"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Thursday increasingly cloudy; slight temperature changes; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,221. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

VERDUN ASSAULT SHIFTS EAST; GERMAN BIG GUN FIRE SLACKENS; FRENCH HOLD NORTHERN FRONT

FIGHT FOR COTE DU POIVRE

Germans Intrench on Slopes North of the French Positions.

WOEVRE VILLAGES LOST

Manhuelles, Champion, and Other Villages East of Verdun Taken as Germans Advance.

GERMANS CAPTURED 16,803

Spoils Include 78 French Cannon—French Bombard Samogneux, N. E. of Fortress.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The artillery battle continues on the northern front of the Verdun intrenched camp, but with less intensity than yesterday. Infantry actions in that quarter have been suspended, the Germans having intrenched themselves on the slopes north of the Côte du Poivre, one of the positions most furiously contested in the last few days of the fighting, while the French still hold what is described as "the first ridge" of that height.

For the present the Germans seem to have shifted the weight of their attack to the east and southeast of the fortress. Last night, after the usual heavy gun bombardment, they captured the villages of Manhuelles and Champion. Further north they have advanced through Dieppe, Abaucourt, and Blanzee, having also cleared the wooded region northeast of Watronville and Haudiomont. They also report the capture of a small reserved fortification northwest of the village of Douaumont.

Berlin says that the number of French prisoners taken now amounts to 16,803, and that the spoils include seventy-eight cannon.

German Advance in the Woevre.

The official German report follows:

Very strong artillery activity was continued at several points.

East of the Meuse we stormed a small armored work directly northwest of the village of Douaumont. Repeated enemy attacks in this region were stopped at the very outset.

In the Woevre our troops have passed Dieppe, Abaucourt, and Blanzee. They have cleared the extensive wooded region northeast of Watronville and Haudiomont and have taken in their heroic advance Manheulles and also Champion.

Up to last night we counted unwounded prisoners 228 officers and 16,575 men, and further, seventy-eight cannon, seven of these heavy and of the most modern kind and eighty-six machine guns, while uncounted war material is reported as booty.

At the forester's house at Thiauxville, northeast of Badonviller, the projecting portion of a French position was attacked and taken. A large number of prisoners remained in our hands.

Shelling Less Intense.

The official communication issued tonight by the French War Office reads:

Between Soissons and Rheims our artillery bombarded important points behind the enemy's front.

In Champagne our batteries shattered German organizations in the region of Hill 193. To the west of Maisons de Champagne the Germans exploded a mine, the crater of which we occupied.

In the region of Verdun the bombardment continued on the north front with less intensity than on the preceding days. No infantry action was reported in the course of the day. The Germans intrenched themselves on the slopes north of the Côte du Poivre, the first ridge of which is occupied by our advanced elements.

We carried out a violent fire on Samogneux, where an enemy battalion had assembled.

At various points on our front in the Woevre our artillery fire prevented attacks in the course of preparation from being carried out.

In the Vosges there has been great artillery activity in the region of Hennones and the Ban-de-Sapt. To the west of Seppois a counterattack by us drove the enemy from some sections of trenches which he had penetrated during the morning.

Following is the French afternoon report:

To the north of Verdun the bombardment has continued with increased intensity.

In the sector to the east of the Meuse last night there was a resumption of the previous violent local attacks, particularly in the vicinity of the village of Douaumont, where the fighting came to hand-to-hand encounters, resulting in the driving back of the enemy by our troops.

In the Woevre district the Germans were successful, after an intense preparatory artillery fire, in gaining possession of the village of Manheulles. An immediate counterattack on our part brought us back to the western boundary of this village, which we now hold under our fire.

In Lorraine the enemy was successful in penetrating several small sections of our advance trenches, but was almost immediately driven out of these positions.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Belgians Capture German Aeronauts.

The Belgian official communication says:

Greater activity has been displayed by the artillery, especially in the region of Dixmude. In the course of the afternoon two German balloons before our front broke from their moor-

Continued on Page 3.

10,000 German Dead Before One Position; All Caures Wood Blown Up, No German Escaping

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The appalling magnitude of the German losses in the great Verdun offensive is becoming apparent from stories told in Paris by the wounded who have returned from the battlefield. Here are two instances of the slaughter inflicted upon the assailants on Wednesday and Thursday:

Among the wounded who have arrived in Paris is a Sergeant of a "seventy-five" battery in this section, near Regnéville, who describes the German attack on Saturday morning against the Côte du Poivre.

"From dawn till 7 o'clock their howitzers had tried to demolish us," he says, "without hurting a man or a gun. We held our fire, waiting for their infantry. At 9:30 A. M. the message came that they were moving forward. We could not see them, because they were hidden by Talou Hill. As we tried to look out the Lieutenant ordered us under cover. Suddenly the telephone operator gave the signal, and we began firing, at 1,800 meters. We fired at full speed for twenty minutes. When 'cease fire' came there was a heap of shell cases fully man-high behind our guns. At the order I rushed to look out of the trench at the side of the battery.

"At the top of the ravine, on the edge of the plateau, was a great heap of Germans. They looked like a swarm of bees crawling over one another; not one was standing. Every minute shells threw bodies and debris into the air. The whole ravine slope was gray with corpses; one couldn't see the ground, they were so numerous, and the snow was no longer white. We calculated that there were fully 10,000 dead at that point alone, and the river ran past dappled with patches and streaks of blood. I had read of rivers running blood; now I have seen it. While the stream was not crimson, one could trace the reddish patches distinctly.

"We watched, fascinated; then came a German shell and a piece lodged in my shoulder. The Lieutenant said it served me right for not keeping covered. I would gladly have given both arms to be able to stay until the enemy was beaten."

The French had mined Caures Wood, outside the village of Beaumont, connecting the mines electrically with a station in the village. When the Germans had advanced, fully a division strong, to attack the wood the French regiment holding it ran, as if seized with panic, back toward the village. The Germans pursued them with shouts of victory. Soon the last Frenchman had emerged from the trees, but the French commander waited until the Germans were all in the mined area. They were just beginning to debouch on the other side when he pressed the button. There was a tremendous roar, drowning for a moment even the boom of the cannon. The wood was covered with a cloud of smoke, and even on the French trenches in Beaumont "there rained a ghastly dew."

When the French re-entered the wood, unopposed, they found not a single German unwounded and hardly a score alive.

BERLIN EXPECTS BROADER ATTACK

German Activity in Alsace and to the Swiss Border Is Thought Significant.

ADMIRE ARMY'S PRECISION

Work Against Verdun Is Regarded as a Marvel of Military Co-operation.

BERLIN, Feb. 29, (via London, Wednesday, March 1.)—All reports of the battle of Verdun show a more and more remarkable co-operation of all arms. A study of the progress during the week since the first attack was delivered shows that guns must have been steadily brought forward as fast as the infantry cleared any French position, there to resume the work of making the next position ripe for storming.

In view of the character of the ground fought over the pioneers and other technical groups must have fulfilled their duties with the utmost precision and according to program. The fact that the French were unable to take any number of prisoners worth reporting is taken here to indicate that the German troops are splendidly in hand and are carrying out the work planned for each advance, but are not advancing farther until the ground is prepared for them.

The Germans east of Verdun who reached the base of the Côtes Lorraine Sunday appear now to be in a position to bring their guns to bear on the Verdun forts at the most effective distance. The abandonment by the French of the so-called Meuse Peninsula was expected after the taking of Champneuville by the Germans.

The advanced German line from Champneuville toward Bras shows that the Germans are gradually straightening out the kink in the line north of Verdun. Between Verdun and Fort de Marre, which forms the northwestern corner of the Verdun fortifications, lies the Meuse, and on the western shore is a broad stretch of flat meadow land which is commanded by Fort de Marre and by its advanced batteries, and hence immediate further progress in this direction is not expected.

Reports from Upper Alsace tell of continued activity. Heavy cannonading is audible in the Southern Vosges, and in the so-called Sungdau the

Continued on Page 3.

GERMAN FORCES ARE STILL FRESH

Cologne Gazette Says They Always Exceeded Orders in Advancing.

CALLS FRENCH FIRE WEAK

It Seemed Powerless Against the Overwhelming Artillery of the Kaiser's Army.

Cologne Gazette Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 28.—I spent yesterday on the battlefield in front of Verdun. The Meuse Valley in many places had been transformed into a lake by floods. The woods on the rolling Meuse heights, everywhere sown with barbed wire entanglements, are mown down by artillery. The battle ground is distorted by explosions. The captured French trenches, which had undergone a severe bombardment, had been very extensively developed, but showed signs of less secure construction than ours.

Contrary to assertions which have been made, the heavy snowstorm did not stop the progress of the battle in the slightest degree. Our artillery continued to fire uninterruptedly through the veil of snow. Toward midday the sky cleared. From my high vantage point I saw before me the entire row of heights, from Fort Douaumont to the Côte de Froide, the main fortress line north of Verdun.

Here the principal battle raged. Our heavy fire lay upon it. One could see the giant black clouds of the big-calibred guns rise like enormous trees. The firing and fall of our heavy shells could be clearly followed. The masses of smoke that developed showed where fires had been caused. Behind Fort Douaumont, too, pillars of smoke seemed to signify the advance of the battle beyond this height, that was now firmly in our hands.

On the front ridge of the heights west of Douaumont numerous flashes caused by the enemy's shrapnel were observable, leading to the deduction that one of our infantry attacks was proceeding.

Guns of all calibres roared about me. The firing also extended toward the southwest, over the fortifications on the opposite side of the Meuse. In the direction of Vacherauville the artillery fire of the enemy appeared to occupy itself almost exclusively with the foremost line and seemed powerless

Continued on Page 3.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL—1:08 P. M. DAILY. Aiken and Augusta via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. ...n equipment. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

A Crime for U.S. to Join War, Says the Hungarian Premier

BUDAPEST, Feb. 27, (via Berlin to London, Feb. 29.)—"For the United States to take part in the European war would be a crime against humanity," said the Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, to a correspondent of The Associated Press today.

Count Tisza declined to discuss the relations of the Central Powers with the United States, saying that this was not the moment for comment on this subject. Beyond the statement quoted, which he uttered with calm emphasis, the Premier would not say a single word about the American situation.

STATE CONVENTION TO INDORSE WILSON

His Foreign Policy and Administration to be Approved at Syracuse

AND RENOMINATION URGED

Full Party Support for Preparedness and for Policy of "Americanism" Promised.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 29.—An indorsement of President Wilson and of his Administration, as strong as words can possibly make it, is the outstanding feature of the tentative platform which will be submitted to the unofficial Democratic State Convention when it meets here tomorrow.

While of Tammany authorship, the Democratic declaration of principles bestows unstinted praise on President Wilson personally. It commends in unqualified terms the course he has pursued both in domestic and foreign affairs. It "urges" his renomination. It "pledges" the Democratic Party in this State to his re-election. This pledge did not appear in the first draft document when it was brought here. Shortly afterward, when the question was raised, it was decided to put it in.

"All the Democratic leaders, all the delegates, all the many Democrats who are here as spectators with whom I have discussed this question look upon the renomination and re-election of President Wilson as a foregone conclusion," said William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, tonight, in discussing the proposed platform. "No mere platform utterance could amply reflect the feeling of approval of the President and his Administration and the assurance of victory with him as our candidate that animates every Democrat who will sit in this convention."

Aside from its sweeping indorsement of what has already been accomplished by President Wilson and by Congress while controlled by a Democratic majority, the proposed platform will urge that the future needs of the nation will be best served by the re-election of President Wilson and the return of a Democratic majority in Congress.

Will Meet Republican Attacks.

It was said tonight that neither the Democratic declaration of principles nor the keynote speech to be delivered by ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn would beg a single issue raised by the Republicans or fail to meet a single attack made on President Wilson's policies by ex-Senator Elihu Root in his speech at the Carnegie Hall convention on Feb. 15.

President Wilson's course in the Mexican disturbances will be especially commended as having won for him and for this country the approval and confidence of all the Latin-American countries in this hemisphere. The platform will pledge the Democrats in this State to the support of preparedness on the broadest possible lines, and will go the Republicans one better, even, in this regard. It will sound the note of Americanism in the most unmistakable terms.

It will, in addition, express Democratic approval of President Wilson's recent proposal for a non-partisan, expert commission to study the tariff.

Harmony will be the watchword of the convention, and Democratic leaders already on the ground express the opinion that the convention will usher in an era of good will in the Democratic Party in this State which they say will go a long way toward insuring victory in the State election this Fall.

To help along the harmony plan it has been decided by the Democratic leaders in advance that the convention must steer clear of all State issues or of any questions that possibly might give rise to discord. The proposal made some days ago to have the platform and the keynote speech express Democratic disapproval of the Republican régime at Albany has been dropped, even though this proposal could not possibly leave room for any difference of Democratic opinion.

Slate of the Big Four.

There has been no change in the tentative slate for delegates at large. This still contains the names of Senator James A. O'Gorman, who will go as head of the delegation; Chairman William Church Osborn, George J. Meyer of Buffalo, and Samuel Untermyer.

There was less doubt tonight regarding the selection of Mr. Untermyer than there was last week when it was said that the fourth place would be left open for ex-Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen or some other Democrat with claims on the party for honor. Judge Cullen has told the Democratic leaders that the condition of his health would not permit him to undertake the trip to St. Louis or to subject himself to the severe strain of convention activities in mid-Summer. Chairman Osborn still believes that

Continued on Page 5.

AUGUSTA, CHARLESTON, SUMMERVILLE, SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA RESORTS. 4 through trains daily. Dining cars. Atlantic Coast Line, 1184 B'way.—Advt.

PRESIDENT STARTLES CONGRESS; DEMANDS VOTE ON ARMED LINERS TO CLARIFY OUR FOREIGN POLICY

NEW SUBMARINE WAR TODAY

Won't Wait to be Fired On, Foreign Office Tells The Times.

DON'T EXPECT US TO ACT

Berlin Conservatives Hope by Care to Avoid Dangerous Issue with Us.

BUT NAVY IS BELLIGERENT

Frankfurter Zeitung Article Argues Strongly for a Break with United States.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 29.—That German submarines were actually at sea and beyond recall with the new order to treat armed merchantmen as auxiliary cruisers, which goes into effect at midnight tonight, was the significant statement made by a high official of the Foreign Office today. Answering a question as to whether there was any chance of the German Government's experiencing a change of heart and extending the time limit a month or more or until a definite agreement could be reached with Washington, this statesman said:

"Even if we should want to postpone the date it is no longer in our power to do so, as our submarines are already out with the new instructions, and there would be no way of getting further instructions to them to postpone beginning operations."

Answering a question as to how they proposed to distinguish armed from unarmed merchant ships and whether perchance merchant ships might be sunk on the mere suspicion of their being armed, this official said that ships would not be sunk on suspicion. He added:

"No ship will be sunk unless it is positively known to be armed. How we get our information is no matter."

To the question whether proof of armament would be in their firing and whether the instructions to submarine commanders to treat armed merchantmen as warships could be interpreted to mean that commanders would not take the drastic action of sinking merchantmen until the latter actually had fired on the submarines, only then forfeiting their claim to have crew and passengers saved, he said:

"For the sake of the safety of our boats and crews we must go further than that. Submarines cannot possibly wait until they are first fired upon. Germany, in the memorandum on the treatment of armed merchantships, was evidently in harmony with the views held by the American Administration, judging by the American suggestion to the Entente Powers not to arm their merchantships.

"Germany, by treating such ships as auxiliary cruisers, does not thereby change the rules of international law by a one-sided declaration. She is merely applying the recognized principle of international law that where the particular reasons justifying a certain law no longer exist the law itself is abolished. There are no longer pirates on the high seas. Therefore there is no longer justification for arming merchantmen. Just as in your cities where law and order reign private persons must not carry arms.

"If the British point to defensive armament on their ships, we answer that the British Admiralty's confidential instructions regarding submarines is applicable to vessels carrying defensive armament. For example, No. 45, dated Feb. 25, 1915, which fell into our hands, shows there is no such thing as a merchant vessel armed for defensive purposes only.

"No. 3 of these instructions says: 'If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship, the ship pursued should open fire in self-defense, notwithstanding that the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act, such as firing a gun or torpedo.'

"This will clearly prove to Americans the great danger of traveling on armed merchant ships at all.

"Correspondingly, an American Government warning to American citizens would no more involve the loss of national dignity than when the President warned the Americans to keep out of Mexico. Don't you think it better that the lives of Americans should be saved from imminent danger in time than to make the sad loss of one of your fellow-countrymen's lives, which we would greatly deplore, the basis of a discussion of academic questions?"

It is evident that as the date for the launching of the new submarine policy has drawn near the nation-wide propaganda in favor of unfettered submarine war on England, which has been conducted for many months, is being intensified and is stimulating popular imagination to such a degree that coming submarine events eclipse even the Verdun offensive in public interest.

The requisitioning of German merchant ships by Portugal has offered the champions of an unlimited submarine warfare

Continued on Page 2.

Text of President's Letter to Representative Pou, Urging an Early Vote on Travel on Armed Liners

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Following is the text of a letter which President Wilson addressed today to Edward W. Pou, a member of the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, Feb. 29, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Pou:

Inasmuch as I learn that Mr. Henry, the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, is absent in Texas, I take the liberty of calling your attention, as ranking member of the committee, to a matter of grave consequence to the country, which can, I believe, be handled under the rules of the House only by that committee.

The report that there are divided counsels in Congress in regard to the foreign policy of the Government is being made industrious use of in foreign capitals. I believe that report to be false, but so long as it is anywhere credited it cannot fail to do the greatest harm and expose the country to the most serious risks.

I therefore feel justified in asking that your committee will permit me to urge an early vote upon the resolutions with regard to travel on armed merchantmen, which have recently been so much talked about, in order that there may be afforded an immediate opportunity for full public discussion and action upon them, and that all doubts and conjectures may be swept away and our foreign relations once more cleared of damaging misunderstandings

The matter is of so grave importance and lies so clearly within the field of executive initiative that I venture to hope that your committee will not think that I am taking unwarranted liberty in making this suggestion as to the business of the House, and I very earnestly commend it to their immediate consideration.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

CECIL EXPLAINS ARMED SHIP ORDER

British Minister Says Merchantmen Are Not Directed to Take Offensive.

GUNS FOR DEFENSE ONLY

Accuses Germans of Twisting a Passage in Instructions Taken from a Transport.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—On the eve of the date set by Germany for the beginning of her submarine campaign against armed merchant vessels, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, has issued a statement giving the British view of the status of such merchantmen. This statement, which is in answer to queries whether merchantmen have been instructed to take the offensive against submarine, says:

"The British view has always been that defensively armed merchantmen must not fire on submarines or on any other warships, except in self-defense. The Germans have twisted a passage in a document taken from a transport which they sank into meaning that merchant vessels have instructions to take the offensive. This is not so.

"The passage in question, which lays down a maximum distance beyond which merchant ships are advised not to fire, must be read in conjunction with another passage which makes it perfectly clear that merchant vessels must not attack unless a submarine shows unmistakably hostile intentions."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—From the British point of view, all of the score of cases mentioned in Count von Bernstorff's note of yesterday to Secretary Lansing, alleging that British merchantmen violated international law by attacking German or Austrian submarines will be shown to have been completely justified as a proper exercise of defensive power.

British authorities cite a decision by Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme Court, written many years ago in the Nereid case, as a clear exposition of the distinction between a ship armed today just as it was when handed down. The Chief Justice, in that case, which probably will be brought to the attention of the State Department in the course of future negotiations, thus construed the law:

"On her (the Nereid's) passage she had a right to defend herself, and did defend herself, * * * but to search for the enemy would have been a violation of the charter party and of her duty. * * * She did not rove over the ocean hurling the thunders of war while sheltered by the olive branch of peace."

The German memorandum dealing with armed merchantmen, received from Berlin on Feb. 10, contained the following alleged instructions to British mer-

Continued on Page 2.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Ent. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote.—Adv.

LA PROVENCE SUNK; 870 PERSONS SAVED

Converted French Cruiser Met Disaster in the Mediterranean Saturday, Ministry Says.

NO ESTIMATE OF THE DEAD

Survivors Landed at Milo and Malta—Famous Liner Requisitioned at Outbreak of War.

PARIS, Feb. 29, (via London.)—The French auxiliary cruiser Provence was sunk in the middle Mediterranean last Saturday, it was announced officially today.

The Ministry of Marine estimates the number of survivors at 870. Four hundred have been landed at the Greek island of Milo (Melos) and 296 at the British island of Malta.

La Provence occupied the same position in the fleet of the French Line as the ill-fated Lusitania did in the Cunard Line, and when she completed her fastest trip on Sept. 13, 1907, was in active competition with that vessel. She made on that occasion the fastest trip which up to then had ever been made between New York and Havre, completing the run from port to port in six days, one hour and twelve minutes. She was then about eighteen months old. She beat the Lusitania across on that occasion by about one hour. Her fastest run for the day was 585 miles, which was not far behind the record of those times, 601 miles, made by the Deutschland.

La Provence was launched in 1906 at St. Nazaire. She displaced 13,752 tons, and was 602 feet long, with a beam of 65 feet. She belonged to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, and was for years one of the favorite liners sailing out of New York. Although she was less than half as large as the giant Cunarders and Hamburg-American ships, she was known as a thoroughly comfortable and safe vessel, which could be relied upon to give a good account of herself in all weathers. Her speed had decreased somewhat as her age increased, but she was still good for 21 knots an hour.

The ship was superbly appointed. The first cabin saloon was furnished in the purest Louis XVI. style, and was ornamented with marble pillars all around it. Over it was a large dome of wrought metal and colored glass, which was lit up at night by electric lights.

The dining saloon, which could be reached from the decks above by an electric elevator, was a reproduction of the dining room of the mansion of the Duc de Soubise in Paris. Paintings similar to those which hang in that famous chamber were provided, and at the corners of the salon were bas reliefs in stone representing swans. The ornate mantle bore a carving of Amphitrite riding upon the waves and casting flowers into the sea.

It does not follow that all these deco-

Continued on Page 2.

FLORIDA & CAROLINA RESORTS. Four steel trains via short line to best resorts. Seaboard Air Line, 1184 Broadway.—Advt.

WANTS A UNITED FRONT

Wilson Goes Direct to House Rules Committee With Appeal.

ASKS IMMEDIATE ACTION

House Leaders, Surprised by Move, Meet and Formulate Plan to Meet Situation.

NEW RESOLUTION LIKELY

Foreign Affairs Committee Will Probably Draft Expression of Confidence in Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—With an abruptness like nothing that any one here can recall, President Wilson this afternoon threw down his challenge to Congress on the whole question of American foreign affairs. After almost a week spent by his friends in preventing Congressional action that might embarrass his European policies, the President today practically demanded that Congress come to a vote regarding those policies.

The President is confident that a vote would result in the rejection of all the resolutions aimed against his foreign course, and he insists that this vote be taken speedily to show to the world that when he speaks across the frontier he speaks for the whole American nation.

This demand, in the form of a personal request, the President made today in a letter to Representative Edward W. Pou of North Carolina, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Rules. Less than a week ago the House Committee on Foreign Affairs was ready to report the McLemore resolution urging Americans from armed belligerent ships, and was considering asking the Committee on Rules to provide a procedure by which the resolution might be rushed through the House.

Today the President went straight to the same Committee on Rules seeking a procedure by which the same resolution and others like it might be brought to a vote. But he wants them voted on so they can be definitely killed. He has no doubt that, now that the country has had time to express itself, the House will not do anything to weaken his hand in dealings with foreign nations.

Believes Reports Are False.

The President put his request on the broadest grounds of public policy. The report, he said, that "there are divided counsels in Congress in regard to the foreign policy of the Government is being made industrious use of in foreign capitals." The President declares his belief that the report is false, but adds that "as long as it is anywhere credited it cannot fail to do the greatest harm and expose the country to the most serious risks." Although the letter is addressed to the House, the President contemplates action favorable to his course at both ends of the Capitol, and he wants this action so that "all doubts and conjectures may be swept away and our foreign relations once more cleared of damaging misunderstandings."

The President's strength in Congress has been extraordinarily increased in the last week. At the beginning of that period a wave of hysteria broke over the House, a crisis was regarded as being at hand unless the President were forced to softer dealings with Germany, and action hostile to him seemed imminent. The most that the President's personal friends, many of whom thought his foreign policy was too strong, hoped for was the postponement of all action and the smothering of all discussion of foreign affairs for the time being. The President now wants nothing less than a test of his strength, so, with that weighed and approved by Congress, he may devote his energies to the problems overseas that yet remain unsettled.

Viewed as Rallying Cry.

From a political point of view, the President's major argument in his letter is regarded as a master stroke. His statement that reports of a divided Congress are being "made industrious use of in foreign capitals," is regarded as a rallying cry for American public men.

His letter last week to Senator Stone in which he laid down the general principle that he could not consent to the abridgment of any rights of any American citizen, showed the immovable resistance against Congressional interference that he intended to maintain. Today's letter to Mr. Pou goes much further. He takes the war to Capitol Hill, and asks that the issue be settled for all time between a policy of surrender of rights and the policy he has marked out for himself of maintaining those rights at every cost.

The President disregarded all known precedents of communication between the Executive and Congress. He did not send a message to Congress. He did not communicate with the Committee on Foreign Affairs, immediately in charge of such resolutions, but which last week showed a wide divergence from his views. He went straight to the committee that in emergencies is expected to provide a special rule for prompt action. One of the first purposes of the President's letter is to show his faith that Congress will stand behind him, and that purpose appeared to be accomplished by the mere announcement of his request to Congress.

Leaders Agree on Action.

Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Kitchin, Representative Flood, and Representative Foster of Illinois, conferred at the Capitol tonight and agreed to urge that the Rules Committee would take no step pending action by the Foreign Affairs Committee, and that the Foreign Affairs Committee should be called together at once to report a substitute resolution, probably an affirm-

ative expression of confidence in the President. The Rules Committee then would be in a position to report out a rule for immediate consideration of the matter.

The President's letter to Mr. Pou came as a complete surprise to Congress. As far as can be learned, none of the leaders either in the Senate or the House had been consulted. Some House leaders made no secret of their feeling of surprise at the President's course.

The President, however, is believed simply to have realized what is a fact—that any immediate action on the resolutions would require a special rule to bring them up in the House, and he applied at once to the committee having jurisdiction over rules. If he had applied to the Committee on Foreign Affairs direct, the sensibilities of the committee would have been spared; but if that committee acquiesced in his request, it would on its own account have had to ask the Committee on Rules for facilities for immediate action.

As indicated in his letter to Mr. Pou, the one thought in the President's mind was the necessity for stamping out once for all reports abroad that he could not command the support of his own Congress. These reports, coming back from foreign capitals, have seriously concerned high officials of the Administration.

Clark's Warning.

Speaker Clark told the President a few days ago that unless something was done the McLemore resolution would be adopted by a vote of three to one in the House. Mr. Kitchin made a similar estimate of the situation, which was corroborated by what the President heard from Mr. Flood of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In his letter today, without referring to their statements to him, but simply to reports of the same sort circulating in "foreign capitals" that "there are divided counsels in Congress," the President said he believed the reports were false.

The Administration has been particularly worried over the situation in Berlin and the reports circulating there even in official quarters. Some of these reports go so far as to imply that President Wilson wanted war with Germany so he could go into the political campaign with the glamour of a "war President," and thus insure his own election. But, according to this report, the country does not want a breach with Germany and is unwilling to give the President a free hand in foreign affairs.

These reports threaten seriously to embarrass future diplomatic dealings with Germany, and it is believed that at least a part of the President's purpose in asking for prompt action in Congress was to show the world that he had the confidence of the country and that the demands he voiced were really the demands of the United States.

The feeling of puzzled resentment in the House at the President's letter seems to be partly explained by the unexpectedness of the President's request. When the flurry broke out in the House a week ago and the House seemed on the point of passing hysterically a resolution cutting the ground from under the President's foreign policy, all the strength of the Administration was exerted to give time for thought by preventing action and debate. Action and debate were prevented, and as soon as sober second thought came in it was evident that no pessimistic antagonistic to the President could prevail. Then came the President's quick decision to put the whole matter to the test.

To See Leaders Today.

Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock the President will receive Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Kern of Indiana, the majority floor leader in the Senate and Mr. Flood of Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The President is expected then to ask for prompt action in both houses.

The conference at the White House tomorrow morning will bring the aggrieved Foreign Affairs Committee of the House back into direct communications, and an opportunity will be given for explanations. Something like this happened last week, when for several hours the story went about the Capitol rooms that the President had refused to see Mr. Flood, though he did, in fact, make an appointment to see him for the next morning.

Little less than consternation overtook the leaders of the House late today when it became known that the President had sent a letter to Mr. Pou urging action on the very sort of resolution that had been sidetracked in the lower body within the past three days.

"I am surprised to hear that such a letter has been written by the President. That is all I can say about it and in the circumstances," was the comment of Mr. Kitchin, the majority leader.

Mr. Kitchin had just held a conference with Chairman Flood and Mr. Shackleford of Missouri, a member of that committee, at which it is understood the conferees sought an explanation as to why the President had appealed to the Rules Committee for action on a matter pending before Mr. Flood's committee. The letter to the Acting Chairman of the Rules Committee was as complete a surprise to Mr. Flood as to any one, though he was thought to have been in touch with the White House on the international situation after aiding in quelling the insipient revolt of last week against the President's policy.

It was apparent that Mr. Kitchin, Mr. Flood, and others were not in sympathy with the President's action in going to the Rules Committee. The House leaders were unable to understand whether this action was predicated on the President's misconception of orderly House procedure or was intentional.

Took Shortest Cut.

"You may rest assured," said one of the responsible leaders of the House, "that the Rules Committee will take no action in this matter until the Foreign Affairs Committee has given it consideration."

It is admitted that the President has taken the shortest cut in asking the Rules Committee to act. But the President's request is said to be without precedent and the contemplated action of the Rules Committee, with one exception recalled today, would be without precedent. A member of the Rules Committee asserted that never, with this one exception, had the Rules Committee assumed jurisdiction of legislation pending before another committee.

This was in the case of the Aldrich-Vreeland Currency bill, passed several years ago. On that occasion the Rules Committee discharged the Banking and Currency Committee from consideration of the Currency bill and brought it into the House over the objection of the Chairman of the Banking Committee. Under the customary procedure, which would preserve the prerogatives of the two committees involved, a resolution such as the President desires would be reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee. The Rules Committee then would assemble and report a special rule making that resolution in order, and it would take precedence over all other legislation.

Mr. Shackleford, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, accredited with having been chiefly instrumental in seeking action on a resolution of warning last week, expressed surprise over the President's letter tonight. He made this comment:

"It is my impression that if a letter such as the President is understood to have written is printed in the morning newspapers our committee is bound to consider the matter tomorrow. What action will be taken I cannot say. The letter is a surprise to me and others."

When Mr. Shackleford was asked if there had been any change in sentiment in the House since the agitation of last week he evasively replied:

"There has been no change that I know of."

If the President desires action within the next twenty-four hours, the "reform rules" of the House will prevent it. Under the rules tomorrow is "calendar Wednesday" in the lower body, each Wednesday being devoted to the consideration of a regular calendar. "Calendar Wednesday" can not be set aside except by a two-thirds vote of the House, and it is not known now that so large a majority can be obtained on any question relating to the international situation.

Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee declined to discuss the President's letter tonight except to say that he would confer with the President tomorrow morning and lay the latter's communication before the Rules Committee on his return to the Capitol.

The probable attitude of the Republican members of the House is regarded as having an important bearing on the entire situation. It was intimated from a reliable Republican source tonight that the minority members of the House would demand that the President furnish more information regarding the international controversy before Republicans will support any action like a vote of confidence.

Republican members, it was said, believed that whatever action was taken by the House might not only have an immediate but a future importance, and they desire that the President furnish Congress with additional information.

Republicans are expected to argue that a resolution warning Americans to refrain from travel on armed merchantmen would indicate to foreign Governments that the Congress is not behind the policy of the President. Likewise, a resolution of confidence would be a virtual notice from the Congress—which alone is empowered to declare war—that the legislative branch squarely supports the President, whatever the outcome may be, and such notice cannot be lightly served without the possession by Congress of additional facts.

AWAIT BERLIN'S PROOF.

President and Cabinet Anxious for Documents Mailed by Gerard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—President Wilson and members of his Cabinet today canvassed the intricacies and complications of the situation developed by the new Austro-German campaign by submarines against armed merchantmen, which became technically effective at midnight tonight.

The Cabinet's discussion pivoted around the statement of Germany's position as outlined in the memorandum, based on confidential instructions from Berlin, which Count von Bernstorff delivered to Secretary Lansing yesterday, in which it was asserted that Germany's new campaign was not intended to revoke the pledges previously given, and that the orders issued to German submarine commanders were so formulated that liners would not be destroyed on account of their armament unless such armament were proved.

No announcement regarding the course to be followed by the Administration was made after the Cabinet meeting, and Secretary Lansing firmly refused to disclose the attitude of the United States toward the new German policy. Careful canvass of the situation indicates that nothing will be done in the direction of protest—unless some overt act infringing American rights is committed on the high seas—until the Administration comes into possession of the appendices to the German memorandum of Feb. 10. These appendices, which were mailed by Ambassador Gerard on that date, and have not reached Washington, embrace the so-called secret British orders to merchant craft to use their armament offensively against submarines, and other German evidence to support the Berlin Government's contention that British merchant vessels have used their guns, not for defense, but offensively.

No voluntary statement has yet been made by the British Government in response to the published Teutonic charge that British merchantmen have used their guns in premeditated attacks on German submarines in violation of the pledge given to the United States Government by the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, on Aug. 25, 1914. It was asserted that at today's Cabinet meeting the opinion was prevalent that, unless some statement came from the British Government in response to the German allegations, it would be wise for the United States Government to inquire of the British Government whether there was foundation for the German accusations.

Whether such an inquiry is to be made will depend on the character of the appendices to the German Government's memorandum of Feb. 10 and a careful scrutiny of them. It was pointed out today that so vitally important a matter it would be impossible for the United States to accept the alleged secret orders to British merchantmen as authentic without at least submitting them to the London Government for verification.

The German Government may, it was suggested, submit these alleged secret orders in the best possible faith, and at the same time be mistaken in believing them to have been authentic. In the same connection it was pointed out today that some months ago the German Government filed with the State Department what purported to be affidavits to the effect that the Lusitania was an armed vessel, but which, on investigation, were found to have been false.

The State Department today sent a communication to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin making inquiries regarding the appendices he is supposed to have mailed on Feb. 10, informing him that they had not been received by the State Department and indicating that this Government was anxious to have them. In the opinion of high officials of the State Department, sufficient time has now elapsed for the papers to have been received in Washington. Until they have been received the United States cannot handily make a move in the direction of ascertaining their authenticity or determining their pertinence to the complicated questions raised by the new German policy.

That purports to be the text of the identical memorandum that Count von Bernstorff submitted to Secretary Lansing yesterday was printed in a Washington newspaper this afternoon. When it was brought to Secretary Lansing's attention he declined to say whether the text was authentic. The German Ambassador also refused to confirm the published text. Secretary Lansing said, however, that the State Department had not given out the text of Count von Bernstorff's memorandum, and that he would not comment on the communication because he considered it confidential. However, the text as published is accepted here as correctly representing the essence if not the exact wording of the German Ambassador's communication. As published it reads as follows:

The Imperial German Government reiterates the pledges given on Sept. 1 and on Oct. 15, and does not consider that these assurances have been modified by subsequent events.

The negotiations conducted between the American and German Governments concerning the Lusitania incident never referred to armed merchantmen. On the contrary, the note of the American Government of May 13 spoke expressly of "unarmed merchantmen." Furthermore, the formula agreed upon by both Governments on Sept. 1 contained the proviso, "provided that they do not offer resistance."

The presence of armament on board a merchantman creates the presumption that the vessel intends "to offer resistance."

A submarine commander cannot possibly warn an enemy liner if the liner has the right to fire on the submarine. It is obvious that such resistance to the warning by a submarine cannot be covered by the meaning of "armed for defensive purposes," even if it were universally recognized that defensive armament is permitted by international law.

This point of view was taken by the American Government when it requested assurances from the Italian Ambassador that the armed Italian boat Verdi, which entered the port of New York, would not fire on submarines when warned by them.

The Imperial Government issued its new orders to the German naval commanders after having seen by the secret orders of the British Admiralty that the armament of British merchantmen is to be used for the purposes of attack and that these ships are not merely peaceful traders "armed only for defense."

British merchantmen have furthermore on several occasions attacked German or Austro-Hungarian submarines. They do, therefore, not conform with the assurances given by the British Government in the note of the British Ambassador in Washington of Aug. 25, 1914, and can, even according to the legal point of view adopted by the American Government, not be regarded as peaceful traders.

In issuing the new orders to its naval commanders the Imperial Government believed itself to be entirely in accord with the American Government which expressed similar opinions in the proposals which it submitted to the Entente Powers.

The orders issued to the German naval commanders are so formulated that enemy liners may not be destroyed on account of their armament unless such armament is proved. It is therefore obvious that the Imperial Government does not intend to revoke the pledges given Sept. 1 and Oct. 15, 1915.

The Imperial Government welcomes the intention of the American Government to bring about a modus vivendi between the belligerents with regard to the disarmament of merchantmen, but cannot see its way to change or postpone the new orders to its naval commanders, because the Imperial Government can no longer permit its submarines to be subjected to illegal attacks by armed enemy merchantmen.

NEW SUBMARINE WAR WILL START TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

a particularly good opportunity for making themselves effectively heard again.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 29, (via London.)—The Associated Press is informed by Germany's leading statesmen that the new rule of submarine warfare, which was announced in the German memorandum regarding the future treatment of armed merchantmen, will positively be put in effect at midnight. At that time the period of warning for neutrals, giving them opportunity to advise their nationals not to travel on armed merchantmen, will expire.

For several days there has been more than a possibility that Germany at the last moment might make a proposal to the effect that she would discontinue practices of reprisal and sink no merchant ships—freighters or passenger liners—without first halting the vessels for examination and putting the crews in a place of safety, as in the old style of naval war, if the Allies would remove armament from merchantmen. It was thought England might accept this proposal or that the United States and other neutrals would be convinced, if England refused, that she had no intention of discontinuing the use of armament for offensive purposes. This, it is said here, might possibly have given President Wilson proof that armament on merchantmen was not used purely for defense, and thus have enabled the President to reconcile the two conflicting viewpoints regarding the impropriety of merchantmen carrying armament and the impossibility of the United States altering the established law of nations.

Disliked Wilson Letter.

Publication of President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone, however, apparently convinced Germany's leading statesmen that no assistance was to be expected from Washington in ending the present anomalous situation regarding rules of submarine warfare, and that it was useless to make proposals the only result of which would be to give England more time to replenish her stores while a discussion was in progress at Washington and London. At least two of the highest officials directly concerned now appear to be convinced that Washington has no desire to embarrass Great Britain in the conduct of the war or to do anything which might permit Germany to use the submarine in warfare against commerce.

Newspapers and the German public generally are primed for a spectacular opening of the new submarine campaign. The reader of the average newspaper article or contribution to the papers by a naval expert might expect to find the columns of his newspaper on Thursday too small to contain a full account of the merchantmen sunk by Germany's big fleet of submarines on the first day of the campaign. It may be doubted, however, whether the campaign will set in with such vigor, and it would be no surprise if some time passed without an incident of such a character as to force the United States to act on President Wilson's declarations.

Such, at least, appears to be the hope of the leading German statesmen. They have little expectation that President Wilson will change his attitude, even after the receipt of the evidence attached to the German memorandum in the form of appendices, which apparently were not contained in the American Embassy's cablegram, giving the text of the memorandum itself, and are being forwarded by mail. It is not believed that Americans will be warned from traveling on armed merchantmen or that adequate measures will be taken to see that armament is used only for defensive purposes. German statesmen apparently hope that by the exercise of a certain amount of circumspection matters may drift along for a time without conflict; that Americans of their own accord will avoid steamships belonging to belligerents, and that in such incidents as do occur it may be possible for Germany to prove that the ships in question violated rules of warfare and acted offensively. Further than this their hopes do not extend.

SAYS GERMAN NAVY WANTS WAR WITH US

Full Text of the Frankfurter Zeitung's Article Arguing for Break With America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The full text of the Frankfurter Zeitung's article of Feb. 25, expounding the German naval view of the possible effect upon German-American relations by the threatened development of the submarine warfare to begin tonight, has reached London. The following is a full translation of the article, a summary of which already has been published in America. Under the heading, "The Undersea War Against Merchantmen," the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"There are two different views of the situation. The one which is supported by the majority of our statesmen is that a complete breach between Germany and America would be very perilous. Not on account of the military power of the United States, but for other reasons. A contrary view is supported by the majority of our naval officers, and is to the effect that the present war could be brought to a victorious end much sooner, but only on condition that every possible advantage were taken of a breach with the United States.

"In order to make this clear I will detail the two opposing views. Statesmen say that America could in the event of a breach do the following things:

What America Could Do.

"First—Confiscate our merchant ships now lying in her harbors, the value of which represents at least $250,000,000. Thereby we should be robbed of the kernel of our mercantile marine, while by the same token the Americans would automatically become possessed of a fine merchant fleet. In the early period following peace this would be deplorable, because America would then be in a position to usurp Germany's former sea commerce.

Second—America could place a further $3,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000 at the disposal of the Allies for the continued prosecution of the war.

Third—She could supply our present enemies with double the quantity of munitions they now are getting from her.

"Fourth—America's example in taking up arms against us might unfavorably influence Greece and Rumania.

"The naval officers, however, put against these theories the following. As soon as we are relieved of the necessity of having any further regard for the United States we can conduct our naval war with the same ruthlessness that the British hitherto practiced, and like them, we can set up our own sea law. This would enable us to declare all Great Britain and Ireland forthwith as blockaded and notify all concerned that any and every ship, no matter what flag she might carry, which still attempted to reach English harbors, would on entering the war zone be considered as a blockade runner and destroyed without warning. Thus we might avoid being made the victims of such trickery as has been used against us hitherto, more especially since our experience has shown that every merchantmen is armed.

Disregard Sea Laws.

"This proposal, it is true, conflicts with the provisions which hitherto have prevailed at sea, but as the British themselves since the beginning of the war have not bothered themselves about any of the sea or international law regulations that have been in force, we must arrogate to ourselves the same right and set up regulations in our own interest. The natural consequences would be that in the first few weeks hundreds of ships would be destroyed in their attempts to reach English harbors, and in a few weeks the result would be that no ship would again dare take the great risk of running our blockade. England would, therefore, actually be cut off from every source of sea supply, and inasmuch as it has been calculated that in peace times the food supply was only large enough to last three weeks, it may be assumed that now because England, thanks to our hesitation, has been piling up food supplies at an inordinate rate, she would be starved out in perhaps two months.

"To these views of our naval officers statesmen reply that it would be dangerous to incite by such means the universal indignation of neutrals; that the whole world would at once send up a chorus about German barbarism if neutral ships were sunk without warning and their crews perhaps sent to their doom. To this we say that the indignation of neutrals is a matter which concerns our existence is to us an affair of just as complete indifference as it is at present to the British, who are continuously trampling all rights of the neutrals under foot.

Already Stands Accused.

"As for the charge of barbarism, this already has been raised against us with such violence that the cry can hardly become much louder than it already is, and finally it is a much greater act of barbarism to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of our own people through this immeasurably prolonged war. It is at any rate more humane in a position of emergency to sacrifice a couple of thousand lives than hundreds of thousands. If England, then, is left to the fate she at first planned for us; namely, when she is confronted by starvation, she will be compelled to surrender unconditionally, unless she wishes to be starved out. With the fall of England, however, Russia and France will also automatically collapse like the organs of a body whose heart has been bored through. Then also America will remain isolated and must for her part also accept any conditions which we impose, because in the peace treaties with our European foes we can, among other things, also demand the handing over of all large battleships and submarines, whereby our fleet would become seven times the strength of the American navy. Then America would simultaneously be compelled to surrender and as a matter of course she would not only have to give up all the interned German liners, but also pay all the war expenditure of the Germanic powers and their allies.

"As to points Nos. 2 and 3, which the statesmen make, we reply that the speedy ending of the war would the even give the Yankees time to supply the money and munitions to Europe, especially as such deliveries presuppose the possibility of ships being able to enter enemy harbors, and this is just what would be prevented by the utmost ruthlessness with which our U-boat warfare would be waged. Finally, as to the fourth point, it may be assumed that Rumania and Greece would, for reasons of safety first, wait to observe the further course of events, and if a breach with America were to be followed at once by the needs, namely, giving no further period of grace like that which is to expire March 1, the desired results with the two States named would not be long in forthcoming. For us, our success, even in the case of Rumania and Greece, would soon have proper effect.

Where Responsibility Lies.

"To this again the statesmen reply: 'Who guarantees that things will happen as you say? It is easy for you to talk, as you do not bear the responsibility. However, we who must shoulder the terrible responsibility have the feeling that we shall start in on an incalculable gamble if we do as you advise.'

"As to that, of course, we naval men naturally have nothing to say, for if we pursue on and firmly convinced that things will happen just as we say they will, we cannot be expected in advance to provide the proofs. And if one prefers the maxim 'caution is the mother of wisdom' to the maxim 'he who dares wins,' there is nothing to be said."

ASSAILS WILSON'S POLICY.

Representative Mondell Says Words Don't Chime with Mexico Events.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Representative Mondell of Wyoming, Republican, in a speech to the House today, assailed the Administration's foreign policy, and urged the passage of his bill, still in committee, to warn Americans from taking passage on armed merchantmen.

"I can understand how the thoughtless and heedless, the uninformed or emotional," Mr. Mondell said, "might throw hats into the air at any bombastic declaration that the rights of Americans must not be abridged, without regard to the conditions that brought it forth or to which it was intended to apply.

"In his letter to Senator Stone the President wrote: 'For my part I cannot consent to any abridgment of the rights of American citizens in any respect,' &c. These are fine, bold words. Taken from their context there is no one under the flag but would applaud them. When, however, we consider the conditions under which they were used, I am at a loss to know whether the picture they conjure up is that of Ajax defying the lightning or Falstaff on parade.

"Fine words! Splendid sentiment! How unfortunate it is that the President could not have uttered and acted upon them three years ago and in the time that has intervened, during which the Administration has done little else than not only to consent but actually connive at and weakly and pitifully submit to the abridgment of the rights of American citizens in Mexico."

Less than a hundred members were in their seats while he spoke, and when he concluded the house turned to other business without interruption.

Representative Sims of Tennessee replied to Mr. Mondell after general debate on other questions had proceeded for two hours. He read a series of diplomatic notes between the United States and other Governments designed to show that merchant vessels had the right to arm for defense.

FESS OPPOSES CONSTITUENTS.

Republican, Who Supports Wilson, Demands Preparedness.

Congressman Simeon D. Fess of Ohio told the members of the Traffic Club at the Waldorf last night that he wished Americans would keep off armed merchant ships, but he would not vote for a resolution ordering them to follow that advice.

"What is the reason?" he continued. "It is because we cannot surrender the rights of the seas."

The Congressman said he considered the present situation precarious. Congress wanted to disregard the wishes of the President and pass a resolution of warning, but he, for one, would never agree to such a measure, and, while a Republican, would remain firm in his support of the President.

"It is time," he said, "when in considering the honor and safety of the nation we should not consider partisanship or politics. I will not criticise the President, although some of us may think that he has changed his mind many times. No doubt he has excellent reasons, and it is our duty to stand behind him in upholding the honor of our country.

"And after midnight of this day we do not know what may happen. At that time warning has been given that German many will act against armed merchantmen. I don't believe—none of us believe—that tomorrow will bring reports of many ships sunk and lives lost. But we do not know what will happen.

"I don't say that we will get into war with any country. I hope and pray that we may not. But I don't know and I fear that we will be dragged into this conflict. And my message to you is, prepare. See to it that our navy is increased and above all that our submarine flotilla is increased. And see to it that we have sufficient officers to command the 2,000,000 or more men who would volunteer if the call comes."

The statement by the Congressman that he would support the President and never would vote for a resolution ordering Americans not to sail on armed ships were received with great applause.

Mr. Fess said that in urging the nation to prepare he was talking against the wishes of his constituents in Ohio, who did not believe that there was any danger of this country's getting into the war.

"But the time has come," he said, "when I must not talk to obtain votes. The honor and the safety of the country is at stake and I must speak the truth."

BRAZIL BACKS OUR STAND.

Press of Rio Janeiro Sure We Will Not Alter Our Neutrality.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 29.—The leading newspapers of Brazil comment adversely the announcement that Germany intends to sink armed merchant vessels without warning.

The Noticia says that neutrality, to meet Germany's views, would imply the most shameful form of unconditional surrender.

The Noite says that the United States will not submit to this imposition by Germany, which would not only seriously injure its commercial interests, but would be a grave offense to the rights of the United States as a sovereign neutral nation.

CECIL EXPLAINS ARMED SHIP ORDER

Continued from Page 1.

chantmen which are said to have been taken from a British boat captured or sunk by the Germans.

"If a defensively armed vessel is pursued by a submarine the master has two alternatives—(A) to open fire at long range immediately it becomes certain that the submarine really is in pursuit; or (B) to restrain fire until submarine has come into range, say 800 yards, at which the fire is likely to be effective. In view of the great difficulty of distinguishing between a friendly submarine at long range (one British submarine has already been fired at by a merchant vessel which erroneously supposed itself pursued by a submarine) it is strongly recommended that Course B should be adopted by all defensively armed ships.

GERMANY EXPELS LOCHNER.

Orders Ford Pacifist Out of Country Never to Return.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 1.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Stockholm says:

"Louis P. Lochner, secretary of the Ford peace party, who arrived here yesterday from Switzerland with Swiss representatives, states that he practically was expelled from Germany. After spending three days in Berlin he received orders to leave the country and never return. He declares that everywhere in Germany people are longing for peace, but that it is difficult to obtain a formal expression of opinion on the subject."

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LA PROVENCE SUNK; 870 PERSONS SAVED

Continued from Page 1.

rations have been lost with the ship. She had been in the Government service since the outbreak of the war as a transport, and it is probable that many of her decorations had been removed so as to provide greater space for troops and munitions.

THINK U-BOATS SOW MINES.

Maloja Survivors Blame Submarines —Kansan's Thrilling Escape.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—That German submarines have been sowing mines off Dover was the belief expressed today by Ralph Foster of Kansas and other survivors of the Maloja disaster, including some of the officers of the ship. The fact that a number of disasters have occurred in the neighborhood of Dover during the last two Sundays is considered in some quarters in London as possible evidence that German submarines, knowing that a number of boats clear for foreign ports Saturdays, have taken advantage of that fact to creep in as near the coast as possible in the night and discharge cargoes of explosives.

In the opinion of Mr. Foster, lifeboats are virtually useless where vessels strike mines, because the ships almost invariable sink quickly, because the crews are insufficiently drilled for quick action, and because the boats cannot be lowered when a ship heels over on her side, as the Maloja did.

Mr. Foster had a thrilling experience. He was afloat in the icy water and on upturned boats an hour before he was rescued.

"I was promenading the deck well forward about 10:20 o'clock Sunday morning," he said, "when I heard a slight report. I thought it was a gun firing a blank shot until I saw debris falling. Even then the concussion had been so slight that I concluded an accident must have happened to some other ship near by.

Lascars Swarmed Into Lifeboat.

"I rushed back immediately toward the stern of the Maloja, but before I had taken a dozen steps the ship began to list, and I started toward the lifeboat that had been allotted to my cabin. It was so full of people, most of them Lascars, that I saw it was likely to be swamped, so I went below for a lifebelt. I put on my overcoat and the lifebelt and also took my passport.

"By this time—hardly three minutes after the explosion—the passageways below were awash. I returned to the lifeboat and tried to help shove it clear. Two of the white crew of the steamer were standing by to lower the boats, but only a steward and myself were making any efforts to push it off from the ship's side. We could not get the boat clear of the railing on account of the heavy list of the Maloja.

"Everybody then piled out of the lifeboat. Most of them slid across the deck and into the water on the other side. The deck was inclined to such a degree that we could not stand. I grabbed at an oar and slid down the deck into the water. The waves were so strong that I found I could not swim in them and was washed back against the side of the ship.

"Finally I managed to reach a capsized boat a few feet away and crawled upon it. From there I could see in the water near me several bodies of persons who were bleeding about the head. One Lascar was being ground between a lifeboat and the ship's side. A big swell washed me off my insecure perch. I knew what would happen to me if I stayed on the side of the ship I was on, so I managed to get to the other side and clung to the railing until only the davits were projecting out of the water.

Boat Sank Under Survivors.

"I then pushed away from the steamer and swam a few yards to a boat which had five or six Lascars in it. When I looked around the last of the davits of the Maloja had disappeared. We had no oars and the waves kept breaking over the boat. When it began to sink we swam to another capsized boat and clung there until a boat from a destroyer took us off.

"When we came alongside the destroyer I noticed that the swells seamed to bob up and down ten or twelve feet. I looked at the clock on board the destroyer and saw it was 11:30 o'clock.

"The only terror or excitement shown aboard the Maloja while they were trying to lower the boats was on the part of Lascars and some children who had become separated from their mothers. One child who was on deck near the point of the explosion was blown to pieces, an officer told me.

"One thing which made an impression on my mind while I was clinging to a capsized boat was a 'Teddy Bear' which was floating about. The coxswain of the boat which picked us up rescued the toy, saying, 'I must have that for my kid.'"

Mr. Foster said he was deeply impressed by the bravery of the women and the white members of the crew of the Maloja, but not by the Lascar members of the crew.

Believe Ship Was Torpedoed.

DOVER, Feb. 29.—Two more lifeboats from the Maloja were washed ashore today at St. Margaret's Bay. The boats contained several bodies.

The Maloja inquest was opened here today. The chief officer of the steamer testified that he believed the ship was torpedoed. This opinion was not sustained, other witnesses expressing the opinion that the navigators of the Maloja saw a mine and tried to avoid striking it, but were unable to do so.

It was brought out that only fourteen of the bodies recovered had been identified.

WAR RISK RATES STIFFEN.

Provence Disaster Has a Marked Effect on Underwriting Market.

The sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser Provence, coupled with the fact that Germany's new submarine policy regarding armed merchant ships would go into effect at midnight, caused a flurry in war risk insurance rates in this city yesterday. After cables from London were received saying that the war risk quotation at Lloyd's was 2 per cent. on hulls and cargoes for Marseilles, Genoa, and other ports in the Mediterranean, the local quotation for these destinations was also made 2 per cent. Previously it had been around 1 per cent., ranging upward in case of some valuable cargoes to 1½ per cent. It was predicted that a further stiffening of the rate might occur within a few days.

The transatlantic war risk quotation on vessels destined to English and French ports also stiffened, ranging from 1 to 1½ per cent. The highest rate previously quoted in recent weeks on this business was 1¼ per cent., and it was reported that most business yesterday was done at this figure. The reported presence of German raiders off the coast of Brazil caused the war rate on belligerent merchant ships in the South American trade to stand firmly at 3 per cent.

The Auxiliary Cruiser Provence.

SWEDISH SHIP TORPEDOED.

Captain Tells of Sinking of the Tolborg in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Landskrona, Sweden, says:

"The Captain of the Swedish steamer Tolborg, recently sunk in the Mediterranean, says it was an Austrian submarine that sent his vessel to the bottom. The crew of the Tolborg was rescued by a Spanish steamer and landed at Leghorn."

No previous report had been received of the sinking of the steamer Tolborg. Available shipping registers do not contain a steamer of this name.

NEW YORKERS RESCUED.

Kaplan and Feinstein Picked Up After Mecklenburg Sank.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Sam Kaplan and Aaron Feinstein, New York diamond merchants, were on board the Zealand Line steamship Mecklenburg when that vessel was sunk by striking a mine on Sunday while bound for Rotterdam.

The two men drifted about in a small boat for some hours before they were rescued by the Holland-America liner Westerdijk. They have returned to London and purpose to take the next liner for home, abandoning their Rotterdam enterprise.

Sam Kaplan is a member of the firm of Samuel Kaplan & Co. of 45 John Street, dealers in diamonds. He lives at 247 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. Aaron Feinstein is Mr. Kaplan's secretary and lives at 1,817 Mohegan Avenue, the Bronx.

According to a relative at the residence of Mr. Kaplan the two men did not tell their wives they were going to Europe when they left home three weeks ago, fearing the mission would alarm them. Instead they announced that they were going on a business trip in this country.

"Mr. Kaplan went to Europe to close a diamond deal," this relative said. "The news of their adventure has been kept from their families. The families will not be told of it if we can help it until the travelers are safely back home again."

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to
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GERMAN LAWMAKER ASSAILS CENSORSHIP

Socialist Reichstag Deputy Says It Proves Boasted Party Truce a Farce.

COLLEAGUES CRY APPROVAL

Suppression of News Violates Constitution, Is Charge of Wilhelm Dittmann.

How the German people and press are chafing under the iron yoke of the censorship which prevails in the empire is well brought out in the official report, printed in the North German Gazette of Jan. 19, of the attack on the abuse of the censorship power made by Wilhelm Dittmann, a Socialist deputy, in the closing hours of the Reichstag's January session. The attacks on the censor voiced in the Reichstag were repeated in the Prussian Landtag, with the result that the body adopted resolutions demanding that the censor limit his activities to matters of military necessity, and asking the right of free discussion regarding the aims of the war. How these resolutions were received by the German Government is not stated in the cable reports.

The official account of Herr Dittmann's speech in the Reichstag reads as follows:

"The symbol under which we have gathered together is a muzzle for the German Reichstag. Even in a report of the session of the Reichstag appearing in our party organ in Halle great pieces were cut out. This is something unheard of and is a violation of the Constitution. In this case it was not a question of the mistakes of understrappers, backed up by a threat of suppression, but, on the contrary, was the result of telegraphic orders from Berlin.

"There is a classic example of the censor in action. There you can see how the authorities trample upon the laws and the Constitution. [Vice President Dove calls the Deputy to order.]

"I think we have a right to speak plain German in the German Reichstag. (Vice President Dove forbids any criticism of his rulings.) The Kaiser no longer recognises any parties, and the Imperial Chancellor spoke of the refuse that had been swept away. An abundance of nice words. Instead of there being freedom for the people, everything is the same as before; in fact, some of the old rights have been curtailed. [Cries of "Very true!"]

"A rule of despotism instead of justice and law! Public life is brought into stagnation, the press is gagged, free speech is suppressed. To tell the truth the censorship is no longer military, it has become political. It works like a bull in a china shop. And, moreover, its measures are approved by the Prussian Ministry of War. The press edict issued by the Minister of the Interior is a good example; it is immoral. [Vice President Dove: 'You may indulge in caustic criticism, but only in parliamentary form.']

"The censorship tries to deceive friend and foe into believing it really doesn't exist. The censorship has been refined and systematized. The people are not supposed to know what is happening in their own ranks. This naturally gives rise to all kinds of crazy rumors. The Deputies are not in a position to render an accounting to their constituents. Not only is the freedom of speech limited, but Social Democrats are even asked to by those belonging to the majority or rank authority. What has become of your political truce? Many a man has been put under arrest because of his political opinions. [Cries of "Hear, hear!"]

"The dictatorship exercised by the Generals is even heedless of art and science! The execution of the order forbidding the discussion of the aims of the war is partisan in the extreme, and depends upon the individual's stand toward annexation. Thus we are going back to the days of the Holy Alliance. We demand the abolition of the state of siege."

$100,000,000 RUSSIAN LOAN.

Indications Now Are the Amount Will Reach That Figure.

Financing in this country of part of Russia's war needs was brought nearer yesterday by a meeting of a representative of the Russian Government with officers of the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and others. It was said after the meeting that an announcement might be forthcoming in the next ten days.

Discussions contemplate the provision of between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000, divided into two loans, one to be arranged with the Government and the other with Russian banks. It is planned to issue three-year notes, which will be secured by the deposit of Russian railway bonds, some of which are already known to American bankers. The proceeds of the loan will be used to pay for supplies bought in this country.

The Guaranty Trust Company started negotiations some months ago with prominent Russian banks for a credit of $60,000,000 in this country, and it was understood that about one-third of this sum was advanced. At the same time, Pierre Bark, Russian Minister of Finance, made overtures to the National City Bank for a large Government loan.

Present proposals contemplate the combining of the two transactions with the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and a number of private bankers. It is expected that a public offering of securities will be made

DUTCH GAVE NO PLEDGE TO REFRAIN FROM WAR

German Promise to Respect Neutrality Was One-Sided, Holland's Foreign Minister Says.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—"No secret treaty exists or ever existed between the Netherlands and Germany," was the positive statement of the Dutch Foreign Minister, replying to a question in the upper chamber of Parliament today, according to a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from The Hague.

"No secret agreement or understanding has been arrived at, or even an attempt in such a direction ever made," the Minister is quoted as adding. "On Aug. 3, 1914, the German Minister, by word of mouth, communicated to us in the name of his Government the information that as long as the Netherlands observed neutrality Germany would respect her neutrality. A similar declaration had been made to the Dutch Minister in Berlin.

"The declaration from the German side directed to England, 'We have solemnly pledged our word to Holland,' does not refer to any agreement, but only to this one-sided solemn and precise declaration of the German Minister to us. The Dutch Government has in no way abandoned its freedom of action."

ISSUES LIST OF SHIPS SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

London Reports Destruction of 40 British and 14 Neutral Vessels, All Unarmed.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The Admiralty tonight made public a list of "unarmed British vessels torpedoed and sunk by enemy submarines without warning," up to the end of 1915. It comprises 39 steamers and 1 trawler.

A list also was given of neutral vessels said to have been torpedoed in the same period without warning, consisting of 13 steamers and 1 sailing vessel, of which 2, the Guilfight and Nebraskan, were American, 4 Norweg

BRITISH INDUSTRY ASKS PROTECTION

Abandonment of Free Trade After War Urged by Nation's Great Trade Council.

RECIPROCITY IS THE PLAN

Friendly Agreements with Neutrals, but Severe Restrictions Upon Germany and Her Allies.

HAS GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Chancellor McKenna Points to Necessity of Readjustment—Commerce Minister for Cabinet.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Trade after the war was discussed by a notable gathering today of the representatives of all the great commercial organizations of the country forming the British Association of Chambers of Commerce. Upward of 1,000 delegates were present. Sir Algernon Freeman Firth, President of the association, presided.

The main interest of the gathering centred on a proposed change in Great Britain's present tariff system, allowing practically free admission of foreign imports, owing to the prevailing belief that Great Britain's free markets had been one of the chief sources of the building up of German industry.

The Government's interest in the meeting was shown by the attendance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, who has charge of the framing of the tariff schedules. He addressed the Executive Committee, declaring that the Government was not committed to adhering to the old economic policies, which the experience of the war had shown must be readjusted to the new conditions.

The Commercial Attaché of the American Embassy at London, A. H. Baldwin, representatives of Canada, Australia, and other colonies were also present.

Declare for a New Policy.

Several important resolutions were adopted after an extended debate, two of them reflecting overwhelmingly the sentiment for an entire readjustment of the British economic and trade policy. The first resolution, unanimously adopted, declared that "the experience of the war has shown that the strength and safety of the British nation in time of national peril lie in the possession by this nation of the power to produce its requirements from its own soil and its own factories rather than in the possession of values which may be exported and exchanged for products and manufactures of foreign countries."

The discussion of this resolution brought out that its chief significance lay in the enunciation of the principle that the country's internal production was more important than exports and foreign trade, which hitherto have been the national reliance.

A resolution for reciprocal trading relations and tariffs developed some opposition from the adherents of the traditional free trade policy, but finally prevailed with practical unanimity. It provides: "First, for preferential trading relations between all British countries; second, for reciprocal trading relations between the British Empire and allied countries; third, for favorable treatment of neutral countries; fourth, for restriction by tariffs and otherwise on all trade relations with enemy countries, so as to make it impossible to return to pre-war conditions."

The Bradford delegation urged absolute prohibition of further dealings with Germany, but this did not prevail.

Shy at Word "Protection."

Another tariff resolution urges the Government to take steps "to foster and safeguard" British industries. The resolution, as moved by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, provided for the "protection" of British industries. The use of the word "protection" raised an animated discussion as being likely to intensify the feeling between the old free trade and protection elements. An amendment was finally carried substituting the words "to foster and safeguard" for "protection."

The debate on the resolution elicited an earnest warning from one of the London delegates against adopting a policy of industrial warfare in this supreme moment of national excitement. He maintained that such a policy would divide the world into two rival camps and might align America with Great Britain's commercial enemies.

The speaker was interrupted, and finally gave way to the overwhelming sentiment in favor of the tariff resolution. A standing vote showed less than a dozen delegates adhering to the old policy.

Other resolutions adopted provided for the Government's immediately consulting with Canada, Australia, and the other colonies on the problems arising as the result of the war, particularly with reference to a reciprocity agreement and the regulation of future trade relations with Germany and Austria; also for the immediate appointment of a Minister of Commerce and Industry, with Cabinet rank, to be chosen from the business classes.

Chancellor McKenna's Views.

Chancellor McKenna in his address said:

"We have seen a nation which in time of profound peace deliberately planned, prepared, and provoked war, and we have found ourselves dependent upon that nation for many articles of our own trade. I do not think that as a nation we shall ever allow ourselves to be placed in that position again. There is an issue which once divided the nation and on which the opinions of most of us probably remain unchanged. But it does not follow, because we stand now as we stood before, that there is not a very large field for common agreement among us. Because trade is free it does not follow that the Government should not assist our traders, and we are prepared to give the assistance of the Government to the development of foreign trade in order that it may no longer be controlled by our enemies."

Mr. McKenna said that throughout the war Great Britain had maintained her credit unimpaired. She had thrown her immense financial power into the common stock of the allied resources, he said, and would use it to the full for their and her own benefit hereafter.

The Chancellor said that Great Britain's own national expenditure was higher than that of any of the other belligerent powers. He estimated that the national expenditure for the current year would reach the gigantic total of £1,500,000,000, (about $7,545,000,000.) He estimated the expenditures for the year on England's own enterprises at £1,170,000,000. He said that of this amount one-third would be covered by the revenue raised in a full year on the present basis of taxation. He believed no other belligerent nation could show a similar record.

The Chancellor referred to the relation between trade and a military victory.

Trade the Basis of Power.

"Destroy our trade," he said, "and you shatter the very foundation of our power to make these great advances to our allies and dominions. The ultimate burden of supply falls upon us, and the burden can be borne only if our essential trade is maintained in full prosperity."

The courage of the nation, Mr. McKenna added, would not fail. England was prepared to endure to the end. One of the chief factors in her power of endurance was her great commercial interests.

The conference sent a telegram to King George, expressing wholehearted devotion in support of any measures to be adopted and its determination to make any sacrifices necessary in order to secure an ultimate victory for the British arms.

The sessions of the conference will continue through Thursday. Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, will be the chief guest of the chamber tomorrow.

Theatre of Operations Around Verdun.

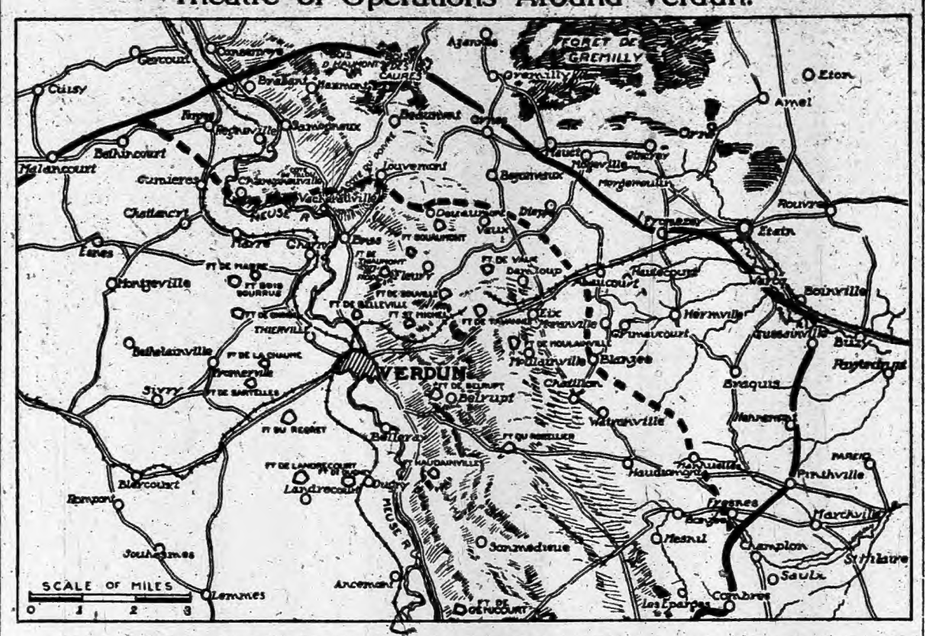

The solid black line shows the German front prior to the beginning of the attack on Verdun. The black dotted line indicates the approximate position of the Germans at the present time.

TURKS QUIT TREBIZOND AND OTHER COAST TOWNS

Russia Answers Turkey's Denials By Giving Details of Erzerum's Capture.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 1.—A Central News dispatch from Petrograd says the Turks are hastily evacuating Trebizond and the neighboring towns on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus region.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 29.—Particulars of the capture of Erzerum in reply to Turkish official statements belittling this disaster to Ottoman arms are contained in a communication given out by the War Office today, which says in part:

During the five days' assault the fortress was defended by the Turks with stubbornness, to which the enormous number of dead and frozen bodies gives testimony.

After we had taken the forts on the left flank of the principal Turkish line of defense, extending forty yersts, (twenty-seven miles,) the fate of the forts in the centre and on the right flank, and, after them, of the second line forts and the principal defensive position, was decided Feb. 16 after short attacks.

During the assault on the fortress several Turkish regiments were annihilated or taken prisoner with all their officers. On the line forts alone we took 197 artillery pieces of various calibres in good condition. In the defense work of the central fortress we took another 126 pieces. In the fortified region of Erzerum we took a large number of storehouses of various kinds, which have already been mentioned by the headquarters staff.

The exact number of Turkish prisoners is 235 officers and 12,753 men.

PLAN GREAT DRIVE ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Enormous Stores of Munitions Being Accumulated by Germans for Spring Campaign.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 29, (via London.)—Announcement was made semi-officially today that tremendous activity has been observed over the whole length of the German front in the East. There are various indications that Spring will see another great effort by the Germans on the Russian front.

Enormous quantities of incendiary and explosive bombs have been collected by the Germans. Another feature of these preparations is the bringing up of apparatus for aerial warfare on an increasing scale. Aerodromes are being enlarged and great numbers of aeroplanes forwarded from Germany.

The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued today:

In the Dvinsk region, near the village of Garbunovka and north of the Poniewesch Railroad, our troops drove back the Germans and made a slight advance.

Between Lakes Ilsen and Medouos and to the south the Germans later in serried ranks advanced against our trenches, but recoiled before our heavy fire.

BLAMES RUSSIA FOR WAR.

German Semi-Official Reply to Sazonoff's Accusations.

BERLIN, Feb. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The speech of Foreign Minister Sazonoff in the Russian Duma last week is replied to at length by the semi-official North German Gazette. Especial emphasis is laid on M. Sazonoff's allusions to Germany as having brought on the war.

The Gazette says that on the evening of the day following that on which the Russian order for a general mobilization was issued the French Government was ignorant of the fact that Russia had taken this step, and argues that this apparently was done to make it appear that Germany, by mobilizing, was taking the aggressive instead of merely replying to Russian mobilization.

This indicates, in the opinion of the Gazette, that M. Sazonoff's statement regarding "the dreams of plunder and rapine" cherished so long by certain Germans should in reality be applied to Germany's enemies.

SILENT ON ALLIES' COMPACT

Lloyd George Refuses to Answer Query About Separate Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—In the House of Commons today David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, said in reply to a question that it was not desirable to publish information concerning the communications that had passed between the Allies when they bound themselves mutually not to conclude a separate peace.

Philip Snowden, Socialist member for Blackburn, intervened with a question as to whether a secret treaty had not been concluded as the price of Italy's intervention in the war, offering to give Italy large tracts of Austrian territory. At this point the Speaker stopped Mr. Snowden's further progress with his question, which remained unanswered.

BRITISH CASUALTIES 18,606.

Losses for February Were 739 Officers and 17,847 Men.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—British casualties in all the war arena published during the month of February showed a total of 739 officers and 17,847 men.

REINSURANCE ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are pleased to announce that by virtue of a reinsurance agreement the ÆTNA LIFE and THE ÆTNA ACCIDENT AND LIABILITY COMPANIES are taking over certain lines business now on the books of THE NEW ENGLAND EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(a) Effective March 1st, 1916, THE ÆTNA is reinsuring all classes of Casualty insurance policies (except Industrial Accident and Health) in force on that date and of record on the books of THE NEW ENGLAND EQUITABLE at its Home Office in Boston.

(b) Effective March 1st, 1916, THE ÆTNA is reinsuring substantially all Fidelity Bonds in force on that date and of record on the books of THE NEW ENGLAND EQUITABLE at its Home Office. (Certain special forms, as provided in the reinsurance agreement, are to be taken over only on approval.)

(c) Effective as and when approved the Surety Bonds issued by or in force on the books of THE NEW ENGLAND EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY March 1st, 1916, will be substituted by ÆTNA Bonds at the option of the ÆTNA after examination in each case.

THE NEW ENGLAND EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY will, with the assistance and co-operation of the ÆTNA'S expert organization, adjust and settle all losses occurring prior to date of reinsurance, after which all accidents and losses occurring will be reported to the ÆTNA COMPANIES for direct attention.

All representative Agents of THE NEW ENGLAND EQUITABLE have been invited to become affiliated with the ÆTNA COMPANIES, and meantime policyholders should refrain from making any change in their insurance or permitting any disturbance of existing policy contracts pending consultation with an authorized Agent or representative of the ÆTNA.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (Accident and Liability Dept.)
THE ÆTNA ACCIDENT AND LIABILITY COMPANY, Hartford, Connecticut.—Advt.

VERDUN ASSAULT SHIFTS TO EAST

Continued from Page 1.

ings and fell, one into the sea opposite La Panne, the other near Coudekerque. The aeronauts were made prisoners.

TEUTONS CAN'T WIN, FRENCH STAFF SAYS

Supreme Confidence in Outcome at Verdun Prevails Among Paris Officials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Private reports which reached London today from authoritative sources in Paris describe the French General Staff as supremely confident that the German offensive against Verdun can force nothing in the nature of a decision. Although it is not yet possible to say that the German effort at this section of the line is wearing itself out, as there is a tendency to say in London, the French view is that General Joffre has the situation well in hand.

In fact, the most significant feature is that the French General Staff has been under no necessity of changing its disposition in consequence of the strong offensive at Verdun, which has long been foreseen. There has been no need, either, to seek to relieve the pressure on the Verdun front by making an offensive elsewhere, as could easily have been done.

The French authority whose statements I am quoting said:

"The victor of the Marne will know when it is the psychological moment to strike. It is unlikely that the Germans will succeed in forcing him to action which might be premature. Even should the tide of battle necessitate the evacuation of Verdun, all the requisite dispositions have been taken and the German 'prize' would not, militarily speaking, be very valuable."

The French authorities are still confident that even the moral effect of the taking of Verdun will be denied the Crown Prince and the Kaiser.

THINKS VERDUN ATTACKS VAIN

Paris Believes Germans Must Assault from the West or Quit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The partial and dislocated nature of the German attacks at Verdun moves the Temps to say: "A study of present conditions warrants our confidence."

There has been practically no change since the French retook Douaumont on Saturday. The German heavy artillery, although mobile to a great extent, cannot leave the shelter of the outer range of hills without risk of being mastered by the French. Thus the net result of the Germans' advance has been to bring them to a point where they must rush for a considerable distance across open ground to assault the French positions instead of creeping along hidden alleyways and tunnels constructed for this very purpose during the Winter months, when a perpetual shroud of mist hid their operations from the French observers.

The French tactics have been precisely those of General Castelnau before Nancy in 1914, when, after allowing the enemy to exhaust himself as far as possible in his attacks on the outer French lines, he withdrew to the central plateau of Amance, where every subsequent assault was repelled.

As the Temps says, the presence of strong French reserves renders it improbable that the Germans can retake the Douaumont position, as the French infantry has now surrounded the remnant of Brandenburgers who throughout Saturday night were able to maintain communication with the main body of the Germans, forming a kind of peninsula in the French sea. The peninsula has become an island, and the attempt to turn the French left by attacks through the wood between the village of Bras and the Haudromont Farm has failed utterly, as did the subsequent move on the right against the Vaux plateau.

Opinion here is skeptical as to the possibility of the Germans sparing enough men to begin afresh with attacks on the west bank of the Meuse, where the French guns have played so great a part in the defense; but held up as they are on the central plateau and handicapped by mud in the Woevre, it is felt that there is nothing else for them to do unless they choose to admit defeat already.

GERMAN DEAD STOOD UPRIGHT AT DOUAUMONT

Had No Room to Fall as the French Shells Burst Among Them.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—The desperate character of the protracted fighting around Verdun is indicated in the narratives of wounded French soldiers who have reached this city.

"I have fought since the beginning of the war," said a soldier who has returned to Paris and who was present at the fighting at Ornes. "I saw the shambles at Suippes and Souain. They were nothing to what I saw last week. The enemy advanced, and we retired under orders, but we killed them by the dozen. It was so terrible that I, who have watched my comrades fall around me almost with indifference, shudder as my memory recalls those scenes.

"As their battalions advanced upon us they were in serried masses, by files of twenty. The shrapnel from our seventy-five-millimeter guns and the projectiles from our heavy artillery fell among them, and you could see the great gaps, as if a mower had passed with a scythe. Then high explosive shells, which burst on contact, fell, and limbs shot into the air. We were so close that pieces of their torn flesh fell among us. Eventually we reached Moncourt and took shelter for a time in a wood. Although it was 3 o'clock in the morning, the bursting shells made it as clear as day, giving the battlefield the aspect of a fairy scene.

"From behind us the French artillery fired into the German masses, the German shells flying over our heads toward the Douaumont section. Then our machine guns, placed in batteries every five yards, began to play, and we saw the dead in groups upright, where there was not room to fall.

"From Moncourt I followed the supply road to Fleury, where I took the light railway toward Verdun. The heavy guns near Douaumont and Damloup were firing as fast as they could be loaded. When we passed between the two points the air pressure produced by the continuous discharges was so terrific that blood rushed from our ears and our lungs almost ceased working."

A combatant who was in one of the most advanced trenches early in the battle and who has returned to Paris wounded gives his experiences as follows:

"At dawn we received orders to leave the trench and to retire to a strong position in the Vaux Woods, in front of Beaumont. Bending low, we retired the four or five kilometers through the snow without much loss. Once in the new trenches we could not hear one another speak, so great was the noise of the cannonading, and when we looked through the periscopes we could see only heavy clouds of smoke shutting out the sky, with jets of fire flashing through the snowflakes. There were about a dozen of us in the trench, and we felt the suppressed emotion so much that at last we all burst out singing, and yet none of us could hear a word spoken even by himself.

"Then we saw the Germans coming on. They were in such masses that they looked like a flock of sheep. When our guns began to speak, white empty spaces showed among the gray of the advancing masses; but they were soon filled up by fresh patches of gray. As they neared our barbed wire our machine guns opened fire, and we had to cover our ears with anything that came handy, the noise was now so tremendous. I felt no fear, but I had no feelings or thoughts, only a sort of buzzing and vertigo.

"When night came on and the flares lighted up the field, the Germans seemed to be quite close, but it was an optical illusion. They advanced very bravely, waving their rifles or leaping as they passed over the heaps of dead.

"I was knocked over by a shell and had my arm broken, and as the trench was completely destroyed, I crawled away, and fortunately met an armored automobile, which took me to Verdun."

SAYS GERMANS LOST 400,000.

Paris Estimates the Number of Their Dead at Verdun at 100,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 1.—The Daily Graphic's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"Sir Alfred Mond, M. P., who was in Paris last week-end, heard the German losses near Verdun for the week estimated by a military authority on Sunday at a much larger figure than has been quoted hitherto, namely, between 300,000 and 400,000, of whom the dead number 100,000."

21 VERDUN CIVILIANS KILLED.

Military Authorities Have Now Forced All to Leave the City.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—Reports from Verdun say that twenty-one persons of the civilian population have been killed by shells which fell in the city. A small remnant of the population were urged by the authorities to go, and they crowded on freight cars, used for the handling of artillery, and, exposed to the snow and the cold, they departed for a safer region.

One aged woman had refused to go, saying that she was resigned to die, but her maid, who herself was 62 years old, pleaded with her and finally placed her in a wheelbarrow and wheeled her eight miles through snow and mud to a place of safety.

MRS. JOHN ASTOR'S MISSION.

Will Investigate Conditions of Women in Munitions Factories.

Mrs. John Astor is to take part in an extensive campaign in Europe to better the working conditions of women employed in the munition factories of the warring nations. The plans for the campaign became known just before Mrs. Astor sailed for Europe on board the Holland-American steamship Nieuw-Amsterdam, which left Hoboken at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Thousands of the women employed in the munition factories are said to be working under conditions seriously menacing their health and the future welfare of the race, and Mrs. Astor has consented to make a personal investigation of the subject. She will interview labor leaders and employers and endeavor to collect such information as may be useful in carrying on the campaign.

"I have agreed to assist the welfare department of the National Civic Federation in this work," said Mrs. Astor. "I am a member of the Joint Committee on Welfare Work for Munition Factory Employes, and will obtain information that will aid in the development of the work of the federation in foreign countries."

Mrs. Astor carries with her two letters of introduction written by J. W. Sullivan, one of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, who is a member of the National Civic Federation. One of these letters was addressed to C. W. Bowerman, Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Union Congress, and the other to W. A. Appleton, General Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, both living in London.

LOSS OF HAIR, Seborrhoea and the Quartziamp Treatment. Pro. Ill. Transd. by DR. RICHARD W. MULLER. Price $1.50 At All Booksellers.

GERMAN FORCES ARE STILL FRESH

Continued from Page 1.

against the German artillery firing from the rear. During my long stay in the neighborhood not a single shell fell there. I could see Verdun with the naked eye; a large church was the most prominent feature. By means of glasses fires could be discerned in the town.

I talked with some of our men who, after several days of attacking, had been withdrawn to the rear to get rest. They laughingly related how they had always gone further than they had been ordered to go. On one occasion they had been told to take one hill, but instead they carried three in succession. They had now had a welcome wash, eaten well, and slept well, and were ready to get at it again.

The fresh appearance of the troops and their splendid spirits astounded me in the face of the signs of such terrible fighting, and especially the calm, clear, almost unmoving sureness with which this titanic undertaking was being carried through, almost like manoeuvres.

BERLIN EXPECTS BROADER ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

cannonading is especially vigorous in the Valley of the Metzeral and the vicinity of Altkirch.

Further activity is reported on the extreme southern German front along the Swiss border, where the recent capture of a French trench improved the German line considerably.

Whether the activity here and at other points besides Verdun indicates a general attack along the whole front naturally cannot be predicted. Possibly the purpose is to prevent the French from withdrawing troops from any point for the reinforcement of Verdun.

The correspondents of the Berlin newspapers who were permitted to visit on Sunday the ground gained by the Germans in the Verdun conflict, say that the German artillery fire on the village of Haumont left a picture of fantastic destruction. The same thing was true of the town of Brabant.

They assert that the French field artillery was so overwhelmed by the German that it was frequently unable to make itself dangerous. The French long-range guns were doing their best to keep Fort Douaumont smothered in a rain of shells after five attempts by the French to recapture it had failed.

The City of Verdun had suffered little. The fires that had broken out a few days before had all been extinguished except a big one in the western end of the town. Villages between Fort Douaumont and Verdun were burning fiercely. The weather was changeable, there being a mixture of sunshine and snow.

The Täglische Rundschau's correspondent says that the weakness of the artillery fire from the Verdun forts was astonishing.

WING GERMAN AEROPLANES.

British Aviators Brings Three Down, Two of Them Ablaze.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 1.—A British official communication issued here says:

"Flight Lieutenant Simmons today (Tuesday) attacked a hostile aeroplane, which fled in flames a short distance in front of the Belgian lines, the combat and its result being in full view of the Belgian soldiers in the trenches.

"This morning a German aeroplane of the Albatross type was brought down south of Merville, behind our lines. Another hostile aeroplane turned completely over, burst into flames, and fell behind the German lines in the vicinity of La Bassée.

"This afternoon a German captive balloon broke loose and drifted northward at a great height, passing over our lines east of Béthune."

CAN'T CONTROL CARTOONS

But Grey Deplores Pictures Which Offend Friendly Nations.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, expressed the opinion in the House of Commons today that it was very desirable at the present time that published articles, cartoons, moving pictures, &c., should not give offense to friendly nations, but he said they could not be prevented unless they contravened the law.

This was Sir Edward Grey's answer to a question whether he was aware that the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain had been injured by offensive articles and cartoons published in England reflecting upon American diplomacy, and whether steps should be taken to counteract this influence.

REFUSES NEWS OF STOCKS.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—In response to a question in the House of Commons today, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, said it would not be in the public interest to publish the amount of American securities which have been collected in consequence of the Government's mobilization plan.

IF YOU ARE **DEAF** The HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE will enable you to hear perfectly. 286 5th Av., New York. 284 Washington St., Boston.

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ITALY REQUISITIONS 34 GERMAN SHIPS

Seizes All but Three of the Steamships Interned, Which Are Worth Millions.

WAR DECLARATION URGED

Confiscated Vessels to Relieve Congestion — Foe May Torpedo His Own Craft Now.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—It was announced in the House of Commons today that the Italian Government had requisitioned thirty-four of the thirty-seven German steamers interned in Italian ports.

Recent reports from London said that grave interest was being displayed in England over the possibility of a declaration of war on Germany by Italy when the Italian Parliament opened March 1.

The Italian Government, according to dispatches received in London from Rome, had not yet decided on Sunday whether it would yield to the popular demand for a war with Germany.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The thirty-four German ships seized by Italy today are worth millions of dollars. A total of fifty-seven German and Austrian vessels are in Italian ports, the Austrian ships having been seized when Italy declared war on the Dual Monarchy. The status of the German vessels until now has been the same as that of German vessels which remained in American ports after war began.

The allied nations are short of ships and transfer of the German vessels to the flag of Italy and their use by the Allies would do much toward relieving the congestion of goods at American docks awaiting shipment to the allied countries. Officials here explained today that vessels of an enemy country impressed into service are operated by the Government and revenues derived are kept as separate accounts. At the conclusion of peace the revenues are accounted for and a settlement made.

The list of German vessels now in Italian ports, according to data here, and their tonnage, follows:

At Ancona—Lemnos, 2,487.
At Bari—Waltraute, 3,818.
At Cagliari—Spitzfels, 5,809.
At Catani—Lipari, 1,589.
At Genoa—Hermbesburg, 2,824; Konig Albert, 4,184; Moltke, 12,335; Prinz Regent Luitpold, 8,205.
At Girgenti—Imbros, 2,380.
At Leghorn—Amalfi, 1,756; Termini, 1,623.
At Licata—Portino, 1,745.
At Naples—Bayern, 8,006; Marsala, 1,753.
At Palermo—Algier, 3,127; Cantania, 3,000; Tunis, 1,833.
At Savona—Bastia, 1,527.
At Syracuse—Altany, 5,382; Ambria, 5,143; Barcelona, 5,462; Kattenturm, 6,018; Mudros, 3,137; Sigmaringen, 5,710; Italia, 3,498.
At Venice—Samos, 1,922; Volos, 1,903.
At Massowah—Axenfell, 4,361; Borkum, 5,644; Choising, 1,637; Christian X., 4,956; Dutmark, 4,400; Perseptis, 5,446; Segovia, 4,945; Sturmfels, 5,860.

In some quarters here the belief was expressed that the seizure was the first of a series of acts which might lead to war between Italy and Germany. Although diplomatic relations have been broken off, the two countries have not been at war.

One of the explanations advanced for Italy's action was that she proposed to answer the new Germanic submarine campaign, which goes into effect at ships to sea to meet the Teutonic submarines. Another explanation advanced was that Great Britain, short of ocean ships from submarine activities, wanted to use the ships in Italian ports and was urging Italy to war on Germany.

ITALIAN GUNS ACTIVE.

White Flag Ruse by Austrians Cost Them Severe Loss.

ROME, Feb. 29.—The following official communication was issued last night by the War Office:

Along the Isonzo front an artillery duel and small infantry engagements have occurred. Near Lucinido we took fifteen men of the Twenty-second Dalmatian Regiment prisoners. East of Vermigliano enemy detachments, waving white flags but hiding their arms, were put to flight by rifle fire.

Much train activity has been noticed on the Dabresina line.

A later bulletin issued today says:

In the Lagazuoi zone, northward of Col Falzarego, the enemy during the night of the 27th opened an intense artillery and rifle fire against our positions. He was reduced to silence, however.

In the Fella Valley one of our batteries fired effectively upon enemy columns marching from Uggowitz to Malborgeth.

On the heights northwest of Gorizia our artillery during the night of the 27th successfully bombarded enemy detachments, which fell back to their first line.

On the Carso front the operations yesterday were hampered by fog.

BERLIN, Feb. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Activity by Italian artillery against some parts of the Gorizia bridgehead and on the Doberdo plateau is reported in today's official statement by Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters received here from Vienna.

EXCITEMENT IN ROME.

Deputies, on Eve of Parliament's Reopening, Discuss the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 29.—There is considerable excitement over the reopening of Parliament tomorrow. Various political groups are holding meetings to decide the attitude they will take on the question which absorbs all others, viz., the conduct of the war.

The most aggressive elements protest that Italy does not take a sufficiently prominent part in the European conflict. The Government's good faith in loyally conducting the war is beyond discussion, and it is expected to have a majority.

INVENTOR OF THE '42 PREDICTS BIGGER GUNS

Prof. Rausenberger of Krupps Confident of Bombarding England from the Continent.

BERLIN, Feb. 27, (via London, March 1, delayed.)—Artillery so large and powerful that it will be possible to bombard England from the Continent is the certain product of the near future, according to Professor Fritz Rausenberger, co-director of the Krupp Works and inventor of the famous 42-centimeter guns, in an interview with the correspondent of the Tageblatt.

Professor Rausenberger declares that the day of flat trajectory pieces is past and that mortars and vertical shooting artillery will be in increasing demand. This is because the nature of modern warfare has almost done away with the necessity for shooting horizontally, it being possible to reach horizontal lines only by shots from cannon shooting vertically.

Modern artillery, notwithstanding its tremendous strides, he says, has in no wise reached the limits of its possibilities, either in effectiveness or in carrying power. The cannon of the future, he believes, will be able to penetrate the strongest fortified shelters and nullify England's shimmering ocean armament, the old proud wall which for centuries has protected it from the Continent.

The Krupp firm perfected the 42-centimeter gun years ago, according to Professor Rausenberger, but it was only shortly before the outbreak of the war that it was found possible to make these giant cannon independent of railroads and easily transportable.

The forts of the future, he believes, will differ vastly from those of the present. There have always been fortified boundary lines, but even the present day heavy artillery has spelled doom for fortified cities with fort girdles.

The inventor pays his compliments to American ammunition, which he says is infinitely better today than at the beginning of the war. Experience has shown, he declares, that pressed ammunition is vastly better than cast or molted ammunition, but points out that special machinery is necessary for the former type.

He warns against underestimating the productive power of Germany's opponents along ammunition lines, although he asserts that Germany is superior to all her enemies in this connection and is able to contemplate calmly all increases in the use of such war material.

MAYOR THOMPSON LOSES.

Aldermen Whom He Opposed Are Re-elected to Council.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Mayor Thompson, who swept into office eleven months ago by a plurality of 147,000 votes, was unsuccessful today in his effort to sweep out of the City Council the nine Republican Aldermen who refused to do his bidding. The Mayor's failure in today's primary election practically eliminates him as a political factor.

The Mayor won in only two of the nine wards in which he had mobilized the full forces of the City Hall to fight the Aldermen, who were running for renomination.

The fight between the Mayor and the Aldermen resulted in the most bitter aldermanic primary in the history of Chicago. It was the phase of the struggle on which the Mayor and his advisers took the administration before the people.

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The Finest Silks the World Produces

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Over One Hundred Thousand Yards of Plain and Novelty Silks On Sale at

48c to $1.75 per yard

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In Addition, on Wednesday, March 1st

300 pieces of Heavy Quality Genuine Chinese Natural Ecru Shantung Pongee. yard 48c usually 75c

Model Dresses, Waists, Hats, etc., made of "McCreery Silks," will be exhibited during this sale in the Silk Department, Second Floor.

BLAMES DEAD ENGINEER.

Coroner Finds Employe Responsible for the New Haven Wreck.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 29.—The failure of William R. Curtis, engineer of extra passenger train No. 5, to observe the signals set against him was responsible for the wreck on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Milford on Feb. 22, according to the finding of Coroner Eli Mix today. In the wreck ten persons were killed and more than two score injured.

The inquiry to-day was on the death of Miss Susan Hyland of this city, who lost her life in the wreck. The other deaths included those of the engineer and fireman of the extra and a former employe of the company who was riding on that engine.

The Coroner finds that the extra passed a cautionary signal at a rate of speed between forty-five and fifty miles an hour; that the automatic signal system was in proper working order and as dependable as any yet devised; that although the trains left New Haven three minutes apart and the express was delayed that length of time by a burst or broken air hose, the collision could have been avoided had the engineer of the extra obeyed the signals displayed. He concludes: "From the testimony taken at the inquest I am forced to the conclusion, and I so find, that said death was caused by the neglect, omission, and carelessness of the engineer of said engine of said train No. 5 in failing to properly observe said signals and to obey the indications thereof and the rules governing the same."

SEGREGATION IN ST. LOUIS.

Ordinances Restricting Negroes Carried by a Heavy Majority.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 29.—Unofficial returns from today's election show that both of the ordinances proposing segregation of negroes have been carried by a majority of 31,344, the vote being 52,220 for segregation and 21,876 against.

The two propositions voted upon were similar in character, the only difference provided that a negro or white may not become a resident in a block occupied entirely by those of the opposite color. The other imposes the same restrictions in blocks containing 75 per cent. white or the like percentage of negro residents.

As both ordinances are adopted, the second, being the more stringent of the two, will be effective. Neither ordinance puts any restriction on the ownership of property, but restricts solely the use of property for residence purposes. Negroes who are employed in houses or apartments occupied by white persons are unaffected by the ordinances. Apartment house janitors who live in the basements of apartments occupied by whites will not be affected.

Both ordinances contain clauses providing that the proposed laws shall not affect persons at present living in blocks occupied by members of the other races. Under the more stringent or "75 per cent. measure" only about 150 blocks will be available for negro residences.

MAIL SEIZURE REPLY READY.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The Anglo-French answer to the protest of the United States regarding the seizure of mails in transit between America and Europe will be delivered in the immediate future, according to official announcement tonight.

The reply will take the form of a French memorandum, in which Great Britain has concurred. It will be communicated to the United States both by the French and British Ambassadors at Washington. An identical memorandum will be sent to all other neutral countries.

'Twixt Stein-Bloch And Poets, 'Tis Spring

DOWN Greenwich Village way, the poets are warbling about "the unbottleable perfume" of Spring. Same old perfume—same old Spring.

Stein-Bloch, who clothes the figure, instead of the Muse, has delivered all my style-models for Spring.

Suits and Topcoats, which in *ultra-smart style* and *glove-soft tailoring* exemplify "Ye Compleat Gentleman," modernized down to A. D. 1916.

I show no mere handful of the new season's fashion-crop, but a store-full.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats

$20 to $45

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

NECKWEAR

$1.00

Figures and stripes that are different and always in good taste.

Many of our own designs.

A complete assortment of black neckwear the year 'round.

STETSON HATS "NEVERBREAK" TRUNKS ARROW SHIRTS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

ESTABLISHED 1849
MARK CROSS
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LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

Mother Necessity

This austere and tireless Female Parent of Invention presents—

A "Trench" Cigarette Case, sturdy, compact, weather-proof, taking thirty cigarettes.

Hundreds of these are being sent to "the front."

"Trench" Cigarette Case

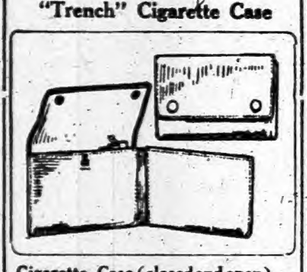

Cigarette Case (closed and open)—For sporting use, made of stitched tan pigskin or black pin-morocco, lambskin lining, taking thirty cigarettes, completely protected from breakage and rough weather. Size: 5¾ x 3¾ inches closed . . . $4.75

Cross Poker Case

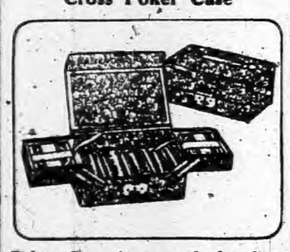

Poker Case (open and closed)—Of frosted morocco, in colors, leather lining, fitted with 100 chips in four colors, two packs of playing cards in extension compartments. Size: 6¾ x 4¼ x 2¾ inches, complete $10.00

Cross Travelling Set

Travelling Set (closed and open)—Comprising 2-quart hot-water bag, and air pillow, in separate cases,—all of colored rubberized silk, white rubber lining, complete . . . $10.50

Cross Brief Case

Brief Case—Tan or black hide leather, lock and key: 15 x 10¾ inches.

1 pocket size $7.00
2 pockets $9.00
3 pockets $10.50
4 pockets $12.00

Same style as above, without lock, 50c less.

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Dealers Throughout the World

$8,584,352,511 ON CITY TAX ROLL

Assessments, Sent to Aldermen, Show Increase Over 1915 of $123,539,969.

MANHATTAN REALTY LOWER

Personal Property Valuation Larger in All Boroughs but Bronx and Queens.

SEVEN MILLIONAIRES IN LIST

John D. Rockefeller, at $5,000,000, the Biggest Taxpayer—Controller's Estimate of Rate.

The Aldermen will receive today from the Tax Department the assessment rolls of real and personal property for 1916 for approval and for a basis for fixing the tax rate for this year. The total assessed valuation for the five boroughs is $8,584,352,511, of which $8,207,822,361 is on real estate, including real estate of corporations and special franchise assessments, and $376,530,150 on personal property.

On Feb. 15 Controller Prendergast issued a statement giving the tentative personal property assessment for 1916 at $360,000,000 and the tentative real estate assessment at $8,205,000,000. On this basis he calculated that the tax rate for the five boroughs for 1916 compared with 1915 would be:

	1916.	1915.
Manhattan	2.04	1.87
Bronx	2.10	1.94
Brooklyn	2.08	1.92
Queens	2.07	1.93
Richmond	2.14	2.24

The Controller's figures are very near to the tax roll figures, so that his estimate of the rate would seem to be not far from correct.

Compared with the assessment roll for 1915 the increase on personal property is $24,478,895. There is an increase of $99,061,574 on real estate, real estate of corporations and special franchises. The personal assessment amounts to a little more than 10 per cent. of the tentative personal property assessment of $3,704,305,965. Regarding the 1916 assessment, President Lawson Purdy of the Tax Board said:

"The total personal assessment exceeds that for 1915 by $24,000,000. That result was reached after canceling about $100,000,000 of assessments carried over from previous years and which investigation showed were erroneous. The collection of taxes on personal property will probably exceed the collection for 1915 by about $2,500,000, or 60 per cent.

"The best collections of the tax levy on personal property since consolidation have amounted to 70 per cent. of the levy, which has been about the result since 1910. This year it is expected that 90 per cent. of the levy will be collected on account of the extraordinary efforts to eliminate all uncollectible items."

Manhattan Realty Decrease.

The assessments on personal property for the five boroughs show an increase in all but the Boroughs of the Bronx and Queens. The only decrease in the real estate, real state of corporations, and special franchises is in Manhattan. The increases in the other boroughs run from $2,963,728 in Richmond to $59,964,944 in Brooklyn. The personal property assessments in Manhattan this year show an increase of $24,837,710. The increase in Brooklyn amounts to $183,090, and in Richmond to $921,495, while the Bronx shows a decrease of $539,300 and Queens a decrease of $924,590.

The assessment on personal property for the five boroughs in 1915 amounted to $352,051,755. This year's assessment amounts to $376,530,150. The real estate, real estate of corporations, and special franchise assessment for 1915 amounted to $8,108,700,787. This year's total is $8,207,822,361. A total recapitulation of the assessment on real estate shows that the only decrease in this year's assessment from the assessment of 1915 amounts to $32,295,009 on Manhattan real estate. This decrease, however, is somewhat reduced by an increase in the same borough of $1,415,510 on the assessment of the real estate of corporations and an increase on the special franchise assessment of $14,907,633, which brings the net decrease down to $15,971,866. The following table shows by boroughs the assessment of each separate class of property for this year and 1915:

Real Estate.

MANHATTAN.

1916.	1915.	Increase.
Ordinary real estate—		
$4,748,231,066	$4,780,526,075	*$32,295,009
Corporate real estate—		
101,850,945	99,935,435	1,415,510
Special franchises—		
280,248,618	265,340,985	14,907,633

BRONX.

Ordinary real estate—		
619,288,876	607,225,456	12,063,420
Corporate real estate—		
47,526,000	44,890,950	2,635,050
Special franchises—		
32,033,720	25,010,258	7,043,462

BROOKLYN.

Ordinary real estate—		
1,632,038,807	1,596,541,367	35,497,440
Corporate real estate—		
29,214,055	22,836,805	6,377,250
Special franchises—		
91,107,508	73,017,854	18,089,654

QUEENS.

Ordinary real estate—		
487,996,560	464,399,194	23,597,666
Corporate real estate—		
32,611,590	30,344,190	2,267,400
Special franchises—		
18,786,164	14,288,994	4,497,170

RICHMOND.

Ordinary real estate—		
81,093,570	79,198,535	1,895,035
Corporate real estate—		
3,116,730	2,889,710	227,020
Special franchises—		
3,156,652	2,314,979	841,673

*Decrease.

Personal Property.

Resident Personal	of	Corporation—	Non-Res.
Personal.	Estates.	Resident.	

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Declare your independence from diets and drugs! Just because you have been pampering a "delicate digestion" for years is no reason why you should not begin *today* to eat the rich, delicious nourishing food you crave. Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea, a delicious, refreshing mineral water that stimulates the secretion of digestive fluids and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by natural means. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and, while highly effective, is so free from any medicinal taste as to make a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Sold by druggists and first-class grocers. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Manhattan, 1916—				
	100,750,900	29,160,400	143,805,700	28,557,900
1915—				
	104,479,390	33,396,300	104,313,300	28,857,200
Bronx, 1916—				
	2,628,100	435,700	3,033,900	167,800
1915—				
	3,437,900	853,500	2,391,900	121,300
Brooklyn, 1916—				
	22,653,025	6,108,065	14,264,600	735,800
1915—				
	26,773,170	7,225,640	8,930,600	641,600
Queens, 1916—				
	2 366,375	752,685	3,467,900	123,900
1915—				
	4,708,800	784,250	1,973,000	169,800
Richmond, 1916—				
	1,207,150	488,350	750,700	175,000
1915—				
	815,900	328,905	350,900	160,000
Total, 1916—				
	129,644,750	36,800,800	165,328,800	29,760,100
Total, 1915—				
	140,216,160	42,588,595	117,959,700	29,949,900
Decrease—				
	10,570,410	5,697,795	*47,369,100	189,800

*Increase.

The assessment on the property of non-residents in all the boroughs, as provided for under the Saxe law, amounts to $14,905,700 in 1916, as against $21,338,400 in 1915, a decrease for this year of $6,432,700.

Personal Assessments.

The personal property assessment books show that thirty-two residents of Manhattan are assessed for $250,000 or more. The names of seven millionaires appear. The 1916 assessments of $100,000 or more follow:

Aitken, H. Jean	$100,000
Archbold, Annie M.	100,000
Auchincloss, Emma B.	100,000
Ayer, Frederick F.	200,000
Baker, George F.	200,000
Bender, Henry W.	105,700
Benedict, Henry Harper	100,000
Bennett, James Gordon	300,000
Billings, C. K. G.	100,000
Blagden, George	291,000
Bliss, Anna B.	115,000
Bliss, Augusta H.	105,200
Bodenheimer, Henry	188,700
Bostwick, Helen C.	100,000
Bowdoin, Edith G.	100,000
Brewster, Elmina D.	150,000
Bruce, Sarah E.	150,000
Burden, H. H.	150,000
Carnegie, Louise A.	200,000
Chapin, Simeon B.	107,000
Clark, David C.	377,000
Clark, George C.	192,000
Clark, Louise C.	100,000
Clemens, Marie H.	100,000
Clyde, William P.	300,000
Cuyler, Eleanor De G.	244,800
Dailey, Granville F.	250,000
Davison, Henry P.	1,000,000
Dennis, John B.	192,000
Duveen, Henry J.	165,000
Ehret, George	1,000,000
Eidlitz, Otto M.	100,000
Eidlitz, Robert J.	228,000
Erlanger, Abraham	475,000
Faulkner, Edward D.	161,500
Ford, James B.	401,500
Frank, Jacob	99,700
Frankfort, Maurice	150,000
Fry, Jed	140,000
Gary, Elbert H.	100,000
Georgopoulo, George A.	100,000
Gillespie, Frederick R.	100,000
Goodwin, Josephine S.	125,000
Grant, Julia M.	150,000
Gray, Ellen	200,000
Gwathmey, Archibald	100,000
Hall, William A.	100,000
Harkness, Anna M.	100,000
Harkness, Charles W.	300,000
Harkness, Edward L.	200,000
Harkness, Mary L.	100,000
Harkness, William L.	100,000
Haven, Fanny Arnot	100,000
Heide, Henry	300,000
Hedgerd, John H.	183,200
Herman, Oscar	250,000
Hermann, Sara	128,000
Hernstadt, William L.	126,000
Huntington, Arabella D.	400,000
Huntington, Archer M.	200,000
Huntington, Helen G.	100,000
Huntington, Henry E.	100,000
Iselin, Adrian, Jr.	252,000
Jacobs, Moses	400,000
Kingsland, Mary J.	200,000
Kopper, Philip W., Jr.	101,700
Legg, George	250,000
Legg, George Albert	133,000
Lesher, Emilie F.	100,000
Lovering, William M.	150,000
Mabon, James B.	140,000
Marston, Edgar L.	160,000
Moore, Alta W. S.	100,000
Morawetz, Victor	100,000
Morgan, Francis L. T.	100,000
Morgan, George F.	100,000
Mullen, John J.	150,000
Mullen, Joseph J.	150,000
Mullen, Patrick J.	150,000
Parker, Julia A.	150,000
Pavenstedt, Adolph	225,500
Payne, Oliver H.	600,000
Pearson, Leslie J.	200,000
Phipps, Annie C.	100,000
Phipps, Henry	200,000
Porter, William H.	1,000,000
Prentice, Alta R.	100,000
Putnam, Henry W., Jr.	400,000
Rahl, Charles	100,000
Reese, Augusta Bliss	101,000
Rhoades, John Hansen	150,000
Robbins, Barnet R.	150,000
Rockefeller, John D.	5,000,000
Rockefeller, John D., Jr.	300,000
Rockefeller, William	300,000
Rockefeller, William G.	10,000
Rosenthal, Moritz	152,000
Rossbach, Jacob	181,000
Rossbach, Leopold	229,000
Ruhlender, Henry	332,000
Rupperti, Justus	227,000
Ryan, Thomas F.	200,000
Sage, Mrs. Margaret O.	320,000
Salomon, William	1,000,000
Schiff, Jacob H.	1,000,000
Schnabel, Richard A.	228,300
Schwab, Charles M.	118,000
Schwab, Gustav	197,700
Southmayd, Emily F.	118,000
Speyer, James	1,000,000
Stetson, Francis Lynde	150,000
Stillman, James	100,000
Straus, Frederick	234,000
Stursberg, William	208,000
Talcott, Henrietta James	100,000
Taylor, Henry R.	200,000
Tenney, Charles H.	150,000
Tesla, Nikola	100,000
Thompson, Mary C.	100,000
Towne, Robert S.	100,000
Twombley, Florence A. V.	500,000
Vanderbilt, Cornelius	500,000
Vanderbilt, Frederick W.	320,000
Vanderbilt, Grace G.	160,000
Weil, Samuel	113,000
Whitman, Nathaniel G.	180,000
Whitney, Gertrude V.	500,000
Whitney, Harry Payne	100,000
Whitney, Helen Hay	125,000
Wiggin, Albert H.	100,000
Woolworth, Frank W.	100,000

Corporation Personalty.

The personal property assessment of corporations assessed at $250,000 or more follows:

Alberger Pump and Condenser Co.	$400,000
American Gas and Electric Co.	373,900
American Ink Co.	381,700
American Meter Co.	794,900
Thermos Bottle Co.	250,000
Ansco Co.	607,300
Arnold, Constable & Co.	1,000,000
Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co.	300,000
Atlantic and Mutual Insurance Co.	500,000
Austin, Nichols & Co.	1,000,000
Black, Starr & Frost	640,000
Brentano's	250,000
Brooks Brothers	500,000
P. J. Carlin Construction Co.	250,000
Cammeyer	500,000
Chevrolet Motor Co. of N. Y.	250,000
Columbia Western Mills	372,000
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York	1,000,000
Crocker-Wheeler Co.	250,000
Crucible Steel Co. of America	1,000,000
Cuban-American Sugar Co.	1,000,000
Cuban Atlantic Sugar Co.	1,000,000
Cuban Cane Sugar Co.	1,000,000
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	1,000,000
Cuban Trading Co.	1,000,000
Cuban Tropical Plantations	1,000,000
Cuban-West Indies Co.	1,000,000
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,000,000
Curtis Publishing Co.	1,000,000
Dana, Charles A.	1,000,000
Dodge Brothers	1,000,000
Duplex Printing Press Co.	250,000
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	1,000,000
Edison Portland Cement Co.	1,000,000
Electric Bond and Share Co.	1,000,000
Electric Boat Co.	1,000,000
Electric Vehicle Co.	1,000,000
Empire Trust Co.	1,000,000
Equitable Trust Co.	1,000,000
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.	1,000,000
Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland	1,000,000
Fifth Avenue Coach Co.	1,000,000
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.	1,000,000
Fleischmann Co.	1,000,000
Fox Film Corporation	1,000,000
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore	1,000,000
General Chemical Co.	1,000,000
General Electric Co.	1,000,000
General Motors Co.	1,000,000
Gillender, James, Sons	1,000,000
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	1,000,000
Gorham Manufacturing Co.	1,000,000
Guaranty Trust Co.	1,000,000
Hanover National Bank	1,000,000
Harriman National Bank	1,000,000
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	1,000,000
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.	1,000,000
Havana Commercial Co.	1,000,000
Havana Tobacco Co.	1,000,000
Hecla Iron Works	1,000,000
Hendee Manufacturing Co.	1,000,000
Hoe, R., & Co.	1,000,000
Home Insurance Co.	1,000,000
Home Life Insurance Co.	1,000,000
Hudson Coal Co.	1,000,000
Hudson Navigation Co.	1,000,000
Hudson Trust Co.	1,000,000
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	1,000,000
Imperial Tobacco Co. of Great Britain and Ireland	1,000,000
Independent Pneumatic Tool Co.	1,000,000
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	1,000,000
International Agricultural Corporation	1,000,000
International Banking Corporation	1,000,000
International Harvester Co. of America	1,000,000
International Mercantile Marine Co.	1,000,000
International Nickel Co.	1,000,000
International Paper Co.	1,000,000
International Steam Pump Co.	1,000,000
International Time Recording Co.	1,000,000
Interstate Rubber Co.	1,000,000
Jones, Edward D., & Sons	1,000,000
Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Co.	1,000,000
Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.	1,000,000
Kelsey Wheel Co.	1,000,000
Kennecott Copper Corporation	1,000,000
Kerosene Corporation	1,000,000
Kings County Lighting Co.	1,000,000
Knickerbocker Trust Co.	1,000,000
Knoedler, M., & Co.	1,000,000
Knox-Schoerer Corp.	991,000
Lambert Film Corp.	250,000
Ledgerwood Mfg. Co.	952,000
Lion Brewery	500,000
Lord & Taylor	948,000
Marx & Rawolle	500,000
Mayor, Lane & Co.	600,000
Merck & Co.	500,000
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	1,200,000
Metropolitan Tobacco Co.	700,000
Mortgage and Bond Co.	800,000
National City Co.	700,000
National Meter Co.	575,000
New York Edison Co.	1,000,000
New York Hygeia Ice Co.	500,000
Mutual Gas Light Co.	500,000
Orinoka Mills	272,800
Phelps Dodge Merc. Co.	300,000
Pictorial Review Co.	314,200
Press Publishing Co. of New York	500,000
Riker & Hegeman Co.	500,000
Rogers, Peet & Co.	1,000,000
A. S. Rosenthal Co.	400,000
Scott & Fowles Co.	500,000
Franklin Simon & Co.	778,900
E. R. Squibb & Sons	221,800
Standard Gas Light Co. of City of New York	1,000,000
Star Co.	500,000
Steinway & Sons	1,000,000
A. S. Tavanajian, Inc.	250,000
Thompson-Starrett Co.	370,000
Tiffany & Co.	1,500,000
Tierney Construction Co.	400,000
Union Fur Co., N. Y. and Bklyn.	300,300
Uptegrove & Beckwith	500,000
Valentine & Co.	273,800
H. E. Verrai Co., Inc.	376,500
Vitagraph Co. of America	376,400
Montgomery Ward & Co.	750,000
Charles T. Wills, Inc.	633,100
A. Wittnauer Co.	265,300
Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co.	400,000

In the $100,000 Class.

Estates that are assessed at or near $100,000 or more are as follows:

Batcheller, George O.	$150,000
Baumgarten, William	100,000
Billings, Albert M.	150,000
Bliss, George	117,000
Cenci, Eleanora L. S.	176,000
Crossman, George W.	258,500
Leslie, Mrs. Frank	494,000
Garland, James A.	98,000
Babcock, Samuel D.	92,300
Dimock, Otis R.	100,000
Ford, John H.	141,700
Frank, Mark H.	150,000
Frasch, Herman	485,000
Fried, Sampson	100,000
Geishenen, William H.	250,000
Strong, William E.	170,000
Goodwin, James J.	200,000
Green, Andrew H.	100,000
Gruening, Emil	100,000
Guiterman, Franklin	122,300
Gurnis, Walter L.	150,000
Haggin, James B.	424,100
Butterfield, Julia L.	500,000
Harrison, Mrs. Burton	315,000
Hubbard, Thomas O.	274,700
Snyder, Joseph H.	100,000
Kemp, Edward K.	150,000
Morgan, John P., Jr. (Pierpont)	8,800,000
Lewisohn, Leonard	300,000
Stern, Caroline	100,000
Lowndes, Thomas H.	100,000
Cutter, Henry T.	250,000
McCreery, Fannie M.	100,000
Megraw, Marjorie H.	100,000
Ives, Brayton	485,000
Miglietta, Mary W.	250,000
Morgan, Ellen R.	129,000
Bacon, Augustus C.	183,000
Mortimer, William	250,000
Eiseman, Gustave F.	162,000
Parker, James H.	200,000
Pomroy, Mary E.	100,000
Sterling, Alexander F.	100,000
Cutter, Amelia G.	100,000
Ripley, Harry D.	98,000
Hearn, George A.	573,400
Bres, John D.	200,000
Fowles, Charles F.	130,900
Sewell, Barton	500,000
Sloane, William D.	226,000
Moore, John G.	100,000
Canavan, David P.	100,000
Wickham, Delos O.	100,000
Steele, Rosalie Malvina	212,800
Heyl, Julia S.	100,000
Wright, J. Hood	500,000

Where Manhattan Gains.

The assessments on hotels, clubs, office buildings, and places of amusement are materially changed in only a few instances from last year's figures. The Grand Central Station, assessed at $18,175,000 in 1915, is assessed at $18,950,000 this year. The Pennsylvania Terminal was assessed at $16,350,000 in 1915, and this year the assessment is down to $16,265,000.

For assessment purposes Manhattan Borough is divided into eight districts. The value of real estate gained over 1915 in only two of these districts, those between Fortieth and Ninety-sixth Street, on both sides of Sixth Avenue, the dividing line.

The largest gain in any part of the city was in the territory between Fortieth and Fifty-ninth Streets and Third and Sixth Avenues. The gain amounted to $17,000,000. The largest loss was in the territory from Fourteenth to Fortieth Street between Fourth and Sixth Avenues which showed a depreciation of $21,600,000.

CITY LOSES TRACK FIGHT.

Court Decides Against It in Central Park West Litigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 29.—The authority of the City of New York to compel the New York Railways Company and the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to relocate their tracks in Central Park West for the protection of the public from accidents and to avoid congestion, was denied in a decision by the Court of Appeals today, Judge Collin writing the opinion.

Judge Seabury concurred in the prevailing opinion, but Judge Cardozo filed a dissenting memorandum, in which he held, among other things, that in the exercise of the police power the city had the right to compel the railroad company to remove its tracks from one side of the street to the other when the change was not made capriciously and it was necessary for the public safety.

Justice Bijur denied the application of the city for a writ requiring the railroad companies to show cause why their tracks should not be moved from the easterly side to the centre of the street, and his decision was affirmed by an order of the Appellate Division. Justice Bijur held that such power had not been bestowed, either expressly or impliedly on the municipal authorities.

HUGE SUMS FOR PENSIONS.

Baron Newton Tells House of Lords Roll May Reach $50,000,000.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The military pensions the Government is now paying amount to about $7,500,000 annually. This announcement was made in the House of Lords today by Baron Newton, who said it was calculated that the amount easily could rise to $37,500,000 if the war lasted until the end of March, 1917.

About one-third of the men discharged were not pensioned, Baron Newton continued, but if all of them were pensioned the annual charge would now be $12,500,000, and probably would rise to more than $50,000,000 by the end of March, 1917.

APPLAUD NOTED MEN AT DEFENSE RALLIES

Throngs in Carnegie Hall and Century Theatre Hear Pleas for Enforced Training.

CHOATE CRITICISES WILSON

Mitchel, Oscar S. Straus, G. W. Pepper, and Bishop Hayes Are Among the Other Speakers.

Two mass meetings in the campaign for national preparedness were held in this city last night, one in Carnegie Hall and the other in the Century Theatre. Both were under the direction of the National Security League, and at both great crowds enthusiastically indorsed speeches advocating a bigger navy, a bigger army, and a system of military training.

Joseph H. Choate and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia were the principal speakers at the Carnegie Hall meeting. Mr. Choate, who recently celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday, indicated in his speech that he might soon follow the example set by Gladstone in his eighty-fifth year and retire from active life, even relinquishing such duties as presiding at public gatherings.

Mr. Pepper received the greatest demonstration of the evening. His speech was a plea for military training for youths and young men. He said that he did not believe in the "persecution of Presidents," a remark that evoked a storm of applause. The applause that followed his speech lasted nearly five minutes, and the entire audience rose and sang "America."

The other speakers were Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, who relieved Mr. Choate as presiding officer; Mayor Mitchel, William Barclay Parsons, George W. Wickersham, Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, S. Stanwood Menken, the Right Rev. P. J. Hayes, Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of New York, who spoke as the representative of Cardinal Farley, and H. H. Gross of Chicago.

Unprepared, Says Choate.

"There are certain things," Mr. Choate said, "that are too clear to discuss, and one is that the United States are now absolutely unprepared to defend themselves from any enemy from any quarter. The army is not sufficient; the navy is not sufficient.

"Some people think that there is no danger of war, but the President knows more than all of us put together of the hidden secrets in the intercourse between this country and all the other countries, and only the other day he said that we might be involved in war at any minute, and I am afraid that what he said is true."

When Mr. Choate said that he "had no doubt but that the President felt that he had done all that the English language could do to defend our citizens upon the high seas, and our national defense for the protection of our citizens at home" some persons applauded generously, a few hissed, and a great many laughed.

"The English language," added Mr. Choate, "is not the most effective weapon for self-defense in the world. Words are not equal to deeds. If words were things, as Mirabeau declared, what monstrous loads march up the White House stairs."

Mayor Mitchel, who went from the meeting to a train for St. Louis, where he is to attend a preparedness conference of Mayors, spoke next. The preparedness problem, he said, would be solved only when all the people of this country came to recognize "that, with equal rights, goes the obligation of equal service."

Mr. Bacon confined his remarks principally to the international law situation growing out of the war.

"I firmly believe," said he, "that international law will make a greater advance than it has ever made before in its history, and not only will the recognition become general, but nations will rely upon it as the only sure foundation upon which their permanent relations can rest."

Bishop Hayes for Defense.

Bishop Hayes said that he prayed that the movement for preparedness would continue to grow and "that the entire country will be aroused to a sense of duty."

Mr. Pepper is a "Plattsburg" graduate, and in the beginning of his speech he referred to his month's training there last Summer under his friend, General Leonard Wood.

"I have been wondering ever since," he said, "why it was that I waited until middle life to find out that we to a great extent have left out of American education that which military training can supply.

"What we Americans need—those of us who are well-to-do—is to take a course not in optional but in compulsory military training, to take a course in real hardship, to take a course in efficient direction and supervision, and what all Americans of all sorts, without distinction of class, need, in my judgment, is not permanently, not throughout their lives, not throughout any great proportion of their lives, but for a time in the life of each man, to be put into a situation in which for that time some other will be substituted for the man's own, a condition in which a man must take orders and do what he is told and do it at once—a time during which he must show respect for those in authority, if he never does it any other time."

More than 3,000 persons attended the Century Theatre meeting at which Oscar S. Straus was Chairman, and the other speakers were S. Stanwood Menken, President of the league; Henry Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War; C. Ward Crampton, Mr. Wickersham, and Peter S. Grosscup.

Compulsory military service to safeguard peace was advocated by Mr. Straus in the first speech, and nearly all of the others referred to it. Mr. Straus, speaking from his experience as Ambassador to Turkey, said:

"I passed three periods of my life in Turkey at Constantinople, the centre of the world's diplomacy in those times, and I saw at close range the play of the diplomacy of the great powers; and let me tell you that in all issues of great importance every time the nation that was strongest won out and the weaker nations lost.

Defense and Diplomacy.

"Armies and navies when not engaged in war have their greatest uses, for behind the diplomacy of the world, behind the diplomacy of a nation, stands the might of a nation, and the effectiveness of that diplomacy is usually, and in the last analysis must always be, guided by the power of the country that the diplomat represents."

Mr. Wickersham condemned Congress for "iniquitous fraud upon the American people," referring to the program to increase the State militia organizations.

PISTOL CHASE AT COLUMBIA.

Girl's Insulter Raced Through South Field as Policeman Shoots.

Columbia dormitory students were aroused last night by two pistol shots and ran out to find Policeman Saffer chasing a youth who dodged about South Field and finally through a gate to Amsterdam Avenue. With the policeman and many students following he ran by St. Luke's Hospital, where Saffer fired another shot, got into Morningside Park, and was not found.

Saffer said he had taken up the chase at the request of Miss Margaret Boutwell of 418 West 118th Street, who said the youth accosted her.

SEARCH VIERECK'S MOTHER.

British Order Her Stripped Twice, She Writes to Son.

George S. Viereck, editor of the Fatherland, a pro-German publication in this city, said yesterday he had received a letter from his mother, Mrs. Laura Viereck, in Berlin, in which she said she was three times searched and twice stripped by order of British naval and military authorities in the Downs when she was returning homt from a visit to San Francisco during the Christmas holidays. Mrs. Viereck sailed from New York in the Niew Amsterdam.

"My mother is not a spy," said Mr. Viereck. "She is a native of California, and came over to visit relatives during the Christmas holidays. She writes me she was in a state of collapse after being stripped for a second time and deprived of her clothing for two hours at Downs. The only papers she had with her were several copies of the Fatherland. She was greatly distressed at having to submit to a search, but she made it plain that the British authorities were courteous in every way."

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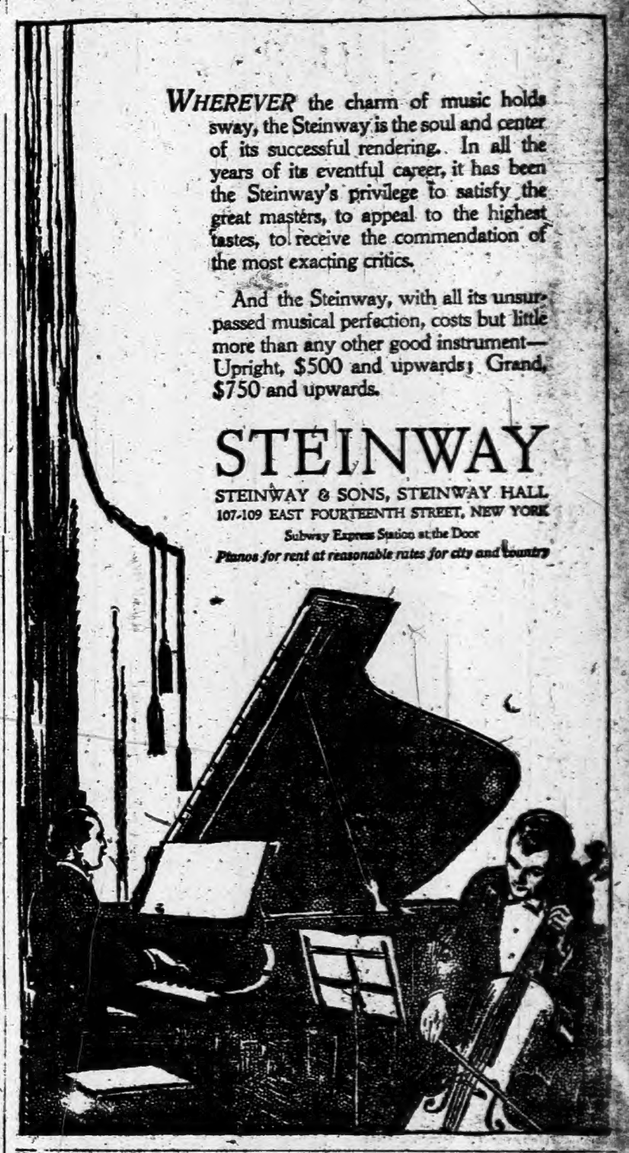

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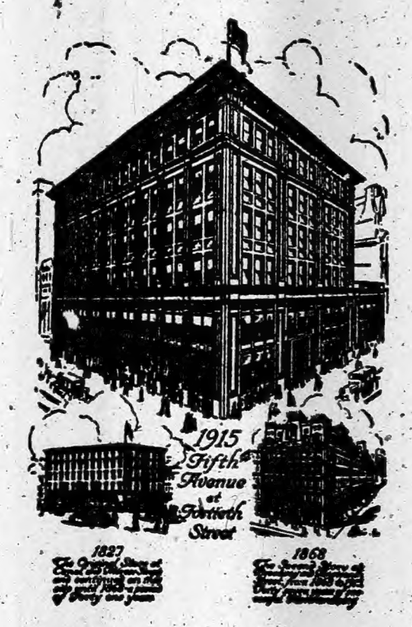

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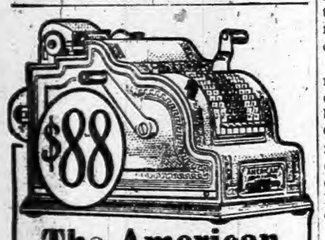

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BRANDEIS IS CALLED 'MAN OF DUPLICITY'

Two Boston Lawyers Assert His General Reputation Is Not Straightforward.

EXPLAINS INSURANCE CHECK

Supreme Court Nominee's Partner Says Office Diary Is Answer to Aspersions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Two prominent members of the Massachusetts bar today told the Senate's sub-committee investigating the qualifications of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to the Supreme Court of the United States that the general opinion among the lawyers of Boston was that Mr. Brandeis was not straightforward.

Albert E. Pillsbury, former Attorney General of Massachusetts, was one witness, and the other was Edward W. Hutchins, Vice President of the Boston Bar Association.

Federal District Attorney Anderson of Boston, who is handling the case before the sub-committee in Mr. Brandeis's behalf, attacked this testimony by trying to show that both witnesses had opposed Mr. Brandeis in litigation and therefore might be prejudiced.

"Mr. Brandeis's professional reputation, as it comes to me," said Mr. Pillsbury, "is that of a very active and adroit and successful business lawyer, with unbounded audacity; a man of duplicity and double-dealing; a man who works under cover so you never know where he is. I have never heard him accused of cheating in money matters."

Mr. Anderson asked Mr. Pillsbury if he did not represent gas interests. The witness said that was true.

"Mr. Brandeis has been very active in obtaining restrictive legislation in Massachusetts, has he not?" inquired Mr. Anderson.

"The only gas legislation I recall in which he was interested was during consideration of the sliding scale act for the Consolidated Company in 1906, when Mr. Brandeis appeared in his favorite character of tribune of the people. We had nothing to do with the case," was the answer.

The witness added that many times it had been reputed that Mr. Brandeis had appeared as the tribune of the people under pay.

"What facts have you to substantiate that?" demanded Mr. Anderson.

"I did not give it as a fact. I give it only as a part of his reputation."

An explanation of the various charges against Mr. Brandeis was then begun by Edward F. McClennen of Boston, a member of Mr. Brandeis's law firm. He spoke from his own knowledge of the incidents at issue, from papers connected with the matters and from the office diary of the firm. He will continue his testimony tomorrow.

The first thing Mr. McClennen was asked to tell about was the life insurance incident. He said the Brandeis firm was first employed by the Equitable in 1901 and had handled thirty or forty cases for it since that time.

"So you were counsel for the Equitable at the time in 1905 when Mr. Brandeis attacked it in a public speech?" inquired Senator Works.

"We were not general counsel at any time. We only acted in specific suits," responded Mr. McClennen.

"Did the company ever complain of the speech?"

"Not that I ever heard about."

As to the charge that Mr. Brandeis was employed by the New Haven Railroad or others to wreck the New England Railroad, Mr. McClennen said the office diary showed that Mr. Brandeis ceased to have any connection with the litigation against the New England road in June, 1893.

FIFTEEN KILLED IN MINE.

Explosion Buries Men Under Slate in West Virginia Colliery.

KEMPTON, W. Va., Feb. 29.—Fifteen men were killed and five seriously injured by an explosion of dust in Mine 42 of the Davis Coal and Coke Company here today. All the victims were foreigners. The explosion occurred this morning shortly after the men had entered the mine. The blast, however, did not interfere with the working of the cages in the main shaft, and the men not within range of the explosion hurried to the foot of the shaft and were at once brought to the surface.

THINKS OUR POLICIES REQUIRE GREAT NAVY

Knight Specifies Monroe Doctrine, Open Door in China, Asiatic Exclusion.

CANAL CONTROL A FACTOR

Admiral Says Fleet Would Need Two and a Half Years to Prepare to Meet Germany's.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The United States is maintaining more policies irritating to other countries than any other nation in the world, Rear Admiral Knight, President of the Navy War College, told the House Naval Committee today, in support of his recommendation that no time be lost in building the strongest navy in the world. To defend the Monroe Doctrine, control of the Panama Canal, maintain an open door in China and enforce Asiatic exclusion, he said, the fleet should be "equal to or greater than Great Britain's."

To equal the British fleet by 1925, twenty dreadnoughts, fifteen battle cruisers, twenty scout cruisers, seventy-five submarines and seventy-five destroyers would have to be added to the present fleet. The Admiral thought Great Britain would not regard an American building program as directed against her.

The present navy, he said, should be eliminated in considering the possibilities of an attack on the New England coast, because it lacked scouts and might easily be drawn far southward by a feint while the real attack was made. For that reason, he wished to see at fewest nine battle cruisers and eight scouts laid down this year.

Admiral Knight believed it would take two and a half years to make the navy efficient enough to meet the present German fleet with any hope of success. The time limit he set was the minimum required to build nine battle cruisers and eight fast scouts. He said it would take eighteen months to put the ships of the Atlantic fleet in full active commission in readiness for war.

"Not that we would not make a good showing against any force in much less time," he added.

Representative Farr asked if it would not be necessary to begin construction immediately in all available Government yards if a great number of capital ships were to be built in a hurry. He called attention to published figures stating that in the last ten years Germany had built 173 fighting ships, England 252, and the United States 64.

Admiral Knight said he understood a sub-committee of the Naval Committee would be named later to investigate shipbuilding facilities, public and private. He advised that the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Norfolk, Mare Island, and Puget Sound Yards be equipped immediately for their maximum output of big ships.

Major Gen. Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, who followed Admiral Knight, urged that 150 officers, 52 warrant officers, and 2,370 men be added to the corps to raise it to the strength advocated by the General Board and approved by Secretary Daniels, which is on the basis of one-fifth of the strength of the navy personnel. He asked also that the one-fifth standard be written into permanent law, and said Secretary Daniels approved this proposal, although it was an increase over what had originally been asked for by the department.

General Barnett said he had prepared, and Secretary Daniels would submit to Congress at once, legislation designed to permit marine officers to accept service under the Haitian Government in the constabulary now that the treaty has been ratified. Fifteen companies already had been organized in Haiti, he said, but thirty-five additional officers for the force were needed. Enough men had volunteered from the marine corps to provide all the officers for this duty in that way.

ARMY BILLS TO BE REPORTED.

Congress Probably Will Discuss Proposed Increases Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The campaign for national preparedness will enter on a new phase in Congress next week, when probably bills providing for increasing the army to an extent never before contemplated in time of peace will be introduced in both the House and Senate.

The House Military Committee will begin tomorrow its final review of the measure tentatively agreed on last week and which, it is stated, will be altered only in minor details. The final vote probably will be taken Thursday, but it will require several days for Chairman Hay to prepare a report to accompany the bill.

The Senate Committee agreed today to insert only a general provision for federalization of the National Guard in its regular army reorganization measure, leaving the task of putting this legislation in final shape to the Joint Conference Committee, to which the two bills will go. By this action the Senate Committee made it possible to bring out its bill also next week.

GRANT HIGHER COAL RATES.

Commerce Commission Modifies Order in Anthracite Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today modified its order in the so-called anthracite coal case so as to allow the hard coal carrying roads slight increases in rates on prepared sizes and on pea and smaller sizes.

The order affects rates on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lehigh Valley, Erie, the Central of New Jersey, and the Delaware & Hudson Railroads. The increases generally are a few cents a ton. The new rates apply on traffic from the collieries on these lines to Paterson, Newark, Bound Brook, Elizabeth, and other points in New Jersey, and to Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Troy, and other points in New York.

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STATE CONVENTION TO INDORSE WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

the fourth place on the Big Four should go to some Brooklyn Democrat instead of to Mr. Untermyer. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, however, is said strongly to favor the designation of Mr. Untermyer for the fourth place, and it is known that in most instances Mr. Murphy has his way in such matters.

John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader from Kings, when he arrived here tonight at the head of his delegates from Brooklyn said that Kings had no candidate.

The Convention is to meet at noon tomorrow in the Regent Theatre. At the opening session practically the entire business will be the selection of the Committee on Resolutions, which will report the platform, and the Committee on Nominations, which will report candidates for delegates at large. D Cady Herrick is slated for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Contrary to the accepted custom the keynote speech will not be delivered at the opening session when ex-Governor Glynn takes up the gavel as Temporary Chairman, but will be reserved either for the afternoon session or for a session which is to be held tomorrow night. Aside from adopting the platform and the report designating candidates for delegates at large the convention will adopt a resolution recommending the re-election of Norman E. Mack as national committeeman from this State. As this was not on the program a week ago, it is believed that the leaders here have received assurances that Mr. Mack will be acceptable to President Wilson.

There will be 450 delegates in the convention—three of each from each of the 150 Assembly districts in the State. There is an equal number of alternates. This unofficial convention has brought a crowd quite as large as any called together by the regular convention of the old kind that could do something more than go through the motions. In the throng here tonight were many men who, before harmony did away with Democratic distinctions, were known as Wilson Democrats. There were also in the hotel crowds a goodly number of Democrats who have made Democratic history in recent years by fights against Tammany Hall and its leader, Charles F. Murphy. Tonight the Tammany men and the antis fraternized in the hotel lobbies.

Leader Murphy Arrives.

It was not until Leader Murphy and his flock arrived this evening that the gathering of delegates began to assume the time-honored aspect of a convention. As the Tammany chieftain entered the hotel lobby a little after 7 o'clock a band struck up "Tammany," while the diners flocked out to catch a glimpse of the Tammany chief.

Mr. Murphy, when he entered the hotel, was asked if he had any statement to make regarding the prospective work of the convention.

"No," said Mr. Murphy. "I have nothing to say about that—not me."

"Who is to be the fourth delegate at large?" the Tammany chieftain was asked.

"You cannot find out that from me," said Mr. Murphy.

"Do you expect any trouble in the convention?" Mr. Murphy was asked by one of the correspondents. Mr. Murphy smiled broadly.

"We had some trouble with the automobile coming from the station. That's the only trouble I expect to have," was his reply.

Insurgents Threaten Harmony.

The only indication of any trouble tonight came from a small group of insurgent Democrats, a majority of whom were followers of the Sulzer fortunes, who call themselves the "Wilson conference." Chester C. Platt of Batavia, who was secretary to William Sulzer before the latter's removal from office, is head of this group. The organization has established headquarters at the Hotel Yates.

The "conference" held its opening session this afternoon in Mr. Platt's room. There were fourteen men present, A. J. Elias, a wealthy Buffalo man, who for years has been known as a radical Democrat, made a "keynote" speech, in which he attacked bossism, denounced the convention as violating the spirit of the direct primary law, declared it bore the label of a boss, and pledged the "conference" to the renomination of President Wilson.

The conference urged that the delegates at large be chosen from among the following Democrats: Ralph Pulitzer, Stuart L. Gibboney, Louis M. Antisdale, ex-Judge D-Cady Herrick, Edgar M. Cullen, ex-Senator George B. Burd of Buffalo, John N. Carlisle or Samuel Untermyer.

A telegram from Ralph Pulitzer tonight said that his name had been used without authorization. Stuart L. Gibboney, who was regarded as the political representative in this State of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and was the head of the independent campaign of John A. Hennessy and Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1914, disowned the "Wilson conference," as did Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt in a telegram tonight to John A. Neilly of this city, secretary of the Wilson Conference.

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SCORE INVESTIGATOR AT CHARITY HEARING

State Board's Counsel Reads Pennsylvania Legislative Denunciation of Osseroff.

QUIZZED ABOUT HIS SALARY

Declares He Doesn't Know Who Provides Money He Gets as Pay for Work.

Abram Osseroff, investigator for the City Department of Charities, whose reports of conditions in various institutions have figured prominently in the investigation of the State Board of Charities at the Bar Association, was put under cross-examination shortly before the ending of yesterday's session in an attempt to discredit his charges against the different institutions. John M. Bowers, counsel for the State Board of Charities, attempted to bring out on cross-examination not only Mr. Osseroff's motives in the present investigation, but to show that the Pennsylvania Legislature had characterized a previous investigation made by him as "unwarranted by the facts."

Mr. Osseroff was still on the stand at adjournment, and Mr. Bowers announced that he would continue questioning him this morning. While the investigator was on the stand he had frequent tiffs with Mr. Bowers, and Commissioner Charles H. Strong rebuked him several times.

Commissioner Kingsbury of the Charities Department, for whom Osseroff worked, had testified that the investigator was not paid by the department. Osseroff was asked about his pay.

"I do not know who provides for my compensation," he said. "I get it through Mr. Doherty, the Deputy Commissioner. I do not know who the person is."

"What is the compensation?" he asked.

"I think $500 for three months."

Mr. Osseroff said he first met Deputy Commissioner Doherty in connection with work he was doing for the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania. In November, he said, he had just become head of the educational department at Randall's Island when Mr. Doherty asked him to assist in the investigation and to make reports on the different institutions, supplementing those Mr. Doherty himself had made.

"What business were you in before you worked for charity organizations?" Mr. Bowers asked.

"I worked for my father. That was all."

The counsel for the State Board had read into the record a report of a joint commission of the Pennsylvania Legislature appointed to investigate conditions alleged by Mr. Osseroff in charitable institutions in Western Pennsylvania. The report, which was adopted by the Legislature, characterized some of Mr. Osseroff's charges as "untrue, misleading, and scandalous." Other statements, they said, were "reprehensible in the highest degree." "None of the criticisms," the report said, "are sustained by the facts."

Charges of impropriety against Mr. Osseroff for being present at the physical examination of girls at one of the institutions were made. Mr. Osserhoff denied that there was any foundation in fact for the charges, and said he had affidavits which he would produce to prove it. He characterized the Pennsylvania Legislative inquiry as "a whitewash, not an investigation."

"DYNAMITE" OUT FRIDAY.

Columbia Students Plan an Explosively Frank Publication.

Columbia University students are preparing a new publication for issue next Friday, which is to be called Dynamite, and which, it was rumored about the campus yesterday, will out-challenge Challenge, the intercollegiate monthly which attracted attention in college circles by its radical views and the subject matter of its articles. It is said that the sponsors for Dynamite intend their publication as a rebuke to the editors of Challenge, who, they feel, failed to reach the level they had boasted would be attained by their monthly.

It is said no girls are on the editorial or business boards of the new publication, so Barnard College will not be concerned in the difficulties which, some are predicting, will surround the publishers once their magazine has been issued. Plans have not been made for more than one publication, for, it is said, the editors expect dismissal from the university, but apparently are willing to pose as martyrs to a cause.

All articles are to be signed, it is said, and among them will be one entitled "Graft Among Professors," another on "Birth Control," and a third on "Immorality at Co-Educational Colleges." In the case of the first, however, a man who professed to have read the proof sheets of Dynamite said the article dealt with the use by certain professors of books written by brother professors, and it was predicted that Dynamite would not be of an especially exposive quality.

TO CLEAN BUENAVENTURA.

Colombian West Coast Seaport a Hotbed of Yellow Fever.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Feb. 29.—Buenaventura, Colombia's principal seaport on the west coast and during the last year one of the worst yellow fever pestholes in the whole of the Americas, is to be cleaned up, if present plans are carried out.

Arrangements are nearing completion whereby the work of rendering the town sanitary will be undertaken by men appointed by the Canal Zone health authorities. Captain Campbell, who has just returned to the Isthmus from Red Cross work in Serbia probably will be selected head of the sanitary campaign there.

Two deaths have occurred there in the last six months from yellow fever, the victims having become infected at Buenaventura, which port until cleaned up will present a standing menace to the health of the Isthmus.

TO CREMATE JAMES'S BODY.

Funeral Services for Novelist in Church Near Old Home.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The body of Henry James, the novelist, who died yesterday, will be cremated. The funeral service will be held on Friday at Chelsea Old Church, a historical church near his home.

The only relatives who were with Mr. James when he died were his sister-in-law, Mrs. William James, and his niece, Miss Margaret James, both of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. James's nephew, Henry James, of Cambridge, Mass., who had been with his uncle for some time, sailed for America last Saturday, not knowing the end was near.

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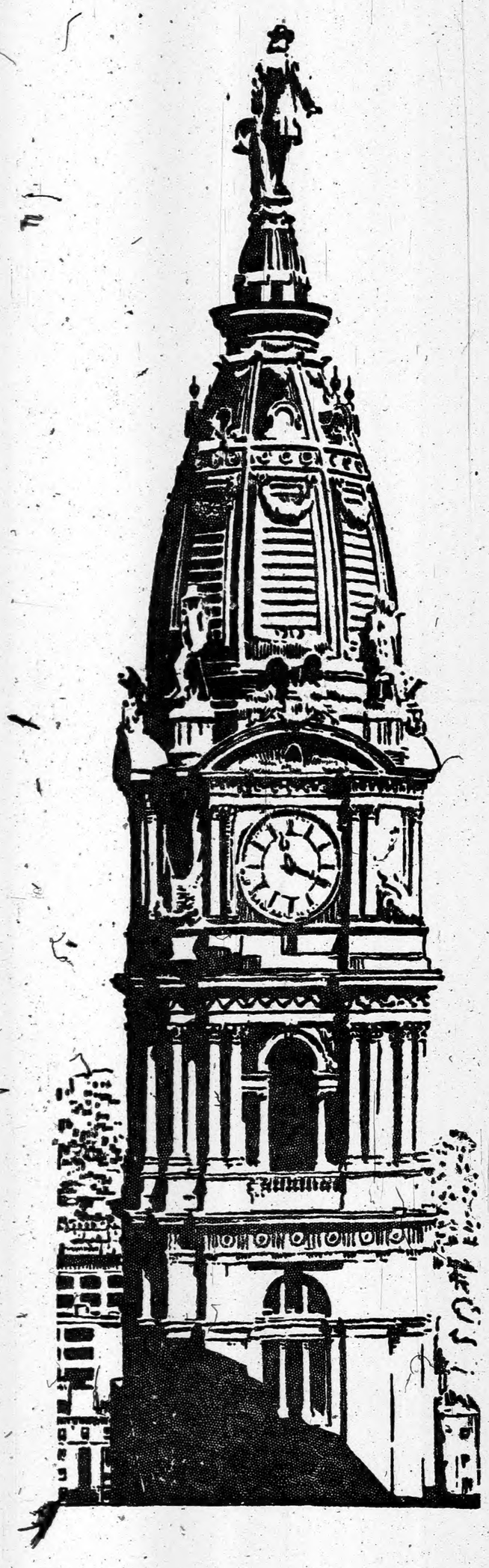

Commercially, Philadelphia is the second largest city in the United States—the third largest in the world.

Sweeping aside boundary lines, Philadelphia now extends over 30 miles from City Hall, solidly built up from the old city outwards. It has one street 22 miles long—another 14 miles long!

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PUBLIC LEDGER

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'HEART OF WETONA' TENSE MELODRAMA

Scarborough's Latest Presents a Little Madam Butterfly of the Indian Reservation.

STAGED BY DAVID BELASCO

Leonore Ulrich and Lowell Sherman Lead in Capital Performance of This Hair-Trigger Thriller.

THE HEART OF WETONA.—A melodrama by George Scarborough. At the Lyceum.

Quannah	William Courtleigh
Wetona	Lenore Ulrich
John Hardin	John Miltern
David Wells	Edward L. Snader
Anthony Wells	Lowell Sherman
Mary Greer	Isabel O'Madigan
Comanche Jack	Curtis Cooksey
Naumas	Ethel Benton
Nipo	H. G. Carleton
Pasequa	Langdin West
Eagle	Chief Deer

Tense, violent, and extremely exciting is "The Heart of Wetona," the unabashed melodrama which was presented to New York for the first time last evening at the Lyceum Theatre. It was written and rewritten by George Scarborough, author of "The Lure," and "What Is Love?" and it was produced as the joint endeavor of the Frohman and Belasco offices, in pursuance of the plan made before Charles Frohman sailed on the Lusitania.

In the three acts of this play Mr. Scarborough tells the story of a little Madame Butterfly of the Indian reservation, tells how Wetona, the daughter of the chief of the Comanches, is deflowered and deserted by an idling young Government engineer, and of the efforts of the Indian Agent to halt the red men's revenge. There is nothing in the telling of it to remove this play from the category of frank melodrama when that word is used with all the deprecatory connotation it has been accumulating of late years.

"The Heart of Wetona" is scarcely a subject for serious consideration, nor will the means by which its several immensely thrilling episodes are achieved bear a moment of reflective inspection. Very likely, also, its presentation of Indian life and Indian morality would give a student of their tribal life the horrors. But the play which employs all this as little more than an accidental background is almost continuously engrossing, being played throughout at high pitch, with death always hovering over the house and the playwright's finger ever on the trigger. "The Heart of Wetona" is packed with excitement and warranted to make any audience delightfully jumpy.

When the old chief drags from Wetona the admission that the man he seeks is a white man her every move is watched, and when, for help and guidance, she hurries to John Hardin, the fatherly Indian agent, it is immediately assumed that he had been her lover. They are married then and there at the point of a gun, with the real villain, Tony Wells, a complacent witness.

If Hardin then seems to prolong the agony by leaving this worthy about, it is because he, in his love for the Indian girl, wishes her to discover Tony's true colors for herself, and he trusts Tony to give himself away. Tony does, and the last you see of him is when he starts off, gun in hand, despicably to run the gauntlet of Comanches that are patiently waiting outside. There is a wait, and then the sound of shots, followed by the unearthly song of triumph lifted on the midnight Oklahoma air. And that is the end of Tony Wells.

You may guess how easily suspensive it is all made by the audience's consciousness that the whole drama is played in a house surrounded by vengeful red men, biding their time. You can see what theatrically effective stuff there is in Hardin's waiting in the dark, watching the two doors, the one to her room and the one to his. "The Heart of Wetona" is full of this sort of thing.

Enough has been said to suggest that this is scarcely a production Mr. Belasco will be proud to remember as one of the genuinely artistic achievements of his notable career, but it is doubtless to his supervision that Mr. Scarborough owes much of the excellence of the performance which goes so far toward making his play interesting and his scenes telling.

In this performance the work of Leonore Ulrich and Lowell Sherman stands out. Miss Ulrich, who took up and played for three seasons the rôle Laurette Taylor created in "The Bird of Paradise," gives the little Indian girl the right accent of strange, childlike, wistful, trustful helplessness in which lies all the pathos of any retelling of "Madame Butterfly."

Mr. Sherman, who has to present as black-hearted a villain as the season's crop of plays has sent this way, does so with considerable cunning, relapsing very seldom, and then only slightly, into the obvious tricks of suggesting the poltroon on the stage. The equally heroic hero is more of a task to John Miltern, who plays in manly fashion but with a persistent operatic quality that is reminiscent of the resonant Mr. Mason's later manner. William Courtleigh is a good Indian, but not in the sense of the old saw, for he is very much alive and plays in the traditional Heap-Big-Spirit-Ugh! fashion that would completely satisfy any small boy's preconception. A good bit is done by Curtis Cooksey.

At the end of the second act Mr. Belasco acknowledged in person the plaudits of the audience, stroking his talented forelock as advertised and gracefully accepting the greetings in behalf of the author, who he said was not present. Now, as Mr. Scarborough most decidedly was present, and indeed at the moment was beaming on Mr. Belasco from the rear of the auditorium, one is driven to the conclusion either that Mr. Scarborough was not the author of "The Heart of Wetona," or that the great producer was imitating Sam Weller, who, when asked by the Judge if he could see the disturber he rayther suspected was his father, (not Tony Wells, but Tony Weller,) gazed

MR. HINSHAW'S RECITAL.

Songs by a Well-Known Operatic Bass in Carnegie Hall.

William Wade Hinshaw, who for a number of years has been a prominent figure at the Metropolitan Opera House, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Hinshaw has been identified largely with baritone rôles at the Opera House; but his voice seemed yesterday more properly to be called a bass. It is a splendid and sonorous organ. It has so much power and so much excellent quality that it is a pity for Mr. Hinshaw to force it, or, at any rate, to seek its utmost limits in power so often. He thereby sacrifices frequently its quality, its musical beauty, and his accuracy of intonation. He was out of tune with regrettable frequency yesterday.

A superb recitative and aria from Handel's Italian opera of "Orlando"—music characteristic of Handel in his most magnificent vein—Mr. Hinshaw attacked with much energy and vigor; with too much, for, not to put too fine a point upon it, his singing in this was a tumult and a shouting. Nor was his technique sufficient to give the rapid "divisions" of the aria with fluency and accuracy. He sang thereafter songs by Schumann and Schubert, "Der Liermann" and "Der Atlas," both in good style, the latter with power and without the excess into which he sometimes falls. In Dvorak's "Zigunermelodien" he sang with spirit. Yet in all these a greater variety of tone color, a less frequent use of an open tone, would have enhanced and intensified his effects. Admirably adapted to his style were Adolf Jensen's three connected "Lieder von Rodenstein," into which he put abundant humor of a moist kind. His greeting to "Alt Heidelberg" was perhaps in part too vociferous. In almost all these songs Mr. Hinshaw's diction was admirably clear and his declamation appropriate. His final group was of songs by Americans, Parker, Homer, Schindler—who played his accompaniments well—and Hadley.

THE LAUGHABLE MR. ROGERS

He of the Rope Is Welcomed Back to Vaudeville.

Equipped with his rope, his chewing gum, his grin, and his sense of humor, the inimitable Will Rogers has returned to vaudeville. When, by making a little appearance on the side last Summer he incurred the displeasure of vaudeville, he was banished therefrom for ever and ever, but his stock has been mounting steadily ever since, and the two-a-day quickly forgives any one it covets. So, after making due concessions to Mr. Ziegfeld, at whose roof-top frolic Rogers is working these nights, the Palace reinstated him this week, very properly considering him as indigenous as Bret Harte, Sitting Bull, or George M. Cohan, and as wisely humorous as Mr. Dooley. All by himself, he is worth the price of admission.

Rogers contributes laughter to one of the best and most lavish programs the Palace has ever had. It includes the new vaudeville partners, the engaging Irene Bordoni and the skillful Melville Ellis, and it is the better for a one-act play taken, like "The Clock Shop," from last year's Lambs' Gambol. Also the work of John L. Golden is this Chinese melodrama, "The River of Souls," a most picturesque thriller well presented. Elsewhere in the program the Dollys entertain for their third successful week at the Palace and charming Mrs. Whiffen comes down from the Colonial with her golden jubilee playlet. There should be mention, too, of the clever Ruth Roye and the engaging Jimmy Hussey, each contributing much to an overflowing bill.

Tom Dobson in Songs.

Tom Dobson gave one of his characteristic song recitals at the Punch and Judy Theatre yesterday afternoon before an audience of good size, which gave evidence of enjoying the numbers. His program consisted of a group of old airs in French and English, songs in German by Brahms, Schubert, Weingartner, and Jensen, four numbers in French and Italian by Carpenter, Hahn, and Tosti, and two groups of songs in English representing contemporary composers, among which were five of his own compositions. At the end he gave several of Carpenter's "Improving Songs for Anxious Children." As usual, of course, Mr. Dobson's playing of his own accompaniments was a feature of the recital.

"Mme. Sans-Gene" Next Week.

At the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday evening "Mme. Sans-Gene" will be sung for the first time this season. Another event of the coming week at the house will be a special matinée of "Madama Butterfly" on Wednesday afternoon. The opera for Wednesday evening will be "Rigoletto," and on Thursday evening "Rosenkavalier" will be sung. "Samson et Delila" will be given Friday evening. "Die Meistersinger" will be sung as the Saturday matinée opera, and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" will be given the same evening. Josef Hofmann, Johanna Gadski, and Arthur Middleton will be the soloists for the concert this Sunday evening.

Max Landow, Pianist, Plays.

Max Landow, a pianist, who is not familiar to New York audiences, although he had appeared here before, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Harris Theatre. He played Sgambati's Prelude and Fugue, Op. 6; two pieces by Chabrier, Schumann's Sonata in F sharp minor, Chopin's Barcarolle, two mazurkas, and Allegro de Concert, and Liszt's "Grand Concert Solo," a composition which is not often heard. Mr. Landow is well equipped technically, in fact some of his work was brilliant. He is a well-schooled musician, apparently, and plays with good taste and excellent effect, but there is nothing markedly individual or strikingly vivid about his style.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Julie Herne's new play, "The Outsider," was produced by the Alfred Cross Players in New Britain, Conn., Monday night. Miss Herne played the principal role.

James K. Hackett will be the guest of honor of the class of '91 of the College of the City of New York on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary reunion dinner to be given Saturday night at the Savoy. Several members of this class, among them Mr. Hackett, founded the City College Dramatic Club when they were undergraduates.

Mrs. S. Barton French will recite Emile Cammaerts's poem, "Carillon," at the Century Opera House Monday night, March 13, for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund, the Lafayette Fund, the Serbian Relief, and St. Dunstan's, Regent Park. Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra will play a musical setting by Sir Edward Elgar.

Lucien L. Bonheur, director of the Theatre Francais d'Amerique, was not formerly President of the Alliance Francaise, as

COMEDIE FRANCAISE ACTORS COMING HERE

Jules Bois to Arrange Visit as a Homage for Sympathy Given to France.

FIRST TOUR FROM HOME

Dramatist Also Plans to Send Young Frenchmen Every Year to Study Our Business Methods.

Jules Bois, the French playwright and novelist, who came to this country a year ago to counteract the pro-German propaganda of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg and then promptly gave over his mission in the belief that the sympathy for France in this country needed no artificial stimulation, arrived yesterday on the French steamer Rochambeau with two projects, both approved by the French Government, to strengthen good feeling between France and the United States.

The most important of these purposes, M. Bois said, was to arrange for a visit to this country next Fall of the actors of the Comédie Française. The company of this national theatre, which has included many of the finest actors of France in every generation since it was founded in 1680, has never left France. M. Bois, however, showed papers yesterday embodying the consent of the French Minister of Fine Arts and M. Fabre, Director of the Comédie Française, who succeeded Jules Claretie in that position.

If the arrangements for the trip of the company of the French national theatre to this country are made, M. Bois said that the company would probably play in this country next October, producing in the French language a number of French classics and plays of modern date. The French playwright said that he could see no difficulties in the way of this part of his mission. He is stopping at the Biltmore, and will at once get in touch with prominent Americans interested in the French drama, but he would not say yesterday what Americans intended to co-operate with him in carrying out his undertaking.

Not a Commercial Venture.

"It is needless to say," he said, "that this is in no respect a commercial venture. The company of the Comédie Française has never acted outside of France. The sole purpose we have in view in desiring to bring the company to the United States is to render homage to this country for the sympathy which it has given to France."

Later, when M. Bois was reminded that a year ago he had decided that it was superfluous to plead the cause of France against pro-German propagandists in this country, he said:

"Yes. This would be a better sort of propaganda, would it not?"

All of the younger male actors of the Comédie Française have been killed and wounded, or are in the French Army. The theatre itself has been closed nearly all of the time since the war began. The second play to be produced since Aug. 1, 1914, was presented on the 13th of this month, "La Figurante," by Viscount François de Curel. In the audience were women, men above military age, and wounded soldiers and officers. The principal parts were taken by Mlle. Marie Leconte, M. Raphael Duflos, Mme. Berthe Cerny, and M. de Feraudy.

History of Comedie Francaise.

The Comédie Française was started in 1680 under the direction of Louis IV. through the union of the actors at the Théâtre Guénégaud, which was directed by the widow of Molière and the actors of the Hôtel de Bourgogne. The first performance, on Aug. 26, 1680, was that of Racine's "Phèdre." It was the direct descendant of Molière's original company of the seventeenth century, an organization under a democratic government by the actors, whose tradition still influences the Comédie Française.

The distinguished line of actors in the theatre during the last century began with Talma, who headed the company during the French Revolution. The present organization of the company was established by an edict issued by Napoleon from Moscow in 1814. Sarah Bernhardt belonged to the Comédie Française, but resigned when she was still young. Among the actors of the Comédie, when Jules Claretie took the directorship in 1885, were Got, Delaunay, the two Coquelins, Mounet-Sully, Maubant, Febvre, Worms, Prudhon Silvain, Madeleine Brohan, Jeanne Samary, Bartet, and Reichemberg.

Among the actors of the company when Fabre, in 1914, succeeded Jules Claretie, who had died in the latter part of 1913, were Silvain, de Féraudy, Lambert, Truffier, Duflos, Paul Mounet, Berr, and Grand, and Mmes. Pierson, Bartet, Cerny, Gémiat, Piérat, Ségond-Weber, and Cécile Sorel.

M. Bois's Second Mission.

M. Jules Bois said that his second mission was to arrange, with the approval of the French Minister of Public Instruction and of the Chambers of Commerce, of most of the larger cities of France, to send a number of young Frenchmen every year to study American business and industrial methods in large concerns in this country.

"Before the war," he said, "they were sent chiefly to England and Germany and other European countries for this purpose. The ways of those countries, however, so closely resemble the ways of France that there is not so much for them to learn as there will be in America. It is planned that every year, beginning after the war, of course, a number of young Frenchmen, selected by examination and their expenses paid by the Chambers of Commerce, will be sent to this country to positions arranged for them in big firms in this city, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and other large cities, to learn American ways. I will see a number of Americans in regard to this, among them Andrew Carnegie."

In a statement in French which M. Bois handed out when he arrived at the pier of the French Line he said:

"My first object is to thank the Americans for what they have done and are doing for France, and then to assist in strengthening the ties between the two republics, which have common interests, ideas, and ideals, and to aid in making known the French culture which has played its part in the preparation of the heroism which is now manifest in our armies."

M. Bois has written in English a romance, "The Woman Who Killed," with a dedication to America. His latest play will be produced in this country under the title "For Their Country."

"Merry Wives of Windsor" Mar. 13.

James K. Hackett and Viola Allen will present "The Mery Wives of Windsor" as the second of their Shakespearean offerings at the Criterion Monday night, March 13. In addition to these two stars, the cast will include Henrietta Crosman and Orin Johnson. Josef Urban has designed the stage settings, in conjunction with Richard Ordynski, who will stage the production. William Furst will conduct an augmented orchestra, which will play special music

GERMANS IN SHAKESPEARE.

To Contribute "The Taming of the Shrew" to Tercentenary Festival.

The German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre will make its contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival next Wednesday night when a special performance of "The Taming of the Shrew" will be given. The performance will be under the patronage of the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, and the German Red Cross, and the presentation of a Shakespearean play at this time is declared to be significant as denoting the neutrality of Germans in matters of art.

The comedy will be produced with the original text and after the manner of its presentation more than three centuries ago. Professor Stern has designed the settings that will be used. Direktor Rudolf Christians will be the Petruchio, a part he played at the Goethe Festival in Düsseldorf in 1908, and Jennie Valiere will be the Katherine. Heinrich Marlow Hertha Schoenfeldt, and Hans Unterkircher will be others in the cast.

TOTO IS TO MARRY.

Hippodrome Clown's Fiancee Is Hannah Frick, a German Skater.

Toto, the Hippodrome clown, is to be married. The secret of the comic who has succeeded Marcelline as the Pooh-Bah of the spectacle became known yesterday. His fiancée is Hannah Frick, one of the German skaters, who appears in the St. Moritz scene.

Miss Frick's part calls for her to help Toto to his feet when he falls on the ice in this scene, and after more than 200 such assists the two have decided they cannot get along without each other. Toto's real name is Almando Novello. No arrangements have been made for the wedding, but it was said yesterday it might be performed on ice.

Reicher to Read from German Poets.

Emanuel Reicher, the German actor who founded the modern stage, will give readings from the classic German poets at the Neighborhood Playhouse Sunday night. Mr. Reicher will also give a scene in English from Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman," in which he appeared here last season with great success. In this he will be assisted by Alma Kruger.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
AT AEOLIAN HALL.
Friday Aft., Mar. 3, Sunday Aft., Mar. 5.
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Seats at Room 1202 and Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Tom'w (Thurs.) Aft., 3, Public Rehearsal.
Saturday Aft., March 4, Concert.
Paderewski
in Two Great Piano Concertos.
Thursday Aft., Mar. 9, Sunday Aft., Mar. 12,
Kreisler AND Casals
Seats $1 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18. Room 1302, Aeolian Bldg., and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

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RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Saturday Evening, March Fourth,
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BEATRICE DE HOLTHOIR
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VERNON D'ARNALLE
RUSSIAN BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA
Tickets (Including Supper), $5.00.
At Tyson's and Ritz-Carlton.
Under management Junior Committee "Fatherless Children of France."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), double bill, Mascagni u. Gretsl. Mason, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz; followed by Pagliacci. Cajatti; Caruso, De Luca.
Tonight at 8, Prince Igor. Alda; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt, Homer; Urlus, Well, Witherspoon. Cond., Bodansky.
Fri. at 8:15, Sonnambula. Barrientos, Perini, Sparkes; Damasco, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Aida. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, De Luca, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS.
Today at 11, "Pearl Fishers."
Sunday, 3:30, "Jewels of Madonna."
78 WEST 55TH ST. Phone—714 Plaza.

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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Tomorrow (Thurs.) Eve. 8:15, & Next Fri. Aft. 2:30
Soloist, OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME
INCLUDING FIFTH SYMPHONY.
Carnegie Hall. Tickets at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Sat Eve., Mar. 4, at 8:15
INTERCOLLEGIATE GLEE CLUB CONTEST
A Six Contesting Universities:
Columbia—Dartmouth—Harvard
Pennsylvania—Penn State & Princeton
Judges: Victor Herbert, Louis Koemenich, John Hyatt Brewer.
Prices, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18, at Box Office & Foster & David, Managers, 500 5th Av.

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AEOLIAN HALL TOMORROW AFTERNOON at 3
Management Mrs. Herman Lewis.
(Mason & Hamlin Piano)

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RECITAL BY THE SENSATIONAL VIOLINIST
EDDY BROWN
Mgt. Louden Charlton. Steinway Piano.

BENEFIT VASSAR COLLEGE
Violin Recital by Francis MACMILLEN
WALDORF ASTORIA MARCH FIRST at 8:30.
Tickets on sale WALDORF, $2.50, $2, $1.50.

CORT 48th St., near Broadway. Evenings 8:20. Matinee Today 50c to $1.50.
Pay-Day
"Funniest thing I ever saw in my life."—Globe.
with IRENE FENWICK and VINCENT SERRANO
"Cleverest satire of movies to date."—Eve. Sun.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 41st St.
FLORENCE ROCKWELL in "He Fell in Love with His Wife."
Extra—Burton Holmes Travel Pictures.
NEXT WEEK MARGUERITE CLARK in "OUT OF THE DRIFTS."

77TH ST. THEATRE Broadway & 77th St. 15c
CONTINUOUS 1:30 TO 11 P. M.
TODAY LAST TIMES GERALDINE FARRAR, "TEMPTATION"

YALE DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION
OSCAR WILDE'S "An Ideal Husband"
Waldorf-Astoria, Sat., March 4, 8:15 P. M.

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:30.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
SATURDAY, MARCH 11th.
Seats for every performance now on sale.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30.
Charles Frohman and David Belasco present
THE HEART OF WETONA
George Scarborough's New American Play.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat.
ELSIE FERGUSON
In Hall Caine's Great Success. MARGARET SCHILLER
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Also Now Amsterdam Theatre MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30
Mitzi —in— 'Pom-Pom'
a big bing bang boom hit!!
with TOM McNAUGHTON.
"In a whirl of melody 'Pom-Pom' wins the town. Mitzi is 999% clever * * * in a role displaying her myriad talents."—World.
See Sunday adv. for excerpts from all papers—a paean of praise, and hats off to Mitzi!

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MRS. FISKE
in a deliciously humorous comedy about Pennsylvania Dutch.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Sun. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evs. 8:15. POP. MAT. TODAY 2:15.
Brandon Tynan's Irish Comedy,
"THE MELODY OF YOUTH"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. at 8. Carriages at 10:30.
MATINEES TODAY & SAT. AT 2 SHARP.
"MR. HACKETT WAS THE IDEAL MACBETH."—TELEGRAM.
JAMES K. HACKETT VIOLA ALLEN
IN SHAKESPEARE'S "MACBETH"

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2:30.
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:30.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

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The COHAN REVUE 1916

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THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
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LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
ABE POTASH AND PERLMUTTER MAWRUSS
IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
COMMON CLAY

PARK Columbus Circle, 59 St. 1st Mat. Sat. FIRST TIME TONIGHT AT 8
A New Comic Opera ROAD TO MANDALAY

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GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

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World Champion Ice Skaters.
EXTRA—SPRING FASHION SHOW
Tomorrow Night $100 prize to girl who receives most applause for beauty and grace. Change of gowns nightly.

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FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ROBERT CONNOR, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. WILSON and Others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of February, 1916, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thereln described as follows:

All the undivided three-fourths interest of, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of South Street, distant nineteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of South Street with the easterly side of Oliver Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Oliver Street, part of the distance through a party wall, fifty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with the South Street, thirty-one feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Oliver Street, fifty-four feet eleven inches to the northerly side of South Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of South Street, thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being now known by the Street Number One hundred and ninety-six South Street.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1916.

WILLIAM T. VAN ALSTYNE, Referee.
MACLAY & McBURNEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 196 South Street:

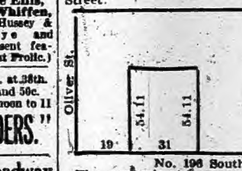

No. 196 South St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Three thousand five hundred and ninety-nine ($3,599) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 31st day of January, 1916, together with the costs and

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Charles R. Miller, Editor.
Carl C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Uptown Branch.....1364 B'way, west of Broadway
Downtown.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....203 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,900 Third Avenue
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 1, 1916

VICTORY HAS ITS PRICE.

Whatever be the issue of the ghastly struggle unfinished at Verdun, where men rush headlong into death "heads down, as if sheltering themselves from rain," it has wrecked the theory that a "front" by any means of war craft can be made immovable. The Germans, under the delusion of being themselves invincible, have proved that nothing has the quality of ultimate resistance. First they demonstrated that what was called a modern fort, believed impregnable, could be blown away, provided the shells were big enough, as theirs were. Forts were scrapped forthwith. In their place came "works," a generic name for intrenchments. At Verdun the type of fort rendered so unexpectedly obsolete was dismantled. An area was fortified in ways derived from new experience. Concealed batteries, advantages of natural cover, details of topography, trenches, and means of rapid transportation became the chief reliance. In time the "western front," consisting as it did of rows and rows of rifle trenches, protected by artillery and machine guns at every vantage point, was thought to have reduced warfare to a kind of "usury," in which each side could slowly take its toll along an immovable line from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier. To break it was impossible. That could be shown almost mathematically. No less than 30,000 men per mile would be required to make any kind of thrust; and then the most that could result would be a special achievement in erosion. This was stalemate.

But in their new offensive, against what is perhaps the strongest point of the western front, the Germans have proved the vulnerability of all defensive works. They may fail to smash the line; but they have taught the enemy the lesson that if you bring to bear upon a given point a sufficient weight of men and guns and ammunition the impregnable will yield. They have demonstrated, furthermore, that the one irresistible factor in the end is a human phalanx moving toward its goal. Hence, an attack launched with every aid of mechanical ingenuity presently entails pitched battles in the open. Men fighting face to face win or lose the contest. Hear the words of a survivor of the fighting near Verdun: "At last our turn came. * * * We were mad. Nothing could have stopped us. * * * We hurled ourselves at them with the bayonet, among the shell holes and ruined emplacements. This was real war, as I had never seen it. For a moment it was furious and equal. Then came another blue-clad wave, and then another. We hurled them back, screaming, over the hillside. It was a battle without quarter. We only captured corpses." There is the human lust for fighting. Those are the pictures of a heroic ecstasy. Afterward, lying breathless from exertion, this French survivor found his wound. His boot was full of blood.

The controlling idea of this German offensive is clear. The General Staff believes it can exert the force required to overcome a defense hitherto regarded as invincible. It will pay the price to see. By reason of what has already happened at Verdun, inconclusive otherwise, an intrenched line more than 450 miles long is suddenly in theory changed. It can be penetrated. It is no longer possible to regard it as a fixture on the map. Only the details of the strategy are obscure. Verdun itself may turn out to be not the apex of an effort on which everything is risked, but a single phase of an onslaught which will intensify at other unexpected points. There is a downward German thrust thirty miles to the west of Verdun, and pressure also from a third direction to the southeast. Reports have now reached London of an unusual movement of troops through Belgium westward, together with enormous quantities of ammunition, which may portend a new offensive against the line in Flanders.

Possibly, one is tempted to say probably, the Germans have in view, not the capture of Verdun as an isolated exploit, but a decision on the western front, at any cost, on any terms of human sacrifice. If, having dared so much, they failed, the war's end might be in sight. It could at least be calculated. The margin of force required to overcome the utmost powers of military defense now is being demonstrated. For the side which may be supposed to stand at the zenith of its strength in men that would be perhaps a fatal thing to prove against an enemy with resources yet unutilized. If they should win, however—if they should smash the line completely and take Paris after all, that would not end the war. It would only make it longer.

WHERE WE STAND.

Mr. Wilson's letter to the House Committee on Rules, asking for an early vote on the McLemore resolution denying the right of American citizens to travel on merchant vessels carrying defensive armament, is a bold and opportune challenge to the un-American element in Congress. This is a small and unimportant element, disowned by its party, masquerading in the skin of an ass, beguiled, as we trust, by its own stupidity, but inspired by the voice of the alien within our gates.

The alien himself is the worst deceived. He has overplayed his game. It had never been possible for either the McLemore resolution in the House or its counterpart, the Gore resolution in the Senate, to command a respectable vote; and yet for two days last week Washington was in a turmoil over an issue suddenly raised between the President and Congress. The report went broadcast that if the resolutions were allowed to come out of committee they would be agreed to by a two-thirds majority of both houses. That was preposterous, as the President and his supporters in Congress well knew, but wrong impressions nowadays are very easily produced, and often do incalculable damage before they can be recalled. The President, in making his challenge, says:

"The report that there are divided counsels in Congress in regard to the foreign policy of the Government is being made industrious use of in foreign capitals. I believe that report to be false, but so long as it is anywhere credited it cannot fail to do the greatest harm and expose the country to the most serious risks."

He adds that the matter is of the gravest importance. It is. The foreign capitals name themselves, and there cannot be any doubt as to the nature of the risks referred to. Mr. Wilson has elected to move in the right direction in the right way. The American people are squarely behind him. Their response to his letter to Senator Stone last week is proof of that. Congress also is squarely behind him, save for that small, vociferous un-American element which shall now be counted once for all time. When Mr. Wilson desired Congress to pigeonhole those resolutions it did so. Now that he asks it to bring them out and force thereon a vote of confidence in the principles he has asserted, it will do that also. If this does not stop the propaganda of misrepresentation with which we have been unendurably harassed, he will know what other steps to take, and the people will support him still.

The President's position is strong in every respect. He is not surrendering to Congress any part of that control over foreign affairs which is constitutionally his own. He is asking it for a specific thing, namely, a vote of confidence. He is giving it at the same time an opportunity to declare itself at American Congress. And when it has voted we shall be sure of what we know.

THE HAITIAN TREATY.

The newly ratified treaty with Haiti differs in details from that with Santo Domingo ratified in 1907. It provides for the appointment, on the nomination of the President of the United States, of a Financial Adviser as well as a General Receiver of Customs, and they will divide the responsibility of the collection of the revenues and the distribution of them. The success of the agreement, the preservation of amicable relations between this country and the West Indian republic, will depend largely upon the character and ability of the men selected to fill these two important offices. So far as is known, our arrangement with Santo Domingo is now working satisfactorily, but unwise appointments have caused havoc several times since the convention was signed. The Haitian treaty provides also for the establishment of an island constabulary composed of natives, but commanded by officers appointed by the President of Haiti on the nomination of the President of the United States. Good judgment and fair dealing on the part of both countries, wisdom and prudence on the part of the General Receiver and the Financial Adviser should insure the permanent peace of Haiti and the development of its resources.

Every action that tends to strengthen the relations of this country with its neighbors deserves the cordial approval of American citizens. Nothing can be gained by harking back to past errors. There have been many such in our relations with all the smaller countries near us, due generally to carelessness and misunderstanding, and time alone can remove their effects. But we are started in the right direction, with the Nicaraguan and Haitian treaties, and there are other neighboring countries with which we should have new treaties, for their own benefit and ours.

HENRY JAMES.

A New York farewell to this noble figure of American, of European, letters must not forget that, like his brother in blood and genius, WILLIAM, HENRY JAMES was "an old New Yorker." Much of the boyhood of a long life, rich in high enjoyments and fine friendships, was passed in West Fourteenth Street. Sprawling, careless, and multitudinous as it is, changed immeasurably from the village where young JAMES, already "a visiting mind," a lounger in the streets, a curious watcher of the show, first smelled England in the leaves of an English book in a Broadway shop, New York may well cherish the memory of this illustrious son, her greatest artist, who has remembered her in some of his works.

It is pleasant to think of the boy poking his nose through the bars of that queer menagerie, aviary, and whatnot which old Mr. GOELET kept at Nineteenth Street and Broadway for the delectation of his fellow-citizens and his own. HENRY JAMES was to poke his nose through many bars. He had an acute intelligence, a perception of the drama and spectacle about him, and, behind it, of the thought and motive of the actors; a catholic curiosity, a disinterested observation, the habit of penetrating character. Whatever and whomsoever he looked at, "aspects began to multiply, images to swarm"; in more than fifty years of steady, conscientious labor he set down only some of that multitude of images and aspects.

The chief strain in HENRY JAMES'S blood was Irish of County Cavan and County Down. There was a Scotch element in it to account for his metaphysical subtleties, and those of his father and elder brother, to those who like to "take" their heredity "straight." There was English and American in him, also. He was fortunately compounded, blent, and bred. He was fortunate, or unfortunate, according to the point of view, in belonging to one of the families, rare in the American forties and fifties, that were rich or well off by the simple standards of the time. He was thrice fortunate in his father. The elder HENRY JAMES, scholar, wit, and mystic, the most wisely indulgent and companionable of parents, gave his sons a wandering, sporadic, and cosmopolitan education, with no system, with the hope that they would find themselves somehow and some time. He observed them humorously, tenderly, and, after many experiments and some disappointments, proudly. HENRY, Jr., went to schools worthy of BALZAC. He was preparing unconsciously for his pleasure and his tasks. Salience and shade of personalities, a brilliant or sordid "scene," a gathering sense of the strangeness and multiplicity and infinite charm of life, these were his favorite lessons. His best books, though he was to read, and read himself into, many, were bound in skirts or trousers. He went to no college. It would have been better for him, Mr. NORTON thought, if he had studied Greek. But "more subtle soul" than his, even if he were Alexandrian rather than Athenian, was not often found among the Greeks; and he was a painstaking student of French prose, the far-away successor of Attic. He made fruitful excursions into French letters. He was the friend of some of the most famous French writers. As a critic he had much of the French precision, neatness, and delicacy. He wrote in French, too; but his English gradually expanded, blossomed or decayed, as the anti-Jacobites will have it, into a style, or final style, of his own.

If his recollections are not too kind, he had most charming and natural relatives and early friends. Making his home finally in Europe, which had an irresistible attraction for him, in part from accumulation of backgrounds, in part from his interest in complex civilized character, he became the interpreter of "the republic of the well bred." In New York, Newport, Cambridge, in France, Germany, Italy, England, among them he lived, he wrote essentially for them. He was almost a "precursor" of the recorders of that "expatriate" cosmopolitan society which wealth and leisure so enlarged in the last thirty or forty years of the nineteenth century. The contrast of Old and New, the play of temperament and character, born of different history and habit, the dissonances and consonances of forces divided and subtilely opposed, these were substantially the subject which, with many variations and from many angles, he best loved. To most of his countrymen he is known, probably, by "Daisy Miller." If, to pick one from his great sheaf of novels, they would take the trouble to read "The Ambassadors," for instance, they would find what humor, what sharply defined characterization, what power of creation, vesting his figures with a vividness as of hallucination, Mr. JAMES possessed in his maturity. He portrays and illuminates largely by conversations. In another way, the elder DUMAS had the same secret.

It is usually said that Mr. JAMES was a consummately clever man, whose people talk, not act, who wrote many novels, which not many people read. That is an opinion, and may be right. Time will decide. It is our poor opinion that he was a creative artist, with an almost uncanny gift of penetrating thought, of looking into other people's heads. He saw life, perhaps, as a marvelously interesting futility or drawn game, infinite of gradation. He wrote it as he saw it, a patient craftsman, careless of the easy glory of noisier names. Because he meant each work of his to be a work of art, because among prosperous pretenders he followed faithfully his conscience of the artist, because he never scamped or dawdled, he is honored by all artists and loved by many. He was a gentleman in letters. It might irk him to elicit any "moral" from his works, but one may learn from them that in this tragi-comic "futility," if futility it be, there is sufficient compensation in being a gentleman or a lady.

HENRY JAMES was misjudged by too many Americans. He had as good a right to live abroad as LANDOR or BROWNING. Only the cheapest piddling parochialism could object. And he was a patriotic American. He saw the flower of the youth of Massachusetts, relatives and friends and his own brother, going to the civil war, when he was at the Harvard Law School. He was eager to join them. Physical reasons prevented. It was a long regret that he could not share in that heroic enterprise, whose ardors he felt. He was never more loyal to American traditions and principles than when he became a British subject. He saw two countries, of three he loved, France and England, fighting, as he believed, for liberty, to protect civilization from abasement beneath the heel of the Prussian drill sergeant. He thought that they were fighting for America, as well as for themselves, and that she should join.

RAILWAYS AND POST OFFICE.

Appropriation bills containing general legislation in "riders" are forbidden in the Constitutions of thirty-nine States. At least those thirty-nine States are unable to approve the action of the House on Monday in passing the Post Office Appropriation bill with a score of riders affecting Post Office affairs, including one upon which opinion must be the same in every State. The rider regulating the payment of the railways for the carriage of the mails ought to be unanimously disapproved as much because of the manner in which the subject is treated as because of the substance of the proposals. The services of the railways are requisitioned, although they have exhausted every means of protest.

If the thing ought to be done, it ought not to be done in that way. The Government ought to set an example of fairness in business procedure and of honest treatment of a public utility under its regulation. On the contrary, the Government flouts the system of rate regulation which it imposes upon all others, and sets the worst of examples in taking what it wants on terms of its own. It has the power, or assumes it, to enact that railways shall be fined $5,000 for refusal to carry mails in the manner provided, although the railways have filed their objections to the proposals. After the railways have submitted to this duress they may take the question to the Interstate Commerce Commission, not for action, but for report to Congress. How unfair that is appears from the fact that Congress already has rejected the findings of its own committee favorable to the railways, if not for that reason, then for no other that is apparent. The same proposal failed last year. There are the same reasons against it this year. They are strengthened by the fact that the President is embarrassed for the second time by the deliberate intention to put him in the position where he must take legislation accompanying the appropriation of $320,000,000, or lose the money necessary for the Post Office administration.

The defense offered is that the bill pays the railways $4,800,000 more than they are receiving, and substitutes a "scientific" method of payment. The railways object both to the rate and to the method of calculation. There are but two fair ways of settling such disagreements. One is by law, the other by agreement. This method is simply a taking by edict, with the presumption against those proceeding in that manner. The railways want to be paid as they always have been, according to service rendered, with a revision of the rate of pay, and with more frequent weighings of the tons they carry. Congress proposes instead to pay for space taken from the railways on Congress's own price, and with the intention to fill the space with weight which it is detrimental to the railways to carry. Thus the bill requires the railways to carry in the rented space "furniture, equipment, and other supplies for the Postal Service." That is freight, not mails. The bill further requires the railways to carry postal parcels up to a weight of fifty pounds. On such parcels the railways lose what they have received from the express companies, and are underpaid, they say, besides. The people want the postal business done, but there is no authority for saying that they want it done in that way. The House of Representatives belies its name in taking the position that the people want to be accommodated at anybody's loss.

According to the railways' statement, since 1900 the Post Office revenues have increased 181 per cent., and expenses 177 per cent. Excluding railway mail pay, the Post Office's payments have increased 239 per cent., while mail pay alone increased 60 per cent. That is to say all expenses increased more than that of the pay to the railways, without whose services the business could not have been transacted. Congress has found the way to pay everybody more than the railways. It has even found a way to pay more than has been asked for those items which the House favors. For example, the Postmaster General asked for $48,500,000 for rural free delivery, and $53,500,000 was voted. Yet the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General told the committee that a contract arrangement would get the same service $15,000,000 cheaper. There is a reason, of course, but it has nothing to do with the railway question.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Relief at Last in Sight.

Whatever may be the immediate outcome of the application to the United States Supreme Court for an injunction against the manufacturers of chemicals on the further side of the Hudson to restrain them from making miserable, by the fumes from their works, the lives of people living on or near the New York shore, there is no doubt that this intolerable nuisance should, and in time will, be stopped.

That the State of New Jersey has taken no effective steps through all the years of just complaint about these obnoxious and dangerous gases convicts our neighbors of a truly barbarian disregard for the rights and comforts of others. As for the manufacturers themselves, who have so persistently continued to pollute what the direction of the prevailing winds makes our air instead of theirs, not only are they already convicted of callous indifference to ordinary social decencies and considerations, but they have also shown a disgraceful ignorance of their own business and an equally disgraceful disinclination to learn it.

For these fumes mean waste on the part of the manufacturers of valuable materials through imperfect methods of operation, and it is more than probable that to make the improvements in their plants so long demanded would result in the increase, rather than the decrease, of their present profits. In answer to the protests and denunciations of which they have been the objects they have answered, sometimes by denying the truth of the charges made against them, and sometimes with the assertion that there is no way to abolish the nuisance except by abandoning industrial activities the products of which we are all content and even glad to get.

Of course both of these contentions cannot be sound, and, as a matter of fact, neither of them is. The fumes do exist, as thousands of enraged victims living in the neighborhood of Riverside Drive are eager to testify, and most, if not all, of the trouble could be obviated by the adoption of methods declared on scientific authority to be available. Engineers in these days can do whatever must be done, and that they have not put the Jersey shore factories in order is due simply to the failure as yet of anybody with power to exercise upon their employers the compulsion which hope says the Supreme Court will soon bring to bear.

Predatory But Not Injurious.

As a means of accomplishing the extermination of certain birds and animals believed by farmers to prey upon their crops and poultry yards, there has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature a measure known as Senate Bill 39, which, if passed, would put a bounty on the killing at any season of the "predatory" creatures in question. They include hawks and owls of all species, as well as foxes and weasels.

The Audubon Society of the State is vehemently opposed to the bill, and, as argument against it, has prepared and issued leaflets, some of them strongly defending most of the objects of attack as doing far more good than ill, and others which reveal how similar bounty laws have worked in other States.

The official evidence on the latter point seems to be unanimous and convincing. The bounties have never resulted in the attainment of the desired ends, and always they have led to the devising of ingenious tricks through which public money was dishonestly obtained. Often there has been an industrious propagation of the creatures on the heads of which a price has been put, so that their numbers have been increased instead of diminished. Elsewhere there has been created a flourishing industry in the making of artificial "scalps" on which to collect the offered reward. One man in Massachusetts succeeded thus in getting $2,500 for trophies manufactured by him out of an old buffalo robe and a mule's hide. Repeated collections on the same carcasses or scalps have been a common scheme.

These money losses, though often considerable, were as nothing, however, in comparison with the injuries that followed whenever there was a serious disturbance of natural balances. When the birds that hunt for a living disappeared, a few chickens were saved, but the field mice multiplied to such an extent that from being a trivial nuisance they became devouring plagues, and the dismayed farmers have always been the first to demand the repeal of the law they had demanded.

Bounty laws are particularly bad from the standpoint of the sportsman and game preserver because they give an excuse for roaming the woods and fields with guns at all seasons. That leads to no end of illegal shooting, the detection and punishment of which are almost impossible.

Appealed in Vain to Precedent.

No tears will be shed, even by the fiercer critics of what has come to be called "feminism," over the ruling of Justice SHEARN in the controversy that has arisen between the Rev. BURTON HOWARD LEE of Ossining and the wife from whom he is "separated."

The two had made an agreement under which the clergyman cared for the elder of their two children and Mrs. LEE for the younger, but the father, having obtained possession of them both, refused to give up either, repudiating the contract on the ground that it was an impossible one as between husband and wife. His basis for this claim was a decision rendered in 1842, wherein a wise Judge held that as the very being and legal existence of a woman were suspended in marriage, or at least consolidated in those of her husband, the latter could not make any agreement with her that credited her with an existence apart from himself.

That was good law once, Justice SHEARN said, but the world had moved since 1842, and nowadays the father's right to children was not paramount, the mother's being at least as good as his. The important, the decisive, consideration, in the Justice's mind, was the welfare of the child. Apparently he did not worry at all about the maintenance of masculine superiority or of feminine inferiority.

Thus perishes another precedent, and another "leading case" retires to the remoter scenic areas and assumes a sitting posture!

ART NOTES.

English 17th Century Furniture and Blakeslee Pictures on View.

At the American Art Galleries another double exhibition fills all the available space. In the side galleries downstairs the visitor is swung back to the English seventeenth century and invited to sit down at an old oak table in an oak paneled room and eat from softly gleaming gray pewter, with two-pronged forks and curved knives, the handles of green-stained ivory. Throughout the room are the discreet shimmer of pewter and the rich polish of much-handled oak. The cups on the table are made of horn and handsomely engraved with sporting subjects. In the adjoining room are Staffordshire and Spode and an appropriate tribute to Shakespeare in the form of a silver lustre bust.

There are Whieldon and Walton and Wedgwood, Old Pratt and Old Sunderland, eighteenth century Minden and Delft, delightful Chinese lantern globes compromising with electric light fittings, little prayerful and educational samplers, some eighteenth century mahogany, a Constable landscape, a couple of Dutch portraits—only a small collection as the vast standard of the present day counts collections, but with quality prevailing and an almost startling homogeneity in contrast with the heterogeneous effect of the outer galleries, which are filled with the second section of the Blakeslee collection. The furniture collection is the property of Major George Horsfield of London, and will be sold March 7 in the afternoon.

The Blakeslee pictures are very numerous—there are nearly 500 of them—and the names in the catalogue range from Cosimo Tura to Kenyon Cox. Among the old masters the lesser names are best represented. A charming portrait is given to Allan Ramsey, and is said to be of his wife. The rose and cream of the costume and the refinement of the drawing leave little to be desired in this type of portraiture. A stiff, brilliant little picture of an old lady in a bright red dress is given to Nicholas Hilliard and has a miniaturist's meticulous definition of feature. William Etty, R. A., is present in three examples, but none of them is in his liveliest vein. A portrait group of a father and son assigned to Copley is said to represent the artist and his son. To Van Dyck is given, among other things, a portrait of the daughter of the Count of Holland, not wholly convincing, but with some excellent painting in the draperies.

Nicolas Maes is represented by a sprightly and charming group of boy, girl, and dog in his later manner, but instinct with youth and vitality. A "Girl with Dog," by the engraver John Raphael Smith, is careful in drawing and beautiful in color. Late nineteenth century Scotland presents a rather mawkish sentiment in "The Miller's Daughter" by R. W. Macbeth, and the Rev. Peters, who has pleasant things to his credit, is aggressively domestic in his "Visit to the Baby," just saving the day by a well-sustained "golden tone" enveloping the group of worshippers. William Dobson is credited with the lifeless copy of Van Dyck's noble "Lord John and Lord Bernard Stuart."

There are a number of French pictures that will repay examination, among them a violent emblematical group by Delaroche, "France and Greece," France a huge woman weeping white tears over the childish figure of Greece dead on her knees, a broken sword inscribed "La Grece en 1826" fallen from her hand. Close inspection of the necessarily confused walls will discover minor pictures of attractive quality, none more charming than the "Blanc et Rose" by Kenyon Cox, a nude child standing on a white rug by the side of a vase of flowers.

The sale will take place at the Plaza on Monday evening, March 6, and will continue at the American Art Galleries on the evenings of March 7, 8, 9, and 10

For a Vote on Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES recently published a long letter from Hugh Fox, Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, on the question of "How to Save the Saloons." We respectfully submit that the way to save the saloons, if, as the brewers claim, the people really want them, is to submit the question to a vote, so that the people can put the seal of their approval upon the liquor traffic. The brewers of New York State are bitterly opposing the Optional Prohibition Referendum bill, which allows the people to settle this question for themselves. Does Mr. Fox contend that saloons ought to be permitted for the financial benefit of those engaged in the liquor traffic, even where the people do not want them?

The newspapers have just reported that Mr. Fox was put in jail for contempt of a Federal court in Pennsylvania, where the campaign contributions and activities of the brewers are under investigation, for refusing to produce the books of the National Brewers' Association. Is it any wonder that the people are moving for the destruction of the liquor traffic in the face of such political connections as this incident confesses? We would further suggest to Mr. Fox that one of the ways to save the saloons is for the brewers to confine themselves to brewing pure beer, and selling it to those who want it, instead of meddling in politics, grabbing the retail trade, and invading residential sections. Such a policy would save the saloons, if they were worth saving, and if they are not worth saving, why should the brewers expect them to be saved?

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.
New York, Feb. 24, 1916.

THE WHITE ROSE OUT OF REACH

The red rose close by the garden wall
Has climbed up over my window-sill,
And flaunts, like a laughing light-o'-love,
Her scarlet heart, as a red rose will.

A white rose, stately and cold and sweet,
Just over the narrow wall I see;
The farthest bound of the farthest star
Is not so far as that rose from me.

I may wear the red rose if I will.
But my heart cries out the old, old cry:
"Oh, give me the white rose out of reach—
Pray, what do I care for the rose near by?"

Thus ever I hold out empty hands,
With world-old longing too deep for speech,
For what to me, is the rose near by?—
I want the rose that is out of reach!

FLORENCE EARLEY.

QUESTIONS FOR VON MACH.

Statements on American Policy and Opinion That Need Explaining.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Edmund von Mach, formerly Professor in Harvard University and a naturalized citizen of the United States, delivered a speech Sunday which was reported by THE TIMES, I assume with its usual accuracy.

Dr. von Mach gave his speech the title, "Do We Want to Know the Truth About the War?" We do. But to get at the truth we must begin with the facts and I should like to ask a few questions and make a few remarks about some of the facts alleged, assumed, or insinuated by Dr. von Mach.

Dr. von Mach says: "Our country made no protest when England proclaimed the North Sea a war zone, but when Germany declared her war zone we immediately went to England's assistance." If Dr. von Mach will read our communication to Berlin of Feb. 10 he will see that we made no protest against Germany's war zone. We simply warned her not to "destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the death of any American citizen."

Great Britain has not done either of these things. Since our warning Germany has done both of them. In our second Lusitania note we draw the distinction between a controversy over "mere rights of property and privileges of commerce" and a contention "for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity." Does Dr. von Mach see that there is such a distinction?

Dr. von Mach accuses our State Department of keeping silent when "stories were circulated" that Germany was responsible for the war, "when one word from that source would have dispelled that opinion." Does Dr. von Mach mean that an expression of opinion by the State Department would have dispelled it? If he does mean that, a naturalized American citizen ought to know that Americans are not in the habit of taking their opinions from their Government. If he means that the State Department has improperly concealed some facts that the people have a right to know I, again, take the liberty of flatly denying his implication of dishonorable conduct by our State Department. What is the "one word from that source" which Dr. von Mach speaks of? Dr. von Mach has doubtless read the 800 diplomatic documents concerning the outbreak of this war published by eight European Governments. On the basis of a questionnaire sent to 2,000 professors of American universities it has been computed that nine-tenths of the university professors of this country believe that Germany was responsible for destroying the last hope of peace in the end of July 1914. Will Dr. von Mach tell us on what stories circulated in this country, outside of these diplomatic documents, this belief of this mass of intelligent Americans is based?

Dr. von Mach said there was nothing done by the German Army in Belgium "which our armies did not do in Vera Cruz." Has Dr. von Mach read the report of the official inquiry on what happened at Dinant published by the German Government? It is stated in that report that the commander of the One Hundred and First Grenadiers took from the houses of the suburb called Les Rivages, before there had been any firing on the troops, a mass of hostages, stood the men up against the wall, and told them they must answer with their lives for the safety of the troops. When the troops were fired on later, the whole mass of these hostages was shot down, and so bastily that a German staff doctor afterward found in the heap of corpses dead women and two little children.

Will Dr. von Mach tell us what our officers did at Vera Cruz which resembled this?

When Dr. von Mach has answered these questions I may ask him some more about the facts alleged, assumed, or insinuated in the report of his speech.

PAUL VAN DYKE.
Princeton, N. J., Feb. 28, 1916.

Dr. MacCracken on Honor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson, writing Senator Stone, repeats fondly the word "honor." He forgets that it is an infected word, infected by militarism. The dictionary defines, "An affair of honor, a duel"; "Laws of honor, regulations concerning fighting duels"; "Point of honor, the obligation to demand or grant satisfaction by a duel." Why does not Mr. Wilson prefer the good word "duty"? Does he lack the sense of the ridiculous? Mr. Lincoln, when challenged at 33 years to fight a duel, made the artificial honor code seem absurd. Mr. Wilson beholds foolish citizens placing themselves between a British ship, cannon, and a German torpedo with an insane nation behind either gun; he cries to Congress, "Honor forbids me to hinder Americans enjoying all their rights!" Will Congress also shut its eyes to the ridiculous?

HENRY MITCHELL MacCRACKEN.
University Heights, Feb. 26, 1916.

German Girl Finds American Friends

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After having kept silent up to the present regarding the articles in certain newspapers about the hatred and ill-treatment that Germans are compelled to endure here in the United States, I feel that at last I must express my amazement at such assertions.

I am a waitress and can see what is going on around me, and how the servant class, like myself, has to suffer when under German control. Now, I am under the care of American sisters, and I never was so well off in my life before.

When I came over here from Germany three years ago I was told by the other girls at the agency that Americans were much better to work for. Where does this so-called hatred for Germans come from? Bismarck himself said: "The greatest enemy of the German abroad is the German himself." I consider these articles in the papers about alleged hatred of Germans outrageous.

New York, Feb. 28, 1916. H. M. H.

Lesson of a Zeppelin Raid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read with keen interest Cornelius Vanderbilt's speech urging national preparedness before the Society of the Genesee.

After the terrible losses and bitter humiliation that England has suffered because of her self-confident indifference to grave warnings from wise prophets before the war, can it be possible that America will elect to follow the same happy-go-lucky "wait-and-see" policy? If ardent, misguided American pacifists could have been in the London Zeppelin raid of Oct. 13, as I was, when the victims realised that the crashing glass and terrifying explosions signified not an unavoidable accident, but the devilish machinations of a human brain, they would have been instantly converted to national preparedness. Armchair idealism is one thing; the realism of war is quite another.

If a man wishes to protect himself and his family from a mad bull he does not try to reason with the bull. He builds barriers of defense and loads his gun.

CAROLYN SHIPMAN WHIPPLE.
London, Feb. 11, 1916.

Mr. Wilson's Sword.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson said in his Gridiron speech: "Valor waits for the great opportunity when the sword will flash as if it carried the light of heaven upon its blade." Would it not be a good idea for him to hurry a little and get that sword ready and polished up so as to give the "light of heaven" a better chance?

E. M.
New York, Feb. 28, 1916.

COLONEL HOUSE'S MISSIONS

Precedents for Them and an Implied Constitutional Right.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having just read James M. Beck's onslaught upon President Wilson for having made a "scrap of paper" of the Constitution by sending on two occasions a personal representative for the purpose of transacting "unofficial" business in Mexico and in Europe, I am moved to two queries.

Is it possible that so well-informed a person as the late Assistant Attorney General is ignorant of the fact that Presidents have repeatedly used this means of securing information and conducting informal pour-parlers; and that President Wilson, so far from making innovations, can find precedents for action going very far beyond anything he has done? From the fact that he admits, grudgingly, the right of the President to send an unofficial representative, I assume that he is not ignorant, although nowhere in his article does he fail to try to convey a false impression that Mr. Wilson has done something novel. And further, when he asserts that Colonel House's mission was diplomatic in the face of repeated denials by Secretary Lansing and by Colonel House himself, and in the face of the fact that no report of anything said or done by Colonel House has ever been made, nor any diplomatic action of any sort whatever by any foreign power credited to his influence, I ask him what is his authority for asserting that Colonel House was "an Ambassador in the true sense of the word"? He presents no atom of evidence save his unsupported statement, which he, as a lawyer of distinction, ought to appreciate is of absolutely no weight.

THEODORE CLARK SMITH.
Department of History, Williams College, Feb. 27, 1916.

As a Constitutional Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 27, 1916, James M. Beck has criticised the action of President Wilson in sending Colonel E. M. House abroad, upon the ground that such procedure is unconstitutional, without precedent, and tending to weaken the influence of our permanent diplomatic representatives in foreign nations. In my opinion these objections are untenable.

It is one of the powers of the Executive to make treaties, with the approval of the Senate, and it is his duty to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." It certainly can be implied from this power and this duty that the President can send abroad a confidential agent to gather information. Naturally he cannot personally attend the Chancelleries of Europe, and in order to be fully apprised of the situation there what could be more practical than sending some one there to elicit the necessary information?

As a matter of policy Mr. Wilson could not have proceeded more wisely. At the present time communication is very difficult and written communication is dangerous; it is necessary for the Executive to know the attitude of foreign Governments upon all international affairs and to learn the views of our diplomatic representatives abroad concerning all questions that have arisen in their particular provinces. Accordingly, the President has sent over to Europe a man whom he considers intelligent and competent for this delicate mission and will be able to receive from him all the information which otherwise he could scarcely obtain. It is probably true that Henry Morgenthau, in his short conference with President Wilson last Friday, was able to give him a better idea of conditions and important questions in Turkey than he could through volumes of written dispatches. This is the real position of Colonel House, and to say that he is a diplomatic representative is entirely contrary to careful analysis of the situation. Few in this country have regarded him as such, and it is doubtful whether any abroad have done so.

Mr. Beck makes another criticism which is unjustified so far as we can gather from foreign news reports. He states that the influence and standing of our foreign representatives have been lessened and undermined by the intrusion of Colonel House. There is absolutely no evidence that such has been the case, and the position of our Ambassadors and Ministers remain unaffected by the appearance of the confidential friend of President Wilson.

It is the duty of all citizens to give the President as much support and confidence as is possible consistently with rooted faith. It is distressing to notice how frequently he has been obstructed and harassed by specious interference. These obstacles must be destroyed before they become powerful.

MAXWELL STEINHARDT.
New York, Feb. 28, 1916.

"My England."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

William Winter's stirring poem, "My England," appearing in THE TIMES Magazine of Feb. 27, seems to me worthy to stand beside John of Gaunt's famous tribute to England in Shakespeare's "Richard II." It expresses my feelings so completely in regard to the efforts of England and her allies in defending the freedom and honor of mankind that I cannot refrain from offering my thanks both to Mr. Winter for writing the poem and to you for printing it with such deserved prominence.

GLEN ARNOLD GROVE.
New York, Feb. 27, 1916.

Two Families in Distress.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, appeals for assistance for two families in genuine need. The bureau says:

"Broken down in health after years of faithful work, Mr. M. was compelled to enter a hospital, leaving his wife with the responsibility of supporting and keeping a home for their five little children, all under eight years of age. Mrs. M. is a capable and industrious woman, but finds it impossible to go out to work because of her young children, one a baby needing her constant care. She is doing the best she can by taking in washing, but her earnings of a few dollars a week are insufficient to support her large family. The bureau wishes to keep the mother and children together and for some time $20 a month will be needed to help out with food and rent. Large and small gifts are solicited and should be mailed to the bureau marked 'For 02387.'

"Mr. R. kept a comfortable home for his wife and four children until he contracted tuberculosis and had to go away to a sanatorium for treatment. Mrs. R. bravely faced the task of supporting her flock, working in a factory where she earned $5 a week. Now she has broken down in health and has been obliged to give up her work, so that the family's income is sh

EX-AMBASSADOR RIDDLE TO MARRY

Diplomat Is to Take Miss Theodate Pope, Architect, as His Bride.

SURVIVOR OF LUSITANIA

She Will Continue Her Architectural Work After Marriage—Mr. Riddle First Served in Turkey.

Mrs. Alfred A. Pope of Farmington, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Theodate Pope, to John Wallace Riddle, former United States Ambassador to Russia.

Miss Pope is a well known architect, and resides during the Winter at 512 Fifth Avenue. She has designed many buildings of note, among them being the Westover School building at Middletown, Conn., and the country residence of Mrs. C. L. Gates at Locust Valley, L. I. She is a member of the Colony and the Women's Cosmopolitan Clubs.

Her mother was Miss Ada Brooks before her marriage, and her country place is Hill Stead, at Farmington. Miss Pope is a survivor of the Lusitania disaster. She plans to continue her architectural work after her marriage, for which no date has been set as yet.

Mr. Riddle was Ambassador to Russia from 1900 to 1909. He was born in Philadelphia in 1864, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Riddle, and was graduated from Harvard University class of '87. Later he was graduated from the law school of Columbia University, and then went to Paris, in 1891, to fit himself for a diplomatic career. He remained there two years, receiving from the College de France a certificate of proficiency in the Russian language.

In 1893 he entered the diplomatic service of the United States as Secretary of the legation to Turkey, where he remained for the next seven years. He was then made Secretary to the American Embassy in Russia. Later he was diplomatic and Consul General of the United States to Egypt, and in 1905 he was appointed Minister to Rumania and Serbia, maintaining his official residence at Bucharest until 1906, when he was appointed Ambassador to Russia by President Roosevelt.

He received this promotion, it was said at the time, as a reward for the cleverness with which he handled the delicate matter of the presentation to the Russian Foreign Office of the great petition of the Jews in the United States regarding the Kishineff outrages.

Mr. Riddle is at present living in New York. He is a bachelor. He belong to the Union Club and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia, and the Minnesota Club of St. Paul.

MISS ELEANOR NASH TO WED.

Descendant of Old Southern Family Engaged to Culver McWilliam.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Nash of Hamaqua, Rye, N. Y., and Savannah, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Arnett Nash, to Culver McWilliam of this city.

Miss Nash is a sister of Mrs. Douglas Gorman of Baltimore, Md., and a granddaughter of Sir Hugh Owen of Wales. She is a descendant of the old Southern family of Nash, after which Nashville, Tenn., was named.

Mr. McWilliam is a broker of 25 Broad Street and he lives at 608 West 113th Street.

The wedding is to take place shortly and will be a quiet one.

WEDDED AT HOTEL GOTHAM.

Miss Lillie E. Fraser the Bride of Walter C. Booth.

Miss Lillie E. Fraser of 306 West Seventy-second Street, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Fraser, and Walter C. Booth were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel Gotham. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William L. Sullivan.

Mrs. Witherbee Black was matron of honor, and Thomas B. Booth of Boston acted as best man for his brother. Alexander V. Fraser gave his sister in marriage.

Only relatives and intimate friends attended the wedding and reception. Later the couple left on their honeymoon, and will make their home in this city on their return.

Winterburn-Henius Engagement.

Mrs. Florence Hull Winterburn of this city announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Grace Lytton Winterburn, to Frank Henius of New York.

Miss Winterburn's mother is a well-known author, having written a series of books on child culture, which have attracted much attention. On her mother's side she is a descendant of the novelist Bulwer-Lytton. Mr. Henius is in business in New York.

The wedding will take place in May in Mount Vernon.

Miss Mary E. Bailey Engaged.

Mrs. Edwin Bailey, Jr., of 75 Rider Avenue, Patchogue, L. I., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Emma Bailey, to Arthur J. Sherry, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sherry of Patchogue. Miss Bailey's father was State Senator from the First District and for several years was Democratic State Committeeman.

This is to announce an advisory service for prospective investors in New York real estate. We are equipped to supply more than an appraisal. An analytical research report based on experience and special equipment. Fees are moderate.

Loton H. Slawson Company
271 Madison Avenue, New York

MARGULIES TRIO HEARD.

A Sonata Played for First Time Here in Its Interesting Program.

The Adele Margulies Trio gave its third and last subscription concert of the season at Aeolian Hall last night. The program consisted of Beethoven's Trio, Op. 1, No. 1, Tschaikowsky's Trio in A minor, inscribed "to the memory of a great artist," (Nicholas Rubinstein,) and a sonata for violin and piano by Sylvio Lazzari, marked on the program as performed for the first time in New York.

Last night's interesting program was as well presented as the others that have already been given by this organization, which at present occupies a field all its own. Both the trios given are established in popular favor. The sonata by Lazzari, played by Leopold Lictenberg and Adele Margulies, was interesting, but it derived most of its interest as a reflection of César Franck's violin sonata, to which it bore a remarkable resemblance in form and in spirit.

This is explained by the fact that the composer studied with the Belgian-French master. If it is true that this comparatively early work of his is modeled faithfully on Franck's, it is equally true that he could scarcely have found a better model. As a result, though those who attended the concert last night heard nothing in the sonata strikingly original, they heard something which reflected gratefully the chaste melodic outlines, the crystalline harmonization, and the close-knit and logical formal structure which César Franck has made known as his own. It was admirably played.

J. C. PARRISH, JR., DIVORCED.

Young Lawyer Gains Interlocutory Decree from Chorus Girl Wife.

As a sequel to the announcement last June that Mr. and Mrs. James C. Parrish, Jr., were no longer living together, Justice Tompkins, in the Supreme Court at White Plains, yesterday granted Mr. Parrish an interlocutory decree of divorce. His wife was Charlotte Catherine Palmer, once a chorus girl with De Wolf Hopper in "Wang," and later a member of the Lew Fields company.

The testimony in the case was heard before a referee and none of the names or charges have been made public. Mrs. Parrish is said to be at Palm Beach, Fla., and Mr. Parrish could not be reached last night at his home in Southampton, L. I.

He was graduated from Harvard in 1907, later being admitted to the Bar. A few weeks before starting on a long trip abroad he was introduced to Miss Palmer, and on Nov. 19, 1910, Mrs. F. King, the girl's mother, who lives at 93 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, received a telegram from her daughter from Paris which read, "Jimmie and I will be married tomorrow. Am terribly happy. We sail for home 20th." Several days later a cablegram was received announcing their marriage.

MISS MACKAY TO WED DEAN.

Her Marriage Tomorrow to the Very Rev. F. W. Beekman a Surprise.

Miss Margaret Auchmuty Mackay of 57 East Fifty-eighth Street, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Barnard Mackay, of 29 West Thirty-seventh Street, will be married tomorrow in the Church of the Heavenly Rest to the Very Rev. Frederick Warren Beekman, dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in Bethlehem, Penn. As no formal announcement of their engagement had been made many of Miss Mackay's friends were surprised yesterday when they learned that she was to be married.

Both Miss Mackay and Dean Beekman are members of New York's oldest families, and her mother was a Miss Auchmuty, while her aunt, Mrs. Richard Auchmuty, who was Miss Ellen Schermerhorn, lives at 101 University Place. The invitations for the wedding are issued in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay, brother and sister-in-law of Miss Mackay, both of whom are now in Paris.

They will be married by the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Bethlehem, and a small reception at Sherry's will follow the wedding.

A Luncheon for Miss K. C. Culver.

Mrs. Elihalet Nott Anable entertained yesterday at Sherry's with a luncheon of twenty-five covers for Miss Katherine Clark Culver, the daughter of Mrs. Charles P. Kling. Miss Culver, who is a granddaughter of ex-Senator William A. Clark, did not make her début this Winter, as Mrs. Kling is in mourning, but a number of small affairs have been arranged for her by her mother's friends. Yesterday's guests were seated at one large table, the centre of which was a mass of tulips, sweet peas and lilies. The guests included Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, Miss Culver's aunt, and the Misses Katherine and Elizabeth Suckley, Eleanor Darlington, Faith and Ruth Hayden, Margaret Busk, Janet Gregory, Gladys Robbins, and Lily Robertson.

Miss McClung to Wed Violinist.

The engagement is announced of Miss Isabelle McClung of 1,180 Murray Hill Avenue, Pittsburgh, Penn., to Jan Hambourg, a Russian violinist. The wedding, which is to be a quiet one, will take place in New York early in April. Miss McClung is a daughter of the late Judge Samuel Alfred McClung and Mrs. McClung of Pittsburgh.

84, He Celebrates His 21st Birthday

Charles J. Quinby, a prominent retired resident of White Plains, N. Y., was 84 years old yesterday, yet he celebrated only his twenty-first birthday. He was born on Feb. 29, 1832, and is one of few about the country who were born on Feb. 29 and have lived to observe a birthday every four years.

Lady Aberdeen to be a Speaker.

A meeting is to be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Willard D. Straight, 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, at which Lady Aberdeen is to speak on the aims of the International Council of Women. Dr. Talcott Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism, Columbia University, is to act as Chairman, and other speakers will include Miss Jane Delano, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, and Dr. Robert Abbe. More than 400 invitations have been issued. Mrs. Straight, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are among the women who are interested in the meeting.

Arrivals from Bordeaux.

Among the passengers who arrived from Bordeaux on the Rochambeau yesterday were Arthur Bishop, Jules Bois, Jules Combes, David Karfunkle, Lieutenant Charles Flamand, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Johnson, Marquis de St. Legier, Captain Raffaelo Perfetti, Sidney J. Stern, Ernest Woodhouse, John Willey, Louis Toussaint, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Pelletier.

The Moore-Mumford Collection of Old Chinese Rugs
ON PUBLIC EXHIBITION DAILY FROM 9 TO 6 O'CLOCK
With a Special Display This Evening
Preliminary to the unrestricted Public Sale on Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons, at 2:30 o'clock.
THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street, New York.

ASK WOMEN TO QUIT THE NEW CITY CLUB

Anti-Suffragists Object to Ballad in Magazine and Appeals for Its Aid.

ASSERT VOTE IS NOT ISSUE

Neither Is Smoking, Says Mrs. A. M. Dodge—Members Surprised at Action.

Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, whose husband is President of the Men's Anti-Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Nelson H. Henry have resigned from the new Women's City Club, which has as quarters the apartments of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt in the Vanderbilt Hotel. The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, of which Miss Alice Hill Chittenden is President, has adopted a resolution authorizing the publication of a statement that "anti-suffragists be urged not to join the Women's City Club, not because of its having been organized by suffragists, but because of the extreme radical views held by its organizers on other social questions."

Meantime anti-suffragists of New York are urging their members who already have joined the club to withdraw at once.

There has been so much general smoking of cigarettes in the club that the suggestion has been made that a room be set aside for non-smoking members who have either sensitive throats or sensibilities, and at once, when the action of the anti-suffragists became known, it was suggested that too much smoking might have caused what the suffrage members of the club regard as a tempest in a teapot. But smoking had nothing to do with it, according to Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, who is President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage and also First Vice President of the State organization.

"I don't care anything about that," said Mrs. Dodge yesterday, speaking in her capacity as Vice President. "They can smoke all they want to. It's the extreme radical stand of the women who are leaders of the club to which we object."

Then Mrs. Dodge showed some documents the State Association is sending to the Presidents of its various organizations. These cite the complaint of the association against the Masses, a magazine, and especially a poem in the January issue entitled "A Ballad."

The anti-suffragists admit they would have no cause for complaint except for the fact that in a following number of the magazine appeared an appeal for financial assistance signed by Miss Alice Carpenter, Zona Gale, Marie Jenney Howe, Anna Strunsky Walling, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse. According to Mrs. Dodge the appeal read: "The Masses has stood for us all along the line as no other magazine has—Max Eastman, Floyd Dell, and Art Young—and the warm-hearted feminists like us and want us to win. We want to surprise the Masses with a New Year's present of $2,500 from the women who stand for feminism."

Prefaced by such an article as "A Ballad," this appeal is not one with which the anti-suffragists want to be affiliated, even to the extent of being fellow club members with its sponsors, according to the anti-suffragists, and they have had 1,000 circulars printed containing a reprint of the poem, a copy of the letter and its signatures, an interview with Miss Carpenter, and a history of the magazine. These circulars are in the office of the association at 35 West Thirty-ninth Street and have not been generally circulated.

On behalf of the suffragists Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, President of the Women's City Club, declared that anything the members of the club might do outside of the club was their private affair. Mrs. Whitehouse expressed astonishment at the whole matter, saying she had given permission for the use of her name in connection with the financial appeal several months before the appearance of the poem in the magazine.

WOMEN TO ADVERTISE BALL.

Fifth Avenue Bus to Lead Suffrage Publicity Parade.

A coaching party, the leading coach being a Fifth Avenue bus, will start at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon from the suffrage headquarters at 663 Fifth Avenue, and parade the city to advertise the suffrage ball at Madison Square Garden Tuesday evening next. In the bus will be party officials, among them Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Michael Van Bueren, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. E. R. Strange, and Mrs. Gordon Norrie. Miss Ermine Kahn will bugle from the top of the bus.

Squadrons of suffragists on foot will go out on Saturday, and, led by young women wearing sandwich boards showing the ball posters, will advertise the Hippodrome Ballet and Sousa's Band, which are to be features of the ball. Among squad leaders will be Mrs. Frank Keep, Mrs. M. B. Morgan, Miss Fannie Lawson, Miss Virginia Thorburne, Miss Edith Goode, and Miss Portia Willis.

SUFFRAGE HOUSEWARMING.

New Headquarters in Broadway to be Opened Tonight.

New suffrage headquarters have been opened by the State Suffrage Party at 2,150 Broadway, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets. There will be a housewarming this evening at 8 P. M. with a reception to State and city officials of the party and political leaders. Congressman Thomas Fatten and State Senator Bennett will be there.

Miss Annie Doughty, Manhattan Borough, Chairman of the party; Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Miss Kate Devereux Blake, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, will speak.

MRS. ARCHIBALD'S WILL FILED

Bequests for Relief of Cancer—Relatives Get $50,000.

In her will, filed for probate yesterday, Mary C. Archibald, who died on Feb. 6, leaving an estate estimated in excess of $185,000, bequeathed, among other things, $3,000 each to the Servants for the Relief of Incurable Cancer and the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.

There is a bequest of $5,000 to St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, $50,000 is divided among relatives, and Dr. Charles H. Archibald, the widower, receives $5,000 in cash, mortgages aggregating $15,000, and the life income from a fund of $50,000.

Miss Sammis Left $21,000.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 29.—By the will of Miss Amanda Sammis, late of Huntington, filed for probate here today, the Children's Aid Society of 105 East Twenty-second Street, Manhattan, receives $2,000. The First Presbyterian Church of Huntington is to have the income from $2,000 to pay the salary of its organist, and the Huntington Library Association is to have the income from a similar amount to apply toward the salary of its librarian. The will disposes of an estate valued at $21,000, the bulk of which goes to the testator's brother, Warren D. Sammis of Huntington.

LEAP-YEAR FESTIVITIES.

Sport Dinner at the Vanderbilt and Ice Carnival at the Biltmore.

Leap Year festivities were generally observed last night, and many dances were held. The night was celebrated at the Vanderbilt by a sport dinner, given before the skating carnival at the Biltmore, the proceeds to be devoted to the war orphans of France and the Lafayette Fund. Most of the guests wore sport or skating costumes.

The ice gardens at the Biltmore were artistically decorated for the carnival, and there was dancing for those who preferred the waxed floor to the artificial lake. This was held for the benefit of Orphelinat des Armées, and many interesting features were shown. Among the patronesses were Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Howard Gushing, Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Gordon Bell, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. David Rumsey, and Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton gave a dinner of fifty covers last night at Delmonico's. The guests participated in the leap year festivities appropriate to the night. Upon the arrival, the women guests received cards instructing them to escort the men to dinner. During the dinner Mme. Lili Petschnikoff, the violinist, played. Dancing followed the dinner.

Tonight the most prominent of the young bachelors in society will hold a Bachelor's Leap Year dance at the Vanderbilt.

MOVE TO HONOR JAMES.

Public Funeral in Westminster Abbey Proposed in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 1.—The Morning Post publishes the following from a correspondent:

"A feeling is widespread, far beyond those who were admirers of the distinguished work of the late Henry James, that some national recognition is due to the memory of one to whom this country owes so much in gratitude for a constant friendship and loyalty. For the greater part of his working life Henry James lived among us, and when the country of his adoption was confronted with its present ordeal he did not hesitate to associate himself wholeheartedly with its cause and become in legal status what he had so long been in sympathy—a British subject.

"Such allegiance at such a moment from America's most eminent living man of letters was a service not easily to be exaggerated, and suitable recognition is now possible. Let Henry James be accorded a public funeral in the Abbey. He was thought worthy to wear the Order of Merit in his life, and who will deem him unworthy to share that still higher dignity which is conferred only on England's most illustrious dead?"

The editor of The Morning Post in a footnote says:

"We desire to associate ourselves entirely with our correspondent's suggestion, and we hope that on behalf of the nation the Prime Minister may see his way to arrange for a public funeral in the Abbey for one who established such conspicuous claims upon our honorable remembrance, not only as writer, but as a staunch and lifelong friend of this country."

Violet Hunt, the authoress, who enjoyed the friendship of Henry James for many years, in an appreciation of the dead author in The Daily Mail says:

"Germany has killed him. It is the Kaiser whom we must arraign for the murder of a British subject, for in this grievious and horrifying way Henry James to death he has deprived us of our great acquisition, the best brain in America, which our own sorrows had gained for us. It has not profited us long, but there was more joy in heaven when James came over than if Mr. Bryan had repented.

"'Why, precisely, did you do it?' I asked when I thanked him, [for becoming a British subject.] He answered, 'Because I wanted to be able to say "we" when I talked about an advance.' And during those last months he said 'we' so hard he took the affairs of 'us' so much to heart that it killed him.

"Throwing himself into the struggle with all the enthusiasm of a General, a politician, and a literary man, his overtaxed sensorium could not stand the strain. He was thinking in the Spring of giving lectures to aid recruiting. He allowed himself to be interviewed in the great cause. It must not be forgotten that 'we' included the magnificent French, for whom he had a love that passeth the love of man for woman.

"I used to go there on the understanding that I talked of nothing but the war. I should perhaps find him fairly well and going out in a taxicab, or rather poorly, with his feet on a cushion, and his 'old pair' in possession, still we would talk of the war. He would, almost rudely assuming the privilege of an invalid, suppress any inappropriate resumption of the gossip in which he had used to delight. What he wanted then from one was the hint, the grain from which he fostered his mightier, wider imaginings. What he wanted to hear nowadays was what you gathered about the Zeppelin defenses while you were staying at the anti-aircraft station on the east coast, or whether you thought the recruiting good, at Cardiff, whence you had come recently, or were the streets reassuringly full of khaki, and what did the soldiers back from the front tell you?"

William W. Mills.

William W. Mills, one of the engineers who built the subway and a former City Engineer here, died at his home in Los Encinas, Lamanda Park, Cal., in his seventy-first year, according to news reaching this city yesterday. He was born here and was graduated in 1868 from the Troy Polytechnic Institute, being appointed City Engineer a few years later. Mr. Mills went to California in 1881, and located in Pasadena, after being appointed engineer of Los Angeles County. A few years later he resigned and returned here, later joining the engineering staff of the subway. While engaged in this work Mr. Mills became ill and returned to California for his health, making his home in Los Encinas.

Duncan Cameron.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 29.—Duncan Cameron, telegraph editor of The Paterson Press-Guardian and for the last thirty years a newspaper man in New York and New Jersey, died today at his home, 473 Park Avenue, Paterson. He was born in Sunderland, England, fifty-seven years ago, and was graduated from the University of Edinburgh with a degree of Doctor of Literature and Laws. He came to New York thirty years ago. He was city editor of The Jersey City News and The Jersey Journal, which later absorbed The News, and later came to Paterson. Mr. Cameron was a Mason and a member of the Jersey City Union League Club and the Paterson Pica Club.

Henry Glass's Funeral.

The funeral of Henry Glass of 161 West Eighty-sixth Street, who died on Sunday at Roosevelt Hospital, was held yesterday at the Uptown Talmud Torah, of which he was President at the time of his death. Rabbi M. Z. Margolies, the Rev. Henry S. Morais, and the Rev. B. Z. Pearle, Rabbi of the Uptown Talmud Torah, officiated, and members of the Congregation Ohab Zedek, the Hebrew Free Loan Society, and other organizations of which Mr. Glass was a member attended the service.

The pall bearers were Leon Tuchmann, Aaron Garfunkel, Morits Neuman, Max Wilner, Isaac Wilner, J. Isaacson, Samuel Finesilver, Abraham Ginsburg, and Elias Surut. The interment took place in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Guard substitutes and YOU against them.

FRANK BUDD DEAD IN 20-CENT LODGING

Brother of Ex-President of the Consolidated Exchange Had Been in Sanitarium.

HAD CHEAP EAST SIDE ROOM

Dress and Manner Showed Him to be Away from His Customary Surroundings.

Peter Riley, proprietor of a lodging house at 295 Third Avenue, noticed late last night that a man who had registered on Friday as Frank Cutter had not left his room yesterday, so Riley entered with a pass key. He found the man dead on the floor, and from papers in his pocket he identified him as Frank Budd, brother of Ogden D. Budd of 250 West Ninety-fourth Street, a broker at 50 Broad Street, who was President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange from 1906 to 1908.

Riley notified the police, who got into communication with Ogden Budd. From him they learned that Frank Budd had been a patient in Dr. A. J. Givens's private sanitarium in Stamford, Conn.

Three letters were found in Frank Budd's pockets. One was addressed to him by his brother Ogden. A second was signed with the name of Mrs. Bern L. Budd, who, the police say, was Frank Budd's mother, and a third was addressed to Ogden Budd by Dr. Frank W. Robertson of 393 West End Avenue. In this letter the physician wrote that Frank Budd would be all right in a short time, as soon as he could adjust himself to his surroundings. It had evidently been forwarded by Ogden Budd to his brother as an encouraging diagnosis of his illness, but whether the surroundings referred to the Stamford sanitarium or elsewhere the police could not learn.

Dr. Cowett was summoned from Bellevue Hospital when Budd's body was found. Although the surgeon said Budd had been dead for several hours, he declined to say what had caused Budd's death.

According to Riley, Budd arrived at the lodging house carrying a suit case. He wore a full dark beard and his bearing and the quality of his clothing distinguished him from the usual lodgers. However, he accepted a 20 cent room. He kept to himself and had made no acquaintances.

DR. LORENZO SEARS DEAD.

Author of Books on American Literature Dies in His 79th Year.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 29.—Dr. Lorenzo Sears, author of many books on American literature, died at his home here today. He was formerly Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Vermont, and later, from 1890 until he retired in 1906, held professorships in Brown University.

Dr. Sears was born in Searsville, Mass., and was in his seventy-ninth year. After being graduated from Yale University he attended the General Theological Seminary here in 1864, being ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church a year later. From 1865 until 1885, Dr. Sears was a rector in Connecticut, R. I., and New Hampshire. One of his best known books was "Makers of American Literature," published in 1904.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JAMES STONE HELM, one of the wealthiest women in Lexington, Ky., died there yesterday. She went under the business name of J. M. Hanson and is said to have made more than $1,000,000 in obtaining magazine subscriptions. She recently offered $100,000 for the list of names of people who had subscribed to magazines through her. She was 50 years of age.

Mrs. ESTELLE S. WALDRON, wife of Arthur M. Waldron, cashier of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, died on Monday at her home, 1190 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 58 years. She was married one year ago last January, and is survived by her husband and an infant son.

JOSEPH E. TOLE, 55 years old, for thirty years a machinist for John Lloyd & Co., died at his home, 831A Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

Miss ALIVA R. KIRBY formerly a well-known resident of the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, died in the Mounteinside Hospital at Glen Ridge, N. J., yesterday, following an operation. Miss Kirby was 40 years of age, and lived with her brother in Caldwell, N. J.

Mrs. MARY ANN HART, widow of Henry Hart, died from pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 1498 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and her son, Leslie Philip Hart, is critically ill from the same disease. Mrs. Hart was in her seventy-second year, and was one of the oldest members of the Hanson Place M. E. Church.

Mrs. LEONORA FOSDICK, a member of an old Long Island family and a lifelong resident of Jamaica, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph L. Haste, 104 Shelton Avenue, Jamaica, on Monday. She was 63 years old.

Mrs. ALICE MARIA CARROLL, widow of Denis Carroll, for many years in the bakery business in Brooklyn, died at her home, 118 Clinton Avenue, that borough, on Sunday. Mrs. Carroll was born in Ireland seventy-nine years ago, and came to Brooklyn at an early age.

JAMES M. SARLES, a retired letter carrier and former resident of Brooklyn, died at Port Chester, N. Y., on Monday, aged 78 years. Mr. Sarles was a veteran of the civil war and took part in the battle of Harper's Ferry. He had served in the postal service for forty-nine years, most of that time being attached to the Wall Street Station. Mr. Sarles was a member and Past Adjutant of Abel Smith Post, No. 435, G. A. R.

Mrs. EMMA ROBERTS, 87 years old, widow of William Roberts, a wood engraver, died from paralysis on Sunday at her home, 41 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILSON WYCKOFF JENKINS, who died in Southern Pines, N. C., on Sunday, was a well-known resident of Sea Cliff, L. I., and formerly of Brooklyn. He was born in that borough thirty-six years ago, and was a son of the late John G. Jenkins, at one time President of the First National Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. Jenkins belonged to Hyatt Lodge, No. 580, F. and A. M., and left a widow and two daughters.

Mrs. ANNA McNEILL, wife of Neil McNeill, a retired Captain of vessels for the Standard Oil Company, died on Monday at her home, 314 Eckford Street, Greenpoint, aged 72 years.

Mrs. LOUISE HOLDEN McKEON, widow of Thomas McKeon, died on Monday at her home, 124 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, where she had lived for the last fifty years. Mrs. McKeon was born in this city and was 72 years of age. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Mortimer W. Price.

CHRISTIAN DILG, a machinist, and before he retired a builder of models for inventors, is dead at his home, Mount Hope Place, the Bronx, in his eighty-sixth year.

IRA C. VOORHEES, a retired merchant of New Brunswick, N. J., died on Monday at his winter home in Orlando, Fla. He was a Freeholder of Middlesex County.

JAMES M. SARLES, a letter carrier for forty-nine years, died at his home in Port Chester, N. Y., in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. AGATHA JOYCE SLATTERY, wife of Joseph E. Slattery, who was with Collier's Weekly for twenty-five years, is dead at her home, 521 West 142d Street.

JAMES V. GERAGHTY, a lawyer and real estate broker, died on Monday at his home, 26 West Ninety-sixth Street, in his forty-fourth year. He was a graduate of Columbia University and the Columbia Law School.

GEORGE W. BANKS, a woodworker of Mount Kisco, died on Monday at his home, 242 Main Street, in that place, in his fifty-seventh year.

ROBERT NEUMEISTER, a glue manufacturer, died on Monday at his home, 312 West Ninety-seventh Street, in his forty-first year.

Mrs. SARAH E. TOWNSEND, widow of Edward M. Townsend and a daughter of the late James Ingersoll Day, died suddenly on Monday at her home in Pittsfield, Mass.

WILLIAM FRANCIS, hardware merchant, died on Monday at his home in Hartford, Conn., in his ninety-third year.

Mrs. ZELIA LENTILHON WHEELER, wife of Colonel Charles B. Wheeler, died on Monday in Newton, Mass.

RUDOLPH WEIDMAN, formerly a silk dyer of Paterson, N. J., died on Monday at his home in Middletown, N. Y. He retired from active work about eight years ago.

NELSON SMITH DIES AT 87.

Ex-Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall.

Nelson Smith, Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall during 1890-4 and a lawyer here since 1853, died on Monday at his home, 151 West Forty-eighth Street, in his eighty-eighth year. He was active in Democratic politics here for many years and in 1892 was elected a Presidential Elector on that ticket.

Mr. Smith came of old Colonial stock, being descended from Colonel John Jackson, a member of the Colonial General Assembly of New York from 1698 until 1709, and was also a descendent of David Schuyler, Mayor of Albany during 1703-7. Mr. Smith was a delegate from this city to the Constitutional Convention in 1894 and for four years was Chairman of the Central Branch of the Irish Land League of America. While a member of the Constitutional Convention he was active in the Foundation of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, having proposed that it be established in place of the old General Term Court.

Mr. Smith was one of the incorporators and a charter member by act of Legislature of the Bronx Botanical Gardens, and was a member of the American, State, and City Bar Associations, the Press and Democratic Clubs, and a number of other organizations here. A son and daughter survive him.

Miss Emily H. Chamberlin, Artist.

Miss Emily Hall Chamberlin, an artist and magazine illustrator, of 77 Irving Place, died early Monday morning in St. Luke's Hospital. She was born in Shelby, Ohio, and received her art education in Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and in Paris and London. Miss Chamberlin had done much work for St. Nicholas and Youth's Companion, and made a specialty of drawing children. She was a member of the National Arts Club and the Art Workers' Club for Women. Her mother and brother survive her.

Mrs. Ann E. Magill Dies at 108.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29.—Mrs. Ann Elisabeth Magill, the oldest woman in this section, died at the home of one of her grandsons yesterday, aged 108 years. She lost her eyesight several years ago, but with this exception she had been in good health until recently. She attended church regularly until she was well past the century mark. "Mother" Magill, as she was familiarly known, attributed her longevity to hard work and regular habits. She was born in Bucks County, this State.

Henry W. Pope.

Henry W. Pope, organizer and former Secretary of the Telephone Pioneers of America, died yesterday at his home in Bellrose, L. I., in his sixty-ninth year. Until he retired last October he was in the employ of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company since 1896. Mr. Pope had been identified with the telegraph, telephone, and electric light industries since 1862, in which he was widely known.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

McPARLAN—WINSLOW.—Ada Winslow to Edward McParlan.

SHAPIRO — SILVERMAN.—Esse Silverman to Dr. Samuel H. Shapiro.

Married

BOOTH—FRASER.—At the Gotham Hotel, New York City, on Feb. 29, 1916, by the Rev. William Sullivan, Lillian Estelle Fraser, daughter of the late Alfred and Estella Fraser, to Walter Cowles Booth.

Brooklyn.

DORE—HASSON.—Feb. 28, Julia F. Hasson to Arthur G. Dore.

PENDLETON—GUBNER.—Feb. 26, Amelia D. Gubner to Edwin S. Pendleton.

Died

ABRAHAM.—Herman, Feb. 28, aged 49, at 600 West 115th St., beloved husband of Lucel Dahlsheimer, brother of Jacob, Max, and Arthur Abraham. Funeral at convenience of family. New Orleans papers please copy.

BANKS.—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., Feb. 28, George W. Banks, in his 57th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Thursday at 2:30 P. M.

BENEDICT.—Charles H., beloved husband of Josephine Wines, entered into rest Feb. 28. Services 8 o'clock Thursday evening, 1,053 Forest Av., Bronx. Relatives and friends invited.

BERKEL.—John Hancock Lodge No. 70, F. and A. M.: Brethren, you are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Valentine Berkel, at his late residence, 710 Union Av., Bronx, on Wednesday evening, March 1, at 8 o'clock. Funeral Thursday, March 2, at 11:30 o'clock. By order of STERN, Master.
MORRIS HIRSCH, Secretary.

BURNS.—At White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 28, Herbert Walter Burns, in his 38th year, formerly of Abingdon Square, New York City. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Chatterton Parkway Wednesday at 2 P. M. Members of Our Council 252, Royal Arcanum, invited.

COX.—At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 29, 1916, Charles Durand Cox, aged 50 years, after a long illness, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Helen Cox Lyon. Funeral private.

CROLIUS.—On Monday, Feb. 28, 1916, Clara Liebler Crolius, wife of Albert Crolius. Funeral services at her late residence, 124 Underhill Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 1, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

ENDEL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 29, Fanny, relict of Woolf Endel and loving mother of Jacob W., Charles W., Maurice B., and Mrs. Samuel G. (Tillie) Hyman. Funeral from her late residence, 981 Park Av., Thursday, March 2, 10:30 A. M. New Orleans (La.) papers please copy.

FIELDING.—On Feb. 28, Ann, wife of William Fielding, in her 73d year. Funeral services Thursday morning at 9:15 at her late residence, 17 West 103d St. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

FROST.—Frank H., died Feb. 29, aged 23. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,079 Washington Av., Bronx, Thursday, March 2, 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

GERAGHTY.—James V., beloved husband of Julia M. Geraghty, at his residence, 26 W. 96th St., Feb. 28, 1916. Requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th and Amsterdam Av., on Thursday, March 2, at 10 A. M. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

GOLDSMITH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 29, at his residence, 1,810 Lexington Av., Dr. Charles Harold Goldsmith, dearly beloved husband of Josephine Viola Kedney and son of the late John S. Goldsmith and Ann O'Connor. Funeral services will be held at his residence, on Thursday, at 8 P. M.

GORDON.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 28, 1916, William Edgar Gordon, son of the late Phillip and Letitia Gordon of Jersey City, in his 59th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 90 Washington Place, Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 3, at 11 A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

HORTON.—Elizabeth Adams Horton, wife of Loton Horton, on Tuesday, Feb. 29. Funeral from late residence, 117 West 77th St., Friday, 8 P. M. Interment at Middletown, N. Y., Saturday, Sussex (N. J.) and Middletown (N. Y.) papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

JOSEPHS.—Leander. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23, (Frank Campbell Building,) Thursday morning, 11 o'clock.

KAST.—Paul, on Feb. 29, beloved husband of Katherine Frick Kast and father of Mrs. Daniel Hatch, Paul, George, and Lillian Kast, in his 71st year. Masonic services Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Members Eastern Star Lodge, No. 227, Royal Arcanum; relatives, and friends invited.

KLINGER.—Henry, aged 52, suddenly, at his home, beloved husband of Sarah Klinger and father of Ben and Helen Klinger and Ray K. Zeaman. Funeral Thursday at 10 A. M., 1,036 East 19th St., near K

HEDDON SPRINGS SURPRISE IN CLASS A BILLIARDS BY DEFEATING BROWN

HEDDON DEFEATS BROWN WITH CUE

Michigan Amateur Finds Former Class A Champion Off His Game.

WINS, 400 POINTS TO 202

Western Billiardist Leads Throughout and Makes Several Brilliant Runs.

The first upset of the National Class A billiard tournament at the Arlon Society came yesterday afternoon when Morris D. Brown, former holder of the title, was defeated by Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich. The Westerner won by a score of 400 to 202, and at one time it looked as if Brown would lose by even a more overwhelming score. Heddon played excellent billiards for eighteen innings, and at that point in the match, with his average just under seventeen, the score favored him at 302 to 81. If Heddon could have maintained the fast counting ability, Brown would have gained only a few more points With the opportunity to record an average that might stand as the best of the tournament the play of Heddon fell off, and it took him twenty-one additional innings to round out the last ninety-eight points.

Even at his best Brown would have been hard pressed to defeat the Western billiardist, and with the Hamilton Club contestant playing decidedly his worst game, Heddon was always in the lead, rapidly increasing his total of points by brilliant runs. It was reported that Heddon had improved greatly since the last tournament, but few probably realized that the report had such foundation in fact. Having caught Brown when the Brooklynite was at his weakest Heddon has defeated one of the strongest men in the tournament, and there is an inclination now to favor the Western player for the championship honors.

Brown is capable of far better billiards than he was able to demonstrate yesterday. In fact, it is doubtful if he ever played such a poor game since entering Class A competition. He was out of stroke during the entire match, and never was able to get the ivories rolling as he desired. In the early innings he had the worst of the break, but this could have had little influence on his game, for Brown is a skilled tournament contestant. He could not himself explain how it happened, simply saying that he had nothing to offer in the way of an excuse.

On the other hand, Heddon gave a number of pretty exhibitions. His nurse game was developed to a high degree of excellence and he completed several runs that were gained by close play at the end of the table.

Heddon's high run was 81, made in the sixteenth inning. Gathering the ivories by open table play he soon had them under perfect control. His handling on the object ball was not always perfect, but Heddon was adept in correcting any fault of position on succeeding plays. This ability gave him confidence and he counted on several difficult shots, two of them the result of a freeze. His seventieth point was counted on a massé, and for the first time the balls threatened to forsake his control. He brought them back, but his eightieth point brought another difficult position, the ivories leading to line up. After adding another point Heddon chose a massé shot and this time failed.

The same interesting type of billiards was shown in several shorter runs. Toward the end of the game the play of the Westerner suffered a slump. The counts in double figures came less frequently and the high average fell until it was just a trifle more than 10 when the final point was made. The score:

Heddon—0 0 6 29 31 9 1 6 3 18 7 0 0 42 28 81 1 29 11 4 1 0 8 5 4 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 2 7 5 2 1 4 18 14. Total—400. Average 10 10-39. High runs—81, 42, and 29.

Brown—0 1 0 11 6 7 0 3 1 4 7 4 9 1 10 18 0 4 6 11 0 2 33 4 34 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 3 0 4 6 0 14 0. Total—202. Average—5 7-39. High runs—84, 35, and 14.

In the evening game Edward W. Gardner scored a victory over Jacob Klinger, the Class B amateur champion of Europe, by 400 to 335. The match started promptly on time, and ended after midnight, the contest being long drawn out, not through inferior playing, but because of the deliberate play of Gardner. The former national champion seemed to be even more studious in his playing than usual, and near the close the points came very slowly, though Gardner's runs at this stage of the contest were good.

The men displayed entirely different styles of play. In Gardner's work there was little of the element of real balk line. He seldom held the ivories under close control. It was his open table game that gave him the victory, and this was remarkably strong. He counted from the most difficult positions; in fact, his play was a sequence of glittering around-the-table shots.

The European champion, on the other hand, attempted much closer manipulation. It was a fault that he tried to play with too much care. His stroke was delicate, and in attempting to play the globes close he several times failed to place the necessary force in a follow stroke to bring the cue ball to the second object ivory. And whenever this occurred he left a promising set-up for Gardner, who took full advantage of the chance afforded.

Gardner went into an early lead when he clustered 45 in the sixth inning. This put the score at 82 to 56 in his favor, and he maintained the advantage until the twenty-second inning, when Klinger passed him. From then until the thirty-eighth inning the players were on a par, the lead alternating frequently, and the class of billiards was not of an especially high order.

In the last fifty points of the game Gardner made his bid for the honors. He counted frequently in double figures and ran out his total with a cluster of 19. The scores:

Gardner—0 3 7 24 3 45 1 0 0 35 1 11 28 2 3 0 5 4 21 0 19 4 11 1 8 12 2 4 19 0 0 1 1 4 32 1 15 29 13 12 19—400. Average—9 31-41. High runs—45, 35, and 29.

Klinger—1 37 1 0 8 1 0 1 7 11 27 2 0 0 1 8 11 0 15 4 2 7 0 1 7 18 17 5 0 2 1 1 2 0 0 41 1 8 10 3 0 4—335. Average—8 35-40. High runs—41, 37, and 29.

Today's Games—Afternoon, Morris O. Brown and Edgar T. Appleby; evening, J. Ferdinand Possemburg and Jacob Klinger.

Three Squash Matches at N. Y. A. C.

Three matches were played in the handicap Class A squash tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Dr. H. J. Schwartz (scratch) defeated J. G. Luzzatto (plus 2 aces) 15—7, 15—4. Rufus Davis defeated Gordon Boyd (plus 3 aces) 15—12, 15—9, and Dr. Fred Echeverria was victor over Dr. Cherry in a three-game match 14—18, 15—12, 15—8. All of the contests were in the first round.

MAGEE REPORTS FOR WORK.

Hartzell, Pipp, Peckinpaugh, and Gilhooley Also Reach Macon.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 29.—Lee Magee, who played a leading rôle in the Federal League and is an outfielder or infielder as the occasion demands; Roy Hartzell, veteran utility man and pinch hitter, reporting to the Yanks for the sixth season; Walter Pipp, first baseman; Roger Peckinpaugh, shortstop, and Frank Gilhooley, outfielder, with the Yanks three years ago, all reached Macon this afternoon, and at once made known their presence to Manager Donovan. They got in shortly after noon, but did not take part in the practice. As a matter of fact there wasn't much practice for them to take part in. Rain made the field too muddy for morning work and the afternoon drill was short.

The arrival of these five made the total number in camp thirty-five, and another big batch of talent is due during the night. Yanks will be swarming all over the place by tomorrow.

Magee was the only member of the incoming party who went to the ball yard today. He watched the practice and held close converse with Manager Donovan. He also shook hands with, among others, Schaefer and Cullop, old Federal League acquaintances.

"I am feeling fine," Magee told Captain Huston, "and certainly expect to play on a first division ball club this year. When I heard Baker had been signed I told myself that the Yanks couldn't avoid being in the first four. Give us four pitchers going well and we cannot help being in the race all the time."

Magee came from Cincinnati, Pipp from Grand Rapids, Peck from Cleveland, Hartzell from Denver and Gilhooley from Toledo. The five met in Chattanooga and came the rest of the way together. Every man of them looks fit. Baker won't be here until next Monday, but getting in shape is a matter of only a couple of weeks with him.

Donovan didn't keep his men at the ball park more than forty minutes, and they couldn't move around much, as the ground was too soft from the rain.

The whole troop hiked around the mile track as a wind-up. The sun appeared late in the afternoon with promise of better weather than there has been for a week.

Harry Sparrow, convoying a party of Yankees, was due to get here at 6:30 this evening, but word was received that the train would not reach Macon until after midnight. The players in this detachment are Fritz Maisel, Luther Boone, Ray Fisher, Bob Shawkey, and Eugene Layden, an outfielder.

GIANTS' FIRST BALL GAME.

McGraws and Doolns Play at Marlin and Latter Win.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 29.—Another favorable turn in the weather today not only enabled the Giants to iron out the kinks caused by a too strenuous application to training the first day in camp but permitted Manager McGraw to size up some of his recruits in a regular game of baseball. Picked teams captained by McGraw and Charley Dooin reeled off five innings this afternoon for the edification of a sizable gathering of natives and reporters.

By batting McGraw for six hits and five runs in the third inning the Doolns won by a score of 6 to 3.

A cold, windy morning followed last night's norther, and the early workout was brief. Toward noon, however, the sky cleared, and when the Giants took the field this afternoon it was comfortably warm. After a half hour of batting and infield practice McGraw and Dooin selected their teams and went into action.

A shortage of pitchers forced the rival captains to do the pitching. There are only four hurlers in camp, and they are not ready for extended efforts yet. Dooin says he won today because he had a curve, but McGraw declares it was a lucky break, inasmuch as the hits and errors were evenly divided. Anyhow, the athletes were the gainers by the ineffectiveness of the pitchers, as they garnered twenty-five hits altogether and found plenty of exercise running bases and chasing hits.

Charley Babbington and Dooin each made three hits apiece for the winners. Larry Doyle gathered a trio of safeties for the losers, his output including a single, double, and triple. There were two double plays and other fielding features that appealed to the spectators.

There are enough players here to form two evenly balanced teams, but the temporary retirement of Infielder Elsh forced Catcher Wendell to play third base yesterday. Elsh has a lame heel, and was forced to ask for a rest.

The weather outlook is good again, and if the sun remains on the job three more days the Giants will be able to show Dallas fans a well-conditioned team next Saturday. The squad is still incomplete, as Palmero and Rodriguez, the Cubans, did not arrive on schedule time today.

Manager McGraw would make no comment tonight on the new demands of Benny Kauff. He says the case is up to the officials of the New York Club. Today's batting lineups:

Doolns—Cole, c. f.; Farrel, l. f.; Thorpe, r. f.; Hunter, 1b; Babbington, 2b; Martin, ss.; Wendell, 3b; Dooin, p.; Kocher, c.

McGraws—Brainerd, s. s.; Doyle, 2b; Harrison, l. f.; Jacobson, r. f.; Shepner, 3b; Kelley, 1b; Kenney, c.; Roesinger, c. f.; McGraw, p.

Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Doolns	0 0 5 0 1—6	13	2
McGraws	1 0 2 0 0—3	12	2

Two-base hits—Doyle, Hunter, Shepner. Three-base hits—Doyle. Home runs—Babington, Kocher. Umpire—Christy Mathewson.

BRESNAHAN FOR CLEVELAND

May Get $10,000 for Weeghman Contract and Go to Lake City.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Roger Bresnahan and Charles Weeghman discussed today terms under which the former's contract with the Chicago Nationals could be abrogated

Bresnahan's contract with the Cubs calls for an annual salary of $10,000 and has two seasons to run. It is said that Mr. Weeghman offered him today $10,000 in a lump and his unconditional release with the understanding that Bresnahan would surrender his claim to any further amount.

It is believed here that Bresnahan has practically arranged to take over the Cleveland Association club and transfer it to Toledo, and that an agreement between him and Mr. Weeghman will be reached tomorrow.

SEVERAL WOMEN SEE JESS WILLARD TRAIN

Champion Runs Through Central Park and on Riverside Drive.

The presence of a dozen or more women at Jess Willard's training quarters, at the Pioneer A. C., yesterday afternoon has caused Willard to set aside every Friday afternoon as "Ladies' Day" at his camp. The first "Ladies' Day" will be on Friday afternoon of this week, beginning at 2-30 o'clock. Not only will Willard go through his training routine, but Johnny Ertle, the bantamweight champion, will also do so.

Since it was announced that a section had been reserved for women and their escorts at the Willard-Moran bout at Madison Square Garden on March 25 the interest shown in boxing by women in New York has been surprising, according to the ticket sellers. A few months ago the presence of a woman at the ticket office of the Garden looking for pasteboards was unheard of. Every day now women walk up to the window and buy seats for the bout. Few women have attended boxing bouts in New York, but the Willard-Moran bout may establish a fad.

The women who saw Willard box at the Pioneer Club yesterday were the most enthusiastic spectators in the hall. When the champion and Walter Monahan started to slam each other it was the women spectators who led the applause. The champion and his sparring partner went about their work yesterday with a vengeance.

Monahan, who is about the same size as Frank Moran, found it difficult to get inside of the champion's long arms. Willard repeatedly smothered his attack by just holding him away with his powerful arms.

The only time that Monahan could land effectively was when the boxers were engaged at infighting. Then Monahan reached the champion's jaw and bounded taps off his nose. Willard laughed, but the mirth seemed rather forced. For his energy in reaching the champion's nose Monohan got numerous stout blows on the face and jaw which apparently hurt.

Willard also boxed with Jack Hemple, but the latter seldom had a chance to land on the champion.

Willard caused a mild sensation yesterday when he finished his six-mile morning jaunt by jogging easily down Riverside Drive. Everybody along the thoroughfare stopped to take a look at the champion fighter. Nobody had any doubt as to who he was. Willard's course yesterday took him around the reservoir in Central Park, and then he went through one of the streets in the upper Eighties to Riverside Drive.

Tex Rickard, the promoter of the bout, is now arranging for two bouts preliminary to the big contest. He is negotiating with Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman, who arrived in this city yesterday, from Excelsior Springs, where he has been training for his bout with Jack Dillon of Indianapolis at the Manhattan A. C. on March 10. Rickard will make an effort to match Flynn with Battling Levinsky. A bout between Sam McVea and Harry Wills, the negro heavyweights, is also under consideration.

The promoters of the bout announced last night that they had received frequent inquiries from ticket purchasers as to the protection of their money in case the bout should be postponed, or called off for any cause. Rickard announced that every dollar received for tickets had been deposited to the account of the Show Corporation, which is composed of the owners of Madison Square Garden. The money will remain in the bank, and will be available immediately to refund if necessary.

POSTPONE N. Y. U. PRACTICE.

Candidates for Nine to Begin Work In Armory March 10.

Prospective candidates for the New York University baseball team were disappointed yesterday by Manager Wilbur E. Frefrich's announcement that indoor practice, which was to have started today, would be postponed until March 10.

The adjournment of the early workout until the latter date was made necessary by the inability of the Violet management to obtain a building suitable for practice purposes until the latter part of next week, when the local players will begin their pre-season work in the Second Field Artillery at 166th Street and Franklin Avenue. The local institution will play its first game against the Lehigh nine on April 1, and this will permit only two weeks of practice.

The gymnasium at University Heights cannot be used for the indoor work on account of the regular gymnastic classes and the 'Varsity basket ball practice during the greater part of the day.

Over thirty candidates have been instructed to be on hand March 10 for the first workout under Coach Kellogg. The early part of the indoor period will be devoted to "limbering up" candidates for the Violet battery, although batting and infield work will follow soon after.

Many of the candidates for the 'Varsity team are students in the School of Commerce, where a nine is also to be organized during the coming season. When the attention of athletic authorities at University Heights was called to the possibility of a conflict between the uptown and downtown divisions over the question of candidates and other points of an overlapping of interests between the two teams, it was stated yesterday, that a conference between Faculty representatives of the School of Commerce and the two schools at University Heights would adjust the matter.

While admitting the right of the Commerce students to organize a baseball team, entirely distinct from the 'Varsity aggregation, Director of Athleitcs Frank H. Cann pointed out that the Commerce team must necessarily be subjected to the regulations of the University Committee on Athletics.

CORNELL FIVE LOSES.

Dartmouth Basket Ball Team Triumphs in Intercollegiate Game.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pennsylvania	7	2	.778
Princeton	6	2	.750
Cornell	4	3	.571
Yale	4	4	.500
Dartmouth	3	7	.300
Columbia	1	7	.125

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 29.—Dartmouth gave Cornell a hard blow when she defeated the Ithacans by 29 to 24 in a crucial basket ball match of the Intercollegiate League series on the armory floor here tonight. The game was sensational from start to finish, and the majority of the field baskets were shot from difficult angles and at a long distance from the baskets.

The visitors started in early, and by clever passing and good shooting led the Cornellians by 14 points to 10 at the end of the first period. In the second half Cornell took a brace, but the Dartmouth team never faltered. Peiletier's basket, shortly after his substitution for Steenrod, who was barred by the fourfoul rule, tucked the game safely away for the Hanoverians.

Brown of Cornell and Martin of Dartmouth did good work on foul tries.

The line-up and summary:

Cornell.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Lunden	Left forward	Williams
Brown	Right forward	Rau, Rector
Sutterby	Centre	Steenrod
Shelton	Left guard	Martin
Austin	Right guard	Sisson

Foul goals—Brown, (6,) Sisson, (7.) Field goals—Brown, (3,) Lunden, Sutterby, (4,) Shelton, Williams, (2,) Rau, (3,) Rector, Steenrod (3,) Martin, (2.) Substitutions—Peiletier for Steenrod, Rector for Williams. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Umpire—Art Povell of Buffalo.

DRAW SEX LINE IN BOUTS.

Police Check Boxing Match Between a Woman and a Man.

The attempt on the part of the management of Grupp's Athletic Club in West 116th Street to introduce the novelty of a boxing contest between a man and a woman last night was nipped almost in the bud by the police.

The principals in the contest were Miss H. Hildreth and J. E. Atkinson. Although it was announced from the ring before the bout began that it had official sanction, the affair was halted at the order of the police at the end of the first round.

The contest, as far as it went, afforded considerable amusement to the spectators, among whom was a sprinkling of women. The fair boxer and her opponent wore "pillows," or gloves inflated with air. Miss Hildreth showed a fair knowledge of the boxing game, and managed to reach her opponent's jaw several times with uppercuts in the clinches.

Quick finishes were witnessed in all but one of the other scheduled bouts. Willard Cook, a mild sensation yesterday when he finished his six-mile morning jaunt by jogging easily down Riverside Drive. Everybody along the thoroughfare stopped to take a look at the champion fighter. Nobody had any doubt as to who he was. Willard's course yesterday took him around the reservoir in Central Park, and then he went through one of the streets in the upper Eighties to Riverside Drive.

Tex Rickard, the promoter of the bout, is now arranging for two bouts preliminary to the big contest. He is negotiating with Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman, who arrived in this city yesterday, from Excelsior Springs, where he has been training for his bout with Jack Dillon of Indianapolis at the Manhattan A. C. on March 10. Rickard will make an effort to match Flynn with Battling Levinsky. A bout between Sam McVea and Harry Wills, the negro heavyweights, is also under consideration.

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KAUFF TO START FRIDAY.

Foster Thinks No Petty $10,000 Will Keep Player from Marlin.

Benny Kauff, the Federal League star, who was purchased by the Giants for $32,500, is due to show up at the Pennsylvania Station on Friday with his grip packed ready to go to Marlin Springs and report to Manager McGraw at the training camp. John B. Foster, Secretary of the club, said yesterday that as far as he knew Kauff would be on hand ready to go. Kauff, however, is reported to have told his friends that he would not report until he has received a $10,000 bonus—$5,000 from the New York Club and $5,000 from Harry F. Sinclair, who sold him to the Giants.

Secretary Foster says that if this is true Kauff has not notified the New York Club about it, and the Secretary indicated yesterday that he was quite sure Kauff would be ready to start with the other players in the second Giant party on Friday.

Jeff Tesreau, Fred Merkle, Eddie Grant, and Ralph Stroud will also be in the party, and Hans Lobert will join along the way, and it is expected that Manager McGraw will have his full playing force on hand on next Sunday morning.

Secretary Foster received welcome news when he learned yesterday that Outfielder George Burns would be here Friday to go South. Burns hurt his right arm a short time ago and, at first, the injury was thought to be serious; but Burns assured Mr. Foster that his arm was all right and that he would be able to take part in active practice as soon as he reached Marlin.

Dave Robertson, who is attending college in the South, will also report at Marlin on Sunday. Robertson was injured some time ago, but says that he has entirely recovered.

SKATERS IN CENTRAL PARK.

Three Lakes Opened Yesterday—Crowds on Van Cortlandt Ice.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.
Central Park—Skating yesterday.
Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

There were three lakes in Central Park thrown open to skaters yesterday, at Fifty-ninth Street, Seventy-second Street, and the lake near the Conservatory at 110th Street. The ice was the best of the season, but as the day grew warmer and the crowds increased, the surface began to get heavy, reducing the speed and comfort of the skaters.

The Park Department annnounced that the ice at Prospect Park was not of sufficient strength to have the lake opened, and there is little chance of skating there today. A great crowd thronged to Van Cortlandt yesterday and made good use of the skating facilities. Every square foot of the lake surface was available and most of it was occupied.

BOSTON A. A. NEAR TOP IN HOCKEY RACE

Defeats Hockey Club in Rough Game in Amateur League, 9 Goals to 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
St. Nicholas S. C.	6	1	.833
Boston A. A.	5	2	.714
Harvard Club, Boston	4	3	.571
Crescent A. C.	3	4	.429
Hockey Club	0	7	.000

The Boston A. A. moved another peg nearer the St. Nicks in the race for the championship of the Amateur Hockey League by defeating the Hockey Club last night at the St. Nicholas Rink, 9 goals to 2. The Hockey Club is still intrenched firmly in the last position. The game was fast and rough from the start, and the longer it went the rougher the Hockey Club players became as they saw no chance of winning. The crowd turned against them toward the end for their rough work in checking and tripping.

Skilton, Jones, and Osgood were the stars for the Boston team. Jones and Osgood leading in goals with three successful shots to their credit, while the fast skating of Skilton and Osgood was largely responsible for the overwhelming score by which the Hockey Club was defeated. The teamwork of the Hockey Club was miserable, and there was hardly the slightest attempt at passing the puck in a concerted attack on the cage. Britton, Macdonell, Smith, and Dufresne made several brilliant individual dashes, but the teamwork was conspicuous by its absence. The Boston team worked together well and seemed to have more speed and dash than the local players.

Jones scored the first goal of the game by registering a tally for Boston on a long shot from the center at the side of the rink, and Britton tied the score a minute later on a rough-and-tumble attack that he made alone on the Boston cage. He ploughed through Skilton and Huntingdon, and when Goal Keeper Donahue came out to meet him he whacked the puck into the cage before both he and Donahue went sprawling along the ice. The summary:

Hockey Club.	Position.	Boston.
Lewis	Goal	Donahue
Dufresne	Point	Skilton
Britton	Cover point	Huntington
Paton	Centre	Osgood
Macdonell	Rover	Hutchinson
Smith	Right wing	Jones
Crovat	Left wing	Peabody

Referee—John McGrath, unattached. Assistant referee—P. Tom Bermuth, St. Nicholas H. C. Goal umpire—E. S. Hart, Crescent A. C., and R. Young, Hockey Club. Goals—First goal for Boston A. A. by Jones in 7:04. second goal for Hockey Club by Britton in 8:35, third goal for Boston A. A. by Huntingdon in 14:46, fourth goal for Boston A. A. by Jones in 18:00. Second period—Fifth goal for Boston A. A. by Jones in 0:53, sixth goal for Boston A. A. by Osgood in 6:25, seventh goal for Hockey Club by Paton in 8:40, ninth goal for Boston A. A. by Osgood in 12:04, tenth goal for Boston A. A. by Osgood in 13:37, eleventh goal for Boston A. A. by Peabody in 14:13. Penalties—Dufresne, 3 minutes, for tripping; Paton, 3 minutes, for illegal checking; Crovat, 2 minutes, for tripping, and Skilton, 3 minutes, for illegal checking.

CHURCH TO DEFEND TITLE.

Florida Tennis Champion Arrives for Match at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 29.—George M. Church of New York has arrived from the Pacific Coast and will defend his Florida tennis title at the end of the present tournament, which passes through its semi-final stage tomorrow.

Fred C. Inman of New York, who will meet Harold Throckmorton of Elizabeth, and Irving C. Wright of Boston, who plays G. C. Shafer of New York, are the semi-finalists.

Young Throckmorton is playing great tennis, and disposed of Craig Biddle of Philadelphia today in two sets, 6—4, 6—4. Biddle was not speedy enough. He played a strong but not aggressive game, and was too anxious to keep within the court. Throckmorton had the first set 4—1 before Biddle warmed up, and then the set was covered at 4—all, but Throckmorton again spurted and won. The last set was practically a repetition. The summary:

Third Round—Irving C. Wright, Boston, defeated Frederick Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; G. C. Shafer, New York, defeated R. E. Racy, Jacksonville, 7—5, 6—4; Harold Throckmortin, Elizabeth, defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4; Fred C. Inman, New York, defeated E. Shafer, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Payne Whitney and C. Barnes, New York, defeated Lawrence Waterbury, New York, and Edward F. Terry, Clinton, 8—6, 6—4; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, and Irving C. Wright, Boston, defeated John H. Phipps, New York, and Gregory Brian, Hartford, 6—0, 6—1; Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, and G. C. Shafer, New York, defeated Maurice Roche and Francis Roche, Tuxedo, 6—2, 6—4; Frederick Frelinghuysen and R. E. Racy, Jacksonville, defeated Gordon Allen and Osborne Howes, Boston, 6—2, 6—1; S. W. Merrihew and S. Shafer, New York, won from Lynford Biddle and W. H. Trotter, Philadelphia, by default.

Men's Singles.—Consolation, First Round—Osborne Howes, Boston, defeated S. W. Merrihew, New York, 6—3, 7—5; Artero Deheran, New York, defeated R. T. Shriver, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Griffiths Shades Matt Wells.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 29.—Honors were almost even in the twelve-round bout between Matt Wells, lightweight champion of England, and Johnny Griffiths of Akron, Ohio, here tonight. Neither had a decided advantage, but newspaper men gave Griffiths a shade.

"It's there when I want it!"

That's the reason the "early bird" gives for buying his new Spring suit now.

So we may fittingly add—

It's here when you want it.

Not only Spring suits but Spring overcoats, hats, shoes and furnishings for both men and boys.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Av. at 41st St.

Athletic News of the Colleges

Langford's Advice to Trinity.

In a communication to The Tripod, the Trinity College student paper, W. S. Langford, the noted football referee, presents some strong hints to his Alma Mater on the matter of changing Trinity's athletic eligibility rules so that they will conform to those generally in vogue at other colleges. He says: "Amateurism is the keynote of sport, and sport is the basis of all intercollegiate athletic contests." Langford points out that if Trinity does not wish to adopt a code of eligibility rules such as generally exist in colleges, these institutions will not want to compete with a college which has held that a high scholarship was a sufficient guarantee of an athlete's eligibility.

Interclass Fencing at Columbia.

An interclass fencing tournament will be held at Columbia University within the next six weeks. Captain L. H. F. Mouquin has promised to donate medals if there are enough students entered in the competition.

Professor Carpenter on Committee.

Professor Frederick Walton Carpenter, Ph. D., has been nominated for the Trinity College Athletic Advisory Committee to succeed Professor J. J. McCook, who recently resigned. The nomination will be voted upon at the next meeting of the Athletic Association.

Wesleyan Athletic Tax Reduced.

Wesleyan's Athletic Council, which has been testing a new system for financing athletes, found that the rate of taxation was too high and therefore has reduced it by one-half. Hereafter the levy will be made on the basis of the profits in football, which if very successful in a season, will make it possible to fix a lighter assessment against the undergraduates.

Columbia to Swim at Princeton.

Princeton swimmers will compete against the Columbia waterman tonight in Princeton. Levie and Roy, the Columbia plungers, have increased their average distance during the past week of practice and are expected to hover around the mark of 70 feet on all trials.

Dartmouth's Hockey Season.

The hockey team of Dartmouth College closed its season last week with six games won and five lost. Tyler and Geran were the principal point scorers, each shooting nine goals. Captain Murchie was regarded as the star on the defense and his speed and clever flocking of shots made him the strongest player on the team.

Cold Keeps Crews Indoors.

Coach Joe Wright is disappointed because he has been unable to take the Pennsylvania crews out on the water. The intended shift from the machines was scheduled for last Friday, but the cold weather and high water in the Schuylkill have made it necessary to keep the men at work indoors.

Dorizas May Put Shot Here.

There is a possibility that Mike Dorizas, the intercollegiate wrestling champion, will come to New York on Saturday to compete in the indoor intercollegiate track championships at Madison Square Garden. Coach Machet of the wrestling team wants Mike to compete in the meet with Cornell on Saturday night, but Mike thinks he will have a good chance to land second place in the shot-put event. Coach Orton is thinking seriously of entering a 1,000-yard relay team against Harvard, Cornell, and Yale. He has plenty of material to pick from in Dorsey, Scudder, Meredith, Sigmund, Norris, Hoskins, Hargreaves, Randall, and Kirkbride.

Columbia Riflemen Win Match.

Columbia's rifle team scored 979 points last week in the match against Johns Hopkins, according to an announcement yesterday. W. G. Fogg was again high man with a card of 199. The Johns Hopkins scores have not been made public.

Cornell Team Likely to Win.

The intercollegiate track championship, won so easily by Cornell last year, seems likely to fall to the Ithaca team again this season. Coach Moakley has, as a nucleus for his team, the men who scored 38 out of Cornell's 42 points in the intercollegiates last May, and, in addition, several promising men who were ineligible last season. Harvard has the men who scored 17 out of 26 points in the intercollegiate last Spring and will probably run Cornell a close second. Most of the other colleges lost heavily through the graduation of their best men.

Cut in Brown Baseball Squad.

Coach Pattee of the Brown baseball team has made his first cut in the squad, dropping fifteen of the aspirants who have been working in the cage since early in February. Hereafter only the following are to report at the daily workouts:

Pitchers—Healy, '16; Sullivan, '16; Richards, '17; Flanders, '17; Wade, '17; Dennison, '17; Munroe, '18; Wildes, '19; Landati, '19. Catchers—Feinberg, '17; Maguire, '18; Cleveland, '18; Erickson, '19; Hall, '19; Corey, '19; Weeks, '19. Infielders—Riley, '16; Gammell, '16; Sniffen, '17; Garside, '18; Nelson, '19; Porter, '19; Robertson, '19; Davidson, '19; Tracy, '19; Pollard, '19; Johnston, '19. Outfielders—McKay, '18; Jomail, '18; Palmer, '19; Lubinsky, '19. But few of last year's regulars have been out for practice as yet, consequently their names are not included among the above. In so far as can be judged from the work indoors there is every reason to believe that the Brown team will be fully up to the usual high standard. The fear that there would be no pitchers to fill the shoes of Crem and Crowell seems groundless, for both Sullivan and Healey appear to be of real 'Varsity calibre.

Dartmouth Men for Giants.

Henry W. Wacker of New York, a member of the sophomore class of Dartmouth College, gave up his studies yesterday to join the New York Nationals on their Spring training trip. He pitched for the Dartmouth freshmen last year, but was ineligible for the 'Varsity team this year because of semi-professional baseball which he played last Summer.

McKay Trinity's New Captain.

Edward J. McKay, 1917, of Norwich, has been elected Captain of the Trinity College baseball team, succeeding Dennis A. Gilooly of Wallingford, who was declared ineligible under Trinity's new athletic code, as he played last Summer with the Colonial League in New England. Captain McKay is a junior.

Union to Tackle Williams Again.

Encouraged by the victory over Rensselaer Poly Institute last Saturday, the Union College basket ball team has been doing some hard and consistent practicing for the Williams game this evening. The Union quintet defeated Williams this season at Schenectady by the score of 28 to 23, and since that time the team work has been greatly improved. During the nightly practices of the last week foul shooting has been practiced by Captain Zimmer and Mudge, and it appears that this weakness has been removed.

BEN O'SICKEY SET BACK.

Wins a Skating Race, but Is Disqualified for a Foul.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 29.—The three-quarter-mile and the one-mile contests in the international indoor skating championships were finished tonight at Duquesne Garden, when some of the most exciting racing of the season was witnessed. The Cleveland fliers, Ben and Anton O'Sickey, were greatly in evidence, the latter winning the one-mile and taking second place in the three-quarter-mile. Ben won the latter race, but was disqualified for accidentally touching Carl Fisher of Milwaukee coming around the bend for the last lap. The latter was awarded first place and Anton O'Sickey second, with Lee Jansen of Chicago third. The time was 2:09 4-5.

In the one-mile race Anton O'Sickey set a hot pace from the start and was never headed, although the men were all bunched throughout. Harry Cody was second and Ben O'Sickey third. The time was 2:37.

Fred Robson skated a seventy-five-yard exhibition in 7 4-5 seconds, breaking the 8-second record made at Toronto in 1906.

For the two nights' competition the skaters are credited with points as follows: Anton O'Sickey, 70; Carl Fisher, 60; Ben O'Sickey, 40; Harry Cody, 30.

Stone Victor at Three Cushion.

Joseph Stone, the New York representative in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, was defeated last night at Thum's, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, in a league game, by Charles Morin of Chicago by the score of 50 to 29 in sixty-one innings. Morin's high run was six and Stone's four. Morin played some excellent billiards, averaging one and over up to the forty-seventh inning, but after this he got careless and played fourteen innings more before he made the necessary 12 points to win.

LINKS READY IN APRIL.

Monmouth Club to Celebrate Opening of Course and New Home.

The new eighteen-hole golf course of the Monmouth County Country Club, nearing completion and will be open for play about April 1. The links will be over 6,300 yards in length and were designed and constructed by Alec Ailey. The abundance of natural water hazards on the course has been taken advantage of in the construction, several fine water holes, while the many bunkers are bunkered and trapped to test direction and distance.

The new clubhouse will be completed in time to celebrate the opening of the course. It is situated on a plateau overlooking Raritan Bay and the ocean to the east.

Vin Campbell Signs with Browns.

Vin Campbell, outfielder with the New York Federals last year, has signed with the St. Louis Americans.

WHEN a private bus draws up to the curb in front of a theatre, no one can help observing the spirit of gayety and companionship among guests who have come direct from a dinner, with the whole party kept intact. To and from the theatre for a party of 16 costs only $15 in a private

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NEW YORK DOGS WIN IN RING

TARDY DOGS GET NO QUAKER CITY PRIZE

Mrs. Atwood's Chihuahuas Are Barred for Late Arrival—She May Protest Decision.

MANY FIRSTS FOR NEW YORK

Parade of Winners Takes Place of Best Dog Awards at Close of Two-Day Show in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29.—The rule disqualifying dogs arriving late for the show prevented Mrs. C. D. Atwood of New York from carrying off honors for her entries of Mexican Chihuahuas in the fifth annual show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, which closed tonight, after a two days' exhibition.

Mrs. Atwood protested against the action of the officials of the show, and threatened to take the matter before the American Kennel Club. She had entered in the show her famous champions Benito Juarez and Monita, which have the distinction of having more victories to their credit than any other Chihuahuas in the country. This pair made a clean-up in the Westminster event in the New York show last week.

Mrs. Atwood took the dogs with her to the Aldine Hotel on Monday night, and was late in reaching the show building at Twenty-third and Chestnut Streets, this morning. Fifteen other exhibitors who were late in arriving this morning were held up, but after a hearing before the Bench Show Committee all but four, including Mrs. Atwood, were allowed to enter their exhibits.

New York exhibitors who won firsts today were M. S. Baldwin and William W. Jones, listed as the Heathcote Kennels, whose smooth fox terrier, Sandmark, took the blue ribbon; Mrs. Roy A. Rainey of Huntington, L. I., whose wire fox terrier Hard Nut was the first in its class; Mrs. Walter Simmons, with the Irish setter Midwood Red Jacket; W. Ross Proctor, with his Sealyham terrier Ontwood Hope, and the Misses B. and G. de Coppet, with the Welsh terrier Windermere Popper. The Alstead Kennels of Rahway, N. J., captured a first in the collie class with Alstead Adonis.

Easily the first in point of interest today were the police dogs. It was the biggest class ever shown in this city, and Benjamin E. Throop of Scanton, listed as the Elmview Kennels, carried off the honors. He has bred a number of police dogs which are now used by the Police Department in New York.

Big dogs seemed to predominate in the show this year. A large percentage of the 750 blooded dogs benched are large animals.

The entries comprised the best pedigreed dogs in the East. While native bred dogs were outshone at times by entries bred abroad, New York exhibitors were especially fortunate in winning ribbons. Colonel Jacob Ruppert, one of the owners of the New York American League club, won premier honors at the Monday show, his entries of St. Bernards sweeping practically everything in their respective classes.

The Newfoundlands entered by A. J. Graydon of Wyckoff, N. J., cleaned up in their class. New Jersey Big Boy, Lord Murray, New Jersey Queen, and Tyne Boy, all owned by Mr. Graydon, were placed first, second, third, and fourth, respectively. This breed of dogs was very popular in the country some years ago, but of late they have dwindled away until the Graydon Kennels have almost a monopoly of the breed.

After the final award had been made tonight a parade of the winners and the awarding of rosettes closed the show. A feature which is novel in big shows was the elimination of the "unclassified special," the parade taking the place of the collecting together of all the prize winners for purposes of selecting the best dog in the show. This year's show was far and away the most successful ever held by the Philadelphia Kennel Club.

COLUMBIA NOVICES ON MAT.

Girdner, by Second Victory, Wins Medal for 158-Pound Wrestlers.

The second of the series of novice wrestling tournaments at Columbia University began yesterday. Ten bouts were run off. In two classes—145 pounds and unlimited heavyweight—there were no entries yesterday.

F. W. Girdner, a senior, won the medal offered by the Athletic Association in the 158-pound division by defeating Cohen, the only other contestant. In the January series Girdner took first honors in this class, and the regulations determine a winner on the result of two out of three contests.

This series will end tomorrow afternoon and the final events will be held about the middle of the month. The summaries:

118 Pounds.—Rosenzweig threw Menoli with a body hold., Time—3:00. Fitzgerald threw Young with a scissors hold. Time—4:00. Rosenzweig threw Adler with a half-Nelson. Time—5:30.

135 Pounds.—Caldwell got a decision over Proctor. Time—8:00. McCracken threw Stevenson with a scissors hold. Time—5:00. McCracken threw Caldwell with a scissors hold. Time—4:30. Caldwell threw Pines with a half-Nelson. Time—3:00.

158 Pounds.—Girdner threw Cohen with a leg hold. Time—3:00.

175 Pounds.—Hamilton threw Nemser with a bar and arm lock hold. Time—5:30. Gertler got a decision over Rechhard.

Masked Marvel Heard From.

Mort Henderson, who wrestled at the Manhattan Opera House tournament as the Masked Marvel, wired to the managers of the wrestling match to be held at Madison Square Garden next Monday night that he would wrestle Strangler Lewis. Lewis on Monday sent forth a challenge offering to throw any four wrestlers in the world next Monday night, and agreed to put each to the mat in fifteen minutes or forfeit $500. When Henderson heard of the challenge, he wired back: "He cannot throw me in an hour. I will wrestle him winner take all, and bet him $1,000 on the side I can throw him. I will cancel an engagement I have for next Monday night and will climb into the ring at Madison Square Garden and make Strangler Lewis look like a monkey."

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RACE HORSES SELL WELL.

Good Prices Realized for Classy Youngsters at Sale in Garden.

Spirited bidding marked the first day's sessions of the Fasig-Tipton Company's midwinter horse auction, which started yesterday in Madison Square Garden.

The morning was devoted to selling a lot of odds and ends, which averaged around $150 a head. In the afternoon, however, prices ranged much higher, and the youngsters from the Walnut Hall Farm and other stock-raising centres were bid up well into the thousands.

The top price of the sale was paid by Walter Cox, the noted driver, for Truxton, a yearling by San Francisco, out of Talathea, and one of the consignment from the Walnut Hall Farm. This youngster went up to $3,225 before he was knocked down to the Dover horseman. Sandorra, a bay filly, whose sister was sold at the last midwinter sale for $3,200, went for $2,025 to Cox.

The highest price of the evening was paid for Virginia Todd, which brought $1,450. The mare is holder of the world's matinée race record to cart, over a half-mile course, of 2:11. She was bred by W. J. Griswold, Woodstock, Ohio, and consigned by Lyndon Farm. She is a clean-cut, attractive looking individual. The purchaser was S. B. Russell, Lewistown, Penn.

General C. C. Watts consigned twenty-one head to the sale. They were all yearlings, bred in the silk, and brought in the aggregate $7,185, or an average of $342 apiece.

The first sharp bidding contest of the day occurred soon after the afternoon session began, when a two-year-old filly by Axworthy was led into the ring. The mare was driven around two or three times before the first bid of $500 was made. Walter Cox then sent the youngster up to $750 and stopped. But a number of less prominent horsemen continued the bidding, until she was knocked down for $1,000 to H. S. Crossman of New York, who will race the mare on the Speedway. The more notable sales follow:

Northern Queen, b. f., by The Northern Man-Margaret Kenney; William Whattson, Irvington, N. J.....$330
Commodore Sybil, b. c., by Vice Commodore-Baroness; J. M. Brown, Manchester, Conn.....320
Genteel Joe, 2:13¼, b. m., by The Harvester-Rosey; F. R. Kaiger, Erie, Penn.....400
Sandorra, b. f., 1, by San Francisco-Andorra; Walter Cox, Dover, N. H...2,025
Mistle Thrush, ch. f., 2, by Axworthy-Mantua Maker, by Red Wilkes; H. S. Grossman, New York.....1,000
Mahomet Watts, 2:09¾, b. s., 7, by General Watts-Ella Patchen, (Ella P.), by Palo Alto; R. E. Morris, Jersey City.....800
Twinkling Dan, 2:08¼, br. s., 9, by Dan Patch-Twinkle, by Mercury C.; James Harwood, New York.....700
Miss Watts, 2:28¾, b. m., 5, by General Watts-Twinkle, by Mercury C.; Frank J. Sinclair, 141 Ocean Street, Lynn, Mass.....700
Oscar Watts, 2:23, b. c., 3, by General Watts-Silva T., by Wiggins; D. B. Burnham, Park Avenue Hotel, New York.....750
George Watts, ch. c., 1915, by General Watts-Ashleaf Wilkes, by Ashland Wilkes; A. L. Thomas, Benson, Neb..375
Olive Fant, b. f., 1915, by General Watts-May Stewart, by San Mateo; H. H. Hauger, Vanderbilt Building, New York.....325
Truxton, b. c., 1, by San Francisco-Talathea, by Walnut Hall; W. R. Cox, Dover, N. H.....3,225
Silk Treasure, b. f., 1, by Moko-Cream Silk, by Directum Spier; James R. Magowan 200
Salinas, b. f., 1, by San Francisco-Susette, by Walnut Hall; W. R. Cox, Dover, N. H.....1,025
Hippodrome, b. c., 1, by Moko-Hester Prim, by Prodigal; A. L. Martin, Rockville, Conn.....1,325
Dorothy Phillips, b. f., 1, by Manrico-Dorothy Curtis, by Peter the Great; M. Morris, Washington, D. C.....700
Margaret Tipton, b. f., 1, by Manrico-Martha Tipton, by Walnut Hall; W. H. Nelson, New York.....575
Sustina, ch. f., 1, by Manrico-Sudena, by Maxworthy; H. E. Erwin, Howell, Mich.....450

CORNELL TO SEND 36 MEN.

Strong Team of Athletes Coming for Saturday's Games.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 29.—A remarkably well-rounded team will represent Cornell in the indoor games of the I. C. A. A. A. in Madison Square Garden Saturday night, according to an announcement made today by Coach Jack Moakley.

Thirty-six men from Ithaca will compete, and Cornell will be represented in every event on the program with the possible exception of the three-lap race. Moakley may decide to make up a team for this event. The Cornell entries are as follows:

Seventy-Yard Dash.—Van Winkle, Bartsch, Kelly, Crim.
Seventy-five-Yard High Hurdles.—Starr, Millard, Gubb, Watt.
Two-Lap Relay Race.—Shelton, Lewis, Bartsch, Van Winkle.
Six-Lap Relay Race.—Windnagle, Potter, Beckwith, Irish.
Twelve-Lap Relay Race.—Taylor, Souder, Windnagle, Potter.
Twenty-four Lap Team Race.—Burke, Hoffmire, Main, Corwith.
Medley Relay Race.—Starr, Acheson, Irish, Beckwith.
High Jump.—Richards, Cady, Harrison, Watt, Moffatt.
Pole Vault.—Foss, Chesny, Gillies, Moore, Luce.
Shot-Put.—Richards, Moore, Howell, Gillies, Schaaf.
Broad Jump.—Richards, Benjamin, Law Culberson, Harrison.

New Yorkers to Compete.

The Meadow Brook Club of Philadelphia, which is staging its annual games in Convention Hall in that city on March 11, has sent out a notice that no entries will be accepted after tonight. More than 1,000 entries have been received for the twenty-seven events. More than 100 entries have been made by New York athletes. One of the feature events is a mile relay race with New York, Philadelphia, and Boston teams. The New York team is being selected by Fred W. Rubien. Quite a number of New York athletes are in the special events. Every college team in the East and Middle West has its best entered in the meet.

Toy Spaniel Club Show and Tea.

At the annual meeting of the Toy Spaniel Club of America, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Feb. 25, Miss H. G. Parlett was made Honorary President of the club, she having resigned her office as President, held for six years, at a former meeting. The club will give at the Gregorian Hotel an afternoon tea with cards, and in the late afternoon there will be a competition of toy dogs under competent judges. The date will be announced later, and club members and their friends, with or without their dogs, will be welcomed.

Saylor Passes Through Crisis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 29.—Milburn Saylor, the lightweight boxer, who has been critically ill with pneumonia at his home here, passed through the crisis of the attack today and tonight was slowly improving. Physicians said the boxer probably would recover.

Albany Club Changes Hands.

ALBANY, Feb. 29.—Charles M. Winchester, owner of the Albany Club of the New York State Baseball League, today sold the club to Dr. F. N. Tate of Albany for $4,000. The transaction included only the franchise and players. Dr. Tate announced that he had leased Chadwick Park for the coming season.

Burkett Lawrence Club Manager.

Jesse C. Burkett, manager of the old Worcester New England Baseball Club, has signed a contract to manage the new Lawrence baseball team.

N. Y. A. C. TEAM SETS RECORD AT TRAPS

Winning Total in Leap-Year Event at Bayside Yacht Club Said to Establish New Mark.

A. Elliott Ranney of the New York Athletic Club, with a score of 97 out of 100 possible targets, was high scratch man in a field of forty-five at an open leap-year tournament at the traps of the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday. His score, with those of four others who made 94 or better, enabled the trapshooters of the Mercury-foot organization to roll up a total of 474 for the qualifying team of five men. This is said by the veterans to be a record score for a club team of five gunners.

Second honors were won by George M. Thompson, who broke 95 while John H. Hendrickson who, in 1904, won the amateur championship of the United States. Dr. G. H. Martin and B. M. Higginson were tied for third with 94 breaks. The entire quintet represented the New York Athletic Club, and it was these scores that established what is regarded as a record.

The conditions were ideal for shooting at the traps. The weather itself was as good as could be desired, and, in addition, ice covered Little Neck Bay, which the gunners faced, so that the sight was not affected in the least by any reflection from waves. Only when the man at the traps sent forth yellow composition targets instead of the prescribed targets of a darker hue did the trapshooters have any trouble in this respect.

Martin McVoy, Jr., another representative of the New York A. C., won the high handicap prize. Out of the large field of which over one-third, incidentally, broke 90 targets or over, nine tied with full scores on their handicaps. After the first shoot-off McVoy, Walter M. Collins of the Bayside Yacht Club, H. H. Shannon of the Port Washington Yacht Club, William C. Poertner and George M. Thompson of the New York Athletic Club were still on even terms, with perfect gross scores.

On the second shoot-off Collins was eliminated, but the other four remained, and on the third effort McVoy broke 23 straight, making him the winner. Thompson broke 24, Shannon 22, and Poertner 17, prizes being awarded in the order named. The fifth prize was won by Collins.

The New York Athletic Club was represented by eighteen members. Other clubs included were the Bayside Yacht, Oyster Bay Gun, Bergen Beach Gun, Port Washington Yacht, Manhasset Bay Yacht, and Pelham Gun Clubs. Three professionals also competed, Jack Fanning being high among that fraternity with 93.

CARTER DISTANCES FIELD.

Leads Merriman by 12 Strokes in Pinehurst Medal Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 29.—Four divisions of sixteen golfers each qualified today in the thirty-six-hole medal play round of the twelfth annual Spring tournament here. They will continue at match play throughout the week, one round each day.

Philip V. G. Carter, the junior metropolitan champion, easily led the field with 156. His closest competitor was B. P. Merriman, the former Connecticut State champion, who was twelve strokes behind, with 168. One hundred and eighty-four was the limit for qualification in the first division.

The scores for the first two divisions follow:

First Sixteen.—P. V. G. Carter, Nassau, 156; B. P. Merriman, Waterbury, 168; Charles Skehens, Woods Hole, 180; E. C. Beall, Uniontown, 170; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 176; C. L. Becker, Woodland, 177; H. H. Will, Onondaga, 177; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hill, 178; L. E. Will, Onondaga, 179; A. L. Sans, Newport, 179; T. B. Boyd, St. Louis C. C., 180; I. S. Robeson, Oak Hill, 181; Malcolm McGregor, Detroit Golf Club, 182; T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 183; Paul Starrett, Baltusrol, 183; Spencer Waters, Apawamis, 184.

Second Sixteen.—J. D. Armstrong, Atlantic City, 184; Richard Mott, Huntingdon Valley, 185; R. C. Shannon, 24, Brookport, 185; P. A. Proal, Deal, 185; G. E. Atherton, Philadelphia Cricket, 186; J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, 187; the Rev. T. A. Cheatham, Pittsburgh, 187; W. S. Van Clief, Richmond County, 188; E. H. Jones, Detroit Golf, 188; C. S. McDonald, Lambton, 188; J. G. Nicholson, New Bedford, 189; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 189; Dr. J. S. Brown, Montclair, 190; T. Z. Jacobs, Wollaston, 190; S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, 190; F. H. Gates, Hoffman, 191.

CLOSE GOLF FOURSOMES.

Four Matches at Palmetto Club Are Keenly Contested.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 29.—In the second round of match play in the mixed handicap foursomes for cups presented by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin at the Palmetto Golf Club today there were several exciting and close matches, the one between Miss Eleanor Phelps and E. A. Thomson and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tappin finishing on the home green, the winners holing out putts to win.

Miss Christine Biddle and Henry Morgan and Mrs. Harry W. La Montagne and E. W. Jewett, who tied on the nineteenth hole, will play off the tie tomorrow. Summary:

Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran and J. Gordon Douglas (0) defeated Miss Porter and C. Temple Emmet, (6,) 5 and 4; Miss Eleanor Phelps and E. A. Thomson (4) defeated Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tappin, (8,) 1 up; Mrs. Harry W. La Montagne and E. W. Jewett (4) tied with Miss Christine Biddle and Henry Morgan, (7;) Mrs. Josiah C. Thaw and Prescott Metcalf (6) defeated Mrs. C. R. Fell and Fred McLaughlin, (9,) 6 and 4; Mrs. F. O. Beach and C. F. Hävmeyer (11) defeated Mrs. G. C. Clark, Jr., and John Magee, (10,) 1 up; Mrs. Philip W. Livermore and J. T. Talmadge (7) defeated Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and William K. Vanderbilt, (14,) 1 up; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis (2) tied with Mrs. J. F. Byers and Dr. A. M. Biddle, (11;) Mrs. Oliver Perin and J. S. Stevens (0) won by default from Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Brown, (4.)

Fifth District Police Victors.

A large crowd of police officials and knights of the nightstick watched athletes of the Third and Fifth Inspection Districts struggle for laurels last night in the second series of games in the gymnasium and drill room at Police Headquarters. Inspector Cahalane presided, and Martin Sheridan and James F. Kelley watched carefully to see that none of the contenders turned professional during the competitions by accepting a light for a cigar.

Sergeant Mangan and Patrolman Beck of the Third District defeated Sergeant O'Brien and Patrolman Shay at handball by 35 to 24. The tug of war was won by the Fifth District, and the team honors went to this district also by 6 points to 4.

Wrestling and boxing exhibitions, which showed that the Police Department could stage an entire masked marvel program if it chose, were given.

Janowski and Jaffe Adjourn Game.

D. Janowski of Paris and C. Jaffe of this city contested the third game of their match of five games up at Marshall's Chess Divan yesterday afternoon and evening, and after seventy-three moves adjourned play without arriving at a decision. When play stopped each had a queen newly acquired through the queening of pawns, and Jaffe was one pawn ahead. A draw is predicted.

A challenge to the Manhattan Chess Club, winner of the Metropolitan Chess League championship, for a fifty-board match was issued by players of Marshall's Chess Divan last night.

JILT DROVE HIM INTO NAVY.

Letter to Secretary Daniels Asks That Sailor Be Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Secretary Daniels today received from an undisclosed source a letter asking for the dismissal from the navy of a certain youth who enlisted to assuage the grief into which he was alleged to have been plunged on being jilted by his fiancée. The letter follows:

Secretary of the Navy Daniels:

Please pardon this informal communication. Seeming presumption in interfering upon you precious time and arduous duties may be exonerated and extenuated by the gravity of the circumstances which impell the same.

Within two weeks, one, John Day of Greggstown, enlisted in the Navy of the United States. He is now on board U. S. S. —— at ——.

Will give a little information anent his introduction to the navy.

He had been dismissed by a young lady to whom he was engaged. The aforesaid young lady explained that the dismissal was predicated on the belief of the young lady's parents that her conjugation to a railway employee would be very humiliating to them.

The aforesaid young man did not view the rejection from a philosophical, practical standpoint. Impulse, rather than intelligence, inspired him—dispondent, discouraged, distressed—to enter the navy.

Today, reason has replaced his rashness, and regrets for said rashness are resultant.

Now, with regret and remorse—Siamese Twins of sadness—rudders by which no ship should be run—the good of the service" cannot be promoted.

Have read this young man's words of woe; have seen written on his face woe witnout words, woe that could not be wreathed or woven into words.

I can behold a gloom in a Greggstown home, resultant from the rashness of one of its members.

Day has been transformed into Night, a Night of Stygian darkness.

I would most respectfully ask, as a member of the human family, that you aid in releasing this young man from his sad situation. Thereby you will transform that Greggstown gloom into glory, replace Day whose absence made a home Night.

If Secretary of War Garrison can resign his important position, it would not appear that John Day were indispensable in his humble capacity.

Praying that you may effect the release of this young man, thus doing a great right, without any wrong scarcely, I am most respectfully,

Secretary Daniels had the names changed in the letter as given out, so that the identity of "John Day" and his champion was concealed.

TRAIN CRASH ON ELEVATED.

Two Try to Take Same Track at Chatham Square Station.

A northbound City Hall train and a Second Avenue train from South Ferry sideswiped each other as they were leaving the Chatham Square Station yesterday morning. Only one person, Joseph S. McCleer of 370 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, was sufficiently injured to be reported to the police, and he, in spite of a bruised knee, was able to go to his work. The rest of the passengers were badly frightened and shaken. Only the closeness of the elevated tracks at this point to the houses prevented one of the cars being thrown into the street.

This front car was jolted from the tracks and hurled against the buildings 4 and 6 Catherine Street and 15 and 16 Chatham Square, and drove its way a few inches into the wall. It came to a rest with its forward end held up only by a narrow ledge of brick. The distance between the elevated structure and the houses is here only three feet, and so the car was held until the wrecking crew could jack it back to its tracks.

The accident happened through the fact that at Chatham Square the express train, which left the City Hall Station at 6:57 in charge of Motorman Richard Hoyne, wanted to leave the station at just the same time as the local from South Ferry, which was driven by Motorman John Cumney. Both trains were running on the same level and had to turn into the main Second Avenue line along Division Street.

The Public Service Commission's engineers are investigating the accident. The Second Avenue line was tied up for about an hour and the Third Avenue line for about a quarter of an hour.

FEARED GOSSIP ABOUT BABY

Recently Wed Parents, Arrested, So Explain Abandonment.

A young mother and father, accused of deserting their new-born baby, were taken before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday and held in $1,000 bail each after pleading not guilty to the charge, which if proved would make them liable to seven years' imprisonment. They gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Bedell of 30 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City. The baby is now dead.

According to Deputy Assistant District Attorney Kaminsky, the mother said she and her husband abandoned the child because "people might talk." The Bedells were married last November and the baby was born to her in the Miserericordia Hospital, at 531 East Eighty-sixth Street, on Jan. 19. The mother registered as Mrs. Quinn, and when she was ready to be discharged, on Jan. 31, a man, representing himself to be Mr. Quinn, her husband, paid the bill. The parents then went forth with the child, and that night, according to Assistant District Attorney Kaminsky, they abandoned the baby in the ferryhouse of the Staten Island Ferry.

An attendant discovered the child on the floor of a waiting room, with its head resting against a broom. A piece of adhesive plaster on the baby's wrist bore the name "Quinn" in ink. The child was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it died on Feb. 22 last, before any definite trace could be found of its parents.

NURSERY NOW HAS $31,578.

Only $8,422 Yet to be Raised in the Manhattanville Campaign.

Felix Warburg assisted the Manhattanville Nursery Association campaign to raise $40,000 for a new building and grounds yesterday by contributing $1,000 to the fund. Another donated $1,000, but asked to have his name withheld, and the gift went down as anonymous. Mrs. William M. Kingsley, Chairman, received the anonymous check and the credit went to her team. She collected yesterday $1,001. The additional $1 came from her waitress.

According to the figures computed last night at the dinner in the Columbia Commons, it was found that $3,558 had been collected during the day. This brings the total up to $31,578, leaving about $9,000 as the minimum which must be raised in the three remaining days of the week set by the workers for their campaign.

Jean Kingsley, 6-year-old daughter of Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsley, became a philanthropist by adding a contribution to the fund. Her generous gift was greatly appreciated in view of the fact that the entire campaign is to raise money to take care of children Mistress Jean's age and younger.

AUTO KILLS A WOMAN.

Unidentified Passerby Crushed as Motors Collide.

An unidentified woman, about 65 years old, was killed and Mrs. Robert W. Kemp, whose husband is Vice President and Treasurer of a Manhattan anline dye manufacturing concern, together with her daughter, Vera Kemp, were bruised as the result of a collision between a limousine and a small automobile delivery car yesterday afternoon at Lincoln Place and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

In a big limousine, driven by Hugh Campbell, 774 Fifty-second Street, Mrs. Kemp and her daughter were on thir way from the Berkeley Institute, to visit a physician in Seventh Street. As the motor neared the bottom of the slight incline at Lincoln Place and Sixth Avenue a delivery car of the All-Packages Stores Company and operated by Warren Wells, 610 East Fifth Street, shot up Sixth Avenue. Campbell saw that a collision was probable and pushed his speed to maximum in an effort to pass ahead of the delivery car. There was a collision, and the impact hurled the limousine to the curb, where it toppled over, crushing the unidentified woman as she stood on the sidewalk.

The body was taken to the Morgue. Wells, the driver of the smaller car, was placed under $5,000 bail on a charge of homicide.

GREAT RUSH TO PAY TAXES ON INCOMES

Collectors' Offices to Keep Open Till Midnight on This, the Last Day.

MORE FILE THAN LAST YEAR

Returns in Lower Manhattan District Indicate $18,000,000 Total, a $3,000,000 Increase.

The rush of individuals and representatives of corporations yesterday to the Federal Internal Revenue offices in this city to file their income tax returns continued unabated, with every indication that the pace will be maintained if not surpassed today. The prosperity which has come to the country as a whole, owing to war profits and industrial expansion, as well as in the growth of private fortunes, was reflected. Many individuals filed returns for the first time.

Mark Eisner, Collector of the Third District, which embraces Manhattan Island above Fourteenth Street, with headquarters at 1,150 Broadway, received income tax returns yesterday from many of the largest individual tax payers in the country, whose homes are in the upper Fifth Avenue section, while all day long a steady stream of citizens paying smaller amounts filed their certificates. Collector Eisner announced that as today was the last day on which the returns could legally be filed, the office would be kept open until midnight. This extension of the regular office hours today will also prevail in Collector John Z. Lowe's office, the Second District, in the Custom House.

At the close of business yesterday, Mr. Lowe said that the returns showed a big increase over the corresponding day last year. It was estimated that the corporation returns were between 18,000 and 20,000, and returns of individuals 30,000. It was predicted that if the ratio of Monday and yesterday was maintained today, the income tax payments in the Second District for the year ended June 30 next will foot up $18,000,000, against $15,000,000 in 1915.

Many persons elected to send their returns by registered mail. The office received something like 5,000 letters yesterday. The services of an operator with an electric opening device was necessary to keep up with the rush. Special clerks had to be assigned to answer inquiries by telephone, women in particular using this means to seek information. The fourteen trunk lines running into the Custom House were congested all day with messages of this kind.

Harry Kaith, Internal Revenue Collector for the First District, whose office is in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, reported returns far in excess of those on the same day last year. A similar story was told at the Fourteenth District office, 891 East 149th Street, the Bronx.

BACK NEW HAVEN'S PLEA.

Service Boards Favor Road Retaining Sound Steamships.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—The Public Service Commissions of this State and New Hampshire, through their Chairmen, today entered an appearance before the Interstate Commerce Commission in favor of the petition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for permission to retain control of its Sound steamship lines.

Frederick J. McLeod, Chairman of the Massachusetts commission, expressed the belief that the present connection operated for dependability and regularity of transportation service. "Public interest," he held, "should come first in importance, as against possible considerations of prevention, preclusion, or reduction of competition." He added that he did not think retention of control of the steamship holdings by the New Haven would tend to limit competition.

If there were any fear of a strangulation of competition in Sound line traffic, Chairman MacLeod thought, "the Sherman law and the law of God, together with the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, might well be relied on to protect the public interest."

"There is no reason under the laws of this State why the Sound lines may not be kept by the road, providing the Interstate Commerce Commission finds under the Panama Canal act that they may be retained," he said.

As expressing the attitude of the Massachusetts commission Chairman MacLeod mentioned conditions under which he thought control might be continued. These conditions followed largely the recommendations of the Massachusetts commission included in a recent report to the Legislature.

The New Haven would be allowed to retain the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket Steamship Company and the New England Steamship Company's lines running from various Sound ports. The Hartford and New York steamer lines, however, should be divorced, in the witness's opinion, as having no logical connection with the rail facilities of the road.

The New Haven, Mr. MacLeod said, should be asked to sell some of its wharves and other property, thus increasing the advantages of competing independent lines, and should be required to "scale down the book values of its Sound line companies, by wiping out present inflations."

There is no sentiment in this State in favor of separation of the road and its Sound lines, according to the Chairman. The merchants and shippers strongly favored retention, he asserted.

Opinion among the merchants and manufacturers of New Hampshire, so far as it had become known to the Public Service Commission of that State, was opposed to any divorce of the New Haven's rail and steamship properties, Edward C. Niles, the commission Chairman, testified. It was the impression of his commission, he said, that separation would result in impairment of service. The New Hampshire Commissioner felt that the weight of shippers' testimony might be accepted by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the theory that the shippers knew their own business, and would urge nothing likely to work them an injury.

CITY BREVITIES.

Employes armed with fire pails yesterday extinguished a small blaze in the Greenhut store, Sixth Avenue, Eighteenth to Nineteenth Streets. There was no excitement among shoppers.

William Clayton and Robert Hardy, publishers, and Miss Pauline Weisman, a stenographer, were held in $25 bail each by Magistrate Corrigan yesterday, charged with circulating indecent literature.

The ignition of a film caused the crowd to leave the Palace Theatre, 2,404 Second Avenue, yesterday. The exit was quick and orderly. The fire was slight, and a crowd was soon back in the theatre.

Fordham University will celebrate the chief event on its annual social calendar when the "prom." will be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore. Special significance is attached to the "prom." this year because it will be the first on the big list of celebrations which Fordham has arranged to celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary.

William J. Campbell yesterday resigned as Transfer Tax Appraiser. He has accepted a place in the legal department of Lafayette B. Gleason, who is counsel to State Controller Travis. Mr. Campbell was appointed by the Controller on Jan. 1, 1915. His new position is a promotion.

Joseph P. Day last night addressed the opening class of over 500 men at the Fifty-seventh Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in conjunction with the opening of the "Business Psychology" class conducted by Professor Irving L. Wiltse.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:34|Sun sets..5:33|Moon rises..5:04

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:09	5:43	11:41	11:51
Governors Island	5:43	6:16	12:15	12:00
Hell Gate	7:49	8:24	1:12	1:56

Arrived—Tuesday, Feb. 29.

SS Roobambeea, Bordeaux, Feb. 20.
SS Evangeline, Bermuda, Feb. 27.
SS Medina, Galveston, Feb. 23.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, Feb. 26.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Feb. 23.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Feb. 26.
SS Brika, Barry, Feb. 3.
SS Headley, London, Feb. 9.
SS Vestnorge, Kingston, Feb. 25.
SS Brindilla, Helsingborg, Feb. 5.
SS Mexico, Caibarien, Feb. 22.
SS Sabine, Tampa, Feb. 22.
SS Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Boston, Feb. 27.
SS Burmese Prince, La Pallice, Feb. 12.
SS Communipaw, Philadelphia, Feb. 28.
SS El Dia, Galveston, Feb. 28.
SS Karema, Boston, Feb. 28.
SS Santa Clara, Sagua, Feb. 19.
SS Saniland, London, Feb. 13.
SS Massapequa, Porto Rico, Feb. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 16
Silkestad	Glasgow	Feb. 9
Ville de Tamatave	Spain	Feb. 13
Sicania	Naples	Feb. 9
Richmond	London	Feb. 13
Acre	Pernambuco	Feb. 11
Eastern Prince	New Orleans	Feb. 23
Venos	Hull	Feb. 9
Titania	Oran	Feb. 9
Lackawanna	Sunderland	Feb. 12
California	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Moreni	Copenhagen	Feb. 8
Sif	Shields	Feb. 11
Romsdalfjord	Kirkwall	Feb. 13
Denis	Barbados	Feb. 21
Grayson	San Juan	Feb. 24
Havana	Havana	Feb. 26
Yaque	Macoris	Feb. 23
Manxman	Havre	Feb. 15
Bolmer	Fayal	Feb. 16
Atlas	Lisbon	Feb. 12
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Feb. 15
Colon	Cristobal	Feb. 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 27
Osabaw	Galveston	Feb. 28
El Cid	Galveston	Feb. 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 16
Falkland	Manchester	Feb. 15
Carrillo	Kingston	Feb. 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 28
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 28
Comus	New Orleans	Feb. 26
Philadelphia	San Juan	Feb. 26

DUE FRIDAY.

Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Prosper III	Christiania	Feb. 15
Headcliffe	Tyne	Feb. 17
Euclid	Manchester	Feb. 17
Comal	Galveston	Feb. 26

DUE SATURDAY.

Kirkoswald	Gibraltar	Feb. 18
Maroni	Bordeaux	Feb. 18
Anglo-Bolivian	London	Feb. 20
City of Columbus	Savannah	Mar. 1
Apache	Jacksonville	Mar. 1
El Valle	Galveston	Feb. 27

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Giuseppe Verdi, Naples	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gregory, Para	4:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd.	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Roma, Lisbon	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Cedric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Dictator, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Macona, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Stephan, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD
LONDON

The Seattle Electric Co
First Mortgage Sinking Fund
5% Gold Bonds
Due February, 1930

These bonds are secured by first mortgage on all the property, rights and franchises of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. in the city of Seattle, subject only to $376,000 Seattle Railway Company First 5s. They are followed by $5,898,000 Consolidated & Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds due August 1, 1929.

Send for Circular No. 108, which gives price and particulars.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Due 1918
Guaranteed
6% Notes
Yielding 6⅛%

Guaranteed as to both principal and interest by three well-known railroads, and secured by pledge of First Mortgage bonds.

Circular on request.

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Municipal Bond Offerings

$100,000 Chicago, N. W. Park Dis. To net	4.05%
$200,000 Portland, Oregon, 4s To net	4.05%
$100,000 City of Paterson, N. J. To net	4.00%
$100,000 New York State Coup. 4s Price—106¼ and Int. To net	3.75%
$100,000 New York City 4½s To net	4¼%
$100,000 City of Buffalo, N. Y. To net	3.85%
$100,000 City of Yonkers, N. Y. To net	3.90%

The above offerings are subject to change in the market.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

WE OFFER

	Due.	Yield.
Hudson Co., N.J. 4½s	1955	4.10%
Los Angeles...*4½s	1924-7	4.15%
San Antonio...*5s	1952	4.25%
Balt. & Ohio...*4s	1948	4.48%
C.M. & St.P.Ref.*4½	2014	4.75%
Mob. & Ohio Ex. 6s	1927	4.90%

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York State.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Exempt From Federal Income Tax
$800,000
San Antonio, Tex.
5% School District Bonds
Due Feb. 1, 1956, Optional 1936.
Price to yield 4.25% to optional maturity and 5% thereafter.
Circular on application.
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

Municipal Bonds
Yielding from
3.45% to 5½%
Write for our list of offerings.
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Up on Better War News —Bearing of Strong Loan Position on Price Movements.

The stock market was relieved yesterday of a good deal of the selling pressure to which it had been subjected on Saturday and again on Monday. The relief which it obtained was attributable in part to the fact that the day's news recorded no further great gain by the German forces, in part to the somewhat less critical aspect which the Washington dispatches put upon the submarine situation, and further to the normal market effect of buying induced by a substantial decline. Each of these factors contributed in some measure to the betterment which occurred yesterday, a betterment which was reflected as much in the reduced volume of transactions as in the moderate upturn in prices. Both these reflected the lessening of liquidation.

In a still more general view of the market's firmer tone count has of course to be taken of the fact that present conditions in American business are a strong bulwark against market depression. Such unusual prosperity as that which the country is now enjoying is a fact constantly borne in mind by the holders of stock and constantly serving to disincline them to part with securities which represent an equity in that prosperity. This view of course impresses the investor more than it does the speculator, for though he, too, may be convinced of the country's prosperity he often has reasons for selling which do not affect the investor. The speculator has to think of protecting his margins, and the Street these days is showing no disposition to permit margins to become impaired. Brokers' accounts are, as a rule, better protected than at any period in the past, and both brokers and the banks seem to be inclined to see that the margin of safety is not reduced. For that reason calls for margin go out a little more quickly than they ordinarily would when prices decline. It thus happens that the selling movements in this market are closely related to the strength of the loan position, and to the determination to fully maintain that strength.

This disposition is not traceable to any unusual misgivings regarding the future, but rather to a determination to avoid on this occasion some of the trouble encountered in past periods of speculation when too small margins were accepted, and when stock market loans were under less restriction than is now imposed upon them. It is a situation which does not prevent selling when adverse news is received, but one which fosters speedy recovery upon any change for the better in the external events dominating the market from time to time.

By no means all of the ground regained yesterday was retained until the close of the day. The falling back in prices after the early advance was not unnatural, perhaps, inasmuch as the morning's news was negatively rather than positively favorable. The French had not pushed the Germans back, but on the other hand the Germans had made little, if any, new progress; nor had Germany abandoned its new submarine program, although this seemingly is undergoing some kind of modification in fact if not in announced purpose. In both situations enough uncertainty was left to cause the market to temper its disposition to recover with a good deal of caution.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	4
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 90, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	3½%
Ninety days	3½%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	1½	2	1½

TIME LOANS.

60 days	3½@2½
90 days	3
4 months	3@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4½@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	4.76¾	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	—.00½
Cables	4.77⅛	4.76⅞	4.77	—.00½
Paris— Demand	5.87⅝	5.87⅝	5.87⅝	+.00¼
Cables	5.87	5.87⅛	5.87	+.00¼
Berlin— Demand	73.81⅛	73.35	73.35	..
Cables	73.87½	73.81¼	73.81¼	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76⅝	4.77
5.1826	Paris	5.87½	5.87
95.25	Berlin	73.25	73.31¼
20.20	Austria	12.90	12.95
26.70	Scandinavia	28.12	28.17
19.29	Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826	Switzerland	5.24½	5.23¾
40.19	Holland	42.43⅝	42.50¾
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.43
5.1826	Italy	6.71⅜	6.70½
51.45	Russia		32.25
	China— Hongkong	46.20	46.35
	Shanghai	63.00	63.12½
	India—		
12.44	Bombay	33.00	
23.44	Calcutta	33.00	
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42	Buenos Aires	42.00	42.62½
33.00	Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.75¾	$4.76¼	$4.71¾	$4.65⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $500,168,066; balance, $41,964,710; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $117,287.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $7.81¼ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26 15-16d, unchanged; in New York, 53¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, FEB. 29, 1916. Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	528,368
Same day last year	137,451
Year to date	28,145,172
Same period last year	9,456,306
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.02 + .23
Same day last year	90.80 + .16

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	84.16	Feb. 28
Same period last year	94.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.06	June 10

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21	21¼	4,800	Alaska Gold Mines	21⅛	21¼	20⅝	21	— ⅛
9	9¼	800	Alaska Juneau	9	9	9	9	...
27	27½	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28	28	27	27	—1
77½	77⅞	1,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	79	79	77	77	—1
65¾	66¾	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	66¼	66¼	66	66	+1
65⅝	66	2,600	Am. Beet Sugar	67	67⅜	65½	66½	+1
58	58¼	14,100	Am. Can	60¼	60½	57⅝	58⅛	—1½
63¾	64¼	3,600	Am. Car & Fdry	66¼	67½	66	66	+½
117¾	119¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¾	+ ½
159	160	900	Am. Coal Products	164	164	159	159½	+ ½
47	48	900	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	49	49	47¼	47½	+1
28	28¼	800	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	29	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
21	21½	1,200	Am. Linseed	21½	22	21	21	— ½
39	40	2,210	Am. Linseed pf	39⅝	40¼	38⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
68	68¼	22,100	Am. Locomotive	69½	70¼	67½	67½	— ⅛
100	103	25	Am. Locomotive pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
97½	98	9,625	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	98½	99¼	97¼	97½	...
51	52¼	800	Am. Steel F'dries	52	52½	52	52	...
111½	112¼	700	Am. Sugar Ref.	111¼	111¾	111¼	111⅝	+ ⅛
117	118	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118	118	118	118	+ ½
127⅜	127⅝	1,240	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	127½	127¼	127¼	127⅝	+ ⅛
192	193	800	Am. Tobacco	191½	195	191¼	192⅝	+3½
51	51⅝	3,800	Am. Woolen t. r.	52⅞	53	51	51⅞	— ⅛
98⅝	98⅞	100	Am. Woolen pf. t.r.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	+ ⅛
11	12	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	11½	11½	11½	11⅝	—1½
77¼	77½	5,200	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	78⅝	79⅜	77½	77½	— ⅛
85⅛	85⅝	15,300	Anaconda Cop. Co.	86¼	86¾	85¾	85⅝	+ ⅛
102¾	103	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102⅞	103⅝	102⅜	103	+ ⅛
101½	102	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
102	102¼	24,700	Baldwin Loco.	104	104⅜	101	102	+ ½
85¼	85⅜	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio	85⅝	86¼	85⅝	85⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	76½	500	Baltimore & O. pf.	76	76⅞	76	76½	+ ⅛
2	2⅜	400	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	...
451	454	500	Bethlehem Steel	451	460	451	460	+9
85⅝	87	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+ ⅛
89	89½	4,450	Butte & Superior	91½	91½	89½	89½	— ½
28¼	29½	400	California Petrol.	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
59	60	600	California Pet. pf.	59½	60	59	59	...
166⅝	167	3,200	Canadian Pacific	167⅝	168¼	166¼	167	+ ¼
52	52¾	1,800	Central Leather Co.	52⅞	53	52	52	+ ⅛
110¼	110½	100	Central Leather pf.	110¼	110⅝	110½	110⅝	+ ⅛
90	91	900	Chandler Motor	90	90	90	90	+ ½
61	61¼	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	62¼	61	61	+ ½
12¼	12⅜	200	Chi. Great Western	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
93½	93⅝	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94	94	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
128	128⅛	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	+ ¼
126	127	100	Chi. & Northwest.	126	126	126	126	— ½
17¼	17⅝	2,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	1,600	Chile Copper	22⅝	23⅜	22⅝	22⅞	...
55⅞	55⅞	6,500	Chino Copper	56⅝	57½	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
41	41¼	7,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	41	41¼	40¾	41	+ ⅛
47⅛	48½	800	Comput. Tab. Rec.	48¼	48¼	47¼	47⅛	—1
131	132	400	Consolidated Gas	131¾	131¾	131⅜	131⅝	+ ⅛
79¼	80⅞	400	Continental Can	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	21¼	8,800	Corn Products Ref.	21⅛	21¾	21	21	...
96	97	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96¾	+ ⅛
73	73¾	28,600	Crucible Steel	74⅞	74⅞	71⅝	73¾	+ ⅛
112¾	113	100	Crucible Steel pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅜
94½	95	200	Deers & Co. pf.	95	95	95	95	...
149	150⅜	100	Delaware & Hud.	149⅝	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	...
44⅛	45	3,300	Distillers Secur.	45¾	45¾	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
24	24½	400	Dome Mines	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
60¼	64	100	Elec. Storage Bat.	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	—1½
35⅜	35⅞	11,500	Erie	35⅝	37	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
51½	52⅞	2,300	Erie 1st pf.	51½	52¼	51¼	52	+1
43½	45	600	Erie 2d pf.	44	45	44	44⅝	—1
50	52	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	— ⅝
290	290	28	General Chemical	290¼	290¼	290¼	290¼	...
166	167¾	500	General Electric	166¼	167¾	166¼	167¾	+1¼
112	113¼	100	General Motors	113	113	113	113	...
69	69¼	4,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	69¾	70	68¾	69¼	+1¼
118	115	100	Goodrich pf.	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
87¼	89	100	Granby Consol.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89⅝	+ ⅛
120	121	700	Great Northern pf.	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¾	+ ⅛
41⅜	41⅞	8,300	G. N. certs. ore prop.	42	42¼	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
45	46	200	Greene-Cananea	45	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
21	21¼	600	Guggenheim Explor.	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
102¼	104	100	Illinois Central	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾	+ ⅛
44⅞	44⅝	8,100	Inspiration Copper	45	45¼	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅛
16½	16⅝	700	Interboro Consol.	17	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
72⅝	73¼	400	Interboro Con. pf.	73	73¼	73	73	—1
61	62¾	400	Int. Agricultural pf.	63	63	63½	63¾	+ ⅝
109	110	300	Int. Harvester N. J.	109	109	109	109	+ ½
110	116	500	Int. Harv., N.J., pf.	114	114	114	114	— ½
15¼	17⅜	1,600	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	15⅜	15⅝	15	15½	— ½
64½	64½	7,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	66⅞	67	64½	64½	—1½
45⅝	45⅞	8,700	Int. Nickel	45⅝	46½	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	10¼	300	Int. Paper	10	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
44	44½	500	Int. Paper pf.	45	45½	44½	44½	...
25	25⅜	300	Kansas City South.	25⅜	25⅝	25	25¼	...
59	61	100	Kan. City South. pf.	60	60	60	60	...
53½	53¾	9,200	Kennecott Copper	54	54⅝	53½	53½	— ⅛
74¼	75	1,025	Lackawanna Steel	75⅞	75⅞	74¾	74⅝	...
49¼	50	1,100	Lee, Rubber & Tire	49⅞	50¼	49¾	49¾	...
76¾	77¼	1,200	Lehigh Valley	77⅝	78⅜	77⅛	77⅜	+1¼
220	252	50	Liggett & Myers	247	247	247	247	...
15	16½	200	Loose-W. Biscuit	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
...	87	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf.	85	85	85	85	—2
193½	197½	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	198	198	198	198	+5
195½	197⅛	50	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	196	196	196	196	...
118½	120	100	Loril., (P.,) Co., pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
121⅜	122½	200	Louis. & Nash.	122	122	121¾	121¾	— ⅛
79	80	100	Mackay Cos.	80	80	80	80	...
62	62½	4,500	Maxwell Motor	63	63⅝	62	62	— ⅛
83¾	84	400	Max. Motor 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	...
45	45¼	1,600	Max. Motors 2d pf.	45½	46	45½	45½	+1½
96	96⅛	20,500	Mexican Petroleum	97	98½	95½	96	+ ⅛
35½	35⅝	2,100	Miami Copper	35⅝	35½	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
...	18	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
5	6⅛	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	5	5	...
13	14	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	14	14	14	14	+ ½
4¼	5	100	Missouri Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
121½	122	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120¼	121¾	120¼	121¾	+1½
75	76	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	...
23½	24	1,700	Nat. En. & St. Co.	23¾	24¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
96	98	25	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	97¼	97¼	97½	97½	...
65½	66¾	3,300	Nat. Lead Co.	66	67¾	65¾	66	+1½
15	16½	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop.	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
141	141	100	N. Y. Air Brake	141	141	141	141	+1½
103½	103¾	1,000	N. Y. Central R. R.	104	104	103¼	103¾	+ ⅛
67	67¾	2,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67	68¼	67	67½	+ ⅛
27¼	28	500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28	28¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
114¾	114⅝	2,100	Norf. & West. R. d.	114⅞	115¾	114¾	115	+1¼
67½	70	200	North American	69¼	69¼	69	69	...
112½	112⅝	400	Northern Pacific	112¾	112¾	112	112	...
6⅜	6⅝	1,400	Ontario Mining	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
24	25½	5,950	Pacific Mail	25	25⅝	24	25	+1½
34	36	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	36	36	36	36	— ¼
56⅞	57	1,600	Penn. R. R.	57	57¼	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
40¾	41	200	Philadelphia Co.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
29⅝	30¼	700	Pittsburgh Coal	30	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
103	105	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+1¾
51⅜	52	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	52	53	52	52	...
101	103	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	102	102	102	102	—1
101	103	25	do., odd lot	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	...
38¼	39¾	400	Railway Steel Sp.	39½	39¾	39	39	+ ⅛
24⅞	24¾	4,800	Ray Con. Copper	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
83	83¾	56,100	Reading	82⅝	84⅝	82⅝	83	+ ⅛
45	47	1,300	Reading 1d pf.	44½	46	44½	46	—3
46¼	46¾	4,400	Reading 2d pf.	44½	48	44½	46¾	—2½
49¾	50¾	4,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	50¾	50¾	49½	49½	+ ¾
...	...	200	Rock Island Co.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
...	...	100	St. Louis & San F.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	—1¼
...	...	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
...	...	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
16	16¼	200	Seaboard Air Line	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
34	35	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	35	35	35	35	...
171	171½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	171¾	171¾	171¾	171¾	+ ⅛
171	171½	50	do., odd lot	172	172	172	172	...
37½	37¾	3,900	Shattuck-Arizona	37¾	37⅝	37	37¼	— ⅛
97½	97¾	4,900	So. Pacific r d	97⅞	98¼	97⅝	97⅝	...
109¼	110	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf.	110	110	110	110	...
19⅝	19⅞	3,800	Southern Railway	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	...
57½	57⅞	800	Southern Ry. pf.	57½	57⅞	57½	57½	+ ⅛
136¾	137	15,230	Studebaker Co.	139½	140¾	136	136¾	—1⅝
53¾	55¼	2,000	Tennessee Copper	53⅝	56¼	55	55	...
198	198¾	2,100	Texas Co.	199	201	198¼	198¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	200	Texas & Pacific	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
59½	60	200	Third Avenue	60¼	60¼	59½	59½	— ⅛
7½	7¾	200	Union B. & P. Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
133¼	133⅝	6,900	Union Pacific	133⅞	134¼	133¼	133¼	— ⅛
84	84½	1,040	Union Pacific pf.	83⅝	84	83½	84	+ ⅛
60	61	600	United Cigar Mfrs.	59⅝	59⅝	59½	59½	+ ⅛
9⅜	9⅝	8,900	United Cigar Stores	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
140½	142¼	5,600	United Fruit Co.	140½	143½	140	140¾	+ ½
14	15	200	United Rys. Inv.	15	15	14¾	14¾	+1
27½	28	300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
144½	145	4,300	U. S. Indus. Alco.	147	147	144	144	—1
49¼	49¾	2,200	U. S. Rubber	50	50⅝	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
107	108	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
82¾	82⅞	48,800	U. S. Steel	82¾	83⅞	82¼	82⅜	+ ⅛
116½	116⅝	900	U. S. Steel pf.	116¾	116¾	116½	116⅝	+ ⅛
83¼	85⅜	9,700	Utah Copper	84	84⅝	83½	85⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	45½	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	45	45	44¼	44¼	...
18½	19⅜	700	Wabash	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
42½	42⅝	1,400	Wabash pf. A	42¾	43	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
25½	26	1,600	Wabash pf. B	26	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
25	26	400	Western Maryland	25½	26⅞	25	25	+ ⅛
87¼	87⅞	600	Western Union Tel.	88¼	88¼	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
63⅝	63¾	8,175	Westingh. E. & M.	64⅞	64⅞	63½	63¼	+ ⅛
3	3¼	200	Wheeling & L. E.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
3¼	3¾	300	W. & L. E. pf.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
206	212	200	Willys-Overland	206	208	206	206	—4
119½	120½	700	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	120½	120½	119	119½	...

C. A. SPRECKELS REPLIES.

Disagrees with R. B. Hawley, Who Favors a Sugar Tariff.

Claus A. Spreckels, President of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, who favors free sugar, replied yesterday to an argument presented in THE TIMES a few days ago by R. B. Hawley, head of the Cuban-American Sugar Company, in support of a sugar tariff.

"In the first place," said Mr. Spreckels, "I would like to point out that the net revenue from the sugar duty secured by the Treasury is not $50,000,000, as stated, but around $40,000,000 after drawbacks on exports have been deducted. The domestic industry has at all times taken the position that it must have the existing tariff (whatever it might be at the moment) or be destroyed. Mr. Hawley now takes this familiar ground when discussing the revenue tax plan. I do not accept this theory.

"Our consumption of sugar is now nearly 4,000,000 tons annually, and if a tax of a little over 1 cent a pound or equivalent to the tariff were paid on the entire amount consumed, it would yield the Government, roughly, $90,000,000 in revenue. Inasmuch as the proposed revenue tax is at exactly the same rate per pound as the tariff, it must be clear that its effect on the price of sugar to the consumer would be the same as the tariff, which yields but $40,000,000.

"Mr. Hawley says there is not a country in Europe that does not impose a tariff tax against imported sugars. With the exception of Holland, this is so. He might have gone further and stated that these countries also impose a revenue tax on all sugars consumed, whether of foreign or domestic origin, such as I have suggested, and that the tariff imposed by the principal European countries is just about half our present rate, although they produce sugar under no more favorable conditions than we do. These countries see to it that the returns from the tax levied on the people go in the National Treasury and not to favored producers.

"A combination tax of this sort could well be arranged by the United States, say one-half cent per pound tariff tax and one-half cent per pound rev

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LARGE INCOMES GO TO PUBLIC PURPOSES

National City Bank Discusses Taxation on Increment Used for Investment.

TENDENCY IS SOCIALISTIC

Distribution of Taxation Should Be Broad to Insure General Interest in Government.

An important contribution to the discussion as to the wisdom of meeting the increasing expenses of Government by adding to the income tax is contained in the March letter of the National City Bank. The collections under this tax in the United States have now been made twice, for the ten months of 1913 and the full year of 1914. In the first period a total of $28,253,530 was collected, which was increased last year to $41,046,162. The number of taxable incomes reported each year was 357,000. The City Bank says:

"The chief objection made to the graduated income tax when it was introduced was that it was a system which could be used with dangerous facility to serve all sorts of socialistic schemes for confiscating incomes and dividing up property. Aside from the object of raising the necessary taxes to support the present system of Government, a considerable number of people unquestionably favor its constant extension for the above purpose. It is evident that if the functions of Government are constantly enlarged, and the increasing costs are thrown upon the large incomes, a transition to the socialistic state will be eventually accomplished, and we may be well on the way toward it before many people comprehend that a revolution is taking place.

"Well-intentioned people are led to support this program upon the general theory that these great incomes are too large to be devoted to the pleasure and benefit of the owners, but should be used, or at least divided, for the benefit of the community. They fail to see the vital and fundamental fact that these large incomes are chiefly used for public purposes now. Only a small portion of these incomes is consumed by the owners and their dependents; the larger part is reinvested productively, which means that it is devoted to enlarging and improving the industrial equipment by which the entire community is served. Such investments are the propelling force by which the progress of society is carried forward.

"Indeed, the whole issue comes at last to the question whether these fortunes and the incomes from them will be most economically and effectively handled by the men who have made the fortunes or by the changing public officials into whose hands it is proposed to place them.

"Our entire system of taxation is very light upon the poor. The customs duties are levied mainly upon articles consumed by well-to-do people, and the Federal Government's internal taxation, although yielding large sums, is upon articles that are not necessaries. Local taxes are levied mainly upon real estate. There is no serious objection to a moderately graduated income tax, for the purpose of raising necessary revenues, so long as the distribution of taxation is broad enough to insure a general interest in the proper and economical administration of the Government.

LONDON TRADERS HESITATE.

Not Inclined to Expand Business Awaiting Outcome of Verdun Battle.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Dealers on the Stock Exchange are still anxiously watching the news from the western front and are not inclined to expand business, but the tone today was quietly confident with a fair business in the French and British war loans and rubber shares at steady prices. Rio Tintos were weak.

American securities reflected the diplomatic situation and ruled irregular and below parity during the forenoon. Trading was limited throughout, but prices advanced a fraction in the late trading and the closing was steadier.

The floating supply of money was larger and discount rates were easier. Treasury bills were in good demand. Exchange rates were irregular. American cable transfers closed at 4.77.

Copper Stocks on New High Basis.

Two more copper companies declared increased dividends yesterday as a result of the record high prices now obtaining for the metal. The Wolverine Copper Company declared a semi-annual payment of $6 a share, placing the issue on a $12 basis as against the old rate of $9. The Calumet and Arizona declared a quarterly payment of $2, placing the stock on an $8 basis as against the old rate of $5.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Reading and United States Steel common each had a turnover on the Consolidated Stock Exchange of about 13,000 shares. These were the two most active stocks in a market which displayed strength early, but reacted somewhat toward the close. The liquidation which showed so plainly the day before appeared to have been checked, but there was still a good deal of nervousness regarding the various aspects of the war situation.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Alaska Gold...	21	21¼	20¾	20⅞
40	Allis-Chalmers	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
20	Am. Ag. Chem.	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
120	Am. Beet Sugar	66½	67¾	65¼	65½
2,740	Am. Can	60¼	60¼	57⅝	58½
320	Am. C. & Fdy..	68¼	67	66¾	66½
3,680	Am. Loco	69¾	70¼	68	68¼
1,780	Am. Smelting	98¼	99¼	97¾	97¾
10	Am. Sugar	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
10	Am. Sw. & Sig.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
4,870	Anaconda Cop.	86¼	86¼	85¼	85¾
4,480	Baldwin Loco.	103⅜	104¾	101¼	102½
50	Balt. & Ohio..	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼
10	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
140	Butte & Sup...	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
150	Calif. Petrol..	28	28¼	28	28⅜
10	Cal. Petrol. pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝
80	Can. Pacific...	167⅞	168¼	166¾	168¾
840	Cent. Leather.	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼
50	Ches. & Ohio..	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾
110	C., M. & St. P.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
20	C., R. I. & P.	16	16	16	16
170	Chino Copper..	56½	57¾	56¼	56⅝
440	Col. Fuel & I..	41¼	41¼	40¾	40¾
50	Consol. Gas...	131⅞	131⅞	131¼	131⅝
215	Corn. Products.	21¾	21¾	21	21
4,780	Crucible Steel.	74¾	74¾	72	73
270	Dist. Securities	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾
1,770	Erie	38	37	36	36
30	Goodrich Co...	69⅞	69⅞	68⅜	68⅜
60	Gt. Nor. Ore...	42½	42¾	42	42
70	Insp. Copper..	44⅞	45	44¾	44⅞
100	Interboro Cons.	17	17	17	17
30	Inter. Cons. pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
50	Int. Mer. M...	15½	15½	15½	15½
690	Int. M. M. pf..	66⅜	66⅜	64½	64⅝
10	Int. Nickel ...	46	46	46	46
40	Kennecott Cop.	54⅛	54⅛	53¾	53¾
80	Maxwell Motor	62⅞	63	61⅝	61⅝
40	Maxwell 2d pf.	46	46	45¾	46
3,690	Mexican Pet..	97	98¼	95⅝	96¼
240	Miami Copper.	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼
170	Nat. Lead.....	66¼	67¼	66¼	67¼
50	Nevada Cons..	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
60	N. Y. Central.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
30	N.Y., N.H. & H.	68	68	68	68
20	Ontario Min..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,120	Pacific Mail...	24½	28	24¾	25¼
30	Phila. Co.....	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
10	Pitts. Coal....	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
10	Pressed St. Car	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
270	Ray Consol. Copper	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¼
12,900	Reading	82¾	84¾	82¾	83
620	Rep. Iron & S.	50¾	50¾	49¼	49¾
80	Southern Pac..	98¾	98¾	97¾	97¾
30	Southern Ry...	20	20¼	20	20¼
590	Studebaker ...	136¾	139¾	136¾	136¾
80	Tenn. Copper..	56¾	56¾	55	55
50	Third Av.....	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
20	Union Bag.....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
620	Union Pacific.	134	134¾	133¼	133¼
150	United Fruit..	142¾	143¾	142¾	142¾
310	United Rys....	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
50	U. S. Ind. Alc.	146¾	146¾	144¾	144¾
150	U. S. Rubber..	50¼	50¼	49¼	50
12,820	U. S. Steel....	82¾	83¾	82¾	82¾
470	Utah Copper...	83¾	84¾	83¾	83¾
410	W'stn. E. & M.	64	64¾	63¾	63¾
62,845					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.19	.19	.19	.19
300	Elkton	.35	.35	.35	.35
200	G'dfield Con..	.93	.93	.93	.93
500	G'dfield Mer..	1.5⅛	1.5⅛	1.5⅛	1.5⅛
400	Jim Butler...	.93	.93	.96	.93
400	Jumbo Ext...	1.10	1.10	1.07½	1.07½
800	McNamara	.05	.05	.05	.05
200	Mexican	.20	.20	.20	.20
600	Montana	.25	.25	.25	.25
1,700	Rescue Eula..	.09¼	.09¼	.08¼	.08¼
425	Tonopah Ext.	4.40	4.40	4.37½	4.37½
4,095					

McADOO TO RETIRE BONDS.

Two Per Cents Will Be Exchanged for Gold Notes to Reserve Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—In compliance with the Federal Reserve act, in which it is provided that 2 per cent. bonds with the circulation privilege may be retired at the rate of $25,000,000 a year, Secretary McAdoo today announced his purpose to retire soon approximately $30,000,000 of such bonds. No circulation is now outstanding against the bonds to be retired.

In exchange for these bonds there will be issued one-year gold notes of the United States without the circulation privilege to an amount not exceeding one-half the volume of the bonds retired, and thirty-year 3 per cent. bonds without the circulation privilege for the remainder of the amount of the bonds retired.

It is understood that applications have been made by national banks holding $29,600,000 of the 2 per cent. bonds to exchange them for the gold notes and such bonds as may be issued in lieu of the 2 per cents. The condition is imposed that the Federal Reserve Bank obtaining the one-year gold notes shall enter into an obligation with the Secretary of the Treasury binding itself to purchase from the United States for gold at the maturity of such one-year notes, and each year thereafter, an amount equal to those delivered in exchange for such bonds if so requested by the Secretary, such obligation to continue in force for a period not to exceed thirty years.

"I am now prepared to issue upon application and approval as aforesaid thirty-year 3 per cent. gold bonds and one-year gold notes in exchange for United States 2 per cent. gold bonds bearing the circulation privilege, but against which no circulation is outstanding, of the face value of $30,000,000 during the year 1916," said the Secretary, "upon the making of satisfactory obligations by the Federal Reserve banks in case of the issuance to them of one-year gold notes. Until further ordered I will issue such proportion of one-year gold notes, not exceeding one-half in amount of the bonds offered for conversion, as the banks may apply for, provided that in each instance the proportion applied for by the banks is approved by the Federal Reserve Board."

Burns Bros.' Capital $6,000,000.

Notices have been mailed to stockholders of Burns Brothers giving particulars of the new Burns Brothers Ice Corporation. This company is a consolidation of the National Ice Company, Foster-Scott Ice Company, Summit Ice Company, Steep Rock Ice Company, and the Ice Department of Burns Brothers. The capital is $6,000,000, consisting of $1,250,000 7 per cent first preferred, $1,000,000 7 per cent. second preferred, both cumulative, and $3,750,000 common stock. President J. W. Scott estimates annual earnings of from $400,000 to $600,000 under average weather conditions.

PAPER EARNINGS GROW.

International Shows Betterment, but Objects to Free Newsprint.

The International Paper Company earned in net revenue last year $3,121,681, against $3,068,698 in 1914. The balance of $1,219,515 after interest and depreciation, according to the annual statement yesterday, was $81,700 greater than the year before, and the equivalent of 5.44 per cent. on the preferred stock. The company's total surplus at the end of the fiscal period amounted to $12,402,250, against $11,630,869 in 1914.

President P. T. Dodge said in the report that despite world-wide disturbances resulting from the war the business in 1915 was satisfactory, and earnings permitted sound upkeep of plants and the retirement of $430,000 of bonded indebtedness. Mr. Dodge commented at some length on the alleged injustice of free admission of newsprint into the United States from Canada at a time when the Canadian Provinces were restricting exports of wood across the border into this country. The International owns about 8,000,000 acres of woodland in Canada.

"The building of new mills in the United States has ceased," said President Dodge. "Canadian mills are being erected at short intervals; and at present Canada is shipping into this country approximately 1,000 tons of news paper a day. During the latter part of the year there was a marked revival in many lines of business, and especially in the news paper field; and at the present time the demand for news paper is taxing the capacity of all plants on the Continent."

Mortgage Co. Elects Directors.

Stockholders of the First Mortgage Guarantee Company of Long Island City have elected these Directors: H. Pushae Williams, Paul Bonynge, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., William H. Williams, Jules S. Bache, Samuel Riker, Jr., Charles H. Jones, Stewart W. Eames, John A. Leach, John J. Halleran, Clinton R. James, John F. James, E. Covert Hulst, W. Elmer Payntar, Cyril Crimmins, Joseph T. McMahon. Mr. Williams was elected President and Hamilton A. Higbie Assistant Treasurer.

Intertype Receiver's Report.

The receipts of the International Typesetting Company, of which Erskine Hewitt was the receiver from Dec. 15, 1914, to Feb. 3, 1916, according to a report filed yesterday in the Federal District Court by Mr. Hewitt, were $2,278,940. The disbursements were $2,198,652. The receiver now has in hand as cash or bank deposits $80,337.

Not Offering New Bond Issue.

The American Light and Traction Company is not offering a new issue of bonds for subscription to stockholders, as was stated in these columns yesterday. The American Power and Light Company should have been named instead, the offering being $6,984,800 6 per cent. debentures.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
205	Adventure	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
154	Ahmeek 101	101¼	100	101	
1,370	Alaska.....	21¾	21½	20⅝	21
140	Allouez	70	71½	70	70¾
8,833	Am. Zinc	78¾	79¾	77	77⅝
280	Anaconda....	86¾	86½	85⅝	85⅝
1,000	Arizona Com'l.	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8½
50	Butte & Bal...	4	4	4	4
1,635	Butte & Sup..	91	91¼	89¾	90
1,155	Cal. & Arizona	72½	74	72½	73½
60	Cal. & Hecla..	565	570	565	565
25	Chino	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¾
380	Copper Range.	63	63¾	62½	62¾
705	East Butte....	13	13	12¾	13
195	Franklin	9½	9¾	9½	9¼
125	Granby	90	90	89½	89½
15	Greene-Can..	45½	45½	45	45
75	Hancock	16	16	16	16
20	Inspiration..	44½	44½	44½	44½
85	Isle Royale..	27¾	28	27¼	27½
200	Kerr Lake....	4	4	4	4
305	Lake Copper..	17	17¼	17	17
120	Mason Valley..	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
330	Mass. Con....	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
10	Mayflower	3½	3½	3½	3½
50	Michigan	2	2	2	2
180	Mohawk	92	93	91	91
58	New Arcadian.	8½	9	8½	9
60	New Idria.....	18	18	18	18
25	Nipissing	6½	6½	6¼	6½
1,185	North Butte...	29¾	30¾	29¾	29¾
12	North Lake....	1½	1½	1¼	1¼
25	Old Colony....	3	3	3	3
495	Old Dominion..	68¼	69¼	68¼	69
125	Osceola	92	94	92	93
105	Pond Creek....	12¼	12¼	12	12¼
75	*Quincy	91	92	91	91¼
10	Ray Con.....	25	25	25	25
75	Santa Fe.....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
600	Shannon	10¾	10¾	10½	10½
85	South Lake....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
250	Sup. & Boston.	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
20	Superior Cop...	19	19	19	19
135	Tamarack	48½	49¼	48¾	48¾
105	Trinity	9	9⅛	9	9
100	Tuolumne	19c	19c	19c	19c
150	U. Copper Land	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,507	U. S. Smelter.	60¾	61¼	60¼	60½
856	U. S. Sm. pf..	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¼
255	Utah Apex.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
845	Utah Con.....	14	14½	14	14
70	Utah Copper...	84	84½	83¾	83¾
50	Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25	Winona	4½	4½	2¾	4½
120	Wolverine	66	66	66	66

RAILROADS.

830	Boston El.....	82	82	80	80
26	Bos. & Lowell.	142	142	141	141
2,500	Boston & Me...	44¼	47	44¼	45
52	Boston & M. pf.	69½	73	69½	73
30	Boston & Sub..	4½	4½	4½	4½
152	Boston & S. pf.	40½	40	40	40
3	C. J. & S.Y. pf.	106	106	106	106
60	Fitchburg pf..	80	81	80	81
5	Maine Central.	101½	101½	101½	101½
5	Mass. Electric.	7	7	7	7
65	New Haven....	87	88¼	87	87
12	Old Colony....	157	157	157	157
10	West End	86	86	86	86
4	West End pf..	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

80	Am. Ag. Chem.	66	66¼	66	66¼
50	Am. Ag. C. pf.	98	98	97½	98
835	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
5	Amoskeag 100	100	100	100	
2	*Am. Sugar....110	110	110	110	
21	*Am. Sugar pf.115¼	115¼	115	115	
482	Am. T. & T....127½	127¾	127¼	127¼	
75	A., G. & W. I.	28½	28½	28½	28¼
373	A., G. & W. I. pf	46¼	46	46	46
12	East Boston L.	11	11	10¼	10½
212	Edison	248	248	245	245
5	General Elec...	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾
186	Mass. Gas	85¾	86	85	86
15	Mass. Gas pf..	87	87	87	87
15	McElwain pf...	102	102	102	102
15	N. E. Tel.....	135	135	135	135
65	Nipe Bay	128	129	128	129
10	North Texas E. pf.	86	86	86	86
5	Pullman	163	163	163	163
101	Swift & Co....	129	129½	128¾	129
5	Torrington	44½	44½	44½	44½
2,033	Un. Fruit	141	143	140¼	140¾
160	Un. Fruit pf..	29	29	29	29
335	*U. S. Steel...	81¼	81¾	80¾	81½
52	U. S. Steel pf.	116	116¾	116	116¾
1,890	Ventura Oil...	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝
44	Western Union	88½	88½	88¼	88¼

BONDS.

$300	Am.T.& T.4½s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
18,000	A., G. & W.I.5s	77½	77¾	77½	77⅝
600	Bur. & Mo.Riv. 6s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼
2,000	C.B.& Q. jt.4s	98¾	98½	98¼	98½
1,000	K.C.,M.& B. 5s	67½	67½	67½	67½
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s. 1931	95½	95½	95¼	95¼
1,000	Mich.State Tel. 5s	100	100	100	100
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s..	102½	102¾	102¼	102¼
2,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	99¾	100	99½	100
2,000	West'n Tel. 4s.	90¼	100	99¾	100

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid	Asked.		Bid	Asked.
Alvarado ..	1¼	1½	La Rose....	.60	.62
B. St Gas.	.17	.18	Majestic. ..	.99	1⅛
Bing. Min.	5½	9	McK.-D. ..	.42	.45
Bohem. M..	2	2¼	Mex. Mets.	.47	.48
Bogale	.90	.90	M. of Am..	2½	2⅞
Boston Ely	.35	.40	N. Baltic...	3	3¼
Butte & L.	.60	.70	N. Cornelia	11¾	12
Bost. & M.	.50	.52	Nev. Doug.	1¼	1¼
B. & N. Y.	3½	3¾	O. D. rets..	.90	.70
Calaveras .	3	3¼	Ohio Cop...	.17	.22
Chief Con..	1¾	1¾	Oneco	.90	1.00
Con. Cop...	1¾	1¾	Onondaga ..	1¾	1¾
Cortes	.50	.80	S'west M...	1	1¼
Crown Res.	.40	.50	Stew't M...	.35	.36
Cal. Corbin	4	4¼	Trust	.10	.10½
Davis-D. ...	1¼	1¾	Un. Profit..	1¾	1¾
E. & B. B.	1⅛	1¼	U. V. Ext..	13¼	13½
First N. C.	5¾	5¾	Utah Mets.	9	9¼
G'field Con.	.82	.90	Tono. Bel..	4¼	4½
Houghton ..	2¼	2½	Tono. Min.	6¾	6⅞
Iron Brosa.	1⅛	1¼	Yuk. G..	2¼	2⅜

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Tin	47.00	48.00	44.00	44.50
Lead	6.50	....	6.50	....
Spelter	20.75	....	20.75	....
Antimony	43.50	44.50	43.50	44.50
Quicksilver	$260.00	....	$275.00	....
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2 X fy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 60 days, was quoted at 27¼@27¾c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	106	10	0	103	0	0
Copper, futures	106	10	0	103	0	0
Tin, spot	188	0	0	186	5	0
Tin, futures	185	10	0	184	15	0
Spelter	110	0	0	109	0	0
Lead	26	5	0	25	17	6

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
175	Gravel & Sand..	39	39½	39	39½
210	Baltimore Tube.	107	108	107	107
410	Balt. Tube pf...	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¾
2,031	Cosden	21¼	22	21	21
1,450	Cosden Oil & G.	9½	10	9¼	9¾
3,708	Cosden O.&G.pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
609	Davidson Chem.	62	62½	61	61
76	Fidelity& Depos.	135	135	135	135
25	Md. Casualty ..	95	95	95	95
85	Mt.Ver. Mill pf.	53	53	53	53
50	Mercantile Tr...	228	228	228	228
5	Penn. Water&P.	73¼	73½	73¼	73½
10	Unit. Rys. &Elec.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
925	Wayl'd Oil & G.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛

BONDS.

$11,000	Chi. Ry. 5s...	98¾	98¾	98½	98½
800	City of Balt. 4s, 1951 100	100	100	100	
6,000	City of Balt. 3½s, 1930 ...	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
5,500	City of Balt. 4s, 1953 100	100	100	100	
1,400	City of Balt. 4s, 1961 100	100	100	100	
5,000	Con.Power4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
10,000	Con. Coal 5s..104½	104½	104½	104½	
13,000	Cosden 6s	124	124	121½	121½
4,000	D'vide'nCh.6s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
5,000	Elkh'nFuel 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	Elkh'n Corp. 6s	98	98	97½	97½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	N. Balt. Tr. 5s.	106	106	106	106
3,000	Penn.W.&P.5s	92	92	92	92
1,000	So. Ry. 5s....102	102	102	102	102
1,000	United Ry. & Elec. inc. 4s	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
1,100	United Ry. & Elec. fdg. 5s	87	87	86½	86½
13,000	United Ry. & Elec. fdg. 4s	83¾	83¾	83½	83½
1,000	United Ry. & El. fdg. notes	99½	99¼	99½	99½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Radiator..	396	396	396	396
55	Am. Shipbldg..	39	39¼	39	39
25	Am. Ship. pf..	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¼
5	Booth Fisheries	27	27	27	27
285	Chi. P. Tool...	66	67	66	66¾
40	Com. Edison...	143	143	143	143
35	Dia. Match....	103½	103½	103½	103½
710	Illinois Brick..	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
700	Lindsay Light.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	Nat. Carbon...	173	173	170¼	170¼
30	People's Gas..	103	103	103	103
161	Public Service.	113	113	112½	112½
38	Quaker Oats pf.	110	110	110	110
205	Sears-Roebuck.	172	173	172	172¼
250	S. Warner.....	86	86	85	85¾
189	Swift	129	129	128¾	129
86	Union Carbide.	170	170	170	170

BONDS.

$3,000	Armour 4½s...	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
3,000	Chi. Rys. 5s..	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
2,000	Chi. Rys. A...	92½	92½	92½	92½
3,000	Morris 4½s ...	93	93	93	93
1,000	Spanish - Am. Iron 6s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼
2,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
4,000	York Ry. 1st 5s	94¾	94

Powder Stocks

We Will Buy

100 Atlas Common
100 Du Pont 6% Deb.
100 Du Pont (Old)
50 Du Pont Com.

We Will Sell

50 Atlas Common
50 Du Pont Com.
40 Du Pont (Old)
100 Du Pont Debenture

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50 S. O. Ind.
50 S. O. Ky.
25 Swan & Finch
50 Union Tank Line
WE WILL SELL
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50 Buckeye P. L.
25 Eureka P. L.
50 Galena Sig. Com.
25 South Penn. Oil
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Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St.
New York
BANKING HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 9 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Aetna Explosives
Inquiries Invited.
S. L. Waitzfelder & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Recession in Prices in Many of the Curb Stocks—Bonds Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 321,728 shares of stock and $475,800 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 95,336; oil, 59,262, and mining, 167,130. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,300	†Aetna Explos. w. i.	22⅝	23⅝	22¼	22½
600	Ajax Rub. Inc.	68½	69	68½	69
200	A.G.&W.I.S.S.	30	30	29½	29¾
100	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	48	48	48	48
225	Atl. Steel	56	57	55	55
2,700	Can. Nat. Gas	1⅝	1¾	1½	1⅝
800	‡Car. L. & P.	5⅝	5½	5⅜	5½
375	Carwen Steel	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
449	‡Chev. Mtr. C.	136	136	133	184
100	Cor. of R. & H.	5	5	5	5
2,710	‡Cuba Cane S.	48½	49	47⅝	48
315	Driggs-Seab.	138	141	136½	138
510	‡Electric Gun	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
90	Emer. Phon.	11⅜	11⅝	11½	11½
321	H. & B. Car.	46	46	45½	45½
200	Intercon. Rub.	12	12½	12	12¼
100	I. M. M. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½
100	Jewel Tea pf.	105	105	103*	105
900	Kath. Br. pf.	20	20	19½	19½
600	Kelly-S. Tire	69½	69½	68¾	68¾
100	Kelly-Sp. Tire new 1st pf.	95	95	95	95
200	Manh. Transit.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
500	‡Maxim Mun.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
8,900	xx‡Midvale St.	64	64½	62½	62⅝
35,700	‡Mid. Stl. rts.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
1,100	‡Nevins Elec.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Priess T. & M.	24¾	25⅛	24	25
250	‡Poole E. & M.	100	100	90	95
200	Redtop Electric	6¼	6½	6½	6½
700	‡Saxon Motor	6½	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
450	‡Stan. Motors	8 —	8⅛	8	8
2,100	Submarine Lt., v. t. ctfs.	37	37⅝	34	34½
11,000	‡Tob. Products	41	44½	41	42
6,600	Triangle Film. v. t. ctfs.	4	4	3	3⅜
100	‡Un. C. St., w. i.	95½	95½	95½	95½
8,000	Un. Pr. Shar.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500	‡Uni. Mtr., w. i.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
300	‡U. S. L. & H.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
300	U.S.L. & H. pf.	5	5	4⅝	4⅝
250	White Motors	48½	48½	48	48
1,000	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
* 7	Buckeye P. L.	101	101	101	+ 3
100	Illinois P. L.	183	181	182	—
200	Ohio Oil	232	228	228	— 1
37	Prairie P. L.	216	213	215	+ 2
25	Std. Oil of Cal.	260	256	256	— 2
25	Std. Oil of N.J.	510	507	507	+ 6

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,320	‡Am. Oil & G.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,850	‡Barnett O.&G.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
1,500	‡Cosden & Co.	22	22	21½	21½
3,000	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝
2,800	‡Cosden Oil & Gas pf., w. i.	4⅞	5	4⅝	4⅝
1,200	Empire Petrol.	6¾	7	6⅝	6⅝
2,900	‡Federal Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
100	‡Houston Oil	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
15,000	††Midwest Oil	72	73	71	72
3,000	‡Midw'tOil pf.	94	96	94	95
500	‡Midwest Ref.	61	61	59	60
7,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	23½	23¾	23	23½
1,500	‡SapulpaOil&R.	11⅞	12	11½	11½
100	‡Ventura Con.	9	9	9	9
700	‡Victoria Oil	1⅞	2	1⅝	1⅞
15,400	Wayl'd Oil & G.	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	†Am. Comman.	9	9	9	9
2,000	††Atlanta	19	19	18	18½
300	Bannack Gold.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500	††Booth	39	39	39	39
100	Butte Cop. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Butte & N. Y.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	†Calav. Cop.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,000	†Caledonia	98	98	97	97
600	†Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,150	Cerro de Pasco Copper	38½	*39	37	37¼
400	††Comak Tun.	10	10	10	10
200	‡Con. Cop. M.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,200	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	†Dome Ext.	37	37	37	37
1,000	†Dom. Gold, (a prospect)	26	26	26	26
9,500	‡Emma Cop.	67	69	67	69
8,400	††Fed. R.M.Co.	22	22	22	23
2,350	First Nat.Cop.	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
7,500	†Goldfield Con.	93	93	90	90
3,500	†Gold'd Mer.	15	15½	15	15
7,000	†Greenwater	6½	7	6¾	6¾
1,800	Howe Sound.	5⅜	6	5⅜	5⅜
250	Hecla Mining.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
85	Hollinger	28½	28½	28½	28½
2,500	Jumbo Extep.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
610	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅜	4	4
1,500	††Kewanas	17	17	16¾	16¾
1,000	Magma Copper	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
3,000	†Majestic	1	1	1	1
6,000	††Marsh	36	37	36	37
6,900	†McK.-Darragh	45	45	43	44
300	Mines of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3,400	†Mojave Tungs.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
400	††Montana Cn.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,000	††Mother Lode	20⅜	21	20	20
900	New Utah B.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
200	Nipissing	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,000	†North Star	15½	15½	14½	14½
200	††Oatman Gold, a prospect	63	67	63	67
2,700	††Oatman Crea., a prospect	50	53	50	53
9,600	††Oatman Ex., a prospect	15	16	15	16
400	‡Ray Hercules	3	3	3	3
1,000	††Rex Consol.	21	22	21	22
1,400	†Rochester	62	62	62	62
1,100	††R. Mountain	60	61	60	61
700	††Ruby Silver	51	51	51	51
1,750	†San Toy	16	16	15	15
3,600	†Scratch G. G.	83	90	83	90
3,000	†Seven T. C.	41	41	40	40
1,000	††Silver Pick	6	6	6	6
4,000	††Silver Tip (a prospect)	19	20	18	19
850	St. Sil.-Lead	1½	1½	1½	1½
10,200	Stewart	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,500	††Success Min.	91	91	90	90
3,000	††Sup. & Pitts. Co. (a prospect)	34	34	34	34
6,400	Texas rights	16½	16½	15⅝	15⅝
6,000	†Ton. C. Boy	5	5	4½	4½
800	Ton. Exten	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
2,000	†Ton. Res. E.	8½	9	8½	9
6,000	††U. S. C. M.	13	13	12	13
8,825	††Un. Ver. Ext.	13¼	14¼	13¼	13¾
2,500	††W. E. Con.	76	76	74	75
700	‡W. C. Mining	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
500	‡Y. Con. Min. Corp. of Am.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$25,000	‡B. & O. new 5s	101¼	*101¼	101¼	*101¾
10,000	C. U. S. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾
177,000	‡E. conv. 4s	87⅜	*87⅞	87⅛	87⅛
7,700	‡Erie rights	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
125,000	‡Mid. St. cv. 5s, w. i.	99	99	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xxEx rights.

Note—Monday 300 International Petroleum sold at 12.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. British Mfg. Co.	25½	26	27½	28
Am. Drug Syndicate	12¾	12⅞	12½	12⅝
Balt. Tube Co.	106	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co., pf.	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	15	16
Brit.-Am. Tob., O. B.	14	15	15	16
Canadian Car & F.	62	66	63	68
Crocker Wheeler	103	106	103	105
Curtiss Aero., v.t.ctfs.	46	48	46	48
Curtiss Aero., w. i.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Guantanamo Sugar	71	75	71	76
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
Hopkins & A. Arms		65	65	68
I. A. Fuse Sec. Corp.	18	19½	19	19½
Inter. Mer. Marine	14⅝	15½	15	16
Inter. Motors	25	26	25	26
Jewel Tea	62	67	62	67
Lake Torpedo Boat	10	11	10	11
Marconi of America	3⅝	3⅞	3½	3⅝
New York Transport.	14½	16	14½	16
O. Elsenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Standard Shipbuilding	12½	13½	13	13½
St. Joseph Lead	15	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛
Wab.-Pitts.Ter., w. i.	17½	19¼		
W.-P. Ter. pf., w. i.	47	52		

OIL ISSUES.

Int. Petroleum	12	12¼	12	12½
Metropolitan Petrol.	17	17½	17	17½
Pierce Oil	15¼	15⅜	15	15½
Savoy Oil	9½	10½	9½	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Boston Montana	51	52	51	52
Florence	48	49		
Jim Butler	92	94	92	94

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Ex. com. new	23	24		
Aetna Explosives	70	80	69	79
Aetna Explosives pf.	81	84	81	84
American Brass	256	263	256	265
Atlas Powder	246	253	248	255
Atlas Powder pf.	102	103	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	118	122	118	122
Bliss, (E. W.)	330	345	335	350
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	73	83	73	83
Can. Fdries & Forg.	170	200	185	190
Canadian Explosives	320	340	320	340
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colts Arms	860	880	860	880
Du Pont Powd., new	350	360	370	380
Du Pont Powder pf.	106	108	106	108
Hercules Powder	395	405	395	405
Hercules Powder pf.	114	120	114	120
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	165	170	168	173
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	493		495	
Scovil Mfg. Co.	475	486	475	486
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2,450	2,525	2,450	2,525

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of February showed the following changes compared with last year:

Chicago Gt. Western.	$367,438	+ $39,514
Rio Grande Southern.	10,282	— 279

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the third week of February:

Twenty-two roads.	$10,220,778	+ $1,861,137	
Two roads	614,183	— 91,584	
Total (24 roads)	10,834,961	— 1,769,553	

BOSTON & MAINE for January—

	1916.	1915	1914.
Gross	$4,205,961	$3,371,534	$3,491,940
Net	1,139,447	905,456	940,706
Sur. aft. chgs.	109,539	334,459	683,855
Gross, 7 mos.	29,840,266	27,975,369	29,331,816
Net	8,037,519	6,282,932	6,087,709
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,537,499	220,461	601,077

CANADIAN PACIFIC for January—

Gross	8,588,826	6,109,627	7,016,216
Net	2,099,403	1,140,234	1,000,174
Gross, 7 mos.	75,058,989	62,047,152	83,202,378
Net	31,714,595	20,813,808	28,210,611

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for January—

Gross	4,063,080	3,121,868	3,220,787
Net	1,323,086	918,061	857,376
Other income	2,446	41,350	.....
Total income	1,325,533	959,411	.....
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes	527,805	169,337	184,143
Gross, 7 mos.	27,699,370	22,641,354	22,217,127
Net	9,730,492	6,850,875	6,892,657
Other income	86,172	339,457	.....
Total income	9,825,863	6,990,332	.....
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes	4,264,203	1,477,451	2,413,732

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for January—

Gross	8,701,540	6,317,467	6,257,017
Net aft. taxes	1,484,613	1,440,845	1,328,277
Sur. aft. chgs.	715,307	630,869	542,407
Gross, 7 mos.	53,175,337	49,816,492	51,736,815
Net aft. taxes	14,895,639	12,628,101	13,523,246
Sur. aft. chgs.	10,218,379	7,355,844	8,830,667

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	4,225,317	3,030,952	1,192,365
Net aft. taxes	1,361,925	735,598	848,037
Gross, 7 mos.	28,620,729	25,695,338	2,934,391
Net aft. taxes	10,588,142	8,353,291	2,234,851

DETROIT & MACKINAC for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	84,547	75,476	79,832
Net aft. taxes	14,016	4,965	5,528

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for January—

Gross	5,669,659	5,279,315	5,485,621
Net aft. taxes	1,133,886	1,129,048	1,026,744
Gross, 7 mos.	39,977,026	37,905,149	40,143,137
Net aft. taxes	8,041,120	7,422,520	7,512,627

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Receipts	5,051,078	3,545,459	1,505,612
Expenses	3,078,339	2,627,231	451,107
Net earnings	1,972,732	918,228	1,054,504
Charges (est.)	770,250	769,666	583
Surplus	1,202,482	148,561	1,053,920

From July 1:

Receipts	33,197,863	27,770,544	5,427,319
Expenses	20,345,563	19,312,749	1,032,754
Net earnings	12,852,339	8,457,795	4,394,544
Charges	5,391,750	5,387,666	4,083
Surplus	7,460,589	3,070,128	4,390,461

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON for January—

Receipts	4,344,096	2,422,785	1,921,311
Expenses	3,078,855	2,470,835	1,308,209
Profit (+) or loss (—)	985,251	447,850	413,101
Int. and taxes (estimated)	8,000	8,000	.....
Surplus	357,251	*55,850	413,101

From July 1:

Receipts	21,381,051	18,376,478	3,004,573
Expenses	20,257,165	17,814,676	2,442,488
Net earnings	1,123,886	561,801	562,084
Charges	58,000	58,000	.....
Surplus	1,067,886	505,801	562,084

*Deficit. †Loss.

READING COMPANY for January—

Receipts	573,488	564,736	8,752
Expenses	6,886	6,231	455
Profit	566,502	558,505	8,297
Int. and taxes (estimated)	457,686	463,000	*5,333
Surplus	109,136	95,505	13,630

From July 1:

Receipts	3,985,055	3,948,127	46,908
Expenses	48,508	46,811	1,696
Net earnings	3,846,327	3,901,315	*45,211
Charges	3,203,986	3,241,000	*37,332
Surplus	742,880	660,315	82,544

*Decrease.

SEABOARD AIR LINE for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	2,144,800	1,745,352	2,189,966
Net aft. taxes	808,204	373,000	598,897
7 mos. gross	13,596,679	12,308,848	14,514,309
Net aft. taxes	3,704,014	2,967,873	3,817,453

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for January—

Gross	459,351	377,614	367,330
Net aft. taxes	143,879	76,803	87,611
Oth. inc. (deb).	36,080	40,276	27,629
Total income	107,799	36,527	59,982
7 mos. gross	3,255,983	2,989,358	2,802,201
Net aft. taxes	1,008,537	826,382	832,110
Oth. inc. (deb).	243,939	155,549	*133,420
Total income	764,599	372,812	965,578

*Credit.

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for January—

Mileage	1,382	1,382	1,372
Gross	1,110,011	992,320	1,196,644
Net aft. taxes	316,793	201,670	1,396,434
7 mos. gross	8,171,551	7,044,690	7,852,441
Net	2,654,258	1,712,535	2,370,867

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN GAS COMPANY and affiliated companies for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$3,679,514	$3,764,837	$3,410,975
Op. expenses	2,032,194	1,967,704	1,789,407
Net	1,955,410	1,797,133	1,621,568
Miscellaneous	80,463	60,528	.....
Fixed charges	1,060,391	1,007,894	901,071
Depreciation	193,315	173,420	149,005
Sundry income	322,006	271,043	248,295
Tot. rev. & G.C.	1,104,271	886,862	819,778
Int. A. G. bonds and notes	191,262	185,229	142,002
Exp. and tax., A. G. Co.	151,063	139,349	172,174
Balance A. G. Co.	761,923	552,283	505,510
Divs. A. G. Co.	459,219	374,881	311,596
Surplus A. G. Co.	302,704	177,402	193,913
Ex. div. from W. U. G. & E	.....	.....	65,016
Deprec. res.	125,000	100,000	155,016
Surplus	177,704	77,402	103,913

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net receipts	3,191,681	3,088,898	2,984,110
Int. and deprec.	1,902,166	1,951,188	1,990,505
Balance	1,219,515	1,137,709	993,605
Preferred divs.	448,134	448,134	448,134
Surplus	771,381	689,576	545,471
Prev. surplus	11,030,980	10,941,294	10,395,822
Total surplus	12,402,250	11,630,869	10,941,294

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	238,592	267,652	221,486
Net aft. taxes	66,070	83,524	74,529
Surplus after chgs. and deprec. res.	33,743	42,340	.....

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French	5	Oct. 15,'29	93⅜	93⅝	6.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101¼	101⅜	3.73
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101⅝	102¼	4.83
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101⅝	102½	4.93
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.70
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅜	4.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	101	2.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.95
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	3.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅝	6.20
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101⅛	3.90
Norway Govt.	8	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.70
Norway Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100½	101½	4.70
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	101⅛	4.62
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100⅛	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101½	102	4.05
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	1.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	1.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.10
Am. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.49
A.V.Ry.L.&P.	6	July 1, '19	97	98½	.....
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅝	101¼	2.00
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101⅜	101¾	2.00
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.45
Can. North.	6	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103⅛	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅛	4.80
Chi. (El. Rys.	5	July, 1918	94	96	13.70
Chi. Power	5	May 1, '17	99¾	100½	...
C., P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102¾	103¼	4.50
Erie Railroad	5	Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	1.00
Erie Railroad	5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.80
E. P. & L. C.	5	Mar. 1,'16	95	98	...
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.05
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100½	101⅛	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100⅛	4.75
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
†Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	101⅛	102⅛	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	...
Mich Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101¼	5.45
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	92	94	...
M. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101¼	...
M. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'26	96	98½	...
Mont. Power	6	Apr., 1917	99	100	6.00
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100½	5.45
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100	6.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Nor. States	6	June, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.05
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101⅜	101½	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅜	4.90
Rem. Arms. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99⅜	99⅝	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101⅛	3.80
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1918	100	100¼	4.30
U.S.S.R.& M.	5	Feb. 1926	104⅛	104½	4.35
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101½	101¾	1.80
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101⅜	4.30
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.45
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101½	3.85
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	5.10
W. R'p

PENNSYLVANIA LINES EARNED $374,939,641

System's Gross Operating Revenue for 1915 Was $20,526,649 More Than in 1914.

OPERATING COSTS ARE CUT

Totaled Only $287,025,244, a Saving of $1,778,563—Net Operating Income $87,914,401.

The report of the operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad system for the fiscal and calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1915, was made public last night. The report did not reflect the full flow of prosperity which has been overwhelming the traffic departments of the 12,000-mile system, but did reflect in part the improved conditions which made their appearance in the middle of the year. Despite the depression in the early months of 1915, the system was able to show handsome increases in all departments.

Gross earnings from the combined lines, east and west of Pittsburgh, amounted to $374,939,641, an increase of $20,526,649. The operating expenses amounted to $287,025,244, a decrease of $1,778,563, leaving a net operating income of $87,914,401, an increase of $22,305,212. Adding income from other sources to the net operating income, the gross income amounted to $122,961,976, an increase of $23,342,040. After meeting all charges there was available for the surplus account at the end of the year a total of $2,186,676. This represented an increase over 1914 of $2,221,199.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company proper, which operates the lines east of Pittsburgh, earned $196,628,170 gross, an increase of 5 per cent. over 1914. Expenses of the eastern lines decreased 1.1 per cent., leaving a net operating income of $46,250,924, an increase of $10,902,153, or 31.2 per cent. While the gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1915 were slightly behind those of 1918, the net earnings in 1915, it was pointed out in the report, were 18 per cent. greater than in 1913.

Favors Federal Regulation.

President Samuel Rea, in the report, said:

Satisfactory conclusions cannot be derived from comparisons with the results of 1914 unless it be considered that that year, and during the early months of 1915 the industries of the country were suffering from a general depression. Since then, however, nearly all classes of industry in this country have experienced an increasing prosperity.

While the increase in your freight revenues (principally in the merchandise traffic) can be attributed largely to the transportation of supplies for Europe, the advance of approximately 5 per cent. in certain merchandise freight rates, referred to in the last annual report, which became effective in the early part of 1915, was also helpful. So far as can be estimated, the advance in these freight rates increased the total freight expenses 2.06 per cent.

Concerning the movement in Congress for a Federal investigation of railroads, Mr. Rea said: —

The President of the United States has recommended a Congressional inquiry into the transportation problem and regulation affecting the common carriers. This company has clearly outlined in previous reports the necessity for increasing the strength and efficiency of public regulation, and it is willing to render all reasonable assistance desired in connection with such an important national inquiry.

The total assets of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as of Dec. 31, are given in the report as $994,940,532. The profit and loss account showed a balance of $26,991,499. A total of $3,885,855 was written off the surplus account during the year, to offset the expenses attendant the floating of a big issue of Pennsylvania general mortgage bonds.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 29.—Thirty-two corporations were chartered today. Their combined capital stocks were $1,129,500, and they included:

Dolph Manufacturing Corp., waterproofing, insulating compounds, varnishes, materials, machines, $250,000; W. C. Pyne, R. P. Van Iderstine, W. P. Barker, 27 William St.

Serial Film Co., Inc., motion pictures, $100,000; R. D. Fuller, Karl S. Deitz, B. F. Conaghan, 489 West 153d St.

Warneke, Heeng & Hay Co., Inc., diamonds and jewelry, $150,000; D. G. Hay, G. M. Heeng, J. A. Warneke, 469 West 157th St.

Baynard, Sulpice & Co., Inc., merchandise, commission, selling agents, factors, brokers, $100,000; N. G. Goldenberg, H. K. Merritt, J. E. Belardi, 132 Front St.

Gustave Baer, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $100,000; J. Salka, N. C. Cohen, G. Baer, 1,046 3d Av.

Nicolatti Brothers Press, Inc., printers, stationers, booksellers, $50,000; A. C. Bonaschi, F. De Lignori, A. Nicolatti, 56 King St.

Reynolds Boiler Compound Co., Inc., Binghamton, boiler compounds, belt dressings, chemicals, $30,000; H. C. Walker, F. H. Hoskins, C. E. Reynolds, Binghamton.

Chic Specialty Shop, Inc., clothing, merchandise, $10,000; A. M. and J. Rapoport, 110 West 84th St.

Seneca Clay Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, construction, contracting, $50,000; W. F. Bray, E. and T. J. Evans, Jr., Urichsville, Ohio.

Frank A. Rivers Co., Inc., Rochester, furniture, upholsterer, household goods, furnishings, $15,000; S. G. and F. A. Rivers, C. Ballach, 218 Lexington Av., Rochester.

J. N. S. Brewster & Co., Inc., agents, brokers, surety bonds, $30,000; J. N. S. and C. S. Brewster, Jr., F. W. Morrell, 55 Liberty St.

Evette Millinery Co., Inc., hats, caps, millinery, men's headwear, $40,000; F. Lowery, H. Collins, T. Ramsay, 413 West 22 St.

F. R. Long & Co., Inc., coal and coke, $25,000; W. L. White, W. P. Hill, F. R. Long, Montclair, N. J.

Home Land and Sales Corp., Syracuse, realty, stationery, contractors, builders, $20,000; R. Jeffert, Jr., C. E. Cooney, J. H. Walters, Syracuse.

Motor Stores, Inc., New Rochelle, autos and garage, $10,000; G. B. Banks, W. J. Adams, G. O. Reynold, Sutton Manor, New Rochelle.

U. S. O. Bed Co., Inc., bedding, furniture, household, $10,000; J. Ungar, W. Stutz, S. Orbach, 1,095 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Hudfort Co. of New York, Inc., automobiles, equipment, $10,000; H. A. Demarest, R. Vollbracht, W. C. Hunter, 204 West 70 St.

The Feldman Garment Co., Inc., men's, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; B. Gitelson, I. Solomon, A. Feldman, 40 East 12 St.

Eagle Croft Const'n and Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, machinery, tools, chemicals, $13,000; G. E. Toulopoulos, A. J. Furth, H. H. Waller, 140 Nassau St.

Mortan Const'n Co., realty, agency, brokerage, contracting, electric work, $5,000; F. W. Mortan, W. Gerstner, G. Karl, 521 East 85 St.

Norman Toggery Shop, Inc., wearing apparel, shoes, millinery, $5,000; L. E. and J. Cohen, 10 West 113th St.

Supreme Hat and Cap Company, Inc., Brooklyn, men's, boys' hats, $5,000; J. Greenberg, S. Stein, B. Miners, 415 Putnam Av.

Colombian Maritime Company, Ltd., transportation, navigation, shipping, $5,000; T. R. Strong, L. B. Smith, A. Kendrick, 66 Beaver St.

I. Grunberger & Co., Inc., women's clothing, merchandise, $5,000; H. Strulowitz, A. Lee, I. Grunberger, 10 St. Mark's Place.

Capital increases: Gurney Ball Bearing Company, Jamestown, $400,000 to $2,000,000; Sun Shoe Polish Company, Inc., New York, $500,000 to $750,000; Art Press Company, Inc., Syracuse, $15,000 to $30,000; Cogwin Chemical Company, Inc., New York, $500 to $3,000; Perfection Advertising Company, Inc., Buffalo, $1,000 to $4,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Hesse Automobile Company, Brooklyn; Hymer Producing Company, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 29.—The charters filed:

Jersey City Metal Treating Company, Inc., Jersey City, to prepare steel and metals, $100,000; Henry Whittaker, Philadelphia; John E. Sandmeyer, Jr., John E. Sandmeyer, Newark.

Embert Manufacturing Co., Newark, $2,000; Simon T. B. Trauerman, New York; Julius Stein, Rose G. Higgins, Newark.

O'Rourke Heating and Ventilating Co., Newark, $10,000; Christopher A. O'Rourke, John J. Berry, William P. Berry, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 29.—Charters filed:

The Canda Mexico Corporation, $1,500,000, to do all kinds of mining and manufacturing business, trading, &c. Local Wilmington (Del.) parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

Planet Film Corporation, New York, $1,000,000, to manufacture moving-picture films of all kinds. Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, Joseph F. Curtin, all of New York.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

FEBRUARY, 1916.

RAILROADS, (25 STOCKS.)

Feb. 1	77.84	76.65	77.56	+1.00
Feb. 2	78.09	77.32	78.00	+.44
Feb. 3	78.54	78.01	78.27	+.27
Feb. 4	78.36	77.38	77.54	−.73
Feb. 5	77.73	77.34	77.53	+.09
Feb. 7	78.19	77.76	78.06	+.43
Feb. 8	78.10	77.73	77.84	−.22
Feb. 9	78.19	77.73	78.06	+.22
Feb. 10	78.39	77.94	78.21	+.15
Feb. 11	78.73	78.08	78.49	+.28
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 14	78.41	77.87	77.95	−.54
Feb. 15	77.97	77.66	77.79	−.16
Feb. 16	77.71	77.05	77.19	−.60
Feb. 17	77.32	76.93	77.17	−.02
Feb. 18	77.52	77.00	77.50	+.33
Feb. 19	77.51	77.36	77.39	−.11
Feb. 21	77.37	77.16	77.21	−.18
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	77.31	77.00	77.21	..
Feb. 24	77.67	76.44	76.62	−.59
Feb. 25	77.01	76.58	77.00	+.38
Feb. 26	77.24	76.66	76.81	−.19
Feb. 28	76.81	76.00	76.34	−.47
Feb. 29	76.99	76.34	76.45	+.11

INDUSTRIALS, (25 STOCKS.)

Feb. 1	96.20	94.16	95.69	+1.81
Feb. 2	97.50	95.32	97.28	+1.59
Feb. 3	98.54	97.43	97.96	+.68
Feb. 4	98.65	96.83	97.21	−.75
Feb. 5	97.05	96.48	97.16	−.05
Feb. 7	99.08	97.65	98.50	+1.34
Feb. 8	99.05	97.84	98.39	+.11
Feb. 9	99.30	98.27	99.18	+.79
Feb. 10	99.73	98.58	99.12	−.06
Feb. 11	99.30	98.45	98.82	−.30
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 14	99.00	97.70	97.89	−.93
Feb. 15	98.40	97.37	97.97	+.08
Feb. 16	98.10	97.10	97.34	−.63
Feb. 17	97.56	96.52	96.88	−.46
Feb. 18	97.28	96.43	97.05	+.17
Feb. 19	98.16	97.19	97.79	+.74
Feb. 21	98.05	97.24	97.45	−.34
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	97.15	96.89	97.25	−.20
Feb. 24	97.13	95.68	96.07	−1.18
Feb. 25	96.87	95.88	96.35	+.28
Feb. 26	96.80	95.52	95.56	−.99
Feb. 28	94.09	92.52	93.25	−2.31
Feb. 29	94.76	92.95	93.59	+.34

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Feb. 1	86.92	85.40	86.62	−1.43
Feb. 2	87.84	86.32	87.34	+1.02
Feb. 3	88.55	87.57	88.11	+.47
Feb. 4	88.50	87.60	87.37	−.74
Feb. 5	87.84	86.91	87.39	+.02
Feb. 7	88.63	87.71	88.28	+.89
Feb. 8	88.57	87.78	88.01	−.27
Feb. 9	88.84	88.00	88.62	+.61
Feb. 10	89.06	88.26	88.66	+.04
Feb. 11	89.01	88.26	88.65	−.01
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 14	88.70	87.78	87.92	−.73
Feb. 15	88.16	87.51	87.88	−.04
Feb. 16	88.01	87.07	87.26	−.62
Feb. 17	87.46	86.72	87.02	−.24
Feb. 18	87.45	86.76	87.27	+.25
Feb. 19	87.83	87.27	87.59	+.32
Feb. 21	87.57	87.09	87.33	−.26
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 23	87.56	86.89	87.23	−.10
Feb. 24	87.05	86.08	86.34	−.89
Feb. 25	86.94	86.23	86.77	+.43
Feb. 26	87.02	86.10	86.15	−.59
Feb. 28	85.70	84.10	84.75	−1.40
Feb. 29	85.87	84.64	85.02	+.23

FEBRUARY RANGE THIS YEAR.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Railroads	78.73	11	76.00	28	76.45
Industrials	99.73	10	92.32	28	93.59
Combined Ave.	89.06	10	84.16	28	85.02

FEBRUARY RANGE LAST YEAR.

Railroads	70.18	1	66.13	24	66.84
Industrials	56.41	11	51.85	24	53.20
Combined ave.	62.78	11	58.90	24	60.02

FEBRUARY RANGE IN 1914.

Railroads	84.68	4	79.70	26	80.73
Industrials	61.60	4	58.96	26	60.28
Combined ave.	73.14	4	69.33	26	70.49

FEBRUARY RANGE IN 1913 AND 1912.

RAILROADS.

1913	89.96	2	84.06	25	85.85
1912	90.31	28	88.74	1	90.12

INDUSTRIALS.

1913	64.64	3	58.97	25	60.94
1912	63.06	20	61.74	1	62.48

COMBINED AVERAGE.

1913	77.30	3	71.51	25	70.49
1912	76.61	20	72.54	1	75.84

THIS YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Railroads	82.68	Jan. 4	76.00	Feb. 28	76.45
Industrials	101.31	Jan. 3	92.32	Feb. 28	93.59
Comb. av.	91.83	Jan. 3	84.16	Feb. 28	85.02

LAST YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

Railroads	72.35	Jan. 22	66.13	Feb. 24	66.84
Industrials	57.14	Jan. 21	51.85	Feb. 24	53.20
Comb. av.	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	60.02

YEAR'S RANGE IN 1915.

Railroads	82.84	Dec. 4	64.40	Feb. 1	82.23
Industrials	109.87	Oct. 22	81.85	Feb. 24	100.78
Comb. av.	94.43	Oct. 22	73.99	Feb. 24	91.50

YEAR'S RANGE IN 1914.

Railroads	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.04
Industrials	61.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.56
Comb. av.	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20

YEAR'S RANGE IN 1913.

Railroads	91.41	Jan. 9	85.92	June 10	79.79
Industrials	67.06	Jan. 9	60.27	June 10	56.34
Comb. av.	79.10	Jan. 9	73.09	June 10	68.06

YEAR'S RANGE IN 1912.

Railroads	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
Industrials	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Jan. 3	66.18
Comb. av.	85.89	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20

YEAR'S RANGE IN 1911.

Railroads	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.37
Industrials	68.21	June 5	64.75	Sep. 25	65.81
Comb. av.	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

FEBRUARY TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of February aggregated 12,204,911 shares, a decrease of 8,735,350 shares as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 7,623,320 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest total for any full day was 893,567 shares on the 4th, and the smallest 280,941 shares on the 21st. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 358,935 shares on the 5th, and the minimum 261,548 shares on the 19th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for February and since Jan. 1 this year, as compared with corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

February.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 29.	
1916	12,204,911	1916	28,145,172
1915	4,580,561	1915	9,418,309
1914	6,252,873	1914	16,338,629
1913	6,841,440	1913	15,375,640
1912	7,091,192	1912	18,000,057
1911	10,171,008	1911	20,554,779
1910	15,994,902	1910	40,111,146
1909	12,343,756	1909	29,616,347
1908	9,917,723	1908	20,533,381
1907	16,483,152	1907	39,497,949
1906	21,687,579	1906	60,235,447
1905	25,364,448	1905	46,129,884
1904	8,571,484	1904	20,807,225
1903	12,749,401	1903	29,983,790
1902	12,950,090	1902	27,714,090
1901	21,881,389	1901	52,088,992
1900	10,207,910	1900	20,071,370
1899	16,984,886	1899	40,128,496
1898	8,978,597	1898	18,105,291
1897	7,817,593	1897	9,113,948
1896	5,184,421	1896	9,564,443
1895	3,025,829	1895	6,202,706
1894	3,171,490	1894	7,756,580
1893	10,817,742	1893	21,376,083
1892	11,432,001	1892	21,266,227
1891	4,224,411	1891	8,724,180
1890	5,200,995	1890	11,573,040
1889	5,893,574	1889	10,756,757

The sales of railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $65,525,500, in Government bonds to $16,848,000, in State bonds to $98,000, and in city bonds to $863,500, a total in all classes of bonds of $83,351,000, a decrease of $32,196,500 as compared with the previous month, but an increase of $39,662,500 as compared with the same month last year. The largest total for any full day was $5,486,500 on the 4th, and the smallest, $2,768,500, on the 21st. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $2,704,500 on the 5th, and the minimum $1,665,000 on the 26th.

The following table gives the bond dealings for February and from Jan. 1 of this year, as compared with previous years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

February.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 29.	
1916	$83,351,000	1916	$186,898,500
1915	43,688,500	1915	100,234,500
1914	69,418,000	1914	158,780,000
1913	47,751,000	1913	102,285,500
1912	51,823,000	1912	164,075,000
1911	72,283,000	1911	162,958,000
1910	63,793,000	1910	151,082,500
1909	110,772,000	1909	248,635,500
1908	56,327,200	1908	140,532,200
1907	31,881,500	1907	85,207,350
1906	59,854,500	1906	165,161,400
1905	112,922,050	1905	251,511,050
1904	85,994,200	1904	115,920,200
1903	65,627,700	1903	132,455,200
1902	84,192,500	1902	178,223,000
1901	106,651,300	1901	198,502,750
1900	44,718,100	1900	92,501,000
1899	91,513,720	1899	236,298,460
1898	96,296,210	1898	190,204,310
1897	41,105,520	1897	81,426,890
1896	47,080,050	1896	86,495,230
1895	15,474,300	1895	47,033,200
1894	24,168,600	1894	53,297,300
1893	48,506,200	1893	97,547,700
1892	77,030,150	1892	146,816,410
1891	27,902,700	1891	70,732,500
1890	32,847,100	1890	77,880,300
1889	47,290,000	1889	9,080,524

Stock of Pathe Exchange Sold.

The Stock Exchange firm of Merrill, Lynch & Co. has bought a substantial amount of the $2,000,000 stock of the Pathe Exchange, Incorporated, an organization handling the American moving picture products of Pathé Frères. The shares heretofore have been held entirely by the French organization, the Compagnie Générale des Establishments Pathé Frères. Charles Pathé, head of the French company, arranged the sale, coming to this country for the purpose. It is expected that efforts will be made to extend the operations of the Pathé Exchange. C. E. Merrill and Edmund C. Lynch have been elected Directors of the exchange.

COTTON IS STEADY, BUT TRADING DULL

Conservatives Believe Only New Bearish Factors Can Start Decline Again.

DAY'S GAIN 8 TO 12 POINTS

The Improved Technical Position Is Regarded as the Reason Market Resists Pressure.

Cotton yesterday closed at a net gain of 8 to 12 points in a market characterized by dull trading and a steady undertone. The improvement in prices came largely from local incentives, as Liverpool showed no particular tendency in the early trading, although there was a rally as strength was manifested in New York. The maximum gain for the day was a matter of fifteen points and the slight recession in the late trading was due entirely to precautionary profit taking. There was no particular news to account for the steadiness.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, Norfolk 12 points advance, Houston 10 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance, 11.35c for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.26	11.13	11.24@11.26	11.16@11.18
May	11.47	11.31	11.43@11.44	11.33@11.33
July	11.67	11.57	11.64@11.65	11.52@11.53
Oct.	11.86	11.77	11.83@11.84	11.71@11.72
Dec.	12.06	11.91	11.97@11.98	11.81@11.82
Jan.	12.04	11.99	12.04@12.05	11.92@11.94

Total port receipts, 27,524 bales; last week, 38,430 bales; last year, 63,034 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,424	7,375	11,604
Galveston	14,279	20,170	34,392
Mobile	4263	179	466
Charleston	57	602	1,066
Savannah	1,894	3,188	8,740
Wilmington	163	82	2,048
Norfolk	2,101	969	2,147

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	176	2,450	2,500
Memphis	480	.....	2,424
St. Louis	25	.....	8,017
Houston	3,432	6,833	21,393

Exports, 19,473 bales.

Total thus far this season, 8,523,426. Total last season, $5,411,495.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last.
1,518 Galveston	11.53	298,203	531,639
4,405 New Orleans	11.13	387,333	434,179
125 Mobile	10.88	19,513	59,300
850 Savannah	11¼	179,862	234,831
600 Charleston	11¼	81,730	117,076
..... Wilmington	11¼	44,142	57,360
372 Norfolk	11.25	123,887	81,775
719 Augusta	11.25	164,048	142,519
1,700 Memphis	11.38	218,911	234,182
..... St. Louis	11¼	18,452	37,901
1,084 Houston	11.35	156,672	184,329

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points decline, at 7.71. Sales, 8,000. Receipts, 16,000, all American. Market closed very steady.

Calumet & Hecla Dividend.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—A quarterly dividend of $15 a share was declared today by the Directors of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. If the quarterly rate is maintained for the remainder of the year it was stated that the return to the stockholders in 1916 would be the largest since 1907 and the third largest in the history of the company.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market developed a strong reactionary tendency yesterday, and, after opening very feverish and irregular, with inside prices down to new low records for the movement, there was an advance of 4¾ to 5¼c, with closing quotations only slightly below the top at net gains of 3¼c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.31½; No. 2 hard Winter at $1.23¼; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.33⅝; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.41⅜, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May				1.20¾	1.17	1.50¼
July				1.13¾	1.10	1.23½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.12⅝	108	1.12¼	1.08	1.08	1.42¼
July	1.10¼	105	1.08⅝	1.06¼	1.06	1.16½

CORN.

The corn market was firmer, largely in sympathy with wheat, closing with net gains of 1⅜ to 2⅜c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83½ to 84c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75⅝	71⅝	75¼	73⅝	72⅝	
July	75⅛	74	75¼	73⅝	72⅝	74⅜

OATS.

The oats market advanced, in sympathy with wheat and corn, and on rumors of export business, closing at 1⅛c to 1⅜c net higher. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 49c; No. 3 white, 48c to 48½c; No. 4 white, 46½c to 47¼c; fancy clipped white, 49c to 50c; ordinary clipped white, 47c to 48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Oats—					
May	43¾	41¼	43⅝	42⅝	55⅜
July	41¾	39⅞	41⅝	40¼	51⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was active and higher, influenced by the rally in grain and owing to a general absence of selling pressure as well as buying by packers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000; estimated for Wednesday, 42,000; Kansas City received 15,000 and Omaha 16,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.57	10.37	10.57	10.35	10.30
July	10.75	10.60	10.75	10.52	10.80
Ribs—					
May	11.53	11.37	11.55	11.37	9.96
July	11.70	11.50	11.70	11.50	10.20
Pork—					
May	20.70	20.40	20.70	20.40	17.32
July	20.72	20.57	20.72	20.45	17.75

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was active, and early in the day prices ruled very strong, advancing to new high records on covering and evidences of buying by leading refiners, as well as other manufacturers. There was a feeling of nervousness over the shipping situation, and toward the close of the day the market lost part of the early gain under profit-taking, and final prices were 4 to 9 points down from the top, but 6 to 16 points net higher. Total sales were 24,600 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.85@10.30	9.80
March	9.90	9.85	9.86@ 9.88	9.80
April	9.87	9.85	9.80@ 9.85	9.70
May	9.87	9.70	9.78@ 9.79	9.62
June	..	..	9.76@ 9.80	9.54
July	9.80	9.72	9.73@ 9.74	9.61
August	9.80	9.72	9.72@ 9.73	9.61
September	9.75	9.66	9.68@ 9.70	9.59
October	9.00	8.96	8.95@ 8.97	8.90

COFFEE.

The coffee market was moderately active, total sales amounting to 46,250 bags, and after opening unchanged to 2 points higher the market developed an upward tendency, and at the close of the day showed net gains of 6 to 10 points, in the local spot market Rio coffees were firmly held owing to comparatively light stocks, with 7s quoted at 9¼c, while Santos grades were slightly easier, with 4s at 10c. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	7.70	7.70	7.75@7.80	7.65
April	..	..	7.81@7.83	7.72
May	7.90	7.80	7.88@7.89	7.80
June	..	..	7.92@7.94	7.85
July	7.99	7.93	7.97@7.98	7.90
August	..	..	8.01@8.03	7.95
September	8.03	7.88	8.06@8.06	7.99
October	..	..	8.09@8.11	8.03
November	..	..	8.13@8.15	8.06
December	8.16	8.06	8.16@8.18	8.10

SUGAR.

Futures opened steady, unchanged to 4 points higher with first sales 350 tons. The market, later improved on reported strength in refined sugar, where there was a good local demand, and refiners are three to four weeks behind in delivery. While business on the exchange was not large, the undertone improved late in the day, and on a little short covering, and trade buying the market closed firm, 2 to 6 points net higher, with sales for the day 2,800 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.16	4.12	4.14@4.16	4.12
April	4.22	4.19	4.19@4.21	4.17
May	4.27	4.22	4.26@4.27	4.23
June	..	..	4.31@4.33	4.28
July	4.36	4.34	4.36@4.37	4.33
August	..	..	4.41@4.42	4.37
September	4.46	4.44	4.46@4.47	4.42
October	4.45	4.45	4.47@4.49	4.42
November	..	..	4.44@4.46	4.38
December	..	..	4.38@4.39	4.34

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 48,170 packages; last week, 28,507 packages. Imports for week, 97 packages. The market has been on the upward turn most of the week and trade has been fairly active. There was a temporary reaction on Monday because of the little nervous feeling that developed, but this was partially recovered on Tuesday, and the tone is again quite firm. The advance for the week has been equal to about 1¼c. on the top grades and from 2c to 3c on the lower qualities. There has been a specially strong demand for the cheaper sorts, and these have cleaned up very closely. Held creamery has had a much larger place in the trade, and stocks have been greatly reduced. Renovated, ladies, and packing stock have all favored the seller, with a higher range of values. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 36c; higher scoring, 37c; firsts, 33@35½c; seconds, 30@32½c; thirds, 28@29¼c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31@31½c; higher scoring, 32c; firsts, 29¼@30½c; seconds, 28@28c; thirds, 26@27½c; State dairy, finest, 33@35½c; good to prime, 31@34c; common to fair, 24@30c; renovated, extras, 28@29½c; firsts, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 22c; lower grades, 20½@21½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 22c; current make, fine, 22c; No. 2, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 70,078 cases. There was quite a sharp break in the fresh egg market the middle of last week, but since then prices have been worked upward, and the market is now short of immediate trade needs, and the situation very firm. Prospects for the near future are uncertain, due to the lack of knowledge as to the quantity of stock close at hand. A very leaded change in sentiment may occur almost any hour, according to the volume of receipts. Storage stocks are almost exhausted. Nearby eggs higher, owing to recent light arrivals. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 27@27½c; extra firsts, 26½c; firsts, 25c; seconds, 25@25½c; dirties, No. 1, 22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18@19c; refrigerator, best, 20@21c; fair to good, 18@19½c; lower qualities, 13@17½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 32@33c; ordinary to good, 29@31c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28@31c; small whites, 28@30c; hennery browns, 28@29c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@27c; duck eggs, State and near-by, Indian Runner, 37@38c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 30@37c; Western and prime Southern, 32@34c; common to fair, Southern, 28@

MAIL ROBBERY CLUE IN HORSE AND WAGON

Postal Inspectors on Trail of Thieves as Brokers List Heavy Losses.

VEHICLE FOLLOWED TRUCK

While Washington Discounts Value of Loot, Three Arrests Are Made Here.

While Post Office Inspectors sought clues to the robbers who, it is supposed, stole four pouches of registered mail, with an estimated value varying between $200,000 and $1,000,000, from a locked United States mail truck on the Jersey Central ferryboat Wilkes-Barre on Saturday morning and railroad detectives searched for a small wagon drawn by a lame horse that followed the truck off the ferry in the darkness, Chief Postal Inspector Koons in Washington insisted the sum represented in the lost packages was trivial, and losses of bonds and securities amounting to more than $70,000 were reported by brokers and underwriters here.

John Stevenson, chief clerk in the New York division of the Post Office Inspection Service, who gave out information in the absence of William E. Cochran, Inspector in charge, said that no estimate of the value of the loss could be made until Washington and Baltimore had checked up their registry lists.

He refused to discuss a suggestion that one pouch of foreign mail contained diplomatic correspondence sought by agents of foreign Governments, or the report that in one of the Washington bags was a check for $200,000 for a bank here. Discussing the oversight of the thieves in not taking a pouch of currency officials said, however, that "we guess they got what they were after, anyway."

Brokers Here Tell of Loss.

In the missing sacks were bonds and securities representing a market value of more than $70,000, according to notices given out by Potter, Choate & Prentice of 5 Nassau Street, and Chubb & Son of 5 William Street yesterday. They were:

$10,000 Braden Copper 6s, 1931, Nos. A-961 to A-970, inclusive.

50 shares B. & O. common, certificate No. A-100675, in the name of Gratz B. Stickler.

100 shares Norfolk & Western, certificate No. 51255, in the name of Francis E. Lempe.

1 shares United States Steel Common, certificate No. 32799, in the name of Rebecca Stoneward.

2 shares Steel common, certificate No. T-35180, in the name of John Strietzel.

50 shares Baltimore Tube Company preferred, certificate No. 467, in the name of Archer Harvey & Co.

$8,000 Delaware & Hudson subscription receipts for 5 per cent. two-year convertible bonds, numbered: V-135 for $5,000; M-687, for $1,000; M-472 and M-745, for $1,000 each.

36 $1,000 bonds of the City of New York, maturing in 1957, Nos. VS3032, VS3052, and VS3012 to VS3026.

The loss of these securities was recorded on the stock tickers yesterday, and notice not to transfer them was sent to offices of the companies.

It is believed the robbers overlooked one sack of currency because it was in a plain white sack. The four pouches stolen were what mail handlers call "stripes," because they have broad red or blue stripes running from top to bottom.

According to E. M. Norris, Superintendent of the Second Division of the Railway Mail Service, his branch was in charge of the mail and responsible for its safe delivery, because the clerk from Baltimore was bringing it to New York following the postal regulation that an employe or guard must accompany registered mail. If this guard had not been with the truck the Postal Transfer would have been held responsible for safe delivery.

How Locks Are Shifted.

When mail is in charge of a postal clerk the lock of the Postal Transfer Service is taken off the latch and the Post Office Department lock is put on. The clerk taking the mail from office to office retains a key to this lock so that he may open the cage in an emergency.

H. C. McCall, Jr., registry clerk in charge of the mail, says he remembers distinctly seeing the six pouches of registered mail placed on top of the load. He said the bags had been put into the railway mail car first, and therefore were the last to be thrown into the truck.

The clerk has not been withdrawn from the service or penalized. According to officials in the railway mail service, registry clerks are under bonds ranging from $2,000 to $2,500.

William J. Opdyke, Inspector working in New Jersey, last night said he had found another clue in the case.

Three men, one a letter carrier and the other two salesmen, were arrested last night by Post Office Inspectors Martin and Dempsey and detained in police stations to be arraigned before the Federal authorities this morning. The first prisoner was Isador Areson, 26 years old, of 1,504 Longfellow Avenue, the Bronx, a letter carrier attached to the Pennsylvania Terminal Post Office. He was arrested by Inspector Martin and detained at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. Other than that mail was found on his person, Inspector Martin refused to discuss the case.

The other two described themselves as Richard vom Arend, aged 24, a salesman of 474 West Twenty-second Street, and Rudolph van Knadht, 33, a salesman of the same address. Both gave their birthplace as Germany.

These two were arrested on Federal warrants by Inspector Dempsey and detained in the West Twentieth Street Police Station. The Inspector refused to say whether the arrests were in connection with the mail robbery.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 29.—Between $125,000 and $175,000 is the loss suffered by Baltimore banking and brokerage houses in the robbery of mail pouches en route to New York Saturday morning. While these were stocks and bonds, practically all of which are negotiable, a stop has been placed on them.

The biggest loss was suffered by the Equitable Trust Company of Baltimore. In one registered parcel were railroad bonds worth $38,000 consigned to a New York brokerage house. These are reported among the missing. Another Baltimore firm that is a big loser is Samuel Kirk & Sons, jewelers, at 106 and 108 East Baltimore Street. In the rifled pouch was a packet of jewelry worth $3,500. Hennegen Bates Company, jewelers, at 7 East Baltimore Street, lost a registered packet that was being shipped to New York. The James R. Armiger Company, jewelers, at 310 North Charles Street, had a packet of jewelry worth several hundred dollars in the pouch. This also is missing.

Other than the Equitable Trust Company, practically every bank and brokerage house in the city has suffered a loss of securities and negotiable papers. The series and numbers of these, together with the names of those to whom issued, have been compiled for the Post Office authorities.

NEW CHAPEL CONSECRATED.

Friends of Bowdoin Family at Service in Cathedral.

Many well-known men, contemporaries of the late George S. Bowdoin, church leader and banker, with J. Pierpont Morgan, yesterday attended with their families the consecration of St. Boniface Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. They included Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to England; Francis Lynde Stetson, Henry Lewis Morris, James McLean, George McCulloch Miller, Robert G. Hone, and others. There were present also Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts and the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery of Grace Parish.

CARPETS NOT RUGS.

They Should Therefore Only Bear the Appropriate Duty.

A ruling of interest to importers of carpets was made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers when it was held that Axminster-chenille carpeting, 12 by 75 feet, imported in rolls, which are cut after importation to meet the particular size demanded by the purchaser, were properly dutiable at 35 per cent. under the provision for "Axminster-chenille carpeting."

Appraiser Sague in a report to the board justifying the levying of 50 per cent. duty for "carpets woven whole for rooms," stated that some of the merchandise was Axminster rugs woven in a single piece, the ends of which were turned back and permanently sewed and bound, making whole carpets. Judge Brown, who wrote the decision for the board, said it was shown conclusively by the testimony of witnesses for Thomas Meadows & Co., the importers, that the fabrics were not woven whole for particular rooms; that the carpets were bound down at each end to prevent unraveling, and that the goods were manufactured by an entirely different process from the so-called true Axminster.

"This article is not a rug," said the decision. "It is manufactured as a piece of carpeting, in one piece, on a loom, and the binding down of the two ends to prevent unraveling would not make it into a rug. In the case of Johnson & Faulkner, it was held that the expression 'woven whole for room' was intended to cover a carpet manufactured on special order to cover a particular room. This is not the case of the carpets here at issue."

EXHIBIT OF FRENCH CHEFS.

Housewives Find Much to Interest at the Palace.

Hundreds of persons who went to the opening of the National Food-Cookery and Kindred Trades Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon were struck by a very ingenious model of one of Uncle Sam's latest superdreadnoughts built entirely of kitchen utensils. It is the exhibit of Bramhall Deane Company. Chief Edouard Panchard of the Hotel McAlpin, Director of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique, under the auspices of which the cookery show is being held, said a frying pan could be turned into a battleship as easily as a sword into a plowshare.

The exposition is in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique. It will continue until Saturday, and there will be held a competitive exhibition of culinary art from Thursday to Saturday.

The Société Culinaire Philanthropique, after receiving numerous requests from the women of the country, has taken special pains this year to make its exposition of the culinary art and the science of dietetics attractive and instructive to the average housewife," said Chef Panchard. "The chefs of most of the large hotels and clubs of New York and other large cities of the country will be in attendance at the exposition to furnish information to visitors about any of the hundreds of prepared dishes which will be exhibited. Each afternoon one of New York's most celebrated chefs will be selected to deliver a lecture on the economical preparation of food for home consumption."

AN EXHIBIT OF SAMPLES.

Kind of Hardware Sold in Foreign Markets on Show Here.

E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced yesterday that the new sample exhibit room will be opened today in the Custom House. It is expected to prove an important factor in the work of the local office.

The first collection of samples to be shown consists of hardware and kindred lines representing the types that English, French, German, and other foreign manufacturers have been selling in various markets throughout the world. The room will be under the charge of Commercial Agent P. J. Stevenson, who has been supervising the work of classifying the samples and securing the necessary information.

Approximately $5,000 has been spent in securing these samples, which include the following groups of hardware lines: Agricultural tools, cutlery, sporting goods, general tools, builders' hardware, harness hardware, marine hardware, and household utensils. They come from England, Russia, Holland, the Scandinavian countries, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, and Uruguay. In addition, other sets of samples came from France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Japan, China, Chile, and China. Commercial attachés are also gathering samples in Japan and Australia which will be added to the collection as soon as possible.

WAR'S EFFECT ON FASHIONS.

Flechettes Used for Ornaments, and All Paris Styles Sobered.

With many trunks full of Paris creations and information as to styles, Mme. Georgette arrived yesterday on the Rochambeau from Paris.

"Things in Paris are greatly changed," said Mme. Georgette last night. "Even since my visit in November there is a marked change in the shops. The place of Paul Poiret is closed and he is at the front. Many of the other large houses have closed, but those that are open are creating more beautiful things than ever.

"The very best in the designer is being brought out in these days of stress and sadness, and the French simplicity and dash are adhered to. Heretofore the thought foremost in the mind of the designer has been to produce something startling, but the effects of the war are now reflected in their creations.

"The colors are subdued, for dyes are scarce; but the French are making the most of combining dull blues with grays, blacks and whites. Alpaca is again popular, and treco is quite the newest thing.

"Paquin is showing some jaunty suits trimmed with natural color straw braid. Callot, who always introduces something, this year has a tonneau costume, which has the hoops running up and down the seams of the gored skirt, giving the appearance of a tonneau.

"All the shops show skirts fuller than ever, but the length is little changed. The waists are to be very small, and without exception the bodices are tight and severe, with long lines.

"Another reflection of the war is shown in the ornaments. The flechettes (arrows thrown from aeroplanes) are inches long, and are used as ornaments. Done in gold miniature and studded with diamonds, they are used for bar pins. And they are even used at hat trimmings, taking the place of the large pins so popular the last two seasons."

MORE CHICAGOANS PAY TAX.

4,000 Additional Names Expected on Roll for Income Levy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—The Federal income tax will be paid by 4,000 more Chicagoans this year than last, according to a prediction made today by Julius F. Smietanka, the collector. His estimate was based on payments made up to today, the last day but one for payment without penalty.

Forty-six thousand citizens of Chicago paid the tax last year. They contributed $2,407,591, and corporations $2,617,382.

Wool Prices Lower in London.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The second series of the wool auction sales opened today with offerings of 7,200 bales. The attendance was large. The moderate selection was in fair demand, but both merinos and crossbreds declined from 5 to 7½ per cent. Labor difficulty and the question of financing were largely responsible for the lower prices. Russia took a few lots of scoured merinos and the home trade the rest. No sales were made to America.

PERSECUTED HE SAYS BY MARSHALL'S MEN

Lawyer Asserts He Was Indicted Seven Times, but Never Brought to Trial.

STANCHFIELD LAUDS OFFICE

Simon Kugel Says Officials Subborned Perjury, Destroyed Evidence, and Coerced Witnesses.

The Congressional sub-committee which is investigating the charges made against United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall by Congressman Buchanan turned yesterday to listen to the complaints of two or three lawyers concerning the methods adopted by Assistant District Attorneys Roger B. Wood and Samuel Hershenstein in their prosecution of alleged bankruptcy frauds. Simon Kugel, who was counsel for Regal & Brass, a leather firm which went bankrupt in 1912, the first witness, complained that, although his clients, Regal & Brass, had escaped without material punishment for the concealment of assets, he had had to stand two trials. This, he asserted, was persecution, not prosecution, and he laid the blame of it on Mr. Hershenstein, whom he characterized as an incompetent. In both his trials there had been a disagreement, with the jury 10 to 2, he said, for acquittal.

Congressman Nelson asked Mr. Kugel to formulate his charges against the District Attorney's office, and he said: "They suborned perjury, suppressed and destroyed evidence, and coerced witnesses."

As an example of the alleged subornation of perjury, Mr. Kugel asserted that Rogal had changed his evidence on a material point at the second trial. George I. Cohen, a Boston lawyer, said he had been summoned to this city by Mr. Hershenstein, although he had been married only the day before, and was examined in the assistant's office. He had with him certain notes concerning the details of the bankrupt's estate and a copy of a letter. These, he said, and his wife corroborated in miater, had been torn up by Mr. Hershenstein and thrown into the waste paper basket.

The committee paid a good deal of attention to Herman H. Oppenheimer, another lawyer, who had been a witness for Kugel. He said he had had a first-class bankruptcy practice until the District Attorney's office ran foul of him. Its attitude arose out of the Kugel case, and he had, he said, been indicted seven times, but never tried.

"I believe," said Mr. Oppenheimer, "that I was indicted because of Mr. Marshall's efforts to squelch the bankruptcy ring and the story my clients told Mr. Marshall."

Benjamin Slade, a member of the firm of Slade & Slade, which is mixed up with the Rae Tanzer case, complained that a lawyer named Weinberger, who was Mr. Hershenstein's room mate had become counsel for Rogal and Brass and had advised them to plead guilty to concealment of assets and perjury and to agree to be Government witnesses. It was on their testimony that Kugel had been indicted.

Mr. Slade in answer to questions admitted that he had no strictures to pass on the part Mr. Weinberger played in the case, but he had a number of criticisms concerning Mr. Marshall's conduct. Mr. Slade also asserted that his witnesses were shadowed by the District Attorney's office, and then took up the case of Safford, the hotel clerk who was convicted of perjury in connection with the Tanzer case.

"It was the only case," he said, "in which Mr. Marshall himself summed up since he has been in office. Safford was held in $15,000 bail and was locked up, not in the Tombs, but in the Greenwich Street Police Station, where he could not consult counsel.

John B. Stanchfield followed Mr. Slade on the stand, and denied absolutely that he knew anything improper in Mr. Marshall's relations with the American Tobacco Company or the Metropolitan Tobacco Company.

Then he explained how it happened that David Rosenthal, for whom he was counsel in his criminal action, had not been sent to jail for undervaluation frauds. He said his client had paid the Government three or four times as much as it could ever have recovered from him civilly, and he denied most emphatically that when Rosenthal, who had been a fugitive from justice for ten or twelve years, decided to return to this country there had been any bargain that he should merely be fined.

"You are not familiar with any improper practice in the District Attorney's office, then?" asked Mr. Carlin.

"On the contrary," replied Mr. Stanchfield emphatically, "I think Mr. Marshall a very high-class public official."

"COUNT" IN GAMBLING RAID.

Police Force Way Into Room and Nobleman Resents His Arrest.

Inspector Morris and four of his men saw in Seventh Avenue last evening a man they recognized as a gambler known as an expert roulette wheel operator. They followed him to 65 Seventh Avenue, a rooming house, and, after he had entered, they followed and smashed in the door of a room behind which they thought they heard sounds of gambling. Five men were surprised about a roulette wheel.

They ushered them into a rear room, and, leaving one of their number to guard the prisoners, took up places about the wheel and started a game of their own. Presently there came a knock on the door, and Inspector Morris opened it to admit a man, who inquired:

"Has the Count got here yet?"

"Not yet," answered Morris.

"Why, he ought to be here," exclaimed the man. "He left me some time ago to come here. Why, there he is now."

He had just caught sight of one of the prisoners in the rear room, and as he spoke the prisoner came forward, protesting angrily against the police. He said he was a Russian nobleman here to buy war munitions. In his country gambling was a gentleman's pastime, and the police would touch their hats to him, he insisted.

Inspector Morris said they wouldn't in this country, and took all five to Night Court, where they were discharged because the police could not prove they had gambled.

All gave names and addresses believed to be fictitious.

ZONES TO AID FIFTH AV.

Will Tend to Hinder Spread of Factories Above 34th St.

Commissioner Edward M. Bassett, Chairman of the Commission on Building Heights and Restrictions and Walter Stabler, Controller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, told the Fifth Avenue Association at a luncheon at Delmonico's yesterday what is being done toward preventing an invasion of factory buildings into the retail zone north of Thirty-fourth Street.

Commissioner Bassett aroused enthusiasm by saying that the tentative report of the Zoning Commission ought to be ready in about a week or ten days. Public hearings will be called for and at the end of about six weeks, the final report will probably be ready to submit to the Board of Estimate for adoption and presentation to the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Stabler, Chairman of the sub-Committee on the districting of Manhattan, told in more detail the recommendation of the commission for the Fifth Avenue retail region.

"The preservation of Fifth Avenue north of Thirty-fourth Street is a necessity for the trade interests of the city," said Mr. Stabler. "A favorable view of what the commission is trying to do for all neighborhoods is a civic duty and I hope when the public hearings are held, that a large hall will be required to accommodate all who are interested in the future welfare of the city and who wish to express their views on this important matter."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOAKINGS.—Will buy jobs of Fall cloakings for spot cash; also seal plushes. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Contractors buying samples. 35 East 31st St.

COATS, SUITS.—Looking snappy styles, better goods. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Call with samples, 3d floor, 1,333 Broadway. Entrance on 36th St.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton piece goods. L 19 Times.

DRESSES, WAISTS, and MIDDIES.—Jobber placing large orders. Call with samples, especially silks, 467 Broadway, Room 207.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spot cash for small or large quantities. Telephone 4390 Gramercy.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at cotton, linen dresses; orders given; 8th floor, 32 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—We are open for silk net and cotton dresses. Tenth floor, 6 West 32d.

JOBBERS LOOKING at wash and wool skirts mornings from 8:30 to 10:30, 504 6th Av., 11th floor. Mr. Mittman.

PLUSHERS WANTED.—Will pay spot cash. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th St.

SILK DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on better grade of silk dresses. L 24 Times.

SILK DRESSES. — Contractors wanted; plenty of work; immediately. L 20 Times.

SUITS.—Big jobbers are looking at Palm Beach suits and placing stock orders. 129 West 29th, 3d floor.

SUMMER SILKS.—Plain, fancy; for dresses, wanted. Theo. Wolfert, 37 West 28th.

TASTEO SHADES.—Crepe de Chine bought for cash. Simon Custom and Dress Co., 130 West 29th St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard, Franklin 4843.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Velour Checks, White Chinchillas, and Golfines, immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Harry Greenberg Co., 35 West 31st St.

CLOTH.—A quantity of black and white shepherd checks. Farragut 256.

CORDUROY.—75 pieces Hind-Harrison, 54-inch-wide wale; all shades; immediate delivery; special price. Madison Square 8497.

CORDUROY COATS.—Jobs and all Spring fabrics now on hand. Uhlin Bros., 54 West 3d St.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for delivery silk street and afternoon dresses; popular prices. Tip-Top, 154 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Children's, misses' white dresses; styles and values; immediate delivery; also jobs. B. & J. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

POPLIN, American, 50 pieces, in all colors, for sale. A. Berger, 27 West 24th. Farragut 9123.

SILK AND WOOL POPLIN for sale. Ninth floor, 132 West 21st St.

SUITS.—Best yet; all wool poplin, peau de cygne, lined, snappy styles, all colors, sizes; immediate delivery; $6.50. Meyer, Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th.

SUITS.—Big-selling numbers, from $8.50 to $12.50, in stock, for immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

SUITS.—Snappy Spring Suits for immediate delivery. 4 West 16th, 8th floor.

SUITS AND COATS, Spring, from $6 to $20. Libowitz Bros. & Lipsky, 131 West 28th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SHIRT MARKER; ten years' experience; executive ability; reliable; best references. B 250 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅝¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday....3⅝¾ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Hard Coal Situation Mixed.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite situation is a mixed one, owing to the inability of mining companies to distribute their output according to trade requirements. Towns in interior New England and in New York State east of the Hudson River that want more coal are unable to get it on account of embargoes, while the tidewater market is being crowded with domestic sizes because of the diversion of tonnage resulting from so many all-rail points being shut off from the mines. Locally the market is easy, but not weak. The outlook for March is the best in a number of years. The bituminous market has held firm during the last week, and, if anything, it has strengthened.

May Put Tax on Burlaps.

About the most interesting occurrence in the local burlap market yesterday was the receipt of a report that the British Government was to put an export tax on shipments of these goods from Calcutta. Nothing new was heard about arrangements for imports of burlaps from the British Isles, which recently were prohibited. There was a fair inquiry for goods here, principally for lightweights, but business was limited by the paucity of offerings. Fewer lightweight goods appear available now than heavy ones. These prices, largely nominal, were quoted yesterday: 40-inch goods: 7¼-ounce, 7.90c; 8-ounce, 8c; 10-ounce, 11¼c, and 10½-ounce, 11.60@11.75c. Odd widths and weights were said to be selling at all kinds of unusual prices. In London jute was quoted at 33 pounds sterling.

Crude Rubber Is Again Easier.

After a spurt which lasted several days and brought prices up to points quite a little higher than those of a week ago, the local crude rubber market again slumped yesterday afternoon under the influence of a weaker feeling abroad. However, prices are still higher than they were a week ago, up-river fine, for delivery through March, being held at 76 cents a pound. Pale crepe, for March-May delivery, was quoted here at 92 cents yesterday, while smoked sheets, for the same shipment, were held a cent a pound lower. Buying, while it could not really be called large, was a little more active on the rise, but it was quiet enough yesterday, especially on the part of the manufacturing interests. Most of the trading now is between dealers.

Guarantees for Next Fall.

The representative of a large clothing house that has not so far announced its intention of guaranteeing fast colors for the next Fall and Winter season believes that most manufacturers who in the past have stood behind their goods will continue to do so for this year at least. The impression is growing, he said, that there will not be many come-backs on Fall merchandise and that the manufacturer will be able to give his customary guarantees. The situation, he believes, will not be so much against the manufacturers next Fall as it will be next Spring. Cool weather will furnish the real help. In the hot Summer months perspiration will give the substitute colors a difficult test, and the effect of the sun's rays will also be a factor.

Confirmations Received Earlier.

There is one effect of present conditions for which manufacturers in various lines are grateful. Confirmations of orders are being received much earlier than usual. Formerly the buyers were held in and restricted in their operations by the tardiness with which merchandise managers would grant them the right to let their orders stand. In some lines, through the late date at which these confirmations would be given, the cream of a manufacturer's line would be taken by out-of-town merchants, while the local stores were forced to receive what was left. An order would be given in October and confirmation of the order would not reach the manufacturer until late in December or some time in January. This evil has been largely wiped out this season through the need of merchandise.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

Buying was again light in the local gray goods market yesterday, so far as the staple goods were concerned. Some printcloth business was reported, 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s having sold for nearby delivery at 5½ and 5 cents, respectively. All prices were firmly held at the levels of the previous day, few, if any, second-hand goods being offered. There was some trading in sheetings, but it did not amount to much, from all accounts. The heaviest constructions were most in demand. Drills were quiet, but sateens, twills, and other specialties were active. Fine-yarn goods also sold well. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

Gaiters Are Coming Back.

Overgaiters are coming to the front again, and they are said to promise to sell as freely as they did last Fall. White is the most wanted shade in these goods, with chamois next. Among the new things for women in the footwear line are plain pumps with metal buckles, but no tongues. The new pump with the collar, and that comes high up on the instep, is now called the "Madison," and promises well for Spring. There is considerable reason for believing now that tan shoes for women, misses, and children will soon become scarce, chiefly because they are made largely from kidskins. For men's tan shoes the prospect is not so serious. The Brooklyn factories are reported pretty well caught up on welt work, though they are still about two months behind on turn work. This is taken to indicate that women prefer light, pretty shoes to ones that wear better. A scarcity of wooden heels for women's shoes is a market feature. Colored kid is also very scarce.

Are Changing Their Looms.

One of the reasons for the present strength of printcloths is said to be that several of the mills are switching looms to other gray goods that, for one reason or another, are more productive of profit for the time being. This naturally reduces the printcloth supply and helps sustain prices. Some of these looms have been put on osnaburgs, while others have been put to making such goods as cords and twills. Three-leaf twills, it is said, can be made by adding a twilling attachment to a plain loom, the cost of which is soon earned by the higher price got for the goods. Three-leaf twills of the 39-inch 64-64 type are now selling at 5¾ cents a yard, while the same construction in plain goods a half inch narrower bring only 5¼ cents. The biggest drawback in changing looms to twills is said to be that the concerns making the necessary attachments are four to ten weeks behind on deliveries. For the making of corded goods on a plain loom it is said to be necessary only to employ an additional beam.

Preparedness in Business.

Preparedness is not a term that can be restricted these days to military matters alone. In business the effects of preparations for the future are just beginning to be felt. Many of the representative clothing manufacturers have completed their buying of serges for the Spring 1917 season, not alone because they wish to insure the best dyes possible, but because they believe that prices will be higher for these goods when the usual time for buying them comes along. Not to be outdone by the manufacturers, there are many retailers who have already bought a good deal of the merchandise which they will need for next Fall and Winter. Strange to say, the foresight being displayed in this direction is principally on the part of out-of-town clothing merchants. The example given last Fall of the retailer who refused to take in some serge suits which he bought at $10 will not occur again in his case. He found that he could take these goods after all and went back to the manufacturer for them. The price had been raised to $12 a suit. He refused to buy at that price, but was finally forced to return and purchase them for $13.

SWISS SHIPPING RULES.

Minister Ritter Announces Conditions to Guide Exporters Here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Dr. Paul Ritter, Minister from Switzerland, today made public certain regulations affecting the shipment of American merchandise into Switzerland, for the guidance of American exporters. The rules were first promulgated among exporters last week, as the result of an understanding reached between the Swiss Government and the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Italy.

Under the terms of the instructions, compliance with which is necessary to insure delivery, certain kinds of goods can only be imported into Switzerland through the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique, in Berne, which is the Swiss import trust, commonly known as the S. S. S. A list of these goods may be seen at the Swiss Legation in Washington and at the Swiss Consulates in the United States.

All articles mentioned on that list must be consigned to and bills of lading therefor made out in the name of the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique. Every shipment must be accompanied by a shipping certificate issued by a diplomatic or consular representative of Switzerland, stating that the merchandise in question is really destined for the S. S. S., and that that organization has approved of consigning the shipment to it. The certificate must be inclosed with the bill of lading. It must, moreover, be stated on the bill of lading itself that the necessary certificate has been issued.

"Requests for certificates," said Dr. Ritter today, "should be accompanied by a copy of the invoice, with data about the steamer by which the shipment is to leave, the date of sailing, and all pertinent information, together with all available information about numbers and marks, weights, &c.

"The certificate can only be furnished by the Legation or Consulate upon specific instructions from the Swiss Government in each individual case. In urgent cases, and in order to expedite matters, the Legation is willing to cable to Berne for the necessary authority for issuing the certificate, at the request of the shipper, and at his expense.

"French, Italian, and English steamship companies have been instructed by their Governments to accept shipments for Switzerland when the above-mentioned formalities have been fulfilled. In most instances the steamship companies still require the shipping certificates to be visaed by the French, Italian, or British Embassies or Consulates."

Articles not mentioned on the list of the S. S. S. are to be consigned directly to the buyers in Switzerland, not to the S. S. S. The transit of such goods has been declared free from restrictions, and not subject to special rules or regulations.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

CHARLES T. HESSER of 544 West 147th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $45,306 and assets $2,007.

JOHN JANTZEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John Jantzen, cafe and restaurant at 197 William Street. It was alleged that he made an assignment on Jan. 18.

MICHAEL GERSTEL, importer of furs and skins at 143 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $42,811 and assets $19,212.

ROSE-TRUAX COMPANY, manufacturer of water filters at 380 East 133d Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $18,891 and assets of unknown value in hands of the assignee.

ABRAHAM GOLDENBERG, shoe dealer at 145 East Houston Street, has made an assignment to David A. Ettinger.

JULIUS DUBROWIN, dealer in delicatessen at 1,228 Lexington Avenue, has made an assignment to Isaac Josephson.

SAMUEL NIMHAUSER, grocer at 1,423 Lexington Avenue, has made an assignment to Harry Butwenig.

DAVID L. SPIELBERG, dealer in dry goods at 1,491 First Avenue, has made an assignment to Louis H. Solomon.

HENRY B. CLASSON has been appointed by Judge Hough of the United States District Court as Special Master in the matter of the International Typesetting Machine Company to ascertain and report the rights, liens, and equities of the creditors and other things. Creditors are notified to file a statement of their claims with Mr. Classon on or before April 14 next. Ernest Seiche, the receiver, reports that from Dec. 15, 1914, to Feb. 3, 1916, the receipts were $2,273,990; disbursements were $2,193,652, and balance, cash on hand or in banks, on Feb. 3, $80,888.

MAX EILENBERG of 405 Lexington Avenue states he is not the person of that name, with a business at 2,010 Third Avenue, who recently went through bankruptcy.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 29.—Albert V. Brayton, dealer in farm implements, Glens Falls, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $42,997 and assets of $38,968.66.

F. M. Fogan & Co., plumbers, of Saranac Lake, filed a petition, with liabilities of $10,891 and assets of $3,780.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Feb. 29, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Ferment Co.—City of N. Y.	$249.56
Fest Biscuit Co—Same	133.85
Franco-American Railways of Pgrsia—Same	133.85
Frawley Taxi Co.—Same	249.56
Arpe Angela—People, &c.	200.00
Bonner, William—W. Klein	283.73
Barsky, Morris—S. Lalo	816.91
Beebe, George W.—B. Carrigan	342.91
Brodeway, Joseph D.—H. M. Chase	756.37
Brown, Samuel, and Louis Wolf—People, &c.	2,000.00
Bender, Frederick R.—J. W. Balet	781.49
Brown, Rose—B. Lefevre	280.91
Brown, Rose—N. R. Lefevre	188.75
Bonnell, Elsie H.—James McCreery & Co.	589.88
Castleman, Ada R.—J. W. C. Carroll	230.41
Cahn, Emanuel S.—A. S. Houghton	327.90
Clare, James J.—Gasoline Distributing Co., Inc.	362.12
Duffy Contracting Co., Inc.—Q. Blanco	2,181.43
Same—C. Blanco	15,157.20
Dolan, Hugh F.—K. Finnegan	702.91
Davis, William C.—M. Blum	924.08
Doe, Frederick B. and Lillian M.—National Bank of N. Y.	2,481.68
Dempsey, James F.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	219.28
Eisenberg, Abraham—E. Friedman	104.40
Fuchs, Ann—A. Robb, contempt	107.09
Fish, William, Jr.—De Lancey School	535.41
Faber Paul, and Charles S. Mackenzie—Merchants' Bank of Canada	1,808.68
Fifteen Twenty Broadway, Inc.—F. Summer	2,058.85
Franklin's, Inc., and American Candy Mfg. Co.—F. T. Munson	4,849.45
Greene, William Z.—D. M. Junk	677.81
Geraghty, Elwood — Voorhees Rubber Mfg. Co.	127.55
Gottlieb, Arnold—A. H. Ball et al	257.86
Halsey, George E. and James O.—E. Cain	5,644.41
Hamburger, Arthur J.—J. Joselson	174.96
Hughes, Ethel A.—F. E. Lindemann	1,304.09
Horwitz, Alexander and Harry—I. Lasner et al.	653.38
Kenney, James—C. Murphy	1,644.35
Ichkowitz, David and Fannie—H. Siegel	117.91
Interstate Chemical Corp., William B. Chisholm, Charles S. Bryan, Frederick E. Tilghman, and Sidell Tilghman—J. B. Duke	1,138.14
Imboden, Leonard—W. N. Burdett	1,687.66
Kreicl, William, administrator—Anchor Bohemian Real Estate Association	105.00
Kursmann, Albert M.—Procter & Gamble Distributing Co.	161.41
Kurth, William—Franklin Simon & Co.	236.33
Kaempfer, Adele W.—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.	600.00
Levi, Cassil, Hannah, Hilda, Sophie, and Mildred—American Surety Co.	106.29
Levi, Rafael, Hannah, Hilda, Sophie, Cassil, and Mildred—Same	716.54
Loughborough, Jean—J. Bernstein	102.06
Little Italy Realty Co.—N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.	2,057.87
Lucianol, Celia—E. G. Jockers	163.18
Le Brun, George P., and Antonio Delessandro—H. H. Brady	968.06
McConnell, Joseph, Leo Kohn, Katy Kohn, and Alfred L. Kohn, executors	4,38.21
Same—H. M. Carpenter et al.	4,38.21
Same—W. A. Butler et al.	4,038.41
Meadows, Thomas C.—Plymouth National Bank, Plymouth, Penn.	2,462.45
Midwest Realty Co., Henry Hellman, and Margarite Hellman—Pacific Bank	2,431.03
Mack, R. Walter—E. L. Brady Co.	454.73
Miller, Catharine, and Benjamin Green—People, &c.	300.00
McClean, John J. and William F.—J. Kuesel	1,700.93
Markus, Abraham—A. Richter	165.69
Mohel, Isidore—M. L. Reichard	114.20
Nolan, Bessie H.—S. Woolverton	420.69
Newell, Claude P.—L. Hirshfeld	102.39
Noyes, Charles W.—F. C. Sheldon	108.72
Slate Co.	154.79
Orsiviano, Giorfio—C. Crisafulli	213.57
Ottmann, Philip—L. A. Cushman	250.12
Same—B. Dunn	174.75
Same—L. Strauss	176.76
Pallone, Luigi—O. Crisafulli et al.	150.67
Prentice, Henry—G. Price	347.42
Phelps, Ethel M.—M. Dick	146.81
Peterson, Charles L.—W. S. Radiator Corporation	364.16
Paul, Catherine—J. W. Cushman	111.62
Polusky, Philip, and Careful Realty and Construction Co.—Y. Kaufman	275.00
Palmova Tobacco Co.—C. Margolies	102.01
Ryan, Michael D. and Jennie C.—A. C. Montague	1,247.89
Redfeld, Rose—Hegedorn Bros.	172.50
Reale, Gennaro—Cilento & Co.	1,736.91
Rice, Frank H.—A. Dorrington	501.61
Stearns, George A.

BANK TO TRAIN 100 FOR FOREIGN TRADE

The National City Announces Plans for American College Undergraduates.

PREPARE FOR END OF WAR

Arrangements Already Made with the Leading Universities of the East—Went to be Included.

A formal announcement was made by the National City Bank yesterday of the plan described in THE NEW YORK TIMES some weeks ago for developing college students for positions in foreign countries as representatives of the bank. It is proposed to begin with about 100 undergraduates of American colleges, who will spend their sophomore and junior vacations in various departments of the bank, returning at the middle or close of their senior year to complete a year's training. Those who qualify for positions will be sent abroad.

Arrangements have already been made between the bank and Harvard, Yale, Princeton, New York University, Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania. Representatives of these Eastern institutions and W. S. Kies, a Vice President of the National City Bank, will meet representatives of several universities in the Middle West at the Chicago Athletic Club today to discuss an extension of the plan. At this meeting the Chicago University, Northwestern University, and Universities of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Illinois will be represented.

The educational work has been laid out by Samuel McRoberts, J. H. Perkins, and W. S. Kies, Vice Presidents, and F. C. Schwedtman, director of efficiency of the bank. Mr. Kies yesterday said of the plan:

"The development of American foreign commerce and its advancement after the war, in face of the keen competition which may be expected, demands that American business interests in the foreign field must be conducted by Americans. Years ago the English and Germans recognized the principle that a lasting foreign trade was dependent upon the exportation of their men fully as much as the exportation of their commercial products and capital. Most of all, the development of American foreign commerce depends upon the character and training of the men who are to carry on the work.

"England early took this stand in the establishment of her foreign branch banks that were the forerunners of her commercial advance, especially in South America, she instituted a system of schooling for her junior clerks and taught them to look forward to going into the foreign service in the interests of her commerce.

"Germany trains her young men early for the commercial service. An elaborate system of schooling beginning with the lower grades and continuing through the higher education of the universities was worked out to fit her young men for her growing trade. Their courses of study are shaped to that end. After the training period they are sent to the countries of their future activities, there to grow up with their future customers and to enter into the life of the country.

"Forty English banks operating in foreign countries have 1,325 branches. In South America five German banks have forty branches and five English banks have seventy branches, all manned by their own countrymen.

"It is proposed to take two or three students from each college and to pay them $30 a month, besides traveling expenses, while they are in the bank. Several hours each day will be devoted to instruction outside of their banking duties. The experiment was started last August with twenty college graduates, of whom at least fifteen will be sent to branches in South America. The students will receive credit toward their degrees for work done in the two Summer vacations, and in the final six months.

U. S. SUES A WAR BORROWER

W. A. Manice of Flushing Got Three Loans, Totaling $67, to Get Home.

United States District Attorney Melville J. France yesterday filed in the United States District Court in Brooklyn, a complaint in a suit against Walter A. Manice of North Sixteenth Street, Flushing, L. I., to recover $67 loaned to him by the United States Government, while he was in Europe in 1914. This is the first court action taken by the Government in its efforts to recover from those it assisted when the war broke out and left them stranded in Europe.

Manice, according to the complaint, got a loan of $37 while in Holland. Later he got a loan of $20 while in London, and a third loan of $10 at Quebec, Canada.

His mother is the widow of Heaton Manice, who for many years was Counsel to the American Consul at Guttenberg, Germany. Mrs. Manice declared that her son has no money to pay the debt to the Government, and that her income is too small to help him. Manice was employed in the Immigration Bureau of the United States Consulate in London, when he borrowed the money to get home.

NO STUDY TILL 10TH YEAR.

Southern Teacher Expounds New System of Education Here.

Mrs. Marietta Johnson, who is working out in a school established by her in Fairhope, Ala., a system based on the belief that no boy or girl should be made to study until he or she is 10 years old, told the Woman's Municipal League all about it yesterday at the league's luncheon in the Hotel McAlpin. Fairhope Mrs. Johnson described for the benefit of her hearers as a charming but poor community where the population lived "part of the year on sweet potatoes and the other part on sick Yankees."

Mrs. Johnson believes that under the present system of education much time is given to the study of the development of education and but little to the study of the child. Reading, writing, and arithmetic should not be taught until children have passed through a happy childhood without having to enter a grind in which they are forced to acquire nervous trouble, distorted ideas, and defective eyesight.

SAYS LAW HAMPERS TRADE.

Vice Chairman of Federal Commission Assails Sherman Act.

Edward N. Hurley, Vice Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, speaking last night before the New York Trade Press Association at its annual dinner, held at the Advertising Club, 47 East Twenty-fifth Street, made it plain that he favored the removal from the Sherman Anti-Trust law of restrictions in the way of American manufacturers combining for foreign business. He gave it as his view that only by the elimination of uncertainties as to what the law prohibited could the domestic manufacturers compete successfully with European manufacturers in foreign markets.

Mr. Hurley pointed out that the American manufacturer was at a tremendous disadvantage when he entered the foreign field in competition with manufacturers of a country who worked in combination under their Government's supervision and with its approval. He said that when the American buyer went abroad he was forced to do business with central selling agencies, which represented a whole industry and sold at a good margin of profit, while, when the foreign buyer sought material in this country he found our unsystematized market with hundreds of firms to bid on his order.

ATTACK EAST RIVER PLAN.

Republicans Charge Favoritism in $700,000 Appropriation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Republican members of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors filed a minority report today attacking the special appropriation in the River and Harbor bill of $700,000 for the East River, New York, asserting that this appropriation "is plain, political favoritism and without justification." The minority members say that after the committee had agreed to carry no new items in the river and harbor budget the Democrats, acting on a suggestion from the White House, included this one item for the East River.

"In fact," says the minority report, "the only defense made of the item was that the President desired it. We don't think such an excuse sufficient where the facts show that the President was mistaken as to the real conditions. Appropriations for political purposes cannot be glorified or made sacred even by Executive sanction.

"It should, in fairness to the President, be stated that the presentation of the matter to him was entirely ex parte, and he was undoubtedly misled as to the fact, and no doubt believed that an emergency existed. But the majority of this committee can have no such excuse for their action. They knew there was no reason justifying the inclusion of this item in the bill."

TAX MEETING MARCH 10.

Will Voice City's Demand for Fair Play in the Legislature.

The Executive Committee of the Tax Reduction Committee, the organization of citizens formed to help obtain legislation for the relief of the city, held a meeting at 17 Battery Place yesterday. Chairman William H. Childs announced that a mass meeting would be held at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, March 10. Mayor Mitchel will speak, and others will be Martin W. Littleton, George Gordon Battle, and Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

"We are going to carry on a spirited campaign in support of the legislation to relieve New York City from unjust tax burdens," said Mr. Childs. "The people of the city are united in the demand for fair treatment, and the only thing needed is that they make their voice heard and impress upon the city's representatives in the Legislature the urgency of the case. We have invited the representatives of more than 5,000 organizations to attend the mass meeting.

"The Tax Reduction Committee represents no individual and no party. It is composed of Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives, of bankers and representatives of organized labor, of merchants and professional men, of every class in the community that is interested in securing fair treatment for New York City."

START A NEW B. R. T. LINE.

Contract Signed for 14th Street East River Tunnel.

The contract for the first section of the last important division of the new subways to be undertaken was signed yesterday by Oscar S. Straus, Chairman, and Travis H. Whitney, Secretary, of the Public Service Commission. This executed the contract for the construction of the East River tunnel from Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, to North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, which has been awarded to Booth & Flinn, Limited. The pen with which these signatures were written was provided by Daniel S. Quigley, one of the leading citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, who will retain it as a memento.

The Fourteenth Street tunnel is the beginning of the B. R. T. line which will run through the heart of the Eastern District, partly as a subway, partly as an elevated line, by Metropolitan, Bushwick, Throop, and Lyckoff Avenues, to join the Queens Hills line. The contractors have undertaken to hasten the work so as to complete it within twenty-seven months, by which time the rest of the line should be finished. This means that the new line should be in operation about the end of 1918.

22 BETH ISRAEL GRADUATES.

Diplomas Given Nurses and Officers Elected by Hospital.

Plans for the enlargement of Beth Israel Hospital were announced last night at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the hospital association at the Hotel Savoy. Diplomas were awarded to twenty-two graduates of the hospital training school for nurses. The new addition will be located in Livingston Place, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, and will contain 500 beds, making 750 beds in the whole plant. Louis Abramson will be the architect, and will draw plans also for a country hospital, the site of which has not been decided upon.

Officers for 1916 were re-elected and Directors for a three-year term were chosen. They were: Joseph H. Cohen, President; A. E. Rothstein, Vice President; H. Fischell, Secretary; A. A. Herrmann, Treasurer, and L. J. Frank, Superintendent, and Directors: Adolf Lewisohn, D. A. Ansbacher, R. Hurwitz, J. S. Marcus, M. J. Scholle, E. Hurut, A. E. Rothstein, R. Sadowsky, Joseph Zelenko, N. Marcus, M. D. Steuer, S. Kronberg, Max Weinstein, N. H. Borenstein, S. Kaplan, and Philip Weinstein.

The Helen Ladinski Gold Medal for the class of 1914 was awarded to Miss Elizabeth Harkavy. The Uriah Herrmann Prize of $25 went to Miss Matilda Mendelson, the Joseph H. Cohen Prize to Miss Thelma Halpern, and the Melville J. Scholle Prize to Miss Pauline Berger. For the class of 1915 the prizes were won by Miss May Malin, Miss Jean Bercivici, Miss Mary Alexford, and Miss Ray Malin.

Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, who gave $1,000,000 for the establishment of a hospital, to be known as the Isaac L. Rice Memorial Hospital, was at the meeting.

L. W. BATES, JR., LEFT $39,701

Entire Assets Go to the Brother of the Lusitania Victim.

Linden W. Bates, Jr., the writer, left a net estate of $39,701 when he was lost on the Lusitania, according to the appraisal of his estate filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The entire assets are bequeathed to his brother, Lindell T. Bates.

Among the assets were deposits of $39,554 in the vaults of the Guaranty Trust Company, stocks of the appraised valuation of $1,662, and copies of the "Russian Road to China" and the "Path of the Conquistadores," in the possession of the Houghton, Mifflin Company, which, after commissions are deducted, have a joint valuation of $596.

The funeral expenses were $2,194, which included the cost of searching for the body in the waters off the Irish coast.

EDISON STRIKERS FIX SCALE.

Trouble in Phenol Plant Believed Near Its End.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 29.—The fact that native workmen in the phenol department of the Edison plant in Belleville agreed today on a scale of 27½ cents an hour for laborers, 30 cents an hour for operators, and 32½ cents for foremen, with time and one-half for overtime for all hands, may lead to a settlement of the strike that has been in progress for several days. Later the foreign hands assented to the proposition.

Following the meetings a committee representing the strikers went to the plant to make a new proposition to representatives of the company. The twenty-five yardmen at the plant went out on a sympathetic strike this morning.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Clement K. Corbin of Jersey City was admitted to practice.

18, Original—State of South Dakota v. C. H. Cassill.—Dismissed.

236—Northern Express Co. v. State of Washington.—Dismissed with costs, on motion of counsel of plaintiff.

562—U. S. v. Forty barrels and twenty kegs of Coco Cola, &c.—Argued.

781—The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. v. Sarah White.—Argued.

762—Gaines v. J. Winfield.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Wednesday.

Call of March 1—Nos. 762, 311, 49, 201, 107, 216, 241, 257, 258, and 259.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Court Room No. 5, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Pace‹SS Sigurd. Penn RR‹Tug Bern.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room No. 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Marconi‹De Forest.

No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity call calendar.

San Street Flush M‹Studebaker Corpn.
Eastman Kodak‹Nat Park Bank.
Palisade Mfg Co‹Myer & Lange.
Fitch‹Young & U.
Anchor Cap & C Co‹Fritchard, (2.)
W B McLean Mfg Co‹Glaser, Rohrer & Co.
Fink‹Ahlstrom.
Rogers & Thompson, Inc‹Mayers.
Sherman‹Marinelli.
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co‹Schaffer.
Ritz Cycle Car Co‹Driggs-8 Ord Corp.
Metal Arts & C Co‹Hudson Brass Works.
Friedley-Voshardt‹N E Incand Supply Co.
Susq Coal‹Dollard Coal Sales Co.
Hamer‹NY Rwys.
Aeolian Co‹Welte & Sons (2.)
Shanley, Jr‹Fisher.
Int Bank Corp‹Int Typeset Mach Co.
Prevot‹Borgfeldt & Co
Sells Polyscope‹NY Motion P Corp.
Park & Sons‹Bruen.
Rice & Adams‹Levy Dairy Co.

Gr Rap Show Case‹R H Macy Co.
Singer‹Lord Bal Press
Star Co‹Nonpareil Feature Film Co.
Prov Life & Tr Co‹Fletcher.
Brown‹same.
Greenwald Bros‹Corn.
Nat Metal S & S Co‹Horovitz.
Prince‹Hartman.
Friedley-Voshardt‹Reliance Metal S Co.
Clark‹Rapp.
Hess‹Guar P P & El P
Eureka P Co‹Peerless Rubber M Co.
Regina Co‹Westn El.
Talgman‹Desure.
Baldwin Co‹R S Howard Co.
Miller Rub‹Behrend.
Johnston‹Stewart.
Hogg‹Maxwell.
Procter & Gambie Co ‹Berlin Mills Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg.,—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.

US‹Kahnweiler.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 812, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

US‹Frank Kelly.
Same‹Ghedin.
Same‹Carey.
Same‹Lindner.

Motions, at 2 P. M.:
Henry‹James Everard Hite‹Hansen et al.
Meier‹B H RR.
Ind D C‹Pub Serv C.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Equity calendar.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 328, P. O. Bldg.

Singer‹Am Drug Synd
Crown Cork & Seal Co ‹Am Cork Specialty.
Butterick‹Fair Co (2.)
Peerless Pattern Co.
Scheuer‹Katzoff (2.)
Meurer Steel B Co‹Nat En & S Co.
Floyd‹Thom.
Creco‹Bradley Cont.
Rogers Peet Co‹Bernheimer Co.
Wade‹Wade.
Phillips‹Tilmil Rity.
Fox‹Mulligan.
Bennett‹Jones.
Stamber‹Stamber.

Ducker‹Louis Brossert & Sons.
Ideal Clamp Mfg Co‹Ideal Clamp Mfg Co.
Keystone Film Co.
Modern Film Lab.
Isaacs‹Sussman.

PART II.—Cebalan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bitz, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:

Wolfman‹Wolfman Man Ry‹Baer.
Quaid‹R A S Rty Co, Re Dexter, (306 East 114th St.)
Same, (2,200 2d Av.)
Madden‹Schloffel.
Manheimer‹Kuhn, (2)
Conger‹Conger.
Abrams‹Jalkoff.
Preferred causes:
Rosenblum‹Goldman.
Exosilor Sav Bank‹Cohen.
General calendar:
Aaronson‹Budd‹L A Society.
Dolan‹Koupal.
Pearson‹Pearson.
Polansky‹City B M Imp Corp.
Goldfarb‹Sherwin.
Plotsky‹Polonsky.
Wolfsen‹Stark.
Sachnin‹Klinger.
Vila‹Baptista.
Salzberg‹Finkelstein.
Choma‹Choma.
Valentine‹Valentine.
Klar‹McGee.
Ditmas Rty‹Brister.
Hunter‹Hunter.

At 2 P. M.:
Moses‹Moses.
Muhrd‹Dimon.
Rosenstock‹Goldstein.
Kopp‹Bragg.
Central Dairy Co‹Therman.
Levy‹Woods.
Mosarke‹Ill Surety.
Mankin‹Nathan.
Rohrey‹Rohrey.
Lustgarten‹Lustgarten.
Forgotston‹Sternberger.
De Feis‹De Feis.
Disken & Son, Inc‹Disken.
Whaley‹Whaley.
Walsh‹Bonner.
Frank‹Margolis.
Levin‹Levin.
Minton‹Minton.
Christman‹Merritt.
Zuria Tile Co‹Newmark & Davis.
Morris‹De Peyster, (2)
Sherson‹Sherson.
Geissenhainer‹Geissenhainer.
Parsons‹Parsons.
Case on.

PART IV. (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.

Case on—Stein‹Warren & Wetmore. Adjourned to March 6.

PART IV., (February Term.)—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI., (January, 1915, term continued.) —Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Cases on—Strauss‹Purdy, (3.)

PART VII. and PART VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.—Atchison‹Fields.
Kats‹Katz.
Ess An Ess Photo Co‹Avrutis.

At 10:30 A. M.
R Carrucci‹Oscar Daniel Co.
J Carrucci‹Same.
Strowger‹Otto Huber Brewery.
R Lovosky‹Golden.
L Lovosky‹same.
Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—Inq—Hayes‹Uranium. Vomkobovnick‹Kellman.
Lauria‹Geisershaufer.
Bertoll‹Imperial Paint
Goldberg‹C I & B RR.
Weaver‹Thompson-Starrett Co.

McClure‹Andrews.
Blumenthal‹Malraison
Coman‹Courtenay.
Clear.

PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cohen‹Bergfield.
G W Dans‹Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.

F W Dans‹same.
Ludwig‹L I RR.
Case on.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lamb‹Eckert.
Times Sq Imp Co‹James McCreery Rlty
Re Coryzol Co.
Great Eng Mfg Co‹Scourene Mfg Co.
Schultz‹Weinstein.
Houghton‹O'Hagan.
Feinberg‹Tooley.
Wilton‹NY Edison Co.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Landers‹Demand.
No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lawry‹D, L & W R R.

No day calendar.

PART X.—Hotchkiss, A Robinson‹Carnegie Hall Livery & Motor Co.
G Robinson‹same.

JR—At 10:30 A. M.
Carey‹Toler.
Freedman‹Roth.
Thoman‹Brandt.
Case on.

PART XI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Myaro‹Wilson.
Kasendorf‹Nassau Elec RR.
Herzog‹CNY.
Robinowitz‹same.
Novitsky‹N Y Rys.
Simpson‹Levy.

Fisher‹East River W W Laundry Co.
Lipshitz‹Fuchman.
Balamut‹NY Rys.
Winter‹Fay.
Clear.

PART XII.—Donnelly, Garetsky‹Sobel.
Botsone‹Brennan.
Cohen‹Bklyn Un RR.
Burnett‹Ornstein.
Carson‹Miller (2.)
Siegelman‹Globe Rye Bread Co.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hurwitz‹Landau.
O'Brien‹Tesero.
Butcher‹Thomas & Buckley Pie Co.
Fader‹Wiener, (2.)
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Wolcott‹Fidelity & Casualty Co. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Jabalie‹Taylor.
Same‹Nat City Bk.
Belize‹Hollaender.
Archer‹Amsdell.
20th St Garage‹Moore Cement Gun Co‹Joe Balaban Co.
Tunis‹Breschor.

Strysower‹Block.
Straus‹Shanley.
Hecht & Camps‹Kohn.
Blanchard Co‹Rome Metallic Bedstead.
Covett‹Knoedler.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Call of Appellate Term room.
Townsend‹Carter Const Co.
Fid & Dep Co‹McGrory Co.
Nagelschmidt‹US Fid. &c.
Arthur‹Brown.
Adamson‹Prentice.
Kahaly‹Gennaro.
Miller Daybill Co‹Paterno Const Co.
Wright‹Eittington.

Johnson Heating Co‹Board of Education.
Ehrich‹Kamhola, Herring‹Mall.
Brit—Am Tobacco Co‹U S Fid, &c. Co.
Lemle‹Mass B & L.
Schweinler‹Earl.
Union Nov Braid Wks ‹Gravolsky.
Keyrouse‹Holzman.
Sullivan‹Walsh.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, Rambaut‹Engel.
Schreiber‹Gem Stopper Co.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mirl‹D Weils Sons Litho Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, Knietel‹Mendelson.
Raught‹Weed.
Borden‹Bevier.
Duhne‹Von Novelly.
Blitz‹Bloch.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hudock‹Satterfield.
US Wood Preserving Co.‹CS.
Shulman‹Wolfson.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Louisa Davies.
Charles E. Duryea.
Julia Hartegan.
Bernhard Mayborg.

Mary S Rich.
William L Stirbeck.
Francis W Wendall.
John N Bogert.
Henriette Mosheim.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Pope‹Strauss.
Sandbloom‹Kimball.
Sake & Co‹Sorkin.
Klotz‹Bruno.
Jos Beck & Son‹Donaher.
Laponzia‹McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Busch‹same.
Laponsia‹same.
Santoro‹Vance.
Feingold‹Kelley.
Happe‹Harp.
Heller‹Selvin Rity.
Neufeld‹Brown.
Borchardt‹Lord Elec.
Burnstein‹Seaholts (2.)

Bamberger-Stern Co‹Paris.
Harrington‹Cas Co of Amer.
Lasner, Palestine & Co‹Kreeger Bros (2.)
Katz‹Horton Ice Cr'm
Cohen‹Kramrisch.
Van Ostermann‹Thompson.
Shavitz‹Dorfman.
Levy‹Wittlin.
Doter-Dunton Desk Co ‹Driver.
Shifrin‹Anderson, &
Borchardt‹Lord Elec.
Fairbank Co‹Schwenger.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Luskasz‹NY Rys.
Czyrka‹same.
Beattie‹German Artistic Weaving.
Boxer‹Int R T.
Halpern‹Horowitz.
Geffen‹Sliverman.
Horowitz‹Frankel.
Bardusch‹NY R T.
Meyer‹McGonigle.
Crown‹Litvak.
Wilder‹Schoffel (2.)
Sadofsky‹Litwin.
Rakias‹Triebeneck.
Elev Auto Signal Co‹Bok.
Orgel‹I R T.
Orshansky‹Curtis-Blaisdell Co.
Wisner Mfg Co‹Rasmussen.
Croix‹NY Rys.

Burns Bros‹Doctor.
Lemanore‹NY Rys.
O'Connor‹same.
Young‹same.
Aetna Accident, &c, Co‹same.
Marcus‹Rosenson.
Caravella‹Manhattan Ice Co.
Lindenberg‹Mallory SS Co.
Aetna Accident, &c, Co‹NY Rys.
Wrightson‹Williams.
Wells‹NY Rys.
Duhan‹Collier & Son.
Shapess‹(Folson (2.)
Mackler‹NY Rys.
Wexler‹same.
Greendell‹Stieger.
Hanks‹I R T.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. Speelman‹Rogoff. Schiller‹Freedman. Clear.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Crausman‹G G Graham Coal Co.
Dougherty‹Houlder, Weir & Boyd, Inc.
Killinger‹same.
Green‹Ben Cohen Co.
Gottlieb‹Brill & Kaplan Co.
Union Novelty Braid Wks‹Diamond.

Whicher‹Hunt.
Baruch‹Fid & Cas Co.
Luibo‹Tanzman.
Blumenthal‹Littlefield.
Kuntz‹Kline Rty, &c.
Corp of H & A Cohen ‹Hungerford.
Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S.—Hedges‹De Kraft—Lyttleton Fox.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—City R E Co‹Guy—Louis C Haggerty. U S Trust Co‹Fleischmann Bros Co.—Charles P Robinson. Re Singer—Lewis L. Delafield. Re Shaiber. (Dbr)—Schuyler M Meyer.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Paul H Burns‹Isaac Cohen—James H Leady.

Jaime H Martin‹Lazarus Levy—John J O'Brien. Edwin Trust Co‹Augustus F Bailey, Santiago—F Cahill. Catherine Springer‹Mackerrohenblatt—Patrick A Clymer. Wm A Butler‹Dorothy Oppenbaum—Henry Brady. Whitnell T Tallaferrot Percy Adamson—Ida Siegelbach. Girard Trust Co‹Depositors of Labels Corp—James Carty. Samuel Kempner‹Abraham L Solomon (2)—Patrick A Gaynor.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Solomon A Fatman‹Rosie Rehfeld—Louis J. Schwartz. Harlan S Stone‹Louis A Garafolo—Emil A Fuchs.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Diamond‹Diamond.
Lawston‹Lawston.
Santonio‹Santonio.
Rosenthal‹Rosenthal.
Carlson‹Carlson.

US Fid & Guar Co‹Vitala.
Re Bronx Pkway Com
Liagro‹Conner.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—McCarthy‹Rourke.
Day calendar:
Poor‹Hyman.
Lugini‹Bachmann.

Smith‹CNY.
Benenson Rty Co‹Mitchell-McD Con Co
Carlson‹Carlson.

Highest number reached in regular order, 831.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

McLaughlin‹Nally.
Foran‹McLaury Marble Co.
Rosenzweig‹Chisholm.
Rose‹Balfe.

Fuld‹Marks.
Grossman‹Israel.
Ahn Cauldwall-Wingate Co.
Mailloeff‹Rothblatt.

Highest number reached in regular order, 470.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S.

Wills for probate:
Josephine Platt.
Edward O'Hea Jervois
Katharina Geiger,
Anton Kotsum,
Rosalie J Kumpf,
Joseph Hoetzel.
Therese Zimmermann.
Motion:
Ada A Johnson.

Guardianship:
Fannie Rabinowitz.
Linnie Rabinowitz.
Anna Rabinowitz.
Alice Reinberg.
Minnie Reinberg.
Charles Sprauer.
Adoption:
Catherine Quinlan, by Edwin V and Marie T Luman.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. —No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Arnold, J.

Cornell‹Aronstein.
Chelsey‹Ferguson.

Brady‹Gallam.
Gallan‹R Carvel Co.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Wendt‹Benson—Charles E Hughes, Jr. NY Title Ins Co‹Aloha Realty Co—William Bondy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Carolyn W Peters‹Herman Dommisch—Felix Muldoon. Magdalena Sierson‹James O Crowley—Samuel J Joseph. Clara B Dodin‹Berney Realty Co—Margaret M Burnet.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated and non-enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Re Palisades Park.
Gottesherer‹Gotteherer.
Town of Hempstead‹Bd of Supervisors.
NY Disposal Corp‹Prescbl.
Cunningham‹Mulligan
Borough Bk‹Thompson
Harrison‹Higgins.
Kehsico Cemetery‹Carpenter.
Dalton‹NY, NH&HRR
Wilson‹Gillette Co.
Knoll‹B, Q C & S RR.
Re Lang.

De Carrillo‹Carillo.
Wesley‹Stand Oil Co.
Fidelity & Depos Co‹Queens Co Trust Co.
Borough Bk‹Jenkins.
McKeever‹Kronlob.
Francis‹Steadman.
Ross‹Rodgers.
Sullivan‹Terry & T.
Ryan‹Bo Bklyn Ry.
Laimbeer‹Brown.
Vinokur‹Elle.
Ahrens‹Schmitt Co.
Gregory‹Manhat'n Co.
Fidelet‹Linch.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Appel‹Shimko.
Glenz‹Int R T.
Re E 36th St,(Blume.)
Re Grape Tonic Co, (Cook.)
Swift‹Overmeyer & Le Jordan‹Stuurman.
Rochford‹Jacoba.
Lamb‹US Fid & G Co.
Carole‹Carole. (2.)
Prankard‹Mack.
Walsh‹Morse D D Co.
Rosenberg‹Gordon.
McCoy‹Morgan.
Hallucci‹Bronx Prod. (4.)
Eisenberg‹D'Amloe.
Lott‹Whalen.
Southside Sportsmen's Club‹Loucks.

City Tax Lien Co‹Cull
Barnett‹Wurster Rty.
Leo‹Leo.
Collins‹Rose Co‹ Co.
Weinstein‹Birnwer.
Woh‹Singer.
Macey‹Ill Surety Co.
Lye‹Obermeyer‹ Lieb.
Duvall‹Cocks.
Hicks‹Cocks.
Lynch‹A Campbell Milk Co.
Regan‹Khind.
Gilbert‹Springfield, L I, Cem Soc.
Sheppard‹Sheppard.
Scharf‹Adler.

PART II.—Jaycox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Green, Remmet, Collins, Travis, Ginsberg, Kapalowitz, Myers, Jr., Sloves, Bryan, Schniedawind, Hoffman, Belerlein,

Hutcheson, Huniphreys, McPoland, Mayo, Blackman, Sterling, Bernstein, Seidel, Agnis, Woolley, Sommers, Radford, Grinnage.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J.

Wachtel‹Wachtel.
Arp‹Arp.
Hayes‹Hayes.
Noschese‹Casoloro, Callegari‹Sartori.
Kenny‹Bklyn Sav Bk.

Snedeker‹Bergen.
Fox‹Fox.
Ryan‹Ryan.
Schiffman‹Eads.
Behnken‹Behnken.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2893.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Kelly‹Washburn et al
McManus‹Melvin et al
O'Hara‹C & B RR.
Roberts‹Prien.
Seaman‹B H RR et al
Narodefsky‹Cohan et al.
Murray‹Concordia Const Co et al.
Henn‹B H RR.
Hauer‹Tourte.
De Matteo‹Polowan et al.
Lang‹Mundheim Co.
Strauss‹Kelly.
Fitzgerald‹Bklyn Institute of Arts.
Carlin‹CNY.
Scherborn‹Westcott Ex
Stoiker‹Beckman et al
Preiser‹Bickers et al
Sasso‹Schmidt.
Salinger‹B H RR.
Hildenbrand‹Blood.
Crabbe‹Empson Cont. Co and CNY.

Barwick‹Jenson.
Marshall‹Sackett &
Whitmhims Co.
Mendoe‹Cross.
Mulvaney‹Pierson & Co.
Nelson‹William Auto Service Co.
Mur6‹Rockwood & Co.
Smith‹CNY.
Fawer‹Brayer.
Palmer‹B, QC & S RR.
Brown‹Drysdale.
Eckman‹B H RR.
Fretwell‹Nassau RR.
Hildebrandt‹Goltzman
Taishoff‹NY Con RR.
Field‹Nassau RR.
Kriegen‹Corp Realty Co
Hagenah‹Weiserbs et al.
Cohen‹C I & B RR.
Cerzao‹Mazzaro.
Linden‹Nassau RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Delker‹CNY.
Schultz‹Johnston.
Flynn‹NY Con RR et al.
Noonan‹Levy.
Malthaner‹Malthaffer.
Levin‹Nassau RR.
Breen‹Fliegenheimer Bros.
Bekofsky‹G Bklyn Ry.
McCue‹NYC & HRRR
Ewald‹Manton.
Welle Agar & Co.
Davis‹CNY.
Paletta‹NY Rwys.
Krivitsky‹Haussler et al.
Fielding‹3d Av Ry.
Merz‹Wayrick.
Hibbard Mfg‹Schoen.
Levine‹Holliday.
Ducas‹Fid & Cas Co of NY.
O'Farrell‹Briggs et al
Rooney‹Nassau RR.
Morris‹same.
McKinney‹C I & B RR

Suhr‹Connor.
Nelson‹same.
Suminerfeld‹Ofsink.
Rehr‹Nassau RR.
Christensen‹Turner Constr Co.
Sierra‹B H RR.
Barber‹same.
Klaus‹Schmitt.
Hart‹Goodell.
Murray‹Marceca et al
Carroll‹Nassau RR.
Salino‹B H RR.
Zukowski‹Tran Dev.
Grant‹Jeffery Co.
Feldheim‹Wmsburgh Mission.
Curley‹Steeplechase Park Co et al.
Estersohn‹Bershatsky.
Hoffman‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Caccavajo‹Nass RR.
Seidman‹Underwriter.
East NY Horse Co‹Wells Fargo Express.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3632.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Jane Fuchs.
Abby J. Hallock.
Accounting of:
Charlotte Hunt.
Otto Wiemann.
William Blackburn.
John F. Frost.
Leizzella Peropka.

Sarah E. Clark.
William Edwards.
Anna Smyth.
Lucy R. Manning.
Caroline Degenkolb.
Etha Kelsey.
Estates of:
Thomas Rooney.
Horatio S. Stwart.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J. Calendar called in Part V.

Ing.—Katzemelenson‹Brody.
Hansman‹C I & B RR
Lingard‹Weyand.
Koenka‹Allen.
Cohen‹C I & B R R.
Moshkowitz‹NY Cons. R R.
Cowan‹Stubbman.
Blum‹Wilkins.

Connolly‹MacMechan.
Slane‹B H RR.
Tarantino‹Dinerman.
Lowandowsky‹Hudson Wreck & Lumber.
Erato‹Bottaro.
Curtin‹Conway.
Copis‹Weinglass.
B

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Maiden Lane Building Sold to New Jersey Syndicate in $3,250,000 Deal—East Eighty-sixth Street Plot Purchased for New Residence—Brooklyn Block Front Sold.

Contracts were signed yesterday for the purchase of the Maiden Lane Building by the Edward W. Martin Company, a New Jersey corporation which has recently invested in several Manhattan apartment houses. The deal, coming so soon after the sale of the Mail and Express Building with the adjoining structure to the Western Union interests, evidently indicates a renewal of activity in well situated property holdings in the lower part of the city.

The Maiden Lane Building is an eighteen-story structure at 166 to 170 Broadway, on the southeast corner of Maiden Lane, fronting 76.7 on Broadway by 110.11 on Maiden Lane. The property last year was assessed at $2,825,000, but the deal is said to represent about $3,750,000.

The building has been owned by the Broadway Building Company, of which Stewart Browne is President. Mr. Browne has been active in realty and civic matters during the last year as President of the Real Estate Owners' Association. When questioned regarding the sale last night Mr. Brown said that he knew nothing about it.

The contracts for the deal were signed at the office of Marks & Marks, attorneys for the buyers. The purchasing company is headed by Edward W. Martin, who is a resident of Newark. A short time ago the company purchased the two eight-story apartment houses at 39 to 43 East Twenty-seventh Street, fronting 75 feet, opposite Madison Square Garden, and also the houses at 500 to 504 West 150th Street.

Buys East Eighty-sixth Street Plot for Residence.

The upper Fifth Avenue residential section furnished an interesting deal which will result in the addition of another high-class private dwelling in the locality which has already shown such activity in that respect.

The large vacant plot at 9 East Eighty-sixth Street, 51.10 by 100, a short distance from the Fifth Avnue corner, has been purchased by William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, from William E. Iselin. Mr. Woodward intends to improve the plot with a fine residence. The property was purchased by Mr. Iselin about two years ago from Jules S. Bache, with a view to erecting there a house for himself and his son, but he changed his plans. It has been held at $200,000. On the northeast corner of the street and Fifth Avenue work is under way for Morton F. Plant's new home, and on the opposite southeast corner is the new residence lately completed for William Starr Miller. William B. May & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

East Side Dwelling Sold.

The estate of Thomas Edwards has sold through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company to an investor 131 East Fifty-sixth Street, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 12.6 by 100.5.

Dr. T. Parodi has purchased from Carrie B. Kupfur 859 Lexington Avenue, a three-story private dewlling on a lot 16.6 by 80 feet. The buyer holds title to 861 and 863 and now controls a plot 58.11 feet on Lexington Avenue and 80 feet on Sixty-fifth Street. Worthington Whitehouse was the broker in the transaction.

Buyers in Upper Manhattan.

The Mose Goodman Corporation has sold to the Corporal Realty Company, Ennis & Sinnott, the new six-story apartment house at 561 West 175th Street, 50 by 113. M. I. Strunsky & Co. were the brokers.

The new law five-story apartment at 704 West 207th Street, 50 by 125, adjoining the southwest corner of Broadway, has been sold by Charles W. Smith and Max Blau for James J. Martin to Frederick Brown. It was held at $70,000.

Sale of Joseph Doelger Brewery Property.

Contracts are reported to have been signed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company for the sale of the former Joseph Doelger brewery property on East Fifty-fourth Street, which it took over in foreclosure last year. It comprises the two and three-story buildings at 223 to 231, on plot 125 by 100.5, located 200 feet west of Second Avenue.

Tenement Investments.

The five-story flat at 4 East 134th Street, 25 by 100, has been resold by Ennis & Sinnott to the Range Realty Company, Irving Bachrach, President.

The five-story tenement at 213 East Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, has been sold by Fred Oppenheimer for Herman Kahrs to an investor. The same broker has also sold, in conjunction with William G. Schellhammer, the five-story tenement at 334 East Ninety-fourth Street, 25 by 100, for Johanna R. Ernst.

The five-story tenement at 127 Stanton Street, 25 by 75, near Essex Street, has been purchased by Jacob Glimka from Carolina Greenfield. The broker was Samuel Grossmann.

The Ralph Holding Company, Israel Friedus, President, purchased from Mathilda D. Minck of Yonkers, N. Y., 414 to 418 West Thirty-sixth Street, three five-story flats, plot 85 by 98.9, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. The purchasers gave in exchange 274 and 276 West Nineteenth Street, a six-story flat, known as the Chesterfield, on plot 40 by 128.2 by irregular, 110 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Bank Buys in Fifth Avenue Corner.

The Bank for Savings bought in as plaintiff the four-story building at 108 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Sixteenth Street, on a bid of $115,000, in the Vesey Street Salesroom. Joseph P. Day was the auctioneer. Foreclosure action had been brought against the Hudson Realty Company to recover judgments aggregating over $132,000.

Bronx Sales.

As a site for a five-story apartment house Adelstein & Aurntine have purchased from the American Real Estate Company a plot, 100 by 148, at the southeast corner of Faile and 165th Streets.

G. Morgenthau sold to an investor 2,110 and 2,112 Arthur Avenue, a five-story flat house, on a plot 50.2 by 93, located 94.3 feet north of 180th Street.

The Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company sold to Joseph Frieze the northeast corner of Brown Place and 135th Street, a five-story flat, on plot 83 by 100. A lot, 40 by 70, on 228th Street, near Marble Hill Avenue, was taken in part payment.

The Wolf Bread Company has increased its holdings on East 173d Street by the purchase of a plot, 50 by 100, to the west of its present factory. F. Oppenheimer was the broker.

Builders Buy Brooklyn Block Front.

The Marmur Holding Company has purchased for immediate improvement with five-story flats the block front on the east side of Bedford Avenue from Malbone to Sterling Street, 200 by 310.9. Frank H. Tyler sold the property for the estate of Adolph Mandel, bankrupt.

Long Island City.

The entire block front, 200 by 200, on Webster Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Long Island City, has been purchased by A. Garside & Sons, shoe manufacturers, as a site for a five-story factory. Burton Thompson & Co. negotiated the sale.

New Jersey.

Thomas E. Oliver of Montclair, N. J., has purchased the residence property on the east side of South Mountain Avenue, near Union Street, with a frontage of 100 feet on South Mountain Avenue. It was held at $35,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers negotiated the sale.

Long Island.

Cocks & Willets have sold to A. C. Bedford, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New York, forty-five acres at Locust Valley, L. I. This property commands a fine view of the Sound and is in the immediate neighborhood of the large estates of George F. Baker, Jr., William D. Guthrie, and J. P. Morgan.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased the store and basement at 30 Great Jones Street to L. Krotosky's Sons.

N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood have leased for Philip Rhinelander the store at 50 West Twenty-first Street to L. Koch & Co., dealers in buttons, and for the estate of Theophilus E. Roessle to the Superior Laundry the store at 585 Columbus Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the John Day Tailoring Company the westerly store at 154 Fulton Street; also, for a client, to Marino & Florio, the store at 40 Maiden Lane, and temorarily, for the United Cigar Stores Company to the Ullman Company, the store at 43 Church Street.

Realty Notes.

Marks Arnheim, Incorporated, will open the new branch store recently leased at 80 East Forty-second Street today.

There was some lively bidding yesterday in the auction room for the four-story dwelling at 72 Park Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, on the block with the residence of George W. Perkins. The property was secured by Emil E. Camerer, President of Dwight School, on a bid of $58,300. It is to be used for school purposes. It had been owned by the Hackett estate since 1869. The school may buy adjoining property.

The property was offered in court partition proceedings at the stand of Joseph P. Day. The parcel measures 24.8 by 80, and is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $96,500. The first bid was $40,000. This was quickly carried along by four bidders to the knockdown figure.

The annual Saltaire dinner will be held on Saturday evening at the Hotel McAlpin, under the auspices of the Saltaire Association and the yacht club.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Beekman St, 46, n s, 98 ft e of William St, 18.2x87.1x irregular, five-story loft and store building; executors' sale, estate of Adeline Travers, deceased.

By Joseph P. Day.

116th St, 362 West, s s, 106.8 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18.9x100.11, five-story flat; City Real Estate Co. against M. J. Farrell et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $12,911.92; taxes, &c., $693.60.

Broadway, w s, 488.6 ft s of 218th St, 75x100; M. M. Stagg against Provincial Realty Alliance et al; T. F. Keogh, attorney; due, $16,676.55; taxes, &c., $3,567.74.

Seaman Av, w s, 346.64 ft s of 218th St, 50x100; same against same; same attorney; due, $3,559.19; taxes, &c., $861.19.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison Av, 2,070, w s, 88.4 ft s of 131st St, 16.7x75, three-story dwelling; J. W. Bohlman et al against Emil Seibt et al; H. S. J. Flynn, attorney; due, $6,005.41.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Union Av, n e corner 149th St, 75x100; vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Financiers' Realty Co. et al; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $12,022.49; taxes, &c., $761.99.

By James J. Donovan.

Hull Av, e s, 401.6 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x100; S. C. Bradley against A. M. Brewer and another; Bergman & D., attorneys; due, $1,727.98; taxes, &c., $55.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 32d St, 49.5x94.8; Central Trust Co. of N. Y. loans Charles Remsen — to erect a — story building $225,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at Auction 12 o'clock noon, at **TODAY** 14-16 Vesey St., Exchange Salesroom, N. Y. C.

EXECUTORS' SALE,
Estate of Adeline Travers, Dec'd,
BY ORDER OF THE COURT
46 BEEKMAN ST.,
98 FEET EAST OF WILLIAM ST.

The five-story brick Business Building with Store. Size of lot 18.2x87.1x irreg. The twine and cordage business of the late James P. Travers, established in 1846, and of his successors, J. P. Travers & Son, have been located on premises for more than fifty years.

DOUGLAS, ARMITAGE & McCANN, Attorneys, 238 Broadway.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 156 B'way.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Reminder
Of Old Colonial Days

is this beautiful country estate in the White Plains-Scarsdale section. Hot water heating, tiled baths, etc. The acreage is laid out to good advantage, fine old trees and attractive landscape work. It is a great bargain. Purchase price NOW will save many thousands over value in near future, but will RENT to good party, if preferred. Address
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 413.

A LITTLE HOUSE

Near Hartsdale Station, just below White Plains, on a hilltop, for rent at $37.50. A real open country location.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y. 'Phone 413.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORCED TO SELL

my newly decorated 7-room cottage, all modern improvements, bath, electricity, gas, &c.; large grounds for poultry and garden; near station, trolley, and stores; good neighborhood, fast building section; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; wonderful bargain, $3,700, worth $4,500; must have $250 cash at once; will take $18 per month for balance. B. Klotz, 340 East 14th St.

Overlooking the Sound

Modern home of 10 rooms and 2 baths; open fireplaces; hardwood; spacious porches; hot water heat, sewer, water, gas and electricity; 2 minutes to restricted bathing beach, dock, etc.; deep water anchorage; 2 blocks to station; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. B. STEPHENSON, 348 W. 34th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mapleton Park

The New Home Centre of Brooklyn on the
SEA BEACH SUBWAY
"The Finest Subway in the World."
23 Minutes from MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Beautiful Semi-detached BrickHouses
$4,500 to $6,000

Every Modern Improvement.
All Ready to Move Into.
$500 Cash, Balance Same as Rent
Come direct to the Property.
Get off 22d Avenue Station.
Send for Booklet A.

ALCO CO. 22d Ave. & 66th St., B'klyn.
'Phone 1118-1119 Bath Beach.
(N. Y. Office, 60 Liberty St. Phone 7440 Cort.)

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

This charming home, built day's work; superior construction, finish; delightfully located corner; 15-mile view; convenient Lackawanna express station; 70 daily trains; 50 minutes Broadway; contains living, dining rooms, den, butler's pantry, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, dressing room having lavatory, tiled bathroom, maid's bath; front, side cement floor porches with awnings; oak floors throughout; ceiling beamed, walls paneled in hardwood; finest heat; costly gas, electric fixtures; gas range; open fireplace; beautiful lawn; fruit; model garage; perfect home; slaughtered, $6,900. Easy terms. Photo mailed. Possession soon.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

SHREWSBURY RIVER ESTATE

Magnificently located; 1,000 feet river frontage; 12-foot wide deck extends 200 feet into river; private landing for large and small boats; superior bathing.

Residence in handsome setting; giant trees; 28 rooms; reception room, 16x24; living room, 18x24; library, 16x20; 10 major bedrooms; 6 bathrooms; excellent condition throughout.

Gardener's cottage, two large greenhouses, garage, stable, 3 poultry houses, help cottage; very large boathouse with dancing floor; extensive fine gardens; 4-acre oak and hickory grove adjoining lawns.

This is a property of the first class, having rare attractiveness. Will be sacrificed at half its cost.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

BERGEN CO. ESTATE & FARM

95 acres; less than 15 miles New York, via excellent auto road; 45 minutes by train. Good elevation; fine rolling, fertile land; brook; can make deep lake near house, small expense; lots of fruit; 6 acres asparagus, 9 acres alfalfa. Some woods.

Very attractive house, 2 years old. Fine reception room; living room, 18x26; dining room, 18x22; nine large bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms; expensively fitted; vapor heat. Electricity; hardwood floors. Numerous outbuildings; cottage. Surprisingly priced at $22,000 to close estate.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

ATTENTION!
100,000 Square Feet
Foot of Front Street, Newark, N. J.

Pennsylvania Railroad siding; water front; at freight and passenger station; centre of city. Suitable for any manufacturing. Heavy mill building. Reasonable rent.

Feist & Feist
Factory Specialists,
738 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

VERY LITTLE CASH
Buys This Dutch Colonial House

6 rooms and bath; in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; half hour out; close to Golf Course and Club House.
TREASURER, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y. CITY.

YOU CAN COUNT

on your dividends reaching you regularly when your money is invested in our guaranteed mortgages. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County titles. Write for Booklet A.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carter, 61 B'way

ELEVATION 1,200 FEET.

Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong; handsome Residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; city improvements; electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage for two cars; scenery unsurpassed; lake 10 miles long, with 63 miles shore; 55 minutes D. L. & W.; Hopatcong first stop; commutation $12.10; cost $18,000; price $9,500; your terms.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Ave.

FOR LEASE
AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Fine cottage, 18 rooms and basement; two acres of lawn; shade trees; on Hoey Ave., five minutes from West End-Hollywood station and ocean, and 1¼ blocks from Summer White House. Apply B. B. BOBBITT, Long Branch, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES
HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES FOR RENT OR SALE.
Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.
ALBERT T. ROBBINS,
Asbury Park, (Opp. Depot,) Allenhurst, N.J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

The Beautiful Berkshires.

600-acre Gentleman's Estate, complete with Trout Stream, 2½ miles long, $18,000. Large Residence. 13 Other Buildings. OTHER CHOICE PROPERTIES.
ARCHER, 10 EAST 43D ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive
Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

400 West 118th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets..$1,200
7 " " " " ..$1,000
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
568 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

AVALON HALL
227 Riverside Drive,
South Corner of 95th Street.
6-7 ROOMS & 2 BATHS.

Very attractive Apartments; every modern improvement; overlooking the river.
Attractive Rentals.
Thomas J. O'Reilly
Partnership Management.
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone, Riverside—9700.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY.) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises; or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3966.

GREAT CONCESSIONS

7th Av., 1,919, corner 110th; open plans, bet. subway and "L" express station; only one grand corner 8 rooms left; reduced to $77.50; see this offer.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,000 on Easy Terms
AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS
New Italian Villa Near the Water.
40 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sta. High and Healthy. 900 Ft. Elev.

Schools. Churches. Country Club. Golf. Ice Boating. Skating. Tobogganing. Large Grounds.

After the $2,000 *Is Paid,* **$33.21 Monthly** *Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance, and Water Rate.*

A fine, well-built, livable house of 9 rooms and 3 baths. Beautiful interior. Huge open fireplace. All city conveniences.
Full Information and Appointment to See House from
RAYMOND F. BARNES, 170 Broadway Telephone 1581 Cortlandt.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST PICTURESQUE ESTATES in New England for sale. With a park of 300 acres, it is, from the Elizabethan residence to the stable and farmer's cottage, complete in every detail, even to a private railway station.

For particulars apply to PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Avenue, N. Y. 'Phone 6200 Murray Hill.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL BUNGALOW

Five rooms, bath, combination gas and electric fixtures, hardwood trim; up-to-date in every detail; large plot, overlooking ocean; 5 minutes to water; boating, fishing, bathing; great bargain for $2,700; responsible party can take possession for $250 cash and pay off balance $18 monthly; only 40 minutes from city. B. Hughes, 349 East 14th St.

Old-Fashioned Homestead

30 miles out, North Shore, near harbor and Country Club; nearly 2 acres, shade trees, shrubbery; house has 11 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, fireplaces; perfect order; also garage and large poultry plant; out-of-town owner will sacrifice at $12,000; terms.
Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW

At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

IDEAL HOME

of 7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; large plot of ground; $200 cash needed at once; balance as rent. HOME, Box 175 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Bungalow With Water Front

rights; 45 minutes out; handsome bathroom; gas, electric; strictly up to date; beautifully finished; fine all-year neighborhood; built-up section; magnificent view of bay. Great bargain, at $2,900; worth $1,000 more. Don't hesitate; $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. 608 Century Building, 1 W. 34th St.

SUMMER HOMES
AT DEAL, ALLENHURST, ASBURY PARK
and vinicity, near Summer Capital. Now Renting—Best Houses Go First. Complete List. Send for Booklet "T." Several exceptional Bargains for Sale.
Ferguson & Son 711 Mattison Av., Ph. 393, ASBURY PARK, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Three-story commercial building in the heart of the business section, opposite "the world's largest resort store." Can be leased for a term of years. Suited for high-grade market, restaurant or branch of chain store. Address P. O. Box 65, Asbury Park, N. J.

A Great Bargain.

New Stucco House at Cedarhurst; 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; every modern improvement; on 5 lots. Price $10,000. Easy terms.
HORACE G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOSTER BUILDING

278-280 Madison Ave.,
Southwest Corner 40th St.
In the Very Heart of the Business Section
Ready for Occupancy May 1.
A modern fireproof building, containing every new device for comfort of tenants.

Entire Floors, Stores and Offices to Lease

For particulars apply
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
373 Fifth Avenue. Tel. 3975—Murray Hill.
Broadway, Corner 80th St.
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

OWNER OF A PROMINENT
BROADWAY CORNER,
WITH FRONTAGE OF 100 FEET
WILL ERECT A COMMERCIAL BUILDING
To Suit a Desirable, Responsible Tenant
One Minute from New 23d St. Subway Station.
Address B. R. S., 90 Times.

An Ideal Office In a Modern High Class Building

ATTRACTIVE OFFICES In the Best Located Office Building Downtown

The New York Telephone Co., following its idea of Future Service and Expansion, is moving from the

Havemeyer Building
Popularly Known as
26 Cortlandt St.
25 Church Street.
25 Dey Street.

CHURCH ST. BLOCK FRONT
Bet. Cortlandt and Dey Sts.

By their removal they leave the pick of this 14-story fireproof, *up-to-the-minute* office building to be divided into

Large Suites and Single Offices

And leased as office and showroom space only. At a

Nominal Rental

Far Cheaper than Office Buildings of equal calibre in the immediate vicinity.

Unsurpassed location; "L" station right at your door; subway station less than ⅛ block away; Hudson and Manhattan Tubes directly opposite, and two more subways coming.

Whether you desire a single office or a suite of offices, we have the

RIGHT SPACE AT THE RIGHT PRICE

Investigate to-day or write for particulars and illustrated booklet.

W. B. DUNCAN, Agent.
Office on Premises Telephone
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Morton Building
116 Nassau Street

Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevators. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Agent on premises.
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
2,211 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET
Rhinelander Bldgs.
Cor. William, Duane and Rose Sts.
Also Northwest Corner
Sixth Ave. and 13th St.
APPLY TO
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.
'Phone Cort.—8125. 31 NASSAU ST.

If you get where things end you are also where they begin. The Subway terminal of Greater New York is at City Hall Square. We are opposite. Where you ought to be.

OFFICES TO LET
41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
Telephone, Call or Write
E. A. TREDWELL, Agent, on premises.
(Tel. Cort. 3918.)

STORE AND BASEMENT
510-512 6TH AV.

Choice location; well-kept building; good class tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Pennsylvania Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Superintendent, or own broker.

OLD ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES.

The Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday, has particulars of scarce prints and paintings dear to the collector.—Adv.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

—TO LET—
Buildings

92 Barclay Street.

Between Washington and West Sts. 4-story and basement, 18x75; platform elevator; will renovate to suit tenant; immediate possession; ten years' lease.

77-79 Beach Street.

Near West St. 5-story and basement building, 44x100. Electric elevator. Extra heavy construction. Possession at once.

243 Broadway.

Opposite City Hall Park, between Park Place and Murray St., 25x118. Ripe for improvement. Possession May 1st. Will rent for 21 years.

292 Fifth Avenue.

West side, between 30th and 31st Streets, 5-story and basement building, 22x100. Will lease for ten years on net basis, or rent stores and basement, and lofts separately.

292-295 South Street.

Near Montgomery. 5-story and basement warehouses, 50x75. Two electric elevators. Possession May 1st.

185 Washington Street.

Between Day and Fulton Sts. 4-story and basement, 26x75. Hoist. Possession May 1st.

Stores

68 Beekman Street.

Store, basement and subcellar, 26x50. Sidewalk elevator. Immediate possession.

428-430 Broadway.

Southeast corner of Howard. Store and basement, 50x100, with "L" 25x100. New front, new floors, new plumbing; 100 feet from subway station.

31-32 Park Row.

Opposite Post Office.

Premises to be torn down May 1st and new building erected. Will have for rent two stores, each 14x30, with basements. Very attractive.

451-3 Washington Street.

Southeast corner of Watts. Store and basement, 50x100. Extra heavy construction. Good shipping facilities. Possession May 1st.

Lofts

59 Beekman Street.

Near Gold. 1st loft, 25x100, extending through to Ann St. Electric hoist; newly renovated. Immediate possession.

93 Bleecker Street.

Near Mercer. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th lofts, 25x50. Rope hatchway. Will put in first-class order. Rent $900 for the four floors. No manufacturing.

428-430 Broadway.

Southeast corner of Howard. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th (top) Lofts, 50x100, with "L," 25x100. Premises now being renovated. New floors, ceilings and plumbing; 100% sprinkler system; passenger and freight elevators. Ready for occupancy April 1st.

95 Chambers Street.

Between Broadway and Church St. 3rd and 4th (top) lofts, 27x150. Steam heat; combination passenger and freight elevator. Immediate possession. Low rent.

18-20 Cliff Street

Near John St. 4th (top) Loft, 40x80; large skylights, hoist. Possession May 1st. Rent $720; also 1st loft, 22x125. Possession May 1st.

25 Cliff Street.

5th (top) loft, 25x150; through to Ryder's Alley; heat; freight elevator.

105-7 Nassau Street.

Northwest corner Ann St., 3rd loft, 40x70; possession March 1st; $600.

16 and 18 Reade Street.

Between Broadway and Elm St.; 1st and 3rd lofts, 31x76; will alter and improve to suit tenants.

45 East 34th Street.

Between Madison and Park Aves. Parlor Floor, 25x50. Suitable for any retail business or tea room. Attractive apartments, 2 rooms and bath.

75 Warren Street.

Near West Broadway. Entire upper part of building (four lofts) 25x75, hatchway. Rent $1,500.

157-9 William Street.

Corner of Ann. 1st and 5th (top) lofts, 21x93. Steam heat, electric elevator. Top loft equipped with large skylights. Very desirable.

Wm. H. Whiting & Co
41 Park Row Tel. 5900 Cort.

BARGAINS

Niagara Fire Insurance Co. will sublet ground floor—3,000 sq. ft., 25-7 Liberty St. and 10th floor—6,000 sq. ft. 25-7 Liberty St. through to 54-6 Maiden Lane. Offices with plenty of daylight at very low rents. Entire or divide to suit.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Tel. John 2000. 92 William St.

FIREPROOF BUILDING

Six Stories and basement; 50x100, over 30,000 sq. ft., elevator, size 23 ft. 2 in. x 9 ft. 1 in.; possession May 1st; accessible to all lines of transit; rent $12,000.
Apply F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

JERF JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

New-Law, Washington Heights Section.—Bargain; will consider smaller property part payment; brokers protected. W. B. Foote, 158 West Broadway.

Will trade a $18,000 equity in a $55,000 residence, in the 50's, near 5th Av., Manhattan for a suburban home, free and clear. S 7 Times.

Will sell cheap to private party tenement house, 25x100, in good section of upper east side. L 80 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

GRAND CONCOURSE.
A Great Bargain—Fifty feet, near Fordham Road; excellent site for a taxpayer.
H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.,
Grand Concourse, Corner 187th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

A pretty, modern 8-room house, with waterfront rights, finest boating, bathing, and fishing; private beach and dock; every up-to-date improvement and city conveniences; big, shady plot; 3 minutes' walk from trolley and station; 25 minutes from Manhattan; will sell for $300 cash and balance can be arranged to a good party; title guaranteed. Waterfront Home, 133 Times Downtown.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, CORNER PLOT, BELOW VALUE; SUITABLE TERMS. OWNER, 2,665 BRIGGS Av., BRONX.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will buy six-family brick, Brooklyn; price must be reasonable. S 23 Times.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED, $100,000 MORTGAGE ON A PIECE OF PROPERTY SITUATED ON WEST SIDE N. Y. C. BETWEEN 59TH AND 110TH STS.; VALUE OF PROPERTY $160,000. AARON HONIG, NO. 280 BROADWAY.

Wanted, mortgage loan, $11,000. Brooklyn warehouse property valued at $30,000; will pay 6 per cent. B 246 Times Downtown.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

546 WEST 67TH ST. two-story rear building, 28x50; large driveway. Office in front building. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Offices, lofts, and stores to sublet at big reduction, all parts city; long or short lease; furnished, unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 51 East 42d. Murray Hill 7800.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Seals and Supply Co., 145 Chambers St.

Parlor floor; large, beautiful rooms; ladies' tailor, any clean business; centre shopping district. 180 Madison Av., near 34th St.

Four desk rooms to let, $8 per month; stenographer's service. S. Rosbrook Co., 96 Murray St. 5620 Barclay.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, exhibition, Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

118 West 48th, with store fronts; terms reasonable. Samson, 178 William.

WATTERBURY DENTAL PARLORS, 54 WEST 33D.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y.
A fine list of desirable houses for rent or sale at reduced prices. Printed list of latter on application. Anderson Realty Co., Busy Corner.

100 Acres, Croton Lake.—Fine old farmhouse, surrounded by beautiful trees; pretty views; several fine building sites; a bargain at $15,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Wanted to rent, privilege of buying, a small house, with considerable ground, White Plains or vicinity; rent $30. R 4 Times Annex.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow located in pretty town 40 minutes out, on south side; modern construction; massive porch, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, large closet room; up-to-date kitchen; all rooms large, light and airy; indirect lighting system, 2 blocks to bay; plenty of water sports and good fishing; will take $250 cash and $18 monthly from responsible party. Write for appointment to visit same. "Bungalow Owner," 135 Times Downtown.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity; fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Finnegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

$75 full price for 2 fine buildings lots, near station and trolley; payable $15 down and $2 monthly. Mr. B. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Long Beach.—100x100 plot on Broadway; bargain. C. Mock, 200 West 101st St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or to Rent—SUMMER HOTEL on Lake Champlain, well furnished throughout; accommodation for 150 guests. Further particulars address
Rouses Point Hotel Co.,
Rouses Point, New York.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

A Summer home by the sea for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished; to close estate will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit; waterfront, private dock, and best anchorage on coast; Pequot Av., New London, Conn.; three acres; trees; house 16 rooms; garage; all conveniences; 3 hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address J. T. C., Post Office Box 206, Madison Square, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.—$6,850; Easy Terms; Artistic Country Home; grounds, 80x180 feet; high in Orange Mts., 400 ft. elev.; superb views; near ex. sta., lake, country club, golf course, neighborhood tennis club; house, 7 rooms, library, hall, open fireplace; every convenience; 35 min. to N. Y. City. A. Hamilton, Room 802, 41 Park Row. Tel. 3214 Cort.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story brick, 54x100, on plot 54x300. Every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

1 to 4 ACRE PLOTS; hour out. High, beautiful surroundings; restricted. Little cash down, balance on easy terms. PRATT CO., 845 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; houses, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Ingberger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

East Orange.—Free booklet new homes, mailed. P. J. Bowers & Co., Bowers Building, Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." 1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
128 Cooper Av.: Montclair 1151-R; frame house, 75x200; $9,500; 9 rooms and bath.

Bargain.—$8,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths;

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The storm that was central over the East Gulf States Monday night passed rapidly eastward, and Tuesday night its centre was near and north of Bermuda. Another storm has crossed the Rocky Mountains and was central Tuesday night over Eastern Colorado, and a third storm of marked intensity has appeared on the North Pacific Coast. During the last twenty-four hours there were rains in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and on the Pacific Coast, local snows in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, the lake region, the Northwest, and over the West Plateau.

Mainly colder weather has overspread the Eastern Gulf States and the north mountain region. Temperatures are generally below the seasonal average over all parts of the country, except on the eastern slope of the South Rocky Mountain region and in Texas. Temperatures were below zero Tuesday night in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota, and Eastern Montana.

Indications are that the weather will be fair Wednesday and probably Thursday in New England and New York, and fair Wednesday, followed by unsettled weather Thursday, in the Middle States. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee unsettled weather Wednesday will probably be followed by rains by Wednesday night and on Thursday. In the Ohio Valley and the lake region overcast weather Wednesday probably will be followed by snow or rain on Thursday.

Temperature will rise Wednesday in the East Gulf States, Tennessee and Kentucky, and Thursday in the South Atlantic States, except in Florida Peninsula. The weather will become colder Thursday in the Lower Ohio Valley.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, mostly west; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts light and variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday, Thursday increasing cloudiness.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday, Thursday increasing cloudiness, probably becoming unsettled.

New England—Fair Wednesday. Thursday probably fair.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday, Thursday probably snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer in the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	15	4 P. M.	34	
6 A. M.	18	6 P. M.	31	
8 A. M.	19	9 P. M.	29	
12 M.	24	11 P. M.	28	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 24; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 18; at 8 P. M. it was 29. Maximum temperature, 34 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 17 degrees at 7:10 A. M. Humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 40 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.90 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P.M. (Monday.)	Loss.
11:22—976 Westchester Av.; Lipman & Co.	Slight
A.M. (Tuesday.)	
12:35—229 E. 67 St.; Max Arkin	Not given
1:00—60 Lenox Av.; Benj. Schenyaz	None
2:55—506 W. 121 St.; Joseph Schank	Slight
8:25—306 Lenox Av.; not given	$500
4:00—82 Maagin St.; Wendell Estate	None
7:25—47 Montgomery St.; C. McKee	Slight
8:50—328 E. 125 St.; Isaac Phillips	Slight
10:35—238 Bway.; A. G. Hyde	Slight
P.M.	
12:50—38 W. 10 St.; J. B. Greenhut	Slight
1:10—804 5 Av.; Penn. R. R. Co.	Slight
1:00—58 Roosevelt St.; Vito Tanico	Slight
1:50—148 W. 142 St.; Leo Well	$600
2:10—2,404 2 Av.; Marks & Silverman	Slight
2:30—50 E. 127 St.; Marcus Beirgess	Slight
2:40—26 W. 124 St.; E. E. Hutchinson	Slight
3:10—572 E. 68 St.; Central Brewing Co.	Slight
8:40—50-56 Lafayette St.; Feinberg, Bindery & Mailing Corp.	Slight
9:45—672 W. 161 St.; Freedman Construction Co.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—First Lt. A. E. Ahrends, 20th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania State College, effective March 10.

2d Lt. J. C. P. Bartholf, 5th Inf., is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

Maj. E. Nelson, M. C., having completed the duty assigned to him in orders of Feb. 21, will proceed to Galveston, Texas, in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee unsettled weather Wednesday will probably be followed by rains by Wednesday night and on Thursday. In the Ohio Valley and the lake region overcast weather Wednesday probably will be followed by snow or rain on Thursday.

Temperature will rise Wednesday in the East Gulf States, Tennessee and Kentucky, and Thursday in the South Atlantic States, except in Florida Peninsula. The weather will become colder Thursday in the Lower Ohio Valley.

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8:40—50-56 Lafayette St.; Feinberg, Bindery & Mailing Corp.	Slight
9:45—672 W. 161 St.; Freedman Construction Co.	Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ANDERSON, ARTHUR A., (Aug. 22, 1913;) net estate, $62,908; Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church and New York Bible Society, each received $20,754; Samuel Edward Anderson, brother, was given $1,700; Matthew Anderson, brother, and Mary Anderson, sister, each received $850. Assets: 480 Broome St., $39,000; lot, 290 6 St., Brooklyn, $4,500; lot in Kensico Cemetery, $1,375; deposits, $16,571; bond, $140; paintings, jewelry, and personalty, $5,258. Among the paintings were one by George Inness, appraised at $1,250; a painting by Sanchez Perrier, valued at $600, and a painting by Wyant, $350. Names of the paintings do not appear.

MARTINEZ, MIGUEL RAMON, (July 27, 1914;) net estate, $420,454; Mrs. Maria de la Concepcion Varela de Martinez, widow, given cash and personalty $25,565 and a life estate in $97,602; New York Foundling Hospital, $1,000; a niece of decedent and two of his friends each received $2,600; two friends $1,000 each, use the rest of the estate and the remainder after the life estate of the widow passes to Carmen Martinez Flournoy, John M. R. Martinez, and Edward Louis Martinez, daughter and two sons. Assets: 20 West 10 St., appraised at $20,000; deposits, $972; jewelry and personalty, $1,378; stocks and bonds, $424,263; claims, $1,062. Largest holdings were: 500 shares Consolidated Gas Co., $62,875; 1,000 shares Penn. R. R., $54,562; 500 shares U. S. Steel pf., $34,562; 900 shares Union Pac. R. R. com., $41,315; 115 shares Mechanics and Metals National Bank, $24,400; 180 shares Adams Express Co., $13,687, and 400 shares Southern Pac. Co., $20,850.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 4 P. M., Mar. 1: Lieuts. J. H. Ayers, 39 to 157; J. D. Wooldridge, 157 to 39; Alexander Kerr, 225, assigned to 200 Sub-prect. (Mutual.) 4 P. M., Mar. 1; Patrol. E. F. Smith, 144 to 147; S. F. Mamorkiewicz, 147 to 144.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. W. G. Armstrong and J. J. Conway, 275, and R. G. Dunham, 276 to 30 In. Plts., duty in raided premises, 28 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 5.

Assignment discontinued: Lieut. J. A. Schaefer, 276 to 220, Sub-prect., 4 P. M., Mar. 1.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol R. H. Voelker, 5, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Mar. 5; J. F. Duffy, 16, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 4; E. W. Moran, 21, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Mar. 4; P. A. Ssermer, 66, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 1; C. E. Wilson, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 5; M. F. Burke, 159, 3 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 5; J. J. Egan, 160, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 2; A. Beggs, 278, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Mar. 1.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. R. Walsh, 28, 11:50 P. M., Jan. 23, to noon, Jan. 30; F. E. Mullahey, 36, 10:10 A. M., Feb. 6, to 12 P. M., Feb. 11; A. F. Fliescher, 275, 7 P. M., Nov. 1, to noon, Dec. 6; P. Malahan, Bridge, 6:30 A. M., Feb. 20, during disability.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire., 1st gr., W. H. Breuer at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M., tomorrow: C. W. Foe, Eng. 18; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothwall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 98; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; T. S. Richards, Eng. 22; Wm. Klein, Eng. 31; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287 (2d sec.); A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 8C; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, Me. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to new Bronx Fire Alarm Station, north side of 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., as watchman, to take effect 9 A. M. March 1; Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Slyman, H. & L. 38.

The following will be directed to report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, at repair shops, 56th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M. today, for practical instruction in operating department on motor apparatus: Fire. 1st gr. P. H. Mahon, Eng. 282; Fire. 2d gr. A. Arderson, Eng. 282.

Retired (on medical certificates): Capt. P. Farley, Eng. 230, on an annual pension of $1,250, 8 A. M. March 1; Lieut. V. H. Ford, Hose 3, on an annual pension of $1,050, 8 A. M. March 1; Fire. 1st gr. W. Liebermann, H. & L. 21, on an annual pension of $466.66, 8 A. M. March 1.

Special leave without pay: Fire. 1st gr. W. H. Pollock, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 P. M. March 4.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for dietitian will be received until 4 P. M. on March 8. A qualifying physical examination will be given. There are two vacancies in the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals at a salary of $720 each a year, with maintenance. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for marine engine and boiler draftsman, for men only, to fill approximately fifty vacancies in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and at the navy yards at New York and Mare Island, Cal., at salaries ranging from $3.28 to $7.04 per diem. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability, education, training, and experience. Applicants must be graduates of or senior students in a technical school or colleges of recognized standing, or have had at least three years' experience in marine engineering or allied work, of which at least two years must have been spent in the drafting room. Until further notice and on account of the urgent needs of the service, applications will be received at any time and the papers will be rated immediately upon their receipt, in order that appointments may be made with the least possible delay. Age, 18 years or over on the date of filing the application. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Licenses as teacher in training to teach in high schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following: Biology, Nelson L. Kidd; German, Mayer Winkler; history, Elizabeth M. Whitehead; mathematics, Julius Zimmerman.

A license as substitute teacher of electric wiring and installation in the vocational schools has been granted to William J. McClain.

Licenses as substitute teacher to teach in the elementary schools the vocational subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following: Homemaking, Margaret McCabe and Rose Osborne; woodworking, William C. Rushford.

At the Yorkville Social Centre, in Public School 66, 421 East Eighty-eighth Street, on the evening of March 2, Harry Barnhart, the leader of the Rochester Community Chorus of a thousand people, will lead the singing. The Mothers' Social Club, the Coronet Club, the Girls' Club, and the Girls' Cooking Class of the Centre will attend, as will Farmers' Association of Public School 77. The second excursion of the Yorkville Social Centre to the Community Chorus in Stuyvesant High School will start from Eighty-eighth Street and First Avenue on the afternoon of March 4, at 2:45. This chorus is conducted by Mr. Barnhart every Saturday afternoon in the Stuyvesant High School.

The Dramatic Society of the New York Evening High School for Men will produce "Pygmalion and Galatea" in the Washington Irving High School Auditorium on the evening of March 10.

A meeting of the Association of Teachers on Promotion Test will be held at Public School 27, Manhattan, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue, on March 2, at 4 P. M.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,886 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6321. Locomobile Touring, 1915, 5 and 7 pass. Packard Twin Six, (new,) 1916, 7 pass. Packard Limousine "3-38," 1915, 7 pass. Packard Touring, "3-38," 1915, 5 and 7 pass. Packard Touring, "2-35," 1914, 5 pass. Cadillac Touring, 8 cyl., 1915, 7 pass. Cadillac Sedan, 4 cyl., 1914, 5 pass.

Landau-limousine, Stearns; silent Knight; 1914; Gray & Davis starting and lighting system; Rothschild body; beautiful town car; cheap. Dr. Hornik, 597 6th Av.

Baker Electric four-passenger extension coupe, new batteries, newly painted; $700. Baker R. & L. New York Corp., 17-19 Central Park West.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Latest model 38 h. p. Pierce-Arrow runabout. Ellsworth, 231 Madison Av. Murray Hill 762.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St., Victoria and one-man tops, slip covers, auto coach work repairs of all kinds.

1913 six-cylinder Hudson; very reasonable. R. B. Laffay, 217 West 64th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Late model Fiat landaulet; beautiful; will rent reasonable. Telephone Plaza 789. Barr.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, Harlem 4421-4822.

Automobile Storage.

F. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 862-566 W. 58th St. Col. 3449.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A., Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

Broadway, s. e. cor. 636 St., (Nos. 200-206 West 62d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

THE SUMNER.
81 West 11th, (Near 5th Av.)
Elegant, modern, 4-room housekeeping apartment; respectable house and neighborhood; $67.50. Inquire Walsh, 73 West 11th. Immediate possession.

Roxborough, Northwest Corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Two corner apartments, seven rooms and two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway. Cort. 7475.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, $30.
430 St. Nicholas Av., (facing St. Nicholas Park, near 130th St., "L".) steam heat; modern plumbing; refrigerator; location first-class.

309-311 5th Av., near Waldorf.—3 unusually large rooms; steam heat, electric light; spacious closets; $65.
Ames, 26 West 31st, or premises.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
128-130 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent, $450-$35. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

170th, 709 West.—Apartments to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32; 5 rooms, $35; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Fernhurst, 19 Pinehurst Av., Corner 178th St.—Very desirable 4 and 5 room apartments; rents, $32 to $43.

Manhattan Av., 492, near 120th St.—Four beautiful front apartments; steam heat; every improvement; rent, $22 to $24.

Lakehurst, 603 West 180th St.—Desirable 5-room apartment; rent, $45; high-class elevator house.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

202-204 W. 90th St.—Six rooms, steam heat, hot water; rent $30-$32.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Completely furnished apartment wanted, 3 or 4 rooms and bath, linen, silver, and all housekeeping facilities, between 90th and 103d Sts. on or near Broadway. Geiser, 215 West 98th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium rooms; clean, quiet; telephone; select house; reasonable.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

24TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath; electricity; $6.50; another, $4; telephone.

43D, 130 EAST.—Private family; beautiful room for lady, connecting bath; near Grand Central; $5.50; references, first bell.

187TH ST., (4,623 Park Av.)—Cheerful, comfortable room, conveniences; business lady; private family.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; bath; music allowed, and music studios by hour.

West Side.

21ST ST., 336-338 WEST.—Shirley House; Telephone 10291 Chelsea; business girls' clubhouse; rooms $2 to $3; clubroom privileges, library, and music room; laundry.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen only.

56TH, 17 WEST.—Resident, nonresident studios, rooms, furnished; studio by hour. Plaza 3655.

56TH, 57 WEST.—Beautiful room; running water; high-class apartment; adjoining New York Athletic Club. Phone 1446 Plaza.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett, Col. 5962.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, front room; private bath; excellent board; references; phone.

73D ST., 271 WEST.—Modern bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; also single room.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and medium rooms; references.

74TH, 3 WEST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; IMPROVEMENTS.

75TH ST., 8 WEST.—Just open, newly furnished residence; rooms en suite with baths; all single; electricity; $5, $9, $14.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually refined room, adjoining bath; exclusive house; electricity; $6.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, hot water, heated, with private family; reference.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Large front room; hot-water heat; other rooms; phone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright single rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 up; board optional.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, double; also parlor floor; conveniences; block subway.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room and front bedroom; suitable two. Koenig.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; meals; for those accustomed to good living and refined surroundings.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Very desirable sunny rooms; improvements; board optional; private family.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park and "L"; front parlor; connecting bedroom; $8; electricity.

93D ST., 157 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; running water; private family; gentlemen only.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large room, suitable couple or gentlemen; all conveniences; references.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished rooms; subway; bath.

123D ST., 547 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Comfortable double room; elevator; telephone; $5. Crawford.

123D, 110 WEST.—Steam-heated rooms; continuous hot water; $3.50 up.

EXCEPTIONAL room; strictly private home; exclusive. H 272 Times Downtown.

CLAREMONT AV., 182.—Room, bath; telephone; private; high class; Broadway subway. Jennings.

Nicely furnished rooms, with private family; 56th, near Broadway. Phone Circle 2396.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms; private house; 79th St. subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

Large room, one flight, parquet floor, telephone; reasonable. 150 Madison Av., 34th

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN desires room between 70th and 90th Sts., West; breakfast; state particulars. Box 250 Times, 2 Rector St.

WELL FURNISHED parlor, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; centrally located; state price. S 32 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

West Side.

77TH AV., 2,063, (123d.)—Opportunity secure fine rooms; steam; phone; home cooking.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

56TH, 245 WEST.—Large and small room, with board; first-class French boarding house; all accommodations; table d'hote dinner.

86TH, 301 WEST.—Large room; excellent board; telephone; references.

127TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, redecorated room; exceptional table; fine service; table guests.

12D ST., 253 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive room with bath; 2d floor; excellent table. Columbus 10195.

72D, 142 WEST.—French home, French conversation; Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; exceptional cooking.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny room; fine location; bath; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Passion Luquelle; elegant suite; private bath; double room, twin beds, bath; best home table; electricity.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Warm, sunny large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 and 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions" with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large, medium-size rooms; electricity; excellent table; subway. "L."

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; generous table; parlor dining room.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large second, also third floor, sunny, medium rooms; exceptional house.

82D ST., 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; exceedingly homey atmosphere.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive, refined couple or gentleman preferred.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large room near park, "L"; superior board; table guests.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

126TH, 174 WEST, (THE NORWOOD.) Corner 7th Av.; family hotel; no cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

126TH, 607 WEST.—Private; room, board; Southern cooking; business man, woman; references. Apt. 42.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, met with beard large room, private bath; other room, 4 windows, facing Hudson. 4926 Addison.

WEST END AV., 322, (76th.)—Single and double rooms; desirable table board.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young business woman desires room and board; elevator apartment, west side, below 116th St.; state particulars; references. S 37 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL, 48 South Walnut St., East Orange, N. J.

Do you wish to live in a first-class family hotel, with its luxuries and conveniences, and yet pay the same price charged by ordinary boarding houses? You may obtain exactly this if you will be permanent and will lease by the year after trying it for a few weeks to satisfy yourself that this is a genuine proposition.

Room with private tiled bathroom, including table board for two, $14.50, $15.50, $16.50, and $20 per week.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Montclair, 41 South Willow St., excellent accommodations in desirable location; good home cooking; $9 to $20 weekly; references.

New York State.

ULSTER COUNTY.—Pine Grove cottage; heated; bath; excellent cooking; reasonable rates. E. Baum, (bakery.) 732 Amsterdam Av., city.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with modern country home, will care for invalids or convalescents; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address Country, Y 262 Times Annex.

NURSE, owning farm and beautiful house, will take tubercular patients; board and nursing, $15 per week. Address Graduate, Y 263 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and file clerk, refined, American, anxious, experienced, $9. B 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, young lady; five years' experience with wholesale house; can take charge of single and double entry books; competent, accurate; not afraid to work; best references. Z 231 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Familiar with office details; neat appearance; $10. A 275 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; capable of checking credits and taking full charge of office. F. S., Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, 7 years' experience; modern methods; take entire charge. B 218 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady wishes position as bookkeeper; seven years' experience. Box 591, 1,089 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL.—Girl 17; graduate; switchboard knowledge; commercial house preferred. Shultz, 30 Macombs Place.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Expert on all-around work. Efficiency, B 231, Times Downtown.

DOCTOR'S ATTENDANT.
Position wanted by refined, middle-aged, trustworthy woman; neat appearance. S 11 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent, reasonable, remodeling, out or home. 317 West 146th. 7816 Chelsea.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent; home, out. Telephone 6418 Audubon, Stanford, 9,676 Broadway, corner 147th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, street, reception, evening gowns; out, home preferred. Kelly, 573 6th Av. Telephone Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 5744. Anderson, 1,349 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER, $2.50, daily; suits, gowns, alterations. Hersey, 548 Riverside Drive. 5790 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER, stylish, perfect fitter, wishes engagements out; day, $2.50; reference. S 15 Times.

DRESSMAKER, exclusive designs, wishes customers; will go out by day. R 124 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent woman; good fitter; out by day; $2. S 31 Times.

DRESSMAKER, out by day, $2.50; good reference. Mrs. McConnell, 260 West 129th.

FILE CLERK, Christian, thoroughly competent, dependable, neat appearance, $10. B 250 Times Downtown.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced; wash home; satisfaction guaranteed; references. Trusz, Janitor, 1,268 Amsterdam Av.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Live one who understands her business; accuracy demanded; must also be thorough stenographer, American, well recommended; state salary, age, nationality, references; do not answer unless fully qualified. H 273 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable young woman, thoroughly experienced in Curb brokerage business; must be rapid and accurate; state fully age, experience, and salary expected. B 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; double entry, trial balance; cigar factory; age, salary, experience. Box 36, L 515 3d Av.

CORRESPONDENT.—Spanish, English correspondent, with knowledge of bookkeeping required; write previous experience and salary expected. S 21 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKERS wanted; a desirable all-year-round position for young women who understand dressmaking. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to N. Kennedy, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

ERRAND GIRLS WANTED; GOOD PAY TO START. JOBIN, 150 MADISON AV., CORNER 32D.

GIRL WANTED to work on toilet goods and perfumery. Prichard, 49 West 23d.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman as housekeeper and governess for widower; two children; Catholic family; in suburbs; two servants; references required. B 243 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted; no washing; must be good plain cook; $30 month; city references. Apartment 15, 318 West 109th St. 'Phone 3502 River.

MODELS WANTED FOR HIGH-CLASS DRESSES; SIZE 36; LONG SEASON; GOOD PAY. JOBIN, 150 MADISON AV., CORNER 32D.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse wanted for child 3 years of age to go to Short Hills, N. J.; wages $30 to $35; A1 references required. Call Wednesday and Thursday between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., 960 Park Av., Apartment C, for interview.

SALESWOMAN.—Refined woman over 25; travel; brains more essential than experience; small salary to start; expenses advanced. Room 1,614, 220 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER.—A good position awaits an experienced, accurate, and fairly rapid stenographer and typist; one who possesses some appreciation of responsibility, good education, initiative, and a fair amount of horse sense; none other need apply; one with secretarial experience preferred; salary, $20. S 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced; give full details as to experience, age, education, and qualifications; salary $15. H 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A young lady with law office experience for busy mercantile office to observe the Sabbath and work on Sunday instead; applicants must state full particulars regarding training, experience, and references; salary $15 per week. B 269 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of Stenographic Department and Model Office of Eastman School. One trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $8. Miss D., 96 West 123d St. 'Phone 618 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good education and appearance; executive ability; general office assistant. Stenographer, 470 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education; fast dictation; neat typist; $9. Irene Hornish, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable, familiar office work, accurate, good education, $10. B 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Underwood; A1 references; appreciate good position; $14. K. B., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience, machinery, other lines; American; $15. B 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; take rapid dictation, transcribe accurately; $15. B 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; 2½ years' experience; reliable; best references; $10. B 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22;) thoroughly experienced; rapid and accurate; $14. B 245 Times Downtown.

TRAINED NURSE, middle-aged, highly recommended, would care for infant or invalid; price, $50 month. B 252 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEKEEPERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 99th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1898.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (78th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

COOKS, chambermaids, butlers, housemen. Campbell Agency, 45 East 42d St. Murray Hill 9359.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

*Twenty-five c

THOMPSON INQUIRY HAS 4 MONTHS MORE

Senate Sets July 1—Fight for Extension to Jan. 10 May Go to the Assembly.

REPUBLICANS LIMIT TIME

Gillespie Books Still Closed to Accountant—G. W. Young May Testify Again Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 29.—With Senator George F. Thompson contending that his committee should be given until Jan. 10, 1917, to complete the investigation of the Public Service Commission, the Senate today by 24 to 15 voted to give the Thompson Committee until July 1 to complete its hearings, and six months more to compile its report. Members of the committee will fight in the Assembly to have the hearing period extended until Jan. 10, 1917, but with small chance of success.

The Senate acted in accordance with action taken at a caucus of the Republican members last night. As soon as the Senate convened today Senator Thompson offered a resolution extending the life of his committee from March 7 to Jan. 10, 1917. Leader Brown offered an amendment by which hearings would be terminated July 1. Senator Thompson then gave as his reason for wishing the longer period that witnesses who had evaded the committee would come to terms if they knew he had plenty of time to keep after them. He said that with the authorization of the longer period the committee could complete its work in shorter time than if limited to July 1.

In reply, Senator Brown said it was his opinion that the committee could do all necessary investigating by July 1. All of the Democrats voting, with the exception of Senator Greiner of Buffalo, were recorded against the Brown amendment. Senators Burlingame, Gilchrist, Lawson, and Lockwood of Kings, Horton of Buffalo, and Thompson, Republicans, voted against it.

May Fight in Assembly.

The action of the Brooklyn Senators in favoring the longer period presages a fight for the same end by the strong Kings Republican representation in the Assembly, of which Assemblyman McQuistion, a member of the Thompson Committee, is a member. Senator Thompson had a conference with Mr. McQuistion this afternoon.

As soon as the vote on the resolution was announced in the Senate Senator Thompson said that in his absence a bill by Senator Horton of Buffalo providing for two additional Supreme Court Justices in the Eighth Judicial District had been advanced to final passage, and that because he had something to say about it he wished it would be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. After strenuous objections by Senator Horton and other Senators from the Eighth Judicial District Senator Brown got the floor. He started out to speak in favor of the bill, but was interrupted by being told that the bill permitted Governor Whitman to name the Justices.

"Mr. President," shouted Senator Brown amid laughter, "I think the Senator from the Forty-seventh (Thompson) should be heard, and I think the bill should be recommitted. We cannot be too careful in increasing the expenses of the State."

The Senate then voted not to recommit the bill. Senator Thompson got the floor.

Thompson Fights Judicial Bill.

"There are some things I have to say about this bill that I don't want to say on the floor of the Senate," he said. "But if you don't let me say them in committee I'll say them now. It is for the best interests of all that the bill be recommitted."

"I am very sorry," broke in Senator Wagner, the minority leader, "that my Republican friends cannot agree on the men for these jobs. I feel sorry for the Senator from Niagara, (Thompson,) who seems not to have gotten one of the jobs, and I shall help him to do so if I can."

Senator Bennett of New York declared that Senator Brown's pretensions to economy were thin when he had just made recommendation that New York City taxpayers be forced to pay $15,000,000 more a year in taxes for four years by changing the date of tax payments. Senator Bennett had his say only after many attempts to shut him off.

After a furor of debate the bill was recommitted. It developed that the men for the jobs had already been picked. Best reports had it that the chosen ones were Attorney General E. E. Woodbury and Wesley P. Dudley, District Attorney of Erie County. The bill was regarded as giving Governor Whitman an opportunity to strengthen his fences in Western New York. Senator Thompson says there are enough Justices in the Eighth; Senator Horton is sure that there should be two more.

G. W. YOUNG MAY BE WITNESS.

Thompson Committee Will Resume Its Hearings Today.

When the Thompson Committee resumes its hearings this morning at 165 Broadway, it will be confronted again with the refusal of T. H. Gillespie, Vice President of the T. A. Gillespie Company, to allow the examination of the books of the Pittsburgh branch of the office. Mr. Gillespie has refused to obey several subpoenas directing him to hand over the books to the accountant. Yesterday Mr. Gillespie flatly refused Accountant Morse access to the books.

Mr. Morse wanted to go into the books in his own way. Paul D. Cravath, counsel to the company, was on hand and told Mr. Morse he would not allow it. There was a wordy war between the lawyer and the accountant, at a secret meeting of the sub-committee lasting for an hour. Mr. Cravath told Mr. Morse he would not trust the books with him, as he considered Mr. Morse was responsible for the Gillespie letters and the record of a $2,500 check to Lemuel E. Quigg becoming public several weeks ago.

Mr. Morse hotly denied responsibility for these matters becoming public and told Mr. Cravath that in his opinion the Gillespies were trying to conceal something in the Pittsburgh accounts. To make public the New York accounts without the Pittsburgh explanations, he said, would look worse for the Gillespies than if the entire accounts were brought out. It was finally decided to refer the matter to Senator Thompson today.

Young May Appear Today.

George W. Young, former Interborough Director, arrived in the city from Palm Beach yesterday and may be called as a witness today. He is wanted to throw more light upon a letter Senator Thompson believes was written by J. P. Morgan to President Shonts of the Interborough following the refusal of Mr. Young, Gardiner M. Lane, and William A. Read to vote for the awarding of the elevated third tracking contract to John F. Stevens. Mr. Young is at the Netherland. Inquirers there were told that he was not in.

Richard Reed Rodgers, one of the Interborough attorneys, returned from Minneapolis yesterday, and he also is expected to be called today.

Frank Moss said yesterday he had been told that certain influences had been at work trying to make it impossible for Senator Thompson to get an extension of time for his committee. These influences, said Mr. Moss, reached all the way to Chicago and to Palm Beach. He said he thought the July 1 limitation placed upon the committee by the Senate would work harm in that it would allow recalcitrant witnesses to remain away until the time limit expired, whereas if until next January was allowed the witnesses would not stay away so long.

ASSAILS SERVICE BOARD.

Thompson Says It Assists Corporations to Fool the People.

Speaking on "The Trail of the Investigation" before the Humanitarian Cult at the Hotel Astor last night, Senator George F. Thompson proposed that any partnership between the city and a public service corporation, such as exists now in the case of the Interborough, should be supervised by a Board of Directors on which the city should be represented as fully as the company. This, he said, would insure public knowledge of what the corporation was doing in the operation of a public utility and would render impossible any secret abuse of power or any squandering of city money by the officials of the corporation.

"Moreover," declared Senator Thompson, "the meetings of the Board of Directors of any enterprise where the city is a partner should be so public that the city would know what they were going to do, and then you may be sure they won't do it."

Senator Thompson discussed the origin of his legislative committee and the results which his investigation had thus far accomplished. Before he began his inquiry, he said, the committee expected to find the Public Service Commission to be serving in the capacity of an ardent client for the people.

"But now," added the Senator, "we find the Public Service Commission to be an arm of government employed to assist great and powerful corporations to fool the people. It exists as a buffer between the corporations and the people. It serves the corporation by its policy of delay. Complaints made by taxpayers against the abuses of public service corporations often have to wait five years for a decision. And delay is as good as a decision in favor of the corporation, because the corporation can continue its abuse without interference."

Senator Thompson attacked the dual subway contracts, and said they resulted in deception and the squandering of vast sums of the city's money under false pretenses. Even the stockholders, he said, are absolutely ignored by the very officials whom they engage to direct their companies in which they hold stock. He urged that something be done to protect the stockholders against secret manipulations of their interests by the Directors. As to the future of his investigation, Senator Thompson said:

"I want to feel that we are doing our duty. We are ready to go to the end of this trail, wherever it may be laid."

Other speakers who addressed the meeting of the Humanitarian Cult were Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, who spoke on the "Alien," and Misha Appelbaum, founder of the cult, who was enthusiastically applauded for an address on "The Crime of Military Preparedness Without Social Preparedness."

WARNS RABBIS ABOUT LAW.

Swann Writes Letter After Hearing of Unlicensed Marriages.

Owing to the frequent complaints received by the Marriage License Bureau that rabbis in this city, through ignorance of the law, were contracting marriages for couples who had not obtained a license in this State, District Attorney Swann yesterday sent out a letter warning rabbis against violations of the statute. For the benefit of the rabbis, Judge Swann cited Section 17, Chapter 19 of the Laws of 1909 as follows:

If any clergyman or other person authorized by the laws of this State to perform marriage ceremonies shall solemnize or presume to solemnize a marriage between any parties without a license being presented to him or them, as herein provided * * * in this article, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

The remainder of Judge Swann's letter read as follows:

The provision as to the license refers, of course, to a license issued by the proper authorities within this State.

While I am certain that whatever violations there may be in this regard are unintentional, still, the District Attorney would have no choice but to prosecute on proper evidence being presented to him of the commission of this crime, and it is to obviate such a situation that I am sending you this letter.

In considering how to call the attention of the rabbis of the city to this matter my assistant, Mr. Colnon, has spoken to Rabbi H. Pereira Mendes, who suggested that I get in touch with you and Rabbi M. C. Margoles, President Orthodox Rabbis Association; Dr. J. L. Magnes, and the Rev. D. De S. Pool, President New York Board of Ministers, and that you and the other gentlemen mentioned would undoubtedly be able to call it to the attention of the members of the different organizations which you represent.

The letter closed with a request that the rabbis endeavor to have the law carried out at all marriage ceremonies.

Woman Arrested as a Usurer.

Arrested as a usurer, Miss Frances L. Hyland, proprietress of the State Brokerage Company at 830 Broad Street, Newark, who was convicted on the same charge in 1913, is under $2,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Miss Hyland was arrested through a ruse in which the detectives from Prosecutor Guild's office figured. The evidence against Miss Hyland is said to be the same as that which convicted her in 1913. For her first offense she was fined $500.

PARK PUMP SUIT UP ON ARGUMENT TODAY

Justice Finch Will Hear Injunction Case Started by Gutzon Borglum as Taxpayer.

BOARD'S POWERS IN ISSUE

Commission's Engineers and American Institute Committee Are to Hold a Joint Conference.

The Board of Water Supply, through the Corporation Counsel, will appear this morning before Justice Finch in the Supreme Court to present arguments against an injunction restraining the board from maintaining a permanent structure as a pumping station in Morningside Park. The complaint was signed by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor.

The hearing was adjourned from last week, and meanwhile the sheathing of the objectionable building with corrugated iron has proceeded and a square tower has been added to the building, which now rears its form to a level with the parapet at its rear.

One of the questions before the court will be as to how far the authority of the Water Board extends when it comes in contact with the Park Department.

Engineers of the Board of Water Supply and the special committee appointed by the American Institute of Consulting Engineers will confer at noon tomorrow on the problem of the pumping station.

Some of the best engineers in the country have already declared that the tunnel could be pumped out without elaborate machinery above the surface or the towering structure in which it is housed.

The committee of the institute met yesterday afternoon in the office of the Chairman, William J. Wilgus, 163 Broadway, and considered plans for the doing away with the objectionable structure.

"Our report," said Reginald Pelham Bolton, Secretary of the committee, "will be made shortly to the Council of the institute. We have received many helpful suggestions in this matter from public-spirited citizens. Some of these suggestions were made either by engineers or by men who had technical knowledge of the elements involved. One man called upon us who was especially familiar with the rock formations in the region of the park. Another had special experience in the use of compressed air for forcing out water. We are in receipt of letters from many persons who are deeply interested on account of aesthetic reasons, but all have something to offer as a practical solution of this difficult problem."

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has also received communications from citizens urging that every step be taken to back up the protest of the society against maintaining a surface pumping station.

POLICE SELL JEWELRY.

Unclaimed Property Brings $2,000 —10,000 Articles in Sale.

More than 10,000 unclaimed articles, including almost anything from a diamond brooch to an automobile tire, were sold at public auction yesterday at Police Headquarters and brought about $2,000. G. Hinman Barrett, Property Clerk, said it was the largest sale in the history of the department.

The greatest interest was shown in offerings of jewelry. An assortment of twenty plain gold rings was knocked down for $42; a pair gold wrist watch fetched $7.75, and a brooch set with thirteen diamonds $48. The sale was conducted by Jacques Cohen. Mr. Barrett said the auction sales would be held quarterly hereafter, in an effort to clear the property room.

SIEGEL'S LAWYER EXPLAINS.

Stanchfield Tells Swann of Agreement with Whitman.

In a letter received my District Attorney Swann yesterday, John B. Stanchfield, attorney for Henry Siegel, the convicted banker, describes the understanding he had with the District Attorney's office as to the further prosecution of his client after he ends his ten months' term in the Monroe County Penitentiary today. Siegel will be rearrested today on a bench warrant, but District Attorney Swann intends to wait for word from Governor Whitman before he decides upon a definite course of action.

Mr. Stanchfield in his letter insists that the agreements which he reached with Governor Whitman when the latter was District Attorney, and with District Attorney Perkins ethically precludes District Attorney Swann from prosecuting Siegel on any further indictments in connection with the misappropriation of the funds of the department store bank of Henry Siegel & Co. Mr. Stanchfield's letter reads in part:

"After the trial had resulted in a conviction for a misdemeanor and the imposition of a sentence of ten months, I had several conversations with Mr. Whitman while he was still District Attorney, in which Mr. Whitman stated to me that if in June, when the date arrived which the court had set for final action in the case, Siegel should accept the sentence and at once begin to serve it without appealing or seeking to avoid or delay the serving of it, no further prosecution should be had against him.

"In June, 1915, a few days before Siegel was to appear before Justice Clarke at Genesee I called upon Mr. Perkins, who was then District Attorney. Mr. Perkins stated that if Mr. Siegel submitted to the sentence and served it without any attempt to delay it or prevent it there would be no further prosecution against shim.

"On Dec. 6, 1915, my diary shows that I conferred with Mr. Perkins, discussed the Siegel case, with him, and reminded him of the arrangement which we had made. He acquiesced with me in my understanding of the situation, and said he was very busy closing up the affairs of his office, and that it would be inconvenient for him to take action in regard to the indictments in Livingston County on account of its distance from New York, but would call to your attention the statement made that there was to be no further prosecution or action upon the indictments."

INSPECTOR HAYES RESTORED

Commissioner Woods Will Fight Reinstatement of Captain Peabody.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that he had reinstated Inspector Cornelius G. Hayes and had notified him to appear at Headquarters to be assigned to duty. In announcing his action the Commissioner said:

The case of former Inspector Hayes has been difficult to decide as the record of the rehearing was so evenly balanced.

In deciding to reinstate him I have been guided by the principle, which I have followed consistently, to give the benefit of the doubt to the policeman where the evidence did not point clearly to a decision one way or the other.

Hayes was dismissed from the department on Sept. 14, 1912, following trial on the charge of making a false official statement. Asked by a reporter why certain disorderly houses on the upper west side had not been closed, Hayes replied that he had been ordered by Commissioner Waldo not to close these houses unless ordered specifically to do so by the Commissioner. Hayes stuck to this statement when brought to trial.

When informed yesterday that the Appellate Division had returned a favorable decision in the case of former Police Captain William F. Peabody, Commissioner Woods said he would take an appeal from that decision and carry the case to a higher court.

Peabody, as Captain of the Whitestone Station, was dismissed about a year ago, following trial on a charge of making a false official statement.

Loft to Get Parkhurst Factory.

The plant, real estate, and building of the defunct American Candy Company, 317 to 325 Hamilton Street, Long Island City, which is alleged to have cost $275,000, and in which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of Manhattan, invested $82,000, was yesterday turned over to Patrick H. J. Daly for $45,000 on order of Charles A. Tipling, referee. It was stated that Mr. Daly bought the property for George W. Loft of Manhattan.

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56 elevators render the most efficient elevator service in the world.

EQUITABLE BUILDING CORPORATION
120 BROADWAY

$300,000 FOR BARON ASTOR.

New Tenth Avenue Lease to Increase American Peer's Income.

As the result of a long term lease closed yesterday Baron William Waldorf Astor will draw $300,000 in the next twenty years from a large plot of his west side property in the lower Chelsea district. The property includes the easterly block front on Tenth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, 200 feet on the avenue by 100 feet on each street, now partially utilized with stables and wooden buildings.

The plot has been leased by John J. Gillen for twenty years, with two renewal privileges, at an aggregate rental of about $300,000 for the first term. Mr. Gillen is having plans prepared for the erection of a large building, the greater part of which will be used for wholesale market purposes. James S. Maher is the architect. He designed for Mr. Gillen over a year ago the Gillen market building on the north side of Fifteenth Street, just east of Tenth Avenue, comprising fifteen lots, also leased on a long term from Baron Astor.

The new building will have the advantage of the improved track service on Tenth Avenue under the recent agreement of the New York Central Railroad. The lease of the Astor property was closed through the Charles F. Noyes Company.

$15,000 for Boy Maimed by Truck.

Charles Blanco, 13 years old, got a verdict for $15,000 from a jury in Justice Newburger's part of the Supreme Court yesterday. The defendant was the Duffy Contracting Company. Charles came into court on crutches, the top of the left crutch being tucked under the shoulder from which the arm had been amputated. One foot was paralyzed, and the boy's face, because of his long illness and his sufferings, was drawn and pinched. He testified that while he was crossing the street at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street to reach his home a truck belonging to the defendant had struck him, thrown him down, and run over him. The jury deliberated only thirty minutes. The father of the boy got a verdict of $2,000 for the loss of his son's services.

20,000 IN PROFIT SHARING.

International Harvester Company's Offer to Employes Widely Accepted.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Expiration today of the sixty-day period for taking advantage of the International Harvester Company's profit-sharing offer found 20,000 of the corporation's employes enrolled. These employes have purchased profit-sharing certificates to be paid for in installments of $1 to $25 a month, deducted from their salaries.

The certificates are exchangeable for stock at less than market prices. In addition to the dividends, the employes who subscribed will receive at the end of each year a bonus equal to 1 per cent. of their salaries.

Ninety per cent. of the shopmen are said to have subscribed for a total of $5,000,000 in certificates.

ADVERTISEMENT.

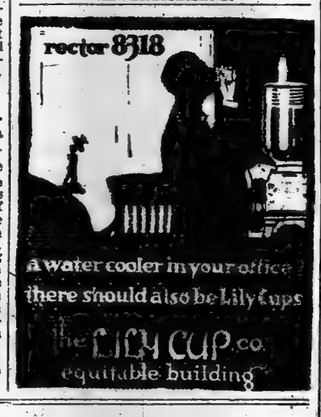

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Common sense says—"enjoy life moderately."

Common sense never warns us away from the things that are to be enjoyed—moderately.

For example, common sense tells us to drink a mild and mellow Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

Behind the Scenes IN BELGIUM

Special Relief Work by a Committee of Women, with the Approval of King Albert and Personal Co-operation of Cardinal Mercier.

The Homeless Girl-Mothers

Think of these innocent maternity victims of the war and their fatherless babies, pitiable above all others among the destitute!

What can the "breadline" really do for them?

Here is the "breadline" of today, as described by an American relief worker who returned to London Feb. 27, after several weeks in various Belgian districts:

"I have seen thousands of people lined up in the snow or rain, soaked and chilled, waiting for bread and soup. I have returned to the distributing stations at the end of the day and have found men, women, and sometimes children, still standing in line, but later compelled to go back to their pitiful homes, cold, weak and miserable. It was not until 18 weary hours afterward that they got the meal they had missed. The "meal" is three thick slices of bread and a pint of soup. . . . . Picture the mental condition of people without work for more than a year and a half, daily face to face with the possibility of starvation, cut off from communication with the outside world by barbed wire and armed cordons. There are 3,000,000 thus suffering and destitute."

What, we repeat, can the "breadline" really do for the Girl-mothers of brave little Belgium?

There is vital need of better food and competent, sympathetic supervision for them. With YOUR kind help we can give it. We are helping hundreds now—but we must have more money at once, or that aid will end. And we must extend our work for our helpless "sisters."

Direct aid, impossible through general committees, is assured by this fund, which in no way duplicates the activities of other organizations. There is no more intimate and personal and unhampered war charity. Cardinal Mercier, whose personal co-operation it has, is close to the hearts and lives of the Belgian people.

"I am especially thankful for the work of the CARDINAL MERCIER FUND," said E. van de Vyver, Belgian Minister of Finances, who recently sailed from New York. "It is most necessary. Every contribution is carefully recorded in the archives of the Government as the spirit of the giver is enshrined in the hearts of those who receive."

Please Help Now!

No contribution too small or too large. Send whatever you can—be it just a dollar, or $5, $10, or $500, or $5,000. Your generosity will be greatly appreciated.

To-day

CARDINAL MERCIER FUND
10 BRIDGE STREET, NEW YORK

I enclose $..... for your special relief work in Belgium. Please send receipt.

Name ..... Address .....

Pls. make checks, etc., to "J. P. Morgan & Co. For Mercier Fund"

CARDINAL MERCIER FUND

For Special Belgian Relief

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AT 2 FOR 25 CENTS EQUAL IN LAUNDRY FINISH AND GENERAL APPEARANCE THE HIGHEST COST IMPORTED ARTICLE

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

MARKS ARNHEIM
INCORPORATED

announce the opening of their new branch store and salesroom at

30 East 42d Street
Running through to 19 East 41st Street

Materials may be selected, orders placed, and garments cut and fitted, at either the Broadway and 9th Street or 42nd Street store. All clothes will be made and finished at Broadway and 9th Street, but may be tried on and delivered at either address, at the convenience of their customers.

Spring Opening
AT BOTH STORES
Today

The materials shown will comprise the newest and best selections from foreign and domestic mills. They are of remarkable value and unusual attractiveness.

There is an unlimited variety. All weaves and colorings of imported and domestic fabrics are represented.

You are invited to inspect this exceptionally comprehensive display of spring and summer fabrics. The prices are the same at both stores.

Suits and Top Coats
TO MEASURE ONLY
$20 to $50

Broadway and Ninth Street — Arnheim — 30 East 42d Street Bet. Fifth & Madison Ave

The Largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the World

Final Clearance of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

$15 $19.50 $25

Almost every day for a week now, motor trucks as big as houses have been backing up in front of our stores and unloading Spring goods.

We must make room for them—so we have marked our great stocks of Winter Suits and Overcoats at figures designed to produce instantaneous action.

The suits in this Clearance are of a weight that you can wear right along up to hot weather.

The overcoats—well, you'll not find their like next Winter at anything approaching these prices.

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HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY & FORTY-THIRD STREET

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain, slightly warmer today; Friday fair, colder; southeasterly winds, becoming northwest.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,222. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RUMORS OF GERMAN STAFF DISSENSIONS AS BATTLE SLACKENS BEFORE VERDUN; KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE LEAVE FRONT

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE

Shells German Positions from Verdun to Le Pretre Wood.

INFANTRY ATTACKS CEASE

But the German Gunners Continue to Bombard Eastern and Western Forts.

VERDUN DRIVE A FEINT?

London Critic Suggests That the Germans Meditate a Grand Offensive Elsewhere.

LONDON, March 1.—Active bombardments continued today on the northern and northeastern fronts of the Verdun intrenched camp, and at Fresnes-en-Woevre, to the southeast of the fortress. There were no infantry actions in the Verdun sector.

French trench and heavy artillery bombarded German positions near the Moselle, and there was some allied shelling of German trenches in Belgium.

Tonight's French official report is as follows:

In Belgium, our artillery, in concert with the British artillery, effectively shelled the enemy trenches to the southeast of Boesinghe. To the east of Rheims a detachment comprising two companies which attempted to reach our line retrated hastily under our fire, leaving some dead on the ground.

In the region of Verdun there was no infantry action during the course of the day. The enemy bombardment continued to the west of the Meuse, in the zone between Malancourt and Forges, to the east of the Meuse, especially in the region of Vaux and Damloup, and in the Woevre, on our trenches at Fresnes.

Our artillery displayed great activity on the entire front of the enemy. To the west of Pont-a-Mousson our trench guns shattered the German organizations in Le Prêtre Wood, and our heavy artillery bombarded the enemy establishments in the region of Thiancourt.

In Alsace there were rather spirited actions by our batteries in the valleys of the Fecht and the Doller.

The text of the afternoon communication issued by the French War Office is as follows:

In the region to the north of Verdun, as well as in the Woevre, there has been nothing of importance to report.

During last night there was an intermittent bombardment at various points of our front between Regnéville and Renenauville.

To the west of Pont-à-Mousson our artillery fire was directed against the second and third of the enemy lines, where the Germans apparently were putting through certain preparatory evolutions.

In Alsace the fire of our batteries has been directed against the roads of communication of the enemy.

In the region of Cernay, Valley of the Thur, a French aeroplane equipped with double motors was successful in an encounter with an aeroplane of the enemy. The German machine fell at La Bassée into the German trenches, and at once caught fire.

No specific mention of the fighting at Verdun is made in the German official statement of today, which follows:

Activity of the artillery yesterday was very great on various parts of the front, and particularly on the enemy's side. At various points the enemy fired for the purpos of assuasing his disappointment. On the other hand, in the Yser region, in the Champagne and between the Meuse and the Moselle he seemed to be endavoring to do damage, but did not achieve his object.

In an aerial combat a British biplane was forced down near Menin. The occupants were made prisoners. Two French biplanes were brought down by our anti-aircraft guns, one near Vezaponin, northwest of Soissons, the occupants of which were captured; the other due west of Soissons, the occupants of which apparently were dead.

An aeroplane piloted by Lieutenant Kuehl, carrying an observation officer, Lieutenant Faber of the reserve, brought a military transport to a standstill on the P sançon-Jussey road by dropping bombs, and then successfully fought the men of the transport with machine guns.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

"Yesterday there were twenty air encounters on our front. The enemy losses were reported yesterday. One of our machines failed to return from a reconnoissance.

"Last night, north of the Somme, our infantry and machine guns dispersed a party of the enemy who attempted an advance from their trenches under cover of a bombardment. Today was generally quiet, but there was considerable artillery activity in the neighborhood of Ypres.

Expects Another German Offensive.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—The Times military correspondent, analyzing the situation around Verdun, declares his belief that the long-expected big German offensive has begun, although he doubts whether Verdun is to be the real point of the great attack.

He further declares emphatically that no front is impenetrable in the face of a modern artillery attack, but he believes that the Allies' cue is "to keep cool, to be avaricious in depleting the main reserves, and to keep increasing those reserves for action when the Germans have exhausted themselves."

The writer's belief that the Germans are preparing to launch their main attack at some point other than Verdun is supported as follows:

"Any great success by the Germans

Continued on Page 2.

General Staff Divided on Continuance of Attack; 75,000 Men Lost Between Friday and Monday

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Feb. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have received the following items of intelligence from Mainz, headquarters of the German General Staff:

MAINZ, Feb. 28.—A spirit of disorganization prevails within the German General Staff as a result of the Verdun defeat. Several Generals are advising against a continuation of the offensive, while General von Falkenhayn, Chief of the General Staff, continues to send reinforcements.

It is impossible to conceive the real extent of the German losses. The wounded are pouring back in all directions. On Saturday last alone 15,000 wounded were dispatched to the rear. The German losses in the fighting from Friday last to Monday are estimated by an officer of the German General Staff at 75,000.

"Lamentable Events" Take Crown Prince from Front

MAINZ, Feb. 29.—The Crown Prince has been urgently summoned to General Headquarters, where there is expectation of lamentable events. The Crown Prince will not return to the fighting front for some time. In the meanwhile the Duke of Württemberg will take over the command of the Crown Prince's army.

The Kaiser Returns to Berlin

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—The German Emperor left the Verdun front and returned to Germany Tuesday, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Mail.

220 Trains of German Wounded at Aix-la-Chapelle.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Thursday, March 2.—Two hundred and twenty hospital trains with men wounded in the Verdun battles have arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, according to the Echo Belge.

Vivid Description of Verdun Battle; German Loss Put at 175,000 Men

The Great Charge of the "Iron Corps" That Retook Douaumont—How the Germans Walked Into a Trap at Bras and Were Wiped Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—This afternoon's communiqué was read in the officers' ward of a Paris hospital where I was visiting an artillery Major brought in last night from the Verdun front. Apropos of the communiqué he gave the following interview, outlining the different phases of the battle and describing the fighting in which he participated:

"That looks as if they were beaten at Verdun, anyway. They may try elsewhere, but even Germany's need for a striking success cannot make Verdun worth the lives of another quarter of a million of soldiers, and they must sacrifice that number more if they attempt to take the fortress from the southeast.

"To give you an idea of what the Woevre mud is like, I drove a light American car a month ago to a village about a mile from the cliff east of Douaumont. The road was frightful. Before we had gone half way the car was bogged to the axles; so we walked, and the car was pulled out later by a team of horses. Imagine guns and ammunition wagons in such a quagmire.

Puts Total Losses at 175,000.

"You must take into account also the moral effect of their losses. Even German discipline can't stand slaughter on such a scale. We reckon their total losses at 175,000 in seven days' fighting, with fully 100,000 killed. There never was a battle with such a high proportion of killed.

"So there must be a reaction. I don't expect another German move on a big scale for some time. Never mind what the military critics say. They forget the human equation; but you can't leave it out, even in the case of Germans. It all depends on how they hide their defeat from their own people. If they do that, they may produce another spasm before we finally smash them. Otherwise they might easily blow up from within, if once their masses realized what a disaster this failure really meant.

"Don't you make any mistake about that. No one who knows the magnitude of their effort can fail to appreciate the meaning of its failure. We expected a big stroke, but when it came it utterly surpassed anticipation.

"There were three critical points in the battle as I see it. The first was at the end of the opening phase, that of fighting in the outer positions, from the 22d to dawn on the 25th, when we had to withdraw without losing cohesion or giving them a chance to rush us and break our line. There have been some fine retreats in this war, from Von Kluck's at the Marne to Sarrail's in Serbia; but when history is written that retirement before Verdun will rank with the best of them.

"The second crisis of the battle was their success at Douaumont. Of course, as a fort, there wasn't much left after the bombardment, but the position was immensely valuable. I have not seen the fort lately, but a few months ago it was just a series of armored tunnels. The central enciente, where I understand the remnant of the Brandenburgers are holding out, was quite small, just containing a central turret, armed only with mitrailleuses or small revolver cannon and a heavy armored observation post. I would have given ten years of my life to see our counter-attack that rewon the position.

"It was the same corps—the Iron Division, we call them—the famous 'troupes de choc,' who won the battle of Champagne.

"The Douaumont struggle, which was the crux of the whole battle, really illustrates the French and German war methods, contrasted, at their best.

"The Germans took the position in a typically brutal, dogmatically scientific fashion, by searching artillery preparation, applied to the utmost degree, followed by massed assaults pressed home with complete disregard of sacrifices. Our charge was a triumph of the human factor, a victory of the legendary 'furie Francaise,' worthy of Napoleon's guardsmen. No troops in the world could have resisted it.

"The last critical moment was late the same night and early Sunday morning, when the Germans made desperate attempts to recover Douaumont by attacks, first from Louvemont along the road leading up to Bras village on the plateau, and second, by a later and less determined stab at turning Douaumont from the south by advance across the plateau near Vaux.

"We could concentrate nearly all the forts on the latter effort, which was weakened by the Germans having to climb a narrow ravine and debouch on a narrow front, affording us an easy mark, but the Bras fighting was quite a different affair and might have been very serious, if not actually critical.

Ravine Gave Germans Shelter.

"As the Germans advanced they were sheltered in the ravine from our guns on the plateau to their left and by the Poivre and Talou spurs from our batteries across the river, but it was the latter on Charny Heights that finally smashed them when they reached charging distance. I saw that myself. It was just as if the plateau edge had been mined. The explosions were so continuous that the whole section was covered with a cloud of smoke through which one saw flashes.

"On came the lines of men in which huge rents were being torn, but which always seemed to fill up again, and over everything was a shower of earth, trees, and limbs of bodies flung into the air continually. They actually managed to advance some distance; then our mitrailleuses joined in, and they simply lay down in rows.

"The Germans may talk of their howitzers, but our artillery is inimitable. The gunners literally fire to an inch. At Verdun it was especially well organized. The commander is a wonder. You know "938." He showed the Germans what French artillery meant at the first battle of Verdun in 1914, when he smashed a whole Bavarian division with three batteries of 'seventy-fives.'"

Verdun's Commander His Hero.

"He gets there because he insists on seeing everything himself—never leaves things to chance or to others. It is no exaggeration to say that he planned every round at Verdun. He is a little, slim, nervous chap with a short, square, gray beard and brown complexion. He has the habit of appearing at unexpected moments, and woe betide any wretched local commander who hasn't got everything just as it should be.

"It is men like him—and there are plenty of others—that will win this war

Continued on Page 2.

ASHEVILLE—"The Land of the Sky."
In addition to present service, SOUTHERN RAILWAY inaugurates March 1st drawing and stateroom sleeping cars Lexington, N. C., daily 1:08 P. M. N. Y. Office, 264 5th Ave.—Advt.

German Aviator's Bomb Kills Baby in Raid of Seaplane on British Coast

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle, dated, "on the Southeast coast, Wednesday night," says:

"Another raid by a German seaplane took place early this evening over a portion of the Southeast coast. Four bombs were dropped, injuring a child nine months old, who subsequently died in a hospital.

"The raider came at 6:15, just as dusk was falling. The first intimation the residents had was when four bombs exploded in rapid succession. The bombs employed were explosive ones of considerable power, as the backs of two houses were damaged. Otherwise the damage was inconsiderable. An eye-witness of the incident states that the whole affair only lasted a couple of minutes. It was a dash in and a dash out, the raider getting at the utmost no more than 500 yards inland. The day had been gloriously fine, but toward evening had become somewhat misty, so it would have been difficult to discern the enemy craft before she reached the shore. She came flying fairly low down, but out of rifle range, from the sea, dropped her missiles and then, mounting very high, went out.

"There was no panic. The inhabitants took the incident with the utmost calmness, going out into the streets to see what had happened without the slightest manifestation of fear."

$1,250,000 SETTLES BILLARD STOCK DEAL

New Haven Receives Sum in Cash to End Suit to Recover $2,700,000.

MONEY'S SOURCE UNKNOWN

Other Defendants in Action Deny Sharing in Settlement Made by Counsel for Billard.

The suit over the famous Billard-New Haven Railroad stock transactions brought by the new administration of the New Haven to recover $2,700,000 from certain persons alleged to have profited through the Billard Company, was compromised yesterday, by the payment of $1,250,000 in cash to the railroad company.

The defendants were John L. Billard, President of the Billard Company; Charles S. Mellen, ex-President of the New Haven Railroad; Edward D. Robbins, ex-general counsel of the New Haven; Samuel Hemingway, President of the Second National Bank of New Haven; Samuel C. Morehouse, Charles F. Linsley, and Harry V. Whipple, President of the Merchants Bank of New Haven, and treasurer of the Billard Company. No information was forthcoming yesterday as to who supplied the cash.

The settlement was negotiated by Homer S. Gummings, counsel for Mr. Billard. He confirmed the settlement but declined to discuss it. Mr. Robbins said he was just back from a trip West and knew nothing about the settlement. Mr. Whipple said he had not followed the case. Mr. Mellen, at Stockbridge, said: "Not one five-cent piece came from me or was contributed for me as far as I know."

The executive office of the New Haven Railroad yesterday gave out this statement:

"The suit of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company et al. vs. John L. Billard et al. has been settled and withdrawn from the court.

"The amount received by the New Haven Company was $1,250,000 in cash, which has been paid into its treasury. This settlement was advised by the special counsel, Messrs. Morefield Storey of Boston and Alvin W. Hyde of Hartford, of the firm of Gross, Hyde & Shipman, son of the late William Waldo Hyde, who was originally associated with Mr. Storey as counsel, after an investigation of all the facts and negotiations extending over the period of nearly a year.

"The Billard transaction aroused interest at the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of the New Haven affairs and at the recent trial of the ex-Directors of the railroad. It arose through the New Haven facing in 1908 the need for disposing, under a decision of the Massachusetts courts, of 109,945 shares of Boston & Maine stock which it held. Mr. Billard was known, merely as a coal dealer of Meriden, Conn., but he telephoned to Mr. Mellen an offer to take the entire amount, and got it at 125. To pay the New Haven, Mr. Billard borrowed, with the aid of Mr. Mellen, $11,000,000 from the National City Bank and gave his unsecured note for the balance, $2,743,500. Mr. Billard has maintained that although he did not put up a cent in cash it was a bona fide personal transaction, and that he took all risk of a fall in the value of the shares.

Later Mr. Billard bought $1,000,000 more stock of the Boston & Maine from the New England Navigation Company, as he explained, to protect his position. Then, in 1909, the laws of Massachusetts were amended so that the New Haven might again hold the Boston & Maine shares, and Mr. Billard sold back his stock. The market price had gone up to $150, so that he made $2,748,700.

The Billard Company was formed to handle this transaction, and also concerned itself in a number of other affairs associated with the New Haven and played a considerable part in the sale of the steamboat lines and other involved transactions. Additional interest was given to these deals by the fact that the books of the company were taken to Canada and its assets turned over to a new corporation there.

The new administration of the New Haven has always contended that the Billard Company acted merely as an agent of the New Haven and was not entitled to the profits it received.

"I am glad the Billard litigation is out of the way," said Mr. Mellen yesterday. "I have not put up one cent for the settlement and my only expense has been the inevitable attorney's fee. My contract with the New Haven indemnifies me from all expense for litigation for five years after my retirement. That is still good and the company will pay, although I shall have to sue for it probably.

"I was made a defendant in this Billard suit to force me to account for money that it was supposed I received from Billard, but I never received any. I was never a Director or shareholder in his company. I never saw the books of the company before they were produced at the criminal trial in New York. I could have proved it if the case had come to trial."

John L. Billard, interviewed last night in Meriden, Conn., declared he was fully satisfied with the outcome of the case. "It has been settled, and there is nothing further to say in regard to it," he said. "I am sure both sides are content to let the matter rest here."

EXPECTS FLEETS TO CLASH.

Lord Fisher Quoted as Predicting an Early Battle.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—There has been much impatience in England the past few days because the British on the west front have been comparatively inactive, while the French have been engaged in desperate encounters.

The Daily Sketch believes that the British may get a chance soon to take a hand by the use of their fleet, and quotes Lord Fisher as saying he is convinced that "a big Anglo-German fleet action may take place in any day or hour now."

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GLYNN DEFENDS PRESIDENT'S COURSE

Convention Chairman Dissects Root's Speech and Replies to His Attack.

DEMOCRATS CHEER WILDLY

Big Four Slate Goes Through at Syracuse, with Untermyer in the Contested Place.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, March 1.—After designating candidates for delegates and alternates at large to be voted for at the spring primaries, and adopting an "address to the people" indorsing the administration of President Wilson, "unhesitatingly recommending" his renomination and asserting that "the best interests of the people demand his continuance in his high office," the unofficial Democratic State convention adjourned sine die shortly before 7 o'clock this evening. The convention's designations are:

For Delegates at Large.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN of New York.
WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN of Putnam.
GEORGE J. MEYER of Erie.
SAMUEL UNTERMYER of New York.

For Alternates at Large.

JOHN J. KUHN of Kings.
THOMAS F. CONWAY of Clinton.
CORNELIUS F. BURNS of Rensselaer.
FRANK L. CROCKER of Nassau.

The big feature of the convention was the keynote speech delivered by ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn. Everybody understood that in delivering this address he was the spokesman of President Wilson and the Federal Administration. As the address delivered by ex-Senator Elihu Root at the Republican State Convention in Carnegie Hall a few nights ago has been accepted by Republicans throughout the country as the rallying cry for the Republican national campaign, so Mr. Glynn's speech here today was intended to sound the keynote of President Wilson's campaign for re-election, as well as to convey to the country his answer to the attacks made on his policies, foreign and domestic, by Mr. Root as spokesman for the Republican opposition.

No Break in Harmony.

The pre-arranged harmony program, involving a studied avoidance of anything that might bring on a contest or force latent factional differences to the surface was carried out with precision. There was not a jar from the time the convention was called to order until the final gavel fell. The platform, the report of the committee on nominations embodying the slate for delegates and alternates at large and all the minor resolutions were adopted by the convention without a murmur of dissent.

Throughout the convention not a cross word was exchanged between the up-State Democrats and Tammany's spokesmen who for years past have met under a flag of truce when they have not been engaged in making open war on each other. Tammany, in a studied effort not to give offense, took a back seat. All the chairmanships of the convention's working committees were bestowed on up-State Democrats.

The speech of Mr. Glynn, embodying a spirited defense of the Wilson policies in which no issue was dodged and every point raised by Mr. Root was taken up, seemed to make a great impression on the delegates and spectators who filled the Regent Theatre, where the convention was held. The first mention of President Wilson's name, which occurred early in the speech, brought the delegates to their feet in a frenzied demonstration which made the hall ring with cheers and applause for a minute or more. From time to time, as Mr. Glynn made a point, the demonstration was renewed, and when he closed there was a spontaneous burst of cheering which equaled the first demonstration in volume and duration.

Contrary to the custom at conventions, ex-Governor Glynn did not deliver his keynote speech when he took up the gavel as temporary Chairman, but reserved it for the afternoon session at which the convention effected permanent organization, with Mr. Glynn again the presiding officer. The Regent Theatre can hold only some 1,500 persons. It was packed to the doors with delegates and spectators. In one of the boxes sat Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, one of the pioneers in the movement of four years ago to make Woodrow Wilson President, applauding vigorously the utterances of Chairman Glynn.

Takes Up President's Defense.

Almost at once, Mr. Glynn, in his speech, plunged into his defense of the President's policy in Mexico and toward the belligerent nations of Europe. He warmly praised the course President Wilson had pursued in preferring a policy of patient negotiation to one that, according to Mr. Glynn, his opponents seemed insistent upon and which would have plunged this country into war not only with Germany, but with all the belligerent nations of Europe.

"From a cooing dove of peace Mr. Root has transformed himself into a swooping hawk of war," exclaimed Mr. Glynn. "For what he said in 1916 he should send back the Nobel Peace Prize that was awarded to him in 1912. The policy he advanced in his incendiary speech in Carnegie Hall is a dream—it was not even advanced in good faith, but merely as an appeal to prejudice and passion."

Referring to the censure passed on the Wilson Administration in connection with the country's lack of preparedness, Mr. Glynn said that this must be laid at the door of the Republican Party, which had been in control at Washington for forty out of the last fifty years, not at the doors of President Wilson, who had been in power less than three years. He asserted that President Wilson in his recent speeches and his messages to Congress on the subject had proved to the country his sincere desire

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PRESIDENT DEMANDS DIRECT VOTE ON THE ARMED MERCHANTMEN ISSUE; REJECTS A MERE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

President Gives Final Notice to Congress That He Will Accept No Compromise

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Wilson served notice on Congress tonight that he would consent to nothing less than a record vote on the resolutions to warn Americans off armed ships of European belligerents before he went on with the German submarine negotiations.

No compromise proposition, such as a vote of confidence in the President's foreign policy, will be acceptable. Such action, it is held, might be construed in Berlin as justifying the opinion that the President lacked the support of Congress and his own party in his demands for a full observance of international law, while its only purpose would be to afford members of Congress a way to avoid recording their positions before the country on the straight, out-and-out question.

President Wilson made his position clear to Congressional leaders tonight in unequivocal terms as the climax to a day of confusion, uncertainty, and political manoeuvring that marked the opening of his first real fight with Congress.

As if to emphasize that the President absolutely refuses to continue the negotiations with Germany until the attitude of Congress is settled, it was made known that the United States did not regard the latest assurances from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, as broad or as satisfactory as those originally given. No further step will be taken, however, while the President waits on Congress. Meanwhile the pending Lusitania agreement will not be finally accepted.

The President's friends openly charge that resistance to his program is purely political. They make it unmistakably clear that he does not intend to let the question be passed over by a compromise and risk being embarrassed later in his negotiations with Germany by having the agitation come up again to weaken his hand. They say he intends to have the question removed once and for all from the field of possibilities. Consequently Congress will meet tomorrow facing a clear-cut issue with the President.

CHARGE UNTRUTH IN ARABIC NOTE

British Say U-Boat That Sank Liner Was Destroyed with Crew Soon Afterward.

AND DYING MEN CONFESSED

Insist Commander Schneider, Said to Have Been Rebuked, Never Returned to Port.

British officials are in possession of evidence which has caused them to pronounce false the official memorandum in which Germany sought to justify the torpedoing of the White Star liner Arabic on Aug. 19, last. This memorandum was sent to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, on Oct. 5 of last year. In it Count Bernstorff said the German Government had received reports of Oberlieutenant Schneider, the commander of the submarine which sank the Arabic, as well as additional affidavits from other members of the submarine crew, to the effect that the commander did not order the Arabic sunk until he became convinced that she was trying to ram the submarine.

British official sources now make the unqualified statement that the submarine which sank the Arabic was the U-27, commanded by Oberlieutenant Schneider, as stated in the memorandum, but after the Arabic was torpedoed a British naval patrol boat overhauled the submarine and destroyed it.

At least two members of the crew of the U-27 were rescued—both of them mortally wounded—and before they died they admitted that it was their boat which had torpedoed the Arabic. Oberlieutenant Schneider went down with his submarine. Subsequently salvage operations resulted in the recovery of parts of the U-27 wreckage, among these recovered parts being boathooks and other gear, which bore the marking "U-27." These exhibits are now in the possession of the British Admiralty.

Clue in Request to Page.

The facts in the possession of the British Admiralty have been kept carefully guarded for months awaiting, it is asserted, the hoped-for admission on the part of the German Government that the U-27 had been destroyed. A few weeks ago that admission was forthcoming, according to official information from London, in the shape of an official request made to the British Government, through Walter H. Page, American Ambassador in London, for information as to whether or not one Wilhelm Schulz, who was a warrant machinist on the U-27, was a prisoner of the British in England.

An official of the British Government now in this country received a résumé of the U-27 evidence from London yesterday, and gave it to THE TIMES. In the letter he received that part in which the U-27 case was referred to read as follows:

"The Germans reported officially to the United States Government that the officer in command of the submarine which sank the Arabic, Oberlieutenant Schneider, had returned and made his report, from which report it appeared that he sank the Arabic because he thought the steamer was going to ram him.

"This, however, is a lie and we know it, because the officer who commanded the submarine which sank the Arabic never returned to Germany. The submarine which sank the Arabic was the U-27, and the Germans have since been making frantic efforts to find out the fate of the crew. Two badly wounded members of the crew before they died gave the facts. There is no question as to the identity of the submarine, for we have her boat-hooks and other gear.

"Recently the Germans asked, through the American Embassy, whether Wilhelm Schmitz, warrant machinist of the U-27, was a prisoner of the British in England.

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BRITISH ARE CALM OVER U-BOAT WAR

Deny Germany's Policy Is New, and Feel Well Able to Defend Home Waters.

NO ARMED SHIPS SENT HERE

Sir Edward Grey Makes Official Statement—First Vessel Sunk Is the Thornaby.

British Steamer Sunk With Most of Her Crew

LONDON, March 1.—The British steamship Thornaby has been sunk in the North Sea. Nearly all her crew were killed or drowned.

The steamer Devereux has arrived in the Tyne, bringing Steward Carlberg, who was rescued from the wreckage. Her Captain reports that two other persons were saved by the steamer Highgate and that a Norwegian vessel was also in the vicinity where the Thornaby went down.

The Thornaby was owned in West Hartlepool. Her gross tonnage was 1,782. She was built in 1889.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 1.—No tangible evidence showed itself to the British authorities today of the opening of the new German submarine campaign. If any more submarines than usual have tried to invade British waters the authorities have no knowledge of it.

During the last two months very few submarines have been able to break through the British barriers in the North Sea, while it has been equally impossible to penetrate British waters from the Atlantic. In fact, the British have felt for months that they have the submarine menace in their waters well within control.

An official expressed today the confident opinion that the "new German frightfulness" was not in the least worrying the authorities, who feel they are able to deal with anything the Germans may attempt. The British authorities declare that past inactivity on the part of German submarines in British waters has been due not to any lack of trying, but simply to British vigilance, and that the new threats are largely intended to impress the Germans themselves.

So far as Germany's assurance to America that none but armed ships be sunk is concerned, the authorities here assert that Germany up to now has never been stopped by any consideration of this kind, and that if this is to be the new plan of procedure it will indeed be a departure. Britain, so THE NEW YORK TIMES is assured tonight, has never armed transatlantic liners since the war began, so if Germany adheres to her new scheme as reported by cable here, these liners will be quite safe unless Germany invents some other reason, as she did in the case of the Lusitania.

The authorities do not take seriously the vague reports coming out of Berlin that Germany has new types of submarines that carry six-inch guns. It is impossible, experts say, to fire a heavy calibre gun from a submarine without damaging the delicate structure of the craft. But no matter what character of submarines Germany may try, Great Britain, who has not been idle, looks ahead with perfect equanimity and confidence in her ability to keep

Continued on Page 2.

REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT BY MACHINERY. No exercise. No Diet. Luxurious Demonstration Parlors, Turkish bather also. Grand Central Physical Culture Parlors, 1 Vanderbilt Ave., cor. 42d St.—Advt.

HOUSE MEMBERS SEEK DELAY

Foreign Affairs Committee Divided For and Against Warning.

SOME FEAR A PARTY SPLIT

President Emphatic in Notice to Leaders That He Will Not Compromise.

HALTS BERLIN EXCHANGES

And Will Make No Further Diplomatic Move Until Congress Is on Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The answer of the House of Representatives to President Wilson's demand for a vote on the armed merchantmen issue is a plea for delay. The President's answer to that plea is "No compromise." He so informed House leaders this morning, this afternoon, and tonight, either personally or through his Secretary or members of his Cabinet.

He wants a vote recorded on one of the pending resolutions in the House warning American citizens not to travel on armed belligerent merchant vessels. He wants every member of the House to answer to his name when one of these resolutions is put to a vote, so that the country may know who among their Congressmen stand by the Government and who favor embarrassing it in its diplomatic dealings with Germany and Austria.

Meanwhile negotiations with the Teutonic Empires on the armed ship matter are suspended, partly because this Government does not feel in a position to go ahead with them until it has received copies of all the documents depended on by the German Government to back up its contention that British merchant Captains were instructed to sink submarines, and partly because it wants the House to declare itself first. The Government is dissatisfied with the new German proposals as to armed liners. It looks forward to controversy over them and also over the German offers of satisfaction in the Lusitania case, which are not considered as fully meeting the American demands.

President Wilson does not want a vote of confidence. He wants a straight-out vote on a resolution warning Americans not to travel on armed liners. He believes that such a resolution will be voted down and at any rate a vote on it will meet the issue squarely—the issue whether Congress supports the President in his handling of the situation.

May Split His Party.

It is realized in the House that the situation, both from the standpoint of political effect and diplomacy, is serious. A repudiation of the President's course in dealing with Germany and Austria on the armed ship question might tear the Democratic Party asunder. But from the Administration standpoint the House must vote down the proposal to warn Americans. Otherwise this Government will be injured in its efforts to deal with Germany. It was because the German Government had gained the idea that Congress repudiated the President's attitude in the armed ship controversy that the President asked for a test.

With the sentiment in the House so divided that no leader would predict an outcome, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs met today and postponed until tomorrow formal consideration of the request contained in the President's letter to Acting Chairman Pou of the Committee on Rules.

It developed at this meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee that its members were overwhelmingly in favor of delay, that they will not report any resolution for several days unless the pressure from the White House becomes irresistible and is based on an international emergency. Only four members of the House Committee were said to be unreservedly for action supporting the President. The remaining members were first for an appreciable delay. The committee is divided on the question of what course should be followed.

The divided sentiment in the committee is typical of that existing in the House itself. The day was productive of many fruitless conferences, the preparation of resolutions of various kinds and an attitude of general indecision and concern.

President Acknowledges Error.

At morning conferences with House leaders the President acknowledged that he had misunderstood House procedure and was in error in addressing a letter to the Committee on Rules instead of the Foreign Affairs Committee. This statement by the President mollified those House members who were inclined last night to feel hurt because he had ignored the Foreign Affairs Committee in seeking action on a resolution that would declare the sentiment of Congress on the controversy with Germany. Thereafter the scene of activity shifted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which met late today and came to no decision.

Chairman Flood of the committee was delegated to go to the White House tomorrow morning and confer again with President Wilson. The committee members almost unanimously expressed a desire to obtain more information from the President, and no resolution of any character was permitted to come to a vote this afternoon.

The committee, however, was definitely informed that the President did not desire the adoption of resolutions merely expressive of confidence in Congress. He added that he

handle all diplomatic affairs. It was plainly brought to the attention of the committee that the President desired action that was affirmative—a vote, in other words, on a resolution similar to that offered by Representative McLemore of Texas, which warns American citizens not to travel on the armed merchantmen of belligerents.

It was privately admitted by an influential member of the Foreign Affairs Committee tonight that the committee was now opposed to the report of any resolution bearing on the international situation. The Republican members of the committee are understood to be united for a policy of delay; the Democratic members are almost solid in their opposition to early action.

House in Confusion.

The hotbed of excitement today was in the House, but the leaders of the lower body were informed that the Senate was also loath to take immediate action on any resolution having so vital a bearing on international affairs.

Throughout the day the House membership was in a state of confusion, uncertainty, and alarm. Not until 3 o'clock was it deemed expedient to call the Committee on Foreign Affairs together. Within five minutes thereafter it became apparent that the play was not for action, but for additional time.

A troubled member of the House committee recalled tonight that less than a week ago the President had been instrumental in stifling a resolution that would have expressed the sentiment of Congress on the Administration's contention that Americans have a right to travel on armed merchantmen. The President's closest advisers at that time counseled delay and asked for time that the Administration might continue its diplomatic negotiations without Congressional interference.

The situation today was just the reverse. The House Foreign Affairs Committee had before it the President's letter to Representative Pou of the Rules Committee, urging that Congress speedily consider the resolution sidetracked last week. The committee today adopted a policy of delay, whereas a few days ago it was ready to act.

It was authoritatively said after the meeting of the House Committee today that its membership rejected every suggestion made for prompt action on the President's request. These were the developments.

Suggestions Voted Down.

Representative Miller of Minnesota sought to induce the committee to consider a resolution either expressing the confidence of Congress in the President's foreign policies or warning Americans not to travel on belligerent ships. Mr. Miller explained that his suggestion was merely "to get something tangible before the committee." The suggestion was met with a chorus of "Noes."

Representative Shackleford suggested that the committee consider a compromise resolution, one that would express confidence in the President in its preamble, but advise Americans that during the pendency of diplomatic negotiations with Germany it would be unwise and unpatriotic for citizens of this country to embarrass their Government by taking passage on armed merchantmen. This suggestion was rejected also.

Chairman Flood told his colleagues he understood the President did not desire a colorless vote on indorsement; that Mr. Wilson wanted a showdown on a resolution similar to that of Representative McLemore and on the broad principle of whether Americans had a right to the free use of the seas.

Representative Harrison suggested that Secretary Lansing be called before the committee tomorrow and asked about the details of the diplomatic correspondence and the controversy with Germany. Members of the committee who desired to put off action "until the situation simmers down" informed Mr. Harrison that Mr. Lansing could be heard "later."

The fear was expressed by majority members of the Foreign Affairs Committee that a vote in the House might reveal such a division of sentiment that Germany would assume that the President did not have Congress behind him and the international situation would become more complicated and dangerous. The consensus was that with the House in its present temper and laboring under the fear of ultimate war, it would be impossible to obtain unanimous action on any resolution. Chairman Flood asked members of the committee at today's meeting to express their views. Several members showed hesitancy, but Representative Mott of New York, a Republican, is said to have summed up the situation thus:

"I would like to be with the President, but I don't know what he wants. Last week he was afraid he would report out a resolution. Now he wants to stop a resolution. The President is too fast for me; I can't keep pace with him."

"Doubled-Barreled" Resolution.

There were many members, it was argued, who were willing to express confidence in the President and leave the handling of diplomatic affairs in his hands, if in the same resolution there was a warning that patriotic Americans should remain off belligerent vessels during the present crisis. A Republican leader of the House said tonight that his party probably would cast a large vote for such a "double-barreled resolution," although there was no assurance of strong Republican support for a mere resolution of "confidence in the President."

The main objective of the House Republicans now is to postpone the report of any resolution from the Foreign Affairs Committee and let the situation drift for several days, in the hope that meanwhile the President may have cause to modify his demand for immediate action. There is considerable sentiment on the Democratic side for such a course of delay.

"The President," said a Democratic leader tonight, "has revived this matter and asked for a vote on a question upon which there cannot be unanimous action. Action is dangerous, because it might record a formidable opposition to the President and would defeat the very end he seeks to accomplish."

A Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee said that its session developed the fear that the McLemore resolution or a substitute therefor might not be defeated by so decisive a majority as to show to the credit of the Administration "in foreign capitals," and might hinder rather than aid the Administration in the present diplomatic emergency.

"Suppose," he suggested, "that the McLemore resolution, which the President wants defeated, is voted down, but that a hundred or so votes are cast in its favor. This would indicate to foreign Governments, and particularly Germany, that there is a formidable minority here against the President's policies. It should be frankly said that many Democratic members of this House believe the President made a serious mistake in asking us to act on such a resolution—which he had effectively sidetracked—and the situation is badly muddled and is unprecedented."

Reports were current on the Democratic side of the House today that Postmaster General Burleson had advised the President to demand a showdown in Congress. The report did not add to the complacency of the average Democrat. Both Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary McAdoo are understood to have informed Democrats who called at their departments today that the Administration did not want "a colorless resolution of confidence in the President."

The conferences the President held during the morning with Chairman Flood of the House Committee, Speaker Clark, Leader Kitchin, Representative Pou, and Senators Stone and Kern did not clear up the bewilderment of House members over the action of the President in asking for a vote on a resolution he caused to be sidetracked last week.

Situation Changed.

The answer to this is that conditions with respect to the issue presented in Congress have changed materially. When the President wanted no action his position was that agitation of such a resolution would embarrass the Government in dealing with Germany and Austria. At that time the House was excited and the Senate perturbed over the matter. According to the representations made to the President by Democratic leaders of the House, that body was overwhelmingly in favor of a Congressional warning to American citizens to avoid armed ships. News of this attitude on the part of a considerable portion of the House membership reached Germany and created the impression that the American Congress was pro-German in its sympathies and did not support the President's handling of the diplomatic controversy with the Teutonic Empires. When the President learned this he felt that the impression in Berlin could be counteracted only by physical demonstration of the actual sentiment in Congress on the armed ship issue, and thereupon he called upon the House to put to the test the Administration position versus the position of those Representatives who wanted a warning resolution adopted.

The House leaders returned without a definite idea as to the form of the resolution desired by Mr. Wilson. They only knew that the President wanted affirmative action showing that the principle of the McLemore resolution was in disfavor in Congress.

Various resolutions were prepared by House members today. Representative Cantrill of the Rules Committee drew a resolution expressing the confidence of Congress in the President's course. He communicated with the White House several times during the day and was informed, it is understood, that a resolution of that sort was not desired by the President. Introduction of this resolution was temporarily withheld by Mr. Cantrill, who said, however, that he probably would offer it tomorrow.

The four members of the Foreign Affairs Committee who are said to be unreservedly desirous of carrying out the President's wishes are Chairman Flood and Representatives Linthicum of Maryland, Goodwin of Arkansas, and Harrison of Mississippi. Practically all other members are said to be first for delay and then for a compromise resolution of some sort.

Senators Eager to Act.

The Senate meanwhile is waiting on the action of the House, although Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is doing all he can to bring about a vote in both houses as early as possible. The President's supporters are so eager to force a vote on the Gore resolution that, except for the fear of causing friction, they would take up the resolution and move to table it, thus cutting off all debate. The Gore resolution is the first of the measures of warning in point of time and it is on it that the test of strength will come.

The President in his letter to Representative Pou said that he wanted "full public discussion and action." But a member of Congress who talked with the President came away with the feeling that action was more important than discussion and his desire evidently was to reduce talk in the Senate to a minimum compatible with the ordinary Senate procedure. The general sentiment on both sides of the question of warning seems to be that the President's letter has precipitated a situation that cannot last long without doing harm and that the sooner it is brought to an end the better.

Advocates of a resolution of warning on the Senate side believe that the President in rejecting this morning a proposal to have a resolution of confidence in his policies brought forward in the House wished that the vote should come on the McLemore resolution and on nothing else. They point out that the McLemore resolution in its long preamble has certain statements of fact that greatly weaken its vote-getting strength. The McLemore resolution might fail, they think, without disclosing the real strength in the House opposed to the President's course. This strength, they believe, if centred on a moderately drawn resolution would prevail by a safe margin.

In the Senate there is no disposition on the part of the leaders favoring the Administration's course to reverse any of the resolutions introduced and bring them to a vote as resolutions of confidence. Such a resolution, it is generally admitted, would fail. Democratic support would be doubtful, and the Republicans, now willing to prevent action hostile to the President, would not vote for it.

In the Senate, as in the House, the general opinion seems to be that the President made a mistake in reviving the issue of Congressional support when the united efforts of his supporters had succeeded last week in preventing action. One of the Congressmen calling on the President this morning told him that even if the vote in the House sustained the President by a margin of 15 or 20 votes, which was all he thought could be counted, it would mean giving notice to the world that Congress was divided. The President intimated in reply that he had information that the margin would be much larger than the Congressman estimated.

PREDICTS TROUBLE FOR US.

Submarine Issue Sure to Cause Complications, London Paper Says.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—Commenting on the new German submarine campaign, The Daily Chronicle remarks that it is certain to create fresh complications between Germany and the United States.

"Germany," says The Chronicle, "is moving heaven and earth to bluff or cajole President Wilson into changing his ground. What Germany hopes to gain by its propaganda in the United States is not the disarming of allied ships, but the disarming of American opinion whenever an allied ship with Americans aboard is sunk.

"In Congress pro-Germans are lobbying hard, trying to put their contention in the most favorable light. So far as can be judged, their supporters in Congress are few, but so long as division is known to exist and the numerical proportion of the two camps is unascertained the Administration cannot conduct its negotiations with unimpaired authority. Hence the letter of President Wilson to Mr. Pou. President Wilson has acted wisely in insisting that he must know where he and the country stand."

NAPOLI TO SAIL WITH GUNS.

Washington Orders Clearance of Another Armed Italian Liner.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Italian liner Napoli, which reached New York several days ago with guns mounted aboard, was ordered cleared today under assurances similar to those in the case of the liners San Guglielmo and Giuseppe Verdi that her guns would be used only for defensive purposes.

The Napoli is due to sail from here for Mediterranean ports on March 4.

TELL OF PETROLITE ATTACK.

Captain and Crew Send Affidavits to the State Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The State partment today received from Captain Thompson and members of the crew of the American steamship Petrolite, now at Norfolk, affidavits regarding the manner in which that vessel was attacked by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean some weeks ago.

These affidavits bear out the original statement by Captain Thompson that the submarine commander forcibly took provisions from the Petrolite, and join issue with the statement of the submarine commander that the commander of the Petrolite voluntarily gave up the provisions and refused pay for them.

ATTACKS SHIP WITH BOMBS.

German Aeroplane Tries to Sink a Norwegian Steamer.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Christiania says a German aeroplane attacked with bombs the Norwegian steamer Moderni, bound for England, but that the vessel was not damaged.

Available shipping records do not contain the steamer Moderni. There is, however, a Modemi, a vessel of 1,458 tons, and a Modena, of 1,148 tons.

BRITISH ARE CALM OVER U-BOAT WAR

Continued from Page 1.

them off, as she has done in the last six months.

No sailings of transatlantic or any St. George Channel or English Channel steamers were postponed today because of the German threats. The usual activity was manifested in the waters all around the British Isles just as though the "fateful day" had not arrived.

DENIES SENDING ARMED SHIPS.

Grey Asserts British Vessels Have Come Here Without Guns.

LONDON, March 1.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, authorizes for publication the following statement:

"The assumption apparently made by the German Government that all British merchant ships are armed is entirely incorrect. Practically all British merchant ships employed in trade between the United States of America and the United Kingdom have hitherto been unarmed.

"The claim, therefore, made by the German Government to sink all British merchant ships at sight, because of their armament, is one which cannot possibly be justified. This is clearly proved by the statement issued last night giving a list of British and neutral unarmed merchant ships which have been torpedoed by German submarines without warning."

VERDI SAILS ARMED TO FACE U-BOATS

Italian Liner Retains Her Two Rapid Firers—Guns on Other Italian Ships Also.

The Giuseppe Verdi, the largest and fastest of the Italian liners, left at 6:45 o'clock last night, carrying her two 3-inch rapid-fire guns on the stern with their gun crews. The ship carried 173 passengers. Two of those in the steerage were Italian-born American citizens.

The Giuseppe Verdi should reach the submarine zone within ten days as it approaches Gibraltar. The only preparation made for meeting the new German and Austrian submarine policy was the fitting of copper air tanks into the lifeboats. After leaving Gibraltar the Giuseppe Verdi will encounter renewed danger in the voyage through the Mediterranean to Naples and Genoa. These ports are on the west coast of Italy and consequently distant from the main submarine base of the Central Powers in the Adriatic, but German and Austrian submarines have been reported operating from secret bases on the north coast of Africa. Under the guarantee given by the Italian Government to the United States the liner cannot fire on submarines until attacked.

Other armed Italian liners are liable to submarine attack before the Verdi arrives in the danger zone. The Caserta is now either in port at Genoa or on the return voyage to this country. The Verona and the Stampalia are in port in Italy or on their way to Gibraltar on their return voyage to this country. The America is due here Sunday and is out of the danger zone.

The White Star liner Cretic, which left New York on Feb. 20 with passengers, was between the Azores and Gibraltar yesterday on her way to Naples. The ship left this port unarmed. Rumors that the Cretic would take on guns at Gibraltar for the voyage through the Mediterranean were said to be without foundation at the offices of the White Star Line.

The French liner Lafayette, which left here on Feb. 26, will not be within the danger zone until Saturday at the earliest, when it begins to approach the Bay of Biscay on its way to Bordeaux. The vessel is unarmed. The Philadelphia, which flies the American flag, is due in the war zone today, and the Finland, also under the American flag, is due there Saturday. The unarmed Italian liner Taormina is believed to be in the Mediterranean on the way to Naples.

It is expected that the bulk of the passenger-carrying trade for the next few weeks between this country and England will be under the American flag. The White Star Line has announced that the Adriatic, Baltic and Lapland will carry no passengers this month, all the available space being needed for freight. The steerage accommodations will be removed, enabling the ships to carry between 1,000 and 2,000 tons more freight each. The explanation was made at the White Star offices that the demand for expedition in handling freight was so urgent that it was deemed wise to avoid the delay of the day or two at each stop required for handling passengers.

For the present the sailings with passengers canceled are those of the Lapland, March 8; the Baltic, March 15, and the Adriatic, March 29. The Lapland may carry passengers when it leaves this port April 12. It is also indefinite when the Baltic and Adriatic will resume the carrying of passengers.

The White Star Line will turn its passenger business over to the American Line, which has added the Finland and Kroonland to its fleet. It was denied at the White Star offices that the ships of that line had abandoned the passenger service because of the threat of a more ruthless submarine campaign.

BIG FRENCH GUNS TAKEN IN WOEVRE

Germans Captured Them in Their Rush Toward Verdun from the East.

DOUAUMONT HELD WELL

Berlin Asserts that French Used and Abandoned Cannon Which Were Posted There.

BY DR. MAX OSBORN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Berlin Vossische Zeitung Dispatches.

WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR, Feb. 29.—To the mighty German thrust before Verdun an attacking movement in the Woevre plain has been joined in the last few days. The northern part of this rich, fruitful plain has been in French hands since September, 1914. The German advance swept over fields and extensive woods and drove before it the French, whose rearward movement entailed the loss of heavy French guns of the largest calibre, with which for a long time they had annoyed the villages behind our front. We have advanced still further, till we are close to the steep sides of the Côtes Lorraine.

At one stroke the long war of the trenches has been turned into a war of movement. Once again, in the snowstorms of the last few days and in the Spring thaw of today, bodies of infantry march over fields and streets, field batteries gallop past in the open, and the heavy guns advance. There are unaccustomed pictures everywhere. Among the fresh troops with which the enemy, in violent counterattacks, seeks vainly to tear away from us the heights from Douaumont to Hardaumont there are Moroccan regiments, and in the growing crowds of prisoners many colored Frenchmen are noted.

BERLIN, March 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Vossische Zeitung is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as commenting on the French statements declaring that the Douaumont fortifications were without importance, as follows:

"It is true that after the artillery experiences obtained in the Belgian fortresses when they were conquered by the Germans, Gen. Sarrail, who was then commander at Verdun, withdrew the big cannon which had been installed in concrete. These cannon were placed in positions near by and were most active during the defense of Douaumont.

"All the cannon installed in the armored towers were kept in their places and were fired until the fort was stormed by German troops. Infantry detachments with their machine guns fled into the fort and they also were captured by the conquerors of the position.

"It is ridiculous, the paper concludes, to speak of the unimportance of Douaumont, because from its extended position all the artillery fire on the northeast Verdun defenses was directed."

German correspondents at the Verdun front say that on Feb. 22 the German troops gained an amount of ground only ten square kilometers less than the total captured by the French in their whole offensive movement in the Champagne last Fall.

The German attack was carefully prepared by heavy shelling of the French defense works in the forests, where barbed wire had been tied from tree to tree. The wire, intermingled with branches of the trees, formed a yielding barrier particularly well designed to resist artillery fire.

When the German troops charged they not only swept through these positions but advanced beyond more distant defense works before the French were able to rally their scattered troops. The correspondents repeat the earlier reports that the German losses were surprisingly small, while the French, on account of the well-timed collaboration of the German infantry and artillery, suffered very heavy casualties. It is said that hundreds of French dead, crowded closely together, were found in some small sections. The French line was broken on both sides of the roads leading northward from Verdun.

Dispatches to the Lokal Anzeiger dealing with the recent fighting on the Verdun front in the Woevre region say that when the Germans occupied the woods of Hennemont, about four miles south of Etain, several French cannon of the heaviest calibre were captured, together with other guns.

The German advance continued westward, the correspondent recounts, until at several places the foot of the Côte Lorraine was reached. He says that the French have been forced out of Fresnes, about six miles southeast of Verdun. They were able to maintain themselves there until Feb. 28, but then were compelled to withdraw under the German pressure.

All the correspondents agree that the territory over which the Germans advanced was exceptionally difficult for attack and are deeply impressed by what they characterise as the "wonderful, pushing, never-tiring élan" of the German troops.

The Germans who stormed Hill 344 broke many rows of shells and through all sorts of entanglements, the dispatches add, were forced to maintain themselves without food during two days and nights against the present attacks, as the heavy curtain of fire made the bringing up of supplies impossible. According to the correspondent, French troops who were placed in the same circumstances surrendered, the prisoners, it is declared, simply announcing "We got no food and surrendered."

All the correspondents insist upon the smallness of the German casualties.

BIG GERMAN FORCES HELD BY BRITISH

Heavy Daily Casualties Inflicted on Foe by Incessant Fire of Guns of All Calibres.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—While the French are fighting at Verdun in a battle upon which the Germans seem to have staked all their chances of final victory or final defeat, the situation along the British front is normal and unexciting.

The impatience which frets the men seems to suggest that now is the acceptable hour for a great British offensive to deliver a smashing blow at the Germans on this part of the line while their big battalions are so heavily engaged to the east of the Meuse. Amateur critics probably are discouraged because of the dry brevity of the official communiqués, which indicate a complete lull in the lines after the series of minor attacks which seemed to threaten a general action on the salient.

The truth is, the British are waiting and watching for any sign that the enemy intends to take the offensive elsewhere than at Verdun when all attention is directed to that point, and that meanwhile they are holding great German forces in the British cannot be drawn to their strength. By this means—that is to say, by standing on guard in Flanders and on the Somme—they are helping the French more effectively than if their troops were being used on the actual battlefield of Verdun.

The presence of the Third Army, which took over last Summer a big stretch of ground formerly held by the French, enabled them to concentrate greater strength in men and guns behind the fortress city which is now attacked, and they know the troops along the Somme relieve them largely of any anxiety in this region should the enemy be tempted to try another and shorter way to Amiens and Paris.

It is improbable that the German Headquarters Staff has dared to dislodge many units, if any, from the positions which the British confront. The series of minor attacks which they hazarded during recent weeks were sufficient to prove that the defenders were more formidable than ever in men and munitions. Whatever their failure or success at Verdun, they know their losses will be staggering to the national morale of Germany. They must still keep a big army opposed to the British or lose ground most essential to their safety and pride.

How long it will remain a big army depends upon the battle in which they are sacrificing their youth with utter disregard of the human life flung into the furnace fires. If that is a vain sacrifice they will be unable to maintain their strength along the whole length of their battle line, and then will come a chance for a great blow which should end the war.

In the meantime the British are thinning them down by a daily wastage which must reach dreadful figures.

CANADIANS SHOW VALOR IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTS

Storm German Trenches and Silence Machine Gun in Furious Struggle.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Canadians have won a reputation as good fighters in hand-to-hand encounters. Their agility in this respect was lately demonstrated when an expedition of twenty-five started out on a trench raid and returned with twenty-three, having accounted for about double their number and destroyed two machine guns.

There had been a certain liveliness in the German trenches, and a bombing attack was planned. When darkness fell the bomb throwers crept forward. A false move, a cough, or a sound of any kind meant instant death. At last the barbed-wire entanglements were reached. It took a long time, but the barrier was cut. Another party further along the line was not yet ready for the final rush. At length the signal came. The Canadians bounded forward. A Prussian sentry started up to sound the alarm, but he was shot dead by the officer.

The Prussians were now aroused. Flares burst out all along the line and revealed a trench full of the Prussian Guard. The Canadians rushed in, throwing their bombs and bayoneting freely. Their leader already was wounded. The Guardsmen rushed in confusion from their dugouts. One of them held out his hands and shouted in English that he wished to surrender, but a rifle pointing from behind through his upraised arms revealed the ruse. A revolver bullet settled the first man's account and the second went down with a bayonet in his chest.

Hand to hand, the Canadians exacted a heavy toll. They carried everything before them, and at the end could go no further, as a heap of bodies and demolished trench barred the way.

FIERCE ARTILLERY DUEL NOW AT VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

further to the northwest than Champagne may under the present conditions bring about an enforced retirement from the Meuse. What the Germans hope for is to attack the bulk of the Allies' reserves east of the Meuse, making an immense clatter there, and the next German blow from the northwest probably awaits the fulfillment of this desire. The French appear to have met the Verdun attack with reserves just sufficient to maintain the conflict. There is no sign that General Joffre has yet drawn upon or even moved his main forces."

PARIS EXPECTS NEW ATTACKS.

Temps Says Partial Failure Has Not Discouraged Germans.

PARIS, March 1.—Although the situation in the vicinity of Verdun and in the Woevre is satisfactory, it nevertheless remains very serious, says the military reviewer of the Temps.

"Our vigorous adversary," the article continues, "has not undertaken an affair as important as this and with such forces to give it up after a partial setback. He will renew his attacks along the same front or in other parts of this region.

"To the westward, on the right bank of the Meuse, after the failure to capture the Côte du Poivre, an effort was made to slip through by way of Vacherauville-sur-Brau. Here the inundated meadows do not permit of any deploying, however.

"It appears that efforts are being directed to the east in the vicinity of Eix, Moulainville, and farther south by way of the villages of Manhuelles and Fresnes. They have gained only little ground toward Manhuelles."

BLOWN UP AS THEY CHARGED.

French Sapper Tells How Germans Went to Their Death Singing.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—"We were in a front line trench on the slope of Côte du Poivre," said a wounded sapper who has returned to a hospital. "The Captain sent me forward to a small shelter in the open, where the electric contact had been placed which led to a mine field. I crawled through it along a narrow tunnel without mishap.

"Through a slit I looked out on the battlefield as through the opening in a theatre curtain. I saw the Germans, after long waiting, march forward in good order. They thought from their observations that the bombardment had sufficiently devastated our trenches, but they were unable to see that our men had held first and were making fresh trenches and using shell craters.

"The Germans were 200 yards from my post when our rifles and machine guns opened fire. They were taken by surprise and crouched down. When the order was passed along their line to advance they began to sing 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and dashed forward.

"My heart beat madly. They were over the mine at last. I touched the button. An infernal fountain seemed to shoot up, in the midst of the mass of men in gray, with a majestic whirl of smoke. I saw men go up bodily, as if from the crater of a volcano.

"The attack was stopped. I crawled back to my trench. I had barely emerged from the tunnel when I felt a burning sensation in my shoulders and fainted. When I recovered consciousness I found myself in an ambulance."

HE KILLED 28 GERMANS.

Canadian Said to Have Used Revolver, Rifle, and Grenade.

Capt. C. C. Druary of the Fifth Canadian Infantry, who arrived here yesterday in the California on his way to Montreal after having been invalided home, said that Lieutenant Taylor of the Fifth Infantry, a Winnipeg man and a dead shot with a revolver, during a surprise attack by the Germans on the battle front occupied by the Fifth and Sixth Canadian Regiments, had killed twenty-one Germans with twenty-one rounds of revolver ammunition, had bayonetted six with a gun which he picked up after running out of cartridges, and then had accounted for his twenty-eighth German with a hand grenade.

CHARGE UNTRUTH IN ARABIC NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

chinist of the U-27, had been rescued by us, and if he was a prisoner in our hands."

Germany's Disavowal.

The memorandum referred to by the British official was the letter sent by the German Ambassador to Secretary Lansing on Oct. 15, 1915. That letter, which was accepted by this Government as the desired disavowal demanded by this Government for the sinking of the Arabic, and which practically settled the long and bitter controversy growing out of the torpedoing of the liner, was as follows:

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Prompted by the desire to reach a satisfactory agreement with regard to the Arabic incident, my Government has given me the following instructions:

The order issued by his Majesty the Emperor to the commanders of the German submarines, of which I notified you on a previous occasion, has been made so stringent that the recurrence of incidents similar to the Arabic case is considered out of the question.

According to the report of Commander Schneider of the submarine which sank the Arabic and his affidavit, as well as those of his men, Commander Schneider was convinced that the Arabic intended to ram the submarine.

On the other hand, the Imperial Government does not doubt the good faith of the affidavit of the British officers of the Arabic, according to which the Arabic did not intend to ram the submarine. The attack of the submarine was undertaken against the instructions issued to the commander. The Imperial Government regrets and disavows this act, and has notified Commander Schneider accordingly.

Under these instructions my Government is prepared to pay an indemnity for American lives which, to its deep regret, have been lost on the Arabic. I am authorized to negotiate with you about the amount of this indemnity.

I remain, my dear Lansing, yours very sincerely,

J. VON BERNSTORFF.

On Aug. 31, eleven days after the Arabic was torpedoed the following dispatch was cabled to The Associated Press by its correspondent in Berlin and was passed by the British censors en route:

The German Admiralty today advanced the suggestion that the submarine which might have torpedoed the steamer Arabic possibly had foundered or been sunk by the British. A high official of the Admiralty, in again stating that no news on the sinking of the Arabic was yet available, said:

"Would it not be lamentable if the submarine should have been lost and we should never learn what happened? Soon after the Arabic sank I said we should in all probability have the details by the end of August, or early in September at the latest. Most of our boats, which were on the west coast of England at the time, have now returned, but none so far knows anything about the Arabic.

"It will probably be possible within a very short time—I cannot say precisely how many days—to tell whether our apprehensions regarding the submarine are correct."

The official would not say whether one or more of the submarines in question were still out, nor how long any one vessel has been away from its base, but remarked suggestively:

"They seldom remain out longer than three weeks, and we usually get a report on any torpedoing operations in eight to fourteen days, rarely later than a fortnight, after the occurrence."

A few days after the publication of the above statement it was announced that the submarine had returned to its base and that the commander had submitted his report. On Sept. 4 following the German Government handed its reply to President Wilson's note to Ambassador Gerard. In that note the German Government stated that on Aug. 19 the German submarine had stopped the English steamer Dunsley about sixteen miles south of Kinsale, and was on the point of sinking the Dunsley by gunfire when the commander of the submarine "saw a large steamer making directly for him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabic." The Arabic, the note added, was recognized as an enemy vessel as she did not display any colors and bore no neutral markings.

"When she approached," the German note added, "she altered her original course but then again pointed directly toward the submarine. From this time commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him. In order to anticipate the attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive, and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen boats. According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine."

It was then stated that the German Government was unable to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

The answer of the German Government was unsatisfactory to President Wilson, and following further exchanges, in which the President reiterated the American demands, the matter was finally settled by the submission to Secretary Lansing of the memorandum of Oct. 5, already quoted, which ended the controversy to the satisfaction of the United States Government.

Bernstorff Mentioned Schneider.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The published correspondence on the subject does not reveal that Germany ever asserted in terms that Commander Schneider returned to Germany. This officer's name is only mentioned twice. This is in Count von Bernstorff's letter to Mr. Lansing on Oct. 5, 1915, when he said:

"According to the report of Commander Schneider of the submarine that sank the Arabic, and his affidavit as well as those of his men, Commander Schneider was convinced that the Arabic intended to ram the submarine."

The suggestion that Commander Schneider might have sent his report from one of the U-boat bases by a submarine returning to Germany would leave unexplained just why Commander Schneider felt bound to supply affidavits from his crew, when, according to the German theory, he felt that the sinking of the Arabic was justified by the Arabic's action.

May Take Case to Country.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Administration whips have satisfied themselves that a majority of the rank and file of the Democrats and many Republicans will stand by the President on the armed merchantmen issue if they can succeed in forcing the question past the opposition of the leaders, who control the machinery, and to the point of a vote.

The possibility that the effort to suppress a vote may succeed is not being overlooked by the President's friends. They say, however, that if the opposition in Congress should shelve the issue the President would not hesitate to take his case to the country.

During the day a suggestion was made and seriously considered by Senate and House leaders that a resolution be adopted, creating a joint committee of the House and Senate to confer with the President on the issue. Speaker Clark was one of those who made this suggestion in a conference with Representatives and Senators.

A meeting of the Rules Committee will be held tomorrow, but no rule will be reported immediately unless the Foreign Affairs Committee has by that time made some recommendation. It, however, the Foreign Affairs Committee should decline to report a resolution it is possible that the Rules Committee would then exercise its prerogative of incorporating a resolution in a rule and getting it before the House.

PUTS GERMAN LOSS NOW AT 175,000

Continued from Page 1.

for France. You know if Frenchmen are properly led they can go anywhere. That's a truism as old as Napoleon.

The end of the war may be nearer now than most persons imagine. Anyway as regards Verdun there is no longer cause for anxiety. We have had time to bring up supplies and reinforcements, and the more the fighting is prolonged the less chance the Germans have. Then, perhaps, when they abandon the attack, dispirited, we may have something to say which the enemy may not find so easy to answer."

SAYS GERMANS HAVE FAILED.

Writer in Paris Believes Their Losses 100,000 More Than French.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—This is the ninth day of the prodigious encounter at Verdun, and it is still impossible to foresee its end; but, looking backward, it is now possible to discern something of its logic, its original plan and failure, and the alteration of that plan, while a provisional opinion may also be formed of the French defensive.

Three stages of the offensive may be distinguished. The first was the bull-like rush upon the northern salient between Brabant and Ornes, into which the French had gradually crept since the battle of the Marne. The artillery preparation was such that this ground could have been seriously defended only at very heavy cost. Even if sufficient reserves had been ready at hand they would have been disadvantageously placed, for the plateau was under the converging fire of something like a thousand guns on the front and on the hills of Montfaucon and Forges on the east and Jumelles d'Ornes on the west. These local conditions favored the first stage of the attack, but it was partly expected, and its success was only partial, inasmuch as the French line was not broken or an orderly retirement prevented.

The second stage consisted in the advance to the commanding position of Douaumont, which closed there Saturday with the first considerable French counterattack.

The war had now been brought out into the open with a vengeance. In four days the Germans [illegible] as many [illegible] as any emergency.

[illegible] strategists who [illegible] the west since the front became fixed. It looked like the Gorlice blow, by which Galicia and Hungary were delivered nearly a year ago, over again. It was a brilliant Saturday morning for Germany, and not a little depressing for France.

Why should the line have been drawn back so fast and so far? Few civilians understand the strategy of retreat, and many are misled by journalists who write facile nothings about foot-by-foot resistance. If any such rule existed it would mean that the famous French "seventy-fives" could never come into play for fear of mowing down their own men along with the enemy; that strong natural positions would count for nothing, and that the advance guard of an army would be destroyed before the reserves could be brought up to its relief. By steady stages the French forces were withdrawn to Samogneux and Ornes, then to Charnenville and Bois de la Vauche, and finally to Côte du Poivre and Douaumont. At every stop the French had superior fields of fire and inflicted very much heavier losses than they suffered.

For topographical reasons the combat became concentrated in the central and eastern sectors, and this restriction of the front was again unfavorable to the offensive, as was the ground itself.

Saturday afternoon the French swept the enemy back on Douaumont plateau, and the third stage of the struggle began. It would perhaps be too much to say that the great frontal attack, with its tornado of shells and its infantry onslaughts like rushes of herds of buffaloes, was broken, but its first power was gone, and supplementary and very different tactics appeared in the attempts to pierce the right and left wings. The advance on the west at the farm of Haudremont, on the slope eastward of the Poivre crest, was at once repulsed and has not been renewed. More serious was the essay made Saturday evening to get around the edge of the hill at Vaux, supported as it was by an effort to reach the plateau, a little farther south from the German positions in the plains between Moranville and Fresnes. Both of these converging movements were defeated, but the manoeuvre, which is compared—somewhat extravagantly, perhaps—with that of Napoleon at Wagram, is too orthodox not to be tried further.

So far, a loss of ground on the extreme of the Verdun salient amounting to perhaps twenty square miles on the north and nearly as much by its withdrawal on the east, the French command can count losses on the part of the enemy which probably exceed their own by fully 100,000 men. Notwithstanding the manufacturing resources of Germany, the fabulous expenditure of munitions and guns—for guns are quickly worn out with such use—is also something she can ill afford. The cohesion and morale of the French Army have been maintained, the fight has been brought to ground most favorable to the latter, and enough French forces are now in the field to [illegible] any emergency.

[illegible] strategists who [illegible] have large reserves ready always and everywhere and would never be deceived by a feint live in an imaginary world. France has to be prepared, not at one or two, but at all points, and the second defense of Verdun against an attack monstrously more powerful than the first calls for the warmest admiration of her allies.

The Brandenburgers who succeeded in getting into Fort Douaumont on Saturday morning and were surrounded in the evening in the course of the later part of the French counterattack, are still imprisoned in the ruins, but have not capitulated. The Midi publishes, as from a very well informed personage, the following statement:

"The position of Douaumont is said to have been taken and retaken four times. It was an army corps mostly composed of Bretons that retook or at least encircled it. It is thought that the entrapped Germans number as many as 2,000."

The last two days have witnessed the removal of the centre of pressure eastward over the edge of the Meuse Heights to the plain beneath. A high road and narrow-gauge railway run southward at the foot of the plateau, and well beyond them, from two to three miles from the hills, lie the French stations between the stations of Eix and Abaucourt, on the Verdun-Metz railway, and Fresnes. All along the German advanced positions are now under fire from the French forts and field batteries on the hills, where every movement is visible.

The fighting between Eix and Abaucourt and on the isolated Hill 265, to the south of Eix, began Sunday evening and continued during the night; both positions remaining to the French. An attack at Manheulles, two miles northwest of Fresnes, was repulsed Sunday night, and on Monday two attempts to carry the long-ruined town of Fresnes completely failed.

FRANCE LAUDS AN AIRMAN.

Young Army Flier Brings Down Six Enemy Machines.

PARIS, Feb. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The hero of the hour in France is George Guynemer, a young airman, who has just brought down his sixth enemy machine. He wears the Military Cross, War Cross, and the decoration of the Legion of Honor, in token of his bravery.

It is said that Guynemer was four times rejected for the army on medical grounds. On his fifth attempt he squeezed through the regulations and was accepted for the Air Corps. He quickly showed much aptitude, and within a few weeks had become so proficient that he was placed in charge of a machine fitted with a machine gun.

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ECONOMY CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN LONDON

Kitchener Emphasizes Need of National Savings at Meeting in Guildhall.

SHOWS BRITISH PROBLEMS

War Involves Struggle for Economic Exhaustion—Other Cabinet Members Are Heard.

LONDON, March 1.—A great meeting was held in Guildhall today to start a national savings campaign. The Lord Mayor presided, and the speakers included Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War; A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies.

Premier Asquith was to have addressed the meeting and to have moved the principal resolution, but he was suffering from the loss of his voice and was unable to attend.

Lord Kitchener in his speech said:

"We want just as many men as we can get as soldiers. We are bound to take all the men that can possibly be spared from industry, agriculture, and commerce.

"We cannot produce all our ordinary peace time requirements. Either the population must go short of many things, or the army must go short of munitions and other indispensable things.

"Are civilians prepared to let their brothers in the trenches endure hardships while they are not ready to make small sacrifices of harder work, increased efforts, and increased economy?

"Every war problem teaches the same lesson. First, if we employ less labor, meeting the wants of the civilian population, we release more men for fighting.

"Secondly, if we import less for consumption, we lessen the difficulties of sea transport.

"Thirdly, we relieve serious congestions at our docks.

"Fourthly, we relieve the congestion of our railways.

"Fifthly, the general reduction of the consumption of commodities by civilians limits the increase in the cost of living.

"Lastly, less consumption sets free labor and capital which make what armies needs."

Lord Kitchener appealed for economy in everything, particularly in coal, foodstuffs, intoxicating liquors, petrol and oils, tea, coffee and tobacco and clothing of all kinds, especially woolen articles. Both economy and productive energy were required of all workers, as both, he said, were equal in importance. He urged his hearers to consider the fact that the war was a struggle for economic exhaustion, as well as a conflict of armies, and that considered from this aspect it directly concerned every man, woman and child in the nation.

"If everyone works his hardest," he said, "and produces everything the army needs, and all save everything possible to invest in Government securities, they will be doing their bit. If they fail in this duty they are injuring their friends in the trenches and injuring the national cause."

"As a representative of the army in the field," he continued, "I want to appeal on their behalf to the civilian army at home to play their part strenuously. Whether the army in the field, who are entirely dependent on the civilian army for food, equipment and munitions, can get those things in sufficient quantities depends absolutely and entirely on whether every man and woman at home shows the utmost energy in production and the utmost economy in consumption. Any failure in this respect helps the enemy to win just as much as the soldier who refuses to do his utmost in the field of battle."

Indicating that he would leave the discussion of purely financial questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Kitchener proceeded:

"We are bound to take as soldiers every man that can be spared. We want an unceasing supply of guns, shells and other munitions as well as very large supplies of other requirements—food, clothing and transport. Moreover, we want to provide our Allies as much as possible with these requirements.

"The question is how all these things can be done at the same time, how we can take millions of men from the workshops and firms and yet provide for all the needs of the civil population and the army—millions in the field. If those left behind only work as hard as they did before and all the consumers consume as they did before the war, our problem will be insoluble.

"Hitherto we have filled the gap by vast importations, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other financial authorities impress us with the vital necessity of reducing our imports. The dilemma is that either the civilians must go short of things which they are accustomed to in peace times or our armies must go short of munitions and other indispensable supplies. Which is it to be?"

Mr. Balfour said that if the Government erred at all it was, in his judgment, not because it had failed to take the war seriously but because it had not taken sufficiently wide and comprehensive survey as to what the war really involved. If that error had been committed the Government and the country were beginning to see how great was the mistake.

The question of personal expenditure, he said, was a difficult and delicate one. It was easy to lecture other people, but what was important was to make every man understand that he should examine his own expenditure to see how much in the national interest he could cut it down. It was for the man who benefitted from additional income derived from the war to show why this expenditure should not be postponed until the war was ended.

Mr. McKenna said the country must bear the burden of increased taxation to provide means for carrying on the war, as there were not many nations able to lend Great Britain either money or goods. He declared that if consumption continued at the present rate there would not be goods enough supplied in the world to compensate for the immense destruction occasioned by the war. He reminded his hearers that the army and navy must be kept supplied and said there did not exist in the whole world means to supply them to the full unless this country made use of its resources.

The only method, the Chancellor continued, was the diversion of capital and labor, which are now engaged in peace services for the nation to employment for the army and navy. Every one, he said, ought to take stock of his daily habits and see what he could give up. What was needed was to teach the people to postpone their expenditures.

The Chancellor concluded his address by saying that the only way to avoid heavy taxation was for the nation to save. He moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting recognized no sacrifice was too great to insure victory, and that it pledged itself to use all means to that end. Lord Kitchener seconded the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously by the meeting, which represented the provincial authorities throughout the country.

GEN. GORRINGE WOUNDED.

British Officer Hurt by Turks Commanded Brigade in India.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—Maj. Gen. George Frederick Gorringe is mentioned in a casualty list just made public here as having been wounded in the fighting in Mesopotamia.

General Gorringe for several years preceding the present war had been in command of a brigade in India.

Belittles Uprising in India.

Dr. William L. Abbot of Philadelphia, who arrived here yesterday on the steamship California from Liverpool, after spending some time on a scientific mission in India, said that those who looked for an uprising of large proportions in India against the British rule would be disappointed. He declared there has been discontent in some quarters, inspired mainly by German propaganda, but it had not spread, and the British authorities had been able to stop all demonstrations.

GERMANY THREATENS WAR ON PORTUGAL

Sends Ultimatum Demanding Release of Seized Merchant Ships Within Forty-eight Hours.

LONDON, March 1.—Germany has sent an ultimatum to Portugal demanding the restoration within forty-eight hours of the German ships recently seized by that country, according to a Reuter dispatch from Madrid.

The first seizure of German marchant vessels by Portugal occurred on Feb. 23 at Lisbon, when the naval authorities took possession of thirty-six German and Austrian ships in the Tagus. On Feb. 25 the seizure of eight German steamships by the Portuguese authorities at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, was announced, and it was unofficially declared that the requisitioning of German and Austrian vessels had been extended to all those lying in the ports of Portugal and her colonies.

A Lisbon dispatch on Feb. 26 quoted Premier Costa of Portugal as declaring that the Government's action had been prompted by the necessities of the nation's economic situation. The Premier further declared that he considered it to the best interest of Portugal that the existing treaty with Germany be allowed to lapse and that the Portuguese Government was prepared for all eventualities that might arise from the exercise of Portugal's rights. Assurances had previously been sent to Berlin, according to Lisbon advices, that the rights of the owners of vessels should be respected.

DUMMY PERISCOPES ON GERMAN MINES

British Captain in Baltimore Tells of Latest Ruse to Snare Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Floating mines, equipped with what at first appear to be periscopes, are said to be the latest device used by the Germans in bringing about the destruction of enemy ships. Captain B. J. Keelty of the British steamship Hartfield, which arrived here from London to load grain, today told of having sighted one of the new destructive agents in the English Channel.

According to Captain Keelty, what he thought was the periscope of a German submarine was sighted about half a mile from his ship. What was most singular about it was that it apparently remained in the same spot. There is a $2,500 reward offered by the British Admiralty for ramming a submarine and visions of it flashed across the mind of Captain Keelty.

On second thought Captain Keelty concluded to waive the possibility of getting the $2,500 and proceeded on his voyage. Shortly afterward a British patrol boat was sighted and spoken to and the commander was told of the sighting of the supposed periscope. An investigation immediately followed, which developed that the "periscope" was attached to the mine.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT NOW OWNS RACE HORSES

Gift from Colonel Hill Walker Evokes Amusing Discussion in the Commons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—An amusing discussion arose in the House of Commons yesterday over an announcement that the State had become an owner of race horses. Mr. Acland, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, announced that Colonel Hall Walker, had generously given the Government his stud valued at £74,000, and that they had taken over Mr. Walker's breeding farms in Ireland and Wiltshire at a valuation of £65,000.

Mr. Acland said it was necessary that some of the horses should be kept in training for racing purposes. This would be done by leasing them to persons willing to train them. The two-year-olds had been leased to Lord Lonsdale, who would defray the expenses of training and would pay half of their winnings, after deducting expenses, to the Government. This statement caused laughter.

One member asked if the horses would run in the colors of Lord Lonsdale or of the Prime Minister, which brought the retort from another member: "Coalition colors." Ronald McNeill asked to which Minister questions as to the prospects of these horses winning races should be addressed. Another hoped the supporters of the Government would get "the straight tip."

Mr. Acland confessed that he personally regarded racing as a very low form of sport. No response was given to one member who asked if the Government was going to back its own horses.

ITALIANS MAKE GAIN.

Extend Position Captured from Austrians West of Marmolada.

ROME, March 1.—The following official communication was issued today:

Our detachments have extended and consolidated the position we occupied west of the Height of Mount Marmolado after overcoming great difficulties caused by terrain and atmospheric conditions.

In the Monte Nero zone our patrols carried out a daring reconnoissance toward the enemy's lines at Mrzli, where we threw grenades, causing alarm among the enemy.

There have been particularly heavy artillery actions in the Gorizia zone. The enemy bombarded some inhabited places, doing material damage, but not injuring anybody.

Our artillery has effectively bombarded enemy shelters, observation posts and marching troops

BLAME TEUTONS FOR BOMB.

Bahia Police Accuse Two Germans of Planting It in Liner.

RIO JANEIRO, March 1.—A dispatch from Bahia says the police there, as the result of an investigation, place the responsibility for the bomb explosion on the Lamport & Holt liner Tennyson on two Germans named Neworth and Phesdiman.

The police say the suspects cannot be found, as, with their families, they have abandoned their residences. They add that the Bahia office of the Siemens Company, of which Neworth was agent, also has been closed.

On Feb. 21 the British steamship Tennyson of the Lamport & Holt Line put into port at Maranhao badly damaged as the result of a bomb explosion which caused the death of three of the crew, an American, an Englishman, and a Dutchman. It was later stated that a box containing the bomb had been put on board the steamship at Bahia by instruction of a German merchant.

Congressman Sabath Explains.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1.—Congressman A. J. Sabath has sent the following telegram to The Providence Journal with regard to the statement made by The Journal concerning A. G. Melichar's recent connection with the Austrian Embassy and with himself: "I desire to state that Melichar was not my secretary, but that he was with me for about six weeks to handle some Bohemian correspondence. The moment information reached me that he was suspected of Austrian partisanship I immediately discontinued his services."

DOOMS SENIORITY IN NAVY PROMOTION

Project Presented to Congress by Personnel Board Substitutes Selection.

A GENERAL READJUSTMENT

Number of Officers Increased, Rank of Commodore Revived and Retired Pay Graded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Radical changes in the commissioned personnel of the navy and in the methods of promotion are proposed in the report of the Naval Personnel Board transmitted to Congress today by Secretary Daniels. The report was accompanied by the draft of a new personnel bill, which Congress is urged to pass at the present session. This bill was introduced in the Senate and the House this afternoon.

The outstanding feature of the proposed legislation, aside from increases proposed in the number of line, staff, and Marine Corps officers and the creation of a navy war reserve list of officers, is the abandonment of the present system of promotion by seniority. Under existing laws officers of the navy are promoted from one grade to another in rotation upon passing required examinations, no officer being "jumped" over others, as in the army. Under the new bill advancement will be by selection. Promotion will be made by competitive methods. There will be no "plucking board" for the arbitrary elimination of the least fit; promotions will be made by the selection of the most fit from one grade to another.

Calls for 330 More Officers.

Existing law provides for 400 officers in the grades of Rear Admiral, Captain, Commander, and Lieutenant Commander. The new bill calls for 330 additional officers of the line in these grades. As there are forty-two additional numbers in these four grades, caused by promotion for service in the Spanish war, the total number of officers authorized for these grades will be 772. The law now authorizes eighteen Rear Admirals. The bill proposes twelve new Rear Admirals, thirty new Captains, eighty-eight new Commanders, and 200 new Lieutenant Commanders. This would make a total of thirty Rear Admirals, 100 Captains, 200 Commanders, and 400 Lieutenant Commanders, exclusive of the officers who are additional numbers in these grades.

Another distinctive feature of the proposed legislation is the revival of the grade of Commodore on the active list. This grade was borne on the navy list until shortly after the Spanish war. The number of Commodores to be created is not fixed. Captains are to be promoted to be Commodores as follows: On June 30, 1916, those who have then completed thirty-four years' service since their graduation at Annapolis; on June 30, 1917, those who have completed thirty-two years, and on June 30, 1920, and each year thereafter, those who have served not less than two years at sea in the grade of Captain, and whose total service in the Captain's grade has not been less than six years.

Increase Spread Over Five Years.

The increase in the number of line officers is to be spread over five years. In providing for twelve additional Rear-Admirals, it is arranged that there shall be seven Captains or Commodores promoted to be Rear-Admirals annually until the total number of thirty, exclusive of additional numbers in the grade, is obtained. After that there shall be sufficient promotions in the Rear-Admiral grade to keep the total number at thirty.

The method of obtaining Rear Admirals by selection will go into effect July 1, 1916, if approved by Congress. Those entitled to become candidates for promotion to be Rear Admirals are: For the fiscal year 1916, those Commodores and Captains who have completed thirty-three years' service; for the fiscal year 1917, those Captains and Commodores who have completed thirty-two years; for the fiscal year 1918, those Captains and Commodores who have completed not less than thirty-one nor more than thirty-seven years. After Jan. 1, 1920, promotions to the Rear Admiral grade are to be made by selection only from those Commodores not over 57 years old who have then served not less than two years at sea as Commodore or Captain, and from those Captains not over 57 years old who have served five years as Captain and two years at sea in that grade.

Under this method of obtaining Rear Admirals it is planned that no man older than 57 shall become a Rear Admiral, and since Rear Admirals do not retire for age until they become 62, this project contemplates that, barring casualty, each Rear Admiral would serve not less than five years in that rank.

Under the plan proposed the service records of all eligible Captains and Commodores would be submitted annually to the thirty Rear Admirals for examination, and the Rear Admirals would indicate to the department which seven of the Captains and Commodores should be promoted to be Rear Admiral. The candidates would be rated according to the number of votes received by each, and they would be promoted according to these votes, the Commodores or Captain receiving the votes of the largest number of Rear Admirals being promoted first, the one receiving the second largest number second, and so on until seven had been promoted.

Promotion in Lower Grades.

Candidates for promotion to fill vacancies in the Captain's grade must be Commanders who have served five years in that grade and three years at sea in that grade. Candidates for promotion to be Commanders must be Lieutenant Commanders who have served five years in that grade and three years at sea in it, while candidates for promotion to be Lieutenant Commanders must be commanders who have served five years as Lieutenants and three years of that time at sea. A vote of the Rear Admirals and Captains will rate the eligible Commanders competitively for promotion, while a vote of Rear Admirals, Captains and Commanders will pass on the qualifications of the Lieutenant Commanders for promotion and promotions of Lieutenants to be Lieutenant Commanders will be passed upon by a plebiscite of all officers higher in rank than Lieutenants.

Another radical departure recommended is a revision of the retired pay of officers. This is not to affect officers already on the retired list, only those hereafter to be retired. At present all officers are retired on three-fourths pay. The proposed bill recommends that when physical disability totally incapacitates the officer to be retired he should be allowed three-fourths pay, but that in all other cases retired pay be based on length of service, ranging from 25 per cent. for officers with less than eleven years' service, graded up to officers of thirty or more years of service, who are to receive three-fourths pay. An officer retired after twenty years' service would receive half pay, and an officer retired after twenty-four years' service would receive 60 per cent. of full pay.

TECHNICAL RESERVE PLANNED.

New Preparedness Feature Added to Army Increase Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The legislative framework for a far-reaching industrial and technical reserve to support the nation's fighting lines in war time was sketched into the House Military Committee's program today. It was suggested by Representative Kahn of California as an amendment to the provision in the pending Army Increase bill for a Quartermaster's Corps Reserve and was adopted without objection.

The plan contemplates not only an effort to enlist in the reserve in peace times teamsters, mechanics, railroad men, chauffeurs, and other non-combatant forces necessary to an army, but extends the scope of the reserve system to include civilian aviators, ordnance engineers, workers in munitions plants, telephone and telegraph operators, and mechanics, civil engineers, electrical engineers, and members of every other civil profession or occupation whose services would be useful to the army in war.

It is understood a general authorization will be included in the bill, the War Department being left to work out the details in actual practice. Reservists of this character would be regularly enlisted as reserves for the fighting arms and would be liable for assignment to duty by the War Department in time of war.

The committee worked all day on its bill, and it is expected the measure will be completed tomorrow. A new effort to increase the proposed strength of the regular army will precede the vote. The bill already has been altered slightly in this regard and now specifically provides a minimum strength of 140,000 men in peace times instead of the former provision authorizing a peace strength of 135,000, with an allowance for recruitment designed to fix the maximum at 143,000.

Another change, it is understood, will be proposed tomorrow under which the maximum peace strength would be 200,000 men, or just double the present authorized army. Under this plan it is contemplated to vest the President with authority to bring the army up to full authorized strength at any time without specific act of Congress. While annual appropriation bills would limit the actual strength in ordinary times to 140,000, the authorization would permit the President, in the event of international complications, to build the army up to the full 200,000 without attracting attention or influencing any diplomatic negotiations that might be involved.

Major Gen. Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, before the House Naval Committee today, recommended that large calibre howitzers be substituted for five-inch direct fire rifles in the marine advance base equipment at Philadelphia and San Francisco, and urged that the personnel of the corps be increased to such size that an advance base regiment for each coast could be maintained under training at all times without being liable for expeditionary duty such as that in Haiti.

MITCHEL SPEAKS IN TOLEDO

Mayor and Cornelius Vanderbilt Cheered by 3,000 Auditors.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, March 1.—Three thousand men and women stood up in Memorial Hall tonight and cheered the utterances of John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York, and Cornelius Vanderbilt in their pleading for preparedness against invasion by foreign armies. Martin W. Littleton and Alexander White, both of New York, were presented and spoke briefly.

The first blizzard of the year was in full force two hours before the mass meeting was called. The size of the audience surpassed all expectations. Mayor Mitchel and party arrived in the middle of the afternoon. They were welcomed by Mayor Milroy of Toledo and many Mayors of smaller cities in Ohio and Southern Michigan.

"The people of the United States have been fed upon Fourth of July fodder too long; they have been deceived," Mr. Mitchel declared. "We have less than one-fourth the men necessary to man our coast defense. Our navy, which once was second, is now fourth, and is about to become fifth. We want an army of 500,000 men, an army that will be a school to train our officers in. I believe we should federalize our militia, making it controlled by the central Government and subject to the President."

"If the members of Congress do not heed the President's wishes in this fight for National preparedness, these men should be remembered at the polls in November," Mr. Vanderbilt said.

"The European nations have shown the world a new warfare. The methods have not been dreamed of and the machinery involved has been as startling, but what measures have the United States taken to improve upon them?"

Mayor Mitchel and party left tonight for St. Louis.

NO SIGNS OF U-BOAT WHEN PROVENCE SANK

French Admiralty Says Auxiliary Carried Troops and Had Eleven Guns.

PARIS, Feb. 29, (delayed.)—Advices received by the Admiralty thus far concerning the sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser Provence in the Mediterranean give no evidence that she was sunk by a submarine. The latest information is contained in the following official statement:

"The French auxiliary cruiser Provence II., (thus designated to distinguish her from the French battleship Provence,) engaged in transporting troops to Saloniki, was sunk in the Mediterranean on the 26th. Two hundred and ninety-six survivors have been brought to Malta and about 400 to Melos by French and British patrol vessels summoned by wireless.

"No signs of a submarine were noticed either before or after the sinking. La Provence was armed with five cannon of 14 centimeters, two of 57 millimeters and four of 47 millimeters."

The French Ministry of Marine gave out a statement yesterday some time after the foregoing was issued in which the number of survivors was estimated at 870.

The Ministry has given no information as to the number of persons on board the Provence when she went down. The vessel, however, could carry when in the transatlantic service 1,960 persons, including the crew. It is presumed that she was transporting men aggregating somewhere near her capacity. The disaster to the Provence took place in clear weather, although the sea was slightly rough.

INVOLVES AUSTRALIAN.

Accused Man at Honolulu Tells of Wholesale Recruiting.

HONOLULU, March 1.—No evidence has been obtained that the British Government is implicated in the alleged recruiting plot in which three arrests were made Sunday, according to Horace Vaughan, United States District Attorney.

"There has been no breach of neutrality by the United States or its citizens, and no evidence that Great Britain is implicated in the plot," he said. "The only evidence is documentary, and involves C. D. Randall and W. R. Seligsen in recruiting soldiers for the Allies. The third man was a former service man employed by the Government to uncover the alleged plot."

According to Randall over 100 of the recruits were American soldiers whose discharge was bought with money furnished by J. J. Hawkshaw, a wealthy Australian rancher, who, he said, left Honolulu Saturday on the Great Northern for San Francisco.

COMPULSION STARTS TODAY

Unmarried Men in London Fail to Start an Eleventh-Hour Rally.

LONDON, March 1.—Today, the last day for the voluntary enlistment in the British Army of single men, showed a steady flow of recruits, but no rush to enroll at the last moment such as had been expected. It was clearly apparent that there was a considerable number of men still outstanding who would come under the act compulsorily tomorrow.

That the Government is far from satisfied with the result of the compulsory act so far is seen in the reply of David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, made in the House of Commons today, when he said the number of exemptions granted under the tribunal system was causing the Government much anxiety.

Steps were being taken, he added, to revise the lists of starred and badged men and to reduce materially the number of reserved occupations.

Germany Bars Alcohol for Drink.

BERLIN, March 1, (via London.)—Owing to the great demand for alcohol for technical purposes, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, today issued an order prohibiting temporarily the use of raw alcohol for drinking purposes.

BRITISH TO COMPETE WITH US FOR TRADE

Convention Advocates Large Credit Bank to Offset Our New Efforts in South America.

AIMED AT GERMANY, TOO

Reform of Shipping Laws Also Urged for Commercial Readjustment After the War.

LONDON, March 1.—The British Association of Chambers of Commerce, representing important commercial bodies from all parts of the United Kingdom, on resuming its session here today adopted several important resolutions on banking and shipping. American activities in these fields were urged as among the main factors necessitating energetic British action.

The banking resolution as introduced was somewhat critical of the banks, but Sir Edward Holden, who recently visited the United States with Lord Reading's war loan commission, turned the tide in a stirring speech favorable to the banks. He declared the banks were providing resources to carry on the war, finance British industries, and maintain a huge reserve for the national safety. He warned the commercial interest to prepare to assist in spreading British banking and industry to Russia and South America, to take advantage of the opportunities now opening. A vast organization, he said, recently had been established in the United States with a capital of $50,000,000 designed to carry American trade throughout the world.

"We must do the same thing," he declared, "and do it quickly. We should have a system of British banks throughout South America, particularly in the Argentine and Brazil, and throughout Russia and other allied countries. Our Government should wake up and take a Governmental interest in this question."

A. L. Hobson, a delegate from Sheffield, said the American organization was founded to get control of Argentine trade, and had extended beyond that. He urged prompt steps by the British to meet American efforts to secure South American trade.

The main discussion, however, was for a British organization which would overcome German foreign competition. The resolution finally adopted declared that "the Government should facilitate the establishment of a large credit bank for the purpose of developing British trade abroad."

The American Consular system received a notable tribute during a discussion of plans for the improvement of the British Consular Service. President Stirling of the Belfast delegation, who is one of the largest linen producers in Great Britain, said that whenever he required exact technical details concerning linen, Belfast's chief industry, he was obliged to seek it in the American Consular reports, which contained information concerning linen than the British Government or the Belfast trade possessed.

A Sheffield delegate, representing one of the great steel industries, said his factory was compelled to use a rare mineral alloy in the production of essential war supplies and had been unable to learn anything about the alloy until complete details were obtained from American Consular reports. The present extensive branch of this large war industry, he added, was entirely the result of American reports.

A resolution was adopted urging the reorganization of the British Consular Service with British-born Consuls. One of the delegates asserted that during the competition for trade between Great Britain and Germany preceding the war forty-four British Consuls were Germans.

The shipping resolution adopted strongly urges the Government to revise the shipping laws under which foreign ships receiving subsidies use British ports and harbor facilities without the payment of harbor dues, foreign ships thus enjoying benefits not extended to British vessels. Another resolution, unanimously adopted, asks that pilots' licenses be issued only to persons of British nationality.

A proposal advanced by Sheffield delegates also was adopted. It asks the Government to enact a law requiring British control with all companies or firms producing, manufacturing or trading in the United Kingdom, India or the Colonies, such control to exist both in ownership and management.

Addressing the delegates at the luncheon interval, A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, announced that arrangements were making for an economic conference of the Entente Allies at Paris to consider the possibility of utilizing the economic forces of all the Allies for the better prosecution of the war. Emphasizing how the war had welded the whole empire together in a way nothing else could, Mr. Law said the British were a commercial people and in the matter of grasping business never had been excelled "even by our chief enemies."

"Whatever else has happened," he added, "the resources of the British Empire never again will be exploited as in the past by Germans."

MIRKO 'SAVES' MONTENEGRO

Prince and His Followers Set Up New Government Under Austria.

LONDON, March 1.—Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam sends the following:

"A Vienna dispatch states that Prince Mirko of Montenegro, second son of King Nicholas; General Vukotitch, and Ministers Redulovitch, Popovitch, and Vjesovitch have published, through the Austro-Hungarian Government, a declaration claiming the title of a royal government.

"This declaration is in reply to that issued by King Nicholas of Montenegro on Feb. 11 ordering the Montenegrins to continue the struggle. The Prince and his adherents reiterate their assertions regarding an armistice for peace overtures, and declare that the sudden departure of the King of Italy induced them to continue and conclude negotiations by which Montenegro was saved from final destruction."

GREEK CABINET CONFERS.

Sees No Justification for Change in Neutrality Attitude.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—An Athens dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Greek Cabinet sat until late last night discussing the situation. Members of the Government were authority for the statement that so far no event had occurred to justify a change in Greek policy.

The non-intervention press is dealing extensively with the attack on Verdun and giving high prominence to the German official communications.

KING FERDINAND IS ILL.

Bulgarian Ruler Suffering from an Attack of Bronchitis.

AMSTERDAM, March 1, (via London.)—A Vienna dispatch says that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is visiting the Austrian capital, is suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

The ruler is confined to his bed.

SEES PERIL TO AUSTRIANS.

Essad Pasha Predicts They Will Be Cut Off in Albania.

ROME, Feb. 29.—Essad Pasha, who has come to Rome on a brief visit to discuss plans for the campaign to be undertaken against the Austrian and Bulgarian forces in southern Albania, repeated in an interview today that "the partial occupation of Albania by Austria, should she attempt to continue it, was bound to result in military and moral disaster to her.

"She will," said he, "have an army operating in a region which offers no resources, and where that army will be constantly threatened by the Italian and Albanian forces, which, from the formidable base of Avlona, will undertake to envelop the Austrians and to cut off the retreat of General Koevess's troops."

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Men's Silk Half Hose with extra reinforced heels, toes and soles. Black, Tan, Navy Blue or Gray. pair 1.35

Men's Silk Half Hose in two-tone effects, with stripes in Blue, Green, Red, Gold and Dark Gray; also plain black. pair 75c

RUSSIAN WAR EXPENSES NOW $15,000,000 A DAY

Ordinary Budget Shows $1,511,024,659 Revenue, $105,207,140 Below Expenditures.

PETROGRAD, March 1, (via London.)—The budget presented to the Duma yesterday showed an ordinary estimated revenue of 3,022,049,318 rubles, (about $1,511,024,659) an estimated ordinary expenditure of 3,232,463,698 rubles, the excess of expenditure over revenue being 210,414,280 rubles ($105,207,140). The expenses included in the budget constitute only part of the total expenses, and the war expense, which is not included in the budget, may exceed the ordinary expenditure two or three times. The most important decrease in revenue will be found; it is estimated, in the receipts from alcoholic drinks, which are put at only 9,000,000 rubles as compared with 989,000,000 in 1914. With the addition of items classed as extraordinary expenditure the budget shows a total expenditure of 3,568,150,510 rubles, the excess of expenditure over revenue being 377,107,192.

The extraordinary expenses due to the war amounted to 8,000,000,000 rubles in 1915 and are expected to reach 11,000,000,000 in 1916, if the war lasts the entire year. The latter expense, together with the budget deficit, must be covered by means of credit operations.

The report of the Budget Committee continues as follows:

"With regard to rural economy, the surplus sown showed a decrease of 7,000,000 acres, but, thanks to a good harvest, the wheat decrease was not appreciable. Decline in industrial activity has been compensated for by higher prices and army orders. Bank deposits reached the unprecedented figure of 800,000,000 rubles.

"The Budget Committee considers it absolutely necessary that the question of the unification of the whole political life of Russia and of the co-ordination of political action with external and internal financial, commercial and economic affairs be taken up for consideration."

The Finance Minister, Pierre Bark, in explaining the budget, said it was expected to realize more than 500,000,000 rubles from new sources of revenue created by the state of war. He had such confidence in the spirit of the Russian people to make permanent the advantages gained by temperance, he added, that he was loading himself with the heavy responsibility of drafting urgent legislation and devising taxes to cover the diminution of receipts caused by the cessation of the sale of liquor, so as to avoid all temptation to return to the past.

War expenditures, M. Bark continued, would compel the nation to face heavy deficits, but there existed means of restoring the budget balance by strict economy and by development of the nation's resources. To this end the Government was devising taxation of such a nature as to give free scope to the economic independence of Russia.

The cost of the war now amounts to 31,000,000 rubles ($15,500,000) daily. This expenditure for the present, M. Bark says, must be met by loans, and makes necessary large issues of paper money, an inevitable evil imposing the necessity of extreme prudence.

The Finance Minister emphasized the importance of the enormous increase in savings bank deposits, which was observable among all strata of the nation.

SHELLED OUT OF TRENCHES.

German Detachment Then Destroyed by Russian Artillery.

PETROGRAD, March 1.—The official statement issued from General Headquarters today reads:

Western (Russian) Front.—German aeroplanes threw bombs and fired machine guns northwest of Friedrichstadt and on Dvinsk.

In the Lake Sventen district we destroyed a detachment of Germans fleeing from their trenches owing to our artillery bombardment.

Caucasus Front.—Our pursuit of the Turks continues. In the direction of Kermanshah also we are continuing our pursuit and have taken another two guns.

RASMUSSEN PLANS QUEST.

Will Explore North Greenland, Starting Early in the Spring.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, March 2, (via London.)—The Danish explorer, Knud Rasmussen, has completed plans for a new expedition to North Greenland. He will explore the region between Peary Land and Greenland, especially Independence Fiord, on the East, and Nordenskjold's Inlet and Sherard Osborn's Fiord, on the West.

The expedition will start early in the Spring from Thuli, in North Greenland, but if the ice or weather prevents the carrying out of this plan the expedition will first explore Melville Bay.

In addition to Rasmussen, the expedition will include Peter Frenchen, cartographer, and Lange Kock, geologist.

MADRID STRIKERS IN RIOTS.

Fight Police in General Labor Trouble—Mayor Resigns.

LONDON, March 1.—A Reuter dispatch from Madrid says that a strike, which began among the bakers in that city on account of the high price of flour, has developed into a general strike and brought trade to a standstill.

Riots have occurred and several persons have been injured in conflicts with the police.

Disturbances assumed a more serious form in the suburbs, where there was not sufficient police force to cope with the situation. The Mayor of Madrid has resigned as a consequence of the trouble.

Increase in German Steel Output.

BERLIN, March 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German output of steel during January was 1,224,122 tons, as against 1,165,465 tons during December. The Overseas News Agency announced today.

BERLIN ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR WAR TAX

Indirect Levy, Largely on War Benefits, Will Raise Half a Billion Marks.

SMALL INCOMES ARE SPARED

Fourth Loan, for Which Subscriptions Open Saturday, Will Yield 5.24 Per Cent.

BERLIN, March 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today the first official announcement of the Government's proposed war tax bills was published. Summarizing the statement, the Overseas News Agency says:

"It is estimated that the new taxes will yield 500,000,000 marks. They will consist of taxes on special war benefits and on receipts. There will be additional postage dues, a tax on waybills, and the tax on tobacco will be increased.

"The Government on drafting the bills took several points of view into consideration. While there is a moral necessity for a tax on special benefits made during the war, it is necessary at the same time not to hinder the formation of new capital because the enemy is attempting to crush the economic forces of the German nation and is even plodding to continue this design after the end of the war.

"In order to leave the direct taxes free for the Federal States and municipalities, the new Federal taxes will be mostly indirect. The new taxes will spare smaller incomes and must affect no new organizations during the war.

"As these taxes are not considered to be of a permanent nature, but simply war taxes, a definitive financial arrangement will be necessary at the end of the war."

The fourth German war loan, subscriptions for which will be opened on March 4, will be unlimited in amount, as were the preceding loans. It will yield 5.24 per cent. The first installment will be due April 18, and the fourth and last installment on July 20.

BERLIN, March 1, (via London.)—Inclusion of 4½ per cent. Treasury certificates in the fourth German war loan marks the first attempt to reduce the general interest rate below 5 per cent. Virtually, however, the new certificates will yield 5 per cent. or over.

At the issue price of 95 they will give 4.73 per cent., but those that are repaid in the first series after seven years will gain .71 per cent. yearly, while the last series that is paid will have earned 5.04 yearly for sixteen years.

Returns on the fourth loan will be actually slightly higher than the third. Assuming that the empire redeems the loan on Oct. 1, 1924, it would mean a return of 5.24 per cent. for the coming loan, as against 5.16 on the third loan.

The services of all officials of schools, churches, and banks will be employed in placing the fourth loan. The financial writers express the conviction that the loan will be a great success.

AMERICAN KITCHEN OPENS.

Food Relief Control for Germans Again in Operation in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 1, (via London.)—The American relief kitchen, which was run for some months after the outbreak of the war, and then suspended for lack of funds, was reopened today. It is located in the southeastern section of the city.

The American Chamber of Commerce is conducting the undertaking through voluntary offerings. American women are preparing the food and serving it. Two hundred poor were given their dinners on the opening day.

KING HAAKON INJURED.

Norwegian Ruler Fractures His Wrist While Skiing.

CHRISTIANA, Norway, March 1, (via London.)—King Haakon injured his left hand while skiing today. An X-ray photograph showed the fracture of a bone in the wrist.

It is expected that the fracture will be healed in three weeks.

13 Die in German Avalanche.

BERLIN, March 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from Innsbruck say that thirteen persons were killed by an avalanche in Stelvio Pass, on the borders of Tyrol and Italy.

Metric Shirts Draw The Laundry's Teeth

COLEMAN, the Mustard King, said he didn't grow rich on the mustard people eat, but on what they *leave on the plate*. Similarly, shirt manufacturers wax fat on what laundries chew up.

Metric Shirts leave nothing in the tub but the soil of wear. Their colors are dyed in not to die out. Their fabrics freshen and whiten with washing.

Do as I did—count the number of times a *Metric Shirt* goes to the laundry.

Exclusive Spring Patterns

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To cleanse and purify; to safeguard its health. Soothing. Wholesome. For Toilet and Bath.

At All Druggists', 25 cents and 15 cents.

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller, $1.50 postpaid. ODS OF HAIR and Its Quarterly Treatment (Nagelschmidt) Translated by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Price $1.50. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., 48 St. & 6 Ave.

PICTURES FOR HOME.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains a gallery of photographs from

DO YOU NEED A BANK?

We have banking departments in our New York, Brooklyn, Jamaica, and Long Island City offices. You know the standing of our Company. We want good accounts with good people. May we do business together?

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Rheumatism and Heart Trouble from Sore Throat

Sore throats may have more serious after-effects than many persons suppose. Physicians often trace back serious chronic disorders such as heart trouble and rheumatism to a neglected sore throat, says Dr. W. H. Steele, a well-known Long Island physician. Yet sore throat properly handled need not be a serious matter and will usually disappear in a few hours.

The throat should be thoroughly sterilized at the first sign of soreness. The best thing to use for this purpose is a substance taken from the Luban tree. This has been known for hundreds of years for its great medical value and it has been extensively used for sore throat and tonsilitis by such world renowned physicians as Dr. Klebs, of Prague; Drs. Kleine, Hoffman, Letzerich and Demme. It is usually prescribed in combination with other healing ingredients and can be obtained in proper proportions in the formula known to druggists as Benzomint. As this formula contains no injurious coal tar products or other harmful or deleterious ingredients it is perfectly safe for any one to use. A few swallows of Benzomint will give surprisingly quick relief in either mild or severe cases of sore throat or tonsilitis. Benzomint is a good thing to keep in the house for emergencies, especially during the present unsettled Winter weather. You can get it at Riker-Hegeman's or from other druggists.

REBUILT Packard motor trucks for sale.

Our rebuilding has made them practically as serviceable as new, but their prices are, of course, much less.

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to remind you of the

Beautiful Moving Pictures

of the "Chocolat-town" you have heard so much about.

The Lectures and Electric Demonstrating Kitchen will interest you.

Nothing for sale.

Cocoa is served and our Recipe Book will be useful to you.

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When you know physicians have prescribed Resinol for over 20 years in the treatment of itching, burning, unsightly skin eruptions, and have written thousands of reports saying: "It is my regular prescription for itching," "Resinol has produced brilliant results," etc., etc., doesn't it make you feel that this is the treatment to rely on for your skin-trouble?

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GLYNN DEFENDS PRESIDENT'S COURSE

Continued from Page 1.

to make up for the derelictions of his predecessors.

Many of Mr. Glynn's eulogistic references to the President's peace policy were greeted with great applause, as was his praise of the domestic policies and achievements of the Wilson Administration, among which Mr. Glynn featured the currency legislation and the Underwood Tariff bill.

There was tumultuous applause as he said:

"To the American people—hotheads and cool heads, partisans and neutrals—whether they follow wisdom or coax on fury—Woodrow Wilson says by deeds, not by words: 'You may sink me, you may save me, but I'll hold my rudder true.'"

Mr. Glynn spoke for almost an hour and a half. He received a great ovation when he closed. Many persons on the platform and a number of delegates pressed forward and congratulated him. What remained of the convention's business was transacted in a great hurry. Bishop Byrne of Onondaga, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported that the one contest which engrossed the attention of he committee had been settled by seating the delegates from Warren County, who had been approved by the temporary organization of the convention. This report was approved without dissent.

Herrick Reads the Platform.

Ex-Judge D-Cady Herrick, who while he had nothing to do with the drafting of the "address to the people," as the platform is called, had been named Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and it was his duty to read that document to the convention. It was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Delos M. Cogswell of Jefferson, as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, offered a resolution recommending to the prospective delegates from this State to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis the election of Norman E. Mack of Buffalo as a National Committeeman from this State. This resolution was adopted by acclamation, and with a volley of applause for Mr. Mack, who sat in the convention as a delegate. The slate for delegates and alternates-at-large was then presented by Mr. Cogswell and adopted. This concluded the business of the convention.

Washington Indorses Untermyer.

The only committee in which any real differences had developed was the Committee on Nominations. There was some discussion before Samuel Untermyer was accepted as one of the delegates at large.

Chairman William Church Osborn of the Democratic State Committee had another candidate for the place in Frank L. Crocker of Nassau, who after it had been settled that Mr. Untermyer was to have a place on the Big Four, was placed as his alternate.

While the discussion over Mr. Untermyer was in progress the point was raised that he would not be acceptable to the President. Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy had been the strongest advocate for his selection. The leaders were soon reassured on this score through a message from Washington which came from a member of his Cabinet, which said that the President had no preference in the matter. It is understood that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, whose counsel Mr. Untermyer was in the Riggs National Bank case, was urging his selection as a delegate at large.

Aside from the time occupied in the delivery of the keynote speech the convention spent less than an hour in getting through its work. It is likely to be known as one of the swiftest conventions on record.

The so-called Wilson conference, composed chiefly of followers of William Sulzer, did not succeed in making any impression at the convention. Chester C. Platt, who was Mr. Sulzer's secretary when Mr. Sulzer was Governor, and A. J. Elias of Buffalo, who was the temporary Chairman of the conference, had a talk with Chairman William Church Osborn, but the record of the convention shows that their requests for a representation among the delegates at large was not complied with. A session of the conference scheduled for tomorrow has been abandoned.

EX-GOVERNOR GLYNN'S SPEECH

Dissects Root's Address Here and Replies to His Attacks.

SYRACUSE, March 1.—At the outset of his speech to the Democratic State Convention today ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, the Chairman, said:

"Four years ago this nation committed its care and welfare to the Democratic Party, and the Democratic Party has been true to its trust. It has preserved peace, observed international law, and followed the traditions of the fathers of the country."

After reviewing the legislation enacted during the Democratic control of Congress, Mr. Glynn replied to Mr. Root's reference to the Federal Reserve act.

This legislative act, Mr. Glynn said, saved the country from a panic when the European war broke out. It enabled the financial officers, he said, to meet the demands made upon American business and financial interests and saved them from a repetition of the panic of 1907, which the speaker characterized as a "painful experience" that would always be an "indictment of the Republican Party."

Mr. Glynn quotes from Mr. Root's speech against the Federal Reserve act in December, 1913, when he said:

I say that this bill presents the financial heresy twice repudiated by the people of the United States. I say that the Central Reserve Board appointed under this bill will have to represent that very heresy. If this bill passes as it stands, America stands to lose all we saved when Grant vetoed the inflation bill, all we saved when Grover Cleveland abolished the silver purchase, all we saved when we elected McKinley, all the Republicans, all the Gold Democrats saved when they helped in the repudiation of the vital principle which has been put into this bill.

The ex-Governor comments:

"Nearly every Republican in the Senate of the United States and most of them in the House of Representatives voted against the Federal Reserve act. If this infallible party and this infallible statesman could not see the value of a great piece of legislation of this character when they had the opportunity to vote for it in the Congress of the United States in 1913, upon what ground can they claim to possess superior wisdom and upon what ground can they ask the American people to confide their destinies to them?"

The Underwood Tariff law has "stimulated American industry," the former Governor asserted, and he blamed the foreign war for the decline in imports.

"So palpably successful has been the domestic policy of the Wilson Administration," the speaker went on, "that our opponents are able to find few loopholes for attack. Our foreign policy the prominent leaders of the opposition have repeatedly indorsed during the last few months, but now on the eve of a Presidential election they suddenly turn front and treacherously attack. Their challenge we gladly accept, confident that a fair-minded American public will uphold the honorable, patriotic, and highly American policy which the Democratic Party has pursued beset by difficulties and menaced by pitfalls on every side wherein a single misstep would have plunged this country to disaster and to woe.

"Mr. Root talks of 'national honor,' as if by some divine commission he had been appointed the keeper and interpreter of the honor of the nation. Now real honor and real dishonor can be felt and are felt even by the lowliest toiler in the land as acutely and as accurately as by even Mr. Root.

"When the honor of our country is outraged and the glory of our flag sullied the people will know it without Mr. Root or any one else telling them. If such an insult ever comes to this country the great mass of the people who will have to do the fighting will not have to be called to war. They will call themselves to war.

War Drums and War Drummers.

"For a man who has signed more arbitration treaties than any other man in the country save one, Mr. Root's warlike speech is a mysterious performance. He is about the last man in the land from whom the country had a right to expect it.

"For years Mr. Root has been acclaimed an Apostle of Peace and in 1912 was awarded the Nobel Prize for the promotion of peace, but now he sallies forth as a drum and trumpet statesman. From a cooing dove of peace Mr. Root suddenly transforms himself into a swooping hawk of war.

"Years ago enthusiasts in Bohemia took the skin of John Ziska, the patriot, and stretched it as a drumhead to rouse their followers to war. So, today, Elihu Root would stretch the skin of the victims of the Lusitania, the skin of the victims of the Belgium invasion, into a drumhead to rouse the kindly sentiment of sympathy into the cruel frenzy of war.

"Mr. Root may beat his drum and blare his trumpet, but President Wilson will go right on winning the plaudits of the American people by appealing to reason, humanity and common sense and by keeping the United States the uncompromising champion of the neutral world and the undaunted maintainer of the principles which have guided this nation since 1776.

"Our opponents say that Mr. Root's speech is not a declaration for war, but hardly have its echoes died upon the air before Senator Lodge, the other great spokesman of the Republican Party, makes a speech at Washington in which, between the lines, he glorifies the purple testament of bleeding war and minimises the grandeur of peace.

"Both Mr. Root and Senator Lodge say they do not plead for war, and yet they plead to passions which cause war, and when you plead for a cause you plead for its effect.

"Mr. Root finds fault with President Wilson for changing his mind. All men, including Mr. Root, change their minds now and then. If they did not life would be stagnation instead of progression.

"The instructions which Mr. Root, as Secretary of State, handed to our representatives at the Hague, and his words at Carnegie Hall on Belgium, show that Mr. Root sometimes changes his mind. The expressions of Mr. Root at Carnegie Hall on Mexico compared with his speeches on our relations with the southern republics during his South American tour as Secretary of State again show that Mr. Root sometimes changes his mind. Even Mr. Roosevelt sometimes changes his mind. He once thought Mr. Root the only one of his kind; but when they broke he still though Mr. Root the only one of his kind, but quite another kind.

As to Shaking the Finger.

"President Wilson has only shaken his finger; when he has to shake his fist the world will find it mailed.

"Mr. Root says no man should draw a pistol who dares not shoot, and that a Government should not shake its fists and its finger afterward. Like most epigrams, containing the wisdom of the world in capsule form, these epigrams are partly true and partly false. Many a fight with a bully has been averted by shaking first the fist of strength and then pointing the finger of reason; many a necessity for shooting has been averted by pulling a pistol. The experiences of everyday life and the history of diplomacy disclose these truths.

"But if Mr. Root means to apply these epigrams to President Wilson he has made an unhappy application of his trick of speech. President Wilson has only shaken his finger thus far; if necessity compels, though, he can shake his fist, and the world will find it mailed.

"Despite Mr. Root's glittering epigrams President Wilson is following and will continue to follow the policy pursued under similar circumstances by the most illustrious and the most beloved men who ever occupied the Presidential chair.

"The President stands where George Washington stood in 1793, when England in the war with France seized and held hundreds of vessels floating the Stars and Stripes. He prepared for war—he built warships, he erected forts—but he didn't shoot. He settled our differences with England by negotiation just as Woodrow Wilson is trying to do today.

"The President stands where President Grant stood in our controversy with Spain in 1873 when Spain seized the ship Virginius, flying the American flag, and shot fifty Americans—the Captain of the ship, thirty-six of the crew, and twelve passengers. Grant prepared for war, he authorized the putting of the navy on a war footing—but he didn't shoot. He settled our difficulties with Spain by negotiations just as Woodrow Wilson is trying to do today. The President stands where James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, stood in the controversy with Chile for shooting the sailors of the battleship Baltimore; where Grover Cleveland stood in our controversy with England over Venezuela in 1895—they made preparations for war—but they didn't shoot. They settled our difficulties by negotiations just as Woodrow Wilson is trying to do today.

"Though we conducted the Presidential campaign of 1844 on the issue of 'Fifty-Four Forty or Fight,' we didn't fight—we settled the Oregon dispute with England by negotiation, just as Woodrow Wilson is trying to do today. And so the record stands that the United States has won more victories by the pen than it ever won by the sword.

"Mr. Root may talk in epigrams all he pleases but it is cowardly for him to hide himself in a cloud of verbal dust. If Mr. Root believes—despite the example of Washington and Jefferson, Lincoln, and Grant—that the United States should go to war for every violation of international law, why doesn't he say so like a man. If he desires to make the United States the brandisher of the big stick in the face of all the world, he should make his position clear. The United States has not yet drawn a pistol, has not yet shaken its fist. It has expressed disapproval and it has appealed to reason and to law. It has placed itself on record in a way that cannot be mistaken, but it has not yet taken the irrevocable step. It has not yet appealed to force.

"Would the Republican Party reverse this order? Would the Republican Party shoot first and protest afterward? Would the Republican Party write its disapproval first in blood and then in ink? Is this the Republican notion of the duty of a republic which boasts of the brotherhood of man? Mr. Root truly declared that the American people have 'embodied their principles of Government in fixed rules of right conduct.'

"If Mr. Root will turn to the Declaration of Independence he will find a reminder that this is a country which resorts to war only after every other form of redress has failed.

"He will find that before the American colonies drew the pistol they 'warned,' 'reminded,' 'appealed' and 'conjured' the British Government 'to disavow' the usurpation of which they complained. Then as now a race of free men claimed the right to be patient, and now as then a race of free men will not falter in a final appeal to arms should their patience be exhausted and all other means of asserting their rights be in vain.

"As a nation we deprecate the waste, the horror, the unreason of war, because we are masters of our own destiny. We do not desire to seek that destiny, unless we must, over the bodies of our youth and the tears and lamentations of desolated homes. Because each American knows that his country represents the highest hopes of all mankind; because he knows that his country's flag stands for justice, for opportunity, for reason and for liberty; he holds himself ever ready to rally to that flag, to lay down his life if need be in defense of the Republic.

"No other land must ever mistake this fundamental truth. No other land should ever mistake our unwillingness to seek war for unreadiness to sacrifice life and all that life holds dear to preserve the glory and the integrity and honor of the United States.

"And just as President Wilson observes the truest spirit of America in appealing to reason before he appeals to force; so he now reflects the temper of the Republic in making ready for an appeal to arms should diplomacy become useless and reason without avail."

The Question of Belgium.

Turning to the question of Belgium the speaker said:

"The efforts of politicians like Mr. Root to make political capital out of the course which President Wilson deemed it wise for this nation to follow in respect to Belgium during the early stages of the present war, deserve, and will receive, unqualified condemnation and rebuke at the hands of the most right-thinking and patriotic Americans. The horror and sufferings and devastation of this little nation have sunk deep into the American heart.

"No fair-minded man can question the wisdom and integrity of our Belgium policy. To say that it has sullied our honor or besmirched our conscience, as Mr. Root intimates, is an insult to the intelligence of the nation. On this question Mr. Root quibbles with the genius that has made him famous. He was Secretary of State when The Hague conference of 1907 was held, and from him the American delegates received the instructions to make to the conference a declaration of America's policy which covered every act and every convention which the American delegates signed. That declaration, later on specifically attached by the Senate to the most important of these conventions and now standing as a part of them, was as follows:

Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with or entangling itself in the political questions of policy of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

"As Secretary of State, Mr. Root himself adopted the same policy in handling the Japanese-Korean situation. When, by force and duress, and against the will of the Koreans, Japan placed the Kingdom of Korea under a Japanese protectorate, no protest was lodged against this action, notwithstanding the provisions of an outstanding treaty between Korea and the United States wherein, among other things, it was agreed that if other powers should deal unjustly or oppressively with either party to the treaty, the other would use its good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the difficulty. Mr. Root was requested by duly accredited representatives of Korea to act under the provisions of this treaty and he refused on the ground that, Japan having forced a protectorate upon the Koreans, the treaty between the United States and Korea could no longer be enforced. Here we have a distinct recognition by Mr. Root of the principle of international law underlying the Belgium case.

"It is absurd and preposterous to assert that any of The Hague conventions, or any clause in the convention, nullified this general policy of the United States. The argument that one of The Hague conventions specifically bound us to go to the defense of Belgium is of no weight because England never ratified it and was not even technically bound by it. The whole world knows that Great Britain entered the war at the earliest possible moment after the Belgium invasion because of another treaty.

What Roosevelt Once Said.

"When Mr. Root made his speech his former instructor and leader was on the Atlantic Ocean. This probably enabled Mr. Root to steal Mr. Roosevelt's clothes while he was in swimming and run away with them. Mr. Roosevelt is now condemning President Wilson's Belgium policy, but only a few months ago he praised it. When would Mr. Roosevelt have the nation take him seriously—now or some months ago?

"Four days after the invasion of Belgium the Colonel made a speech in New York in which he said that 'we should be thankful beyond measure' because we are Americans and not at war, and urged support for the Administration in securing peace and justice. But he said nothing of any duty to Belgium.

"He discussed at Hartford on Aug. 15, 1914, the Bryan peace treaties, but had no whisper for obligations under The Hague treaties. Seven weeks after the Belgian invasion he printed in The Outlook, on Sept. 23, 1914, an elaborate article on the war with long discussions of its Belgian phases. Here are some of its passages:

A delegation of Belgians has arrived to invoke our assistance. What action our Government can or will take, I know not.

It has been assumed that no action can be taken that will interfere with out neutrality. It is certainly eminently desirable that we should remain entirely neutral, and nothing but urgent need would warrant breaking our neutrality and taking sides one way or the other.

Of course, it would be folly to jump into the gulf ourselves to no good purpose, and very probably nothing we could have done would have helped Belgium. We have not the smallest responsibility for what has befallen her, and I am sure that the sympathy of this country for the suffering of the men, women, and children of Belgium is very real.

Nevertheless this sympathy is compatible with full acknowledgment of the unwisdom of uttering a single word of official protest unless we are prepared to make that protest effective; and only the clearest and most urgent national duty would ever justify us in deviating from our rule of neutrality and non-interference.

Mr. Taft's View.

"But all the Republicans of the nation do not condemn President Wilson's Belgium policy. Former President Taft does not. At a speech delivered at Morristown, N. J., Mr. Taft said:

While I sympathize with the Belgians in this war, whose country, without any fault of theirs, has been made its bloody centre, I approve and commend to the full the attitude of President Wilson.

We are not sitting as judge of issues between countries in Europe in this great war. We are seeking to maintain strict neutrality, and until our decision is involved with an agreement to abide by our judgment and recommendation for settlement we need not embroil ourselves by official expressions of criticism or disapproval of the acts of the participants in the war. This is not only the wisest course for us to pursue in maintaining an attitude that may give us influence in promoting mediation when mediation is possible, but it will help us to avoid being drawn into the war.

"The insincerity of the Republican Party in its Belgium attitude is shown by the words of Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, and by its record between 1901 and 1908. During those years Mr. Roosevelt was President and Mr. Root in the Cabinet most of the time. In 1906 occurred the massacre at Kishineff and for many years after that Macedonia ran red with blood; in 1905 the horrors of the Congo were officially published; in 1905 Korea lost its independence; in 1906 Morocco was parceled out by the powers; in 1906 the Russian Government shot, hanged and massacred thousands of her people; in 1908 25,000 Armenians were slaughtered at Adana and yet no note of protest came from the Republican Party seated in the seats of the mighty at Washington. What reason, then, has the Republican Party to expect people to believe that it would have acted any differently in 1914 than it did from 1901 to 1909?

Mexico as an Inheritance.

Charging that the Taft Administration "nagged and persecuted" the Madero Administration in Mexico, Mr. Glynn asserted that the Mexican situation was an "unfortunate inheritance" of the Democratic Administration. He went on:

"In view of all the circumstances the last Administration had all the opportunity it could wish for to send an army into Mexico if it had desired to avail itself of the justification which Senator Root is now urging upon this Administration.

"Mr. Taft did not believe it wise to sacrifice thousands of lives and millions of dollars in order to intervene in the internal affairs of Mexico. President Wilson has found nothing so far which would justify the great sacrifice of human life which would be necessary to obtain military control of Mexico.

"President Wilson's Mexican policy has been born of the belief that no permanency in government would be obtained in Mexico or in any other American republic so long as this Government was ready to recognise every revolutionist who might secure control. President Wilson's Mexican policy is consistent with the American idea that the Government of any republic should be the choice of its people."

Mr. Root's Senate Opinion.

Mr. Glynn goes on to charge that Mr. Root again "plays the weathercock," and quotes as follows from a speech made by him in the Senate when Senator Stone introduced a resolution "which would have committed this country to the very Mexican policy which Mr. Root now urges:

I wish to express my entire dissent from the assumption which seemed to me to be carried by the expression of opinion on the part of the Senator from Missouri. Granting that injuries have been done to American citizens which ought to be redressed, that wounds have been inflicted, that lives have been taken, that property has been destroyed, it does not follow, sir, that we should begin the process of securing redress for those injuries by a threat of force on the part of a great and powerful nation against a smaller and weaker nation. That, sir, is to reverse the policy of the United States and to take a step backward in the pathway of civilization.

"Evidently Mr. Root's opinion as to what should be our Mexican policy," Mr. Glynn continued, "shifts from day to day. He is for any policy that at the moment promises most votes for the Republican Party. Anyway, it is a source of consolation to know that as a United States Senator he approved, though as a political agitator he condemns, the policy which President Wilson is following in Mexico.

The Lusitania Case.

Turning to the matter of the negotiations over the Lusitania sinking, the speaker said:

"For a statesman who had long enjoyed a reputation for poise and balance Mr. Root's attitude on the Lusitania issue is amazing and inexplicable. He claims that in the Lusitania notes meant anything they meant that action was forthcoming and he concludes that the correspondence is now approaching its end without securing even that partial protection which is desirable for the future. He ignores what has been accomplished. He overlooks that assurances for the future have been given and that reparation for the past has been assured.

"Mr. Root, moreover, is doing an unprecedented thing for an ex-Secretary of State, an ex-Senator of the United States, when he endeavors to make political capital in a speech before a political convention out of not only foreign relations of the United States which he well understands are in a critical stage, but out of pending diplomatic negotiations in what is probably the most important case that has been before the State Department since Lincoln's day. He states that it should have been foreseen that cases of this nature were likely to arise and that American lives will be worthless unless power was maintained.

"Mr. Root would have had our Government protest in regard to the invasion of Belgium, and, as in the case of Belgium, certainly he would have had this Government continue to protest all the numberless violations of international law by all the belligerents, no matter whether the violations were against this country or another. Such a course would have been futile, would have amounted to nothing, and made us ridiculous in the eyes of the world. And these protests Mr. Root would have backed by force if he were to be true to his position. Mr. Root's course would surely 'lead us into inevitable war'—just as he says our present course will.

"The violation of international law in regard to which Mr. Root would have this Government make its attitude clear and enforce its demands occurred within a few months after the war opened and before it was possible to make sufficient preparation, which he says has been neglected by the present Administration. Preparation to back up a policy such as Mr. Root has outlined should have been begun years ago by Administrations of which Mr. Root was the moving spirit.

"Does it, therefore, become Mr. Root to criticise the President and the Administration for not enforcing its demands when previous Administrations with which he was intimately connected failed to use ordinary foresight in laying the foundation for suitable military and naval forces?

"Mr. Root would make of the President of the United States an incendiary in a world of fire. He would make the Chief Executive a swashbuckler instead of a statesman. He would have the President forget that while we debate men are dying by thousands across the ocean, that while we are inconvenienced the rest of the world is enduring the agonies of the damned, that while we are sitting quietly by our fireside the rest of the human race is writhing in the torments of the firing line.

After an elaborate argument to show that while Grover Cleveland and William C. Whitney started the modern American navy, it was the Republican Party during its long hold on the Government that failed to see that the defensive strength of the country was maintained, he continued:

"In his declaration that we are unprepared for war, Mr. Root alludes to President Wilson's strenuous efforts to secure adequate defenses, and holding up his hands in mock horror exclaims, 'God grant he be not too late.'

"If he be too late, upon whom should the blame fall? Upon Mr. Wilson, who has been President for three years, or upon the leaders of the Republican Party who controlled the military and naval policy of this country for twelve years?"

Concerning the general difficulties of the war situation, as it affects the United States, Mr. Glynn said:

"On the sea of neutrality President Wilson has had to sail a hard and dangerous course as captain of the Ship of State, but he has sailed it bravely and well. No other pilot of the nation since Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln has had to sail a sea so beset with storms and floating mines.

"Woodrow Wilson with malice toward no nation, with justice for this nation, and with sympathy for all nations, champions and will continue to champion the policy that the United States stands upon its unassailable right to be a neutral nation and to act as a neutral nation."

In conclusion, Mr. Glynn said:

"Excitable people, whose European sympathies one way or the other have for the moment blinded them to the welfare of this land—and whose spokesman Mr. Root seems willing to become—may just as well realize, once and for all, that Woodrow Wilson will not swerve from the course he has laid out for himself in this crisis. He will refuse to surrender the powers of that office to those who seek to plunge this country into needless war; he will continue to work for the preservation of its prosperity, the assurance of its happiness and the maintenance of its honor, even if in so doing he brings down upon his head the bitter hostility that Washington had to face and that Lincoln silently suffered in every critical moment of his career.

"No reward, no punishment will make him swerve from what he knows to be his highest duty. He has preserved, strengthened, dignified and uplifted our noblest national traditions and he will continue to do so no matter what the cost or what the penalty."

Democrats Indorse the President; Urge Preparedness to Protect Honor

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, March 1.—The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention today reads in part:

We heartily indorse Woodrow Wilson as a President who has caused to be fulfilled the promises of his party. He has asserted the rights of our citizens and preserved the honor and dignity of our country, and we believe that the best interests of all the people demand his continuance in his high office.

The two principal pledges of the Democratic Party were for reform of our banking and currency system and for a reduction of the tariff.

It remained for a Democratic Administration to give to the country true currency reform. Through the passage of the Federal Reserve Currency act it has stabilized the financial business of the country, has stayed financial panics, and has facilitated the great industrial activity of the country.

The Democratic Party has revised the tariff system, has reduced the rates of duty for the benefit of the people, and has effectually destroyed that system of class interests, favoritism, and greed which flourished under the Republican Administration.

We recall to the consideration of the people the condition of depression and lack of confidence that prevailed in this country during Republican administrations from and after the panic of 1907; and we invite attention to the unprecedented prosperity now enjoyed by the United States as reflecting restored public confidence after nearly four years of Democratic Administration.

For "America First."

America first; peace with all; entangling alliances with none.

Fully conscious of the duty which this nation owes to its citizens, and mindful of its international obligations, we deplore the position taken by the Republican party in seeking to make a campaign issue of our foreign policy at a time when patriotic Americans with a common purpose should seek to maintain peace, commerce and friendly relations with all nations.

We sincerely sympathize with the sufferings of the people of the several Governments engaged in the war. Nevertheless the first duty of our Government is to its own people, to keep them out of war, except in defense of their national honor or their rights as citizens and the protection of the country's territory from invasion.

We denounce the insidious efforts of those who pretend, after fifteen months of silence, to find in treaty arrangements and in international conventions for peaceful arbitration grounds for direct interference with the affairs of European nations by this country. For the violation of the rights of our citizens as incidents of the war, one of two alternatives is presented for their redress and prevention in the future—war or negotiations—and we believe our people will uphold the policy of negotiation, even if somewhat prolonged, rather than resort to the arbitrament of arms. In dealing with foreign affairs the Administration is not Democratic or Republican, but represents all the people, and should be upheld by all the people. We, as citizens, and not as partisans, commend the Administration for its course in seeking redress of grievances by peaceful means rather than by war, and thereby preserving the youth and manhood of our country from the mutilation and death that is now destroying the manhood of Europe.

Upholds Course in Mexico.

Mexico: Our relations with the republics of Central and South America are upon a different basis. We submit that the essentials of the Monroe Doctrine shall continue to be the policy of this country with reference to those nations.

The people of the country looked to the last Republican Administration for a settlement of the so-called "Mexican situation," but it preferred to bequeath the problem to its successor.

To allay suspicion of a desire on our part of aggrandizement at the expense of Mexico, to promote unity of feeling and purpose between the nations of North and South America, and to satisfy the people of Mexico that negotiations for a settlement of their internal affairs were being conducted by friendly nations kindred in blood and in custom, the Administration solicited and obtained the co-operation of the leading powers of South America, who, with their co-operation and assistance, if not at their suggestion, a solution has been arrived at which it is hoped will ultimately restore peace to our distracted neighbor.

We believe that the American people desire peace above all things, but not peace at any price; not peace at the price of our national honor; not peace at the price of sacrificing or suspending the rights of American citizens, and we believe such peace can only be preserved when the world knows we are amply prepared to protect our honor and to enforce the rights of our citizens.

Favors Preparedness Measure.

We believe that the people of this country should enforce upon their Representatives the necessity of making ample preparations for sustaining the honor of our Government; for the protection of our citizens; for the creation and maintenance of an army and navy amply adequate for these purposes and commensurate with the wealth and greatness of our people. We heartily commend the attitude of the present Administration in its efforts to prepare our country for all emergencies so that the whole world will have notice that we are not only prepared to protect ourselves at home, but to enforce the rights of American citizens on land and on sea.

With these views of achievement, of present conditions and of future possibilities, we unhesitatingly recommend the renomination of Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States, as the best assurance of the maintenance of the principles upon which our Government was founded, of future business prosperity, of peace, peace with the fullest protection of the rights of American citizens and of the honor and dignity of our country and with ample preparedness to protect and enforce those rights and that honor both at home and abroad.

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Heavy Plush Robes, warmly interlined. Regularly $7.50	Now $4.50
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Big Reductions on Fur Robes

$30 Black Dog Fur Robes	reduced to $19.50
$50 Fox Gill Fur Robes	reduced to $39.50
$65 Marmot Fur Robes	reduced to $49.50
$85 Mole Skin Fur Robes	reduced to $69.50
$150 Jap. Mink Fur Robes	reduced to $119.50

ROOSEVELT'S NAME OFF G. O. P. BALLOTS

Colonel Wants No Factional Fights for Delegates at the Primaries.

ILLINOIS GETS NOTICE

Secretary McGrath Authorized to Notify Officials in Every State T. R. Is Not a Candidate Now.

Followers of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who believed that once he was beyond their reach on his trip to the West Indies they would be able to place his name on the primary ballots in various States as a candidate for the Republican nomination as President, and thus make him a prominent figure in a pre-convention campaign, received a decided shock yesterday when it became known that a letter had been sent to the Secretary of State at Springfield, Ill., by John W. McGrath, the Colonel's secretary, announcing that Roosevelt's name must not appear on the primary ballots there. Mr. McGrath had been authorized to act in such matters before the Colonel sailed on his sea journey.

Politicians, working for a reunion of forces against Wilson, who have been watching carefully the growth of the Roosevelt movement, and have feared a bitter pre-convention squabble, especially after the indorsement of the Colonel in Massachusetts by ex-Congressman Gardner (Republican) and others, read in the action now taken by Colonel Roosevelt, not an effort to eliminate himself finally from the nomination, but a determined effort to prevent, as far as it lay in his power, factional fights in the Republican party over the election of delegates.

They pointed out that the Colonel could scarcely hope to win enough delegates to the Republican convention in such factional fights to obtain the nomination, and that a bitter contest for delegates could only serve to disrupt the Republican ranks and leave a situation at Chicago, on June 7, when the Republican and Progressive national conventions meet, which would have the effect of continuing the breach brought about by the controversy of 1912 when Roosevelt, out in the open, fought for the nomination against ex-President Taft.

Test Must Come at Chicago.

"The test must come at Chicago," said one of these men, "and a factional fight over the naming of delegates at this time could only mean wrangling, bitterness, and a lining up of forces which might prove disastrous to the efforts to agree upon a candidate whom Republicans and Progressives may support. If Colonel Roosevelt's close advisers, and they are not the ones responsible for these petitions, hope to obtain his nomination, they know the best chance is when the delegates assemble at Chicago and the question of Americanism and the nation's welfare is brought forward as the issue of which all must agree.

"They know also that the very worst thing that can be done by those who really have a reunion of forces at heart, is to start back-biting and wrangling and bitter contests with the Colonel seeking the nomination openly."

The letter sent yesterday by Mr. McGrath followed the receipt here of a letter from the Illinois Secretary of State announcing that a number of the Colonel's friends had prepared petitions placing his name on the primary ballot for the Republican nomination. The reply was emphatic and unequivocal. The Colonel would under no consideration give his consent to such a step and his name must be taken off immediately.

Even more significant of the attitude the Colonel has taken was information that similar letters would be sent to the Secretary of State in any other section of the country if the movement to get the Colonel in the race openly was prosecuted. This course will be followed in Massachusetts, where the movement has been started if word is received by the Colonel's secretary, that his name is to be placed on the ballot. Even though laws are changed to make it unnecessary for the candidate so named to give his consent the Colonel will strive in every way to hold his followers in the Republican ranks in check.

The letter to the Secretary of State in Illinois came as a great relief to many political leaders, Republicans and Progressives, working for a reunion, who have been endeavoring to do everything in their power to prevent squabbles in the party ranks which might cause another rumpus at Chicago along the lines of that during the convention days of 1912. They believe that Roosevelt has his eye on the nomination and that he would accept, if the call came to him at Chicago, and he was asked to take the lead in the fight on the issue of Americanism, win or lose. But the majority of them would rather have the issue come during the convention days than to see the Republican Party openly disrupted now.

Believe Colonel Favors Hughes.

Most of these leaders believe that Roosevelt cannot obtain the Republican nomination so soon after the split of 1912, and his action in doing, as they see it, what he can to prevent factional differences over himself as a candidate has convinced them that he will support another union candidate, such as Justice Hughes, if it is demonstrated at the Chicago convention that there is a real call for the man, and that he (Roosevelt) cannot bring about a coalition and get the Republicans in line.

The Progressive leaders—or the most important ones at least—have been with the Colonel in his desire to keep out of an open fight in the Republican ranks. They feel that the Roosevelt sentiment will be strong among the delegates to the Republican convention whether they are elected officially as Roosevelt delegates or not, and that the offer of a coalition on Roosevelt will be accepted despite such efforts as may be made by the Republican Old Guard leaders, who are so bitterly opposed to Roosevelt because of the break in 1912.

It was predicted yesterday that the more radical followers of Roosevelt, who are seeking to get his name on the primary ballots while he is out of the country, will accept this last letter as final and turn their efforts toward forwarding his candidacy by working more quietly within the Republican ranks.

MOOSE TURN ON THE COLONEL.

County Committeemen Against a Pledged Delegation.

A row that threatens to disrupt the Progressive County Committee has been under way for the last two weeks, it was learned last night. The trouble arose over the attempt of County Chairman John J. O'Connell to have the district delegates who are going to the Progressive National Convention pledge themselves to the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt for President. Three Progressives who have been anxious to go are William H. Hotchkiss, Judge William L. Ransom, and William M. Chadbourne. All three objected to pledging themselves to the Colonel, and George W. Perkins, Bull Moose leader, was called in to smooth things out.

Mr. Perkins, it was said last night, invited all four men to take dinner with him at his home, but Mr. Hotchkiss refused to go. At the conference, it was said, Chairman O'Connell still insisted upon the pledge to Colonel Roosevelt, and according to one report, Judge Ransom and Mr. Chadbourne agreed to it. Mr. Hotchkiss, however, sent word that he would go to the convention unpledged, and if not from New York City, then from some county up-State, if this was possible.

The news of the trouble among the four Bull Moose leaders soon spread to the ranks, with the result that there has developed a strong division of sentiment. The majority of the Colonel's followers in the committee, it is said, are of the opinion that the convention will make a mistake if it nominates the Colonel, as the sentiment for Charles E. Hughes is growing rapidly among Progressives all over the country.

The Hughes Progressives make the point that the main thing this year is to defeat President Wilson, and that Mr. Hughes is the only candidate strong enough to do so, as the Colonel might have the German vote lined up solidly against him.

LIMITS TRAVIS'S POWER.

Can't Question Exposition Bills, Attorney General Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1. — Attorney General Woodbury, in an opinion today, held that the State Controller had no power to audit or question the expenditures of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission or of the Thompson Committee, which is investigating the Public Service Commissions. The Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission is expected to file tomorrow with the Controller a full accounting of the expenditure of the $750,000 appropriated by the Legislature, and, according to the Attorney General's opinion, all Controller Travis can do is to approve the bills.

The Attorney General's opinion points out that the act appropriating moneys for the Commission said that the Controller should pay requisitions submitted by the Chairman of the Commission. "The act itself gives the Controller no authority whatever," the opinion says. "It is a special act, complete in itself, providing a complete plan for the accomplishment of the purpose to which the State was committed by its passage. No provision of any general law relating to the power of the Controller can be extended to cover the transactions of the Commission.

CANDIDACY JOKE, SAYS FORD

Detroit Manufacturer Disavows All Presidential Ambitions.

DETROIT, March 1.—Henry Ford said today that he was not to be considered seriously as a Republican candidate for the Presidency.

"I do not want anything to do with politics or political offices," said Mr. Ford. "The filing of my name at Lansing was a joke."

One of Mr. Ford's close friends said the primary petitions were filed by admirers of the manufacturer, although the latter never had been considered an avowed candidate.

IRISH PLEDGE AID TO THE PRESIDENT

Executive Committee of American Societies Denounce Emmet Day Conference.

FAVOR AMERICA ALWAYS

Declare Ireland Will Not Soon Forget Belgium's Fate or Long Friendship with France.

The Executive Committee of the American Irish Societies, which include the New York Municipal Council of the United Irish League of America, with thirty-eight branches in the metropolitan district; the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin, which is in direct affiliation with the Hibernians in Ireland, the President of which is Joseph Devlin, M. P., and many other Irish benevolent societies, held a meeting at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon to protest against the proposed convention which has been announced as a conference of the men and women of the Irish race in America, and which will be held in the Hotel Astor on Saturday and Sunday in commemoration of Robert Emmet's birthday.

Joseph P. Brennan, President of the County Westmeath Men's Association, presided. John J. O'Connell of the Limerick Men's Association, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported that his committee had drawn up a resolution to be issued to the American people, and that a statement had been prepared. The statement denounced the motives which prompted the "call" for the conference of the Irish men and women of the United States to be held in the Astor on Emmet's birthday. It stated that the conference had not the sanction of the United Irish League of America; that not a member of the Irish Parliamentary Party or the name of an officer or leader of the United Irish League of America appeared in the lists of these sponsoring the meeting published several days ago by a New York Irish newspaper. The statement says that the draftsman of the "call" committed an error and exposed the entire propaganda game "by his violent attack on American neutrality and his transparent attempt to intimidate the Washington Government."

The following is the resolution which the committee adopted:

The undersigned, as representatives of the Irish race in America, unsubsidized by any foreign power and solely for the purpose of setting the race right with the people of the United States, declare as follows:

First—That the Irish in America, whether they have yet reached the boon of citizenship or not, believe in America first, last and all the time, and believe in the strict enforcement of American rights and American neutrality as to all the contestants in the European war.

Second—That the Irish in America believe that the Irish in Ireland are better judges of their rights, their policies, and their duties than any number of praiseworthy and well-meaning men of their race in America, or any number of professional Irishmen in America, or any number of the descendants of exiled Irishmen in America, whose only idea on the Irish question is the legacy of hate inherited from the days of oppression, and who are ignorant of or shut their minds to, the happy change that has come over the green island since the rule of democracy has been substituted for that of feudalism.

Third—The Irish in Ireland are not contract breakers. Ever since O'Connell's day they have fought for home rule, (first as "Repeal of the Union.") Now that it is granted them, they are keeping their part of the contract. They have sent 142,000 of their sons, voluntarily and without "force, starvation, or deceit," to the front, and are adding to that force at the rate of 1,000 a week.

Fourth—The Irish in Ireland will not soon forget the fate of Belgium nor their centuries-old friendship for that distracted country and France, even if some of our long-distance Irish patriots on this side of the Atlantic choose to ignore them.

The resolution was signed by Dr. John G. Coyle, Edward Mullen, Stephen McFarland, Joseph P. Brennan, James F. Henchy, William H. Edwards, Edward Duffy, James A. Cavanagh, Patrick Rudden, Dennis J. Hanlon, Jr.; George Smythe, Timothy J. Murray, R. J. Waddell, James Quinn, Michael Kearns, James Casserly, Cornelius Meaney, Purle Hartnett, Dennis J. Hanlon, David Cahill, John J. McFarland, Christopher J. Casserly, John P. Hayes, and John J. O'Connell.

There were addresses rebuking the attempt of Irish extremists to make the American public believe that all the Irish in America are opposing President Wilson's efforts to preserve American neutrality. These were delivered by Patrick Eagan, former Minister to Chile; Dr. John G. Coyle, President of the Ireland Publishing Company, and Dennis J. Hanlon, National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin.

BURTON GIVES UP NEBRASKA

Asks That His Name Be Withdrawn from Presidential Primary.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 1.—Ex-Senator Theodore Burton of Ohio, in a letter to Secretary of State Pool today, asked that his name be withdrawn as a candidate for the nomination for President. His request will be granted.

Mr. Burton said the petition was filed without his knowledge, and he had no intention of entering the primary in Nebraska.

CITY WAIFS INCREASE.

22,000 Children Supported by the Public in Private Institutions.

John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, in an address yesterday before the Brooklyn Civic Club, at 127 Remsen Street, declared that in the last ten years the number of children supported by the city in private institutions had grown from 16,000 to 22,000. In the same period the populations of children's institutions in Boston had decreased considerably.

"This means," the Commissioner asserted, "that the City of New York has been fostering institutionalism and has lagged behind in the movement toward finding childless homes for homeless children." The Commissioner said that a home with a real mother in it, no matter how humble that home might be, was a better place for a normal child than the best regulated institution in the country. He declared that he would carry on a program to put out children in private homes so that the pendulum might swing away from institutionalism.

Through its departments of public charities, the Commissioner said, the City of New York spends nearly $10,000,000 a year for the care of the city's wards in public and private institutions.

$1,000 GIFT BY PRESIDENT.

Sent to the Ellen Wilson Memorial, an Educational Fund.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1.—A donation of $1,000 from President Wilson to the Ellen Wilson Memorial, a fund being raised here for awarding scholarships to children in mountain regions of the South, was received today by officers of the memorial.

The President's personal check for that amount was inclosed in a letter from Mrs. Wilson, requesting that it be added to the fund.

The donation will be announced in tomorrow morning's Atlanta Constitution.

MAY BE THE GLASS BOY.

Lad in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Awaits Identification by Parents.

A boy resembling James Glass, the 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glass of 18 Leinau Place, Jersey City, who was kidnapped ten months ago, was found yesterday at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., by Detective James F. Rooney of Jersey City, who sent this telegram to the parents:

Come at once to Police Headquarters at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and ask for me.
ROONEY.

Mr. Glass, who is an auditor in the offices of the Erie Railroad at 50 Church Street, Manhattan, started for Wilkes-Barre, accompanied by his wife, immediately after receipt of the message. They are expected to arrive there at 2 o'clock this morning. A few days ago Mr. Glass was at Wilkes-Barre with Rooney on another clue, which proved worthless, and he returned to his home, while the detective continued at work on the case at Wilkes-Barre. As he had been engaged with the parents in the search for many months and ordinarily would not have communicated with them unless he had discovered something of more importance than merely another clue, Mr. Glass told the police before his departure, he was hopeful that his son had been found.

Over the telephone from Wilkes-Barre last night Rooney told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he was not prepared to say that he had found the missing boy, nor could he, he said, reveal any information about the new developments in the case until the boy's parents arrived. Commissioner of Public Safety Frank Hague of Jersey City, under whose direction Rooney has been working on the search, had no information on the subject other than the message received by Mr. and Mrs. Glass.

Jimmy Glass was 4 years old when he disappeared from the Summer home of his parents at Greeley, Penn., in May, 1915. There has never been a demand for money or ransom presented to the parents by the kidnappers. No information whatever has reached Mr. Glass from the kidnappers, but many clues have been followed in a number of cities, one of which took the parents and the detective to Norman, Okla.

On the day the boy vanished he was accompanying his mother to the Greeley Post Office, about 300 feet distant from his home, and from a window of which his father saw him a moment before he was lost to sight behind a tree at the roadside. Mrs. Glass said she thought her son was following her until she reached the Post Office and missed him. Both parents then searched the road, and later neighbors made a wider search in the district, which was followed by raids by county police on gypsy camps and other places, but no clue was obtained to the kidnappers.

TO BOOM COLONEL IN G. O. P.

Jess Leaves Bull Moose to Proselyte in Republican Ranks.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—Frank B. Jess, Camden County member of the Progressive State Committee, resigned that place today in order that he might return to the Republican Party and work for the election of National Convention delegates favorable to the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency.

Mr. Jess, who is a member of the State Board of Taxes and Assessments, made his position known in a letter addressed to J. A. H. Hopkins of Morristown, the Bull Moose Chairman. He asserts that in the Republican Party is a "powerful coterie of leaders" who will not be responsive to the overtures of Progressives. They will exert themselves, he says, to have delegates chosen who will be amenable to reactionary influences. Growing sentiment in favor of the Colonel's nomination is apparent, Mr. Jess declares, to every one who does not close his eyes and ears.

PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

Herald Square — R. H. Macy & Co. — New York

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Final End-of-Season Clearance

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Men's & Young Men's Suits

A Well-Paying Investment are these

Odds and Ends Men's Winter Overcoats

They are reduced at least ⅓ of their original prices, for there are only a few broken sizes of each. The man who finds his size in a style he likes can be congratulated, for he will effect a considerable saving. These coats will come in mighty handy next Winter, and besides, there are still a few cold weeks ahead of us right now.

175 Suits at $10.75 — Were $14.75 and $16.75

133 Suits at $13.75 — Were $18.50 and $19.75

115 Suits at $18.75 — Were $24.75 to $34.75

Also included in the Clearance

90 Pairs Men's Trousers $3.49 — Were $4.75 & $5.75

Medium weight trousers suitable for Spring wear. These trousers are made of fine striped worsteds and may be secured in a large variety of styles. Their quality will appeal particularly to the man who is accustomed to pay considerably more for his trousers. Waist sizes ranging from 31 to 36 only.

131 Youths' Suits (with Long Trousers) — Sizes 15, 16 and 17 only — Suits that formerly sold for $12.75 and $9.75 — Stylish suits of fancy mixtures with soft roll lapel. Now $7.75

An Important Point to Remember!

Macy's Price Reductions will mean much more to you if you will bear in mind the fact that Macy's Regular Prices are **always** lower than those elsewhere. When Macy's reduces prices your savings are **greatly increased,** for you would save on the original price and again on the reduction. Now look over the above items again and compare former prices with sale prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway

THE IDEALS, THE ATMOSPHERE, THE *VERY SOUL* OF THE ORIENT ARE WOVEN INTO THESE WONDERFUL

ORIENTAL RUGS

Now on exhibition in the R. H. Macy & Co. Oriental Rug Department. Whether you are a connoisseur, an admirer of handsome Rugs, or simply a lover of all things beautiful—do visit this collection, for rarely will it fall to your lot to see an exhibition of rugs so comprehensive. They are masterpieces in every sense of the word

Our famous Kirmanshahs, Persian Rugs of matchless beauty, have been the talk of the town for weeks past. Chinese Rugs, also, a great variety with their mystic designs and wonderful colorings, are a great attraction. The variety is large, for you have

$240,000 Worth of Rugs to Choose From

If you are searching for rugs unusual, visit Macy's. Your expectations will not be merely fulfilled—they will be exceeded.

We are able to offer you these rugs at moderate prices, for we bought at a time when the market was right.

KIRMANSHAH RUGS, SMALL AND ROOM SIZE

You will find a large variety of sizes and prices in the collection. Among them is a small rug marked $29.75, and larger ones at $47.50. Then come room size rugs as follows:

11.1x8.1	$213	12.0x9.0	$219	8.5x5.6	$138
11.4x8.9	$199	13.1x9.4	$233	10.2x8.8	$179
11.8x9.0	$209	13.4x10.0	$289	11.7x8.6	$197
13.1x10.6	$296	12.8x8.0	$228	12.2x9	$216
11.2x7.2	$163	9.10x5.3	$156	11.5x9	$209

and several hundred other rugs varying in size and price. The largest of these is 20x30 ft., $3,048.

Oriental Rug Department, Fourth Floor, Centre

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square — New York

Pictures that cannot be described but will be ardently coveted when seen

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A Wonderful Collection of Remarkable War Pictures :: Twenty-four Pages of Velvety Rotogravure Etchings

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That Itch, Burn and Disfigure By Using

CUTICURA

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal; no other treatment so effective.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

HELP THE Women and Children of France

The New York Committee for the Secours National appeals for the women and children of France who have been deprived of support by the war. Their suffering and sorrows during the Winter have been intensified by scarcity of food and clothing. These people bear heaviest suffering without complaint. Money and clothing are needed at once.

MYRON T. HERRICK.

Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, Treasurer, 16 East 47th Street.

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Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
WRITE FOR BOOKLET OF 16 STYLES
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The Original RUSSIAN Mineral Oil

USOLINE

Originated in America the Treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication

At Your Druggist's
USOLINE
Full Pint 50 Cents

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

Mahogany and Oak Roll and Flat Top DESKS, Chairs, Filing Cabinets, Office Partitions. Largest assortment.

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Factory, 139-47 Emerson Place, B'klyn.

ALBODON
THE IDEAL DENTAL CREAM

Not On Sale Until After April 1st.
Something Better for Your Teeth.

OLD FALSE TEETH
BOUGHT
IN ANY CONDITION
CALL OR MAIL.
AMERICAN TOOTH CO.
48 W. 34th St. & 64 W. 35th St., Room 704.
127 W. 125th St., Opp Koch's.
583 Fulton St., Opp 5 & 10c Store, Brooklyn.

OLD ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES.

The Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday, has particulars of scarce prints and painting, dear to the collector.—Advt.

DIAZ REVOLT BACKED BY VILLA AND ZAPATA

His Friends Say Mexican Chiefs Agreed to Co-operate at El Paso Conference.

JUNTA THERE, THEY ASSERT

Financial Backing for Widespread Uprising Reported—Victories For Carranzistas.

EL PASO, Tex., March 1.—Felix Diaz, who is a nephew of the former Mexican President, Porfirio Diaz, and who is said to have landed on the east coast of Mexico to launch a new revolt, has effected an understanding with Zapata and the followers of Villa, according to friends of the later here. They declared today that conferences held here last week with emissaries of Diaz had resulted in an agreement among the leaders.

A junta, it was also stated, had been established here, but Federal officials who examined refugee Mexicans suspected of being interested in the movement said they were unable to get definite information concerning its operations.

Villa followers frankly declared that their leader, the proscribed Chihuahua chieftain, would willingly co-operate with Diaz. Villa previously had an understanding with Zapata. Villa's principal desire, they said, was to overthrow Carranza, and he would give or accept any aid in accomplishing that purpose.

Villa partisans who said they took part in the conferences declared they had been assured that Diaz was amply provided with funds to finance a far-reaching revolt in Mexico, but that no proof was furnished them.

If Diaz has sufficient financial backing, they declared, his revolt would succeed. If not, it would fail.

DENIES REPORT OF DIAZ.

Mexican Official Calls Rumors of Pending Revolt Untrue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, March 1.—Sub-Secretary of War Pesqueira declared tonight:

"It is untrue that Felix Diaz has entered or is about to enter Mexican territory. Reports to this effect are dreams of reactionaries who want a leader to continue their criminal strife in Mexico."

Benjamin Argumedo, the chieftain who led the last movement against the Constitutionalists in Northern Mexico, was shot at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the courtyard of the Durango City Penitentiary.

MEXICO CITY, March 1.—It was announced at the military headquarters here that signal successes had been won today in the campaign in the State of Puebla, where, it was said, the entire region had been cleared of Zapata forces by Government troops after thirty-six hours of severe fighting.

It was also reported that Government troops had made advances in various sectors of the military lines in the State of Morelos.

It was stated in official circles today that General Carranza and his staff probably would visit the cities of Irapuato, Leon, Zamora, and Morelia before returning to the provisional capital at Queretaro.

It was ascertained here today that the man named Harris, whose death at the hands of bandits in Sombrerete was reported from Torreon was Edward H. Harris, assistant superintendent of the Sombrerete Mining Company, an American corporation. Harris was acting for Louis Heldt, superintendent, for whose safety apprehension was felt here today. The American Consul at Durango was requested to report at once concerning Heldt.

BERLIN POST FOR HARRIMAN.

New Yorker Will Succeed Kirk as Secretary of the Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Oliver Bishop Harriman of New York, a nephew of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, has been designated as Secretary of the Embassy at Berlin and will sail on the Scandinavian liner Frederik VII. on Saturday. Mr. Harriman will succeed Alexander Comstock Kirk of Chicago, who has been Secretary of Embassy at Berlin since last August, and who will be transferred to the American Embassy at Constantinople.

Mr. Harriman was born in New York in 1887, attended Rugby Preparatory School, and the Morristown School, and spent three years at Harvard. Then he engaged in fruit growing in West Virginia for two years and after serving as private secretary to the Ambassador to Chile was appointed, after examination, Secretary of Embassy of Class Five on Oct. 15, 1915. Since then, he has been undergoing instructions in the State Department, being attached to the office of Assistant Secretary of State William Phillips. His designation as Secretary at Berlin will be his first assignment to a diplomatic post since his appointment of Secretary of Embassy.

Mr. Kirk, who is being transferred to Constantinople, is a graduate of Yale, of the Paris Ecole des Sciences Politiques and of the Harvard Law School. He became private secretary of the Third Assistant Secretary of State in 1915, and was assigned to Berlin last August.

REPORTS PHILIPPINE BILL.

House Committee Favors Senate Measure, Including Independence.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Philippine bill, including the Clark amendment as passed by the Senate, providing for independence at any time between two and four years, in the President's discretion, was reported favorably to the House today by the Insular Affairs Committee, by a vote of eleven to eight.

Republican members protested against the committee's action and announced that they would make a minority report. The reporting of the Senate measure was the culmination of a parliamentary struggle in committee between Democrats and Republicans. The Republicans pointed out that the Democrats, after having perfected the Jones bill, differing materially with the Senate bill, had adopted the Senate bill without even reading it in committee.

In quick succession motions to eliminate the Clark amendment, to substitute the Jones bill, and other propositions were voted down on party lines.

HALT RIKER'S ISLAND PLAN.

Injunction Stops Garbage Contract —Aldermen Vote for Delay.

By a vote of 34 to 27, and after much speechmaking, the Board of Aldermen, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, put over for one week consideration of the proposal to concur with the Board of Estimate in the issue of $1,500,000 corporate stock to allow the erection of a garbage disposal plant on Riker's Island.

The action of the Board did not meet the approval of a delegation from the Bronx, who are opposed to the plant and who wanted an immediate vote. This delegation crowded into the small gallery and several times interrupted the proceedings. It drew a reprimand from the President by applauding the speeches of their Aldermen on the floor.

While the roll was being called, Street Commissioner Fetherston, in the Municipal Building, was served with an injunction in a taxpayers' action, restraining him from going on with the letting of the contract for the building of the Riker's Island plant. The restraining order was signed by Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court, and was obtained by Stanchfield & Levy, attorneys for the Marion Realty Company of the Bronx. The order is returnable tomorrow.

The entire east side of the Bronx is up in arms against the use of Riker's Island for reducing city garbage. The residents of the borough, under the leadership of the Bronx Board of Trade, charge that it will depreciate real estate values and be a menace to health.

REPAID BY BRANDEIS OUT OF OWN POCKET

Released Firm from Appearing for Shoe Men's Alliance, His Partner Testifies.

EXPLAINS MACHINE LEASES

Nominee First Upheld Them on Information Given by President of the Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The defense of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston by his law partner, Edward F. McClennen, before the Senate's sub-committee now considering Mr. Brandeis's fitness for the Supreme Court of the United States, continued today for several hours. Mr. McClennen devoted himself particularly to Mr. Brandeis's relations to the United Shoe Machinery Company. Mr. Brandeis, before his more recent attacks on the company began, was a director of the company and one of its leading counsel, and Mr. McClennen sought to show that there was no real inconsistency in this.

Mr. McClennen admitted that Mr. Brandeis had appeared before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1906 in opposition to legislation aimed at modifying the leases of the United Shoe Machinery Company, since assailed as illegal by Mr. Brandeis. Though Mr. Brandeis at that time had been a director of the company for many years, ever since its organization, and made an elaborate argument in support of the leases, which he described as beneficial both to the company and the leasees, Mr. McClennen said that his partner's knowledge of the nature of the leases came to him through Sidney W. Winslow, President of the company, and that his subsequent attacks were made when he learned at first hand what was the practical effect of the leases he had helped to frame.

Before Mr. Brandeis resigned from the directorate of the company, said Mr. McClennen, he had been counsel for shoe manufacturers as well as for the shoe machinery company, and when he appeared before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee he had felt himself there in the interests of both his own company and the manufacturers. This led Senator Cummins of Iowa, a member of the sub-committee, to say that he had not known that Mr. Brandeis was accused of double dealing at that time against the company he officially represented, and Mr. McClennen explained that Mr. Brandeis merely spoke for two groups, both of which opposed the suggested legislation.

Independent manufacturers, who formed the Shoe Manufacturers' Alliance to obtain machinery free from certain conditions imposed by the United Shoe Machinery Company, employed the Brandeis firm as counsel in 1911, Mr. McClennen said, paying the firm $2,500. "Mr. Brandeis returned $2,500 to the Alliance out of his own funds," Mr. McClennen said. "We are a firm practicing law for pay, and Mr. Brandeis felt that, while we could stand for him to give his time to public causes, it was a little hard on the rest of us when there was a client willing to pay, not to get it."

As to Mr. Winslow's complaint that Mr. Brandeis had misrepresented the facts about the shoe machinery company in appearing before Congressional committees, the witness said it was unfair to take a sentence now and then out of Mr. Brandeis's statements; the statements should be considered as a whole.

Stephen S. Gregory of Chicago, former President of the American Bar Association, testified that Mr. Brandeis's reputation throughout the country was excellent. The hearing will continue tomorrow.

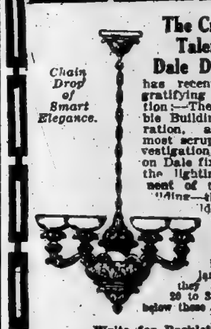

The Creative Talent of Dale Designers has recently won gratifying recognition:—The Equitable Building Corporation, after the most scrupulous investigation, decided on Dale fixtures for the lighting equipment of their new building—the largest building in the world.

Chain Drop of Smart Elegance.

Our factory prices were undoubtedly a large factor—they are always 20 to 35 per cent below those of retailers

Write for Booklet, "Lighting the Home"

or, better still, call at our showroom. Also a full line of Portable Desk Table, and Floor Lamps.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
100 West 13th Street,
NEW YORK.

POISONS HERSELF AND BABY

Mrs. Cross May Die, but the Child Probably Will Recover.

Brooding over ill-health, Mrs. Laura Cross of 10 Milton Street, Newark, yesterday gave her eleven-months-old baby boy a solution of poison and drank some of the same solution in an attempt to end her life. Both are in the City Hospital.

The woman is in a serious condition, but the child will probably recover. The family is in poor circumstances.

Y. W. C. A. TO CELEBRATE.

Fiftieth Anniversary Will Be Observed Tomorrow.

The official celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Young Women's Christian Association in this country will take place in Carnegie Hall tomorrow night, when, simultaneously with every branch of the Association throughout the country, the New York Association will hold a service of rejoicing. The dinners and pageants that took place in February were preliminary to this actual celebration.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, will deliver an address, and a chorus of 300 voices, from choral clubs of the local association, under the direction of Earl A. Wayne, will take part in the service. In Carnegie Hall, as at every jubilee service, a collection will be taken, which will go to the Grace H. Dodge Memorial Endowment Fund of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., of which Miss Dodge was President from its beginning.

Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, who is on the committee in charge of the service, reports that the fund has already reached $100,000, and that the Association hoped by the end of the month to increase that sum to half a million dollars. The committee includes Mrs. Henry Sloan Coffin, Mrs. Charlton Wallace, Miss Sarah C. Wells, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Dorothy Andrews, Miss Florence O'Neill, Mlle. Margaret Tisset, Miss Edith L. Jardine, Miss Eleanor J. Crawford, Miss Evelyn Newman, Miss Beatrice Lownes, Miss Dorothy Dickinson, Miss Edna Wells, Mrs. Cecilia H. Cabaniss, Mrs. Stephen Baker, and Mrs. C. P. Coleman.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA
JACKSON HEIGHTS

We have at Jackson Heights similar conditions to those that existed in the Bronx when the present subway was opened—low priced land; population seeking homes, and rapid transit. The difference is, that the Bronx is one-half hour's ride from the Grand Central Station, while Jackson Heights will be only fifteen minutes.

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EASY OF ACCESS
EXCELLENT SERVICE
MODERATE RATES

Standard Plunger Elevators
OFFICES
WITH PLENTY OF LIGHT.
Tenants Subject to Strictest Investigation.

EDWARD J. HOGAN,
AGENT, on Premises.
Tel. Beekman 3000.
Or Woolworth Building.

NOTICE.

On and after March 1, Mr. Otto Fukushima's connection with this company ceases.

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S. MA.

New York, March 1, 1916.

LETTERS OF CELEBRITIES.

Autograph letters of famous authors, actors, statesmen, and military leaders may be met with in the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday.—Advt.

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SOCONY
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KEROSENE OIL
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

Buy Your Kerosene Where You See This Sign

SAFEST and BEST

IT is the Socony sign—displayed by all dealers who sell genuine Socony (So-CO-ny) Kerosene Oil.

A good product is worth giving a name to. Accordingly, we have given the trademarked name Socony to our best grade of kerosene oil. Ask for Socony and you are sure of getting the best.

Every gallon of Socony Kerosene conforms to certain fixed standards of quality. And quality is just as important in kerosene as it is in any of the other things you buy from your grocer—sugar, or flour or butter.

Socony Kerosene is free from dirt or other impurities, burns with a clear full flame, and does not make wick crust. It is so much better than ordinary kerosene that it is decidedly worth asking for.

Say "Socony" to the grocer's boy when he comes to take your oil can. Look for the Socony sign in the window of the grocery, hardware or general store where you buy your kerosene.

It is a quality sign and one of the easiest ways to recognize a reliable dealer.

We recommend the following oil burning devices as the best of their kind: *New Perfection* Oil Cookstoves and Water Heaters, *Perfection* Smokeless Oil Heaters, *Rayo* Lamps and Lanterns.

Standard Oil Company of New York
NEW YORK—BUFFALO Principal Offices ALBANY—BOSTON

the soup of the epicure

Our "next-best" advertisement is our kitchen

Words cannot compete with taste. Nothing can advertise Franco-American Soups so well as—Franco-American Soups. Their quality "speaks" from every spoonful—announces that rare, fine touch of the culinary expert so prized by those with whom eating achieves the distinction of an Art.

It would be something less than truth to dismiss the kitchens where these soups are made simply by calling them "model." In every detail, to be sure, they are modern, scrupulously sanitary, scientific. But visitors who come here detect more than this. One called it "Enthusiasm"; another, "Conscience." And a third said: "In the Franco-American vocabulary there is no such word as 'Inferior'!"

Merely heat before serving

Thirty-five cents the quart *Twenty selections*

At the better stores

Franco-American Soups

after the recipes of A. Biardot OF PARIS

formerly superintendent of the palace of H.M. King George of Greece.

"Let us give you a taste of our quality"

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO

W. L. DOUGLAS WAS PUT TO WORK PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE. HE BEGAN MANUFACTURING IN 1876, AND IS NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 & $5.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
VALUE GUARANTEED

For 33 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. His name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes. They are the best known shoes in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 SHOES are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing $6 to $8, the only perceptible difference is the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 and $3.50 SHOES hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes for the price.

None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.

Boys' School and Dress Shoes $2.00 and $2.50. Best in the World.

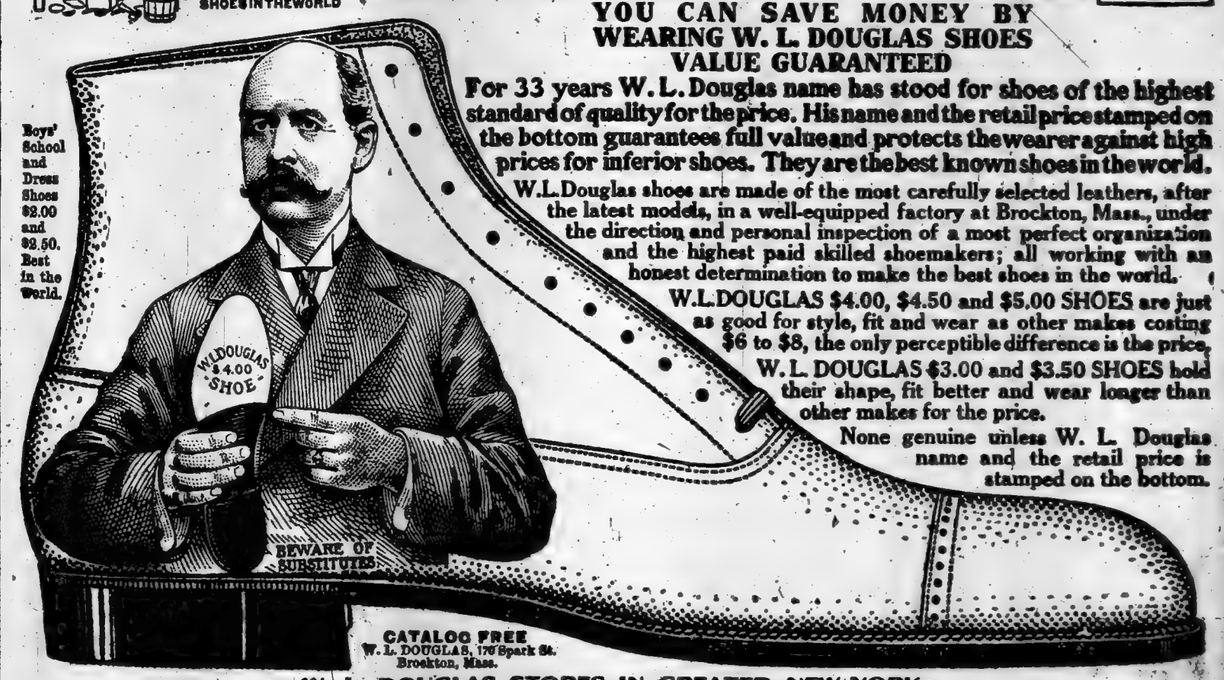

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W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.)
*884 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
JERSEY CITY—16 Newark Ave.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
703-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*473 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*369 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $4.00 shoes for women.

SIEGEL, RELEASED, IS AGAIN ON BAIL

Ex-Merchant Gives $25,000 Bond on Remaining Indictments Against Him.

WILL RE-ENTER BUSINESS

On Broadway Before Snow Melts, He Says—Goes to Geneseo and Will Visit Chicago Before Returning.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 1.—Henry Siegel was liberated from the Monroe County Penitentiary at 1:30 o'clock this morning. He was rearrested immediately by Sheriff George H. Root of Livingston County on a bench warrant. The Sheriff took his prisoner to the Court House, where Siegel was released in $25,000 bail.

The former New York merchant and banker, who was convicted in Geneseo in Nov. 23, 1914, on a charge of obtaining credit on false statements and accepting deposits as a banker when he knew he was insolvent, and who was sentenced to a term of ten months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000, was rearrested on a warrant sent here by District Attorney William A. Wheeler of Livingston County.

Sheriff Root, who served the warrant, was accompanied by Siegel's attorney, Dallas C. Newton of Geneseo. Siegel was arraigned before Supreme Court Justice George A. Benton in Chambers. The bail of $25,000 was furnished by the National Surety Company of New York.

There are thirteen indictments hanging over Siegel's head, but there is a question whether these ever will be tried. Siegel and his attorney contend that there was an oral agreement with former District Attorneys Whitman and Perkins that there should be no further prosecution. They insist that this agreement must be lived up to.

On leaving the Court House Siegel was met by his nephews, James and Leo Siegel, of Detroit, Mich. With them he went to Geneseo, where he made certain friends at the time of his trial there. He will leave Geneseo for Chicago Friday night. He will remain with a brother in Chicago several weeks maturing his plans. He expects to go to New York early in May. He expects to re-enter business.

William Craig, Warden of the penitentiary here, said tonight that Siegel told him just before leaving the penitentiary this morning that he would be in business in Broadway "before snow was off the ground," and that in "just the briefest period" he would square himself with all his creditors. He said his failure had revealed a source of weakness that he did not know he possessed; now that he was better prepared he would be able to regain his prestige through added business acumen. He told the Warden that he would not lack for friends or financial help when the time came.

"The time is most opportune for me to get back into business again. There is no doubt about my being able to get the money to start again. Already I have had several offers. One of them is to take over the management of the Siegel-Cooper Store in Chicago. Other offers have come from New York, and still another has been made right here in Rochester. I intend to spend a week here looking over the ground on my way back to New York from Chicago."

SWANN WEIGHS SIEGEL CASE.

Will Decide Whether Any New Issue Requires Another Trial.

District Attorney Swann has not yet decided whether to prosecute Henry Siegel on the remaining indictments. Letters received by Mr. Swann from Governor Whitman and ex-District Attorney Perkins confirmed the statements made by Siegel's lawyers that the banker before and after his trial entered into oral agreements with the District Attorney's office which would preclude further prosecution.

But Mr. Swann said these agreements would not be binding upon him if he should find some new issue in the eleven left-over indictments which had not been thrashed out at the trial. To set the matter at rest he intends to thoroughly examine the minutes of the trial.

Governor Whitman informed Mr. Swann yesterday that there was an understanding between his office when he was District Attorney and Siegel's lawyers prior to the trial whereby it was virtually agreed that no new indictments should be found against Siegel if he consented to an amendment of those already pending to include all the issues required for the trial of the case.

"Of course, you understand," wrote Governor Whitman, "that no District Attorney can stipulate that Grand Juries will not indict, and there was no stipulation or agreement of any kind that subsequent Grand Juries might not indict this defendant, but I think that it was clearly understood, although I don't recall that there was any written stipulation, that, all of the facts having been presented to a jury and a judgment of a court having been given, the District Attorney would not proceed to try another one of the indictments of practically the same state of facts.

"You will recall that there was a stay granted in the execution of the sentence in order that the defendant might make such provision for restitution as he should be able, and the defendant's incarceration began during the term of my successor, Mr. Perkins. Of course I know nothing about any subsequent arrangements, but I am willing to assume entire responsibility in the matter, although, of course, I realize that it is for you to decide what procedure you desire to adopt. I, myself, did not feel warranted, in the light of all the circumstances, in proceeding again under one of the other indictments."

With reference to the agreement made with Siegel after his trial, ex-District Attorney Perkins sent this statement to Mr. Swann yesterday:

"At the time the defendant began to serve his sentence I was District Attorney, and his counsel consulted me as to my intentions in regard to bringing to trial any of the other indictments. I told him it was at that time my opinion that in the event the defendant took no appeal and served his term of imprisonment I should not move either to bring him to trial or to ask indictments upon any of the other matters which were known to the prosecution at the time the pending indictments were filed, for the reason that I regarded the action of the sentencing Judge, when he inflicted a penalty of less than the maximum, as the equivalent of a declaration by that Judge that he considered the sentence he did impose adequate punishment for all the defendant's criminal acts of which such Judge had information; that I believed any other Judge would take the same view of his action; that I believed any further trial would have to be held in Livingston County; that under the charge of the Judge before whom Siegel was convicted there could be no conviction for any offense of a grade higher than a misdemeanor; that I believed the charge would probably be accepted by the court as the law of the case, and that I did not feel warranted in putting this county again to the expense of a trial, in view of the small probability that such trial would result in the further imprisonment of the defendant.

"I further stated to defendant's counsel that I did not make this statement as a stipulation or agreement, but only as an expression of my then personal opinion, which opinion might thereafter change. I may add that I never did change it or see any reason for changing it; that thereafter on several occasions committees representing creditors of the defendant asked me to institute proceedings for his further prosecution, and that on each of such occasions I declined to do so for the reasons above stated."

Disabled Tanker Towed to Port.

The tank steamer Wellington, which was disabled by leaky boilers early Monday morning when 135 miles south of Scotland Lightship, was towed into port by the British steamer Fararlo, which arrived last night from Bombay. Several towlines snapped and the two ships had exhausted all their heavy rope when they arrived yesterday near Swinburne Island. The Wellington then anchored to await the arrival of tugs.

PARK PUMP CALLED A VIOLATION OF LAW

Attorney Levy Declares Even Commissioner Ward Can't Give Legal Consent.

LAND BELONGS TO PEOPLE

Both Sides Argue the Borglum Injunction Suit and Justice Finch Reserves Decision.

Justice Edward R. Finch heard arguments in the Supreme Court yesterday in the suit brought by Gutson Borglum, the sculptor, for a temporary injunction against the Board of Water Supply to prevent the erection of a pumping station in Morningside Park. After argument by both sides, Justice Finch instructed counsel to file memoranda on legal points before noon today. He reserved decision.

Isaac H. Levy, of the firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, counsel for Mr. Borglum, contended that the Board of Water Supply intended to put up the building without asking permission of the Park Department, the Municipal Art Commission, or the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Levy said no one had power to devote park lands to other purposes without the consent of some body representing the rights of the people.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Nicholson, for the Board of Water Supply, contended that the present structure in Morningside Park was only temporary, whereupon Mr. Levy called the Justice's attention to a letter written by the Board of Water Supply to the Park Commissioner on Feb. 9, in which it was said that "the heavier parts of the steel frame have been so placed that they might become part of the permanent structure."

Justice Finch ruled, however, that the question was one properly to be considered, even if the present structure were temporary and the Board of Water Supply merely threatened to put up a permanent structure in violation of law.

Mr. Levy during his argument said:

Mr. Levy's Argument.

"The plaintiff is not acting in the interests of the Park Commissioner, nor does he feel any resentment against the Board of Water Supply. The question as to whether permanent structures can be erected in the park without the consent of the Park Commissioner, and at the will of some other department of the city, is important to the taxpayers and residents of the City of New York, and equally important is it that no municipal body should transcend the limits of its statutory authority.

"It is true that for certain reasons this particular place is a desirable place for the construction of the equipment for the purpose of draining the aqueduct, so as to repair or clean it. The law has provided the procedure by which anybody may obtain rights to erect permanent structures in the public parks, and the considerations that may be urged either for or against the convenience or necessity of erecting a permanent structure at this place ought to be presented before those bodies or authorities provided by law for the consideration of such questions.

"The purpose of this application is not to restrain the work of temporary construction nor is it the purpose to restrain the erection of a permanent structure at the park. The sole purpose is to restrain the work of permanent construction until such time as the Board of Water Supply shall have made proper application to the proper authorities, so that the Park Commissioner, the Board of Aldermen, and the taxpayers of the City of New York in general may be heard, and so that they may have an opportunity, in accordance with law, to present their views.

"It is also true that a permit for the erection of a temporary structure at this point was granted to the Board of Water Supply by the Park Commissioner, and apparently it was in the contemplation of the two departments that there should be erected a permanent building at this point, and, with this in view, plans were prepared and considered, and some work on the temporary structure was done that was adapted for permanent use.

The Times Disclosures.

"This was the situation until the early part of February, when, by items appearing in one of the newspapers, it was called to the attention of the Park Commissioner that the work that was being done under the sanction of a temporary permit was in fact permanent work, and the situation at the time when this suit was brought can be best presented by certain letters that passed between the Park Commissioner and the Board of Water Supply following that disclosure.

"The views of the plaintiff and the answers to the contentions that may be made on behalf of the defendants are best presented by the letter of the Park Commissioner dated Feb. 11, 1916.

"It is apparent from the letter of the Board of Water Sppply that part of the present structure is permanent work, and that it is planned to use this in connection with a permanent structure, and that it is the intention of the Board of Water Supply to proceed with the construction of a permanent building at this point.

"It is important to all concerned, and to the Board of Water Supply as well as to the Park Commissioner and the taxpayers who are represented by the plaintiff, that the real question involved in this controversy should be determined, and that there should be no attempt at evasion. It is plainly apparent that the real question in this case is, first, whether the Board of Water Supply may erect a permanent structure in a public park without the consent of the Park Commissioner, and without the approval of the plans by the Landscape Architect and the Municipal Art Commission, but more important whether such permanent building may be erected without the consent of some other body authorized to divert the public parks to permanent use other than for park purposes.

"The fee to this land is in the City of New York, and the right to appropriate it permanently to any other use resides not in the Park Commissioner, but in the Board of Aldermen, who for the purpose of ownership of public land represent the City of New York."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Nicholson confined his argument almost entirely to the question of whether the present structure was temporary. The affidavit of Commissioner Charles N. Chadwick, of the Board of Water Supply, said that the frame work was "purely of a temporary character" and that it would be "entirely removed and replaced by a permanent structure."

HAVE FEASIBLE PUMP PLAN.

Committee Believes New Idea Submitted to It Solves Problem.

The engineers of the Department of Water Supply and the committee appointed by the American Institute of Consulting Engineers to consider the possibility of keeping the pumping station out of Morningside Park will meet at noon today.

Reginald Pelham Bolton, Secretary of the committee, said last evening a novel engineering idea had been advanced which might solve the whole difficulty. It was outlined in a letter written to the committee. This and other plans would be discussed at the conference, Mr. Bolton said, adding that the more his associates and he worked on the problem the more confidence they felt in the many ways which were presented for its solution.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has had a number of photographs taken from various angles, showing how the pumping station destroys the appearance of the park and obstructs the view.

CAPTORS GOT $20,000 OF HIS, LYMAN SAYS

Fugitive, Brought from Florida, Declares Sum Was in an Envelope.

TO BE ARRAIGNED TODAY

After Wife Meets Him in Philadelphia, He Is Locked Up in the Tombs on His Arrival Here.

Dr. J. Grant Lyman, who has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in connection with his operations under the guise of the brokerage firm of John H. Putnam & Co. of 68 Broad Street, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Florida. He was met at West Philadelphia by his wife, who was permitted to talk to him during the run into this city. Then she went to her hotel, while Lyman was brought to the Federal Building. After a brief talk with Assistant District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton and Post Office Inspector McQuillan he was taken to the Tombs. He will be arraigned this morning before a Judge of the Federal District Court.

Lyman is more than six feet high and fairly stout. He is clean shaven and carries himself well. He was dressed yesterday in a long brown raglan, a black soft felt hat, and a soft collar.

Lyman had little to say as he went through the formalities of surrender to the Marshal here, but Deputy Marshal W. D. Vinzant of Tampa, Fla., as he was called upon to hand over the "body of J. Grant Lyman" remarked, with an air of relief, "There goes 240 pounds of human flesh off my hands."

Lyman denied that John H. Putnam & Co. was insolvent, and asserted last night that he intended to take the business out of the hands of the receiver, J. L. Lyttle. He also suggested that it would be well if the Federal authorities here would make rigid inquiries regarding money he said had been taken from him. Mr. Lyttle had received a telegram stating that about $15,000 in cash would come to the Putnam business from Florida. The message said also some stock certificates were being held there, but Lyman suggested that there was an envelope containing twenty $1,000 bills which had not been accounted for, as he had the money at the time of his arrest.

To Deputy Marshal Vinzant, who, with Deputy Marshal C. L. Hathcock and Post Office Inspectors Mayhew, Swain, and Kenyon, brought him from Florida, Lyman had said he intended escaping to Honduras, where he would be safe from extradition, and that he had put into St. Petersburg, Fla., to purchase a $1,500 vessel to take him across the Gulf of Mexico.

He reckoned that he had $40,000 in cash and securities aboard, and as all the crew were going ashore he dispersed it about his person, about $14,000 being in a belt, the $20,000 in the envelope in a pocket, and either cash or securities concealed in other pockets.

Suddenly, he said, he found himself set upon by a gang of men, who exhibited a warrant, and then, he said, made dives for his pockets to extract his bills. The men were, he asserted, Chief of Police Easter, two firemen, and two citizens.

For a time Lyman refused to admit he was the John H. Putnam wanted in New York, but acknowledged he was the Lyman who had been arrested in California.

The party left Tampa on Monday night, and had to sit up in the day coach, as they could not get berths. The next evening, however, they had a drawing room, and Lyman remarked, as he slipped on his silk pajamas, that it was the first time for ten days he had been able to undress. Then he began to talk to Vinzant.

If he had been permitted to run the Putnam office six weeks longer, he said, he would have cleaned up $1,000,000.

"If they had let me do that," he said, "I would have risked a life term."

When Vinzant asked him where all the money was, he replied: "Let them find it, if they can."

Lyman boasted that he had not dealt with "ordinary suckers," but with "smart" men, whom it would have been a pleasure to outwit.

"I put them into a good thing," he said. "Why, Ohio Oil went up from 160 to 260 and I didn't buy any. I could have made more by investing than by doing as I did. But how was I to know it was going up?"

Then he showed Vinzant visiting cards printed in half a dozen names which he had used, and said that the softest snap he had ever had was in Switzerland, selling premium bonds.

"If they would deport me," he asserted, "I would go straight back there. It was only the war that made me leave."

When asked about his departure from New York, Lyman said he got out on the day on which the Post Office inspectors first went to his office.

"On the day I left I called up the office and was told there was nothing doing," he said. "Then I took a taxi and drove five miles and called again, with the same result. So I got out."

It is supposed that Lyman called the office while the Post Office inspectors actually were present there.

Name Burden and De Bragga.

Republicans of the Second Congressional District met at Schuetzen Park, Astoria, last night and indorsed no candidate for President, but resolutions adopted advised that he be a straight-out Republican. Robert W. Higbie of Jamaica was named for Presidential Elector; Theron H. Burden and Joseph H. De Bragga for district delegates to the Chicago Convention, and Herbert C. Conklin and Robert H. Wickert alternates. The names will be voted on at the primary on April 4.

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Old and Modern Paintings
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The Unrestricted Public Sale will be held
In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza
Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
(ADMISSION BY CARD TO BE HAD FREE OF THE MANAGERS.)

Monday Evening of Next Week, March 6th, Beginning at 8 o'Clock, and will continue
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On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings of Next Week, March 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, at 8 o'Clock

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YOUR VELVET dime buys the richest tobacco leaf from Kentucky's world famous tobacco section.

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Your dime buys dozens of generous pipefuls that are mild, fragrant and smooth, as only *naturally* matured VELVET tobacco *can* be.

10c Tins, 5c Metal-Lined Bags
One Pound Glass Humidors

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FINE WEATHER FAVORS GIANTS AND YANKEES IN THEIR TRAINING

TWO GIANT NINES BATTLE AT MARLIN

Volunteer Pitchers Heartily Pounded in Six-Inning Game Under Broiling Sun.

HOME RUNS IN ABUNDANCE

Doyle and Cole in the Limelight—Benton, Palermo, and Rodriguez on Hand and Ready for Work.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 1.—The Giants took advantage of the hot weather today by putting in two hours at practice this morning and playing a six-inning game between picked teams this afternoon. It was the warmest day Marlin has offered for training purposes in three years. This afternoon a blazing sun drove spectators into the shade and forced the temperature up to 85.

The players, after two hours of hard work this morning, were rather spiritless until McGraw started the afternoon practice game. This took their minds off the weather and brought back their enthusiasm.

The few pitchers here are getting plenty of work in batting practice, so McGraw called for volunteer twirlers this afternoon. Eddie Brannick, business manager of the expedition, took the box for a team captained by himself, and outfielder Roesinger undertook the same task for a nine bossed by Catcher Wendell. Roesinger was knocked out of the box in one inning, but Brannick weathered a shower of hits and his side won in the sixth by a score of 11 to 10, after the Wendells had tied the score by two home runs.

There was not much real baseball but plenty of action, which is what McGraw is after.

Doyle and Cole furnished the batting features. The amateur star from Cleveland contributed two doubles, a single and a home run, and his fielding for the losing team was high class. Doyle also made four hits, one being a home run. The two teams made twenty-five hits for a total of forty-four bases.

Hube Benton, the left hander, reported this afternoon, a few days in advance of the other veterans. He came direct from his home in North Carolina. The two Cuban recruits, Palmero and Rodriguez, came in on the same train. Both are in shape as they have been playing baseball all Winter.

Outfielder Sharman put on a uniform this afternoon, but he is still lame and can perform only light batting duties. Outfielder Jacobson and first baseman Hunter are on the sick list, the former with tonsilitis and the latter with a heavy cold.

McGraw shook up the batting orders again today and the teams played with the following line-ups:

Brannicks—Brainard, s. s.; Doyle, 2b; Harrison, l. f.; Schupp, c. f.; Shepner, 3b; Kelly, 1b; Ritter, r. f.; Sandberg, c.; Brannick, p. Wendells—Cole, c. f.; Farrell, l. f.; Thorpe, r. f.; Kenny, 1b; Babbington, 2b; Martin, s. s.; Wendell, c.; Roesinger and Elsh, p.; Kercker, 3b.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Brannicks	4	5	0
Wendells	10	6	2

0 0 1 1—1 1 3
0 0 6 1 0 3—10 12 5

Two-base hits—Harrison, Cole (2). Three-base hits—Elsh, Doyle. Home runs—Thorpe, Cole, Farrell, Kenny, Doyle. Umpire—Christy Mathewson.

BUSY DAY FOR YANKEES.

Manager Donovan Assigns Magee and Maisel to Outfield.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 1.—Except Frank Baker, home-run hitter and third baseman; Paddy Baumann, utility infielder, and Señor Aragon of Cuba, another utility infielder, the Yankees are all here. The latest ipvoice shows there are forty-three players in Macon, and this number does not include Coaches Charles Farrell, Germany Schaefer, and Joe Kelley.

Manager Donovan had the most eventful practice this morning and afternoon in good weather since coming to Macon. Lee Magee, Roy Hartzell, Walter Pipp, Frank Gilhooley, and Roger Peckinpaugh, who arrived yesterday, jumped into work, and both sessions went along with a rush.

Harry Sparrow, business manager, brought another division of talent to Dewa shortly after midnight. These were Hugh High, Luther Boone, Fritz Maisel, Robert Shawkey, Ray Fisher, and Eugene Layden. Doc Cook and Tim Hendryx, outfielders, arrived this morning.

Interesting developments of the day were the assigning by Manager Donovan of Magee and Maisel to outfield posts for fielding practice. This was not unexpected, as it was the first evidence of Donovan's intentions regarding these two men. All moves at present are tentative, but, so far as Magee and Maisel are concerned, all that remains to keep them in the outfield permanently, except in the unlikely event of somebody crowding them aside, is for the infield problems to work themselves out without Magee or Maisel.

The first practice for the late arrivals was batting. They hit in the following order, the style of batting being given to show what is on hand in the way of right and left-handed hitters: Magee, left; Hartzell, left; Peckinpaugh, right; Gilhooley, left; Layden, left; Miller, right; High, left; Boone, right; Brown, right; Smith, right; Nunamaker, right; Gedeon, right; Cable, right; McGovern, left; Maisel, right; Pipp, left; Mullen, right. Tipple, Love, and Pierce, who have had considerable pitching practice, had sufficient speed to bother the newcomers. Optics rusty from a Winter's disuse had trouble locating the ball sent up with the stuff which the three pitchers named were able to put on it.

The arrangement for the first fielding practice in which a number of probable regulars took part had High and Hartzell in left, Magee in centre, Gilhooley in right, and Maisel, inaugurating his shift from the infield, capering between Magee and Gilhooley, so that it was hard to tell whether he was a centre or right fielder. Whichever he was, he speared fly balls with as much ease as any of the others.

The infield lineup in practice had Pipp at first, Mullen and Gedeon at second, Peck and Cable at short, Boone at third. The last named did some effective defensive work.

GRANT MAY LEAVE GIANTS.

Veteran Infielder Not Likely to Go to Marlin to Train.

When the second squad of Giants leaves this city for Marlin Springs tomorrow morning it is likely that Eddie Grant, the utility infielder, will not be among the players. Grant is a lawyer and has an office in Boston, and has decided to give up baseball for his law practice.

Grant entered professional baseball in 1905, when he played a few games with the Cleveland Club. He went from there to Jersey City, and in 1907 joined the Philadelphia Club of the National League. He played third base for the Phillies until 1910, when he was transferred to Cincinnati. The New York Club bought him from the Reds in 1912. While with the Giants Grant has played second and third base as a utility infielder.

Tigers Buy Pitcher Kaiserling.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 1.—Pitcher George Kaiserling was notified at his home here today that he has been sold by the Newark Federal League Club to the Detroit American.

HIGH BILLIARD AVERAGE.

Poggenburg Makes Best Record of Class A Event in Defeating Klinger.

Class A Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
F. S. Appleby	1	0	46	9 13-46
E. W. Gardner	1	0	45	9 3-41
C. Heddon	1	0	81	10 10-39
J. F. Poggenburg	1	0	44	11 15-36
M. D. Brown	1	1	57	8 34-37
E. T. Appleby	0	2	36	6 11-43
J. Klinger	0	2	56	8 35-40

The highest average thus far made in the Class A amateur billiard championship at the Arlon Society was recorded last night by J. Ferdinand Poggenburg when he defeated Jacob Klinger of Austria by a score of 400 to 275. And not only did the former international champion make an average of 11 15-35, but he furnished a most interesting exhibition of billiard technique.

Poggenburg was in wonderful stroke. He did not make any startlingly high runs, but he counted consistently from the outset by pretty balkline work, and the Austrian could not match this superior play. Klinger was outclassed even at his best, and the result was never in doubt after the first few innings.

Poggenburg was out after the points, but he did not sacrifice the real principles of the game to point getting. He realized what some of the others seemed to forget—that it was balkline billiards that was expected. Heddon is the only other contestant who has displayed anything except an open table game.

Klinger tried to play balkline, but he failed to count consistently through lack of sure execution. He played what would be termed in tennis a soft game, and his great care manifested itself in repeated misses of easy shots. In point of high run the Austrian surpassed Poggenburg, gathering a cluster of 56 points in the eleventh inning by close nursing.

Poggenburg made two good runs during the match, one of 44 and the other of 42. The latter particularly showed high-class billiard skill. Most of the points were made without recourse to long drives, and at one point in the run there was an interesting demonstration of the balkline nurse. Seventeen points were clicked off rapidly by playing the balls over the lines. Poggenburg was blocking perfectly with the cue ball or the second object ball on the short drives. The scores:

Poggenburg—0 3 12 25 8 19 0 0 44 0 31 0 21 11 21 28 3 21 2 0 3 0 11 0 13 24 42 2 3 2 9 23 4 1 6. Total—400. Average—11 15-35. High runs—44, 42, and 21.

Klinger—1 0 8 1 8 7 2 21 9 0 56 0 8 1 9 17 6 0 0 22 0 16 17 5 0 6 18 5 6 24 1 2 0 4. Total—275. Average—8 3-34. High runs—56, 24, and 22.

Today's games, afternoon, F. S. Appleby and Charles Heddon; evening, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg and Edward W. Gardner. Tonight will be ladies' night and the ladies of the Liederkranz Club and the Arlon Society are invited guests.

Morris D. Brown won the afternoon game, but chiefly because of the poor playing by Edgar T. Appleby than by the good playing of himself. The match was late in starting and when it was over, there were not more than half a dozen spectators present. Brown won by a score of 400 to 269, but he played little real balkline billiards, for he was unable to keep the balls under control. His stroke had improved little following the defeat by Heddon on Tuesday. In average he was just over the Class A qualification mark with 8 34-47, but this is so much below his normal game that it stands as a poor exhibition. Appleby's game was particularly weak, he making one of the lowest averages that he has recorded in a tournament this year, 5 24-47.

There was only one time that Brown gave anything like a demonstration of his true ability. This was in the seventh inning, when he gathered 57 points. For the few minutes of this run, he played a pretty game of balkline. The ivories were perverse at the start, but he brought them under control by cleverly executed open table work and then clicked off the points rapidly on end table play. It seemed as if he had struck his true form. At one point he made five massé shots in succession, and then when the balls were in perfect position for a continuation he missed on a short draw.

This ended the excellence of his play, and during the remainder of the game he struggled with open table position for the most part. In spite of his inability to play good billiards, he was the superior of the Columbia University student. Appleby was never in the lead and the game resolved itself into a dull, uninteresting match. Appleby was undoubtedly nervous and this affected his playing. In the first match of the tournament he played his brother, so that the contest of yesterday afternoon was really his first against one of the veterans of Class A. The scores:

Brown—2 2 1 7 0 12 57 11 6 2 1 6 2 0 5 8 15 0 6 0 22 1 23 26 0 3 12 6 1 2 39 12 0 25 16 2 0 0 2 3 2 0 2 7 3 4. Total—400. Average—8 34-47. High runs—57, 39, and 26.

E. T. Appleby—8 3 0 14 4 8 7 19 3 3 0 0 0 1 1 36 1 1 1 1 0 11 13 2 11 0 0 18 3 0 0 8 18 0 6 0 3 25 15 8 2 4 0 16 1 0 0. Total—269. Average—5 24-47. High runs—36, 25, 19.

CALDWELL FIRST AT TAPE.

Wins Elks Derby in Games at Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 1.—Dave Caldwell, the Boston A. A. runner, won the 1,000-yard Elks Derby, the feature event of the Paterson Elks games, in the Fifth Regiment Armory here tonight.

It was only after a hard struggle that the New Englander defeated Mike Devanney, the Melrose A. A. crack, and Sid Leslie of the Long Island A. C. Up to the last lap Leslie led, with Devanney and Caldwell trailing. With the bell, Caldwell sprinted, but Devanney challenged, and it was not until five yards from the tape that Caldwell had a safe lead. Eight others started, but they never figured.

The 60-yard sprint proved easy for Roy F. Morse, the national 220-yard junior champion. Morse, Stephenson, Politzer, and Desch, a Newark schoolboy, were the starters. The title-holder got the jump at the start and led to the tape, with Politzer and Stephenson following in that order. The time was 0:06 3-5.

LYON WINS FOILS TITLE.

Takes Junior Championship of Amateur Fencers' League.

Arthur S. Lyon of the N. Y. A. C. won the junior foils championship of the Amateur Fencers' League last night at the New York Turnverein. Lieutenant Gregory Hoisington was second, and A. Strauss third. In the final round Lyon took all three of his bouts.

Lieutenant Hoisington was the only follsman who defeated Lyon in the preliminary bouts, and Lyon's defeat of the West Pointer in the finals was the only reverse suffered by the latter in the entire program. The summaries of the final bouts follow:

Final Bouts.—Lyon defeated Strauss, 5—2; Van Nardroff, 5—3, and Hoisington, 5—0. Total—Won 3, lost 0. Hoisington beat Strauss, 5—1; Van Nardroff, 5—2; lost to Lyon. Total—Won 2, lost 1. Strauss defeated Van Nardroff, 5—2; lost to Lyon and Hoisington. Total—Won 1, lost 2. Van Nardroff lost to Lyon, Hoisington, and Strauss. Total—Won none, lost 3.

Yale Freshmen Victors on Ice.

The Yale freshmen hockey seven, yesterday defeated the Cutler School seven at the St. Nicholas Rink in an extra period game by the score of 2 goals to 1. The first period ended without a score for either side, but early in the second period Dowling of Cutler shot the puck in for the goal that put his team in the lead. Laughlin of Yale freshman tied the score shortly before the end of the second period with a clear shot from the barrier, and in the extra period Finkenstadt, the New Haven left wing, slipped the puck into the cage from the middle of a scrimmage.

HARD FOR WILLARD TO REDUCE WEIGHT

Unwelcome Surplus of Flesh Sticks Like Glue, and More Strenuous Work Is Needed.

After five days of training, Jess Willard, the heavyweight champion of the world, has discovered that he is not getting rid of his surplus avoirdupois as rapidly as he expected. In fact, Willard weighs just about as much as he did when he first came to town.

The champion and his manager, Tom Jones, realized yesterday that the course of training that Willard has been following was not strenuous enough. In the morning, Willard extended the distance of his road work, and ran around Central Park until he had covered about eight miles.

In the afternoon, when he went to the Pioneer A. C. in Forty-fourth Street for his gymnasium work, Jones decided that the champion's road work had been so hard that he would have to cut short his work in the ring. He boxed two short rounds with Jack Hempie and two shorter ones with Walter Monohan. Then the title holder was so tired that he gladly hurried to his room to be rubbed down.

Chairman Fred Wenck, of the State Athletic Commission, watched Willard box yesterday, and was outspoken in remarking that the champion was far from being in the best condition. Mr. Wenck commented on Willard's wind, which yesterday was very bad. He puffed hard after one round with Hempie and after his second round with Monohan he was blowing like a porpoise.

The Chairman of the Boxing Commission thinks that Willard needs some rough and ready sparring partners, as his exhibitions with Hempie and Monohan are too tame. Last Saturday afternoon Willard's boxing looked good, but it has developed that it was the same kind of boxing that he did with Monohan throughout last Summer with a Wild West show. Chairman Wenck was of the opinion that Willard would have to settle down to a much harder routine if he expected to get into the best possible shape for his match with Frank Moran at Madison Square Garden on March 25.

Tom Jones insists that the champion is in good shape, in spite of his appearance. Yesterday, in the ring, Willard was slow and appeared tired. When he began to mix it up with Monohan in his boxing bout and got away from the cut-and-dried boxing performance, the champion got several hard blows in the face which made him cautious.

The work that Willard does in the ring at the Pioneer Sporting Club each afternoon is hardly enough to warm him up. And his manager, Jones, have already decided that he must have more strenuous boxing, and they are already searching for new sparring partners. Willard is anxious to get Al Reich into the ring with him.

Willard, up to the present, has never taken his boxing seriously. He is always smiling at the efforts of his sparring partners to hit him. When they do land with the ten-ounce gloves he merely smiles.

In the meantime Frank Moran, the challenger, is going through the most strenuous kind of work in the cold and snow at Saratoga.

One feature of Willard's boxing which was evident yesterday was that his guard was low. He protected his body fairly well but left his jaw open to the blows of his opponents. Time and again Monohan hit the champion in the face, and in their first encounter in the afternoon, when Monohan was mixing it up merrily with Willard and landing on him, Tom Jones called time and the attack ceased.

It was announced yesterday that the semi-final bout preceding the main contest at the Garden will bring together Battling Levinsky and Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman. There will also be two six-round bouts.

There was a good-sized crowd on hand to see Willard work yesterday, those present including John D. Crimmins and a party of friends.

From present indications there will be no moving pictures of the bout taken. Several promoters of picture concerns have considered taking on the rights, but as the pictures cannot be shown outside of this State on account of a Federal law it is not likely that they will be made.

WENCK WANTS BAN LIFTED.

Manhattan A. C. May Reopen Under New Matchmaker.

Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Boxing Commission, has recommended to the other members of the commission that the suspension on the Manhattan A. C. be lifted and that the club be permitted to hold shows under a new machmaker.

The club was suspended following the bout between Leach-Cross and Johnny Harvey. Cross claimed that he did not receive the amount of money guaranteed by Matchmaker Ed McMahon. New evidence showed that there was a misunderstanding between the matchmaker and Ed Waldron, the owner of the club. Cross will, according to the advice of the commission, have to seek redress in the courts.

TITLE FOR EAST ORANGE.

Wins Jersey Interscholastic Basket Ball Championship Third Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March 1.—East Orange High School for the third year in succession has won the basket ball championship of the New Jersey Interscholastic League. The East Orange players turned the trick here today in the Bloomfield High School gymnasium by defeating the Stevens Preparatory School of Hoboken by a score of 42 to 20. The game was a play off for the title, as previously each team had won three games and lost one. It was witnessed by about 500 spectators, who came from East Orange, Hoboken, Bloomfield, Montclair, Glen Ridge, and Newark.

Union Defeats Williams 14 to 13.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 1.—Union College defeated Williams in basket ball this evening by the score of 14 to 13, when Zimmer caged a free throw from the foul line for the visitors in the last twenty seconds of play. Throughout the contest the lead seesawed from one side to the other.

Lehigh Downs Lafayette Five.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 1.—Lehigh squared up basket ball accounts tonight by defeating her old-time athletic rival, Lafayette, 25 to 16.

McLean Buys Bonny Laddie.

Edward B. McLean of Washington has paid H. H. Henry $12,000 for Bonny Laddie, one of the high-class steeplechasers of last season. This five-year-old son of Dorante and Maid of Honor was started eight times last year and won five races. One of his best races was his victory in the Piping Rock Subscription Handicap, for which he was leased by Joseph E. Widener. On that occasion he beat such good ones as Cherry Malotta, Shannon River, and Beyadown.

RECORD PRICE FOR COLT.

Green Yearling Brings $5,600 in Harness Horse Sale at Garden.

Untried, but fashionably bred trotting and pacing yearlings brought big prices yesterday, in Madison Square Garden, at the last day of the Fasig-Tipton Co.'s midwinter horse auction.

A new mark was set in prices, when an undeveloped yearling was sold to Walter Cox for $5,600. While higher prices have been paid for youngsters at these sales, they have always carried a record with them. Thus, in 1901, $10,300 was the price for Miss Previous, but she had trotted a quarter in 31½; and in 1911, at the Old Glory sale, Belwyn was sold for $7,500, but at that time she was virtually a two-year-old and had a mark of 2:21¾.

Cox's purchase yesterday, was Saint Frusquin, a bay colt, by the noted stallion San Francisco, out of Melisande. This colt is a trotter, bred and consigned by the Walnut Hall Farm, and was foaled last April. A. H. Cosden of New York was Cox's competitor in bidding the colt up. Auctioneer Bain started him at $500 and the next bid was $1,000 from then on he was sent up at $100 at a time. Mr. Cosden stopped at $5,500 and Cox bid the extra hundred.

The sixty-four head consigned by the Walnut Hall Farm, brought an aggregate of $26,180, or an average of $410 a head, which is $40 a horse better than at the sale last year, when the general average was $301. Horsemen attribute this flourishing condition of the market to the constant demand for better stock and the increased numbers of individual buyers.

Mr. Hawthorne, 2:19¾, a three-year-old roan colt, by Axworthy, was also knocked down to Walter Cox for an even $4,000. This young stallion is a good looking individual, with plenty of size and bone, and is rugged in conformation. He is engaged in the Kentucky Futurity, Horseman's Futurity and a number of other important events.

Frank Bogash, Jr., 1:59¾, the world's champion pacing gelding, consigned by Thomas W. Murphy, was sold to James Healy, of Ryndell, Penn., for $2,000. This horse is eleven years old and has won over $36,000. Mr. Murphy's reason for disposing of him was that he would have little opportunity of racing him this year. The gelding started only once last year. This was at Montreal, where he won his race in straight heats. The same owner also has Directum I. in his stable.

The Stockwell Stable of Newark, Del., paid $1,575 for Thorne Worthy 2.11¾, and $1,625 for Sadie Penn, a six-year-old mare, by William Penn.

THROCKMORTON IN FINALS.

Beats Inman and Will Meet Wright in Florida Tennis Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 1.—Fred Inman, West Side Tennis Club, New York, lost his semi-final match in the Florida lawn tennis tournament today to Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., in straight sets. The youthful winner put up an exceptionally fine brand of tennis. He will meet Irving Wright of Boston in the final match tomorrow for the privilege of challenging G. M. Church, who is here to defend his title. Wright today had a runaway match with G. C. Shafer, New York, defeating him, 6—1, 6—1.

Inman, although beaten at 6—2, 6—4, played well. The gallery believed yesterday that Craig Biddle might have beaten Throckmorton had Biddle worked faster, but today that impression died out, for no matter how much speed Inman developed Throckmorton always came back a little faster.

Inman started at a furious pace in the second set and had it 4—love. Then he faded away, Throckmorton getting the next six games straight.

In a fast three-set doubles match this afternoon Wright and Biddle won the odd set from Throckmorton and Shafer. The summary:

Singles—Semi-finals.—Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, defeated Fred Inman, New York, 6—2, 6—4; Irving Wright, Boston, defeated G. C. Shafer, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Consolation Singles—Third Round.—Osborne Howes, Boston, defeated G. W. Harris, New York, 6—3, 6—3; Gregory Bryan, Bridgeport, defeated Maurice Roche, Tuxedo, 6—4, 6—2; Artero De Heeran, New York, defeated J. W. Sidenburg, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Doubles—Second Round.—Irving Wright and Craig Biddle defeated Harold Throckmorton and G. C. Shafer, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.

QUAKER RIDGE GOLF PLANS.

Course to be Lengthened—Club's Annual Meeting Held.

The Quaker Ridge Country Club held its annual meeting at the Hotel Manhattan last night. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and a vigorous policy regarding the development of the new course was adopted. The present nine-hole course will be lengethened to a full eighteen-hole circuit within a few months. A large force of men has been employed on the construction work, but the recent snowstorm put a temporary stop to the operations.

The membership has almost reached its limit and a prosperous year was reported for last season.

The officers for 1916 are: President, William Rice Hochster; Vice President, Mark Schlesinger; Secretary, Otto Elsass; Treasurer, Dudley F. Fischer. Directors to serve for three years are William Rice Hochster, Mark Schlesinger, Otto Elsass; for two years, A. J. Prager, Dudley F. Fischer, Martin H. Meinhard; for one year, H. Zuckerman, A. J. Seligsberg, and David Metzger.

PENN CREW LOSES BORIE.

Veteran Resigns from Squad on Account of Pressure of Studies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 1.—Louis Borie, 'Varsity oarsman of last year's University of Pennsylvania crew, has decided that on account of the pressure of studies he will be unable to take his former place on the Red and Blue shell this year.

The veteran resigned today, and the chances for a winning eight received a hard blow, as Borie was considered one of the most dependable oarsmen. His place at No. 3 has been taken by Gothan, who has been rowing No. 2. Carl Geis was placed in Gothan's seat.

Coach Wright announced that on account of the ice in the Schuylkill River it has been impossible to take the crews out, but outdoor work will begin tomorrow.

Draw for Women's Tennis.

The draw for the women's indoor tennis tournament, which will start at the Heights Casino, in Brooklyn, Monday, shows an entry of twenty-three players. Among them is Miss Molla Bjurstedt, indoor and outdoor national champion. A number of other prominent contestants will take part in the event. The draw follows:

Second Round, (first round byes.)—Miss Jane Rowson vs. Miss Florence Ballin, Miss Margaret Taylor vs. Miss Adele Cragin.

First Round.—Miss Molla Bjudstedt vs. Mrs. F. F. Weaver, Miss Florence Sheldon vs. Miss Edith Handy, Miss Helen Alexander vs. Mrs. Rawson Wood, Miss Ina Kissel vs. Miss Corona Winn, Mrs. Frederick C. Schmitz vs. Miss Gertrude Della Torre, Mrs. Shattuck vs. Mrs. Theodore Cassebear, Miss Marion Vanderhoef vs. Miss Addie Morrison.

Second Round, (first round byes.)—Mrs. Percy Wilbourne vs. winner of match between Miss Vanderhoef and Miss Morrison, Mrs. De Forest Candee vs. Mrs. David C. Mills, Miss A. Humphries vs. Miss Alberta Weber.

Always say—
BURKE'S
GUINNESS.
Even though most places sell it exclusively
Bottled by—E. & J. BURKE

VICTORY IN PLUNGE SAVES COLUMBIA

Levy's Triumph by Six Inches Defeats Princeton in Swimming Meet, 28 to 25.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Columbia	4	1	.800
Yale	4	1	.800
Princeton	3	2	.600
Pennsylvania	3	3	.500
C. C. N. Y.	0	7	.000

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 1.—Columbia University's swimming team defeated the Princeton team by a mere six inches here tonight, and tied Yale for first place in the Intercollegiate League. The six inch victory came in the plunge, and it made the final score stand 28 to 25. Vollmer, the wonderful swimmer, was in fine enough form to win the 50 and 100 yard dashes, and to tie with his teammate, Captain Lee, for first place in the 220 yards. The meet was close throughout, however, and it was not until that half foot advantage of Levy's of Columbia in the plunge that the Tigers had to bow before the skill of the New Yorkers.

The Tigers secured their opportunity when they took the relay race in rather easy fashion, breaking the intercollegiate record in the attempt. They lowered the time made by Yale in 1914 by three-fifths of a second, setting the new mark at 1:44 2-5. Vollmer did the century in 57 seconds, and that was good enough to beat out Burchenal by a safe distance. He was the visitors' only representative in the event. The summary:

200-Yard Relay.—Won by Princeton, (Selby, Lester, De Lacy, Burchenal); second, Columbia, (Walker, Herbert, Lee, Vollmer.) Time—1:44 2-5. (former record 1:45.)

50-Yard Dash.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; second, Burchenal, Princeton; third, De Lacy, Princeton. Time—0:25 3-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; second, Burchenal, Princeton; third, De Lacy, Princeton. Time—0:57.

220-Yard Dash.—Dead heat between Vollmer and Lee, Columbia; third, Lester, Princeton. Time—2:45 2-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Friesell, Princeton; second, Moeller, Columbia; third, Mills, Columbia.

Plunge.—Won by Levy, Columbia, (69 feet 6 inches); second, Norris, Princeton, (60 feet); third, Roy, Columbia, (65 feet.)

DURLAND POLOISTS WIN.

Triangles Defeat Bedford Eagles—Two Horse Show Classes.

The Durland Triangles defeated the Bedford Eagles in an Indoor Polo League match last night at Durland's Riding Academy. The score was 10 to 8. The latter received six goals by handicap. The result of the game was in doubt until the last thirty seconds of play.

Two try-out horse show classes, in anticipation of the Easter week show, preceded the game. The silver cup for the best saddle horse under 12 hands was won by Mrs. J. Reynolds's g. g. Supreme, ridden by the owner, and a similar trophy for ladies' phaeton horses was awarded to Emil Selig's br. g. Cambridge King, with G. Finnegan's br. g. Commodore second. The judges were Charles Ballard and George Watson. Line-up and summary of the polo:

TRIANGLES.	H'cap	BEDFORD EAGLES.	H'cap
H. S. Crossman	0	Charles Lang	2
A. W. Kinny	3	J. C. Loud	0
W. A. Bartels	3	E. Vogt	2

Triangles—Goals earned, 10. Eagles—Goals by handicap, 6; goals earned, 2. Total—8. Individual goals—Crossman, 4; Kinney, 4; Bartel, 2; Lang, 1; Vogt, 1. Referee—George C. Sherman. Timer—H. R. Guggenheimer.

FOR PROTECTION OF HORSES

New York State Association Discusses Methods to Save Equines.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Association of Horsemen yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin, with A. H. Cosden, the President, in the chair, methods were discussed for the protection of horses. The horsemen are going to do all in their power to interest children, farmers, and business men throughout New York State in the horse.

William D. Hunt of Brookline, Mass., Treasurer of the Massachusetts Protective Association for Horses, cited statistics on the number of mules and horses in comparison to the number of automobiles in the United States.

"The value of horses," he said, "is three times that of automobiles. If all the horses died today we would starve, principally because we depend on the horse for what we wear and what we eat."

Aiken Polo Starts Today.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 1.—The annual polo tournament of the Aiken Polo Club will start tomorrow and last until March 17. The schedule this week includes matches between the Aiken Polo Club, Cooperstown, the Pine Tree Polo Club, Camden, the Fifth Cavalry from Fort Myer, Va., and the Aiken Tigers, for the Aiken Cups and will close with a special match on Saturday afternoon. The schedule:

March 2, Aiken Polo Club vs. Cooperstown; March 3, second round Aiken Cups, Pine Tree Polo Club vs. Aiken Tigers; March 4, third round, Aiken Cups, Camden vs. Fifth Cavalry, Fort Myer.

TO CLEAN LAKE AT NIGHT.

Snow Removal Plan at Van Cortlandt for Benefit of Skaters.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

Van Cortlandt Park lake was the only park lake open to skaters yesterday, but all the outdoor rinks around the city were crowded. There was some skating on a few of the smaller municipal ponds in the Borough of Brooklyn but it was deemed unwise by the Park Department to let the skaters use Prospect Park lake, as they would have cut up the soft ice so that the surface would be ruined in the event of a renewed cold snap.

The Bronx Park Department officials have arranged a system of cleaning off the lake at Van Cortlandt in case of a snowstorm by which the men will work in shifts through the night, so that the lake will be ready for use in the morning without the usual delay in opening it.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Men's Shoe Store
Clearance of Odd Lots & Discontinued Lines
$2.85 Pair
Were $4, $5 and $6
Not all sizes
Cordovan Shoes, $4.50 Pair
Very Dark Mahogany, Value $6
It's Horsehide, the newest favorite.
Other Cordovans up to $7.50
Dancing Pumps, $3.98 and $4.98
& Evelets, in Patent Leather & Gun Metal

NEW WORLD'S SKATING MARK

Ben O'Sickey Sets Half-Mile Record—His Brother Wins Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 1.—Three races tonight wound up the international indoor skating championships. The winner of the championship on points was Anton O'Sickey of Cleveland, who scored 130 points in the three nights. Carl Fisher of Milwaukee was second, with 120 points, and Ben O'Sickey, also of Cleveland, third, with 80 points.

A world's record was broken, Ben O'Sickey winning the half-mile final in 1:15 3-5, beating the record by three-fifths of a second. His brother, Anton, was second, and Harry Cody of Toronto third.

In the one and one-half mile final Carl Fisher of Milwaukee showed rare judgment at the turns and kept the lead all the way, with Anton O'Sickey second and Harry Cody third.

The three-mile final was made up of first and second men in two one-mile preliminary heats, and resulted as follows: Carl Fisher, first; Anton O'Sickey, second, and Ben O'Sickey, third. The time was 9:19 3-5.

GOLFERS SWARM ON LINKS.

Two Courses Used at Pinehurst to Accommodate Many Contestants.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 1.—The first round of match play in the annual spring golf tournament was played in all the divisions today. Both No. 2 and No. 3 courses were kept constantly in use, to get the entire field off. There were several surprises, but there were several extra hole matches, one in the third division going to the twenty-second hole.

The only upset in the first division was the defeat of Charles Skehens by T. A. Kelley. The other favorites, B. P. Merriman, E. I. Beall and P. V. G. Carter, all had easy matches and won by good margins. Carter finished his match with H. H. Will on the twelfth green 7 and 6. The summaries:

First Sixteen.—C. L. Becker, Woodland, beat Spencer Waters, Apawamis, 3 and 1; B. P. Merriman, Waterbury, beat Malcolm McGregor, Detroit, 6 and 4; T. A. Kelley, South Pines, beat Charles Skehens, Woods Hole, 3 and 2; Paul Starrett, Baltusrol, beat T. B. Boyd, St. Louis C. C., 2 and 1; E. C. Beale, Uniontown, beat L. E. Will, Onondaga, 5 and 3; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, beat I. S. Robeson, Oak Hill, 5 and 3; F. V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat H. H. Will, Onondaga, 7 and 6; H. C. Downes, Oakmont, beat A. L. Sands, Newport, 2 up.

Second Sixteen.—Richard Mott, Huntingdon Valley, beat Dr. A. S. Brown, Montclair, 3 and 2; J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, beat F. H. Gates, Hoffman, 2 and 1; R. C. Shannon, 2d, Brockport, beat T. E. Jacobs, Wollaston, 1 up; S. Hennessee, Cooperstown, beat J. Nicholson, New Bedford, 6 and 5; E. H. Jones, Detroit, beat P. A. Proal, Deal, 4 and 3; W. S. Van Clief, Richmond County, beat P. S. McLaughlin, Scarsdale, 5 and 4; J. D. Armstrong, Atlantic City, beat Dr. T. A. Cheatham, Pittsburgh, 4 and 3; C. S. McDonald, Lambton, 1 up; S. E. Atherton, Philadelphia Cricket, 2 and 1.

Third Sixteen.—F. W. Stevens, Baltusrol, beat E. D. McCabe, Brooklyn, 7 and 5; G. H. Williams, Hackensack, beat A. W. Ford, Binghamton, 3 and 2; C. B. Hudson, North Fork, beat W. M. Alling, Plainfield, 5 and 2; R. H. Hunt, Worcester, beat Donald Parson, Youngstown, 1 up; G. T. Dunlap, Canoebrook, beat H. L. Nichols, Jr., Piping Rock, 3 and 2; J. A. Barnes, Wellesley, beat J. W. Howell, Baltusrol, 4 and 3; J. L. Weller, St. Catharines, beat W. K. Brooks, Minikahda, 6 and 4; Lester Howard, Portsmouth, beat G. T. Stebbins, Fox Hills, 1 up, 22 holes.

Fourth Sixteen.—H. E. Bradford, Waterbury, beat C. I. Aaron, Westmoreland, 5 and 3; William Jarvie, Base Rocks, beat W. C. Breed, Knollwood, 3 and 1; A. L. Carr, Bellevue, beat J. P. Bowman, Rochester C. C., 4 and 2; P. E. Heller, New York, beat A. R. Hardin, Baltusrol, 1 up; George Orvis, Ekwanok, beat James McLaughlin, Fountakah, 1 up; W. L. Milliken, Hyannisport, beat C. H. Lay, Venango, 1 up; R. J. Baldwin, Springhaven, beat P. A. McDonald, Detroit, 3 and 2; F. P. Lee, Framingham, beat W. S. L. Hawkins, Springfield, 1 up.

FOURSOME PLAY AT AIKEN.

Mixed Pairs in Handicap Competition on Aiken Links.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 1.—Under perfect conditions the third round of the mixed foursomes handicap match play for the cups presented by Mrs. Oliver C. Iselin was played on the Palmetto Golf Club course today.

Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran and J. Gordon Douglas won very easily from Miss Eleanor Phelps and Ernest A. Thomson, 6 up and 4 to play. Mrs. Philip W. Livermore and J. Talmadge defeated Mrs. F. O. Beach and C. F. Havemeyer by 4 up and 2 to go. Mr. Havemeyer was a little off his game, and Mrs. Livermore and Mr. Talmadge played very steady golf all the way through.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis had rather an easy victory over Mrs. Oliver Perin and J. S. Stevens, winning by 5 up and 3 to play.

Mrs. H. W. La Montagne and E. W. Jewett tied their match after a very exciting game with Mrs. Josiah C. Thaw and Prescott Metcalf. The latter were dormie 2, and their opponents squared the match by winning the seventeenth and eighteenth by brilliant play. The summary:

Second Round—Mrs. Harry W. La Montagne and E. W. Jewett, (4,) defeated

'ROAD TO MANDALAY' IN COLUMBUS CIRCLE

Well-Sung Comic Opera from Atlantic City Has a Pretty Score and a Dreary Book.

A FINE SINGING CHORUS

Heroic Prima Donna in a Wheel Chair Toils with Others in an Old-Fashioned Piece at the Park.

THE ROAD TO MANDALAY, a comic opera in two acts. Book by W. H. Post, lyrics by William McKenna, music by Oreste Vessella. At the Park Theatre.

Basign Tom Ballentine.....John Roberts
Lieutenant Steve North.....Stanley C. Ridges
Alphonse Vivani.....Eddie "Cupid" Morris
Mrs. Everleigh Fitshugh.....Marie Horgan
Yvette.....Gretchen Eastman
Rose Montgomery.....Hazel Kirke
Lily Montgomery.....Leola Lucey
Lieutenant Jack Poindexter....Frank Pollock
Hiram Montgomery.....Herbert Corthell
Singh Pooptano.....Lawrence Grant

"The Road to Mandalay" is the name of the new and not particularly comic opera which was revealed last evening to the hardy first-nighters who journeyed to the Park Theatre. For that matter, it is new only in the sense that this was its first performance in New York, for in nearly all respects it is reminiscent of the brand of light musical entertainment offered to this city in the early nineties. Its decidedly pleasing and pretty music recalls the days of "The Geisha" and "The Runaway Girl," for it is as innocent of syncopation as it is unaware that new standards of beauty and good taste have been set in the staging of musical comedy. Except for one reference to Henry Ford, one reference to the car that made him famous and one reference to Mr. Wilson's diplomatic notes, you would have thought the entire production was conceived and worked out in 1895.

The extremely melodious and sprightly music is the work of Oreste Vessella of Atlantic City fame, and for the most part it is uncommonly well sung, for Leola Lucey has a full, sweet soprano that skids only on the high notes, and Frank Pollock, although he warbles chokily, is a first rate tenor. Then Marie Horgan of blessed Buttercup memories is a capital singer, and it is not more than once a season that we hear a chorus which can sing nearly so well as the one assembled for "The Road to Mandalay." These members of the company were apparently not recruited from the front ranks of those pretty persons who prance on and off the stage and squeal ardently through a life that is just one Broadway musical comedy after another, and, indeed, the chorus of the new piece at the Park is the kind which invariably leads the waggish reviewer to say something about their having been selected for their voices. They were chosen because they could sing, just as the comedians, apparently, were chosen by weight.

It is the book of the Vessella opera which is so very, very trying. The title has no meaning whatever, being an impertinent appropriation of the refrain of a great ballad from which no inspiration has been drawn. Really there are possibilities of a pretty comic opera to be wrought from Kipling's song of the British sojer and the Burma maid, but the author of the blank book of "The Road to Mandalay" has taken only the title and the name Rangoon, and thereto hung a dreary tale.

The original story, whatever it may have been, has been lost in the shuffle, and what is left is as fresh and laughable as the reading matter in a theatre program. If, as from all accounts seems highly probable, some member of your own family was one of the army called in at the last moment to help repair the broken-down libretto, you can just pretend that the lines he contributed were those that Herbert Corthell forgot, and let it go at that.

Just before the curtain rose a half hour after the time advertised last evening some one came out before it and announced that Miss Lucey was suffering from a sprained ankle, but that rather than let the opening be postponed she would sing in a wheeled chair. He said that of course it would be understood Miss Lucey was suffering acute pain, and there were moments later when those out front felt there was a great bond between themselves and Miss Lucey.

400 STRIKE IN PERTH AMBOY

Industrial Unrest There Spreads to National Fireproofing Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 1.—Industrial troubles here assumed larger proportions tonight, when 400 men employed at the two plants of the National Fireproofing Company went on strike, demanding higher pay. At a conference this afternoon between a committee of strikers and officials at the Williams & Clark Fertilizer plant in Roosevelt, where disorder was expected, the company deferred their answer to demands of the men until Saturday. The Liebig plant employes have decided to await developments before calling a strike.

The strike at Roosevelt has been in progress for over a week, and general unrest is increasing, as the funds of the men are getting low. There are now 600 on strike. New wage scales went into effect today at four large plants here, probably averting a general strike. The walkout at the fireproofing plants may curtail operations of the entire clay products manufactories in this vicinity.

QUARRY WORKERS STRIKE.

Employes in Massachusetts and New Hampshire Want More Pay.

QUINCY, Mass., March 1.—Nearly 4,000 workers employed at quarries here and at other centres of the industry in this State and New Hampshire struck today because of failure to reach an agreement with manufacturers regarding wages. The old agreement under which the cutters, polishers and tool sharpeners have been working expired yesterday. Their demands, presented recently, for a new schedule at an advance in wages for a term of years, have not been granted by the manufacturers, and the men declined to continue under the old schedule.

Manufacturers at Westerly, R. I., signed the agreement after a long conference, which ended today. The men will receive the minimum of $4 a day, an increase of 25 cents for the stone cutters and $1.28 for the polishers and sharpeners.

CITY BREVITIES.

In Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street tonight the Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Kemp will lecture on "The Jewish Problem," to which a general invitation to Jews and Gentiles all over the city has been extended.

Harris Rudolph, 31 years old, of 532 West 147th Street, pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Judge Delehanty in General Sessions yesterday. He had obtained $1,900 from Joseph Bersaty of 518 West 142d Street by misrepresenting the size of the box office receipts in a moving picture theatre which he was conducting at 960 Southern Boulevard. He will be sentenced on March 10.

Convicted under the new law which makes it a felony for a man to abandon his family, Antonio Provenzano of 22 East 103d Street was ordered by Judge Delehanty in General Sessions yesterday to put up a cash bond of $250 for the support of his wife and two children, whom he abandoned in 1913. This bond is to hold for a period of nine years. Provenzano could not furnish the bond and was committed to the Tombs.

Willis Altman, a clerk at the General Post Office, who has been in the service since April, 1907, was held yesterday in $2,000 bail by Commissioner Houghton for having raised $3 from a decoy letter. Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Vick arrested him.

HAMMERSTEIN HAS HOPES.

He Will Give Popular-Priced Opera If Metropolitan Consents.

Oscar Hammerstein has not abandoned the hope of giving opera again in New York. He said yesterday that if he could adjust things amicably with the Metropolitan Opera Company he would produce opera at popular prices in his Manhattan Opera House. The contract he made with the Metropolitan to refrain from presenting opera in New York is still binding, but the impresario hopes to persuade the Metropolitan that popular price opera would not interfere with the higher, more costly offerings of the older house.

Mr. Hammerstein's hope was expressed when he was questioned about an offer to become director of an opera house to be built in Philadelphia. Norman S. Sherwood, a real estate broker there, is forming a company to build an opera house at Broad and Spruce Streets, and has asked Mr. Hammerstein to take charge of it. He will probably go there within a few days to look into the matter. He believes he could take charge of such a venture if he did not personally conduct or produce opera there.

'HANSEL' AND 'PAGLIACCI.'

A Special Matinee at the Metropolitan—"Prince Igor" at Night.

There was a special matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon of "Hänsel und Gretel" and "Pagliacci." Those who took part in the former opera were Mmes. Mattfeld, Mason, Robeson, Warrum, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Goritz and Reiss. Richard Hageman conducted. Those who appeared in "Pagliacci" were Miss Cajatti, and Messrs. Caruso, De Luca, Audisio, and Tegani. Mr. De Luca sang the rôle of Tonio for the first time here at this performance. Mr. Bavagnoli conducted.

In the evening "Prince Igor" was sung for the last time this season, with Mme. Frances Alda making her last appearance of the season. The other rôles were again sung by Mmes. Perini, Egener, and Delaunois, and Messrs. Amato, Botta, Didur, Audisio, de Segurola, and Bada. Mr. Polacco conducted, and Rosina Galli and Giuseppe Bonfiglio led the Tartar ballet.

NIJINSKY MAY DANCE HERE.

Ballet Star, Released by Austria, Expected to Appear at Metropolitan.

It was said at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday that Nijinsky, the principal dancer of the de Diaghileff Ballett Rusee when it appeared abroad, and was recently released by the Austrian authorities, would probably appear with the company when it reaches New York next month and opens its season at the Metropolitan. There have been rumors that Nijinsky's absence caused great dissatisfaction among those responsible for bringing the ballet over here.

The contract with de Diaghileff called for the appearance of both Nijinsky and Karsavina, the principal stars of the ballet, but neither of them came with the company. The reasons given were that Nijinsky had been interned by the Ausrians and that in the case of Karsavina there were family matters which forbade her leaving. If Nijinsky does appear during the engagement at the Metropolitan, the fact will lend considerable interest to the appearances.

DINNER TO DANIEL FROHMAN

A Testimonial to Manager's Services to Stage to be Held on March 26.

Daniel Frohman will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Sunday night, March 26. The affair will be a testimonial to the manager in recognition of his services to the stage during his long career as a producer of plays and motion pictures.

The committee in charge of the dinner consists of A. L. Erlanger, Otto H. Kahn, Alexander Lambert, Brander Matthews, Dudley Field Malone, J. Stuart Blackton, Marc Klaw, John Drew, Alf Hayman, Walter Damrosch, Augustus Thomas, Charles B. Dillingham, Adolph Zukor, William Harris, George M. Cohan, William Courtleigh, Sam H. Harris, John W. Rumsey, David Belasco, William A. Johnston, Joseph Brooks, and Samuel Goldfish.

TESTS SUNDAY CLOSING ACT

Corporation Counsel Begins Suit Against the Hippodrome.

A suit to test the ordinance prohibiting certain theatrical performances on Sunday was begun by the Corporation Counsel yesterday against the New York Hippodrome Corporation. The penalty is $500 for each offense, and in case of conviction the license held by a defendant is automatically canceled.

The violation in the present action is alleged to have occurred on Sunday, Feb. 20, when the defendant is accused of having conducted a performance that was neither sacred, educational nor any of the other kinds of entertainment permitted by the law. The complaint described the performance as consisting of nearly every sort of acting that is expressly forbidden by the ordinance.

Theatre Party for Customs Men.

The Welfare Association of the Custom House, recently formed through the efforts of Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port, gave a theatre party last night at Keith's Colonial Theatre, Sixty-second Street and Broadway. The entire house was reserved for members of the association. The vaudeville performance now running at the theatre was varied somewhat for the benefit of the welfare members. Surveyor Rush and other Customs officials were present as guests. The proceeds from the theatre party will be applied to the equipment of a library in the association rooms in the Barge Office.

Mme. Strindberg's Sunday Talks.

Mme. Strindberg, under whose direction the Stage Society's production of her husband's drama, "Easter," was given Monday at the Gaiety, will give two soirées Sunday nights, March 12 and 26, at the Bandbox Theatre. The first evening Mme. Strindberg will talk on "Strindberg as I Knew Him," and at the second entertainment her subject will be "The Shrine of Art—Holocausts and Auguries," which will include personal reminiscences of Zola, Bjornson, Paul Verlaine, Wedekind, Hauptmann, and Reinhardt. Leo Ornstein will play at both affairs.

Last Program at Bandbox Theatre.

The Washington Square Players will give their fourth and last bill of the season before going on tour at the Bandbox Theatre Monday night, March 13. The program will be made up of four one-act playlets, "Children," by Guy Bolton and Tom Carlton; "The Age of Reason," by Cecil Dorrian; "The Magical City," a drama in free verse by Zoe Akins, and "The Farce of Master Pierre Patelin," a sketch of unknown French authorship.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the Nielsen sisters, one a Danish singer and the other an actress: From "G. W.," $10; "L. J. W.," $5, and "B. F.," $1.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

When "Margaret Schtiller" leaves the stage of the New Amsterdam to make way for Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespearean productions it will be transferred to the stage of the Empire. Maude Adams's stay at the latter playhouse will terminate after two more weeks in "The Little Minister."

Sunday night's concert at the Hippodrome will be a patriotic one in which many stars appearing in current attractions will take part. The receipts will be turned over to the fund being raised to build a battleship by popular subscription.

Jess Willard will appear at Loew's New York Theatre and Annex tonight.

The series of special Tuesday matinees of "The Boomerang" will be continued throughout March.

$100,000 TAPESTRY MEASURED IN INCHES

Arthur Lehman Buys and Hangs in His Home Rare Art Weaving of Gold, Silk, and Wool.

DEPICTS 'THE HOLY FAMILY'

Offer of Earth's Fruits to the Infant Christ the Motif of Mediaeval Gothic Fabric.

A golden tapestry of the fifteenth century, representing "The Holy Family," a rare and beautiful example of Gothic textile art, has been bought by Arthur Lehman and now hangs in his home at 51 West Fifty-sixth Street.

The work is only 42 inches by 54 inches, but is remarkably perfect in detail. It is understood that the price was about $100,000. P. W. French & Co., from whom it was purchased, declined to tell the exact amount.

This tapestry was used as an altar piece in a private chapel. It is an open secret that it came from a member of the Spanish nobility, and that it has an interesting history.

The golden age of tapestry was in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, a period in which the craftsmen understood the weaving of gold thread into these fabrics better than at any other time in history. The background and the legends are rich in the precious metal and threads of it are skillfully employed in the garments of the Virgin, St. Anne, and St. Joseph. The lustrous strands combined with the soft greens, blues, and creamy yellows of the mediaeval fabric of silk and wool produce an effect of great charm.

In the centre of the panel is seated the Virgin with the infant Christ held tenderly in her arms. His left hand is clasped in her right. His face is turned toward the flower held in the hand of St. Anne, but His right hand is not extended toward it, but seeks the neck of His mother. The face of St. Anne denotes intelligence and experienced wisdom. In the left hand of the saint is an open Bible. St. Joseph, on the right of the tapestry, holds toward the infant a cluster of grapes in his right hand and an apple in the left. His face is strong and expressive.

The idea of offering the fruits of the earth is seen throughout the composition. The canopy beneath which the Virgin sits is richly patterned with pomegranates, the use of which as a motif in ornament was much followed in fifteenth century Gothic art. On each side of the canopy there opens out a landscape well filled with trees and shrubs, and buildings are seen far in the distance. The skyline is comparatively low, showing the advent of the Renaissance in treatment. A sense of distance is created by the hatchings which line the top of the panel.

The border of this tapestry is a harmonious and delightful combination of grapes, grape leaves, and roses. The student of periods in art might spend an hour over the border alone, for in design it is of the transition of one great form of artistic expression into another. It shows the outlines of the Gothic blending into the forms of the Renaissance. The story of the tapestry is woven in gold on a molding which separates the picture and the border. The inscription, translated, reads:

"Saint Anne, O blessed infant through whom the life of our race was renewed. Saint Joseph."

The golden letters are balanced by embroidery, also of gold, upon the molding on the other three sides of the picture.

Tapestry such as this one is little seen in collections in this country, though the central panel suggests one in the Altman collection.

SUES SERGEANT FOR $20,000

Woman Says Detective Refused to Wed After She Gave Him Money.

Detective Sergeant Bernard Pflaster, stationed at Police Headquarters, was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court and held in $1,000 bail in an action for $20,000 for breach of promise begun against him by Miss Cecelia Lazzio of 333 East Seventy-ninth Street. The alleged promise to marry was made on July 5, 1914. In her complaint Miss Lazzio said:

"I furnished him with food, lodging, and clothing. I bought him shoes, silk stockings, and underwear, in fact I practically clothed him and he never spent a dollar. He rarely took me out and then in the night time, and when I spoke to him about it and asked him the reason he said it was because I did not have sufficient diamonds and clothing to wear. I suggested I had money and could buy the diamonds, and he said he could bring me some. He did bring three or four rings and told me they cost $750."

The plaintiff said she paid the defendant the money and had afterward discovered that the trinkets were worth only $400. She said that the wedding had been set for some time before Aug. 10, 1915, and when he refused to keep his promise she had the jewels appraised.

REFEREE IN HILLIS CASE.

Ex-Judge William D. Dickey Named to Pass on Ferguson Accounting.

Ex-Judge William D. Dickey was yesterday appointed referee to receive and pass upon the accounting which Frank L. Ferguson has been ordered to make to the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, whose estate he managed for five years. In appointing the referee Justice Jaycox in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, ordered Mr. Ferguson to account within fifteen days.

In a memorandum submitted to Justice Jaycox by Colonel Beecher, counsel for Dr. Hillis, it was said that Mr. Ferguson was insolvent and that his property in this city either had been or is under foreclosure. Despite this fact, the memorandum stated, Dr. Hillis and those associated with him in the suit expected to recover property of considerable value from Mr. Ferguson.

Colonel Beecher said last night that he would insist on vouchers for each individual item and that all would be subject to the closest scrutiny. All efforts at arbitration were abandoned yesterday by members of the Board of Trustees of Plymouth Church when it was learned that a referee had been appointed.

REJECT SOFT COAL OFFER.

Operators Accept Mine-Run System, but Miners Ask More.

A proposal by the bituminous operators to add 1 cent a ton to the pay of miners in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and 4 cents a ton in Western Pennsylvania, was voted down yesterday by the miners on the subcommittee holding sessions at the McAlpin Hotel. The offer by the operators of Western Pennsylvania carried with it an acceptance of the mine run system, and a willingness to equalize conditions with the other States, ereHtofore the Pittsburgh regions have failed to employ the mine run system of payment, and the pay of the men has been about 3 cents a ton under that paid by other regions.

The soft coal miners insist on a 2 cent a ton increase in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and 6 cents a ton increase in Western Pennsylvania.

The subcommittee will meet again at 9 o'clock this morning, and the anthracite subcommittee will meet at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

FAVOR CITY BANK PLAN.

Western Educators Indorse Scheme for Business Training.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Representatives of six Middle Western universities at a conference here today with Vice President W. S. Kies of the National City Bank of New York approved the plan for practical co-operation between the bank and a selected group of American educational institutions.

Mr. Kies explained that the bank proposed to establish business fellowships and asked the universities to allow credits for such work and permit students performing it to graduate and obtain their degrees. Upon the completion of their sophomore year students selected by the universities and accepted by the bank will spend two summer vacations of three months each at the bank. The remainder of the year's work required by the bank may be completed in the senior year or after graduation. In return the bank agrees to pay the students $50 a month in the time of their "apprenticeship" and provide for their expenses in traveling to and from the university. Students may elect to work their first Summer in a Chicago or other large city bank near their respective colleges.

"Adoption of this plan will bring American universities into closer touch with the needs and demands of the large commercial institutions of the country," Mr. Kies said. "It will help the university student to find his niche in the business world and will furnish the bank each year with specially trained men for its foreign and domestic service."

Although all of those who attended at the conference favored the plan, the governing bodies of the various universities, Mr. Kies said, would have to pass on it finally.

Those present at the meeting were: Dean John R. Effinger and Professor George Dowrie of the University of Michigan; Dean L. C. Marshall of the University of Chicago; Professor J. H. Johnston of the University of Minnesota; Professor W. A. Weston, University of Illinois; Dean Arthur E. Swanson, Northwestern University, and Dean William A. Scott of the Wisconsin University School of Commerce.

Harvard, Yale, Princeton, New York University, Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania already had approved the plan, Mr. Kies said.

DETAIL ARMENIANS' PLIGHT.

German Nurses Declare 880 Bodies Were Buried in One Day.

Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Secretary of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, has received from several German nurses, who are in the Armenian section of Turkey, letters confirming reports from other sources of the outrages committed by the Turks on the Armenian population. Dr. Dutton said yesterday that, while he could not make public the names of the nurses, he was in a position personally to vouch for their trustworthiness.

There are several communications. One of these says in part:

"Just now I am coming back from a ride on horseback through ——— plain where thousands of exiles are lying on fields and streets without any shelter, exposed to the power of any kind of brigands. I found men and women badly wounded, their bodies cut open and with broken skulls or in a terrible condition through stabs with the knife. Fortunately I was provided with clothes, so I could change their bloody things and then bring them to the next inn, where they were nursed.

"Many of them were so exhausted from the enormous loss of blood that they died in the meantime."

Still another report says in part "The camp in ——— itself is the saddest thing I have ever seen. Right at the entrance a heap of bodies lay unburied. I counted thirty-five, in another place twenty-two, right close by were the tents of those people who were very ill. In one single day the burial commission buried as many as 880 persons."

For the relief of these conditions the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief is appealing for funds. Contributions may be sent to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue.

WANT SUBWAY IN JAMAICA.

Banks, Churches, and Others Oppose Proposed New Elevated.

Many property owners of Jamaica, Queens, have banded together in an effort to induce the Board of Estimate to rescind its action permitting construction of an elevated road through Jamaica Avenue, the principal thoroughfare. A petition has been drawn asking that a subway be provided instead of an elevated structure. If that is impossible, the petitioners want to have the elevated structure built in a street paralleling Jamaica Avenue.

It is alleged that, while an elevated structure may tend to increase the population of Jamaica, it would damage property values on Jamaica Avenue hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not millions.

Among those favoring a subway instead of the proposed elevated railway are: The First National Bank, the Jamaica Savings Bank, the First Presbyterian Church, the Dutch Reformed Church, Grace Episcopal Church, the First Methodist Church, William A. Warnock, Starr Brinckerhoff, ex-Judge John Fleming, Dr. P. F. Hull, the Estate of Dr. Philip M. Wood, Percy C. James, E. G. Bullard, Herbert A. O'Brien, John Leach, Charles H. Woolley, Plaut Bros., Marcus Miller, and the Everitt Realty Company.

NEW ST. JAMES RECTOR.

The Rev. Dr. Crowder of Providence to Take Pastorate Next Month.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Warfield Crowder, rector of Grace Church, Providence, R. I., has accepted a call to St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, of which, after a ministry of twelve years, the Right Rev. Frederick Courtney became rector emeritus in October last. Dr. Crowder will take up his ministry at St. James's on the first Sunday in April.

Dr. Crowder was called from Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., to Grace Church, Providence, of which the Right Rev. David H. Greer, now Bishop of New York, had been rector for some years.

Charity Bazaar

For the Benefit of

THE WAR SUFFERERS

—OF—

Germany, Austria, Hungary

Turkey and Bulgaria

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

MARCH 11 TO 23, INCLUSIVE

Admission 25c

Cash contributions, which are urgently needed, may be sent to J. P. MEYER, Treas., 48 B'way, N. Y.

OLYMPIC B'way & 45th St. Matinee Daily "Cherry Blossoms" Extra Feature Little Elsie

SCHOLA CANTORUM

A Chorus of 200 Trained Voices

KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor

Assisted by

MINNIE JOVELLI, Soprano (Chicago Opera Co.)

BERNARDO OLSHANSKY, Baritone (Boston Opera Co.)

and NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, at 8:15

An International Programme

"PRAYER FOR POLAND".....SIGISMUND STOJOWSKI

(The latest composition of the eminent Polish composer)

RACHMANINOFF'S CANTATA: "THE VOICE OF SPRING" (New)

JOHN MASEFIELD'S SEA-BALLAD: "NEWS FROM WHYDAH"

SET TO MUSIC BY BALFOUR GARDNER

MAX REGER'S GERMAN FOLKSONG-SETTINGS

HUMOROUS STUDENT-SONGS OF FINLAND

AN AMERICAN CANTATA: "THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS"

By DEEMS TAYLOR

FRENCH FOLKSONGS, AS SET FOR THE SOLDIERS

By CARLOS SALZEDO

SEATS $2.00 TO 50 CENTS. FOR SALE AT BOX OFFICE

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2:20. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED UNTIL SATURDAY, MARCH 18th. Seats for every performance now on sale. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM BROADWAY, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. FIRST MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. "SCORED GREAT SUCCESS"—World "EMPHATIC SUCCESS"—Sun "SURE TO BE POPULAR"—Tribune "A LITTLE MADAM BUTTERFLY OF THE INDIAN RESERVATION"—Times. CHARLES FROHMAN—DAVID BELASCO Present GEORGE SCARBOROUGH'S Play The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. SPECIAL MAT. TUES., NEXT WEEK. Usual Wed. Mat. omitted because of Ash Wednesday. 5th Week Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger present America's Foremost Young Actress. ELSIE FERGUSON IN HALL CAINE'S DRAMATIC SENSATION. MARGARET SCHILLER. Every one predicted that the European war would inspire some great play or novel. In "Margaret Schiller" Hall Caine has risen to the occasion.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. M. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:25. Mitzi —in— 'Pom-Pom' with TOM McNAUGHTON. a big bing bang boom hit!! "AS BRIGHT AND ZIPPY AS ITS NAME."—Tribune.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:25. MRS. FISKE in a deliciously humorous comedy about Pennsylvania Dutch. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Evs. World. The Cinderella Man. A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. Brandon Tynan's Irish Comedy. "THE MELODY OF YOUTH" "ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy" Holliday."

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. at 8. Carriages at 10:50. MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 SHARP. "MR. HACKETT ALWAYS SUPERBLY VIRILE MACBETH."—N. Y. SUN. JAMES K. HACKETT VIOLA ALLEN IN SHAKESPEARE'S "MACBETH" in preparation—"Merry Wives of Windsor."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Tues. 2:30. The Boomerang. EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:30.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVS. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6345. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. THE HOUSE OF GLASS. Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20. ABE POTASH MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:15. A New Comic Opera. THE ROAD TO MANDALAY

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

Hippodrome. MANAGEMENT.....CHARLES DILLINGHAM. MATINEE DAILY. BEST SEATS, $1. Evs. (8:15) & Sat. Mat.....25c. to $1.50. HIP HIP HOORAY! 1,001 people. 100 Pretties. SOUSA & His Band | Sensational Ice Ballet. | Seats now up to Easter. Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE. SUNDAY NIGHT 8:15 FOR THE U. S. A. Sousa AND HIS Band With 500 STARS. Representing the most remarkable aggregation of artists ever gathered together on one stage at one time. YOU CAN HELP Build Marjorie's BATTLESHIP. (NEW YORK TRIBUNE) U. S. S. AMERICA. The receipts will swell a fund which is arousing nation-wide attention. GET SEATS TODAY. Special Box Office Open. REGULAR SUNDAY NIGHT PRICES.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. MARIE DORO in "Diplomacy." Next Week, "To Have and to Hold."

SYMPHONY. Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. AT AEOLIAN HALL. To-morrow (Tues.) Aft., at 2:30. Mr. SCHUMANN-HEINK. Seats at Room 1202 and Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

AT CARNEGIE HALL. This Afternoon at 3. Public Rehearsal. Saturday Aft., March 4, Concert. Paderewski. In Two Great Piano Concertos.

Thursday Aft., Mar. 9. Sunday Aft., Mar. 12. Kreisler AND Casals. Seats $1 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18. Room 1268, Aeolian Bldg., and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt, Mason; Urlus, Weil, Witherspoon. Cond., Bodanzky. Fri. at 8:15, Boheme. Barrientos, Parini, Sparkes; Dameco, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco. Sat. Mat. at 2, Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Aida. Ramsell, Ober; Martinelli, De Luca, Scott. Cond., Setaguli. Next Mon. at 8:15, Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Thurs., Special Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5) Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Kurt, Mason; Gorlitz, Weil, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.

SUN.-EVG. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50.) Orch. Concert. Cond., Hageman. JOSEF HOFMANN The Eminent Pianist. GADSKI, MIDDLETON. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. CARNEGIE HALL. Tonight, 8:15. & Tomorrow (Fri.) Aft., 2:30. Soloist, OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH. BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME. Overture, "Coriolanus"; "Emperor" Concerto for Piano and Orchestra; Symphony No. 5. Next Sunday Aft. at 3. Soloist, PERCY GRAINGER. Liszt-Tchaikovsky Programme, Including SYMPHONY "PATHETIQUE." Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

ORGAN RECITAL By CLARENCE EDDY. America's Greatest Organist. Assisted by MADAME JULIA HEINRICH. Prima Donna Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Co. Wednesday Evening, March 8th, 1916, At Eight Fifteen. Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Tompkins Ave. & McDonough St., Brooklyn. TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Carnegie Hall, Sat Eve., Mar. 4, at 8:15. INTERCOLLEGIATE GLEE CLUB CONTEST. Six Contesting Universities: Columbia—Dartmouth—Harvard. Pennsylvania—Penn State & Princeton. Judges: Victor Herbert, Louis Koemenich, John Hyatt Brewer. Prices, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18, at Box Office & Foster & David, Managers, 500 5th Av.

AEOLIAN HALL. 5th Concert Tues. Evg., Mar. 7, at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET. Assisting Artist—RUDOLPH GANZ. Seats, $2 & $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....253 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,990 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1916.

LESSONS IN TAXATION.

The city's tax figures take on unusual interest this year because of the light they throw upon the attempt to enforce the personal tax law and upon the various pending proposals to modify the tax policy of the State. It will be recalled that nearly four billions were added to the personal tax list, and the result is that something more than $24,000,000 is retained, according to the calculation of Mr. LAWSON PURDY. That moderate increase does not mean what it seems to, for the increase is altogether in taxes on resident corporations, $47,369,700. In four boroughs there was a decrease in individual personal tax assessment to a total of $10,570,410, to which Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens contribute in that order. It would be invidious to name the individual changes which produce this surprising result of a decrease as the result of a prodigious effort for increase. On the other hand, there are cases in which those not on last year's list are included this year. It is difficult to doubt that the payment of personal taxes is a matter of accident in the enforcement. There was no substantial basis of knowledge or of fact in the assessment of four billions above the previous year, and the harder the assessors worked the less they earned for the city. The reason is reflected in the changes in the list. It is an easy matter for those who wish to arrange their affairs with reference to the system of personal tax, whatever it is. Those careless about complying with the law one year are careful the next year, and the result is a mockery of the unfortunates whose property is a matter of lawful record. The records of the Surrogates' office add the terror of the tax collector to that of the undertaker, and the widows and orphans are the most conspicuous victims of the efficiency of the administrators of the obnoxious law. The lesson is doubly a warning because of the Mills Committee's proposal to substitute for the law which it condemns another open to similar objections. It would be a great gain to get rid of the personal tax law, but it is not necessary to pay the price of submission to an income tax.

The real estate tax list shows changes of equal interest and instruction. In five of the eight tax districts of Manhattan there are decreases of tax values, the only increases being between Fortieth and Ninety-sixth Streets and north of 155th Street. For Manhattan there is a net decrease of $32,295,000. There is novelty in the manner in which the decrease is reached as well as in the unusual circumstance. In the case of the largest building in the city a decrease of two millions from the first valuation was allowed upon the production of a contract for the financing of the building for sixty years. The valuation was conformed to the contract. There are other cases of the same sort. The Tax Commission was embarrassed to tax above the authentic worth of the property, and yet it has opened the door for further departure from its own standards. In theory all real estate is valued on a system which cannot be maintained if valuation according to specific contracts is authorized. That manner of valuation is inconsistent with valuations of all realty in the neighborhood on a relative basis, regardless of profit or loss. The losses in other districts due to the shifting of trade centres are so needless that they must give an impetus to the proposal to district the city and regulate the uses of real estate, so as to give stability to values. All the other boroughs show increases in their realty valuations. Brooklyn leads with $50,964,941. Queens, with $30,362,236, leads the Bronx, with $21,742,532. Richmond is at the rear, with $2,963,728. These are the first fruits of the dual subway. Without the increases in the outer boroughs there would have been no gains anywhere, for even the increases in the central borough would have disappeared if there had been no possibility of redistribution of population. The city's interest in the magnificent railway system is great, but is dwarfed by its interest in the development of higher property values and the accommodation of its citizenship at home instead of in alien States to which they were escaping. This is the third time that Manhattan values have decreased, and is a rude awakening from the official calculation that realty increases would yield an annual increase of debt capacity of $30,000,000 before the beginning of new subway operation. But for the new subway there would have been no increase at all this year. What increase there is comes all from the boroughs whose burdens are borne by the central borough. For the entire city the increase of realty tax values is $40,758,552. Disappointment with such a moderate increase compared with the expectation of $300,000,000 is tempered by the hope that with the completion of the rapid transit system and the stabilization of values by districting and regulation there will be a return to the old scale of increases. This year's budgetary increase is due to the State tax, and that will be controlled hereafter.

ADMIRAL KNIGHT'S TESTIMONY.

Admiral KNIGHT, as the President of the War College and a member of the General Naval Board, speaks with the highest authority on matters relating to the enlargement of our sea defenses. His suggestion that a naval base should be established without delay on the island of Culebra is worth heeding. This is one of the islands which came into our possession with Porto Rico. So far as is known, no plan to fortify it and establish a naval base there has hitherto been mentioned, yet it seems likely that the matter has been discussed in naval circles. The transformation of Culebra into one of the outlying defenses of the Panama Canal would make our possession of St. Thomas and the other Danish islands unnecessary as a naval base, but it would not lessen the embarrassment that the cession of those islands to some other foreign Power might cause.

Admiral KNIGHT's testimony before the advice to the House Committee on Naval Affairs was novel in other respects. He believes we should stop building dreadnoughts for the present and put nearly all of the money we devote to naval enlargement into battle cruisers. He would like to have nine of these powerful and speedy warships built without delay, and eight scout cruisers as well. If the committee heeds his advice in this respect, the bill submitted to the House, after the lingering deliberations over it are finished, will differ materially from the program proposed by the Navy Department. But Admiral KNIGHT speaks from information, and his arguments are as sound as any the committee has listened to.

EX-GOVERNOR GLYNN'S SPEECH.

Touchstone never dreamed of so many ways of picking a quarrel or of so many methods of putting an adversary out of the way altogether as ex-Governor MARTIN H. GLYNN employed in his speech at the Democratic Conference at Syracuse yesterday. To the keynote of the Republican Party sounded by Mr. ROOT in his Carnegie Hall deliverance Mr. GLYNN replies with a diapason, a cannonade, a thunder-roll of replication and controversion. For their sins of omission and commission, for things said and others left unsaid, he terribly cudgels the Republican Party and Mr. ROOT. We hope both of them will be the better for it.

For the most part Mr. GLYNN had the advantage of position and made good use of it. He stands on firm ground when he defends the tariff legislation of the Democratic Party against the Republican assault. The Crime of '73, the Louisiana Purchase, or the Alien and Sedition acts are about as likely to become determining issues in the Presidential campaign this year as the tariff. It will be like kindling a fire under the ribs of death to get the American people to pay any attention to that issue, now that it has been demonstrated to them that their prosperity is not dependent upon high and always higher protection. Mr. GLYNN literally tears to pieces the Mexican argument of the Republicans. There, too, they will make no headway. Again, he is beyond assault when he points to the Federal Reserve act as evidence of the capacity of the Democratic Party to undertake and carry through constructive legislation of the highest importance and value to the country. That achievement will always stand to the credit of the Democracy and of the Wilson Administration. The ex-Governor, however, is perhaps not altogether fair to Mr. ROOT when he describes him as one who in the Senate opposed the enactment. It is true Mr. ROOT made a speech against the bill, but it was almost wholly directed to pointing out its failure to erect sufficient safeguards against inflation, and that, it may be observed, is even now the criticism most frequently heard of the provisions of the act.

President WILSON's letter to Senator STONE was the most effective possible answer to Mr. ROOT's Carnegie Hall speech. It deprived the Republicans of whatever advantage they might have hoped to gain from attacks upon the foreign policy of the President. Mr. GLYNN reviews at length Mr. ROOT's disputable contention concerning our duty of protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality, but he overlooks the best of all answers, that the unsparing denunciation of that crime by all genuine Americans constitutes a protest far more telling and formidable than any written word from the Department of State. The ex-Governor would have been well advised had he omitted his reference to the denial by Mr. ROOT of the appeal made to him when he was Secretary of State to protect Korea against the designs of Japan. That was in no sense a parallel to the case of Belgium, for the request to Mr. ROOT was not made, as Mr. GLYNN says, by duly accredited representatives of Korea, but by a "special envoy without credentials," so addressed by Mr. ROOT, while the transaction in question was in pursuance of treaties already entered into between Japan and Korea, and the regularly accredited representative of Korea in Washington indicated his country's assent to it by requesting the transfer to the Japanese Legation of the Korean archives and property.

The position of the President as made known in the letter to Senator STONE and in his more recent communications, insisting that Congress speak its mind, that those within that body who have criticised him and sought to embarrass him stand up and be counted, a test from which most of them will flee as fast as their legs can carry them, deprives the Republicans of all hope of making good use of the foreign policy issue in the campaign.

Mr. GLYNN's utterance will be effective and of good service to his party in the campaign because he speaks as an absolutely unterrified Democrat. There is not a trace or hint of apology, no attempt at palliation or extenuation, he stands up for his party in the impenetrable armor of full confidence and assails the foe at all points and with all weapons in a way that will fill the hearts of the faithful with courage. The platform adopted last night is equally outspoken in its indorsement of President WILSON and of his Administration. The New York Democracy has declared unmistakably its support of the President. The Democratic Congress may well take heed.

THE PUMPING STATION.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has begun its campaign for the prevention of the disfigurement of Morningside Park with a degree of vigor which promises success. Its members are confident that the machinery of the pumping station can be placed underground. Competent engineers support the plan to use compressed air and thus make the building of a forty-foot structure unnecessary. The point was made at Monday evening's meeting that all the present machinery for the proposed floating pump can be transferred to some other point on the line of the aqueduct without any pecuniary loss. The compressors which would be substituted for the rejected apparatus at the Morningside Park station can either be placed underground in the park or some blocks away beyond the park limits.

It is a good fight against a powerful influence. It is to be hoped that the members of the Water Board will view the opposition to their plan of park encroachment in the right spirit, and disabuse themselves of the idea that because the work they are employed in is of vast importance to the city they need give no consideration to public disapproval of any part of their plans. If the building of an unsightly structure in Morningside Park can be avoided, the plans should be changed and the controversy between the Water Board and the people ended.

WHITE AND BLACK BLOCKS.

The United Welfare Association, composed of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and some thirty other real estate organizations, conducted a campaign and called an election, on initiative petitions, signed by some 20,000 voters, in behalf of two ordinances, each euphemistically called "an ordinance to prevent ill feeling, conflict, and collisions between the white and colored races in the City of St. Louis, and to preserve the public peace and promote the general welfare by making reasonable provisions requiring the use of separate blocks for residence by white and colored people respectively." These ordinances, adopted on Tuesday, by a vote of some 52,000 to 17,000, provide that a white or a negro cannot move into a block occupied entirely or to the extent of 75 per cent. by the opposite race. Churches, theatres, schools, and other places of assembly come within the terms of the ordinance. Of course, not the present, but the future, residences of whites and negroes will be affected by this plan of segregation.

The United Welfare people assert that there has been a great deal of negro encroachment on white neighborhoods. They count "over 1,000 actual cases" in four years. The value of many properties was lowered. Eager not only to "conserve property values but to maintain home values, as well as general public welfare," they studied segregation in Baltimore and Louisville, and found it good. "St. Louis is still largely (in spirit) a Southern city." They got legal opinion to the effect that "so long as segregation had to do with social matters or with questions falling within the police power of the State, it was deemed constitutional." They denied any unfriendliness to negroes. They predicted, somewhat imaginatively, perhaps, that "a veritable army of Southern negroes" would invade St. Louis, if segregation was defeated. They were confident that "thoughtful people, plain people, taxpayers, home owners and home builders, true St. Louisans all, both white and colored," would vote for segregation, which was described as "absolutely American in the highest and best sense, in the home sense, in the pride sense, both for white and colored."

There is no means of knowing how many "thoughtful people" were among the fifty thousand-odd who favored this plan. Naturally, the "pride sense" of the colored folks did not respond enthusiastically.

The opponents of the measures, incidentally avowing that districts "invaded" by negroes were usually districts where property had begun to fall in value before the invasion, stood on the ground that segregation was un-American and unconstitutional. It seems a queer sort of Americanism which denies to a man the right to occupy his own property, if it is in a block forbidden to persons of his color. The constitutionality of the ordinances will have to be decided by the courts, perhaps ultimately by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Missouri Constitution contains an "enjoyment of property" clause. Can an owner kept out of his own property be said to "enjoy" his property? Jim Crow cars and separate schools, which Missouri has, seem not in point. They injure no property rights. They grant equal privileges of transportation and education. One of the St. Louis ordinances lays an equal disprivilege, affecting vested rights, upon both races.

It shall be unlawful for any white person to use as a residence, or place of abode, any house, building or structure, or any part thereof, located in any colored block, as the same is hereinafter defined; and it shall also be unlawful for any colored person to use as a residence, or place of abode, any house, building or structure, or any part thereof, located in any white block, as the same is hereinafter defined.

Would a similar ordinance, limiting the residence of Prohibitionists and Anti-Prohibitionists, native and foreign born citizens and so on, hold water? The constitutional question is interesting.

JUDGE WERNER.

The Court of Appeals Bench sustains a serious loss in the death of WILLIAM E. WERNER. His associates of that court know better than the outside public can know the high value in their deliberations of his ripe learning and long experience, but to all the people of the State he has been known as a Judge exceptionally well qualified by ability, temperament, habit of mind, and mastery of the law.

His service upon the Bench began more than thirty years ago when he was elected County Judge. He was afterward a Justice of the Supreme Court and after serving upon the Court of Appeals Bench by appointment he was elected to that court in 1903, having the support of both parties. Knowledge accumulated by such experience, when added to natural fitness for judicial duty, constitutes the best equipment. Judge WERNER was more than a good Judge, he was a good citizen, always responsive to the demands and the duty of citizenship, and throughout the State he was held in very high esteem.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

Sing Sing Discusses Morality.

Occasion both to point a moral and to adorn a tale has been found by the editor of The Star of Hope, Sing Sing's often astonishing product of convict journalists, in the recent gift by a woman once known to the police the world over as a shoplifter and pickpocket of $37,000 for the founding of a temporary home for released prisoners. That such a woman in her old age—the Mrs. BURKE who was notorious as SOPHIE LYONS is now 67—should have as much money as this for philanthropic use or any other is a contradiction of accepted notions as to the invariable unprofitableness of crime. Therefore the convict editor imagines himself as asking why the $37,000 was devoted to the establishment of an institution to turn men from ways of pillage and not to that of one to teach them how to attain in those ways the success gained by this veteran follower of them.

He goes further and admits, or claims, that from the material point of view honesty is not always the best policy—that it sometimes is a very costly one, while the opposite policy "ofttime pays—in money and pleasure—and does it with no miser's hand." But these are exceptional cases, he insists, when he begins to write his real sentiments.

The thief earns and deserves the contempt felt for all parasites, including those in the insect world hardly to be mentioned in polite company. Crime taints, the money and the pleasure it yields and the man who gets them—"taints his very life and takes from it the sweet savor of living." In other words, the editor of The Star of Hope realizes that there is a higher as well as a lower expediency, and that, after all, honesty is the best policy, always.

SOPHIE LYONS herself came to that realization many years ago and is said to have given away in intelligent beneficence more than she ever gained by her skillful thievery. Yet even her case is not quite simple for the commenting moralist. The fortune from which her reparation to society has been made came from wise investments of nefarious gains, and whether what she has now is honest money or not is a question which, in spite of the fact that for many years she has done no wrong, might be argued at considerable length by anybody who chose to do so.

Subjecting Analogy to Analysis.

Irritable critics long ago declared, and since have often repeated, that "analogies are always wrong." That statement may be probably is correct in the sense that analogies are never perfect, and to the extent of their imperfection they must be either deceptive or misleading. We all like to use a good, plausible analogy, however, about as often as we can find or invent one, risking the perils involved for the sake of expected effects in the way of persuasion or refutation.

An analogy to which German controversialists have frequently resorted of late in one form or another was revived in a Berlin dispatch yesterday by a statesman unnamed, but credited with eminence. First he said—with more of solemnity than of originality, perhaps—that as pirates have been banished from all seas, there is no longer the excuse for arming merchantmen that in other days gave them under international law the right to carry guns. There is or might be something to be said for that contention, but what cannot, or rather should not, be said for it is that one country—Great Britain, for instance—is under an obligation to accept as decisive the opinion of any other one country, even Germany's, as to whether the old-time danger from lawlessness afloat has now entirely evanished.

But passing that point to get back to analogy, observe that the eminent German statesman added to his first statement this, that all merchantmen should be deprived of cannon, "just as in your cities, where law and order reign, private persons must not carry arms." It is pleasing to be told that law and order reign in our cities, and of course they do, in some degree, but it is because of that fact that we have banished concealed weapons, or tried to do so. If there has not been at sea a like reason for disarmament, then the analogy not only fails, but it acquires elements of both the amusing and the impudent. And whether it has or not is the question at issue, or at any rate so Great Britain would tell the eminent German statesman.

Making Hard the Ways For Our Feet.

Justifiable complaint is made of the way in which the pavements, and especially the crosswalks, have been relaid over the completed section of the new subway under lower Broadway.

For the roughness of the new street surface there may be some excuse, owing to its obviously temporary character, but even as to that it is not easy to imagine just why the permanent pavement could not have been put down as soon as the work of underground excavation and construction was done, instead of waiting, to the enormous inconveniencing and irritating of innumerable thousands, for a space of time that seemingly promises to be a long one. But paving is a big job, and for the sake of having it exactly right in the end some patience can be exercised—at least by the multitudes who do much walking and little or no riding at that end of New York's best known and most frequented thoroughfare.

It is about the crosswalks that those multitudes most bitterly scold, for it is on the present wild irregularity of the crosswalks that the pedestrian throngs turn their ankles and ruin their shoes and lose their tempers, not from any understandable necessity of municipal improvement, so far as they can see, but merely because nobody in or with authority has been moved to exercise it for their benefit and protection.

Subways are made nowadays in a manner to show a most commendable preference for public rights as compared with the interests and convenience of contractors. The change from the methods in vogue and permitted when subway work began is as notable as—well, as it is expensive. It could so easily go a little further, however, at no appreciable increase of cost, that submission to remediable evils of these minor sorts should not be expected. That it evidently is prompts earnest questions like "By whom?" and "Why?"

ART NOTES.

Collection of Persian Rugs—Samys Mutzner's Pictures of Japan.

At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries is a collection of 150 Persian rugs which were shown in the Persian Building at San Francisco by H. H. Topakyan, formerly Commissioner General for Persia of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Among them are two Ispahan rugs worthy of special notice. One is said to be the largest ever woven, measuring forty by, twenty feet. It was fifteen years on the loom. The design is unusual, embodying five small rugs woven as part of the large carpet, one at each corner, and one in the centre. The central field is a rich red. The second rug is not nearly as large but is much more engaging in color, having the shimmer of mingled hues characteristic of the Ispahan carpets over its entire surface.

A Rumanian in Japan.

Samys Mutzner, a Rumanian painter, who has studied in France and has lived in Japan, is now showing pictures of Japanese people and scenes at the Ralston Galleries. It is a most extraordinary exhibition in the way it manages to show all the influences at work upon the artist's mind and vision. No one would make the mistake of supposing him a native of the place he portrays. He is quite direct in his attitude and apparently seeks to avoid anything resembling imitation of the Oriental manner. To him the Japanese woman is like the French woman or the American woman, no mystery except to the poets of whom he is not one. She is interested in her make-up, scrupulous in her ceremonial, rather an earnest, industrious little creature, and in her average no more beautiful than the every day American or European.

The colors of Japan to his eyes are warm, rich, pleasant, but sap flows in the trees as you rarely would guess it did from the usual descriptive portraiture of places there. You realize from his pictures that there may even be dirt on the roads and even on the temples and bridges. You realize that the inhabitants are a fairly sturdy people, not to be blown away on a whiff of wind from the ocean. In fact you realize that Japan is real and not a shadow picture, and it is rather refreshing although disillusioning to the home-keeping youth with homely wits. The exhibition closes March 11.

Whistler in Numbers.

A large collection of Whistler etchings and lithographs now on view at the Keppel Galleries contains a number of brilliant examples. A lovely impression of the Nocturne signed on the tab with the butterfly imp and with Whistler's handwriting on the back is a glorious bit of printing. A number of the Thames set are shown and the beautiful "Street at Saverne." Here are the incomparable "Doorway and Vine" and the "Nocturne: Palaces." Here are "The Ragshop," the "Fish Shop," "T. A. Nash's Fruit Shop." A few years ago they seemed contemporary London, but contemporary London has become a different matter to the American. Something of the older London passed with Thackeray and Dickens. Something of the newer London has passed with Whistler and James. On one wall are the lithographs looking not their best without something to veil the darkness of the wall covering. But nothing can destroy the charm of the silvery, "Early Morning: Battersea," or the sunny gayety of "The Steps: Luxembourg Gardens," or "The Gabled Roofs: Vitry."

WHAT GERMANY DEMANDS.

Would Gain Much and Give Up Nothing, Says Prof. H. F. Reid.

Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Feb. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a merchantman of a belligerent is approached by a submarine of an enemy there are three courses open to it: First, to seek safety in flight, (and I imagine every merchantman would adopt this course if there were good chance of getting away;) second, to submit tamely, take to the boats, and allow the submarine to sink the ship, after taking off supplies or anything else it might desire; third, to resist, if there is any hope of success; and what skipper, of whatever nationality, if he felt able to, would not defend his ship, as international law gives him the right to do?

But Germany objects to this and proposes that merchantmen shall give up their right under international law to carry arms and to use them in defense, and in return she will give up the practice, forbidden by international law, of lying in ambush and sinking the ship without warning and without visit and search. By this plan Germany would gain much and give up nothing, for her submarines would be freed from all danger, but the merchantmen would still be sunk; only the passengers and crew, in whom Germany has no interest, would not be put in immediate danger of sudden death.

The proposition is preposterous. It is defended on the grounds that the submarine is at a disadvantage in openly attacking an armed merchantman; and that the arming per se converts a merchantman into a belligerent cruiser. The submarine is undoubtedly at a disadvantage, but that is inherent in its nature. In its present form it is not adapted to be a commerce destroyer under international law or the laws of humanity. But can the suggestion to alter these laws during the war in order to give one combatant an advantage be seriously entertained?

The chief factor in determining whether a ship is a belligerent or a peaceful merchantman is not the armament, but the purpose for which the ship is used. A trawler, armed with a single gun, seeking submarines; a scout ship, even without a gun or a pound of explosive aboard, are belligerents and subject to attack without warning. But a merchantman, armed in accordance with international law, going, with a cargo or in ballast, from one port to another by the most available course, not seeking submarines, but avoiding them so far as possible, cannot be considered a belligerent. (See Professor Hart in THE TIMES of Feb. 20.)

Lately Germany has not been insisting so strongly on this point, but is claiming that the English merchantmen have orders to act offensively against submarines and are obeying these orders. If this were true the merchantmen could no longer be considered noncombatants.

The information on which this claim is made is not yet available, but it is important to define the difference between offense and defense. War was declared by Germany and her armies were hurled against her enemies as quickly as possible. Germany claimed then and she claims now that she was acting on the defensive, and that she merely anticipated an attack her enemies were about to make on her. If they were, then Germany is quite right, she is fighting a defensive war. Apply this to the submarine; if a merchantman finds an enemy submarine in her neighborhood, she knows it is there to attack her; and if she anticipates the attack by firing first, she is still acting purely in defense, according to the German definition. To act offensively she must seek submarines and not merely anticipate the attack of one seeking her.

When does armament cease to be defensive and become offensive? This is a difficult question, but certain considerations affecting the answer may be mentioned: The purpose to which the armament is to be put is of supreme importance; a submarine-hunting trawler with a one-inch gun would be armed offensively; a merchantman with a much larger gun to be used for defense only would not. Then the armament must be sufficient to be a real protection to the ship; anything less would be useless. The object of defensive armament is not to resist a stronger force—that would be absurd—but to resist a force which is inadequate to enforce its demands. The submarine seems to be in this category; Germany claims that she is so long as she observes international law.

Finally, what solution of the difficulty does our country seek? We certainly do not want to claim the right in the future to sink noncombatant ships without providing for the safety of the passengers and crew. The President has answered the question when he said that this country stands for humanity and justice. If the difficulty can be settled in accordance with humanity and justice we shall be satisfied; we should be satisfied with nothing less.

HARRY FIELDING REID.

Honor and Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The gasping ineptitude of the pacifist in a moment of world war, the mental confusion of the pure verbalist in the hour of deeds are capitally illustrated in Dr. H. M. MacCracken's letter on honor in your issue of March 1. He solemnly warns the President, and impliedly all of us, against this "infected word." It is bound up hopelessly with the duello, &c., as may be seen by consulting the dictionary. So Dr. MacCracken.

But why let honor off at this? It is also bound up with thievery, is it not? Any list of proverbs will contain the "honor among thieves."

Evidently if the word honor is "infected," so is the concept to which it corresponds. Would Dr. MacCracken dispense with the idea of honor entirely? If so, what word and what idea would he substitute as uninfected and safe to use? He suggests duty. To a fine-feeling person duty and honor are identical. In this sense the President uses the words almost interchangeably. What Dr. MacCracken apparently wants is a duty entirely purged of honor, duty as construed by timid and scheming people. Or did he really mean nothing except that the present state of the negotiations with Berlin had got on his nerves? This is the charitable view. I am unwilling to believe that a distinguished educator of young men will permanently renounce the ideal of honor.

We have an honor system here at Princeton by which the students are in charge of their own manners and morals as to examinations. Oddly enough, a duty system would not work as well.

FRANK JEWETT MATHER, Jr.
Princeton, N. J., March 1, 1916.

"My England" in Canada.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It might interest you to know that William Winter's stirring poem, "My England," which appeared in THE TIMES on Sunday, was read to the congregation of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) by the Rev. F. R. Griffin at the Sunday morning service.

I think I can safely say that many in the congregation felt deeply indebted to the author for his kindly expressions of sympathy to the land we love and the cause for which all Christian nations should fight.

M. E. WILLIAMS.
Montreal, Feb. 28, 1916.

THE NEW GERMAN VIEW.

Dr. Leonhard Says We Shouldn't Complain of Cruelty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a letter I have recently received from Dr. R. Leonhard of Breslau, Germany. W. S. BRYAN.
Rugby, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1916.

[Inclosure.]

Breslau, Germany, Jan. 23, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bryan: Your kind letter of Dec. 28 reached me January, 1916. Therefore, you see that our Government is not "small and mean" as you suppose and as other Governments really are. So I had the opportunity to learn your thoughts sent to me.

Certainly you are astonished by my writing for THE NEW YORK TIMES, in spite of the fact that this newspaper likes to struggle against my country. But I do so, because I love Germany and I am grateful to the United States for splendid hospitality in the time of my professorship at Columbia University in New York. I think an aimless war between those countries would not do for them. So I calm the minds on both sides of the ocean.

I understand your indignation about the Lusitania case. But you do not mention the principal fact, that the passengers of the steamer covered a sending of shells destined to kill our countrymen. But I will not discuss this doubtful question of international law, which is not my specialty.

Your ideas about William II. are the consequence of English misrepresentations spread by your press. For instance, two sons of his have been wounded seriously and all are in continual danger. Posterity will be better informed also in your country. The time of being continually deceived will be once over there. I will not judge about my King. However, we are more independent than you imagine, and it is the general free conviction of the people that our interests are better protected than your interests toward England, Japan, and Mexico. If you will become again an English colony, we cannot protest.

I cannot understand why you believe that starvation does more harm to the rich people than to the poorer classes. Many thousand existences have been ruined by it. That does not matter for you, because you regard them as a savage tribe. That is a matter of taste. But who prolongs war by sending shells and money seems not to be very sincere by complaining of cruelties. The methods of the palefaces against the redskins are everywhere repeated against savage foes, and I fear that will continue as long as America prolongs the war. The name of the "veneered savage" is convenient more or less to every human being.

What you tell about your countrymen of German origin is perhaps convenient to the criminal people who used to be sent over in former times. I know very many persons of the highest moral standard who spent very good results of a former German education to your States, for instance, Carl Schurz.

Although I do not hope to have any influence upon your ideas, I think it would interest you to read the other man's opinion. With respectful regards, yours very truly, R. LEONHARD.
Doctor in Legibus of Columbia University.

Victor Hugo's Prophecy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Standing one day in 1910 at Victor Hugo's tall, work-worn desk in the house, 6 Place des Vosges, so long his Paris home and now a museum consecrated to his memory, I copied the lines from the half sheet of yellowing paper that had been found lying there the day the great poet and patriot died and had been piously preserved as his last message to mankind. I append a translation:

I represent a party which does not as yet exist, the party of revolution, of civilization. This party will mold the twentieth century.

There will come forth from it, first, the United States of Europe, and then the United States of the world.

Let us hope that this message may prove a prophecy. HELEN M. PALMER.
Plattsburg, Feb. 28, 1916.

An Invitation from Porto Rico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to the war in Europe many Americans are touring through the West Indies and South American countries. To those who intend to spend a short time in the island of Porto Rico I wish to give a little advance information.

There are a number of American teachers in the schools here who, I am sure, would gladly assist any Americans who wish to see Porto Rico intelligently. As the public instruction is rendered in English, the boys and girls of any community can tell tourists where the school is, and there you will usually find an American teacher. Visit the schools of this little isle. It is an education in itself. R. A. KNIGHT.
Caguas, P. R., Feb. 21, 1916.

Muddy Streets Where Women Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a much-belated reading of your paper of Feb. 18, just received, I notice the plaint of a suffragist as to the condition of the streets of New York, and a conjecture that if the women of New York State had been enfranchised last November such conditions would not be. I can deeply sympathize with her in her feeling of disgust at such a state of affairs, for last week when in Chicago I experienced the same sentiment while plowing through the mud on Michigan Avenue, which is, as you know, the centre of fashionable shopping and driving. Yet in Chicago women can vote and do all the municipal housekeeping they desire.

MARY ADAMS MAYNARD.
Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 23, 1916.

To a Careful Chauffeur.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to compliment, through your columns, the driver of Car No. N. Y. 71-231 upon his careful driving Saturday night at about 7 o'clock, and also upon his ability to restrain himself from letting every one for miles around know that he possesses a horn. We hear so much about bad and reckless driving that when a man brings his car almost to a standstill in order to let a lady pass in front of him—which, in this case, was not at all necessary—I believe the incident worthy of mention. SAMUEL GRIERSON.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1916.

HIS LATEST POSE.

As jaded actress, culling aid from art
Of fashion's workers, hastes from mart to mart,
To furbish up her wasted charms once more—
So he does change his guises, o'er and o'er.

First, common clothes, large square-toed shoes, wide hat,
And well-worn homespun ways to go with that
Appealing ad. that he is plain as plain—
In fact, a simple, guileless, village swain.

And then a sort of solemn front he shows,
As if he might do justice—if he chose—
To hand-me-downs from Caesar, f. o. b.
His person, so he'd get them duly free.

And now he comes, a tear upon each cheek,
Arrayed in sackcloth, miserable and meek,
And whines, in voice to match his shaking knees—
"I wish to be defenseless—kick me, please!"

O. C. A. CHILD.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SERBS.

Former Minister in London and Mrs. Pankhurst Ask More American Aid.

Montreal, Feb. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great European tragedy is composed of a series of tragedies, of which that of the small nations, the Belgians and the Serbs, is the most touching and deeply moving. The generous heart of the American people has acted nobly toward the Belgians. We know it is now ready to do as nobly toward the Serbs, who have lost all the territories of their two kingdoms—Sérbia and Montenegro.

To appeal on behalf of the suffering Serbian women and children to that generous heart of the American people is our special mission to America. We have to say that the Serbs are deeply and everlastingly grateful for what the Americans have already done for them, that they are still in need of further American moral support and material assistance, and that they are fully deserving of the warmest sympathy of the best men and women in every civilised and liberty-loving nation. The stirring events of the last four years brought them to the notice of other nations as a brave people. But they were famous for their bravery and their love of liberty through many past centuries. For more than a century (1350-1464) they fought continuously to stem the Mohammedan invasion of Europe. They fought that great and long struggle alone, and when at last they were overcome the Turks marched up to the walls of Vienna. And the Mohammedan invasion would have gone still further if its strength had not been exhausted by the Serb resistance. The Serbs can justly claim that in the past they have rendered an important service to the Christian Europe.

And in our own days they shed their best blood unsparingly to stop the Teutonic invasion of the East. Entirely exhausted by the wars of 1912 and 1913, they were in need of peace for recuperation and reorganization. The war was imposed on them, not because of the assassination of the Austrian Archduke and his consort—which the Serbs deeply and sincerely regret, and the responsibility for which they emphatically reject—but because the Germans wanted to march to Constantinople, Asia Minor, Egypt, and the Persian Gulf. The Serbs, practically alone, resisted heroically the Teutonic invasion. Their brave army of 250,000 men could not be overpowered, much less destroyed, by 750,000 Austrians, Germans, and Bulgars. But it had to withdraw, fighting stubbornly over every inch of their territory until all their country became occupied by the enemy. Thousands and thousands of women, children, and old men had to leave their comfortable and happy homes, to flee without food and without warm clothing, across the frozen rivers and snowclad mountains of Montenegro and Albania, the population of which is starving even in the normal times of peace. Thousands of women and children perished in that terrible trial. Those who died were happier than those who remained to live starving and shivering.

Something has been done already by the generous Americans through the exertions of the American Red Cross and the Serbian Relief Committee. But more is needed to be done. And on behalf of the suffering Serbian refugees we make this appeal to the charitable and generous men and women of America.

Will all who desire to help to preserve the lives of the Serbian women and children send checks to the Serbian Mission, care of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York? All money contributed to the Serbian Mission will be sent direct to the Serbian Government for the relief of the Serbian refugees.

CHEDDO MIYATOVICH,
Former Serbian Minister at the Court of St. James's.
EMMELINE PANKHURST.

Fixing the Retail Price.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the bill of Representative Ayres of Kansas to prevent price cutting on manufactured articles by retailers, what has always been said may still be said, to wit, when an individual has purchased any article and paid for it he has a right to do as he pleases with it, whether he is a retailer or not, or has bought at wholesale or retail prices. It is his property, and the law does defend property rights. Possibly this bill may pass and become law, but the difficulty will be in enforcing it, because, if a seller may control the disposal of property he sells, who will give up good money for what is not legally his to do with as he pleases?: Whose property is it, the seller's or the buyer's?

Nobody questions the right of a manufacturer to put any price he chooses upon his wares, and if manufacturers got together on their own responsibility, as many business men do for organized protection, and fixed the retailing price to be maintained by contract, the price would stay fixed and there would be no need for any Congressional or other legislative action. Manufacturers are already perfectly protected if they will only use the means at hand to protect themselves.

New York, Feb. 29, 1916. W. J. L.

The Air Raid on Birmingham.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the latest important news item inflicted on a long-suffering public by the German Overseas Agency, that during the air raid in the Midlands on Jan. 31 two ammunition factories and two munition works in Birmingham were totally destroyed, I beg leave to state that, from full description of the raid contained in letters received by me from relatives in Birmingham, the only ammunition factory destroyed in Birmingham was a laborer's cottage in a small town about eight miles from that place, kill

JUNIOR BACHELORS IN LEAP YEAR DANCE

Much Merriment at the Vanderbilt Over Privileges Accorded the Girls.

ALL THE DEBUTANTES OUT

Mrs. J. E. Alexandre and Mrs. C. A. Bristed Among the Chaperons for the Younger Set.

The Junion Bachelors' Leap Year dance was held last night at the Vanderbilt, being largely attended by the younger set in society. The girls asked the young men to dance and also to supper.

The dance was in charge of a group of young bachelors, and practically all of the débutantes of the season were invited. There was much merriment over the leap year privileges accorded the girls. This was the first dance of the season where there were no wallflowers.

Acting as chaperons were Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Henry R. Coe, Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, and Mrs. George Evans Turnure.

Among the girls present were the Misses Ina Kissel, Barbara Rutherfurd, Madeleine and Katharine Dahlgren, Symphorosa and Grace Bristed, Angelica Brown, Helen Alexander, Gwendolyn King, Civilise and Anna Alexandre, Helen Hamilton, Isabel Stettinius, Violet King, Peggy Busk, Sylvia Holt, Adrienne Iselin, Rosalie Coe, Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick, Margaret and Louise Trevor, and Mary H. Wilborg.

The bachelors included Henry R. Benjamin, R. S. Emmett, John F. Hubbard, William Bruce Brown, Philip Cusachs, Beverly Duer, Colles J. Coe, George E. Turnure, Jr., John K. Hodges, Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., John Van S. Bloodgood, George P. de Veau, Murray Hoffman, Richard S. Emmet, Stanhope W. Nixon, Dwight Partridge, Theodore H. Potter, Henry H. Ripley, Philip J. Roosevelt, Evans Spaulding, Philip H. Sherwood, William H. Tailer, Kingsley Kuhnhardt, Edmund W. Nash, Auguste L. Noel, William W. Phelps, Charles M. Pyle, William Remsen, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Charles G. Shaw, Richard W. Stevenson, Jr., Henry S. Sturgis, Reginald T. Townsend, and Francis M. Watrous.

FASHION PAGEANT AT PLAZA.

Junior Anti-Suffrage League Aids Cause for National Preparedness.

The Junior Anti-Suffrage League had a gay time last night at the Plaza with a dance and fashion parade. The proceeds are to be divided between national preparedness and anti-suffrage work. The particular line of preparedness chosen by the league is the training of aviators for the aviation corps.

The fashion pageant preceded the dance, among those taking part being the Misses Carolyn S. Van Cortlandt, Lily Robertson, Katherine Hall, Geraldine Adee, Ruth and Faith Hayden, Margaret and Susanne Warren, Dorothea Camp, Elizabeth Riker, Elinor Kendall, Ethel Simmons, Isabelle Yeomans, Garetta Reboul, and Katharine Hall.

During an interlude in the fashion parade Miss Edith Hayden and Clay Bassett danced the Pavlowa gavotte.

Selling flowers were the Misses Julia Potter, Cornelia Woolley, Katherine Kopper, Anna Sherman, Frances Judson, Vera de Kopp, Margaret Minott, Constance Wickersham, Sally Parker, Dorothy Haight, Gladys MacDougall, Katherine Lamb, Esther Denny, and Helen Griffin. The program girls were the Misses Mary Francke, Marion Townsend, Sarah Williams, Kate Griffin, Charlotte Riker, and Mrs. Schuyler Cammann.

Among those who entertained box parties were Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Miss Anne H. Jennings, Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, Mrs. Gustaf Stromberg, Mrs. Henry C. Backus, Mrs. Homer Reboul, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, and Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt.

Miss Kieran Weds J. V. Hogue.

Miss Kathrine Kieran, daughter of Professor and Mrs. James M. Kieran, was married yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in St. John's Church, Kingsbridge, to Joseph Vincent Hogue. Father Joseph McCarthy officiated at the nuptial mass. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Marie Kieran. The best man was George Bonlon. After the ceremony a small reception, attended only by relatives, was held at the bride's home. Later the young couple left on a honeymoon trip to the South. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Hogue will live in this city.

Vassar Graduates of '13 Aid Fund.

Vassar College graduates of the class of 1913 gave an entertainment last night in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the $1,000,000 Educational Endowment Fund for Vassar College. Francis MacMillan, the violinist, appeared in a program of selections. About 400 attended.

Ocean Travelers.

Passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer California from Liverpool were R. W. Bencin, Miss Ethel M. Crew, Captain Andrew Y. Drysdale, F. E. Fell, Miss Elizabeth L. Geddes, Lieutenant W. R. Herraghty, Laurence Housman, W. R. Mackenzie, W. C. Newman, Major G. Osgood, A. F. Petch, E. G. Richter, Dr. H. A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Thorne, J. K. Warnock, L. F. Denare, W. S. Lovejoy, Dr. W. L. Abbot, T. J. Wilbee, R. F. Vanderbilt, and William Fletcher.

Passengers who will leave at noon today on the steamer Mexico for Nassau and Havana are A. T. E. Hale, S. R. Hill, Mrs. Florence R. La Farge, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Zeh, Miss Katherine Wise, William Joss, Captain Burton J. Mitchell, Walter S. Benedict, W. Alan Gardner, Bayard Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Doty, Samuel Bell, Jr., Miss Helen R. Bell, Mrs. S. F. Hoffman, Mme. Ella Festetics, Andrew J. Onderdonk, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Liffler, and W. A. Bartlett.

SHOW POCAHONTAS MODEL.

Mrs. Wilson, in White House, Opens Ntional Society's Entertainment.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson pressed a button in the White House at Washington at 2:45 yesterday afternoon, and opened the entertainment which the National Pocahontas Society, of which she is a member, gave in the Plaza ballroom. She pressed the button once for each letter in her name.

The ballroom was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, the Stars and Bars, the New York State flag, and the flags of other States, as well as many club flags. There were ninety-two tables filled with bridge players, and young school girls in Indian aprons and with gay-colored ribbons in their hair acted as ushers.

The society had on exhibition a model of William Ordway Partridge's statute of Pocahontas, which is to be appropriately placed on a proper base so soon as $2,000 necessary to complete the $10,000 fund for its purchase has been raised. The society wishes to have the statute unveiled in Jamestown, while Mrs. Wilson is in the White House, because she is a direct descendant of the Indian maiden, and it is hoped she may be present and take part in the ceremonies.

At the entertainment were an Indian Princess and a clergyman who is a descendant of Pocahontas.

Among those interested in the entertainment were Mrs. William H. Wadhams, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Oliver B. Bridge, Mrs. John Parker, Mrs. Austin Hancock, Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian, Mrs. James H. Parker, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Fairfield Mortimer, Mrs. George W. Smith and Mrs. Samuel S. Brown.

MISS INGERSOLL A BRIDE.

Church Singer Weds L. L. Ashmead —Bridegroom's Father Officiated.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 1.—Miss Marjorie Snow Ingersoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Fred Ingersoll, and Lenox Livings Ashmead, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles A. Ashmead, were married at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Mark's Church by the bridegroom's father.

Miss Katherine Westervelt Ashmead of Yonkers, a cousin of the bridegroom, was the bride's only attendant, and Harold L. Delamater of New York was best man. The ushers were Arthur Carrell of Morristown, and Victor S. Davis and Charles Ashland Downing of Tarrytown.

A reception followed, Mr. and Mrs. Ashmead leaving later for the South on their honeymoon. Mrs. Ashmead is the contralto soloist in St. Batholomew's Church in New York.

Bride-to-Be Ill, Wedding Postponed.

Because of the illness of the bride-to-be, the wedding of Miss Helen Josephine Ferris of East Orange, N. J., and Clifton C. Field of Eau Claire, Wis., which was to have taken place last night in the Hawthorne Avenue Baptist Church, was postponed. Miss Ferris resides with her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Elmer C. Ferris, at the Marlborough, East Orange. Mr. Ferris was formerly pastor of the Hawthorne Avenue Church and is now engaged in literary work.

Mercur-Parrott Wedding.

The marriage of J. Watts Mercur, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Miss Beatrice Mott Parrott of Altoona, Pa., took place at noon yesterday in the Chapel of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Stires officiating. Miss Parrott, in a blue cloth tailored costume, topped by a blue-winged hat to match and wearing a large corsage bouquet of mauve orchids and lilies of the valley, walked with her mother, Mrs. R. Erastus J. Parrott, of Altoona, who gave her in marriage. She had no attendants. Mr. Mercur's best man was G. Broadhead Linderman. After a honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Mercur will live in Wallingford, Penn.

Miss Dorothy Schulman Engaged.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, and Mrs. Schulman of 55 East Ninety-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Schulman, to Edwin R. Masbach, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Masbach of 30 West Seventy-third Street.

Fordham Alumni Holds Its "Prom."

The annual "prom." of the Fordham University Alumni Association was held last night in the cascade ballroom of the Biltmore. There were about 1,000 present, and dancing was the principal feature of the evening. After midnight supper was served. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, Mrs. Henry Heidle, Mrs. Warren Leslie, Mrs. John A. Maher, Mrs. Bird S. Coler, Mrs. Louis G. Bensiger, Mrs. William Ferguson, Mrs. George Leitner, Mrs. Joseph L. Barry, Mrs. Loring Black, Mrs. Thomas E. Adams, Mrs. John F. Farrell, Mrs. Stephen Horan, Mrs. James J. White, Mrs. Timothy Sullivan, Mrs. Charles F. Newman, Mrs. Robert F. Maloney, Mrs. Edward J. Clennon, and Mrs. John H. Duffy.

Morgenthau Meets Oriental Jews.

Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to Turkey, yesterday received a delegation representing the Federation of Oriental Jews, who congratulated him upon the efficient manner in which he had served the United States during the last fifteen months of war. Mr. Morgenthau promised to bring here from Turkey a rabbi to minister to the spiritual needs of the Oriental Jews in New York City. He also accepted an invitation to be present at the fifth annual meeting of the federation, which at the same time is to be a reception in his honor. The delegation was led by President Joseph Sedalcia, a native of Constantinople, and included Samuel Coen of Dardanelles, Jacques Farhi of Gallipoli, Morris Sadock of the Greek-speaking Jews, Solomon Emanuel of Monastir, Albert J. Amateau of Rhodes, Joseph Hakim of the Arabic-speaking Jews, and Edward Valensi of Smyrna.

Mrs. Draper to Address Red Cross.

Mrs. William R. Draper will talk on war relief in the West Side Branch of the American Red Cross, 2,158 Broadway, near Seventy-sixth Street, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich, who organized the branch to "help develop response to the President's call for Red Cross service," has announced plans for classes in first aid to the injured and home nursing, and for a preparedness forum. The branch is open from 9 to 5 o'clock.

LOVE OF DEAD WIFE VALUED AT $100,000

Details of Suit of Clara Inge's Husband Against Max Hart, Vaudeville Agent, Disclosed.

ACTRESS KILLED HERSELF

Plaintiff Declares His Wife Took Her Life to Free Herself from Defendant's Control.

Mrs. Clara Eckel, a vaudeville actress, who was known on the stage by her maiden name of Clara Inge, killed herself on Dec. 12 last by taking poison in her apartment at 305 West Forty-fifth Street. She was a very attractive woman, and was sometimes called the "Baby Doll" by her admirers. The cause of her death was veiled in mystery because she always appeared to be happy and contented. On Feb. 1 her husband, Charles E. Eckel, a salesman for the United States Rubber Company, sued Max Hart, a vaudeville booking agent, in the Supreme Court for $100,000 damages. In case the suit was successful the complaint asked the court to issue a body execution against the defendant so that he might be arrested.

Nothing was known of this suit until yesterday, when the defendant, through his counsel, asked Justice Finch of the Supreme Court to have the complaint modified by striking out of it certain passages because they were redundant and superfluous. Decision on the motion was reserved. Alfred Frankenthaler and Benjamin Eisler, representing Levy & Levy, counsel for Mr. Eckel, appeared in opposition. The complaint set forth that Mr. Eckel and Miss Inge were married on July 31, 1911. They had one child, a boy, who lives with the plaintiff's mother-in-law. The complaint, referring to the death of Mrs. Eckel, said:

"The plaintiff's wife, in a desperate state of mind and highly agitated, and with the intent and purpose to free herself from defendant's control and influence, died by her own hand in her apartment which the defendant, unknown to the plaintiff, had provided for the plaintiff's wife out of his own funds and where he had detained and harbored her."

Burial Was at Old Home.

The defendant, the complaint said, had enticed Mrs. Eckel away from her husband in November, 1914, by means of valuable gifts, payments of money, and by making false and slanderous statements about the plaintiff. Hearing of his wife's death Mr. Eckel had looked after the funeral arrangements and had buried her in Missouri, where she had been reared. Mr. Eckel also said in his complaint that he had many times asked his wife to return to him and that on March 15, 1915, he had called upon Mr. Hart at his place of business in the Palace Theatre Building, and had entreated and begged him not to interfere with the relations between the plaintiff and his wife."

He also, he said, told Hart how great his love was for his wife "and asked him as a man" to cease his relations with Mrs. Eckel and to keep away from her. He explained how necessary it was that his son should have the care and affection of a mother and said that Mr. Hart, in spite of his pleadings, would not consent to surrender his control of Mrs. Eckel. Mr. Eckel was sure that if the defendant had consented his wife would gladly have returned to his home and his care. On the day that Mrs. Eckel killed herself her husband had called to renew his prayers for her return. He went out to get some food and when he returned she was dead. On the floor was a torn piece of paper on which Mrs. Eckel had written, "Dear Charles, I left you—" That was all. Mr. Eckel said that his wife was always ready to come back to him, but that she was restrained by the defendant, who made "threats to kill her and told her he would take her life if she returned to her husband."

Defendant Also in Divorce Suit.

In December last Mrs. Madge Hart began a suit for a divorce from Max Hart, the defendant in the Eckel suit. She said that she and her husband were married on June 3, 1903. At that time she was a vaudeville performer earning $150 a week, while her husband was able to earn only $10 a week as an employe for a booking agent. Mrs. Hart said that she gave him $500 to go into business on his own account, and she set forth the various upward steps in his career from April 1, 1909, until he was finally making $10,000 a year. From his profits as a booking agent and his income from investments and his interests in various productions he has now an income, she said, of $75,000 a year and is worth at least $500,000.

Mrs. Hart also said that during the last few years while she and her husband lived together their household expenses amounted to $25,000 a year. She knew nothing about his friendship for Mrs. Eckel until late in 1914, she said, when she saw this telegram that her husband had received: "Thanks very much for the $2,000. Mamma and I send you lots of love. Clara Inge." An affidavit made by Mattie Wise, a maid employed by Mrs. Eckel when the latter lived with her mother at Fort Washington Avenue and 179th Street, in April, 1915, and later in the Forty-fifth Street apartment was to the effect that Mr. Hart used to call on Mrs. Eckel very often, and that once he sent her flowers which her mother threw away, saying, "The man that sent these I despise and I don't want her to have them."

Miss Wise also said that Mrs. Eckel had told her that Mr. Hart had paid $200 to detectives to follow Mr. Eckel and try to get evidence so that his wife could divorce him. Mrs. Hart said that it was not until Mrs. Eckel had committed suicide that she learned of the actual relations that had existed between the dead woman and her husband. She also said that after Mrs. Eckel was dead her husband had told her in their rooms in the Hotel Marseilles that it was his desire to marry Mrs. Eckel that led him to seek a divorce for her and to get free himself by setting a trap to catch his own wife.

MISS DURYEE ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. S. S. Auchincloss to Wed Fal de Saint Phalle.

Mrs. Samuel Sloan Auchincloss of Short Hills, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Maria Duryee, to Fal de Saint Phalle, son of the Count and Countess Pierre de Saint Phalle of Nièvre, France.

Miss Duryee is the granddaughter of the late Charles Guidet. Mr. de Saint Phalle enlisted in the French Army at the beginning of the war and returned only a few weeks ago after serving in the trenches. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of the firm of Gude, Winmill & Co.

The wedding will take place in May.

Obituary Notes.

Colonel EVERETT O. FOSS, formerly a newspaper publisher of Dover, N. H., who claimed the distinction of being the only man to witness the assassination of two Presidents, died in Dover yesterday. He was at Ford's Theatre when Lincoln was shot, and also was present at the shooting of Garfield. Colonel Foss was 85 years old.

THOMAS R. RATTY, a former Baltimorean, but for a number of years manager of a large billiard parlor in New York for John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, died yesterday at a sanitarium in Baltimore. Less than one week ago Mr. Ratty came to Baltimore to attend the funeral of his brother, Michael Ratty, who died in New York.

JAMES MARSH LEONARD, aged 39, an expert accountant, died at his home in Madison Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

Mrs. FRANCES A. HANDY, widow of General Isaac F. Handy, died yesterday at her home, 1,818 Avenue P, Flatbush, Brooklyn. She will be buried in Troy, N. Y.

WILLIAM J. WELLS, Past Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, died on Tuesday at Norristown, Penn. He was 74 years of age.

Miss CAROLINE WARD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David W. Ward and a member of the choir of the Sanford Street Methodist Episcopal Church of East Orange, N. J., died suddenly on Monday in East Orange. She was 25 years old.

HENRY D. SWIFT, who was paroled by President Lincoln after a court-martial had sentenced him to death, died on Tuesday at his Summer home, West Falmouth, Mass. He was 84 years old and was a pioneer envelope maker. Mr. Swift was court-martialed in the civil war because of his refusal to serve in the army. He claimed his Quaker belief exempted him from the draft.

THOMAS KING, who was with the New York Belting and Packing Company, died on Monday in the Post-Graduate Hospital. He had lived for fifty years in Passaic, N. J., and was in his seventy-fifth year.

WILSON W. JENKINS of Brooklyn died on Monday in Southern Pines, N. C. He was a son of the late John G. Jenkins, long a President of the First National Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. Jenkins was born in Brooklyn thirty-six years ago. He left a widow and two daughters.

HENRY KLINGER, well known as an auctioneer and general appraiser in this city and Newark, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,636 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 52 years. Mr. Klinger was formerly President of the Warshauer Sick Supply Society and was one of the oldest members of National Lodge, No. 209, F. and A. M., and of Wendell Phillips Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is survived by his wife, a son, and two daughters.

ERNEST MEYN, a retired sea Captain, died on Monday at his home, 603 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fourth year. He left a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. ALWINA LOUISE WEITHAS, widow of Charles Weithas, formerly a hotel proprietor in Brooklyn, died at her home, 1,640 Jamaica Avenue, on Monday, aged 82 years. Mrs. Weithas had been a resident of that borough for fifty years and was an old member of Christ Evangelical Church.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH SELOVER, widow of Alfred A. Selover, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Post, 1,081 Park Place, Brooklyn, in her eighty-third year. Mrs. Selover lived for more than fifty years at Bellport, L. I., where her husband was a provision merchant and Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School in that town.

Mrs. SARAH JANE RICHARDS PURES, 86 years old, the first woman Superintendent of the Sunday school of the Ninth Street Baptist Church, died on Monday at her home, 200 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn. She was the widow of John Purves and is survived by a daughter, Adelaide.

JAMES READ PECK, who died at the home of his daughter in Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Sunday was a retired silk merchant of this city and a member of one of the old Knickerbocker families. He was born in this city seventy-eight years ago and is survived by his widow and four daughters.

WILLIAM LUXTON, for many years a compositor and proofreader on Manhattan and Brooklyn newspapers, died yesterday at his home, 419 Vanderbilt Street, Bedford Terrace, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year.

PATRICK HANNON, 70 years old, a retired carpenter and builder of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 14 Vanderbilt Avenue. He was a member of the Second Assembly District Democratic Club, the Catholic Federation Society, and the Holy Name Society of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church. He left a widow.

Miss LORETTA A. KERWIN, a former President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 121 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of Delia and the late Michael Kerwin.

HERMAN ABRAHAM, for ten years a member of the diamond importing firm of Cohen, Abraham & Co., of 9 Maiden Lane, died on Tuesday at his home, 600 West 115th Street. He was 49 years old and a native of Germany. He came to this country in 1884 and went to New Orleans. Four years later he came to New York. He left a widow and three brothers.

JAMES READ PECK, a retired silk merchant, died on Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward De Voe, 436 South Columbus Avenue, Mount Vernon. He was 78 years old and a member of an old New York family. He left a widow and four daughters.

JAMES CARLEW, a prominent builder, died on Monday at his home, 17 West 122d Street. He was born in Ireland sixty-seven years ago. His last work was the erection of fifteen houses on the south side of Eighty-fifth Street, between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West. Two daughters survive him.

HUBERT W. BURNS, formerly employed in the New York Custom House, is dead at his home, Chatterton Park, White Plains. He was a native of England, and came to this country when a boy.

CHARLES H. ROEDEL, Superintendent of the Irvington Manufacturing Company, died yesterday in the Homeopathic Hospital, Newark. He was an active member of the Methodist Church in Irvington, and head of the Epworth League. Mr. Roedel was a musician, and was the leader of the orchestra of the Irvington Dramatic Club. He was 35 years old. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

GUSTAVUS FISCHER, 69 years old, and for forty years the principal of the College Place German-English School, Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 320 Chadwick Avenue, Newark. Mr. Fischer was also a teacher of languages in the Newark Seminary, the Coleman Business College, and the Y. M. C. A. He was born in Germany and came to this country forty-eight years ago.

WILLIAM F. WALKER, 65 years old, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harry Schoonmaker, 37 West Thirteenth Street, Whitestone. He was born in Wales and came to America thirty-eight years ago.

OSCAR HAGER, a metal spinner, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 143 Forest Avenue, Flushing. He was 66 years old.

MICHAEL MERRITT, 50 years old, died yesterday in Philipsburg, N. J. A wife and three sons survive him.

LEWIS FALLS BUCHANAN, 77 years old, died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Howard S. Jelleme, 79 Grove Street, Passaic, N. J.

WILLIAM J. GRAFF, a department manager of the Prudential Insurance Company, died yesterday in the General Hospital, in Elizabeth, N. J. He was 45 years old. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

MALCOLM O. SMITH, editor and publisher of the Hanover Record-Herald, died on Monday at his home in Hanover, Penn. He was 69 years old and a veteran of the civil war. Mr. Smith was Secretary of the Hanover Trust Company.

JUDGE WERNER DIES AFTER AN OPERATION

Court of Appeals Jurist Was Thought to be Recovering After Removal of His Spleen.

DEFEATED FOR CHIEF JUDGE

His Candidacy Opposed by Colonel Roosevelt and Progressives—Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 1.—Associate Judge William E. Werner of the Court of Appeals died in the General Hospital here at 7 o'clock this morning. The Judge, who was in his sixty-first year, had suffered for several months from pernicious anaemia, and on Feb. 9 underwent an operation for the removal of his spleen. He was considered to be on the road to recovery only a few days ago, when pleurisy developed.

Judge Werner was one of the most distinguished members of the judiciary of the State, and had been known as one of the most careful and impartial Judges on the bench ever since his appointment in 1900 by Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York, to fill a temporary vacancy in the Court of Appeals. He was elected Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1904 by the Republican Party, receiving at that election the indorsement of the Democrats. His term of office was for fourteen years, and would not have expired until Dec. 31, 1918.

The Judge, who spent nearly all of his professional life on the bench, was a Republican, but took no active part in politics after his elevation to the bench. In 1913 he ran for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals against Judge Willard Bartlett and was defeated. In this election he was opposed by Colonel Roosevelt and the Progressive Party because he had denounced the recall of judicial decisions. His refusal to subscribe to the attacks on the courts by the former President and his followers in the Bull Moose Party led to the first differences in a friendship of twenty years between the jurist and Colonel Roosevelt.

Judge Werner was born in Buffalo, April 19, 1855. He attended the public schools until he was 13 years old, when the death of his parents left him upon his own resources. Going to Buffalo, he entered a foundry, where he worked for several years, going to night school at the same time, studying bookkeeping and commercial law. In 1877 he came to Rochester and took up the study of law, being admitted to that bar here in 1880.

Four years after this, in 1884, he was elected Special County Judge on the Republican ticket by the largest majority ever returned in Monroe County. He was re-elected in 1887 without opposition, and in 1890, upon the death of Judge John S. Morgan, he was advanced to the office of County Judge.

In 1894 he was nominated by both the Republican and Democratic Parties as Justice of the Supreme Court in the Seventh Judicial District, and his election followed. On the Supreme Bench Justice Werner attracted Statewide attention by his action in severely criticising a Grand Jury in Monroe County for failure to indict flagrant violators of the Raines liquor tax law and his denunciation from the bench of a Grand Jury in Ontario County for failing to return an indictment against the County Treasurer, who had been accused of defaulting.

Judge Werner had been assigned to service on the bench in New York on several occasions. He was designated by Roosevelt to preside over trials of election law cases returned by the Extraordinary Grand Jury in New York County. In 1913 the Judge was a member of the High Court of Impeachment before which Governor Sulzer was tried.

Judge Werner was a member of the Society of the Genegee in New York City, which sent resolutions passed by the society yesterday recording its sympathy to Mrs. Werner. The jurist was also active in Masonic affairs in New York and here. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lillie Werner. The funeral will be held at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon in the Third Presbyterian Church.

TRUCE IN WOMAN'S CLUB.

No New Resignations Announced, but Others Are Feared.

The Women's City Club, suffragists, and anti-suffragists were all moving along in the same old way yesterday in spite of the fact that the "antis" have called off their members from the club because of what they call its feminist proclivities.

The resignation of Mrs. Nelson H. Henry from the City Club, which Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge announced on Tuesday, did not reach the City Club until yesterday morning. Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler's resignation had been handed in some three weeks before, but the club did not know for what reason, as none was given with either of the resignations. There was no notice of other resignations, but there may be today, as there will be a members' meeting of the New York State Association at the headquarters, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, this afternoon.

"You see," said Mrs. Dodge, "the other two women are among our officers and we could influence them."

Mrs. Dodge's feeling yesterday was one of sorrow rather than anger. It had grieved her, she said, to take the stand she had, but she doesn't know what the world is coming to. She does not think extreme feminism is believed in by all suffragists or that they all understand what it means.

"The rank and file are innocent and credulous," said Mrs. Dodge yesterday, "they believe in or will vote for woman suffrage under the impression that it will benefit conditions."

'CARMEN SYLVA' ILL.

Queen Mother of Rumania Stricken with Pneumonia.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—Reuter's Bucharest correspondent reports that the Queen Mother Elizabeth of Rumania is ill with pneumonia.

Queen Elizabeth of Rumania (Carmen Sylva) was born in 1843. She is widely known as a writer.

Max Erstein.

Max Erstein of 43 East Sixty-third Street, a member of the silk importing firm of L. Erstein & Bros., Fourth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, died suddenly last night in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Mr. Erstein was 60 years old. He went to the hospital on last Thursday, and was operated upon on Monday by Dr. Hugh R. Young in the Brady Urological Institute. The operation was successful, and Mr. Erstein was reported to be making satisfactory progress. Last night, however, he was suddenly attacked with paralysis. Mr. Erstein was born in Alsace-Lorraine, and he came to this country when a boy. He was a member of the Country Club and Freundschaft. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Colonel George W. Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 1.—Colonel George W. Taylor, a noted Confederate veteran, known as General Robert E. Lee's trusted Adjutant and one of the leading bankers and railroad men of the South, died here at 11:20 o'clock tonight, following a brief illness. He was 72 years of age. Colonel Taylor served throughout the civil war as Adjutant on General Lee's staff. He was closely identified with the financial interests of Norfolk and the State, being a Director in a number of banks. He was an authority on Southern finances and was a Director at the [illegible] era [illegible].

TESLA'S PORTRAIT SHOWN.

Painted by Princess Under Light Arranged by Inventor.

Nikola Tesla, inventor in the realm of electricity, has had his portrait painted under a special man-made north light and last night it was shown for the first time by the artist, the Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy, at a reception which she gave at her new studio, 100 East Thirty-ninth Street, especially to exhibit it.

It was one of the beliefs of Mr. Tesla that there was something unlucky about posing for a picture and so he never sat to any before he entered the studio of the Princess. The room which she had chosen did not have a skylight in it and the much desired north exposure was missing. So it was that at the suggestion of Mr. Tesla, a cluster of powerful incandescents was put up in the corner of the apartment and the rays, filtered through blue glass, were just of the right quality. The portrait was shown under the same illumination.

Mr. Tesla having solved the problem of the artificial sun fell to thinking about other parts of the universe, and there he sat oblivious to his surroundings. So it was that the painter was able to produce a likeness in which there is no evidence that the subject was conscious that anybody was even watching him, much less studying his features from the other side of an easel.

Among those who attended the reception were Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Henry P. Davison, the Countess de Ritterberg, and Mrs. E. T. Isham.

Captain Benjamin H. Chadwick.

Special to The New York Times.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kan., March 1.—Captain Benjamin H. Chadwick, a former naval officer, died at his home in Clements, Kan., last night. He was one of the pioneer settlers in Kansas. He was born in 1831 and came of a seafaring family. Captain Chadwick was a sailor in the merchant marine, and when the civil war began he became an officer in the United States Navy. He was with the fleet that ran the blockade at New Orleans, and again with Admiral Farragut at Mobile.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

FISCHER—RUBIN.—Minnie Rubin to Max Fischer, March 1, engaged.

ZECHNOWITZ—KRINSKY.—Miss Frances R. Krinsky of 1,156 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. Jacob Zechnowitz, on Feb. 12, 1916.

Married.

CAMERON—FEWSMITH.—On Wednesday, March 1, Eline R. Fewsmith, daughter of Mary A. and the late Thomas M. Robinson, to Caleb W. Cameron of New York.

KEELEY—BAILEY.—On the 10th of February, 1916, at Summertown Parish Church, Oxford, England, Lieutenant Harold Percy Keeley, Royal Navy, to Lucy Lang, only daughter of the late Walter Lang Bailey of Calcutta, India, and of Scarsdale, N. Y.

SACKETT—MOONEY.—At the Bossert, Brooklyn, on March 1, by the Rev. P. A. Chamberlain, Louise Hooker, daughter of the late Caroline Jackson and Walworth Merritt Mooney, to Walter Lyman Sackett.

Long Island.

RODGERS—ROGERS.—Feb. 27, Florence Rogers to James J. Rodgers.

Died

BANKS.—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., Feb. 28, George W. Banks, in his 57th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Thursday at 2:30 P. M.

BENEDICT.—Charles H., beloved husband of Josephine Wines, entered into rest Feb. 28. Services 8 o'clock Thursday evening, 1,035 Forest Av., Bronx. Relatives and friends invited.

BLAU.—On March 1, Carrie Blau, beloved wife of the late Max Blau and mother of Alma B. Froelich. Funeral private.

BLUMENSTOCK.—On March 1, after a lingering illness, Rachel, relict of Leon, and beloved mother of Lillie, Jacob, Sol, and Pauline. Funeral from her late residence, 137 West 141st St., Friday, March 3, at 10 A. M. Mount Hebron Cemetery.

BREWSTER.—Richard I. Brewster, aged 82 years, at German Hospital, New York City. Funeral services at 144 East 39th St. Friday, 11 A. M. Interment private.

BROWN.—On March 1, 1916, Olivia, widow of William J. Brown, at her home, 599 West 190th St., in the 90th year of her age. Service at house, 9 P. M. Thursday.

BUCHANAN.—At Passaic, N. J., Feb. 29, 1916, Lewis Falls Buchanan, aged 77 years. Funeral services on Thursday, March 2, 1916, at 8 P. M., from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Howard S. Jelleme, 79 Grove St., Passaic, N. J. Interment private.

BUDD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 29, Frank L., son of Catharine Gallaudet and the late Dr. Bern L. Budd. Funeral private.

CALEB.—Gideon N., at the General Memorial Hospital, Central Park West and 106th St., on Wednesday, March 1, 1916, Gideon Norville Caleb, in the 69th year of his age. Funeral at Utica, N. Y., Friday, March 3. Interment at Forest Hills Cemetery.

COHN.—Franklin Lodge, No. 447, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge for the purpose of paying the last Masonic honors to our late brother, Samuel Cohn, on March 2 at 1 o'clock from the funeral parlors of Saul Rothschild, 2,000 7th Av.

MOSES STIERO, Master.
LOUIS C. MOSS, Secretary.

COX.—At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 29, 1916, Charles Durand Cox, aged 50 years, after a long illness, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Helen Cox Lyon. Funeral private.

ENDEL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 29, Fanny, relict of Wolf Endel and loving mother of Jacob W., Sparley B., and Mrs. Samuel G. (Tillie) Hyman. Funeral from her late residence, 981 Park Av., Thursday, March 2, 10:30 A. M. New Orleans (La.) papers please copy.

ENDEL.—Members of the Young Women's Hebrew Association are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Fanny W. Endel, mother of our Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman, from her home, 981 Park Av., Thursday, at 10:30 A. M.

ENDEL.—Congregation B'nai Jeshurun. Members and seat holders are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Fanny W. Endel, a member of our congregation for many years, on Thursday, March 2, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at her late residence, 981 Park Av.

HERMAN LEVY, President.

ERSTEIN.—On March 1, 1916, Max, beloved husband of Mary Stein Erstein, in the 60th year of his age. Funeral strictly private.

GARRETSON.—At the residence of her niece, Mrs. William L. Flake, Richmond, S. I., Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1916, Mary E., widow of the late John H. Garretson and daughter of the late Stephen D. and Elizabeth Stephens, in her 82d year. Funeral services Moravian Church, New Dorp, S. I., Friday at 2:30.

GERAGHTY.—James V., beloved husband of Julia M. Geraghty, at his residence, 26 W. 96th St., Feb. 28, 1916. Requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th and Amsterdam Av., on Thursday, March 2, at 10 A. M. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

GERHARDT.—After a short illness, Emil Gerhardt, husband of Lottie Gridley Gerhardt. Funeral services Thursday evening at his late residence, 117 Benjamin St., Cranford, N. J. Interment Friday, Woodlawn Cemetery.

GILLIE.—James, brother of David R., George, John, and David W. Gillie. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOLDSMITH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 29, at his residence, 1,810 Lexington Av., Dr. Charles Harold Goldsmith, dearly beloved husband of Josephine Viola Kedney and son of the late John S. Goldsm

INCOME TAXPAYERS SWAMP COLLECTORS

Two Thousand More Returns Filed in Wall St. District This Year Than Last.

GREAT RUSH ON LAST DAY

Downtown District Expected to Pay $9,000,000 More Internal Revenue Taxes Than in 1915.

When the internal revenue offices in this city closed last night at midnight all records for number of income tax returns filed had been exceeded. While the returns show a great increase in individual amounts to be paid, compared with last year, the significant thing to officials was the fact that not only were the returns from corporations greater in number than ever, but the amounts to be paid are expected to set a new high mark.

Yesterday being the last day when returns might be filed, special preparations were made by Collectors John E. Lowe, Jr., and Mark Eisner, of the Second, and Third Districts, to handle late comers. Extra clerks were on duty, and both offices remained open until midnight.

The second, or "Wall Street" District, which includes Manhattan below Fourteenth Street, had such a heavy late demand from corporations for blanks, that the supply became exhausted early and the Collector was not able to replenish his stock by borrowing from other districts. The Second District had been canvassed by Special Deputy Henry Stimpson early in the year, and return blanks had been mailed to every corporation on the books from last year, or reported from Albany, and in addition, a special search had been made for new corporations. Notwithstanding this precaution demands began to come on Monday for return certificates, and at noon yesterday a reserve of 20,000 blanks had disappeared. Later applicants could not be supplied and in their cases Collector Lowe will register them after blanks are procured as filed March 1.

Yesterday's mail at both offices was heavier than on Tuesday, when 5,000 registered letters brought returns to the Second District office. Approximately 7,000 returns were filed by mail yesterday.

The rush of returns made it impossible, officials said, to give a definite estimate and it will take several days to make an accurate comparison with the returns of 1915.

A year ago the Second District had 33,500 returns. This year at least 40,000 were made, officials thought last night. Probably 20,000 returns were received yesterday at the Second District office, which indicated that half the taxpayers took the full time limit.

The Third District, with offices at 1,150 Broadway, which takes in Manhattan above Fourteenth Street, includes the homes of many of the larger taxpayers, and will, it was predicted, show a heavy gain in view of the present policy of the Treasury to have returns filed where the taxpayer lives rather than from his business place.

In Brooklyn, Collector Harry P. Keith's office for the First District, comprising all of Long Island and Staten Island, reported a big increase and few delinquents. Returns were received from 16,000 individuals, and approximately the same number of corporations, many of them coming by mail.

The increase in the Manhattan and Brooklyn offices was shared in by the Fourteenth District office at 391 East 149th Street, the Bronx.

Last year the Second District reported returns from 22,500 individuals and 16,000 corporations for the amounts of $8,206,858 and $107,396, respectively, a total of $15,216,221. The Third District showed $3,000,080 for individuals and $1,380,000 for corporations, or $7,380,000 together. The First District last year collected approximately $1,380,000. This made $23,960,000 from New York City out of $80,000,000 from the whole United States, or substantially 30 per cent.

Collector Lowe said yesterday's returns in the Second District made him confident that this year's payments would be $18,000,000. From all revenue sources he expects $35,000,000 in the Second District, compared with $26,000,000 last year. Officials were unable last night to give any idea as to how many taxpayers had failed to file returns on time, and had thus become liable to penalties.

EXPLAINS PENSION PLAN.

President Willcox Suggests Teachers Unite on a Substitute.

President Willcox of the Board of Education has written a letter to a teacher, giving the basis of the pension plan for teachers, as proposed by the City Pension Commission, and the estimated cost of individual teachers.

The contribution of the city, he says, is not additional payment for past service, but is based upon its interest in maintaining the efficiency of the service, and on this basis it is justified in using the taxpayers' money to provide one-half of the cost of suitable annuities to retire those no longer fit for efficient service, on condition that the teachers themselves shall provide the other one-half of the cost. The "expectation of life," he adds, according to the usual mortality tables, is approximately twenty-one years at fifty, seventeen years at fifty-five, fourteen years at sixty and eleven years at sixty-five.

The amount required with 4 per cent. interest to provide an annuity of, say, $1,000 a year is therefore about $5,400 at fifty, $7,400 at fifty-five, $6,400 at sixty and $8,40 at sixty-five years of age.

Assuming that a teacher enters the service at 20 years of age, Mr. Willcox says, and is to provide one-half of the cost of a $400 annuity, the contribution required from the salary to accumulate one-half of $3,400 in thirty years for retirement at 50 years would be about $75 a year; one-half of $7,400 in thirty-five years for retirement at 55 years would be about $30 a year; one-half of $6,400 for retirement at 60 years would be about $33, and one-half of $5,400, for retirement at 65 years would be about $22.

For new entrants into the system the Pension Commissioner's plan, Mr. Willcox explains, would require contributions of about 2½ per cent. of the men's salaries and about 2½ of the women's. The higher rates for those now in the system, running up to 8 per cent. of the salaries, are required because of the fewer years during which such payments would be made, prior to retirement. For those now nearing the retirement age it would require 20 per cent. or more of their salaries, but the Pension Commission provides that the city shall assume all such contributions in excess of 8 per cent.

Mr. Willcox suggests that the teachers should agree, if possible, upon the age and conditions of retirement which they wish and the amount of the annuities to be provided, and should also agree to such contributions as will suffice to provide on a sound actuarial basis for one-half of the cost of such annuities, except for teachers who are nearing the retirement age, and that they should then ask the Pension Commission to concur in such a modification of its plan.

NEED HORSE TO GET FOOD.

100 Homeless Boys Make a Meal Of Bread in Harlem.

If there is some kind-hearted person in this big city who owns a horse that he is willing to lend or give away, or else some one who will give sufficient money to purchase one, he can earn the gratitude of Superintendent Eva and the one hundred boys of the New York Home for Homeless Boys, of 441 East 123d Street, by helping them out of a difficulty.

In his appeal to THE TIMES, Superintendent Eva said that the horse which they owned was condemned recently by the S. P. C. A., because of lameness. As the voluntary subscriptions which were the only support of the home were used in paying for rent and fuel, he had been unable to purchase another animal.

"The food for the boys," he says, "is donated by butchers, grocers, hotels and private citizens. Each morning the wagon makes the rounds and brings back the provisions. Since our horse has been condemned, we have been handicapped, as it has been necessary to send boys on foot, which takes a great deal of time. Today for luncheon all that we had for the hungry, growing boys was bread, as none of those sent out had returned."

The majority of the boys in the Home are born in the country, he says. They come to the city seeking work, but run short of money before they can get a job. Ashamed to return to their homes, they sleep on park benches and enter a bread line. The Home has officers who make the rounds of the parks, bread lines and the lower parts of the city and invite them to come to the home. Here they are boarded and clothed free of charge until work is obtained for them. The work is non-sectarian.

CLERGYMEN'S PENSION FUND

Diocesan Committee Named in $5,000,000 Episcopal Campaign.

At a luncheon yesterday in the Union League Club a committee was appointed to work in connection with the campaign now being waged to raise $5,000,000 to pension retired Protestant Episcopal clergymen. At the luncheon were Bishop David H. Greer, Dr. Charles Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York; Francis Lynde Stetson, Stuyvesant Fish, ex-State Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, and the Right Rev. William Lawrence, President and originator of the Church Pension Fund.

Bishop Greer stated that the fund was the greatest undertaking that the Episcopal Church was now engaged in and that the Diocese of New York must do its share. He laid emphasis on the fact that this great work was unifying to the whole Church, and that it ought to be of particular interest to laymen because its basis was social and practical rather than theological. He added that the Church could not afford to lag behind in a matter which involved social justice to men who had devoted their lives to its service.

The committee appointed yesterday will have as its Chairman ex-Senator Wainwright and will work in the Diocese of New York, above the Bronx. This territory includes Westchester, Dutchess, Putnam, Rockland, and Sullivan Counties.

FIGHT FOR THE SCHOOLSHIP.

America Needs Trained Sailors, Newport's Commander Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—The plan to abolish the Nautical School was vigorously opposed at a joint hearing given today by the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees. J. W. Miller, Chairman; F. B. Daiell, and Charles H. Blasillummer of the Board of Directors; Joseph B. Morrell, President of the Maritime Association; Frederick W. Ridgeway of the American Line; Lewis B. Stoddard of the Chamber of Commerce, and Captain F. S. McMurray of the training ship Newport led the opposition. Mr. Miller pointed to the fact that 100 big ships were now building in American yards, and that more would be built. He said that there was a great scarcity of men to command, and that the Nautical School was ready to supply them.

"The City of Bremen has five large training ships, and would use a vessel like the Newport as a small boat," said Captain McMurray. "Japan has three great training ships, and I hung my head in shame last Summer when, as we sailed out of San Francisco, Japanese officers there laughed at us. There will be a great shortage of officers in the new merchant marine, and it would be a great mistake to abolish the New York Nautical School."

The committees also considered the bills transferring the New York Quarantine to the Federal Government, abolishing the Port Wardens, and providing that all automobile fees go into the general State fund, instead of for highway maintenance.

EXPLOSION BURNS INSTRUCTOR'S FACE

University Laboratory Quakes and Chemicals Spill on a Worker.

STUDENTS COME RUNNING

Flaring Bunsen Flame Reached Methyl-Nitrate Howard Brownell Was Experimenting With.

While conducting an experiment in the Havemeyer Chemical Labratory yesterday Howard Brownell, an assistant instructor at New York University, received painful burns and lacerations to his face as the result of the explosion of a vessel containing methyl-nitrate with which he had been working. A Bunsen flame, which had flared too near the apparatus containing the nitrate solution, caused the explosion. Members of the faculty and students on all parts of the University Heights campus heard the loud report.

The explosion, which occurred at 10:20 A. M., shook the three-story laboratory building and shattered much glass. Ralph Murray, an employe in the storeroom containing chemical supplies, was slightly burned about the face when some chemicals fell from his hand because of the sudden vibration.

Brownell went to a hospital, but Murray was not seriously injured. The cuts received by Brownell were caused by fragments of glass which flew in all directions when the vessel containing the nitrate exploded.

The explosion occurred in a room immediately adjoining the private office of Dr. Arthur E. Hill, Professor of Chemistry and Director of the laboratory. The loud noise brought students running from all parts of the campus.

A fire on Dec. 30 left a large gap in the roof of the building and damaged the interior. Workmen are still engaged in repairing the damage done by water and flames.

Mr. Brownell is a graduate student at the university and was graduated from Allegheny College.

ALDERMEN GET TAX RATE.

Increase in All Boroughs Due to Direct State Levy.

The tax rate, prepared by the Department of Taxes and Assessments and the Department of Finance, was presented to the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee and will again be presented for consideration of the full board at a special meeting on Friday. It is expected that the rate will then be adopted.

This is the rate, fixed for the various boroughs, compared with 1915:

	1916.	1915.
Manhattan	$2.04	1.97
Bronx	2.09	1.94
Brooklyn	2.08	1.92
Queens	2.06	1.95
Richmond	2.13	2.24

The aggregate of the budget for 1916 is $212,956,177.54, which includes county charges for the five counties aggregating $7,101,565.95; direct State tax, $13,637,021.73; city department appropriations, debt service and deficiencies in taxes, $191,379,589.86.

The budget for 1915 was $199,235,286.52.

Exclusive of the direct State tax the budget this year is $198,931,155.81, or $252,130.71 less than in 1915.

It came out yesterday that when Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is assessed for $1,000,000, when told that the assessment was based on his interest in the Morgan firm, protested that his interest was unliquidated and could not be determined. Mr. Davison said that to determine the value of his firm interest would take weeks. The tax officials did not agree with him and he went away and, though notified, did not make an accounting.

The new tax lists show seven persons who are assessed for $1,000,000 or more. Of these one is John D. Rockefeller, who pays on $5,000,000. George Ehret, the brewer, whose name appears on the list, is one of the city's largest real estate holders. The other five on the personal property tax assessment roll are private bankers, and it is because of their partnership interests that they are now on the $1,000,000 list. In addition to H. P. Davison there are William H. Porter of J. P. Morgan & Co. Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., James Speyer of James Speyer & Co., and William Salomon of William Salomon & Co.

NURSERY'S FUND $35,661.

Mrs. Thompson Gives $1,000 to Manhattanville Charity.

Mrs. Frederick Thompson, who gave Teachers' College the Thompson Gymnasium, yesterday donated $1,000 to the Manhattanville Nursery Association campaign to raise a $40,000 building fund, it was announced last night at the rally held in the Columbia University Commons. The girls of Barnard College, through their Y. W. C. A., gave $50 to the fund. The United Philanthropic Societies contributed $50, and Mrs. N. M. Pond, who had donated $500, doubled her gift last night.

The total received yesterday by the committee was $4,169.50, making a total of $35,661.75 for the five days, and leaving about $5,000 to raise in the next two days. The amounts collected by the various teams follow: F. T. Eldridge, $11; Alvin Gillett, $137; R. T. Greene, $196; Miss Marion Holden, $120; Mrs. William M. Kingsley, $401; Mrs. J. Lodge, $164; Frederick Mathesius, $147; Mrs. Henry Mattison, $745; Mrs. Wales-Mrs. Lansing, $2,064, and Mrs. Ira Wile, $138.

SENT JEWELS TO COBBLER.

Mrs. Hecht Hid Diamonds in Shoe Toe to Insure Safety.

Having heard of the frequency of robbery in New York, Mrs. Mary Hecht of Pocatello, Idaho, who is visiting friends in 253 West 114th Street, hid a solitaire diamond ring and two earrings, valued in all at $1,700, in the toe of her shoe before retiring Tuesday night.

Yesterday morning she asked her host to take the shoes to be repaired, and they were left with Leo Fredo, a cobbler, at 2,060 Eighth Avenue. Then Mrs. Hecht recalled the diamonds she had hidden in the footwear. Inquiry at Fredo's shop was met with a denial of knowledge of the gems until Detective Wilff of the Fourth Branch was called in, after which, according to the detective, Fredo produced a handkerchief with the jewels tied in a corner. The shoemaker, charged with grand larceny, was arraigned before Magistrate Levy in Washington Heights Court. The case went over until today.

MRS. FRENCH TO LECTURE.

Will Tour the Country for the Serbian War Relief Fund.

In the interest of the Serbian War Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. A. Barton French is to make an extensive lecture tour of the United States and Canada. She will leave on March 15, and will cover more than 7,000 miles before her return in June. After spending several months in relief work in France Mrs. French returned to this country on Dec. 24 to enlist aid for the Red Cross and the Serbian Relief Fund.

She will speak in Philadelphia first and from there will go South, visiting Wilmington, Hot Springs, (Va.,) Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and Nashville, thence to St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pasadena, Seattle, and Vancouver, and will return by the Northern route. She will speak in many universities and colleges.

Mrs. French spent much of her early childhood in the Balkan States, when her father, John Walker Bearn, was Minister to Rumania, and later to Greece and Servia. She will lecture in a gown given to her mother by Queen Nathalie of Servia. After her tour Mrs. French will return to France, where she has the direction of two hospitals.

HAD STOLEN MAIL POUCH.

Police Hold Suspect—Many Missing Securities Advertised.

Post Office inspectors working on the case of Saturday morning's theft of four pouches of registered mail from a United States mail truck on board the ferryboat Wilkes-Barre will question Fred Schuls, 24 years old, of 46 Seventh Street, at Police Headquarters this morning. Schuls was locked up at Headquarters last night and, though not charged with any offense, was held for examination.

Edward J. Loud and J. F. Doran, investigators from the office of the Collector of the Port, wished to search Schults's home, and yesterday morning obtained a warrant from United States Commissioner Houghton permitting them to do so. In the apartment, according to their report, they found a piece of velvet, four furs and a mail bag lettered, "United States Mail 2A."

Inspector Robert J. Pollitt, one of the men on the mail robbery case, said no mail bag lettered "2A" was stolen on Saturday, and that he had received no information that any of the missing registered packages contained furs or velvet.

Potter, Choate & Prentice and the New York Trust Company yesterday advertised additional securities consigned to them from Baltimore and supposed to have been stolen with the registered mail.

The securities included 100 shares Baltimore & Ohio common; $2,000 worth of the Laclede Gas Light Company or St. Louis refunding and extension bonds; $1,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway first and refunding mortgage bonds; $9,500 Anglo-French temporary certificates; $2,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas general mortgage bonds.

The New York Stock Exchange has been asked to aid in the search of these and also of the following securities: $1,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds; 890 shares of Wayland Oil and Gas stock in 10 parcels of 15 to 100 shares each, and $3,000 Hercules Powder 6 per cent. income bonds.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—Forty-four corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $1,578,000, were chartered today. They include:

South Cold Storage Co. of Buffalo, warehousemen, cold, dry storage, bonded, machinery, furniture, $250,000; C. F. McFadden, H. Eldridge, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

Kennedy-Van Saun Mfg. and Eng. Corp., rock and ore crushers, mining, cement making machinery, boilers, $350,000; P. E. Downing, F. L. Van Saun, J. S. Kennedy, 160 West 144th St.

Vanderbilt Chemical Mfg. Corp., pharmaceutical, medicinal, industrial preparations, chemicals, $250,000; V. M. Forrest, G. M. Fayles, H. B. Haskell, 239 Broadway.

Interstate Aircraft Co., Inc., airships, aeroplanes, motors, $100,000; D. De Waray, L. Mayer, H. A. Bloomberg, 5 Beekman St.

Triangle Packing Co., Inc., Buffalo, mechanical packings, $100,000; F. Perrow, C. M. Baldy, M. E. Letchworth, Buffalo.

W. S. Transportation Co., Inc., ship brokerage, mercantile, $50,000; E. H. Reichman, C. Pebbner, S. Sperling, 299 Broadway.

Amsterdam Coffee Co., Inc., trading, coffee, tea, spices, groceries, farm products, foodstuffs, $40,000; S. Trotta, S. Goldstein, A. Rubles, 38 West 15th St.

Lafayette Street Storage Co., Inc., Schenectady, realty, warehousing, storing goods, $25,000; C. D., S. J., and C. A. Beckwith, 1111 Lafayette St., Schenectady.

Malone Wholesale Grocery Co., Inc., Malone, $50,000; M. H. McGillic, C. A. and J. E. Price, Malone.

Heltman & Co., Inc., realty, manufacturers, personal property, $50,000; W. Lasker, A. Lasker, C. Lasker, 23 Broad St.

Mohawk Valley Supply Co., Inc., Herkimer, jobbing, motor cars, tires, tubes, accessories, motor cycles, $100,000; E. H. Plumb, J. E. and C. O. Terwilliger, Herkimer.

Wilbur Avenue Realty Corp., Queens, realty, agency, brokerage, $20,000; L. E. Byer, J. Lang, H. S. Karp, 96 West 70th St.

The 121 West 45th Street Co., Inc., hotels, restaurants, cafes, $25,000; E. M. Mueller, T. J. Stanford, A. N. Fysher, 38 Park Row.

Continental Varnish Co., Inc., varnishes, paints, enamels, chemicals, $15,000; J. A. Bravy, A. O. Ernst, J. A. McGovern, 1,319 Plimpton Av., Bronx.

Brown & Roenke, Inc., Newark, dry goods, notions, $15,000; R. W. Brown, H. M. and J. B. Roenke, Geneva.

Left-Felt Co., Inc., clothing, $13,000; C. Wolff, J. J. Felt, W. Left, 825 Broadway.

Jack Singer Co., Inc., theatrical, operatic, musical, spectacular, acrobatic, dramatic, $15,000; L. Leski, R. K. Hynicka, J. Singer, 701 7th Av.

Stereoscopic Film Corp., motion picture films, photographic printing, $10,000; B. C. Elliott, Frank Kelleher, T. F. MacMahon, 1,400 Broadway.

Davenport Mortgage Corp., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; A. E. Rankin, Jr., W. A. Riguolet, P. Davenport, 1,512 West St., Brooklyn.

Shea Bros., Inc., Queens, bakers, confectioners, printers, publishers, caterers, $10,000; T. J. Groh, T. F. and J. A. Shea, 124 East 43d St.

The Odd Lot Review, Inc., publishing, bookselling, advertising, $10,000; F. Weaver, S. Flanders, A. V. Fischer, 6 Waterbury St., Richmond Hill.

B. Rosenwasser & Co., Inc., shirtwaists, $8,000; H. and M. Schwartz, B. Rosenwasser, 1,827 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Liebig Extract Co., Inc., food products, dietetic, medicinal preparations, $10,000; T. P. Hall, E. and A. Segelcke, 42 Hudson St.

Row & Davis, Engineers, Inc., mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, chemical engineers, founders, metal workers, fixtures, dredging, $5,000; E. M. Sousa, H. C. Davis, R. H. Row, 90 West St.

Hendricks & Dennis, Inc., stationers, printers, lithographers, paper manufacturers, $5,000; H. M. Thomas, T. H. Dennis, C. H. Hendricks, 51 Chambers St.

Crystal Mirror Works, Inc., glass, mirrors, picture frames, $5,000; M. Schiffman, B. and M. Cassel, 59 East Third St.

Styles and Smiles Advertising Co., Inc., $5,000; publishing, advertising, $50,000; B. Frankenstein, E. Zechelbacher, L. M. Samuel, 616 West 115th St.

Allen E. Beals Corp., Clarkstown, advertising, $5,000; S. Gates, F. H. Dow, G. B. Hill, 535 West 113th St.

The Syndicates Corp., merchandise, personal property, salvage, liquidation, realization, brokerage, commission, contracting, capital, no par value, begin business with $500; H. C. Stinner, T. A. and J. P. Mc-Manus, 1,056, 53d St.

Prospect Dye Works, Inc., Brooklyn; cleaning, dyeing, $6,000; N. Herowitz, B. Ocherst, L. Hart, 694 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn.

Common Sense Mfg. Co., Inc., Buffalo, chemical products, $5,000; E. J. Richard, M. O. and F. N. Trever, 664 Richmond Av., Buffalo.

Kazemier & Uhl, Inc., plumbers, supplies, sanitary fixtures, contractors, builders, $5,000; G. Kahn, J. Kazemier, J. Uhl, 207 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill.

Halcott Land Co., Inc., Queens, realty, mortgages, building, brokerage, $5,000; F. A. Ross, J. Adikes, 20, E. V. Daly, 331 Lincoln Av., Flushing.

Capital Increases—The Duplex Engine Governor Co., Inc., Manhattan, $125,000 to $200,000; Universal Picture Cut Service Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000; Stillwell Building Co., Inc., New York, $3,000 to $50,000; Chas. S. Somers Coal Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $20,000.

Capital Reductions—North Shore Press, Brooklyn, $30,000 to $1,000; Burlesque Operating Co., New York, $100,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—The William Koehl Co., Jamestown; Schwarz Lace and Embroidery Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 1.—Trading on the Bourse today was quiet. Exchange on London was quoted at 61.85 and rentes were quoted at 58.03½.

Capital Increase in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 1.—Certificate of increase in capital stock was filed here at the State Department today for the S. S. K. Company, New York, increasing from $3,000,000 to $3,000,000. The company was incorporated here Feb. 19 to manufacture, sell and deal in and with motor vehicles and trucks of all kinds. The incorporators include Joseph F. Curtin, E. A. Andersen, and H. B. Howard, all of New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—Charters filed today:

MacKenzie Company, Newark, to deal in jewelry, $50,000. John B. MacKenzie, Margaret MacKenzie, Lillie Hankinson, Newark.

Ryerson & Hall, Newark, insurance and brokerage, $50,000. William F. Ryerson, William A. Hall, Newark; Dora Walz, East Orange.

Rotary Photogravure Company, Boonton, photographs and engraving, $50,000. Karl Huthm, Frank Wendt, Boonton; Albert F. Bender, Elizabeth.

Metropolitan Grocery Co., North Plainfield, groceries, $2,000. Morris Goldstein, Jennie Goldstein, Brooklyn; Irving Kuzman, Plainfield.

Stanberg Amusement Co., Camden, amusements, $100,000. M. R. Berger, William C. Berger, Westmont; Milton K. Stanley, Camden.

Allison Reaves Co., Newark, jewelry, $50,000. William L. Reaves, Lillie M. Allison, Alfred Reaves, Newark.

Universal Phonograph Co., Hoboken, phonographic supplies, $10,000. Fred Kraft, Winnie Kraft, Newark; Frederick Hoffman, Hoboken.

WOULD MOVE CAR TRACKS.

Marks Asks What City Can Do Now About Central Park West Line.

In view of the decision of the Court of Appeals that the city had no authority to compel the New York Railways Company and the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to relocate its tracks in Central Park West, Borough President Marcus M. Marks wrote yesterday to Corporation Counsel Hardy asking for advice and pointing out the imperative necessity of having the tracks changed. Information on two points was asked:

1. As to whether or not the city has the power to make a settlement with the railroad company, and, if so, on what basis?

2. As to what legislation, if any, may be required to cause the relocation of the tracks or permit of a settlement in case a settlement is not now permissible?

Mr. Marks's letter continued:

"Shortly after I came into office two years ago I proposed that the tracks on Central Park West be relocated in order to avoid the terrible risks of life and limb to which the people were daily subjected on that thoroughfare. Realizing that the railroad had seventeen years before placed the tracks where they now are at the request of the city, and at the railroad's own expense, I considered it only fair that a division of expense between the railroad and the city be now made, and after several conferences with the railroad authorities they agreed to divide the expense equally with the city. I brought this proposition to the Board of Estimate, but the compromise was considered beyond the board's legal right, and law was therefore resorted to. Two years have passed during which the city has been thrice beaten in the courts, the last decision being handed down today by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Marks adds that every effort should be made to correct the situation.

SIMPLE SPELL UPON KANSAS

Gov. Capper Announces "Reform" in Orthography of His Newspapers.

The Kansas Weekly Capital, Farmers' Mail and Breeze, Missouri Valley Farmer, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and altogether more than half a dozen publications owned by Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, have adopted the National Education List of Simplified spellings, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Simplified Spelling Board.

Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the simplified spellers' Organization. Here is the list of denatured words to be used in Kansas:

Tho, altho, thru, thruout, thoro, thorely, thorefare, program, catalog, prolog, decalog, pedagog.

The bodies sent out by Governor Capper said that simplified spelling in his publications was to become effective Tuesday.

RESERVE BULLETIN DETAILS PROSPERITY

Conditions in New York State Never So Encouraging, Federal Board Shows.

STEEL PRODUCTION HEAVY

Buyers of General Merchandise Visiting Market Earlier—Bonds in Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The March issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, published as a record of the Federal Reserve Board, presents in the reports from the Federal Reserve Bank districts a general condition of business prosperity. The increasing cost of raw material is complained of at Boston, Chicago, and other points as creating a disturbing condition and labor troubles in some sections are receiving the attention of manufacturers. Cotton mills generally are well sold up, money is abundant everywhere, and the loan market is dull in New England and some parts of the Southwest and on the Pacific Coast.

The report in detail for New York is as follows:

"A recent compilation of the Industrial Commission shows record industrial activity in New York State. There are more products and workers and wages paid than ever before. The greatest increases in production were shown by concerns manufacturing automobiles, tools, firearms, and by rolling mills.

"Buyers of general merchandise are visiting this market earlier in the season and in greater numbers than usual. In view of the growing scarcity of raw materials and the heavy volume of orders, some houses anticipate a shortage in merchandise orders. Retail trade continued good in January despite some unseasonable weather. Collections are generally satisfactory.

Steel and Garment Industries Active.

"Garment making and allied industries operate more factories and employ more labor than any other industrial group in this district. A strike of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, involving about 50,000 employes, began Feb. 9 over wages, hours, and other questions. Arbitrators effected partial settlements that caused most of the members to return to work within a week, and an early full settlement is expected.

"Steel and metal industries are operating at capacity, with heavy demands continuing. Activity in shoe factories is necessitating steady production at the tanneries, and leather prices are firm.

"The real estate situation in New York City is improving, more confidence being displayed in mortgages, buying and renting.

"The New York Clearing House banks on Feb. 11, 1916, reported aggregate loans, &c., $3,327,547,000; deposits, $3,370,041,000, and excess reserves, $165,522,950. These figures show increases since Jan. 1 of $44,516,000; Loans, &c., $69,941,000; deposits, $103,821,000; excess reserves, $22,871,820.

"Other statistics for January, 1916, compared with January, 1915, are the following: Exchanges through the New York Clearing House, $12,396,902,227, an increase of $5,089,109,604. Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, par value of bonds sold, $115,529,000, an increase of $56,271,800. On Jan. 19 Government 2 per cent. bonds sold at par for the first time since July, 1913. An issue of New York State 4 per cent. Barge Canal bonds for $25,000,000 was made at 103.27. Announcement has been made of the purchase by New York bankers of Argentine Government notes for $5,500,000 maturing March 31, 1917. Number of shares of stock sold, 15,901,215, an increase of 10,673,202. This market continues to absorb a substantial volume of American securities from abroad.

Money Rates Show Prosperity.

"New incorporations in the Eastern States of companies capitalized at $1,000,000 or over, $270,095,000, an increase of $219,845,000. New York State failures, 300, with liabilities, $7,689,700, a decrease of 103 in number but an increase of $615,103 in liabilities.

"New York City building permits, $9,712,645, a decrease of $1,116,620. Building operations are increasing at several places in this district.

"In January call money rates were: High 2¼ per cent., low, 1½ per cent., and the ruling rate for renewals was 1¾ per cent. Time loans on collateral for sixty days to four months were quoted from 2½ to 3¼ per cent., and for longer periods 3 to 4 per cent. Rates on bankers' acceptances remained unchanged at 2 to 2⅝ per cent. Commercial paper sold at 2¾ to 3½ per cent., with prime names easily marketable at 3 per cent.

"The closing rate for demand sterling on Jan. 31 was 4.78⅜. A firm market at higher rates continued throughout the month. The quotation on Jan. 31 was 4.76½. Paris checks declined from 5.85½ to 5.88¼. German exchange receded from 78 to 74. Guilders strengthened from 43.47 to 45.12 and declined to 42.75 at the end of the month."

CASSIDY DINES WITH JUDGES

Convicted Boss, Out on Parole, Smuggled into Flushing Feast.

"Curley" Joe Cassidy, ex-Democratic boss of Queens, who not more than a month ago was paroled from State's prison, where he was serving a sentence of one year's imprisonment for bartering a Supreme Court nomination, was a guest at the annual dinner of the Business Men's Association of Flushing on Tuesday night, at which Justice Walter H. Jaycox, before whom Cassidy was tried and by whom he was sentenced, and Justice Frederick E. Crane, and Justice Isaac M. Kasper of the Supreme Court were guests. Yesterday indignant members of the association wanted to know how Cassidy got there.

Cassidy was accompanied by Louis T. Walter, the alleged go-between, who, it was charged, carried the $2,000 from William Willet, Jr., who is still in prison, to Cassidy at the time of the Judiciary Convention. Cassidy's name did not appear on the published list of guests, and it is said on behalf of the association that a man who has always been a staunch friend of Cassidy bought three tickets for the dinner and took with him as his guests Cassidy and Walters.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...6:30 | Sun sets...5:43 | Moon rises...5:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:25	6:58	12:39	1:10
Governors Island	6:38	7:09	12:52	1:24
Hell Gate	8:44	9:15	2:59	3:45

Arrived—Wednesday, March 1.

SS Algonib, Rotterdam, Feb. 5.
SS California, Liverpool, Feb. 12.
SS Lesante, Hull, Feb. 14.
SS L. V. Goddard, Sagua, Feb. 24.
SS Noordrdyk, Rotterdam, Feb. 19.
SS Titania, Oran, Feb. 5.
SS Havana, Havana, Feb. 28.
SS Antille, Matanzas, Feb. 28.
SS Cabina, Tampa, Feb. 24.
SS Colon, Cristobal, Feb. 24.
SS Tamaulipas, Jacksonville, Feb. 27.
SS Comanche, Galveston, Feb. 28.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Feb. 23.
SS King John, Bermuda, Feb. 24.
SS Commewijne, Port of Spain, Feb. 8.
SS Eastern Prince, New Orleans, Feb. 22.
SS Edward Nance, St. Lucia, Feb. 7.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, Feb. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 16
Ville de Tamatave	Spain	Feb. 1
Glenala	Naples	Feb. 1
Richmond	London	Feb. 14
Acre	Pernambuco	Feb. 7
Vesuo	Hull	Feb. 7
Lackawanna	Sunderland	Feb. 7
Hercul	Copenhagen	Feb. 7
Sif	Shields	Feb. 11
Rompelsiford	Kirkwall	Feb. 11
Danis	Barbados	Feb. 14
Grayson	San Juan	Feb. 14
Yaque	Macoris	Feb. 14
Manxman	Havre	Feb. 15
Bolmer	Fayal	Feb. 16
Atlas	Lisbon	Feb. 14
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Feb. 13
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 16
Falkland	Manchester	Feb. 18
Carrillo	Kingston	Feb. 18
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 23
Nueces	Jacksonville	Feb. 23
Cestus	New Orleans	Feb. 24
Philadelphia	San Juan	Feb. 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Prosper III	Christiania	Feb. 17
Meadcliffe	Tyne	Feb. 17
Euclid	Manchester	Feb. 17
Comal	Galveston	Feb. 26

DUE SATURDAY.

Kirkoswald	Gibraltar	Feb. 18
Maroni	Bordeaux	Feb. 18
Anglo-Bolivian	London	Feb. 20
City of Columbus	Savannah	Mar. 1
Panuco	Jacksonville	Mar. 1
El Valle	Galveston	Feb. 27

DUE SUNDAY.

Americo	Naples	Feb. 20
Leyland	Liverpool	Feb. 20
Rotterdam	Falmouth	Feb. 17
Aladdin	Lisbon	Feb. 21
Cayo Citano	London	Feb. 20
Segovia	Havana	Feb. 21
Marie d'Giorgio	Seville	Feb. 14
Wenvoe	Gibraltar	Feb. 14

†Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail
Gregory, Para	6:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Dictator, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Macona, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	11:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
El Alba, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Campcio, Naples	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Sergipe, Para	8:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

†Frederik VIII, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Karee, London	5:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Rochambeau, Bord'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Verdi, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Branco, San Jose	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hemmersphus, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephan, Para	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Merlina, Nassau	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Liverpool	

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Great Western Power Company First Mortgage 5's

EARNINGS
(as officially reported 12 months ending Jan. 31, 1916)

Operating Revenues	$3,124,274.98
Oper. Exp. & Taxes	1,002,735.68
Earnings over Operating Expenses & Taxes	$2,121,539.30
Other Income	216,900.74
Total	$2,338,440.04
Interest on Funded Debt	1,318,936.85
Surplus	$1,019,503.19

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rally After Sharp Break on Wild Rumors—Reasons for the Recovery.

The market showed yesterday that it was still genuinely sensitive to suggestions of fresh political and international complications, but the acuteness of the decline which culminated about an hour before the close of trading seemed to have been engineered by the circulation of unsettling rumors which had little or no foundation in the news of the day. The impression which these rumors made in the financial district was that they were spread, or perhaps it should be said, originated with the purpose of increasing the market's unsettlement. If such was the fact another proof was afforded of the willingness of bears to undermine values in this wanton fashion. It is a pity that they cannot be effectively reached by the law or by the Stock Exchange. It is still an open question whether as much has been done in the direction of reaching them as might be done.

It was partly because the conviction grew toward the end of the day that rumor-mongering with a purpose had been under way that prices rallied as sharply as they did in the last hour of trading. Another reason for the upturn was that the Street as a whole was disposed late in the day to take a calmer view of the situation at Washington. Sentiment was thrown into confusion by the news, altogether unexpected, that President Wilson had demanded a vote in Congress on the resolution warning Americans off of armed merchantmen. The Street was at a loss to interpret this new move and in its uncertainty it chose an attitude of caution and sold a good many stocks. It did not sell feverishly, however, and when the circulation of such rumors as that a passenger steamer had been sunk with the loss of 1,000 lives and that the German Ambassador to this country had been recalled were punctuated by drives at the market a good many stocks were bought by those who, having confidence in the business outlook, were satisfied to run the risk of a further temporary decline for the sake of the future improvement which they expected. There was enough of this sort of buying coupled as it was with short covering to bring the general level of the market up quite sharply.

This forward swing went far enough in fact to wipe out some of the previous declines and in many other cases to reduce greatly the losses. It is doubtful if supporting orders in the sense in which the Street usually accepts that phrase were responsible for the change in the market's course.

They hardly were necessary. The underlying position has been recognized as exceptionally strong. In making a drive yesterday afternoon the bears seemed to have been counting on forced selling, which did not materialize in any sufficient quantity. The financing of supporting orders would be exceptionally easy were they necessary, for seldom if ever before has a large market position been accompanied by as easy a money position as that which now prevails.

The upturn in the afternoon did not mean of course that the financial community felt that the uncertainties of the political situation had passed nor that the danger of international complications had been definitely averted. It did mean, however, that a great majority who remained calm and even those who gave circulation to the day's disturbing rumors realized that these had gone very far beyond the mark so far as anything in the present situation is concerned. Admittedly the situation growing out of Germany's latest submarine program is a delicate one, but those who were disposed to put the worst aspect on the matter yesterday seemed to credit Germany with more willingness to be wanton or more ability to be wanton than the friends of Germany themselves claim for her. The situation while grave could hardly be regarded as acute, as it was being described in some quarters yesterday. Besides, the market had the underlying support of the sound and very prosperous position of business in the United States. These are not conditions under which bears, particularly rumor-spreading bears, can work to the best advantage.

BIG GAINS BY THREE ROADS.

N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, and Jersey Central Increase Earnings.

The Pennsylvania Railroad systems made their reports of January earnings yesterday and both showed continued great gains in all departments.

Gross earnings of all lines of the Pennsylvania for January were $32,681,434, an increase of $7,860,817. The net earnings from operation were $7,048,777, an increase of $5,117,307. The lines east of Pittsburgh earned $4,709,534, net, an increase of $3,618,663. The lines west of Pittsburgh earned $2,269,443, net, an increase of $1,797,614. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company proper had gross earnings of $17,706,227, an increase of $4,088,858, and net income over all charges of $3,940,871, an increase of $2,205,560.

Gross earnings of the consolidated lines of the New York Central for the month amounted to $27,322,550, an increase of $6,052,000. The net earnings were $7,720,508, an increase of $4,636,000 over January, 1915. The New York Central proper earned $14,889,054 gross and $2,648,760 net. A year ago the gross was only $11,018,065, and there was a deficit after all charges were met of $13,186.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey, which made its report yesterday for January, earned $5,054,245 gross in the month compared with $2,255,472 in January, 1915. The surplus after all charges was $274,995, compared with $53,185 a year before.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$19,120,824	$181,864,322
Gfd. int. rev.	30,951,076	252,775,774
Income tax	8,126,207	12,182,162
Miscellaneous	8,365,696	35,108,116
Total receipts	$66,563,813	$480,930,151
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburs'ts.	248,413	
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts		83,854,882
Excess of total receipts over total disburs'ts.	8,866,401	
Excess of total disb'ts over total receipts		70,771,998
Expenditures	58,200,000	480,156,082

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
6s —Dec., 1916	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s—June, 1960	107½	108	107½	107¾
4½s—March, 1963	107	107	106⅞	107
4½s—Nov., 1957	106⅞	107	106⅞	107
4½s—May, 1957	106⅞	107	106⅞	107
4½s—Nov., 1917	101		101	
4½s—May, 1917	100⅞		100⅞	
4½s—March, 1934	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4½s—March, 1943	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4½s—Sept., 1960	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4½s—March, 1960-61	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4s —May, 1959	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
4s —May, 1958	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
4s —May, 1957	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
4s —Nov., 1956	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
4s —Nov., 1955	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
4s —Nov., 1938	97⅛		97⅛	
3½s—Nov., 1960	90		90	
3½s—Nov., 1957	90		90	
3½s—Nov., 1956	90		90	
3½s—Nov., 1955	90		90	
3½s—Nov., 1954	90		90	
3½s—Nov., 1929	90		90	
3½s—Nov., 1928	90		90	
3½s—Nov., 1927	90		90	
3½s—Nov., 1917	90		90	
3½s—Nov., 1916	90		90	

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GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Money in Increased Supply and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, March 1.—Money was in increased supply and discount rates were quiet today.

Pending budget and war loan business trading is not expected to expand on the Stock Exchange, but the tone feels good, and sufficient orders were received today to steadily maintain colonial, short-term, and allied bonds. Rubber shares were the most active feature, but they closed uncertain, and copper stocks reacted with the metal. American securities were fairly steady on a limited amount of business.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Bulmerdale & Co. have withdrawn $150,000 gold coin from the Sub-Treasury. The gold is not to be exported.

The net profits of the Chester-Wooster Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31, over all charges, were $313,576. Outside orders for motors and generators on hand on Jan. 31 were $1,135,586, compared with $171,000 a year ago.

Sealed bids will be received by the City of Wilmington, Del., until noon of March 4, for a $100,000 sinking fund loan to bear 4½ per cent. interest.

Theodore Voorhees, formerly with the Pennsylvania Railroad in charge of its mining department, has been elected President of the Standard Steel Car Corporation. W. H. Cahill of Baltimore was elected a Director. Col. Angelo Lewis has been appointed Director of the Ordnance Manufacturing Company, succeeding Darwin R. James, Jr., resigned.

The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company in December, net earnings, after all charges, were $44,000, against $37,000 in December, 1914. For the year 1915 net earnings were $1,000,000, against $1,000,000 in 1914.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds 400,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on its capital stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 1.

Bids will be received by the City of Milwaukee, Wis., until noon of March 4, for a $100,000 sinking fund loan to bear 4½ per cent. interest.

Thomas Logan

$200,000 SEVEN PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AT PAR,

carrying with it equal amount of Common stock, which promises large returns.

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ON RAILWAY WAGES

If Commission Fixes Income It Should Pass Upon Men's Pay, Says B. & O. President.

OPPOSES STATE REGULATION

Railway Cars Should Pass State Lines as Dollar Notes Do, Daniel Willard Thinks.

Declaring that Federal regulation of railroads was for the best interest of all concerned, Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a speech before the Aldine Club yesterday, urged that the Interstate Commerce Commission, the nucleus of a Federal system of regulation, be enlarged and expanded so that it could deal effectively with all problems involved in railroad regulation. Mr. Willard said that, as constituted at present, he did not believe the commission was large enough in number, nor had the broad powers to deal with the subject satisfactorily.

"The freight car circulates, or should, just as freely throughout the whole United States as does the dollar bill," said Mr. Willard, "and it is just as illogical and obstructive to have a different system of regulation reflected in the different standards of practise, service, rates, and fares in the several States as would be a different standard of money for each State. We have a Federal currency system with Federal regulation, and the results are satisfactory. We are trying to develop a Federal transportation system with State and Federal regulation at the same time and the results are not satisfactory.

"Bills to the number of 1,385 designed to regulate railroads, were introduced in the legislatures of the several States in 1913, and 230 of these, many of them contradictory, were enacted into laws. I need not enlarge, I am sure, upon the fallacy and unwisdom of such a system of regulation as is suggested by that statement."

Mr. Willard did not believe the country favored Government ownership, the other alternative after regulation. No matter what we might hear, he said, about the success of such ownership in Germany, for instance, it should always be remembered that Germany is smaller than the State of Texas, and has an autocratic Government, which is probably the most efficient in the world, while our vast nation has no monarch, nor any great reputation for efficiency.

Referring to the prospect of a demand for higher wages and shorter hours from four of the strongest brotherhoods of railroad employes, the speaker said that such demands, which would affect the operating expenses of the roads, and so concern the public vitally, should be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission for consideration before the question was settled.

"The branch of service in which these men are employed," said Mr. Willard, "is hazardous, although much less so than formerly, and exacting, and the brakemen, engineers, firemen, and conductors should be selected with care and should be in good mental and physical condition. You as the patrons, as the possible passengers, have a right to expect the railroads to pay such wages and establish such working conditions as will enable them to man the trains with reliable, efficient, and wakeful men."

Mr. Willard then declared that if after investigation it was shown that the men involved were getting as high wages as were justifiable, he could see no reason that the public be required to pay higher charges so that certain classes might have wages and working conditions not justified by facts.

Mr. Willard held that so long as the railroads were compelled to go to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to raise rates and income, the workers should be compelled to present their demands, which may make higher rates necessary, to the commission for approval, and to abide by the decision of the commission.

Mr. Willard concluded by saying that he was not at all discouraged about the outlook for the future, but the railroads should be treated as fairly and as properly nourished as would any servant who was expected to render difficult and reliable service.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Occidental Con	.75
Andes	.08	Ophir	.16
Best & Belcher	.03	Overman	.65
Bullion	.01	Savage	.04
Caledonia	.31	Sec. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal & Va	.08	Sierra Nevada	.30
Hale & Norcross	.04	Union Con	.45
Jacker Con	.10	Utah Con	.02
Mexican	.18		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.57	D'field B. B.	.02
McNamara	.04	Florence	.42
Midway	.15	G'field Consol	.03
Mispah Exten	.19	G'field Kewanas	.13
Montana	.23	G'field Merger	.13
North Star	.15	Jumbo Exten	1.06
Rescue Eula	.10	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Exten	4.35	Silver Pick	.02
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Spearhead	.06
West End	.73	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.16	Nevada Packard	.35
Booth	.32	Rochester Mines	.60
C. O. D.	.02	Round Mountain	.58

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10¾	10¾	Isabella	19	20
Elkton	30½	31	Jackpot	8½	9
El Paso	82	86	McKinney	45½	47½
Findlay	4¾	5	Portland	175	180
Golden C.	203½	209	Vindicator	233	245
Gold Dol.	2	4	Rav. B. H.	1	..
Gold Sov.	4½	5			

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.74	78.05	78.35	
25 industrials	93.23	91.29	92.59	—1.01
50 stocks	86.78	85.67	84.51	—.51

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 1	84.78	83.67	84.51	—.51
Feb. 29	85.87	84.04	85.02	+.28
Feb. 28	85.74	84.18	84.79	—1.39
Feb. 26	87.02	86.10	86.18	—.39
Feb. 25	86.94	86.23	86.57	+.45
Feb. 24	87.05	86.06	86.34	—.89
Feb. 23	87.86	86.89	87.23	—.10
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 21	87.77	87.29	87.33	.26

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March—	High.		Low.		Last.
1915	85.83	31	80.86	1	84.95
1914	71.32	22	68.68	9	70.20
1913	74.51	3	70.89	19	72.85
1912	81.74	27	76.29	1	80.61

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.67	Mar. 1	84.51
1915	96.13	Oct. 22	84.06	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	79.80	Jan. 21	67.41	July 30	69.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.06	Feb. 1	66.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	76.22
1911	84.41	June 28	69.37	Sep. 25	77.06

*To date.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Feb. 28, 1916.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Feb. 19		$37,966,606.71
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,460,621.13	
Miscellaneous	73,600.39	
Loans:		
Revenue bonds	$6,000,000.00	
Revenue bills	477,672.06	
Corp. stock notes	2,000,000.00	
	8,477,672.06	
		10,021,272.45
		$47,738,279.16
Payments—		
General administration	$3,787,914.96	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corporation stock notes	1,000,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	50,000.00	
Interest on city debt	9,958.00	
		4,847,872.96
Balance Feb. 29		$42,890,406.20

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance, uninvested Feb. 19	$3,822,454.03
Receipts	281,986.97
	1.00
Payments	
Balance, uninvested Feb. 29	4,104,441.00
Aggregate balance Feb. 29	$46,994,847.20

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	845	855	830	840
Borne-Scrymser	300	310	300	310
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	108	100	105
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	750	725	750
Colonial Oil	140	150	140	150
Continental Oil	277	282	280	285
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L.	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	220	230
Galena Signal Oil	150	155	150	155
Galena Signal Oil pf.	153	157	153	157
Illinois Pipe Line	154	160	153	154
Indiana Pipe Line	104	107	106	106
Inf. Pet. Co. Ltd.	11¾	12¼	12	12½
National Transit	20	21	20	22
N. Y. Transit	198	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Ohio Oil	220	223	221	224
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	64	62	64
Pierce Oil	15	15¾	15¾	15¾
Pierce Oil conv. 6s '24	32	34	32	34
Prairie Oil & Gas	405	410	410	415
Prairie Pipe Line	214	215	215	216
Solar Refining	280	290	280	290
Southern Pipe Line	200	205	205	206
South Penn. Oil	345	350	350	355
Southwest Penn.	110	116	110	116
Stand. Oil of Cal.	510	515	510	515
Stand. Oil of Ind.	505	510	512	516
Stand. Oil of Kan.	435	445	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	255	260	260	265
Stand. Oil of Neb.	265	275	265	268
Stand. Oil of N. J.	501	505	505	508
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	260	265	265	268
Stand. Oil of Ohio	540	550	545	552
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	230	235	232	237

Trade Acceptances.

	Offered.	Bid.	Asked.	Closing Rate.
Boston				
New York				
Philadelphia				
Cleveland				
Richmond				
Atlanta				
Chicago				
St. Louis				
Minneapolis				
Kansas City				
Dallas				
San Francisco				

Agricultural Commercial

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	1½%
Ninety days	1½%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	1½	2	1½

TIME LOANS.

30 days	1½@1¾	3 months	1½@1¾
60 days	1½@1¾	4 months	1½@1¾
90 days	1½@1¾	6 months	1½@1¾
4 months	1½@1¾		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	2@2½
30 to 90 days	2@2½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	2½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.76½	4.75¾	4.76½	+.00½
Cables	4.77¼	4.77	4.77	...
Paris—				
Demand	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	—.00¼
Cables	5.87	5.87½	5.87½	—.00¼
Berlin—				
Demand	73.31½	73.31½	73.31¼	—.06¼
Cables	73.43½	73.37½	73.37½	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges as many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted as many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Nominal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅞	4.77
5.1826 Paris	5.87½	5.87¼
95.28 Berlin	73.31¼	73.37½
20.20 Austria	12.96	12.94
26.76 Scandinavia	26.20	26.25
19.29 Spain	18.60	18.66
5.1826 Switzerland	5.24	5.23
40.19 Holland	42.50	42.62½
19.296 Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826 Italy	6.71¼	6.70½
51.45 Russia	....	32.25
.... China—		
.... Hongkong	46.20	46.25
.... Shanghai	63.00	63.12½
India—		
42.44 Bombay	33.00	.....
42.44 Calcutta	33.00	.....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44 Rio	33.25	33.37½

THIS BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70½	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $551,250,724; balance, $39,276,743; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $673,027.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $7.81¼ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26 15-16d, unchanged; New York, 58½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43¼c.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	372	378
American Light & Traction pf	112	115
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf	72	78
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	122	127
*American Gas & Electric pf	80	81
American Power & Light	85	89½
American Power & Light pf	86½	87
American Public Utilities	44	47
American Public Utilities pf	73	76
American Water Works & Elec	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	17
*American W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	58
Associated Gas & Electric	30	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	99
Cities Service	125	115
Cities Service pf	74½	76¼
Colorado Power	26½	28
Colorado Power pf	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	55	57
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	93	96
Consumers Power 5s, 1952	102	104
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric pf	77	82
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	86	87
Nor. Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf	50	53
Nor. Ont. Lt. & Pr. 6s, 1931	92	96
Northern States Power	46½	46¾
Northern States Power pf	91¾	93
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric (orig.)	91½	93
Pacific Gas & Electric	62¾	63
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf	80½	98½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light pf	67	70
Southern California Edison	88½	91
Southern California Edison pf	103	103¼
*Standard Gas & Electric	5	8½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	30½	31½
Southwestern Power & Lt. pf	97½	100
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Pr.	10	10½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Pr. pf	44½	45
Toledo Traction Light & Power	19	21
Toledo Traction Lgt. & Power pf	30	35
United Light & Railways	48	53
United Light & Railways 1st pf	74½	76½
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf	57	58
*Par value, $50.		

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Arg. French	5	Oct. 25, '29	99¾	99¾	5.10
Argen. Govt.	5	Dec. 15, '16	101⅛	101⅜	3.72
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	101⅛	101⅜	4.65
Argen. Govt.	6	Mar. 15, '20	102¼	102½	5.45
City of Mont.	6	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.90
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1919	...	...	...
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	101	3.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101	101⅛	3.95
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100⅛	99⅝	4.29
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100½	101¼	4.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100½	102	4.95
Norway Govt.	6	Feb., 1928	100¾	101¼	5.75
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101⅛	4.62
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.80
Swiss, Govt.	5	Mar., 1930	99¾	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Coc. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¾	101⅝	3.95
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.10
Am. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101¼	3.25
A. V. Ry. L. & P.	6	July 1, '16	97	98½	...
*Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	100¾	101¼	2.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101⅝	2.00
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	101¼	4.45
Can. Nor.	6	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '16	100⅜	100	5.45
Chas. & Ohio	5	June, 1918	100	100⅜	4.05
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅜	4.70
Chi. Rl. Rys.	5	July, 1918	94	96	13.70
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	99¾	100¼	...
C. P. & L.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	101¼	4.80
Erie Railroad	5	Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	1.00
Erie Railroad	5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅝	3.80
E. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	95	98	...
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1918	100¾	100⅞	3.45
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	101¼	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	101¾	102¼	4.75
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅝	101¾	3.90
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	102⅜	3.90
‡Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	...
Mich. Ry.	6	Jan., 1924	101	101¾	5.65
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1918	92	95	...
M. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101¼	...
M. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1, '25	95	99½	...
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	100	6.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	103⅝	4.75
N. E. Nav.	5	May, 1917	99½	100	6.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅝	2.60
Nor. States P.	5	June, 1917	100¾	101	5.15
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	101⅜	101⅝	4.10
P. B. C. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.90
Rem. Arms Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101⅛	3.80
Suls. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.30
U. S. S. R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	104¾	104⅝	4.35
U. S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
†United Fruit	5	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	2.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	101	101⅜	4.30
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101¾	101⅝	3.85
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	5.10
W. Rpg. Arms	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100⅛	5.05
W. Va. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	...
Western Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101	...
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	...
Wm. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¾	101	...

*To be called June, 1916, at 102½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called March 31, 1916, at 101.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
280	Adventure	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
11	Ahmeek	101	101	101	101
725	Alaska	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝
150	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1	1
535	Allouez	70	70	69	70
3,015	American Zinc	77⅛	78⅝	76	78½
210	Anaconda	85¾	86¾	84	84¾
250	Arizona Com.	8¾	8½	8⅜	8⅜
300	Butte Alex S.	19	19	19	19
50	Butte & Bal.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,035	Butte & Sup.	90	92¼	88½	89⅝
1,005	Cal. & Arizona	74	74½	73¼	73½
23	Cal. & Hecla	565	565	560	565
45	Centennial	16	16	16	16
110	Chino	56¾	56¾	56	56¾
788	Copper Range	62⅛	63	61⅜	62¾
140	Daly-West	3	3	2¾	2¾
1,070	East Butte	13	13	12½	12½
190	Franklin	9½	9½	9	9
75	Granby	87½	88	87½	88
45	Greene-Can.	45	45	44½	44½
75	Hancock	16	16	16	16
5	Inspiration	44½	44½	44	44½
280	Isle Royale	27½	28	27	28
25	Kerr Lake	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
60	Lake	16½	16½	16½	16½
25	Mass Con.	13½	13½	13	13½
80	Mayflower	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3½
100	Michigan	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
130	Mohawk	91	91¾	91	91¾
8	Nevada Con.	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞
175	New Idria	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
41	Nipissing	6½	6½	6	6½
30	Rag	24½	24½	24½	24½
140	Santa Fe	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
440	Shannon	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
54	Shattuck	37	37	36¾	36¾
100	South Utah	25c	25c	25c	25c
540	Sup. & Boston	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
70	Superior	18¾	19	18½	18½
345	Tamarack	48½	50¼	40	50
530	Trinity	9	9	8¾	9
100	Tuolumne	12c	12c	12c	12c
2,400	U. S. Smelters	60¾	61	60¼	60¾
320	U. S. Smelt. pf	50½	50½	50¼	50¼
1,005	Utah Apex	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼
60	Utah Con.	14	14	13¾	13¾
51	Utah Copper	53¾	53¾	52¾	53¾
50	Victoria	3½	3½	3½	3½
10	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
145	Wolverine	66	66	64½	65

RAILROADS.

10	Bost. & Alb.	195¼	195¼	195¼	195¼
4	Boston Elev.	80¾	81	80¾	81
25	Boston & Low.	143	143	141	141
141	Bost. & Maine	45	45	44¾	45
5	Conn. River	161	161	161	161
29	Fitchburg pf.	79	79½	79	79½
2	Maine Central	102	102	102	102
5	Mass. Elec. pf.	36	36	36	36
66	New Haven	67¾	67¾	66¾	67¾
9	North. N. H.	105	105	105	105
3	Old Colony	157	157	157	157
40	Union Pac. pf.	81½	81¾	81¾	81¾
6	Vt. & Mass.	125	125	125	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

75	Am. Ag. Chem	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼
64	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	97½	97½	97	97
22	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
110	Amoskeag pf.	100¾	100¾	100	100
15	Am. Pn. Serv.	2	2	2	2
40	Am. Sugar	110	110	108	108¾
74	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115¾	114½	115¾
780	Am. T. & T.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
20	A. G. W.	29	29	29	29
522	A. G. & W. I. pf.	46	46	44	46
10	Cumb. Pow. pf.	94	94	94	94
282	Edison	246	246	245	245½
20	Ga. Ry. & E.	123¾	123¾	125½	125¾
30	Ga. Ry. & E. pf.	87½	88	87½	88
9	Gen. Electric	136¾	136¾	136	136¾
113	Mass. Gas	85	85	85	85
1	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
10	McElwain pf.	102	102	102	103
16	N. E. Tel.	135	135	135¼	135¼
100	Nipe Bay	125	125	125	125
5	N. Y. Tra. El. pf.	90	90	90	90
1	Pullman	163¼	163¼	163¼	163¼
45	Reece Button	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
61	Swift	119	119¾	119¼	119¾
150	Torrington	43½	43	43	43
20	Torrington pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
139	United Fruit	141	141¾	139¾	141
547	United Shoe	54¾	54¾	54	54¾
155	Utah Sug. pf.	90	90	85	85
734	U. S. Steel	89¾	91¼	89¾	90¾
4,850

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Thermos Bottle Stock
50 Continental Insurance Stock
100 Cincinnati Northern Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd. Stock
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
50 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com. Stk.
25 Singer Manufacturing Stock
25 Victor Talking Machine Com. Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

40 Aluminum Co. of America Stk.
100 Bucyrus Co. Com. & Pfd. Stock
150 Central Petroleum Stock
100 Detroit Edison "Rights"
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd. Stock
100 Foundation Co. Pfd. Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stk.
100 Midland Securities Stock
25 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance Stk.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Decline in Prices on Active Trading the Feature of the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 335,174 shares of stock and $462,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 94,895; oil, 73,004, and mining, 167,275. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,000	†Aet. Exp., w.i.	22½	22	21½	22½
500	Alax Rub. Inc.	68½	68½	67½	68
800	A.G.&W.I.S.S.	29¼	29¼	28½	28½
1,000	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	44	45	44	44½
20	Atlantic Steel	55	55	55	55
75	C. C. & F. pf.	83½	86½	83	83
8,700	C. Nat. Gas C.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,000	†Car. Lt. & P.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
275	Carwen Steel.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
1,085	†Chev. M.C.C.	133	133	130	133
2,150	Corp. of R. & H.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¼
8,000	†Cuba C. Sug.	47¼	47¾	47	47½
145	Driggs-Seab.	137	138	135	136
850	†Elec. Gun	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Emer. Phon.	12	12	11¾	12
200	Hartman Corp.	72½	72¾	72	72
900	H. & B. Car C.	45¼	45¾	45	45
725	Inter. Rubber	12½	12¾	12¼	12¾
1,900	Kath. Br. pf.	18¼	18¼	17	17
3,610	Kelly Spr. Tire.	88¼	89¼	87	88½
4,100	†S.S. Kres., w.i.	13	13	13	13
900	†Lake Tor. Boat	10	10	9	9¾
875	Man. Transit.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Marconi of Am.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
700	†Maxim Mun.	4	4¼	4	4¼
7,800	†Midv. Steel	62¼	63	62¼	62¾
17,300	†Midv. St. rts.	¾	1	¾	1
2,000	†Nevins Elec.	¾	¾	¾	¾
460	Peerless Truck	24¾	25	24	24
290	†Poole Engins.	100	100	90	90
280	Redtop Elec.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	†Saxon Motor.	65	65	65	65
800	†St. Jo. Lead.	15¼	15¾	15	15¼
3,900	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	34½	34½	33	34
9,700	†Tobacco Prod.	40	40¾	38½	39½
1,200	Texas rts	15	15	15	15¾
200	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾
100	†Un. Cig. Stores, w. i.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95½
2,000	Unit. Prof. Shar.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,700	†Univ. Mot., w.i.	5¾	5¾	4¾	5
2,000	†U.S.L.&H.	4¼	4¼	3¾	3¾
100	†U.S.Lt.&H.pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,500	White Motors.	48	48	47	47
600	World Film v. t. ctfs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
75	Illinois Pipe L.	184	179	182	..
207	Ohio Oil	228	220	223	— 5
7	Prair. Oil & G.	413	410	410	..
10	Prair. Pipe L.	215	215	215	..
62	S. O. of Cal.	260	250	253	— 5
38	S. O. of Ind.	511	500	500	—15
50	S. O. of N. J.	508	506	503	— 4
250	S. O. of N. Y.	208	200	203	— 7

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,950	†Amer. O. & G.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	†Barn. O. & G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
8,100	†Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	21½	21½	18¾	19¾
4,100	†Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	9¾	9¾	9	8¾
8,500	†Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i. pf.	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
2,000	Empire Petrol.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,360	†Federal Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	†Houston Oil.	17	18	16	16
900	†Internat. Pet.	12	12½	11¾	12
15,000	†Midwest Oil.	72	72	67	70
2,800	†Mid. Oil pf.	96	96	93	95
350	†Mid. Refining.	60	60	59	59½
3,500	†Muskogee Ref.	24½	24½	23	23½
1,900	†Sap. Oil & R.	12	12	11¾	11¾
1,050	†Vent. Cons. O.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
1,500	†Victoria Oil.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
21,500	Way. Oil & G.	⅞	1	⅞	1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,000	†Atlanta	17	18	17	18
1,000	Bannack Gold	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,700	†Booth	34	35	34	35
4,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
3,000	Butte & L. Y.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
250	†Calaveras Cop.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	†Calhdonia	97	98	97	98
700	†Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	C. de Pasco C.	38	38	36¾	38
200	†Cons. Cop. M.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
12,000	†Emma Cop.	60	60	58	60
7,800	†Fed. Res. M.	22	23	20	20
800	1st Nat. Cop.	5¼	6¼	5¼	5¼
1,200	†Florence	46	46	45	46
750	†Gifield Coal	91	91	90	90
8,000	†Gifield Mary.	14	15	14	15
8,000	Greenwater	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Hollinger G.M.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
1,200	Howe Sound.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
425	Hecla Mining.	4½	4½	4½	4½
550	†Jim Butler.	93	95	93	95
1,500	Jumbo Extens.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
4,500	†Kewanas	16½	17	16	17
1,000	Magma Copper.	17½	17½	17	17½
2,000	†Majestic	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	†Marsh	36	37	36	37
800	†McK.-Darragh	45	45	45	44
850	Mines of Am.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
350	†Mojave Tung.	5	5½	5	5½
9,000	†Mother Lode.	21	21	20	20½
800	†Nevada Hills	20	20	20	20
500	New Utah B.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
100	†Oatman Gold, a prospect	64	68	64	68
700	†Oatman Cres., a prospect	51	55	51	55
10,100	†Oatman E., a prospect	16	17	16	17
2,700	†Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
400	†Ray Hercules.	3	3	3	3
2,400	†Rex Consol.	20	22	20	22
1,400	†Rochester	60	61	60	61
500	†R. Mountain.	60	61	60	61
1,900	†Ruby Silver.	52	52	52	52
200	†San Toy.	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,000	†Sand. Kend.	6	6	6	6
6,000	†Scr. G. G. M.	86	92	86	90
500	†Seven Tr. C.	43	43	43	43
1,000	†Silver Pick.	6	6	6	6
8,500	†Silver Tip (a prospect)	20	20	19	20
2,500	St. Sil.-Lead.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12,000	Stewart	1	1	1	1
2,500	†Success Min.	90	91	90	90
4,000	†Sup. Min. C. (a prospect)	54	54	53	54
4,000	†Temiskam.	54	56	53	53
100	†Ton. Jim B.	94	94	94	94
200	Tonopah Min.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
5,200	Tom. Rea. E.	10¾	12¾	10¾	12¾
1,200	Tonopah Ext.	4½	4½	4½	4½
5,000	†U. S. C. M.	12	12½	12	12
7,300	†Un. V. Ext.	14	14	13¼	13¾
500	†W. End Con.	75	75	73	75
200	†W. Oahu M.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Yukon G. M.	2½	2½	2½	2½
300	†Yuscaran C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$40,000	†B. & O. new 5s	101¼	101¼	*101¼	101½
100,000	†C., M. & St. P. 4½s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
75,000	†Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100¼	100¼	*100¼	100¼
90,000	†Erie conv. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅛	87⅛
7,000	†Erie rights.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
150,000	†Midv. Steel cv. 5s, w.i.	99	99	99	99

†Unlisted. ‡Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Ex rights.

Note.—Tuesday sale of bonds amounted to $475,800.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were known on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. British Mfg. Co.	25½	26	23½	26
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅝
Balt. Tube Co.	111	113	108	111
Balt. Tube Co. pf.	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., O. B.	14	15	14	15
Canadian Car & F.	62	66	62	66
Crocker Wheeler.	103	106	103	103
Curtiss Aero., v.t.ctfs.	46	46	46	46
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Guantanamo Sugar.	71	75	71	75
Hopkins & A. Arms.	..	65	..	65
Inter. Mer. Marine.	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Jewel Tea.	62	67	62	67
Jewel Tea pf.	101½	106	101½	106
New York Transport.	14½	16	14½	16
O. Elsenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Fyrene Mfg. Co.	18½	19½	18¾	19¼
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. w. i.	17¾	19	17¾	19¾
W.-P. Ter. pf., w. i.	47	52	47	52

OIL ISSUES.

Pierce Oil.	15	15½	15¼	15¾
Savoy Oil.	9½	10½	9½	10½

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Exp. com. new.	22	24	22	24
Aetna Explosives.	70	80	70	80
Aetna Explosives pf.	79	83	81	84
American Brass.	253	256	253	256
Atlas Powder.	249	250	246	253
Atlas Powder pf.	102	106	103	105
Babcock & Wilcox.	118	123	118	122
Bliss, (E. W.).	340	350	330	345
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	78	85	72	83
Can. Fdries & Forg.	190	200	170	200
Canadian Explosives.	320	340	320	340
Cash Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms.	340	360	340	360
Du Pont Powd., new.	350	360	350	360
Du Pont Powder pf.	106	108	106	108
Hercules Powder.	395	405	395	405
Hercules Powder pf.	114	120	114	120
International Arms.	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond.	165	169	165	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms.	466	..	466	..
Scovil Mfg. Co.	470	485	470	485
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	3,400	3,525	3,450	3,600

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of February showed the following changes compared with last year:

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the third week of February:

Twenty-two roads	$10,220,778	+$1,861,137
Two roads	614,183	— 91,584
Total (24 roads)	10,834,961	+ 1,769,553

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$3,084,245	$2,258,472	$3,507,491
Net	1,311,858	748,096	845,423
Surp. aft. chgs. and taxes	674,995	83,182	141,698
7 mos. gross	21,148,289	19,128,798	20,142,631
Net	8,932,314	8,083,108	8,742,854
Surp. aft. chgs. and taxes	3,529,133	3,511,986	3,833,106

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	7,645,087	6,606,115	7,038,756
Net aft. tax.	1,579,779	1,349,515	1,882,306
7 mos. gross	53,047,792	45,496,185	57,412,711
Net aft. tax.	20,611,789	15,206,311	16,985,353

ERIE RAILROAD for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross rev.	5,711,592	4,575,290	1,136,301
Op. exp. & tax.	4,516,421	3,773,861	742,560
Oper. ins.	1,196,170	801,430	363,741

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	29,265,242	26,844,279	31,734,323
Net aft. tax.	8,670,066	5,425,554	7,654,306
Other inc.	1,732,286	1,471,571	1,492,722
Total inc.	10,402,382	6,897,425	9,147,029
Surp. aft. chg.	6,045,082	2,715,388	5,083,964
Appropriation.	43,165	40,419	148,801
Surplus	6,001,918	2,675,468	4,915,162

MAINE CENTRAL for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	944,947	836,448	108,498
Net after taxes	195,999	117,894	78,105
Sur. aft. chgs.	21,790	15,380	6,410
7 mos. gross	6,950,032	6,746,841	183,211
Net after taxes	1,813,000	1,501,329	311,671
Sur. aft. chgs.	948,425	778,980	169,445

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	876,224	845,162	810,140
Net after taxes	249,261	211,017	211,776
Other inc. deb.	48,723	37,591	36,847
Total income.	292,639	173,423	174,929
7 mos. gross.	6,400,351	6,162,055	5,834,818
Net after taxes	2,040,137	1,716,246	1,548,086
Other inc. deb.	246,366	212,917	177,883
Total income.	1,793,791	1,503,329	1,370,262

NEW YORK CENTRAL and controlled and affiliated lines for January—

New York Central.
(Excluding Bo ton & Albany.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	14,899,064	11,918,987	11,906,801
Net after taxes	4,299,203	1,991,909	1,288,556
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,640,760	*13,186	.....

Boston & Albany.

Gross	1,587,518	1,243,986	1,282,822
Net after taxes	431,261	314,704	60,913
Sur. aft. chgs.	98,490	*127,395	.....

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. (Peoria & Eastern included.)

Gross	3,482,803	2,810,568	2,737,053
Net after taxes	855,890	354,689	*168,890
Sur. aft. chgs.	400,333	*182,428	.....

Michigan Central.

Gross	3,272,174	2,506,335	2,597,218
Net after taxes	804,217	285,116	154,813
Sur. aft. chgs.	186,224	*237,409	.....

New York, Chicago & St. Louis.

Gross	1,280,213	946,234	971,340
Net after taxes	286,906	62,596	6,589
Sur. aft. chgs.	174,431	*129,385	.....

Lake Erie & Western.

Gross	523,823	436,772	453,805
Net after taxes	138,125	69,881	36,577
Sur. aft. chgs.	84,982	*92,018	.....

Cincinnati Northern.

Gross	130,272	108,271	106,540
Net after taxes	33,758	1,685	*20,608
Sur. aft. chgs.	17,890	*12,347	.....

Toledo & Ohio Central.

Gross	431,552	354,447	338,854
Net after taxes	53,788	*1,606	*4,615
Sur. aft. chgs.	19,672	*100,884	.....

Total all Lines.

Gross	27,322,350	21,270,332	21,537,067
Net after taxes	7,720,508	3,065,128	1,561,094
Net after taxes	2,235,549	.....	.....
Surp. sub. cos.	2,235,549	.....	.....
Total profits.	4,495,344	633,364	.....
Bond int. sub. companies	67,771	.....	.....
Pf. dividend.	420,000	420,000	420,000
Surplus	3,987,574	238,264	282,358
Res. for div. pay. Jan. 15.	.....	.....	105,000
Balance	3,987,574	238,264	127,358
Prev. surplus.	2,870,229	2,186,965	2,009,607
P. & L. surp.	6,857,803	2,870,229	2,136,965

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profits.	921,535	562,464	580,514
Other income.	80,771	10,044	13,936
Total income.	890,464	572,509	594,450
Appropriations.	100,710	63,333	52,778
Balance	784,754	509,175	541,672
Preferred div.	269,739	269,739	269,739
Common div.	89,914	167,349	209,742
Pension fund.	40,000	40,000	.....
Surplus	385,100	42,087	2,192
Prev. surplus.	1,259,410	1,492,778	1,466,586
Total surplus.	1,585,510	1,504,865	1,462,778

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net profits.	2,364,953	2,289,075	2,081,267
Pf. dividends.	210,000	210,000	210,000
Balance	2,154,953	2,079,075	1,871,267
Com. dividends.	1,809,696	911,580	717,090
Com. stk. div.	.....	744,000	676,500
Surplus	345,257	423,395	477,677
Prev. surplus.	7,127,586	6,704,190	6,226,513
Total surplus.	7,972,843	7,129,586	6,704,190

ELECTRIC PROPERTIES CORPORATION and WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR & Co. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Inc. from op.	785,802	665,368	120,434
Op., adm., & gen. exp.	345,860	363,594	*18,234
Balance	440,442	301,774	138,668
Bond int.	24,000	24,000	.....
Surplus	416,442	277,774	138,668
Prev. surplus.	70,155	57,463	12,692
Total surplus.	486,597	335,228	151,360
Pf. dividend.	235,212	196,010	39,202
Balance	251,385	139,227	112,158
Capital adj.	223,960	.....	223,960
Depr. of sec.	.....	69,073	*69,073
Surplus	475,845	70,155	405,190

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for December—

	1915	1914	1913
Gross	320,689	259,656	61,210
Net aft. taxes.	142,843	107,001	38,841
Total income.	142,942	103,628	39,314
Surp. aft. chgs.	81,878	45,585	36,289
Bal. after pf. dividends	55,916	19,628	36,289
12 mos. gross.	3,121,297	3,001,285	120,012
Net aft. taxes.	142,843	107,001	35,841
Total income.	1,238,969	1,144,994	93,975
Interest	679,289	679,987	*748
Pf. dividends.	311,484	311,484	.....
Surplus	248,245	153,523	94,723

*Decrease.

UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915	1914	1913
Prof. all sou.	2,724,607	1,969,602	1,206,774
Rep., in. & dep.	1,476,489	171,674	104,293
Ins. & taxes.	180,784	115,898	94,093
Ad. & oth. exp.	157,620	129,271	156,029
Total deduct.	464,823	416,338	354,416
Net profits	2,259,784	653,264	852,358
Surp. sub. cos.	2,235,549	.....	.....
Total profits.	4,495,344	653,264	.....
Bond int. sub. companies	67,771	.....	.....
Pf. dividend.	420,000	420,000	420,000
Surplus	3,987,574	238,264	282,358
Res. for div. pay. Jan. 15.	.....	.....	105,000
Balance	3,987,574	238,264	127,358
Prev. surplus.	2,870,229	2,186,965	2,009,607
P. & L. surp.	6,857,803	2,870,229	2,136,965

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'24	4	4¼	4.05
B. & O. Ohio.	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.20
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi. & E. Illinois.	1916-'25	5½	5.75	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.88
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.80	4.10
C. C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.25
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.25	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Mo., K. & Texas.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.88	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'23	6	4.88	4.18
Penn., Gen. Fr.	1916-'23	5 @4½	4.20	3.90
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
St. L. & San F.	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'28	5	4.55	4.35
Southern Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.25	4.10
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.20

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	47.50	.....	47.00	48.00
Lead	6.50	.....	6.50	.....
Spelter	20.50	.....	20.75	.....
Antimony	43.50	44.50	43.50	44.50
Quicksilver	$260.00	.....	$260.00	.....
Aluminum	*61.00	65.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2 X fy	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27½@27¾c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	101	0	0	105	10	0
Copper, futures	99	0	0	103	10	0
Tin, spot	188	0	0	188	0	0
Tin, futures	185	10	0	185	10	0
Spelter	111	0	0	110	0	0
Lead	33	17	6	33	5	0

AMERICAN RADIATOR'S YEAR.

Net Profits for 1915 $2,364,953, an Increase of $75,000.

The American Radiator Company, for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, had net profits of $2,364,953, an increase of about $75,000 over the previous year. Dividends on the common stock amounted to $1,309,696, an increase of $386,000. The amount earned on the common stock was equivalent to 26.32 per cent., compared with 25.89 per cent. the previous year.

The falling off of the business of foreign companies selling radiators in the United States, according to the report of President C. M. Woolley, added to the sales here of the American Radiator Company. On the other hand, he pointed out, the sales of the foreign companies of the American Radiator Company had also fallen off as a result of the war. No dividends have yet been declared by any of the foreign companies. Their combined net profits for the fiscal year were $302,580.

RADICAL BROKERS CURBED.

Stock Exchange Disciplines Firms

GASOLINE IS DEARER HERE THAN IN JERSEY

Difference in Price Is Laid to Stringent Regulations of the Fire Department.

PANAMA SLIDES ADD TO COST

Revolutions in Mexico Also a Factor as Supplies from There Are Restricted.

The continuing rise in the price of gasoline, which is now 27 cents a gallon in New York and 25 in some of the Jersey towns, with a fair prospect of going to 40 cents before it gets any lower, has been generally attributed by oil men to the extraordinary demand resulting from the war. Complaints by automobile owners who protest against the prices in themselves—they have more than doubled since last Summer—and against the difference between New York City and the suburbs have brought forth a more extended explanation of the reasons for the increase in price, which was given by one of the most prominent oil men in New York at a recent gathering of men interested in the same industry and in the automobile business.

In the main, according to the view advanced by this man, the war is responsible for the increase in price. The motor cars and air fleets of the belligerent powers use an immense amount of gasoline which must be had at any cost, and, accordingly, almost any price can be obtained. Prices at home must rise to meet this situation. As additional proof that this is the main cause of the increase in price, the speaker pointed out that the rise in the price of inferior grades of gasoline had not been as rapid or as great as in the case of the first quality. Gasoline of the second or lower grade is not much used in the war except for certain kinds of motor trucks used in transport, and consequently the demand has been nothing like as great.

Another reason advanced is the troubles in Mexico, which have made it impossible to get oil out of that country in any quantity for the last two or three years. If the great Mexican oil fields could be opened up the supply available would be very much increased and the danger of 40-cent gasoline would be much further distant.

Still a third contributing factor are the slides in the Panama Canal, which have made impossible the transport of oil in tank steamers through the short waterway. Oil from California now has to come to New York by rail or else around the Horn. Practically all of it, in fact, comes by rail, and transport is thus much more expensive.

With the oil fields of Mexico cut off and those of California able to discharge their product toward the Atlantic Coast only at heavy cost, the available stock has been reduced, while the demand is constantly growing. In the days before the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company that organization used to maintain big reserves against the possibility of a shortage such as the present, but it is said by oil men that since its break-up into the smaller companies none of them has continued this policy to the extent which was formerly the case.

The higher prices in New York as compared with towns in the suburban districts has been explained as due to the stringency of Fire Department regulations here and the consequent increased cost of transport. It is maintained that the cost of the steel drums in which gasoline is transported to garages is a heavy one in proportion to the expense of tank wagons, but motorists are not inclined to accept this explanation, inasmuch as the steel containers are used over and over again.

Many automobile owners hold that the recent installation in garages which use only Standard gasoline of pumps given by the Standard Oil Company, the cost of which in large quantities was a considerable item, had something to do with the rapid increase.

Independent companies make comparatively little difference in the price on the same grade of gasoline.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—No action has been taken by the Senate on a report of the Secretary of the Interior responding to a Senate resolution concerning the high price of gasoline. Secretary Lane states that the increase in the price of gasoline is due simply to increased demand. This increase is in part created by the war in Europe and partly by the constantly widening use of the automobile and the gasoline engine in the United States. The McCumber resolution did not call for an investigation, and the Senate will not pursue the matter further.

HASLETT DOCTOR CALLED.

Physician Declares Brooklyn Recluse Was Incompetent.

Judge May, in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday reserved decision on two motions made by Clark L. Jordan, counsel for ex-State Senator Frank J. Gardner and George H. Decker, at the trial of the defendants on charges of conspiracy to defraud Samuel E. Haslett, the Remsen Street recluse, out of his fortune of more than $1,000,000.

One of the motions made by the attorney was to strike out statements by Decker in the office of the late Chief Magistrate Otto Kempner on Feb. 17, 1912, as not binding, on the ground that the statements were made after the alleged conspiracy occurred. Judge May reserved decision. Then Mr. Jordan moved that the indictments against the defendants be dismissed on the ground that the prosecution had not made out a case against them. Decision on this motion was reserved.

Previous to the motions Assistant District Attorney Allen called Dr. Elias H. Bartley of 65 South Portland Avenue to the witness stand. Dr. Bartley is an instructor in the Long Island College Hospital. He declared he had been Mr. Haslett's physician since March, 1912, and testified that Haslett is incompetent. Mr. Jordan, attorney for the defendants, immediately entered an objection on the ground that the testimony of the witness dealt with the condition of Haslett during a period after the time when the defendants were alleged to have committed the crime charged against them in the indictments. Judge May overruled the objection. Following the testimony of Dr. Bartley Assistant District Attorney Allen announced that the people rested.

Trinity School Alumni to Dine.

National preparedness will be the theme at the fifteenth annual dinner of the Alumni Society of Trinity School this evening, at the Hotel Martinique. Founded in 1709, the school is one of the oldest in the United States, and it has furnished its share of soldiers in every war in which the country has engaged. Dr. Charles Knapp will preside. Among the speakers will be Lieut. Col. Charles Elliott Warren, Edmund L. Mooney, the Very Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, Edward Rils, and the Rev. Dr. Lawrence T. Cole, rector of Trinity School.

Equitable Life Employes in Play.

The Equitable Life Employes' Association held its annual entertainment, reception, and dance last evening at Terrace Garden. Upward of 1,000 members of the home office staff and their friends attended. A one-act insurance comedy entitled "A $100,000 Case," written and staged by home office talent, was presented. The officials of the company were present and witnessed impersonations of themselves in farcical roles. A mixed chorus of eighty voices, trained by William G. Eisenhauer of the Fourth Vice President's department, supplied a musical program.

MEETING OF CLOTHIERS.

Trade Topics Discussed by Their New York Association.

Wide-awake interest in present-day business problems confronting the trade and a keen desire to co-operate with one another in facing these difficulties marked the thirty-third annual meeting of the Clothiers' Association of New York, held yesterday at the Hotel Brevoort. The business meeting followed a luncheon, at 12:30 o'clock, at which a large number of the members was present.

It was voted, in line with the inclination on the part of all members to thresh out their business problems, to hold a special meeting and a dinner at the Hotel Ansonia on Wednesday evening, March 15. At this meeting many topics relating to the welfare of the ready-to-wear clothing industry will be brought to the attention of the diners.

It was said after yesterday's meeting that at the coming dinner the local manufacturers would formulate a number of suggestions, from the point of view of the New York market, to be taken up at the Chicago meeting of the Joint Conference Committee of Manufacturers and retailers. Fraudulent advertising is also to be a topic of discussion, and it is expected that William Goldman will bring to the attention of the association the need of co-operation in increasing the number of sheep raised in this country. It was pointed out that the Philadelphia Textile Association, the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, the National Association of Clothiers, and several other organizations were working to stimulate greater interest in wool-growing.

Vice President Max H. Friedman presided in the absence of Charles W. Endel of Cohen, Endel & Co., President of the local association. He discussed at some length the coming meeting of the Joint Conference Committee of wholesalers and retailers, consisting of nine wholesale clothiers and nine retailers, appointed from the respective wholesale and retail associations. This committee will meet, in Chicago, on March 7, to consider and endeavor to eliminate a number of existing abuses relative to the business practices of the houses which manufacture the garments and the stores which sell them to the consumer.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Charles W. Endel; Vice President, Max H. Friedman; Treasurer, Max L. Wile, and Secretary, William R. Corwine.

The new Board of Directors consists of Herbert C. Ansorge of Ansorge Brothers & Co., A. Cohen of Bashwitz Brothers & Co., Harry Lang of Cohen & Lang; Leo B. Sonneborn of Sonneborn Brothers, A. Levy of Levy & Rosenthal, Arthur C. Levi of Hays, Levi & Co., Alfred Naumberg of M. & W. Naumberg & Co., Joseph J. Preis of J. J. Preis & Co., Harry D. Kohn of the Alfred Benjamin-Washington Company, William Goldman of Cohen, Goldman & Co., Norbert D. Light of Light & Schlesinger, and William Bandler of Currick, Leiken & Bandler.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Fixing the Duties on a Variety of Imports.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that vaccine virus and other serums put up in ampoules were not entitled to free entry under the provision for antitoxins, vaccine virus and other serums. On account of the form in which imported by Thomas Nevin, Judge Brown held that the Collector took proper duty at 25 per cent. as "medicinal or similar substances in ampoules."

William H. Stiner & Son lost in a contention relating to the entry of disinfecting fluid consisting of an alkaline solution of soap and coal tar. The Collector returned the product as a coal tar preparation under the tariff and exacted duty at 15 per cent. The claim was for free entry as sheep dip, but, as the importers failed to support their claim by adequate evidence, the Collector was affirmed.

Another attempt by importing interests to secure lower duty on Dronsfield patent heaverse wheel grinders, adjusted and designed for grinding card clothing, met with failure. The record in an earlier case was incorporated into the present case, and additional testimony taken, but it was not of a character warranting a reversal of a ruling made several months ago. The board held that the grinders were properly taxed 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for, the claim for entry at 15 per cent. as "machine tools" being overruled. Leigh & Butler, Boston, were the importers.

The Government failed to prove to the satisfaction of Judge Cooper that market prices in Hongkong had advanced at the time of shipment of decorated chinaware forwarded to Baltimore by Wing Foo Shun, and consigned to importers in that city. It was held that 1-inch decorated plates were properly entered at $6.50 Hongkong per dozen. Prices on other classes of plates were allowed to stand as entered. The General Appraisers reversed the advances made by the Custom House officials, and ordered a reliquidation on the basis of the entered value.

DENIES PARIS STYLE ROW.

Local Agent Calls Defense Syndicate "Stronger Than Ever."

Emphatic denial followed yesterday the assertion of Charles Kurzman that the Defense Syndicate of Paris Dressmakers had collapsed.

Philippe Ortiz, representative of the syndicate here, is the agent of an art house and not in the costume industry itself. He is arranging to start for Paris next Saturday and while there he expects to aid in bringing about an understanding between the Defense Syndicate and the Grande Syndicate de la Couture, on one side, and the American Fashion Importers' Association on the other. The Fashion Importers' Association has also arranged to send letters to Paris on its own account.

Mr. Ortiz said the Defense Syndicate was much alive and that he was at a loss to understand why Mr. Kurzman persisted in saying that it is not. He added:

"I am just in receipt of a communication from the President of our syndicate informing me that it was never so strong as now and its future never looked so bright."

Madame Georgette also denied that the Defense Syndicate had collopsed.

"It is to be said," she continued, "the syndicate still exists, and includes such couturiers as Worth, Paquin, Doucet, Premet and others. It may be that it will change its policy somewhat. There may be ways by which it can work without offending any one and yet there are some American buyers who do objectionable things. The rights of the dressmakers must be protected in some way. I do admit that Callot has retired from it, but she was quite independent always."

MORE GEMS COME IN.

Imports in February Much More Than in Preceding Month.

Imports of diamonds and other precious stones which have been on the increase for several months, took a big jump in February and totaled $4,788,182, or almost $2,000,000 more than in the preceding month set down at $2,797,297. In February, 1915, the entries of gems amounted to $1,785,038, and in the same month of 1914, the aggregate was $2,855,428.

The detailed February figures as returned to Special Deputy Appraiser Wolf by Examiner Treadwell included cut diamonds and other precious stones and pearls valued at $3,550,669; uncut stones worth $1,162,829, and miners' and glazier's diamonds appraised at $69,634 The increase last month in imports of cut stones compared with the same month in 1915 was considered remarkable by customs officials. The heavy gains last month in entered precious stones proved, officials said, that on account of the war the United States continues to be the sole market of any consequence for luxuries of this kind.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOTHS, BUCKLES.—50,000 gross, black, white overalls buckles; also low priced suitings, trouserings, overcoatings, serges; write, stating range of prices. Room 61, Long Acre Hotel.

COATS.—Contractors buying samples. 35 East 31st St.

COATS, (Silk and Cloth.)—Jobber looking to $12.50. 22 West 27th, 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach and linens; ready to place orders. 502 Sixth Av., 14th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Call with samples. 3d floor, 1,833 Broadway. Entrance on 36th St.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton piece goods. L 19 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spot cash for small or large quantities. Telephone 4390 Gramercy.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—Buyer from Minneapolis wishes see samples. Call 10 to 4 with samples. Benjamin Licht, 220 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking silks and cottons every afternoon this week. Room 604, 33 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at cotton, linen dresses; orders given; 8th floor, 32 W. 27th.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—We are open for silk, nets, and cotton dresses. 5th floor, 18 West 33d.

HEMSTITCHING MACHINES, Singer, wanted for cash. Schwartz & Jungman, 143 West 29th.

MESSALINES wanted, any width, any quantity; cash. 27 East 22d, 3d floor.

PLUSHERS WANTED.—Will pay spot cash. National Coat Co. 40 West 27th St.

SEAL PLUSHES wanted; will pay cash. Spring 6945.

SILK DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on better grade of silk dresses. L 24 Times.

SILK DRESSES. — Contractors wanted; plenty of work; immediately. L 20 Times.

SUITS.—Big jobbers are looking at Palm Beach suits and placing stock orders. 129 West 29th, 3d floor.

SUITINGS.—Open for large quantities ladies' woolen suitings for Fall wear; quantities below 50 pieces not considered. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16 West 22d.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4348.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ADVERTISING PENCILS.—We put from 3 to 5 lines of reading on a pencil; lowest prices. Elco Pencil Adv. Co., Hasbrouk Heights, N. J.

CLOTH.—A quantity of black and white shepherd checks. Farragut 256.

CLOTH TWILL.—Solid navy; close out cheap. Room 116, 33 Union Square.

COATS.—Velour Checks, White Chinchillas, and Golfines, immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Harry Greenberg Co., 35 West 31st St.

CORDUROY, BOYD'S, in all shades for immediate delivery. Phone 3293 Farragut.

COTTONS and VOILES.—For sale, 200 pieces, assorted colors; suitable for dresses, skirts, kimonos. 137 West 29th St., eighth floor.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for delivery silk street and afternoon dresses; popular prices. Tip-Top, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Children's, misses' white dresses; styles and values; immediate delivery; also jobs. B. & J. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

DRILLS, black and khaki, about 4,000 pounds rags, consisting of remnants 1 yard and under, more or less imperfect, at 5½c. per pound, for spot shipment; most of this cloth can be worked to advantage for pockets, &c. Samples with Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401, phone Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

PIECE GOODS.—Stevens & Whitman's all worsted shepherd check. Telephone Chelsea 3210.

SILK COATS.—See our latest novelty at $4.50; also corduroy and other snappy styles at $2.50 up. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

SILK FAILLES.—15 pieces navy, 36 inch. Store, 130 West 25th.

SNAP FASTENERS, black and white. United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway. Spring 0981.

SPRING SUITS.—Various cloths and styles, big stock, for immediate delivery, very low prices; it will pay buyers and jobbers to look at our stock. High Grade Cloak & Suit Co., 18 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUITS.—Snappy Spring Suits for immediate delivery. 4 West 16th, 8th floor.

SUITS AND COATS, Spring, from $6 to $20. Libowitz Bros. & Lipsky, 131 West 28th St.

THREADS.—Colored cotton sewing threads, mercerized; 2-ply yarn, and several lots of cotton and merino sweater yarns in various colors for spot shipment. Samples with Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401, phone Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN.—Summer wear, ladies' children's, with Broadway office, want lines. S 66 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅜% per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3⅜% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Extreme Narrow and Wide Ribbons.

The demand for ribbons is centred chiefly now on the two extremes, the narrow and the wide varieties, with very little doing between. The millinery trade is supplying the demand for the narrow goods, and the costume houses require the wider materials for sashes and girdles. Prices are being advanced from day to day, and the manufacturers are finding difficulty in making proper deliveries owing to the shortage of labor, which is keeping down production.

Not Backing Their Judgment.

While it is commonly held in the woolen trade that all indications point to continued high prices for wool, there seems to be no tendency to buy very far into the future. The raw material being purchased is designed only to cover orders that have been taken by the mills for the season. As one mill man described the situation, "We are positive that, as far as the world's visible supply of wool is concerned, there will be a shortage whether the war continues or comes suddenly to an end. For this reason it is natural to conclude that high prices will be maintained. And still there is very little preparation being made beyond the requirements of the season. In short, the manufacturers agree that prices will be higher, and yet they hold off from taking in any great supplies."

Drug Prices Still Unsteady.

Weekly Drug Markets will say, today that among the commodities which scored sharp gains in prices during the past week were acetphenetidin, acetanilid, second hands; antipyrine, second hands; digitalis leaves, carbon bisulphate, Haarlem oil, licorice root, lycopodium, Dutch madder, bicarbonate, acetate, permanganate, iodide and citrate of potassium, high dried rhubarb root and soluble blue, while moderate price gains on other commodities were effected. Alcohol, all grades, under an active demand, is 3 cents a gallon higher. Under freer offerings, together with a slow buying movement, other prices weakened, showing material declines for cod liver oils, balsam copaiba, guarana, quicksilver, and wahoo, bark of root, while unimportant reductions in quotations on other varieties of drugs are noted.

The Lace Demand Is Better.

The demand for laces in this market continues to improve as the Spring season advances, both the retailers and the cutters-up taking these goods better than they did some weeks ago. The new gown models coming from Paris are expected further to stimulate the demand, especially on the part of the cutters. There has been little change in the character of the demand of late. Metal effects continue good, and their activity is reflected in the demand for other novelties. Most of the staple laces are also moving well. In the embroidery field the scarcity of merchandise is beginning to handicap business, the shortage being due both to the difficulties experienced in getting goods from abroad and labor troubles in the domestic factories. The retail demand is said to be picking up nicely, in spite of the advanced prices that are asked.

Was It Good Guessing?

There is a salesman in the local gray goods market who has the greatest respect for the ability of one of the big buyers of these cloths to foretell the future course of the market. The biggest feat of this buyer was performed last Fall. At that time the salesman in question was trying to get the buyer to contract for some goods, but he refused to do it on the ground that the market was due for a decline. To back his contention he gave the salesman a list of constructions and the prices to which he predicted they would drop. He then offered to buy the salesman a hat if they all didn't drop that far. Though some of the prices predicted seemed pretty low, the buyer's judgment proved true in every case. He came in when his predictions were fulfilled, and his buying activities resulted finally in turning the market upward again.

Shoe Trade Is in Good Shape.

There have been fewer low shoes sold in this market so far this season than usual, which is taken to prove earlier predictions that high shoes would sell in a large way right up to Easter. This kind of a season will make it easier for the retailers to do business on small stocks. Reports from the wholesale trade indicate it to be in better shape at present than for a long time. Not only has a big advance business been booked for Spring at satisfactory prices, but Fall business has been generally good. The variations in style have led to more restricted and careful buying on the part of the retailers, but the increased consumers' demand has been reflected in the numerous repeat orders that have been placed. Women's shoes have had the best season of all. Financially, also, the trade seems to be in very good shape, it being said that collections are better now than for some time.

Gray Goods Market Unchanged.

There was little change to the local gray goods market yesterday, either as to the amount of business done or the prices asked. Some business on 38½-inch 64-60s was reported for April delivery at 5 cents, while a limited quantity of these goods for spot was said to have moved at 4 15-16 cents. Some 39½-inch 60-52s sold for near-by shipment at 4 9-16 cents. Not much activity was shown on the other staple goods, though reports were heard of sales of heavy sheetings at recent figures. Drills moved in a more or less restricted way. Only the scarcity of spot and near-by goods is hindering the demand for fine goods and fancies, though some business is being booked on both classes of cloths for future delivery at good prices. Closing print-cloth quotations were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¾c 38½-inch, 64-60s..5c
39-inch, 72-76s....6¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s..4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4½c
39-inch, 56-48s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..5¼c 27-inch, 64-60s....3½c

Silk Salesmen Organize Tonight.

With a charter membership of close to 600, the formal organization of the Allied Silk Association will take place tonight at the Aldine Club. The meeting will open at 6 o'clock and J. J. Twohey, the Temporary Chairman, will preside. The active membership of the association is made up of traveling salesmen in the broad silk and allied trades, their interest in the movement being shown by the fact that the idea of an organization for them was suggested only about four weeks ago. After the meeting the first annual dinner will be held at the Aldine Club, with Reid A. Kathan acting as toastmaster. More than 500 dinner reservations had been made up to yesterday afternoon. The speakers at the dinner will be the Rev. W. Warren Giles of East Orange, N. J.; Charles H. Sherrill, former Minister to Argentina; William Hamlin Childs, representing the Merchants' Association; R. J. F. Schwarzenbach, representing the Silk Association of America, and D. G. Dery, representing the silk trade generally.

An Argument Lost the Sale.

An argument with a customer as to who should do the waiting on her lost some business for one of the local stores yesterday. In this store the salesmen are evidently paid a commission in addition to their salaries, for one of the salesmen made a remark to that effect to the customer. The lost sale came about in this way: A woman wanted to get some shirts for her husband, and, seeing a salesman looking through the stock, asked him to wait on her. He replied that he was busy, but that he would be glad to serve her in a minute or two. He went back to the other customer and, while he was gone, a second salesman, who was not busy, approached the woman and asked her if he could sell her something. She told him what she wanted. While the second man was getting it for her, the first one came back. Then came the argument as to which had the right to the customer. It finally resulted in the second salesman's saying sharply that he did not want the sale and throwing two shirts he held across the counter to the floor. This offended the customer and she left the department without buying anything.

Can't Make Prices.

The silk manufacturers are in more or less of a quandary as far as making prices for the Fall season is concerned. Buyers are anxious to put in their orders for the next season, and no doubt a substantial advance business could be taken at the present time if the manufacturers were prepared to make terms. A conservative estimate places the amount of production at about 75 per cent. of normal, owing to the shortage of labor, so the difficulty encountered now is in making deliveries. With the price of raw silk constantly reaching higher levels and dyeing costs also advancing, the trade cannot see its way clear to naming quotations on Fall lines. At present the demand for gray taffetas is the feature of operations, but later on the manufacturers expect the usual call for navies and copenhagens. Black is growing stronger. The fabrics favored are taffetas, gros grains, failles, and satins, with the last-named article showing increasing strength. For Fall the demand is expected to be along somewhat similar lines, with satins in a stronger position than they occupy now.

WOOL BUYERS ARE ACTIVE.

Western Growers Demanding High Prices and Are Getting It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 1.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Manufacturers bought considerably for the last week. The demand for combing was greater than for clothing wool. Medium wools are selling more than they have been for some time. The demand for fine wools still continues.

"The Western wool growers are commanding the high prices which some dealers are willing to pay, but contracting is not so active in some quarters because of the prices asked. Dealers are buying domestic wool on the Street today, figuring that it is cheaper to buy in Boston than at present prices in the West.

"In the woolen goods market, it is expected that the present season will be no banner one even with existing difficulties. Sellers have more orders than at any time in their history. Women's wear has shown more activity and has been more interesting during the week than any other section of the woolen goods market. Various fancy suiting fabrics have been offered, and have been readily taken.

"In the cotton goods market a greater demand for merchandise was noted throughout the week, and the large buying in connection with the comparatively weak cotton situation was also noted. Manufacturers are sold up for some time.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

FRANKLIN D. MACK, consulting engineer, 346 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $19,890 and assets consisting of a lawsuit for $75,000, against E. P. Denkman of Chicago and an interest in a patent $1. Among the creditors are T. J. Meekins, Mantico, N. C., $10,000, and Carlton M. Prankard, $5,215. He owes $364 to six doctors.

IDA WERSBA, 463 West 141st St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,132 in a deficiency judgment, and no assets.

SAMUEL GOLEMBA of 1,424 Bryant Av. has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,004 for dry goods, &c., and no assets.

PHIL S. GILL.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Marcus Helfand receiver for Phil S. Gill, manufacturer of dresses, 39 West 22d St. Liabilities are $35,000 and assets about $30,000.

FARMER-ZEHR ENGRAVING CO.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Frederick W. Stelle receiver for the Farmer-Zehr Engraving Co., 150 Lafayette St. Assets, $3,000.

WILLIS & JAECKLE, meat market, 3,862 10th Av., have filed schedules showing liabilities $14,995 and assets $6,595.

JOSEPH HIRSCH, clothing, 517 8th Av., has filed schedules showing liabilities $12,198 and assets $5,000.

REISNER & SCHREIBER, composed of Sam Reisner and Max Schreiber, beds, mattresses, and pillows, 701 2d Av., have made an assignment to Ignats Spanierman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—William V. E. Steel, a conductor; voluntary petition; liabilities, $19,639; assets, $225.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1.—George T. Stehling, wagon manufacturer, admitted liabilities of $19,805.58 and assets of $20,361.01; involuntary bankruptcy proceedings.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Atlas Distilleries Co. and Robert Spear—Union Exchange National Bank of New York.....$2,118.79
Adolph, George W.—Saks & Co.....151.15
Aronowitz, Morris—A. Finkelbrand et al.....112.18
Brooks Audit Co.—Sixty Wall St.....492.54
Biontl, Louis—J. McCormick.....123.21
Bell, James and Martin J.—S. R. Rhodes, possession of property or...1,149.45
Brotheridge, Claude W.—R. J. Masbach..296.75
Cottrell, John W.—M. Reinhardt.....277.67
Cottrell, John W. and Mamie R.—A. Reinhardt.....539.67
Carle, Anna L.—J. A. Bodine, costs..107.88
Charles Wilkins Co., Inc.—R. W. Wistar et al.....358.77
Duplessis, Louis A.—S. Brown.....141.41
Deitz, Frank T.—Interstate Note and Holding Co.....194.79
Edelman, Ulric—Saks & Co.....128.27
Eckhouse, Elmer M.—P. Katz.....163.66
Edgar, Helen M.—Wannegan Realty Co..141.91
Fischer, Miriam, and Robert H. E. Elliott—M. M. Gleason.....1,917.84
Same—C. R. Gleason.....215.58
Fish, Lambert H.—C. Bookman et al..245.41
Grahame, Leopold—J. Wheless.....115.11
Giannicos, Nicholas—N. Picaoupolous..678.80
Glaser, Abraham—S. Eichenbaum et al.208.05
Garbe, Henry—R. L. Wood et al.....769.52
Goldstein, Abraham—A. Cohen.....903.77
Goodman, Edmund L., and Henry G. Hershfield—Olin J. Stephens, Inc...984.07
Goetz, John—Lang & Co.....779.35
Goldsmith, Morris J., and J. Goldsmith—Schechter & Metz.....72.81
Gibson, Preston—E. Tauta.....200.02
Greene, William, J.—Lincoln Trust Co.....2,227.81
Handman, Samuel A., and Harris—Griffin Stationery Co.....328.76
Herman, Gene—M. O'Brien.....1,916.25
Hubbard, Elizabeth—M. Belitzer.....845.66
Hershfield, Henry G.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.....280.62
Holzen, Newton—K. Zavada.....264.35
Harasti, Stephen—T. Barto.....115.29
Howard, Bonnie, or Rabbit—H. G. Hoxsey.....120.96
Isaac Hopper, Inc.—J. J. O'Connor & Son, Inc.....318.13
Interwellen Holding Co.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....2,263.21
Jones, Samuel—Morewood Realty Holding Co.....153.49
Joseph Beck & Sons—S. Tynberg, costs..141.75
Lockett, John C.—Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.....100.41
Lamont Realty Co.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....5,440.12
McDonnell, Annie—C. Meyer et al.....4,897.75
Mosxico, John—N. Folino.....213.91
Moore, Elisabeth A.—United Electric Light & Power Co.....114.66
Mayer, Henry—Phenix Cheese Co.....100.66
MacFadden, Carl K.—L. Filks.....899.50
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., of London—H. Wolfert.....8,143.46
Newmark, Helene, and Rebecca Cahn—Mechanics Bank.....439.50
Nappo, Toney, or Anton—United Distillers Co.....108.70
Picot, Abraham—R. Wilson.....124.04
Peterson, Charles J.—B. I. Shiverts.....138.91
Potter, Edward C.—T. Young, Jr.....830.99
Rumble, Daniel—American Exchange National Bank.....4,572.16
Runkel, Henry G.—Same.....4,557.16
Reichstein, Sam—P. Reichstein, costs..110.00
R. Hoe & Co.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co., costs.....131.00
Richardson, Harry A.—Bean Site Co.....120.36
Rheinfeld, Irving A.—Avonel Co.....264.11
Schessel, Alexander—I. Lusher.....493.97
Schwartz, Max, and Louis Rodish—A. Cohen.....142.65
Stern Selling Service, Inc.—Perkins Van Bergen & Co.....101.50
Smith, Peter—Tegetmeier & Riepe Co. costs.....107.88
Samuels, John—A. Davis et al.....143.21
Tuttle, Lamar K.—Wannegan Realty Co.....174.22
Taylor, George C., President—J. Geratman.....2,858.22
Tell, Taylor, Music Publisher, Inc.—J. A. Cantor Printing Co., Inc.....177.02
Tanzer, Albert—B. D. Filkstein.....165.28
United Retail Merchants of America—S. Kouheim.....172.64
Verra, John—G. Crisafulli.....194.95
Werner, Ruth—L. Schwartz.....105.20
Zanderer, George—New York Edison Co.333.09
Zaremski, Albert—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc.....166.19

In Bronx County.

Algie, Robert J.—Henry H. Meise & Son, Inc.....$76.99
Brown, Samuel—State of New York..2,000.00
Bonnet, Abraham—I. Popkin.....3,005.46
Brockway, Joseph D.—H. M. Chase.....756.37
Dempsey, James F.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....219.28
Goldberger, Sarah—J. Cash.....17.09
McAtee, James P.—A. Ciccarone....3,476.90
Odierna, Joseph F.—D. Giacomo.....95.72
O'Toole, Eugene C.—T. L. Noe.....197.72
Pheon Contracting Co.—Hudson River Bluestone Co.....3,923.02
Peterson, Charles J.—B. I. Shiverts..v.138.91
Riley, Edward J.—W. Scholz.....514.41
Sirico, George J., and Anlello Baseline —Adams-Flanigan Co.....138.87
Wm. Horne Co.—Church E. Gates & Co.260.12
Zuckerman, Harry—Meyer-Denker-Sinram Co.....162.73

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Folgeman Bros. & Hirsch, Inc.—Everybodys Department Store, Inc., Feb. 8, 1916.....$5,298.09
Baber, John F., and Frank J. Cassidy—I. H. Lambert, Dec. 9, 1915.....2,209.83
Manypenny, William T.—E. F. Jordan, Jan. 27, 1916.....123.41
Same—same, Dec. 15, 1915.....128.17
Same—same, Nov. 15, 1915.....124.75
Same—same, Nov. 23, 1915.....124.31
Wiener, William, and David Swern—W. A. Paulus et al., Nov. 24, 1913.....149.07
Wyanoak Pub. Co.—J. W. Weissheimer, Feb. 28, 1916.....763.96
De Luca, Felix—Rigelow Varnish Co., Feb. 28, 1916.....902.54
Cahn, Emanuel S.—A. S. Houghton et al., Feb. 29, 1916.....327.96
Beakes Dairy Co.—H. E. Wesley, Feb. 20, 1911.....191.46
Boiles, Frederick M.—M. Schwerm, March 9, 1904.....376.58
Blumenfeld, Julius—W. M. Barrett, Feb. 25, 1916.....127.30
Creighton, Alexander—Keller-Rowe Hoof Pad Co., Dec. 4, 1911.....252.02
Esposito, Alfonso—D. Lanzetta, Oct. 28, 1915.....125.91
Howes, Elisabeth I.—S. T. Mandebile, May 3, 1911.....264.75
Ivone, Nicola—David Mayer Brewing Co., June 29, 1898.....108.57
Lazarowitz, Jacob—H. B. Claflin Co., July 23, 1913.....535.40
Moran, Adam—I. Diamond, Feb. 3, 1916.....150.00
Peschmanns, August—C. Morel, Feb. 13, 1914.....118.52
Peschmanns, August—C. Morel, April 19, 1913.....1,092.40
Stern, Louis, and Sigmund Wasserman, H. B. Baer, Aug. 4, 1915.....3,038.42
Stern, Louis, Sigmund Wasserman, and Star Beef and Provision Co.—M. B. Baer, Oct. 29, 1915.....3,037.82
Walsh, Robert E.—J. C. Walsh, March 29, 1915.....3,000.00
Sampson, Thomas F., P.—J. Sampson, Jan. 18, 1916, (vacated).....466.43
Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co.—A. Lesser et al., Jan. 6, 1914, (released).....1,128.78

AUTO PLATES DEFECTIVE.

Six Hundred Sets Returned to the State Bureau Yesterday.

A big increase in the number of complaints of defective automobile number plates has taken place. Six hundred bad sets were returned to the New York Bureau of the Secretary of State yesterday. Many of the complainants were in anything but a pleasant mood. A good number of them had been stopped by the police and told to get a new plate forthwith, as the one in use was too badly chipped to be legible.

Up to a few days ago the highest number of complaints for any one day was 350. Twenty-five thousand new plates have been ordered as substitutes for defective ones. It was estimated at the Bureau yesterday that this number would not take care of all the complaints that were expected to come in. This would mean that one set of plates out of every three delivered to the New York Bureau was defective.

"Who is to blame for such a situation?" was the question that motorists were asking yesterday. A representative of the Secretary of State's office at Albany said:

"We think we took every precaution that could reasonably be expected in this matter. The company which made the plates had done satisfactory work for the State in 1915 and in previous years. They were the lowest bidders. In fact, the saving over the cost of the plates last year was estimated to be $30,000. This year we got them for 15 cents a set; last year we paid 33½ cents. We examined the first plates that were delivered and they appeared to be up to specifications in all respects. In handling so many plates and handling them so rapidly, as the circumstances required, it was impossible to examine each set of plates.

"It is one of those things that will happen now and then despite the best of precautions. We are doing the best we know how under the circumstances—requiring the manufacturer to replace without extra cost all the defective plates. The State is protected by an $18,000 bond."

J. H. Walbridge, President of the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company, which made the plates under a subcontract from the Manhattan Supply Company, said:

"We stand ready to replace every bad plate, even though there were no bond, as our good name means more to us than the amount involved. We attribute the trouble to the difficulty of getting pure chemical materials on account of the war. We think we have found where the defect was. We have not heard any complaints from the substitute plates which we sent out."

BUSINESS NOTES.

At the third annual meeting of the Associated Importers of Food Products, held yesterday, the following were elected to office for the ensuing year: Herman T. Asche, President; Ingvar Tokstad, First Vice President; Emmanuel Oettinger, Second Vice President; Seymour S. Mack, Treasurer, and James S. Neuman, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—H. S. Lawfer, carpets; Cumberland.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; A. S. Helfrich, coats, suits; 23 E. 26th. Prince George.
BALTIMORE—Greenbaum-Shapiro Dress Co.; H. H. Green, children's dresses; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Theodore & Hadassa; P. Theodore, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; Albert.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Johnson, Boyd & Co.; L. Barnette, hosiery; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Schloss Bros. Co.; N. Schloss, piece goods; 840 B'way.
BALTIMORE—M. Summerfeld, Son & Co.; C. Summerfeld, notions; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michaels, furnishing goods, men's, women's underwear; 470 4th Av.; Latham.
BALTIMORE—J. A. Landau

COTTON INFLUENCED BY U-BOAT REPORTS

Advices About Submarine Activity Cause an Early Break, with Rally Later.

THE MARKET IRREGULAR

Undertone Steady Throughout Day, and Net Changes in Prices Are Unimportant.

Cotton yesterday showed considerable irregularity, but with the exception of an early break, caused by reports of German submarine activity, the undertone was quite steady. There was less sympathy with the weakness in stocks and the forenoon selling movement did not disclose any large amount of weakly held cotton. The net change for the day was trifling, with some months unchanged and the others one point up to one point down.

It looks as if there was a prospect of easier ocean freight rates in the near future. As a matter of fact, wires from the Southwest reported easier rates. This possibly is due to the expected entry into the transatlantic trade of a good many of the interned German vessels seized by Portgual and Italy.

The situation in cotton goods continues very strong. Manufacturers are considerably behind in their deliveries, but this delay, which is frequently seized upon by buyers as an excuse for cancellation, is overlooked at present. Large quantities of goods are due to be charged up during the present month, and buyers are interested in learning what percentage of actual contracts the sellers will be able to fill.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. Galveston five points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, ten points advance, 11.45 middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.25	11.16	11.25@11.26	11.24@11.26
May	11.48	11.34	11.43@11.44	11.48@11.44
July	11.66	11.53	11.63@11.64	11.64@11.65
Oct.	11.83	11.70	.....	11.83@11.84
Dec.	11.98	11.85	.....	11.97@11.98
Jan.	12.05	11.93	.....	12.04@12.05

Total port receipts, 16,427 bales; last week, 17,807 bales; last year, 40,374 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,408	85,162	7,604
Galveston	8,005	9,561	11,088
Mobile	1	2	986
Charleston	191	155	781
Savannah	1,840	1,393	4,410
Wilmington	5	244	2,530
Norfolk	687	2,120	1,255

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	374	1,370	1,224
Memphis	570	912	5,812
St. Louis	641	1,417	3,110
Houston	4,485	4,179	9,302

Exports, 17,382 bales.

Total thus far this season, 3,546,001; total last season, 5,457,744 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
200	Galveston	286,958	563,029
6,508	New Orleans	292,908	402,904
275	Mobile	19,514	59,906
600	Savannah	181,171	228,420
300	Charleston	81,941	111,472
....	Wilmington	44,147	59,890
1,060	Norfolk	123,229	80,842
1,050	Augusta	162,379	142,830
1,850	Memphis	219,481	223,666
....	St. Louis	18,936	37,405
3,040	Houston	152,550	181,640

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points advance, at 7.77d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 20,000; American, 12,000. Market closed easy.

STEEL PRICES SOARING.

Level Believed Dangerous—Trade Can't Change Conditions.

The demand for steel continues to increase faster than the output, and prices are being advanced on almost every product. The Iron Age will say today:

Steel prices are rushing up at a furious pace and in the past week conditions have grown more excited. Manufacturers as well as buyers consider the present level dangerous, but some of them had the same view weeks ago. Now they generally protest that they are creatures of a situation the end of which none can predict. It has been a week of heavy buying in many quarters, notably in pig iron and old material. More than 200,000 tons of steel-making pig iron has been closed and the Steel Corporation alone has bought 100,000 tons of steel scrap in the Pittsburgh and Chicago districts.

Railroads see that $30 open-hearth rails are the cheapest product on the list and at least three systems have placed orders as far ahead as 1917, the total thus far for that delivery being about 70,000 tons.

Pittsburgh reports the offering of 100,000 tons of bars for shells, which mills have been unable to consider. Considerable foreign requirements have come up for large squares and blooms for forging. But efforts of foreign buyers have lately concentrated on barb wire to the extent of 50,000 to 100,000 tons is before the mills. The wire situation, after repeated advances, the last one Feb. 29, bringing nails to $2.40, is tightening to a point indicating shortages in some lines.

AFTER GERMAN GOODS.

One Effort Failed and Another May Meet the Same Fate.

The group of importers and forwarders, headed by Bernard, Judae & Co, Chicago and New York, which decided recently to ignore the State Department in the matter of getting permits for the shipment of German and Austrian goods held at Rotterdam and other neutral ports, and carry on negotiations directly with the British Foreign Office in London, has been advised of the complete failure of the plan.

William W. Bride, at one time a trade adviser for the State Department, and who last Summer managed to get a great number of permits in London for clients in the United States, was engaged by Bernard, Judae & Co. to represent the group in London, the understanding being that Bride's influence was of such a character in British official circles that no difficulty would be experienced in repeating this Spring the successes of last Summer.

Mr. Bride sailed for Europe about five weeks ago and, after a short stay in Holland, where he visited Rotterdam, proceeded to London.

When he visited the British Foreign Office, it is said, he was told in the most unmistakable terms that not a single application would be considered in Downing Street; that the only way to secure permits was through the State Department and the British Embassy at Washington, and that no exception of any kind would be made from this rule.

The failure of the Bride mission in London, it was said in well-informed circles, may bring to nought the errand of T. St. John Gaffney, former Consul General of the United States at Munich, who resigned at the request of President Wilson. Mr. Gaffney, it appeared yesterday, was also engaged by Bernard, Judae & Co. to handle the situation in Germany partly in conjunction with Mr. Bride. Gaffney, after a brief sojourn in this country after his recall, returned to Germany, and took up with officials, manufacturers, and other questions relating to goods and supplies needed in this country.

London's Wool Auction.

LONDON, March 1.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,700 bales. There was a steady demand for combing scoured merinos, but short and wasty shorts were neglected and 7½@10 per cent. lower. Crossbreds were steady.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was under the influence of a variety of news yesterday, and in consequence prices moved in a very feverish manner within a range of about 3c a bushel and closed nervous, with net losses of ½c to ¾c. The export demand was very slow, and no business was reported. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.20¾, No. 2 $1.22¾, No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.23¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.40¾, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.....	.....	1.19¾	1.20¾	1.52¾
July	.....	.....	1.12⅝	1.13¾	1.23½

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.13⅝	1.10½	1.11⅝	1.12¼	1.45¼
July	1.11⅛	1.07⅞	1.08⅜	1.09⅝	1.19

CORN.

The corn market showed a heavy tone during the greater part of the day under liquidating due to estimates of 1,150,000,000 and 1,190,000,000 bushels in farm reserve, but regained part of the loss in sympathy with wheat and on rumors of export business, closing barely steady, with net losses of 1½c to 1¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½c to 82¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76⅝	72½	74½	73¾	73⅝
July	73	73⅜	73⅛	73¼	73⅝

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active with some good buying at times, but the undertone was easy owing to estimates of 475,000,000 to 625,000,000 in the farm reserves. Late in the day, however, a steadier tone prevailed on rumors of large export sales. The local cash market was barely steady; standard quoted at 49c; No. 3 white 48 to 48¼c; No. 4 white 46½ to 47¼c; fancy clipped white 49 to 50c; ordinary clipped white 47 to 48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43⅝	42¾	42⅝	43⅝	56⅜
July	41¾	40⅝	41	41⅝	52⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was easier early under scattered selling prompted by the decline in grain, but late in the day prices rallied on strength in the hog position and in expectation of the bullish monthly statement of stocks. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 37,000, estimated for Thursday 33,000; Kansas City received 13,000 and Omaha 17,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	10.62	10.52	10.52	10.57	10.30
July	10.85	10.70	10.70	10.75	10.55
Ribs—					
May	11.60	11.52	11.57	11.55	9.87
July	11.72	11.65	11.70	11.70	10.17
Pork—					
May	20.97	20.60	20.95	20.70	17.37
July	20.90	20.67	20.90	20.72	17.72

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was active, total sales amounting to 13,400 barrels, and price changes were feverish. The March position was under some pressure, with tenders of 500 barrels, and at the close showed a decline of 11 points. Later months, however, were firm, closing with a partial reaction, but with net gains of 1 to 4 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	9.75@9.85	9.85
March	9.81	9.80	9.75@9.85	9.86
April	9.88	9.87	9.84@9.87	9.80
May	9.85	9.80	9.82@9.84	9.78
June	9.82	9.80	9.77@9.81	9.75
July	9.78	9.76	9.76@9.77	9.73
August	9.80	9.78	9.77@9.79	9.72
September	9.75	9.71	9.72@9.73	9.68
October	9.00	8.98	8.98@8.99	8.95

COFFEE.

The coffee market was more active and higher, closing with net gains of 20 to 24 points. Total sales were 48,750 bags. The local spot market was firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	7.98	7.95	7.96@8.00	7.75
April	.....	.....	8.03@8.05	7.81
May	8.10	7.97	8.09@8.10	7.88
June	.....	.....	8.14@8.15	7.92
July	8.18	8.03	8.18@8.20	7.97
August	.....	.....	8.22@8.24	8.01
September	8.29	8.12	8.26@8.27	8.06
October	.....	.....	8.30@8.32	8.09
November	.....	.....	8.34@8.36	8.13
December	8.33	8.26	8.37@8.38	8.16
January	.....	..	8.40@8.42	8.19
February	.....	..	8.45@8.45	..

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market has shown a steady tone, due to the further strength developed in refined and raw sugar. The exchange market opened unchanged to an advance of 7 points. The market closed steady, 3 points lower to 9 points higher, with sales for the day 13,650 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.24	4.23	4.23@4.26	4.14
April	4.27	4.27	4.24@4.28	4.19
May	4.35	4.31	4.32@4.34	4.26
June	.....	.....	4.37@4.39	4.31
July	4.45	4.41	4.41@4.44	4.36
August	.....	.....	4.46@4.48	4.41
September	4.53	4.51	4.50@4.53	4.46
October	4.49	4.49	4.50@4.53	4.47
November	.....	.....	4.43@4.45	4.44
December	4.43	4.35	4.35@4.40	4.38

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,378 packages. A little stronger feeling all along the line, and while trade was not particularly active, a moderate amount of business was effected and values were advanced about ½c. The feeling is firm at the higher rates quoted. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 36@36½c; higher scoring, 37@37½c; firsts, 33½@35½c; seconds, 30@33c; thirds, 28@29½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 28½@29½c; thirds, 26@28c. State dairy, finest, 35@36c; good to prime, 31@34c; common to fair, 24@30c; renovated, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20½@21½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 22@22½c; current make, fine, 22c; No. 2, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,629 cases. With serious delays in the delivery of stock now rolling and near by, the market is still short of requirements of local trade; recent rises indicate further advance. There was some prospect of more liberal arrivals yesterday afternoon, and much depends on the transportation companies, which are badly congested. New invoices of stock now loading and leaving shipping points are heavier. Near-by eggs are very scarce and clearing closely. Fresh gathered, extras, per doz., 35½@36c; extra firsts, 34@34½c; firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 26½@27c; refrigerator, as to quality, 27@27½c. State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henner whites, fine to fancy, 33@34c; ordinary to good, 30@33c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@33c; small whites, 30@33c; henner browns, 30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@29c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 33c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 37c; Western and prime Southern, 33@35c; common to fair, Southern, 30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain and warmer Thurs. Fri. probably fair and colder; moderate s. e. to s. winds, becoming variable Fri.

S. Car.—Rain Thurs. Fri. colder and probably fair; moderate s. e. to s. winds, becoming variable Fri.

Ga.—Rain Thurs. Fri. fair and colder; moderate s. e. to s. winds, becoming variable Fri.

Fla.—Rain Thurs., except fair in s. Fri. fair; colder in n. and cent.; moderate winds, mostly s.

Ala.—Rain Thurs.; colder in n. Fri. fair, colder; moderate s. winds on the coast.

Miss.—Rain and colder Thurs. Fri. probably fair; colder in extreme s.; moderate s. winds on the coast.

Tenn.—Cloudy and colder in w., rain in e. Thurs. Fri. fair.

Ky.—Snow or rain and colder Thurs. Fri. fair.

Ohio—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate to fresh n. winds.

Ind.—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Thurs.; colder. Fri. fair.

Lower Mich.—Snow Thurs. Fri. partly cloudy; moderate n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow Thurs. Fri. cloudy.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Ill.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., probably snow; colder Thurs.

Mo.—Snow and colder Thursday and probably Fri.

Wis.—Unsettled Thurs. and probably Fri., colder Thurs.

Minn.—Fair and continued cold Thurs. and probably Fri.

Iowa.—Unsettled Thurs., probably followed by snow, colder in s. and cen. Fri., partly cloudy, probably snow in s.

N. Dak.—Fair and not so cold Thurs. and probably Fri.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and continued cold Thurs. Fri. fair and not so cold.

Neb.—Snow and continued cold Thurs. Fri., probably fair and warmer.

Kan.—Snow Thurs., Fri., unsettled, continued cold.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means cause or appeal.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

De Forest Radio T & T Co‹Standard Oil. Fatwell‹NY, NH & H Esposito‹Stenock. Same‹Graff. Lumley‹Anchor Line.

Whalen‹Penn RR. Karpinski‹Lek Val RR. Iron Stmboat Co‹NY Edison Co. Kelly-Springfield Mot Truck Co‹Partridge.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room No. 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Marconi‹De Forest. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Ideal Clamp Mfg Co‹Metal Stamping Co. Bankruptcy at 2 P. M.:

Re Henry F. Vyse.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 812, P. O. Bldg., at 9:30 A. M.—Naturalization.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.—People v. Champlin; People v. Smith; Wile v. Moore.

The court will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, instead of at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be no session tomorrow by reason of Judge William E. Werner's funeral.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Smith, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions—At 2 P. M.

E'way Rty Co‹Lawyers T I & T Co. Kirk La Shelle Co‹ Armstrong.

Torielle‹Doscher. Kelly‹Osborn.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Helvitz‹Balshofer, Monand‹Landers. Re Friedman. Re Kessler, (Bloom‹ Wildner.) Re Zwick. Macy‹Levy & Weinstein. Galewak‹Miller. Helvitz‹Balshofer. Karakas‹Albert Smith & Son, Inc. Foregren‹Foregren. Conway‹Farrish-Stafford Co. Heller‹Gluck. Kaplan‹Mendelson. Re Rosedale Av. Latner‹Labcr. Guide Service Co, Inc ‹Clarke. Prendergast‹Warburg Ferrel‹Ferrel. People, &c‹Chase. Re Bowery Sav Bank Schwartz‹Tad R T, (2) Weinraub‹Hirsch, (2.) Re CNY, (Pier 27,) Hahn‹CNY, (2.) Neidig‹Neidig. Hirsch‹Hirsch. Fraud Cent Co‹ Thompson. Davis‹Adams Exp Co. Kupferman‹Hoeffner. Re Keller. Corby, Commission Co ‹Gillian. Gedney‹McCarthy. Kelly‹same. Galpen‹Galpen. Horn‹Straus. Wollale‹Russian-Am Line. Re Levengston‹ Farmer. Altheimer‹E G Riebe & Co. Meisel‹Wolf.

Jehle‹Jehle. Breitung‹Calhoun. Schwartz‹Schwarts. Ashland‹Ashland. Abiscott‹Abiscott. Re Kiddle. Goelet‹Hayman, McPartland‹McPartland. Maidden Lane Sav Bk ‹Mittleman. Met Trust Co‹ Trustees of Columbia University. Carpenter‹N Y Trust. Towbin‹N Y Tel Co. Prior‹Crowell. Wallach‹McMahon. Bernuth‹Celuci. Murphy‹Mackey. Newark‹Cornish. Sinnott‹Sinnott. Klein‹Fenster. Calermo‹3d Av R R. Tweed‹Browning & King Co. Black‹Byrne. Williams‹McClane. Columbia Club‹Cook. Kuechis‹Sloane. Re Bachods‹Darrin. Fid & Dep Co‹J G McCrory Co. Wallach‹Curran. Same‹Cristman. Re Hospital Saturday and Sunday Assn. Katz‹Abrams. Webb‹Thornton. Re Finkelstein. Montgomery Light & Water Co‹Rice. Hermiston‹Hermiston. Times Square Imp Co ‹James McCreary Realty Corp. Re S D McComb, Inc. Re Price‹Prentice.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:

J Joseph & Bros Co‹ West Maryland Ry. Wala‹Wala. Balse‹McDowell. Re Elsmere Pl. Re Man Ry‹White. Re NY Cent RR. Weinstein‹Seidemann. Nugent‹Aisberg. Karcher‹Karcher. Cudick‹Cudick. Allen‹Allen. Breitung‹Calhoun. Lerner‹Lerner. General calendar: Walsh‹Bonner. Aaronson‹Equit L A Society. Dolan‹Koupal. Pearson‹Pearson. Pitofsky‹Polonsky.

Wolfsen‹Stark. Sachnin‹Klinger. Vila‹Baptista. Ulman‹Schwartz. Klar‹McGee. Ditmas Rty‹Brister. Hunter‹Hunter. Mosarkel‹Ill Surety. Menkin‹Nathan. Lustgarten‹Lustgarten. Geissenhainer‹ Geissenhainer. Marmann‹Marmann. Abrams‹Jalkoff. Fraenkel‹Fraenkell. Dreyfus‹Dreyfus. Cirrito‹Well. Healey‹Healey. Flynn‹Flynn. Abramowitz‹Hoffman. Case on.

PART IV., (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.

Case on—Stein‹Warren & Wetmore. Adjourned to March 6.

PART IV., (February Term.)—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI., (January, 1915, term continued.)—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Wells‹Dickerson.

PART VII. and PART VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ess An Ess Photo Co‹ Arrutis. Coman‹Courtanay.

St Joseph Socy‹Man Sav Inst. Case on.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Landau‹Gelershaufer. Bertoli‹Imperial Paint. Goldberg‹C I & B RR. Weaver‹Thompson-Starrett Co.

R Carrucci‹Oscar Daniel Co. J Carrucci‹same. Penna‹Atl Macaroni. Case on.

PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART V.—Gavegan, Cohen‹Bergfield. J Zerulkenkoff‹NY Edison Co. B Zerulkenkoff‹same.

J.—At 10:30 A. M. Wilton‹same, Silver‹CNY. Deverschak‹Union Ry. Case on.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Vilano‹Linch. Morschauser‹Keogh. Salzman‹Wacksler. Rudolph‹Carlton Terrace R E Co. Duffy‹Linch. Goldenberg‹NY Rys. V Roth‹Lexler Mot Co.

C Roth‹same. Eichhorn‹Taylor. Banks‹Ricotta. Martinez‹Int R T Co. Kugler‹Bennett. Leff‹Fish. Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schleman‹Musician Mut Prot Union. Maida‹Kohn.

Willinsky‹Goldberg. Case on.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lawry‹D, L & W R R.

No day calendar.

PART X.—Hotchkiss, Freedman‹Roth. Thoman‹Brandt. Tournas‹CNT. McGrath‹Scott. Roman‹Blitzer. Shelm‹Englander.

J.—At 10:30 A. M. Hooley‹Mason-Seaman Transp Co. Kinney‹same. Hoffman‹H S Realty. Mayer‹Morrison. Case on.

PART XI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fishman‹East River W W Laundry Co. Lipshitz‹Fishman. Balsamt‹NY Rys. Winter‹Fay. Guermandi‹Cavagnero Ryan‹Rogers.

Carrigan‹Friedman. Klein‹Klein. Cohen‹Peck & Mack. A Clough‹NY Rys. C Clough‹same. Shell‹Schapiro. Case on.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cohen‹Bklyn Un RR. Burnett‹Ornstein. Larson‹Miller (2.) Siegelman‹Globe Rye Bread Co.

O'Brien‹Tesero. Cohn‹Wm Elec RR. Pipe‹Kaleteitas. Kowalsky‹Schuchner. Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

FitzHugh-Luther Co‹ Coen. Frankfurter‹Von Raits Bailey‹Duane. Morris‹Suerich. Weinschenken‹Ocean Accidt. &c. Corp. Caggiano‹Winston. Graef‹Trumbull Motor Car Co. Nierenberg‹Gen Accdt. &c, Corp.

Giles‹E Langer Print. Brunswick Rity Co‹ Frankfort Gen Ins. Emmet‹Brakower. Green‹1073 1st Av. Ragona‹Ricobene. Hayes‹Welling Co. Vernon‹Woodward. Gourd‹Healy. Talbot‹Lawrence Bros Clear.

PART XV.—Pendleton, Jaballe‹Taylor. Same‹Nat City Bk. Baitzel‹Rhinelander. 20th St Garage‹Moore Tunis‹Brescher. Strysower‹Block.

J.—At 10:30 A. M. Straus‹Shanley. Heoht & Camps‹ Kohn. Blanchard Co‹Rome Metallic Bedstead. Clear.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Held in Appellate Term room.

Townsend‹Carter Const Co. Fid & Dep Co‹McGrory Co. Nagelschmidt‹US Fid. &c, Co. Arthur‹Bamm. Kahaly‹Gennara. Miller Daybill Co‹ Paterno Const Co. Wright‹Ettington.

Johnson Heating Co‹ Board of Education. Ehrlich‹Kamhola. Herring‹Mail. Brit-Am Tobacco Co‹ U S Fid, &c, Co. Lezzie‹Mass B & L. Schweisler‹Earl. Union New Braid Wks ‹Gravalsky. Keyrouse‹Heisman. Clear.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Clarke‹Martin. No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kalstel‹Mendelsen. Raught‹Weed. Shulman‹Wolfson. Duhan‹Berke. Kennedy‹Mulligan.

Weintraub‹Cowen. Goldstein‹Barbatti. Triangle Waist Co‹ Gen Acctd Assur Co. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Thomas Walter, Joseph Senfert, Dudley Van Holland, Mary Donovan, Mary B Sheehan, Johanna D H C Schetar, Mary A Hally, Louise Davies.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.

Litigated motions at Chambers:

Rothburg‹Herrman. Harris‹Doelger. Springs‹Moran T & T Co. Frooks‹Bedker. Ciambrone‹Lobello. Quinby‹Barkas. Durfee E F Co‹ Sterrett. Good‹Dalberg. Phoenix Hat Co‹ Buchatahi & Lewis. L Froogs Eng Co‹ Cohen. Gear‹Halcyon R R Corp. Taylor‹Hurtig & Seamon Thestrical Ent. Silverman Cont Co‹ Perper. Zubow‹H. Salsberg & Sons. Vafiopoulos‹Tsebelis. Bouker Cont Co‹Callahan Cont Co.

Loraine‹Cort. Com Dispatch, &c, Co ‹Springer‹Moran T & T Co. Hoppe‹Hart & Hoffman. Klotz‹Bruno. Reid‹Breitung, (2.) Beslofsky‹Ulin. Fox‹Steinik. Harrington‹Cas Co of America. Hymowitz‹Scheer & Calender Co. Walk‹Aurora Film Plays Corp. Tropani‹M Weisman & Sons. Hass‹Rinkin. Keenan Eng Chop House‹de Chadenedes. Levigon‹Thorne. Saks & Co‹Laying.

PART H.—O'Dwyer, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

C. J.—Ex parte business at Chambers.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Beattie‹German Artistic Weaving. Horowitz‹Frankel. Crown‹Lilyak. Elev Auto Signal Co‹ Bok. Lemandre‹NY Rys. Halpern‹Horowitz. Geffen‹Silverman. Wilder‹Scott Rty (2.) Wexler‹NY Rys. Thompson‹Roberts. Marks‹Barnett. Manovitz‹Mandel. Johnson‹Elker & Heg. Lee‹Logan. Bendersky‹Cohen. Schneider‹Fuss. O'Brien‹Gehringer. Mendes‹Ellanent Co. Hentiner‹N Rys. Siegety‹Weisberger. Namorik‹Weinstein. Rappaport‹Barclay. Kochman‹Williams Rty Co.

Karduck‹Robbins. Jung‹White. Busch‹McMullen. Sinkin & Tricst. Cohen‹Pfizer. Wolf‹NY Rys. Schmenska‹same. Cohen‹same. Liebenberger‹same. Wax‹Barnett. Garabedian‹Hoyesepian Mawn‹Boland. Berkowitz‹Otto Stahl, Inc. Schatzberg‹Int R T. Bock‹Linah. Pekar‹Gen Baking Co. Pliczuk‹Ocean SS Co. Defarco‹NY Rys. Russell‹same. Walsh‹same. Abramowitz‹same. Quinn‹same. McCarthy‹Stern. Walsh‹NY Rys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. Schiller‹Freedman. Clear.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, mercical calendar. Killinger‹Houlder, Weir & Boyd, Inc. Union Novelty Braid Wks‹Diamond. Barnch‹Fid & Cas Co. Blumenthal‹Littlefield. Kunts‹Kline Rty, &c.

J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on. Corp of H & A Cohen ‹Hungerford. New Eng Equit Ins Co‹Blanc. Asher‹Kalet. Backrach‹Pasensky. Abramowitz‹Cas Co of America, Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Ramsey, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Adriance—Maurice Deiches. Moore Realty Co.‹ Palmieri—Charles Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Phillips‹ Timil Realty Co.—Milton M. Sittenfeld. Kingsland‹Gerstner — Matthew Henkel. Floyd‹Thom—Charnel‹ Davis.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S.—Rachael Levy‹Herman J. Jacobs—George B. Hayes.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Hertlein‹Hollander. Neave‹Bliss. Lawyers Mtg Co‹Security Mtg Co. East River Sav Inst‹ Kay Co. Sanford‹Cohen. Soulle‹Smith Const Co.

Perlmutter‹Perlmutter. Lawyers Mtg Co‹Moran. Durschiag‹Bernstein. Akaliis‹Cent R R of New Jersey. Re De Candito Const Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.—Reider‹Butter.

Day calendar: Poor‹Hyman. Rosalie Klein, V. Del Genovese, Benjamin F. Webb, Stanley A. Morrell, Thomas J Madden, Anna Cross, Lulu A Cross, Emil Garnson, John J Curtin, Estates of: Martha Barlow, Michael Hart, Catherine Power, August Rampgen, Sarah McCarthy.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 521.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J. Rosenzweig‹Chisholm. Rose‹Balfe. Fuid‹Marks. Greenberg‹Israel.

Aho‹Cauldwell-Wingate Co. Schneider‹Block.

Highest number reached in regular order, 470.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Mecorio‹Klein. Spelzman‹Brown.

U S Fid & Guar Co‹ Tesoro.

TRIAL TERM—Arnold, J. Chelsey‹Ferguson.

Berlin‹Kashman.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Morschhauser‹Peters—Henry K. Davis.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Lipda M. Allen‹Burdick Realty Co.—Edward D. Dowling. Robert A. Powers‹Glosue Galiani—Edward D. Dowling. Lawrence H. Tasker‹ Mary M. Kelly—Abraham I. Solomon.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—(Special Term.)—Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Knapp‹Knapp. Hubbell Hardwood D Co‹Carroll. Weaver‹Thompson-Starrett Co.

Fairchild‹Scarsdale. McGee‹Healey. McGuiness‹McGuiness Mission.

Highest number reached on call, 106.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Young, J. Merriam‹Knickerbocker. Difate‹Hodgman Rub Co & Van Etten. Fusco Con Co‹Brewer.

Winters‹B H RR. Britton‹Rosenthal. Buckley‹B, QC & S RR. Allen‹B H RR. Kondrat‹Defiance But Machine Co.

Savage‹Merts, (2.) Jambs‹Feldman. Borowitz‹Campe. Sorignano‹same.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 121.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar—At 1 P. M.

Wesley‹Stand Oil Co. Fidelity Co‹Queens Co Trust Co. Borough Bk‹Jenkins. Ross‹Rodgers. Sullivan‹Terry & T. Laimbeer‹Brown. Vinokur‹Ella. Ahrens‹Schmitt Co. Kalacki‹Am Sug Co. Lynch‹Mut L Ins Co. Tobin‹Yonkers L & Co. Gallon‹Hussar. Goodenough‹City & County Con Co. Wadley‹same. Siebrecht‹same.

Meagher‹Bradley Co. Paffen‹CNY. Smith‹Smith. Nafpliotis‹Drakos. Rinehart‹O'Connor. Mount‹Harris. Mitchell‹Salant. Hall‹House & Giles. Hlub-Dashu Co‹Dreb Boylan‹CNY. Metsler‹L I RR. Manning‹Blitzer. Intanson‹Stevenson. Yonkers Bk‹Fid'ty Co. Duryea‹Knapp, (3.) Polhemus‹same.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Raimonado‹W R Grace & Co. Schwartz‹Joyce et al. Terrky‹Terrkey. Carroll‹Stoneham et al. Esposito‹Gokay et al. Scott‹Scott. Schwartz‹Schwartz. Re Union St, (McCrossin.) Van Deventer‹Herman et al. Gerhauser‹Gerhauser. NY Mort & Sec Co‹ Bklyn Rty Sell et al. Lalor‹Lal

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Forty-sixth Street Building, Near Fifth Avenue, and Broadway Corner in $900,000 Deal—Elbridge T. Gerry Sells Old Downtown Holding—Builders Buy Opposite Park Avenue Hotel.

Two choice properties, one in the upper Fifth Avenue retail zone, have changed hands as the result of a big deal closed yesterday by which Livingston Phelps has purchased the new eight-story loft structure at 12 and 14 East Forty-sixth Street, opposite the Ritz Carlton Hotel. The property covers a lot 50 by 100 feet, and was lately completed by Robert M. Catts, President of the Ritz Realty Company, and is well rented.

In part payment Mr. Catts took from Mr. Phelps the plot covered with old buildings on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-first Street, occupied up to a few years ago by Pursell's bakery and lunchroom. The plot fronts 96 feet on Broadway by 73.4 on Twenty-first Street, and is surrounded by the twenty-story loft building erected a short time ago on the site of the old Continental Hotel. Mr. Catts intends to improve the plot, which has lately been much run down, with a commercial building of the type required for the mercantile interests coming into that section.

The aggregate value of the two properties is about $900,000.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Elbridge T. Gerry Sells Washington Street Plot.

Elbridge T. Gerry has sold one of his old downtown holdings, the property being the six-story factory at 34 Washington Street, on a plot 25 by 89.9 feet, adjoining the southwest corner of Morris Street. It is in the same block as the Whitehall Building, which occupies the lower portion. The property has been purchased by Unz & Co., printers, of 24 Broadway, who have occupied the Washington Street building as their printing and stationery shop for fifteen years. The broker in the transaction was the Cruikshank Company.

Loft Site Deal Opposite Park Avenue Hotel.

In the upper Fourth Avenue loft zone the vacant plot, 66.4 by 100 feet, at 44 to 50 East Thirty-second Street, opposite the Park Avenue Hotel, has been purchased by the Hasco Building Company, Lorne A. Scott, President. The plot was bought from the Mesick estate, and will be improved at once with a twelve-story loft structure. Plans are being prepared by the architect, Walter Hatfield. The property was held at $225,000. The Hasco Company is building a sixteen-story loft on the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

Francis B. Robert was the broker in the Thirty-second Street sale.

Private Dwelling Deals.

The estate of Jane Van Clief has sold to an investing client of Slawson & Hobbs 216 West Seventy-first Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 18 by 55 by 102.

William H. Eagleston has sold through Ames & Co. 162 West Thirty-second Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 66.9.

Woodward Home in Trade.

The purchase by William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, of the fifty-foot vacant plot of 9 East Eighty-sixth Street from William E. Iselin involved a trade, as Mr. Woodward gave in part payment his present residence at 9 East Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5. The brokers were William B. May & Co.

Elizabeth Street Sale.

The six-story double tenement at 287 and 289 Elizabeth Street, 40 by 83.5 and irregular, between Houston and Bleecker Streets, has been sold by Bonomolo & Zaccaro for Bernard Friend to an investor.

Bronx Block Front Trade.

The block front on the west side of Sherman Avenue, between 165th and 166th Streets, 300 by 100, has been purchased by Lowenfeld & Prager. In exchange they gave the five story new law flat at 2,154 Crotona Avenue, 40 by 100, between 181st and 182d Streets. Joseph A Blackner was the broker in the deal.

Bronx Sales.

The two five-story flats at 919 Tiffany Street and 900 Beck Street, adjoining houses on lot 84 by 100 at the junction of those thoroughfares, have been sold by the Schoen-Westchester Realty Company to an investor.

The five-story new law flat at 686 Beck Street, 54 by 125, adjoining the southwest corner of Leggett Avenue, has been purchased by the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation.

Henry Greenspaw has purchased from Fuerth Starkmann the five-story flat, 50 by 100, at 1,565 Wilkins Avenue. Samuel Grossman and C. Tarnospolsyl were the brokers.

As a site for a taxpayer a client of Paul M. Rines has purchased the vacant plot 25 by 89 on the east side of Washington Avenue, twenty-five feet south of 185th Street.

Long Island.

T. D. Hardecker has purchased the Greenlawn poultry farm property at Greenlawn, L. I. T. S. Hall negotiated the sale.

Dr. Frank M. Deems has sold to James R. Duncan a plot 50 by 107, on the southeast corner of Central and Madison Avenues, Flushing, in exchange Dr. Deems took a plot 100 by 200 on the west side of Twenty-first Street, near Queens Avenue.

New Jersey.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., in conjunction with Paul Weber, have sold for the Ruhl Real Property Company a ten-room cottage with about one-half acre of land, at Bergenfield, New Jersey.

Charles B. Van Valen and the H. A. Douglas Company have sold to James M. Reid of Garnet Springs an estate of fifteen and one-half acres between Westwood and Ridgewood, New Jersey. The estate adjoins the country home of the late Marshall P. Wilder.

Commercial Leases.

J. Clarence Davies has leased for a term of years the store and basement at 72 Nassau Street for the United Merchants Realty & Improvement Company to the Wolf Novelty Company.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the building No. 93 Gold Street for James J. Moore to Marcus, Forscher & Co.

Will Rebuild Structures in Old Dry Goods District.

The 133 West Thirty-third Street Corporation, Daniel P. Morse, President, is the buyer of 49 Walker Street and 50 Lispenard Street. James S. Maher, Architect, has awarded contracts for the reconstruction of 50 Lispenard Street. The building at 49 Walker Street will probably be altered along similar lines. Charles F. Noyes Company were the brokers who negotiated the sale for J. Allen Townsend and others.

Realty Notes.

The Crown Operating Company is the purchaser of 2,110 and 2,112 Arthur Avenue, sold Tuesday by Gussie Morgenstein.

Deeds have been recorded in the second recent deal for the Buckingham Palace apartments at 547-553 West 147th Street, 100 by 100. The property was resold by the Mason Realty Company to the Lawmor Improvement Company, which immediately turned it over to Edith F. Wade of Hackettstown, N. J., taking in exchange the building at 48 West 125th Street. Shaw & Co. were the brokers.

The Mail and Express Building, with the adjoining structure, 201 and 203 Broadway, with a large Fulton Street frontage, were transferred yesterday by Mrs. Margaret C. V. Shepard, widow of Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, to the 195 Broadway Corporation, representing the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's interests.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Beekman St, 46, n s, 98.2 ft e of William St, 18.2x87.1, five-story building; executor's sale, estate of Adeline Travers; to Mrs. Agnes Salembier, a party in interest, for $25,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, w s, 388.8 ft s of 218th St, 75x100, vacant; Mary M. Stagg against Provincial Realty Alliance et al; Action 1; Thomas F. Keogh, attorney; Richard B. Dawson, referee; due on judgment, $16,570.55; taxes, &c., $5,500.74; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

Seaman Av, w s, 348.8 ft s of 218th St, 50x223—2224, vacant; Mary M Stagg against Provincial Realty Alliance et al.; Action 4; Thomas P. Keogh, attorney; Oscar Igstaedter, referee; due on judgment, $3,638.19; taxes, &c., $861.19; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

116th St, 362 West, s s, 106.8 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18.9x100.11, five-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Michael J. Ferrell et al.; Harold Swaln, attorney; Gordon S. P. Kleeberg, referee; due on judgment, $12,911.12; taxes, &c., $693.50; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison Av, 2,070, w s, 33.4 ft s of 131st St, 16.7x75, three-story dwelling; John W. Bohlman et al. against Emily Bechet et al.; Henry S. J. Fisch, attorney; Emmanuel L. Silberstein, referee; due on judgment, $6,005.41; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Union Av, 540, n e corner of 149th St, 75x100, vacant; adjourned to April 4.

By James J. Donovan.

Hull Av, e s, 401.6 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x100, vacant; Simeon C. Bradley against Adelaide M. Brewer et al.; Bergman & Davis, attorneys; Max Bendit, referee; due on judgment, $1,729.98; taxes, &c., $55; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, 9228 and 9300, n s, 82.4 ft n of 218th St, extends through to 17 East 218th St, 40x143.11x98.9x20x60.1x113.1, twelve-story loft and store building; Union Trust Co. against Building and Engineering Co. et al.; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; due, $808,534.67; taxes, &c., $20,685.31.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

114th St, 52 West, s s, 361 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society against H. G. Kerkower et al.; Ira Ehrlich, attorney; due, $10,960.30; taxes, &c., $420.85.

By Joseph P. Day.

1st St, 68 East, n s, 100.5 ft w of 1st Av, 25x128.6x irregular, six-story tenement and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against M. B. Barclay et al.; Cary & T., attorneys; due, $38,655.15; taxes, &c., $789.15.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

126th St, 241 to 247 East, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 80x99.11, four two and three story dwellings; C. E. Sands et al., trustees, against Max Kurzrok et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $22,264.69; taxes, &c., $301.07.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

University Av, 1,494, e s, opposite Washington Bridge, 54.8x137.1, five-story flat; M. A. Auerbach et al. against Towanda Construction Co. et al.; Hays, H. & W., attorneys; due, $61,859.37; taxes, &c., $435.46.

By Henry Brady.

Honeywell Av, 1,985, w s, 35.6 ft s of 178th St, 25x100; Eugenie Rosenthal against Norman Bijlsbeek et al.; Fross & S., attorneys; due, $6,295.51; taxes, $396.50.

By J. H. Mayers.

Railroad Av, 6 n s, 119 ft e of Zerega Av, 25x110; Sarah Rosen against Omenda Clark et al.; J. N. Heffat, attorney; due, $345.69; taxes, &c., $600.

By James J. Donovan.

Beach Av, n s, 325 ft e of Patterson Av, 25x100; John Jordis against Margaret Schwalenberg et al.; J. H. Banton, attorney; due, $3,882.72; taxes, &c., $521.11.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Jeanette Tuchel, who has for some time been with Heilbron & Berger, resident buyers, will on Monday become buyer of waists and dresses for Robinson's Specialty Store, 25 West Forty-second Street.

Brown & Macrae resident buyers, 1,270 Broadway, have added to their list of accounts that of the Charles H. Heer Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hamilton Terrace, 13 to 19, for a one-story garage, 79.5x125; G. W. Whittaker, 548 West 123d St, owner; Katz & Feiner, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $23,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted)

Beekman St, 78 and 80, to a six-story office building; August Zinsser Realty Co., 1,311 3d Av, owner; Carrere & Hastings, 32 Vanderbilt Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ADRIAN AV, s s, 133 ft w of 227th St, 33x75, Leone Holding Corporation to Ethel J. Nye, 672 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $5,000, March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, 929, e s, 74.11 ft s of 106th St, 26.8x100, James K. Holly to Mary C. Holly, 124 Madison Av, one-half part, all title, March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

BROADWAY, 201, w s, 73.4 ft n of Dey St, 20.4x80; Broadway, 203, w s, 33.10 ft s of Fulton, runs w 100.3 ft n 39.11 ft to s s of Fulton, e 66.6x s 77.3x e 67x n 18.7x s 109.3 ft to Broadway x n 24.9 ft to beginning; Margaret L. V. Shepard, individually and as trustee of will of Elliott F. Shepard, to 195 Broadway Corp'n, 15 Dey St, March 1; mtg, Feb. 28; attorney, John V. Irwin, 203 Broadway.....$100

CANNON ST, 102, n s, 25x100; Charles Becker to Anna Becker, 1,421 Madison Av, all liens, Feb. 8; attorney, Anna Becker, 1,421 Madison Av.....$1

COLUMBUS AV, 66, n s, 75.3 ft n of 62d St, 25x100; Samuel J. Ashley et al. to Winston Paul.....$1

ELIZABETH ST, 287 and 289, w s, 67.2 ft n of Houston St, 40.9x83.5x41.9x83.11; Banned Friend to Mary Rainieri and another, 12 Stanton St, mtg $30,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

GRAND ST, 583 and 585, s s, 23.4 ft w of Cortlandt St, 52.9x72.7x irregular; Range Realty Co. to Isabel D. Curtis of Bantam, Conn., mtg $30,000, all liens, Feb. 29; attorney, Theo. L. Bailey, 62 William St..$100

LEROY ST, 121, n s, 222 ft w of Hudson St, 22x82, foreclosed Feb. 16; Roy M. Robinson, referee, to Mary R. Dunne, Oneida Castle, N. Y., Feb. 29; address, 59 Cedar St..$7,000

LEWIS ST, 32, e s, 140.2 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Nettie Krauss to Hy. Goldsein, or Goldstien, 358 Brook Av, mtg $27,000, Feb. 28.....$100

MANHATTAN AV, 430, e s, 25 ft n of 118th St, 23.4x55; Delia D. Harrison to Alanson Bruce Realty Co., 503 5th Av, mtg $17,500, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PARK AV, n w corner of 116th St, 50x100; Frederick W. Sauder to George Ehret, mtg $45,000.....$1

PARK AV, n e corner of 44th St, 100.10; Ritz Realty Corporation to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $70,000, all liens, Feb. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

PEARL ST, 240, s s, [illegible]; Pearl St, 251, n s, 23x100; Maiden Lane, 126, s s, 84.7 ft w of Water St, runs w 20.5x s 53.3x w 0.11x s 12.1x e 21.2x n 64.10 to beginning; Beekman St, 110-116, n e s, 33.6 ft n w of Water St, 25.4x66.5x22.6x56.5; Elm St, n w s, at s w s of Duane St, 45.9x24; John T. Pettit to Edwin H. Pettit, 30 Letitia St, Philadelphia, Penn., all title, confirmation deed, Feb. 29; attorneys, Everett, C. & B., 37 Wall St...$1

RIDGE ST, 78, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Avenue C, 78, e s, 102.6 ft s of 4th St, 18.9x92.8; 11th St, 521 East, n s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x163.3; Esther Jacobson et al to Rosie Solomon, as trustee for party of the first part, 3 deeds, all title, b. and s., confirmation deeds, Jan. 21; attorney, Jacob M. Mandelbaum, 51 Chambers St...$1

RIDGE ST, 78, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Avenue C, 78, e s, 102.6 ft s of 4th St, 18.9x92.8; 11th St, 521 East, n s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x163.3; Esther Jacobson et al to Rosie Solomon, as trustee for party of the first part, 3 deeds, all title, b. and s., confirmation deeds, Jan. 21; attorney, Jacob M. Mandelbaum, 51 Chambers St...$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 430, 25.4x125; Delia D. Harrison, Utica, N. Y., to Alanson Bruce Realty Co., 503 5th Av, mtg $21,000, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 184th St, 49.11x100; Louise Eckhardt to Donald Robertson, 700 West 179th St, mtg $30,000, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Meehan & H., 115 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, 507, e s, 64.5 ft n of 42d St, 46x133x irregular, leasehold; Samuel Strasbourger, referee, to James B. Ford, individually and as executor of John H. Ford, 11 East 45th St, Feb. 29; attorneys, Bowers & S., 49 Cedar St.....$25,000

4TH ST, 281 East, n s, 213.10 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x98.2; Catherine T. Leary, White Plains, N. Y., to Abr. Gerster, 368 East 8th St, mtg $10,000, Feb. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

11TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Waverly Place, 23x110; 11th St, 228 West, s s, 125 ft w of Waverly Place, 25x95; 11th St, s s, 150 ft w of Waverly Place, 25x95; Daniel Rosenbaum to Hugo Morck.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Hugo Morck to Daniel and Ida Rosenbaum, 240 Decatur St, Brooklyn, joint tenants, all liens, March 1; attorney, same.....$1

22D ST, 47 West, n s, 236 ft e of 6th Av, 24x98.9; 22d St, 49 West, n s, 212 ft e of 6th Av, 24x98.9; Alphonse Montant to P. & W. Holding Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, mtg $45,000, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, Max Stein, 64 Wall St.....$1

25TH ST, 313 West, n s, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 24x98.9; Margaret R., wife, and Robert J. Walsh to Ethel V., wife of Jere L. Sullivan, 161 Ivy St, Borough of Queens, Jan. 21; attorneys, Johnston & M., 256 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Robert E. Walsh to same, quitclaim, Feb. 11; same attorney.....$100

32D ST, 102 West, s s, 165 ft e of 7th Av, 20x66.9; William H. Eagleson to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, March 1; attorney, George W. Ellis, 149 Broadway...$100

54TH ST, n s, 296 ft e of 7th Av, 22x88.9; Annie L. Gillies to Edith M. G. Wheeler and Leslie Gillies.....$1

59TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Jacob C. Klinck to Charles L. Riker.....$1

46TH ST, 404 West, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Hugo Gutfreund to Rose Schwartz, 77 West 113th St, mtg $32,000, all liens, Feb. 29; attorneys, Krakower & P., 389 Broadway.....$100

107TH ST, 334 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 37.8x100.11, foreclosure Feb. 25; John H. Rogan, referee, to Sylvester Pope, 424 Central Park West, et al, trustees of Josephine L. Peyton, Feb. 25; attorneys, Elkus, Gray & P., 111 Broadway.....$30,000

118TH ST, 264 and 266 West, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Delia D. Harrison, Utica, N. Y., to Alanson Bruce Realty Co., 503 5th Av, mtg $30,000, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$1

118TH ST, 33 West, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Roseff Realty Corporation to Rose Refder, 605 West 160th St, mtg $20,050, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$100

128TH ST, 207 East, n s, 218.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x99.11, foreclosure; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Laura H. Jones.....$5,400

120TH ST, 173 West, n s, 67.8 ft e of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Robert Rodgur to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,328 Pacific St, Brooklyn, mtg $12,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$1

125TH ST, s s, 488.1 ft w of 5th Av, 15.7x100.11; Casimir Fabregon to Edith S. F., wife of Charles T. Wade, March 5, 1908; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

134TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; Henry Selig to David Hutchison, 405 West 28th St, mtg $14,000, Feb. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

141ST ST, n s, 335.2 ft w of 8th Av, 50.9 ft to centre line of old Kingsbridge Road x100x34.8x99.11; Rose Schwartz to Hugo Gutfreund, mtg $72,000.....$100

148TH ST, 208 West, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee, to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, executors of Sidney Mason, at Ossining, N. Y., Feb. 25; attorneys, Butler, W. & C., 64 Wall St.....$30,000

148TH ST, 208 West, s s, 212.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; same to same, executors of Edmonia M. McClurg, Feb. 25; same attorney.....$30,000

160TH ST, 638-644 West, s s, 475 ft w of Broadway, 100x100; Podwil Realty Co. to Alphonse Montant, 17 West 96th St, mtg $122,500, March 1; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 16.8 ft s of 182d St, 16.8x80; William A. Keating, referee, to Frederick C. Ringer and another, 209 West 128th St, Feb. 29; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St.....$7,000

AVENUE B, n e corner of 4th St, 50x125; Mary Farrell et al. to Matthew Farrell Realty Co., 5 East 101st St, Feb. 17; attorney, T. A. Leary, 2 Rector St.....$1

BRISTOW ST, w s, 228.4 ft s of Jennings St, 16.2x100; Dora C. Norman to Clifton G. Norman, 1,319 Bristow St, mtg $2,500, Feb. 25; attorney, C. A. North, White Plains, N. Y.....$1

BRYANT AV, 1,440, e s, 20x100; Michael Herrmann to Emma C. Mayher, 1,557 Pacific St, Brooklyn, mtg $8,875, Feb. 21; attorney C. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$1

CRESTON AV, n w corner of 188th St, 81.10 x177x96; Harry B. W. Davis to George F. Moody, 122 West 80th St, mtg $7,500, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CRESTON AV, e s, 274.3 ft n of 181th St, 50x95; Esther Joseph to Augusta Wurthmann, 92 Sanford St, East Orange, N. J., Feb. 15; attorney, George H. Hyde.....$1

Park Row.....

FINDLAY AV, n e s, 150 ft n w of Cortlandt Av, 40x50; Annie Greenfield, executrix, to Siebrand H. Niewenhous, 2,335 Grand Av, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

GIFFORD AV, e s, 528.10 ft s of Baltom Av, 27x93.2; Isak Olsen to Mario F. Gerz, 732 Van Nest Av, Feb. 12; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$1

HOE AV, w s, 147.3 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Mary A. Brereton et al. to Annie Byrne, 1,171 Hoe Av, Feb. 21; attorney, Albert Zimmermann, 206 Broadway.....$1

HOLLAND AV, w s, 100 ft n of Burke St, 100x100; Michael J. Mack to James H. Wainwright and another, trustee, mtg $2,000, April 24; attorney, C. V. Pallister, 233 Broadway.....$100

HULL AV, e s, 401.1 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x100; Max Bendit, referee, to Simeon C. Bradley, Nyack, N. Y., March 1; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,210 3d Av.....$1,000

INTERVALE AV, e s, 365 ft s of 167th St, 50x100; Mary Farrell et al. to Matthew Farrell Realty Co., 5 East 101st St; attorney, T. A. Leary, 2 Rector St.....$1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 30 ft s of 167th St, 60x75; same to same, Feb. 17; same attorney.....$1

KELLY ST, s e s, 70.4 ft s of Intervale Av, 50.4x116.11; also Tiffany St, w s, 92.11 ft n of 167th St, 60x125; Mary Farrell et al. to Matthew Farrell Realty Co., 5 East 101st St, Feb. 17; attorney, T. A. Leary, 2 Rector St.....$1

LOTS 138, 139, 203 to 206, map of New York Catholic Protectory; Provincial Realty Alliance to Lillie I. Lyon, 294 East Boston Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Feb. 29; attorney, L. I. Lyon, 294 East Boston Road...$100

LOTS 1 and 2, Parcel 20, map of W. H. Ogden Property; Provincial Realty Alliance to Lillie I. Lyon, 294 East Boston Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Feb. 29; attorney, L. I. Lyon, 294 East Boston Road.....$100

LOT 103, map of Ruser estate; Louis L. Wills to Julia Preyss, 1,164 Milwaukee Av, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 5, 1916; attorneys, O'Brien, M. & D., 1,482 Broadway.....$1

LOT, 78, map of Marion F. Pierce et al; Beulah H. Whittaker to Estella Clark, Pelham Manor, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1914; attorney, Ernst Roiph, 335 East 177th St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Estella Clark to Bronx Home Building Co., Inc., 100 Adams St, Aug. 18, 1915; attorney, same.....$100

TOWN DOCK ROAD, s s, 25 ft w of Wilcox St, 50x100; Andrea De Mulo to Rosalia De Mulo, 3,218 Lavelle Av, Oct. 4, 1915; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

TREMONT AV, 318, s s, 33.6x irregular; Mary A. Foody to Leona Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, mtg $25,000, Feb. 24; attorney, H. Hilliker, 61 Park Row...$1

UNION AV, e s, 352.3 ft s of 165th St, 40x178.10; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 29; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$37,000

UNION AV, e s, 432.3 ft s of 165th St, 40.10x173.8; same to same, Feb. 29; attorneys, same.....$37,000

UNION AV, e s, 392.2 ft s of 165th St, 40x173.8; same to same, Feb. 29; attorney, same.....$37,000

WALLACE AV, 1,914; Henry F. Windemuecht to Charles J. Roswell and another, 1,916 Wallace Av, mtg $4,000, Feb. 29; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av.$100

WALTON AV, w s, 208.10 ft s of Burnside Av, 75x100; Josie S. Ernst to Benjamin F. Jackson and another, executors, Saugerties, N. Y., Feb. 11; attorney, B. F. Jackson, Saugerties, N. Y.....$100

WALTON AV, s e corner of Cameron Place, 89.10x123.7; Charles A. Dards to Lemarac Realty Corp'n, 5 Beekman St, mtg $10,000, Feb. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

160TH ST, n s, 48.1 ft e of Railroad Av East, 18.8x51; Anna S. Benner to Siebrand H. Niewenhous, 2,335 Grand Av, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

160TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x100; Dora Busse to Terese L. Mertin, 27 Beekman Place, mtg $38,000, Sept. 25, 1915; attorney, B. L. Fairchild, 149 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,656 to 1,660, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 50x102.11 to 115 Hamilton Place; Christian F. Tietjen to Franklin Savings Bank, 456 8th Av, March 1, 3 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, Jr., 7 Wall St.....$85,000

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 74.4 ft s of 106th St, 26.6x100; Mary C. Holly to Brooklyn Savings Bank, 141 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.3 ft s of 153th St, 50.5x100; Blake's Dairy Co. to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, Feb. 29, 5 years; attorneys, Strong & Co., 49 Wall.....$32,000

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.2 ft n of 82d St, 25x100; Winston Paul to Samuel J. Ashley and another, 747 St. Nicholas Av, Feb. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$26,250

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 67.2 ft n of Houston St, 40.6x83.5; Salvatore Bordonaro to Luigi Vitta, 262 Elizabeth St, March 1, due as per bond; attorneys, Bonomolo & Z., 192 Bowery.....$1,000

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 67.2 ft n of Houston St, 40.6x83.5; Salvatore Bordonaro and another to Barnard Friend, 1,770 Madison Av, March 1, prior mtg $39,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$11,500

LEROY ST, 121, n s, 222 ft w of Hudson St, 22x82; Mary R. Duross to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Feb. 29, due, &c., as per bond.....$8,500

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 25 ft n of 118th St, 25x95; Alanson Bruce Realty Co. to William F. Murray, 118 East 92d St, March 1, 3 years, per cent, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

PARK PLACE, n w corner Church, 17x72.9.2; Charles C. Nadal and another to Emil Gerstenberger et al., 129 Lexington Av, prior mtg $225,000, March 1, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000

PARK AV, n w corner of 62d St, 100.5x125; Colony Club to Union Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustees, Feb. 14, prior mtg $500,000, due Jan. 1, 1966; attorney, Hugh M. Hewson, 32 Nassau St.....$400,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 309.3 ft s of 133d St, 25.6x125; Alanson Bruce Realty Co. to Delia D. Harrison, Utica, N. Y., 1 year, per cent, as per bond, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,850

3D ST, s s, 97 ft w of Sullivan St, 78x90.5; rector, &c., St. Clement's Church to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 29, due as per bond.....$10,000

4TH ST, n s, 213.10 ft w Av C, 24.9x96; Abraham Gersten to Catherine T. Leary, White Plains, N. Y., March 1, due as per bond; attorney, George W. Short, 159 West 125th St.....$10,000

67TH ST, 807 East, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue D, 21.11x100.10; Federal Mail and Generic Express Co to Louis Ober, 44 and 46 Avenue D, Jan. 12, due Aug. 1, 1917.; attorney, H. A. Goidel, 233 Broadway.....$2,500

8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 141st St, 25x100; Louis Grunig, Jr., to Anna Pekowsky, 450 Audubon Av, Feb. 28, prior mtg $27,500, due as per bond; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway.....$500

10TH AV, 268, w s, 49.4 ft s of 26th St, 24.8x72; Elwood Mildeberger to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 29, due, &c., as per bond.....$8,000

22D ST, n s, 236 ft e of 6th Av, 24x98.9; P. & W. Holding Co., Inc., to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, March 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$20,000

82D ST, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 12.6x102.12; Harry Allen to Francis Spier, Trustee, South Orange, N. J., Feb. 29, due as per bond; attorneys, Spier & B., 52 Wall St.....$3,500

36TH ST, n s, 228.6 ft w of 9th Av, 27.10x98.9; The Ralph Holding Co. to Hy. W. Dazian, 2,508 Broadway, March 1, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edw. A. Isaacs, 53 Liberty St.....$3,000

36TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 28.6x98.9; same to same, March 1, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$3,000

43D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Dorothea Buscher to Herman Schmonsees, 882 10th Av, Feb. 28, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Martin and S., 627 9th Av.....$1,000

50TH ST, 311 and 315 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2, prior mtg $25,000; Hy. F. Brinckmann to Louis Schleyer, 101 East 75th St, Feb. 29, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Hy. F. Holtorf, 821 Park Av.$500

118TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Alanson Bruce Realty Co. to William F. Murray, 118 East 92d St, March 1, 2 years, per cent, as per bond, two mtgs, each $1,500; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

101ST ST, 62 West, s s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, prior mtg $18,000; Annie N. Harris to Louise Rapeport, 217 West 110th St, Feb. 29, due March 1, 1919 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$2,000

118TH ST, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Rose Reider to Roseff Realty Corp., 17 West 110th St, March 1, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$2,050

107TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Broadway, 100x100; Alphonse Montant to Podwil Realty Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, prior mtg $110,000, March 1, 5 years, due as per bond; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St.....$12,500

Bronx.

BRONX TERRACE, n e corner of 10th St, 100x112; also land in New York County; Metropolis Securities Co. to Louis B. Hasbrouck, 1 West 14th St, Feb. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Louis B. Hasbrouck, same.....$16,350

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Feb. 17, due as per bond; same attorney.....$10,000

CRESTON AV, n w corner of 188th St, 81.3x117.1x96; George F. Moody to Wentworth Mortgage Co., 1,204 Tiffon Av, prior mtg $7,500, Feb. 28, due Aug. 29, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

FINDLAY ST, n e s, 150 ft n w of Cortlandt Av, 40x50; Siebrand H. Niewenhous to Anna Greenfield, executrix, Fanwood, N. J., March 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 170 Broadway.....$1,850

LOT 193, map of Joel Wolfe estate; Francis E. Graham to Agnes D. Todd, 71 Barrow St, Feb. 29, due as per bond; attorneys, O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway....$1,000

RAILROAD AV, s e s, 250 ft n e of Union Av, 44x100; Bentz Contracting Co., Inc., to Warren B. Sammis, Huntington, L. I., Feb. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

WALLACE AV, 1,914; Charles J. Roswell to Henry F. Windeknecht and another, 536 Washington St, Hoboken, N. J., prior mtg $4,000, Feb. 29, due as per bond; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 200 5th Av.....$100

WALTON AV, s e corner of Cameron Place, 93.4x125.7; Lemarac Realty Corporation to Charles A. Dards, 146 Summit Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 1, due Feb. 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorney, George F. Coughlan, 49 Wall St.....$10,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 448.4 ft n of 2d St, 50x100.4; Mary A. Powell to Mary L. Arnow, at n e corner of Pierce Av and Williamsbridge Road, April 18, 1912, 3 years; attorney, Lambert G. Mapes.....$1,000

WEST HALF of east half of Lot 486, map of Wakefield, 25.1x114.5; Serafino Mirabella to Arthur E. E

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Colorado disturbance of Tuesday night has reached the Ohio Valley, attended by quite general rains and snows in the Plains States, the upper lake region, the Central Valleys, Tennessee, and the Gulf States.

The North Pacific disturbance is now central over Southern Utah, and with the cold high area to the northward has caused general snows west of the Rocky Mountains, with some rain on the Coast. In the Atlantic States and lower lake region fair weather prevailed.

Temperatures were low for the season Wednesday morning throughout the country, except in the Southwest, and they are still so except in the Gulf States, where there was a decided rise during the day, with a maximum of 88 degrees at San Antonio and of 90 degrees at Brownsville.

There will be snow over the North, rain or snow over the Central, and rain over the Southern districts east of the Mississippi River Thursday, reaching Northern New England Thursday night, and followed by generally fair weather Friday, except along the lower lakes and in New England.

It will be somewhat colder Thursday in the Ohio Valley and Western Tennessee, and on Friday in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Temperatures will remain low over northern districts.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northeast and east; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh east and southeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow north; snow or rain south, Thursday. Friday, fair.

Southern New England—Snow Thursday or Thursday night. Friday, fair west, snow east.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow Thursday. Friday, generally fair.

Western New York—Snow Thursday. Friday cloudy, probably snow near lakes.

Northern New England—Cloudy Thursday, snow at night or Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	23	29	4 P. M.	37	36
6 A. M.	22	28	4 P. M.	34	33
9 A. M.	26	30	9 P. M.	32	31
12 M.	32	32	11 P. M.	31	31

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average for the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 8 P. M. it was 33. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 34 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.47 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.17 inches

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. (Tuesday.) Loss.
11:35—210 W. 14 St.; not given.....Unknown
A. M. (Wednesday.)
1:06—147 Perry St.; not given.....Slight
3:40—450 E. 148 St.; C. Rieger.....Slight
6:00—419 W. 28 St.; Fischer Piano Co.Slight
6:30—3-7 E. 37 St.; Bonwit Teller & Co. Slight
7:20—402 E. 10 St.; Fanny Lefkowitz..Slight
8:00—144 W. 17 St.; Adolph Dooks...Slight
9:00—587 Morris Av.; Frank De Orlo..Slight
9:45—1,083 Jackson Av.; Jane Witters.Slight
10:30—226 E. 20 St.; Columbus Hospital.None
10:35—14 Rutgers Pl.; A. Seltelson.....$100
11:35—5 Cedar St.; Bielofield Chemical Co. Slight
11:40—421 E. 70 St.; Mrs. —— Matous.... Not given
P. M.
2:30—349 W. 19 St.; Mrs. Wallace.....Slight
4:15—50 Oliver St.; Felice Canone.....$15
6:10—106 Henry St.; Dora Simon.....Slight
8:20—740 E. 14 St.; Union Smelt'g Co.Slight
8:40—64-66 E. 11 St.; Charles J. Goodman. Not given
9:40—236 E. 63 St.; Samuel Liebman..Slight
9:50—Ft. Washington Av. and 168 St.; Joseph Pallidino.....Slight
11:20—3,785 3 Av.; Greater New York Auto Cover Co.....Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BARHYDT, EMILY M., widow of P. Rackley Barhydt. (March 6, 1914;) total amount passing upon death of the decedent was $323,672, made up as follows: Property passing by power of appointment under wills of Joseph C. Baldwin, her father, and Albert H. Baldwin, her brother, amounting to $220,672, and her separate estate, which had a net value of $90,561. Her sister, E. A. Louise Buch, receives life estate in $240,111 and life estate in $31,477; remainder passes to Emily Buch, niece, who also receives $25,583 under a deed of trust executed by decedent June 19, 1911; Paul Tulane Gordon, cousin, given life estate in $20,000, the remainder passes to Mary Baker Gordon, cousin. P. P. Barhydt Marshall, not related, given $4,000; Sophie Marshall Mason, not related, $2,000, and Grace C. Francois Fairbanks, not related, $2,000. Assets: Equity, $35,742, in 40 E. 70th St., appraised at $80,000; deposits, $6,318; jewelry and personalty, $14,644; stocks and bonds, $241,959. The property received under the wills of Joseph C. Baldwin and Albert H. Baldwin was made up of stocks, bonds, mortgages, and real estate. The largest items were: Half interest in 222 5th Av., $110,880, and 30 shares Central Union Gas Co., appraised at $30,300. Most valuable items in personalty of decedent were three large tapestries, appraised at $1,000 each; one tapestry, large, $750, and a Spanish box, $350.

OGDEN, FRANCIS L., (Aug. 31, 1914;) real estate, $487,553. Mrs. Gertrude H. Ogden, widow, beneficiary. Value of realty, $613,867; personalty and silverware in storage in New York, $1,833; deposits, $13,287; accrued rents, $7,888; stocks and bonds, $84,607. There were forty parcels of realty, the most valuable being 535-535-539 W. 23d St., with lease, $57,700; 541-543 W. 23d St., $57,200; 546-548-550 W. 24th St., with lease, $35,450; 545-549 W. 22d St., with lease, $39,792, and 555-557 W. 23d St., $24,000. Decedent died at Surrey, England, value of any property owned in England is not disclosed in report.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for female nurse will be received until 4 P. M. on March 9. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Certifications will be made from this list to the Health Department for public school work, milk stations, preventable diseases, and other work. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and not more than 40 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The usual salary is $900 a year

United States.

An examination for junior civil engineer, Grade 1, male, in the Interstate Commerce Commission will be held on March 22 to fill vacancies as they may occur, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,680 a year. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FOR RENT,
SMART OFFICES,
Adjoining Hotel Knickerbocker.
Rentals range from $600 to $1,200 per annum. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER. 174-182 Worth Street, between Subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations. Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings. Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE; LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Stores, 1,693-1,695 Amsterdam Av., corner 144th St., junction Hamilton Place and Hamilton Terrace; to rent from May 1; full commission to brokers. Apply owner, Thomas McBride, 524 West 143d St.

OFFICES AND LOFTS to sublet for unexpired terms, at saving in rental. All parts city; for small or for short periods. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (cor. 42d.) Bryant—5786.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Scale and Supply Co., 145 Chambers St.

Offices, suites, and stores to sublet at big reduction, all parts city; long or short lease; furnished, unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 51 East 42d. Murray Hill 7999.

34th St., 140 West, between 6th and 7th Avs.—Store and basement and parlor floor, William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

Offices.—Large and small attractive offices, modern conveniences; $17.50 to $50 monthly. 169 Broad St. Apply on premises.

Four desk rooms to let, $8 per month; stenographer's service. S. Roebuck Co., 56 Murray St. 5620 Barclay.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

A small store, 1,163 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

EXCELLENT LOFTS, $600 UP. 6 and 8 West 22d St., near 5th Av.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 8 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

Whole or part private office, new building. Room 705, 10 East 43d St.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Capt. V. L. Peterson, Corps of Engrs., is detailed as recorder of the Board of Officers appointed Feb. 16 to make a study of report upon the question of the uniform and clothing allowance of enlisted men.

Following are assigned as indicated:

Capt. W. T. Merry, General Staff, (Inf.,) to 4th Inf., effective March 11, and First Lt. H. W. Gross, Signal Corps, (Inf.,) to 19th Inf., effective March 9.

First Lt. J. A. Robertson, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Thomas, Ky., and by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Leave—Capt. W. F. Sarews, Inf., 8 days; Capt. W. T. Merry, General Staff, 4 months, and Capt. H. L. Jackson, retired recruiting officer, 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. E. S. Moses, the Kearsarge, to the North Dakota as Engineer Officer.

Lt. Grade Jr. G. Hoffman, to the Kentucky, to the Nashville, as Engineer Officer, and J. Berland, the Nashville, to the Kearsarge as Engineer Officer.

Ensign H. B. Cecil, the Saratoga, home wait orders.

Asst. Surg. R. L. Crawford, temporary duty the Connecticut.

Chief Boa'n F. Bresnan, Guam Station, to temporary duty, receiving ship at San Francisco.

Machinist B. F. Ranger to the North Dakota.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Birmingham at San Juan, Chester at Porto Grande, Cape Verde Islands; Lawrence at Astoria, Monaghan at Pensacola, Tennessee at Norfolk Yard, and the Vulcan at Philadelphia.

Sailed—Celtic, New York Yard for Hampton Roads; Cummings, Jenkins, and McDougal, Guacanayabo Bay for San Juan; Cyclops, Port au Prince for Guantanamo; Eagle, Newport for Norfolk; Glacier, Guaymas for Topolebampo; Jason, Lambert Point for Melville, R. I.; Parker, Guacanayabo Bay, Mayagues, P. R., and the Stewart, San Pedro for San Diego.

The Kentucky will stop at Pensacola en route from New Orleans to the Philadelphia Yard.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The quarterly meeting of the High School Teachers' Association will be held on March 4 at the High School of Commerce. An address on "Weaknesses of High School Instruction" will be delivered by Dr. Clayton C. Kohl, Professor of Secondary Education, New York University.

A debate on "The Ethics and Wisdom of Preparedness" will be held at 8 P. M. on March 5 in the assembly hall of P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn. Herbert Barry will speak on the affirmative and Allan L. Benson on the negative side.

In answer to many inquiries that have come to Olive M. Jones, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Federation of Teachers' Associations, as to who are members of its Pension Committee, the names are given, as follows:

Chairman, Grace C. Strachan; Jessie B. Colburn, President of the Women Principals' Association; George Dorland, President of the Teachers' Association of Queens; Isabel Mae Ennis, President of the Class Teachers' Organization; Gratia Goller, President of the Association of Women High School Teachers; Magnus Gross, President of the New York City Teachers' Association; William Hendrix, President of the Association of Men Teachers on Graduating Class Principals; Isabel Mae B. Mirrons, President of the Public School Kindergarten Association; David D. Molmon, President of the Teachers' League; Olive M. Jones, President of the Association of Workers Among Delinquent Children; Edward Mandel, President of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals; Frederic Mar, President of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association; William J. McAuliffe, President of the Recreation Centre Teachers' Association; Mrs. Mary Meagher, President of the Elementary Class Teachers' Association, 1 A-6 B; Lucille Nicol, President of the Association of Assistants to Principals; Harry E. Penhallon, President of the Male High School Teachers' Association; Edna K. Phillips, President of the Cittic Teachers' Association; John Rafferty, President of the Brooklyn Men Principals' Association, and James Sullivan, President of the High School Principals' Association.

The New York Vocational Teachers' Council will meet at 8 P. M. on March 4 in Room 511, World Building, Park Row, Manhattan.

The Attendance Officers' Association will have its annual dinner at the Aldine Club at 7:30 P. M. on March 4.

A bill has been introduced at Albany to retire City Superintendent William H. Maxwell and to appoint him after Oct. 11 as City Superintendent Emeritus, to take effect Jan. 1, 1917.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., March 9: Patrol. C. E. Heinecke, 15, to 86; W. Silver, 31, to 23; W. F. Keller, 245, to 126, assignment to bicycle duty discontinued; E. T. Burke, 285, mounted to bicycle duty, assigned at Booth, Dry Harbor Road and Metropolitan Av.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. M. J. Cullen, 168, to 3d I. D., duty in raided premises, 27 days, fr. March 6. To 3d I. D. from precincts indicated, from 9 A. M., March 7: to 4 P. M., March 31: D. O'Connor, 6; J. Adams, 62; F. H. Burdick, 23; W. Wagner, 285.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. D. E. Reilly, 12, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 2; M. Farrell, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., March 3; W. E. Greenley, 31, 1 day, 8 A. M., March 5; T. Tegmeier, 45, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., March 8; W. W. Conway, 170, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 5.

Fire Department.

Temporary detail, 8 A. M. March 3: Lieut. L. J. Conlon, Eng. 23, relieved from duty with his company and detailed as Theatre Inspector.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. 2d gr. H. Haverstrem, Eng. 19, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Mar. 4; Fire. 1st gr. A. V. Buckman, Eng. 93, 12 hours, 8 P. M. Mar. 4; Fire. 1st gr. J. A. Johnson, No. 2, H. & L. 9, 36 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 5.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 222, (Near 36th.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, one flight up; 4 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house; $130 monthly.

APARTMENTS—2 rooms and bath; suitably furnished, in the heart of everything, $14 weekly; bargain; restaurant, Hotel St. Louis, 34 E. 32d St.

FURNISHED—West Side.

THE WILSONIA,
225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45. 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $60.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; near subway, L, 8th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

98th, 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside.)—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths, all-night service; rent $60 to $115 monthly, $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 95th St., Avalon Hall.—Handsomely furnished, 6 rooms, bath, Oriental rugs, Grand piano, victrola; superb view; immediate possession. Coyle. Telephone 1149 River.

Outside apartment, southeast corner, two rooms, bath, and closet; attractively furnished; Steinway Grand piano; sublet to Oct. 1 at $95. Address or telephone Apartment 1,202, 9,800 Columbus, Berkley Hotel, 74th St.

Will sublet my seven-room apartment, 84th St., near Riverside, from May 1 to Sept. 1, to a small family, and will retain one room if desired; rent $100 per month. R 5 Times Annex.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

CONCORD HALL,
Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel. 7540 River.

145TH ST., 70 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; suites, with bath; house strictly private; all conveniences.

Norece Hall Annex, 114 West 79th; two very large rooms and bath; American plan house, attractive dining room.

93d St., 309 West.—Completely furnished apartment, 5 rooms, for several months. 5C.

Sublet nicely furnished apartment; $200. 38 West 59th St.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Very attractive studio apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath; moderate rental. 103 East 21st St., Gramercy Park. Pease & Elliman, Agents. Supt. on premises.

6-7-8 rooms: $1,700 to $2,350. Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 83d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

1,155 PARK AV.,
corner 92d Street.
12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

PARK AV. apartment, excellent neighborhood; reasonable rent, 945 Park Av.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

207 WEST 70TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

ROXBOROUGH, northwest corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Two corner apartments, seven rooms and two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway. Cort. 7475.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

To sublet, near 185th and Broadway, six-room apartment; all outside rooms; elevator, telephone; six months, $325. B 269 Times Annex.

170th, 709 West.—Apartments to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $324; 5 rooms, $36; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

48TH, 306 WEST.—Club rooms, steam heat, all improvements, $40. C. E. Williams, 506 5th Av.

Fernhurst, 19 Pinehurst Av., Corner 178th St.—Very desirable 4 and 5 room apartments; rents, $32 to $43.

Lakehurst, 803 West 180th St.—Desirable 5-room apartment; rent, $45; high-class elevator house.

TO SUBLET.—8 rooms, high class elevator apartment. Apply superintendent, 446 Central Park West, adjoining corner 105th St.

Non-housekeeping apts., Spencer Arms, 3, 4 & 5 rooms, S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000, Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Pelham, 86th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.
Large living rooms, kitchenette.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

10TH, 60 WEST.—Four rooms, elevator housekeeping apartment; only one, $60; concession.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments, 175 West 58th.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted, two or three rooms and bath, complete housekeeping facilities; east or west side, near transit lines. B 290 Times Downtown.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write F 115 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms with board.

West Side.

13TH, 219 WEST.—Single room, running water, steam heat; good home cooking.

25TH ST., 160 WEST, (Fort Washington Av.) —Southern room; home cooking. Apartment 4.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; excellent board; telephone; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, redecorated room; exceptional table; fine service; table guests.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

73D, 142 WEST.—French home, French conversation; Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; exceptional cooking.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny room; fine location; bath; excellent table.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Medium room; steam; first-class house and board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; elegant suite; private bath; double room, twin beds, bath; best home table; electricity.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Warm, sunny large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large, medium-size rooms; electricity; excellent table; subway, "L."

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; generous table; parlor dining room.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large second, also third floor, sunny, medium rooms; exceptional house.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive, refined couple or gentleman preferred.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large room near park, "L"; superior board; table guests.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

120TH, 174 WEST, (THE NORWOOD.) Corner 7th Av.; family hotel; no cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, rent with board large room, private bath; other room 4 windows; facing Hudson. 4928 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Single and double rooms; desirable table board.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electricity; convenient Borough Hall subway.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

PROFESSIONAL LADY wishes attractive back room, with board, west side, between 70th and 96th Sts.; hot water and other conveniences, with use of piano; give full particulars, Z 287 Times Annex.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Within hour's commuting, Erie; finest residence in Bergen County; every improvement; number of guests limited to eight; adults, $10. Telephone 298 W. R. (1 Rhodes, Westwood, N. J.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COUPLE, with two small children; two rooms, bath, with board; reasonable rate; in Jersey hills, easy commuting. M. S., 913 [illegible]

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pierce, 6-48, 1911, landaulet, with electric system.

Pierce, 1910, 6-48, limousine-touring bodies. White, 1914, 6-cylinder; overhauled and painted; fine condition.

Packard, 1915, 36, 6-passenger; open; in fine running condition.

Scripps Booth, 1915, in fine shape.

All these cars can be seen at
BLUE RIBBON AUTO EXCHANGE,
202 West 40th. Tel. 2994 Bryant.

Stearns Knight 1913 Limousine "Light 6," thoroughly overhauled; equipment complete, including Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting system; left-hand drive, centre control; new whipcord lining; very desirable. Sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Stearns Knight 1913 Limousine, thoroughly overhauled, newly painted, complete manufacturer's equipment; sold with new car guarantee; reasonable price. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

BUICK 1916 ROADSTER,
model "C-55," electric equipment, many extras; like new; must be sold. PLAZA, 1,700 Broadway, (4th floor.)

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies fully equipped; price right. A. A., Times Downtown.

Studebaker, 1916; seven passenger touring; perfect; new; extra equipment; $650. H 276 Times Downtown.

Packards, all styles, latest models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,676 Broadway.

Truck tires. (895 to 896 kind,) $9, $9, $10; (closing out stock.) 1,764 Broadway.

List with this office any high-class cars you may have for sale. Milnorth, 381 Madison Av. Phone 763 Murray Hill.

Overland roadster, 1915 model, wire wheels, A1 condition; cost new, $1,595; will sell cheap. George W. Cole, 32 West 63d St.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Diamond-Apperson Motor Co., 58th St. and Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard limousine and limousine; hour, week, month; lowest rates. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; career drives. Vermeulen, Harlem 4431-4432.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale.... Knox Square Auto Co., southwest corner 58th St. and Broadway.

WANTED—BUICK D-6-45.
Phone Prospect 3480W.

Automobile Instruction.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7080 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 326 W. 57th St. Booklet explaining WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath, electricity; $6; another $4; telephone.

42D, 130 EAST.—Private family; beautiful room for lady, connecting bath; near Grand Central; $6.50; references, first bell.

127TH ST., (4,023 Park Av.)—Cheerful, comfortable room, conveniences; business lady; private family.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 230, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished; unfurnished; bath; meals allowed, and music studios by hour.

West Side.

218T, 226 WEST.—Cheerful front parlor, good bed; $4. McGurvan.

22D, 252 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; for two, $4.50; bath; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable small, large rooms; bath adjoining; $4, $7.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—A beautiful large room with kitchenette; moderate.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Beautiful room; running water; high-class apartment; adjoining New York Athletic Club. Phone 1446 Plaza.

68TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett, Col. 5062.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, front room; private bath; excellent board; references; phone.

73D ST., 271 WEST.—Modern bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; also single room.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and medium rooms; references.

74TH, 2 WEST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; IMPROVEMENTS.

75TH ST., 8 WEST.—Just open, newly furnished residence; rooms en suite with baths; all single; electricity; $5, $9, $14.

73TH, 159 WEST.
Single, en suite; gentlemen preferred; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN desires large room in Riverside apartment. Andres, S 51 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of stenography; good opening for right party. L 98 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Wanted, in the office of a large department store, a competent comptometer operator. Address, giving references and salary expected, Z 296 Times Annex.

GIRLS wanted, bright and strong, 17 to 19 years, to learn examining on fine tissue paper patterns; paid while learning. Apply Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman as housekeeper and governess for widower; two children; Catholic family; in suburbs; two servants; references required. B 243 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young woman, good cook; take full charge; apartment upper Manhattan; 3 adults; no laundry; good home. L 37 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl (white) wanted; no washing; must be good plain cook; $30 month; city reference. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St. Phone 3302 River.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT WANTED.—Work largely clerical, but a good chance to get editorial experience; must write a good hand and have a knowledge of typewriting; salary $12 a week to begin. S 44 Times.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS, refined, Scotch, English, or American, for boy of 4 years; highest references required. Apply, between 1 and 2:30, to Mrs. Bacon, 47 East 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able to take difficult dictation and transcribe accurately, quickly, and neatly; give particulars regarding education, experience, and salary expected. B 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; experienced or high school graduate; take dictation correctly; salary, $8 per week. Farley, 147 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced patent law, wanted in busy office; state full particulars. Patents, B 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, English, German, wanted by export and import firm. Applications, with salary expected and references, address to B 300 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

FOREIGN STENOGRAPHER.—Want some one able to take dictation in English, French, and German; $30.
LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Want some one thoroughly experienced; $18.
BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; prefer automobile experience; $15.
ITALIAN AND ENGLISH stenographer; $15.
TYPIST; must be rapid, accurate copyist; $11.
STENOGRAPHERS.—Several high-grade positions at salaries ranging from $8 to $15. Call between 9 and 1. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Courtlandt 4249.

CALL Murray Hill 3071 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help: Gardeners, Chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 331 Mad. Av., (42d.)

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 96 Nassau St. 3051 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers wanted; permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MISS CONKLIN'S SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
17th year. Booklet on request. Removed from 1 West 42d St. to Commercial Engineers' Building, 37 WEST 39TH STREET.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Boyd 30-day Syllabic Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Courses. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 527 W. 125th St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

AMBITIOUS beginner, refined, well educated young lady (having just completed stenographic course) wishes position. S 46 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and file clerk, refined, American, anxious, experienced, $9. B 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Competent, bookkeeper, cashier, general office, eight years' experience; highest reference. S 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thoroughly competent; neat appearance; $10. B 270 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Expert on all-around work. Efficiency, B 231 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Out by day; $2; perfect fitting, remodeling. Miss Callan, 123 W. 61st St.

EDUCATED young woman seeks, for few hours daily, care of child; companion; light duties. "E," care of Evans, 6 W. 98th.

GOVERNESS.—North German, middle-aged; English, French, music; entire charge. 322 West 81st St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Importer not having sufficient work, account of war conditions, wishes to place excellent office assistant and switchboard operator; salary, $12. L 27 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY seeks position where she can make full use of her talents, training, and experience; ten years spent in serving successful executives qualifies me for position of responsibility; tactful, loyal, accurate, dependable, quick; trained stenographer, accustomed to answering 90 per cent. of employer's mail without dictation; respect business secrets; have held present position for one year and will remain where I am until I find opportunity I am seeking; reasons for desiring change will satisfy the most exacting; salary to start $20 per week; may I arrange an interview? R 119 Times.

STERN SECRETARIAL TRAINING; highly educated, cultured girl, 24, capable assuming responsibilities; wide-awake, alert; six years' good practical experience; familiar all office detail; $16. A 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 22, neat, businesslike, high school education, 5 years' insurance, real estate experience; good mathematician; industrious, punctual; no clock watcher; $12. A 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, with brains, ability, age 25; Christian, good personality; accustomed rapid dictation; touch typist; 7 years' architectural, electrical, stock broker's age experience; $15; excellent credentials. L, 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER, with secretarial ability, possessing initiative, desires responsible position; ten years' practical experience; excellent references. B 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Owing to a change in business we regret to lose but fully recommend the services of a capable and experienced stenographer. S 49 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; five years' experience; thoroughly competent; unquestionable references. B 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nice appearance; fast dictation; accurate typist; willing worker; $8. Sallie Light, Stenotype Co., 49d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; possessing initiative; dependable, rapid, accurate; $15. B 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; rapid, neat, and accurate; $8. B 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable high school graduate wants permanent position; $15; references. B 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 8½ years' experience; reliable references former employer; $10. B 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable, familiar office work, accurate, good education, $10. B 265 Times

CITY TO INVESTIGATE THE SHONTS BONUS

Mayor Says This and Other Charges of His Company May Be Improper.

C. W. YOUNG GONE AGAIN

Thompson Committee Finds Test Suit of 1908 Was Engineered by Interborough Counsel.

The Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday developed the fact that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company maintains a "force account" in connection with the third-tracking and extension work on its elevated lines. This account amounts to approximately $120,000 a year, and includes the pay of lawyers, clerks, investigators, &c., for work in connection with the settlement of claims of citizens whose property is damaged by the new lines. It does not become a charge upon the city, however, in the same way as the construction and prior determination accounts of the subway.

The committee also went more thoroughly into the subway prior determination account to find out if the bonus allowed President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough is to be paid by the city. The committee has tried hard to establish that the Interborough deliberately deceived the Public Service Commission by putting the bonus amount in its vouchers under a different heading. The commission allowed an item of $125,000 which corresponds to the first bonus given Mr. Shonts under the head of "administration." Interborough officials have strenuously denied that this sum related to the bonus at all.

The committee examined Abraham Hershfield yesterday in regard to the suit brought by the Fleischmann Realty & Construction Company against the city during Mayor McClellan's administration to determine the city's debt limit. Two more or less similar suits were brought at the same time, that of Jefferson M. Levy and David M. Meyer, and all three were consolidated. It has been brought out that De Lancey Nicoll, counsel to the Interborough, paid the lawyers' fees for this suit.

The committee expects to establish that the suit was brought by the Interborough for the purpose of being able to obtain all the subway contracts for itself, should it be decided that the city's debt limit was such that it could not enter into the contracts.

Mayor Orders Investigation.

Mayor Mitchel has been considerably interested over the Interborough's bonus allowances, and before leaving for St. Louis he ordered Corporation Counsel Hardy to make a thorough investigation of the matter. In a letter to Mr. Hardy the Mayor said it had been suggested that the bonuses given Interborough officials and other charges have been made to the construction account, and that any charges improperly made to this account must obviously work to the detriment of the city. He ordered Mr. Hardy to obtain an official transcript of the minutes of the Thompson committee and find out if there is a basis for the city's contesting any such charges.

This is the Mayor's letter to Corporation Counsel Hardy:

Feb. 29, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Hardy: In the course of the investigation conducted by the Thompson Legislative Committee, certain statements have been made concerning bonuses paid by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to its officials, and the suggestion has been made that those bonuses may have been added to the cost of construction of the subways under the dual contracts. The suggestion has also come out of the sessions of this committee that other charges have been made to the construction account which do not properly belong there. Obviously, any charges improperly made to this account would work to the detriment of the city, since the company receives certain preferential allowances upon its own investment in construction, before the city receives anything upon its own investment.

Will you, therefore, please obtain an official transcript of the minutes of the Thompson Committee, and cause a study thereof to be made with a view to determining whether any improper charges have in fact been made to the construction account, and whether there is a basis for contesting such charges in the interests of the city. Very truly yours,

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

LAMAR HARDY, Esq., Corporation Counsel, New York City.

Young Here but Gone Again.

The committee did not examine George W. Young, former Interborough Director, yesterday. Instead, Mr. Young, who arrived from Palm Beach on Monday in response to a request from Senator Thompson, sent the Senator a letter in which he said it would be necessary for him to leave town, but that he would communicate with the Senator immediately upon his return, and hold himself in readiness to appear before the committee at any time. When Senator Thompson tried to get in communication with Mr. Young at the Hotel Netherland, Mr. Young had left and he could find no trace of him.

This is Mr. Young's letter:

New York, Feb. 29, 1916.

Hon. George E. Thompson, Chairman.

My Dear Sir: As requested by your telegram and in accordance with my promise I returned from the South, arriving in New York on Monday.

I immediately called upon you at the Hotel Biltmore and left word I would call again today, which I did.

I understand that you are in Albany and have arranged for an extension of time during which testimony can be taken and that such time has been extended until July 1.

In glancing over the newspaper reports of the proceedings of your committee during my absence from the city and reading some of the statements credited to you, it seems to me that the public has been given the impression that I was trying to avoid appearing before your committee.

This is not fair to me and I really feel should be corrected.

The statement given out as coming from you that I had telephoned Mr. Morgan and advised him not to sail for Europe is absolutely without any foundation.

I never telephoned Mr. Morgan or any member of his firm on this subject or upon any other subject directly or indirectly connected with Interborough affairs or with the proceedings of your committee.

I cannot and do not believe that you would authorize any such statement, and I would greatly appreciate your public denial of same.

It will be necessary for me to leave town tomorrow, but I will communicate with you immediately upon my return and hold myself in readiness to come before your committee at any time. With best wishes, sincerely yours,

GEO. W. YOUNG.

"Force Account" $120,000 a Year.

L. Frank Kohler, an engineer connected with the Public Service Commission, furnished the first information regarding the force account. It was explained that the Interborough submits to the Public Service Commission every month a force account, as well as other accounts showing the amounts of money expended on elevated third-tracking and extensions, because, under the elevated railway certificates which require that the city pass upon all accounts after the work is completed, it was found that it would be too long to wait. Under the certificates the Interborough pays for all construction work on the elevated lines and the city does not begin to share in the profits of operation until after the construction is completed. Under the terms the city must pay its share of interest charges on the money the company expends for construction.

James L. Quackenbush, attorney for the Interborough, objected to the force account being made public on the ground that attorneys for property owners who are trying to get big damages out of the city might get valuable information.

"It is not that the Interborough cares who knows what its legal force gets," said Mr. Quackenbush, "but the witness has produced here a force account which I send to them every month. This shows the expenses connected with the third-tracking and extension operations and the salaries paid in connection with the settlement of damage claims. When we started the work upward of sixty per cent of the people affected accepted our valuation, which is evidence, I think, of fairness. Thirty per cent. went into litigation.

"If we go into this thing and bring out the details of our settlement with the sixty per cent., you will put a weapon into the hands of our opponents. We have 1,547 separate cases still pending. The lawyers, learning the details of the settlement, will stiffen up their clients and it will cost us and the city more. It is to the interest of the city to keep this cost down as much as possible."

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, did not seem impressed with the argument.

"Every crook in New York," he said, "knows just what the District Attorney gets and what every one of his assistants gets, but that doesn't help them any."

The records were put in evidence. It was brought out that for February, 1913, the amount paid to lawyers, investigators, &c., on damage claims amounted to $9,434.75, and for February, 1916, to $10,763.66.

"The average is about $10,000 a month," said Mr. Quackenbush. "It varies in accordance with the time taken."

$45,000 a Year to Quackenbush.

The account showed that various sums had been paid to Mr. Quackenbush. He said this was part of his regular salary, but admitted that previous to the beginning of the third-tracking work his salary was $39,000 a year and that it now amounts to $45,000.

"Does this force account," asked Mr. Moss of the witness, "represent in substance all the charges that come before your commission for approval in connection with the third-tracking work?"

"No," replied Mr. Kohler, "there are other charges, such as labor, engineering superintendence, taxes, interest charges, etc."

Senator Thompson wanted to know if the name of Lemuel Ely Quigg appeared anywhere in connection with the third tracking work. Mr. Quackenbush replied that it did not, although he said he had consulted Mr. Quigg in reference to the work.

The name of Robert E. Simon was down as receiving $10,000. Mr. Quackenbush explained that that had reference to real estate matters, that Mr. Simon was a well known real estate operator and that he often consulted him in regard to real estate conditions in the city. Mr. Simon, he said, was the clearing house between himself and other real estate men.

"Are there any vouchers before you for acceleration?" Mr. Moss wanted to know.

Mr. Kohler replied there was one item which the commission had objected to, that of $60, which was paid to William S. Jackson, former Attorney General of the State. The money, he said, was paid by the Interborough to the Harlem Magazine, which was represented as the official organ of the Harlem Board of Commerce, as well as $10 more for 100 copies of the magazine. The witness said he had written to Edward F. J. Gaynor, auditor of the Interborough, objecting that it was not a proper charge to the cost of the third-tracking work. In a letter to Mr. Gaynor, D. L. Turner, deputy engineer of the commission, wrote that, in his opinion, "the making of these payments amounts to the purchasing of favorable comment in columns not devoted to advertising, which is a species of acceleration of public opinion that cannot be approved by the commission." The Interborough has not yet replied to the letter.

"Acceleration" in Harlem.

"There has not been any intentional acceleration in connection with any of this work," said Mr. Quackenbush. "This is an article which had to do with the general development of Harlem as a result of the improvements on the elevated structure. We endeavored to get before the people of Harlem the proposition that the improvement would be better for their property instead of damaging it."

It was also brought out that Mr. Jackson received $100 a month from the Interborough in connection with the third-tracking work. Another item was that of 2,500 letters inclosing clippings from The New York Herald. Mr. Quackenbush explained that The Herald had published an article stating that certain condemnation commissioners had made awards of 6 cents in condemnation proceedings, and Mr. Quackenbush said he had sent the article to 2,500 people to show that lawyers "do not get as much out of condemnation proceedings as some people think."

"What has the Public Service Commission to do with this force account?" asked Mr. Moss.

"The company must show the cost of third-tracking and extension," said Mr. Kohler, "and the city requires a monthly account of it for checking purposes."

"What interest has the city in it?"

"It forms the basis of the interest charges on construction, which is to be deducted from operating expenses."

Earlier in the day Abraham Hershfield of Hays, Hershfield & Wolf was again on the stand. He produced the record of the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company's suit brought in 1908 to prevent the carrying out of the dual subway contracts. This suit was consolidated with others which had for their purpose the determination of the city's debt limit.

Nicoll Paid for 1908 Suit.

"The ascertainment of the debt limit was the object of our action," said the witness. "Mr. Nicoll employed me to bring the action. I don't know who was behind him, and I didn't ask. I never rendered any bill. I think I got a fee of $10,000. I got permission from officers of the Fleischmann Company to bring the action."

It was brought out that the city paid the cost of printing the case on appeal. The city won on the appeal, and the injunction was denied.

"Why shouldn't Mr. Nicoll pay for the cost of printing when his action was defeated?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I don't know," replied the witness. "The city was anxious to find out definitely what the debt limit was. The city was a gainer by the action."

Mr. Moss read from several affidavits, one of which declared that Controller Metz said: "I had this action brought to get an injunction. I'm protecting the City of New York. I'm not going to let Charley Murphy run my office."

"Wasn't Andrew Freedman interested in this Fleischmann suit?" was the next question.

"Not that I know of," replied Mr. Hershfield.

Q.—Mr. Nicoll testified here the other day that he got a check for $10,000 or $15,000 from Andrew Freedman to pay the counsel fee in the Fleischmann case, didn't he? A.—Well, if he did, I think he was mistaken. We keep no check of whose check is used in paying us.

Q.—Did the city officials know that Mr. Nicoll was behind your case? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Were you not obliged to inform the city officials that Mr. Nicoll as counsel for the Interborough was behind your case? A.—I do not think so.

Q.—Did you conceal this fact from the city? A.—We did not conceal anything.

John R. Ryon, plaintiff in an action against the city to prevent the carrying out of the dual contracts, was recalled and testified that since January, 1913, he has been Secretary of the Chauncey Real Estate Company. George W. Chauncey, the head of the firm, is a Director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

"You brought your action in the interest of the B. R. T., didn't you?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No, I did not," said the witness. "I was interested as a taxpayer."

"You brought it because your attorney, Willard N. Baylis, asked you?"

"Yes, he asked me."

Mr. Moss asked the witness if he knew that Mr. Baylis had a place at Huntington near that of President Timothy S. Williams of the B. R. T. The witness did not answer.

Q.—Did you pay Mr. Baylis any counsel fee? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you expect to pay? A.—No.

Q.—Did Mr. Chauncey know you were going to bring that suit? A.—I never talked with him about it. He knew about it only through the newspapers.

Pays Bonus for Its Coal.

David W. Ross, Vice President of the Interborough, was recalled and questioned about the price the company pays for its coal. Mr. Moss asked him what he thought was the value of the clause in the Interborough's coal contracts to the effect that the company would be supplied with coal even during strikes.

"I consider the guarantee of coal in strike time worth 35 cents a ton," said Mr. Ross.

"Why so? How often do you have strikes?"

"Oh, we have quite a few strikes," said Mr. Ross.

The witness, when asked, could not recall any strikes in about ten years in the coalfields in which the Interborough's coal is mined.

Clarence Harris, a coal merchant, recalled to the stand, said that strikes were so few and far between that the strike clause, in his opinion, was worth not more than two or three cents a ton on coal.

Auditor Gaynor of the Interborough was then recalled, and Mr. Moss sought to go deeper into the prior determination account the Interborough filed with the Public Service Commission, which allowed the company a certain sum for expenses prior to the signing of the dual subway contracts. Mr. Gaynor produced the voucher showing the payment of $125,000 to President Shonts and the President's receipt for the same, dated June 5, 1913.

The item was entered under "proposed subway routes," and the voucher read: "Voucher No. 116,894 to T. P. Shonts, President, for extraordinary services in connection with subway contracts." Mr. Gaynor then produced a copy of the statement made by him to Mr. Rodgers of counsel of the Interborough relative to the expenditures incidental to the subway routes up to March 31, 1913. This did not include the Shonts bonus which was paid in June.

Can't Find Shonts Bonus.

"Does this statement cover in detail the items carried on other suspense account to the total of $700,068.56, under the head of proposed subway routes?" asked Mr. Moss.

The witness said it did.

"And it is part of the evidence submitted to the Public Service Commission and on which the prior determination account was based?"

"It was a statement which I gave Mr. Rodgers," said the witness.

Q.—Was the Rodgers memorandum based on this data? A.—Partly.

Q.—You are aware that an item of $125,000 was allowed? A.—Yes.

Q.—What items made up this amount? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Where are these items?

When the witness did not answer, Clarence Shuster, assistant counsel to the committee, remarked: "No one seems to know," and he asked the witness if the item of $125,000 had ever been certified to the Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission. The witness responded in the negative. Senator Thompson remarked that evidently the $125,000 went to the Commission without showing what it was for.

"That is just it," said Mr. Shuster.

Mr. Quackenbush, Mr. Gaynor and Chairman Thompson had a long discussion as to the reports asked for by the committee covering all the financial transactions of the Interborough during its entire existence. It was agreed that it was a big job to tackle and that it would take considerable time. Mr. Quackenbush agreed to furnish the material in installments.

The committee will continue today.

TRACE WOOD'S MISSING CLERK.

Grand Jury Takes Up Disappearance of State's Witness.

The Grand Jury began an investigation yesterday into the disappearance of Robert Perry, a clerk formerly employed by Robert Colgate Wood, who has been indicted on a charge of bribery while he was a Public Service Commissioner. Perry was to have been an important witness for the State. He left the city about the time that Wood was indicted and detectives traced him to Greenville, N. J., and Philadelphia, but he has not been arrested.

District Attorney Swann believes Perry is being supported by persons who are interested in keeping him out of the State during the prosecution of Wood.

Among the witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday were Beekman Winthrop, P. Erskine Wood, the ex-Public Service Commissioner's brother, and James P. Archibald, who was also a clerk in Mr. Wood's office.

Both Beekman Winthrop and J. Erskine Wood were questioned closely as to the payments which Public Service Commissioner Wood is alleged to have made to various members of his family while in office.

U. S. PROSECUTORS ACCUSED OF MALICE

Roger B. Wood Alleged to Have Used Official Place to Enforce a Private Claim.

MAN 'BULLDOZED TO DEATH'

Samuel Hershenstein Charged with Indicting Witness Who Refused to Change Story.

Methods of Assistant District Attorneys Roger B. Wood and Samuel Hershenstein, rather than the conduct of District Attorney Marshall himself, occupied the Congressional inquiry into charges against Mr. Marshall by Congressman Buchanan yesterday. Ex-United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise, who had personal knowledge of one case at issue, admitted that Wood and Hershenstein had been indiscreet and over-zealous, and dealt some hard blows at the entire Grand Jury system.

The first case taken up was the Kugel indictment, which was considered on Tuesday. Pierre M. Clear, a real estate broker and a Kugel juror, said Wood had been "called down" in court by another juror because he had omitted some of Kugel's testimony in summarizing it, and that Mr. Hershenstein seemed to have a private code of signals for the witnesses. Then Moses W. Saxe, Kugel's law partner, complained that he had been forced a day or two before the trial to go before the Grand Jury. He considered it improper, but thought it was due to the over-zeal of young men.

Aaron P. Feldman of New Haven said that for nearly a week Mr. Hershenstein tried to get him to change his story in the Kugel case, and threatened to send him away for two years. "When I would not involve Kugel," he said, "I was indicted, tried and acquitted within five minutes," he testified.

He put it all down to malice on the part of Mr. Hershenstein and alleged that Kugel's aged father had died as the result of the bulldozing he received at the Federal Building.

The second case involved the film firm of Bard & Keen. They had had a civil dispute with the Pike's Peak Film Company, for which Wood had acted in his private capacity. David Keen told of hot words which had passed between him and Wood, as he asserted that he could not get the latter to explain whether he was acting as a Government official or a private attorney. A few weeks later he and his partner were served with warrants for using the mails to defraud.

"You mean," asked Chairman Carlin, "that the Federal courts were used to enforce a private claim?"

"Most certainly I do. I complained about it to Mr. Marshall."

Henry A. Wise, who was retained by Mr. Keen when the criminal charges were brought, gave his version of the incident after the recess.

"I do not think," he said, "that Mr. Wood said he was acting as a District Attorney. He mentioned his official position merely to describe himself. I appointed Mr. Wood, and I know him to be straightforward and honest, but I thought he had been indiscreet, and for his protection as much as anything else I went to Mr. Marshall."

Frank Moss was also a witness yesterday. He explained how he had, as counsel to Kugel, protested to Mr. Marshall concerning the conduct of his assistants.

"I can appreciate," he said, "the position of public prosecutors. They gave me the impression of feeling they had a great public duty to perform. I did not agree with them."

The inquiry will continue this morning.

EMMA GOLDMAN TO WOMEN.

Carnegie Hall Filled to Hear Birth Control Discussions.

An audience that was nine-tenths women filled Carnegie Hall last night to hear Emma Goldman and others talk on birth control, or, as one speaker put it, on birth strike. Miss Goldman did not repeat the formula that caused her to be arrested recently, but she aroused her hearers to great applause by asserting that whether she went to jail or not she would continue to enlighten women on "the greatest social problem confronting the United States today."

A letter indorsing the purposes of the meeting was read from Margaret Sanger, who was indicted for preaching birth control, but was later dismissed because the authorities failed to make out a case. Reference was also made to letters said to have been written to President Wilson by Rudyard Kipling and H. G. Wells in advocacy of free dissemination of knowledge.

Bolton Hall, Dr. A. L. Goldwater, Dr. William J. Robinson, Anna Strunsky Wolling, Theodore Schroeder and John Reed, the writer, were the other speakers.

DEFENDS CHARITY EMPLOYE

City Department's Investigator Praised at State Inquiry.

Robert D. Dripps, Executive Secretary of the Public Charities Committee of Pennsylvania, was placed on the stand at the beginning of yesterday's session of the investigation of the State Board of Charities at the Bar Association to defend Abram Oseroff, one of the City Department of Charities investigators. At Tuesday's session, charges were read which were contained in a report of a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to the effect that Mr. Oseroff's report on an investigation of the charitable institutions of Western Pennsylvania was "unwarranted by the facts."

"Everybody in Pennsylvania knows that the report of the legislative committee was a joke," Mr. Dripps said. He explained that the committee had not had a fair hearing on the charges and that most of the answers put in by the institutions dodged the points raised in the report. Mr. Dripps said the association stood solidly with Mr. Oseroff and was ready to give him a job if he wanted to come back to Pennsylvania.

During his examination yesterday Mr. Oseroff charged that the dental records of the Asylum of the Sisters of Mercy of St. Dominick at Blauvelt had been altered since he visited the institution. Records of the institution were submitted, and John M. Bowers, attorney for the State Board, after looking at them said: "What I find here surprises me."

He then closed the examination without going into the causes of his surprise.

The inquiry will be resumed today.

BUTLER'S CANDIDATE WINS.

North Carolina Republicans Elect Morehead as Committeeman.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 1.—J. M. Morehead was elected Republican National Committeeman for North Carolina by the State Convention here today after a tumultuous debate. Supporters of E. C. Duncan, the present committeeman, who until a few hours before had been unopposed for re-election, threatened to leave the convention hall.

The fight against Duncan was led by former United States Senator Marion Butler, who has been known as an adherent of Colonel Roosevelt.

Throughout the session the convention was in an uproar.

EDISON OFFICERS QUIT.

Resignations of Harry T. Leaming and Ernest J. Berggren.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 1.—The resignations of two of the higher officials of the group of enterprises under the designation Thomas A. Edison, Inc., became known today, and is believed to mark the beginning of an efficiency campaign to improve the office workings of the business. The two who have left are Harry T. Leaming, Assistant General Manager, and Ernest J. Berggren, Secretary-Treasurer.

Neither Mr. Leaming nor Mr. Berggren nor Carl H. Wilson, General Manager of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., would make any comment on the resignations. It was said at the Edison offices that the two had resigned on their own initiative. However, it is known that an efficiency expert has been looking over the offices of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., which controls activities ranging from the manufacture of phonographs and storage batteries to moving picture acting, and it is understood that he recommended a tightening up of the organization and perhaps the elimination of several executive positions.

The impression is current here that the plans of the company include the cutting down of the amount paid out for salaries, presumably by the reduction of the force, and the establishment of a closer organization designed to put the various enterprises into a more closely knit relation to one another. Whether the efficiency movement is going down into the mechanical part of the establishment could not be learned.

Both Mr. Leaming and Mr. Berggren have been with the firm for a number of years. Mr. Leaming was in succession traffic manager, purchasing agent, and assistant general manager.

One of the Edison activities, the phenol factory at Silver Lake, is still having trouble with a strike. It had been hoped yesterday that the strikers would agree to enter into negotiations with the company, but this morning they decided not to take this course but instead to attempt the organization of a union. So far all the Edison industries are unorganized and if the organization makes progress it is believed that there may be serious complications.

The strikers also decided to insist on the re-employment of Dominick Laddi, the strike leader, who quit work after the firm had refused to promote him to be a foreman. Eight of the strikers returned to work this morning without interference from the pickets, and work in the yard was assigned them, as the plant is shut down.

GIBSON ARGUES HIS APPEAL.

Convicted Lawyer Brought Before Court of Appeals Under Guard.

ALBANY, March 1.—Burton W. Gibson, convicted in New York County and sentenced to serve five years in Sing Sing Prison for grand larceny, today began argument on his appeal from conviction before the Court of Appeals. It was said Gibson was the only prisoner besides Albert Patrick to argue his own case while in custody.

Gibson sought reversal of the conviction on the ground that he was in jail at the time he was alleged to have committed the crime. He also attacked the indictment, which charged him with withholding about $7,000 from the estate of Mrs. Rose M. Szabo, maintaining that the charge was impossible, because the beneficiary of the estate was dead and he was the executor.

The argument will be concluded tomorrow.

G. B. COX CRITICALLY ILL.

Cincinnati's Retired "Boss" Suffers Stroke of Paralysis.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 1.—George B. Cox, for many years the leader of the Republican Party in this city and nationally known in Republican organization circles, was stricken with paralysis here yesterday and tonight is in a critical condition.

The fact that Mr. Cox had been stricken was closely guarded and, according to the reports tonight, it was only after his condition had become decidedly serious that the information was allowed to become known.

Mr. Cox was known for years in this city as the leading politician and while he never publicly aspired to any office himself, yet it is asserted that he has been the deciding figure in numerous political combinations, ranging from local Aldermen to places of national prominence. He retired from politics several years ago, but his opponents have always charged openly that his influence has since played a large part in the elections, particularly for local offices.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; fair tomorrow; not much change in temperature; light northwest winds.
Yesterday full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,223. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

ATTACK ON VERDUN IS RESUMED; NEW ASSAULTS AT DOUAUMONT ARE BEATEN OFF, PARIS SAYS

BEGIN WITH HEAVY GUNFIRE

But the German Infantry Suffer Severe Checks as They Move Up.

SHELLING NORTH FRONT

Hill Across the Meuse and the River Crossings Subjected to Bombardment.

FRENCH AIRMEN ARE BUSY

Assail Supply Stations Back of the German Lines, Dropping Scores of Bombs.

LONDON, March 2.—German attacks of great violence have been resumed to the north of Verdun.

Following severe artillery fire along the entire front, from west of the Meuse to beyond Douaumont to the eastward, several very strong assaults were made in the latter region, according to the night bulletin of the French War Office.

These attacks, which Paris characterizes as pushed with "extreme violence," were repulsed by French infantry, whose fire, it is stated, "decimated the enemy ranks." French artillery also was active in the engagement.

La Côte du Poivre, to the west of Douaumont, and Le Mort Homme, lying across the Meuse southeast of Forges, likewise were targets of the German guns. Bombardment of the latter point and the principal crossings of the river began last night with great vigor.

In the Woevre district, east of Verdun, little activity has been shown by the Germans except in the vicinity of Fresnes, where, after a severe bombardment, an attack was made on the French positions only to be repulsed, according to Paris.

French airmen have been engaged in offensive operations to counteract the work of the foe. One squadron of aeroplanes assailed the station at Chambley, southwest of Metz, dropping forty-four bombs. Forty bombs were dropped on the railway station at Bensdorf, to the eastward of Metz.

Paris Story of New Attack.

The night report of the French War Office is as follows:

In Belgium destructive fires have been directed by our artillery against the German organizations to the east of Steenstraete.

Between the Somme and the Oise a German work was destroyed by our batteries in the region of Beauvraignes.

In Champagne a German aeroplane, shelled by our batteries in the vicinity of Suippes, fell in flames within the enemy lines.

In the Argonne we executed concentrated fires to the north of Harazée and on the Cheppy Wood.

In the region to the north of Verdun and in the Woevre the activity of the enemy artillery, which had abated somewhat during the preceding days, was considerably increased during the course of the day along the entire front, and principally on Le Mort Homme, the Côte du Poivre, and in the region of Douaumont. At the last-named point the bombardment was followed by several attacks of infantry of extreme violence. This series of attacks was repulsed by our troops, whose fire decimated the enemy ranks.

Our batteries replied energetically everywhere to the bombardment and shelled the enemy's roads of communication.

To the northeast of St. Mihiel our long-range guns bombarded the railway station at Vigneulles. According to our observers, two fires were started, several trains were hit, and a locomotive was blown up.

In Upper Alsace there has been great activity on the part of both artilleries in the sector of Seppois.

Last night one of our bombing squadrons dropped forty-four shells of all calibres on the station at Chambley, which appeared to have suffered serious damage. Notwithstanding a lively cannonade, the aeroplanes returned in safety to our lines.

Today our aeroplanes likewise dropped forty shells on the railway station at Bensdorf and nine projectiles on the enemy establishments at Avricourt.

Heavy Assault on Fresnes.

The French War Office announcement in the afternoon said that there were intermittent bombardments of the Verdun and Woevre fronts during the night. A German attack on Fresnes was repulsed, it is said. The report reads:

In the Artois district, to the east of the road running from Neuville to La Folie, we had caused the explosion of a mine, located under an old crater, which was occupied by the enemy. We took possession of the new crater.

In the region of Verdun the enemy bombarded violently last night Le Mort Homme (The Dead Man), at the Côte de l'Oie, between Malancourt and Forges, as well as the principal crossings of the River Meuse. There was little activity on the part of the artillery to the east of the Meuse.

In the Woevre district, after an intense retaliatory fire from the artillery, the enemy attacked our positions to the north of Fresnes. The attack was repulsed, leaving a number of dead in front of our lines.

British Recapture 800 Yards of Trenches; Heavy Gunfire May Portend Big Offensive

LONDON, March 2.—The recapture of 800 yards of trenches along the Ypres-Comines Canal in Flanders is announced in the official statement of the War Office tonight. A small salient in the German lines at that point has also been won by the British forces. The statement is as follows:

We recaptured the trenches at the bluff of the Ypres-Comines Canal, which were lost Feb. 14, and also captured a small salient in the original German lines.

A counterattack launched by the enemy some hours later was repulsed. German mine galleries in the captured trenches were destroyed. We have taken 180 prisoners, including four officers.

There has been much artillery activity on both sides today from Vierstraat to Boesinghe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—From many points on the Belgo-Dutch frontier comes news of tremendous artillery actions along the Yser front, also in the neighborhood of Ypres.

For three days and nights the guns have roared almost without cessation. Their thunder has reached the ears of people, and shaken windows in places more remote from the front than ever before.

According to definite reports reaching the frontier the German front trenches have been subjected to a fearful bombardment.

GERMAN ATTACK PICTURED BY FOE

Unrolling Like Gray Carpet, They Come On, Despite Big Guns and Rifle Fire.

MACHINE GUNS STOP THEM

And Then the Bayonet Ends It —2,000 Brandenburgers Still Held in Fort.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 2.—Accounts that reach Paris from Bar-le-Duc, Chalons, and other junction points to which most of the Verdun wounded have been taken, make it clear that the French soldiers have retained complete confidence, despite the extraordinary fury of the bombardment, which all agree far surpassed anything ever known before on this front.

An auxiliary surgeon, who has just returned from Bar-le-Duc, says:

"It is a pity that a neutral observer is not able to compare our wounded with the German prisoners, taken after the Champagne bombardment. Even when unhurt, the latter were utterly dazed. The majority could not speak coherently, but just managed to babble words of terror or relief at their escape.

"Ours naturally feel the shock, but show it rather in excitement or fever than in lowered morale. Their eyes show that each is eager to describe his part in what all declare a victory. Fully two-thirds express regret at having to leave before we finished off the Boches.' All are perfectly confident about the final outcome.

"'I spoke with one of a batch of German prisoners, all Prussians, young and well equipped. They had come from Serbia after six weeks' rest. They were very different from the confident group I saw after the Marne. They looked thoroughly beaten. One youth I interrogated talked French well. He said to me:

"'We were told that this was the last battle of the war, that the French were tired and had no cannon. So we were literally stupefied when your cannonade replied, fully as effective as ours. My regiment attacked south of Beaumont. We lost quite half of our men in the first discharge of the French guns. The rest retired speedily. We in the front were glad to crawl to your trenches. We have escaped from hell.'"

A Young Soldier's Story.

One youngster of the class of 1914, who has a broken arm, is quoted as giving this vivid account of the early fighting:

"They told us the Boches had 400,000 picked men and 2,000 guns. I can well believe it, but they have lost more than a third of the former at least.

"As for the cannonade, it was a regular deluge. Our trenches were demolished as if they had been deliberately turned upside down by a giant hand. After six hours of that there was nothing left to defend, so we retired to the support trenches near Anglomont. We had to crawl, and, what with shell holes, corpses, and barbed wire, it was no trip in a sleeping car.

"Then the enemy began to advance. They looked like a big gray carpet being unrolled over the country. Our guns had the range exactly, but the gaps filled up as by magic.

"We opened fire at 200 yards. I guess there were few misses at that close, but we might as well have been firing peas. They never even hesitated.

"Then our mitrailleuses got going. We fired and fired and fired, and still they came on. Our officers were shot down, and I found myself in command of the company. I ordered a retreat, and we fell back fighting. Then I was hit in the leg and fell. I thought I was done for, but I managed to crawl to a shell hole, and there I lay all night. Next morning I was picked up by a German ambulance and taken to a hospital."

MUD OF WOEVRE HINDERS ADVANCE

But German Howitzers Pound Away Busily at French Targets as Infantry Creep On.

BATTLEGROUND IS TITANIC

Attacking Troops Show Tireless Energy Amid Difficulties —Losses Declared Small.

By Baron KURT VON REDEN.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.

ORMONT FARM, via German Great Headquarters, Feb. 29, (via London, March 2.)—A monster circle of fire spreads before me, and the howitzer battery, which a while ago was firing near me, has driven off and is already going into action again far ahead of me. This is the only one of the many I can follow, so far as my field glasses can reach.

In time a little order comes out of this chaos. Slowly I find the connection between the continuous wailing and crashing all around. By individual batteries, I can already discover the targets at which they are firing—a flat, bare ridge, then a patch of woods, then a long-range fort with many batteries and fortification works.

The French line is plainly marked by the continuous heavy explosions on its crest. One also sees the delicate outlines of little mounds, which are the fortifications we are bombarding in order to hold them down to let the German infantry advance.

A new page of history has been turned here before my eyes—a tenfold magnification of the picture of the battle of Sedan. Only a part of the battle around Verdun can be seen here, and yet this section is titanic in extent.

Today there is deep mud everywhere. The snow does not last, and we hope for dry days.

I have spoken with troops that stormed the strongly fortified and fardominating Hill 344 last Wednesday. When the splendid German artillery succeeded in completely silencing the heights, the infantry was turned loose and stormed through the shredded barbed-wire entanglements.

The bald, towering hill lies just before me. It formed a connecting link between the defenses on both sides of the Meuse.

As the infantry advanced, a frightful fire from some far-distant French flanking batteries laid a checkerboard pattern of bursting shells on the foreground, through which the brave troops stormed with indescribable defiance of death till at last they reached the top of the hill.

But the worst was still to come. The French now laid a fierce concentric fire upon this important hill, possession of which was decisive for the terrain on both sides. Thus the German troops were completely cut off for two days as on an island and forced to hold out. There was, of course, not a ghost of a chance to bring on the field kitchens.

But, despite everything, these heroes beat off violent counterattacks and held out until a whole strip of the front was in their possession.

Prisoners have just been passing by me—Europeans in faultless new uniforms and colored soldiers in picturesque rags, and without the new protective steel helmet. They, too, narrate how they were completely cut off by the German fire, and finally surrendered.

The troops that have enjoyed a little rest after the heavy days are just going forward again. The men are

Mine Field Is Set Adrift Off the Coast of Sweden

LONDON, Friday, March 3.—A Stockholm dispatch to The Morning Post says that, according to a message from Kariskrona, Sweden, a whole mine field of several hundred mines is drifting from the north, presumably having been set adrift by the ice and wind.

The message adds that explosions are occurring hourly, and that navigation in the neighborhood of the Swedish islands is perilous.

TAMMANY STARTS BOOM FOR GERARD

Ambassador to Germany Urged at Syracuse Convention as Gubernatorial Candidate.

SEABURY IS IN THE FIELD

Conway and Treman Also Receptive —Osborn to Run for the United States Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, March 2.—As the result of informal conferences between Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy and Democratic leaders from up-State, while the unofficial State convention was in progress here, it has been determined that only a Democrat who can command the unqualified support of President Wilson will receive the support of the Democratic State organization in the Fall primaries as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Murphy, it is said, told up-State men with whom he talked that he would be pleased if they could bring forward some strong Democrat from up-State who could be groomed for the race. Should they fail to do so, Mr. Murphy thought New York City could supply the man needed. If the Tammany chieftain had any particular man in mind when he made this statement he gave no intimation of the fact to the conferees from up-State.

Judging, however, from the talk among the score or more of influential Tammanyites who attended the convention, James W. Gerard, whom President Wilson appointed Ambassador to Germany, is looming large on the Democratic horizon as a possible prospective standard bearer in the Gubernatorial fight.

According to reports received from abroad, Ambassador Gerard's return to the country is expected before long. It has also been reported that he is to make speeches for President Wilson throughout the country in the national campaign.

It is not thought the views of either Mr. Gerard or the Democratic leaders at Washington have been obtained regarding the plan to have Mr. Gerard run, which as yet is said to be purely tentative and likely to remain in that stage until he arrives here and can give his assent to the program. The advantages of having Mr. Gerard lead the fight, as seen by the Democratic leaders who are anxious to have the plan carried out, are these:

There could be no question about the President's support of Gerard.

Mr. Gerard, besides being high in the favor of the Federal Administration and having proved himself thoroughly qualified for public office, is highly regarded in Tammany circles. Mr. Gerard was Treasurer of Tammany Hall in several of its most successful campaigns, and has always been a good organization man.

The selection of the present Ambassador to Germany, it is thought, would conciliate the German-American element and attract their support to the Democratic ticket in a year when it is realized that a special bid must be made for German-American votes.

Mr. Gerard, it is thought, would insure the support of Mr. Hearst and his newspapers for the Democratic State ticket at least.

One Democratic leader suggested that the wealth of Mr. Gerard might prove one of his chief attractions in the eyes of certain Democrats high in the party councils in this State, who expect that his nomination would bring a lot of "easy money" into the sadly depleted Democratic campaign treasury.

Seabury Is Receptive.

Among prospective candidacies in connection with the Gubernatorial campaign the one most widely discussed among the delegates and visitors at yesterday's convention was that of Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals.

Judge Seabury, according to his friends, would like to exchange his seat on the bench for the Governor's chair. He received in round numbers 647,000 votes as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1914. This was only 40,000 votes less than Governor Whitman received. The big vote has commended him to a good many of the Democratic leaders, but there is opposition to him in many quarters because of his earlier connection with the Independence League and other radical movements.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway, running mate of ex-Governor Dix, also will be a candidate in the Fall primaries for the Gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Conway has the support of the Democratic organiation in the Northern Tier counties.

Charles E. Treman, who was Superintendent of Public Works in the Dix administration, is another up-State Democrat who figured clearly in the convention gossip on Gubernatorial possibilities. Mr. Treman is a wealthy merchant whose home is in Ithaca. He is regarded as an independent Democrat.

It is fully expected that Chairman William Church Osborn of the Democratic State Committee before long will announce his candidacy for the United States Senate as successor to Senator James A. O'Gorman, whose term expires at the end of the present year. The general belief among Tammany men at the convention was that Senator O'Gorman would return to the practice of law. Samuel Untermyer is also said to be anxious to go to the Senate.

There are many indications that the hope expressed well-nigh universally by Democrats who attended the convention that Governor Whitman would be nominated by the Republicans for a second term will not be fulfilled. If William Barnes has his way—and Mr. Barnes is thought to have sufficient influence in the Republican State organization to have his way—Mr. Whitman

PRESIDENT DENIES HE FAVORS WAR AS GORE CHARGES IN SENATE DEBATE; BRITAIN'S ORDERS TO ARMED LINERS

STATEMENT FOR MR. WILSON

What He Told Congressmen on Crisis Given to The Times.

STRIVING HARD FOR PEACE

But Move in Congress to Limit His Power Was Drifting Toward Conflict.

BERLIN ATTITUDE STIFFENED

Gerard Says Germans Think Congress 5 to 1 Against Wilson —War Talk Laid to Bernstorff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Sensation followed sensation today in the delicate controversy over the armed ship issue. Besides the statements in the Senate indicating a critical condition in the relations between Germany and the United States, a story went the rounds—rapidly, gaining a bit as it went, as such stories usually gain—that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had informed Secretary Lansing that if the United States severed diplomatic relations with the Berlin Government Germany would declare war. It was asserted that the President had so quoted the German Ambassador in talks with leaders in Congress who called at the White House to discuss the armed ship situation.

A careful inquiry this evening, while it brought refusal from the State Department and the German Embassy to discuss any matter of such a confidential character, produced from the Embassy an oral denial of that portion of the report that put Count von Bernstorff in the position of having asserted that Germany "would declare war" in the event of a breach of relations. Little, if any, doubt exists, however, that Count von Bernstorff has stated, although it is not asserted that he did so directly to Secretary Lansing, that a diplomatic break "would mean war."

Dissension Here Stiffens Germany.

Today James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, cabled to the State Department that the statement was being circulated in official circles and through the newspapers that Congress stood five to one against President Wilson on the armed ship issue. The effect of this belief is reflected in press dispatches from the German capital. The impression here is that German officials have convinced themselves that the United States is afraid of war, and that Germany's back has been stiffened immoderately in dealing with this country in the Lusitania and armed ship questions.

There is general confidence that the warning resolutions will be tabled in the Senate tomorrow. Some of the President's supporters are hopeful that the House will be influenced by the example of the Senate and will decide to vote down the similar resolutions pending in that body. But it is only a hope, for practically every member of the House is willing to admit that the confusion there is so great that it would be mere surmise to say what the House would do if a warning resolution came before it for action.

Tonight Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, visited the President at the latter's invitation. He would not say afterward what their conference had developed. Secretary Lansing also had a conference with the President this evening.

Confusion existed tonight in every portion of the capital which touches the Government. Many men—most of them members of Congress—see a breach with Germany without taking into consideration that the President will go to extremes to prevent it. Some of them are saying privately that the President wants war and that his course in the armed ship controversy is directed toward that end. One may hear all sorts of ill-considered statements in this town tonight.

Gloom at the Capital.

It is undeniable that a feeling of gloom exists in many quarters here and that opinion is general that the situation of the relations between Germany and the United States is very delicate indeed. But among a considerable number who have some knowledge of the attitude of the Administration, the understanding prevails that there can be no severance of relations unless a Teutonic submarine sinks a merchant ship with the consequent loss of American lives. A refusal by Germany to modify her armed ship order is not regarded as making a break certain.

There were so many stories in circulation today as to what President Wilson had said to Congressional leaders with regard to his attitude toward the armed ship order and toward Germany as a nation, that a friend of the President consented to tell what he knew of the matter. He explained that he was not speaking in any official or authoritative way, but it was evident that he was fully acquainted with the scope and the character of the conversations that had taken place between the President and leading Senators and Representatives during the past week. This friend of the President said that what he would tell was not the President's position as explained to any particular group of legislators, but was what the President had told to all of those who had called on him at his invitation. Some of the conversations took a wider scope than others.

The President, according to this friend, told his Congressional callers that the way to avoid war was to have the people of the United States stand solidly behind the Executive in his handling of the armed ship negotiations. That course proposed in Congress—the resolution of warning—would lead toward war and not away from it. A yielding now on the part of the Government in dealing with the Central Powers would, the President thought, result in further curtailing of American rights on the seas, and the Government could not afford to yield. The United States must stand by international law itself, the President was indicated as saying. If it did otherwise, circumstances as they occurred would change the law of nations and the outcome would be confusion and no fixed rules for international observance. It would not be long under these conditions before international law would be wiped out. If this Government made a concession to Germany on the issue involved in the armed ship controversy it would be obliged to make concessions to England and other nations, and the whole fabric of international law would fall to pieces.

Might Cause a Break.

The President was asked by some of his congressional visitors what would happen if Congress adopted one of the pending resolutions warning Americans not to travel on armed ships. According to the President's friend, he said such action would encourage Germany to disregard American rights on the seas. What would happen, he was asked, if a German submarine sank an armed merchantman having Americans on board? The President was represented to have said in answer that possibly the only thing that could happen would be a break in relations between the United States and Germany. Congressmen who have visited the White House to discuss the armed ship issue have told their legislative associates that the President said that if a merchant ship was sunk without warning by a German submarine and American lives were lost, he would dismiss the German Ambassador and the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, recall Ambassadors Gerard and Penfield and prepare for emergencies, but the President's friend did not mention this in his explanation of the President's position.

What would be the next step, the President was asked by some of the Congressional leaders—the step following a break in diplomatic relations? The President's response to this was that it had been represented to him that this might lead to war.

Another question put to the President, according to the version given today, was: What would be the effect of war upon the United States? To this the President is represented to have answered that if we were forced into hostilities, our position might have the effect of bringing the war to an end much sooner than appeared at present.

The President was told that some persons were saying that he wanted war with Germany. Apparently his response to this was made with some emphasis. Why should anybody think he wanted war? His whole course had shown that he was doing everything to preserve peace. His course was the course that would lead to peace, while the course of those who desired to adopt a resolution warning Americans not to travel on armed merchant ships would lead to war. Only the support of the Congress and the people for the Executive in conducting the present negotiations would preserve peace. The President is represented to have spoken of having been jeered, sneered at, and ridiculed for his efforts for peace. At this point the President is understood to have exclaimed in effect: "In God's name, could any one have done more than I to show a desire for peace?"

In the course of his conversations with Senators and Representatives President Wilson expressed the opinion that if a merchant ship carrying Americans was sunk by a Teutonic submarine and the lives of Americans were

Full Text of British Instructions to Armed Liners; Approach of Submarine to be Deemed Hostile Act

LONDON, March 2.—The British Admiralty tonight officially made public the Admiralty orders to armed merchantmen, given Oct. 20, 1915.

The orders say that the armament of such vessels must be used solely for resisting an attack by an armed vessel and for no other purpose. As British submarines and aircraft are ordered not to approach merchantmen, the orders say, the approach to a British merchantman of a submarine is to be regarded as done with a hostile intention.

The official statement reads as follows:

In view of the recent issue by the German Government of a memorandum on the treatment of armed merchant ships, the Admiralty has decided to make public the instructions actually governing the actions of British merchant vessels armed for self-defense:

Instruction, dated 20th of October, 1915, in re the status of armed merchant ships:

(1) The right of the crew of a merchant vessel to forcibly resist visit and search and fight in self-defense is well recognized in international law and expressly admitted by the German prize regulations in an addendum issued June, 1914, at a time when it was known that numerous merchant vessels were being armed for self-defense.

(2) Armament is supplied solely for the purpose of resisting attack by an armed enemy vessel and must not be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

(3) An armed merchant vessel, therefore, must not in any circumstances interfere with or obstruct the free passage of other merchant vessels or fishing craft, whether these are friendly, neutral, or hostile.

(4) The status of a British armed merchant vessel cannot be changed upon the high seas.

Rules to be observed in the exercise of the right of self-defense:

(1) The master or officer in command is responsible for opening and ceasing fire.

(2) Participation in armed resistance must be confined to persons acting under the orders of the master or the officer in command.

(3) Before opening fire the British colors must be hoisted.

(4) Fire must not be opened or continued from a vessel which has stopped, hauled down her flag, or otherwise indicated her intention to surrender.

(5) The expression "armament" includes not only cannon, but also rifles and machine guns in cases where these have been supplied.

(6) The ammunition used in rifles and machine guns must conform to Article XXIII., Hague Convention, 1907, that is, bullets must be cased in nickel or other hard substance and must not be split or cut in such a way as to cause them to expand or set up on striking a man. The use of explosive bullets is forbidden.

Circumstances under which armament should be employed:

(1) The armament is supplied for the purpose of defense only. The object of the master should be to avoid action whenever possible.

(2) Experience has shown that hostile submarines and aircraft have frequently attacked merchant vessels without warning. It is important, therefore, that craft of this description should not be allowed to approach to short range, at which a torpedo or bomb launched without notice would almost certainly be effective. British and allied submarines and aircraft have orders not to approach merchant vessels. Consequently it may be presumed that any submarine or aircraft which deliberately approaches or pursues a merchant vessel does so with hostile intention. In such cases fire may be opened in self-defense in order to prevent the hostile craft from closing to a range at which resistance to a sudden attack with bomb or torpedo would be impossible.

(3) An armed merchant vessel proceeding to render assistance to the crew of a vessel in distress must not seek action with any hostile craft, though if she herself is attacked while doing so fire may be opened in self-defense.

(4) It should be remembered that the flag is no guide to nationality. German submarines and armed merchant vessels have frequently employed the British, Allied or neutral colors to approach undetected. Though, however, the use of disguise and false colors to escape capture is a legitimate ruse de guerre, its adoption by defensively armed merchant ships may easily lead to misconception. Such vessels, therefore, are forbidden to adopt any form of disguise which might cause them to be mistaken for neutral ships.

Admiralty comment:

These instructions, which are those at present in force, are the latest issued. Successive issues have been made, not by reason of a change in policy—the policy throughout has remained unaltered—but by improvement in wording and greater clearness of expression, to emphasize the purely defensive character of the armament of merchant vessels.

It is because of the distorted interpretation given these instructions as a whole and the very forced character of the interpretation given by the German Government to portions which they quote from an earlier issue of the instructions that the Admiralty felt it desirable, with a view to allaying neutral anxiety, to publish these in extenso.

SENATE TO KILL WARNINGS

Leaders Plan Vote Today That Will Sustain the President.

POLL SHOWS BIG MAJORITY

Stone Differs from President on Armed Liners, but Fights to Leave Him Unhampered.

LODGE BACKS EXECUTIVE

Williams and Others Join Lively Debate—Gore's Statements Disclaimed by Leaders.

President Officially Denies Senator Gore's Statement

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The White House issued this statement tonight: "When the attention of the White House was called to certain statements in Senator Gore's speech this afternoon, the President authorized an unqualified denial of any utterance to which any such meaning could be attached."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate today was the centre of the international storm. It has been many years since the elder statesmen were so sharply stirred as they were today when Senator Gore of Oklahoma, a radical Democrat and close friend of William Jennings Bryan, declared that he had it on good authority that President Wilson had said he expected war and that war would not be altogether an evil, as American participation might end the European struggle by midsummer, and so do a great service to civilization.

Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who has seen the President several times lately, when challenged to deny the statement, said the President had never intimated that he thought war would be good for the United States or that he thought American participation in the European struggle would end it by midsummer.

Representative Flood, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, who has participated in several White House conferences during the past ten days, denied tonight that the President had made any statement in his presence justifying the expressed apprehension of Senator Gore.

"The President has said nothing in my presence that would justify such a report as Senator Gore informed the Senate he had received," said Mr. Flood. "I have heard the President say nothing to indicate that war with Germany might not be a bad thing for this country or that he desired war. On the contrary, the President told us that he was working night and day to keep this nation out of war. Several members of the House asked me recently if the President had made any statement justifying the circulated reports, and I told them flatly that he had not."

The White House announced that in regard to "certain statements in Senator Gore's speech, the President authorized an unqualified denial of any utterances to which any such meaning could be attached."

Even before Senator Gore spoke in favor of his resolution warning Americans from armed belligerent ships, Mr. Stone had made a profound impression by reading a prepared statement in which he formally announced his divergence from the President and summarized the President's view as being that if the "German Government should persist in their policy (of sinking armed merchantmen without warning) he would sever diplomatic relations and submit the matter to Congress, which under the Constitution is the war-making power."

Senate to Take the Lead.

In spite of his differences with the President, Mr. Stone is working diligently to obtain for the President the prompt defeat of the Gore and Jones resolutions of warning in the Senate. But today's debate in the upper house was precipitated by Mr. Stone's speech, which was regarded as the more important because it was read from prepared manuscript. Yesterday the Senate was ready to wait for action in the House on the resolutions offensive to the President. But last night Mr. Stone decided that the House was so at sea, with ideas so far from crystallization, that the Senate should take lead.

With a view to getting the prompt votes sought by the President, Mr. Stone made his statement today, indicating his intention to prepare a compromise resolution that might bring almost the unanimous support of Congress to the

to have decided that the only move that could result satisfactory would be votes to table the Gore and Jones resolutions.

These votes, as now planned, will be taken tomorrow, after little debate, and it is certain that both resolutions will be tabled by goodly majorities. One of the complexities of the situation is that Mr. Stone, who brought on today just the kind of discussion the President was deprecating a week ago, tomorrow will make the motions on behalf of the President that will show that the Senate is determined not to interfere with or weaken the President in his Constitutional duty of handling foreign affairs.

Stone Speaks Cautiously.

It was a day of telling speeches. Mr. Stone made his impression not by rhetorical effort, but by his slow reading and apparently careful delivery. Mr. Gore is an orator of reputation, and to the galleries at least, his denunciation of all allegiances in America except allegience to America were as stimulating as his later account of what he thought the President had said. And the President's course in its broadest aspects was defended by two of the ablest speakers in the Senate—Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Williams of Mississippi, a prominent Democrat of that committee.

A noteworthy feature of the tangled situation is that just as a Republican and a Democrat joined forces today to defend the President on the issue at stake, so, tomorrow, the vote preventing Congressional interference with his executive duties will come from both sides of the aisle. Before it was decided this afternoon to table the resolutions tomorrow, Senators of both parties were polled and safe majority was disclosed. It was known before that the Jones and Gore resolutions could not prevail, but the leaders wished to make certain that a motion to table them—always unpopular in the Senate as cutting off debate—would succeed in killing them. In the present emergency, however, the rules of etiquette have been abandoned, and it seems certain that whenever Mr. Stone moves to lay the resolution on the table, the motion will prevail regardless of the conversational wishes of individual Senators.

Mr. Lodge, who took the floor as soon as Mr. Stone yielded it, in a measured address said that Congress owed it to the President to let him know whether he had the support of Congress or not. The President, he said, felt hampered and crippled in exercising his unquestioned constitutional authority in protecting the unquestioned rights of Americans against Germany. Congress, he said, could not blame the Administration for failing to protect Americans in Mexico and then forbid the Administration to defend Amer icans at sea.

Williams's Rallying Call.

Mr. Williams went much further than Mr. Lodge in his denunciation of those members of Congress who were seeking the support of racial elements in the American Constituency by hampering the President in his relations with the countries from which those constituents sprang. Mr. Williams spoke on the spur of the moment. He said he was far from well, and he looked it. But the occasion, he said, was one for free and full speech, and it was time that real Americans pushed away those who put foreign powers of any desc.iption before the United States.

"Talk about war," exclaimed Mr. Williams in conclusion. "The only danger of war today, the only cloud upon the horizon, has come about from the fact that the President was not let alone to carry out negotiations, but that some of you must create the impression that American people and their representatives are not behind the American Government. It is to your action and to your action alone, in my opinion, that is due the last position taken by Germany."

Aside from Mr. Gore's statement, which had nothing to do with his speech as such, the plea of Mr. Williams was the dominant feature of the day. Mr. Williams has colloquialisms of his own, but they seemed merely to throw into higher relief his plain statement of the American position, his cry to all to rally to the President's support in defense of that position.

Senator Stone's Speech.

Senator Stone said:

"Mr. President, I take the floor on the pending bill, but not to discuss it. I interrupt the progress of the unfinished business, and then to make a suggestion with respect to what is known as the Gore resolution and other resolutions of like nature.

"I desire to state the international situation as I understand it respecting the immediate questions before us. A sharp issue has been joined between Germany and Great Britain as to the status of armed merchant vessels. Germany contends that armed belligerent vessels are in all essential respects the equivalent of auxiliary or converted cruisers, and that they should be treated as war vessels. That Government has announced their policy to be that after the first day of the present month armed enemy vessels of all kinds would be regarded as warships and subjected to the rules of maritime warfare applicable to such ships.

"On the other hand Great Britain contends that she has a right under international law to arm merchant ships for defensive purposes and that merchant vessels so armed are entitled to the same immunities in every respect appertaining to unarmed merchantmen, and this without regard to the kind of passengers on board or the nature of the cargoes carried. Great Britain has announced this to be her policy. That is the issue between these two Governments on that question.

"Now, where and how does the Government of the United States come into this controversy? I answer this way: That if both Germany and Great Britain shall persist in the course they have, respectively, announced, neither yielding to the other, nor yet yielding to the importunities of any neutral Government, including our own, and if Germany should attack without warning an armed merchantman of her enemy and some American citizen or citizens should be injured, the question would present itself as to what our attitude and course would be in the circumstances. If no American should be aboard a ship so attacked, and, therefore, if none suffered, certainly we would have no cause to break into and take up a cudgel in that quarrel, unless, indeed, we should proceed upon some altruistic theory of an obligation to humanity in general.

Calls for Frank Discussion.

"This brings me to a point which greatly distresses me; nevertheless I feel obligated to state the case as I understand it to be. To my mind in this exigency it is of the highest importance that Senators, Representatives, and the President, all alike, should speak to each other and the country with the utmost frankness. We should wear our hearts, so to speak, on our sleeves, not for daws to peck at, but that we may know exactly how men in positions of responsibility feel and think. As I understand it, the President's attitude is this: That he has concluded to support the contention that belligerent merchant ships have a right under law to bear arms for defensive purposes. What he may regard as a defensive armament I do not know; in fact I doubt that any man would venture authoritatively to define that kind of armament. Furthermore, if a German war vessel should without warning fire upon and sink an armed merchantman of the enemy he would hold the attack to be lawless, and if American citizens should suffer therefrom he would hold the German Government to the strictest account. If, notwithstanding, the German Government should persist in their policy he would sever diplomatic relations, which submit the matter to Congress, which under the Constitution in the war-making power.

Differs from the President.

"I must here state with equal frankness my own position as I have stated it to the President. In this emergency there should be nothing of evasion of finesse, much less of partisanship. Distressing as it is to me to be obliged to disagree with the President, as well as many of my colleagues, my opinions have been matured after great deliberation and my sense of duty is imperative. I cannot but believe that a belligerent merchant ship, heavily armed—no matter whether it be called defensive or offensive armament—engaged in transporting contraband war material to the army or navy of her sovereign, is in all essential respects the equivalent of a duly commissioned war vessel. To say the least, I think there can be no manner of doubt that the law covering that question is involved in doubt and may well be considered as debatable. I shall not discuss that question at this time; I am merely stating my position, and what I know to be the position of numerous others. I shall feel obliged, as a duty to myself, my constituency, and the country to discuss this question at length in the immediate future, with a view to elaborating the reasons upon which my convictions are predicated.

"The President is firmly opposed to the idea embodied in the Gore resolution. He is not only opposed to Congress passing a law relating to this subject, but he is opposed to any form of official warning to American citizens to keep off of so-called armed merchantmen. If I could have my way, which I know I cannot, I would take some definite step, as far as the Constitution would permit, to save this country from becoming embroiled in this European war through the recklessness of foolhardy men. I think this is a fair statement of the situation as it is today.

"The President has stated to Representative Pou, and he has stated to me and to others, that the pendency of these resolutions in Congress has been, and still is, a source of embarrassment to him in conducting diplomatic negotiations with the belligerent powers involved regarding the subject. I am sure that it is so, and it is regrettable.

"As you well know, Senators, I have diligently sought to prevent the introduction of any resolution on this subject and to allay any agitation with regard to it; but the efforts I made with others in this behalf have been only partially successful. Now we are informed by the President that he is solicitous that these resolutions be disposed of in both Houses and that the attitude of Congress should be more clearly defined. I am in full sympathy with him as to that, and I will co-operate to bring that matter to a head. The difficulty is in arranging a plan that would be effective and of value. I am more than willing to contribute anything in my power in arranging a plan of action, with the sincere purpose of bringing the executive and legislative departments in accord.

Hopes for Diplomatic Victory.

"It may be, and I profoundly hope it is so, that the President, having behind him the support of Congress, may even yet be able to bring Great Britain and Germany to some agreement with this Government which would relieve the present acute situation. I am now puzzling my brain to frame a resolution as a supplement for all pending resolutions on the subject; and as I get it into the best form of which I am capable, I desire to discuss the resolution with the Senators on both sides, with the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and also, if need be, with others.

"I desire to bring the Congress with practical unanimity to the support of the President in the conduct of the diplomatic questions involved. Of course, time is now of the essence of things and prompt action is desirable. My suggestion is this: That the Senate shall strive with the utmost diligence to dispose of the unfinished business today, but whether it succeeds in disposing of that business or not, I shall at the close of the day's business ask the Senate to adjourn until some early hour tomorrow morning, at which time the Gore resolution shall be laid before the Senate.

"Mr. President, although it is my earnest desire to co-operate with Senators who coincide with the President's attitude concerning this whole subject, yet because of the fact that I am not in accord with the President on the main issues, it would be entirely agreeable to me if any of the Senators indicated should take another course if they so desire. If the Senate agrees to the suggestion I have made I will proceed in my effort to discover a plan through which we shall all agree; but if another course should be taken I can only abide the result. That is all I have to say at this time."

Lodge Backs the President.

Mr. Lodge, from his seat in the middle of the Republican side, then took the floor in defense of the President.

"I have listened," he said, "as I am sure every Senator has listened with profound interest to what has been said by the Senator from Missouri. I am certain we all appreciate the gravity of the situation. I agree entirely with him that this is not a party question. I agree also that our first duty is to dispose of the precise question that has been raised by the resolution.

"If I understand the position of the President as stated by the Senator from Missouri on the question of armed merchantmen, I am in full accord with that position. The precise question presented by the President is whether Congress favors passing a resolution warning Americans to desist from the exercise of an undoubted right. I do not believe that any resolution can be drawn that will evade the issue that has been raised. No matter how it has been raised, it has been raised on the precise point embodied in the Gore resolution in the Senate and in similar resolutions in the House, and if the President wishes a vote on that precise point, I think he ought to have that vote from Congress.

"His position, as I understand it, is that he is interfered with and hampered and crippled in his negotiations with foreign powers by the supposed attitude of Congress, which is used against him in the negotiations which he is carrying on by the power with which he is negotiating. I think he has the right to know what the attitude of Congress is. I do not think that it can be disposed of in general terms by any votes of general confidence, or any general resolutions stating the limitations between the executive power in diplomatic negotiations and the legislative power. I think we must meet the question as it is presented.

"The last Administration warned citizens of the United States to leave Mexico, and was criticised for it. The warning has been renewed by the present Administration as regards Mexico. I have joined in criticising this myself, and it would be utterly impossible for me to criticise this Administration for failure to protect lives in Mexico despite the warning that has been given and then turn around and publish to the world that an American who exercised an equal right to which he was equally entitled on a belligerent merchantman should not have the protection of his country.

"I think the President has the right to ask for a vote on these precise propositions before Congress and know whether he can go on with his negotiations with Congress behind him, or whether Congress takes the view of the belligerent power with which he is at this moment negotiating."

Williams Takes up the Cudgels.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi, who has before won the President's written thanks for his support of the Administration's foreign policy, promptly seconded Mr. Lodge's speech.

"I was never less disposed to make a speech," said Mr. Williams, "and very seldom less able to make one physically than I am today. But there are times in the history of all people, of all Administrations, of all parties when men come to the parting of the ways; when there is an unavoidable conflict, and when each man must stand as best he may for that which he thinks to be true and right and brave and patriotic.

"In my opinion that time has come for you and me concerning the proposition which now faces us, and which has not faced us because of any action of the President of the United States, but which he has been compelled to confront by constant nagging, constant quizzing, and constant expressions of opinion in favor of the negotiators of a foreign power as against our own. The time has come when, for me at any rate, the question states itself in this way: Shall I exclaim 'America first,' or shall I sing 'Deutschland iber Alles?'

"For the politics in this question I have the highest contempt. The man who is a representative at the other wing of this Capitol or who is a Senator here and is looking behind at some racial vote of some sort is not only an unpatriotic American, but he is a poor judge of human nature, and he is even a poor politician.

Denounces Racial Politics.

"The moment that any political element or any factional element or any other element participating in Government affairs shall array themselves upon the basis of pleasing a particular racial element that moment they make foolish politicians of themselves, if nothing else. Because that moment they consolidate every other element of diverse and different derivation in the United States against them and against what they are seeking to do. And they consolidate against themselves that element of American citizenship whose derivation is so ancient that it hardly knows that it is—just simply Americans without frills and without embroideries and without hyphens and without anything else. As little as you think of it, they have a right to live here and they have a right to be heard as well as other people, and you consolidate them against you, too. Because American patriotism and good sense take a position for the citizenry of a country which is derived originally from every race under the sun.

"We are not here as Norwegians or Swedes or Danes or Frenchmen or Englishmen or Welshmen or Dutchmen or Irishmen or Germans or Italians or as Greeks. We are here, if we have a right to participate in American Government, simply as Americans and as nothing else. Therefore, American patriotism, American ideals, everything that responds to the noblest that there is in Americanism, can be relied upon to decry and to push aside any man, anywhere, whose idea of wise politics consists in pleasing some special racial element in the United States, no matter what it is.

"To be an Anglomaniac is so contemptible as to be beyond expression. There is only one thing that is more contemptible, and that is to be an Anglophobe. To be a Teutomaniac is contemptible, but there is something more contemptible than that and that is to be Teutophobe. And so I might go through with it all.

Nagging the President.

"Mr. President, the initiative in regard to foreign relations lies with the Executive. Congress ought not to attempt to assume the initiative. But from various quarters the attempt has been made, and day after day, through one innuendo or another, through one resolution or another, the Chief Magistrate has been prodded and nagged and dared—aye, to do what? To surrender the initiative which the Constitution places with him and let Congress take the initiative with regard to our foreign relations.

"Well, some of you have nagged, and you have dared until the patience of a very patient man has been exhausted. Now he says: 'Very well, you have furnished comfort to the foreign negotiators. You have made them think that the American people are disunited and that they are not behind their Government. You have given them a contempt for this Government. You have encouraged my hands. You have partially paralyzed me. Now I want a shown down, and I believe that with the American people it will be a show up when I am through with it.'

"The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Stone) was right. We want no evasion. We want no indirection. You have dared the President until now he says: 'I will pick up the gauntlet. I am tired. If the patriotism of Congress is behind me, let us find it out. If it is not, let us find it out again. If I am to be hamstrung and hampered, just go further and kill me as a negotiator and abandon it.'

"The President has offered for the consideration of the nations of the earth, no new proposition, no new doctrine. The proposition that merchant ships defensively armed are still to be considered as merchant ships is a principle recognized even in the war between the States and that was an internecine struggle where the ordinary laws were not always recognized. The principle is as old as modern civilization. What Germany wants us to do is to change international law pendente bello, or rather what she wants to do is to change it herself, and she is trying to make us particeps criminis.

"Talk about war! The only danger of war today, the only cloud upon the horizon has come about from the fact that the President was not let alone to carry out negotiations, but that some of you forsooth, must create the impression that the American people and their representatives are not behind the American Government. It is to your action, and to your action alone, in my opinion, that is due the last position taken by Germany."

Gore Replies.

Mr. Gore, author of the resolution about which the discussion hinged, then replied to Mr. Williams and Mr. Lodge. His speech did not seem to have been prepared in advance, and some got the impression that he went further than he had intended in quoting the President's supposed remarks.

"I desire to say," began Mr. Gore, "that I agree in great measure with what has been said by the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Williams) and the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lodge.) I do not entirely agree, however, that the resolution reflects a senator's sympathy as between the European belligerents. In my own judgment, any American citizen who places the interests of Germany above that of America is a traitor to his country. I think there are some traitors of that type in the United States. Any American citizen who places the interests of the Allies above the interests of America is a traitor to the United States. Traitors of this type are not unknown in the United States.

"I do not doubt that the American owners of ships flying the flag of the Allies would like to see the United States police their vessels across the high seas and protect them against any insult from any belligerent power. I have little doubt that the purchasers and the owners of the $500,000,000 of bonds recently issued by the Allies would rejoice to see the United States underwrite their investment and guarantee the sovereignty and ultimate success of their debtor. I have no more sympathy with them than I have for the hyphenated American who in the interests of Germany is disloyal to his adopted land.

"Whenever the honor, whenever the vital interests of this republic are involved, whenever the essential rights of an American citizen are invaved or violated, every American sword will leap from its scabbard. That sacred sentiment should not be trifled with. It should not be made a toy or a plaything in the hands of any madcap American citizen who may be disposed to venture his life upon the armed ship of any belligerent power.

"I rather agree with the Senators that in accordance with immemorial international law neutral citizens have a right to travel on armed belligerent ships But I do assert it is a right which is a survival of piracy and ought to be withdrawn with the age that gave it birth. The progress of civilization consists of the withdrawal of individual rights when they become incompatible with the paramount interests of organized society.

"It is perhaps true that any one of the hundred million American citizens has a right to travel on an armed merchant ship. He has the right to run the risk of losing his life and engulfing this republic in a sea of carnage and blood. But I believe that the hundred million citizens have a right to be protected against his recklessness. The right of one hundred million to be protected from butchery is not to be weighed in the balance with the sacred and inherited right to imperil one's own life. I doubt if the Senator from Massachusetts would consent that a child of his loins should embark upon the armed vessel of a belligerent power.

"Let me put a case. Suppose that a thousand American citizens embark upon one of these armed vessels. It is sunk by a German submarine. An investigation shows that it was armed for offensive purposes. Germany had a right to sink the ship and to sacrifice a thousand American souls. Would it not be infinitely better for them, would it not be infinitely better for their surviving families, to have been warned not to take the chance?"

Only Withdraws Protection.

Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, a radical Republican, suggested that he understood Mr. Gore's resolution not to deny a right, but merely to warn against its exercise.

"I do not think there is any misapprehension about it," interposed Mr. Lodge. "The resolution of the Senator from Oklahoma withdraws no right. It only says to Americans if they exercise the right we will withdraw the protection."

"That is the point," agreed Mr. Gore. Mr. Gore said that he could not see the difference in principle in withholding a passport under his resolution from Americans who desired to travel on armed ships and withholding passports under the State Department's announcement of Oct. 4, 1915, from persons "who contemplate visiting belligerent countries merely for pleasure, recreation, touring, or sightseeing." Senator Oliver explained that in the one instance the State Department was exercising its proper function and in the other would improperly be changing international law.

"I do not deny," went on Mr. Gore, "that the Executive Department is entitled to exercise authority in respect to our international relations. For that reason I have not been disposed to press the measure for the accomplishment of this purpose. There is some force in the proposal of the Senators from Mississippi and Massachusetts that we ought to have a showdown upon this point—perhaps not exactly the point involved in the resolution as I have offered it. That would accomplish in an indirect way the point which I had immediately before my eyes.

"When this resolution comes up for consideration I intend to check that issue up to the Senate as to whether or not the sinking of an armed merchant ship by a German submarine would be deemed by this Senate a sufficient cause for a declaration of war. That is the point involved in this controversy; that is the point which I sought to accomplish by this resolution—not directly, but indirectly and by imputation. We shall present the issue squarely to the Senate.

Thought Wilson Favored War.

"Mr. President, I introduced this resolution because I was apprehensive that we were speeding headlong upon war. Perhaps I ought to go further and say what I have hitherto avoided saying, that my action was based upon a report received which seemed to come from the highest and most responsible authority, that certain Senators and certain members of the House in a conference with the President of the United States received from the President the information, if not the declaration, that if Germany insisted upon her position, the United States would insist upon her position, and that it would result probably in a breach of diplomatic relations, and that a breach of diplomatic relations would probably be followed by a state of war, and that a state of war might not be of itself and of necessity an evil to this republic, but the United States by entering upon war now might be able to bring it to a conclusion by mid-Summer, and thus render a great service to civilization.

"Mr. President, I cannot say what the truth may be. I tell the tale as it was told to me. This came to my ears in such a way, with such a concurrence of testimony, with such internal and external marks of truth that I feared it might be the truth, and if such a thing be even conceivable I did not feel that, discharging my duty as a Senator, I could withhold whatever feeble service I might render to avert the catastrophe of war.

"Now I do not know that this report is the truth. I simply suggest it as explaining my own conduct. I think the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Mississippi are right in saying that the President has a right to know whether Congress will back him in the opinion, if he has such an opinion, that the sinking of an armed belligerent ship will be a sufficient cause for war; and I think, too, that members of the Senate and of the House have a right to know whether the opinion and sentiment imputed to the President were given in their interview with him.

Stone Denies It.

"If the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Stone) will deny that suggestions of that sort in substance were made, his denial would be conclusive with me. If the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Kern) will say to the Senate upon his responsibility as a Senator that the President did not indicate that war might not be undesirable, and that this republic could render a great service to civilization, his denial will be binding upon me."

Mr. Stone—Mr. President, I do not know why the Senator from Oklahoma quotes me as saying—

Mr. Gore—Mr. President, I did not quote the Senator as saying it; not at all.

Mr. Stone—Then I say in all fairness to the President, and to the facts of the case so far as they are within my knowledge, that the President never stated to me or in my hearing that he believed in any way, or in any way entertained the thought, that war between the United States and the Central Powers would be desirable or would result in good to the United States.

Senator Kern whispered something to Senator Gore.

"I will accept the remark of the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Kern,)" said Senator Gore, "that he has a passion for peace. We all have a passion for peace. Yet I want to say in this place that I am not for peace at any price. I do not believe that all peace is honorable, nor do I believe that all war is dishonorable. Our revolution was surcharged with glory.

"I say that I heard this in such a way that, analyzing the evidence, I was convinced that it must be founded upon fact, that the President suggested to the Senator that the United States might bring the war to a close by the middle of the Summer. Am I right in that, may I ask the Senator from Missouri?

"The President of the United States," replied Mr. Stone, "made no such statement to me as quoted by the Senator from Oklahoma. Whatever the President said to me is something that I do not care to repeat. When I go to the White House to hold a conversation with the President, if I go anywhere to hold a conversation with a Senator or any other official, what he says to me is sacred. I have not repeated conversations I have had with the President. I have stated impressions that the conversations which I had with him made upon my mind, and I stated them in substance in a letter I wrote to the President which was given to the public, but I have not repeated the conversations themselves."

James Questions Him.

"Now," said Mr. Gore, "I made no intimation that the Senator had repeated the President's conversation with him."

"The Senator (Mr. Gore) tells us," interrupted Mr. James of Kentucky, "that the fear created by this rumor as to probable war caused him to introduce this resolution. The Senator is on perfectly good terms with the President, is he not?"

"Entirely" replied Mr. Gore.

"Why did not the Senator," persisted Mr. James, "go to the President and ascertain himself first hand the facts!"

"If I had received an invitation to accompany the Senator from Indiana and others, it was overlooked," replied Mr. Gore.

"But, Mr. President," continued Mr. James, "this matter was of such pressing importance and so vital to the Senator's country—the present Chief Executive is the President of his own party and he is one of the President's closest friends—the question I asked the Senator is why he himself did not go—the President would have been very glad to have seen the Senator—and ascertain from the President just what he said and what he thought."

"In the first place," replied Senator Gore, "I have no evidence of any confidential relationship that might lead me to hope that I might receive his judgment or his impressions in the matter. I acted, as I said, upon what seemed to be a reliable report. Of course, I may have been in error about it. I realized that at the time. I acted in the lurid light of those impressions. Certainly I do not undertake to quote what the President said to Senators, nor did I intimate that the Senator had reported to me or repeated to me the conversation with the President, but I assume that other Senators received the same report, and if it be untrue, of course, everybody must be gratified.

"With these observations, and merely suggesting that when the time comes I will make an effort to present the real issue to the Senate, I may say that I have nothing further to offer at this time, except that whatever may have happened in the conversation between the Senator and the President it is my hope that the impression received by him and by others was founded upon nothing that actually transpired.

"I possess only finite wisdom, and I was doing my duty as I could see it under the evidence and under the light available. I have no disposition to interfere with diplomatic relations so far as those negotiations do not infringe upon the Constitutional power of Congress to declare war. But I am not willing to be involved in war with Germany or any other power on account of the particular question here involved, although whenever the honor, whenever the vital interests of the United

REPUBLICANS IN LINE.

Will Join Wilson Supporters in Killing Gore Resolution.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Conferences of Administration leaders in the Senate were held as soon as the last word in the long-pent-up discussion had been uttered on the floor today. Senator Stone closeted himself to work out a plan for a substitute resolution on the armed liner issue. Meanwhile, other Democrats, among them Senators Kern, James, Martin, Swanson, Pomerene, Clarke, Williams, Hughes, Simmons, and Overman, retired to a committee room. Their first impulse was to discuss the declarations of Senator Gore regarding the reports of President Wilson's statements to Congressional leaders. Deep regret over the utterances was voiced by nearly every Senator present.

But this was passed over quickly and the conclusion was unanimous that decisive action must be taken without further delay. Within less than an hour the plan for disposing of the issue without debate had been agreed upon. Then a statement of the attitude of Senator Stone and the Republican Senators was sought.

Senator Stone submitted suggestions for a substitute resolution which he thought might meet with the general approval of the Senate. The Republicans who were seen stated frankly that they would vote for no resolution which in any way would serve to embarrass the President or smack of opposition to his course in the conduct of foreign affairs. Democrats argued that to submit a substitute necessarily would open the floodgates of oratory again, and Senator Stone finally was prevailed upon to give up his effort.

The Administration Senators then agreed that a motion to table the Gore resolution should be made as soon as Senator Gore concluded whatever remarks he might choose to make in calling it up. With this decision reached, Senators Lodge, Smoot, Curtis, and other Republicans were informed of the plan. They at once agreed to its wisdom, but thought that some Republicans might, upon principle, object to shutting off debate by voting to table another Senator's proposal. When they had made a canvass of their colleagues, however, they reported that all except a few had consented to abide by the decision.

HOUSE ACTION PREDICTED.

Likely to Take Form of Motion to Table McLemore Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—With the Senate suddenly taking the initiative in the armed merchantman controversy, the House Foreign Affairs Committee again followed today a course of inaction. The committee convened this afternoon, discussed the delicate situation, and adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

Representative Harrison, a strong Administration supporter, practically served notice on his committee colleagues that it would be impossible for the House to evade a vote on the President's policies. Mr. Harrison, who is a member of the Rules Committee as well as the Foreign Affairs Committee, said that if the Foreign Affairs Committee failed to act the Rules Committee would come to the President's aid.

Administration supporters in the House worked hard today to bring together the discordant elements in the Foreign Affairs Committee. The unexpected action of the Senate in deciding to take up the Gore resolution aided the efforts of those seeking to follow the President's wishes in the House. While the Foreign Affairs Committee is still playing for time, the indications were tonight that within forty-eight hours that committee would bring in a resolution calling for House action.

It was said that, in order to bring about a vote, the committee probably would recommend to the House that the McLemore resolution (warning Americans not to use the armed merchantmen of belligerents) be laid on the table. Such a course would force a vote in the House on the principle of the right of Americans to travel on armed ships.

It is tentatively planned, however, that the resolution to table the McLemore proposal shall embody a provision that will afford a bit of comfort to those who are insisting that the firm stand of the President may lead the nation into war. From the Republican side of the committee this afternoon the suggestion came that there be included in any motion to table the McLemore proposition a statement substantially as follows:

That it is the sense of Congress that the President alone is delegated with authority to handle international negotiations; that the President is empowered to advise Congress when diplomatic negotiations have apparently reached an end; that the President has not yet advised Congress to this effect, but that Congress assumes it will be advised of any important change in the situation.

One of the President's supporters said tonight that there was now a prospect of the report of such a resolution from the Foreign Affairs Committee "within a day or so."

It is understood that the President will be consulted by Chairman Flood tomorrow concerning his attitude toward a resolution of this character, one which might result in the desired defeat of the McLemore resolution, but hold out also the understanding that the President would communicate with it if the situation threatened to get beyond the pale of diplomacy.

At the request of the President, Representative James R. Mann, the minority leader of the House, conferred with Mr. Wilson late today. Mr. Mann declined later to discuss the conference.

It is believed that Mr. Mann informed the President that the House minority would not vote solidly on any resolution bearing upon the international situation. On the Republican side of the chamber the existing situation is considered as not even remotely partisan, and inquiry today developed that the average Republican member would map out his own course.

The Republicans are practically united in their opposition to a blanket vote of confidence in the President's handling of the foreign situation. It is understood that Mr. Mann himself would vote against such a resolution.

There is considerable Republican sentiment in the House, it is understood, for a resolution warning Americans not to use belligerent merchantmen. Mr. Mann is believed to have acquainted the President with that fact and to have suggested to the White House that the confidence of the Executive before any important step is taken in Congress.

Mr. Mann assisted last week in sidetracking consideration of the McLemore resolution, which was recommended by numerous Democrats. It is understood that Mr. Mann still believes it unwise for Congress to take any action whatsoever at this time which has a bearing on international affairs.

If a vote is forced, according to a report in Republican circles today, the minority leader is likely to vote against the President after exhausting all means to prevent action of any character. The Republican attitude is still one of playing for delay in the hope that the House will not be forced to vote on a resolution which invades the field of diplomacy.

Mr. Mann himself has consistently refused to announce his attitude. Some other Republicans are not in the open, except in opposition to a mere vote of confidence in the President, which, they hold, would be only meddlesome and without genuine force.

A CLEARLY OVERT ACT WOULD END RELATIONS

No Break Likely, However, Unless Submarine Attack Jeopardizes American Lives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—What would be the attitude of the United States Government toward the sinking of an armed merchantman under the new German orders? An effort to obtain an answer to this question today failed to elicit any formal announcement from high officials, but nevertheless resulted in semi-official intimations as to the probable course of the Administration. It appears to be shaped along the following lines:

First—If an armed merchantman is sunk, with the loss of American lives, and it is shown that the merchantman did not offer resistance, use its guns, try to ram, or try to escape, the President will be prepared to break relations with the German Government, after clearly establishing the facts.

Second—If an armed merchantman is sunk and no Americans are on board, and no Americans lose their lives, the attitude of the United States Government would not be necessarily that the incident involved a flagrant violation of clear American rights on the high seas. The interest of the United States Government would then only be involved in an ascertainment as to how bona fide were the assurances given by Germany to the United States regarding future conduct of submarine warfare against merchantmen.

If in the latter event it should be determined that Germany had broken its pledges to the United States that liners would not be sunk without warning and without safety of noncombatants, except when such liners offered resistance or tried to escape, it would have to be shown to the satisfaction of the United States that the merchantman was armed only for defense and did not actually use its guns against the submarine.

Even if the merchantman should offer resistance, according to the understood position of the Administration, the submarine would have no right under recognized rules of international law to torpedo or fire upon the merchantman after the merchantman ceased its resistance, until after the passengers and crew had been afforded the certainty of being placed in a position of absolute safety.

It is understood to be the position of the United States Government that if, under the new German policy, an armed merchantman, mounting guns for the sole purpose of defense and which does not use those guns against the submarine, is attacked without warning, and Americans are killed, or their lives jeopardized, the Administration will regard this as not only a violation of pledges previously given and a violation of international law rights of American citizens on the high seas, but as an unfriendly act that could only be properly met by a break in diplomatic relations.

But before there is such a break in relations it is understood to be the purpose of the Administration to treat each case concretely on its merits as it arises and to ascertain the facts before taking any action. In seeking the facts the cardinal point to be considered would be the one that Americans were on board the vessel.

Having ascertained that Americans on board were jeopardized or killed, the State Department would take immediate steps to ascertain the facts with respect to the armament of the merchantman, taking into consideration the size and location of the guns, the use to which they were put, whether offensive or defensive, and whether the merchantman used its guns under instructions from any Government, or from its owners to use them offensively.

In its rules governing the armament of merchant ships flying belligerent flags entering American ports, the United States Government has taken the position that a merchant vessel of belligerent nationality may carry an armament and ammunition "for the sole purpose of defense" without acquiring the character of a ship of war. It was even admitted by a high official today that a merchantman had a right under international law to use its guns against a warship for the sole purpose of self defense, on the theory that the merchantman has a right to defend the lives of its passengers and crew and the cargo it carries.

Sacrifices Immunity.

But while it is admitted in official circles here that merchantmen may use their guns for purpose of defense it is not contended that a merchant ship may use its guns in self-defense and expect immunity from attack. It is admitted that a regularly accredited warship, whether submarine or cruiser, seeking to exercise the right of visit and search and to capture the merchantman, has a right to fire on a resisting merchantman as long as the merchantman is resisting.

The American position is that a merchant ship, whether armed or unarmed, belligerent or neutral, must stop when hailed if it wants immunity from attack without warning. If the merchantman heeds the warning shots and stops, and does not resist, it is the American contention that the merchantman must be treated humanely and in strict accordance with the rules of international law, that is, that the merchantman must not be sunk without warning and without safety to the lives of noncombatants.

If it can be proved that the merchantman offensively—as distinguished from defensively—attacks a submarine, it is not the contention of the American Government that the merchantman can escape immunity from immediate attack by the submarine. As explained today the Administration also has clear notions concerning the distinction to be made between the use of a merchantman's guns for defense and their use for offense. A warning shot fired by the suomarine is not under the American contention to be regarded as an attack by the submarine. This warning shot must not be fired at, but ahead of, or over the bows of, the merchantman.

Several Italian liners have been allowed to clear from American ports carrying armament not larger than a certain calibre arbitrarily fixed by the State Department. In each of these instances the State Department has allowed the vessel to clear with guns only under an express assurance given by the Italian Government and the owner of the vessel. These assurances have all been to the effect "that the guns on board will be used only for defensive purposes and will not be used to attack a submarine whilst being warned."

The understanding with the Italian Government has been that the guns on these vessels will not be used unless the submarine, instead of warning the merchantman, actually attacks the liner without warning. This involves the very crux of the question of armament of merchantmen, according to the view of the State Department, which permitted these vessels to leave with their guns with the distinct understanding that the guns would only be used defensively and never offensively.

Gave German Point of View.

It was learned today that in the proposal submitted to the Entente powers on Jan. 18 by Secretary Lansing, proposing the disarmament of merchant vessels under certain conditions framed to protect disarmed merchantmen from attacks without warning, the argument submitted was intended as a presenta-

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the resolutions over which the fight had been made had been drawn to break the President's control over Congress. A great many Congressmen, he said, felt that they were tired of being "bossed," but did not realize that the issue over armed merchantmen would take on such grave international significance.

Although the nations at war already had expended $25,000,000,000, he did not believe that the war would end until they had expended at least $40,000,000,000, which would not be for a year and a half. He thought the Verdun attack was the first step in a great drive which the Germans had planned.

U-BOAT CRISIS PREDICTED.

Hard Test for President Wilson Coming, Paris Temps Believes.

PARIS, March 1, (Delayed.)—The inauguration of the new submarine campaign by Germany is discussed by the Temps and the Journal des Débats. The Temps says:

"The points of view of Germany and the United States are very contradictory, and the peaceful sentiments of President Wilson will be subjected soon to a hard test. The first torpedoing of a ship in conformity with the latest instructions and in which Americans might perish will be exposed to death would result in an incident more difficult to settle than that of the Lusitania."

The Journal des Débats urges the Allies to prepare for everything and make greater efforts than ever to seek out and destroy submarines. Merchantmen, it adds, must be armed in such manner as to enable them to repulse aggressors.

ITALIAN SHIPS STILL ARMED.

New Teutonic Campaign Won't Affect Policy of That Government.

ROME, March 1, (via Paris; Delayed.)—The Italian Ambassador at Washington, Count Macchi, has been instructed to notify the American Government that, notwithstanding the German and Austrian decrees regarding the sinking of armed merchantmen, Italian merchantmen will continue to carry armament.

The Ambassador also has been instructed to say that Italian merchantmen will use their artillery only for defensive purposes.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Count Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, conferred today with Secretary Lansing, presenting the views of his Government on armament of merchant ships. It was said that the Italian Government's reply to the American memorandum was not final, and that its formal answer would be a joint one with its allies. The information being presented now, it was said, was a statement of the reasons which had actuated Italy to arm Italian merchant ships.

PRAISES WILSON'S TACTICS.

Demand on Congress a Clever Move, Professor Myers Says.

Dr. William Starr Myers, Professor of History and Politics at Princeton University, spoke last night in the Horace Mann Auditorium at Columbia upon the course of current events. Professor Myers was intimately associated with President Wilson while the President was at Princeton. President Wilson's demand for a "show down" in Congress on the armed merchantmen issue was, he said, one of his cleverest moves.

The whole country, he said, would be behind the President. He asserted that Congress was not alive to the situation confronting it, and did not seem to realize that only by standing upon the very letter of international law, as written previously to the outbreak of war, could this country hope to keep out of the conflict.

Professor Myers said that he believed

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RECRUITS TOO FEW, LORD DERBY WARNS

Too Many Single Men Obtaining Exemption by Taking Refuge in Special Employment.

MUST HAVE MORE SOLDIERS

More Than 90 Per Cent. of Those Dodging Army Service Agriculturists, He Says.

LONDON, March 2.—Keen disappointment as to the results of recruiting under the voluntary scheme proposed by him was expressed in the House of Lords today by the Earl of Derby, former chief of the recruiting service. He laid the chief blame for the failure to achieve the full results he had aimed at to the easy exemptions of single men, belonging especially to the so-called starred trades—men required for work on necessities required by the Government—and agriculturists.

He made an emphatic plea to the Government to prevent bachelors of military age from evading military service by transferring themselves to specialized occupations and declared that a strong effort was necessary to obtain a requisite number of fighting men, without whom the Empire might fail.

Agriculturists, the Earl of Derby said, were the principal class to avail themselves of exemption under the plea that they were indispensable for the production of foodstuffs, and that such exemptions should be watched. Baron Harris, who has large farm interests, expressed the opinion that no single man was necessary on a farm.

No figures as to the result of the recruiting campaign were given, but it was announced that 140,000 married men had attested under the Earl of Derby's scheme since the beginning of the year. The Government promised to revise the list of reserved trades with a view to releasing more men for the army.

The large number of military service exemptions granted by the local tribunals had given rise to a series of questions to which Lord Derby replied with an expression of satisfaction at the tribunals' performance of their work. Speaking of the agricultural exemption, he said more than 90 per cent. of the appeals were from this class, and half the men concerned were related to farmers, therefore the necessity for watching agricultural exemptions.

"The Government must be prepared to take strong measures," Lord Derby continued, "if we are to get the number of men anticipated and necessary. Many men undoubtedly are entering the excepted trades in order to escape military service, and the Government must take steps to get the men out of those trades and to replace them by women or men returned from the front or unfit for military service."

A further suggestion from Lord Derby was that neither single nor married men belonging to a specially excepted trade should be allowed to plead unless they were working therein before August, 1915. The speaker scathingly attacked Sir John Simon, former Secretary for Home Affairs, and those associated with him, for their efforts to defeat the Military Service act.

Concluding, the Earl of Derby said he remained in charge of the recruiting despite his appointment in connection with the air service. He appealed to the Government to act quickly and with a strong hand.

It was when the Earl of Selborne argued that there were single men engaged in agriculture who could not be spared that Baron Harris contended in a directly opposite sense, saying that not one single man was necessary on any farm.

The Government reply was given by the Marquis of Lansdowne, who declared it was the Government's intention carefully to revise the list of special occupations. All the suggestions would be taken into consideration by a conference of the department heads.

This statement brought the Earl of Derby to his feet again with this emphatic declaration:

"Don't let us flatter ourselves that it is only the earlier groups who will disappoint; later groups will be the same. Don't let us think either that small proposals for a reduction in the number of reserved trades is likely to give us the men we want. It must be done on a much bigger scale and I hope the Government will decide to do it on a bigger scale."

A proclamation will be issued on Sunday calling up on April 7 married men of the ages between 19 and 27 years.

BOMBARD RUSSIAN FRONT.

German Guns Active Along the Northern Battle Line.

PETROGRAD, March 2, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In the district of Lake Kanger the Germans have bombarded with naval guns the villages of Laprenesh and Bigauntzen. Numerous German aeroplanes have bombarded the Riga sector, and there has been an aerial bombardment between Ikskull and Elisinhof on the Dvina River.

In the vicinity of Dvinsk the Germans bombarded our lines near Illukst and the Poniewesh railway with shells weighing 150 pounds. The German heavy artillery has bombarded the Lake Sventin region.

Our artillery has developed an efficacious fire against Novoalexandrovsk and the Tourmont station.

In Galicia, on the middle Stripa front, the Germans twice attempted to approach our trenches, but on each occasion were repulsed by our fire.

BERLIN, March 2, (via London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations on the Russian front:

On the northern part of this front there were spirited artillery engagements at several places. German field guns made successful attacks on detachments of enemy troops.

Northwest of Mitau a Russian aircraft was shot down in an aerial flight. The occupants of the aircraft were captured.

German airmen successfully attacked the Molodechno railroad.

RUSSIANS NEARING BITLIS.

Have Pursued the Turks to a Point Only Seven Miles Distant.

PETROGRAD, March 2, (via London.)—The War Office has issued the following bulletin on the operations against the Turks:

In the direction of Erzingian (Turkish Armenia to the southwest of Erzerum) the Turks continue their retreat. Here our cavalry has found four guns abandoned by the Turks. In the direction of Bitlis the enemy continues his retreat under the pressure of our troops. We have occupied Kamalk and the Nekavank convent, seven miles northeast of Bitlis.

Russian Income Tax Bill Advanced.

LONDON, March 2.—The Russian Council of the Empire has passed the first reading of the Income Tax bill, according to a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd.

GERMAN ULTIMATUM SENT TO PORTUGAL?

Rumor Credited in London—Portuguese in Germany Have Been Warned.

LONDON, March 2.—Dispatches from Lisbon and Amsterdam today reiterate the report that Germany has addressed an ultimatum to Portugal on account of the seizure of German merchantmen in Portuguese ports. The report is generally believed here, although it lacks official confirmation.

An Amsterdam dispatch gives a report from the German frontier that Germany will declare war on Portugal unless she receives satisfaction. It is said that Portuguese citizens in Germany have been warned by their Consuls that the situation may become critical.

According to Lisbon dispatches, there is much discussion among Ministers and party leaders as to the course of the Government. It is said that the German Minister is on the point of departure. There are rumors of the formation of a National Ministry in the event of a rupture.

SHELLAUSTRIANS ON ISONZO

Italians Press Artillery Attacks Against Important Positions.

ROME, March 2, (via London.)—The War Office communication issued today says:

A small enemy attack near Marter, in the Val Sugana, was repulsed. Our heavy artillery has successfully bombarded the Toblach railroad station.

Along the entire Isonzo front, the bad weather has continued, with snowfalls in the higher region, but our patrols have been particularly active in harassing the enemy in the trenches by their rifle fire and grenades.

Our artillery has shelled important objectives, including the Santa Lucia Station and Tolmino. One of our batteries, having daringly attacked a favorable position, opened a surprise fire and effectively shelled enemy barracks and shelters behind Podgora Height.

BRITISH RELEASE AMERICAN.

Parker Had Been Interned Since June as a German.

LONDON, March 2.—Ulrig Parker of Brownsville, Texas, who has been interned since last June near Edinburgh, today was ordered released by the British Government.

Parker was mate of the schooner Gypsum Empress, which called at Greenock, where Parker went ashore, was arrested as a German, and sent to the detention camp. The American Consul at Edinburgh satisfied himself that Parker was an American citizen, but efforts of the State Department to secure papers proving this were fruitless. The British authorities, however, finally decided to release him without documentary proof.

British Detain Dr. Carl Greiff.

SEATTLE, March 2.—Dr. Carl Greiff of Everett, Wash., who left this city in December for Germany to enter the Red Cross service, was taken from the steamer United States at Kirkwall, Scotland, Jan. 16, and is now detained at Edinburgh Castle, according to letters just received by his friends here.

LANSING REACHES DECISION ON APPAM

State Department, However, Withholds Announcement in Courtesy to Federal Courts.

PERMITS TREATY RULING

Washington Belief That Controversy Finally Will Reach the Highest Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The State Department today sent to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, its decision in the case of the British liner Appam, which was captured by a German raider and brought into Hampton Roads in charge of a prize crew. Public announcement of the decision will be withheld at the request of counsel for the German Government, pending a decision in the libel action brought by agents of the original British owners in the Federal Court at Norfolk.

The court consequently will be permitted to interpret the Prussian-American treaty, which it is claimed by Germany provides that a German prize may remain in American waters indefinitely, with immunity from legal proceedings instituted by the original owners in an attempt to regain possession of the ship. In awaiting an interpretation of the treaty by the courts, the State Department is acting in accordance with precedent. The Executive Branch of the Government always has refrained from interfering with the judiciary in such cases.

It is believed that the case of the Appam ultimately will reach the Supreme Court no matter what may be the decision in the District Court. Should the court decide, however, that it has no jurisdiction in the matter, the decision of the department may be made public immediately.

The communication to the Ambassador was in reply to a note sent by him to Secretary Lansing, protesting against the litigation and asking that the court be informed that under the terms of the treaty such action was improper.

The case of the Appam is expected to come before the court in Norfolk tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 2.—It was predicted tonight that counsel for the German Government, in answering the Appam libel proceedings in the Federal Court tomorrow morning before Judge Edmund Waddill, would enter a jurisdictional plea, asserting that a prize court was the proper forum in which to try the case. Answer under Federal law is necessary to prevent judgment by default.

Robert M. Hughes, attorney for the German Embassy, who has spent the greater part of the week in Washington in conference with international lawyers, was silent tonight as to the expected move on the part of the German Government.

The owners of the Appam have placed the value of the cargo at $2,600,000, and the value of the vessel itself at $1,500,000. Cocoa valued at $400,000 and gold bullion and cut diamonds to the value of $800,000 are said to be aboard the vessel. Lieutenant Berg still fails to recognise the authority of the Federal courts.

MORE VESSELS SUNK BY U-BOATS OR MINES

Eighteen Perish When Russian Steamer Wentzel Goes Down—Sailing Ships Sent to Bottom.

LONDON, March 2.—The sinking of additional vessels was reported today.

The Russian steamship Alexander Wentzel has been sent to the bottom. Eighteen of the crew were drowned and eleven rescued.

The crews of three British smacks landed at Lowestoft. Their vessels are said to have been sunk in the North Sea.

The Italian sailing ship Elisa also is reported to have been sunk.

Lloyd's agent at Blyth reports that the British steamship Thornaby was sunk by a mine last Monday.

A dispatch of yesterday's date announced that the Thornaby had been sunk in the North Sea and that nearly all of the crew were killed or drowned. Later it was reported that the steamer Devereux had arrived in the Tyne bringing the steward of the Thornaby, who had been rescued from the wreckage, and reporting that two other persons had been saved from the Thornaby by the steamer Highgate.

The Alexander Wentzel, the Russian ship sunk, was reported in the latest available shipping records as having arrived at Cardiff on Jan. 23. The steamer was of 2,838 gross tons and was 320 feet long and 45 feet beam. She was built at West Hartlepool in 1899 and was owned by the Northern Steamship Company of Petrograd.

STOCKHOLM, March 2, (via London.)—The Swedish steamer Knippla was sunk about 800 yards inside the limit of Swedish waters.

It was announced on Feb. 29 that the Knippla, a vessel of 331 tons, had struck a mine and sunk south of Falsterbo, Sweden, and that the crew had been rescued. On the same day a dispatch from Copenhagen reported that, according to a local newspaper, a large German flotilla was laying mines south of Falsterbo.

DOVER, March 2.—The inquest in the case of the steamer Maloja, sunk off Dover last Sunday, resulted today in a verdict that the deaths were caused as the result of the vessel striking a mine.

LOST 69 SHIPS IN FEBRUARY.

British Official Report Puts Death List at 420.

LONDON, March 2.—An official communication issued tonight concerning marine losses says:

"British wrecks reported to the Board of Trade in February aggregated sixty-nine, involving a loss of 420 lives. Included in the wrecks were forty-two steamships of a total tonnage of 56,856.

"Ten of these steamers were sunk by enemy warships with a loss of 36 lives, five by mines with a loss of 176 lives, one by a mine or submarine with a loss of 8 lives, and one by bombs from a Zeppelin with a loss of 13 lives.

"Of twenty-seven sailing ships lost six were sunk by enemy warships."

CONSTANTINE HOPES ALLIES ARE CONTENT

Thinks They Now Have a Clearer Insight Into the Policy of Greece.

BUT RECALLS "PINPRICKS"

And Says Greeks Can't Immediately Forget Being "Goaded Toward a Certain Goal."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The King honored me with an audience today. As on the previous occasion when I was privileged to see his Majesty, he received me in his study or private den. Here the hard-working Greek monarch passes many hours of toil. The eight-hour day in the royal study in Athens is more honored in the breach than in the observance, for the royal working day is more frequently twelve or fourteen hours long.

The current rumors concerning the state of the King's health I discovered to be unfounded. His Majesty was simply suffering from an attack of lumbago which he hoped would soon disappear.

The King told me that he was frankly amused at some of the fantastic legends concerning Greece and its sovereign, which had found ready circulation in a section of the European press.

"What a weighty scrapbook I could fill," said his Majesty, "with the things I never said and equally with the actions attributed me which I never did and have no intention of doing! I laugh often when I hear or read of unreal things said about me in the foreign press. What a wealth of imagination stands thus revealed on the part of the authors of these canards! One would imagine," said the King, with an air of waggishness, "that they were writing about some remote, little-known corner of Central Africa, and yet Athens is not very far away from London and Paris."

We touched upon other topics, including the thorny one of Saloniki.

"Yes," said the King, "I think it an excellent thing for everybody concerned that General Sarrail came to see me. Perhaps he did not find me so terrible and uncompromising a personage as he had been led to expect. No doubt," continued his Majesty, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "he anticipated finding a sort of human ogre in a cage who lived on a daily diet of Entente Ambassadors cooked in a special brand of pro-German sauce.

"But, in all seriousness," the King went on, "I was glad to speak with General Sarrail and listen to his explanation of certain military operations on the Salonikan front. I trust he, on his side, went away fully satisfied. I think now I may begin to hope that France and England are obtaining a clearer insight into and a firmer grasp of the details of my policy and a better understanding of what I am attempting to do in the interests of my country.

"As far as I am aware, the Greeks as a body have never been pro-German; but, putting it mildly, the series of pinpricks administered by the French and British made them anti-Ententists. I have been told that the pinpricks are now to cease. So much the better; in that case everything will be well for both sides. But naturally, although a radical change of treatment has been inaugurated toward Greece, the irritation produced by the former system of goading us toward a certain goal will take some time entirely to disappear."

PLEADS FOR GREECE.

Ex-Consul Jackson Says She Will Need Trade Relations with Us.

Frank W. Jackson, who was United States Consul at Patras, Greece, under President McKinley, and has kept in close touch with affairs in that country, spoke on "Greece, Present and Future," yesterday at a luncheon given by the Rotary Club at the Hotel McAlpin. He was of the opinion that Greece would have been glad to aid the Allies openly under favorable conditions.

"I don't know any nation in Europe, unless it has been Belgium," he said, "which has been so literally placed by the European crisis between the devil and the deep sea as has Greece. She has certainly known from the beginning that to favor actively the Central Powers was to get the very devil from the Allies, and she has felt right along that to cast her lot with the Allies meant, sooner or later, that she would find the armies of the Central Powers sweeping down over her country and literally driving her men into the deep sea."

Mr. Jackson then discussed the political history of Greece at length. Greece, he said, had had the flower of the nation under arms for more than four years and had still under arms a force of 300,000 trained men. To a nation with a population not in excess of 5,000,000, he said, such a condition was a great hardship. Of conditions after the war he said:

"In this period of reconstruction, the question is, what part will the United States play? Will she do as we have in the past, cater only to the big business from the larger nations and on the terms which she alone can dictate, or will she treat with all nations, large and small, and with all nations on equal terms and on terms mutually satisfactory? I do not know that there is a nation in the world which is not jealous of the United States, and jealousy is another form of hatred. So it behooves us to exchange our products and our manufactures on an equitable basis and to treat all nations, both large and small, alike.

"I am frank to confess that Greece is not as large as some of the European nations, but she is large enough to be entitled to our careful consideration. Her war fleet is the strongest in the Mediterranean, aside from Italy and Austria, and her merchant fleet is second in the Mediterranean only to Great Britain."

NEW GERMAN TOBACCO TAX.

Heavy Increases Are Made on Various Grades of the Weed.

BERLIN, March 2, (via London, Friday, March 3.)—The Government's Tobacco bill, published today, is designed to raise about 160,000,000 marks new revenue. The new schedules show heavy increases in customs and excise taxes. The tariff on unworked leaves becomes 130 marks per metric hundredweight and 65 per cent. ad valorem, as compared with 85 marks and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

The duty on chewing tobacco and snuff is doubled. Worked leaves will pay 280 marks specific duty and 65 per cent. ad valorem; cigarettes, 1,500 marks per metric hundredweight. Cigars will pay the same ad valorem duty as leaves.

The tax on cigars has been raised to 700 marks per metric hundredweight.

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CONDEMNS METAL CARGO.

British Court Holds American Shipment—Metal Dealings Suspended.

LONDON, March 2.—The British Prize Court today condemned fifty tons of aluminium shipped by Lissberger & Co. in America on the Swedish ship Augusta to a Swedish port, but destined, according to the judge, for German owners. The consignment was seized in the Orkney Islands.

Following the announcement that no speculative dealings would be permitted in metals used for the making of munitions, the members of the London Metal Exchange today decided to suspend all dealings, with the exception of those in tin, pending the report of a deputation which will interview the Minister of Munitions tomorrow.

Dealings in the Glasgow pig iron market also have been suspended.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons today concerning the supply of glycerin and to a suggestion that importation of American soap should be stopped during the war, David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, ignored the latter suggestion and said that no glycerin whatever was being purchased in America by the British Government.

John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, issued a statement yesterday saying that the suspension by the London Metal Exchange of trading in all metals except tin occasioned no surprise in local copper circles.

Mr. Ryan said that bids of most of the leading producing companies indicated that the London market, so far as copper, lead, and zinc quotations were concerned, had been fictitious ever since the war began, chiefly because of the embargo placed by the British Government on exports of metal from Great Britain.

GERMAN RAIDER MOEWE REPORTED CAPTURED

Rumor Based on Wireless Picked Up by Incoming Steamer Off Coast of Brazil.

BUENOS AIRES, March 2.—Press dispatches from Montevideo, Uruguay, say that a steamer arriving from Europe intercepted near the coast of Brazil a wireless message stating that British cruisers had captured the German auxiliary cruiser Möwe and had taken the raider to the Island of Trinidad, (a British possession off the coast of Venezuela.)

There is some doubt, however, as to the identity of the German vessel reported captured. Another version of the account is that the vessel in question is the German cruiser Roon.

The American steamer Santa Barbara has arrived at Montevideo, her Captain making the announcement that a French cruiser which put out from Dakar, on the west coast of Africa, encountered a German raider, name not given, and opened fire on her. Under cover of the darkness the German ship got away. She was, however, damaged on her upper works by the French fire.

The news relative to the Möwe was communicated to the Uruguayan newspaper men by the commanders of the Santa Barbara and the Swedish steamer Axel Johnson. The commanders declared also that the French and British warships which were exercising a surveillance in the Atlantic had been increased with the purpose of running down suspected warships. The commanders declined to give any further details.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, March 2.—Nothing is known here concerning the reported capture of the Möwe.

The Möwe came into prominence with the arrival at Hampton Roads several weeks ago of the British steamship Appam, in charge of a German prize crew. She brought word of a mysterious German commerce raider, the Möwe, which was roaming the seas and had captured and sunk seven British merchantmen and Admiralty transports, in addition to capturing the Appam.

Dispatches from the Canary Islands late last month reported the arrival there of the British steamer Westburn with a German prize crew on board, said to be from the Möwe. According to these reports the Möwe, continuing her activities after the capture of the Appam and the seven other British vessels between Jan. 16 and Feb. 9, sank five British steamers off the coast of Brazil. A vigorous search for the Möwe was begun by the British Admiralty. The Möwe was reported to be a tramp steamship fitted with guns for preying on commerce of the Entente Allies.

The German cruiser Roon was said to have escorted the Möwe when the latter captured the Appam. A report that the Roon had been captured by the British cruiser Drake off Bermuda was published last month, but subsequently was denied.

RELY MORE ON RAIDERS.

Ships Like Moewe Will Be Used to Sink Merchantmen, Says Persius.

AMSTERDAM, March 2, (via London.)—Captain Persius, naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, discussing in today's issue of that newspaper the new German campaign against merchant shipping, makes the assertion that it will be carried out not so much through the medium of submarines, whose activities are hampered by diplomatic difficulties, as through disguised commerce raiders like the Moewe, which already has sunk a number of vessels of the Allies and which sent the Appam to Newport News with a prize crew.

MUD OF WOEVRE HINDERS ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

fresh and elastic and filled with quiet confidence. One feels like hugging each one of these glorious fellows.

Germans Creeping Up the Hills.

By KARL ROSNER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The Berlin Local-Anzeiger Dispatches.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 29, (via London, March 2.)—The whole Weevre line in the last few days has been more and more drawn into the battle that originated in the north, so that already the pressure from the northeast and east has led to broad gains of ground. Here, too, the original German line as far as Marchéville lies behind the advancing troops. They have also shortened here the radius of the semicircle around Verdun lying east of the Meuse.

The German advance, meanwhile, also made them masters of the extended Bois d'Hennemont, seven kilometers south of Etain, where, among other things, several guns of the heaviest calibre and particularly valuable booty fell into their hands.

Likewise they have pushed out beyond the Bois d'Hennemont in a broad line, and have fought their way at numerous points right up to the eastern part of the chain of hills. In the course of this advance two villages east of Verdun, Moranville and Blanzée, fell into their hands.

In the village of Fresnes, about four and a half kilometers west of Marchéville, the French forces yesterday continued to put up a fight, but they, too, had to give way before the pressure of the German forces.

The fighting in the hilly foreground of the Côtes Lorraines, often covered with thick underbrush, makes quite extraordinary demands on the strength and endurance of the attacking troops. The commands, participating here in the wrestling for Verdun, have fulfilled these demands splendidly and displayed marvelous and untiring offensive power.

It is particularly gratifying that with all their great achievements they have suffered relatively small losses.

Great things have been done in these eight days of the battle in the Verdun region, but much more remains to be accomplished. One can await with quiet confidence the further progress of this colossal battle, in which under such leadership such troops are fighting for Germany.

German Gains in Alsace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS IN ALSACE, Feb. 28.—Simultaneously with the victorious advance of the German troops in Flanders opposite Lens and on the Meuse hills between Don and Verdun, they have achieved a fine success at the southern extremity of the front. Northwest of Altkirch, in Burgundy, between the Vosges and Jura, the French front, resting on the Rhine-Rhone canal, formed a marked salient into Upper Alsace.

The German attack westward of Heidweiler, which, as briefly indicated in Thursday's German army report, resulted in the seizure of a French position there over a width of 700 meters and a depth of 400 meters, took place as follows:

A very vigorous cannonade by heavy artillery and mine throwers prepared for the attack. At the moment their fire ceased the troops sprang forward with such eagerness that, despite the deep snow, they captured the French trenches with one rush.

This success happened exactly at the spot where the Frenchmen as far back as Dec. 27 claimed a successful advance as far as five kilometers beyond Altkirch.

It is a noteworthy fact that the prisoners complain greatly of their uncomfortable dugouts and their badly built trenches, the drainage of which in this wet weather is entirely inadequate.

Partly through preliminary bombardment and partly through the attack itself the French suffered very heavy losses. Over a hundred corpses were counted in the trenches and eighty prisoners were taken. The whole affair is conclusive proof that the offensive spirit of the German soldiers has remained alive on this part of the west front, which has long been regarded as an exceptionally quiet spot. The French Army report, as usual, declares again that the greater part of the trenches were recaptured. This is entirely false.

The enemy on Tuesday night attempted to counterattack, but gained no result. Where the Frenchmen sallied at all from their trenches to attack they were immediately mown down by our machine gunfire.

PEACE CRY OF BERLIN WOMEN.

Report That 10,000 Took Part in a Demonstration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—It is reported from Berlin that the great losses at Verdun in spite of the German press attempts to be cheerful, have caused general dejection, especially among women.

Last night a crowd of at least 10,000 women marched along Unter den Linden, crying "Bread and peace." Mounted police at the corner of Friedrichstrasse dispersed them.

GERMAN ATTACK PICTURED BY FOE

Continued from Page 1.

charged with the bayonet. They died just like sheep, almost without resistance.

"I never believed the stories that the Boches were drugged before their attacks, but that lot were certainly queer, and the few prisoners we took neither spoke nor moved, but lay on the ground as if numbed.

"We held that same position for three days. The worst time was when the enemy tried a flame attack with jets of gasoline. Not wanting to be roasted, we charged, and that time we took no prisoners. Directly we reached them it was finished. They could not fight, carrying all that ironmongery, so we stuck them like pigs.

"They tried gas, too, but the wind was not steady and the gas covered them as much as us. We looked like a carnival crowd, with those swine-snouted masks. Then my arm was hit, so I was forced to go."

An officer, wounded in a counter-attack yesterday morning, is also quoted by the surgeons as saying that the attacks on Douaumont village on Monday night were repeated eight times before the Germans finally abandoned the attempt to renew contact with the Brandenburgers in the fort, who are now reduced to about 2,000 men. He said the Germans had ceased to make serried mass assaults since Monday morning, the clearest proof of their unsupportable losses.

Three sappers had a remarkable experience while connecting up a mine in the Vauche Wood with an electric battery further south. They were buried in the mine gallery by a shell, and waited hours until the mine exploded. Then they dug their way out through the mine crater. One of them despaired during the work of digging, but the others realized that they were near the surface by the blood percolating through the subsoil. Finally they emerged, cutting their way through the débris, hundreds of Germans filling the hollow.

PARIS AWAITS NEW MOVE.

Some Believe Verdun Campaign Only a German Preliminary.

PARIS, March 2.—The exact figures of the French losses at Verdun have been given to the Committee of Military Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies by Colonel Boucabeille, Chief Secretary to General Gallieni, Minister of War. It is stated that they are not high.

The Petit Parisien says that the German losses to date in the Verdun fighting are between 125,000 and 130,000 and constitute about one-third of the German effectives actively employed.

The press and public of France have been mystified at the temporary cessation of the German attacks around Verdun. Caution leads generally to the rejection of the view that the Germans have given up hope of trying to capture the fortress, but it is believed in many quarters that the attack there is only a preliminary to operations on a much larger scale to try to crush the French once and for all. However that may be, it is affirmed that General Joffre is fully prepared for all eventualities. So far only the local reserves have been called upon at Verdun, the great general reserve forces remaining intact for use in repelling other heavy onslaughts or carrying out a great counterattack when the opportune moment comes.

The question is raised whether the next German attack may not be along the front from the Somme to the Aisne. It is known that the Germans have been making preparations along the latter lines, the southern limit of which is many miles nearer to Paris than is Verdun. These preparations, however, are not so elaborate as those which had been made for Verdun, and, should the Germans attempt to move here, the military observers say they would be liable to a flank attack by the British in Artois and Flanders.

If the Germans attempt to assault Verdun from the plain of the Woevre, on the other hand, their infantry will have to attack virtually unsupported by the heaviest of the German guns, as the watersoaked clay soil makes the transport of such guns almost impossible. The plain is crossed by only four military roads and troops and light artillery would be obliged to deploy in the open under fire from the French positions on the heights.

Two valleys lead to Verdun from the plain. These are blocked by Forts Des Tavannes and Rozellier. Everywhere else the infantry would face thickly wooded heights with a straight drop of 250 feet. The Germans would have here, however, all the resources of Metz within easy reach.

German Losses Five Times the French.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 2, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I understand that, while a number of French guns have naturally fallen into the hands of the Germans during their advance, the number is considerably below the total of the French captures in the Champagne fighting.

It is estimated that in this first shock the proportion of losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners is five Germans to one Frenchman.

ATTACK ON VERDUN IS RENEWED

Continued from Page 1.

the few positions which they had succeeded in penetrating.

In the Lorraine district a bombardment of several hours' duration against the Ste. Marie farm, to the west of Bezange, was followed by an attack on the part of the enemy, which resulted in complete failure.

In Alsace certain tentative movements undertaken by strong German patrols against our outposts in the valley of the Lauch were repulsed by the use of hand grenades.

The German headquarters bulletin says:

The situation is unchanged. In the Yser district the enemy's artillery was very active.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse the French once more sacrificed troops in useless counterattacks against the fortress of Douaumont.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Artillery duels have occurred, chiefly in the northern part of the front. There was fighting with bombs in the direction of Steenstraete.

The capture of 800 yards of British trenches southeast of Ypres, after heavy artillery bombardments, was reported in the German official statement of Feb. 15, which added that most of the defenders of the trenches were killed.

Delayed for Guns and Ammunition.

PARIS, March 1, (Delayed.)—The French commanders are expecting a resumption of German attacks on Verdun. They think that the Germans, finding their preparations for the first great effort insufficient, are now assembling the means for a second attempt. This takes time, as great guns cannot be transported with facility, and when damaged they are put out of service for some time.

The losses which the Prussian regiments suffered in the Verdun assaults necessitate a reconstitution by units, and this is given as one reason for the comparative calm on the battlefield.

The question of munitions also must be considered. Despite the proximity of Metz, the quantity of ammunition used is so great that the supply reaching the front is probably much less than the requirements.

A French officer, who took part in the recent night attacks, says the Germans made no less than nine assaults on a village held by two French regiments. Describing these assaults, he said that the hand-to-hand fighting in the darkness was pierced only by occasional flashes of searchlights and rockets. He added that the darkness caused many tragic mistakes and cited an instance of where a Prussian officer was found with a bayonet thrust through the breast, inflicted by one of his own men.

The French are not losing sight of the situation in the Champagne region, where certain activity has been shown, and where it is thought likely the Germans may seek to extend an offensive movement in the hope of breaking through a weak point.

REPORT FORT VAUX SMASHED.

But Germans Can't Occupy It Because of French Fire.

LONDON, March 2.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says that Fort de Vaux, five miles northeast of Verdun, has been destroyed by heavy mortars, according to unconfirmed German reports, but that the Germans cannot approach the fort, as the French have brought heavy artillery to bear on the approaches.

It is added that a German battery has been destroyed by French shells and that the Germans have concentrated 50,000 men near Busy, about sixteen miles east of Verdun, who are to resume the offensive with reinforcements to arrive from the Argonne.

HAVE WON 105 SQUARE MILES.

German Gains Obtained at Comparatively Little Loss, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, March 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Summarizing the present situation around Verdun, German correspondents at the front assert that between Feb. 21 and March 1 a total of 170 square kilometers (105 square miles) of terrain was gained by the Germans, this being four times as much as the French won in their entire offensive in the Champagne last Fall," says the Overseas News Agency today.

"The taking of this ground north and east of Verdun has shortened the German radius of action from the north to the southeast by several kilometers.

"The German tactics are to avoid consistently the possibilities of great loss of human life, and therefore, to avoid direct storming, and replace it by the constant collaboration of all arms. The consequence is that the entire advance consisted of a series of tidal waves, each of which during the past few days was productive of gains.

"The correspondents again emphasize the fact that all the gains were obtained with losses which were comparatively insignificant."

Major Moraht, military critic of the Tageblatt, commenting on the Verdun battle, says the defensive front of Verdun on the north and east has been reduced to about sixty square kilometers, which gives the Germans an excellent advantage for their concentric artillery fire and the deployment of their troops.

The writer, according to the Overseas News Agency, pays tribute to the bravery of the French troops in coming to "iron gripe" with the Germans, but says, "a race of military valor perishes before Verdun or drags itself crippled home."

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ASKED MORGENTHAU IN TURKISH CABINET

Ambassador Tells of an Invitation to Become the Ottoman Minister of Commerce.

WARNS OF THE WAR FEVER

Wants to See America Inoculated with the Serum of Sanity, He Tells 1,400 Merchants.

Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, in his address yesterday afternoon to the Merchants' Association at their luncheon at the Hotel Astor, urged that the nation be inoculated with the serum of sanity against the war fever now sweeping the world. In an intimate way he also spoke of the conditions in the East and told of the great opportunities which await American capital and American enterprise.

Mr. Morgenthau is a member of the association and he was received with ringing applause as the 1,400 representative New York business men present rose to do him honor. After acknowledging the compliments paid to him he first discussed economic conditions.

He told of arranging for a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople and being asked to map out a program of reconstruction for Turkey. On being told that he did not know the country well enough, the officials arranged that he should see Palestine and Syria under good auspices, as this was just before the war.

Invited to Join Cabinet.

"When I returned," continued Mr. Morgenthau, "I made a report to them and told them what I thought they should do. Said they to me: 'Why don't you join our Cabinet. We will make you Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.' Of course I told them that I thought the Ambassadorship of the United States was more important. Whereupon they answered: 'You can keep that, too, we don't object.' They are really a remarkable people, and they were absolutely serious in this proposal. The Government out there is practically a personal Government. There are a few men who control things. If a man would go in and treat them as friends and brothers he would have little difficulty. Unless he does so, they pay little attention to him.

"My task was a comparatively easy one, because I went out there every inch an American and every bit possessed of American ideas and brought up in this school where we all sit down together, whether we be Protestants or Catholics or Jews, and are devoid of prejudice. I did not devote my time in a snobbish way and associate with Marquises and Dukes and the Barons and the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps, for I felt that I had gone there as an American representative, as an American merchant to help the country, and I tried to do it.

"When the various representatives of countries came together, whether representatives of the Zionist movement or from the Jewish community or Armenians or the Grand Rabbi or the Bishop of the Greek Church, I made known to them that I was ready to receive them as a brother, not as a high-class diplomat who had to look up precedents on how to receive them or how he should talk or who should talk first. I met them on an equal basis. One thing helped me is that I never care to talk about myself and this education I secured from contact with the merchants in the business markets of New York. I learned what it was to systematize things; I knew what it was to have been a member of numerous Boards of Directors, and I remembered my experiences there. I knew how to listen to what each one should say, and not let the other man know what the previous visitor had told me.

Needs a Dose of Americanism.

"I think it is an excellent thing for an Ambassador to have a vacation occasionally; it is necessary to have a let-up, if it is at all possible, and I thought that I should come home to America and get another good dose of Americanism put into me. I think every Ambassador should come home every two years, or, if possible, every year and mingle with his people. I have been becoming more convinced of this from observations elsewhere. Where I have been I have noticed that some of the governmental representatives abroad cease to be patriotic citizens of their own country because they ceased to be full of the spirit of patriotism. They get into a group of diplomats and they forget their own country.

"There is one thing that I want to bring home to you. In this country we take active steps to prevent yellow fever and smallpox or any other infectious disease from spreading. We have a splendid quarantine, but this war fever that is raging now in Europe, that is one thing we are now in danger of being infected with, and we ought to do the same with respect to that fever as we have done against other infectious diseases—we ought to inoculate ourselves with the serum of sanity and sobriety."

Mr. Dodge's Introduction.

Cleveland H. Dodge, who preceded Mr. Morgenthau, said he believed in a wise, sane, and well-thought-out scheme of preparedness.

"A wise man, said a little while ago, that no extreme propaganda was ever successful. I do believe that if some of the mental processes of the hysterical brethren could be properly treated it might be a good thing for the country. Now, that is a preface to what I want to say about Mr. Morgenthau. The great secret of his success in the Orient was that he was a sane man. You can call it good judgment, or sense of humor, or sense of perspective, or anything you like, but Mr. Morgenthau accomplished what he did because he was a wise man.

"He very modestly said at the little gathering we had to welcome him down at the Battery on Washington's Birthday that any success that he might have had at Constantinople was due to business training in New York City. I suppose that the training he had as a Trustee of this great association might have had something to do with his success."

After the speeches many of the members remained to pay their respects to the Ambassador and to renew their friendship with the man.

Today Ambassador Morgenthau will be the principal guest at a luncheon given by the Trustees of the three American colleges in Turkey at the Bankers' Club, in the Equitable Building. The committee in charge is composed of Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles R. Crane, and the Rev. D. S. Dodge.

HELD FOR MURDER OF TWO.

Relative Suspected of Murdering Aged Farmer and Housekeeper.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., March 2.—Although he says he knows nothing of the murder of Richard J. Wyckoff, the aged farmer, and Miss Catherine Ann Fisher, his aged housekeeper, on the afternoon of Feb. 11, William H. Wyckoff is held pending investigation.

The prisoner, a distant relative and sole beneficiary of Wyckoff, found the dead farmer and housekeeper, and the authorities have kept him under surveillance.

Wyckoff had been in the habit, he says, of calling upon his relative occasionally, and admits he went to the farm on Feb. 11 last, when he found the bodies, but disclaims knowledge of the crime.

The authorities think the motive for the crime was robbery, as the farmer was considered to be wealthy, and the housekeeper was thought to have money.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL UPSET BY EXPLOSION

Accompanied Fire in Editor's Room Which Police Say Was No Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2.—A fire of suspicious origin was discovered in the managing editor's room of the Providence Journal building tonight. The fire was discovered almost as soon as it started. An explosion which followed almost immediately filled the room with fire and dense smoke.

John R. Rathom, editor of the newspaper, was at his desk in an adjoining room when he heard the crackling of flames. He rushed at once to the door connecting the two rooms. As he flung the door open an explosion threw burning newspaper files in every direction, covering him with debris. The automatic sprinklers with which the building was equipped began at once to drench the blaze, but at first made little impression on the flames. Chemical extinguishers also were employed. In the meantime the fire had eaten its way through into the editor's room.

With the arrival of the Fire Department the flames were subdued in half an hour. The room in which the fire began had not been occupied for two hours, and there were no electric wires that could have started the fire. The property damage was about $3,000.

Detectives from Headquarters, as well as Lieutenant Costigan of the Police Department, late tonight reached the conclusion that the fire could not have been of accidental origin.

WATCH ON SLOVENIANS.

Providence Journal Prints Zwiedinek Letter Disclosing Espionage.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2.—The Providence Journal will print tomorrow morning a facsimile letter from the Austrian Embassy in Washington, signed by Baron Zwiedinek and addressed to the Austrian Consul General in New York City on Dec. 13 last. This communication impresses on the Consul General the necessity for closely observing the editorial attitude of Glas Naroda, one of the best-known Slovenian newspapers in the United States, and also asks the Consul General to keep a close watch on the activities of the editor of that paper, Franz Sakser; Father Matias Kebe, Johann Jager, an architect; Ivan Blatnik, and F. Granc, all of New York. A translation of the letter follows:

I. and R. Embassy in Washington.
Washington, Dec. 13, 1915.

No. 4105/11-1.
Observation of Slovenian daily, Glas Naroda.
To the I. and R. Consulate General, New York:

The I. and R. Consulate General is hereby asked, on order from above, to continuously and closely observe the mode of writing of Glas Naroda, which has ostensibly assumed the leadership among the Slovenian newspapers in the United States which are hostile to the Dual Monarchy; and also to send us each time four original copies of all the particularly important articles, especially those which the authors have signed with their full names.

Furthermore, information is to be gathered and reported to us regarding the personal data and the conduct of Father Matias Keb in New York, as also regarding the hostile political activities of Franz Sakser, editor of Glas Naroda; of Johann Jager, architect, in New York, and of Ivan Blatnik and F. Granc, both of whom have signed, together with the others, the proclamation, which appeared in No. 35 of Glas Naroda, and which had as its object the foundation of the treasonable union, Slovenska Liga.

The I. and R. Charge d'Affaires.
ZWIEDINEK.

Glas Naroda is a daily paper issued at noon by the Slovenic Publishing Company, 82 Cortlandt Street. Franz Sakser, President of the company, is a banker at that address.

Mr. Sakser told a TIMES reporter over the telephone from Hills L. L. tonight that he had not heard of the letter until it was read to him over the telephone, although he had understood that articles in the paper had displeased the Austrian Government officials in this country.

"I cannot be guilty of any treason," he said, "because I am not an Austrian citizen. I was born in Austria, but I am a citizen of Switzerland. There were many anti-Austrian articles printed.

"I was connected with the Slovenska Liga and for a time was its President, but I am no longer a member of it. The Liga is a league of Slovenians in this country. It was not organized particularly to oppose Austria, although it has sometimes taken action which has displeased the Austrians. I left the Liga because there were differences in regard to its policies."

Mr. Sakser said that none of the other pershons mentioned in the letter lived in this city. Father Kebe lives in Pennsylvania, Mr. Jager in Minneapolis, Mr. Blatnik in Seattle, and Mr. Granc in Missouri.

SWEDES BAR PROPAGANDA.

May Not Hear Prof. Murray—Want Peace Only with Honor.

LONDON, March 2.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News says the Swedish Government has decided to prevent citizens of any belligerent country addressing public gatherings in Sweden during the war. Official notification to that effect, he says, has been issued in Stockholm in connection with the invitations of student organizations to Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford University and other foreigners to address them.

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—"Sweden is just as determined as she was eighteen months ago not to interfere in the war as long as she can maintain her national honor and dignity," said Eric Trolle, formerly Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs and later Minister to Germany, discussing his country's policy. "The only consideration on which Sweden would end her neutrality would be one involving violation of her sovereign rights by belligerents. I do not believe, however, that any of the belligerents would take the risk of adding to the enemies they have at present. The Swedish Government and people are unanimous in favor of peace, but not of peace which means a sacrifice of rights."

TIMES IN TRENCHES STARTS BEAUTY VOTE

Debutantes' Pictures in Dec. 26 Issue Inspire Contest Among Canadians.

REPORT HERE FROM FRANCE

Sergeant in Mounted Rifles Trusts The Times "Will Continue to Have the Popularity It Well Deserves."

In the trenches. "Somewhere in France," in the intervals of exchanging bullets with the enemy, the Third Canadian Division of the Eighth Brigade, Canadian Mounted Rifles, held a beauty contest in which they passed judgment on twelve New York débutantes whose photographs appeared in the Picture Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, Dec. 26, 1915.

A report of this novel competition, written by Sergeant J. B. Brooke, commanding the division, and signed by the eleven judges, has just been received by THE TIMES.

The twelve débutantes were the young women who gave the feature dancing of the Mistletoe and Holly at the Christmas festival and ball in behalf of the International Child Welfare League at the Biltmore Hotel, on Monday, Dec. 20. They were the Misses Margaret Kelly, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Anna Edwards, Dorothy Hollister, Jane Kelly, Catherine Patterson, Mabel Walker, Marion Burt, Mary McAnderson, Frances M. Ward, May Kelly, and Laura Freeman.

THE TIMES published a large group photograph of the young women, and one of the many copies of the newspaper circulated in the trenches of the warring nations fell into the hands of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. A discussion arose over which of the young women was the most attractive, and being gallant gentlemen the Canadian warriors gave the war second place for the moment, and laying aside their rifles decided the matter by taking a vote.

Sergeant Brooke, reporting the event for THE TIMES, wrote as follows:

No. 110,057, Sergeant J. T. Brooke,
Headquarters,
Eighth Brigade, C. M. R.,
Third Canadian Division,
British Expeditionary Force, France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will be pleased to hear that a copy of your very interesting paper by some means came into our hands in the firing line at the now historical place, "Somewhere in France."

While looking over it a discussion arose among us as to which young lady took first place in beauty, also which took second and third.

We had an individual vote, the result of which is inclosed.

The final result we leave for you to decide, if you will kindly act as judge and let us know the result of your decision.

Trusting this will not trespass too much on your time, and that your paper will continue to have the popularity it well deserves, we remain,

THE ELEVEN BEAUTY SPECIALISTS.
Sergeant J. B. BROOKE,
Corporal C. CLAIR,
Private F. W. HARRISON, (Cook;)
Private C. A. FRENCH,
Private J. GILLESPIE,
Private T. LAWRENCE,
Private S. SHIPLEY,
Private B. MANNING,
Private R. AUSTIN,
Private J. GUTHRIE,
Private JACK HAMILTON.

The vote of the men for first, second, and third choices were:

Brooke—F. M. Ward, M. Kelly, D. K. Taylor.
Clair—M. Kelly, F. M. Ward, L. Freeman.
Harrison—M. Kelly, D. K. Taylor, F. M. Ward.
French—M. Kelly, D. K. Taylor, F. M. Ward.
Hamilton—F. M. Ward, D. Hollister, M. Kelly.
Gillespie—M. Kelly, D. K. Taylor, F. M. Ward.
Lawrence—D. K. Taylor, M. Kelly, M. McAnderson.
Shipley—D. Hollister, D. K. Taylor, M. Walker.
Manning—D. K. Taylor, M. Kelly, M. McAnderson.
Austin—M. Kelly, D. K. Taylor, F. M. Ward.
Guthrie—D. Hollister, C. Patterson, M. Kelly.

Probably a sudden call to arms sent the Canadians back to their rifles before they were able to record whether the "Miss M. Kelly" figuring in the vote was Miss Margaret Kelly or Miss May Kelly, both of whom have the same initials.

MITCHEL STIRS DAHLHAM.

Cowboy Mayor Objects to Any 'Frame-Up for St. Louis Conference.'

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 2. — Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York and James S. Dahlman, "Cowboy" Mayor of Omaha, exchanged verbal shots tonight in a skirmish at a meeting in Mayor Kiel's office of the Executive Committee of Mayors to outline plans for the conference of Mayors which will open tomorrow.

Mayor Dahlman, charged Mayor Mitchel with a "frame up" when he asked permission to read for approval by the committee a resolution, which he said he expected to submit to the Convention.

"I object to you fellows bringing us down here to approve something framed up for us," Mayor Dahlman said. "Let everybody buy some checks in this game. If everything is framed, lets go home before we begin."

Mayor Mitchel explained that he only wanted to outline a definite plan for the convention sessions in the shape of a resolution.

"My mistake," he said, "was probably in dictating my thoughts to a stenographer on the train and having them typewritten instead of writing out the document myself in long hand."

"We are all free to talk," said the cowboy. "There is no use disguising anything."

Several other Mayors interrupted and asked Mayor Kiel as Chairman to advise Mayor Mitchel to read his resolution. The matter was put to vote and Mayor Mitchel was allowed to read his resolution.

Dahlman caused laughter when after hearing it he said it was "an awfully tame affair."

"CEASES HIS ACTIVITIES."

Odd Dispatch Reaches London About American Consular Agent at Kiel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 3.—The Central News last night received from Amsterdam, without anything additional to explain its exact significance, the following message:

"The Consular Agent of the United States at Kiel has ceased his activities."

The Congressional Directory and Almanach de Gotha list no American Consular Agent at Kiel.

TO SHAKE GERMAN CREDIT.

Plan for Entente Trade Alliance Originated with the French.

LONDON, Friday, March 3. — Additional details of the proposed trade compact of the Allies, which aims primarily to shake German credit during the war and prevent successful German commercial competition after it, appear in the London morning papers.

One of the most interesting features is the statement that the proposals for a trade alliance came originally from France some time ago, and have only recently received the acquiescence of Great Britain.

The Times says:

"We are on the eve of important developments on the economic side of the war. The military pact of the Allies will shortly be supplemented by a commercial agreement. There is a prospect that within the next few weeks Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy will sign a declaration by which none of them shall make commercial agreements with Germany and Austria without the consent of the others.

"It is understood that the French Government some time ago took the initiative in advocating an unsparing commercial war against Germany. It is only within the present week that the British Government have given their adhesion to the proposal. Their attitude may be described as a general willingness to make a commercial alliance of an offensive and defensive character with their allies against the German powers.

"Part of the British Cabinet is willing to go further than this, and decree absolute prohibition against trade with Germany for a specified period."

The Daily News learns that the inner circle of the cabinet will recommend the incorporation in the budget of an announcement that German imports will be prohibited after the war, and also that measures will be taken, probably in the nature of preferential duties, for the purpose of encouraging exports from the British colonies to the countries of the Allies.

WON'T HELP SHIP SHORTAGE

German Vessels Seized Abroad Only a Drop in the Bucket.

Shipping men in this city said yesterday that transatlantic freight rates were not likely to be affected appreciably by the requisitioning of thirty-six German and Austrian ships by Portugal and of thirty-four German ships by Italy. It was believed unlikely that many of these ships would be used to carry transatlantic freight. The use of these ships, however, may release others for commerce between New York and Europe.

There are now more than 1,000,000 tons of shipping being built in yards in the United States on rush orders, and orders for 1,000,000 tons additional would be placed if there were sufficient shipyard capacity. H. L. Aldrich of 17 Battery Place, publisher of Marine Engineering and an expert on shipping, who recently issued a list of all the ships under construction in the United States, said:

"The demands of the Allies and of neutral countries for tonnage is so great that the addition of the ships seized by Portugal and Italy would have only a small effect on the general situation. If ships totaling 1,000,000 tons were suddenly added to the world's merchant marine they would be speedily absorbed under present conditions. The need of ships for transporting munitions and for other services directly connected with the war is growing, and the prices offered to charter ships for the transatlantic service are going higher and higher."

The chief cause of the shortage of tonnage is said to be the fact that about 50 per cent. of the British merchant marine has been taken over into Government service as transports, hospital ships, munitions ships, and units in the blockade. Next to this has been the tying up of the German merchant marine. These conditions have withdrawn ships from the commerce of practically every nation. Italy, which normally imports 10,000,000 tons of coal a year from England, has been one of the heaviest sufferers from the rise in freight rates and is expected to use many of the requisitioned ships to reduce the cost of transporting coal.

The tonnage of the German ships seized in Italy is about 120,000, according to figures from Washington. The thirty-six ships requisitioned by Portugal are estimated to have a tonnage of about 60,000. There are forty-four other German ships in Portuguese harbors, with a tonnage of 90,000.

JURY SCANDAL IN CHICAGO.

Three Are Indicted in Connection with Alaska Land Fraud Case.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The Federal Grand Jury today returned indictments before Judge Carpenter against three men charged with being implicated in the alleged attempt to bribe the jury which acquitted A. C. Frost, principal defendant in the $10,000,000 Alaska coal land fraud case here, April 4, 1913. The indicted men are:

A. C. Frost, charged with agreeing to pay O. W. Bourke, a juror, $15,000 in case of an acquittal and $10,000 for a disagreement; O. W. Bourke, former Mayor of Blue Island, a juror, charged with agreeing to accept a bribe, and Bert Wing, charged with being a go-between.

Under the law Mr. Frost, if found guilty, may be fined $20,000 or imprisoned for fifteen years. The charges against the others are punishable by fines of $10,000 or two years' imprisonment.

Mr. Frost, in a statement, denied the charges.

MARSHALL REFUSES BUCHANAN EVIDENCE

Tells Congress Committee He Is Acting Under Orders from the Attorney General.

INVITES TEST OF HIS POWER

And Suggests That Purpose of the Inquiry Is to Save Pro-German Partisans.

A clash came yesterday between the Congressional Committee investigating charges filed against United States District Attorney Marshall and the Department of Justice. The committee is anxious to obtain the minutes of the Grand Jury proceedings which resulted in the indictment of Congressman Buchanan, David Lamar, and others connected with Labor's Peace Council, and to inspect the evidence which was brought against them. Attorney General Gregory, however, has instructed Mr. Marshall to decline to give this information, and Mr. Marshall himself has informed the committee that if they will press their demands on him personally, he will test the committee's powers immediately.

It is the belief in the District Attorney's office that the real aim of the Congress investigation is to put a stop to the criminal investigation of the pro-German partisans, and that if the evidence which the Government has amassed were revealed at this stage of the prosecution serious impediments would be put in the way of further progress. The investigation is by no means finished, and it is believed that soon the Federal officials will have gathered enough evidence to implicate other men well known in public life as having been mixed up in the German plots.

The first hint of trouble arose when Raymond H. Sarfaty, the Assistant District Attorney who handled the case of Congressman Buchanan, David Lamar, von Rintelen, and the other members of Labor's Peace Council, was called as a witness. To almost the first question put to him by Congressman Carlin he replied:

"I have been instructed by Mr. Marshall to decline respectfully to answer any questions concerning the Grand Jury which indicted Mr. Buchanan. These instructions were in compliance with the wishes of the Attorney General.

The committee plied Mr. Sarfaty with many questions concerning the Buchanan Grand Jury, and some he answered, but to one in particular he refused to reply. It was:

"Was any evidence produced against Representative Buchanan?" which came from Congressman Gard.

As Chairman Carlin dismissed Mr. Sarfaty he said with emphasis:

"I hope you will be in New York for the next few days. We may have some interesting information for you."

A little later Mr. Sarfaty returned and said Mr. Marshall had told him he had mistaken his instructions and that he was authorized to answer that particular question, but the committee curtly informed him it would send for him when it needed him.

At the afternoon session Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood also informed the committee he must decline to answer questions concerning the Grand Jury; but, as his examination turned on his own conduct in the Tanner, Kugel, and Keen cases, the dangerous ground was not approached. In the courtroom were sitting two of the Grand Jury stenographers, who had received subpoenas, but they were not called. It is expected that they will be required to testify today.

The instructions District Attorney Marshall gave to his assistants were based on a telegram which he had received from Attorney General Gregory. This informed him that he might assure the Congressional Committee that there had been plenty of good evidence laid before the Grand Juries which had indicted Buchanan, Lamar, Rintelen and Labor's Peace Council, and Rae Tanzer and David and Marshall Slade, but he was to decline respectfully to give the committee any inkling of what that evidence was.

Mr. Marshall sent a copy of the telegram to the committee and offered, if it desired, to show it the original. He informed it that the Grand Jury minutes were in his own keeping and that if it desired to inspect them he was the proper man to examine. He was prepared to decline to produce them, and it would then be possible to test the rights of the Congressional Committee immediately.

This could be done, it was said yesterday, by the arrest of District Attorney Marshall for contempt. He could then immediately sue out a writ of habeas corpu and this would be returnable before one of the Judges of this District Court.

"That power," he said, "is undoubted, and it can be used on occasion by the Attorney General as the representative of the President in certain matters, but is is very doubtful whether it could be stretched to cover a mere Assistant District Attorney."

District Attorney Swann, to whom had been sent the case of Bard & Keen when it was decided there was no ground for a Federal prosecution, handed to the committee the minutes of the Federal Grand Jury in the matter which had been referred to him. He disagreed entirely with the view Mr. Wise had taken the day before on the uselessness of Grand Juries.

Asked his opinion of Mr. Marshall, he declared he knew of no lawyer whom he would rather see Federal Attorney in this district, and especially praised his work against the bankruptcy ring.

"There is not a member of it," he said, "who would not go to any length to wreck Mr. Marshall."

The investigation will proceed this morning, but the committee is expecting to be telegraphed at any moment to return to Washington.

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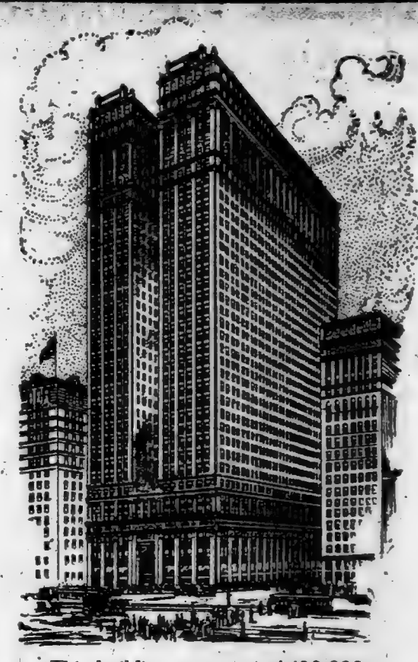
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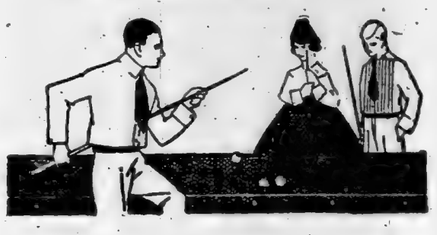
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CAT STUCK IN FLUE UPSETS ALL HARLEM

Fire, Health, and Tenement Departments, S. P. C. A., and Courts Called In.

PET RESCUED, BUT DIES

Owner of House, Hearing of Attempt to Get Summons, Has Chimney Opened Too Late.

Harlem was turned upside down yesterday to save a cat. The Fire Department, the Health Department, the Tenement House Department, the S. P. C. A., the police courts, and the goat of all New York's troubles, the unfortunate property owner, were all called on by Miss Mabel Godfrey to help her save her pet, Blackie. And in the end Blackie died after all.

Miss Godfrey came home Tuesday night to the top floor apartment at 202 West 130th Street, which she occupies with Miss Elisabeth M. Brady, and learned that Blackie, a large, husky tomcat, who was the pride of the household, had climbed on the gas log in the dining room that afternoon and made his way up the flue into the chimney above. Having got there, he wouldn't come down, and his mournful wails cut to Miss Godfrey's heart. She called on the Fire Department, and firemen climbed to the roof and let down a rope weighted with a brick into the common flue, into which all the fireplaces on that side of the building open. They hoped to get the brick down into the right opening and persuade Blackie to climb on it and let himself be hauled out, but the cat failed to take advantage of his opportunity. Then the Fire Department gave it up and suggested that perhaps the Health Commissioner could do something about it.

While Miss Godfrey was calling up the Health Department the cat wriggled out into the main flue and dropped down, catching himself now and then so as to break the fall, until he was in the very bottom not far from the ground. The Health Department, finding itself unable to render assistance, recommended the Tenement House Department; the Tenement House Department sent an inspector, who looked over the ground and passed the buck to the S. P. C. A. The S. P. C. A. professed to be helpless, and Miss Godfrey was left disconsolate, with Blackie wailing all the while inside the chimney.

Then Miss Godfrey went to James Gerrity, the owner of the building, and asked him if he could not have some of the bricks taken out of the chimney so as to release the cat. She would be willing to pay for the removal and replacing of the bricks, she said, but Gerrity at first would not agree to this plan. Thereupon Miss Godfrey decided to compel him to submit, and betook herself to teh West 123d Street police station to obtain armed assistance. The police advised her to go to the Washington Heights Court and get a summons for Gerrity to show cause why he should not do as she wanted him to, and Miss Godfrey started for the court to get the summons.

By that time, however, Gerrity had heard what was going on and decided to have the chimney opened up. Miss Godfrey was called back from her errand, and was on hand when, under Gerrity's supervision, a number of bricks were taken out of the outside of the chimney and Blackie was extricated—alive, but dying. He lived only a few minutes after they took him out, but Miss Godfrey was relieved. "I'd rather know he was dead," he said, "than to hear him crying in the chimney, with no way to get help."

NEILSON TO QUIT COMMONS.

Lecturer Who Attacked House of Lords Plans to Retire.

LONDON, March 2.—Francis Neilson, Liberal Member of Parliament for the Hyde Division of Cheshire, has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, which is equivalent to resigning his seat. Mr. Neilson is in the United States, where he has been since August, 1915. He has not appeared in the House of Commons nor in his constituency since the start of the war.

Francis Neilson is the author of numerous plays, librettos, and short stories. He once was stage manager for Charles Frohman in London. Since he has been in the United States he has delivered lectures in this city, Worcester, Mass., and other places. In his New York lecture he accused the House of Lords of blocking proposed laws to tax landowners of England instead of workers and also attacked the brewing interests at home, asserting that they received special privileges from the Government.

In Worcester Mr. Neilson spoke on "Democracy in Great Britain." He always has been an ardent single taxer. He married an American woman, Miss Catherine O'Gorman. A member of the British House of Commons who desires to relinquish his seat cannot resign, but must apply to the Treasury for the Chiltern Hundreds, one of the offices of the stewardship of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, or the stewardship of the Manor of Northstead—a sinecure which is retained until the office is wanted for another holder.

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WENDEL ESTATE TAX LAID ON $4,511,834

Property Estimated at $50,000,000 Found to Belong Mostly to His Sisters.

BIG BLOCK MAY PAY NOTHING

State May Lose $60,000 Through Father's Novel Will—Appraisal Near City's Assessment.

The estate of the late John G. Wendel, chiefly Manhattan real estate, which at the time of his death on Nov. 30, 1914, was estimated at $50,000,000 or more, will, when the final report is filed this month at Mount Vernon with Tax Appraiser William C. Clark of Westchester County, be shown to be worth only $4,511,834.22. The apparent shrinkage, Mr. Clark and the lawyers for the estate explain, is due to the fact that Mr. Wendel held many properties in trust for his sisters and managed others for which they held the deeds, so that the $50,000,000 really represented the combined wealth of the Wendel family.

It was also learned yesterday that an interesting legal question will arise when the appraisal is presented by Mr. Clark to Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester County. This involves the right of the State to tax eighteen lots forming the southerly half of the block bounded by Broadway and Seventh Avenue, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, valued by the Tax Appraiser at $1,525,000. The other part of the estate, representing $2,986,834.22, the lawyers agree, must pay the State transfer tax.

Complicated by Novel Will.

As explained yesterday by Francis A. Winslow at White Plains, the question of the taxability of this $1,525,000 plot arises through the will of Mr. Wendel's father, under which he held it and because in 1910 he transferred it to his sisters. John D. Wendel, father of John G. Wendel, died in 1876 and left this half block to his son as a life interest with the power of appointment by will or deed. So far as is known, this was the first will of its kind and it may lead to the amendment of the Transfer Tax law. Usually when property is left in life interest the holder may will it, but cannot part with it in life.

Burlock E. Rabell, for the Wendels, holds that as the power of appointment by will or deed was held the property is not liable for taxation. The lawyers for the State say the intent of the law is clear that property held in life interest is subject to transfer tax.

The appraisal of the Wendel property has been completed. The real estate, besides the disputed half block, consists of forty-nine parcels, of which all but three are on Manhattan Island. These forty-nine parcels have been appraised at $2,534,650. The assessed valuation in 1914, at the time of Mr. Wendel's death, was $2,535,950. The valuation, therefore, for the transfer tax is only $6,300 less than the city and county assessments.

Location and Value of Parcels.

These forty-nine parcels, with their appraised value and the assessed value are:

Plot.	Appraised.	Assessed Value.
181 B'way, half interest..	$186,750	$217,500
703 Broadway	70,000	88,000
705 Broadway	70,000	86,000
1,625 Broadway	117,500	100,000
613-615 Seventh Av.	170,000	179,000
617-619 Seventh Av.	245,000	205,000
560 Seventh Av.	110,000	86,000
502 Seventh Av.	77,500	65,000
564 Seventh Av.	62,500	57,000
203-5 West Fortieth St.	82,500	78,000
529-531 West Fiftieth St.	18,000	19,000
22 Ann St.	52,000	53,000
49 Ann St.	28,000	36,000
51 Ann St.	27,000	35,000
8 Maiden Lane	175,000	155,000
55 Maiden Lane	140,000	140,000
71 Maiden Lane	75,000	71,000
75 Maiden Lane	55,000	60,000
87-89 William St.	72,500	85,000
147 Fulton St.	105,000	105,000
378 Pearl St.	17,000	17,000
350-364 West Broadway	40,000	36,000
246 West Broadway	8,000	7,500
180 Grand St.	20,000	18,000
162 Grand St.	40,000	40,500
223 Grand St.	17,000	17,000
405 Grand St.	32,000	32,000
407 Grand St.	45,000	45,000
13 Essex St.	40,000	43,000
379 West St.	21,000	21,500
298 Spring St.	9,000	10,000
300 Spring St.	5,000	5,500
289-291 Hudson St.	30,000	28,000
45 Bond St.	30,000	32,000
182 Third Av.	18,500	19,500
390 Columbus Av.	30,000	27,000
60 Avenue D.	11,000	11,000
62 Avenue D.	11,000	11,000
64 Avenue D.	11,000	11,000
78 Avenue D.	12,000	13,000
79 Avenue D.	19,000	19,000
81 Avenue D.	11,500	11,500
83 Avenue D.	12,000	12,000
85 Avenue D.	12,000	12,000
87 Avenue D.	12,000	12,000
89 Avenue D.	11,000	11,000
45, 7, 9, 51 Main St., Tarrytown	42,000	40,500
Lot 49½, High St., Dobbs Ferry	2,900	2,400
Several parcels at Quogue, Suffolk Co., L. I.	22,500	36,550
	$2,534,650	$2,535,950

$10,750 Above City's Valuation.

The forty-six parcels of Manhattan realty are appraised at $2,467,250, or $10,750 over the city's assessment for 1914. The appraisers for the estate and also for the Tax Appraiser were Joseph P. Day and William R. Ray, and both sides have accepted their valuations.

To this realty is added the personal property of Mr. Wendel, which has been appraised at $462,184.22. From the estate are to be deducted the following expenses: Claims due, $56,613.99; fees, $8,617.18; expenses of administration, $100,042.36; commissions to administrators, $9,423.68. Total, $169,897.18.

Mr. Wendel died intestate. Two of his sisters, Rebecca A. D. W. Swope and Ella Von E. Wendel were appointed administrators on Jan. 30, 1915. Many hearings have been held before the Surrogate, most of which had to do with the tax liability of the parcels transferred by twenty-two deeds by Mr. Wendel to his sisters several months before his death. It has been shown that Mr. Wendel at that time was in sound health and did not make the conveyances in expectation of death.

The estate will ultimately be divided into four equal shares among the four surviving sisters. They are Rebecca A. D. W. Swope, Ella Von E. Wendel, Mary E. A. Wendel, and Georgianna G. E. Wendel. They all live in Irvington.

The estate will pay a transfer tax under the amended Hughes act of 1911. This exempts $5,000 to direct heirs and taxes estates of more than $1,000,000 4 per cent. Deducting the expenses of $169,897.18 from the $2,986,650, as to which there is no dispute, and deducting $20,000 exemption for the four sisters, leaves a taxable estate of $2,796,752.82 to pay the State $111,870.11. If the Broadway half block, valued at $1,525,000, is held liable it will add $61,000.

WEEK'S MEAT FOR 65, $25.

Brooklyn Nursery Head Says She Pays 28 Cents a Pound for It.

The administration of the Sheltering Arms Nursery of Brooklyn, under the Episcopal diocese of Long Island, took up most of yesterday's session of the inquiry into the State Board of Charities.

Mrs. D. F. Burtis, former Treasurer of the nursery, asked about the meat bills, said they got good meat and paid 28 cents a pound. The weekly meat bill for forty children and fifteen adults was only $25, she admitted.

Mrs. Evelyn Tillinghast, Superintendent of the nursery, said second helpings of food were not given to the children. "We know what the children need," she explained. "The children would take almost any amount you might give them."

Mrs. Tillinghast was asked if she had not shown favoritism by adopting one of the children, who was left in the home and received special privileges. She burst into tears, and said that she thought it was unjust to make such a criticism.

"I love them all," she sobbed, "and I don't see how any one could help being kind to babies such as they."

Commissioner Strong allowed a five-minute intermission to give her a chance to recover her composure.

The inquiry will be resumed this morning.

PENNSYLVANIA ENDS TESTS.

New Dreadnought Makes 21.75 in Final Speed Run.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 2.—With pennants to the breeze, booms crossed, and big banners announcing the successful results of the speed trials, the new superdreadnought Pennsylvania rushed through the Virginia Capes at 4 o'clock this afternoon and three hours later dropped anchor off the shipyards. The builders, navigators, and crew were enthusiastic over the showing made by the new battleship.

One big banner strung forward was covered by four figures of great size and visible for miles over the water. They were 21.75, indicating the maximum speed attained. The final twelve-hour sustained run was made without a hitch, being completed with ease, and was above the minimum of speed and below the maximum of fuel consumption.

The Navy Board immediately left for Washington. Their report, it is understood, will be favorable.

$100 ON BOYS' HOME PLEA.

Donor Heeds Times Appeal for Cash to Replace Wornout Horse.

Before Superintendent Eva of the New York Home for Homeless Boys, of 441 East 123d Street, had read his appeal in THE TIMES yesterday in which he hoped some kind reader would aid in replacing a horse, condemned by the S. P. C. A., he received a check in the mail for $100. The new friend of the home, Mrs. Parke Ward Root, who lives at the Hotel Lorraine, wrote that she had seen the appeal in THE TIMES and was pleased to be of assistance to the home.

"It seemed almost too good to be true," said Superintendent Eva, "when I received my mail. Imagine my surprise, when the first letter I opened contained a check for $100. We certainly are grateful."

Superintendent Eva said the horse was used to collect food given to the home by hotels, butchers and friends.

CUSTOM TAILORS STRIKE.

Union Officials Say 10,000 Men Have Quit Work.

A strike of custom tailors in New York City went into effect yesterday. Officials of the Journeymen Tailors' Union said last night that 10,000 workers had responded to the call and that the high-priced shops as well as those which cater to cheaper trade are involved. The strike has the backing of the American Federation of Labor.

The demands are a 20 per cent. increase in wages, "free shops," and sanitary working conditions. The establishment of "free shops" is intended to do away with the practice in many factories of making piece workers pay for the space they occupy while at work.

HUNTER ADMITS TRIP WITH CORESPONDENT

Says He Booked Compartment in Car and Rooms in New Orleans Hotel.

MRS. GRENNER A FRIEND

Negro Porter Identifies Lawyer by Resemblance to King Edward—Kerfoot Found Witness.

The first of the three suits growing out of the marital troubles of Frederick William Hunter and his wife, Anna Belleville Hunter, came to trial yesterday before Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court. This was the action by Mrs. Hunter for a divorce. Mr. Hunter has a countersuit pending against his wife and there is also a suit begun by Mr. Hunter against his brother-in-law, John Barrett Kerfoot, for $50,000 on the charge of having alienated Mrs. Hunter's affections.

Mr. Hunter is a lawyer. He lives at 127 East Thirty-seventh Street in the Winter and at his country home, Freehold, N. J., in the Summer season. Mr. Kerfoot is an editor, an author, and a critic. He lives at 227 Riverside Drive. He married Mr. Hunter's sister on Nov. 6, 1895, and he and his wife lived with his mother-in-law. Hunter and his wife were the other members of the household. Mr. Kerfoot's wife died in 1896, but he did not change his residence.

In his answer to the alienation suit Mr. Kerfoot denied that he was the cause of the estrangement between Mr. Hunter and his wife and said that he could not have alienated her affections from her husband because she had no affection for him.

The corespondent in the divorce suit named by Mrs. Hunter is Mrs. S. E. Grenner, a slight, handsome woman, who came to court garbed in furs and velvets and with an ostrich plume nodding from her bonnet. Mrs. Hunter based her action on alleged misconduct of her husband and Mrs. Grenner in the Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, and during the journey to and from that city in February, 1915.

The register of the hotel was produced and a witness swore that Mr. Hunter had written his own name in the book as well as that of Mrs. Grenner. Mr. Hunter acknowledged that he and Mrs. Grenner had journeyed to New Orleans and that they had occupied adjoining rooms, with a bathroom between them. He also acknowledged that he had engaged a compartment in the car, but said that it was used solely by Mrs. Grenner.

Mr. Hunter's lawyer, Carlisle Norwood, and Henry L. Scheuerman, counsel for Mrs. Hunter, closely questioned the defendant, but did not shake his testimony. It was to the effect that he had known Mrs. Grenner about ten years and had frequently visited her apartment at 131 West 110th Street, sometimes to take part in card games and sometimes to escort her and Miss Shine to the theatre or to dinner.

Horatio Willock, porter of the car in which Mr. Hunter and Mrs. Grenner journeyed from this city to New Orleans, testified that he clearly remembered the parties. He remembered Mr. Hunter because the moment he saw him he said to himself, "My goodness, don't that man look like King Edward." He said he had King Edward's picture in his room at home. It came out that Mr. Kerfoot had hunted up the witness in his home in the Bronx and had shown him a picture of the defendant. Willock said he was again struck with the resemblance to the late King Edward.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

ARRESTED AS SAFE ROBBERS

Policeman Sees Two at Work in Back of Store in Corona.

Patrolman Melvin Harvey saw two men robbing a safe in a 5 and 10 cent store at 13 Kingsland Avenue, Corona, early yesterday. He ran to the rear of the store and called to the men that they were under arrest. They ran, and he fired three shots at them, but missed his aim.

A short time afterward George Lehnhoff, a policeman of the same precinct, was told by a passenger on a trolley car that a passenger who had just alighted had escaped a few minutes before from a policeman. Lehnohoff followed the man who had been pointed out, and arrested him. Harvey in the meantime captured the other fugitive, and he got to the police station at about the same time as Lehnhoff did with his prisoner. The prisoners said they were Alfred Bence of 113 West Burnside Avenue, Corona, and John Webb of 850 Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood. They were held for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Fitch.

AVALANCHES KILL A SCORE.

Southern Tyrol Is Scene of Death and Injury by Slides.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says twenty persons have been killed and many injured by avalanches in the Southern Tyrol.

LYMAN'S BAIL $100,000

Alleged Swindler Will Seek Reduction—Faces Two Judges Today.

Dr. J. Grant Lyman will appear this morning before two Judges of the Federal District Court. He will be arraigned before Judge Dayton to give his counsel, Frank S. O'Neill, the opportunity to argue against the fixing of his bail at $100,000, the figure which Assistant District Attorney Stanton asked yesterday. He will also be brought before Judge Augustus Hand to decide whether he is to be forced to give evidence in the bankruptcy proceedings of John H. Putnam & Co.

When he was brought from the Tombs yesterday Lyman was placed in the pen adjoining Judge Dayton's courtroom, and there was asked whether he thought any of the money which he had on him at the time of his arrest had not been forwarded from St. Petersburg, Fla.

"I can't answer," he said. "I don't know how much the Government has received, and I will not indulge in suppositions."

Told that his sister had expressed the opinion that he was "crazy—somewhat," he remarked:

"Well, you might say I am sometimes of the same opinion."

Before Judge Dayton he entered a tentative plea of not guilty, and Mr. Stanton asked for $100,000 bail, informing the court that Lyman was already under $20,000 bail in California for a fraud charge in which he had been convicted, but which he had appealed. His counsel objected to such high bail as almost unprecedented, and the matter will be argued this morning.

An additional reason for asking high bail has been the discovery in Lyman's baggage of fifteen small, highly-tempered saws, such as burglars use.

Alfred Nathan, counsel for J. L. Lyttle, the receiver in the Putnam bankruptcy, had Lyman taken before Commissioner Gilchrist. He wanted to question him only, he said, concerning the reported loss of twenty one-thousand-dollar bills in Florida. Lyman refused to say anything, and when Mr. O'Neill appeared he also counseled him to keep silence. Consequently Lyman will be brought before Judge Augustus Hand this morning to see if the court will order him to help the receiver. Mr. O'Neill may then question the validity of the bankruptcy proceedings.

Lyman yesterday denied that he was a bankrupt, and said he could pay all his obligations.

H. P. Foster, Jr., filed a demand yesterday in the Federal Court Clerk's office upon John L. Lyttle, receiver of J. Grant Lyman, for the return of a certificate for ten shares of stock of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which was found among the effects of Lyman and which Mr. Foster claims belongs to him.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $3 from N. Brill in response to an appeal for the New York Home for Homeless Boys.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE FAILED

Deprivation and Discontent in Many Homes

There are thousands of men in every city who are known as chronic incompetents—men who are unable to hold down a job for any length of time—or who fail in every individual undertaking—and when asked the reason why, answer that "Poor health" is responsible.

Every conscientious man owes it to his employer, his associates and his family to take measures that will prevent his reaching that stage of physical breakdown that makes his services of small value and his protection uncertain.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, known throughout the civilized world, has been held in the highest medical esteem for over 50 years as a food tonic unequalled.

It builds up the entire system—creates appetite—makes blood, bone and muscle—quiets the nerves and induces refreshing sleep. Equally beneficial to women, and helps pale, sickly children to become hungry, red-cheeked pictures of health.

Taken at meal times and delightfully palatable.

Endorsed by Medical Authorities.

WAR CROSS FOR MELLEN.

Harvard Man Receives It for Ambulance Service in France.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 2.—Joseph M. Mellen, a Harvard junior whose home is in Garden City, N. Y., has received the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous bravery under fire while driving an ambulance in the service of the American Ambulance Corps in France.

Mellen has just returned to Harvard after several months in the Vosges. He drove his ambulance over difficult mountain roads under shellfire almost continuously for eight days, with little sleep or rest.

"IMPERATIVE AND FINAL SALE of The Blakeslee Galleries Collection"

The American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

NOW ON FREE VIEW FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M. and continuing until the morning of the date of Sale, inclusive

Nearly Five Hundred

Old and Modern Paintings

of the Early English, French, Flemish, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, and American Schools

From the widely known

Blakeslee Galleries

OF WHICH, ON APPLICATION OF THE COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY AND MRS. THERON J. BLAKESLEE, ADMINISTRATORS OF THE LATE THERON J. BLAKESLEE, SURROGATE COHALAN HAS ORDERED A PUBLIC SALE TO BE MADE.

The Unrestricted Public Sale will be held

In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza

Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
(ADMISSION BY CARD TO BE HAD FREE OF THE MANAGERS.)

Monday Evening of Next Week, March 6th, Beginning at 8 o'Clock, and will continue

At The American Art Galleries

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings of Next Week, March 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, at 8 o'Clock

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF 75 CENTS
The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

DODGE BROTHERS ROADSTER

A man's car in its sturdiness and swift response—a woman's car in its grace of line and design

In short, an ideal car for two. Lounging room for both; and luggage room for both. Beautiful finish and steady, consistent performance—no matter what you ask it to do or where you ask it to go.

The tire mileage is unusually high
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)

The price of the Closed Touring Car or Roadster, complete, including regular mohair top, is $950 (f. o. b. Detroit)

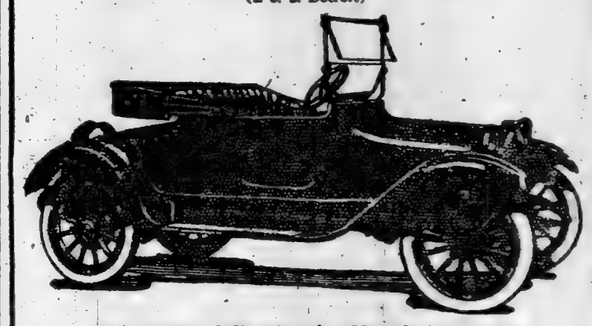

Immediate deliveries on Closed Cars only

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St. Circle 1600

Open Evenings

Brooklyn & Long Island District is handled exclusively by Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, 20 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Newark & Jersey City District is handled exclusively by Bonnell Motor Car Co., 520 Broad St., Newark.

All Departments Now Under One Roof

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Always at the Franklin
SIXTH AVE., WESTBOUND STREET

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Today with Purchases of $1 or More.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, March 3.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. GREENHUT'S. 138

N. Y. T., 3-3-16.

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

Liquors & Wines Featured Today and Tomorrow

Hennessy's Brandy
JAS. HENNESSY & CO.'S OLD PALE COGNAC—bottle.... $1.58

California Wines
Choice of Port, Sherry, Muscatel and Catawba. Gallon.
Old Private Stock.. $3.25
El Dorado..... 1.85
Rosedale Vineyards. 1.45
Three Crown Brand. 1.25
Choice quality..... 1.05

Troy Cocktails
Choice of Manhattan, Martini; Bronx and French; bottle..... 95c

$1.25 BOTTLE PILGRIM HOLLAND GIN..... $1

Regal English Dry and Old Tom Gins
Three bottles, $2; bottle..... 74c

Old Lewis Hunter Rye
This famous rye sold in other stores at $1 a bottle; here at..... 84c

"Nulife" Malt Whisky
Purest and best for medicinal use; reg. $1 size bottle for.. 79c

O. Z. Genever
Oude Zeeman finest Geneva Gin; large stone jugs; each. 98c

Faust Kummel
Extra A-1 quality; full quart bottle... $1

Canadian Rye
Royal Warrant Special Canadian Rye: bottle..... $1

John Haig & Co.'s Scotch Whisky
Old and mellow liqueur; reg. $1.35 bottle..... $1.24

Cabinet Whisky
Sold in most stores for $3.50 a gallon and $1 a quart; here, special, per gal., $2.48; full qt. bottle.. 69c

Vermouth
Carallo & Prats French and Umberto Italian Vermouth; bottle..... 63c

Hollis Club Whisky
Gallon, $2.75; full quart bottle. 75c

Imperial Baltimore Rye
Gallon, $3.50; full quart bottle... $1

Horehound
ROCK AND RYE—splendid cure for cold; full quart bottle. 75c

Nelson Bourbon
Kentucky's finest for more than half a century; gal., $3.50; full quart bottle.. $1

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

Gimbel Brothers
Broadway and 33d Street

The Twice-a-Year Opportunity

Men's $18 and $25 Suits and Overcoats at $12.75

ONLY every six months can we sell such merchandise for as little as $12.75—at the very end of our Clearance Sale—on the Fourth Floor.

This is What Men Will Have to Select From—

726 Men's and Young Men's Suits at $12.75
Smart models, with plain or patch pockets, in plain blue, dark mixtures, striped effects, and many fancy mixtures.

532 Men's and Young Men's Overcoats at $12.75
Single or Double Breasted models in heavy Winter weights, in many dark colors, with velvet collars.

272 Men's Light-Weight Overcoats at $12.75
With silk top and sleeve linings, in Oxford Grey, with velvet collars.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

On the Avenue—

The men of New York who buy for Summer comfort and protection, regardless of price, usually select Balbriggan undergarments. Most of them prefer

KAVANAUGH BALBRIGGAN
the comfortable underwear

yet it sells everywhere for just 50c a garment—a mighty small price for the satisfaction and value received.

KAVANAUGH LISLE is extra quality, from selected Sea Island cotton—very fine weave, sterilized—hygienic.

This label on underwear for men means finest quality, made from the bale of cotton to the finished garment in the Kavanaugh mill.

BALBRIGGAN, 50c; HYGIENIC LISLE, $1.00.

Ask your dealer.

KAVANAUGH KNITTING CO., Inc.
Makers, Waterford, N. Y.

Ripe Juicy, Sweet Delicious Tender Healthful Seedless

Sunkist Oranges from California

Order a dozen or a box today. Serve this healthful fruit at every meal.

All first-class dealers now have a plentiful supply. Save Sunkist tissue wrappers for beautiful silverware.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Co-operative—Non-profit
Eastern Headquarters: 139 N. Clark Street, Chicago

SERVICE

To do what one is hired to do is Duty—to do more than one is hired to do, where the opportunity offers, is the apotheosis of Duty—it is Service.

If we can develop an unexpected, unforeseen economy for the benefit of the client, we do it—that is our idea of service.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

ROOSEVELT'S NAME IS OFF.

Illinois Candidate for Delegate Files New Petition.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—Secretary of State L. G. Stevenson received a letter late today from John W. McGrath, secretary to Theodore Roosevelt, stating that Mr. Roosevelt "has no intention of filing a petition as a candidate in the primary of any party in Illinois." The letter was in reply to one written by Mr. Stevenson asking if it was Mr. Roosevelt's intention to permit the use of his name as a Presidential candidate in the Spring primaries.

Mr. McGrath's letter to Mr. Stevenson, dated Feb. 28, was as follows:

Your letter to Mr. Roosevelt is received. As you probably know, he is in the West Indies. Your letter requests that he advise you at his earliest convenience if he has any intention of filing a petition for candidate for President in the Illinois primary to be held April 11. Replying to this, I beg leave to inform you that Mr. Roosevelt has no intention of filing a petition as a candidate in the primary of any party in Illinois.

Under the Illinois primary law the time for filing petitions for Presidential candidates and for delegates to the various National Conventions expires at midnight tonight.

It is understood that E. A. Dyas of Danville, who filed as a Republican candidate for delegate to the Republican Convention, mentioning Mr. Roosevelt as his choice for President, will withdraw his petition. Late today he filed a petition expressing no preference.

FORD WANTS TO GET OUT.

Makes Request to Have Name Withdrawn from Presidential Primaries.

LANSING, Mich., March 2.—Henry Ford, Detroit manufacturer, today asked Secretary of State Coleman C. Vaughan to withdraw his name from the Michigan Republican primary ballot, on which Mr. Ford is a candidate for President.

The Secretary of State announced that he could not grant the request, as the primary lists had closed at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

CELESTINS

VICHY

Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

Natural Alkaline Water

Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and **Uric Acid.**

Ask your Physician

Note the Name

CELESTINS

Why Not Rely On Cuticura

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, **Cuticura Ointment** to soothe and heal dandruff and itching. Nothing better at any price.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold everywhere.

To Care for Your Hair and Scalp

TO LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS:
This week's issue of The Eastern Underwriter, 105 William Street, out today, contains the great human interest speech of E. A. Woods, Pittsburgh, on the need for life insurance, delivered in Washington last week; full proceedings of Southeastern Life Insurance Congress; giving demonstrations of life insurance sales; text of amendment to Section 97 of the New York Insurance Law; Lawrence Priddy's story of writing $600,000 insurance on a New York man; and some brief facts about an oil millionaire insuring his life for $1,000,000.
THE EASTERN UNDERWRITERS.

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 3 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.
Lackawanna Railroad
ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.
Ticket Offices: Broadway Cor. Wall St. Cor. 23d St. Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St. Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

DAY BURGLARS BEAT WOMAN IN HER HOME

Tear Gems from Ears, Ransack Rooms, and Leave Their Victim Unconscious.

ADJOINING HOUSES ROBBED

Detectives Get No Clue to Thieves Operating in Lower Harlem Neighborhood.

Mrs. Benjamin Reikowitz of 117 West 114th Street was beaten and robbed in her apartment last Tuesday afternoon at about 2 o'clock, and left unconscious by the burglars. She did not recover her senses until early yesterday morning. A pair of diamond earnings were torn from her ears, and she says the thieves got other jewelry.

According to Mrs. Reikowitz, who appears to be about 50 years of age, she was ironing in her kitchen when suddenly a man from behind her put his hands on her mouth while another tore the rings from her ears. She says she struggled free, but they threatened her, so she did not cry out. She does not know how they entered the apartment.

She says she then asked them why they did not go, having taken what they wanted, but they told her they knew she had more valuables and dragged her into her bedroom. There they threatened her until she showed them where her jewelry was hidden. She says they took $21 in money, three large single tone diamond rings, one cluster diamond ring, a bracelet with a few small diamonds and a watch and chain. She said she did not know the value of the jewelry, as it had been given to her by her husband many years ago.

Then, according to her story, the thieves dragged her back to the dining room to force her to disclose her silver, but while she was on the floor she seized one of the men by the legs and he kicked her till she was unconscious.

Mrs. Mary Burger, who lives in the adjoining apartment, had heard the disturbance and ran to the hall in time to see two men going up the stairs to the roof. Other neighbors called the police and within fifteen minutes detectives were in the apartment.

On Wednesday night the apartment of Mrs. Ida Schoenhut, in the adjoining building, 119 West 114th Street, was entered and robbed while the family were at a theatre. Mrs. Samuel Drucker, who lives in the next house, said her apartment was robbed last Friday night by a burglar who took valuables from the clothing of her husband and her son while they were asleep.

Brokers Take Fight to Court.

Robert P. Forrester, a broker, living at the Hotel Vanderbilt, was arrested at 61 Broadway yesterday by Detectives Dribben and Rotchford on a warrant issued by Magistrate Handy, charging assault. The complainant against him was David A. Russell, a manufacturer, who lives at the Biltmore Hotel and who, up to the time of the assault, was a friend of the broker. Neither of the two men would say anything concerning their disagreement when they appeared in the Tombs Court yesterday, but, according to the detectives, Forrester struck Russell in the face in a quarrel over a business matter. Forrester pleaded not guilty and was paroled in his own custody for examination on Saturday.

LIFTS WIRELESS BAN.

Daniels Acts on Germany's Complaint in Arabic Case.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Changes in the naval wireless censorship regulations were announced today by Secretary Daniels. A strict interpretation of the regulations as they were made when the Government placed naval censors at Sayville and Tuckerton prohibited the censors from passing for publication in the United States the German official statements if they made reference "to movements or locations of war or other vessels of belligerents."

This operated to prevent Germany's statement of the result of naval operations being received direct from Germany, although they were received by cable via London after having passed through the British censorship. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, at the direction of his Government, made a formal inquiry after the American censors had suppressed the German wireless account of the sinking of the British cruiser Arabia.

The regulations as now modified by Secretary Daniels provide: "The restriction as to movements of war or other vessels of belligerents shall not apply to messages received from belligerent shore radio stations."

It applies only to Germany, as Great Britain is using the cable.

NEED MORE ROOM FOR CARS.

City Asked to Increase Space Between Broadway Tracks.

As a result of the serious injuries suffered by Henry Houser on Feb. 16, when he was caught between two of the stepless cars of the New York Railways Company, the Public Service Commission, on the recommendation of Clifton W. Wilder, its electrical engineer, has called the attention of Borough President Marks and the Board of Estimate to the necessity of widening the strip between the car tracks, especially in Broadway.

Mr. Wilder reported that whereas at the place where the accident occurred there would have been a space of 13½ inches between two of the old-fashioned cars the space with the new cars was only 8½ inches. At present there is a stretch of 13,120 feet of track along Broadway in the section where the permanent roadway had not been restored since the new subways were constructed, and Mr. Wilder said that gave an excellent opportunity for the alteration of the present lines.

At the same time he pointed out that the reduction of the width of the roadway on either side might cause some opposition, and that, as the alteration would necessitate a change in the brick pillars on which the car tracks were supported, some extra compensation would be needed for the subway contractor.

Not the Missing Glass Boy.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety James F. Norton of Jersey City received a telegram yesterday from Detective James J. Rooney of that city dated from Wilkes-Barre, Penn., which announced that although the resemblance was close, the boy in Wilkes-Barre who was thought to be Jimmie Glass was not the missing lad. Mrs. Glass went to Wilkes-Barre from Jersey City on Wednesday night and saw the boy yesterday morning.

To Aid Bide-A-Wee Home.

There will be a tea and dance in the grand ballroom of the Biltmore this afternoon under the auspices of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals of 410 East Thirty-eighth Street in an effort to raise $2,000 necessary to pay the taxes on the home property. Baroness von Rottenthal will dance several Hawaiian dances and, garbed in animal costume, will dance with Thomas Allen Rector to the music of "Punchinello."

Laurette Taylor in 'Wooing of Eve.'

Laurette Taylor will begin rehearsals today in a new play by her husband, J. Hartley Manners, entitled "The Wooing of Eve." The piece is a comedy, with its scenes laid in England. The company Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler have assembled to appear in Miss Taylor's support includes W. L. Abingdon, Ramsay Wallace, Vernon Steele, Herbert Yost, Fred Permaine, Leslie Austin, Basil West, Violet Kemble Cooper, Wynn Cannon, and Winifred Fraser.

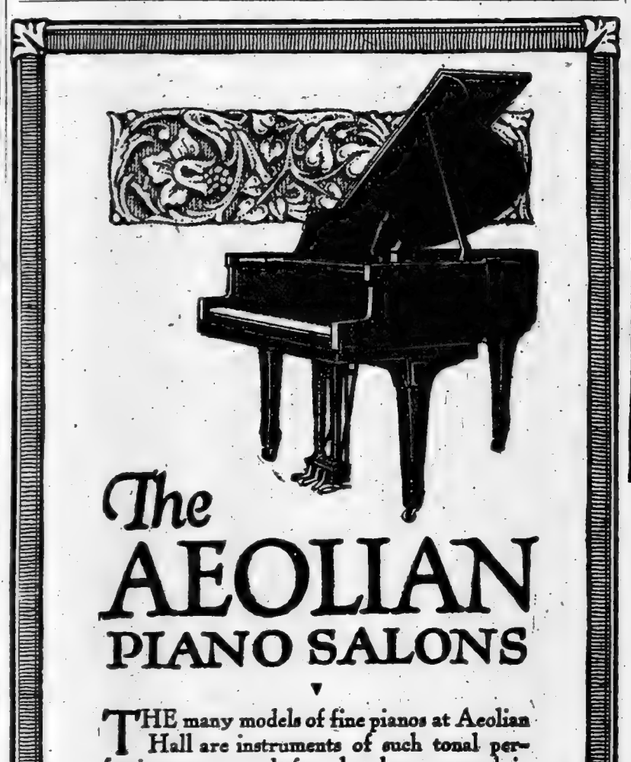

The **AEOLIAN PIANO SALONS**

THE many models of fine pianos at Aeolian Hall are instruments of such tonal perfection as never before has been secured in pianos of equal price.

Aeolian supremacy in the making of player instruments is quite generally conceded. And Aeolian resources have been as energetically devoted to the development of the pianoforte as to that of the player.

The best ability of the Aeolian staff for more than a decade has been at full focus upon the problems of piano-building. The accomplishment of this period perhaps has brought greater progress to the piano industry than the fifty years preceding.

The result of this great work is apparent in the excelling musical quality of these great instruments—

WEBER · STECK
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PRICES FROM $285
On Moderate Terms

CATALOGS SENT FREE UPON REQUEST

PARK AVENUE HOME FOR PRINCETON CLUB

Will Build Eight Stories at 58th Street Corner Next to Arion Club.

TO LEAVE GRAMERCY PARK

Building Committee Has Obtained a Second Option on the Site Assessed at $172,000.

The Princeton Club has practically decided to purchase the northeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue as a site for a new club house. The Building Committee of the club, of which Major Francis G. Landon is Chairman, obtained an option on this particular property a couple of months ago. No decision was reached, however, until yesterday, when a new sixty-day option was taken on the site.

It is understood that the option will be taken up by the club in a few days, and contracts signed for the purchase.

The plot is well situated for a club, having a frontage of 75.5 feet on Park Avenue and 90 feet on Fifty-eighth Street. It is now covered by two old stables and garages owned, respectively, by the Washington Irving Estate and J. Metcalf Thomas. The land's assessed valuation is $172,000.

Major Landon said yesterday that the plot would probably be improved by the club with an eight-story structure. With the completion of the proposed structure the entire easterly block front of the avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets will be devoted to club uses.

The Arion Club occupies all the remainder of the Park Avenue frontage north of the Princeton Club site, and adjoining, on Fifty-eighth Street, is the Liederkranz Club. Just to the north is the new home of the Colony Club, nearing completion at Sixty-second Street, and at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-second Street is the new building of the Knickerbocker Club. On the south side of Fifty-eighth Street the Genealogical and Biographical Society purchased, a short time ago, the three plots at 118 to 122, between Park and Lexington Avenues, for its new home.

The Princeton Club has occupied its present quarters opposite Gramercy Park, at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-second Street, since 1908, when it purchased Stanford White's former home.

Dinner by Italian Masons.

A dinner was given last night by Italia Lodge 786, F. & A. M., to Right Worshipful Charles Vickard, District Deputy, at the Italian Garden, 341 Broome Street, which was formerly a part of the old Occidental Hotel. Features of the entertainment were singing by Signora Bruna, lyric soprano, and Edward Novelli, baritone. Among those present were G. Caggiano, N. Comforti, P. Caruso, L. Affeltra, G. G. d'Anchise, E. N. d'Ambrosi, A. Cecchia, S. Masella, and B. N. Cantelmo.

MADRID IN CONTROL OF FOOD RIOTERS

Strikes Caused by Rise in Prices Spread to Spain's Capital and Mayor Resigns.

MADRID, March 1, (Delayed.)—Disturbances over the food situation, which began with a strike of the Madrid bakers, have developed into a general strike, in consequence of which all retail business has been suspended, while rioting of a serious nature has developed. There have been numerous arrests of rioters, and several were wounded in combats with the police.

The strike began with the bakers because of the high price of flour, and quickly extended into other branches of trade, finally resulting in a general stoppage of work, the suspension of business, and the closing of all the stores. The demonstrations resulted in struggles with gendarmes who were endeavoring to disperse the crowds. In the suburbs the police were unable to suppress the disorders, and the situation in these districts is grave.

The failure of the municipal authorities to maintain order caused the Mayor of Madrid to resign.

A Madrid dispatch received last night reported strikes and disturbances in most of the provinces of Spain as a result of the increased cost of food, a general strike having been proclaimed in Valencia and serious rioting having occurred there.

WAR AND SOCIAL DISEASES.

British Commission Urges Safeguards for Coming Generations.

LONDON, March 2.—The final report of Lord Sydenham's Royal Commission on Social Diseases, which has been conducting an investigation for about two years, was issued today. The report says that very serious conditions have been revealed and expresses the belief that action by the Government is the only solution of the great national problem.

The commission makes a number of drastic recommendations, among which are the following:

Existence of a disease of this nature should incapacitate the person concerned for marriage.

Communications of physicians to parents on this subject should be privileged.

Moral conduct should be taught in connection with all branches of education.

Instruction should be given in regard to social diseases in evening schools and in workshops.

Free modern treatment should be provided in hospitals.

The report of the Sydenham Commission dwells particularly upon the effect of the war on the problem, which it expects to be intensified by war conditions. No shortsighted parsimony, it is contended, should be allowed to stand in the way of utilizing all means which science and organization can provide "to protect future generations upon which the national prosperity must depend."

You, too, should use **COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM**

A Dentists' Dentifrice Sold Everywhere

What Olive Oil Do You Use?
Chefs and Physicians of World-Wide Reputation Insist Upon
CHIRIS
Pronounced Sheris
OLIVE OIL
Try it yourself. Then you will appreciate why they are so insistent.
Ask Your Grocer.
Antoine Chiris Company
18-20 Platt St. New York City

Loving Cup for Daniel Direnzo.

A silver loving cup was presented to Daniel Direnzo, recently appointed an Assistant District Attorney, by the United Italian Societies, at a dinner given in his honor at the Broadway Central Hotel, which was attended by more than 800 of the most prominent members of the Italian colony there. Deputy Assistant Attorney General F. H. La Guardia was the toastmaster and the presentation was made by M. R. Mattco. Among those present were Frederick J. Sullivan, Dr. Attilo Favorini, Manuel Leavitt, Dr. John W. Perrell, Thomas O'Donnell, Francis X. Mancuso, and James E. McDonald.

New Grand Central Subway Bridge.

To relieve congestion at the Grand Central subway station, the Public Service Commission approved yesterday the plan suggested by Theodore P. Shonts for a new overhead passageway across the express tracks, to be built at a cost of $6,000.

FOURTEEN YEARS OLD

Four Roses Whiskey

14 years old. No wonder its exquisite bouquet won for it the name

"Four Roses"

More Men Are Drinking Milk

The manager of one of our popular restaurants remarked the other day that the number of business men who order milk at lunch times has increased enormously. Many of the devotees of coffee and tea are turning to milk regularly, and when you think of it, it's the most natural thing in the world. Nature made milk, a delight both in taste and aroma; and more than this, it is the most nearly perfect food that nature has given us. But it must be good milk.

BORDEN'S MILK

is good milk, clean milk, safe milk.

Any Borden wagon will serve you. When buying milk or milk products be sure they are Borden's.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

MUTT AND JEFF - - - - - - - - By BUD FISHER

Copyrighted by The American Tobacco Company, 1915

Guess this one: Why is "Tux" the one non-bite tobacco? Sure! you got it—because no imitator has ever yet solved the riddle of the "Tuxedo Process," of course.

Tuxedo
The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

That "Tuxedo Process," by the way, has had 'em all guessing for a long time. It was invented by a physician years ago, and it remains today the original and *best* process for making tobacco mild, wholesome and healthful, and for removing every trace of bite.

BUD FISHER

Join the thousands of happy pipe-smokers who have learned that Tuxedo brings comfort, contentment and satisfaction. Try Tuxedo for a week.

RE-ORDERS

Every business man knows that the stability of his business is measured by re-orders.

If customers do not come back, something is wrong.

But if the most careful buyers in the field, having tried the goods, find them satisfactory and come back for more, the business is sound.

Advertising may be judged by the same sure test.

▪ ▪ ▪

In 1915 The Saturday Evening Post carried the equivalent of 1682 full pages of advertising—1,143,502 lines.

Of this, 1429 pages, or 971,991 lines, came from firms which had also advertised in the Post the year before.

These figures mean that:

The Saturday Evening Post drew 85% of its volume in 1915 from the same customers that had bought its space in 1914.

That is, the re-orders of Post advertising amounted to 85%.

This evidence of the stability of modern advertising is not new. A year ago, similar figures showed that in 1914 the Post obtained 85.8% of its business from firms who had used its columns in 1913.

▪ ▪ ▪

Of such a condition any business, whatever the product or sales method, might well be proud.

It expresses the consensus of experience of astute buyers, extending over a period of years.

It testifies to the establishment of advertising as an integral factor in economic development—as a profitable investment—not an expense, not a speculation.

It means that manufacturers may invest in advertising in full confidence of substantial return.

It reflects the stability, the soundness, the permanence, of advertising today.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

Independence Square, Philadelphia

The Ladies' Home Journal *The Saturday Evening Post* *The Country Gentleman*

TRAINING BRISK IN GIANTS' AND YANKEES' CAMPS IN THE SOUTH

GIANTS NOW PRIMED FOR TEST GAMES

McGraw Will Pick Team to Play at Dallas Saturday and Sunday.

HOT WEATHER AT CAMP

Players Progressing Well Under Warm Sun—Brannick's Nine Smothers the Doolns.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 2.—The Giants have had enough good training weather to fit them for the exhibition games they are to play with the Dallas team of the Texas League on Saturday and Sunday. This afternoon two picked teams played a seven-inning practice game at Emerson Park, and, though the young athletes did not spare their arms and legs, they felt no ill-effects from their exertions. Four days of hot weather have done wonders in conditioning them. The heat was not so depressing today, for a cool wind blew from the northwest, but the sun was as hot as usual.

The score of today's game would indicate that McGraw has picked up a bunch of terrific sluggers, but the answer to the hard batting is found in the pitching. When the Giants encounter real pitching they will not be so handy with the bat.

McGraw is saving his regular pitchers for the Dallas game, and getting them into shape in various ways. However, he does not wish to give them too much work in the box, so he called for volunteers this afternoon. Charley Doolin came forward for one side, and Eddie Brannick agreed to repeat his performance of yesterday, when he pitched six innings. The traffic manager was in good form again today. He limited the Doolns to seven hits and three runs. Doolin did not have so much stuff, which explains why the Brannicks mauled him for twenty-one hits and twelve runs.

The game was further enlivened by the umpiring of Walter Roesinger, who is the jack of all trades of the squad. Roesinger did not make much of a hit with his pitching and outfielding yesterday, so McGraw had him call balls and strikes today.

Sandberg, who caught for the winners, threw out several base runners, and also made four hits.

Brannick not only pitched well, but registered a single, double, and triple. Jim Thorpe and Kelly made home runs. Thorpe hitting the ball over into right field fence. Rodrigues, the Cuban first baseman, pleased the spectators with some fancy fielding.

After another double workout tomorrow, McGraw will choose his team which leaves for Dallas tomorrow night. Palmero, Schupp, Schauer, and Kramer will do the pitching in Dallas. The batting order and score:

Doolns—Cole, center field; Farrell, left field; Harrison, right field; Doyle, second base; Martin, shortstop; Rodrigues, first base; Shapner, third base; Kenny, catcher; Doolin and Sharman, pitchers.

Brannicks—Jacobson, left field; Thorpe, right field; Elsh, center field; Babbington, second base; Brainard, shortstop; Kelly, first base; Wendell, third base; Sandberg, catcher; Brannick, pitcher.

	R.	H.	E.
Brannicks	4	0	3
Doolns	0	0	3

Two-base hits—Brannick, Doyle, Elsh, Shapner. Three-base hits—Brannick, Farrell. Home runs—Kelly, Thorpe. Umpire—Roesinger.

YANKEES IN TWO SQUADS.

The A Group is Composed Largely of Regulars.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 2.—Today the training of the Yankees was put on a more systematic basis than heretofore. Manager Donovan's idea of dividing them into two squads, with certain hours in the morning and afternoon for each, was put into operation, and under the new arrangement the work went along smoothly. It could not be tried this forenoon because the field was muddy after a rainy night, but a hot sun put the footing in playing condition by midday.

The most pertinent feature of this plan of Wild Bill's is that it shows which players for the present are considered first string players. At least it will be seen that a big majority of those on one squad—Squad A, it can be called—are veterans and men who in all probability will win regular berths. Squad A reports at 9:30 in the morning and at 1:30 in the afternoon. The reporting times for Squad B are 10:30 and 2:30, or as near to these hours as is feasible. The players of the two divisions are as follows:

Squad A—Alexander, Boone, Brady, Caldwell, Cullop, Fisher, Keating, Magee, Maisel, Love, Mogridge, Mullen, Nunamaker, Peckinpaugh, Pipp, Russell, Smith, Shawkey, Tipple, High, Miller, Schaefer, Farrell, Kelley.

Squad B—Aragon, Blodgett, Brown, Cable, Finn, Gay, Gedeon, Hartzell, Hendrix, Layden, Markle, Meadows, Pieh, Piercy, Ross, Schwert, Shocker, Vance, Walters, Cook, McGovern.

The presence of a man on one squad or the other is not of course positive evidence of his eventual fate, but there are a lot of veterans on Squad A as compared to the other squad. The young pitchers who are picked for the time being to associate with Caldwell, Fisher, Keating, and Shawkey are Russell, Tipple, Brady, Cullop, Love, and Mogridge.

Pipp, Mullen, Peckinpaugh, and Boone are the temporary first string infield. Baker will supplant Boone at third when he gets here. Boone, however, is playing a fast game at the far corner. High, Magee, Maisel, and Miller are the first string outfielders, with Gilhooley on the second squad, as well as the veteran Doc Cook. Roy Hartzell is boss of the second squad, but the big boss is Donovan, who by staying at the field for both troops lays out an arduous day's work for himself.

Aragon, the Cuban third baseman, arrived this morning. He is the forty-fourth player in camp, exclusive of Donovan, Farrell, Schaefer, and Kelley.

HOME RUN BAKER HURT.

Slightly Crushes Two Fingers on His Right Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 2.—J. Franklin Baker, home run hitter of Trappe, Md., visited Annapolis today and spent some time at St. John's College, where he talked to Coach Johnny Wilson and some of the basket ball players and watched the students practice. Baker said that he would join the Yankees on Saturday, but he exhibited an injured right hand which will prevent him from being active around

WRIGHT TO PLAY CHURCH.

Florida Challenge Tennis Match to be Played at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 2.—Irving Wright of Boston today won the final of the annual tennis tourney and the right to challenge George M. Church, who is here to defend his title as Florida champion. Wright defeated Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., the result being contrary to general expectations. The match went four sets, 1 to 6, 7 to 5, 6 to 2, 6 to 2.

Throckmorton got started faster than usual in the first set and played beautiful tennis, working at top speed and placing accurately. He soon went to pieces, however, and apparently was rattled. The more this showed the better Wright played. Wright struck his pace when the second set stood 2 to 4. He steadied up, lobbing deeply, driving close to the side lines with increasing speed, while Throckmorton began hetting the ball frequently.

In the last two sets Wright was effective and coolheaded, and Throckmorton was unable to maintain anything like the pace with which he started.

Gregory Bryan, Bridgeport, won the consolation singles from Osborne Howes, Boston, 6 to 3, 6 to 7.

In the semi-finals of men's doubles Church and Inman won a fairly easy victory from Edwin Spafter and F. W. Merrihew, New York, and in tomorrow's doubles final will meet Carlton Shafer and Throckmorton, who today won from Bryan and Payne Whitney.

Men's Singles, Final—Irving Wright, Boston, defeated Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, 1—6, 7—5, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles, First Round.—Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kennedy, Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round.—Miss Ethel Carhart, New York, and Francis Roche, Tuxedo, won from Miss Angelica Brown, New York, and Maurice Roche, Tuxedo, by default.

Men's Doubles, Semi-finals.—George M. Church and Fred Inman, Westside, defeated Edwin Shafer and F. W. Merrihew, New York, 6—1, 6—2. Carlton Shafer, New York, and Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, defeated Payne Whitney, New York, and Gregory Bryan, Bridgeport, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Men's Consolation Singles.—Osborne Howes, Boston, defeated Douglas Paige, New York, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; Gregory Bryan, Bridgeport, defeated Artero Deheeran, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Men's Consolation Singles, Final.—Bryan defeated Howes 6—3, 9—7.

WILL KAUFF GET OFF?

There is a Feeling That Benny Will Head for Marlin Today.

The New York Baseball Club has notified Benny Kauff, with some other players, that transportation for Marlin, Texas, will be waiting for them at the Pennsylvania Station this morning at 10 o'clock. The momentous question in the baseball universe just now is whether Benny will use his railroad ticket. Benny says he will not go, but the New York Nationals are hopeful.

Big Jeff Tesreau, from the Ozark Mountains; Ralph Stroud, and Henry Wacker, the Dartmouth pitcher, who is giving up educational work for baseball, will be in the party this morning. Hans Lobert will join them at Philadelphia, and at St. Louis George Burns, Art Fletcher, and Bill Rariden will get aboard. Fred Anderson, the Federal League pitcher, will go to Marlin from his home in North Carolina, while Dave Robertson will not report until March 15.

N. Y. U. PITCHERS WORKING.

Coach Starts Twirlers in Gym While Awaiting Use of Armory.

Rather than delay preseason work until an armory is available for indoor practice, Ray Kellogg, coach of the New York University baseball nine, called out battery candidates yesterday in the gymnasium. The coach emphasized the importance of controlling the ball in his remarks to the half dozen aspirants for the mound position who reported for practice. The men were kept busy for the better part of an hour and a half. Captain Pfau and McKenzie, a candidate for the position behind the home plate, did all of the receiving.

Until the University Heights team is permitted to use the Second Field Artillery Armory for indoor work, which will be no sooner than next Friday, Kellogg has decided to hold daily practices for battery candidates only. Among the twirlers who have reported are Woolf and Staggdhun, both of whom played on last year's team; Moody, Cohn, Erwig, and Godfried.

Braves Start for Training Camp.

BOSTON, March 2.—The official movement of the Boston National players toward Miami, Fla., the team's Spring training grounds, began tonight when a small party left here for New York. George Tyler, a pitcher, was the only veteran member in the squad, which was in charge of Business Manager W. E. Hapgood. Most of the players are to join the party in New York. Others have been guests at Manager Stallings's plantation in Georgia for two weeks.

Wagner to Manage Hartford Nine.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2.—Charles H. Wagner of New Rochelle, N. Y., former shortstop of the Boston Americans, today signed a contract to manage the Hartford baseball team in the new Eastern League.

HEDDON DEFEATED BY F. S. APPLEBY

Columbia Player Wins Interesting Class A Billiard Match by a Score of 400 to 372.

Class A Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H.R.	H.Av.
F. S. Appleby	2	0	48	9 12-45
E. W. Gardner	2	0	73	9 3-41
C. Heddon	1	1	81	10 10-39
J. F. Poggenburg	1	1	54	11 15-35
M. D. Brown	1	1	57	8 34-37
E. T. Appleby	0	2	36	6 11-43
J. Klinger	0	2	56	8 35-40

Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., considered to be one of the strongest contestants in the Class A national amateur billiard tournament at the Arion Society, met with defeat yesterday at the hands of Francis E. Appleby, who with his brother, recently graduated from Class B, by the score of 400 to 372. Appleby, who is a student at Columbia University, won through consistently excellent play during the greater part of the match. For thirty-two innings he averaged above ten and during half of the match managed to maintain a lead of more than 100 points over his rival. In the latter stages of the contest his execution fell off slightly and the average dropped to 8 40-45.

Appleby did not make any very high runs, his best being 55, but he counted many times in double figures while Heddon could not begin to cut down the lead of his opponent until it was too late. The Columbia student had unbounded confidence in his stroke and played pretty balkline billiards all the time. Heddon too gave some interesting exhibitions of skill, one run totaling 54, while another reached 41, and from the point or view of competition, as well as of skill, the match stands as the best that has been played in the present year.

There was never a moment from the start of the game until the final run of three gave the victory to Appleby that Heddon was considered out of the play. For the last fifteen innings he displayed a strong point-getting ability and counted in double figures in nine out of eleven turns at the table. Appleby's game having fallen off, Heddon began to draw up on his rival and a fortunate break at that time during the last five innings might have given him the opportunity for running out the match. Appleby realized that his hope lay in leaving the balls safe. In fact both contestants resorted to safety work toward the end of the match, and each succeeded in a measure. Appleby took five innings to run out his remaining twelve points and Heddon also made only twelve points in the same time.

In the thirty-ninth inning Heddon was not satisfied with the ivories and he suggested that they be changed. Appleby was then leading and objected to the bringing on of a new set of balls. A moment later Heddon again made the request, but Appleby was firm in his refusal.

The Columbia player made his big gain on Heddon in the first ten innings. The Western contestant could not get his stroke working smoothly and as Appleby made several high runs during this period, he was soon leading Heddon by 135 to 38. Heddon did not make any inroads until the twenty-fifth inning, when he made a run of 54. An inning later Appleby in part offset this by gathering 35 points. The run of 54 was the product of excellent billiards, Heddon playing a delicate close nurse game. It was brought to a close by a miss of a massé shot to the rail. In the early part of the game Heddon was uncertain of his massé shots, but toward the close he was making the most difficult with seeming ease. The scores:

F. S. Appleby—0 1 19 35 14 0 5 33 0 28 7 0 8 1 23 1 1 9 7 22 5 15 0 25 2 35 0 12 4 2 7 0 0 9 4 16 3 0 17 25 0 6 1 2 3. Total, 400. Average, 8 40-45. High runs, 35, 35, and 33.

Charles Heddon—2 0 0 1 3 0 0 20 1 11 0 2 0 10 7 4 1 0 4 22 8 0 3 54 1 0 5 4 27 19 17 14 0 1 13 28 18 1 14 0 9 1 2 0. Total, 372. Average, 8 12-45. High runs, 54, 41, and 27.

In the evening game E. W. Gardner took the measure of J. F. Poggenburg in a long-drawn-out contest that went to fifty innings. The winner gave occasional flashes of brilliant play, but Poggenburg, save for a couple of flashes of form which resulted in groups of 54 and 47 tallies, seemed devoid of resources, although he managed to accumulate 348 points before Gardner ran out. The latter's best effort was a neat 73. The scores:

E. W. Gardner—0 6 1 9 18 0 10 0 5 4 0 2 10 1 0 0 5 0 2 6 16 0 8 0 0 0 28 21 2 73, 4 7 0 13 1 51 18 0 2 2 10 17 0 0 5 13 10 5 1 12—400. Average, 8. High runs, 73, 51, and 28.

J. F. Poggenburg—3 0 0 0 22 0 0 1 1 0 6 2 28 4 0 5 20 0 0 0 20 5 1 13 19 3 0 13 4 54 2 2 0 1 2 17 0 20 1 3 14 0 5 0 0 2 3 2 0 1 47—348. Average, 6 48-50. High runs, 54, 47, 28.

Today's games: afternoon—E. T. Appleby and Jacob Klinger; evening, Morris D. Brown and J. F. Poggenburg.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

New Polo A. A.—King Douglas vs. Kid Chester; Johnnie Clinton vs. Joe White, (ten rounds.) One six and three four round bouts also.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Kid Taylor vs. Willie Jones, (ten rounds.)

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Sailor Maher vs. Bull Anderson, (ten rounds.)

PENN OARSMEN ON RIVER.

Coach Joe Wright Boats Five Crews on the Schuylkill.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 2.—Candidates for the University of Pennsylvania crews defied the Winter atmosphere today to show Coach Joe Wright what they could do. It was the first time this season the oarsmen were on the river and their showing gives promise of some fast eights for the Red and Blue this Spring and Summer, for eighty-five men answered the call.

Although more than enough oarsmen were on hand to boat ten crews, only five shells were taken out. The candidates rowed together, while Coach Wright followed them along the river drive in a motor car.

The oarsmen started from the college boat club. All seemed in fine physical shape and all were enthusiastic over the prospects of getting on the water each afternoon until the crews are selected.

BROOKLYN POLOISTS WIN.

Riding and Driving Club Beats Central Park Whites.

In a fast polo match marred by disputes the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club indoor polo team defeated the trio from Central Park Riding Academy last night in Brooklyn. The score was 7 to 5 goals. The game was one of a series played between the various riding academy teams for a trophy presented by T. L. Lehmann, President of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, to be competed for annually. The cup is now in the possession of the home team, who won it last year.

The Brooklyn team had been strengthened by the addition of Harry East, the English professional outdoor polo player, who carries seven points in his own country and was lightly handicapped at five goals last year by the Polo Association. He was the mainstay of the Piping Rock team during the Summer. East has just arrived from England and will shortly leave for Aiken to take part in the Southern tournaments. It was reported he went abroad to buy polo ponies for some of the American players.

The game was considerably drawn out by the amount of time taken up in the frequent disputes between the two teams. The referee appeared to have little knowledge of the rules and failed to enforce them, consequently the players rode roughshod over each other and both sides indulged in unnecessary roughness and crossing. The line-up:

Central Park Whites—J. Bryan, J. Curry, H. Sweiger, M. Wilder.

Brooklyn Lavenders—R. Kilay, H. East, C. Rous.

Goals—First half—Brooklyn: Kiley 2, East 2, and Rous; total—5. Whites: Breen, Sweiger 2, and Wilder; total—4. Second half—Brooklyn: Kiley and East. Whites: Sweiger 2. Ten minute periods.

AIKEN HAS CLOSE CALL.

Penalties in Polo Bring Score Down to 8 1-4 to 8 for Pine Tree Club.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 2.—The first game of the annual March polo tournament here was played this afternoon on the Aiken Polo Club field at Whitney between the Pine Tree Polo Club and the Aiken Polo Club in the first round for the Aiken cups. Today's game had been scheduled as a match between the Aiken Polo Club and Cooperstown, but owing to the sickness of F. S. Vonstade on that team the change was made. The Aiken team won, 8¼ to 8, the Pine Tree Club being given a handicap of three. Lineup:

AIKEN POLO CLUB.	Hdcp.
No. 1—C. A. Munn	1
No. 2—F. McLaughlin	5
No. 3—F. H. Prince	3
Back—R. E. Strawbridge	5

PINE TREE POLO CLUB.	Hdcp.
No. 1—Marshall Field, 3d	0
No. 2—E. W. Hopping	5
No. 3—J. R. Fell	3
Back—M. McCoy	2

Goals—McLaughlin (4,) Munn (3,) Prince, Strawbridge, Field (3,) Hopping (2.) Lost on penalties—Aiken, ½ for foul, ¼ for safety. Referee—Q. A. Shaw, 2d.

FAST POLO AT RED BANK.

Troop B Team Defeats Deal, 4 to 2 —Mallet Strikes Reynolds.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., March 2.—In a fast polo match played at the local armory the Troop B trio defeated the Deal team from Ocean Port by the score of 4 goals to 2. In the first period James Reynolds received a deep cut over the left eye from a mallet and Robert Mason was unhorsed. A. S. H. Jones played well for Deal, scoring the two goals in the second chukker, one of which was a clever back stroke. Captain Mason and Leo McKee tallied two goals each for Troop B by brilliant mallet work, assisted by Floyd Rush, who played the back position well. The lineup:

Troop B.—Robert Mason, Leo McKee, Floyd Rush.

Deal.—A. S. H. Jones, James Reynolds, Mort Bamberger.

Goals—Troop B—Mason, 2; McKee, 2. Deal—Jones, 2.

Referee—William G. Stonebridge.

METCALF CALLS OUT FOOTBALL PLAYERS

Columbia Coach Intends to Hold Spring Practice—Interclass Games Are Planned.

Coach T. Nelson Metcalf of the Columbia football team met prospective candidates for next Fall's eleven yesterday afternoon at a special mass meeting and outlined his system of work for the second year of the return of football to Morningside Heights. He said that it was almost certain that a few days of Spring practice would be held in April, but whether this work will be for the entire squad or only for the punters and back field men has not been settled.

There will be plenty of football on the Columbia campus from now until college closes in June. Coach Metcalf plans to hold several more mass meetings for the Varsity candidates in addition to those held by each of the four classes. Under the tentative program a series of interclass games will be played on South Field next Fall. Each class team will meet every other class team at least twice. This system was followed at Columbia for several years after Varsity football was suspended in 1905, but it was stopped because of lack of interest and was not revived until the Fall of 1914, when one game between the two upper and two lower classes served as a forerunner of the return of the gridiron game as a regular major sport. Near the close of last season arrangements were progressing for a game between the students in scientific and engineering courses and those in the School of Journalism, two branches of the university prohibited from engaging in the Varsity game under the regulations covering the trial period of five years. A game had been arranged and several practice sessions held before the Student Board of Representatives, acting on Faculty advice, called off the match. It was promised at the time, however, that under certain restrictions, which included several weeks of proper training, such interclass or interschool games might be played next Fall.

Coach Metcalf is interested particularly in developing good freshman teams each year. The cub eleven last Fall was a disappointment with its record of one victory and four defeats, but more attention will be paid to this team in another year.

KENTUCKY $15,000 DERBY.

Largest Entry Predicted for Classic Race to be Run in May.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 2.—Entries to the forty-second annual renewal of the Kentucky Derby closed at midnight last night with what horsemen predict will be the largest number of possible starters in the history of the stake. The list, however, probably will not be announced for two or three weeks. It is known that it will include all of last year's twoyear-old stars.

The race this year, with $10,000 added money, will be worth approximately $15,000 to the winner. The Kentucky Racing Commission has not yet announced racing dates for the various tracks, but the Derby will be run at Churchill Downs probably May 6 or May 13.

The Derby this year, as was the case last year when Harry Payne Whitney's filly Regret was the winner, apparently will be a contest between Eastern and Western owned horses. Among the many turfmen who probably will have entries in the event are:

Harry Payne Whitney, James Butler, G. A. Cochran, E. B. Cassett, Andrew Miller, Jefferson Livingston, John W. Schorr, Schuyler Parsons, George J. Lang, Thomas C. McDowell, J. E. Madden, Foxhall P. Keene, August Belmont, George M. Hendrie, and C. H. Mackay.

Of the crack three-year-olds it is thought have been named to go in the race are Thunderer, full brother to Regret; Hodge, George Smith, Buise, King Neptune, Bronco, Gillies, Big Smoke, Fing-a-ling, Candle, and Tom Edward. The Derby is at a mile and a quarter for three-year-olds.

WRESTLING AT COLUMBIA.

J. M. Aimee Wins Varsity Title in 125-Pound Class.

J. M. Aimee, a sophomore, won the Columbia University wrestling title yesterday in the 125-pound class by taking first honors in the second of the series of novice tournaments. He won in this division last month. In two bouts Aimee eliminated J. Rosenthal and T. E. McCracken on decisions. In his attack on Rosenthal it was necessary to continue the bout for four minutes after the first period of six minutes before either man showed sufficient superiority to warrant a decision. Later in the afternoon Aimee and Rosenthal wrestled again for honors in the 135-pound class and the former again won in five minutes and fifty seconds.

In the 115-pound division M. Rosensweig defeated G. P. Fitzgerald, holder of the title for the January series, by a fall in three minutes and forty seconds.

In the 145-pound class J. B. Bryan defeated J. Barish on decision.

S. Kilbourne defaulted to R. Hamilton and R. Hamilton defeated K. Gertner with a leg hold in the 175-pound class in one minute and forty seconds.

LEHIGH GRADUATE MANAGER

South Bethlehem College Changes Its Athletic Business Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 2.—Athletics at Lehigh University will henceforth be guided by a graduate manager. This position was created today by the Athletic Committee at its regular meeting. The duties of the graduate manager will be to supervise all schedules and athletic matters generally, in conjunction with his duties as professor of physical education. Samuel T. Harleman of Bethlehem, who a decade ago was a star baseball player, was elected to this position.

The Lehigh University authorities today also gave out their contract to a Scranton concern for the completion of the stadium on its south and east ends. This will consist of four or five concrete baseball sections and several hundred feet of concrete fence about 12 feet high. The cost will be more than $27,000.

Vermont's Football Schedule.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 2.—A policy of opposing only teams near its class dictated the University of Vermont football schedule made public today, it was announced. The list includes no games with Dartmouth, Holy Cross, University of Maine, and Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, which were played last year. The schedule follows, games being at home unless otherwise stated:

Oct. 4, St. Michael's College; 7,

BOXERS SHUN WILLARD.

Only One Responds to Call for Sparring Partners.

Jess Willard's invitation to heavyweight boxers to spar with him during his training season at the Pioneer A. C. brought forth only one husky yesterday, big Bob Williams of Brooklyn. Williams weighs about 220, and is 6 feet 2 inches tall, but his two-round bout with the champion was not very impressive. Willard hit Williams one hard punch on the nose and drew the first blood of his training session here. He also went through the usual circus sparring session of two rounds each with Jack Hemple and Walter Monohan.

Willard made his work a little heavier yesterday, but at the end of his session, it could be seen that he did not exert himself. The efforts to get Al Reich, Jim Coffey, or Jim Savage to box with him have not been successful, and the champion knows the tactics of his two camp companions, Hemple and Monohan, so well that their bouts amount to little more than rehearsals in defensive boxing.

At the ringside yesterday, watching Willard, was Billy Muldoon, the old wrestler. He would venture no definite opinion about Willard's condition. He did say, however, that it was not fair to judge a fighter's condition during the first ten days of his training. He thought, for a big man, Willard looked pretty good.

The Pioneer Club yesterday was well filled with spectators and in the gallery were many women. Several prominent people have been attracted by Willard, and here and there in the crowd yesterday were several men well known in the fashionable clubs about town.

After Willard finished his gymnasium act yesterday, Johnny Dundee, the clever Italian, started his training work for his bout with Benny Leonard, which is to be held at the Garden on March 8. Dundee boxed with "Chic" Simler of Scranton.

Today will be "Ladies' Day" at Willard's training quarters.

Johnny Ertle, the bantamweight champion will also be seen in action.

REDUCE CLUBS' PENALTIES.

Boxing Commission Lenient—McVea Would Tap Willard's Roll.

The State Athletic Commission yesterday relented in its severe attitude toward John Reisler's Harlem Sporting Club and Paddy Donnelly's American Sporting Club. The Harlem Club was recently suspended for thirty days for compelling boxers to sell tickets for the club's shows. The commission yesterday decided to cut the sentence of thirty days to twenty, so that the club could stage a show on the night of March 17.

Donnelly was suspended because he defied the commission and threatened to put on a mixed bout. Donnelly has apologized and has been put back into good statnding. He has promised not to try to stage bouts between white boxers and negro mitt artists.

The commission received a request from Sam McVea, the negro heavyweight, for permission to accept Joe Willard's offer of a bonus to any boxer who floors him during his period of training at the Pioneer A. C. McVea believes that he can send the champion to the canvas. The commission looked upon McVea's request with favor, inasmuch as Jim Coffey received permission to train with Joe Jeannette, the negro boxer. It is not likely, however, that Willard will box with McVea, as he decided to draw the color line after fighting Jack Johnson.

RECORD BY OLGA DORFNER.

Clips 7 1-5 Seconds from Women's American Mark in 100-Yard Swim.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Olga Dorfner of Philadelphia won the Middle Atlantic A. A. U. 100-yard swimming championship for women here tonight in 1 minute 9 3-5 seconds, a new American record for the distance. Her time was 7 1-5 seconds better than the former record, made by Frances Cowells at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

A new Middle Atlantic Association record was established by Francis G. Craemer, of the University of Pennsylvania, in winning the 500-yard championship. His time was 6 minutes 42 3-5 seconds.

Carl L. Coons of the University of Pennsylvania won the men's diving championship, and Helen Pennypacker, Philadelphia, the women's title in that event.

GERMANS PRAISE FOOTBALL.

Officers Believe it Develops a Strong Race, Capable of Fighting.

Emphasis is laid by many high officers of the Germany army and navy on the value of football as a means of developing a strong race, capable of producing excellent fighters, in a symposium appearing in the War Annual of the German Football Society. Among those quoted as favoring football are Field Marshal von der Goltz, Lieut. Gen. Fleck, Captain von Müller of the Emden, Surgeon General Lion, Major Gen. Löffler.

Field Marshal von der Goltz, after noting the good effects of football in strengthening the youth of the nation, remarks: "And we shall have serious need of such a race after the war, for I fear that the envy and hatred that flared up against a Germany that was developing upward with remarkable rapidity, will leave a spark that will compel us to be always on our guard."

Captain von Müller says: "I am interested in football, as well as in all other sports, and my interest is based upon both a general inclination toward sports and conviction of the necessity for their promotion among our people."

Fordham Nine Balked in Practice.

Baseball practice at Fordham University will be considerably handicapped during the next few weeks, as the preliminary indoor games which were to be played in the big arena of the Second Battery Armory must be postponed a fortnight on account of the militiamen's midwinter reviews. The Bronx collegians had expected to start the advanced practice in the armory tomorrow. The first scheduled game occurs on the 25th of this month.

Since the preliminary practice started a week and a half ago nearly forty candidates have put in an appearance. Most of the maroon lineup will probably come from the two lower classes. In order to speed up the work Lush will make his first cut in the squad on Saturday.

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BOSTON HAS GOOD CHANCE.

Hub Athletes May Win National Senior Indoor Championships.

There is a strong probability that the national senior indoor track and field championships will be won this year by the Boston Athletic Association. George Brown, manager of the Hub track team, has forwarded to the Amateur Athletic Union the entries of the strongest combination that has ever been sent from Boston for the championship meeting which will be held on March 18 in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.

The team which threatens to displace the Irish-American A. C. from the championship rung it has held for the past five years, will be made up of Halpin, Rose, Caldwell, Ryan, Mahoney, Burke, Colby, High, McLoughlin, and Barwise, a squad which would likely cut a wide swath in any competition.

The elimination of the 56-pound weight throw for height, and the substitution of the 16-pound shot for the 24-pound missile will mitigate against the continued success of the Irish-American A. C., for it was in these events that the Winged Fist organization gathered most of its points. On the other hand, the change will work for the interests of the Boston A. A. The New Englanders will also be aided by the team from the Illinois A. C., which is certain to take a few points from the Irish-American squad.

The medley relay, which was added to the championship program this year for the first time, is an event which appears at the mercy of the Boston athletes, for Meanix, Halpin, Caldwell, and Mahoney have proved themselves almost an unbeatable combination in a scratch race. The distances of the medley race are 440 yards, 220 yards, 880 yards, and a mile.

Rose and Halpin will run in the 300-yard race, Meanix will try the 600-yard route for the first time, Caldwell, Ryan, Mahoney, and Burke are entered in the 1,000-yard run, Colby is the two-mile run, High in the hurdle events, McLoughlin, junior national high jump champion in 1914, in the running hop, step, and jump, another new indoor championship contest, and Barwise in the running high jump.

William Taylor, the former Chicago jumper, officially made known his intentions yesterday of competing for the Irish-American A. C. by sending in his entry to the A. A. U. for the standing high and standing broad jumps. Taylor may be the means of retaining the championship for the Winged Fist organization, for he is counted on to score heavily in his favorite events, and may offset the loss certain to be caused his club by the abolition of the 56-pound weight throw.

OLD SCULLERS STILL HALE.

Accumulated Years Rest Lightly on Shoulders of Oarsmen.

With the seniors' golf tournament to prove that the Scotch game is as much for the old as the young and with physicians coming to the rescue of track athletics, football, and other sports to show that they benefit the general health, a veteran oarsman has dug into statistics and uncovered a long list of famous boat pullers, some of whom were rowing half a century ago and who are still in the best of health.

Morgan J. O'Brien, widely known for his work at the bar and on the bench, was formerly renowned for his ability on the sliding seat of a twenty-six-foot shell, and even to this day he keeps up his interest in the rowing game. Dr. Charles Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, was a fine oarsman in his younger days, and, by a curious coincidence, he was technically a professional at this sport, as, by his own admission, he rowed in a race for money. Barclay Parsons, the subway builder, and John Eustis, and Judge John J. McCall who represented the city on the Public Service Commission on the same work, are ex-scullers, and, with Morgan J. O'Brien and Dr. Eliot, are well past the three-score mark in age.

Julian Kennedy and the famous Bob Cook, members of the Yale 'Varsity of forty years ago, are still hale and vigorous and able to indulge in considerable active exercise, though each is about 60 years of age. Julian Kennedy holds a high position in one of the great steel works of Pennsylvania, and the strong constitution he built up on the river has stood him in good stead through the recent rush of work. John J. Murphy, a well known Bostonian, and Fred R. Fortmeyer are two more amateurs to qualify in "over sixty, but hearty," class. Fortmeyer was known as the "perennial secretary" of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen until he stepped out this year, as he had held the position since 1893 without interruption.

Of the professionals who rowed in the great Centennial Regatta at Philadelphia there are many who are hale and hearty to this day. Fred Plaisted, who rowed in the four-shell race on the Schuylkill in that 1876 celebration, is now assistant coach to Jim Rice at Columbia, and, though the records place his age at 67, he still takes out a single shell on the Hudson when he is teaching the freshmen how to handle a sweep without pulling themselves overboard. Charlie Courtney, old "Pop" Courtney of Cornell fame, rowed in the same regatta and won the singles race, but he was an amateur then. He was in fine health up to the time that he fell and struck his head just before the Varsity race at Poughkeepsie last year.

Jim Riley, the hotel man of Saratoga; "old" Jimmie Ten Eyck, George Faulkner, and Barney Biglin form a quartet of old-time professionals, who show the good effects of rowing on the system. Jim Ten Eyck and George Faulkner lived to see their sons capture the same laurels that they had won a generation before. All these men are well over 60, Courtney, Riley, and Ten Eyck being about 66, while Faulkner is 72, and Barney Biglin is 75.

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POLISH BAYSIDE COURSE.

New Links Rapidly Developing Into Good Condition.

The new golf course at Bayside, L. I., is developing rapidly, in spite of the cold weather and the snow. The course has been completely surveyed and laid out, and the different holes have been arranged in such a fashion that the course forms a quadrangle, giving a minimum of area with a maximum of length. There is a hill in the centre of the course, which is made use of in the construction of several long, curving side-hill holes, which are sloping enough to be interesting without being so steep that the hanging lies are a handicap to the player. There are four short holes in the circuit, from a 140-yard mashie pitch to a 220-yard full drive.

The first and tenth holes start at the clubhouse and the ninth and eighteenth greens are also close to the base of supplies. The ninth is the longest hole on the course, starting with a curve to the right off the tee, and running 530 yards to a well-trapped green west of the clubhouse. The land has been under careful cultivation for many years, so that a new topsoil is not needed, and all that the course requires is seeding and rolling in order to be ready for the tread of the golfer.

An innovation in clubhouse architecture will be made in the accommodations for the members of the Bayside Club, for the building will be constructed after the model of an old-time Scotch tavern, with all its rights, privileges, and customs. There will be the usual caddie house, shop for the professional, tennis courts, and everything else that the members can think of. The designers of the links are Tom Wells, well known as a professional and one of the deans of the teaching corps; R. McComber of Boston, and MacDonald Smith, former metropolitan open champion. The card for the course is as follows:

Hole	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
Length—	430	410	320	300	160	380	180	400	330	—3,120
No.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	
Length—	140	310	340	320	410	360	420	500	420	—3,070
Total										6,190

WILL NURTURE GAME FISH.

Commissioner Pratt Takes Steps to Increase Supply in State.

Following out a general policy of increasing the supply of game fish in this State, Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt has appointed Francis Harper, a scientist in the Department of Fishes of the American Museum of Natural History, as special investigator for the State to study the natural habitats, the water conditions, and the proper methods of restocking the rivers and brooks of the State with game fish.

Instead of a wide and diffuse investigation spread all over the State, a single county, Oneida, will be taken as a representative area, and the research work will be carried on more minutely and exhaustively in the smaller area than would be possible if an attempt were made to cover the entire State. Mr. Harper's study will include stock taking of the fish now in the streams and lakes, a study of the natural food sup

AMATEURS AND PROS TIE IN FLORIDA GOLF

Travis and Nicholls and Sterne and Smith Turn in Cards of 70 at Belleair.

CHAMPIONS WELL PAIRED

Long Putting Greatly Aids Travis in Attaining a Low Score—Smith Weakens Near End.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 2.—A tie resulted in the amateur-professional golf competition which was played today over the No. 1 course of the Belleair Country Club. Walter J. Travis, metropolitan amateur champion, and Gilbert Nicholls, metropolitan open champion, turned in a card of 36—34—70. This score was matched by the 34—36—70 made by Samuel K. Sterne of Tatnuck and MacDonald Smith. It looked as if Sterne and Smith were going to win up to the last minute, for after their 34 going out they began with two 3's coming in and kept up the good golf until the home green was reached. There Smith had two putts from a point thirty feet away for a 69 and missed. Sterne and Smith teamed well, and both contributed to the low score.

The two metropolitan champions also made a good team, and when one was playing poorly the other generally was good. Travis did some excellent putting during the round, and more than once saved strokes by getting down long ones, the best being on the sixteenth green, where he had to run the ball over a mound and did it successfully. The summaries:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City, and Gil Nicholls, Great Neck, 36—34—70; Samuel K. Sterne, Tatnuck, and MacDonald Smith, Belleair, 34—36—70; H. J. Topping, Greenwich, and Alex Smith, Wykagyl, 36—35—71; J. C. Dilworth, Allegheny, and Jack Hutchinson, Allegheny, 36—35—71; Ivan Holden, Cincinnati, and C. J. McGrath, Worcester, 37—35—72; W. N. Faust, Willowbrook, and Walter Hovargue, Skokie, 36—36—72; P. Grant, Philadelphia Cricket, and Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 37—35—72; George W. Elkins, Jr., Huntingdon Valley, and George Bowles, Tedesco, 40—34—74; R. W. Harvey, Philadelphia Country, and Eugene McCarthy, Jacksonville, 37—38—75; Ralph Peters, Jr., Garden City, and Joe Higgins, Reading, 41—34—75; David Hilligan, Arlington, and Carl Anderson, Boston, 37—38—75; E. D. Speck, Oakmont, and Tom McNamara, Boston, 37—38—75; Donald Edwards, Midlothian, and Frank Belwood, Garden City, 38—38—76; Dr. C. H. Gardner, Agawam, and Edward Towne, Belleair, 40—37—77; G. H. Goodman, Clearwater, and Edward W. Loes, Charlotte, 43—34—77; Frank Jones, Memphis, and M. J. Brady, Oakley, 41—37—78; C. M. Ransom, Buffalo, and Jack Cranke Exmoor, 41—37—78; C. J. Bellemy, Springfield, and Patrick J. Doyle, Roslin, 40—38—78; George T. Balch, Cincinnati, and James M. Barnes, Whitemarsh, 42—37—79; R. C. Thorne, South Shore, Chicago, and E. L. Leffler, Oakmont, 40—39—79; A. B. Jenks, Manchester, and W. Skipper, New York, 40—41—81; Dr. Wylie Saginaw, and Jack Jolly, Newark, 41—39—80

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d st., west of Broadway
Downtown.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....369 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,060 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

"We must preserve our liberties or perish in the last ditch." Time was when that was good Democratic doctrine, sound American doctrine. Senator GORE proposes a surrender of our rights, of our lawful liberty of action. No argument, no sophistication of the issue, can conceal or obscure the plain meaning of his resolution, the plain meaning of the McLemore resolution in the House. These gentlemen of the Democratic Party urge surrender because defense of right and liberty of action might involve cost and trouble, as they argue, might bring on war. If the Fathers of the Republic had so wavered betwixt fear and duty we should not be a Republic.

"For my own part," said President WILSON, "I cannot consent to any abridgment of the rights of American citizens in any respect. The honor and self-respect of the nation is involved. We covet peace and shall preserve it at any cost but the loss of honor. To forbid our people to exercise their rights for fear we might be called upon to vindicate them would be a deep humiliation indeed." In the confusion and bewilderment due to the President's demand for an expression of the opinion of Congress the Democrats of the Senate and of the House must not forget that if the party through its representatives withholds support from President WILSON it will deprive itself of his leadership in the coming campaign. Without him the party is doomed. The majority in Congress must support the President, it must vote down any proposal, whether it spring from the intrigue of faction or the conspirings of disloyalty, that would hamper or embarrass him.

Summoned by the President to the defense of American rights and American honor, the Democrats can make but one response. The greater question, and it is immensely greater than any factional difference between the Executive and the leaders in Congress, concerns the national honor and dignity, but the fortunes and fate of the Democratic Party are unmistakably involved in its settlement. It is a grave crisis, the atmosphere at Washington is charged with passion and excitement. There are indiscretions of utterance, as when words are attributed to the President of the United States which he never could or would have spoken. But there must be an end to it, it will come promptly, it can come in only one way.

The Democrats of Congress will support the President in his resolve to maintain the honor of the country, the rights and liberties of its people. The Democratic Party is about to appeal to the country for a renewed vote of confidence. Let it desert the President now, let it show a craven heart and an alien spirit in the vote which the President demands of Congress, and the indignant people will sweep it from power as unworthy of trust, as incompetent for the duties and responsibilities of Government.

A PEEP OR TWO AT THE PRIMARY.

Wherever the direct primary is working and "worked" the product seems unsatisfactory to those who judge a system by its results. The Indianapolis Star, an independent newspaper, always faithful to what makes, in its opinion, for better representative government, finds that the nominees of both parties to be voted on in Indiana in November are, on the whole, "considerably below the average." This in spite of the time and money spent in "getting them before the people." There is no responsibility. It is "practically impossible for good citizens to combine in support of any candidate against the machine choice." The independent voter can do nothing. On March 7, Primary Day, "thousands of citizens will go to the polls without knowing whom they ought to vote for, except in the case of a few of the candidates for the higher offices." In every convention there are honest citizens who can fight the bosses and make them fight in the open. The direct primary is a device of darkness for the special benefit of the bosses. It is "one of those reforms," says this impartial witness, "that does not reform." Direct party government, like direct government, is a humbug. For party, as for state and nation, an honest, genuine representative government is indispensable. The direct primary insures irresponsible, unrepresentative party government. All this has been shown and said again and again. Continual dripping hollows the stone.

The Chicago Herald, apparently in good faith and with no ironical intention, wants to have the pay of certain Chicago Judges raised from $6,000 to $9,000 a year on the ground that the "expenses of running in a primary" justify the increase. Thus the primary, so fertile in disagreeables, drags candidates for the bench, as it drags other candidates, into the slime and ooze of the campaign fund, and excludes from office men too poor or too proud to pay for a primary campaign.

The Sioux City Journal gives a glimpse of this inestimable "reform" in Iowa:

> The talk about the voters having something to say about their convention delegates is a good deal of a joke. Here in Iowa delegates to the national conventions will be elected on April 10. Theoretically they will be named by the people. As a matter of fact Republican delegates have been already named. A group of party leaders got together in Des Moines and agreed upon four men for delegates at large.
>
> The people's choice is kindly picked for them in advance. This "reform" needs to be reformed out of business.

TO GIVE UP THE PHILIPPINES.

Unless all signs fail, Congress within a short time will commit the people of the United States to an unwise and dishonorable act. The manner in which the Senate Philippines bill has been received by the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives forbids the hope that the measure may be laid aside. Not more than three hours were devoted to consideration of it, and it was then accepted after little or no debate. The Jones bill, which had already been introduced in the House, and is somewhat less objectionable than the Senate bill, was discarded with the consent of its sponsor in favor of this proposal to abandon our trust in the Philippines within from two to four years. It is reported that arrangements have been made to force the bill through the lower house within a few days. No doubt the report is well founded.

We took possession of these islands in 1898 with the understanding that we would develop their industries and educate their people in the arts of civilization to fit them eventually for self-government. They have cost us nothing more than the money paid for army service in the islands. Under our administration the islands have been self-supporting. We have been particularly successful in pacifying the Malay tribes, like the Moros. We have made a good beginning in the Philippines, but that is all. The inhabitants of that vast archipelago, comprising nearly 128,000 square miles of territory and populated by 7,700,000 people of widely divergent character and prejudices, have made but little progress toward self-government.

It is perfectly true that a large proportion of the people of the United States are not interested in the Philippines. Our trade with the islands is considerable and is growing, but that seems to make little difference. That we shall lose all of that trade if we withdraw from the islands is altogether likely. We cannot make the Filipinos independent by abandoning them. All authentic reports of conditions in the Philippines, all the testimony of unprejudiced persons who have visited the islands, indicate that the inhabitants will not be fitted for self-government in four years or in six. They need another half century of development under wise rule. That we had in all sincerity pledged ourselves to give them. We are now to break our pledge. Congress is about to advertise to the stronger nations that the Philippines will be ready for occupancy by some other Power within a specified period. It is a shameful proceeding.

THE RAILWAY EMBARGO.

The Interstate Commerce Commission announces that next Monday and Tuesday it will consider the embargo on trade by the railways. Western railway reports say that the railway loadings for February were the best ever known. They were so good, in fact, that the Eastern railways have just tightened their embargo, for they cannot take all the business offered and are compelled to make selections from it in order of necessity. This might be thought to indicate the height of prosperity for both railways and their customers, but the contrary is true. General trade is limited by the capacity of the railways, and the earnings of the railways are limited by the congestion of their lines.

Some weeks ago, commenting upon the figures for December, we pointed out on the basis of the only figures then available that the railways were working harder than for several years back, and were making smaller profits. The Wall Street Journal now supplies the figures for the calendar year 1915 for Class I railways, earning 97 per cent. of the gross of all railways. The showing is similar to that for a part of the roads for the best single month the railways have ever known. The Journal puts the gross earnings at $58,000,000 above 1910, but puts the net less than ten millions above 1907. That year of financial panic and industrial blockade marked the culmination of a series of increases in railway gross to the then unprecedented maximum of $2,589,105,578, compared with $2,870,913,815 in 1915. Compared with 1907 the railways of Class I did $281,000,000 more work to earn $9,500,098 more net. From that increase it is further necessary to deduct the increase of taxes.

The railways of the United States are not the same railways as those of 1907 and earlier; that is apparent from their serving the public in a manner impossible for the plant of 1907. Since then there have been billions more of investment, with inadequate returns applicable to interest. Hundreds of millions have been gained through efficiency of operation to balance increases of taxes and of compulsory expenses in the shape of full-crew laws, headlight laws, train-length laws, wage increases through arbitrations, and similar items. Between 1900 and 1907 the railways saved from 35 to 33 per cent. of gross for net. In 1914 they saved 27 per cent. and in 1915 over 29 per cent. The tendency of recent months is good, but the fact remains that the railways have been fitted with a pair of green spectacles, fed on sawdust, and taught that virtue is its own reward. They have been taught efficiency for public benefit rather than for private profit until their credit has been depreciated in comparison with other forms of investment whose profits are not limited by law.

If the process could be continued indefinitely, all might be well. But the public is learning that the limitation of railway profits is equivalent to limitation of private profits in other directions. If there were no railway blockade there could be a more liberal scale of profits in many forms of industry. Improvement of the banking laws since 1907 has removed the obstacle to trade expansion in 1907. Better regulation of railways would help remove the obstacle to trade expansion through the railway blockade. The betterment of the banking laws was not for the sake of the bankers. The betterment of the administration of the laws regarding railways and trusts would not be for the benefit of the railways so much as of the country, of which banks and railways are part and parcel. The lesson has been two-thirds learned.

A COLON FROM TEXAS.

The McLemore resolution has made famous the name of one of the Congressmen at large from Texas. His lightning rise in his first term in the House of Representatives to the proud post of a smasher of international law has brought that name into a glory of which the types are not worthy.

"JEFF: MCLEMORE": that is how he writes it, inexorable for the colon. His Christian name is not JEFFERSON. He has not abridged it, as he seeks to abridge the rights of Americans on the high seas. He merely insists on adorning plain "JEFF" with the colon, indicating, perhaps, the equality of his Christian name and surname, or following some more recondite theory of his own. It is to be regretted that the Hon. JEFF: MCLEMORE gave up to party what was meant for punctuation, but, as he records romantically, he was "born in a storm"; and he has never got out of it. Next November, possibly, the Lone Star Democrats will change the Hon. JEFF'S colon into a full stop.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS.

A majority of the Democratic Congressmen from Missouri are, or last week were, thought to be in favor of the passage of a resolution warning American citizens not to embark on armed merchantmen of the belligerents. What popular sentiment in Missouri, what sentiment except their own fear of "the German vote," do deserters of American rights represent?

The Missouri Democratic State Committee has adopted unanimously resolutions expressing "abiding faith and unshaken confidence in the President of the United States," and pledging him "loyal support and warmest sympathy in all his untiring efforts to uphold the honor of our flag and maintain peace with honor."

Do these Democratic committeemen know less of the Democratic, the American, opinion in their districts than their recalcitrant Congressmen in Washington?

On the same day the Democratic Press Association, composed of representatives of 210 Democratic newspapers, adopted this resolution:

> Resolved, That the Democratic editors of Missouri in convention assembled, do most heartily indorse the stand taken by President WILSON with respect to the assertion of American rights under international law. We agree with him that if expediency should be allowed to take the place of principle, one humiliation would follow another, and the whole fabric of international law might crumble under our hands. Professing our devotion to peace at any cost save that of honor, we renew expressions of confidence in his ability to save this nation from war, without suffering the rights of its citizens under the law of nations to be violated or abridged. • • • We pledge our support to the uttermost in any step he may find it necessary to take in order to maintain the honor of the United States of America among the nations.

These men know, have to know, the feeling of their neighborhood, their State. In particular the country editor is brought into intimate association with the people among whom he lives. They stand by the President. They are loyal to him, loyal to American honor and American rights, firm against the cowardly mutilation of them which certain Congressmen from Missouri and elsewhere propose. They are true to the Democracy, the Americanism, of JACKSON and CLEVELAND and WILSON.

The Democratic editors of Missouri, speaking these words of manly and unfaltering patriotism, represent, we believe, the sentiment of the Democrats of Missouri, of the United States. Some Democratic Congressmen of Missouri, all Democratic Congressmen who have been weakly willing to comply with fear, to follow alien solicitations, to ruin their party and their country's honor with it, have a lesson coming to them. They have mistaken the babble of the Bryan malevolents for the voice of the Democratic Party.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN IOWA.

Iowa is to vote on woman suffrage June 5. In The Woman Voter for March, ROSE LAWLESS GEYER says:

> Those forces for evil which fought Votes for Women so determinedly in the East are not so firmly intrenched in Iowa.

The "forces for evil," which were so potent in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, must be meagre in a State represented in the Senate by Mr. CUMMINS and Mr. KENYON, both suffragists. The Governor is a suffragist. The State Supreme Court "has just given a strong indorsement for equal suffrage." "Almost every influential paper" is supporting it. On Mothers' Day Sunday in May "congregations in all parts of the State will hear suffrage sermons." Organized labor, the State Grange, the women teachers, the nurses, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, are cooperating.

The Iowa suffragists have an admirable organization. Congress district, county, township, have their Chairmen and committees, working under the State Board. There are plenty of speakers, there is plenty of help from other States. The voters are interviewed. "A most intensive campaign has been carried on" for months. The remaining time will be given to "taking the canvass and checking up the vote." Secretary of State ALLEN predicts "at least 20,000 majority for equal suffrage." The campaigners are as thorough as enthusiastic, and only the one-sidedness of the "straw votes" can whisper doubt of the result.

A poem in The Woman Voter on "Iowa and the Suffrage Milestone" assures the State:

> And when you have passed it, lo, gleaming and white,
> The straight road of Progress will lead you aright!

How will Iowa regard the poem of Progress indicated by the article in this same number on "Rabbit Philosophy"?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

What Will the Golfers Say to This?

In one of the Wall Street periodicals there appears, curiously out of place, a presentation of the truly novel theory that golf is a dangerous game for old men, and even for the elderly.

The author of the article is THEODORE H. PRICE. He does not pose as an expert on golf or the hygiene of senescence—he merely notes certain facts that have been observed by himself, and the conclusions, or rather the opinions, drawn by him from them.

He says that in the last four years he has lost five friends of fifty or over who have died or were stricken with heart failure or paralysis while playing golf or immediately after it. All of them had taken up the game late in life, and with a view to improving their health as much as for diversion. On the other hand, Mr. PRICE can think of only three men of any eminence and over the age of 75 who are devotees to this form of out-door exercise, and indulge in it with benefit, or at least with impunity. They are Mr. CARNEGIE, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, and Judge GILDERSLEEVE, but of these, he says, two are "careful valetudinarians," and the other has been an active sportsman all his life. As for most old men no longer engaged in large business affairs—of whom Mr. PRICE mentions a dozen or more—they seem to get along with little or no vigorous exercise in the open air, and golf they let severely alone.

As evidence that golf is dangerous for the elderly and the old, these statements are merely suggestive of further inquiry by those whom they interest. The occasional death of an old man while or after playing the game does not necessarily prove any more than do like deaths while or after eating grapefruit at breakfast or wearing white waistcoats. It is, however, a fact that golf, for the man long accustomed only to sedentary occupations and whose work has been almost wholly mental, does make demands on heart and other muscles that may be excessive. When golf is added to a business burden already heavy, ill effects would be more likely to follow, particularly if enthusiasm or ambition, as has happened, led the oldster to play thirty-six holes instead of a modest nine.

Patience Tried Severely.

What strange effects the war has had on professional minds in Germany has already had frequent demonstration, but rarely has it been more astonishingly illustrated than on this page yesterday by the letter sent to an American acquaintance by Dr. R. LEONHARD of Breslau. He has been in the United States, and was for a while an acceptable lecturer at Columbia. He is, therefore, "charged with knowledge" of this country and its people to a considerable degree, but his communication shows no trace of it.

That the prevailing American view of the several belligerents may be based on facts carefully obtained and studied has not occurred to the Professor. Instead, he uses the tone of sweetened weariness employed by the followers of Mrs. EDDY when they answer critical argument with "You do not understand!" He even shows a sort of pitying patience with a people who dare to talk about cruelties when they, by selling arms and ammunition to the Allies, have themselves "prolonged the war."

That use of the word "prolonged," so frequent on German tongues, is truly remarkable in a race unquestionably intelligent and capable of arguing with careful definition and sound logic on so many subjects. They seem unable to appreciate the fallacy in their syllogism—to realize that if they said what they mean they would speak, not of prolonging the war, but of deferring Germany's victory over her enemies. They ignore, whether laboriously or without effort is not quite clear, the possibility that some Americans, and even a considerable number of them, are not eager to have England, France, and Italy subjugated by Prussia, and do not earnestly desire peace at that price.

And Dr. LEONHARD takes really desperate chances when he instances CARL SCHURZ as a representative of German culture and a man whose services we are ungrateful to forget. As a matter of fact, however, we haven't forgotten them, nor have we forgotten, as the learned Professor evidently has, the circumstances that compelled CARL SCHURZ'S hurried and permanent abandonment of his native land. Germany had much less than no use for him and many another of like temperament, but the exiles never had any cause to complain of their welcome or treatment here.

A Missing Date Important.

In presenting their charge that no report on the sinking of the Arabic ever was or could have been made by the commander of the U-27, the English authorities omit to mention a fact on which, it is evident, the truth, and even the plausibility, of their contention to a large degree depends.

That the submarine was itself destroyed seems to be beyond reasonable question, but, as we are not told the date of her destruction, we cannot yet accept as proved that before his death Oberleutenant SCHNEIDER did not have an opportunity to send home, by any one of several conceivable means, an account of what he did to the unfortunate steamer and why he did it.

To accuse a responsible Government of outright lying is neither customary nor judicious, and, when ventured, the accusation should be more than well supported. The dilemma in which the British are trying to put Berlin is one that must have been foreseen by the German officials, and seemingly it would have prevented sane men from making out a report for a dead man.

ZEPPELIN GUESSES.

Berlin's Claims Put Against the Knowledge of English People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think that a strong denial of the success of the results of the recent Zeppelin raids in England is necessary, that is to say, such results as claimed in reports from Berlin as have appeared in the press the last two days.

A particular claim is made that the recent raiders reached Manchester and damaged two iron works. This is a most absurd statement and shows that more often than not such claims of success as originate in Germany are mere guesses.

The nearest they got to Manchester was, to my own knowledge and to the knowledge of the Manchester people, about twenty miles away, and 99 per cent. of damage done was to private dwellings and peace-abiding civilians, mostly people too young or too old to take any active part in the present struggle. J. B.

Brooklyn, Feb. 29, 1916.

A SUMMONS.

Sweep Thou the string! Thine be the Power, O God!
Tune Thou my vibrant soul, an instrument
Responsive to Thy hand! Send forth Thy voice,
Mighty to stir from false security—
To wake the sentry sleeping at his post,
Yea, where they lie in tombs of heaped-up gold,
Thy people, sealed fast in sepulchres
Themselves have builded—utter there Thy Word,
Roll back the stone and bid the dead come forth!

Write, saith the Lord, a warning to this land;
A warning to My people! Let them heed it.
Today I test this nation. Not by words,
Nor prate of peace shall My Peace be affirmed
In this, your perilous day. The bases quake,
The deep foundations tremble of this house
Built not with hands, and sealed not, save with blood!
Look to it! See this heritage endure
Unto your children, lest they, losing all,
Shall serve the stranger in their fathers' land;
And, bowed beneath an alien yoke, accuse
The wagging tongue, the unready arm that brought
Them to this pass! Look to it well!

Of old,
I laid a vision on the fathers' eyes:—
Behold a race, from every people, tribe
And kindred interfused, springs into birth!
And all the promise of the dawning day
Shines on their ruddy brows, as eagerly
Across the rampart, (and their rampart was
The sea,) with outstretched welcoming hands they call:—
"Come, brothers from afar, be one with us!
And each shall leave his burden at our gate,
Forsake the old allegiance for the new,
Yet each bring, of his ancient heritance,
Learning or faith or handicraft, to enrich
The commonwealth, so each gift take the stamp
Of the new mint—the image of the new.
Our lot ye freely share, if that ye stand
Back to back with us, when the foe assails!"

Thus dreamed your sires, and obedient
Unto the vision, willed the State to be.
For its engendering they dared to die.

Hear now, My people! Guardians of the gate,
The safety of the nation is your trust!
Ye shall establish and insure My peace
By mighty power, that the covetous foe
Dare not destroy it! Shelter the oppressed,
But ye shall halt the oppressor at your door!
Ye shall be armed and ready, for I will
Ye check the invader of his neighbor's land,
Restrain the waging of unrighteous war!
Make ready the munition! Watch the way!
Strengthen the wall! Not for your peace alone,
But for the peace of all the world, prepare!
O Beacon-light set on My highest hill,
Shall not thy flame be fed?

SUSAN WHALLEY ALLISON.

A SHIP'S DUTY TO RESIST.

An Ancient Principle of Law Traced Back to the Germans Themselves.

New York, March 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest to some of your readers if attention is drawn to the American law relating to armed merchantmen. It has been the custom of American courts from the earliest times to consider a ship captain who fails to protect his ship and passengers with guns and every other means for resisting a foe as derelict in his duty. Our law makes it the duty of every ship commander to fight an attacking foe to the utmost, and also before leaving port, when there is reason to expect attacks by armed vessels, to see that his ship is sufficiently armed to be in a position to defend itself reasonably from armed assault.

Judge Joseph Story's third American edition of Abbott's "Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen," published in 1822, says, page 272:

> If the ship has the misfortune to meet with enemies of pirates, the master must perform the part of a valiant man, and make the best resistance which the comparative strength of his ship and crew will allow.

The same statement appears in the first edition of Abbott, published in America in 1800. In this edition it is stated that this law was well settled by the courts for the last 150 years, and the interesting statement is made that it was originally phrased and adopted by the Hanscatic League. It occurs in Articles 35, 36, and 37 of the Ordinance of the Hanse Towns, issued in 1614.

From this it will be seen that it has been held the law of the sea by the American as well as the German and other European courts from time immemorial that it is the duty of captains to arm their ships as strongly as is necessary to repel anticipated foes before they leave port for a voyage.

Germany's attitude in her submarine war is not sound under the law of nations. When her submarines attack merchant vessels in the course of genuine commercial voyages they act, not as warships, but as pirates, and should be held to be such. There can be no doubt that when the war is over and the owners of vessels lost through submarine attacks claim damages against Germany in an international court, the ruling will be that when submarines, or other war vessels, attack innocent merchant ships, armed or unarmed, without first warning them and saving their crews and passengers they are really pirates and should be treated as such.

J. P. CLARKE.

Questions Raised by Prof. Phelps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very grateful to the persons who have been kind enough, both in letters to THE TIMES and to me, to supply information on two points mentioned in my article on Shakespeare published in your issue of Feb. 20.

I ought to have remembered that Mme. Modjeska produced "Measure for Measure" in America. With reference to the performances of "Troilus" and "Pericles" in English, your correspondents have given facts quite new to me, and which I am glad to have. It may not be impertinent to remark that "Troilus and Cressida" will be played by Yale undergraduates in New Haven June 15.

As to the origin of the phrase "Big Four," I have received a number of letters. Three different instances are cited. Boss Tweed, Connolly, Sweeny, and Oakey Hall in 1869; the California railroad magnates, Stanford, Huntington, Crocker, and Hopkins in 1869; and in the earlier mining days, Mackay, Fair, Flood, and O'Brien. If any one can give me further information on the origin of the phrase I shall be grateful.

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS.

Yale University, Feb. 29, 1916.

Picture Puzzles for Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a much appreciated form of entertainment which many of us can easily provide for the soldiers of the Allies at the front, or in hospitals. It might be called a letter puzzle, because it can be sent in an ordinary envelope. Take a picture post card, any interesting or amusing subject, and cut it into fifteen or twenty pieces. Better still, use some good cartoon or drawing. Mount these on thin card board and then cut them. When a soldier has worked out his puzzle there is a good laugh for him.

That a few odd minutes spent this way, now and then, are far from wasted may be proved by the words of a field telegrapher from whose recent letter I quote:

> "I was on all night duty last night and you can guess your puzzle passed the time away fine. There is not much doing of a night, an occasional message now and then, so that's why we welcome anything like this. I can say I never passed a quicker night. We usually hate these times, as the hours drag so. I might add nearly all the sections are borrowing my puzzles for night duty."

RUTH S. BROOKS.

Bloomington, Ind., Feb. 28, 1916.

Concerning Teachers' Pensions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently an evening paper stated the claim of a member of the City Pension Committee, that the teachers were maintaining a very unyielding attitude. But no reasons for this attitude were given. Here are possibly two: The teachers object to an expensive City Pension Board, which would furnish another splendid field for political patronage and the salary of whose members would use so much of the fund that only a pittance would be left for pensions.

Second, policemen and firemen are retired after twenty years in such good physical condition that many of them are able to hold good-paying (private) positions, in addition to receiving their pensions. They are not spoken of as "burdens to the city." Teachers, therefore, object to a law compelling them to teach beyond their years of usefulness to the children. After thirty years of nervous strain, such as people outside the profession refuse to understand, teachers cannot do the best kind of teaching; they have given out all the good they had and have nothing left to give, except mechanical repetitions of their earlier enthusiasm and energy.

I am not a teacher, but an observer.

New York, Feb. 22, 1916. TAXPAYER.

Chances for the Cavalry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the editorial article "War Seems Over for Horses" it is stated that the "soldier on horseback seems to be pretty well out of date." A careful survey of the war on all fronts will show the great use to which the cavalry was put and the invaluable work done by it. The fact that the limited lengths of the fronts in the west have allowed the construction of a continuous line of trenches does not by any means show that the day of cavalry has passed. Should either side win a signal victory, causing the retirement of the other, the necessity for cavalry would be immediately felt. In our country, with the tremendous length of frontiers, cavalry will continue for many years to be an indispensable arm of the service. A CAVALRY OFFICER.

West Point, Feb. 28, 1916.

Poor Morningside Park!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that Morningside Park, by far the prettiest of our few breathing spots, is so absolutely neglected and forgotten by our city rulers? Great parts of the park are literally washed away, fences are down, and there is not a path fit to walk on. Trees and shrubbery run as wild over it as do the children. It is unsafe after dark, for there is never a policeman in sight.

And now, to cap the climax, our Water Board is building a big, hideous structure in it that is a cross between a Hindu temple and a chicken coop. NATURE LOVER.

New York, Feb. 28, 1916.

OUR SILENCE ON BELGIUM.

Are We Prepared to Demand the Restoration of the Little Kingdom?

New York, March 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As between individuals, and even as between political parties, the debate goes on whether the United States Government should have "protested" against the violation of Belgian neutrality, ignoring apparently the only real alternative presented to it, namely, to do nothing or else to demand the immediate evacuation of Belgium. A protest would merely have served to take jurisdiction of the event, and without further action in regard to it would have been worse than abortive.

Those who have been loudest in favor of such a futility usually in the succeeding breath, with some happy turn of phrase, ridicule the succession of notes that have been sent—notes, however, not merely of protest, but also of demand.

Our sympathies are what they are and where they are. They cannot be altered or strengthened by any pronouncement from the State Department. Nor are the allied powers conscience stricken that they need a vote of confidence in their behalf.

The inaction complained of or acquiesced in with regard to Belgium is usually assumed to be a fact accomplished. Let no one delude himself. There is a well defined distinction between primary invasion of a defenseless State and invasion incidental to a great conflict. The occupation of Belgium, if ended with the war, would be like the occupation of Greek territory in kind, however differing in quality or degree. If, however, it is to outlast the conclusion of peace a different situation will be presented.

It behooves us to search our consciousness to know whether we could or would tolerate such an issue of this war. Is there beneath the surface of our attitude while we wait a rooted conviction that, whatever else may result, Belgium must and shall be restored? Or is this, too, a political question between foreign States in which we, in accordance with traditional policy, are not to intrude?

The communication of our intention may be and in the nature of things must be deferred. But let no one fail to recognize that it is a question of intention and not of regret; a question not of what we have failed to do but of what we have to do.

England and France have said that righting the wrongs of the small States shall be their care, and that their task is their own. If so, so be it. But is or is not America, now standing aloof, a great potential power to that same end?

DOUGLAS CAMPBELL.

VON MACH'S CHARGES.

Resented as an Insult to the American Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in THE NEW YORK TIMES the very remarkable speech by Dr. Edmund von Mach before the Bronx Open Forum. I do not suppose that any judicious person will take his remarks very seriously, but I should like to file a protest against his insult to the United States Army, which is a small but respectable body of men, among whom I have many friends.

Dr. von Mach is reported to have said: "I say deliberately that the Germans did nothing in Belgium that was not actually duplicated in Vera Cruz."

Let us take one case out of hundreds which I could cite if I had time and if your readers had the patience.

On Aug. 21, 1914, the Germans entered, unopposed, the evacuated town of Dinant, near the southern frontier of Belgium. There they killed a few citizens and burned a few houses, and then departed, presumably in pursuit of the allied troops who had withdrawn to the south and west. On Aug. 23, however, German troops reappeared at Dinant in larger numbers, the 108th Regiment of Infantry at their head, and began to sack the town. Out of its 1,375 houses 1,263 were destroyed. About 800 of its inhabitants were massacred; some were massed in the public square and shot down by machine guns, others were killed in divers fashions.

I have a list giving the names, ages and occupations of 606 of these victims. Among them I find 50 children, 68 women and 44 old men, ranging from three weeks of age to 88 years. In the record of this massacre of the innocents I find: Felix Fivet, 3 weeks old; Jean Rodrique, 5 months; Nelly Pollet, 1 year; Gilda Genon, 18 months; Felix Balleux-Moulin, 18 months; Maurice Betemps, 19 months; Gilda Machot, 2 years; Josephine Meurat, 2½ years; Claire Struvay, 2 years; Andrée Michat, 3½ years; and so on through this list of 606 victims out of the 800 who were massacred, the oldest being Andrée-Marie Pinsmaille, 88 years of age.

Dinant is only one out of many similar cases of massacre, pillage and arson, such as Aerschot, Andenne, Louvain, Termonde, Tamines, covering about three-quarters of ravaged Belgium.

The arms of American soldiers were never thus stained with the blood of the innocent.

JAMES GUSTAVUS WHITELEY.

Baltimore, March 1, 1916.

Von Mach's Position at Harvard.

Harvard University,
President's Office,
Cambridge, March 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter from Professor Paul Van Dyke, published today, he refers to "Dr. Edmund von Mach, formerly professor at Harvard University." As I have seen such a misapprehension often, I write to say that Dr. von Mach was never, to my knowledge, a professor anywhere, and his position in Harvard University was that of an instructor, which ended many years ago.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

Hours of Labor for Miners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just noticed your editorial article on my alleged advocacy of the four-hour workday.

You base your article on wrong information. We are not advocating such a demand. The remark I made was in reference to coal statistics, which show that there are too many mines and miners in America, and that if every mine received its share of the nation's market not more than four hours' operation each day would be necessary to supply all the coal the country needed. This was not presented by me as a demand, but as a trade condition, supported by official statistics pertaining to excessive coal production. Some news reporter misunderstood or misinterpreted a statistical statement and credited it to me as one of our demands.

FRANK J. HAYES.

Vice President U. M. W. of A.

New York, March 1, 1916.

What Sank the Maloja?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sinking of the Maloja, with the loss of so many civilian lives, is only another addition to the list including the Lusitania, Arabic, Ancona, Persia, and many others. It is assumed in this last case that the cause was a mine. I should like some one better instructed in such matters than myself to explain how the central part of a steamer can come in sharp contact with a mine that has not been exploded by her bows. The rent in the Persia was amidships; in the Maloja it was near the stern.

New York, Feb. 29, 1916. F. C.

ART NOTES.

Portraits of Academicians and Associates at National Arts Club.

At the galleries of the National Arts Club is an exhibition of portraits of academicians, and associates selected from the permanent collection of the National Academy of Design. The first impression is rather tame. No one can accuse our noble army of artists of anything approaching vanity when they come to committing themselves to canvas. Many of these portraits are not portraits, and the idea of the artist seems to have been plain dealing. Take the little Sargent portrait, for example: it is painted as Sargent might have signed a check, authentically, but without enthusiasm. Daniel Garber has permitted himself a decidedly agreeable color arrangement, characteristically cool, of white and blue; for the rest he has done a straightforward likeness without a hint of the mannerism that creeps into his landscapes. The late John W. Alexander did himself scant justice, and his pigment has sunk deep into the absorbent canvas. His portrait of Abbey is far more vital. The knitted brow and richly modeled head of J. Alden Weir in 1886 shows nothing of the poetic treatment he later was to bestow on his portrait of Albert P. Ryder. Robert Reid is an exception. His portrait, painted in 1905, light and casual as it is, has the look of a spirited likeness in which the painter was objectively interested.

If the artists are apt to underestimate their own appearance, it cannot be said that their fellow-artists grudge them full measure of appreciation. You rarely get a better thing than the portrait of an artist painted by an artist. Witness, for example, the splendid portrait of George B. Post, by E. H. Blashfield—the brilliant vital color, the energetic sweep of the mustache with its decorative upward curl, the lively glance, a true masterpiece of portraiture. And there is C. Grant La Farge, by Kenyon Cox, what a compact statement of character and what a fine thing of hats on a wall into the bargain! And J. Alden Weir's masterly portrait of George Maynard. The exhibition is freely punctuated with such delights, and the visitor may have as much fun with his mind as he likes in matching the personalities portrayed with their known works.

Antique Furniture.

The furniture collected by Mrs. Williams Sprague and Mrs. Frances Byam, and now on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries, includes a number of pieces that recall the enviable amount of space at the service of the householder of a century ago. There is a mahogany wardrobe, for example, of Heppelwhite design, built in 1796 for Byam House, Brighton, and measuring over seven feet high by over six feet wide, with a cupboard and a hanging closet, and draw-out trays, and long wide drawers and narrow drawers, the whole thing a New York apartment on a very slightly reduced scale. And there is a sofa table purchased from Sheraton by the ancestors of the present owner. It is more than five feet long and just high enough to accommodate a luxurious eighteenth century lady desiring to combine work with ease. A device worthy of modern deceitfulness is seen in a mahogany chest of drawers concealing a washstand top, brought from France in 1816 by the Dowager Lady Temple. There is a fine gilt Chippendale mirror with a top decoration of fruit and flowers, far more beautiful than the Colonial eagle. And what have these to do with art? Far more than the average easel picture, for the designers of the "antique" styles in furniture were generally artists, and their best work, as the case is with all the arts, has great simplicity and dignity of proportion. The chief merit of the present exhibition lies in the number of severely simple examples shown.

The Forum Exhibition.

On March 13 the Forum Exhibition of Modern American Painters is announced to open at the Anderson Galleries, the largest of its kind to be held in this country. The committee are W. H. Wright, Christian Brinton, Alfred Stieglitz, John Weichsel, W. H. de B. Nelson, and Robert Henri. The purpose of the show, according to the advance note, is to "put before the American public in a large and complete manner the very best examples of the more modern American art; to stimulate interest in the really good native work of the movement; to present for the first time a comprehensive, critical selection of the serious paintings now being shown in isolated groups; to turn public attention for the moment from modern European art and concentrate it on the excellent work being done in America; and by guaranteeing, as it were, the authenticity and conscientiousness of the paintings shown, to make the buyer who is interested in the more modern manifestations in painting feel secure in purchasing pictures."

There will be 200 paintings by about twenty artists; and each of these paintings will represent a critical selection by the members of the committee

CARMEN SYLVA DEAD AT THE AGE OF 72

Dowager Queen of Rumania Was Famous as a Poet and Novelist.

A PRINCESS OF WIED

Was a Patron of Higher Education for Women and Devoted to Many Philanthropies.

AMSTERDAM, Friday, March 3, (via London.)—The Dowager Queen Elizabeth of Rumania (Carmen Sylva,) died at 7:30 o'clock Thursday morning, according to a Bucharest dispatch. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

She was under the treatment of three doctors, and about three weeks ago returned to Bucharest from Curtea de Arges, in Wallachia, where King Charles is buried. A week ago she fell ill, and inflammation of the lungs quickly developed. Early yesterday morning there seemed to be a slight improvement, but soon the Queen became unconscious and died within a few hours.

King Ferdinand and Queen Marie spent much time at her bedside. Yesterday all the Ministers called at the Palace.

Queen Elizabeth of Rumania (Pauline Elizabeth Ottilie Louise) was the consort of King Charles I., and was born in Neuwied, Germany. She was the

CARMEN SYLVA.
Royal Poetess of Rumania, Who Died Yesterday.

daughter of the late Prince Hermann of Wied and the Princess Maria of Nassau, and died in her seventy-third year. She was also aunt of the Prince of Wied, who for a few months was Mpret of Albania. In early life she evinced a talent for literature, and adopted the pen name of "Carmen Sylva," by which she was best known during the last decades of her life. She first met the future King of Rumania at the Court in Berlin in 1861, and was married to him eight years later. Their only child, a daughter, was born in 1870 and died when 4 years old.

They had been married seven months when the Franco-Prussian war broke out. Her husband, on account of his birth and early training, was strongly pro-Prussian—a sentiment he preserved until his death—while she placed herself on record with the Rumanian Parliament as favoring France by addressing a letter of sympathy and encouragement to the Empress Eugénie. To the day of her death her sympathies were strongly pro-French if not pro-Ally.

During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, while Prince Charles was winning military laurels at Plevna, she devoted herself to the care of the wounded, and founded the Order of Elizabeth, a gold cross on a blue ribbon, to reward distinguished service in such work.

Rumania was declared a kingdom in 1881, and in May of that year she was crowned Queen. Carmen Sylva then gave up most of her time to charity and fostering the higher education of women in her new country, and founded societies for social betterment work and the relief of women.

She was early distinguished for her excellence as a pianist, organist, and singer, and she also showed ability for painting and illuminating; but her lively imagination led her to the path of literature, and more especially to poetry, folklore, and ballads. In addition to numerous original works, she put into literary form many of the legends current among the Rumanian peasantry. Her earliest publications were "Sappho" and "Hammerstein," two poems, which were published at Leipsic in 1880. In 1888 she received the Prix Botta, a prize awarded triennially by the French Academy, for her volume of prose aphorisms "Les Pensées d'une Reine," published in Paris in 1882, the German version of which is entitled "Vom Amboss," and was published in Bonn in 1890.

Several of Carmen Sylva's works were written in collaboration with Mite Kremnitz, one of her maids of honor, these were published between 1881 and 1888, in some cases under the pseudonyms "Ditto et Idem," and these included the novels "Aus zwei Welten" and "In der Irre," "Anna Boleyn," a tragedy, and a collection of short stories. In 1894 appeared "Edleen Vaughan, or Paths of Peril," and ten years later "Sweet Hours," poems, both of which were published in London and written in English. In addition, Carmen Sylva translated Pierre Loti's "Pecheur d'Islande" and Paul de St. Victor's "Les Deux Masques" into German. One of the latest and best known of her works was "The Bard of the Dimbovitza," in which she was assisted by Alma Strettell, and which was a collection of Rumanian folk songs and legends. This was published in 1891 and was soon reissued and expanded. Translations from her original works have appeared in all the principal languages of Europe and in Rumanian.

Probably the best known of all her voluminous writings was "A Real Queen's Fairy Book," which was published in 1901.

Pierre Loti, in his book published in 1912, gave several pictures of Carmen Sylva at work. In writing of his visit to Sinaia, he said:

"In an open space some distance from the castle stands a strange-looking hunting lodge of ancient Gothic architecture, filled with bear skins, aurochs' horns and boars' and stags' heads. Here the Queen has a very quiet, mysterious room for work and study. It was here that I heard the Queen read one of those stories she signs 'Carmen Sylva.' It was a heartrending little tale, written with rare dramatic power, and I still remember how thrilled with emotion as I sat listening."

Later he wrote of how he found her in Venice, still giving her thoughts to literature. "The work table," he says, "was spread with writing pads and a number of precious writing utensils stamped with her initials and crown. As soon as each sheet was finished it was torn off. Poems and spontaneous thoughts, novels and dramas were conceived and feverishly transferred to paper in the exhausting effort to lay hold as rapidly as possible upon all those unexpressed ideas to which her fertile imagination gave birth. This work was of unequal merit; some was of sublime grandeur; some again incomplete, thrust aside, as it were, by the budding germ of the work following. She did not take sufficient pains with her writings; it being the Queen's opinion that in the matter of literature everything ought to be spontaneous."

It is said that the last years of Carmen Sylva's life were far from happy. She suffered from cataract of both eyes. A correspondent, writing from Bucharest in 1913, said that the Rumanians shunned their Court as much as possible owing to its dullness. The old friends of the Queen rarely asked for an audience, and complained that the three old ladies who surrounded her had alienated her from all her intellectual friends. These old ladies liked to sit and do needlework all day, and did not understand how people could talk about books and art. Only when these three went to Wiesbaden for their annual cures was the Queen able to see her old friends. In Bucharest she never saw them, and generally did not know that they had asked for an audience, which the three maids of honor were wont to refuse by saying that the Queen was very tired.

For several months before the war began she was a contributor to the Austrian Review. One of her articles, published in the January number of 1914, dealt with her nephew, the Prince of Wied, about whom everybody was talking on account of his having been appointed by the powers to reign in Albania, but about whom nobody knew very much. The article closed with this suggestive passage:

"The Prince knows that the Albanians are an uncultured people, but he is trusting to the chivalrous side of their national character. When an Albanian gives his word that he will be faithful to his master he will keep his word, even in the face of death. There are no traitors among the Albanians. And, of course, the uncle of the young King, King Charles of Rumania, will be always ready to assist his nephew with his great experience and practical advice."

WEDS WITH BROKEN ARM.

C. E. Garner of Jacksonville, Fla., Faints After Marrying Miss Kraeer.

Although he had broken his arm between the time he appeared at the City Hall with his fiancée and obtained the license and the hour set for the ceremony, Charles Edwin Garner of Jacksonville, Fla., was married yesterday to Miss Harriet Virginia Kraeer in the rectory of the Church of the Transfiguration by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton.

He slipped on the pavement of the Hotel Biltmore, where he was stopping, and appeared at the rectory with his arm encased in plaster. After the ceremony Mr. Garner fainted, but was revived and returned to the hotel. Mrs. Garner is the only daughter of Mrs. Samuel M. Kraeer of 330 West Ninety-fifth Street, who expected to leave for Jacksonville today with her daughter and son, Master McKee Kraeer. She attended the wedding and gave her daughter away, while S. M. Conant of Dudley, Mass., was the best man.

Mr. Garner is wealthy, his father having been associated with the late Henry M. Flagler, in Florida, and he met his wife while she was visiting there with her mother last year. They became engaged before she returned home, but the engagement was not announced owing to the death of her father soon after.

Mr. and Mrs. Garner will start for Florida in a few days.

Orr-Van der Veer Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., March 2.—Miss Mabel Dorothy Van der Veer, daughter of David V. Van der Veer, and William James Herbert Orr, son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Orr of this place, were married last night at the home of the bride. The Rev. Duncan J. McMillan of New York officiated.

Miss Hazel Van der Veer was her sister's only attendant. Herbert M. Wallace acted as best man.

After a bridal trip in the South, Mr. and Mrs. Orr will reside in New York.

W. H. Page at a Royal Luncheon.

LONDON, March 2.—The American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, and Mrs. Page took luncheon today at Buckingham Palace with King George and Queen Mary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Antique Furniture

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Ancient Chinese and Japanese Brocades and Paintings, Rare Color Prints, Illustrated Books and Curios, the collection of

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of Kyoto. Exhibition begins To-morrow (Special Exhibition Sunday), and continues to the Unrestricted Public Sale Thursday Afternoon and Evening, and Friday Evening, March 9th and 10th.

MISS MACKAY WED TO DEAN BEEKMAN

Two Bishops Assist in Ceremony of Daughter of Late Dr. Barnard Mackay.

IN HEAVENLY REST CHURCH

Bridegroom Is Head of the Cathedral of South Bethlehem, Penn.—Reception Held at Sherry's.

The marriage of the Very Rev. Frederick Warren Beekman, dean of the Cathedral of South Bethlehem, Penn., and Miss Margaret Auchmuty Mackay, daughter of the late Dr. Barnard Mackay and Mrs. Mackay, took place at 4:30 yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

The chancel was outlined with a hedge of pink rambler roses, and the altar was covered with roses.

Miss Mackay, who walked up the nave with her brother, Richard Mackay, who gave her in marriage, wore an afternoon gown of blue velvet and chiffon, the full skirt had its lower half of the velvet, and the entire upper part of the gown was of embroidered blue chiffon over white with long, full chiffon sleeves. It was topped by a coachman's hat of blue straw, the crown being outlined with small ostrich tips. Instead of flowers she carried an ivory bound prayer book.

The best man was Dr. John Frazer, dean of the University of Pennsylvania, and the ushers were Frederic A. de Peyster, Newbold Morris, John Shillito Rogers, all of New York, and the Rev. Malbone H. Birckhead of South Bethlehem, John L. Krammerer of Short Hills, N. J., and Frederick Allis of Amherst, Mass.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the church, performed the betrothal ceremony; the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Bethlehem, performed the wedding ceremony, and the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, pronounced the benediction. A small reception at Sherry's followed the ceremony.

Among those at the church or reception were, besides the immediate relatives, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Endicott, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. J. S. Rogers, Mrs. Newbold Morris, and Mrs. F. A. de Peyster.

No formal announcement had been made of either the engagement or the wedding. Only the relatives and a few close friends learned of yesterday's ceremony until the day before it took place, and the guests were confined to the families and a few friends.

Mrs. Beekman is related to a number of the oldest families in New York. Her mother was a Miss Auchmuty and her aunt, Mrs. Richard Auchmuty, was Miss Ellen Schermerhorn, a near relative of the late Mrs. Astor. Two of her brothers are Archibald K. Mackay, who married Miss Helen G. Edwards and is now in Paris, and Richard T. Mackay, who married Miss Edith Thomas. The wedding invitations went out in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay, Mr. Mackay being the eldest brother.

After their honeymoon Dean Beekman and Mrs. Beekman will live in South Bethlehem.

MISS SILVERMAN WEDS.

Daughter of Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman the Bride of B. L. Campe.

The wedding of Bernard L. Campe, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard L. Campe of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Louise B. Silverman, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El, took place quietly at 6:30 yesterday evening at the residence of Dr. Silverman, 45 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Miss Aimee Silverman was her sister's maid of honor and little Miss Edith Michaelin was the flower girl. The bride was gowned in white satin, point lace, and tulle, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, Dr. Silverman, and the Rev. Dr. H. G. Enelow, also of the Temple Emanu-El.

There were no ushers, but Mr. Campe had Herbert Gerst as his best man. None except immediate relatives was asked to the wedding and the reception.

The house was decorated in pink, yellow, and white Spring flowers.

NEUJMIN'S NEW COMET.

Russian Astronomer Discovers One of the Eleventh Magnitude.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 2.—The discovery of a small comet by Neujmin was announced today in a cablegram to the Harvard Observatory from Professor Backlund of the Imperial Observatory at Pulkowa, Russia.

The message said that the comet, which was found by means of a photograph, had a slow motion south and was of the eleventh magnitude. Its position on Feb. 24 was: Right ascension, 8 hours, 58 minutes, 40 seconds, and declination 16 degrees, 24 minutes, north.

AUTHORS MEET MASEFIELD.

English Poet Reads His Verse at Mrs. A. Wagstaff, Jr.'s, Reception.

John Masefield, the English poet, was the guest of honor last evening at a reception which Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., gave in the ballroom of the Colony Club for some of the members of the Authors' League of America, of which Winston Churchill is President and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is Vice President.

Mr. Masefield made a brief address on English poetry and read some of his own verse, as did also Edwin Markham, Arthur Guiterman, Joyce Kilmer, and Gelett Burgess.

Mrs. Wagstaff had receiving with her Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mrs. Helen S. Woodruff, Mrs. Marian Cox, Mrs. Emily Price Post, and Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson.

Walker-Gwyer Wedding Tomorrow.

Miss Gwendolyn S. Gwyer of Brooklyn and Robert I. Walker are to be married tomorrow in the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, the Rev. St. Clair Hester officiating. Mr. Walker is the son of Robert L. Walker, passenger manager of the Cunard Line, and is connected with the Panama Pacific Line. The couple will spend a month in Florida.

Psi Upsilon to Dine Lansing.

A group of well-known New Yorkers will go to Washington tomorrow to attend a complimentary dinner to Secretary Robert Lansing and Counselor Frank Lyon Polk of the State Department, which is to be held tomorrow night at the Metropolitan Club in that city. The dinner is to be a fraternity affair, having been arranged by about fifty members of the Psi Upsilon. Secretary Lansing became a member of the fraternity at Amherst College. The fraternity has about 10,000 members in the United States.

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By CHARLES M. RUSSELL

GEO. W. PALMER DIES AT 98.

Ex-Congressman Was One of the Founders of Republican Party.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., March 2.—Ex-Congressman George William Palmer, one of the founders of the Republican Party and one of the original Lincoln men, died suddenly at his home here today, in his ninety-ninth year. All his life he was active in business and politics, and was first elected to Congress in 1856, being re-elected two years later. In 1854 and in 1864 Mr. Palmer was a member of the Republican National Conventions.

He was appointed United States Consul in Crete in 1862, and in 1866 was made Judge of the Mixed Court at Sierra Leone. During his years abroad Mr. Palmer was successful in a number of important missions in connection with our foreign relations, both during and after the civil war. On his return to Northern New York he engaged in the milling, lumber, and iron industries. He also re-entered politics, and served two terms in the Legislature during 1885-86.

Mr. Palmer married Miss Frances E. Lynde, who died in 1892. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Helen M. Palmer of this city, four sons, Owen A., Charles G., Lynde, and Francis Stern Palmer of New York City, and by a brother, Colonel Franklin Palmer of Plattsburgh.

COL. TALIAFERRO DIES HERE

Confederate Veteran Who Carried Flag of Truce to Grant from Lee.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., March 2.—Colonel C. O. Taliaferro died suddenly today while alighting from a train in New York City, whither he had gone on business. He left Roanoke yesterday, seemingly in the best of health. Death was caused by neuralgia of the heart.

Colonel Taliaferro was born in 1847 in Orange County, and when the civil war began he ran away from school at the age of 14 and enlisted in the Confederate Army, serving throughout the war. He was wounded at the battle of Cross Keys, and again on the Gauley River, in West Virginia. He was with Stonewall Jackson when the latter was wounded. At Appomattox he carried the flag of truce to General Grant from General Lee.

He was at the time of his death right of way agent of the Norfolk & Western Railway.

Richard L. Brewster.

Richard L. Brewster, Vice President of the Security Bank, died on Wednesday in the German Hospital in his sixty-third year. He was born in Newburg, N. Y., and started work when only 11 years old. After a successful business career he became Vice President of the old Fourteenth Street Bank, which position he retained when that bank became the present Security Bank. He was unmarried. Mr. Brewster lived at 14A East Thirty-ninth Street.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD JESSE GANNON, for many years well known to horsemen in New York City, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Andrew McL. Earlouther, 22 Belmont Avenue, Yonkers. He was 71 years old.

SIMON WOLF, a letter carrier, of 2,110 Seventh Avenue, attached to Station K, at Third Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday morning shortly after he reported for work.

JOSEPH A. BALDWIN, a descendant of the Baldwins who settled in Caldwell, N. J., more than 130 years ago, died yesterday at the home of his son, Robert S. Baldwin, 442 Badger Avenue, Newark, N. J., in his ninetieth year.

GOTTLIEB HANLE, a veteran of the civil war, and for twenty years an employe of the Board of Works of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 373 Eighteenth Avenue, in that city, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Vienna, Austria.

WALTER WADE, proprietor of the Wade Entertainment Bureau at 729 Sixth Avenue, who was in the entertainment business for thirty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 30 Briggs Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., in his sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH FLANDERS, widow of Benjamin E. Flanders, died on Tuesday at her home, 106 Madison Street, Brooklyn, in her eightieth year. She was born in Hudson, N. Y., and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

FREDERICK W. McQUADE, in the fur dyeing business in Manhattan, and one of the founders of the R. C. Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, is dead at his home, 519 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Tribune Council, C. B. L., the Holy Family Society, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society. His widow survives him.

ALEXANDER STUART FORCE, a chemist, in business in Manhattan, died from apoplexy on Tuesday at his home, 6,518 Seventeenth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 50 years.

ROBERT K. MOORE, 36 years old, a moving picture operator at the Fulton Theatre in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 792 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JANE WILSON PARKS, widow of Samuel Parks, died on Tuesday at her home, 17 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, in her eighty-first year.

Mrs. NELLIE KILLEE PEET, wife of George O. Peet, a commission merchant in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at her home in Arlington, N. J., aged 47 years.

JAMES ASA CHILDS, brother-in-law of Henry C. Frick and Superintendent of the coke plant of the Henry C. Frick Company in Connellsville, Penn., died on Wednesday in the Presbyterian Hospital in his fifty-third year. He was operated on for appendicitis three weeks ago.

OLIVER B. MONROE, former Mayor of Melrose, Mass., and a writer on finance and textiles, died on Wednesday in Melrose Highlands, in his sixtieth year.

Mrs. ELEANOR ROURKE, wife of Thomas W. Rourke, President of Revillon Freres, died on Wednesday at her home in West Orange, N. J., in her thirty-ninth year.

WILLIAM H. ELLIOT, former fuel agent of the New Haven Railroad, died on Wednesday at his home in New Haven, Conn., in his sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ADAMS HORTON, wife of Loton Horton, President of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, is dead at her home, 117 West Seventy-seventh Street, in her fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. WOOLF ENDEL, whose husband was a member of the firm of Cohen, Endel & Co., clothing manufacturers, is dead at her home, 981 Park Avenue, in her sixty-ninth year.

Dr. CHARLES H. GOLDSMITH, a physician here for ten years, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,810 Lexington Avenue, in his forty-fifth year.

FRANK NAUGHTON died on Wednesday at his home in Madison, N. J., in his thirty-seventh year.

ADDISON G. REMEY, a Sergeant of the Police Department, died on Wednesday in St. Vincent's Hospital, in his fiftieth year. He lived at 2,032 Fifth Avenue, and was attached to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

EDWARD J. DUNN, a freshman at Princeton University, and a son of Prosecutor Michael Dunn of Paterson, N. J., died in the Mercer Hospital in Trenton yesterday, after an operation for appendicitis.

SAMUEL COLTON, a member of the Board of Education and first Chief of the Fire Department of Hollis, L. I., died on Wednesday night at his home there, in his sixty-fourth year.

E. J. KERRICK, Vice President of the Pelham Trust Company of Philadelphia, and noted as a civil engineer, died on Wednesday in St. Petersburg, Fla.

VICOMTE ANDRE DE QUINEMONT, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, died on Wednesday in Montreal, Quebec, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. HENRIETTA WILLIAMS, 90 years old, widow of General J. S. (Cerro Gordo) Williams, the Mexican war veteran, died in Mount Sterling, Ky., yesterday.

Dr. GASPARD UPTON PELLIER, 67 years old, of Cohoes, N. Y., died there yesterday. Until recently he was City Physician.

Mrs. MARY SMITH, 75 years old, widow of Matthew Smith, and mother of former District Attorney Matthew J. Smith of Queens County, died yesterday.

ASK FOR and GET **HORLICK'S**

DAVID TWEEDIE DEAD.

One of the Original Members of Old Gold Exchange, Was 82.

David Tweedie, one of the original members of the old Gold Exchange, the leading financial organization of this city and country before the formation of the present Stock Exchange, died last night at his home, 640 Madison Avenue, in his eighty-third year. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to this country sixty-three years ago.

Mr. Tweedie was a son of Lieutenant David Tweedie of the British Navy, whose ship blockaded the Port of New York during the War of 1812. After being prominent in the financial life of this city for thirty-eight years, Mr. Tweedie retired about twenty-five years ago. He is survived by a son, Montague Stanley Tweedie, and by a daughter, Miss Annie Tweedie.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FRIEDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Friedman, 540 West 144th, a daughter, March 1.

Engaged

STEINBERG—HAAS.—Mrs. Leopold Haas announces the engagement of her daughter, Martha, to Mr. A. L. Steinberg.

Married.

BEEKMAN—MACKAY.—On Thursday, March 2, 1916, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City, by the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., assisted by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., and Rev. Herbert Shipman, the Very Rev. Frederick Warren Beekman and Miss Margaret Auchmuty Mackay.

Brooklyn.

HOFER—BARNICLE.—March 1, Evelyn A. Barnicle to Kossupt E. Hofer.

Long Island.

McLOUGHLIN—O'KEEFE.—Feb. 27, Corona, Mary A. O'Keefe to William F. McLoughlin.

Died

BERGER.—Constance. Services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Frank Campbell Building,) Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

BLAU.—On March 1, Carrie Blau, beloved wife of the late Max Blau and mother of Alma B. Froelich. Funeral private.

BLOCH.—Marcus. Members of Manhattan Lodge, 156, I. O. B. B., are invited to the funeral of our late brother, Marcus Bloch, from his residence, 1,016 3d Av., Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

PHILIP COWEN, Secretary.

BREWSTER.—Richard L. Brewster, aged 62 years, at German Hospital, New York City. Funeral services at 14A East 39th St. Friday, 11 A. M. Interment private.

CEVASCO.—Suddenly, on March 1, 1916, Katherine M. Cevasco, beloved mother of Charlie Magnani, Florence, and Effie Antonette Cevasco. Funeral from her late residence, 65 West 83d St., March 4, 1916, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Holy Trinity Church, where a requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

COCHRAN.—At the Hotel Belleclaire, New York, March 2, Frederic B. Cochran. Funeral private. Interment in Boston. Boston papers please copy.

COX.—At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 29, 1916, Charles Durand Cox, aged 50 years, after a long illness, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Helen Cox Lyon. Funeral private.

COX.—Miss Annie Livingston Cox, daughter of the late John Pount Cox and Mary Elizabeth Cox, passed away Tuesday, Feb. 29, at her residence in South Bethlehem, Penn. Funeral Friday, March 3, at 11:30 A. M., from the Church of the Nativity. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

ERSTEIN.—On March 1, 1916, Max, beloved husband of Mary Stein Erstein, in the 60th year of his age. Funeral strictly private.

FISKE.—On March 2, 1916, at his residence, 225 West 105th St., Wilson Fiske, beloved husband of Harriet Fiske. (nee Sackerson.) Funeral on Sunday, private. Boonville (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GARRETSON.—At the residence of her niece, Mrs. William L. Flake, Richmond, S. I., Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1916, Mary E., widow of the late John H. Garretson and daughter of the late Stephen D. and Elizabeth Stephens, in her 82d year. Funeral services Moravian Church, New Dorp, S. I., Friday at 2:30.

GEBHARD.—On March 2, 1916, Herman, beloved husband of Carolyne Wieder, and brother of August Gebhard, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Funeral private.

GILLIE.—James, brother of Daniel R. and George, John, and David W. Gillie. Funeral services Friday, 2 P. M., at John Graham's Funeral Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., Bronx. Relatives, friends respectfully invited to attend. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

GILLIGAN.—On March 1, at her residence, 2,574 Bainbridge Av., Fordham, Margaret E., beloved daughter of the late William and Margaret Hughes. Funeral Saturday, March 4, 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham Road and Marion Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

HANDY.—Frances A., widow of General Isaac F. Handy, entered into rest on Wednesday, March 1, 1916. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,818 Avenue P, Flatbush, Friday, March 3, at 8 P. M. Interment at Troy, N. Y. Troy and Albany papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

HORTON.—Elizabeth Adams Horton, wife of Loton Horton, on Tuesday, Feb. 29. Funeral from late residence, 117 West 77th St., Friday, 8 P. M. Interment at Middletown, N. Y., Saturday, Sussex (N. J.) and Middletown (N. Y.) papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

HOYT.—On March 1, 1916, Harriet L. Hoyt, widow of William F. Hoyt. Funeral service at her home, 259 Circuit Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

JIMENEZ.—At the Hotel Bonta, on March 1, 1916, Henrietta J. Jimenez, wife of the late Dr. Saturnino M. Jimenez. Services at St. Matthew's Church, 28 West 84th St., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Philadelphia (Penn.) papers please copy.

JONES.—Wednesday, March 1, 1916, Richard P., beloved husband of Mary J. Jones. Funeral from his late residence, 330 East 139th St., Saturday at 9 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Jerome's Church. Interment St. Raymond's.

JONES.—Lyman N., beloved husband of Rosina N., on March 2, in his 53d year. Services March 4, at 35 Whaley St., Freeport, L. I. Interment at Greenwood

LEONARD.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 1, 1916, James Marsh, beloved husband of Marion Thompson Leonard and son of Oliver B. and the late Elizabeth Marsh Leonard. Services at his late residence, 521 Madison Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, March 4, at 2:30 P. M.

PARKS.—On Feb. 29, 1916, Jane, widow of the late Samuel Parks, in her 81st year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 17 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, March 3, at 2 P. M.

PRESBY.—On March 1, 1916, Mrs. Elizabeth J., widow of the late Charles M. Presby. Funeral services on Saturday, March 4, 1916, at 1 P. M. at the First Baptist Church, corner 79th St. and Broadway.

RICKER.—After a short illness, on Thursday, March 2, Edna M. Schleth, beloved wife of George M. Ricker, in her twenty-ninth year. Funeral service private, at the residence of her brother, 118 Shore Road, Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, March 4, at 8:30 P. M. Interment Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

RIESS.—On March 2, 1916, Julius Riess, in his 59th year, beloved husband of Johanna, beloved father of Hattie, Robert, and Mrs. Betty Schacht. Funeral Sunday 10 A. M., from his late residence, 846 Freeman St., Bronx, New York. German papers please copy.

ROSENSTOCK.—Thursday, March 2, Caroline Rosenstock, widow of the late Max Rosenstock and mother of Amelia Osnasky, Henrietta Imerman, Annie Wolf, Rosalie Becker, Charlie, Isaac, Joseph. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROURKE.—At West Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, March 1, 1916, Elenor Frances Rourke, (nee Cowan,) the beloved wife of Thomas Rourke. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the family residence, 87 Chestnut Av., on Saturday, March 4, at 9 A. M.; thence to Our Lady of the Valley Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Carriages will meet the train on Lackawanna R. R. from Hoboken at 8:20 A. M., arriving at Highland Av. Station at 8:53. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

SAMUELS.—Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Samuels, (nee Vera Kahn,) March 2, 1916.

SANDBERG.—On Feb. 29, 1916, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Adolph, (Ardie,) beloved son of Louis and Theresa Sandberg, in his 40th year. Funeral services will be held Friday, March 3, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, 1,227 Madison Av. Please

Died

SCHNEBBE.—On March 1, Anna M. S., widow of John D. Schnebbe. Services at Luckings, Bender & Schutte chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., Friday, 1:30 P. M.

SEILL.—Ephraim S., died Feb. 29. Funeral at 10 A. M., today, from his home, 640 West 129th St.

TWEEDIE.—On Thursday, March 2, 1916, at his residence, 640 Madison Av., New York City, David Tweedie, in his eighty-third year. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, 44th St. and Madison Av., on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

VAN WAGENEN.—Entered into rest on March 2, Mary E. Van Wagenen, beloved mother of Kate Van Wagenen. Funeral services at South Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, March 4. Notice of the hour in Saturday paper.

WADE.—After brief illness, at his late residence, 30 Briggs Av., Richmond Hill, Walter S. Wade, in his 64th year. Funeral services Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the Richmond Hill Baptist Church, Fulton St. and Stoothoss Av. Members of Putnam Lodge No. 338, F. and A. M., Manhattan Chapter, R. A. M., and York Commandery K. T. Myrtle, Shrine, Kismet Temple, and Vigilantia Council, R. A., please attend. Interment Sunday forenoon at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

WASSERMAN.—Amelia, beloved mother of Rev. Dr. J. Wasserman, Sam Wasserman, and Mrs. R. Zeisler and Mrs. L. Greenbaum, Mrs. Rose Wasserman, Mrs. S. Neback, and Mrs. A. W. Wolf, on March 1. Funeral services from her late residence, 921 Tiffany St., Friday, March 3, 10:30 A. M.

WESTING.—Louise, entered into life eternal, Feb. 29. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Edward the Martyr, 14 East 100, Friday, 10:30 o'clock.

WHEELOCK.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, March 2, Mary Adams, widow of John Whitmap Wheelock. Interment in Litchfield, Conn., Friday.

WHITE.—Suddenly at Miami, Florida, Feb. 28, 1916, Thomas Randolph White, Jr. Funeral from his late residence, 647 Newark Av., Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, March 3, 1916, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLIAMS.—William J. Services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Saturday evening, 8 o'clock

WING.—Suddenly, on March 1, 1916, of angina pectoris, at his late residence, 9 West 48th St., New York City, L. Stuart Wing, in his fifty-second year. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner 44th St. and Madison Av., on Saturday, March 4, at half-past twelve o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

WING.—Society of the Colonial Wars in the State of New York, office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death on March 1, 1916, in New York City, of their late associate, L. Stuart Wing, No. 1297 on the Roll.

HENRY GANSEVOORT SANFORD, Governor.

FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

AGNEW.—John, 51 East 131st St., Feb. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CASSIDY.—John J., 258 West 154th St., Feb. 29, aged 58.

CLARKE.—Bartley, 452 West 50th St., Feb. 29.

EVELYN.—Harold, 350 East 139th St., March 1, aged 8.

FARRELL.—Kate, 516 West 133d St., March 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FITZGERALD.—William L., 473 Brook Av., Bronx, Feb. 28, aged 14. Funeral today.

FRIEDRICH.—Charles J., 1,529 Bryant Av., Bronx, March 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GLOECKNER.—Jacob, 727 East 152d St., Feb. 29.

KELLY.—James, March 1. Funeral 17 City Hall Place.

LOFTUS.—James, 226 East 39th St., March 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

McGINNIS.—John, 303 East 37th St., Feb. 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McMAHON.—Anna, 86 West 103d St., March 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.

McMAHON.—Margaret, 294 West Houston St., March 1. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

Died

MERRITT.—Elizabeth, March 1. Funeral 353 West 38th St., today, 2 P. M.

MISCHLER.—Anna M., 2,039 Powell Av., Bronx, March 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MUECK.—Karl, 948 Columbus Av., March 1, aged 41. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MURRAY.—Edward F., 344 West 14th St., March 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

NIELSEN.—Anna M., Kreischerville, S. I., March 1, aged 71. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PHELAN.—Thomas F., 614 3d Av., March 1. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

REILLY.—Marion L., 516 Manhattan Av., March 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

RITTER.—Gladys C., March 1. Funeral service 304 West 126th St., today.

ROBEH.—Bernard, 57 Dey St., March 1, aged 47.

ROUSE.—Harry B., 1,014 Woodycrest Av., Bronx, Feb. 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

RYAN.—John M., 2,114 8th Av., March 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SARGENT.—Margaret R., 123 East 120th St., Feb. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

STEWART.—Sarah F., 351 Wadsworth Av., March 1, aged 73. Funeral service today.

TORPEY.—Annie, 206 West 132d St., Feb. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TRENSCH.—Elizabeth, 444 West 53d St., March 1, aged 63. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

WALMSLEY.—William, 788 East 151st St., March 1.

FORCES OF 700,000 IN HOUSE ARMY BILL

Measure Sponsored by Whole Committee Provides for 170,000 Active Troops.

SENATORS READY TO REPORT

Pivot of Wilson Preparedness Measures Is Hastened—Training Camps Urged.

WASHINGTON, March 2. — Final agreement was reached by the House Military Committee late today on its bill for the increase of the army, and it will be reported unanimously to the House by early next week. In round figures the measure would authorize the formation of an army composed of regulars, National Guardsmen, and Federal volunteers with a total peace strength of approximately 700,000 men.

It provides for a maximum strength of 170,000 fighting troops for the regular army, for a minimum of 425,000 for the National Guard within five years, and for organization of Federal volunteers through an extension of a Summer training camp idea. It is estimated that 100,000 men can be enrolled in the latter force.

The bill retains provision for organization of industrial and technical reserves behind the fighting lines, and authorizes the creation of a board of officers to control an industrial mobilization in time of war or imminence of war. It also provides that manufacturers of war materials must give immediate preference to Government orders in war time, or when there is danger of war, under heavy penalty for failure to do so.

While the minimum strength of the regular army remained at 140,000, a change was made before the final vote to fix the maximum of fighting troops at 170,000, bringing the total authorized strength of the regular force, including the hospital corps and other noncombatant troops, to 190,000.

While all members of the committee will sign the bill, they do so under the reservation that they may support upon the floor of the House any amendment they desire.

The Senate Military Committee expects to vote finally upon its army bill tomorrow, and it is possible the first of the preparedness measures urged by President Wilson will be placed before both houses Saturday. Arrangements to expedite their consideration already have been made.

In completing its bill, the House Committee decided not to provide specifically for the construction of a plant to manufacture nitric acid from the air. A general provision authorizing the Government to construct a plant for this purpose with water, steam or other power was inserted in the measure, however, and details will be worked out later in an appropriation measure.

CRITICISES YOUTH OF NAVY'S OFFICERS

Consulting Board Member Says Trip Convinced Him We're Unprepared.

At an open meeting of the National Special Aid Society, held in the Scribner Building, 597 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, Frank Sprague, a consulting engineer, who is a member of the Naval Consulting Board, spoke on some observations he had made while on a recent cruise with the Atlantic fleet.

"From the standpoint of the navy, we are absolutely unprepared against invasion," he declared. "As to our military unpreparedness, that is so apparent that it is disgraceful and inexcusable."

Following his appointment to the board, Mr. Sprague said he obtained permission from Secretary Daniels to make a trip on the superdreadnought New York with a view of obtaining first hand knowledge of the needs of the navy. The battleships were bound for the training grounds off the coast of Virginia, he said. On the way down, the daily drills of the men, the thousand repairs constantly being made, and the innumerable problems of warfare which were continually being tried out, soon convinced him, the speaker said, that life on a battleship meant the hardest kind of work.

Mr. Sprague depicted vividly a manoeuvre in which the New York and the other battleships and torpedo destroyers attempted to intercept the fleet of an imaginary enemy, which had become separated. From his observations, the speaker declared, that a year or two spent in the navy by every young man would be of inestimable value both from a standpoint of preparedness as well as business efficiency.

Mr. Sprague condemned the practise of permitting battleships worth $15,000,000 or more to be manned quite frequently by officers much too young. He stated that many times a ship at night was left in the entire charge of an officer not more than 25 years old. It required a man of more mature judgment, he asserted.

GERMAN-AMERICANS LOYAL.

Chicago Publisher Tells President of Fealty for This Country.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Paul Mueller of Chicago, President of the newly formed National Association of German Publishers, and editor of the Chicago Abend-Post, told President Wilson today he believed the great majority of German-Americans were loyal to the United States. He was accompanied by State Senator Keller of Illinois.

Mr. Mueller said he did not call upon the President as the representative of the Publishers' Association, which, he said, was commercial in character and had nothing to do with politics.

The President told Mr. Mueller he felt confident German-Americans, in common with other Americans of foreign birth, were loyal to the country of their adoption.

Mr. Mueller declared there was absolutely no political significance in his call at the White House, that he was supporting the President and had been a Democrat for many years.

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PLAN STATE FORCE OF RESERVE MILITIA

Sweeping Measure in the Senate Makes Enrollment Compulsory for Emergency Service.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—Compulsory service in the National Guard is provided in a bill introduced today by Senator John D. Stivers, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The measure was prepared by Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury and is said to have the indorsement of Governor Whitman.

The bill, which is the most drastic of its kind ever introduced in the New York Legislature, makes mandatory upon the Governor the preparation after Aug. 1, 1916, of a list of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years eligible for military service. The Governor is empowered to divide the State into enrollment districts and to detail National Guard officers to do the work.

The Governor is further empowered to establish regulations for the training of this reserve militia. The lists of eligible men are to be given to Mayors of cities and Supervisors of towns. At any time when the Governor may deem it for the public interest he may draft men from the reserve militia for the active militia.

"For the purpose of maintaining the National Guard Naval Militia," the bill says, "the Governor may also at any time prepare a list or approve a list prepared by officers of the active militia designated by him of persons in the enrolled reserve militia throughout the State to be called into immediate service of such active force.

"If the Governor shall make or approve a list of specified persons to be chosen for such service, any such person shall be deemed drafted when he shall have been personally served with a notice thereof.

"Every member of the militia ordered out or called into service as a member of the National Guard or naval militia, or who volunteers, or is drafted under these provisions, who does not appear at the time and place designated by his commanding officer, the Mayor, or Supervisor within twenty-four hours shall be taken as a deserter and dealt with as prescribed in the military articles of the United States."

PRAISES NAVY EFFICIENCY.

Admiral Fletcher Says Big Guns Hit Mark at 18,000 Yards.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—An encouraging report on the condition and efficiency of the nation's sea forces was given to the House Naval Committee today by Admiral Frank Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet. In individual fighting efficiency, Admiral Fletcher declared, the dreadnoughts of the United States led the world, while in the skill of its officers and men the navy had no reason to fear comparison with that of any other power.

He said one ship of the fleet recently had hurled seven out of forty-two huge projectiles through a target 20 by 60 feet at a range eight to nine miles. The longest ranges used in naval engagements of the European war thus far, he explained, were 16,000 to 17,000 yards.

Judging from reports from various ships which have been engaged in target practice at Guantanamo, Admiral Fletcher said it was probable that from 10 to 20 per cent. of the shots fired could be landed on a battleship at 18,000 yards. At 18,000 yards, he said, shots from eight or ten guns fired in salvo and trained exactly alike would cover a space on the sea of 400 to 500 yards on both sides of the target, although there was little lateral variation. The object now, he added, was to "straddle" the target with these salvos.

Admiral Fletcher also told of target work by the dreadnought Wyoming last year at 12,000 yards in which three shells penetrated a 10-inch armor plate.

The committee will take up tomorrow the bill to authorize officers of the marine corps to accept employment in the Haitian constabulary. Colonel Waller, commanding the marines in Haiti, told the committee absolute quiet prevailed there and that a new revolution could not be organized as the natives were enjoying peace and security for the first time in 112 years.

TO DEBATE DEFENSE.

Preparedness Forum Will Have Its First Session Tonight.

The Preparedness Forum will open tonight at the headquarters of the West Side Branch of the Red Cross Association, 2,158 Broadway. The forum was suggested and organized by Mrs. Richard Aldrich, who also organized the West Side Branch of the Red Cross.

It is Mrs. Aldrich's intention to present both sides of the preparedness question at the meeting of the forum. The speaker tonight will be Mrs. William Cumming Story, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and member of the organizing committee of the Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society.

The Preparedness forum will meet every Friday evening at the Red Cross headquarters, and all who are interested in the subject are invited to attend.

LARGER INCOME TAX SURE.

Collectors Assert Late Returns Justify Estimates of Increase.

With the filing of Federal income tax returns ended, the local internal revenue offices settled down yesterday to tabulate the thousands of vouchers deposited the first three business days of this week to determine just what sums will be payable to the Government by individuals and corporations June 30, the close of the fiscal year. Officials connected with the second and third collection districts in Manhattan and the first in Brooklyn yesterday said that the returns received up to midnight Wednesday had not caused them to modify the estimates of increase made then.

At the office of the second district in the Custom House it was asserted that it would be some time before an accurate statement could be made of the total sums represented by the returns filed, although it was hoped that final figures based on the returns filed in February would be available inside of a fortnight. This would still exclude the returns filed March 1, the last day for making returns. These, as well as the 400 or 500 returns from individuals and corporations that obtained thirty-day extensions, will be canvassed later, it was said.

Collector Lowe of the second district remained confident yesterday that his estimate of $18,000,000 income tax collections for this year would be justified by the complete count, if not exceeded. Last year's income tax receipts were $15,000,000. At the offices of the third district at 1,150 Broadway, James H. Gunning, in charge of the income tax department, said that while it would be a week or more before an exact statement could be issued, it was safe to predict that the returns would show a 15 per cent. increase, or $2,000,000, over 1915. Deputy Collector R. L. Modra of this district said there were practically no late returns, and that the number of persons to be penalized for not filing returns would be small.

Chief Deputy James Miles of the first district in Brooklyn had no new estimates to make beyond the statement that the increase in this year's returns made it certain that the collections would run considerably ahead of a year ago. The same thing was stated regarding the collections in the fourteenth district in the Bronx.

New Jersey returns, as reported by Deputy Collector J. T. Heath of the Newark office, also showed an increase. This district, which comprises eleven counties, had approximately 40,000 returns, or 2,000 or 3,000 more than were turned in last year. According to Deputy Heath, the revenue from individuals in the district will be about $2,000,000, as compared with $1,153,000 last year, and from corporations $1,700,000, as compared with $1,167,000 in 1915.

PARK PUMP PROBLEM NEARING A SOLUTION

Chief Engineer of Aqueduct Will Consider Suggestions to Obviate Morningside House.

FRIENDLY MEETING HELD

Committee from the American Institute of Consulting Engineers Feels Much Encouraged.

J. Waldo Smith, chief engineer of the Catskill Aqueduct, yesterday informed the committee from the American Institute of Consulting Engineers who called on him by appointment that the Board of Water Supply was willing thoroughly to consider any suggestions for the unwatering of the pressure tunnel at the Morningside Park shaft without the use of an above-ground pumping station.

The committee, which was appointed to do all in its power to find a method of accomplishing the same result without having the park disfigured, felt after the conference that the way was clear for the solution of the much-vexed problem.

"Mr. Smith," said Reginald Pelham Bolton, the Secretary of the committee, "met us in a most friendly spirit, and we entered into a frank discussion of this subject as fellow-engineers. We made it clear from the beginning that we realized the great work which the Water Board had done and how its engineers had overcome enormous difficulties. At the same time, we recognized that there was an overwhelming public sentiment against the invasion of the park by a permanent structure and we therefore urged that a method should be devised which would be in harmony with the wishes of the people. It may cost more to adopt other means, yet we all of us feel that, if the taxpayers of this city are willing to stand whatever additional expense there may be, there should be a method devised for keeping the park at Morningside unobstructed. I am not sure Mr. Smith said, however, that the cost will be greater—that it would be possible to do almost anything if the time and money were given. We ran over with him such plans and suggestions as we had considered, and we are satisfied that this conference will produce results.

"We agreed with the chief engineer that the putting of the great Catskill Aqueduct into commission should not be delayed. He considers it necessary that the pumping apparatus now being prepared there be put in and the shaft pumped out, as no different apparatus can be employed unless the shaft is at first cleared of water. There is no reason, however, why another method cannot be perfected, for, as the aqueduct engineers have frequently said, there will be no loss occasioned by withdrawing the floating pump from Shaft 11 and using it at some other point in the system."

Mr. Bolton yesterday afternoon prepared the first draft of the report of the committee, which is to be submitted next week to the Council of the Institute.

The use of the air lift commends itself to the committee, which has carefully studied the plan submitted by Leopold Philipp, through THE NEW YORK TIMES. The use of compressed air for unwatering tunnels is growing in favor among engineers. If the air lift were employed at Shaft 2, large compressors would be required to give the strong and constant pressure necessary. In the Philipp plan the compressors are placed in an underground chamber at the top of the shaft, although the author says that it would be possible to install compressors in property several blocks distant and far beyond the park limits without an appreciable loss of efficiency.

J. G. Massey, a mechanical engineer, has submitted a plan to the committee which provides for two standard multi-gauge pumps at the bottom of the shaft. A sectional view shows the roof of the pump house a few inches above the surface of the park.

The Committee of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers has made a study of grades and of sewer levels in the neighborhood of the park, and it has before it several methods by which the pumping machinery may be kept entirely below the surface without interfering with the discharge of the water into suitable outlets.

The attorneys in the taxpayer's suit brought to restrain the Water Board yesterday exchanged memoranda on certain legal facts, as they were directed to do by Justice Finch of the Supreme Court. Those interested in the outcome of the fight in the courts welcome it as a means of clearly establishing whether or not the present unsightly structure is to be considered permanent or temporary.

Meanwhile the metal sheathing has been added to the ponderous steel beams and the contractors are awaiting the arrival of pumps to launch their float into the shaft. Electricians are preparing to put in an elaborate system of wiring.

FIRE SHOWS RICHES IN BEDS

Munition Factory Workers Dig Hoards from Furniture as Firemen Toss It from Windows.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, March 2.—Fire which destroyed a large frame tenement in Depot Square this evening caused damage of about $8,000 to the building and a considerably larger amount to the savings of the tenants, who were all Slavs, addicted to the habit of hiding their surplus cash in beds and furniture.

The building was occupied by about fifty families, the men of which all work in the plant of the National Conduit Cable Company, just across the railroad tracks. In recent months the company has made big profits, according to general rumor out of war orders, and the prosperity has extended to the workmen, some of whom have made as much as $50 a week. Their inclinations have not led them to banks, and they didn't know how to spend it, so most of the savings of the tenants were stored away about the house.

The fire started at about 6:45 o'clock from the bursting of a gas pipe on the ground floor. Flames from the explosion caught the woodwork at once, and spread so rapidly in the rambling house that the tenants fled panic stricken. When the firemen arrived they found the inmates crowding the street outside, chattering wildly and groaning but afraid to go into the burning building. The firemen, however, plunged in at once and began trying to save the furniture.

A big sofa was shoved out of a ground floor window and immediately a dozen men and women were on top of it, tearing it open and dragging out rolls of bills from hiding places where the family and boarders had secreted them. From another room came a mattress, then a couple of pillows; bureau drawers, suitcases, and everything else movable was tossed into the street below where the tenants lit upon each new piece as it fell and tried to pick their own property out of the wreckage.

A Polish woman reported to Police Captain Cornell that she had hidden $1,800 in a mattress in her bedroom. The firemen accordingly looked for it, but couldn't find it and bystanders presently reported that they had seen a Hungarian acquaintance of the family running down a side street with a blazing mattress on his shoulders.

Besides this woman, whose property had not yet been discovered, ten families reported to the police the loss of sums ranging from $80 to $900.

The interior of the building was burned out. The work of the firemen during the early part of the fire, when the flames had not blazed up and the thick smoke clouded the neighborhood, was aided with incandescent lamps on long wires, which were run out from the next house along a clothes line.

5,000 MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Several Buffalo Plants Close Down Following Walkout.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—Between 5,000 and 5,500 men were thrown out of employment as the result of the strike called here today by the International Association of Machinists in nearly a score of shops, according to the figures of both manufacturers and employes. Of this number, the union officials said, 1,500 obeyed the strike order and the others were thrown out of work by the closing down of shops where the machinists struck.

Officials of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company were the first to meet the strike situation by closing down their entire plant. Notices were posted stating that the shutdown was for an indefinite period and that operations would be resumed only under conditions of wages and time as they existed yesterday.

At the plant of the D. H. Stoll Company, where the strike committee claimed 75 out of the 250 employes, similar action was taken.

Two hundred of 900 employed at the Curtiss Aeroplane Company joined the ranks of the strikers. Several small concerns in the Black Rock section of the city were forced to close when their machinists walked out.

The men also claimed to have brought out 800 men from the American Car and Foundry Company, 75 from the King Sewing Machine Company, and from ten to 100 at the plants of the American Radiator Company, the Huebner-Bleistein Company, the Buffalo Foundry and Machine Company, the Buffalo Engine Company, and Timmins & Butler.

The strikers demand an eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime, no Sunday work, and a wage scale with a minimum of forty cents an hour. Four small shops, the strike leader says, have already granted these demands.

Louis Wiard, member of the State Industrial Commission, and P. J. Downey of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, are here in an effort to adjust the difficulty.

BRADY SEES PROSPERITY.

The Spoken Drama Coming Back, He Says—To Produce Six Plays.

William A. Brady, who returned yesterday from a four weeks' trip that embraced the principal cities of the South and Middle West, brought back the belief that the theatre has recovered from the first great onslaught of the movies that sent it almost into bankruptcy two years ago, and is on the eve of a period of great prosperity.

"The spoken drama is coming back," he said yesterday. "It never lost its hold in the larger cities, but in the smaller towns during the last twelve months it was nearly wiped out by the spread of motion pictures. One-night stands and many cities where theatrical attractions used to play for three days or a week went over entirely to pictures.

"All that has changed. Millions of theatre-goers throughout the country are demanding that actors and actresses come to their stages in person. I tell you this demand has become so strong that next season the good plays that go out with competent casts are going to reap a real harvest. This does not mean the motion picture is waning; on the contrary, it is growing, but now competition has become so keen that only good films survive."

Mr. Brady announced that as an evidence of his belief in the return of audiences to the legitimate theatre he would produce six new plays before June 1, his first productions since last year. Among these will be "The Man Who Came Back," by Jules Eckert Goodman; "Little Comrade," by Burton E. Stevenson; "Counting the Cost," by George Broadhurst, and a new play by Owen Davis. He will also increase his motion picture activities. The film industry, he said, was about to undergo a process of reorganization, in which business principles would be applied and the enormous waste of production eliminated.

Mr. Brady said there was a dearth of good players for the dramas that will be produced, and that he believed the only solution was the establishing of repertory companies.

OUST "BELGIAN" SINGERS.

Quartet from German Society Posed as Refugees.

A quartet of singers appearing at the Strand Theatre now know what it is to be men without a country, even if they are not the Belgian refugees they pretended to be when they began their engagement ther two weeks ago. For th singers came from Williamsburg and not Belgium, and when the Brooklyn Boss Bäker-Gesangvereins, to which they belonged, discovered that over night and over the river they had changed their nationality steps were immediately begun to oust them from the singing society. Not only, it is said, were the names of the "Belgian" singers stricken from the roll of the Bäker-Gesangvereins, but in other German societies some rather pointed allusions were made to their patriotism.

At the Strand last night it was said the management had never been quite sure the quartet were really escaped Belgians, although the agent who arranged for their appearance had given ever assurance they were. The suspicion of the management was not allayed when the singers who were dressed in the picturesque fashion of men who had undergone many hardships, stepped upon the stage and sang American coon songs. However, the quartet sang well, and the audiences liked them.

RAID IN BROAD STREET.

Brokers' Clerks Taken in an Alleged Poolroom.

Inspector O'Brien of the First Inspection District followed up rumors of activities by thieves below the old-time deadline for crooks at Fulton Street by a raid last night on an alleged poolroom in a building in Broad Street. Accompanied by Sergeant Radihan and Detectives Wilson and Woods, he found a well-lighted room on the fourth floor which was filled with men. When the police broke in the door, there was a concerted rush toward the rear fire escape, but the landing could not begin to accommodate the crowd and fifteen persons in the resort were gathered in.

The prisoners, who appeared for the most part to be clerks in brokerage offices, were taken to the Old Slip Station and locked up, charged with disorderly conduct. According to the detectives, the men were all seated on camp stools around a big table shooting dice when the raid occurred. In the room, the sleuths said, were racing charts and several telephones. The telephone connections were destroyed and the instruments were confiscated.

SULLIVAN DANCES AS ENEMIES DRINK

Beer and Sauerkraut on the Bowery Offset Tammany District Ball.

HARRY PERRY WILL RUN

P. D. Sullivan Association Host to 6,000, and Signs Ask Remembrance on Primary Day.

The entertainment and ball of the Tammany Club of the Third Assembly District was held last evening in Webster Hall, Eleventh Street and Third Avenue. At the same time the Timothy D. Sullivan Association gave a sauerkraut fest and entertainment in the association's rooms, 206 Bowery. Both affairs made news for the Bowery. The ball was graced by Patrick H. Sullivan, Alderman and last of the fighting Sullivans whose enemies would depose him from leadership in the Third Assembly District.

The entertainments were a study in contrasts. At the Sullivan ball, Alderman Sullivan, in evening clothes, or, as the Bowery would say, dressed from "soup to nuts," smilingly greeted the guests of the Tammany Club and led in the dance which followed the entertainment on the stage. In the Bowery the rooms of the Sullivan Association were filled to overflowing, and instead of the "delighted to meet you" that was heard in Webster Hall, coatless waiters elbowed through the lines shouting "gangway" and balancing before them trays full of beer glasses.

Alderman Sullivan occupied a box during the vaudeville show with Senator Henry W. Doll and other men who expect Sullivan to win at the primaries in April. Sullivan was many times congratulated because his delegates to the unofficial Democratic Convention at Syracuse were seated and those elected by his opponents rejected.

"What could you expect?" said Sullivan. "I am still the leader in this district and the delegates elected by the County Committee of the district represent the regular party organization, no matter what others may say."

The "eats" which preceded the evening of beer and entertainment at the Timothy D. Sullivan Association began in the afternoon. Barney Golden, who was elected Chairman at a convention of Sullivan's opponents, was on hand to welcome the association's guests. Assistant District Attorney Cardone and Roesch were also present. So was Harry Perry.

Before the evening was over it was announced that Perry had been selected to fight Sullivan for district leadership at the coming primaries. Sauerkraut, beer, and bread were served in the afternoon, and so many came that they were fed in relays. It was said last night that 6,000 had enjoyed the association's hospitality.

"Paddy Sullivan deserted the Bowery and you. Big Tim's club is always open to you," was a sign that all could read.

Another sign that could be read from the stairway said:

"Paddy Sullivan's Ball tonight. Select only; tickets $1. Our entertainment; everybody welcome; all free. Remember this on primary day."

That the guests should not labor under a misapprehension a third sign was hung on the wall:

"This dinner is given by the T. D. Sullivan Association and not by Paddy Sullivan."

TO VOTE FOR NOMINEES.

Democrats on Committee Favor Whitney and Hervey.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—By a surprising change of front it appears that the three Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee—Senators Robert F. Wagner of New York, Thomas H. Cullan of Kings, and Samuel J. Ramsperger of Buffalo—have made up their minds to vote for a favorable report on the nomination by the Governor of Travis H. Whitney, Republican, and Charles S. Hervey, Democrat, as members of the Public Service Commission of the First District.

With the ten Republican members of the committee not in harmony on the confirmation, it might be the purpose of the Democrats merely to make more evident the split in the Republican ranks, believing that the majority of the Republican members are opposed to the confirmation of Whitney and Hervey.

'LEFTY' FLYNN TO WED AGAIN

Former Yale Football Star Will Take Bride Here Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, March 2.—Maurice ("Lefty") Flynn, former Yale football star, has left the ranch near Craig, Col., where he went after his divorce from a Broadway chorus girl, to make a second venture in matrimony. He will be married next Tuesday in New York to Miss Blanche Palmer of New York, a niece of Mrs. E. P. Shove of Colorado Springs. After their honeymoon they will make their home on Flynn's Colorado ranch.

Both young people are well known in Denver society. Miss Palmer visited her aunt last Fall, and during her stay was much entertained in Denver and Colorado Springs.

After he and his bride were separated and he had been a year in Colorado he was divorced and his father bought him the ranch near Craig, where he since has been living.

THINK SHIP SUBSIDY DEAD.

Chamber of Commerce Gets Report from Bush Committee.

Irving T. Bush reported to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday in behalf of a special committee on shipping that there was little hope of getting a ship subsidy bill through Congress with the Democratic party in power. The committee appeared before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Shipping last week and presented their views, which had already been embodied in a bill introduced in the House by Representative F. W. Rowe of this city.

Mr. Bush said he found Representative Alexander, author of the Administration shipping bill, convinced that the operation of Government vessels must be kept out of the hands of the "shipping trust."

BIG STANDARD OIL EARNINGS

Indiana Corporation Piles Up Profits of 53.32 Per Cent.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana in 1915 earned 53.32 per cent. on its outstanding $30,000,000 stock, as compared with 21.96 per cent. in 1914.

This was revealed at the stockholders' meeting held at Whiting, Ind., today. The company paid $3,600,000 dividends, despite which the surplus increased $12,896,876, making the total $28,796,042.

EXTENDS FAIR BOARD'S LIFE.

New Law Gives Commission More Time for Its Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—The measure extending the time for final report of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission from March 3 to July 1 was passed by both houses of the Legislature today and signed by the Governor.

The commission has filed with the Controller a list of its expenditures, with the exception of a few bills, and the list will be made public tomorrow. Under an opinion of the Attorney General the Controller cannot audit the vouchers. According to members of the commission, the extension of time is for the purpose of enabling them to compile a formal report of the work of the commission and the use of its appropriation of $750,000.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Duller and Irregular—Status of the Steel and Copper Markets.

The precise course which events will take at Washington remained undisclosed during business hours yesterday; the lull in the war news from the Western front continued the uncertainty regarding the probable aftermath of the recent attack on Verdun and the passing of the first two days of Germany's new submarine undertaking without the disclosure of any new activity against merchant ships left open the question whether the recent Teutonic proclamation would materially change the condition of ocean travel and transportation. It might be said that the market influence of all these matters was for these reasons held in abeyance. The market itself put this interpretation upon the situation by turning dull again and by a relatively narrow and uncertain price movement.

It was felt by a great many that the bears had overshot the mark on Wednesday and that too much importance had been attached to the Washington situation because of insufficient emphasis having been laid upon the domestic political aspects of the situation as distinguished from its international aspects. The market was not disturbed by the sensational statement made in the Senate, and it was disposed to bide its time while the controversy between Congress and the President was being worked out, it being almost universally assumed that it would be worked out through a vote which would uphold the position taken by the Administration.

While the absence of any fresh complications saved the market from acute selling pressure such as it had encountered on several days since last Friday the element of uncertainty was still great enough to hold new buying in check. Extra dividends declared by copper companies, partly because they were in line with recent expectations and partly because of the restraint under which the market was operating, produced less effect than might reasonably have been expected from such tangible proof of the prosperity which this important industry is today enjoying.

The difficulty which rising prices in important commodities, notably in the essential metals, is putting in the way of those who are the most urgent consumers, namely the countries at war, was illustrated yesterday by the English prohibition against speculation in copper on the metal exchanges. This step follows the previous tightening of the regulation against trading in iron at figures in excess of the maximum prices named some time ago by the British Government. These restraints can hardly affect the actual consumption of these metals and it is the present enormous demand for them which chiefly accounts for the remarkable advances which have taken place in recent months both in copper and in iron and steel. The British restrictions, therefore, were not looked upon as putting any handicap upon the copper and steel trades in the United States. If these British regulations should react upon our own position in the way of putting a damper on the upward movement in metal prices here, a result which is perhaps improbable, this would most likely do more good than harm. In both the copper and steel trades it is coming to be generally recognized that an advance in price may be carried beyond the point at which it is beneficial to the trade. It ceases to be beneficial when it puts a check on consumption and even in wartime there is a level at which consumption would be checked by rising cost.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A great deal of irregularity showed in the course of prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Evident nervousness continued to exist regarding the situation at Washington in connection with the German submarine issue. In view of this many traders were inclined to adopt a very cautious attitude. The large turnover of odd lots on the floor was a feature of the dealings, commission houses handling numerous orders for fractional amounts of stock.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	21	21	21	21
20	Allis-Chalmers	28	28	28	28
480	Am. B. Sugar	67⅞	68⅜	66⅞	66⅞
8,300	Am. Can	57⅝	58⅜	57⅛	57⅜
190	Am. Car & F.	65¾	66	65¾	66
130	Am. Hide & L. pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,000	Am. Loco	68⅛	69¾	68	68
10	Am. Loco. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
1,680	Am. Smelting	97	97½	96⅜	96⅜
20	Am. Woolen	51⅞	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜
10	Am. Zinc & L.	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
8,140	Anac. Copper	85⅝	85⅞	84¾	84⅞
100	A., T. & S. F.	102	102	102	102
1,100	Baldwin Loco.	102⅜	102⅞	101¼	101¼
20	Balt. & Ohio	86	86	86	86
480	Butte & Sup.	98¾	99¾	97¾	98
60	Cal. Petrol.	27⅜	27⅜	27	27⅛
80	Can. Pacific	164⅞	165¼	164⅞	164⅞
20	Cent. Leather	52⅜	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜
20	Ches. & Ohio	62¼	62¼	62¼	62⅜
60	C., M. & S. P.	92⅞	93	92⅞	93
30	C., R. I. & P.	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
10	Chile Copper	23	23	23	23
220	Chino Copper	57¾	58⅛	56¾	58⅛
250	Col. F. & I.	41¼	41½	40	40
70	Corn Products	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
5,380	Crucible Steel	73¼	74⅜	72¾	72½
630	Dist. Secur	45	46⅜	45	45⅜
1,130	Erie	36⅜	36⅝	35⅝	36
40	Goodrich Co	69¼	69¼	68¾	68¾
90	Gt. Nor. Ore	41⅜	41⅜	40⅜	41
20	Guggen. Expl	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Inspir. Copper	44¼	44¾	44¼	44⅜
20	Inter. Con. pf	73⅞	73⅞	73⅜	73⅜
20	Int. Mer. Ma	15	15	15	15
1,070	Int. M. M. pf	64	64½	62	62⅝
80	Int. Nickel	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
280	Kenne. Copper	53⅞	54⅜	53⅞	54⅛
50	Lack. Steel	74½	74⅞	74½	74⅞
220	Max. Motors	60¾	60¾	57⅜	57⅜
780	Mex. Petrol	96⅜	96⅞	93	93
70	Miami Copper	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
20	Nevada Cons.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
40	N. Y. Central	103⅞	104⅜	103⅞	104⅜
90	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	67	67⅜	67	67⅛
10	N. Y. O. & W.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
200	Pacific Mail	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
10	Pennsylvania	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
130	Press. St. Car	50⅜	50⅜	49½	49½
40	Quicksilver	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Ray Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½
2,750	Reading	82⅛	82⅜	81⅜	82
160	Rep. Iron & S.	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50¼
180	Southern Pac.	97	97⅛	96⅝	96⅝
270	Studebaker	137	137	135	135¼
80	Tenn. Copper	54⅞	55⅛	54¼	54¼
120	Union Bag	74	74	74	74
250	Union Pac.	131⅝	131⅞	131	131
1,035	U. S. I. Alco.	151½	154⅛	151½	154
60	U. S. Rubber	49	49	49	49
5,220	U. S. Steel	81⅜	81⅞	80⅝	80⅝
1,000	Utah Copper	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84
10	Va.-C. Chem.	42½	42½	42¼	42¼
450	W'house Elec.	62¼	62⅜	61⅞	61⅝

39,455

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	G'field Con	.91	.91	.91	.91
200	Halifax	.67	.67	.67	.67
400	Isabella	.19	.19	.19	.19
400	Jim Butler	.94	.94	.94	.94
700	Jumbo Ext	1.05	1.05	.97	.97
1,700	Kewanaa	.15½	.17	.15½	.17
300	Mizpah Ext	.21	.21	.21	.21
300	Nevada Hills	.22	.22	.22	.22
200	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
1,500	Rescue Eula	.14½	.15½	.14½	.15½
300	Sierra Nev	.32	.32	.32	.32
100	Tonopah	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½

7,900

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Receipts and expenditures.

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$900,000	$132,814,341
Ordinary internal revenue receipts	431,204	253,206,978
Income tax	58,088	18,658,046
Miscellaneous	161,655	30,270,782
Total receipts	$1,610,957	$434,950,129
Excess of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements	372,578	.....
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts	.....	52,484,308
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	355,013	.....
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	.....	40,616,352
Expenditures	1,238,883	487,434,447

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	890,678
Same day last year	177,684
Year to date	29,289,143
Same period last year	19,255,859
Average price and change 50 stocks	84.86 + .02
Same day last year	60.61 — .09

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20½	20⅝	1,500	Alaska G. M. ($10)	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
26½	27	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg	27½	28	27	27	— ⅜
75½	76	1,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76⅞	76⅞	75¼	76	+ ⅛
66	67	100	Am. Agr. Chem	66	66	66	66	+ ⅛
67	67⅛	3,400	Am. Beet Sugar	67½	68¼	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
94½	96		Am. Beet S. pf	96	96	96	96	
57½	57⅝	9,400	Am. Can	57⅜	58⅛	57⅛	57⅝	+ ⅛
64	65	2,900	Am. Car & F	65⅝	65⅞	65	65	— ⅛
159	160	300	Am. Coal Products	161½	161½	160	160	+1
9⅜	9¾	200	Am. Hide & L	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
46½	47	200	Am. H. & L. pf	46½	46⅞	46	46	
28½	29	100	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28⅞	28¼	28½	
21	21⅜	1,900	Am. Linseed	21	21⅜	20⅞	21	
39	30½	500	Am. Linseed pf	39	39⅜	39	39½	+ ⅛
68½	68¾	9,900	Am. Locomotive	68½	69⅞	68	68⅜	— ⅛
100	102	300	Am. Locom. pf	100	100⅜	99⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
32¼	34	200	Am. Malt pf	32½	35	32¾	33	+ ⅛
96⅞	96⅝	5,700	Am. S. & R.	97	97⅜	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
111⅝	112½	100	Am. S. & R. pf	112	112	112	112	
86½	87½	100	Am. S. S. pf. B	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	— ½
49⅝	50¼	1,000	Am. Steel Found	49½	50	49½	49⅝	+ ⅛
109	109½	600	Am. Sugar Refin	109½	110	109½	109¾	— ⅛
127¼	127½	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	127½	127¾	127½	127½	+ ⅛
192	194	200	Am. Tobacco	194½	194½	194	194	+3
51¼	51⅝	2,500	Am. Woolen T. R.	51⅜	52⅛	51⅛	51⅝	+ ⅛
98⅜	98½	1,200	Am. W. pf. T. R.	98¼	99	98½	98½	— ⅛
11	13	200	Am. Writing P. pf	11½	12	11½	11½	— ½
77⅜	78	7,200	An. Z. L. S. ($25)	79½	79½	77⅞	77⅞	— ½
84½	85	12,650	A., T. & S. F. ($50)	85¼	85⅞	84⅜	84½	— ⅝
102	102⅛	2,300	A., T. & S. F.	102	102⅜	102	102	
100½	102	1,250	A., T. & S. F. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
100⅜	101	18,000	Baldwin Locom	102⅞	103	101	101¼	—1
109	110	100	Baldwin L. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+1⅛
85⅜	86	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	86	86	85¾	85¾	— ⅛
75¾	76¼	200	Balt. & Ohio pf	76½	76½	76	76	— ⅜
2	2½	500	Batopilas M. ($20)	2	2	2	2	
460	470	35	Bethlehem Steel	460	460	460	460	
86½	86¼	672	Brock. R. T.	86¼	86¼	86	86	
91⅞	92¼	9,300	Br. & S. Cop. ($10)	93	93⅞	91⅜	92¼	+ ¼
27½	27⅝	600	Cal. Petrol.	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ¼
57½	58	500	Cal. Petrol. pf	58¼	58⅞	58	58	— ⅛
164⅜	165	1,800	Can. Pacific	165	165½	164	164⅝	+ ⅜
52⅜	52½	700	Central Leather Co	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52¼	
110	111	100	Central L. Co. pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ⅝
90¼	90¾	100	Chandler Motor	90¼	90¾	90	90	
61	61½	900	Ches. & Ohio	61¾	62⅜	61¼	61½	— ⅛
92⅝	93¼	500	C., M. & S. P.	92⅝	93¾	92⅜	93½	+ ⅜
129½	129¾	200	C., M. & S. P. pf	129	129½	129	129½	+1¼
17¼	17½	1,200	C., R. I. & P.	17¼	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
22⅞	23	800	Chile Cop. ($25)	23	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
56⅝	56⅞	7,800	Chino Cop. ($5)	57⅜	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
40½	40⅝	2,900	Col. F. & I.	40⅝	41½	40⅜	40⅝	— ¼
46	48	100	Computing T. R.	46½	46½	46¼	46½	—1
131½	132	200	Consol. Gas	132	132	132	132	+ ⅛
79½	79¾	200	Continental Can	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	21¼	2,800	Corn Prod. Refin	21¼	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ⅛
96	97	800	Corn Prod. R. pf	96½	96⅞	96	96	— ⅛
72½	73	19,100	Crucible Steel	73⅜	74¼	72¼	72¾	— ⅜
111¾	113	200	Crucible Steel pf	112½	113⅛	112	112	+ ⅛
181	183	300	Cuban Am. Sugar	181¼	183	181¼	182	+1½
105	106	100	Cuban Am. S. pf	106	106	106	106	+1
136½	137½	102	Detroit Edison Co	137	138	137	137½	
45⅞	46	7,000	Distillers Securities	45¼	46⅞	45	46	+1½
23⅝	24	600	Dome Mines ($10)	24	24	23⅜	24	
62⅜	64	200	Elec. Stor. Bat	63	63	63	63	+ ⅛
35⅞	36½	4,800	Erie	36	36⅜	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
51¼	52	200	Erie 1st pf	52	52¼	52	52¼	+ ⅜
285	290	10	General Chemical	285	285	285	285	
400	405	50	General Electric	166	166	166¼	166	+ ⅛
110	114	1,300	General M. pf	114	114	114	114	
68⅜	69	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	69	69¼	68⅝	69	+ ¼
87½	88	100	Granby Consol	88	88	88	88	+ ¼
120	120½	1,300	Great Northern pf	120¼	120½	120¼	120½	+ ⅛
40⅞	41¼	2,000	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	41¼	41½	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
43	44	200	Greene Can. Cop	44½	44½	44	44	— ⅛
21	21½	1,000	Guggenh'm E. ($25)	21	21	21	21	
131	135	100	Homestead M	132	135	132	132	+6⅞
131	135	96	do., odd lot	132½	133½	132½	133½	
100	102¼	100	Illinois Central	101	101	101	101	—1¼
44¾	44⅞	4,900	Inspiration C. ($20)	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅛
16½	16⅝	923	Interboro Con.	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
72½	73½	400	Interboro Con. pf	73½	73½	73	73	
19⅛	22	300	International Agr	20½	20½	20	20	—1
61½	62½	200	International A. pf	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
110	115	300	I. H. N. J. pf	114	114	114	114	
13⅝	13⅝	3,400	Int. M. M. T. R	15½	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
11,600	62⅝	63	I. M. M. pf. T. R	64½	64½	61⅜	62⅝	—1¼
5,000	44	44½	International Nav	45½	45½	44½	44½	— ⅛
	9⅝	10	International Paper	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
	43	45	International P. pf	44	44½	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
	25½	25⅝	Kansas City South	25	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
22,900	54¼	54¾	Kennecott Copper	53⅝	54⅝	53¼	54⅛	+1⅛
	127½	129	Kings Co. E. L. & P	128½	128½	128½	128½	—1
	127½	129	do., odd lot	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	
	76¾	76¾	Lack. Steel	73⅞	76	73⅞	76	+2½
	48¾	49¼	Lee Rub. & Tire	48¾	48¾	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅛
	77½	77¾	Lehigh Val. ($50)	77½	77½	77½	77½	+1¼
	119	122	Liggett & M. pf	120	120	120	120	
	194½	199	Lorillard (P.) Co	194½	194½	194½	194½	+2⅝
	119		Loril. P., Co., pf	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	+ ⅛
	121¼	123½	Louis. & Nash	123⅞	123¼	123¼	123¼	+2⅞
6,100	58¼	58¼	Maxwell Motors	60½	60⅝	57⅝	57⅝	—2½
300	82	82¾	Max. Motors 1st pf	83	83	82¾	82⅝	— ⅛
800	42¼	42¼	Max. Motors 2d pf	44	44⅜	42¼	42¼	—1⅝
100	50¾	55	May Dept. Stores	53	53	53	53	+2⅜
8,100	95¼	95¾	Mexican Petroleum	96	97	94⅞	95	— ⅛
3,400	35	35¼	Miami Copper	35	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅛
100	5⅜	5½	Minn., St. Louis	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
100	4¾	5	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
100	111⅝	111⅞	Montana Power pf	112	112	112	112	—1
300	23¾	24	Nat. En. & St. Co	23¾	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
1,200	65¾	66	Nat. Lead Co	65⅞	66	65⅜	65¾	+ ⅛
2,300	16¼	16⅝	Nevada Con. Cop	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
300	138	139	N. Y. Air Brake x d	139	139	138¼	138¾	+ ⅛
5,750	103⅞	104	N. Y. Central	103⅝	104¼	103⅛	104	+ ⅜
1,200	66⅝	67	N. Y., N. H. & H	67	67½	67	67	— ½
500	27¼	28¼	N. Y., Ont. & West	27¼	28¼	27¼	28¼	+1½
400	114½	115	Norfolk & Western	114¾	114⅞	114¼	114¾	
600	111⅜	112½	Northern Pacific	112	112⅞	111⅞	112¼	+ ¼
300	6⅜	6¾	Ontario Mining	6½	6¾	6⅞	6⅜	+ ¼
6,700	28½	29	Pacific Mail	26¾	29	26⅜	28¾	+1⅜
100	34	40	Pacific Tel. & Tel	34	34	34	34	—2
4,480	56⅞	57⅛	Penn. R. R.	57	57¼	56⅞	57	
700	29½	30	Pittsburgh Coal	29⅝	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
100	93	94½	Pittsburgh Steel pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	
50	93	94½	do., odd lot	94	94	94	94	
2,000	49¾	49¾	Pressed Steel Car	51¾	51¾	49¼	49¼	—1
400	162	163	Pullman Co	162½	162½	162¼	162¼	—1¾
200		5½	Quicksilver	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
100		39½	Railway Steel Sp	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
30	98¼	100	Railway Steel S. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
4,110	24½	24¾	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24¼	24¾	24⅜	— ⅛
6,700	82¼	82¼	Reading	82⅜	82⅞	82	82	
100	44⅞	45½	Reading 2d pf	45	45	45	45	
3,000	50	50¼	Rep. Iron & Steel	49⅞	50⅛	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
200	110	112	Rep. Iron & S. pf	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
375	35	36½	Seab. Air Line pf	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
2,050	173	174⅜	Sears, Roeb. & Co	172	174⅜	172	174⅜	+3⅜
2,125	36⅞	36⅞	Shattuck-Arizona	36⅞	37	36¼	36⅝	+1⅛
4,110	96⅝	97	Southern Pacific	97¼	97¼	96½	96½	— ⅜
600	109½	110	So. Porto Rico Sug	110	110	110	110	
3,000	50	50¼	Southern Railway	20	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
10,200	134⅜	135	Studebaker Co	133⅞	137	133⅞	134⅞	— ⅛
1,500	54	54¼	Tennessee Copper	53¼	54½	53¼	54¼	— ⅛
1,000	107½	107¾	Texas Co	200	200	198	198	—2
2,100	7⅞	8	Texas & Pacific	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
200	59⅝	60	Third Avenue	60½	60½	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
300	7¼	7½	Union B. & E. Co	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	
200	29	30	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
6,200	131	131¼	Union Pacific	131⅜	132¼	131	131¼	
100		82½	Union Pacific pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ⅜
100	59	59⅜	United Cigar Mfrs	59¼	59½	59¼	59⅜	+ ⅛
200		70½	United Cigar Stores	70	70½	70	70½	— ⅞
50		60	Un. Dry Goods pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	
2,000	141	141¼	United Fruit Co	142	142⅜	141	141¼	— ⅛
300		15	United Rys. Inv	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
200		28½	United Rys. Inv. pf	28	28	28	28	
200		17	U. S. C. I. P. & F	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	
14,700	151	151½	U. S. Indus. Alco	150½	155	150½	151	
300	103	106	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	102	104	102	104	+ ⅜
110	103	106	do., odd lots	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	
1,300	48⅞	49	U. S. Rubber	49	49½	49	49	
600	107	108	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
41,200	80½	80⅝	U. S. Steel	81⅜	81⅜	80½	80½	— ⅜
1,590	116¼	116⅜	U. S. Steel pf	116¼	116⅜	115⅞	115⅞	— ½
12,850	83⅜	83⅞	Utah Copper	84½	84⅞	83⅜	83⅞	— ⅛
1,100	42½	43	Va.-Car. Chemical	42	43½	42	43	— ¼
100	109	111	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109⅞	109⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
200	50	55	Va. Iron, Coal & C	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
1,200	13⅜	13⅝	Wabash	14	14⅛	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
1,900	42½	43	Wabash pf. A	42¼	43¼	42¼	42½	+ ⅜
600	25⅞	26	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	
100	125	128	Wells Fargo Exp	125	125	125	125	
400	24½	26¼	Western Maryland	26¼	26¼	26	26	+ ⅛
500	87½	89	Western Union Tel	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	+1
7,700	61½	62	Westingh. E. & M	62½	62½	61⅝	61⅝	— ½
300	3	4	Wheeling & L. E	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	
500	209	214	Willys-Overland	210	210½	210	210	+4
20	209½	214	do., odd lot	209½	209½	208½	208½	
300	102	104	W.-O.pf.sub.cfs. f p	103	103	102	102	— ½
300	35	36	Wisconsin Central	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	— ¼

MONEY TIGHT IN LONDON.

McKenna's Speech Affords Little Comfort to the Traders.

LONDON, March 2.—Chancellor McKenna's speech yesterday to the effect that the budget will not impose such heavy taxes as had been feared afforded small comfort to members of the Stock Exchange, who realize that the money must be found in other directions.

The tone of the stock market showed little change. Fair numbers of dealings in Government stocks, and rubber and diamond shares were recorded, but

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SCHINASI BROS. SELL FOR $3,500,000 CASH

The Tobacco Products Corporation Absorbs Big Independent Industry.

GETS MUCH TURKISH LEAF

The Factories Acquired Turn Out About 250,000,000 Cigarettes a Year.

The Tobacco Products Corporation has bought the assets and business of Schinasi Bros., one of the leading independent cigarette manufacturing concerns, for $3,500,000 cash. The deal was closed Wednesday, it was announced yesterday, after negotiations which had extended over many weeks. Included in the assets was $1,300,000 worth of Turkish tobacco which is stored in warehouses in this country. In recent weeks it has been increasingly difficult to get shipments of this sort of tobacco through from Mediterranean ports.

The Schinasi factories turn out about 250,000,000 Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes a year. The concern, founded in 1898, was one of the three original manufacturers of Turkish cigarettes in the United States, and its acquisition will make the Tobacco Products Corporation the most important Turkish leaf consumer in the world.

The transaction involves warehouses and depots in Europe, as well as in this country. Schinasi Brothers have maintained their foreign organization during the war, and considerable tobacco stored abroad is being safeguarded until hostilities cease. The Schinasi factories will be operated distinct from other properties of the Tobacco Products Corporation under the direction of Leon Schinasi, son of the founder of the firm. S. Schinasi, the head of the company, will continue in charge of the manufacturing and leaf tobacco departments.

The Tobacco Products Corporation reported yesterday that income from investments in its subsidiaries in 1915 had amounted to $860,313, a gain over 1914 of $134,542. Total receipts amounting to $921,766 were $44,958 larger than the year before. The surplus of $431,766 was equivalent to 2.6 per cent. on the common stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2	1¾

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾
90 days	3
4 months	3 @3¼
5 months	3@3¼
6 months	3@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	+.00½
Cables	4.77	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	+.00⅝
Paris—				
Demand	5.88	5.88⅜	5.88⅜	—.00½
Cables	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	—.00½
Berlin—				
Demand	73.37½	*73.37½	*73.37½	+.06⅛
Cables	73.43⅞	73.43⅞	73.43⅞	+.06⅛

*Less ¼.

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted as many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Check.	Yesterday's Close—Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅝	4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.88⅜	5.87½
95.28 Berlin	73.37½	73.43⅝
20.20 Austria	13.03	13.08
26.70 Scandinavia	28.10	28.15
19.29 Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826 Switzerland	5.23⅛	5.22⅝
40.10 Holland	42.50	42.68¾
19.293 Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826 Italy	6.70¾	6.70
61.45 Russia		32.25
China—		
Hongkong	46.20	46.35
Shanghai	63.00	63.12½
India—		
82.44 Bombay	33.00	
82.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44 Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.70⅜	$4.71¾	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $646,742,480; balance, $37,834,646; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $107,483.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $7.81¼ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27 1-16d, up ⅛d; New York, 56⅞c, up ⅛c. Mexican dollars, 43⅜c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	North Star	.15
Andes	.00	Rescue	.16
Best & Belcher	.03	Tonopah Ext	4.87½
Bullion	.01	Tono. Nevada	6.50
Caledonia	.04	West End	.78
Con. Cal & Va	.07	GOLDFIELD.	
Gould & Curry	.02	Atlanta	.16
Hale & Norcross	.04	Booth	.32
Jacket Con	.10	C. O. D.	.03
Mexican	.18	Comb. Fraction	.07
Occidental Con	.75	D'd'd B. Butte	.02
Ophir	.16	D'd'd Daisy	.03
Overman	.04	Florence	.42
Savage	.01	G'd'd Con	.90
Seg. Belcher	.02	G'd'd Kewanas	.15
Sierra Nevada	.27	G'd'd Merger	.13
Union Con	.44	Jumbo Ext	.96
Utah Con	.02	Lone Star	.02
TONOPAH.		Silver Pick	.05
Belmont	4.23	Spearhead	.08
Halifax	.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Jim Butler	.95	Nevada Hills	.21
MacNamara	.04	Nevada Packard	.33
Midway	.45	Rochester Mines	.60
Mizpah Ext	.19	Round Mountain	.59
Montana	.24		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	10¾	10¾	Isabella	19¾	19¾
Elkton	30	31½	Jackpot	8½	8
El Paso	81	86	McKinney	45¾	47½
Findlay	4¼	4¾	Portland	176	180
Golden Cy.	20½	20⅞	Vindicator	235	245
Gold. Dol.	2	4	Rav. B. H.	2¼	
Gold Sov.	4¾	5			

MAXIM DIRECTORS CHOSEN.

Munitions Corporation Completes Its Organization.

The Maxim Munitions Corporation completed its organization yesterday through the election of permanent Directors. Several of the men selected have been interested since the war began in the manufacture or exportation of war material. The new Directors are J. W. O'Bannon, President of the International Rubber Company, and head of the O'Bannon Corporation which is working on Russian Government contracts for guncotton; W. H. Williams, Treasurer of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.; and M. J. Budlong, Vice President of the same concern; George W. Bourne of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, and H. L. Dillon of Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Hudson Maxim was re-elected President, and E. P. O'Brien, a Director of the Garfield National Bank, was selected as Vice President. Several employes of the corporation who had previously acted as Directors retired from office. A statement from the corporation's offices yesterday said that three plants were in operation making cartridges, while preparations were being made to fill orders for machine guns which are under negotiation.

It was learned that the new Directors recently acquired a substantial amount of stock in the corporation, and that fresh capital would be put into plant extension. Recently 200,000 shares of stock were offered to the public, the bulk of which was taken in large blocks by persons interested in the munitions business. In quarters close to the management it was said yesterday that no new financing of a public nature is contemplated.

MORE COPPER DIVIDENDS.

Utah, Chino, Ray Consolidated, and Nevada Consolidated Act.

Stockholders of several copper and zinc producing companies received good news yesterday after meetings of Directors for dividend purposes. The Utah Copper Company declared the regular quarterly payment of $1.50 and an extra dividend of $1 a share, the first extra ordered since the copper market began to boom. The Chino Copper Company declared a quarterly distribution of $1.25 a share, an increase of 25 cents a share over the preceding payment. The Ray Consolidated and Nevada Consolidated, two other members of the so-called porphyry group, voted the same dividends as they did three months ago, 50 cents a share each.

The Butte and Superior Company, which was started as a copper mine but produces zinc in quantity instead, declared a ten-dollar extra dividend for the quarter and a regular payment of 75 cents a share. This company has been reporting earnings at the rate of $45 a year on the stock. Last quarter the extra distribution was $7.50. Dividends of both the porphyries and Butte and Superior will be paid March 31 to stockholders of record March 10.

Big Profits for Crocker-Wheeler Co.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company, in a statement accompanying checks for its extra dividend, gives net profits for the four months ended with December as $212,575, of which $50,700 was paid in dividends. Unfilled orders for motors and generators on Jan. 1 were $1,135,556, against $171,880 a year ago. The company completed its first group of munitions contracts in January on time with a good profit, and it immediately received a new contract on which it is now working.

TO MAKE FREIGHT INQUIRY.

Commerce Commission Decides to Take Up Congestion in East.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Freight congestion in eastern terminals will be taken up by the Interstate Commerce Commission with representatives of all interests concerned at a public hearing here March 6 and 7. The commission, while without direct authority to attempt to relieve congestion, called the meeting so the roads and the shippers might have an opportunity to get together on some common ground to solve the problem.

Congested conditions, particularly in New York, have existed several months, and thousands of freight cars have lain in New Jersey yards for weeks at a time. Eastern railroads recently obtained the commission's authority to reduce by half the free storage time allowed on certain kinds of export freight, but this measure apparently has not been sufficient to relieve the situation. Recently conditions have become serious throughout a portion of the West, particularly on account of car shortage, and because thousands of cars were tied up at Eastern terminals.

CANADIAN BANKERS BUSY.

Financiers Tour West Indies on Yacht to Plan Expansion.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Officials of the Royal Bank of Canada, the American Government was advised today, are in the West Indies on a tour which has for its purpose development of a plan to cover the islands with branch banks. The information, which came through official channels, said the party assembled in Charleston, S. C., and sailed aboard the American yacht Alvina. The bankers, it was said, were trying to keep their mission secret.

The Canadian bank now has branches throughout Cuba and Porto Rico. Plans have been made, it is said, to extend the branches to every important commercial centre in the Indies.

The information reaching here said the Canadians hoped to establish their houses firmly before American institutions had a chance to enter the field.

Marston Leaves D. & R. G. Board.

E. L. Marston of Blair & Co. has offered his resignation as a Director of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Mr. Marston explained yesterday that he sought to be relieved from some of his duties and that his resignation did not imply that any differences had arisen in the Denver's counsels. He will remain as a Director of the Missouri Pacific. Recently Mr. Blair resigned as a Director of the Central Vermont Railway and the Mechanics and Metals National Bank. He remains associated with about thirty other large corporations.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A new Stock Exchange firm was announced yesterday, including Walter S. Crandall and Walter Shepperd, which will do business under the firm name of Crandall, Shepperd & Co. at 25 Broad Street. Mr. Shepperd was formerly Vice President of W. N. Coler & Co. Mr. Crandall is the Exchange member.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company reports gross operating income of $1,762,713 in January, a gain of $91,928 over the same months last year. Net income of $874,214 showed an increase of $79,010.

The Atlas Powder Company announced yesterday that the proper revenue stamps would be affixed by the company to the proxies sent in for the annual meeting on March 21.

The United States Public Service Company reports gross earnings of $96,480 in January, against $79,840 in that month of 1915. The net revenue of $46,828 was $12,800 greater than in the preceding January.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
230	Adventure	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼
10	Ahmeek	100½	100½	100½	100½
255	Alaska	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝
70	Alloues	70	70	70	70
5,010	Am. Zinc	78⅜	79⅜	78	78
30	Anaconda	85½	86⅜	85¼	85¼
255	Ariz. Com'l	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
250	Butte & Balak.	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
2,240	Butte & Super.	93	93½	92	92¼
375	Cal. & Ariz.	74	74½	74	74¼
15	Cal. & Hecla	570	570	570	570
110	Chino	57⅜	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝
642	Copper Range	62¼	63	62	62⅜
15	Daly-West	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
495	East Butte	12⅜	12⅝	12½	12⅝
65	Granby	88½	88⅝	87⅝	87⅝
9	Greene-Can	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44½
60	Hancock	16	16	15⅝	15⅝
200	Helvetia	40c	40c	40c	40c
50	Island Creek	45½	45½	45½	45½
50	Isl'd Creek pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½
50	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
25	Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
130	Lake	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅛
20	La Salle	5	5	5	5
20	Michigan	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
85	Mohawk	92⅜	92⅝	91⅜	91½
10	Nevada Con	16	16	16	16
10	New Arc	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
50	Nipissing	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,030	North Butte	29½	29⅝	29¼	29¼
1,140	Old Dominion	71½	71⅝	70½	70½
30	Osceola	92	93	92	93
210	Pond Creek	12¼	12¼	11⅜	11⅜
70	Quincy	92	92½	92	92¼
85	Santa Fe	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
150	Shannon	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
10	Shattuck	37	37	37	37
295	St. Mary's	68	68	67	68
5	Super. & Bos.	3	3	3	3
115	Tamarack	50	51	50	50
263	Trinity	9	9¼	9	9
1,200	Tuolumne	19c	19c	17c	17c
1,196	U. S. Smelter	60¾	61	60¾	60¾
226	U. S. Smelt. pf.	50⅝	50¼	50	50
1,020	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4	4
185	Utah Con	14	14	14	14
85	Utah Copper	84¼	84¾	84¼	84⅜
100	Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
80	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	Wolverine	65¼	65⅝	65	65¼

RAILROADS.

40	Atchison	102	102	102	102
65	Boston & Alb.	195	196	195	195
25	Bos. Elevated	81	81⅞	81	81
15	Bos. & Lowell	149	149	149	149
575	Bos. & Maine	44⅝	45⅝	44⅝	45½
24	Bos. & Prov.	232	235	232	235
5	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½
65	Fitchburg pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
20	Mass. Elec. pf	86	86	85½	85½
3	Nor. & W. pf.	163	163	163	163
27	Old Colony	156⅝	156⅝	156	156
2	Ver. & Mass.	125	125	125	125
30	West End	66	66	66	66

MISCELLANEOUS.

40	Am. Ag. Chem	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
32	Am. A. C. pf.	97	97½	97	97½
80	Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110
225	Am. Sugar pf.	116½	116¾	115¾	115½
812	Am. T. & T.	127½	127½	127¼	127¼
178	A. G. & W. I.	29½	30	29½	30
435	A. G. & W. I. pf.	45¼	47⅜	45¼	47⅛
91	Edison	245	245	245	245
60	Ga. Ry. & El.	126	126	125⅝	125⅝
10	Gen. Elec.	166	166	165¾	165¾
40	Mass. Gas pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
117	N. E. Tel.	135½	136	135½	136
50	Nipe Bay	126	126	123	126
20	Pullman	163	163	162	162
10	Reece Button	16	16	16	15
55	Swift	120½	120⅝	120	120⅝
45	Torrington	44	44½	44	44½
50	Torrington pf.	32	32	32	32
655	United Fruit	141½	143	141⅜	142
108	United Shoe	54	54½	54	54½
207	United Sh. pf.	29	29	28½	29
344	U. S. Steel	81	81⅜	80⅝	80⅝
45	U. S. Steel pf.	116	116	116	116
1,400	Ventura Oil	9¼	10⅛	9⅛	10

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
3,000	A. T. & T. 4½s	106¾	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
3,000	Ang.-Fr. 5s	94½	94½	94¼	94⅜
13,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	77	77	77	77
3,000	C. B. & Q. Jt. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3,000	C. & W. M. 5s	82½	82½	82½	82½
2,000	Swift 5s	99½	99⅞	99½	99⅞
12,000	West. Tel. 5s	99¾	100	99⅝	100

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Ship. com.	39	39	39	39
1	Booth Fish. c.	27	27	27	27
50	Booth Fish. pf.	72½	72½	72¾	72¾
110	Chi. P. Tool	65	65½	65	65½
20	Chi. Rys. S. 2	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	Dia. Match	103	103	103	103
50	Ill. Brick	78	78	78	78
500	Lind. Light pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
193	Mont. W. pf.	115	115	115	115
5	Quaker O. pf.	109	109	109	109
150	Sears-Roebuck	171	174¾	171	174½
5	Sears-Roe. pf.	126½	126½	126½	126½
130	Stewart War.	84½	84½	84¾	84¾
20	Swift	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
110	Union Carbide	170	170	170	170
5	Deere pf.	95½	95½	95¼	95½

BONDS.

$2,000	C. Rys. Inc. 4s	35	35	35	35
1,000	C. C. Rys. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
11,000	Edison 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Morris 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
8,000	Pub. Svc. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
3,000	Swift 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2,000	Un. Sts. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾

FOR INVESTORS.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist gives bid and asked prices of hundreds of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by well-known houses. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Arun. S. & G.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
19	Balt. Tube	106	106	106	106
53	Balt. Tube pf.	90½	90½	90¼	90¼
15	Con. Coal	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,336	Cosden	10½	20½	19½	20
1,032	Cos. Oil & G.	9¼	9¼	9	9
4,790	C. O. & G. pf.	4½	4½	4⅜	4½
185	Davidson Ch.	59½	59⅝	59½	59½
10	Fid. & Dep.	136	136	136	136
50	Ga. S. & F. 1st pf.	87	87	87	87
15	Md. Casualty	95	95	95	95
31	Mt. V. Cot. Dk.	12½	12½	12½	12½
10	M. & M. Bank	28	28	28	28
105	Penn. W. & P.	73½	73½	73½	73½
50	Poole Eng.	100	100	100	100
150	Sapulpa	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
100	Sapulpa, rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5	U. S. Fidelity	220	220	220	220
125	Un. Rys. & E.	27¼	27¼	27¾	27¾
895	Wayl. O. & G.	8¼	8¼	8	8

BONDS.

$1,000	City Balt. 4s, 1961, S. L.	100	100	100	100
1,000	City Balt. 4s, 1958, W. L.	100	100	100	100
1,000	Con. Coal pf. 5s	92¼	92¼	92½	92½
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93½	93½	93¾	93¾
3,000	Con. P'r 4½s	89½	89½	89⅛	89½
18,000	Cosden 6s	118¼	118¼	118	117
5,000	Elkh'n Fuel 6s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
1,000	F. & C. Tr. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Ga. Pac. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½
1,000	M. & M. Tr. 6s	102	102	102	102
2,000	Md. St. 4s, '22	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Md. St. 4s, '27	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
4,000	Pa. W. & P. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
8,000	United Ry. & Elec. 1st 4s	84	84	84	84
2,000	United Ry. & Elec. inc. 4s	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
2,300	United Ry. & Elec. fdg. 5s	86¾	87	86¾	87

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	American Gas.	121½	121½	121½	121¼
10	Amer. Milling.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
5	Am. Railways	29	29	29	29
40	Am. Rys. pf.	96¾	97	96¾	97
30	Cambria Iron	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
55	Cambria Steel	81	81	81	81
523	Electric Stor.	63⅝	63¾	62¾	62¾
100	Gen. As pf.	71	71	71	71
55	Ins. Co. of N. A.	25	25	25	25
100	Keystone Tel.	14	14	14	14
1	Key. Tel. pf.	68	68	68	68
1,120	Lake Sup. Cor.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
314	Lehigh Navig.	76	76	76	76
6	Lehigh Valley	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
46	L. V. Trans. pf.	43¾	43¾	43	43¾
609	Pennsylvania	57	57¼	56¾	56¾
107	Penn. Salt Mfg.	101	101¼	101	101½
667	Penn. St. pf.	98½	98½	96½	98½
25	Phila. Co.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
50	Phil. cum. pf.	44	44	44	44
425	Phil. Electric	27½	27½	27¼	27½
275	Phil. R. T.	19	19	18¾	18¾
112	Phil. Traction	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
200	Reading R. R.	82¾	82¾	82	82
50	Union Trac.	43¾	43¾	43	43¾
80	United Gas Im.	89½	89½	89	89
1	Unit. Cos., N.J.	226½	226½	226½	226½
26	W. J. & S. S.	50½	51	50½	51
11	York Rys. pf.	37	37	37	37

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	El. & P. T. 5s	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,000	Harwood El. 6s	103	103	103	103
700	Interst. Rys. 4s	58	58	58	58
1,000	Keyst'e T. 1st 5s	99	99	99	99
1,000	Lake Sup. Corp. Inc. 4s	33	33	33	33
1,000	Leh. Nav. Con. 4½s	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅞
4,000	L. V. Gen. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	Pa. Con. 4s, 1948	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	P. Co. Gen. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½
22,000	Pa. Con. 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
7,000	Ph. Co. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101	101½
5,000	Read. Gen. 4s	95	95	95	95
16,000	Stand. Gas 6s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
6,000	Un. Rys. In. 5s	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
2,000	W. N. Y. & P. 4s	83	83	83	83

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
240	Am. W. G. M.	45	47	45	47
100	Col. G. & El.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Citizens Traction	52½	52½	52½	52½
40	Har. Wal. pf.	102	102	102	102
80	Mfrs. L. & H.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
30	Nat. Fireproof.	9¼	9¼

So Far This Year

Smith Agricultural Chemical Company

has paid 50% in cash dividends on its Common Stock.

Its earnings for the current year, we are officially advised, will be approximately 140%. Within the next three months we are informed further large dividend distributions will be made.

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100 Acolian Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
100 Cincinnati Northern Stock
100 Crex Carpet Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
200 Inter State Co. Com. Stock
50 Ingersoll Rand Com. Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
10 Betsof Mining Co
15 Singer Manufacturing Stock
25 Victor Talking Mach. Com. Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

200 Alaska Steamship Stock
100 Aluminum Co. of America Stock
150 Central Petroleum Pfd. Stock
50 Detroit Edison Rights
100 Foundation Co. Pfd. Stock
100 Midland Securities Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
25 Safety Car Heating, Ltg. Stock
10 Sen Sen 6s
100 Ward Baking Com. Stock
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100 Michigan State Tel. Pfd.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Improved Tone Exhibited in the Outside Market—Munitions and Oils Active and Strong.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 351,606 shares of stock and $325,100 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 86,285; oil, 87,916, and mining, 174,455. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,700	‡Aetna Ex. w. i.	22⅞	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛
700	Ajax Rub., Inc.	65	65½	65	65¼
300	A., G. & W. I., pf.	29	29	29	29
100	A., G. & W. I. pf., w. i.	46	46	46	46
30	Atlantic Steel	55	55	55	55
1,600	Barnet O. & G.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,700	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡Car., L. & P.	5	5½	5	5½
285	Carwen Steel	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
450	‡Chev. Mot. Car.	*132		131	132
1,200	Corp. R. & H.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
3,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	47⅜	48⅝	47⅛	48⅝
125	Driggs-Seab'y.	188	188	187	187
500	‡Electric Gun.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Emer. Phono.	11½	11½	11½	11½
50	‡Hall Signal	10	10	10	10
225	Hask. & B. C.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Intercon. Rub.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
1,500	Kath. Br. pf.	19	21⅜	19	21
100	Kelly-Spr. T.	68	68	68	68
2,800	‡S. S. Kres., w. i.	12⅜	13⅜	12	12
300	‡Lake Tor. B.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Manhat. Trans.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9,000	‡Maxim Mun.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
6,300	xx‡Midvale St.	63½	63¾	62½	62⅝
25,080	‡Mid. St. rts.	1	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
3,200	‡Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Peer. T. & M. C.	24½	24½	24⅛	24⅛
160	‡Poole E. & M.	96	101	96	98
200	Redrop El., Inc.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
100	‡Saxon M. Car.	68	68	68	68
160	‡Stand. Motors	8¼	8¼	8	8
2,000	‡St. Joe'h Lead	15	15⅝	15	15⅜
800	Submar. Boat, v. t. cifs.	34⅛	35	34	34⅛
4,500	‡Toh. Products.	40	41½	39½	41
200	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5,300	Unit. Prof. Sh.	1½	1½	1½	1½
900	‡Univ. Mot. w. i.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼
1,300	‡U. S. Lt. & H.	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
150	‡U. S. L. & H. pf.	5	5	4½	4⅞
250	White Motors	47½	*47½	46¾	46¾
200	World Film Cor. v. t. ctfs.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge
56	Ohio Oil	227	225	226	+ 3
5	Prairie O. & G.	412	405	405	− 5
5	So. Penn. Oil.	350	325	326	−84
5	S. O. of Cal.	251	251	251	+ 2
60	S. O. of Ind.	528	512	524	+24
10	S. O. of N. J.	504	504	504	+ 1
25	S. O. of N. Y.	207	207	207	+ 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Am. O. & G.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1,100	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅛	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝
1,800	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	20¾	20¾	19¾	20½
600	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	9¼	9¼	9	9
1,500	‡Cosden Oil & G. pf., w. i.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
3,800	Empire Petrol.	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7
2,100	‡Federal Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	‡Houston Oil	18	18	18	18
700	‡Inter. Petrol.	11¼	12	11¼	12
16,000	‡Midwest Oil	71	72	69	71
4,000	‡Mid. Oil pf.	95	96	95	96
150	‡Midwest Ref.	60	60	59	59
3,300	‡Musk. Refin.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1,000	Sapulpa Oil & R.	12	12	11¾	11¾
3,880	‡Ven. Cons. O.	9	10⅜	9	10
600	‡Victoria Oil	1⅜	*1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
12,000	Wayl. O. & G.	8	8¼	8	8¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	††Atlanta	17½	18	17½	18
4,500	Bing. Mining.	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
1,000	††Booth	32	34	32	34
900	B. C. & Z. v. t. cfs.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
200	Butte & N. Y.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Calav. Copper	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,500	†Caledonia	97	98	97	98
500	‡Can. Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1,000	xC. de P. Cop.	38½	38½	37	37
700	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Con. New Utah.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,600	††Emma Cop.	69	69	68	69
18,200	††F. M. C. Co.	20	24	20	24
900	First Nat. Cop.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
200	†Florence	45	45	45	45
1,350	†Goldfield Con.	91	91	90	90
2,500	††Goldfield M.	14¼	14¼	13¾	14
18,000	††Greenwater	6	6⅛	6	6
1,000	Howe Sound	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,225	xHecla Mining.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
700	††Jim Butler	93	95	93	95
4,700	Jumbo Exten.	1⅜	1⅜	95	97
3,000	††Kewanas	15½	17	15½	17
1,000	Magma Cop.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2,400	†Maj. Mines	1	1	⅞	⅞
2,500	††Marsh Min.	37	38	36½	36½
875	†McK.-Dar.	45	45	42	44
4,000	††Mother Lode	20¾	21	20¼	21
800	New U. Bing.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
300	Nip. M. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	†North B. D.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	†North Star	15½	16	15½	16
600	†Ray H. Min.	3	3	2⅞	3
1,100	††Rex Con. M.	21	21	21	21
1,400	†Roch. Mining.	59	60	59	60
500	††Round Moun.	60	60	60	60
500	††Ruby Silver.	53	53	53	53
200	‡‡Sand. Ken.	6	6	6	6
1,500	‡S. G. G. Min.	87	88	87	88
1,500	††Silver Pick.	5	6	5	6
2,800	‡Sil. Tip (a Prospect)	19	20	19	20
200	Stan. Sil.-Lead	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,800	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
15,700	††Suc. Mining.	89	93	89	92
3,500	†Sup. Min. Co.	34	34	34	34
200	‡Tono. Belmont	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Tono. Ext.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Tono. Min.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1,000	†Tono. Cash B.	5	5	5	5
20,000	†Tono. Resc. E.	15	16¼	15	16
6,000	††U. S. Coal & M.	12¼	12½	12	12
8,000	††Un. V. Ext.	13⅝	14½	13⅝	13⅞
1,200	‡W. E. Con.	74	76	74	76
205	‡White O. Min.	5⅞	*6	5⅞	5⅞
700	†Yuscaran Con.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$20000	‡B. & O. new 5s	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101¼
25,000	‡C., M. & St. P. 4s	95	95	95	95
60,000	‡Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
1,100	‡Erie rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200000	‡Mid. Steel Cv. 5s, w. i.	99	99	99	99

†Unlisted. ‡Sells cents per share. *Odd lots. xxEx rights. xEx dividend.

Note.—Wednesday 100 Cuba Cane Sugar sold at 48 and Feb. 10 United Eastern 200 at 4¼ and 800 at 4⅜.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. British Mfg. Co.	18	28	26½	26
Am. Drug Syndicate	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Balt. Tube Co.	108	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co. pf.	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., O. B.	14	15	14	15
Canadian Car & F.	62	66	62	66
Canadian C. & F. pf.	83	86	83	86
Cocker Wheeler	103	105	103	105
Curtiss Aero., v.t.ctfs.	46	48	46	48
Fed. Dye, & Ch., w. i.	45⅝	46½	45⅝	46½
Guantanamo Sugar	71	75	71	75
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
Hopkins & A., Arms.	65	68	65	68
Inter. Mer. Marine	14⅜	15½	14⅜	15½
Jewel Tea	62	67	62	67
Jewel Tea pf.	101½	105	101½	105
Marconi of America	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
New York Transport.	14½	16	14½	16
Nicholson Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Tyrene Mfg. Co.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Standard Shipb'ng.	12½	13½	12½	13½
United C. S., w. i.	94	97	94	97
Wab.-Pitts. T., w. i.	17½	19	17½	19
W.-P. Ter. pf., w. i.	47	52	47	52

OIL ISSUES.

Pierce Oil	15	15½	15	15½
Savoy Oil	9½	10½	9½	10½

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

MINING STOCKS.

Bannack Gold	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Temiskaming &	49	51	52	54
Yukon Gold	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	80	90	80	90
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	79	83
American Brass	253	257	253	258
Atlas Powder	246	250	246	250
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	118	122	118	122
Bliss (E. W.)	340	350	340	350
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	83	73	83
Can. Fdries & Forg.	195	195	195	200
Canadian Explosives	320	340	320	340
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	340	360	340	360
Du Pont Powd., new	350	360	350	360
Du Pont Powder pf.	106	108	106	108
Hercules Powder	390	400	395	405
Hercules Powder pf.	114	120	114	120
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	165	169	165	169
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495		495	
Scovil Mfg. Co.	470	485	470	485
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2,400	2,500	2,450	2,625

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	330	325	330
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	105	105	153	165
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	460	475	460	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

COTTON ADVANCES; MARKET OVERSOLD

Chief Feature of Strength Was the Demand from Domestic Textile Sources.

BIG PROFITS FOR SPINNERS

Southern Reports Tell of Distressed Sales and Prospects for Larger Acreage Next Year.

Largely as a result of the oversold condition of the cotton market, prices yesterday made a rally of nearly 20 points and closed at a gain of 11 to 12 points. There was a cessation of outside selling pressure, and the reports from Southern spot markets that holders were not inclined to sell and that most of the distressed cotton had been unloaded for the time being furnished the incentive for a moderate buying movement.

Liverpool showed a rallying tendency, and after opening about as due, closed firm at a net gain of 6 to 10 points for the day. Spot sales amounted to 8,000 bales, which represents a slight increase over recent transactions.

The chief feature of strength at present is imparted by the demands of the domestic textile situation. Cotton yarns, which have been very high as the result of the unprecedented demand, have shown no decline, in spite of the fact that raw cotton is a cent and a half per pound lower than it was when the high prices for yarns were reached. Spinners are making a profit of about $15 to $18 a bale on every pound of cotton that passes through their spindles, and the profits of cloth manufacturers are even greater.

There is a general feeling that the acreage of cotton will show a big increase this season, and the chief offset to the increased area will have to come from the talk of deficient fertilization. The commercial fertilizers this season will show little or no potash, and it is a question whether an increase in ammoniates can make up for this loss. Early advices on acreage show wide variations. The Texas State Commissioner of Agriculture says his reports suggest that there will be little or no increase, while private reports compiled by a local firm point to a material gain. It is generally felt throughout the cotton trade that the State Commissioners of Agriculture are reluctant about giving out information pointing to the likelihood of increased production.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 7 to 12 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance, 11.55c for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.44	11.32	11.40@11.42	11.25@11.26
May	11.60	11.44	11.55@11.56	11.43@11.44
July	11.79	11.63	11.74@11.75	11.63@11.64
Oct.	11.95	11.83	11.90@11.91	11.82@11.83
Dec.	12.12	11.99	12.07@12.08	11.97@11.98
Jan.	12.15	12.06	12.14@12.15	12.04@12.06

Total port receipts, 12,814 bales; last week, 23,525 bales; last year, 43,505 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	2,687	2,780	6,439
Galveston	6,963	8,361	10,583
Mobile	362	492	554
Charleston	199	130	1,351
Savannah	1,508	3,600	8,328
Wilmington	19	99	2,871
Norfolk	643	1,517	2,179
INTERIOR RECEIPTS.			
Augusta	261	1,071	1,022
Memphis	1	1,554	2,912
St. Louis	4	18,542	3,287
Houston	2,236	3,941	8,448

Exports, 4,898 bales; total thus far this season, 3,550,399 bales; total last season, 5,502,689 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
——	Galveston...Holiday	247,453	552,202
3,030	New Orleans...11.13	389,940	400,270
75	Mobile 11.00	19,715	59,906
734	Savannah 11¼	182,391	235,366
——	Charleston 11½	82,140	112,823
——	Wilmington 11¼	44,166	52,461
998	Norfolk 11.25	121,715	81,555
351	Augusta 11.32	160,099	142,127
2,200	Memphis 11.50	217,468	222,104
60	St. Louis 11¾	18,546	37,314
——	Houston ..... Holiday	150,935	179,672

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points decline at 7.75d. Sales, 8,000. Receipts, 23,000, American, 31,700. Market closed steady.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	46.75	....	47.50	....
Lead	6.50	....	6.50	....
Spelter	20.50	....	20.50	....
Antimony	43.50	44.50	43.50	44.50
Quicksilver	$290.00	....	$280.00	....
Aluminium	*61.00	63.00	*61.00	63.00
Iron, No. 2 X fy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27¾c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Wednesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	....	101 0 0
Copper, futures	....	99 0 0
Tin, spot	185 10 0	188 0 0
Tin, futures	185 15 0	188 5 0
Spelter	....	111 0 0
Lead	....	32 17 6

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	373	378
American Light & Traction pf.	112	115
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	75	77
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	133	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Power & Light	64	66
American Power & Light pf.	86½	87½
American Public Utilities	45	48
American Public Utilities pf.	74	76
American Water Works & Elec.	7⅞	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	99
Cities Service	114	116
Cities Service pf.	74½	76½
Colorado Power	27	28
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	81	83
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	93	96
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	76	78
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	102
Empire District Electric pf.	77	82
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	92	95
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Nor. Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf.	59	62
Nor. Ontario L. & P. 5s, 1951	83	86
Northern States Power pf.	91	93
Northern States Power pf.	46	48
Ozark Power & Water	20	25
Pacific Gas & Electric	62½	63
Pacific Gas & Electric, (original)	89½	92½
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	91½	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	88	91
Southern California Edison pf.	106	106
*Standard Gas & Electric	8	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30½	31½
Southwestern Power & Lt. pf.	97½	100
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	11
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	44½	46½
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	19	21
Toledo Traction, Lt. & Power pf.	45	52
United Light & Railways	50	53
United Light & Railways 1st pf.	74½	76½
Western Power	15	18
Western Power pf.	56	59

*Par value, $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15¼
Atlantic Refining	650	655	645	655
Borne-Scrymser	795	805	800	810
Buckeye Pipe Line	103	106	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	735	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	150	180	160	180
Continental Oil	277	283	277	283
Crescent Pipe Line	44	48	44	47
Cumberland P. L.	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	230
Galena Signal Oil	150	152	150	152
Galena Signal Oil pf.	133	137	133	137
Illinois Pipe Line	182	184	182	184
Indiana Pipe Line	104	107	104	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
National Transit	20	21	20	21
N. Y. Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Ohio Oil	226	228	220	223
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	64	62	64
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15	15½
Pierce Oil conv. 6s, '24	84	86	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas	408	412	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line	215	217	214	217
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	205	208	200	205
South Penn Oil	350	355	345	350
Southwest Penn.	112	117	110	115
Stand Oil of Cal.	250	253	250	253
Stand. Oil of Ind.	520	525	505	510
Stand. Oil of Kan.	435	445	435	445
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	360	355	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	355	365	355	365
Stand. Oil of N. J.	502	506	501	505
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	205	207	202	205
Stand. Oil of Ohio	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch	130	133	130	135
Union Tank	83	85	88	85
Vacuum Oil	223	226	220	225
Washington Oil	....	....	48	53

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—Thirty-eight corporations with aggregate capital stock of $897,700 were chartered today. They include:

The Panyon Corp'n, acquire grants, concessions, franchises and contracts, realty, construction, stocks, bonds, smelting, minerals, metals, $270,000; C. Banks, C. B. Stewart, H. G. Moulton, 14 Wall St.

Fanta Film Corp'n, Geneva, photographic supplies, materials, films, $200,000; F. Dwyer, A. G. Lewis, T. H. Chew, Geneva.

American Railway Brotherhood Association, Inc., Buffalo, department stores, $100,000; J. G. Lesswig, M. M. Shepard, J. F. Thompson, Hotel Broezel, Buffalo.

Duncan M. Stewart & Co., Inc., realty, mines, metals, minerals, oils, grain, produce, $50,000; C. M. O'Sullivan, M. L. Meehan, D. M. Stewart, 15 Broad St.

Garcia, Audo & Co., Inc., cigars, tobacco, $30,700; G. V. A. McCloskey, J. R. Hennis, D. F. Mahoney, 64 Wall St.

Transogram Co., Inc., patterns, stamped fabrics, embroidery, toy designs, $25,000; J. J. Griffin, N. M. Eisenberg, C. S. Horowitz, 256 West 88th St.

Dempsy Building Co., Inc., construction, realty, $40,000; Stallo Vinton, A. Salidino, A. J. Primpe, 402 Clinton Av., Harrison, N. J.

Welder Baking Co., Inc., Brooklyn, bakers, confectioners, $10,000; C. Phillips, G. C. Sweany, J. C. Welder, 6 Green Oak Place, Woodhaven.

Foster-Ketchum Auto Co., Inc., Troy, auto garage, $10,000; W. C. Feathers, G. S. Ketchum, F. Foster, Troy.

Clute Construction Corpn., Queens, contractors, builders, coal, coke, wood, lumber, $25,000; H. M. Dietz, M. M. and W. T. Clute, Winfield.

Kohnstamm Realty Corpn., realty, machinery, equipment, personal property, manage hotels, breweries, mills, stores, $10,000; M. W. Wallenstein, W. Longfelder, C. D. Allen, 37 Park Place.

The Chalsmith Sales Corpn. of New York, auto supplies, parts, accesories, $10,000; A. L. Sousley, E. K. Leech, E. P. Chalfant, 2 Columbus Circle.

Service Photo Engraving Co., Inc., copper, zinc for illustrations in printing, $10,000; H. S. Gardner, E. N. Sarajian, K. S. Davisian, 2 Avenue C.

Modern Idea Corpn., Sidney, construct mausoleums, $10,000; J. E. Sawyer, G. H. Leicht, H. S. Marvin, Delhi.

Import Doll Manufacturing Co., Inc., toys, dolls, composition doll heads, $10,000; F. Kern, H. Markowitz, M. Politzer, 6 North 19th St., East Orange, N. J.

The Sedora Waist Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $9,000; L. Schaffer, J. L. Cohen, D. Lichtman, 1,619 49th St., Brooklyn.

Sheffield Standard Plate Co., Inc., copper plate, silverware, $10,000; A. Kornfield, M. Feistyner, P. Waldman, 1,589 Washington Av.,

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

"Very Interesting Sale"

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

NEW YORK CITY

NOW ON FREE VIEW
9 A. M. Until 6 P. M.
To Be Sold
at Unrestricted Public Sale
On Tuesday Afternoon Next,
March 7th, at 2:30 o'Clock,
By Direction of

Maj. George Horsfield

of London

Fine Old Chippendale, Sheraton, Jacobean, William and Mary, Queen Anne and other Furniture; Antique Oak Wall-Panelling, Extraordinary Refectory Table, Early English China, Fine Old Pewter, Chinese Egg-Shell Lanterns and other Porcelains, Samplers, Painting by Constable and Miscellaneous Objects.

Catalogue written by Mr. Horace Townsend. Mailed on application.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY of the

American Art Association, Managers

2, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So., NEW YORK.

MERCHANDISE.

TRUSTEE SALE

In the matter of the assignment of BUDD & CO., Inc., to William L. Morck as Trustee, SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Sells by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, March 7th, 1916,

at 10:30 A. M., on premises, No. 371 Broadway, bet. White and Franklin Streets, assets of above consisting of a large stock of desks, tables, chairs, filing cabinets, steel cabinets, wardrobes, costumers and other office furniture. This is all new merchandise and made by the most prominent manufacturers. Also one 2½-ton Gramm-Bernstein Auto Truck and one Studebaker Automobile, both 1916 models.

Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

WILLIAM L. MORCK, Esq., Trustee.
JESSE S. EPSTEIN, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 128 Broadway, City.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Bldg., Suite 2120-26. Tel. 6011-12, 7004-05 Barclay.

SALESROOMS 115-117 SPRING ST.
Inspection Monday, March 6th, 1916, bet. 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ROBERT CONNOR, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. WILSON and Others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of February, 1916, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All the undivided three-fourths interest of, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of South Street, distant nineteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of South Street with the easterly side of Oliver Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Oliver Street, part of the distance through a party wall, fifty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with the South Street, thirty-one feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Oliver Street, fifty-four feet eleven inches to the northerly side of South Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of South Street, thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being now known by the street Number One hundred and ninety-six South Street.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1916.

WILLIAM T. VAN ALSTYNE, Referee.
MACLAY & McBURNEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 196 South Street:

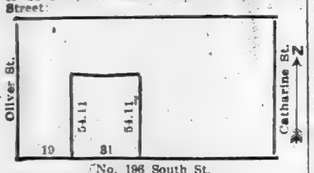

No. 196 South St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Three thousand five hundred and ninety-nine ($3,599) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 31st day of January, 1916, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred fifty-seven and 70-100 Dollars, with interest from the 9th of February, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $135.89 and interest.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1916.

WILLIAM T. VAN ALSTYNE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, Plaintiff, against MIMIE S. BANNER, S. MORRILL BANNER, and THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of January, 1916, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:—All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street and the westerly side of Central Park West, and running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street and thence easterly along the southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being now known as Number Ten West Seventy-fourth Street and being those which were conveyed to said Mimie S. Banner by Cornelius W. Luyster and wife by deed dated June 13, 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 13 of Section of Conveyances, page 205.

Dated, New York, February 10th, 1916.

JOSEPH P. TUTTLE, Referee.
CHARLES IRVING OLIVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 51 State St., Albany, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is street number Ten West Seventy-fourth Street:

No. 10 West 74th Street.

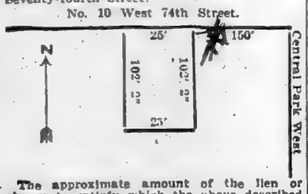

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is forty-four thousand two hundred eighty-three and 17/100 dollars, ($44,283.17), with interest thereon from December 23rd, 1915, together with costs, allowances and disbursements, amounting to three hundred twenty-seven and 94/100 dollars, ($327.94), with interest from January 18th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is one thousand nine hundred four and 60/100 dollars, ($1,904.60), besides the interest thereon.

Dated New York, February 10th, 1916.

JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, Referee.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Seizure Room, No. 612 Washington Street, cor. Morton Street, New York City, N. Y., Seven Gowns and One Coat, One Lace-trimmed Gown, One Silk Gown, &c., &c. The goods will be on exhibition one day of sale, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

Catalogues mailed upon request.

Dated, New York, February 24, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

GOODS THAT DON'T STAY PURCHASED

Harm That Is Done by the Large Percentage of Returns by Women Who Shop.

So marked has the abuse of the return privilege become in this city that once out of every five times a woman buys an article in a retail dry goods store she buys something that has been purchased previously by some other woman and returned to the store for no better reason than that she did not want it. The authority for this statement is an executive of one of the city's most prominent stores.

"It is really shameful," he said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "the way the women of this city are taking advantage of the privilege extended by all reliable stores of returning merchandise that, for some reason or other, is not satisfactory. Even the most disinterested observer will admit that the average store is very liberal in accepting goods that are said by the purchaser to be of poor quality or damaged in some way, and this liberality is being so imposed on by many women, especially those with charge accounts, that merchandise good enough to be put back in stock is now being returned to many of the stores in 20 per cent. of the purchases made. In certain cases, I have heard, the returns run into an even higher percentage than that.

"There are many articles which the stores will not take back unless actually defective, such as infants' wear, hairombs, boudoir caps, &c., but if they were to make this list of non-returnable goods as long as it really should be, for sanitary and business reasons, it would not be long before they found themselves in 'hot water.'

"It is just as obvious that the stores cannot afford to throw away, or sell at reduced prices, all goods that are sent out on approval or C. O. D. and returned because the purchaser has changed her mind or really did not want the goods when she bought them. It is far-fetched to think that the trouble can be cured by legislation, so that leaves but one way of checking the abuse. That way is showing the women of this city and the surrounding territory why she should not indulge in it.

"First of all, let me tell you what happens when a woman orders some goods sent home C. O. D. and then returns them to this store. Twenty-two people handle that package from the time the saleschech is written to the time the goods are put back in stock. These twenty-two people are, naturally, paid by the store. Therefore, the time of these twenty-two people has to be figured into the expense of selling, for bitter experience has taught the modern store the things it has to deal with and the preparations that must be made to meet them. To be brief and to the point, the handling of these goods by the twenty-two employes who have to handle them increases the cost of the goods to the consumer by at least 10 per cent. That is the first point, and one that should strike the buying public in its most sensitive spot—the pocketbook.

"The second point is the sanitary side of the return abuse. This is really more important than is generally thought, and there is little question, were proper consideration given it by women shoppers, that it would have a marked effect on checking returns.

"A third point is the injustice of the abuse to the people who work in the store. It has already been pointed out, I think, that buying goods and sending them back has a direct effect on keeping down the wages of the salespeople. Though these workers are, in the great majority, paid salaries, they are actually paid on a percentage basis, for the salary is based on a certain percentage of the sales made. It is apparent, therefore, that to increase her earnings the saleswoman must increase her sales. If her time is taken up in making sales that do not stay made, however, it is plain to be seen that her earnings are going to stay right where they are. Or her actual sales total may drop to such a low point, through no fault of her own, that she must be dismissed.

"It is on this point that the average woman errs. There are known cases where a woman, who has taken up considerable of a saleswoman's time without seeing anything she really wants, will have something sent home C. O. D. in the belief that she has given the girl a sale and helped her, even if the goods are sent back. But in reality she has hurt the girl more than she has helped her. When the goods come back their value is deducted from the sales total of the girl, leaving her in exactly the same position as if the goods had not left the store. In addition to this she has needlessly increased the work of twenty or more other employes, from bundle wrappers to delivery men. It would have been much better if the purchaser had told the girl frankly that she had seen nothing she liked and had left the store.

"There seem to be three classes of women who are most guilty of the return abuse—the woman who shops lastily when she really has plenty of time, the woman who shops for fun, and the woman who shops to impress a friend. The woman of the first class could help the stores by taking more time and buying carefully. No salesperson can wait on a customer too long if a bona fide sale is finally made and the customer is satisfied. The woman of the second class could help by having all the fun she wanted at our expense—that's a chance we all have to take—and then leaving the store without ordering something sent home, later to be returned, as a kind of salve for her conscience.

"It is hard to see how the third class, the 'impressing' women, could help, unless they cut out their bluffing. One is almost tempted to say that these women could help by staying away from the stores altogether, but, after all, I suppose they sometimes do buy something they really need. They pay for their bluffing in the long run, though, as do the shoppers for fun, by paying more for the things they buy and keep than they would have to if they played more fairly with the stores.

"In conclusion, let me say that it is impossible to get the average woman to say why she returns things that are not defective, and this is probably because she realizes that she has not done the right thing. Some time ago a certain store tried to find out why C. O. D. and approval packages were returned, but got no definite results. The store even worked on the assumption that the customer was right and that the service was wrong somewhere. But when, by polite telephone messages or letters, it tried to put its finger on the reason the goods came back, the only answer it got was 'Please don't bother me.' The women wouldn't even admit themselves to be in the wrong enough to answer 'Because.'"

Sale of Wool and Sheepskins.

LONDON, March 2.—A miscellaneous selection of 7,700 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. The demand was slow and prices tended in buyers' favor except for good scoured merinos. A sale of sheepskins was also held here. There was a fair demand for the 3,100 bales offered. Prices ranged from unchanged to 5 per cent. lower.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Jeanette Tuckel, who has for some time been with Heilbron & Berger, resident buyers, will on Monday become buyer of waists and dresses for Robinson's London Shop, 25 West Forty-second Street.

Brown & Macrae, resident buyers, 1,270 Broadway, have added to their list of accounts that of the Charles H. Heer Dry Goods Company of Springfield, Mo.

The Buyers' Association of America, resident buyers, 1,170 Broadway, are now representing the H. E. Bacon Company of Evansville, Ind., which was formerly known as the Lahr-Bacon Company, in this market.

E. C. Porter, who has been agent in charge of the local Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has resigned to accept the position of Executive Secretary of the recently organized American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. He will be succeeded by Commercial Agent Stanley H. Rose, who is now on special duty.

Dutiable silk imports at the customs districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Connecticut, Chicago, Ohio, and San Francisco in the three months ended Dec. 31, 1915, totaled $8,039,315, compared with $5,476,980 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The duty collected amounted to $3,604,976.90 and $2,312,384.35, respectively, according to figures compiled by the Silk Association of America.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Prices of Imports Increased to Make True Market Values.

George Borgfeldt & Co. lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a claim that small, flat, circular pieces of bone used as counters by chudren in a game of tiddlywinks should have been assessed at 20 per cent. as manufactures of bone. The Collector took duty at 35 per cent. as parts of toys. Judge Sullivan said the importers' testimony was "very unsatisfactory," and in support of this criticism cited the case of the sole witness appearing for the firm, who stated he did not know what the counters were used for. The protest was overruled without affirming the Custom House return.

Sustaining a protest by the Stone & Downer Company, Boston, the board held in a decision by Judge McClelland that oils which are not fish oils and not chemically compounded, commonly used for stuffing and dressing leather, were entitled to free entry under the provision for such oils. The Collector was reversed in levying 20 per cent. duty as essential or distilled oils not specially provided for.

It was decided by Judge Fischer that a seller's profit unquestionably constitutes part of the market value of merchandise. The case before the board was in the name of John D. Gluck & Son, and had to do with goods sold by Joseph Loewenthal of Moskovitz, Austria, to A. Hauptmann of this city. The board decided that the Appraiser of the Port here acted fully within his statutory rights in adding back to the invoice value of willow baskets from Austria 394.02 crowns previously deducted by the importers on entry. The Appraiser was particularly within his rights, the decision emphasized, when his written notation opposite each item on the invoice positively showed that the sole motive actuating him in making the advance was to "make market value," as that term is defined in the Customs Administrative act. Judge Fischer decided that no relief could be given the importers.

A reappraisement controversy between the Government and New York importers regarding market prices placed on paper hangings from Dosfosse & Kartle of Paris was settled by Judge Fischer in favor of the importers. The General Appraiser said that, while it appeared that the sellers advanced their home prices before the goods in dispute were exported, the higher prices resulted merely in placing the home market prices on a parity with the prices paid by the importers as shown by the invoices.

The same General Appraiser sustained the action of the port officials in raising entered values on trimmings shipped to this country by Julius Schuller of Barmen, Germany. It was claimed by the Government appraising officials that the entered values took no account of the advances in the home market at the time of export. The decision held that the goods would have to stand an advance of 12 per cent. for all classes of trimmings.

BOTTLES ARE PACKAGES.

That Is the Definition Made in Customs Proceedings.

Glass bottles are "packages" under the terms of the tariff law, according to a decision made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a test case brought by Merck & Co. The merchandise in controversy consisted of various chemical and medicinal compounds put up in glass bottles weighing less than two and a half pounds gross weight. Collector Malone classified the importations under Paragraph 17, which provides for compounds of the kind mentioned when "put up in individual packages" of the weight specified. This return called for a duty of 20 per cent.

Henry J. Webster, counsel for Merck & Co., urged that the duty should be 15 per cent. as that for "chemical compounds." The counsel contended at the hearing that the word "packages" in Paragraph 17 did not include glass bottles, because, as he said, "Congress has, through many tariff acts, treated glass bottles as a special class of containers, and continues to so treat them in this law."

Judge Brown said in his decision for the board that, while it was true that Congress had treated glass bottles as a special class of containers, it did not follow that glass bottles could not properly be described as "packages."

"In fact," said he, "they are a special kind of package or container and have been treated as such. Yet certain kinds of glass bottles are still treated in the same class as other packages, because in Paragraph R of Section 3 Congress provides that the actual market value shall include the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, casks, barrels, hogsheads, bottles, jars, demijohns, carboys, and other containers or coverings, whether holding liquids or solids."

The protest was overruled and the Collector affirmed.

GIRLS WORK IN BOYS' STEAD

London Publisher Finds That as Office Help They Are Efficient.

"Office boys over in London are girls nowadays," said Hughes Massie, literary agent and international publisher, yesterday, who recently arrived in New York from London on a business trip. Mr. Massie says no one is being affected more by the war than the women in England, and the way that they have come to the front and the spirit they are showing are wonderful.

"Business is going on as usual in London, and the women are doing it," says Mr. Massie. "Wherever there is anything they can do they have taken it up willingly from the smallest places to the largest. My head office boy now is a girl, and I never had a more capable 'boy' in the place.

"My boy, whose place she is taking, went into a flying corps, and we sent out to get some one to replace him, and this girl was sent. She is a young girl of sixteen from the East Side, bright and efficient. When she came I told her she would have to do what the boy had done if she took his place, and asked her if she was willing, and she said she was.

"She does everything she is asked to do—gets my luncheon if I have it sent in, goes out for cigarettes, and she keeps the smaller boys in order. That is my own experience, and others are having similar experiences equally as satisfactory.

"We are beginning to see the girls in public places, too, taking the place of men in elevators.

"London seems to be filled with uniforms now. At the theatres you see only men in uniform—the men who are not in uniform do not like very well to be seen in public—and in the streets there are the women as well as the men in uniform. We have our women's volunteer defense corps, who wear their uniforms when they are drilling, and the Red Cross women are everywhere."

Central Pays Rebating Fine.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey sent to United States District Attorney J. Warren Davis today a check for $200,000 in payment of the fine imposed a year ago upon the conviction of the road rebating. The company fought the verdict unsuccessfully in the Federal Supreme Court. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, charged with having received the rebates, will be put on trial here on March 13.

Silk
From $2.75 **Dresses** to $4.50
Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT,
118 WEST 23D STREET.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Contractors, children's, girls', own style, material furnished. Will call. L 43 Times.

COATS.—Contractors buying samples. 35 East 31st St.

COATS, (Silk and Cloth.)—Jobber looking to $12.50. 22 West 27th, 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach and linens; ready to place orders. 502 Sixth Av., 24th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Call with samples. 3d floor, 1,333 Broadway, entrance on 36th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted on silk underwear, crepe de chine underwear. Arlington, 128 East 23d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spot cash for small or large quantities. Telephone 4390 Gramercy.

PIECE GOODS.—Will buy a quantity of shepherd checks in all worsteds at a price. Telephone Madison Square 2257.

PLUSH.—Are interested to buy various qualities for immediate or future delivery; quantity no object; cash; answer, stating quality, quantity, price, and discount. Z 299 Times Annex.

PLUSHERS WANTED.—Will pay spot cash. National Coat Co. 40 West 27th St.

SUITINGS.—Open for large quantities ladies' woolen suitings for Fall wear; quantities below 50 pieces not considered. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16 West 22d.

WASH DRESSES.—Contractors call with samples; merchandise furnished for orders if desired. E. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4848.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BAGGING.—Heavy burlap wool tare bagging for sale, Lot No. 6384; about 5 cars monthly; bags are about 52 inches wide and 53 inches long, and weigh about 11 lbs. each; suitable for cotton bailing, sides, &c.; samples with Joseph Doyle, Room 401, 43 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, Comm. Mcht., Amsterdam, N. Y.

CLOTH.—A quantity of black and white shepherd checks; also silk poplin. Farragut 256.

CORDUROYS.—Pastel shades, for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

COTTONS and VOILES.—For sale, 200 pieces, assorted colors; suitable for dresses, skirts, kimonos. 137 West 29th St., eighth floor.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for delivery silk street and afternoon dresses; popular prices. Tip-Top, 134 West 37th St.

DRESS FASTENERS, black and white. 163 West 23d, first floor. Chelsea 1060.

EMBROIDERY, (Swiss,) at reasonable prices for manufacturers of ladies' underwear and children's dresses. Goldwater Bros., 22 West 27th.

MACHINE.—24-inch Durbrow & Hearne side plaiter with spacing attachment; suitable for petticoat manufacturer; used short time; perfect condition; $75 f. o. b. Charleston, S. C. S 71 Times.

METALAMB.—Will sell about 500 yards at $1.75 net cash. L 42 Times.

PIECE GOODS.—Stevens & Whitman's all worsted shepherd check. Telephone Chelsea 3110.

SEWING THREAD.—O. N. T. 60-6 cord, French grade; 1,200-yard spools. International Thread Co., 21 West 19th.

SUITS.—75 ladies' silk lined at $7. Slater & Co., 114 West 28th.

SUITS AND COATS, Spring, from $6 to $20. Libowitz Bros. & Lipsky, 131 West 28th St.

TAFFETAS.—We have all colors of taffetas for immediate delivery. Ansonia Silk Mills, 106 East 19th St.

TWEEDS AND TAN CASHMERES.—To raincoat manufacturers: Because of large purchases made by us some time ago of tweeds and tan cashmeres, we offer a limited quantity at less than present quotations; the materials are not rubberized. L. Felsenheld, 141 West 36th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, leather goods, selling strong lines women's belts, wants, in conjunction, fine line of bags, for best department store trade, city, vicinity. S 86 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..3@3¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

West Indian and Guiana Wool.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has announced that arrangements have been concluded with the British Government whereby shipments of the various classes of wool and its products, hair and its products, sheepskins and goatskins bearing hair or wool, may be imported from the British West Indies and British Guiana under license, consigned to the alliance. Inquiries should be addressed either to the New York or Boston office of the alliance. The New York office is at 45 East Seventeenth Street.

A Detail to be Noted.

The representative of a prominent raw silk house calls attention to a mistake that can be easily made by manufacturers in drawing up their inventories or reckoning their profits. If, for instance, silk has been bought as low as $4 a pound, with the price now up to $6, the manufacturer puts an average price on his stock in hand of $5. The mistake is made in not checking against the stock the orders taken on the basis of $4 a pound silk. Failing to check up these unfilled orders, the manufacturer deceives himself into believing that he has made profits that exist, as a matter of fact, only on paper.

Belted-Back Overcoats.

The outstanding feature of Spring overcoat lines this season will be the belted-back top coat. While the amount of business done by the manufacturers on Spring overcoats is not considerable, the demand during the period serves as a very fair style index. Popular numbers in the Spring line are sure of duplication in the offerings of the manufacturers for the Fall. This is what is expected to result from the introduction of the belters, as they are called. The general idea in the design of these models is carried out in a conservative fashion. The belt is not separate, but is constructed as a part of the back, and the pleats are made in the same way.

Values Will Be Moved Up.

Clothing manufacturers expect to see a general rise in retail clothing prices. The merchant who up to now has handled lines up to the $25 mark will make his highest price $30, and the clothier with $30 as his limit will go up to $35. This will be the natural outcome of higher manufacturing costs. The point which manufacturers of the better grades of clothing are keeping in mind, however, is that once the standard is raised they will be the ones to benefit. Even if some unsettling element appears and prices should return to their former levels, which is rather unlikely, a certain portion of the buying public will have been taught to pay more for their clothes, and the lesson will stick.

Silk Imports Are Gaining.

According to a report issued yesterday by the Silk Association of America, re-

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

Front Half **LOFT**
An upper loft in Sunlight Building, 92x43; all light.
220-230 W. 19th St
Near 7th Ave. 100% sprinkler. Maximum occupancy under labor law. Possession now. Rent reasonable.
E. S. Willard & Co
Hanover 5889 68 William St
Full commission to brokers.

weigh of raw silk in this country during the month of January showed a nice gain over those of the same month in 1915 and 1914. The 1916 total, in pounds, was 2,248,550, against 1,712,902 and 2,144,504, respectively. Compared with the January, 1915, imports, the receipts during the first month of this year showed a substantial gain in all classes but one. This was in Canton silks, which fell off quite sharply. Compared with January, 1914, the 1916 receipts showed declines on both Japanese and Canton silks. All of the other grades, however, especially those designated as "Chinas," showed large increases. Total imports into this country in the first seven months of the current fiscal year were 20,202,804 pounds, compared with 14,692,602 in 1914-15, and 16,590,266 pounds in 1913-14.

Sweaters Will Be Hard to Get.

With woolen yarns hard to get in sizable quantities and advancing steadily in price, it is said in this market to be a foregone conclusion that sweaters are going to be one of the scarcest things in the local dry goods markets before many weeks have passed. The shortage is already so acute that many of the smaller jobbers, who had held off in the hope of receding prices, are now buying such goods from the larger ones as the latter will let them have at prices the retailers pay, and are glad to get them. They, in turn, are apparently having little difficulty in disposing of their purchases to their retail customers, who are about the hardest people in the business world to get price advances out of. One of the prominent jobbing concerns reported yesterday that it is shipping goods to Russia, Sweden, and several other foreign countries in quite large quantities, which fact is not going to make goods any easier for the domestic trade to get.

Raw Silk Prices Advancing.

The Yokohama raw silk market has resumed its upward trend, and prices have advanced 25 to 45 yen ($12.50 to $22.50) per picul. Sales for the week amounted to 2,200 bales. Unsold stocks there remain at 8,000 bales. Canton reports more active buying at present quotations, and quite a little new silk for forward delivery is being sold. Shanghai continues very firm, according to cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co., and important purchases of steam filatures for American account have been made there this week. More than 3,000 bales of the new season's silk have already been sold for delivery from July on. Prices on tsatlees are advancing, with tussahs unchanged. The Italian market is quieter, but prices are very firm at Milan. The local market is very strong and active, and the best Japanese silks are now higher than at any other time since 1907. The best kinds have now passed the $6 mark.

On the Clothing Situation.

"If the war continues through next Winter," according to a report on conditions affecting clothing values made by the Washington Woolen Mills of Fredericksburg, Va., "we shall face a wool famine, with no known substitute, and it is readily conceivable that this, rather than the exhaustion of men and money, may eventually bring peace, for men can fight without guns or ammunition, but they cannot simply exist in the field without wool." The dyestuffs situation receives this attention: "A dye formerly worth 70 cents a pound recently sold for $12 a pound, and when delivered had been diluted 600 per cent., so that it really sold at $72 a pound on the basis of its former strength." The report goes on to say that large quantities of serges were made and sold last Fall, and they offer the best intrinsic values that will be offered to the retail merchant. The apparent advance in goods up to 75 cents per yard is about 40 per cent. From 80 cents to $1.25 a yard it is about 30 per cent. Above $1.25 it is from 20 to 25 per cent.

Gray Goods Trading Fair.

Gray goods trading was fairly active in this market yesterday, though business lacked the snap that marked it recently. Prices continued firm at recent levels, being strengthened a little further yesterday by the rise in cotton. A quite good volume of sheetings and drills was sold, the former being principally in the heavier weights. In the printcloths further trading in 39-inch 65-72s was reported, for this month's delivery, at 5 7-16 cents, though several of the selling houses are firm in their demands for 5½ cents. Business was reported on 38½-inch 64-60s at 5 cents for delivery within the next thirty days, while 60-48s in that width sold for similar delivery at 4 7-16 cents. Specialties were again active, and fine goods trading was limited only by the inability of buyers to get goods out for the nearby deliveries. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-90s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5½c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

Prices Are Simply "Rocketing."

Prices on real and artificial silk sweaters in this market are more than rising, according to one big buyer of them, who says that they are "rocketing." Artificial silk garments of this kind have already gone up $12.50 to $15 a dozen, with the end not yet in sight, while real silk goods, under the influence of the $6 price on Japanese raw stock, have gone up from $2.50 to $3 a piece. The demand for these goods for prompt delivery is very strong at present from the retail trade and, with stocks none too liberal, the wholesalers are having some trouble meeting the demands made on them. The scarcity of green silk sweaters is growing more pronounced, and some of the wholesalers have been obliged to cancel orders they took on this shade in the hope of getting more from the mills. Rose is another color with which sellers are having trouble, almost every shipment received from the mills varying in shade from the preceding one. This is due, it is said, to adulteration in the hope of stretching out the supply of the color.

PLAN NICARAGUA RAILROAD.

American Interests Permitted to Buy Wharfage for Purpose.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, March 2.—Both chambers of Congress have sanctioned the sale by the Government of the wharf and adjacent land here to American interests for the construction of a railroad from this city to Granada, on condition that the railroad be completed within four years.

The railroad company also is to build a larger wharf at Granada. Slight earthquake tremors continue here.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

PRUDENTIAL CANDY CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Prudential Candy Co., wholesale dealer in confectionery at 230 East 119th St., with a branch at Middletown, Conn., by these creditors: Hess Brothers, Inc., $270; Trop Chocolate Co., $194, and Jacob Koenigsberg, $172. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Walter J. Bryant receiver, bond $2,500, with authority to carry on the business ten days. Liabilities are stated to be $12,000 and assets $5,000. The company was incorporated in January, 1909, with capital stock, $5,000.

ISIDOR ROSENFELD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidor Rosenfeld, doing business as the Colonial Dress House, manufacturer of dresses at 18 West 21st St., by these creditors: Morris Schwartz, $423; Blatt Brothers, $100, and Gatano Rossetto, $84. He also made an assignment to Marcus Helfand, who said that liabilities were $20,000 and assets $10,000.

EDWIN L. WELLS, butcher, at Maybrook, Orange County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,542 and assets $300.

CHEROUNY PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.—Judge A. N. Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Jan. 31 against the Cherouny Printing & Publishing Co. of 17 Vandewater St. on a settlement with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $95,000.

A. GURVITZ & SON, clothiers and tailors at 268 7th Av., have made assignment to Jacob Zweibel. The partners are Annie and Max Gurvitz, and the deed was signed only by Max.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

B. Friedman & Bros. Co.—City of N. Y. $110.77
Frooks, Joseph A.—Same 249.56
Forbes, Frances—Same 365.22
Fortier, Clarence B.—Same 335.22
Fleet, Chapin S.—Same 376.50
Fitch, Benjamin—Same 249.56
Floridine Mfg. Co.—Same 598.50
A. Falk & Co., Inc.—M. H. Norden 277.01
Automat Penny Sales Co.—Cuyler Realty Co. 265.16
Acme Cement Corp.—E. B. Kelly 149.48
Baront, Altillo—O. A. Marsh 363.71
Bertrand, Chas. A.—F. A. Luft 376.50
Burges, Harry—M. Solomon 1,029.40
Ball, Bustus H.—C. G. Willoughby 104.53
Barnum, Walter L.—R. Matthews 183.22
Farthel, Anna C.—I. Goldstein 209.89
Briggs Building Co., Inc.—Bradley Mahony Co., Inc. 269.21
Berkowitz, Frank—E. Rubin 317.71
Boyle, Barbara, admx.—J. Lippman, costs 107.07
Bernstein, Julius A.—H. Lipshitz 115.15
Cortright, Albin H.—J. B. Greenhut Co. 850.00
Circle-Prism Co., Inc.—Greenwich Lithographing Co., Inc. 116.41
Casualty Co. of America—L. Abramowitz et al. 2,170.17
Cornelius, Abram, Jr.—Citizens' National Bank of Englewood, N. J. 531.29
Cohen, N. Y.—Croton Falls Construction Co. 160,391.22
Edwina Co., Inc.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 56,230.24
Fitzpatrick, Philip A.—F. F. Brady 787.94
Fennell, Herman—A. Cohen 236.25
Glickman, Charles—V. Lewers Gambrinus Brewery Co. 704.19
Hidden, Morton E.—R. Knowles 246.16
Henderson, William—E. Iannuzzi 207.14
Hanscom, Cornelius T., Richard E. Weldon and Abraham Kalisky — Packard Acme Garage, Inc. 130.35
Hebron, James—J. Standfast 529.91
J. Marcus Woodworking Co. of Williamsbridge and Joseph Marcus—H. A. Kaplan 220.41
Same—H. Herrmann Lumber Co. 222.80
J. Marcus Woodworking Co. of Williamsbridge—Same 118.77
Kallman, Hyman—D. Voskobvnick 11,134.38
Katz, Louis—S. Katz et al. 144.57
Kovacs Construction Co. — Pfotenhauer-Nesbit Co. 1,130.90
Krueger, Emma J.—Bronx Security and Brokerage Co. 264.41
Little, Elmore J.—M. I. Price et al. 284.41
Lo Mangino, Nicole and Michael V. Giuseppe—L. Locorotonda 124.91
Lipaits, Abraham—H. Goldstein & Co. 130.80
Levin, Hyman—I. Schwartz 1,642.70
Lutsky, Samuel and Julius Orlansky—A. Cohen 239.53
Miller, Otto and Katie Cole—G. L. Montgomery 180.41
Munroe, George H., and Munroe & Munroe—E. Hawley 21,811.25
McKnight Realty Co., Arthur M. McKnight, Ira T. McKnight, Harvey S. McKnight, and John C. McKnight—First National Bank of Seabright, N. J. 1,241.84
Malraison, Leon—H. A. Blumenthal 1,000.00
Manion, John—M. Rosenberg 123.91
Maisel, Morris—J. Davis 136.78
North River Realty Co.—M. Kessler 2,162.15
Same—W. A. Kessler 502.17
Pagano, Alfonzo, by guardian—S. Berger, costs 117.70
Richard, Louis—H. O'Shea 18,196.48
Roth, Simon M.—D. Feld 808.53
Rosen, Abraham or Abraham Rosenblum and Annie Rosen or Annie Rosenblum—A. Rosen 306.48
Rosenblas, Sabina—R. Rochmes et al. 539.91
Rabbi, Isaac, Elchonon Theological Seminary Association—St. Vincent's Hospital of City of N. Y. 7,076.00
Rinehart, John B. G.—C. R. Parnley 136.10
Rosenbith, Dora—M. Spielman 100.28
Raver, Harry R.—Apeda Studios, Inc. 163.91
Schaffer, Anna—G. Sonnenshein 100.00
Shufelt, William A.—E. V. Harman 173.42
Senna, Charles C.—M. Cellilo, costs 108.28
Siegelbaum, Louis—T. N. Du Bois 129.31
Schumann, Gustav and Elsa—

FRIENDS OF BRANDEIS DEFEND HIS RECORD

Public Service Engendered Hostility of Powerful Enemies, Ex-Speaker Walker Asserts.

HARVARD BOYS PETITION

Protest Against Opposition of President Lowell—New Yorkers Urge Senate to Confirm Nomination.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Louis D. Brandeis of Boston was described today by witnesses in his behalf, in the Senate investigation of his fitness to be a Supreme Court Justice, as a public-spirited man of high character who had incurred the enmity of powerful financial interests by advocating movements to which those interests were opposed.

Three of those who appeared for Mr. Brandeis testified that he had been assailed only by men whose interests he had attacked. Others, without referring to Mr. Brandeis's opponents, said that his reputation was high, both as to ability and character. Francis Peabody of Milton, Mass., last of the character witnesses for those opposing confirmation of the nomination, said that Mr. Brandeis's reputation was that he was not trustworthy and sailed under false colors.

Senator Walsh of the sub-committee conducting the hearing has received a petition, signed by more than 1,000 Harvard students, protesting against the action of President Lowell of Harvard in opposing Mr. Brandeis and urging favorable consideration of his nomination.

"Mr. Brandeis got in wrong with the financial interests first because of his fight against the gas companies," Joseph Walker, former Speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly, told the committee. "Then he fought the New Haven, and then the insurance companies by advocating savings bank insurance for workmen. Enmity was engendered against him also by his advocacy before the Supreme Court of the Oregon law regulating hours of labor for women and his membership in the Public Franchise League of Boston.

"I think it is Mr. Brandeis's public service which has stirred up the financial interests against him, and in proportion as their hatred grew did the respect in which he is held by the people of Massachusetts increase."

Somewhat similar testimony was given by Asa T. French, former United States Attorney at Boston, and Melvin O. Adams, a Boston lawyer. Mr. French said that he never had heard Mr. Brandeis assailed by any one whose opinions or interests he had not attacked. Mr. Adams testified that a group of men in high standing, "who are near the network of State Street, which is our financial street," thought Mr. Brandeis was not altogether straightforward.

Edward E. McLennen of the Brandeis law firm produced a stenographic report of two conferences between Mr. Brandeis and James T. Lennox to prove that Mr. Brandeis acted in the interest of both sides in the much discussed Lennox bankruptcy case.

Secretary A. Whittier of the American Fair Trade League testified that Mr. Brandeis refused to receive compensation for furthering the work of the league.

Newton D. Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland and President of the National Consumers' League, presented a petition for confirmation from a group of New York manufacturers, labor leaders, publicists, and social workers. The petition calls attention to Mr. Brandeis's successful advocacy before the United States Supreme Court and the Supreme Courts of five States of eight cases involving the constitutionality of statutes affecting hours of labor and unhealthful conditions of employment.

"The fact that Mr. Brandeis's services in these important cases, and, indeed, all the services to which we refer," the petitioners say, "were unpaid and were the expressions of a lawyer's ideals in action, is a concrete tribute to the quality of his mind and heart."

The petitioners express an appreciation of Mr. Brandeis for contributing to New York's industrial peace by offering the "preferential union shop" as the basis for arbitration between the manufacturers and employes in the needle trades. They point out as signal proof of his qualifications as a judge his success in presiding over an "Industrial Court" to which have been brought the disagreements in these trades.

Among the signers of the petition are Oscar Straus, Chairman of the New York Public Service Commission; Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, New York; Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent; John Mitchell, Chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission; Charles F. McFarland, Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Henry R. Seager, President of the American Association for Labor Legislation; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York; Charles R. Crane, Chicago; Edward T. Devine, New York; Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary National Consumers' League; Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary National Child Labor Committee; Henry Bruere, New York, and Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Warden of Sing Sing.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was less active, and while price changes were again feverish, fluctuations were confined within a range of about 2 cents, and final quotations were ½@¾c net lower. Underlying sentiment was divided but there are so many conflicting features in the market and so much is believed to depend on political developments that traders were more disposed to be apathetic and await developments. The Liverpool market again showed an easier undertone and sentiment abroad was influenced by continued pressure of offerings from the Southern Hemisphere. Argentine shipments for the week being estimated at 3,500,000 bushels, compared with 2,960,000 last week, and 5,190,000 last year. Exporters were in the market to a limited extent and sales were estimated at about 500,000 bushels, mostly of Manitobas. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at 1.03; No. 1 durum, $1.30¾; No. 1 northern Dark at 1.32¾; No. 1 northern Manitoba, $1.43¾, all free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	..	..	1.19¾	1.19¾	1.48¼
July	..	..	1.12¾	1.12¾	1.20⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.12⅝	1.10⅝	1.11¼	1.11¾	1.39⅝
July	1.06⅝	1.07¼	1.08⅜	1.08⅞	1.12⅜

CORN.

The corn market was easy earlier in the day under scattered selling, prompted by the difficulties being encountered in making export sales, but toward the close a steadier tone developed on covering, and final quotations were net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The cables were easier, and some authorities were disposed to take a bearish view of the technical position, as there was believed to be quite an extended long interest which might be easily dislodged in the event of unfavorable political developments. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82¼c to 82¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Corn—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	74⅜	73¼	73⅞	74⅜	72⅛
July	74⅜	73½	73⅞	74⅜	74½

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively steady owing to rumors of further large export sales, and, while these lacked confirmation, closing prices were net unchanged to ⅛c higher. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 49c; No. 3 white, 48 to 48½c; No. 2 white, 46¾ to 47¼c; fancy clipped white, 49 to 50c; ordinary clipped white, 47 to 48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Oats—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	43⅜	42¾	42⅞	42⅞	55½
July	41⅛	40¾	41⅛	41	51½

PROVISIONS.

The provisions market was moderately active, and price changes were somewhat irregular, pork showing a firm undertone and selling at new high records owing to a bullish construction of the monthly statement of stocks. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 29,000; estimated for Friday, 25,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 11,000. Receipts at all Western points were 108,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	10.65	10.42	10.57	10.52	10.32
July	10.80	10.65	10.77	10.70	10.60
Ribs—					
May	11.65	11.62	11.62	11.57	9.87
July	11.80	11.65	11.75	11.70	10.17
Pork—					
May	21.20	20.80	21.10	20.95	17.25
July	21.15	20.80	21.15	20.90	17.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

New high records were again established in the cottonseed oil market, both April and May selling at 10 cents, and at the close the list was 8 to 19 points above the previous close. Trading was active and total sales were 18,300 barrels. Tenders on March contracts amounted to 600 barrels. The continued strength in the crude position and the fact that the prevailing high prices had failed to dislodge more than moderate quantities were thought to confirm the theory of small supplies, and shorts were active buyers.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.92@10.50	9.75
March	9.96	9.88	9.94@ 9.95	9.75
April	10.00	10.00	10.01@10.05	9.84
May	10.00	9.82	9.98@10.00	9.82
June	..	..	9.90@ 9.95	9.77
July	9.94	9.77	9.93@ 9.95	9.76
August	9.98	9.77	9.95@ 9.96	9.77
September	9.86	9.75	9.86@ 9.87	9.72
October	9.05	9.00	9.04@ 9.05	8.98

COFFEE.

An easier tone prevailed in the coffee market yesterday, and prices developed a reactionary tendency, closing with net losses of 7 to 9 points. Total sales were 54,500 bags. The local spot market was more active and prices were firmer, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c, and Santos 4s at 10¼c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.96@7.93	7.98
April	..	..	7.96@7.98	8.03
May	8.14	8.03	8.02@8.03	8.09
June	..	..	8.07@8.08	8.14
July	8.23	8.15	8.11@8.12	8.18
August	..	..	8.13@8.16	8.22
September	8.30	8.20	8.19@8.20	8.26
October	..	..	8.22@8.24	8.30
November	..	..	8.26@8.28	8.34
December	8.38	8.30	8.29@8.30	8.37
January	..	..	8.32@8.34	8.40
February	..	..	..	8.43

SUGAR.

The local market for refined sugar was firmer and prices were advanced 10 points on all grades to the basis of 6.35c for fine granulated. Trading was quite active and there were rumors that exporters were in the market again, although refiners were still behind in deliveries. The market closed firm at 5.20@5.26c for centrifugal, 4.43@4.49c for molasses, and 4¼@4¾c for Cubas, cost and freight.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.30	4.27	4.29@4.31	4.23
April	4.33	4.31	4.33@4.35	4.24
May	4.39	4.36	4.38@4.37	4.32
June	4.44	4.44	4.41@4.42	4.37
July	4.49	4.45	4.45@4.46	4.41
August	..	..	4.50@4.52	4.46
September	4.56	4.56	4.54@4.56	4.50
October	4.57	4.57	4.55@4.57	4.50
November	..	..	4.48@4.50	4.43
December	4.40	4.40	4.40@4.42	4.35

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,830 packages. General market unchanged. Possibly the undergrades are a little stronger because of the strong demand for something a little cheaper than the best. The fine and fancy grades of both fresh and held are steady, but the supply seems to be sufficient for present needs. Renovated quite active and firm. Ladies moving out pretty well. Packing stock is decidedly strong. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 36@36½c; higher scoring, 37@37½c; firsts, 34@35¾c; seconds, 31@33¾c; thirds, 29@30c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31¾c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 28¼@29¼c; thirds, 26@28c. State dairy, finest, 35@36c; good to prime, 31@34c; common to fair, 25@30c; renovated, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 23@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23@ 23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 22c; No. 2, 21½c; lower grades, 0@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,816 cases. The feeling was nervous and market more unsettled. Some business was done on the basis of Wednesday's quotations, but several receivers offered stock for delivery at somewhat lower prices, and Wednesday's values are apparently not fully sustained at present. Somewhat freer supplies of near-by eggs and market also has an easier tone. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 28½@29c; extra firsts, 27½@28c; firsts, 27c; seconds, 26@26½c; dirties, No. 1, 28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19@20c; refrigerator, as to quality, 18@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery whites, fine fancy, 33@34c; ordinary to good, 30@32c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@32c; small whites, 30@31c; bennery browns, 29@ 30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@ 28c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 30c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 37c; Western and prime Southern, 33@ 35c; common to fair, Southern, 30c.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—10—Joe Judge and M. Bunting v. F. M. Powers, Judge, &c., et al.—Dismissed with costs.

49—Mountain Timber Co. v. the State of Washington—Argument continued.

201—Southern Express Co. v. J. Byers.—Submitted for plaintiff. No brief was filed for defendant.

107—F. G. Garnham v. U. S.—Argument commenced.

241—Hitchman Coal & Coke Co. v. John Mitchell, Indiv., et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 3: Nos. 241, 257, 258, 260, 261, 249, 262, 283, 264, (and 265 and 266,) and 267.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Patwell<NY, NH & H R R. | Lumley<Anchor Line.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room No. 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Marconi<De Forest.

No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar.

Chicago C & C Co<Gold C H & L Co. | Individual D C Co< Union News Co.
Roberts<Lowe. | Dick<Underwood, (2.)
Wright & Cobb<Royal Mail. | Re Frederico Stallforth.
Re Luke Burke & Sons. | O K Mfg Co<Simplex.
Home SS Co<Munson SS Line. | Susquehanna Coal Co< Dallard.
N Y & Bermudez Co< Mowinckel, (6.) | Descals<Van Dyk & Lindsay.
Donzer<Mack & Levy. | Hodges<Monoroad Const Co.
Ricordi<Triangle Film Corp. | Gretsch<same.
Page<Seydel. | Van Nannell<B'way ing D & F Co.
Lowe<Weed Chain T G Co. | Automatic R S Co< Bankers' Service C.
Procter & Gamble< Berlin Mills Co, (8.) | Hagemeyer<U S Steel Products Co.
Freed<Taylor. | Macbeth-Evans< Schaffer.
Merchts & M, &c, Co< Str Millinocket. | Van Kannel<B'way ing D & F Co.
Thorburn<Gates. | Automatic R S Co< Bankers' Service C.
Bayuk<Azerraa, (2.) | Hagemeyer<U S Steel Products Co.
Olsen<Scully. | Macbeth-Evans< Schaffer.
Caracoppos<Vassardakis. | Van Kannel<B'way ing D & F Co.
Re J W McKinnon. | Automatic R S Co< Bankers' Service C.
De Forest<D, L & W RR. | Hagemeyer<U S Steel Products Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M.

Discharges:
Samuel B. Hornidge,
Luke Davies,
Levine & Weln,
Harry Mark,
Henry Buscher,
S. Blumenthal,
Joseph Ryan,
Robert M. Byers,
E. Gerard & another,
Louis H. Green,
Nellie Patterson.

Motions:
H. A. W. Spencer,
Louis Schwab,
Berkman & Miller,

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Meurer Steel B Co<Na t Enameling Co.
Criminal calendar at 2 P. M.

US<O'Hara.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Wygodsky Saling Co< Hamilton Term Co. | Jacob and Sam Jaffe,
Cohen<Rothstein, (2.) | M. H. Schwartzchild,
Kever<Phila & Rdg R R Co. | Kaiser & Pollack,
Gianzo<Marresford. | Abraham L. Kass,
Partridge<Borden's Cond Milk Co. | Meyer Walker,
Note.—By order of court, cause must be tried when reached. | J. Beneschofsky,
| Abraham L. Kass,
| William Huth,
| B. Thomashefsky,
| Boshnack & Son,
| George L. Tarshis,
| R. S. O'Connor,
| Korbe & Ginsberg,
| Frank Richards,
| W. F. Messiter.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Meurer Steel B Co<Na t Enameling Co.
Criminal calendar at 2 P. M.

US<O'Hara.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Wygodsky Saling Co< Hamilton Term Co. | Fawcett, as trustee< Fritz.
Cohen<Rothstein, (2.) | Cantlin<Gardiner.
Kever<Phila & Rdg R R Co. | Paseczny<Buck Ridge Coal Mining Co.
Gianzo<Marresford. | Kennedy<McCusker.
Partridge<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Note.—By order of court, cause must be tried when reached.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Midtown Const Co< Goldfisher. | McClure<Andrews. Case on.
Bache<Collier.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Rauer<Riker.
Trial calendar:

Case on—Landau< Gelershofer.
No day calendar.

PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Freese<NY Herald Co.

Case on—Cohen<Bergfeld.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bishkorn<Taylor.
Banker<Ricotta.
Martines<Int R T Co.
Kuglar<Bennett.
Leff<Fish.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.

T Zmoglovits<Finken.
J Zmoglovits<same.
V Roth<Losler Mot Co
C Roth<same.
Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Willinsky<Goldberg.
No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Lawry<D, L & W R R.

No day calendar.

PART X.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Freedman<Roth.

No day calendar.

PART XI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Balamut<NY Rys.

No day calendar.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on<Frankfurter<Von Raits.

No day calendar.

PART XV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Baltzel<Rhinelander.

No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on<Clarke<Martin.

No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Bessem<Price.

Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—

Motion calendar:
M. Scharenkelsen,
Christiane Zwinge,
Hattie Schiff,
George A. Jackson,
Henry Rossi,
Cornelia Austin,
Charles B. Austin,
Timothy J. Kinsey,
Victor Wellisch,
Clara J. Dunlop,
Cecile E. Elisnemius,
Amanda J. Surman,
Robert F. Wheeler,
Thomas J. Hart,
James J. Finn,
J. M. Thatcher,
Sarah Egan,
Dora Trepoz, &c.,
Maggie Fedder,
Sarah Mackey,
J. Casey, infant,
G. B. Truesdell,
John Leonard,
Clark W. Dunlop, (2.)
G. A. Blessing,
T. F. O'Rourke,
Bertha Heidelberger,
Charles C. Sievers,
Joseph Killian,
Eliza Kerr, &c.,
W. Van Norden,
Amanda J. Surman,
David Cantos,
Isaac Musett,
Elizabeth S. B. M. Fleming,
Emma J. Richardson,
Julia A. Millar,
Helen Meyer, inf.,
Julia Meyer, inf.,
Henry Hilton,
Leopold Wilzin,
Samuel Sachs,
Edward Collard,
Frederick S. Graves,
Charles C. Hoyt,
James B. Horner,
Juliette W. Raymond,
Abraham Birkholtz,
Emily R. Cardozo,
Nathaniel Prime,
Jeannette H. Bacigalupo,
Mary C. Leary,
Sarah A. Scott,
R. Augusta Brodt,
Harry M. Jung,
Frederick L. Myers,
Belle Harts,
George J. Scott,
William Klatzco,
Emil A. Kraatz,
Catharine Condon,
Joseph Garrison,
Martha L. Overland,
Lora Daniels,
Mack H. Roth,
William Milne,
Stephen Murat,
Justin W. Wharff,
Miguel Gluckman,
Ada Katz,
W. H. Tweddell,
Max Heblich,
James J. Gilmore,
Walter S. Johnston,
Laura S. Rockefeller,
Robert H. Martin,
Estates of:
Lena Zettel, (issue of fact,)
Lena Rosenthal, (same,)
Elizabeth S. Morris, (same,)
Lucy M. Cornell, (same,)
Dennie Shea, (same,)
L. Baldwin, (same.)
Louis Rosenheimer,
Mary Smith,
Lily E. Jones, 1 & 2.
Sarah J. Beatty,
Thomas J. Temple,
Michael Scraphine,
Rachel Goldsmith,
John Hack,
Louis Blumenberg,
Hynes Du Bois.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—

No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Crown<Litvak.
Lemandre<NY Rys.
Wilder<Schoffel (2.)
Wexler<NY Rys.
Manevitz<Mandel.
Cohen<Pfizer.
Halpern<Horowitz.
Schneider<Fuss.
O'Brien<Gehringer.
Mendler<Glanern Co.
Jung<White.
Busch<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Cohen<NY Rys.
Mawn<Boland.
Schanberg<Int R T.
Fekar<Gen Baking Co.
Pliczuk<Ocean SS Co.
Abramowitz<NY Rys.
Quinn<same.
Brown<42d St. &c, Ry.
Mackler<NY Rys.
Mayer<Cohn.
Hudley<Paleschuck.
Punnett<G Boker Con.
Herrman<Herrman L Co.
Einstein<Cutting, Larson Co.
Prevost<Wyoming Apt Co.
Cohen<Wempfheimer.
Lazarus<Stockwell.
Hawkins<Butler.
Peters<Schwoerer.
Gottlieb<Maisel.
Freyhan<Kahn.
Campbell<NY Sample Furn Co.
Rand<NY Rys.
Miller<Fid & Cas Co.
Levy<Wolff.
Tooney<Int R T.
Raymond, Hadley Corp<Gottfried.
Schafer<Jardin Co.
Wandruff<Epstein.
Schenko<Gard & Co.
Gloser<Delightisch.
Tod<Quinn.
Bienstock<Geist.
Iordusch<Int R T.
Wisner Mfg Co<Rasmussen.
O'Connor<NY Rys.
Aetna Accident, &c, Co<same.
Marcus<Rosenson.
Caravella<Man Ice Co.
Lindenberg<Mallory SS
Duhan<P F Collier & Son.
Greendel<Steiger.
Weingrad<Fid & Cas.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Spielman<Rogoll.

Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Union Novelty Braid Wks<Diamond, Blumenthal<Littlefield, Crisafelli<Peschia.
Smith<Scheff.
Lindemann<Schuessler.
Merc Lane Co<Rocke, Case on.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10:30 A. M.

Kaplan<Kaplan.
Goldfarb<Levin.
Rosenthal<Horowitz.
Brennan<Farrall.
Thorn<Popkin.
De Alessandro<Davang
Bulhard<Miltz, Neu<Brandt.
Schildwach<Wagner, Gardner<Clark.
McGaill<Stern.
Grunberg<Graff.
Tilden<Fysher.
Glass<Franklin.
Feinberg<Cohen.
Skolnik<Roberta.
Fatr<McTeague.
Rauch<Royal Ind Co.
Bunnett<G Backer Co.
Chant<Pitts P G Co.
Weissenberg<Kleeman
Herts<Trenkmann.
Merlin<Mishkin.
Pitsch<Strohmeyer.
Plotnick<Katz.
Purcell<Lynch.
Segety<Weisberger.
Atlantic H S Co< O'Donnell.
Eagan Waste Co< Rochester, (2.)
Mulinos<Walkof, (2.)
Diensfriend<Con Gas.
Hirsch<Deegan.
Israel<Saltzseider.
Griffin<Advance Bldg.
Gardener<Raynor.
Schalet<Rothschild.
Baumann & Co<Buckholtz<Adams, McKenna<Korn.

Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Maiden Lane Sav. Bk.<Mittleman—Wilbur Larremore. Bank for Sav.<Althause—Elihu Root, Jr. Met. Trust Co.<Trustees Columbia University—John Henry Hammond.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Mills< Withers—Philip J. Dunn.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Trustees Dyckman Library<Hayes—Meyer M. Friend.

Receivers Appointed

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Ray N. Heller <Ignatz Gluck—Joseph S. Rosalsky, Harlan F. Stone<Louisa Garafalo—Emil E. Fuchs. Harry M. Livingston<James J. Fasmer—John F. Younger.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—C. & Ed. J. Bertrand<Wm. P. Fogarty—Adolph E. Gutgsell.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Fredin<Haskins, (2.)
Rozwadowski<Int R T
Cogswell<Cogswell.
Re Stratford Av.
Re Story Av.
Re Waterbury Av.
Mackey<Coyne.
Gregg<Clambrone, (2.)
Rogers<Ryan.
Panagakos<Viachos.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Rose<Balfe.
Grossman<Israel.
Abo<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Schneider<Block.
Berlinger<Eagle Metal Sup Co, Inc.

Highest number reached in regular order, 470.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. People<Sanna.

TRIAL TERM—Arnold, J. Chelsey<Ferguson.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Bunt<Barry —Cyrus C. Miller. Matter of Munstek—James F. Donnelly.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Williams et al<Keeler Bldg Co. | People's Coat Apron & Towel Supply<Light
Lytle<Mut Life Ins. | & Cohen.

Brunnstrated day calendar:

Pringle<Wallbrook.
Altman<Schmitt Co.
Kolnahl<Am Sug Co.
Lynch<Mut L Ins Co.
Tobin<Yonkers Lt Co.
Smith<Smith.
Rinehart<O'Connor.
Mount<Harris.
Mitchell<Salant.
Hall<House St Giles.
Boylan<CNY.
Manning<Bilyou.
Constanzo<Stevenson.
Yonkers Elec Ry Co.
Duryea<Knapp, (3.)
Polhemus<same.
Mills<NY N H & H RR.
Bity Assoc<Londrigan
Volpoi<NY N H & H RR.
O'Connor<same.
Moscato<Prince Line.
McCabe<CNY.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Leming<Forrester et al
Suglia<Schnavrien.
Staab, P<Sauer et al.
Staab, M<same.
Re Milhauser (Durkee) (2.)
Brandis<C I & B RR.
Same<B Q C & S RR.
Martines<Int R T Co.
Kuglar<Bennett.
Leff<Fish.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Stirrup<Stirrup.
Bklyn Trust<Johnson et al.
Shepherd<Ife et al.
Murray<Marcesa et al
Smith<Potter & D Rty
Bishop<Peck.
Miller<Saint Dean Rty
Adolph Rty<Frederick Const Co et al.
Hoyd, &c<Weinberg.
Re Rittberg.
Re Costley.
Re Cheyne.
Re Schoenfeld.
Re Polley.
Re Barnet.
Re Ahlborn.
Re Braisted.
Re Friday.
Re Henry (Kingsbury)
Empey<Empey.
Re 4th St, Ave S & F
Re 92d St.
Alekman<Martin.
Peoples Trust<Cleary.
Anderson<Singer.
Marx<Wolta.
Lalor<Lalor.
Re Rutland Road (Bryson) (2.)

Case on.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 810.

County Court.

TRIAL OF EQUITY CAUSES—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Simonelli<Strumble. Anderson & Mackenzie, Inc<Lagana et al, (2.)
Melgrano<Palcale.
Groh<Lindstrom.
Plunkett et al<Ridge.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kingfield, at Genoa, Feb. 17.
SS Marthara, at Naples, Feb. 21.
SS Patria, at Naples, Feb. 21.
SS Harpagus, at Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
SS Gordonia, at Marseilles, Feb. 24.
SS Hugbelan, at Havre, Feb. 27.
SS Texas, at Pauillac, Feb. 27.
SS Calabria, at Genoa, Feb. 29.
SS Greldon, at Ipswich, March 1.
SS Almirante, at Cristobal, March 2.

Sailed.

SS Siberia, from London, March 2.
SS Corning, from Stockholm, Feb. 19.
SS Allanton, from Marseilles, Feb. 26.
SS Paddington, from Palermo, Feb. 23.
SS Alston, from Havre, Feb. 20.
SS America, from Gibraltar, Feb. 26.
SS Tamato Maru, from Gibraltar, Feb. 26.
SS Torrington, from Gibraltar, Feb. 26.
SS Older, from Shields, March 1.
SS Santa Marta, from Cristobal, March 2.
SS Advance, from Cristobal, March 2.

Passed.

SS Buffalo, New York for Hull, passed Dungeness.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 2.

SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 152 miles E. of Sabine at 6 P. M. March 1.
SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 1,286 miles from Nantucket at 8 P. M. March 1.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,740 miles S. at 8 P. M. March 1.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 30 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 374 miles S. at noon.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 184 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 27 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, was 315 miles N. E. of Tuxpam at noon.
SS Jacksonville, Jacksonville to New York, was 530 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 174 miles S. at noon.
SS San Marcos, Mobile to New York, was 895 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 160 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Rain and colder Fri.; Sat. fair; colder on the coast; moderate variable winds.

Ga.—Cloudy and colder, with probably rain Fri.; Sat. fair; colder in s., moderate variable winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Fri., probably rain and colder in n.; Sat. probably fair, colder in the Peninsula; moderate variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy and colder Fri.; Sat. fair; moderate n. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy and colder Fri.; Sat. fair.

Ky. and Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio and Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat., light to moderate variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ark., La., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill., Mo., and Wis.—Cloudy and continued cold Fri.; Sat. fair and warmer.

Minn., N. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Fri. with slowly rising temperature; Sat. probably fair and warmer.

Iowa—Fair Fri. and probably Sat., warmer Sat. and in n. w. Fri.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th day of February 1916, The Hoboken Ferry Company, as Owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as Lessee and Charterer of the Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS," filed their petition and libel, praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about the 21st day of October 1915, from a collision between said Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS" and the Recreation Pier, so-called, in the North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this Court, in the sum of $850,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said Court, to prove their claims before ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, JR., ESQ., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Port Office Buildings, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of VICTOR LEIBOWITZ to Abraham J. Halprin.

Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, will sell on Friday, March 3rd, 1916, by an order of this Court, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 76 E. 110th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the assets of the above named Assignor, consisting of a stock of woolens, dress goods, cotton goods; also shelving, a safe and fixtures.

ABRAHAM J. HALPRIN, Assignee,
41 Park Row, New York City.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:28 | Sun sets..5:50 | Moon rises..5:38

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:54	7:24	12:44	1:15
Governors Island	7:28	7:56	1:17	1:50
Hell Gate	9:24	10:04	2:56	3:31

Arrived—Thursday, March 2.

SS Oosterdyk, Rotterdam, Feb. 18.
SS Yaque, Macoris, Feb. 22.
SS Polynesia, Grimsby, Feb. 2.
SS Ardgorm, Baltimore, Feb. 28.
SS Sosua, Cardenas, Feb. 26.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Feb. 28.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Feb. 23.
SS Acre, Pernambuco, Feb. 11.
SS Bolman, Gothenburg, J

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventieth Street Purchase Near Broadway for Apartment —Builder Buys Heights Plot—Yorkville Flats in Trade—Big Sixtieth Street Lease for Automobile Structure — Bronx Deals.

An important deal which will add another big apartment house to the Sherman Square section of the city has been closed. The property includes the four old dwellings at 147 to 153 West Seventieth Street, adjoining the Winton automobile garage on the northeast corner of Broadway. The plot has been purchased by Dr. Ransom J. Parker. The dwelling at 147 was purchased from Mrs. Frank Jones and Miss Mary A. Pondir and the adjoining three houses from the Bracher estate. They have a combined frontage of 80 feet by 100.5 in depth. These houses have been owned by that estate since 1885 and have been under lease to the same tenant for twenty-two years. Title passed yesterday.

Mr. Parker is having plans prepared to improve the site with a high-class nine-story apartment house. It will be the first apartment structure on inside lots in that block between Broadway and Columbus Avenue.

Vasa K. Bracher and George J. Ryan were the brokers in the transaction.

New Corporation Buys Heights Apartment Site.

A new corporation now being organized has purchased from the T. and S. Realty Company, Samuel Wacht, President, a plot of four lots, 100 by 100, on the north side of 150th Street, 200 feet east of Broadway.

Ground will be broken at once by the buyers for the erection of two six-story apartment houses. The plot was held at $50,000. W. S. Baker negotiated the transaction.

Yorkville Flats in Trade.

Julius I. Herrman has purchased from Frederick Brown, for investment, 203-5-7-9 East Ninety-sixth Street, two six-story thirty-family houses with stores on plot 75 by 100, held at $100,000. The buyer gave in part payment 58 Edgecombe Avenue, a four-story American basement dwelling on lot 15.10 by 100, also a free and clear farm of eighty acres at Port Jervis, N. Y. Smith & Blau negotiated the trade.

Private Dwellings Sold.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood, Inc., have sold for Henry C. Trumbower of Philadelphia 170 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story and basement, high stoop, brownstone dwelling on a lot 20 by 75.5.

Pease & Elliman sold for Miss Erna Fisher and others 68 East Ninety-first Street, a four-story American basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8, between Madison and Park Avenues. The purchaser is Mrs. Irving K. Hall of Orange, N. J., who will occupy.

Leonard McClaury has sold to an investing client of W. J. Huston & Son 198 Edgecombe Avenue, a three-story dwelling on a lot 21.4 by 50, by irregular.

Buyers for Tenements.

An investor has purchased from Leopold Trier 227 and 229 East 127th Street, a five-story flat on a plot 30 by 99.1.

Joseph Yeska purchased at auction yesterday for $40,150 the six-story tenement, 25 by 125, at 68 East First Street. The property was sold in foreclosure by Joseph P. Day on an action by the Lawyers' Mortgage Company to recover a judgment of $38,665.

Bronx Sales.

Henry von Lubken has increased his Bronx realty holdings by purchasing from the Gaines-Roberts Company, builder, 2,546 and 2,550 Creston Avenue, two five-story apartment houses, each on plot 40.7 by about 100, located just north of Fordham Road. Recently the same company sold to Mr. Lubken the three adjoining and similar houses at 2,534 to 2,542 Creston Avenue.

A. L. & S. Wolfson have resold 1,433 Charlotte Street, a five-story flat on plot 40 by 100, for Frederick Brown. The same brokers also sold 1,503 Charlotte Street, a five-story flat, 37.6 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Samuel Galitzka Co. has sold for Morris Green to a client for investment the three-story single store property at 8,514 Fifth Avenue, on a plot 20 by 100.

Joseph Metzger sold for J. Hammerman the three-story dwelling 191 Keap Street, on a lot 20 by 100.

Long Island.

Daniel H. Jackson of the firm of D. H. Jackson Company, operator, has bought from the Ireland Mutual Development Company a peach farm containing 193 acres on the middle country road, in the village of Wading River, Suffolk County, known as the Rye Farm.

Cocks & Willets sold to Stanley P. Jadwin of Brooklyn fifteen acres at Locust Valley, L. I. This property, which is in the Piping Rock section, will be extensively improved by the buyer.

New Jersey.

Paul M. Rines has sold for the Haven Construction Company to an investor twenty lots in North Arlington and five lots in Palisade Park, N. J.

The Hudson County Park Commission purchased from the First National Bank of Jersey City a plot, 180 by 291, on the east shore of the Hackensack River at Jersey City to extend the West Side Avenue Park.

William Mason has bought from the Mountain Lakes, Inc., a dwelling on Midvale Road at Mountain Lakes.

Horace Frizelle & Co. have sold to George Compton, Clerk of the Town of Hillside, adjoining Newark, N. J., ten lots, 25 by 150 on the northeast corner of Wilder Street and Roanoke Avenue, in the North Broad Street section of Elizabeth, N. J.

The property has been held at $30 per front foot. The purchaser, a builder, has plans already prepared for several dwellings to be erected this Spring.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 45 by 100, on Myrtle Avenue to Peter Calvert.

Big Lease by Auto Concern.

A twenty-one-year lease of the property at 16 and 18 West Sixtieth Street, 50 by 100, has been made by the owners, Holzmann Brothers, to the Laidlaw Company, importer of automobile cloths and textiles. A six-story fireproof building will be erected for its occupancy. The aggregate rental for the term exceeds $250,000. George Horne and Clark T. Chambers were the brokers in the transaction.

Commercial Leases.

The Nehring Company, Jules Nehring, President, has leased store No. 3 in premises 605-609 West 181st Street, at an aggregate rental of $2,500 per annum.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the building 136 West Fifty-fourth Street to Zumbach Motor Repair Company, and the building 9 Catharine Slip to P. & L. Castellano.

Bronx Building Record.

The records of the Bronx Bureau of Buildings for the first two months of the year show that in spite of the extremely high cost of building materials the borough is holding its own. Plans were filed in January and February calling for a total expenditure of $5,510,615 in new structures. Of this total the sum of $2,721,000 will be expended in the erection of apartment houses. Plans were filed for seven factory buildings, the cost of which will be $216,500.

Liberty Avenue Building Boom.

Liberty Avenue in the Richmond Hill section of the Borough of Queens is enjoying a building boom as a result of the elevated extension to Lefferts Avenue. A number of apartment house plans have been filed during the first couple of weeks, and several were filed yesterday by Cantor & Dorfman which call for the erection of six three-story apartments, with stores, on the north side of Liberty Avenue, 40.3 feet east of Gulon Avenue, to cost $36,000, three two-story apartments, with stores, on the southeast corner of Liberty Avenue and West Street, to cost $14,000, one taxpayer, containing stores and apartments, on the south side of Liberty Avenue, 68.4 feet east of West Street, to cost $7,500, and eight three-story apartments, with stores, for the southeast corner of Liberty Avenue and Frost Street, to cost $30,000. All these are to be erected by the Triangle Holding Company, Louis Gold, President.

Realty Notes.

Charles F. Noyes Company has negotiated a loan of $20,000 at 5 per cent. with the Brooklyn Trust Company covering 74 East Ninety-second Street.

Leon S. Altmayer has negotiated for a term of years a first mortgage of $25,000 at 5 per cent. interest per annum on the five-story apartment house located on the southeast corner of Clay Avenue and 168th Street.

Mark A. Schwartz, as owner, denies the sale of the new five-story flat 686 Beck Street, Bronx.

The site of the old Presbyterian Church on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street is to be improved by Larkin Brothers, the buyers, with a two-story store and office building to cost $50,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, 928 and 930, e s, 62.4 ft n of 21st St, 25x100; through to 11 East 21st St, 40x143.11x98.9x20x80.1x113.1; two-story brick and stone building; Union Trust Co. against Building and Engineering Co. et al.; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; due, $603,534.67; taxes, &c., $20,685.51; to the plaintiff for $500,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

114th St, 52 West, s s, 361 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society against H. G. Krakower et al.; J. P. Everett, attorney; due, $10,960.30; taxes, &c., $420.85; to the plaintiff for $10,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

1st St, 68 East, n s, 100.5 ft w of, 1st Av, 25x128.6x irregular, six-story tenement and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against M. B. Starch et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $38,685.15; taxes, &c., $789.15; to Joseph Yeska for $40,150.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

126th St, 244 to 247 East, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 80x99.11, four two and three story dwellings; C. E. Sands et al., trustees, against Max Kurzrok et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $22,264.69; taxes, &c., $301.07; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

University Av, 1,494, e s, opposite Washington Bridge, 94.8x137.1, five-story flat; M. A. Auerbach and another against Towanda Construction Co. et al.; Hays, H. & W., attorneys; due, $61,859.37; taxes, &c., $435.46; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

Honeywell Av, 1,985, w s, 35.6 ft s of 178th St, 33x100; Eugenie Rosenthal against Norman Hallock et al.; Press & S., attorneys; due, $3,209.51; taxes, $386.50; prior mtge, $17,500; to the plaintiff for $18,500.

By J. H. Mayers.

Railroad Av, 2,119 ft e of Zerega Av, 25x 110; Sarah Rosen against Omenda Clark et al.; J. N. Helfat, attorney; due, $345.69; taxes, &c., $800; to the plaintiff for $50.

By James J. Donovan.

Beach Av, n s, 325 ft e of Patterson Av, 25x 100; John Jordis against Margaret Schwalenberg et al.; J. H. Banton, attorney; due, $3,882.72; taxes, &c., $321.11; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

15th St, 20 West, s s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 25x79.9x25.8x69.3, three-story building and stores; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, &c., against K. C. A. Fay et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $13,142.42; taxes, &c., $2,000.

118th St, 60 East, s s, 240 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11, five-story flat; General Synod of Reformed Church against C. Crystal et al.; C. V. Pallister, attorney; due, $16,-935.18; taxes, &c., $205.30.

111th St, 304 East, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; M. P. Palmer, trustee, against Little Italy Realty Co. et al.; Bayliss & S., attorneys; due, $15,571.71; taxes, &c., $1,241.61.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

2d Av, 2,387, w s 71.10 ft n of 122d St, 30x 87.6x irregular, four-story tenement and stores; Edward Tiffey and another, trustees, against T. Whitaker et al.; Uterhart & G. attorneys; due, $19,389.59; taxes, &c., $255.30.

By Samuel Marx.

122d St, 247-251 East, n s, 101.8 ft w of 2d Av, 42x100.11, six-story, flat and stores; United States Trust Co., as guardian, against Kremrut Realty Co. et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $40,148.91; taxes, &c., $1,964.75.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Lexington Av, n e corner of 86th St, for a two-story store and office, old, 42.2x100.8; 147 East Eighty-Sixth St. Co., Inc., 259 West 34th St, owner; E. L. Larkin, 259 West 34th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Victor St, e s, 125 ft s of Morris Park Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x77; Conti Brothers Realty Co., Petro Conti, 229 Willis Av, President, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

168th St, n e corner of Creston Av, for a six-story brick tenement; 41x44x107.33; Creston Building Co., August Busch, 2,767 Webster Av, President, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

204th St, w s, 92 ft s of Broadway; for two five-story tenements, 81x87.4 and 83.5x100; Alexander Grant Construction Co., 714 West 181st St, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Clinton St, 98, to a five-story store and office building and dwelling; A. Rosenberg, premises, owner; G. Dress, 193 Madison Av, architect; cost, $6,500.

124th St, 230 East, to a three-story dwelling; A. Lapidos, 2,835 2d Av, owner; Horenburger & Bardes, 122 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

173d St, 454, to a 1½-story brick bakery, 50x94; Wolf Bread Co., Louis Wolf, 454 East 173d St, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St., architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS, 720, e s, 262.4 ft n of 145th St, 18.6x100; William H. Hartsell, Jr., to Edmund P. M. von Gehren, Palo Alto, Cal., quitclaim, all liens, Feb. 29; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St.....$100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 140th St, 99.11x125; Surety Land Co. to Columbus Circle Construction Co., 15 Columbus Circle, mtg $90,000, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Broddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

BRADHURST AV, 240 and 242, e s, 100.5 ft n of 151st St, 67.8x124.6; Benj. G. Paskus to Hy. F. Samstag, 207 West 81st St, mtg $68,000, Sept. 5, 1912; attorneys, Rose & P., 126 Broadway.....$100

BROOME ST, 118, s s, 125 ft e of Pitt St, 25x100; S. Hammerstein, Inc., to Sloan Realty Co., 149 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 125x100; Frederick Saland to Dawson Construction Co., 24 East 23d St, all title, quitclaim, Feb. 19; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 199 Broadway.....$1

CHERRY ST, 412, n s, 322.5 ft e of Scammel St, 25x97.6; Adolph Shapiro to Roshoff Realty Corpn., 245 West 150th St, mtg $21,-000, quitclaim, March 2; attorneys, Shapiro & B., 299 Broadway.....$1

CHERRY ST, 414, n s, 347.5 ft e of Scammel St, 25x97.6; Adolph Shapiro to same, mtg $21,000, quitclaim, March 2; attorneys, same.....$1

CLAREMONT AV, 182, e s, 100 ft n of 125th St, 40x100; Irving Arms Realty Corporation to William J. McNulty, 2,701 Kingsbridge Terrace, mtg $86,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLAREMONT AV, 190, e s, 260 ft n of 125th St, 40x100; same to Joseph Schmid, 2,903 East 168th St, mtg $36,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLIFF ST, 46 s s, 25x100; Mary A. Cook et al. to Innis, Speiden & Co., Hornell, N. Y., Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

ELIZABETH ST, 83 and 85, e s, 50x94; Maddalena Cuneo, individually and executrix Antonio Cuneo, 257 Richmond Av, Borough of Queens, to Salvatore Strano, on the premises, mtg $35,000, Feb. 15; attorneys, Anderson, A. & P., 25 Broad St.....$35,000

FORT CHARLES PLACE, 34, s s, 379 ft w of Marble Hill Av, 89.11x64.11x irregular; Marcus M. Nye to Leona Holding Co., 63 Park Row, mtg $5,000, March 1; attorney, J. H. Elsen, 261 Park Row.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Leona Holding Co. to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, mtg $5,000, March 1; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

HENRY ST, 304, s s, 215.3 ft e of Madison Av, 24x95; David Cohen to Macy Construction Co., 574 Tinton Av, mtg $16,000, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$1

HOUSTON ST, 442 East, n w corner Manhattan St, 21.2x67.3; Samuel A. Weiss to Landsmann Co., 232 Broome St, ½ part, quit claim, all liens, Feb. 29; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 86th St, 100.8x62.2; Park Avenue Presbyterian Church to Maria Campbell, 451 West 22d St, mtg $110,000, all liens, b. and s., c. s. s., Feb. 28; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$165,000

SAME PROPERTY; Marie Campbell to 147 East 86th Street Co., 80 Maiden Lane, mtg $150,000, all liens, Feb. 29; same attorneys.....$165,000

MADISON AV, 2,070, w s, 83.4 ft s of 131st St, 16.7x75, foreclosure March 1; Emanuel I. Silberstein, referee, to John W. Bohlman, 60 Liberty St, Kingston, N. Y., Louis H. Zocher, 111 Lexington Av, and Helen Gorsch, 82 West 120th St, executors Hugo Gorsch, March 2; attorney, Henry S. J. Flynn, 271 Broadway.....$3,000

NORFOLK ST, e s, 275 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Charles St, 76, s s, 125 ft w of 4th St, 24.11x35.3; St. Mark's Place, 62, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 22x102.8; 19th St, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x85; 19th St, 219 and 221 East, n s, 136 ft e of 1st Av, 40x92; 133d St, s s, 229.2 ft e of 8th Av, 58.4x99.11; also 2 mtgs affecting 158 and 160 East 53d St for $40,000, and rel, and agreement of partition, ownership, &c., parties first part grant each one-sixth part as trustees in common of mtgs, bonds, and real estate; Amelia Loebercher, 233 East 31st St, et al., children, heirs, &c., of Peter Cook, all being beneficiaries under his will, and authorize parties second part to convey, assign, and rel. to parties hereto, &c., with Albert M. Schnek and Emma Schall, trustees, all liens, March 17, 1915; attorney, Peter Cook, 238 Broadway.....$1

PERRY ST, 104, s s, 25x95; Lenox Avenue Union Church in City of New York to Adelle Carpenter, 14 Barrow St, mtg $11,000, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100, quitclaim, March 2; attorneys, Shapiro & B., 299 Broadway.....$1

PIKE ST, 95, s s, 92.10 ft e of Front St, 18x41.7; James M. Brennan to Santos Co., 129 Front St, mtg $6,000, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLAY AV, w s, 614 ft n of 169th St, 24.10x79.7; Frank Kahrs to Kiesler Realty Co., inc., 1,109 Forest Av, March 1; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$1

WADSWORTH AV, n w s, 100 ft n e of 190th St, 100x96; Jennie B. Trull, Rye, N. Y., to Zagon Realty Co., 33 Nassau St, mtg $19,500, and all liens on this and on property adjoining on south, March 1; attorneys, Lese & C., 33 Nassau St.....$100

WEST END AV, 302, e s, 22.2 ft n of 74th St, 20x70; John O'Connell to Kath. M. O'Connell, 302 West End Av, b. and s., mtg $15,000, all liens, Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, Edw. J. McGirr, 61 Chambers St.$100

1ST AV, 348 and 350, e s, 69 ft s of 21st St, 46x96; Louise Hengst to Kath. Holsman, 350 1st Av, mtg $8,100, a. t., March 2; attorney, Theo. Baumeister, 35 Nassau St.....$100

5TH AV, 108, s w corner of 16th St, 86.10x 80, foreclosure Feb. 29; Abr. Stern, referee, to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, March 1; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$115,000

6TH ST, 631 East, n s, 443 ft e of Avenue B, 25x90.10; Michael Josephsohn to the same as private banker, 105 Stanton St, mtg $17,-250, March 2; attorney, Adolph Waxenbaum, 124 Stanton St.....$100

7TH AV, 2,523-2,527, e s, 40 ft n of 146th St, 40x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Goldie Gomberg, 2,360 Lorillard Place, mtg $81,125, Feb. 15; attorneys, O'Brien, M. & D., 1,482 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Goldie Gomberg to William F. Reilly, 2,560 7th Av, mtg $37,-250, Feb. 28; attorneys, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, mtg $37,-250, Feb. 28; attorneys, same.....$1

19TH ST, 37 East, n s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 20x92; Montrose Realty Co. to Orland Holding Co., 63 Park Row, mtg $40,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, J. H. Zelser, 63 Park Row.....$1

40TH ST, 104-110 East, s s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 95x88.9; Ferguson Bros. & Forshay to William Ziegler, Jr., 525 Park Av, mtg $400,000, March 1; attorneys, Swan, M. & D., 29 Liberty St.; $100

48TH ST, n s, 150.8 ft w of 8th Av, 19.4x 100.5x irregular, partition, Feb. 3, 1916; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Annie Farley, 311 West 48th St, March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,650

54TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100; William J. Coates to Margaret T. Coates, his wife, March 27, 1915; attorney, F. B. Vermilya, 5 Nassau St.....$100

70TH ST, n s, 445 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; Mary S. Pondir and another to Ransom J. Parker, 155 Lexington Av, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Ransom J. Parker to Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 146 West 71st St, mtg $20,000, March 1; same attorney.....$1

70TH ST, 149 to 153 West, n s, 464 ft w of Columbus Av, 61x100.5; same to same, mtg $56,000, March 1; same attorney.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth M. Bracher and another, trustees, Thomas W. Bracher et al., to Ransom J. Parker, 155 Lexington Av, mtg $56,000, March 1; same attorney.....$96,125

84TH ST, 150 East, s s, 25x100; David A. Bernstein to Ralph E. Kempner, 50 West 54th St, mtg $15,500, all liens, Feb. 28; address, 37 Liberty St.....$100

87TH ST, 259 West, n s, 614 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; West Side Savings Bank to Edmund Franci. Realty Co., 20 Nassau St, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Feb. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$17,000

101ST ST, 3-5 East, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Mary Farrell et al., heirs of Matthew Farrell, to Matthew Farell Realty Co., 5 East 101st St, mtg $36,000, Feb. 17; attorney, Timothy C. Leary, 2 Rector St....$1

103D ST, 154 East, s s, 75.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 26x101.11; Sadie Sachs et al. to George H. Koch, 455 1st Av, all liens, March 1; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

114TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Mary Farrell et al., heirs of Matthew Farrell, to Matthew Farrell Realty Co., 5 East 101st St, mtg $12,000, Feb. 17; attorney, Timothy A. Leary, 2 Rector St....$1

116TH ST, 362 West, s s, 106.3 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18.9x100.11, foreclosure March 1; Gordon S. P. Kleeberg, referee, to Bond & Mort. Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,000

125TH ST, 31 West, s s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 20x99.11, foreclosure Feb. 29; N. Taylor Phillips, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings 76 Wall St, March 1; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$40,000

130TH ST, 245 West, n s, 287 ft e of 8th Av, 19x99.11; Adolph Shapiro to Roshoff Realty Corporation, 245 West 130th St, mtg $10,-000, March 2; attorneys, Shapiro & B., 299 Broadway $1

136TH ST, 146 West, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.2x90.11, foreclosure Jan. 14; Richard C. Murphy to Sarah C. Rodenstein, 790 Riverside Drive, March 1; attorney, William C. Daly, 217 Broadway.....$5,000

141ST ST, 472 West, 58 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Josephine Dahn to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, mtg $15,000, all liens, March 1; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St.....$100

143TH ST, 517 West, n s, 248 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11, foreclosure Feb. 25; Denis A. Spellissy, referee, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 35 West 125th St, Feb. 28; attorney, William Langdon, 2 Rector St.....$7,000

177TH ST, 506 and 508 West, s s, 142.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42.6x99.11; George W. Kosmak to Leonia Holding Corporation, mtg $30,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, J. H. Zleser, 63 Park Row.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Leonia Holding Corporation to Finn Holding Corporation, 616 Madison Av, mtg $30,000, March 1; attorney, same.....$1

188TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x94.10; same to same, mtg $43,000, March 1; same attorneys.....$100

188TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x94.10; Mose Goodman Corporation to William J. Norris, 782 President St, Brooklyn, mtg $43,000, March 1; attorneys, Whaley, W. & F., 27 William St.....$100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, s e s, 50 ft n e of 183d St, 50x100; Delco Holding Co. to Tertos Construction Co., Inc., 900 West 181st St, mtg $6,000, March 1; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

BEAUMONT AV, 2,321, w s, 50x100, Bertha Pearsall to Isaac Lowenfeld Rlty Corp., 149 B'way; mtg $5,000; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 B'way.....$1

BECK ST, w s, 804.5 ft n of Intervale Av, 94x100; also Beck St, 33.6 ft n of Intervale Av, 46.10x irregular; Macy Construction Co. to Sam Neisner and another, 816 East 180th St, mtg $120,000, March 1; attorney, Morris Leight, 115 Broadway.....$1

BECK ST, w s, 58.2 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 25x100.7; John P. Dunn, referee, to Marion C. H. Powel and another, 22 Kay St. Newport, R. I., March 1; attorneys, Powers & S., 40 Cedar St.....$11,000

BRYANT AV, n w corner of Home St, 25.2x94.7; Kiesler Realty Co., Inc., to Frank Kahrs, 1,358 Clay Av, mtg $10,000, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLAY AV, w s, 614 ft n of 169th St, 24.10x79.7; Frank Kahrs to Kiesler Realty Co., inc., 1,109 Forest Av, March 1; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$1

WADSWORTH AV, n w s, 100 ft n e of 190th St, 100x96; Jennie B. Trull, Rye, N. Y., to Zagon Realty Co., 33 Nassau St, mtg $19,500, and all liens on this and on property adjoining on south, March 1; attorneys, Lese & C., 33 Nassau St.....$100

114TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Mary Farrell et al., heirs of Matthew Farrell, to Matthew Farrell Realty Co., 5 East 101st St, mtg $12,000, Feb. 17; attorney, Timothy A. Leary, 2 Rector St....$1

116TH ST, 362 West, s s, 106.3 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18.9x100.11, foreclosure March 1; Gordon S. P. Kleeberg, referee, to Bond & Mort. Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,000

125TH ST, 31 West, s s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 20x99.11, foreclosure Feb. 29; N. Taylor Phillips, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings 76 Wall St, March 1; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$40,000

130TH ST, 245 West, n s, 287 ft e of 8th Av, 19x99.11; Adolph Shapiro to Roshoff Realty Corporation, 245 West 130th St, mtg $10,-000, March 2; attorneys, Shapiro & B., 299 Broadway $1

136TH ST, 146 West, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.2x90.11, foreclosure Jan. 14; Richard C. Murphy to Sarah C. Rodenstein, 790 Riverside Drive, March 1; attorney, William C. Daly, 217 Broadway.....$5,000

141ST ST, 472 West, 58 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Josephine Dahn to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, mtg $15,000, all liens, March 1; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St.....$100

143TH ST, 517 West, n s, 248 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11, foreclosure Feb. 25; Denis A. Spellissy, referee, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 35 West 125th St, Feb. 28; attorney, William Langdon, 2 Rector St.....$7,000

177TH ST, 506 and 508 West, s s, 142.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42.6x99.11; George W. Kosmak to Leonia Holding Corporation, mtg $30,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, J. H. Zleser, 63 Park Row.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Leonia Holding Corporation to Finn Holding Corporation, 616 Madison Av, mtg $30,000, March 1; attorney, same.....$1

188TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x94.10; same to same, mtg $43,000, March 1; same attorneys.....$100

188TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x94.10; Mose Goodman Corporation to William J. Norris, 782 President St, Brooklyn, mtg $43,000, March 1; attorneys, Whaley, W. & F., 27 William St.....$100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, s e s, 50 ft n e of 183d St, 50x100; Delco Holding Co. to Tertos Construction Co., Inc., 900 West 181st St, mtg $6,000, March 1; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

BEAUMONT AV, 2,321, w s, 50x100, Bertha Pearsall to Isaac Lowenfeld Rlty Corp., 149 B'way; mtg $5,000; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 B'way.....$1

BECK ST, w s, 804.5 ft n of Intervale Av, 94x100; also Beck St, 33.6 ft n of Intervale Av, 46.10x irregular; Macy Construction Co. to Sam Neisner and another, 816 East 180th St, mtg $120,000, March 1; attorney, Morris Leight, 115 Broadway.....$1

BROOK AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 25x100.7; John P. Dunn, referee, to Marion C. H. Powel and another, 22 Kay St. Newport, R. I., March 1; attorneys, Powers & S., 40 Cedar St.....$11,000

BRYANT AV, n w corner of Home St, 25.2x94.7; Kiesler Realty Co., Inc., to Frank Kahrs, 1,358 Clay Av, mtg $10,000, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLAY AV, w s, 614 ft n of 169th St, 24.10x79.7; Frank Kahrs to Kiesler Realty Co., inc., 1,109 Forest Av, March 1; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$1

WADSWORTH AV, n w s, 100 ft n e of 190th St, 100x96; Jennie B. Trull, Rye, N. Y., to Zagon Realty Co., 33 Nassau St, mtg $19,500, and all liens on this and on property adjoining on south, March 1; attorneys, Lese & C., 33 Nassau St.....$100

114TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Mary Farrell et al., heirs of Matthew Farrell, to Matthew Farrell Realty Co., 5 East 101st St, mtg $12,000, Feb. 17; attorney, Timothy A. Leary, 2 Rector St....$1

116TH ST, 362 West, s s, 106.3 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18.9x100.11, foreclosure March 1; Gordon S. P. Kleeberg, referee, to Bond & Mort. Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,000

125TH ST, 31 West, s s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 20x99.11, foreclosure Feb. 29; N. Taylor Phillips, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings 76 Wall St, March 1; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$40,000

130TH ST, 245 West, n s, 287 ft e of 8th Av, 19x99.11; Adolph Shapiro to Roshoff Realty Corporation, 245 West 130th St, mtg $10,-000, March 2; attorneys, Shapiro & B., 299 Broadway $1

136TH ST, 146 West, 233.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.2x90.11, foreclosure Jan. 14; Richard C. Murphy to Sarah C. Rodenstein, 790 Riverside Drive, March 1; attorney, William C. Daly, 217 Broadway.....$5,000

141ST ST, 472 West, 58 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Josephine Dahn to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, mtg $15,000, all liens, March 1; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St.....$100

143TH ST, 517 West, n s, 248 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11, foreclosure Feb. 25; Denis A. Spellissy, referee, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 35 West 125th St, Feb. 28; attorney, William Langdon, 2 Rector St.....$7,000

177TH ST, 506 and 508 West, s s, 142.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42.6x99.11; George W. Kosmak to Leonia Holding Corporation, mtg $30,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, J. H. Zleser, 63 Park Row.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Leonia Holding Corporation to Finn Holding Corporation, 616 Madison Av, mtg $30,000, March 1; attorney, same.....$1

188TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x94.10; same to same, mtg $43,000, March 1; same attorneys.....$100

188TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x94.10; Mose Goodman Corporation to Long Island Sound x140x115; Rochelle Horton to Otto J. Schlargler, 1,882 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, mtg $5,000, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SEABURY PL, 1,520-4, Seabury Realty Co. to Swanson Holding Co., Inc., 1,400 B'way; mtg $85,500, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 B'way.....$1

STEBBINS AV, 1,360, e s, 25.11x75.8, Fr. Schmid to Margaret A. McNulty, 2,701 Kingsbridge Road, mtg $4,000, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 198th St, 200.5x irregular; Howard Haviland to Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, mtgs $28,000, March 1; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 63 Park Row.....$1

VYSE AV, 1,131 w s, 20x100; Union Street Realty Co. to Lillian Cox, 579 E 168th St, mtg $9,900, March 1; attorney, I. Katz, 32 Wall St.....$100

135TH ST, n e corner Brown Place, 100x33.4; Security Mortgage Co. to Empire City Mortgage and Holding Co., 61 Park Row, mtg $23,000 March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

168TH ST, n s, 91.10 ft e of Fulton Av, 28.4x irregular; Lillian Fax to Frederick William Co., 3,429 Grand Boulevard, mtg $11,550, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

160TH ST, n s, 130.3 ft e of 3d Av, 105 ft to Monterey Av. x101.1x90.1x100, Seth S. Terry to Benenson Rlty Co., 401 East 152d St.; mtg $5,000, Feb. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 B'way.....$100

183D ST, 747 East, n s, 24x75; J. F. M. Co. to Tina Marino, 1,907 Lexington Av, mtg $3,800, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

185TH ST, n s, 120.2 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 80.10x120; also 185th St, n s,

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The storm that was over the Ohio Valley Wednesday night passed rapidly Eastward and has disappeared off the New England Coast. It is followed by a secondary depression which is advancing eastward over the Gulf States.

Another storm of marked intensity is central off the Coast of Washington and Oregon, and it is attended by rains and high winds in these States. There have been snows within the last twenty-four hours in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the region of the Great Lakes and the Ohio, upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, the Middle Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain regions, and rains in the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee.

Temperatures have risen in the South Atlantic States and fallen in the interior of the West Gulf States, the Middle Plains States, and the Mississipi and Ohio Valleys.

Indications are that there will be local rains in the South Atlantic States Friday, followed by generally fair weather Saturday. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Temperature will be lower Friday in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee, and it will not change decidedly elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west and northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast light to moderate north and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Friday; Saturday fair.

Western New York—Fair Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	30	31	4 P. M.	44	27
6 A. M.	28	28	6 P. M.	42	27
9 A. M.	33	30	9 P. M.	36	27
12 M.	38	29	11 P. M.	34	27

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 29; at 8 P. M. it was 27; maximum temperature, 32 degrees at 1:10 A. M.; minimum, 27 degrees at 4 P. M. Humidity, 72 per cent. at 8 A. M., 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:45—2,123 3 Av.; not given	None
1:30—150 E. 59 St.; G. Radus	None
1:45—39 Thompson St.; Paul Comes	$100
3:50—168 Canal St.; Augu t Just	Slight
4:15—814 5 St.; Shillings Bros. T. Co.	Slight
7:15—Front 150 Amsterdam Av., (auto); Woth & Hamme	Slight
8:35—904 8 Av.; Meyer Libb	Slight
9:40—112 E 119 St., Becky Ginsburg	Slight
11:30—322 Madison St.; S. Greenberg	Slight
11:50—121 Av. C.; A. Tomaschefsky	Slight
P. M.	
2:20—2,268 7 Av.; Brown Bros	Slight
2:30—222 E. 113 St.; Louis Bretinie	Slight
3:30—65-67 Rutgers Slip; J. Wilkin	$— 00
4:10—74 Beach St.; Thos. Horan	$900
4:45—823 W. 11 St.; Wm. Conolly	Not given
5:20—Front 146 W. 50 St., (auto); Martin Vogel	$600
9:30—408 E. 18 St.; Henry Eidresser	Slight
11:15—30 W. 138 St.; C. Patrick	$1,500

ESTATES APPRAISED.

STEINHARDT Mrs DAUPHINE. (June 16, 1913;) net estate $111 111. Pearl M Shontal, Lillian D. Steinhardt, Edna R. Steinhardt, daughters, and Dauphine S. Harde and Hervert S. Harde, sons, beneficiaries, each receiving $22 222. Assets: Deposits $1,679; due from Globe Realty Company, $74.-481; stocks and bonds $89 158; personalty, $217.

STOKES, THOMAS, formerly prominent in the coal trade, (Sept. 7, 1915;) net estate, $274,40-. Elizabeth Loughman, daughter, given realty valued at $17 352, and personalty, $4,971; Mary K. Stokes, daughter, $21,-466; Jane F. Stokes, daughter, $21,463; Anna R. Waters, daughter $21,463; Nicholas L. Stokes, son, $19,213; Thomas A. Stokes, son, $46,328; John C Stokes son, $39 584. Shares of Mary K. Stokes, Jane F. Stokes, and Anna R. Waters, each include 65 shares, stock of Thomas Stokes & Sons Inc., and Nicholas L. Stokes was given 111 shares of the stock of Thomas Stokes & Sons. Thomas A. and John C. Stokes were not given any specific legacy of stocks in the coal company, but each receives the income from a trust fund of $50 000 during their lives. Assets: Equity, $5 982, in 122 West 77 St., appraised at $24,000; equity, $30,217, in northeast corner 34 St. and 9 Av., appraised at $50,500; equity, $12,562, in northeast corner Old Broadway and 130 St., appraised at $28,900; equity, $31,748, in 303 and 305 West 121 St., appraised at $62 000; two-fifths interest in 408 West 54 St., $5 220; plot at Yonkers, $7,500; farm and buildings at Yonkers, "Grassy Sprain Road, 43 acres, $35,000; a tract of 39 acres in Yonkers, $25,000; equity, $39,618, in southeast corner 54 St. and 10 Av., appraised at $100 000; deposits, $2,617; claim against Thomas Stokes & Sons, Inc., $34,184; personalty, $3,272; stocks and bonds, $28 222. Decedent owned 361 shares of Thomas Stokes & Sons, Inc.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Association of License No. 1 List will hold a meeting in Public School 27, Forty-second Street, between Second and Third Avenues, at 2 P. M. tomorrow.

The top floor of Public School 4, the Bronx, will contain a gymnasium, science rooms, a lecture hall, and a suite of "home" rooms, providing for instruction in housekeeping, millinery, sewing, and cooking.

L. S. Harrison of the General Electric Company will give a lecture on "Electrical Industry" at Public School 4, the Bronx, at 8 P. M. today.

The Parents' Association of Public School 46, the Bronx, will meet this evening in the auditorium of the school.

The Biology Club of the Morris High School is holding a contest for the best composition on "The Housefly."

Only 75 cents on the dollar will be paid the retired teachers on the January payroll.

A meeting of the Latin Club of the High School Teachers' Association will be held at Washington Irving High School at 10.30 A. M. on March 25. The next luncheon of the club will be held at Hunter College on April 29.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments: Patrol, W. D. Quinlan, 14 to 33; S. Centrello, 149 to 155; W. 33 Jackson, 155 to 149; J. E. Brown, 231 to 23.

Temporary assignments: Serg. O. J. Walch, 66, and A. W. Smith, 68, to T. S., 7 days, 9 A. M., March 6, 1916. Patrol, F. M. Taccardo, 277 to 14 D., duty with Committee on Revision of Posts, 20 days, 4 P. M., March 5. To Training School from prects. indicated, 7 days, 9 A. M., March 6: H. O. Serini, 25; D. Gamble, 31; C. Aichman, 154; J. F. McGannon, Traffic C; T. A. Hamilton, 29; E. Boban, 39; J. C. White, 164; A. Stewart, Marine.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol F. J. Dougherty, 2, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 5; J. Donohue, 6, 1 day, 8 A. M., March 5.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol O. M. Goldman, 36, 7:15 A. M., Jan. 28, to 12 P. M., Jan. 29, and from 7:10 A. M., Feb. 4, to noon, Feb. 18.

Death: Sergt. A. G. Romey, 28, at 7 P. M., March 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received until 4 P. M. on March 10 for laboratory assistant, Pathological Laboratory. The minimum age is 18 years. The salary is $720 a year. Subjects and weights are as follows: Experience, 4; practical test, 6.

United States.

An examination for master steelmaker, male, to fill a vacancy in the New York Navy Yard will be held on March 21. The pay is $3 a day. The duties are to supervise in every detail the work and the workmen in the steel foundry at the navy yard. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On March 1st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 16 cases of shell eggs upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the United States Food and Drugs Act approved June 30, 1906, as amended August 25, 1912.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on March 20, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 1, 1916. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
E. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Changes in Corps of Engineers: 1st Lts. R. U. Nicholas, M. Bertman, L. J. Dillow, J. A. Dorst, and L. E. Oliver are relieved from further duty at Engineer School and assigned to 1st Battalion of Engrs., effective upon completion of course of instruction there, and will report for duty about April 1 to Commanding Officer, First Battalion; F. K. Newcomer, G. R. Young, and R. W. Putnam are assigned to 2d Battalion of Engrs., effective April 1.

Orders of Nov. 26 relating to Capt. F. P. Holcomb, 10th Cav., revoked.

Capt. F. P. Holoomb, 10th Cav., to service in Q. M. C., effective March 4, vice Capt. W. W. Whiteside, Q. M. C., relieved. Capt. Holcomb will proceed to San Francisco and sail about April 5 for the Philippines for duty.

1st Lt. H. R. Oldfield, C. A. C., from West Point Academy to Jackson Barracks, La., for assignment.

2d Lt. L. B. Weeks, C. A. C., from 123d Co. to Unassigned, and upon expiration of present leave will report to commanding officer, Mine Planter Gen. Edward O. C. Ord for duty on that vessel.

Brig. Gen. J. F. Morrison, from command of U. S. troops in China, to Manila for assignment to command of Ft. William McKinley, P. I., to relieve Brig. Gen. H. Liggett in time to enable him to assume command of the Philippine Dept.

The commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Oahu, and his staff will proceed from Ft. Ruger to Ft. Kamehaha, Hawaii, and take station.

Resignation of 1st Lt. H. R. Wood, M. R. C., accepted.

Leaves: 2d Lt. H. A. Flint, 4th Cav., two months; Capt. R. C. Williams, retired Recruiting Officer, 13 days; Major C. H. Martin, 18th Inf., two months; Capt. C. E. Morton, Inf., two months; 2d Lt. I. Jones, 1st F. A., two months, and 2d Lt. H. D. F. Munnikhuysen, 9th Cav., two months.

Navy.

Lt. Comdr. D. E. Theleen, Cavite Station to Mare Island Hospital, Cal., sick.

Lieut. Gr. Lts. H. W. Rosford and W. D. Seed, Jr., the Bausch Elec. Co. to Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and G. E. reports.

P. A. Surg. F. A. Garrison, the Tennessee to the Dolphin.

Asst. Surg. W. H. Massey, the Pompey to the Abarenda.

P. A. Paym. E. M. Hacket, the South Dakota to continue duty on the Maryland.

Chief Boatswain F. D. Bailey, Boston Yard to Guam Station via the Supply.

Gunners A. E. Skinner, the Tennessee to the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, and W. N. Fanning, the San Diego, April 3, to San Diego Naval Station.

Mach. J. J. Coyle, the North Dakota, connecting fitting out the Idaho and on board when commissioned, and F. E. Nelson, the South Dakota to the Colorado.

Chief Pay Clerks P. A. Caro, New Orleans Station, to the Culgoa, and C. L. Bahrndt, the Culgoa, to receiving ship at New York.

Pay Clerk W. H. Bicane, the Pompey, to the Abarenda.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cassin, Cummings, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, and McDougal, at San Juan; Castine, at Santo Domingo City; Cyclops, at Guantanamo; Glacier, at La Paz; Jason, at Newport; Jouett, at Smith Town Bay; Lawrence, at Bremerton; Maryland, at San Francisco; Monaghan, at New Orleans; Stewart, at San Diego, and Washington, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Sailed—Celtic, Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; Denver, Balboa for Corinto; K-6 and MacDonough, Charleston for Pensacola; Marietta, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz; Nereus, Honolulu for Guam; Pampang, Hongkong for cruise up West River, and Prairie, Guantanamo for Port au Prince.

The Virginia, now at Guantanamo, has been ordered to proceed to Boston Yard.

Coast Guard.

1st Lts. R. W. Dempwolf, to temporary command of the Guthrie and proceed to Philadelphia, upon arrival there, to return to depot; W. E. Maccount of Engrs., the Guthrie to the Wissahickon, and W. C. Myers of Engrs., the Wissahickon to the Guthrie.

2d Lt. of Engrs. M. R. Daniels, the Seminole to the Itasca, and preparatory orders to the Academy.

3d Lts. of Engrs. G. R. O'Connor, the Thetis to the Bear, and P. R. Smith, the Itasca to the Seminole.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

JERP JOHNSON, JR., CO. AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

GRAND CONCOURSE,
A Great Bargain—Fifty feet, near Fordham Road; excellent site for a taxpayer.
H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.,
Grand Concourse, Corner 187th St.

$1,500 cash gives you a five-story tenement on Third Av., with stores, renting for $2,172; big snap. Williamson & Bryan, 499 Willis Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, private house with garage, plot 30x150; bargain at $18,000 mortgage $8,000. McGuire, 436 Fort Washington Av., Manhattan.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Will trade a $13,000 equity in a $55,000 residence, in the 50's, near 6th Av., Manhattan for a suburban home, free and clear. S 7 Times.

Mortgage Loans

Forty cents an agate line.

First mortgage $3,500; property valued at $7,000; title guaranteed; dwelling under construction, O'Brien, Queens, New York City.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

WANTED, $100,000 MORTGAGE ON A PIECE OF PROPERTY SITUATED ON WEST SIDE, N. Y. C., BETWEEN 110TH AND 116TH STS.; VALUE OF PROPERTY $160,000. AARON HONIG, 200 BROADWAY, CITY.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y.
A fine list of desirable houses for rent or sale at reduced prices. Printed list of latter on application. Anderson Realty Co., Busy Corner.

546 WEST 157TH ST.
two-story rear building, 28x50; large driveway. Office, in front building.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

100 Acres, Croton Lake—Fine old farmhouse, surrounded by beautiful trees; pretty views; several fine building sites; a bargain at $15,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Best bargain, Larchmont; six rooms, bath, hot-water heat; $4,500; small amount of cash required; also fine building plot, with building loan. S 76 Times.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Wanted to rent, privilege of buying, a small house, with considerable ground. White Plains or vicinity; rent $30. R 4 Times Annex.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N.Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow located in pretty town 40 minutes out, on south side; modern construction; massive porch, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, large closet room, up-to-date kitchen; all rooms large, light, and airy; indirect lighting system, 2 blocks to bay; plenty of water sports and good fishing; will take $250 cash and $18 monthly from responsible party. Write for appointment to visit same, "Bungalow Owner," 135 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms, plot 80x110, water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. Head, Box 164 Times Downtown.

Suburban homes, 40 minutes out, 100 trains; restricted, refined; $4,900 to $7,500. Send for "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway. 3878 Cort.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity; fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Finnegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from B'way; easy terms; city conveniences, no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1111, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

$75 full price for 2 fine buildings lots, near station and trolley; payable $15 down and $2 monthly. Mr. B. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or to Rent—SUMMER HOTEL on Lake Champlain, well furnished throughout; accommodation for 150 guests. Further particulars address
Rouses Point Hotel Co.,
Rouses Point, New York.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

A Summer home by the sea for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished; to close estate will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit; waterfront, private dock, and best anchorage on coast; Pequot Av., New London, Conn.; three acres; trees; house 12 rooms; garage; all conveniences; 3 hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address J. B. C., Post Office Box 206, Madison Square, New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Stamford, Conn., Shippan Point.—Fifty minutes' ride; commutation $10.80; delightful home; beautifully situated. Can be carried for $900 a year. R 160 Times.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Little chicken farm, with a good house and plenty of ground for poultry and vegetables; half cleared, rest beautiful shady trees; located in town of 10,000; hour from city; $150 cash, balance in 8 years. B. Ferris, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department, State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Mornemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department, and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Fourteen acres high land, near Mountain Lakes, N. J.; fine views, surrounding hills; beautiful site for home; fruit, poultry, &c.; mile of station D., L. & W.; hour New York. Z 298 Times Annex.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY,
Factory, 4-story brick,
54x100, on plot 54x200,
Every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

1 to 4 ACRE PLOTS; hour out. High beautiful surroundings; restricted. Little cash down, balance on easy terms. PRATT CO., 845 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
138 Cooper Av.; Montclair 1181-R; frame house, 75x200; $9,500; 9 rooms and bath.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Great bargains in country residences and cottages, Englewood Real Estate Co., 43 Dean St., Englewood, N. J. Tel. 123.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate titles. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins Co., Hackensack, N. J.

East Orange.—Free booklet new homes, mailed. P. J. Bowers & Co., Bowers Building, Newark, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Dairy farm wanted, with or without stock, New York, New Jersey, or Connecticut, in exchange for income property or development tract. Dairy, B 315 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Bungalow or cottage for Summer season within commuting distance. A. F. 251 Times Downtown.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Stores, 1,693-1,695 Amsterdam Av., corner 144th St., junction Hamilton Place and Hamilton Terrace; to rent from May 1; full commission to brokers. Apply owner. Thomas McBride, 524 West 143d St.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Scale and Supply Co., 145 Chambers St.

For Lease—Fireproof loft, 2,300 square feet, Randall Building, 138 West 52d, 8th floor, rear. Fine light and splendid facilities.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Four desk rooms to let, $8 month. S. Roebuck Co., 56 Murray St.

Whole or part private office, new building. Room 703, 10 East 43d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 222, (Near 86th.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, one flight up; 4 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house; $150 monthly.

FURNISHED—West Side.

St. Regis Court, cor. Broadway and 152d, Apt. 46.—Sublet till October, five-room elevator apartment; river views; attractively furnished; rental $65. Audubon 4213.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY.
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5892.

CONCORD HALL,
Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished.

Magnificently furnished apartment, near 86th subway; 11 rooms, 3 baths, all light rooms; possession at once, 3 months, longer. Particulars, Tel. Murray Hill 8422.

Norece Hall Annex, 114 West 79th St.—Very large rooms and bath; American plan house; attractive dining room.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 72d St. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Very attractive studio apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath; moderate rental. 105 East 21st St., Gramercy Park. Pease & Elliman, Agents. Supt. on premises.

Madison Av., 2,032, (southwest corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

PARK AV. apartment, excellent neighborhood; reasonable rent. 945 Park Av.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

Roxborough, Northwest Corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Two corner apartments, seven rooms and two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway, Cort. 7475.

Manhattan Av., 492, near 120th St.—Four beautiful front apartments; steam heat; every improvement; rent, $22 to $24.

170th, 709 West.—Apartments to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32; 5 rooms, $36; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

TO SUBLET.—6 rooms, high class elevator apartment. Apply superintendent, 446 Central Park West; adjoining corner 105th St.

202-204 W. 98th St.—Six rooms, steam heat, hot water; rent $30-$32.

64TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $469. 5,930 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms with board.

West Side.

77TH AV., 2,063, (123d.)—Opportunity secure fine rooms; steam; phone; home cooking.

12TH, 219 WEST.—Single room, running water, steam heat; good home cooking.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; excellent board; telephone; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with or without bath; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electric lights, also beautiful floor, private bath and dressing rooms; suit parties desiring comfortable home; refined surroundings.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, redecorated room; exceptional table; fine service; table guests.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive room with bath; 2d floor; excellent table. Columbus 10193.

72D ST., 258 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny room; fine location; bath; excellent table.

76TH, 103 WEST.—Medium room; steam; first-class house and board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; elegant suite; private bath; double room, twin beds, bath; best home table; electricity.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Warm, sunny large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large, medium-size rooms; electricity; excellent table; subway, "L."

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; generous table; parlor dining room.

82D ST., 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; exceedingly homey atmosphere.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large second, also third floor, sunny, medium rooms; exceptional house.

West Side.

83D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 32 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; meals; for those accustomed to good living and refined surroundings.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive, refined couple or gentleman preferred.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

126TH, 174 WEST, (THE NORWOOD.)
Corner 7th Av.; family hotel; no cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Single and double rooms; desirable table board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, rent with board large room, private bath; other room, 4 windows, facing Hudson. 925s Audubon.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rodinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath (with unsurpassed) dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1588.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean, quiet, telephone; select house.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; all conveniences; $4; telephone; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms, electric light, telephone, all conveniences.

137TH ST., (4,623 Park Av.)—Cheerful, comfortable room, conveniences; business lady; private. Stern.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; bath; music allowed, and music studios by hour.

West Side.

81ST, 226 WEST.—Cheerful front parlor, good bed; $6. McGurran.

23D, 256 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; for two, $4.50; bath; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—A beautiful large room, with kitchenette; moderate; first-class house.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Beautiful room; running water; high-class apartment; adjoining New York Athletic Club. Phone 1446 Plaza.

68TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett, Col. 5962.

71ST ST., 251 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; telephone, 1235 Columbus. Bailey.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parquet floors; electricity; home comfort; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; near subway, elevated; gentlemen.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, front room; private bath; excellent board; references; phone.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and medium rooms; references.

74TH, 3 WEST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; IMPROVEMENTS.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Beautiful front, rear parlors, private baths; flight up; reasonable.

75TH ST., 3 WEST.—Just open, newly furnished residence; rooms en suite with baths; all single; electricity; $5, $9, $14.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Single, en suite; gentlemen preferred; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually refined room, adjoining bath; exclusive house; electricity; $6.

78TH, 48 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable.

76TH, 142 WEST.—Bright single rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 up; board optional.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; also parlor floor; conveniences; block subway.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large and small sunny rooms, running water, electric light, and elevator.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; near Drive; breakfast; reference.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Large room, in private home, off Riverside Drive; exclusive.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large room, suitable couple or gentlemen; all conveniences; references.

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—Entire floor, suite of two rooms and bath; breakfast optional owner; references.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room owner's private home; bath convenient.

96TH ST., 801 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; electricity, telephone, subway street; $4-$5.

97TH ST., 229 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny, warm room; moderate. Apartment 4D.

97TH ST., 128 WEST.—Small room, private house; telephone.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, private residence; board optional.

123D ST., 547 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Comfortable double room, elevator, telephone. Crawford.

WEST END AV., 936.—Beautiful front, modern, elevator; close, running water. McNamee.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman wants furnished room in steam-heated apartment, near subway or L. S 99 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires large room in Riverside apartment. Andres, S 51 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school education, good handwriting, begin $5. S 94 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl (white) wanted; no washing; must be good plain cook; $30 month; city reference. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St. Phone 3502 River.

NURSE or nursery governess, refined, Scotch, English, or American, for boy, 4 years; highest references required. Apply between 1 and 2:30 to Mrs. Bacon, 47 East 58th St.

SECRETARY for educational work; young woman; college education; good health; of intelligence, ambition, and initiative rather than experience; beginning, $10 or $12, according to ability, but capable of earning $20 within year; send 100-word application and telephone number. Immediate, A 46 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, capable, and accurate young lady wanted by pharmaceutical house offering good prospects to one who can prove her worth. Apply in person all week, 230 West 17th St., Sixth Floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be quick and accurate; insist on best of references; only those qualified need apply; automobile business; state age, experience, references, salary expected; steady position for right party. S 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good education and appearance; executive ability; general office assistant. Stenographer, 470 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, for large publishing house, chance for advancement, salary $8 per week. Address Box 21, Station D.

YOUNG LADY, about 25, willing to find work all the time and make herself generally useful in small store; no experience necessary; salary to start, $7; refinement, neatness in appearance and work, character, and a hustler, the main qualifications; must be highly recommended. Call 693 Madison Av., between 1 and 2 in afternoon or between 6 and 7 in evening.

YOUNG WOMEN familiar with N. Y. City to sell on commission basis. Agents now making about $25 per week. S 96 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER; must be able to take trial balance; $15. TELEPHONE OPERATOR and typist; must be experienced; $10. CLERK for good, permanent position in Brooklyn; must have good education; $10. LAW STENOGRAPHER for high-grade downtown firm; must be thoroughly experienced; $18. ITALIAN AND ENGLISH stenographer; must be thoroughly experienced; $15 to $18. Several other positions open, especially for stenographers with good educations, at salaries from $8 to $15, according to experience. Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS and Stenographers.—Two wanted; salary $12 to $15. Stenographers, nine wanted; salary $10 to $20. Translators, $25 to $35 weekly. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

BOOKKEEPER-Stenographer, $15-$20; stenographers, $12-$18; competent. Brody Agency, 289 Broadway.

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange, Agency, 10 East 43d.—File clerks. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

CASHIER.—Post Office sub-station experience; also sales. Address (R) F. B., 60 West 39th St. Greeley 4728.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Expert on all-around work. Efficiency, B 231 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent; home, out. Telephone 6416 Audubon, Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat appearance; hard worker; $8 per week. Miss F., 56 West 123d St. Phone 615 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $8. Miss H., 56 West 123d St. Phone 615 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; competent; several years' experience; references; $12, $15. B 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½

BY SERVICE BOARD

Expenditures to That Amount Not Yet Approved, Thompson Committee Is Told.

CRAVEN AND COLEMAN HEARD

Commission's Chief Engineer Can't Say Shonts's Bonus Was Not Allowed.

HARKNESS CREATES A SCENE

Thompson to File Charges with Commission Against Its Engineer and Chief Counsel.

After Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, had testified before the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday that he knew little of the details of the transaction whereby the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was allowed $125,000—the amount corresponding to the first bonus given President Theodore P. Shonts—on its prior determination account, which will ultimately be a charge against the city, Senator Thompson told the witness that he would prefer charges against him of neglect of duty.

The announcement caused considerable excitement in the committee room, for LeRoy T. Harkness, assistant counsel to the commission, rushed to Mr. Craven's defense, and became so bitter in a denunciation of Senator Thompson that the Chairman threatened to bring charges against Harkness as well. Senator Thompson has already complained to the commission about George S. Coleman, its chief counsel, and he said last night that if the commission did not take any action of its own accord regarding Mr. Craven and Mr. Coleman, he would prefer charges today against both men.

The committee went at Craven and Coleman savagely yesterday, and on many occasions Senator Thompson, Frank Moss, chief counsel, and Assistants Clarence Shuster and J. Frank Smith were all hurling questions at them at the same time. An interested spectator was Assistant District Attorney Tompkins, who has been watching the evidence concerning the prior determination account closely for several days. He would make no comment on the day's testimony.

The committee also went into the reasons for the holding up by the commission of the nine quarterly determinations showing the amount of money the Interborough has already spent for subway construction. The nine statements show that the Interborough has spent $28,000,000 for construction since the dual subway contracts were signed, to the city's $43,000,000, and that none of this amount has yet been O. K.'d by the commission, because the commission has not yet passed upon the first amount submitted.

Young's Movements a Mystery.

The whereabouts of George W. Young, former Interborough Director, who came from Palm Beach last Monday to finish his testimony and then disappeared after writing Senator Thompson a letter, is still giving the committee some concern. The manager of the Hotel Netherland, where Mr. Young was staying, told a member of the committee yesterday that Mr. Young had suddenly departed for Washington without leaving word when he would return. From another source Senator Thompson heard that Mr. Young had returned to Palm Beach.

Chief Engineer Craven returned from Pinehurst, N. C., a day or two ago, at the urgent request of Senator Thompson. He frankly admitted that, as the arbiter to pass upon the Interborough's claims of prior determination expenses, he had allowed as payment for services the bonuses of $50,000 voted by the Interborough to Attorney Richard Reed Rodgers and $10,000 to Edward F. J. Gaynor, the Interborough's auditor, and had allowed the $125,000 claim to go through, although he did not know what it was for. He said he did not know whether it was a bonus or what it was.

Q.—Yet you knew what the payments to Rodgers and Gaynor were for? A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew they got it in addition to their regular salary? A.—No, I don't know that.

Q.—You never inquired what salary they got? A.—No.

Q.—And without trying to find out you allowed these bonuses? A.—I can't answer that question without qualifying it.

"Mr. Craven, I want to say," said Senator Thompson impressively, "that I am going to prefer charges against you for allowing these charges."

"Oh, I knew that some time ago," replied Mr. Craven with a show of indifference. "I want to make an explanation."

Harkness Is Excited.

Mr. Harkness, who was sitting close behind the witness, jumped to his feet and, trembling with excitement, said:

"As a friend of Mr. Craven, I advise him not to give any more material to this committee, as it is simply to be used against him, for what purpose I cannot say."

"Do you advise him as a friend or as assistant counsel of the Public Service Commission?" asked Senator Thompson.

"I simply say to Mr. Craven as a friend," replied Mr. Harkness, "that anything he gives to this committee will be used against him. I do this as a friend of Alfred Craven. Why, it is outrageous!"

"You publicly, before this committee, advise Mr. Craven not to give any more information concerning the Engineering Department of the Public Service Commission of the First District?" again inquired Thompson.

"I did not say that," retorted Mr. Harkness. "You have distorted what I said, grossly distorted it."

"I will prefer charges against you," declared Senator Thompson, banging the table with his gavel.

"You can do it, and I will be glad to meet them," shot back Harkness.

"If you give that kind of advice I will be glad to do it," was Thompson's rejoinder.

"Now, Mr. Harkness," put in Frank Moss soothingly, "as a friend—for I have a personal regard for you—I advise you not to say any more."

"I may say," interposed Mr. Craven gently, "that it does not matter to me what you do, Senator Thompson. But I will give you any information you want at any time and be glad to do so."

Upon reading a report of the minutes as taken down by the official stenographer, Mr. Harkness said last night that he had been misquoted.

"I advised Mr. Craven not to make any explanation to the committee," he said. "I did not advise him not to give any more information. I would not give such advice."

When he first took the stand Mr. Craven explained what the prior determination account was. It was meant to cover certain expenditures of the Public Service Commission and the operating company in connection with the dual subway contracts prior to March 1, 1913, when the Interborough was to begin operating the subways. The Commission had proposed subway routes, the items of engineering and superintendence, amounted to $129,000. The amount for administration was $107,327.15. He approved it after his accountants brought it to him.

$125,000 Was a Compromise.

Q.—How much personal attention did you give to these matters? A.—So far as I thought it necessary. I didn't go into details. It was impossible to do so. I depended upon my accountants.

Q.—What part of this account do you take personal responsibility for? A.—All of it.

Q.—Did you confer with the Interborough officials in regard to it? A.—I don't recall.

Q.—What was done with your determination? A.—That was the end of it so far as I was concerned.

The witness said that objections to the determination were filed by the commission and were afterward withdrawn. He said he had nothing to do with the objections; that the time for considering them had been extended from time to time by stipulation, and that in the Spring of 1914 the commission finally withdrew all objection, which made the determination valid.

"And you were without exact knowledge as to whether or not these expenditures had been made?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I had every confidence in Mr. Turner and his accountants," replied Craven.

The witness admitted that when the memorandum was submitted to him the amounts had been filled in by lead pencil.

"And Mr. Rodgers of the Interborough submitted it?"

"Yes, to Mr. Coleman, and they had a conference at which Mr. Turner represented me."

The witness said there was a claim for administration expenditures of $1,532,000 which his accountants found it impossible to check up.

"We didn't think, as a general proposition," the witness explained, "that we should allow that amount, and we finally determined that $125,000 was a fair amount."

Mr. Shuster asked the witness what he had done personally about it. He replied that he had to trust his men, the same as is ordinarily done in all large business concerns. Senator Thompson then remarked:

Offers to Show Thompson.

"Is there anything you do that isn't a detail? You are drawing $20,000 a year as chief engineer, and Mr. Shuster wants to know what you do for your salary."

"If you come to my office I'll show you," retorted the witness.

"Aren't you a court to pass upon certain items?" Mr. Moss wanted to know.

"I suppose I am, so far as this determination goes," replied Mr. Craven.

Q.—Well, why didn't you act yourself; why did you allow your subordinates to act? A.—I determined the amounts.

Q.—Out of whose fertile brain did the figure of $125,000 come? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How did it happen that this was the exact amount of the bonus given to Mr. Shonts? A.—I never heard of the bonuses to Mr. Shonts until I read about them in the newspapers.

Q.—How do you explain that these figures coincide with the amount of the bonuses? A.—It has been my experience with figures, replied Mr. Craven, that different amounts often come out the same.

Mr. Moss again referred to the memorandum and read this statement: "That of this amount $125,000 has actually been paid, and $25,000 is still carried on the books of the company." He asked the witness if he had read this.

"I presume I did," said Mr. Craven, "but I cannot recall."

Q.—Didn't you know when you approved it that it had been paid to Mr. Shonts? A.—No.

Q.—And that $25,000 was held in reserve to be distributed later? A.—I didn't know.

Q.—You allowed $125,000, knowing it covered a payment that had been made? A.—I presume so, but I don't recall that it had been paid specifically.

Q.—You knew it was included in the $1,532,000? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you thought that if you allowed what had actually been paid out, that that was a fair and good settlement? A.—Yes. I want to say that the $125,000 was not specified. More than that had been paid out.

Q.—Was there any item in that $1,532,000 that was legally chargeable against the city? A.—No.

Q.—Why did you allow $125,000 then? A.—I thought it was a good settlement. It would avoid running into courts and causing litigation.

Q.—Did the Interborough have a representative there? A.—Yes, Mr. Rodgers.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Rodgers was getting a bonus? A.—No.

Q.—You didn't know whether or not you were passing on a Shonts bonus? A.—There was no mention of a bonus to him.

Q.—Did you know the payment to Mr. Rodgers affected the city? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know that he had presented no bill, that the payment to him was a gratuity? A.—No. Mr. Gaynor and Mr. Rodgers had both been made allowances, and I thought they were both perfectly proper.

Q.—What right had you to bind the city to pay these amounts? A.—I thought it was a perfectly proper charge.

Q.—Don't you think they would have done their work regardless of any extra payment? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—What right had you to make the City of New York an elemosynary institution? A.—Counsel advised me.

All Statements Held Up.

It was after a few more questions along the same line that Senator Thompson announced he would prefer charges against the witness. At the afternoon session Mr. Craven was asked when he had established a systematic method of checking up the items for the use of his subordinates. He said it was shortly after the contracts were signed. Mr. Shuster wanted to know why he had not established a system before the prior determination account had been agreed upon. The witness replied there was some such a system, but he could not tell what it was.

"Didn't you lock the door after the horse was stolen?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I don't understand what you mean," said Craven.

"I mean in regard to the bonuses that were so freely distributed."

"I want to say right here," replied Mr. Craven, "that I never heard of a bonus to Mr. Shonts."

It was here brought out that the Interborough was allowed to render to the Public Service Commission a statement of its expenditures under the dual contracts in the form of quarterly determinations; that there was a dispute regarding the first statement and that none of the determinations have been allowed since.

"Has it occurred to you that the Public Service Commissioners have no confidence in your determinations—your judgment?" asked Mr. Shuster.

"It has not," was the reply.

"Well, don't you think the delay in allowing these determinations gives a chance for log-rolling and dealing?"

"I have no such suspicion," replied Mr. Craven. The witness admitted that the figures in any of the determinations were not final until he passed upon them. He said he was keeping tabs on the expenditures all the time. Here followed a long series of questions relating to the holding up of the nine quarterly determinations, the witness stating he did not know why the first determination had been held up.

"Don't you know that one reason for their being held up was because of the excessive legal and administration expenses the Interborough charged?"

"I presume so," said the witness.

"Doesn't that show that the Commissioners are afraid of the manner in which you exercise your power?"

"Not at all."

Coleman Questioned Again.

Chief Counsel Coleman followed Mr. Craven. He was questioned for nearly two hours regarding his action in allowing the prior determination amounts to go through. Again and again the witness said his judgment was based entirely upon the "reasonableness" of the amounts.

"What item in the city's allowances corresponds with the charges allowed the Interborough?" Mr. Coleman was asked.

"About $43,000, which was allowed for the services of the commission's legal department," he replied.

"Was this in excess of the regular staff?"

"Oh, no."

Mr. Coleman insisted that the bonuses were not a charge against the city. He admitted, however, that his only knowledge of the Interborough's charges was what he obtained from a statement given by Mr. Rodgers and what he learned from Mr. Harkness, his assistant, upon whom, he said, he relied almost entirely.

"Now, just what investigation did you make to find out if these charges were reasonable?"

"My investigation consisted of my inThe witness said it had never entered his mind that the charges might not be regular or not belonging properly to overhead charges.

"Who, on the part of the city, construed these items as being overhead charges?"

"I think Mr. Whitney and Mr. Harkness."

The witness told of a conference in his office in July, 1913, when the prior determination matter was discussed and the amounts to be allowed were agreed upon. Present, besides Mr. Coleman, were Mr. Turner and Mr. Semple for the commission and Mr. Rodgers for the Interborough.

"Who in that conference was the representative of the city?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I presume I was," said Mr. Coleman.

Assumes the Responsibility.

"Was there any one there representing the Commission who was to decide whether the charges for these various services were legal under the terms of the contract?"

"I suppose the responsibility finally rested upon my shoulders," admitted Mr. Coleman.

"Did the Mayor know anything about that conference, or any city official?"

"I don't know."

"You say you knew that no bonuses were allowed. Where did you get this information?"

"I had been told that no bonuses entered into these allowances for counsel in the pre-determination account."

Mr. Coleman said he did not know that the $125,000 had been allowed or that $25,000 had been held in reserve, as he was interested only in the legal end of the matter.

The witness was here allowed to make a long statement in which he said he had been misrepresented regarding his previous testimony. He said he had always made it a practice to treat everybody fairly and to play no favorites.

Mr. Rodgers is expected to be a witness today.

SCHUMANN LEFT $79,908.

Jeweler's Estate Included Paintings and Curios.

George H. Schumann, who was a member of Schumann Sons', jewelers at 716 Fifth Avenue, left a net estate of $79,908 when he died on Oct. 22, 1912, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The entire property is left in trust for the life benefit of the widow, Mrs. Emma W. Schumann, and upon her death the principal goes in equal shares to the three children, George H. and Dorothy F. Schumann, and Mrs. Marguerite C. L. Roberts.

The assets included a half interest of the decedent in the jewelry business, appraised at $49,278, equities in realty of the aggregate appraised valuation of $12,833, a half interest in oil paintings, $10,112, and a collection of curios appraised at $1,018.

Among the paintings were the "Russian Wedding Feast" and "Choosing the Bride," by Makowsky, appraised jointly at $17,000. A valuation of $5,000 was set upon the former painting and $2,500 on the latter by the experts, but the transfer tax appraiser set aside these valuations. Other paintings were: "Columbus Sailing from Palos," by Aivasofsky, $400; "Clostergang," by Riefstahl, $400, and "Papa Dances," by Baumgarten, $300.

WANTS TO END BABY'S LIFE.

Father of Imperfect Child in Iowa Seeks Aid of Police Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 2.—Because his two-months-old daughter is subnormal, Charles Cleveland has asked the Des Moines police to kill the child in some merciful manner.

"The doctors have refused, but it's wrong to let the child live," Cleveland told Police Chief Crawford.

"We can't do it. The child has a soul; it would be murder," said Crawford.

"That's what the doctors said, but unless somebody does kill the baby I'll have to," said Cleveland.

The baby was born with a deformed face. Its jaws do not connect properly and its mouth cavity is unnaturally distended. Doctors say a series of operations might restore it to nearly normal condition unless its brain or spine is impaired.

"We love the child, but it is a sin to let it live," said Cleveland. Mrs. Cleveland, too, wishes the child might die in some painless manner. Dr. A. C. Hutchins said the parents asked him to let the child die. He refused.

NEW MAJOR IN THE 69TH.

The Governor Appoints Captain Moynahan of Company L.

Governor Whitman, on the recommendation of Colonel Louis D. Conley, commanding the Sixty-ninth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., has appointed Captain Timothy J. Moynahan of Company L a major in the regiment, vice Major John T. Everett, who recently resigned. The new major, who is a graduate of the School of the Line of the National Guard, first joined the military as a private in the 169th Regiment in 1898. He was elected a first lieutenant in the Eighth Regiment in June, 1900, and captain in 1902. He resigned in 1907, and was next appointed a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department in May, 1911, and was elected a captain in the Sixty-ninth in September, 1911. He built up Company L to one of the largest companies in the regiment. Major Moynahan is also instructor at a military college.

In the recent annual inspection of the regiment for the War Department and State official note is made of the great improvement in the command. A substantial gain in membership is also shown.

TAX ASSESSMENTS LIENS.

Acting Mayor Signs Bill Designed to Clarify Situation.

Acting Mayor Dowling after a public hearing signed yesterday and forwarded to Albany the bill of Senator Mills and Assemblyman Ellenbogen, which will amend the charter so as to clear up confusion as to when a tax assessment becomes a lien upon property. The bill was drafted by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests. It provides:

"All taxes shall be and become liens on the real estate affected thereby, and shall be construed as and deemed to be charges thereon on the respective days when they become due and payable as thereinbefore provided, and not earlier, and shall remain such liens until paid."

The bill will probably be signed by the Governor and become a law at once. Immediate action was taken because the tax rate for 1916 will be fixed by the Board of Aldermen on Friday.

COUPLE SUE MISS EVERSON.

Want Damages from Woman Accused of Writing Improper Letters.

Miss Mary M. Everson, the Sunday school teacher of Little Neck who is accused of dictating improper letters to Alvena Woltje, and of accusing Mrs. Louis Crovetto of Ulster County, N. Y., of writing them, has been served with papers in suits for damages instituted by Mrs. Crovetto and her husband.

The Crovetto family lived in Little Neck formerly and were neighbors of Miss Everson. They had a quarrel with the Sunday school teacher. Miss Everson swore to a warrant that was issued against Mrs. Crovetto, and while the case was being heard Miss Woltje asserted that she wrote the letters at the dictation of the Sunday school teacher and signed Mrs. Crovetto's name to them.

TO AID HIS BROTHER

Student Who Disappeared from Princeton Writes as a Private from Fort Slocum.

NOT CASH ENOUGH FOR BOTH

So Elder Brother Entered the Army to Let Freshman Complete His Course Unembarrassed.

The story of an elder brother's sacrifice was revealed last night when President Hibben of Princeton University received a letter containing the information that William West, a senior in the university who disappeared a little more than a week ago, was a private in the United States Army and was serving in the artillery training school at Fort Slocum.

William West and his younger brother, John, sons of a missionary who died a few years ago in Syria, were working their way through Princeton. The younger brother was a freshman, while William West would have been graduated in a few months. On the morning of Feb. 26, the elder brother was reported missing and the University Faculty, John West and the host of friends the missing student's popularity had won him, searched everywhere for him.

From the letter to President Hibben it was ascertained that West, after leaving the university, had gone to Harrisburg, Penn., where there is a recruiting station, and had enlisted, keeping his plans secret so that his brother and friends should not be able to dissuade him from the step. There was nothing in his letter to show the real sacrifice that lay behind his action. This came from his associates in college.

They said when they learned what West had done that he had been moved undoubtedly by a desire to make his brother's course easier, knowing that there was not enough money to keep them both going.

"He certainly did not lack chivalry," one of the soldier's classmates said.

A reporter talked to Private West over the telephone last night, as visitors are not admitted to the fort after sunset. This was the soldier's explanation of his enlistment:

"The reason I left Princeton is just this: I found I couldn't continue because of lack of money. I didn't wish to borrow from friends; I never have done it. So, seeing nothing ahead of me, I went into the regular army. It is purely a personal matter, and because I decided for the army rather than for business should not be of interest to the public."

While Private West did not say so, it was understood that he intended to begin studying at once with a view to taking the examinations for a commission. Friends of the soldier pointed out that with the excellent education he had received already it should be a comparatively easy matter for West to attain promotion to the rank of officer, particularly in view of the contemplated increase in the size of the army.

Last night Private West said he was highly pleased with the life at Fort Slocum. Two of his former classmates at Princeton will visit him there today.

SILK SALESMEN ORGANIZE.

Nearly 600 Join a Movement to Get Vote and Better Conditions.

More than 500 traveling salesmen in the broad silk and allied industries celebrated the birth of the Silk Travelers' Association at a dinner held at the Aldine Club last night. The formal organization of the association took place at a meeting held just before the dinner, the charter membership numbering close to 600.

The principal objects of the association are to promote a more fraternal relationship among its members; to improve their efficiency and personal welfare; to take care of their interests; to aid in the enactment and the enforcement of laws needed for their protection, and to attain a broader influence and power in legislative matters pertaining to their needs. It will be one of the aims of the organization to work for the enactment of legislation which will enfranchise salesmen by permitting them to register by affidavit. A bill for this purpose, it is understood, will shortly be introduced in the State Legislature by Senator William M. Bennett of this city.

The first speaker at the dinner was Charles H. Sherrill, former Minister to Argentina, who spoke on "The Meaning of Closer Relations with Latin America." Mr. Sherrill pointed out the possibilities of the expansion of American business in silks in South America. He said that Argentina offered a special opportunity because of the wealth of many of its people, and the fact that its annual trade amounted to twice that of Brazil and five times that of Chile.

R. J. F. Schwartzenbach of Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co. followed Mr. Sherrill, his topic being "Why I Welcome the Association." He dwelt upon the need of co-operation among the salesmen.

"The business man in politics" was the subject of William Hamlin Childs, who spoke as a representative of the Merchants' Association. Among the topics touched by him were the need of an adequate protective tariff for the manufacture of dyestuffs in this country, the need of the creation of a non-partisan tariff commission, the need of Federal incorporation laws, and the establishment of an American merchant marine.

Samuel Eiseman, head of the Silk Clearing House of America, struck a popular chord when he advocated the establishment of profit-sharing schemes for salesmen.

At a business meeting wich preceded the dinner these officers were elected: President, J. J. Twohey of Valentine & Bentley; First Vice President, Fred I. Cox of the Belding Brothers Company; Second Vice President, A. S. Wilson of the Pennsylvania Textile Company; Treasurer, C. F. Hall of S. J. Hall & Son, and Secretary, H. W. Smith of Clifford Lawton. This Board of Governors was also elected: For three years—Reid A. Kathan, W. H. Yelland, E. R. Augustine, and L. F. Frankard; for two years—C. A. Phelps, F. D. Peabody, Gerald Donaldson, and W. P. Taylor; for one year—M. Fessler, F. E. Terry, George Wyeth, and Irving E. Hanson. This membership committee of twelve was also elected: Z. L. Foster, G. E. Moore, L. W. Buddell, T. K. Alford, O. E. Roessel, F. W. Lobdel, J. B. Taylor, H. W. Zahn, L. A. Pickering, F. B. Carland, J. W. Laird, and E. F. Loundsdale.

Oil Ship Fire Uncontrolled.

MANCHESTER, England, March 2.—Efforts thus far have failed to extinguish the fire on the British steamship Spiraea, from Philadelphia, which broke out on Tuesday night while the cargo of oil was being discharged. The fire will be allowed to burn itself out.

Bianchetti Guilty of Manslaughter.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 2.—Louis Bianchetti, accused of strangling to death Dolores Evans in a hotel here, was convicted tonight of manslaughter, the jury returning the verdict after six hours' deliberation. He was charged with first degree murder.

Personal Expression vs. Blind Acceptance

WHICH collar style best becomes *you?* That is *your* Style. And it must be comfortable, for the man ill at ease can never be considered smartly groomed.

Perhaps no collar house has ever equalled the manner in which E & W 2 for 25c Collars have successfully varied the acceptable styles. But while E & W Collars continuously undergo revision to meet the latest fashion trend, the E & W line has never included a single "freak" design—and never will.

Men dress more carefully than they used to. And wherever you find a true understanding of style, there also you will find these 2 for 25c Collars an accepted standard. Many haberdashers call them "Troy's Best Product."

FOR THE LONGISH FACE

GOOD

PORTWOOD

A very becoming style to the longish face.

GOOD

LOGWOOD

Another collar which will become the longish face.

NOT GOOD

Note how a high, close-front collar accentuates the longish face.

THREE TYPES OF FACES.

We may divide faces into three types—the medium, the long and the round.

Lucky is the man with the medium face—for the vast majority of E & W 2 for 25c Collars will become *him*—are *his styles.*

To the man of longer face and neck we recommend the E & W Collars of greater height. A smart swing away of the front breaks up and thus minimizes the long appearance of a face. Bow ties or large-knotted cravats best become men of this type.

A moderately low collar with straight front best becomes the man with full face.

But whatever your type of face, never forget this: Your collars should be in line with the fashion trend. But newness alone does not make style.

The best Style is *your* Style.

FOR THE FULL FACE

GOOD

TEAKWOOD

Very comfortable, yet very sound in style.

GOOD

OXWOOD

One of the handsomest low-front collars ever designed.

NOT GOOD

Note how an over-low collar and long tie cartoon the full face.

E & W

EARL & WILSON

2 for 25 cent

Collars

The best Style is your Style

DEFENDS SCHOOL PICTURE.

Labor Forum Opposes Removal of "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

The Labor Forum wants the Board of Education to retain the painting, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" by J. C. Dollman, in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School. The picture was presented to the people of New York in 1911 by Alfred Mosely, Chairman of the British Educational Commission, and was received by Theodore Roosevelt on behalf of the city.

Secretary Palmer wrote to the Labor Forum that it must return the painting at once to the Education Department Building, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. Director Carl Beck of the Labor Forum wrote to Secretary Palmer that it could not return this painting to be rehung in an inconspicuous committee room, without expressing its serious regret. The painting, Mr. Beck says, has been stored in the high school basement by order of Principal Zabriskie, because he thought it "too morbid" for school girls to look at.

More than two-thirds of the Washington Irving School girls, Mr. Beck argues, must earn their living after graduating; their mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters are wage earners, and only a block away from their "joyous atmosphere" some of their brothers and sisters sit on the benches of Union Square, "a commonplace reality for which," he says, "the painting, 'Am I My Brother's Keeper?' compels sympathetic attention."

CRISIS IN COAL CONFERENCE.

Agreement or Break Expected in Bituminous Negotiations Today.

The joint sub-committee of operators and miners considering the demands of the men on the anthracite producers adjourned yesterday after an hour's discussion to meet again on Monday at 1 P. M. at the Union League Club. In the meantime the joint conference on wages in the bituminous fields will go on, though the expectation last night was that a settlement or a break in the bituminous negotiations would come today.

Two considerations entered into the suspension of the anthracite negotiations. The first was that President John P. White of the United Mine Workers is taking part in the deliberations of both joint committees; the second was that the anthracite operators wanted to see what the soft coal miners won before going on with their own problems. In this way, it was suggested, the anthracite operators hoped to "get a line" on what percentage of their demands the miners hope to get.

That the negotiations in the soft coal industry had reached the critical stage no one denied. It would be "make or break" today, the representatives of both sides said. If the sub-committee fails to agree a disagreement will be reported by it to the general conference, and settlements will be undertaken by the operators and miners of each State in the soft coal fields. This will disrupt the basic scale conference, upon which a general level of paying the men was to be established in all the States.

MARLEY 2½ IN.
DEVON 2¼ IN.

ARROW COLLARS

of the smart cut away type

2 for 25c

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Special—
Pajamas
$1.45
Usually $2.50

Friday and Saturday Only

Comfortably tailored in Satinette—a smart new fabric that looks like silk, but wears much better.

Silk frogs and ocean pearl buttons.

In plain colors—Tan, Cream, Canary, Green, Helio, Gray, Blue.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

A Good Time to Buy

If you have never worn Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes—now is a splendid time to begin.

Because now we have reduced their prices to the very lowest possible point. —in our

Final Clearance of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

You know well that no matter how much we cut the price, we cannot reduce the quality.

You know, too, that our Money Back Guarantee holds for every garment—regardless of price.

Come in to-day—and see what we call most extraordinary values at $15, $19.50 and $25.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow on the Coast, followed by clearing this afternoon; Sunday partly cloudy; strong northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,224. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DOUAUMONT TAKEN BY GERMANS; FRENCH SEIZE DOMINATING HILL AND FIGHT TO REGAIN VILLAGE

VERDUN STRUGGLE FURIOUS

Area North of the Ruined Fort Again Centre of the Combat.

WOEVRE ATTACKS REPULSED

French Artillery Overwhelms the Kaiser's Troops When Attempting to Advance.

GERMAN ASSAULT WIDENS

Intense Artillery Fire Is Directed Against French Positions Northwest of Verdun.

LONDON, March 3.—A terrific struggle is in progress on the north front of Verdun, where the Germans last night and today made violent attacks to wrest the village of Douaumont from the French.

Berlin officially reports that the foe have been cleared out of the place and that the German lines have been pushed to the west and to the south, and also beyond the armored fort where 2,000 Brandenburgers have been hemmed in for a week. A thousand prisoners and some heavy guns were taken in these operations, it is stated.

Paris does not directly contradict these claims of German successes, but the night report of the French War Office indicates that the contending forces are still at close grips near the village, if not directly in it.

The bulletin states that the French troops have occupied "the highest part of the mound on the southern slope of which the village is situated," and also by a heavy counterattack has regained ground "in the immediate vicinity of the village."

The afternoon report admitted that the Germans, after several repulses, had succeeded in reaching Douaumont, and added that fighting was going on there "with ferocity."

Intense Firing in the Woevre.

The village of Vaux, to the east of Douaumont, has also been attacked by the Germans, in strong force, but they were repulsed here, according to the French accounts.

Further to the eastward where the Woevre plain touches the hills the Teuton attempts to advance have been foiled by the French curtain of fire. The bombardment in this region has been intense on both sides, while to the east and west of the Meuse the German artillery has been very active.

Outside of the fighting in the Verdun section Paris says that French guns have been active in the Argonne, while Berlin reports that the shelling of German works in Champagne has increased so that it has become "very heavy" in some places.

The German Headquarters statement says of operations on the French front:

In the Champagne the activity of the enemy's artillery increased in places until it became very heavy.

In Bolante wood, northeast of Lachalade in the Argonne, a tentative attack by the French was repulsed easily.

On the heights east of the Meuse, after heavy artillery preparations, we cleared the village of Douaumont of the enemy and pushed out our line to the west and south of the village, as well as of the armored fort, to more favorable positions. More than 1,000 prisoners and some heavy guns were brought in.

Our airmen dropped bombs in the vicinity of Fort Verdun.

To the east of Douaumont Lieutenant Immelmann shot down his ninth enemy aeroplane, a British biplane. Of its two occupants one was dead and the other seriously wounded.

French Report of Struggle.

The night report of the French War Office reads:

In Belgium we have bombarded the enemy's cantonments in the region of Langemarck.

To the north of the Aisne a strong patrol which had attacked one of our small posts, was repelled with losses.

Our artillery has carried out a destructive fire against German works to the east of Neuville and to the south of Berry-au-Bac.

In the Argonne our artillery has shown great activity and has bombarded the German lines at La Fille Morte and in the Cheppy Wood. We exploded successfully a camouflet at St. Hubert.

In the region to the north of Verdun the fighting is very spirited.

Near the Village of Douaumont we have occupied the highest part of the mound on the northern slope of which that village is situated. A heavy counterattack has enabled us to regain ground in the immediate vicinity of the village.

The bombardment continues very violent to the west and the east of the Meuse and also in the Woevre our artillery has concentrated its fire on assembling points of the Germans, notably in the vicinity of Beaumont, where a column on the march was dispersed.

In Upper Alsace we have carried out an attack to the east of Seppois and have taken several elements of German trenches on the right bank of La Grande Largue. A counterattack of the enemy failed to dislodge us from the conquered ground.

Adjutant Navarre brought down yesterday in the region of Douaumont his sixth aeroplane, a craft of the albatross type. The aeroplane fell inside our lines. The passengers, who were wounded, were taken prisoners.

The afternoon report of the French War Office says:

In the region to the north of Verdun the bombardment and the attacks of the enemy were continued all last evening with redoubled violence.

In the sector of the village of Douaumont, after several fruitless efforts which were repulsed with cruel

Continued on Page 3.

Paris Sees Signs of Wider Attack on Verdun; German Guns West of the Meuse Are Very Active

PARIS, March 3.—Reports from Verdun, telling of the new German offensive, say that the Teutons gradually worked up their preliminary bombardment throughout Wednesday night and yesterday morning until in the afternoon yesterday it had reached great intensity.

Special attention was directed to the French positions west of the Meuse, between Forges and Malancourt, as well as on the famous Pepper Hill and Douaumont positions, from which it is inferred that the Germans intend to make a second effort over a wider area than the six kilometer front on which they concentrated masses of men in the first phase of the struggle, with the idea that if they fail to break the line on the north they may sever it on the northwest.

The command had gone out to the French troops not to let the grass grow under their feet, and they profited by the lull preceding the fresh attack by concentrating vast stocks of munitions, filling gaps in their ranks, and strengthening still further the vital points in their defenses. The French on the battle front await the outcome with the fullest confidence.

FRENCH PUT FAITH IN THE INFANTRY

Are Sure New Verdun Attack Will Fail with the Clashing of Troops.

DON'T BELITTLE THE FOE

But Believe the Germans Weakened by Losses and Lack of Adequate Cover.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 3.—"The Verdun battle has begun again more violently than ever," is the opening sentence of the Temps editorial tonight.

Wounded men who reached the city today emphasized the furious character of yesterday's fighting and said that the struggle had become a real "soldiers' battle." This the latest official bulletin corroborates.

One territorial, who was shot through the cheeks, was unable to talk, but his comrades said that he was a sharpshooter and had killed twenty-seven Germans in half an hour after being hit, firing from the shelter of a hillock as if he was at practice.

A regular officer, who has a medal for service in Morocco, expressed the utmost confidence in the outcome of the fighting. He said:

"After all the Germans have limitations as fighters. Their attacks are tremendous, but they are stereotyped. The infantry suffer so much that they are unable to withstand our counterattacks unless they are in overwhelmingly superior numbers. This advantage is now impossible owing to their slowness in getting under way.

"Nevertheless the Germans do not intend to abandon the struggle. They utilized the pause to organize the ground they had won and hurry the building of Decauville railways in order to advance the artillery.

"But a decision can only be won by infantry success. There we are superior and their morale has been weakened by their losses and having to charge across ground which has been rendered difficult by shell holes and barbed wire and is lacking in cover owing to the destruction of trees by the cannonade. Nor will it encourage them to see the thousands of corpses of their comrades.

"Our men are confident. They know they are better with the bayonet and do not falter under the German artillery. The Germans may waste more lives but Verdun will not fall."

Battle Fluctuations Absorb Paris.

PARIS, March 3.—The fact that the Germans have succeeded in entering the village of Douaumont is thought by French military observers only a fluctuation in the tide of battle that is likely in any important action.

The belief is general that the Germans have less of a chance for success in the present offensive than they had on the first lines they attacked. The military observers concur in this feeling, pointing out that the distance to be covered before the heights directly commanding the city of Verdun are reached is almost double that traversed in the first attack, and that there is a series of fortified crests, which must be stormed one by one and on which attacks may very well break down, as they broke down on Douaumont Hill.

It is true that these heights are dominated by Le Morte Homme, west of the Meuse, but, admitting even that this hill must succumb, the military critics say that it would not be easy to haul upon it the heavy artillery indispensable to the crushing of defenses.

There is much speculation here as to the probable duration of the battle. The battle at Czernowitz, which is thought particularly comparable with that at Verdun, lasted a month.

One of the German general orders of the day, found on an officer and signed by the Chief of the General Staff, requests the troops to conduct themselves worthily in the battle "which will decide the fate of France."

POINCARE VISITS VERDUN.

The Cabinet Congratulates Soldiers on Resisting German Shock.

PARIS, March 2, (Delayed in Transmission.)—President Poincaré on Tuesday visited Revigny, a town nine miles northwest of Bar le Duc, to compliment in person and present watches to the officers and the men of the armed motor car who on Feb. 20 destroyed the Zeppelin LZ-77 by gunfire.

The President then went to Verdun and, with General Joffre and General Petain, inspected the lines in the region of the French fortress. After congratulating the troops on their bravery in the recent fighting the President returned to Paris.

President Poincaré attended the Cabinet council this morning, while General Joffre went back to headquarters.

The Cabinet has requested the Minister of War, General Galliéni, to ask the commander in chief of the army to extend congratulations to his troops "for the heroic courage with which they have repulsed the first shock of the enemy."

BERLIN RECKONS GAINS FROM LULL

No Slackening of Activity in Opening Up New Possibilities of the Offensive.

LEADERS' TACTICS LAUDED

Their Guiding Principle, It Is Said, Has Been to Avoid Needless Losses.

By KARL ROSNER.

The Berlin Lokalanzeiger Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, March 2.—Again the French continue to be the same old optimists, even when the water reaches up to their necks. Their official reports and wireless messages in the last two days have noted with satisfaction the slackening German activity before Verdun, from which they have drawn far-reaching conclusions.

As a matter of fact the last two days have not only been devoted to driving the German positions forward, but also the fact that the radius of the attacking lines has been shortened by many miles since the day of the first advance has resulted in fresh possibilities in the manner of employing the artillery and infantry forces.

In these days, which by the optimistic French have erroneously been interpreted as days of weakening, these possibilities have been brilliantly exploited.

The success of these tactics, which are in no respect too hasty and with wise foresight carefully weigh every advantage, will soon become manifest.

In the course of the battle of Verdun one of the most important guiding principles of the German highest leadership from the very first day has been never to sacrifice human material anywhere needlessly, and wherever there were two ways for reaching a goal to choose the one that seemed safer and would involve fewer losses.

As a result of this the great advance took the form of a succession of wavelike advances, following and overtaking one another. Absolute calm has been taken, and rightly, to avoid conducting the offensive in the human slaughter manner that characterized the French attempts in Champagne last September and more recently the repeated and vain attempts of the Russians on the Bessarabian border.

REPORTS MYSTIFIED BERLIN.

But Well-Informed Expected to See Renewal of Attacks.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 2.—All Germany is trying to guess the reason of yesterday's mystifying official report, which made no mention of the battle at Verdun, and today's bulletin, characterizing the situation as in general "unchanged."

"Is the Verdun offensive meant seriously or is it a mask to conceal an impaling offensive which the Germans are asking themselves and one other since yesterday. Even many German officers with whom I have talked are completely in the dark, though all agree on one proposition—that if highest German leadership has decided to take Verdun, the Germans will get it.

These last twenty-four hours of doubt have again shown the implicit confidence of the German people in the General Staff and the army. In better-informed quarters the situation is believed to be merely a brief lull before a fresh storm begins. It is attributed in part to the thawing weather, which has brought mud, and in part to the time-consuming task of bringing up the forty-two and thirty-five centimeter guns. The latter idea seems plausible to one who has seen the big Austrian motor batteries pant and crawl into action.

Military critics are showing the same reticence as do the General Staff reports. Major Moraht of the Tageblatt says pointedly:

"While the battle around Verdun is in progress we cannot discuss the strategic goal of our operations against Verdun. But the French and English assurances that at no time during the war have greater or better reserves been at the disposal of the French commanders is most agreeable reading to our

Continued on Page 3.

British Mine Sweeper Sunk Near Port Said

LONDON, March 3.—The Admiralty announces that the mine-sweeper Primula was torpedoed and sunk March 1 in the Eastern Mediterranean while performing her usual duties.

All the officers and crew, except three men, were saved and landed at Port Said.

TO PUT LORD FISHER IN THE WAR COUNCIL

Former Sea Lord Destined for New "Important Service" in the Campaign.

PREDICTED A SEA FIGHT

Renewed Naval Activity May Be Expected If London's Prognostications Are Correct.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 4.—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent says there is reason to believe that the Government means to utilize the services of Lord Fisher in a new capacity—possibly as a member of the War Council. At present Lord Fisher is acting as Chairman of the Inventions Board.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher, First Baron of Kilverstone, was quoted in a London dispatch of Wednesday's date as saying that he was convinced that "a big Anglo-German fleet action may take place at any day or hour now."

If he is added to the British War Council he may be enabled to put into execution the plans which he is known to have formulated for some time past for such an eventuality. In British naval circles he has always been known as a "reformer." Parliament and the public have in the past given him strong support, and within the last few weeks there has been a movement on foot to have him made First Lord of the Admiralty, who has always hitherto been a civilian. The present First Lord is A. J. Balfour, who succeeded Winston Spencer Churchill in May last, when Lord Fisher, who had been First Sea Lord since October, 1914, made way for Admiral Sir Henry Jackson. Lord Fisher was also First Sea Lord from 1904 till 1910.

Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher fell victims of the Government reconstruction which followed the investigation in regard to the naval operations, without military support, in the Dardanelles. Mr. Churchill said in Parliament that he had not received proper support from the First Sea Lord in preparing for the Dardanelles campaign. Lord Fisher made no reply, but the case has recently been squarely put by The Morning Post of London, as follows:

"Now that the intrigue to restore Lord Fisher, not merely to the post of First Sea Lord but to give him the Cabinet appointment of First Lord, has passed all decency, we would observe that Lord Fisher's conduct of the Dardanelles enterprise alone shuts him out definitely from all further high command. The First Lord stated in the House of Commons that in this matter he did not receive from the First Sea Lord the support he had a right to expect. Yet we do not know to this day whether Lord Fisher approved or disapproved of the dispatch of a naval squadron, unaccompanied by an army, to force the Dardanelles.

"The duty of a First Sea Lord is perfectly clear. He is the highest professional naval adviser of the Government, and as such he is responsible for operations of war. Therefore Lord Fisher's duty was either to declare that the policy of the Government was practicable or that it was impracticable. Now if Lord Fisher declared the operation in question to be practicable, he showed ignorance of the strategy and tactics of the problem, which had been thoroughly investigated years ago, ignorance of the limitations of naval gunnery, and ignorance of war. If he declared the enterprise to be impracticable, as we now know in fact that it was impracticable, and if Mr. Churchill and the Government still insisted (an unlikely course) that the "gamble" should be attempted, it was Lord Fisher's duty to tender his resignation.

"Is it to be supposed for an instant that his naval colleagues on the board would not have supported him? Of course they would. And we should have been saved the loss of many thousands of lives and of a squadron of good ships; and the enterprise, begun with the army instead of without it, might well have succeeded. But what in no circumstances was the duty of Lord Fisher was to decline responsibility and wait upon events. To shirk responsibility in war is fatal. It was to be supposed that Lord Fisher recognized the fact when he resigned. But whether he recognized it or not, the country does so."

The last mail from London brought evidence that Lord Fisher, with or without his consent, was being advertised for a place in the Cabinet. His picture, it was said, was displayed in shop windows and on billboards with a legend saying: "He can win the war."

Lord Fisher was 75 years of age on Jan. 25. He entered the navy in 1854, and served in the Crimean war, 1855; the China war, 1859-60, and the Egyptian war, in 1882, when he commanded the old Inflexible at the bombardment of Alexandria. He has also held several posts not directly connected with the navy, such as that of delegate to The Hague Peace Conference in 1899.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS CRITICISED IN BADEN

Violent Scene in Parliament After Deputy Condemns Butchery in Open Towns.

GENEVA, March 3, (via Paris.)—The bombardment of open towns in France and England by aircraft was sharply criticised yesterday in the Parliament of the Duchy of Baden by the Progressive Deputy, Herr Hummel. A violent scene followed the Deputy's remarks.

Herr Hummel declared that attacks on such towns on the pretext of reprisals were only the useless butchery of peaceful citizens.

Deputy Kolb, Socialist, called attention to what he termed the brutal treatment of the new recruits who are shortly to be sent to the trenches.

REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT BY MACHINERY. No exercise, No Diet—Luxurious. Demonstration free, in baths, barber shop, Grand Central Terminal.—Advt.

SENATE TABLES GORE'S RESOLUTION; HOUSE VOTES TODAY ON DIRECT ISSUE OF RIGHT OF TRAVEL ON ARMED SHIPS

ALL RESTS WITH THE HOUSE

Defeat of McLemore Resolution Predicted On All Sides.

BIG CHANGE IN SENTIMENT

Leaders Said to Realize That Adverse Action May Mean a Crisis.

GERMANY WATCHES ISSUE

Gerard's Warning of Sentiment There Has Decided Effect on Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Tomorrow will see the real test of strength between the President of the United States and those who are attempting to interfere with his conduct of diplomatic negotiations over the armed ship issue.

Today's vote in the Senate was not a vote on a clean-cut presentation of the problem. It served mainly to show that the advocates of warning Americans not to travel on armed merchant vessels knew in advance that they were defeated and sought to becloud the question by amending the Gore measure. But tomorrow the House of Representatives will have the opportunity to express itself on the bald proposal that Americans be warned. Momentous events in American history may depend on the action of the House.

"It is necessary for the President's friends in the House to realize that a vote for the resolution of warning is a vote against America," said a prominent Administration official tonight. That expresses the situation confronting the people's representatives, as the Administration views it.

Germany, it is asserted, is watching the proceedings in the American Congress with eager interest. Among officials of the Imperial Government the opinion appears to prevail that Congress is overwhelmingly against Mr. Wilson in his insistence that the President should not be subjected to legislative interference in the effort to adjust the serious difference with Berlin over the rights of armed merchantmen.

Hope Rests with the House.

The Senate's action today in rejecting a declaration sympathetic to the German view has partly deflated the hopes of those antagonistic to the President's stand. If the House votes to uphold the President's stand—and there is good reason to believe that it will do so handsomely—the prospect of continued peace will be materially improved.

The vote in the House tomorrow will be upon a flat warning to Americans contained in the pending resolution of Representative McLemore of Texas. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, accounted hostile to the President's position, has decided to report the McLemore measure with a recommendation that it be laid on the table—otherwise pigeonholed, ignored. Following President Wilson's urgent request to Acting Chairman Pou of the Committee on Rules that committee will tomorrow report a special rule providing for a direct vote on the question at stake, which may be set forth in this way: Shall the Congress issue a warning to American citizens not to take passage on armed merchant ships in the face of the Teutonic threat to sink such ships on sight? So tomorrow will be a vital day in the lower branch of the national Legislature.

Knows Where Wilson Stands.

The Congress now knows that President Wilson stands for peace with all the world, that in his dealings with Germany on the armed ship issue he is seeking to prevent, not cause, a hostile clash; that he believes Congressional interference with diplomatic negotiations is likely to increase, not lessen, the present danger; that he will avoid war at any sacrifice save that of honor. The agitation in Congress over the armed ship question was augmented by the cry of panic-stricken members that "the President wants war." Mr. Wilson has pointed to his record for peace in dealing with Germany since the Lusitania went down as an earnest of his desire to avoid war. In addition members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have been assured that, recognizing the Constitutional right of Congress to declare war, he would take no action that might lead to hostilities, such as severing diplomatic relations with Germany, without informing Congress of the situation.

It is in the realization of these facts that the House will take up the great issue involved in the McLemore resolution—telling American citizens that if they take passage on armed merchant ships they will not be protected in their international rights by their Government. It is felt here, among men who have been careful students of the situation, that if Congress issues such a warning Germany will feel that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing were without the support of the American people in contending that to sink an armed merchantman is a violation of the rights of neutrals to traverse the high seas in safety.

It is the effect upon Germany of the adoption of some such measure that the Government at Washington fears. As THE TIMES told in a Washington dispatch this morning, a cable message to the State Department from the American Ambassador at Berlin said that the statement was being circulated in official circles and through the German press that Congress was against the President

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House Committee by Overwhelming Vote Expresses Confidence in the President

WASHINGTON, March 3.—By a vote of 17 to 2 the House Committee on Foreign Affairs today adopted the following:

That House Resolution 147, known as the McLemore resolution, requesting the President to warn all citizens of the United States to refrain from traveling on armed merchant vessels, be reported to the House with the recommendation that it be laid on the table.

Under the Constitution, the practice and precedents in this country, the conduct of diplomatic negotiations has been left to the President, and with this practice the committee does not feel it proper for the House of Representatives to interfere. We know that if the President reaches a point in any negotiation with foreign Governments at which he has exhausted his power in the premises he will in the usual way report all facts and circumstances to Congress for its consideration.

3,130 WERE LOST ON THE PROVENCE

Greatest Mortality of Any Single Ship Disaster in the World's History.

HAD 4,000 MEN ABOARD

French Cruiser Was Transporting Troops When She Was Sunk in Mediterranean.

PARIS, March 3.—It was announced at the Ministry of Marine today that there were nearly 4,000 men on board the French auxiliary cruiser Provence when she was sunk in the Mediterranean on Feb. 26.

It was said that on board the Provence were the staff of the Third Colonial Infantry Regiment, the Third Battalion, the Second Company of the First Battalion, the Second Machine Gun Company, and one extra company, in all nearly 4,000 men.

As the Ministry of Marine on Feb. 29 announced that the number of survivors of the Provence disaster was estimated at 870, it is indicated by the foregoing dispatch that upward of 3,130 lives were lost.

This is the greatest mortality that has ever accompanied the sinking of a single ship in the history of the world; it is one of the greatest disasters that has ever occurred in naval history even where two or more ships have been sunk. From every point of view it is the greatest marine disaster in regard to the number of lives lost since May 27-28, 1905, when the Russian fleet under Admiral Rojestvensky was annihilated by Admiral Togo and his Japanese fleet and lost 4,000 in killed or drowned by the sinking of twenty-one ships. In the loss of the famous Spanish Armada in 1588 not more than 4,000 lives were lost.

Up to the Provence disaster the largest number of lives lost from a single ship was recorded when the White Star liner Titanic struck an iceberg off the Newfoundland Banks on April 14, 1912, and sank with a loss of 1,595 lives, the number rescued being 743.

No explanation has been given by the French Ministry of Marine as to the cause of the Provence disaster, but it was presumed that she had encountered a mine or a submarine while transporting troops between Mediterranean ports.

Other Great Disasters.

Among the other great marine disasters in addition to the Titanic already mentioned are:

The destruction of the Cunard Line steamship Lusitania, which was torpedoed by a German submarine and sunk off the head of Kinsale, Ireland, on May 7, 1915, with the loss of 1,198 lives.

The burning of the excursion steamship General Slocum in the East River June 15, 1904, when nearly 1,000 persons met their death.

The sinking of the French Line steamship La Bourgogne after a collision with the steamship Cromartyshire July 4, 1898, with the loss of 580 lives.

The loss of the Japanese steamship Kicker Maru, which was sunk off the coast of Japan Sept. 28, 1912, with the loss of 1,000 lives.

The burning of the Uranium Line steamship Volturno in mid-ocean on Oct. 9, 1913, with the loss of 136 lives.

The sinking of the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Ireland, sunk in collision with the Danish collier Storstad in the St. Lawrence River May 29, 1914, with the loss of more than 1,000 lives.

The destruction of the Royal Edward, a British troopship sunk in the Aegean Sea by a submarine on Aug. 14 last, when 970 soldiers were drowned out of a total of 1,570 troops, seamen, and civilians.

Losses in Naval Engagements.

As to naval engagements in which two or more ships have been sunk, the present war offers the following record:

Sept. 22, 1914, the British cruisers Hogue, Cressy, and Aboukir were sunk with a loss of 1,439. Nov. 1, 1914, the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope, with a loss of 1,478; and on Dec. 8, 1914, the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Nürnberg, with a total loss of 1,800.

In the great sea conflicts of history the Spaniards lost, by the sinking of the Armada, July, 1588, 4,000 lives. But these were from among 130 warships.

In the Dutch-English action off the Thames, July 25-26, 1668, the Dutch lost twenty-four warships and 4,000 men.

In the Franco-English engagement off Ushant, June 1, 1794, the French lost 5,000 on twenty-six ships, six of which were captured and one sunk.

In the Togo-Rojestvensky battle in the Straits of Japan, the Russian loss of 4,000 in killed and drowned and 7,282 in prisoners was from twenty-nine ships, twenty-one of which were sunk.

In the battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798, the French lost 3,000 men out of 9,820, and eleven ships out of thirteen, and the British 895 men of 7,980 engaged.

WEEK-END OUTINGS—PINEHURST. Southern Pines, Camden,—Carolina Resorts. Golf, Tennis. Seaboard Air Line. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

CHASED BY RAIDER IN MID-ATLANTIC

British Steamer Swift Wings Escaped After Two Shots—Lady Plymouth Pursued.

STRANGER HAD 2 FUNNELS

First Pursuit Occurred 600 Miles Off Virginia Capes—Both Now at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 3.—Captain Griffiths of the British steamer Swift Wings reported on the ship's arrival here tonight that he was fired on twice by a mysterious ship about 600 miles off the Virginia Capes twelve days ago.

Simultaneously Captain Johnson of the British steamer Lady Plymouth brought into Norfolk a report that he had been chased for thirty-six hours by a mysterious craft which he finally eluded in the darkness.

Captain Griffiths said the vessel that fired on him was five miles away, and he could make out her outline but dimly. He thought she had two funnels. The Swift Wings made her best speed after the shots, but from 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the other ship was sighted, until dark she gained little on her pursuer. Next morning the horizon was clear.

Two other suspicious craft had been sighted by the Swift Wings near Bermuda, the Captain said, but they made no move to molest him, and he did not stop to investigate.

Captain Johnson could not describe the vessel that followed him, but said she did not get within firing distance of the Lady Plymouth. The chase occurred, he said, in midatlantic.

There were rumors tonight that a German raider late today had slipped into Hampton Roads, but nothing to confirm them developed, and they were not credited in shipping circles.

HONOLULU, March 3.—Passengers of the British steamer Niagara, which has arrived here from Sydney en route to Vancouver, B. C., said today that British officials in Australia believed there was a German auxiliary cruiser patrolling the Pacific Ocean. For two weeks, according to passengers, the Niagara kept at top speed, arriving here yesterday, a day ahead of time.

Captain Munkewitz of the Bull-Insular liner Grayson, which arrived here yesterday from Porto Rico, said that early Thursday morning he saw mysterious lights on the ocean off Cape Henry, which might have been those of German raiders or of prizes with German crews aboard, looking for a good opportunity to slip past British cruisers into Hampton Roads.

On Jan. 23, when the Grayson was practically in the same position, Captain Munkewitz said that he and officers of the ship saw several white lights flashing and disappearing to the east, followed by a succession of green lights from a vessel which crossed the bows of the Grayson. These were signals by lanterns in the Morse code, Captain Munkewitz says, and he believes they were the means of communication between the Appam and some other German ship, which feared to use wireless because of the danger of being detected by British cruisers.

THE CLAN MACTAVISH FOUGHT.

Used Her Gun on the Moewe Until Badly Damaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 4.—Eighteen of the Clan MacTavish's crew have arrived at Tilbury from Teneriffe, where they were landed from the steamer Westburn after spending twenty-four days aboard the German sea raider Möwe. The Clan MacTavish's third officer, Michael MacIntyre, narrating his experiences to The Chronicle's Tilbury correspondent, said:

"When the Möwe signaled the Clan MacTavish to stop the latter's Captain instantly ordered the engineers to give the vessel all the sped they could. At the same time I bluffed and signaled to them that we were stopped. When he saw our signal he at once stopped his own engines with the result he was left astern, but, as soon as he found we were not stopped, he started again full speed ahead and fired across our bows. Our own gunners then got busy at the Captain's orders and fired back. Then the fun began. The next shell struck us on the fo'c'sle head, smashing up the windlass and the lookout man, a Lascar. The third went through the second officer's room and the steward's room. All this time our own two gunners were firing as hard as they could. We could see they were hitting.

"The Germans were only two hundred yards away, but nearly all their shots missed, only four actually striking us. The next to hit us struck the top of the engine room, killing seven-

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VOTE IN SENATE 68 TO 14

Nineteen Republicans Support President; Two Democrats Oppose.

GORE MANOEUVRE FAILS

Alters His Resolution Into Form of a Hypothetical Declaration of War.

SHARP DEBATE FOLLOWS

Borah Follows Williams's Path in Demanding Loyalty to the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Realizing that any resolution hampering President Wilson in his foreign policies was doomed to certain failure, Senator Gore of Oklahoma, a Democratic follower of William Jennings Bryan, whose resolution of warning as to travel on armed belligerent ships has been the centre of discussion for the last week, sought to embarrass the President's supporters today by reversing his resolution so that it became a hypothetical declaration of war.

In this form, with Senators of all sides trying vainly to find out what it meant, the resolution was tabled by the overwhelming vote of 68 to 14, Mr. Gore himself voting against his amended proposal. Before a tabling motion could be directed against another resolution of the same sort, fathered by Mr. Jones of Washington, a Republican, Mr. Jones withdrew it, and a bitter debate continued for hours in the Senate without any measure pending.

The upshot of this cross-fire of parliamentary moves was that the Senate failed, if it did not actually refuse, to adopt the resolutions hostile to the Administration's foreign policy. Senators who had been working for the President said this afternoon that the vote on the inverted Gore resolution meant nothing at all, and that it was manifestly impossible to claim as a victory a vote which included Mr. Gore in the majority. The leader of this group said that the whole struggle would have to be fought over again, probably on a resolution of Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, a Republican, which was presented this morning as a substitute for the Gore measure and later reintroduced independently.

Resolution a Parody.

In their real significance there was little difference between Mr. Jones's withdrawal of his resolution and Mr. Gore's amendment of his, except that Mr. Gore adopted the tactics of converting his resolution—originally one warning Americans from armed merchantmen and asking that the State Department withhold passports from such travelers—into a parody on the President's stand that no American right should be surrendered, no matter what the cost. It was this parody that was tabled by the Senate with the assistance of Mr. Gore's vote, while the real Gore resolution that caused the trouble had not yet been acted on.

Mr. Gore made his resolution the more impossible of serious support by retaining in the final form all the whereases of the preamble which had been drafted as the basis of the original measure. As amended, the body of the resolution reads:

"Resolved, That the sinking by a submarine without notice or warning or armed merchant vessels of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German Empire."

This resolution, with its incongruous preamble, was solemnly read to the Senate before the vote came, and no debate was allowed to explain it.

No Party Lines.

A recapitulation of the vote shows the confusion it occasioned. Forty-nine Democrats and nineteen Republicans voted to table it. Two Democrats and twelve Republicans voted against tabling. Almost a dozen Senators felt the necessity afterward of explaining their votes. None of the votes in the negative indicated support of the Gore resolution as amended. They were cast simply in protest against the plan of the majority to shut off all debate.

This plan, in the face of the President's statement to Representative Pou of North Carolina that he wanted "full public discussion and action" upon the resolutions, seemed to explain much of the bitterness of today's debate. In the heat of this debate many Senators on both sides claimed a victory, and an amusing aftermath of it all was that representatives of both sides paid casual calls to the press gallery in the course of the afternoon to make certain that their victory was appreciated. Some of those voting to table the resolutions insisted that as the McCumber substitute was tabled along with the Gore resolution, and as the original Gore preamble was tabled, the effect of the vote was a definite rejection of the resolution of warning. The fact is that it was known all along that the Gore resolution had no chance of enactment, and the vote this morning did not modify that fact. No Senator would have voted for the Gore resolution as amend-

ed, because that would have been tantamount to declaring in advance that a vaguely described incident was just ground for war.

Republicans Support Wilson.

But technical as was the parliamentary strategy of the day, the debate, aside from the bitter clashes between individuals, took a high plane. Yesterday, attention was attracted by the fact that Mr. Lodge, Massachusetts, a Republican, and Mr. Williams of Mississippi, a Democrat, made the principal speeches in support of the President. Today the non-partisan nature of the controversy was still more sharply emphasized. It was Mr. Borah of Idaho, prominently mentioned for the Republican Presidential nomination, that made the memorable speech of the day in support of the President's determination to surrend no rights while the country was under fire.

The principal address in opposition to the President came from Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, Democratic President pro tempore of the Senate, who has been the leader of nearly every serious move against the President in the past year. Mr. Clarke advocated a disclaimer of the Government's responsibility for ills suffered by Americans venturing on armed belligerent merchant ships, and indicated his approval of an embargo on arms. The Administration, he said, had never been neutral; every act of official Americans had been on the side of the Allies, while he argued that strict neutrality on the part of the American Government might have brought the war to an end before this. What the nature of such a peace might have been he did not say.

The controversy, which speakers described as the greatest that has come before Congress in many years, was superbly staged. When the Senate convened at 11 o'clock for the express purpose of coming to grips with the problem, the galleries were packed to the doors, long lines of would-be spectators forming queues from each door that seemed to lengthen during the hours that followed. Even the diplomatic gallery had its rare sprinkling of onlookers, among whom the counselor of the Italian Embassy represented the belligerent powers, and the President's box was filled, though not with members of his immediate family.

The galleries reserved to women gave broad dashes of color, set off by the dark masses of men in galleries adjoining, while a solid mass of members of the House lining the rear rail or the floor of the chamber gave dramatic value to the whole.

Senators Under Strain.

The first moments of the session showed the strain under which Senators were waiting for the real issue of the day. Yesterday the Senate took a formal adjournment for the first time in a week, and that meant that this morning bills and minor resolutions accumulating in the interval would be presented. Under the rules this trickling stream of unimportant matter could not be stopped, but every time a Senator tried to deviate the least from his privilege and discuss the measure he presented angry objection was raised. The moment that part of the business was cleared away—and it took twenty-five miutes—Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was on his feet to move to take up the Gore resolution for disposition. Before he could make his motion, however, Mr. McCumber of North Dakota offered a substitute for the Gore amendment expressing the sense of the Senate that diplomacy was in the hands of the President, but that citizens should refrain from exercising their right of travel on armed ships. This interruption plainly irritated Mr. Stone, and as soon as he could he returned to his own motion.

Fight for the Roll Call.

No sooner was the Gore resolution laid before the Senate than Mr. James of Kentucky, a stanch supporter of the President, by prearrangement with Mr. Stone, moved to lay all substitutes and all amendments on the table. By this time Mr. Gore was shouting for recognition to a question of personal privilege, which he finally explained as his "sacred and immemorial right" to perfect his own measure. Over the protests of Mr. Stone, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Clarke this right was sustained by the chair, and Mr. Gore offered his amendment. A roll call had already been ordered and without more discussion this began.

Mr. Ashurst of Arizona, a radical Democrat, shouted his vote in the affirmative, thus cutting off possibility of further interruption. But Mr. Borah was already clamoring for recognition, and the Vice President permitted him to begin some statement. Mr. Ashurst feared that the effect of the motion to table would be lost.

"Mr. President!" he shouted; "Mr. President, I have already responded to my name and I insist that the roll call proceed."

"I had already addressed the chair," retorted Mr. Borah, "before the agile gentleman from Arizona got up."

The roll call proceeded, however. Several Senators tried to explain the difficulty of voting on a new proposition at such short notice, but the movers to table objected, and the roll went on till Mr. Stone's name was reached. He then tried to explain the difficulty of accounting for the vote of an absent Democrat, but the other side, furious at the cloture of debate, objected vigorously.

Mr. Stone, who was plainly angered by Mr. Gore's amendment, insisted that he should be allowed to make a statement.

"If the Senate is to be gagged," shouted Mr. Borah, waving his arms across the chamber to where Mr. Stone stood surrounded by his excited supporters, "the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Stone) will also be gagged."

"I am not going to make a statement," was Mr. Stone's retort. "All I am going to say is that on this question I vote 'Aye.'"

A burst of laughter greeted this retreat, and the roll continued until the name of Mr. Smoot of Utah, a Republican opponent of the Gore resolution, was reached.

"As I can't vote on the direct question and can't explain my vote," said Mr. Smoot, "I ask to be excused from voting."

"I object," said Mr. Borah, with a malicious grin to his friend; "I was in the same position myself, and I think the Senator should be compelled to vote."

But when the roll call was concluded, the Senate accepted Mr. Smoot's excuse. He explained that he would not be trapped into voting either way on a resolution that meant nothing.

The vote resulted as follows:

YEAS, 68.

Democrats.

ASHURST, Arizona.
BANKHEAD, Alabama.
BECKHAM, Kentucky.
BROUSSARD, Louisiana.
CHILTON, West Virginia.
CLARKE, Arkansas.
CULBERSON, Texas.
FLETCHER, Florida.
GORE, Oklahoma.
HARDWICK, Georgia.
HITCHCOCK, Nebraska.
HOLLIS, New Hampshire.
HUGHES, New Jersey.
HUSTING, Wisconsin.
JAMES, Kentucky.
JOHNSON, Maine.
JOHNSON, South Dakota.
KERN, Indiana.
LANE, Oregon.
LEE, Maryland.
LEWIS, Illinois.
MARTIN, Virginia.
MARTINE, New Jersey.
MYERS, Montana.
NEWLANDS, Nevada.
OVERMAN, North Carolina.
OWEN, Oklahoma.
PHELAN, California.
PITTMAN, Nevada.
POMERENE, Ohio.
RANSDELL, Louisiana.
REED, Missouri.
SHAFROTH, Colorado.
SHEPPARD, Texas.
SHIELDS, Tennessee.
SIMMONS, North Carolina.
SMITH, Arizona.
SMITH, Georgia.
SMITH, Maryland.
SMITH, South Carolina.
STONE, Missouri.
SWANSON, Virginia.
THOMAS, Colorado.
THOMPSON, Kansas.
TILLMAN, South Carolina.
UNDERWOOD, Alabama.
VARDAMAN, Mississippi.
WALSH, Montana.
WILLIAMS, Mississippi.

Republicans.

BRANDEGEE, Connecticut.
BURLEIGH, Maine.
CLARK, Wyoming.
COLT, Rhode Island.
CURTIS, Kansas.
DILLINGHAM, Vermont.
DU PONT, Delaware.
HARDING, Ohio.
LODGE, Massachusetts.
McLEAN, Connecticut.
NELSON, Minnesota.
OLIVER, Pennsylvania.
PAGE, Vermont.
POINDEXTER, Washington.
SMITH, Michigan.
STERLING, South Dakota.
WADSWORTH, New York.
WARREN, Wyoming.
WEEKS, Massachusetts.

NAYS, 14.

Democrats.

CHAMBERLAIN, Oregon.
O'GORMAN, New York.

Republicans.

BORAH, Idaho.
CLAPP, Minnesota.
CUMMINS, Iowa.
FALL, New Mexico.
GALLINGER, New Hampshire.
GRONNA, North Dakota.
JONES, Washington.
LA FOLLETTE, Wisconsin.
McCUMBER, North Dakota.
NORRIS, Nebraska.
SHERMAN, Illinois.
WORKS, California.

Absent—Bryan, Florida, Dem.; Brady, Idaho, Rep.; Catron, New Mexico, Rep.; Gore, West Virginia, Rep.; Kenyon, Iowa, Rep.; Lea, Tennessee, Dem.; Lippitt, Rhode Island, Rep.; Penrose, Pennsylvania, Rep.; Robinson, Arkansas, Dem.; Saulsbury, Delaware, Dem.; Salvely, Indiana, Dem.; Sutherland, Utah, Rep.; Townsend, Michigan, Rep.

Excused from Voting—Smoot, Utah, Rep.

After the result was announced, Mr. Stone called up the Jones resolution, but Mr. Jones promptly withdrew it, saying he could present it on another day when discussion would be permitted.

Says Senate Is Gagged.

Senator Jones of Washington, a Republican, said:

"We have decided nothing today except that the Senate can be gagged absolutely. We have not passed upon the issue presented in any way. We have, like ostriches, stuck our heads in the sand, thinking no one sees us. I voted against tabling this resolution because on general principles I am against tabling resolutions, for the motion is always made for the purpose of cutting off debate or evading the issue.

"Have we complied with the request of the President of the United States? I suppose it was supposed to be a compliance with his request. But in his letter to Mr. Lou, the President asked for final discussion and final disposition of the pertinent questions. I, therefore, feel justified in asking an early vote upon the resolution with regard to travel on armed merchantmen in order that there may be afforded an immediate opportunity for full public discussion and action. The only discussion we have had here is motions to lay on the table under which no man can speak until after the motion is disposed of."

"The Senator is not in touch with the subterranean passage," interrupted Mr. Borah.

"I think I am," replied Mr. Jones, "but I did not see fit to suggest it. A question that may involve war for this country is a question that ought to be discussed until everybody has reached a clear decision and until the people know thoroughly why we take whatever action we may take."

"It is quite evident," laughed Mr. Thomas of Colorado, "that notwithstanding the vote we are going to have a discussion."

"I am not going to hold any postmortem discussion," said Mr. Jones. "It is very easy to introduce another resolution like this tomorrow. The Senate has not passed on the resolution yet, and everybody knows that. The President is not advised as to the sentiment of the Senate on this proposition, and the people abroad know that we have not passed upon it. If the President, the House and the Senate desire that something be done that will speak to the countries abroad, we ought to have voted squarely upon the proposition."

"This question," said Mr. Fletcher of Florida, "was discussed yesterday. Why renew it now?"

"It is my judgment," said Mr. Borah, "that the disussion yesterday was the cause of the action today. There were some things which came out of the discussion which it was not desired to have repeated or more fully discussed."

"If the Senator," said Mr. Myers of Montana, a Democrat, addressing Mr. Jones, "was anxious to have something settled and directly passed upon, why did he withdraw his resolution?"

Mr. Jones replied he knew a motion to table would prevent a direct vote.

"It is enough," he continued, "for the country to see that the Senate, under some force of some kind from somewhere, will take such action upon such a momentous question, that is not settled by this vote. It is still pending. It will come up again. But I do hope that this agitation and what has been done will serve the purpose of inducing American citizens to refrain from putting themselves on these armed belligerent ships. I hope that no one hereafter until this terrific contest is closed, will place himself in a position where he may not only lose his own life, but bring our country into war.

Honor and Foolhardiness.

"A man may be so reckless of the rights of others as to forfeit rights he may have. The nation's honor should hang on no man's foolhardiness. Homes should not be made desolate and hearts should not be broken and the land should not be bathed in blood in behalf of any man's cupidity or pleasure. Uphold the nation's honor? Yes, with every drop of American blood if need be. But American blood is too precious for a single drop to be shed on the altar of selfishness, recklessness, or commercialism. We denounce the man who will not offer his life in time of war to defend his country as cowardly and unpatriotic. Such denunciation is not too severe for the man who is unwilling to forego the exercise of a mere personal right of profit or pleasure in time of peace to save his country from the horrors of war."

After a good-natured colloquy between Mr. Clarke of Arkansas and Mr. McCumber of North Dakota on a resolution introduced by Mr. McCumber along the lines of his tabled substitute for the Gore resolution, Mr. Clarke addressed the Senate:

"I must confess," said he, "that I am not satisfied with the course things have taken here today. I think that the question which was presented to the Senate called for more definite, rational, and courageous action than it has received. I think the Senate of the United States has, in a manner not creditable to it, abdicated its constitutional authority to be heard upon great questions that affect the peace and welfare of this country. While I say that, I do not say it offensively. But I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that the manner in which this great question was disposed of was not consistent with the dignity nor compatible with the courage that chartcterise public action here.

Wouldn't Dodge the Issue.

"There is no use overlooking the fact that we have come a second time to a place in this history of the country where it may be said, as it was said of Rome, that there was a party for Caesar and a party for Pompey, but there was no party for Rome. And that great country, republic and empire alike, disappeared until today its institutions are as one with Ninevah and Tyre.

"I think this question ought to be met by the Senate and the Congress of the United States. It is one of the greatest questions that has been submitted in modern times. You cannot dodge it by turning it over to somebody else, and you ought not to desire to do so. You have an affirmative duty to perform which you cannot dodge and preserve your reputation for manliness and independence.

"Unfortunately the world has not rid itself of the dangers of war, and, unfortunately again, the horrors of war have been increasing all the time. It has been the theoretic and academic boast of this country that our institutions have been made and developed along lines that make such catastrophes an impossibility; that the principles of justice that characterize our Administration and the part which we concede to the individual citizen in the administration of his own Government, make it a practical impossibility that such cataclysms as we now witness elsewhere can by any possibility concern us. We can only regret that we have not given a concrete exhibition of that boast in some practical form that would be of value to mankind.

"I believe that if we had preserved a condition of absolute neutrality from the beginning the unfortunate struggle in Europe would now be well on its way to an adjustment. There is no overlooking the fact that all our public acts and declarations have led in a certain direction and have created a distinct impression that official America at least was interested in the success of one of the parties in this great struggle. It will not require much ingenuity to guess which one, because it has almost become a saying that any one who professes to be neutral is in sympathy with the Germans and that everybody else occupying an official position has taken a stand on the other side of the controversy.

"Now, I do not take that view. I do not believe that it correctly represents America. I do not believe it correctly represents the Congress of the United States. I believe that the interests and history, and the traditions of this Government commit it to a policy of absolute fairness, of absolute neutrality, and it should be maintained by those who expect to represent this country.

"If existing laws seem to favor by virtue of their restricted application one of the parties, there is no reason why we should not make the further inquiry as to whether or not we are compelled to persist in that course that puts us in an attitude of distinct unfriendliness when that is not the one we desire to occupy. I have thought all along that Congress ought to supplement existing laws with a further declaration.

"We have the control of our nationals on sea and off of it. We have a right to amend our laws in such a way that our nationals will not seek passage upon those ships except on the condition that they assume the responsibility for whatever consequences come from their rash act. We are entirely within our rights, and I know my will fall short of our duty if we do not exercise them by saying to any person owing allegiance to the United States: 'If you go on one of those ships, as you are at liberty to do, you take your safety in your own hands and whatever happens will not involve much controversy on our part.'

"We do not interfere or pretend to interfere with the warfare that is being conducted by the belligerents. We simply say to them: 'You have no vested right to continue a course of action on the part of a few of our nationals in putting themselves in places of unusual peril, which may bring us into a position where we may be called upon to take part in the struggle on your side.'

"Those who are particularly anxious to magnify the importance of the Presidency pretend to think that once the President has declared an opinion or defined a purpose to enforce an existing law, thereupon all legislative powers are paralyzed. I have about as much respect for the President and about as much interest in him personally and politically as anybody on this floor. But I have not any such interest in him nor have I any such interest in the Democratic Party, nor have I any such interest in a seat in this body as will justify me in doing or omitting to do anything I can to prevent this country from being engaged in the present European conflict. I shall not remain silent; I shall not occupy an ambiguous attitude with reference to the matter."

Mr. Clarke referred to several instances in American history when Congress had directed the President in his diplomatic duties.

"American citizens," he said, "have been so accustomed to exercising an unlimited liberty that any restriction upon it seems an imposition and unfair. Therefore, in deference to that extravagant notion of his own importance, I am perfectly willing to let him travel, if he wants to, but he does it upon the condition that, if he is lost, subsequent proceedings will interest him no more.

"I was not in favor of the Gore resolution as an original proposition because it sought to ask our citizens to give up the privilege of traveling on the ships. I do not think it necessary to go that far. I am perfectly willing to let them travel if they want to, but I am unwilling to make it a matter of international controversy if they do.

"The trend of this Government is wrong, and it ought to be stopped. It is time enough for us to go to war when a real cause is presented, but we are not going about with chips on our shoulders pretending to stand for academic principles that college professors are not agreed about. In this modern day conflicts are said to be very dangerous. So far as I am concerned, this country is not going into this war until somebody does something that would justify it, and up to the present nothing of the kind has happened."

Senator Borah's Speech.

Mr. Borah of Idaho was the next speaker. His position as a Republican prominently mentioned for the Presidential nomination and his reputation as one of the greatest constitutional authorities, assured him the close attention of his colleagues. But even to the galleries his speech was the event of the day.

"I have but one rule to guide my conduct since this unfortunate conflict in Europe began and some difficulties closer home began," said he, "and that was whenever I conceived American right to exist and it was challenged upon the part of any country or nation, to meet that challenge without vacillation or compromise. It was immaterial to me whether the parties, being American citizens, wer slain upon the sea or in Mexico, whether the nation responsible for it was large or small. I measured my duty by the fact that an American citizen's life had been sacrificed and an American right had been invaded.

"I should, therefore, had I been permitted to do so, have voted for the principle that an American citizen has a right to travel on a merchant ship armed for defensive purposes. It is a right which has been established under international law for these five hundred years and in my judgment this is not the time for the great American Republic to begin to temporize and compromise with reference to those national rights which have been so long established and which every belligerent power has at some time in its history recognized. If these principles of international law are made unsound by changed conditions of warfare now is not the time for us to change them. Our purposes in doing so would be misunderstood and misconstrued.

"Indeed, I think there is nothing so dangerous in great emergencies as vacillation, nothing so calculated to bring on war as a timid policy with reference to national rights. We are now in the midst of an ordeal, the most trying of our time, and perhaps of all time, and in my judgment any policy of compromise or any timidity in asserting our rights, any policy less than absolutely firm, will lead hastily to national degradation, and from national degradation to war; for there comes a time when the American people will no longer submit to those things and will take the matter practically in their own hands, as they did on the occasion of the blowing up of the Maine.

Pleads for Firmness.

"I therefore believe that it was the proper thing for the Senate of the United States, after full and fair discussion and after a presentation of the question, the integrity of which could not be questioned, to have gone on record to the effect that, at this time at least, while we are practically, as it were, under fire, in a sense, we will neither temporise nor compromise with that which we had contended for through this century and a quarter while we have been a nation. I think, furthermore, it is a valuable right, a substantial right, and that its surrender would involve national prestige and honor.

"Firmness and decision will more often prevent war than bring on war. The opposite policy has time and again led to a different result from that which it was anticipated would be the result. I am one who believes that it was the firmness, the quick decision, the positiveness of Jackson in the thirties which prevented civil war. It was the timidity, the compromising attitude, the disposition of Buchanan to write theses on the Constitution when he should have acted, which aggravated and helped to bring on the civil war more than any other one thing in the sixties.

"I believe, furthermore, that if Sir Edward Grey had answered positively and definitely the question of the President of the French Republic when he was asked in the last days of July, 1914, what he would do in case Germany invaded Belgium, in all probability this war would not have been begun. But when the President of the French Republic presented the question to Sir Edward Grey as to what would be the attitude of the British Empire, instead of answering positively and decisively as one who knew the right and was willing to support it, he stated to the President of the great French Republic that he would have to wait and see where the interests of the British Government lay. It is always unfortunate in a crisis to have a man wanting in decision and courage, wanting in the genius for responsibility.

"I believe, Mr. President, furthermore, that if at the beginning of our difficulty with Mexico, under the former Administration, when our citizens were murdered, instead of compromising or hesitating, or as it was, almost apologizing, we had said that we wanted no trouble with Mexico, but one thing was beyond dispute, that the American Republic, true to its ancient traditions, would protect American rights whenever interrupted, that instead of having 300 Americans murdered in Mexico, the difficulty would have been greatly lessened, if not wholly avoided, so far as American rights were or are involved. That policy was continued under this Administration.

Grover Cleveland's Act.

"In 1887 a Lieutenant from the Mexican Army pursued a Mexican girl across the border into the United States, seized her, and dragged her back across the line. The great Democrat, Grover Cleveland, was then President of the United States. She was a Mexican girl, but she was on American territory, and he sent the army to the border, with instructions that they should go, if necessary, to the City of Mexico to seize the man who had violated the integrity of American territory. The result of it was that this Lieutenant was given over at once and was incarcerated in the penitentiary for twenty years.

"That decisive act upon the part of that great Democrat established order upon the border of Mexico for a decade to follow. That was something the Mexican could understand. He had no trouble comprehending the sturdy Americanism of Grover Cleveland.

"Decision, firmness in upholding your rights under all circumstances will be respected by all the nations of the earth. I say, therefore, I am ready and willing for the American Republic to go on record to the effect that Americans have the right to travel upon merchant ships armed for defensive purposes and that the nation which challenges that right or violates it will be held to a strict accountability. But I was not permitted to do so, or in any intelligent way to so record myself.

"I am always made to doubt the cause in which I am engaged when those around me and with me are unwilling to debate it. I think the most manifest evidence of a great and righteous cause is the willingness or determination of those who are advocating it to state their reasons and their views and their convictions to the world, and let the white light of public opinion test their integrity. I am made to doubt a cause which must be decided in secret, or if not decided in secret, decided by some ulterior power without the chambers of this great Senate and here driven through as we would drive through a questionable resolution in a political precinct comittee. It casts reflection upon our position, it enshrouds our cause in doubt when, having been challenged to speak, in craven silence we perfunctorily record our vote and slink away.

Senate "Germanized."

"I was not permitted to vote on the question. We denounce Germany because we do not like her system of government, we say, and her militarism. We are told that in that marvelous nation all power, all action proceeds from the royal nod. The great Senate of the United States, the pride of Hamilton, the creation of the best thought and the best conception of the fathers was Germanized today. We took precisely the same attitude and followed the same instruction and reached the same results by the same method and precisely as the highest legislative body of Germany reaches it when the Kaiser directs action from the throne. There was no free, open discussion. There was fear, there was subserviency, there was shrinking from duty.

"Suppose, instead of the President saying, as he did say in his letter to Mr. Pou, that there may be afforded an immediate opportunity for full public discussion, he had advised the working out of some scheme to cut off the expression of view, that a plan should be devised to the effect that one man was to get the floor and the next man was to get the man who got the floor and cut off all debate, and take a vote upon this important question in order that he might have the view of the Senate of the United States. Suppose he had set out that proposition in his letter to Mr. Pou, what would have been the response coming from every part of the country? It would have been denounced, and the condemnation would have been so fierce and beaten so constantly upon the White House that there would have been another change of view. But what he did say was:

"'That there may be afforded an immediate opportunity'—for what?

"'For full public discussion and action upon them, and all doubts and conjecture may be swept away.'

"For full public discussion, and yet he sends his men here directed to cut off discussion and prevent an honest, intelligent action. What will be the worth of this advice to the Chief Magistrate when it reaches him over the telephone? Whose view can he say he has, or what opinion will he have by which he will be able to judge of the view of the people as it is made up from the representatives of the respective States? I think, Mr. President, that it was most unfortunate to dispose of it as we did.

Not Afraid of War.

"I am not afraid of war if it is necessary to protect American rights. I am not afraid of sacrifices if they are necessary to maintain this Republic. We cannot hope to play a part in the great affairs of the world if we are not brave enough to make a sacrifice for our rights. I am not afraid of that condition, but I am afraid of the subserviency, the degradation of the American Senate in the eyes of the American people—this body which has been characterized as the greatest legislative and deliberative body in the world, has no further step of humiliation to take.

"When a great world crisis is on, and not only when the eyes of our hundred million people were centred upon us but the eyes of hundreds of millions of people throughout the civilized world were centred upon us, we come here and timidly reach a conclusion under the direction of some power beyond the Senate chamber. I would rather a thousand times that our battleships should be sunk—we can build them—than to have the honor and the independence of this body thus compromised before the nations of the earth.

"It will no longer be possible, Sir, to cry out against the dictation of the superman and the superstate of Germany. It will no longer be possible to boast that this is a conflict between autocracy and democracy—for a more conspicuous example of the absolute breakdown of the democratic spirit you will not be able to cite. It was, I repeat, a sad and sorry way to meet a great and momentous situation."

Gallinger Explains His Vote.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, minority leader of the Senate, then explained his vote against tabling the amended Gore resolution.

"I voted against tabling the resolution," said he, "because I thought this question ought to be debated, fully debated, and voted upon intelligently. I confess I did not understand what the amendment was that the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Gore) submitted. I have believed that it would be a wise thing for our Government, for American citizens not to travel on armed belligerent ships, and I should have voted for that if the question had been presented in that form. I think it might be put in the form of a statute that American citizens traveling on armed ships in time of war did so at their peril.

"I have felt intensely, very deeply, that we ought not to allow anything to occur in that connection that could by any possibility involve the United States in the war that is now devastating Europe. That has been my only purpose, and had I had an opportunity to vote for a resolution advising the President to recommend to the citizens of this Republic that they should not travel on those ships I should have voted for it. I think we are entitled to debate this question in the open, fully, at some time, and I trust that some resolution may be submitted that will give us a chance to do that thing."

"If we have a few more confessions we will learn how the Senators really feel about this matter," said Mr. Norris, Republican, of Nebraska. "Their votes indicated that they think one way, but their speeches indicate that they think the opposite way. The Senators are making speeches that will sound well at home, and are saying that they are in favor of giving warnings. At the same time they are voting in a manner that will please the man at the head of the pie counter."

Mr. Sherman, Republican, of Illinois, spoke in favor of a declaration by Congress warning Americans off belligerent ships. He declared that most of the sentiment in opposition to such a resolution emanated from a group of editors in the East who were guided by the business profits from exporting munitions of war.

Lewis and Kern Speak.

Senator Lewis, defending the action of the majority, said war with Spain might have been averted had similar action been taken by Congress in 1898.

"Had House resolutions seeking to intrench on the privileges and duties of the Chief Magistrate been treated as this one today, there would have been no conflict with Spain," he said. "The unnecessary, vituperative, vindictive, malicious and vicious debate brought on the war."

"The dread spirit of war has well nigh enveloped the earth," said Senator Kern. "The President of the United States has given his intellect and his energy for months to stay its course. In these conditions, he appealed to Congress, not for sympathy, but that the obstacles which hampered his course might be removed.

"He told us that tales were circulated in foreign capitals that the American Government was not supported by the American people, and that the resolutions introduced here proved that ours was a divided nation. My mind was quickly made up. Whatever might be my views as to the rights of travel on any ships, I would never let it be said of me that in my country's peril, I faltered in my support of the President striving to preserve peace.

"Let us hope the action here today will have a wholesome influence on the capitals of all countries, where the impression prevailed that we were a divided people. Let them come to know that there may be a division on question of economic and Administration policies, but that on questions involving the honor and integrity of the Republic, this nation is as indivisible as the seas.

"Let all of them understand once and for all, that when the President of the United States exercises his constitutional powers in conducting his negotiations with them, he speaks, not for himself, not for his party, but for all the people of his country who are prepared to back him with their lives in an insistence on American rights."

Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Committee on the Philippines, and an advocate of an embargo on arms, issued this statement:

'Some explanation of the motion to table Senator Gore's resolution seems necessary. I favored his original resolution, and should have voted for it if an opportunity had been afforded. That opportunity was cut off by a motion to table it, which also cut off debate. I should have voted against the motion to table the resolution had it not been for the sudden action of Senator Gore himself in amending it before the vote to lay the resolution on the table was taken.

His amendment changed the whole resolution by adding a very contradictory paragraph in the nature of a joker. This paragraph declared that the loss of American lives which might arise from the sinking of an armed vessel of one of the belligerent countries, would be a cause for the United States to go to war. I could not subscribe to such a doctrine by voting for it, and I expressed my opposition to it by voting to lay it on the table. Senator Gore himself voted the same way. So did many others who favored warning Americans to keep off of armed belligerent ships.

Some voted against tabling the resolution because they did not realize that Senator Gore's amendment changed the whole character of the resolution. Many of the opponents of Senator Gore's original resolution now find that he has entrapped them. That is to say, by voting to lay his resolution on the table, they have been forced also to declare against war as a possible outcome of the pending controversy. The vote on tabling the resolution was in no sense a test of anything. It was simply a postponement of the test which may come later on.

The Gore Resolution.

The resolution tabled by the Senate today was as follows:

Whereas a number of leading powers of the world are now engaged in a war of unexampled proportions; and

Whereas the United States is happily at peace with all of the belligerent nations; and

Whereas it is equally the desire and the interest of the American people to remain at peace with all nations; and

Whereas the President has recently offered fresh and signal proofs of the superiority of diplomacy to butchery as a method of settling international disputes; and

Whereas the right of American citizens to travel on unarmed belligerent vessels has recently received renewed guarantees of respect and inviolability; and

Whereas the right of American citizens to travel on armed belligerent vessels rather than upon unarmed vessels is essential neither to their life, liberty, or safety; nor to the independence, dignity, or security of the United States; and

Whereas Congress alone has been vested with the power to declare war, which involves the obligations to prevent war by all proper means consistent with the honor and vital interest of the nation; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that the sinking by a submarine without notice or warning of an armed merchant vessel of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States, would constitute a just and sufficient cause of war between the United States and the German Empire.

The original resolution had the same preamble, with this resolving clause:

Resolved by the Senate, (The House of Representatives concurring,) That it is the sense of the Congress, vested as it is with the sole power to declare war, that all persons owing allegiance to the United States should, in behalf of their own safety and the vital interest of the United States, forbear to exercise the right to travel as passengers upon any armed vessel of any belligerent power, whether such vessel be armed for offensive or defensive purposes; and it is the further sense of the Congress that no passport should be issued or renewed by the Secretary of State, or by any one acting under him, to be used by any person owing allegiance to the United States for purpose of travel upon any such armed vessel of a belligerent power.

Resolution That the House Votes on Today, and the One the Senate Has Tabled

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The McLemore resolution, which the House will vote on tomorrow, is as follows:

Whereas, the Governments of two of the powers at present in war in Europe and on the high seas have informed all neutral powers of their intention to instruct the commanders of their submarine naval vessels to attack upon sight after Feb. 29 all armed vessels of their enemies, whether such armed vessels are admittedly naval vessels or carry their armament under the name and guise of "defensive armament for merchant ships"; and

Whereas, the Government of Germany, one of the powers which have so informed the neutral powers, has submitted to the Government of the United States photographic facsimiles of alleged secret orders of the British Government, which secret orders direct that such so-called "defensive armament for merchant ships" shall be used offensively and shall be manned and directed by naval officers and men of the navy of Great Britain, and that such so-called "defensive armament for merchant ships" and such naval officers and men shall be, so far as possible, concealed and disguised when in neutral waters and ports, with the evident intention to deceive; and

Whereas, the only possible use for a "defensive gun" is the same as the use for an "offensive gun," namely, to shoot and, if possible, destroy or damage the enemy ship, whether submarine or other naval craft; and,

Whereas, the Government of the United States has neither the desire nor the right to dictate to any of the powers whether they shall arm their merchant ships with guns or other armament or not and has no interest in the success or failure of such ships so armed in using their armaments in the only way in which they could be effectively used, namely, in destroying or injuring enemy submarines or other naval vessels; and

Whereas, the Government of the United States has no interest in the success or failure of the submarines or other naval vessels of any power in escaping or destroying such merchant ships so armed and has no desire or right to dictate to any of the powers what steps they shall take to protect their vital interests and pursue their legitimate belligerent operations; and

Whereas, the Government of the United States cannot look upon any naval engagement between any armed ships of opposing belligerent powers, no matter how such ships, or any one of such ships, may be designated or disguised, as other than a naval engagement undertaken by each belligerent with the purpose of destroying the other belligerent ships and the lives of the people thereon; and

Whereas, while it is indifferent as to quibbles about such terms as "offensive" and "defensive" as applied to guns on ships of powers at war, the Government of the United States is vitally concerned to offer its own citizens the best possible advice, counsel, and assistance in avoiding the hazards of war; and

Whereas, the Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary have given the Government of the United States positive assurance that unarmed ships carrying chiefly non-belligerent passengers will not be sunk—unless while resisting the right of visit and search—unless it is certain that the non-belligerent passengers can be removed to a place of safety; and

Whereas, the Government of the United States is vitally interested in preserving to its own warships, submarines and other war vessels full necessary freedom of action against an enemy, whether avowed or disguised, in any possible future war; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress of the United States do, and it hereby solemnly does, request the President to warn all American citizens, within the borders of the United States or its possessions or elsewhere, to refrain from traveling on any and all ships of any and all of the powers now or in future at war, which ship or ships shall mount guns, whether such ship be frankly avowed a part of the naval forces of the power whose flag it flies or shall be called a merchant ship, or otherwise, and whether such gun or guns or other armament be called "offensive" or "defensive"; and in case American citizens do travel on such armed belligerent ships, that they do so at their own risk.

That when the President of the United States or the Secretary of State shall come into possession of the actual memorandum of the German Government, containing photographic facsimiles of alleged secret instructions issued by the British Government, which alleged secret instructions direct that so-called "defensive armament for merchant ships" shall be used offensively, and that so-called "defensive armament for merchant ships" shall be manned and directed by naval officers and men of the navy of Great Britain, and that such so-called "defensive armament for merchant ships" and such naval officers and men shall be as far as possible concealed and disguised when in neutral waters and ports with the evident intention to deceive the President of the United States or the Secretary of State, shall at the earliest possible moment transmit such actual memorandum of the German Government, with such facsimiles of alleged secret instructions of the British Government, and with all appendices whatsoever, to the Speaker of the House, that it and they may be laid before the House for its full information and for its assistance in performing its duty and function of guarding the welfare of the country and its citizens and for its assistance in performing its constitutional duty of advising the President of the United States with regard to foreign relations.

That the House expresses the determination of the people and Government of the United States both to uphold all American rights and to exercise care, consideration, and wisdom in avoiding actions which tend to bring American citizens and American interests into the zone of conflict where the passions of war are raging.

HOUSE VOTES TODAY ON ARMED LINERS

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on the armed ship issue by five to one. It has been declared here in the last few days that the Administration had been outmaneuvered in its conduct of the negotiations over armed merchantmen by German and pro-German publicity methods.

"What the Wilson Administration needs most is a press agent," said one of the high officers of the Government, who is in thorough sympathy with the position of the President, but who believes that that position has been misunderstood through the failure of the Administration to make it clear. One fear expressed here in well-informed circles is that if the German Government gets the impression that Congress is for peace at any price, the German attitude will become so assertive that this country will find itself in a seriously resentful temper.

A story was circulated today that President Wilson would resign, or at least refuse to accept renomination, because of chagrin over what happened in the Senate. The President is not contemplating getting off the firing line. If anything, he is more determined than ever to insist that American rights shall be upheld. It did not take an informal, impatient White House designation of the story as silly to confirm the understanding of the President's feeling in the matter.

The President personally did not comment on the action of the Senate today, preferring to gain more information about the parliamentary situation and centring his attention on the expected action of the House. Administration officials generally, however, regarded the outcome as satisfactory, and pointed to the fact that Senator Gore had introduced an amendment directly opposite to his original resolution and then had voted to table his own amendment as a clear indication that he realized his battle was lost and that the President had won.

There was some discussion in Administration circles of forcing a direct vote on the reintroduced McCumber resolution warning Americans off armed ships. It was the expectation of most of the leaders, however, that nothing further would be done in the Senate at the President's request.

Commenting on the rejection of the Gore resolution by the Senate today and the prospective rejection of the McLemore resolution tomorrow an official said tonight:

"Last week the Speaker of the House and other leaders in Congress told the President that the feeling in favor of the armed ship resolution was so strong in the House that they had difficulty holding the lid down. Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee told the President that he was harassed by importunate members who wanted action at once on the resolution. Yesterday news came from Germany that it was believed there that Congress was against the President five to one.

"What is the situat on today? Realizing that his resolution would be rejected the author of the Senate measure amended it in the hope of beclouding the issue. The Senate voted with the President. This afternoon the House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to report the McLemore resolution with a recommendation that it be tabled. This from a committee that was said to be overwhelmingly in favor of warning Americans to stay off armed ships. Tomorrow the House will vote on a clean-cut presentation of the issue. I believe that the President will be sustained.

"There will be no break with Germany unless a merchant ship is sunk and the lives of Americans are lost. Then all Congress probably would be unable to prevent the people from taking matters into their own hands and insisting on a decision to their way of thinking. It is to avoid having ships sunk without warning and American lives sacrificed that the President is working. The chance of success in that direction lies in leaving him alone."

BRITISH OPINION HAILS VICTORY FOR WILSON

"Triumphantly Justified," Says Chronicle; "Opposition Negligible," The Daily News.

LONDON, Saturday, March 4.—The morning newspapers today devote many columns to the developments in Washington under such headlines as "President Wilson's Great Victory in the Senate," "Half the Battle Won for President Wilson's Policy," and "Congress Shows Its Confidence in the President."

The Times editorially asserts that the vote in the Senate in favor of tabling the resolution warning Americans off armed merchantmen is certain to exercise a strong influence on the voting in the House of Representatives. Another newspaper thinks the Senate's vote is likely to be reflected "in the other two Houses"—possibly referring to the House of Representatives and the White House.

All the newspapers praise President Wilson's attitude. The Graphic lays emphasis on what it terms the difficulties of the President's task.

"The passions of the American people as a whole," says The Graphic, "have not yet been roused by the war. The United States is so huge, and such a large part of its population has so little conception of external politics that even if there were no racial differences it would still be difficult to rouse the average American to any strong view of international obligations.

"We see in our own country a considerable number of people still unable to grasp the significance of the war. How much less can America grasp it?

* * * President Wilson has made it clear that though he is passionately devoted to peace he will not purchase peace at the price of his country's honor."

The Times makes the situation in Washington the text for an editorial urging an improvement in Great Britain's methods for informing American opinion on the work of the Entente Allies.

"It is through the American press alone that

HOUSE VOTES TODAY ON ARMED LINERS

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reported to the House with the recommendation that it be laid on the table.

"Under the practice and precedents in this country the conduct of diplomatic negotiations has been left with the President, and with this practice the committee does not feel it proper for the House of Representatives to interfere. We know that if the President reaches a point in any negotiations with foreign Governments at which he believes he has exhausted his power in the premises he will, in the usual way, report all facts and circumstances to Congress for its consideration."

This report was approved by the committee by a viva voce vote. It is said that not more than two voices were heard in opposition. Nineteen members of the committee were present.

Representative Linthicum of Maryland submitted the compromise report, which had been previously approved by several Democratic and Republican members. Administration supporters regarded the practically unanimous adoption of such a report as a distinct victory for the Administration, inasmuch as the committee was understood several days ago to be strongly in favor of no action at all or a resolution of warning.

The opponents of the plan to table the McLemore resolution derived comfort, however, from the paragraph expressing the belief that the President would acquaint Congress of any dangerous turn in diplomatic negotiations. This quieted the fears of those committee members who have felt "that the Administration's policy may lead us into war."

The second part of the committee report will not be voted on in the House itself. The House will vote merely on a motion to table the McLemore resolution, although the committee's expression of confidence in the intention of the President to keep Congress informed may be cited in defense of those who desired more radical action.

Following the action of the Foreign Affairs Committee today the Rules Committee will meet tomorrow morning and agree upon a rule for the immediate consideration of the McLemore resolution. After the adoption of such a rule the motion to table will be made by Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee. It had not been decided tonight how much debate will be allowed on the armed merchantmen issue. Only forty minutes of discussion is permissible on the rule itself, but Chairman Flood said he would probably withhold his motion to table the McLemore resolution for a reasonable time. When this motion is made it is non-debatable.

Length of Debate Undecided.

Democrats of the Rules Committee and Mr. Flood conferred informally tonight over the question of length of debate, but a decision will not be reached until tomorrow. The present plan is that the McLemore resolution shall be finally disposed of tomorrow, although one member of the Rules Committee suggested it might go over until Monday.

Representative Harrison, a member of the Rules and Foreign Affairs Committees, said tonight that the House would not vote overwhelmingly in favor of the motion to table, and that the issue in the lower body would be more clear-cut than that presented in the Senate today.

The session of the Foreign Affairs Committee today lasted for more than two hours, and was marked by considerable bickering among the members. Representative Cooper, the ranking Republican, inveighed against "secret diplomacy," and demanded a showdown as to whether the President's course was likely to lead to war.

A reassuring and important statement was made by Chairman Flood that he understood from the President that he did not intend to take any drastic step in diplomatic negotiations without advising Congress in advance. Members were led to believe, from Mr. Flood's statement, that if the President should ever reach a point where diplomatic relations with Germany were about to be severed Congress would be informed of that fact. Mr. Flood's statement contributed toward an agreement in the committee and a decision to report the McLemore resolution for a vote.

Several substitute motions were offered and defeated in committee today. Representative Smith of New York contended that the preamble of the McLemore resolution was unnecessary and subject to criticism. He proposed a report merely of that portion warning Americans that they would travel on armed merchantmen "at their own risk." This suggestion was voted down on a viva voce vote.

Mr. Shackleford of Missouri sought to get support for his substitute resolution warning Americans not to travel on belligerent vessels while the present negotiations with Germany were pending. This, too, was defeated. It is understood that Representatives Cooper, Shackleford, Thompson, and Smith were the only members voting for this resolution.

When Mr. Harrison attempted to get a report merely tabling the McLemore resolution, without the additional paragraphs offered as a concession to the Shackleford element, the Administration forces experienced a temporary setback, only five members voting for that proposal. The report was finally put in compromise form and adopted.

Refused a Vote of Confidence.

Mr. Rogers of Massachusetts then made an unexpected motion to adopt a resolution of confidence in the President's foreign policy. This received practically no support, the Republicans opposing it because they were unwilling to accord a blanket indorsement and the Democrats objecting because the Administration wanted no such approval.

The international situation was briefly referred to in the House today by Chairman Adamson of the Interstate Commerce Committee who denounced the agitation in Congress against the President's policies.

"Considering the constitutional duties of the President in the premises and the absence of duty or propriety on the part of Congress to interfere therewith," said Chairman Adamson, "it amounts almost to sedition or treason not only to fail to support the Administration, but actually to antagonize it to such an extent as to persuade foreign nations that we are not sincere, that we are not in earnest, and that the attitude of the President is not supported by Congress or the people, and therefore may be despised and treated with contempt.

"In my judgment the surest way to precipitate trouble for our country is for any considerable number of Congressmen or people to persist in that attitude of antagonism to the President. The surest way to maintain our peaceful relations with the world, maintain our absolute neutrality, and preserve the prosperity of our people is for Congress to abstain from interference with the rightful functions of the Executive. He should be permitted, as he has successfully done for the past eighteen months, to conduct the foreign affairs of this Government, protect the rights of American citizens on the high seas, without complicity or participation in the devastating war raging in Europe."

Necessary for Americans to Travel.

Referring to the right of Americans to travel abroad, Mr. Adamson said it was absolutely necessary at times for Americans to make journeys of this kind, "and the ships of belligerents may afford the only opportunity." He continued: "The proposition is made that we will declare in advance that if Americans ride on such ships and are killed, this Government will not be responsible therefor, or will not extend its protection to its own citizens and preserve to them their rights. Such a position is intolerable and indefensible. To announce in advance that this Government will not call to account the attempts of any nation to destroy the lives of its citizens on the high seas would be to issue a wholesale license in advance for the destruction of the lives of American citizens. To do such a thing would disgrace this country and every person living therein. * * *

"Our country for eighteen months has escaped the burden and horror of war through the exercise of executive prerogatives by a President in whom we impose implicit confidence, and never was there any doubt or difficulty about his continuing to lead us successfully through the dangers until this volunteer suggestion of interference began to be heard here and elsewhere. It is not too late for all patriots to unite, withdraw all suggestion from the Executive, hold up his hands and leave him free to conduct his diplomacy according to his wisdom and integrity, which, in my judgment, is the sure road to safety."

GOVERNORS HOLD UP PRESIDENT'S HANDS

In General Are Firm in His Support in the Armed Liner Controversy.

VIRGINIA "FEELS SAFE"

Maryland Has "Great Confidence" in the Executive—West Warm in His Support.

The Governors of the States were requested yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES to define the attitude of their States in the armed merchant ship controversy. The replies show that in general the Governors uphold the President and stand firmly behind him. Dispatches from the Governors follow:

Relies on the President.

RICHMOND, Va., March 3.—The people of Virginia feel safe in the hands of the President.

H. C. STUART,
Governor of Virginia.

Upholds the President.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 3.—Our people believe that we ought to stand behind the President in the treatment of the questions dealing with foreign powers. We have great confidence in President Wilson.

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON,
Governor of Maryland.

Supports the President.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3.—On the question before Congress affecting our foreign relations, our people have supported the President and are now supporting him with increasing loyalty and confidence. They are gratified by the vote in the Senate today, and hope that the House will sustain him by an overwhelming majority. Foreign Governments will understand that this nation is solidly behind the President in this crisis.

LOCKE CRAIG,
Governor of North Carolina.

Wants a United Front.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 3.—So far as this country is concerned, I believe that the war will be confined to the President and Congress. It is to be hoped that the President and his warring chieftains in Congress may so compose their differences that in all dealings with foreign powers our country may present a united front.

FRANK B. WILLIS,
Governor of Ohio.

With the President.

HELENA, Mont., March 3.—It is my opinion the dominant sentiment is with the President.

S. V. STEWART,
Governor of Montana.

Overwhelmingly With the President.

BOISE, Idaho, March 3.—Idaho is overwhelmingly with the President on the question of submarine warfare and in his negotiations with foreign powers. Our people believe that the time has arrived when Congress, representing the people of the United States, should take a positive stand either with the President or act independently of him.

The people of Idaho are with the President, who is clothed with constitutional powers to negotiate matters under his jurisdiction with foreign nations when questions of great national importance arise. The people of Idaho believe that we should be one people thoroughly united and standing as one man back of the constitutional authority, the President of the United States.

M. ALEXANDER,
Governor of Idaho.

Oregon Behind the President.

SALEM, Ore., March 3.—It is my opinion, and I believe the opinion of loyal Oregonians, that the hands of the President should be upheld by Congress. Of necessity the Executive must be depended upon to handle in a large measure the problems of our foreign relations at a time of crisis. Mr. Wilson's insistence on the rights of American citizens on the seas as guaranteed by international law is sound and justified. If we are to retain a place of honor and respect among nations, we must insist upon rightful privileges and protection for our citizens. While totally out of sympatwy with much of the Administration's foreign policy in the past, the President seems to me quite right in his present apparent conflict with Congress.

JAMES WITHYCOMBE,
Governor of Oregon.

Arizona Supports President.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 3.—Public sentiment in Arizona, as far as I have been able to observe, favors a firm policy in dealing with the grave international issues relative to submarine warfare, and while recognizing the extreme delicacy of the situation inclines toward the support of the President in his evident determination to uphold the dignity of the United States as a world power and to keep intact the nation's rights on the high seas.

GEORGE W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona.

Squarely Behind the President.

CARSON, Nev., March 3.—The great majority of the people of Nevada, as far as I am able to judge, are squarely behind the President in his negotiations with foreign powers, and deprecate the tempting to embarrass him in his delicate tempting to embarrass him in his delicate task.

EMMET D. BOYLE,
Governor of Nevada.

TELLS WHY GERMANY DOESN'T WANT US IN WAR

Reichstag Member Says She Has Enough Enemies—We Would Finance All Allies.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, March 4, (via London.)—Herr Naumann, a member of the Reichstag, contributed an article entitled, "Will America Join the Allies?" to the Schleswig newspaper Neindal, the organ of the Schleswig Danes. In the article he says.

"Our wish that the United States preserve its neutrality is easily comprehensible. We already have sufficient enemies and it is a great delusion to think, as some profess to do, that one more can make no difference.

"Declaration of war against the United States would result in a fleet numbering, in 1913, 169 units with 1,531 guns, placing itself on the side of Great Britain, and thereby increasing the possibility of an absolutely effective blockade.

"In addition, there is the American army, which, it is true, at present only numbers 90,000, but which could be augmented quickly by general recruiting, for which the existing militia forms an excellent basis. Within six months the United States would have a formidable army.

"Our ships in American harbors and the daily increasing financial power of the United States would mean an incalculable prolongation of the war, because America would finance all her allies for an unlimited period.

"The Germans have learned to assume superhuman burdens during the war, but we cannot shut our eyes to the endless sacrifices which war with the United States would demand."

AWAITS ORDERS TO ARMED LINERS

American Government Not Yet Informed Officially of the British Instructions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—While refusing to comment upon them, officials of the Administration today displayed keen interest in the full text of the British instructions to armed liners as cabled from London last night and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. It was learned that these instructions had not yet been brought to the attention of the United States Government officially, and that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and other high officers of the Administration saw them for the first time when printed in this morning's newspapers.

In view of the fact that the German memorandum of Feb. 10 to the neutral powers notifying them of Germany's intention to sink armed enemy liners without warning after Feb. 29 argues that all British armed vessels are armed on account of certain alleged secret instructions regarding the use of their guns against submarines, officials here have been anxious to read these alleged secret British Admiralty instructions and to scrutinize them for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was just ground for the German version of the British orders. The State Department has been handicapped by the fact that the alleged secret orders and supplementary instructions issued by the British Government, and which were attached to the memorandum of Feb. 10 from the Berlin Government, have not yet been received in Washington, and because the British Government itself had not made public its instructions to armed liners.

Ambassador Gerard today notified the State Department that the appendices containing the alleged secret British orders were mailed by him on Feb. 14, that they were sent to London in the hope that they would leave Liverpool on the steamer California, which sailed from the latter port on Feb. 19. Ambassador Gerard said he was not sure that the pouch containing the appendices caught that steamer, and that he was communicating with London to ascertain the facts. As the steamer California arrived at the bar outside of New York on Feb. 29 and is due to sail from that port tomorrow for Liverpool, and the appendices had not arrived up to a late hour tonight, officials said they feared the Berlin pouch, with the eagerly sought appendices, had not come to this country on the California and that it must have caught some other steamer.

The German Embassy today made public a radiogram received from Berlin via the Overseas News Agency, an official agency of the German Government, giving the text of "instructions" alleged to have been found on the British steamer Woodfield when captured and sunk by the Germans on Nov. 3 last. These instructions differ textually from those issued at London last night, but the tenor is apparently generally the same. They are part of the appendices which, it is understood, Ambassador Gerard has mailed.

The radiogram to the German Embassy reads as follows:

"Reuter tries discredit German report about instructions given to British armed merchantmen by asserting that were instructions to attack submarines or other men-of-war except for defense. Compare with this assertion text of 'Instructions regarding submarines applicable to vessels carrying a defensive armament,' as found on board British steamer Woodfield. Instructions read literally as follows:

"'Defensively armed vessels should follow generally the instructions for ordinary merchant ships.

"'In submarine waters guns should be kept in instant readiness.

"'If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day, and it is evident to the master that she has hostile intentions, the ship pursued should open fire in self-defense, notwithstanding the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act, such as firing a gun or torpedo.

"'In view of the great difficulty in distinguishing a friend from an enemy at night, fire should not be ordered after dark unless it is absolutely certain that the vessel fired at is hostile.

"'Before opening fire the British colors should be hoisted.

"'It is essential that fire should not be opened under neutral colors.'"

LONDON, Saturday, March 4.—Berlin advices, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, state that Sir Edward Grey's announcement that the German conclusions from the instructions given to British merchantmen to use their guns for offensive purposes were incorrect is mystifying. In Government circles in Berlin it is recalled that the German Government appended to its memorandum announcing the new submarine policy a photographic fac simile of instructions found on British vessels, so that every unprejudiced person could form his own judgment.

CANOPIC WILL ARM IN MEDITERRANEAN

White Star Liner Sails With Four Americans—Cretic, Armed, Now at Sea.

The White Star liner Canopic, which left this port early last night for Naples with four Americans on board, will take on two four-inch guns at Gibraltar for the Mediterranean voyage and will dismantle them again at Gibraltar on the return voyage. This was admitted yesterday at the offices of the White Star Line.

The liner Cretic, also bound for Naples with Americans on board, it was said at the White Star offices, was probably in the Mediterranean with guns on board which were mounted at Gibraltar. Members of the crew of the Cretic said, when it stopped at Boston, on its present outbound voyage, that it was armed in the Mediterranean on its last trip. The last word from the Cretic was received on Monday to the effect that it had passed the Azores. Unless there has been unusual delay the Cretic has probably passed the most dangerous part of her voyage, which is through the western end of the Mediterranean, where it is narrowest.

There were four first-class, ten second-class, and fifty-seven steerage passengers on the Canopic. The only Americans aboard were the four first-class passengers—W. W. Nichols, Miss A. P. Tileston, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bellows of Brooklyn. Mr. Bellows said that he had crossed the Atlantic three times since the war began and had no fear of German submarines. Mrs. Bellows said that she had confidence in her husband's judgment and felt perfectly safe.

DESCRIBES START OF VERDUN FIGHT

French Eyewitness Tells How Shells Rained Upon Herbebois with Uncanny Precision.

A REAL GAME OF MASSACRE

Amid Slight Cover and Underbrush Troops Fought Almost Unceasingly Day and Night.

PARIS, March 3.—The French official eyewitness gives this description of the defense of Herbebois, three miles north of Fort de Douaumont, where the great battle of Verdun began twelve days ago:

"It was on Feb. 21 at 7:20 o'clock in the morning that the Germans began the preparation for their attack. They unloosed a formidable artillery fire on the positions which they wished to capture, and shells of all calibres fell like hail, from those of 150 millimeters to shells of 305 millimeters. It was a veritable drumfire of an intensity unknown till now, and this drumfire played by series on objective pounts selected for attack.

"A zone 500 meters broad and a kilometer deep for example was pounded in such fashion that the earth was plowed up on the entire superficial extent in mathematical fashion. Lacrimosal shells and suffocating gas shells were also employed by the enemy to accentuate the moral effect.

"Despite this formidable rain of projectiles, however, the Germans on the first day succeeded only in entering our first line of defense at Herbebois and taking a small supporting work of the line. It was a miserable result compared with the mechanical effort and the human effort which they had put forth against our advanced line of resistance.

"It was then that my regiment was called upon to counterattack and to try to recapture the first line lost. When I say line, it must be understood that there were only some chaotic elements of trenches and furrows, torn up with shell holes.

"Accordingly, at midnight on the 21st the men were in position and we were rather happy at having, at the first moment of our appearance on the ground, taken 43 prisoners who seemed to be very glad not to have to measure themselves against us any further. They rubbed their hands and seemed quite gay at the thought of having ended their share in the war. Among these prisoners was an officer who, having tried to escape, was killed by the sentry who was charged with guarding them.

"Our counterattack took place on Feb. 22 at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, but after a moment the hoches attacked again. No one had the advantage in this affair. Then during the day there was on both sides an unceasing struggle with hand grenades, while some of our men strained every effort, under the protection of the grenade throwers, to consolidate our positions.

"At this moment we no longer had any natural shelter. Herbebois is covered with tree stumps, in which some large trees stand up. On a depth of 300 to 400 meters behind is ordinary undergrowth, but the Germans had opened upon it a terrible outpouring of projectiles, and the wood at certain places was transformed into a clearing. It was necessary, therefore, to manoeuvre through this confusion by climbing and crawling and to work and raise barricades and to organize the shell holes. It was snowing, and I leave you to imagine the endurance which our men showed in the circumstances.

"During the night of Feb. 22 the Germans renewed their offensive. A bombardment of amazing violence and of a mortal precision did not permit them, however, to advance an inch. When their infantry, in turn, attempted to strike, our men made them suffer sanguinary losses.

"It was still worse during the day of the 23d, after having once more copiously rained shells on our lines, the Germans sent against us at least the equivalent of a battalion. This attack in a body excited the valor of our men to the highest degree. They sighted the Germans at fifty metres and under methodic volleys the latter fell, howling in terrible fashion.

"It was a veritable game of massacre. Our 75-millimetres on their side had executed a curtain fire, preventing the enemy from retiring and very few of the assailants succeeded in getting to the rear. Almost all were left on the field of battle.

"That did not prevent the Germans from attacking us once more during the course of the day, but without any better success.

"Four of our grenadiers, posted at the entrance of a communication trench which united our old firing trench, now occupied by the Germans, with a supporting trench which we still held, killed groups of the enemy as fast as they presented themselves. They carried on this work for more than twenty hours.

"During these fights was revealed once more the warlike ardor of the French. Despite the losses incurred (almost all exclusively from artillery fire, for in the infantry engagements we had constantly the upper hand) their morale did not waver for a moment. Our troopers manoeuvred as during the field practices. They saw without a murmur their comrades fall around them, and they continued their work as quietly as at exercise. One has reason to be proud of commanding such men.

"At 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 23, while we had not retired a single foot, order was given us to withdraw carefully, for, the Waville Wood having been taken, we ran the risk of being surrounded. We waited for the night to come. Some of our men, when they learned that we were to leave Herbebois, protested, asking to be allowed to fight and die on the spot. However, tactical reasons obliged us to evacuate Herbebois, and we had to reckon with the general situation.

"The retirement order was executed and we went to take a position in front of the La Chaume Wood, in communication with the units on our right and left.

"The defense of Herbebois will certainly remain one of the most glorious pages in the annals of our regiment. More than 3,000 Germans came in successive waves to smash themselves against our ranks, although we were in a fighting position of the most disadvantageous kind. We voluntarily abandoned the ground, where hundreds and hundreds of German corpses show sufficiently how effective was our resistance.

"Neither the bombardment, nor the snow, nor the difficulties of obtaining provisions, nor fatigue could overcome the stubborn bravery of our infantry. By thus holding firm in this corner of Herbebois they for their part contributed to win time for the arrival of the necessary reserves, and they seriously interfered with the advance of the Germans. It was sacrifices of this kind, repeated at numerous points on our front, which held back the enemy flood."

DOUAUMONT TAKEN BY THE GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

losses on their part, the Germans were successful in penetrating to the village of Douaumont, where the fighting is continuing with ferocity.

A little further to the east the village of Vaux was attacked at about the same hour. Assaults coming from the north and the northeast were broken by our curtain of fire and by the activity of our machine guns. The enemy was compelled to retire, leaving among our barbed wire entanglements a large number of dead bodies.

In the Woevre district last evening and last night the bombardment continued with great intensity. Checked, however, by our curtains of fire, the enemy found it impossible to come out.

To the west of the river Meuse, in the regions of Malancourt and Haucourt, the artillery of the enemy has been active.

In Lorraine, in the region to the south of the Forest of Parroy, a feeble attack on the part of the enemy was dispersed by infantry fire and the use of hand grenades.

The Belgian communication issued tonight says:

The day has been quiet on the whole front, except in the region of Steenstraete, where the struggle by means of bombs has been violent.

Berlin Sees Steady Gains.

BERLIN, March 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The capture of the town of Douaumont and the steady successes of the Germans in the region of Verdun seemingly confirm the repeated predictions of the German military experts that the army had strength capable of penetrating the Entente allied lines when the time came for it to do so. With characteristic audacity it did not oppose some weak section, but the strongest fortress at the pivot of the line, the fall of which would force the abandonment of the whole Aisne positions.

Fort Douaumont crowns a hill 318 meters high, and was the strongest and highest fort of the eastern sector of the outer ring of forts of the Verdun defenses. Between Douaumont and Verdun intervene Forts Souville, 385 meters high, and St. Michel, 347 meters high, which belong to the inner girdle, but Douaumont commands a view of the city, the heart of which is less than five miles distant, the favorite range of the German mobile mortars.

The successes were due to the German troops fighting furiously under the eyes of Emperor William, but signs of the weakening of the French morale were also evident, being shown in the collapse of their resistance south of Verdun.

DOUAUMONT ATTACK MORE THAN FOR RESCUE

Paris Thinks Brandenburgers in Fort Were Never Quite Surrounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The ruined Fort de Douaumont captured by the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Brandenburgers and still precariously inhabited by 400 or 500 of them, is not, it appears, completely encircled. Had it been, they would not have been alive after seven days' imprisonment.

Two-thirds of the position was surrounded when the fighting was resumed yesterday. Attacks continued at intervals with increasing violence under the concentrated fire of hundreds of French cannon and machine guns. A private message states that at one time an entire brigade was concerned and the Fourteenth Hanoverian Regiment was literally decimated.

The renewal of the buffalo-like tactics at Douaumont cannot be regarded merely as a necessary attempt to rescue a body of men, cut off from the main body. It may mean the resumption of general offensive. It must, at least, mean after the advertising of the crucial importance of Douaumont plateau that the German command would be humiliated were it left as an impregnable position into which they thrust themselves by their four-mile advance.

The prospect, however, seems not very promising for them. No kind of surprise now is possible. The woods, which helped to screen the French retirement, are shattered, and the old French trenches are almost everywhere destroyed. From their high positions, the French gunners rake the hillsides and ravines with a ceaseless fire.

To restore such a tract of country to the state of defense which the Germans possessed when they began is a work not of four days but of several weeks. Over this riven and miry ground the heavy guns must be brought up hill and down dale to fresh and solid emplacements if the new offensive is to have any great force.

Thousands of dead and wounded may already have been removed, but scores of miles of communication trenches must be laboriously excavated, underground shelters dug, and field railways laid down.

Until this vast work is completed every relief of the first line troops and every passage of food and munitions to the front will be effected under the fire of the French, who are themselves subject to no similar handicap.

In retiring to another field, the Kaiser has left a problem which his son, according to Junior here, is not the man to solve.

PARIS, March 3.—The mystery of how 500 Germans of the Twenty-fourth Brandenburg Regiment have been able to hold out a week in the ruined Fort Douaumont against the attacks of the French, says the Petit Journal, probably is explained by their having extended the subterranean passages of the fort and thus established communication with the German advanced lines.

Previous reports have stated that the force of Brandenburgers still held in Fort Douaumont amounted to 2,000 men.

SHELLS LEVELED FOREST.

German Correspondent Tells How the Wood of Haumont Was Taken.

BERLIN, March 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The conquest of the forest of Haumont, which was the beginning of the attack against the French fortress of Verdun, is described in a letter from the front to the Cologne Zeitung, says the Overseas News Agency, which quotes it as follows:

"Between the German positions near Glacis and Haumont there is an open plain which presented to the French a clear range to shoot, and would have cost immense sacrifices if the defending infantry was not sheltered. Haumont was fortified with the most modern guns known, but the German heavy artillery justified itself again this time.

"The French positions were bombarded during the night hours, which was contrary to the methods employed by the French, who in the Champagne battle never stopped bombarding once during the three days' attack on the German positions.

"In the afternoon the German infantry attacked, and the soldiers were molested only by a flank fire, which had small effect. The wire entanglements before the French position had been demolished by the German artillery, and the French offered small resistance.

"In the forest there was not a tree that had not been broken like a toy, and the whole underbrush had been leveled."

SAPPER TELLS STORY OF BURIAL ALIVE

Doubts and Fears Amid Terrible Experience with Two French Comrades.

PARIS, March 3.—The story of the three French sappers who were buried alive for hours during the battle of Verdun and finally dug their way out to safety is told in detail by one of them who has arrived in Paris on a hospital train. He said:

"With my friends Bernard and Jean I was posted in a trench at the edge of the Vaucke Woods. The enemy showed a disposition to attack and, according to orders, the three of us, with a charge of powder, fuses and tools, started down a mine gallery to fill the mine chamber, lay the wires and pack the gallery behind it. We did this without difficulty and were on our way back when a heavy explosion shook us.

"'Had our mine gone off already?' I hear stones falling,' said one of my comrades. We rushed forward, the gallery was full of gravel. We realized the horrible truth; we were walled up. An enemy shell had exploded above the gallery, causing the roof to fall in.

"We examined the walls in feverish haste. 'We are done for,' said Jean. We were not afraid of death, it was all part of the game, but we did not like to die there in the darkness.

"'How long can we stay here?' Jean asked again.

"'There is plenty of air and the gallery is roomy, but there is nothing to eat,' I replied.

"'Well, what's the good of a few hours more or less?' he said. 'Why wait? I for one have already made up my mind.'

"He took out his revolver, but I stopped him and said, 'Don't be a fool. Let us wait a while; we may hit on some way out.

"The first horror having passed over, we began to discuss ways and means.

"'Let us wait patiently for our mine to explode. If it makes a big enough hole we can dig through into it,' I said.

"We sat down in silence and could hear all the sounds of battle above us, for the earth is a good conductor of sound. We tried to distinguish the character of the various vibrations, so as not to miss the noise when our mine exploded. Finally we heard it and we rushed forward through a wave of hot air. Hope strengthened our arms and we plied our picks furiously, but our packing had been so well done that it took us two hours before we got into the empty mine chamber. I listened but the sound of firing seemed so far off that I judged there was a thick layer of earth between us and the outer world. Then drops fell upon us. Were we going to be flooded?

"'So much the better,' said Jean, 'we shall die more quickly.'

"Something trickled down on my lips and I recognized the taste. It was blood, and I realized that if blood was coming through we could not be far from the surface. With renewed hope we set to work again, but rather clumsily, for we started a fall of earth which nearly buried us.

"We were all injured. Bernard's leg being broken, Jean's head cut, and my left arm broken. Despite our pain, we continued our efforts and after a while we came on a number of dead bodies of Germans which had rolled to the bottom of the crater which the mine explosion had made.

"After an hour of digging and crawling among these corpses we got out into the air. Both my comrades were so exhausted that they fainted. I watched over them, being sheltered from shells and bullets by the steep side of the crater. After eight hours' waiting ambulance attendants found us, and by that time we had but little life left in us."

FLOOD OF GERMAN WOUNDED.

Four Cities Transformed Into Hospitals to Receive Them.

GENEVA, March 3, (via Paris.)—Advices from Karlsruhe, Mannheim, Stuttgart, and Coblenz say that those towns have been transformed into big hospitals for wounded from Verdun, who are arriving there daily.

There are said to be several thousand men with grievous bayonet wounds at Coblenz.

PETAIN A VERDUN HERO ADORED BY HIS MEN

Extremely Fit and Energetic, He Has Led in Defense of Douaumont.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 3.—No officer in the French army has had such rapid promotion as General Henri Philippe Petain, the hero of Douaumont. At the outbreak of hostilities he was a Colonel on the verge of retirement owing to his age. He is now fifty-nine years old.

Though never particularly successful in theoretical manoeuvres, he has shown in war unequaled judgment and qualities of leadership, and attracted attention at once in the retreat from Charleroi. He went rapidly through the line of promotion up to the command of an army.

In the Artois fighting last Spring General Petain's name was first associated with the "Iron Division" of Colonials, which by September had became France's finest striking force, as was shown in the Champagne, and now form the French counterpart of the German assaulting "phalanx."

Extremely energetic, General Petain, it is said, spent eight days of the Verdun battle running about on the front in an armored auto-mitrailleuse, thus exhausting two drivers. An officer who served on his staff said recently:

"Petain's staff officers must be a combination of track athletes and champion cyclists."

Always a believer in exercise and the care of the body, he was accustomed while Colonel of the Thirty-third Infantry at Arras before the war began to weigh all his food, which was scientifically limited. He kept himself fit by skipping night and morning in his bedroom. This so annoyed the occupants of the apartment underneath that they complained to the landlord, who gave him notice to leave unless he agreed to stop it. Petain preferred to take a villa, with a garden, and continued to skip in the open air.

Even since becoming a full General he has been known to challenge a Sergeant to jump over a dike, or one of his staff to race up an embankment.

His men adore him, and this perhaps is a reason for their invincibility, since French soldiers fight as if possessed when led by a man whom they trust, and who they know will not ask them to do what he does not dare do himself.

An illustration of his soldiers' spirit is given in the proud reply of a Colonial Sergeant to a friend who remonstrated with him on his extravagance while on leave.

"We of Petain's division," he said, "never save money. We don't live to use it."

One of Marshal Ney's guardsmen could not have answered better.

NEUTRALS WATCHING COMBAT.

Sweden and Greece Likely to be Swayed by the Outcome.

LONDON, Saturday, March 4.—The British press is studying carefully the effect of the Verdun fighting on public opinion in the neutral countries.

A special correspondent sent to Sweden by The Telegraph warns the British public as follows:

"Any decisive German success will produce a far-reaching political effect upon certain neutrals. The rebound in Sweden would be great and almost immediate.

"It is hardly realized abroad that the recent fluctuations in the attitude of Swedes were the direct results of the vicissitudes of the campaign in general and of Russia's grave reverse in particular. While the majority of the Swedish people entertain no desire to exchange a safe and lucrative neutrality for a belligerency, which can bring no lasting advantage, the sentiments of the inarticulate majority are of little avail against the motives by which the ruling statesmen are impressed.

"It is certain that a decisive Teutonic victory at the present juncture would be followed by most important changes in the international situation."

The Athens correspondent of The Telegraph says:

"If Greece can serve as an example of the effect which the giant struggle at Verdun will have upon neutrals, one can safely forecast that it will be immense. Greece is following the different phases of the battle of Verdun with absorbing interest. It is believed here that the effects and political consequences will be even more far reaching on Germany's Balkan allies."

Dispatches from Bucharest show that keen interest is taken there in the Verdun fighting. The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Only a great German victory can prevent Rumania from joining the Entente Allies soon."

James McCreery & Co.

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WAR RULES ANNUL HABEAS CORPUS ACT

Vain Protest for Its Restoration Is Made in the House of Commons.

AIMED AT ALIEN PERILS

Suspects Under the Defense Act Cannot Demand Trial, Even if They Are British Born.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 3.—The Habeas Corpus Act, which for nearly two and one-half centuries has stood as one of the noblest pillars of British liberty, guaranteeing Englishmen against arbitrary imprisonment, is now being mourned in some quarters as a shattered relic of happier days. It is true that the tears being shed over the broken monument are neither many nor bitter, for when the Defense of the Realm Act lapses with the conclusion of the war the writ of habeas corpus will be restored to all its glory. An attempt was made in the House of Commons yesterday to reconstitute it, but the motion offered by W. W. Ashley, Unionist member for Blackpool, and a descendant of the famous Lord Shaftesbury, who was responsible for the Act of 1679, had to be withdrawn after statements made by the present and past Home Secretaries, and it is considered certain that the subject will not be broached again while the war lasts.

Certain regulations regarding the internment of suspected persons issued by the Home Office under the Defense of the Realm Act were denounced by Mr. Ashley and his supporters as a combination of the evils of the Bastille lettres de cachet and the Star Chamber proceedings.

"We have substituted for the tyranny of a king of the tyranny of a Home Secretary," said Mr. Ashley.

Disclaiming the autocratic attributes with which he was thus identified, Sir Herbert Samuel pleaded first that he was only carrying out the law as embodied in legislation assented to by his accusers; further, that the aggrieved persons enjoyed the right of appeal to a competent and impartial advisory committee, and, finally, that it would be dangerous in wartime to set up a technical distinction between enemy aliens and British subjects hostile in their origin or in their associations. The Home Secretary gave particulars of sixty-nine persons now under restraint who were technically British subjects, but who were suspect because of hostile origin or association. A typical case, he said, was that of a young man of military age who was British-born of German parents. His father was repatriated, and, when going back to Germany, was detected smuggling letters. Among them was one from his son saying that he was longing to help the Germans, and that his dearest wish was to join the German Army; that he was German now and always would be. When examined before the authorities he made, quite frankly and courageously, the same profession. Technically the man was a British subject, but ought he be treated in time of war as though he was a loyal subject?

Mr. Ashley contended that the man ought to have a trial. Sir Herbert pointed out the difficulty, and even the impossibility, of framing a legal indictment upon which such a man could be brought to trial. In other countries, he said, such cases were dealt with under martial law, but the British Government considered that to establish martial law would be going beyond what was necessary. Obviously, he said, these persons could not be left to carry on their activities as they desired, and, in view of what has been done in the German cause in the United States and in Canada, he thought the House would agree that the precautions taken were not excessive. There had been no suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the particular Home Office regulation under the Defense of the Realm Act to which exception had been taken had been pronounced in accordance with the law by the seven justices of the High Court of Justice and three Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal.

Sir John Simon defended the regulation as necessary to secure the safety of the State.

The sentiment of the House was shown so strongly that Mr. Ashley withdrew his motion.

Some papers, like The Manchester Guardian, however, while admitting the Home Secretary's plea of justification, ask what guarantee there is that the Home Office's arbitrary power will not be abused, now that British subjects' immemorial protection against imprisonment without trial has been abandoned by the House of Commons.

HONORED AMERICAN DEAD.

British Tribute at Nurse's Funeral Described by Minister.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 3.—The Rev. R. J. Campbell, describing a visit he paid recently to hospitals on the British front, says:

"An American nurse died while I was there, the first to give her life in our cause, and her funeral was a sight to see. Every medical officer and nurse that could be spared from duty and every soldier, too, wounded and not wounded, that could walk behind the coffin, did so.

"The coffin itself was covered with the Stars and Stripes, and the grave where it lies is still a bower of blossoms."

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Doctors call it a "Life-Saver" in severe attacks.

Get it to-day. 25c all druggists

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A DAILY DELIGHT

POSLAM SOAP

Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

At All Druggists' 25 cents and 15 cents.

HOW CLAN M'TAVISH FOUGHT THE MOEWE

Continued from Page 1.

teen men and wounding five, all Lascars. Another hit us below the water line in No. 5 hold, badly damaging us. It was obviously useless to carry on the fight and the Captain ordered 'cease fire' and stopped his ship. I signaled the Germans in Morse to this effect, but owing to the smoke some time passed before they could see our signal and they continued to fire. Even as I signaled our gun went off owing to the order to stop fire being delayed in transmission, and that, of course, caused more trouble.

"When the Möwe's commander came aboard the Clan MacTavish he asked for the Captain, and

ADVERTISEMENT.

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LITTLE CHILDREN

For whom no provision has been made for maintenance. They all have pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives,
INWOOD-ON-HUDSON,
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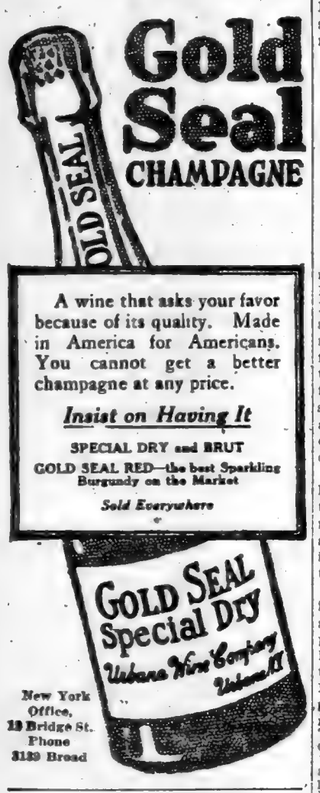

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Slip It in
Your Purse
to remind you of the
Beautiful Moving Pictures

of the "Chocolat-town" you have heard so much about.

The Lectures and Electric Demonstrating Kitchen will interest you.

Nothing for sale.

Cocoa is served and our Recipe Book will be useful to you.

All readers of this newspaper are welcome every afternoon, 1:30 and 3:30.

125 West 42nd Street

The MUD BATH—so supremely beneficial in cases of long standing gouty affections, in rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago and sciatica—is a bath of mineralized mud, a product of earthy and vegetable matter decomposed by the passage of mineral water through it, and in which are involved large quantities of carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen gases. Other baths: Nauheim, Carlsbad, Sulphur, Pinneedle, Vichy, Colon Irrigation, with abdominal massage. Write or call for Booklet.

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OLD FALSE TEETH
BOUGHT
IN ANY CONDITION
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AMERICAN TOOTH CO.
45 W. 34th St. & 64 W. 35th St., Room 704.
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888 Fulton St., Opp. 5 & 10c Store, Brooklyn.

Shakespeare's Women on the Streets of New York

So says Viola Allen in discussing the question "Are Shakespeare's women alive today?" in the third Shakespearean Supplement of The New York Times. She says that Rosalind is the very type of the alert, energetic go-ahead young woman whom we are accustomed to think of as a new creature born of modern conditions.

That Lady Macbeth is primarily a politician's wife and that in Portia Shakespeare even anticipated the woman lawyer of today.

The next Shakespeare Supplement of The New York Times will be devoted almost entirely to Shakespeare's heroines.

The circulation of The Sunday Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE BITLIS BY STORM

Pursuit of Turks from Erzerum Being Pushed Northwest, West, and South.

MAIN ARMY MENACES SIVAS

Czar's Forces in Persia Now Marching to Join the British Expedition in Mesopotamia.

PETROGRAD, March 3.—It is announced officially that the Russians have captured Bitlis, Turkish Armenia, about 110 miles southeast of Erzerum, near the southwestern extremity of Lake Van. The city was taken by assault. The text of the official communication follows:

Caucasian front: Our troops continue their pursuit of the Turks. The fighting in this district is proceeding under exceptional difficulties, owing to the complete disorganization of the roads, the severe frost and deep snow.

The news has just arrived that our troops last night carried Bitlis by assault, capturing six cannon. Among the Turkish prisoners are seventeen officers, including a Colonel.

The Russian advance in Asia Minor, radiating along three main lines from Erzerum toward Trebizond, Sivas, and Bitlis, is meeting with equal success in all three directions. As there has been no serious Turkish resistance since the fall of Erzerum, however, there is little to record in this theatre of operations except the continued forward sweep of the Russian armies, retarded, according to reports from the front, only by the rugged character of the country and the severity of the weather.

In their retreat the Turks appear to have been mainly occupied with attempts to save their guns and equipment, in which they were only partially successful, as the Russians report an increasing toll of captured cannon which the Turks were forced to abandon.

The Turks are said to be strengthening the fortifications of Sivas, which is about 200 miles west of Erzerum, this point being the only one considered here as likely to be a serious obstruction to the westward progress of the Russians, and it is believed to be improbable that the Turks will attempt to make a stand until Sivas is reached. Turkish reinforcements are pouring daily into this centre.

The Russian occupation of Trebizond as well as of Bitlis is momentarily expected. This successful co-ordination between the different Russian army groups is enabling the main army, which is proceeding due west from Erzerum, to continue its advance without reaching out too far ahead of its supporting wings and becoming subject to flanking attacks from the Turks.

There has been no recent official news regarding the progress of the Russian forces in Persia, but with Kermanshan safely in their possession they are now reported moving toward the British forces in Mesopotamia. A junction of these two forces is regarded by military writers here as a foregone conclusion.

Bitlis is a city of 35,000 inhabitants and the capital of the vilayet of the same name. It has numerous mosques and convents of dancing dervishes. It stands at an altitude of 4,700 feet above sea level.

RUSSIAN MYSTIC REVIVAL.

New Movement Opposed by Holy Synod Finds Favor with Czar.

BERLIN, March 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following, which it says is private information received from Petrograd:

"The Metropolitan Petrim of Vladicavkaz, together with the Archbishop Varnara, is conducting a revival on an enormous scale. It is a mystic movement which has taken hold of the aristocracy and the lower classes. The Metropolitan and the Archbishop hold liturgical services with unheard-of pomp, employing the songs of innocent children in order to rouse the masses. They comfort prisoners in jail.

"People say that if Petrograd should be evacuated the Metropolitan and the Archbishop should lead the people, carrying the cross and chanting anthems, so as to prevent political opposition and rebellion.

"At one of the services held by the Archbishop 1,000 persons, including a Grand Duke and other aristocrats, pilgrims, peasants, and beggars, stood shoulder to shoulder. When the Archbishop returned to his monastery the people knelt along the roadside in the snow, with the temperature 30 degrees below zero, in order to receive his blessing.

"Eyewitnesses of these scenes compare them with religious ecstasies of mediaeval times. The Holy Synod and the better educated portion of the clergy have protested, but their objections were not heeded by the Emperor, who himself is much impressed by asceticism and mysticism.

"The Metropolitan is a stately prelate whose princely appearance has made a deep impression on Emperor Nicholas. The Archbishop originally was a gardener's boy. He became a monk, and, although he has no education, subsequently was consecrated Bishop, notwithstanding the protest of the Holy Synod."

RUSSIANS HALT ATTACK.

Germans Near Czartorysk Dispersed by Artillery Fire.

PETROGRAD, March 3.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Western (Russian) front: The enemy attempted an offensive in the district north of Czartorysk, but was dispersed by our artillery.

BERLIN, March 3, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Russian front the War Office today gave out the following:

On the Dvina, east of Friedrichstadt, there were patrol engagements, and also on the Sereth.

BERG'S ATTORNEY ANSWERS

Files a Defense Against the Libeling of the Captured Appam.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 3.—In the Federal District Court late this afternoon John W. Clinton, an international lawyer, with the local firm of Hughes, Little & Sewell, filed on behalf of Hans Berg, officer in charge of the British liner Appam, an alleged prize of war, and L. M. Schilling, German Consul for the District of Norfolk, representing the German Empire, an answer to the libel proceedings instituted by the owners of the captured ship. The chief feature of the answer was as follows:

"These respondents further aver that by the law of nations, the title of said German Empire to the said prize of war, the Appam, cannot be entered into on these proceedings, and that by the treaty now in force between the said German Empire and the United States of America, and also by the law of nations, the said prize was entitled to enter the Harbor of Newport News, Va., U. S. A., and is exempt from any legal process of arrest, search, or otherwise in the premises, and on behalf by the authority of the said German Empire they respectfully protest against any such action of this court, and pray that the court dismiss the said libel action."

The answer denies the allegations of the plaintiffs demanding that proof of ownership, destination, &c., be proved, and recites the facts of the capture of the Appam by the German raider Möwe in January.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND BY MINE EXPLOSIONS

Occupy Five Craters Close to German Lines — Report Ypres Gains Held.

LONDON, March 3.—Activity continues on the British front in Flanders and Northern France. Besides consolidating the positions recaptured yesterday from the Germans near Ypres, they have gained ground south of La Bassée by exploding five mines and occupying the craters, according to tonight's bulletin. The communication reads:

The evening of the 2d we exploded five mines near the Hohenzollern redoubt and occupied the craters, one of which contained the enemy's main mining shaft. A hostile bombing attack was repulsed.

There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides in this neighborhood today.

On the Ypres-Comines Canal we have consolidated the positions taken yesterday, which include some two hundred yards of the enemy's original trenches. The prisoners now amount to five officers and 249 men of other ranks.

BERLIN, March 3.—The German Headquarters Staff bulletin today had this to say of operations on the British front:

Southeast of Ypres, on the canal, the British broke into the positions taken from them on Feb. 14 and even penetrated over a small front into what were previously our forward trenches. They were immediately driven out of these, but still occupy some parts of the bastion.

South of the canal at La Bassée lively fighting developed at close quarters before our front in conjunction with enemy mine explosions.

CATCH GERMAN SEAPLANE.

French Seize Disabled Machine, Returning from Raid.

LONDON, March 3.—A German seaplane returning from England was picked up yesterday by the French three miles north of Middelkerke Bank, off the Belgian coast, it was announced in an official statement issued this evening.

One of the observers of the machine was drowned and one was made prisoner.

The seaplane dropped on Wednesday, the official statement adds.

An official announcement issued in London Wednesday night said that a German seaplane had dropped bombs at points on the southeast coast of England that night. A child nine months old was killed, but there was no military damage, it was added.

CECIL TELLS OF PLAN TO AID OUR SHIPPERS

British Trade Minister to Establish a Blockade Information Bureau Here.

CREDITS CONSUL SKINNER

Says American Official Evolved Idea Which Should Lighten Restrictions on Neutral Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 3.—In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight Lord Robert Cecil, the newly appointed Minister of War Trade, explained a new scheme under development by which he believes that such commercial tangles between America and Great Britain as are the outgrowth of the blockade will be gradually smoothed away. The Minister, who seemed highly optimistic over the plan, gave credit for its origin to Mr. Skinner, the American Consul General, and called it the "Skinner scheme."

In effect it involves the establishment of a British bureau in Washington under the authority of the British Embassy, which will make clear to shippers exactly what cargoes they contemplate shipping to European neutrals through British waters will be passed by the British authorities here. He emphasized the point that the plan was devised for the shipper whose aim was to send goods to neutrals for neutral use, and not by trick to try to get them through to Germany. In other words it will work to the advantage of the conscientious shipper and against the schemer trying to dodge contraband and blockade restrictions.

"There has been a misconception all along in the minds of many American shippers as to precisely what goods they might ship through our waters on the way to neutrals, and not likely to be held up by our ships and the cargoes sent into a prize court for disposition," said the Minister. "Many shippers complained after their cargoes were detained that they had no idea that the particular cargo would be regarded as contraband or they would not have shipped it. In that way it became evident that British shippers sending goods to neutrals had an unfair advantage over the well-intentioned American shipper, for the British merchant was able to ascertain from his own Government here what goods would be passed. Now the American shipper will be on an equal footing with the British.

"We want to give the fairest play to American merchants, who are entitled to all the legitimate trade they can get with neutrals. But at the same time we must insist on our right to intercept illegitimate trade, which has been finding its way to Germany.

"Shipping from America may be divided into three classes. First, the small patriotic German trader who wants to help Germany all he can, and employs every device he can seize upon to get cargoes into Germany; second, the genuinely neutral shipper, dealing with the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries, who does not want his goods to get to Germany through trick; third, the shipper who does not care for anything so long as he sells cargoes for the highest price he can get. It is the last class of shipper we are after, and who has been causing us the most trouble. Under our new scheme we think we will make it harder for him to smuggle cargoes through neutral countries to Germany. Of course we want to stop the patriotic German shipper, too, but the stuff he has been sending has mostly been small consignments, such as rubber in pound lots.

"The genuinely honest shipper has been handicapped, not knowing when his consignments might be seized as contraband. We are working now on a specific list for his guidance that will enable him to know what he can do. In other words, we shall throw a better light on the whole contraband question."

Lord Robert said the contraband list was being carefully gone over with the idea that some additions to it might be made in the near future, but that it was impossible to say now what they would be. Asked if the blockade was more effective now than a year ago, in preventing contraband reaching Germany, he said:

"Yes, it is. We have found fewer individuals attempting to run the blockade than a year ago, while I believe I can say that the quantity of contraband getting through to Germany is much less than before. We are still active, however, and are trying to plug up all the leaks."

He was asked if he thought Germany was beginning to feel the effect of economic pressure.

"From all I can learn, I am sure it is," he said. "I believe it is safe to say that the bulk of the German people are beginning to find out that war is not the desirable thing they thought it was a year ago. The fall in the value of the mark is the best barometer of how Germany is standing the war."

As to peace proposals from Germany, Lord Robert said he had not heard of any.

Czar Decorates American Woman.

Mrs. George Marye, wife of the American Ambassador to Petrograd, and Mrs. Charles Carver gave a series of tableaux vivants at the Astoria Hotel in the Russian capital on Feb. 24 for the benefit of the American hospitals in Russia, according to an announcement received by cable in this city yesterday. Many high officials of the Russian Government, as well as all the members of the American colony, were present. The Czar has conferred a decoration on Mrs. Carver.

KRUPP FIRM LEADS LOAN SUBSCRIBERS

Takes 40,000,000 Marks of Fourth War Issue—50,000,000 from Two Banks.

BERLIN, March 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency announced that the first subscriptions to the fourth German war loan were made by the firm of Friedrich Krupp, which subscribed 40,000,000 marks; the Central Agricultural Loan Bank, 30,000,000 marks, and the Nassauische Savings Bank, 20,000,000 marks.

Subscriptions to the new war loan are being announced rapidly and in large sums. One subscription of 30,000,000 marks has been taken for the Raiffeisen Rural Credits banks with the announcement that it may be raised later.

Other large subscribers are: The Hirsch Copper & Brass Company, 4,000,000 marks; the Continental Tire Company, 5,750,000 marks; the Provincial Insurance Institution of Berlin, 15,000,000 marks.

Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, has sent circulars to all churches under his jurisdiction advising the investment of church funds in the loan.

Figured on the basis of the normal rate of exchange, these subscriptions would be equivalent in American money to $9,520,000 for Krupp, $7,140,000 for the Central Agricultural Loan Bank, and $4,760,000 for the Nassauische Savings Bank.

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK?

Wreckage from the Delta Indicates That She Hit a Baltic Mine.

LONDON, March 3.—The German steamer Delta, from Apenrade, Prussia, is believed to have struck a German mine field south of the Sound and to have foundered, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen. Wreckage from the Delta has washed ashore.

The German steamer Delta was built in 1905 at Rostock. She was of 2,775 gross tonnage and 291 feet long.

SEIZE MORE GERMAN SHIPS.

Portuguese Authorities at Goa, India, Also Intern the Crews.

LONDON, March 3.—Lloyd's agent at Bombay reports that the Portuguese flag has been hoisted on all the German steamers lying at Mormugao and that the Germans who were aboard have been interned at Panjim.

Panjim or New Goa is the capital of the Portuguese colony of Goa, in India. It was recently reported that the Portuguese Government, after requisitioning all the German and Austrian ships lying in Portuguese harbors, had given orders that all Teuton vessels in the Portuguese colonies should likewise be taken over and put under the Portuguese flag.

DROP BOMBS ON TURK GUNS.

Seven French Aeroplanes Visit Smyrna in 24-Hour Flight.

LONDON, Saturday, March 4.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says seven French aeroplanes flew from Saloniki to the Gulf of Smyrna a few days ago and bombarded Turkish batteries. The aircraft returned safely.

The correspondent adds that the journey lasted twenty-four hours, which would make it one of the longest on record.

SAY TURKS CLAMOR FOR PEACE.

Athens Looks for Sudden Capitulation to the Entente Allies.

LONDON, Saturday, March 4.—The morning newspapers feature dispatches from Athens which declare that agitation in Constantinople in favor of peace is becoming so pronounced that it would surprise no one if Turkey suddenly capitulated to the Entente Allies.

It is reported also that Rachmi Bey, Governor of the vilayet of Smyrna, is trying to arrange separate peace terms with the Entente.

Poles Thank Pope Benedict.

ROME, March 3, (via Paris.)—The Osservatore Romano, official organ of the Vatican, says that the Polish Committee has sent a letter to Pope Benedict thanking him "for the constant moral and material asistance he has given their unfortunate country during her trying experiences."

Danish Steamer Detained by British

LONDON, March 1, (Delayed by Censor.)—The Danish steamship Hellig Olav has been detained at Kirkwall by the British authorities for examination. The Danish steamship Oscar II and the Norwegian tanker Conrad Mohr have been released from Kirkwall.

Brooklynite Dies in War.

Word has been received from the British War Office of the death in battle of Harold Vernon Tattersall of Brooklyn, who was killed in an action in France on Feb. 10. Lieutenant Tattersall was a cricketer and all-around athlete. He was a son of J. Hargreaves Tattersall, and formerly lived in the Windsor Terrace district.

PARK PUMP HOUSE FOUND NOT NEEDED

Committee of American Institute of Consulting Engineers Ready to Report.

WARD EXPECTS SOLUTION

Several Means Discovered of Doing Away with Unsightly Morningside Structure.

The special committee of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers appointed to ascertain if it is possible to unwater the pressure tunnel of the Catskill water system at Shaft 11 in Morningside Park without the use of a station above ground has completed its report.

It has found several ways which seem feasible, and the details are to be presented next Tuesday afternoon to the council of the organization. William J. Wilgus, the Chairman of the committee, who has been absent from the city for the last week, returned yesterday and heard with much interest what his colleagues had been doing.

Reginald Pelham Bolton, the Secretary of the committee, said last evening that he had communicated the results of a conference of the committee and the Engineer in Chief of the Board of Water Supply to the Park Commissioner, Cabot Ward.

"Mr. Ward," said Mr. Bolton, "was deeply interested in the progress which has been made and he has strong hopes that the entire pumping arrangement can be either kept under ground or that a mechanism furnishing the power can be kept out of the park entirely. At this time it is impossible in advance of the meeting of our council to give any details of the findings. There have been many excellent suggestions received and the committee has been much pleased with the great interest of the public in its work."

It is understood that the committee is much impressed with the compressed air method of driving the water from the tunnel, because of the simplicity of the apparatus suggested. There are several of the air lift devices which have been used with success in different parts of the country which have commended themselves to the attention of the committee.

DISCUSS PARK ON HEIGHTS.

Estimate Board Refers Inwood Project to City Plan Committee.

The Board of Estimate at its meeting yesterday referred to the City Plan Committee the proposal to lay out a public park at Inwood Hill, on Washington Heights. The committee was instructed to look into the value of the land that would be required. This action was taken after a public hearing at which the proposed park was discussed. Apparently there was a divided opinion as to the advisability of a park in the Washington Heights section.

The present park plan was opposed by Richard T. Green, who said there was no congestion on the Heights and that there was no need of a park in the particular location discussed, as the land which it was proposed to use as a park was almost inaccessible. He asked that the matter be laid over for a month in order that the civic organizations might look into it fully.

Reginald Pelham Bolton of the Washington Heights Association said a park would be needed, and in no distant future, because the Dyckman tract was growing rapidly. He denied the land was inaccessible. Mr. Bolton pointed out that the residents of the Washington Heights section did not want to have there the same conditions as exist in Harlem, where an open park space was greatly needed, but could not now be obtained without the city paying an immense sum for it.

The property to be taken was assessed for taxation purposes at $947,200, of which about $26,000 was buildings. The Chief Engineer of the board reported that, on the basis of sale of one large parcel at the southerly end of the proposed park site, it would appear that the actual value represents about 222 per cent. of the tax value, on which basis the total value of the land required for the park might be estimated at $2,100,000.

The board authorized proceedings for acquiring title to land lying between Eastern Parkway, Buffalo Avenue, East New York Avenue, and Portal Street for an addition to Lincoln Park Terrace, Brooklyn. The proceedings will be conducted in co-operation with proceedings by the Public Service Commission in acquiring adjoining property to be used in the construction of the Eastern Parkway subway, where the Livonia Avenue elevated connects with the subway. The borough will bear one-half the cost and the other half will be assessed on property within a radius of 4,000 feet.

PHILIP MORRIS
PLAIN END CORK TIP
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

BRITISH IN EGYPT REOCCUPY BARANI

Town Had Been in Hands of Tribesmen and Turks for Three Months.

CAIRO, March 3.—Sidi Barani, a town in Western Egypt, was reoccupied without opposition by British forces yesterday after being for three months in the hands of tribesmen commanded by Turkish officers.

Further information indicates that the Turkish casualties on Feb. 26 were heavy. Thirty-three thousand rounds of ammunition, a machine gun, fifty camels, and a large quantity of dates were captured.

Among the prisoners were Gastar Pasha, the second in command, and Nehad Bey, and about thirty others.

The British casualties included two officers killed and six wounded.

DENIES BANK FAILURES.

German News Agency Says Allies Distort News Nearly a Year Old.

BERLIN, March 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—London newspapers, according to the Overseas News Agency, announce in glaring headlines "Essen Bank Fails; Krupp Workers Lose Their Savings," and proceed to say that the "Rhenish Bank at Essen has just entered into liquidation." French newspapers also tell in a dispatch from Geneva that the Middle Rhenish Bank at Coblenz has also liquidated.

This news, the agency says, reached the Anglo-French financial experts rather late, for the Middle Rhenish Bank was liquidated Aug. 16, 1915, when its entire business was taken over by the well-known Schaffhausen Banking Union, which also paid the shareholders. Not a creditor lost a cent in the transaction, which was part of the movement of concentration in German banking circles.

The Rhenish Bank closed July 19, 1915, for similar reasons, because it was amalgamated with the well-known Disconto Gesellschaft, which owns the Schaffhauser Banking Union. These transactions are along the same lines as, for instance, the transfer of the English United Counties Bank to Barclay & Co.

"This kind of news service," the agency concludes, "only indicates how people must distort the facts in order to find something unfavorable about German finance."

BLOCKADE NOTE COMING.

England and France to Reply to Our Protest Next Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 3.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed that the joint reply of Great Britain and France to Secretary Lansing's blockade note of last October is in the last stages of preparation, and will be sent to America within a week.

Kitchener Gets French Decoration.

LONDON, March 3.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, British Secretary of State for War, today received the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor from the French Ambassador at the War Office, it was officially announced this evening.

Von Bissing Reported Very Ill.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Saturday, March 4.—The Telegraaf says that it learns from a German source that General von Bissing, Governor General of the occupied portion of Belgium, is seriously ill.

DOUBTS FORD INTERVIEW.

Tumulty Never Heard President Express Pro-Allies Sentiment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—No direct statement from President Wilson was forthcoming today with reference to a newspaper story representing Henry Ford of Detroit as having learned from President Wilson last November that in his sympathies the President was on the side of the Entente Allies.

Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President, said tonight in answer to a question that he had read the statement and Mr. Ford's statement concerning the President's attitude toward the European belligerents and that it did not accord with anything that the President had said to him.

"I have been intimately associated with the President since the beginning of the war in Europe," said Mr. Tumulty, "and I have never heard him express an opinion as to where his sympathies lay."

The understanding here is that the President has been extremely careful in discussing the war not to indicate that his sympathies were with one side or the other. Mr. Tumulty said that he had not talked with the President about the Ford story.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—Henry Ford would make no statement today in regard to his understanding of President Wilson's sympathies in the war, but his secretary promised a statement tomorrow.

GERMAN FOOD RESTRICTIONS

Only One Meat Course Now Permitted in Baden Restaurants.

BERLIN, March 3, (via London.)—Potato growers who hold back potatoes until they are expropriated will in the future lose by such action under the new regulations adopted by the Federal Council.

Heretofore 30 marks extra have been paid upon expropriation as the "taking over price," but this sum from now on will be reduced, in the hope of compelling a better distribution to the consumer.

The Minister of the Interior of Baden has issued orders to the effect that restaurants may serve only a single meat course.

In the Kingdom of Württemberg butter cards will be introduced March 9 allowing 125 grams weekly per capita.

VIENNA, March 3, (via London.)—Twenty per cent. of cornmeal must be added by bakers to rye and wheat bread after March 6.

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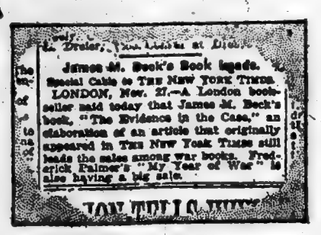
James M. Beck's Book Leads.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, Nov. 27.—A London bookseller said today that James M. Beck's book, "The Evidence in the Case," an elaboration of an article that originally appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES still heads the sales among War books. Frederick Palmer's "My Year of War" is also having a big sale.

The Evidence in the Case
By
James M. Beck
Ex-Assistant Attorney General of United States

Mr. Beck has taken the diplomatic testimony in one of the greatest controversies in history and, treating the European rulers, statesmen and diplomats as witnesses at the bar of justice, he has given to his scholarly discussion of the moral issues of the present war the fascinating interest of a powerful drama or absorbing novel.

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$185,000 BONUSES HIDDEN FROM CITY

Thompson Committee Finds the Service Board Did Not Report Interborough Men's Gifts.

CONCEALED IN A PAMPHLET

Engineer Craven and Counsel Coleman O. K.'d Them—R. R. Rogers Testifies.

NO VOUCHERS SUBMITTED

Controller Received Only Record of Lump Sums Allowed the Railroad as Its Preferential.

Richard Reid Rogers, counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, admitted before the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday that he knew that the $50,000 bonus granted him by Interborough officials for "extra services" in connection with the preliminary work on the dual subway contracts was to be charged against the city in the Interborough's cofistruction account.

He also admitted that he "had in mind" the first bonus of $125,000 awarded to President Theodore P. Shonts when he talked to some official of the Public Service Commission, who he thought might have been Chief Counsel George S. Coleman. Both Mr. Coleman and Chief Engineer Alfred Craven of the commission, who passed favorably on the allowance, have testified that they never knew any bonuses were to be allowed Interborough officials. Mr. Rogers also testified that no city official received any extra compensation for working overtime on the contracts.

Senator Thompson and counsel to the committee said after yesterday's disclosures they felt that at last they had cleared up the mystery surrounding the bonuses. The Interborough's books show that the Shonts and Rogers bonuses and the one of $10,000 to Edward F. J. Gaynor, the auditor, were granted after similar amounts had been provided for in the prior determination submitted to the Public Service Commission. There is no record of any of these bonuses in the prior determination pamphlet published by the commission later, a copy of which was sent to Controller Prendergast.

Bonuses Were Concealed.

LeRoy T. Harkness, assistant counsel to the commission, admitted that there was no way for city officials, so far as the commission's printed documents were concerned, to determine if any bonuses had been paid.

Both Chief Counsel Coleman and Chief Engineer Craven were on the stand again yesterday. Mr. Craven admitting that although the law required vouchers to be furnished for all expenditures, under the prior determination account, he had not seen any vouchers for either the Shonts, the Rogers, or the Gaynor bonuses, and that he had never asked Mr. Coleman if the expenditures were legal. Mr. Coleman said that all he had considered was the "reasonableness" of the expenditures and that he did not burden his mind with the provisions of the contract concerning these items.

Evidence was produced by Daniel L. Turner, Public Service Commission accountant, to show that the city had already spent $42,870,000 toward construction of the new subways, as against the Interborough's expenditures for construction and equipment of $28,109,603.46. This entire amount, in quarterly determinations submitted to the commission, has not yet been passed upon by the commission's chief engineer, owing to a dispute over the Interborough's first quarterly statement for March 18 to June 30, 1913.

The committee made no headway yesterday in its attempt to locate George W. Young, former Interborough Director, who returned recently from Palm Beach. Process servers could not find Mr. Young at the Hotel Netherland, although they discovered evidence tending to show that he was in the city. Senator Thompson announced last night that he would "spread a dragnet" for Mr. Young today and use every effort to get him before the committee. He will ask Bainbridge Colby to take the stand and tell what he knows as to Mr. Young's whereabouts. Mr. Young's valet, James Hughes, has also been subpoenaed.

Rogers Tells the Story.

At the opening yesterday Clarence Shuster, assistant counsel to the committee, first examined Mr. Coleman and Mr. Craven, but elicited little information that was new, and then called Mr. Rogers. The Interborough counsel said he recalled submitting to Mr. Coleman a memorandum of the expenditures the Interborough incurred previous to the signing of the dual contracts.

"The contract provided," he said, "that within six months after its signing the precontract expenditures should be adjusted, and in the latter part of June, 1913, I took the matter up with Mr. Coleman, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Harkness at a conference."

"Were you asked by Mr. Craven to furnish this information?" Mr. Rogers was asked.

"I can't recall who suggested it," he replied, "but my attention was called to the fact that the B. R. T. had adjusted its precontract expenditures, and that the commission was ready to take up ours."

Mr. Shuster here produced a letter from Mr. Craven to Chief Engineer Pegrem of the Interborough asking him to submit any data that would be of assistance in making up the prior determination account. Mr. Rogers said he didn't remember seeing this letter. It would naturally go to the auditor, he said, and he thought it likely this was done, because Mr. Gaynor submitted to him a detailed statement. Mr. Rogers said he didn't file it, but left it with some one at the conference, he didn't remember who. He said he was told that a detailed investigation would be made to verify the items.

Q.—Was it done? A.—I am so advised.

Q.—In regard to all the items? A.—Yes, so far as I know.

Q.—Did this detailed statement include the specific items covering the totals in the prior determination account? A.—There were three statements, one covering the localized expenditures on the subway, another on the Manhattan lines, and a third covering the elevated extensions.

"I find here," said Mr. Shuster, "the amount $1,532,000. Did they have the details on that sum before them?"

"No."

"Did you have vouchers for it?"

"No."

Commission Saw No Vouchers.

"Are there any vouchers covering any of the items that went to make up this $1,532,000?"

"Yes, I suppose there are such vouchers in the Auditor's office."

Mr. Rogers explained that he brought up the question of precontract expenditures at the time the city's engineers were estimating what the cost of the new system would be to the city and how that figure compared with the city's debt limit. In support of his contention at that time that certain precontract allowances should be made, he submitted various items covering engineering, superintendence, administration, legal fees, &c., totaling about $1,000,000. He said that $887,000 was finally settled upon as the reasonable amount of the Interborough's precontract expenditures to be considered by the city in determining to what extent the debt limit would be reduced by the new undertaking.

"The discussion did not go into your right to make such allowances for precontract expenditures?" asked Mr. Shuster.

"No," replied Mr. Rogers. "At the conference the right to do so was assumed. This whole item was admitted as a proper charge against our contribution. We stated that $468,000 for engineering and $200,000 for legal expenses would be a fair estimate of what we had spent, and in that way we arrived at the figure which was to be added to the probable cost to the city of the new system. The Board of Estimate specifically appropriated a sum to meet this charge as against the debt limit."

Mr. Rogers then described how at the conference on the prior determination account various items were considered and allowances agreed upon until he came to the charge for administration. He said:

"I had a statement showing that $1,532,000 covered the salaries of our administrative officers during the time the contracts were being negotiated, and we discussed the proportion of time which these officers had devoted to the contracts. I said that practically all of Mr. Shonts's time had been devoted to them. As a result of this discussion I was requesting a much larger amount, and they held that $150,000 was in line with what had been allowed the B. R. T. We finally agreed to this. At a later conference we took up the division of expenses as between subways, Manhattan lines, and the extensions. As a result of this conference we got Mr. Coleman's memorandum showing how these various sums were distributed among the three undertakings. Mr. Turner also asked me for a statement showing what items would appear on the books of the company.

This was to be a guide to the Public Service Commission's accountants. In November Mr. Craven made his formal allowance. Exceptions were filed by the commission, and in view of this act I held that the Interborough should insist that the allowance was insufficient. The time to consider them was extended by stipulation until the Spring of 1914, when I was advised by Mr. Coleman that the commission had withdrawn its objections, whereupon I withdrew those of the Interborough."

Leeway for Dickering.

"Where, within the provisions of the contract," aked Mr. Shuster, "do you find one for dickering, bargaining, or agreeing as to the expenditures?"

"In this way," replied Mr. Rogers. "In the course of the negotiations it appeared that it was going to be very hard to estimate the expenditures of the two companies which should be charged against the city, and—"

"The contract fixed the method, didn't it?"

"I don't think so," replied Mr. Rogers. "The contract determines that such charges should be made, but not how. The point was that generally all charges should be made according to the time devoted by the officials to the contracts."

"That is no answer," insisted Mr. Shuster.

"I am trying to explain," went on the witness, "that I understood the only way you could arrive at the amount was by allocating it. It was a matter of judgment, manifestly."

"And whose judgment was final?"

Mr. Rogers said the Chief Engineer's judgment was to be final, and Mr. Shuster then wanted to know why it was necessary to consult the counsel to the commission. Mr. Rogers replied that it seemed proper to him that the matter should be taken up with the counsel and the representative of the engineer.

"Do you consider the statement you laid before Mr. Coleman was such proof as the contract called for?"

"Yes."

"Do you consider an ex parte statement sufficient proof?"

"Yes, because the contract provided that the accountants of the commission should have facilities for examining our books to determine if these statements were correct."

"But what value would such an examination have if it were impossible to get the vouchers?"

"If they wanted to examine the books for the amounts our administration officers were getting they could do so. What we had to do was to determine the portion of their time given to the contracts. That is the reason why it seemed reasonable to me for us to agree on that amount."

The witness explained that there were no construction expenditures prior to the signing of the contracts, but that all expenditures were determined by the cost of construction.

"The cost of construction," he said, "takes in legal fees, insurance, payments and other things comprehended in the expression 'in and about the contracts.' If that conclusion is not correct, then that provision is useless in the contract. It was a practical construction of the contract."

Knew City Would Pay His Bonus.

Mr. Shuster asked the witness if he considered the payment to him for extra services was an obligation on the part of the company and he replied he thought it was.

Q.—Was not your retainer contemplated to cover all your work? A.—I think it was to cover all my ordinary work.

Q.—You don't mean to say that for your services you would have any definite legal claim against the company beyond your regular salary? A.—I think I might have.

Q.—Did you have any understanding as to the specific compensation you were to receive for your extra services? A.—I didn't have any definite agreement. It was a matter just assumed at the time that provision was put in the contract.

Q.—Do you think you could have recovered from the company for your extra services? A.—I can't say. I think I had a good claim.

Q.—You knew the $50,000 was to be charged against the city? A.—Yes.

Q.—If it had had to come out of the Interborough, do you think you would have got it? A.—I think it would have been allowed just the same, or perhaps they wouldn't have given me so much.

Q.—The resolution awarding you $50,000 was passed after the contract was signed and after the date which limited the prior determination? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did it become a legal obligation against the company? A.—I don't know when a lawyer's charges become a legal obligation.

Mr. Shuster then asked the witness how he came to arrive at $125,000 as being a reasonable amount to be allowed for administration.

"The amount is $150,000," said Mr. Rogers. "We arrived at it by general consideration of—but I think I have already stated how it was."

"What evidence was before the commission constituting this a legal obligation?"

"If you are looking for vouchers you won't find them," said Mr. Rogers. "The question of fact for our consideration was the portion of time given to this new contract."

Q.—Was the $150,000 the item that was allowed to Mr. Shonts? A.—No, it was not.

Q.—He was on a general salary, and it was paid to him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Yet he was devoting little time to his regular duties?

Mr. Rogers replied that when Mr. Shonts came to New York it was understood that he was to devote most of his time to operation and that the work he performed on the contracts was outside his regular duties. He added that the $1,532,000 included Mr. Shonts's regular salary.

Q.—You say he devoted most of his time during three years to the contract? A.—Yes.

Q.—He was getting a salary during that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—And then he got a special fee? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where is the justification for that?

"I don't mean to say," replied Mr. Rogers, "that he neglected his regular duties. A man might do what was required of him in one hour or in twelve hours."

"Weren't the services rendered by Mr. Gaynor, you, and Mr. Shonts contemplated in your regular duties?"

"No."

"What record is there of an obligation to pay you for extra services?"

"None, except as I have stated."

"And isn't that true as regards Mr. Shonts and Mr. Gaynor?" asked Mr. Shuster.

"I presume so," replied the witness.

This being the case, Mr. Shuster wanted to know how the witness explained the extra charges. Mr. Rogers replied that he had already explained that situation.

"Did any city representative know that you, Shonts, and Gaynor were to receive special compensation?" suddenly asked Mr. Shuster.

The witness said it had never been discussed.

"Then how could they have had it in mind when they drew the contract?" Mr. Shuster wanted to know.

"They had in mind that a great deal of time of the officers of the company would be a proper charge against the city."

"Did any public officer receive any extra compensation?"

"No," admitted Mr. Rogers, "but I am trying to point out that—"

"Never mind explanations," put in Senator Thompson. "You have answered the question."

"Then the charges allocated by the city for its expenditures previous to the contracts were simply proportionate shares of regular salaries?"

The witness admitted this was true.

"But it is not true of you three?"

"It is certainly true with regard to general superintendence," said Mr. Rogers.

Surprise for City Officials.

"Then all these allowances for special payments to the Interborough," went on Mr. Shuster, "were matters that were first brought to the attention of the city officials three months after the contracts were signed?"

"That is true so far as specific amounts go," replied Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Shuster wanted to know if, during the negotiations, any statement was made that the payments for extra services were to be allowed to the Interborough as part of its cost of construction. The witness replied that it was not so stated.

"Did you know you were to be allowed extra compensation?"

"Yes."

"How long before it was made did you know it?"

"Some time before that I talked with Mr. Shonts, Mr. Hedley, and one or two of the Directors."

"Who was that Director?"

"Mr. Freedman."

"Do you know if Mr. Freedman got any part of the bonuses?" asked Frank Moss, counsel to the committee.

Mr. Rogers said he did not.

"Well, at that time," continued Mr. Moss, "were any sums passed to Mr. Freedman from or on behalf of those who received bonuses?"

"I can make an unqualified denial of that so far as I am concerned," said Mr. Rogers, "and I am satisfied he received none from Mr. Shonts."

"Have you any knowledge on the subject?"

"No positive knowledge except as to my own. I have information which precludes the idea that any portion passed to Mr. Freedman or any one else."

Mr. Rogers was then asked if any allowance was made to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He replied that he had heard that that company's legal allowances were higher than the Interborough's.

"I heard that Mr. Yeomans was allowed something," said Mr. Rogers, "but I don't know how much."

"Who first suggested the $50,000 to you?" Mr. Shuster asked.

"I did," replied the witness. "I mentioned it to Mr. Shonts."

"To any one else?"

"I had a talk with Mr. Freedman. He said it was very reasonable; that if outside counsel had been employed by the Interborough to give such services as I rendered it would have cost from $300,000 to $400,000."

"Did you know that the extra compensation to you would be charged against the city?"

"I knew it would be charged against our contribution."

Told Coleman of $125,000 Item.

"Referring to your discussion with Mr. Coleman of the allowances for administrative expenses," said Mr. Shuster, "did you mention anything about an amount of $125,000?"

"Yes," said Mr. Rogers. "Some one asked me if they would find in the books any specific amount. I told him there was an item of $125,000. I had the payment to Mr. Shonts in mind."

Mr. Moss then asked the witness this question:

"Did you mention the name of Mr. Shonts to Mr. Coleman?"

"My impression is that I did," was the reply, "but I am not certain."

"You say you told Mr. Coleman about $125,000 and you had in mind the $125,000 to Mr. Shonts?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Rogers.

At the afternoon session Mr. Rogers was asked if he knew whether any of the items which made up the total of $1,532,000 had been included in the quarterly determinations. He replied that he had nothing to do with those determinations, but he did not see how any of the items could be included in them.

"Was that estimate of $1,532,000 made in good faith as to the amount due to the Interborough when you submitted it?"

"No," replied Mr. Rogers. "I was not insisting upon that amount. It represented the aggregate of the salaries of the officers. There was no insistence as to any specific items."

Mr. Rogers said he did not know who first suggested the $150,000 figure. He said personally he thought it should be higher—even $250,000. This amount, he said, was to cover work done by administrative officers. He said a great deal of time had been given to the preliminary work, not only by Mr. Shonts, but by himself and by Mr. Gaynor.

"In making up your estimate," asked Mr. Moss, "was payment to anybody except Mr. Shonts particularly discussed?"

"We recognized that he had given more of his time to that work than anybody else," was the reply.

"Now, is it not true that this $150,000 was allowed because you had discussed Mr. Shonts as being the recipient of it?"

"The allowance of $150,000 was made without reference to any particular services," said Mr. Rogers.

"You discussed the Shonts payment with Mr. Coleman?"

"Yes. My recollection is that I mentioned it to Mr. Coleman, but I am not sure."

"You would not withhold it if you remembered?"

"No. I would not withhold anything. It is my impression that I did, but I cannot be sure."

"What did you say about $25,000 being in reserve?"

"I did not say anything about it at the time. The $150,000 was a general reservation made to cover general superintendence."

"Did you not have in mind that the $25,000 was for Mr. Shonts?"

"Some were in favor of paying him more."

"Tell me the outside limit, taking into consideration all their ability, the possible earning power in a year of the officials of the Interborough," said Senator Thompson.

"I couldn't do it," smiled Mr. Rogers.

"I just wanted to know how much a lawyer can make down here," said the Senator. "I am drawing only $1,500 for a whole year's work."

"But look at the fun you're having," broke in James L. Quackenbush, the Interborough's general counsel.

"Well, I don't think I want to trade jobs with you just at present," commented Thompson.

Harkness O. K.'d Rogers Bonus.

Le Roy T. Harkness was then called and questioned at length regarding his connection with the making up of the prior determination account. Asked about the allowance of $50,000 to Mr. Rogers, Mr. Harkness said it was done by Mr. Craven, but entirely upon his advice as counsel. The witness admitted that there were no records of the allowances with the exception of the memorandum handed by Mr. Rogers to Mr. Coleman. He said he had to use his own judgment in arriving at the proper figure for Mr. Rogers to receive.

"I suppose," said Senator Thompson, "you had figured on putting this in as 'commitments and obligations'."

"It might be in your mind, not in mine," retorted Mr. Harkness. When Chairman Thompson referred to Mr. Rogers's $50,000 as a bonus, Mr. Harkness denied that it was such.

"Call it by another name, Mr. Chairman," commented Mr. Moss. "Just call it a tip."

Everybody laughed but Mr. Harkness. Mr. Moss wanted to know if the witness had received any compensation for extra services.

"No," replied Mr. Harkness, "but I did receive a raise in salary of $300 a year."

Chairman Thompson looked over the twenty-nine-page pamphlet prepared by the Public Service Commission, reporting predetermination accounts and remarked that it contained nothing but words and figures, with no mention of the extra allowances paid to Mr. Shonts, Mr. Rogers, or Mr. Gaynor.

"The ordinary citizen could look from one cover to another and not know that Mr. Shonts or any one else ever got a cent," said Senator Thompson. "I want to know why you do not tell the people what you do with their money."

Mr. Shuster and J. Frank Smith, associate counsel, then went at length into the injunction proceedings brought by Fred C. Williams, a Brooklyn taxpayer, to restrain the Brooklyn Rapid Transit third-tracking on Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Harkness denied that he knew that the plans for the work had been withdrawn from the commission.

The examination of Chief Engineer Craven at the beginning of the morning session was short. Mr. Moss read the provision of the contract requiring Engineer Craven to have a voucher for every item of cost in subway and elevated road building. Mr. Craven admitted he could have had access to all the books of the Interborough.

"Did the Public Service Commission ever pass a resolution excusing the Interborough Company from submitting vouchers?"

"I don't thing they ever did," said Mr. Craven.

Mr. Craven said he had never asked Mr. Coleman about the legality of the allowances because he had every confidence in Mr. Coleman.

When Mr. Coleman took the stand he was asked to define the spirit of the contract clause regarding pre-determination accounts.

"Oh," he exclaimed, "I do not give opinions on spirits."

Counsel Smith asked the witness if he refused to give his opinion to the committee, and Mr. Coleman replied that he did not think his opinion would be of any value to the committee.

Mr. Turner then presented his statement showing the amounts expended and included in the tentative quarterly determination.

The total of the quarterly determinations up to June 30, 1914, for cost of construction was $29,732,256.88, of which amount $24,147,551.45 is charged to the city, and $5,584,705.43 is charged to the operating company.

The total expended by the Interborough during this same period for equipment was $196,519.84. This makes the total cost of the railroad to June 30, 1914, $29,928,776.72.

The total cost of construction up to Dec. 31, 1915, was $69,865,397.04, divided $42,870,000 to the city, and $26,995,397.04 to the Interborough.

The total cost of equipment, for which the Interborough alone pays, up to Dec. 31, 1915, was $1,165,206.42, making a grand total of $71,030,603.46 for construction and equipment of the new subways being constructed by the Interborough.

With the exception of the first of these determinations, which was for costs incurred prior to March 19, 1913, these determinations have been held up by the Public Service Commission. Mr. Turner explained that they were merely tentative, and might be changed when a final determination is made.

At the end of the session Mr. Quackenbush said that Mr. Shonts was suffering from tonsillitis, and probably could not appear today. He said Mr. Shonts was willing to make a deposition if necessary.

The committee will continue today.

WOODS ASSAILS BILL.

Says Police Restrictive Measure Would Aid Vice.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods sent a letter yesterday to the Committee on Codes of the Assembly, assailing the bill which would forbid the Police Department to station men in uniform in suspected places. In his letter, Commissioner Woods said:

"This is properly called 'the Underworld bill.' I can well imagine that the passage of such a measure as this would be worth $100,000 a year to a well-organized vice trust, which would immediately spring into existence upon the passage of the bill.

"For nearly two years now I have been Police Commissioner. During this time it has been the object of the Police Department to restrain as far as possible open, notorious, and public immorality. In attempting to do this and to bring about a more orderly condition of affairs our most stubborn opponents have been the keepers of disorderly hotels, and our most effective weapon against these keepers has been the right, upon raiding a premises, to leave a uniformed policeman stationed in the lobby of the hotel.

"That right has been upheld by the courts, and in the absence of legislation like that of this bill that right will remain a legal weapon of the police. The stationing of a uniformed police officer in a disorderly premises strangles the disorderly business."

WOULD LAY A BAN ON ENGLISH SPEECH

Hobpken Mass Meeting Circulates a Call to "Speak German, and Only German."

SEES GERMANS ISOLATED

Writer of the Document Says "Anglophile Press" Has Erected "a High Party Wall" Here.

A Secret Service agent of one of the foreign Governments last Thursday evening attended a German mass meeting in Hoboken, at which, he says in an official report, copies of a New York German publication urging Germans in this country not to speak English when it was possible to make themselves understood in German, and in every way to further the use of the German language, were distributed. In the same document "the Anglophile press of America" was denounced, and the statement was made that "a high party wall" has been erected between the German and non-German elements in this country.

Following is a translation of the text of the appeal for the wider use of the German language:

The mass of misleading information put out by the Anglophile press of America has had the effect of isolating entirely the German portion of the community and of raising a high party wall between the German and the non-German portions of the population. This anti-German movement in America, which has grown in proportion to the successes of German soldiers in the field, has brought with it, however, something of good in this unhappy hour, namely, the closer union of the German elements and the soldering together of the Teutonic molecules into one great whole.

Let us lay our hands on our hearts! Let us knock on the doors of our confessionals and ask, "Are we not largely to blame that we, who have so honorably striven for the growth and prosperity of these States, should now be declared proscribed and banned?" Nostra culpa! Nostra maxima culpa!

No nation in this conglomerate of peoples up to the outbreak of the world war has so denied its racial traditions as have the Germans, Italians, French, Spaniards, Greeks, Russians, Jews, Japanese, Chinese—all are conscious of the blood that flows in their veins, all base their pride thereon, and acknowledge freely and openly at every opportunity that they are the true sons of the land of their birth. The customs and traditions of their fatherland are preserved throughout the generations, and even their food consists of nourishment such as they enjoyed in their home lands. In spite of the language of this land, they practice among themselves the speech of their race and inherit the traditions of their own people from generation to generation.

It is otherwise with the Germans! Before more than a year or so has passed the German throws overboard the German tradition and views the English element as his ideal. He speaks, even in his own circle, more English than German, reads English papers, shaves his upper lip, and behaves exactly as if he had never in his life had anything to do with Germanis.

That was the condition until the war broke out. Then it was different. In spite of his English ways the German blood corpuscles began to revolt at the spectacle of so much injustice done to his Fatherland. Then arose his long-sleeping spirit and his starved dollar-soul mounted on high like the phoenix with understanding and repentance and pride—pride in the consciousness of what rightfully belongs to the great spirit of Germany, striving ever upward to the pinnacle of the world.

Let us draw the veil of forgetfulness over the sins of our brethren and ourselves: let us no longer remember how greatly we have failed; let us rather direct our eyes upon the future and make good where we have fallen short. Spurred by the incomparable successes of the land of our origin, we shall receive power to bring the future generation in line with German feeling and thought. And it is precisely the German language which will be our tool toward this end.

Let us observe the following rules:

(a) Speak German only and always in the family circle and answer the questions of the child only when the interrogation is put in the German language.

(b) Speak German, and only German, when in the circle of friends; never again fall into the old and ugly habit of using one sentence of German and the next of English.

(c) Speak German, and only German, when your business is with a German, and maintain that language in the course of the whole conversation.

(d) Speak German, and only German, in your German clubs, and do not mix in your speech German and English words like carrots and turnips.

(e) Speak German loudly and audibly with your German acquaintances, even when your surroundings appear to be exclusively English-speaking—in theatres, street cars, and public meeting places.

(f) Speak German, and German only, in every business and shop where you make your purchases. Try to remain German even when the salesman has difficulty in understading. In time he will understand when his reward is shown in increased sales.

There are a multitude of large and small opportunities that offer themselves for the extension of the German tongue. The blessing will manifest itself in our children. They are the inheritors of the fruits of the harvest which we have sown in our wise prevision of the German century.

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Times Man Held In Contempt for Refusing to Name His Informant, Then Released.

CASE MAY GO TO CONGRESS

U. S. Marshal Refuses to Accept Prisoner—Attorney General Defies Carlin Committee.

Because he refused to divulge the source of information contained in an article which he wrote and which was published yesterday morning in THE NEW YORK TIMES relating to the investigation of charges against United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall and the Department of Justice, Leonard R. Holme, a reporter employed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, was adjudged in contempt yesterday by the Congressional Committee which is conducting the investigation at the Federal Building.

Mr. Holme was detained for a short time at the direction of the committee by Sergeant at Arms Gordon, and then for a second time was asked to reply to the questions of the committee. He again refused, and Congressman Carlin, the Chairman, announced that while Mr. Holme would be released from custody for the present, the committee would take under advisement the question of placing the testimony in the hands of Congress with the request that it be put before the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia.

The charge of contempt against Mr. Holme was based upon the publication of this statement written by him:

> It is the belief in the District Attorney's office that the real aim of the Congress investigation is to put a stop to the criminal investigation of the pro-German partisans.

Chairman Carlin wanted to find out whether Mr. Holme had obtained any information on which to base such an assertion from District Attorney Marshall or his assistants.

No Hint of Displeasure.

The action taken by the committee came as a surprise to those who had been following the proceedings. The morning session was devoted to an investigation of the facts in the Osborne-Tanzer case, and no intimation had been given that the committee took exception to anything which had been published. When the afternoon session convened at 2:15 o'clock Chairman Carlin asked if Mr. Holme was in the room. When Mr. Holme replied, he was asked to take the stand. He was sworn by the clerk of the sub-committee.

The testimony which follows was obtained by THE TIMES by courtesy of the committee, from the official stenographers. It has not been submitted for the committee's revision.

Q.—(By Mr. Carlin)—What is your address? A.—(By Mr. Holme)—151 West Eightieth Street; newspaper reporter.

Q.—Are you the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I hand you a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of the headline date March 3, 1916, and call your attention to an article in the sixth column. And ask you if you wrote that article? [Hands paper to witness.] A.—I wrote the article, Sir; not the headline.

Q.—You did not write the headline? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you write the whole of the article? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have a conference with anybody in the District Attorney's office before that article was written? A.—Not in regard to what I wrote in that article.

Q.—Well, did you have a conference with anybody in the District Attorney's office before the article was written? A.—That is a little hard to answer directly, Sir. I sought information in the building. I was here, but nobody inspired that article in any way.

Q.—I have not asked you that question. I asked you did you confer with anybody in the District Attorney's office before that article was written? A.—I did.

Did Not Confer on Article.

Q.—Who? A.—I respectfully decline to answer the source of my information, Sir; I respectfully decline to give you the source of my information.

Q.—I asked you the question, who it was that you conferred with, before you wrote that article, in the District Attorney's office? A.—Sir, it is a little difficult for me to answer that question, because I did not confer on what I was writing at all. I simply went to the District Attorney's office, and asked certain information, but anything that is in that article is mine.

Q.—I again ask you the question: Who in the District Attorney's office did you confer with before you wrote that article? A.—I can only say, Sir, I cannot answer that question.

Q.—Why can you not answer that question? A.—Because I have always understood that no newspaper man would ever give any source of information without receiving permission to do so from the man who gave him that information.

Q.—Have you always understood that a newspaper man need not answer questions when he is under oath before a court or an investigating committee? A.—I think I have understood that there is sometimes difficulty about it; I have known there to be difficulty about it.

Q.—Did you confer with Mr. Marshall before you wrote this article? A.—I respectfully decline to answer the question, Sir.

Q.—Did you confer with anybody in Mr. Marshall's office? A.—I respectfully decline to answer that question, Sir.

Mr. Carlin—Mr. Sergeant at Arms, take charge of this witness and keep him in your custody until the further order of this committee.

Recess with Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Gordon, the Sergeant at Arms, asked Marshal McCarthy to take charge of Mr. Holme, but the Marshal declined, saying that he had no authority unless a commitment was issued. The committee went into executive session and Mr. Holme walked away with the Sergeant at Arms. Shortly after 3 o'clock Mr. Holme and Mr. Gordon returned to the building and were summoned to the committee's room.

For another hour the executive session of the committee was continued. The detention of Mr. Holme had stirred no little excitement in the Federal Building, and the corridor outside the meeting room was crowded. At 4 o'clock it was announced that Mr. Holme would be called before the committee, and the crowd of newspapermen and others interested in the proceedings swarmed into the room.

Mr. Holme was called to the stand and this examination held:

By Mr. Carlin—Mr. Holme, the committee has directed me to order you to answer the question which was asked you. Mr. Stenographer, read the testimony of Mr. Holme. (The entire previous testimony of Mr. Holme was read to the committee by the stenographer, in the hearing of the committee only.)

By Mr. Carlin—Mr. Holme, I hand you this article in the sixth column of Page 4 of THE NEW YORK TIMES, dated Friday, March 3d, 1916. The article is headed "Marshall Refuses Buchanan Evidence," I now call your attention to this paragraph of the article:

"It is the belief in the District Attorney's office that the real aim of Congress investigation is to put a stop to the criminal investigation of the pro-German partisans."

Statement a Deduction.

I ask you from whom you got that information? [By Mr. Holme.]—That information, sir, is a deduction. I have known at the time these proceedings were begun in Washington, it was before the indictment of Congressman Buchanan, that there had been a considerable amount of talk around this building as to their nature. I am down here practically every day of my life, and I meet with a great many men who are connected with the District Attorney's office and who are in this building in various other regular capacities, and I based that paragraph entirely upon my knowledge of the general gossip around the building and the general feeling in the building.

Q. [by Mr. Carlin.] Why did you not state that, instead of saying it is the belief in the District Attorney's office? A. [by Mr. Holme.] Well, Sir, it comes to much the same thing, does it not; the District Attorney's office is a large organization.

Q.—Is that your answer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you base that part of the article upon a conference held with H. Snowden Marshall or any subordinate of his in the District Attorney's office? A.—I based that article on my general knowledge of the conditions surrounding this proceeding and the general opinion floating around the building.

Q.—You state that it is the general belief in the District Attorney's office. Now, who in the District Attorney's office expressed that belief? A.—I don't think I could give you any definite names because I have discussed this matter with a large number of different people at various times.

Belief Was Expressed.

Q.—As a matter of fact, did anybody in the District Attorney's office express that belief? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—I can only remember a very few, and I respectfully decline, as a newspaper man, to express their opinions, which are often given to me in general conversation.

Q.—Was the belief expressed by Mr. Marshall or either of his assistants? A.—I respectfully decline to answer, Sir.

By Mr. Carlin—Mr. Stenographer, insert in the record this article which I hand you and the date of the paper.

Q. [Mr. Gard.]—I understand you to say, Mr. Holme, that this extract which has been read to you was written by you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the extract is this: "It is the belief in the District Attorney's office that the real aim of the Congress investigation is to put a stop to the criminal investigation of the pro-German partisans." You wrote that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And I understand also that you decline and refuse to answer questions as to whether you obtained that information from any one in the District Attorney's office of the Southern District of New York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You decline to answer that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. [By Mr. Carlin.]—Now, then, Mr. Holme, I am directed by the committee to order you to answer that. Do you still decline? A.—I do, respectfully, Sir.

Released from Custody.

Q.—Then I am directed to say to you for the record that this committee determines you to be in contempt of the order of the committee and of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and that for the present you will be released from the custody of the Marshal until the committee, if it sees proper, shall proceed in the manner prescribed by statute in such cases. We want to be kind to you. We have no desire to be harsh with you. We realize to some extent your embarrassment. We have a duty to discharge, and we think under the circumstances we will discharge it in this way and release you from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms of the House. Before doing so, I want to ask you, are you an American citizen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are a citizen of what country? A.—England.

Q.—You are a British subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

(By Mr. Carlin)—The committee will excuse you for the present.

(By Mr. Gard)—I desire to state for the information of all gentlemen of the press that the committee will follow the statutes of the United States in relation to further proceedings in this matter.

(By Mr. Carlin)—The committee stands adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The fact that the United States Marshal had declined the responsibility of taking charge of Mr. Holme caused much talk among those in the corridor, with innumerable suggestions about the proper custody and place of detention.

Carlin Denies Partisanship.

After adjournment for the day had been taken a number of questions about the part played by Congressman Buchanan, now under indictment, in bringing about the investigation of District Attorney Marshall were put to Chairman Carlin. Finally the Chairman said:

One thing I want to say is this: There is no question of pro-German or pro-Ally in this investigation. It is just pro-American. All we want to find out is the truth. This investigation was authorized by Congress and not by any man. We want to obtain the facts, and that is what we are trying to do.

As to Mr. Holme's case it was said that the matter would be taken under advisement and if the committee decided to press it, a report of the facts in the case would be made to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Chairman Carlin said that in prosecuting its investigation the committee felt that it should take such steps as it was empowered to take in order to obtain from witnesses answers to questions which the committee believed were proper.

The investigation will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock when the Osborne-Tanzer case will again be before the committee. It is probable that after adjournment today there will be no further sessions here for some time. The members of the committee, Congressmen Carlin, Gard, and Nelson, want to get back to Washington while the discussion concerning armed merchant ships is before the House.

Order to Hold Grand Jury Minutes.

Mr. Carlin was asked if further efforts would be made to obtain the minutes of a Federal Grand Jury which indicted Representative Buchanan and others connected with Labor's National Peace Council and which were withheld by District Attorney Marshall following the receipt of a telegram from United States Attorney General Gregory. He said that he did not know just what would be done.

The Attorney General's telegram to Mr. Marshall was made public yesterday in Washington, D. C. It read as follows:

Your letter 28th received. Federal Grand Juries are part of the machinery of the Federal courts, and by long-established practice this department and District Attorneys are bound not to disclose testimony and other proceedings before the Grand Juries except upon order of court. In present case, moreover, both this department and State Department are of opinion that a disclosure of the proceedings before the Grand Jury would be prejudicial to the public interests. Accordingly, you are instructed to respectfully decline the committee's request. You may show this telegram to the Chairman of the committee.

The committee first attempted to obtain the minutes referred to in the telegram when Raymond H. Sarfaty, the Assistant District Attorney who handled the case of Congressman Buchanan, David Lamar, von Rintelen and other members of the Labor's Peace Council, was called to the stand on Thursday. Mr. Sarfaty flatly refused to reply to questions.

Oliver Osborne Case Taken Up.

The committee began yesterday an effort to get the facts concerning the indictment of Rae Tanser, whose accusations against James W. Osborne resulted in the "Oliver Osborne" mystery. Miss Tanzer was indicted for perjury, and her attorneys, David and Marshall Slade, for conspiracy to obstruct justice. None of them has been tried.

Max D. Steuer, who was asked by Miss Tanzer to act as her counsel in her case against Osborne, was the principal witness. He said that he had been surprised by Miss Tanzer's indictment.

Rae Tanzer, he said called on him at his office in March, 1915. She told him that one day at the Columbus Circle subway station she was attracted by the attentions of a man who entered the same subway car and began a conversation. She described him as intelligent and charming in manner. The man introduced himself to her as Oliver Osborne, and she was so impressed by him that she broke another engagement and went to dinner and to the theatre with him the same evening.

Mr. Steuer said that Miss Tanzer told of taking the man to her home and introducing him to her sisters. The next day, she said, she went with him to Plainfield, N. J., and they stopped at a hotel. From that time, she told Mr. Steuer, they were very close friends and she dined with him frequently at the New York Athletic Club, from which he had written three letters to her.

She asked him, Mr. Steuer testified, whether he knew James W. Osborne and he told her that he had known Mr. Osborne for twenty years.

"'Well, he is the man,' she said," continued Mr. Steuer. "I then told her if that was so she should have told me in the first place and I would not have listened to her story.

Case Refused by Four Lawyers.

"She explained that it was remarkable that because a man had influence and friends he could ruin as many girls as he liked and the girls had no remedy. She had already been turned down by four lawyers she said, mentioning Judge W. M. K. Olcott, Terence McManus, and a Mr. Mooney. She asked me to take the case any way and see Mr. Osborne, and I agreed to see him.

"The girl explained that James W. Osborne had tried to get from her the letters he had written, and on another visit to her had said that he had never met her. I told her she was probably talking about the wrong man; that she should go to his office and make sure, as she was probably inflicting a great wrong on an innocent person. She alleged that she went to his office later, saw James W. Osborne and was positive he was the man. I told her then that I could not take the case."

In answer to a question by Chairman Carlin, Mr. Steuer said that District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall had sent for him in regard to the matter. At first he refused to talk to Mr. Marshall because of the secrecy enjoined on a lawyer, but later Assistant District Attorney Wood sent him a paper removing the ban. He believed then he would aid Miss Tanzer by discussing the case with the District Attorney's office, as he understood that Miss Tanzer had visited the office and told her story. He also told the Grand Jury the same story.

"Was Mr. Marshall present when you testified before the Grand Jury?" he was asked.

"No, he was not," replied the witness, "only Mr. Wood and Mr. Hershenstein."

He said he was surprised to read of Miss Tanzer's indictment.

"Surprised?" asked Mr. Carlin. "Why?"

"I thought it unplausible for a lawyer to rush his client to the prosecutor a few days after her suit was started and leave her open to indictment unless some previous arrangement for her protection had been made," he replied.

Believed Miss Tanzer Wronged.

Mr. Steuer said that he had thought Miss Tanzer was in friendly hands. He had believed from the first, he said, that Miss Tanzer was a gravely wronged girl and that if she had wronged Mr. Osborne she had done so unwittingly. He believed, he said, that the crux of the Tanzer case was "who is Oliver Osborne?" and that the case against her would seem to rest on the production of this elusive person.

Congressman Gard asked him if he believed in Oliver Osborne and Mr. Steuer replied that he didn't know anything about him except what he had read in the newspapers.

Mr. Steuer then discussed conspiracy indictments and trials in this district. He was told that his advice would probably be sought by Congress and replied that he was ready to do all that he could to simplify procedure.

Jacob B. Engel, counsel of record for Frank D. Safford, the Plainfield, N. J., hotel clerk, now out on bail after conviction for perjury, said that he had received several telephone messages advising him to get out of the case.

"It was intimated to me by members of the bar that I had been in error to take the case," he said. "At that time indictments were handed out as rapidly as sandwiches in a barroom. I had been warned that I would be indicted. I called on Mr. Marshall and told him I understood there was animus against me in his office and he assured me to the contrary."

Another witness was Earl M. Farrington, a wholesale millinery manufacturer who had employed Miss Tanser. He told of getting some letters from Miss Tanzer and of giving them to her lawyers at her request. Alleged hounding by detectives to get the letters from Miss Tanser was described.

The investigation will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

THAW'S DIVORCE SUIT HEARD

Evelyn Nesbit Makes No Answer to Petition Before Referee.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 3.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw did not answer the divorce petition of her husband, Harry Kendall Thaw, up to the time of the expiration of the notice today, and the first hearing went on without her being present or represented. The case is being heard before Attorney John W. Thomas, appointed by the court, at the offices of Stone & Stone, Harry Thaw's attorneys. The latter was present today. The proceedings were not public.

It is known here that Evelyn Nesbit is just as willing as Harry Thaw for the divorce, and is therefore making no defense. While the papers call for a legal separation on account of desertion, those who know say that Jack Clifford, Mrs. Thaw's dancing partner, is mentioned in the proceedings. When here a few months ago, Evelyn Nesbit said she would be glad when freed from Thaw, and wanted to forget the family altogether.

The attorneys said tonight that the report will be ready for the court in a few days, and that there was no doubt of the decree being ordered.

3 DIE IN CENTRAL WRECK.

Freight Trains in Fatal Crash in the Albany Yards.

ALBANY, March 3.—Three men were killed in a rear-end collision in the North Albany yards of the New York Central Railroad today. The dead men were accompanying shipments of horses. They are M. A. Jones of Greene County, N. Y.; James Magilton, Catskill, N. Y., and E. E. Hoyt, Manchester, N. H.

Hugh Cheney of 231 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, was badly injured, and is in a hospital here.

A heavy eastbound freight struck a train loaded with express, which was awaiting a signal to pull into the Albany station, smashing a steel coach in which the express messengers were riding, a refrigerator car, and a load of heavy automobile parts. The engine of the freight was not derailed, but six cars behind it were demolished.

A third train, also loaded with express, and westbound, crashed into the wreckage, throwing débris in all directions, and adding a baggage and express car to the pile.

Main line freight traffic was tied up until late in the afternoon. Passenger trains were run over freight tracks.

The up-State Public Service Commission immediately ordered an investigation of the wreck. Inquiries were also started by the County Coroner and the railroad officials.

MURDERER DIES IN CHAIR.

Watson Wanted Flower from Wife's Grave Buried with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, March 3. — Protesting he was innocent of the murder of his wife, Elizabeth, Walter Watson of Brooklyn was put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison today.

"I am innocent! Heaven help us, I am innocent!" were Watson's last words as the death mask was being clamped on his head. While he was chanting the prayer after the Rev. Father William E. Cashin, the first of three shocks was given him upon signal from Dr. C. W. Farr, prison surgeon. Warden G. W. Kirchwey was not present. Principal Keeper Fred Dorner supervised the execution.

Watson left a flower, taken from a wreath on his wife's coffin, in an envelope addressed to Father Cashin, which he requested not to be opened until he was dead. On the envelope was written this message:

> This envelope contains a flower from my dear wife's grave. Please bury it with me and let it be on my breast. It is a token of remembrance of my wife, whom I always loved. May our souls rest in peace.

Watson stabbed his wife to death in a quarrel.

Steamer Hits Torpedo Boat.

The steamer Hattie Luckenbach, as it was leaving the harbor bound for Newport News yesterday, fouled the torpedo boat Burrows, which was at anchor off Quarantine, carrying away the flagstaff and slightly damaging the stern of the Burrows. The Luckenbach backed away and anchored. It was reported that her steering gear had become jammed.

MINISTER ARRESTED ON MOTHER'S CHARGE

The Rev. Ferrer Martyn Accused of Inducing Negress to Leave Home.

POLICE SAY HE CONFESSED

Girl Says She Was Married to Clergyman in Jersey—Prisoner Figured in Other Escapades.

The Rev. Ferrer Martyn, whose exploits have several times before brought him into court, was arrested last night and locked up in the Tombs, a Federal prisoner charged with having induced Vera Davis, a negro school girl, to leave her home in St. Louis. Though Mr. Martyn told the police he was a negro, he is, it is said, of unquestioned white parentage. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn, now of Norolon, Conn., who was at one time connected with churches in this city. His mother is dead. She was a daughter of Don Firmin Ferrer of Nicaragua, who was of Spanish ancestry.

Mr. Martyn was the pastor of the First Negro Baptist Church of St. Louis. Early in October, it is alleged, he announced to the officers of his church that his mother had just died in Connecticut and he was leaving to attend her funeral. On Oct. 4 he left St. Louis and at the same time Vera Davis disappeared. The mother of the girl became suspicious that there was some connection between the departure of the pastor and the disappearance of her daughter, and she telegraphed to Mr. Martyn to return to St. Louis and explain. His answer, also by telegram, was a denial. Mrs. Davis was not satisfied, and at her request the Federal authorities took up the matter and Mr. Martyn was traced to New York.

Mr. Martyn was arrested by Detectives Boyle and McGee of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau as he was entering a moving picture theatre near 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. He gave his address as 227 West 135th Street and his age as 45 years. At first he denied having gone away with Vera Davis, but after being questioned, the police assert, he admitted that he was responsible for her going away. He had joined her in Chicago and there they had been married, he said. From Chicago they went to Buffalo and other places until they arrived in New York. To the police Mr. Martyn said he had negro blood in his veins, the strain coming to him from his mother's side of the family.

The girl was found by the police at the 135th Street house and taken to the Detective Bureau and questioned. She said Martyn married her in New Jersey. She met him, she said, at a church social. Her mother, she was sure, would not press the charge.

Since her arrival here the girl has been employed as a maid.

A graduate of Columbia University and of the Union Theological Seminary, Ferrer Martyn in September, 1906, was arrested on a larceny charge brought by Miss Mary Sheehan, who charged him with having stolen from her a diamond and opal ring. In May, 1913, Martyn followed the announcement of his betrothal to Miss Grace Taylor of Elmhurst by disappearing. He was then the pastor of the Baptist Church of Elmhurst, Queens Borough. Miss Taylor was a leading member of his Sunday school and a school teacher.

In 1895 Martyn married the daughter of Colonel Charles H. Jones, at one time editor of a St. Louis newspaper, and later of one in this city. While in this city Mr. Martyn made the acquaintance of the adopted daughter of a member of Congress from Alabama, whom he married after his wife had obtained a divorce.

AGAINST IRISH CONVENTION.

Justice Ford Says It Is No Time for Racial Demonstrations Here.

Further opposition to the Irish Race Convention which begins today at 10 o'clock in the Hotel Astor developed yesterday. The convention, it is said, will devote its three-day sessions to protests against the British blockade, speeches for a free Ireland, and attacks on John Redmond and other supporters of Home Rule.

Supreme Court Justice Ford, who, it had been announced, would be a speaker today, denied yesterday that he intends to even be there. He dictated this statement:

"I regret that the convention is to be held. I was elected one of the delegates by an Irish society of which I have long been a member, and made Chairman of the delegation. This was without my knowledge or consent. As soon as I was notified of the unwelcome honor thrust upon me I declined to serve. This is no time for any racial demonstration of any kind unless it be a demonstration of Yankees for this dear old Yankeeland of ours.

"Indeed, I am so fully occupied just now in trying to be a faithful American citizen that I have no time for consideration of the fortunes of any other country, except to sympathize with the unfortunate peoples afflicted by the unspeakable horrors of the European war.

"As to the Irish Race Convention, I have declined to participate in it. It seems to me most unfortunate that American citizens of Irish birth or extraction should lay themselves open to the suspicion that they are against our Government at a time when the blindest among us can see that the relations of this country with Germany are critical in the extreme."

TO SEE LAFAYETTE RELICS.

High School Students Invited to Exhibition by Mrs. Chanler.

Through a letter addressed yesterday to the principals of all high schools in New York, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, as head of the committee in charge of the Lafayette Exhibition, has extended an invitation to high school students to visit the exhibition free. It is being held in the old Knickerbocker Clubhouse, 319 Fifth Avenue, and includes all of the rare Lafayette relics which were shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Many of the exhibits have been loaned by the French Government and others are shown through the courtesy of the Lafayette family.

It will be necessary to return the articles now on view before the middle of March, and because of this the students are requested to come as early as possible. Arrangements have been made to accommodate art and history students between 1 and 6 P. M., beginning next Monday and continuing to March 11. Because of lack of room only fifty students can be admitted at a time, and they will not be permitted to linger over the relics more than an hour.

CHANCE FOR HOMELESS BOY

Conservation Bureau Sends Louis Gibson to School in Maine.

Louis Gibson, a fifteen-year-old boy, who has had a varied experience for his years, has found a friend in E. W. Watkins, Secretary of the Boy Conservation Bureau, 90 West Street. Clad in a new suit and cured of throat and eye defects, Louis was ready yesterday to start for the school maintained by the bureau in Maine, where he will be clothed, cared for, and educated until ready to take his place in the world.

Mr. Watkins said he became interested in the boy through reading an account of his case which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 17. The article said that Louis was in custody of the Gerry Society pending action by the Children's Court.

The boy said his parents had been dead for several years. Leaving school as soon as he could get his working papers, he got a job in a glass factory, subsequently quitting to "beat" his way South, where he apprenticed himself to a farmer. Becoming tired of this, he returned to Pennsylvania and worked in a coal breaker. He did not remain long here, he said, as he heard of good opportunities in Hartford, Conn. He finally landed in New York, where he was arrested for not being in school.

The Boy Conservation Bureau, of which A. B. Leach, the banker, is President, was founded by E. W. Watkins, who gave up his business to devote his life to helping the friendless boy. The members of the bureau guarantee the expense of educating the boys, who are placed in private families or in the school in Maine. When they have finished their education, work is found for them.

$25,000 JEWEL ROBBERY.

Supposed Customer Walks Off with Tray of Diamonds in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The theft of diamonds said to be valued at more than $25,000 from Dreicer & Co., jewelers, was reported to the police early today. According to Edward L. Smith, manager of the concern, which is located in the Blackstone Hotel, a well-dressed man entered the store yesterday and asked to see some diamond rings. Smith brought out three trays, each containing twelve rings. After ten minutes' conversation over the comparative merits of the rings, all set with large diamonds, the customer left the place, declaring himself dissatisfied.

Smith says he accompanied the stranger to the door and when he returned one of the trays was missing. Detectives were put on the case and when Smith was shown the photographs of a number of diamond thieves who are said to have operated in New York and other Eastern cities, he recognized one as that of the man who had examined the diamonds in his store.

The store is a branch of Dreicer & Co. of New York.

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CHARGES MEXICANS PLOT REVOLT HERE

Consul General Caturegli Prefers Allegations Against F. L. de la Barra.

EX-OFFICIAL ENTERS DENIAL

Felix Diaz Got $100,000 in America to Finance Revolution, Pamphlet Alleges.

Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, the Mexican Consul General in New York, announced yesterday that he had requested Señor Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador in Washington, to call to the attention of the United States the "unneutral activities in this country" of Francisco Leon de la Barra, former President ad interim of Mexico, at one time Mexican Ambassador to the United States, and the last Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of the late President Porfirio Diaz.

Mr. de la Barra denied yesterday that he was here in the interests of the Felix Diaz revolutionary movement in Mexico.

"It is easy to see where this report started," he said. "The first news that I had of the Felix Diaz movement was when I saw something published about it in the newspapers four days ago. I am here on private business purely, as an international lawyer."

According to Dr. Caturegli, the agents of the Mexican Government have produced evidence that convinces him Mr. de la Barra is in the United States to aid in the direction of a revolution now being planned in New York and other places to overthrow the Government of Carranza. This was the impending revolution, he added, of which General Felix Diaz, a nephew of General Porfirio Diaz, is supposed to be the field commander. Other prominent Mexicans who Dr. Caturegli mentioned in connection with the Diaz rebellion were Federico Gamboa, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Huerta Cabinet; Manuel Calero, former Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Urrutia, who was Huerta's Minister of the Interior, and Francisco y Carbajal, who succeeded Victoriano Huerta as Provisional President of Mexico. The Consul General said Gamboa was in Havana and Calero was in El Paso a few days ago, while Urrutia and Carbajal were reported last in San Antonio.

Charges in Pamphlet.

Carranza officials assert the Mexican faction behind Diaz is a certain element of the Catholic Party that has long sought the overthrow of Carranza. About the same time that Dr. Caturegli announced he had submitted the alleged evidence against Mr. de la Barra to Ambassador Arredondo, there appeared in New York a pamphlet entitled "What the Catholic Church Has Done to Mexico," by Dr. A. Paganel of Mexico City. In this pamphlet the charges are made that $100,000 was given to Felix Diaz when he was in this country to aid in financing his revolution, and that "Major Frank Joyce," of the United States Field Artillery, who was with the American troops in Vera Cruz in 1914, has been active in aiding the Catholic Party in Mexico. The "Major," it was subsequently ascertained, was the Rev. Father Francis P. Joyce, Chaplain of the Fourth United States Field Artillery.

"Mr. de la Barra has been mixed up in all the plots that have been planned since the assassination of Madero," Dr. Caturegli said. "He has been in constant communication with the instigators of these plots, and that is why he has come to this country. Shortly after he quit Mexico some years ago he went to Paris, and while there apparently lived very quietly. But now he is back as the financial director of the Diaz affair. I am not in a position to give the evidence we have, but it will all probably be given out in Washington in due time. The charges are of the same nature as those lodged against Huerta, which involved violation of American neutrality."

"Is General Blanquet mixed up in this affair?" Dr. Caturegli was asked.

"No, I doubt if he is. Blanquet left New York a few days ago for Canada a very ill man."

"How about Manuel Calero?"

"Calero was in San Antonio and also in El Paso within the last few days. We understand that while in El Paso he was in conference with the Diaz junta, and also with certain former Huerta officials."

At Mr. Calero's office in the Beaver Building it was said that he was in Chicago and was due in New York this afternoon.

"How about Gamboa?"

"I understand that he is in Havana, and that he is in sympathy with the movement."

"And Carbajal and Urrutia?"

"Last reported in San Antonio, which is one of the headquarters of the Diaz faction."

"And Felix Diaz, himself. Do you know where he is?"

"Not positively. I think he is in Havana or Guatemala. I am certain that he has not gone into Mexico. We wish he would, for nothing could please my Government more."

Treatment of Catholics.

In the pamphlet dealing with the Catholic situation in Mexico, from the Carranza standpoint, the recent charges in this country that Constitutionalists are ill-treating Catholic priests, nuns, and others are denied. Referring to the overthrow of Diaz by Madero and the provisional Presidency of Mr. de la Barra, the pamphlet states that Mr. de la Barra was placed in power by the reactionary element, and that he "prepared the way for the overthrow of the Madero régime by working unceasingly in conjunction with the Catholic Party in Mexico and in Washington to discredit the new political order as represented by Madero."

In connection with the American occupation of Vera Cruz, the pamphlet, among other things, states:

One of the reasons for the insistent demand that Vera Cruz should be put under American control was that that seaport was an ideal spot for revolutionary intrigue, first for its nearness to the capital and secondly because the clericals, under the shadow of the American flag, could continue fomenting revolts until a clerical had been placed in power in Mexico City. The disappointment was great when the American troops left and Carranza's soldiers entered the city of Vera Cruz.

Nuns, friars, priests, prelates, ex-federals, ex-Cabinet members, all the revolutionary riffraff of Mexico, which had been playing politics, left for Havana and the United States. The exiled Catholics were received by their fellow-believers in the United States and soon afterward all the Catholic dailies, weeklies, monthlies were filled with stories of alleged persecutions and * * * robberies committed by the revolutionists.

Of the alleged activities of Father Joyce, the pamphlet states:

It is also shown that Major Frank Joyce, an officer of the Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery, which was sent to Vera Cruz, showed more than the usual interest in getting together stories told by the refugees of atrocities and persecutions against monks and nuns; without troubling himself to find out whether those stories were true or not. They were stories of monks having been shot in Guadalajara, and of nuns who had been outraged by the soldiers.

Those stories Major Joyce carefully gathered and sent copies to Cardinal Farley and to the Hon. William J. Bryan in Washington. Father Carlos de Heredia * * * in December, 1914, * * * had a conference with Secretary Bryan. He left immediately afterward for Havana, to interview the monks and nuns in that city, under instructions of Cardinal Farley. Major Joyce pushed his zeal to such an extent as to make a trip to Mexico City incognito, just to see if he could get hold of anything on which he could make more charges against the Constitutionalists.

S. Augusto Zubieta declared that he knew that the last effort of the Catholic party was to back a new revolutionary movement, at the head of which they wanted to place Felix Diaz and General Yturbide. The Catholic party had already put in the hands of Felix Diaz, through an American prelate, a check for $700,000, with which Don Felix was to go to Havana to rally his followers and begin his preparation to start a new revolution. Their plan was to charter vessels which would land arms and ammunition on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from which they would work into Oaxaca and there begin operation against Carranza.

The "American prelate" is not named in the pamphlet. Mr. Yturbide is Eduardo Yturbide, who was Governor of the Mexican Federal District during a part of the Huerta régime. He is now in business in New York. Dr. Caturegli said yesterday that he did not think the naming of Mr. Yturbide was warranted and that he was convinced Mr. Yturbide is not concerned in any way with the Diaz movement.

Welfare League Elects Lewisohn.

OSSINING, March 3.—Adolph Lewisohn is one of thirty-five prominent persons interested in prison reform, it was learned at Sing Sing Prison today, who have been made honorary members of the Mutual Welfare League. Former Warden T. M. Osborne, founder of the league, and Warden George W. Kirchwey are among the leaders. Other honorary members are Richard M. Hurd of the State Prison Commission, Miss Anna T. Van Santvoord, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, Harry Olson, Inez Milholland Boissevain, Clifford Harmon, Judge William H. Wadhams, Robert H. Roy, and J. F. Wright.

SAYS HE MADE CHECK ON THREAT OF DEATH

Aged Custome Employe Has a Young Man and Latter's Wife and Mother Arrested.

LURED TO HOME, HE ASSERTS

Complains He Was Imprisoned and Forced to Sign Away $20,000 at Pistol's Point.

Theodore Cocheu, 75 years old, of 148 Penn Street, Brooklyn, appeared yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, that borough, as complainant against Howard J. Nichols, the latter's wife, Lulu Nichols, and Nichols's mother, Lois Nichols, all three of whom were charged with attempted extortion. The prisoners pleaded not guilty and were held in $2,500 bail for examination on Monday.

Mr. Cocheu has for more than forty-two years been connected with the customs service. He is a member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Hanover Club, and the Congress Club, and for many years has taken an active part in the social life of Williamsburg. His son, Henry Cocheu, who lives with his father, is a lawyer associated with Job Hedges, and has offices at 165 Broadway.

Mrs. Lulu Nichols, before her marriage, was employed as a maid at the Cocheu home. Her maiden name was Christiansen. After she left the employ of Mr. Cocheu she went to Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H., where she met Nichols. Following their marriage, the young couple came to Brooklyn. The elder Mrs. Nichols came with them. Mrs. Lulu Nichols appealed to Mr. Cocheu to find a place for her husband. He did so and on several occasions found better places for him.

According to the story told by Mr. Cocheu, he had not seen either Mr. or Mrs. Nichols for a long time. On Wednesday, he said, he received a telephone call from Mrs. Nichols. He was then at his office at the Atlantic Dock at the foot of Hamilton Avenue.

Mrs. Nichols, the story goes, told him that her husband was at their home at 367 Bridge Street, and wished to see him. Mr. Cocheu said he told Mrs. Nichols that he did not care to go to her home and had no time, but on Thursday morning Mrs. Nichols called him at his home and repeated her request. Mr. Cocheu's son has an automobile and it has been his custom to take his father in the machine every morning as far as Borough Hall, from which point the elder Cocheu continued his journey to his office by trolley car.

Mr. Cocheu asserted he said nothing to his son about the telephone message and parted with him as usual and then walked to the Bridge Street address. He was admitted to the house, he declared, by Mrs. Nichols. The Nichols family occupy the basement floor of a furnished room house. Mrs. Lois Nichols occupies a hall bedroom. Mr. Cocheu said he asked Mrs. Nichols what her husband wanted of him and she replied that he did not like the position he had as a machinist and wanted Mr. Cocheu to get him employment somewhere else. Mr. Cocheu told Magistrate Nash that he had just taken his overcoat off and was handing his hat to Mrs. Nichols when the door of the hall bedroom abruptly opened and Nichols and his mother rushed out. The mother had a revolver in her hand, according to Mr. Cocheu, and said: "Now we've caught you, you old villain." She then accused Mr. Cocheu, he said, of having misconducted himself with the younger woman. Meanwhile, Mr. Cocheu told the Magistrate, Nicholas stormed about the room, threatening him with violence and repeating the charge made by his mother. He finally told Mr. Cocheu, it is alleged, that he would not let him out of the house alive if he did not sign a check for $30,000.

Mr. Cocheu said he told Nichols that he did not have that amount of money in the bank. It was 9 o'clock in the morning when he entered the Nichols home, he said, and it was after 5 o'clock that afternoon when they let him out. All this time, he says, the mother and son threatened him with the pistol and told him he would be killed if he did not sign the check. When they placed the revolver at his head and told him, as he asserts, that they would pull the trigger he finally agreed to give a check for $20,000. In the absence of his checkbook he tore a piece of white paper from a pad and wrote in ink:

Brooklyn, March 2, 1916.

First National Bank of Brooklyn.

Please pay to Mr. H. J. Nichols, $20,000.

(Signed) THEODORE COCHEU.

After the check was signed, Mr. Cocheu asserted, Nichols seemed to think it would be a good idea to have it witnessed by a notary public, and with his mother he took Mr. Cocheu to Fulton Street to the office of a lawyer and asked him if the check was good. After learning the manner in which the check was secured the lawyer advised Mr. Cocheu, the latter asserts, to go to a police court and secure a warrant for the arrest of all three members of the Nichols household.

When he left the office of the lawyer, Mr. Cocheu said, he met an old friend, William Allen, and all four persons walked to the Adams Street Police Station, where Mr. Cocheu declared he told the entire story of how he had been kept a prisoner in the house and how he had been forced at the point of the revolver to sign the check. Despite this, it is stated, the Lieutenant refused to take any action in the matter, and advised him to go to court and secure warrants. After that, Mr. Cocheu said, he went to his home.

Meantime somebody at the Custom House called the home of Mr. Cocheu, and in this way his son found that he had not gone to his station at the Atlantic Docks. Late in the afternoon he called Police Commissioner Woods, at the suggestion of Mr. Hedges, and a general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters. Mr. Cocheu found his father at the Adams Street Police Station. Thursday evening father and son consulted with Assistant District Attorney Thomas P. Peters, who drew up the complaint against the Nichols family. The mother and son were arrested on Court Street by Detectives Sullivan and Brosnan. The wife was found at her home. When the son was searched at the station the check written by Mr. Cocheu was found in his coat pocket.

"Where did you get this?" he was asked.

"From Mr. Cocheu," he replied.

"Why did you get it?" one of the detectives asked.

"To keep from the world the knowledge of the crime this man has committed," answered Nichols.

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GIANTS PLAY ANOTHER GAME AT MARLIN SPRINGS—YANKEES VISITED BY RAIN AND COLD WAVE

REAL PITCHING IN ORDER AT MARLIN

Giants Who Will Invade Dallas Beaten by the Stay-at-Homes In Six-Inning Game.

DOYLE KEEPS ON POUNDING

New Uniforms, with Somewhat of a Sing Sing Touch, Will Adorn the Frames of McGraw's Men Today.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 3.—The Giants took their departure for Dallas tonight after completing an unbroken week of practice with a six-inning exhibition game, in which some real pitching was shown. Fourteen players were sent on the Dallas expedition and the others will remain here to work, under the direction of Christy Mathewson.

Today's game was something like a regular contest. McGraw first pieced together the batting order he will use in the two games at Dallas, but loaned Larry Doyle and Fred Brainerd to the scrubs, who were led by Charley Doolin. Much to everybody's surprise, the Doolins slipped over a defeat on the Dallas tourists, the score being 6 to 4. Hard hitting by Doyle won the game, although the Doolins had also a shade the better of the pitching.

The batting orders were as follows:

Dallas team—Cole, cf; Farrell, lf; Jacobson, rf; Kelley, 1b; Martin, ss; Babington, 2b; Shepner, 3b; Wendell, c. Kraener and Ritter, p. Marlin team—Brainerd, se; Doyle, 2b; Thorpe, rf; Sharman, cf; Elsh, lf; Rodriguez, 1b; Harrison, 3b; Doolin, c; Kocher, c Schauer, p Schupp, p.

With the pitchers using plenty of speed and frequent curves today, the week's batting averages took quite a big drop. Strike-outs were common and extra base hits scarce. The fielding was excellent. The losers could not score off Schauer, who pitched the first three innings, with a total damage of only two hits. Doolin's team reached Kramer for three runs.

Schupp and Ritter were opponents in the later innings, and both were hit fairly hard. Doyle and Shepner struck three safe blows each, two of Doyle's being long hits delivered with men on the bases.

The new traveling uniforms of the Giants were worn by Doyle and Wendell today, and were distributed to the squad that started for Dallas tonight. They have an odd prison-stripe effect, and the old-style high-crowned caps are worn. The following players are making the trip: Farrell, Cole, and Jacobson, outfielders; Kelley, Babington, Doyle, Martin, Brainerd, and Shepner, infielders; Kocher and Wendell, catchers, and Ritter, Kramer, and Palmero, pitchers.

Fred Anderson, the pitcher who was purchased from the Buffalo Federals, arrived early this morning from North Carolina, and was in uniform for both of today's practice sessions.

Roesinger, the freak athlete who was wished on John Foster, probably will be given his congé next week. McGraw is trying to let him down gently. "Rosy" will never be a ball player.

Another exhibition game was booked today. The Waco Texas Leaguers will play the Giants here on St. Patrick's Day for the benefit of a local church. Today's score by innings follows:

	R.	H.	E.
Dallas Giants	0	0	3
Marlin Giants	1	0	2

Two-base hits—Doyle, Rodriguez, Shepner. Three-base hits—Doyle, Wendell. Struck out—By Schauer, 4; by Schupp, 2; by Ritter, 4; by Kramer, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Mathewson and Brannick.

SHORT WORKOUT FOR YANKS

Rain and Cold Visits Donovan's Training Camp at Macon.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 3.—All the Yankees did today was a little exercising. Yesterday was such a fine day that more good weather was anticipated, but there was rain last night and a cold wind today. The field was muddy, and Manager Donovan did not take his men out until afternoon. Then they assembled in one squad, but did not work out long. They exercised their arms and skipped around a little in the bunting game, but there was no regular practice.

Two absentees were Lute Boone and Cy Pieh. Boone was nursing his head, the result of being hit by a pitched ball yesterday. Pieh was slightly ill.

The manager of the Colonial A. C. nine of New Haven wants a game with the Yanks, to be played at the Polo Grounds on April 6. This is an open date, and the Colonials probably will be accommodated.

In the list of members of that organization given in a letter to Business Manager Sparrow are such eminent ones as Le Gore, Pumpelly, Milburn, and "Pie" Way of Yale, the crack pitcher, who is no longer eligible to play for the Elis; Pete Falsey and John Hanes, former Yale outfielders, and good ones; Watt of Columbia, Charles Brickley, Harvard's great athlete; George Brickley, over whose playing with the Trinity football team last Fall there was a split with colleges; Pat Cawley and Emmons Bowen, former Holy Cross players, and Clyde Waters, a former Williams player. A good team could be picked from this list, but if there was any question of their amateur standing there are two or three still in college who, it is believed, would not take any chance of jeopardizing their standing.

DUNN BUYS FEDERAL PARK.

Baltimore International Club Takes Over Defunct League Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—Jack Dunn, owner of the local International League club, today purchased the Baltimore Federals' Terrapin Park, the fine plant constructed by the "outlaw league" two years ago. The deal gave Dunn the stands and all equipment, as well as the ten-year lease which the Feds held on the property. The amount involved was not made public.

Dunn recently purchased five acres of ground in a rapidly developing section of the city to build a new park. The local Feds stated that the sale of the park would in no way interfere with their proposed suit for damages against the parties to the peace agreement. This suit, it was said, would be filed within two weeks.

The club's legal adviser, Stuart S. Janney, asserted that he had been delayed in preparing the papers for the suit, which would request the court to allow the local Feds to share in the money obtained for Lee Magee, Benny Kauff, and other star players sold to organized baseball by Harry Sinclair, as well as the yearly stipend to be paid the Wards for closing Washington Park, Brooklyn.

The suit will be filed against the parties to the peace agreement, charging the signers of that declaration with destroying the business, property, and good-will of the Baltimore Federal League Baseball Club.

Outfielder Kelly Not a Free Agent.

BASEBALL CONTRACT FIGHT.

Players' Fraternity to Push Johnston's Case to Decision.

According to members of the Baseball Players' Fraternity the attention of the National Commission will shortly be called to the involved status of the contract held by James H. Johnston, formerly of the Oakland Club of the Pacific Coast League. Johnston, who is an outfielder, jumped to the Federal League Club of Newark last Fall. Later in the season Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., of the Brooklyn Nationals, announced that he had signed the player for the Superbas, upon which ensued a series of contractual tangles which, it is said, gave rise to the statement by James A. Gilmore, President of the defunct Federal League, that the players were contemplating another strike.

Johnston was signed by George Stovall for the Newark Federals at a salary of $4,000 a year for two years, with the ten-day release clause eliminated from the contract, and $1,000 advance money paid to him. The player later had several conferences with Ebbets, who offered him a contract with the Brooklyn Club at a smaller salary and containing the ten-day clause. Johnston claims that he did not agree to these terms, but the Brooklyn Club mailed contracts to his home at Chattanooga, Tenn., requesting him to sign and return them to the executive offices.

After the peace agreement between the Federal League and organized baseball, Ebbets purchased the Johnston contract from Harry Sinclair, who represented the Newark Federals, paying $1,244 to Sinclair as a return for the $1,000 advanced Johnston and Stovall's expenses in signing the Oakland Club player. Johnston now contends that Ebbets, by purchasing his Federal League contract, is obligated by its terms, whereas the Brooklyn Club holds that the alleged verbal agreement made with Johnston warrants it in insisting that the player sign a contract calling for a salary of $3,400 a year, with the ten-day release clause included.

The officers of the Players' Fraternity, who are investigating the baseball contract tangle, claim that, even if this contention is correct, certain private financial propositions made in the correspondence with Johnston are violations of the Cincinnati agreement between the fraternity and organized baseball. Under this interpretation the club would be subjected to a fine and Johnston declared a free agent.

Johnston is determined to hold either the Federal League or the Brooklyn Club to the letter of his $4,000 contract, which covers 1916 and 1917. The Players' Fraternity will lay the entire correspondence and contracts before the National Commission within a few days.

Members of the organization state that there will be no strike over the matter, but that it is likely to be carried to the courts unless Johnston's rights are acknowledged by the contracting parties involved.

KAUFF DECLINES TO STIR.

Lets Last Call for Marlin Resound Without Heeding It.

Like Achilles sulking in his tent, Benny Kauff stuck to the privacy of his hotel yesterday and paid no heed to the last bugle call which summoned the rearguard of Giants to their training camp in Texas. Secretary John B. Foster of the New York Club was at the Pennsylvania Station at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with Kauff's ticket. Jeff Tesreau, bigger than ever, and Mr. Foster looked anxiously about the station until the train was ready to pull out, but there was no sign of Kauff.

The erratic young player who was a sensation in the Federal League last season and who was bought by the Giants from H. F. Sinclair for $32,500 has passed up the chance to make a name and fame for himself at the Polo Grounds.

"I didn't report to go to Marlin with the Giants yesterday," said Kauff last night, "because I consider that the New York Club double-crossed me in my dealings with them. I demand the $5,000 bonus which they promised me when I signed a New York contract with them last Summer, and I also demand $5,000 of the purchase money which Sinclair received for me from the Giants. I don't care if I never see the inside of the Polo Grounds again; I won't play unless they give me what I want.

"I'm not worrying about the future," said Kauff. "I have had half a dozen propositions from semi-professional teams, any one of which will bring me a good income. I know I am a big drawing card in baseball, and will be a good attraction with semi-professional clubs around New York especially. I also have a scheme to organize a baseball club of my own, and I can make big money on a barnstorming trip around the country during the coming seasog."

Several members of the Boston Braves gathered here yesterday, and in the afternoon the party sailed for the Boston Club's training camp at Miami, Fla. Dick Rudolph of the Bronx, who is one of the Braves' star pitchers, joined his teammates here. In the party were Lefty Tyler, Sherwood Magee, Rabbit Maranville, and half a dozen others.

The Interclub Baseball League, which is made up of several well-known clubs in this city, will not attempt to play out its Winter schedule until the weather is more favorable. Many postponements have been made on account of the bad weather and the poor condition of the baseball field at Ninety-fifth Street and West End Avenue.

President Harry N. Hempstead of the New York Giants has presented a silver cup to the Interborough Baseball League to be given to the player who makes the best record in the league during the coming season. The cup last season was won by Hank Mathewson, a brother of Christy Mathewson.

PLAN INTERCITY HOCKEY.

Major Leagues for Large Cities, Skating Union's Scheme.

The International Skating Union of America, affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union, will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. Delegates from many of the largest cities of the United States and Canada will be present and an effort is to be made to form major hockey skating leagues similar to the major baseball leagues.

Julian P. Fitzgerald of Chicago, President of the Western Skating Association, announced last night that plans would be drawn to obtain entire control of ice sports from the Amateur Athletic Association, so that intercity leagues could be formed and maintained. He said that already the Western Skating Association, whose territory embraces the United States west of the eastern boundary of Pennsylvania, has control of skating in that entire territory. The International Skating Union will try to take over this control and also that of the unorganized territory to the East.

Mr. Fitzgerald also said arrangements were being made to establish before next Winter skating rinks at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, New York, and Chicago for the purpose of conducting intercity hockey contests.

Among the delegates present at the annual meeting will be Otto J. Kresci, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Skating Association; Dr. P. M. Selske, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Pennsylvania Skating Association; William Taylor of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada; Cornelius Fellowes, Vice President of the International Skating Association; David Shayback of the Eastern Amateur Skating Association; Irving Brokaw, Chairman of the [illegible] Committee, and John

BEST ATHLETES OF COLLEGES ON HAND

Flower of Track and Field Teams to Compete in Games at the Garden Tonight.

Practically all the material at the command of the college trainers for the next outdoor intercollegiate track and field championships will be placed on exhibition at Madison Square Garden tonight in the second annual indoor meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. Numerous point winners in last year's intercollegiates, both indoor and outdoor, will be seen in the relay and field competitions, which have been so arranged as to allow for the triumph of good all-around teams, instead of squads composed of individual stars. More than 800 athletes have entered for the games.

Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Yale have all sent on smashing teams, with entries in almost every event, but theirs will be no walkover, for the smaller institutions, such as Syracuse, Penn State, and Brown, will also be represented by strong combinations.

Despite the fact that the program is composed of team competitions, a splendid line should be furnished on the ability of the probable point winners in the big outdoor meetings which are now only a few short weeks away, especially the Pennsylvania relay carnival, which is slated for the latter part of next month.

The coaches are not keeping any of the cracks under cover. Almost every track and field star known in college circles will strive for the valuable prizes which will go to the point winners.

Jack Moakley has brought thirty-six men from Ithaca. His chief hopes will be centred on Starr, Richards, Windnagle, Irish, Shivirick, Potter, Hoffmire, Shelton, Burke, Gillies, Foss, Cheney, and Cady, a combination that would play a big part in any individual competitions.

Pooch Donovan's chief entrants are Wilcox, Bingham, Teschner, Minot, Haydock, Babbitt, Parsons, Pennypacker, and Biddle, while Johnny Mack expects several victories from Overton, Leisuring, Oler, Nagel, Clark, Nichols, Rofle, Barker, Gurney, Farwell, and Davis.

From Michigan Coach Farrell has brought Smith, Carrol, Ufer, O'Brien, Griest, Cross, Walls, and Boyd.

The Princeton adherents will depend on Moore, Poe, Floto, Snowden, Barrett, Lee, Crawford, Davey, Carey, Larsen, Nourse, and Gennert. George Orton's strongest men from Pennsylvania are Meredith, Kaufman, Lockwood, Berry, Dorizas, Lennon, Crane, Newstetter, and Witherow.

Other athletes above the mediocre who will compete are Hammitt, Brown, Sprin, Barron, Whiting, and Palmer, from Penn State; Shepard, Gertz, Vollmer, Schultz, Littauer, Ritter, Nolte, Knox, and Langthorn, of Columbia; Coop Saunders, Litchfield, Keough, and Poet, of Brown; and Benton, Illsley, Kwan, Gognon, Hunt, Graff, Dodge, and Glenn of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The program will consist of relay races at two laps, three laps, six laps, and twelve laps; team race, (cross-country style,) shot put, pole vault, broad jump, high jump, 70-yard sprint, and 75-yard hurdle race.

Indications point to a large crowd of spectators, for the advance sale of tickets has been very large. All arrangements for the games were completed yesterday, when the track was laid out by Sparrow Robertson.

COLLEGE DELEGATES BUSY.

I. C. A. A. A. A. Will Decide Important Questions Today.

A lively session is expected today when the annual convention of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America is held at the Waldorf-Astoria. In addition to passing on the amendments to the I. C. A. A. A. A. constitution which have been recommended by the Advisory Committee, the delegates will have to select a site for the anuual outdoor championships, which will probably be held on the last Friday and Saturday in May.

In spite of report, Newark has not applied for the titular meeting, and will not do so at the convention today. It is more than probable that Harvard will receive the award, and the games be held again in the Cambridge Stadium. Last year they were contested on Franklin Field, with the University of Pennsylvania as host. Penn has again invited the collegians, but there is believed to be slight likelihood of the offer being accepted.

Considerable time will probably be spent by the delegates in pondering the new rules regarding amateurism prepared by the Advisory Committee in accordance with the general code adopted by a number of governing bodies of amateur sport last December. These associations met at the invitation of the I. C. A. A. A. A. and deliberated for several days. As the result of the conferences the Advisory Committee has prepared a number of amendments to the Intercollegiate Association constitution and rules, several of which are likely to cause considerable debate.

They include the playing together and against each other of amateurs and professionals, both as individuals and as teams; a new definition of an amateur's acts that debar from competitions; capitalization of athletic fame, and other matters in line with the latest ideas in amateur sport.

The application of Leland Stanford, Jr., University of California for membership will also be considered, as will the suggestion of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that the Executive Committee be increased from five to seven members.

ATHLETICS NO DETRIMENT.

High Marks of Scholarship Attained by Cornell Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 3.—Convincing evidence that participation in athletics is not detrimental to scholarship was furnished in a statement issued today by the Cornell University Athletic Association covering the records made by football players and cross-country runners at the close of the first term in February. This statement follows:

"Statistics show that 93 per cent. of the university work taken by the football men who won their C's, including the two managers, was passed. This does not include, however, the two men who left college, one on account of sickness. Eighty-four per cent. of the university work taken by the cross-country men who won their C's was passed. For the football team 5.3 per cent. of the work taken was conditioned and only 1.7 per cent. was not passed. Of the eleven substitutes who received their C's second, 88.5 per cent. of the work taken was passed, 9 per cent. was conditioned, and 4.6 per cent. was not passed. Out of the thirty-four men, including the above statistics, only one man was dropped, and not a single man was placed on probation for failure in his work."

MacDONALD SMITH FIRST.

Belleair Professional Leads in Open Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 3.—All sorts and conditions of weather contributed to the high scores that were turned in today by the thirty-three golfers who started in the Florida West Coast open championship which began this morning on the No. 1 course of the Belleair Country Club. The first half of the seventy-two-hole test was played today, and the leader at the end of the thirty-six holes was MacDonald Smith, with a total of 156. Jack Hutchinson of Pittsburgh was second, only two strokes behind, and Alex Smith of Wykagyl was third with 159. There was a tie for fourth place on the list between Bob McDonald of Buffalo and Jim Barnes of Philadelphia, each of whom made 160.

MacDonald Smith did the best work this morning in a downpour of rain and turned in a card of 74, the best eighteen-hole score of the day, by a margin of three strokes.

In the afternoon a gale of wind made good golf almost impossible, and MacDonald Smith was one of those who seemed most troubled by it. He took 39 to go out and 43 to come in, doing some wretched putting on the twelfth and thirteenth greens. On the thirteenth he took four putts.

Jack Hutchinson liked the wind better than he did the rain. His score this morning was 81 and this afternoon he made a 77. He also did some poor putting this afternoon, but did it early in the round, and so had a chance to make up for it later on. The summary:

MacDonald Smith, Belleair	74	82—156
Jack Hutchinson, Allegheny	81	77—158
Alex Smith, Wykagyl	78	81—159
Robert MacDonald, Buffalo	83	77—160
James M. Barnes, Whitemarsh	82	78—160
Patrick J. Doyle, Boston	79	82—161
Walter Fonargue, Skokie	83	80—163
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy	79	85—164
Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck	84	83—167
Tom McNamara, New York	83	84—167
M. J. Brady, Oakley	87	81—168
George Bowden, Tedesco	83	86—169
Carl Anderson, Boston	84	85—169
Herbert Lagerbiade, Pinehurst	84	85—169
L. Loeffler, Oakmont	85	84—169
George Law, Baltusrol	86	83—169
Jack Jolly, Newark	91	85—176
Eugene K. McCarthy, Jacksonville	87	89—176
S. K. Sterne, Tatnuck	87	90—177
Jack Croke, Exmoor	89	89—178
Joe Higgins, Reading	92	86—178
Frank Belwood, Garden City	93	85—178
J. Skipper, New York	89	90—179
Edward Towns, Belleair	89	93—182
Harry Cowle, Boca Grande	92	91—183

YOUNG CARTER IN FINAL.

B. P. Merriman Will Be His Opponent in Pinehurst Golf Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 3.—All divisions played the semi-final round in the annual Spring golf tournament today. As a result, in the first division P. V. G. Carter, the junior metropolitan champion, will fight it out in the thirty-six hole final tomorrow with the former Yale player, B. P. Merriman, twice Connecticut State champion. Carter disposed of E. C. Beall 4 and 3 in the semi-final today, but on account of a cold wind neither played well. Merriman easily disposed of T. A. Kelley 7 and 6. Summary:

First Sixteen, Semi-final Round.—B. P. Merriman, Waterbury, beat T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 7 and 6; P. V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat E. C. Beall, Uniontown, 4 and 3.

Second Sixteen.—Richard Mott, Huntingdon Valley, beat S. A. Hennesee, Cooperstown, 2 up; C. S. McDonald, Lambton, beat W. S. Vancleff, Richmond County, 2 and 1.

Third Sixteen.—R. H. Hunt, Worcester, beat G. H. Williams, Hackensack, 2 and 1; J. L. Weller, St. Catharine's, beat G. T. Dunlap, Canoe Brook, 1 up.

CHURCH GETS TENNIS BOWL.

Irving Wright Defeated in Florida State Championship Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 3.—George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., this afternoon won the tennis championship of Florida for the third time, and Henry M. Wing, Secretary of the Palm Beach Tennis Club, presented him with the Flagler Bowl, offered in 1910 by Mrs. Henry Flagler to the first man winning the State championship three times.

Church won his final leg on the trophy by defeating Irving Wright of Boston 6—4, 6—3, 6—1 before a large gallery.

Church was at the top of his game, playing tennis that would have proved a problem for any one of the half dozen best men in the country. He was quick as lightning, missing only two smashes during the match, cutting off Wright's best shots for aces, and at almost no time leaving a loophole for Wright to get through. His service was deep into the court and he would almost always meet Wright's return effectively at the net. Wright made some splendid passing shots, Pime and again Church would apparently have a point finished with a smashing shot only to have his opponent get it back. There was plenty of long volleying. It was a case of one man's style and brand outtopping the other, however, and it was apparent that the Boston man never really had a chance. The summary:

Championship Match.—George M. Church, Tenafly, N. J., defeated Irving Wright, Boston, 6—3, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles, Third Round.—Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. David Coddington, New York, and Frederick Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Helda Holmes and Douglas Paige, both of New York, defeated Miss Margaret Bennett, Boston, and F. C. Tirrey, Clifton, N. Y., 2—6, 8—6, 6—4.

EASY FOR COOPERSTOWN.

New York Polo Ists Defeat Aiken Tigers, 18 to 9 3-4, at Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 3.—In the second polo game of the series for the Aiken Cups, played this afternoon on Whitney Field, Cooperstown defeated the Aiken Tigers 18 to 9¾, the latter team receiving an allowance of 8 goals. Q. A. Shaw, playing at No. 2 for Cooperstown, was the star of the game, making six goals. The line-up:

AIKEN TIGERS.	Hdc.	COOPERSTOWN.	Hdc.
1—G. Meade	0	1—John O'Day	2
2—H. E. Talbott	1	2—Q. A. Shaw	8
3—F. H. Post	1	3—F. S. von Stade	4
Back—W. L. Goodwin, 2		Back—F. A. Clark	8

Goals scored—Shaw, (6,) von Stade, (5,) Clark, (5,) O'Day, (3,) Post, Goodwin. Lost by penalties—Cooperstown, 1, from foul; Aiken, ¼, for safety.

SKATING ON ONE LAKE.

Snow Cleared Off Van Cortlandt Ice, Which Is Eight Inches Thick.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

Van Cortlandt Park was the only municipal lake opened to skaters yester-

PRINCETON TIES PENN IN BASKET BALL RACE

Tigers Defeat Yale in Intercollegiate Championship Game, 24 to 19.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pennsylvania	7	2	.778
Princeton	7	2	.778
Cornell	5	3	.625
Yale	4	5	.444
Dartmouth	3	7	.300
Columbia	1	8	.111

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 3.—Playing well above the speed limit throughout every second of a thrilling intercollegiate basket ball game here tonight, the Princeton five defeated the Yale team by a score of 24 to 19, and tied for first position in the league race.

Charley Taft's team was fighting hard and playing in championship form, but every time they spurted the Tigers merely put on more speed and retained the early lead they had gained.

Young Lefty Davies, playing right guard for Princeton, proved the hero of the game. His particular duty was to guard Kinney closely, but he managed to cage five field goals to his opponent's four.

Haas also outpointed Kinney at shooting fouls. The Yale man caged only three out of six, while Haas got eight out of ten. Weiner and Taft were stars for the visitors.

The Tigers led at the end of the first half by a score of 13 to 6. After the intermission Yale began to play better and reduced the lead. The Tigers held a conference and Davies then caged two field goals in quick succession. After that the game was never in doubt. The summary:

Yale.	Position.	Princeton.
Kinney	Left forward	Haas
Weiner	Right forward	Petre
Barfield	Centre	McTigue
Taft	Left guard	Rahill
Wallon	Right guard	Davies

Substitutions: Yale—Clark for Garfield. Princeton—Glick for Davies, Paulson for Petre. Goals from field: Yale—Kinney, (4,) Weiner, (2,) Taft, Wallon. Princeton—Davies, (5,) Haas, Petre, McTigue. Goals from fouls—Haas, 8 out of 10; Kinney, 3 out of 6. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Tom Thorp. Umpire—Ed Thorp.

COLUMBIA IS SWAMPED.

Cornell Basket Ball Team Administers 44 to 13 Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 3.—Cornell defeated Columbia 44 to 13 in an intercollegiate Basket Ball League match here tonight. The score was the largest run up against the New York team this season. The contest opened with a sensational field basket by Captain Brown of Cornell.

The score threatened to aggregate more than fifty, but Dr. Sharpe sent the scrub team into the game in the middle of the second half. Leonard played best for Columbia, scoring seven out of eight attempts at foul goals. Sutterby, Shelton, and Brown were Cornell's best players. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Columbia.
Lunden	Left forward	Leonard
Brown	Right forward	Kornsand
Sutterby	Centre	Burghard
Shelton	Left guard	Littauer
Austin	Right guard	Wilbur

Substitutions: Cornell—Ortner for Lundcn, Flock for Brown, Allen for Flock, Howard for Sutterby, Roth for Shelton, Greenwald for Austin. Columbia—Kerrigan for Wilbur. Field goals—Lunden (2,) Brown (5,) Sutterby (6,) Shelton (4,) Austin, Greenwald, Littauer (2,) Wilbur. Foul goals—Brown (5,) Sutterby, Leonard (7.) Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Carl Reed of Springfield. Umpire—Mr. Powell of Rochester.

BROMWOOD TESS GETS CUP.

Mrs. F. T. Clark's Pom Wins Trophy at Toy Dog Show.

Mrs. Frank T. Clark, with Bromwood Tess, one of her large collection of high-bred Pomeranians, won the challenge trophy given by the officials of the Toy Dog Club of New York yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin, where the club's fortnightly show was held. This was Mrs. Clark's third victory for the best Pomeranian in the exhibition, and the cup became her permanent property.

The show was by far the largest held by the club this season, nearly 200 dogs being benched. The Pekingese, which had a greater representation than at many of the more important shows, were judged by Mrs. C. Herbert of London, England, who came over here to judge the breed at the recent exhibition at the Plaza. Mrs. Herbert's awards gave general satisfaction, and there was frequent applause as she delivered the ribbons to the various winners. The official kept strictly to type and judged the dogs purely on their merits.

Mrs. Percival S. Hill took the highest honors in the Pekingese division with her Brownie, which won the first prize for the veterans' dogs, and also the ribbon for the best of the breed in the show. The same owner took the reserve to winners with Yu-Wee of Egham. The prize for the best Peke, bitch, went to Mrs. Hodge's Miss Buzzie of Westlecott, with Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Fen Nu in reserve.

Baby Boy, one of the prettiest Pomeranians seen this Winter, carried off the honors in the breed. The winner is owned by Mrs. H. Grasser. The reserve went to Miss Lena Schilling's Black Prince, a well-known show dog, which has won many blues. A number of the ringside experts thought that Miss Schilling's entry was the better of the two, but the judge seemed to favor Baby Boy.

One of the features of the event was the fine showing of the Peke puppy, Ming of Cya Lami, which was benched for the first time. This youngster is only ten weeks old, but came through in a class of nine and took second prize. The puppy is owned by Mrs. H. Physick, of New York, who was making her début in the show ring. The summary:

Pekingese, Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Percival S. Hill's Brownie; Mrs. Hill's Yu-Wee of Egham, reserve.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Hodge's Miss Buzzie of Westlecott; Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Fen Nu, reserve.

Best Peke in Show.—Won by Mrs. Hill's Brownie; best puppy, won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's Chaty Loo.

Pomeranians, Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. H. Grasser's Baby Boy; Miss Lena Schilling's Black Prince, reserve.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. Frank T. Clark's Bromwood Tess; Clifford von Scharman's Chandian Mina, reserve.

Best Pomeranian in Show.—Won by Mrs. Frank T. Clark's Bromwood Tess.

Best Boston Terrier in Show.—Won by Mrs. Taylor's Alice Taylor; Mrs. Sullivan's Lady Grand, reserve.

Engineers' Games Tonight.

An entry of 300 local athletes in the handicap special events carded was received for the annual games of Company B, First Battalion of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, to be held in its armory, 168th Street and Broadway tonight. Intercollegiate, Olympic, national, and Metropolitan Association champions are listed as contestants. A field of more than twenty athletes will start in the 600-yard special handicap run, with a 20-yard limit, for the Robert Emmet trophy, which is being donated by Victor Herbert, who was formerly bandmaster of the regiment. Alone on scratch will be Homer Baker, the international half-mile champion. Some of Baker's most dangerous rivals will include W. R. Granger, the former Dartmouth College runner; William C. Kelly, junior national indoor 600-yard champion; Dick Egan and Sydney Les-

NEW YORK A. C. COMMITTEES

President Hammond Makes Few Changes in Old List.

Only a few changes of note were made by Dr. Graeme M. Hammond of the New York Athletic Club in the committees which will direct the athletic and business affairs of the club during the ensuing year. Dr. Hammond announced the names of his associates yesterday.

Matthew P. Halpin, for a number of years Chairman of the Athletic Committee, will again serve in that capacity, and will have as his assistants Edwin J. Benson, George J. Corbett, Fred R. Fortmeyer, William A. Hines, Arthur McAleenan, Captain of the club, and Robert A. Scott. Scott and Hines are the only new members of the committee, succeeding Jeremiah T. Mahoney, who was chosen Vice President at the January election, and Powhatan Robinson, who opposed Mahoney at the polls.

Jim Miller, the veteran oarsman, who for more than a decade has been Chairman of the Rowing Committee, resigned early this year, and his place has been filled by Charles F. Quinn, who was well known for his rowing prowess several years ago. Miller will continue as delegate from the New York Athletic Club to all the rowing conferences.

Captain McAleenan has again selected Charles A. S. Hatfield as his first lieutenant and Daniel McLahon as second lieutenant. Hugh Baxter is once more honored with the position of handicapper.

Several of the committees have been reduced to one-man affairs, but in these instances the Chairman of the different boards will have a secretary. Captain McAleenan is placed in full control of swimming, with Otto Wahle as secretary; George J. Corbett has the supervision of trap shooting, and will be assisted by Thomas A. Davis, and Dr. James Clemens will direct the fencing affairs, with Sherman Hall, a national champion, as his first aid.

The Chairmen of the various other committees are:

Baseball, Robert A. Scott; bicycling, Arthur McAleenan; boxing, Laurence McGuire; gymnasium, Michael F. Loughnan; automobiling, Albert V. Weber; skating, Mortimer Bishop; squash and handball, Charles Bishop, yachting, Harry Anderson; golf, James G. Batterson; wrestling, Dr. Frederick J. Echeverria; tennis Rufus Davis; trophy, Alfred H. Curtis; billiards and bowling, Arthur W. Tenney; hockey, Benjamin N. Rhodes; house, Jeremiah T. Mahoney; baths, John F. Muir; admissions, William L. Miller; engineer's department, Robert A. Scott; Travers Island, Charles H. Pond; offices and auditing, Edwin J. Benson; restaurant, William A. Hines; art, Percy W. French; chess, Dr. Francis Valk; Club Journal, Charles E. Miner; domino, William F. Rudolphy; entertainment, Charles A. S. Hatfield; law, William A. Hines; library, John C. Gulick.

COLLEGIATE WRESTLING.

Lehigh May Take Championship Honors Away from Cornell.

A keen and close battle is expected in the intercollegiate wrestling championships to be held at Princeton on March 18 between the Cornell, Princeton, and Lehigh teams. Cornell has held the championsrip for four years, but it would not be surprising if Lehigh carried off the honors this year.

Lehigh is unusually strong in the three lightweight classes, while Cornell and Princeton are both best represented in the middleweights and light heavyweights, so that neither is expected to score overwhelmingly in these classes. The heavyweight is conceded to Dorizas of Pennsylvania. Now that Pascarella, in the 115-pound division, is lost to Columbia, the New Yorkers have no man of championship calibre.

Two members of the Lehigh team were champions last year—Martin in the 125-pound class, and Thomas in the 145-pound. The latter, who defeated Captain Kirkhuff, the runner-up in the 115-pound last Winter, will dispute the championship in this class with J. B. Wiss, 1917, and McKenzie of Cornell. The last named is considered the likeliest entrant, but has not yet made weight.

Captain Milligan of Pennsylvania, Post of Cornell, and J. W. Beaty, 1918, of Princeton, are evenly matched in the welterweight: the Princeton man lost to both this year on decisions. In the 158-pound, Frantz lost to Thomas of Lehigh on decision last year, but has twice defeated Captain Sager of Cornell. The light heavyweight cahmpionship should lie between McKeage of Cornell, and D. G. Turner, 1916.

NO FALL FOR COLUMBIA.

Cornell Wins Every Wrestling Bout with Local Collegians.

Cornell wrestlers took every event in the tournament with Columbia last night in the Columbia gymnasium and all seven victories came with falls. There were no bouts which extended to the time limit.

F. W. Girdner, who this week won the 158-pound title at Columbia, wrestled his opponent, Captain Sager of Cornell, seven minutes and forty seconds before he was pinned on the mat by the big Ithacan. In the 145-pound event Cohen of Columbia furnished some comedy by declaring his fall had been caused by a strangle hold used by his opponent. Post of Cornell, Referee Karl allowed the men to wrestle longer and Post again threw his opponent. Cohen again insisted he had been strangled into submission, but Mr. Karl ruled that if a wrestler could talk during a bout he was not being strangled and he named Post as the victor. The summaries:

115-pound Class.—H. Mackenzie of Cornell threw M. Rosenzwig of Columbia with a crotch and forearm hold. Time—2:10.

125-pound Class.—J. Wegsten of Cornell threw T. Rosenthal of Columbia with a forearm and head hold. Time—3:40.

133-pound Class.—R. K. Reynolds of Cornell threw J. Barish of Columbia with a Yale lock hold. Time—1:45.

145-pound Class.—E. S. Post of Cornell threw S. Cohen of Columbia with a scissors-on-head hold. Time—3:50.

158-pound Class.—Captain F. C. Sager of Cornell threw F. W. Girdner of Columbia with a bar, hammer, and head hold. Time —7:40.

175-pound Class.—J. A. McKeage of Cornell threw M. L. Krulewitch of Columbia with a neck and body hold. Time—3:52.

Unlimited Heavyweight Class.—H. Sinder of Cornell threw L. C. Raegener of Columbia with a bar and body hold. Time—2:48.

Referee—William A. Karl of Princeton.

Four Knockouts at New Polo.

Of the five bouts contested at the New Polo A. A. last night four of them were knockouts. The main contest came to a sudden termination in the second round. The contestants were King Holland's Chaty Loo, of Harlem and Kid Chester of Yorkville. The latter had all the better of the milling until a succession of lefts to the jaw weakened him. Douglas then shot over a straight left and Chester went to the canvas to be counted out.

Johnny Clinton of New York defeated Joe White of Brooklyn in the eighth round, when White's seconds threw a sponge into the ring. The Brooklyn boxer was almost out in the seventh round, but the bell saved him. In the eighth he came up groggy, and Clinton immediately started after his opponent. They had hardly been boxing thirty seconds when the victor landed a right uppercut on White's jaw and he went down again. The bout was then stopped by the loser's seconds.

Yale Team in National Games.

Five Yale athletes will compete in the national senior indoor championships of the Amateur Athletic Union on March 18 in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, according to information conveyed to Secretary Rubien yesterday by A. H. Bunker, manager of the

E. T. APPLEBY BEATS KLINGER WITH EASE

Scores His First Class A Billiard Victory at Expense of Austrian Player.

WINNER'S STRATEGY SOUND

Europe's Class B Champion Seems Unable to Attain In Match Play His Standard in Practice.

Class A Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H.R.	H. Av.
F. S. Appleby	2	0	46	9 13-43
E. W. Gardner	2	0	73	9 3-41
M. D. Brown	2	1	59	8 34-47
C. Heddon	1	1	91	10 10-39
E. T. Appleby	1	2	41	6 11-43
J. F. Poggenburg	1	2	54	11 15-35
J. Klinger	0	3	56	8 35-40

Edgar T. Appleby won his first game in the Class A amateur billiard tournament at the Arlon Society yesterday afternoon when he defeated Jacob Klinger of Austria by a score of 400 to 305. It was the third defeat for the European Class B champion, whose playing in the present championship has been a disappointment. In practice Klinger was able to make good averages, but his match play has fallen to a low standard. He averaged only 8 30-35 in the game with Appleby, which is much below Class A standard. The latter closed his string in the fifty-fifth inning with a run of 39, his third best of the match, which gave him an average of 7 15-53.

Appleby started well, clustering 31 in his first turn at the table, and this gave him an advantage which was never relinquished. In running out the game the Columbia player did not perform as brilliantly as in some of his recent matches of the Class B tournament, but he was more than a match for the Austrian in strategy as well as execution. During the middle part of the game the latter drew up close by gathering a number of good runs. Then Appleby adopted the policy of playing safe and breaking up the close nurse game of his opponent. He succeeded so well that he was able to increase his lead until it was nearly 100 points when the match closed.

It was in the sixteenth inning that Appleby drew well away from Klinger. At this point he made his high run of the match, 41, and it made the score 147 to 76, in his favor. With overwhelming defeat threatened, Klinger's game picked up, and by the twenty-ninth inning he had cut down the lead of the Columbia student to 10. It was during the next dozen innings that Appleby played the Austrian safe and received like treatment in return. This type of game was disastrous to the averages. For eleven innings from the twenty-seventh to the thirty-seventh, inclusive, Appleby made only 5 points, and Klinger too, had a period of low scoring.

A run of 39 in the thirty-eighth inning jumped Appleby ahead, and he played closer to billiards at the close of the match. His concluding run of 36 was gained by close play at the end table. The scores:

E. T. Appleby—31 0 0 8 1 4 3 4 3 5 9 21 0 14 3 41 3 8 0 2 0 0 29 2 19 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 39 0 6 4 19 4 0 2 0 22 1 4 27 12 0 0 7 36. Total, 400; average, 7 15-55; high runs, 41, 39, and 36.

Klinger—2 4 2 4 2 33 3 0 1 0 12 9 1 1 0 2 13 0 10 32 31 0 0 0 16 0 7 4 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 28 1 8 1 13 1 3 0 25 0 11 2 2 3 4 1 0. Total, 305; average, 5 30-55; high runs, 33, 32, and 31.

In the evening game Morris D. Brown did not have to be at his best to beat Poggenburg by the rather one-sided score of 400 to 314. Though Brown was far from being in stroke, he still gave several interesting exhibitions of billiards, one in the twenty-sixth inning being perhaps unexampled in amateur billiard circles.

Brown has studied the chuck nurse and made himself more proficient therein than any of the other contestants. His opportunity to make good use of his skill came in the twenty-sixth inning. After having gathered the ivories on several open table shots, he had them in position near the anchor spaces and began rapidly amassing a goodly total by playing the kiss from the object ball frozen to the cushion, the cue ball barely grazing the second object ivory just outside of the anchor space. He ran thirty-eight points from this position without varying the location of the object balls more than a hair. When his total reached twenty-seven points the referee for some reason stopped Brown momentarily, and then his opponent came and stood near by. Brown, thinking they were questioning his right to play the shot, deliberately broke the balls and then missed on his next effort.

Brown later caught his stroke in the forty-seventh inning, when he gathered in a total of 59 by fairly close work. He was not even then playing as high a type of game as is customary with him, but he counted the points, although the landing on the second object ivory was sometimes not true enough to make the following shot easy.

Brown's opponent was never a contender. He was outclassed in the early innings, and though he did pull up in the middle game, the effort was his last, and Brown, by plodding billiards, interspersed here and there with a bit of good work, ran out his string with nearly a hundred points advantage. Brown's average of 7 8-56 was creditable, while that of the loser dwindled down to 5 34-56, one of the poorest that has been made in the present event. The scores:

Brown—23 14 0 5 5 1 1 0 2 8 1 4 8 0 5 0 7 17 12 42 5 0 2 1 4 3 0 6 34 3 3 0 2 0 1 7 6 18 0 8 4 1 1 1 5 59 31 3 1 0 1 21 9 8 1. Total—400. Average—7 8-56. High runs—59, 42, and 34.

Poggenburg—0 0 0 2 6 2 0 5 0 0 0 6 27 11 0 3 4 12 0 31 27 1 0 4 1 7 1 13 20 10 0 1 10 1 1 0 0 3 10 0 2 7 0 4 13 0 0 4 2 0 32 6 0 0. Total—314. Average—5 34-56. High runs—32, 31, and 27.

Today's Games—Afternoon, Edward W. Gardner and Edgar T. Appleby; evening, Charles Heddon and Jacob Klinger.

HEAVY TAX ON RACING.

Maryland Bill Would Levy $500 for Each Day's Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 3.—Among the more important bills to be reported back next week by the Committee on Finance is the Rack Track Commission bill, introduced by Senator Frick. The committee has converted it into a revenue measure. It will provide, among other things, that all racing associations must pay a license of $500 per day.

It has been suggested that a tax be placed upon the gross receipts, but this was not acceptable. It was therefore deemed best to impose a license which, at the rate adopted, would not the State $50,000 a year. Senator Frick regards the license as too low, and he is considering an amendment increasing it to $1,000. The big associations would probably not object to this tax, but the small ones would hardly be in position to stand such an imposition.

The bill will provide for an unpaid commission of three, and upon them is conferred the authority to pass upon all applications. It is more than probable that betting will be confined to the Pari-Mutuel system.

Harvard Clubmen Lead at Chess.

With one game undecided and the Harvard Club leading the Yale Club by 2½ points to 1½ in the annual inter-club match at chess, the fate of the challenge trophy hangs in the balance as a result of the play at the Harvard Club yesterday. W. M. P. Mitchell, former Harvard 'Varsity captain, and C. Brennan were the victors for the home team, and J. Herbert Watson, erstwhile President of the Brooklyn Chess Club, scored for the Yale Club. The game at the first table was adjourned and the one at the fifth board resulted in a draw. The Summary:

HARVARD CLUB.		YALE CLUB.	
J. L. Clark	—	A. S. Jameson	—
A. E. Goddard	0	J. H. Watson	1
W. M. P. Mitchell	1	S. E. Chittenden	0
C. Brennan	1	G. C. Job	0
S. S. Litchfield	½	W. Carmait	½
Total	2½	Total	1½

"LA SONNAMBULA" GIVEN.

Bellini's Faded Opera, with Mme. Barrientos, at the Metropolitan.

LA SONNAMBULA. Opera in Three Acts. Book by Felice Romani. Music by Vincenzo Bellini.

Count Rodolfo	Adamo Didur
Teresa	Flora Perini
Amina	Maria Barrientos
Elvino	Giacomo Damasco
Lisa	Lenora Sparkes
Alessio	Giulio Rossi
A Notary	Pietro Audisio
Conductor	Giorgio Polacco

The resuscitation of Bellini's opera, "La Sonnambula," which was effected at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, can hardly be considered a very exciting incident in the operatic season. Nor was the performance one to stir deeply the interest and emotions of the listeners. It was occasioned, of course, by the presence in the company of Mme. Barrientos, whose specialty is that sort of music. Mme. Barrientos and her singing of Amina's lovely songs and her enactment of her curious adventures were the principal points of interest furnished by the evening's entertainment. Her companions in the cast were not of the sort that thrill the frequenters of the Metropolitan Opera House, even the most enthusiastic of them.

About eleven years ago "La Sonnambula" was heard at the Metropolitan Opera House, when Mme. Sembrich and Messrs. Caruso and Plançon sang in it. That was a somewhat different story from last night's performance; nor was it only the "laudator temporis acti" who noticed the difference. When the Metropolitan management in 1909-10 was experimenting with operas of the smaller genre in the New Theatre, as it was called then, "La Sonnambula" was given there, and it was repeated at the Metropolitan, though once was found to be enough for each place. Mr. Bonci was the figure of chief interest, and the season before it was Mme. Tetrazzini at Mr. Hammerstein's house.

For, of course, no listener of today finds either Amina or Elvino a figure of any interest whatever. "La Sonnambula" is one of the most faded operas of the Italian list; and the doings of all its personages, from principals to chorus, are of the most conventional operatic sort, even when they are so remarkable and exciting as Amina's. The music falls very gently on ears attuned to the musical and dramatic pungencies of the newer operatic schools. It flows serenely and mellifluously, mostly in thirds and sixths, without seriously ruffling the emotional surface and without violating any of the suave musical traditions of its kind. To make it in the least tolerable it needs the finest singing of its kind; not such as was mostly heard last evening.

Mme. Barrientos was not heard at her best as Amina. She did some delicate and finely finished singing in her florid arias. But her preparation for her higher notes was unusually obvious and careful, with a corresponding lack of freedom and fluency. And she produced many strident and unbeautiful tones not at all of the sort contemplated by Bellini for his music.

There is not much to be said of the other members of the cast; not much of the white and bleating tones and the ineffectual acting of Mr. Damacco, who was the Elvino; nor of Mme. Perini's rude assaults upon Bellini's music. Of Mr. Didur it may at least be said that he presented a distinguished appearance as the noble Count Rodolfo, though he did not find himself at home in the music. The chorus found itself much more so, and sang with precision and vigor; it even made a plausible attempt to show a certain interest in the proceedings. Mr. Polacco conducted, and it could hardly be doubted that his "reading" of the score was all that the score deserved.

BALL FOR THE ACTORS' FUND

Sixty Club to Have Charge of Allied Arts of the Theatre Benefit.

The second annual ball of the Allied Arts of the Theatre for the benefit of the Actors' Fund will be held at the Hotel Astor Thursday night, March 30. Last year's affair was managed by the Players, and following the original plan of having a different organization manage the event each year the Sixty Club has been chosen to take charge of this year's ball.

The committee in charge includes Daniel Frohman, J. Fred. Zimmerman, John W. Rumsey, John Drew, Otis Skinner, Francis Wilson, Joseph Howland Hunt, William Courtleigh, Victor Herbert, Donald Brian, Dudley Field Malone, George M. Cohan, Harrison Fisher, Irving Berlin, R. H. Burnside, Grace George, Edna May, Laurette Taylor, Ethel Barrymore, Irene Fenwick, Mrs. Robert Hilliard, Herbert Swope, Conde Nast, and Gabriel Hess.

HACKETT ILL WITH GRIP.

Today's Performances of "Macbeth" at the Criterion Canceled.

James K. Hackett became ill after his performance in "Macbeth" at the Criterion last night and as a result there will be no performances at that playhouse today. Mr. Hackett did not feel well during the day, but he acted the title rôle at night. After the performance his physician, Dr. J. C. Johnston of 115 East Fifty-sixth Street, found he had a high temperature. He diagnosed his case as a severe attack of grip.

It is thought Mr. Hackett will be able to resume his engagement next week.

"The Blue Envelope" on March 13.

"The Blue Envelope," a farce by Frank Hatch and Robert E. Homans, is again scheduled for production at the Cort. The new date is Monday night, March 13. The cast now includes Walter Jones, George Probert, Carrie Reynolds, Josie Sadler, George W. Howard, Edwin Forsberg, Beth Franklyn, Ethel Valentine, Ralph Nairn, John L. Kearney, Belle Theodore, and Ford Fenimore. T. Daniel Frawley has staged the piece for Richard Lambert.

BEAT COLUMBIA IN DEBATE.

U. of P. Team Gets Decision Against Preparedness.

The team from the University of Pennsylvania defeated a Columbia University team last night in a debate on the question: "Resolved, That the proposed Administration policy of armament increase is demanded by the best interests of the United States." Columbia supported the affirmative side of the question.

The Columbia team comprised E. A. Bloomaburg, C. B. Petchple, and H. S. Manges. Pennsylvania was represented by A. B. Lewis, C. M. Collard, and M. S. Gale. The judges were Justice Augustus N. Hand of the United States District Court, W. H. Ingersoll, and Louis V. Brisht.

The debate at Columbia was part of a triangular debate on the same subject. One Columbia team debated last night with Cornell at Ithaca, where it took the negative side of the question. Another Pennsylvania team took the affirmative side against Cornell in Philadelphia.

LINCOLN PORTRAIT FOUND.

Ambrotype Is Put on Exhibition in Plymouth Church.

What is said to be a newly discovered portrait, an ambrotype, of Abraham Lincoln, will be put on exhibition in the lecture room of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow afternoon and evening. It is the property of W. C. Leland of Chicago, who has loaned it to the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church.

The picture of the martyred President was found by a Chicago collector in a collection which he had bought from a Boston dealer in second-hand goods. Mr. Leland consulted with Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, President of the Armour Institute, about his purchase. Dr. Gunsaulus sent the ambrotype to Springfield, Ill., where it was authenticated by experts. On Thursday the portrait was taken to Washington for copyright and registration. The ambrotype is said to be one of remarkable clearness.

MARSH IS EXPELLED FROM THE CITY CLUB

Trustees Unanimously Find Him Guilty of Conduct Unbecoming a Member.

NO DEFENSE TO CHARGES

He Says, Though, He Will Ask Courts to Reinstate Him—Trouble Arises Over His Subway Ideas.

Benjamin C. Marsh was expelled yesterday afternoon from the City Club for "conduct unbecoming a member." This action was by unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees.

On being informed of the news, Mr. Marsh said he had retained a lawyer and would immediately apply to the courts for reinstatement. He had made no defense because his demand for a public hearing had been refused. Instead, he sent a lengthy letter attacking the policy of the organization and reiterating the charge that it "played politics." He said he would give his side in a statement today.

Mr. Marsh is the executive secretary of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes, and formerly he was the executive officer of an association to prevent congestion. He has been deeply interested in the subway question, and his open criticism of the club of which he was until yesterday a member was based on his disagreement with it over the dual system.

The club yesterday issued a statement as follows:

Inasmuch as the action concerns the administration of our own family affairs, ordinarily we would not think it proper to give it to the public. But Mr. Marsh himself, pending today's hearing, has sought to try the matter in public, and we therefore deem it proper to make a statement of the facts and the reasons for his expulsion. This action was taken with the deepest regret because the City Club welcomes and desires to retain in its membership men representing all legitimate points of view with regard to the affairs of the city.

It was then set forth that, at the annual membership meeting held on Feb. 7, Mr. Marsh had offered a resolution unanimously laid on the table by every vote except his own. The resolution was quoted as follows:

Whereas, The Thompson Legislative Committee has unearthed long-expected scandals in connection with the nefarious dual subway contracts, and

Whereas, The Transit Committee of the City Club opposed those contracts, but the Trustees of the City Club repudiated the report of that committee and committed the City Club in approval of those contracts against the protest of many members of the club, and

Whereas, It is reported that the Trustees indorsed those contracts at the instance of Mr. George McAneny; therefore, be it

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the Trustees be asked to report to the members of the club and to the public generally the exact facts regarding the action of the Transit Committee and the Trustees on the said contracts.

Notwithstanding the tabling of the above resolution, a report, such as he asked for, was immediately made by a reading of the pertinent testimony of the minutes of the Board of Trustees and by the testimony of Mr. John P. Fox, Secretary of the Transit Committee, who was called upon by Mr. Marsh himself. This evidence completely disproved the recital of his resolution.

In spite of these facts, on the following day Mr. Marsh sent a letter to the Chairman of the Thompson Committee asking the committee to investigate "why the Trustees of the City Club repudiated the report of their Transit Committee opposing the pet scheme of the club's former President, George McAneny, who did regard those contracts as the golden age for municipal reform," and by other expressions, by way of innuendo, accusing the City Club of improper and possibly of corrupt action. This letter Mr. Marsh also distributed to the press with a request for its publication.

Charges against Mr. Marsh based upon this letter and upon his action in making public, without authority, the proceedings of a membership meeting to which the public was not invited, were presented to the Trustees of the club. Both before and since the close they served upon him Mr. Marsh has continued his attacks upon the City Club by letters given to the press for publication of like character with the recitals of the resolution.

Mr. Marsh said last night that he had many friends in the City Club, and would probably drop in there today as a guest of one of them, just to see how things were.

SUFFRAGE PARADE TODAY.

"Queen of a Cocoa Island" to Help Boom March Ball.

One of the members of the suffrage squad to advertise the big March 7 ball of the New York State Suffrage Party this afternoon with a parade starting from the publicity headquarters of the party, 663 Fifth Avenue, at 3:45 o'clock, will be the "Queen of a cocoa island" in the Philippines. This is Mrs. B. W. Rice, who was Miss Joffe, the heroine of a suffrage romance. Miss Joffe was a "soapbox orator" for Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Political Equality Association a little more than a year ago when Mr. Rice first saw her and surrendered to her arguments and her personality at the same time. Miss Joffe in her turn surrendered to Mr. Rice's arguments and concluded that woman's place was the home, and left the soapbox for matrimony. To be sure that his wife should always have a home of her own Mr. Rice gave her as a bridal present a pretty little cocoa island. To show that she can love her home and believe in suffrage too Mrs. Rice will today wave one of the banners in the suffrage parade. It is her first appearance in the ranks since she became "Queen of the cocoa island."

Many prominent persons have taken boxes for the ball at Madison Square Garden. Among those in arena boxes will be Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Miss Katharine Dreier, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Miss Rosina Hoyt, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Mrs. Grenville Emmet, Mrs. Percy Turnure, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. John Humphreys Watkins, Mrs. William Buel Franklin, Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mrs. Frederick Peterson, Mrs. Josephine Osborn, Mrs. F. A. Bethell, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, and Miss Katharine B. Davis.

California to Sail Tomorrow.

The Anchor Line steamer California will sail on Sunday noon for Liverpool, carrying first-class, second-class, and third-class passengers. Officials of the line last night denied the published report that the steamer had been taken over by the British Government for transport service.

BOXFORD
WITH THE OVAL BUTTON HOLE
THE NEW STYLE IN
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
WRITE FOR BOOKLET OF 16 STYLES

CARUSO TAKES APPEAL.

Tenor Balks at Paying $820 Judgment Awarded to Chauffeur.

Enrico Caruso has not yet paid that chauffeur's bill of $820 and he is not going to pay it unless some authority greater than a Municipal Court says he must. Vittoria Franko, the chauffeur, day before yesterday obtained a judgment for the amount named against Mr. Caruso on the ground that the tenor had made an oral contract with him for his services which he had later broken, but Mr. Caruso went down bright and early yesterday to the offices of his lawyers, Wise & Seligsberg, at 15 Wall Street, and instructed them to make an appeal. At the same time he put up twice $820 as a bond to stay execution of the judgment pending the decision of the appeal.

The appeal was filed yesterday and will be heard in April, before Mr. Caruso returns from the legal battlefield of New York to the fighting and firing in Italy, by three Justices of the Supreme Court sitting in the Appellate Term. Of course, the lawyers in the case have prepared long legal papers in which they submit, in the first place, that the alleged contract was oral, and, in the second, that it could not be performed within one year, which things, according to the lawyers, make it invalid. And Mr. Caruso has subscribed to this advice-of-counsel pleading, but if one just informally stops him on the street and asks him about the contract, he says he simply did not make it and won't pay for it, and that's all there is to it.

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK ILL.

Mme. Matzenauer Takes Her Place as Symphony Soloist.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, who was to have been the soloist for the concert of the Symphony Society of New York at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, was suddenly indisposed, and at the last moment the organization obtained the services of Mme. Margarete Matzenauer to take her place. The latter singer's numbers were an aria from "La Gioconda" and Wagner's songs, "Träume" and "Schmerzen," with orchestral accompaniment. The orchestra played Smetana's "Overture to a Comedy," the Menuet and Prayer from Tschaikowsky's "Mozartiana" Suite, and Brahms's Symphony No. 2 in D.

Mme. Matzenauer was in good voice and her singing was most enjoyable. She brought breadth of phrasing and a largeness of style generally to the Wagner songs, which made them deeply expressive. Brahms's symphony was well played. Its freshness and energy, its melodic richness and rhythmic contrasts, its elaborately articulated simplicity and its finely sonorous or delicately colored orchestral effects were brought out for all to hear. This work is not the simplest in the répertoire because of technical difficulties, and the players acquitted themselves well. At its conclusion Mr. Damrosch had them rise to share in the applause.

ELLIS SIGNS OPERA STARS.

Boston Manager Organizes a Company to Tour Western Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 3.—Charles A. Ellis, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, announces that he has organized a new opera company, which will give its initial performance next Fall. He has already signed many noted singers, including Geraldine Farrar and Emmy Destinn. Louise Homer will sing the chief contralto and mezzo soprano rôles. Lucien Muratore, the tenor who sang occasionally at the old Boston Opera and who has been with the Chicago Opera this season, will be the chief tenor. Clarence Whitehill will be the chief baritone.

This company will be out of the ordinary in American opera in that it will be a road company visiting only towns and cities that ordinarily have no opera, and that will have a "tiny" répertoire, possibly only two operas. It will probably not play east of the Missouri.

Selwyn to Produce Five Plays.

Edgar Selwyn, upon his return yesterday from Havana, denied an impression that had got about that the firm of Selwyn & Co. was going out of business. Mr. Selwyn said the company was making more extensive plans than ever before, and that already five plays were being arranged for production next season. Two of these are farces, one by Margaret Mayo and one by Avery Hopwood; one a play by Roi Cooper Megrue and Irvin Cobb; another, a comedy, by Edgar Selwyn, and the fifth a new comedy for Margaret Illington.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Emmy Nicklass made her debut on the English-speaking stage in Andreas Dippel's production of "Princess Tra-La-La" last night in the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City. Miss Nicklass has acted the same role many times in the original version, "Hoheit tanzt Walzer," both in London and in Irving Place here. Phyllis Partington and George Baldwin are other principals in the cast.

In response to numerous requests a professional matinee of "Macbeth" will be given by James K. Hackett and Viola Allen next Friday afternoon at the Criterion.

A special showing of the Lasky feature film, "The Blacklist," exhibited recently at the Strand, will be made tomorrow night at the Labor Forum in Washington Irving High School. The Colorado coal strike is the subject of the picture. After the exhibition Amos Pinchot will lead a discussion.

William A. Brady will produce Burton R. Stevenson's new comedy, "Little Comrade," early next month, with Alice Brady in the principal rôle. The play will be given a preliminary season out of town.

Vera Myers, a daughter of Jacob Myers of Klaw & Erlanger's executive staff, has been engaged for the ballet at the Metropolitan for next season.

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SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET
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"פערדאכט"
with
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By M. RICHTER.

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Birds, Animals, Icebergs.
12th Regiment Armory, 62d St. and Columbus Ave.
Today, Sunday, Monday, 2:30 & 8:30. Admission, 25c & 50c.

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111 TIMES | Mrs. Hopkins
—"It's a Summons Matey"!!!
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FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE: ELLA REEVE BLOOR, JULIET STUART POYNTZ
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Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. | MARIE DORO in "Diplomacy." Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, "To Have and to Hold."

Irving Place Theatre | Today Matinee 2:15, "Minna v. Barnhelm." Tonight, "Robert Tapet Weber."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:20.
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED UNTIL SATURDAY, MARCH 18th.
Seats for every performance now on sale.
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"SCORES GREAT SUCCESS."—World.
THE HEART of WETONA

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. TODAY 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. TUES., NEXT WEEK. Usual Wed. Mat. omitted because of Ash Wednesday.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger present
ELSIE FERGUSON
IN HALL CAINE'S DRAMATIC SENSATION,
MARGARET SCHILLER

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
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JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
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GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:35. Mats. Today & Wed.
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Mitzi
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'Pom-Pom'
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"Little Mitzi is great." —Herald.

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MRS. FISKE
in a deliciously humorous comedy about Pennsylvania Dutch.
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Brandon Tynan's Charming Comedy.
"THE MELODY OF YOUTH"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. at 8. Carriages at 10:50.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 SHARP.
"MR. HACKETT ALWAYS A SUPERBLY VIRILE MACBETH."—N. Y. SUN.
JAMES K. HACKETT | VIOLA ALLEN
IN SHAKESPEARE'S "MACBETH"
In preparation—"Merry Wives of Windsor."

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The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

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GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wednesday 2:15.
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Next Mon. at 8:15, Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., Spec. Mat., at 2 ($1 to $5), Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober; Kurt, Mason; Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond., Bodansky.
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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.

THE BRITISH INSTRUCTIONS TO ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

The vital and controlling clause of the British Admiralty orders to armed merchantmen issued on Oct. 20, 1915, is to be found in Section 2, which is as follows:

> Armament is supplied solely for the purpose of resisting attack by an armed enemy vessel and must not be used for any other purpose whatever.

Like the general prohibitory provision of a statute, this must control the order in all its parts, unless it is modified by some other clause or section. The order will be searched in vain for any express modification of Paragraph 2. The only other clause of the order which might furnish some basis for the German argument is Section 2 under the heading, "Circumstances Under Which Armament Should Be Employed." But this again is controlled by the immediately preceding section which renews the prohibition in these words:

> The armament is supplied for the purpose of defense only. The object of the master should be to avoid action whenever possible.

This gives the emphasis of iteration to the positive general instruction of the paragraph first quoted. Then follows this section:

> (2) Experience has shown that hostile submarines and aircraft have frequently attacked merchant vessels without warning. It is important, therefore, that craft of this description should not be allowed to approach to short range, at which a torpedo or bomb launched without notice would almost certainly be effective. British and allied submarines and aircraft have orders not to approach merchant vessels. Consequently it may be presumed that any submarine or aircraft which deliberately approaches or pursues a merchant vessel does so with hostile intention. In such cases fire may be opened in self-defense in order to prevent the hostile craft from closing to a range at which resistance to a sudden attack with bomb or torpedo would be impossible.

Before an international court of jurists sitting to determine whether, with the instruction embodied in this second paragraph in force, an armed merchantman might lawfully be treated as a ship of war and attacked without warning, the counsel presenting the German contention would insist that approach does not constitute attack; that conceivably a submarine might approach a merchant ship with no purpose of using its torpedoes or its guns, intending only to exercise its right of visit and search. The Germans must hold themselves and themselves alone responsible for the fatal fact that the presumption runs directly against that theory of submarine activity. The leading instance of the Lusitania, a great number of other cases in which merchant ships, quite unarmed, have been torpedoed and sunk without warning, and the notorious policy of the German Navy continued through many months and consistently carried out in practice, forbid us to doubt that the master of a merchant ship seeing a German submarine seeking to overhaul or approach him is perfectly justified in believing that the commander of the hostile craft is going to attack him, that he is endeavoring to come near enough to make his attack by torpedo or gunfire certainly effective. Overwhelming proof that unwarned attack is a part of the German naval policy, that orders have been issued to that effect, is afforded in the pledge given by the German Ambassador at Washington that the policy would be abandoned and that new orders had been issued countermanding the old. That is the only possible meaning of the German pledge. It was not only a promise, it was an admission.

The presumption that an approaching submarine intends to attack, that the approach is but a preparation for and part of the attack, would powerfully impress the minds of the jurists of the court. It is a rule of law that motives may be inferred from acts. In the present case the inference of hostile motive would be immensely strengthened by the long-continued practice of the German underwater craft, by repeated attacks without warning, without visit or search, even after such acts had been condemned by neutral nations as unlawful, inhuman, and monstrous. With the British Admiralty orders before it the court would find it exceedingly difficult, doubtless quite impossible, to reach the conclusion that the commander of a British armed merchantman would be without justification if he should act upon the assumption that an approaching submarine intended to do him harm, that he would thereby violate his orders and be guilty of using for offense an armament he was commanded to use only for defense.

The issue hinges altogether upon the detailed instruction in the paragraph last quoted, about the use of the armament. It is difficult to see how it modifies or attenuates the general instruction that "armament is "supplied solely for the purpose of "resisting attack by an armed enemy "vessel and must not be used for any "other purpose whatever." Illustrations may make the distinction clearer. If an armed British merchantman should go about seeking German submarines, if it should go out of its course to hunt them down and during such pursuit open fire upon them, a German commander would be justified in treating his enemy as an auxiliary cruiser. If a German cruiser, not a submarine, should approach a merchantman and by the display of signals or firing a shot should order the merchantman to stop, the order would have to be obeyed without resistance, under like penalty, that is, being treated like a ship of war. If German submarines from the beginning had observed the usages of maritime war, this question would never have arisen; they, too, like the cruiser, might approach a merchantman with the order or signal to stop without thereby exposing themselves to attack from the merchantman's guns. That is the lawful procedure and it finds its parallel in civil life. To resist an officer of the law seeking to make an arrest is an offense, but when an officer of the law raging with drink or passion unwarrantably assaults a peaceful citizen in such wise that the citizen is justified in believing his life to be in danger, the right of self-defense may be properly invoked, and resistance, even to the extreme, will be justified by the courts when the courts know their business. The German submarine is a notorious lawbreaker, the ruffian of the seas. A British merchantman, even armed, would gladly avoid his company. But when escape is impossible, we think the judgment of a candid world, of just-minded men, and of impartial jurists will be that the commander is justified in using his armament in strict compliance with the Admiralty orders. It follows that an armed merchantman of a belligerent conforming to those orders is a ship of peace and that it is the right of the nationals of a neutral power to take passage on such a ship. The other belligerent will destroy their lives at his peril.

The publication of these Admiralty orders issued on Oct. 20, 1915, deprives of all force and pertinency the as yet unauthenticated British orders which the German Government professes to have found on board certain prizes. They differ from those later issued mainly in instructions as to the distance at which it was advisable to open fire. They have been canceled, and Germany cannot set up the repealed orders as a justification for its proclamation to the world that submarine warfare would be resumed on March 1 and that its commanders are instructed to attack armed merchantmen without warning. This proclamation was based avowedly upon the orders found on board British prizes. But no such orders were then in force. The German proclamation was issued months after the date of the new British orders. The case is in some respects a parallel to the act of opening or resuming fire upon a ship which has stopped when commanded, as in the case of the Ancona.

The German proclamation and the new orders issued in conformity therewith are without justification in law; they cannot be defended even as a reprisal against the British Admiralty orders, since those orders do not change the status of armed merchantmen, long recognized as ships of peace by the law of nations. Some other reason for the issue of the proclamation must be sought. We have heard the surmise that VON TIRPITZ has again got the upper hand of VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG, that the naval policy of frightfulness is again in force. There is the further explanation that Germany, now in a somewhat desperate plight in her land warfare, feels compelled, regardless of law and the usages of war, to put a stop, so far as she may be able, to the importing of arms and ammunition by her enemies. Whatever may be the explanation, it cannot throw the shield of law over a manifestly lawless practice, it cannot make assassination at sea guiltless, it can supply no reason or warrant for a craven surrender of American rights.

THE PRESIDENT'S VICTORY.

The web of lies in which personal and political malice and alien instigation had enveloped the President, the Congress, and the national honor was torn to bits yesterday. The Gore resolution, amended out of its original form, but still containing its impotent preamble, was suddenly changed by its author to a warlike tenor, a superfluous statement, impertinent and dangerous at present, that the sinking, without notice or warning, by a German submarine, of an armed belligerent vessel, causing the death of an American citizen, would be "a just and sufficient cause of war." Mr. GORE scurried away from his own resolution. Foreseeing pitiable defeat, he sought a way of escape for his personal use. He was thus able to vote against his own measure. Possibly he was ashamed of the company that he would have to keep.

The losers have not given up their game of brag, but they are beaten hopelessly and shamefully. The Senate has vindicated the constitutional right of the President to have charge of foreign negotiations. It has stamped upon the cowardly counsel to diminish American rights. It has refuted, so far as one branch of Congress is concerned, the false reports, studiously propagated from Washington, of foreign ascendency in that body. When the House kills the McLemores resolution, as the Senate has killed the Gore resolution, Americans will be able to hold up their heads again.

"The report," wrote Mr. WILSON to Mr. POU of the House Committee on Rules, Feb. 29, "that there are divided "counsels in regard to the foreign "policy of the Government is being "made industrious use of in foreign "countries. I believe that report to "be false, but so long as it is any-"where credited it cannot fail to do "the greatest harm and expose the "country to the most serious risks." The situation, the manufactured situation, was not only perilous. It was intolerable. In the United States falsehood upon falsehood was sent forth to the press, and a false opinion of the feeling of Congress sent abroad to the injury of the United States. The President, engaged in international matters of the gravest difficulty, was opposed at home and abroad by the same sinister influence or cabal.

Who told CHAMP CLARK and Mr. KITCHIN that the House was against the President, two to one? Who before that represented that both houses of Congress were against him? Who filled the Washington correspondents with misinformation and with false information? Without inquiring into the sources or the beneficiaries of this anti-national campaign, the blackest chapter in a long history of anti-Americanism, it is enough to say that the latest secret program of dishonor was the hardest upon American patience. That American factories should be blown up, that our citizens should be murdered, was bitter enough; but if the United States had sunk to such a depth of powerlessness that it could not govern itself; that it could not conduct its foreign affairs; that its Congress was tampered with; that in its capital it was guided by covert, hostile hands—if these things were so, who would not be ashamed to be an American?

So, of course, they could not be. The spirit of America has not been so enfeebled and corrupted that she will submit to such humiliation. The house of lies was built cunningly. At the breath of truth it tumbled down.

Americans are running this country. The Senate said so yesterday. The House cannot say so too soon. Then, "all doubts and conjectures" will be "swept away, and our foreign rela-"tions once more cleared of damag-"ing misunderstanding." And not our foreign relations alone.

MUDDLING DEFENSE MEASURES.

The "extension of the Summer camp idea" proposed in the latest summary of the House Military bill seems to be an inferior equivalent for Mr. GARRISON'S perfectly logical and well thought out plan for a Continental Army of trained citizens. The imperfect "federalization" of the organized militia, to which the committee dominated by Mr. HAY still holds, is a purely political measure. There is abundant evidence that the various State Governments have no intention to relinquish any of their authority over the National Guard. They are willing enough, naturally, to accept all the money the Federal Government will give them to improve the Guard, but on the very day this abstract of the House measure was made public a bill was introduced in the New York Legislature affecting membership of the Guard and greatly increasing the Governor's authority over that body.

Provision is now made in the bill for a maximum strength of 170,000 in the regular army, apart from the noncombatants, and a "minimum of 425,000 "in the National Guard within five "years." Nobody out of Congress who has given any thought to military subjects can be made to believe that the States, under the present militia system, (and no workable substitute has been suggested,) will raise an army of that number in times of peace. In case of war the President would assume control. The only reasonable way to "federalize" the National Guard would be to place it on exactly the same footing in relation to the Federal Government in times of peace as it is supposed to occupy in war. To accomplish this it would be necessary to amend the Federal Constitution and all the State Constitutions as well. The soldiers appointed to defend the nation should be entirely removed from the authority of the Governors and Legislatures of the States and always be under the direct control of the War Department at Washington. In that case all the States could be compelled to provide themselves with constabulary to suppress riots.

In the circumstances, the promised legislation for land defense can only result in a muddle. What are we to expect of the forty-three members of the House of Representatives from this State? Only two of them, Mr. CALDWELL and Mr. FARLEY, both of this city, are on the Military Committee. What they or any of their fellow-members may think of the muddle is a matter for conjecture only, thus far; perhaps they have not troubled themselves to think about the question that seems so important to their fellow-citizens.

TWO SENATORS FOR MINNESOTA

Minnesota is getting impatient. She feels that her constitutional right to be represented in the Senate by two Senators has been in abeyance too long. At present she has only one Senator, the Hon. KNUTE NELSON, a mighty shrewd, sensible, and capable man, who talks to the point and works like a horse. But isn't he being overworked? Why not give him a colleague? It is true that the name of MOSES EDWIN, affectionately known as "Thunder," CLAPP, is borne on the rolls of the Senate; but too many Minnesotans, to state whose opinion is not to share it, regard this robust Progressive as a sound-wave, not a Senator. They admit his interest and value to students of acoustics and catacoustics and his amiability as a private citizen, but they do not see him as other than an image of a Senator.

The Hon. FRANK B. KELLOGG had refused to be a candidate for Senator if he had to take part in the undignified scuffle which a campaign under the primary law demands. Now seventy-two Republican editors have asked him to be a candidate on condition that he shall not have to go about the State fishing for votes. He will give his opinions, as he chooses, on political policies. The editors, praying meanwhile for a revision of the election laws, will look after his campaign. If these editors and the other disbelievers in purely vocal and titular Senatorship have their way Mr. CLAPP will be returned to St. Paul on or about March 4, 1917, and the Hon. KNUTE NELSON will be relieved of his loneliness.

Mr. CLAPP has thundered many a time and oft for the recall of Judges. He should rejoice if Minnesota recalls him to her bosom next year. He voted in favor of that recall yesterday.

JEAN MOUNET-SULLY.

JEAN MOUNET-SULLY, who died yesterday, aged 75, had been the recognized leader of the French stage for forty years. Long before GOT had thought of retiring, while that most polished and versatile of French comedians, CONSTANT COQUELIN, was earning his laurels, while SARAH BERNHARDT was in her golden prime, he was the first tragedian of the Comédie Française. There was no higher rank an actor could reach in those days; we know of none in this era of deficient histrionism. He was contemporary with EDWIN BOOTH and HENRY IRVING, and was esteemed by Frenchmen as they were by their compatriots. Probably he lacked both the blazing genius of SARAH BERNHARDT and the versatility and enterprise of COQUELIN. But he was, on the most famous theatrical stage in the world, the accepted protagonist of tragedy and romance alike, the Orestes, Roderigo, (in "The Cid,") Ruy Blas, Othello, Hernani, Hamlet, and Oedipus of his time, and his time was long.

The illustrious BRESSANT had trained him to the authentic Conservatoire manner, and he had the natural equipment of bodily grace and expressive features to turn his instruction to the best account. JULES LEMAITRE once said that his voice was of the quality of Corinthian bronze. It had lost some of its richness of tone, perhaps, when he acted in this city. New Yorkers, we remember, were amazed by the apparent lack of those qualities in his portrayal of Hernani they had been accustomed to associate with romance on the stage, and they were disposed to find his Hamlet incomprehensible. But it was gracious and always interesting. As King Oedipus and The Cid, the splendid power of his acting, the fervor and the lucidity of his interpretation, did not fail of effect. But it did not matter then, and it does not now, what New York thought of MOUNET-SULLY. He was a French actor and not accustomed to seek the plaudits of foreigners. He nobly upheld the traditions of his national theatre to the end of his career. He well served his country and his race.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Telling the Truth About War.

A statement that will give the keenest of pain to the now most audible class of pacifists—and one for that reason if for no other deserving wider circulation than can be given to it by the medical journal in which it appeared—is one made by the very eminent Dr. CRILE. It is to the effect that war is the natural vocation of man, even yet, and is so by reason of his "kinetic" equipment, developed by the innumerable centuries during which he had to fight for his own life and the lives of his mate and his children.

There is, of course, a good deal of truth in this assertion, from the standpoints of both biology and ethnology, and it is also true that, as advancing civilization has more and more deprived man of the need to fight—and of the stern joys that go with fighting—he has devoted more and more of his ingenuity to the invention of games that are a substitute for war in that they involve a passionate struggle for victory. And it is the games approaching war most closely and involving the largest element of personal danger that appeal most strongly to normal human instincts and produce the greatest amount of pleasurable excitement in both players and spectators.

This may be deplored, and even may be deplorable, but it is a fact. Some very amiable people can see in war only its horrors. They never give a thought to its possible service in giving to the ordinary man the only opportunity he will take to sacrifice his personal and material interests for the sake of lofty ideals. They will insist, no doubt, that Dr. CRILE is dealing with men little higher, if not lower, than brutes, when he says that participation in a bayonet charge gives a satisfaction of primordial demands with which none other is comparable.

But such people either never have talked with a veteran who survived our own war between the States or else they have failed to notice that, no matter on which side the veteran fought, he discussed the experience as one far from horrible. Through all the years of peace his adventures as a soldier have usually been his favorite topic of conversation, and, while he will readily agree with even the harshest characterizations of war, including that falsely ascribed to General SHERMAN, he also makes clear the belief in his heart that there is a good deal to be said in favor of fighting, and fighting hard, for a good cause.

A Fallacy in His Arithmetic.

It is to be presumed that Vice President HAYES has the statistics to back up his statement, made in the letter printed on this page yesterday, that if every coal mine in the country "received its share in the nation's market" the miners would have to work only four hours a day to get out all the coal we use. This is, as he wrote, a statement very different from the one ascribed to him and the subject of much comment, some indignant and some sarcastic—the statement that the miners aspired to a reduction of their working day to four hours.

But after that has been admitted—an admission the more cordially made because of the good temper that marked Mr. HAYES'S letter of denial—one can still insist that there was something wrong about the assertion he did make. The "answer" he obtained by dividing the total amount of coal consumed by the amount one miner can get out of the ground in an hour may be arithmetically correct, but the problem is much larger and more complex than that.

It is not capitalistic conspiracy that accounts for the varying shares which mines have in the nation's market. That may be or have been a part or even the whole explanation in a few cases. Usually, however, the difference must be and have been due to essential differences in the mines themselves or to the dissimilar skill shown in operating them and selling their product.

And the chances are that if ever a time came when all the miners could supply the demand for coal by working only four hours a day, the result would be the compulsion of at least half the miners to seek another occupation, not the reduction of their working day to four hours.

That would be a rather serious inconvenience for them, though perhaps not a misfortune in the end.

Why Scold Instead of Acting?

One notices, with emotions in these days not safely to be nominated with definiteness, that the lamentations and complaints of merchants about the abusive return of goods are directed wholly at women. They, and they only, are accused of causing a vast amount of trouble and loss by pretending to buy when they are merely "shopping"—or, still worse, getting things for brief use with no intention of making any payment therefor.

Men are seemingly held guiltless of disturbing commerce in this truly deplorable way, and it is probably a fact that men, knowing that they are themselves expected to know their own minds and to stand by their bargains, are often astonished and sometimes shocked by the coolness with which even the women they admire and respect will ignore such obligations. It is not quite clear, however, why the shopkeepers should discuss this trouble as if they were its helpless victims. There is nothing except their own judgment as to where their own interests lie to prevent them from putting an instant and perpetual ban on the evil from which they claim to suffer so much.

If women are ruthless exploiters of the "on approval" privilege, they would—and could—sin no more in that particular manner if the privilege were withdrawn. And there is no law, extant or conceivable, to forbid the withdrawal. Incidentally, however, the women might call attention to the fact that their returning of goods for frivolous or unavowable reasons has its analogy in the masculine domain, for when the merchants are not complaining about the habits of their feminine customers in this respect they are finding fault with the canceling of orders in which some business men indulge on a much larger scale.

For both abuses the remedy is obvious and easy, and it would be promptly used if the present conditions were not considered on the whole profitable by those who permit them to continue.

MILITARY DRILL IN COLLEGE.

A Defense of the Princeton Seniors Who Oppose It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent issue of THE TIMES contains a summary of the protest against military training in colleges, issued by Messrs. Glick, Osborn, Armstrong, Payson, and Shoemaker of the senior class at Princeton. While I have no authority to speak for these protestants, I may be permitted to point out that the summary omits one sentence of the protest which, to my mind, expresses the crux of the whole matter, namely, "Colleges are not the places for drilling or for instruction in military matters."

The signers of the declaration are careful to say that they are in favor of such steps as may be necessary to put the army and navy into a position of adequate defense. With drilling and military training per se they have no quarrel. The question whether the country should or should not be prepared is not at issue; the only question raised is whether an institution of learning like Princeton is the proper place for such preparation.

The country, it seems to me, is placed under obligation to these members of the younger generation for reminding it of a truth that is in danger of being forgotten at a time of public excitement like the present, namely, that "patriotism which shoulders a rifle is not the only sort of patriotism." In uttering their protest in opposition to the current—not to say torrent—of opinion in the university of which they are members, and especially to the official sanctions given to military training, they themselves have unconsciously manifested the highest kind of patriotism, namely, moral courage.

STUART SIDNEY TAYLOR.
Princeton, March 3, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Eighteenth Century Prints Are Seen at Their Best.

The exhibition of the Christophle engravings now belonging to Mr. Widener and temporarily on view at the Knoedler Galleries will call public attention to the charm of eighteenth century prints in the most convincing manner, since the group contains no impressions from worn plates and none showing the faded aspect of prints long exposed to the light.

The Bolander box has protected all these famous examples and the visitor to the galleries sees them as nearly as possible in a condition of original freshness. Such an exhibition is a true benefit to the public in correcting the eye and forming the taste for examples of the first rank. There would, however, be little chance for the collector starting now to assemble a similar group. In a few cases there are only seven or eight other known impressions of the subject. In one instance, that of "Pauvre Annette," no other is known.

But it is not for these rarities that the student of art applauds the exhibition. The remarkable condition of the prints and the amazing skill of the engravers are what hold the attention. There is not a flat or dull impression among the number and there are many in which every detail of finishing is present in perfection. The French engravers attached much importance to the frame of festooned flowers and foliage surrounding the subject, and this frame frequently was done by an engraver other than the one dedicated to the central picture. The "fleuron," or little tailpiece, serving something the same purpose as a remarque, also occasionally had a separate engraver, as a signed fleuron in the present collection proves.

A rather charming use of this device is seen in the "Annette et Lubin," by Dubucourt, engraved for the benefit given the two actors who had made this play famous. The central composition shows them as they were in their youth meeting in the play for the first time. The fleuron is a double portrait of them in their late years, full of character and delicate sentiment.

The uninitiated observer will be surprised by the number of plates which, though not among the most famous examples, disclose a technical skill of the highest order. There is, for example, "La Triomphe de Minette," a woman holding a white Angora cat in her arms, while an indignant little dog gives voice to his feelings below. The beautiful gradations of color and texture in the costume and in the detail of the room are as fine as in the paintings of the little Dutch masters, with an even sprightlier accent and more serial envelope. The blue jacket trimmed with fur and the white satin skirt remind one, indeed, of Terburg or Vermeer, and the engraver need not fear the comparison.

While the group contains its fair share of the so-called "sujet grivois," the daintiness of the treatment abates distaste, and the general student who has learned the usual lesson about the freedom of the subject in the field of French engraving will, no doubt, find himself unprepared for the proportion of pretty little domestic idyls included in the exhibition. There are two very charming prints dedicated to the festitivities accompanying the birthday of grandmamma and that of grandpapa; there is the playful little "L'Education Fait Tout," celebrating the training of pet dogs; there are the very well known prints "La Bonne Mère," the "Pauvre Annette," the "Cruche Cassée," the "Assemblée au Concert," and many others that wear no hint of the debased morality of the Court as it approached its downfall. It is an exhibition that should not be missed, for in all probability we never shall have so good a chance to see the French eighteenth century print in its glory.

The West That Has Passed.

Charles M. Russell reports personal experience in his paintings and sculptures at the Folsom Galleries. The visitor in search of aesthetic adventure will find it only in the most melodramatic form, but the student of life who wants straightforward narrative by some one who has seen things with his own eyes will find much to repay him. There is material for half a dozen stories for boys in the exhibition. What about that unpleasant moment when the hunter, who has shot the mama and followed its dragging flight until it has dropped dead on a ridge of mountain some 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, suddenly perceives a bear standing before him disputing ownership? One of the hunter's horses has decided not to remain on the scene of action and the other horse, to whose saddle the first is tethered, is inclined to follow his example. The figure of the man is poor, but there is plenty of life in the frightened pull of the beasts away from their wild brother. Then there is that delightfully alarming situation with two men on a ledge discovering through the shadows cast on a wall of rock the presence of an Indian war party on the march just above them. They clutch their horses' mouths and hold them open to prevent their whinnying, and there are several thrills to every inch of the canvas. It is melodramatic, but it is not cheap melodrama. Honest description and illustration are not to be confused with the higher forms of art, but neither can they be dismissed as negligible. Mr. Russell interests his public.

Exhibit of Alaskan Paintings.

There is on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History a series of forty-four paintings by Robert Van Vorst Sewell, depicting many phases of Alaskan scenery. A few of these pictures were shown about a year ago at the Macbeth Galleries, but the entire series has never been displayed in the East, although it was shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where it was awarded a silver medal. The exhibition will continue during the month of March.

LONG AGO AND LONG AGO.

Long ago and long ago, across the skies of morning,
Came a little shadow, like the wing-flash of a jay—
Came a shadow chill and blue that led my soul to scorning
The mad road,
The glad road,
The road of yesterday.

One I loved had turned aside in paths I could not follow—
Turned aside to happiness, while I trod on alone;
And the primrose ways grew barren, for the heart of life was hollow,
And my lips denied their laughter, lest it perish in their moan.

So I traveled toward tomorrow with a bitterness unceasing,
And a weariness intolerable 'gainst youth and joy and light,
Till the wonder-world about me seemed a hideousness increasing—
For I'd lost the path to sunshine and gone stumbling into night.

Ah, who was I to grieve so, in greed of other's heaven,
When, right along beside me, mine own was opening wide?
Let me clear my soul of cobwebs, and perchance to me 'll be given
A bright world,
A right world,
A world with God beside.

EDNA MEAD.

THE SMOKESTACK MENACE TO WASHINGTON.

The Vision of L'Enfant, Washington and Jefferson Upheld Against the Ideas of Certain Senators and Congressmen.

By CHARLES HARRIS WHITAKER,
Editor The Journal of The American Institute of Architects.

Washington, March 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Spring of the year 1791 there might have been observed a solitary horseman riding somewhat at random over the hills and fields which lay between the village of Georgetown and the shore of the Potomac opposite the island which is now in process of conversion into East Potomac Park, perhaps destined to be one of the great island parks of the world, but, in any event, to be a notable addition to the park system of the nation's capital. In the letter wherein the rider described his travels to General Washington, who was then in Philadelphia, and at whose request he was reporting, he speaks of preparing a rough sketch of the country which he hopes to have in readiness when the General and Thomas Jefferson arrive in Georgetown. The horseman in question was none other than Major L'Enfant, and he was engaged in no less a task than that of laying out the capital city of the new American Republic. His name in connection with the plan for the City of Washington is known wherever men of imagination and vision look out upon the world with the hope of making their communities more beautiful and more desirable as places in which to dwell. The L'Enfant plan, although lost to sight for a period and sadly marred and spoiled by the heedlessness of successive Administrations, still remains as the fundamental basis for the right development of Washington.

Some time after the preliminary surveys by L'Enfant, Washington and Jefferson arrived in Georgetown, staying for several days at the old Suters Tavern. Each day, in company with Major L'Enfant, they rode over the country, in order that every phase of the topography might be studied with relation to the great work they had in their minds. How splendid it is to think that we had a Washington and a Jefferson at such a moment! With their great vision, their knowledge of the past, their hope for the future, they looked out upon the wide Potomac and the woods and fields, and saw the future capital rise like a mirage before their eyes.

That hill, which was later to be crowned by the dome of the Capitol, seemed to L'Enfant to be like "a pedestal waiting for a monument." The gentle eminence from which the wide plain sloped down to the Potomac was marked for the site of the "President's palace," not only that it would be distant from the halls of Congress, nor yet but that it might be approached by the "grand magnificent avenue" to be called Pennsylvania, but above all that it might forever look out over the broad expanse of the Potomac, with the far hillside rising as though to wall out the scene from desecration.

It was one of the splendid moments in the life of the new Republic. Unhampered by years of haphazard development, by centuries of unforeseeable mistakes, by the power of vested interests, by the rapacity of private citizens, a nation's capital was to be planned and built, such a capital as the world had never seen. It was to be as spacious as the dream of democracy. As dignified as the spirit of the men who had founded it. As beautiful as the vision of freedom out of which it had been born. Remembering these things, we turn from that moment to the later history of the building of Washington with a feeling akin to anger. And yet, the vision was lost with the other visions which have also gone only because we were not strong enough or loyal enough or unselfish enough to insist that it be preserved. All our American cities bear witness to these things, great as may be the part that ignorance has played in their development.

But the L'Enfant plan languished in the archives of the nation until, in 1901, it was rescued by the commission composed of Charles F. McKim, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Frederick Law Olmsted, and Daniel H. Burnham. For nearly a year these pre-eminent men gave of their time in the service of the nation, seeking how best to return to the dream of L'Enfant, and to the hopes and aspirations of Washington and Jefferson. Since that time much has been accomplished and the L'Enfant plan has been made the basis of the comprehensive plans which have been developed for the further improvement of the City of Washington as a national asset of inestimable value.

Of interest, as evidence of the culture and breadth of vision which Jefferson possessed, it is useful to quote from a letter which he wrote from Paris in 1785. It was addressed to James Madison and referred to the proposed building for the Virginia State Capitol, the plans for which were then under way, and which had been much modified from the original scheme proposed by Jefferson:

> I have been much mortified with information I received two days ago from Virginia that the first brick of the Capitol would be laid within ten days. But surely the delay of this piece of a Summer would have been repaired by the savings in the plan preparing here were we to value its other superiorities as nothing. But how is the taste in this beautiful art to be formed in our countrymen unless we avail ourselves of every occasion when public buildings are to be erected of presenting to them models for their study and imitation? Pray, try if you can effect the stopping of this work. * * *

You see I am an enthusiast in the subject of the arts. But it is an enthusiasm of which I am not ashamed, as its object is to improve the taste of my countrymen, to increase their reputation, to reconcile to them the respect of the world, and procure them its praise. * * *

The loss is not to be weighed against the saving of money which will arise, against the comfort of laying out the public money for something honorable, the satisfaction of seeing an object and proof of national good taste, and the regret and mortification of erecting a monument to our barbarism which will be loathed with execrations as long as it shall endure.

One hundred and thirty-one years later, in the month of February, 1916, to be exact, there occurred a discussion in the Congress of the United States to which it is pertinent to call attention, for it bears evidence of the fact that those who have labored so long and so unselfishly in the effort to keep the development of Washington from passing into the haphazard state from which it was so lately rescued have still to continue their labors and even increase their diligence. The discussion related to the site for the proposed central heating and lighting plant which the Government proposes to erect almost on the banks of the Potomac and at a point where it will lamentably affect and disfigure that beauty which L'Enfant, Washington and Jefferson had in their minds' vision, and upon which so many millions have already been spent.

The story of this ill-conceived project is now widely known. Ignoring the Executive Order, which called for the submission of the plans to the Commission of Fine Arts before beginning work, the Treasury Department contracted for the building. The plans were then submitted to the commission, which reported adversely. Almost immediately opposition sprang up like wildfire. It came from all over the land, from organizations and individuals, from engineers and from artists. It gathered strength at a rate which would have indicated a warning to most men, yet in spite of it the Senate declined to strike out the urgent deficiency appropriation required for the work and which was being considered by Congress. It is true that the appropriation was a part of a conference committee report, the rejection of the whole of which was necessary in order to withhold the sum asked for the power plant. Therefore the attitude of the Senate may not be judged from this vote, since many, no doubt, voted for the adoption of the report who would have voted against the power plant appropriation if it had been under consideration by itself. But the statements which were made by those who defended the choice of the site are worthy of being chronicled for comparison with what Jefferson said when he urged the reconsideration of a project which he knew was not for the best interest of the State of Virginia.

Said a Senator from the State which is proud to acknowledge its debt to Jefferson, her illustrious son:

> "There are very few artists in the Senate. My friend from Nevada is an artist, and I say it in good faith. He has a high development of artistic taste. I have very little, but I have a practical turn. I can tell something about a suitable location for a smokestack when I look at it. I have been there and looked at it, and it is one of the best places for these smokestacks within fifty miles of Washington.
>
> "The banks of the Potomac River will really be beautified by a splendid building which is going to be erected, and by two beautiful smokestacks."

The Congressman from New York who most heartily championed the undertaking in the House of Representatives complained loudly of the interference of architects and engineers and bitterly resented their opposition to the plan. As though Washington did not belong to the people! As though the Congress was an all-wise and all-omnipotent institution setting itself up as an expert authority! As though Washington did not already bear sufficient evidence of its mistakes! As though the country was not bespattered with public buildings which were born of a most wasteful policy dictated by political expediency in the matter of providing Post Office buildings—buildings which are a standing reproach to our intelligence and culture—and even to our honor!

It is not a pleasant spectacle. It is disheartening and almost discouraging. But the fact that there were representatives of the people who valiantly tried to bring about a reconsideration of the power plant project gives hope that there remains a foundation upon which the nation may yet rely for wisdom and sanity in the matter of developing Washington. The fate of the Commission of Fine Arts seems to hang in the balance. It was created by Congress to act as an adviser in such situations as that which has lately arisen. Its advice emanates from long study and profound knowledge of the Washington of the present and of the Washington that we all hope is to be. It is, in a sense, the trustee of the hopes and aspirations of Washington, Jefferson and L'Enfant, who would, one is sure, rise if they could in protest of this latest desecration of the fair spot over which they rode so many years ago, their minds and their hearts full of the trust vested in them by the new Republic.

CHARLES HARRIS WHITAKER.

FOR WILSON IN CANADA.

His Picture Cheered When Shown in Toronto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your letters to the editor I note one from Miss Helen Stone with a Montreal date line, in which she states that President Wilson's picture when shown on the screen was hissed. May I say, for Toronto, that President Wilson's picture when presented here is heartily cheered. The best thought of the land is appreciative of the difficulties of his position, and believes in him and in his absolute devotion to his country. It is a pity that any one should quote the thought or act of the rowdy in an attempt to make it the thought or act of a friendly people.

A. T. MACDONALD.

Toronto, March 1, 1916.

A Difference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent letter a correspondent spoke of two Turks swimming out into the sea and rescuing two wrecked enemy airmen. These two splendid fellows ran only the risk of drowning, and if they were good, strong swimmers perhaps they did not run that risk. In the case of the English skipper with his crew of eight unarmed men who refused to rescue the crew of the wrecked Zeppelin—thirty men, no doubt armed—the skipper remembered what your correspondent seems to forget, that the Germans fired on the English in the early days of the war while they were rescuing German wounded from the water. He knew probably what Mrs. Gleason tells us—that the Germans used the Red Cross ambulances as targets, even when they were rescuing German wounded. B. FRASER.

New York, Feb. 28, 1916.

One Sherman to Another.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a great-grandson of Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, I am ashamed to see that a man by the name of Sherman voted in the United States Senate today for the Gore resolution, to sacrifice the independence of the United States. HENRY A. SHERMAN.

New York, March 2, 1916.

TRUE MEANING OF HONOR.

A Word Not Confined to the Duello in English Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henry Mitchell MacCracken, whose interpretation of "honor" appears in a letter to THE TIMES, is, I believe, an instructor of American youth, but it is to be regretted that his definition is so restricted and his reading of such a meagre character that he has been obliged to rely upon a dictionary for an isolated definition. If he will spend an hour in the library of his college he will soon see, if he so wishes, that "it" (honor) is not "an infected word, infected by militarism," for it means much more, and his attempt to confine its use to the duello is, to say the least, disingenuous. Permit me also to say that his pathological qualification is not pleasant to any one of lofty ideals, for honor is essentially a healthy and normal sentiment, at least with red-blooded people.

Want of space does not permit me to do more than refer him to Lord Francis Bacon's essay upon "

Y. W. C. A. OBSERVES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Carnegie Hall Crowded by Women Interested in Work of Association.

TRIBUTES TO MISS DODGE

A Chorus of 300 Sings, and the Rev. Dr. Coffin and Others Deliver Addresses Lauding Organization.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding in the United States of the Young Women's Christian Association was celebrated in Carnegie Hall last night. The great hall was crowded to the doors with women identified with the work of the association, among them many of national prominence, and there was a chorus of 300 young women, all association members. The chief speaker of the evening was the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. James Stewart Cushman, President of the association in New York City, paid a tribute to the memory of the late Miss Grace Hoadley Dodge, for so many years a leader in the work of the organization, and Robert E. Speer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions told of the progress that is being made in the raising of the $500,000 endowment fund which is to be a memorial of Miss Dodge.

The meeting was opened with an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin of Calvary Baptist Church, which was followed by a short speech of greeting by Mrs. Robert E. Speer, President of the National Board of Young Women's Christian Associations. Others who took part in the celebration were Bishop David H. Greer and the Rev. Dr. William Pierson Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church. Dr. Merrill leading the responsive readings and Bishop Greer making the prayer that followed the offering for the Grace Dodge Memorial Fund.

Like a Great River.

"Like a great river to the region through which it flows," said Dr. Coffin, "is the Young Women's Christian Association to the community in which it is set. All along the courses of rivers the meadows are made richer and the whole countryside more fertile and lovely because of its beneficent presence. A Young Women's Christian Association affords wholesome recreations and happy social life. Through its industrial and educational classes it furnishes abilities to do the world's work, and through its Bible classes ideals and convictions with which to do that work well. With its sympathetic friendliness and its many practical helps—boarding homes, lunch rooms, employment bureaus, and what not—it upholds women laden with problems.

"It has been the origin of such parallel enterprises as the Travelers' Aid Society. It brings purifying contacts to lives else uncleansed. How fine it was to see a Young Women's Christian Association located in the joy zone of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco for the special benefit of the many girls employed among the rather coarsening surroundings that so often accompany public amusements. And wherever an association exists the offices, shops, factories, studios, homes of the town are the better for its influences. Sometimes we are so impressed with what a river does that we lose sight of what it is. We are reminded of that when we get back to its source on the mountainside.

"Tonight, in this service of rejoicing, we think of the tiny beginnings of this stream a half century ago. In the '50s and '60s, in Britain and America, groups of women met for prayer. Under the leadership of Miss Emma Robarts in England prayer unions were formed in many places. unions were formed in many places.

"The Mountain Lakes."

"In this city there was such a prayer circle in the Presbyterian Church of the Puritans, then standing at Union Square and Fifteenth Street, led by a woman of rare talent, charm, and earnestness—Mrs. Marshall C. Roberts. These prayer circles formed the hilltop lakes, in which spiritual energy was gathered, which began to flow out in trickles and brooks of helpful service for women, and which today have grown to the mighty river—the largest, and we may surely add the most widely useful, organization of women in the world."

Dr. Coffin, continuing, paid tributes to Mrs. Marshall C. Roberts, who was the first Director of the association in New York City; to Mrs. Henry F. Durant, the first President of the Boston Association, and to Miss Dodge, "the great heart of this whole company until but fourteen months ago."

Mr. Speer, discussing the effort now being made to raise the $500,000 Grace Dodge National Memorial Fund, said $85,000 was in hand already, and that, if the members of the organization in this country each gave an average of $1 to the fund, the $415,000 still needed would be assured. Women in all the walks of life, he said, were contributing to the fund, some giving large amounts and others small sums, which, he added, were just as much appreciated. Many business women, he said, were giving one day's income to the fund.

He told of Miss Dodge's life interest in the building up of the association and cited instance after instance of her generous activities to help women who were in need, spiritually as well as materially.

"Miss Dodge," said Mr. Speer, "was a working woman who worked fifty weeks each year. She was a dreamer of dreams that have come true. One dream still to be realized is the endowment of the national organization that we ask you to contribute to tonight."

Among those present last night were Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, Mrs. William W. Rockwell, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Miss Elizabeth Dodge, Mrs. Henry S. Coffin, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Miss Charlotte Stillman, Miss Gertrude MacArthur, Mrs. Richard A. Dorman, Mrs. Stephen Baker, and Mrs. W. W. Rossiter.

STAGE FOLK AID BIDE-A-WEE

Francis Wilson Buys Dog Mrs. Fiske Gave to be Sold.

Upward of $1,000 was raised yesterday by the entertainment taking place in the Biltmore ballroom in aid of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Friendless Animals. At the auction Erstwhile Susan, the Airedale terrier presented by Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, went to Francis Wilson of Larchmont, between $40 and $50 being raised by the bidding. John Daly Murphy of Mrs. Fiske's company was the auctioneer.

There was exhibition dancing by professionals and prize dances for amateurs, the prizes including a silver vase and vinaigrette and a cane finished appropriately with a dog's head, and Bide-a-Wee cigarettes. Miss Lillian Grant, daughter of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, was at the head of the girls selling flowers.

The Baroness von Rottenthal and Thomas Allen Rector, the former in street costume and the latter in a dog make-up, did what they called a Bide-a-Wee dance to Punchinello music.

John E. Hazard did monologues, Miss Tison Page sang an aria from "Samson and Delilah," Rexford Kendrick of the Grace George Company sang, Langdon Matthews did a hornpipe, and the Baroness von Rottenthal and Mr. Rector danced a South Sea Idyll to Hawaiian music. The officers of the home were the committee in charge of the entertainment. They were Mrs. Harry Ulysses Kibbe, Mrs. William Sakee Hofstra, Mrs. George H. Gould, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, and were assisted by Mrs. Herbert Nix, Mrs. Francis Wilson, and Mrs. A. V. T. Billington. It has been decided to give a second entertainment next month in order to raise the remainder of the $2,000 necessary to pay the taxes of the home.

DANCE FOR MISS OSTERHOLT

Guests Included Most of This Year's Debutantes.

Mrs. Ehler Osterholt of 21 East Ninety-third Street gave a small dance last evening at the St. Regis for her débutante daughter, Miss Marie Osterholt. The ballroom suite was taken, and Spring flowers were used throughout as the decorations. Mrs. Osterholt and Miss Osterholt received in the Louis XVI. reception room, and the dancing was in the marble ballroom. A seated supper was served at 12:30 o'clock in the Oak Room, which was reserved for the party. There were between 150 and 200 guests, who included most of this year's débutantes and a number of girls who are to make their début next Winter.

Among them were the Misses Anna Ballard, Dorothy Battle, Mabel Alker, Josephine Bedle, Irma Hill, Margaret A. Thompson, Margaret L. Phillips, Elizabeth Clark, Emmalena Sizer, Carolyn H. Dorsett, Lilian Palmer, Jeannette Blake, Marie de M. Jordan, Anna Burghardt, Anita de Witt, Adele Prindle, Harriet Lummis, Marjorie Cleveland, Beth and Dorothy Leary, Marjorie Silcocks, Lilly Stehli, Charlotte Guye, Therese Browning, Elizabeth Osborne, and Amy and Margaret Reick.

PASTOR, 72 YEARS OLD, WEDS

Rev. John Reuber Announces His Marriage at Entertainment.

Surprised at the announcement that the Rev. John Reuber, the 72-year-old pastor of the Harrison Avenue Evangelical Church, Lorimer and Middleton Streets, Brooklyn, had married Mrs. Dorothea Rudolph, 64 years old, of Newark, N. J., many of his congregation called and extended their congratulations to them yesterday.

The marriage took place last Wednesday, the Rev. Paul H. Beck, presiding elder of the Atlantic Conference, performing the ceremony. The bridegroom announced the event Thursday night at the entertainment given by the King's Daughters Class of his church.

California Society Dines.

The annual dinner and dance of the California Society of New York was held last night in the Music Room of the Biltmore. About 200 members of the organization and their friends attended. During dinner a woman's quartet sang some of the familiar songs of California. The speakers were Frank L. Brown, who was the Director of the Panama-Pacific Exposition; John C. Montgomery, Walter N. Price, Edward J. McGanney, J. O'Hara Cosgrave, and Henry Varian. John Hays Hammond is the President of the Society, and among the Vice Presidents are William Randolph Hearst, Clarence H. Mackay, Ogden and Frank Waterman.

Modernist Dance for French Fund.

A Modernist Dance is to be held tonight at the old Knickerbocker Club, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, the proceeds to go to French war relief. The announcements of the dance make the request "to leave your tiaras and company manners at home." It will be in the nature of a carnival affair and is to be preceded by several large dinners.

Ocean Travelers.

Among those who will sail on the steamer Brazos today to Porto Rico and the Caribbean Islands are:

Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn and Mrs. Glynn, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Armstrong, Dr. W. F. Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Fred I Stockwell, C. W. Ten Broock, Horatio J. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Winton and W. W. Winton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whittington, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Woodbridge, John Howard Yardley, Miss Mary Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. George Clapperton, the Rev. A. E. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ward, and F. K. Warner.

Among those who will sail today on the steamer Havana for Havana are:

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Mears Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kiely, Dr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Mooney, Mrs. Frederick Cox, Mrs. Howard Russell, Mrs. M. E. Nahm, Miss Anna May Alexander, Dr. Florence E. Donnelly, Miss Helen Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Moxey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. McCloud, F. E. Wright, S. Henry Wilson, Mrs. Alberto Verastegin, Miss Amelia de Verastegin, H. D. Robinson, F. A. Quail, Charles A. Paine, E. G. Tillotson, Dr. F. E. Bunts, A. S. Taylor, Colonel and Mrs. Richard R. Lawrence, Colonel and Mrs. Charles Aguirre.

Passengers sailing for Bordeaux today on the Rochambeau are:

Mrs. Marco Tito Alcardi, A. J. Alrston, V. Basch, Mrs. Enrico Burckhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Cormier, Miss Jane Craven, Mrs. Marguerite F. Clendonning, Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Cook, Mrs. M. Doney, Miss M. Davis, H. R. Eldridge, Mrs. Marcelle Gallon, Philippe A. Grenier, Mrs. Grace Havilland, Mrs. M. E. Harriman, Mrs. C. W. Huntington, Miss Juliet E. Hanchett.

MOUNET-SULLY DIES IN HIS PARIS HOME

Famous Tragedian Served with Distinction in the Franco-Prussian War.

TOURED AMERICA IN 1894

Dean of the Comedie Francaise and a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, March 3.—Jean Mounet-Sully, the celebrated French tragedian and dean of the Comédie Française, died at his home here today, in his seventy-sixth year.

Jean Mounet-Sully, the fortieth anniversary of whose connection with the Comédie Française, in 1912, was made an occasion of almost national rejoicing in France, was long regarded as one of the greatest tragedians of past and present generations. In addition to his acting, he had been a soldier of the republic, and fought with distinction in the Franco-Prussian War, and was regarded tenderly by his people as one who had not hesitated to shed his blood for France. Many of the theatregoers of twenty years ago will remember his tour of this country, during which he appeared at Abbey's Theatre in this city.

He was born in the Dordogne Department, at Bergerac, on Feb. 27, 1841. Born of a family famous in Navarre in the past, he came honestly by the chivalrous impulses that marked his life. From his early youth he evinced a vocation for the stage, which was bitterly opposed by his parents, and at the age of 21 he was admitted to the Paris Conservatory.

Here M. Mounet-Sully studiously acquired an accurate knowledge of Greek literature and an elevated appreciation of Greek art, but the romanticism which made Banville Hellenic and Hugo Spanish mingled with his artistic temperament Spanish coloring and Greek plasticity with an effect that startled Bressant, his teacher, and one of the greatest men in French stage history. In 1868 he won the first prize in tragedy at the Conservatory.

Later in the same year M. Mounet-Sully made his début at the Odeon, the secondary classic stage of France, with slight success. His efforts then gave no great promise, and critics prophesied that he would only become a mediocre but conscientious player.

Fought in Franco-Prussian War.

Then came the Franco-Prussian War, and he was one of the first to offer his services, being accepted as an officer of the Gardes Mobiles. He acquitted himself with distinction, and during the long period of internecine strife that followed he became enthusiastic about his new calling of a soldier and for a time threatened to join the regular army. However, when peace again came he again turned to his art, and in 1872 became a member of the Théâtre Français, making his first appearance as Orestes.

For the next two years he was a pensionnaire, and in 1874 was made a Sociétaire of the Comédie Française. From then on he became great, and in 1876 appeared as Fabrice in "L'Aventuriere"; in 1880 as Garin in Paul Delair's drama; in 1882 as François I. in "Le Roi S'Amuse," and then again appeared at the Théâtre Française, where he scored an extraordinary success in the part of Orestes.

Francisque Sarcey, whose judgment was said to ordinarily reflect general opinion in Paris in those days, said of him: "There is in Mounet-Sully something of Regnault's Arab. He is inclined to extravagance. I confess there is often in his actions something exaggerated, fatal, and Byronic. I would prefer greater correctness, but he has received from nature many precious gifts. He possesses a noble and expressive physiognomy and a voice richly toned, penetrating, and profound."

M. Mounet-Sully played, in 1884, Yacoub in "Elza," and after brilliant performances in the repertory of Sophocles, Corneille, Racine, Shakespeare, and Victor Hugo, was placed in the front ran kof the Sociétaires of the Comédie Française. He was proclaimed perfect in the parts of Hippolyte in "Phédre"; of Xiphares, in "Mithridate," and Orosmane, in "Zaire." It was said he had the height, the face, the vehemence, and the dreamy poetry of Didier himself in "Marion Delorme."

Publishes Play in Prose.

In 1885 M. Mounet-Sully suffered a great sorrow when his mother and two of his children died. His grief was so profound that he almost lost his eyesight, and he abandoned the stage for a year. During this time he lectured on the contemporary poets of France and was made an officer of the Academie. He also published a play in five acts of prose, "La Baveuse de Larmes," which critics said was not dramatic.

In 1888 he surpassed all his previous successes in the part of Oedipe Roi, and then played Hamlet for the first time at the Comédie. His Hamlet was unpopular in London, and this was explained by Jules Lemaitre, who said:

"It seems to me that the excellent tragedian has very wisely taken for an ideal model the incomplete, but clear, Hamlet defined by Goethe in 'Wilhelm Meister,' and that he has evaded or attenuated all that in the personage of the Danish Prince remains outside of this celebrated definition. He has made Hamlet very young and very candid; he has given him a mind essentially dreamy and languid, so that a frightful revelation and the atrocity of the duty imposed upon him by this revelation accidentally distracts, but his violence is short and involuntary. Perhaps he has exaggerated too much the feminine tenderness of the character. But it does not matter. How adorable is the Hamlet which he has presented to us!"

Not long after his presentation of Hamlet in 1889, M. Mounet-Sully was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

His appearance in this country was predicted several years before he finally came here in 1894. In 1893-94 Mounet-Sully made what was said to be his first tour as an independent star and appeared in many of the capitals of Europe, where he made a decided impression and was often greeted with much enthusiasm. He made his début at Abbey's Theatre on March 27, 1894, in the rôle of Hernani, one of Hugo's dramas. His audience did not enthuse and gave him a somewhat cold reception, and the critics said that this was owing to the fact that he was not understood. However, there were those who realized that he was a very great actor, and before the end of his engagement he was fully understood as well as appreciated.

Following "Hernani," he appeared in "Antigone," "Andromache," "Le Cid," "Hamlet," "Oedipus Tyrannus," and "Ruy Blas," after which he returned to France. From then on M. Mounet-Sully appeared each year in the rôles he had made famous, and with each appearance his reputation as a great and finished tragedian became more widespread. As Sarah Bernhardt was regarded as supreme in her art, so was he also regarded, and no visitor to Paris felt that he had seen all the sights of that great capital unless he had seen M. Mounet-Sully at the Comédie Française.

The last of his own plays to be produced was "La Vieillesse de Don Juan," which was written in verse and acted at the Odéon by Barbier in 1906.

SWANN FIGHTS A BILL.

Doesn't Want Board of Estimate to Control His Office.

District Attorney Swann forwarded a letter yesterday to the members of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly urging them to report against the provision of the Home Rule bill which authorizes the Board of Estimate to determine the number of assistants which a District Attorney shall have and to fix their salaries. Such an arrangement, according to Judge Swann, would give the city administration too much control over the District Attorney's office and conceivably could embarrass a prosecutor if the occasion arose to investigate evidence of crime committed by city officials. Judge Swann's letter reads, in part:

"If these bills should be allowed to pass as they are presented the effect would be to have the Mayor of the City controlling a part of the State judicial machinery, which would be very anomalous and not within the policy of the State. By reference to the Home Rule Clause, Article 15, Section 3, in the late proposed amended Constitution, you will observe that the District Attorney's office was specially excepted from the operation of the Home Rule Clause after the matter was thoroughly thrashed out in the Constitutional Convention.

"All the functions performed by the District Attorney's office relate to the general administration of the law of the State, and all the actions are on behalf of the people of the State of New York. The District Attorney has no city or municipal functions to perform of any nature or description and he is a State officer. In case the committee have any doubt on this subject I should like to have an opportunity of appearing before the committee at their convenience."

DR. HIGGINS COLLEGE RECTOR

Goes from Long Island City Church to Cathedral Institution.

The Rev. Dr. James J. Higgins, for more than eleven years rector of St. Rita's Church in the Ravenswood district of Long Island City and an official connected with the Catholic Charities Commission, has been appointed rector of the Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception in Brooklyn by Bishop McDonnell. Within the next few days he will resign his charge at St. Rita's Church, and will take up his new duties.

Father Higgins was born in Brooklyn Aug. 27, 1875, and his family have been residents of St. John's parish in that place for the last forty years. He was graduated from the Brooklyn public schools, received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from St. John's College, and completed his studies in the North American College in Rome, where, after a four years' course, he received the degree of D. D.

On his return to Brooklyn he was assigned as assistant to St. Augustine's parish, and later was transferred to St. Patrick's, and in 1904 he took charge of St. Rita's Church in Long Island City. While in Queens he established the Women's Auxiliary of the St. Vincent de Paul, and was also interested in prison work. He was also a Trustee of the Queens Borough Public Library, receiving the appointment from former Mayor Gaynor, and was reappointed by Mayor Mitchel. Last year he organized the Long Island City Relief Association.

A CRONES SUSPECT HELD.

Springfield, Ohio, Police Say Prisoner Answers Poisoner's Description

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 3.—A man who said he was Harry MacMaken of Chicago, who was arrested here last night on a charge of suspicion, denied he was Jean Crones, the soup poisoner. The man arrested is held in the county jail here, much secrecy surrounding him, and no one is permitted to see him.

The Springfield prisoner says he is a resident of Chicago, and has a wife and child living there. He came here to work as a chef and was at a local hotel when arrested. The police say he tallies with the description of Crones.

Hogue-Austin Wedding.

J. Roland Hogue, a son of the Hon. James Hogue and Mrs. Hogue of Sydney, Australia, and Miss Gwendolyn Ethel Austin, a daughter of George E. Austin, manager of the George E. Austin Company of 253 Broadway, and whose residence is 1,030 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, took place very quietly yesterday in the Church of the Epiphany, Avenue R and Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. Henry E. Payne performing the ceremony. Owing to the illness of the bride's mother none but the immediate family was present. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Hogue will live in Flatbush.

Miss Buel to Wed April 26.

The wedding of Miss Beatrix Buel, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Buel of 103 East Seventy-fifth Street, to Henry Clapp Smith, a son of Mrs. Joseph A. Smith of 480 Park Avenue, will take place on Wednesday, April 26, at 4 o'clock, in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. The small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends will be held at the Cosmopolitan Club. The attendants have not yet been decided upon.

Banning-Bonnell Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Beatrice H. Bonnell, third daughter of the late J. Harper Bonnell and Mrs. Bonnell of 15 East Eleventh Street, to Waldo Banning of Lyme, Conn., has been announced. Miss Bonnell's father, who died in June, 1912, was the grandson of John H. Harper, founder of the Harper Brothers' publishing firm. Mr. Banning is a graduate of Princeton University, class of '02. No date has been set for the wedding.

Benefit for St. John's Hospital.

An entertainment was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night for the benefit of St. John's Hospital in Long Island City. This is an annual affair and was largely attended. There were tables for euchre and bridge in the grand ballroom and foyer, the ballroom being cleared afterward for dancing.

$10,907 FOR CHINESE RUGS.

Second Day of Moore and Mumford Sale Brings Total to $18,380.

The second day of the sale of the Moore and Mumford rugs at the Anderson Galleries yesterday brought $10,907, making a total to date of $18,380. Among the first of the highest prices was $260, paid by W. E. Lewis for a large seventeenth century Kong rug, 12 feet 8 by 6 feet 5. This had a field of salmon pink with an allover lotus flower design, and a large Foo lion in the centre with smaller ones at each corner. The design was in two shades of blue, in white and yellow and natural brown hair. For another seventeenth century rug with a composite design, the "Hundred Antiques," a central medallion of Foo lions with growing plants in pots, worked out in yellows and blues, J. A. Griswald paid $250. This rug was 7 feet 10 by 5 feet 8. A rug of the Kang Hsi period was sold on order for $425. This was 10 feet 7 by 5 feet 4 in size, a café-au-lait ground with severe Ming design in blues and a yellow border, the central medallion formed by a pair of dragons with foliate legs and tails.

To Deming went a pair of temple pillar hangings for $950. These hangings showed the purpose for which they were intended in the strictly religious significance of the design.

A large square rug in a rich tan, which had a large central medallion, showed a rockery with sprays of peonies growing from it, a bird in the branches. This went to A. C. Henches for $350. An old Kong, or Diwan rug, in coral pink with a richly contrasting border of deep blue, went to J. French for $300.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

$40,000 MARRIAGE PROMISE.

Jury Gives Mrs. Clarke Another Verdict Against Broker Martin.

Mrs. Cora M. Clarke, who sued John Leon Martin, a broker, for $50,000 for breach of promise, got a verdict yesterday before Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court for $40,000. It was the third trial of the action. The first verdict was for $25,000, which the Appellate Division set aside on the ground of error. On the second trial the jury failed to agree. Terence J. McManus, counsel for Mr. Martin, moved to set the verdict aside on the ground that it was excessive; but the motion was denied. Mr. McManus was asked if an appeal would be taken. He replied:

"We haven't decided yet. Probably the case will go to the higher court."

Mrs. Clarke is a small, fair-haired woman, about 42 years old. She has one child, who is being cared for by her relatives.

Mr. Martin testified that he first met the plaintiff in the street in 1907. They became intimate, and he admitted that he had promised to marry her and said he would have kept his promise if she had not misbehaved. In March, 1912, he married Miss Maude C. Eddy, a graduate of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. Mr. Martin's mother is wealthy, but he testified that he had no money. For a time he was employed on the race tracks and said he was a bankrupt.

SCORES WOMEN'S COURT.

Miss Moskowitz Urges New Tribunal for Female Offenders.

Creation of a legal and medical commission to try women violators of the law without publicity was urged by Miss Anna Moskowitz, Chairman of the Night Court Committee of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, in an address she made yesterday afternoon to members of the Equal Suffrage League at the Hotal Astor. Miss Moskowitz told of the bad conditions of the present Night Court for Women and the unnecessary publicity given the cases.

"Of course you all know about the Night Court for Women," she said in opening her remarks. "Every one knows about it. It is one of the show places of the city. People coming in town to see the sights and idle and curious women, who have nothing else to do after going to the theatre, take in the Night Court as a closing feature of the evening's amusement."

She recommended a law to hold property holders responsible for tenants of undesirable character.

RAILROAD EARNINGS RISING.

Lines in Northwest Expect to Set New High Records.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—Railroads in the Northwest are doing the largest business in their history as the result of a revival in earnings following the January lull, officials assert.

The earnings are greater than last Fall's, which were the greatest ever known. Railroad men characterized the business as remarkable, and predicted even greater results when the snow melted. W. P. Kenney, Vice President of the Great Northern Railroad, in charge of traffic, said:

"There was a slight falling off in January, but there has been a revival, and this probably will be the biggest year the railroads have ever had in this section."

Grain, lumber, coal, and automobiles are the main products figuring in the heavy traffic. A prominent railroad official said the shipment of automobiles was "in excess of what manufacturers hoped for, and it was limited only by the carrying equipment of the railroads.

George H. Prince, Chairman of the Merchants' National Bank, and John R. Mitchell, President of the Capitol National, declared that speculation had subsided, business was sound and sensible, and prosperity was here to stay.

The past Winter has been the most favorable for laborers for many years, according to Captain J. H. Wilson, Superintendent of the State Free Employment Bureau of St. Paul.

Mme. Ranc Deported.

Mme. Eloise Ranc, who was detained at Ellis Island after her arrival here from Bordeaux on the Rochambeau, was ordered deported as Eva Vigneron by the Board of Inquiry at Ellis Island yesterday. Several hearings on her case were held at Ellis Island, but no official statement was made concerning the charges against her. On her arrival she said she was engaged to marry a New York man, and that the complaint against her was made by a rival, who sought to use the immigration authorities to keep her from marrying her fiancé.

Day Nursery Gets $51,223.

Expectations of the Manhattanville Day Nursery were more than realized when it was found last night at the closing rally in the Columbia Commons that in the week's campaign for a $40,000 building fund $51,223 had been raised. The total collected yesterday was $12,454. Among the gifts was a little bank in the form of a tomato, which contained $6.31. The money in it was contributed by the mothers of children cared for by the nursery.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Alumni Association of De La Salle Institute will have a beefsteak dinner at the Hofbrau House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

The annual conference of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity will be held tonight at the Park Avenue Hotel. Willard D. Straight, Vice President of the American International Corporation; Charles O. Mass, Ernest E. Baldwin, Dr. Frank Wieland of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Floyd S. Leach, and George F. Brumm will speak.

The Knightly Club of New York, the originators of the "First Voters' Reception" plan, will hold its second annual reception and dance at Burland Casino, the Bronx, this evening. Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, Borough President Douglas Mathewson, and other prominent persons are expected to attend.

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The Anderson Galleries

Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street, New York

UPSETS PLOT INDICTMENT.

Demurrer to One True Bill in San Francisco Is Upheld.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Judge Maurice T. Dooling, in the United States District Court here today, sustained a demurrer to one of the indictments against Franz Bopp, German Consul General, and five others, charging conspiracy to set on foot a military expedition to effect the destruction of British property. A second indictment charging conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce between the United States and other countries was not considered by the court.

In addition to Bopp those under indictment are Baron E. H. von Schack, German Vice Consul; George Wilhelm von Brincken, attached to the Consulate; Charles C. Crowley, a detective employed by the Consulate; Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell, employed by Crowley, and J. H. van Koolbergen, said to have been hired to carry out certain alleged bomb plots in Canada.

The court sustained the demurrer on the ground that there was nothing in the indictment apprising the defendants of what they were accused beyond the general statement that they had "conspired to set on foot a military expedition for the purpose of destroying ships belonging to Germany's enemies and blowing up bridges, railroads, and factories in Canada."

It was declared further by the court that there was nothing in the indictment to show that the activities in connection with alleged bombing of bridges and factories in Canada constituted what could be called a "military expedition" and were not merely directed against the individual owners of the property destroyed or threatened.

The Federal Grand Jury was not dismissed tonight by Judge Dooling, as had been expected, and according to the District Attorney's office new indictments may be returned to conform with the court's rulings.

KING FERDINAND ILL.

Bulgar Monarch Suffering from an Attack of Bronchitis.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, March 4, (via London.)—A dispatch from Vienna says the condition of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has improved, but the King is still obliged to remain indoors.

The attack of bronchitis from which he has been suffering has been alleviated and his pulse and temperature are normal

Mme. Marie Diro Marion.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Mme. Marie Diro Marion, prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York during 1887-8, died last night from acute pleurisy at her home, 7,761 Normal Avenue, in her sixty-fifth year. She removed to Chicago twenty-seven years ago and taught voice culture. Mme. Marion appeared at Covent Garden and at the Royal Opera House in Paris before she came to this country.

Mrs. Helena Leeming Jelliffe.

Mrs. Helena Leeming Jelliffe, wife of Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, neurologist, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at her home, 64 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Jelliffe contributed occasional poems and stories to the magazines and had made many translations from the French, German, and Italian. She was a member of the Barnard and Wednesday Afternoon Clubs. Funeral services will be held from her late residence tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. DELIA TRAUGOTT, widow of Herman Traugott, for many years a florist in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 503 St. John's Place, that borough, from kidney disease. She left one son and three daughters.

DAVID FOWLER HAIGHT, 75 years old, a former resident of Brooklyn, and for many years in the carpet business in Williamsburg, died at his home in Rockville Centre, L. I., on Thursday.

THORLEIF HORNBURG, manager of the New York Forwarding Company, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 244 Eighty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-first year. Mr. Hornburg was a native of Carlskrona, Sweden, and is survived by his widow.

JOHN FLOOD, a contracting mason and member of Adirondack Council, R. A., died in the Norwegian Hospital on Thursday from pneumonia. He lived at 266 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY ADAMS WHEELOCK, widow of John Whitman Wheelock and a member of a well-known family, died at her home, 146 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Mrs. Wheelock had lived in Brooklyn for almost fifty years and was one of the oldest members of the First Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW McNAIR, a retired wholesale milliner and at one time a member of Ward's Minstrels and Woods' Minstrels of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 171 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year. He left a widow.

Mrs. ELLA M. STOETZER DAWLEY, wife of Bert N. Dawley, a farmer of Kent County, Maryland, died at her home, 132 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, aged 46 years.

Mrs. MARGARET MURRAY COX, wife of Patrick T. Cox, a contractor and builder of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 736 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

EDWARD ADRIAN, born in France seventy-eight years ago and a resident of Woodhaven, L. I., for the last forty-two years, died at his home there on Wednesday from a stroke of paralysis.

Mrs. ELIZABETH H. WINNETT, wife of Captain Charles H. Winnett, formerly in the employ of the Clyde Line, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 291 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Philadelphia, Penn., seventy-seven years ago.

Mrs. MARIE JEANNE PARKER, wife of William C. Parker, who is connected with Shortland Brothers, 110 Wall Street, died suddenly yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James J. Brady, at 790 Riverside Drive, in her seventy-seventh year.

OTTO ROHN, an artist of 290 Grove Street, Montclair, N. J., died suddenly on Thursday in his office here, in his sixty-first year.

Miss ANNA SMITH of Trenton, N. J., teacher in the Hopewell School at Sparta, N. J., for the last three years, died on Thursday from pneumonia, following an attack of grip.

JOHN J. TRACEY, died on Thursday at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. Irvin Decker, in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his thirty-seventh year.

ADAM MAGIN, father of Jacob Magin, the six-day bicycle rider, died on Thursday from accidental gas poisoning, at his home, 36 Rich Street, Orange, N. J.

LYMAN N. JONES, a veteran of the civil war, died on Friday at the home of his son in Freeport, L. I., in his eighty-third year. Mr. Jones was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department and ran with No. 12 Hose of Hudson Street, for many years.

Dr. G. LANE TANNEYHILL, formerly of this city and the author of many medical text books, died on Thursday in Baltimore, Md., in his seventy-sixth year.

Dr. WALTER R. DETTERIDGE, Professor of Hebrew at the Rochester Theological Seminary, died on Thursday at his home in Rochester, N. Y.

NICHOLAS EBERLE, a builder, died yesterday at his home, 31 South Fourteenth Street, College Point, L. I., in his seventieth year.

Mrs. CLARENCE WOODCOCK died yesterday at her home on West Seventh Street, Plainfield, N. J., in her sixty-third year.

RYNEIR QUACKENBUSH, a pioneer dry goods merchant of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-seventh year.

GEORGE EDWARD AIKEN, for fifty years in musical circles here and in Boston, died yesterday at the Mount Vernon Hospital, in his eighty-third year. He was born in Goffstown, N. H., and was graduated from Amherst College in 1857.

ISAAC ROGERS, a newspaper man, whose whimsical stories earned for him the sobriquet of "The Galesburg Liar," died yesterday at his home in Galesburg, Mich., in his eightieth year.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS BLAKEMAN, a member of the law firm of Blakeman & Scarano of Newark, N. J., and living at 38 Fabyan Place, in that city, died yesterday in Christ Hospital, Jersey City, in his thirtieth year.

TOM RATTY, formerly known along Broadway as a manager of billiard rooms, died on Thursday in Baltimore, Md., in his thirty-eighth year.

WALLACE W. KLOEPFEL, a senior at Rutgers College and the son of the Rev. Dr. Kloepfel of Maspeth, L. I., died on Thursday night in Wells Hospital, in New Brunswick, N. J.

JOHN B. HOW, the last of a prominent New England family, died on Thursday in Stockholm, Sweden, where he usually spent his Summers, in his fifty-fourth year.

The Rev. JOHN H. KENDALL, for twenty-eight years pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Tarentum, near Pittsburgh, Penn., died at his home there yesterday, in his sixty-third year.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE WERNER.

His Associates on the Court of Appeals Bench Are Pallbearers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 3.—The funeral of William E. Werner, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, who died here on Wednesday, was held this afternoon in the Third Presbyterian Church, and was attended by Governor Whitman and many Judges and lawyers.

The honorary pallbearers were Willard Bartlett of Brooklyn, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; Associate Judges Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse, William H. Cuddeback of Buffalo, John W. Hogan of Syracuse, Benjamin R. Cardozo of New York City, Emory A. Chase of Catskill, Frederick Collin of Elmira, Samuel Seabury of New York City, Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport, former Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, and former Associate Judges Nathan L. Miller of Cortland, Albert Haight of New York City, and Irving G. Vann of Syracuse.

The burial took place in Mount Hope Cemetery.

HENRY JAMES'S FUNERAL.

Our Ambassador Among Those Who Pay Last Honors.

LONDON, March 3.—A memorial service for Henry James, who died Monday, was held at the Chelsea Parish Church this afternoon. A brief Church of England service was held, without address or sermon. The body was then taken to Golder's Green for cremation.

Among those present were Walter Hines Page, United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Page; Viscount Bryce, Viscount Morley, Augustine Birrell, Earl Curzon, John

80 MAYORS UNITED IN DEFENSE LEAGUE

Permanent Organization Is Formed in St. Louis to Promote Preparedness.

NOTED NEW YORKERS HEARD

Mitchel, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Robert Bacon, and Dr. Manning Are Among Speakers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—A permanent organization of American mayors to promote the cause of national defense was effected here today at a meeting of Mayors and their representatives from eighty large cities.

The organization is to be known as the National Defense Conference of Mayors. Mayor Kiel of St. Louis, who presided, appointed a committee on resolutions of eleven men. This committee is to report tomorrow afternoon.

Among those named for the committee on permanent organization were: Massachusetts, George I. Rockwood; Georgia, Mayor James S. Woodward of Atlanta; New York, Martin W. Littleton; Louisiana, Harold W. Newman.

The principal speakers at today's sessions were Mayor Mitchel, Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Rev. W. T. Manning, and Martin W. Littleton, all of New York. In the evening the principal speakers were Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State; Richard L. Metcalfe of Omaha; Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War, and Owen Miller, Secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, who spoke for organized labor.

Mayor Mitchel's Address.

Democracy was on trial in the Western Hemisphere, and the American Congress must meet the test by establishing a complete and adequate national defense this year, Mayor Mitchel declared. The preparedness of European nations at the beginning of the war, he asserted, taught the United States that its condition was "at once precarious and humiliating.

"When, later, the lessons of preparedness and of international cold-blooded selfishness were daily and hourly being driven home to the world and we saw our Congress utterly supine, apparently prepared to gamble this nation's security and future on the accident of chance," he said, "some of us conceived that it was the duty of local Governments to stimulate public opinion within their own jurisdictions and to bring their impact to bear upon those representatives in Congress who, either through ignorant stupidity or the venal service of special interests, have demonstrated that they held the selfish, immediate, temporary, apparent interests of localities, classes, or groups superior to the security and integrity of the nation as a whole."

The Mayor said that it was the duty of the conference to conduct an active campaign to the ends, first, "that our people may be informed as to the nation's real situation, present resources, and immediate needs in this matter of the national defense," and, second, "that our representative Congressmen and Senators may hear the massed voices of their constituents speaking to them in no uncertain tone and bidding them do their duty in the establishment now, this year, of complete and adequate national defense.

"Sees Menaces in Plenty."

"It seems to me," Mr. Mitchel said, "that no thinking man can look out on world affairs today to east or west or south of us without seeing such menaces in plenty. To the west of us, across the Pacific, lies an ambitious, proud, and warlike people of civilization and social order so dissimilar to ours that little sympathy can exist between them and us. For years they have looked longingly toward the western coasts of the Americas as the richest field for their expansion and colonization. We have in self-protection virtually excluded them, and they resent it. Our interests and theirs are ever drawing closer to conflict in the Pacific. Our continuance upon the course that we have followed in the past, a course from which we cannot now depart, itself involves a menace to our peace of the first order.

"To the south our maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and the newer, broader obligations of Pan-Americanism, involve a hazard in the case of each of the twenty republics of Central and South America, a hazard, however, which we must continue to accept, or substitute for it the infinitely greater hazard of the establishment of a European or Asiatic foothold in the Americas.

"To the east, each day's developments in the great war, and our relations as a neutral with the belligerent nations, daily present questions any one of which might conceivably plunge us into the conflict, or constitute the ground for quarrel later when the warring nations, at peace again with one another, are free to turn their attention elsewhere.

"On the close of the European war our newly established trade relations, our expanded commerce, our vast accumulated wealth, will invite envy, rivalry, interference, and attack.

"The first national necessity is a strong, efficient, modern navy, composed of balanced units and officered and manned to full strength, a navy equal to that of any nation of the world. Ours today ranks fourth. With a full, strong navy we must have coast defenses to protect our harbors and to give refuge to our ships in case of need.

"Behind them both, and quite as necessary as either, we must have a mobile army, trained, organized, equipped, prepared, of strength sufficient to deal with any force that may be sent against us.

"Lastly, we must organize the physical resources of our nation, to serve army, navy, and coast defenses with supplies, equipment, munitions, and transportation instantly in case of need.

"It is chiefly to the necessity for a mobile army and what we must do to secure it that I would direct your attention at this session.

"Many people believe that an adequate navy is alone sufficient protection against invasion. Let it be remembered that we have a sea coast of 5,000 miles; that attack may be directed against either coast or against both together; that the Panama Canal is, after all, not a dependable highway for our navy, since a single stick of dynamite could put it out of commission for the period of a modern war; that the objective of a landing expedition will be unheralded, and that there are, for example, about 116 points other than harbors between Maine and the Chesapeake at which an expeditionary force could safely land.

"Let us remember, too, that practically all of the munition and ordnance producing plants of the United States lie within a district covered by a hundred and fifty-mile radius from New York, the most vulnerable seaport upon our Atlantic coast. Let America once lose that district and its resources to an invader, and even a trained and serviceable army would not avail her, for it would be without the source of munitions.

"We must recognize the duty of universal male military training under complete Federal control as a fundamental obligation of democratic citizenship, and we must enshrine it in the law, that every man, be he rich or poor, high or low, may recognize his duty to the nation, and prepare himself to discharge it, in answer to the nation's call.

"I believe in universal obligatory male military training under Federal authority, not as a theory or an abstract principle, but as a policy of self preservation which the American people must adopt at once, this year, through the enactment of the sitting Congress, if they would avoid the real and imminent hazard of complete national disaster.

"Sometimes we hear it said that this matter of defense is a problem that concerns the Atlantic and Pacific coasts alone, that even the investment of our ports and the seizure of our coast would have little significance for the great industrial and agricultural middle district of our country. When this view comes to hold among any material proportion of our people, we may as well admit that we have ceased to be a cohesive nation and have lapsed back into a loose federation of provincial groups, without economic understanding or national sense."

Vanderbilt for Free Speech.

Freedom of public speech by American naval officers was urged by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chairman of New York City's Committee on National Defense.

"In this crisis these officers should, as American citizens, have the right to express their expert views about our naval needs. Further, we civilians have the right to hear what these, our representatives, are able to tell us," he said.

"Yet, arbitrarily, they are deprived of their Constitutional right of free speech and we are robbed of our right to hear from our representatives on matters involving our lives and the honor of our country's flag. In defense of this high-handed measure it is said that naval officers must not be permitted to meddle in politics—as though the defense of our country were a matter of politics, or as if it were usual for our naval officers to commit such improprieties."

"Mr. Vanderbilt said the corps of American naval officers was much too small, and not before 1930 could the United States equal Germany in this respect, even if a start were made today and Germany took no steps to meet the competition; and that Japan and other leading naval powers had overtaken this country in the number of trained officers.

Since the European war began, the speaker asserted, Great Britain had added to her navy one and a half times as many units as comprise the entire American Navy of today.

"If our Government would spend for naval purposes a sum equal to Great Britain's war expenditure for two weeks," he declared, "we would have the material of a navy sufficient to protect us from all chance of invasion."

Mr. Vanderbilt contended that a historical review would show that "the preservation of our independence was primarily due to an extreme remoteness, which no longer exists, for the progress in methods of transportation has entirely destroyed our once splendid isolation.

"A false patriotism has permitted the instruction of our school children in a false history, creating exaggerated notions of our military prowess," he continued. "It must be remembered that the War of the Revolution was won only after eight years of strife in which 395,000 men were enrolled in the American Army to fight forces which at no time exceeded one-tenth of that number; that in the War of 1812 over 500,000 men were called out to fight, generally unsuccessfully, a total force that never equaled 10 per cent. of that number. That the City of Washington was captured and the Nation's Capital burned by an enemy which drove from the field an American Army of three times its number, although we had lost but eight men killed and eleven wounded.

"It is impossible to conceive of any better proof of the incompetence of an army of untrained citizens with no other military qualifications than bravery. It may as well be admitted that our past military policy has been marked by mistake and incompetency, and it is imperative that any future plan of military defense should be founded on correct military principles.

"The easiest and most natural defense of this country is on the sea. The history of the present war shows that an invasion by water has actually been made over a distance greater than that separating the United States from the shores of Europe. We have the military advantage that has preserved Great Britain and Japan from invasion for a thousand years, and will ourselves be forever immune from invasion if we have the foresight to provide a naval defense superior to that of any nation likely to attack us."

Dr. Manning Speaks.

The Rev. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, New York, said:

"Jesus Christ does not stand for peace at any price. He stands for righteousness at any cost. He proved that by going to his death on the cross.

"The new testament does not teach us that God will do for us that which we may do ourselves. We can protect ourselves, and prayers without action will avail us naught.

"A minister of the gospel is supposed to be a man of peace. I am a man earnestly desiring peace and I am spending four days on the trains in order to raise my voice at this wonderful meeting and say a few words for preparedness.

"Preparedness, adequate preparedness, will command peace. We don't want preparedness for war. We want preparedness against war. There are worse things than war. Every true American would rather see this land involved in war than see the flag dishonored or the American name stained with disgrace."

Former Congressman Littleton said there were "just two kinds of people in the United States—Americans and traitors.

"Some of us who are for preparedness may not know the difference between a battleship and a beer garden," he continued. "I do not pretend to know what would be adequate defense. I do not know whether it should be as deep as a well or as wide as a door. I only know the defense should be enough.

"It is righteous to hope for peace, but it is intellectual to expect war. We will join the pacifists in their prayers if they will help us get ready."

Mrs. Phillip Moore, President of the National Council of Women, which consists of thirty-three organizations with a combined membership of 7,000,000, addressed the convention, saying:

"The women of America are willing to sacrifice themselves for their country. They are willing to give their services and the lives of those they love best, if necessary, in its defense."

General George Marris of Omaha referred to the "authorized murder" of American soldiers in the Spanish-American war through negligence. He said American army officers were humiliated by the incompetency displayed in the presence of the military attaches of foreign nations.

DUCAS AGREEMENT INVALID.

Appellate Division Affirms Judgment in Separation Suit.

Mrs. Rachel N. Ducas was successful again yesterday in her efforts to set aside the separation agreement entered into on Dec. 1, 1906, between herself and husband, Benjamin P. Ducas, a wealthy manufacturer of chemicals, whereby she has been receiving $4,000 a year for her maintenance and $2,000 yearly for the support and education of their son, Benjamin P. Ducas, Jr. The Appellate Division affirmed the judgment of the lower court setting aside the agreement.

Mrs. Ducas had complained that she signed the agreement because of false representations made to her by lawyers and because of misstatements to her by her husband as to his wealth. She will now proceed to have her allowance increased by court order, unless her husband takes the case to the Court of Appeals on a dissenting opinion written by Justice McLaughlin, who says, in part:

"Agreements are not set aside which in the absence of fraud, duress, or mistake are deliberately entered into because one of the parties receives less than what the other, if generous, ought to have paid. If so, written contracts rest upon a very slender reed, because each party, so to speak, in effect acts as the adviser of the other. When parties deal at arm's length, as these parties were dealing, each must look out for his own interest. Actions to set aside separation agreements where the motive of the moving party is pecuniary and not otherwise rest upon and are to be determined by the same general principles which are applied in actions brought for a similar purpose affecting other contracts."

The Justice then makes this observation: "An allowance made for the support of a wife, where the parties live separate and apart, is not based solely upon what the husband is worth, but rather upon the amount necessary to enable her to live, taking all the facts and circumstances into consideration, in a manner fitting to her station in life." Justice McLaughlin then concludes: "The court performs its duty by enforcing such contracts unmoved and uninfluenced by sympathy or sentiment."

ATTACKS ROCKEFELLER GIFT

State Seeks to Tax Residuary Bequest to Foundation.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday adjourned argument on the merits of the controversy arising over the appeal of the State Controller from the decision of Transfer Tax Appraiser Spencer in exempting from taxation the residuary bequest of $437,000 under the will of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller to the Rockefeller Foundation, and set the hearing for March 31.

The State maintains that the Foundation is not a charitable corporation and therefore is not exempt from the transfer tax.

WOMEN DECRY ABUSE OF RETURNING GOODS

Express Belief That Most Offenses Are Committed by Thoughtless Shoppers.

FOR EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and Others Discuss the Subject.

The voice of the merchant who complained through the columns of THE TIMES yesterday that at least 20 per cent. of the purchases made in stores by women in this city were returned for no good reason at all, was heard in various quarters during the day and evoked discussions of the situation from varying points of view. Every one of a number of women interviewed admitted that the undoubtedly valuable return-purchase privilege accorded to shoppers by nearly all stores was greatly abused, and several suggested simple steps which they thought would remedy the evil.

The sum of the opinions expressed seemed to be that the greater number of offenses were committed by thoughtless women and that if their attention was systematically called to the consequences of their thoughtlessness, they would be more responsible in their shopping and return merchandise only for good and sufficient reasons. All agreed that there would always remain "an irreducible minimum" of selfish or dishonest purchasers who would take unfair advantage of the privilege of returning goods, but it was generally maintained that if the storekeepers made the right appeal to their customers this minimum would be very small.

There was no dispute about the evils resulting from the present abuse. It was conceded that the extensive unprofitable handling of merchandise, made necessary by the large number of returned purchases, forced the merchants to recover their losses in part by increasing their retail prices on all goods. The needless work imposed upon saleswomen, clerks, and other store employes by the abuse, and the effect upon the salaries of those employes paid on a commission basis, were also generally pointed out. That C. O. D. purchases and those made on charge accounts were the ones most frequently returned without good reason was another undisputed point.

Says Charge Account Saves Money.

Those who discussed the situation, therefore, started more or less upon common ground, and there was practical unanimity in deploring the abuse of the return privilege, though, of course, several women were found who defended a shopper's right to use the privilege to any extent desired. One such was quite frank in expressing her attitude. When told of the complaint of the merchants she exclaimed:

"But that's why I keep charge accounts—so I can return goods. It saves me money. Why, lots of times a woman will go into a store, see something pretty, decide that she just has to have it, and order it sent to her home. Then after she gets home she'll realize what a fool she's been and send the pretty thing back because she doesn't really need it at all."

This, however, was not the attitude of most of the women who seriously took up the discussion yesterday. Among these was Mrs. William Astor Chanler, who said:

"I suppose a great many women make purchases on charge accounts or for C. O. D. delivery just for the fun of buying things, and then return what they have bought, all the time not thinking of the losses, higher prices, and unnecessary work that result from their fun. This practice, I believe, is more prevalent among the wealthier women, for the poorer women haven't time to go shopping for fun. Also, the women who have important things to do every day haven't time for such frivolity.

"As the abuse is largely by people with charge accounts, I should think that the merchants could do much to lessen it by investigating their customers and giving credit only to responsible persons. It seems astonishing that the merchants should permit flagrant abuse of the privilege of returning goods.

"Of course, many women offend through mere thoughtlessness, and, if these were made to think, they would show more consideration. Suppose, for example, a merchant in sending out his monthly bills included a polite notice in each, calling attention to the abuse of the privilege and requesting customers to co-operate with him in reducing the number of unnecessary returned purchases. I believe that this would do a great deal of good."

Offended by Merchant's Query.

The importance of having such notices worded so as not to offend customers was emphasized by another woman, who said that she had returned a C. O. D. purchase and had afterwards received an impatient query from the merchant affected which had so offended her that she had closed her account at the store.

When THE TIMES reporter broached the subject to Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw she fired this shot:

"Well, if the woman's place is in the home,' why shouldn't she do her shopping at home?"

Then, going on with the question, Mrs. Laidlaw said:

"This trouble is only another result of the inefficiency and lack of practical sense among some women—and it's one of the things that woman suffrage would help to cure. Shopkeepers want their customers business-like and responsible; they want them trained and educated in practical matters, and yet many of them say that woman's place is in the home and that she should not be mixing in men's affairs. How can they expect women to be efficient and trained in one branch of public life without being so in all branches?"

Miss Rose E. Young, the suffragist, had made a study of the subject of women shoppers, it was found, and gave these opinions and suggestions:

"There are two sides to the question—the obvious side of the merchants and the side of the customers. Speaking generally is behalf of the latter, let me point out that there is justification for many unexplained returns of purchases. In the first place, salespersons are often reluctant to display goods to possible customers who seem doubtful about making purchases.

"Also the eagerness of many salespersons to sell goods influences customers to buy what they really do not want, with the result that the goods so bought are returned after the customers have had a chance to think about the purchases free from the representations and personalities of the salespersons.

"It must be admitted, after all this is said, however, that there is widespread abuse of the return privilege and that the shopkeepers have a perfectly just complaint. And to my mind the trouble is that women generally do not realize their responsibilities and powers as the purchasing agents of society."

NO GAS FOR VILLAGES.

Order Affecting Douglaston and Douglas Manor Reversed.

Residents of Douglaston and Douglas Manor, L. I., must get along without gas as the result of a decision of the Appellate Division yesterday reversing an order of the Public Service Commission. The order in question granted an application by the residents of the two villages in question to compel the New York and Queens Gas Company to extend its mains from Bayside to the points in question.

The Appellate Division's opinion reversing the commission states that east of Bayside a marsh and navigable creek extend for more than a mile, and to reach Douglas Manor and Douglaston the mains would have to cross this marsh. The two towns have about 230 houses, and are now supplied with electric light. They are not piped for gas, indicating that the builders did not expect gas could be obtained. The Court says that gas is needed there only for cooking and possibly for heating in the Summer months, and that if it was also needed for illumination a different question would be presented.

DENIES RECEIVING HUNTER PRIVATELY

Mrs. Grenor Says, in Divorce Case, She Always Had a Chaperon Present.

MISS SHINE OFTEN THERE

Trial Apparently Enjoyed by Every One, Except Critic Kerfoot, Countersuit Co-respondent.

Mrs. Anna B. Hunter's suit for a divorce from Frederick W. Hunter, wealthy lawyer, was concluded yesterday morning, and then his counter suit against Mrs. Hunter was begun. At recess Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court adjourned the case until Monday because he was ill of a cold.

John Barrett Kerfoot, author and critic, who is the co-respondent in Mr. Hunter's suit and brother-in-law to Mr. Hunter, was the only person in the courtroom who did not appear to be having a thoroughly good time.

Mrs. Sarah E. Grenor, the co-respondent in Mrs. Hunter's suit, testified that the friendship between her and Mr. Hunter was platonic. She had herself created, she said, a code of ethics by which she guided her behavior, and she would never receive a married man alone in her apartment. If Miss Shine, who lived with her, was not present when Mr. Hunter called, she would invite a relative or a friend to her apartment. But a chaperon, she said, was necessary only in case her caller was married. If the caller was single, she said, she felt she could receive him without any sense of indiscretion or danger from poisoned tongues. It was easy to observe the proprieties in the case of Mr. Hunter, she said, because he supported her in that. Once he even wrote and told her that he never, never wanted to be alone with her, she declared.

"Did he call you Sallie when he wrote to you?" Mrs. Grenor was asked.

"Why, yes," was the demure reply. "He called me Sallie and I called him Mr. Hunter. How did I come to meet him the first time? Let me see. It was in a picture gallery, about twelve years ago. My fiancé, Mr. Dolph—he was an artist, and is now dead—introduced us. Mr. Dolph left me $5,000 in his will. Some court proceedings were necessary in the matter of the gift, and Mr. Hunter was a willing adviser. Afterward he used to call upon me."

"But there were times when you were alone with him?"

Mrs. Grenor said that if being alone referred to their trip to New Orleans and back in a Pullman car, why, then she was alone with him, but not otherwise. Henry L. Scheuerman, counsel for Mrs. Hunter, asked Mrs. Grenor if her husband was dead.

"I believe so," she replied. "I was told seven years ago that he was dead."

"I don't want to give you heart failure, but your husband is alive and in business in this city."

"Now, isn't that strange," the witness replied, clamly. "We were divorced seventeen years ago. Our love was dead and we were dead to each other. Well, I prefer to think him dead."

Then the trial of Mr. Hunter's suit began. Bessie J. Conover, a colored woman, who had been employed by Mrs. Hunter as a maid, testified that, in the Summer of 1913, in the Hunter Summer home at Freehold, N. J., she had seen Mr. Kerfoot kiss Mrs. Hunter. That, she said, occurred when Mr. Hunter was away hunting curios, which he was collecting. Bessie said that when Mr. Hunter was away Mr. Kerfoot used to remain in his room in the house during the mornings. She thought he did literary work during this time, and in the afternoons he sometimes went out.

Whenever Mrs. Hunter would return home from shopping or visiting she would look in a closet to see if Mr. Kerfoot's coat and hat were there. If she found them she would call "John," and Mr. Kerfoot would immediately answer.

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Resinol Ointment, with Resinol Soap, usually stops itching at once. It quickly and easily clears away most cases of distressing skin or scalp eruption, not due to serious internal conditions. Physicians have prescribed Resinol Ointment regularly for over twenty years, so you need not hesitate to use it freely.

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SAFEST and BEST

DON'T be satisfied just to say "Oh, yes, and fill my oil can." Know what it's going to be filled *with*.

It is now possible to buy kerosene *by name* and be sure of what you are getting From now on, our kerosene product will be sold under the trademarked name Socony (So-CO-ny) Kerosene Oil. Ask for Socony and you're sure of getting the best.

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Look for this sign. It is a quality sign—the sign of a reliable dealer.

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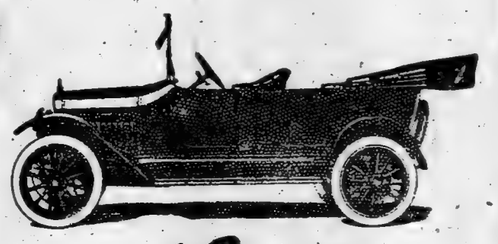

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What if all the countries now at war should agree in making peace to repudiate their war debts? This is a German question.

For its development read "HOW TO PAY THE PIPER FIRST," one of the series of articles on

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Also in SAME ISSUE 180 pages of text and illustrations embracing the chief literature and official papers relating to all phases of the war by the most eminent spokesmen of all the nations—CURRENT HISTORY for MARCH, a monthly magazine of The New York Times :: All news stands ::
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FEDERAL JURY ACTS AGAINST BREWERS

100 Companies and the United States Brewers' Association Are Indicted in Pittsburgh.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Alleged to Have Made Contributions in the 1912 Presidential Campaigns.

PITTSBURGH, March 3.—One hundred and one indictments against 100 brewing companies located in various parts of Pennsylvania and the United States Brewers' Association of New York were returned late today by the Federal Grand Jury which has been investigating the alleged political activity of brewers. The indictments charge the brewing companies and the association with conspiracy in the alleged unlawful expenditure of money in elections at which votes for Federal officials were being cast.

The indictments make no mention of individuals, but are directed at corporations themselves. Fifty-eight of the companies named are members of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association, while forty-two are members of the United States Brewers' Association. The companies in the first-named group are accused jointly of a conspiracy entered into on Sept. 1, 1912, "unlawfully, willfully, knowingly, fraudulently, and feloniously" to make contributions to political campaigns at which Presidential and Vice Presidential Electors or Representatives in Congress were to be voted for.

Little is said in the indictments regarding the specific offenses alleged under Section 83 of the Federal Penal Code, the so-called Federal Corrupt Practices act, and Section 37 of the same act. Under the sections fines not exceeding $5,000 in the first and $10,000 in the second may be assessed. There is also a provision providing for the imprisonment of officers and Directors of the corporations under both sections.

The Grand Jury which has been in session six weeks was at once excused by Judge W. H. S. Thompson of the United States District Court after making its report.

Among the brewing companies named in the indictments are the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, the Independent Brewing Company, and the Iron City Brewing Company, all of Pittsburgh, and the following concerns located in Philadelphia:

The American Brewing Company, J. & P. Paltz Brewing Company, Louis Bergdoll Brewing Company, Bergner & Engel Browing Company, Class & Nachod Brewing Company, Consumers' Brewing Company, Fred Fell Brewing Company, Theodore Finkenauer Brewing Company, Liebert & Obert Brewing Company, Philadelphia Brewing Company, Premier Brewing Company, Rieger & Gretz Brewing Company, Peter Schemm & Son, C. Schmidt & Sons Brewing Company, and the Robert Smith Brewing Company.

The Erie Brewing Company of Erie, Penn., is also named.

Four officials of the two brewers' associations under investigation were to have been called into court today on contempt proceedings growing out of their refusal to answer certain questions before the Grand Jury, but the hearings were postponed until next Thursday morning. This action was taken after United States District Attorney Lowrey Humes had charged that a preliminary examination of the files of the United States Brewers' Association, which were seized in New York last week, showed that they contained some records which had been subpoenaed, but which it was sworn had been destroyed. The District Attorney asked for more time in which to examine these records, and the request was granted.

PROVIDENT LOAN REPORT.

Repayments on Unusually High Scale in Last Four Months of 1915.

The report of the Provident Loan Society, which is managed by several leading bankers for the benefit of persons of moderate means, shows that while more loans were made in 1915 than in any preceding year, repayments were on an exceptionally high scale. The loans are secured by pledges of personal property. The number outstanding Dec. 31 last was 294,093, a decline of 4,993 from the total on Dec. 31, 1914. Loans made during the year numbered 571,059, amounting to $19,544,534, an average of $34.23 a loan. The amount still in the hands of borrowers when the year ended was $9,815,173.

The statement shows that repayments were heavier in the last four months than in other periods of 1915. During the months beginning with September, $6,416,509 was borrowed and $7,155,930 was paid back. The society earned in the year $1,337,105, and had a surplus of $475,819 after interest had been paid on bonds and certificates of contribution. The society owned free and clear at the close of 1915 ten office buildings, exclusively occupied for its own work, representing an investment of $1,230,000.

James Speyer is President of the society. Other officers and members of the Executive Committee are Otto T. Bannard, Percy Rockefeller, Mortimer L. Schiff, Robert W. de Forst, William Sloane, and Frank Tucker.

YUAN HONORS J. W. FOSTER.

Former Minister to China Decorated on His Eightieth Birthday.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—John W. Foster, Secretary of State under Harrison, former Minister to China and for the last thirty years a legal adviser to the Chinese Government, has been honored on his eightieth birthday by President Yuan Shih-kai with the first class of the Order of the Golden Grain, the highest decoration that can be bestowed by the Chinese. Executive notification of the President's action was sent to Mr. Foster today by the Chinese Minister here, who also sent as gifts two silver vases of Oriental design, and transmitted the President's expressions of "high appreciation of your long and meritorious services to the Chinese Government."

Mr. Foster was the only American present at the Japanese-Chinese peace negotiations and is regarded as a high authority on Oriental affairs and international law. His long connection with the Chinese Government as adviser forms a unique chapter in diplomatic history. He makes his home here with his son-in-law, Secretary Lansing.

NEW DESIGNS FOR 'CHANGE.'

1916 Styles of Halves, Quarters, and Dimes May Be Out in June.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, will this year provide new designs for the silver half dollar, quarter dollar, and dime. This is done every twenty-five years. The last change in the design of these coins was made in the Harrison Administration in 1891.

The process of making a new coin is somewhat slow and laborious. Probably it will be next June, at the earliest, before the dies are prepared and the coins actually struck off. The artists who are to make the new designs have not yet been selected, and the changes that are to be made have not been fully decided upon.

Under an executive order it will be necessary to submit the designs to the members of the Federal Art Commission, not necessarily for their approval, but for their advice and suggestion, before final action is taken by the Secretary of the Treasury.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Powder Puffs and Ivory Carvings Among Things Passed On.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne failed yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers to secure lower duty on powder puffs, which Collector Malone assessed at 40 per cent. as pile fabrics. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that, if the material was not wholly made of pile, it was at least in chief value of pile. The claim for entry at 35 per cent. as manufactures of wool was overruled and the Collector affirmed.

The S. & G. Gump Company contended that certain carvings of ivory were properly entitled to free entry as "original works of art." The Collector returned the carvings at 35 per cent. as plain manufactures of ivory. As it was possible that the work on the articles had been executed by machinery, the board denied relief. A further claim for a rebate of 5 per cent. on the allegation that the merchandise was shipped to New York in a vessel of American registry was also overruled.

Lack of evidence regarding the condition of pepper imported by G. W. Sheldon & Co. resulted in the protest being overruled. It was taxed 20 per cent. and 1 cent per pound as ground, whereas the firm claimed the commodity to be unground and, therefore, properly dutiable at only 1 cent per pound. Judge Waite decided that the board would have to take the Collector's classification as correct.

The American Express Company was partly successful in claims affecting the classification of parts of sprocket chains. The importation covered 10,000 feet of sprocket chain, 80 feet of chain unlocked-down condition, and various chain repair parts. Duty was levied at the rate of 25 per cent. as "sprocket chains," whereas the forwarding company claimed 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The board held that, as the 10,000 feet of chain was shown to be transmission chain, it was properly assessed. The balance of the other items making up the shipment was given the lower rate.

Disputes between importers and the Government officials regarding the values to attach to Takase pearl ball buttons from Japan resulted yesterday in reappraisement decisions being made by Judge Waite, in which advances made by the customs men were upheld in all but one instance. R. Kegawa of Kobe sent over several classes of the buttons, which were entered at prices ranging between 31.04 and 74.69 yen per 100 gross. The General Appraiser decided that the first-named price was too low, and approved the taking of duty on the basis of 33 yen, while the latter class of goods were held dutiable at 84.90 yen per gross. Pearl buttons from Winckler & Co., Kobe, also came in for advances. Buttons entered at 43.75 were advanced to 44.50 yen per 100 gross, although goods invoiced as "cat eye and clear" were allowed to enter at a lower rate. The importers here entered these goods as worth 37 yen per 100 gross, while Judge Waite decided 36 yen represented proper dutiable value.

Rubber-faced card cloth, imported by the Howard Brothers Manufacturing Company of Boston, came before the board. It was returned as in chief value of cotton, but the importers contended that rubber was the chief component. Their contention was upheld by Judge Cooper and entry granted on the basis of 10 per cent. duty.

CHARITY BOARD DEFENDED.

Employe, on Witness Stand, Calls Investigation Methods Good.

The methods of inspecting charitable institutions in the State were discussed at length yesterday at the investigation of the State Board of Charities at the Bar Association. Commissioner Charles H. Strong estimated that it would take fifty inspectors, working every day except Sundays and holidays, a year to investigate the 775 institutions in the State along the lines suggested by the City Department of Charities.

The State Board of Charities has eight inspectors and the institutions are inspected once a year. Clarence E. Ford, an inspector of the State Board of Charities, declared that he thought the present method of inspection was sufficient.

Commissioner Strong asked Mr. Ford if it had ever occurred to him to make night inspections to determine what precautions against fire had been taken, and Mr. Ford admitted he had made no night inspections. William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for the City Department of Charities, said the fire protection phase of the State investigations was better than the sociological investigations.

William R. Stewart, President of the State Board, was put on the stand late yesterday afternoon. John M. Bowers, counsel for the State Board, had begun a series of questions concerning the history of the State Board when an adjournment was taken until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

NEW PANAMA LINE TO OPEN.

National Railroad in Chiriqui Province to Start April 22.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 3.—The date for the opening of the new national railroad in the Province of Chiriqui was set today as April 22. The ceremonies are to last three days, and the Diplomatic Corps, with the canal civil and military heads, will be invited to attend.

All but two miles of the road, which is sixty miles in length, is now completed, and preliminary surveys for the extension of the Pacific Railroad in Nicaragua from Managua to Bluefields on the Atlantic Coast are to be started shortly by Hebard & Co. of Panama and New York.

The extension will be about 170 miles long. It will be financed, it was understood, by Brown Brothers and other New York interests.

Silks Are Really Scarce.

If there is any buyer who thinks that silks are not really scarce in this market, especially black ones and blue ones, let him try going through the Fourth Avenue wholesale district "with a fine tooth comb" and see what he gets. Plain black taffeta is particularly scarce, and of several houses visited yesterday by a buyer only one had any for immediate delivery. Even here the number of available pieces was small enough to be counted on a man's fingers. Two of these houses were among the very largest of their kind in the city. Black silks in stripes and figures are very scarce, too, some of the houses having only 24 and 26 inch goods for immediate shipment. Crêpes, principally Georgettes and de chine, are very hard to get also. One wholesaler tried to buy back some Georgette crêpe yesterday from a customer who had covered his needs earlier in the season. All the customer asked was an advance of 40 cents a yard over the price he bought the goods for.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder on the coast Sat.; fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; continued cold Sat., warmer in n. w. Sun., diminishing n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder in the peninsula Sat., continued Sun.; diminishing n. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat., Sun. cloudy and warmer; diminishing n. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat. Sun cloudy and warmer; moderate w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy and warmer.

Lower Mich—Fair Sat.; cloudy and warmer Sun.; moderate and variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun; warmer Sun.

Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

La. and Ark.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Mo.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun; warmer Sat. in s. and extreme e. Sun.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. probably unsettled.

Minn.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun. probably unsettled and colder.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. probably unsettled.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Sat., not so cold in e. Sun. probably fair and colder.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. probably unsettled and colder.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. probably fair and colder.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

90 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOTHS, BUCKLES.—50,000 gross, black, white overalls buckles; also low priced suitings, trouserings, overcoatings, serges; write, stating range of prices. Room 61, Long Acre Hotel.

PLUSH.—Are interested to buy various qualities for immediate or future delivery; quantity no object; cash; answer, stating quality, quantity, price, and discount. Z 299 Times Annex.

SUITINGS.—Open for large quantities ladies' woolen suitings for Fall wear; quantities below 50 pieces not considered. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16 West 22d.

SUITS AND COATS.—Will look at silk suits and novelty coats. 3d floor, 129 West 29th.

WASH DRESSES.—Contractors call with samples; merchandise furnished for orders if desired. E. Deutsch, 25 West 32d.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4348.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CORDUROYS for sale in pastel shades. Zeits, Greeley 877.

EMBROIDERY, (Swiss,) at reasonable prices for manufacturers of ladies' underwear and children's dresses. Goldwater Bros., 22 West 27th.

SEWING THREAD.—O. N. T. 60-6 cord, French gray; 1,200-yard spools. International Thread Co., 21 West 19th St.

TAFFETAS.—We have all colors of taffetas for immediate delivery. Ansonia Silk Mills, 106 East 19th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3½@4

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Salesmen Too Eager for Orders.

It is a difficult matter for some wholesalers to restrain their salesmen from taking orders that either cannot be executed or must be filled at a loss. "The worst enemy of the house under present circumstances," said one manufacturer, "is the salesman. With a couple of lean years behind him, he is anxious to make up for the small commissions earned in the past. We are getting into constant snarls, owing to the fact that the salesman will not recognize that every order cannot be accepted. Furthermore, certain conditions have to be stipulated in a sale made nowadays that would not have to be laid down ordinarily. It does not do to overlook these things, because it is so easy to make a mistake that will cost money."

Limiting Low-End Numbers.

The decision to show only a limited number of styles in the lower priced numbers is quite general among clothing manufacturers. One prominent house that is a national advertiser will have twenty styles next season in its $16.50 price range, whereas in the past it has been accustomed to show about fifty. In cutting down their lines the manufacturers are only protecting themselves, as the rising costs of piece goods have made it impossible to include many of the former materials in the low-end numbers. Quite a few concerns have been in the habit of taking a small loss on their lowest priced goods, which have been used as special inducements to the retailers.

Will Fixed Prices Go?

The movement against fixed prices, both in the retail and the wholesale lines, is making good progress under the spur of present conditions. Manufacturers, however, are not so optimistic over the results to be achieved, as the opinion is quite common that the retailers are somewhat opposed to an overthrow of the system. The principal reasons put forward to uphold fixed prices are that it simplifies purchasing from the retail customer's standpoint, and makes a comparison of values easier for the buyer of retail stores. The manufacturers claim, however, that the retailers would obtain better bargains if arbitrary prices were abolished, because standards of manufacturing could be maintained under any and all conditions. In other words, the quality of workmanship or materials need not be slighted when the price of either is increased, the proper advances being made to offset higher costs.

Dye Scarcity Hits Upholsterers.

The shortage of dyestuffs, together with the scarcity and high cost of all kinds of yarns, is working real hardship on the upholstery goods trade. The domestic manufacturers are about at their wits' end trying to devise some way of getting the materials they need in order to meet the heavy demands that are being made on them. Receipts of foreign goods are small, and business for the domestic producers would be unprecedented if the necessary things could be got. The general scarcity has hit one large Philadelphia concern so hard that it has been obliged to contract its output to only four numbers, and on these it is sold ahead until August. Fancy couch and table covers are said to cost as much at wholesale now as they did at retail in normal times, and more so in some cases. A linen velour fabric that not long ago could be bought at $4 a yard is now priced at $5.50.

One Drawback to Exports.

A selling agent in the piece goods market yesterday bewailed the fact that, now a start has been made in exporting goods, chiefly to South America, the manufacturers are not in a position to supply their usual standards, owing to the dye shortage. "We are making great headway," he said, "and I think the feeling is beginning to spread among the mill owners that a good deal of this business will stick, even after the war. The South Americans seem to like our goods, if the fact that there are constant duplications coming in is any criterion. The only drawback, however, is that we can not use fast dyes. We expect to see some hurtful misrepresentation by houses starting in this business that look upon it only as a temporary affair. These concerns will use loose colors and not inform their customers of the fact. The result will be a loss of faith on the part of the merchants in Latin America."

Gray Goods Trading Fair.

Taken as a whole, there was quite a little doing in the local gray goods market yesterday, though no really large sales of any one construction or class of goods were reported. Fine goods and fancies did well, good-sized sales of such fabrics as voile and pongees being told of. There was active trading on 40-inch 7 and 10 ounce Osnaburgs, but 3.50s were none too active. Much better trading on these goods is looked for in the near future, however. On 3.50-yard drills some good sales were reported at 6½ cents for nearby delivery, with many holders asking 6¾ cents. The best printcloth business was apparently done on 38½-inch 64-60s, which sold quite freely at 4⅛ cents for spot and nearby shipment. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅝	38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅝
39-inch, 72-76s	6¼	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅛
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅞
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅝	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅝
38½-inch, 64-64s	5½	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝

*Asked.

Not Much Change in Carpets.

Sellers of carpets and rugs in this market are still trying to dodge buyers, rather than solicit them, the call for practically all kinds of this merchandise being larger than the manufacturers can hope to meet this season unless a miracle happens in relation to the color and raw material situation. The whole country is said to be seeking goods, and not a little bit of this trading, especially on the part of the jobbers, is thought to have an air of speculation. The larger retailers are said to be in the market trying to replenish stocks depleted by the excellent business they did during last month's home furnishings sales which, reports from this and other cities say, were the most successful in several years. Higher prices have but little effect on the demand for goods, buyers apparently believing in most cases that any kind of available merchandise now is cheap merchandise. In other words, any price looks reasonable to them if they can be sure of getting the goods.

His Word Was No Good.

A certain silk buyer of the "my-word-is-as-good-as-my-bond" type, the kind that will give verbal orders, but not written ones, was painfully surprised to learn recently that so far as a certain house in this market was concerned his "bonds" had no value. This man would give no written orders because he was one of the buyers whose purchases were often repudiated after the goods had been shipped, claiming no order had been given. He gave one of his usual "orders" some time back when the road man for the house in question called on him, but time went on and he got no goods. Letters and telegrams brought no satisfactory response, so he came here in person to see what was wrong. He at once began talking of suing the seller, as the goods he had "ordered" had advanced very sharply, but he backed water when the head of the house asked him to produce the order he had given. Then he decided he would give a written order for the goods at the advanced prices, subject to the mill's ability to deliver. He is still waiting for them.

Inferior Merinos Decline.

LONDON, March 3.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,400 bales. The demand was poor and, while the best grades of merinos were steady, inferior sorts declined from 10 to 15 per cent.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—S. Kahn, men's, women's furnishing goods; imperial.
AUBURN, N. Y.—J. J. Shapiro, ready-to-wear; Continental.
BALTIMORE—Miller, Baker & Goldsmith; B. Miller, middy suits; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—Strause & Bros.; M. A. Strouse, woolens; 212 5th Av.
BEVERLY, Mass.—Rogers & Chase; E. W. Rogers, rugs; Albert.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; J. Goldstein, notions, furn. goods; Broztel.
BOSTON, Mass.—M. Gordon, kitchen furnishing goods; B'way Central.
BOSTON, Mass.—Marks & Knoring Co.; L. Marks, novelties, toys, &c.; Imperial.
BOSTON—Brown-Durrell Co.; E. W. Scott, ladies' neckwear, infants' wear, knit goods; 19 W. 19th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.; J. T. Ryan, clothing; Imperial.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—De Witt-De Mar Mfg. Co.; De Mar, laces, &c.; Park Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; Miss H. C. O'Keefe, millinery; 621 B'way.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Miss M. A. Ludden, millinery; Park Av.
CHICAGO—Edson, Keith & Co.; C. A. Platt, flowers, feathers; 225 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Enterprise Mfg. Co.; M. J. Devay, shirtings; Imperial.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss L. L. Price, waists; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; F. H. Theis, silks, dress goods; 72 Leonard.
CORNING, N. Y.—J. M. Greig & Co.; J. M. Greig, dry goods, carpets, millinery, &c.; Herald Square.
DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; S. B. Moody, ribbons, leather goods, china, glassware, lamps; 200 5th Av.
FRESNO, Cal.—Wonder Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Kahn, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Fair Dept. Store; Mr. Abrams, lobe skirts, children's dresses; Room 509, 1,170 Broadway.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. M. Worcester, notions, jewelry; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; M. C. Dahill, cloaks, suits; Miss S. Newman, dresses, waists; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD, Conn. — Brown, Thompson & Co.; W. L. Ledger, leather goods; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; S. Nussbaum, photo supplies, art goods; 353 4th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—W. V. Hargrove & Co.; W. V. Hargrove, coats; Breslin.
INDIANAPOLIS—E. Hains, dry goods; Wallick.
JAMESTOWN—Delaney & Throop; H. W. Throop, dry goods, carpets; Grand.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—A. C. & C. A. Anderson Co.; J. H. Christian, dry goods, &c.; Grand.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Millinery Shop; Mrs. W. Wolf, millinery, dressmaking; Belleclaire.
LINCOLN, Neb.—S. Nefsky, clothing; Latham.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gerrettson Co.; R. W. Gerrettson, cloaks, suits, waists; Imperial.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Docher Co.; J. L. Locher, hats; 640 B'way.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; Miss E. B. Kneeland, cloaks, suits, dresses; Broadway and 32d.
MONTREAL, Canada—Fels, Ltd.; Mr. Fels, children's, misses' Fall coats; Room 1,507, 1,180 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Strause, Adler & Co.; L. M. Ulman, corsets; 45 E. 17th.
NEW HAVEN, N. Y.—Grady Furniture Co.; J. F. Grady, furniture, &c.; Gregorian.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—H. Kraft, tailor; Gregorian.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—North Adams Millinery Co.; A. Boyer, millinery; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Globe Mfg. Co.; J. Siegel, overcoats, raincoats; New Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; I. Bornstein, domestics; 1,261 Broadway; Hermitage.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss W. Kern, women's, misses', children's knit underwear, 140 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss A. Brown, merino, muslin underwear, waists, shawls; 23 E. 20th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; P. Seitas, sporting goods; L. Levy, ready-to-wear, basement; 1,261 Broadway.
RALEIGH, N. C.—Hunter-Rand Co.; W. B. Hunter, notions; Grand.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; F. L. Lockett, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—B. Goldstein & Co., L. Goldstein, woolens; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co.; C. F. Fisher, silks, velvets; 220 5th Av.; Gregorian.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Touhey Co., Inc.; J. Marks, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th; Cumberland.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—P. Greenberg Co.; P. Greenberg, woolens, tailors' trimmings; New Victoria.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; F. S. Hulse, toys, china; 105 Grand.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; V. H. Hutchison, cloaks, suits, waists, children's wear; 450 4th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Goldberg's Dollar Shirt Shop; Goldberg, hosiery, underwear, shirts; Prince George.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros; G. Mannheimer representing; 353 4th Av.
STROUDSBURG, Penn.—Wallace Dept. Store; A. Wallace, general mdse; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; C. J. Barnard, mfg. dept., waists; 320 B'way.
TROY, N. Y.—Samuel Lewis; J. N. Lewis, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Schwartz Notion Co.; A. Schwartz, notions, hosiery; Albert.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown D. G. Co.; W. C. Stitt, domestics; 72 Leonard.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

UNITED FIVE AND TEN CENT STORES COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the United Five and Ten Cent Stores Company, Inc., a New York corporation, with offices at 105 East 19th Street, by Ludwig M. Wilson, attorney for creditors.

ALFRED L. KOHN, dentist, of 111 West 118th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $78,462 and no assets. Of the liabilities $75,000 were on bond and mortgages on property at 208 and 208 West 148th Street, 216 East 112th Street, and 162 East 111th Street.

FRANCIS B. WOOD, a real estate operator and lawyer, of 233 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $28,388 and no assets.

ABRAHAM WOLFE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Wolfe, Inc., wholesale dealer in chickens at 274 Delancey Street, by William Jacobs, a creditor.

EUGENE VON BACH, liveryman, of 541 West 124th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,236 and no assets.

JOSEPH H. LYNCH of 110 West Fortieth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,706 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city and Red Bank, He owns nine department stores in this city.

Holington Co.—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.....976.40

MAX L. GROSSMAN, manufacturer of dresses at 33 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,258 and assets of $7,521.

HARRY V. DUPONT.—J. Haviland Smith of Port Chester has been appointed receiver by Referee Stephen H. Thayer of Yonkers for Harry V. Dupont, dealer in auto supplies at Port Chester. Liabilities were $2,089 and assets $1,010.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 332 business failures in the United States during the week, against 334 for the previous week and 416, 266, 259, and 287 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 77, New England 30, Southern 90, Western 89, Northwestern 30, and Far Western 16. Canada had 46, against 42 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Ash, Magnus—Petra Schmidt & Bergmann.....$164.84
A. Schwperer & Sons, Inc.—Loy & New rath Co.....209.61
Adinoff, Frank—R. Adinoff; costs.....129.75
Ahern, Joseph L., Fred M., Valentine M., Michael V., Frances C., Mary T., and Josephine M.—Rector, &c., of Calvary Church, in the City of N. Y.....8,787.30
Bocchicchio, Domenick—A. Pomponio.....146.15
Bloomberg, Leo—People, &c.....200.00
Bang, Weidemar E.—B. J. Conroy.....212.20
Brenner, Abraham—A. Johnson.....158.15
Blumberg, Wm. I.—D. J. Frankel.....2,419.49
Bruck, Rudolph, and Alex Reich—Schmookler, Cohen & Co.....356.05
Braun, Max—Commonwealth Edison Co.....694.61
Borman, Charles, and Samuel Reinisch—I. Perlberg.....117.78
Bosanko, Thomas F. H. McGuire.....453.78
Brill, Simon D.—J. Loeser.....319.61
Covey, George A.—Central Consumers Rye & Liquor Co.....807.62
Cee Bee Cee Waist & Costume Co, Inc.—Franken & Co.....181.94
Circolo Mazionle Italiano—J. M. Conklin.....370.59
Colombe, Allie E.—United Distillers Co.....277.19
Curran, Peter—J. G. Wallach.....1,540.48
Christman, Mary—J. G. Wallach.....3,065.19
Cuff, William—D. J. Begley.....195.16
Cleveland, Charles—Scientific American Compiling Department.....115.53
Deegan, John J.—Hood Tire Co., Inc.....352.27
Draudt, Louis—F. Oschmann's Sons, Inc.....1,524.20
Dodt, Martin—Koester & Wiemers.....178.30
Deutsch, Dora—I. Berkowitz, costs.....110.06
Egre, Joseph—D. Dalessandro et al., costs.....182.08
Eckhardt, Peter C. and Frederick—L. W. Walter.....1,596.58
Flugelman, Haskel—E. L. Richards.....134.53
Fleming, John J., or Jack—Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. of New York.....105.60
Fifth Avenue Coach Co.—J. Fletscher.....882.05
Same—J. A. Pineda.....430.93
Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York—H. N. Baruch.....1,451.57
Fogel, Louis—Lawson Mfg Co.....219.49
Glory of Israel Hebrew Institute, East New York, and Samuel Schor—B. Brimberg.....120.91
Goodman, Edmund L., and Henry G. Hershfield—J. Bonne.....1,341.19
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corp. of Perth, Scotland, Ltd.—Press Pub. Co.....3,295.79
Goodfriend, Herman—German Bank.....119.24
Gaites, Joseph M.—Stern Bros.....471.45
Holington Co.—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.....976.40
Harris, Isaac J., and Catheryn Finny—E. Seelig.....111.74
Hart, Sidney—S. Lipman.....122.21
Hurwitz, Meyer—M. H. Herbert.....335.89
Hunt, William H., and Melville D. Chapman—L. R. Whitcher.....574.34
Harrington Park Villa Sites—G. B. Grenny.....1,420.52
Hutchison, Alexander R.—Iron and Steel Board of Trade.....181.03
Hitchings, George—Scientific American Compiling Department.....145.53
Italian Press Pub. Assn.—New York Edison Co.....462.86
Heilbrun, Joseph B.—W. M. Oppenheimer.....883.36
John Dunbar, Inc.—Richmond Cedar Works.....444.43
Kurzman, Michael—J. H. Ladew et al.....7,872.76
Lac Guidice, Domenico—M. Nicolosi.....258.90
Leeds, Josephine M.—Lord & Taylor.....225.28
Levine, Jake—Tromacks Realty Corporation, costs.....107.70
Levy, Minnie, and John L. Phillips and Roy S. Pollock—N. Y. Telephone Co.....102.62
Lawler Fire Prevention Equipment Co.—G. Staats et al.....205.20
Lyons, Arthur J.—E. M. Townsend & Co.....

Lynch, James J.—Hood Tire Co., Inc...356.29
Landt, William C.—E. E. Hollander et al.....308.76
Lauder, Maud W.—Lord & Taylor.....333.10
M. H. Powers Co.—I. Heuman.....1,085.89
McKnight, Edgar S. and John C.—First National Bank of Seabright, N. J.....423.63
Morris, Leo M.—N. Y. Master Printers' Assn.....2,471.24
Nechamkus, Benjamin D.—L. Greenberg.....116.18
Nolan, William J.—Samuel Strout Co.....445.72
N. Y. Railways Co.—J. Novitzky.....2,630.45
Nechemias, Harry—E. G. Jockers.....200.59
Otera, Caroline—J. F. De Beau.....198.60
Phelps, Isaac J., or Joseph Stokes Phelps—Whitaker & Co.....200.67
Pierdon, Edmond B.—G. Rosenow.....194.92
Rodgers & Haggerty, Inc.—G. W. Danz.....100.00
Same—F. W. Danz.....250.00
Runkle, Maurice—Westinghouse Air Spring Co.....196.38
Reilly, Joseph B.—First Battery Farm, Inc.....225.56
Rohmeling, Frank—D. Zeldin.....117.17
Soos, Rose—People, &c.....200.00
Simon, Victor—Same.....200.00
Schaljian, Jack—Same.....200.00
Schrager, Sally—W. Becker.....575.00
Schulman, William—Langrock Bros. Co.....117.59
Sweeney, Mortimer L.—C. Turnbull.....184.67
Spies, Frederick, and Benjamin Green—People, &c.....500.00
State Engineering Corp.—Lawson & MacMurray.....1,022.92
Smith, Charles J. and Elizabeth—M. Kroger.....3,129.10
Snyder, George, and Edward Gorman—H. K. T. Wright.....315.13
Sweeney, Charles—R. Dewey.....325.53
Schroeder, John—F. Nuzzo.....5,048.64
Scholer, Selig, and Max Cohen—D. Price.....102.37
Silverman, Barnett, Maurice, and David—I. T. Geffen.....1,249.42
Stimpson, George W.—H. Hesser.....103.72
Tucker, James H.—Hood Tire Co., Inc...153.48
Thorn, Samuel—Stern Bros.....120.60
Tate, Starrett—Postal Telegraph Cable Co.....255.33
Terens, Joseph A., Max A. Havelin, and Joseph Sprairain—D. E. Singer.....380.96
Violtti, John—Hood Tire Co., Inc.....148.34
Von Den, Driesch Albert—A. Klein.....137.36
Wolfridge, Frederick W., rec.—V. Yankansky.....200.00
Same—S. T. Yankansky.....2,192.49
Williams, William—A. J. Baldwin...6,377.35
Webb, Frank E.—A. J. Sullivan et al...654.40
Wagner, Richard G.—A. B. Connable...1,760.24
Wechsler, Abraham—R. Salzman.....300.00
Walk, Joseph F.—A. Feld Co.....143.73
Weindorf, Philip—S. Peltz.....154.50
Fried, Elias—City of New York.....249.56
Funk Machine Co.—Same.....191.78
French Cafe and Restaurant Co.—Same, 133.85
Thomas F. Cushing Co.—Same.....365.22

John Stolz, mentioned in a judgment yesterday, is not the Mr. Stolz who is a member of the firm of Stolz & Greenberg, 1,122 to 1,126 Forest Avenue, New York.

In Bronx County.

Baraff, Jacob—J. S. Freidman.....$431.38
Bloomfield, William and Adele—P. Kamenoff.....120.78
Bain, Seligman—G. E. Schwar et al...120.66
Cutting, Henry L.—Robert Rossman Co.103.70
Crown Roofing Co., Inc.—Realty Records Co.....138.53
Gillette Clipping Machine Co.—W. H. Elting et al.....53.04
Golemba, Rocco—A. Cossee.....35.71
Gordon, Benjamin—L. Sheinber et al...197.15
Iktowitz, Meyer—A. Futterman.....130.92
Johnson, Price R.—M. D. Harris....1,122.26
Leifer, Isador—N. Y. Telephone Co.....31.05
Montgomery, Richard M.—A. D. Manson.....117.58
Moser, Charles—L. Sheinberg et al.....137.57
Robson, Frank C.—W. S. Travis.....45.40
Schaffer, Louis—F. W. Dodge Co.....169.16
Southern Stock Buyers, Inc.—M. Markel.....230.02
Stimpson, George—H. Hesse.....103.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Auletta & Co. and Pasquale Auletta—Bronx Investment Co., March 30, 1915. $2,783.64
Becher, Sol and Celia—C. Ernst, Sept. 16, 1915.....1,582.83
Casualty Co. of America—I. Abramowitz et al., March 2, 1916.....2,170.17
Carpenter, Annie C.—I. Maier, Dec. 15, 1915.....1,234.04
French, Fred F.—F. Cegle, July 6, 1915.396.35
Falb, Louis—S. Rosenblum et al

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50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
100 International Salt Stock
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co. Stock
25 Preferred Accident Insur. Stock
15 Singer Manufacturing Stock
50 Victor Talking Mach. Com. Stk.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
200 Alaska Steamship Stock
100 Aluminum Co. of America Stock
100 Amer. Graphophone Com. Stk.
150 Central Petroleum Pfd. Stock
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100 Foundation Co. Pfd. Stock
100 Midland Securities Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
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Foreign Exchange
Investors have been reading considerable about making money in foreign exchange, but very few know how to go about it. It is an intricate problem. In this week's issue is an article by a competent authority intelligently explaining the methods to employ in purchasing foreign exchange.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks, Still Dull, Turn Strong —Relation of Trade to the Stock Market.

The excited discussion in the Senate over the Administration's foreign policy, following the tabling of Senator Gore's resolution warning Americans off armed merchantmen, did not stand in the way of a resumption yesterday afternoon of the rise in the stock market. A forward movement had occurred early in the session, but was interrupted during a subsequent period of dullness. In the last hour trading increased in volume and prices again moved forward, advancing very close to the end of trading. Experience for some days had been that the market became dull when it became strong, and was active only when it was weak. This recent rule did not hold true of the trading yesterday afternoon, although the dealings for the session as a whole fell somewhat short of the previous day's total, and very far short of the larger dealings on the recent days of acute reaction.

The discussion in the Senate seemed to make it plain that the vote taken by that body in nowise disposed of the sentiment which gave rise to the introduction of the Gore resolution and to a similar resolution in the House, but recognition of this fact did not prove an unsettling influence in stock market sentiment. During the last few days the view has been emphasized that what was going on in Washington had much more to do with internal policies than with the country's international relations. The wider acceptance of that view did much to rob the excitement in Washington of power to unsettle the security market.

In view of the fact that the recent success of the Germans in the fighting around Verdun was a potent adverse factor in the stock market, it may be that not enough attention has been paid by the market to further, although much less conspicuous, German gains since the first great onslaught in the attack on the French fortress. The market's indifference to this phase of the news within the last few days has no doubt, however, been due to the fact that what disturbed the market last week was not the loss of a certain amount of ground by the Allies, but fear lest the fortress might be captured and the French line broken. Relieved of that fear, the market has been disposed to look upon minor war news as a negligible factor.

With the unsettling influence of the war news and of the situation in Washington greatly diminished, the improvement in the market yesterday may readily be attributed to the underlying fact that business continues to thrive the country over. Such complaint as comes these days from trade circles has largely to do with the rapidity of the rise in prices, which suggests the possibility of a curtailment of consumption, though no such result has made itself manifest so far. When demand, already large, increases more rapidly than supply, a rise in prices is inevitable, the more so in a time when the reserve supply of credit has been made abnormally large. At the same time reserve and foresightedness on the part of merchants and others committing themselves to future purchases are particularly called for in such a period. It is of good augury, therefore, that business men are showing that they recognized the danger inherent in a too rapid rise in prices.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	3	3½	4	
Richmond	3	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3	3	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2	1¾

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 months	3
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling— Demand	$4.76¼	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅞	+.00⅛
Cables	4.77	4.76⅝	4.77	+.00⅛
Paris— Demand	5.88⅝	5.88½	5.88½	—.00⅛
Cables	5.87⅝	5.87½	5.87⅜	—.00⅜
Berlin— Demand	73.37½	73.31½	73.31½	—.06½
Cables	73.43⅝	73.37½	73.37½	—.06½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the joint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅞	4.77
5.1826 Paris	5.88½	5.87⅝
95.28 Berlin	73.31½	73.37½
20.20 Austria	13.05	13.10
26.70 Scandinavia	18.10	18.15
19.29 Spain	19.03	19.08
5.1826 Switzerland	5.24	5.23
40.19 Holland	42.50	42.62½
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826 Italy	6.60¾	6.69
51.45 Russia	32.25	32.35
China— Hongkong	46.20	46.35
Shanghai	63.50	63.62½
India— 32.44 Bombay	33.00	
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Japan— 49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands— 50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America— 42.44 Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44 Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.70⅜	$4.71⅞	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $505,703,812; balance, $31,104,353; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $849,046.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $7.81¼ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27d, off 1-16d; New York, 66⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	348,715
Same day last year	264,230
Year to date	29,637,858
Same period last year	10,519,569
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.84 + .98
Same day last year	61.42 + .71

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20¼	20½	6,900	Alaska Gold Mines	20½	20⅝	19⅝	20⅜	— ⅛
5¾	6	1,400	Alaska Juneau	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
76¾	77	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76¼	77	76¼	77	+1
67	67¼	4,100	Am. Beet Sugar	67½	68	65½	67	— ¼
58⅝	59	5,500	Am. Can	58½	59	57⅝	59	+1⅝
110½	111½	200	Am. Can pf	110⅝	111	110⅜	111	+1
66	66¼	1,500	Am. Car & Fdry	65	66¼	65	66¼	+1¼
158½	160	2,300	Am. Coal Products	159½	161	158½	158½	—1½
115½	116½	800	Am. Coal Prod. pf	115½	115½	115¼	115½	+ ¼
9½	10	25	Am. Hi. & Leather	9½	9½	9½	9½	
47	49	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	47	48	47	48	+2
28½	29	200	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28½	28½	28¾	
21¾	22	2,200	Am. Linseed	21	22	21	22	+1
40½	41	1,700	Am. Linseed pf	39⅞	41¼	39⅞	41	+1⅞
70⅜	70½	21,900	Am. Locomotive	69	70⅞	68⅝	70½	+2⅝
101	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
32	33⅜	100	Am. Malt pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
98	98¼	2,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98⅝	98½	98⅜	98¼	+1⅜
92¾	93	400	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92⅞	93	92⅜	93	+ ¼
50½	51	850	Am. Steel Fdries	50	50⅝	49⅞	50⅜	+1
109¼	110	200	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	109⅝	109½	109¾	+ ⅝
127⅜	127½	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127⅜	127⅝	127½	127⅜	— ¼
192	194½	100	Am. Tobacco	194¼	194¼	194¼	194½	+ ¼
106	107	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	1,900	Am. Woolen t. r	52	52⅝	52	52½	+ ¾
98½	99	700	Am. Woolen pf. t.r	98⅞	98⅞	98⅜	98⅝	+ ⅜
78½	78¾	2,600	Am. Zinc Lt. S	78½	78½	78	78½	+ ⅞
85⅜	85⅞	11,350	Anaconda Cop. Co	85¼	85⅝	84⅞	85⅝	+ ⅞
67	68	200	Associated Oil	68	68	68	68	— ½
102¼	102½	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	102½	102½	102½	102⅜	+ ⅜
101½	102	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101⅜	101⅜	101½	101½	— ½
102¼	102⅜	26,200	Baldwin Loco	100⅜	102⅞	100	102½	+1¼
108	109½	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	109	109	— ½
86	86¼	700	Baltimore & Ohio	86	86¼	86	86	+ ¼
75½	76⅜	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
2	2¼	900	Batopilas Mining	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
460	470	200	Bethlehem Steel	460	468	460	468	+18
80	82	100	Burns Brothers	81	81	81	81	—1
112⅜	116⅜	100	Bush Terminal	114½	114½	114½	114½	— ⅛
92¾	93	2,550	Butte & Superior	92¼	93	92¼	92⅜	+ ⅜
29½	31½	100	Butterick Co	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
28	28¼	2,800	California Petrol	27	28	26⅞	28	+ ⅜
59¾	60	600	California Pet. pf	58	59½	58	59⅜	+1⅜
58½	60	50	Canada Southern	58½	58½	58½	58½	
166	166¾	500	Canadian Pacific	164⅜	166	164⅜	166	+1½
52⅞	53	1,400	Central Leather Co	52⅜	53	52½	53	+ ⅜
92½	93	2,800	Chandler Motor	90½	93	90½	93	+2½
61½	61¾	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61½	61	61½	
12⅜	13	100	Chi. Great Western	12½	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
93⅝	94	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅛
126	127	100	Chi. & Northwest	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¾	+ ⅜
18	18¼	2,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	800	Chile Copper	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
56⅞	57	2,800	Chino Copper	56⅝	57	56⅝	56⅞	
67	70	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	70	70	70	70	
102	111	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	109	109	109	109	—1
41½	41¾	1,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	40¼	41½	40¾	41½	+1¼
26	27	100	Colorado Southern	26	26	26	26	—1
46	47½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	46½	46½	46½	46½	
131½	133	100	Consolidated Gas	132	132	132	132	
109¾	114	300	Con.Gas.E.L. & P.B.	108¾	109¾	108¼	108¾	
80	80¾	300	Continental Can	80¼	80½	80¼	80½	
22	22½	30,350	Corn Products Ref	21¼	22¼	21¼	22¼	
97½	98	900	Corn Pro. Ref. pf	96¾	98	96½	97¾	+1⅞
73½	73¾	11,400	Crucible Steel	72⅝	73⅜	72⅝	73⅜	+1½
112	113	100	Crucible Steel pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ½
190	193	400	Cuban Am. Sugar	183½	183¼	183¼	183¼	+1¼
		200	Det. Edison Co.rgts.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
84½	90	100	Detroit United Ry	85	85	85	85	
102	104	100	Diamond Match	102½	102½	102¼	102½	+ ⅛
46½	46½	1,400	Distillers' Secur	46¼	46¼	45⅝	46¾	+ ⅛
24½	24½	600	Dome Mines	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
62¾	64	1,000	Elec. Storage Bat	63	63	63	63	
36⅝	36⅞	2,100	Erie	36⅜	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	44½	900	Erie 2d pf	43	44	43	44	— ⅛
50⅜	53	100	Federal M. & S. pf	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	— ¼
114	117½	100	Gen. Chemical pf	114½	114½	114½	114¼	—1½
166½	167	400	General Electric	165¾	166½	165¾	166½	+ ½
460	475	400	General Motors	450	460	450	460	
70¾	71	5,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	69	70¾	69	70¾	+1⅝
88	88½	300	Granby Consol	88	88	88	88	
120½	120¾	910	Great Northern pf	120¼	120¾	120¼	120¾	+ ½
41¾	41¾	1,000	G. N. ore subs. ore prop.	41	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅛
41⅞	41⅞	15	Do. add 15	41¾	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
44	44⅜	300	Greene-Cananea	44¼	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
21	21⅜	500	Guggenheim Explor	21⅛	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
100⅞	103	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	+1
44⅝	45	2,900	Inspiration Copper	44⅝	45	44½	45	+ ¼
16½	16⅝	300	Interboro Consol	16½	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
73½	74	300	Interboro Con. pf	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅝	+ ⅛
61	62	100	Int. Agricultural pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
109½	110	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	109	109¼	109	109¼	+ ½
13¾	13⅝	1,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
63½	64	4,900	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	63½	63⅝	61⅞	63⅝	+ ⅞
43½	43½	100	Int. Nickel	44½	44¾	44½	43½	+1⅜
99	101½	200	Int. Paper	98½	99½	98½	98½	
43	45	200	Int. Paper pf	44	44	44	44	+ ½
23½	23¾	100	Kansas City South	23½	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ½
54⅜	54⅝	8,100	Kennecott Copper	54½	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜	+ ¼
127	128½	15	Kings Co. El.L. & P.	128½	128½	128½	128½	
76½	77¼	3,300	Lackawanna Steel	75½	77½	75½	77	+1
49½	49¾	650	Lee Rubber & Tire	49⅝	49⅞	49¼	49⅜	+ ⅜
77¼	78	800	Lehigh Valley	77½	77½	77½	77½	
240	250	100	Liggett & Myers	240¾	240¾	240¾	240¾	—2¼
118½		100	Liggett & Myers pf	122	122	122	122	+2
15	18¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	15	15	15	15	—1½
	36¾	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	50	50	50	50	—5
117¼		100	Loril., (P.) Co. pf	120	120	120	120	+ ⅝
129	132	500	Manhattan Elev	130	130	130	130	
60¼	60⅜	7,000	Maxwell Motors	58	60⅜	57¼	60½	+2⅜
81	83½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	82	83	82	83	+1¾
44	46	1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	42¾	44½	42¾	44½	+2¼
98¼	98½	22,100	Mexican Petroleum	97½	98½	95½	98¼	+3¼
97	97	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	95¼	95¾	95½	95¾	+ ¼
35¾	35⅞	2,600	Miami Copper	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35½	+ ¼
5	6	80	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	5	5	
75	85	80	M.,St.P. & S.S.M. pf	75	75	75	75	
109	110	100	Montana Power pf	111⅜	111⅜	111¼	111⅜	— ⅛
24	25	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
66	67	400	Nat. Lead Co	66¼	66½	66	66½	+ ¼
16⅜	16½	900	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
139	140	200	N. Y. Air Brake	139	140	139	140	+1¾
104⅜	104⅝	2,800	N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅝	104½	104⅝	+ ⅜
66	67	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	66	67	67	67	
27½	27¾	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
114⅜	115	500	Norfolk & Western	114¾	115	114¾	115	+ ⅝
112¼	112½	1,200	Northern Pacific	112	112½	111¾	112¼	
6⅝	7	300	Ontario Mining	6⅝	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
28½	28¾	1,500	Pacific Mail	28½	29	27½	28¾	+ ⅝
57	57½	600	Penn. R. R.	57	57½	57	57½	+ ⅛
39¾	40	1,100	Philadelphia Co	40	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
29¾	30	400	Pittsburgh Coal	29¾	30	29¾	30	+ ⅝
101½	102	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101½	102	101½	102	
49	50	2,200	Pressed Steel Car	49	50	49	50	+ ⅛
101⅞	102	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
101⅜	102	40	do. add lot	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	
162¼	164	100	Pullman Co	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	
4⅝	5	200	Quicksilver	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
6¾	7½	500	Quicksilver pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	39½	100	Railway Steel Sp	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	24½	1,900	Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
82⅜	82⅝	3,500	Reading	82⅜	82½	81¾	82⅜	+ ⅛
43	46	100	Reading 2d pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
51¼	51¾	2,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	50½	51⅜	50¾	51⅜	+1⅛
16	16¼	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
174½	175	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	175	175	174½	175	+ ¼
127¼	127½	1,300	Shattuck-Arizona	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	— ⅛
53¾	54	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	53¾	54	53¾	54	—1
96¾	97¼	1,900	Southern Pacific	96¾	97¼	96¾	97¼	+ ⅝
		100	S. Porto Rico Sug. pf odd lots					
110	110			110	110	110	110	
20	20¼	900	Southern Railway	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
133¼	133⅝	14,400	Studebaker Co	133¼	133⅝	132½	133⅝	+3½
54⅜	54⅝	600	Tennessee Copper	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
199½	200	1,200	Texas Co	199½	201½	198	201	+3
7	7½	200	Texas & Pacific	7	7	7	7	— ⅜
60	60¼	100	Third Avenue	60	60	60	60	+ ⅜
102	103	900	Tobacco Prod. pf	101½	103½	101½	101½	— ⅜
7⅜	7½	100	Union B. & P. Co	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
28	30	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	
131⅜	132	1,500	Union Pacific	131½	132⅜	131⅝	132⅛	+ ⅞
59	60	50	United Cigar Mfrs	59	59	59	59	
90⅜	90⅝	1,200	United Cigar Stores	90	90¼	90	90½	+ ⅛
117⅜	117⅝	70	Un. Cigar Stores pf	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	
60½	70	200	Un. Dry Goods pf	65	65	65	65	
143	143¼	2,160	United Fruit Co	141	143⅜	141	143⅜	+2⅛
14	14⅜	100	United Rys. Inv	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
17⅛	17½	700	U. S. C. I. P. & F	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅝
151½	152½	3,350	U. S. Ind. Alco	152¼	152½	150⅝	151⅜	+ ⅝
49½	49⅝	400	U. S. Rubber	49	49⅝	49	49⅜	+ ⅜
81⅞	82	38,300	U. S. Steel	80⅜	82	80⅜	81⅞	+1⅝
115¾	116	100	U. S. Steel pf	116	116	116	116	+ ⅛
84½	84½	4,025	Utah Copper	84¼	84½	83⅞	84⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	18	100	Utah Securities	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
43	43½	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	42⅝	43½	42⅝	43½	+ ½
13⅝	14	700	Wabash	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
43	43¼	954	Wabash pf. A	42⅞	43	42⅜	43	+ ⅛
26¼	26½	500	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
25¾	26½	200	Western Maryland	25½	26	25½	26	
88½	88½	600	Western Union Tel	88⅜	88¾	88	88¼	+ ¼
63⅜	63¾	7,600	Westingh. E. & M	62	63⅝	62	63⅜	+1⅝
211	215	100	Willys-Overland	210	210	210	210	

Demand

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The situation at Washington in relation to the German submarine issue continued to dominate the trading in the market on the Consolidated Exchange. Prices improved on the news that the Gore resolution in the Senate had been tabled and that the House was likely to also table the resolution there. Best prices of the day were generally attained in the closing dealings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
95	Alaska Gold	20⅝	20⅝	14⅞	20⅝
10	Alaska Jun	9	9	9	9
60	Allis-Chal.	27⅜	28	27⅜	28
190	Am. B. Sugar	66	67¼	66	67¼
1,020	Am. Can	58	59	57⅜	59
140	Am. C. & F.	93	93½	93	93½
10	Am. H. & L. pf	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
5,870	Am. Locomo	69	70⅝	68⅜	70¼
1,270	Am. Smelting	98⅞	99⅝	96½	98⅞
30	A. Z. L. & S.	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78¼
2,170	Anaconda Cop.	85⅞	86	84⅝	85⅝
4,940	Baldwin Loco.	100⅞	102¾	99¼	102¾
20	Balt. & Ohio	86	86	86	86
50	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
275	Butte & Sup.	92¾	92⅞	92¼	92¾
40	California Pet.	27½	27½	27⅜	27⅜
40

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Are a Shade Higher in a Fairly Active Market—Bonds Dull and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 315,935 shares of stock and $220,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 101,050; oil, 49,145, and mining, 165,740. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30,100	‡Aetna Ex., w.i.	22¾	24	22¾	23¾
800	Ajax Rub., Inc.	68¾	69	68¾	69
1,200	A.,G.&W.I.S.S.	29½	30	29	29
8,500	A., G. &W. I. S. S. pf.	47	49½	46	47
1,500	Can. Nat. Gas.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,000	‡Can. Light & P.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
235	Carwen Steel	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,055	‡Chev'let M.*	135	139	135	139
1,000	Corp. R. & H.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
3,000	‡Cuba CaneSug.	44¾	45¾	43¾	43½
25	Driggs-Seabu.	135	135	135	135
450	‡Electric Gun.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
220	EmersonPhono.	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
25	‡Hall Signal	13	13	11½	13
10	‡HallSignal pf.	25	25	25	25
900	H. & B. Car Co.	46	46¾	*45	45¾
3,800	Kathe. Br. pf.	21¾	22	21¾	24
100	Kelly Springf'd Tire	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
50	Kelly Springf'd T. new 1st pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
100	‡Lake Tor. Boat	0½	0½	0½	0½
3,000	Man. Transit.	1½	1½	1½	1½
400	Marconi of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
9,320	‡Maxim Munl.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
4,000	xx‡Midv. Steel	62¾	63½	62¾	63½
10,000	‡Midvale S. rts.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	‡Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Peer. Tr. & M.	25½	26	24	26
415	‡Poor E. & M.	101	114	101	114
160	Redtop Ex. Inc.	6½	6½	6½	6½
2,300	‡S.S.Kresge, w.i.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13
100	‡Stand. Motors	8	8	8	8
200	‡St. Jos. Load.	15½	15½	15¼	15½
400	Sub. B. v.t.cfs.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼
13,500	‡Tobacco Prod.	44¾	44¾	41	44½
200	‡U. Cig.St., w.i.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
10,000	U. Prof., Shar.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,250	‡Univ M., w. i.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾
200	‡U. S. L. & H.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	‡Virginian Ry.	23	23½	21	23¾
35	White Motors.	46¾	48	46¾	48
800	World Film. v. t. cfs.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
55	Ohio Oil	230	225	225	— 1
10	Prairie O. & G.	415	415	415	—10
30	S. Oil of N. J.	508	504	506	+ 2
180	S. Oil of N. Y.	209	206	208	+ 1
20	Swan & Finch	150	142	142	+12

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Am. Oil & G.	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¾
800	‡Barp't O. & G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,000	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.)	20¾	21	20¼	21
1,500	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼
2,200	Empire Pet.	6¾	7	6¾	7
3,000	‡Federal Oil	3	3	2¾	3
100	‡Houston Oil	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
1,150	‡Int. Petrol'm.	11¾	12	11¾	12
15,000	‡‡Midwest Oil	72	72	67	68
1,000	‡‡Midwest Oil pf.	95	95	95	95
4,000	‡Muskogee R.	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
1,500	‡Sapulpa Oil & Ref.	12¾	12¾	11½	12¾
900	‡Ventura Cons. Oil	10¾	10¾	9¾	9¾
600	‡Victoria Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
11,400	Waylin O. & G.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8½

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	‡Am. Comm'er	8½	8½	8½	8½
2,500	‡Atlanta	18	18	17½	18
2,000	‡Beaver Cons.	35	35	35	35
3,500	Bingham Min.	10¾	11½	10¾	11½
200	Butte C. & Zinc, v. t. cfs.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Butte & N.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	‡Calaveras Cop	3	3	3	3
1,500	‡Caledonia	97	98	97	98
1,525	‡Canada Cop.	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾
1,500	‡Cashboy	5	5	4½	4¾
200	Cerro de P. Cop.	37¾	37¾	37	37
2,700	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Cons. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10,000	‡Emma Cop.	80	70	65	69
18,200	‡‡Fed. Res. Min	22	24	22	23
500	First Nat. Cop	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,520	‡Goldfield Con.	90	91	90	90
3,000	‡Goldfld Merg	14	15	14	14
4,500	‡Greenwater	6	7	6	6
1,800	Howe Sound.	5¾	6	5¾	6
1,000	Hecla Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	‡Iron Blos'm	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	‡Jim Butler	82	92	90	91
2,700	Jumbo Exten.	98	98	95	98
2,000	‡Kewanaw	16¾	17¼	15¾	17¼
800	Magma Copper	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
4,400	‡Marsh Min'g	37	38	37	37
200	Mines of Am.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	‡Mont. Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Mohawk Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	‡Mother Lode	21	22	21	21¾
1,800	N. Utah Bing.	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
5,000	‡N. Butte Dev.	4½	4½	4½	4½
400	Ohio Cop.	½	½	½	½
100	‡Pro	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	‡Ray Her. M.	3	3	3	3
600	Rex Cons M.	22	22	22	22
1,500	Rochester M.	60	60	59	59
800	Round Mt.	61	61	60	60
700	‡Ruby Silver	53	53	53	53
4,000	Scratch G. G.	87	90	88	89
8,000	‡Seven Tr.	43	43	43	43
1,600	‡Silver Flak.	6	6	6	6
6,200	‡Silver Top (a prospect)	20	20	18	20
500	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10,000	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,400	‡Success Min.	92	92	92	92
1,100	‡Tono. J. Bur.	91	91	91	91
13,600	‡Tono. Res. E.	15¾	18	15½	17
600	Tono. Ext.	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
270	United Eastern	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
5,000	‡U. S. Cont.	13	13	12	12
8,000	‡Un. Verde Ex.	14½	14½	13¾	14½
2,000	‡West E. Con.	75	75	74	74
425	‡W. Oaks M.	6	6¼	6	6¼
500	‡Yuscaran C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$300,000	‡B.& O. n.Sa.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼
40,000	‡C., M. & St. Paul 4s	95¾	95¾	95	95¾
75,000	‡Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
75,000	‡‡Vale Steel, conv.5s, w.i.	99	99	99	99

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. xxEx rights.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. British Mfg. Co.	18	28	18	28
Am. Drug Syndicate	12¾	13¾	12¼	12¾
Atlantic Steel	54	56	54	56
Balt. Tube Co.	109	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co. pf.	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., O. B.	14	15	14	15
Canadian Car & F.	62	66	62	66
Canadian C. & F. pf.	83	86	83	86
Crocker Wheeler	102	105	102	105
Curtiss Aero., v.t.cfs.	46	48	46	48
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Guantanamo Sugar	71	74	71	75
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
Hopkins & A., Arms	65	75	65	75
Intercontinental Rub.	12¼	13¼	12	13
Inter. Mer. Marine	14¾	15½	14¾	15¼
Jewel Tea	62	67	62	67
Jewel Tea pf.	101½	105	101½	105
New York Transport.	14½	16	14½	16
O. Elsenbl. Bros. pf.	101	103	100	101
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	15¾	19¼	15¾	19¼
Saxon Motor Car Co.	65	67	65	67
Standard Shipb'g	12½	13½	12½	13¾
Tri. Film., v. t. cfs.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
U. S. L. & H. pf.	4¾	5	4½	5
Wab.-Pitts. Tr., w. i.	17½	19	17½	19
W.-P. Ter. pf., w. i.	47	52	47	52

OIL ISSUES.

Midwest Ref.	59	60	59	60
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15	15
Savoy Oil	9½	10½	9¾	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Bannack Gold	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Booth	32	34	32	34
Superstition Mining	92	93	92	93
Temiskaming	51	53	49	51
Yukon Gold	2¾	2½	2¾	2½

BONDS.

Erie rights	⅛	⅜		
Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Exp., (new)	22	24		
Aetna Explosives	70	80	70	80
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	79	83
American Brass	251	257	235	257
Atlas Powder	246	250	246	250
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	118	122
Bliss, (E. W.)	340	350	340	350
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdries. & Forg.	195	196	195	195
Canadian Explosives	800	830	820	840
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	840	860	840	860
Du Pont Powder, new	340	360	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf.	108	108	108	108
Hercules Powder	385	396	390	400
Hercules Powder pf.	114	120	114	120
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	163	169	163	169
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495		495	
Scovill Mfg.	470	485	470	485
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,500

Loeb Now Heads Yukon Gold Co.

William Loeb, Jr., was elected President of the Yukon Gold Company yesterday, succeeding S. R. Guggenheim, and Leopold Frederick succeeded Murry Guggenheim as Treasurer. The usual quarterly dividend of 7½ cents a share on the Yukon stock was declared, payable March 31 to stockholders of record March 10.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for January—

	1916.	1915.
Total operating rev.	$1,724,556	$1,482,695
Oper. exp. and taxes	1,209,458	1,117,319
Operating income	515,097	365,376
Add other income	438,119	414,384
Total income	953,217	779,761
Proportion of fixed chgs. and rentals	581,530	560,223
Net income	371,686	219,538
Deductions	44,985	27,011
Surplus	$326,701	192,526

For the seven months ending Jan. 31—

Total operating rev.	15,237,477	13,680,056
Operat. exp. and taxes	8,729,055	8,673,240
Operating income	6,507,821	4,006,807
Add other income	985,734	1,039,720
Total income	6,493,556	5,046,527
Proportion of fixed chgs. and rentals	4,164,378	4,132,536
Net income	2,329,177	913,990
Deductions	185,387	162,120
Surplus	2,143,790	751,869

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$5,041,144	$4,126,431	$5,006,231
Net after tax	1,576,831	756,189	873,176
7 mos. gross	34,306,387	30,970,710	36,740,606
Net after tax	10,200,314	6,218,240	8,173,753

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total income	$6,652,638	$4,440,117	$4,[illegible],880
Expenses, &c.	3,531,456	2,682,095	2,849,051
Net income	3,121,184	1,724,021	2,062,837
Interest	271,220	210,241	264,611
Surplus	2,909,964	1,513,240	1,808,226
Reserves	420,000	220,000	470,371
Net profit	2,189,964	1,293,240	1,337,854
Applic. to min. interest	7,728	12,764	14,069
Balance	2,482,236	1,280,476	1,323,785
Preferred div.	175,000	175,000	175,000
Surplus	2,307,236	1,105,476	1,148,785
Common div.	1,299,932	750,869	744,751
Surplus	1,007,304	354,607	404,034

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net income	1,701,334	1,685,668	1,919,894
Preferred div.	213,818	245,842	248,744
Balance	1,462,516	1,440,226	1,670,561
Common div.	1,320,000	990,000	1,595,000
Surplus	142,516	450,226	75,561
Previous surp.	1,274,397	1,273,497	2,650,275
Res. on work. capital	698,273	698,273	698,273
Total surp.	2,056,023	2,421,996	3,424,109
Stock distrib.		508,448	
P. & L. surp.	2,056,023	1,913,507	1,971,770

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	155,738	126,161	29,577
Net after tax	67,804	52,877	14,927
Surp. aft. chgs.	47,934	33,473	14,461
12 mos. gross	1,544,771	1,328,942	215,829
Net after tax	631,140	510,387	120,753
Surp. aft. chgs.	390,841	288,338	111,503

DALLAS ELECTRIC CO. for January—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	113,392	119,354	5,962
Net aft. tax.	71,113	74,334	3,221
Sur. aft. ch.	36,700	40,918	4,218
12 mos. gross	1,822,267	2,187,161	364,894
Net aft. tax.	705,493	932,882	217,389
Sur. aft. ch.	300,736	545,283	244,547

EL PASO ELECTRIC CO. for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	105,283	92,402	12,881
Net aft. tax.	55,715	48,407	8,308
Sur. aft. ch.	52,042	44,221	7,821
12 mos. gross	994,760	1,041,431	*46,712
Net aft. tax.	469,137	471,562	*2,425
Sur. aft. ch.	418,282	420,304	*2,022

*Decrease.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP for January—

	Eastern Steamship Co.		
	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Operat. rev.	73,478	55,630	19,848
Total deficit	25,569	32,527	*6,958
Deficit aft. ch.	48,768	35,701	*6,833
	Metropolitan Line.		
Operat. rev.	124,185	87,053	37,142
Total income	27,735	18,431	9,304
Net income	6,055	†3,250	9,305
	Maine Steamship Line.		
Operat. rev.	49,908	44,328	5,580
Total deficit	10,760	1,074	12,454
Deficit aft. ch.	25,307	11,062	13,745
	System.		
Deficit aft. ch.	68,020	70,515	*2,495

*Decrease. †Deficit.

FISK RUBBER CO. for the fourteen months ended Dec. 31, compared with previous reports for the years ended Oct. 31, 1914, and Oct. 31, 1913:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profits	1,791,579	942,204	600,000
Invent. reserv.	145,000	100,000	117,688
Balance	1,646,579	782,204	488,312
Preferred divs.	539,042	350,000	*283,837
Surplus	1,257,537	432,204	204,475

*Includes $42,777 dividend on preferred stock of Fisk Rubber Co. of Delaware.

In accordance with first preferred stock provisions there was retired Dec. 31, 1915, out of profits 3,750 shares of first preferred stock.

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC for January—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	156,439	161,999	5,560
Net aft. taxes.	50,337	59,988	9,651
Sur. aft. chgs.	13,746	23,779	10 033
Gross, 12 mos.	1,930,869	2,288,842	458,173
Net aft. taxes.	720,120	1,096,119	375,999
Sur. aft. chgs.	286,429	655,269	368,840

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross sales and earnings	27,702,935	16,281,639	29,879,275
Mfg. cost and op. exp.	21,081,731	14,057,189	23,008,346
Inc. for mfg. and op.	6,781,204	2,224,450	6,870,730
Other income	344,622	338,489	749,345
Total income	7,075,826	2,562,939	7,620,074
Gen. exp., tax, disc., &c.	1,098,357	981,560	1,014,313
Net earnings	5,977,470	1,581,378	6,605,762
Int., rent, and royalties	2,044,720	2,167,198	2,187,671
Surplus	3,932,750	*585,808	4,418,091
Sink. fd., dep., and renew.	1,523,642	1,066,637	1,662,206
Spec. prof.			287,200
Surplus	2,409,108	*1,652,445	3,022,093
Dividends	88	350	847,526
Surplus	2,409,020	*1,652,795	2,675,357
Prev. surplus	5,777,457	7,514,876	4,839,319
Spec. approp.	104,205		
Fire loss		84,625	
P. and L. sur.	8,082,272	5,777,457	7,514,877

*Deficit.

†Special profit from sale of capital assets of subsidiary companies.

‡Appropriation for net balance of discount and commission on gold notes issued, less discount on gold debentures redeemed.

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	113,369	98,336	15,034
Net aft. taxes	36,560	26,525	10,025
Sur. aft. chgs.	441	*9,401	9,842

*Deficit.

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	150,623	144,672	5,936
Net aft. taxes	56,014	57,402	*1,388
Sur. aft. chgs	26,928	30,137	*3,209
12 mos. gross	1,819,189	2,042,677	*323,508
Net aft. taxes	662,117	910,418	*248,301
Sur. aft. chgs	329,478	589,877	*260,399

*Decrease.

OSCEOLA CONSOLIDATED for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Production, lbs.	19,731,472	14,970,737	4,760,735
Net	1,610,860	352,586	1,258,274
Dividends	1,057,650	268,480	789,170
Surplus	553,210	84,106	469,074
Prev. surplus	1,613,436	1,540,300	64,136
Total surplus	2,166,646	1,613,436	553,210

Cost of production was 10.03 cents per pound, against 10.79 cents previous year.

Copper was sold at average price of 18.19 cents per pound, yielding gross revenue of $3,589,604, compared with a price of 13.14 cents for copper and a gross of $1,967,725 in 1914.

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER for December—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	699,702	717,550	17,848
Net aft. taxes	284,704	301,776	17 072
Sur. aft. chgs	102,286	124,034	21,748
12 mos. gross	7,550,583	8,450,974	891,891
Net aft. taxes	3,304,820	3,443,966	639,146
Sur. aft. chgs	824,885	1,825,110	700,110

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	75	77
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	133	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Power & Light	64	66
American Light & Power pf.	86	87½
American Light & Traction	373	378
American Light & Traction pf.	112	115
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	59	60
American Public Utilities	48	53
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American Water Works & Elec.	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	93	97
Carolina Power & Light	29	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	99
Cities Service	115	117
Cities Service pf.	76	77
Colorado Power	27	28
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. Ry. & L.	61	68
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	93	96
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	96	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	102
Empire District Electric pf.	77	82
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	92
Great Western Power	36	37
Nor. Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf.	59	62
Nor. Ontario L. & P. 6s, 1961	83	86
Northern States Power	46¼	46¾
Northern States Power pf.	91¼	92¾
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	63¾	64
Pacific Gas & Electric (original)	91½	93
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	89½	92½
Republic Ry. & Light	21¼	23
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	93¼	91
Southern California Edison pf.	103	105½
*Standard Gas & Electric	8	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	7.85	7.88
Southwestern Power & Lt. pf.	97½	100
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10¾
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	44½	45½
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	9	11
Toledo Traction, Lt. & Power pf.	51	54
United Light & Rys.	51	54
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75	77
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	56½	58

*Par value, $50.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
330	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,165	Alaska Gold	20¾	20¾	19¾	20¼
150	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,330	American Zinc	78¼	78¼	77¾	78¾
110	Anaconda	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾
100	Arizona Com.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
155	Butte & Balak.	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
934	Butte & Sup.	92½	93	92¼	93
240	*Cal. & Aris.	72¼	72¾	71	71½
11	Cal. & Hecla	550	552	550	552
5	Chino	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
145	Copper Range	62¾	63¼	62¾	63¼
682	East Butte	12¾	13¼	12¼	13¼
80	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
60	Granby	87¾	88	87¾	88
30	Greene-Can.	44¼	44½	44¼	44½
500	Helvetia	40c	40c	40c	40c
7	Island Creek	90½	90½	90½	90½
15	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
10	Lake	16½	16½	16¼	16½
20	Mass Con.	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
10	Mayflower	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	Miami	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
100	Michigan	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Nevada Con.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,915	New Idria	18¾	21	18¾	21
955	North Butte	29½	29½	28¾	29¼
120	Old Dominion	70¾	72	70	71
20	Osceola	93¼	94	93¼	94
130	Pond Creek	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	Quincy	92	92	92	92
25	Ray Con.	24½	24½	24½	24½
25	Santa Fe	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
190	Shannon	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
5	Shattuck	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞
500	South Utah	30c	30c	30c	30c
111	St. Mary's	70	70	70	70
100	Sup. & Boston	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	Superior Cop.	18½	18½	18½	18½
35	Tamarack	50	51½	50	51½
225	Trinity	9	9	9	9
2,300	U. S. Smelter	60¾	61¾	60¾	61¾
105	U. S. Smelt. pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
602	Utah Apex	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Utah Con.	14	14	14	14
10	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
80	Wolverine	65½	65¾	64½	65
250	Wyandotte	2	2	2	2

*Ex dividend.

RAILROADS.

5	Bos. & Alb.	105½	105½	105½	105½
114	Boston Elev.	82	82	81¼	82
25	Bos. & Lowell.	140	140	140	140
130	Boston & Me.	45¾	46	45¾	45¾
10	B. & W. El. pf	44	44	44	44
5	Conn. & P. pf	98	98	98	98
46	Fitchburg pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
5	Me. Central	101½	101½	101½	101½
20	Mass. El. pf.	35¼	36	35¼	36
2	Nor. & W. pf.	160	160	160	160
45	New Haven	65¾	67	65¾	67
10	West End	66	66	66	66
22	West End pf.	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

31	Am. A. C. pf.	98	98	97½	97½
15	Am. Pn. Sve.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
16	Am. Sugar pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
554	Am. T. & T.	127½	127¾	127¼	127¾
209	A., G. & W. I.	29½	30	28½	28½
8,143	A.,G. & W.I. pf	47¾	49¼	47¼	47¾
120	E. Bos. Land.	10¼	10¼	10

INTERBOROUGH WINS IN SUIT AGAINST CITY

Company Is Upheld in Appellate Division After a Defeat in Lower Court.

USE OF STREET INVOLVED

Question at Issue Is What Department Had the Right to Grant Tunnel Building Permit.

The Appellate Division, by a vote of three to two, yesterday reversed the judgment of the lower court in the suit of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company against the city and President Marcus M. Marks of the Borough of Manhattan over the use of Exterior Street, along the East River, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets.

The appeal was from an order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court denying the Interborough's motion for an injunction pendente lite, preventing the city officials from interfering with the company in operating its power plant and tunnels and coal conveying devices under the thoroughfare; also from interfering with the company's use of the tunnels for the purpose of carrying water to the power house, which uses much water for steam and condensing purposes. The Dock Department gave the Manhattan Railway Company, in 1900, the predecessor of the Interborough, the right to tunnel the street for these purposes.

According to the prevailing opinion, written by Justice Scott, "the question involved is merely as to which city department has been vested with the power and authority to grant a permit for such structures."

In a brief submitted by the Corporation Counsel, however, the city contended that "plaintiffs complain the city is opposing this matter merely for the purpose of exacting compensation for the use of the streets. This might be true in part, but a much greater issue is involved, to wit, the attempt to divest the city of powers of control over its streets which it had hitherto exercised without question. An adverse decision would rob it of jurisdiction, and affect not only the structures in this particular block, but other structures all over the city, for the continued use of which the city is at the present time deriving very considerable income."

The question, according to the court, was whether the Dock Department or the Board of Estimate had the right to grant the privileges exercised by the company. The city never had any secret intention, the record showed, to block the company's exercise of the privileges, but to learn to what city department the right to grant the privileges belonged.

Justice Page, in a dissenting opinion, in which Presiding Justice Clarke concurred, said:

> The right to construct a bridge over or tunnels under the street would argue the right of the Dock Department to build a railroad upon or elevated above the street, if the Commissioner of Docks should deem them to be a use "to the best advantage in connection with the wharves and bulkheads."

This right could not be conferred without condemnation of and compensation for the taking of casements of the abutting property owners in the public street.

It follows that the contract of the Dock Department (in those matters) were void, and the plaintiffs are unlawfully maintaining such structures (tunnels and bridge.)

We are of opinion that the use of these structures is so related to the railroad facilities and purposes that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has power to grant the right to their use and maintenance. The order should be affirmed.

The dissenting opinions of Justices Page and Clarke will enable the city to take the matter to the Court of Appeals.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—276—L. E. Judson, as trustee, &c., v. W. A. Nash, as trustee, &c., et al.—Passed temporarily.

241—Hitchman Coal and Coke Co. v. John Mitchell, individually.—Argument continued.

257—H. A. Barlow v. Northern Pacific Ry. Co.—Argued.

258—Armour & Co. v. State of North Dakota—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for March 6: Nos. 258, 260, 261, 249, 262, 263, 264, (and 265 and 266,) 267, 122, (and 123,) and 268.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Re Kobre & Ginsburg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

—Anton Peterson, applt. v. Henry Alton, impld., &c., respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as stated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

—Caroline Traub, respt., v. Louis F. Rothschild et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer overruled, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

—Alexander S. Bacon, applt., v. Leo Schlesinger et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff as stated in opinion. Opinion by Page and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin and Page, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

—In re George E. Green, State Commr. of Excise, applt., v. Cristina di Lorio, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and application granted. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

—City of New York, respt., v. John A. McCarthy, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin and Scott, JJ. Order filed.

—Interborough Rapid Transit Co. et al., applts., v. City of New York et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. Opinions by Scott and Page, JJ. (Clarke, P. J. and Vaje, J. dissenting.) Order filed.

—Martha T. Fairclough, infr., &c., respt. v. Southern Pacific Co., et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by McLaughlin, J.; Clarke, P. J., and Scott, J. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

—Mark M. Dittenfass, respt., v. David Horsley et al., applts.—Orders reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Orders filed.

—Rachel N. Ducas, respt., v. Benjamin P. Ducas et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dissenting opinion by McLaughlin, J.) Order filed.

—Mary Queeney, respt., v. George Will, Jr., applt.; John Queeney v. Same.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaints dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Smith and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling, J., dissenting in part.) Orders filed.

—Charles T. Streeter, respt., v. Agnes D. Cloud, impld., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer sustained, with $10 costs. Opinions by Smith, McLaughlin, and Davis, JJ. (McLaughlin and Davis, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

—Christopher L. Williams, as recr., &c., respt., v. Alfred J. Molsant et al., impld., &c., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

—Avon Realty & Amusement Co., respt., v. William C. Amend et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

—Banque Franco-Americaine, respt., v. Oscar B. Bergstrom et al., applts.—Order modified as affirmed, with costs to respondent. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

—Frederick W. Souter, respt., v. Erie Railroad Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

—Northern Bank of New York, respt., v. Leida M. Fleitman, as admx., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

—Joseph Kennard, applt., v. Franklin Brandreth et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with 10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

—Marcus M. Marks, respt., v. Louis A. Abenheimer, impld., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

—Electric Storage Battery Co., respt., v. Mason-Seaman Transportation Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

—United States Casualty Co., respt., v. Anderson Electric Car Co., impld., applt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

—Julia R. Kelsey, respt., v. William Bradley, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

—People, &c., respts., v. Terence Reilly, impld., applt.—Judgment and orders affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

—Abraham N. Leventhal, applt., v. Weber-Feuthert Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dissenting memorandum by Smith, J.) Order filed.

—National Nassau Bank of New York, respt., vs. James C. Cleary, applt.—Determination and judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment, as stated in opinion, in which event judgment, as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

—George P. Fox, as admr., respt., v. City of New York, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. (Page and Davis, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

—Horace A. Demarest, applt., v. Frank A. Carr et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

—George Barrie, et al., applts., v. J. Macy Willets, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

—Augusta Schmelz, applt., v. George Schmelz, respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment directed for plaintiff, with costs. Findings to be settled on entry of order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

—Leo J. Lehman, applt., v. Cores-Martinez Co., respt.—Determination reversed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Term and judgment of City Court affirmed. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

—N. Y. & Queens Gas Co., respt., v. Edward E. McCall et al., respts.—Determination annulled without costs and application of petitioners denied. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

—Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., applt., v. Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

—Seventy-eighth St. & B'way Co., applt., v. Pursell Manufacturing Co., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

—In Alice V. Leavitt, decd.—Decree affirmed, with costs to respondents appearing separately and filing briefs. Opinions by Smith and Page, JJ. (Page and Davis, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

—Henry J. Coleman, respt., v. Thomas Lang, impld., applt.—Judgments affirmed. No opinion. Orders filed.

—Clarence H. Kelsey, as admr., respt., v. John McTigue et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

—In re William Thomson et al.—Motion to confirm referee's report granted. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Jackson<Campiglia—Thomas Gilleran.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Estate of Suffern<Kleinfeld—Michael J. Egan. Commonwealth Insurance Co.<Garofalo—Edward D. Dowling. Same<Strauss—Alfred J. Tulley.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Finkelstein—Nathaniel Phillips. Prior<Crowell—William Bondy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—C. & E. J. Bertrand<William P. Fogarty—Adolph E. Gutzeit.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Harry M. Lenengston<James J. Farmer—John T. Yawger.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Hewlett Scudder, Jr.<Minnie C. Ringer—Charles Stump. Dora Frank<Josephine Norcum—Benjamin H. Irving. Robert C. Vehslage<National Fibre Products Co.—Rich. J. Morrison.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

Augustinian College of Villanova, &c., respt., v. Idaho-Maryland Devlp. Co. et al., defts.; J. M. Reimer, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, without costs.

Jennie Dahl, respt., v. S. Levenberg, applt.—Motion to resettled order granted on condition, otherwise motion denied, without costs.

C. Gill, respt., v. Jamaica Bay Mfg. Co. et al., respts.—Motion for resettlement of order granted.

J. Griffin, respt., v. Penn. Steel Co., applt. —Motions for reargument an' leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied, with $10 costs.

M. Horan, as admx., &c., respt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., applt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs

Re application of J. A. Bensel et al., &c., (re Towns of Mount Pleasant and Greenburg, &c.).—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re application of M. Freidberg to compel S. Rosenthal, &c., to pay over certain money. —Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Re Joseph Kerwin, &c.—Motion granted, without costs.

Re R. S. King, an attorney.—Matter referred to the Hon. J. T. Marean as official referee.

Re I. Oshlag, an attorney.—The report of referee is confirmed, and the proceedings dismissed.

C. Pellegrino, applt., v. C. L. Smith Co., respt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People, &c., respts., v. E. M. Grout, applt. —The case is passed for the present term and set down for argument on April 18 at 10 A. M.

People, &c., respts., v. Suffolk Cont. Co. et al., applts.—Motion denied.

J. Rudin, respt., v. Hadrian Realty Co., Inc., applt.—Motion denied.

F. Seyford, respt., v. Southern Pacific Co., applt.—Motion granted, and case set down for argument upon the original record on Tuesday, April 4.

L. S. Stamm, applt., v. C. D. Purroy and J. P. Mitchel, respts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

W. E. D. Stokes, respt., v. O. T. Carpenter et al., applts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals granted, and question certified.

Trebi & Brodsky, Inc., pltf., v. G. A. F. North deft.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

S. T. Williams et al., respts., v. P. Keeler Bldg. Co. et al., applts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

DECISIONS BY THE PRESIDING JUSTICE

—On application to appeal from the Appellate Term.

C. Antonowsky, respt., v. N. Nanes, applt. —Application denied, with $10 costs.

F. E. Hodgkiss et al., applts., v. Dayton-Brower Co., Inc., respt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

S. Hunt, applt., v. Hubbell Pub. Co., respt. —Application denied, with $10 costs.

H. Marx, respt., v. John Kovacs, applt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

M. A. Singer, applt., v. E. Schonbrun et al., copartners, &c., respts.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

A. A. Smith et al., respt., v. B. Sachs, applt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

C. C. Voorhees, respt., v. L. A. Gregan, applt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

W. Walden, respt., v. H. Goodman, applt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

E. P. Barrett, respt., v. Hudson Trust Co., applt.; J. V. Schaeter, Jr., & Co., et al., respts. and defts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. F. Foster, respt., v. G. C. Taylor, as President, &c., applt.—Judgment modified in accordance with opinion per curiam, and as so modified judgment and order affirmed, without costs of this appeal.

Hamilton Trust Co., respt., v. W. K. Dickerson et al., defts.; L. B. Faber, as receiver, &c., of F. H. Flynn, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, as against appellant in his capacity as receiver.

O. Varbn, respt., v. American Mfg. Co., applt.—Motion for consent of respondent, order reversed on argument, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM CHAMBERS—Mullan, J. At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S. Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Bleil<Modras—Phoenix Ingraham. Mackey<Coyne—W. W. Niles. Fried<O'Brien—Samuel W. Levine.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Joseph Kallkow<Samuel Popper—Julius D. Tobias, Sheldon Hopkins<Thomas D. Malcolm—Charles E. Buchner.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—Thirty-seven corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $2,842,500, were chartered today. They include:

Fergus Motors of America, Inc., East Chester, motors, engines, machinery, appliances, cars, carriages, vehicles, $2,000,000; C. F. Quantrell, C. Blandy, Jr., C. T. B. Rowe, Bronxville.

Federal Paper Board Co., Inc., paper, wood, wood fibre, common stock of no par value, to begin business with $145,000; S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlan, S. B. Howard, 34 Nassau St.

Hill Laboratories, Inc., Bronx, moving pictures, $100,000; F. Schroff, C. Kelly, C. Hill, 1,831 Prospect Av., Bronx.

The Vibra Corp., brushes, specialties, novelties, $50,000; S. Levy, R. and M. Karmel, 510 West 144th St.

American Products Exchange, Inc., commission agents, raw and manufactured goods, $25,000; F. C. Schultze, B. F. and G. C. Goede, 17 Battery Place, Bronx.

The Hopewell Selfcleaning Trap Co., Inc., plumbing supplies, sanitary devices, $100,000; G. F. Brelsford, W. H. Dean, D. E. Walton, 1,270 Broadway.

Iroquois Foundries, Inc., Utica, tools, mechanical devices, machinery, refining, smelting, $25,000; H. G. Williams, C. J. Rath, F. Widmer, Utica.

Brook Feature Film Corporation, motion pictures, theatricals, capital, no par value, to begin business with $500; K. M. Slezak, H. A. Gilmore, W. A. Kane, Cary Av., West New Brighton.

Shipman Importing Co., Inc., grocery, $30,000; A. G. Quinn, H. E. Papenberg, C. A. MacHenry, 115 Broadway.

Simon Schwersenski & Son, Inc., garments, silk, cotton, wool, lace, embroidery; $25,000; S. Reich, D. and M. M. Schwersenski 147 Riverside Drive.

Glucien Manufacturing Co., Inc., glues, products, adhesives, starches, varnishes; $15,000. W. B. Sprague, T. B. Kane, L. R. Burch, 22 East 47th St.

J. H. Duncan, Inc., Brooklyn, contractors, construction, electric work, realty; $10,000. E. M. Homann, F. E. Johnson, Jr., J. H. Duncan, 857 61st St.

Economy Motor Truck Co., Inc., automobiles; $10,000. H. A. Kaplan, M. Berczi, V. Neustadti, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace.

Sack-Gertler Construction Co., Inc., Queens, realty, construction; $10,000. T. and R. C. Sack, F. Gertler, 529 Cleveland St., Brooklyn.

Marcon Realty Co., Inc., hotel, innkeepers, restaurateurs; $10,000. E. Monkemeyer, D. Levi, L. Brooks, 1,078 Bathgate Av., Bronx.

American Cut Stone Corporation, Rochester, stone, products, brick, lumber, cement; $10,000. L. Dargentol, E. G. Stillman, J. E. Maher, 301 Seneca Parkway, Rochester.

California Wine Association of New York, Inc., distillers; $10,000. S. P. Friedman, W. Culman, E. Frowenfeld, 50 West 71st St.

Bill-Well Sign System, (Electric) Inc., signs, devices, advertising, building material; $10,000. J. B. Purcell, F. H. Purcell, G. T. Tiernan, 64 Wall St., New York.

Dorn's Inc., drug store; $8,000. M. J. and P. Kane, E. W. Gross, 14 Lefferts Place, Rockaway Beach.

Wm. L. Kosburger Co., Inc., Brooklyn, waterproof materials, paints, oils, greases, $5,000; F. W. Weiss, A. and W. L. Kosburger, 179A Schaeffer St., Brooklyn.

The Fox Military Supply Co., Inc., $5,000; G. Appel, N. Burrens, H. E. Engelman, 3,815 Fifteenth Av., Brooklyn.

Alworth Development, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; B. A. & B. Strauss, 260A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Tass Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, $5,000; S. J. Keagan, M. C. Williams, J. F. Flynn, 175 East 91st St.

Leystan Realty Corporation, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $5,000; N. M. Connolly, J. Blockhans, A. B. Crawford, 2,469 Cambreling Av., Bronx.

Elk Building Material Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; L. Solomon, M. Quinton, L. Klein, 148 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

Rector Chemical Co., Inc., chemicals, products, $5,000; B. H. Buck, M. Hirsch, R. S. Bickwell, 50 East 41st St.

Authorizations: Acheson Ink Co., Inc., Dover, Del., printers' ink, supplies, $100,000; representative, Edward G. Acheson, Jr., Niagara Falls.

Ruhm Phosphate Mining Co., Inc., Maury, Tenn., mining, $25,000; representative, Arthur Soule, 61 Broadway, Manhattan.

Eastern Vaudeville Managers' Association, Hoboken, N. J., theatrical bookings, $125,000; representative, Walter J. Plimmer, Strand Theatre Building, Manhattan.

The Baker, R. & L. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, vehicles, $5,600,000; representative, Raymond N. Owen, Broadway and 57th St., Manhattan.

American Piano Supply Co., Inc., Bristol, Conn., musical instruments, $100,000; representative, William C. Hess, 110 East 13th St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Motor Appurtenances Corporation, New York, $25,000 to $100,000; the Lake Shipbuilding Co., Buffalo, $21,000 to $63,000; Cortelyou Amusement Co., Inc., New York, $75,000 to $85,000; H. Rice Corporation, New York, $3,000 to $13,000; Screen Exhibition Co., Inc., New York, $15,000 to $17,000.

Capital decreases: Maguire Brothers Co., New York, $15,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Tweddell, Wylde & Windle, Inc., Manhattan; Nathan Goldin, Inc., Manhattan; Turner Fink Co., New York; Herkimer Building Co., Herkimer; Excelsior Hygienic Ice Co., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—Charters filed today:

Southern New Jersey Development Co., Camden, to develop land, $100,000. J. Disbrow Baker, Joseph F. Murray, and F. Stanley Saurman, all of Camden.

Osborne Foreign Patents Co., East Orange, to deal in patents, &c., $100,000. H. H. Picking, C. O. Geyer, and G. Grand, all of East Orange.

Princeton Construction Co., Newark, to deal in real estate, $100,000. M. Slackowsky, D. Spieler, and H. Zaentz, all of Newark.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 3.—Charter filed here:

Anti-Aircraft Arms Company, New York, $1,000,000; to manufacture guns to bring down aircraft or guns to be used against soldiery. B. and Dreyfus, Claire B. Dreyfus, B. Durar Suckerts, M. Frances Snowber, and R. Telfair Smith, all of New York.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL desired in the County of New York.—GEORGE WILLIAMS, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, Defendant.—Action for a Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, January 24th, 1916.

HARRY LYONS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, above named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 27th, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County of the City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1916.

HARRY LYONS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th day of February 1916, The Hoboken Ferry Company, as Owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as Lessee and Charterer of the Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS," filed their petition and libel, praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about the 21st day of October, 1915, from a collision between said Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS" and the Recreation Pier, so-called, in the North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this Court, in the sum of $45,000; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said Court, to prove their claims before ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, JR., ESQ., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On March 1st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 16 cases of shell eggs upon a seizure latter dated March 1st for said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the United States Food and Drugs Act approved June 30, 1906, as amended August 23, 1912.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on March 20, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 1, 1916. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Resale of J. Hood Wright Property on Washington Heights to Builder as Apartment House Site—David S. Page Estate Disposes of Old Holding on Lower West Side.

Upper Manhattan furnished an operating deal yesterday which will lead to the erection of another large apartment house in one of the active building sections of the city. The property includes over six lots on the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 171st Street, 100 feet on the avenue by 161 on the street, which has been purchased by a builder from Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum for immediate improvement with a six-story apartment house.

The plot is a portion of the tract of twenty-four lots acquired a few weeks ago by the Mandelbaums from the J. Hood Wright estate and is the second sale of that property to builders for improvement, the first sale having been a plot adjoining the corner just disposed of and which is now being improved with two six-story houses.

James Harris acted as the broker in the transaction.

Spring and West Street Corner Sold.

In the lower west side produce section the four commercial buildings at 349 to 353 Spring Street and 302 West Street, forming the northeast corner of those thoroughfares, 80.5 by 57, have been sold by the David S. Page estate. Three of the structures are six stories and one four stories in height. The selling estate has owned the property for over half a century.

Resale in East Harlem.

Lowenfeld & Prager, operators, have resold to an investor the three-story private dwelling 319 East 120th Street, on a lot 20.6 by 100. The buyer, who is a client of Paul M. Rines, paid all cash. Kurz & Uren were associated as brokers.

Tenement Investments.

The two two-story tenements at 712 and 714 Washington Street, 46.1 by 64.8, south of Perry Street, have been sold by the Central Trust Company, as trustee for the Hugh J. Grant estate, to an investor.

An investing client of the Schoen Westchester Realty Company has purchased 304 Henry Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.

Builder Buys Brooklyn Block.

Simon Abels has purchased for immediate improvement from the J. P. Duffy Company the entire block front on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighteith Streets. The plot, which has a frontage of 200 feet and a depth of 100, will be improved with ten three-story brick apartments with stores. Samuel Galitza & Co. were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

As a site for a six-story new-law tenement, Jacob Fisch has purchased from Joseph Rabinowitz 314, 316, and 318 South Third Street, Brooklyn, old dwellings, on a plot 60 by 95. Joseph Metzger was the broker in the sale.

Long Island.

E. S. & S. F. Voss sold for Robert P. Perkins his place at Hewlett Bay Park, Hewlett, L. I., consisting of Colonial dwelling, outbuildings, and land, to Harmon Haff of Manhattan.

The Roman-Callmann Company sold for the Milleage Realty Corporation the two three-story six-family houses known as 113 and 115 Fourteenth Avenue, Long Island City, to an investor, who gave in part payment a furnished cottage at the corner of Ocean Avenue and Straiton Avenue at Arverne, L. I.

John A. Kessel of Glendale, L. I., has purchased the Sarah E. Hall farm of eleven acres and buildings at Huntington, Theodore S. Hall was the broker.

The Great Neck Shores Corporation sold a plot at Greenwolde, Great Neck, L. I., to A. B. Bastedo. Ground will be broken at once for the erection of a residence.

New Jersey.

Charles F. Canfield has sold to William Schmidt for occupancy the dwelling occupying a plot 55 by 117 on the southwest corner of South Eleventh and Madison Streets, Newark, N. J. Feist & Feist negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

The Searsdale Estates have sold two large parcels on Cooper Road, in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, to a client of C. H. Briscoe. The purchaser plans to erect a $25,000 residence.

A Recent Buyer.

Adolph Swiderski is the buyer of the five-story flat, 213 East Eighty-ninth Street, sold by Fred Oppenheimer. Property in the Parkville section of Brooklyn was given in part payment.

Eighth Avenue Leases With Purchase Option.

John E. Roosevelt, as trustee, has leased to the Silver Lunch Company, Inc., the property, 462 Eighth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Thirty-third Street, for a term of twenty-one years.

The lease contains a four-year option giving the lessees the privilege to purchase at a stated price. The Silver Lunch Company, Inc., will improve the property with a new building to meet the requirements of their business.

This property is directly across the street from the new twenty-two-story Printing Crafts Building being erected by the Larkin interests. Van Norden & Wilson negotiated the transaction.

Lease Site for Bronx Open-Air Theatre and Playground.

George F. Johnson has leased to Sydney S. Cohen, owner of the Empire Theatre, at 161st Street and Westchester Avenue, for a term of twenty-one years the plot facing 200 feet on Westchester Avenue, 208 feet on Stebbin Avenue, and 183 feet on Rogers Place, with an interior plot of 80 by 574 feet.

The property will be improved at once with stores facing on Westchester Avenue, and an open-air theatre, which will be used by the Empire Theatre and known as the Empire Gardens.

There will also be a large playground for the accommodation of the children, and the plot will be flooded in Winter and used for ice skating.

Building Contract Figures.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and portions of Missouri and Eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded month of February—

1916	$86,289,500	1915	$42,094,500
1915	43,827,400	1911	37,864,000
1914	39,062,000	1910	50,949,012
1913	70,064,500		

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New York State and Northern New Jersey, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded month of February—

1916	$6,070,500	1912	$12,505,500
1915	11,936,000	1911	10,101,500
1914	7,857,000	1910	14,380,500
1913	32,657,500		

Commercial Leases.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased 301 and 303 East Forty-seventh Street, a forty-foot building belonging to the Clausen & Flanagan Brewery, for five years, to the J. C. Kruuss Company, now located at 155 West Thirty-second Street.

The Nehring Company has leased to L. Wertheimer two stores in the building 605 to 609 West 181st Street, at an aggregate rental of $5,000 per annum.

Senior & Stout, Inc., have leased for Abner T. Bowen the garage building at 110 West Fifty-second Street to Thomas Hyland for a term of years.

Clark & Gibby, Inc., have taken lease of the easterly store in the World's Tower Building, 110 and 112 West Fortieth Street. This gives the lessees the entire first floor, with two complete stores.

N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., leased for the estate of Theophilus E. Roessle the store and basement at 466 Fifth Avenue for a term of years to J. B. Crook & Co., for many years at 1,166 Broadway. Marston & Co. were associated as brokers.

Realty Notes.

De Selding Brothers were brokers in the sale of the Broadway-Maiden Lane eighteen-story office building for Stewart Browne to the Edward W. Martin Company of Newark. Title will be passed next week.

The first annual dinner of the Saltaire Association, composed of the residents and property owners of Saltaire, L. I., will be held this evening at the Hotel McAlpin.

William Sugarman, President of the Alco Building Company, which is associated with the Realty Trust, has assumed active charge of the sales department of the Mapleton Park properties in Brooklyn, and predicts that the seventy-five remaining houses in Mapleton Park will be sold during the ensuing Spring.

The plot at 103 West 109th Street, Seventieth Street, which Dr. R. J. Parker acquired earlier in the week for what was reported to be an apartment project, has been transferred to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, the Rev. T. F. Mybar, rector. A school building is now planned for the site.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 60 East, s s, 240 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11, 5-story tenement; General Synod of the Reformed Church in America against Isabel C. Crystal et al.; Claude V. Pallister, attorney; Mark Goldberg, referee; due on judgment, $19,588.18; taxes, etc., $265.30; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

118th St 20 West, s s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 25x75.9x25.8x69; 2 and 3 story tenements and stores; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustees, &c., against Katherine C. Ackerman Fay et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; John J. Halpin, referee; due on judgment, $13,142.42; taxes, etc., $2,000; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

111th St, 304 East, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, 5-story tenement and stores; Milin P. Palmer, trustee, et al. against Little Italy Realty Co. et al.; Baylis & Sanborn, attorneys; Harry M. Lewy, referee; due on judgment, $15,575.66; taxes, &c., $1,242.61; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

2d Av, 2,387, w s, 100 ft s 123d St, 80.11x irregular; 4-story tenement and stores; Edward Ridley et al., executor and trustee, against Floris T. Whittaker et al.; Uterhart & Graham, attorneys; Morgan O'Brien, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $19,349.58; taxes, &c., $255.30; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Samuel Marx.

122d St, 247-51 East, n s, 101.6 ft w of 2d Av, 42x100.11, 6-story tenement; United States Trust Co. of New York, guardian, against Kremrud Realty Co. et al.; Stewart & Shearer, attorneys; Edmund Hurley, referee; due on judgment, $40,148.91; taxes, &c., $1,964.75; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

10th Av, 389 to 401, for a one-story storage house, 38.3x80; American Express Co., 65 Broadway, owner; V. Jarhoe, 381 4th Av, architect.

Haven Av, w s, 250 ft n of 170th St, for a five-story tenement, 30x89.9; C. Lippman, 560 West 162d St, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost.....$50,000

Bronx Boulevard, s w corner of Nereid Av, for a three-story brick factory, 65.10x236.8; Otto Higel Co., Inc., Otto Higel, 1,021 Main St, Buffalo, owner; Slmis & Chapman, 215 5th Av, architects; cost.....$80,000

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

10th St, 205 and 207 East, to two, three, and four story stores, dwelling, and office; Partola Mfg. Co., 160 2d Av, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost.....$5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, n s, 50 ft e of Wooster St, 50x100; Morris Weinstein to Max Eisman, 1 West 70th St, ½ part, mtg $33,000, Feb. 29; attorneys, Eisman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$100

COOPER ST, n s, 137.6 ft w of Isham St, 37.6x100; Timothy F. Allen, Bronxville, N. Y., to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, Feb. 29; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern, 31 William St.....$1

DELANCEY ST, 102½ n s, 41.10 ft w of Ridge St, 25x51.10; Minnie Hirsch to David Scott, 12½ Windsor Place, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, all liens, March 1;

6 BATTLESHIPS IDLE, FLETCHER TESTIFIES

Three of Atlantic Fleet Need Men, While Three Others Are Laid Up for Repairs.

5,000 RECRUITS REQUIRED

Admiral Advocates Cadet Corps of 2,000—Suggests Plan to Get More Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 3. — Only fifteen of the twenty-one battleships of the Atlantic fleet are on active duty in West Indian waters, three of the six others being so crippled for lack of officers and men that they cannot operate with the fleet and the three others either awaiting or undergoing extensive repairs. The fifteen active ships are short from eight to seventeen officers each of the number assigned to them by the Navy Department, and 1,000 coal passers, electricians, gunners' mates and other trained enlisted men, although they have aboard about 100 more men than the total personnel allowed by regulations.

This was the situation of the fleet as pictured today by Admiral Fletcher, Commander in Chief, before the House Naval Committee. He added that in his opinion and that of various boards of officers who had studied the subject the battleship squadrons of the active fleet required at fewest 5,000 additional men over the complements now assigned. The shortage in the various ratings, he explained, however, would not materially injure the efficiency of the fleet were it called upon immediately to engage an enemy.

The lack of officers was the most serious aspect, Admiral Fletcher thought, because it required ten years to train a competent Lieutenant or Lieutenant Commander. Nothing that Congress, much less the Navy Department, could do could remedy the situation at once. Many suggestions as to how the training of young officers might be hastened had been advanced, the witness added, but in his opinion the only effective and logical way would be to increase the Annapolis cadet corps to 2,000 men and await their development.

Admiral Fletcher devoted his entire day before the committee to questions of personnel put by Representatives Roberts, Britten, Kelley, and Farr. The conflicting figures as o ship's complements presented by the Bureau of Navigation, the General Board, and Admiral Fletcher himself were discussed.

In this connection Chairman Padgett asked the Admiral to submit his opinion as to the number of officers in higher grades which should be provided for immediately in order to relieve the shortage in that respect. Admiral Fletcher suggested that in addition to the regular promotions, two Rear Admirals be created each year for six years, six Captains a year for five years, fifteen Commanders a year for five years, and that all Lieutenants should become Lieutenant Commanders after eight years' service in the lower grade. About fifty Lieutenants would be eligible immediately, he said, under this plan.

Representative Roberts asked where Admiral Fletcher ranked the American fleet among the navies of the world, and was told that it was "some place between third and fourth," with "a good margin over Japan, which was fifth. Lacking exact knowledge of the French building program, Admiral Fletcher said, he could not make a closer comparison.

TO TEST SIGNAL DEVICES.

Interborough Gets Year More for Experiments on Elevated.

Practical difficulties have forced the Public Service Commission to give up its hunt for a signal system on the elevated lines which should be "capable of preventing collisions and so designed as to permit the operation of the maximum number of trains." The commission, after the accident on the elevated lines last April, ordered the Interborough to make experiments to discover such a device.

The commission will now be satisfied with a system which, in the judgment of the railroad company "will afford protection against collisions and at the same time will reduce the capacity of the lines as little as possible." The Interborough has been ordered to make trial installations of different signal systems, and must report the result of its tests to the commission before March 1 next year. The company received yesterday an extension of the time until March 20 in which to accept this order, because Frank Hedley, General Manager and Vice President, was out of the city. The matter is in his charge.

MINERS GIVE ULTIMATUM.

Bituminous Settlement Hoped For, Despite Threats of Workers.

A break between the bituminous operators and miners is still threatened, although the miners made several important concessions yesterday morning at the McAlpin conference. The union men delivered an ultimatum demanding an increase for Western Pennsylvania of 5.39 cents a ton, 3 cents for Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, 3 cents for all pick mining, a 10 per cent. increase in day wages, and a 5 per cent. increase for yards work and a 5 per cent. increase on other work about the mines known as "dead work." This would bring the ton rate of Ohio and of Western Pennsylvania to the same figure. The ultimatum brought protest from the operators, and the dispute was heard in the hall outside of the conference chamber.

The operators put in a counter offer amounting to a concession of 2 cents a ton in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and 4.39 cents in Western Pennsylvania. This would make the rate 49 cents a ton.

Although the situation is technically a deadlock, hope was expressed by both sides that an agreement would be reached this morning.

BANKRUPTCY PETITION FILED

Creditors Take Action Against United Five and Ten Cent Stores.

A bankruptcy petition was filed yesterday against the United Five and Ten Cent Stores, Inc., of 106 East Nineteenth Street, and Syracuse, by the C. C. Thompson Pottery Company, a creditor for $1,200; the Tritt China Company, $500, and the Diamond Glass Company, $22.

The company was regarded in the trade as a subsidiary of a Delaware corporation of the same name, which is a holding concern. Charles H. Schumann, formerly President of the company, has sent out a notice that he is no longer President of the Delaware corporation or of any of the subsidiary concerns.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Atlantic Coast storm is now off Southern New England and moving northeastward. High, shifting winds have attended its course north of Delaware Breakwater, with snow along the coast. A second storm is moving inland from the Pacific. Rainy weather prevails in Pacific Coast districts and there have been light snows in Atlantic Coast districts between Virginia and New England. Scattered snows have also occurred in the region of the Great Lakes. Elsewhere in the United States the weather has been fair.

A marked fall in temperatures approaching a cold wave has occurred in the South Atlantic States.

Low temperatures will prevail in the East and South Saturday and Sunday, but with a change to higher temperature in the interior valleys on Sunday.

There will be snow Sunday in New England, with slightly lower temperature. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River fair weather will continue.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong northwest, attaining gale force Saturday and diminishing Sunday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong northwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh west.

FORECAST TODAY AND SUNDAY.
Eastern New York—Cloudy in interior, snow on coast, followed by clearing Saturday; Sunday cloudy.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Clearing and colder Saturday; Sunday fair.

New England—Snow Saturday; Sunday cloudy.

Western New York—Cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	24	25	4 P. M.	32	29
6 A. M.	20	22	6 P. M.	26	25
9 A. M.	23	22	9 P. M.	20	22
12 M.	28	30	11 P. M.	18	23

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 27; for the corresponding date last year it was 26; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 22, at 8 P. M. it was 23. Maximum temperature, 33 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 21 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.70 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:05—100 W. 124 St.: A. Freedman	Slight
12:10—521 W. 112 St.: Henry Alden	Slight
1.30—430-438 E. 102 St.: Nat. Paint Co. and others	$2,000
3:20—59 W. 51 St.: not given	Slight
4.25—241 W. 04 St.: Bourandille Melting Co	Slight
5.35—139 W. 20 St.: F. Neumer	Slight
6:20—81 Ludlow St.: W. Rosenthal	Slight
9:15—168 Monroe St.: Sarah Goldberg	Slight
10:40—1,072 2 Av.: Nathan Rakoneck	Slight
10:45—440 W. 124 St.: Thomas White	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—304 W. 116 St.: Mary Foley	Slight
3:20—153 W. 109 St.: Mrs. Schwartz	Slight
3:30—10 W. 113 St.: Thomas McGuire	Slight
3:55—474 E. Houston St.: Hattie Horowitz, wife	Slight
4:50—1,009 Wash. Av.: Ida Carter	$300
5:20—58 Catharine St.: Nathan Lese	$25
5:40—240 W. 62 St.: M. Siegel	Slight
5:40—235 Cherry St.: Fannie Iralowky	Slight
5:50—611 W. 181 St.: Emily Kirschman	Slight
7:45—217 E. 78 St.: Paul Hellong	Slight
9:25—153 W. 108 St.: not given	Slight
9:50—417 E. 6 St.: Nathan & Co.	$500
10:15—12 Av. & 33 St.: Bangor & Aroostook R. R.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Maj. M. McFarland, Gen. Staff, will make the annual inspection of the Morgan Park Academy, Ill., in addition to the institutions named in orders of Jan. 29.

Capt. T. Ross, Gen. Staff, will make the annual inspection of the University of Montana, Missoula, Mon., and the Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman, Mon., in addition to the institutions named in orders of Jan. 29.

Capt. J. J. Kingman, Gen. Staff, will make the annual inspection of St. John's College, Washington, D. C., and Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C., in addition to the institutions named in orders of Jan. 29.

1st Lt. W. H. Rucker, 6th F. A., to recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Maj. H. C. Fiske, Corps of Engrs., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital; sick.

Leaves: 2d Lt. C. A. Eastwold, C. A. C., 2 months, and 1st Lt. F. F. Wing, Dental Surgeon, 5 days' extension.

Navy.

Lt. J. T. G. Stapler, the Castine to the Alabama as Engineer Officer.

Jr. Grade Lt. C. W. Magruder, the Downes, March 15, to command the Perkins.

Ensign J. M. Miller, the Tennessee, to continue leave of absence.

A Surgs. T. S. Wilson, Naval Hospital, Canacao P. I., to the Monterey, and A. E. Beddoe, the Tennessee, to temporary duty the Vermont.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Cavite, P. I., March 2:

Lt. Commander H. K. Cage, Olongapo Station, to the Brooklyn as Fleet Engineer, Asiatic Fleet.

Lts. W. F. Amsden, the El Cano, to the Barry, and S. H. La Bounty, the Barry, to the Helena.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Palch, at Mayaguez; Eagle at Norfolk, and Orion at Lambert Point.

Sailed—Arethusa, Guacanayabo Bay for Guantanamo; Glacier, La Paz for San Diego; Monterey, Manila for Farang, Mindanao; Proteus, Honolulu for Nagasaki, and the Wilmington, Hong Kong for Macao.

Following is the tentative itinerary of the Supply en route from Bremerton to Guam: Depart from Bremerton March 10, arrive San Francisco March 23, and depart March 27; arrive at Honolulu April 5 and depart April 7, and arrive at Guam on April 12.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for Inspector of Foods, (Milk,) Grade 2, is announced. The test was held Nov. 18. There were 106 candidates. The list contains 122 names. Those who received a rating of 82 and over are as follows: Harry L. Marcus, 89; Samuel Goldberg, 87.50; Gerald R. McDermott, 87; James R. Mailler, 86.50; Daniel F. Mulcahy, 86; A. Rosmarin, 85.50; William J. Goetz, Jr., 84; M. E. Lazarus, 84; John J. Steacy, 83.50; H. E. Palmer, 83.50; H. C. Bull, 83.50; J. Weber, 83; C. S. Wehrly, 83; Charles W. Noxon, 83; J. J. Johnson, 83; M. F. Buckley, 82; M. P. Gilber, 82; L. Cimader, 82.

State.

The commission will hold examinations on April 8 for the following positions:

Accountant, $1,801 to $2,400.

Examiner, Education Department, $75 to $125 per month.

Inspector of Weights and Measures, $1,200.

Internist, State Institute for the Study of Malignant Disease, Buffalo, $2,000.

Junior assistant, (engineering,) $901 to $1,200.

Junior draftsman, $901 to $1,200.

Matron, State Institutions for Females, $480 to $720 and maintenance.

Superintendent of Nurses, State Institute for the Study of Malignant Disease, $1,100 and maintenance.

Zoologist, State Education Department, $1,200.

Instructor in women's industries, $420 and maintenance.

Teacher, primary, (female,) $420 and maintenance.

Teacher, general, (female,) State institutions, $360 to $600 and maintenance.

United States.

An examination for income tax deputy collector, inspector, and agent, (male,) in the Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, for service in the field, at salaries ranging from $1,400 to $1,600 a year, will be held on April 4. There is opportunity for promotion to a salary of $5, $6, or $7 a day, with an allowance in lieu of subsistence at $3 a day, and actual traveling expenses. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth, but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Mutual assignments, 4 P. M. March 4: Patrol. W. Zanki, 69, clerical and house duty; W. A. Loehmann, 69, assignment to clerical and house duty discontinued.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. T. E. Carmody, 5; F. J. Kenny, 20, and L. Nannery, 55, to 6 I. D., duty in raided premises, 26 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 5.

Leaves of absence (without pay): Patrol. J. A. Maxwell, 15, 1 day, 9 A. M., Mar. 6; J. A. Gilmore, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 9; J. Solmon, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 5; J. H. Thomas, 33, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 5; J. J. Bryan, 149, 2 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 6; M. F. Barr, 151, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 6; J. Hammel, 160, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 4.

Restored to duty: Patrol. W. E. Jackson, 135.

Fire Department.

Decisions rendered: Firem. 1st gr., F. Rubino, Eng. 18, reckless driving, charge dismissed; Firem. 4th gr., W. J. Rogers, Eng. 18, disobedience of orders, disrespectful to superior officer, ten leaves withheld; Firem. 1st gr. F. W. Clausen, Eng. 39, reckless driving, charge dismissed; Firem. 1st gr., J. H. Hein, Eng. 86, disrespect to superior officer, withheld; Eng. of St. J. Fallon, Eng. 232, neglect of duty, charge dismissed; Eng. of St. J. J. Clancy, Eng. 232, neglect of duty, fined ten days' pay and ordered transferred; Stoker J. Coyle, Eng. Co. 232, neglect of duty, charge dismissed.

Dismissed: Stoker E. J. Brady, Eng. 66, (neglect of duty,) 8 A. M., March 4.

The oral examination for promotion to marine engineer will be held Friday, March 10, at 9 A. M., on board Fireboat Thomas Willett, foot of Gansevoort St. The following-named stokers and licensed firemen will be directed to report at time and place stated: T. White, Eng. 77; W. H. Monaghan, Eng. 232; J. Mulligan, Eng. 85; P. McElroy, Eng. 57; J. J. Kehoe, Eng. 232; J. Harrington, Eng. 85; R. Ueckerman, Eng. 77; T. F. Ratigan, Eng. 232; D. McPhee, Eng. 232; J. Alcorta, Eng. 60; J. McEvoy, Eng. 78; J. Kenion, Eng. 86; J. J. Hannon, Eng. 86.

Special leaves, without pay: Lieut. C. E. Graff, Eng. 46, 12 hours, 8 P. M., March 4; Firm. 2d gr. S. Blum, Eng. 153, 12 hours, 8 P. M., March 4; Firm. 1st gr. F. F. Wartinger, Eng. 94, 12 hours, 8 P. M., March 5; Firm. 2d gr. J. Rosenberg, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., March 5; Firem. 2d gr. C. Kohlenberger, Jr., H. & L. 11, 24 hours, 8 A. M., March 4.

EDUCATION NOTES.

In open competition with pupils from other high schools of Greater New York, Margaret French of the Bushwick High School, Brooklyn, has won the scholarship at the School of Applied Design for Women offered by the School Art League. She was graduated in January. In the Regents' examinations, in the elementary representation for 1915 Bushwick High School led the schools in the results obtained. In January 103 pupils were examined and 100 passed; in June 96 pupils were examined and 93 passed.

The School Welfare Association will give an entertainment at the Wadleigh High School, 115th Street and Seventh Avenue, at 8:30 P. M. tomorrow. There will be speeches on "The Gary System of Instruction as Applied to New York City Schools," "The Control of Our Schools by the Estimate Board," and "The Combination of Church and State."

The eighty-first regular meeting of the Chemistry Teachers' Club will be held in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, at 8 P. M. on March 11.

The Alumni Association of Brooklyn Training School for Teachers will hold a meeting at the school on March 15.

The Alumni Association of Public School 19, Manhattan, will hold its annual dinner at Reisenweber's, 987 Eighth Avenue, at 7:30 P. M. today.

A license as Principle of an evening trade school has been granted to Morris E. Siegel.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

First mortgage $3,500; property valued at $7,000; title guaranteed; dwelling under construction. O'Brien, Queens, New York City.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain, one-family house, 138-A East 29th St., near Beverly Road, Brooklyn; just completed; six rooms and tile bath, electricity, heat, parquet floors; one block to new subway station; asking $3,300; inspect and make offer; W. Cohen, 15 Hopkins St., Brooklyn. Williamsburg 3782.

Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, private house with garage, plot 50x150; bargain at $18,000, mortgage $8,000. T. A. McGuire, 436 Fort Washington Av., Manhattan.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

CYPRESS CISTERNS AND TANKS for manufacturing, mining, and storage purposes. Write for price list.
UNION CISTERN & SUPPLY CO.,
3,700-3,800 Tulane Av., New Orleans.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 222, (Near 36th.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, one flight up; 4 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house; $150 monthly.

FURNISHED—West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

Riverside Drive, Avalon Hall.—Handsomely furnished 4 rooms; Oriental rugs, grand piano; superb river view; linen, silver. 227 Riverside Drive, (95th,) Apt. 7 North.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5382.

Musician will share her high-class apartment with business woman; southern, northern exposure; Seventies; subway, bus. 9616 Schuyler.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1134 and 1647 Academy.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 72d St. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. HAWSON & SCOBIE, 169 WEST 23D ST.

FURNISHED—West Side.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.) — Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

Artistically furnished front apartment, five rooms; all new furniture. Freeman, 206 West 86th.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 2,032, (southwest corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35 light, outside rooms.

PARK AV. apartment, excellent neighborhood; reasonable rent. 945 Park Av.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

170th, 700 West.—Apartments to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32; 5 rooms, $36; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

TO SUBLET.—5 rooms, high class elevator apartment. Apply superintendent, 440 Central Park West, adjoining corner 105th St.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted, two or three rooms and bath, complete housekeeping facilities; east or west side, near transit lines. B 200 Times Downtown.

Couple wants modern five-room furnished apartment, 60th to 110th St., west; references; give telephone number. B 181 Times.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YONKERS.—107 North Broadway and 146 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

100 Acres, Croton Lake—Fine old farmhouse, surrounded by beautiful trees; pretty views; several fine building sites; a bargain at $15,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Stucco Cottage, 8 rooms, bath, electric light; village water; near station; $50 a month. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Scarsdale, N.Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow located in pretty town 40 minutes out, on south side; modern construction; massive porch, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, large closet room, up-to-date kitchen; all rooms large, light, and airy; indirect lighting system, 2 blocks to bay; plenty of water sports and good fishing; will take $250 cash and $18 monthly from responsible party. Write for appointment to visit same. "Bungalow Owner," 136 Times Downtown.

Suburban homes, 30 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted, refined; $4,900 to $7,500. Send for "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway. 5376 Cort.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from B'way; easy terms; city conveniences, no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1111, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

$75 full price for 2 fine buildings lots, near station and trolley; payable $15 down and $2 monthly. Mr. B. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Real Freeport bargain; fine nine-room house, all improvements, garage, for $5,000, $900 cash. Drawer D.

Country homes, estates, and farms. I. W. Valentine, 373 4th Av., City. Phone 1953 Madison Square.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or to Rent—SUMMER HOTEL on Lake Champlain, well furnished throughout; accommodation for 150 guests. Further particulars address
Rouses Point Hotel Co.,
Rouses Point, New York.

Gentleman's Farm.—Fifty miles from New York; 17 acres; large house; 300 feet frontage on beautiful lake; no mosquitos; must be sold to settle estate; bargain for cash. A 289 Times Downtown.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Little chicken farm, with a good house and plenty of ground for poultry and vegetables; half cleared, rest beautiful shady trees; located in town of 10,000; hour from city; $180 cash, balance in 8 years. B. Ferris, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Dairy farm wanted, with or without stock, New York, New Jersey, or Connecticut, in exchange for income property or development tract. Dairy, B 315 Times Downtown.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean, quiet, telephone; select house.

13TH, 114 EAST.—Rooms from $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

23D, 30 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

41ST, (303 Lexington Av.)—Light, beautiful room; all improvements; phone; private house; reasonable.

5 EAST 45TH ST.
Room, board; gentlemen; references.

37 EAST 38D ST.
Large room; references; table board.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms, electric light, telephone, all conveniences.

187TH ST., (4,623 Park Av.)—Cheerful, comfortable room, conveniences; business lady; private. Stern.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath; private house; owner.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; bath; music allowed, and music studios by hour.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam; telephone; references.

12TH, 126 WEST.—Southerly room, single or double; large closets; running water.

23D ST., 440 WEST.—Large and small steam-heated rooms; private bath; telephone; reasonable.

34TH ST., 241 WEST.—Light rooms, all improvements, private house; reasonable; phone. Call.

34TH ST., 251 WEST.—Light, large room; plenty heat; phone; private house; reasonable rates.

57TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large front room; magnificent baths connecting. For particulars, Rose, 13 West 39th.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room; magnificent bathroom connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—A beautiful large room, with kitchenette; moderate; first-class house.

64TH ST., 147 WEST.—Elegant parlor; also other rooms; all modern conveniences; reasonable; gentlemen.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett, Col. 5902.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive 2d front; modern conveniences; cosy, skylight room.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

60TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large, front room; private bath; front room, adjoining bath; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite with private bath or single.

71ST ST., 251 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; telephone, 1205 Columbus. Bailey.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Elegant rooms; running water; convenient car lines; telephone; reasonable.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parquet floors; electricity; home comfort; references.

72D, 123 WEST.—Parlor floor and front basement; rent; suitable for business.

73D, 159 WEST.—Pleasant double room; southern exposure; hot water; bathroom floor; reference.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room, large closets; washroom adjoining. Gentlemen only.

73D, 155 WEST.—Large and small attractively furnished rooms; running water; electricity; telephone; subway express.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; board; reference; phone; subway.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and medium rooms; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; private bath; second floor; references; private family. Owner.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Beautiful front, rear parlors, private baths; flight up; reasonable.

75TH, 111 WEST. — Attractive, comfortable rooms or suite; electricity; reasonable; telephone. Schuyler 5675.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Single, en suite; gentlemen preferred; references.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large room, suitable studio; private bath; small room. Schuyler 2525.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large front room; steam, electricity, telephone; $7. Apt. 8.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Large front and back rooms, connecting bath; electricity, phone; ($100.)

77TH, 108 WEST.—Beautiful, large single room or suite, with bath; special opportunity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright single rooms; telephone; reception room; $3.50 up; board optional.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, southern exposure; electricity; reasonable; refined house.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; also parlor floor; conveniences; block subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large room, adjoining shower bath; small room; quiet home; select.

82D, 146 WEST. (Anderson Annex.)—Large and small sunny rooms, running water, electric light, and elevator.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual room and bath for gentleman; every conceivable convenience.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; running water; parlor for guests' use.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Large hall room; also back parlor, private bath; suitable couple.

West Side.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Front parlor, private bath; also small room; gentleman; electricity; phone house. 6721 Schuyler.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; medium room; lavatory; breakfast.

87TH, 307 WEST. (Riverside.) — Exclusive house; beautiful, large, small rooms; bath, electricity; gentlemen.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house, large rooms, running water; southern exposure; electricity.

88TH, 185 WEST. — Large, outside rooms, nicely furnished, southern exposure, suitable one or two; every conveniences; phone; $5. Voegtlin.

91ST, 133 WEST.—Desirable sunny, double, single room; private; reasonable; references; telephone.

91ST, 4d WEST.—Large room; private bath; connecting dressing room; southern exposure; reasonable.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large room, suitable couple or gentlemen; all conveniences; references.

94TH ST., 103 WEST.—Entire floor, suite of two rooms and bath; breakfast optional owner; references.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room owner's private home; bath convenient.

96TH, 301 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; electricity, telephone, subway street; $4-$8. Belasco.

97TH ST., 229 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny, warm room; moderate. Apartment 4D.

99TH, 245 WEST, Near Broadway.—Large, light, double room, $6; smaller, $3.50; steam heated; hot and cold water.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; subway; bath.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Comfortable front room, elevator, telephone, electricity; subway; gentleman. Arbuckle.

100TH, 314 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large rooms, private residence; board optional.

106TH, 213 WEST.—Comfortable two-room suite, bath connecting; private entrance; gentleman. Lawrence.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Comfortable bedroom; private apartment; attractively furnished; every convenience. Pelham.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Large comfortable furnished room; housekeeping; lavatory; private house; telephone.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, outside room; attractively furnished; all conveniences. Apartment 8S.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Two handsome front rooms; bath; high-class apartment. Morningside 2896.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; every convenience. Brennan.

122D, 500 WEST.—Attractive room for two; also single; all outside. Whyte.

123D, 547 WEST, near Broadway.—Comfortable double room; elevator, telephone; $5. Crawford.

125TH, 506 WEST, (Apartment 41.)—Newly furnished room, steam, bath. Telephone 473 Morningside.

127TH, 40 WEST.—Bright, sunny room for lady; elevator; Apt. 20.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Large outside room, lavatory, shower, elevator; moderate.

143D, 615 WEST.—Clean, cozy room; private family; elevator; gentlemen. Apt. 2S.

160TH, 665 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful furnished room; high-class elevator apartment. Apartment 2C. Tel. 8591 Audubon.

180TH, 283 Audubon Av., Broadway subway. —Outside room for lady employed; kitchen privileges. Hopkins, Apt. 14.

ONE, two rooms and bath; large, light; near 96th St. subway. Riverside 1943.

WEST END AV., 850.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished; private house; electricity, phone.

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV. 287.—Comfortable rooms; improvements; gentlemen; business couple; reasonable; private house.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

TWO small, light rooms, kitchen gas; $27 monthly; Americans; references. Voris, 799 Park Av., telephone Lenox 6715.

Large room, one flight, parquet floor, telephone; reasonable. 180 Madison Av., 34th

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rodinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1533.

Montclair, 41 South Willow St., excellent accommodations in desirable location; good home cooking; $9 to $20 weekly; references.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with modern country home, will care for invalids or convalescents; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address Country, Y 262 Times Annex.

NURSE, owning farm and beautiful house, will take tubercular patients; board and nursing, $15 per week. Address Graduate, Y 266 Times Annex.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER. 174-182 Worth Street, between subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations. Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings. Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Scale and Supply Co., 145 Chambers St.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

WATTERBURY DENTAL PARLORS, 54 WEST 23D.

Parlor, furnished or unfurnished, for refined business or doctor. 124 West 73d.

Four desk rooms to let, $8 month. E. Roebuck Co., 56 Murray St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Opportunity for active business man familiar with outdoor detail work who has command of $10,000 in order to finance himself; can secure the exclusive rights for the City of New York; capital entirely within his own control; no attention paid to agents; sound business. Z 273 Times Annex.

BILLIARD academy, up-to-date equipped, established in busiest section downtown, doing excellent business; owner must sacrifice; grand opportunity; investigate; easy terms. Raymond, 32-34 Vesey St.

Cafe and Restaurant.—Receipts $125 daily; will sell on account having two places; opportunity for cook or waiter with little cash; terms to suit. Muller's Brokerage, 61 1st St., Hoboken.

Wanted—Broad silk or ribbon manufacturer who can use 5,000 lbs. organ and trim per month, to take half interest in Throwing Plant. Apply to E. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

Young man, active business experience, good connections, wishes enter established, profitable business; invest $10,000 if business satisfactory; particulars first or no attention. S 102 Times.

English gentleman, (37,) single, university education, business, civil engineering, and traveling experience, with $2,500, wants proposition. R 50 Times.

Active man with capital can make good returns; have valuable patent and working model for sale. H 279 Times Downtown.

PICRIC ACID
for sale, 9,000 tons, mostly spot; principals only. Address S 128 Times Downtown.

Wanted a good selling article for mail order business. S 92 Times.

Large Eastern manufacturer of a standard building material desires young, capable business man to assist in management and invest $25,000 to $30,000 in plant located in Middle West and manufacturing similar product. Splendid opportunity for right man. B, 317 Times Downtown.

Reliable contractor to construct 5,000 houses; all lumber and material for foundations on the property; cash transaction. Address S. M. Hope, 286 5th Av.

Ladies', gentlemen's, infants' wear; ill-health; act quick; Newark; bargain. B 306 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

In the market for general machine work, gauges, tools, jigs, fixtures, &c.; also modern foundry equipped to cast alloy, brass, composition, and iron.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

APOCALYPTIC.

WILBUR CHAPMAN
Says: "I Have Not the Slightest Question But That We Are Approaching the Last Days."
8 P. M.:
"WHEN ARMAGEDDON BEGINS HOW NEAR IS THE END OF TIME."
No Guess Work.
A Real Answer.
Inspiring Lecture.
Prof. C. T. Everson.
Hudson Theatre,
44th & B'way.
All Seats Free.

ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS.

PASTOR RUSSELL AT THE TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—Discourse by J. F. Stephenson.
8 P. M.—"Living the True Christian Life."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
Sunday, March 5, 11 A. M., "The Rest of Faith, (I.) The Folly of Fretting."
8 P. M.—"Why God Does Not Answer Prayer." 9:45 A. M.—Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Mid-Week Bible Study, Thursday Evenings. REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., preaches.
11—"For Christ's Sake."
8—"Putting First Things First."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Bro Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
Dr. Haldeman will occupy his pulpit morning and evening.
11 A. M.—"HOW A CHRISTIAN MAY MOUNT UP TO HEAVEN AND WALK ON THE EARTH AT THE SAME TIME."
8 P. M.—"THE BOOK NO MAN IN HEAVEN OR EARTH COULD OPEN; OR, HOW OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IN HEAVEN IS GETTING READY TO TAKE THE TITLE DEEDS OF HIS KINGDOM. HOW HE IS GETTING READY TO THROW DOWN UPON THE EARTH THE FEARFUL JUDGMENTS THAT WILL PRECEDE HIS SECOND COMING, NOT PEACE, BUT WAR IS COMING."
On Friday Evening, March 10, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will resume his expositions, which have proved so popular, on the Books of the Old Testament. The subject will be "THE BOOK OF EXODUS. WHOEVER CAN UNDERSTAND THE BOOK OF EXODUS CAN UNDERSTAND THE WHOLE BIBLE."
Bible Students cordially invited.
In his evening sermon Dr. Haldeman will speak of the present war in its relation to the coming of Antichrist.

ST. WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH,
124 Wadsworth Av. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth.
11 A. M.—"Getting to Give, Giving to Get."
8 P. M.—"The Midnight Sun."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON, SQ.
11 A. M.—Rev. Arthur T. Brooks.
"A Twentieth Century Prodigal."
8 P. M.—Rev. W. A. Kay Petty.
"The Human Submarine"—The first in series on "Life's Warfare."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 61ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M.—"A Communion Meditation."
8 P. M.—"A Devil's Religion."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Ave., near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—Hon. Dudley Field Malone.
11 A. M.—"The Value of Experience."
8 P. M.—Musical service, Gaul's "THE HOLY CITY." Soloists: Marguerite Ringo, soprano; Merle Alcock, contralto; John Barnes Wells, tenor; Jacob Webbley, bass.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—Baptism and Communion.
8 P. M.—Feathering His Nest.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A. M. Service 11.
The Pastor will preach.
Pastor's Class, open to all, 12:20.
Topic: "WHAT IS THE NEW CHURCH?"

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11.
8—"AFTER THE WAR—WHAT?"

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st St. 11 and 8. "A WORKING CHURCH."

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE,
North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, 45th St. and Broadway.
Services, 11 A. M.
W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Subject: "Religion and Health."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Mr. H. J. BRIDGES, Speaker. Subject: "Immigration: Wanted, an American Policy."
8 P. M.—Mr. A. W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "Jeremiah, Grandest of the Hebrew Prophets."

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
5th Av. and 76th St.
RABBI SIMON R. COHEN
of BROOKLYN,
Sunday morning at 11:
"THE FRUITS OF WAR."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45.
DR. WISE: "DEATH AND BEYOND."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "Love of Law."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Rabbi M. Friedlander of Oakland, Cal., "The Spirit of Jewish Culture."
Monday, 11 A. M., sharp, Dr. Enelow on "The Bible in the English Drama."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. at 120th St. Dr. HARRIS.
Sat., March 4, 11, "Sanctuary Building."
Fri., 10th, 8:15, "Significance of Names."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder; service, 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

FORDHAM M. E. CHURCH, Marion Av. and Fordham Road, Rev. G. W. GRINTON, Pastor.—11 A. M., Communion. 8 P. M., "Love, Marriage, and the Lambert Case."

GRACE, 104th, nr. Col.—Christian F. Reisner. 11, "Modern Profanity," "Winged Religion." Motion pictures.

H. S. HOWLAND, U. S. A., Lecture, 10 A. M., "The National Crisis." Services, 11-3. Park Avenue Church, cor. 86th St. Dr. Jamieson.

MADISON AVE., 60th Street.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY. 8 P. M.—Singing of "Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn, by the Choir.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St. 11 A. M., 8 P. M.—Till Sisters, Glass Ringers. Mr. Marshall, "Will Jesus Come Again?"

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.
FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Minister.
11—"The Blessed Community." "Preparedness; Is there a Christian Ideal?"

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th Street and West End Avenue.
Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
By the Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., west of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Rev. F. H. Sheets of Chicago.
8 P. M.—Rev. A. E. Chenoweth, A. M., will give an address on the Philippine Islands. Illustrated with stereopticon slides.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

ANNA W. MILLS,
Author of "Practical Metaphysics and Self-Culture," speaks Sunday, 11 A. M., at 110 West 40th St., and 8 P. M., at 28 West 37th St., on "The Power of Right Thought." All invited.

CRITERION THEATRE,
Broadway at 44th Street.
Sundays 11:45 a. m.
F. W. Sears, M. P., Speaker.
Subject: "The Power of the Imagination."
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH
Beautiful Environment. Inspiring Lecture. YOU Are Welcome. Good Music. Seats Free.

HARRY GAZE,
Sunday evening at Eight.
218 Madison Avenue, Corner 36th St.
"The Fountain of Happiness, or How to Cultivate Joy Consciousness."
All welcome.

HOW TO APPLY NEW THOUGHT PRINCIPLES TO YOUR DAILY NEEDS.
Every Sunday at the Hotel Empire, Broadway & 63d St.) at 11:15 A. M.
Tomorrow's Topic: "The Spiritual Man."
Brooklyn, Sunday, 8 P. M., Apollo Studios, Carlton and Greene Avs.

MRS. CHAPIN, THEATRE FRANCAIS,
23 West 44th St., Sunday, 11:15.
"MAKING A WORLD."
Sunday evening talks, 8 o'clock, in studio, 23 West 44th St. Interviews and Classes Saturdays and Mondays.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St.
Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M.
Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.,
150 West 78th Street.
Service Sunday at 4 P. M.
Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday. All classes free. Subject tomorrow: "Success Through Visualizing." All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sunday Meeting, 301 Madison Av., 11 A. M.
Subject: "THOUGHT POWER."
Speaker, WALTER NEWELL WESTON.
Public invited.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth St. and Second Av.
8 P. M.—Emmanuel Service Theme: "Happiness and Efficiency." Appropriate music service, conducted by Dr. Walter Franklin Prince, Ph. D., (Yale,) with the assistance of St. Mark's Clergy. After meeting in upper room.

UNITY SOCIETY,
28 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11. Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject: "Mind and the Ideas of Mind."
8 P. M., ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amst. Av. & 105th St. Evening subject, "Fear God and Take Your Own Part."

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., ROBERT SPEER, D. D. Afternoon Subject: "A NECESSITY OF A MARGIN."

DR. PARKHURST
Preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Madison Av. and 24th St.
Communion Service 4 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at the morning service and in the afternoon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches. 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Short Vesper Service at 4 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.

HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "LIFE ABUNDANT."

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill. / Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and at 4. Communion at the close of the morning service
Special Musical Service at 4 o'clock, STAINER'S "CRUCIFIXION" and selections from HANDEL'S "MESSIAH."
Bible School at 9:40 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock, Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, Leader.
Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, Reverend CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., Dean of the Yale School of Religion. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Broadway at 120th Street.
Public lectures on "The New Creation," by Professor LUCIEN IRA BLAKE, Ph. D., of Boston, former Professor of Physics in the University of Kansas. Monday, March 6, "The Earth and Man." Thursday, March 9, "Is Our Solar System Safeguarded?"—At 5 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Corner 10th Street.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.
Report on the Panama Congress.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. H. Garth.
8 P. M.—Parker's "Horn Novissima."
Daily services, 7:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 5 P. M., (Choral except Monday and Saturday.) Addresses at Evensong on Tuesday and Fridays in Lent.
Ash Wednesday Services.
7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Preacher, Canon Nelson,) 5 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral evensong and sermon by the REV. LYMAN HOWES at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
11 A. M.—Rev. Theodore Sedgwick.
8 P. M.—Service of Lights.
ASH WEDNESDAY.
Services, 7:15, 10, 11, and 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4. Vespers of the Dead, 5.
ASH WEDNESDAY.—Low Masses, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:30. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 5. Mission Service, 8. Preaching Mission every evening except Saturday at 8 o'clock, March 6 to 19, inclusive.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
East 89th St., near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion, Sermon by Rev. Charles P. Tinker.
Prelude....."Elegie".....R. de Boisdeffre
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Communion Service in C.....Tours
Anthem..."The Lord is my Shepherd"...Macfarren
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
Prelude..."Das Abendglockchen".....E. Bach
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Trio....."Andante in E".....H. Busser
Organ....."Eventide".....Harker
Anthem..."As Pants the Hart"...Spohr
Address by Rector.
8 P. M., EVENSONG.
Sermon by Rev. John Acworth, Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES,
9th Av. and 28th Street.
Rev. HENRY K. DENLINGER, D. D., Rector.
11 and 8, Preacher: The Rector. Sermons morning and evening in preparation for Lent.
ASH WEDNESDAY,
10 A. M. 8 P. M., service of meditation, with special music.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and 6th Avenue.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:45 P. M.—Italian Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

ASH WEDNESDAY
8 and 11 A. M.; Noon; 4 and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 and 10 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Litany and Holy Communion, Sermon, Rector.
4 P. M.—Evensong, RUSSIAN MUSIC. Address by the Rev. E. Russell Bourne.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 E. 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 o'clock. 10:30, STAINER'S MASS and SERMON (RECTOR.) CHORAL EVENSONG and PROCESSION, 4 o'clock. SERMON at 8 P. M.
ASH WEDNESDAY: 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M., 5 and 8 P. M. STAINER'S MASS and SERMON, (Rector,) at 10:30, and Lecture at 8 P. M. by Dr. JENKS, the first of six on "PRAYER BOOK CHURCHMANSHIP."
NOON SERMONS DAILY: Thursday by BISHOP FABER, Friday by REV. C. E. BETTICHER on "Alaska," Saturday by REV. DOUGLAS MATTHEWS.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer.....10:30 A. M.
Confirmation; Holy Communion...11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital.....7:30 P. M.
Evensong, (Mr. Burgess).....8:00 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway & 10th St.
Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector.
8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Mr. Washburn).

ST. ANDREWS EPISCOPAL,
5th Ave. and 127th St.
Sunday—8, 11 (John Wood) & 8 P. M.
Special Music Service.
Ash Wednesday 8; 10:30; 5 and 8.
Rev. GEO. WARD DE WATEN, D. D., Rector,
Every Wednesday Night in Lent, 8:15.
On "TRADITIONS OF THE CHURCH."
Everybody Welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, East of 3rd Avenue.
All seats free. All welcome.
The Rev. KARL REILAND, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8, 11, and 8.
Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekday mass at 7; holy days and Fridays at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Holy Communion and Sermon (BISHOP COURTNEY.)
4—Evensong and Sermon (Rev. B. M. WASHBURN, B. D.)

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth St. and Second Av.
Regular morning service—with sermon by the Rector (preceded by musical programme from 10:30 on) at 11 o'clock.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, }
JOSIAH MARTYN NEIFERT, } Clergy.
WALTER FRANKLIN PRINCE, }

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.
Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway. Dr. SEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11 and Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.
Ash Wednesday 11 and 5 (Rector.)
Daily Lenten Services 11; 5 (Rector.)

THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th Street.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M. Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M. Evensong, Mendelssohn's St. Paul.
8 P. M. Mr. Lynn Haines, "Your Congress: An Inside View of Pork Barrel Statesmanship at Washington."

TRINITY CHURCH.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
7, 8, 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
WEEK-DAY SERVICES.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. Preacher, March 8 to 10, The Rt. Rev. C. T. Olmsted, D. D.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE CHURCH,
Convent Av. and W. 149th St.,
Near Amsterdam Av.
Paul Seibert Leinbach, D. D., Minister.
11 A.M.—"ARE CHRISTIANS?"
8 P. M.—"FRIVOLOUS FOLKS."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. J. Frederic Berg, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"I Must See Rome."
8 P. M.—"The House of the Oracle."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M., subject: "Prayer and Fasting." Music, "The Thirteenth Psalm," by Mendelssohn.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION,
20 West 91st St.
ROSE LEVERE, LL. D., Leader.
Sunday, 11 A. M., W. Frederick Keeler, speaker. 8 P. M., Dr. G. E. Freeborn; messages. Thursday, 8 P. M., Message Class.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS,
2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15, "Christianity, the Magnificent Adventure." RICHARD DOUBS.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St.—Public Lecture, Sunday eve. 8:15. Subject: "Heaven and Hell."—Benoni B. Gattell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.,
Rev. Dr. T. R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate.
Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: "STRENGTH IN TRUE RELIGION, WEAKNESS IN FALSE."
Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the MESSIAH, Park Av. & 34th St.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "IS POVERTY EVER A BLESSING?" 8:15 P. M., Public Conference—MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL on "THE TRUE STORY OF THE FORD PEACE EXPEDITION."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven.
"William Blake: Natural Heritage."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "The Good and the Evil of Self-Sacrifice," and at 4:30 P. M., "Mental Medicine: To Be Taken Every Hour."

Y. M. C. A.

FRANK J. CANNON,
"THE MORMON KINGDOM."
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

OTHER SERVICES.

CANDLER THEATRE,
42d St., west of Broadway.
Inauguration one week from tomorrow of Sunday night talks on religion to MEN OF THE WORLD.
Designation intended to include women.
Music song service. Seats free.
SAMUEL COLCORD, speaker.

DR. AND MRS. F. HOMER CURTISS,
Authors, "Voice of Isis," &c.
Two lectures on the
"SPIRITUAL MEANING OF NUMBERS AND SYMBOLS,"
3 and 8 P. M. Sunday, March 5,
220 Madison Ave., near 36th St.
Tues., Wed., Thurs. Class Course,
"THE ASTRAL WORLD AND ITS MASTERY."

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, pastor.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Walter Turnbull.

LIVE GOSPEL SERVICE
Nightly, 10 P. M., The Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St.
T. J. NOONAN, Supt.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 238 C. Park W. Swami Bodhananda.—"Scientific Aspect of Yoga Powers," 3 P. M. "Gita," Tuesday, 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "How Christ Treated the Human Derelict." Evening subject: "Alexander Hamilton, the Architect of the Constitution."

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn, (Two Blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.)—Morning Service at 11:00 A. M. Rev. F. B. Limbert, of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Braddock, Penn., will preach. The choir: Miss Olive Kline, soprano; Miss Elsie Baker, contralto; Mr. Lambert Murphy, tenor; Mr. Clifford Cairns, basso; Mr. A. Y. Cornell, organist and choirmaster.
Communion Service at 4 P. M.
Sunday Evening—Home time at 7:45 P. M. Rev. Stanley A. Hunter, acting pastor, will deliver an address entitled "A Summer in China," illustrated by colored lantern slides. Public cordially invited.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Mr. Alfred W. Martin—"What Human Life Is For."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner South Oxford Street (Near Atlantic Avenue Subway Terminal and Central Y. M. C. A.)—Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

NATIVITY, FLATBUSH, Ocean Av. and Av. F. Rev. ANDREW FLEMING, Rector.—Services 11 A.M., 8 P.M.; 8d Sun. also 8 A.M.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian), Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 8 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop Service at 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

ALL SOULS—The Cheerful Church. Ocean and Ditmas Avenues, Flatbush.

10:30 A. M.—"THE SHADOWED PEOPLE." 7:45 P. M.—Illustrated lecture by Dr. Bartlett, "Around the Mediterranean."

LUNCHEON TO MORGENTHAU

Turkish College Trustees Honor Ambassador at Bankers' Club.

Henry Morgenthau was the guest at a luncheon given yesterday by the Trustees of Robert and Constantinople Colleges in Constantinople and the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway. About one hundred prominent men were present.

Charles R. Crane presided and Cleveland H. Dodge, Alfred E. Marling, and George A. Plimpton made brief addresses.

The Ambassador showed much feeling when he referred to the three colleges and emphasized the need for supporting them, saying it would be a blow at civilization if they were neglected.

The Ambassador touched briefly upon the Armenian atrocities and said that the better class of Turks wanted the ill-treatment to be stopped.

Among those present at the luncheon were: Arthur E. Marling, William Fellowes Morgan, John W. Frothingham, Charles H. Sherrill, William Sloane, Stephen Baker, William J. Schieffelin, Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer, Dr. Albert Shaw, Dr. George F. Kunz, Oscar S. Straus, Marcus M. Marks, Dr. Julius Sachs, Elmer E. Brown, Abram I. Elkus, Jerome D. Greene, George Foster Peabody, James Talcott, Dr. Wallace K. Buttrick, Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Mortimer J. Fox, Maurice Wertheim, Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, John Moffat, and Walter H. Mallory.

Morgenthau to Speak on War.

Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, will deliver an address at the annual meeting of the Educational Alliance tomorrow evening, March 5, in the institution's building, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. The Ambassador will speak on the effect of the war on Jewish people in Europe and the Orient. Henry Bruère, City Chamberlain, will also speak, and Justice Samuel Greenbaum, President of the Alliance, will present the annual report.

Aldermen Confirm Tax Rate.

At a special meeting held yesterday the Aldermen confirmed the tax rate as fixed in the report of the Finance Committee. The figures were presented several days ago by the Tax and Finance Departments and sent by the board to the Finance Committee. The rate as confirmed is as follows: Manhattan, 2.04; Bronx, 2.09; Brooklyn, 2.08; Queens, 2.06, and Richmond, 2.13.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
Our records give indisputable proof that through our method of teaching concentration our pupils have done four years' work in one year.
The Clark School for Concentration
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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments.
Eastman-Gaynor Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
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PRATT SCHOOL—215 West 57th St. Individual Instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotype, Secretaryship. Catalog free.

THE COLONEL HAILED AS 'AMERICA'S KING'

Thousands of Negroes Shout as He Reviews "Army" on Island of Dominica, B. W. I.

DECK HOUSES WITH FLAGS

Hartford Priest, Who Was There, Describes Tumultuous Ovation Given to Ex-President.

When the Rev. Father W. M. Barry, rector of St. Augustine's Church at Hartford, Conn., went ashore from the steamer Caraquet at Roseau, Island of Dominica, in the West Indies, on Feb. 20, he asked a negro why the flags were flying and the people were excited.

"Because the King of America is here," replied the negro.

At that moment Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, standing beside the Governor-General of the island, was reviewing the standing army of the island, about twenty strong, and the police force of the island, somewhat less in number. The town was covered with American and British flags. A half holiday had been declared in the town and on the near-by plantations, and a large proportion of the 30,000 inhabitants of the island had turned out to see the visitor.

American tourists from two ships who were on shore said the information had been universally received among the native black population that the ruler of North America was coming and that the negroes had shown disappointment at first to find the visitor in a less resplendent dress than that of the island's police. They had become wildly enthusiastic, however, when he reviewed the troops and made a speech.

Father Barry, who arrived here yesterday on the Denis of the Booth Line from Barbados, said last night after his arrival at Hartford that thousands of people lined the shore when the steamer Guiana, on which Colonel Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt were traveling, arrived in sight. Colonel Roosevelt and several others went ashore in the rowboat, the ex-President waving salutes with both hands in reply to the cheers from the waterfront.

After the Governor General, the American Consul and several others had greeted him Colonel Roosevelt was led to a public square on

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer Sunday; Monday fair; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,225. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1916.—98 PAGES, In Seven Parts, Including Picture, Rotogravure, and Shakespeare Tercentenary Sections, and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOUSE DELAYS VOTE TO SUSTAIN WILSON'S POLICY

Rules Committee Fails to Act and Armed-Liner Test Is Postponed.

MAY COME UP TUESDAY

Indiana Members Ask for a Halt Until Their Primary Election Is Over.

BRYAN IS AT THE CAPITAL

Sees Some of His Followers in Congress—Senate Continues the Debate.

Some Reasons That Delay Vote on McLemore Resolution

Week-end absences.
Monday is "unanimous consent" day.
Tuesday is Indiana primary day.
Doubt as to temper of Republican members?
Hesitation of members who never like to "go on record" on delicate questions.
Insistence by Leader Kitchin and other Democrats that instead of tabling the McLemore resolution, there be reported a substitute requiring a straight vote on a warning resolution.
Failure of Rules Committee to agree on limitation of debate.
INCIDENT OF THE DAY.
Arrival of W. J. Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Muddle succeeds muddle in the Congressional situation pertaining to the armed ship issue. With President Wilson pressing for a vote or the question, the House of Representatives exhibits an ability not to do the thing that it is anxious to do. Lack of leadership, minor considerations affecting individual Congressmen, absence of Representatives, and fear of Republican opposition to the contemplated rule to limit debate all served today to prevent the House's voting on the resolution of Representative McLemore of Texas warning Americans that if they take passage on armed belligerent merchant vessels they will do so at their own risk.

Besides, William Jennings Bryan arrived in Washington today, and this is taken to mean that he will not overlook the opportunity to marshal his following in the House against the wishes of the President. Several Democratic Congressmen called on him. Representative Bailey was one of these. While Mr. Bailey insisted that Mr. Bryan would take no active part in the fight, Administration leaders saw in his presence cause for concern. Their interest was further aroused when it was learned that Mr. Bryan expected to return here tomorrow and remain until Monday night.

Majority Leader Kitchin and others, who are generally classed as Bryan Democrats, insisted they had not heard from Mr. Bryan and had not known he was in town. Administration leaders expressed confidence that no influence that Mr. Bryan might bring to bear would defeat the President's determination.

Mr. Bailey said he assured Mr. Bryan that at heart there was an overwhelming majority in Congress favorable to the warning resolution, but that he made no prediction as to what the vote would be.

Yesterday the House leaders, so-called, were ready to set the scene for a test of strength between President Wilson and those members of Congress who hold that American citizens should be warned. Today the whole situation changed suddenly. The program was to have the armed ship question disposed of before the House adjourned this evening. What hapened today will postpone consideration and action until Tuesday at the earliest.

Indianans Alarmed.

If the situation did not involve a matter of such vital importance to the Government in conducting international relations it would furnish the 'groundwork for a comic opera plot. The most humorous feature of the affair is that the House leadership bowed to the plea of Indiana Congressmen that they should not be placed on record with reference to armed ships before the party primaries in their State, which are to be held on Tuesday. Some of the Hoosier representatives have many Germans in their districts, and these in particular felt that the German element among the voters might attempt to defeat them for renomination if the candidates supported President Wilson's effort to uphold American rights. These are extreme cases of Congressional timidity, it is supposed, but they illustrate the care of the politician to take no chances in seeking retention of public office.

Aside from this, however, the House leaders thought it would not be well to have a vote today because so many representatives were out of town for the week-end. At least that was an explanation offered. It was an explanation that did not satisfy President Wilson's particular supporters in the armed ship issue, who, like the President, want the question put to the test without delay. There was worry also, it was said, on account of a fear that Republican Congressmen, while not opposed to the President, would not be satisfied with an effort to push the

Continued on Page 5.

Undersea Mine Layers May Be Used by Germany

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 4.—Beyond welcoming the more determined attitude of President Wilson as showing his intention to handle what are termed the German threats or bluffs firmly, the French press refrains from comment on the German-American situation. It is felt that time alone will show whether Germany dares to carry out her threats, but some indication of what is expected to occur is given by a story current in diplomatic circles.

It is said Prince von Bülow recently admitted in Switzerland that the accounts of the huge numbers and size of the new German submarines were untrue, that the submarine war as such was a failure, but that the Germans now were building undersea mine layers with which it was proposed to strew the English Channel, the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic with floating contact mines, irrespective of neutral protests, as the future of Germany was at stake.

TO ASK REPARATION FOR THE PETROLITE

Formal Demands Upon Austria Will Be Made by State Department Very Soon.

U-BOAT SHELLED TANKER

Undersea Commander's Explanation Not Borne Out by Facts Obtained from Petrolite Crew.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The United States is preparing to make formal demands upon Austria-Hungary as a result of the attack by an Austrian submarine upon the American tank steamer Petrolite on Dec. 5 last. A note on the subject will be dispatched within the next few days.

It was authoritatively stated tonight that the United States would stand by its original contentions and ask an apology for the attack, punishment of the submarine commander, and reparation for the damage done to the vessel and injuries inflicted on a member of the crew who was hit by a piece of shell.

In reply to the first American communication on the subject Austria informed the State Department that its version of the affair was that the submarine Commander thought the Petrolite an enemy ship disguised with the American flag; that he fired on the vessel because he believed it was about to ram his ship, and that the Commander of the Petrolite voluntarily furnished provisions when asked to do so.

The State Department since has secured additional information from the Captain and crew of the Petrolite directly contradictory to the Austrian version. They have declared in affidavits that the Petrolite was stopped in the Mediterranean by an Austrian submarine which fired a number of shells at her; that the submarine Commander asked for food, which the Commander of the Petrolite refused to give him, and that the Commander of the submarine then held one of the members of the tanker's crew as a hostage while his men went aboard the ship and took such stores as they desired.

SAYS U-BOATS SANK 3 ALLIED WARSHIPS

Part of Berlin Report Denied by Paris—More Steamers Sunk, One by Submarine.

BERLIN, March 4, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The German Admiralty reports that on March 1 German submarines sank off Havre two French auxiliary cruisers, each armed with four cannon, and one British patrol boat at the mouth of the Thames.

"The French man-of-war sunk on Feb. 8 off the Syrian coast was not the Suffren," the statement continues, "but the armored cruiser Amiral Charner, as reported by the returned submarine."

BERLIN, March 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The sinking of two French auxiliary cruisers and one British patrol boat by German submarines is announced by the Admiralty.

The announcement also says that from Paris is reported the sinking of the transport Provence, "which carried 1,900 men, of whom only 696 were rescued."

La Provence was listed as an auxiliary cruiser, but the wording of the Berlin dispatch does not make it clear whether she was one of the two said to have been destroyed. Official reports from Paris indicated that about 3,130 men went down with her. The French Admiralty said no sign of a submarine was observed before or after the sinking.

The loss of the Amiral Charner was confirmed on Feb. 14 by information received by the French Ministry of Marine. A sailor picked up off the coast of Syria reported that the warship had been torpedoed. Later it was announced from Berlin that the report of the commander of the submarine would be awaited before a definite statement was made whether the warship sunk was the Suffren or the Amiral Charner.

PARIS, March 4.—The Temps says that the German Admiralty's official announcement that submarines had sunk two armed auxiliary cruisers off Havre is false.

LA ROCHELLE, France, March 2, (Delayed.)—The French steamship Lakme of Dunkirk, 3,117 tons gross, which sailed from La Rochelle on Tuesday, was sunk on the same day in the Bay of Biscay, six miles northwest of Ile d'Yeu. She is believed to have struck a mine. Six of the twenty-two men of the crew lost their lives.

LEGHORN, Italy, March 4, (via Paris.)—The steamship Giava, which left here Feb. 29, has been sunk by an Austrian submarine. There were no Americans on board.

LONDON, March 4.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says a British steamer has reached Piraeus with fifty-four men picked up at sea, the crew of the Italian steamship Giava.

LONDON, March 4, (Midnight.)—The British steamer Teutonian has been sunk, according to Lloyd's. All the crew were safely landed.

THE GLORIOUS MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA—"THE LAND OF THE SKY." Reached via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Lv. New York daily 1:08 P. M. Drawing and stateroom sleeping cars New York to Asheville. Elegant hotels. Golfing and other outdoor sports. B. L. Orr, 366 Fifth Ave.—Adv.

MARSHALL DEFIES HOUSE COMMITTEE, AND ALLEGES BIAS

Insists That the Real Purpose Is to Ruin Him and Other District Attorneys.

APPROVES TIMES ARTICLE

Admits That It Was He Who Gave Out the Information on Which It Was Based.

HE HITS HARD AT BUCHANAN

Prosecutor Regards as a Traitor "Any Congressman Who Takes Money from a Foreign Agent."

In a letter which he sent yesterday afternoon to Congressman C. C. Carlin, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, which is investigating his office, United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall accepted full responsibility for the statements made in a news article written by Leonard R. Holme, a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, regarding the feeling in the District Attorney's office toward the investigation.

Mr. Holme was held in contempt by the committee on Friday because he refused to tell the sources of the information contained in this article, in which he wrote that the District Attorney's office believed the real aim of the investigation was to put a stop to the criminal investigation of the pro-German partisans.

Mr. Marshall's letter was an open challenge to the committee on the issue which was raised by the committee's action in regard to Mr. Holme. He said that he had given Mr. Holme information from which the reporter drew his deductions, and he (Mr. Marshall) was prepared to face any consequences.

He went even further in relating what he had told Mr. Holme. He had said, Mr. Marshall wrote, that the investigation was apparently prosecuted in bad faith to ruin him, and was evidently an effort to intimidate any District Attorney who proceeded against a member of Congress. He accused the committee of "traveling around" with Attorney Walsh, counsel for Congressman Buchanan, who was indicted by Mr. Marshall along with other members of Labor's Peace Council, for pro-German activities.

"If your honorable committee has a grievance it is against me and not against him," said Mr. Marshall, referring to Mr. Holme.

The letter, which caused a profound sensation, was delivered to Mr. Carlin at the Biltmore Hotel soon after the committee had adjourned after a brief morning session. The other members of the committee, Congressmen Gard and Nelson, had left the hotel, intending to return to Washington. Mr. Carlin intimated that the letter would be considered by the sub-committee when the members arrived in Washington, and a decision reached as to any action to be taken. He gave a brief statement in which, in a general way, he denied the charges made by Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Marshall's Letter.

Here is Mr. Marshall's letter:

March 4, 1916.

Sir: Yesterday afternoon, as I am informed, your honorable committee ordered the arrest of L. R. Holme, a representative of a newspaper which had published an article at which you took offense. The unfortunate gentleman of the press was placed in custody under your orders. He was taken to the United States Marshal to be placed in confinement. (I do not understand whether his sentence was to be one day or a dozen years.) The Marshal very properly declined to receive the prisoner. This left you at a loss, and I am advised that you tried to work your way out of the awkward situation by having Mr. Holme brought back and telling him that you were disposed to be "kind" to him, and then discharged him for the purpose of avoiding unpleasant consequences to yourselves.

You are exploiting charges against me of oppressive conduct toward a member of your honorable body who is charged with a violation of law and of oppressive conduct on my part toward shysters in the blackmailing and bankruptcy business.

I may be able to lighten your labors by offering to resign if you can indicate anything I ever did that remotely approximates the lawless tyranny of your order of arrest of Mr. Holme.

The supposed justification of your order that Mr. Holme be placed in custody was his refusal to answer the question you asked as to where he got the information on which was based the article which displeased you.

It is not necessary for you to place any one under arrest in order to get the answer to the question which you asked Mr. Holme, because I can and will answer it. I gave Mr. Holme information, part of which he published, and from which he made deductions, so that if your honorable committee has a grievance it is against me and not against him.

What Marshall Told Reporter.

What I told him was about as follows:

I said that your expedition to this town was not an investigation conducted in good faith, but was a deliberate effort to intimidate any District Attorney who had the temerity to present charges against one of your honorable body.

I said that your whole proceeding here was irregular and extraordinary; that I had never heard of such conduct of an impeachment proceeding; that charges of this sort were not usually heard in public until the House of Representatives had considered them and were willing to stand back of them.

I pointed out to him that you, contrary to usual practice, had come here and had held public hearings; that among your witnesses you had invited every rogue that you could lay your hands on to come before you and blackguard and slander me and my assistants under the full privilege of testifying before a Congressional committee.

I told him that you had called one of my junior assistants before you and had attempted to make it publicly appear that his refusal to answer your questions as to what occurred in the Grand Jury room in the Buchanan case

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Americans Held by Bulgars Ask Aid; Reports of Mistreatment Confirmed

ATHENS, Feb. 29, (via Paris, March 4, Delayed.)—John Yussuf, the former Greek Consul at Monastir, confirmed reports of the mistreatment of Dr. Henry Forbes, Mrs. Walter Farwell, and Miss Mitchell by Bulgarian soldiers, when he arrived here this morning carrying a message to Garrett Droppers, United States Minister to Greece, from the three interned Americans, in which they begged that the State Department make efforts to obtain their release.

According to Yussuf the trio were ordered to go to Sofia from Monastir on Feb. 9. He reported that Dr. Forbes was ill, and that all three had undergone so many hardships that they were most anxious to leave Bulgaria.

Dr. Henry Forbes is a resident of Boston, and is attached to the American Red Cross. Mrs. Farwell is a war correspondent of Chicago. They were reported to have been attacked by Bulgarian soldiers, who forcibly entered the American Red Cross Hospital at Monastir last December. They were refused permission to leave for Greece shortly after the attack, and on Feb. 16 it was reported they had been released by the Bulgarians and had gone to Sofia.

On Jan. 17 it was reported that Miss Mitchell was being detained at Monastir by the Bulgarians.

178,000, ARMY BILL OFFERED IN SENATE

First Measure in Congress Goes Even Further Than President Suggested.

FOR A FEDERALIZED MILITIA

Federal Volunteer Force in Time of Peace on Garrison's Idea of Continentals.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The first of the national preparedness measures to reach either house of Congress for consideration was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, which perfected it after weeks of hearings and conferences. It proposes an even more sweeping change in military policy than that outlined by President Wilson in his annual message, and was described by Mr. Chamberlain as the most comprehensive piece of military legislation ever offered in Congress.

All of the elements of the Administration's army plan prepared by ex-Secretary Garrison are retained, although in altered form, and by additional proposals for organization of industrial reserves in peace times, the scheme goes even further than the Administration had suggested.

The House Committee's bill will be introduced Monday. There is no vital difference between the two measures, and members of both committees believe that when the final bill, which will be agreed on in joint conference committee, has passed both houses, the President will be able to affix his signature to a measure that will do more than he has asked toward building up an adequate national defense.

Four Striking Features.

Aside from its plan virtually to double the regular army and National Guard, the Senate bill has four striking features, they are:

1. Authorization of a purely Federal volunteer force in peace times, the object sought by Secretary Garrison in urging the Continental Army plan.

2. Authorization for a definitely enlisted reserve in peace times among men of every profession or calling whose training fits them for special duty either with troops, on lines of communication or supply, or in machine shops and munition plants.

3. Federalization of the National Guard under a pay provision designed to bring this force immediately into such relations with the Federal Government that its training, equipment, and personnel will be under supervision of the War Department.

4. Authorization for an officers' reserve and a reserve officers' training corps which would take in graduates from military schools and colleges and provide for their further development to command.

For the regular army the bill provides a peace strength within five years of 178,000 men of all arms, or approximately 185,000 fighting troops. The percentage of men in each company, battery or troop, at peace strength would be increased in the interests of efficiency, and the full war strength would be 225,000. The army would consist of sixty-five infantry, twenty-five cavalry, and twenty-one field artillery regiments in addition to the staff and other special corps and the coast artillery. The mobile army in continental United States would consist of four infantry divisions and two divisions of cavalry. Corresponding increases in the number of general officers would be made and the rank and pay of Lieutenant General would be given to the chief of staff.

West Point Rule Modified.

The bill provides for complete reorganization of the army, legalizing the organization now in force under departmental regulation. The appointment of Second Lieutenants other than graduates of the Military Academy are made provisional for two years before a commission is issued.

Enlistment is fixed at seven years, four with the colors and three in reserve. At the end of one year of service efficient men may be discharged into the reserve on recommendation of their commanders, and at the end of two years at their own request if approved. Reservists would receive a minimum pay of $24 a year and the President would have authority to mobilize the reserve in time of actual or threatened hostilities.

As an additional inducement for recruits, provision is made that men who have completed six years' service in the army may be examined by a board of officers to determine the civil occupations for which they are qualified and they shall be eligible to appointment to civil service positions of that nature without a civil service examination. The President also would have power to appoint one man from each regiment to the Military Academy.

The reserve officers' training corps would have senior and junior grades established at civil educational institutions, where military courses are provided, with an army officer detailed as instructor. The senior grade units would be placed at colleges and universities and the junior grades at high schools. Five hours a week would be required in the senior grade and three in the junior devoted to military training. Summer camps for field training of the cadets would be provided by the Government.

The regulations under which graduates would be appointed to the reserve corps are left to the President. Such appointees must be at least 21 years of age, and must obligate themselves to serve for ten years. Their maximum number is fixed at 50,000.

The Federal volunteer force is provided for in general language, leaving the whole question of enlistment, training, reserve and the like to the discretion of the President. The clause is an amendment of the Volunteer act to permit organization of such a force in peace times as well as war. The only restriction in numbers is that the force shall not exceed an average of 400 for

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RUSSIANS PUSHING ON TOWARD BAGDAD

Capture of Bitlis Separates Turk Forces Operating to East and West.

STOPS ONCOMING SUPPORTS

Turks Were Hurrying Reinforcements Northward from Mesopotamia—Bijar, in Persia, Taken.

PETROGRAD, March 4.—For the second time in a trifle over a fortnight the Russians have broken through the Turkish front. The importance of the taking of Bitlis is in the opinion of Russian military authorities twofold, inasmuch as it notably increases the security of the Russian left flank in the Caucasian operations and also further opens the way to Bagdad, the goal of this southern movement, and to a junction with the British forces near that point.

The following official particulars of the storming of the defenses have been issued by the War Office:

Details of the capture of Bitlis show that our troops attacked the position without firing a shot. The attack was made at night during a snowstorm. About 3 o'clock in the morning a bayonet charge was ordered and the Turks after a desperate resistance were dislodged. The Turkish artillery position was stormed after hand-to-hand fighting, as the result of which the defenders who fought with the greatest desperation were all killed.

On the position and in pursuit of the enemy we captured twenty guns of the latest Krupp type, all of which were in good condition. We also captured on the positions a huge quantity of gun and rifle cartridges, and in Bitlis itself a large depot of artillery munitions. During the pursuit [illegible] were sabred. [illegible] prisoners is increased [illegible] exceeds forty officers.

From Bitlis to Bagdad, a distance of slightly more than 400 miles, there are two routes, one through Diarbekir, 125 miles southwest of Bitlis, and the other through Seert, which is almost due south of Bitlis and about fifty miles distant. Over these roads the Turks were rushing reinforcements from Mesopotamia not only for the defense of Bitlis, but to aid the Turkish troops retreating from Erserum. These troops will now be forced to take a roundabout route to reach the defeated Turkish third army, if they are not definitely checked by the Russian success in the Lake Van region.

Bitlis also served the Turks as a point of communication between the troops operating in the Mush district and those about Lake Urumiah, over the border in Persia. With the command of the whole Lake Van territory in their hands the Russians now effectually separate these forces.

Bitlis is not a fortress, but its location in the narrow valley of the Bitlis-Chai River, with the country on both sides extremely difficult to negotiate, gave it a strong defensive advantage. In addition it had been fortified by the Turks on the approach of the Russians, with whom during the last three days they had fought numerous rearguard actions preliminary to a desperate stand at Bitlis.

Russian observers estimate the strength of the Turks opposing them in the Bitlis district as two divisions of infantry and artillery, with a strong admixture of German troops.

The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Caucasus and Persian fronts—We occupied the town of Bijar, about fifty miles northwest of Hamadan, after an engagement.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4, (via London.)—"No important changes are reported from any of the war theatres," says the Turkish official statement issued today.

BAGDAD'S FALL NEAR, ATHENS IS INFORMED

Reported Attempt to Kill Enver Pasha—Kaiser Urged to Send Troops to Constantinople.

LONDON, March 4.—The fall of Bagdad is considered imminent, according to an Athens dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

Advices from a diplomatic source in Constantinople, adds the dispatch, are to the effect that an attempt has been made to assassinate Enver Pasha, the War Minister, who was wounded. The Duke of Mecklenburg, "in view of the gravity of the situation," has telegraphed the German Emperor, urging him to send reinforcements to Constantinople.

The Siva powder magazine at Constantinople has blown up in consequence of a fire.

So rapid has been the advance of the Russians south of Erserum, after the capture of that place in the third week in February, that the army now at Bitlis appears to be, according to the foregoing Athens dispatch, well on its way to Bagdad. In a roundabout way, in the worst season of the year and through one of the most obstructed countries in the world, it has come over 200 miles, and now finds itself at Bitlis, only 40 miles from the Eastern Tigris, 125 miles from Nissibin on the Bagdad Railway trail, and 385 miles by that trail and constructed railway from the city of Bagdad itself.

From Bitlis southward down the slopes of the Armenian Taurus range the country is 80 per cent. less obstructed than it is from Erzerum to Bitlis, until the confluence of the Eastern and Western Tigris is reached, where it sinks to rolling plains and finally desert wastes.

At Kut-el-Amara, 110 miles by caravan trail southeast of Bagdad, a force of 10,000 Anglo-Indian troops is besieged by the Turks, while thirty miles east of Kut, still on the Tigris, is the relief force under General Aylmer. General Townshend, in command at Kut, is now provisioned by aeroplane, and during the last half of his 100 days' siege he has not been attacked in force by the Turks, who are principally occupied at

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FRENCH AT NIGHT REGAIN DOUAUMONT BUT GERMANS AGAIN ENTER VILLAGE AND FOURTH DAY'S BATTLE IS INTENSE

Official Accounts of the Fighting at Douaumont Where One Side and Then the Other Wins Village

LONDON, March 4.—Again today the little hamlet of Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, was the scene of a furious combat, rivaling in intensity and fury the fighting there on Thursday and Friday. Both sides have occupied the village in the last twenty-four hours, and the struggle is still going on with desperation.

The night report of the French War Office has this to say of the operations in the Verdun region:

In the region of Verdun a very violent bombardment has been in progress all day on the left bank of the Meuse at Hill 304 and Côte de Lole.

On the right bank the enemy, after an intense bombardment directed on the Haudromont Wood, east of Côte du Poivre, launched against our positions an attack, which was stopped by our machine gun and infantry fire.

In the morning the Germans had succeeded in again gaining a foothold in the Village of Douaumont, from which we had driven him last evening by a counterattack. The struggle continues desperately, with alternative advance and recoil for the possession of the village.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office says:

The bombardment, which was maintained with considerable activity last night on the different sectors in the region of Verdun, has not been followed by any action on the part of the infantry of the enemy.

At Eparges we have prevented the enemy from occupying a crater produced by the explosion of one of their mines.

The bulletin of the German Headquarters Staff tells of the repulse of a French attack and the capture of 1,000 prisoners. It reads:

On both sides of the Meuse the French increased the activity of their artillery, and after a great increase in the volume of their fire they attacked the Village of Douaumont and our lines adjoining it. They were repulsed partially in close-range fighting and sustained heavy loss. We took more than 1,000 unwounded prisoners.

After the work of clearing the battlefield it has been ascertained that the booty taken since Feb. 22 has been increased from 37 guns and 75 machine guns to 115 guns and 161 machine guns.

VILLAGE REDUCED TO A SCRAPHEAP

Ruins of Douaumont Houses Are Intermingled with Shattered Trunks of Trees.

PLACE WELL FORTIFIED

German Correspondent Says Great Subterranean Chambers Were Dug Out Beneath It.

By GEORGE WEGENER.
The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, March 4.—Yesterday's German Army report of the complete occupation of the village of Douaumont finally disposes of the statements from the French side.

This village, which is situated about half a kilometer (three-tenths of a mile) northwestward and below the fort of the same name, seems to have been very strongly fortified, even before the present offensive. Stories are told of protected subterranean chambers, fifty to eighty meters deep, below it. It was also covered by the nearby batteries on the ridge running southwestward from Fort de Douaumont; hence the obstinate defense by the French, who could only be finally driven out by the Germans after careful artillery preparation and repeated storming assaults, as the French reports admit.

Thus a distinct improvement of the German position in this region has been attained.

The village of Douaumont lies at the base of an elevated peninsula, extending in a salient from the fort northwestward of the main line of the outer girdle of the permanent fortifications. The village today is a mere scrapheap, mingled with the shell-torn trunks of trees.

MUNITIONS EXPLOSION KILLS 30 NEAR PARIS

Over 150 Injured When Soldiers of Reserve Drop Case of Hand Grenades.

PARIS, March 4.—At least 30 persons were killed and about 150 wounded in an explosion in the suburbs of Paris this morning.

The explosion occurred near the fort called "Double Couronne," at Courneuve, near St. Denis, where a quantity of explosives, including hand grenades, was stored. Part of the ramparts east of the fort were blown up. The disaster is believed to have been caused by the accidental dropping of a case of grenades by soldiers of the reserve.

Fire started at several points as a result of the explosion, and there were further explosions, although of less severity.

The fire was still burning at a late hour tonight.

Several civilians in the neighborhood were killed by the explosion.

PUNISH FRENCH 'SLACKERS.'

Bill to Confiscate Property of Those Avoiding Army Duty.

PARIS, March 4. (Delayed.)—A bill proposing confiscation of the property of persons who have evaded military duty by flight or residence abroad will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow by M. Jenouvrier.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL—LV. P. M. DAILY. Aiken and Augusta. Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Drawing and stateroom sleeping cars. Connections [illegible]

SOLDIERS TELL STORIES OF VERDUN

French Zouave Prefers to Show Germans Cannot Win Rather Than Describe His Part.

WOUNDED AT DOUAUMONT

German Prisoners Amazed by Foe's Gunfire—How French Detachment Fought in Cave.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 4.—In discussing the events at Verdun with wounded officers one is surprised by the passionless and critical attitude of the majority. They might be demonstrating a metaphysical problem instead of describing the most furious battle in history. Of their own part they speak reluctantly.

Today I talked with a Zouave Lieutenant who was wounded in the German rush on the village of Douaumont just before dawn yesterday. He insisted on preceding his account of the actual attack by a long technical lecture which seemed to interest him far more.

"I will show you why," he said, "the Germans will be checked before Verdun. In big battles it usually happens that one point comes to the centre of attack and is regarded by both sides as the key to victory. Such were Hougomont at Waterloo and Mondemont at the Marne. The attacker always wins if he can gain and hold this vital spot.

"The Boches say, 'We must take Douaumont—Douaumont means victory,' and they pour away their lives like water. But are they right?

"Suppose they get Douaumont and hold it, what happens? They are more exposed to our guns, more tired, and less numerous. And we have brought up more guns and more men. They have advanced, but our defense is strengthened. Then they find that Douaumont is not the key to victory and that they wasted lives in vain. For behind Douaumont is Souville, and behind Souville is Tavannes, and behind Tavannes is Moulainville. And there are similar lines nearer the river and across the river.

"Soon the Germans will find they have been chasing a mirage. Then when they are discouraged we may hit them. They advance too slowly.

"We have got plenty of big guns now. At the beginning of the battle they overmatched us with heavy shells. Now our 380s [15-inch gun] stagger their attacks before they reach charging distance.

"Yesterday when they attacked Douaumont village my company held a series of four big shell holes, linked up with barbed wire, on a hill due south. That was all that was left of a fine, deep trench. We began firing steadily at 300 yards' range at the mass of troops twenty ranks deep surging toward us along full eighty yards of our front.

"Suddenly, with a rattle like a subway express, a 380 shell rushed over our heads. By its angle it came from a fort six or seven miles away, across the Meuse. It landed right among the German mass. I never saw such a sight. You can judge the effect from the fact that a man at my right was stunned by a gray-sleeved arm. It made the rest of us laugh.

"But they renewed the attacks as if hypnotized by the Douaumont position. It must have cost them 15,000 dead to win the village. My company held the shell holes throughout the fight. They afford splendid protection. Once the enemy got quite close, and I received a bullet in the lungs when, like a fool, I jumped up to see if they would try to rush us.

"We counterattacked as I was being carried away and retook half the village. Our Brigadier said it was the finest local charge of the battle. It was too bad I missed it."

Lauds German Bravery.

PARIS, March 4.—Many thrilling stories of the fighting at Verdun are reach-

Continued on Page 2.

FLORIDA & CAROLINA RESORTS. Four steel trains via short line to best resorts. Seaboard Air Line. 1184 Broadway.

DECISION IS STILL IN DOUBT

But French Hold Hills to South With Mass of Artillery.

GERMAN LOSSES ARE HUGE

Great Forces of Troops Hurled Through Ravines Swept by Hostile Guns.

PARIS ENTIRELY CONFIDENT

Believes Undaunted Soldiers Will Hold Crown Prince at Bay in This Supreme Effort.

PARIS, March 4.—For more than three days the fire of French machine guns and rifles has been pouring death into the ranks of the Germans attacking the village of Douaumont in mass.

Parts of the little place, which contains only about fifty houses clustered around crossroads, have been taken and retaken repeatedly, and each time that the fortune of battle has changed more dead from the thick masses of German assailants have been added to the piles behind which their surviving comrades have sought brief protection.

The determination of the German assaults at this point is explained by the strategic advantage of the height to the south, held by the French, barring the way to the bastion and fort.

The village itself, now only smoking ruins, is dominated, together with the ravine at the foot of the advanced bastions of the fort, by French batteries massed on the plateau and heights in the rear, so that the infantry the Germans come to the clearing from the woods and ravines they are exposed to a galling fire.

The official communiqué tonight shows that after losing the village to the Germans yesterday the French troops retook it at night. This morning the Germans gained a new foothold there and the combat for possession is going on furiously.

No Such Slaughter in the War.

Eyewitnesses assert that nothing at Charleroi, on the Marne, along the Yser, or in the Champagne equaled the sacrifices which the troops of the German Crown Prince have already made to gain this village. At every attack remnants of the regiments, already cut to pieces, have been pushed ahead by other bodies of troops surging on the field of battle until the ground is strewn with bodies.

The attack began after a long preliminary bombardment on Wednesday. German columns started to deploy from Hardaumont Wood on the right, and at the same time a division advanced on the village of Vaux. The latter attack failed, with heavy losses to the Germans.

The French artillery fire was so heavy that evening that the Germans were unable to push the attack on any point of the Douaumont Plateau. They made use of the night, however, to bring up masses of reserves, and the fighting began with renewed fury on Thursday. During the morning and the afternoon three desperate onslaughts were made by Pomeranian and Brandenburg regiments.

In the first and second attacks the assailants, who fought with great bravery, reached the French barbed wire, but so terrific was the hail of bullets from the machine guns and rifles that the gray-coated legions melted away. The officers rallied them again and again until no more were left to rally.

Reach Village on Fourth Attack.

The third attack began about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It was even more violent than those which had preceded. For more than an hour the Germans came on in serried ranks, hurling themselves, regardless of cost, against the ridge held by the Frenchmen. At last the defenders' line wavered at two points, but only momentarily, and the counterattack, driven home with the bayonet, drove the Germans back to the shelter of the chambrettes of the Hardaumont ravines.

The Germans then resumed the bombardment, plowing up the ground and pulverizing the rocks with hundreds of big shells. The fourth advance was made after dusk by fresh Prussian brigades, who had replaced the troops engaged in the morning and afternoon attacks. After desperate fighting they managed to get a footing on the extreme edge of the plateau, whence they pushed forward into the houses on the north side of the village.

Possession of the Plateau of Douaumont is essential to the Germans in view of operations seemingly projected in the region of Vaux. It is pointed out that even with the line from Pepper Hill (Côte du Poivre) to Douaumont in their hands, the Germans would again find the French solidly fortified from Froide Terre to Souville and Vaux, where sacrifices equal to those made in the assaults upon Douaumont would be necessary to gain the slightest advantage.

The attack is no longer the subject of speculation whether it is intended for a rectification of the German front, or, perhaps, as a demonstration for the

sake of the moral effect upon the people of Germany and neutrals. It is the opinion in all quarters here that the Crown Prince has determined to pay the price necessary to capture Verdun, if possible drive the French from the right bank of the Meuse; and establish a front along that river, even if he is unable to pierce the lines and open up the way to Chalons and Paris.

French Troops Undaunted.

All reports reaching Paris represent the French troops as in the highest spirits, with ample reinforcements in reserve for all eventualities. The French infantry are disputing every inch of the ground with persistent courage, and last night once more compelled their adversaries to suspend efforts, leaving artillery alone to keep up the pressure on the fortress. Whenever the German assault on the French line reached the danger point the blue-clad troops leaped forward with fixed bayonets to the strains of the national battle hymn. Accounts of this fighting from French sources say that on each occasion the soldiers of the republic got the better of their opponents, pushing back Germans who did not fall under the cold steel. Rain has been falling over the battlefield today, turning later to snow.

Paris remains confident that the Germans will find it impossible to achieve eventual success and this feeling was reflected today in the firmness of French bonds on the Bourse.

The apprehension caused by the abandonment of ground to the Germans in the first battle has disappeared under analysis, the public being reminded that field strategy sometimes requires that forces retire in order to advance, as in the case of the battle of the Marne.

The military critics hold that the original French line might have been maintained with heavy loss of men, but say that economy in the strength of the defending force through sagacious recoil has counted heavily in the check of the Germans after their twenty-six infantry attacks.

Forces so important as those launched against Verdun, it is urged, must have lost spirit when stopped after so many courageous assaults. The French public attributes to that fact the early interruption of the second battle.

Defeat Serious to Germany.

"Verdun," says the Temps today, "marks the beginning of a new and decisive phase of the campaign. It will be a formal and incontestable demonstration that the Allies' front in France and Belgium cannot be broken, and that the Imperial armies are incapable of operating effectively by the lightning-like methods that succeeded with them in Belgium and France before the battle of the Marne and in Russia in 1915. It is from that point of view that the battle of Verdun presents so considerable an interest. It furnishes us with precise elements for a sincere appreciation of the wastage of the German forces. It will teach us at just what point is the strength of the enemy, and what effort, energetically sustained, we must still make to finally vanquish him.

"If, after all the fluctuations inseparable from a struggle like that in the region of Verdun, it should finally end in a check that would be impossible for the Germans to conceal, the moral and political consequences in Germany would be profound."

Less Hope in Second Battle.

"The period of ten days separating the first and second battles of Verdun—Feb. 21 to March 2—appears to be the normal time for these continuing battles, which seem to have become the type of the present day conflicts," says the military critic of the Journal des Debats. "In Champagne there was a similar delay between our first great offensive, on Sept. 25, and our second, Oct. 6.

"Evidently it is not with cheerfulness that the various General Staffs have adopted this kind of battle, which delays almost indefinitely a decision—thus far, in fact, never obtained. But such is the progress of defensive organization, such is the number and extent of positions that it is impossible to carry them in a single stroke. It is virtually admitted in all countries that when the first position is taken, it becomes necessary to stop for the purpose of organizing and preparing for a new battle.

"It is difficult to imagine that in this new battle the assailants' chances increase, for, if they are well chosen, the second positions are stronger than the first. The aggressor loses the advantage of surprise, which is of so much importance in war. His artillery preparation is less methodical, not so well regulated and less complete. The defender, who now knows exactly the point menaced, has had time to concentrate his reserves and take his dispositions.

"In fact, second battles have always been, up to now, not only less furious but not so extensive or efficacious as the initial attack."

The Crucial Fighting Zone Around Douaumont.

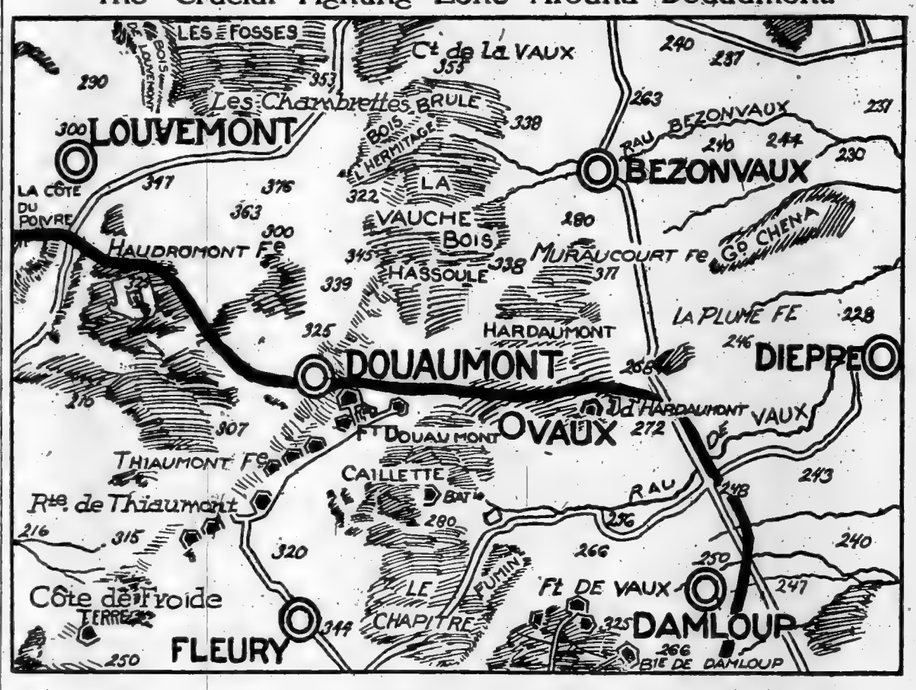

The black line indicates the approximate position of the battle front.

SWISS SEE GERMAN CHECK.

Writers Think Attack Has Not Accomplished Adequate Results.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 2, (Delayed.)—"The Germans have met a check, the consequences of which may be more serious than appeared at first," is the summing up of the Verdun operations to date by a neutral critic in the Lausanne Gazette. He continues: "The great German operation, so pompously announced and conducted with such sacrifices under the eyes of the Kaiser, has failed to reach its goal. The Germans have won some kilometers of blood-stained ground, but the result is very meagre compared with its cost. It demonstrates that the French troops, of which at Berlin they expected to make one mouthful, are capable of beating the best troops of the German Imperial armies."

Another writer in the same newspaper says:

"One has a right to think that the formidable assault on Verdun will result in the bloodiest and most costly check yet experienced by the Imperial armies. One thing is clear: The Germans planned their offensive on a wide front. That they were forced to reduce it is the best proof that things are not going according to their expectations."

Colonel Feyler in the Geneva Journal comes closer to the French idea that the battle is not finished as evidenced by the wording of the Cabinet's message to General Joffre, wherein they congratulate the troops on their courage in resisting the enemy's first shock. Colonel Feyler writes:

"The present period of calm must certainly be regarded as only momentary. It seems impossible that the German Staff should launch an action on such a scale to win a mere tactical advantage of six kilometers' advance at such a price. If they stop now it would really be a defeat. Either the battle will begin again or it must be judged that a partial tactical success has been won, but the battle is lost."

The French press comments show how great is the change which the war has produced in the national characteristics by the calmness and moderation of the critics. All agree that the honors are at present with France, but that it is still too soon to shout victory. They exhort the public to wait calmly and trust the leaders and soldiers.

Nevertheless, despite the self-restraint, there is a distinct note of optimism, based on the belief in the superior French morale and the larger numbers. No one attempts to predict where the Germans will strike next, but the best informed circles expect a new effort within the Verdun radius, owing to the moral importance of the city and the difficulty which the Germans would have in moving their enormous masses of men and material.

GUNS ACTIVE ON BOTH SIDES.

French Are Busy in the Argonne and in Lorraine.

LONDON, March 4.—Activity of the artillery on both sides in the war zones outside of Verdun are indicated by the official reports. The night report of the French War Office says:

In Artois an attack by the enemy, with the object of drlying us from the crater which we occupy near the road from Neuville to La Folie, was repulsed.

In the Argonne we cannonaded the German organizations in the region to the southeast of Vauquois and demolished several shelters.

In the Woevre there has been less activity on the part of the artillery.

In Lorraine, in the region of the ponds of Thiaville, after artillery preparation, we carried several sections of an enemy trench. About sixty prisoners were taken, including one officer. Two machine guns and one bomb thrower also remain in our hands.

The German official statement reads:

The fighting to the southeast of Ypres has for the time being come to a standstill. The position, held by us prior to Feb. 14, is firmly in our hands and the bastion is in the hands of the enemy.

Lively military engagements in the Champagne continued throughout yesterday.

In the Argonne an enemy attack failed.

Near Obersept, northwest of Pfirt, the enemy attempted in vain to recapture the position, taken by us on Feb. 13. His first attack succeeded partly in reaching our trenches, from which, however, he was immediately ejected by a counterattack. Our curtain of fire prevented a repetition of the attack from developing except in some places. The enemy, after suffering losses, consisting of a great number of killed or wounded and eighty prisoners, was compelled to retreat to his former position.

The official statement from British Headquarters, issued tonight, reads:

During last night and early this morning there was sharp grenade fighting in some mine craters near Vermelles. The enemy bombarded our trenches while trying to capture the craters. All the craters remain in our hands.

The situation elsewhere is normal.

ITALIANS CONGRATULATE.

French Deputies Cheer Message from Chamber at Rome.

PARIS, March 2. (Delayed.)—When the Chamber of Deputies assembled today, Paul Deschanel, its President, read a telegram from Giuseppe Marcora, President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, congratulating France, in the name of the Italian Parliament, for the valor displayed by her troops in the battle of Verdun and for their having so successfully beaten back the German assault.

The Deputies at once rose to their feet and cheered. M. Deschanel closed the stirring scene by requesting General Gallieni, Minister of War, to transmit the Italian message to the French Army.

General Gallieni replied that he would gladly do so, because, he said, "the cause which our soldiers defend is that of liberty and right."

DUKE OF ROHAN WOUNDED.

Nobleman Who Is a French Cavalryman, Hit at Douaumont.

PARIS, March 4.—The Duke of Rohan, who is a member of the Chamber of Deputies and a Captain of Cavalry, was twice wounded in the head while fighting at Fort Douaumont during the battle of Verdun. His condition is not serious.

Josselin Charles Marie Henri de Rohan-Chabot, twelfth Duke of Rohan, was born in 1879 and succeeded to the title in 1914. He is the Deputy for Morbihan and a Captain in the Twenty-seventeh Regiment of Dragoons.

GALLIENI WELL SATISFIED.

French War Minister Tells Deputies' Commission of Verdun Situation

PARIS, March 4.—General Gallieni, Minister of War, has told the Commission on Military Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies that he is satisfied with the situation at Verdun.

He gave details of the reserves of men and stocks of ammunition now available.

SOLDIERS TELL STORIES OF VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

ing Paris by word of mouth or letter.

A Captain of French chasseurs gives an account of the attack which the Germans made on Douaumont on Thursday. He says:

"German forces delivered a furious attack on Thursday along a front of three miles, with the village of Douaumont as the principal objective. Detachments of two German divisions, recently brought into the zone of fighting, threw themselves against our organization. This movement began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and had been preceded by a bombardment of indescribable intensity.

"I want to say that our antagonists showed tenacious bravery, but notwithstanding the courage of the enemy, the French chasseurs once again lived up to their reputation. They went into the fight, and a veritable slaughter of the enemy was their reward. There were stacks of the enemy dead right up against our barbed-wire entanglements.

"Fierce fighting at close quarters, and in some places hand-to-hand engagements, gave us at some points the advantage. Nevertheless the Germans came back to the charge again with fresh companies of men.

"The second attack began at precisely 6 o'clock, and it was as determined as the first, if not more so.

"A little after this I was wounded in the head by the explosion of a shell, but in spite of this injury, and before being carried away from the field of battle, I was able to take note of the good work done by my men. Their aggression throughout the day's fighting had been marvelous.

"It is a fact that we sustained losses during these actions, but our casualties were very much less than those of the enemy."

German Amazed by French Fire.

A German soldier of the Tenth Company of the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, now a prisoner, makes this statement of his own experiences:

"On the 21st of February, before my company had taken part in any engagement, it was composed of 200 men and 24 officers. Then we went into battle, and the organization came out reduced to one officer and seventy men. It is a miracle that any of us escaped the massacre.

"The French artillery fire and the marksmanship of the French infantrymen made equally heavy ravages in the ranks of almost all the other companies of my regiment.

A prisoner from the 106th Regiment of German Infantry, belonging to the Thirtieth Division, tells this story:

"On Feb. 26 three German battalions delivered an assault against a wood held by the French. The chasseurs let us advance, but suddenly they opened up with their machine guns, delivering a fire so concentrated and well directed that entire lines of our men were cut down.

"During a certain stage of the fighting we were effectively flanked by the French. For a moment my company stopped, and for us this move was fatal. The French fire poured in, and the dead bodies of the victims covered the ground. Then the entire Twelfth Regiment hesitated in turn. The men scattered and made their escape as best they could. Our losses were enormous. As for myself, I had only time to throw myself down on he ground and play the dead man.

"When night came I started making my way carefully and quietly through a nearby wood, but I had completely lost my bearings and it was impossible for me to find my company. For two days I was lost and wandered about aimlessly, and it was only on Feb. 29 in the morning that a French patrol caught me. I was taken prisoner and conducted within the French lines."

Fought in a Cave.

An interesting episode is told by a wounded Frenchman, just arrived here, who was posted in a quarry at Louvemont. He says:

"The quarry ended at the rear in a deep cave, running under the plateau on which the Germans would advance to the attack. A detachment to which I belonged took refuge in the cave while the heavy bombardment, lasting forty-eight hours, was going on, and after which the attack was delivered. Arriving at the top of the plateau, the Germans dug an opening into the cave from above, but were prevented from entering, as they saw us with a machine gun ready to receive them.

"In the meantime they had got into the quarry, so that part of our detachment had to rush forward to defend the entrance to the cave. The Germans had no machine gun, but they used long jets of liquid fire of red and green color and it was by the light thus given that the struggle went on.

"For some minutes the Germans held their ground by piling up their dead so as to form a barricade, but at last our machine gun drove them back and they were then attacked and driven out by another of our detachments which arrived in the nick of time."

A German soldier from the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry says that on Feb. 27 a German battalion was ordered to occupy the wood to the east of the fort at Douaumont. At the time this instruction was given certain companies of the Third Battalion of German Chasseurs were being subjected to a French attack at a point to the left of the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

"We were successful," the soldier relates, "in making our way into the wood, but it was absolutely impossible to go any further, for we were at once subjected to a fierce fire from the French machine guns. We were under a well-directed crossfire, the bullets singing all about us. This put a complete stop to our forward movement and compelled us to retreat.

"We saved ourselves, but at what a terrific cost! Two-thirds of our effective force had been struck down, either killed or wounded. Some of my comrades who were escaping endeavored to bring me with them, but my condition was such that I could not be moved. The evening of the 27th French patrols came over the battlefield and I was taken prisoner."

Dead Interfered With Gunfire.

A machine gun operator says in a letter to his family, written from the battlefield on Feb. 27:

"The German dead lie in heaps around us. It has been thus for several days. At times we were obliged to move our machine guns back twenty or thirty yards, as the German dead were piled so high as to interfere with our fire. We shot them down as they jumped over their comrades' bodies.

"We are now resting, but are always ready to begin again to show the Germans that the French soldiers are their masters."

PLEA FOR THE ARMENIANS.

Dinner Speaker Says America Should Protest Against Massacres.

Reminding his hearers that in 1823 President Monroe, Daniel Webster, and the entire American nation protested against the massacre of the Greeks by the Turks, George Haven Putnam, speaking last night at the dinner of the Stationers and Publishers' Board of Trade at the Hotel Astor, asserted that the United States today should protest against the similar massacre of the Armenians.

"It is the duty of all of us," he said, "at this crisis to support the President in fulfilling the duty of the republic, the Government and the American people. It is our duty to protect Americans, whether they be at home or abroad. One hundred years ago France went mad under Napoleon. Today we see another great nation which has been affected by madness. It is the duty of the other States of the civilized world to surround it, to stop its fury, and to drive it back to the kennel, where it can do no harm.

"To me it is a disgrace that this country has done nothing to protect the Armenians from massacre by the grandsons of the men against whom our Government and our forefathers protested when they massacred the Greeks. Today, I regret to say, we seem to do nothing, yet it is the plain duty of the United States to use its influence to relieve the smaller nations from pressure and to prepare to take our place in their interest in the conference that will conclude this war."

The President of the Board of Trade, Arthur P. Jackson, presided, and the toastmaster of the evening was Stephen Farrelly. The other speakers were the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady and Burges Johnson, Professor of English at Vassar College.

THREATEN MUNITION PLANT.

Picric Acid Manufacturer Gets Letter Signed "Verein."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4.—C. W. Caldwell, President of the Caldwell Manufacturing Company, with general offices in Evansville, Ind., today presented to the authorities in Louisville a typewritten letter signed "Verein," threatening the destruction of the company's plant in New Jersey and the death of its employes because the company is manufacturing picric acid for the Allies.

The letter was mailed in New Albany, Ind., March 2, to the offices of the company in Evansville, and forwarded the next day to Mr. Caldwell, who received it here today. According to Mr. Caldwell, the company has plants in New Jersey and West Virginia. He prefers not to disclose their location in view of the circumstances.

The company, Mr. Caldwell recites, was organized in August, 1915, under the laws of South Dakota, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. The capacity of its plants is said to be 500 tons a month.

PLAN ECONOMIC ENTENTE.

Allies to Confer in Paris—Belgium to Have a Commerce Minister.

LONDON, March 4.—The British Government, it was learned today, has received a formal invitation from the French Government to participate in the conference to be held for the purpose of bringing about a closer economic cooperation among the Entente Powers.

HAVRE, March 4.—The Belgian Government has decided to create a Ministry of Commerce, and Count Goblet d'Alviella, a Senator of the Liberal Party, has been chosen as head of the new department. His duties, it is stated, will be especially concerned with the organization of economic relations with the Allies, in view of the numerous problems that are to be met when [illegible]

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 98 Pages,

as follows:

I. General News.

II. Fashions, Society, Theatres.

III. Automobiles, Real Estate.

IV. Picture Section—in Two Parts, Including Shakespeare Section.

V. Sports, Business, Financial.

VI. Magazine Section.

VERDUN'S TRAPS AND MAZES.....*By Richard Harding Davis*
SIR EDWARD GREY'S INVULNERABILITY..*By Sydney Brooks*
PEACE THROUGH WORLDWIDE MONROE DOCTRINE.
By Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick
MRS. JOHN ASTOR ASKS SYMPATHY FOR ENGLAND.
HENRY JAMES, INTERPRETER OF AMERICAN TYPES.
MRS. BETHUNE'S DAYTONA SCHOOL.
PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS DEFINES A "HIGHBROW."
"EVASIVE IDEALISM" HANDICAPS OUR LITERATURE,
Says Ellen Glasgow
EVERY AMERICAN SHOULD BE TRAINED TO SERVE HIS COUNTRY, *Says Dr. C. A. Richmond, President of Union College*
CHEMISTRY SHOULD "BREAK INTO SOCIETY,"
Says Ellwood Hendrick
FINE EXAMPLES OF EARLY CHINESE POTTERIES.
ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VII. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section).

TOILERS IN FRANCE NOW BETTER PAID

More Substantial Increase in Wages Blocked by Uncertain Conditions.

SOME BENEFITED BY WAR

More Than 80 Per Cent. of Establishments Open, as Against 57 in Fall of 1914.

PARIS, Feb. 24, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The tendency of men's wages in France is upward, now that industries have recovered from the early perturbations of the war. If the workingman's income is not proportionate to his high war budget, it has responded to the law of supply and demand, and is likely to remain higher than before the war.

Charles Piquenard in a study of the war's effect upon economic conditions says there would have been a more substantial increase in wages if industries were not working under the most uncertain conditions; they are unable to make any definite plans for the future, and operations of great scope requiring big credits are impossible so long as the moratorium lasts; they are obliged to pay cash and sell for cash. The encouraging feature is that orders are more regular. What the readjustment of things will bring after the war is the great uncertainty that stands in the way of a complete revival of such industries as are able to procure the raw material they require and find a market for their production.

There are about 11,000,000 wage earners in France, including 2,300,000 engaged in agriculture. Of the remaining 7,700,000 there are a million clerks and office employes, 800,000 Government employes, and 900,000 house servants, leaving 5,000,000 industrial workmen; 2,000,000 of whom were deprived totally of their incomes by the war, and 3,000,000 of whom had their resources reduced either by the diminution of working hours or through lessened production of piecework by reason of changed conditions.

The principal reductions were in the purely feminine industries, such as dressmaking, in which 85 per cent. of the establishments reduced day wages from 25 to 50 per cent. This discrimination against women is explained by the fact that men are better organized for resistance against reductions. Had the seamstresses of Paris been organized in unions the employers' syndicate would perhaps have hesitated to fix the general reduction of wages at 50 per cent.

In the retail and wholesale trade the reductions were quite general, and ranged from 20 to 50 per cent.

900,000 Servants Suffer.

A considerable number of the 900,000 servants found themselves out of employment by reason of the breaking up of families and reduction of household expenses. The simple law of supply and demand operated to decrease the wages of the others.

More than 80 per cent. of the commercial and industrial establishments of France are now open, as against 57 per cent. in the Fall of 1914. The proportion of help employed by those establishments has risen from 34 per cent. of the normal in August, 1914, to more than 75 per cent. The average proportion of mobilized men in such establishments being more than 24 per cent., it follows that the entire unmobilized staffs are again employed.

The wages of the small employes have gone back to the normal figure in 90 per cent. of the establishments. The higher wages still suffer certain reductions.

The increase in the number of working hours has automatically increased the earnings of workers paid by the hour in all factories whose production is taken by the army. In some cases the wage scale has been increased, making a double gain. The piece work scale also has been increased in many industries working for the Government. The reasons for these increases are found in the comparative dearth of skilled workmen, and in the zeal of manufacturers to push their output to the maximum on the pressing demands of the Government.

The spinners and weavers of Normandy and the North are earning from 10 to 20 per cent. more than before the war. The remaining 10 per cent. of the embroiderers and tulle makers unmobilized at Calais, who earned 50 to 60 francs a week, are earning from 70 to 80 francs a week.

Local conditions entering into consideration produce remarkable variations in the wage scale of the same trades in different regions.

The construction of barracks for the English Army in Normandy nearly doubled the wages of carpenters and day laborers. The urgent need of dock hands to handle with maximum speed the incoming army supplies pushed their wages up 50 per cent. at some places.

Women whose earnings in distinctly feminine trades were cut are abandoning the sewing machine for the machine tool in growing numbers. What permanent effect the innovation may have upon the labor problem is a question the union leaders are studying.

Fewer Strikes Reported.

Decreased number of strikes was a noticeable effect of the new conditions. Only ninety-seven cases, involving a total of 9,110 strikers, were reported to the Department of Labor in the first sixteen months of the war. There were 1,073 strikes, involving 220,000 workmen, in the year 1913. This comparative tranquillity is attributed in some quarters to the contentment of the workmen, in others to the absence at the front of the younger and more aggressive labor leaders.

It is estimated that there are 850,000 women employed on piece work at their homes, and these are excluded from the beneficial operation of the lack of help upon the wages in other industries. Makers of artificial flowers earn from 1 franc (20 cents) to 1 franc 10 centimes (22 cents) a day. Women working on linen garments make from 2 to 4 cents an hour.

An inquiry into the exploitation of these women by contractors in the region of Paris showed that a large proportion of them worked an average of fifteen hours a day to earn from 20 to 35 cents. The difference between fair wages that the manufacturer would pay and what the women get goes into the pockets of intermediaries.

Senator Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, was the victim of an instance of the kind. He took from a contractor 200 pairs of trousers to be finished, and turned them over to women out of work. The contract price was 30 francs. Instead of remitting the sum on receipt of the garments, the contractor presented to M. Herriot a bill for 24 francs for so-called "bad work" and 9 francs 50 centimes for thread furnished, leaving the women with nothing for their work and a debt of 3 francs 50 centimes. Senator Herriot paid the women, then set about framing a law fixing a minimum scale for piece work at domicile that has every chance of going through Parliament at an early date and of making precarious the situation of the intermediary in garment-making trades.

PUSH STOCK MOBILIZATION.

British Banks to Call in Loans on American Railway Shares.

LONDON, March 4.—With the aim of accelerating mobilization of American securities, the Treasury has given notice to British banks that they are requested to call in loans granted on American railroad shares.

The expected announcement of the Government's decision to borrow as well as buy American securities, is [illegible]

SEES WAR AS RESULT OF WORLD'S IMPIETY

Cardinal Bourne in Letter Says England Has Had a Leading Part in Religious Revolt.

LONDON, March 4.—Cardinal Francis Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, in a Lenten pastoral letter, declares: "The worldwide war is the direct outcome not of the failure but of the rejection of Christianity." There is, he says, no nation guiltless in this respect.

"England, indeed," the Cardinal states, "will be preserved from such forgetfulness of the teachings of Christ as to proclaim as part of public policy that moral evil is nonexistent where the interests of the State are concerned, and that all means, right or wrong, honorable or dishonorable, may be employed when the needs of the country demand them.

"But England has had her part, and a great and leading part, in the revolt against the fundamental tenets of Christianity in the sixteenth century and the subsequent logical rationalization of religion which in so many nations had destroyed Christianity altogether."

POPE ASKS LENTEN PRAYERS

His Holiness, in Letter, Alludes to Trying Period in World Affairs.

ROME, March 4, (via Paris.)—Pope Benedict has addressed a pastoral letter to Cardinal Basilio Pompili, Cardinal Vicar of Rome, dealing with the Lenten season.

In this letter the Pope alludes to the terribly trying period through which the world is passing, the desirability of peace, and the necessity of imploring it from on high with prayers, penance, and good works. He asks the Cardinal to urge the faithful of the Church to follow this behest.

PARIS, March 4.—Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, in his Lenten pastoral letter says: "Only peace which is durable can be accepted. Until that time the war must be continued until the complete victory of the French arms."

The Cardinal ordered public prayers for France, its armies, and those of the Allies.

Cardinal Mercier Returns.

PARIS, March 4.—Cardinal Mercier has arrived at Malines, Belgium, of which he is archbishop, on his return from Rome, according to a dispatch from the latter city.

WHY I'M RIGHT—WILSON.

Germans Say He's Pro-English and English Say He's Pro-German.

Henry Bernstein, the author and editor, gave out a statement yesterday regarding an interview he had with President Wilson some time ago, and quoting Mr. Wilson on his policy of neutrality.

"I had occasion to see President Wilson some time before my recent trip to Europe," said Mr. Bernstein, "and from what he said to me I feel quite certain that he did not express to Henry Ford his sympathy for either side of the nations involved in the war, and surely did not tell him that 'the Allies must win and Germany be crushed.'

"President Wilson, speaking of America's policy of neutrality, said to me:

"'When I am regarded in England as pro-German and in Germany as pro-English, I know I am pursuing the right course of American neutrality.'"

REINDICT GERMAN CONSUL.

Envoy in San Francisco Charged with Plotting Against England.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—New indictments charging a conspiracy against the King of Great Britain plotted in San Francisco were returned today by the Federal Grand Jury against Franz Bopp, German Consul General here, and six others.

They were substitutes for a similar indictment rendered invalid last night when Judge Maurice T. Dooling in the United States District Court sustained demurrers against it.

GERMAN PLOTTER IN CHINA.

Ammunition for India Hidden in Well in His Garden.

SHANGHAI, March 4.—The police have discovered five cases of artillery ammunition at the bottom of a well in the garden attached to the residence of the German who was said to have been the instigator of a plan to send war munitions secretly to India.

A dispatch from Shanghai in last October said that three Chinese had been put on trial there charged with having in their possession 130 pistols and 20,000 cartridges and that it was testified a German had delivered them to the Chinese with instructions to ship them to India, hidden in specially constructed packages.

LEIPSIC TRADE GROWS.

Many More Buyers at the Spring Fair Than Last Year.

BERLIN, March 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — The Spring fair at Leipsic will open on March 6. The number of buyers who have applied for the reduced railroad fares is 23,000, as compared with 15,700 last year.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of crossing the frontier, the number of buyers from neutral countries is larger than on the occasions of the former fairs at Leipsic during the war. The largest number comes from the United States. These buyers are interested principally in toys; others come from Switzerland, Holland, Austria, Hungary, and Scandinavia. The number of exhibitors is 2,500, compared with 2,200 last Fall.

ITALIAN CABINET UPHELD.

Attack by Intransigeant Socialists Meets with No Support.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 4.—A vote in the Chamber today showed that the Intransigeant Socialists found no support in their hostile attitude toward the Cabinet from any Parliamentary group.

This does not mean that the parties favoring greater co-operation with the Allies by a declaration of war against Germany have abandoned their plan, which probably will take the form of a motion apparently designed to provoke a discussion of all internal matters calculated to strengthen the country's position and of the best way to assist the army in the field.

They argue that Parliament, without interfering with military or diplomatic action, can examine the financial, economic, commercial, and agricultural situation.

ROME, March 4.—An official statement from General Headquarters reads: "In the Lagarina Valley we repulsed a minor attack by the enemy around Mori.

"The artillery continued active in the Gorizia zone. We obtained good results against enemy trenches and working parties. The enemy artillery caused us only slight damage."

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Chinese Curio Co., Ltd.
323 Fifth Av., near 33d St.
Importers of Chinese Objects of Art. Interior Decorations, Silk Embroideries, Artistic Jewelry, fine Porcelains, in exclusive designs.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

S. S. OOSTERDYK DID NOT SINK!

But she was loaded to full capacity with Rhododendrons, Rose Bushes, Evergreens, Bulbs, Etc., which will be offered at Auction on Tuesday, March 14th, at Eleven o'Clock A. M.

This is your opportunity to get Holland's choicest varieties of Plants at your own price. Sold in lots to suit the small and large buyer.

Write for information about the mammoth shipments that we will offer at Auction and Private Sales during the Spring Season.

The MacNIFF Horticultural Co.
The Largest Horticultural Auction Rooms in the World,
52, 54 & 56 VESEY STREET, near Greenwich St., N. Y.

POST FROM WARSAW OPEN TO NEW YORK

Jews in Region Occupied by Germans Can Now Communicate with Friends.

FORM OF LETTER ISSUED

Military Authorities to Facilitate Delivery of Money Sent from the United States.

BERLIN, March 4, (via London, March 5.)—It will henceforth be possible for residents of the Governmental district of Warsaw to communicate with relatives and friends in America through the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 229 East Broadway, New York City.

With the severance of postal communication between the outside world and the occupied districts of Poland, it was possible for these people to communicate only in a very limited and slow way with their relatives through the Consulates and Embassies. Isidore Hershfield, of the Hebrew Society, therefore, went to Poland, where he has been investigating conditions and negotiating with the military authorities for several weeks. As a result of his investigations the Military Governor of Warsaw has just issued an order permitting the residents of the district to write direct to the Hebrew society. The letters may contain only the address, the signature, and the following text:

"We are well, but in need of money and aid. Please help us. We send hearty greetings."

Notification of the death of any member of a family may also be incorporated in the text, but nothing else. The Hebrew Society will send these letters to their destination, the society paying the postage.

The Warsaw Governmental District includes the old Russian Government of Lomza, Plotsk, (Plock,) Kalisz, part of Siedelce, and part of Piotrkow. This order has been posted on the walls throughout the entire governmental district.

Mr. Hershfield will return shortly to continue his negotiations for the remainder of Poland under German rule and that portion under the Austrians, and hopes to obtain similar concessions. He was treated with uniform courtesy by the higher German military officials and was effectively aided by the American Ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Gerard, and the American Consul at Warsaw, Hernando de Soto. He received assurances that where it was impossible to send money from the United States through the usual channels, such as banks, the German military authorities would themselves look after the payment to the individual of the remittance received.

DENIES RUSSIAN REPORTS.

Austria Says There Have Been No Advances in Bukowina.

BERLIN, March 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following statement on military operations, issued in Vienna by Austrian Army Headquarters, has been received here:

A Russian attempt to cross the Ikwa River in the Dubno district failed.

The enemy press has repeatedly reported that the Russian offensive was progressing on the Dniester and near Czernowitz. This is an invention. The Austro-Hungarian front at these points has suffered no modification for the last half year.

The Balkan situation is unchanged. The total number of Italian cannon taken in Durazzo has reached 34, with 11,400 rifles.

The German War Office today gave out the following:

In a small engagement near Alexewitschi, (eight miles,) northeast of Baranovichi, the Russians were driven out of their positions.

PETROGRAD, March 4.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office today:

Western (Russian) Front.—On the Dvina, between Dvinsk and Jacobstadt, and near Illoukst, our scouts have made successful observations. To the south and on the Galician front there has been the usual exchange of fire.

ENVER AT JERUSALEM.

Turkish War Minister Is Accompanied by Djemal Pasha.

BERLIN, March 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from Constantinople report the arrival at Jerusalem of Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, accompanied by Djemal Pasha, commander of the Fourth Turkish Army.

The ulemas (interpreters of the Koran) of Palestine, sheiks of different sects, and other prominent persons received Enver Pasha, who also visited the heads of Christian societies.

Prayers were held for the victory of Islam. The whole population greeted Enver Pasha with enthusiasm.

Owing to the death of
Mr. John P. Morgan,
senior member of the firm,
Morgan & Bro.
wish to announce that their Storage Warehouses will be closed on Monday, March 6, 1916.

COL. HOUSE RETURNS TODAY

Due from Europe on the Rotterdam, Which Also Bears Berlin Orders.

Colonel Edward Mandell House, who sailed to Europe on Dec. 28 in a semi-official capacity described as "the President's eyes and ears," and who spent ten weeks studying the war situation and interviewing officials in England, France, and Germany, is due to return here some time today on the steamer Rotterdam, on which he started on his mission.

Port Collector Dudley Field Malone will go on the cutter as the representative of the Administration to meet Colonel House. No special cutter passes have been issued for the trip down the bay to meet the Rotterdam, and others who wish to welcome back the diplomat extraordinary will see him after the steamer docks.

There also will arrive with the Rotterdam the appendices to the German announcement of its new submarine policy under which armed merchantmen are being attacked without warning. These documents, which are said to include the British orders to armed merchantmen, will be forwarded at once to Washington, where, it has been announced, Secretary of State Lansing is awaiting them with interest.

EXHIBITION AND SALES
at the
Anderson Galleries
"Where the Hoe Library Was Sold."

Art Collections
of
Mrs. Williams Sprague
of Hempstead, L. I., and
Mrs. Frances Byam
of East Chatham, N. Y.

Chinese Porcelains, Snuff Bottles, Brasses, from the Drake Sale, Bronzes and other Works of Art; Mirrors and Valuable Rugs; beautiful upholstered Suites and remarkable pieces of

Antique Furniture
by
Hepplewhite, Sheraton Adam and Chippendale

A Collection of the highest interest to Connoisseurs. Now on Exhibition to the Unrestricted Public Sale Friday and Saturday Afternoons, March 10 and 11.

Persian Antiquities
From the Collection of
Mirza Raffy
Rare Oriental Rugs
including
Chinese Rugs

Also valuable Brocades, Velvets and other important Objects of Art, will be on Public Exhibition from Sunday Afternoon, March 12th, 2:30 to 5:30 o'clock, to the unrestricted Public Sale Friday and Saturday Afternoons, March 17th and 18th.

Rare Books

On Art and Artists, illustrated Catalogues of famous Collections, and rare Books in all departments of literature, constituting the large and very fine Private Library of the late

William M. Franklin
of East Orange, N. J.

Including his large Collection of Lithographs, Etchings, and Plates colored by hand. On Exhibition from Wednesday next to the Unrestricted Public Sale in Six Afternoon and Evening Sessions beginning Monday, March 13th.

Oriental Art

Ancient Chinese and Japanese Brocades and Paintings, rare Color Prints by famous Artists, Illustrated Books, and Curios, the Collection of

Shotaro Sato

of Kyoto, Japan. Now on Public Exhibition to the Unrestricted Public Sale Thursday Afternoon and Evening and Friday Evening, March 9 and 10. Special Exhibition 2:30 to 5:30, Sunday Afternoon, March 5.

Burton Library

Part VI. of the great Collection of Books, the property of John E. Burton of Milwaukee, relating almost entirely to Lincoln and the Civil War, including remarkable Lincoln relics, is now on Exhibition to the Unrestricted Public Sale Monday Afternoon and Evening and Tuesday Afternoon, March 6 and 7.

Other announcements will follow immediately. Unequalled facilities for the exhibition and sale of important Art and Literary Collections. Sales are held at 2:30 & 8:15 o'clock. Catalogues free to intending buyers.

The Anderson Galleries
Incorporated
Madison Avenue at 40th St., N. Y.
Sales conducted by
Mr. Frederick A. Chapman.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS CHEERED BY MUSIC

Woman Sends Phonographs and Records to War Victims of Allied Armies.

BRINGS JOY TO HOSPITALS

Mandolin Is Sent to Make Life Brighter for Blind Men in Paris.

One of the most appreciated relief works being done by American women for the wounded soldiers of the allied armies is that being carried on by Miss May T. Moulton of 4 East Sixty-first Street, who is sending music to them. Working with the Vacation War Relief, which was started by Miss Anne Morgan and her friends, Miss Moulton has sent 21 phonographs, 928 records, 5 mandolins, and 2 guitars during the last few weeks, and more are being forwarded as fast as they are received.

How she came to take up this work and what it means to the soldiers was told by Miss Moulton yesterday, who explained that the idea came to her from the war zone.

"Last Winter I had appeals from friends, many of them at the front," she said, "who asked for phonographs and records for the French and English hospitals and camps. In their letters they said they wanted these 'to help make things cheerful for the soldiers.' I began to thing how I could help, and decided to gather up all the records and machines that I could and send them over.

"It was almost pathetic the joy this music keeps the men in a cheerful frame of mind. That means very much to the poor, lonely fellows lying wounded far from home and helps them recover more quickly.

"One phonograph may bring cheer to thousands of soldiers, and I should like to be able to send hundreds of them to the front. I wish every one who had records they did not want as a machine that they could spare, would send them to me. I have arranged that they be sent to the proper distributing centres, from which they will be sent where they will be most appreciated and are needed the worst, and there will be no delay in shipping them."

With each phonograph Miss Moulton has sent 48 records and 700 needles, and these have gone practically to every battle front on which the English and French forces are now fighting. They have been sent to the Australian Base Hospital at Heliopolis, Egypt; the Government and Victoria Hospitals at Alexandria, Egypt; the Malta Comfort Committee and Lady Parsons in London; to Sir Arthur Lawley, Chief of the British Red Cross, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, at his special request, and to the Hospital des Dames Blanches, Yvetot, Seine Inférieure, France, which has 400 beds, with only one physician and two orderlies, no sanitary arrangements, and with all but one ward with very little daylight.

Mandolin to Cheer Blind Soldiers.

The hospital for blind soldiers, under the management of M. Valery-Radot, in Paris, has received a mandolin in addition to the phonographs and records. The Ambulance de la Croix Rouge at Deudeville, Seine Inférieure, France, also has received a phonograph. This is a poor hospital, and the convalescent soldiers do most of the work as soon as they are able to be about.

Other machines have been sent to the Hôpital St. Nicolas, Issy les Moulineaux, Paris, which needs help badly; the hospital for the blind soldiers, conducted by Miss Winifred Holt at 10 Place de la Concorde, Paris, which has received four mandolins and two guitars; the Hôpital Militaire, No. 22, at St. Valery en Caux, Seine Inférieure, France; the American Fund for French Wounded, Paris; to Mlle. Montigambert, 52 Rue Vaneau VII., Paris, who works with the canteens for French soldiers; to Mrs. Charles Venning, of the Woman's Emergency Canteen, at Sommes, France, where the French soldiers go for a few days' rest from the trenches; to Miss Hackett of the Woman's Emergency Canteen, at Compiègne, France, where there is a large convalescent hospital, and to Private Harold R. Griffiths of No. 6 Ambulance, Second Canadian Division of the British Expeditionary Force in France, who received eighteen records and 500 needles.

Landay Brothers of this city are cleaning the old records and packing the machines free of charge. With every machine is packed a letter of cheer to the men and officer in charge. Miss Moulton asks that all who wish to help send music to the soldiers send their records, machines, or money contributions to her care of the Vacation War Relief, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street.

FOUR BILLION LIRE FOR WAR.

Third Italian Loan Makes the Total Nearly 7,000,000,000.

ROME, March 2, (via Paris, delayed.) Although all official returns of the subscriptions to the third Italian war loan are not yet available, it is stated that the total will be almost 4,000,000,000 lire.

This, with the previous loans, will make a total of 7,000,000,000 lire subscribed in Italy for the war.

Forest Hills Garden Club Election.

Henry W. Hillman was elected President of the Forest Hills Gardens Club at the annual business meeting held at the clubhouse on Metropolitan Avenue, Forest Hills, on Wednesday evening. The other officers elected were Harvey T. Warren, Vice President; George LeBlanc, Treasurer, and Mrs. Dorothy Mecabe, Secretary. Dr. T. C. Chalmers, W. A. Eckman, and Mrs. R. W. Waddell were elected members of the Board of Governors.

RESIGNATION STORY AROUSES TUMULTY

A Newspapers That Would Publish It Dishonors Itself, Says President's Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Aroused by the publication of reports yesterday that President Wilson, because of the strain of the foreign situation, was considering resigning from office, the White House today issued this formal statement:

"When Secretary Tumulty's attention was called to the story appearing in certain papers that the President had resigned or was considering resigning, he said:

"'An American newspaper that would publish a story of that kind in a situation like the one which now confronts America, dishonors itself'."

RUMANIANS EAGER TO FIGHT HUNGARIANS

But Would Combat Germans with Regret and Austrians with Indifference, Filipesco Says.

BUCHAREST, via Berlin, March 3.—(via London, March 4.)—"We would fight Germany with regret, Austria with indifference and Hungary with the keenest satisfaction," said M. Filipesco, leader of the Conservatives and former Minister of War, to the correspondent of The Associated Press.

He expressed the opinion that there was no ill feeling against Germany and that Austria was disliked solely because she is linked with the Hungarians, who are hated on account of the alleged ill treatment of the Rumanians living in Transylvania and Banat.

According to the Rumanian press there are several factors which make for the continued neutrality of the country. These are, first, that the Teutonic sympathizers are better organized than the followers of the Entente and, secondly, the long duration of the war has created public apathy. Another deterrent factor has been the expense of mobilization and the later demobilization of nearly the entire army. The cost of living has also increased, some articles having risen in price more than they have in the Central Power countries.

The correspondent observed improvement in the morale and appearance of the Rumanian Army. The gaudy uniforms of the officers have been replaced by uniforms of a field gray color. The privates also are well clothed and present a good appearance. Public opinion concerning the quality of the army is divergent. In some circles it is claimed the army contains excellent material which might develop into a fighting machine of substantial merits. The soldiers appear to be capable of great endurance. The officers, except those of the artillery who were trained under German influence, are friendly to the Entente allies.

The work of fortifying the frontier has been pushed vigorously for several months. No important point has been neglected. Much work has been done at Predeal and Palanka, where an invasion of Rumania might be attempted or the Rumanian Army might try to invade Hungary.

FRIENDLY NOW WITH GREECE.

Italian Chamber Told There Is No Danger of a Rupture.

ROME, March 4.—The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Signor Borsarelli, in reply to an interrogation in the Chamber of Deputies today, declared that nothing justified apprehension of a rupture of the relations between Italy and Greece.

The difficulties concerning the occupation of Salcniki, he added, had been settled, and all the efforts of Italy and her allies tended to the maintenance of good relations with Greece.

GREEK KING NOT CURED.

Consults Dr. Ryan of American Red Cross About Unhealed Wound.

ATHENS, Feb. 29, (via Paris, March 4.) (Delayed.)—Dr. Edward. W. Ryan, who was a member of the Red Cross Commission to Serbia, and who is here awaiting the decision of the Central Powers in regard to relief measures in Serbia, has been consulted by Queen Sophie regarding the establishment of a Red Cross clinic in Athens.

Dr. Ryan also saw King Constantin who, he says, is still suffering from the unhealed wound left by a recent operation.

COMIC SUPPLEMENTS HIT.

Art Directors Tell Republican Club They Demoralize Children.

Attacks on comic drawings in newspapers were made by two of the speakers at the Saturday non-partisan discussion yesterday afternoon at the Republican Club. The subject was, "What can be done to bring art closer to the people and increase their love for it?" The speakers were Edward Robinson, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Cass Gilbert, Grosvenor Atterbury, Frederick Dielman, ex-President of the National Academy of Design; A. A. Anderson, William T. Evans, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Walter Scott Perry, Director of the School of Fine and Applied Arts of Pratt Institute, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch.

"I do not think our young people are being properly instructed in art in the public schools, in spite of the good that is being done," said Mr. Dielman. "There are influences at work which are terribly demoralizing. There are things which are published in the city today under the name of art which are horrible, and every time your young people look at them and think of them as art their standards sink immeasurably.

"I refer particularly to the cartoons and so-called funny sections of some of the daily papers. Nine out of ten of the youngsters who have come to me to seek art instruction have brought me copies of these drawings as examples of the talent for art which they hope to develop. They hear of the large salaries which the men who draw these things receive, and are ambitious to become so-called artists of that type."

Mr. Perry, speaking later, said:

"If we would develop a greater appreciation of art in the masses of the people, it is through the children that we must work, for who are the people of the future but the children. The most dangerous influences at work against the art of the future are the comic supplements of the Sunday papers. Those are the things which the children consider as art, and the things which they copy and imitate in order to become artists."

Edward Robinson, the first speaker, told of the growth of appreciation of art throughout the country, expressed in the recent spread of art museums. He told of the work which the Metropolitan Museum of Art is doing in this city to bring art nearer to the people of this city.

William T. Evans criticised the Metropolitan Museum of Art for not paying greater attention to the work of American artists.

Park Commissioner Ward said that one of the city's needs was to weed out the mediocre representations of art which are to be found in our public parks.

ARMED-SHIP FIGHT GOES ON IN SENATE

McCumber to Strive to Bring His Resolution Up Again for a Test Vote.

THINKS TABLING WAS UNFAIR

Senator Lodge Disproves Report That British Were Warned in Russo-Japanese War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—With nobody in the Senate quiet satisfied with the result of yesterday's spectacular tabling of the inverted Gore resolution, it is only certain now that informal debate, which was resumed today, will be continued for some time. Neither side seems eager to force immediate action in any direction, but as long as the discussion continues there will be possibilities of quick changes in alignment. As it is, the only resolution of warning remaining before the Senate is that of Senator Jones (Republican) of North Dakota, which was tabled yesterday along with the Gore resolution, but which Senator McCumber afterward reintroduced.

Mr. McCumber hopes that he can get a direct vote on his proposal, but Senators working on behalf of the Administration are not inclined to assist him. From their point of view, the McCumber resolution has been tabled once, and although it was only an incident in the tabling of the amended Gore resolution yesterday, they feel that nothing would be gained by tabling it again. Mr. McCumber desires free extension of the discussion of his measure, which he began this afternoon, and if this debate were allowed to run a reasonable time he would be willing to have his resolution tabled. But if he learns that his resolution will be tabled as soon as it is called up his plan is to leave it lying on the Vice President's desk until the debate is concluded, and then let it meet its fate. He has no illusions as to what that fate will be.

But for the present the leaders of the Senate are not inclined to do even that much. There will be discussions; Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, announced that he would speak on armed merchantmen on Tuesday morning, and he will be followed by Mr. Sutherland of Utah, a Republican, and Mr. Vardaman of Mississippi, a Democrat. But their intention now is to let Mr. McCumber call up his own resolution if he sees fit and discuss it until the close of the "morning hour," when pending resolutions automatically go to the calendar. There it would take the vote of a friendly majority to bring up the resolution, and this majority would be lacking.

Lodge Denies British Warning.

The debate began today by a detailed report from Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican of the Committee on Foreign Relations, regarding the statement that the British Government had warned British subjects to keep off belligerent merchantmen in the Far East during the Russo-Japanese war. This already had been denied by the British Embassy here, and Mr. Lodge's investigation showed that it started, as far as could be ascertained, with a letter written by one C. L. Schlens, who could not be found.

He was followed by Mr. McCumber, speaking to his resolution, which admits the right of neutrals to travel in armed belligerent liners, but urges Americans not to endanger the peace of the country by exercising this right. Mr. McCumber admitted at the outset that diplomatic questions were for the President to determine until the breaking point was reached, that he regretted Congressional interference, but that as the President had asked for the views of Congress, and as yesterday's vote in the Senate was meaningless, he was prepared to act.

Mr. McCumber did not qualify his statement that armed merchantmen were entitled to safe passage as merchantmen and should not be attacked without warning. But he added that submarine warfare was new to international law and that Germany in fighting for her life was not to be too harshly judged for going beyond the law in making use of every weapon to her hand. Neutrals, he added, should practice "charitableness" by not insisting too vigorously upon the law as against a desperate belligerent.

Mr. McCumber was interrupted by Mr. Clapp of Minnesota and Mr. Jones of Washington—Republicans—who read into the record clippings from morning papers quoting Charles Bellows of 30 Pierpont Street, Brooklyn, as saying that he enjoyed traveling on liners that were armed after they passed Gibraltar because of the pleasant excitement he got from the danger of attack.

Lodge's Statement.

Mr. Lodge's statement follows:

There has been a widely circulated statement that Great Britain during the Russo-Japanese war issued a warning to her citizens not to take passage on belligerent merchantmen. The library reference division of the Library of Congress examined this very thoroughly. They found that the only origin of the report was in a letter signed by one C. L. Schlens in The New York Sun, in which he stated that such a warning had been issued by the British Government.

They endeavored to find Mr. Schlens, but his name did not appear in a New York directory, and nothing could be learned. His letter to The Sun was printed in The Gaelic-American and also in The Fatherland, but The Fatherland admitted they had been entirely unable to confirm the statement either by the State Department or from official foreign sources. It was repeated in The Outlook in an article by Professor Stowell on Feb. 23. The reference division of the library telegraphed Professor Stowell and asked him what was his documentary authority. He replied that he had none, that he had simply taken it from the newspapers.

The reference division also examined The London Gazette, the British foreign and State papers, the British parliamentary papers, international law treaties, the British Consular reports, the Hongkong Blue Book, the Hongkong and Shaighai News, and The London Times. The statement was that it was issued by the Consul at Shanghai. They could find nothing about it.

On receiving that, I thought I would see if I could find it directly, and applied to the British Embassy here, and received from them this memorandum:

"British Embassy, Washington.

"Some time last August a statement appeared in The Fatherland and other papers to the effect that His Majesty's Government issued a notification at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war that no protection would be extended to British subjects who took passage on board vessels of either belligerent.

"The Embassy inquired of the Foreign Office whether any such notification had been issued and received the reply that the above statement was not true. The Foreign Office added that they never heard that any Consular officer issued such a notice, but that if he did so, it was contrary to instructions sent to all such officers to abstain from giving advice to merchants or other persons."

In short, there never was any such order.

"The Senator from Massachusetts," interrupted Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, "does not take the position that no country has ever issued such an order?"

"I thought I made it clear," answered Mr. Lodge, "that I was dealing with the report that the British Government issued it during the Russo-Japanese war."

"The Senator is aware," added Mr. Hitchcock, "that Sweden recently in the present emergency issued such an order?"

"I saw Sweden had done so," said Mr. Lodge.

McCumber's Speech.

Mr. McCumber then delivered a prepared address.

"The settlement of differences between this country and any other nation," he said, "primarily falls within the domain of Executive diplomacy. The correspondence must be initiated and carried on by the State Department, and in such department these differences should remain until the President has either arrived at a settlement satisfactory to the Congress and the country or has informed Congress of his inability to secure such adjustment. And so I feel it would have been not only proper, but far better, had no opposition directly affecting the point in controversy been introduced while the President is attempting to secure an agreement.

"There could be no danger in following this ancient rule of procedure, for, after all, Congress is supreme, and if it believed that any settlement secured by the President is not for the best interests of the country or that it either demands or concedes too much, Congress has the power to so declare and it is its duty to so declare.

"Had we followed this course and had a satisfactory settlement been secured through diplomatic channels we should have avoided an unnecessary conflict of authority. Had the attempted settlement failed or one been secured which Congress could not indorse, Congress would then have been clearly within the rules of propriety and constitutionality in assuming jurisdiction over the subject and taking prompt action thereon.

"But this is now past history. A resolution has been offered which, if passed, clearly would have overridden one of the contentions of the President. The President now asks us to record our verdict on the point raised, and I am ready to act. The tabling of the Gore resolution did not meet the President's proposal.

"I do not agree with the President that it would be improper to suggest to the American traveling public that they refrain from doing that which by every principle of patriotic duty they ought to refrain from doing without any suggestions from any source. I am not in accord with his views as to the full extent of our right to control the methods which may be adopted by belligerents to prosecute their warfare to a successful issue. And I further believe that Congress, representing the sentiment of the country, can very properly give expression to its views, although, as I have suggested, that just at this crucial and critical period of our diplomatic controversy we might well have deferred our action until the Executive Department had announced either an agreement or a disagreement.

Law Clear on the Subject.

"No one questions what the rule of international law heretofore has been. That rule is that a merchant vessel, armed with a stern gun for defense only, has the same rights and the same status as an unarmed merchant vessel. That rule would forbid such vessel being torpedoed or sunk without notice by a submarine

"It is equally true that writers of international law agree that as all nations are supposed to conform to international law and practice obtaining before war, and to make their preparations for war in the light of such rules, and in the expectation they will be followed should war ensue; therefore, the insistence by a neutral power that such rule be modified during the progress of the war would be an unneutral act.

"But the science of war may develop so rapidly during a great world struggle like that now prevailing, and such exigencies involving the very life of a belligerent nation may arise as would not only justify but necessitate that nation to decline to follow a rule adopted under conditions which no longer prevail, or which are so materially modified by new instrumentalities of warfare as to require a change.

"While a neutral may do nothing to weaken or modify the rule there may be justification for the belligerent, in defending its very existence, to do so. And the same exigency that will justify a warring nation in the throes of a desperate encounter to deviate from old rules of international law ought to appeal to every neutral nation to lessen the rigor of its demands for conformity by a belligerent in every detail to previous international law. And this charitableness should apply with just as much force to the Entente Powers as to the Central Powers.

"Our contention and insistence upon any rule of conduct to be followed by any belligerent ought to be founded upon justice, not alone to ourselves, but to the nation against which it is urged. Our contention should be unquestionably right, absolutely fair, and everlastingly consistent.

"I confess I cannot see anything fair in the proposition that while a submarine, which may easily be sunk by a single shot from one of these defensive guns, must give no notice before firing at the armed merchant vessel, the armed vessel need not give notice that it purposes to fire at the submarine. If I know that you are armed I cannot convince myself that a code of action which says that you can shoot me at sight but that I must give you timely notice to surrender is entirely fair."

"Does the Senator believe," asked Mr. Colt of Rhode Island, "that a neutral nation is obliged to obey the rules of international law which were in force at the outbreak of the war, and that a belligerent is not obliged to obey such rules, but that a belligerent may plead national necessity or changed conditions, or some overriding cause as an excuse for modifying such rules of international law? The Senator from North Dakota is a logician, and I will ask him if we once admit the principle of changed conditions may change international rules whether we then have any rule to go by?"

"Is not that Great Britain's excuse now for the violation of rules of international law with regard to neutral trade, such as blockade, contraband, and continuous voyage? If we once admit the principle we have no international law which can be enforced."

"International law," replied Mr. McCumber, "is made and modified by the action of a nation acquiesced in by other nations."

TAFT STANDS BY WILSON.

Must Support President on International Questions, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—William H. Taft called on Governor McCall at the State House this morning.

"The Governor and I are old friends, and every time I come to Boston I pay him a visit," said the ex-President as he left the building. When the Governor was asked later if Mr. Taft's visit had any political significance, he replied: "Mr Taft is here on a lecture tour and we simply swapped stories."

In conversation with the reporters Mr. Taft said of the present situation in Congress:

"We must stand by the President. This is an international question, and we must stand behind the President in all matters of this kind. I don't exactly know what the situation is, owing to the tangle in the Senate, but I presume the majority of the Senators voted correctly."

Mr. Taft declined to discuss the Presidential situation and intimated that his views were too well known to warrant any comment on the question of pledged or unpledged delegates to the national convention.

REPUBLICAN BACKS WILSON.

Maas Urges All Patriots to Present United Front in Crisis.

Charles O. Maas, Vice President of the Republican Club, speaking at the annual dinner of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity at the Park Avenue Hotel last night, called on all present, regardless of political affiliations, to stand behind President Wilson in the present crisis in international affairs.

"We are facing a crisis in the affairs of this country," said Mr. Maas, "and we should insist that the President shall be permitted to handle without interference all diplomatic questions that may arise, and we should give him a free hand in the diplomatic questions arising with Germany. I call on all true Americans, Republicans and Democrats alike, to stand firmly and loyally behind Woodrow Wilson."

More than 400 members of the fraternity attended the dinner. Mr. Maas presided and others who spoke were Willard D. Straight, Frank Wieland, and Frank Brumm.

ARE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Additional Replies from Governors on Armed Liner Controversy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday these additional replies to the question to Governors concerning the attitude of their States in the armed merchant ship controversy:

Says Texas Upholds President.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 4.—It is my opinion that the people of Texas approve the position of President Wilson on the question of submarine warfare. They regard it as a matter of upholding our national honor, and they believe that Congress should join in placing our country before the world in the attitude of being united.

JAS. E. FERGUSON,
Governor of Texas.

New Mexico in Line, Also.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 4.—I believe that the people of New Mexico generally approve the foreign policy of President Wilson, both European and Mexican. They have faith in his courage and wisdom and sincerity of purpose.

WM. C. McDONALD,
Governor of New Mexico.

INDORSES WILSON'S STAND.

Democratic Committee Urges Colorado Congressmen to Change Front.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., March 4.—Indorsement of President Wilson with emphasis upon his international policy was voted unanimously at the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee here this evening. Resolutions demanding that Congressman Hilard of Denver and Congressman Edward Keating of the Third District of Colorado get back into line and give their support to oall foreign policies of the Administration also were adopted.

Fifty of the sixty-three counties of the State were represented at the meeting.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 4.—The Democratic tate Central Committee met here today and adopted resolutions indorsing the administration of President Wilson and pledging Arizona's six delegates to support the President for renoination at the Democratic National Convention.

BRITISH PRESS ELATED.

Magnitude of Wilson's Victory in Senate Deemed Significant.

LONDON, March 4.—Few things short of an actual military victory could have given the British press greater satisfaction than President Wilson's victory in the Senate. The Manchester Guardian remarks editorially that Germany, having failed to convince the United States, apparently will ignore sentiment in that country.

"Germany," The Guardian continues, "has now defiantly assumed the line that she is within her rights and means to abide by the consequences. If American citizens lose their lives she will make no apology or promise of amendment."

The Guardian says it cannot imagine that Americans will accept "such a reversion to absolute barbarism," and therefore regards the decision of the Senate as having the greatest significance.

All the London afternoon papers comment on the size of the vote to table the Gore resolution. The Pall Mall Gazette says that President Wilson's difficulties have not been appreciated fully here and that it will be possible to judge the magnitude of his victory in the light of these difficulties.

From the moment the President based his appeal on the question of national honor, The Westminster Gazette remarks, it was certain the nation would rally to him.

BRITISH DENY WARNING ORDER

No Such Instructions Issued During Russo-Japanese War.

LONDON, March 4.—The Foreign Office made a denial today of the story published several weeks ago in the United States, growing out of the submarine issue between Germany and the United States, to the effect that during the Russo-Japanese war Great Britain had warned her subjects at Shanghai not to embark on liners of either belligerent.

WARNED OFF ARMED LINERS.

Foreign Office Issues Official Notification to Swedish Subjects.

STOCKHOLM, March 4, (via London.)—The Foreign Office informs The Associated Press that a warning against embarking on armed merchantmen has been issued to Swedish citizens.

BERLIN PAPERS CAUTIOUS.

Few Comment on Armed Liner Vote in the Senate.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 5, (via London.)—Press discussion of the United States Senate's action on the Gore resolution is scanty. The most important papers of Berlin print the dispatches from Washington without comment.

The Kreuzzeitung thinks that the postponement of the discussion means that the Senate has decided to await the arrival of the documents that go with the German memorandum on the submarine campaign or to give time for further negotiations with Germany.

The Kölnische Zeitung attributes postponement, instead of outright rejection, as meaning that "Congress has given a vote of lack of confidence in the President's war policy."

Some of the papers call attention to a Washington dispatch reporting that official quarters there had published a Berlin rumor to the effect that Congress was six to one against the President as evidence of how badly informed Germany was upon the American situation. The papers say that nothing is known of such a rumor here, the only thing of this character being a dispatch in The London Morning Post reporting that the representatives were two to one against the President.

LONDON, March 4.—A message to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Zurich says:

"German newspapers publish wireless messages from Washington emphasizing the gravity of the German-American situation.

"The Frankfort boerse, which invariably reflects news affecting German high finance, yesterday ended in a condition of panic."

PRESIDENT ON A CRUISE.

Taking Week-End Trip on the Mayflower with Mrs. Wilson.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson left Washington tonight on the Mayflower for a week-end trip down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. They planned to return to Washington Monday morning.

The President decided to take the trip because of his desire for rest after a busy week in conference over the armed ship issue.

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HOUSE DELAYS VOTE ON WILSON'S POLICY

Continued from Page 1.

McLemore resolution to a vote under a cloture rule limiting debate, a "gag" rule, as it is sometimes termed.

Administration Irritated.

The delay is disappointing and irritating to the Administration. Officials are of the opinion that failure to sustain the President quickly would be interpreted in Germany as evidence that the Congress is out of sympathy with him in his effort to uphold American rights on the high seas. Stories are being circulated that officials believe are inspired by a desire to hamper the President in that effort. One of these is the yarn, denied today, that the President will resign, or at least not be a candidate for renomination if the Congress fails to sustain his position in the armed ship controversy. It is being coupled with the guarded suggestion that Mr. Wilson is not in the best of health.

Reports were circulated today that the Administration regarded this and similar statements as due to a paid propaganda designed to injure the President in his conduct of international affairs. No such contention is being advanced by the White House. In some official quarters there is concern over the activity of anti-American and anti-Administration propagandists.

Acting Chairman Pou and Representative Garrett went to the White House tonight to discuss the proposed rule on the McLemore resolution with the President. They would give no details of the conference, but it was learned that the President insisted there be no unnecessary delay in reaching a vote in the House. The President takes the position that foreign nations must be informed quickly and emphatically that the majority in Congress stands with him. The two committeemen replied that the Rules Committee would meet on Monday, and that arrangements probably could be made for a vote on Tuesday. They were unable to predict, however, whether the vote would be taken on the McLemore resolution or a substitute.

Rules Committee Delays.

The House Rules Committee, which is to make privileged the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee tabling the McLemore resolution, met this afternoon and took no action. The committee will convene again on Monday, but it is definitely asserted that the armed ship matter will not come to a vote before Tuesday afternoon.

The postponement of action today was more pleasing to the anti-Administration than to the Administration forces. When it first became known that the Rules Committee would not bring in a special rule at noon today there was indignation among the more ardent supporters of the President's position. A long conference was held among a half-dozen Democratic leaders of the House, but the program of inaction was not changed. At this conference Majority Leader Kitchin advocated a more direct vote on the armed ship issue than would be possible on a motion to table the McLemore resolution. Mr. Kitchin's proposal was rejected. He was informed that it would be impossible to obtain sufficient support in the Rules Committee to bring out a rule for a vote on the straight-out question of whether Americans should travel on armed ships.

Kitchin Pushes Fight.

Mr. Kitchin's suggestion was that the special rules committee provide that after the McLemore resolution was tabled it should be taken on the clear-cut issue of whether the Congress should advise Americans to refrain from taking passage on armed liners. Democratic members of the Rules Committee were said to have told Mr. Kitchin that they would oppose such an addition to the contemplated rule.

Mr. Kitchin argued that he understood the Administration sought a test of just this issue. He further insisted that a motion to table the McLemore resolution would not faithfully reflect sentiment in the House; that it would be as inexpressive as the action taken by the Senate yesterday. The Democratic leader said he probably would be forced to vote to table the McLemore resolution because he did not approve of its phraseology and its long preamble. He suggested that his vote might be entirely different were he privileged to express an opinion as to whether Americans should be warned. However, he was not heeded by the more ardent Administration supporters, and the rule will provide only for a vote on tabling the McLemore resolution.

When the Rules Committee finally convened a disconcerting parliamentary situation was discovered. Additional complications were found in the fear of Democrats that it might not be possible to get approval of a rule to limit debate and the entire armed ship controversy would then be thrown open to discussion and action in the House. Reports of an almost solid Republican vote against the special rule confounded the Democratic members of the Rules Committee and sent Administration supporters scurrying about on a "nose-counting" mission.

The parliamentary snarl presented is as follows:

It is the opinion of members of the Rules Committee that the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the McLemore resolution is an adverse report. Under the rules an adverse report lies upon the table. Within three days after presentation a member may place an adverse report upon the House calendar by making a motion to that effect. No motion of this character has yet been made, and the McLemore resolution is therefore "upon the table" without any action of the House.

If the Rules Committee had today brought in a rule to make privileged the consideration of the McLemore resolution, as acted upon by the Foreign Affairs Committee, it would have had the effect of taking from the table something already lying upon the table and then putting that thing back on the table.

Such an "off again, on again" procedure would have brought nothing, but desertion from anti-Administration members of the House. The situation was regarded as both embarrassing and ridiculous.

To meet such an unsatisfactory state of affairs, it is planned that some member of the Foreign Affairs Committee shall make a demand on Monday that the report of that committee on the McLemore resolution shall be placed on the House calendar. In consequence, the resolution will be taken "from the table" and put on the calendar; and then on Tuesday the Rules Committee will pave the way for taking the resolution from the calendar and putting it back "on the table."

"Comic Opera" Procedure.

"Its a sketch fit for a comic opera," said a critical Republican member of the House today. "It all comes of attempting to do a thing negatively that should be done affirmatively. This question should have been brought in, if at all, on its merits and voted upon."

Even after the Rules Committee traverses the rocky road of parliamentary procedure doubt will remain about the adoption of the special rule which will make it possible for Chairman Flood to move to table the McLemore resolution. Before a special rule is adopted the "previous question" may be ordered on it. If this "previous question" is defeated the rule itself is subject to debate and amendment.

Democrats now fear that through a coalition of Republicans and insurgent Democrats the previous question may be defeated, the rule made subject to amendment, and the entire armed ship controversy aired in unlimited debate on the floor. Under the proposed rule the debate will be limited, perhaps to not more than two hours, probably to about an hour.

The confusion of the parliamentary status of the resolution, the desperate straits of Indiana Democrats, the absence of certain anti-Administration members, and the fear of united Republican opposition all contributed to the policy of inaction on the part of the Rules Committee. House leaders threw up their hands and declared a truce until Tuesday, when efforts will be made to avoid a duplication of the performance in the Senate yesterday.

Among the absentees who are said to have caused postponement of action today were so-called "Tammanyites," who make a practice of spending the week-end in New York. Other members of the House, it was said at today's conference, were also out of town on the assumption that no action would be taken until Monday, and this was seized upon as one excuse for delay. The postponement, however, was most welcome to the Indiana members, who are now expected to vote late Tuesday—about the time the primary polls close in that State.

Congressman Cyrus Cline, ranking Democrat on the Foreign Affairs Committee, is among the Indiana members who may profit through the delay, although Mr. Cline smilingly declined today to admit that he was a party to any campaign of non-activity in a supposed international crisis.

PANAMANS REQUEST US TO RUN THEIR ELECTION

Faction Opposing President Says He Controls Machinery, Fairness Is Impossible.

PANAMA, March 4.—A formal request has been made of President Wilson on the part of the faction of the Liberal Party, headed by First Vice President Rodolfo Chiari and the Conservatives, for the supervision of the Panaman Presidential election next July by the United States. The request was made in lengthy letters addressed to President Wilson and transmitted through diplomatic channels.

The reason for the request, it is declared, is that a fair and impartial election will be impossible owing to the possession of the election machinery and the control of the national police by followers of President Porras, who are supporting the candidacy of Dr. Ramon Valdez, formerly Vice President of the Republic.

The position of the Porras adherents regarding American supervision of the election has not been announced, but it is generally believed they will oppose it. The opponents of the Porras party declare that the United States is obligated by treaty provisions to supervise the election.

A "GALA CONCERT."

Mr. Paderewski Appears at the First of the Symphony Society's Series.

The first of the New York Symphony Society's "gala concerts," which was given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall after a public rehearsal on Thursday, was a notable occasion. It was so because of Mr. Paderewski's appearance to play two compositions with orchestra, and his appearances with orchestra are now rare. There was also distinction added to the occasion by the first performance in this country of a new orchestral work by Sir Edward Elgar, "Polonia." This was written and produced in England last year to help the Polish fund, as Sir Edward's "Carillon" was written to help the Belgian; also, as the composer states, in the hope that it "might be a practical and perhaps useful tribute to my friend Paderewski for the concert in aid of his countrymen." So its appearance on this program had a special appropriateness.

"Polonia" is an "occasional piece;" but it has more than the usual value of such pieces. It is based largely on Polish national tunes, including that known as "Poland is not yet lost;" there are quotations from Chopin's G minor nocturne and from Mr. Paderewski's "Polish Fantasy." The composer has contributed a "chivalric theme" of his own; a theme worthy of a place with the others. These themes are used with a true constructive skill in building up a composition of strong fibre and stirring power. It is by no means a "fantasia" on Polish airs; the composer has used his chosen material with the resources of a creative artist, making of it something new, with a new soul of its own. There is the suggestion, in the dirge-like opening, of Poland's present sorrow; there are passages that recall past glories. The theme of Chopin—coming, as Mrs. Newmarch says, in her skillful analysis of the work, as an apparition, a shadow from the past—is followed by Paderewski's, making apparent "the presence of a vivid and living personality;" and for a short moment the two themes united show the "patriotic souls linked in musical communion." There is a brilliant climax, heralding through the treatment of "Poland is not yet lost," a regenerated Poland.

All this is accomplished with the skill of a master craftsman in the manipulation of the thematic material and the imaginative power of an artist in evoking a vision. The orchestra has the growing richness of Elgar's palette, with perhaps in some places an overemphasis of brass. The piece, even if it be no lasting contribution to modern literature, is impressive.

Mr. Paderewski played Schumann's concerto, and the "Prologue, Scherzo, and Variations" of his distinguished fellow-countryman, fellow-composer, and fellow-pianist, Sigismond Stojowski of this city. Mr. Stojowski himself played it for the first time in New York at a concert of his own just a year ago, when it was entitled his second concerto. The work won admiration then, and still more yesterday. It is, of course, no reflection on the composer to say that Mr. Paderewski, who played it with a superb fire and energy and obviously with enthusiasm and conviction, made it seem larger and more eloquent than it did before, and its effectiveness was increased by a considerably finer orchestral accompaniment. The music shows a personal quality, a touch that may be realized as the composer's own. Both the "prologue" and the scherzo made a better impression than they did at the previous performance; but the variations, perhaps somewhat too numerous, as variations are apt to be, seemed the finest portion of the work, showing a rich fancy and originality in the treatment of both the pianoforte and the orchestral part.

It is hard to speak with moderation of Mr. Paderewski's performance of Schumann's concerto, familiar though it has been through all the years since he first came to New York; of the poetry, the lyric feeling, the "Schwärmerei," (sit venia verbo,) that were of Schumann's very own, in the first two movements of the potent rhythm, the brilliancy that shone, not for its own sake, but for the music's, in the last; of the finely felt sense of proportion that dominated the whole. Mr. Paderewski is still supreme in the magical charm with which he sings a musical phrase, or his instrument of its beauty. How many such phrases were there in this performance, that tugged hard at the heart-strings and suffused the eyes of his listeners! These were indeed profoundly stirred; they recalled the pianist many times, and he broke an unwritten rule by sitting again at the pianoforte, and playing with the same exquisite beauty the "Aria" from Schumann's F sharp minor sonata.

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OBJECT TO BRYAN MAKING A SPEECH

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Members Register a Protest.

CAUSES ONE RESIGNATION

But Ex-Secretary Will Be There, President Says, and Those Who Care to Can Stay Away.

Opposition to the appearance of William Jennings Bryan as a speaker under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening has developed among the members of that institution. The former Secretary of State is announced to speak on the subject of "Preparedness."

Robert A. Shaw, a Director, in a letter to A. Augustus Healy, the President, said it would be "improper" for Mr. Bryan to speak from the platform of Brooklyn's leading educational institution. W. L. Conner of 1,050 Bergen Street has expressed like sentiments by res

WHAT ITALY'S ARMY HAS ACCOMPLISHED

Capt. Ettore Bravetta Reviews Progress Made in Conquest of the Alps.

MOUNTAIN PASSES HELD

Artillery Perfect and Abundantly Supplied with Ammunition—Bayonet the Infantry's Favorite Arm.

Captain Ettore Bravetta of the Italian Navy, who is one of the best known military writers in Italy, has written a letter to Colonel William C. Church, Editor of the Army and Navy Journal, in which he endeavors to give "an accurate and truthful statement of the military position of Italy."

"In compliance with your request," writes Captain Bravetta, "I take pleasure in giving you a summary of the results of our warfare, and in placing before you a brief, but accurate and truthful statement of the present military position of Italy.

"It appears expedient to point out in the first place that we Italians, while originally destined to see our country invaded—an invasion which, having been planned down to the most minute details, was absolutely sure to follow in case of a victory of Austria-Hungary over Russia—are now ourselves the invaders, and that the border line to which we were compelled to submit in 1866 has already been upset, and at many points straightened out or readjusted.

"The mountain passes that were to be the thoroughfares through which the flood of enemies was to descend upon us are in our possession. The conquest of the Alps has been inaugurated with powerful onslaughts and under favorable auspices. We have opened up a passage in high mountain territory, over newly made roads, extending over hundreds of kilometers. Not only the Alpine troops, especially trained for such service, but also the infantry, and even the southern and Sicilian regiments, are doing splendid work in the Alps. Means of supply, operated with the utmost regularity, have been established, even over the most impassable rocks and precipices.

"Our army may now be considered as being almost wholly made up of mountain troops. Guns in enormous numbers are lining the highest mountain peaks, dominating and covering the mountain passes. By virtue of our achievements, not only the mountain artillery, but also the field artillery, and even siege guns of large and medium calibre, hold their sway over the Alps. Our troops are wintering under the very best conditions in high mountain regions, and even at elevations of 6,600 to 9,800 feet. They are under cover everywhere, being quartered either in shelters cut into the rocks or in wooden barracks, and well supplied with stoves, fur coats, woolen garments, good footgear, hand and foot warmers, and especially selected provisions. Whole cities, built of wood, have sprung up, on more or less level ground, in the valleys and in the mountains. No soldiers have camped under canvas for several months past.

Army's Morale Splendid.

"The morale of the troops is splendid. All parts of the country, all social classes, and all political parties have become amalgamated in the army. Harmony, cool deliberation, indomitable courage, hatred of the hereditary foe, legitimate pride born out of the great obstacles already surmounted, a deep-rooted conviction of the absolute necessity of this war, fraternal fellowship between officers and men—these are the factors that render the spiritual unity of the army infrangible.

"Our infantry has displayed sublime courage, and the arms with which it prefers to give battle are the bayonet and the hand grenade. Neither the boom of the enemy's cannon, the rattle of his machine guns, nor the fire of his rifles can stop our infantrymen. Once they have taken a position they are bound to hold it, even though the enemy may concentrate upon it a hail of projectiles of every description. They cannot be surpassed in fighting at close quarters. The artillery is perfect, its fire is accurate, and it has an abundant supply of ammunition. The production of materials for replacing the supplies consumed is progressing splendidly in Italy, while the other arms of the service and other technical means of warfare are likewise excellent.

"The Trentino salient has been cut down at its southern points as far as Roverto, by a brilliant advance through valleys and over mountains, some of which number among them the principal passageways that were to be used for the invasion planned by Austria, and for which she had prepared herself. In Cadore we have removed the main obstacle in the way of our advance into the high valley of the Cordevole, by occupying the imposing mass of rocks of the Col de Lana, while we have also cut the lines of communication between Trent and Toblach. In the high valley of the Boite we have occupied the Cortina d'Ampezzo basin as far as Podestagno, overlooking the massive rocks of the Tofano and Cristallo, thus practically taking possession of the road to Germany, extending from Toblach and Schluderbach. In Carnia we have firmly maintained our already favorable border line, while improving the same at certain points, and barring the way against an invasion by the enemy by interposing powerful obstacles.

Enemy's Defense Hopeless.

"On the line of the Isonzo River, starting out from the Plezzo al Mare basin, we have occupied all of the right bank of the river, with the exception of the heights of Santa Lucia and Santa Maria, (Tolmino bridgehead,) and of the Sabotino and Piedemonte, (Goerz bridgehead,) heights. While tenaciously holding on to these positions, the enemy is restricted to an exhausting hopeless defense, being deprived of all means for active operations. On the left bank of the Isonzo River we occupy the Plezzo basin and forty positions on the heights, commanding the eastern bank of the stream; the mass of rocks of the Monte Nero, with splendid positions on the spurs of the Slome del Mrzli and the Slome del Vodil, rising above Tolmino and dominating it; the Plava bridgeheads, including the lower slopes of the Monte Cucco and the Village of Zagora; the plateau of the Carso on the line that grazes the San Martino region, covering the Cappuccio Forest, the Mont Sei Busi, and the heights east of Vermigliano, Seltz, and Montfalcone.

"These conquests of ours in territory beyond the Isonzo constitute for us the first and most helpful guarantees of ultimate possesion of all the mountain reaches extending along the left bank of the river.

"In this connection I would point out to you that in her propositions made prior to the war Austria did not in any instance consent to allow us to extend our territory to the left bank of the Isonzo, for the very reason that there arise on that side of the river strong strategical positions, completely dominating the left bank. With the strength born of despair, the Austrians are holding on to all there still remains of their entrenched camps of Tolmino and Gorizia. But what sacrifices in men and materials, and above all in pride, does such passive warfare compel them to make! Even these towns of Tolmino and Gorizia have been made uninhabitable by us, as demanded by the cruel but inexorable requirements of war, and we have thus placed upon the enemy an additional burden, tending to exhaust his physical and moral energy.

"On the other hand, we have retained all our moral strength, nothing is lacking in our economic resources, we have a large reserve of men, and the development of our technical means of warfare is assured. The war loan has been enthusiastically and fully subscribed. Life in our cities takes its ordinary course. Our theatres and all other public resorts are open and well patronized. There is an abundance of currency. The want of employment has ceased, and our political parties are all united by the slogan, 'War unto victory.'

"When the time arrives for writing the history of this war the world will be filled with admiration for the courage of the Italians, who are proving themselves to be the true and worthy progeny of the men who made up the Roman legions."

K-6 HAS TROUBLE AT SEA.

Submarine, Disabled Again, Will Be Towed to Key West.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The submarine K-6, en route south for Winter manoeuvres at Key West, has developed engine trouble off the Florida coast and will be towed to her destination by the naval tug Peoria and the coast guard cutter Tampa, which put out from Key West late this afternoon. The destroyer Macdonough is standing by the K-6, which is in no danger.

The Peoria and the Tampa were ordered out because destroyers are not well fitted for towing. The submarine is near Jupiter Inlet, 100 miles north of Key West.

Today's crippling of the K-6 was the second within a short time. On a trip from New York to Key West the last of Jnauary, when accompanied by the K-1, the K-2, the K-5, and the tender Tallahassee, the submersible forced the flotilla to put into Charleston when engine trouble developed aboard her. The trouble aboard the K-6, it is said, is a recurrence of the previous trouble.

PLANS DYE INVESTIGATION.

House Committee Advises That $50,000 Be Appropriated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—An appropriation of $50,000 for an investigation of the dye-making industry of the United States, with a view to meeting the shortage in German dyes and building up the manufacture of dyes in this country, is carried in the annual agricultural appropriation bill reported to the House today. Chairman Lever of the Committee on Agriculture, who made the report, said the committee had decided that the dyestuffs situation was such as to demand the attention of the expert investigators of the Department of Agriculture.

"It is proposed," said Mr. Lever, "that the investigation shall be made by the Bureau of Chemistry. The proposed inquiry has a direct bearing upon the present dyestuffs shortage, and is the beginning of a movement to see what can be done to stimulate the manufacture of dyes in the United States. The shortage of dyestuffs since the outbreak of the European war, and our apparent dependence upon Germany for these products, makes it necessary to see what can be done, and the Bureau of Chemistry is the proper body to undertake the work. I do not believe there will be any opposition to the appropriation in the House."

Other appropriations carried in the agricultural appropriation bill include $130,000 for the inauguration of a market news service under the Department of Agriculture, $20,000 for co-operative marketing work between the States and the Federal Government, a provision for the extension of the Weather Bureau service to the Panama Canal and the Caribbean Sea regions with an appropriation of $55,000 for the purpose, and $360,000 for the investigation and eradication of hog cholera. An appropriation of $2,500,000 is made for use in case of an outbreak of the foot-and-mouth or similar diseases among cattle.

GET HIGHER RATES ON PAPER

Commerce Commission Approves Increased Tariffs East of Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, March 4. — Increased freight rates on news print paper from New England and Northern New York to points west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo, east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River, were approved today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A rate of 20 cents a hundred pounds was pronounced reasonable.

Proposed increases from Alexandria, Indiana, and Sheboygan, Mich., to Eastern points were found not justified. The commission in the same decision made several changes in the rates in the same territory on printing paper, wrapping paper, and other kinds of paper.

COUNTRY HOME BURNS.

Old Dillingham House, in Purchase, N. Y., Totally Destroyed.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., March 4.—The old Dillingham mansion on Purchase Street, Purchase, the property of Carl H. and Walter Pforsheimer, New York brokers, who are Summer residents of Port Chester, was burned to the ground this morning, with a quantity of costly furnishings. The total loss was estimated at about $20,000. The house was closed for the Winter, except for week-end visits paid by the Pforsheimer families, who were expected this afternoon. Caretakers, who had built a fire in the furnace to make the house comfortable, were in an outbuilding when one of them noticed flames at upper windows shortly before 8 o'clock. By that time the interior was a furnace, and within an hour nothing was left of the structure but the chimneys.

The Dillingham mansion was purchased by the Pforzheimers last Fall. The house and sixty acres of land were valued at $80,000. During the Winter many improvements had been made to the mansion, which was formerly a large farmhouse remodeled along modern lines. It was of frame construction.

BIG DREDGE BREAKS RECORD

Lifts Weight of Dreadnought Out of Panama Canal in a Day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—With the Cascadas, one of the most powerful dredges ever built, picking up fifteen cubic yards of material at each thrust of its dipper, the Panama Canal engineers are breaking all records for excavation in hard material. On Feb. 18 the dredge excavated and loaded into scows 23,305 cubic yards of earth and rock.

This was a world's record, equivalent to 35,000 tons and equal to eight of the heaviest freight trains ever hauled by one locomotive and more than the weight of the greatest dreadnought new building for the United States Navy.

E. P. Prentice Heads Men "Antis."

Ezra P. Prentice, Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee, has been elected Chairman of the Man-Suffrage Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. The Executive Committee of the Association includes Walter C. Childs, Arthur B. Church, John R. Dos Passos, Charles S. Fairchild, Eugene D. Hawkins, Henry W. Hayden, George Douglas Miller, Robert K. Prentice, Louis T. Romaine, Herbert L. Satterlee, George W. Seligman, Francis Lynde Stetson, John C. Ten Eyck, Gilbert M. Tucker, Everett P. Wheeler, Dr. Talcott Williams, and George W. Wickersham.

178,000, ARMY BILL OFFERED IN SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

each Congressional District, approximately 250,000 men in all. Regular army pay would be provided for both officers and men during periods of training.

Like Continental Army Plan.

The plan is the Continental Army proposal in effect, although the committee decided to leave to the President the widest possible latitude so that the requirements of the service could be fitted to the needs of each part of the country individually. It is believed by framers of the bill that this plan will offer the best means of testing the possibility of creating an adequate volunteer army in peace times, and the committee desired to enact no regulations which would hamper the experiment. The Continental plan proposed by Secretary Garrison, committee members thought, was too definite in many respects.

For Federalization of the National Guard the bill adopts, with numerous modifications, the plan proposed by the National Guard Association. The rate of pay for officers, however, was set at $500 a year for all of the rank of Captain or above; $300 for First Lieutenants and certain specified staff officers, and $250 for Second Lieutenants. The association plan proposed higher pay for general officers.

Enlisted men would receive pay on the basis of one-fourth of the Regular Army pay, and would contract on enlistment to serve the United States in time of war. The enlistment period is fixed at six years, three with the colors and three in reserve, and organization of the regular army is prescribed. Provision is made also for examination of all officers appointed by State authorities and for the inclusion of officers of the National Guard in the personnel of the militia division of the War Department.

The National Guard provisions of the bill probably will be substituted by the House provisions when the two bills reach conference. The Senate committee gave particular attention to the regular army features, while the House made the Federalization project its main object. Since the same general outline is followed in both bills, the agreement will not be delayed, it is thought.

No Connection With Any Other Establishment in the World

WORTH

43 & 45 West 34th Street Opposite McAlpin Hotel

Spring Suits & Frocks

New models, featuring the latest style innovations for Spring, specially priced.

Afternoon & Danse Frocks
New Spring Models of taffeta silk, crepe meteor and silk net, in all the new colors for spring. *Special* **16.50**

Afternoon & Danse Frocks
New Spring Models of taffeta, gros de londres, georgette and crepe meteor in the new draped and flare models. *Special* **22.50**

Afternoon & Danse Frocks
New Spring Models in a variety of materials, styles and colorings. *Special* **30.00**

New Spring Suits
of Callot checks, velour checks, tailleur serge and gabardine. *Special* **25.00**

New Spring Suits
of velour checks, serge, gabardine, also taffeta silk combined with cloth. *Special* **35.00**

New Spring Suits
Fancy silks and silk combined with cloth, velour and gabardine. *Special* **50.00**

Hand Embroidered Tailleur Serge Suit. 30.00

CAMMEYER

STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT

6TH AVE. AT 20TH ST.

Announcing a Display of

Springtime Footwear

To introduce the Authentic Mode

New models for women are now on view that emphasize "Cammeyer Origination." Delicately fashioned footwear, developed along altogether original lines to achieve "Cammeyer Style." The perfect grace of line and the harmony of the new color treatments establish the New Mode in women's Springtime footwear.

Springtime Footwear

FOR TAILLEUR SUITS

¶ High cut boots developed in button and lace models of soft glace kidskin, in the delicate new shades of Pearl Grey, Ivory, White and Beaver Brown. Also new color treatments in harmonizing shades of Grey and Grey kidskin.

¶ New originations of exquisite color harmony developed in Tan Russia calfskin with tops of White and Ivory kidskin. Another beautiful combination shading is achieved in a patent leather boot with tops of White and Ivory kidskin.

¶ Also models of unusual character developed in White calfskin. Another distinctively new note is sounded by a model produced in Beaver Brown kidskin with tops of White kid. *Prices $7 to $9.50*

Springtime Footwear

FOR UTILITY SERVICE

A refined simplicity of line characterizes the new models for utility service, which include high cut shoes of dark brown and black kidskin. *Prices $5 to $7*

Spring and Summer Style Book, "Correct Dress," Mailed Out of Town Upon Application.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

A Store of Individual Shops

Just Received via S. S. Rochambeau

The Very Latest Paris Models

Women's Suits, Gowns, Coats and Wraps

One of the Largest Collections of Paris Models, from

Jenny	*Doeuillet*	*Lanvin*	*Paquin*	*Doucet*
Drecoll	*Premet*	*Beer*	*Bernard*	*Brandt*
Klein	*Georgette*	*Maurice-Mayer*	*Montjarret*	*Martial-Armand*

Offered at Cost of Importation

Newest Spring Fashions

Women's Suit Shop

Showing newest ideas in strictly Tailored Suits; Coats with flare sides and back, in all the latest imported fabrics.

29.50 to 165.00

Special for Monday

"Bernard" Model Suits

Of Wool Velour Checks.

New fitted model, single breasted, flaring sides and back, in Green, Tan, Red or Black and White Velour Checks, also Navy or Black Serge. *Special* **39.50**

Women's Gown Shop

Showing the newest ideas in Afternoon and Evening Gowns, featuring the 1830 modes and the colored crystal beading.

29.50 to 195.00

Special for Monday

"Jenny" Model Gowns

Of Embroidered Georgette Crepe.

Afternoon Gowns in Light Gray, Bisque, Copen, Taupe, White, Navy or Black Georgette; wide girdle and graduated banding of Satin Charmeuse. *Special* **49.50**

Women's Coat Shop

Showing the newest ideas in Top Coats, Travel Coats and Wraps for dress and evening wear.

29.50 to 175.00

Special for Monday

"Jenny" Model Serge Coats

Lined and Edged with Tartan Plaid Silks.

The new "Jenny" model of men's wear serge, in navy, black or rookie, with continuous row of buttons and buttonholes. *Special* **39.50**

"Jenny" Model Top Coat

With the New Cartridge Shirring.

The new "Jenny" model of men's wear serge, in navy, black or rookie, buttoned from collar to waist, shirred at neck; curved belt. *Special* **45.00**

Women's Waist Shop

Showing the latest Paris Lingerie Blouses, featuring Striped and Polka Dot Linen, Voile or Batiste.

7.50 to 39.50

Special for Monday

Paris Hand Made Voile Waists

In Flesh Color, Orchid or White

Hand made Waists of closely tucked voile, with white organdie collar and cuffs, edged with the new loop trimming. *Special* **9.75**

Paris Hand Made Linen Waists

With Hand Embroidered Surplice Collar.

Hand made, hand embroidered Waists of white handkerchief linen, in a new surplice model, edged with fine Val. lace. *Special* **11.50**

Misses' Suit Shop

Showing latest Spring Suits, including six new "Cross Country" and "Country Club" models, in callot or shepherd checks, men's wear serge, overplaids, homespuns or mannish fabrics; also the new silk fabrics.

29.50 to 98.50

Special for Monday

Misses' Three Piece Suits

With Detachable Bretelle Bodice

Of Men's Wear Serge in Navy, Copen, Rookie, also Black and White Check Worsted, three-quarter length belted box coat; flare skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Misses' Cape Collar Suits

Russian Belted Model, Ripple Flare Collar

Of Gabardine or French Serge in Navy, White, Rookie or Beige, also Checked Worsted; full flare skirt, detachable wide belt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **39.50**

Misses' Gown Shop

Showing the latest Spring Dresses for school, every day and party wear of taffeta silk, Georgette crepe, silk merveilleux, radium silk, crepe de Chine, charmeuse, also chiffon, nets and laces.

18.50 to 98.50

Special for Monday

Misses' Taffeta Dresses

Hand Embroidered Bodice and Tabs

In Navy, Rose, Hague Blue, Gray, Brown or Black hand embroidered in gold and self-color, Georgette crepe sleeves, 14 to 20 years. *Special* **18.50**

Misses' Sport Dresses

Separate Blouse, Skirt and Sash.

Hand Embroidered Blouse, Separate Skirt and Spanish Sash of Crepe de Chine, in Turquoise, Maize, Flesh or Tan. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **29.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. *Will Offer Monday the Following Specials*

Women's Silk Hose Plain or Paris Clox.
Black, white, pearl, ivory, champagne and colors to match shoes and gowns. 3 pair for $2.50 **.85**

Silk Hose, Hand Emb'd Clox
In black, white, gold, silver, pearl, ivory, champagne, brown or navy, with self or contrasting colors plain or novelty clox. 3 pair for $3.90 **1.35**

"Kayser's" Glove Silk Vests
Kayser's Vests of pure glove silk in pink or white; beading top; reinforced. **1.25**

"Parfait" Glove Silk Combinations
Heavy quality pure glove silk, in pink or white, hemstitched or French band top; fully reinforced. **2.95**

Women's Doeskin or Chamois Gloves
One clasp white washable doeskin, also white or natural chamois, P X M sewn. **.95**

Women's Washable Sport Gloves
6-button length, of washable doeskin or chamois, in white or natural, shirred elastic or strap and clasp. **1.35**

Women's Striped Serge Skirts
Box pleated model, in black, navy or white serge, with double or triple white or black overstripe. **8.75**

Striped Cotton Gabardine Skirts
Full Flare or pleated models of white cotton Gabardine, with Copen, Rose, Green or Black wide and narrow stripes. **9.75**

Changeable Taffeta Petticoats
New flare tailored model, in blue, green or brown Changeable taffeta, deep sectional flounces, dust ruffle. **4.95**

Satin Striped Chiffon Negligees
Boudoir Coat of satin striped Chiffon over fitted crepe de Chine negligee, in Rose, Copen, Pink or Orchid. **12.75**

Brocaded Silk Boudoir Coats
Boudoir Coat of pompadour silk, in Rose, Copen, Orchid, Pink or Maize; Taffeta puffings to match. **18.50**

Women's High Laced Spring Boots
Of white washable kid, also Sand, Pearl, Havana or Black and White Kid; high arch last, Spanish heels. **8.50**

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

SHALL WE SAVE NEW YORK?

A Vital Question To Every One Who Has Pride In This Great City

SHALL we save New York from what? Shall we save it from unnatural and unnecessary crowding, from depopulated sections, from being a city unbeautiful, from high rents, from excessive and illy distributed taxation? We can save it from all of these, so far at least as they are caused by one specified industrial evil—the erection of factories in the residential and famous retail section.

The Factory Invasion of the Shopping District

The factories making clothing, cloaks, suits, furs, petticoats, etc., have forced the large stores from one section and followed them to a new one, depleting it of its normal residents and filling it with big loft buildings displacing homes.

The fate of the sections down town now threatens the fine residential and shopping district of Fifth Avenue, Broadway, upper Sixth and Madison Avenues and the cross streets. It requires concentrated co-operative action to stem this invading tide. The evil is constantly increasing; it is growing more serious and more difficult to handle. It needs instant action.

The Trail of Vacant Buildings

Shall the finest retail and residential sections in the world, from Thirty-third Street north, become blighted the way the old parts of New York have been?

The lower wholesale and retail districts are deserted, and there is now enough vacant space to accommodate many times over the manufacturing plants of the city. *If new modern factory buildings are required, why not encourage the erection of such structures in that section instead of erecting factory buildings in the midst of our homes and fine retail sections.*

How it Affects the City and its Citizens

It is impossible to have a city beautiful, comfortable or safe under such conditions. The unnatural congestion sacrifices fine residence blocks for factories, which remain for a time and then move on to devastate or depreciate another section, leaving ugly scars of blocks of empty buildings unused by business and unadapted for residence: thus unsettling real estate values.

How it Affects the Tax-payer

Every man in the city pays taxes either as owner or tenant. The wide area of vacant or depreciated property in the lower middle part of town means reduced taxes, leaving a deficit made up by extra assessment on other sections. Taxes have grown to startling figures and this affects all interests.

The Need of Co-operative Action

In order that the impending menace to all interests may be checked and to prevent a destruction similar to that which has occurred below Twenty-third Street:

We ask the co-operation of the various garment associations.
We ask the co-operation of the associations of organized labor.
We ask the co-operation of every financial interest.
We ask the co-operation of every man who owns a home or rents an apartment.
We ask the co-operation of every man and woman in New York who has pride in the future development of this great city.

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED

IN *view of the facts herein set forth we wish to give publicity to the following notice:*—We, the undersigned merchants and such others as may later join with us, will give the preference in our purchases of suits, cloaks, furs, clothing, petticoats, etc., to firms whose manufacturing plants are located outside of a zone bounded by the upper side of Thirty-third Street, Fifty-ninth Street, Third and Seventh Avenues, also including thirty-second and thirty-third Streets, from Sixth to Seventh Avenues.

February 1st, 1917, is the time that this notice goes into effect, so as to enable manufacturers now located in this zone to secure other quarters. Consideration will be given to those firms that remove their plants from this zone. This plan will ultimately be for the benefit of the different manufacturers in the above mentioned lines, as among other reasons they will have the benefit of lower rentals.

B. ALTMAN & CO.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BEST & CO.
BONWIT TELLER & CO.
J. M. GIDDING & CO.
GIMBEL BROTHERS
L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.
LORD & TAYLOR.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.
R. H. MACY & CO.
FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.
SAKS & CO.
STERN BROTHERS

The undersigned endorse this movement for the benefit of the City of New York

Vincent Astor
University Club
Union League Club
Criterion Club
Ritz-Carlton
Hotel Biltmore
Hotel McAlpin
A. A. Vantine & Co.
Mark Cross Co.

Astor Estate
Waldorf-Astoria
St. Regis Hotel
Hotel Gotham
Hotel Belmont
Hotel Manhattan
Hotel Netherland
Hotel Lorraine
Charles Thorley

Astor Trust Co.
Columbia Trust Co.
Fifth Avenue Bank
Guarantee Trust Co.
Harriman National Bank
M. Knoedler & Co.
H. W. Johns-Manville Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Scott & Fowles Co.

Tiffany & Co.
Gorham Co.
Black, Starr & Frost
Theodore B. Starr, Inc.
Dreicer & Co.
Marcus & Co.
E. M. Gattle & Co.
Charles Scribners' Sons
Maillard's

W. & J. Sloane
Aeolian Company
C. G. Gunthers' Sons
A. Jaeckel & Co.
Tiffany Studios
Higgins & Seiter
Davis Collamore & Co.
The Edison Shop.
Frank L. Slazenger

Brooks Brothers
Knox Hat Co.
Theo. Hofstatter & Co.
James McCutcheon & Co.
Cammeyer
J. & J. Slater, Inc.
De Pinna
Kennedy & Company
Fred'k Keppel & Co.

We ask Citizens, Merchants and Civic bodies to co-operate and send letters endorsing this plan to the committee, care of J. H. Burton, chairman, 267 Fifth Avenue.

GASOLINE LIGHTER ABLAZE IN HUDSON

15,000 Gallons Burn as Fireboats Tow Standard Oil Craft from Pier.

FLAMES SHOOT UP 100 FEET

Battalion Chief Fights to Keep Fire from Spreading Over Surface of the River.

The middle west side of Manhattan and the bluffs of the Jersey shore were brightly illuminated for several hours last night by a burning barge of gasoline which caught fire at the Standard Oil pier at the foot of West Forty-eighth Street. The barge was Lighter 130 of the Standard fleet, a 300-foot wood and steel craft, which contained 15,000 gallons of gasoline in fifty-gallon cans. She was tied up at the south side of the Forty-eighth Street pier, with another gasoline barge at the pier immediately south, not more than fifty feet away.

The fire was discovered in the cabin of the barge at 7:15 o'clock by Thomas Walsh and Joseph O'Neill, watchmen on the pier. How it started nobody knows, as the cabin was already ablaze when the two watchmen saw the light and rushed onto the barge. For several minutes they tried to put out the blaze themselves. Meanwhile Patrolmen Mullins and Kohler of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who had seen the blaze from the neighborhood of the Recreation Pier at the foot of Fiftieth Street, ran down to the burning barge, and, seeing that the blaze was getting away from the watchmen, turned in an alarm.

Battalion Chief Owen McKiernan, as soon as he arrived on the scene, saw the danger of explosions with the two barges moored close together, and ordered the fireboat James Duane to tow the burning lighter out into the river. As yet the blaze was confined to the cabin and decks of the boat, and the gasoline had not caught. A hawser was run from the Duane to the lighter and the fireboat pulled the blazing craft out into the middle of the river. The fireboat Willard had arrived by this time, and another line was attached. Then the two boats towed the burning barge upstream, in the expectation that the blaze could be extinguished.

But by the time the three vessels had gone up the river as far as Seventieth Street the fire reached the gasoline, and one after another the cans began to explode. Then Battalion Chief McKiernan saw that he couldn't save the lighter, and that the only thing to do was to let the blaze burn itself out. So the fireboats swung about and allowed the current to carry the blazing lighter down the river to the Weehawken flats, a few blocks south of the Jersey end of the Forty-second Street ferry, where she was finally grounded on a mudbank, about 400 feet off shore.

By this time the flames from the burning gasoline were leaping more than a hundred feet in the air, and a tall pillar of lurid smoke was rising up from the fire. For miles up and down the river the Jersey bluffs were lit by the glow, and passengers on the ferries crowded along the downstream sides of the boats to watch the blaze. As the explosions continued in growing violence the gasoline began to spread on the river, so the two fireboats directed their streams on the water all around the burning lighter, forcing the gasoline back in toward the boat, where it burned itself out.

The fire blazed brightly for nearly three hours before the lighter had burned to the water's edge and all the gasoline was gone. The boat itself was valued at about $14,000.

Later in the evening the burning hulk was towed up the river to a point just below Grant's Tomb, near the New York shore, where she was left to burn herself out.

CHILEANS HONOR FLETCHER.

Retiring Ambassador, Who Is Banquet Guest, Will Leave on March 8.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 4.—Henry P. Fletcher, retiring American Ambassador to Chile, who has been appointed Ambassador to Mexico, will sail from Valparaiso on March 8 on the steamer Huasco. He took leave today of the Chilean Government, turning over the Embassy to Secretary George T. Summerlin, as Chargé d'Affaires. An official banquet has been tendered to the retiring Ambassador by President San Fuentes.

Ambassador Fletcher's departure is causing general regret in both social and diplomatic circles, and tributes are being paid to his efforts toward influencing the development of the Pan-American spirit.

CONSUL AT ROME IS DEAD.

William F. Kelley Formerly Was Bryan's Private Secretary.

ROME, March 4, (via Paris.)—William F. Kelley, American Consul here, was found dead in a chair shortly before breakfast today. Death was due to heart disease.

Mr. Kelley arose at the usual hour today. He complained that he did not feel well, but told servants at the hotel where he lived that he thought he would feel better after drinking a cup of coffee. He told the waiter not to return unless he rang. After waiting some time the attendant opened the door and found the Consul dead. A physician, who was called, said that death had resulted from heart disease, from which the Consul is supposed to have suffered for some time.

The body will be placed temporarily in a cemetery here, and later will be sent to the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 4.—The death of Consul Kelley has caused profound regret among members of the American colony here, also to the many officials here with whom he was associated since his recent arrival in Rome. Consul Kelley worked especially in connection with studies intending to lead to a naturalization treaty between Italy and America similar to those already existing with Germany and Austria.

Owing to Mr. Kelley's knowledge of the intentions of the State Department and his legal talents he was specially adapted to frame a foundation for a treaty with Italy, a necessity which was felt during the present war more than ever. All papers regarding this branch of the work left by Mr. Kelley will be sent to the State Department by the Vice Consul.

GOSSE'S TRIBUTE TO JAMES.

A Supreme Artist and a Hero of Whom England Shall Be Proud.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 4.—Sir Edmund Gosse, in a letter to The London Times, pays the following tribute to Henry James:

"No man has awakened greater loyalty or penetrated so many shy spirits with affection, but we want to proclaim to a sensual world that when war with Germany broke out he ceased to be merely the idol of an esoteric group; he became a soldier; he belonged to England. No one suffered more in spirit, no one was more tensely agitated by the war, than Henry James. Not that he doubted of our victory, which was to be his victory. In the deadliest trances of night he never questioned the end, but his nature was like a violin string, and was strained until it snapped.

"He was a supreme artist, but what we must remember and repeat is that he was a hero. He belonged to a neutral nation that he was attached to by a thousand ties, yet he broke them all to devote himself, heart and brain and vibrating nerves, entirely to his passionate love of England. He was a volunteer in our great cause. Quite in the beginning of August, 1914, he said to two English friends: 'However British you may me, I am more British still.' He has died before we celebrate the catastrophe of wickedness, and perhaps it is well, for his great heart might have broken with joy in the midst of the huzzas. He was an English hero of whom England shall be proud."

MARSHALL DEFIES HOUSE COMMITTEE

Continued from Page 1.

was due solely to my orders; I said that at the time you attempted to convey this public impression you knew that it was misleading because I had been asked by you to produce the minutes of the Grand Jury and had been instructed by the Attorney General not to comply with your request, as you well knew; I showed him the telegram of the Attorney General to me and showed him a copy of my letter to you, dated Feb. 29, 1916, in which I sent you a copy of the telegram of the Attorney General instructing me not to give you the Grand Jury minutes.

"Traveling Around With Walsh."

I told him that you were traveling around in your alleged investigation of me with Buchanan's counsel, Walsh, and David Slade in constant conference with you; I said that I believed that every word of the evidence, whether in so-called secret sessions or not, had been placed at the disposal of these worthies, and that I would be just as willing to give the Grand Jury minutes to a defendant as to give them to your honorable sub-committee.

I told him that I did not share the views which seemed to prevail in your sub-committee on this subject; I said that I regarded a member of Congress who would take money for an unlawful purpose from any foreign agent as a traitor, and that it was a great pity that such a person could only be indicted under the Sherman law, which carries only one year in jail as punishment.

I said that it was incomprehensible to me how your honorable sub-committee should rush to the assistance of an indicted defendant—how you had apparently resolved to prevent prosecution by causing the District Attorney in charge to be publicly slandered.

I told him that I would not permit the prosecution of the persons whose cause you had apparently espoused to be impeded by you; I said that if you wanted the minutes of the Grand Jury in any case you would not get them as long as I remained in office.

You will observe from the foregoing statement that what Mr. Holme published may have been based on what I said. If you have any quarrel it is with me, and not with him.

It is amazing to me to think that you supposed that I did not understand what you have been attempting to do during your visit here. I realized that your effort was to ruin me and my office by publishing with your full approval the complaints of various persons who have run afoul of the criminal law under my administration. Your sub-committee has endeavored by insulting questions to my assistants and others, by giving publicity and countenance to the charges of rascals and by refusing to listen to the truth, and refusing to examine public records to which your attention was directed, to publicly disgrace me and my office.

I propose to make this letter public. Respectfully,

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
United States Attorney.

Hon. C. C. Carlin, Chairman Sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, Room 323 Federal Building, New York, N. Y.

Committee to Reply, Later.

Mr. Carlin was interviewed at the Biltmore Hotel at about 2:30 o'clock. He had then read the letter.

"Mr. Marshall's letter has just reached me after the committee had separated, which he well knew before he sent it," he said. "I regret that Mr. Marshall seems to have an entire misconception of this investigation.

"He seems to think that the sub-committee, of its own initiative, is in some way attempting to persecute him, when, as a matter of fact, the House of Representatives passed a resolution directing us to make this investigation.

"He complains that we have summoned no one but rogues and thieves and 'shysters.' As a matter of fact, we have summoned men we supposed were the leading lawyers of New York, including John B. Stanchfield, Mr. Levy, his partner; Mr. Manton, District Attorney Swann, Judge Julius M. Mayer, Henry A. Wise, and others of equal standing with Mr. Marshall in this community.

"He complains because we held open sessions. The committee thought that in such an important matter as this there should be no secrecy about it, and it should be conducted in the open light of day. I decline to lose my temper, but shall continue to discharge my duty to the Congress of the United States under its instructions and directions.

"For this reason no reply can be made by the committee until it can be gotten together and its report is made to Congress. We shall be very sorry to feel that in the discharge of our public duty as public officials we should have given offense to any one, and we do not think that anything we have done can in the light of common judgment be so construed."

Committee's Work Here Ended.

The session yesterday morning was the last that will be held in this city for some time at least, as the plan now is to continue the investigation for the present at Washington. If any steps are to be taken against Mr. Marshall because of his bitter arraignment of the committee and his charges of bad faith, they will be announced after conferences in Washington. The Marshall letter was not sent to Congressmen Gard and Nelson, but only to Congressman Carlin, as Chairman.

Following the detention of Mr. Holme on a contempt charge on Friday and his release later, pending further action by the committee there, some interest was taken in yesterday's proceedings. But at the committee's session not one word was mentioned about the contempt charge. The committee adjourned shortly after noon, with the announcement that the members would probably return to Washington at 3:30 o'clock on the Congressional Limited, and that no further sessions would be held in this city unless it was found advisable to return here at some later date.

Things seemed to have quieted down and the Federal building where the investigation had been in progress was practically deserted before the announcement came that Mr. Marshall had sent a statement, in the form of a letter, to Mr. Carlin. The letter was not given to the newspaper men until it was known that Mr. Carlin had received it. Mr. Marshall would make no further comment of any kind.

Mr. Carlin was unable to get in touch with the other members of his committee who had left him soon after the morning session adjourned and finally decided to let the matter rest until the committeemen got back to Washington. There was no intimation given whether any other action would be taken against Mr. Marshall because of the letter, aside from the prosecution of the present investigation, which Congressman Buchanan was in part at least instrumental in bringing about, and which aimed at the impeachment of Mr. Marshall. There was much discussion among those who had been following the committee's investigation closely and there was a strong feeling that the Marshall letter would cause no little excitement in political circles in Washington.

David Lamar Active Again.

At the committee's session yesterday the name of David Lamar was brought in in a manner which caused much speculation as to Lamar's attitude in regard to the present investigation. Carl E. Whitney, formerly counsel for Lamar, was called to the stand and was questioned by Walter J. Walsh, counsel for Congressman Buchanan.

He was asked if he had acted as counsel for Lamar, and replied in the affirmative. He said, next, that he had had a conference with District Attorney Marshall.

Mr. Walsh wanted to know if he had ever discussed with Mr. Marshall the question of Lamar becoming a witness for the Government, and Congressman Carlin broke in to ask if the witness considered that question privileged.

"I do," replied Whitney.

"Would you give testimony as to that if your former client, Lamar, waived the privilege?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied.

He said that Lamar had not taken such action, to his knowledge, and then Walsh asked if it would influence him in regard to his testimony if he were told that he (Walsh) had obtained his information concerning the conference with Mr. Marshall from Lamar. Before he replied the witness was told by the committee that he need not answer until the waiver had been received from Lamar.

This testimony caused much speculation, but no more definite information as to its import could be obtained than that which appeared in the examination of the witness.

C. F. Le Gendre, a photographer employed by The World, was another witness. He said that he went to see Marshall Slade and David Slade, counsel for Rae Tanzer in her suit against James W. Osborne, some time before the Slades were indicted, to ask about getting a picture of Miss Tanzer and Osborne. The Slades, he said, were willing to have such a picture made in some public place such as a restaurant. Then he went to see Assistant District Attorney Wood, but the matter was frowned on. Some one suggested to Le Gendre that he make a composite picture out of photographs of Mr. Osborne and Miss Tanzer.

Le Gendre said he did as suggested and then took the picture to Mr. Marshall. Mr. Marshall, he testified, said:

"That is the most dangerous thing I have ever seen. I am going to keep this and put your name on it to show what can be done in the photographer's art."

It was suggested to him, Le Gendre said, that he go to the Slades with the picture and report to the District Attorney's office any effort on the part of the Slades to purchase it. He said that the Slades never made any such offer to him.

After adjournment yesterday Chairman Carlin said:

"We came to New York in order to get local atmosphere of the matter we are inquiring into. We have been much interested. The inquiry will continue in Washington and our presence in New York again is a matter still to be determined."

MARSHALL NOT IN CONTEMPT.

Representative Nelson Says Holme Charge Is Not Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After hearing a summary read to him, Representative John M. Nelson of Wisconsin, a Republican member of the sub-committee on the judiciary now investigating charges of impeachment against District Attorney Marshall, said upon his return fo Washington tonight that Mr. Marshall's letter accepting responsibility for an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES by L. R. Holme would not affect the committee's duty. The investigation, he said, would proceed as before.

He added in response to a question that Mr. Marshall's acceptance of responsibility would not affect the contempt charge against Mr. Holme one way or the other. The sub-committee, he said, would probably discuss the matter with the entire committee and decide what was best to be done. He said there was no feeling whatever on the subject.

"Mr. Marshall's statement," he said, "of course does not involve contempt of the committee. What he says is wise or foolish, according to the way you look at it. If a man under impeachment makes charges like that against the committee investigating the charges, it is just a question of the truth.

"There is nothing personal in our investigation. We are carrying out the orders of the House of Representatives. When Mr. Buchanan outlined his charges against Mr. Marshall before our committee we told him we wanted facts. He said he was too poor to get them, but that we could get them, and he asked the House to direct us to do so. I and some others of the committee opposed this request, but later when he formulated forty charges we decided it was better to recommend that we be empowered to investigate. That is what we are doing now, and the investigation will proceed without regard to Mr. Marshall's statement. Of course, I have not seen Mr. Marshall's statement, and the sub-committee has had no meeting and I am speaking only for myself."

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Suits For Spring For Sport, Dress and General Wear

Effectively developed in Men's Wear Serge, Poiret Twill, Golf Checks, Velour Checks, Gabardines and Gros de Londres, Faille and Taffeta Silks, as well as Silks combined with all wool fabrics

29.50 39.50 59.50

Tailored & Dressy Suits

Of Men's Wear Serge, Velour Checks and Gabardine. Several striking new models, in all the colors for Spring, Coats are lined with soft silk.

Special 24.50

Silk & Cloth Suits

Smart Suits of Chiffon Taffeta Silk, Velour Checks, Men's Wear Serge or Gabardine; tailored and dressy models, lined with soft silk.

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Dainty Spring Dresses For Afternoon, Sport, Danse or Formal Wear

Chiffon Taffeta, Georgette, Silk Net, also combinations of Taffeta with Georgette, Merveilleux and Radium Silks in all the new colors for Spring.

24.50 29.50 39.50

Afternoon Dresses

Of Taffeta Silk, combined with Georgette Crepe, hand embroidered with silver and beads; new bustle back; draped and

Evening Gowns

Of Taffeta Silk, combined with Crepe Georgette or Silk Net; handsomely embroidered and beaded; several very de-

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Opening of Their New Millinery Salon

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"All That Is Beautiful in Millinery"

Imported Paris Models in all styles, from the extreme Caroline Reboux Sailor to the tiny fitted Turban of Jenette Duc.

Exquisite Conceptions in the Newest Modes. Adaptations of Foreign Imports and clever style effects of our own designers.

To Introduce our New Department we offer

175 Street, Sport & Dress Hats

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co
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First Showing (Tomorrow) Monday

Women's "Charvet" Satin Underwear

This new material is an exquisite lightweight invisible stripe washable satin of wondrous sheen and softness, specially designed for Spring and Summer Wear.

"Charvet" Satin Bodies	1.25	2.00	2.95
"Charvet" Satin Envelope Chemises	2.95	3.95	4.95
"Charvet" Satin Petticoats	3.95	5.90	7.90
"Charvet" Satin Nightgowns		7.90	10.75

Will Place on Special Sale (Tomorrow) Monday

Women's Afternoon and Street Dresses

New shirred and flounced models of Chiffon Taffeta and Crepe de Chine in Black and colors; tinsel braid, Steel beads and silk embroidered trimmed. *Special* 18.00

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia **OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co** Cleveland Buffalo Newark
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America's Foremost Specialists

Women's New Spring Suits—*Important Showing*

Foreign Models accurately reproduced

Of Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Tailor Serge, Velour and Callot Check, Velour Cloth; also Gros de Londre, Faille and Taffeta Silks, in plain or with cloth combinations.

29.75 35.00 45.00 55.00 and upwards.

Exceptionally Prepared Sale of

Women's New Spring Suits

Suitable for Immediate Wear

Attractive belted, flare, trimmed and custom tailor models of Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine and Fine Cords; superior tailored; new model skirts. *Special* 29.75

Women's Dressy Silk Coats

Suitable for Afternoon or Evening Wear of Gros de Londre, Faille Silk, Silk Poplin, Charmeuse and Taffeta, in black and colors.

25.00 39.75 48.00 55.00 and upwards.

Women's Outing and Street Coats

Of Bolivia Cloth, Stockinette, Chinchilla, Jersey Silk, Vicuna, Velour Cloth, Poplin, Serge, Worsted Checks, Covert and Tweed Mixtures.

18.75 25.00 29.75 37.50 and upwards.

Women's Afternoon and Street Dresses

A diversity of the latest fashion developments of Gros de Londre, Plain and Striped Taffeta, Georgette Crepe and various combinations.

29.75 35.00 45.00 55.00 and upwards.

Women's New Spring Blouses

Important Collection of New and Exclusive Models in attractive colors.

Blouses of Georgette Crepe	5.00	7.90	8.90	13.75
Blouses of Crepe de Chine	2.95	3.95	5.00	7.90
Blouses of Satin and Georgette Crepe	2.95	5.00	6.90	7.90
Blouses of Linen and Voile	2.00	2.95	3.95	5.00

Misses' Spring Suits, Coats and Dresses

A representative collection of smart youthful models, featuring latest fashion developments in styles, materials and colorings.

Sizes 14, 16, 18 years, suitable for women to 36 bust measure.

Tailored Suits of Serge and Gabardine	25.00	29.75	35.00
Sport Suits of Checks and Chamois Cloth	25.00	29.75	35.00
Dressy Suits of Silk and Combinations	32.50	45.00	50.00
Street Coats of Serge, Gabardine and Poplin	15.00	25.00	35.00
Sport Coats of Novelty Cloths	19.75	29.75	37.50
Afternoon Dresses of Various Silks	22.50	29.75	35.00
Attractive Dancing and Party Dresses	15.00	25.00	35.00
Walking Dresses of Men's Wear Serge	15.00	22.50	29.75

Misses' Tailored Suits

Smart models of Men's Wear Serge and Gabardine;

Misses' Street Coats

Belted and flare models of Gabardine, Whipcord and

IRISH WANT ENGLAND HUMBLED, SAYS GOFF

Tells Convention, Called to Plan for Freedom, That Britain Is the Evil Genius.

DENIES STORIES OF LOYALTY

Declares Only British Arms and Fleets Keep the Emerald Isle Under Subjection.

A convention of more than 1,800 Irishmen from all parts of the United States, from Alaska to Florida, and described as "a spontaneous overflow of the Irish heart at the psychological moment" began yesterday at the Astor, with declarations that the meeting was "instigated by none but Irishmen, instigated for nothing but the freedom of Ireland, so that the motherland may be a sister republic to this great nation," and with assertions of loyalty to "the country that, with Ireland, is first in our hearts, our loyalty, and our devotion."

The opening of the convention was set for 10 o'clock, but long before that hour, and long after, the corridors leading to the ballroom were crowded with "the Flahertys, the Ryans, the Donohues, the Finnegans, and all the other patriots who have helped to give this nation her greatness" and who were passing a rigid inspection to get into the convention for the foundation of an Irish Republic.

"Do you doubt this is an Irish convention?" asked one man who had an American flag in one coat lapel and a shamrock on the other, "an Irish convention and an American convention? There will be no Germans here today, and there will be no Englishmen—only loyal men of the Irish race—unless, perchance, one or two get in as visitors. But there are more than 1,800 Irishmen. They represent hundreds of thousands of the Irish race in America, members of the four societies: The Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Clan-na-Gael, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the Irish Fellowship Societies."

"Punish Ireland's Enemies."

It was almost noon before Victor Herbert, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, standing under a decoration made by twining American flags and the green Irish banner with the golden harp, beat for order and proposed Justice Joan W. Goff of the Supreme Court for temporary Chairman.

In the opening prayer Mgr. Henry A. Brann of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, who, it was said, represented Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, descendant F. Robert Emmet, and whose "head is now lighted with the sun of eternity," asked that "God save Ireland. Make her free and punish her enemies." When he said that "Ireland has been bound to England long enough to disprove the assertion that good can come from the union," the crowd on the platform, main floor, and three balconies got to its feet and cheered.

When Justice Goff arose the crowd again cheered, and as the pipe organ played "O'Donnell Aboo" the Irish voices swept into melody, mingled with cheering.

Ireland's Present Interest.

Then, interrupted by applause and cheers and cries for the long life of Ireland, the temporary Chairman said in part:

In our day and generation there has not arisen such an emergency as now demands that American citizens of Irish birth or blood express themselves in unmistakable language toward the great struggle that is now convulsing Europe, insofar as the present or future interests of Ireland are or may be affected.

Because of the widespread misrepresentation of our attitude and the falsification of the condition of Ireland we are called upon to speak in defense of truth, for otherwise silence would imply acquiescence in what we know to be false.

Therefore, it is that we, from all parts of the country, assemble in convention for the purpose of removing by definite declaration whatever of false impression there may exist in America, and of unequivocally conveying to the people of Ireland our faith in their courage and fortitude.

For over half a century American citizens of Irish birth or blood have been contributing to what is generally known as the Irish Cause. The majority of the people who left Ireland carried with them an ideal and a sting of resentment, which became intensified when, by their experience of life in America, they had practical illustration of what their native country could be under free institutions and a just administration of laws for the protection and benefit of its people.

Irish Nation the Ideal.

Justice Goff then spoke of the ideal of the Irish, "and that ideal is an Irish nation, governed by Irish laws, made by and for the Irish people," and told of the work of Parnell and Davitt that led to the organization of the Irish Land League. Telling of the visits of the Irish members of Parliament to this country, now discontinued, he said:

That hostility to English rule in Ireland, which has been maintained for centuries in the face of famine and persecution, has suddenly been transformed into zealous loyalty; that for an empty formula labeled Home Rule Ireland has abandoned her historic attitude, and kissed the rod that has scourged her; that the men of Irish blood in America who have sustained her in her struggle and believed in her sincerity have been mistaken or betrayed, challenge our credence, and, if true, tend to destroy our hopes and faith in ourselves and in humanity.

It must be recognized that on the surface what might be termed the official voice of Ireland is raised in loyal chorus to England. The members of Parliament, with one honorable exception, are unanimous in their acclaim of Irish loyalty. If they truly represented the people of Ireland, their attitude would be conclusive, and, while to some it might evoke disagreement, to none would it justify interference. It may, however, be justly urged that many years have elapsed since they received commission from the people to represent them.

Declares Heart Still True.

Political parties may prove recreant, leaders may falter, individuals may betray, but a nation striving for life can be no more silenced than the eternal voice of justice.

Except on irrefragible evidence, we refuse to believe that the Irish people have renounced their allegiance to Ireland and its hereditary cause, for the following reasons:

First—The faith we have in the fidelity of the Irish race in its progress to national freedom.

Second—The drastic suppression of all manifestation or expression of free thought in Ireland by either tongue or pen.

Third—The maintenance of a huge garrison, found necessary to overawe the people at a time when the army is badly needed in other fields.

Fourth—Notwithstanding the exclusive control of all agencies of intelligence and the falsification approved by the censor, we know from reliable sources that in spite of jail and coercion the heart of Ireland still rings true.

Therefore, we in America, who have furnished moral and material aid, have a right to know and express the truth, and in doing so to further express our knowledge of the falsity of the statement made in the British House of Commons that 95 per cent. of the Irish in America were in favor of England in the present conflict.

As to the attitude of Ireland toward England in the present war, he said:

That Ireland is in a state of siege, the mind impartial and not obscured by prejudice must admit. Her seaboard is patrolled by ironclads, and her cities, towns, and villages bristle with the bayonets of the army of occupation. If Ireland were loyal to England in the present crisis, why the need of such martial and naval force? Why the need of imprisonment and of banishment of men from their homes? Why the need of coercive measures to force men to enlist? And why exempt her from the conscription applicable to England and Scotland?

Speaking of the war, Justice Goff said:

If the storm breaks and engulfs our country, the one impulse from every Irish heart in America will be to arise to maintain our country's honor. There is hope that the good sense of the American people will resist and frustrate the sinister propaganda that is being waged from press and platform for the purpose of embroiling us in the European strife.

Hopes England Will Be Beaten.

That there is danger in the propaganda is obvious. It is sustained by powerful social, political, and financial influences, and in addition to the false pretense that the cause of civilization and of small nationalities is at stake, it involves what is termed international law as warrant for aggressive action. When in an epidemic of danger and destruction an American citizen, for purposes of profit or pleasure, wantonly exposes himself, it is not law. It is not justice, that his recklessness should involve a whole nation in the horrors of war.

Speaking of the desire of Irishmen regarding the outcome of the struggle, he said:

In the outcome of the great war now raging, and as between the combatants now engaged, we have one supreme interest, and one only, and that is to see England, the tyrant and oppressor of Ireland and her people, the evil genius of France and of every nation blighted by her alliance, defeated.

It has been indelibly marked on the pages of history, written by her own sons, that England never accorded to Ireland the slightest installment of justice except through fear. In that she does not stand alone.

Only through an ordeal can England's eyes be ever opened to the truth, that even for her own welfare it would be preferable to have at her door a friendly neighbor rather than a watchful enemy.

To the people of England we wish neither privation nor suffering, but to them the truth must be driven home, that it is only by scourging that the pride and intolerance of their Government and privileged classes can be chastened into a spirit of justice and fair play.

The convention adopted the permanent organization plan proposed by a committee, with Captain John T. Ryan as Chairman, late in the evening meeting. It was decided to call the society "The Friends of Irish Freedom" and to establish branches in all States. The aims of the organization are to "encourage and assist any movement for the national independence of Ireland and to aid in the industrial development of the country as well as in the revival of the language, the literature, the music, and the customs of the Gaels."

Officers chosen were: President, Justice Goff; Vice Presidents, Dr. Emmet, Mr. Herbert, Judge Ryan of St. Louis, Mgr. Brann, and Joseph McLaughlin of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Thomas Hughes Kelly; Secretary, John D. Moore.

Judge O'Neil Ryan, who was made permanent Chairman of the convention, quoted figures from the report of Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, showing that only 85,000 Irishmen had been enlisted to fight for England, as evidence that Ireland was not loyal to Great Britain. He asked Mrs. Henrietta O'Donovan Rossa to speak, and she said she knew that Ireland, from oldest man to baby, was not loyal to England.

Other speakers were Louis D. Conley, Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York; Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson of Philadelphia, Mgr. Gerald P. Coghlan of Philadelphia.

The convention will meet this afternoon in the George M. Cohan Theatre.

TELLS NATION'S LOSS BY LACK OF SHIPS

Assistant Secretary of Commerce E. H. Sweet Urges Merchant Marine.

DEPEND ON BRITISH HULLS

Asks Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce to Support Administration Measures.

The Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce, recently organized to promote trade relations between this country and Norway, held a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, with Helmer H. Bryn, Minister from Norway to the United States, as the guest of honor. Assistant Secretary of Commerce E. H. Sweet, who was the principal speaker, dwelt on the great injury which this country was suffering for lack of a merchant marine, and urged support for measures of the Administration to build one up.

Mr. Sweet drew a picture of the distress and ruin which would result to this country if the merchant marine of foreign countries were suddenly withdrawn. While he admitted that the present prosperity of the United States was due largely to its employment of British ships, he said that English lines were discriminating against this country.

"Only a few days ago," he said, "a contract for the sale of more than a million dollars' worth of cast-iron pipe could have been made with responsible parties in Argentine if the British interest which controls the shipping situation had not insisted on a freight rate from New York to Buenos Aires about 100 per cent. higher than the rate from Liverpool to Buenos Aires. During the year ending June 30, 1914, immediately preceding the European war, 58 per cent. of our water-borne exports were carried in British ships.

"Such discrimination ought not to stir our resentment, but should rather inspire us with the determination to recover our commercial independence."

He quoted the opinion of a statistician and economist, who had been asked to study the effect which the sudden withdrawal of foreign shipping would have on wheat and cotton production. The economist said that cotton, in such a case, would sell below the cost of production and wheat might be reduced below 50 cents a bushel. The economist added in his report:

"There can be no doubt that, even if only British vessels were withdrawn from our carrying trade, the resulting depreciation of wheat and cotton would bring the direst distress to the farmers of this country."

Mr. Sweet read from a letter recently received by Secretary Redfield from Julean H. Arnold, the commercial attaché in China:

"As for our immediate trade needs in China, that which we need most and need immediately is the restoration of the American flag on the Pacific. We need American ships on the Pacific, and we need them very, very badly. We have a marvelous opportunity for trade expansion here in China during this war, but we shall have to sit still and see it rush by, probably never again to return, unless we have American ships to take advantage of this our great opportunity."

The failure to obtain imports which would follow the withdrawal of foreign ships, Mr. Sweet said, would injure skilled labor, as heavily as inability to export would hurt the agriculturists.

"It has been estimated," he said, "that if our imports of rubber alone were suddenly cut off more than a million workmen in the United States would be immediately thrown out of employment."

Other speakers were Gustave Porges, the toastmaster; Consul General Ravn of Norway, August Reymert, President of the Chamber; David H. S. Penny, Vice President of the Irving National Bank; Albert M. Barnes, Jr.; Morris Gintzler, and A. N. Rygg.

$3,000,000 FARM HIS GIFT.

Ohio C. Barber to Present It to the Western Reserve University.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 4.—Ohio C. Barber, match manufacturer, today confirmed reports that he would present his $3,000,000 model farm at Barnerton, Ohio, to Western Reserve University for an agricultural college.

"I had planned the Anna Dean farm should go to Western Reserve after my death," Mr. Barber said, "but I can't wait, because I'm convinced I'm going to live to be 100 years old."

Mr. Barber is now 74 and recently remarried. He is active now in Cleveland in promotion of the new East Fifty-fifth Street subway. He explained the property would not be turned over to Western Reserve immediately, because he wanted to erect additional buildings adapted to the use of students.

These will augment the present model equipment of the 3,500-acre farm, which Mr. Barber established six years ago and named in memory of his first wife. It is one of the most scientifically managed farms in the country. Two hundred men are employed on it.

$750,000 TO TEACH COOKING

Dyspeptic Leaves Money to Rochester University for Dietetics.

A bequest of $750,000 to found a department of dietetics in the University of Rochester, given by a man who had suffered most of his life from dyspepsia, was announced at the annual dinner of the New York City alumni of the university, which was held last night at Keen's Chop House in West Thirty-sixth Street. The testator was Lewis R. Ross, late President of the Board of Trustees, and a shoe manufacturer of Rochester, whose poor health gave him an unusual interest in the scientific cooking of foods and made him decide to leave the money for the foundation of a department such as was already possessed by Yale, Columbia, and Cornell. The bequest was about two-thirds of his estate.

Announcement of the bequest was made by Professor Henry F. Burton, who represented the Faculty at the dinner. Other speakers were William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education and an alumnus of the university; Emmet Holt, Rossiter Johnson, and Nat Olds. About 100 were present.

Building Inspection Bill Is Ready.

The Building Inspection Consolidation bill recently prepared by the Mayor's Committee, the Borough Presidents, and the representatives of the real estate interests was turned over yesterday to Senator Lockwood and Assemblyman Ellenbogen for introduction in both houses of the Legislature tomorrow. The proposed bill was the subject of discussion and indorsement yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Conference Committee of Real Estate and Commercial Organizations, which represents about 100 organizations. Alfred R. Kirkus, chairman of the Conference Committee, was delegated to represent the committee before the Legislature.

TAKES MRS. DUNPHY'S PLACE

Dr. G. B. Cornell to Have Charge of Randall's Island.

John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Public Charities, announced last night the appointment of Dr. G. Burgess Cornell of Maryland as Medical Director of the institutions for feeble-minded children on Randall's Island. The post which Dr. Cornell will take immediately corresponds to the position of Superintendent, formerly held by Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy. But under the new era of reconstruction, of which the Commissioner made his first announcement last night, the institutions will be of a medical character rather than disciplinary, and it is proposed to care only for mentally defective children.

For many years Dr. Cornell was connected with private institutions in Maryland devoted to the care of feeble-minded and defective children and was prominently associated with the physicians and surgeons of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. He has specialized in mental hygiene.

Commissioner Kingsbury said he planned to tear down all buildings on Randall's Island not of model construction and erect sanitary and fireproof buildings of the cottage style. Most of the normal children have already been transferred to the children's service section of the Metropolitan Hospital, he said.

The department has funds sufficient to carry on the work of reconstruction for some time, the Commissioner said, but toward the end of next year he intends to ask for another appropriation to complete the work.

PRIEST IS SLAIN BY WOMAN.

Five Shots Fired at St. Paul Victim in Church by Assassin.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 4.—The Rev. Henry Jajeski, pastor of St. Casimir's Polish Roman Catholic Church here, was shot and killed at the church by a woman tonight, in the presence of several members of his congregation.

The woman entered the church shortly before the evening service was to begin and while several Catholic sisters were kneeling at the altar, near which was Father Jajeski, she advanced rapidly down the centre aisle. The woman fired five shots, two taking effect and resulting in instant death.

Threats of violence were made and the woman was hurried to a police station. Understanding nothing but Polish she could not be questioned until an interpreter had been obtained.

DEMANDS ROCK ISLAND SALE

Bondholder Wants Immediate Foreclosure on the Railway.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Immediate foreclosure on the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway was demanded today by Louis C. Krauthoff, attorney for the Central Trust Company of New York, trustee of $100,000,000 worth of first and refunding mortgage bonds, at the hearing of Receiver Jacob M. Dickinson's petition before Judge George M. Carpenter, asking instructions regarding the payment of certain funds.

Attorneys for the stockholders and the holders of $20,000,000 debenture bonds are urging the court to instruct the receiver to pay the $500,000 interest on these bonds as the only means of saving the road. Nathan L. Amster, a director in the Rock Island, has declared at the hearing that the holders of the securities in the hands of the trust company are under the control of the Moore-Reid interests, formerly in control of the road, and the demand of Mr. Krauthoff that these bondholders be allowed to foreclose is what the other factions have feared.

Opposition to the issuance of receivers' certificates to take up the $500,000 debenture interest was made by Mr. Krauthoff on the ground that such issuance would impair the equity in the railroad of the first and refunding mortgage bondholders.

"The situation cannot be helped," he said. "The first and refunding bondholders agree to make the sacrifice of furnishing the funds necessary to put the road on its feet. It will take $80,000,000 to do this, and that amount cannot be raised under the receivership. It is too bad the others will have to suffer, but an immediate foreclosure is no more than right, and it would follow the example in other courts in the cases of other railroads."

Mr. Krauthoff said he represented persons holding $23,000,000 worth of the issue of $100,000,000 first and refunding mortgage bonds. The hearing will be resumed Monday.

1,000 Machinists Threaten Strike.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 5.—A strike of nearly 1,000 machinists has been threatened in several big plants here unless an eight-hour day is granted by the employers. A mass meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon to decide what action is to be taken. The employers have all been notified of the demands.

BONWIT TELLER & CO. direct particular attention to their advertisement of Women's Shoes and Hosiery in the Rotogravure Section of this paper to-day.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Have Received by Latest Steamers

A Large Collection of Models Personally Selected by Their Own Representatives at the

Fashion Openings of the Paris "Haute Couture"

The Display of these new models will be duly announced

Women's Tailleur Suits

Special attention is directed to the large collection of suits in the new man-tailored modes

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES

29.50 35.00 39.50

Smart Godet flare and mannish types in Gabardine, serge and velour checks.

Tailleur Costumes

Ripple basque, Breton, Pelerine and Mandarin models of Poiret twill, covert-gabardine, whipcord-gabardine, guernsey, pastel twills, taffeta, faille, gros de Londres, taffeta libellule, brocaded silks, tussore, gold and silver emblazoned border effects, Britannia and Giraldi silk.

45.00 95.00 up to 250.00

TROUSSEAUX

Exquisite individual pieces and Sets de Luxe just received by S.S. Rochambeau.

Handmade in Paris to the special order of this shop. Finest batistes and handkerchief linens with drawn work, hand embroidery and real laces.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

Have Originated and Will Introduce in the Prevailing Silhouette the

Art Nouveau Corsets

Done of taffeta in the new Ceramic shades and introducing an entirely new note in corset garniture.

Presentation of the New Models in

French Corsets

By AUGUSTINE THOMAS

The Celebrated Paris Corsetiere.

"Bontell" Corsets

Original models in cloth of silver, bullion and metallic brocades, embossed and broche fabrics.

Coats—Manteaux

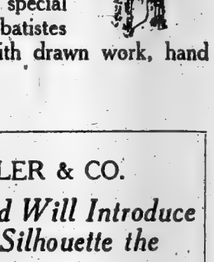

Daytime, motor, apres-midi and evening coats and wraps. Cheruit's "buttonless" coats, closing with narrow strap-like belts. Lanvin's Pelerine, fluted edge and "collar-to-hem" button coats. Chanel fur trimmed coats. Silver embroidered, ostrich and marabou trimmed coats. Lustrous satin coats. Other modes in Bolivia cloth, gabardine, tricot, stockinette, tussore, poult de soie, Callot checks, pastel plaids.

Originations

A cloud of gray maline caught with taffeta roses—the newest ruche.

* * *

The cape stole—a new note in the cape collar motif—is edged with a flare of Georgette crepe, and just as deep in back as it is deep in front.

* * *

Another variation of the cape collar theme is this of Margot lace.

* * *

The tiny birds hand-embroidered on the slender points of a new collar and cuff set are blue birds. Perhaps because it is blue faille ribbon that bands them to the frock—or perhaps just for happiness.

* * *

With all its re-current becomingness, Irish lace has come in answer to a Spring vogue for jabots and high stocks.

* * *

Now the fichu may be purchased by the yard, in Georgette crepe, one side fluted, the other picot edged. 1.00

* * *

French veiling has a chenille scroll of fantastic design. Beige and taupe are the newest shadings.

* * *

Silk hosiery is embroidered in a French clock of Egyptian designing.

* * *

And the Egyptian motif gave to this new handbag a vivid blending of Nile colorings.

* * *

Djersette in the shade of the Sports Suit fashions the new Sports handbag, back-strapped for convenience.

* * *

Vase-shaped handbags are beaded in sapphire and gray and set with a Wedgwood cameo.

* * *

Handbags of blue and green changeant silk reflect the colorings of the beads that band and edge them.

* * *

Shirred into a Chinese skull cap of beads with a beaded Mandarin button there's a bag of dull blue silk.

* * *

New ostrich fans are lyre-shaped.

* * *

The criss-cross stitchery of the old-fashioned sampler gives quaint charm to a handbag of white and blue beads.

* * *

Slim leather pocketbooks are striped in tan and black sapphire and black.

THE VICTORIAN DROOP

The Elegance Romantique of the Victorian Age is Evidenced in Many Gowns.

Developed in rare tissues and textiles are afternoon and evening gowns with characteristic drop shoulders of the Victorian period.

Many Spanish motifs are reflected in the farthingale.

Louis Seize types are represented in the puffed hip and pannier effects.

Beaded FROCKS

Many of the most charming frocks are developed in Georgette with crystal and China bead ornamentation.

Misses' Apparel

Specialized "Jeunes Filles" Types for the College Miss & Debutante

Bonwit Teller & Co. apparel for the younger set holds to the ideals of simplicity, youth and refinement established by that great couturiere to youth, Jeanne Lanvin, and is marked apart from the over-sophisticated types by its debonnaire chic.

MISSES' CLOTH SUITS	22.50	to	165.00
MISSES' SILK SUITS	45.00	to	165.00
MISSES' SILK AND SERGE SUITS	29.50	to	150.00
MISSES' COLLEGE FROCKS	20.00	to	39.50
MISSES' AFTERNOON FROCKS	29.50	to	150.00
MISSES' EVENING FROCKS	35.00	to	165.00

"Flapper" Apparel

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

For the hard-to-fit girl of 12 to 16.

Originated by and to be had Exclusively at Bonwit Teller & Co.

SUITS COATS FROCKS

SPORTS APPAREL

Shown in the Enlarged and Specialized Department on the Third Floor.

This department is devoted to highly specialized types of apparel for Women and Misses who hold to a punctilious etiquette and correct code in matters of dress for various forms of sports.

CHATRIOT Paris BLOUSES

Exclusive models, expressly made for Bonwit Teller & Co. by Chatriot of Paris, in voile, handherchief linen, batiste, Georgette crepe and crepe de chine. Distinguished by their simple style motifs and finesse.

BLOUSES with Capes and Pelerines

This new style note is evident in many charmingly dainty blouses developed in Georgette, some combined with satin.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

INTRODUCE THE EXCLUSIVE

Millinery Modes

FROM THE LEADING PARIS MODISTES

Hand Painted STENCIL Hats

Added to the deft art of the milliner is the brush of the artist expressing exotic birds in vivid colorings.

Le Sombrero MEXIQUE

A feminized version of the romantic sombrero done in prairie grass and true to the original type, even to the dangling, dancing little balls of white wool.

Hats of BAMBOO & MATTING

New conceptions of hats in sport types that are infinitely smart and rakish, done in motifs and color schemes that strike an entirely original note.

BEIGE, GREIGE and other new colorings

—cyclamen, pervenche, lemon yellow, Chinese blue, Madonna blue, Cobalt blue, marron, vieux rose, anemone, Bacchus, parme, sloe, ciel, bleu de nuit, menthe, emeraude, fuchsia, pourpre "Comme toujours blanc et noir."

CHAPEAUX de PARIS

Original Models and Reproductions

TALBOT'S little turban with the TEA VEIL and the HELMET HAT,—other hats from TALBOT, REBOUX, CROUZIEX, HAMAR, VARON, LEWIS, GEORGETTE, LANVIN. The crin hat of VARON with SPANISH VEIL and quaint RIBBON NECKLET. Envelope brims, goura fans, ostrich tips, DIRECTOIRE, WATTEAU and LOUIS SEIZE motifs.

Handmade FRENCH VEILS

Introducing Beauty, Complexion, Harem & Bakst Veils.

Arrived on latest steamer, novelty veils and veilings, including large "Gingham" plaid effects, outlines and delicate traceries of foliage, chenille dots and patterns, the "Daisy" veil, the "Pom-Pom" veil, Black-and-White effects, "Taupe-and-Beige," bisque and white. And maline veils in the new Pastel and Bon-Bon shadings.

Mourning Apparel

An individual department on the Second Floor wherein selections may be made in privacy.

Mourning apparel—distinctively Bonwit Teller—designed on lines in accord with the silhouette of the day. Modes that are fashionably simple and tempered with distinguished refinement.

MOURNING MILLINERY

Hats that are exact and faithful replicas of French Mode Hats, made exclusively from French materials in the Bonwit Teller workrooms.

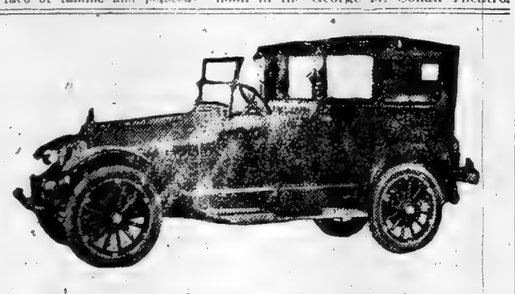

The leading coach makers to New York's exclusive sets have each built us a masterpiece. These superb closed bodies on Mitchell chasses each express the MOST that each coach builder has learned, perfected and achieved.

The exquisite luxurious cars will delight you. The wide variety will interest and please you.

We are showing Touring Limousines, Limousines, Coupes, Salamanca Types, Landau Broughams, Broughams, Touring Sedans, Cabriolets and Victorias.

Mounted on Mitchell chasses, they give power, easy riding, a silent sweetness of running, a permanent performance, more nearly perfect than anything built up to this winter.

Because of the low price of Mitchell chassis, these closed cars are priced from $2,000 for the Sedan, slightly higher prices for other closed models up to $2,750 for the Touring Limousine. This is for coach work you have never seen surpassed—for richness, beauty and luxury you have seen priced at above $4,500.

"We GUARANTEE the Service"

Carl H. Page Motors Co.

"A Place in the Sun"

Harry N. Pyke J. A. Clarke

Columbus Circle, Facing South

New York

Brooklyn Philadelphia Newark New Haven

HINTS AT COLLUSION IN YOUNG'S ABSENCE

Brother Tells Thompson Committee He Believes Banker Has Been "Reached."

WITNESSES IN CONTEMPT

Chairman Urges City to Sue for $210,000 Paid as Bonus—Shonts Too Ill to Appear.

Vain efforts of the Thompson Legislative Committee to locate George W. Young, former Director of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and futile attempts to obtain possession of papers and documents of the estate of Andrew Freedman kept the committeemen busy for several hours yesterday.

Mr. Young's brother, James Young, went on the stand and told the committee he was very anxious to find his brother himself in order to collect interest on a $50,000 note which he said he held against George W. Young. The witness said he had made the threat to go before the Thompson Committee and "spill the beans" if his brother did not appear. He said he had told Thomas J. Miggins, George W. Young's office manager, that he presumed his brother had been "reached by Morgan and the other crowd."

Senator Thompson said he would present to the Senate this week the conduct both of the Guaranty Trust witnesses and the witnesses of the T. A. Gillespie Company, which obtained the contract for third-tracking the Interborough's elevated lines.

A civil suit by the city against the Interborough to recover the sums paid as bonuses by that company to President T. P. Shonts, Richard Reid Rogers, and Auditor Edward J. F. Gaynor may result from the testimony so far given. The committee will urge Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy to take this action on the ground that the bonuses were improperly charged to construction account, and included in the prior determination allowances in defiance of the intent of the dual subway contract. Mr. Gaynor and Perley Morse, the committee's expert accountant, threw new light upon these accounts yesterday by explaining about an entirely new account kept by the Interborough and termed "Work in Progress" account.

Why James Wants to Find G. W.

The testimony of James Young came at the close of the session, just before Senator Thompson announced an adjournment of the committee until next Thursday. An elderly man with short white mustache, florid complexion, and partly bald, James appeared anxious to tell all he knew concerning his brother's activities. He said he had not seen his brother since early in December. He had never communicated with Mr. Young's valet, James Hughes, but he said he had talked over the telephone with Mr. Miggins, Mr. Young's office manager, from the rooms of the Thompson committee. This conversation was listened to by a member of the committee.

"What did you say to Mr. Miggins?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I told him," replied Mr. Young, "that certain taxes he said had been paid on a piece of property in Jersey City had not been paid for the last three or four years. I told him I had obtained judgment against the company for interest on a $50,000 note, and was about to file notice of judgment in the Sheriff's office in Hudson County. Mr. Miggins told me Mr. Young was not in the city, but would return soon. I told him I would not wait for Mr. Young to return. I said I wanted the matter attended to at once. I told him the Thompson committee was looking for George W. Young and I hoped they would get him, and that I would render them every assistance I could."

"Did you tell Mr. Miggins the reason George W. Young is not here?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I told him I presumed he had been reached by Morgan and the other crowd."

"Did you state he had been reached and did you mention a sum of money?"

The witness admitted he said something about $600,000, but he explained that he was talking about a piece of property.

"Did you say you knew the Morgan people had reached him and that that was the reason he was not here?"

"I told Mr. Miggins," replied the witness, "that in all probability the Morgans had reached him."

"Did you know anything about it?"

"I knew about the Windsor Trust Company."

"What did you know about the Windsor Trust Company?"

"I knew George W. Young had been Chairman of the Executive Committee, and that Andrew Freedman had been a member of the Board of Directors. I knew by conversations I heard that certain moneys of the Interborough, or Shonts's money, had been kept in the Windsor Trust Company and I also knew that the Windsor Trust Company had been merged with the Empire Trust Company."

Witness Has Suspicions.

"Why was that done?"

"Why, it was done to cover up something."

"Do you know why your brother left town?"

"I drew my own conclusions as to why he left town," said Mr. Young.

The committee called Emily J. Tompkins, stenographer in Mr. Young's office, but obtained little information from her. She said she had not seen her employer in the last six or eight weeks. He called up the office last Wednesday and asked for Mr. Miggins, the office manager. She did not hear the conversation and she couldn't tell if the call was a local or a long distance call.

"As far as I know," she said, "it was a local call, but I am not sure."

Bainbridge Colby was another witness. Asked what he knew as to Mr. Young's whereabouts, he said:

"Mr. Young telephoned to me on Monday night asking if he could come to my house. He came up and said he had stopped at the Biltmore on the way to see Senator Thompson. We talked over the situation and I got the impression that he was going to appear before the committee. I thought he had testified on Wednesday, until Mr. Moss called me on the telephone. Mr. Hughes then came to my office and told me that Mr. Young had gone to Washington.

"I don't know under what sense of peremptory necessity he went away, but I'm sure he'll be available shortly. I may say that he is not happy. I don't think he will be happy to testify about old associations, but he realizes that this committee has work that must be done. I will use all my persuasion to get him to appear. Already I have spent $16 in telegrams trying to locate him in Florida."

Papers in Freedman's House.

F. P. Sherman, Jr., trust clerk of the Guaranty Trust Company, then told of a trip he took last January to the home of the late Andrew Freedman at Red Bank, N. J. He said he took the papers he found there to the Guaranty Trust Company so they could pass through the hands of the executors. He took Mr. Freedman's checks and thirty-eight files of letters to Samuel Untermyer.

"Did you see any boxes that might have contained books and papers belonging to Mr. Freedman at Red Bank?" asked Mr. Moss.

"There were a number of cases in the cellar," replied the witness, "which I understood contained wines, chinaware, and art objects."

He added that he supposed these articles had been brought to the city and stored for a time at least in the Manhattan Storage Warehouse.

"Are you sure there weren't any other papers in the house? Can't you recall anything else?" persisted Mr. Moss.

"Now that you remind me," replied Mr. Sherman, "I did see some papers, but nothing of importance. There were some records pertaining to Mr. Freedman's place at Red Bank, contracts for new buildings, and things like that."

"Do you recall seeing the signature of Jacques Cohen on any of the papers?" was the next question.

"I think I did see it," was the reply. Mr. Moss did not pursue the subject. The lawyer then informed the witness that he understood that Mr. Freedman himself had carried several bundles of papers to his Red Bank home not long before his death. The witness said he had no knowledge of this.

"Did you ever come across any evidence that Mr. Freedman had a London bank account?" Chairman Thompson wanted to know.

"No," said Mr. Sherman; "there was nothing to show that he had a foreign bank account anywhere."

Mr. Sherman then said that the Guaranty Trust Company had made a searching examination of all the Freedman estate papers in its possession and had presented everything found which was covered by the subpoena.

"Yes, but most of what has been presented," said Mr. Moss, "consists merely of letters notifying Mr. Freedman of committee meetings."

"Certain ethics have grown up around trust companies," said Senator Thompson, "which we feel you are bound to observe, and we think you have done everything in conformity with those ethics. But Mr. Moss is right when he says we should have all the papers we are after. This is a legislative investigation, and we should be allowed to get what we want."

Le Roy T. Harkness, assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission, was on the stand long enough to put in evidence certain affidavits in connection with the injunction suit brought by Fred C. Williams in connection with the Fulton Street, Brooklyn, elevated line.

Morse Finds Bonuses on Books.

He gave way to Accountant Perley Morse, who was asked to explain what his investigation of the Interborough's records had shown in connection with the prior determination account. He said:

"I find in the Interborough's general ledger the account termed 'Other Suspense.' It contains the record of a payment in cash of $125,000 on July 5, 1913. Mr. Gaynor informs me that this was a payment to President Shonts on account of his bonus. The Shonts bonus appears as debit on the 'Other Suspense' account. The general ledger, under date of Sept. 26, 1913, also contains the record of an item of $50,000. Mr. Gaynor says this was a payment to Mr. Rogers on account of his bonus. This also is a debit item, and both were posted from the cash book, which was the original book of entry. The cash book is usually made up of payments from the check book and other sources. I also find, under date of Aug. 7, 1912, the record of a payment of $10,000 which Mr. Gaynor informs me is the payment to himself."

Mr. Morse said he also found on the credit side of the journal these entries as of May 31, 1914: $2,405,539.25, $127,-171.90, $254,282.99, $320,901.98, and $310,-285.04. These, he said, were entered as credit on the "Other Suspense" account and as debit in an account called "Work in Progress" account.

Lawyer Shuster, assistant counsel to the committee, wanted to know what the "Work in Progress" account was, and Auditor Gaynor, who was sitting beside Mr. Morse, explained that it was "a stepping-stone to the 'plant and equipment account'."

"Then there are two stepping-stones, 'Other Suspense' and 'Work in Progress'?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes."

"What does 'Work in Progress' mean?"

"It is merely a bookkeeper's term," said Mr. Gaynor.

"Does the plant and equipment account finally land in the construction account?" asked Mr. Moss, and before the witness could answer Mr. Shuster continued: "The plant and equipment is an arbitrary segregation of items provided for in the dual contracts?"

The witness said this was correct.

"These credit items, then, are making for the capital account of the company and on determination are to be charged against construction?"

"Yes," said Mr. Gaynor.

"Will you explain the significance of the figures for credit and debit?"

Mr. Morse gave this explanation:

"The $125,000, the $50,000, and the $10,000 entered as being debits means that these sums have been paid. There are also large amounts transferred from 'other suspense.' They contain the amounts of the bonuses allowed, together with $120,000.01, the amount allowed on prior determination on account of engineering."

"And all of these items are a part of and constitute a prior determination on construction?"

"Yes."

Gaynor Explains Bookkeeping.

Mr. Gaynor said he couldn't identify the handwriting in the cash book, but he thought the handwriting in the ledger was that of John J. Fay. He said he himself was responsible for the entries and their character.

Q.—Where do you get the data for these entries? A.—I exercise my own judgment.

Q.—And your judgment is based on what? A.—The resolutions of the board, the reports from the departments, or such information as it is necessary for an intelligent understanding of these accounts. I want to make one correction in Mr. Morse's testimony. I did not tell him that these items which were carried in the construction account were the amounts paid to Mr. Shonts and Mr. Rogers. These accounts carry just what prior determination carries.

Q.—And if they were included in prior determination, they were carried to the cost of construction? A.—Yes.

Q.—And these bonus items constitute a part of the $2,405,539.25, which was carried in "work in progress"? A.—Yes.

Q.—And being held there, they either have been determined in the prior determination or will be determined in the quarterly determination account, and will ultimately get in the construction account? A.—Yes.

The witness was asked what vouchers accompanied the items in the prior determination account that was submitted to the Public Service Commission. He said the commission was furnished with evidence of dates, entries, and payments and what they were for. Asked if there were any resolutions of the company showing how these items were allocated, the witness said that that was not any part of his duties.

Q.—Did you furnish Mr. Rogers the statement showing the prior determination? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you say it represented $1,532,000? A.—I gave to understand just what this was for. I didn't furnish any vouchers because the sum referred to expenditures of the Interborough for general officers, clerks, office rent, &c., for four years. It was notorious that the company's officers spent much of their time over these contracts, and whatever allowances these officials were to receive were made part of the $1,532,000.

Q.—Were any records kept so that there would be legal proof of their extra services? A.—No; it was not practicable to do it from day to day.

Q.—Well, then, how was it practicable for the commission's chief engineer to make a determination? A.—The engineers, working in co-operation with the attorneys, could make a fair allotment.

Q.—And you were able to keep the regular engineering and superintendence charges separate from the extra charges? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why, then, wasn't it practicable to do the same thing in regard to administrative expenses?

The witness reiterated that it was altogether impracticable.

Q.—And the work of the engineers on the contracts could be well defined, but the labors of the executive officers couldn't be? A.—That is correct.

Q.—Do you find it practicable to do it now? A.—Yes, we do it, apportioning the time.

Q.—Wouldn't it have been fair to portion the share of the regular salaries of your executive officers for special services? A.—No, there was so much special work being done.

Q.—Didn't the company recognize the services of Mr. Shonts and Mr. Rogers before the contracts were signed? A.—They were recognized but not consummated.

Thompson Urges That City Sue.

When Senator Thompson was asked what plan he had in mind for the city to bring suit to recover the amount of the bonuses paid to Interborough officials, he said:

"There is no question but that if Corporation Counsel Hardy earnestly desires to protect the City of New York the way is clear for him to bring a successful civil suit to set aside all allowances made by the Public Service officials for the bonuses given to Interborough officials and smuggled into the 'prior determination' account. The bonuses we have already discovered in the 'prior determination' amount to $210,000, including the share allotted to the elevated lines and which haven't been passed upon, and we don't know how much more may be concealed in the remainder of more than $300,000 that stands as allowed on the record. Somebody with a motive hid those bonuses in the accounts so they could not be seen.

"The Public Service officials did not find them. I shall prefer charges of inefficiency, incompetency, and neglect of duty against Chief Engineer Craven of the Public Service Commission for not vetoing these items, and against Chief Counsel George S. Coleman for not pointing them out. One of our lawyers will prove the charges from the testimony taken before the committee. The bonuses have been put in and allowed in defiance of the terms of the dual subway contracts, which specify there must be a voucher for every claim paid. Any payment certified without a voucher accompanying it is illegal. The Shonts, Rogers, and Gaynor bonuses can all be recovered."

Senator Thompson announced that, beginning next Thursday, the sessions of the committee would be held in the Coroners' Court on the fifth floor of the Municipal Building. The officials of the County Lawyers' Association, at 165 Broadway, where the hearings have been held since last October, have notified the committee that they need the hearing rooms for their own use.

Coroners' Court Evokes Jests.

"Does that mean that you are going to hold a sort of a post-mortem?" asked James L. Quackenbush, chief counsel to the Interborough, who has not missed a session of the committee. The crowd laughed, and Mr. Moss retorted:

"Well, we will have the corpse there."

"The proceedings of this committee," put in Senator Thompson, "have led the Coroner to suggest that his office would be a good place to hold the meetings in the future."

Dr. Frank E. Miller of 22 West Thirty-first Street submitted an affidavit to the committee yesterday to the effect that President Shonts is suffering from acute tonsilitis and influenza. The affidavit said that Mr. Shonts was confined to his bed, and that his condition was such as to compel him to remain indoors for the next three or four days. Chairman Thompson said he would excuse Mr. Shonts until then.

GOT O'SHAUGHNESSY'S GUN.

Burglar Gets Rifle That Would Have Graced a Portrait.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy will not have any likeness of his favorite double-barreled express rifle, cost $300, in the portrait of himself as a sportsman for which he has been posing.

The prized weapon has gone away with a burglar. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, since he relinquished his post as Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, has been living at the Hotel Plaza and other places in New York, and was having his likeness limned at the studio of M. A. Reinitz-Rasko, a Hungarian painter, who when the war began transferred his residence from London to the Holbein Studios at 145 West Fifty-fifth Street.

The sitter took the weapon to the studio several days ago and left it there, but when the artist arrived yesterday morning he found the door had been pried open, and that his Turkish rugs were strewn with splinters. Mr. O'Shaughnessy's rifle was missing, also a black silk and a net evening butterfly gown belonging to a beautiful woman who was having her full-length portrait painted. She had left it in the studio to have it near at hand when she posed.

The artist has not as yet had the courage to tell her about the imported Parisian creation, which cost $500. He sees nothing to be done except to give her the portrait, for which otherwise he might have received $1,200. He has informed Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who said he was sorry but that the artist need not worry.

Mr. Reinitz-Rasko said yesterday the cracksman also took $1,000 worth of his silver spoons, drank up a bottle of wine, and ate a box of bonbons.

NICHOLS FAMILY IN JAIL.

Three Accused by Theodore Cocheu Unable to Give Bail.

Howard J. Nichols, his wife, Lulu Nichols, and his mother, Mrs. Lois Nichols, who were arrested on Friday charged with attempting to extort the sum of $20,000 from Theodore Cocheu of 143 Penn Street, will be arraigned tomorrow morning before Magistrate Nash in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn. Mr. Cocheu, who is 78 years old, alleges that he was kept a prisoner for eight hours on Thursday in the rooms of the Nichols family at 397 Bridge Street, until he signed a check for $20,000.

The three accused persons spent yesterday in the Raymond Street Jail, being unable to obtain the bail of $2,500 each, which was required by Magistrate Nash. Howard Nichols has retained counsel, and says that he will tell in court a story different from that told by Mr. Cocheu.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Ambassador Henry Morgenthau and Henry Bruere will speak this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at the annual meeting of the Educational Alliance in its building at East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

Frank J. Cannon, a former Mormon, will speak on "The Evils of Mormonism" this afternoon at 4 o'clock at a men's meeting in the West Side Y. M. C. A.

George Gordon Battle will speak on "Prison Reform at Sing Sing" this afternoon in the Morris High School, under the auspices of the Bronx Open Forum.

The Rev. William C. Rodgers, President of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., will preach in Trinity Church this morning.

A Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration service will be held at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

G. Douglas Wardron, editor of Aerial Age, will give an illustrated talk on flying machines this evening at 7:45 o'clock at Grace Methodist Church, West 104th Street, near Columbus Avenue.

The James A. Garfield Lodge, I. O. B. A., will celebrate its thirty-fifth anniversary this evening by a dinner in Burland's Casino, 800 Westchester Avenue, the Bronx.

Henry Clews will speak on "Influence of Wall Stret on the Building of the Nation" this morning at 10 o'clock in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at Eighty-sixth Street.

Felix M. Warburg and others will speak this evening at 8:30 o'clock before the Judaeans at the Hotel Ansonia.

The second national conference of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association will be held tomorrow and Tuesday in the Waldorf-Astoria, with a dinner tomorrow evening.

Thomas Mott Osborne and Everett P. Wheeler will be the speakers at a Y. M. C. A. dinner to be held at City College tomorrow evening.

The use of voting machines will be discussed at the meeting of the City Club tomorrow evening.

A luncheon and organization meeting of the New York Centre of the Christian Socialist Fellowship will be held tomorrow noon at the Hotel St. Denis.

The Seventh Assembly District Democratic Club will give its annual "Heffernan Night" entertainment tomorrow evening at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of New York will dine at the Hofbrau Haus on Tuesday evening.

The Vacation War Relief Committee of the Vacation Association will give a tea at its new offices, 130 West Forty-second Street, next Tuesday afternoon, March 7. Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith is President of the association; Mrs. August Belmont, Vice President, and Miss Miriam K. Oliver, Executive Secretary.

A dinner in honor of Ambassador Henry Morgenthau will be given on Tuesday evening by the Free Synagogue at the Hotel Astor.

The annual ball of the School for Printers' Apprentices will be held at the Palm Garden on Tuesday evening.

The Auxiliary Society of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society will give a musicale at the Ritz-Carlton on Wednesday.

Under the auspices of the War Relief Clearing House for France and her Allies, the France-America Committee, the Alliance Francaise, the Museum of French Art, and the French Institute in the United States, an address will be given by Herbert Ward, Legion d'Honneur, Croix de Guerre, on "War Time Sketches in France," at Sherry's, Forty-fourth Stret and Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday.

The School of Science and Technology of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, will open for visitors' night on Wednesday evening.

The first Lenten meeting of a class to make garments for the Little Mothers will be held on Thursday at 10 A. M. at the Happy Day House, 236 Second Avenue. There will be meetings every Thursday morning during Lent.

Major General John F. O'Ryan will review the Fourteenth Regiment on Thursday evening in the regiment's armory at Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn.

The Delaware Society will have a dinner on Friday evening at the Plaza.

Scientific papers will be read on Friday evening in the Engineering Societies' Building at a joint meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the New York Section of the American Electrochemical Society.

The Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery will give a ball on Saturday evening at its headquarters, 35 Montgomery Street.

The annual ball of the Daughters of the B'nai B'rith will be held on Saturday evening at the Hotel Majestic.

The Junior League of the Lebanon Hospital will give a musical and dance at the Hotel Plaza on Saturday evening.

Alumni and former workers of the University Settlement will hold a bazaar in the settlement house on Saturday.

The Danish Veteran Society will hold a concert and dinner on Saturday at Teutonia Hall, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

REBUKED OFFICER WINS ESSAY PRIZE

Captain Stockton of New Jersey Guard Suggests Plan of Military Legislation.

FAVORS FEDERAL CONTROL

Leaders Fear to Lose Rank Through Change, He Says—His Resignation Requested.

Captain Richard Stockton of the Second New Jersey Infantry, whose resignation from the Guard was recently requested because of his vigorous criticism of the present National Guard system, is the winner of the gold medal of the Military Service Institution of the United States for the best essay on a military topic written in the last year. Captain Stockton's prize-winning article, which is entitled "A Logical Program for Military Legislation," will appear in the March-April issue of the journal of the institution, which will be published on Governors Island tomorrow. Captain Stockton is the only Guard officer who has ever won the prize of the institute and the 1916 essay is his second winning of the honor.

His paper says that "the average American is pretty well disgusted with the militia." The line officers of the Guard, he adds, are ready for Federal control, but the higher officers of the service oppose it because "they feel that their power, if not their rank, would go when the reorganization was effected."

In considering a military policy that will meet the requirements of the United States, says Captain Stockton, there are six fundamental facts that must always be kept in mind:

1—A regular army alone can be considered as first-line troops which are capable of meeting such armies as Germany or Japan, or other strong military powers, could send out on a first oversea expedition.

2—Universal or compulsory military service is the foundation of all successful modern military machines, both for securing the standing forces and for maintaining reserves.

3—The United States will not support a large regular army until defeat proves the necessity.

4—While universal service has hitherto been considered out of the question, it has now become a bare possibility in the United States, in so far as a citizen soldiery is concerned, though still hardly to be considered for a regular force.

5—Central authority and teamwork are essentials of a well-disciplined army, and the unit which is to control military forces in war should be charged with their preparation in peace.

6—The United States has never developed its citizen soldiery to the maximum of efficiency, either as set up by foreign standards or otherwise.

Six Facts in Conflict.

Captain Stockton holds that his six points are self-evident facts and will hardly be disputed by any military authority who has kept informed as to the political sentiments of this country.

The Continental Army suggested by ex-Secretary of War Garrison, the writer says, was an attempt to provide an adequate citizen force and "in spite of the opposition, not to say ridicule, which it has met in many quarters, the fact remains that, if we cannot secure a regular force of adequate size, the general scheme marks one of the greatest of all military advances made by this nation," in that it establishes the principle that national defense is not a State or local issue, but entirely a national one.

At the close of his article Captain Stockton takes up the National Guard problem.

"It has been pointed out," he says, "that a force controlled by half a hundred States cannot be a satisfactory unit, and, as for that reason we cannot use a State controlled militia, under the Constitution we cannot use a militia at all. For this reason the only reference to the National Guard in a bill to improve the military establishment of this nation should be to authorise the enlistment of the men, and the commissioning of the officers in the Federal citizen soldiery, in a manner similar to that already proposed.

"It is the higher officers of the Guard, including the Adjutant Generals, who oppose Federal control, because they feel that their power, if not their rank, would go when the reorganization was effected. So far, these men have been able to control the conventions of the National Guard Association of the United States. When one looks over the lists of officers and committees of that association and notes the number of general officers thereon it is easy to see that the convention does not represent the line of the National Guard to any degree, and when in addition it is considered that the Adjutant Generals of the various States practically control the selection of delegates to the convention, the case is complete. We are glad to assert that experience would seem to show that the line of the Guard want to be part of a force which really amounts to something in national defense, and that they have no particular pride in being members of a State rather than a national force.

Cost of Maintenance.

"If a State is shown that it can save all that it expends on its militia, and at the same time count on an even more efficient force of soldiery in case actual necessity does arise, and if the line of the militia are favorable, it seems as though it would be far easier to get consent to Federal control than it will be to get such a constitutional amendment as has been proposed by the National Guard Association passed by Congress and ratified by the States. The cost of maintaining the entire National Guard under the Federal Government, including pay, would be only about five million dollars annually in excess of that which it is proposed to expend under the present plans for the militia, that sum representing the amount which is now appropriated by the several States, and which under Federal control would have to be paid by the Central Government. Most of the States would loan their armories if they were relieved of all expense in connection therewith."

MARDI GRAS FOR NEW YORK.

Big Hotels Plan Big Celebrations for Next Tuesday Night.

Mardi Gras, which in one form or another has been observed in New Orleans for nearly three-quarters of a century, will this year find a counterpart in the celebration at the New York hotels and restaurants on next Tuesday evening. In New Orleans the entire week from March 2 to March 7 is being devoted to the merrymaking, while here the hotel men will attempt to crowd all the funmaking into one day. Hotels, including the McAlpin, Plaza, Claridge, and others, are preparing elaborate entertainments, and plans are being made for a gala celebration in practically all of the hotels in the city.

Sea Cliff Battered by Icy Waves.

SEA CLIFF, March 4.—The strong northwest wind of Friday night and today and the ice in the harbor have been the cause of much damage along the Sea Cliff shore. The ice, breaking up, was blown in huge cakes against shore property. Young's Pavilion was knocked down and carried out to sea. The boathouse of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club has been undermined by the waves and this evening is in danger. The boardwalk has been washed away in many places.

FOUGHT OFF HIGHWAYMEN.

Carpenter Saves $500 Payroll After Being Blackjacked.

Morris Schlessenger, head of a carpentry firm at 161 West Twenty-ninth Street, was going from his office into the workroom at noon yesterday with $500 to pay off his employes when two men who had been lurking in the hallway set upon him, one of them beating him over the head with a blackjack. Schlessenger fought them off, calling for help, and in a moment several of his employes had appeared and had aided him in beating off the robbers.

The two fled into the street, where a crowd of striking shirtmakers and their friends saw the chase and joined in with glee. The fugitives ran east toward Sixth Avenue, and pursuing police presently arrested in a restaurant at 479 Sixth Avenue a man whom Schlessenger identified as one of his assailants.

The prisoner, who said he was John de Boli, an artist, of 481 East 116th Street, was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station and locked up on the charge of felonious assault and attempted robbery. Schlessenger had a cut on his head tied up and went home, leaving the undamaged payroll to be distributed by others of the firm.

TEACHERS IN DRILL CORPS.

74 Educators Start the School Men's Military Organization.

As an outcome of the preparedness movement the School Men's Military Corps will be organized tomorrow night at a meeting in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, at 8 P. M. Seventy-four men employed in the New York school system have already applied for membership. Among them, according to Dr. C. Ward Crampton, is a member of the Board of Education, a District Superintendent, and a number of high and grammar school Principals.

One of the requirements asked of recruits is that they be physically fit to perform the duties of a citizen as set forth in the Constitution of the United States. The only expense contemplated at present is the purchase of a uniform costing $6. A number of those who have registered have had National Guard training and some are Spanish War veterans.

TO SHOW CHINESE POTTERY.

Loan Exhibition Opens at Metropolitan Museum Tomorrow.

A loan exhibition, to be opened in the Special Exhibition Gallery of the Metropolitan Museum tomorrow, will show Chinese pottery dating back to the Han period, (200 years B. C.,) ancient sculpture and bronzes.

Some of the old potteries almost equal the porcelains of a later date, several pieces even showing translucent qualities. In one case where the smaller pieces of sculpture and pottery are shown together it is difficult to distinguish between the two.

In the centre of a square stone is the reproduction of a picture by the Chinese artist, Wu-Tao-Tzu, and around it the text telling its history. It had been reproduced on stone for a temple, and was found in possession of a woman who was doing her washing upon it.

In a case is a libation cup in bronze with a patina and a tiny sarcophagus, perfect in detail, which in some temple of early days contained the ashes of a noted person or perhaps merely a scroll.

Those making loans for the exhibition are Charles L. Freer, James Mansfield, A. N. Beadelston, Howard Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Jr., Samuel T. Peters, John Platt, Miss Katherine Rhoades, and G. L. Winthrop.

COLUMBIA ENROLLS 16,144.

Registration of Students the Largest in Institution's History.

Columbia's total registration for the year has reached the high-water mark of 16,144, according to the report given out yesterday by the registrar. Approximately 500 more registrations will be received during the next month in the Department of Extension Teaching, which will bring the grand total close to 17,000. This number does not include duplicate registrations.

The Summer Session Department leads with 5,961 registrations, closely followed by the Department of Extension Teaching, with 5,281. Teachers' College has a total of 2,215. Columbia College has attained the total of 1,268, while Barnard's figures reach 897. The registration of the other schools follows: Law, 499; pharmacy, 462; medicine, 373; applied science, 348; journalism, 147, and architecture, 92.

Best's 1916 Catalogue of Children's Spring and Summer Fashions Mailed on Request. Dept. 42

Established 1879

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street, New York

18 Rue de Faubourg Poissoniere, Paris

STYLE, that most subtle and precious quality of woman's dress, is like perfume to a flower. A rose without it might as well be a hollyhock.

But the fashionable New York woman demands not only style, but the something plus that makes the fashionable suit or gown distinctively *hers*, and personal to her, as her eyes or hair.

Such fine distinctiveness can never be achieved by a mere random assembling of Parisian models. It comes only with tireless study. For example, in this notable Best sale of women's suits announced below, the models reflect the best 1916 triumphs of no less than *nine* Paris creators. Assurance indeed that at Best's every woman can find the suit of the hour *distinctively hers*—and always moderately priced.

Three Remarkable Sales

Women's Spring Tailored Suits

29.50 *Special*

Of fine-weave serge, gabardines, shepherd's checks and fancy tweeds. Five distinctive new models, plain and demi-tailored, showing variations of peplum and strapped skirts, and jaunty, semi-loose coats with the half and three-quarter belts in vogue. Fancy collars of rich silk or tapestry and ornamental buttons complete their distinctiveness. Each model embodies one or more special features drawn from recent originals by

Callot	*Premet*	*Agnes*
Bernard	*Paquin*	*Drecoll*
Weeks	*Doeuillet*	*Jenny*

In richness of lining, beauty of cut and pride of finish these Suits compare favorably with most suits at 45.00. Commencing Monday—29.50. Sizes 34 to 40.

2nd Floor.

Sale of Silk Blouses

5.00 *Regularly* 7.50 — **7.50** *Regularly* 9.75

Semi-transparent models of crepe de chine, Georgette crepe and will o' the wisp, the three leading Blouse fabrics, in white and the most alluring Spring tones. Complete with fancy collars and billowing frills, to be worn within or outside the coat; just the type of dressy blouses indispensable to fashionable tailored suits. Sizes 34 to 42.

2nd Floor.

Sale of Spring Millinery

14.00 *Regularly* 18.00 to 25.00

Copies and adaptations of recent successes from

Louison	*Georgette*
Maison Lewis	*Annette et Marie*

Paris stands divided on large hats or small. Both are here included: Smart, chic tricornes with cocardes or wings; tailored and semi-tailored large hats of dashing lines; a special group of flower-trimmed hats ranging from piquant to stately—14.00.

2nd Floor.

"Baby Week" At Best's

THE week of March 4th to 11th has been voted **Baby Week** all over the United States; a week designated by the General Federation of Women's Clubs to be devoted to Baby welfare from every point of view.

To the modern Mother, Baby suggests Best's—Best's suggests Baby—the words just naturally fit together; and we have been fitting the dress to the Baby quite as easily and naturally for the past 37 years.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

42.00 and **45.00**

Pullmans

29.75

A plain but rich Bloch model of fine round reed, adapted either for baby carriage or go-cart. Corduroy-upholstered; complete with wind-shield. Natural, oak or white enamel body-finish. Latest swingear feature for quick raising and reversing of the body. Hood-lining of restful green to guard Baby's eyes. Special for "Baby Week"—**29.75.**

4th Floor.

Best's Model Nursery

You are invited to view our special exhibit at the headquarters of the National Housewives' League, 25 West 45th St., throughout March.

"Baby Week" Specials

For March 4-11 Inclusive

65c Nainsook Caps	**48c**
1.10 Silk Caps	**75c**
1.25 Crepe Creepers, diaper model	**85c**
2.85 Collar-and-Cuff Sets	**1.95**
1.65 and 1.95 Wool Sweaters	**95c**
2.65 Straw Hats	**1.95**
50c Silk Socks	**35c**
70c to 80c Knit Nighties	**60c**
1.35 Nainsook Nighties, tucked	**95c**
85c Waist-skirts, with yoke	**65c**
2.50 Bassinette Blankets, 30x40 in.	**1.90**
4.50 Crib Blankets, 42x60 in.	**3.50**
1.00 Sanitary Stork Sheeting, 1 yd. wide.	**80c**
1.00 Purity Diapers, 18x36, per doz.	**85c**
1.20 Purity Diapers, 20x40	**1.05**
1.40 Purity Diapers, 22x44	**1.15**
1.60 Purity Diapers, 24x48	**1.35**
1.95 Purity Diapers, 27x54	**1.65**
25.00 74-piece Layettes, selected	**18.75**
48.00 77-piece Layettes, hand-made	**38.00**
30c and 35c Cotton and Wool Bands	**20c, 25c**
1.10 Hand-smocked Dresses, nainsook	**90c**

Mail and Telephone Orders Carefully Filled

Toyland All the Year

Just because all the most cuddlesome, lovable dolls known to Babyhood have chosen to make their Christmas headquarters at Best's, don't overlook the fact that Best's Toyland is stocked with fascinating toys all the year. We ship them every day to points as far distant as Los Angeles. Thirty-seven years of experience have taught us just the styles to bring joy to baby faces. Welcome to Toyland!

4th Floor.

"Our Baby's Early Days," a record book of important events in baby's life; price, 1.50

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

SAYS WE NEGLECT COLOMBIAN TRADE

Electrical Engineer Tells of Rich Commercial Opportunities in That Country.

SAYS BRITISH SEIZE THEM

Kenney Declares Central and South Americans, Though, Would Be Glad to Buy Our Goods.

According to Francis M. Kenney, who recently arrived from Medellin, Colombia, there are golden opportunities for the Americans in all the Central and South American countries. Mr. Kenney is at the Hotel Arlington for a vacation after fifteen months spent in installing a new telephone system in Medellin.

"There is only one citizen of the United States in business in Medellin," he said. "He is an Arabian by birth, is much liked and respected, and is making money fast. The British Consul has a warehouse, sample and show room, and is agent for forty different English lines, and the German representative is equally busy. The United States Consular Agent, H. B. Meyerheim, represents some steel interests, but, of course, he is not actively engaged in any business pursuit.

"There is a big demand for American clothing and haberdashery, but there is nothing on sale but British or German goods. There are American shoes to be had, but practically nothing else. When the financial squabble with the United States is settled all Colombia will be clamoring for American stuff. With a knowledge of Spanish, which is very necessary, a little tact and some backing by manufacturers, a commission house could build up a business worth many millions of dollars a year.

"In Medellin alone there are 60,000 inhabitants and they all are prosperous. They like to live well, and some of the houses are sumptuously furnished with native-made furniture and decorated with valuable pictures and art objects imported from Europe.

"There is no plumbing, as we know plumbing, but the water system, now building, will be in operation within a year and plumbing supplies will be needed. These will all have to be imported, for there are none in the local market. Some time ago there was a demand for American furniture and the American dealers flooded the market with goods made for home consumption. The South American climate is not congenial to glue and the furniture fell to pieces. Instead of making different furniture, our manufacturers abandoned the field and the Germans imported furniture especially made with bolt joinings instead of glue. Naturally they captured the trade.

"Medellin is near the gold and emerald mines, controlled by the Government. It is a big hide centre, and is a busy and prosperous community. I am told that it is a fair sample of many other South American cities that have markets longing for American goods, but as far as I can learn all of them are equally neglected by our merchants and manufacturers."

Mr. Kenney will return to Medellin after a few weeks to resume his work. The only means of travel is by boat to Barranquilla, a voyage of eleven days, and then a river steamer, if you can get one, which takes from nine to fifteen days, according to the river currents. If the river is low, horses and wagons have to carry the passengers. There are no railroads, although some are projected.

Shot After a Fist Fight.

John Corera, 18 years old, of 1,851 Richmond Terrace, West Brighton, and Tony Vio, 25 years old, of Dennett Street, Port Richmond, quarreled at Bodine Street and Richmond Terrace, West Brighton, yesterday and engaged in a fist fight. Corera got the worst of the encounter and started to run. As he did so Vio pulled a revolver and shot him in the back. The wound is not serious. Vio escaped, but was caught later.

Exquisite Millinery for Discriminating Women

Exact reproductions of French and foremost American models. Originals of which sell for $25.00 to $50.00 On Sale Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

$5 $10 $15

Ours is without question the most delightful of all New York's smart exclusive millinery establishments located upstairs, with the privacy of one's boudoir.

La Marne Inc

425 FIFTH AVE AT 38TH ST.
Second Floor
ELEVATOR SERVICE

INSTRUCTION.

60 REGENTS COUNTS IN 18 MONTHS

Quickest expert preparation in city for Law, Medicine, Dentistry, and other professions. College entrance courses. New methods in real teaching. Experienced faculty of university men. Call or write

The Chief School
3 Beekman St., New York.

EXPERIENCED kindergarten primary teacher will direct work or play of children afternoons; highest references. Apartment 2-D, 340 West 46th St.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY. *5th Avenue*

New Merchandise Specially Priced

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

An excellent assortment of new Spring Coats and Wraps, for motor, travel, general and evening wear, in the latest models and materials, moderately priced.

Evening Wraps in attractive models and materials; prettily trimmed. Special **29.50** to **59.50**

Dressy Silk Coats in various models..... Special **19.50** to **49.50**

Practical Coats of Whipcord, Serge and Mixed Fabrics; smart models. Special **19.50** to **35.00**

Raincoats in new English cut.....Special **8.75** to **24.50**

Annual March Sale

WOMEN'S SPRING APPAREL

Many exclusive styles will be found in the extensive variety of models, offered at the following attractive prices:

24.50 35.00 45.00 55.00

Dressy Suits

Representing reproductions of a high-class model, developed in Men's Wear Serge, Poplin and Shepherd Check Suiting.

Special **24.50**

Attractive Showing AFTERNOON & EVENING GOWNS

Unusually smart models in Taffeta and Georgette Crepe combinations; all the newest colorings. Also made of Net in Black and Colors.

Special **29.50** and **39.50**

HOUSE GOWNS & NEGLIGEES

An attractive stock of House Gowns, Negligees, and Kimonos in the newest models and materials, specially priced.

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—fitted and loose models; lace or embroidery trimmed. Special **5.50** and **8.75**

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—Empire model with lace coatee. Special **8.75** and **12.50**

Negligees of Albatross,—fitted models; prettily trimmed. Special **2.95** and **3.95**

Special Offering

5,000 HOUSE DRESSES

in the choicest materials and models; smartly cut. Special **1.50, 1.75, 2.25, 3.50** to **5.50**

WOMEN'S WASH BLOUSES

Desirable Offerings

Eyelet Embroidered Voile Blouses with organdy turnover collar and cuffs. White, Rose and Copenhagen Blue. Special **2.95**

Fine Voile Blouses trimmed with dainty lace; finished with fine tucking and hemstitching. Special **3.95**

Batiste Blouses trimmed with embroidered organdy and Valenciennes lace; fancy collar and deep cuffs. Special **4.50**

Hand-embroidered French Batiste Blouses with embroidered flat collar and cuffs edged with filet laces. Special **5.00**

All-over embroidered Swiss Blouses trimmed with effective lace edging and finished at neck with black silk ribbon bow. Special **6.75**

Exquisite Hand-embroidered Handkerchief Linen Blouses,—fine tucking; flat collar and dainty embroidered turn-back cuffs. Special **7.50**

Excellent Values

MISSES' SUITS, COATS & DRESSES

Misses' Suits,—attractive models in Check Velour, also in Barathea Cloth or Poiret Twill, in Navy or Belgian Blue, Black or Rookie Tan. Size 14 to 18 years.

Special **26.50**

Misses' Coats,—six models: Serge, Poplin, Gabardine, Velour and Shepherd Check Fabrics. Size 14 to 18 years. Special **18.50**

Misses' Afternoon Dresses,—smart models in Taffeta, Meteor or Crepe de Chine. White and the most desirable Spring shades. Size 14 to 18 years.

Special **26.50**

Misses' Evening Dresses,—eight new models of Radium Taffeta; also of Plain Taffeta combined with lace or net; dainty styles. White, Melon, Nile Green, Turquoise, Pink, Maize and Light Blue. Size 14 to 18 years.

Special **26.50**

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Exceptional Offerings

Angora Finish Worsted Sweaters in various models and color combinations. **7.50** and **8.50**

Shetland Weave Worsted Sweaters,—variety of colors and models. **4.95** and **6.90**

Milanese Silk Sweaters,—new models with belt; plain colors. **10.50**

Milanese Striped Silk Sweaters,—attractive model with belt. **17.50**

Thread Silk Sweaters in desirable colors.....**22.50**

Exceptional Values on Monday Only

GRAY & WHITE HAIR ACCESSORIES

Gray and White Switches,—18 inch.....Special **4.75**
Gray and White Switches,—20 inch.....Special **7.75**
Gray and White Transformations.....Special **5.95**

Experts in attendance to assist in perfectly matching the hair. (Third Floor).

McCREERY'S EXHIBITION

Imported Model Hats

For Spring and Summer

On

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

March Seventh, Eighth and Ninth

Announcement

In conjunction with the distinctive collection of Hats brought over by our Millinery Buyer who has just returned from abroad, we are displaying a large and exquisite collection of beautiful Imported Spring Novelties including Feathers, Ornaments and Flowers comprising French Nosegays, Clusters of Primroses, Sweet Peas, Buttercups and large and small Roses, in natural and pastel shades; Pansies, Daisies, Violets and Forget-me-nots and a varied assortment of Foliage; also Orange Blossoms in sprays, wreaths and clusters. Ornaments,—Jet Novelties, Straw and Flower or Colored Straw and Pearl Combinations at Moderate Prices.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century—The Finest Silks the World Produces.

Exhibition and Sale featuring Easter Fashions in Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins. Advance styles of authentic foreign Model Designs showing the influence of Spanish and Russian effects in colors which will be displayed at the forthcoming exhibits of European Models; recently received shipments of choice scarce colors in

Georgette Crepe
Chiffon Crepe
Chiffon Voile
Canton Crepe
Chiffon Taffeta
Poult de Soie
Faille Francaise
Marquisette
Soiree
Pongee
Shirting Silks
La Jerz
Armure Rousseau
Surah des Indes

Annual March Silk Sale

Now in Progress

Thousands of Yards of Plain and Novelty Silks On Sale at

48c to **1.75** per yard.....regularly 75c to 3.00

In Addition

12,000 Yards of New Novelty Taffeta Silks

In a wide range of choice styles and colors.....Special, yd. **95c**

1916 WASH FABRICS

For Spring and Summer

"McCreery's" Irish Dress Linens; also White and Colored Cotton Fabrics for dresses, waists and skirts, in large variety.

Imported Fancy Voile in the newest styles and colors; also stylish black and white effects. 40 inches wide. Special, yd. **50c**

Imported Dress Linens in a line of entirely new Summer colors, also White or Cream. 45 inches wide. Special, yd. **75c**

Imported Handkerchief Linen,—soft, sheer quality; newest colors and designs. 36 inches wide. Special, yd. **75c**

White Novelty Skirting in various new styles. 36 inches wide. Special, yd. **55c**

15,000 yards of Plain and Fancy White Cottons including Batiste, Nainsook, Plain and Seeded Voiles, Fancy Stripes and Checks, Cheviots and Madras. 32 to 40 inches wide. Special, yd. **23c**

5,000 yards of Printed Voile and Floral Printings,—checks, stripes and all-over effects. 38 to 40 inches wide. Special, yd. **23c**

Cotton Dress Fabrics for children's wash dresses and romper suits; large variety of new colors and styles. Special, yd. **23c**

WOOL DRESS GOODS

A large stock of Covert, Gabardine, Alpaca, Men's Wear Serge, Check Velours, Serge and Fancy Suitings in various color combinations, also Black and White; light, medium and heavy weights for coats, suits and separate skirts.

Special

All Wool Shepherd Check Suitings in a choice range of styles in Navy Blue and White, Black and White and Brown and White. Special, yd. **1.75**

Men's Wear Serge in Navy Blue or Black. 54 inches wide. Special, yd. **1.85**

Black Dress Goods Section

Black Mourning Goods for waists, dresses and trimmings; also a complete line of most desirable fabrics for Spring and Summer wear.

New Alpaca Suitings

In a full asssortment of newest colors, Black or White; plain and fancy weaves.

Imported Black Broadcloth for tailor-made suits; sponged and shrunk. Special, yd. **1.75**

Superior Quality White Broadcloth and Gabardine Suitings. Special, yd. **1.75**

NEW LACES—*Extraordinary Sale*

An attractive assortment of the newest Spring Laces, including Alencon, Chantilly, Filet, Net Top, Margot and Silver Lace Novelties, many showing delicate Oriental colorings. Moderately priced.

To meet the enormous demand for Fine Laces an unequaled variety and quantity of the choicest new laces are now on sale at the following prices:

Chantilly, Margot and Net Laces,—9 to 36 inches wide.
yd. **45c** to **2.65**
regularly 95c to 4.75

Silk Net Laces, with Gold, Silver and color combinations. 18 to 27 inches wide.
yd. **95c** to **4.95**
regularly 1.85 to 8.50

Plain Silk or Cotton Bretonne Nets in an unusual variety of colors and meshes.

Special Values—DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES

Dress Shields, sizes 2, 3 and 4:
"Reliable" flesh color; opera, crescent and regular shapes. pr. **22c**, doz. **2.50**
"Reliable,"—silk and nainsook covered; regular shape. pr. **12c**, doz. **1.35**
Sewing Silk:
100-yard spools.....each **7c**, doz. **75c**
Large spools.....each **40c**, doz. **4.50**
Tunic Boning, 12 yd. pieces...**45c** and **75c**
Horsehair Flouncing.....pc. **45c** and **95c**
Directoire Belting,—10-yd. pcs.....**65c**
Snap Fasteners.....card **10c**, doz. **1.00**
"Reliable" Hooks and Eyes.....gross **18c**
Taffeta Seam Binding.....pc. **10c**, doz. **1.00**
Dressmakers' Pins.....½ lb. box, **18c**
Twentieth Century Hoop Skirts.....**3.00**
Nickel Plated Scissors.....**25c** and **50c**
Dress Forms.....**1.50** to **18.00**

DRESS TRIMMINGS

Remarkable Values

White Cotton Net Bands with chalk beads..yd. **40c** to **1.95**

White Cotton Net Flouncings,—embroidered with chalk beads.
18 inches wide.....yd. **2.95** and **3.25**
36 inches wide.....yd. **4.50** and **6.75**

Spangled Bands,—2 to 15 rows.....yd. **25c** to **1.50**

Flower Trimming in various colors.....yd. **35c** to **2.75**

Chiffon or Silk Corsage Flowers to match trimmings..... each **40c** to **2.75**

Marabout Trimming in Black or Natural. yd. **45c** and **65c**

Buttons of every description for tailored or dressy gowns; recent shipment of Spangled Flouncings, Bands and Ornaments, Metal Cloths, Bands and Flouncings in extremely attractive effects, at moderate prices.

LACE VEILS

Important Offering

Slant Mesh Lace Veils with floral border at top and bottom. Black, White, Taupe, Tete de Negre, Purple and Corbeau Blue. Special **1.45** regularly 2.25

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

10,000 Pairs—Specially Priced

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles. Black or White. pair **75c**

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge. Black, White and Novel effects. pair **1.35**

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—medium weight; extra reinforced. Black or White. pair **1.75**

Women's Lisle or Cotton Hosiery,—fine gauge. Black or White. pair **35c**, 6 pairs **1.95**

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Pronounced Reductions

All Linen Damask Tablecloths:
2x2 yards.....each **2.50, 2.75** and **3.75**
2x2½ yards.....each **3.25, 3.50** and **4.50**
2x3 yards.....each **4.00, 4.50** and **5.25**

All Linen Napkins to match:
22x22 inches.....doz. **3.25, 3.90** and **4.50**
24x24 inches.....doz. **4.25, 4.50** and **5.50**
Hemmed Huck Towels.....doz. **2.50, 3.50** and **5.00**
Hemstitched Huck Towels.....doz. **3.75, 4.50** and **6.00**
Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. **2.50, 3.75** and **5.00**
Turkish Bath Mats.....each **50c, 75c** and **1.00**
Dish and Glass Towels.....doz. **1.45, 2.45** and **2.90**
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets,—13 pieces. Set **4.75**
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins..... doz. **6.25** and **7.50**
Pure Linen Tea Napkins,—hand-embroidered corners. doz. **2.95**
Hand-made Cluny Scarfs.....each **3.75, 4.75** and **5.75**
Luncheon Sets,—13 pieces.....Set **1.50**
Hand-embroidered Irish Linen Pillow Cases....pair **1.95**

Hemmed Muslin Sheets & Pillow Cases

Sheets:	54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	90x108
	55c	65c	75c	85c	95c	1.00 each

Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36
	14c	17c	19c	22c each

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Below Regular Prices

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany; also in Ivory or White Enamel finish; fancy silk shade in any desired color. **2.25** regularly 4.00

Carved Gold Wood or Mahogany Boudoir Lamps,—fancy silk shade with silk fringe; any color. **3.50** regularly 5.00

Table Lamps of Solid Mahogany or Burnished Gold Wood or finished in White or Antique Ivory Enamel; 28 inches high; 18-inch flat or drum shape silk Empire shade with silk fringe; any color. regularly 10.00, **5.00**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel; square or fluted column; two lights; complete with 22-inch drum shape or 24-inch flat silk Empire shade; 4-inch silk fringe. **12.50** regularly 20.00

Metal Table Lamps with art glass shade to match; Verde or Bronze finish. regularly 18.00, **12.50**

Heavily Hand-carved Floor Lamps in Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood, or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel; 22-inch Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe and artistic trimming. regularly 27.50, **17.50**

DINNER SERVICES

Noteworthy Values

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border with gold edge; 101 pieces. regularly 15.00, **12.00**

Austrian China Sets,—dainty floral decorations; 100 pieces. regularly 20.00, **15.00**

English Porcelain Sets,—conventional border design with gold edge; 108 pieces. regularly 22.50, **18.00**

Old Abbey Limoges China Sets,—dainty floral decorations; coin gold handles; 113 pieces. **25.00** regularly 35.00

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China Sets,—dainty floral decoration; handles in coin gold relief; 108 pieces. regularly 35.00, **27.50**

INCREASES IN WAGES TO BOOST LIVING COST

National City Bank Asserts That the Public Must Meet the Advances.

DOUBTS BENEFIT TO LABOR

Only Hope of Relief Declared to be Counterbalancing Economies in the Industries.

The conference now in progress between mine operators and their employes for the settlement of the terms of employment in the anthracite and bituminous coal mines after April 1 next, and the approaching meeting between railway managers and heads of the several orders to consider the new wage demands have possibilities that have received less attention than they would have obtained except for the overshadowing questions arising out of the war. The result of the meetings, even if it removes the fear of serious troubles from strikes, is expected to mean another advance in the cost of living in this country. This is the outstanding feature of the new demands, in the opinion of the National City Bank.

"These and other demands of employes upon employers," according to the National City Bank, "are formulated and supported by labor organizations generally upon the theory that if granted the concessions will come from the profits of employers and that the general position of wage-earners will be improved. It is possible that there may be isolated instances where this is true, but it is certain that taking the whole field of industry together, it is not true. Generally speaking, wages enter into the prices of the product, and unless counterbalancing economies are introduced, a rise of wages means that the public must pay more for the goods or services, and as the public is largely composed of wage-earners, the effect is to raise the cost of living on themselves. There is no real advancement or betterment of conditions in this."

The bank's statement continues:

"It is true that there are classes which are not able to arbitrarily raise their own compensation, and it may appear that some advantage is secured over them. The farmers are such a class; but the effect of raising wages in the cities is to attract young men from the farms, and this raises the prices of farm products by reducing the output, and in this manner a readjustment works itself all around the circle.

"This is not to say that a close organization of wage-earners, which is able, either by reason of the skill or knowledge required or by help of trade union rules, to have a practical monopoly of a certain employment, may not lift wages above the level for work of the same grade in other employments, but this is at the expense of other working people, who must help pay these costs.

"The miners who are now complaining of the cost of living, and asking to have their wages raised, will be affected adversely by higher freight charges upon coal or upon the goods they consume, and the railway men and all other classes of wage-earners will be unfavorably affected by higher costs for mining coal. Furthermore, when the advances have been made all around the circle, so that each class of workmen has gained enough to offset its own increased payments to the others—or, in other words, when each has obtained enough to make good the rising costs of living—the net result is likely to be that the United States will be too far above the level of costs abroad to sell its products in foreign markets. It is certain that under normal conditions abroad this situation would result in a curtailment of production here, and a state of slack trade and unemployment which would be costly to wage-earners.

"The truth is that the only gains made which are not at the expense of other groups or classes are those which come from improvements in the methods of production and distribution. Wherever the product can be increased, or a saving can be accomplished in distribution, there is a chance for gain, either to producer or consumer, or both. During the last dozen years the average freight train load in the United States has been increased 50 per cent., effecting an important economy in the cost of transportation. Fair play would dictate that the railway owners who had the enterprise to invest the necessary money to achieve this, should have ordinary interest, and something more as an incentive, that the railway employes should be compensated for their share in it, and that the public should gain something.

"It is said that similar gains have been made in the coal industry, and if so it is desirable that a similar distribution occur there. The most serious handicap upon industry is the rise in the prices of agricultural products which has occurred in the last twenty years, and which has made necessary a rise of wages in order that wage-earners might hold their own. Great efforts are being made by the Federal Government, by some of the States, and by many private agencies and organizations, to disseminate a knowledge of better farming methods. It is hoped that increased yields per acre will reduce costs to the farmers and lower prices to consumers. If it comes out so there will be a net actual gain to everybody, and this will illustrate the normal line of progress along which all efforts should be directed. There can be no question that if employers and employes would co-operate harmoniously with the purpose of first getting the largest possible production of every commodity of common use, and the best brains of the country would give attention to securing distribution in the most economical manner, the benefits would surprise them all."

DEMAND SAME PAY AS MEN.

Women Workers in France Fear Lowered Labor Standards.

PARIS, March 2, (Delayed.)—"The same work, the same pay," was the principle adopted yesterday by the "Union of Trade Syndicates Against the Exploitation of Women," which is carrying on an agitation to obtain the same wages for women as for men in jewelry, shirtmaking, and similar trades.

Resolutions passed at the meeting declared this measure to be the only means of avoiding dangerous lowering of present labor standards and called on the State to lead the way by paying female and male employes identical salaries.

To Organize Brooklyn Y. W. H. A.

A movement to organize a Young Women's Hebrew Association in Brooklyn has enlisted aid from Mrs. Martin Jacobs and Misses Cecelia Erler, Bessie Frischman, Rose Frischman, Ella Freedman, Mina Freedman, Essie Hosch, Josephine Housman, Esther Housman, Mary Kaplan, Molly Kroman, Charlotte Hammer, Flora Shapiro, Molly Silverstein, Florence Silverstein, Jeanette Soloman, and Betty Weinstein. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Jacobs, 227 Seventeenth Street, on the evening of March 9.

Dr. Quesada Sails for South America

Dr. Ernesto Quesada of Argentina, who was an important figure at the recent Pan-American Scientific Congress at Washington, and has recently been appointed to the chair of Latin-American Economics at Harvard, sailed yesterday on the Calamares of the United Fruit Company's fleet for Havana, Colon, and other South American ports.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE

Spring Opening
Gowns and Hats
Monday, Sixth of March

The House of Kurzman

offers to its patrons a larger collection of models than it ever presented. These models are the gems of the Paris Collections from the prominent members of the

CHAMBRE SYNDICALE
De la Couture Parisienne

THIS extraordinary assemblage represents the personal selection of

Mr. Charles C. Kurzman

who returned last Tuesday from Paris

Tailored Suits—Evening Gowns
Afternoon Dresses—Pelerines

form this unique group, and the original models or exact copies may be obtained at reasonable prices

Trimmed Hats

from the recognized style creators who have established the mode for the present season

Marabout de Cygne Hats
Feather Trimmed Hats
Tailored and Sport Hats

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

THE influence of Spring now manifests itself throughout the Store, in the attractive novelties displayed in every department. Of special feminine interest are the importations, just received, of

PARIS GOWNS, SUITS, HATS, WRAPS, BLOUSES, PARASOLS AND NECK ACCESSORIES

supplemented by many smart originations and adaptations evolved by American designers. New Silks, Suitings, Trimmings and Laces are also ready for the opening season; as well as recent acquisitions in Summer Rugs, Draperies, Curtains, etc.

The Silk Department

The new importations of Silks for the Spring season, now lavishly displayed in this Department, comprise the latest productions of the looms of Paris and Lyons, including a number of ultra-smart novelties adopted by the leading French couturiers and reserved in America exclusively to B. Altman & Co. The assortments now exhibited are far more extensive than those of any former Spring, while their variety and richness must infallibly appeal.

The Mourning Department

is constantly receiving new augmentations of the latest modes in Mourning Gowns, Suits, Hats, Wraps and other essentials of the mourning outfit.

Private showrooms are reserved for the display of Mourning Apparel.

Patrons who desire to make selections at their homes will, upon request, be visited by authorized representatives.

The "Trianon" Coat Smock

(for Studio or Garden)

with picturesque Hat to match, is an attractive novelty now being shown in the Department for House Dresses (Second Floor). These Smocks are entirely new, both as to style and decoration, and are exclusive to B. Altman & Co. They are made of imported French linen, in the vivacious colors appropriate to the vernal season, and are ornamented (by hand) with applique floral designs in artistic color effects.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department

(Third Floor)

A Choice Collection of Tailor-made Suits

representing the latest developments in Spring fashions, is now being shown.

The major number are reserved exclusively to B. Altman & Co.

Superior materials and workmanship are an important feature. The prices are very reasonable.

Dancing Frocks for the Little Ones

are among the many daintinesses shown in the Department for Little Children's Wear. Exquisite little frocks of chiffon, net or taffeta, in white or the most delicate shades of pink or blue—some of them adorned with tiny rosebuds—have been designed especially for the little lady who is already beginning to attend dancing class.

Silk hosiery and dancing slippers to match are also available; in short, everything that is required for the little girl's dancing toilette.

The New Department for Junior Misses' Attire

in a separate section of the Second Floor, specializes in garments for juniors of intermediate ages. The assortments shown have been carefully selected with a view to these requirements. The regular stock includes

Tailor Suits	at	$19.50 to 48.00
Afternoon Frocks	at	21.00 to 58.00
Evening Dresses	at	14.00 to 65.00
Utility and Dress Coats,	at	11.50 to 58.00

An Important Offering of Sterling Silverware

will be a drawing feature to-morrow (Monday) in the Madison Avenue section of the First Floor. It will comprise Sterling Silver Flat and Hollow Ware, Vases, Candlesticks, Baskets, Vanity Cases, Glass-with-silver Tableware, etc., all marked at decidedly concessionary prices.

Candlesticks	each $2.75 & 2.90
Vases	each $3.25 and upward
Cut Glass Powder Jars with sterling silver cover	each $1.25
Tea Spoons, half-dozen, $3.00; 4.00 & 5.00	

The items enumerated below are in extra heavy weight:

Coffee Spoons	per half-dozen	$3.25
Tea Spoons	per half-dozen	6.00
Soup Spoons	per half-dozen	9.25
Dessert Spoons	per half-dozen	9.25
Table Spoons	per half-dozen	12.00
Table Knives	per half-dozen	8.50
Table Forks	per half-dozen	12.00
Dessert Knives	per half-dozen	7.50
Dessert Forks	per half-dozen	9.25
Salad Forks	per half-dozen	8.75
Butter Spreaders	per half-dozen	5.25
Cold Meat Forks; and Ice Cream, Cake or Pie Servers	each	$2.25
Lettuce Forks, Sugar Tongs, Sugar Spoons and Sifters	each	$1.45
Cheese Servers, and Olive Spoons or Forks, each		$1.10

A Sale of Silk Petticoats

in the wanted styles and colors for street and evening wear, will offer to-morrow (Monday) an unquestioned opportunity for advantageous purchasing at these prices:

Petticoats of satin-stripe taffeta, at $4.90

Petticoats of plain or changeable silk taffeta, or of white or pale pink crepe de Chine, $5.75

A choice importation of Silk Petticoats, just arrived from Paris, represents everything that is newest and smartest in petticoat fashions, including the narrow waist, bouffant hips and volant skirts that are to be the Spring and Summer vogue.

There is also an interesting selection of Silk Petticoats adorned with Philippine and Japanese hand-embroideries.

Women's Dressing Sacques

at decided price reductions

will be placed on Sale to-morrow, in the Department on the Second Floor. This offering will comprise a number of styles about to be eliminated from stock, variously developed in flannel, albatross, crepe de Chine and other silk fabrics.

Special Salespeople will, if desired, be detailed to accompany patrons to the Store's various departments; or goods will be assembled for inspection in a private showroom.

An interesting Sale in the Upholstery Department (Fourth Floor) for Monday and Tuesday will consist of

14,000 Yards of 31-inch Imported Cretonnes

at the extraordinarily low price of

25c. per yard

The designs and color effects featured in these Cretonnes are those now in demand for furnishing country clubs and Summer homes with slip covers and draperies.

Fine Tailor Serge

54 inches wide, in black and navy blue, will offer exceptional value to-morrow at

$1.15 per yard

This is a very smart and desirable fabric for the Spring suit.

5,000 Yards of Imported Ramie-weave Dress Linens

(47 inches wide)

of fine quality, in the favored Spring shades of pink, old rose, heliotrope, mignonette green, and Copenhagen, navy and delft blues, will be placed on sale to-morrow at the very special price of

55c. per yard

Chickering Hall Musicales
Wednesday, March 8th
Saturday, March 11th
at 3 P. M.
SOLOISTS
Manhattan Ladies' Quartette
Paul Kefer, 'Cellist
Seventh Floor.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Basket of Spring Flowers
Charming Novelties
$2.00
Cut Flower Section
Mezzanine Balcony

SPRING BLOUSES

Are Simply Adorable

And whether dainty models in Lingerie or Voile, smartly tailored Blouses of Linen or Crepe de chine, or fascinating "affairs" of filmy Georgette crepes, chiffons or laces, these newest of Blouses mirror the mode at its best.

At Special Prices

White Net Blouses with insets of Valenciennes lace and prettily tucked jabot, **$5.95**

Chiffon Cloth Blouses in printed effect; crepe de chine Blouses in white, pink or maize **$5.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses in flesh, Bisque and Joffre blue. A frill model in bisque, blue, orchid or flesh color.. **$5.95**

White Linen Blouses—embroidered **$2.95**

Voile Blouses in the new shades; a hemstitched, embroidered model. In white—two copies of Paris Blouses—effectively embroidered..... **$5.95**

Third Floor.

Ground Floor Specials

Crepe de Chine Blouses—flesh or white, **$2.95**

Crepe de Chine Blouses in white, flesh, rose, maize or peach, in three models. One in pretty frilled effect; the others smartly tailored..... **$3.95**

White Japanese Silk Blouses. Tailored model with large pearl buttons. Excellent quality..... **$3.95**

New Lingerie Blouses. Voile in white, the new colors and gay striped effects; daintily tinted organdies in frilled, tucked and tailored models, **$1.95, $2.95 & $3.95**

Annual March Sale
LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES, SILK PETTICOATS, CORSETS

Negligees

Spring models are delightfully picturesque with their quaint bodices, fetching little coatees and very full skirts. The Lord & Taylor collection features many new Negligees at Very Attractive Prices.

Albatross Negligees

Hand embroidered models on Empire lines, with accordion pleated skirts; straight line Robe effects, ribbon run at waist line. Special **$3.95**

Two pretty models—one in Coatee style, hand embroidered with accordion pleated skirt; the other a Robe model with shawl collar and cuffs of white silk and Valenciennes lace. Special, **$5.95**

Crepe de Chine Negligees

Empire model with chiffon collar and cuffs **$5.95**

Hand embroidered model with lace frills; shirred skirt **$6.95**

Hand embroidered model. Tucked and slashed to give Empire lines and girdled with tasseled ribbon **$8.75**

Lace Trimmed model with elaborately hand-embroidered bodice and corded waist line.. **$9.75**

Cape collar model in heavy quality crepe de chine; effectively embroidered chiffon collar and cuffs..... **$10.75**

Coatee models—one with jacket of creamy lace over Empire Negligee of the crepe; the other with deep lace frills and rosebuds..... **$12.75**

Two-piece Negligee with coatee of lace and crepe de chine over an Empire slip. Accordion pleated and lace inset..... **$17.50**

New Lingerie

At Attractive Special Prices

Spring importations from Paris and the Philippines have just arrived to add the final touch of charm and completeness to the Lord & Taylor assortments.

The daintiest domestic Undergarments, in sheer batiste, nainsook and shimmering crepes and satins, are especially featured.

American Made Lingerie

Fashioned of sheer batiste or nainsook in models adorned with fine laces, embroideries, and ribbon run beading, or in more tailored effects, with tucks, hemstitching and picot edging.

Gowns—**50c, 98c, $1.45, $1.95, $2.95, to $5.95**
Envelope or Regular Chemises—**98c, $1.45 & $1.95.**
Drawers—**50c, 98c, $1.45 & $1.95**
Petticoats—**98c, $1.45, $1.95, $2.95 to $5.95**

Crepe de Chine Underwear

Gowns—**$3.95, $4.95, $5.45 to $8.45**
Envelope Chemises—**$1.95, $2.95 & $3.95**
Combinations—**$2.95 to $3.95**
Underbodices—**98c, $1.50 & $1.95**
Washable Satin Gowns—**$5.95 & $8.95**

French Lingerie

Gowns—**$1.95, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95 to $6.95**
Combinations—**$1.95, $2.45, $2.95 & $3.95**
Envelope Chemises—**$2.95, $3.95, $4.45 to $5.95**

Philippine Lingerie

Gowns—**$2.95, $3.45 and $3.95.**

Second Floor.

Silk Petticoats

Dancing Petticoats

White or flesh crepe de chine, the shadow-lace flounces prettily ribbon trimmed. Special **$3.95**

Washable Satin in shimmering white or pink, with elaborate lace flounces and rippling ruffles. Many with ribbon trimmed chiffon underlays..... **$5.95 & $8.75**

Street Petticoats

Silk Jersey with flounces of taffeta or messaline. Excellent quality..... **$3.95 & $4.95**

Taffeta Petticoats in changeable and plain colors, black and white. Three models with novel flounces in effective style..... **$3.95**

Taffeta Petticoats. Black, white, plain and changeable effects. The deep flounces are tucked, frilled, pleated and ruffled..... **$4.95**

Corsets

Lord & Taylor Special Models. Three styles in a complete range of sizes and in the most desirable materials.

Batiste Corsets—lightly boned model for slight and medium figures; elastic inserts at top. Special **$1.50**

Batiste Corsets—White ground with pale pink stripes; medium, low model for slight and average figures. Our former price $4.00, **$1.95**

Fancy Broche Corsets—In pink or white; medium length model with medium low bust; well boned. Special..... **$2.75**

Brassieres

of De Bevoise, W. B., A. P., and "Model" makes. Lace or embroidery trimmed styles in a full range of sizes. Special. **50c, 75c, $1.00 & $1.50**

HOUSE DRESSES

Pretty—Practical—Specially Priced.

"Neat as a new pin," these crisp Tub Dresses are made of the most durable fabrics and finished so perfectly that they will launder well. To the housewife who wants simple, serviceable, smartly cut Dresses for House or Porch wear, these special values will prove interesting.

Percale Dresses. Very heavy quality; white with black, blue or lavender stripes; embroidery edged pique collar. Special **$1.25**

Dresses in Three Models of striped and plaid ginghams; made with flaring skirts, ribbon cravats and pretty white collars. Special **$1.50**

Dresses in Six Models. All with very flaring hip yoke skirts; smart girdles and cravats; collars of organdie or embroidery. Made of striped crepe voile, striped lawn, percale and gingham; also a regulation model in white pique. Special **$1.95**

Dresses in Three Models. Striped poplin and striped ginghams of superior quality in models with white collars, cuffs and vestees; wide skirts—some pleated. Special..... **$2.95**

Russian Blouse Dresses in fine check tissue; white with blue, black or lavender. Pleated blouse with peplum; embroidery collar, cuffs and vestee. Special **$3.95**

Russian Blouse Dresses of rainbow striped Scotch gingham, with organdie collar and cuffs; side pleated skirt. Special **$4.95**

House and Porch Dresses in the most desirable percales, ginghams, chambrays, voiles, linens and piques. Smart models in regular stock..... **$1.25 to $8.75**

Second Floor.

MOURNING HATS

From Paris—A Notable Collection

Subtly, but surely proclaiming their Paris origin, these Chapeaux are the productions of those famous French Modistes whose edicts as to Mourning Millinery are absolute.

This year, the talent of these Paris style arbiters has been taxed to the utmost. With all Europe in mourning, there must be an infinite variety of Hats, appropriate for women of every age—of every type.

The Lord & Taylor collection, assembled from every noteworthy source, is quite the most comprehensive in the city. The workmanship of the Hats is marvelous. Every tiny stitch, every trifling detail, bears witness to the perfection of French handiwork.

Georgette Crepe and Crepe Francaise are employed for many models. Soft, sheer, light and eminently adapted for Spring and Summer wear. Featured are:

Sailors with medium and wide brims, triumphs of simplicity.

Small Hats on lines most becoming to youthful faces.

Turbans for mature wearers.

"Cloche" Shapes, close fitting and very effective.

Bonnets of unusual distinction. One with double veils—the inner one of filmy white Georgette crepe; the other of black. Another, edged with white crepe, has a tiny chin strap and is trimmed with jetted grapes.

Paris Mourning Millinery
$10.00 to $30.00
Fourth Floor.

WOMEN'S SUITS & COATS FOR SPRING

A Distinguished Assemblage of Advance Models
Exclusive Styles At Most Attractive Special Prices

Fancy & Plain Tailored Suits

Smartest of the new models
Tailoring of the finest
Most attractive assortments.
Very Special at These Prices
$25.00, $29.50 and $35.00

Elaborate Tailored Suits

A selection of exclusive models
Gabardines—men's wear serges
Shepherd checks—Hairline stripes.
Very Exceptional Values
$39.50, $45.00 and $50.00

Newest Models in High Class Silk Suits

In the fashionable silks—Chiffon Taffeta, Soiree, Gros de Londres, Poult de Soie & Satin.
$29.50, $35.00, $39.50, $50.00 to $150.00

Semi-Dress Coats,
Special **$25.00**

Extremely flaring model on the newest of lines.
In blue cheviot, lined with fancy printed crepe.
In black cheviot, lined with black peau de cygne.

Spring Topcoats
Special **$15.00**

In fifteen new imported mixtures and tweeds.
Full, flaring model, finely tailored and with the smartest of collars and cuffs.

A Comprehensive Collection of Coats

Many copies of foreign models in every approved fabric for the new season.
$29.50, $35.00, $39.50, $50.00 to $85.00
Third Floor.

AFTERNOON GOWNS

Proclaim a New Mode

For midseason wear, these charming models, distinguished by their air of smart simplicity, will appeal to the many women who want a decidedly modish Frock at a very moderate price.

Advance Spring Models

Crepe de Chine Dresses

In black or white are extremely effective, with sleeves and vestee of Georgette crepe. A broad girdle joins the paneled front of bodice and skirt and the skirt's deep pleats fall from circular hip yokes, giving the new lines **$25.00**

In combination of blue with beige or in all white, feature many novel touches of style. The entire bodice and skirt are box pleated, a tasseled cord girdle defining the waist line. Collar and vestee are of delicately patterned lace, fastened with jeweled ornament. **$27.50**

Evening Gowns

Black or white Tulle Frocks in most effective model; the sleeveless bodice with winglike draperies, edged with wide spangled bands and tassel finished, has a deep girdle of charmeuse satin. Bands of spangles edge the deep tunic and the flounces of the very bouffant skirt. A gorgeous rose adds a note of contrast at the girdle **$47.50**

Third Floor.

SPRING DRESS GOODS

At Unusually Low Prices

All Worsted Serge in black, navy blue, brown, green and cadet. A yard..... **78c**

Natural Color Linen Duck for separate skirts or suits (36 inches wide). A special offering of 1,000 yards, at, a yard **58c**

Semi-made Skirts in the new sport colored stripes in numerous combinations; with two pockets and pearl buttons. Special..... **$2.95**

Second Floor.

COTTON FABRICS

Exceptional Values

Lingerie Nainsook—A Special Purchase—40 inches wide, 10 yard pieces boxed. Our former price $2.75..... **$1.75** (None sold to Dealers).

Embroidered White Crepes and Voiles. Neat figured and all over embroidered designs; all wide widths. Our former price $1.25 a yard..... **95c**

Cotton Dress Voiles. 38 inches wide. A beautiful, choice selection of all the newest designs, including stripes, checks and plaids in more than 200 different patterns. Special, a yard, **22c**

Second Floor.

The Distinction of FINE TOWELS

AT no other point in the home is the good taste and discrimination of the housekeeper more definitely expressed than by the Towels that grace the bathroom.

The difference in cost, between the ordinary and the elegant, is a mere bagatelle; but the difference in the impression made upon the guest, and in the gratification of the user is almost immeasurable.

The Lord & Taylor collections of Fine Towels are not only unusually broad in variety, but they have been gathered with exceptional knowledge and good taste.

Luxurious Decorative Towels, $72.00 a dozen, and less.
Service Towels, of finest flax, $9.00 a dozen and upwards.
An Exceptional assortment of Fine Towels at 50c each.
Second Floor.

NOVELTY RIBBONS

A Special Purchase

Dresden Ribbon—extra quality, 6 to 9 inches wide. Light and dark effects, suitable for the new girdles and sashes for Summer gowns. A yard, **58c and 68c**

Soft Bengaline Ribbon—extra quality. 9 inches wide. Solid colors and black. A yard.. **68c**

Satin Taffeta Ribbons—extra quality. A yard..... **35c**

Ground Floor.

DAINTY NECKWEAR

At Savings of 1/3 and More

Hand Embroidered Neckwear, including guimpes, vestees, collar and cuff sets in white and the loveliest of colors. **50c and $1.00**

Hand Embroidered Guimpes of fine net in the newest of styles. Each.. **$1.50 and $1.95**

Hand Embroidered Sets of collars and cuffs in the smartest of shapes. A set..... **$1.50**

Ground Floor.

A Brilliant Display Of

TINSEL BROCHE

Most Beautiful of Silks for
Evening and Afternoon Gowns

On Sale Tomorrow, Monday, at the Remarkably Low Price,

$4.75 a yard

The Silk Section has arranged an elaborate showing of these gorgeous Silks, in colors ranging from the rich, dark tones to the most exquisite evening shades. The patterns, richly effective, are in gleaming tinsel threads.

For the making of Compose Dresses, which Fashion favors for Spring, plain silks in matching colors are also featured.

A Most Unusual Offering
Ground Floor.

Important Reductions in the

UPHOLSTERY SECTION

2,000 Yards Upholstery Fabrics, such as Velours, Tapestries, Armures, etc., in lengths of 2½ to 20 yards,

at a fraction of our former prices.

Cotton and Silk Velours, Tapestries, Damasks, Armures, etc. Our former prices $2.00 to $5.50 a yard..... **$1.00**

Silk Cotton and Sunfast Armures, in good quantities and a wide range of colors. Our former prices $2.25 to $4.00 a yard..... **$1.35**

Silk Cotton and Sunfast Armures; also plain and Jaspe Linens. Our former prices 75c to $1.00 a yard..... **25c**

31 inch Imported Cretonne in a good range of patterns and colors. Our former prices 30c to 95c a yard..... **17c, 25c and 35c**

Fifth Floor.

BABY YET UNBORN DELAYS LITIGATION

Child with Contingent Interest in Odell Estate Must Appear in Court.

DECISION FIRST OF KIND

Appellate Division Unanimous—Father of Expected Infant Died Last August.

The Appellate Division, Justice Smith writing the opinion, has just decided unanimously that an unborn baby who has a contingent interest in the estate of its great-grandfather has the legal power to stay all litigation that involves even remotely the title to any property that the infant may some day enjoy, and that the stay shall remain in effect until the child is born, after which the infant must be brought into court in order to make any judgment in the matter binding.

The decision was occasioned by the tangled litigation which has arisen over the $1,000,000 estate of Lawrence Odell, the builder, who died on March 13, 1886. Under his will, the residuary estate, amounting to more than $500,000 in value, was left in trust, one-half each for the life benefit of his daughters, Mary J. Odell and Mrs. Lydia Kane. His only other child, Joseph H. Odell, now dead, received no benefit under the residuary clause because he had been otherwise provided for.

The will then provided in the instance of the daughter Mary that her property pass "on her death to her surviving lawful issue, and if without issue the trustees shall convey the property to whomever she directed by will, and if she dies intestate, then to Joseph H. Odell and Lydia Kane (son and daughter) in equal shares, and if either of these should die then to the issue of such of them as may have died leaving issue, such issue to take the share which his, her, or their parent would have taken if living."

The prospective heir around whom the decision turns is expected in the home of Mrs. Minnie Odell of Cranford, N. J., whose husband, Lester M. Odell, son of Joseph H. and grandson of the builder, died on Aug. 13, 1915.

Suit Brought by Testator's Daughter.

The suit has been brought by Mrs. Kane, the testator's daughter, and two of his grandchildren, Morton F. Kane of New York and Jennie Kane of Ocean Grove, N. J. They ask the Supreme Court to remove Mary J. Odell, now 78 years of age, as the sole trustee, on the ground of improper conduct of her office, and they also ask for an accounting of the several trust funds and to determine what portion of the property constitutes the principal of the trust created for the benefit of the plaintiffs, and for a construction of the will, if necessary, together with a definition of an agreement entered into by the life beneficiaries in 1891. The prospective heir's father, Lester M. Odell, died after the suit was started.

The facts became a court record when attorneys for Miss Odell, as trustee, made a motion in the Supreme Court to compel the plaintiffs to bring in as parties defendant the grandchildren of Joseph H. Odell and to stay the action pending the birth of the posthumous heir that is expected. Justice Newburger refused to sign an order bringing in the grandchildren, on the ground that their interest is too remote.

The ruling of the lower court then was taken to the Appellate Court, which decided that these grandchildren took their shares "per stirpes," and since their living ancestors were already parties to the action, the grandchildren were represented, and were not therefore necessary parties; but the Appellate Court said in reference to the prospective heir:

"Under Section 56 of the Real Property law the child of Lester M. Odell en ventre sa mere becomes when born entitled to its father's interest in the estate. It is immaterial whether that be merely a contingent interest or a vested interest liable to be divested by the death of Mary J. Odell with issue or without issue, and having made a will. If not made a party this child will not be bound by this decree, which would have an unmarketable title to which the defendant may properly object. In order to procure a decree then, which shall bind all the parties necessary to the action, the trial of the issue should be delayed until the birth of said child, and if born alive said child should then be made a party to the action, that it may be bound by the decree."

Lawyer Discusses the Case.

Austin E. Pressinger of the law firm of Pressinger & Newcombe, 90 Wall Street, attorneys for the Kane family, said that the decision is the first on the subject in the history of real property rights in New York State. His partner, Frank L. Cunningham, who argued the case before the Appellate Division, had this to say in his brief:

"The grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Joseph will only take by representation. Their entire interests are represented in this action by their grandparents or great-grandparents, as the case may be. The chances of their possibilities ever materializing are extremely slight, and it would be a hardship upon them to be compelled to come in and defend an action in which they may never have any valuable interest (the life tenant being now nearly 80 years of age) and in which their slight possibilities of taking are already safeguarded by their living ancestors. It is noteworthy that this motion was not made on behalf of any of the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of Joseph H. Odell.

"On the other hand, it would surely be a hardship on the part of the plaintiffs to be forced to bring in some fifty or more parties, scattered throughout several States, many of whom are infants requiring the appointment of guardians ad litem, not to mention the cost and loss of time incident thereto, this case at present being upon the day calendar and stayed pending the determination of this appeal.

"Lastly, no logical limit could be placed upon a rule requiring all persons contingently interested, as here, to be made parties defendant. It would be just as necessary to join great-great-grandchildren as great-grandchildren, and if, as argued in appellant's brief, the action is to be stayed each time that it appears that another grandchild or great-grandchild is to be born, this action, which seeks primarily the removal of a trustee, may never be tried."

Some of the realty owned by the estate in trust consists of 42 to 52 West Thirty-third Street and certain tracts in Wakefield.

FRANCIS FOR RUSSIAN POST.

President Will Send His Name to the Senate Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The nomination of David R. Francis, former Governor of Missouri, to be Ambassador to Russia, will be sent to the Senate Monday by President Wilson. Word has been received from Petrograd that Mr. Francis will be acceptable to the Russian Government.

He will succeed George T. Marye, who resigned.

SPLIT ON DIFFERENTIAL.

Soft Coal Conferees Encounter New Difficulty in Adjusting Tax.

Although the setting was complete either for a severance of relations or for an agreement that would bring peace to the bituminous coal industry of the country, the subcommittee of operators and miners refused to take a final vote yesterday. The General Conference Committee, composed of operators and miners from the four States trying to arrange a "basic" wage scale, was on hand to receive a report if one should be made, but the end of the day of argument found the subcommittee further from a verdict, perhaps, than at any time since the negotiations began.

A new trouble was encountered in an effort to wipe out the "differential" between the operators of Illinois and Indiana. In Indiana the operators pay their miners 48½ cents a ton for coal produced on the mine run plan, whereas the Illinois operators at Danville pay their men 51 cents. The Illinois operators insisted that this differential be wiped out before they were taxed anything more in the way of increases in pay, so as to place the producers of the two States on an equal basis.

Accordingly the miners made a new proposition to tack a cent and a half more on the pay a ton in Indiana, and the immediate and unanimous protest that went up from Indiana ended all hope of reaching a truce yesterday. There was a great deal of long-distance telephoning and arguing, but no agreement was reached. At adjournment until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning the plan stood to add 3 cents a ton to the pay of miners in Ohio, 6 cents to the pay of miners in Pennsylvania, 4½ cents to the pay of miners in Indiana, and 3 cents to the pay of the miners in Illinois.

SAYS HEINZE HID ASSETS.

Bankruptcy Trustee Specifies Transfers to Corporations.

The specifications of the objection to the discharge of Otto C. Heinze from bankruptcy both as an individual and as a member of the firm of Otto Heinze & Co., were filed yesterday in the Federal District Court by Henry B. Singer, the trustee in bankruptcy for the firm. The petition against Heinze was a voluntary one, and was filed on Dec. 18, 1913, with liabilities of more than $1,500,000.

Mr. Singer alleges that Mr. Heinze concealed some of his property and also transferred some assets of considerable value to his wife, Mrs. Ada Louise Heinze, and his sister-in-law, Ruth Noyes Heinze. He also, it is stated, handed over other assets to certain corporations, in which he and his partners, Arthur P. Heinze and Max H. Shultze, were interested. These companies were the New York Assets Realization Company, the Western Development Company, the Assets Collecting Company, the Richmond Assets Collecting Company, the Nasau Assets Collecting Company, the Madison Real Property and Securities Company, and the United Copper Securities Company.

NEW NAME FOR A CHARITY.

Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association Now the United Fund.

In order to have a title which would more clearly indicate to the public its purpose, the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association yesterday obtained permission from the Supreme Court to change its name to the United Hospital Fund of New York.

Robert Olyphant, President of the fund, said yesterday that the change of name would not in any way modify the activities of the organization which for thirty-six years has worked for the maintenance of hospitals dependent upon voluntary contributions.

According to Frederick D. Greene, Secretary of the organization, the United Hospital Fund is now contributing to forty hospitals in New York. Cornelius Wickersham, Otto M. Eidlitz, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, and Willard S. Brown have been elected honorary members.

SENATORS TO CALL CLIENT OF BRANDEIS

After His Partner Is Questioned Three Hours About Lennox Summons Is Planned.

SEEK STENOGRAPHIC NOTES

Record of Conversations in Bankruptcy Case Is Requested in Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Louis D. Brandeis's law partner, E. F. McClennen, was cross-examined for three hours today before the Senate sub-committee investigating Mr. Brandeis's fitness to be a Supreme Court Justice. Counsel for those opposing confirmation asked particularly about the Lennox bankruptcy case, and at the end of the cross-examination the sub-committee decided to summon James T. Lennox, the principal in that litigation, and requested McClennen to produce stenographic notebooks in which reports of conversations on the subject in the Brandeis law office were made.

Opponents to Brandeis's confirmation charge that he was guilty of unprofessional conduct in filing an involuntary bankruptcy petition against Lennox based partly on an assignment he is alleged previously to have advised Lennox to make. McClennen's cross-examination went into many details of the case, but failed to develop any material additions to the story he told on direct examination, and in which he said he saw nothing reflecting on Brandeis's professional conduct.

Austen G. Fox, who conducted the cross-examination, tried to learn whether Brandeis had been in conference prior to the assignment proceedings in 1907 with Moses J. Stroock of New York, representing Abe Stein & Co., one of the assignees, regarding the case. McClennen was unable to give the desired information, and Senator Works announced he would insist that Mr. Stroock, who testified about other matters at a previous hearing, be recalled.

Mr. Fox read long extracts from the minutes of a hearing before a bankruptcy referee in the Lennox case, in which a stenographer stated that she had written letters to various persons in 1907 announcing that Stein & Co claimed as their property any leather in their possession coming from the Lennox Company after a certain date. Her recollection was that Brandeis dictated the letters and that there previously had been a conference between Stroock and Brandeis.

William H. Ingersoll, a New York watch manufacturer, testified as to Mr. Brandeis's position with regard to price fixing. It was brought out that the Supreme Court has decided against price fixing and that Mr. Brandeis has written in support of it.

CHINESE REBELS ROUTED.

Government Forces Recapture the Town of Suifu.

PEKING, China, March 4.—Official announcement was made here today that the city of Suifu, in the southern part of Szechuen Province, has been recaptured by Government troops.

Suifu was taken by rebel forces, which advanced from Yunnan Province, and held by them until Thursday.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Announce that they have placed their collections of **Underwear, Tea Gowns, Negligees** and **Infants' Wear** in charge of a new buyer, who, they feel confident, will make their **fourth floor** the most attractive shopping spot for these articles in the city.

Lingerie for Sport Wear

Petticoat, Chemise and Pantalette of Handkerchief Linen—hand sewn. Exclusive designs in Rose, French Blue, Green and Yellow. Also in white, trimmed with any of these colors.

A New Corset for Young Girls

Price 3.75

Built of flesh or white chamoisette, with two elastic strips at the top. Almost no boning is necessary. Special care is given to the fitting of young girls who are growing.

A Dainty Child's Frock

"Fairyland Model"

3 to 6 year sizes

is displayed in handkerchief linen. The colors are yellow, pink, and light blue, in combination with white.

Price 16.50

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

Lieberman & Siegel

Announce an Unusual Exhibit of French and Original Models in Tailleur Suits and Manteaux Beginning Monday, March 6th

Your Inspection Cordially Invited

Founded 1827 — Founded 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

CARPETS
A $250,000.00 stock of only highest grade Carpets carried in stock for your selection.
From $1.25 to $10.00 yd.

UPHOLSTERY
Fabrics to $250,000.00 always in stock. Unexcelled facilities for furnishing of houses, apartments, hotels and clubs.

THE ADVENT OF SPRING in The New Store

Displaying on Monday and Tuesday Apparel of the latest Fashion—Artistic Achievements of French and American Style Creators—and a most varied Assortment of New Merchandise in every Department.

The following notable offerings especially arranged for our Spring opening are for Monday and Tuesday only.

Women's Spring Apparel

Tailor Suits of fine Serge, featuring a dressy model in black, navy, mint, tan, and shepherd's check. Coat has the new ripple effect, with white faille silk overlay collar, and the skirt is the latest of the flare models. *Value $32.50*	Spring Sale Price 24.50
Sport Suits of Velour Check, in a new belted model coat, with fancy patch pockets and soft roll collar; color combinations are gray and white, black and white, and brown and white. *Value $32.50*	Spring Sale Price 24.50
Tailor Suits of Gabardine, in a dressy model, with embroidered coat and full flare skirt; black, navy, rookie, and Hague; also Tailor Suits of Men's Wear Serge, copy of a Bernard model, featuring a slightly fitted coat and new long rever. Black, navy, rookie, and shepherd's check. *Value $37.50*	Spring Sale Price 29.50
Taffeta Silk Suits in two chic models, smartly trimmed with embroidery and contrasting silk collar and cuffs; black, navy, twilight, and green. *Value $42.50*	Spring Sale Price 34.50
Afternoon Gowns of Taffeta and Georgette combination, with collar and vestee of flesh Georgette, and the newest flare skirt. Colors are wistaria, twilight, white, black, navy, gray, and sand. *Value $32.50*	Spring Sale Price 26.50
Afternoon Coats of Gabardine, reproducing a Marforat model; in navy and black with silk collar in contrasting shades. *Value $35.00*	Spring Sale Price 26.50

Children's Spring Apparel

For Little Boys and Girls. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Children's Coats of fine Serge and all-wool black-and-white check, smartly tailored; suitable for boys and girls. *Value $7.50*	Spring Sale Price 5.00
Little Girls' Dresses of fine white Voile, smocked below yoke with pink and blue cotton; trimmed with lace edge. *Value $5.00*	Spring Sale Price 3.95
Little Girls' Dresses of Linen, in rose, oyster, Copen, brown, and green, in dainty box-plaited model; hand-embroidered; finished with patent leather belt. *Value $4.50*	Spring Sale Price 2.95

Women's Silk Underwear

Glove Silk Camisoles, in pink or white; top of fine lace, combined with satin ribbon in elaborate effects. *Value $1.50* 3 for $3.60	Spring Sale Price 1.25
Glove Silk Vests. Superior quality, in pink or white, with embroidered fronts, or plain with tailored tops. *Value $2.00* 3 for $5.00	Spring Sale Price 1.75
Glove Silk Bloomers, in pink or white, of dependable quality; strongly reinforced. *Value $2.25* 3 for $5.75	Spring Sale Price 2.00
Glove Silk Combinations, in pink or white; embroidered fronts, or plain with tailored tops. *Value $3.75* 3 for $9.25	Spring Sale Price 3.25

Feather Neckwear

Marabout Stoles, 45 inches long, with Ostrich ends, in natural and black. *Value $3.50*	Spring Sale Price 2.50
Ostrich Feather Boas, finished with silk tassels, in black and white. *Value $4.00*	Spring Sale Price 2.95

Women's Spring Furnishings

Women's Taffeta Petticoats, in two distinctive new Spring models, with full flare flounce, and new arrangement of plaited foot trimming. Colors are eminence, marine, coral, Hague, silver, hay, and changeable effects. *Value $5.75*	Spring Sale Price 5.00
"La Sylvina" Corset—our exclusive Spring models, representing the authentic lines for the 1916 mode, "Perfection of fit and finish." In coutil or broche. *Value $7.50*	Spring Sale Price 4.00
French Model Negligees of Crepe de Chine and Chiffon, elaborately trimmed with silk lace and ribbon—in orchid, pink, blue, and black. *Value $25.00*	Spring Sale Price 19.50

Oriental Rugs

In Medium and Room Size

Savings average 25%

Choice lot of Mous- Large Carpets in fine

New Spring Blouses

Including the new Mandarins and East India Jackets, richly hand-embroidered; a beautiful showing of Imported Models and Reproductions in Georgette Crepes, Silks, Voiles and Linens.

Handkerchief Linens and Fancy Voiles in tailleur and hemstitched models, in dainty Spring colorings, for sport and morning wear. *Value $3.50*	Spring Sale Price 2.50
Cashmere Crepe in striped tailleur models. **Georgette Crepes,** embroidered in self colors and contrasts. **Batistes and Voiles** in tucked models, with deep tucked cape collars and new smart cuffs. *Value $6.75*	Spring Sale Price 5.50
Hand-made Batiste, hand-drawn and embroidered in white. **French Voiles,** hand-embroidered and lace-trimmed. **Georgette Crepes,** in embroidered and cape effects. *Value $12.50*	Spring Sale Price 10.50
Georgette Crepes, hand-embroidered in the worsted novelties. **Silk Blouses,** in pastel shades, with embroidered bisque Georgette vestee and collar. **Handkerchief Linen,** hand-made and embroidered. *Value $16.00*	Spring Sale Price 13.75

SPRING 1916

To Our Friends—the Public:

In opening the first Spring season in our new store, we wish to call your attention to our large and varied stock of

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

which for

Richness, Beauty and Novelty

We confidently expect will favorably compare with the stock of any other house in this country. It is our aim and will be our utmost endeavor to present

A SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES

throughout the Spring season.

We rely on the continued patronage of our old and most valued friends and solicit an examination of our stock by those who are not yet our patrons—to both of whom we are eager and prepared to offer

The Utmost in Merchandise and Service

which combination brings satisfaction to our customers, the goal of our ambition.

2500 Pairs Women's Silk Hose

Comprising an unusual purchase of Pure Thread Ingrain Silk; of superior quality, with strongly reinforced double cotton soles and garter tops. *Value $1.00 pair* 6 pairs for $3.80	Spring Sale Price 65c
Pure Thread Ingrain Silk—Of desirable weight and brilliant lustre; double silk soles and garter tops; black and white. *Value $1.35 pair* 3 prs., $2.80; 6 prs., $5.40	Spring Sale Price 95c
Clocked Silk Hose—Pure thread and pure dye; black with white clox; double cotton soles and tops. *Value $1.50 pair* 3 prs., $3.25; 6 prs., $6.40	Spring Sale Price 1.10
Clocked Silk Hose—A beautiful quality of silk; white with black clox or black with white or colored clox. *Value $1.75 pair* 3 prs., $4.00; 6 prs., $7.75	Spring Sale Price 1.35

Wool Blankets

Fine White Wool Blankets, made to our special order, with pink or blue borders. Single bed size.	*Value $7.50 pair*	Spring Sale Price 6.00
Double Bed size.	*Value $9.00 pair*	7.50
Extra Double Bed size.	*Value $11.00 pair*	9.00

Misses' Spring Apparel

Sizes 14 to 20 years and small women.

Tailor Suits of Taffeta and Silk Poplin, in navy, black, rookie, Hague blue, cornstalk, and prune, presenting an attractive new model with peplum coat, trimmed with hand-made ornaments and white faille silk overlay collar. *Value $39.50*	Spring Sale Price 27.50
Tailor Suits of men's-wear serge, in black, shepherd check, and rookie; coat has the new ripple skirt effect, with belt, and trimmed with buttons. Overlay collar of white faille; skirt with short apron and pockets. *Value $35.00*	Spring Sale Price 27.50
Dressy Suits of Silk Poplin, with semi-fitting coat and sash, embroidered in silver; skirt with the new shirred effect at side. Colors are navy, black, rookie, Hague blue, cornstalk, and prune. *Value $45.00*	Spring Sale Price 34.50
Afternoon Dresses of Soiree and Georgette combination, with embroidered Georgette vestee, the new slashed sleeve, and draped skirt in biscuit, rose, navy, Hague blue, and black; also smart frocks of Faille Silk in silver gray, navy, and biscuit. *Value $35.00*	Spring Sale Price 27.50
Silk Top Coats. Copy of a Premet model in a quaint period style, with high beaded and embroidered collar and plain satin lining. Shades are sand, navy, and black. *Value $45.00*	Spring Sale Price 37.50
Bolivia Cloth Coats, suitable for afternoon and street wear; featuring the new cape collar effect and flare skirt; satin lined throughout; in ruby, fuchsia, jasper, green, and black. *Value $45.00*	Spring Sale Price 37.50

2000 Men's Spring Shirts

Crepe de Chine Silk Shirts. Most desirable of all silk shirts—entirely new designs on weighty and clear white grounds—finest making throughout. *Value $7.50*	Spring Sale Price 5.85
Fine Tub Silk Shirts. Firmly woven qualities that will give good service. Colors are fast and the workmanship and fitting qualities are the best. *Value $4.50*	Spring Sale Price 3.00
Finest Madras Negligee Shirts. All the new desirable Spring shirtings, made in the finest manner—Soft or laundered cuffs—Most staple and novelty colorings. *Value $2.00 and $2.50*	Spring Sale Price 1.45

Men's Spring Gloves

500 Pairs High-Grade Glace Gloves, 1 clasp, PXM Seams, spear back, in the most desirable shades of tan. *Value $1.25 pair*	Spring Sale Price 1.00

Women's Spring Gloves

Glace Biarritz, 8-button length and beautiful quality, in white. *Value $1.50 pair*	Spring Sale Price 1.15
Tan Capes, in most desirable shades, spear back. *Value $1.25 pair*	
Glace, one and two clasp, in white, tan, and black; also white with black stitching; over seam or pique sewn. *Value $1.25 pair*	Spring Sale Price 95c
Doeskin, one-clasp in all white; also white with black stitching. *Value $1.25 pair*	
Chamois, one-clasp, in the new yellow shade. *Value $1.25 pair*	

Women's Hand Bags

The New Spring Styles. Shirred, ruffled, and pleated novelties, as well as the more conservative shapes for shopping—leathers of all kinds, and silks in black and colors. Inside frame, purse, and mirror. Richly lined with fancy and plain silks. *Value $6.50 and $7.50*	Spring Sale Price 5.00

2000 Yards Silk Dress Nets

Imported Silk Nets—Clear round mesh, in black, white and flesh, 72 inches wide. *Value $1.75 yard*	Spring Sale Price 1.25

Fine Carpetings

Bigelow and English Wilton

Savings average ⅓

BIGELOW WILTON ENGLISH WILTON

Forthcoming Art and Literary Events of Extraordinary Importance

Under the Management of The American Art Association

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT

Promptly at 8 o'Clock

In the Grand Ball Room of The Plaza

and the Sale will continue

At The American Art Galleries

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings of This Week, March 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, at 8 o'Clock

IMPERATIVE AND FINAL SALE OF NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED

Old and Modern Paintings

of the Early English, French, Flemish, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, and American Schools

From the Widely Known

Blakeslee Galleries

ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW

On the Days of Sale, 9 A. M. Until Noon

On Tuesday Afternoon of This Week, Mar. 7th, at 2:30 o'Clock

At The American Art Galleries

By Direction of

Major George Horsfield

of London

Fine Old Chippendale, Sheraton, Jacobean and other Furniture; Early English China, Pewter, Oriental Porcelains, Samplers and Miscellaneous Objects.

ON VIEW (Sunday Excepted) 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

On the Afternoons of March 28th and 29th

At The American Art Galleries

The C. A. Hirschfelder Collection of

Japanese and European Ivory Carvings

and

Mrs. E. G. Simmons' Collection of

Chinese Cabinet Size Porcelains, Snuff Bottles, Jades, Crystal and other Hard Stones, Lacquers, Carvings, Bronzes and Enamels.

ON FREE VIEW MARCH 25TH

On the Afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Mar. 20th, 21st, 22d and 23rd,

At The American Art Galleries

By Direction of

Mr. Karl Freund,

THE WIDELY KNOWN ANTIQUARIAN,

Because of the withdrawal from the firm of his partner

Will Be Sold Without Restriction.

The Most Important and Desirable Objects of His Very Extensive Collection of Valuable and Interesting Art Property and Antiquities

ON VIEW WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15TH

Afternoons and Evenings of April 5th and 6th

At The American Art Galleries

A Notable Collection of

Japanese Color Prints

By the Most Celebrated Japanese Masters

INCLUDING MANY SUPERB IMPRESSIONS OF EXCEEDINGLY RARE PRINTS AND A NUMBER OF UNIQUE EXAMPLES.

Being the collection formed by Mrs. John Osgood Blanchard and her late husband, connoisseurs of discriminating judgment, during several years' residence in Japan.

"It seems not too much to say that no collection of Japanese Prints of greater importance or of such uniformly fine quality has ever been offered at public sale in this country."

Illustrated Catalogue with text by Mrs. Blanchard and a "Foreword" by the well-known collector and connoisseur, Mr. F. W. Gookin, will be mailed to applicants on receipt of 75 cents.

March 29th, 30th and 31st

At The American Art Galleries

Over Three Hundred

Old and Modern Paintings

By Foreign and American Artists

Belonging to the Estates of the Late

Senhor Salvador de Mendonca

(Formerly Brazilian Minister at Washington)

Dr. M. C. Gould, Alfred Henry Lewis, E. A. Bigelow, Mrs. Amzi L. Barber, and Mrs. T. Gaillard Thomas.

ON FREE VIEW MARCH 25TH

On the Evening of April 6th

Will be Sold

In the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza

The Important Private Collection of

Valuable Paintings

BY REMBRANDT, CORREGGIO, VAN EYCK

and other

Distinguished Masters of the Old and Modern Schools

Belonging to

Mr. John Anderson, Jr.

The Founder of The Anderson Auction Company

ON VIEW APRIL 1ST

On the Afternoon of April 9th

At The American Art Galleries

Rare Ancient Chinese Bronzes

Fine Porcelains, Pottery, Tomb Jades And Rare Chinese Paintings

Forming the Private Collection of

Dr. John C. Ferguson

Counellor of the Department of State, Pekin

On View Saturday, April First

On the Afternoons of April 29th & 30th

At The American Art Galleries

Rare Old Chinese Porcelains, Jades, Ancient Chinese Paintings and other Remarkable Rare Objects

Belonging to

General Hwang Hsing

The Hero of the Chinese Revolution and the First President of the Chinese Republic

This very interesting collection, which includes many beautiful specimens of decorated and single color Porcelains, a large number of Snuff Bottles, specimens of Carved Jade and very valuable Ancient Chinese Paintings, will be

ON FREE VIEW BEGINNING APRIL 22ND

On the Afternoons of April 14th, 15th

At The American Art Galleries

The Exceedingly Valuable Collection of

Beautiful Old Chinese Porcelains,

Jades and Cabinet Specimens

Formed by the Late

Mr. Edward Wasserman

Mr. Wasserman, a connoisseur of rare judgment, was many years in forming his collection, which is particularly rich in Sang de Boeuf and other single color Porcelains, Famille Verte of the Ming and K'anghsi periods, including probably the largest group of Animal statuettes in America. Some two hundred beautiful snuff bottles and very choice specimens of Jade.

ON VIEW BEGINNING SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH

On Thursday Afternoon, April 13th

At The American Art Galleries

By Direction of the Expert in Textiles

Vitall Benguiat

A Very Important Collection of

Beautiful Old Velvets and Embroideries

of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

Consisting of Rare Gothic and Genoese Velvets, Church Banners, Altar Frontals, Ecclesiastical Vestments, Wall Hangings, Portieres, Table and Cushion Covers of exceedingly choice quality and in a remarkably fine state of preservation.

ON FREE VIEW BEGINNING SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH

On the Evenings of May 9th and 10th

In the Grand Ball Room of The Plaza

Foreign and American Paintings

of the Old and Modern Schools from the Private Collections of

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mr. Alexander Morten, Mr. John E. Cowden and from several other Collectors and Estates.

ON FREE VIEW MAY 4TH

On Friady Evening, April 14th

In the Grand Ball Room of The Plaza

The Valuable Paintings

By Foreign and American Masters

Collected by the Late

Andrew Freedman

of New York City

Comprising Works of Sterling Artistic Merit by

TROYON, DIAZ (2), COROT, CAZIN (3), DUPRE, FROMENTIN, ISABEY, PASINI, HARPIGNIES (4), HENNER (3), CONSTABLE, VIBERT, FANTIN-LATOUR (2), SCHREYER, CHARLEMONT, THAULOW, ZIEM (2), DETERLIE, GEROME, TISSOT, BLAKELOCK (2), ALMA-TADEMA, BIX, JACQUE.

To be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

By Direction of

WALTER G. OAKMAN, SAMUEL UNTERMYER AND THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, EXECUTORS.

On Free View Beginning Saturday, April 8th

Afternoons of April 28th & 29th

(EASTER WEEK)

At The American Art Galleries

By Direction of

The Tiffany Studios

A Grand Collection of

Beautiful Old Chinese Rugs and Carpets

Comprising their entire stock of these rare and beautiful weaves, all of which are of the high standard peculiar to the house of The Tiffany Studios, and which are now no longer obtainable in China.

ON VIEW BEGINNING SATURDAY, APRIL 22D

On Wednesday Evening, April 26th

(EASTER WEEK)

In the Grand Ball Room of The Plaza

The Valuable Collection of

Primitives and other Old Masters of the Northern and Southern Schools

Belonging to

Nicolas Riabouchinsky

OF MOSCOW

Comprising Pictures from the Collection in the Winter Palace, Petrograd, Formed by

PRINCE GOLINICHEFF-KOUTOUSOFF

Personal Secretary to the Dowager Empress Marie Fedorovna.

ON FREE VIEW SATURDAY, APRIL 22ND

In the Book and Print Department of The American Art Association

Where the Augustin Daly, S. L. M. Barlow, M. C. D. Borden, Brayton Ives Libraries, and Robert Hoe and Brayton Ives Prints Have Been Sold

Handsome Library Sets of American and English Authors

Books of General Interest, including some on Egyptology, Occultism and Mythology

To Be Sold by Orders of the Executrices of the Estate of

The Late Mrs. Amzi L. Barber

and others interested as stated in the catalogue, on March 20th and 21st.

Early Line Engravings Mezzotints of Quality

and

Exceptional Examples from the Plates of

S. Arlent Edwards

Including proofs and engraver's trial proofs of the scarce series

of American Portraits

Privately issued about 1900

Consigned by Mr. J. P. Sabin

To Be Sold Without Restrictions on March 22nd.

PART II.

Of the Levy Print Collection

Engravings by the Old and Modern Masters

To Be Sold March 29th and 30th

THE MOST IMPORTANT PRINT SALE OF THE SEASON

Rare and Brilliant Examples by the Masters

Schongauer's "Christ Bearing the Cross"; Mantegna's "Battle of Seagods" and "Bacchanale with Silenus."

Duerer's "Adam and Eve" and "Melancholia."

"Early Italian Masters," including Nielli, Nicoletto da Modena, Jacopo de Barbari, Loan Andrea and Mocetto.

Early German Masters, including Glockenton, Lautensack, all the "Little Masters," including Burckmair and Anonymous rarities.

Etchings by Rembrandt, Claude Lorrain, Callot, Dusart and Ostade. Lucas van Leyden's "David before Saul," "Mahomet and the Monk."

Portrait Engravings by Goltius, Delff, Cornelius Visscher, Masson, Van Schuppen, Nanteuil and Drevet.

French and English 18th Century Engravings Stipples, Mezzotints and Color Prints.

Including important examples by Bartolozzi, Bonnet, Freudeberg, Janinet, Morland-Ward, Watson, John Raphael Smith and Young.

Consigned by Mr. R. Ederheimer

Acting for himself and an undisclosed principal

To Be Sold Without Reserve or Protection

April 12th and 13th at 8:30 P. M.

Catalogue with black and white and color plates. Sent on receipt of fifty cents.

RARE AND IMPORTANT BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS AND AUTOGRAPHS

AMERICANA—A complete set of the Independent Reflector, printed by James Parker, New York, 1752-1753; Laws of New York, 1752; Huttich. Die New Welt, 1534; Ptolemy. Geographicae, 1541; Montanus. Die Unbeckante Neue Welt, 1673.

BURNS, ROBERT—A collection of his writings, including the first, or Kilmarnock; a presentation copy of the 1793 edition and first editions of separate poems.

CRUIKSHANKIANA—The Humourist, 4 vols.; Monsieur Tonson, with all the original drawings inserted; Punch and Judy; Ireland; Life of Napoleon, 4 vols.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS WITH COLORED AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS. Pyne. Royal Residences; Frankau. Eighteenth Century Color Prints.

MANUSCRIPTS AND AUTOGRAPHS—Complete set of autographs and documents of the Presidents of the United States. Meredith. Original contract for "Diana of the Crossways"; Documents signed by George II. and George III., some relating to America; Swinburne. Original manuscript of the Dedicatory Poem for the third series of "Poems and Ballads." Hunt. Original manuscript, "Lines on the Birth of the Princess Alice." Kipling. Original manuscript of "The Elephant and the Lark's Nest." Collins. Original manuscript of "Fie, fie, or the Fair Physician." Landor. Original manuscript of "To the Worm," and other poems and letters.

NAPOLEONANA—Including three documents signed by him.

PORTRAITS AND DRAWINGS—SETS OF ESTEEMED AUTHORS.

Consisting of Various Libraries, including that of

The Late William H. Dunwoody of Minneapolis

The Late James F. Grant of Hartford

Albert Ottinger, Esq., of New York

and others of note as set down in The Catalogue, and consigned by various interests, including

THE BOOK SECTION OF THE POWERS MERCANTILE CO. OF MINNEAPOLIS

TO BE SOLD APRIL 5TH, 6TH & 7TH.

Views of Old New York And Other American Cities

in fine condition and unusual importance

THE COLLECTION OF A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN RESIDING ABROAD

TO BE SOLD APRIL 6TH AND 7TH.

The Remarkable Collection of

BOOK PLATES

Formed by the late

DR. HENRY C. ENO

Consisting of

American, English and Continental Plates,

Library Labels, Leather Book Plates and the like, numbering over 4,000 items, and including the works of famous designers and the plates of important personages of ancient and modern times.

To Be Sold During the First Week of May.

APPLICATIONS FOR CATALOGUES AND FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION

Managers of Public Sales and Appraisals of Important Collections of Art and Literary Property and Under Whose Management Many Record Prices Were Obtained During Its Public Sale of Paintings, Books, Prints, Objects of Art and Antiquity Which Have Reached

A GRAND TOTAL OF OVER THIRTY-THREE MILLION DOLLARS

ALL EXHIBITIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION ARE HELD AT

The American Art Galleries, Madison Square South

ROOSEVELT ORDER IS EXPECTED HERE

Friends Look for Word from the West Indies Directing a Gumshoe Campaign.

WANTS NO PRIMARY FIGHTS

Unpledged Delegations Sought with Enough T. R. Men on Them to Capture Republican Nomination.

Politicians were interested yesterday in a report that a statement might be received from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt before many days, which would clear up a lot of points in regard to his attitude toward the efforts his followers are making to bring about his nomination for the Presidency on the Republican ticket. Just how far the Colonel would go if he decided to make a statement at this time no one was willing to predict, but it was generally believed that he would deal largely with the efforts being made in many States to have delegates pledged to him elected in the Republican primaries.

Colonel Roosevelt has now reached Trinidad on his trip in the West Indies and he will receive there, tomorrow night or Tuesday morning, a great batch of mail containing all information about what has been going on in political circles in the United States since he went away. The report was to the effect that after going over this mail he might cable a statement which would make more clear his position, and emphasize his desire, as pointed out in THE TIMES last Thursday, to prevent factional fights in the Republican ranks in any of the States, over the election of delegates at the primaries.

This report in itself was enough to cause a lot of talk among the political leaders who are convinced that Colonel Roosevelt would accept the nomination when the Republican and Progressive conventions meet in Chicago on June 7 if he was asked by both parties to lead the fight against the re-election of President Wilson. Colonel Roosevelt, up to this time, has withheld any statement as to his view of the situation.

Roosevelt Wants No Fight Now.

It can be stated authoritatively that Colonel Roosevelt will do everything in his power to prevent Roosevelt Republicans from fighting to elect delegates pledged to him in the primaries. He will try to show that his trip to the West Indies was not in any sense taken so that activities along that line could be prosecuted while he was many miles away.

That there is a well-organized campaign going on among the friends of the Colonel to obtain his nomination; however, is pretty generally admitted by now, and the prediction has been made that the situation will be one of unusual interest by the time he returns to this country at the end of March. If the Colonel has given his sanction to the efforts which are being made in other directions than by primary contests none of his close advisers will admit it.

Every effort is now being made by the Colonel's close friends here to prevent an open fight in Massachusetts over the election of delegates. Ex-Congressman Gardner and the others who have announced their candidacy as delegates at large pledged to Roosevelt in the Republican primaries in that State had not made their declaration when the Colonel sailed. Now, despite all efforts to check the impending primary fight, offices have been opened, in charge of Mr. Gardner's secretary, Mr. Lufkin. The other ticket includes Senators Weeks and Lodge, Murray Crane, and Governor Samuel W. McCall.

A fight would probably mean an instructed delegation for or against Roosevelt, and no little bitterness of feeling. On the other hand, some of Roosevelt's friends feel that Senator Lodge and Governor McCall would not be hostile to Roosevelt at the convention if they went there uninstructed, and the situation at that time made the nomination of Roosevelt at all probable. It is admitted that Weeks and Crane would be against him.

Reports received by Roosevelt adherents from various parts of the country tell of the efforts which are being made to get on unpledged delegations men who it is believed would be for the Colonel at the Republican Convention. In North Carolina, for instance, it is reported that six delegates likely to go to the convention are known to be Roosevelt men. In Ohio one of the designated delegates is John J. Sullivan, now a Republican, who joined Roosevelt in 1912, and has been a Progressive National Committeeman.

Want Unpledged Delegates.

The effort to get Roosevelt men on an unpledged delegation is in full blast in Kentucky, and it is said that one of the delegates at large will probably be Judge O'Rear, who managed the Roosevelt pre-convention campaign in Kentucky in 1912.

In Maine, where the Republican State Convention will be held on March 23, there is a strong campaign being waged for an unpledged delegation, and Republicans known to feel kindly toward the Colonel are working in his interests. The Progressives will hold a State Convention there on April 5, and may nominate a State ticket if they think such a course a wise one in view of developments up to that time.

In Illinois one of the candidates for delegate-at-large to the Republican convention who seems pretty sure of election is Medill McCormick, who only recently left the Progressive forces to work quietly in the ranks of the Republican Party for Roosevelt's nomination this year. In Minnesota the so-called Cummings delegates are said to have no very harsh feelings toward the Colonel.

Information of this kind, which, report has it, is being received by the Roosevelt advisers who are close to the Colonel, is making them redouble their efforts to put an end to danger of factional fights.

A dispatch published in THE TIMES yesterday to the effect that Secretary of State Stevenson of Illinois had decided not to take Roosevelt's name from the ballot despite the letter written to him by the Colonel's secretary, John W. McGrath, has been taken under consideration and further efforts will be made to prove to Mr. Stevenson that although he is in the West Indies, Colonel Roosevelt insists that his name must not be used.

At the National Progressive headquarters yesterday it was said that no word had been received which would indicate that Colonel Roosevelt would have a statement to make before his return.

2,000 CARS FOR DELEGATES.

Chicago Motorists Will Place Autos at Republicans' Disposal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 4.—A call for 2,000 automobiles, which will be placed at the disposal of the Republican slatemakers and their guests, has been issued by the Mayor's Entertainment Committee, on the shoulders of which has been placed the responsibility of seeing that the delegates of the Republican National Convention in June get an impressive view of Chicago.

Cards asking for the donation of motor cars during the week of the convention have been sent out to thousands of Chi-

MANY LENTEN SERVICES.

Daily Meetings in Dr. Parkhurst's Church a Novelty.

Special services and widespread mission work throughout the city will form the chief part of the religious activities of the Lenten period, beginning on Wednesday. Many more churches than usual are to participate in midweek and daily services from the beginning of Lent to Easter, in which well known laymen will have a place in the work with the clergymen. Here and throughout the country the appeal of the Episcopal General Convention for a national preaching mission during Lent has brought many responses of aproval and promises of co-operation from various denominations.

Among the first of the midweek observances of Lent will be the United Lenten services of Trinity Parish at St. Agnes's Chapel, at Ninety-first Street and Columbus Avenue, on Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, will preach there on the subject of "The True Godhead of Our Lord." The general subject of the midweek sermons from which the topics will be taken is "The Foundations of Christian Belief."

During Lent four daily services will take place in the Church of the Beloved Disciple. The Rev. Dr. G. A. Carstensen of Riverdale will preach the first of the evening Lenten sermons there. His topic will have to do with the parochial mission, April 2 to April 9. All of the Wednesday evening services are to be devoted to preparation for the mission.

Mission work at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, will continue during the first ten days in Lent, with preaching mission services every evening except Saturday commencing on Ash Wednesday.

Lenten addresses by laymen, under the auspices of the Seabury Society of New York, will be given twice daily in the Parish House of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, at 12:15 and 12:50 P. M. The speakers will include Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, William Jay Schieffelin of the Citizens Union, Don O. Shelton of the National Bible Institute, and the Rev. Mornay Williams. The services will be transferred to the church should the attendance require a larger meeting place.

Among the clergymen who are to take part in these meetings are the Rev. James Empringham, the new secretary of the Anti-Saloon League; the Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Y. Pierce. The solo singer and conductor of the meetings will be William M Searles of the Seabury Society.

ATTACK AGED WIDOW'S WILL

Cousins, Not Mentioned, Says Mrs. Rhodes Was Unbalanced.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 4.—Objections charging fraud and undue influence were filed today in the Surrogate's Court here to probate of the will of Catherine M. Rhodes, an aged widow who died at Hempstead on Nov. 17 last, leaving an estate of more than $100,000 to relatives, friends, and charity. The objectors were William B. Van Sicklen of Hempstead and Cornelius H. Van Sicklen of Patchogue, cousins of the testatrix not mentioned in her will, which was dated Dec. 16, 1914.

They asserted that Mrs. Rhodes, who was 79 years old when she died, was not of sound mind when she made her will, and that the two witnesses, Joseph B. E. Upjake of 3,166 Decatur Street, the Bronx, and Michael F. McGoldrick of 789 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, were not requested by Mrs. Rhodes to sign as witnesses, and that they did not sign as witnesses in her presence or in the presence of each other. They further claim that the will, if it was subscribed to by Mrs. Rhodes, was obtained by fraud and undue influence exerted upon Mrs. Rhodes by persons unknown to the contestants.

Mrs. Rhodes was the widow of Abraham D. Rhodes, a wealthy farmer. In her will she left $10,000 to her housekeeper, Ann Hendrickson, and created legacies of from $500 to $5,000 for numerous relatives and friends. She gave $5,000 apiece to the Reformed Protestant Church of Queens, L. I.; the Reformed Dutch Church of New Hyde Park, and the Temporary Home for Children at Mineola, L. I. She also bequeathed $6,000 to her attorney, Frank H. Lang of 418 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, and made him residuary legatee and executor of her will. Surrogate H. Selde Weller set March 15 for the first hearing of the contest.

BARGE WRECKED; 5 LOST.

Vessel Is Driven Ashore by Gale and Pounded to Pieces.

SCITUATE, Mass., March 4.—Two light coal barges, the Ashland and Kohinoor, which broke adrift from the tug Swatara, in tow for Philadelphia, were wrecked last night on Minot's Light Ledges. Five men, the crew of the Kohinoor, were lost, while five men aboard the Ashland were washed ashore on the deckhouse early today and hauled through the breakers to safety.

The North Scituate coastguard picked up an exhausted man from the Kohinoor, who died before the surf boat landed. The bodies of Captain Ira Montgomery of Philadelphia and other members of the Kohinoor's crew were recovered.

The tug encountered a gale soon after leaving Boston harbor. A few miles beyond Minot's Light the towing hawser parted and the barges fetched up on the ledges shortly before midnight. The Kohinoor went to pieces almost immediately.

Captain Estrand of the Ashland said the Swatara with her remaining barge, the Kimberton, probably kept on to Provincetown. The barges were owned by the Philadelphia & Reading Transportation Company of Philadelphia.

T. J. SCULLY IN FIGHT FOR MARTINE'S SEAT

Jersey Congressman Will Test Strength in Contest Over the "Big Four."

WOULD PLEASE PRESIDENT

Republican Leaders Busy Studying Roosevelt Boom in Southern Part of State.

Democratic leaders in New Jersey are interested in the fight that has developed in the party over the candidacy of United States Senator James E. Martine. Search is being made for a man who has sufficient political strength to line up against Senator Martine. At present Congressman Thomas J. Scully of the Third District looms large.

In order to test his strength as against that of Senator Martine Congressman Scully has announced himself a candidate for delegate at large and the indications are that he will have the support of the Democratic State Committee. The committee will meet tomorrow in Trenton and will indorse the slate for the delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention. It is expected that the "big four" to be favored will be Governor James F. Fielder, United States Senators William Hughes and James E. Martine, and State Chairman Edward E. Grosscup.

As some of the party leaders view the situation, if Congressman Scully makes a better showing than Senator Martine in the contest for delegate at large, it is a sure thing that the Congressman will go out after the Senate nomination. The fight in the Presidential primaries promises to be bitter. Scully is a staunch Wilson man, and will have the support of all Democratic admirers of the President, as well as the Wilson organizations. It is asserted that the Administration would prefer a man like Scully, who is true to Wilson, than Martine, whose support, the President's friends say, cannot always be relied upon.

There were no new candidates for the nomination for Governor in either the Republican or Democratic Parties last week, and interest in the Democratic ranks seemed to centre on Naval Officer H. Otto Wittpenn of Hudson County, whose candidacy seems to have the support of the majority of the State committee. So strong was the sentiment in the committee for Wittpenn that there was talk of his indorsement. As soon as the Wittpenn advisers heard of the indorsement talk they counseled against such action, declaring that it was not necessary and inadvisable.

Present indications are that the fight in the coming Democratic primaries will be a lively one. Those politicians in a position to know say that James R. Nugent and the organization in Essex County may be the deciding factor. While it is known that Nugent had spoken kindly of Senator Martine a few months ago, his utterances last week, when the Senator's name was mentioned to him, was anything but kindlike. There is no strong bond of affection between Nugent and Congressman Scully, but there is no telling what Nugent might do. The Essex leader will in all probability support Wittpenn, as their friendship for each other is well known.

Looking over the Republican situation, there is every reason to believe that the leaders of the party with progressive leanings are busy studying the big "R" that has appeared in the southern part of the State. This is taken to mean that the Roosevelt sentiment is growing stronger every day. It has been made more apparent since the announcement last week that Frank B. Jess of Haddonfield, a member of the State Department of Taxes and Assessment, had left the ranks of the Progressive Party and returned to the Republican Party to work for the election of delegates at large that are pledged to Colonel Roosevelt.

There will be interesting contests in the Republican ranks in the coming primaries, but the party leaders do not expect these fights will leave any sore spots to impair party harmony. The favored candidates for delegates at large to the Republican Convention are Ira Kip, Jr., of South Orange, David Baird of Camden, Hamilton F. Kean of Elizabeth, and Newton A. K. Bugbee, Chairman of the State Committee, of Trenton.

The election of Samuel W. Smith of Kearny as Chairman of the Republican County Committee has stirred up a hornets' nest in Hudson between the Verdonites and the anti-Verdonites. More trouble has been created by the appointment of Christopher Ritter of the Eleventh Ward, Jersey City, to the committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George W. Becker.

The appointment was made by State Chairman Bugbee, and the anti-Verdonites charge it was made through the influence of ex-Governor Edward C. Stokes. For the purpose of injuring the Stokes boom for nomination for United States Senator the anti-Verdonite members of the Hudson County Republican Association have arranged a meeting for Thursday night to wage a vigorous attack on the ex-Governor. The meeting is to be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, and there has been talk of the Verdonites capturing the meeting. It is understood that all the doors will be carefully guarded and the police will be on hand to preserve order in the meeting.

Ex-Governor Stokes in a statement denied that he had interfered in the party factional strife in Hudson County. He declared that Chairman Bugbee acted upon his own initiative in his appointments, and that he (Stokes) had not made any recommendation whatsoever.

Conway Declines Alternate Job.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., March 4.—Thomas F. Conway, former Lieutenant Governor, announced here to day that he had notified William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of his intention not to serve as an alternate at large to the St. Louis Convention. He was designated an alternate at the Syracuse conference Wednesday. Mr. Conway said he preferred to go as a delegate from his own district.

SHE MADE BANKNOTES.

Woman Detained by Government Agents Taken to Bellevue.

"Nobody has a patent on the design of United States bank notes," said Mrs. Betta Helland to Secret Service Agents Rubano and Rich yesterday at her apartment at 2,770 Seventh Avenue. "I have as good a right to make them as the Government has." The Secret Service has been watching her for some time and had found that she had been trying to get duplicates of Federal Reserve Bank $5 certificates printed. When Rich and Rubano entered her apartment yesterday she said that she had as much right to make any kind of money she wanted to as did the Treasury Department or anybody else.

That she was willing to make any kind was discovered by the detectives, who found $3 bills in her apartment with the German imperial coat of arms printed on them, and others which bore the portrait of her husband, Theodore Helland, a waiter in a Harlem restaurant. Rich and Rubano took her to Police Headquarters and from there to Bellevue Hospital, where she is held by the hospital authorities for observation.

THAW'S EVIDENCE ALL IN.

Report in His Divorce Case Is Expected in a Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 4.—Attorney John W. Thomas, master in the divorce proceedings brought by Harry Kendall Thaw against his wife, Evelyn Nesbit, finished taking testimony today at the offices of Stone & Stone, Thaw's attorneys. Mrs. Thaw was absent again today, while it is known that Harry Thaw testified on both days of the hearing.

Attorney Thomas said today that it would take a few days to go over the evidence, after which he will make his report to the court.

Harry Thaw has opened a suite of offices in the Hiland Building, and a sign on the door reads, "Harry K. Thaw Interests." His mother has been anxious for him to take charge of much of the business of the estate that has been left to others, and Harry said today he wanted his troubles all over with, so that he could be accepted as an ordinary business man of the "Smoky" City.

WAR TONE TO FLOWER SHOW

Plants to be Named After Warriors and Peace Advocates.

The Henry Ford peace expedition has put its promoter into the flower show. There are to be numbers of new flowers in this year's big international show at the Grand Central Palace April 5 to 12, having names connected with peace and war, and Mr. Ford, in the former class, is going in as an orchid exhibited by Arthur Cowes of Berlin, New York. The same man shows a white gladiolus which he calls Peace.

Other new flowers will be General Joffre, a rose of deep red; Preparedness, a new carnation; Julius Roehrs has a new hybrid cattleya orchid, the Kaiser. Clement Moore of Hackensack, N. J., cultivated a remarkable cattleya recently which was named Queen of the Belgians, and was sold for $1,000 to Edward Harkness, this sum being given by the grower to the Red Cross. The Aviator Bleriot is a rose of saffron and golden yellow.

There are to be prizes at the show aggregating more than $16,000 in cash and trophies. Persons not previously interested in flowers became enthusiasts at last year's show, and many are offering special prizes this year.

DIVIDE 'AUDUBON' EXCHANGE

Washington Heights Finds "St. Nicholas" Calls Confusing.

A new telephone exchange was opened yesterday in the district bounded by West 175th and 182d Streets, the Hudson River and Fort Washington Avenue, and the principal business of the operators during the first hours consisted in the work of clearing up the confusion in numbers or stations in which many of the subscribers became involved when they attempted to telephone to home or office by using the old "calls." In the large apartment houses in this section of Washington Heights, where the directory issued yesterday with the new listings had not been delivered, or the tenants without direct telephones were dependent upon the apartment exchanges, the situation was more complicated and delay in service frequent.

The man who had telephone "Audubon 8999," for instance, and went to business yesterday morning without knowing of the change in station and numbers, found, when he tried to call up his home in the afternoon that this telephone had been changed to something like "10111 St. Nicholas," which is the name of the new exchange.

A representative of the New York Telephone Company said the new exchange was required to relieve the increasing business of the Audubon Exchange at 146th Street and Convent Avenue, which had covered all the territory above West 138th Street, from the Harlem to the Hudson Rivers, to the extreme end of Manhattan at Spuyten Duyvil, comprising approximately 10,000 telephones. The new exchange is temporarily housed in the Audubon Exchange, but will be removed to 175th Street between Broadway and Wadsworth Avenue. The St. Nicholas Exchange starts with 500 telephones.

'Burglar' Was a Sleeping Policeman.

Mrs. Eli Edgecombe of 111 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, saw a man lying on her front porch at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and telephoned to Lieutenant Eugene Lyons at Police Headquarters that a burglar was trying to get into her house. Lyons sent the Communipaw Avenue Police Station reserves, who found Patrolman Charles Clark asleep in his uniform on the stoop. Police Surgeon John Nevin examined Clark and reported that he was under the influence of liquor. Clark was suspended by Captain Timothy Murphy.

OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE will be mailed out of town free upon request.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS receive prompt attention. Telephone: 6700 Bryant

Women's Distinctive Attire for Spring Wear

Is assembled on the Third Floor, in a charming assortment of Foreign Copies and American-made Suits for dress or sports; Afternoon and Dance Frocks; Coats and Wraps for all occasions, made of the most desirable of this season's fabrics, at most reasonable prices.

UNUSUALLY INTERESTING VALUES PREPARED FOR MONDAY:

Women's Suits Strictly man-tailored models developed in superior quality navy or black serge, at $25.00

Women's Fashionable Suits of gabardines, serges, silk and velour checks; entirely new and attractive effects, copied from high cost imported models, at $34.50

Demi-Tailored Suits Copy of a Bernard model, made of excellent quality gabardine; silk lined, at $29.75

Women's Attractive Spring Coats at $29.75 For traveling, sport, motoring or general wear, made of checks, gabardines, whipcords, crepe or silk poplin; all coats are lined throughout.

Women's Dressy Spring Coats - at $35.00 in three extremely smart models for street and afternoon wear, of black silk faille with most effective vari-colored silk linings.

Tailored Hats

For Women and Misses are being shown on the Third Floor, in a splendid assortment of later Spring models, made of Straw and combinations of Silk and Straw, most effectively trimmed.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:

Tailored Hats Turbans, Tricornes, Straight Brim and Mushroom Sailors, trimmed with flowers, quills, fancy feathers and imitation Goura, at $5.95, 6.75 & 8.50

A Particularly Important Sale of Women's Pure Silk Sweaters

(On the Main Floor)

At Half Original Prices

They present the utmost in quality and fineness of material, and combine smartness and originality in style with workmanship of highest excellence.

Pure Silk Sweaters, extra quality, several attractive and serviceable models; value $25.00 — $12.50

Pure Silk Sweaters, extra quality; with collars and wide sashes, plain and two-tone effects; vals. $35.00 to 39.50, — $18.50

Pure Silk Sweaters, extra quality; plain and two-tone effects; several models; value $50.00.....at — $24.50

Cotton Goods

AN UNUSUAL OFFERING MONDAY, ON THE MAIN FLOOR, OF

6500 yds. Printed Crepes Dotted and striped designs, at the extremely low price of 15c a yd.

Semi-made Skirts most approved models, made of Linens, Piques, Ratines, and Bedford Cords, in white and colors, at $1.95 to 3.25

Spring and Summer Silks

Additional importations are being shown of choice Jacquard, Striped and Checked Taffetas, Printed Chiffons and Crepe Georgette, Printed Twills and Foulards, together with Plain Taffeta Haitienne and Poult de Soie. Large purchases consummated before the great advance in Silks enable us to offer

THE FOLLOWING STRIKING VALUES, TO-MORROW:

Washable Shirtings, 31 ins. wide; a large variety of stripes and colorings; value $1.00 a yard, at 78c yd.

Crepe de Chine, 40 ins. wide; in light and dark shades, also white; value $1.75 a yard, at $1.15 yd.

Chiffon Taffetas, 36 ins. wide, in street and evening shades, also white and black; value $2.00 a yd., at $1.30 yd.

Black Satin Duchesse, 52 ins. wide; high lustre, soft finish; value $3.00 a yard, at $1.98 yd.

The Dress Goods Sections

On the Second Floor, are showing a very complete line of this season's fashionable Foreign and American weaves for Suits and Dresses, also Coating fabrics, including many exclusive textures seen in model garments at the late Paris openings.

AN UNUSUAL OFFERING TO-MORROW, ON THE MAIN FLOOR WILL INCLUDE

All Wool Serge, 50 inches wide; superior quality, in black and several shades of navy, at 95c yd.

Gabardines and Poplin, All-Wool, 46 to 54 ins. wide, in colors, also black and cream white, at $1.28 yd.

Shepherd Checks, All-Wool, 46 to 54 inches wide; in black and white and navy and white, at $1.10 yd.

Velour and Novelty Worsted Checks, 54 inches wide; in colors, also black and white, at $1.90 yd.

Blouse Fashions for Spring

Are now on display on the Second Floor, introducing charming styles in Georgette Crepe, Nets, Laces, Crepe de Chine and Radium Silks, cleverly adapted from original Paris models. The Imported Blouses are being featured at moderate prices.

SPECIALLY PREPARED VALUES FOR TO-MORROW, MONDAY, IN

Very Smart Blouses Of Georgette and Crepe de Chine, some semi-tailored models; others with soft frills and jabots, at $5.00

Georgette Crepe Blouses Superior quality; embroidered jabots, collars and cuffs; edged with filet or Valenciennes lace; in white and flesh, at $9.75

Hair Goods

First Quality Articles Repriced for Monday

Wavy Hair Switches / Gray Hair Switches — at $5

Were $7.50 and more.

Desirable lengths and large variety of shades

(Third Floor)

Household Linens

In the most desirable qualities and designs will be offered to-morrow at attractive inducements.

Satin Damask Table Cloths	each	$2.25, 3.25, 4.75
Satin Damask Napkins	doz.	$2.50, 3.50, 4.75
Linen Sheets, hemstitched	pair	$5.50, 6.75, 8.25
Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched	"	95c, 1.25, 1.50
Real Madeira Luncheon Sets, hand emb'd.		$3.75, 4.50, 6.75
Real Madeira Tea Napkins, hand emb'd,	dz.	$3.95, 4.95, 5.90

Also a large collection of Centerpieces, Buffet and Dresser Scarfs, Tea and Luncheon Cloths, trimmed with Ajour, Filet Antique, Point Venise, Cluny and Flemish Laces and Hand Embroidery, At One-Third to One-Half Below Regular Prices.

Exceptional Values in Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Will be available to-morrow, Monday, in the following specially selected groups of desirable Eastern weaves, taken from regular stock and marked at these decidedly reduced prices:

Small Rugs and Mats, $6.75 to $12.75 including many desirable Anatolian Mats and Small Beloochistan Rugs

Medium Size Rugs from $29.75 to 58.00 Kurdistans, Serebends, Mossouls, Kirmans and Sarouks; values to $75

American Rug Dept.

Seamless Axminster and High Grade Wilton Rugs Size 9x 12 ft.; values $62.00 to 62.50

Fine Eastern Rugs at $39.75 to $58.00 including Kazaks and Antique Persians; 8 to 12 ft. long by 5 to 6 ft. wide; values up to $90

Room Size Rugs from $75.00 to 425.00 Mahals, Serebends, Ghoerevans, etc.; 7 to 11 ft. wide by 10 to 23 ft. long; values to $695

FIFTH AV. DEAD LINE SET FOR FACTORIES

Merchants, Banks, and Realty Men Warn Manufacturers from Retail District.

SENTIMENT AND BUSINESS

Want to Save World's Greatest Street and Avoid Congestion from Influx of Workers.

"Get out. Move back. You are not wanted in the area bounded by Thirty-third Street, Fifty-ninth Street, Third and Seventh Avenues, nor in Thirty-third or Thirty-second Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. If you know what is good for you, you won't come or stay in this preserve after Feb. 1, 1917."

Thus have the Fifth Avenue shops, the hotels, clubs, trust companies, banks, and real estate owners of the neighborhood spoken to the manufacturers of suits, cloaks, furs, clothing, petticoats, &c. Their announcement is made in full page advertisements in the newspaper this morning—and, believe J. H. Burton, Chairman of the body signing the announcement, they mean business.

"We, the undersigned merchants, and such others as may later join with us, will give the preference in our purchases to firms whose manufacturing plants are located outside of a zone bounded by"—and the boundaries of the zone as above are given. This is signed by:

B. Altman & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., Best & Co., Bonwit Teller & Co., J. M. Gidding & Co., Gimbel Brothers, L. P. Hollander & Co., Lord & Taylor, James McCreery & Co., R. H. Macy & Co., Franklin Simon & Co., Saks & Co., and Stern Brothers. And practically every other large house of Fifth Avenue and vicinity has indorsed the announcement, as can be seen from the advertisement.

Gauge Loans by Locations.

The manufacturers are expected to think about this in considering where they will locate their factories.

Furthermore, according to Mr. Burton, banks and trust companies have endorsed the proposed restriction of the retail and residential district, and persons seeking to borrow money for building construction will find it difficult to obtain loans if they want to build factories above Thirty-third Street and easy if they want to build below.

The manufacturers and builders for manufacturers are expected to think about this.

Thus strong forces have been brought to bear to make the restriction a fact and, in the inception of the movement, those launching it anticipated that all of their forces would be needed. But they have been most agreeably surprised, according to Mr. Burton. The manufacturers themselves, from whom most opposition was expected, have indorsed the proposal, he said. When a petition urging that restriction was circulated among them, Mr. Burton testified the first man to sign it was President Weil, of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, who a short time before had signed a lease for several lofts in what will be the restricted area. He is expected to cancel his lease and move downtown.

"The representatives of the cloak and suit association," Mr. Burton said, "tell us that they have the greatest pride in the future of the city. They recognize that this movement is most important and they indorse it and are getting the individual members of their associations to indorse it. The only comment made by them is: 'We are heartily in accord with the movement. Why wasn't it started before?'"

And the real estate men, Mr. Burton added, have fallen into line. Those owning property above Thirty-third Street fear the invasion of factories, and those owning property below welcome the restoration of factories to their many untenanted areas. To further the movement, those who erect buildings and lend money for the work have promised to co-operate, it was said, not only in keeping factories from the restricted zone, but in building thoroughly modern factories outside of the zone.

So, according to Mr. Burton, the movement seems an assured success. "All red tape has been cut with one stroke," he said. "The zoning commission in the future will have no difficulty in carrying out its plans."

The reasons for the proposed restriction, summed up, are two: sentimental and financial.

Discussing the sentimental side of the question, Mr. Burton said:

"New Yorkers naturally take pride in Fifth Avenue as the greatest street of retail shops and fine residences in the world. Everyone who comes to New York wants to see Fifth Avenue as it is. They want to see its great shops, whose names are national institutions; they want to see its magnificent residences, churches, and clubs. In a word, they want to see the Fifth Avenue that is renowned wherever men travel or talk of their travels. It is to preserve that Fifth Avenue and the adjoining streets and avenues that this great civic movement has been started and which already has acquired such an impetus.

Danger Through Rapid Transit.

"If manufacturing buildings are not shut out it is probable that new loft buildings will go up within walking distance of the Mannattan end of the Queensboro Bridge and that, when the new interborough subway system is completed, 2,000,000 workers who live in Long Island will pour in every day to invade the district west of Fourth Avenue and north of Fiftieth Street. Such a condition would reduce Park Avenue to the condition today of Fifth Avenue between Twenty-third and Thirty-third Streets."

Mr. Burton stressed the sentimental importance of preserving the best residential districts of the city as well as the retail district, and then took up the financial side of the question.

"The real estate between Thirty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets," he said, "is the most valuable in the world, and for the benefit of the City of New York values there must not only be preserved, but they must be allowed to enhance, which they will to an unlimited amount if factory buildings are not allowed to be built there.

"The real estate from Eighth to Twenty-third Streets has depreciated beyond all reason, but the value of this property will come back if the new loft manufacturing buildings which must be built to accommodate the growth of business of this city are erected there. The restoring of values in this section of New York and the sustaining of values in the residential and retail section will tend to reduce the tax rate of the city."

Among the real estate and financial interests which have publicly indorsed the movement are: Vincent Astor, the Astor Estate, the Astor Trust Company, the Columbia Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and the Harriman National Bank.

SEES DANGER OF INVASION.

Director of the Mint Says Other Nations Envy Our Wealth.

Robert W. Wooley, Director of the United States Mint, who spoke on preparedness before the National Democratic Club yesterday afternoon, said he thought it quite possible for a European nation, envious of our great prosperity because this country had accumulated more than $40,000,000 of foreign gold since the war started, to invade our coast and demand tribute to the amount of its losses to us, and succeed in getting it from any of our large cities. He said that at present we could offer no resistance to such a move if it came suddenly.

"We have here in this country," he said, "more than one-fourth of the gold of the world, and our national debt is now practically negligible while those of the foreign nations are mounting daily, and to a great extent we are the creditors. We are the international bone of contention. All other nations are envious of our great wealth. For that reason one of the belligerents, or a nation powerful enough, might consider it a great thing to come over here with a highly trained army and levy on our cities. That is a phase of the preparedness scheme worth considering. It may be selfish to put property above life, but in this case it would have to be done.

"I think that both political parties are to blame for the lack of ships flying the flag of the United States during the last sixty years. We have had no merchant marine since the civil war and most of the shipping troubles of late seem to date from the La Follette Seamen's law. The Seamen's law may be made workable in due time."

Eugene F. Agger, Professor of Economics in Columbia University spoke on the Federal Reserve act.

BUSINESS GIVES SCHOOL AID

Fifteen Concerns Establish Foreign Trade Fellowships in N. Y. U.

Training young men for the foreign service of the industries of this country was the most significant work undertaken by the New York University School of Commerce last year, according to the report of Dean Joseph French Johnson.

Commenting on the opening of a new career to young men, Dean Johnson says:

"Since it is likely that the United States is to play a larger part in foreign trade after the war, it would appear that this is a department which should steadily receive more attention from students."

Speaking of business fellowships, Dean Johnson says:

"There have been appointed fifteen fellowships by the Robert H. Ingersoll Company, the Union Pacific Railroad, the Alexander Hamilton Institute, the National City Bank, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Western Electric Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Steel Products Company, and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce. Other business houses have manifested interest in this plan, and there is every reason to believe that there will be a decided extension of this feature of our work."

For Honest Advertising.

The Advertising Club of New York, in its plans for the advancement and upbuilding of honest advertising, has incorporated the Advertising Protective Bureau. The incorporators recently held their first meeting and adopted by-laws. The incorporators present at the meeting were H. Tipper, O. C. Harn, H. D. Robbins, W. H. Ingersoll, and A. J. Harding. The headquarters of the bureau will be in the Fifth Avenue Building.

AUTO MAKERS LIABLE FOR HIDDEN DEFECTS

Responsible for Injuries Caused by Concealed Faults, Judge Pound Asserts.

'MUST PAY FOR NEGLIGENCE'

Opinion Based on Case Involving a Roller Tongue Sold with a Knothole Filled with Putty.

Judge Cuthbert W. Pound of the Court of Appeals has written an article for the Fordham Law Review setting forth the legal responsibility of manufacturers of automobiles who permit one of their machines to be sold that is not in perfect condition. The opinion is based solely on the case of Kuelling against Lean, 183 N. Y., 78, in which a land roller was put into the market with a weak tongue due to a knot hole that was concealed by putty and paint. On an action for personal injuries the manufacturer was held liable for fraudulent concealment.

Judge Pound says that it is the duty of the vendor of an article which, although properly made, is dangerous in its nature to life and limb, or likely to become so in the course of ordinary usage, either to exercise due care to warn users of the danger or to take reasonable care to prevent the article sold from becoming dangerous. Other opinions in the law books are quoted to uphold this contention. Judge Pound said:

"Among the thousands of cars placed on the market annually, all are not perfect and without flaw, and among those defective in their parts some will break and injure the occupants and others. If the maker of such a car, knowing of a defect, conceals the fault for the purpose of making a better sale, the authorities are agreed that he is liable to persons injured thereby. Motor vehicles go ordinarily from the manufacturer to the dealer who buys outright, and from the dealer to the purchaser, who may be skillful, careful, and intelligent, or who may be clumsy, careless, and unteachable. They are distributed far and wide in the hands of those who have no contractual relation with the manufacturer."

Concerning the limitation of liability Judge Pound said that if a thing when properly made is safe for normal use the liability of the manufacturer for negligent construction must not be extended so as to restrict and hamper trade and commerce and "make the manufacturer practically the insurer of the safety of all who come near the product of his skill and industry."

The proposition, said Judge Pound, is one of policy rather than of law or logic. He said that the new rule or the novel application of the old rule suggests, as a basis of liability, the following:

An automobile properly made is safe for normal use; but by negligent construction injuries to third parties purchasing of dealers, or not in privity with the manufacturer, might be reasonably expected, because the defect renders the automobile imminently dangerous so that injury to the party using it and others is a natural and probable consequence of its use. Therefore, it is the duty to the public of manufacturers of automobiles to be careful as to construction and inspection, and it follows that they are liable, independent of contractual relation, to those injured by their negligence.

Wavy Hair Switches, $3.95
Made of beautiful, lustrous hair, mounted on three separate stems. Obtainable in practically every shade, except gray. This is a very special value.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street *Telephone 2626 Greeley*

Brocaded and Dresden RIBBONS, 23c Yd.
5½ and 6 inches wide. For children's hair bows and sashes.

A New and Original Collection of
Women's Fancy Tailored Suits, $29.50

For Monday, March 6th

PERFECT reproductions of a number of beautiful designs by famous French couturieres.

New ideas are shown in sport, semi-tailored and flare coats, with vestees and convertible collars.

The skirts are beautifully tailored flare, circular and gathered models.

The fabrics are Poiret twills, velour checks, shepherd checks, English serges, gabardines, English mixtures and serge and taffeta combinations. Sizes 34 to 44.

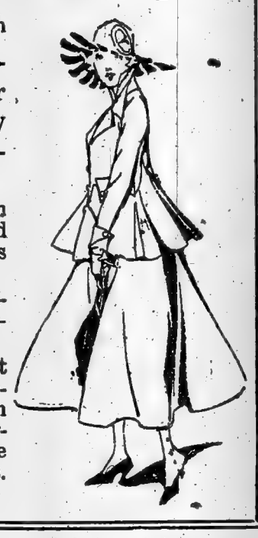

Charming Blouses for Spring

In a variety of dainty designs—very moderately priced

THE blouse illustrated is a much admired model in Georgette crepe—revers, collar and cuffs trimmed with dainty lace. May be obtained in white, flesh, maize and rose.

Price $5.00

A Smart New Tailored Blouse at $3.95
Made of fine handkerchief linen in white, with awning stripes of Joffre blue, rose or tan. Pointed collar and turn-back cuffs, fasten with pearl buttons.

An Entirely New Blouse in Georgette at $6.95
A copy of an imported model in heavy Georgette crepe, entirely outlined with hemstitching. A new feature is the detachable cape collar. White, flesh and rose.

For tomorrow only
A Most Important
Sale of Silk Petticoats

Consisting of the very *newest* petticoats only, in all the new colors, and most desirable fabrics.

At $2.85
Four styles—in taffeta, messaline and silk Jersey.

At $3.85
Four styles—in taffeta and silk Jersey.

At $4.85
An unusual assortment in four styles, made of soire, taffeta and silk Jersey.

Dainty ruffles, very effectively applied, lend to the attractiveness of these garments. Sale begins 9 A. M.

From an assembly of over 500 designs, we illustrate two charming models, showing the remarkable values offered in

THE SAKS
$5.55 Wonder Hats

TOMORROW, you will find in this comprehensive collection authentic copies of the very newest Paris creations in dress, semi-dress, and tailored hats.

Illustrated at left is a black Italian Milan Sailor Hat, with hair lace edge; trimmed with ribbon and lacquered rose.

Illustrated at right is a very smart Turban Hat, of Chrysanthemum straw braid, trimmed with five pairs of wings.

La Vida, W. B. Reduso and W. B. Nuform
Corsets for Spring

are now being shown in the Saks Corset Shop, in all the new materials and trimmings, at the following prices:—

La Vida Corsets, in broche, batiste and coutil in flesh or white.
From $3.00 to $10

La Vida Corsets of brocaded silk, plain and fancy batiste, in flesh or white.
From $5.00 to $12.50

W. B. Reduso Corsets, in batiste and coutil, for well developed figures.
From $3.00 to $5

W. B. Nuform Corsets, for the growing girl, misses and women, in flesh or white batiste and coutil.
From $1.00 to $3

High Grade Fur Sets and Fur Coats at Clearance Prices

THESE extraordinary reductions are made on furs taken from our regular stock, affording an unusual opportunity to secure first quality furs at remarkable prices:

Natural Lynx Sets	formerly $40.00	now	$25.00
Red Fox Scarfs	formerly $27.50	now	$19.50
Red Fox Muffs	formerly $27.50	now	$17.50
Natural Raccoon Sets	formerly $16.50	now	$11.50
Natural Wolf Sets	formerly $35 & $45	now	$25.00
Fox Sets, sitka and black	formerly $49.50	now	$35.00
Skunk Muffs	formerly $30.00	now	$19.50

Two Remarkable Values in Fur Coats

Seal Dyed Muskrat Coats. Excellent quality. Lined with peau de cygne. Formerly $94.50. Reduced to **$70**

Seal Dyed Muskrat Coats, about fifteen models to select from. Formerly $135 to $175. Reduced to **$100**

Beginning Monday and Concluding Tuesday, 6 P. M.
Sale of 200 Women's Dresses at $14.50

ONE model has Georgette crepe waist, with skirt of taffeta and Georgette prettily combined.

Another model is of taffeta, with yoke effect skirt and Georgette vestee, collar and sleeves.

The third model is made of heavy crepe de Chine with Georgette collar and vestee.

Colors:—Hague, rose, pearl gray, wistaria, navy, and black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Monday and Tuesday We Shall Continue the Sale of
Women's Boots at $2.95 and $3.95

Regular Stock Prices $5 & $8

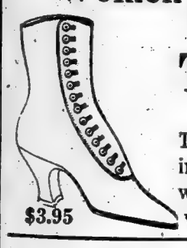

THE boot at the left may be had in bronze or black kidskin, with turned soles and covered heels. The boot at the right may be obtained in gunmetal calf or patent coltskin, with durable black cloth tops, light velted soles and leather heels.

$3.95

$2.95

New Silk Skirts for Women

Remarkable for economy of price and liberality of selection.

Five Models at $7.75
Made of very good quality taffeta silk, showing many novel style features. Carefully made.

Six Designs at $9.75
Made of taffeta and plaid silk. Belted models, with shirred or plain backs. All sizes to 36.

An Important Event for Tomorrow!
1500 Boys' Washable Suits at $1.65

Very Specially Priced

FRESH, crisp, snappy little suits, made and finished with the same skill and care that characterize all our boys' suits. Middy, junior Norfolk, smocked and hand-embroidered models in repps, galateas, chambray, Palmer linen and juvenile cloths.

Stripes, checks, plain colors, white, and color combinations. Absolutely fast colors. Sizes 2½ to 10.

Beautiful Pin Seal Hand Bags at $2.65

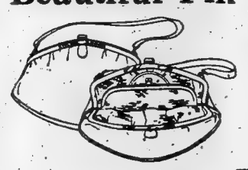

MADE in the pouch style, with gusset bottom, centre of covered frame being beautifully engraved. Each bag has centre compartments and flowered silk lining.

Champagne, tan, African brown, green, navy; also in black.

Spanish Combs in Simulated Tortoise Shell

the very latest coiffure ornament.

Made of highly polished simulated tortoise shell, plain and hand carved, in demi and amber, as well as cut jet.

Prices range from $1 to $9.50

We have planned a special presentation for tomorrow in
A New Spring Coat for Women at $24

An exact reproduction of a creation by Bernard, teeming with authentic style touches.

A beautiful buttonless model, with shirred back and sides, fashionable wide belt, and new pleated collar. Coat front is tastefully trimmed with satin. Fashioned in navy, Copenhagen blue and black serge; also in black and white checks. Half-lined with fancy silk crepe.

Hickson INC.

PRESENT

To-morrow
and following days

Paris Models

Tailleurs
Robes d'Après Midi
Robes du Soir
Manteaux
Deshabilles
Blouses
Chapeaux

Full replica of the most complete and splendid fashion exhibits made in Paris.

A view of this collection which requires fully two hours will begin each day at 10 A. M. & 3:30 P. M.

Special frocks may be seen during the intervals.

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Second Street

CHARITIES.

WIDOWS IN DISTRESS NEED A LITTLE HELP

Mrs. L., in poor health, trying to support four children by day's work, is unabel to make ends meet, and $40 is needed to assist her with the rent.

Mrs. T., whose insane husband died recently, is unable to work because of the sickness of her two children. $60 needed to pay for food and other necessities.

SMALL GIFTS WELCOME

Kindly attach check or bill to this clipping and mail to Room 3.

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES
99 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARDINAL ANSWERS MEXICAN PAMPHLET

Mgr. Farley Denies the Catholic Church Fostered Revolts in Vera Cruz.

ASSUMES HE WAS ACCUSED

Zubieta, Who Told of Churchman in Diaz Plot, Received Cardinal's Charity.

Cardinal Farley made the following statement yesterday from his residence, 452 Madison Avenue:

New York, March 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Page seven of today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES has a reference to and long quotations from a pamphlet entitled "What the Catholic Church Has Done to Mexico," by Dr. A. Paganel of Mexico City. This document has been circulated very extensively in this country, and has been sent to the members of Congress. It has never been referred to or quoted in the columns of the metropolitan press until today.

Dr. Paganel mentions my name twice in his pamphlet, and also prints an affidavit sworn to by "S. A. Zubieta, a Mexican Catholic and an ex-federal officer," in which it is charged that the Catholic Church in the United States is ready to back a revolution against the Carranza Government with $10,000,000.

First of all a charge is made that "one of the reasons for the insistent demand that Vera Cruz should be put under American control, was that the seaport was an ideal spot for revolutionary intrigue, first for its nearness to the capital and secondly because the clericals, under the shadow of the American flag, could continue fomenting revolts until a clerical had been placed in power in Mexico City." The only revolts fomented under the shadow of the flag in Vera Cruz were the stories of the outraged nuns and persecuted priests and Bishops, who sought refuge and sanctuary there, and who consequently were able to tell the world the real nature of the task undertaken by the great pacifist, Don Venustiano Carranza.

Major Joyce's Charges.

Major Francis Joyce, Catholic Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery, is charged with having sent copies of the stories told him by the refugees in Vera Cruz to "Cardinal Farley and to the Hon. William J. Bryan in Washington." Any fair-minded citizen of this country will scarcely find fault with the Major's action. He wanted both the Government of the country and the representatives of the Catholic Church in the United States to know the real condition of affairs. Major Joyce's communication to me was confidential. I have had occasion to learn that Major Joyce told the truth, and the progress of events since the American occupation of Vera Cruz leads me to believe that he must be a particularly obnoxious person to the present Government of Mexico, and to such an apologist as the writer of the pamphlet in question, because he defended truth and justice and morality.

I am charged also with having sent the Rev. Carlos de Heredia to Havana with instructions to interview the monks and nuns in that city. The only connection I have ever had with the Rev. Father Heredia, who was a Jesuit refugee from Mexico and was in this city during the latter part of 1914, is that I listened to his story of religious conditions in Mexico, and tried to help some artist friend of his, who was in distress. Father Heredia also tried to make the truth known, and fought for justice and morality, and I have no doubt that he is persona non grata with the Carranzistas.

A much more serious charge, however, is that quoted in THE TIMES this morning, that "the Catholic party of Mexico had already put into the hands of Felix Diaz, through an American prelate, a check for $100,000, with which Don Felix was to go to Havana to rally his followers and begin his preparation to start a new revolution."

Quotes from Pamphlet.

The authority for this statement seems to be S. Augusto Zubieta, who "declared he knew that the last effort of the Catholic party was to back a new revolutionary movement," &c. There follows in the pamphlet an affidavit sworn to by him before William J. Berow, a notary of New York County, on Feb. 27, 1915. This affidavit reads as follows:

I, Salvador A. Zubieta, do hereby declare that on or about December, 1914, and January, 1915, I had occasion to meet Cardinal —, and, talking over the Mexican situation, we discussed several questions of importance, among them the alleged actions of Carranza against the Catholic Church, and he confided to me that the Catholics in this country were disposed to back a new revolution, of which Felix Diaz was to be the head. The instigator of this movement is the well-known murderer, Cecilio Ocon, who seems to have gained the ear and the confidence of Cardinal —, the said Cardinal having believed unquestioningly all the false representations made by this unscrupulous murderer. The Cardinal also asked if I would help in this, probably because he thought my family connections in Mexico and the fact of my being a Catholic would gain some advantage to the cause. Cardinal — also stated that many Catholic institutions in this country were ready to back this movement, with about $10,000,000.

SAL. AUGUSTO ZUBIETA.

New York City, Feb. 27, 1915.

As I had occasion to meet Mr. Zubieta in December, 1914, (neither myself nor my secretary being able to recall the January meeting,) I presume that I must thank Dr. Paganel for not mentioning my name in such an odious connection. Colonel Zubieta, as he represented himself, called at my residence, and I received him and listened to his account of the Mexican difficulties. Just at that time I was listening to everyone who could give me any information about Mexico, as I had returned shortly before from a rather extended trip to Europe. I also listened to the story of the Colonel's distress, and as the Colonel himself has been kind enough to inform me, I sent him to Mr. Paul Fuller, who furnished him with a letter of introduction to a Mr. W. S. Valentine, with whom he obtained employment. On Dec. 31, 1914, Colonel Zubieta wrote me the following letter:

Eminence: With the greatest respect I take the liberty to address these lines to your Eminence in order to expose my actual unfortunate situation, and respectfully request your kind assistance.

As directed by your Eminence, I visited Mr. Paul Fuller, who had the kindness to provide me with a letter of introduction to Mr. W. S. Valentine, who employed me in their service, but unhappily this position lasted only two weeks, and now I have the misfortune to find myself again under the same sad conditions. My debts are increasing daily, and my credit in the house where I am boarding has already reached its limit.

Now, to add another sorrow to those already weighing upon my existence I have just received the news that my mother's health is so delicate that her life is seriously endangered.

I beg to appeal to your Eminence as the sole being on whom I can place my confidence for assistance, with the assurance that if you should have the kindness to provide me with the means to return to my country, I shall not only return to your Eminence the amount received, but also be thankful to you for life.

I pray that your Eminence may enjoy the best health, and, wishing for your Eminence a happy and bright New Year, I remain very respectfully yours,

Col. SALV. AUGUSTO ZUBIETA.

Sent Aid to Zubieta.

In reply to this very touching appeal I sent through my secretary, the Rev. Thomas G. Carroll, a check for $25 with the following note:

Jan. 8, 1915.

Dear Colonel: His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop, directs me to forward you the inclosed amount, ($25,) in reply to your request of the 31st ult., and regrets that he has overlooked the matter until now, but hopes this will not arrive too late, and is sorry to learn that your mother is unwell. With best wishes, I am sincerely yours,

THOMAS G. CARROLL, Secretary.

Colonel Salvator A. Zubieta, 162 West Eightieth Street.

Colonel Zubieta never acknowledged the receipt of my charity, nor have I ever heard from him since. I know that he indorsed the check to some one named Alice Gonzalez, and as I think of the matter now I wonder why I did not draw on the large revolutionary fund at my disposal to be of greater assistance to the Colonel.

I think Colonel Zubieta's letter to me offers sufficient denial of the charges he makes, and I consider that the publication of it is another evidence of the methods employed by the present Government in Mexico to discredit its opponents.

Because I frankly admit that I am opposed to this Government, which has established itself by appealing to the worst elements in the country and secured its power and ascendency in the early stages of its growth by disregarding every principle of justice and morality. And I am confident that the day is not far distant when the great mass of the Mexican people will be released from the tyrannical yoke that it has imposed on them. What Dr. Paganel and his friends are really anxious about is that the world may not learn what the present Constitutionalist Government has done to Mexico and the Catholic Church in Mexico.

JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY,
Archbishop of New York.

CHARGES WILL BE TAKEN UP.

Government Will Inquire Into de la Barra's Alleged Acts.

WASHINGTON, March 4. — Any charges made by the Carranza Government concerning alleged unneutral activities of Francisco de la Barra, who recently arrived in New York from Europe, will be investigated by the Department of Justice.

Ambassador Arredondo said today he had not received the request of the Mexican Consul General in New York to call the attention of the State Department to Mr. de la Barra's reported connection with new revolutionary movements in Mexico, and that when he did he would study the evidence carefully before submitting it.

The State Department is still without evidence that Felix Diaz has re-entered Mexico.

CARRANZA TO VISIT CAPITAL.

Expected in Mexico City Before March 15 for Cabinet Meeting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 4. In official circles it is reported that General Carranza will arrive in Mexico City before March 15. It is understood he is coming to preside over a Cabinet meeting at which the financial situation will be fully discussed and steps taken to improve the rate of exchange that has been going down daily.

Carranza probably will remain here a couple of weeks, then returning to Queretaro.

MEXICO DEPORTS ALIENS.

Had Been Fomenting Trouble Over Oil Shipments to England.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 4. Agitation in the Tampico oil fields, where immense shipments of oil are being made to England, has resulted in the deportation of four Germans and two Spaniards, according to an official dispatch made public here today by the Mexican Consulate.

The message said General E. P. Navarrete had been compelled to order the deportation because of activity in inciting trouble among the laboring classes in the Mexican oil fields. When the agitation, centering chiefly on the shipments to England, finally began to threaten the oil industry the Carranza Government began an investigation which led to the arrest of ten or twelve men. The six foreigners were deported.

AMERICAN TO BE EXECUTED.

Physician Is Ordered Shot at Mazatlan by Carranza.

SUPERIOR, Wis., March 4.—Dr. J. A. Rene, formerly of Superior, who has been at Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico, for the last three years, is to be shot on March 15 by Carranza authorities, according to a message received here today by Dr. J. A. Adams, formerly a partner of Dr. Rene.

Dr. Adams has appealed to the United States authorities in an effort to save Rene.

FALL WANTS 500,000 IN ARMY FOR MEXICO

Republican Senator Says We Must Police That Country and Keep It Peaceful.

MONROE DOCTRINE'S DANGER

Prof. A. B. Hart Tells Lawyers' Club That Germany at End of War Will Seek Expansion.

Senator Albert B. Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, at the close of his address yesterday at the Lawyers' Club on the policy of the United States toward Mexico, said:

"I favor the immediate organization of an army of 500,000 men, ostensibly for the policing of Mexico or for the invasion of that country to protect our citizens, if necessary. I do not mean that the United States should annex Mexico. That, I would never agree to, but it should be kept in a peaceful condition as a buffer state between this country and the Latin America Republics to the south of it."

Beside Senator Fall, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History in Harvard University, was also the guest of the club at luncheon and both discussed the Monroe Doctrine. Dr. Hart treated it from the viewpoint of our relations with the Central and South American Republics, while Senator Fall spoke of it with particular reference to present and future conditions in Mexico. President William Allen Butler, of the Lawyers' Club, presided, and Ormsby McHarg introduced the speakers.

Both speakers urged immediate military and naval preparedness as absolutely necessary to meet some of the problems which are likely to face this country after the European war.

Gives No Protection.

Professor Hart said the policy of protection over the Latin-American countries was "a policy which involves protection, but which gives none, as the United States has never spent a dollar for the actual protection of any one of them, unless the late exhibition of force at Vera Cruz could be called an evidence of positive protection." He said the Monroe Doctrine must be treated in an entirely different manner after the European war than it was before.

"Undoubtedly," said Professor Hart, "the United States must look forward to a movement in our hemisphere by some great European power. Will it be Great Britain? She has, I think, a plethora of colonies, and I regard it as more likely that Great Britain may be willing to part with her islands in the Caribbean rather than seek other colonial possessions on this side of the water. We need not expect France to come across the sea, as she has enough to look after in her African possessions. There is, however, one power which does desire expansion. That is Germany, and my point is that Germany is the one most likely to covet American territory.

"It is not at all improbable that Germany may, after the war, desire to do for some of the Latin-American countries those services of civilization which the United States has done for them. If any stones are thrown against the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, let us hope that the Lord will give us strength to throw heavier stones against those who may wish to get a foothold on American shores.

"The United States cannot have its Monroe Doctrine in the future without paying for it. We have had it on free terms for over a century, but the time of free lunches in international affairs has gone. If we really want security it behooves our country to place itself in a condition of military, naval, and commercial preparedness, and, more important still, in Governmental efficiency, so that we can say, if any European power reaches over here, 'Be thy proud waves stayed.'"

A Doctrine of Defense.

Senator Fall said it was time to recognize clearly that there was so sentimental declaration of love for our Latin-American countries in the Monroe Doctrine, but that it was fundamentally a doctrine of rational self-defense.

"We have heard a good deal lately about the resolutions in the Senate and the House of Representatives regarding the rights of Americans to travel in armed vessels," he added. "We have seen the President taking a strong stand for international law and resentful of any interference on the part of Congress. Yet our citizens, under international law treaties in Mexico, have been warned to leave, and many of them were induced to go there through the speeches of William J. Bryan, over two years ago, after his visit to that country, and also by the Pan-American Union, which has been holding forth inducements to settle in that country.

"I have heard it said in the Senate that the men crossing the border into Mexico were practically criminals. Hundreds of our citizens went there under treaty guarantees of protection, and while scores have been ruthlessly murdered, in only one instance has the United States pressed the point for indemnity, when 20,000 pesos was paid by Villa for the death of McManus. Yet Germany and China have pressed their demands for indemnity and have been paid large sums.

Calls Mexican Policy Supine.

"How many Americans have been killed we do not know, but I do know that the list of over 100 Americans who have lost their lives there, as presented in the Senate of the United States a few weeks ago, was less by forty or fifty than the actual number. Our supine policy has made us to be looked upon as cowards by the Mexicans, and yet no country in the world is more military than the American people when aroused.

"If we do not protect our citizens and try to bring order in Mexico before the close of the European war, what is to hinder one of those belligerent countries with its powerful armament and trained soldiers at the close of the struggle from stepping in and doing what we have failed to accomplish? It is a serious and important question in reference to our whole future policy on the Monroe Doctrine, and unless we take quick action we may be compelled to abandon, not only our control of the Panama Canal, but the basic principles of the Monroe Doctrine itself."

APACHE IN ACCIDENT AT SEA.

Tugs Sent to Aid Steamer with Broken Propeller.

The propeller shaft of the Clyde liner Apache, bound from Jacksonville by way of Charleston to New York, snapped early yesterday, leaving the steamer with 150 passengers helpless adrift 105 miles north of Cape Hatteras. Captain A. P. Watson of the Apache notified by wireless the offices of the line in this city that he had cast anchor and would wait for a seagoing tugboat to tow the steamer on to New York.

The officials of the line said late last night that they had ordered out two tugs from Norfolk. A second message was received from Captain Watson saying that he was at anchor 105 miles north of Diamond Shoals and that the sea was giving no trouble. The message added that the two tugboats were due alongside at 5 o'clock.

The officials of the line said that there was no danger, and that the steamer Comanche, which had been ordered alongside, would come up with the Apache today and accompany it and the tugboats into port, probably arriving here some time on Monday.

NORFOLK, Va., March 4.—A wireless message tonight said the tug Rescue had put a line aboard the Clyde liner Apache, north of Cape Henry, and was towing her to New York. Her wireless calls for help had been answered by the Rescue and the Coast Guard cutter Apache.

JAPAN DENIES INVESTMENT.

Government Has No Connection with Manila Enterprises.

MANILA, March 4.—An official statement was issued today by the Japanese Consul at Manila, T. Sugimura, in which denial was made that the Japanese Government had any connection with recent extensive investments in the Philippines by Japanese.

It is declared that the investments of Japanese capital were made upon the initiative of Japanese merchants who had been long resident here, and that the Government was in no way backing the investments and was not interfering with Philippine affairs. It further brands as baseless stories circulated here intimating that Japan entertains designs against the islands, following extensive investments of Japanese capital.

Recent dispatches from Manila said Japanese interests were negotiating for the purchase of various mills, sugar plantations and other properties in the Philippines.

400 CONGRESSMEN DUMMIES, HE SAYS

Lynn Haines Tells City Club All but 35 Members Keep Jobs with Pork and Patronage.

SEES RAID ON CONSERVATION

Mix Preparedness with Spoils—Committee Idle 37 Years Grabs Rooms, Clerks, and Graft.

"The Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard," said Lynn Haines yesterday afternoon at the City Club to illustrate the extent of the spoils system in Congress, "has not met for thirty-seven years, and yet it has rooms, three clerks, and printing and other privileges, and Senator McCumber of North Dakota, the Chairman, recently asked for a fourth clerk."

Mr. Haines, who is Secretary of the National Voters' League, spoke on "Why Congress Fails to Represent the Public" at the club's fifth Saturday luncheon. He gave many instances of Congressional proclivity to postpone public business for political reasons, and said that now that the preparedness agitation was diverting the minds of the people the "old pork barrel crowd" were preparing to put through many things desired by them. In particular, he said, the anti-conservationists, no longer in the limelight, would soon attempt to pass four bills aimed at the foundations of conservation of natural resources. Also, he said, the pork barrelers were shouting for preparedness and for Government munition plants in their districts with the same voice.

"The average member of Congress," said Mr. Haines, "has no more voice in legislation than you or I. Behind him is the political machine, which he must obey. At least 400 of the 435 members of Congress are mere figureheads. These dummy members are forced to practice all sorts of deceptions to convince their constituencies that they are not nonentities, consequently they study politics and not public service."

Public May Be Trusted.

The speaker blamed professionalism in politics as the cause of much legislative misrepresentation, and advocated widespread education of the public as one of the steps for combating the politicians.

"My experience has been," he said, "that there is hardly a community in America where, if the people are given honest, unbiased information, they will not act on that information."

As a second step in reform, the speaker urged that a "new lighting system" be supplied for the House of Representatives.

"There are good hot-air and heating plants in the House," he said, "but there is no light."

The National Voters' League, he added, had a plan for reforming Congress based upon principles known to be sound. One thing the plan would do, he said, would be to abolish the rule of seniority. Of that rule he said:

"If any district is represented by an old member who is defeated because he has not performed his duties as a Representative, the new member who succeeds him will have to serve at least six years before he can have any voice at all in legislation."

Mr. Haines also recommended the divorce of legislation and patronage, the abolition of the pork barrel, full publicity for Congressional business, the restricting of the work of Congress to public and national business, and the elimination of the rule of precedent. Concerning the last mentioned, he said:

Respect for Gray Hairs.

"I have all the respect in the world for gray hairs in an individual, but none at all for gray hairs in an institution."

Mr. Haines, admitting that some of the reforms proposed by him were "far in the distance," advocated one legislative body instead of two, with not more than 150 members, elected for longer terms than Congressmen at present serve and on a basis of proportionate representation. He also urged the substitution of a budget system for the present method of Governmental appropriation.

"The elimination of the present district representation," he said, "with proportional representation in its stead and the adoption of a budget system are the only things that will abolish the pork barrel."

The speaker also said that, in his opinion, the Presidential veto and the power of courts to annul legislation should be discontinued.

One of the suggestions that could be put into practice immediately was that an electrical voting system be substituted for the roll-call method which requires many hours of every session.

SAY ROADS FAVOR MUNITION SHIPPERS

Westerners to Make Charge Before Interstate Commerce Commission.

HEARING SET FOR MONDAY

Whole Question of Freight Congestion at This Port Will Be Investigated at Washington.

The long expected hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission on freight congestion is scheduled to begin in Washington tomorrow, and a number of representatives of the big railroads and traffic organizations will be present. While nothing definite has been learned, there has been a current belief that the hearing would turn the limelight on ammunition shipments to the Atlantic seaboard.

It has been intimated that shipments of ammunition have obtained the right of way over all other goods consigned to New York, and the steady flow of ammunition from the Port of New York, as indicated by the weekly export figures, has not appeared to emphasize any blockade in ammunition shipments. It has been said that the Interstate Commerce Commission has been flooded with complaints alleging discrimination, and that most of these complaints have come from Western shippers. The fact that the date of the hearing was only fixed a few days ago and without much notice for preparation, it was said, indicated that some pressure had been brought upon the commission.

The announcement of an investigation was made about three months ago, and at that time railroad men welcomed the investigation. Anything that would help to straighten out the freight congestion, they said, would be appreciated by the railroads. The railroads, therefore, have been sufficiently warned, and it was contended in some quarters that the railroads had been particularly careful not to discriminate because of the fear of the investigation. But shippers who may be able to prove that their goods have been sidetracked for weeks while ammunition vans moved steadily by their stalled cars, may explode this theory at the hearing.

The first move of the railroads, when they announced their embargoes, was to allow freight consigned directly to a ship to have the right of way of freight consigned to New York for export. It is said that the ammunition makers took this opportunity to consign their shipments to definite ships and that the allied Governments furthered this scheme to advantage. Under this arrangement, it could be argued by the railroads, it was perfectly legitimate to give ammunition shipments preference over wheat or flour or potatoes. The shippers may contend that there was an ulterior purpose in classifying freight as the railroads did.

GREYLOCK ALUMNI DINE.

Plan Permanent Organization of Former Students of Institute.

Reminiscences of "prep school" days and the renewal of acquaintanceships after many years absence was the experience of eighty-three alumni, former students and instructors of the Greylock Institute, Williamstown, Mass., which held its first annual reunion on Friday at the University Club. The institution was founded in 1845 by Benjamin F. Mills and existed until 1889.

One of the results of the gathering was the appointment of a committee on a permanent organization of former students of the institute. Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Congressman Loren E. Wheeler, Henry W. Banks, Jr., Frederick G. Crane, and Franklin H. Mills, a grandson of the founder, were appointed members of the committee.

Arthur Perry, a son of Professor A. L. Perry, formerly at Williams College, acted as toastmaster at the dinner. Among the speakers, many of whom are alumni of Williams College, were: Henry D. Hotchkiss, Justice of the Supreme Court; Wilbur F. Corliss, who attended the school in 1855; Henry W. Banks, Jr., Danforth Geer of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; George C. Hazleton, Jr., a lawyer and author; Congressman Loren E. Wheeler of Springfield, Ill.; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Dr. Vanderpoel Adrince of Williamstown, Mass.; Charles E. O'Hara, Charles Waldron and Henry Hubbel. Former students of the school came from Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and elsewhere to attend the reunion.

The arrangements were in the hands of a committee, consisting of Henry W. Banks, Jr., Charles H. Sabin, and Franklin H. Mills.

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It has long bound light hauling to dissatisfaction and money-loss.

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SHOT STRIKE GUARDS FOR PAY, HE ADMITS

Prisoner Arrested in Needle Workers' Riot Says He Hired Gunmen.

HE GAVE THEM $5 EACH

Three Accused of Wounding Two Men Are Held in $50,000 Bail Each.

The definite discovery that men with prison records were being employed as "guards" and "pickets" in some of the needle workers' strikes going on in the city, and the increasing number of riots in which revolvers and bricks were used to settle disputes, caused the courts and the police to adopt stern repressive measures against further outbreaks yesterday.

Three men said to have taken part in one shooting affray in East 102d Street on Friday were held in $50,000 bail each by Magistrate Sims in the Harlem Court as a warning to strikers and strikebreakers that a rigid investigation of all such cases was to be made. An alleged admission by the leader of the trio that he was paid $100 cash, with a promise of $25 a week more, to shoot guards most active in the shirtwaist strike, was one of the reasons for the renewed activity of the police.

Assemblyman Abraham Shiplacoff of the Twenty-third Assembly District, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades and fourteen other persons were arrested late yesterday afternoon in a riot on Division Street. The trouble was said to have been started by persons in sympathy with the salesmen in the Cloak and Suit Union who went on strike some weeks ago. Several persons, including one detective, were severely beaten.

Assemblyman Shiplacoff explained in Night Court that he had just left two meetings and was merely walking past the building at 37 Division Street when he happened to fall abreast of several other men and was halted by Detective Erlish, who said that too many men were walking together and were blocking the street. The Assemblyman demanded to see the detective's badge. Erlish then, according to the legislator, accused him of using bad language and arrested him. Magistrate Koenig dismissed the charge against the Assemblyman, but said he thought the policeman was only trying to do his duty.

The three men held in $50,000 bail each were William Sherwood, 28 years old, 2 West Sixteenth Street; William Fisher, 28 years old, 51 Morton Street and Richard (Ricky) Harrison, 23 Jones Street.

They were arrested on Friday following a battle with revolvers in front of the factory of I. Kaplan & Sons, 430 East 102d Street, shirtwaist manufacturers, in which Benjamin Weinstein and Joseph Lavolachi, guards employed by the firm, were shot. Weinstein and Lavolachi were escorting a crowd of strikebreakers from the factory when, they asserted, they were fired upon by a band of "gunmen" of which the three men were members. Weinstein was wounded in the back, but not seriously hurt. Lavolachi was struck in the stomach.

The three were held in heavy bail after being questioned by Inspector John J. Cray of the Headquarters Detective Bureau, and Captain William A. Jones of the Third Branch Detective Bureau.

Inspector Cray later said that Sherwood admitted having received $100 cash, with a promise of $25 a week more, for his work in connection with strikes. Neither Inspector Cray or Captain Jones could induce Sherwood to admit, however, that he had received this money from union sources, or that he was employed by any labor organization.

Sherwood said, according to Inspector Cray, that he had engaged the other two men to work with him on the promise of paying them $5 each for some jobs and $1 each for others. One of the prisoners, whose name was not given out by Inspector Cray, complained, however, that Sherwood had not "made good" on his promise to pay the $5. Inspector Cray informed the court that all three men had long police records.

Sherwood, Inspector Cray said, had been arrested once for burglary, and appeared at police stations on other occasions on various charges. The burglary charge was made five years ago, since which time Sherwood had been law abiding, as far as the police knew. All told, Inspector Gray said, Sherwood had been arrested five times, Harrison six times, and Fisher nine times.

Fisher's next to the last encounter with the police was in connection with a murder, on suspicion of which he and two others were arrested more than a year ago. Nothing was proved against Fisher in this case, but he was sent to prison for a year for having a revolver in his possession. He only completed his term eight weeks ago, according to Inspector Cray.

THE WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

NOTE—All lectures begin at 8:15 P. M. unless otherwise stated.

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

WALT WHITMAN: THE GOSPEL OF ONE'S SELF, by William J. Durant, illustrated, 5 P. M.; "Ideals of American History: Washington—Lincoln," by W. Robert Goss, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD, by Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University, auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

SHALL WE GIVE MILITARY TRAINING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, by H. H. Curren of the Board of Aldermen and Darwin J. Meserole, auspices People's Institute of Brooklyn, Manual Training High School, 7th Av. and 4th St., Brooklyn, 3 P. M. Mr. Curren will speak for and Mr. Meserole against.

FREE SONATA RECITAL, by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, auspices People's Institute of Brooklyn, Commercial High School, Albany Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO TODAY, by D. R. Holden, at the public forum, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av.

ORGAN RECITAL, by W. A. Goldsworthy, at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by William J. Kraft, at the Morris High School, 168th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx, 3 P. M.

Monday.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE BLOOD IN DISEASE OF THE KIDNEY, by Dr. Victor C. Myers, illustrated with lantern slides; "Food Poisons," by James P. Atkinson; "Unusual Meteorological Conditions Observed During a Winter Flight in a Tractor Biplane," Meeting Section of Astronomy, Physics, and Chemistry of the New York Academy of Sciences, following business meeting of the academy, American Museum of Natural History.

THE BIBLE IN THE ENGLISH DRAMA, by Dr. Enelow, Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., 11 A. M.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL AND ITS PLACE IN MEDIAEVAL ART, by Professor Clarence Ward of Rutgers College, Lecturer in Architecture in Princeton University, illustrated, auspices Archaeological Institute of America, New York Society, Classroom A, Metropolitan Museum of Art, entrance on Fifth Avenue, 4:15 P. M. Members and all interested invited to attend.

TYPES OF SOCIAL WORK: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, by Charles Bolduan, New York School of Philanthropy, Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, 105 East 22d St., 4:10 P. M.

THE HOME AND THE STATE, by Velma Swanston Howard, the Swedish actress, Political Equality Association, 15 East 41st St., 8:30 P. M.

DANTE, by Professor Christian Gauss, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts.

ENGLAND AND SHAKESPEARE, by Dr. Thomas Edward Potterton, P. S. 25, 42d St., east of 3d Av. Illustrated.

THE VALAIS AND SAVOY, by Professor Charles L. Clark, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED, by Dr. George L. Meylan, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St. Illustrated.

NEW YORK OF TOMORROW, by Frank L. Blanchard, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

REACTION AND REVOLUTION, by Professor Edward F. Humphrey, 228 West 108th St., P. S. 165.

ROME, THE ETERNAL CITY IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES, by Professor Alfred D. F. Hamlin, Hunter College, 68th St. and Lexington Av. Illustrated.

EYES OF THE GROWN-UP by Dr. T. H. Curtin, at the Lighthouse, 111 East 59th St. Illustrated.

RUSSIAN LITERATURE, by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, N. Y. Public Library, 112 East 96th St.

PANORAMIC COLORADO by Gilbert McClurg, St. Columba Hall, 343 West 25th St. Illustrated.

NATURE'S BIG FAMILY, by Raymond L. Ditmars, Pilgrim Hall, 50th St. and Broadway. Illustrated.

EAST AND WEST AND THEIR DIFFERENT IDEALS, by Professor Ian C. Hannah, Morris High School, 165th St. and Boston Road, Bronx. Illustrated.

AEROPLANES AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT, by Adrian E. Von Muffling, P. S. 40, 190th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

SCOTLAND, HISTORIC AND PICTURESQUE, by John Deans, P. S. 50, Bryan and Vyse Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

ITALIAN LECTURE, P. S. 102, 113th St., between 1st and 2d Avs.

Tuesday.

FRESCOES OF ARENA CHAPEL, PADUA: CHARACTERISTICS OF GIOTTO'S STYLE, by Dr. Osvald Siren of the University of Stockholm, Lecture Hall, Metropolitan Museum of Art, entrance 5th Av., at 85th St., 4:15 P. M.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM COLLECTION OF SPHINGIDAE, by Frank E. Watson; "Exhibition of Membracidae from Trinidad," by Chris E. Olsen, New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.

THE RED CROSS IN WAR AND PEACE, by Mabel T. Boardman of the American Red Cross, auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, by Francis Rolt-Wheeler, Ph. D., Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

VERDI'S OPERA AIDA, by Mrs. Caroline K. Goldberg, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

ELECTRICITY, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

SONGS OF LONGFELLOW, by Arthur T. Brooks, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

THE LAND OF HELLAS: THE BRITAIN OF THE SOUTH, by L. B. Stoughton Holborn, at P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

SHAKESPEARE'S RELATION TO MODERN THOUGHT AND ART, by Louis U. Wilkinson, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.

NATURE'S BIG FAMILY, by Raymond L. Ditmars, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., 8 P. M. Illustrated.

PANAMA, UP TO DATE, by Frederick W. Davis, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Av. and 260th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

SWEDEN AND THE SWEDES, by B. R. Baumgardt, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 155th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

COLLOID PHENOMENA IN MINERALOGY, by Dr. Edgar T. Wherry. Illustrated with lantern slides and specimens, New York Mineralogical Club, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

EVOLUTION OF THE BRAIN, by William J. Durant, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

TYPES OF SOCIAL WORK: TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION, by Charles J. Hatfield, the New York School of Philanthropy, Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, 105 East 22d St., 4:10 P. M.

AIRCRAFT IN MODERN WARFARE, by William Menkel, Public School 95, West Houston and Clarkson Sts. Illustrated.

SOUND AND WAVE MOTION, by J. Loring Arnold, at New York Public Library, 505 West 145th St. Illustrated.

GEOLOGY, by Dr. William T. Elsing, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St. Illustrated.

SOUTH AMERICA, by Miss Adelaide M. Allerton, Y. W. H. A., 31 West 110th St. Illustrated.

NAPOLEON, by B. R. Baumgardt, Public School 53, 168th St., Findlay and Teller Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

FRANCE: FROM PARIS TO THE PYRENEES, by Professor Louis A. Loiseaux, Public School 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

PANORAMIC COLORADO, by Gilbert McClurg, Public School 47, Randolph St., Lawrence and Beach Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN AND PROBATION, by Dr. Aristine P. Munn, first lecture in course, auspices Woman's Legal Education Society, University Building, Washington Square, 11:30 A. M.

Thursday.

WHAT MEDICAL LABORATORY WORK DOES FOR THE PEOPLE: "In Investigation," by Dr. Louise Pierce, Rockefeller Institute; "In Diagnosis," by Dr. Matthias Nicoll, New York State Department of Health; "In Treatment," by Dr. William H. Park; Public Health Education Committee, New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43d St., 3:30 P. M.

CEYLON AND INDIA, by Harry C. Ostrander, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts. Illustrated.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, by Professor Arthur M. Wolfson, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CIVIL WAR, by Professor William B. Guthrie, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St.

FRANCE: THE LAND, THE PEOPLE, AND THE GOVERNMENT, by A. Franklin Ross, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM, by George Henry Payne, P. S. 165, 225 West 106th St.

YOSEMITE VALLEY, by Miss Mary V. Worstell, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av. Illustrated.

EVOLUTION OF DRESS, by Mrs. Clara Ruge, New York Public Library, 112 East 96th St.

GREECE, by Miss Josephine Helena Short, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St. Illustrated.

CANADIAN ROCKIES, by Le Roy Jeffers, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx. Illustrated.

THE EVERYDAY CHINAMAN, by Sydney Neville Ussher, P. S. 46, 190th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

MUSIC AND ITS CHARMS, by Miss Loretta C. Ryan, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 130th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

Friday.

THE FRESCOES IN SANTA CROCE, FLORENCE: THE PERFECTION OF GIOTTO'S STYLE, by Dr. Osvald Siren of the University of Stockholm, Lecture Hall, Metropolitan Museum of Art, (entrance, 85th St. and 5th Av.,) 4:15 P. M.

THE STORY OF COOPER UNION, by Professor Robert Spice, auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

ORIENTAL BEGINNINGS: WORKERS AND DREAMERS, by Earl Barnes, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av.

A VISIT TO THE DIAMOND MINES AND THE VICTORIA FALLS OF THE ZAMBESI, by Leon Demaghy, P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av. Illustrated.

GREECE, by Miss Josephine Helena Short, P. S. 52, Broadway, Academy St. and Vermilyea Av., Inwood. Illustrated.

SCOTLAND, HISTORIC AND PICTURESQUE, by John Deans, P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Avenue B. Illustrated.

ECONOMICS, by Professor James Walter Crook, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av.

COPENHAGEN, by Mrs. Antoinette B. Hervey, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

NAPOLEON, by B. R. Baumgardt, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

CHINA, by Guy Maine, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St. Illustrated.

PRACTICAL USES OF POETRY, by G. W. Harris, P. S. 160, Suffolk and Elvington Sts.

COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY EXPANSION, by Willis Fletcher Johnson, L. H. D., P. S. 28, Anthony and Tremont Avs., Bronx.

THE MIRACLE OF IRRIGATION, by Lewis A. Beardsley, P. S. 82, 183d St., between Beaumont and Cambreling Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN AND PROBATION, by Dr. Aristine P. Munn, second lecture in course under the auspices of the Woman's Legal Education Society, University Building, Washington Square, 11:30 A. M.

Saturday.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST DRAMA: ATTIC TRAGEDY, by L. B. Stoughton Holborn, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

ORIENTAL BEGINNINGS: WORKERS AND DREAMERS, by Earl Barnes, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av.

ROMEO AND JULIET, by Algernon Tassin, N. Y. Public Library, 121 East 58th St.

DIE WALKURE, by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, N. Y. Public Library, 505 West 145th St.

OPPORTUNITIES IN FARMING FOR THE CITY MAN, by Prof. O. S. Morgan, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St.

ECONOMICS, by Prof. James Walter Crook, P. S. 87, 145th St., east of Willis Av., Bronx.

YALE MEN IN WILDE PLAY.

Large Audience at the Presentation of "An Ideal Husband."

A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the presentation by the Yale University Dramatic Association of Oscar Wilde's play, "An Ideal Husband," in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon and last evening. Many dinners, both large and small, preceded the evening performance, and the boxes and many of the floor seats were filled with people well known in society.

The local manager was Shepard Krech, and the Advisory Committee was made up of Yale graduates of various classes, running from Otto T. Bannard, 1876, to W. Averell Harriman, 1913, the other members being Dr. Walter B. James, Walter Jennings, John Henry Hammond, Moses Taylor, Robert S. Brewster, Gayer G. Dominick, and Mr. Krech.

The comedy was under the direction of Edgar Montillion ooley, and the cast was as follows: Stanley W. Burke, '17, the Earl of Caversham; Arthur C. Crunden, '16, Viscount Gering; Francis T. Tweddell, '17, Sir Robert Chiltern; Allan B. Campbell, '19, Vicomte de Najac; Everett R. Wilson, '16, Phipps; Huntington Lyman, '16, Mason; D. C. Elkin, '16; Oliver B. Cunningham, '17, and Robert A. Lovett, '18, footmen at Lord Gering's; William A. Hanway, '19, Lady Chilters; Edward Longstreth, '16, Lady Markby; Oliver B. Jennings, '17, Duchess of Basildon; Alexander Wiley, '18, Mrs. Marchmont; Douglas S. Moore, '15, Mabel Chilters, and Dwight D. Wiman, '18 S., Mrs. Cheveley.

Augustine Healy was stage manager and R. A. Lovett was property manager.

Among the patronesses, most of whom were present, were Mrs. Frederick W. Allen, Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss, Mrs. C. D. Barnes, Mrs. George B. Cortelyou, Mrs. F. K. Curtis, Mrs. G. Howard Davis, Mrs. C. D. Dickey, Mrs. Courtlandt P. Dixon, 2d, Mrs. Joel E. Fisher, Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, Mrs. R. C. Myles, Mrs. E. H. Peaslee, Mrs. Reeve Schley, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. J. F. Stillman, Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. P. A. Valentine, Mrs. Joseph Walker, Jr., Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, Mrs. George D. Yeomans, Mrs. Buell Hollister, Mrs. Charles H. Simmons, and Mrs. W. Seward Webb.

QUICK CHANGE AT OPERA.

Mme. Farrar's Illness Forces Substitution of "Rigoletto" for "Carmen."

A sudden hoarseness which overcame Geraldine Farar and caused her to notify the Metropolitan Opera House about 10 o'clock yesterday morning that she would not be able to sing in "Carmen" at the matinée, caused the first emergency canceling of an opera there this season. Since there was no one else to sing the rôle, General Manager Gatti-Casazza was forced to choose another opera which had not been given on Saturday afternoon and in which Caruso sang.

"Rigoletto" filled the specifications, but the difficulty in the way was that Mme. Barrientos, who sings the prima donna rôle, had appeared in her début in the exacting rôle of "La Sonnambula" the night before, and prima donnas generally find it impossible to sing one evening and the following afternoon. But they telephoned to ask her anyway and the Spanish singer consented to save the situation.

There was a line of standees several hundred strong waiting to hear "Carmen" in line outside the house when the new bill was arranged about noon, and when an usher walked down the line announcing it very few left their places. They might have been heartened by the sight of the great Caruso himself, who walked from his hotel to the Opera House and passed directly along the line down Broadway and around the Thirty-ninth Street side of the house.

The cast was the usual one for "Rigoletto." De Luca was to have sung in the evening performance of "Aida," but Amato sang in the evening instead. The others besides Mme. Barrientos and Caruso were Mmes. Perini, Egener, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Rothier, Rossi, Reschiglian, Bada, and Begue. Mr. Polacco conducted.

In the evening performance of "Aida" the cast comprised Mmes. Rappold, Ober, and Curtis, and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Scott, Rossi, and Audisio. Mr. Bavagnoli conducted.

It was said that both audiences made records for attendance for the season in the regular subscription and the "popular" Saturday nights respectively.

Hackett's Health Improved.

James K. Hackett, who was taken ill on Friday after his performance in "Macbeth" at the Criterion, was somewhat improved yesterday. Mr. Hackett is at his home, 58 West Seventy-first Street, and it was said there yesterday that his fever had become lower. It is thought a date for the resumption of his engagement at the Criterion may be set today.

LOOK FOR "J. C.'S" COLLARS.

Police Laundry Warning Believed to be in Crone's Hunt.

The police department last night sent out to all precincts the following circular:

For the attention of "markers" in laundries:

You are requested to carefully examine all laundry passing through your hands for the mark "J" "C" "2," and if located notify the Detective Bureau, Police Headquarters, at once. ARTHUR WOODS, Commissioner.

Police officials flatly refused to comment on this notice at all, but it is understood that the J. C. referred to is Jean Crones, wanted for the attempt to poison Archbishop Mundelein and 200 prominent Catholic clerics and laymen in Chicago on Feb. 10. The police have apparently lost track of Crones, who wrote several letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES about a fortnight ago, and was at that time apparently in or near New York City. It was later believed that he had gone to some other part of the country, but the sending out of the present warning indicates that the police have reason to believe that he is still in New York.

This Model $150 *in convenient monthly payments, if desired*

"The Sweet, Old Song That Made Me a Musician"

"NO my friends and associates and, indeed, to myself, I've appeared until recently simply a plain, middle-aged, unemotional business-man.

"And now I find that I'm a *musician*—must have been, in fact, all my life. Tho' as I have no voice and never learned to *play* any instrument, I've been a *dumb one*.

"How did I find this out? I'll tell you!

"Last Tuesday night, my wife and I were at the Jones's. Jones had a new purchase—a phonograph—and he obviously wanted to play it for us. We stood him off until after the last rubber, and then he was no longer to be denied. He simply went and got a record and started the machine.

"And then wife and I had the surprise of our lives. We never had cared very much for phonographs. Wife called them "screechy." Personally, I'm prejudiced against musical machines.

"But this phonograph was *different*. It wasn't screechy, and it *wasn't a mere machine*.

"'*Oh! Don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt?*'"

"With the first notes, I sat upright in my chair. How did any such musical tones get into a phonograph? A full-throated, rich, *human* voice was singing the old, familiar words. It was *beautiful*. The very melody seemed glorified by the inspiring tones that voiced it.

"'Come over here and sing this yourself!' said Jones.

"I went to him, not to sing, but to see what the slender tube terminating in a handle, which he had drawn from that wonderful phonograph, could be. It looked interesting.

"'Hold this in your hands!' said Jones. 'Move the handle in to make the music louder; draw it out to make it softer.' Then he started the record again.

"At first I hardly dared to move the little device in my hands. Presently, however, I gained confidence. As the notes swelled forth and softly died away in answer to my will, I became bolder. I began to *feel* the music.

"It was wonderful! Do you remember how in Du Mauriers' famous story, the hypnotist—Svengali—used Trilby's glorious voice to express his feeling?

"*I was doing the same.* I was using a splendid voice—I know not whose—*to sing with.* And as I sang the old, old song, and fairly trembled with the depth of the emotion I was voicing, the fact that I was—must be—a natural musician dawned upon me. And with it came a glimpse of the glorious possibilities opened to me by this great new phonograph.

"Violinist, singer, flutist, pianist, orchestra conductor—the whole musical genius of all the world was *mine*, not to hear merely, but to use for the expression of *my own personality*.

"This is the story of my metamorphosis—yesterday, musically dumb and voiceless; today, the most talented and versatile musician imagination could create. Did we *buy* one of these marvelous new phonographs? We could hardly get one quickly enough. Nor could you mention any sum that would buy it from us, if it could not be replaced."

An Invitation

Never can you appreciate the qualities of the Vocalion until you personally have heard it—*played* it. So we invite you to come to Aeolian Hall—to come, not to *buy* a phonograph, necessarily, but to inform yourself about the latest and greatest instrument of the phonograph type.

The Aeolian-Vocalion

"The Phonograph of Richer Tone, That You Can Play"

Conventional Styles, $35 to $75 without the Graduola. With Graduola, $100 to $350. Art Styles, $375 to $2000. Moderate Monthly Payments. Catalog and Complete information sent upon request.

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MICHAEL

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ONNE	RINE
AGDA	EDO
URETTE	ELSA
LLULE	LOE
EUSE	GALE
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OTTE	PRIS
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ORALE	DISI
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ONTHIS	GURD
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IVA	AFETTA
PHISE	PHIR
ILLE	ELINE
INETTE	KIR
ADIA	ISY
XANE	LANTE
IETTA	IDA
DETTA	ORINDE
ADYS	JOU
DOLE	INDE
EIGE	GONAISE

25-KNOT SUBMARINE BAFFLES BUILDERS

Daniels Tells Congress Craft Cannot Be Completed in Less Than Two Years.

SPEED LIMIT IS MODIFIED

Two Companies Find Requirements of Law Too Stringent to Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Secretary Daniels today submitted to Congress the views of the Navy Department regarding the predicament in which it finds itself respecting the two fleet submarines authorized by Congress on March 3, 1915, for which bids were opened Feb. 16, and for which the department feels it cannot let contracts at the only bid submitted "without violating the obvious intent and purpose of the law."

These submarines were to have a surface speed of twenty to twenty-five knots. Secretary Daniels explained why he cannot accept the bids of the Electric Boat Company, the lowest bidder, and submitted the whole question to Congress, in order that it may indicate its wishes.

In part, the letter from Secretary Daniels to Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee follows:

"The law contemplated a submarine of unprecedented characteristics as regards speed. As the department had not contemplated such a departure, no preliminary investigation of the possibility of building a twenty-five-knot submarine had been made, and it was necessary to prepare entirely new plans. The provisions of the law were explicit, and the department undertook to carry them out to the letter.

"It was found wholly impossible in the present state of the art to undertake a submarine of 25 knots, using oil engines for surface propulsion. The largest oil engine installation on our submarines contemplated up to this time was that on the Schley, and it was soon found that the submarines in the act of March 3, 1915, in order to make 25 knots, would require about two and a half times the amount of horsepower of the Schley.

Failed to Bid On 25-Knot Submarines.

"It was necessary to prepare an entirely new design for a vessel materially larger than the Schley, about two and a half times the horsepower propelled by steam in surface condition.

"The designs finally were completed and on Dec. 11, 1915, the department called for bids, to be opened on Feb. 16, 1916. When the bids were opened it was found there were no bids for a 25-knot submarine.

"The Lake Torpedo Boat Company submitted bids of $1,748,000 and $1,683,000 for vessels to make 20 knots in each case, but requiring acceptance provided they showed 18 knots or more. These bids, which were for one vessel in each case, being beyond the limit of cost of $1,500,000, could not be considered.

"The Electric Boat Company bid for two vessels at $1,491,000 upon design 63-B, or $1,494,000 upon their design 63-C, the bid of $1,494,000 being regarded as preferable in view of the superior battery. The bid offered to guarantee a speed of twenty knots—the minimum mentioned in the appropriation act—but required acceptance of the vessels (with a penalty at the rate of $20,000 a knot) provided a speed of nineteen knots was reached upon the usual four-hour full-speed trial. The times of construction named were thirty-one and thirty-three months. The vessels bid for were substantially duplicates of the Schley, already under contract with the bidder.

"In view of this fact and of the fact that the company, although it has made little progress in actual construction to date, owing to the fact that it has entirely recast the design, maintains its ability to complete the Schley within the contract time, or by March 19, 1918, the department regarded the times of thirty-one and thirty-three months for these duplicates of a vessel already under contract as wholly inadmissible.

Willing to Accept Changes.

"This question was taken up on Feb. 23 with an authorized representative of the Electric Boat Company, who was asked to state what could be done to shorten the time of construction. He stated that so far he had been unable to obtain promises of delivery of the steel required in the construction of the hulls in less than a year, but by suitable alterations in the specifications, contract, and administrative rulings of the department, it would be possible to reduce the time bid by about three months. He was informed that this was unsatisfactory and he undertook to negotiate further with the steel manufacturers. On Feb. 29 the department received information as to the result of these negotiations in a telegram.

"At the interview with the representative of the Electric Boat Company his attention had been called to the fact that the act prescribed a speed of not less than twenty knots, and that the department did not consider his bid requiring acceptance of the vessel provided she showed a speed of nineteen knots or over, acceptable under the law.

"In order to place the contract for these vessels the department, though somewhat unwillingly, was prepared to accept a majority of the changes suggested by the bidder. One change, however, proposed that the usual provisions in the tenth clause of the contract regarding delays should be replaced by a provision under which any delay in obtaining material should virtually automatically extend the contract. The customary provision, as regards delay caused by nondelivery of materials in contracts is a very liberal one. It provides that for such delays in obtaining material the Secretary of the Navy may in his discretion grant such extension of time in the fulfillment of the contract as he may deem proper under the circumstances.' This the bidder proposed to strike out.

"The other objectionable change required that the maximum speed should be demonstrated, not by a four-hour trial as customary for all naval vessels for many years, but by three consecutive runs over a mile course. At twenty knots the actual time of three runs on the course would be only nine minutes, and allowing for time between runs the time occupied from the beginning of the first to the end of the last would probably not exceed twenty minutes.

Fears Inability to Act Within Law.

"The department regarded the proposed change as regards delay due to the material as nullifying any definite contract period, and felt that in view of the plain intent of Congress and the practice of many years as regards the method of determining speed, the method proposed by the bidder was distinctly contrary to the spirit and intent of the law, although, perhaps, it might be technically justified."

After quoting a telegram to the Electric Boat Company and the company's response, Mr. Daniels continues:

"It will be seen, then, that the only bidder for the construction of these submarines is prepared to reduce the time for construction from thirty-one and thirty-three months to twenty-four and twenty-six months, but refuses to guarantee a speed of 20 knots, with a proviso for rejection in case of failure to attain that speed, his bid providing for acceptance at a speed as low as 19 knots.

"The department, in view of all the circumstances, feels that it cannot place a contract for these vessels at the only bid received within the limit of cost as modified above without violating the obvious intent and purpose of the provisions of the law with reference to speed. The only alternative is to construct the vessels in navy yards, upon steam-driven designs. The department, however, as at present advised, does not favor steam-driven submarines, and feels that it was not realized at the time of the passage of the act that the provisions for speed would necessitate construction containing this undesirable feature. This being the case, it is considered necessary to explain the whole situation as above, to the Congress, in order that it may indicate its wishes in the premises."

OPPOSE DRILL AT PRINCETON

Five Seniors Protest Against the Military Course.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 4.—The signed protest against the military course at Princeton University, which appeared in the editorial columns of The Daily Princetonian, has aroused a storm of discussion at the university in which both students and Faculty have taken sides.

This was called forth by the decision of the student body, assisted by the Faculty, to found the course, which includes Summer camps, instruction in tactics and drills, and the protest is signed by five members of the senior class, all prominent in university activities. These men, who have been dubbed the "Five Knights," are Frank Glick of Pittsburgh, Captain of last year's football team, who is also Vice President of his class and a member of the Senior Council; L. G. Payson of Englewood, N. J., secretary of the senior class and a member of the council; Hamilton Fish Armstrong of New York, editorial Chairman of The Daily Princetonian and an editor of the Nassau Literary Magazine; Samuel M. Shoemaker, Jr., of Eccleston, Md., President of the Philadelphian Society, and W. H. Osborne of New York, Chairman of the Dining Halls Committee.

While their protest was regarded as serious on their part and attracted much attention and discusion, the military course will be carried out, as it has the support of the President of the university and the great majority of the Faculty and students, and a vast body of alumni.

PLAN ANTI-TEUTON MEETING

American Rights Committee Engages Carnegie Hall for Speeches.

The American Rights Committee, of which George Haven Putnam is President, and which has as members of the Executive Committee Frederic R. Coudert, Lawrence Godkin, Franklin H. Giddings and many other well known men, announced yesterday that Carnegie Hall has been engaged for a week from tomorrow night for a meeting at which "the opinion of those who believe that the time has come for the United States to take a far advanced position in opposition to the Teutonic allies," is to be frankly voiced. Among the speakers announced are James M. Beck, Bainbridge Colby, Mr. Putnam, and Judge William H. Wadhams.

The call for the meeting gives as the topic of discussion "American Rights and Duties in the Great War," and announces that the committee "condemns the aims of the Teutonic Powers, and we denounce as barbarous their methods of warfare.

"The Carnegie Hall meeting," the announcement adds, "is the outgrowth of the movement started by the late Paul Fuller, first special representative sent to Mexico by President Wilson. In spite or perhaps because of his close personal relations with the President, Mr. Fuller believed that the United States owed it to civilization to enter the war as an active opponent of the Teutonic allies. The last work done by Mr. Fuller was the preparation of a memorial to the President dealing with this question."

Legacy for County Clerk Ganly.

By the will of Michael Ganly, who died a week ago at the age of 76 at his home, 1,445 Dorris Street, the Bronx, James V. Ganly, Bronx County Clerk, will receive the bulk of his father's estate, valued approximately at $35,000. The widow, Mrs. Margaret Ganly, who lives with a daughter at 1,239 Beach Street, receives only the interest of a $5,000 trust fund, which reverts to James V. Ganly at her death. Margaret and Michael Ganly, daughter and son, were willed $500 each, while a granddaughter, Mary R. Ganly, was left $100.

DEFENSE PROGRAM DRAWN BY MAYORS

St. Louis Conference Calls for Navy to Make America the First Sea Power.

UNIVERSAL ARMY TRAINING

Compers's Letter on Labor Attitude Suggests Income Taxes Pay for Preparedness.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—The two-day conference of Mayors on national defense at its final business session this afternoon adopted resolutions declaring for universal military training and for the construction of a navy that would make the United States the first sea power in the world.

The resolutions also declare arsenals and munition-making plants should be at places distant from either coast and from the Mexican or Canadian boundaries. The mobilization of the physical resources of the country, the standardization of war materials and the organization of transportation services also are called for.

In the afternoon Henry A. Wise Wood of New York, former member of the Naval Consulting Board, delivered an address.

"Where the fundamental policies of two nations conflict, and where there is friction, eventually there may be war," he said. "Our Monroe Doctrine is in conflict with the colonial policy of the German Empire, as may be easily verified by a perusal of the words of German economists. We find here a point of contact at which danger may arise. Wisdom, therefore, dictates that if we intend to enforce the Monroe Doctrine we provide ourselves with a navy sufficient for our use if the doctrine be attacked.

"Our Asiatic exclusion policy, as practiced on the Pacific Coast, conflicts with the national policy of Japan. If we intend to maintain our exclusion policy it will be necessary for us to have a navy sufficiently large to enforce it if challenged.

"Were Germany to make a feint with her fleet toward South America and thus draw our fleet in that direction, the remainder of her warships could safely convoy to our shore the 827,000 troops which our general staff has stated can be landed here in forty-six days.

"If our fleet were retained in northern waters to protect us, then Germany could easily establish herself in Central or South America."

A letter from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor was read by Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State. In part it stated:

"The organized labor movement will not permit the establishment of agencies for defense that can ever be used for the oppression of the people. In times past the State militias have been used as strikebreaking agencies. Organized labor will make determined opposition to any plan that does not make provision for the protection of their industrial as well as their civic rights.

"The burden of taxation for preparedness must not fall upon the poor. Additional revenues can better be provided by changes in the income tax, so graduated as to fall heaviest upon those best able to pay."

Mr. Gompers said organized labor would support a proper program for military preparedness.

The conference closed tonight with a dinner, at which the leading speakers were George W. Wickersham, Miss Anne Morgan, of New York, and Mayor Thompson of Chicago.

Mayor Thompson in his address said: "We may indulge in smug complacency over our alleged neutrality, but we cannot hide the ugly fact that our people are contributing to the horrors of the conflict through the stream of death-dealing munitions going from our shores to European battlefields. Legally we are within our rights in taking this business, but it leaves us in a weak position to invoke the golden rule if we should be attacked."

Miss Morgan, in an address before a woman's club here today, said the women of the country should begin at once a campaign of education looking to universal military service.

"In the present crisis the woman's part must be idealistic and creative," Miss Morgan said; "otherwise American women could not pass on to their children the right ideals of honor. It is up to the women to force upon the nation a realization that universal military service is the cornerstone of the nation's existence. Women demand equality—then they must share an equal part when the demand upon them comes in a crisis.

"It is in our hands to arouse the entire country. Ours is the educational problem in which the home is the first field. Immediate action is demanded of the women of America. Let us so arouse public opinion upon the need of preparedness that nothing can stand against it. We shall help to arouse the world to preparedness, not to meet war, but to preserve peace."

MILITARY DRILL OPPOSED.

Jersey Education Board Tables Bill Affecting High Schools.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—By a vote of 4 to 3 the State Board of Education at its meeting here today tabled consideration of the bill introduced by Assemblyman Pierson of Union County providing for two hours' military training a week for all high school boys.

Several members declared themselves plainly before the vote was taken. Dr. Sturtevant of Bergen County said the State Board should not consider a bill that would "train people to be butchers," and announced that he would "fight it to the last ditch."

DRILL YOUNG POLES IN AMERICA FOR WAR

Then Send Them to Austria by Fraudulent Use of Passports, Secret Agent Reports.

TO FIGHT AGAINST RUSSIA

Organization Active in Middle West Said to be Aided by German and Austrian Embassies.

That an organization of young Poles had been effected in this country to train officers and enlisted men for the Austrian Army, and that these recruits were now crossing the ocean under American and Russian passports, was the statement made in a report submitted a few days ago to an official of one of the Entente Powers by a Secret Service agent, who was able because of his Polish name to become a member of the organization.

According to the report, a copy of which was given to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, there was held in Detroit from Jan. 30 to Feb. 3 last a convention of the Committee of National Defense, which is the English equivalent of the official name of the Polish organization. All of the members of the Executive Committee, the report says, are resident in Chicago. Three Austrian Poles who are in this country in connection with the training work are also ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

"Local committees of the Committee of National Defense," the report reads, "are being organized in nearly every city of prominence in the United States. The duties of the sub-committees are to organize all Poles against Russia for the purpose of 'fighting for the independence of Poland'; to establish training camps for recruits and military schools for officers in every city, and when the men are sufficiently trained to send them to Poland in groups of twelve and twenty-four to join the Austrians fighting against Russia. I visited the Detroit training camp in —— Hall, where I met 130 well-trained recruits receiving instruction from Stanislaus Wysocki, who was sent to Detroit to train the local camp in that city.

"The Detriot Local Committee at the convention held in that city promised to train and send to the Polish Legions two platoons, (24 men,) of trained men every month. Other committees made similar pledges. In Cleveland it is the intention to organize three camps in various sections of the city, and two instructors, a Mr. Borowicz and a Mr. Albanowski, both from New York, are to be the instructors.

"An organization of young Poles is taking care of the transportation of trained officers and non-commissioned men to the Austrian front, the directing head of the transportation bureau being one Dr. M——, who was sent to the United States by the Austrian Government about two years ago, with a Mr. H——, the two comprising a commission which was authorized to organize Poles in this country for the Austrian Polish Legions. Dr. M—— is close to both the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies in Washington, and those Embassies furnish the funds needed to pay transportation through him.

"Dr. M—— now considers that his mission has been accomplished, and he is preparing to return to Austria with Dr. B—— on the 16th of this month. Dr. B—— is very close to the Austrian Consul, Ludwig, in Cleveland, and the Consul's Secretary is a frequent visitor to Dr. B——, and there is reason to believe that Dr. B—— will take much valuable information to Austria when he returns to that country.

"Dr. B—— asked the United States authorities for a passport in December but was refused because he was not a citizen. On Jan. 14 last Dr. B—— applied for his naturalization certificate and received it, and then again applied for a passport about the beginning of February and was successful. Date of Dr. B——'s departure is stated on passport March 16 from New York. (cannot learn on what steamer.) At the convention in Detroit I found out that Dr. M—— is going to leave us about the middle of March, so I feel pretty sure that he and Dr. B——will go together.

"I learned the facts about Dr. B—— from one of the Federal clerks in Cleveland; the rest I got at the convention.

"At the Detroit convention $5,300 was voluntarily collected from 131 delegates. There were several complaints made at the convention against the British authorities for having arrested many of 'our' recruits who were on their way to 'Legions' and paying no attention to the fact that they had Swedish or Dutch passports. Now it is decided that all recruits who are able to speak Russian must get Russian passports; those who cannot speak Russian can get American passports.

"According to the message received by the Cleveland local from Dr. M. at New York the two platoons, (twenty-four men,) trained Detroit recruits, were shipped about the middle of January, carrying Russian passports, and have landed safely in Sweden; not bothered at all.

"I personally joined the local organization of K. O. N. in Cleveland to help in securing more correct information. Next convention takes place about July at Rochester, N. Y."

URGES HAWAIIAN DEFENSES.

Scott Asks for Appropriations to Equip Fort Shafter.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A $300,000 appropriation for five storehouses, five magazines, six gun sheds, shop buildings, barracks, quarters, and other ordnance buildings at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, "imperatively necessary for the efficient military service in the Hawaiian Islands," was urged upon Congress today in an estimate submitted by Major Gen. Scott, Acting Secretary of War.

Half a million dollars for military and post roads, bridges and trails to complete the Valdez-Chitina-Fairbanks military road in Alaska also was asked.

General Scott explained that the road, which it is proposed now to complete, is "of great military and postal value," has been under construction for several years with constantly increasing traffic. Construction of the Ruby-Long Creek road on which $43,000 already has been spent also is to be carried on. This latter route and the Valdez-Fairbanks road traverse two of the three great trunk routes from the Gulf of Alaska to the interior.

"The sooner these two roads are made passable and usable for ordinary traffic throughout the entire length," General Scott said, "the better for the public service as well as for local development."

COLUMBIA TRUSTEE REPLIES

John B. Pine Says College Department Was Never in Danger.

John B. Pine, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University, in an open letter published yesterday in the Columbia Alumni News, takes issue with a statementof Dean Frederick Paul Keppel that the Trustees at one time advocated the abandoning of the college department. The statement of Dean Keppel of Columbia College was made in the course of his annual report last Fall.

According to the story recalled by Dean Keppel, the Trustees introduced a resolution about a quarter of a century ago inquiring into the advisability of discontinuing the "department of arts," as the college was then called. The Dean mentions the affair to point out the good fortune of the resolution not having been passed, in view of the marvelous growth and substantial accomplishments of the college since that time.

In his letter yesterday Mr. Pine admits that such a resolution was fathered by President Barnard, head of Columbia in 1887, but declares that it received the support of no one save President Barnard himself. The resolution was worded to "continue education at Columbia upon a higher basis and to limit instruction to post-graduate students."

Mr. Pine has been a Trustee of the university for a number of years and has a close working knowledge of the doings of that body.

Police Captain Hayes Is Retired.

Police Commissioner Woods, on the recommendation of the Board of Surgeons of the Police Department, yesterday retired Police Captain Cornelius G. Hayes on half pay of $1,375 a year. Hayes, who was an Inspector under Commissioner Waldo, was dismissed after being tried for making false statements, and was reinstated last Wednesday by Commissioner Woods. The Examining Board reported that Hayes suffered from "defective vision."

New Haven's Biggest Earnings.

The earnings of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for January were the largest ever reported for that month in the history of the road, but expenses and taxes were proportionately increased. The storm damage in December, much foggy weather in January, congestion of freight, resulting in a slow train movement, and much overtime accounted for a share of the higher operating costs. The per diem charges for freight cars alone increased $213,000. Transportation costs increased $453,000.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.	Price.
15 Arlington Mills	105¾
10 Berkshire Cotton Mfg. Co.	205½
2 Edmond Mills pf.	97
8 Franklin Co	210
1 Ipswich Mills rights	1¾
2 Lowell Bleachery	130¼
121 Merrimac Chemical Co. rights	16¾@16¾
3 Merrimac Mfg. Co.	44
9 Monadnock Mills	160½
10 Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	195
15 Pacific Mills	138
6 Plymouth Cordage Co	183¾
2 Union Twist Drill Co. pf.	97½
3 Waltham Bleachery and Dye Works	110½
25 Wamsutta Mills	123½
5 York Mfg. Co.	105

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Mexican	.19
Andes	.06	Occidental Con.	.75
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.19
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.30	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.02	Sierra Nevada	.36
Hale & Norcross	.04	Union Con.	.48
Jacket Con.	.11	Utah Con.	.02
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.

Halifax	.59	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.00	D'field Black B.	.02
McNamara	.07	Florence	.45
Midway	.15	G'field Consol.	.89
Mizpah Exten.	.18	G'field Kewanas.	.45
Montana	.25	G'field Merger	.13
North Star	.02	Jumbo Exten.	1.00
Rescue Eula	.20	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Exten.	4.42½	Silver Pick	.05
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Spearhead	.08
West End	.73	OTHER DISTRICTS.	

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.17	Nevada Packard	.32
Booth	.31	Rochester Mines	.54
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.59

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10½	11	Isabella	22½	23¼
Elkton	30¼	33	Jackpot	5	5
El Paso	80	85	McKinney	47	48
Findlay	5	5¼	Portland	180	185
Golden C.	20	21	Vindicator	237¼	250
Gold Dol.	2½	5	Rav. B. H.	1	2½
Gold Sov.	4½	5			

FINDS IN MOUNTAINS OUR 'BEST SOLDIERS'

Bishop Horner of North Carolina Tells of "Saving Men" for National Defense.

"PURE AMERICANS" THERE

Prelate Says the Country Should 'Conserve' Its 3,000,000 Sturdy Southern Highlanders.

Bishop Junius M. Horner of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina will try next Thursday to interest the Church Club of New York City in a unique plan of national defense. He would conserve the strength represented by more than 3,000,000 mountaineers in the southern Appalachian range. These men, he says, are not only among the country's most physically fit, but they are the descendents of the original American colonists, and, therefore, among the most patriotic. Bishop Horner has spent the best part of his life endeavoring to bring these sturdy mountaineers back into closer touch with civilization.

"We need to prepare human bodies as well as guns and battleships if we expect war," said Bishop Horner yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. "We should need guns, flying machines, torpedo boats, and submarines of the finest kind, but above all else should need men."

In support of his proposal to reclaim the strength of the highlanders of the southern Appalachians, Bishop Horner pointed out that the United States Marine Recruiting Bureau, in New York City, received 11,012 application for enlistment in 1915, and of this number only 316 were able to pass the physical examination.

"Let us seriously consider these figures," continued Bishop Horner. "Not three out of a hundred men who sought to join the United States Marine Corps were physically able. It ought to be somebody's business to investigate the causes of so much unfitness. It is needless to say that these men are not fair samples of the whole country. The nation would be in a bad way if they were. Further, we must consider that the nation cannot prepare men in a day.

"In the Providence of God I have been sent to a wonderful part of our country for the very purpose of preparing the bodies as well as the souls of men for useful citizenship in our matchless nation—a citizenship that is destined to be, not national, but worldwide.

"The Appalachian Mountain region of the South contains today the purest strains of American citizenship on the continent. Of the 4,000,000 or more people living in these mountains less than 5 per cent. are foreign-born. They are mostly of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They are giving to the nation more than 100,000 new citizens every year.

"It would pay the Federal Government to give these people proper training, for the mountain sections are too poor to do it. The law, however, is in the way of the Federal Government. It cannot do such work. It rests with the Church and private philanthropy to supplement what the State and County can do.

"I have been sent there by the Church to do what I can. It is a fascinating work, full of wonderful possibilities. These are the people whose forefathers shouldered their muskets, crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains, and turned the tide of battle against the British who, up to that time, had been marching victoriously northward. The nation owes them a debt. They are a brave, liberty-loving people and have never hesitated when the nation called for help."

Among the mountain people of his diocese, Bishop Horner said, four schools already had been established, that each was being developed as a centre of and guide for the community, and that the greatest progress had been made at Valle Crucis School, about seventy miles northwest of Asheville.

The schools, he said, would endeavor to teach parents as well as pupils how to get the best out of life, and their plan was to undertake at first agricultural, industrial, and domestic education. At Valle Crucis School a farm of 500 acres has been acquired, so that boys and girls could be taught how to grow vegetables. A modern dairy plant has been established, and Bishop Horner has proposed to develop hydraulic power from a large mountain stream that will furnish the homes of the mountaineers with electricity for light and for weaving. He has an option on a large number of small looms, which he would place in the homes of the mountain folks, who have been returning gradually to the use of the old hand loom of a half century ago.

The Bishop said his idea was to show the highlanders in the Appalachians how to take care of themselves, at the same time they were being educated in books. He believed, he said, that they would learn how to make their institutions of learning self supporting.

While in this city Bishop Horner will try to raise $100,000 for additional buildings and equipment. Double the present accommodations and facilities are needed.

PRAISES LOYALTY OF JEWS.

Morgenthau Says if Encouraged They Would Be Good Turks.

That Jews would become loyal Turks under proper conditions in Turkey was the opinion expressed by Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, in an interview in The American Hebrew, in which he said that he had told this to the people of Turkey. He said:

"I explained to the Turkish people, who admired what American Jews had done, and how thoroughly American they were, that if they granted their Jewish citizens the same opportunity for civil and military service, participation in their Government, and full rights in every respect, they would find the Jews as loyal Turks as we in this country are loyal Americans. So, too, in Germany, the aid given by such men as Ralhevan, Ballin, and Max Warburg has completely changed the attitude of the high German officials toward our people. The same is true of England."

In addition, Mr. Morgenthau gave a message to all Jews, in which he advised that they prove their loyalty to the country of their adoption.

"This is the time for all Jews," he said, "no matter where they may live, or in what country they have accepted citizenship, to prove their supreme loyalty and allegiance to the country of their adoption. This does not preclude their also demonstrating sincere devotion and adherence to their religion. I have found that I received much greater admiration and respect than some others who were lukewarm in their adherence to, or denied altogether, their religion."

Japan Society Elects Officers.

The Japan Society announced yesterday that at the annual meeting of the society the following were elected officers: President, Lindsay Russell; Honorary President, his Excellency Viscount S. Chinda; Vice President, August Belmont; Honorary Vice Presidents, Jokichi Takamine, Emerson McMillin, Charles L. Freer, Hamilton Wright Mabie, and A. Barton Hepburn; Secretary, Eugene C. Worden; Honorary Secretaries, R. Aral and Samuel T. Dutton; Treasurer, Bankers' Trust Company; Honorary Treasurers, R. Ichinomiya and Seward Prosser. To take the place of retiring members of the Executive Committee the following were elected: John Franklin Fort, Melville E. Stone, Robert M. Thompson, U. N. Bethell, T. Ivenaga, and I. Hamaoka.

No need to reduce your figure to meet fashion's decree—our clothes will reduce your apparent-size, without sacrificing style.

25 W 38th St N.Y.

It Is Your Own Fault—

if you are subjected to the inconvenience and high cost of having your clothes made to measure, as

Lane Bryant

Offers at All Times to the Women of

Extra-Size or Stout Figure

Ultra-Fashionable Apparel.

Not merely "large" sizes, but **up-to-the-minute styles,** made to actually fit and become stout figures. A complete assortment is shown, characterizing the same stylish, youthful lines as offered elsewhere for the woman of average size or slender figure, as well as matronly styles. (**35½ to 58 bust, 30 to 49 waist,** for long or short waisted figures.)

Suits	24.75 to 94.75	Skirts	5.95 to 24.75
Coats	11.95 to 49.75	Waists	.98 to 24.75
Dresses	11.50 to 119.50	Negligees	1.95 to 29.75

Bathing Suits, Corsets, Underwear

with lines and trimmings cleverly manipulated to give slenderness, individuality, grace and poise and to **fit you from stock.**

25 West 38th St. Just west of 5th av.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Have just received a very important importation of Paris models in

Misses' and Young Girls' Frocks, Suits, Coats & Hats

Which, combined with their many original designs, form a collection remarkable for its attractiveness, exclusiveness and completeness.

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

WE HAVE NO COMPETITION!

Save Money—Buy Your Bed Davenport at One of the D. T. Owen Co., Inc., Exclusive Daven-o Stores

BRONX (at 151st St.): 2906 Third Ave. | DOWNTOWN: 34 East 23d St. | BROOKLYN: 53 Flatbush Ave

PRICES---A Great Deal Lower Than Those of Retail Stores

The assortment of quality Bed Davenports, at our three stores of service and reputation, is much larger than found at a half a dozen furniture and department stores combined.

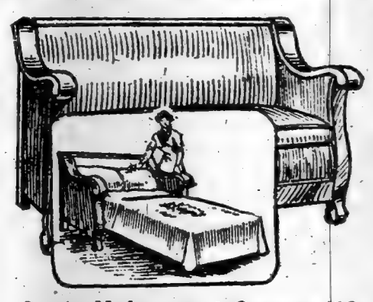

March Club Sale

About 930 Davenport Beds at nearly One-Half the Regular Prices

221 Davenport Beds, value $50.00, now $32.50

109 Davenport Beds, value $60.00, now $38.75

37 Davenport Beds, value $75.00, now $43.25

Genuine Mahogany, Spanish Moroccoline leather. Value $50, now $32.50

And Several Hundred Others at Nearly One-Half the Regular Prices.

Newly Married Couples Should Examine Our Complete Home Outfit. Now you may buy a complete Classic Period Outfit for over ONE-THIRD Less. Beautiful Bed Room, Dining Room and Living Room—including a Period Daven-o, which adds another Room—a total Retail Store Value of $450. During this sale at only..... $295. On Very Easy Payments

SPECIAL CLUB TERMS 10% Cash, and Pay the Rest as You Wish

Three Stores With Complete Daven-o Lines

D. T. OWEN CO. INCORPORATED

The Largest Dealers in Bed Davenports

BRONX (at 151st St.): 2906 Third Ave. Open Mon. and Sat. Evenings.

DOWNTOWN: 34 East 23d St. Open Saturday Evenings.

BROOKLYN: 53 Flatbush Ave. Open Mon. and Sat. Evenings.

COWEN

Tailored Frocks Gowns

634 Fifth Avenue

A tailored frock loses its effectiveness when it is made up in a style that anyone can copy.

Our patrons say that we add some subtle touch to every costume we make which takes it out of the ordinary class and makes it "uncopyable."

Spring models now ready.

All coats fitted personally by Mr. A. Cohen.

Skirts fitted by Miss Margaret, formerly of Kehoe.

Gowns fitted by Miss Wattine, formerly of Cote.

A Complete Review of Costumes Tailleur

Executed to your Special order at $85.00 upward, with a binding pledge of prompt delivery.

Millinery

Hats for all occasions. A special selection of tailored models from $15 upward.

MAISON MAURICE

Fifth Avenue at 43rd Street, New York

BERGDORF GOODMAN

Present a complete assemblage of Paris models and original designs introducing the dominant fashions for the spring

Tailored Suits Silk & Serge Frocks

Dance & Dinner Gowns

New Sport Clothes

616 Fifth Avenue (49th-50th Sts.) New York

DESIGNER EXPLAINS AQUEDUCT AIR PUMP

Institute Engineers Approve the Underground Plan of Leopold Philipp.

WOULD NEED NO BUILDING

Urged That His Device, Being Simpler, Is More Dependable Than the System Now in the Park.

Indications are that the Committee of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers will recommend an air lift or compressed air system as a substitute for the floating pump and pump house in Morningside Park for the unwatering of the pressure tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct.

One advantage of the air system is that it can be operated by machinery from an underground chamber at a considerable distance from the pump itself and outside the park.

Among the suggestions which have been made to the Committee on the Morningside Pump, appointed by the Institute, was one made by Leopold Philipp, an engineer who has had considerable experience in the design of pumping plants for work in water tanks, mines, drainage, and miscellaneous service. He lives in the upper part of the city and became much interested in the effort of public-spirited citizens to prevent disfigurement of the park. He therefore prepared a report and made a drawing of an air lift system which was submitted through THE NEW YORK TIMES to the engineers. The committee regards his plan excellent. Compared with that of the Board of Water Supply, a diagram of which was printed last Sunday, it will be found to have great simplicity.

The Work to Be Done.

As indicated in previous sketches, water is gradually admitted from the tunnel and its spur into the 440-foot drainage shaft through a connecting pipe known as a by-pass, and the flow is controlled by a valve. The pressure of the water in the tunnel, which is enormous, is held back by a door of bronze. When the tunnel has been practically drained, the door is opened.

"The problem of clearing the tunnel requires reliable apparatus which, although likely to be little used, can be put in commission in case of accident.

The Board of Water Supply is installing a float in which are to be placed two centrifugal pumps, which discharge the water through a pipe as the float falls in the shaft. The length of the pipe is altered by adding or removing sections, as though it were a telescope. The Catskill engineers have insisted that a structure forty feet above the ground was necessary to give head room for handling the pipe and for the operation of the machinery. The elaborate mechanism, designed for the unwatering of the siphon tunnel beneath the Hudson River, was applied to the Morningside Park shaft for the sake of uniformity.

Many engineers have said a less complex method would have served, would have obviated the need of any structure above ground, and would have been easier to operate.

The Simpler System.

"I know that pumping systems which contain moving machinery in shafts carried hundreds of feet below the ground are often a source of trouble," said Mr. Philipp, "as any accident in pumping machinery so far beneath the surface is apt to create considerable delay in the work for which it is intended.

"This shaft in Morningside Park should be free from all derangements of machinery, and for that reason the air-lift system, which has no moving parts above water, is one which would give absolute satisfaction for this work.

"The compressor which is required to supply the air for pumping out water is, for illustration, located alongside the shaft itself in a vault which could contain all the auxiliary machinery necessary to operate the pumping equipment in the tunnel. The reason that I have shown this compressor in a vault close to the shaft is to make plain the difference between an arrangement of this kind and the above ground building proposed by the Board of Water Supply.

"The entire apparatus could be below ground, and the only thing visible above the surface would be the air inlet which would be approximately an eight-inch pipe. This pipe could be screened by shrubs so that it could be hidden from view. The entrance to the stairway leading in the vault could also be masked. The trap doors necessary to remove the machinery could be covered with earth in which grass could be planted. Their location being known, this would only mean in case of accident the removal of a few square yards of earth in order to open the vault doors.

"To make this air lift system one of great efficiency it would be necessary to sink at the bottom of the main shaft two holes, about twenty-four inches in diameter to a depth of approximately four hundred feet. These have been indicated on the drawing as 'D' and are known as submergence pits. As the word indicates, they are used to provide a proper submergence of water in the air lift piping so that the system can be efficiently operated.

Air Lift System for Unwatering Catskill Tunnel
Designed by Leopold Philipp

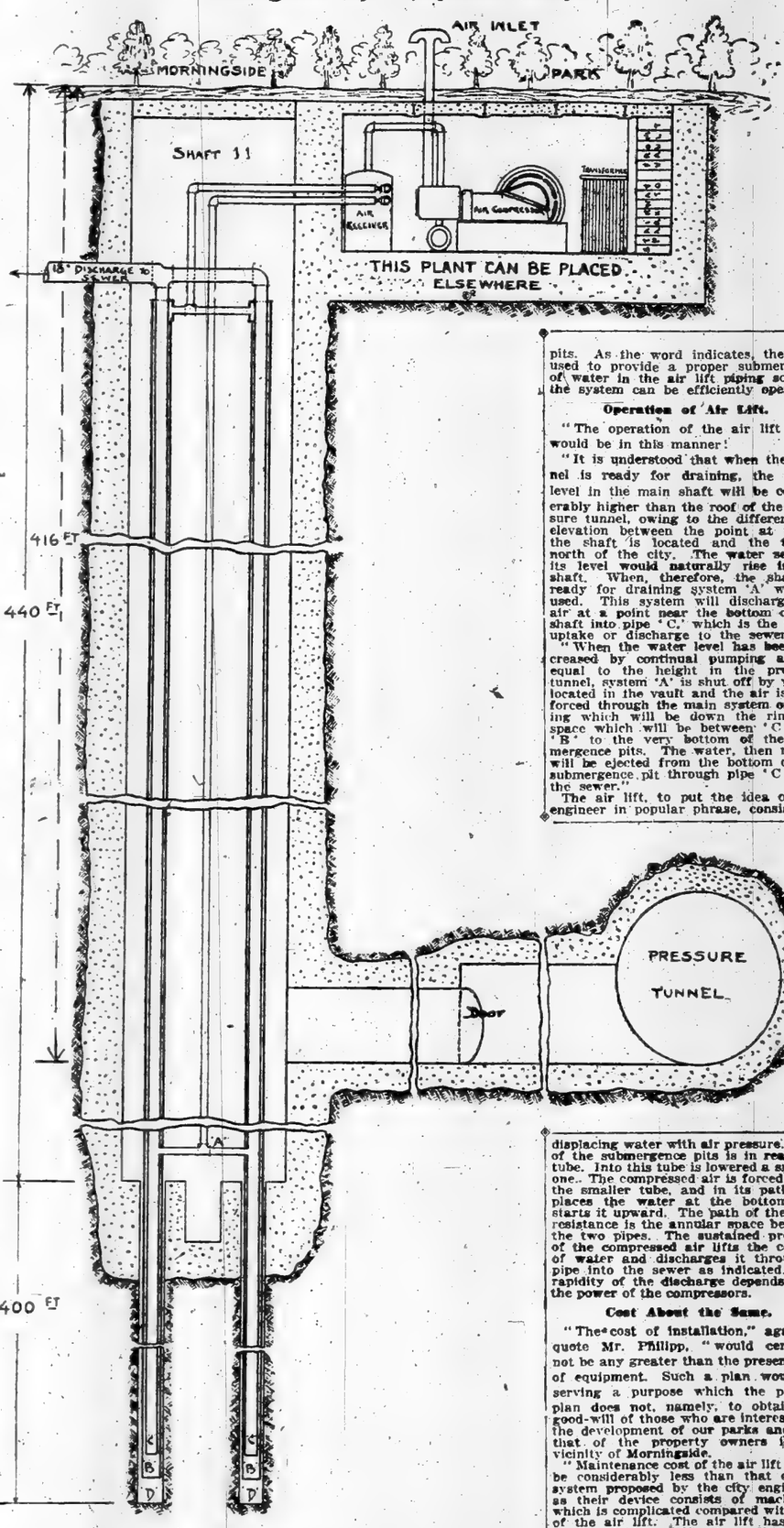

EXPLANATION.
A—Air inlet to be used only when water level in shaft is 100 feet higher than roof of pressure tunnel.
B—Main compressed air line pipe.
C—Water uptake or discharge pipe.
D—Submergence pits.

Operation of Air Lift.

"The operation of the air lift itself would be in this manner:

"It is understood that when the tunnel is ready for draining, the water level in the main shaft will be considerably higher than the roof of the pressure tunnel, owing to the difference in elevation between the point at which the shaft is located and the tunnel north of the city. The water seeking its level would naturally rise in the shaft. When, therefore, the shaft is ready for draining system 'A' will be used. This system will discharge the air at a point near the bottom of the shaft into pipe 'C,' which is the water uptake or discharge to the sewer.

"When the water level has been decreased by continual pumping and is equal to the height in the pressure tunnel, system 'A' is shut off by valves located in the vault and the air is then forced through the main system of piping which will be down the ring-like space which will be between 'C' and 'B' to the very bottom of the submergence pits. The water, then rising, will be ejected from the bottom of the submergence pit through pipe 'C' into the sewer."

The air lift, to put the idea of the engineer in popular phrase, consists of displacing water with air pressure. Each of the submergence pits is in reality a tube. Into this tube is lowered a smaller one. The compressed air is forced down the smaller tube, and in its path displaces the water at the bottom and starts it upward. The path of the least resistance is the annular space between the two pipes. The sustained pressure of the compressed air lifts the column of water and discharges it through a pipe into the sewer as indicated. The rapidity of the discharge depends upon the power of the compressors.

Cost About the Same.

"The cost of installation," again to quote Mr. Philipp, "would certainly not be any greater than the present cost of equipment. Such a plan would be serving a purpose which the present plan does not, namely, to obtain the good-will of those who are interested in the development of our parks and also that of the property owners in the vicinity of Morningside.

"Maintenance cost of the air lift would be considerably less than that of the system proposed by the city engineers, as their device consists of machinery which is complicated compared with that of the air lift. The air lift has been used under as difficult conditions as are presented at this particular point, and has given absolute satisfaction. I have no doubt that the engineers will see the feasibility of adopting it in preference to the centrifugal pumps in a float."

The committee of the American Institute of Engineers will submit its report to the council of the organization next Tuesday.

AMERICANS IN RUSH FOR LIFE INSURANCE

Recent Increase in Business Has Totaled Hundreds of Millions of Dollars.

1916 ADVANCE $250,000,000

Agencies Attribute the Great Activity to the War and to General Prosperity in the Country.

The war today and the contemplation of it, and the fear of a war tomorrow, according to the insurance people, is largely responsible for a rush of American citizens to become insured against what the future may bring.

The recent increase in the business of insurance agencies in this city and to a less degree throughout the whole nation has totaled hundreds of millions, and conservative estimate, based on the rise during the first two months of the current year, shows that the companies expect to write fully a quarter of a billion dollars more insurance this year than last.

Reasons for the tremendous growth in insurance are numerous as seen by different agents, but five in all are considered to be the most potent in persuading people to insure themselves. The most important reasons are: prosperity in the country and the consequent easy money; the realization of the terrible possibilities of the future brought about by the suddenness with which all Europe was plunged into war; and the fear that this country may be at war any moment and therefore the desire to provide for the family in any emergency before it is too late. In addition to these three may be added two: elements in the technique of insurance itself, with the scientific training now given to agents; and the possibilities offered by two comparatively new forms of insurance—group insurance and business insurance.

The ill effects of the war on the companies which had been in business in Europe before the war are said to be slight. About one million dollars being the most that any one company has lost through its risks being killed in the conflict, and this loss, all assert, is more than covered by an increase in business in this country, and the extra premiums which the companies were accustomed to charge in the case of foreign insurance. Canada and England today are the only countries in which American life insurance is obtainable, and in these every policy written has a war clause requiring that the insurance does not cover death due directly or indirectly to the agency of war.

Restrictions on Foreign Travelers.

Insurance for citizens of the United States has restrictions of the same sort placed on travel in foreign countries, while many of the companies refuse absolutely to insure a man who intends to go abroad. It was said that, should this country go to war, Americans who wished insurance would have to submit to a war clause, now only in the policies issued to army and navy officers, while policies which had been written in times of peace would cover the holder without restriction of any kind.

Lawrence Priddy, President of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York, and General Agent in this city for the New York Life Insurance Company, believed that while prosperity had a great deal to do with the growth of life insurance during the past year, there must also be considered the war and the new type of insurance called business insurance.

"Two conditions in the financial world," he said, "always make for good business in life insurance. I mean extreme prosperity and times of panic. We have now the first, and I may say that our company here has done 49 per cent. better so far this year than last. Money is easy and business men listen when one talks to them about insuring their lives. But with all this we should not forget the effect of the war, whether it is mentioned or not.

"If any one had told you two years ago that by now all Europe would be in a death struggle to the tune of killing a hundred thousand a day you would have believed it nonsense. Yet it has happened and the contemplation of it makes any sober man realize that he can't tell what the future may bring him. His thoughts naturally turn to providing for those dependent on him, and he buys life insurance.

"Another thing that troubles many of our people, especially the younger men, is the possibility that in a few months this country may find herself at war. I have had any number of applications seeking life insurance from members of the National Guard and from others who expect to go if they are needed by this Government.

Business Insurance Popular.

"But I believe that a great factor in the growth of this business is the writing of business insurance whereby a corporation insures the life of its executive, paying the premiums and collecting the insurance in case of death. I have one now from J. S. Cosden of Tulsa, Okla., who has just been insured by his company for $1,000,000. Rodman Wanamaker, who carries $4,000,000, and Gimbel Brothers of New York, with $1,500,000, all in favor of their company are examples of what I mean by business insurance."

William J. Graham of the Equitable Life Assurance Society admitted that prosperity was responsible for increase in his company's business, but said that he believed that in the business of life insurance itself would be found reasons for its growth.

"The business is developing amazingly," said Mr. Graham, "especially we have noticed the impetus of the method of group insurance, where an employer insures every man in his firm. Not long ago our company wrote a policy of $6,000,000 for the Goodrich Tire Company insuring its 15,000 employes. Other fairly large policies were the ones taken by the Studebaker Company for $4,000,000 and the Montgomery Ward Mail Order House for $7,000,000.

"We have lost comparatively little because of the war, withdrawing, of course, from Europe at the beginning. We now insure only in Canada, with the war clause, and a few men in England who are above the fighting age. Of course we have the war clause in all our policies issued for those who are going abroad."

C. E. Ives of Ives & Myrick, agents for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, believed that a scientific training in the subject of life insurance for agents was responsible for their better service, and thus the increase of the business. He said that agents were now learning regular lessons in the best manner of describing insurance to a prospective customer.

INDICTED CONVICTS TO FIGHT

Twenty Retain a Lawyer Seeking Dismissal of Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 4.—Because Nathan Kaplan, known as "Kid the Dropper," a Sing Sing convict, was recently acquitted of a serious charge made by James Harvey, another inmate, and who was indicted by the Westchester Grand Jury with twenty other convicts, it was reported today that all the other convicts have retained a lawyer and will move to dismiss the indictments upon the ground that there is no corroboration.

The first convict to take such action is Joseph Toblinsky, known as "Yesky Nigger," who through Lawyer Alexander K. Carlin, who defended Kaplan, has made a motion before Justice Tompkins to dismiss his indictment. He has also appealed to Governor Whitman for a pardon. It is understood that he is one of the officers of the Mutual Welfare League and did good work in the prison.

Mr. Carlin says that he contends that the indictment is void because Harvey, the principal witness, was a party to the crime and he was not indicted as an accessory, and that Joseph Rotola, another convict, also a witness, pleaded not guilty before the Mutual Welfare League Court to the same crime, and then changed his plea to guilty and was punished by the rules of the court.

Justice Tompkins directed that briefs be filed on Monday, as the motion is somewhat unusual.

On Tuesday next Justice Tompkins will direct the drawing of an extra panel of 130 talesmen for the trial of ex-Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, under an indictment for perjury, which will take place before Justice Tompkins on March 13.

Destroyer Sampson Launched.

QUINCY, Mass., March 4.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer Sampson, named for the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. N., was launched from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation today. The Sampson is one of the largest destroyers in the navy, with an over-all length of 315 feet. She went into the water 78 per cent. completed.

RICH BOY'S HOME DISPUTED.

Suit to Decide If William Lee Lives in New York or White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 4.—Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester County is having a hard time determining whether William Crossman Lee, "the poor little rich boy" of White Plains and heir to $2,000,000, is a resident of New York or Westchester County. The boy's stepfather, Thomas Frederick Lee, says that he has lived continuously with his mother, Mrs. Emma Kenyon Lee, in White Plains, while William Mills, Jr., father of the boy, contends that his home is in New York, because the lad's mother, Mrs. Thomas Frederick Lee, the divorced wife of Mills at the time of her death on May 2, 1915, was residing at the Hotel Ansonia, and that the boy was stopping at the same hotel.

Joseph Dann, a telephone operator in the Hotel Ansonia, said he remembered little William's voice, and that the boy called him up one night in April, 1915, at 11:27 o'clock to ask the time. He said the boy was in his mother's room. This was to show that William had not spent a whole year in White Plains.

Then William, who is 12 years old, was called to the witness stand for the purpose of allowing the telephone operator to hear his voice. He was asked his name and age, and was then accused, and Dann recalled.

"Have you ever heard that voice over the telephone?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "It was the same voice that I heard over the telephone."

Counsel for Mr. Lee remarked that the operator must have a wonderful memory for voices. This caused the Surrogate to smile.

The hearing will be continued next Friday. It is the contention of counsel for Mr. Mills that Surrogate Sawyer has no jurisdiction and that Surrogate Cohalan should be allowed to appoint the guardian.

WOMAN POISONER ENDS LIFE

Convicted of Killing Child, Mrs. Melber Hangs Herself at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 4.—Edith J. Melber, convicted of the murder of her five-year-old son, George, by forcing poison down the child's throat and leaving the body in a swamp on the outskirts of Albany on Jan. 6, 1911, committed suicide in Auburn Prison for Women today. Mrs. Melber quarreled with another inmate and was sent to a punishment cell as discipline.

A night matron spoke to her at 6 o'clock this morning and she appeared to be normal. At 8 o'clock a day matron went to her cell and found her hanging to a fixture. She had stripped a bedsheet and twisted its strands into a rope.

Mrs. Melber had been for a long time worried over her sentence of not less than twenty years.

ARCHITECTS AID COLUMBIA.

Three Societies Form a Committee of Visitors to Advise.

The invitation of Columbia University to three architectural societies to elect three practicing architects each to form a Committee of Visitors whose advice could be depended upon as a guide in checking up scholastic results in architecture by professional standards and demands has been accepted. The members elected, whose advice will be based upon periodic inspection of the school's plant and equipment, current work, and teaching, are:

New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects—Bertram G. Goodhue, Charles A. Platt, and Edgerton Swartwout.

Society of Beaux-Arts Architects—Thomas Hastings, Henry F. Hornbostel, and Lloyd Warren.

Alumni Association of the School of Architecture of Columbia—Goodhue Livingston, John Russell Pope, and I. N. Phelps Stokes.

A schedule has been arranged by which three members of the committee, one from each of the groups, will be invited to attend each of the judgments of work in design held during the year. The committee's province will be to advise and no attempt will be made by it to govern. The technical control will remain in the hands of the Administrative Board.

BLAMES MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Whisky Salesman's Wife Gets Favorable Divorce Recommendation.

A divorce for Mrs. Agnes Pearson of 766 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, from Walter G. Pearson, was recommended to the Chancery Court yesterday by Special Master in Chancery Charles M. Vreeland on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Pearson testified that her husband was a manager for the Paul Jones Whisky Company at a salary of $200 a week and that he deserted her in 1912.

He had treated her harshly and supported her meagerly, she said, during the four years of their married life when they lived together. He insisted on having his mother live with them and she couldn't agree with her mother-in-law. They have a daughter 5 years old.

Pearson said he was not a manager but a salesman and that his income had been so cut down "by the wave of temperance and the high cost of living," he had had to borrow money to pay his wife $12 a week. His wife was ignorant of housekeeping and had a habit of throwing dishes and furniture at him. He will continue to pay his $12 a week to Mrs. Pearson.

Hotchkiss-Yale Scholarships.

The Hotchkiss Club of Yale announced yesterday that it had established a fund of $4,000 for a scholarship to be awarded by the graduating class at Hotchkiss to the most deserving self-supporting member of their class entering Yale. There have been 681 Hotchkiss graduates who have studied at Yale, and 151 Hotchkiss men are now there.

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date for the formal presentation of which will be announced later.

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CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

HUNGRY AND HOMELESS, THEY CALL TO YOU!

At this very moment, while you are enjoying the blessings of peace and prosperity, Jewish mothers by the tens of thousands are trudging through the snow. Their hearts ache as they see their babies starve to death before their very eyes. Six million Jews, old men, women, and little children, are suffering from the greatest calamity that has befallen Israel since the Egyptian bondage. Their eyes look across the sea to their brothers and sisters in America. **WILL YOU FAIL THEM IN THEIR HOUR OF NEED?**

Three thousand workers, followed by 300 wagons, will spend the week of March 6th-11th seeking donations for the Jewish War Sufferers' Bazaar at Grand Central Palace. They may call on you. Give now. Make the Bazaar of March 25-April 2 memorable in the annals of Jewish Charity. Do your share for unfortunate humanity.

People's Relief Committee.
Meyer London, Chairman.
Samuel Heller, Treasurer.
Boris Fingerhood, Secretary.

Bazaar Committee.
Samuel Untermyer, Chairman.
Peter Diamond, Secretary-Mgr.
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The stock is complete and very comprehensive, and samples are being shown in the Furniture Department, Seventh Floor.

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Ten-piece Jacobean Oak Suite, as illustrated, regularly 250.00	195.00
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Ten-piece Hepplewhite Model Suites, regularly 800.00	575.00
Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites with 60-inch table, regularly 875.00	650.00

Chamber Furniture

Five-piece English Model Suite, as illustrated, finished in Ivory Enamel. regularly 319.00,	195.00
Five-piece Decorated White Enamel Suites with twin beds, regularly 315.00,	265.00
Five-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites with twin beds, regularly 286.00	150.00
Four-piece Decorated White Enamel Suites with twin beds, regularly 366.00,	240.00
Four-piece Circassian Walnut Suites,—Louis XVI. Model, regularly 400.00,	275.00
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An unusual range of sizes and weaves. The following items selected at random illustrate the wonderful values offered in this sale:

	Size	Usual Price	Sale Price
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Persian Mahal	12.1x8.9	245.00,	185.00
Serapi	14.7x11.3	350.00,	225.00
Anatolian	10.3x8.4	175.00,	117.00
Sultanabad	15.1x11.1	400.00,	295.00

	Size	Usual Price	Sale Price
Kirmanshah	12.4x9.2	350.00,	195.00
Gorevan	11.5x8.3	200.00,	147.00
Gorevan	10x7.7	175.00,	127.00
Kirmanshah	12x8.8	250.00,	187.00
Royal Sarouk	11.10x8.9	400.00,	267.00
Gorevan	13.2x9.4	225.00,	157.00
Royal Sarouk	24x14.7	1800.00,	1200.00

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...94 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1916.

THE STAR OF THRIFT.

The world had forgotten how to be poor. It was ashamed to practice thrift. Wealth increased prodigiously without saving. By mechanical and chemical processes, by the substitution of one movement for two, by thought and by miracles in which nature took some part, wealth was created faster than it could be consumed. Hence the disintegration of the homely virtues of frugality. Nobody had to save. If capital anywhere in the world, or in the world as a whole, began to be scarce, the remedy was to create more of it, instead of saving it out of an amount produced the same as before. The individual, finding that he spent more than he made, thought first of ways to make more. The miser became a fiction of the past. The purse for small change almost entirely disappeared. A generation or two ago every one carried a purse. It was a lot of bother to spend a nickel. There was time to change one's mind. Now money is carried loose in a coin pocket, and it is generally the first pocket to wear out from use. That is mentioned as a symptom.

Then came the war. At first the thought of providing anything toward the cost of it by saving seemed preposterous. What was the good of saving a few hundred millions extra a year against a war that would cost billions? And, of course, it could not at that rate last above a few months. Capital for war would have to be borrowed. Afterward it could be paid back. For nearly a year this feeling prevailed. Only gradually did it become evident to the people of Europe that, as they had stopped creating new capital and had begun to destroy the very means of its progressive reproduction, new economic experiences were inevitable.

The Governments could at first command all the surplus capital in existence, by offering loans for subscription. They could also borrow abroad. That was easiest in the beginning. But it was inevitable that they would ultimately exhaust both the surplus capital of their own people and the gilt edge of their credit abroad, and then the cost of war could be met only by converting private wealth into war loans at an enormous rate, and by taxation so heavy as to curtail private expenditure in every direction. This way of heroic necessity involves changes of which the ramifications are vast and complex. It involves sacrifice, a willingness to do without things, otherwise thrift. And this seems very simple until you begin to follow it through to its ultimate results.

Business and industry having been adjusted to a thriftless world, where people spend never less but always more, thrift cannot suddenly be introduced on a large scale without causing a lot of destruction. For instance, people do not have to go to moving picture shows. That is one thing they could do without in England. The money saved in that way could be invested in war loans. It would be, indeed, a very large sum. But if the people of England all at once stopped going to movies and sent the money to the Government instead, many millions of capital invested in the moving picture business would be rendered for the time unprofitable, in a little time perhaps worthless, and in time enough nonexistent.

With no surplus income, and, in fact, on a heavily reduced income, the 450,000,000 people of Europe cannot suddenly begin to "save" without destroying capital. They cannot, strictly speaking, "save" at all. There is no surplus out of which to save. They can only stop spending money for things not absolutely necessary to human existence and spend it for war, but that, as we have seen, is but a conversion of wealth. If the people of Europe reduced themselves to a state of primitive existence, the productive part of the population consuming only the bare necessaries, in order to clothe, feed, and arm the soldiery, then in time all the wealth previously represented in the means of producing the luxuries, the refinements, the ornaments, and the accessories of civilized society would be utterly destroyed; and that had been a very large proportion, indeed, of all wealth before the war.

Yet there is no other way. Germany, which from the beginning adopted extreme measures, is constrained to limit more and more the consumption of luxuries. In Great Britain a great thrift campaign is going on. Unnecessary imports will be curtailed. The Government will attend to that, and it is relatively not very important. The people directly are exhorted to deprive themselves of everything they can do without and give all that is over to the Government for war. Habits are not formed in a day, however, and the beginnings are somewhat pathetic.

The plight of Europe, which includes as well the neutral countries, most of which have been obliged to go on a war footing, emphasizes the strange, almost unnatural position of this country. That the United States is the only lending nation on earth, having the only body of surplus capital now in existence, is a fact much repeated. That it is the only country in the world that can actually at the present time "save," having a surplus income out of which to do it, is a fact not so much mentioned, and hardly insisted upon at all. Thrift is not fashionable. It ought to be, not so much because the capital that might now be saved out of our great surplus income will some day be greatly needed, but because the habit of thrift ought now to be cultivated for ethical and spiritual reasons. It is not good to be the only fat and prosperous people on earth, especially when so much of the increase of our income is Europe's loss. If Europe had learned how to be poor again and this country had learned only how to be richer, the first post-bellum decade might produce very startling changes of an economic character. No people in this world could afford to be very much richer than all the rest.

THE FLAG ON THE CAPITOL.

For some days, thanks to the multitudinous lies radiated over the country from the central source at Washington, Americans have been boiling with anger at the thought that not an American but a German Congress was sitting there. They knew that foreign intrigue and domestic malice were doing their worst to set the legislative branch against the Executive, to filch from the latter one of his constitutional powers, to weaken the President in a grave moment of international difficulty, to create the impression abroad that the United States Government was divided in opinion, that the people were on one side and the President on another.

They saw Senators and Representatives eager for a cowardly surrender of the right of Americans to travel on the high seas. They read the concocted tabulations showing a majority in Congress, in the House a majority of two to one, in favor of that surrender. They saw, with shame and anger, a Senator in the Senate Chamber rolling out unctuously a falsehood which he took good pains not to inquire into about the President's wish for war. They heard from the American Ambassador to Germany of the erroneous or sophisticated opinion prevailing in Germany, of the injury done to the United States by replication in Berlin of the studiously propagated report that Congress was hostile to Mr. WILSON'S submarine policy.

Not even in the days when earlier aliens and fomenters of sedition were making the United States the football of foreign interests has the United States seemed so pitiable. Then it was young, weak, unconsolidated, full of generous recent friendships and enmities. Now, in its height of power, had it become the puppet of a foreign influence, a child in the hands of a foreign master? Was its Congress not its own, but that master's? Dark days for Americans.

It seemed as if the Congress was ready to haul down the American flag from the Capitol, spit on it, run the black, white, and red up in its place. But Tuesday the President called on the Germans in Congress to stand up and be counted. They stood up in the Senate Friday, fourteen in all, a sorry lot. The Senate stamped on the counsel of division and dishonor. The Senate was American. The German flag was not going up on the Capitol. There was still an America, instinct with national patriotism, hot to resent and prevent the sacrifice of the least tittle of American rights, calm and majestically strong in upholding the President, who was striving in stormy times to maintain peace, but with no diminution of national right, no stain upon national honor.

The Senate is American. It is for the House to prove amply and unmistakably by its vote on the McLemore resolution that it is also American. The cloud of lies is not yet wholly scattered. The German flag will still seem to be dangling from the Capitol staff until the House has acted.

DELAYING NAVAL PROGRESS.

Important to the future welfare of this country as immediate and intelligent provision for the strengthening of our land defenses will be, the need of a quick upbuilding of the navy is an even more imperative duty. Military extension on land is a much simpler matter, although the clamor of many voices raised in dispute as to the plans to be adopted makes it seem so complex and bewildering. But the development of the navy so that it may become in the shortest possible time adequate for the nation's defense is a matter beset with many difficulties. Not only to increase the size of our navy, but also to make our present equipment of warships and men ready for emergency, intelligent action should not be longer delayed. Admiral FLETCHER, in command of the Atlantic Fleet, testified before the House Committee that of our complement of twenty-one battleships six are not in operation, as three are laid up for repairs and the others are lacking in officers and men. There is no indication that the work of repairing has lately been quickened in our navy yards. All work proceeds in the accustomed leisurely manner.

That is also the manner of Congress in considering defense measures. The reports of the proceedings of the committees of both houses, the members of which are intrusted with the work of providing for the nation's protection, are most depressing to any person who understands the need. After these committees have reported the country may have to endure weeks of profitless debate in which the pacifists will have their say. Yet in regard to the navy the conditions are perfectly plain. The submarine question has been settled, if the testimony of expert and experienced men is worth anything. We need boats of 800 tons' displacement. We need battle cruisers and scout cruisers rather than more dreadnoughts at present. The greatest immediate need is for more men. The present navy is short 5,000 officers and men. Recruiting for the navy is a serious business under the best conditions. A measure for the increase of the personnel could be passed and put into execution while the lawmakers who hold our destinies in their hands are proceeding leisurely with their efforts to increase their knowledge of naval matters.

When warships that were ordered in 1911 are not yet ready to be put in commission, it is obvious that the first and most essential step toward increasing the navy is to provide facilities for building the larger ships. Thus far nothing has been done to this end except such small provision as was made to increase the equipment of the Brooklyn and Mare Island yards. It is a matter on which the advice of shipbuilders should be sought. Ships on paper will be useless for defense.

A WHITEBOY SENATOR.

In its mysterious wisdom a Legislature of the State of New York elected the Hon. JAMES A. O'GORMAN a Senator in Congress. The State of New York is appropriately grateful to that Legislature and that Senator.

Mr. O'GORMAN'S historical studies seem never to have passed the year 1846; perhaps it would be more correct to say that they end with 1798. At the mention of England, his eyes and his mind are suffused with blood. This genial condition makes him a calm and useful observer of international relations.

Mr. O'GORMAN favors an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war to belligerents. International law, uninterrupted American right, are nothing to him. If he thinks he can hurt England, what does he care how much he hurts the United States? He is not a Senator, but a Whiteboy. Friday he voted, inevitably, for the Gore resolution. The Democratic Party, the President, the country, can go to the dogs, as far as he is concerned. The United States has a controversy with Germany. England is the enemy of Germany. Mr. O'GORMAN is therefore a friend of Germany. The noble sentiments expressed by Justice GOFF yesterday might have come just as well from Mr. O'GORMAN—or from Admiral VON TIRPITZ.

Mr. O'GORMAN is supposed to represent the State of New York. Actually he represents the Fenian Brotherhood or the Clan-na-Gael.

MOMENTOUS EVENTS.

The battle of Verdun now is going on its second wind, with an inflection of rising intensity. The pause on March 1 and 2, after nine consecutive days of onslaught, apparently was for purposes of secondary preparation. The offensive might have changed hands in that period, but it did not. It remains in the hands of the Germans. This is their fling with fate. They assume the odds and the mortal risk; and it is perhaps better that the French should let the strain lie where it is. General JOFFRE is said to hold for the defensive attitude because, for one reason, that makes it possible for him to save his reserves. The French think he has called upon them very sparingly so far, which is probably true, and that the German losses have been five to two, or three, which would seem to be inevitably true. As to the numbers engaged, estimates are very fallible. Especially worthless are those of wounded survivors, telling their tales in hospitals.

But undoubtedly this is the most heart-breaking action of the war so far, in respect of the rate at which human material is consumed, perhaps also in respect of the actual quantity sacrificed, and certainly in respect of the emotional strain put upon all participants. In military importance it ranks next to the battle of the Marne, and may ultimately have consequences much more dramatic than have flowed from any previous operation. The German War Office and the German commentators both seek to limit its significance. The Frankfurter Zeitung says the world is trying to belittle the achievement beforehand by maliciously exaggerating its purpose. For itself it rejects the suggestion that the German General Staff is aiming for a "decision." That is what the world supposes; if the General Staff is aiming for anything less it is paying a price that nobody else can understand.

The Berlin War Office has been careful from the very first not to emphasize the importance of the undertaking. It has tended rather to minimize its meaning. It has never spoken of an assault on Verdun. The operation had been under way for several days when in the third paragraph of the daily bulletin the War Office said: "East of the Meuse River we attacked a position which the enemy had been fortifying for one and a half years. The attack was delivered on a front extending well over ten kilometers, and we have penetrated as far as three kilometers into the enemy lines." On the day following it said: "The success we obtained east of the Meuse has been exploited further." Next day it said: "On the right bank of the River Meuse our successes previously reported were exploited yesterday in different directions." It mentioned a list of fortified villages and farms captured. Contrasting very strongly with this official reticence has been the enthusiasm of the German correspondents at the front, who were never in any uncertainty as to the great dramatic and military importance of the offensive movement, and also the public rejoicing in Berlin over the capture of Fort Douaumont.

Interest in the struggle at Verdun has eclipsed the Russian campaign in Asia Minor; but it appears to be advancing in a manner most ominous for Turko-German supremacy on that scarred peninsula. Since the capture of Erzerum, the Russians have been pushing northward to the Black Sea, westward toward Sivas, and southward toward the Bagdad Railway. Friday, Petrograd reported the capture of Bitlis, which is 110 miles south of Erzerum and within 100 miles of the railway. If the Russians were prepared to launch a formidable offensive on the eastern front, that might be the form of co-operation most effective at the present time; but nothing could be more romantic than this invasion of Asia Minor, which threatens to close again the iron ring, with Turkey and Bulgaria inside, and then to contract it inward toward Constantinople.

Decisive events are seemingly imminent. It is conceivable that on the outcome of operations now in progress an end to war may be predicated.

"THE IRISH RACE" AT A HOTEL.

The call for the Conference of the Irish Race, the "Irish Race Convention," which was opened in this city yesterday, stated, among the objects of the meeting, measures to keep "the remnant of Ireland's manhood" out of the British Army, into which, it seems, it is being dragged, "whether by force, starvation, or deceit." The best comment on this theory is the fact that, two months ago, there were nearly 300,000 Irishmen in the British Army, 145,000 who had volunteered in Ireland, and 150,000 in English, Scotch, or Welsh regiments. A fine compliment to those brave men, fighting for liberty and democracy, to say that "force, starvation, or deceit" has made them its victims.

The composer of this singular call is good enough to say that the British Government has "fooled Ireland" with the Home Rule act. As to that, consult the Nationalist Party, Mr. JOHN REDMOND, so effectively supporting the Allies, and the great Irish societies in the United States that have given so much for home rule.

After the war the men of the Irish race who have assembled in a New York hotel are going to see to it that a Congress of Nations looks after the independence of Ireland. Why not have Germany guarantee that independence? If she have the power, will she not be as kind to Ireland as she has been to Belgium?

There are some excellent persons among the convened, but they represent the Irish race, they represent the Irish stock in the United States, about as much as Tooley Street represented the people of England or the fourteen Senators who voted for the Gore resolution represent the American people.

At this time this movement is particularly unfortunate. It has an alien smack. As Justice FORD of the New York Supreme Court, elected a delegate without his knowledge or consent, says:

> This is no time for any racial demonstration of any kind, unless it be a demonstration of Yankees for this dear old Yankee land of ours. * * * As to the Irish Race Convention, I have declined to participate in it. It seems to me most unfortunate that American citizens of Irish birth or extraction should lay themselves open to the suspicion that they are against our Government at a time when the blindest among us can see that the relations of this country with Germany are critical in the extreme.

"Race" doesn't count, for the moment. It is the time for every good citizen to be just an American. It is the worst of times for hyphens, or the display of old, blind resentments.

A Pump House in the Cliff.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent discussions relating to the pump house in Morningside Park have awakened in my mind the suggestion of abandoning the idea of any building, but of using in place of that a room made by burrowing into the side of the cliff which forms Morningside Heights.

FANNIE F. B. CLARK.
New York, March 2, 1916.

GERMANY'S REPUDIATION.

The Issue Raised by Her Present Stand on Armed Merchant Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great offense in the German Government's latest submarine warfare proclamation is that it constitutes an abrupt and arrogant repudiation of a definite pledge which our Government had painfully secured.

Our principal issue with Germany is not whether defensive armament has become inadmissible, but whether Germany's pledge to the United States is but a "scrap of paper."

On Feb. 10, 1915, our Government announced to Germany that it would "secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas." Following this announcement the rights of American citizens were flouted and their lives taken by Germany. After negotiations, so long drawn out as to jeopardize the dignity of the United States, the German Ambassador announced (Sept. 1, 1915):

> Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance.

In a communication evoked by the Persia case, the German Embassy stated (Jan. 7, 1916):

> German submarines are therefore permitted to destroy enemy merchant vessels in the Mediterranean—i. e., passenger as well as freight ships as far as they do not try to escape or offer resistance—only after passengers and crews have been accorded safety.

It is a mockery to contend that these pledges do not apply to armed merchant ships. There are but two exceptions to their otherwise comprehensive character—(1) an attempt to escape; (3) actual resistance. And the failure to exempt armed merchant vessels from the scope of these pledges cannot have been a mere inadvertence since the question of defensive armament had already become acute. As early as Oct. 15, 1914, the German Foreign Office had protested against the American ruling on this question, alleging:

> The equipment of British merchant vessels with artillery is for the purpose of making armed resistance against German cruisers.

The question of defensive armament was again raised in the Lusitania case. It is true that in our Government's first note on this case reference is made, in a passage evidently intended to be descriptive, to the "destruction of an unarmed merchantman." But when the German Government asserted that guns were mounted on the Lusitania's decks, we replied that "the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action."

Most conclusive of all, however, is Germany's pledge of Jan. 7, 1916, which was specifically made in relation to the Persia, a vessel admittedly armed.

Germany has given its pledge to this country that it will not sink any merchant vessel—armed or unarmed—unless that vessel attempts to escape or actually offers resistance. Had the German Government presented to our Government its views on defensive armament and asked to be relieved of its pledge in so far as applicable to armed merchantmen, the only question at issue would be the merits of the existing right of defensive armament and the propriety of changing the rules of war in the course of a conflict. Germany's action in peremptorily announcing a repudiation of her pledge raises a very different and far more serious difficulty.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES.
New York, March 4, 1916.

The Vote in Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of important legislation and proposed legislation so vitally affecting national interest, policy, and honor, it is the right and I believe it to be the duty of every citizen to know and consider the attitude taken by his representatives in the Senate and House. He has a right to know whether his representatives vote for or against, advocate or oppose, a certain bill or policy.

I have frequently searched the newspapers to find the action of my representatives along certain lines, but generally am unable to tell what their attitude has been. I believe that the paper that will regularly give the names of Senators and Representatives voting for or against proposed legislation or resolutions, either on the floor of Congress or in committees, would be of immense value to the American people, and that such papers would be searched frequently for the information contained.

JOHN W. LOVELAND.
New York, March 3, 1916.

Scout Cruisers Which Do Not Scout.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admiral Knight testified before the House Naval Committee that the navy sorely needed eight scout cruisers. It is interesting to note that at present we have but three such vessels, and instead of acting as scouts for the Atlantic fleet they are assigned as follows: The Birmingham, flagship of Admiral Gleaves, torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet; the Chester, on special service, unassigned, now at Monrovia, Liberia; the Salem, in reserve at the navy yard, Boston, acting as receiving ship.

When does a scout cruiser scout?
New York, March 1, 1916. W. J. B.

CARMEN SYLVA.

The breeze blew fresh o'er fields of May,
And Springtime's skies were warm and bright
Upon the long-remembered day
That "Carmen Sylva" reached the height
Of girlhood's dreams when crowned as Queen.

But not of royalty alone
Dreamed "the wild rose" of castled Wied;
The steps that led her to a throne
Were on the pathways high that lead
To heights in noble vision seen.

And through the years the dreams divine
That lured her maiden fancies free
Upon the vine-clad hills of Rhine
That wound its way unto the sea,
Remained with her unto the end.

Those dreams she fashioned into deeds!
A happy kingdom's love she won,
Her heart still felt her people's needs,
Wife, "Little Mother," Queen in one,
Round whom loved memories still blend.

Her people's legends deft she wove,
Their folk-lore loved as 'twere her own,
In art and poesy she strove,
The Muses graced her on her throne,
But chief she prized her people's love!

When war o'erspread her chosen land,
The "Mother of the Wounded" came
With touch as soft as mother's hand;
The dying blessed her as her name
They breathed in prayer to God above!

When shadows gathered round her path,
And lasting darkness round her gloomed,
It seemed but as an aftermath.
The wild rose in her heart still bloomed—
Her people's love clings round her name.

Spring's bloom and fragrance, warbling birds,
At Castle Wied will still recall
The gladsome echo of her words,
And the wild rose beside its wall
Will proudly keep her queenly fame.

H. T. SUDDUTH.

AMERICAN POLICY IN THE CASES OF KOREA AND BELGIUM

The Special Envoy of the Korean Emperor Tells for the First Time the Full Story of His Attempt to Get President Roosevelt to Intervene Against Japan.

By HOMER B. HULBERT.

Springfield, Mass., March 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few weeks ago I published in THE TIMES a letter asserting that Theodore Roosevelt's attack upon President Wilson for his failure to protest against Germany's attack upon Belgium came with poor grace from a man who himself was guilty of a far more reprehensible breach of international obligation in 1905, when Japan forced her protectorate upon Korea.

Mr. Roosevelt has now come out with a statement that he was wholly justified in acquiescing in the extinction of Korean independence, and he makes the specific charge that my statement was consciously false when I said that he was aware, in advance, of the contents of the letter which I brought to him from the Emperor of Korea. In view of this charge there is nothing left me to do but to give a full and detailed account of the entire transaction and leave it to the American people to judge whether Korea received a fair deal at the hands of the Roosevelt Administration.

At the beginning of the Japanese-Russian war the Korean Government declared its neutrality, but the Japanese ignored this declaration and committed a direct breach of international law in landing troops on the soil of the peninsula. The fact that the Korean army was too small to oppose this act detracts nothing from the culpability of Japan. Having entered the country thus illegally, Japan hastened to make a treaty with Korea whereby the latter virtually became her ally in the war and put herself in jeopardy of lawful seizure and annexation by Russia in case of Russia's ultimate success. In this treaty Japan specifically guaranteed the sovereignty of Korea from molestation. It was a war measure necessitated by the circumstances and was of a temporary character merely. In allowing Japan to take charge of the communications of the empire, Korea merely acted up to the spirit of the alliance, which was that Japan should be given every facility to prosecute the war against Russia. Whether this was pleasing to the Korean Government or not has nothing whatever to do with the legal aspect of the case. None of the treaty powers took any action that indicated in any way their impression that this treaty was a genuine impairment of Korean autonomy, as indeed it could not be if its terms were faithfully lived up to. For Theodore Roosevelt to say that Japan by this act virtually assumed a protectorate over Korea shows either that he has only the most rudimentary notions of international law or else that the wish was father to the thought. It was no more an impairment of Korea's sovereignty than the presence of British troops in France is an impairment of French sovereignty.

But after the war was over it soon became apparent that Japan had no intention of carrying out her treaty obligations. The Emperor of Korea became convinced that the autonomy of his country was about to be impaired by his ally, the Emperor of Japan. This being the case, the time had arrived when the first clause in the treaty between Korea and the United States might rightly be cited. The Emperor asked me to be the bearer of a message to President Roosevelt, calling upon him to implement that clause of the treaty.

Now, I had been favorable to the Japanese side in the struggle against Russia, as is amply proved by my editorials in the Korea Review, of which I was the editor and proprietor. I realized that the military weakness of Korea would give Japan a chance to say that a protectorate over the country would be necessary for Japan's safety. I therefore advised the Emperor that his appeal would be greatly strengthened if he should insert the statement that if it seemed proper to the United States Government and the other treaty powers interested, Korea would consent to the establishment of a joint protectorate over Korea for a period of years until things should have been so adjusted that the permanent neutrality of the country would be assured. The Emperor inserted such a clause in the letter. Having received this document for transmission, I immediately went to the United States Minister in Seoul, Mr. E. V. Morgan, and made a clear and full statement of my mission. I told him I was about to start for America with a letter to President Roosevelt from the Emperor, asking the American Government to interfere with its good offices to prevent the unlawful seizure of Korea by Japan, which seemed to be threatening. I did not propose to indulge in any clandestine operations which might embarrass my own Government. Naturally I did not make any public statement of my intentions, although several of my friends in Seoul were aware of the purpose of my going.

Mr. Morgan listened with interest to what I had to say, made no objections of any kind, and even went so far as to advise me that when I arrived in America I should retain a good international lawyer to help me put the matter through. Not only so, but he allowed me to send the document to America in the legation mail pouch, for I was somewhat in fear that the Japanese might take it from my person as I passed through Japan on my way.

There was considerable gossip in Seoul over my sudden resignation from the service of the Korean Government and my departure from Korea with my family so promptly, and the Japanese doubtless divined the cause back of it. On the day before I started the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Seoul met me and urged me not to go, giving various plausible reasons, and finally making some broad hints at substantial financial advantages that I should enjoy by giving up my contemplated trip. However, I went.

I sailed from Yokohama on the China, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line. Just before we sailed a spy in the employ of the Japanese came aboard. I recognized him, and just for the fun of the thing I kept out of his way till just a moment before the anchor was raised. Then I came upon him suddenly. He started perceptibly and stammered out something about my going on the China or the Empress of China, which sailed the same hour. I laughed and said that I was booked for the China. I have always regretted that I did not change over to the Empress boat after he went ashore, for I should have reached Washington four days earlier. At this point I would like to ask any reasonable American citizen whether it is possible to believe that Mr. Morgan did not notify the Washington Government by cable and secure instructions in the premises. If he did not do so it was a gross breach of diplomatic duty. It is simply unthinkable.

The Japanese authorities immediately began to bring pressure on the Emperor and his Cabinet to grant a Japanese protectorate. They were met by a firm refusal. The Emperor held firm, and declared that under no circumstances would he consent to such an impairment of Korea's suzerain rights. Again and again the Japanese returned to the attack, but without success. Meanwhile I passed Honolulu, San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and was only one day from Washington. Japan had not yet been able to force her "protection" upon Korea. But it had to be done at any cost, either of ethics or of blood.

That night, while I was crossing the Cumberland Mountains, the Japanese seized the palace in Seoul, filled it with gendarmes and police, blocked every approach to the Emperor, brought the Emperor and his Cabinet together, and peremptorily demanded that they sign the death warrant of Korean independence. The Emperor and all his Ministers refused point-blank. Entreaties, flatteries, threats, all were unavailing. But the reader may say, "How do you know? You were in America." This is how I know. In 1909, in the City of Seoul, at 2 o'clock in the morning, escaping from the espionage of fifteen or more Japanese spies, I climbed over the back wall of my compound, made my way down through the tortuous streets of that city until I reached the home of Han Kyu-sul, who was Prime Minister at the time the deed was performed. I spent the rest of the night with him, and it is from his lips that I heard the damning details. All the older residents of Seoul knew Han Kyu-sul as a thorough gentleman, against whom, even in that Oriental country, there had never been a suspicion of graft or official indirection. I would take his word as implicitly as my own brother's. And this is what happened:

The Japanese, made desperate by the failure of cajolery and menace, took Han Kyu-sul, the Premier, into a side room. There Field Marshal Hasegawa and Minister Hyashi demanded his consent. He refused. Hasegawa drew his sword on the unarmed man, but he stood firm. They left him there under guard and went back to the rest of the Cabinet. These men believed that Han Kyu-sul had been killed, and they were, from their standpoint, justified in their suspicions. I should have believed the same thing. Three of them capitulated and signed the document. The Emperor never signed it, nor did his Prime Minister, nor were these three traitors given orders by the Emperor to sign. It is said, with what truth I cannot say, that the Japanese themselves stole the Great Seal of State from the Foreign Office and themselves affixed it to the paper. This seal was affixed within sixty minutes of my arrival at the railway station in Washington, D. C.

I immediately secured the Emperor's letter from the friend in Washington, to whom it had been sent, as I have said, in the legation mail pouch. I then consulted an old-time acquaintance of mine, who held, and still holds, a high official position at Washington, and asked him the best way to approach the President, since I was unacquainted with the rules of etiquette which govern such transactions. This friend sent a message to the President telling him that I had arrived in Washington from the Emperor of Korea with an important communication. The answer came back that, since it was a diplomatic matter, the President could not see me himself, but that the missive should be taken to the State Department.

I hastened to do so, but was told that the Secretary of State was extremely busy and that I had better come the following day. They were too busy to receive a message from a friendly power that was in its death throes. I went straight to the President's office building adjoining the White House, and asked to see the President's secretary. This was refused me, but I was met by an under-secretary, whose name I never ascertained, who very blandly said, "Mr. Hulbert, we know all about this letter. You have been given instructions to go to the State Department. Nothing can be done here."

There seemed to be nothing for it but to wait. Meanwhile I was being importuned by the newspaper men to divulge the purpose of my coming. Why should they have pressed the matter so strongly? I had told no one of my mission excepting those who would be discreet. I see here another evidence that the fact had leaked out through official channels. Therefore, the men at the head of affairs must have known the nature of my mission. It is one of the keenest regrets of my life that I did not, then and there, make a full statement for the press, and tell the American people that the Emperor of a friendly power was standing at the door of this Government demanding without avail a courteous hearing. But I thought it would be discourteous to the President and to the Secretary of State to divulge the matter before I had laid it before them. Discourteous!

The following day I went to the State Department and asked admittance to the Secretary of State. I was told that this was the day when the various Ambassadors and Ministers from other countries were accustomed to call on the Secretary and that for this reason it would be impossible to see him. I had better come next day! On that day the American Government accepted Japan's unsupported statement that the protectorate had been secured and that it was all satisfactory to the Korean Government. Without a word of inquiry at the Korean Legation at Washington, without a word to the Emperor of Korea, without a single diplomatic formality in consideration of the Korean people and Government, the American Administration accepted Japan's bald statement, cabled the American Minister in Seoul to close the legation and broke off friendly intercourse with a treaty power, weak, to be sure, and needing all things, but a power to which we had been saying for twenty-five years that America stands for a square deal, for right as against mere brute force, a power that had given to Americans more opportunities for productive enterprise than to all other peoples combined, a power to which we had given our promise that if in her hour of need she should appeal to us we would exert our good offices in her behalf.

The next day I was allowed to see the Secretary of State. Assistant Secretaries Bacon and Adee were present, and perhaps one or two others. I do not remember.

Now I had made what may be called a technical mistake. I had consented to act as a messenger from the Emperor without receiving from him any credentials except the message which I brought. I came simply to transmit the document and let that speak for itself. Nor did this Government, either then or later, question the genuineness of that missive, as, indeed, they could not well have done since it bore the Emperor's private seal.

The Secretary of State asked Assistant Secretary Adee whether, in view of the fact that I bore no special credentials, the matter could be discussed with me. The reply was that it could not. The Secretary of State received the document, then turned to me in a very pointed manner, which may not have been but certainly sounded like a rebuke: "Mr. Hulbert, do you want us to get into trouble with Japan?"

Coming upon the expert decision of Assistant Secretary Adee that I was in no position to discuss the matter, this question nettled me a trifle and I declined to discuss it. I have sometimes wished that I had not, and yet perhaps it was as well, for if I had said anything it would have been this: "If it lies between the stultification of the American Government and trouble I will take the trouble every time," but of course this might have been considered discourteous! I said that I was merely commissioned to deliver the document, and then retired.

I am told that a few days after this occurred one of the most eminent international lawyers in America went to Secretary Root with a copy of the Korean treaty, placed his finger on that first clause in which we guarantee to use our good offices for Korea, and asked the Secretary to read it; and that when the Secretary had read it he exclaimed, "I did not know that was there."

The following day I received a cablegram from the Emperor. It had been taken over to Cheefoo by boat so as to escape transmission by Japanese lines. In it the Emperor declared that the treaty was null and void, that it had been secured at the point of the sword, that it had been wrested from his Foreign Minister under duress, and that he himself had never signed it or acquiesced in its signature.

I took that cablegram to the State Department. I was received by Assistant Secretary Bacon, who took the cablegram and said that it would be put on file, or words to that effect. A few days later I received from Secretary Root a letter referring to the document that I had placed in his hands, and saying that since the Emperor of Korea had desired secrecy to be observed and had already taken final action in the matter referred to, it would be impossible for the American Government to move in the matter.

No, our Government had done all its moving earlier in the game. Why the matter of secrecy should have been brought up I do not know. The Emperor is no such novice in politics as to suppose that the American Government could have moved to help Korea without letting the Japanese Government suspect that he (the Emperor) had appealed for such help. They did not expect me to shout the matter from the housetops, I should fancy.

Soon after this I returned to Korea. I was told there by some friends that Mr. Morgan had, perhaps inadvertently, intimated that "We knew that Japan was going to take Korea, but we did not expect it quite so soon."

This brings up the question why it was that two months before the seizure of Korea by Japan the American Minister at Seoul, Dr. H. N. Allen, was suddenly recalled and Mr. E. V. Morgan put in his place. I believe an effort was made to learn the reason, that the President and the Secretary of State were noncommittal, but that another member of the Cabinet intimated that Dr. H. N. Allen was so friendly with the royal family in Seoul that without a change in the legation it would be difficult for the Administration to carry out the policy upon which it had determined.

One question remains. When was that policy determined upon? I do not know; but taking all things into consideration, and putting two and two together, I am forced to believe that it was determined upon at the time of the Portsmouth Treaty.

This is a correct account, so far as I can remember, of the seizure of Korea by Japan and the part that our Government played in it. Some of my statements can be corroborated by others, some rest upon my unsupported word, but the part that can be corroborated is sufficient to prove my main contention.

I am quite willing to grant that my belief in President Roosevelt's previous knowledge of the contents of that letter rests upon circumstantial evidence, but I ask the American people to decide for themselves whether his memory is not, perhaps, slightly at fault when he declares that he did not know not the exact wording but the essential gist and purport of that letter several days before it was delivered. I trust it is within the bounds of courtesy to ask him to tell the people of this country why the message from the Emperor was held off for two days until he had taken action in the matter. If he was at that time convinced that Korea's autonomy was already injured beyond repair, why did he not receive the message and answer it according to the tenor of his belief? If he says that it was because I had no credentials, I ask him how he knew I had no credentials. If he knew I had no credentials, how comes it that he did not also know what I had come to do without credentials? I ask him how it came about that one of his undersecretaries in the White House knew more about the contents of that letter than he himself did.

In conclusion, I may say that in my estimation comparatively little blame should rest upon Elihu Root in this matter. He was necessarily under instructions. Whether those instructions were agreeable to him or not the world will never know, but I hope they were not. To my mind he was less culpable than unfortunate.

HOMER B. HULBERT.

A Searchlight Signal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The more I read of railroad accidents and the precautions against them, especially rear-end accidents, the more am I convinced that my proposition made in print several years ago is worth the consideration of railroad managers. This proposition was that every train should carry a searchlight somewhere on top of the train, with its rays shooting upward. Such a light, and it need not be a very strong one, would always mark the location of a train, either at rest or in motion, and could be seen under conditions not possible to lights as now used on a level with trains. At night and in heavy weather such a light would be a sure mark always, and even on clear days it could be seen at a safe distance, if not as far away as at night or in foggy weather. The application would not be difficult, nor would the cost be great. Engineers discussed it a little at first, but it was soon dropped, because, I suppose, there was not sufficient power behind the idea to push it. Maybe before the twentieth century ends it will be adopted.

W. J. LAMPTON.
New York, March 3, 1916.

DRESSLER-BELMONT STAGE ARTS CLASH

Actress Takes Back Suffragist's "Unfinished Gift" and Honeyed Words Turn Acid.

ALL ABOUT 'MELINDA' OPERA

Singer Keeps Score of One Song Which She Claims, and Lawyer Is Ordered to Go After It.

"For I will not dally with the Russian leather ballet,
And the ballet shall not dally with me."

warbled Marie Dressler at the Belmont suffrage operetta of "Melinda and Her Sisters" at the Waldorf on the evening of Feb. 18.

However, Miss Dressler did dally with the ballet or the "Ballet Russe," the song which she sang as Mrs. John Pepper in the operetta, for it was hers, she said, largely written and composed by her, and it was agreed between her and Miss Maxwell, composer of the music for the operetta, that it was to be her property. So she took it home with her, with the orchestration, after the performance.

Now Miss Dressler sings another song in a minor key in which she is asking why, oh, why, did she dally with the Belmont operetta at all. After writing her a most affectionate and grateful letter, sent with a gift and the hope of future meetings, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the originator of the "Melinda and Her Sisters," has made a curt demand for the music of the "Ballet Russe," and has put the matter in the hands of her lawyer.

Gift Returned in Person.

Miss Dressler, calling at the Belmont headquarters to return the music—also the gift—and to express her opinion, was told that Mrs. Belmont was not at home, although Miss Dressler had seen the mother of "Melinda and Her Sisters" sitting at a window on an upper floor as she went in. She did return the gift, however, for she went to the Belmont residence at 477 Madison Avenue and handed it in at the door. Miss Dressler tells the story and acts it out.

She rang the bell and Mrs. Belmont's major domo, in costume, wearing a turban, answered.

"Do you know me?" asked Miss Dressler, who had been many times at the Belmont house during the progress of the opera.

"Certainly, Miss Dressler," returned the turbaned one.

"I had the box unwrapped," says Miss Dressler, telling the story, "I handed it over to him"—she illustrated, holding out an imaginary package on her palm high in the air, with an inimitable Dresslaresque manner. "Will you return this," I said, "to Mrs. Alva Economical—I never knew what that E stood for before—Belmont with my compliments?"

Miss Dressler relates that the eyes of the turbaned one twinkled, and she felt sure that the package would be returned to the donor. She still has the music, and has given orders that when Mrs. Belmont's lawyer calls her house by telephone he is not to be answered.

The gift was a handsome parasol handle set with semi-precious stones, with the gold tips for the parasol points, costing $75.

Unfinished Present, Anyhow.

"It was an unfinished gift, anyhow," says Miss Dressler, no longer at all grateful. "It would have cost me $50 at least to make it up. I presume it is something some one gave Mrs. Belmont that she had had throwing around the house and turned it over to me after the opera.

"I gave six weeks of my time to rehearse 'Melinda and Her Sisters' and coach the cast—I wouldn't have sold that time to any one—and it cost me $500. I made the gown that I wore. Yes I did. I laid it out on the bed and made it all myself, little butterfly, green train, and all."

This is the first letter in the case, "Exhibit A," which Miss Dressler preserves. It was written from Mrs. Belmont's home in her own hand on her personal letter paper, with the address, 477 Madison Avenue, engraved on it and the date Feb. 20, 1916. Miss Dressler read it thus:

My Dear Miss Dressler: It seems impossible for me to find words to express to you my great appreciation for the great help you have given the suffrage cause.

Your intelligent and untiring work for "Melinda and Her Sisters" alone carried this little comic opera. I shall always remember these last few weeks as an experience making clear to me what women can do, especially when assisted and directed by one as capable as yourself.

I am sending you something that I hope you will use next Summer, something so that you will not quite forget the author of "Melinda and Her Sisters." I will always think of you, dear Miss Dressler, with a feeling of the greatest gratitude. I regretted that your old friend May for the dinner, but thought it wiser for you to go home. We must all meet soon and have a good talk. I shall miss you so much. With renewed thanks for all you have done for us, believe me, Sincerely,

ALVA E. BELMONT.

Not Quite So Cordial.

The next letter received by Miss Dressler was dated Feb. 29, was on Mrs. Belmont's Votes for Women paper of her Political Equality Association, and was written by her secretary:

"If she had only written me personally or telephoned me," said Miss Dressler. The letter read:

Dear Miss Dressler: Mrs. Belmont has received Mr. Frank Sadler's bill for the full orchestration of "Melinda and Her Sisters." In verifying those scores with the bill we find the score of the "Ballet Russe" missing. As Mrs. Belmont attended to sending for the music herself to the Waldorf saturday morning after the Friday night performance, she knows all scores left there were handed to her messenger, which scores she has here. It has been suggested to Mrs. Belmont that you had said to some one that you had the score of the "Ballet Russe." Before paying Mr. Sadler's bill for these scores Mrs. Belmont must have them all and see that everything is checked there. Mrs. Belmont would greatly appreciate you sending the "Ballet Russe" score to 15 East Forty-first Street as soon as convenient or handing to the bearer of note if possible.

Yours very truly,
THEDA BAEHR, Secretary.

Miss Dressler, not answering this communication, another dated March 1 followed and was received by Miss Dressler that day. It was in businesslike terms and was also on the Belmont suffrage paper. It said:

Dear Madam: I am afraid that you did not receive the note that was sent you yesterday about the "Ballet Russe." Mr. Reeves, Mrs. Belmont's lawyer, is attending to this bill, and is very anxious to have this score, as he refuses to settle the bill without having all the scores indicated on it. It will greatly facilitate matters if you will kindly send us the "Ballet Russe" score as soon as possible. Regretting to be obliged to trouble you again.

Yours very truly,
THEDA BAEHR, Secretary.

It was then that Miss Dressler says she took her temper in her hands, also the "unfinished gift," and the score of the "Ballet Russe," and ran around the corner from her home, 104 East Fortieth Street, to 13-15 East Forty-first Street, the Belmont Suffrage headquarters, to hand them all over to Mrs. Belmont. Many of the rehearsals of "Melinda" having taken place at the headquarters she was familiar with it and with the location of Mrs. Belmont's private office on the second floor at the front, and she looked up before going in and saw Mrs. Belmont sitting there. She sent up her name to Mrs. Belmont, but word came down that she was not in.

"She was blanked glad to see me for six weeks," said Miss Dressler, with emphasis. "When Miss Harmon came down and told me that I said: 'No, dear, this isn't your fault, but I know Mrs. Belmont is upstairs, for I saw her sitting there, and you go up again and tell her that I want to see her.' But she came down again and said: 'Honestly, Miss Dressler, Mrs. Belmont is out of town.'"

Then Miss Dressler took herself and the "Ballet Russe" back to her own home, and the last letter so far in the case followed. This was personal from Mrs. Belmont, but typewritten on office paper. The letter was of the same date, March 1, and was delivered to Miss Dressler almost immediately. It read as follows:

Dear Miss Dressler: When Miss Harmon came up a few minutes ago and asked if I would see you, I gave her the same message that I have given to every one who comes to see me without an appointment. I have made this a rule, as otherwise it would be impossible for me to accomplish the work that I have to do. As a matter of fact, if you saw me through the window, I was "at home to my work and not to visitors." I only sent you the message that I send to many of my friends and because this afternoon I have thought it best for all concerned to let Mr. Reeves settle any business matters between you and myself. I think you will agree this is much the wiser plan.

Miss Maxwell and myself copyrighted the whole of "Melinda and Her Sisters" in Washington and Albany, and Miss Maxwell has no right to give away any of the music and orchestration or the songs. They belong to the opera "Melinda and Her Sisters," and I think you will consult your lawyer you will find that I am right. Mr. Reeves is very anxious to see you about this matter.

No one has any right to take any part of "Melinda and Her Sisters," or any score for "Melinda and Her Sisters," without my consent, which I shall give to no one, believe me. Yours truly,

ALVA E. BELMONT.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

"As if I would consult a lawyer about a little thing like that," said Miss Dressler, reading the letter.

It was following the receipt of this letter that she visited Mrs. Belmont's home and returned the umbrella handle and gold tips.

Miss Josephine Hall, Miss Frances Joliffe, and the others who were present at the conception of the "Ballet Russe" and heard the agreement made with Miss Maxwell, are witnesses, she says, of her part in the song and of Miss Maxwell's agreement that it was hers.

Mrs. Belmont was not at her office yesterday. She was away resting, it was said. Miss Dressler all day sang to herself over and over:

"Oh why did I dally with the Russian Leather Ballet, and why did it dally with me?"

SOCIETY IN MOVIE DRAMA.

Palm Beach Leaders See Themselves in "The Island of Happiness."

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 4.—"The Island of Happiness," said to be the first moving picture drama produced with society people exclusively for actors, had its first presentation in the Poinciana Hotel tonight, having been begun in Palm Beach only ten days ago. Its promoters said they would repeat it here once and it may get to New York, dependent upon all those with leading parts being won over to the proposition. The original plan was to burn it after one showing.

The leading parts were played by James R. Hyde and Roger Hill of New York and Mrs. Gurnee Munn, Washington, formerly Miss Louise Wanamaker, a granddaughter of John Wanamaker. The men are rivals and Hill is killed after a fight in which Hyde makes away with Mrs. Munn in an aeroplane.

Others in the cast were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her son, Mr. and Mrs. David Calhoun, Miss Claire Bird, Miss Muriel Oakes, Miss Ethel Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton, Harry Darlington, Clarence Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Armour, Miss Pauline Disston, Miss Mary Warburton, Russell Colt, Miss Mildred Rice, Fred Inman, Miss Lillian Hyde, John King, Brinton Buckwalter, Miss Adelaide Jones, Miss Mary Snyder, and George Harris.

DINNER TO MISS DENNY.

Her Parents Entertain Forty Guests in Honor of Debutante.

Mrs. Thomas Denny entertained last evening at her house, 32 East Sixty-second Street, for her débutante daughter, Miss Esther Louise Denny, with a dinner of forty covers, the party later going to the Yale dramatic performance at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The guests included the Misses Anstiss De Veau, Mary Hartshorne, Dorothy Haight, Anne Winchester, Marion Perry, Ethel Simmons, Priscilla Bartlett, Frances Townsend Riker, Helen Geer, Sarah Larkin, Dorothy Camp, Isabel Yeomans, Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick, Marion Townsend, Grace Franklin, Frederica Bould, Priscilla Peabody, J. Ellis Fisher, Jr., George De Veau, Albert H. Ely, Jr., Francis and Harold Henderson, and Allen and Donald MacDougall. Mr. and Mrs. Denny and Miss Denny will leave town today for a Southern trip and will spend some time at Ormond, Fla.

Baroness Huard to Discuss the War.

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons will open her house, 35 East Fiftieth Street, on Monday evening, March 13, at 9 o'clock, for an informal talk by the Baroness Huard on her war experiences. Her chateau, now the Hospital Villiers, was in the zone of the Marne battle and the Baroness, who is a daughter of Francis Wilson, the actor, and others were drawn up in line ready to defend themselves when the invaders were repulsed. Later she turned her home into a hospital. The money raised from the talk is to go to the support of the hospital, and tickets at $3 each may be procured from Mrs. Parsons.

Miss Kennedy Operated On.

Miss Madge Kennedy is in the Sarrar Hospital, 40 West Ninety-sixth Street, recovering from an operation for appendicitis, which she underwent on last Tuesday. Miss Kennedy was taken ill on Monday, when she gave up her rôle in the farce, "Fair and Warmer," at the Eltinge. It is thought she will be able to leave the hospital some time this week. During her absence her part is being taken by Francine Larrimore, who once before played it when Miss Kennedy was ill.

Say Dillingham Has the Century.

Charles B. Dillingham, who has been confined to his apartment at 399 Park Avenue for several days, was able to be out for a short time yesterday. Upon his return last Saturday from spending several weeks at Palm Beach Mr. Dillingham contracted a cold. It was reported again yesterday that Mr. Dillingham had signed the contract to manage the Century next season, but this could not be verified. Otto H. Kahn is in the South and until he returns, Mr. Dillingham has said, he will make no statement.

Tea to Aid French Wounded.

Mrs. Richard Aldrich will give a tea at 319 Fifth Avenue, the former Knickerbocker Club, tomorrow, in connection with the Lafayette Institution for the relief of the French orphans and French soldiers injured in the war.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers sailing today on the California for Liverpool and Glasgow are:

Robert T. Gebbie Aitken, F. C. Armstrong, George B. Allison, John Boyle, John Brown, Herbert J. R. Beckett, Dr. Benjamin P. Burpee, Dr. Thomas F. Capeles, Dr. William E. Faulkner, J. B. Ferguson, John Flint, J. D. Gibson, John S. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Hughes, William Harper, Dr. M. S. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Jory, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Little, Captain B. T. Morris, John McIntyre, Kenneth McGibbon, Dr. Samuel R. Meaker, Dr. William R. Morrison, George R. Montgomery, John Henry Palmer, H. F. Reynolds, Robert J. Roberts, Anson A. Woodruff, Robert H. Wright, and Mrs. Grace Webster.

Passengers on the Frederick VIII. sailing today for Christiansand are:

Mrs. Annie Aked, William Block, Mrs. Mathilde von Buren, Dr. William H. Cressy, Professor Edward T. Devine, Mr. and Mrs. August J. Hennig, Oliver D. Harriman, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin; W. R. Leventritt, John George Simon, Mrs. L. W. Wright, Mrs. Richard H. Williams, J. C. Wickliffe, and M. Waldo.

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DR. HAMPTON WEDS A CARYL HEIRESS

Mlle. Agnes Gourreau of Bordeaux the Bride of a Member of the Southern Family.

TO SHARE JUMEL WEALTH

Mrs. Hampton Met Husband While Here to Nurse Her Aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Caryl.

Mlle. Agnes Gourreau of Bordeaux, France, great-granddaughter of Mme. Jumel, and heir, with her sisters, to the large estate of her grandparents, Julius Henry Caryl and Elizabeth Jumel Caryl of Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, was married in St. Denis's Roman Catholic Church in that city yesterday morning to Dr. J. Wade Hampton.

Dr. Hampton has offices at 6 Wall Street, Manhattan, and 26 North Broadway, Yonkers. He is the son of Joseph W. Hampton, civil war veteran and a member of the famous Southern family of that name. He is prominent in Westchester County and New York.

The marriage was a quiet one, owing to the fact that the bride is in mourning. The rector of the church, the Rev. Richard Ormond Hughes, officiated. Dr. and Mrs. Hampton have gone to Florida to spend their honeymoon, and upon their return will live in New York City.

The bride has been in this country for the last two years. She came from Bordeaux to be with her grandmother, Mrs. Caryl, in her last illness. Mrs. Caryl died at her Yonkers homestead on April 26 last. Mr. Caryl, her husband, died there in March, 1911. Dr. Hampton met miss Gourreau in New York two years ago, and of their engagement became known almost simultaneously with the marriage announcement.

Mrs. Caryl, the grandmother of the bride, was born in the Jumel Mansion in this city. She was the daughter of Nelson Chase of the New York bar. Her mother was Eliza Bowen Jumel, who graced the Court of the first Napoleon, and who afterward became the friend and confidant of Aaron Burr and other American statesmen. She was married to Paul Raymond Pery and lived in the Jumel Mansion until his death. Her marriage to Julius Henry Caryl, son of Leonard Caryl, founder of the Susquehanna Railroad, occurred at St. Thomas's Church, New York City, in 1876. Mr. Caryl was a member of the New York Produce Exchange and a Director of the Exchange National Bank. He retired from active business and purchased the section of Yonkers bordering on Van Cortlandt Park and now known as Caryl. He built the present Caryl Station of the Putnam Division and presented it to the city.

In 1910, while on a tour around the world, the Caryls were shipwrecked when the steamship Minnehaha went aground on one of the Scilly Islands. They ewere among the passengers rescued by the natives of the island. After the death of her husband Mrs. Caryl lived in practical seclusion in the Yonkers mansion. None but her most intimate friends saw her. She was active in charitable work in a quiet way. Her granddaughter, who came from France as her companion and nurse, was also interested in this charitable work. She took no part in Yonkers social life, however.

Mrs. Caryl was honorary President of the Daughters of the American Revolution and her home was a museum of historic objects, especially relics of Napoleon Bonaparte and the Empress Josephine. These were even more valuable than the extensive realty holdings of the Caryls. The Caryl collection of Napoleonic relics is one of the most highly prized in this country. It includes much of the furniture used by Napoleon and the Empress Josephine. It comprises also the war chest which the Emperor carried with him through many campaigns and on his retreat from Moscow. There are autograph letters of the Empress Josephine, her jewel box painted by herself, her diamond tiara and much personal jewelry and numerous personal articles.

The Caryl home, which formerly held these historic treasures, has been stripped of its valuables, and they have been placed in storage. It is understood that the collection will not be kept intact, and that in the near future part of it will be presented to the City of New York to be placed in the museum of the Jumel Mansion.

Engagements Announced.

Mrs. Agnes C. Mayer of 209 West Ninety-seventh Street has announced the engagement of her only daughter, Miss Doris Lucille Mayer, to Charles Herbert Gibney. The wedding will take place early in the Spring.

The engagement of Miss Winifred Hollis Goldsmith, daughter of Morgan Goldsmith, to Eugene Greene of Brookline, Mass., is announced.

Miss Caroline E. Mayer's engagement to Dave Kalman is announced. Miss Mayer is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Mayer of 342 West Seventy-first Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bendheim of 414 West 145th Street have made public the engagement of their daughter, Miss Stephanie Bendheim, to Charles H. Kohlberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Manfred Kohlberg of San Francisco.

The engagement of their daughter, Miss Gwendoline White, to W. S. Lowenthal of New York is announced by Mr. and Mrs. Max White of Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. Selma Frohmann of the Hotel Orleans announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Juliette Frohmann, to Joseph Van Nunes of Amsterdam, Holland.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack Latz of Atlantic City, N. J., announce the engagement of Miss Gladys Amy Latz, their daughter, to William J. Kline of East Orange, N. J.

The engagement of Miss Gladys Marion Browne to James Gough Jamison, President of the Jamison-Semple Company, has been announced. The wedding is planned for early Spring. Miss Browne is the daughter of Mrs. Marion R. Browne of Parkersburg, W. Va.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Wilmoth Riley Cosby, daughter of Mrs. Wilmoth R. Cosby and the late Charles Mortimer Cosby of 56 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, to Edwin Thomas Gibson, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Gibson of 8 Tennis Court. Mr. Gibson is a Cornell graduate, class of 1907, and was on the college football team. The wedding is planned for early next Autumn. Miss Cosby is of Southern descent and her grandfather was a pioneer tobacco manufacturer of Danville, Va.

Mrs. William H. Boardman of 56 West Fifty-eighth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Clara Temple Boardman, to Thomas Freeman Peck, son of Wallace F. Peck, an architect and a graduate of Harvard.

Plans for Norton-Gray Wedding.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Ada Bryce Gray and Edward L. Norton, Jr., have been completed. The ceremony will take place on Thursday afternoon, April 27, at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest and will be followed by a reception at the Colony Club. Miss Gray, who is the daughter of Mrs. Cornelius H. Callaghan, by her first husband, Bryce Gray, will have Mrs. Alfred Macy as her matron of honor and little Miss Josephine Gray Jewett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Jewett, as her flower girl. The four bridesmaids are to be the Misses Louisa A. Johnson, Ruth Moller, Thelma Violett, and Dorothy Manice. Mr. Gray will have his brother, Allan T. Norton, as his best man and the ushers selected are two cousins, Frederick T. and Kenneth Seggerman, Alfred Macy, Francis B. Thorne, and Foster Millikin, Jr. of New York, and Stanley Cox of Philadelphia.

Reception for Miss Schulman.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman and Mrs. Schulman are to give a reception on March 12 at their home, 55 East Ninety-second Street, for their daughter, Miss Dorothy Schulman, and Edwin R. Masbach, whose engagement was announced recently. Mr. Masbach is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Masbach of this city. The Rev. Dr. Schulman is rabbi of Temple Beth-El.

ETHEL CROKER WEDS AGAIN.

Ex-Tammany Leader's Daughter the Bride of T. F. White.

Miss Ethel Croker, daughter of Richard Croker, former leader of Tammany Hall, and Thomas F. White, a wealthy clubman of Cedarhurst, L. I., were married two weeks ago in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Port Chester, N. Y., by the Rev. Father John A. Waters, it was learned yesterday.

The ceremony was quiet, only the immediate relatives of the couple being in attendance. The wedding party, composed of Mrs. Richard Croker, Jr., Howard Croker, Mrs. Katharine White, mother of the bridegroom, and his sisters, Grace and Florence, motored from the home of Richard Croker in Ridge Street, Port Chester, and arrived at St. Mary's just before noon. After the ceremony the party came to New York, where a breakfast was served in the home of Howard Croker, at 5 East Seventy-fourth Street. Mr. and Mrs. White then left for a honeymoon of a month at Palm Beach and other Southern resorts.

When the report of the marriage reached this city some surprise was expressed that a Catholic priest would consent to officiate at a marriage where one of the parties had obtained a divorce. The fact that this was Miss Croker's second marriage, she having been wedded in 1910 by civil authority to John J. Breen, a riding academy teacher, whom she divorced on May 20, 1912, was brought to the attention of Father Waters last night.

He declared that he knew of the divorce, but said that he had been instructed by somebody higher in the Church to perform the ceremony. He said that Monsignor Dunn probably would be aware of the circumstances. Monsignor Dunn could not be reached last night.

The bridegroom is a son of Thomas F. White, who died a few years ago leaving a fortune estimated at $2,000,000, partly acquired by ownership of Barren Island. The White home in Broadway, Cedarhurst, is a Long Island showplace.

DAVID B. BUFFUM MARRIES.

Weds Miss Marjorie S. North in Holy Trinity Church.

The wedding of David Bradley Buffum, a son of the late Dr. Charles T. Buffum and Mrs. Buffum and nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas L. Buffum of Princeton, N. J., and Miss Marjorie S. North, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Harper North, took place at noon yesterday in the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rhinelander memorial church, in East Eighty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues. The chancel was banked with tree palms and bushes of white marguerites in full bloom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James B. Chalmers, rector of the church, and the Right Rev. Frederick Courtney of St. James's Church.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a short-skirted frock of silver embroidered lace with a draped tunic of soft white satin. It had a court train. The corsage was entirely of point lace, and was cut low with tabs from the satin tunic extending to the shoulders.

The only attendant of the bride was her cousin, Miss Helen Bogert, a daughter of Mrs. William Russell Bogert of Staten Island, who wore a corn-colored radium silk frock.

Mr. Buffum had Robert Lawton of Boston as his best man and the ushers were his younger brother, Thomas B. Buffum; Howard Wainwright, Jr., and Roger Burlingame of Boston, and John A. Cook and Dickson Watts of New York.

The wedding breakfast was served at the North home, 50 East Seventy-third Street, which was decorated with Spring flowers, and was confined to relatives and a few of the young friends of the bride and bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Buffum have gone South on a honeymoon trip, and on their return late in April will live at 120 East Thirty-first Street.

MISS MACKAY-SMITH WED.

Daughter of the Late Bishop Bride of William B. Watkins.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The marriage of Miss Gladys Mackay-Smith, daughter of the late Bishop Mackay-Smith of Philadelphia and former rector of St. John's Church in this city, to William Bell Watkins of Philadelphia, took place this afternoon at St. John's Church, in the presence of a large company, including many who have known the bride from her childhood.

The Rev. Ernest Paddock of Cambridge, Mass., who was assistant rector under the bride's father, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a benediction by Bishop Alfred Harding of Washington.

Porter-Manning.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Miss Amy Russell Manning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Pratt Manning, was married to Ensign William Hamilton Porter, U. S. N., son of the late William Hamilton Porter and Mrs. Porter of Cleveland, Ohio, this evening in Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Birckhead, the rector. Miss Harriette Rowland was maid of honor, and Miss Isobel Hewson Manning, a cousin of the bride; Miss Margaretta Whitridge Williams, Miss Margaret Wood, and Miss Caroline Wood were bridesmaids. James Russell Manning, the bride's only brother, was best man. The ushers were officers of the navy.

Robert I. Walker Weds Miss Gwyer.

Miss Gwendolyn Gwyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Dayton Gwyer of 303 Putnam Avenue, and Robert I. Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Walker of 52 Cambridge Place, were married yesterday morning in the chapel of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah at Greene and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn, the Rev. St. Clair Hester, rector of the church, officiating. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Eleanor Lee Flagg. Charles Walker, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. Miss Gwyer wore a gown of white chiffon and taffeta with a lace veil. After a trip to Florida Mr. and Mrs. Walker will make their home in Brooklyn.

Miss Olmstead Weds Tomorrow.

The wedding of Miss Grace Temple Olmstead, daughter of Mrs. Chauncey L. Olmstead of West Brookfield, Mass., and Oliver Wolcott Roosevelt, whose engagement was announced last month, is to take place tomorrow at the home of the bride's mother. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Olmstead, only the immediate relatives will be present. Mr. Roosevelt is a son of the late Dr. J. West Roosevelt of this city, and is a cousin of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

"Lefty" Flynn Weds on Tuesday.

Maurice Bennett Flynn, the Yale full back of 1912 and familiarly known as "Lefty" Flynn, is to marry Miss Blanche Palmer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward J. Palmer of 103 West Eighty-sixth Street, on Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. Father Gilmartin is to officiate. Mr. Flynn and his bride will live on his ranch in Colorado. Mr. Flynn was divorced by his first wife in February, 1914.

Do Not Forget that Many Persons Are in Want in New York City

Sickness, Death, and Misfortune have impoverished many homes, and the cold of Winter adds to their misery. Your help is urgently needed now.

Contributions may be sent to GEORGE BLAGDEN, Treas., Room 210, 105 East 22d St.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

FUTURIST DANCE AIDS THE LAFAYETTE FUND

Only Costumes of the Extreme Post-Impressionistic Style Worn.

SUPPER AND MUSIC CUBIST

Many Dinners Given Previous to the Ball, Which Is Held In Old Knickerbocker Club.

Futurist art was applied to ballroom dancing for the first time last night, the occasion being what was termed a Modernist Dance, held at the old Knickerbocker Club building, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street. The receipts of the dance are to be devoted to the Lafayette Fund and other French war charities.

The festivities centred in a room decorated by Arthur B. Davies, the head of the futurist movement in American art, and the costumes worn were of the extreme futurist and post-impressionistic style. In fact, everything was cubist, even the music, with masked musicians, as well as the supper, where varied striking colors were combined in the menu. Red cabbage, scarlet tomatoes, purple plums, ruby wines, and green spinach all helped to carry out the color scheme.

Many dinners were given preceding the ball, and it was said that those who answered the invitations promptly were drawn as lots by the eight hostesses. The dinner hostesses were Miss Louise Sands, Miss Mary H. Wiborg, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. Percy R. Turnure, and Mrs. H. J. Whigham.

Of course, no reporters dared to peek in, as there was a note on the invitations to the effect that "Censors, Blighters, Chaperones, Reporters, Glooms, People not in Costume, and Supper Depressers will be lined up and shot at the cubist entrance door." The guests were also advised to leave their tiaras and coronary mansions at home. Costumes absolutely de rigueur were insisted upon. None of them was supposed to cost over $2.59 each.

There was plenty of amusement during the evening, prominent artists appearing in songs and dances. The general dancing began about 10 o'clock.

Ornstein and Macmillen Play.

Aeolian Hall was filled and more than filled last evening at a concert given jointly by Leo Ornstein, pianist, and Francis Macmillen, violinist. The concert was of a popular nature and was under the auspices of the East Side Wage Earners' Theatre League. Mr. Ornstein played his own sonatina, a piece that shows modern influences enough, but none such as have affected his most recent compositions of the "futurist" order. There is, in fact, much that is interesting in it. He made the most of the piece in his playing of it, and also gave a remarkable performance of Liszt's Thirteenth Rhapsody, and played a long list of shorter pieces. Mr. Macmillen did the same, after making a beginning with Vitali's Chaconne, in the much modernized version popular at present with violinists, for which he had an accompaniment on the organ provided by Frank L. Sealy.

Benefit by British Daughters.

The Princess Louise Chapter of the Daughters of the British Empire will give a dance and card party at the Hotel Netherlands, on Tuesday evening, in aid of their relief fund. Mrs. C. N. Harding, Mrs. E. W. Ketcham, Mrs. James Dunne, Mrs. T. Ashley Sparks, Mrs. Yates Smith, and Mrs. Karl Feininger are among those who are interested in the entertainment.

St. Elizabeth College Club's Tea.

The St. Elizabeth College Club held its first tea yesterday afternoon in the Waldorf-Astoria. Those who brewed and poured the tea were Mmes. Peter Hauck, Jr., Cornelius McGlennon, George Brunnquell, Maurice Brill, Joseph Eugene Conlon, and the Misses Hester Henion and Marguerite McGrath.

The Rev. Robert Johnston.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 4.—The Rev. Robert Johnston, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church and a native of Cohoes, N. Y., died at his home here today from pneumonia, in his thirty-fifth year. He was a graduate of Williams College and the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Cambridge, Mass., and was ordained by Bishop Greer of New York, where he served as senior curate of old Trinity Church in 1908-11.

The Rev. Louis de Cormis.

The Rev. Louis de Cormis, rector of All Saints' Church in Great Neck, L. I., from 1887 until 1895, died on Friday at his home in Brookline, Mass., in his seventy-first year. He was a graduate of Kenyon College and the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, Mass., and for two years previous to removing to Great Neck was assistant rector at St. Anne's Church in Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CHARLES MAJOR died on Friday at her home in Hainesville, N. J., from injuries suffered when a sleigh upset. She was 45 years old.

EDGAR FAIRCHILDS, a messenger between Tarrytown and this city for thirty years and the oldest commuter from Tarrytown, died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. ALBERT CHESHIRE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Schneider of Manhasset, L. I., died on Friday at her home in Philadelphia, in her twenty-ninth year.

Police Lieutenant JEREMIAH O'CONNELL, attached to the Kingsbridge Station since 1909, died yesterday at his home, 148 West 125th Street, after an attack of grip, in his fifty-sixth year.

DAVID PERRY SKELLENGER, teller of the National Iron Bank of Morristown, N. J., for the last five years, died on Friday in the Memorial Hospital in that city, in his forty-fifth year.

NICHOLAS EBERLE, a builder, died on Friday at his home in College Point, L. I., in his seventieth year.

JOHN C. L. PRIGGE, proprietor of the Gotham Hotel in White Plains, N. Y., died on Friday in Cairo, N. Y., in his eightieth year.

WILLIAM BERNARD, a lawyer of 161 Broadway, died on Thursday night at his home, 849 Whitlock Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-sixth year.

JOHN P. MORGAN, a partner in the storage warehouse firm of Morgan & Brother, 232 West Forty-seventh Street, died on Thursday night at his home, 2,380 Broadway, in his fiftieth year.

Mrs. LORANA H. SMALL, wife of J. Henry Small, general agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, died yesterday at her home, 1,326 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, in her seventieth year.

Miss MARION REYNOLDS, a daughter of the late Walter S. Reynolds and employed as a stenographer by the Indian Refining Company, died on Friday at her home, 710A Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in her nineteenth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GOEHNS, a resident of Corona, L. I., for the last thirty-five years, died at her home there on Friday, aged 75 years.

ISAAC LUBLIN, 57 years old, a Brooklyn lawyer, was found dead in bed at his home, 219 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Death was due to heart disease.

RUDOLPH HOMBERGER, a retired produce merchant of the Wallabout Market and prominent in church work in Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 882 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. He was 73 years old.

GEORGE A. SHOEMAKER of St. David's, Penn., a retired wool manufacturer, died on Friday in Camden, S. C. He was a former member of the firm of William H. Grundy & Co., and was a Director of the Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County, Penn.

FREDERICK LEWIS GAY, an antiquarian and investigator of British and American historical subjects in Harvard University, died on Friday at his home in Brookline, Mass., in his sixtieth year.

Colonel DAVID BRANSON, a mining engineer of Philadelphia, died on Friday in St. Luke's Hospital here, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a veteran of the civil war.

Mrs. ELIZABETH C. FIELD, widow of Franklin C. Field, and living at the Buckingham Hotel, died on Friday in the Hahnemann Hospital.

RECTOR IN WILL SUIT DEAD.

The Rev. Dr. W. M. Jefferis Got $100,000 by Woman's Bequest.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 4.—Word was received here tonight of the death at Bethlehem, N. H., of the Rev. William M. Jefferis, a well-known Protestant Episcopal clergyman, formerly professor in Delaware College and rector of churches in Philadelphia, Wilmington, and New York.

The Rev. Dr. Jefferis died of pneumonia, developing from a cold which he contracted at Littleton a week ago at a hearing upon the contested will of Miss Mary Shea, daughter of the late Justice Shea of New York. Miss Shea, who died in Bethlehem five weeks ago, bequeathed to the Rev. Dr. Jefferis $100,000.

The will is being contested by Miss Shea's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth McGreevy of Baltimore, who received under it only $1,000. She alleges undue influence, and that the Rev. Dr. Jefferis and Miss Shea had traveled together in the Orient. She says that in Miss Shea's will it was stipulated that upon the churchman's death the $100,000 should go to Mrs. McGreevy, but the Rev. Dr. Jefferis left his estate, including the $100,000 bequest from Miss Shea, largely to his brother, a Philadelphian, and in addition left a sum to his wife, now in Virginia, with whom he had not lived for twenty-five years.

General Charles H. Noble.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 4.—Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Noble, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the civil war and Spanish-American wars, in which he commanded a regiment at the battle of San Juan Hill, died suddenly at his home here today, in his seventy-fourth year.

He was born in Dayton, Ohio, and enlisted at the outbreak of the civil war, being mustered out as a Captain of volunteers. General Noble was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the regular army, and in the Spanish-American war was sent to Cuba in command of a battalion of the Sixteenth Infantry.

Major E. H. Goodman.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Major Edward Harris Goodman, formerly Vice President and General Manager of the Pullman Palace Car Company of Chicago, and of the Union Switch and Signal Company of Pittsburgh, Penn., died today at Palm Beach, Fla., where he had gone for a short visit from his home in Gwynned Valley, a suburb of this city.

Professor William Angus Knight.

LONDON, March 4.—William Angus Knight, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews during 1876-1902, who was retired on a pension by the British Government six years ago for his eminent services to English literature, died this morning at his home in Keswick, Cumberlandshire, in his eighty-first year. He was born in Scotland and educated in the University of Edinburgh.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FRANK.—Mr. and Mrs. Mor

MORE RED CROSS AID SHIPPED TO EUROPE

New Fund Opened for Relief of Women and Children War Sufferers in Russia.

BOOKS TO BELGIAN SOLDIERS

Surgical Dressings Committee Issues an Appeal—Jewish Relief Fund Now $3,278,000.

The American Red Cross shipped to Europe through its New York chapter last week more than $7,000 worth of hospital and relief supplies. On the French liner Lafayette there was shipped to the American Clearing House in Paris forty cases of hospital supplies, garments, and anaesthetics. This consignment was valued at $2,625. On the same liner and consigned to the Belgian Red Cross at Calais, France, went a shipment of hospital necessities worth $350.

For Belgian refugees in Holland the Red Cross shipped on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam thirty-four cases containing food and miscellaneous clothing. The consignment was addressed to the American Minister at The Hague and was valued at about $2,680. A fourth shipment was for the British Red Cross, and included twenty cases of war relief supplies worth about $1,500. Included in the British shipment were several cases for reshipment to the British colonies in South Africa.

The Red Cross War Relief Fund in New York City reached a total of $636,839.04 last week. This represents the sum collected since the beginning of the war. Subscriptions should be addressed to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

Brooklyn Chap..$1,000 Refugee Fund.....1,000 Three Friends...$1,000 Mrs. L. B. Preston.200 Louise L. Kane.....100 Jane Van Vleck.....50 Mrs. T. Harding...25 Mrs. A. S. Sewall...10 Anna A. Sprague...25 Mrs. L. Ondin.....25 G. I. Kemble.....25

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, 542 Fifth Avenue, has forwarded during the last week thirty-two cases of chloroform for wounded soldiers in hospitals, and appeals for donations for the purchase of further supplies of ether and chloroform, which are so urgently needed.

The association acknowledges the following donations received during the last week:

J. H. Miller.....$100 J. L. McKinney.....50 Mrs. C. C. Stilm'n 50 Samuel Elliot.....25 W. H. Lauder.....25 R. B. Whitehead..25 E. J. Tillotson.....25 D. M. Campbell.....20 Miss M Teish.....20 Mrs. E. Dixon.....20 Miss Grandspeare 11 A. S. Mason.....10 J. B. Graham.....10 G. J. Bergen.....15 H. Tatton.....10 E. M. Anderson.....10 Mrs. M. W. Teets.10 "Shinkle.....10 Smaller gifts.....67

For the Polish Sufferers.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, was increased last week to $255,720.45. New gifts of $10 or over follow:

Mme. Paderewski.$25 J. Wardelewski.....20 Rev. S. Kurczyng..20 Rev. J. Tarnecki.....5 Bertha Lacey.....10 G. H. Weaver.....20 Waverly, N. Y.....218 Emma Allison.....50 St. Paul's Church, Springfield, Mass. 13 Mrs. C. B. Mitchell 10 Dr. L. Dennis.....25 Virginian.....10 Mrs. D. C. McCormick.....10 A. Leacock.....10 Mrs. L. B. Preston.200 W. F. Lyman.....25 F. W. Johnson.....10 Parkside Bap. Ch., Buffalo.....13 All Saints' Mission, Whitman, Mass..10 Eugene Levering..25 Chas. R. Crane.....100 Dom. Fathers, San Francisco.....25 Mrs. M. Smith.....10 E. H. Seward.....10 Mrs. J. B. Carmichael.....10 A. J. Dolton.....10 Mrs. M. S. Maltby 10 Harrison, N. J...850 Mrs. J. H. Perkins 200 James H. Harris..10 Walter Morris.....25 Samuel Lee.....25 Swedish Evan. Ch. 28 L. F. Hild.....10 L. Barnette.....30 Mrs. O. Applegate 10 John Milliken.....10 Smaller gifts.....65

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-seven For Colds, Influenza,

GRIP

25c. and $1.00, at all druggists or by mail.

Tonic Tablets

A Useful Tonic For

AFTER EFFECTS FROM GRIP

Loss of Strength; Loss of Appetite; Weak or impaired Digestion. Contains nothing harmful nor injurious. Large Flask, $1.00.

For sale by all Druggists or sent on receipt of the price. HUMPHREYS' HOMEO. MED. CO., Corner William and Ann Streets, New York.

IT'S VERY EASY TO GET RID OF SKIN TROUBLES With CUTICURA

Bathe with Soap, dry and apply the Ointment

Stops itching, clears away pimples, redness and roughness, removes dandruff and scalp irritation, heals red, rough and sore hands, as well as most baby humors. You need not buy them until you try them.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

For Belgian Prisoners.

James A. Blair, Acting Treasurer of the Committee for Belgian Prisoners in Germany, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions:

Mrs. W. P. Thompson.....$50 A. Cochrane.....100 Eliza Chew.....25 H. G. Cheney.....25 Edith N. Miller..$10 Mrs. G. M. Hutton 50 Mrs. G. W. Hubbard 10 John Johnston.....25 Smaller gifts.....21

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent addressed to 8-10 Bridge Street, now totals more than $1,035,000. The Rev. Father J. H. Stillemans is the head of this fund. New gifts of $10 or more follow:

Providence Journal.$308 H. K. McHarg.....250 Residents, Nordhoff, Cal.....235 Sec. Belge, Woonsocket, R. I.....150 Com. Punxsutawney, Penn.....125 Olneyville Com., R. I.....100 Miss G. L. Hoyt..75 Big Sandy, Mon...50 G. L. Jewett.....50 "A Jersey Man"..100 P. L. Logan.....25 E. A. Kerelsen....$14 G. R. McLane.....3 L. C. Abercrombie 10 G. K. Fulleger....10 R. Frost.....10 Arnold G. Dana....25 G. F. Scull.....10 Mrs. E. G. Hoyt....10 Louisa J. Dock.....12 Helen Taft.....25 M. E. Griffith.....25 Mrs. Rousseaux....13 Boy Scouts, Fort Orange.....15 M. P. King.....10

For the Belgian Soldiers.

In November last a committee among the members of which are Joseph H. Choate, Emanuel Havenith, the Belgian Minister; Charles J. Bonaparte, and Father Stillemans issued an appeal for books, magazines, playing cards, puzzles, pipes, &c., for Belgian soldiers. As a result of this appeal the committee has just shipped to King Albert's soldiers more than 2,000 books, 1,035 French reviews, and hundreds of packages of playing cards and the other things asked for. Another shipment, which will include 3,000 books, is to be sent shortly.

Among those who contributed to this fund and the amounts they gave are the following:

Raymond Lamquet.$25 T. Marburg.....25 A. Pressell.....$25 B. Friedman.....10

The American Ambulance.

The American Ambulance Committee received last week an anonymous donation of $1,500 to be applied to the purchase of a motor ambulance which shall bear the inscription: "In memory of Richard Hall, who died for France."

Hall was a Dartmouth College graduate who, after leaving college, entered the service of the American Ambulance Hospital as a volunteer ambulance driver and was killed by a shell early last Christmas morning while driving his ambulance over a mountain road in eastern France, on his way to a dressing station to take wounded to a hospital. The shell destroyed the ambulance which had been given by Dartmouth College. It is intended that the ambulance which has just been donated will replace the one that was destroyed. Hall was a son of Dr. and Mrs. Louis F. Hall of Ann Arbor, Mich. Another son, Louis Hall, Jr., was in the ambulance service with his brother. He came back to his parents after his brother's death, but expects soon to return to France and it is probable that he will be put in charge as driver of the ambulance commemorating his brother's memory.

Contributions received by the American Ambulance during the week amounted to $6,206. All contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. New gifts of $10 or more, follow:

E. M. Bulkley....$100 E. C. Jameson.....250 H. M. Kirby.....500 Cleveland Com.....500 Potter & Johnson Machine Co.....25 Nat. Acme Mfg. Co. 25 Memory of J. Canfield .....1,500 Through Mrs. R. Bacon .....850 Mrs. C. H. Sherrill.....20 C. S. Lewis.....50 Mrs. W. Reid....$500 F. M. Kirby.....500 T. M. Kessler 25 Jane R. Shaw.....10 Kate H. Sloss.....15 Memory of Richard Hall .....1,500 G. R. Harding.....10 E. M. Bulkley, Jr., and others...100

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee has collected more than $3,278,000 to date, and the fund continues the fastest growing in the city. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, 52 William Street. New gifts of $10 or over received the past week follow:

Shreveport J. Ch. & Free Is. Soc.$2,000 New Bedford Com. 75 Gustav Stern.....25 Tozer Com.....175 H. H. Small.....10 Atlanta Com.....1,000 Jeanette Com.....800 Chillicothe Com...500 Harbor Spr. Com...15 John Vandunkin.....10 W. N. Selligsberg..10 Wichita Falls Com.238 H. S. Rosenbaum..50 Party, Easton.....180 Carro Thread Co....50 Madison H'se clbs. 50 Justice Gavegan..50 Congr. Chil. of Is.150 Gary Com.....115 T. O. T. S. 51.....10 Butler Com.....2,099 Masseria Com.....20 New Bedford Com. 50 Dr. N. Kruskal.....10 Chester Com.....10 Emp. Fuel Benefit. 25 Philip Malansky..25 Anonymous.....30 Paul J. Sachs.....50 Kans. City Com.5,000 Alphonse Hirsh.....10 Massillon Com...1,202 N. Eng. Br. A. J. R. C.....5,000 Joel Blaugrund.....10 Goth. Novelty Co....10 Wheeling Com.....7,000 Norfolk Com.....41 J. Miller.....500 C. & Sk. Mak. Un. 40 Paint., Var., and Tr. Com.....50 Sinclair & Valentine .....25 Grassell Chem. Co. 25 Metropol'n Sk. Co. 25 Duquesne Com.....502 Sol Hecht.....10 Cortland Com.....75 Greenshor Fr. Ord. 65 Boro Park Fund...200 Sacramento Jew. Ch.50 C. de Hirsch Home 10 Ipp & Kwint.....45 S. S. Children, Con. Ag. Jeshesin.....20 Max Holtz.....10 Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Esberg .....50 N. Hud. Heb. Com.200 Mrs. M. and Mrs. Rothstine .....22 Mrs. J. A. White....20 C. Lichtenberg.....5 San Antonio Com.4,615 Ind. O. F. S. of I..300 I. O. R. A. Lodges.600 Mut. Lens Prot Co. 25 Herman Younker...20 N. F. Lesczynski Temple Mt. Zion.....12 Fresno Com.....128 Verein Vorwaerts..25 D. M. White.....25 H. Elkan.....25 M. A. Bean.....100 Charleston Com....98 Moscow Ren. Socy.100 Anonymous .....10 Empo, M. Barber..150 I. Engels .....28 Tampa Com.....1,000 Mrs. S. S. Abers....60 Surft & Co.....25 Mr. and Mrs. M. Sicular .....12 McAlester Com....37 Laura Albert.....$10 Temple Mother Cl. 10 Eufaula Com.....191 Huntsville Com....310 Washington Com.2,000 Wolchansky.....10 Portsmouth Cong...7 Memory M. Mayer.300 Mrs. I. F. Wolfes. 75 J. T. Belkin.....10 Mansfield Bleach...30 Mrs. S. J. Michelsons 41 U. B. A.....200 Sara Regness.....27 York Com.....320 A. Oestrich.....25 Waldo Bros.....100 Mrs. J. C. Caflisch 10 Mrs. R. Rodinson...10 Mrs. H. H. Ditson. 10 Mrs. G. G. Moore. 10 Mrs. E. I. Spencer. 10 Mrs. C. H. Zehnder 10 Mrs. M. Davis.1,000 Syracuse Arm. Rel.70 J. S. Severance....250 Arm. Rel. Fund.113 "Anonymous".....100 W. H. Miller.....100 V. .....100 R. W. Springer.....100 T. N. Ely.....100 J. W. Johnson.....50 George Maag.....50 Mrs. M. T. Silver. 50 Mrs. E. A. Quier. 25 Mrs. W. P. Warren 25 Mrs. G. C. Bryant. 25 Schuyler Merritt...25 E. C. Hammond.....25 Orcella K. Hines...25 Mrs. C. S. Weston. 25 "A Friend".....25 Emeline Armstrong 20 H. E. Wilkens.....15 Miss C. Emery.....10 Mrs. J. V. Forle...10 A. H. Scottschall. 10 Ch. of Alfred Univ. 10 "A Friend".....10 Mrs. T. L. Dalton. 10 Rose M. Houston. 10 Frank Semple, Jr.. 10 Harriet R. Lewis..10 Mrs. H. R. Stedman .....10 Goldenberg Bros...10 Miss K. L. Mather. 10 John A. Affleck....10 Am. Red Cross..1,500 "Anonymous".....1,000 Mrs. E. B. Dane..100 Mrs. H. B. Tuttle..100 Miss M. L. Jackson 50 Hollo, P. L.....50 J. S. Higbie.....50 Pres. S. S., Salem, Ore.....34 G. S. McKeerin....25 Mrs. Smith.....25 J. H. Scheide.....25 George W. Clyde...25 G. Laub's Sons.....25 F. Hamilton.....25 Mrs. G. M. Boardman .....25 Mrs. W. Ellery.....25 Mrs. E. A. Huntington .....20 Mr. and Mrs. C. Mackall .....15 Col., San Fran....15 Pres. Mem'l Cal. Com. Salin View, Cal...14 "Anonymous".....10 Flits Spear.....10 Mrs. J. H. Munro. 10 Arm. Rel., Rochester .....10 Charles Storrow....10 Mrs. W. H. Earle. 10 D. F. Strock.....10 F. M. Bradley.....10 Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Clark .....10 Miss N. J. Adams. 10 Other gifts.....939

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, reports a total of contributions received, including funds raised in co-operation with allied committees, of $637,800.35. The following contributions of $10 or over have been acknowledged by Mr. Belmont during the week:

Wm. Nicholls.....$100 John Barneson.....80 David Magie, Jr...50 Mrs. B. Nicholl.....30 James Douglas.....25 R. W. Smith, Jr...10 Elizabeth W. Putnam .....$15 S. Macklem.....10 Miss Anna Schiesinger .....10 Other gifts.....43

For Russian Sufferers.

The Fund for the Benefit of Russian Women and Children rendered destitute by the war, to be sent for distribution to the Committee of H. I. H. the Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolaievna, reports the following contributions:

Benefit Bandova Theatre .....$626 Plaza Ball.....240 Programs, &c.....417 M. Medzikhovsky..21 Mrs. John Astor.....20 Neversslip Mfg. Co.10 Mr. Pupin.....10 Coulert Bros.....50 W. H. Williams..100 S. M. Vauclain....500 Mitsui & Co.....500 Sir Charles Ross.$500 Niles-Bement-Pond Co.....250 Sidney G. Riley..100 Rem. Arms-Union Met. Cart'ge Co...250 Y. Farroway.....25 A. Y. Seferovitch...20 S. E. Gurdlin.....100 S. McRoberts.....100 Studebaker Corp...200

Donations may be sent to Mme. Golejewski, 18 East Ninety-second Street, New York City.

Serbian Relief Committee.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, of which Murray H. Coggeshall is Treasurer, has collected $235,649.71. These new gifts of $10 or over are acknowledged.

A. K. Macomber.$5,000 Mrs. H. Rice.....5,000 Miami Meeting...2,013 Palm Beach.....1,554 Ottawa Com.....3,500 Mrs. Fearing.....165 "A Jerseyman".....100 Allison Dodd.....100 G. L. Jewett.....100 C. H. Kelsey.....100 Louisa H. Clarke..100 V. I. Soc. Madalia..50 St. Margaret's H. S., Tokio.....50 Dawson & Fargo....50 Charles H. Best....50 Mrs. G. C. Bryant. 25 Mrs. F. W. Paris..25 Mrs. H. H. Bean...25 G. H. R. Richmond 25 Miss Sumner.....25 W. L. Burdick.....20 J. Q. Hamilton.....20 F. Williamson.....20 Miss M. Warren...$15 F. M. Prettow.....15 Miss E. Folsom...15 Mrs. C. Dudyke...10 C. H. Hunt.....10 Mrs. J. I. Thacher 10 C. H. Williams....10 J. A. Dvorak.....10 Charles Shelton....10 Mrs. C. Snow.....10 S. L. Martin.....10 Augusta M. Scott..10 C. S. Fayerweather 10 Mrs. C. Heane.....10 Benj. Briefly.....10 E. Browning.....10 J. H. Callanan.....10 Noel B. Fox.....10 M. McKerral.....10 Mrs. W. H. Birckhead .....10 Ira P. Cannes.....10 Jessie W. Chase...10 G. R. Kinyon.....10 Samuel Lewisson...25 First Nat. Bank...10 Julia M. Richardson .....25 Edward Freeman...10 G. Laub's Sons.....25 Mrs. P. Gotthelf...25 E. J. Hawthorne...10 Henry Hoack.....15 E. S. Robinson.....10 Mrs. H. E. Northrup .....20 F. A. Northrup.....10 B. Mitchelhill.....25 W. H. Gifford.....50 H. T. Carey.....10 A. S. Stewart.....10 Paterson citizens..38 W. G. Ogden.....25 Owen King.....10 La Crosse Lum. Co. 50 N. A. Olney.....10

For the Allies.

The National Allied Relief Committee, Lee, Higginson & Co., depositories, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, acknowledges the following contributions received during the week:

F. H. Tuthill.....$25 E. C. Hayes.....10 Mrs. H. N. Torrey 10 Geo. K. Page.....10 R. H. Webber.....10 A. W. Brown.....15 C. S. Eaton.....10 Mrs. R. A. Newman 50 W. B. Phillips.....10 Tom Lehon.....10 E. P. Sawyer.....10 Walter Stern.....10 Daniel McMartin...10 J. J. Gilbert.....10 Anonymous .....100 Adolf Liebman.....10 Foster Mach. Co....25 C. H. Donnell.....10 L. M. Marks.....10 Levey Bros & Co. 20 W. P. Messuere.....10 Mrs. G. A. Plimpton .....10 Olaf Oberg.....10 D. L. Robinson.....10 Mrs. E. C. Barnes 10 H. C. Ever.....10 G. A. Caldwell.....10 Frank J. Pitner.....10 F. H. Hamlin.....10 H. J. Horrocks.....10 O. J. Beaudette Co. 25 J. C. Griffith.....10 R. R. Moore .....10 T. L. Smith .....25 T. A. DeVilbiss....20 L. H. Blackmore...10 C. H. Randall.....25 Anonymous .....10 Mrs. C. H. Woodruff .....10 Mrs. Inglis .....10 Mrs. Edwards .....25 T. N. Hall.....100 M. J. Mudge .....10 O. Oakleaf .....10 J. W. Stewart .....25 W. H. Rolston .....25 W. S. Sayre.....25 Geo. H. Higbee .....25 Wm. C. Mather.....100 J. A. Jeffrey .....10 T. T. Hitch .....20 George Armstrong 10 Miss M. B. Bull....10 A. F. James .....10 C. C. Yawkey.....25 F. W. Prentice .....10 H. W. Brown .....10 L. W. Nieman .....15 A. W. Spalding.....10 J. A. Black.....25 F. H. Fay.....25 Miss A. C. Morgan 50 C. Hauck.....$10 Anonymous .....20 C. H. Chandler.....25 F. L. Schofield.....10 William E. Guy....20 Frank G. Swift.....10 Mrs. J. B. Mott...100 F. J. Yahn.....10 E. A. Rollins.....25 Leonard Hents.....10 Henry Hents.....25 N. D. Fraser.....50 S. C. Dickey.....50 T. G. Dulany.....10 Mrs. W. F. Proctor 25 T. D. Van Dusen...25 F. W. Stevens.....50 H. E. Knapp.....10 C. D. Van Vechten 10 Howard Knowles...25 J. M. Schiff.....10 H. C. Smith.....10 J. S. Spring.....10 E. B. Kipp.....10 Mrs. E. L. Rice....10 Rutler & Rhodes..20 Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sinclair .....30 F. B. Thomas.....20 Mrs. E. Fowler....10 M. A. Disbrow & Co.10 John T. Schee.....10 G. A. Knapp.....10 F. Wieber.....10 H. N. Silliman....10 L. Chamberlain....10 Gilbert Collins....25 H. H. Wolff.....15 Miss M. Valentine. 10 Maurice Hoopes....25 H. A. Monfort.....10 Mrs. R. Robinson...10 Mrs. H. H. Ditson. 10 C. R. Smith.....25 J. L. Severance....100 C. W. Leesbo.....10 Mrs. T. R. Coates-Worth .....25 O. M. Eidlitz.....50 H. C. Turner.....25 H. H. Franklin....100 W. A. Burnham....100 Miss J. B. Tarbox. 20 W. T. Hanson.....10 W. M. Wheeler....10 F. H. Potter.....10 Mrs. G. B. Meade. 10 Mrs. E. Rhoads....10 G. T. Gaskins.....25 J. S. Gilbert.....100 E. L. Rosenfeld....50 Brockett Cem. Co. 10 H. C. Wood.....10 J.H. Himmelberger 10 W. L. Roach.....10 J. W. Hoover.....10 E. E. Dwight.....100 Elizabeth Hurd.....25 "Sisters".....100 F. L. Gardiner.....25 Anna H. Bordon....25 Carrie L. Bordon...25 Miss E. S. Bacon..100 E. R. Warren.....10 Mrs. R. Amory.....25 A Friend.....300 A Friend.....100 J. W. Johnson.....25 H. C. M. Ingraham 25 A. A. Moody.....10 G. F. B.....20 Mrs. J. F. Halstead .....100 E. J. Stearns.....10 W. R. Porter.....100 Selmar Hess.....50 S. F. Stewart.....10 E. J. Platt.....10 J. W. Auld.....10 Mrs. G. L. Webb..20 C. T. Condit.....10 Dodge City Wholesale Grocery Co., 10 H. F. Willis.....10 Mrs. C. A. Griscom 15 John J. Hopper....50 E. W. Sinclair.....10 M. T. Murphy.....10 G. M. Palmer.....100 J. L. Crawford.....25 H. T. Eddy.....10 D. R. Leslie.....20 Minnie Doup.....10 S. A. Strauss.....10 A Friend.....1,000 T. H. Caley.....25 J. T. Stanley Co...25 J. W. Sheehan.....100 Marius Charavay...10 Mrs. L. Oudin.....50 W. H. Burks.....10 J. A. Bronwer.....10 Anonymous .....100 E. L. Carpenter....100 J. W. Crisman.....25 W. M. Hatch.....10 Other gifts.....147 P. P. Edwards.....10 A. M. D.....30 Mrs. S. M. Williams .....25 Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Denny .....50 R. O. Lamb.....10 Mrs. A. Hall.....10 Mrs. H. Rotch.....25 Mrs. W. E. Forbes300 Mrs. C. A. Cummings .....25 C. A. H.....10 S. S. Pres. Ch., Glens Falls.....10

The Central Committee.

Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, 63 Park Row, announces that up to March 2 this committee has received $888,132.74. The following is a list of contributions:

Youngst'n Com..$2,000 Augusta Com....2,000 N. Rochelle R. Com.....1,000 Max Rabinowitch.2,000 St. Paul Asso.....73 J. Barondess.....200 Mr. G., Bklyn.....26 Rabbi L. Silver..80 W. Hurwitz.....32 Pt. Ches. R. Com. 25 Bess Flox.....144 Norwich, Conn...41 Colo. Springs.....198 W. Hurwitz.....32 J. Conf. Minneap..875 A. Payne.....31 O. Com., Cleve....100 Worcester, Mass..389 Provisional Com...123 A. Axelrod.....70 I. Rauchbom.....45 A. Zweigel.....133 Jam. M. Journal..370 Jew. Ladies, New Castle, Pa.117 Cong. Beth Jacob, Cleve. 75 C. Atkin, Buffalo, N. Y.....30 Long Branch, N.J. 25 Mr. Fishbein, London, Can....100 C. C. Freedman..105 R. H. McCarty...125 I. Robinowitz....150 H. Goldfinger....100 Meyer Max.....38 No. 289, I.O.B.A..25 A. Feldstein.....42 Alton Com.....238 I. Rokeach & Son 35 J. Kamenitzky.....4 St. Paul Com.....600 Mt. Sinai Cong...40 A. J. R. Com.....500 Greenwood, Miss..644 Rev. Dr. De Sola Pool .....37 R. Morrison.....25 Malden Com.....100 Rev. L. Mettel.....50 Con. Shareh Torah 50 Ladies' M. B. Association .....100 Laurel, Miss.....265 A. J. Pollack.....25 J. Daily News.....261

German Charity Bazaar.

Contributions to be applied to the Fund of the German Charity Bazaar, to be held in Madison Square Garden from March 11 to March 23, inclusive, are received by every mail. J. P. Meyer, 45 Broadway, is the Treasurer. The bazaar is being arranged for the benefit of the war sufferers of Germany and her allies. Gifts received recently include the following:

C. von Helmolt...$500 Fritz Hill.....100 Mrs. H. R. Hoyt..250 Carl Heynen.....100 A. Jansen.....250 Emil Kipper.....50 G. B. Kuhlenkamp.100 J. Otto Koch.....100 A. Klipstein.....250 Herman Kuhn.....50 George Lueders.....250 A. Lueder.....40 E. Lederer.....25 B. Loewenstein.....250 F. Meyer.....300 William Marburg....30 M. R. Mayer.....100 A Friend.....250 Richard Mueller....200 Miss M. J. Millhauser .....25 William Mohr.....150 A Friend.....100 G. F. Neidlinger....200 Karl Neuhoff.....200 F. E. Nortz.....1,000 Pt. Ches. R. Com. 25 Bess Flox.....144 Norwich, Conn...41 Colo. Springs.....198 W. Hurwitz.....32 J. Conf. Minneap..875 A. Payne.....31 O. Com., Cleve....100 Worcester, Mass..389 Provisional Com...123 A. Axelrod.....70 I. Rauchbom.....45 A. Zweigel.....133 Jam. M. Journal..370 Jew. Ladies, New Castle, Pa.117 Cong. Beth Jacob, Cleve. 75 C. Atkin, Buffalo, N. Y.....30 Long Branch, N.J. 25 Mr. Fishbein, London, Can....100 C. C. Freedman..105 R. H. McCarty...125 I. Robinowitz....150 H. Goldfinger....100 Meyer Max.....38 No. 289, I.O.B.A..25 A. Feldstein.....42 Alton Com.....238 I. Rokeach & Son 35 J. Kamenitzky.....4 St. Paul Com.....600 Mt. Sinai Cong...40 A. J. R. Com.....500 Greenwood, Miss..644 Rev. Dr. De Sola Pool .....37 R. Morrison.....25 Malden Com.....100 Rev. L. Mettel.....50 Con. Shareh Torah 50 Ladies' M. B. Association .....100 Laurel, Miss.....265 A. J. Pollack.....25 J. Daily News.....261 W. S. Thomson.....50 L. Vogelstein.....200 Carl Vietor.....300 T. F. Vietor.....200 A. Vietor & F. Vietor..200 A. Vogel.....100 Emil Winter.....500 E. G. W. Woebz...500 J. M. Weingartner.510 A. J. Weingardt...500 Leo Wallerstein....50 Max Wallerstein....50 Benj. J. Weil.....25 K. Wittgenstein....100 F. P. Zuchlke.....100 N. Y. Zeitung.....200 W. Rasmus.....250 C. F. Aloslo.....100 K. Jungbluth.....500 Mrs. K. Fischer....125 E. Donner.....100 H. Herzog.....100 Jorge Andre.....25 An Arlonite.....250 John Achelis.....200 Abraham & Straus.250 Albert de Bary, Jr.200 C. J. Beck.....25 J. vom Bruck.....25 Eugene O. Beyer..200 C. Bahnsen.....300 Hubert Collis.....100 L. Dejonge & Co..500 M. Dippel.....100 Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Degener .....200 W. Degener.....200 W. H. Erhart.....300 Anton Eilers.....500 B. Elkan.....100 J. O. Erckens.....200 C. Englehard.....1,000 August Elmer.....500 F. Fohr.....100 R. H. Fraenckel....100 Charles Froeb.....250 W. T. Fleitmann....250 A Friend.....100 Newton Cong.....263 Hebrew Assn.....50 Edgar L. Spafford.212 Day Publishing Co.300 Students Assn.....143 Jacksonville, Fla....30 Pittsfield Com.....61 Warheit Pub. Co...42 Miss Sophia Berger 33 Rev. M. Freinberg. 25 Niagara Soc. Ch....25 Rabbi D. G. Light 69 Rabbi I. I. Isaacson .....35 Toledo, Ohio.....131 Thomas A. Keck...165 Adolf Liebmann.....10 Mrs. H. N. Torrey. 10 Marius Charavay...10 Mrs. K. F. Wood...10 Mrs. L. L. Lorillard .....15 Miss J. Lanz.....10 Mrs. L. Chaffee....100 H. Schniewind.....100 C. Robbins.....10 Mrs. E. Beck.....20 A. Hochard.....30 Miss C. E. Comstock .....35 Miss Mary Carey..50 Mrs. L. B. Preston.200 Mrs. Alfred Anson.100 J. L. Severance....100 C. P. Greenough...25 F. B. Scott.....50 H. C. Turner.....25 Miss E. R. Stevens. 25 A. N. Miller.....25 Mrs. O. N. Edge....30 E. M. Badley.....10 Miss May White...50 H. S. Handy.....10 Mrs. H. H. Baxter. 10 Mrs. W. Greenough 25 Mrs. F. Vanderbilt. 75 Mrs. McDougall Hawkes .....40 J. W. Johnson.....25 Col. E. H. Ruffner 25 W. T. Grant.....10

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, of which Lady Herbert is the President, and Henry J. Whitehouse the Treasurer, now has offices at 681 Fifth Avenue. New gifts of $10 or more acknowledged yesterday follow:

Miss C. Morgan..$500 Miss E. B. Smith.300 Mrs. W. D. Sloane.250 Fownes Bros. & Co.....125 Pequignot .....11 Mrs. E.F. Shepard.210 Mrs. A. M. Coats.100 F. L. Stetson.....100 Miss E. S. Barker. 30 Mrs. Whitridge's party .....31 E. N. Fenno, Jr.. 25 Hillbourne Farms. 25 W. B. Dean.....25 "Friends in Baltic" 20 Mrs. E. B. Ward. 15 Mrs. M. B. Cox.....10 Mrs. G. W. Irwin. 10 Mrs. T. M. Teets. 10 Rt. Rev. P. J. Donahue .....10 Mrs. Whitridge's. J. H. Childs.....10 Mrs. R. S. Chilton 10 Various 159

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Chairman, has collected since its organization $237,728.58. The funds of the committee are expended for relief work in France and the countries allied with France. Miss Morgan has received hundreds of letters recently showing that the need among the war sufferers is great. One of last week's gifts was a case of 1,000 handkerchiefs from Mrs. George Wetmore, and 300 outfits of clothing for children donated by Mrs. Arthur Dodge. New gifts of $10 or over to the fund follow:

Anonymous .....$45 Univ. Br., Va.....11 Mrs. F. C. Huyck..19 Mrs. Gregory.....25 Mrs. Paul Dana.....22 A. Gurnee.....121 Miss K. C. Burnett 11 Mrs. L. G. Rosenblatt .....13 J. K. Sharpe.....25 Mrs. C. H. Steele..$100 Mrs. Landstreet....12 Mrs. W. G. McCune 40 Miss A. J. Valentine .....37 E. C. De Witt.....20 Miss Clarke.....15 Miss E. H. Wisner 10 Miss F. A. Smith..20 Amer. Red Cross, Uptown Branch. 19

For the French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, now totals $21,367.46. Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the head of this fund. New gifts of $10 or more received the past week were:

Anonymous .....$38 Mrs. M. H. Hitchman .....10 J. T. Alling.....50 Horace Churchman 25 Mrs. A. Cox.....10 Elizabeth C. Parsons .....10 Janet Laing.....10 Com. A. F. F. W.$900 Mrs. E. W. Pontefract .....50 Chicago Br., A. F. W. .....10 A. R. R. Thomas..10 Miss M. T. Reynolds .....10 Mrs. C. L. Brown..50

Duryea Relief Fund.

The Duryea Relief Fund was increased last week by more than $1,175. Gifts of clothing, &c., should be addressed to "Secours Duryea," care of War Relief Clearing House, 133 Charlton Street, this city. Cash gifts should be addressed to the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway. New gifts of $10 or over follow:

Annie Arnold.....$25 Augustus Hemmenway .....200 Mrs. Charles Van Brunt .....150 Eugenia Gardinia..25 Draft from Morgan, Harjes.....25 Fanny S. Johnson..50 Miss Gardiner ....$75 Augustus Hemmenway .....500 W. G. Mixter 20 Amelia C. Benedict 50 Miss Steven's Class of Pomfret .....10 Mrs. E. T. Holmes 25

Surgical Dressings.

Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, International Chairman of the Surgical Dressings Committee, who has recently returned from Europe, is appealing for surgical dressings, especially for contributions of gauze or for money with which to buy it. Owing to the battles raging in France the hospitals are now filled with thousands of wounded men, and a call has recently come from Paris for an enormous quantity of gauze dressings, and the committee's distributing bureaus in Paris and Bordeaux are being taxed to their utmost capacity to meet the appalling need.

From 100 yards of gauze, costing $2.20, 900 compresses can be prepared, making the total cost of four compresses 1 cent. No one can refuse, at so slight a cost, to help bind up the wounds of the brave soldiers of France, and they need help now more than at any time during the war. If you cannot give gauze, or money with which to purchase it, won't you give your time and come quickly to the committee's headquarters, at 299 Fifth Avenue, and help fold the gauze into squares? They are so easy to make, and we must send 500,000 at once.

All contributions of money or material should be sent to Mrs. Willard, Surgical Dressings Committee, 299 Fifth Avenue.

DR. CRESSY TO AID ARMENIANS

Boston Physician Sails for Work Among Refugees in Russia.

Dr. William Hartwell Cressy of Boston sailed on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII. yesterday on his way to Russia to serve as a physician and surgeon among the Armenian refugees in the Russian Caucasian provinces. Dr. Cressy goes as the representative of the Armenian Medical Relief Association of America, recently organized for the purpose of providing for the sanitary and medical needs of the 250,000 Armenian refugees who sought safety from the Turks in Russian territory.

Already the association has shipped large consignments of supplies, and several physicians, of whom Dr. Cressy is the first to go, will be sent to aid in caring for the destitute among the refugees.

The association has received donations of soap and disinfectants from the B. T. Babbitt Company, James S. Kirk & Co., the Pacific Borax Company, Peet Brothers Manufacturing Company, the West Disinfecting Company, the Morgan Drug Company, the Mummo Chemical Company, and the Sulphio-Napthol Company, and also the following contributions: D. F. Merritt, $25; Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, $18.96; St. John's Church, Taunton, Mass., $10; Georgiana Hendall, $20; H. H. Khazoyan, $15; V. Dusizian, $100; two friends, $50 each; Fred H. Fay, $25; D. D. Sabin, $100; Armenian Benevolent Union, Springfield, Mass., $21; Mrs. Cassie E. Greene, $10, and Mrs. Robert Hoe, $50.

The officers and Directors are: George S. Kebabian, President; the Rev. George R. Montgomery, Vice President; Dr. John K. Erganian, Vice President; K. Chibouk, Financial Secretary; Roger H. Anderson, Secretary; A. H. Tiryakian, Treasurer; the Rev. A. A. Bedikian, Dr. S. A. Chilian, Dr. Menas S. Gregory, A. Keshishian, and Dr. M. B. Parounagian.

Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, Hamilton Holt, Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Mrs. George Washburn, and Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., have accepted the positions of Honorary Vice Presidents.

All checks should be made payable to the order of the Armenian Medical Relief Association, and mailed to the office of the association, 175 Fifth Avenue. Contributions of supplies should be marked A. M. R., and shipped direct to the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., and an invoice of the contents mailed to the Armenian Medical Relief Association.

For the Jewish Women and Children.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France now totals more than $148,500. Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is the Treasurer of this fund. New gifts of $10, or over, received the past week, follow:

Paul Jones Club.$1,000 T. A. Edison.....20 Wm. H. Bishop...25 Mrs. J. C. Weir....10 Mrs. E. Richards..10 Mrs. C. A. Griscom 10 Mrs. Alfred Anson.100 Mrs. F. N. Parls..10 H. W. Maurer.....25 Mrs. E. S. Bayer..10 Anonymous .....10 Miss E. S. Bacon..100 H. W. Sibley.....250 G. Laub's Sons.....50 Miss K. Bullard...20 Mrs. A

ATHLETICS—HOCKEY—SWIMMING—BASKET BALL—SHOOTING

RICHARDS IS STAR OF COLLEGE MEET

Cornell Athlete Wins Two Firsts and a Second in I. C. A. A. A. A. Games at Garden.

MEREDITH WINS FOR PENN

Captures Three-Lap Relay by Great Spurt—Yale Team Gets Six-Lap Event with Overton's Aid.

Practically all the glory in the second annual indoor games of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America in Madison Square Garden last night was garnered by representatives of the big three in track athletics —Cornell, Yale, and the University of Pennsylvania, and the smaller colleges, for whose benefit the meet was primarily arranged, were left almost without honors. Princeton and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology prevented the trio named from making a clean sweep of the meet, the Tiger quartet winning the two lap relays chiefly through the great running of William B. Moore, and Massachusetts Tech registering the biggest surprise of the games by beating Cornell's representatives in the 12-lap or 4 4-5-mile relay.

For the first time in years the wall of the historic arena resounded with college cheers. Six thousand persons witnessed the competition, and the true college spirit pervaded the sports. Although last year the meet was an experiment which almost amounted to failure, last night it was a brilliant success, both from the standpoint of attendance, and in the high-class competition which thrilled the spectators.

Cornell and Yale shared the field events between them, Ithacans winning the running broad jump and the shot put, while the New Havenites captured the laurels in the pole vault and the running high jump.

On the track Cornell's hurdlers took first in the 75-yard timber-topping event, while Moakley's renowned squad of distancers annexed the twenty-four-lap relay. Yale proved best in the six-lap relay, and the 70-yard sprint, and the University of Pennsylvania colors were carried to victory in the three-lap and medley relay exhibitions.

Although results of all of the competitions were determined by average team scores, the individual brilliancy of several of the crack college performers could not be dimmed.

In the sprint race N. L. Smith of Michigan, 100 and 220-yard intercollegiate champion, went through his preliminary, semi-final and final heat without being beaten and gave a noteworthy exhibition of sprinting.

Alma Richards, the great all-around performer of Cornell University, was the bright individual star of the meet, winning the running high jump and the running broad jump and taking second place in the sixteen-pound shot put. In the running high jump he defeated Yale's sturdy representative, Wesley M. Oler, Jr., by leaping 6 feet 3 inches, one inch better than the mark made by Oler.

Ted Meredith's sensational running gave the University of Pennsylvania a victory in the three-lap relay, a total distance of one and a fifth miles, in which the fast time of 4:22 was recorded. The quarter mile national champion was compelled to concede eight yards to Bill Bingham, the Harvard crack, on the final leg of this exhibition, yet he won by two yards, running himself out to bring the honors to the Philadelphia institution. Columbia, the only other starter in this event, was far outclassed and finished third, far in the muck.

The best quarter-milers at Penn and Harvard were pitted against each other. On the first relay Henry W. Minot, one of the Crimson quartet, went out to an early lead and led Francis Dorsey of Penn to the tape by a yard. This advantage was maintained by Thomas R. Pennypacker over Larry Scudder, and was increased to almost eight yards by Westmore Wilcox, who opposed Tommy Lennon.

Then came Meredith's fine performance. Ted opened up after Brigham as soon as he had the baton safely in his hand and before the first lap had ended he was running at Bingham's shoulder. On the second circuit the sturdy Quaker drew away slightly. Before the final lap was announced Meredith sprinted away. It seemed that he started his spurt too soon, but he evidently was in shape for he maintained his speed to the tape and stood off Bingham's dashing finish.

Yale's colors were carried to triumph in the six-lap relay, with Johnny Overton, the intercollegiate champion, starring for the New Haven combination. The hill and dale title holder ran away from Windnagle of Cornell on the last leg and won easily in 9:55 1-5. Michigan took third, while Syracuse, the fourth starter, never had a chance. The summaries:

75-Yard High Hurdle Race.—First Heat—Won by John V. Farwell, 3d, Yale; F. H. Starr, Cornell, second; T. L. Fredericks, Princeton, third. No time taken. Second Heat—Won by M. Millard, Cornell; Eugene P. Hammitt, Penn State, third. Time—0:10 1-5. Third Heat—Won by L. E. Grubb, Cornell; Lawrence D. Whiting, Penn State, second; Jarvis Offatt, Yale, third. Time—0:10 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Harold E. Barron, Penn State; Edward B. Leiseuring, Yale, second; J. M. Watt, Cornell, third. Time—0:10 1-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Donald M. Brown, Penn State; R. L. Crawford, Princeton, second; H. R. Watt, Princeton, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

First Semi-final Heat.—Won by Donald M. Brown, Penn State; F. H. Starr, Cornell, second; R. L. Crawford, Princeton, third. Time—0:09 3-5. Second Heat—Won by John V. Farwell, 3d, Yale; L. E. Grubb, Cornell, second; Eugene P. Hammitt, Penn State, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by F. H. Starr, Cornell; John V. Farwell, 3d, Yale, second; L. E. Grubb, Cornell, third; Donald M. Brown, Penn State, fourth. Time—0:10. Team score—Cornell, 25; Penn State, 21; Yale, 16; Princeton, 9; Pennsylvania, 2.

70-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by H. L. Smith, Michigan; Francis P. O'Hara, M. I. T. second; V. J. Nekrasda, Columbia, third. Time—0:07 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Henry Berg, Jr., Yale; Joseph E. Lockwood, Pennsylvania, second; F. Jelke, Princeton, third. Time—0:07 3-5. Third Heat—Won by J. S. Lewis, Cornell; James M. Doon, M. I. T., second; Herman S. Friedman, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:07 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Landon L. Ricketts, Yale; A. Harvit, Columbia, second; K. Kelly, Cornell, third. Time—0:07 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Frank Kaufman, Pennsylvania; Stanley G. Fontana, Michigan, second; Sung Sing Kwan, M. I. T., third. Time—0:07 4-5. Sixth Heat—Won by W. C. Bartsch, Cornell; Charles M. Stewart, 3d, second; T. E. Black, Columbia, third. Time—0:07 3-5. Seventh Heat—Won by Heaton I. Treadway, Yale; Albert L. Katz, Pennsylvania, second; P. B. Lee, Princeton, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

First Semi-Final Heat.—Won by Harold L. Smith, Michigan; F. P. O'Hara, M. I. T., second; L. L. Ricketts, Yale, third. Time—0:07 2-5. Second Semi-Final Heat.—Won by H. I. Treadway, Yale; Henry Berg, Jr., Yale, second; J. E. Lockwood, Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

Final Heat.—Won by H. L. Smith, Michigan; Francis P. O'Hara, M. I. T., second; H. I. Treadway, Yale, third; H. Berg, Jr., Yale, fourth. Time—0:07 2-5.

Team Score.—Yale, 27; Michigan, 15; M. I. T., 14; Pennsylvania, 14; Cornell, 10; Columbia, 7; Princeton, 4.

Relay Race, (four-men teams, each man to run 6 laps.)—Won by Yale team, with Hamilton, C. Rolfe, Henry S. Cooper, Barker, and John W. Overton; Cornell, with H. E. Irish, C. L. Beckwith, Donald F. Potter, Jr., and L. V. Windnagel, second; Michigan, with H. Leslie Carroll, George B. Fox, Howard A. Donnelly, and Clarence E. Ufer, third. Time—8:55 1-5.

Relay Race, (Four-Man Teams, Each Man to Run 3 Laps; Total Distance of 1 1-5 Miles.)—Won by Pennsylvania with Francis J. Dorsey, Lawrence C. Scudder, Thomas F. Lennon, and James E. ("Ted") Meredith; Harvard, with Henry W. Minot, Thomas R. Pennypacker, Westmore Wilcox, and William J. Bingham, second; Columbia, with J. C. Fowler, C. D. Schiffman, F. Whelan, and B. T. Haskins, third. Time—4:22.

Relay Race, (Four-Man Teams, Each Man to Run 12 Laps, a Total Distance of 4 4-5 Miles.)—Won by Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with Herman A. Herzog, George C. McCarten, George F. Halfacre, and Raymond G. Brown; Cornell, with L. U. Windnagel, G. M. Taylor, C. L. Beckwith, and Donald F. Potter, Jr., second; Columbia, with R. F. Shepard, R. L. Hunt, H. W. Look, and J. P. Knox, third. Time—23:13 4-5.

Relay Race, (four-men teams; each man to run 2 laps, a total distance of 4-5 of a mile.)—Won by Princeton, with C. C. Wallace, J. E. Eddy, H. J. Richardson, and William B. Moore; Cornell, with F. H. Starr, C. W. Muller, R. G. Warren, and P. S. Hill, second; Pennsylvania, with Frank Kaufman, James E. Lockwood, James E. Meredith, and A. L. Katz, third; Penn State, with Donald L. Dolbin, W. H. White, W. R. Mason, and H. V. Cottom, fourth. Time—2:42 2-5.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by Cecil F. Cross, Michigan, with 43 feet 9¼ inches; Alma W. Richards, Cornell, second, with 43 feet 5⅝ inches; D. C. Sinclair, Princeton, third, with 40 feet 4½ inches.

Team Average—Cornell, 40 feet ¾ inch; Michigan, 39 feet ¾ inch; Princeton, 37 feet 2½ inches; Pennsylvania, 36 feet 9⅞ inches; Columbia, 34 feet 10½ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Alma W. Richards, Cornell, with 22 feet 3 inches; A. L. Culbertson, Cornell, second, with 22 feet; Ira D. Bertolet, Jr., Pennsylvania, third, with 21 feet 10 inches.

Team Average—Cornell, 21 4-10 feet; Pennsylvania, 20 7-10 feet; Columbia, 17 8-10 feet.

Medley Relay Race, (Four-Man Teams, Men to Run 4, 2, 6, and 8 Laps, Respectively, a Total Distance of 2 Miles.)—Won by Pennsylvania, with Lawrence C. Scudder, Thomas F. Lennon, Thomas E. Pope, and Joseph H. Berry, Jr.; Harvard, second; Cornell, third. Time—8:24 4-5.

Team Race, 24 Laps, (Teams of Four Men, Total Distance 2 2-5 Miles.)—Won by J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell; F. J. Burke, Cornell, second; J. C. Corwith, Cornell, third; Clayton McMichael, Pennsylvania, fourth; A. H. Main, Cornell, fifth. Time—12:03 3-5. Team score—Cornell, 11; Pennsylvania, 25; Columbia, 42. (Cross-country system of scoring prevailed.)

Running High Jump.—Won by Alma W. Richards, Cornell, with 6 feet 3 inches; Wesley M. Oler, Jr., Yale, second, with 6 feet 2 inches; Frank A. Crane and Carrow Thilbault, Pennsylvania, tied for third, with 5 feet 11 inches.

Team Average—Yale, 5 feet 9 4-10 inches; Pennsylvania, 5 feet 9 2-10 inches; Cornell, 5 feet 7 8-10 inches.

Pole Vault for Height.—Tie for first place between F. K. Foss, Cornell; Howard Buck, Yale; Wilbur L. Newstetter, Pennsylvania, and Edwin L. Sewell, Pennsylvania, each with 12 feet.

Team Average—Yale, 11.095 feet; Cornell, 10.89 feet; Pennsylvania, 10.6235 feet.

HAMILTON SWIMMERS WIN.

Capture Interscholastic Meet Held N. Y. A. C. Tank.

Hamilton Institute won the interscholastic swimming meet, held last night in the pool of the New York Athletic Club. The Brooklyn schoolboys scored ten points. Stuyvesant and De Witt Clinton tied for second place, with nine points each. St. Paul's School and Poly Prep. followed with eight each.

As compared with the championship meet held under the auspices of Princeton University recently, the time made in the various events was decidedly slow. Tedford H. Cann of Hamilton, holder of the fifty yards interscholastic title, easily captured this event. His time was 27 seconds as against a record of 25 seconds. The same swimmer also won the 220 yards, with Leo Giebel of Stuyvesant second. The plunge for distance went to Cyril A. Carroll of All Hallows Institute, who got a fine take-off on his second trial and registered 70 feet.

H. Cagney, the young Stuyvesant champion, was the unanimous choice of the three judges in the fancy dive from a five-foot board. He was six points ahead of his nearest competitor, F. O. Bryson of the Manual Training School. The 100-yards swim went to G. W. Rogers of St. Paul's School, with W. J. FitzGibbon of De Witt Clinton a close second. The summary follows:

200-Yard Relay, Interscholastic Championship.—Won by De Witt Clinton, (Horvig, Zlivitz, FitzGibbon, O'Sullivan;) Poly Prep, second, (Redmond, Jelliffe, J. Shields, C. Shields;) High School of Commerce, third, (Callahan, M. Douglas, Baer, Albanus.) Time—1:54 2-5.

50-Yard Swim, Championship.—Won by T. H. Cann, Hamilton Institute; G. W. Rogers, St. Paul's School, second; C. Shields, Poly Prep, third. Time—0:27.

220-Yard Swim, Championship.—Won by T. H. Cann, Hamilton Institute; Leo Giebel, Stuyvesant, second; J. O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—2:39 1-5.

Fancy Dive, Five-foot Board.—Won by H. Cagney, Stuyvesant, 81 9-10 feet; F. O. Bryson, High School of Commerce, 75 9-10, second; C. Kuntz, Stuyvesant, third, 79 8-10.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by G. W. Rogers, St. Paul School; W. J. FitzGibbon, De Witt Clinton, second; M. Redmond, Poly. Prep., third. Time—1:03 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by C. A. Carroll, All Hallows Institute, 70 feet; J. Remmy, Poly. Prep., 65 feet 6 inches, second; P. Hoegan, Erasmus Hall, 65 feet, third.

AFTER LAW SCHOOL MEN.

Lush, Fordham's Coach, Seeking Nucleus for a Nine.

Faced by the task of building up a baseball nine with only two pitchers and a shortstop left from his 1915 team, Billy Lush, the Fordham coach, is making every effort possible to get the men in the graduate schools who have Varsity experience out for the Maroon team.

There are in the law and medical schools several students who have not only played on Fordham teams, but men from other colleges who are still eligible to play here. However, most of these players say that it is impossible for them to report because of their schedule of classes, and it is to find a way out of this predicament that Lush is working.

He is particularly interested in getting out Conway, who caught last season, and Meagher, the utility man of two years ago. Conway is now at the law school, while Meagher is a medical student. Damico, the former Saint John's College mainstay, is a second-year man at the law school, and efforts are being made to get him out also. With these three men, in addition to the trio of veterans now practicing, Lush would at least have a fairly strong foundation for a team.

PLAINFIELD DOG SHOW.

Airedales and Bulldogs Best Classes in Kennel Club Exhibition.

Airedales and bulldogs were the best classes at the informal Spring matches of the Plainfield Kennel Club yesterday, with Theo Offermann and Freeman Lloyd as judges.

Kenwyn Pennant, the Westminster limit class winner for John J. O'Donohue of Donnybrook Farm, won as the best dog, but was beaten for the best of the breed trophy by C. Frederick Neilson's Rosecroft Nora. The best of the bulldogs was W. E. Oakley's ch. Flirty Westall and A. M. Abell's Tom Huck's Tom Sawyer, was reserve.

German sheep dogs brought Mrs. Katharine Abell into prominence with Fritzi Scheff and Charles Edmond's Tell of Illertell, which she showed for the owner. Other winners were Mrs. T. S. Couser's English toy spaniel Overcross Bridget, Louis Batjer's beagles, the Boreas Kennels' Russian wolfhounds, and Mrs. H. Glasser's black Pomeranian Bobby Boy, which won as the best of the breed.

COLUMBIA FOILSMEN WIN.

Defeat Cornell Fencers at Ithaca by Narrow Margin.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 4.—Cornell, crippled by the loss of its star foilsman, Captain Stanton, was beaten by Columbia, 5 to 4, in an exciting dual fencing meet held in Barnes Hall before a large crowd this afternoon. All of the bouts were well contested.

Allison of Columbia scored a victory in the first bout over Delima of Cornell. Decosta, Cornell, slightly outpointed Arnaud, Columbia, in the second bout. Honors were decided in Columbia's favor when Mouquin of Columbia met Delima in the feature bout. The Columbia captain won by 7 to 6.

Anderson Outpoints Keating.

Andre Anderson, the Chicago pugilist who has been so active hereabouts in the last few weeks, took on Jack Keating at the Claremont A. C. in Brooklyn last night and had rather the better of an uninteresting, unscientific bout. The two men mauled and tussled and wrestled their way through ten rounds.

CALDWELL WINS 1,000-YARD RACE

Higgins Triumphs in 600-Yard Run in New England A. A. U. Championships.

BOSTON, March 4.—Sectional athletic championships were decided by unusually close competition at the meet under the auspices of the New England Amateur Athletic Union tonight. The games served as elimination trials for competitors to represent New England at the national indoor meet to be held in New York.

In the 300-yard run the pace was so swift that Andrew B. Kelley of Holy Cross and Thomas J. Halpin of Boston, the latter a national champion, ran into each other on the home stretch. Although Halpin finished first, the prize was awarded to Kelley on the ground that Haipin had fouled him. Kelley said, however, that he would turn the prize over to Halpin. The time of 55 3-5 seconds in this event was remarkably fast. In fact, record time for this section in an indoor meet, without spikes, was the rule in nearly every event.

Another stirring finish came in the two-mile run, won by A. Colby of the Boston Athletic Association. So fast was the competition in this event that James Power of this city, former Australian mile champion, collapsed, and Emery F. Mahoney of the Boston A. A., the New England outdoor title holder, who led almost to the finish, faltered at the tape tnd slipped back into third place behind George Goodwin, a Wakefield high school student.

Andrew Kelley of Holy Cross sprinted through a winner in two crack fields in both the sixty yard and the 300 yard dashes.

James T. Higgins, another Holy Cross star, elected to compete in the 600-yard run, which he won easily, leaving D. S. Caldwell, the Boston A. A. flier, who set the pace, virtually alone in the 1,000-yard run. Caldwell's time was 2:21 4-5. The summaries:

600-Yard Run.—Won by J. T. Higgins, Holy Cross; S. D. Rose, Boston A. A., second; R. L. Bent, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third. Time—1:20 3-5.

300-Yard Run.—Won by Andrew Kelley, Holy Cross; W. H. Meanix, Boston A. A., second; C. T. Geuthing, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third. Time—0:35 3-5. J. J. Halpin, Boston A. A., who finished first, was disqualified on a foul.

Sixty-Yard Dash.—Won by Andrew Kelley, Holy Cross; second, E. J. Foley, Holy Cross; third, S. F. Howe, Boston Y. M. C. A. Time—0:06 3-5.

65-Yard Hurdles.—Won by F. D. Pollard, Brown; second, J. K. High, Boston A. A.; third, W. H. Meanix, Boston A. A. Time—0:08 2-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by A. D. Colby, Boston A. A.; second, George Goodwin, Wakefield High School; third, Henry F. Mahoney, Boston A. A. Time—9:48 3-5.

16-Pound Shot-put.—Won by John C. Lawlor, Boston, unattached, (distance, 45 feet 6¾ inches;) second, Robert E. Lucey, Irish-American A. A., (distance, 44 feet 5¼ inches.)

1,000-Yard Run.—Won by D. S. Caldwell, Boston A. A.; second, J. J. Losero, Irish-American A. A., Boston; third, H. R. Betchel, Harvard. Time—2:21 4-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by George Pelletier, St. John's School, Danvers, Mass., height 5 feet 11 inches; second, Harry Barwise, Boston A. A., height 5 feet 11 inches, (tie, Pelletier winning jump-off,) third, A. S. Roberts, Newton High School, height 5 feet 8 inches.

NAVY GRIDIRON RECRUITS.

Middies May Get Five Other Football Players with Barrett.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Let all football teams on the 1916 schedule of the Naval Academy prepare and beware!

Six athletes who performed on Eastern gridirons last Fall may be members of the Navy team next Fall, and if they pass the examinations and receive the appointments, then the middies not only must be respected, but feared.

Charles Barrett, all-American half back, and member of the Cornell eleven for four years; Welsh, Stack, and Grant of Pennsylvania, and Lake and Scott of Lafayette are the players.

It was announced some time ago that Barrett planned to enter the Naval Academy. Welsh, Grant, and Stack have been industriously cramming for the navy entrance examinations. Welsh is practically assured of an appointment.

FRITZ MAISEL A MAGNATE.

He and Eddie Collins Are Directors of Baltimore Club.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Jack Dunn incorporated his International League club today, filing papers at Annapolis. Included among the Directors and stockholders is Eddie Collins, star second baseman of the Chicago White Sox. Fritz Maisel of the New York Yankees is also a stockholder and a Director. The other Directors are Louis A. Tuvin, John Dunn, Sr., and John Dunn, Jr.

Both Collins and Maisel are good judges of ball players, and are expected to act as the Western and Eastern representatives of Dunn in securing players who are likely to keep the Orioles right up in the thick of the pennant chase.

Interlake Regatta Starts July 16.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, March 4.—The 1916 regatta of the Interlake Yachting Association will be held at Put-in-Bay during the week of July 16, according to action taken at the Spring meeting of the association here today. Representatives of twenty-four yacht clubs were present. Interlake Commodore Emil Schmidt of Des Moines, Iowa, a member of the Sandusky Yacht Club, was one of the speakers at the association's banquet tonight.

Tiger Cubs Beat Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 4.—The Princeton freshman basketball five experienced little difficulty in registering its second victory of the season over the Eli cubs here tonight by the score of 34 to 22.

Union Overwhelms Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 4.—The Union College basket ball team easily defeated Wesleyan here tonight by a score of 42 to 16. The Union team was defeated by Wesleyan early in the season.

Penn Loses at Basket Ball.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 4.—Rochester defeated Pennsylvania at basket ball here tonight, 37 to 33.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

London, March 4.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided today:

ENGLISH LEAGUES—NORTHERN SECTION.

Burnley	3	Bolton Wanderers	1
Bury	1	Blackpool	2
Liverpool	4	Oldham Athletic	1
Manchester United	0	Everton	2
Preston North End	4	Rochdale	1
Stockport County	2	Manchester City	0

MIDLAND SECTION.

Bradford	4	Barnsley	1
Hull City	5	Sheffield United	2
Huddersfield Town	1	Bradford City	2
Leicester Fosse	0	Notts County	0
Notts Forest	3	Derby County	0
Sheffield Wednesday	2	Lincoln City	2

LONDON SECTION.

Luton	1	Milwall	2
Croydon Common	3	Watford	0
West Ham United	4	Brentford	2
Crystal Palace	10	Reading	1
Queens P'k Rangers	1	Clapton Orient	1
Arsenal	0	Tottenham Hotspur	3
Chelsea	1	Fulham	0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Clyde	3	Aberdeen	2
Rangers	3	Airdrieonians	0
Hamilton Ac.	0	Ayr United	0
Kilmarnock	5	Celtic	2
Dumbarton	2	St. Mirren	0
Dundee	3	Falkirk	3
Hearts	1	Partick Thistle	0
Motherwell	1	Hibernians	1
Raith Rovers	2	Morton	1
Queens Park	0	Third Lanark	0

HEDDON AGAIN VICTOR.

Defeats Klinger by 400 to 291 in Amateur Billiard Tournament.

Class A Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
E. W. Gardner	3	0	73	10
F. S. Appleby	2	0	46	9 13-43
M. D. Brown	2	1	59	8 34-37
C. Heddon	2	1	81	10 10-39
J. F. Poggenburg	1	2	54	11 15-35
E. T. Appleby	1	3	52	6 11-43
J. Klinger	0	4	56	8 35-40

Jacob Klinger of Austria lost his fourth consecutive game in the 18.2 amateur billiard tournament at the Arion Club last night, Charles Heddon having no trouble in defeating the European Class B champion by a score of 400 to 291. The winner's average was not very good, but he is entitled to some honor, for he ran out his string before midnight, which makes it, in point of time, one of the shortest of the matches. When his stroke was going bad, Heddon took more delight in the fact that he would finish before Sunday morning than in the defeat he was administering to the Austrian.

Heddon gave some flashes of real billiard skill, but there was little consistency to his play, and a high run was invariably followed by numerous low counts. His best cluster of the match was 64, made in the fifteenth inning, and this took the lead from the Austrian, who momentarily had the upper hand. After that Heddon increased his advantage steadily, due in large part to the mediocre play of the Austrian. The latter could not get in stroke, so far as counting was concerned. He had the same delicate touch that always marks his play, but it did not produce large clusters.

The Austrian made a run of 42 in the thirty-sixth inning. It brought him up within striking distance of Heddon's score, fifty-three points then separating the players. Heddon, however, in the next inning offset this with a run of 56. The scores:

Heddon—0 2 0 0 4 5 30 7 3 5 2 4 9 0 64 24 21 0 3 0 4 27 0 5 3 3 0 2 2 0 42 5 0 4 5 3 56 5 11 6 12 13 10 0 5 8 15 0 2. Total, 400. Average, 8 8-49. High runs, 64, 56, and 30.

Klinger—0 11 0 0 1 13 3 3 22 21 0 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 6 0 1 0 11 13 1 0 7 0 1 0 7 1 19 12 42 24 10 0 3 1 12 7 16 0 0 4 3 0. Total, 291. Average, 5 46-49. High runs, 42, 24, and 23.

Tomorrow's Games—Afternoon, Jacob Klinger and Morris D. Brown; evening, F. S. Appleby and Poggenburg.

BAKER WINS SPECIAL RACE.

Defeats High-Class Field in 600-Yard Run in Engineers' Games.

Homer Baker, the star middle-distance runner, won the feature 660-yard special at the annual indoor games of Company B, First Battalion, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, in the armory in 168th Street last night. Baker started from scratch with W. R. Granger, Irish-American A. C., the former Dartmouth collegian, while Gough, Millrose A. A.; E. S. Fraser, Irish-American A. C., and Dick Egan, Irish-American A. C., were on short marks. Granger led Baker for the first two laps, but when the bell rang for the final round Granger was distanced and dropped out, while Baker set sail and passed the whole field, winning by seven or eight yards from J. J. O'Brien of Loughlin Lyceum, with Balestier, Knights of St. Antony, third, in 1:25.

The New York A. C. quartet of fliers defeated the Irish-Americans in a special one-mile relay race, winning easily by 15 yards in 3:31 4-5. Hillman of the Irish team handed a short lead to Fraser, but Anderson, running in second place for the Winged Foot team, passed the Irish-American runner and led by 10 yards at the touch-off. Dick Egan tried to reduce this margin against Kuhn of the N. Y. A. C., and notwithstanding he gained some of the lost distance in the first lap he lost it all again and touched off Eddie Coyle, the veteran anchor man of the Irish team, about 15 yards in the rear, which was the way the team finished.

Willie Gordon, metropolitan one-mile champion, found the handicap too much for him in the three-quarter-mile handicap run, but he finished the race out, although he was far in the rear. He was scratch when he started and he was still scratch when he finished, except for the runners who had dropped out. J. Flaherty, N. Y. A. C., won from the 75-yard mark in 3:10.

Eddie Renz, American walking champion, took second in the handicap mile and a half walking race from scratch, McFadden of the New York A. C. winning from the 50-yard mark in 11:23 4-5. Matty Geis, Seventy-first Regiment, won the one mile run closed to the Military Athletic League, by inches from Zuna, Seventy-fourth Regiment, in 4:34 3-5. Hugh Honohan of the New York A. C. shared the scratch honors with Geis, but he dropped out near the finish. Geis seemed to have the race well in hand on the last lip, but Zuna made a sprint that nearly won for him, as Geis just caught him at the tape, with B. Geis, his brother, third.

The Morningside A. C. won the special three-mile team race, closed to the Harlem Athletic League, taking five of the first six places. L. Heydet of the winning club was first in 16:50 4-5, followed by his teammate, T. Halpin, and A. Morris of St. Christopher's A. C.

YALE WRESTLERS BEST.

Ellis Easily Win Point Honors in New England Bouts.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 4.—Yale won the first meet of the New England Intercollegiate Wrestling League here tonight with a total of 34 points. Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Springfield Y. M. C. A. College were tied for second place with 11 points each. Harvard and Bates follow with 9 and 8 points respectively.

CORNELL DOWNS PENN.

Ithaca Wrestlers Get Four Falls and One Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Cornell defeated Pennsylvania in a wrestling match here tonight, 19 points to 7. Cornell had four falls and one decision. Pennsylvania secured one fall and one decision.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and warmer Sun.; Mon. fair; moderate s. w. winds.

S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair and warmer Sun.; Mon. fair; light variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Sun.; Mon. fair; moderate s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Sun.; Mon. probably fair.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Sun.; Mon. fair; fresh w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sun.; Mon. cloudy; moderate w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sun.; Mon. cloudy, probably followed by snow.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Sunday. Mon. cloudy; moderate temperature.

Wis.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.; slightly colder Sun.

Minn. and Iowa—Fair Sun. Mon. probably unsettled.

N. and S. Dak. and Neb.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Sun. and Mon.

Kan.—Fair Sun. nd probably Mon., with moderate temperature.

La. and Ark.—Fair Sun.; warmer. Mon. fair.

Okla.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; colder Mon.

East. Tex.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; colder in n. w. Mon.

West. Tex.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; colder Mon.

Prices Soaring—Autos Scarce.
Wise Buyers Are Picking Up the Plums.
Bought "Big Snaps" This Winter, And Now "Want the Cash."
Easy Payments Arranged—Trades Made.
Fiat "35," Winter and Summer top; Fiat "35," limousine; Packards, "Fourteen-38," touring, also landaulettes; Napier "Six"; Daimler "Six"; Knight-Renaults, Simplexes, "38" and "50," runabouts, touring, limousines; National "Six" runabout; six-cylinder Abbott, wire wheels, runabout; 1916 Buick, Winter top; other Buicks; Locomobiles; Lancia; S. G. V. town cars and runabouts; Cadillacs, four and eight-cylinder; King 1915 roadster; Oldsmobiles, four and six-cylinders; Studebakers, six-cylinder touring and sedan; Chandler; Chalmers, four and six-cylinder; Hudsons, "Fours" and "Sixes"; Overlands, touring, sedans; deliveries, runabouts, $125 up; about 100 other unusual opportunities.
Prices Honest—Quality Best.
Demonstrations given; examinations invited; everything as represented.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.

ST. NICKS TOO FAST FOR HARVARD CLUB

Baker and Ellis Shine on Offense for Leaders in Amateur Hockey League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
St. Nicholas S. C.	6	1	.857
Boston A. A.	5	2	.714
Harvard Club, Boston	4	4	.500
Crescent A. C.	3	4	.429
Hockey Club	0	7	.000

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 4.—The Harvard Club was unable to stop the march of the St. Nicks toward the Amateur Hockey League championship tonight, being beaten 4 to 1 by the New Yorkers, who played a whirlwind game.

The Harvard men were fast in flashes and gave the St. Nick goalkeeper, Carnochan, plenty of exercise. He had more than thirty stops in goal, and some of them were made on wicked drives by Phillips and Hicks, but only once did the puck slip through. This was midway in the second half, when the visitors were leading by 2 to 0.

The Harvard men were far from being in as good physical trim as were their opponents. Baker and Ellis skated rings around the Crimson defense, and three of the St. Nicholas goals were the result of their individual effort.

The St. Nicks scored two goals in the first period. The first of these came very early and was due to clever work by Fox, who was playing right wing. Claflin blocked him as he came up the side boards, but Fox recovered and swung up close to the boundary and then right up to the corner of the cage. Sager expected a straight play but Fox passed the puck to Ellis, who slipped it past the Harvard goalkeeper's feet.

Harvard then assumed the offensive and for a time gave Carnochan all he could do. The New York net man had no less than sixteen stops within a short time on wicked shots from Hicks, Wanamaker, and Phillips.

The St. Nicks made their second goal just a few seconds before the end of the half. Ellis making a long rush, passing Claflin and counting on a high lift into the corner of the net.

The fighting was hard for the first ten minutes in the second half, Harvard continuing to pepper Carnochan with shots. Finally Phillips broke loose and came up the ice with Hicks, the latter scoring the local team's only goal, after taking a short side pass.

Less than a minute after this, however, Baker picked the puck out of the midst of a scramble, and bolted for the Harvard goal with a clear field. He was forced to the side, but made a beautiful drive past Sager just as he was thrown to the side boards by Clifford.

Ellis made St. Nick's final goal just at the end of the game, his shot also being from the side and made after he had dodged past Claflin again. The summary:

Harvard Club.	Position.	St. Nicholas.
Baker	Goal	Carnochan
Clifford	Point	Trimble
Claflin	Cover point	Van Burmuth
Wanamaker	Right wing	Fox
Sortwell	Centre	Ellis
Phillips	Rover	Baker
Hicks	Left wing	Fox

Goals—By Ellis, C. J. Baker, Hicks. Referees—Foster and Russell. Goal umpires Carnochan and Hunt. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each.

GUNNERS BRAVE COLD WIND.

C. J. Stein Makes Only Straight Score on N. Y. A. C. Range.

It was exceedingly cold and windy on the firing line of the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. As a result, there was only one straight score registered. It was made by C. J. Stein in a special shoot that ended the afternoon's program.

A. E. Ranney was the high scratch gunner of the day. He took the chief trophy with a total of 94 out of a possible 100 targets. The high handicap gunner was J. P. Donovan, who won the event after a shootoff against R. R. Debecher, A. C. Bennett, J. F. Connors, A. C. Ayres, and F. Fowler. All had full totals of 100 targets.

In the first shoot for the March Cup seven gunners had full scores of 25 targets, with handicaps, and each was credited with a leg. They were J. P. Donovan, B. R. Stoddard, A. E. Ranney, W. R. Delehanty, G. H. Martin, Z. Rogers, and C. A. Brown. Thirteen gunners were credited with legs on the Club Cup, and eleven on the Accumulation Cup.

Being a weekly cup, it was necessary to shoot off the ties in the Travers Island Cup event. C. J. Stein finally proved to be the winner. The Novice Cup had three winners. They were C. A. Brown, F. Fowler, and A. C. Ayres, the old Princeton half back. Fowler also was the winner of the Distance Handicap.

N. Y. U. Defeats Rutgers Gym Team

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 4.—New York University defeated Rutgers in gymnastics here tonight by the score of 33 to 31. Nichols was a heavy scorer for the winners with a total of eleven points and Cremer was a close second with nine. A triple tie resulted in tumbling between Ramirez and Gilloon of New York University and Bleecker of Rutgers after a pretty exhibition.

C. C. N. Y. Five Beats Rutgers.

In a close and exciting game the basket ball team of the City College defeated Rutgers on the C. C. N. Y. court last night by the score of 24 to 23. In the first half the local collegians led by the score of 13 to 9.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China.....Mar. 9

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Niagara.....Mar. 10

Japan,

FINDS CITY SEWERS ARE INSUFFICIENT

Engineer Reports They Can Be Made Adequate Only by Reconstruction.

MOST OF THEM TOO SMALL

A. L. Schaeffer Says Taxpayers Are Reluctant to Meet the Cost of Changing the System.

The man who walks in one of the city's avenues, with well-made buildings on either side and no network of ugly wires obstructing his vision of the blue sky, does not realize that the pavement perhaps covers leaking, inadequate sewers in which the city's poisonous waste products become choked in narrow pipes, seep through worn walls, back up into cellars and manholes, and, because they cannot flow freely, spread their pollution throughout the city.

When a representative of THE TIMES went to the Borough President's office yesterday and asked about the "sewer system" of New York, Amos L. Schaeffer, Consulting Engineer on Sewers, to whom he was referred, said that New York had no "sewer system"—for "system" means "an orderly arrangement of parts into a whole."

Mr. Schaeffer has spent many months studying the sewer question, and consented to give to THE TIMES his first general summary of the situation, showing where faults lay and what should be done to give the city a real sewer system. He said:

"The extensive construction of sewers began about 1849, and between that date and 1870 a great many of them in the lower portion of the Borough of Manhattan were constructed. There was no organization available at that time whose sole business it was to make a study of the drainage of the city and to construct the sewers in accordance with conclusions reached as the result of much study. In fact, the Department of Public Works at that time gave practically all of the supervision of its public work to city surveyors, who were paid a percentage of the cost of the work. One surveyor, for example, would build a piece of sewer from the waterfront extending some distance inland; at some future time some other city surveyor would be employed to build an extension to the sewer already built. There was no fixed theory according to which the size or any other functions of these sewers was determined, which accounts for the promiscuous sizes and grades of the sewers and the fact that they have no relation to the drainage requirements."

Most of Them Too Small.

While some of the sewers constructed, Mr. Schaeffer said, were too large for present purposes, he added that most of the city's sewers were too small for the volume of sewage they were supposed to carry. And Mr. Schaeffer pointed out that not only the growth in the population of Manhattan, but also the extension of buildings and pavements had caused a great increase in the sewage to be disposed of. Of the inadequacy of the sewers resulting from the latter fact, Mr. Schaeffer said:

"On plowed fields there is practically no run-off; all the rain that falls soaks into the ground. On the other hand, all of the rain which falls on roofs or on paved streets runs off and finds its way into the sewers. At the time some of the older sewers were built the street pavements were not impervious, or there may not have been any pavements. The sidewalks were not paved over their full area, buildings occupied a smaller percentage of the lot, and consequently the roof was smaller; the backyards were gardens or grass plots, so that the water which reached the sewer in those days was probably not over 50 per cent. of the rainfall.

"At present the streets are generally paved with an impervious pavement, the sidewalks are flagged for their full width—some with cemented walls, which permit no water to soak into the ground, buildings occupy a larger percentage of the lot and that portion which is not occupied by buildings is usually paved with some impervious material, so that at present the amount of rain water which reaches the sewers is probably about 95 per cent. of the rainfall."

In addition to the insufficiency in the size of the sewers, Mr. Schaeffer said, sewers in many places were laid so close to the surface that it was necessary later to run service pipes from gas and water mains through them, thus still further reducing their capacity.

Present Defects Repeated.

"Before a comprehensive reconstruction of the sewers can be undertaken," Mr. Schaeffer said, "all of these defects must be corrected and general plans must be prepared and adopted. Unless this is done the present defects will be repeated." The sewer system is impaired as much by the deterioration of sewers as by their inadequacy.

"The sewers are inadequate and have deteriorated. Very well, then; go ahead and reconstruct them"—this is what Mr. Schaeffer expects to hear from the average person, but he is ready to reply that nothing would please him better—that he has been trying with only partial success to bring about reconstruction, but that the difficulty is a matter of money and the city's sewerage policy. Concerning this aspect of the situation, Borough President Marcus M. Marks took up the discussion.

"I have repeatedly stated," said Mr. Marks, "that it is absolutely necessary to reconstruct the sewers of Manhattan, particularly in the section of the borough below Fourteenth Street, where most of the existing sewers are from fifty to seventy-five years old, and in a dilapidated condition. They are reaching the point where repairs are extravagant and useless.

Sewage Disposal Problem.

"As far as the citizens are concerned it really makes very little difference in the long run, outside of the matter of financial convenience, whether each district pays for its own sewers by assessment, or if the city pays out of its treasury and collects again in taxes. But it does make a difference in the tax rate of the city, and it makes a still greater difference in the manner in which the broad scheme of sewer reconstruction is carried out, for, if the citizens have their way, (and certainly they are entitled to consideration, in view of the fact that they are paying the bills,) it will be a much more restricted improvement in the sewer system than if the city undertakes the whole work under a single broad plan.

Another phase of the sewer problem is the treatment and disposal of sewage, and, Mr. Schaeffer said, citizens of any area of benefit are even more reluctant to pay for this than for the reconstruction of sewers, because, they argue, the purification of the harbor is a general city benefit and that the city at large should bear the expense of it. The Board of Estimate has committed itself to a policy of sewage treatment before the discharge of sewage into the harbor, because, Mr. Schaeffer said, "in several places the harbor has become so polluted that putrification is liable to set in at any time during the Summer months," but the question of how treatment shall be paid for has not been decided in many cases and "the only thing for the Borough President to do," Mr. Schaeffer continued, "is to request authorization of the Board of Estimate to do the work."

The Newest Paris Blouses

Reproduced in

Fine Georgette Crepe, $5.95

AT LAST, there is a Blouse with a new frill. And it is very becoming. Centre illustration.

The cleverest and most becoming large collar that has ever graced a Blouse is introduced in the model illustrated at the right.

The Blouse with many tiny scallops is a gem of simplicity. And it is very effective. Illustrated at the left. This Blouse has also been reproduced

In White Linen at $2.50.

All three models in Georgette Crepe are in these lovely shades—Coral, blue, bisque, flesh. Also in white.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

New Coats for Every Occasion Specialized at $25 to $45

FOR *Trotteur Wear*—Coats of blue or black serge, or black-and-white Checked Worsted. Although we have these at $25 to $45, the model at $34.50, which is *illustrated*, is particularly noteworthy, for it has so many new ideas—the London cabby's cape, the belt that is high in the back, another belt that is low in the front, and slanting cuffs. This coat is lined with peau de cygne.

For Afternoon and Informal Evening Wear

Coats of Satin and Charmeuse at $29.50 to $45. There is a model in black satin at $29.50, with the new loose back and cape collar. Also a semi-fitted model at $32.50; this is trimmed with marabou. A model in satin trimmed with velvet ribbon is $35.

Hand-Smocked Charmeuse Coats, $45

In gray, wistaria, and black; with borders, collar and cuff bandings of taupe or black marabou.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Exquisite Washable Satin Petticoats, at $3.95

THE satin is as rich as cream and as soft as it is possible for silk to be. In white and a lovely shade of pink.

The laces that adorn these Petticoats usually go into the fashioning of $10 and $15 petticoats—they are that fine. Platte Valenciennes, Shadow and Filet Net Laces.

Every Petticoat is finished with a *fitted top*, which is self adjusting by means of elastic.

Imported Kimonos, $1.50

From Japan—these picturesque Cotton Crepe Kimonos, which are generously embroidered in white or contrasting colors. Pink, lavender, Oriental blue, rose and navy.

Flowered Rice Crepe Kimonos, $1.50

America can be proud of the material as well as the kimonos, which are fashioned in loose or empire model, with large shawl collars of white voile, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

GIMBELS—Main and Second Floors

$2 All-Wool Gabardine, $1.25 yd.

3,000 yards in the popular Poiret and Tricot Twills—in the new shades of putty, tan, lead, Danish blue, plum, wistaria, brown, green, light and dark navy blues; also black.

$2 All-Wool French Serge, $1.35 yd.

In gray, Copenhagen blue, plum, dark green, brown, medium and dark navy blues; also black.

$2 Black-and-White Shepherd Checks, $1.25 yd.

An excellent quality of worsted, woven in the various sized checks which are now so much in demand.

$2.50 Double-Width Chiffon Taffeta, $1.65 yd.

In all the scarcest and most desirable shades, including silver gray and navy blue.

$3 French Black Dress Taffeta, $1.85 yd.

From one of the most reliable manufacturers of Lyons. Pure yarn-dyed double-width Taffetas.

$3 All-Silk Gabardine-Serge, $2 yd.

This is the Silk that Paris has adopted for Suits. In silver gray, medium gray, Copenhagen blue, dark brown, navy and black.

$2.25 Italian Black Dress Satin, $1.55 yd.

Yarn dyed—and in the exquisite *lumineux* finish which is now so fashionable.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Women's Ivory Kidskin Boots, $10

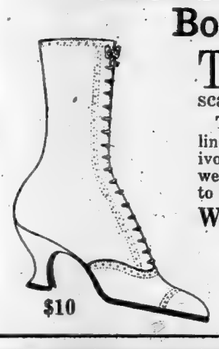

THE demand for light colored shoes continues in spite of the scarcity of ivory colored leather.

The *illustration* shows the graceful lines of these fashionable shoes—in ivory colored imported Kidskin, light weight welted soles, blind eyelets, laces to match, and covered Louis XV. heels.

Women's White Ooze Boots, $4.75—Special

Eight inches high and fashioned on the new lines, with flexible welted soles; leather Cuban Louis heels.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Gimbel Brothers

Broadway and 33d Street

First Exhibit — *Only at GIMBELS*

Pandores

Mannequinettes that introduce the

Paris Fashions of the Future

These costumes were designed by the great couturiers of Paris, and they were executed by skilled Parisiennes under the direction of the Paris Organization of

"LA VIE FÉMININE"

Officers of the American Branch:

President—Mme. Charles Le Verrier

Manager

Mrs. Daniel Gregory Mason

Advisory Board

Mrs. William Astor Chanler
Mrs. William Adams Delano
Mrs. William Greenough
Mrs. Victor Morawetz
Mrs. Edith Parsons Morgan
Miss Gertrude Watson

The entire collection is exclusive with the GIMBEL Stores, and the *Premier Presentation* will be tomorrow in

The Silk Salon—Second Floor

As dressmakers and women who design their own costumes may desire these Pandores we shall sell them at $10 apiece.

The First Pandores

were made by *Parisienne Elegantes* during the latter part of the 17th Century. Every ship that carried Pandores, "The Fashions of the Future," to London and to America was not molested. The only one of these Pandores that is now in America is exhibited in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Silk Dresses that have the *Cachet* of Paris, $29.50 to $65

"MOONBEAM" is the name of the lovely new Evening Frock at $40, which is illustrated in the centre. Its foundation is cloth of silver, finished with a flounce of silver lace, and its graduated overskirt is of chiffon, trimmed with ruffles of taffeta—in blue, carnation pink, peach, sulphur yellow and white.

The Afternoon Dress with the quaint guimpe effect of pleated chiffon is fashioned with a skirt of shaped flounces of taffeta edged with ruching, $65. Illustrated at the left.

Very simple, but elegant, is the frock of radium silk with Georgette crepe sleeves, which is illustrated at the right and is only $29.50.

Special—Taffeta Afternoon Dresses, $21.50

One model has the skirt with the new petal flounces of taffeta and a deep yoke of Georgette crepe to match the transparent sleeves.

Another model is a combination of accordion pleated taffeta and chiffon.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

The Great March Sale Silver Tablewares 10 to 33⅓% Less

FORESIGHTEDNESS caused this extraordinary purchase, which we procured before the raise in prices of this merchandise became a fixture.

Sheffield Plate in Grape and Thread Borders

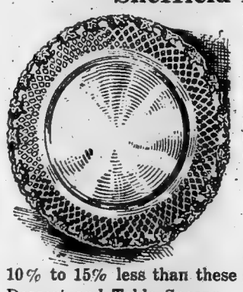

Lock-Handle Vegetable Dishes	$6.00	Meat Dishes, 15 inches	$6.00
Gravy Boats and Trays	4.50	Meat Dishes, 17 inches	8.00
Cheese and Cracker Dishes	6.00	Meat Dishes, 19 inches	9.75
Sandwich Trays	3.00	Meat Dishes, 17 inches, in Well and Tree	13.50
Sandwich Trays	4.25	Meat Dishes, 19 inches, in Well and Tree	15.00
Cocktail Trays	9.00	Meat Dishes, 20 inches, in Well and Tree	16.50
Gallery Trays	18.75		

Rogers Plated Flatware in a Beautiful Colonial Pattern

Heavily plated on a nickel silver blank, made by Simeon L. and George H. Rogers. Specially priced for this March Sale at savings of 10% to 15% less than these goods will have to be priced at the advanced prices.

Dessert and Table Spoons, dozen	$2.50	Tea Spoons, dozen	1.35
Dinner and Dessert Forks, dozen	2.50	Coffee Spoons, dozen	1.35
Bouillon Spoons, dozen	3.50	Orange Spoons, dozen	2.25
Oyster Forks, dozen	2.25	Soup Spoons, dozen	3.50
Sugar Tongs, each	.65	Butter Knives, each	.25
		Cold Meat Forks, each	.50
		Cream Ladles, each	.50
		Gravy Ladles, each	$0.75
		Medium-sized Ladles, each	1.65
		Butter Spreaders, dozen	3.50
		Berry Spoons, each	.75
		Medium-sized Knives, doz.	3.75
		Dessert Knives, dozen	3.50

Sterling Silver Handled Serving Pieces with Silver Plated and Steel Blades—in a new hammered design, the first time this pattern has been shown, at savings of 10% to 20%.

Cheese Servers, each	$0.50	Butter Knives, each	$1.00
Cake Servers, each	1.00	Tomato Servers, each	1.25
Cream Ladles, each	1.00	Gravy Ladles, each	1.25
Pickle Forks, each	1.00	Pie Servers, each	1.00
		Bread Knives, each	$1.75
		Steak Sets, Knife and Fork, set	2.50

GIMBELS—Main Floor

"'Winchew Straw' Hats The Fad of Palm Beach"

—says a well-known Fashion writer in a letter from this leading Southern resort.

"Winchew Straw" Sport Hats, $5

"Winchew Straw" is also known as Mexican Grass. It has an indescribable smartness and it is exceedingly light in weight.

We have had these Hats blocked in the model which is *illustrated*, also in the new sailors that are so fashionable—and they are in these colors;

Old Rose — *Gold* — *Emerald*
Natural — *Purple* — *Navy*
Black

They are trimmed with embroidered motifs, ribbons and hemp fantasies.

Untrimmed Lisere Straw Hats, $1.65

In black only—sailors, turbans, tricornes and hats with brims that roll at the side.

Hats Trimmed Without Charge

if the trimmings for them are also purchased in our Millinery Sections.

GIMBELS—Main and Third Floors

Philippine Hand-made Lingerie, $2 to $25

THOUGH Filipino handwork has always been considered a close rival of the needlework of France, it is safe to say that the needlewomen of the Philippines have made wonderful improvements in their already exquisite work. As a new shipment of Lingerie has just been received by us, we consider this announcement a most important one

23 Philippine Nightgowns, $2.95 to $12.50. Empire and Kimono styles, square and round necks, set-in sleeves, kimono cut and sleeveless models.

Deep Flounced Petticoats, 6 styles, $5.50 to $20.

Chemises, knee-length, 13 styles, $3 to $4.95. Embroidered in conventional and Royal designs. One style illustrated with petticoat.

Envelope Chemises, 6 styles, $2 to $4.95.

Chemise Pantaloons, 6 styles, $3.95 to $5.75.

Combinations, 4 styles, $3.95 to $6.95.

One model has the closed circular drawers.

Corset Covers or Bodices, 2 styles, $2.75 to $4.95.

Drawers, 4 styles, $2.50 to $7.95.

3 Piece Set, 1 style only, $25.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Spring Sale of Oriental and Domestic Rugs

THE Oriental Rugs in this collection are much to be admired. They embody strength of texture, beauty of design, and exquisiteness of coloring. Beautiful Kirmanshahs, Bokharas, Mosuls, Sarouks, Kurdistans, Persian Rugs, Chinese, Asia Minor Carpets.

Offered at Less Than Current Market Prices

Value	GIMBEL Price
$16.50 to $35 Beluchistans	$12.50 to $25
$45 to $125 Royal Bokharas	$30 to $85
$85 to $125 Kirmanshahs	$65 to $85
$65 to $175 Sarouks	$45 to $125
$30 to $45 Mosuls	$22.50 to $35
$85 to $275 Persian Rugs	$65 to $195

Domestic Rugs at Very Special Prices

The assortment is very complete and includes Anglo-Persians, French and Royal Wiltons, Axminsters and Rag Rugs. These examples:

9x12 ft. Axminsters (seamed and seamless)..$25
9x12 ft. Wilton Velvet Rugs (seamless) $24 & $33.50
9x12 ft. Royal Wilton Rugs.....$33.50 and $40

Small Domestic Rugs Also Specially Priced

For instance, 36x63 in. Wilton Rugs at $5.75.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

March Sale of Lamps

For All Purposes, $2.25 to $38.50

A WONDERFUL assortment of Lamps, including everything from the dainty little Boudoir Lamps to the exclusive Pottery and Imported Lamps for the Drawing Room.

$3.50 Boudoir Lamps, $2.25

Guaranteed Mahogany, White Enamel, and Antique Gilt, with 10-inch trimmed silk shades in the desired shades. Complete with shade-holder and bulb.

$7.50 Portable Lamps, $4.75

Guaranteed Mahogany, White Enamel, and Gold, equipped for gas or electricity. 18-inch silk shades, Empire shape, flat, or drum shaped, in desired colors, with fringe to match. Height, 24 inches from base to top of shade.

$7.75 to $12.75 Portable Lamps, $6.50

Cast metal standards. Metal shades with overlay tracery on panels of art-glass. Several styles, with ivory, Verdi green, and gold finish. Equipped for gas or electric attachment.

$15.50 Floor Lamps, $10

Guaranteed Mahogany, with 22-inch silk shades, in Empire, Flat or Drum shape. In all the desirable colors, with silk fringe to match. Fitted for electricity. Lamps stand 70 inches high.

$12.50 to $15 Portable Cast Metal Lamps, $9

Equipped for Gas or Electric Attachment Complete

$24.50 to $39.50 Japanese Pottery Lamps, $18.50 to $29.50

All our Ceiling Dome Lights, Shower Lights, and Semi-indirect Lights at 25% less than our regular prices.

$12.75 Ceiling Dome for gas..$9.75
$9.50 Showers for electricity..$5.50
$4.75 to $75 Imported Lamps, $3.75 to $50
$19.50 to $52.50 Decorated Shade-Lamps....$14.75 to $39.50
$12.50 Showers for electricity..$8.50
$12.50 Semi-indirect Lights..$8.50

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Section 2 | Fashions—Society Week's War Operations

The New York Times.

Drama—Music Queries | Section 2

X J SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1916. J X

FRENCH ART AND WAR

Important Members of the Cubist and Other Schools Have Apparently Not Renounced Their Principles.

IN the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES there appeared recently an interview with a young painter, back from abroad, who declared that the war had swept away Post-Impressionism, Cubism, and the other developments of art which France has produced in the decades, and that the artists not at war, even those who were formerly ultra-modern in their tendencies, have become conservatives.

While exhibitions of work by the artists of the modern schools will in the course of time show how groundless are the hopes of the young "traditionalist" who would have it believed that what he repeatedly calls crazy art is at an end, it may be well to point out at once that his statements, at their most essential point, do not bear the test of facts.

On the same day that these statements appeared, another New York paper published interviews with Marcel Duchamp, Albert Gleizes, Jean Crotti, and Francis Picabia, and their remarks as to their work, far from indicating any turning away from the principles of the Cubistic group—of which they are among the most important members—guaranteed their continuing the advance to new truths, without a hint of going back to the old ideas which it was the mission of their predecessors to express. Of the most important remaining members of the new schools—Matisse, Derain, Duchamp-Villon, Brancusi, Metzinger, Dufy, Rouault, and others, the writer can affirm, from having visited their studios since the war began, that nothing is further from their minds than any renunciation of the principles for which they have been contending for so many years. So what becomes of the assertions of our young traveler, Harry B. Lachman, when he says that the new schools have been swept away?

He is on somewhat safer ground when he speaks of their disappearance, for here he may mean that he saw no more of them in Paris. It will be difficult for him to say the same here, for he will find that the Post-Impressionist and Cubist pictures are not, as he affirms, "in demand only in Germany," but that in this country many collectors and dealers are well pleased to give them room in their galleries.

Mr. Lachman is to some extent correct when he speaks of the sales of Post-Impressionist and Cubist works in Germany. He doubtless knows little, however, of the extent to which they have been accepted in France—how from President, Poincaré and members of his Cabinet through all ranks of French society there are numberless collectors of the modern work in the country which originated it. He does not know—or if he does, he carefully refrains from mentioning it—that French critics admittedly of the highest type, men like Rémy de Gourmont, Elie Faure, and Alexandre Mercereau, have written frequently and vigorously in defense of the Post-Impressionists and Cubists.

A well-known French artist recently said what many of us have thought, that one of the bitterest phases of the calamity which has befallen the world is that it would have been made impossible if peace had been preserved for even a few more decades. The bonds of intellectual indebtedness among the nations were strengthening, slowly but surely, and the day was coming when the new generation, seeing more clearly than the men of today, would have declared that the advantages of mutual influence outweigh a thousand times any satisfaction to be obtained for old wrongs or any material gains accruing from violence.

This idea was the keynote of the propaganda of many societies and publications in France and Germany. The generous enthusiasm of the French for German music, their rapidly growing desire for the visits of German composers and singers, was paralleled by Germany's applause of French art and literature. And this was by far the most marked in the desire of both countries to know what was the newest, most expressive of contemporary thought in the neighboring people. The "revolutionary" Richard Strauss gave the initial performance of one of his works in Paris at the moment when "revolutionary" French painters were holding an exhibition in Berlin.

If artists like Saint-Saëns in France and Gerhart Hauptmann in Germany become narrow chauvinists and try to find a foothold for the crimes of war in the realm of ideas, one may perhaps see some excuse for them in the stress of war-time emotions. There is no such excuse for a man whose country is at peace; and not the least ugly sentences in Mr. Lachman's interview are those in which he repeats the accusations of a very few French opponents of the modern schools, and adds a flourish of his own to the effect that "many a young artistic revolutionist paid for his studio in the Quartier Latin, his absinthe, and his red wine with money that came to him from his nation's hereditary enemy."

And witnessing the heroism of France in her hour of struggle he dares to recall the word frivolous as applied to her before the conflict. His case is too insignificant to demand comment for itself, but in his words about the "amazing phenomenon" of the change "in all phases of French life" he repeats what more capable writers have said. How is it possible that such nonsense has not been shamed out of court long before now? Even the greatest events add no qualities to individuals or nations; they only light up with their fire the things that existed before. From ancient times to the present, France has been giving the world a prodigious, unbroken line of masterpieces—of thought and of art. It is a time for those to blush who did not see before that in her past achievement the country gave the lie to the accusation of frivolity.

WALTER PACH.

New York.

Exhibition of Models

Foreign and Our Own

Stein & Blaine

Furriers and Ladies' Tailors

8 and 10 West 36th St. New York

Copyright Stein & Blaine

Brooklyn's Greatest Store

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

The Store Accommodating

Much New Merchandise is Offered in Important March Sales

Abraham & Straus Private Subway Entrance

at Hoyt Street, is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:

From	
247th St. (B'way)	51 min.
180th St. (Bronx)	48 min.
96th St.	25 min.
72d St.	22 min.
Grand Central	17 min.
14th St.	13 min.
Brooklyn Bridge	9 min.
Bowling Green	5½ min.

For SERVICE Buy in Brooklyn!

Ever since its foundation, The Store Accommodating has adhered to the sensible principle of serving its public well—not only at the time of purchase, but *afterwards.*

Year by year, its ability to do so has come closer to its ideals in this respect.

It is situated outside of the high-rental zone of the other great New York Stores.

Yet it is as closely in touch with Metropolitan—nay, with World Fashions—as though it were built on the site of the New York Public Library.

It directs its unremitting efforts along four fundamental lines:—

Style
Merchandise
Service
Price

Abraham and Straus *STYLES* are as new as the minute—authoritatively correct. They present, and present *first*, to Brooklyn the latest Fashion News of two continents.

Abraham and Straus *MERCHANDISE* is subjected to strictest quality tests before it is accepted. It is always subject to unhesitating replacement, if it does not prove satisfactory to the purchaser.

Abraham and Straus *SERVICE* is cheerful, ungrudging, unceasing, courteous; in a word, *satisfactory*, as far as in human power lies.

Abraham and Straus *PRICES* are very low—lower, we think, than anywhere else for the equal style and quality.

It is this combination that has made the definite aim of The Store Accommodating — to serve its Public better than it can be served elsewhere—result in a healthy and constantly growing business.

In proof whereof we are glad to report that in February our volume of business has again exceeded BY FAR that of any same month in any year since the Store opened—even without the extra day which Leap Year brought!

The new goods for Spring are making the Store especially attractive just now.

Shop in Brooklyn, at Brooklyn's Greatest Store

High Grade $5 Sample Corsets

Boned with Wa'ohn and Finely Trimmed, $1.98

They are perfectly fitting models of fine coutil, trimmed with dainty lace and ribbons.

Second floor, East Building.

Women's $27.50 to $65 Spring Sample Suits at $19.75 and $29.75

The sample garments of a maker of finest, exclusive-model Suits only. They have served their purpose as originals for Suits which will sell at $27.50 to $65, and some even higher.

We have secured the entire precious collection for Monday's selling.

Many Are Copies of Paris Models—There Are Elaborate, Tailored and Sport Styles in Rich Silk and Cloth Combinations and All Cloth

The assortment includes Serge and Taffeta Compose Suits; Velours in the pastel shades and street checks; Suits of Silk Jersey; Guernsey Cloth; Suits with coats of rose or green and white serge skirts; Black and White Check Suits; cloth in combination with plaid and solid silks; as well as

Gabardines *Poplins* *Serges* *Shepherd Checks*

these in black, navy, tan, green and rookie.

Only one or two of a model in any of them.

Second floor, Central Building.

700 Women's Spring Coats, Special at $5.50 and $7.95

They would be priced $8 and $12.95 in the regular order of things.

Their special pricing for Monday should induce those women who had not intended treating themselves to a Coat to secure one of these as a change from constant wearing of a better suit or coat.

Styles With Individual Newness *Coverts* *New Checks* *Whipcords* *Serges*

and other materials for Spring.

Models with wide belts holding in the flaring fullness, styles that flare straight from the shoulder; smartly arranged semi-fitting modes—in the desirable colors. Sizes 32 to 44.

There will be extra salespeople in attendance.

None of the Coats will be sent C. O. D. or on approval.

Handsomest Top-Coat Varieties at $9.95, $12.95, $14.95 to $59.95

The latest edicts of Fashion in complete assortments for most discriminating selection.

Second floor, Central Building.

300 Women's New Silk Dresses at $9.98

That Are Very Extraordinary Values

They would be equally extraordinary coming months later in the season.

Novelty Striped Silks, Taffetas, Crepe de Chine, in about a dozen different variations of Spring style.

Some show smart little jacket tops, some cascaded skirt.

A few have sleeves and pleated vest of contrasting or matching Georgette crepe, with collars of satin frilled with the crepe.

Ornamental buckles, gold-thread embroideries and hand-smocking are still other of the features.

The colors include:

Copenhagen *Navy* *Old Rose* *Granite Gray*
Tete de Negre *Changeable Maroon* *Electric Blue*
Vapor Gray *Leaf Green* *Clay* *Wine and Others*

There is every size for women.

Second floor, Central Building.

Misses' Coats of New Smartness

There is that about them that defines them as unmistakably for the Younger Set.

That intangible "something" is their youthfulness, their complete renouncing of complicated elaboration, in showing the very newest correct modes for Spring.

Three new groups have been specially priced

at $6.98 $11.98 $14.98

At **$6.98.** A model of chenille corduroy, soft and light almost as down, yet surprisingly practical.

In scarf-belted style, the belt coming from under a box-pleat at the arms, and ending in self-tassels.

The colors are scarlet, blue and green, with collar and cuff trimmings of white suede cloth.

At **$11.98.** A model of two-tone worsted check, in side-flaring fashion, has a wide belt of itself and a satin inlay collar.

At **$14.98.** Widest assortments of stunning modes in all the materials and innovations of good taste and correct style.

One model in navy blue serge shows the new "Cabby" cape pelerine and a belt of ocean blue suede leather. It is half lined with peau de cygne.

Second floor, Central Building.

Important Sale of Yard Goods for Spring Frocks

From now on until Easter needles will be busily plying on Spring clothing for the family.

The great Abraham and Straus stocks of Piece Goods are overflowing with new fabrics, and comparisons prove conclusively that our prices are lower than elsewhere, style and quality considered.

For Monday special sales are prepared in Silks, Black and Colored Dress Goods and Wash Cottons.

SILKS

35-In. All-Silk Taffeta, 94c. Yd.

A very special price on the most wanted and scarcest Silk of the season. Fine quality, in an excellent range of street and evening colors, including navy blue and black.

42-In. All-Silk Marquisette, 94c. Yd.

Much in demand for draping gowns, for waists, sleeves, etc. Twenty desirable shades, also white, ivory and black.

$1.25 Black Messaline, 98c. Yd.

This excellent quality is 40 in. wide.

DRESS GOODS

$1.39 Black Storm Serge, 98c. Yd.

54 in., all wool, sponged, shrunk and spot-proof.

$1.25 Black Broadcloth, 98c. Yd.

54 in., with a firm twilled back.

$1.29 All-Wool Black Poplin, 45 In., $1 Yd.

98c. Black All-Wool Granite, 48 In., 79c. Yd.

$1.25 Black Tussah Royals, 69c. Yd.

Imported, 42 in., in small attractive brocades.

$1.29 French Serge, $1 Yd.

50 in., fast dye, in Belgian blue, taupe, wistaria, Lucerne blue, brunette, seal, olive, marine blue, etc., also black.

WASH GOODS

Embroidered Coin-Spot Voiles, 29c. Yd.

This is less than ⅓ of the original price, 98c. yd. Striking coin spots in colored embroidery on white and some colored grounds. 38 in. wide; 1,500 yards in the offering.

38 In. Printed Voiles, 25c. Yd.

This is an extraordinary collection of the prettiest patterns you ever laid your eyes upon—over 300 distinct styles. It is probably the largest assortment in Greater New York of Voiles at this popular price.

Street Floor, West Building.

Drugs and Toilet Needs

Pear's Scented Soap, usually 13c., at 10c
Packer's Tar Soap, usually 14c., at 11c
Palmolive Soap, usually 8c., at .. 6c
Lyon's Tooth Powder, usually 14c., at 9c

Store orders only. No hurry box orders filled. None C. O. D. Limit any one preparation to customer. Deliveries during week.

Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

Priscilla Coffee and Montauk Teas

PRISCILLA BRAND COFFEE—Fresh roasted daily at our own Laboratory.
1-lb. carton, was 32c. 27c
3-lb. carton, was $1.54 ..... $1.29
25-lb. carton, was $7.60 ..... $6.40

MONTAUK BRAND TEA—Mixed, Oolong, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan, English Breakfast and Gun Powder.
1-lb. carton, was 48c. 35c
5-lb. caddie, was $2.24 ..... $1.60
10-lb. caddie, was $4.26 ..... $3.15

Third floor, West Building

Excellent Velvet Carpets

40 Patterns at $1.25 Yard

We have made some drastic reductions in floor coverings; reductions which we are confident will not be matched elsewhere in the Greater City on Monday.

These are beautiful qualities, the product of those well-known and reputable carpet manufacturing concerns of Roxbury, Hartford, Sandford and Smith. Among them are a number of two tones, most of which have either a stair carpet or border to match.

Inlaid Linoleums at 75c. to $1.25 a Square Yard

100 patterns to choose from.

Fine Monday Offerings in the Rug Shop

A new and splendid quality of Wilton Rugs that are priced less than they should be.

Small and Medium Sizes		The Room Sizes	
22x36 in.	$2.75	6 x 9 ft.	$22.50
27x54 in.	$3.75	8¼x10½ ft.	$32.50
36x63 in.	$6.75	9 x 9 ft.	$32.50
4½x7½ ft.	$12.75	9 x 12 ft.	$35.00
Hall Runners		9 x 15 ft.	$40.50
27 in. x 9 ft.	$7.75	10½x12 ft.	$49.50
27 in. x 12 ft.	$10.50	10½x13½ ft.	$55.00
27 in. x 15 ft.	$13.50	11¼x15 ft.	$59.50

Third floor, East Building.

20,000 Yds. Beautiful New Cretonnes

At 18c., 25c., 35c., 45c. and 59c. a Yard

Have just arrived, and bring with them a breath of Spring, so dainty, fresh and pretty are they. In this huge assemblage are the Colonial Cretonnes that are exclusive with us in Brooklyn. Their charm will delight you.

3,000 Pairs of New Nottingham Lace Curtains at 49c, 98c, $1.69 and $1.89 a Pair

which is one-third less than their regular prices.

300 Couch Covers, Curtains, Table Covers and Scarfs. Of stenciled bordered crash, priced about one-half less. Scarfs, **49c.** and **69c.** each. Table Covers and Squares, 69c. and 98c. each. Curtains at $1.89 pair, and Couch Covers, $1.89 each.

$2 and $3 Cretonne-covered Cushions, 98c. each.

Third floor, Central Building.

Before You Realize It—Vacation Time

Thus It Is to Your Great Advantage now to Think of That Trunk

In our Trunk Store are the most worth-while Trunks on the market. We have exercised the same care in purchasing our stock that you should in buying one Trunk. Therefore, we are able to invite you to come here knowing that you can get a satisfactory Trunk without going to much expense.

Hartman Combination Trunks, 40-Inch Size, $44.98 to $80.00

Fitted for either men's or women's use. Fibre reinforced. Gibraltarized construction, with automatic locks, no bolts. May be opened in corner of room or flat up against wall. Has 12 hangers for princess suits and coats.

"Belber" Wardrobe Trunks, 38-Inch, $23.78

An all-fibre Steamer Wardrobe, with 6 hangers, shoe bag, swinging top compartment for hats and extra divisions for collars and cuffs. Has two drawers at bottom and all-brass hardware.

Grube Meyering Wardrobe Trunks

All fibre, safe lock, heavy brass hardware, fitted with 3 princess hangers, 3 coat hangers and 6 suit hangers. Top lock drawer, reversible hat compartment at bottom, shoe pocket, extra laundry bag. 45-inch, **$54.00**; 40-in. at **$33.74.** Same style fitted for men.

Hartman Trunks, 40-Inch, $20.24 to $50.25

All-fibre Steamer Wardrobe with padded top, brass hardware, spring lock, loop drawer bolts, 2 swinging compartments and wooden hangers.

Subway floor, East Building.

Other Monday Money-Saving Offers

The Season's Newest White Fabric Novelty Corduroy Pique; yard 59c
Street floor, Livingston Street, Central Building.

Pillowcases, 42x36 in., 17c. ea. 25c. Moire and Taffeta Finish Percaline; quantity limited; yard 15c
Street floor, Central Building.

Women's $4.95 Black Kidskin Shoes $3.95
Second floor, West Building.

Men's & Women's $1.98 Umbrellas $1.29
Street floor, Central Building.

White Bed Spreads ..... $2.75 —worth more!
Subway floor, West Building.

Men's Cotton Underwear, garment 19c
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Special! — Writing Paper, box 25c
Street floor, Fulton Street, East Bldg.

Men's Good $1 and $1.50 Shirts 78c
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Men's Cotton Half Hose, pr. 8c
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Men's Spring Suits, unusual, at $12.50
Second floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

52,000 Yards Satin Taffeta Ribbons, at 3c to 29c yd.
Street floor, center, East Building.

$1.25 Silk Bags 89c
Street floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

Women's Cotton Stockings — pair 10c
Store orders only.
Street floor, Central Building.

Nightgowns, Combinations and Chemises at ..... 89c each
Second floor, East Building.

Special "Baby Week Campaign" Offerings.
Second floor, East Building.

Triple Switches, in All Plain Shades ..... $1.95 and $2.95
Mezzanine floor, East Building.

79c Indestructible Silk Dress Net, yard 59c
Store orders only.
Street floor, Central Building.

$2.89 Madeira Embroidered Waist Patterns $1.98
Street floor, Central Building.

New Flowered Voile Negligees $1.94
Balcony, Central Building.

Morning Dresses—Exceptional to sell at ..... 94c. and $1.45
Balcony, Central Building.

$3.48 Gillette Safety Razors, $2.46

Store orders only. No hurry box orders filled. Quantities restricted, one to a customer.
Street floor, Livingston Street, Central Building.

46c. Doz. Geo. A. Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton, doz., 38c
Street floor, center, Central Building.

Pretty Windsor Scarfs, 10c. ea.
Store orders only.
Street floor, center, Central Building.

69c. to 98c. Photograph Frames 49c
Store orders only.
Street floor, center, Central Building.

$1 Voile Blouses at 85c

The Blouses at **85c.** are of sheer white voile, with panels of embroidery and lace forming a dainty model.

Striped Cotton Satin Tub Blouses, 69c.

A tailored model showing pretty skirt stripings; in low neck; long sleeve style.

Tailored Crepe de Chine Blouses, $1.98

An excellent crepe de chine in several smart tailored models; white, flesh and maize.

Also several lingerie Blouses in advance Spring styles.

Second floor, Central Building.

101-Piece Limoges Dinner Sets at $19.89

That Are Great Bargains at Their Price

This offer is surely deserving of being placed in that class of bargains which we classify as "exceptional." Each service is complete for twelve people and includes bread-and-butter plates. The handles are gold lined—the decoration is a neat floral design

101-Piece Limoges China Dinner Sets, $25.00

In several neat border designs. Each service is complete for twelve people. Handles are in matt gold.

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets, $10.00

In the lot there are three pretty conventional border designs. All the pieces are gold-lined. The sets are complete for twelve people. Each has large meat platters and bread-and-butter plate composition.

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets, $11.88

As above, except they have gold handles and knobs.

89c. Cut Glass Olive or Spoon Trays, 69c

Three different styles, handsomely cut in a combination of chrysanthemum, fan and Venetian designs; finished with deep scalloped edge.

Subway floor, Central Building

Odd Dining Room Chairs

75c to $10.00 that were $1.45 to $20.50

Almost every household has room for an extra chair or more—especially when they can be bought with such total disregard of original prices.

This is a clearance at ½ price of quite a collection of odd Side and Arm Chairs for the Dining Room. They are finished in mahogany, golden oak, fumed oak, Jacobean and early English, and some have leather seats and backs.

Fourth floor, Central Building.

Sale of Cast Aluminum Ware

Wagner Exhibit From the Panama Exposition

This collection of indestructible cast Aluminum Ware of a well-known make has recently been exhibited at the Grand Central Palace, New York, among the Gold Medal Winners of the San Francisco Exposition.

It is extremely durable, as each article is cast in one piece from the raw metal, without seams or rivets.

Quantities are limited, often but single pieces. Savings are one-third or more.

	Size.	Now.	Regularly.
Coffee Pots	3 pt. to 6 qt.	$1.98 to $3.25	$2.97 to $4.88
Tea Pots	2 pt. to 4 qt.	$1.98 to $2.39	$2.97 to $3.44
Rice or Cereal Boilers	1 to 4 qt.	$1.98 to $3.19	$2.98 to $4.74
Buffet Sauce Pans	1 to 2 qt.	$1.24 to $1.60	$1.89 to $2.39
Skillets (wood handle)		78c to $1.29	$1.09 to $1.72
Chest of Aluminum, 12 pcs.		$11.98	$16.50
Round Casseroles	1 to 5 qt.	86c to $1.29	$1.15 to $3.39
Oval Casseroles	1 to 3 qt.	$1.89 to $2.69	$2.45 to $3.69
Pudding Pans		86c to $1.62	$1.15 to $2.14
Preserving Kettles	2 to 12 qt.	$1.89 to $3.98	$2.41 to $5.35
Dutch Ovens		$2.29 to $4.98	$3.08 to $6.62
Tea Kettles	2 to 8 qt.	$1.98 to $3.17	$2.69 to $4.19
Oval Roasters		$2.58 to $7.49	$3.44 to $9.85

Subway floor, East Building.

PARIS SENDS US THE BARREL SKIRT AND THE PANNIER

Startling Changes in New Spring Costumes, and There May Be Other Surprises---Blue and Violet Shades Popular---Jersey Cloth and Alpaca Fabrics to be Used by Tailors for Summer Suits.

THE American buyers who have returned from Paris are eagerly awaiting the new gowns which they bought. The American openings are set for later in the month, although a vast variety of new garments has been featured by many of the large shops.

The consensus of opinion is that if there is to be some wonderful surprise in fashionable attire it is being cleverly kept up the sleeve of those in the secret. Every one who has returned from abroad is delighted by the wide and varied showing of the French houses.

It is the first time, however, that irritating business complications have preceded the fashions themselves. There are many raw spots left after the fight in Paris and America between the defense syndicate and our representatives who went abroad to buy clothes.

After the irritating situations that have developed in this fight have been thrashed out, one finds that the really important thing in clothes has not changed—the silhouette. We are safe for the Spring and the first part of the Summer, at any rate. There has been no revolution on foot. Everything that will be worn this Spring was foreshadowed in December.

It may be that to a large majority of women the barrel skirt will be a startling change from the flaring skirt. This is the effect of the Spanish influence which was exploited in the latter part of November.

There is no use in trying to describe this skirt more definitely than to say it fulfills its name; it is exactly the shape of a barrel. There is no abrupt jutting out anywhere; the width at the hips comes from an even distension of material, and not from bunched-up drapery. The garment forms a smooth, convex line from hips to hem, the distension caused by a skillful arrangement of plastic reeds.

From the House of Doeuillet.

This barrel skirt was sprung on the buyers at the opening of the house of Doeuillet which took place on the Place Vendôme the first week in February. The dignified artist who is at the head of this house has always been able to secure a large following among distinguished Americans. Some of the best dressed women in the ultra-fashionable circles of Europe are dressed by this house, but not until the second season of the war did the house gather to itself some of the American prestige which is so lavishly showered on Paquin, Callot, Cheruit, Poiret, and Doucet.

Some spirit of brisk aggressiveness entered then into the house of Doeuillet, and this season it was the first in the field, with 150 models and its doors open to all American buyers. For this courtesy, plus ingenuity and cleverness, a rich reward was reaped. The buyers said that this house turned out the best exhibition of its life in February, and it struck that high water mark of a compromise between what is sensationalism and what is refinement.

In addition to the barrel skirt, there were short jackets; the twenty-four-inch length coat was featured by all the houses in Paris.

Doeuillet made the coat stand

GEORGETTE STRAW.

Georgette straw hat of brown, trimmed with yellow feather.

straight out below the waist, in imitation of the peasant attire of large parts of France. His opening was followed by that of the other great houses, and the same note was struck persistently in the fashions for Spring.

The skirts of both the suits and frocks for street wear are cut circular or plaited, when they are not barrel-shaped. The knife-plaited skirt of Highland plaid is to be worn with jackets of plain silk or Jersey cloth in a solid color.

It was perceptible that the walking skirts had grown longer; in some houses they had gone down nearly to the ankles. White panniers were a conspicuous feature on all evening gowns. They were not attempted on one-piece frocks or suits.

There is no doubt that the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. styles have been resurrected for evening gowns. In fact, many of the dance gowns were quite reminiscent of a gown made by an American designer for a popular dancer last Spring. This is also true of the arrangement of reeds to distend the skirt at the hips.

America should boast very loudly about this, for the New York manikins and this special dancer were nearly a year ahead of Europe in both these fashions.

Still Gabardine, Taffeta and Serge.

The only material with which we are not familiar, which was featured in the French openings, was Rodier's French jersey cloth, and that has been worn at Palm Beach since the first of the year with such lavishness that one has become tired of it.

Possibly one should add alpaca as a fabric, with which we are unfamiliar, and which the French tailors exploited in coat suits. It has been many years since women have had the pleasure of having suits of this material. Unfortunately, it comes out in gray this year, and the color and the material together produce a suit without character. Few women can wear untouched gray. One must have a certain facial coloring to stand it.

It is more universally acceptable in evening gowns that in any other garment, because it does not come near the chin. However, there are also blue and violet alpacas, and Rodier, who is the weaver of them, has given the material a most attractive finish.

Alpaca, you know, is one of the most serviceable fabrics imaginable for suits during American Summers. It has been the standby of men as well as women in the far South and the mid-tropics, but only at infrequent seasons does it gain anything like a fashionable reputation.

Gabardine held its own in the French openings, with a soft quality of serge as an easy rival. There was no end to taffeta in frocks, suits, and short jackets to go with checked skirts, and in pastel colors for dinner and dance frocks.

The taffeta suits were elaborately trimmed with embroidery and, often, braid. Metallic laces were lavishly used, and a good deal of that new kind of metal gauze which has been dyed in faint colors and which looks strikingly Oriental.

Bodices Slim, Necks Round.

There was no attempt to revive the loose bodice with any kind of skirt. Even the separate shirtwaists of fine chiffon and voile, which, by the way, are also covered with brilliant Egyptian embroidery, as many of the transparent gowns are, do not sag over the belt to any extent.

The drop shoulder and the long sleeve made their appearance in all kinds of separate waists and gowns. The combining of the two periods of 1790 in the skirt and 1870 in the waist seems odd to the layman, but anybody who follows the whirligig of fashions is not surprised at the juxtaposition.

The tight bodice belonged to the pannier skirt, but it had a high shoulder line, square décolletage and a tight sleeve that was set in at the armhole proper and finished with deep ruffles above the elbow. However, the bodice of this Spring will be that of the Empress Eugénie, attached to the dairymaid skirt of Marie Antoinette.

There was a strong attempt to bring back the half high, round opening of the neck. This is interesting for a certain psychological reason, which is that the French women have ceased to wear a deep décolletage of any kind since the war began, and this fact has undoubtedly influenced fashion. Some exceedingly smart theatre frocks and afternoon dance frocks made of transparent fabrics have low linings, but there is a collar that extends well up toward the ears.

House frocks and ordinary blouses are made with the round, half low opening at the neck, brilliant Egyptian embroidery being the finish, instead of the usual turnover collar, which is not adaptable to a round neck. Coats, on the contrary, have dropped their high collars and have wide, rolling collars that fall back from the neck and end in revers that reach to the bust.

One immediately sees danger in the combination of the blouse with the unfinished round neck and a coat with an open neck and flat revers, but some method will be found to obviate the evident ugliness that results from combining the two.

Another tortuous turning of fashion through which the woman who would dress well must skillfully walk is the importance attached to ornament this season by the French. There is every commercial reason behind their attempt to beribbon and befurbelow all garments. Thousands of needleworkers among the women of Paris are clamoring for sustenance and these have been given a large share of the work of turning out fashions for this Spring and Summer.

France is the home of graceful ornament, and if all this work were concentrated in the hands of its needleworkers, the red flag of danger would not have to be run up, but the truth is that the American needleworker is not especially skilled in that kind of ornamentation which the adoption of the Bourbon and Orleans fashions in evening gowns has instituted. Metal roses are easy to make, but remarkable designs in colored beads, metallic laces, various ways in which satin roses are applied to the surface of frocks, yards and yards of Egyptian embroidery placed on thin fabrics as well as heavy serges, intricacies of narrow braiding—these are not tricks which appeal to the American dressmaker, nor are they done well by that vast variety of needleworkers in the upper floors of the dressmaking departments.

Therefore, one can easily reckon on the possibility of danger in applying French trimmings made by American hands to fashionable frocks.

Racially, America does not look well when ornamented with foolish trifles. There is something about the faces of our women, their peculiarly independent stride, their whole manner of confidence, that ill befits the gentle, colorful coquetries of an era when women looked like dolls and dressed themselves to be the playthings of men.

If Hermione were speaking—that entrancing creature evolved from the pen of Don Marquis—she would typify in her one person all the verbal foolishnesses of this day by saying, "Their aura does not permit of it, if you know what I mean."

There are plenty of fashions which the American woman can choose from all that will be offered her this month, without attempting to go against her type. There are some women who really look well in the sartorial foibles of Mme. de Montespan, and if they and their dressmakers are quite sure of this fact, let them lighten the season up in such array. The average American woman, however, had better cling to the less, sensational clothes which represent more fully her independent attitude toward the world.

Dress should not only portray character, but should reflect the psychological attitude of the times.

BLOUSE FOR COAT.

In the sketch is a pink-and-white-striped jersey cloth sport blouse, with pink collar and cuffs. This blouse is to take the place, to a large extent, of the popular sport coat of colored silk of the last season.

NEW DECREES OF THE FASHION EXPERTS

THE Paris openings have shown that suits of silk for afternoon are to be much worn this Spring. This is welcome news to the American woman, who always likes wearing a suit with dainty blouses.

Blouses of silk veiled with tulle or chiffon in black or navy blue are a novelty devised by Georgette to wear with afternoon suits.

Fruits are used on Spring hats. They are in low relief, so to speak, usually made of velvet, and their colors are very effective on dark blue, brown or black hats.

Many are the petticoats that are designed to wear under the fashionably full skirt of the day. One is a net foundation, with several hoops of whalebone. One is a heavily corded silk petticoat. Another shows many small, stiff ruffles to give the desired support.

Embroidered scallops are shown on some of the new blouses, edging cuffs, collars and other trimming.

Some of the new blouses have peplums worn over the skirt, to give the popular flare at the hips.

Steel buttons for trimming are used on blouses.

Narrow ruchings of fine side-plaited muslin are used to edge collar, cuffs and fronts of some new striped handkerchief linen blouses.

Some of the new chiffon blouses show satin cords in the seams in matching color.

Satin-covered buttons and satin-piped buttonholes are also used in these new chiffon blouses.

Big artificial pansies are especially effective on evening gowns of blue, violet or yellow.

Hemstitching is another good trimming for chiffon blouses.

Pale mauve and pale pink are charmingly combined in some of the new chiffon and crêpe underwear.

Shower bouquets of ribbon, rosettes with many ends, like the ends of ribbon falling from a bride's bouquet, are used to trim some of the new negligees.

Checks, which made their appearance in suit fabrics last Autumn, are much in vogue in early Spring suits.

Height in hats, a desirable feature, is often achieved by the use of a huge, stiff ribbon bow.

A cape of tulle that envelops chin and ears and drops over the shoulders is a feature of some afternoon models.

The square décolletage is used in some of the new evening gowns. So are the round and V-shaped lines. Then there is the line that is off at the shoulders.

Oyster white is again a fashionable color. It is especially fashionable in broadcloth and some of the heavier silks.

Some of the Paris dressmakers are recommending high-necked dinner frocks with transparent bodices instead of those with a very low neck line.

Black is used in combination with oyster white, and in combination, too, with the various shades of cream that are in fashion.

This black trimming takes the form of braid, satin pipings, and black machine stitching.

Nemo News
FROM WEEK TO WEEK
Devoted to
WOMAN'S HEALTH, COMFORT AND BEAUTY

The Most Remarkable Corset Ever Made Is the Nemo Wonderlift

A statement easy to make, just as easy to prove; already endorsed by many thousands of women, and, we believe, by every physician who has ever seen it.

You must think of the Wonderlift as something apart and different from all other corsets, including the Nemos you already know.

Other Nemo models give complete and comfortable hygienic support from underneath; but the Wonderlift not only supports, but *lifts into place,* and holds in healthful position, all the vital internal organs. It prevents, relieves and often cures painful and dangerous ailments that cannot be effectively reached by medical treatment.

But that's only incidental. The Nemo Wonderlift is a superior STYLE corset, producing in perfection the graceful silhouette of present fashion.

There are Wonderlift models now for all figures from cadaverous to gigantic:

No. 554—For full figures, short or of medium height; sizes 22 to 36—$5.00.

No. 555—For taller full figures—$5.00.

No. 556—For slender to medium figures, tall or of medium height; sizes 20 to 30—$5.00.

No. 557—For slim figures, prominent hip bones, concave abdomen—$5.00.

No. 998—For very large women with heavy, hanging abdomen; the greatest corset ever made for women of this type—$10.00.

No. 1000—A model *de luxe,* for average full figures; of lustrous brocade—$10.00.

Illustration on right shows position of Nemo Wonderlift Bandlet when adjusted, wearer seated. The adjustment is made by an inside lacing, laces passing through eyelets to outside of corset. Support given is so perfect, constant and comfortable that thousands of physicians now "prescribe" the Wonderlift Corset in place of costly, cumbersome and often ineffective bandages.

Ask Your Dealer Nemo Hygienic Fashion Institute, New York

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GEO. C. FLINT CO. *and* R. J. HORNER CO.

BEDROOM AND DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE

Every day sees notable additions to our already large showing of Summer Styles.

Some are frank reproductions of classic styles, others are clever adaptations of old-world ideals to present-day needs, while still others are distinctively new and exclusively our own.

So wide is the diversity in design and latitude in price that selections may be made to fit the purse as well as to satisfy individual tastes.

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS AND DRAPERIES

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
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Charles
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(Late with McNally)

Is now exhibiting many beautiful
Imported and Original Models in
Tailored Suits
Will copy any of these models to your measure for $65.00
Usual price $100.00 and upwards

THE KNABE
MIGNONETTE GRAND

THE first Knabe Piano was made in Baltimore in 1837—and they are being made there right now. Throughout the 78 years of its existence the Knabe has always been regarded—even by the severest musical critics—as the best piano that human hands could produce. The Tone of the Knabe is wonderful. The Quality of the Knabe keeps it so.

Mignonette Grand $700, in Mahogany, Length Only 5 feet 2 inches.
Convenient Terms of Payment.
Your piano taken in exchange.

WAREROOMS
FIFTH AVENUE AT THIRTY-NINTH ST.

SPECIAL SALE OF
WHITCOMB BEDSTEADS

Having a few more discontinued patterns of Brass and Enamel Bedsteads, of our best make, we shall offer these, while they last

AT A DISCOUNT OF 30% FROM OUR OLD PRICE LIST

Also have several styles of sliding side Cribs at a 10% discount. Springs and Mattresses sold in connection with above Beds, 10% allowed.

WHITCOMB METALLIC BEDSTEAD COMPANY
34th Street and Madison Avenue
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ANNOUNCES the display of both imported and models of their own creation, expressing the new silhouette and youthfulness so much desired.

TWO DAYS OF CARNIVAL BEFORE LENTEN PENITENCE

JUST two days more and Lent will enfold the social world under her drab wings. The ensuing forty days will be filled with penitence and dullness, mostly dullness. In fact, it is generally predicted that this will be the dullest Lent on record. With the exception of the bursting forth of the carnival spirit during Mi-Carême, around the latter part of March, there is absolutely nothing on the calendar in the way of social promise.

This rather unusual state of affairs has been brought about by the extra long season and the depletion of the social ranks. The Southland has lured many of the prominent hostesses, and things will be practically at a standstill until well into April.

Of course, there are to be numerous Lenten diversions in the way of sewing classes, conferences, and concerts, and the activities of war relief will continue unabated. Society is never at a loss to find some sort of amusement. The opera, theatres, dinner, and supper parties will serve largely to keep away gloom. Gloom is in the air. Conspicuous on the announcement of a dance held last week appeared the following: "Censors, Blighters, Chaperones, Reporters, Glooms, People not in costume, and Supper Depressers will be lined up and shot." Although printed in jest the lines contained much that reflected the dejected spirit of the hour.

People are worn out after a long and arduous season and bored to death with the average social routine. The majority are seeking distraction at the Winter resorts in the South. Those who stay at home all have that woebegone look which betokens a much-needed change of scene and air. It is hard to stir up interest. Those who have managed the charitable affairs of late have been in daily collision with the general apathy of society.

But society will awaken for a few days at least to take part in the short season of Mardi Gras carnival. Judging from the functions booked for Monday and Tuesday, the formal Winter season is to go out with a bang. March came in like a lamb. Evidently society intends to finish up things in a gay and frolicsome manner.

***

THE soirée dansante to be held at the Vanderbilt tomorrow night in aid of the Blue Ridge Industrial School promises to be largely attended. This dance has become an annual affair now and benefits the young mountaineers in Virginia. Dancing will start at 10 o'clock, with an intermission after midnight for supper.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Phyllis Langhorne Brooks, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. J. Herbert Claiborne, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Mrs. George Ethridge, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Stuart G. Gibboney, Mrs. F. W. Hagemeyer, Mrs. John Douglas [illegible]ay, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. [illegible]L. Patterson, Mrs. Theodore H. [illegible] Mrs. James Remsen, Mrs. W. Willoughby Sharp, Mrs. E. R. Stettinius, Mrs. Almuth C. Vandiver, Mrs. Henry D. Whiton, Mrs. Roger H. Williams, and Mrs. Henry A. Wise, Jr.

A bit of the Old World atmosphere will be shown at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday night, when an entertainment called "Vienna Night" is to be held for the benefit of the war orphans of Austria-Hungary. Many well-known artists are to appear, and there will be ballet dancing and other dancing specialties. Flower girls in peasant costume will sell carnival favors. The ballroom will be set to represent a Viennese café.

On Tuesday night a Mardi Gras ball is to be held at the Ritz-Carlton, under the auspices of the New York Auxiliary of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, of which Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan is President. There is to be a carnival King and Queen, and the program of the evening will be enacted before their Majesties on the stage in the ballroom, in which some of the season's débutantes are to take part.

Mrs. James Harman Dinwiddie of the Ritz-Carlton is looking after the sale of tickets. Among the patrons and patronesses are Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mme. Faraforni, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. William Church Osborn, William Nelson Cromwell, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. William Ross Proctor, Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Bertron, Mrs. William N. Guthrie, and Mrs. Edwin Steese.

Dr. and Mrs. John Hamilton Potter Hodgson of 29 Washington Square will give a small "Mystic Fête" on carnival night, Tuesday, at their home, for their daughter, Miss Ensley Hodgson, and the Misses Mary Chaplin, Isabel Yeomans, Dorothea Camp, Ruth and Faith Hayden, and Dorothy Haight.

SOCIETY movies are becoming a fixture in the way of entertainment, and they will enter to a large extent in the program of events during the coming Summer season, especially at Newport. Palm Beach is to witness today the presentation of a silent drama for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, entitled "The Island of Happiness."

The amateurs are recruited from society, and for weeks scenes have been filmed of bathing, tennis, golf, racing motor boats, flying boats, and so on, around which the plot revolves. The film is to be exhibited only once, and will be destroyed after the exhibition today.

Mrs. Gurnee Munn will appear as the movie star in the title rôle, and others in the company include Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, John C. King, and E. Clarence Jones of New York; Miss Pauline Disston of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Armour of Chicago.

Society at home will enjoy the privilege of witnessing a second showing of "The Flame of Kapur," the three-reel feature picture produced by the Junior League of this city, and shown for the first time at the league's annual entertainment some weeks since. The league has rented the film to the Chapel Committee of the St. Johnland Auxiliary of Women, which is to give an entertainment at the Ritz-Carlton tomorrow, afternoon and evening.

The St. Johnland entertainment will be one of novelty and interest to society. The principal feature is to be a pantomime performance of "Orlando," in which fifty members of the Junior League of Philadelphia will appear. This will be the first time in the social history of New York that such a large group of society folk from the Quaker City has descended upon New York. The season just closing has been notable in the exchange of courtesies and the intermingling of society, especially the younger set, between New York and her sister cities. Philadelphia girls have taken the precedence, however, and now they are to come by the dozen, to shine in the art of entertaining.

Their appearance cannot be called a bid for favor, for the Junior League of that city is too well established for that sort of thing. The universities send their dramatic entertainers from city to city; why should not the organized débutantes do the same in the cause of charity? The début of the Philadelphia girls will be watched with great interest, and, judging from the sale of tickets, as reported by Mrs. Henry Mottet, Chairman of the auxiliary, of 47 West Twentieth Street, society will flock to the Ritz-Carlton tomorrow to pay homage to the buds of the Quaker City. By the showing of "The Flame of Kapur" in pictures, which is also pantomime, it will now be possible for one to make a comparision between the artistic efforts of the débutantes of New York and Philadelphia.

There are three acts in "Orlando," the first showing a garden in Florence, the second, a cypress grove by moonlight, and the third a street in Florence. Mrs. Francis V. Lloyd, who was formerly Miss Mary R. Lowell, is to appear in the title role; Miss Georgianna Brown will be the première danseuse, and James Gamble and Walter Kumme will assume the parts of the Merchant and the Judge, respectively.

The list of Philadelphia girls in the pantomime is made up of representative names, and is as follows:

The Misses Lalite Willcox, Eugenia Cassatt, Alice Biddle, Ellen Mary Cassatt, Helen and Gertrude Tower, Susan B. Ingersoll, Alice Clay, Marian Savage, Louisa Davis, Alice Thompson, Sylvia Barnes, Gertrude and Elizabeth Henry, Jean Thompson, Cornelia Leidy, Sybil Wright, Gabriella Tilghman, Virginia Roberts, Anne Lewis, Mary Williams, Nancy Scott, Marian Butler, Alice Earle, Mary Mitchell, Adeline Pepper, Eliza Fox, Harriet Frazier, Kitty Brinton, Margaret Dunlap, Mary F. Fisher, Mary Thompson, E. Owen Martin, Marian Myers, Cecile Howell, Agnes Kennedy, Hope McMichael, Georgie Joline, Esther Howell, Margaret Chrystie, Christine Chambers, Nancy Reath, Marjorie Townsend, and Marian Taylor. The young men include Bayard Wharton, W. Neilson Edwards, Donald Newhall, Thomas Jones, and Paul Froelich.

The afternoon performance is to begin at 3 o'clock, and the evening session at 9, followed by dancing. Admission for dancing will be $1, after 11 o'clock, for the benefit of the after opera and theatre comers. The general admission tickets are $3 each, which may be had from Mrs. Mottet, or at the door, also boxes.

Among the members of the auxiliary are Mrs. James H. Aldrich, Mrs. John Henry Iselin, Mrs. Robert W. B. Elliott, Miss Mary Benson, Mrs. Henry D. Chapin, Mrs. Henry Lubeck, Mrs. Francis C. Huntington, and Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon. Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. J. Nevett Steele, Mrs. Justus Ruperti, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons, Jr., Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee are among the patronesses.

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SPRING unrest, which sets in about this time, brings about varied diversions. With the season's round of dances, débuts, and smart receptions over, society begins to look around for other amusements. But it is not always amusement that is sought, for in society today a serious strain is revealed in aspects gay.

A committee of New York women has been appointed by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to assist in directing the activities of the Old Men's Toy Shop. About eighty old men are now employed in the shop, in charge of Miss Christine S. Foster, making an assortment of wooden toys particularly appropriate for the Easter season. Miss Beatrice Bend is Chairman of the committee, other members being Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Charles Connelt, Miss Juliana Cutting, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Miss Grace Potter, Mrs. Allan A. Robbins, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. J. H. McHenry, Mrs. W. F. Sheehan, and Miss Ruth Twombly.

Mrs. James Speyer is to open her house, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday afternoon, March 23, when Fritz Kreisler will give a recital in aid of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. Mrs. Speyer is receiving applications for tickets, also the members of the committee in charge, which includes Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Mrs. George P. Cammann, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mrs. Charles W. Harkness, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., Mrs. George B. Post, Miss M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, and others.

Miss Anne Morgan is promoting a deeper interest in the relief work being carried on through the Vacation War Relief Committee, and a series of teas is to be given at the committee's office, 134 West Forty-second Street. The first tea is to be held on Tuesday, from 2 until 6 o'clock, for which a cordial welcome is extended to all who are interested in the relief work. Members of the Polish Relief Committee are to assist Mme. Paderewski on the afternoon of March 24. Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin will be the hostess on the afternoon of March 14, assisted by members of the American Fund for the French Wounded Committee. Many well-known society women are acting as patronesses.

Miss May T. Moulton of 4 East Sixty-first Street, in connection with the Vacation War Relief Committee, is busy these days sending music to the wounded soldiers. Miss Moulton is receiving support from Princeton and Yale Universities, and the Junior War Relief, in making a collection of machines and popular records, which will cheer the men in both the French and English camps, and at the hospitals. People who tire of their records are sending them to Miss Moulton, also the machines, in care of the Vacation War Relief, 134 West Forty-second Street, whence they are forwarded to the front for distribution.

Sir Arthur Herbert sailed last week for London to join Lady Herbert. Just before sailing he received word that his son, John Herbert, who was summoned from his studies at Harvard, to join the colors, has been gazetted to a commission as Second Lieutenant of the Royal Horse Guards. Young Mr. Herbert, who sailed with his mother about three weeks ago, has already joined his regiment.

Mrs. John Astor, who sailed for London on Tuesday, carried letters with her from an official of the American Federation of Labor to officials of the British Trade Union Congress of England, which she is to use in the work she is to undertake in promoting the welfare of the munition factory employes. Mrs. Astor is doing this in behalf of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation, being a member of the committee on welfare work for the munition workers.

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NOT many days now before Springtime will be in the air. The annual Flower Show always stands out as a sort of harbinger of Spring. This season it is to be held from April 5 to 12 at the Grand Central Palace as the fourth International Flower Show. A feature of the show will be the American Red Cross tea garden, in which society people are taking an active interest.

All the various war reliefs will be represented on certain days. A hundred and fifty members of the Junior League are to act as waitresses during the week, being divided into shifts. Miss Irene Gibson, whose marriage to George B. Post, Jr., is to take place on April 27, is to be in charge of the flower girls. There are to be all sorts of amusements in the garden. General Leonard Wood is to talk one day on the Red Cross work. Miss Bell Gurnee and others, in khaki, will be on hand to enroll membership in the Red Cross. Mrs. W. K. Draper heads the Tea Garden Committee.

The Symphony Club of New York, made up mainly of society women and girls, is to give a concert for the Brearley League Cripple School on Tuesday afternoon, March 14, at Aeolian Hall. Mrs. John A. Hartwell of 27 East Sixty-third Street is receiving applications for tickets. Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. A. Murray Young, and Mrs. Archibald G. Thacher are among the boxholders. Among the members of the orchestra are Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Miss Mary H. Wiborg, Miss Helen M. Hamilton, and Mrs. James Otis Post.

The lecture on France which Arthur Stanley Riggs gave at Mrs. George J. Gould's last month for war relief is to be repeated in April at the residence of Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar.

Four of the members of the honorary committee serving in connection with the concert for the Paris Conservatoire, to be held on March 15 at Carnegie Hall, have been one-time Ambassadors to France, including Myron T. Herrick, General Horace Porter, Henry White, and Robert Bacon. The fifth member, Joseph H. Choate, was formerly Ambassador to England. Many society women are interested in the concert, at which will appear the Flonzaley Quartet, Paderewski, Ernest Schelling, Enrique Granados, Lucien Moratore, Georges Barre, and Stajowsky. Mrs. William P. Hamilton of 32 East Thirty-sixth Street is receiving applications for tickets.

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WEDDINGS and engagements serve to lend social interest to the waning days of the season.

On Tuesday afternoon in the Collegiate Church, at West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, Miss Mary Bloodgood Grunder, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Grunder of 47 West Seventy-third Street, will be married to William Wood Struthers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Struthers of 10 East Eighty-sixth Street.

An interesting wedding of the week was that of Miss Margaret Auchmuty Mackay and the Very Rev. Frederick Warren Beekman, Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral at Bethlehem, Penn. The bride and bridegroom are members of two of the oldest families in New York. Mrs. Beekman's parents were the late Dr. and Mrs. Barnard Mackay. Her mother was a member of the Auchmuty family, and her aunt, Mrs. Richard Auchmuty, was formerly Miss Ellen Schermerhorn.

Walter Adams Shaw of this city and Miss Marie Kendall Mackenzie, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Kenneth Mackenzie of Westport, Conn., were married in the Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity in that place on Feb. 26. The bride's father is rector of the parish. The couple will make their home in Brooklyn.

An engagement of interest announced yesterday was that of Miss Clara Temple Boardman, daughter of Mrs. William H. Boardman, to Laurence Freeman Peck, son of Wallace F. Peck of this city.

Mrs. Samuel Sloan Auchincloss announced last week the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marie Duryee, granddaughter of the late Charles Guidet, to Fal de Saint Phalle, son of the Count and Countess de Saint Phalle of Nièvre, France. Mr. de Saint Phalle recently returned from the trenches in France, where he had been since the beginning of the war. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. The wedding will take place in May.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Nash of Rye, N. Y., and Savannah, Ga., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Arnett Nash, to Culver McWilliam of 16 East Sixtieth Street, this city. Miss Nash is a sister of Mrs. Douglas Gorman of Baltimore and a granddaughter of Sir Hugh Owen of Wales. Their wedding will take place this Spring.

Mrs. Alfred A. Pope of Farmington, Conn., last week announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Theodate Pope, to John Wallace Riddle, former Ambassador to Russia. Miss Pope has distinguished herself as an architect, and plans to continue in her work after her marriage. She was a passenger on the ill-fated Lusitania last Spring. Mr. Riddle was Ambassador to Russia from 1906 to 1909, having been appointed by President Roosevelt, and resides at present in New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fatman of 28 West Eighty-first Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elinor Fatman, to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the son of the United States Ambassador to Turkey. Mr. Morgenthau arrived last month with his father, after notable service as a special representative of the Department of State, assisting the Ambassador at the Court of the Sultan.

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ACTIVITIES now are mainly centred at the Florida resorts. Mrs. George J. Gould, who is at Miami, Fla., with a party of friends, has been having some very successful fishing trips. Mrs. Gould, as well as her cousin, Mrs. William A. Hamilton, has landed several large fish. J. W. Noyes of the party hooked a fifty-five pounder, and Maughan Carter was just as lucky.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is at Palm Beach, but the exhibition of her sculptures goes on at her studio, 8 West Eighth Street. The attendance has been so large that the exhibition will be extended for two more days, including Shrove Tuesday.

The Friday evening dances are to continue at the Vanderbilt until further notice. Mr. and Mrs. H. Sargent Appleton will give a costume party tomorrow night at 152 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus are acting as patronesses for an amateur photoplay and dance, which is to be held at the Ritz-Carlton on March 25, under the auspices of the Junior League of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The photoplay is called "Hearts and Diamonds," and a number of the scenes were filmed at the country estate of Mrs. I. N. Spiegelberg at Briarcliff. Among the girls in the cast will be the Misses Benita and Peggy Guggenheim, Marie Spiegelberg, Janne Kerbs, Adele Strauss, Beatrice Joseph, and Margaret Strauss.

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THE WEEK'S WAR OPERATIONS AND THEIR MEANING

While Germany Strives by Her Terrific Attack at Verdun to Break the Steel Ring on the West Front, Russia Seeks to Close Gap in Asia Minor and Join Hands with the British Forces.

By GARET GARRETT.

IN the struggle at Verdun, still unfinished, containing potentialities of disaster up to the first magnitude, the Germans return after sixteen months to their first undertaking, which was to conquer France. Germany's strategy had contemplated the necessity of crushing her foes swiftly one at a time. She would strike the mortal blow at France, as a bolt from the blue, and then turn with her whole strength to receive the heavy-minded, slow-footed Bear. The thought of dealing simultaneously with France, Belgium, and England on one front, from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, and with Russia on the other, from the Baltic Sea to the Rumanian border, would have been no doubt as preposterous to the mind of the German General Staff as to the military opinion of all the non-Teutonic world.

Nobody can ever tell for sure. This war has been the ruin of military prescience, a sequence of things impossible, a narrative of the unexpected. And, as if utterly to humiliate the probabilities, it has unexpectedly fulfilled expectations long abandoned. It has just now reinstated the ecstatic and all but absolute theory of infantry. The most amazing feature of the battle of Verdun has been its tendency to produce pitched fighting between bodies of infantry. It had been built up to by all the mechanical accessories of modern war, both sides boasting in theory beforehand that in future offensives the human material would be wasted very sparingly, and yet, in the heat of it, over and over success turned upon that which is called man's stomach for a fight. One body of German troops, having stormed an ironclad fort, became marooned, as on an island, surrounded by a storm of fire.

They were the famous Brandenburgers, who took Fort Douaumont, and held it while the tide of battle rose and fell around it. There were three things here—the general Douaumont position, the armored Douaumont fort and the village of that name; and the reports were so obscure that confusion was unavoidable. The Germans and the French both claimed Fort Douaumont, one side meaning the fort itself and the other the environing topographical advantages. The Brandenburgers were a week inside of the armored fort before the Germans had full possession of the general position.

The Glorious Infantry.

The French infantry distinguished itself gloriously, justifying the apotheosis pronounced upon it after the battle of the Marne by Colonel Baron Felix d'Andre, who said: "Only a people which has good infantry can triumph! A people is worth what its infantry is worth." Continuing, he argued it:

> It must never be forgotten that the decisive victory of the Marne was won by France without heavy artillery. For my part, my regiment never knew what it was "to be supported by the cannon." I do not know where our artillery was, but we fought without its co-operation. And nevertheless I have never had the impression of a hostile infantry capable of resisting us. Whether in the retreat from the Woevre, at Jeandelize, the 25th of August, or covering the retreat before the battle of the Ourcq, the 1st of September at Senlis, or again taking the offensive (battle of the Ourcq) on the 5th, capturing Saint Soupplets with the bayonet, or (battle of the Marne) on the 7th at Etrépilly, where I took two German machine guns, being wounded for the first time, or on the 13th at Pernant (battle of the Aisne) falling wounded for the second time, &c., I have never met infantry which pursued our retreat or could resist our advance.
>
> And I repeat, we were not supported by the cannon, while the Krupps made ravages among us.

Very well, we have made immense progress, of course, since then, and the accord between the arms is now the accepted rule. In the union of the arms lies strength. The struggle of one arm against two is not possible. Infantry must always be supported by the cannon. On the other hand, as soon as the infantry retreats the cannon withdraws, since artillery cannot fight against infantry. The greatest losses which the artillery sustains occur precisely when it has to stand the shock of the hostile infantry. Very well, it is the losses which make one understand the respective value of the different arms. Of course, you know that there is no comparison between the infantry and other arms. In some infantry regiments the losses exceed 80 per cent. As to officers, they have varied from 80 to 100 per cent. On the other hand, the most exposed of the other arms has not had even 10 per cent. loss.

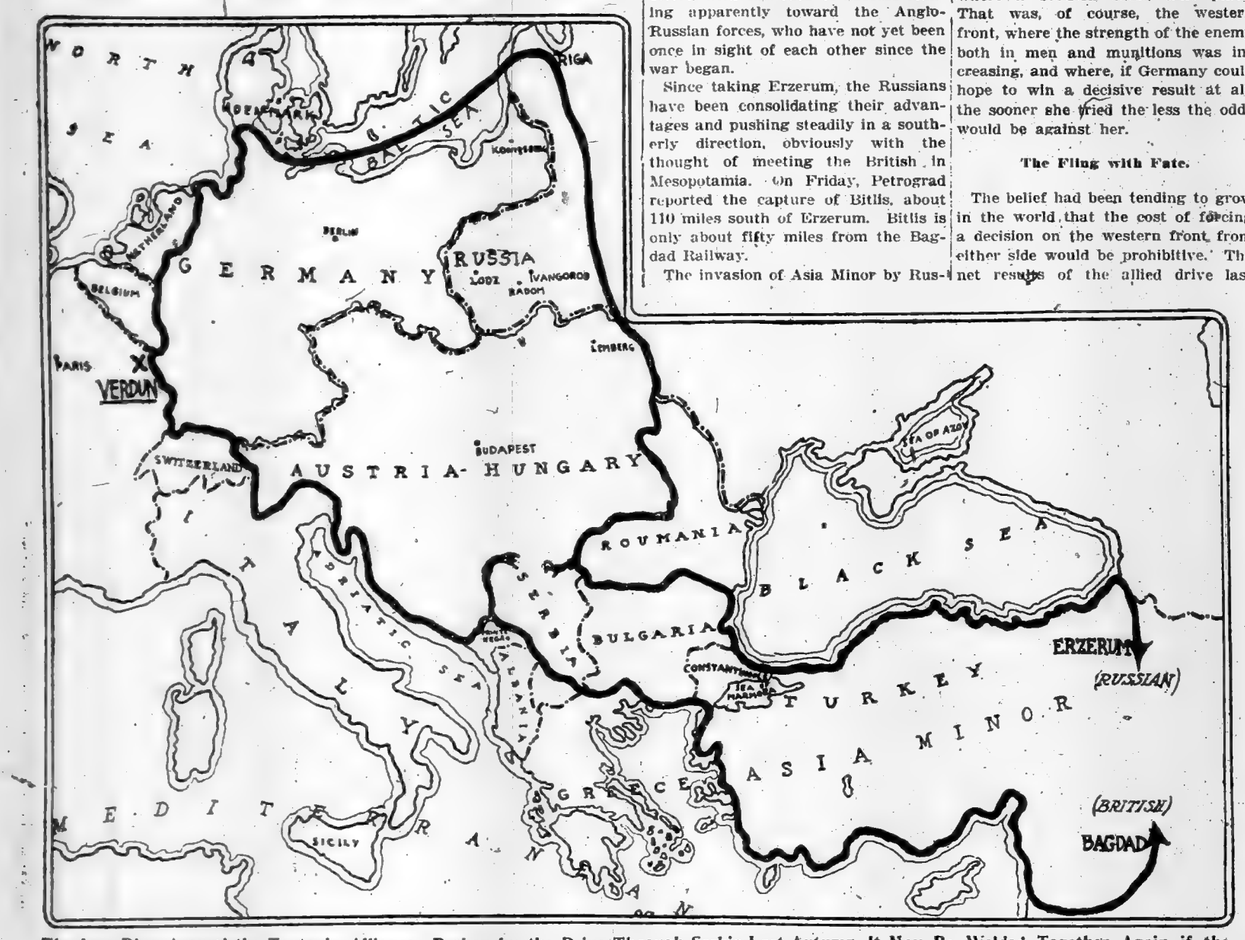

The Iron Ring Around the Teutonic Alliance. Broken by the Drive Through Serbia Last Autumn, It May Be Welded Together Again if the Russians Follow Up Their Victory at Erzerum by Effecting a Junction with the British in Mesopotamia. By Their Attack on Verdun the Germans Are Trying to Weaken or Break the Ring on the West.

German Strategy.

But that is not German strategy. After the battle of the Marne, which was the wreck of their intention to capture Paris by one terrible swoop, the Germans retreated to the River Aisne, and in October, 1914, established, or dug themselves in on the line which has been the "western front" ever since, with here and there only a local change, hardly perceptible on the map. The great drive of the Allies a year later moved it only a very little in one place.

Adopting defensive warfare on this line, the German General Staff turned to its second job, namely, the subjugation of Russia, and in Russia on a larger scale was repeated the experience in France. The Russians were beaten, thrown back overwhelmed; the war was carried to them on their own soil, of which they lost great areas; but Russia was not crushed or eliminated as a foe. She proved uncrushable. After having lost Poland and the best part of her Baltic provinces, she declined to consider a separate peace.

So German strategy had failed in both directions. It had made a draw of it first on the west, and then on the east, instead of the decisive result so heavily counted upon. Not only had neither enemy been disposed of, but either one or both together might be expected at any time to reopen the ceremonies. So much for the two first great phases. The third was a smaller phase, but in one respect very satisfactory. It was a job that could be finished. It was one thing the German General Staff could "clean up" and make sure of. That was the Balkan campaign, to cut a path through Serbia and open a great corridor from Germany to Turkey.

The Iron Ring.

It was a brilliant stroke, more belittled in the instant of achievement than on secondary reflection. It burst the iron ring at a most convenient place. It brought not only a new ally, Bulgaria, but enabled Germany to strike hands with the sons of Allah. It intensified the dream of an overland route to India, across the peninsula of Asia Minor, via the famous Bagdad Railroad.

Unhappily for this dream the Russians, who had been pushed backward through Poland and the Baltic Provinces, descended through the Caucasus into Asia Minor, captured Erzerum from the Turks, and now threaten, by joining hands with the English rising out of Egypt, to close the ring again. That is still an open effort, with the odds of success leaning apparently toward the Anglo-Russian forces, who have not yet been once in sight of each other since the war began.

Since taking Erzerum, the Russians have been consolidating their advantages and pushing steadily in a southerly direction, obviously with the thought of meeting the British in Mesopotamia. On Friday, Petrograd reported the capture of Bitlis, about 110 miles south of Erzerum. Bitlis is only about fifty miles from the Bagdad Railway.

The invasion of Asia Minor by Russia in early February, followed speedily by the capture of Erzerum, could have had not the slightest bearing upon the decision of the German General Staff to try again for a decision on the west—that is, to carry the war a second time into France. That decision must have been taken months ago, perhaps before the end of the Balkan campaign. It was after all a fairly obvious choice to make. The war could not be won through Asia Minor. If India itself were captured that would not end the war with England. As for the East, Germany knows very well by this time that Russia cannot be crushed. Victories against her make her in one sense stronger; they throw her back upon herself. It is very doubtful if the Germans wish to penetrate much further into Russia. They probably aim to take Riga, and, perhaps, Livland Province, because German is spoken there; but as for Petrograd, that is probably out of all present reckoning.

There was at last only one place where a decision could take place. That was, of course, the western front, where the strength of the enemy both in men and munitions was increasing, and where, if Germany could hope to win a decisive result at all, the sooner she tried the less the odds would be against her.

The Fling with Fate.

The belief had been tending to grow in the world that the cost of forcing a decision on the western front from either side would be prohibitive. The net results of the allied drive last Autumn were disappointing, and very dearly bought. The questions whether a decision at any price was possible, and, if so, whether the cost would be such as a civilized people could afford to pay, were left unanswered. At first thought it seems improbable that the answer would be sought in fresh experiences by the weaker side, that is, the side with the smaller reserve of men; but on second thought it would appear to be at least plausible that the weaker side could not afford to wait. It would have much to lose by daring, but all to lose by waiting. That is now good military conjecture.

However, a military commentator who had said, after the battle of the Marne, that Germany, having failed to crush Russia, would launch what may be called, or may turn out to be, the most desperate offensive of the war at Verdun, in the February mud, 1916, would have been free thereafter to say any crazy thing he liked. He would have had no reputation left. Did not the very principles of German strategy preclude the possibility of a long war, a war in which two fronts would exist at once, a war in which the foes could not be dispatched in swift rotation? They did, of course, but necessity is the greater part of strategy.

Toward the end of January the Germans began on every fair day to "feel" the French and English line, thrusting one day against the English at Ypres, another day at the French in the Champagne, and one day making a great din of artillery fire over the whole front of 450 miles; and in a general sense it was known that prodigious preparations had been made for an "offensive." There had been so much feinting, however, and so many false scares, that interest was more or less perfunctory until the tide of force began dangerously to rise at Verdun. Even then it was two or three days before it was fully believed that the Germans had undertaken an attack of the first importance, and one from which it could not recede without serious, not to say disastrous, moral consequences. They had elected to put fortune to the touch for once, and pay the price to see whether the French line could or could not be smashed.

The shortest road from the German frontier to Paris lies from Metz, in German Lorraine, through Verdun; and Verdun is at the head of a line of fortified places standing like a great breakwater against the German frontier. When the Teutonic inundation took place in September, 1914, the ultimate line of French resistance was one that sagged from Verdun to Paris. If Verdun had given way, everything else might have happened differently. But it held, and the invader was driven back to his present line, which falls from Ostend, on the North Sea, straightaway south through Flanders and France to a point only sixty miles from Paris, turns then to the east over Rheims, and bends sharply in a queer loop around Verdun. From there it falls away southeast to the Swiss frontier. All this time Verdun has been in the loop, and the Germans on the outside of it have been preparing some time to attack it. They went so far as to build a system of concave railroads for that purpose around the top of the loop, in a semicircle of forty or fifty miles. The French on their side were not idle. They reconstructed the defensive works of Verdun in the light of new experience, "unclassed" the old fortress, put guns in hidden places, tunneled and mined the ground over a large area, built trenches to take advantage of every favor in topography, and were willing to say at last that Verdun was impregnable. The Germans could never pass.

Why Verdun?

Just here the Germans resolved to pass, and that is not as reckless as it sounds. This is the shortest way to Paris. Verdun is the pivotal point of all that part of the western front which overhangs Paris. Here the powers of offense and defense had come to their nth power; to smash the line at such a point would rock it from end to end, and possibly throw the whole campaign in France wide open once more. In any case, it would be demonstrated, first, whether the power of offense could prevail over the highest achievement in defense; and second, what it would cost.

The Germans have dared greatly to demonstrate this, because if they should fail it would be for one of two reasons—either that a defense could be made practically invincible or for lack of a certain definite amount of offensive power. As for a defense being impregnable, that is apparently already a shattered thought. Against the defensive works at Verdun, the strongest the French could devise, the Germans advanced for four days at the rate of a mile a day, and captured at last a key position, Fort Douaumont, an armored fort. It was stormed and taken by infantry under heroic conditions. The French retook the position, though not the fort, and later they lost the position itself.

The assault upon Verdun may be said to have been begun on Feb. 21. It proceeded with terrifically increasing intensity and uninterruptedly for at least five days, then with undiminished vigor for two or three more, and on the eighth or ninth day (one cannot be very exact) the tension relaxed rather suddenly. There were rumors of a German disaster. Military opinion in Paris and London was divided. Some experts thought the attack had failed, but others believed it had only been suspended for secondary preparations. In the meantime activity had increased at other points, notably on the Woevre Plain, to the southeast of Verdun, and at two points on the line west of Verdun. One of these points was at the corner of the western front nearest to Paris. Verdun is 140 miles from Paris. The two minor offensives to the west were 105 and 60 miles from Paris, respectively. After two days of rest the frontal atack upon Verdun was impetuously resumed, the pressure from the southeast at the same time increasing, and first opinions were confirmed. These were that the Germans here had made a fling with fate and could not afford to stop so long as there was any hope of getting through, no matter how great the sacrifice. Whatever be the outcome, it is proved that either side can smash its way through the other side's defense if it is willing to pay the price and has the men to pay it with. No defense appears to be impregnable, nor is the price of overcoming it necessarily prohibitive. One that might prove prohibitive for Germany, the Allies could yet in time afford to pay.

The Cost.

On the cost, opinions differ vastly. The French are horrified, not to say scandalized, by the German losses. They are aghast at such sacrifice of human life. The German correspondents on the other hand agree in saying that the German losses were less than might have been expected, whereas the French losses were terrible. It will take time to learn the truth. The odds in life run heavily against the offensive side. That has been the invariable experience. The German authorities themselves have estimated that the defense need lose only two or three men to the offensive side's five. Undoubtedly the German losses have been much greater than those of the French at Verdun; but undoubtedly, too, each side tends to exaggerate the other's loss. Theft has become a war habit; people expect it and allow for it, so that the truth would be even more misleading.

In addition to accepting the odds which lie against the offensive side, the Germans take a tremendous moral and political risk. If they fail, it will be for lack of the winning margin of offensive power; it will have cost them a terrible price in the most precious commodity of all, which is men, and it will end forever the hope for Germany of being able to get a decision on the western front. She has already seen that it is impossible to get one on the eastern front. Therefore, if at the zenith of her strength, she fails in this offensive, centred at Verdun, she will have lost the only hope there was of finding peace by military means. Failure at Verdun for Germany would be a great disaster. She could not disguise it. She has risked too much.

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February

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¶ He was an *uncommon* man. He struck out for *bigger* things, he *did* bigger things and *instead* of William, the *Baker*, maker of bread and buns, sunk in the oblivion of the commonplace, we have William, the *Conqueror*,—maker of *history* and raised to the glory of *undying* fame.

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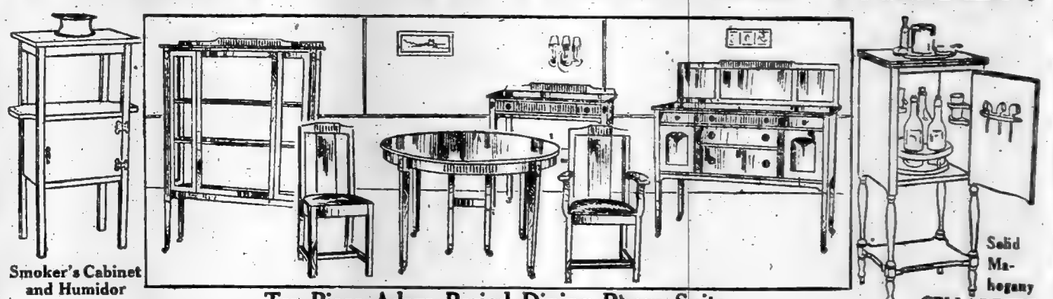

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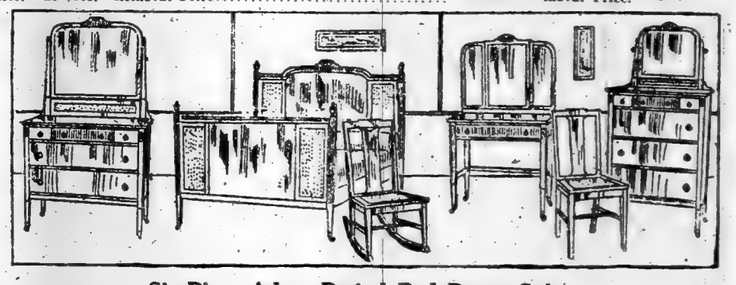

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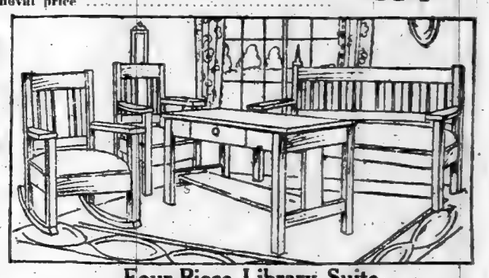

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FIRST YEAR'S RECORD OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT'S RESCUE SQUAD

Novel Company's Work Has More Than Justified Expectations of Commissioner Adamson—Smoke Helmets Permit the Men to Fight the Most Dangerous and Suffocating Fires

THE Rescue Squad of the Fire Department celebrates its first birthday next Wednesday. The record which this picturesque body of twelve masked fire fighters has made in the first year of its existence has swept away the last vestige of skepticism which existed in the minds of conservative old-timers when Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson organized the squad on March 8, 1915. Now it is regarded as the most useful body of men in the department and plans are being considered for organizing more squads.

During the year the squad "worked" at many fires and gas and acid explosions, and not only saved lives but reduced the loss because it was able to get up close to the seat of the blaze. Since the squad was organized a year ago Commissioner Adamson has seen the adoption of the smoke helmet idea by soldiers of both the Allied and Central Powers in Europe to combat smoke and gases.

The Rescue Squad was organized for the purpose of meeting peculiar conditions at fires. It was to be employed for such work as the shutting off of ammonia supplies when pipes burst in cold storage plants; for entering and ventilating drug and chemical plants during the progress of fires; for reaching the seat of a fire in smoky cellars and sub-cellars; for rescuing persons overcome either by ammonia fumes or by gases in drug and chemical plants, and for fighting fires where particularly pungent smoke existed and where the ordinary means employed by firemen failed. Such conditions caused Commissioner Adamson six months after he took office to make a thorough investigation of the use of oxygen helmets in combating gases and smoke.

A study of the rescue work carried out by the Government Bureau of Mines was made, and many of the methods used under mining conditions were adapted to fire fighting in New York. In the course of this investigation Robert H. Mainser, honorary officer of the Fire Department, obtained, while on a visit to Europe, much valuable data concerning the use of smoke helmets in foreign countries. The research carried out led to the final adoption of the present methods employed by the Fire Department in fighting conditions outlined above.

The Rescue Squad Company consists of eleven men under the direction of Captain John J. McElligott. They have a specially designed motor car, which carries a Blaugas torch for cutting through steel bars and the steel decks of ships, pulmotors for reviving persons overcome by smoke or fumes, stretchers, smoke helmets with oxygen cylinders attached, and the usual life-gun, as well as fire extinguishers and axes.

New Yorkers will vividly remember the Equitable fire on Jan. 9, 1912, in which Banker Giblin, President of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, trapped in the vault on the lower floor, was laboriously rescued by firemen, who sawed through the steel bars at the risk of their lives. It took an hour and fifteen minutes at the Equitable fire to cut through bars which by means of the Blaugas torch could have been whipped out in a jiffy.

One of the most remarkable cases typical of the work of the Rescue Squad occurred recently in connection with premises at 442 Pearl Street. The fire at this address occurred about 12:30 A. M. on Feb. 6. While the firemen were working in the building word was passed out that an engineer of the Fire Patrol, Bernard Myles, was cut off in the rear of the cellar at 438 Pearl Street. His calls for help had been heard in the rear of the building.

Myles had gone into the cellar to open a sewer and relieve the place of water, and was overcome by smoke, which prevented him from returning. After attempting to fight his way back he gave up and returned to the rear of the building only to find his means of egress cut off by heavy steel bars forming an iron grating. The Rescue Squad, under the direction of Captain McElligott, found Myles beneath this grating and applied their oxygen Blaugas torch, cutting away the iron bars in two or three minutes. The cellar was full of dense smoke caused by the burning of drugs, oils, and a quantity of hops. Only the presence of the oxygen torch and the work of the squad enabled the men to save Myles. As it was, he was unconscious when brought out and his heart action had almost ceased. The use of the pulmotor and other artificial means of respiration brought him back to life. A few minutes' more delay and he would have been beyond recovery.

One of the most serious ammonia fires during the year was that which occurred on April 26, 1915, at 109-111 Horatio Street. It was reported that some people had been overcome in the cellar, and the Rescue Squad made a search for bodies, but failed to find any. When the regular firemen arrived on the scene such large quantities of ammonia gas were escaping that it was impossible for them to reach the heart of the fire. The gas could be heard hissing under great pressure, and the danger of an explosion was imminent. In order to fight the fire it was absolutely essential that the supply of gas should be shut off. The Rescue Squad was sent for, and they succeeded within ten minutes in shutting off the supply and ventilating the building so that the firemen could go to work. The upper floors were filled with dense volumes of smoke, and the Rescue Squad succeeded in exploring these floors and helping to prevent the spread of the flames.

The most important ammonia accident was at Ruppert's Brewery, 205 East Ninety-second Street, at 3:30 P. M., on Aug. 15, 1915. This is said to be the largest ammonia installation in the country, and when the fire companies reached the scene they found vast quantities of gas escaping under great pressure. The break was in a two-inch supply pipe on top of some condensers on the first floor. A similar accident had occurred at the brewery some time before, and it had taken on that occasion eight hours to shut off the supply of ammonia. The men of the Rescue Squad, however, were able within ten minutes to shut off the supply. Though there was no fire on this occasion, there was great danger of an explosion, because when ammonia gas is mixed with air it is highly explosive and may be set off by a spark.

New Rescue Squad Wearing Smoke Helmets in a Fight with Ammonia Fumes.

Members of the squad always go in pairs so that they can protect each other. If one should be overcome the other can signal for assistance by means of a life line which extends to a man in a position of safety. This life line is similar to that carried by a diver when he goes down to explore a wreck. It might almost be said that the rescue men develop a "sixth sense." Often they have to grope their way in total darkness. They depend mainly on their bump of "location" to find their way about. There have been occasions when members of the squad have been completely lost for a few minutes and have had to be led back to their starting point.

The special qualities of the squad in handling fumes of noxious gases were demonstrated in a fire at 561 West Fifty-eighth Street on Sept. 7, 1915. Here the squad had to deal with the same substance with which the armies in Europe have used in their gas warfare—acid sulphur chloride. A large drum in the cellar had sprung a leak and was giving off deadly fumes, suffocating in their nature. It was impossible for the ordinary fire company to handle the situation. The Rescue Squad, however, managed to hoist the drum out of the cellar and succeeded in drawing off the substance into pails, the contents of which they emptied into carboys in the street. In doing this work the boots and clothing of the men were so eaten by the acid that they actually fell to pieces, while their hands were burned. The fumes of the sulphur chloride actually ate the nickel off the helmets. Had the men not received a plentiful supply of oxygen from their tanks while doing this work they would have been overcome.

In numerous waterfront fires on vessels the Rescue Squad did effective work. It was necessary in some cases to cut holes through the steel decks. This was readily done with the oxygen torch and thus fires, which might have destroyed the vessels, were prevented from spreading to dangerous proportions. An instance of quick work in fighting a ship fire concerned the Cragside at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, North River, on July 24, 1915. This steamer had a cargo of sugar for Europe. It was burning fiercely when the alarm reached the fire companies, which could not get near it owing to heat and smoke. The Rescue Squad managed to run a hose line to the bottom of the hold and succeeded in locating the exact seat of the blaze. It might have been necessary to flood the vessel and perhaps sink her had it not been for the work of the squad.

Before the squad was organized it was necessary to adopt an efficient smoke helmet. Five or six types were tested, and finally one was adopted as the most desirable. The manufacturers claimed that this particular helmet, with its oxygen tank and regenerator, would keep a man supplied with fresh oxygen at the rate of two liters (about two quarts) per minute for an hour. At the end of that time a gauge, known as the "finimeter," would register zero, but there would be still enough oxygen in the tank to keep a man supplied at the same rate for twenty minutes more. In order to substantiate these claims it was decided to try the helmet under extreme conditions.

At the Firemen's College there is a concrete room, twenty feet square, where sprinklers are tested. Into this room a quantity of smoke-making fuel was put, consisting of excelsior, straw, oakum, rubbish of all kinds, and sulphur. This was set afire and it produced dense volumes of smoke and intense heat. Into this inferno Captain McElligott, equipped with his smoke helmet, was sent. The door closed behind him. The helmet was equipped with a telephone, by which he could communicate with the outside. He had with him a thermometer registering up to 500 degrees, and he found that the temperature rose quickly to 280 degrees Fahrenheit. Despite this intense heat he remained in the room watching the index pointer of the finimeter gradually swing down to zero, when his watch showed him that he had been in an hour. He remained fifteen minutes more—seventy-five minutes altogether—in a temperature which, for at least three-quarters of an hour, was up to 280 degrees Fahrenheit.

At the end of that time he emerged thoroughly exhausted, streaming perspiration. His clothes were rotted by the action of the fumes, and his hands were so blackened that it was impossible to wash them white again. The discoloration did not wear off for weeks.

Captain McElligott's comrades in the Rescue Squad are: Edwin A. Houchkiss, Lieutenant; John F. Mooney, No. 1, fireman first grade; James Shaw, fireman first grade; Alfred Kinsella, fireman first grade; Alfred V. Henretty, fireman first grade; Frank C. Clark, fireman first grade; John P. Ryan, fireman first grade; Thomas Kilbride, fireman first grade; Walter A. O'Leary, fireman first grade; William A. Dorfitle, fireman second grade; Francis Blessing, fireman first grade.

The squad is housed with Engine 33 in Great Jones Street.

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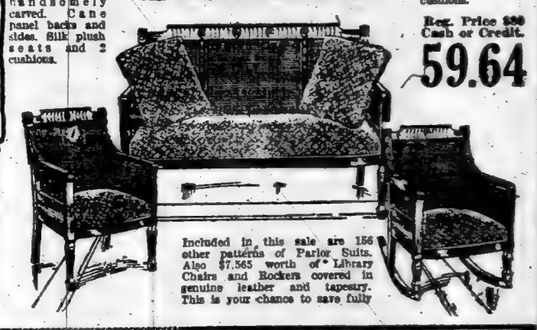

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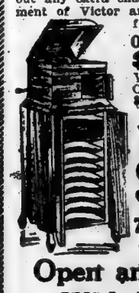

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GENERAL NEWS AND SPECIAL TOPICS FROM THE WORLD OF MUSIC

Musical Pabulum for the Young---Some of the Things That Ought Not to be Administered.

IT happened that a few days ago the two great symphony orchestras of New York gave, at the same time, concerts that were announced as for the benefit of "young people." The programs offered to the young people at these concerts raised doubts in the minds of some who heard them. Of the great value of concerts devised especially for youths and maidens, even those of tender years, who are making their first practical acquaintance with music in the larger forms, or as played by orchestras, there can be no manner of doubt. The success of such concerts that have been given in this city for eighteen or twenty years—a success denoted by the size of the audiences that completely fill the hall at most of them—has shown how urgent is the demand. But such success ought to be won by a carefully devised scheme appropriate for attaining its object and not by giving generally miscellaneous programs and labeling them "for young people."

It appeared as if the intention at the recent two young people's concerts referred to was in part to stimulate the curiosity of the listeners by something strange and bizarre; something that would attract notice by sounding "funny" to immature listeners. That would doubtless have been successfully accomplished by Paul Dukas's orchestral scherzo, "L'Apprenti Sorcier," intended to illustrate Goethe's fantastic poem based on Lucian's "Lie Fancier." Nor would this result have been entirely confined to the children. Something of the same sort, perhaps, might be said of "The Ride of the Valkyries," when heard for the first time without a clear idea of what it is and where it belongs. Even the two movements from Beethoven's trio for two oboes and English horn might have been found more curious, on account of the unfamiliar instruments and their unfamiliar sound, than charming on account of its graceful and pleasing melodiousness.

It appeared, also, as if a part of the method of appealing to the young people was through music that tells a story; music that is not enough in itself and does not disclose its full "meaning" without the attachment of a label and accompanying literature. A striking feature of both these concerts was the very large predominance in them of "program music," music that would lend itself to the expatiations of an explanatory talk, if such were given, or of full descriptive notes, if they were preferred. There was altogether too great a chance of allowing curious and eager young minds to imagine that they were receiving true musical nourishment, possessing themselves of the essence of music, if they could grasp and perceive the descriptive and pictorial suggestiveness attributed to it and satisfactorily identify the progress of the "story" in the music as it went on.

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Now, whatever may be the point of view taken toward program music by the adult listener, many will probably think it a pity to give children the idea that the chief function of music is to tell a story, and that their chief preoccupation in listening to music should be to watch for and check off the episodes of a narrative. Even if the music lover is to be trained to be perfectly at home in the mazes of Strauss and other musical delineators, he has much to do first in acquiring the art of listening to music as such. It hardly seems to need arguing that children should be brought to know and to love, first, the beauty that resides in music as music, and as it is contained in the works of the elder masters; to be able to appreciate its substance as it appears in the larger forms. This is best learned from the elder, and, in some ways, simpler classics. The moderns are abstruse. Children are not thrown upon Ibsen or Henry James or Strindberg, or even upon Browning in their introduction to literature. Modern music of any sort, even the more conservative, needs preparation in simpler matters on the part of him who would understand it and sympathize with it.

It may be doubted whether movements, even the lighter pictorial movements, from Tschaikowsky's "Manfred" Symphony; or the prelude to "Lohengrin," beautiful as it is simply as music, or Liszt's resonant symphonic poem, "Les Préludes," are the best sort of pabulum for "young people." As for Saint-Saëns's C minor pianoforte concerto, it is a composition whose first movement at least could hardly interest any but experienced listeners capable of appreciating the composer's rather subtle and highly intellectual development of a rather unsympathetic theme. In Grieg's concerto the obvious melodic element is certainly more prominent and more appealing; but it is to a considerable extent overshadowed by the luxuriance of bravura common to all modern concertos. And in compositions of this kind it is almost certain that the digital dexterity of such accomplished artists as Messrs. Hofmann and Grainger, necessarily in these days taken for granted by the elders, will engross and amaze the younger ones, to the disadvantage of their purely musical receptivity. All the pieces mentioned were on one or the other of the two programs.

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Programs of the Young People's Concerts in years gone by offered material better adapted to their purposes than is sometimes now presented. It was in the sixth season of the series conducted formerly by Dr. Frank Damrosch, now by his brother, that a "whole symphony" was first introduced. It was one of Haydn's, and Dr. Damrosch explained then that a whole symphony was nothing like so much to be listened to as a movement or two. Other movements of symphonies followed, and Volkmann's serenades were items in programs recalled at random. There were special schemes, historical views of the development of choral music from the old a cappella styles, programs devoted to the folksong of different nations. There were other matters appearing on the programs that seem, and seemed then, of more doubtful utility. It has been hard to avoid the temptation to stimulate childish interest by compositions that are in a mild way "sensational," and that make their appeal on extramusical grounds.

Another temptation is to think of the same group of "young people" year after year, and to take them on from the simpler to the more complex; to "advance" the programs with their increasing maturity. But the young people ought to be thought of as constantly coming on and moving off the scene, as in a school. They are promoted to the "grown-ups'" concerts. The grade of the young people's concerts should not change.

Nor is it strange that in the pressure of a busy season conductors should find it easier and more convenient to pick off and group from their current programs matter rehearsed and ready for performance that seems to have a superficial or quasi-sensational interest for the listeners to young people's concerts. To make even half a dozen special programs yearly of music thoroughly suitable, from all points of view, for such concerts, is not a light task. To prepare such programs is an addition to burdens that are already extreme and may seem impossible. Yet it ought to be done if young people's concerts are to be given at all—and they ought undoubtedly to be given, perhaps even in greater numbers than they are now, perhaps even in place of a few of the "grown-up" concerts that checker the calendar of the week.

There are many who will sympathize with the correspondent of THE TIMES who wishes to see the music for children pretty rigorously confined to the elder classics. It can hardly be doubted that the merely bizarre, the extravagant, the sensational, the complex and difficult, ought to be kept out of the programs. The young people should be led to listen to music in the beginning, at any rate, as purely a manifestation of beauty in the simpler sense, as an enjoyment wholly self-contained, as something dependent for its interest and value on nothing outside. If they wish to go on to more "advanced" conceptions of music they will have plenty of opportunities to do so in years to come.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

Mme. Louise Homer-Who Sings in "Samson and Dalila" at the Metropolitan. ©Strauss and Aitken

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK.

THE orchestral program of the concert given by the Symphony Society of New York last Friday afternoon will be repeated today in Aeolian Hall. It is not known whether Mme. Schumann-Heink, originally announced as the soloist, or Mme. Matzenauer, who took her place on Friday on account of her indisposition, will appear today. The orchestral program will comprise Smetana's "Overture to a Comedy," "Menuet," and "Prayer" from Tschaikowsky's suite, "Mozartiana," and Brahms's Symphony in D, No. 2.

On Thursday afternoon and next Sunday afternoon the organization will give the second of its special concerts in Carnegie Hall with Fritz Kreisler, violinist, and Pablo Casals, 'cellist, as soloists. Messrs. Kreisler and Casals will play Brahms's Double Concerto for violin, 'cello, and orchestra. The orchestral program will comprise the Paris version of the Bacchanale from Wagner's "Tannhäuser" and Richard Strauss's symphonic poem, "Death and Transfiguration."

***

Tschaikowsky's "Pathétique" Symphony is the principal number on the program of the Philharmonic Society's concert of this afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The other numbers will be compositions of Liszt, comprising the symphonic poems, "Orpheus" and "The Battle of the Huns," and the "Hungarian Fantasy" for piano and orchestra, in which Percy Grainger will have the solo part.

The program for Friday afternoon will include among its numbers Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony and Cesar Franck's Symphony in D minor.

The last of the Saturday night concerts will be given this week at Carnegie Hall. The program will be devoted to Richard Strauss. Mr. Stransky has selected as the numbers "Don Juan," "Death and Transfiguration," "The Life of a Hero," and the love scene from "Feuersnot."

***

Mariska Aldrich, a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who has not been heard here in some time, will give a recital this evening at the Princess Theatre.

***

Harold Henry, an American pianist who has been heard here several times during recent seasons, will give a recital on Tuesday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. His numbers will include Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 100, and Grieg's Ballade, Op. 24, with smaller pieces by Scarlatti, Scriabine, Cyril Scott, Reger, Chopin, Brahms, MacDowell, Rossetter Cole, and Wagner-Liszt.

***

The Kneisel Quartet will give its fifth concert of the season on Tuesday evening at Aeolian Hall, with Rudolph Ganz as assisting artist. The program opens with Dvorak's Quartet in F, Op. 96, (the "American" Quartet,) which had its first performance by the Kneisel organization in 1894 in the presence of the composer. Following this, Messrs. Kneisel, Willeke, and Ganz will play Maurice Ravel's Trio in A minor for piano, violin, and 'cello. The concert will close with Beethoven's Quartet in C sharp minor, Op. 131, one of the last group of works in this form by the composer.

***

The Schola Cantorum will give its second concert of the season at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening. The soloists will be Minnie Jovelli of the Chicago Opera Company, soprano, and Bernardo Olshansky, baritone. The New York Symphony Orchestra will assist in presenting the program, whose numbers are as follows: "The Voice of Spring," (new,) cantata for mixed chorus, baritone solo and orchestra, by Sergei Rachmaninoff; "A Prayer for Poland," (new,) for soprano and baritone solos, chorus, organ, and orchestra, by Sigismond Stojowski; three French songs for male chorus unaccompanied in settings by Carlos Salzedo; Finnish student songs for mixed voices unaccompanied, by Merikanto, Palmgren, and Sibelius, and German folksongs for mixed voices unaccompanied, in new settings, by Max Reger; "The Chambered Nautilus," cantata for chorus and orchestra, by Deems Taylor, and "News from Whydah," ballad for chorus and orchestra, words by John Masefield and music by Balfour Gardner.

***

Guiomar Novaes, a Brazilian pianist who has been heard here this season, will give a recital in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Her program will include Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 81, No. 1, and Chopin's Sonata, Op. 58, besides pieces by Couperin, Daquin, Saint-Saëns, Dubois, I. Philipp, H. Oswald, and Schubert-Tausig.

***

Lucy Lee Call, soprano, will give a recital on Thursday afternoon at the Princess Theatre, making her first appearance here. She will sing some Italian music and a recitative and aria from "Die Zauberfloete" at the beginning of her program. Then follow four songs in French and six modern German songs by Erich Wolf, Hugo Wolf, and Strauss. The last group will be made up of songs in English by Cyril Scott, Bibb, Herlman, and Carpenter. Camille Decreus will assist at the piano.

***

The New York Chamber Music Society will give its third concert at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening. The program will comprise Schubert's Octet in F for two violins, viola, 'cello, double-bass, clarinet, horn, and bassoon; Brahms's Sonata in E flat for clarinet and piano; C. M. Loeffler's "L'Etang," for oboe, viola, and piano, and Paul Juon's Kammersinfonie in B flat for piano, violin, viola, 'cello, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon.

***

The last of the Young People's Symphony Concerts will be given by Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra on Saturday afternoon. The program will be devoted to works inspired by Shakespeare's dramas. Louis Graveure, baritone, will be the soloist. He will sing the "Credo" from "Otello" and "When I Was a Page" from "Falstaff." The orchestral numbers will be the "Merry Wives of Windsor" Overture by Nicolai, the "Queen Mab" Scherzo from Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" Symphony, and the Overture, Scherzo, and Wedding March from Mendelssohn's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" music.

***

Ossip Gabrilowitsch will give the last of his series of six historical piano recitals in Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon, the program being devoted to modern composers. Its numbers are as follows:

Prelude, choral, and fugue.....Cesar Frank
Lyrical pieces. Nocturne, Op. 54, No. 4; "Butterfly," Op. 43, No. 1; "To Spring," Op. 43, No. 6.....Grieg
"To the Sea," Op. 55.....MacDowell
"Witches' Dance," Op. 17, No. 2.....MacDowell
"Autumn Song," Op. 37, No. 10.....Tschaikowsky
Humoresque, Op. 10, No. 2.....Tschaikowsky
Barcarolle, G Minor, Op. 50.....Rubinstein
Valse, Op. 14.....Rubinstein
Prelude, C sharp minor.....Rachmaninoff
Etude, Op. 42, No. 5.....Scriabine
Gavotte, Op. 49.....Glazunov
"Gigue a l'antique," Op. 44.....Leschetizky
Melodie, G flat, Op. 16.....Paderewski
Etude de concert, G flat.....Moszkowski
Sarabande, Op. 13, No. 7.....Reger
Intermezzo, Op. 9.....Strauss
Clavierstucke, Op. 19.....Schoenberg
"Clair de Lune".....Debussy
L'Isle Joyeuse".....Debussy
"The Fountain".....Ravel
"A Pierrot-Piece," Op. 25, No. 1.....Scott
"Shepherd's Hey".....Grainger

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

March.

5—Symphony Society of New York, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
5—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6—Mariska Aldrich, song recital, evening, Princess Theatre.
7—Harold Henry, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
7—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
7—Schola Cantorum, evening, Carnegie Hall.
8—Guiomar Novaes, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
9—Symphony Society of New York, with Kreisler and Casals, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
9—Lucy Lee Call, song recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
9—New York Chamber Music Society, evening, Aeolian Hall.
10—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
11—Young People's Symphony Concert, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
11—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
12—Symphony Society of New York, with Kreisler and Casals, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12—Eddy Brown, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Maude Fay, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—Symphony Club of New York, with Harold Bauer, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—Musical Art Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
14—Flonzaley Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
15—Symphony Society of New York, with Josef Hofmann, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
15—Robert H. Hamilton, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Benefit for Musicians and Members of the Paris Conservatoire, evening, Carnegie Hall.
16—Julia Culp, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
16—Marjory Kennedy-Fraser and Patuffa Fraser, folksong recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
17—Gertrude Hale, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
18—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
18—Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
18—Russian Symphony Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
19—Leo Ornstein, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
19—John McCormack, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

At the Metropolitan.

"Madame Sans-Gêne, with Mme. Farrar in the title rôle, will be heard for the first time this season tomorrow evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. The cast will include Mr. Amato as Napoleon, Mr. Martinelli as Lefebvre, and Mmes. Sparkes, Brasiau, Fornia, Curtis, Egener, and Messrs. de Segurola, Tegani, Althouse, Leonhardt, Reschiglian, Bada, Begue, and Bloch. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

On Thursday afternoon a special matinée of "Madama Butterfly" will be given, with Mmes. Farrar, Fornia, and Egener, and Messrs. Botta, De Luca, Bada, Audisio, Begue, and Reschiglian. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

Other operas of the week will be: "Rigoletto" on Wednesday evening, with Mmes. Barrientos, Perini, Egener, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Rossi, Begue, Reschiglian, and Bada. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Der Rosenkavalier" on Thursday evening, with Mmes. Kurt, (for the first time here as the Princess,) Ober, Mason, Mattfeld, Curtis, Cox, and Van Dyck, and Messrs. Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss, Schlegel, Bloch, Audisio, Ruysdael, and Bayer. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

"Samson et Dalila" on Friday evening, with Mme. Homer (for the first time here as Dalila) and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Schlegel, Reschiglian, Audisio, and Bloch. Miss Galli will dance. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Die Meistersinger" will be the Saturday matinée opera, with Mmes. Gadski and Mattfeld and Messrs. Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Braun, Schlegel, Reiss, Leonhardt, Tegani, Ruysdael, Bloch, Audisio, and Bayer. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

"Il Barbiere di Siviglia" will be the week's "popular" performance on Saturday evening, with Mmes. Barrientos and Mattfeld and Messrs. Damacco, De Luca, Didur, Malatesta, Reschiglian, and Audisio. Mr. Bavagnoli will conduct.

***

At tonight's opera concert Josef Hofmann, pianist, will play Rubinstein's D minor Concerto, Chopin's Valse in C sharp minor, and Moszkowski's "Caprice Espagnole." Mme. Johanna Gadski will sing an aria from "Freischütz" and Isolde's "Liebestod." Arthur Middleton will sing "Air du Tambour Major" and "Largo al Factotum." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman's direction, will play Berlioz's "Carnaval Romain," Saint-Saëns's "Dance Macabre," and "Cortège de Bacchus," from Delibe's "Sylvia."

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

The Neighborhood Symphony Society, Jacques L. Gottlieb, conductor, will give its third subscription concert at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall this afternoon. Part of the program will be given by the Junior Orchestra of the East Side House Music School.

A benefit concert for the Polish relief work will be given on Wednesday evening at the Plaza. Hilda Biyar, dancer; Mildred Dilling, harpist, and the Little Symphony, under George Barrere will give the program.

***

There will be a concert this evening at the Théâtre Français, in which the program will be given by Mlle. Lucille Colette, Sig. Oltrabella, Mlle. Yvonne Kersac, Mme. Marianne Vota, and Robert Regnier.

***

Maria Pas Gainsborg, soprano, and Lolita Cabrera Gainsborg, pianist, will give a recital of old and modern Spanish songs at the Majestic Hotel on Saturday evening.

***

There will be a concert on Wednesday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society and Orphan Asylum. Among the artists will be William Beck, baritone.

***

Elinor Castle, soprano, and Vera Poppe, 'cellist, will give a concert tomorrow evening in the Charles Edison Little Thimble Theatre, 10 Fifth Avenue, for the benefit of the Greenwich House Music School.

***

Edward Gariel will give a lecture in the Thompson Building of Teachers College at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon on a new system of harmony of his own.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS

THE concert which begins the transcontinental tour of the Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch conductor, with Josef Hofmann as soloist, will take place at Carnegie Hall on next Wednesday afternoon, March 15. The program to be offered by the orchestra on this occasion will mark the beginning of one of the longest tours attempted by a symphonic organization. The entire orchestra will travel by special train from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back on this tour, playing sixty concerts, most of which include Mr. Hofmann as soloist.

For the third Scandinavian concert of the American-Scandinavian Society at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, March 25, a feature will be the first New York hearing of the 'cello concerto by Herman Sanby, first 'cellist of the Philadelphia Orchestra, to be played by the composer. Two unfamiliar songs from Grieg's "Sigurd Jorsalfar" are to be sung by the All-Scandinavian Chorus under Ole Windingstad, with Albert Lindquist as soloist. With the Scandinavian Symphony Orchestra the "Symphonic Variations" of Evind Alnaes will be introduced by Mr. Windingstad. Marie Sundelius will bring forward some song novelties, including two numbers by Alfven, whose "Midsommer-Varka" will be repeated by the orchestra.

Rachmaninoff's "Fantasie Tableaux" is to be performed at the last subscription concert of the Russian Symphony Society on Saturday evening, March 18, at Carnegie Hall. It was originally written for two pianos and was played in its original form at one of the society's concerts in 1911. Rachmaninoff, while visiting the United States as a guest of the society, related to Modest Altschuler that when Tschaikowsky saw the "Fantasie" he urged him to orchestrate it, but he had never done this and proposed that Mr. Altschuler undertake it. Mr. Altschuler promised the composer to have the work performed in orchestral form, and his arrangement will be presented. Besides the "Fantasie," Scriabine's Symphony No. 2 will be played for the first time, as well as Glasunoff's "Overture on Three Grecian Themes."

Paderewski will give his last recital of the season in New York in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, March 25. This takes the place of the recital announced for Dec. 22, which was postponed on account of Mr. Paderewski's illness. The tickets issued for the former date will be good for the recital on March 25.

Lekeu Was a Belgian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A musical review about the Saviasky Quartet published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Feb. 29 mentions Guillaume Lekeu as a French composer. Please allow me to correct this. Guillaume Lekeu was a Belgian, born of Belgian parents in Verviers, Belgium, where his family is still living at the present time.

JULES DUESBERG.

Baltimore, March 1, 1916.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

The program for the free organ recital to be given by Samuel A. Baldwin in City College at 4 o'clock this afternoon is as follows: Suite in D, Foote; "Scena Pastorale," Bossi; prelude and Fugue in C minor, Bach; "Con Amore," Dethier; Etude de Concert, Bonnet; "The Swan," Saint-Saëns; and Overture to "William Tell," Rossini. On Wednesday at the same hour he will play Sonata No. 2 in C, Borowski; "Soutenir," Lemare; Pastorale in F, Bach; Benediction Nuptiale, Frysinger; "Hear my Prayer" and "March of the Bards," Bossi; Humoreske, Dvorak, and Overture, "Die Freischütz," Weber.

***

The choir of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will sing this evening Horatio Parker's "Hora Novissima" under the direction of Miles Farrow. The soloists will be Grace Kerns, soprano; Mrs. Benedict Jones, contralto; William Wheeler, tenor, and Wilfred Glenn, bass. C. W. Lefebvre, organist, and Paul Sureth, harpist, will assist.

***

Under the auspices of the Board of Education, free organ recitals will be given at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon by W. A. Goldsworthy at the Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, and by William J. Kraft at Morris High Schol, 166th Street and Boston Road.

***

John Cushing will give a free organ recital tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

***

Clarence Dickinson will give a free organ recital on Tuesday evening at Union Theological Seminary, Broadway, at 120th Street, under the auspices of the National Association of Organists. An unusual number on the program will be Wilhelm Middelschuite's "Perpetuum Mobile" for pedals and tympani, Mary Edith Gowans, soprano, and Frank Wolf, tympanist, will assist.

***

The free concerts to be given in public school auditoriums by the People's Institute on evenings of the coming week are scheduled as follows: Wednesday, Public School 104, Seventeenth Street, east of First Avenue, and Public School 7, Chrystie and Hester Streets; Thursday, Public School 41, 36 Greenwich Avenue; Public School 60, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, and Public School 10, 117th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and Friday, Public School 4, 173d Street and Fulton Avenue, Bronx, and Public School 135, Fifty-first Street and First Avenue.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

John McCormack will give a song recital at the Academy of Music this evening, assisted by Donald McBeath, violinist, and Edwin Schneider, pianist.

***

Mme. Schumann-Heink will give a recital on Friday evening in the Academy of Music, assisted by Edith Evans at the piano.

***

Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes will give a free sonata recital under the auspices of the People's Institute of Brooklyn at Commercial High School, Albany Avenue and Dean Street, this evening.

***

Clarence Eddy will give an organ recital at the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, on Wednesday evening. He will be assisted by Julia Heinrich, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

***

G. Waring Stebbins will give a free organ recital at Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush Avenue, near Church Street, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and David McK. Williams will give the other in the series under the auspices of the Board of Education at Boys' High School, Marcy and Putnam Avenues, at the same hour.

***

For the benefit of the Brooklyn Music School Settlement five "musical hours" will be given on Friday mornings of March at the Hotel St. George, 51 Clark Street. Those providing the programs will be the Misses Euphenia Blunt, Vera Robbins Browne, Juliet Holmes Griffith, Marion Martin Fitch, and Olive Carey Owens.

***

Eugene Nigob, a Russian pianist, will give a recital on Friday evening at the Academy of Music. He will be assisted by Shannah Cummings, soprano.

PROGRAMS FOR THE YOUNG.

Beginning Musical Education at the Wrong End.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to make a strong protest about the type of program given at the so-called "Young People's Concerts." Yesterday I attended the one at Aeolian Hall given by the Philharmonic Society. There were a great many children there, varying from about 6 to 15 years old. I noticed them carefully, and could not blame them for becoming restless under the kind of music they were expected to listen to. Two of Mr. Grainger's charming Irish melodies, played with his wonderful joyousness and youthful spirit, may have reached these listening children; but the rest of the program (badly planned, even for grown-ups) was away beyond their comprehension.

Not only is such a program useless, but it is unwise and wrong to begin the musical education of the children at the wrong end. First, the orchestra should have been reduced to two-thirds of its size for Aeolian Hall, so that children should not confuse noise with music. Next, no young people's concerts should be given without at least two-thirds of the program being devoted to classical music. You may say that from year to year the children are growing into the modern music. Well, there are plenty of concerts in New York where they can go to hear all the modern music in the world; but at these concerts a classical program should be invariably adhered to.

By the way, it would not hurt to educate the parents, too, on these same lines. Hearing a Bach suite or a Haydn or Mozart or Beethoven symphony once in four or five years does not mean knowing or understanding Bach, Haydn, Mozart, or Beethoven, not to mention a host of old masters whose music is rarely heard and who would give intense pleasure to old and young. I earnestly believe that a series of strictly classical programs played by a small orchestra, specially selected to play in Aeolian Hall, with moderate prices asked for all the seats, could be made financially and artistically profitable. Above all, the musical education of our children would begin and continue from the right end, and not from the wrong end; as at present.

LAURA D'O. ROOSEVELT.

New York, Feb. 27, 1916.

SCHOLA CANTORUM
A Chorus of 200 Trained Voices
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor
Assisted by
MINNIE JOVELLI, Soprano (Chicago Opera Co.) BERNARDO OLSHANSKY, Baritone (Boston Opera Co.)
and NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, at 8:15
An International Programme
"PRAYER FOR POLAND".....SIGISMUND STOJOWSKI
(The latest composition of the eminent Polish composer)
RACHMANINOFF'S CANTATA: "THE VOICE OF SPRING" (New)
JOHN MASEFIELD'S SEA-BALLAD: "NEWS FROM WHYDAH"
SET TO MUSIC BY BALFOUR GARDNER
MAX REGER'S GERMAN FOLKSONG-SETTINGS
HUMOROUS STUDENT-SONGS OF FINLAND
AN AMERICAN CANTATA: "THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS"
By DEEMS TAYLOR
FRENCH FOLKSONGS, AS SET FOR THE SOLDIERS
By CARLOS SALZEDO
SEATS $2.00 TO 50 CENTS. FOR SALE AT BOX OFFICE

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GUSTAV MAHLER'S EIGHTH SYMPHONY
(CHORAL) presented by the
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, Conductor
CHORUS OF 950—ORCHESTRA OF 110—8 EMINENT SOLOISTS
TICKETS 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50. BOXES $18 and $25.
ON SALE AT WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 WEST 34TH ST.

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Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
This Afternoon at 3, Aeolian Hall
MME. MATZENAUER
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., March 12.
KREISLER AND CASALS
Seats $1 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18. Carnegie Hall Box Office & Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg.
FAREWELL CONCERT
and beginning of a ten weeks
Transcontinental Tour
OF EIGHT THOUSAND MILES with
JOSEF HOFMANN
as Soloist.
Wed. Aft., Mar. 15, Carnegie Hall.
TSCHAIKOWSKY'S FIFTH SYMPHONY.
BEETHOVEN'S EMPEROR CONCERTO.
GROUP OF SOLOS FOR PIANO.
Seats 75c to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18. Carnegie Hall Box Office & Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg.
PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
This Afternoon at 3, Carnegie Hall,
Soloist, PERCY GRAINGER
Liszt-Tchaikovsky Programme
Symphonic Poem, "Orpheus"; Hungarian Fantasy for Piano & Orchestra; Symphonic Poem, "The Battle of the Huns."
SYMPHONY "PATHETIQUE."
Next Friday Aft., 2:30, Carnegie Hall,
AN ORCHESTRAL PROGRAMME
Next Saturday Eve., 8:15, Carnegie Hall,
All RICHARD STRAUSS
PROGRAMME.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Saturday Aft., March 11, at 2:30
CARNEGIE HALL.
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Music from works inspired by the dramas of Shakespeare.
Soloist LOUIS GRAVEURE.
Tickets at office, Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg., and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.
ORGAN RECITAL
By CLARENCE EDDY,
America's Greatest Organist, Assisted by
MADAME JULIA HEINRICH
Prima Donna Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Co.
Wednesday Evening, March 8th, 1916, At Eight Fifteen
Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Tompkins Av. & McDonough St., Brooklyn.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH, DIRECTOR.
CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY EV'NG, MARCH 14, at 8:30.
Tickets 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $50, at Box Office or Musical Art Society, 33 West 42d Street. Tel. Bryant 9468.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sun Aft., Mar. 19, at 3.
SONG RECITAL JOHN
McCORMACK
Tickets Now at Box Office. Mail Orders Filled. Mgt. Wagner & McSweeney. (Steinway Piano.)
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., March 16, at 3.
Julia Culp
COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano.
Management Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL | TUES. AFT., March 7, at 2. | PIANO RECITAL
HAROLD HENRY
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Baldwin Piano.
Princess Theatre, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 9, at 3
SONG RECITAL
LUCY LEE CALL
Mgt. Wagner & McSweeney. Steinway Piano.
THE RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION
OF THE ART WORKS OF
LOUIS C. TIFFANY
WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL SATURDAY, MARCH 18,
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Our New Model Excello Talking Machine, $1
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FRENCH MUSICIANS
CARNEGIE HALL
MARCH 15th, 8:15
Paderewski
Flonzaley Quartet
Granados
Muratore
Trio De Lutece
Stojowski
Schelling
Tickets at Carnegie Hall
Donations may be sent to Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, Treas., 32 East 36th St.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Mon. at 8:15, Saint-Saens, Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., Spec'l Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8, Rosenkavalier, Ober, Kurt, Mason; Goritz, Weil, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 1:30, Meistersinger, Gadski, Mattfeld; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3.) Barbiere di Siviglia, Barrientos; De Luca, Damacco, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bagnoli.
TONIGHT at 8:30 (50c to $1.50.) ORCHESTRA CONCERT. Cond., HAGEMAN.
JOSEF Hofmann
THE EMINENT PIANIST.
Gadski, Middleton
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
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NEW SERIES OF RECITALS
FOUR ONLY
Yvette Guilbert
SUNDAY EVG.....MARCH 19, at 8:15.
TUESDAY AFT.....“ 21, at 3.
FRIDAY AFT.....“ 24, at 3.
SUNDAY EVG.....“ 26, at 8:15.
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano.
Direction CATHARINE A. BAMMAN.
Aeolian Hall, Mar. 9, at 8:15. 8th Concert.
N. Y. Chamber Music Society
Directors: Carolyn Beebe, Gustave Langenus.
PROGRAMME—SCHUBERT Octet in F major, opus 166; BRAHMS, Sonata in E flat major, opus 120, No. 2; C. M. LOEFFLER, "L'ETANG," rhapsodie in C minor; PAUL JUON, Kammersinfonie in B flat major, opus 27. (STEINWAY PIANO.)
Seats on sale at Aeolian Hall Box Office and CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 8 East 34th St.
AEOLIAN HALL
5th Concert Tues. Eve., Mar. 7, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artist—RUDOLPH GANZ.
DVORAK, Quartet, F major, op. 96; MAURICE RAVEL, Trio, A minor for Pianoforte, Violin and Violoncello; BEETHOVEN, Quartet, C sharp minor, op. 131.
Seats, $2 & $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Mar. 13, at 3.
FIRST NEW YORK RECITAL OF
Maude Fay
Kurt Schindler at the Piano (STEINWAY.)
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Mrs. Herman Lewis.
AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., March 11, at 3.
Modern Composers Recital
OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., March 14, at 8:15
FLONZALEY

PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THESE PARTS

Miss Adams as "Babbie"
Photo by de W.C. Ward

Florine Arnold
in "The Melody of Youth"

James K. Hackett
as "Macbeth" Photo by White

Charles Winninger and Leo Ditrichstein
"The Great Lover"
In fun and in earnest
Photos by White

At the Astor and at the Longacre.

Jennie Valiere
in
"The Taming of the Shrew"
German Theatre.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

"The Melody of Youth."

IT is not often that there comes to town a play of such abundant charm as "The Melody of Youth," the pretty romance written by Brandon Tynan and played by him at the Fulton Theatre. It is a youthful comedy, all sunny with laughter and full to the brim with Spring.

If the New York newspapers of the day following its first presentation here more than a fortnight ago did not send up one unanimous paean of praise it was due to a variety of causes, due, a little, for one thing to the conspicuous and needless blemishes in the nervous, misdirected first performance, due, a little, one suspects, to the fact that a few of our first-nighters respond automatically, as if by rote, to the new plays that come along. It was as if some had said to themselves:

"An Irish play, eh? Well, it's not one of those desolate heart-breaking tragedies that came with the flowering of the Celtic Renaissance, so it must be one of those old-fashioned Irish pieces. I must think of Boucicault, Pitou, and of Tynan's own younger days down in Fourteenth Street with "Robert Emmet." I must think of Andrew Mack and Chauncey Olcott, and the "Little Bit of Acushla Machree" songs by Brother Ball. It is very pretty and all that, but I feel rather contemptuous about it. I must at least be patronizing."

All of which misses by a little the chief point about "The Melody of Youth," which is that it is like none of these. You may, if such is your constitution, resent its all-pervading sentiment, and, indeed, any affectionate play about a people hopelessly reactionary in their devotion to God and home and country is quite likely to thwart and rile those playgoers who, like Bernard Shaw groaning at "The Little Minister," decline to be done out of their allowance of "salutary self-torture." But it is simply dyspeptic to taste only sugar in a dish so full of salt, to report only Irish sentiment in a play rich in appreciative characterization, flavorous with its unusually picturesque language and kept steadily cheery by its plentiful Irish wit.

There is the distinct quality of a tenderly handled relic about Mr. Tynan's comedy, a pleasant and perceptible fragrance of old lavender, for what he has written is really an Irish "Pomander Walk." This would be more apparent to the man on the aisle seat if it were more appreciatively and more daintily played. It is going better now, however, as this reviewer can testify after his second visit to the Fulton, and if he felt a little sheepish at so prompt a return to hear "The Melody of Youth" it was, of course, immensely encouraging to find Peg o' My Heart doing the self-same thing and to find again in the comedy justification a-plenty for her own comment:

"There's nothing like an Irish play! 'The Melody of Youth' is the best one next to the very best one, and, shure, that's the one I played in."

Love is the melody of youth and it is a young Saint Anthony who is tempted by its strains. He is Anthony Beresford, a divinity student, called blinking from his ecclesiastical studies in Rome in the early thirties to take charge of the lovely Cathleen Linnet, as saucy and mischievous a minx as ever set all the young bloods of Dublin by the ears. It had been her father's wish that these two should marry, and, seemingly frustrated by the spectacle of the young man preparing for the priesthood, he craftily appointed him her guardian, and, before there could be any debate about it, withdrew from this vale of tears. Anthony finds he must rescue the baggage from her round of flirtations and especially from the dashing Lord Kiltartan, a handsome fellow with Don Juan tendencies, of whom it is notoriously whispered that he once held a Mrs. Fitsgerald's hand, kissed Cathleen in fancy, and touched Mrs. Curson's foot under the table, the while he discussed theology with the subsequently infuriated Pastor Paul. So, lest she scatter her heart piecemeal among the boys, her young guardian bears her off to the Wicklow Mountains, and there, where the low-thatched roof reaches down to the green hedgerow and the larks sing in the blossoming apple trees, he hears the melody for the first time. In the end he finds he has no mind to pore over "Seneca on the Control of the Human Affections" and no heart to say "God's will be done" when secretly he wants to have a bit of his own way for once. So he decides that holy orders are not for him and that Cathleen is quite the best excuse for marriage that ever was.

Around this romance and unconsciously promoting it by their interference there hover some delightful people. There is young O'Grady, who eggs on poor, heart-torn, unheroic Anthony to a duel with his Lordship, sighing the while for the days when men were men, "when the head that left home in the morning without a care couldn't rest easy at night unless it returned with a crack in it." There is Aunt Elizabeth Hilperty, a born critic, with her here-today-and-gone-tomorrow outlook on this sad world, (from which none of us ever departs alive,) and with her abiding relish for a handsome corpse and a nice, genteel funeral. The part is played with fine asperity by Florine Arnold, who, with Mrs. Fiske and the then scarcely recognized Kathleen MacDonell, made so uproariously amusing the family council scenes in "Mrs. Bumpstead Leigh." Miss Arnold, whose portrait as Mrs. Hilperty may be seen somewhere just to the north of this paragraph, shares the first acting honors with Mr. Tynan. And there is Pastor Paul Knox, the dour and forbidding old Calvinist minister, who resents all women as a senseless, inexplicable expression of the will of God, and who also entertains a low opinion of his own sex as the one which "swapped heaven for an old green apple," although he can only bow in silence when Mrs. Hilperty points out tartly that "it's too late to talk about that now." This rôle is lamentably played by dear Mr. Giddens.

George Giddens is the most essentially genial soul in the theatre. He can work himself up into a fine apoplectic choler, but you know he is only fooling. We all cherish him for his admirable performance as the old Admiral in "Pomander Walk," for his good playing of Tony Lumpkin in more than one production of "She Stoops to Conquer," and for his delightful embodiment of Balmy Walter in "You Never Can Tell." But for Pastor Knox, balmy George Giddens is quite "too full o' the milk of human kindness." He is as dour as Sir John Falstaff, as full of wrath as Mr. Pickwick, and as Calvinistic as G. K. Chesterton. They do say that James K. Hackett found great riches of laughter in the rôle when he played it on the Pacific slope, and you might venture safely on the proposition that, with all due allowance for experience in simulation, Mr. Hackett and Mr. Giddens could not both play the same rôle effectively. It would be a little too much like Nance O'Neill and Madge Kennedy alternating in a part in which at least one of them, you might swear, would be a misfit.

This presentation of Mr. Giddens as the harsh Calvinist divine is the most comic case of miscasting in the records of the season. The like does not happen often, for whatever the shortcomings of the New York stage, miscasting is not one of them. The silver lining to the cloud raised by the quest for types is the nice appropriateness of the company assembled for nearly every play seriously offered for public patronage in this city. Occasionally, to be sure, we see a delicate and elfish actress cast as a rooster or a heavy, humorless player put hopelessly through the paces of a sparkling, artificial comedy, but these are the exceptions. You may remember the verses that went the rounds when it was gravely (and inaccurately) announced that Miss Adams would join with Mme. Bernhardt in a production of "Romeo and Juliet." With the refrain "When Sarah's playing Romeo to Maudie's Juliet," the irreverent poet conjured up strange pictures of Jimmy Powers as Ophelia and May Irwin as Hamlet. Let him now add a line about George Giddens as Pastor Paul. He is, of course, a joy to behold, his very presence adding an intrinsic value to any scene, but you can see how his essential good humor here defeats the playwright's purpose. "Do I look jocose!" cries Pastor Paul in what is meant to be an accent of withering irony, but the effect is about as ironic as Miss Tanguay might achieve by crying: "Do I seem noisy!" It is scarcely astonishing that some of the reviewers betrayed an assumption that Pastor Paul was a jovial Catholic priest.

And Lily Cahill, in her playing as Cathleen, wars with the effect for which the script cries out. Spirited, attractive, and the prettiest thing in all the picture, she has moderated her performance somewhat, but she still whoops it up too much for a dainty comedy, and, in the first act particularly, overemphasizes every glance and every gesture till her coquetry becomes hoydenish, and you wonder if her next sidelong glance will dislocate her neck.

Much of this, one suspects, is traceable to the ill-considered, rattle-pated tempo at which the play was started off, and which even yet has by no means sufficiently abated. At the première the first act was simply riotous, a shouting and a tumult such as we might have had had "Prunella" been rehearsed as a Cohan farce or if "Pomander Walk" had been staged with the director out front crying: "A little more speed there, boys! Let 'er out! More pep! More pep!" The responsible unknown in the case of "The Melody of Youth" should have been gently but firmly shot at sunrise. Probably Mr. Tynan finds it hard to quarrel with what now has the outward aspect of a popular success, but, if he be a sensitive playwright, there must be times when, if he does not feel actually bloodthirsty, he wants to snap out, like old Mrs. Hilperty:

"The back o' my hand to you!"

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"TAMING OF THE SHREW"—Shakespeare's comedy, acted in German by the company at the Irving Place, Wednesday night.

THIS will be a week of comparative quiet in the theatres, with a production of "The Taming of the Shrew" as the event, of chief interest. The presentation, which will take place Wednesday night at the Irving Place, will be the German stock company's contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival. The dramas of the bard have always been vastly popular with the Teutons, and a performance of one of his plays at this time is pointed to as a proof that in matters of art the Germans are neutral.

When this comedy was acted at the Goethe Festival in Düsseldorf in 1908 Director Christians acted the rôle of Petruchio, a rôle in which he will be seen Wednesday night. At that time the play was presented in its entirety and as nearly in the manner of its original presentation as possible. So on the present occasion an effort will be made to preserve the spirit of the Elizabethan theatre in the performance. The whole of the original text will be used and the conventions of the Elizabethan stage will be observed. While the manner of presentation will follow that which was used at the Globe Theatre 300 years ago, the costumes and settings will reflect the modern art of stage decoration. Professor Stern, who created many of Max Reinhardt's most elaborate stage settings, made the designs for the settings and costumes of the present production.

Jennie Valiere will play the rôle of Katherine, and Heinrich Marlow, Hertha Schonefeldt, and Hans Unterkircher will be seen in other important rôles. The comedy will be produced under the direction of Richard Feist.

Hedwig Reicher, who appeared in the first production given by her father, Emanuel Reicher, at the Garden Theatre early in the season, will give a dramatic recital Tuesday afternoon at the Punch and Judy Theatre. Miss Reicher's program will be made up of poems of Heinrich Heine, read in the original, and selections in English from Oscar Wilde's "Salome" and Rabindranath Targone's "The Crescent Moon," in addition to some miscellaneous poems.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD — "Daddy Long-Legs," Jean Webster's pretty comedy, with Renée Kelly in Ruth Chatterton's rôle.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"The Eternal Magdalene," Robert H. McLaughlin's drama originally presented at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, with Julia Arthur in the rôle she created.

PROCTOR'S 58TH STREET—Vaudeville, with these features: Werner Amorus and company in a novelty skit; Welch, Meeley and Montrose, comedy acrobats; Joe Bernard and company in "Who Is She?" a comedy sketch.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET — Paul Armstrong's playlet, "The Bank's Half Million;" Fentelle and Stark in songs and dances; Marie Russell in "A Study in Brown"—headliners on a new variety bill.

COLUMBIA—Ben Welch and his company in two new one-act burlesques, "A Lord for a Day" and "The Hero of Brighton Beach."

YORKVILLE—"A Night on a Roof Garden" and "Oh! You Seashore."

OLYMPIC—The Military Maids, with Lydia Jopsy, Myrtle Franks, and Gladys Sears as the leading burlesquers.

THE BEGINNINGS OF ENGLISH DRAMA

By JOHN MASEFIELD

Being an extract from a lecture the English poet delivered here last week under the auspices of the Drama League.

WHEN we go to a theatre nowadays we go for an evening's amusement or to see some problem presented to us which we can solve at our ease without trouble, but in the early days men went to a theatre for quite other reasons; to be thoroughly thrilled and harrowed. They really enjoyed seeing acted in show not only the wildest fun but the greatest violence and the keenest suffering which man can do and endure. Those times are over now; whatever comedy we like, we do not enjoy the sight of violence and we dislike the sight of suffering. The nerves of an unoccupied woman and the vanity of a greedy man are as much of the unpleasant, of the unsettling or moving, as we are inclined to endure. But it was once very different; men, women, and children thronged to see tragedy of the intensest kinds, not from a love of horror, for there were real executions and burnings and disemboweilings going on daily just round the corner, as alternative attractions, but because they were presentments of deep feeling. They wished to be made to experience within themselves the heights and the depths of life, the limits of human action and passion, the wildness of madness, the endurance of human love, the savagery of treachery, the cruelty of lust, the blindness of pride and the certainty of justice; not of human justice, but ultimate final divine justice, nemesis or retribution.

All drama springs from the fact that any vigorous act comes from intense life, and is interesting to watch. Drama, clash of will or contest of any kind, always compels attention. Even two boys fighting in the gutter will make a crowd collect. When pickpockets wish to be quite at their ease they go to the crowds where the lions are being fed, or set two confederates to begin an imitation fight. All pronounced action has a hypnotic effect.

When I was a little boy in England it was my good fortune to see two survivals of the earliest forms of English drama. One form was perhaps not so very old, no more than four or five hundred years, if as much. But the other was as old almost as man; it came from a time when England was divided still into little divided tribes; came from a type of man still not far removed from the wild animal stage, and was the most impressive spectacle I have ever seen in the type of drama. After that all other forms of drama have seemed a little commonplace, unreal and vulgar, or a little vain, unable to exalt, terrify or gladden in the same way.

The one form, the later and less impressive, was simply the Christmas mummers' play of St. George of Cappadocia, such as may still be seen in a few English villages, though it must be nearly extinct now. One day during Christmas week I saw a party of men with their clothes curiously cross-gartered with ribbons in the village street. The cross-gartering gave their rough cord working clothes an air of strangeness and romance. The men, who were all young, were the roughest and wildest country laborers from a wild and lonely countryside then many miles from any railway. They carried wooden swords, and one man, the leader, carried a blown-up bladder tied to a stick. They halted in the street and then their leader in rough rhymed traditional verse containing some words so old and so distorted that neither he nor any one there could have understood them, began the clumsy old play, marching to and fro as he declaimed and flipping the spectators with the bladder so as to make them stand back and give the players room. The play, which I did not understand, is what later times have called a "knock-about."

St. George, or if not St. George, St. George's son, is wounded or, rather, killed, fighting with a Turk. As soon as he is killed a certain magical doctor, named Dr. Vinny, to rhyme with his fee, comes in and gives him a dose which restores him to life, and he rises and fights again. As soon as the play is over—and it lasts only eight or ten minutes—with a couple of declamatory lines from the leader the team of players, standing close together, began a strange step dance, knocking their heads with a rhythmical effect not unlike a clicking of castenets, while the leader walked round them, sometimes flapping them and sometimes flapping the standersby, keeping a fair open space for his men. Since that time I have had one or two glimpses of mummers, but have never seen them playing. Their play impressed me very deeply. I have often thought of it. It was the effort of untaught men to celebrate something and to take to themselves, humble as they were, a little part of the general rejoicings for Christ's birth. It came from the heart of the people and from the memory of the race, the rough flower of a rough life. It contained in itself all that is native in English poetry, homeliness, uncouth honesty, depth of feeling, a sense of mystery, love of the countryside, kindness, and horse play. It was the foundation or outline: others could build on it or fill it in.

The other performance was a much deeper and wilder thing. It was in a wild part of England, far from any railway and some miles even from a good road. It was dense woodland country, at one time part of a royal forest. It was a hilly, rough country, rising up to a great hill which dominated the landscape for many miles. A battle had been fought there in the civil wars, and in those days by a little grubbing one could pick up small rusty iron cannon balls in the place where the fighting was. A gibbet stood on one part of the hill, shod with iron to prevent its being cut down. They told me that by digging at its foot I should find pieces of the bones of the old highway robbers who had been hanged there in long years past. The roads were bad, small tracks made probably by primitive men as covered ways for the cattle to go to water by. Every now and then in patches where the land was bad the forest stopped, and then you could come out into the open and see the bulk of the hill heaped up above, not so much like a hill as an animal. From every point of view the hill looked strange. It stood alone and impressed people. Men lit bonfires on it on set nights of the year as they had done all through the middle ages and in the time of the Romans and for untold time before.

Down on a patch of bad land where the stone cropped up there were a few houses. Some geese got a living on the grass by the track, and goats were tethered here and there. It was a strange place, possessed by a strange spirit. Many English places seem haunted, especially those typically English places of folds of clinging hill which grow oaks and have quiet water below them. This place seemed haunted by the very beginning of England. The goats and geese, the forest everywhere, the little houses, the hill like a menace up above, the wild people, with their uncouth speech mixed with the Welsh of only a few miles away, their want of news of the world, the terrible reality of their legends and customs, the 300 years old battle that was still an affair of yesterday, their heather fires and pagan beliefs, all gave the place an air of being unutterably old and like a dream of past time. A goat was walking about at his tether with a very uneasy air and a look of sullen red devilry in his eye. A man there said that all goats pass one hour of each day with the devil in hell and that this one was getting uneasy because it was time for him to be there.

Presently people began to gather on the common, and when about twenty had gathered seven men appeared, marching in file, carrying swords. They were dressed in some special clothes, all alike, but only remarkable in that they were not working clothes but made for the occasion, and spangled like the mummers' clothes with knots and crosses of ribbon. They marched onto the common where six of them fell into a line, while the seventh, the leader, after facing them a moment, began a strange kind of song, clearly pronouncing each word in slow time. I shall never forget the curious awe and pleasure the song raised in me. The words were not very remarkable. He sang that he was going to kill an ox which he previously described, and that these were his men, a shocking team of ruffians, who were going to help him. He then shouldered his sword and began to walk round in a circle against the way of the sun so as to clear a space for what was to follow. As he went he called upon his followers, one by one, giving to each one a stanza of song which described him with rough humor as possessed of some physical ailment or spiritual defect. Each man when called upon proceeded to march in a circle in the way of the sun, the circle being, at a rough guess, ten or twelve yards in diameter and inclosing the leader in a ring of marching men. Little as I was at the time, I realized that this which the men were doing was a most solemn and stately thing in spite of the fun of the song. The strange drone of the singer, the march of the men in the double circle, and the thought that by and by they would kill an ox with their swords made the thing more impressive than I can describe.

When all the men had been called up the circling ceased at the end of the seventh stanza of the song; all the seven struck their swords together in a peculiar way over the head of the leader, tucked their swords into their belts and fell into a dance which I can only describe as the one real dance I have ever seen. I have seen modern ballets—Russian, French, and English—and a variety of folk dancing, but nothing approaching the vigor, variety and beauty of the swirling figures danced by these brisk young men. Nor have I ever seen any concerted human movements so full of meaning and wonder. The dance plucked one back twenty or thirty centuries to a time when a bull was brought to the tribe for sacrifice, and those who danced about were not quite sure that he was not really the tribal god whom all would presently eat and get strength from. The dance varied from a kind of heroic romping to a most curiously involved geometrical tracing, but all was done at full speed in the dancers' heavy boots on rough turf, no easy stuff to dance on. At the end the dancers gathered swiftly around their leader, there was a clicking noise, and all their long swords made by the dancers out of hoop-iron were caught in a woven pattern round the leader's throat. He ran away with the swords stuck about him like a ruff.

These two performances illustrate the beginnings of English drama, which is a native growth made by the people for the people, having its roots in those festivals of the people which were great enough to be religious and vital enough to be universal.

SKETCHES AND STORIES OF THE STAGE

DRAMATIZING A NOVEL IS A CHASTENING EXPERIENCE

Being the Story of How Mrs. Martin's "Barnabetta" Grew to be Mrs. Fiske's "Erstwhile Susan."

Miss de Forest, who dramatized "Little Women," made the stage version of Helen E. Martin's "Barnabetta" which under the title of "Erstwhile Susan," is established at the Gaiety with Mrs. Fiske in the title role. Here is exciting biography of a three-act comedy from its tentative beginnings to its launching as a Broadway success.

By MARIAN de FOREST.

IT'S a chastening experience, dramatizing a novel; also a valuable experience, provided one has a sense of humor; and it demonstrates afresh the fact that books don't talk, that characters cannot be transferred unchanged from the printed page to the theatre.

When Mrs. Martin sent me her book, "Barnabetta," and asked if I was sufficiently interested to put it into a play, I decided that it might make a sweet and appealing little comedy, with Barnabetta the chief figure, and Juliet, "Erstwhile Susan," her stepmother, on call whenever needed to supply the fun.

So I pictured "Barnabetta" dramatized, but I counted without Mrs. Fiske and without appreciating the difference between book characters and the visualized characters, characters that must stamp their personality upon a scene and give to a play the indescribable, necessary, difficult, definite attribute which, for lack of a better term, we call atmosphere.

One might have thought that my previous experience in dramatizing "Little Women" would have taught me the difference between the story in a book and the story on the stage, but "Little Women" was different. It defied all rules and established a precedent of its own. Moreover, the book was familiar from childhood, and, in fact, the first draft of "Little Women" was made without rereading the original tale. Thus, across the years that laid between the time I had last devoured the story and the time when I began to visualize the play a bridge of perspective, of vision had been built, and the story, I remember, was stripped of all unessential, trammeling incidents. Only the high lights remained. Therefore, the first draft, made in weeks when I persistently turned away from the book, "Little Women," my own well-thumbed, ragged copy, newer editions, holiday editions, de luxe illustrated editions of various sorts, remained the real groundwork of the play in which we brought back to life Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy, Laurie, Marmee, old Hannah, and all the other dear, familiar, vital characters.

And there was something, too, in the fact that in "Little Women" Miss Alcott had pictured her own life and that of her family. We all know in these days that the book was a more or less accurate account of the Alcott family happenings and family vicissitudes, with the result that the play fell naturally into natural scenes, because Miss Alcott had not created, but had chronicled what she had lived and had seen lived in her own home.

"Barnabetta" was different. It wasn't the author's own personal experience, not her own life. The locale, a little Dutch section of Pennsylvania, is one with which Mrs. Martin is thoroughly familiar, one in which she may be said to hold undisputed sway, but, while some of the characters in "Barnabetta" are taken from life, the story is not an autobiography. So, however intimately she knew that life, she didn't live it. Consequently, when I put the characters into a play I found that they wouldn't stage as they were originally written.

I tried, and no one who wasn't around in the weeks that I was making the first version will appreciate how I tried to make the play a real dramatization, to have Barnabetta do all the things the book had her do, but in the attempt I was obliged to get away from the Pennsylvania Dutch atmosphere, transporting the little household drudge from Reinharts station to a boarding school, one of those provincial colleges in which Barnabetta is supposed to have gained her first touch of culture and to have seen for the first time a man who interested her. In the book poor little unsophisticated Barnabetta struggles between her love for a Bostonese snob of a college President and her admiration and friendship for Judge Jordan, a big man of the worth-while type. It takes her months to appreciate the difference and to realize that Barrett doesn't ring true.

With an honest desire to do my full duty by the author, I, too, struggle with the Barrett-Jordan situation, sen Barnabetta to school, introduced som of her most enlightening and entertain ing experiences there. When finishe the original comedy was in four act with which the author wrote me sh was delighted, but I wasn't. I didn feel that we had a play.

At this stage of the game I thre aside the book, which I've never open since. Wise beyond his years was t successful young playwright who ga as his rule for making a dramatizatio "I read the book, throw it away, an when I have forgotten enough, I sta writing."

And the reason is plain. Novelist an playwright seldom speak the same lan guage. Occasionally some rare soul i versatile enough to do both, but in stances are few and methods are neve the same.

After putting away for a few week the manuscript of "Barnabetta," th play, I took it out again and, equipped with a trusty blue pencil, cut every lin I thought was "booky," killed off a few characters with cheerful disregard fo human life, boiled down the college experiences of Barnabetta, and introduced some of Barnabetta's people from her home town, trusting to Juliet, optimistic, buoyant, humorous Juliet, to supply the something I knew was lacking in the college scene.

For the first and only time in our acquaintance Juliet failed me. However, the play was certainly improved. I sent it to a popular character actor, whose name is spelled in electric lights, asking for suggestions and criticism. She returned the script with this comment: "My dear, the idea is bully and the play is worth while, fine character drawing, &c., but it's too long, and you need to build Juliet. The right woman (naming one) will make a fortune with it. But I should be very bad in it."

None the less I hesitated at first about turning a comedy with a Cinderella-like star into a character play, so I sent the script to one of America's greatest managers, who had asked to read it. Back it came with plenty of complimentary words about the "character drawing," but with the statement that the name part wasn't big enough for the young star he was exploiting and for whom he was interested in the play. Appended was the friendly bit of advice to rewrite "Barnabetta" for the character rôle of Juliet.

Then one of the Corey-Williams-Riter firm read the comedy. There wasn't any firm then, but he liked the play a lot, and asked if I would be willing to make some changes. No one longed to make them as much as I did. Thereupon we decided that "Barnabetta" should be done over for the Juliet rôle. I shut myself in my study for a week and achieved version No. 3.

"Heaps better; but can't we eliminate the college scene?" was the comment when the revised manuscript went back. "We can," was my reply, "but I'll have to kill off the professor." And forthwith several more murders were committed. One entire act was slaughtered, the college president, the college president's sister, and all of Barnabetta's school friends going down in the waste-basket massacre.

After the bloodthirsty deed I discovered that the play lacked a gripping plot, a vital enough incident, a sustained suspense that would hold the attention of the audience to the end; something more than having Barnabetta say "yes" to Jordan. For, however satisfactory that "yes" might be to an audience demanding the happy ending, by the end of the second act it was a foregone conclusion that Barnabetta would say "yes."

I thereupon decided that Juliet must have a past, so I gave her one. Frankly, I considered it a very nice past, quite humorous and in keeping with her whimsical character. But again I had counted without Mrs. Fiske. The play was in its fifth version by this time, and the original title no longer fitted. So I changed to "Erstwhile Susan" and "Erstwhile Susan" it was and is.

Then Mrs. Fiske read "Erstwhile Susan," liked it immensely, but "wanted some changes." I made a flying trip to New York, and we had a conference. I came home for a week of solitude in my study, made the changes, shipped back the play, with which Mrs. Fiske was pleased. This was Version No. 6, and the approximate date for production was decided upon.

A few nights later I was called from dinner to answer a New York telephone call. "Will you come down to New York? Mrs. Fiske wants you. She'd like a 'few more changes.'" I went. Seven weeks later, when I came home, the play had been rewritten, rehearsed, produced, and a new third act put in after the opening performance. And the seven weeks were weeks to remember.

I had gone over to Newark, registered at the quietest hotel I could find, took a suite at one end of the corridor, where few passed by my door, laid in a supply of writing materials and a typewriter. And there for three weeks Mrs. Fiske and I wrestled with "Erstwhile Susan."

And as we wrestled the original Susan disappeared and another Susan, of a far higher type, took her place—a Susan illuminated with the mind and thought of the player who has created her. For with Mrs. Fiske before my eyes and constantly in my mind Susan emerged, the eternally buoyant, the great soul, the optimist, the humorist, the all-conquering.

It was a joyous experience, a funny one, too, fitting out Susan for the woman who was to play her, piling up obstacle upon obstacle, just for the sheer joy of seeing Mrs. Fiske take the hurdle. All my sporting blood was up, and so the new Susan sprang into being, the Susan some one has called "the woman with the soul of Christ and with an infinite sense of humor."

We all touch life from a different angle, just as we all see persons with different eyes. It's merely a question of one's point of view, and there's no telling what some one else may have found in Barnabetta. In fact, one dramatist told me that she saw only Barnabetta in the book, that she couldn't picture Juliet, Erstwhile Susan, as a dominating character. That dramatist doubtless would have written what I started to write—a Cinderella play with the fairy godmother submerged. But with me the Fairy Godmother got to spelling herself in capital letters and became the supreme influence. I can't imagine any situation in life in which Juliet would not be the triumphant, the all-conquering. So perhaps I may be pardoned for running far afield and making my "Erstwhile Susan" turn every obstacle into an asset, every defeat into a victory.

And because she does this, because even in her most whimsical lines she ever expresses the spirit of unconquerable resolve, doing everything she sets out to do and making every barrier a stepping stone, I feel that Juliet has been worth all she has cost, that she has justified herself in refusing to completely emerge until the fifteenth version of the twenty-fourth manuscript, and that Dion Boucicault (was it Dion Boucicault?) knew what he was talking about when he said: "Plays aren't written; they are rewritten."

Mr. Cawthorn, Miss Sanderson, and Mr. Brian in "Sybil."

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—Irene Franklin, offering a group of character songs, among them some new ones and the most popular of her old numbers, with Burton Green at the piano; Maurice and Florence Walton in a program of modern dances; the Dolly Sisters in songs and dances, with Jean Schwartz at the piano; Albert Whelan, monologist.

COLONIAL—Adele Rowland in songs, her accompanist at the hour of going to press being Dave Stamper; Julian Rose, who tells stories; Marion Morgan's California dancers in a program of Oriental and classical dances; Frank Orth and company in a comedy skit entitled "The Fool Detective"; Elsie Pilcer and Dudley Douglas in songs and dances.

ALHAMBRA—Valerie Bergere and company in a dramatic playlet entitled "Little Cherry Blossom"; Ralph Dunbar's Maryland Singers, singing songs of the Southland; the Big City Four; Tameo Kajiyama, Japanese writing marvel.

ROYAL—Jack Wilson in blackface; Wilfred Clarke and company in "Who Owns the Flat?" a farcical playlet; Dunbar's Eight Royal Dragoons, the singing band.

AMERICAN ROOF—Charles Leonard Fletcher, impersonator, in an imitation of Billy Sunday; "The System," a police playlet in three scenes; Elsie White, singer of ragtime songs.

IN MR. WINTER'S HONOR

IT has been many years since any American of the theatre has been tendered such an impressive testimonial as will be given William Winter Tuesday afternoon, March 14, at the Century. For forty-four consecutive years Mr. Winter was a familiar figure in New York playhouses on those festive occasions when fashionable Manhattan gathered for the first performances of plays. During that long period as dramatic critic of The Tribune he established a unique place for himself in American letters, a niche that in these commercialized days of play production it would be difficult for any writer, no matter how gifted, to fill.

This dean of critics is now in his eighty-third year. Since his retirement from active newspaper work he has devoted his time and talents to writing volumes rich in reminiscences of the American stage of the last half century. Many of his contemporaries of whom he has written so interestingly have gone, but those who remain, coupled with his friends and admirers of a later generation, have organized this fine tribute to him who has labored so tirelessly for the best things in the theatre.

A souvenir of the entertainment by which Mr. Winter's friends will express their esteem is indicative of the cosmopolitan nature of that esteem. This souvenir will consist of a vellum-bound volume of sheets of parchment containing the signatures of many men whose names are known universally and of a portfolio containing the autographed pictures of all the artists who will contribute to the program. Already more than a hundred signatures have been returned and others are still to come. The name of President Wilson tops one page, while at the heads of two others are the signatures of two former Presidents—Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft. The page that bears Mr. Roosevelt's name is typical. Beneath are the signatures of Robert Bacon, Thomas A. Edison, Elihu Root, Thomas Mott Osborne, Louis Livingston Seaman, and John Purroy Mitchel. The pieces of parchment have been sent broadcast, following the men who had expressed a desire to inscribe their names on the roll, and some of them have not yet been returned.

There was not sufficient time to send sheets to England, so the plans of the testimonial were cabled there, and already the names of prominent Englishmen have been received. One of these bears the inscription: "To the veteran still plowing the long furrow of the drama," with the name of Sir Arthur Wing Pinero subscribed. And then, because there was not time to collect the signatures of all those who wanted to be included, the names of those who expressed such a desire were added. In this distinguished list are the names of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sir James Barrie, G. K. Chesterton, Jerome K. Jerome, Henry Arthur Jones, and John Galsworthy. Louis N. Parker wrote a letter which will form one page of the volume, and James Whitcomb Riley wrote a poem to Mr. Winter. Copies of the book will be made and distributed to all attending the testimonial, and afterward they will be placed on sale.

The entertainment will be divided into two parts. The first will be a miscellaneous program with dances by Ruth St. Denis, songs by David Bispham and an epilogue written by Percy MacKaye and read by a prominent actress. There will follow a Shakespearean masque written by Herman Hagedorn, and staged by David Belasco, Stuart Walker and Ira Hardes. Mr. Hagedorn has called his masque "The House of Magic." By presenting some of the most familiar scenes from Shakespeare's dramas he will endeavor to show that the poet is not of the past but the living present. A character called The Spirit of the City will perform the function of the classical chorus and explain the modern application of the various scenes.

This rôle will be filled by Elsie Ferguson, and the distinguished company of players who will be seen in other parts already includes Mrs. Sol Smith, who, at the age of 86, is returning to the stage for this performance; Albert Bruning, Wilton Lackaye, Alice Fisher, Crystal Herne, Walter Hampden, Annie Russell, Orrin Johnson, Percy Haswell, Viola Allen, James K. Hackett, Blanche Bates, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Louis Calvert, Jane Cowl, Henrietta Crosman, Isabel Irving, Frederick Lewis, Holbrook Blinn, Eugene Ormonde, Billie Burke, Grace George, and James O'Neil.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

TELLER'S—"The Weavers," Gerhardt Hauptmann's drama, produced by Emanuel Reicher at the Garden Theatre, presented by a company including many of the players drilled by Mr. Reicher.

PROSPECT—Keith vaudeville with the following features: Mrs. Thomas Whiffen in "The Golden Night," a playlet by Edgar Allan Woolf; Princess Jue Quon Tai in a program of songs; Dolly Connolly and Percy Wenrich in songs.

BUSHWICK—Carrie De Mar in a comedy skit entitled "Quick Action;" Harry Tate and his English company in "Fishing," a comedy skit; Laddie Cliff, English comedian, in songs and dances—these being the principal numbers on a new vaudeville program.

ORPHEUM—Joe Weber and Lew Fields in some of their most famous scenes of music hall days; Belle Baker with a new repertoire of songs; Lulu McConnell and Grant Simpson in Herbert Hall Winslow's condensed comedy, "At Home"—features of a new variety bill.

MONTAUK—"Some Baby!" Zelda Covington and Jules Simonson's farce, originally acted at the Fulton, with Jefferson De Angelis in the principal rôle, and Winifred Wellington, Edna May Oliver, Clarence R. Chase, and W. Mayne Lynton in the supporting cast.

GRAND—"Trifling with Tomorrow," a play by Frank Mandel, presented by the Grand Opera House Players.

"Macbeth" for Actors.

James K. Hackett and Viola Allen have received so many requests from players for a special performance of "Macbeth" that they will give one Friday afternoon at the Criterion. This will be the last week of the tragedy, and next week "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be revived.

THE STAGE DESIGNED FOR THE SHAKESPEARE MASQUE

JOSEF URBAN has just completed the detailed plans for the stage on which New York's memorial drama in honor of Shakespeare will be acted next May in the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York. These plans involve the reconstruction of the stadium at the cost of several thousand dollars into an amphitheatre of Roman proportions.

Grand stands, which will be of a size and shape similar to the present concrete structure, will complete a full oval. Within this, upon a canvased circle 150 feet in diameter, 2,000 trained amateurs will act and dance the community interludes, symbolic of the art of the theatre in twenty lands. There will be seats for nearly 20,000 spectators, in addition to the 200 boxes constructed close to the ground circle.

"This is the biggest piece of theatrical construction I have undertaken since I came to this country," said Mr. Urban, in discussing the plans. "It is more than theatrical work. It is theatre plus architecture.

"The problem was to transform an athletic field and stadium into a fairy theatre for a single week, on a scale so huge as to hold the attention of 20,000 pairs of eyes through two and one-half hours of performance. The inner stage, on which the more intense action of the drama will take place, is thirty-five feet broad, twenty feet long, and fifteen feet high. But this is only a small part of the whole stage; it is intended for the 'inner scenes,' which Robert Jones is designing and which will be relatively tiny, as if they were miniatures set within an elaborate frame. In front of the inner stage is a broad platform, affording an acting space about fifty feet broad, and in front of this again another projecting stage, or 'apron,' surrounded by irregular and rocky steps, which lead down to the main level of the ground circle. These fore-stages cannot be distinguished clearly in the picture, but they will play an important part in the performance.

"The main stage is flanked by elaborate architectural structures. These are put in, first, to afford a striking background, impressive enough to be worthy of the magnificent conceptions which Mr. MacKaye has embodied in his Masque of Shakespeare. They will be pierced by entrances, and behind them will be the dressing rooms and the 'props' to be used on the inner stage. This structure will also conceal the orchestra of 100 and the mass chorus of 1,000, for which Arthur Farwell is writing the music.

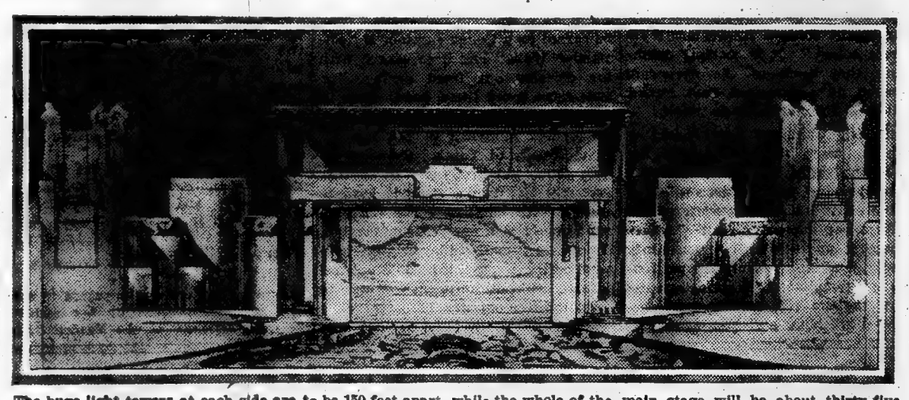

The huge light towers at each side are to be 150 feet apart, while the whole of the main stage will be about thirty-five feet deep.

"The great towers, forty-five feet high, which are at the sides, have a still more important use. They will hold the huge lamps which we are devising for the illumination of the performance.

"This part of the problem interests me almost more than any other. The lighting for the hundreds of people, who will deploy upon the ground circle, must be extremely powerful. A dozen arc lamps would hardly make a pin-prick of light in this huge distance. So we are perfecting a scheme for the use of a newly patented lamp of unprecedented candle power, which will provide a brilliant illumination, even to the further end of the ground circle, 150 feet away. These light towers will also serve for the illumination of the stage. Footlights are out of the question; they would be too puny and insignificant on this scale of production. A large part of the effectiveness of my scenery depends upon the lighting.

"Working for a night performance out of doors, I can, for the first time since I came to America, produce the full brilliancy of effect of which I dreamed when I first entered theatrical work in the Royal Opera House of Vienna."

The proportions of Mr. Urban's stage are massive. The light towers are 150 feet apart and the whole of the main stage is about 35 feet deep. From end to end the amphitheatre is 320 feet long.

'TWAS HER AMBITION TO BE A WATER BABY

EVA LE GALLIENNE is only 17 years old, and already she has acted one French, one Irish, and three cockney rôles, which is not a bad record for one so young. The Irish part is her latest one; she is still acting it, in fact, in Brandon Tynan's Irish romance, "The Melody of Youth," at the Fulton.

Miss Le Gallienne is well equipped by birth to play characters of varied nationalities, for her father was born in England of French descent and later became an American citizen; her mother is Danish, while she herself was educated in Paris and London. Perhaps it should have been said in the first paragraph that Miss Eva's father is Richard Le Gallienne, the poet, although the name is so seldom heard in this country, except when applied to the author of "The Quest of the Golden Girl," that unconsciously one decides there is only one Le Gallienne, and that one Richard.

It was ordained from the beginning, or at least as far back as fourteen years ago, that some day Miss Le Gallienne should go upon the stage. Then her mamma took her to see a performance of "The Water Babies," presumably a dramatisation of the book, and not an Annette Kellermann picture, since Kellermann films and figures had not been seen at that date. Miss Le Gallienne has no personal recollection of it, but she has often heard her mother say that upon their return home she stomped up and down the room, repeating: "I will be a water baby. I must be a water baby." To which her mother replied: "To be a water baby one must be able to read and write, and you can neither read nor write. But if you will learn I will take you to Mr. Bourchier and get you a position."

So the little girl who would be a water baby immediately applied herself to her reading and writing. A few years later she was taken to Paris and placed in one of the schools that abound in the neighborhood of the Luxembourg Gardens, and there she remained till a year or two ago, when she went back to London and entered Sir Herbert Tree's dramatic school.

Before going on any further it should be related that at the age of 1 year Miss Eva made her first appearance as an actress. Her uncle, Robert Welch, the English actor, was appearing in one of the first motion pictures, and as a baby was needed in one of the scenes he thought it would be fun to take his little niece.

But to continue with her later career. A London manager wanting a girl for a cockney part in "The Laughter of Fools" visited the Tree school and picked Miss Le Gallienne. The part was an important one, and she did it so well that when "Peter Ibbetson" was produced Miss Le Gallienne was given a French rôle in it. The war came soon after, or maybe it was already present. In any event, there were too many Zeppelins hovering over London for the prosperity of the theatre, so Miss Le Gallienne came to New York, something she had often wanted to do.

She wasn't here long before a chance came in "Bunny." That, unfortunately, did not last long, but Miss Le Gallienne had been seen by the managers, and it was not long before another part was forthcoming.

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Remarkable Presentation of
Newest Spring Dress Fabrics
Imported and domestic makes, including a plentiful supply of velour checks, fancy stripes and two-tone novelty effects
All Specially Priced for This Annual March Sale
In addition to the staple colors and black and white, we feature
Hague Blue, Chamois | New Gray, Russian Green | Copenhagen Blue, African Brown
54 inch all wool Check Suitings in different sizes from the small pin check to the one inch size. Yard..... $1.98
54 inch all wool imported English Imperial Suiting Serges, thoroughly sponged and shrunk; Guaranteed fast dyes. Yard, $1.75 & $2.50
50 inch black and white wool filled Shepherd Checks. Yard..... 79c
50 inch Scotch Tailored Suitings, homespuns and tweed mixtures, in gray and tan. Yard..... $1.50
Velour and Serge Checks in the 54 inch widths, beautiful two-toned effects. Yard..... $2.25
All wool Broadcloths, always so serviceable; chiffon weight, lovely draping quality, sponged and shrunk. Yard..... $1.98
54 inch all wool French Serge, one of the leading fabrics of the season, in navy blue and black. Special, yard..... $1.18
54 inch all wool Vigoreaux Suitings in the new French gray. Yard..... $1.25
50 inch all wool heavy Cheviot, black with white stripe, now in demand for sport skirts and coats. Yd. $1.00
Skirts to measure from any of the above materials, 75c
Second Floor.
125th STREET WEST

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

MIZZI HAJOS has joined the group of foreign stars who for the sake of the convenience of their public have simplified their names. When the little Hungarian prima donna was appearing in Boston in "Pom-Pom," the musical play in which she will be seen at the Cohan Theatre tomorrow night, she wrote a letter to the Probate Judges of Suffolk County explaining why she was desirous of discarding the most attractive name bestowed upon her at birth for the first-aid-to-the-poor-pronouncers name of Miss Mitzi. This is what she wrote, here's the very note:

Dear Judges: My name is Mizzi Hajos. I come from Szabadka, a little town close by to Budapest, Hungary. Everybody in Szabadka knows my father. There are only 200 people in Szabadka, and always Hajoses have lived there. But here in America I am the only Hajos that has ever been, and nobody knows how to say my name.

Please, Honorable Judges, this makes it very hard for me. When I act on the stage my audiences say they like me by clapping their hands, but to their friends they do not say they like me, because they cannot say my name. They think shame to mispronounce it. This is bad for any one in my business when people are afraid to try to say your name.

My first name, too, is almost as bad, for nobody says it right. In my country they spell it two ways—Mizzi and Mitzi—and they say it always "Mit-see." So, please, Honorable Judges, I ask you to do what is necessary to lose me my last name, Hajos, and spell my first name Mitzi, so that I will be just Miss Mitzi to everybody, and when I sign Mitzi to my contracts it will be my name by the law.

I hope this will not cost me much money. But I will pay what it costs, for it is worth a great deal to me. With most kind regards and thanks,

Sincerely,
MIZZI HAJOS.

ALFRED LATELL can say with a greater degree of literalness than most persons that he leads a dog's life, for he is an impersonator of canines and one of the best actors on the contemporaneous stage in this specialized phase of histrionic art. Just now, Mr Latell is the Jasper of George M. Cohan's highly amusing revue at the Astor.

Gifted with a most unusual vocal organ, Latell is enabled to simulate the growl, whine, and bark of a genuine dog with such realism that with one's eyes shut, one could easily be deceived. This, coupled with his unusual ability as an acrobat, a heritage from his career before he found out that barking paid better, admirably equips him for his present calling. As a consequence, his services are constantly in demand.

As a trained animal actor, Latell has literally barked his way around the world. This was on a tour as a member of Harry Lauder's company. He has also played engagements with "The Wizard of Oz," "Babes in Toyland," in some of the Weber and Fields productions, "Buster Brown," and "Peter Pan." New Yorkers know him for the laughs he has created at the Hippodrome, where he was a feature for several seasons.

ROLAND YOUNG, who is playing the rôle of Bacon in "The Roadhouse in Arden," on the current bill of the Washington Square Players at the Bandbox Theatre, is a young Englishman who has had valuable stage experience in his own country. His first engagement was with Arthur Bourchier at the Garrick in London. He played in "Find the Woman" and in "Improper Peter." He left Bourchier to come to this country, playing Alan in "Hindle Wakes" and later the Scotchman in "The Drone." On his return to England he toured the provinces playing leads in "The Honeymoon," by Arnold Bennett; "The Marriage of Columbine," by Harold Chapin, and "The New Sin," by Macdonald Hastings. He next appeared at the Savoy in London in "Break Down the Walls." Last year when Emanuel Reicher presented "John Gabriel Borkman" he appeared as Foldal.

FLORENCE ENRIGHT is the leading ingénue of the Washington Square Players, to borrow a term from the lexicon of the stock company. Miss Enright appeared in the first bill at the Bandbox last year and she has had rôles in almost all of the programs offered since then. Except for some experience in the movies and some amateur acting and producing, Miss Enright had had no stage training when she joined the Players, but she has shown decided adaptability for the work and her performances always possess a certain sprightliness and charm that are reflections of her personality.

Helen Westley, another of the Bandbox regulars, had five years of professional experience before she joined the Fifty-seventh Street group. Her first engagement was with Rose Stahl playing one-night stands through the South in "Captain of the Non-Such." Later, when Miss Stahl came into her own in "The Chorus Lady," Miss Westley was again a member of her company. At one time she was with one of Jessie Bonstelle's organizations playing répertoire through the Provinces of Canada and the United States, and it was with this stock entrepreneur that Miss Westley developed the versatility she has shown at the Bandbox.

On the Roof Top.

The third of Flo Ziegfeld's series of "Midnight Frolics" above the New Amsterdam is easily the best. The corps of entertainers now taking part in it includes Will Rogers, the Arnaut Brothers, Oscar Shaw, Claire Rochester, and the Dolly Sisters.

Tonight at the Hip.

Stars prominent in Broadway attractions will contribute to the program at the Hippodrome tonight, which will be for the benefit of Marjorie Sterritt's battleship fund. As usual Sousa and his band will play.

With Mr. Newman.

"Argentina" will be the subject of T. M. Newman's travel talk at Carnegie Hall tonight. Buenos Aires, the Paris of America, with its display of wealth, fashion, and luxury, will be followed by visits to Rosario, Cordoba, Tucuman, and La Plata.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 12 NIGHTS LAST 4 MATINEES
THE REMAINING PERFORMANCES OF "THE LITTLE MINISTER" WILL BE THE ONLY APPEARANCE OF MISS ADAMS IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
MAUDE ADAMS
IN J. M. BARRIE'S COMEDY,
THE LITTLE MINISTER
LAST NIGHT—SAT., MAR. 18. MONDAY, MAR. 20 || ELSIE FERGUSON in "Margaret Schiller."

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45th STREET Evenings 8:30. Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
"SCORES GREAT SUCCESS" —WORLD
"EMPHATIC SUCCESS" —SUN
"SURE TO BE POPULAR" —TRIBUNE
"A LITTLE MADAM BUTTERFLY OF THE INDIAN RESERVATION" —TIMES
CHARLES FROHMAN-DAVID BELASCO Present Geo. Scarborough's New Play
HEART of WETONA

HUDSON WEST 44 ST. Evs. 8:20 Sharp. Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:20. Estate of HENRY B. HARRIS, Mgrs.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S SUCCESSOR TO "PEG O' MY HEART."
8TH CAPACITY WEEK
The Cinderella Man
A FAIRY TALE FOR GROWN-UPS By Edward Childs Carpenter. Staged by Robert Milton.
"FRAGRANT AND FRESH LIKE THE CLOVER IN JUNE — A FAIRY-LIKE COMEDY OF YOUTH AND LOVE, LIGHT AND LAUGHTER."—Herald.
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD

NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42 St. KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
MATS. THIS WEEK—TUES. & SAT., 2:15.
Spcl. Mat. This Week, Tues., 2:15
THE USUAL WED. MAT. OMITTED BECAUSE OF ASH WEDNESDAY.
LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE
The run of Miss Ferguson in "Margaret Schiller" will be transferred to the Empire Theatre beginning Mon., March 20th. Orders for seats received now.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger present
ELSIE FERGUSON
IN HALL CAINE'S DRAMATIC SENSATION
Margaret Schiller
The Absorbing Story of a Great-Souled, Heroic Young Woman's Sacrifice for the Man She Loved.

HARRIS WEST 42D STREET Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
7th LAUGHING MONTH
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY With Fred Niblo as Billy Holliday
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Julia Sanderson
Donald Brian
Joseph Cawthorn
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy
SYBIL
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

Seats on Sale Tuesday, March 7, for the run of "KING HENRY VIII." Beginning TUES. EVE., MAR. 14th, at the NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.
SIR HERBERT TREE'S SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL
(Production from His Majesty's, London) COMPANY INCLUDES: HERBERT TREE, WYNNE MATTHISON, LYN HARDING, CHARLES DALTON, WILLETTE KERSHAW

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
80 Most Beautiful Girls in the World.
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
Dolly Sisters, Will Rogers, Claire Rochester, Arnaut Bros., Paul Gordon and others.

REPUBLIC THEATRE W. 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. (Pop.) 2:20. POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WED.
219th TIME
A. H. WOODS PRESENTS
THE DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE YEAR.
COMMON CLAY BY CLEVES KINKEAD
With JOHN MASON, JANE COWL, AND A BRILLIANT COMPANY.
"In sheer dramatic intensity the third act surpasses any scene in 'The Birth of a Nation.'"—Globe.

GAYETY AT THE GAIETY B'WAY & 46TH ST.
KLAW & ERLANGER, Mgrs. Evenings at 8:25. Matinees Wed. (Popular) & Sat. at 2:25.
COREY-WILLIAMS-RITER, Inc., Present
MRS. FISKE
in A DELICIOUSLY HUMOROUS COMEDY ABOUT THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN by Arrangement with Harrison Grey Fiske.

SELWYN & CO'S SUNBURST OF LAUGHTER

FAIR & WARMER
BY AVERY HOPWOOD
ELTINGE THEATRE
WED. AND SAT. MATS.

FULTON West 46th St. near B'way. Evs. 8:15. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Mats. Wed. Extra Mat. St. Pat's Day.
THE MELODY OF YOUTH
Brandon Tynan's Romantic Comedy.
"Abrim with laughter. You will enjoy every moment of it."—Times.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:30.
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK — TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE BOOMERANG
By WINCHELL SMITH & VICTOR MAPES

PARK COLUMBUS CIRCLE. B'way, 59th. Evs. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT.
Melodious music, a funny comedian, principals who can really sing. Charm lasted throughout.—Evening Sun.
Good music to listen to and dance to. Sung better and played better than are most opera scores.
Score one of the most tuneful and graceful heard on our stage in many a day. Best singing ensemble of the local musical stage.—Morn'g Telegraph.
Rocked the audience into paroxysms of merriment.—Press.
Delightful love story.—Commercial.
Music sparkling and of charm throughout.—Tribune.
Decidedly pleasing and pretty. Extremely melodious and sprightly music. Uncommonly well sung.—Times.
Cast of artists well-known and well-liked. Bright and pleasing.—American.
Artistic, colorful backgrounds and elaborate costumes pleasing the eye.—Herald.
Melodious and vivacious.—World.
ORESTA VESSELLA'S COMIC OPERA
THE ROAD TO MANDALAY

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Bry. 23.
5th MONTH COHAN & HARRIS present
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH,
"THE GREAT LOVER"
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.

AT THE GLOBE GABY DESLYS with Harry Pilcer
STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!
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SPECIAL: Burton Holmes Travel Pictures

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'way | Charles Hopkins
"It's a Summons, Matey" !!!
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A SATIRICAL MELODRAMA OF THE MOVIES
THRILLS! AMERICAN PAY DAY BY LOTTIE M. MEANEY AND OLIVER D. BAILEY
FUNNIEST THING I EVER SAW IN MY LIFE. —CLOSE. THE CLEVEREST SATIRE OF THE MOVIES. —EVE. SUN.
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"Such genuine merriment has not sounded in a New York theatre in years."—Sun.
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THE BLUE ENVELOPE
By Frank Hatch and Robert E. Hemmer
with WALTER JONES
GEORGE PROBERT | CARRIE REYNOLDS
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And Other Favorite Funmakers
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A Distinguished Testimonial To
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The venerable and beloved poet and critic upon the attainment of his 80th year.
LIST OF VOLUNTEERS INCLUDES:
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Blanche Bates | Jane Cowl
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Beatrice Cameron | Isabelle Irving
Alice Fischer | Mrs. Sol Smith
Percy Haswell | David Bispham
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MAE MURRAY in "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.
Soloists — Grace Hoffman, Arthur Depew & Bruce Weyman.

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MONTAUK Evs. & Sat. Matinee 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1. Wed. Mat. 25, 35, 50c.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS in "SOME BABY!"
Mon., Tues., Wed. Nights, Benefit Wms'burg Hospital.
Next Week Julia Arthur in "THE ETERNAL MAGDALENE."

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DIRECT from 4 months at the Garden Theatre, New York.
March 13—The Irish Actor-Singer,
FISKE O'HARA
In His New Play, "Kilkenny."
March 20.....'Daddy Long-Legs"
March 27.....EMILY STEVENS
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Schumann-Heink
FRIDAY EVG. MARCH 10. 8:15 P. M.
Tickets now on Sale—POPULAR PRICES. Institute Box Office, Academy of Music.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—Mae Murray in "To Have and to Hold."

KNICKERBOCKER—Frank Mills in "The Moral Fabric."

BROADWAY — Marguerite Clark in "Out of the Drifts."

81ST STREET—William S. Hart in "Hell's Hinges;" Mack Sennett in "The Judge."

NEW YORK—Daily changes of features.

PROCTOR'S 23D STREET — Daily changes of features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Violet Horner in "The Marble Heart."

WILLIAM A. BRADY spends so much time predicting calamity that when he forecasts a roseate instead of a purple future conditions must be unusually fortuitous. Mr. Brady returned last week from a tour of the larger cities of the South and Middle West, and what he saw pleased him immensely. Not only is the legitimate theatre on the rebound from the slap given it by the movies a few years ago, but the movies themselves are thriving and will continue to do so, says this observer. But, while the newer form of entertainment has a glorious future, the slipshod methods of the past will not be possible henceforth.

"A short time ago," said Mr. Brady, "we had overproduction in the theatre, and the public, surfeited with amusement, became most discriminating. Now the same condition prevails for motion pictures. The fans are hard to satisfy these days; they take only the highest quality of photodramas and let the others starve to death. Theatrical producers nearly ruined their business by sending out poor plays and shoddy productions. Now motion-picture producers have made the same mistake by circulating inferior films. Indecent plays hurt the theatre. Sensational, lurid, filthy subjects have played havoc with the vogue of motion pictures; they have driven away many of the best patrons of the picture houses.

"I think the future holds great promise for pictures. The industry is about to go through a process of reorganization. It cannot travel at its present pace. The cost of production has gone beyond the bounds of all reason. There is waste, extravagant waste, which must be stopped at once. New men are needed, different kinds of men, more writers and producers with intelligence and ideals; educators and financiers, who want to make a safe investment for their money with reasonable returns, instead of a wild scramble for enormous profits that may end in disastrous losses. You might call these wiser men who come into the industry its balance wheels. They are absolutely necessary."

There is undoubtedly a great deal of truth in what Mr. Brady says. Film companies have been profligate in their expenditure of money; in some cases, unfortunately, other people's money. A day of reckoning is coming when only the fittest will survive. That the movie will always be an important factor in the amusement of the world is certain, but to continue to attract even a fraction of its present great audience it will presently need an infusion of new brains. The search for the scenario with a novel twist is becoming more difficult. Gradually the movie mind is becoming calloused to situations repeated over and over, and eventually it will not register unless the story has some new angle. The problem of the movie directors is to find fresh material for their pictures. More and more care will have to be lavished on a film if it is to succeed, which means that the companies that keep out of bankruptcy will be those that eliminate all extravagant expense and place their plants on a plane of business efficiency.

Twenty-five cartoonists who draw pictures for the movies are going to contribute their share to the campaign to raise a half million dollars in the moving-picture industry for the Actors' Fund. Charles R. MacCauley is in charge of the plan, which is to have each artist draw the picture of the Mayor of some city. Each will have charge of the publicity in that city, and it is thought the work of these men will stimulate the public interest in the campaign.

William Fox has donated all the equipment necessary for the moving-picture programs of the bazaar and fair of the People's Relief Committee for the Jewish War Sufferers, to be held at the Grand Central Palace March 25 to April 3. The donation is complete to the minutest detail from films to his most famous star, Theda Bara.

Lina Cavalieri, the French prima donna, is going to act for the movies again. The singer has commissioned Ouida Bergere to write her several scenarios. It was Miss Bergere who adapted A. H. Woods's collection of plays for production by Pathé.

Mary Pickford, who will soon be seen in a Chinese photoplay with scenes laid in New York, Jacksonville, and Savannah, has engaged Alice Lee, a little Chinese girl, to appear with her in some of the scenes. Alice Lee is an American-born girl of 16, living at 32 Mott Street. Her father is a laundryman in Baltimore, but her mother and younger sister live at the former address. Last Saturday Miss Pickford and Miss Lee spent the afternoon in Chinatown. The two motored there in Miss Pickford's car, the actress desiring to make arrangements with Miss Lee's mother, and at the same time to purchase several costumes and properties for the play.

The occasion proved a holiday for Chinatown, for one bright-eyed youngster recognized the film star and instantly the party was besieged by the entire population of the street. The children told Miss Pickford that she was prettier in real life than in the pictures, and others demanded to see Charlie Chaplin, whom they thought must be concealed somewhere in the car. Some one, doubtless a storekeeper, who was afraid of his windows being crushed in, sent for the police and a squad of six was sent to keep off the crowds. A restaurant keeper whose place adjoined the silk store in which the party took refuge offered to escort them through a passageway into his place and thus escape the crowd, but this the actres refused.

After a call on Mrs. Lee, who Miss Pickford declares "lived on the ninth floor back of a four-story house," she beat a hasty retreat from Chinatown.

Mr. Reicher at Neighborhood.

Emanuel Reicher will give readings from the German poets and a scene from Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman" tonight at the Neighborhood Playhouse. Alma Kruger, who played the rôle of Ella when Mr. Reicher produced the play last season, will assist him. Musical numbers will be given by Laura Tappen and Marie Roamaet, who will play suites arranged for two 'cellos.

THE TRIBUTE TO CRANE

IT was a fine tribute the friends of William H. Crane paid him last Sunday night when they gave a dinner in his honor in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Not only were the men at the speakers' table representative men of affairs, but among the guest tables there were many prominent in other fields of endeavor than the theatre.

The dinner served to show the popularity of the veteran comedian and the high esteem in which he is held, and incidentally it proved the generosity of Joseph Brooks, who for some years has been Mr. Crane's manager. It was Mr. Brooks who conceived the idea of the dinner, and it was he who footed the bills that usually hang over from an elaborate affair of this kind. It is said that Mr. Brooks spent at least $2,000 for the party, an expenditure of affection, purely, since Mr. Crane is not to act here again for some time and the publicity gained by the dinner cannot be balanced against it.

In his speech Mr. Crane sketched briefly his career of fifty-three consecutive years on the stage. He said:

"I might mention here that many of the chroniclers have reported the fact that I made my first professional appearance in Utica in 1863. That is a slight mistake. Some time before that the Holman Opera Company were playing in Boston. I made the acquaintance of the family and of the members, and during that time the superintendent of one of the largest institutions near Boston asked them to give a little entertainment for the benefit of the convalescent patients. I was asked to take part. I was delighted, proud and happy. I sang in some of their choruses, spoke one or two lines in a little sketch, so that my first professional appearance was really in the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum. I mention this fact simply because it may account for so many things I have done on the stage since that time.

"I need not go into the story of my past life. After the Holmans I was in comic opera with Mrs. Oates's opera company. It was during this time that I appeared under the management of a gentleman who, I am sorry to say, could not be present—the perennial Edward Evangeline Rice. I had the honor of being the original Le Blanc in his world-known extravaganza of 'Evangeline.'

"It was during my first year with Mrs. Oates's company, in 1871, that I met the gentleman who, even at that time, was the manager of the silk department in a large dry goods house in Memphis, and who, from that time to the present, has been a loyal friend, a valued adviser, and a great part of the time since I have been doing business for myself—my manager, Joseph Brooks. From the Oates company I went to the Hooley Theatre, and after that I joined forces with my old friend and partner, the only Stuart Robson. It was during that association that I began to give my attention almost exclusively to the production of American plays. And I think I can safely say that I have taken part in the first production of more successful American plays than any other American actor."

Henry Miller, who followed Mr. Crane, told of a night thirty-eight years ago when he made his first visit behind the scenes and saw for the first time at close range his warm friend of later years. Here is the story as Mr. Miller related it:

"I have risen specifically with the hope and the wish that I may be able to express for the men and women of the theatre something of the deep affection we feel; not for William H. Crane, the dean of the profession, but for our comrade, "Billy Crane." You see, that is more familiar. Whoever started the rumor that familiarity bred contempt was wrong certainly as to the familiar habit of caressing and curtailing the given name, and I can prove this point no more strongly than by recalling to your mind that one of the best loved men, the most respected, the biggest and most beneficial element in our theatre, was and is referred to as Charlie Frohman. So, tonight allow me to speak of Billy—Billy Crane as he is known across the length and breadth of this great country by the many thousands who are also proud to call him a friend.

"With your permission I should like to relate to you an incident that occurred thirty-eight years ago, when I first heard him spoken of as Billy. I was then a stage-struck boy, and upon this occasion a very happy and a very excited one, for I had been given permission to go behind the scenes the first time in my life. It was the opening of Robson and Crane in their successful comedy, 'Our Bachelors,' in the Grand Opera House, Toronto. Of course, it was a wonderful night for me. I was allowed to stand near an entrance of what is termed a boxed-in scene; though I could not see the actors, I could hear them. Near me were a few members of the resident stock company, not in the bill.

"Shortly after Mr. Crane came off the stage. You see I recognized him by a faint resemblance to his lithograph. This lithograph, I remember, represented Mr. Crane and Mr. Robson as if leaning and looking out over a cloud, or perhaps a bathtub, and as far as visible each wore only a smile and a pair of wings. That lithograph always seemed to me like a case of obtaining money under false pretenses.

"But to resume. As I said, Mr. Crane came off the stage, and, seeing this little group of actors near me, rushed toward them with the heartiest of greetings. There was much shaking of hands and slapping on the backs, and after a few words of jovial conversation he passed on to his dressing room. It was then I heard one of those actors say: 'Billy is a damn fine fellow.' And that is how and when I formed my first opinion of him as 'Billy Crane,' the man, an opinion that has never changed, an opinion that is very popular this evening.

George Ade journeyed from Florida to sit at the speakers' table. Mr. Ade's idea of how the drama has suffered at the hands and feet of the movie comedians, expressed in the crisp style of the immortal Ade fables, was reported in Monday's TIMES. But Mr. Ade sees light ahead.

"The delirium seems to be at the most acute stage," he said, "temperature about 104. When the fever breaks, the patient is going to be very weak but probably he will be out of danger." And then turning to the subject of the evening's festivities he said:

"At the risk of repeating what all the other speakers may say, I wish to assure Mr. Crane that he is respected by the men who try to write for the stage because he has stood for reputable plays. He has proceeded upon the theory that the patrons of the drama live at home with their families. He has stood for home-grown plays of the kind that strengthen the self-respect of Americans. I know what Mr. Crane has stood for, because I have written two plays for him. It is because he is the spokesman of true comedy and was the friend of the American play when it didn't have a friend in the house that we are here to give him our verbal bouquets."

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On March 1st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 16 cases of shell eggs upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the United States Food and Drugs Act approved June 30, 1906, as amended August 23, 1912.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on March 20, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 1, 1916. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. BROWNELL MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th day of February 1916, The Hoboken Ferry Company, as Owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as Lessee and Charterer of the Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS," filed their petition and libel, praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about the 21st day of October 1915, from a collision between said Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS" and the Recreation Pier, so-called, in the North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this Court, in the sum of $85,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said Court, to prove their claims before ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, JR., ESQ., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Seizure Room, No. 642 Washington Street, cor. Morton Street, New York City, N. Y., Seven Gowns and One Coat, One Lace-crimmed Gown; One Silk Gown, &c., &c. The goods will be on exhibition on day of sale, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

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Dated, New York, February 24, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
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WHY THE COLORED MAN FIGHTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN

An Answer to Dr. Dernburg's Charges That England Is a Traitor to the White Race Because She Employs Black and Brown Soldiers in the War.

By Jesse Lee Bennett.

THE address of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg in Vienna on Dec. 10, in which he declared that "England is a traitor to the white race" because of her employment of colored colonial troops in the present war indicates, again, an amazing and incomprehensible quality in the German intelligence. Save for one slightly jesuitical lapse into dialectics, there is a very fine and manly spirit breathed throughout Dr. Dernburg's address. We will do him the credit of believing that he is absolutely and entirely sincere; that he is not attempting to confuse the issue, but really believes what he says and is sincerely and heartily shocked and distressed at the dangerous and treacherous activities of England.

But his address is so damnably—there really is no other adverb—logical. It is entirely on the plane of pure abstract thought. He asserts:

> The object of successful colonization among savage nations, wherever the climate does not allow white men to live, is to exploit the soil for its treasure, to make lakes, streams, and, above all, human beings useful to the colonizing race. The essential thing is to raise such articles as do not thrive in northerly climates and are suitable for rounding out the economic life of the inhabitants of northern lands. This can be done successfully only when the hostility of the natives toward order and regular labor is overcome and their interest aroused in the activities of the colonists. To achieve this, the colonist must realize that the only thing which will justify the imposition of his will—by force if necessary—on these savage natives is that he give them in exchange better methods, zealously introduce a higher culture among them, seek ways and means toward the careful maintenance and increase of the subject race. In short, he must consider colonization as much an ethical as a mercantile task.

Later, he describes, in great detail, a journey through a desolate part of Africa. "At night," he says, "we slept as securely as in our beds in the fatherland. Yet there was nothing to protect us but the big flag which waved and fluttered in the middle of the camp, guarded by a lone sentinel." (An interesting detail in itself, as the usual practice among nations is to strike all colors at sunset.) He describes his reception by a barbaric Sultan whose cordial reception was "not from belief in our friendliness, but the absolute belief in power behind the friendliness, a force guaranteeing them unhindered development, that underlay the rejoicing of the populace."

Through all these quotations there run two main ideas; an amazing faith in the mystic power of some grandiose logical ethical conception, and a singular faith in the intellectual capacity of all those furtive jungle folk peering at the sleeping men, (600 of them,) but prevented from attack by fear of some abstract majesty and power of the German Empire represented in "the folds of the great black, white, and red German flag."

Apparently all German intelligences see life in some such terms—as orderly, intelligent, and amenable to logical manipulation. The view may be correct. But to English intelligence it seems incomprehensibly bizarre.

The British Empire has not grown or developed from any lofty ethical or logical assumptions of "introducing a higher culture" or "rounding out the economic lives of inhabitants of northern lands." The British Empire has developed along much less logical and ethical avenues, along avenues—to be frank—of absolute and entire opportunism.

At various times in English history impecunious or disinherited, but strongly individualized and ambitious, spirits have wanted greater wealth, power, luxury, or place than they possessed. And, with perfectly selfish and individualistic ends in view they have formed various "Honorable Companies of Gentlemen-Adventurers, Trading" in this, that, and the other place. Hard-headed, practical, without an abstract idea in their heads, these gentlemen have gone into the waste places of the world, exploited land and natives, and—some of them—returned to build for themselves houses "four square to the winds of Heaven"; to buy titles, dignity, luxury, and obeisance. They have—in virtually every case—secured a curious allegiance from the conquered natives—not by the expression or manifestation of ethical ideals the natives could not understand, but by sheer force of simple courage and manhood which the natives could understand and mightily fear and respect.

Later the various "companies" would probably become huge and have multitudinous ramifications. They would—in many cases—secure control of countries or sections of countries. Sooner or later the need of British troops for protection would be required. The troops would be followed by formal conquest, possession, and forced allegiance. Civil government would develop. And, sooner or later, the conquered nations would find themselves living under conditions of greater justice, protection, decency, and general well-being than they had ever dreamed possible. The "superior culture" would come, but naturally, slowly, like the growth of a coral island. It would never be the clear-cut, logical response to a priori abstractions, but the result of energetic human contact with actual, illogical conditions.

Can Dr. Dernburg really believe, deep down in his heart, that the "400,000,000 colored human beings," who must be kept under control by "only" 000,000 whites," have been kept in subjection thus far, or can be kept in subjection in the future, by any mysterious respect and regard for the white man as a sort of demi-god, as "the Mexicans thought the Spaniards were immortal, and their horses sprung from the gods"? If he really holds such a belief—or anything approaching it—he must have omitted India in his "extensive travels." There has been no time for many years when the slightest murmur, the least unusual manifestation, among Sepoys or other native troops at drill would not mean a bugle call and a quiet, easy manipulation of the English troops—always on the outside of the square—and of the guns on the parapet, so that the native troops—quite in the natural course of the evolution, it is always to be understood—would find themselves in a position where their instant and complete annihiliation would require but a single word of command.

It is a tiny, unimportant picture. But it expresses England. She takes no chances. Nor does she trust to any logic or any abstract altruism. She trusts only to grim, clear-headed, unruffled, instant efficiency.

Yet with this curious result: The "Gurkha," one of the finest and noblest fighting men the world has ever known, wears his adopted British uniform as a very patent of nobility and with a pride it is difficult t believe he could have in any German uniform.

The British Colonial Empire has been successful because it has capitalized and manipulated the instinctive, evolutionary impulses of healthy, vigorous, savage man, has won the respect of that man by displaying the possession of his most admired qualities in greater degree than he possessed them.

The German Colonial Empire has failed because it has attempted to capitalize the logical and the ethical necessities of civilized man and to mold savage man to them—a program the savage could not understand. It has had paternalistic, altruistic desire to bring a "higher culture"—a ready-made and much polished one. But, alas! it has had no sense of humor. It has tried to treat children as though they were philosophers, and the children have neither liked it nor been impressed.

It is difficult to imagine an Englishman who would have trusted his camp to "one lone sentinel" or put any particular faith in the protective ability of "the folds" of his flag. The Englishman understands the savage nature too well. He is predatory and savage himself; not gregarious and overcivilized. He does not expect abstract conceptions of power represented by arbitrary symbols to impress African pygmies or Bushmen. It seems impossible that any man could expect them to do so and could trust his life to the belief. Such logic and intelligence have developed in Central Europe that the very nature of illogical, unintellectual, instinctive human man, who occupies so much of the rest of the globe, seems forgotten by the fortunate dwellers in that section.

The subject is not as far as it might at first appear from the subject of the strategic bases of England upon which Dr. Dernburg also harps. These bases—the peculiar merit of which Dr. Dernburg clearly upholds—are but the result of intellectual processes, quite like the intellectual processes of Germany, but applied to different material. The Englishman, preparing his naval bases, has simply been bringing to bear upon the actual conditions of this very real world the same processes of mind which the German—during the same period—has brought to bear upon the less apparently real world of ethics, philosophy, art, and Kultur. Why should the German complain? The naval bases are but another proof of the unspiritual nature of his foe.

All the essential points of Dr. Dernburg's address can probably be covered with the assertions that conquered "colored men" are not much moved by logical processes, and that the Englishman—predatory in instinct—is an individualist and an opportunist, who deals with all situations as they arise. He uses his native troops now. He will protect his future supremacy when it is questioned. The German—gregarious in instinct—thinks individualism and opportunism immoral. They are. But in this illogical world they will probably continue to seize desirable naval bases and will probably continue to secure and retain the whole-hearted allegiance and respect of the unintellectual and unethical races they conquer, who now consider it an honor to be permitted to fight for England and Europe, and after the war will be more and not less tractable, because they have been permitted the privilege to behold the extent of England's might.

The particular enemy he fights means little to the real savage. The greater the fight the more he is flattered, because he has the savage virtues, one of which is the love of fighting for fighting's sake, another the inclination to revere and respect the man who has conquered him, and the thing for which he has fought. But, more and more, it begins to appear to the world that the Teuton mind does not clearly grasp such ideas.

Dr. Dernburg, with a little effort, can probably find more real things about which to distress himself than the "European prestige in Africa and Asia," and the "betrayal of the white race." But why, in any case, should he worry? If England's course means future trouble from the white man's various burdens, surely the nation which has arrived at the philosophy of "frightfulness" and desires the "reputation of the Huns of Attila" will be rather glad than otherwise to find future interest and excitement in helping to put—with 42-centimeter guns, Zeppelins, and gas bombs—the fear of God into any "colored races" which may delude themselves into a feeling of equality with the "whites" because they have been permitted to fight on the battlefields of Europe.

BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN PIANO HOUSE
ONE PRICE—NO COMMISSIONS

PRICE

Price is a dangerous guide in the purchase of a Piano unless you are conversant with the value of the Piano.

The Safe Piano to buy is the one with an established value.

Our prices run from the lowest at which a Piano can be honestly made and recommended to the highest grade instrument, but in every case your dollar absolutely buys a full established value.

In our three large factories we manufacture three of the very best grades of Pianos and Player-pianos including the celebrated,

STERLING Pianos

The range of prices is so large that practically any amount you may have determined upon will buy an instrument of established value and reputation.

Our business is done on an absolutely one price basis, every piano plainly marked so that the prices, the same to everyone, can be known to everyone.

These prices are the actual cost to make plus one fair profit with no further additions, nor do we pay or allow commissions of any nature whatever.

Our salesmen are employed on a salary; they are strictly in our employ and have no money interest outside of their salary as an inducement to make a sale or make representations to you which are not strictly true.

If you do not wish to pay cash you may purchase on our liberal monthly payment plan which is made fair to both of us.

The Sterling Piano Co.

Telephone 5600 Main — Manufacturers — *Open Evenings by Appointment*

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms: STERLING BUILDING
512-520 Fulton Street, Corner of Hanover Place, Brooklyn

$2.25 Comfortables, $1.89

AN EXTRAORDINARY PURCHASE from a large Eastern mill brings us an exceptionally fine collection of well made, cotton filled Comfortables which we can sell tomorrow for $1.89, a price surprisingly low in face of present market conditions.

Covered with good figured silkoline, finished with eight-inch borders of plain color sateen and filled with best quality white cotton.

Pinks, blues, yellow, greens and Persian effects. $2.25 value for $1.89.

Main Floor Table. None Sent C. O. D.
No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled.

MEN'S and WOMEN'S

$3 India Umbrellas Special Sale, $1.98

Guaranteed for two years.

THE manufacturers had a considerable yardage of a lustrous, fine Union taffeta silk with satin tape edge. Because the Loeser Store has been so important an outlet of the India Umbrella, they made these up for us to sell at $1.98 instead of the regular three dollars.

Men's and women's styles, with mission and natural handles, trimmed with silk cord and tassels and each with an all silk case.

IMPORTANT. The Umbrellas for women that are included have the large top (25-inch rib) that women are finding so satisfactory, since it gives so much more protection without increase in weight or closed size.

Main Floor, Bond Street. None Sent C. O. D.

Women's and Misses' Coats—Suits—Dresses

New Styles : Special at $10.75

A SPECIAL one-price offering including important purchases in new Coats for the spring, new spring Suits and attractive tailored Dresses.

THE SUITS—Three good styles, poplins and gabardines, one model trimmed with wide bands of taffeta, one with narrow bands of taffeta and the third tailored and trimmed with tailor buttons, with over-collar of white silk faille. All sizes for women and misses.

THE COATS—Smart new styles of homespun tweeds, grays, tan and Oxford. With large self or bone buttons, panel back, belted sides and front and with pockets. Another model of poplin lined with peau de cygne, semi-belted and with pockets, convertible collar. In black or blue; a very smart dress model. All sizes for women and misses.

THE DRESSES—Of plain serges, of shadow checks, shepherd checks, etc. Variously trimmed with satin collars and cuffs, some with lingerie collars and vestee, many of them embroidered in self colors or in contrast; some of them button trimmed. A fine range of sizes for women and misses.

Second Floor.

Nightdresses, 75c. and $1.25 : Regularly $1 to $2

75c. Deep V neck of wide embroidery, run with inch ribbon, picot lace edge. Another V Empire yoke defined with wide bands of point de Paris lace, picot edge and ribbon, set-in sleeves. A very dainty new model of white dimity V neck with three rows of machine featherstitching in tinted silk, ribbon and fisheye Val., wide cuff on sleeves. Others of crepe, nainsook and cambric, the last in extra sizes, high neck, round and V, with insertions of embroidery and tucks.

$1.25. A dainty style of nainsook, round neck outlined with wide embroidery and fisheye Val., which turns in a miter down over shoulder and sleeve; edge of fisheye Val. and ribbon. A dainty Empire model has wide ribbon in a blind casing at the bust, and through a band that holds the shirred collar, round mesh Val. on collar and wide self revers and frill of set-in three-quarter sleeve.

Second Floor.

1500 Pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains

125 Patterns. Half Prices or Close to Half

MONDAY BRINGS ANOTHER NOTABLE SALE of Nottingham Lace Curtains at Loeser's. All are of the quality and good styles for which this Store is noted, and prices are extraordinarily low, due to our early placing of orders. Immense variety of designs, including Brussels, Filet, Cable Net and French patterns:

40c. a pair instead of 80c.
50c. a pair instead of 90c. and $1.
85c. a pair instead of $1.25 and $1.35.
95c. a pair instead of $1.50 and $1.75.
$1.35 a pair instead of $2 and $2.25.
$1.60 a pair instead of $2.50 and $2.75.
$1.95 a pair instead of $3 and $3.50.
$2.50 a pair instead of $4 and $4.50.
$3.50 a pair instead of $5 and $5.75.

Third Floor.

Framed Pictures at $1 to $5

Formerly $1.50 to $20

THE collection consists of various kinds of Pictures, chiefly one of a kind and including desirable styles and sizes for various rooms, as well as a few extra large Pictures which one might feel inclined to buy and donate to some club or institution.

As the quantities are limited, we do not list subjects or note sizes.

The Pictures are divided into groups as follows:

Framed Pictures at $1
Were Formerly $1.50 to $2
Including hand-colored Carbonettes, Pastels and Carbon Photographs.

Framed Pictures at $1.50
Were Formerly $2.50 to $4
Including Photo Engravings, Pastels and hand-colored Photogravures.

Framed Pictures at $2
Were Formerly $3 to $5
Including Carbon Photographs, Fac-Similes, Water Colors and Carbonettes.

Framed Pictures at $5
Were Formerly $10 to $20
Etchings, Carbon Photographs, Colored Gravures and Water Colors. In the lot are a number of extra large Pictures.

Third Floor.

Royal Society Package Outfits

One-Third and One-Half Regular Prices

ALTHOUGH the patterns are to be discontinued they are very desirable and the quality of materials is of the usual good standard.

Each Package contains, in addition to the stamped articles, sufficient embroidery floss, in the correct size and twist, with a carefully prepared chart of stitches and colors.

The following is only a portion of the many good values offered:

Children's stamped made-up Dresses of batiste; 4-year size, usually 75c., for 59c.; 6-year size, usually $1, for 67c
Children's stamped made-up Dresses, of repp; 4-year size, usually $1, for 67c
Children's stamped made-up Dresses, of lawn; 1-year size, usually 50c., at 33c.; 2 to 4 years, usually 50c., for 33c
Infants' stamped long Dresses, of lawn; usually 50c., for 33c
Infants' Caps or Bibs, stamped on linen; usually 25c., for 17c
Infants' Carriage Robes, stamped on repp; usually 50c., for 33c
Children's Stamped Dresses, of pink and white repp; sizes 4 to 6 years; usually 75c., for 38c
Women's Stamped Waists, of lawn; usually 50c., for ..... 25c. and 33c
Women's Stamped Waists of batiste; usually 75c., for 50c
Women's stamped Dressing Sacques, of lawn; usually 50c., for 33c
Boudoir Caps, stamped, made up, of lawn; usually 25c., for 17c
Fancy Aprons, stamped on lawn; usually 25c. 17c
Combinations, made up and stamped; sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42; usually 85c. and $1, for 57c. and 67c
Camisole or Corset Cover, made up and stamped; sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42; usually 50c., for 33c
Nightgowns, made up, stamped; sizes 15, 16 and 17; usually $1, for 67c
Chemises or Envelope Combinations, stamped; usually 65c. each, for ..... 42c. each
Camisole or slip-over Corset Covers, stamped; usually 25c., for 17c
Nightgowns, stamped; usually 75c., for 50c
Doll's Lingerie Set, consisting of Nightgown, Boudoir Cap, Knickers and Petticoat; usually 25c. 17c

Needlework Store, Second Floor. None C. O. D.
No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

EDITORIAL

AMERICA LIKES the genuine—in men and in merchandise.

All over the country Americans are waking up and demanding to know what IS the genuine.

The "man from Missouri" is very like Americans everywhere.

We have always done what we could to get people to investigate the Loeser Store.

Loeser merchandise, service and prices are all ready and always ready to "stand up and be counted."

The steady growth of our business is one sound indication that public understanding of this Store is increasing and that we are also better prepared to meet the public needs than ever before.

The growing tendency to demand the genuine and reject imitations is bound to have an effect.

New Georgette Blouses, $2.95

BLOUSE of pale pink Georgette, the lower portion, cuffs and collar of matching crepe de chine; the lower part brought up in points with hemstitching, hemstitched seams. New collar with deep narrow points, fancy pearl buttons.

New Silk Blouses at $3.95

Heavy satin habutai in a rich pale pink, tailored armholes and epaulet yoke, hemstitched front plait. Cuffs and collar have new tab points with buttonholes and buttons and the collar is picot slashed for ribbon tie; square pearl buttons.

New Georgette Blouses at $5

Flesh or white, an exquisite quality, tailored and with hemstitched seams. Deep cuffs with two sharp points, high convertible collar with two sharp points and underlining of front plait all of wash taffeta in matching color. Simple but rich.

Second Floor.

19c. to $4.98 Laces for 10c. to $2.98

Kinds Which Are in Vogue for Spring

A MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION of high grade, fashionable Laces from our own stocks. One and two pieces of a kind, of patterns we cannot fill in.

Among the collection are Gold and Silver Laces, which are very popular for early spring millinery; Shadow Laces, much in demand for lingerie wear; also an assortment of handsome Oriental Flouncings and Novelty Laces, which are much sought for general trimming purposes.

The widths are from 5 to 42 inches wide. Laces formerly 19c. to $4.98 a yard, now for 10c. to $2.98.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

A Special March Sale Tomorrow

Men's and Young Men's Suits, $12.50

SINCE it is our unvarying policy to sell only clothing made according to our own specifications patrons may rest assured that we can vouch for the serviceability and smartness of these Suits. We chose the fabrics—we directed the tailoring.

Many of them would be quoted in other stores as of $15 or $18 quality. We shall content ourselves with the statement that they are decidedly unusual, not only in the actual SERVICE they will give but in the CHARACTER both of the patterns and the models.

Some are Suits for young men—smartly youthful, full of grace, up-to-the-second in design. Others are conservative Suits for men who wish to hew more closely to the line of precedent. Cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds in light, medium and dark patterns.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

$1.50 and $2 Spring Suitings, $1.25 Yard

PURE WOOL FABRICS in desirable stripes, checks and mixtures. Black and white, tan and white, gray, etc.; 54 inches wide and regularly sold for $1.50 to $2 a yard.

$1.35 Shepherd Checks, $1 Yard

54-inch shepherd checked Suitings in the small and medium sized checks.

Second Floor.

100,000 Yards of Spring Silks

36-Inch All-Silk Colored Chiffon Taffeta
36-Inch All-Silk Black Satin Duchesse } $1.09

The Taffeta is American-made and is lustrous, strong, and may be had in thirty of the best colors. The Satin Duchesse is in black only, also of domestic make, and is excellent value.

Double Width All-Silk Colored Satin Charmeuse
Double Width All-Silk Black Satin Charmeuse } $1.10

Superb quality which could not be made under present costs of raw silk and labor to sell for less than $1.50 a yard. Guaranteed not to rough up, split or cut. All the good colors and black.

40-Inch All-Silk Colored Crepe de Chine
40-Inch All-Silk Black Crepe de Chine } $1.25

A seemingly endless variety of evening and street shades, providing certainty of satisfying any requirement. Extra heavy quality in the black Crepe de Chine.

40-Inch All-Silk Voiles and Georgette Crepes
40-Inch All-Silk Printed Foulard Silks } $1.50

Collections in both of these modish Silks which provide the rare and hard-to-get colors as well as those more frequently to be had. The printed Foulards are in a fine range of pretty and new patterns.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

This Is Baby Week and Pianos Gain New Importance

THE CHILD WHO GROWS UP with music is likely to become musical. The child denied association with music (even before the age when musical education may be formally begun) is musical only when an abnormally great musical gift is inherited.

Most children require musical surroundings to bring out such musical gifts as they possess. That is why a Piano or Player-piano is a necessity in the development of children.

Good Reasons Why the Prudent Family's Piano Should Come From Loeser's

Buying a piano at Loeser's is SAFE. That is the first and best reason why the transaction may well be completed here.

We do not permit patrons to remain reasonably dissatisfied with their purchases from Loeser's of Pianos and Player-pianos any more than we permit dissatisfaction with purchases of other commodities. Every one who buys a Piano or Player-piano here is assured first of *absolute satisfaction* with the instrument, with the price paid, with every detail of the transaction.

Six Famous Makes—Each Doubly Guaranteed

Second, Loeser patrons have the privilege of choosing from among SIX famous makes of Pianos and Player-pianos. These instruments were chosen solely because we believe they present the best values obtainable at their respective prices.

We have no other interest in them—no interest in their manufacture nor in the success of their makers.

Furthermore, we guarantee the price of every Piano and Player-piano we sell to be as low as that make and model can be bought anywhere in the United States.

Finally, each of these six famous Pianos is here offered with a DOUBLE guarantee of satisfaction: First, the guarantee of the maker; second, the guarantee of Loeser's.

No better instruments (perhaps none as good at the prices) are to be had anywhere. No one sells them for any less than they are sold at Loeser's. No other Piano house hereabout presents so many good makes for selection. No other house in New York offers so thoroughly protective a guarantee.

Your Own Terms—In Reason

In addition to the advantages outlined above Loeser patrons are invited to purchase the instrument of their choice on their own terms—in reason.

See the Pianos and Player-pianos—choose the make and style you like best—fix upon a purchase plan convenient to you. Unless it is entirely beyond the bounds of good business we will accept it.

Victrolas, Too, for the Home Where Children Await Musical Opportunity

A Victrola is equally efficient in developing a latent sense of music in either young folks or their elders.

You will find here every Victrola in every usual finish. The stock of Machines and Records is a complete distributer's stock.

Victrolas, like Pianos, may be purchased on your own terms—in reason.

Pianos, $198 to $975 *Players, $395 to $1,250*
Victrolas, $15 to $400

$7.50 to $12 Solid Gold Lavallieres—Samples

A Disposal at $4.98 Each

SOMETHING OVER a hundred in all, and scarcely a duplicate. Most are styles like those we carried at the holidays and which were purchased as special values at their original prices. Each one has a 14-inch solid gold chain with soldered links attached.

Finished in English or green gold, set with genuine whole seed pearls and baroque pearls and with imitation amethysts, topazes, sapphires, rubies, etc. Some have black onyx, some have black enamel. Some very fine values in cornelian and shell cameos, exquisitely carved and set with strung seed pearls.

There are some high settings, some swing settings, some with three drops. All elaborate lace work, many with green gold leaves overlaid, or with other special touches.

Jewelry Store, Main Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

Clearance of Floor Samples

Trunks :: Auto Tire Trunks Bags

Third Less Than Former Prices

The prices have in all cases been reduced a third.

$9.50 to $50 Trunks, $6.37 to $33.34

Dress and Steamer Trunks in odd sizes from 32 to 42 inches. Only one of a kind. Some have three extra dress trays with deep, subdivided top tray, affording convenient space in which to pack small wearables. Every Trunk is full riveted and well lined, and some are covered entirely with fiber and have rawhide protected edges, while others are canvas covered and reinforced with hardwood slats.

$5 to $18 Automobile Tire Trunks, $3.34 to $12

A small lot of these Trunks—only one of a kind. Good opportunity for automobilists to provide themselves with luggage which many consider a necessity in touring.

$10 to $75 Traveling Bags, $6.67 to $50

Walrus and alligator Bags, in many cases of the very highest grades. Some fitted with toilet sets, others plain. One of a kind only. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. Colors black, brown and russet. Some lined with silk and with pockets on both sides. Fitted Bags lined with leather throughout and arranged for either men or women.

Basement.

Women's $1.50 to $3.50 Gloves at 98c

THIS IS A HOUSE CLEANING of many very fine Gloves which have overstayed their welcome here. None of them have been priced less than $1.50 a pair and many were formerly $3.50. They come from the foremost makers of England, France and America.

Short Gloves included are in one-clasp, two-clasp and three-clasp styles, and are in suede, glace gid and cape leather. Colors include especially pretty shades of gray, mode, tan and black.

Long Gloves range from 16 to 24 button, and may be had in suede, glace kid and capeskin.

SIZE RANGE IN THE ENTIRE LOT IS COMPLETE, BUT NOT IN EVERY STYLE.

Men's $1.50 to $3.50 Buckskin Gloves, 98c

Main Floor.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1916.

UNDERCURRENTS OF GERMAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY

By Professor William Simon.

IT would be a sheer impossibility to attempt in a single article to make a careful analysis of the mind of the German Socialists at the present time, and of their expectations for the future. There are a round score or more of questions, all of which bristle with special difficulties. All, therefore, that can be attempted here is to explain the dominating factor and deal briefly with some of its leading features. By this I mean a discussion of the confused undercurrents which reflect the true state of mind of the present German Democratic Party.

No doubt the mental shock sustained by the nervous system through the horrors of war has contributed not a little to intensify the diametrically opposed views held by the leaders of the German Democratic Party. The fearful butchery in Belgium and France, the fact that the crucial test of the German military manoeuvres had been staged in those countries as an introduction to the present conflict, instead of against the arch foe of German Socialism, Czarism, the treatment of soldiers, unsatisfactory support of the families left behind, dissatisfaction among the laboring classes of Rhenish Westphalia, and brawls on account of the peace terms, all have led up to proclamations and exhortations in the Social Democratic press which are important evidence on the unstable state of mind of the German Democratic Party today.

In the midst of this mental confusion we are confronted by a problem which affords material for heated arguments within German Socialist circles and is as vital to the party at the present time as it is in its bearing upon the party's future. Not that the labor classes should have proceeded along lines different from those which they actually followed, once war was declared. They could not help doing what they did, and they were right in doing whatever, by the law of necessity, had to be done. That the hopes for the prevention of war, as entertained by Keir Hardie and Vaillant, were based on imaginary conceptions was a brutal fact, but thoroughly recognized all along by the German Socialist Party, and that any other means of interfering with war—sabotage, for instance—were mere illusions, had been predicted by Kautsky.

The real problem which troubles the German Socialist Party is embodied in the question: To what degree have the Socialist leaders been justified in widening the breach in what may be termed the "Traditional Negation," and in adopting a policy likely in its consequences to imperil the clear perception of the peculiar position of German socialism and the exceptional tasks German socialism has to accomplish during this war?

To find a way out of this dilemma, to prevent the mental capitulation of socialism to the bourgeoisie, is the final aim of violent but inevitable and extraordinarily important arguments arising within the Socialist Party. In order to keep track of these psychological evolutions, it is essential to illustrate some of the cardinal points causing such an unprecedented upheaval within the party.

The struggle for control of world trade infallibly tends to invite implacable bad feeling among the ruling commercial classes of the different nations. Any international solidarity on the part of the money lords is hereby necessarily shaken, perhaps even completely neutralized. As a matter of infinitely higher interest, however, the logical question now arises: Has this process likewise affected the "status quo ante" of German socialism and permeated and poisoned a proletariat struggling for existence? The international class solidarity of the Social Democratic masses, their vital interests harmonizing throughout the world, in contrast to those of the money lords—have these been, as it were, brushed aside by insatiable greed for money and power displayed on the part of the respective countries, thus logically giving purely national interests the upper hand? One thing is sure: the answer to such a question undoubtedly decides whether the road of socialism differs from or converges into that of commercialism, of imperialism.

Mr. Adler, a prominent German Socialist, and a considerable number of his adherents scout the latter idea. To them, imperialism seems to be capable of existence inasmuch and as long as it indulges in machinations resulting in expansion. This famous expansion of modern imperialism, however, is nothing but a typical feature of aggressive capitalism. Even granted it be an imperative one, it cannot absolutely be identified with the Socialist movement. Capitalism is bent upon conquering new markets, if not peacefully, then, as a last resort, by force. According to German experts, socialism does not share in it. This movement, therefore, is not a truly national one, since the very nature of socialism abhors it. The conclusion to be drawn from the above is that Socialist class interests are not insured when imperialism goes out hunting, since the latter manifests only egotism.

And yet, strange as it may seem, there are in the Socialist camp plenty of voices holding quite an opposite opinion, so that serious dissensions threaten to destroy what has cost forty years of toilsome propaganda. Those troublemakers maintain the fallacious view that the comfort of the master (commercialism) entails that of the servant, (socialism.) Hereby, however, they emphasize the unavoidableness of class difference; they condemn the proletariat to remain indefinitely a class by itself and deny socialism which has the removal of class differences as its goal.

Even Mr. Scheidemann, the famous Socialist interpellator at the recent meeting of the Reichstag, has been unable to rid himself of the omnipotent Governmental taint. The amazing fact that this Socialist has been swayed from his former opinions about socialism as against monarchical systems speaks volumes, although the metamorphosis he and a great number of Socialists have undergone is hardly more than skin deep. His attitude toward the historical resolutions of Aug. 4, 1914—in regard to the Socialist agreement to vote for the war credits—should meet with universal disapproval, but the fact that he expressed the greatest satisfaction with the Government's measures in the food question, as publicly stated, is unique.

We are almost inclined to believe M. de Laveleye's words in a work written many years ago: "The formula of the German Socialist is 'The Socialist question is a stomach question.'"

It is amusing to note Mr. Scheidemann's inner complaisance when he boastfully states, "We now have enough food to feed the entire population. Germany is being restocked, like a gigantic fortress." That is too much. What of the terrible suffering among the undernourished poorest of the poor? They cannot pay "maximum" prices. Are the responsible Socialist leaders deaf? What is going through their minds?

That takes us back to where we set out in our analysis of the present state of the German Socialist mind. Mr. Scheidemann is known to be in harmony with the German Government. He undoubtedly believes in the righteousness of his policy. To this end, the principles of socialism are being stretched to the utmost. Naturally enough, serious clashes among the Socialist Party members must be expected as a sequel. Dr. Liebknecht's remonstrances have been repudiated by the Socialist Party. But the world must not be mistaken—this opposition Socialist cannot be overruled, not even by official party disclaimers or Governmental frowning.

The newspapers are trying hard to decry him as a minority leader of the German Socialists. Far from it. He has hundreds of thousands of German workmen to back him in his plucky fight against his own colleagues. It is a dramatic situation.

The war has crashed like a toppling cliff across the path of German socialism. On the one hand, the heroic figure of a brave man, upholding the principles of Marx and Lasalle, behind him countless Socialist followers; on the other hand, such a combination of incongruous elements as royalty and Social Democracy. History has hammered in the fact that any such unnatural alliances have been generally attended by failure.

Expressions of Spring

at the New Bedell Fashion Shop

in West Thirty-Fourth Street

(Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria)

AS crowded as any garden with its Spring blossoms is the new Fashion Shop in Thirty-fourth Street with its smart and dainty offerings. Nothing worth while that is new in Paris has escaped it. Every salon, every gallery, every floor is aflame with the new Spring colors—with designs and models naively expressive of that last-minute smartness required by the keenest of younger metropolitan women.

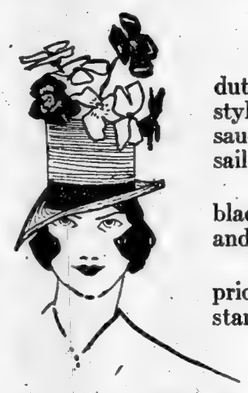

Hats of Quaint Originality

Bringing Paris to Broadway, without custom duties or the cost of passage. Hats in the height of style—many of them low in crown—some with a saucy tilt behind and others with the latest straight sailor brim.

The wine colors and the rose colors, blues and blacks, in Milan braids, straws, silks, satins, ribbons and sportive awning stripes.

Selections varied enough, and low enough in price, to furnish a surprise to those in close and constant contact with extremest fashion.

Wonderful Selections at $7.50, $8.75 and up to $25

Suits Which Meet Your Liveliest Hopes

At prices which meet your most economical intentions.

As extensive and tempting in variety as in shops which make a point of asking the most—gauged to extreme correctness by the same fashion leaders—already favorably commented on by women prominent in social life.

The same checks, gabardines, twills, tweeds, serges and combinations of silks and serges—the same navy, twilight, black-and-white, rookie, greens and white—the same models, belted halfway or all-the-way—the same fancy silk and peau de cygne linings, as in suits which cost $10 to $20 more in stores where money is regarded more lightly.

Beautiful Assortments at $20, $25, $30, $40 and up to $75.

Frocks for a Wonderful Silken Spring

Silk frocks to the right of you, silk frocks to the left of you, silk frocks all around you, in the Gown Salon of the new Fashion Shop.

New with that newness which strikes a responsive chord in the hearts of women whose youthful ideas reign everywhere.

The dancing frock, the restaurant frock, the Avenue frock and the smart home frock which every woman covets.

So many new silks and nets and ruffles and colors that new names had to be found for them—startling period effects, and the mildest of gray and graceful gowns.

Chippendale silks, fancy taffetas, soirees, and the new poult faillette.

Special Spring Assortments at $19.75
Others Up to $75

Alterations Made Without Charge

New Spring Specials in the Shoe Balcony

Pearl Gray Kid Lace Boots, 9 inches high, Louis XV covered heels, long vamp, newest pattern,
Usual $7.50 value. Special at $5.87

Ivory Kid Lace Boots, 9⅛ inches high, high arched, plain vamp, Louis XV covered heels, latest Spring style,
Usual $8.00 value. Special at $5.85

Gaiter Pumps, patent coltskin, flexible soles and Louis XV heels, plain vamps, kid lined.
Usual $4.00 value. Special at $2.85

Nineteen West 34th Street

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

All Departments Now Under One Roof.

Three L.H. Green Stamps with Every 10c Purchase Monday Till Noon

Single Stamps Thereafter

That's the good news that "The Big Store" has for you this morning.

Yes—news that will bring crowds of our old friends here tomorrow, and make thousands of new customers for us.

We are going into this matter wholeheartedly, with all the energy in our power. We are bringing to bear every facility that we have for merchandising in a big way, offering the greatest values in the best moderate-priced merchandise—and, in addition, THE EXTRA INDUCEMENT MENTIONED IN OUR HEADLINE.

To put the matter in a nutshell, it means that if YOU TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR FREQUENT LIBERAL STAMP OFFERS,

YOU WILL SAVE 6 TO 10 PER CENT. ON YOUR PURCHASES

Now, this is a fact. There is no disputing it. Thousands know it already, but do you?
IF YOU ARE NOT A STAMP COLLECTOR ALREADY BEGIN NOW AND SAVE MONEY.
And if you want a further argument for collecting L.H. Green Trading Stamps, just visit our Premium Parlor (Fifth Floor), and see the wonderfully attractive collection of beautiful and useful articles which are to be had for filled books.

Spring Millinery Opening

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Are Show Days

We make this exposition not alone one of surpassing beauty, but, as well, we have designed it this year as one of practicability.

To express ourselves in a sentence, our Trimmed Millinery Department this year has set itself out to exhibit hats which not alone possess all the elegance of their Parisian forerunners, but likewise such headgear as will make the strongest appeal to well-dressed women from a practical standpoint.

Specially Shown Tomorrow

500 Trimmed Hats at $5, $7.50 & $10

Compared with trimmed millinery shown elsewhere, these hats should be priced at double what we ask.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

"BABY WEEK"

Begins at Greenhut's Tomorrow.

An event of ENORMOUS IMPORTANCE to every mother.
Greenhut's signalizes it with the following special offerings:—

SLIPS—Bishop style; lace trimmed neck and sleeves; at..... 23c
CAMBRIC PETTICOATS—embroidery and tucks; at..... 23c
CROCHET SACQUES—pink or blue; at..... 23c
SILK CAPS—12 to 16 inches; at..... 23c
NAINSOOK DRESSES—hand made yokes; at..... 47c
LONG CAMBRIC OR NAINSOOK PETTICOATS—embroidery or lace trimmed; at..... 47c
EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SACQUES—white with pink or blue trimming; at..... 47c
PRETTY SMOCKED BISHOP DRESSES—at..... 47c
SILK AND LAWN CAPS—at..... 47c
DRESSES, PETTICOATS, SACQUES, SILK CAPS and EIDERDOWN BATH ROBES—each at..... 69c
DRESSES, PETTICOATS, WRAPPERS, SACQUES and SILK or LAWN CAPS—each at..... 95c
FINE DRESSES—muslin or flannel PETTICOATS—KNITTED or ALBATROSS SACQUES—SILK & LAWN CAPS—each at..... $1.29
WHITE BEDFORD COATS with CAPE—silk braid trimming; at..... $1.49

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

In Conjunction With Our Millinery Opening We Feature, Beginning Tomorrow,

New Spring Fashions in Women's and Misses'

Suits, Coats & Dresses

The entire exhibit of stylish, ready-to-wear apparel is one that is most appealing by reason of its diversity, its beauty and its practical features.

The materials of which these garments are developed are such as have received the stamp of fashion's approval.

Notwithstanding that the cost of all fabrics is steadily on the rise, the prices quoted are exceedingly moderate.

SUITS—ranging from $14.75 to $37.50
COATS—ranging from $5.95 to $49.50
DRESSES—ranging from $5.95 to $37.50

GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT

Dinner Sets

Most of these are "Open Stock" wares, missing pieces of which may be replaced at small cost and at any time.

Dinner Sets—neat pink and blue spray design; set includes soup tureen, 3 large platters, etc.; at..... $6.85
$12.50 "Open Stock" Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; gold lace border design; princess shapes; full set for 12 persons; at..... $10.50
$29.50 Porcelain Dinner Sets—coin gold handles; 100 pieces; green and gold border designs; at..... $25

GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT

House Wares

A Few of Tomorrow's Specials:—

$2.85 Rotary Ash Sifters—easy to operate—at..... $1.65
$1.35 Aluminum Percolating Coffee Pots—6 cup size; glass top; at..... $1.00
Heavy Tin Oval Wash Boilers—No. 8 size; heavy gauge copper bottom; at..... $1.10
$1.35 Kitchen Tables—3 feet; well made; turned legs; at..... 98c
Genuine O-Cedar Oil Mops—for polished floors; at..... 59c
$1.65 Family Scales—weigh up to 20 lbs.; can be used as Parcel Post scales; at..... 98c
Wash Tubs—with wringer attachment; at..... 65c
10 Quart Pails—at..... 15c
$1.35 Aluminum Sauce Pans—6 quart; covered and with long handle; at..... 85c

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Sale of Undermuslins

Values to $2, Tomorrow, at . . 79c

NIGHTGOWNS, PETTICOATS, COMBINATIONS, CORSET COVERS, CAMISOLES, TEDDY BEARS and ENVELOPE CHEMISES

These comprise the designers' and salesmen's samples from the United States Sleeping and Undergarment Company.

Some are as crisp and fresh as they can be; others are somewhat crumpled and mussed from handling. Every garment is well made and of the latest design. Some are original copies of European models, trimmed with beautiful laces and embroideries.

The materials include:—CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK AND LINGERIE CLOTH.

They were bought at less than the cost of manufacture and we pass the bargain on to you.

Please come early, and you will do well to lay in your Spring and Summer supply of underwear in this sale, and you may take it from us that such an opportunity doesn't come oftener than once a year.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

Sale of "Crex" Grass Matting Rugs

In the New Herringbone Weave

The savings are really exceptional.

Size.	Reg. Price	Sale Price
9x12	$9.00	$7.50
8x10	7.00	5.75
6x 9	4.75	3.95
4.6x7.6	3.25	2.75
36x72 inches	1.75	1.45
30x60 inches	1.25	98c
27x54 inches	1.10	89c
24x48 inches	85c	69c
18x36 inches	50c	42c

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

1555 Brass Bedsteads

At Wholesale Prices

In a Sale Beginning Monday.

A leading manufacturer of brass bedsteads with whom we do a very large business, has on hand enough metal and trimmings to make up 1,555 brass bedsteads of certain popular styles.

We have made an arrangement whereby he will make up these bedsteads for us so much under price that we can sell them

AT PRESENT WHOLESALE PRICES.

We exhibit sample styles on our floor, from which you may make choice—and the bedsteads will be made to your own order accordingly, and delivered at short notice. 20 handsome styles for your choice. All elegantly finished, substantially made, guaranteed for long satisfactory service.

These bedsteads can be had in all regular sizes.

Here are the quantities:—

Quantity.	Special Sale Price.	Quantity.	Special Sale Price.	Quantity.	Special Sale Price.	Quantity.	Special Sale Price.
23	$10.75	70	$15.50	36	$16.75	18	$18.75
172	13.50	192	15.75	57	18.50	76	19.00
6	13.50	45	16.50	79	18.50	44	19.75
3	13.50	50	16.00	50	18.50	29	21.50
374	15.75	35	16.75	158	18.50	22	24.00

Sale Begins Tomorrow Morning.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

Other Specials

For Monday

Women's Blouses—15 new Spring styles; at..... $1
Scarfs, Centerpieces and Table Covers—each at..... $1
35c to 49c White Goods—yd..... 25c
Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chines—newest colors; 34 to 36 inches wide; yd..... 29c
54 Inch All-Wool Twilled Back Broadcloth—limited quantity; yard..... $1.10
$2.95 "Ceylona" Pearl Necklaces—at..... $1
$60 Diamond Cluster Rings—at..... $35
Mackinaw Auto Robes—size 5½x72; at..... $3.50
Plush Lap Robes—at..... $2.98
Holland Window Shades, Transparent and Opaque—at..... 59c
Window Awnings—ready to hang; sizes run about 2 ft. 9 x 3 ft., with 2 ft. 6 projection; each at..... 89c

Details of above sales printed in to-day's World and American.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

Sale of Winona Linen Writing Paper—package, tomorrow..... 23c

96 sheets to each package. The paper is of a very fine finish linen stock, cut in the new and very popular Rexmere size.
Envelopes to Match Above—package of 25...7c; 3 pkgs. for...18c

Minuet Initial Stationery—package..... 23c

Writing paper and correspondence cards. Extra quality fabric finish stock, with initial stamped in gold on old rose background. 24 sheets or 24 cards, with 24 envelopes to match.

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

Staple Groceries and Lenten Foods

The very best quality of pure, fresh staple Groceries at MONEY-SAVING PRICES. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000. Our new Grocery Catalogue is now ready. Free for the asking or by mail.

Jam and Marmalade
Fountain quality; Orange Marmalade, Strawberry Jam, Blackberry, Raspberry, Raspberry and Currant, Grape, Gooseberry, Fig, Quince, Damson, Apricot; doz., $2.10; reg. 20c jar... 18c

EVERGREEN CORN—Sunshine brand tender, sweet corn; doz., $1; 3 reg. 10c cans. 25c
YELLOW CLING PEACHES—Fountain quality California extra dessert; doz., $3.25; reg. 30c can..... 28c

Flour
HECKER'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR
FOUNTAIN PREMIUM PATENT FLOUR—
Bbl., $7.50; ½-bbl. bag, 94c
¼-bbl., $4.00; 7-lb. bag, 32c

Peas and Beans

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
FANCY LIMA BEANS	.85c	43c
FANCY PEA BEANS	.95c	48c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS	.88c	45c
SCOTCH GREEN PEAS	.76c	39c
GREEN SPLIT PEAS	$1.05	54c

BEAN SOUP—Chicken, Green Pea, Lentil, Potato, Potage Mongol, Asparagus, Beef, Vegetable; container, 2 doz., $1.10; doz., 57c; reg. 10c package..... 5c

Sweet Peas
SWEET WRINKLED PEAS—Fountain quality; usually $1.75; special, doz., $1.45; 2 reg. 15c cans..... 25c
SWEET JUNE PEAS—Moonlight Bay brand; case, $1.85; doz., 94c; reg. 10c can..... 8c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
BEST NEW FARINA	.55c	28c
NEW LENTILS	$1.95	$1.00
WHOLE HEAD RICE	.85c	43c
ROLLED OATMEAL	.42c	22c
CORNMEAL	.35c	18c
FINHEAD OATMEAL	.55c	28c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—3½ lbs., $1; lb..... 29c

Sirloin Steaks
Cut from fancy native cattle; special, lb..... 22c

Hams
CUDAHY'S, Swift's and other leading brands; specially priced for Monday, lb..... 17c

Coffee
CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.10; lb..... 22c
GUARANALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c
SANTOS COFFEE—5¼ lbs., $1; lb..... 19c
NORWAY FAT MACKEREL—10-lb. pail, $1.48; 5-lb. pail..... 78c
SANTA CLARA PRUNES—5 lbs..... 45c
JERSEY TOMATOES—Red brand; doz., $1.40; large can..... 12c

Smoked Meats
MILD-CURED BACON—lb..... 19c
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb..... 21c
DOLD'S WESTPHALIA STYLE BACON—lb..... 24c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb..... 16c

Teas
OUR FIFTY-CENT TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $2.10; lb.. 43c
SAMPLE TEAS—green and black; mixed to order; 4¼ lbs., $1; lb..... 25c

Sugar
Best refined granulated; 10-lb. cotton bag, 64c; 25-lb. cotton bag..... $1.64
Sold at these special prices only with Grocery Orders.

SARDINES—Ocean brand; 6 cans, 29c; can..... 5c
HAZEL MUSTARD SARDINES—doz., $1.35; large can..... 12c

Evaporated Milk
The well known Pet brand; doz., 94c; reg. 10c tall can..... 8c

SQUAD STOP-WATCH POLICEMEN TIME CARS ON TURNING CORNERS

STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF LAW ON TURNING OF CORNERS

Many Summonses to Court on Charge of Speed of More Than Four Miles an Hour—Motorist Charges "Speed Trap."

A strict enforcement by the traffic squad of the regulation that automobiles shall not turn corners at a rate of speed greater than four miles an hour is being made. At some of the busiest corners spaces have been measured so that the speed of cars can be timed. There have already been a large number of summonses to court. One of the places that has been most closely watched is Park Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. According to the Police Department, there have been many complaints by pedestrians at this crossing, and the statement is made that a rigid enforcement of the regulation is necessary on the grounds of public safety, that it was undertaken on account of the increase in the number of accidents.

The following complaint is from the other side of the question. It is made by W. P. Deppe, a manufacturer of 127 Duane Street, in a letter to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. In this letter Mr. Deppe states:

"If you watch the officers at any congested intersection in hours of dense traffic they of necessity urge the streams of travel to the utmost haste to handle the traffic at all. Yet at the nearby intersections one is liable to run counter to a speed trap official in plain clothes on the legal limits on straightaway or turning corners.

"For instance, on the afternoon of Feb. 17 I was in my car, driven by a competent chauffeur. We turned the corner of Forty-fifth Street and Park Avenue on high gear in deep slush, snow piles scattered by traffic, &c., with speedometer showing 5.6 miles per hour. As the car rounded the corner, getting deeper into the snow-pile there, the engine was shifted into second gear, and the car was accelerated to eight miles per hour, when a traffic officer in citizen's clothes, nearly at Forty-fifth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, holding a split second watch, hailed my car, with the statement that we went around the corner first mentioned at thirteen miles per hour. I asked the officer how he could reach such a conclusion from his position so far away from the corner at which he says we went thirteen miles per hour. He stated he timed us for twenty feet, &c. Now, aside from the fact that I was watching the speedometer for a special purpose during the whole incident, I contend that it is not possible for a man standing perhaps 100 feet from the corner, even with a confederate to make signals, to accurately time any car for so short a space. He would, perhaps, unconsciously include the straightaway acceleration in his twenty-foot distance, and the legal limit at that point is fifteen miles per hour. He would likewise lose the fractions of seconds it takes to set a split second watch in motion, and then stop it on signal. He would lose more than a second in such movements, hence the liability for a serious error in timing a car for 1-264th of a mile under any such conditions, because of the further liability of mistakes in not allowing for angles of vision.

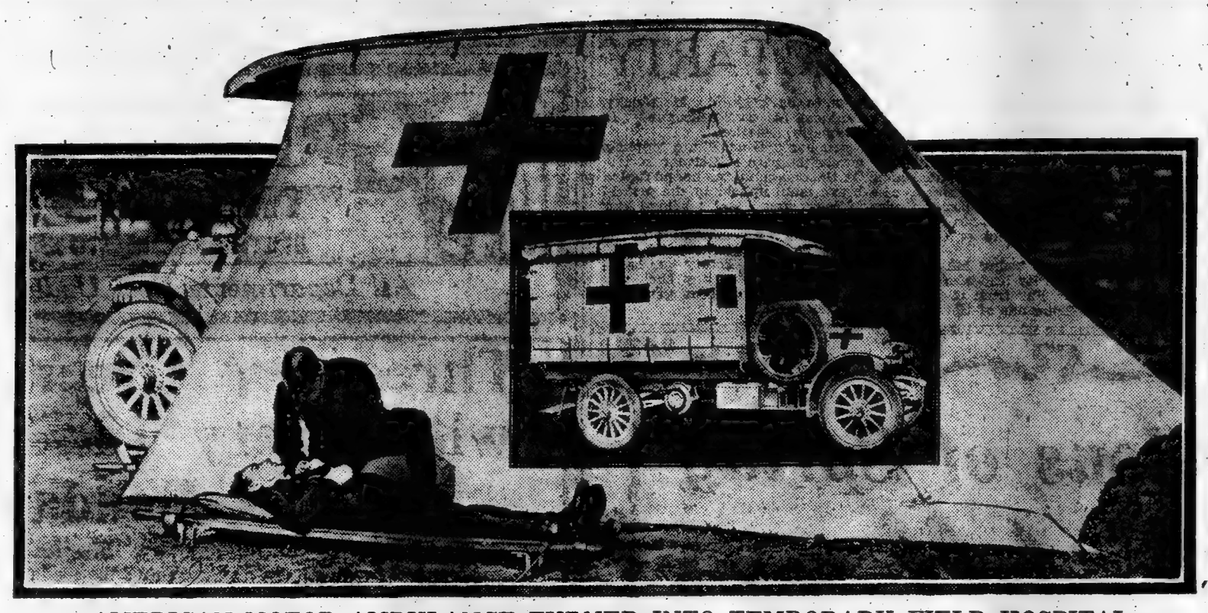

AMERICAN MOTOR AMBULANCE TURNED INTO TEMPORARY FIELD HOSPITAL.

The insert in the illustration above shows the motor ambulance ready for any summons. In the larger picture the ambulance is seen in a stationary position, with the curtains drawn down for use as a small temporary hospital. This ambulance is now in service on the battlefields of France. It, with a number of others, was made for the Government of Australia by the Garford Motor Truck Company. Following the outbreak of the war the ambulances were transferred with the Australian troops to the scene of hostilities in France.

300,000 AUTOMOBILES IN NEW YORK BY MIDSUMMER

Big Increase Over Corresponding Period Last Year—$100,000,000 Invested in Motor Plants—Farmers Now Heavy Buyers.

By Francis M. Hugo,
Secretary of State.

According to the most conservative figures available, the output of the manufacturers in this State alone last year was estimated at 20,000 machines, valued at approximately $30,000,000, and it has been calculated that there is about $100,000,000 invested in car-manufacturing plants and another $100,000,000 in the manufacture of accessories in this State. In fact, the registration figures in the Automobile Bureau indicate that over 80,000 new cars were registered for the first time last year. Thus it will be readily appreciated that the stability of an industry of such wide and increasing magnitude is a matter of great importance to the State.

Nowhere in the world, during the last few years, has the progress of the automobile been more rapid than in New York State. Fifteen years ago the number of motor cars operated upon the highways of the Commonwealth was negligible—less than 1,000 registered with the State License Bureau in 1901, and only 5,000 in the entire country. Today, however, there are about 235,000 machines registered in this State alone, to say nothing of the 2,500,000 machines licensed in other Commonwealths, and a large number of these cars are driven upon the highways of the State, especially during the Summer season, when motor touring is at its height.

One of the most remarkable features of the situation here in New York, especially of late, is the enthusiasm with which the motor car has been welcomed by the farmers, who are using thousands of light cars for combined purposes of business and pleasure. The farm hands are taught to run the machines, and it soon becomes easier to keep laborers on a farm where there is an automobile than where there is not. In fact, the records in the Automobile Bureau reveal the fact that in the rural communities last year about 60 per cent. of the purchasers were farmers, while in other counties containing large centres of population nearly 40 per cent. were of the same class.

But a word as to the future of motoring in New York State. There is no doubt that before long there will be at least 300,000 motor cars registered in this State, the number which will be probably reached before midsummer, judging from the tremendous increase already indicated within the last few days, over a corresponding period of last year. Moreover, the estimate of the number recorded in the various Commonwealths during 1915, which exceeds 2,400,000, is bound to reach, according to the increase in New York State, 3,200,000 before the Summer is passed. Public attention, therefore, will hereafter be more and more directed toward highway construction and maintenance. The good road movement is becoming a widespread one with all classes of taxpayers, but it is too big and comprehensive a subject to be discussed adequately in detail at this time. It may be said, however, that the people of the Empire State are beginning to realize the urgent need of good roads and are becoming aware of the growing superiority, for both public and private service, of the motor vehicle.

ONE LOUD PROTEST AGAINST THE ADVANCE IN PRICE OF GASOLINE

Massachusetts motorists have sustained the traditions of the Boston Tea Party. They have entered a loud protest against the advance in the price of gasoline. Though there has been a great deal of individual complaint and grumbling, organized action regarding the high cost of gasoline has been virtually absent; hence the course taken by the Bay State motorist organizations stands out prominently.

The Bay State Automobile Association of Boston has petitioned the State Legislature to send a resolution to the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives at Washington requesting them to take such action as will result in a lowering of the price of gasoline in the East, where the high price is a jeopardy to motoring and the motor business in Massachusetts.

At the annual banquet of the Springfield Club gasoline was the principal subject on the program of speaking. The statement was made that unless organized action was taken gasoline would be pushed up to 50 cents a gallon. The Springfield Club decided to ask all other motor organizations in Massachusetts to join in the fight.

A year ago the wholesale price of gasoline was 14 cents a gallon on the average throughout the country. At the present rate of advance before the touring season is well on, it will be twice that. The reason given by the producers is an increased demand and a decreased supply.

LIKES AMERICAN CARS.

Norway Prefers Automobiles Made in This Country to All Others.

In the last few years American motor cars have become the most popular of any in Norway and their sale continues to increase from year to year, states a late Consular report. Formerly German cars dominated the market and sold at from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than American makes. Because of their cheaper price and excellent construction, American cars now practically control the trade and all classes of American makes of sale is on the increase represented here. The low import duty of only 12 per cent. ad valorem is a further incentive to their importation.

The one obstacle in the way of a more rapid development of this trade is the American manufacturers' demand that payment be made in the United States at time of shipment. If cars could be shipped cost, insurance, and freight, Christiania, a considerably larger number could be sold in this market. The four-cylinder cars have heretofore enjoyed the greatest popularity, but the eight-cylinder car is gradually growing in favor and its

AUTO CONDITIONS AT HIGH WATER MARK IN SOUTH

Close of Best Winter Touring Season, Says Reeves, Who Is Back from a Lengthy Trip—Florida to the Fore.

Florida and the Southern States are certain to be touring grounds for automobilists next year, according to Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who has just returned from a trip to the South, where he investigated automobile trade conditions.

"Keen to continue their reputation for having the Winter playground, citizens of Florida are improving their roads and bettering their hotels so as to offer a welcome to those who would like to travel by motor car through Florida, or make the entire journey from any of the Northern cities to the land of sunshine. Thoroughly appreciative of what touring has done for New Hampshire and other sections of the country, the people of Florida want to add more hotels and better roads to their present attractive climate.

"When the Florida Good Roads Association holds its meeting at St. Augustine on March 23," continued Mr. Reeves, "the annual reports probably will show a bigger mileage of roads improved than for any previous three or four years in the history of the State. On such roads motorists may journey to parts of Florida that are not reached by railroads and visit places of which little is known at the present time.

"The automobile conditions there are at high water mark, the dealers having a tremendous demand for cars and finding considerable difficulty in obtaining enough to fill orders. For a year or so the trade was poor, but during the last five or six months prosperity has hit the South as elsewhere, and not alone in the hotel business, but in agriculture and in manufacturing, the South is on a prosperous basis, and its people well able to buy motor cars for broadening their business activities as well as for pleasure.

"The tourists' season in all the Southern States has excelled anything in any previous year, with marked evidence that it will be equally as big next Winter."

NOTES AND ITEMS OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has just handed down a decision which reverses that of the lower court, which sustained Joseph N. Parken's suit against the Locomobile Company of America for infringement of his patents for a carburetor. The Court of Appeals maintained that "The improvement based and dependent on the first patent, and which simply consisted in controlling the adjustment from the operator's seat, is lacking in invention. The decree is therefore reversed and the case will be remanded with instructions to dismiss the bill."

Joseph R. Drake, Vice President and Secretary of the Hupp Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich., accompanied by Mrs. Drake, has started for a business and pleasure trip to Australia. Mr. Drake expects to make a study of the conditions and possibilities of the motor car business throughout the Australasian countries.

The Timken Roller Bearing Company, Canton, Ohio, recently put in operation, at a cost of about a half million dollars, a seamless steel tube plant. The buildings are entirely of steel of the standard mill type, which give a maximum of daylight and ventilation. The piercing and rolling mills with their accessories are of the latest design, embodying a number of patented features. The mill is now operating at full capacity, running twenty-four hours a day.

H. R. Fletcher, who recently resigned as sales manager of the Stewart Motor Corporation of Buffalo, has become Director and Manager of the Triangle Motor Sales Company, 1872 Broadway.

A fleet of five Dodge Brothers motor cars has just been put into service by the Police Department of Rochester, N. Y.

Henry Ford has issued a denial that there has been, or will be, any change in the hours or wages of the employes of the Ford Motor Company and its branches. Mr. Ford makes this statement because of a report that the Ford Motor Company was to reduce the working hours from eight to six, increase the shifts from three of eight hours each in twenty-four to four of six hours in twenty-four, and increase the pay to $1 an hour or to $6 a day. "There will be no changes whatever in our wages or hours, either at the plant or the branches," says Mr. Ford. Hours and wages will stand as at present."

In accordance with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's recent statement to employes, announcing the establishment of a group insurance plan, the company has just made the first distribution of life insurance policies to the value of more than $2,000,000. The plan selected provides for all employes—in factory, in office and in the company's many branches. Policies for $1,000 have just been issued to all the male employes who are members of the Goodyear Relief Association in good standing, and policies for $500 to the female employes.

MARMON 34

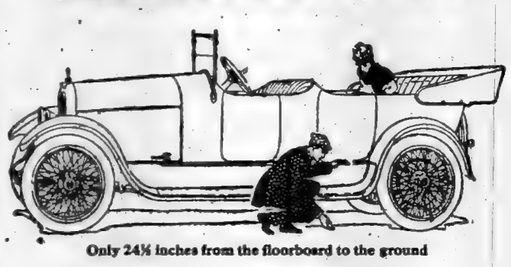

Only 24½ inches from the floorboard to the ground

A long, low-hung body of smart design such as distinguishes the new Marmon 34 is impossible to effect without designing chassis to fit body as well as body to fit chassis.

Such a body cannot be set on *any* chassis. Yet it is important not only to the appearance of the car but also to its *comfort*.

It is in the unification of body and chassis—one is practically an integral part of the other—that you find one of the important features of the new Marmon 34.

A car that inspires pride of ownership cannot be deficient in even the smallest particular.

Considered as a complete whole the new Marmon represents the maximum in motoring.

MARMON NEW YORK COMPANY, Inc.
1855 Broadway at 61st Street, New York City
Telephone 1283 Columbus

Pierre L. Smith Co., 254 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Auto Shop Co., 10 Crosby Place, Paterson, N. J.
Kirk's Garage, 213 Crown St., New Haven, Conn.
Harold T. Birnie, 57 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

The all-steel body and its beautiful finish are peculiar to this car, and the one is made possible by the other

If a wooden frame were used it would not be practical to apply the enamel which gives the body its lustrous finish. The body is electrically welded into a unit. Then the enamel is baked on at a high temperature.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low

The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)

The price of the Closed Touring Car or Roadster, complete, including regular mohair top, is $950 (f. o. b. Detroit)

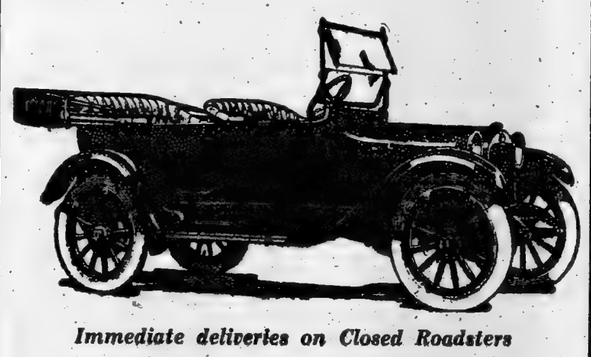

Immediate deliveries on Closed Roadsters

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St. Circle 1600

Open Evenings

Why pay Tire Bills for Others——
——*i. e.*, for RECKLESS Drivers

THIS to the American who hates to be "the Goat"!

Tires CAN be sold on a "BUSINESS" basis, with sufficient profit to both Manufacturer and Dealer, as *Goodrich* experience proves.

But, they can *also* be sold on a PREMIUM basis, whereby the "Safe and Sane" Car-Owner pays for the Speeding Propensities, and Careless Driving, of Others who, leaning upon an extravagant "Guarantee," knowingly burn up Tires in half their natural Life and Mileage.

Speed-Maniacs and Careless-Drivers may very PROPERLY pay the *Premium* over normal Value (which is really an Insurance Premium), on fancy-priced Tires.

Because, the Premium *they* pay may be less than half what *other* Careful Car-Owners indirectly contribute *for them*, when buying the same brand of Premium-priced Tires, and *using* them so reasonably that practically no "adjustments" are, in their case, demanded, though paid for in the Premiumed Price.

AMERICANS who *want their money's worth*,—who dislike to pay for the Reckless-driving extravagance of *Others*,—in the price of *their own* Tires, should sit up and take notice of following FACTS:—

The current Goodrich "Fair-List" price on Tires, is based upon *what it costs* the largest, and best equipped, Rubber Factory in America to *produce* them.

No "Insurance" Premium added to the NORMAL retail price of *Goodrich* Tires, in order to protect the *Reckless* Driver at the expense of the *Careful* Driver, through a fancy List Price which is *high* enough to absorb that Premium.

The *excess* Mileage each Goodrich Tire is reasonably certain to *deliver*, when given reasonable care in driving, thus becomes clear "Velvet" to the Owner of GOODRICH Tires.

Money *can't* make, and *can't* buy, *better* Tires of Fabric construction, than *Goodrich* Safety-Tread Tires, as *Test* will prove.

And, money *can't* buy the B. F. Goodrich Co. to produce *Tires* which would *discredit* the 269 *other* lines of Rubber Goods made by the B. F. Goodrich Co., for which its name stands Sponsor.

COMPARE prices on Goodrich "Fair-List" Tires with present prices on any other *responsible* Tires in the field bearing in mind that NO "LARGER-SIZED" Tires (type for type and size for size) than *Goodrich* Black-Treads, are *made* in America.

Then, Test out at least ONE pair of Goodrich *black-tread* Tires, on their *per*-DELIVERED-*Mile* cost to you, against *any* other Tires in the field, at *any* price, and,—abide by the Result.

Why (if YOU are *not* a Reckless Driver) should YOU pay MORE than the "BUSINESS" price of the Goodrich Tire, for ANY Fabric Tire in the field?

Get a sliver of the new Goodrich "Barefoot" Rubber from your nearest Goodrich Dealer or Branch.

New York Branch,
1780 Broadway

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO,
Akron, Ohio.

30 x 3	Ford Sizes	$10.40
30 x 3½	Ford Sizes	$13.40
32 x 3½		$15.45
33 x 4		$22.00
34 x 4	Safety Tread	$22.40
36 x 4½	"Fair-List"	$31.60
37 x 5		$37.35
38 x 5½		$50.60

NOTICE.

"No Concern in America made, or sold, during its latest fiscal year, nearly so many Motor-Car Tires as did The B. F. Goodrich Co.
"Our published Challenge, still unanswered, proves this."

GOODRICH——
——"BAREFOOT" Tires

America's Greatest "Light Six"
$1485

AMERICA'S GREATEST "LIGHT SIX" is no idle *claim* when applied to the Haynes "Light Six." What *other* car is so flexible as to go one to sixty miles per hour on high? What other car runs under all conditions from 15 to 22 miles on a gallon of gasoline? What other car can pick up a speed of 30 miles per hour in seven and a half seconds from a standing start? What other big car will average 8,000 miles to a set of tires, and 400 miles to a quart of oil? THE HAYNES MOTOR, WITH CYLINDERS 3½x5, WILL DEVELOP MORE POWER THAN ANY OTHER MOTOR OF ANY MAKE OF EQUAL BORE AND STROKE. How *could* there be greater *efficiency?* Get behind the wheel of the Haynes "Light Six," and you will quickly understand why it is called America's Greatest "Light Six."

Here's a Car You're Proud to Own

Placed alongside of cars of the very highest price, consideration of the Haynes does not suffer by comparison. Compared with cars in the same price class, it gets a wide margin of preference.

It's great to drive a car so graceful and thoroughbred in appearance that you smile with pride every time you step in for a drive. There is real pleasure in owning a car that will do more than the other fellow's—a powerful car that is so easily controlled that any woman can drive it—a car that will pull through hub-deep mud and get up the toughest hills on high without shifting gears.

Specifications and Prices

Haynes "Light Six"

Model 34—Five-passenger Touring	$1,385
Model 34—Three-passenger Roadster	1,485
Model 35—Seven-passenger Touring	1,495
Model 36—Five-passenger Touring	1,485
Model 36—Three-passenger Roadster	1,485
Model 37—Seven-passenger Touring	1,585

Haynes "Light Twelve"

Model 40—Five-passenger	$1,885
Model 41—Seven-passenger	1,985

See the Haynes and Place Your Order Quick

At no time during the past two years have we been able to supply half the demand for the Haynes "Light Six." Now is the time to place your order so as to get the car of your first choice. History is repeating. More people will want the Haynes "Light Six" this Spring than can get them. By placing your order now you will insure delivery at an early date. See your local dealer and arrange for a demonstration at once.

Haynes Automobile Company of New York, 1715 Broadway

NEWARK DEALER—Bonnell Motor Car Co., 520 Broad St.
JERSEY CITY DEALER—J. J. Wacker, 1737 Boulevard.
STATEN ISLAND DEALER—Louis Blum, 654 Richmond Road, Stapleton.
BROOKLYN DEALER—I. C. Kirkham, 1365 Bedford Ave.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., DEALER—Tri-State Supply Co.

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE CO.,
KOKOMO, IND.

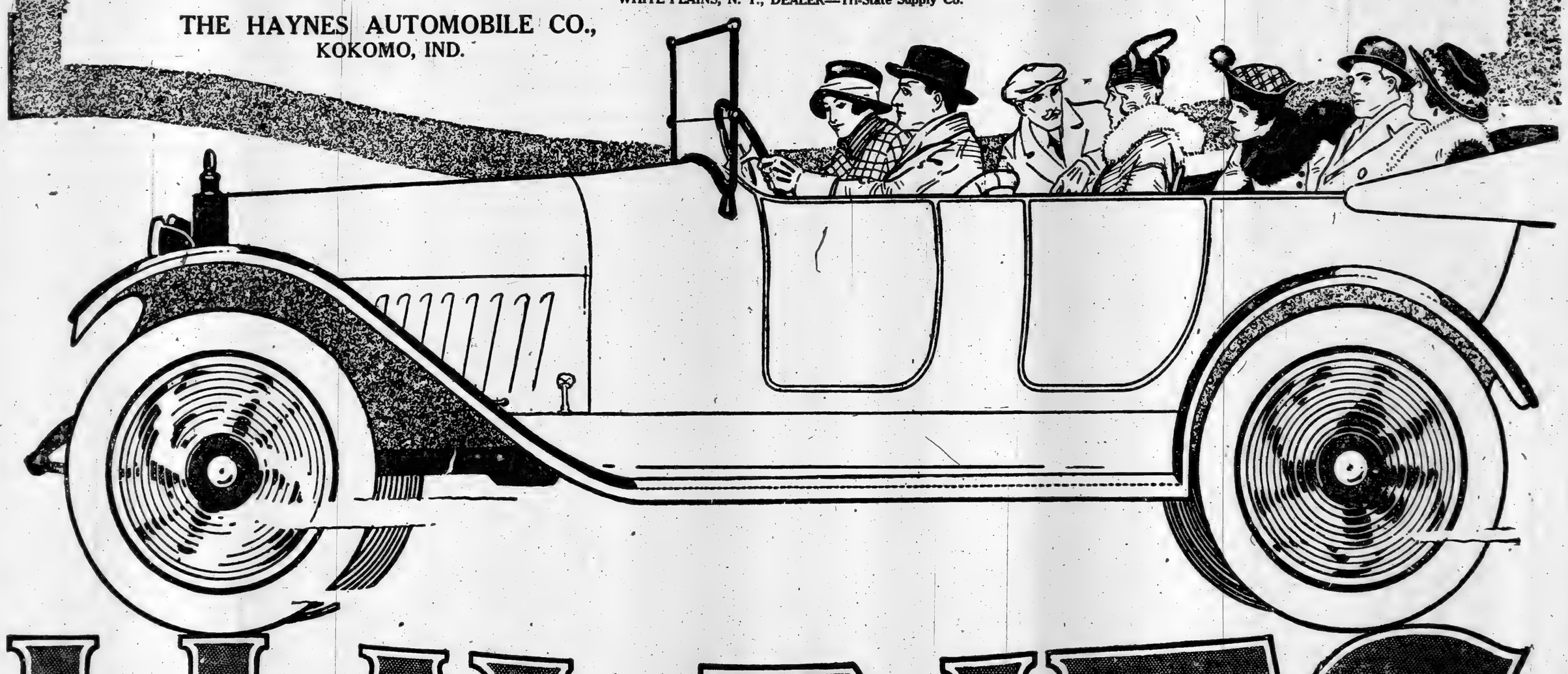

HAYNES

America's Greatest "Light Six"

WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S, MEN'S WAYS STUDIED BY MODEL CHAUFFEUR

UNEXPECTED PRAISE BRINGS MODEL CHAUFFEUR TO LIGHT

Letter Commending "No. 71-231" Leads to Discovery of an Operator Who Has Devised Code to Avoid All Accidents.

What it requires—in skill and consideration of others—to drive an automobile through the congested streets of New York for eleven years without an accident was elicited yesterday from Edward L. Flinckner, a chauffeur of 2,625 Farragut Road, Brooklyn. He was embarrassed at being sought for an interview, and asked: "Why did you come to me?"

Then a letter was shown to the chauffeur which Samuel Grierson of Brooklyn wrote to THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which it was stated:

"I wish to compliment, through your columns, the driver of car No. 71-231, N. Y., upon his careful driving Saturday night at about 7 o'clock, and also upon his ability to restrain himself from letting every one for miles around know that he possesses a horn. We hear so much about bad and reckless driving that when a man brings his car almost to a standstill in order to let a lady pass in front of him—which in this case was not at all necessary—I believe this incident is worthy of mention."

Mr. Flinckner pleaded guilty to being "No. 71-231, N. Y.," and when questioned about the incident described in the letter said:

"That's right. I did wait for that woman to pass in front of the car. I always do that—one of the safest rules of driving is never to pass in behind a woman. You never know what a woman will do. She'll hear the car, or you'll blow the horn behind her, and she'll get scared or jump or do something, and nearly always gets in the way of the car. And, you know, no driver likes to have to pull a woman out from under the wheels! Always pass in front of them, or wait. Waiting's easy, and you are never in such a hurry that you can afford to take a chance. I tried to teach a young fellow to give the women the right of way, but he'd never learn! He tried passing behind one one day, and now he's not driving any more. She backed into the car and died in the hospital.

"This care doesn't mean that you can't go as fast as the law allows. I always drive at the limit, but that's not so fast that you can't control your car. What the law allows is the right thing all through when you're driving.

"Most drivers have trouble avoiding the children. Like the women, I take no chances with them. When I'm coming along the street I watch the kids that aren't looking the most. There will be a little fellow standing with his back to the curb and you'll think there's no chance of your hitting him—that is, you'll think so if you don't know kids. That little chap is likely to be called by one of his playmates across the street, and he'll turn around and start across like a flash, and before you can stop he's under the wheels. Of course, it's not your fault, but that doesn't make it any better for you. If a driver knows his business he'll watch out for these children and give them room, or blow his horn and go on when he sees they know the car's coming.

"Women with children are perhaps the least worry to a driver. The women know they have to look out for the cars and they'll give you all the room you want. All you have to do is to give them a chance and they'll keep out of the way. Sometimes a kid will break away from his mother and run across, and then your heart comes up in your mouth, but if you've taken your time, the little fellow usually gets across all right.

"You'll hardly believe it when I tell you the class of people I have the hardest time with. It's the great, big, grown-up men, particularly the business men. I wonder why lots of them don't get killed every day. They wander across the streets, always thinking of something else—business or their troubles—and they pay no attention to the cars. They hear the auto horns so much that they don't pay any attention to them and they're as likely as not to walk right into a car. Unlike the women and children, they don't pay much attention to the traffic regulations and they are the people that make a driver wish he had taken up some other business. Then when you stop the car almost on top of one of them he'll come out of his brown study and call you down. That's why I always feel glad when I get the car out of the financial district without bumping into some one.

"On the road it's the same thing. The owners who drive their own cars are the ones I am afraid of. They'll take chances that no driver in the world would take. I saw an instance of this the other day. One car was coming down the avenue and another was approaching on a cross street. The chauffeur on the avenue car was a professional and he slowed up, blowing his horn. The other car, driven by an owner, kept on at full speed and when he saw that he would be likely to bump the other car, instead of slowing up, he turned up the avenue. The street was like grease and he skidded, bumped into the curb, was thrown out on his head and had to go to the hospital. If he'd only slowed up and not tried to take a chance, he'd have been all right and would not have wrecked his big car.

"They talk about stricter examinations for chauffeurs! That is so funny that it makes me laugh. Chauffeurs don't need examinations half as much as the owners do. Make the owners who drive their own cars take examinations and there will be much fewer accidents. I think that chauffeurs, owners, and all who drive cars should have to take the examinations and be marked according to their ability. There should be Class A, Class B, Class C, and other classes, and when a gentleman wanted a driver he would know exactly what he was hiring. These markings should be fixed by the driver's ability to handle his car under all sorts of conditions, and his ability as a machinist should also count. No Class A man should receive that mark unless he was able to make all the ordinary repairs and be able to practically build the car he drives. With owners, the markings should show that they can drive, and no owner who could not show a first-rate mark for his driving ought to be allowed on the streets of the city. With owners, just the same as professional drivers, when a man made a careless or criminal break in his driving he ought to lose his rating.

"Taking it all in all, judging from my eleven years' experience driving around New York, I'd say the safest rule for any one driving a car would be, 'Never take a chance!' If you don't take chances you'll never get into trouble. You'll take chances and nine times out of ten get away with it but the tenth time you'll have a smash-up and will probably regret it as long as you live."

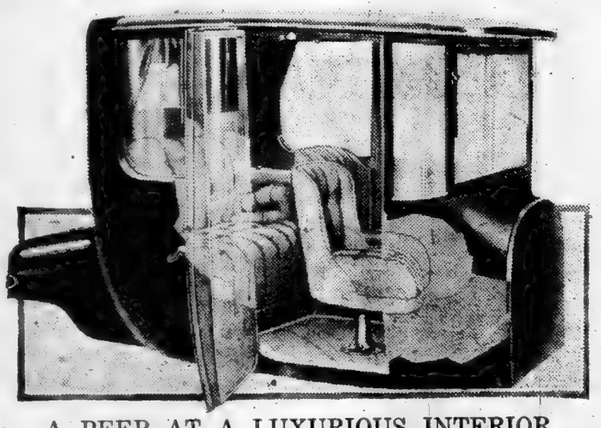

A PEEP AT A LUXURIOUS INTERIOR.

All that skill and art can do for comfort and luxury are exhibited in the interiors of the closed cars of 1916. The above photograph was specially taken to show an example of this phase of automobile development. The interior is that of the Stearns-Knight "Eight-Cylinder Coupé."

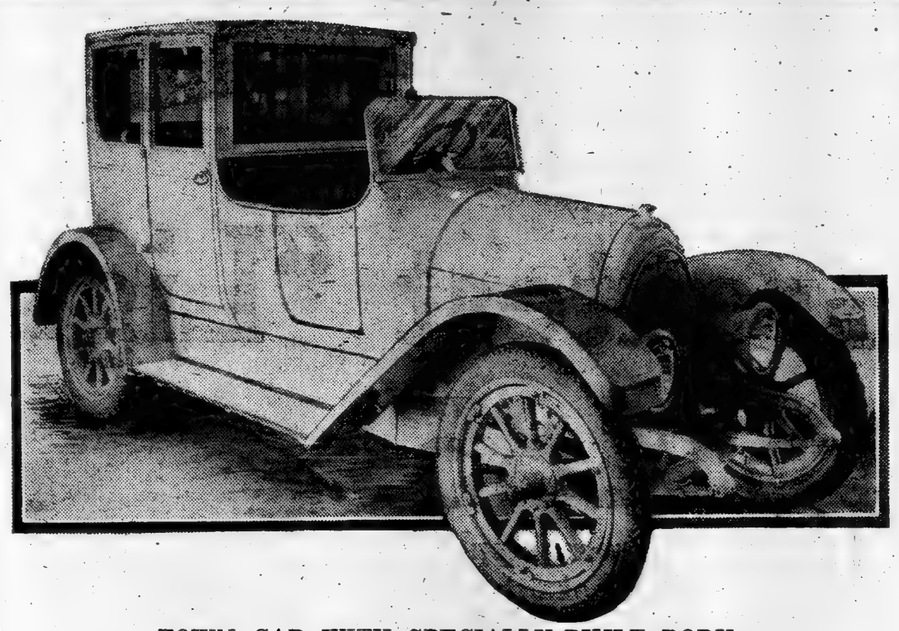

TOWN CAR WITH SPECIALLY BUILT BODY.

The picture shown is that of a S. G. V. town car, with a specially built body to suit an individual taste. It is driven by a 36-horse power motor. The price was $4,200.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE TO VOTE ON MERGING

Proposal to Affiliate with Electric Light Association Acted Upon Next Week.

A special meeting of the Electric Vehicle Association of America has been called for Friday evening, March 10, at the office of the association in this city, for the purpose of voting on the invitation of the National Electric Light Association to affiliate with it as a section, to be known as the Electric Vehicle Section. If the proposition carries the Electric Vehicle Association will be dissolved.

In a letter to the members of the vehicle association W. H. Johnson, its President, states:

"Your council, at a meeting held Feb. 14, 1916, acted favorably on this invitation and authorized the executive officers to place the matter before the members of this association.

"If the council's recommendation is adopted by the association we will become a part of the National Electric Light Association, and thereafter the Chairman of the Electric Vehicle Section will always be a member of the Executive Committee of the National Electric Light Association.

"As a further result of favorable action, greater facilities will also be offered for exhibitors at conventions, and adequate provisions made for appropriate section meetings.

"It is also the belief of your council and the opinion of those who have studied carefully all phases of the proposed affiliation that such action will not result in a loss of identity, but rather will materially increase the scope and prestige of the electric vehicle and permit the adoption of a broad, constructive policy, made possible through the various channels of association activities, especially the monthly Bulletin, which will devote a definite portion to electric vehicle matters. This Bulletin has a circulation of from 15,000 to 20,000 copies and a much larger number of readers."

ROAD TO PARALLEL CANAL.

President of Panama Auto Club Thinks One Will Be Built.

Latest to join the 600-odd State and local organizations included in the American Automobile Association is the Panama Automobile Club with a membership of 150 and a representative list which includes men who have lived and motored in all parts of the United States.

Though there are only twenty-six miles of travelable highway in the Canal Zone, and even less in the Republic of Panama, with restrictive laws sadly out of date, the Panama motorists find self-propelled vehicles a pleasurable necessity which approaches a luxury because of registration taxes averaging $30 per car.

President Pierce of the Panama Club is spending a period in Washington, D. C., and in co-operation with the A. A. A. officials he is seeking a modification of the motoring restrictions of the Canal Zone. The old limit of eight miles an hour in the city and the excessive registration taxes particularly call for attention, he says, and it is contended that since the Canal Zone conditions are not dissimilar to the District of Columbia, there should be as much as possible a duplication of the automobile regulations. Dr. Pierce is of the opinion that ultimately a first-class road will practically parallel the canal, though at present its building is quite indefinite.

The Corona Grand Prix.

The Corona Grand Prix will be run at Corona, Cal., April 8. This is a postponement from the original date, March 17, made on account of the damage to the roads by the February storms in California.

SUES AUTO MAKERS ON RESALE CONTRACT

Action Under Texas Anti-Trust Law of General Interest—Other Restrictions.

Several automobile companies have been sued in Texas under the anti-trust law of that State which forbids manufacturers from appointing agents to exclusive territory, and from fixing the resale price. A recent decision of the Texas Court of Appeals bears on these issues, though the defendant of the suit in question was a medical company. The court held that stipulations as to resale violate the law, that accounts thereon are not collectible; also that such accounts are not saved by the fact that the goods were shippe from without the State and constitute interstate commerce.

Appointing agents to exclusive territory and fixing the resale price, which is standardization of the retail price, is the method followed by automobile manufacturers all over the country, and the present low price of cars, and other economies in distribution, have been worked out under these plans.

A law which recently went into effect in Wisconsin will also require some adjustment. This act requires that all manufacturers of upholstered goods (including automobiles) stamp on each article what material is used in the upholstery both as to covering and stuffing.

Another State law affecting automobiles, though now in the Statutes for some time, is that of North Carolina, which exacts that an automobile manufacturer outside of the State shall pay $500 for doing business in the State.

Nashville's First Show.

The first automobile show that was ever held in Nashville, Tenn., took place last month. It lasted six days and the attendance was 20,000. The attendance and the results attained were greater than were expected.

MAZE OF FREIGHT EMBARGOES ON AUTO

But Output Attains New High Point Despite Shortage of Freight Cars.

James S. Marvin, General Traffic Manager of the National Chamber of Commerce, who has been spending most of his time lately in Detroit trying to improve the situation as to railroad transportation for the output of automobile factories, was in New York City a few days last week. He said:

"There has been no improvement in the shortage of automobile freight cars and no prospect of any immediate change for the better. Some days it will look more encouraging as one of the railroads lifts an embargo, but the next day another road will order an embargo. These orders are issued on short notice, sometimes only a few hours; when these shifts are numerous the problem looks more like a Chinese puzzle than anything else. The difficulties have been increased owing to delay in the delivery of new automobile freight cars from the shops. Ten thousand of these were ordered by the railroads last year but only a few of them are yet in use. In order to get the cars out manufacturers have resorted to unusual methods. Many of them have used flat cars to deliver autos to near-by points.

"Notwithstanding the shortage of cars, new records are being made in shipments by freight car loads. January reached a new high point, 18,500 carloads, and when the totals for February are in, this short month seems likely to show up ahead of January. With plenty of freight cars in sight there is no doubt the manufacturers would be turning out more autos than they are.

"There is one way that the problem as to freight cars can be improved, and that is for the receivers of carload shipments to unload them promptly in order that the empties be returned to the factories as promptly as possible. We are urging this all the time, and the more publicity it is given the more we are helped in the matter."

MANUFACTURER SEES VIRTUE IN GASOLINE AT FORTY CENTS

Without the mention of its name anywhere in the article, one of the large automobile companies sends out the following:

"Country-wide advances in the price of gasoline have put the average price well above 20 cents a gallon, and the present indications point to still higher prices. The prediction is made in well-informed quarters that 40-cent gasoline is not so very far away.

"Many engineers and other students of the situation believe that 40-cent gasoline would have a beneficial effect in the designing of motor cars. It would tend toward making the design of the car such that the car would operate more efficiently.

"There has been a decided trend toward light weight in the past two years, because the average car owner has come to realize that there is an important relation between light weight and the economical operation of an automobile. Forty-cent gasoline would unquestionably compel manufacturers to go still further, causing them to make their cars more simple, with few parts and less friction.

"Simplicity is something that generally comes to an industry after years of development. Sometimes just such a thing as 40-cent gasoline is necessary to force the attention of all interests upon simplicity."

Willys Knight

Silver Service Satisfies

Peerless Overland

C. T. SILVER MOTOR Co.

1760 B'WAY AT 57th ST

BROOKLYN 1384 Bedford Avenue. YONKERS 1 Manor House Square. BRONX 149th St. and Third Ave. NEWARK Broad and Commerce Sts.

PATHFINDER CAR

ON EXHIBITION AT

BROOKLYN AUTOMOBILE SHOW

23d REGIMENT ARMORY, BEDFORD AVE., B'KLYN.

See Our Exhibit, Space 54—End of Main Aisle.

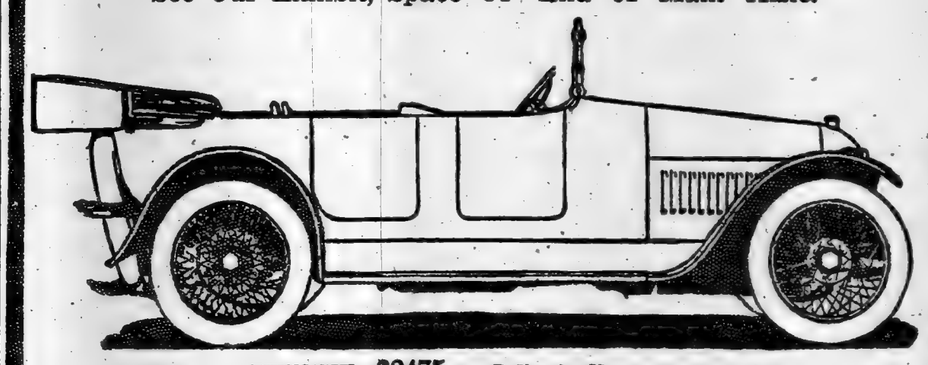

TWIN SIX—$2475 *Deliveries Now.*

SINGLE SIX—$1695 *Touring or Roadster Body.*

A New Lesson

You get into this Pathfinder "Twin Six," with valve-in-head motor, and it will do things to you. It will teach you in ten minutes more about the possibilities of motoring than you ever learned before in all you life.

You thought you knew what is meant by easy control, big power, smooth running, noiselessness, no vibration at 40—50—60—70?

All we can say is, Get aboard and see for yourself.

There's no other way to make you believe it.

It's too good. A great motor, and the whole car backs it up.

Senior Brothers, 1875 Broadway, New York

PHONE COLUMBUS 9882 FOR DEMONSTRATION.

MERCER

AN inspection of the Mercer reveals a pleasing absence of mechanical eccentricities. The carefully constructed, high-grade, **four-cylinder** chassis is exceedingly simple, flexible and powerful. Additional cylinders in the Mercer would be a superfluity.

Models for Every Need

WHITING MOTOR COMPANY

1802 Broadway, New York City
486 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

Manufactured by Motor Automobile Co. Trenton, N. J.

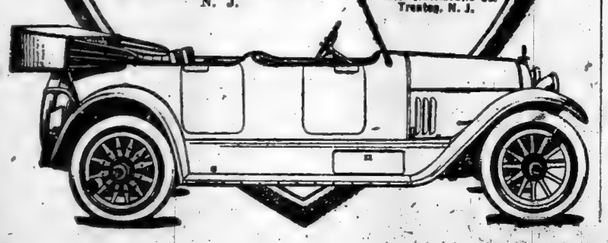

United States Chain Tread Tires

Dig-in and Suction

The 'Chain' Tread Tire has the two necessary features to prevent skidding and slipping, particularly on wet pavements—the *dig-in* and the *suction*.

The height of the chain above the surface of the tire gives the *dig-in* quality.

The cup-like shape of the links gives the necessary *suction* to hold to the road.

'Chain' Treads are the most efficient moderate-priced anti-skids in the world.

United States Tire Company

'Chain' 'Nobby' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'

"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

It works like a sprocket wheel

THE SAFETY TREAD ON

BATAVIA *Security Tires*

is really like a sprocket wheel, with one high surface after another biting into heavy mud or snow.

Yet these successive high spots aren't raised. The indentations between them are what make them high spots by comparison.

They are really the level surface of the tire—a minimum surface which develops every possible bit of speed because so little of the tire touches the ground.

Is your car tired—or are you? Try BATAVIAS.

BATAVIA RUBBER CO.
1906 Broadway.
Ask to see Batavia Gray Tubes

BROOKLYN'S BIGGEST SHOW THROWS OPEN DOORS WEDNESDAY

FOR BRIDGE AND FERRY TO SAVE TIME FROM JERSEY

New Route from Elizabeth via Bayonne Planned—Would Be Great Time-Saver for Heavy Motor Traffic.

A plan to establish a new direct connection between Elizabeth, N. J., via Bayonne and New York City, especially for the use of passenger automobiles and motor trucks, is receiving active support in Union and Hudson Counties, New Jersey. It is a double proposition, embracing, first, a bridge between Elizabeth and Bayonne, and, second, a ferry from Bayonne to the Battery, New York. A bill to provide for the building of the bridge is now before the New Jersey Legislature. According to its provisions, the State would pay one-third and Union and Hudson Counties two-thirds of the cost of the structure. The ferry, it is planned, is to be provided by Bayonne.

The total cost of the enterprise is placed at $1,500,000, but its advocates claim that the advantages of a direct route between these important traffic points would more than compensate for the outlay. Besides the motor traffic originating in Elizabeth and along the proposed route, a number of important highways connecting with Southern New Jersey, Philadelphia, and other points converge at Elizabeth. At present at Elizabeth there is a choice of one of two routes to New York. One is via Newark and Jersey City, or further north, and thence by ferry to New York. The other is via Staten Island and St. George ferry. Each of these routes represents a long detour. It is estimated that by the proposed route a car could cover the distance between Elizabeth and New York in thirty minutes, which would be five minutes less than the fastest running time of a train between Elizabeth and the Liberty Street ferry.

There are 10,000 autos in Union and Hudson counties and an effort is being made to rally their owners solidly in support of the plan. Owing to the heavy trucking traffic concerned the enterprise is considered to have an especial appeal to truck owners.

The Chamber of Commerce of Bayonne, which is carrying on a campaign in favor of the plan, has addressed a letter to every auto owner in Hudson and Union counties, which contains the following:

"The proposed Newark Bay Highway Bridge will connect Hudson County and Elizabeth with an uninterrupted stretch of smooth roadway, free from street intersections, traffic congestion, and other interruptions that now make a continuous, safe, speedy, and economical route impossible.

"A bill known as House Bill No. 429 has just been introduced in the Legislature at Trenton, which will further the construction of such a bridge.

"Surely, the idea of getting more out of your truck, of having it cover more territory in the same time at less expense, and of increasing your market, must make a sufficiently strong appeal to you to induce you to immediately write your State Senator and Assemblymen, your country freeholders and municipal officials to support this bill."

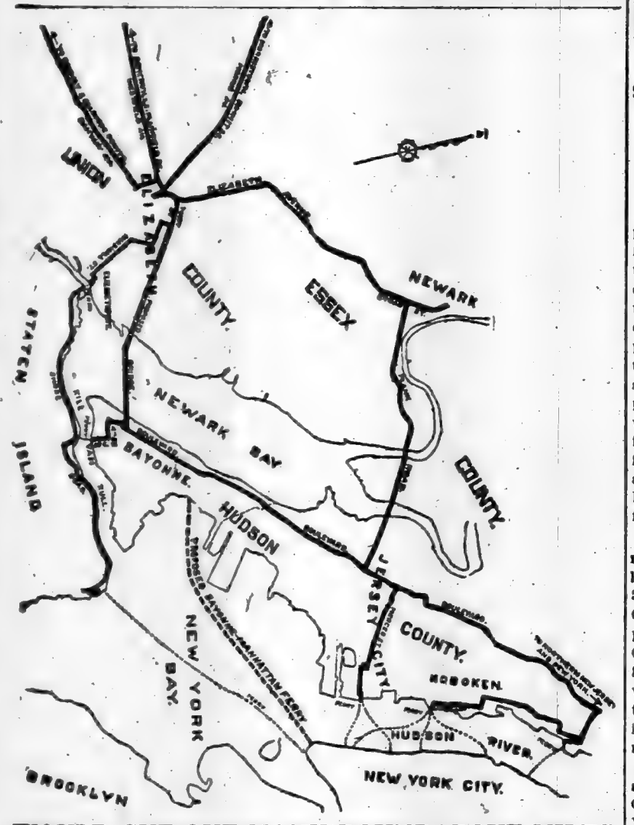

WOULD CUT OUT MANY ROUNDABOUT MILES.

Dotted lines show the proposed bridge and ferry. A glance at the present routes from Elizabeth to New York via Jersey City or Staten Island will indicate the time that would be saved by the plan under consideration.

"GASOLINE ATTENTION"—SOME POINTERS THAT WILL KEEP DOWN COST PER MILE

"Gasoline attention" is the latest form of alertness in motoring. It is a lively younger brother to "tire attention," and comes into prominence with the soaring price of gasoline. The aim is to keep down the cost per mile, notwithstanding the higher price of gasoline. The following pointers in "gasoline attention" are taken from an article in Motor Age:

More mileage can be obtained by keeping the valves in better condition. Have them ground regularly. Perhaps you do not know how often they should be ground. Get the habit of trying the compression.

Carbon in cylinders means waste of gasoline. When the cylinder is carbonized the power fails. The better the ignition the less gasoline is used. The points on the spark plugs should be the correct distance apart. They should be regularly inspected. If they get too close you will have missing on high speeds; if too far apart you may have missing. All missing means wasted fuel.

Many miles can be saved by a better adjustment of the carburetor. More scientific handling of it is needed, not foolish adjusting and readjusting to meet your whims, but a more adequate knowledge of carburetor functions and the first principles of carburetor adjustment.

The number of miles obtained per gallon of gasoline can be slightly increased by more care being given to your car in general. Keep the front wheels better lined up, keep your tires at a better point of inflation; in short, there is a score of things you can do that, when totaled, will add to your mileage per gallon.

INSTALLMENT PLANS INCREASE IN NUMBER

Several Companies Organized to Finance Sales of Cars on Credit.

There is a movement of considerable proportions among automobile manufacturers to devise a credit system that will permit the sale of cars on deferred payments and at the same time relieve the dealer of the burden of carrying the notes. Several companies have announced arrangements that accomplish this double end, while some others, it is understood, are completing plans with a like purpose in view. In general the method adopted is to finance these credits through an independent company which agrees to advance cash on the dealers' notes. Each particular system, of course, differs in the details.

One of the companies that have recently made announcements of this kind is the Chalmers of Detroit. The Agricultural Credit Company of Chicago, it is stated, will handle all paper arising from the time sale of Chalmers cars throughout the United States. After an initial payment, which is considerably less than half the list price of the car, the remainder is divided into eight monthly installments.

Another company that has taken a similar step is the Studebaker. The Commercial Investment Trust of New York and St. Louis will supply the banking facilities for the deferred payment selling of the Studebaker cars. Under this plan these cars will be sold for one-third down and the rest in eight equal monthly payments.

The Willys-Overland Company some time ago announced the completion of plans to finance sales of its cars on part payments. The Guaranty Securities Company of Toledo handles this business for the Willys-Overland. The initial cash payment required is less than one-half the value of the car. The rest of the payments may be extended over eight months.

The Bankers' Commercial Corporation of New York, capitalized at $1,000,000, and recently organized under the Banking act of the State, will supply a similar accommodation to the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company. Under this plan the purchaser of a car makes a cash payment of one-half the list price plus a small additional amount for fire and theft insurance premiums for one year; the remainder of the amount due is divided into eight nearly equal monthly payments.

The Maxwell Company was the first to make a public announcement of a systematized arrangement for the sale of cars on the installment plan. Its credit business is transacted directly through the company instead of through a subsidiary or independent banking company. The Maxwell plan requires 50 per cent. of the price of the car in cash. The remainder is divided into eight equal monthly payments.

MILLIONS FOR GOOD ROADS.

California, Which Has Spent $18,000,000, Plans $15,000,000 More.

California has invested heavily in good roads and the results have been such that it plans to put many more millions of dollars in highway construction. Funds for further improvement of the roads of the State will be asked of the voters when a new $15,000,000 bond issue will be submitted to their opinion at the polls during the coming year.

The present good roads of the State were made possible by issuing $18,000,000 worth of bonds for their construction, and the opinion is general that the money was well spent. On this account no doubt exists that the new measure will be carried by a comfortable majority.

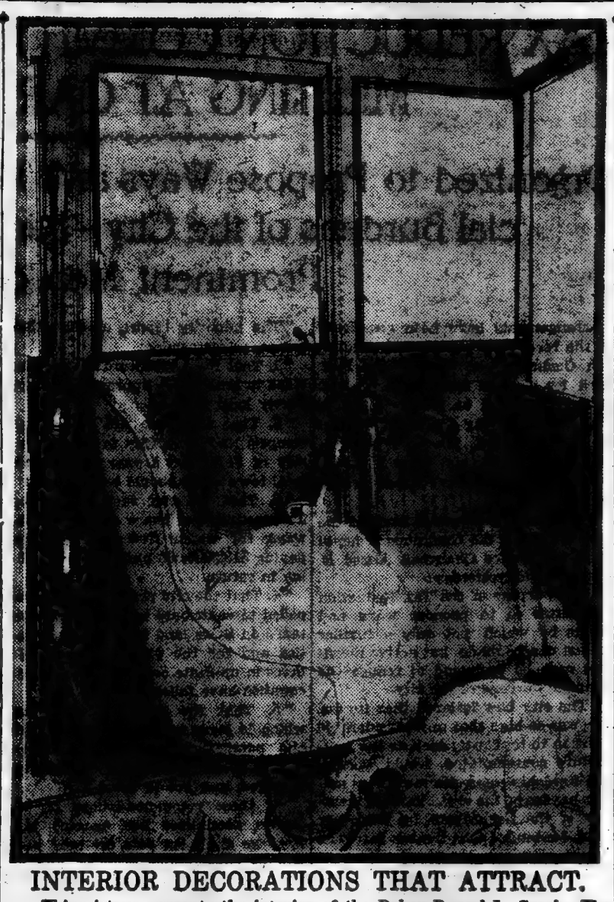

INTERIOR DECORATIONS THAT ATTRACT.

This picture presents the interior of the Baker R. and L. Coach. The electric has a seating capacity for five persons and a speed of twenty-six miles an hour. The price is $3,000.

AUTOS NOW FIFTH IN LIST OF U.S. EXPORTS

Only Four Classes of Manufactures Hold Position Above Motor Industry Shipments.

Exports of American automobiles and parts now rank fifth in value among all manufactured articles, according to an analysis of Department of Commerce reports by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The exports for the year 1915, valued at $111,180,139, exceeded the combined exports of all other kinds of machinery ($81,224,345) and the combined exports of all sorts of steam and electric railroad cars and locomotives, carriages and wagons, bicycles, tricycles, stationary, marine, and automobile engines, agricultural implements and electrical machinery ($78,015,574.) They also exceeded the value of manufactured cotton and cotton clothing, ($95,827,024,) manufactures of leather, ($75,268,680,) chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines, ($80,395,321,) and exports of wheat flour, ($96,201,234.)

The automobile exports were surpassed in value last year by exports of iron, steel, and manufactures thereof, ($338,703,720,) explosives, ($181,778,033,) refined mineral oils, ($138,089,495,) copper and manufactures, ($125,136,289,) wheat, ($282,457,092,) and horses, mules, cattle and sheep, ($121,641,231.)

BROOKLYN AUTOMOBILE SHOW OPENS THIS WEEK

Fifth Annual Exhibition Will Surpass All Previous Ones in Number and Variety of Cars on Display—Special Days.

Spring, as typified by the far-darting touring car, will be formally ushered in next Wednesday night in Brooklyn, at the opening at 7 o'clock in the evening, in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, of Brooklyn's fifth annual automobile show. If Spring, in her whimsical fashion, should frown instead of smile, the occasion will be improved by pointing out the handiness of the Winter tops, many of which will also be on display; the show will be heralded as the Spring opening for automobiles, no matter what the weather.

In point of numbers the exhibition will surpass any previous Brooklyn show; in artistic setting it will outshine its predecessors, and in quality and style of cars exhibited it is expected to establish a new mark. With several hundred cars, the newest creations of the automobile world, listed for display, together with a large number of motor trucks, motor cycles, and accessories, there is every reason to believe that the Brooklyn show will be a huge success.

Cars of all styles and prices, ranging all the way from tiny runabouts, selling for a few hundred dollars, to the largest, roomiest limousines, costing more than $7,000, will be on view in the armory. Fifty-four different makes of cars, of both the passenger-carrying and commercial types, are to be shown. The number of different makes of motor cycles for display is seven, and there are about fifty accessory exhibits on the show list. All exhibits will be shown on one floor. The Show Committee has arranged the spaces so that there will be little chance of crowding in the aisles.

The work of getting the armory ready for the show began yesterday. The interior is being decorated in a striking fashion. The big girders of the armory are covered with a canopy of light blue material, which gives a sky effect to the exhibits below. From the ceiling will hang twenty mammoth electroliers heavily festooned with natural and artificial foliage. Four sections of columns of Ionic design will divide the space exhibits. These columns will be topped with pergola effects bearing transparent signs and lattice arbors. There will be eighty of these columns.

As there were no trucks shown at the Grand Central Palace automobile show this year, the Brooklyn exhibition will afford merchants, farmers, and others interested in commercial vehicles their first opportunity to see what is new and interesting in business wagons for 1916. Improvements in motor trucks have been many during the last year, and many notable changes will be seen in the trucks exhibited. Some of the machines to be shown are so large that two trucks will fill all the exhibition space allotted. Motor trucks of almost every size will be shown, ranging from the package wagon intended for lightest service up to trucks that can carry thousands of pounds.

Many changes will be seen in the passenger-carrying cars. Since the Grand Central Palace show a number of makers have brought out new types and many have made changes on their regular models. The Brooklyn show has been promised the very latest products from the factories of the makers.

The following cars will be displayed: Maxwell, Dodge, Auburn, Metz, Stearns-Knight, Grant, Buick, Pierce-Arrow, Chalmers, Chevrolet, Cole, Velie, Cadillac, Mercer, Kissel, Hupmobile, Scripps-Booth, Chandler, Hollier, Hudson, Haynes, Locomobile, Packard, Lexington, Mitchell, Jeffery, National, Franklin, Crawford, Apperson, Inter-State, Oldsmobile, Reo, Studebaker, Saxon, Overland, Peerless, Willys-Knight, Pathfinder, Allen, Case, King, Daniels, Briscoe, White, Paige, Winton, Moon, Pullman, Oakland, and Abbott-Detroit.

Among the motor truck exhibitors are the following: Garford, White, Studebaker, Reo, Packard, Velie, Jeffery, Schacht, Hall, Pierce-Arrow, and Buick.

The following makes of motor cycles will be shown: Reading Standard, Indian, Harley-Davidson, Emblem, Excelsior, Cleveland, and the Smith motor wheel.

Special days at the show are: Thursday, March 9, Military Day; Friday, March 10, Society Day; Saturday, March 11, Long Island Day; Monday, March 13, Society Day; Tuesday, March 14, Business and Professional Men's Day; Wednesday, March 14, Club and closing night.

STANDARDIZING TIRES.

Oversizes Taken Up by the Society of Automobile Engineers.

The Standards Committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers recently turned its attention to tires. It found a great number of odd sizes in use, descended from the time when the whole subject of tiring was involved in doubt. From this list a lot of deadwood was cut away, with the result that there are now just nine tire sizes, with nine oversize profiles to correspond. They are as follows:

Standard.	Oversize.	Standard.	Oversize.
30x3	31x3½	34x4½	35x5
30x3½	31x4	36x4½	37x5
32x3½	33x4	36x5	37x5½
32x4	33x4½	38x5½	39x6
34x4	35x4½		

Within the range represented in this list every demand for tires for a present-day motor car can be met, and the entire subject is reduced to its simplest dimensions.

Stearns KNIGHT MOTORED CARS

Rebuilt and Guaranteed

Smart, desirable cars for the careful buyer. The following cars have been thoroughly overhauled and no expense spared on interiors. Sold with strongest guarantee issued with any used car.

1915 Limousine

"Light 4." Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting system. Bosch ignition. Shows no wear. Cannot be told from new. Imported gray whipcord lining. Manufacturer's equipment. New car guarantee.

1915 Cabriolet

"Light 4"; cannot be told from 1916 model; ideal for lady or physician.

1913 Limousine

Newly painted maroon; dynamo lighting; gray whipcord lining; absolutely fine condition.

1912 Toy Tonneau

Guy Vaughan—Combination 2 and 4 passenger body.

ALSO AT SACRIFICE PRICES

Chalmers Coupe—in fine condition.
1915 Lyons Knight Limousine.
1915 Lewis VI. 6-Pass. Touring.

F. B. Stearns Co. of N. Y.

417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.
J. M. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept.

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality

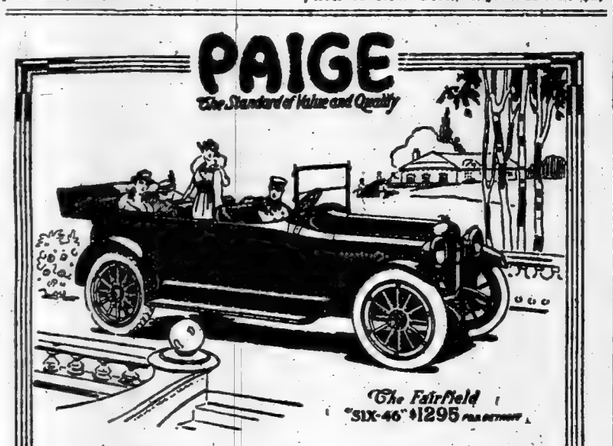

The Fairfield "SIX-46" $1295 f.o.b. factory

It is a *Good* Car

WHEREVER you find a Paige car, you will find a proud contented owner.

And wherever you find Paige owners you will find people of good taste and unerring judgment—men and women who can readily afford the better things of life, but insist upon an adequate return for every dollar invested.

After all is said and done, no amount of money can buy more than **complete** satisfaction.

The Paige "Six-46" accommodates seven full grown passengers in luxurious comfort.

In beauty of line and design, it ranks with the finest cars produced by the European makers.

So far as mechanical features are concerned, you have only to glance at the record of this car for the past twelve months.

Without hesitation, we affirm that no more efficient six cylinder power plant has ever been produced.

The Paige "Six-46" is powerful, speedy, comfortable and—above all—dependable.

It is a good car—not merely because we say so—but because its owners have established this fact in the gruelling tests of a full year's road work.

The price—complete—is $1295.

Fleetwood "Six-38" $1050.

The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit

Paige-Detroit Co. of N. Y.

Paige-Detroit Co. of Newark, 566 Broad St. | 63rd St. & B'way 8371 Columbus | Windsor Mahnud Co. 1410 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

OUR repeated statement that Goodyear users far outnumber the users of any other single brand is confirmed by the overwhelming Goodyear preference revealed in the tire census of seventy-one leading cities.

These figures show more than twenty-one per cent of the tires used in these cities to be Goodyear; and they may be accepted as indicative of the Goodyear standing in the country at large.

The basis for this emphatic public preference cannot be price; for dozens of tires sell for less than Goodyear.

It is found in Goodyear quality and in Goodyear features of construction, which make Goodyear Tires last longer, go farther and so cost less in the end.

GOODYEAR AKRON TIRES

Easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers Everywhere

Goodyear No-Hook Tires are fortified against:

Rim-cutting—By our No-Rim-Cut feature.

Blow-outs—By our On-Air Cure.

Loose Treads—By our Rubber Rivets.

Insecurity—By our Multiple Braided Piano Wire Base.

Punctures and Skidding—By our Double-Thick All-Weather Tread.

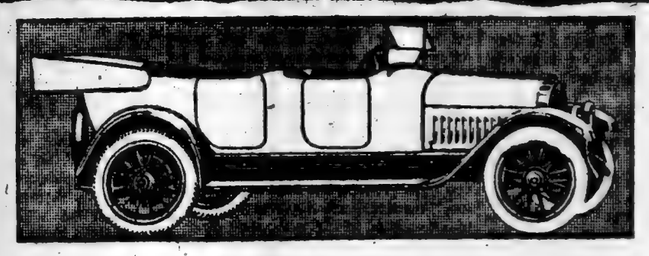

COLE 8

Doubled production will not meet year's demand

The Cole Motor Car Company will build more than twice as many eight-cylinder cars during 1916 as we produced last year. Yet, judging by the keen buying interest at the great automobile shows, we will not be able to supply the immediate demand for the bigger-and-better Cole 8 at $1595, f. o. b. Indianapolis.

Cole dealers now have 300% more orders—accompanied by deposits—than they have had at any similar period in the history of the company.

In daily use by thousands of owners, the Cole 8 offers overwhelming evidence of mechanical superiority, rare flexibility, buoyancy of power, consistently low gas and oil consumption, ultra-refinement in details—and a beauty of line and permanency of finish that are exclusive—in a word, Cole *class* that is so distinctive as to forbid imitation. And at $190 less in price, it sets a standard of value that is unapproached.

See the improved Cole 8. Ride in it. Get the feel of its pulse, the inspiration of its steady, full-flowing energy, the joyful comfort of its big, seven-passenger body.

Arrange for a demonstration now over roads of your own selection. Have the improved mechanism explained so that you can understand it.

Order early if you are to enjoy the improved Cole 8 this season.

We regard this announcement as important and necessary for those who have counted on driving a Cole 8 this year.

Colt-Stratton Company

Broadway at 57th St. Circle 1600

Open Evenings

Brooklyn: Bishop, McCormick & Bishop

Newark: Wallace Motor Car Co.

Cole Motor Car Company

Builders of the Standardized Car

Indianapolis, U.S.A.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Michael Coleman Secures Option On Big Plot in West Thirty-sixth Street.

SITE FOR COMMERCIAL LOFT

West Eighty-sixth Street Apartment, Held at $650,000, Sold—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

An option on a large plot in Thirty-sixth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, the exact location of which the brokers have not divulged, has been obtained by William J. Roome & Co. for Michael Coleman. Negotiations are pending, it is said, for additional property. Mr. Coleman is planning to erect on the plot a twelve-story commercial building to be occupied exclusively as showrooms. No manufacturing, the broker said, would be allowed. The operation will be one of the largest in the side street blocks above Thirty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue. Mr. Coleman erected the building at 53 to 57 West Thirty-sixth Street, and is now putting up a big structure on the site of the Eden Musée in West Twenty-third Street.

Deal on West Eighty-sixth Street.

Title to the twelve-story apartment house at 312 to 316 West Eighty-sixth Street, on plot 72 by 102, located between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, has been passed yesterday by the Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue Company to the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, in which William Bradley, the contractor, is prominent.

Several properties in the Dyckman section and the Bronx figured in part payment. The Eighty-sixth Street house was held at $650,000. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the transaction.

Important Lease in Old Stern Building on West Twenty-third Street.

The entire second floor of the old Stern building at 32 to 46 West Twenty-third Street, through to 21 to 37 West Twenty-second Street, has been leased by M. & L. Hess for Louis Benjamin, and the estate of Isaac Stern to Krower & Tynberg, importers of embroidery, now located at 1,200 Broadway.

The lease is for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $75,000. Hell & Stern represented the lessees.

Harlem Dwelling Sold.

The four-story dwelling at 247 West 101st Street, 16.8 by 104, has been sold for Mrs. Elizabeth D. Clarke by Shaw & Co.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story flat at 287 East 162d Street, 43.6 by 115, has been sold by Richard Dickson for the Overland Building Company, John Uhl, President. In part payment the latter takes two two-family houses on Staten Island, on plot 50 by 105.11.

The vacant plot, 60 by 100, on the northeast corner of Walton Avenue and 181st Street, 60 by 100, has been sold by Sharrett & Thom for Leo Fried to a builder.

Daniel H. Jackson has resold, through B. H. Chester, the plot 50 by 100 on Ely Avenue, corner Kingsbridge Road, and he has bought from Katie Richmein the two-family house at 1,064 Morris Avenue, on lot 20 by 100.

The Bay View Hotel at City Island has been sold by the City Real Estate Company, a subsidiary of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which bought it in foreclosure proceedings last November. The new owner is a client of William Wolff's son, who will operate it.

Lowenfeld & Prager have purchased from Helen Fish, 771 and 775 East 185th Street, two five-story apartment houses on a plot 80 by 130 feet, held at $85,000. In part payment the buyers gave the block front on the east side of Monterey Avenue, between 178th and 179th Streets, 300 by 100, held at $26,000. Simon J. Bloom negotiated the trade.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver has sold a plot 40 by 100 on the north side of Seventieth Street, 180 feet east of Twentieth Avenue, for B. Schwartz to an investor.

In conjunction with Herbert J. Callister he has also sold the plot, 40 by 109, on the south side of Eighty-first Street, 100 feet west of Fourth Avenue, and a plot 100 by 100 on the north side of Eighty-second Street, 100 feet west of Fourth Avenue, for George Averell to a builder for improvement.

The three-story flat and store building at 466 Myrtle Avenue has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Co. for the Brooklyn Trust Company.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for the J. P. Duffy Company to Simon Ables a plot 60 by 100 on the north side of Eightieth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for an apartment house.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company has sold the two-story business building on the east side of Flatbush Avenue, 100 feet north of Beverly Road, 20 by 100, for Walter R. Lusher.

The Realty Associates have sold new houses at 184 Crown Street to Mrs. Sarah M. Higgins, 186 Crown Street to Miss Ida E. Chadwick, and 177 Crown Street, in course of erection, to Mrs. Anna K. Moehling.

Fish & Marvin, in conjunction with Marland W. Rollins, have sold a tract of land at Sagamore, Bronxville, New York, to a prominent New York attorney. The land runs from Plateau Circle east to Plateau Circle west, and is to be developed with a residence.

Westchester County.

Frank H. Fayart has purchased through Frank D. Turner of the Robert E. Farley Organization the farm in Greenburgh, formerly owned by Miss Catherine B. Child of Boston.

NEW IDEA IN MANAGEMENT.

Large Realty Company Places Equipment at Owners' Service.

The American Real Estate Company, one of the largest and most successful realty organizations in the State, announced its intention of entering the building management field yesterday.

Heretofore the company has confined its activities solely to handling its own properities, consisting of all classes of realty, improved and unimproved, scattered throughout Greater New York.

With the large increase in its holdings the company has improved its management department into one of the most important branches of the business. An officer of the company, discussing the new departure, said yesterday: "There are many buildings in this city showing only a small margin of profit on the investment that could be transformed into profitable holdings by proper management and up-to-date methods.

"Experience is what is necessary in handling the modern apartment house, loft or business building of the present day. Not merely experience in renting, but the experience that is gained by familiarity with every detail of building construction and repair work. This is of unlimited value both to the owner as well as the tenant, for it protects the former from exorbinant time and labor charges and insures the latter quick and intelligent service at all times. Our management staff has had years of experience and the best proof of its efficiency is that we have very few vacancies in any of our properties."

Among the well known properties owned and managed by the American Real Estate Company are the Hendrik Hudson, Hendrik Hudson Annex, the Manhasset, Vanderbilt Avenue Building, the Arena, the Merchants' Exchange, the Mercantile, the Stockton and Annex, all in Manhattan, and Chester Hall, Areco Court, and a number of other large units in the Bronx and Yonkers. The new department will have offices in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Yonkers.

TIMES SQUARE SIGNS.

Decision Rendered in Case of Mecca Building Sign.

Justice Cohalan has denied the application made by the Publicity Leasing Company for a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the Superintendent of Buildings to remove a sky sign now being erected on the roof of the Mecca Building at Forty-eighth Street, extending from Broadway to Seventh Avenue.

In his decision handed down the Justice recites that on Feb. 13, 1915, the Mecca Realty Company received a permit to increase the height of an existing sign from 75 to 141 feet. Afterward the rights were assigned to the O. J. Gude Company. A mess of entangled litigation then followed which finally went to the Court of Appeals, but in which the petitioner lost.

"An examination of all these proceedings," the Justice says in his opinion, "convinces me that the petitioner is not entitled to the writ asked for."

Further on he says: "It is difficult to see how the sign in question affects the right of the petitioner. It is admitted that the sign complained of is one block in the rear of the petitioner's sign, which rises in the air for a distance of about 135 feet on the building immediately in front of the structure on which is being erected the sign covered by the permit in question. There seems to have been keen and sharp competition between the owners of these competing signs, and a writ of mandamus should not issue to to assist one of the parties as against the other. It is not clear how the interests of the public are prejudiced by the construction of the sign."

To Discuss Zoning Plan.

A meeting called by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests will be held on Wednesday at 8:30 o'clock in the board room of the Equitable Life Society, 120 Broadway, to discuss the merits of the proposed city district and building restriction plan from the view points of lenders upon mortgage, and the effect which their adoption will have upon general mortgage conditions in their tendency to stabilize property values. The approval of these plans by the Board of Estimate is looked upon as very essential by many lending institutions.

Cyrus C. Miller will preside and among those who will explain various features of the plan will be George McAneny, Burt L. Fenner, William J. Willgus, Charles D. Norton, and Otto M. Eidlitz.

Watching Legislation.

Among the bills acted upon by the Real Estate Board's special committee on legislation and taxation at its weekly meeting were two bills which relate to tenement houses and which are strongly opposed.

The one adds defects in lighting and means of escape in case of fire among the causes for which the Tenement House Department may order a tenement vacated, and the other makes more stringent the tenement house law in relation to the occupation of cellars.

A bill abolishing the office of Chamberlain in New York City and transferring his powers and duties to the Controller was indorsed.

Bronx Alliance Officers.

The following officers have been nominated for election at the annual meeting, Wednesday night, March 8, of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx: President, Harry Robitzek; Vice Presidents, Philip McKinley, William Mathies, William D. Carroll, Max Just, Louis F. Haffen, George Huber, Frank Weyl, and A. F. Schwarzler; Treasurer, C. W. Schmidtke; Secretary, E. L. Franz, and Financial Secretary, Simon M. Platt.

TAX REDUCTION COMMITTEE TO HOLD MASS MEETING AT CARNEGIE HALL FRIDAY NIGHT

Organized to Propose Ways and Means to Reduce the Present Financial Burdens of the City—Seek New Sources of Revenue—Prominent Men on the Committee.

Arrangements have been completed by the recently organized Tax Reduction Committee of the City of New York for a mass meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, March 10. Among the speakers will be Mayor Mitchel, Martin W. Littleton, Adolph Bloch, and Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Discussing the proposed work of the committee and the conditions it hopes to improve, Vice Chairman Alfred E. Marling said yesterday:

"The purpose of the Tax Reduction Committee is to propose ways and means by which not only a further protest can be made but active measures may be promoted to reduce the financial burdens of the city.

"The city has declared that its tax rate was so high that any considerable addition to that rate, such as the Legislature contemplated, would work a real hardship upon the taxpayers and rent payers of the city. Various members of the Legislature, on the other hand, contended that the tax rate was due to mismanagement of the city's local affairs and not to any impositions placed upon the city by the Legislature, and Senator Brown's committee was appointed to investigate the city's finances and determine which contention was correct. The committee's report has been presented to the Legislature, and the recommendations therein prove that the city's contention was justified.

"It is worthy of note that, among other things, the majority report of the Brown committee recommends:

"1. That the State should pay the regulatory expense of the Public Service Commission in New York City, just as it pays those expenses in the Second District.

"2. That the State should pay the cost of vocational training in the City of New York, just as it pays for vocational training in the rest of the State.

"3. That the State should divide with the city the motor vehicle tax, 50 per cent. of which is collected from the owners of automobiles in New York City.

"4. That if an additional excise tax is levied this year, it should be divided between the city and the State, as excise taxes have always been divided in the past.

"The minority report, among other things, recommended:

"1. That the Legislature should take steps to limit State appropriations for purely local benefits.

"2. That the State Aid law, which compels New York City to give a subsidy of $1,300,000 a year to up-State local town roads should be repealed.

"3. That the city should be given its constitutional share of State highways, for which New York City is paying $182,000,000 and receives nothing in return.

"4. That the city should not be compelled to contribute to the payment of taxes on State land in up-State counties and for the payment of unpaid taxes in up-State counties which those counties have failed to collect.

"5. That the stock transfer tax, which is made possible by the wealth and population of New York City, should go to the locality where it is collected, and not to the State.

"If these recommendations of the Brown committee are enacted into law, the city's tax rate for next year will be considerably reduced, and by the assurances of the Governor and the Controller that this year's direct tax will not be repeated next year, because of the surplus in the State Treasury, the city's tax will be still further reduced.

"I submit that there can be no disagreement among citizens of this city as to the desirability or justice of giving New York City the relief outlined in the Brown committee reports.

"Please note the following facts:

"1. The State annually expends upward of $4,000,000 for agricultural schools, normal schools, forestry schools, &c. New York City, which pays two-thirds of the State's expenses, pays two-thirds of the maintenance of these schools. The City of New York maintains four normal schools at an annual cost of approximately $1,000,000. Yet, although the State pays the entire expense of conducting the eleven normal schools outside the City of New York, it does not contribute to the maintenance of the normal schools within the city.

"2. The State pays all the salaries and expenses of the up-State Public Service Commission and compels the City of New York to pay all the expenses of the Public Service Commission in this district. The city naturally does not expect the State to pay for the cost of the bureaus in the Public Service Commission which have to do with rapid transit construction, but there are bureaus in the Public Service Commission in this district which correspond absolutely with the bureaus in the up-State commission. The regulatory functions of both Public Service Commissions are practically the same, and the city is now compelled to pay $600,000 a year to maintain the regulatory bureaus of the Public Service Commission in this district. Since the State pays all the regulatory expenses of the up-State commission, it should in justice bear the regulatory expense of the commission in this district.

"There is a very general realization that the City of New York has already placed upon real estate as heavy a burden as it can bear. In various local up-State communities, it is customary to charge a license fee for the privilege of doing business in that particular community. This fee is exacted on the theory that the opportunity which the locality offers to trade is a privilege for which the community as such should be recompensed. In the same manner, the City of New York feels that it is entitled to enjoy the proceeds of the stock transfer tax instead of having this tax go into the State Treasury.

"The tax on the transfers of stocks is made possible not by any opportunities which the State as a State gives to the traders in stocks, but because of the peculiar opportunities which the City of New York affords. There is no place in the United States where stocks may be bought and sold as easily, effectively and economically as New York City. The seller can always find some one to purchase, and the purchaser can usually find some one to sell. New York City, by its very magnitude, is able to offer advantages to those who deal in stocks which no other city in the State or nation can offer. Because New York is this kind of a city it has to expand vast sums to maintain its opportunities and its advantages.

"The cost of these opportunities and advantages is reflected in the tax rate, and there is no industry or interest in the city which has more reason to contribute to the city taxes than the interests represented in the transfer of stock. Instead of the proceeds of this going to the State, those proceeds should properly go to the city which has created the opportunities of which the traders in stocks make use. The State has many sources of indirect revenues; the city few. Surely the State can afford to permit the City of New York to use the proceeds of the stock transfer tax collected in New York City, which amount to approximately $4,000,000 a year.

"Another item of interest is the motor vehicle tax which is collected by the State on the theory that automobiles wear out the roads of the State and should be made to contribute something to their maintenance. When it is remembered that over 50 per cent. of the automobiles in New York State are owned by the residents of the City of New York and the roads most damaged by these automobiles are the roads of New York City, it does seem unjust that the proceeds of the motor vehicle tax should go to the maintenance of highways outside the City of New York. The city now asks that a portion of the motor vehicle tax collected from New York City should be turned into the city treasury for the maintenance of the city's roads. Surely this is not an unjust request.

"It is worthy of note that at one of the Brown committee hearings Senator Brown informed the members of the Board of Estimate who were present that the laws of which New York City complains would never have been enacted had New York City's representatives in the legislature voted as a unit against them, and intimated that relief for New York City would only come when the city's legislators united on a definite program of relief."

The committee is composed of: Chairman, William H. Childs; Vice Chairman, Alfred E. Marling; Secretary, Jesse Isidor Straus; Treasurer, Henry P. Davison; Executive Committee, George Gordon Battle, Edward C. Blum, Peter J. Brady, William H. Childs, Abram I. Elkus, Alfred E. Marling, Laurence McGuire, Cyrus C. Miller, Welding Ring, Jesse Isidor Straus, C. G. M. Thomas; Executive Secretary, Louis Graves.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON REALTY RESTRICTIONS

Lawyers and others who make a specialty of the real estate business say that the decision of Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court in the suit to enjoin Dr. William H. Wellington Knipe from continuing his sanitarium at 3 Riverside Drive sustains the contention of owners of realty that they can extend their control over their property long after it has passed into the possession of others.

The Riverside Drive property was leased to Dr. Knipe for a term of five years by the Wateside Land Corporation. Dr. Knipe used the premises for his twilight sleep sanitarium, and his neighbors on each side of his building asked for the injunction on the ground that the restrictive covenant under which they bought their property provided that no property in that block should be used for any business purpose.

The plaintiffs were Mrs. Angie M. Booth and Mrs. Mary T. Sutphen. The decision of Justice Donnelly is to the effect that the absence of any outward display of business does not affect the rights of those who bought their property subject to the restrictions because the covenant did not permit any business with a display or without it.

In his reply to the action Dr. Knipe submitted affidavits from reputable persons testifying to the quiet attending the interior of the sanitarium and speaking highly of its efficient management. But the court, in granting the application for an injunction, based its action solely on the provisions of the restrictive covenant.

The decision carefully surveyed the covenant that went with the land purchased by the plaintiffs, and then said:

"The defendant is a physician who specializes in obstetrics and gynecology, and especially in that particular method of treatment known as 'Twilight Sleep.' It has not been seriously contended that the sanitarium in question has been conducted in such a way as to render it a nuisance, and the prosecution of the action is predicated upon the claim that there is a violation of the restriction relative to the occupation of the premises as a private residence for one family.

"It must first be determined, therefore, whether this restriction is a condition subsequent, a covenant not running with the land and merely personal to the original parties, or a covenant running with the land and binding upon all subsequent parties."

Justice Donnelly quoted the case of Cohen vs. Campbell (192 N. Y. 494) and then said that it was quite clear that the late John S. Sutphen had acquired the land between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets on Riverside Drive and placed it under restrictions in order to make of it for all time a high-class residential neighborhood which would "induce wealthy and select families to purchase and live there and would secure the future character and occupancy of the residences to be erected thereon." The Justice also said that there was no doubt but that the owners of realty in that section bought there because of its restrictive character. Then he said:

"But it is contended by the defendants that there can be no recovery in this case because there has been no violation of the covenant, and that the property in question is being used as a private residence, for one family only, at the present time.

"The difficulty with this contention is that the defendants themselves have designated in the lease, which was executed by them, the very purpose for which the property in question was to be used, namely, as a sanitarium, and on the oral argument counsel for the defendants were candid enough to admit that the sanitarium was open to transact business for such people as possessed rugged constitutions and fat purses.

"But, irrespective of these admissions and concessions, I am of the opinion that the case of Barnet vs. Vaughan Institute, decided by Mr. Justice Thomas at Special Term and affirmed by the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals, is controlling on the question whether or not the use of premises for a private sanitarium is a violation of a covenant restricting said use to that of a private house, and under the authority of that case I hold that there has been a violation of the covenant herein by the use of the defendant's premises for the administration of the treatment known as 'Twilight Sleep.'"

The counsel in the case were Theodore W. Morris, Jr., for Mrs. Sutphen, Robert F. Greacen for Mrs. Booth, James A. Farrell for Dr. Knipe, and Ambrose L. O'Shea for the Waterside Land Corporation.

NEW FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

A public hearing will be held tomorrow at 10 o'clock by the Industrial Commission at 230 Fifth Avenue, on the proposed amendment relating to general specifications for fire alarm signal systems for factory buildings more than two stories in height, and where more than twenty-five persons are employed above the ground floor.

The Advisory Council has had introduced into the Legislature an amendment providing for the exemption of sprinkler buildings from the installation of fire alarms and from fire drills. These specifications will be supplementary to the bill.

The plan proposed by the Labor Department is to reduce the maximum requirements for fire alarms in certain types of buildings. The law now requires that the same type of fire alarm shall be used in all buildings, provided there is a sufficient number of signals clearly audible to all occupants. Under the proposed specifications four systems of fire alarms will be allowed for installation, being whistles, bells, gongs or horns, mechanically or electrically operated from all floors and large enough to be distinctly heard throughout the building when the factories are in full operation.

COLONIAL DWELLING IN SADDLE RIVER DISTRICT.

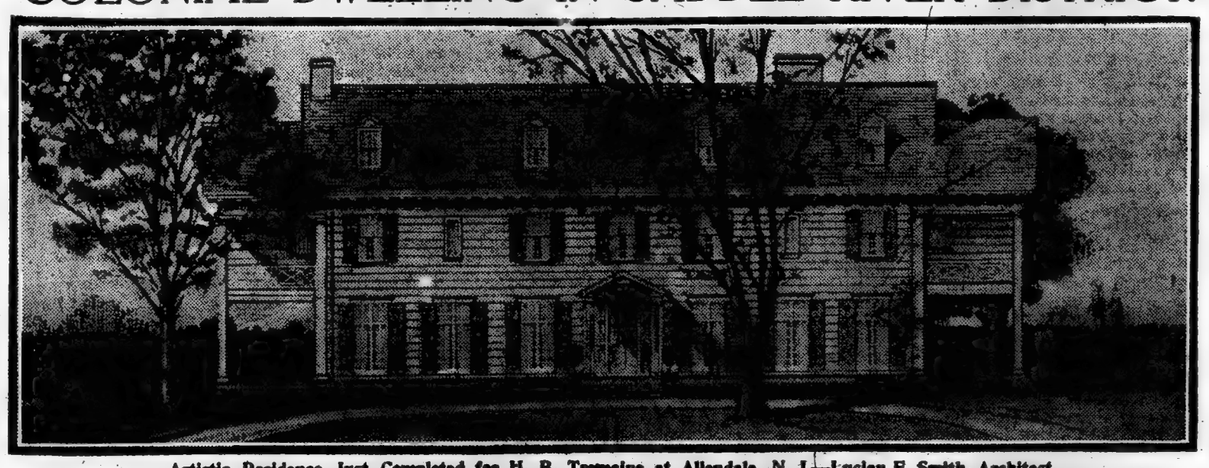

Artistic Residence Just Completed for H. B. Tremaine at Allendale, N. J.—Lucian E. Smith, Architect.

An interesting example of artistic remodeling of an old house has been shown in the country home just completed at Allendale, N. J., in the historic Saddle River section, for Herbert B. Tremaine. The house was formerly the old Sherman place, but in the architect's transformation a neat and yet simple Colonial home has been evolved. The wide clapboards are painted white, the shutters green, and with the gray shingled roof the atmosphere of the good old Colonial type is delightfully presented.

The interior contains a large living room with inclosed porch, dining room with glazed breakfast porch, coat, closet and wash room, kitchen, servants' hall and dependencies. A dog room is placed under the main stair accessible to the kitchen and with a door to the side yard. Five master's bedrooms, two with sleeping porches adjacent and four baths, are on the second floor. Four servants' rooms, bath, sewing room and large hanging room are on the third floor.

Lucian E. Smith was the architect. The house represents a cost of about $25,000. The property contains ten acres, with a large frontage on Franklin Turnpike.

WILLIAM STREET SUBWAY.

Problem of Proper Exits and Entrances Gradually Nearing Solution.

A meeting of the committee in charge of the question of proper exits and entrances to the subway on William Street will be held this week. The committee consists of Travis H. Whitney, Leroy T. Harkness, and Sig Cedarstrom for the Public Service Commission, E. P. Goodrich for the Borough of Manhattan, E. C. Cammann and the Secretary of the Advisory Council for the real estate interests. The solution of the problem has been delayed for a long time. A hearing was held last year and, through Mr. Riegelman, one of the counsel of the Public Service Commission, two exits and entrances, by consent of property owners, were obtained from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Bank of America, respectively.

All exits and entrances through private buildings which have heretofore been obtained by the commission have been without expense, upon the basis that the property owner derived a benefit from such use of his premises. The property owner has also assumed the obligation for any injury that may occur to subway passengers or pedestrians. It has seemed to the Advisory Council that this additional obligation might be eliminated.

It is conceded that to have exterior entrances and exits either upon Nassau or William Street would be a serious obstacle to traffic along thoroughfares which are overcrowded.

NEW CEMETERY BILLS.

Seek to Make Cemetery Corporations Pay Assessments.

One of the bills that have been introduced by Senator Patten and Assemblyman O'Hare seeks to require cemetery corporations to pay from the proceeds of the sale of lots all special assessments, and would authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness for the purpose of raising funds to pay such assessments.

Another would provide that cemeteries in New York City shall not be exempt from special assessment for the opening and improvement of streets. Cemetery lots in which bodies have already been interred are to be exempt from sale for non-payment of such assessments, but all other cemetery lands may be sold as is private property, in default of payment of assessments.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Henry Brady Advocates Use of Auction Classification.

In discussing the matter of changing the methods of advertising legal offerings of real estate, yesterday, Henry Brady indorsed a plan which is under consideration to have these legal advertisements classified under real estate at auction instead of under the legal classification in the daily papers.

"The auction column," said Mr. Brady, "is the one prospective buyers peruse, and I feel certain that more outside purchasers would be found if legal notices were so advertised. The Real Estate Auctioneers' Association has discussed this question at length and decided that this would be a beneficial change."

He does not approve of the short form legal advertisement advocated by the Advisory Council. "As 95 per cent. of real estate sold under foreclosure," said Mr. Brady, "is bid in by the plaintiff, the mortgagee, anything saved in the cost of advertising is a saving for the mortgagee who pays for it, and not the unfortunate owner whom it is intended to benefit.

"To give these advertisements less space in the newspapers will tend to make these 'ads' more obscure than at present, with a more disastrous result to the 'unfortunate owner,' and only save the mortgagee a few dollars in the cost of his foreclosure.

"The mortgagee also must be considered and is entitled to save all he can on foreclosure costs, but if a bill is to be introduced for this purpose let it be known so that the 'unfortunate owner' may be left out of it until a bill is introduced giving real relief to him by a radical change in the method of advertising and not in the cost."

Lewis Phillips, auctioneer, has placed before the Advisory Council a form for legal "ads" to go under a real estate classification, which is somewhat similar to the style used in advertising executors' and trustees' auctions.

Land Sub-Division for Streets.

The Committee on the City Plan of the Board of Estimate held a conference last week on the proposed bill to require an approval of the street system in a land sub-division as a condition precedent to record in the County Clerk's office. The general opinion was that some control was essential but that there was danger of possible delays incident to receiving the approval of the Board of Estimate.

The Committee on the City Plan decided to amend the proposed bill by providing that plans of sub-divisions be submitted first to the Borough President and, if approved by him, transmitted to the Board of Estimate. Unless acted upon within twenty-one days by the Board of Estimate, any plan can be accepted for filing without the board's approval.

Decides for the Owner.

The Appellate Division Supreme Court last week reversed the lower court which awarded $3,000 damages to Mary Queeney for injuries received when a water pipe above the ceiling of her rooms in an apartment house at 223 East Sixty-sixth Street burst. The apartment house belonged to George Willi, Jr., and Mrs. Queeney sued him for $25,000 damages.

MANHATTAN LAND DECLINES IN VALUE

While, at the Same Time, Owners Are Faced with a Higher Tax Rate.

STARTLING CONTRASTS SEEN

Brokers Trying to be Optimistic Under Severe Conditions—Shopping Centre Increase.

Real estate men are naturally of a hopeful disposition. It has, however, been a hard struggle to look forward with optimism under the depressing experience of the last few years, combined with enhanced mortgage rates and the sudden shifting of old established trade centres with the consequent decline in values. Some parts of the city have benefited, and there is a general tendency at present to regard the realty world as picking up.

Were it not, however, that the increased tax rate for New York has been expected for several months as a result of the heavy direct tax imposed upon the city by the State, the announcement of the new tax rates, together with the assessed valuations for 1916, would surely have given cause for more uncomfortable feelings. Manhattan realty owners, however, are still facing a period of adjustment in values, a fact unmistakably revealed in the large decrease of $32,295,000, in the assessed valuation of its real property over the preceding year. It is the largest decrease within twelve months that the Tax Board has ever submitted.

The actual land valuation has deteriorated to a much greater degree because, as an offset, is the increased assessment from new buildings and yet with this saving clause, the decrease is large. Real estate of corporations and franchise valuations increased sufficiently to bring the total decrease in the realty assessment of all kinds for Manhattan down to $15,971,866. Against these depreciating values the new tax rate has increased seventeen points over 1915, being 2.04 as against last year's 1.87.

The only section of Manhattan that has shown any appreciable increase is that between Fortieth and Fifty-ninth Streets, Third and Sixth Avenues. Within it is the new shopping zone where, along Fifth Avenue, values have advanced enormously and in the competition for the best situated sites are likely to reach even higher figures in the near future. The junction of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street has become one of the most valuable centres in the city, the northwest corner being taxed on a basis of $20,000 a front foot, a rise of $4,000 in a year, while the northeast corner is rated at $18,000 a front foot. The southeast corner, assessed last year at $1,585,000, has been reduced by $50,000, owing to the fact that in May the present seven-story building will be torn down, but with the completion of the twenty-story building planned for the plot, its value will be materially enhanced in another year.

The startling contrasts presented in New York realty values are seen from the fact that just below this gilt-edged section, in the area from Fourteenth to Fortieth Street, Fourth to Sixth Avenue, the greatest decrease has been shown, over $21,000,000, of which land values alone have declined $23,922,000, the difference being caused by new buildings. From Thirty-fourth up to Fortieth Street values have held their own and in the section near Fortieth Street slightly increased in some cases, but many new low values have been placed on the assessment rolls within the once rich shopping centre around Twenty-third Street.

A ray of comfort, slight but still helpful, is shed over Manhattan realty by the statement of Commissioner Purdy that the old Broadway section below Fourteenth Street is "coming back," and the old east side wholesale centre from the Bowery to the East River and from Worth to Grand Streets has, for the first time in years, shown an increase of $30,000. Reductions have been made in the old downtown section below Maiden Lane and Liberty Street and the Commissioners' report discloses the interesting fact that of the 18,799 applications during the last year for reductions, 560 came from property owners in the financial district.

All of the other boroughs have shown slight increases, the Bronx, $12,063,000; Brooklyn, $35,497,000; Queens, $23,597,000, and Richmond, $1,895,000. For the five boroughs the realty valuation of all kinds is $8,207,822,861, a total increase for 1915 of $99,061,574.

Some of the increases in the Fifth Avenue and Broadway section near Times Square are:

Building.	1916.	1915.
Grand Cent. Sta...	$18,950,000	$18,175,000
Metropolitan Op. H.	3,400,000	3,120,000
Victoria Th., Rialto	1,150,000	475,000
Globe Theatre.....	725,000	700,000
Eltinge Theatre....	890,000	875,000
Casino	1,100,000	890,000
Broadway Theatre.	1,500,000	1,480,000
Astor Theatre.....	875,000	850,000
Longacre Theatre..	310,000	290,000
Knickerbocker Th.	1,280,000	1,200,000
Hotel Astor.....	8,575,000	8,540,000
Hotel Buckingham.	1,950,000	1,900,000
Hotel Marlborough.	1,725,000	1,600,000
Hotel Ritz-Carlton.	2,450,000	2,400,000
Lambs' Club.....	295,000	278,000
Harvard Club.....	1,250,000	950,000
Knickerbocker Club	930,000	770,000
N. Y. Athletic Club	950,000	925,000
Vitagraph Theatre.	2,625,000	2,225,000

Donates Lot for War Sufferers.

A lot at Hawthorne, Westchester County, N. Y., has been donated to the People's Relief Committee for the Jewish war sufferers by Warren and Arthur Smadbeck of Manhattan. The lot will be placed on sale at the bazaar of the People's Relief Committee, which will be held at the Grand Central Palace March 25 to April 2.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, March 6.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

3d Av., 1,072, e s, 62.11 ft n of 56th St, 20.9x60.9, four-story tenement and stores; Gustave Disch against L. G. Sargent et al.; Mehling & K., attorneys; due, $11,745.34; taxes, &c., $211.51.

2d Av, 1,074, e s, 83.9 ft n of 56th St, 20.10 x70, four-story tenement and stores; Gustave Disch against Clara Zeitner et al.; same attorneys; due, $10,986.55; taxes, &c., $178.59.

Henry St, 172, s s, 25.1 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.1x100, six-story tenement and stores; R. T. Henshaw et al. against R. L. Pasinsky et al., executors and trustees; Meyer & H., attorneys; due, $5,550.52; taxes, &c., $100; subject to mortgage of $32,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Villa Av, 3,194, e s, 171.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x120.3x50x123.8, four-story tenement and stores; Luigi Torregiani et al. against Monaco Construction Co., et al.; P. J. Dobson, attorney; due, $726.14; taxes, &c., $183.09; subject to first mortage of $21,500.

Wales Av, 518, e s, 275 ft s of 149th St, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; John Zahn et al. against M. A. Buellesbach et al.; J. H. Hildreth, attorney; due, $3,558.92; taxes, &c., $203.70.

White Plains Road, 4,434, e s, 274.4 ft s of 238th St, 25.1x84x25x83.1; Lanman Crosby, guardian, against C. O. Middlebrook et al.; Lanman Crosby, attorney; due, $4,923.75; taxes, &c., $91.44.

Tuesday, March 7.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

734 St, 48 East, s s, 154 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; H. S. Ogilvie against E. A. Demarest et al.; H. M. Bellinger, attorney; due, $37,718.08; taxes, &c., $1,390.40.

By Henry Brady.

113th St, 7 East, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and store; David Werner against Lillian Hershfield et al.; Davis & D., attorneys; due, $3,827.57; prior mortgage, $16,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

824 St, 624 West, s s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, 25x100.5, four-story tenement and store; W. P. Waters against John Rafferty et al.; Levin & R., attorneys; due, $11,000.60; taxes, &c., $2,686.84.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Bathgate Av, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 50x115.6, vacant; C. S. Parsons against Richard Pierce et al.; R. A. B. Dayton, attorney; due, $1,937.26; taxes, &c., $1,275.70.

Wednesday, March 8.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

12th St, 324 West, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 20.9x88.9, three-story and basement dwelling; estate of Isaac Phillips, deceased.

By Henry Brady.

Bowery, 207, e s, 72.11 ft s of Rivington St, 26.9x100.6, four-story building and store; Lincoln Trust Co. against Lawrence Mulligan et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $27,581.94; taxes, &c., $902.70.

By Joseph P. Day.

81st St, 235 West, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, four-story tenement and store; **Abraham Beller** against Herbert Fischer et al.; C. J. Foltz, attorney; due, $11,708.09; taxes, &c., $1,087.45.

Thursday, March 9.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Bainbridge Av, e s, between Bedford Park Boulevard and 201st St, 100x118, vacant; voluntary sale.

134th St, 132 West, s s, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11, five-story tenement; voluntary sale.

81st St, 11-13 West, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5, two four-story dwellings; voluntary sale.

136th St, 380-382 East, s s, 131 ft w of Willis Av, 35x100, two three-story buildings; voluntary sale.

Fairmount Av, s e corner of Kearney Av, 50x100, vacant; voluntary sale.

Brooklyn—Myrtle Av, 745, n e corner of Walworth St, 20x101, four-story tenement; voluntary sale.

Newark, N. J.—322 Mount Prospect Av, extending to Clinton Av, 100x410.3x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale.

Sedgwick Av, corner of Kingsbridge Terrace, 85.1x36.1x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale.

South St, 190, w s, 19 ft n of Oliver St, 31x54.11, five-story building and store; Robert Connor against W. A. Wilson et al.; Maclay & M., attorneys; due, $3,956.79; taxes, &c., $655.89.

150th St, 60 East, s s, 275 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11, five-story flat; M. H. May, executor, against Sophie Kress et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; due, $13,405.71; taxes, &c., $293.

By Samuel Marx.

11th St, 342-344 West, s e corner of Washington St, 31.9x49.4, five-story tenement and stores; also 11th St, 340 West, 37.2x102, three-story front and rear tenements; executor's sale; estate of Patrick Anderson, deceased.

By Charles A. Berian.

Block bounded by 137th and 138th Sts, St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avs, 344x202.7x67.7x199.10, six-story apartment house; Lincoln Trust Co and another, trustees, against Yale Realty Co, et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; due, $40,430.72; taxes, &c., $2,826.25.

139th St, n s, St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avs, 77.8x101.3x99.11x94.6, vacant; same against John M. Linck Construction Co.; same attorneys, due, $36,741.06; taxes, &c., $654.50.

By Samuel Marx.

16th St, 41 West, n s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, 21x92, four-story building; J. C. Van Hise against R. T. Underhill et al.; William Klein, referee; partition.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Longfellow Av, 1,445, w s, 125 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; M. Schumann and another, executors, against C. P. Schneider et al.; John Larkin, attorney; due, $10,185.21; taxes, &c., $98.42.

Friday, March 10.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

115th St, 323 and 325 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100, two four-story tenements and stores; Rudolph Wallach Co. against R. J. Imperatori et al.; August Weyman, attorney; due, $2,028.54; taxes, &c., $2,877.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 1,010, w s, 25.11 ft n of 90th St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & P., attorneys; due, $10,337.32; taxes, &c., $1,377.08.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

187th St, 501 East, n s, 576.9 ft w of Cypress Av, 25x100, three-story tenement; Ella Hertlein against Bridget O'Rourke et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $6,012.52; taxes, &c., $462.92.

By George Price.

Longfellow Av, 1,447, w s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100, three-story house; M. G. Tinker against C. P. Schneider et al.; W. C. Wolf, attorney; due, $9,107.36; taxes, &c., $121.42.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Woodycrest Av, e s, 112.6 ft n of 166th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 83.6x88; Bogart Realty Co., Peter Bogart, 45 John St, President, owner; Worthmann & Braun, 114 East 28th St, architects; cost, $75,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 153d St, 39.11x100; Josephine L. B. Murphy, Lynbrook, L. I., to Monmouth Holding Co., 149 Broadway, mtg $8,000, all liens, March 3; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St.....$1

NAEGLE AV, n w s, 200 ft s e from s w s of Elwood St, runs n w 346.4x s w 139.5x s e 282.7 to avenue x n e 100 to beginning; William Bradley to 86th Street and West End Avenue Co., 103 Park Av, mtg $22,000, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

8TH AV, s e corner of 126th St, 40.11x100; Henry J. Humphrey to Patrick Doonan, 2,307 8th Av, and another, all liens, March 1; attorney, Herman Lubetkin, 38 Park Row...$1

35TH ST, 307 and 309 West, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9, foreclosure Jan. 20; Isidor Niner, referee, to Harris D. Colt, 515 Park Row, trustee, will of Edward M. Cameron, March 3; attorneys, Curtis, M. P. & Colt, 30 Broad St.....$27,000

72D ST, n s, 192.6 ft w from n e corner of 2d Av and 72d St (?), runs n 102.2 x w 17.6 x s 102.2 to street x e 17.6 to beginning; Albert Winternitz to Sophie Taussig, 247 East 72d St, mtg $10,000, April 10, 1915; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row.$100

107TH ST, n s, 133 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Mary E. Kenefick to Frank Schultz, 251 East 136th St, mtg $6,000, Feb. 19; attorney, John J. Brady, 191 East 140th St...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frank Schultz to Mary E. Kenefick, 161 East 107th St, mtg $8,500, Feb. 28; attorney, same.....$1

107TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x85; James R. Hayes to Arthur L. Blau, 575 West 172d St, mtg $14,000, Feb. 3, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur L. Blau to Leopold Trier, 560 West 180th St, mtg $14,000, all liens, March 11, 1915; attorney, same..$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Tarfos Construction Co., 900 West 181st St, mtg $10,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, same..$100

115TH ST, 415 West, n s, 100.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av., 66.8x100.11; Belmont Realty Corporation to Margaret T. Monahan, 1,360 Pacific St, Brooklyn, mtg $96,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

126TH ST, 270 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Henrietta Baker to Patrick Doonan, 2,307 8th Av, and another, mtg $22,500, all liens, March 2; attorney, Herman Lubetkin, 38 Park Row.....$1

129TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 20.6x100.10; William Prager to Harry Leirne, 321 East 161st St, one-half part, mtg $6,500, Feb. 29; attorney, Paul M. Rines, 391 East 149th St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Lowenfeld et al., executors of Pincus Lowenfeld, to same, one-half part, mtg $6,500; attorney, same..

Exchange

134TH ST, 18 West, s s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Charles A. Clinton to Sarah Altman, 328 East 135th St, mtg $14,500, all liens, Feb. 24; attorney, B. E. Siegelstein, 99 Nassau St.....$1

137TH ST, 106 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Stella Meyer to David Prowler, 1,938 Lenox Av, all liens, Feb. 29; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St.$100

176TH ST, 500 West, w s, 80 ft n of Amsterdam Av, 100x119.10; Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, to Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, mtg $475,600, all liens, b. and s., Feb. 29.....$1

204TH ST, n e s, 250 ft s e of 10th Av, 150x99.11; 10th Av, s e s, at n e s of 204th St, 99.11x100; 9th Av, s e s, at n e s of 202d St, runs n e 199.11 ft to 203d St x s e 232.11 ft to Harlem River x s w — to 202d St x n w 213.7 to beginning; Naegle Av, s s, 150 ft w of Hawthorne St, runs s 139.10x s w 318.6x s 16.1 to Sherman's Creek x s w, n e, and n w — to avenue x e 436 to beginning, and all title to lands under water, wharfage, &c.; 10th Av, n w corner Academy St, runs n w 50 to high-water mark of Sherman's Creek x n e x n — to avenue x s w 166 to beginning; Academy St, n s, at low-water mark, Sherman's Creek, at point 94 ft n w of 10th Av, runs n w 234 ft to another point of creek x e s, s e along creek to beginning, with riparian rights, &c.; except parts within Naegle, 9th, and 10 Avs, and Academy and 202d to 205th St; also except 12 lots on 205th St, s s, conveyed by party of 1st part to Ekin Holding Co., Dec. 15, 1915; James N. and Annie J. Butterly to Frank S. Wedlake, 172 Earle Av, Lynbrook, L. I., all liens, March 1; address 21 Park Row.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frank S. Wedlake, Lynbrook, L. I., to James N. Butterly, 234 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, all liens, March 1; address, same.....$1

Bronx.

CYPRESS AV, n w corner 141st St, 100.6x 27; Marie Mangels to Helene Brinkmann, 860 East 161st St, mtg $19,000, March 3; attorney, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Helene Brinkmann to Elbe Mangels, 1,038 Hoe St, mtg $19,000, March 3; attorneys, same.....$100

DAWSON ST, n w corner Union Av, 25x100; Finn Holding Corporation to Leona Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, mtg $25,000, March 1; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row.....$1

DAWSON ST, n w corner of Union Av, 100x 25; Plainfield Estates, Inc., to Finn Holding Corp., 816 Madison Av, mtg $25,000, Jan. 11; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row.....$1

HOE AV, 1,038, e s, 40x100; Elbe Mangels to Helene Brinkmann, 860 East 161st St, mtg $24,000, March 3; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Helene Brinkmann to Elbe Mangels, 1,038 Hoe Av, mtg $24,000, March 3; attorneys Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$100

JENNINGS ST, 831, n s, 16.8x100; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to Sparta Realty Co., Inc., 408 East 149th St, mtg $4,250, Feb. 26; attorney, A. O. Ernst, 170 Broadway.....$100

KELLY ST, 920, e s, 44x131; Alice W. Meyer to Philip Aronson, 1,050 Forest Av, mtg $18,500, March 1; attorney, Louis Siegel, 23 West 31st St.....$1

LOT 124 and s e ½ of Lot 125, map of Washingtonville, 75x100; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co. to Eighty-sixth St. & West End Av. Co., 100 Park Av, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 62, map of Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Michael Grant, 3,398 3d Av, March 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

MINFORD PLACE, e s, 35 ft n of 172d St, 40x100; also Minford Place, n e corner of 172d St, 35x100; also Davidson Av, w s, 80 ft s of 184th St, 64.1x103.5; Pauline Stahl to Charles H. Stahl, 2,365 Davidson Av, Jan. 24; attorney, Charles H. Stahl, 2,365 Davidson Av.....$100

POE PLACE, w s, 152 ft n of Coles Place, 30x114.9; Edwin B. Tompkins to William H. Hancox, 154 Wallace Av, Feb. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 363.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 35.8x75.4; Lawrence P. Martin, referee, to Sarah P. Smith, 42 Chipman Av, Boston, Mass., March 3; attorney, L. G. Mapes, 1,489 Williamsbridge Road.....$2,500

TOWN DOCK ROAD, s s, 25 ft w of Wilcox St, 50x100; Rocco Scarpinato to Rosalia De Maro, 3,218 Layton St., ½ part, Oct. 2, 1915; Attorney, E. Rolph, 535 East 177th St..$100

WALTON AV, s e corner of Cameron Place, 107.5x122.6; Lamarac Realty Corp'n to Lillian Stone, 945 Trinity Av, mtg $10,000, Feb. 29; attorney, S. Bitterman, 309 B'way....$1

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of Main St, 50x100; Marie Mangels to Helene Brinkmann, 860 East 161st St, March 3; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Helene Brinkmann to Elbe Mangels, 1,038 Hoe St, March 3; attorney same.....$100

151ST ST, 733 and 735 East, n s, 50x100; also Concord Av, 629 and 631, w s, 51.10x 96; Fiss, Doerr & Carrol Horse Co. to Eighty-sixth St. & West End Av. Co., 103 Park Row, mtg $95,000, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

172D ST, 50 x 125 ft n of Gleason av, 25x100; Randolph N. Souffront, referee, to Francis X. Kelly, 2,483 Valentine Av, mtg $4,000, March 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$55

182D ST, 740 to 746, s s, 76x70; Mitchell McDermott Realty Co., Inc., to Ellen T. Kingston, 1,495 Edgewater Road, mtg $7,750, March 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BARROW ST, s s, 145.10 ft w of 7th Av, 21x40; Elizabeth A. Michales to Augustus H. Meyerhoff, 6 West 107th St, mtg $2,700, 1 year, Jan. 25; attorney, G. Richdale, Providence, R. I.....$1,800

53D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 75x100.5; St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, March 3, due as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$9,000

107TH ST, n s, 133 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Frank Schultz to Walter S. Kenefick, Rye, N. Y., Feb. 21, mtg $5,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. J. Brady, 191 East 140th St.....$2,500

184TH ST, s s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Sarah Altman to Charles A. Clinton, 5 East 128th St, Feb. 24, prior mtg $12,000, due as per bond; attorney, George H. Corey, 59 Wall St.....$2,500

Bronx.

EAST BURNSIDE AV, 291, n e corner of Ryer Av, 89.4x21x102.4x25.1; John F. Powers to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St, March 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$9,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 147 ft n of 182d St, 100x100; also Albany Crescent, s w corner of Heath Av, 130.7x89x133.5x75.7; Phelan Estates, Inc., to James B. Lynch, 439 East 138th St, prior mtg $15,000, March 3, due as per bond; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, 148th St. and 3d Av.....$30,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 47 ft n of 182d St, 50x58.9; William H. Hancox to Henry D. Winans, New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

KELLY ST, 920, e s, 44.11x131; Philip Aronson to Alice W. Meyer, Whitehall, N. Y., March 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$3,000

LOT 62, map of Hudson Park; Michael Grant to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, March 2, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way...$500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,078, w s, 66x 149.6; Emil N. Sorgenfrei and another to Columbia Trust Co., Trustee, 60 Broadway, March 3, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$28,000

STEBBINS AV, e s, 125 ft s of 167th St, 27.4x irregular; Louis E. Kleban Co., Inc., to Morris Oshansky, 106 West 121st St, Feb. 11, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Frankenthaler, 55 Nassau St.....$5,000

149TH ST, n s, 220.8 ft e of Morris Av, 25x irregular; Giuseppina Margarita to Henry Elias Brewing Co., 408 East 54th St, prior mtg $18,000, March 2, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

160TH ST, 408 and 411 East, n s, 50x101.2; Samax Construction Co., Inc., to Amanda A. C. Lane, 740 West End Av, prior mtg $33,000, March 3; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$12,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

MONTGOMERY ST, 30, store and basement; Alfred R. Conkling to Aaron Wiesenthal, 450 Grand St, 4 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Louis Shoostoff, 220 Broadway.$780

PINE ST, 51, first floor; Arthur H. O'Malley to T. Chalkadi & Co., 128 Water St, 3 years from May 1, 1916.....$240

WATER ST, 128, second floor; Arthur H. O'Malley to H. Springer Co., 128 Water St, 3 years from May 1, 1916.....$480

42D ST, s w corner of 8th Av, ground floor; Heyman Vogel to Morris G. Amado, 1,488 East 10th St, Brooklyn, 15 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Rosenthal & H., 2 Rector St.....$12,000

116TH ST, 236 and 238 West, ground floor; Thompson J. S. Flint et al. to Ephraim Siff, South Nyack, N. Y., 5 years from July 1, 1914; attorneys, Joseph & T. Sapinsky, 135 Broadway.....$3,000

116TH ST, 236 and 238 West, ground floor; Ephraim Siff and another to Morris D. Graengard, 451 West End Av, 2 9-12 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Max Jurist, 687 Eagle Av.....$4,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MT. MORRIS PARK WEST, 35; Henry Newbury against Bernard Ratkowsky, owner; Emilio Magdi, contractor.....$91

SAME PROPERTY; same against same..$91

SEAMAN AV, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 100x100; Louis Brook against Frank Wilson Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$272

FIFTH AV, 440 and 442; Rosen Contracting Co., Inc., against Com Re Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$7,540

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 104 ft n of 163d St, 78x114.9; William H. Penney against Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, owners; Jardin Co., Inc., and Joseph Smith, contractors.$971

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

PARK AV, 101; Donald McPherson against Architects' Offices, Inc., et al., Feb. 9, 1916, by bond.....$900

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 125 ft s of 167th St, 20.7x170.8; Morris Osmansky loans Louis E. Kleban Co., Inc., to erect one six-story apartment; 6 payments.....$60,000

160TH ST, 408-411 East; Amanda A. Chase loans Samax Construction Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment; 7 payments.....$12,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 550; Cornelia G. Chapin against Anna M. Sigrist et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Judge.

124TH ST, 57 to 61 West; New York Life Insurance Co. against Fannie M. Porter et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

215TH ST, s s, 273 ft e of 10th Av, 75x99.11; Bettie Wise against Max Marx et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss.

Bronx.

LOT NO. 6, westerly half, map of building lots, belonging to Sebastian F. Meyers et al.; George H. Janss against James Hincy et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorneys, Holden & Cavanaugh.

MORRIS AV, e s, 108.3 ft n of Bonner Place, 41.8x100; Simon M. Goldsmith against Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Zimmermann.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate at Public Auction—Special Sales Day

Next Thursday, March 9

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

Executor's Auction Sales

ESTATE of JAMES H. LONDERGAN, Dec'd.

East Side of Bainbridge Ave.
(Bet. Bedford Park Boulevard and E. 201st St.),
BRONX BOROUGH.
A vacant Plot, size 100x118.
CHARLES F. KELLEY, Esq., Attorney, 208 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ESTATE of CHARLOTTE ORDING, Dec'd.

132 West 134th Street
(Bet. Lenox & Seventh Aves.)
A lot 80x99.11, with walls of 5-story and basement brick tenement (damaged by fire.) 50% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR 3 YEARS AT 5%.
R. H. KELLEY, Esq., Attorney, 257 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Special Sales

11 and 13 West 51st St.
(Bet. 5th and 6th Avs.)
TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY AND AS ONE PARCEL.
Two 4-story and basement brownstone front dwellings, with brick extensions. Size of plot, 50x100.5. 60% may remain on mortgage at 5% for three years.
De BLOIS & ELDRIDGE, Agents, 509 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

N. E. Cor. Myrtle Ave. and Walworth St.
(Known as 715 Myrtle Av.),
BROOKLYN.
A 4-story brick tenement and 2-story brick extension with saloon. Size of lot, 20x101.
TOWNSEND & GUITERMAN, Attys., 32 Liberty St., N. Y.

380-382 East 136th St.
(Bet. Willis and Alexander Avs.),
BRONX BOROUGH.
(To be sold as one parcel.)
A 3-story and basement brick 3-family house and a 3-story and basement brick and stone business building. Steam heat and electricity. Size of plot, 35x100.

NEWARK, N. J.
332 Mt. Prospect Ave.
A desirable plot with frontage of 100 ft. on Mt. Prospect Ave., and 100.61 ft. on Clifton Ave. Improved with 2½-story frame dwelling, cottage and outbuildings. Size of plot, 100x410.33x irreg. 70% may remain on mortgage for three years at 5%.
RAYMOND, MOUNTAIN, VAN BLARCOM & MARSH, Attys., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

S. E. Cor. Fairmount and Kearney Avs.,
BRONX BOROUGH.
A vacant plot, size 50x100. 50% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 6%.
J. HOMER HILDRETH, Esq., Atty., 3d Av. and 148th St., N. Y.

Cor. Sedgwick Ave. & Kingsbridge Terrace
BRONX BOROUGH.
A large corner plot facing on a plaza. Size 85.14x56.15x146.73x117.38. Total area 7,268.11 sq. ft. To be offered as two parcels and as a whole.

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Phone 744 Cort.

Joseph P. Day AUCTIONEER

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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Westchester County and Long Island Owners

I will hold in the first and second weeks of May, respectively, a **Special Sales Day** for the sale at auction of **Westchester County** and **Long Island** properties exclusively.

I am planning an advertising campaign for each sale of about $2,000 at a small fractional cost of this sum to each owner.

These extensive advertising campaigns invariably produce selling results, and will be your golden opportunity if you are desirous of selling.

Consult me without delay.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day AUCTIONEER

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7% Investment

Loft Building

Entirely rented on long leases.

$100,000 required

Guarantor Realty Company

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Existing loans replaced at lowest interest rates and reasonable charges.

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To Lend on Choice First Mortgages at Lowest Rates. Also Building and Permanent Loans. Vacant Property Loans.
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400,000.
The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

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Anthracite Mine Owners publicity state they "cannot get more for small sizes" of hard coal, such as are burned by "Spencer Heaters," "because they are in competition with bituminous coal."
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N. Y. Office, 101 Park Ave.

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LORD ELECTRIC CO.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS

BUILDING MATERIAL.

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Samuel Marx, Auctioneer,

HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED BY Emily J. Tighe & John Dobbins, EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF Patrick Anderson, Deceased, To Sell at Public Auction

on Thursday, March 9th, 1916

at 12 noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, N. Y. City,
Nos. 342-46 West 11th St.,
S. E. cor. of Washington St., five-story brick and stone tenement, with two stores on the first floor; size of lot 81.9 ft. x 49.4 ft.; 42.2 ft. x 48.2 ft.

No. 340 West 11th St.,
three-story brick and stone, front and rear, tenements; 37.2x102 ft., irregular.
To Be Sold as One Parcel.
First Mortgage of $16,000 at 5%, due October 5, 1916.

Further particulars from Allen & Dean, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 149 Broadway, or at Auctioneer's Offices, Woolworth Building, Suite 3,130-36. Tel. 6011-12—Barclay.

Buy a house; pay but land value

At 324 West 22d St.
from old ownership—to close estate,
On Wednesday Next, Noon,
at Phillips, (Auction Stand,) 14 Vesey St.
MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney, 64 Wall St.

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Sale or Exchange.

Acreage in Queens Borough, Long Island and in Bergen County, New Jersey, will be exchanged for improved Manhattan property, or sold for cash at very reasonable prices. Plots range from 25 to 60 acres and are free and clear. Equities from $50,000 to $100,000. Suitable for development by suburban builder. Further particulars from

Brett & Goode Company,
Tel. Bryant 6255. 2 West 45th Street.

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Founded in 1888, the company has grown consistently, until it now owns or manages over $16,000,000 worth of rental property and serves more than 5,500 persons.

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Second—Few tenants are blessed with an imagination, and first impressions are usually lasting.

It is our experience that where an owner is progressive and improves his house a tenant is quickly found.

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West End Av. Corner in the Seventies

SIZE 102 x 100.
A nine-story fireproof Apartment House.

FIXED CHARGES	
Taxes	$8,415
Mortgage interest	15,000
ESTIMATED EXPENSES	
Water	382
Insurance	244
Coal and power	2,800
Wages	4,500
Gas	150
Telephone	400
Supplies, repairs & decorating	*4,800
*Ten per cent. of gross income.	
Total	$36,691

PRICE $475,000
GROSS INCOME $48,000
Assessed Valuation $450,000.
Mortgage $300,000, at 5%.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
Broadway, Corner 80th St.

For Sale or Rent,
MODERN FIVE-STORY
BUSINESS BUILDING,
Silk District.
ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT.
22d St., Bet. Broadway and 4th Av.
ADDRESS
E. WILLIAMS, No. 102 W. 38th St.

PRIVATE GARAGE,
No. 119 West 45th St.,
Bet. 6th and 7th Avs.
Size 24.6x100.5; three stories.
For full information apply to
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BARGAIN in lower Sixties, to close estate. Four-story house; 20x100.5. 5th-Madison Avs. One-third under city assessment; 20% under most conservative appraisal. Small amount of cash.
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Plot 50x100, west side of Davidson Ave., 250 feet north of Fordham Road, below grade, one and a half blocks to Jerome Ave. and Fordham Road "L" and Subway station. Fine for apartments. Brokers protected.
McLERNON BROS., 128 W. Fordham Rd.

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The Restricted Section of Midland Beach.
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Splendid Lots from $250, advancing $25 per street approaching the water; easy monthly payments. Map and particulars.
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SIZE 83'4" x 100.
An eight-story fireproof Building, fully rented; 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.

FIXED CHARGES	
Mortgage interest	$10,000
Taxes	4,518
ESTIMATED EXPENSES	
Water	325
Insurance	300
Light and power	1,564
Wages	1,884
Gas	180
Supplies, repairs & decorating	*3,000
*Ten per cent. of gross income.	
Total	$21,771

PRICE $275,000
GROSS INCOME $30,000
Assessed Valuation $245,000.
Mortgage $200,000, at 5%, Due 1920.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
Broadway, Corner 80th St.

CASH AND COUNTRY ESTATE
Plainfield, N. J.—65 acres, residence and all outbuildings; fine location; equity $19,000, add cash for walk-up apartment.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St., N. Y. Murray Hill 4030.

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Attention, Owners & Builders!
Want to buy prominently located Bronx corner subject to one mortgage only; with equity of not over $80,000. Layout of 2-3-4-5 room apartments, also stores. Address full particulars to Box No. 795 Times Harlem.

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$5,800
CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large
HOLLOW

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Lots of one acre and upward, 400 to 725 feet elevation; fine river and inland views; good macadam roads. Unexcelled water supply.

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A 100 foot front log cabin Bungalow, 12 rooms, two baths; service house, garage, tennis court; located on 6 high knoll, together with seven acres of beautiful wooded land, picturesque and high class surroundings, in Quaker Ridge section of Westchester; short distance out; ideal Summer home; improvements adapted for year around; price surprisingly low. G. K. LAIRD, 30 East 42d St. 'Phone 7327—Murray Hill.

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Modern brick and stucco house, attractively located on hillside; 12 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat; 70 feet of glass enclosed piazza; large garage with chauffeur's quarters; over one-half acre of ground; fine trees; convenient and desirable location.

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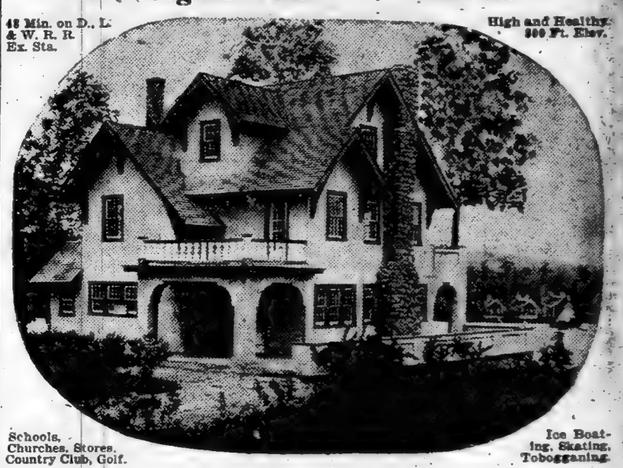

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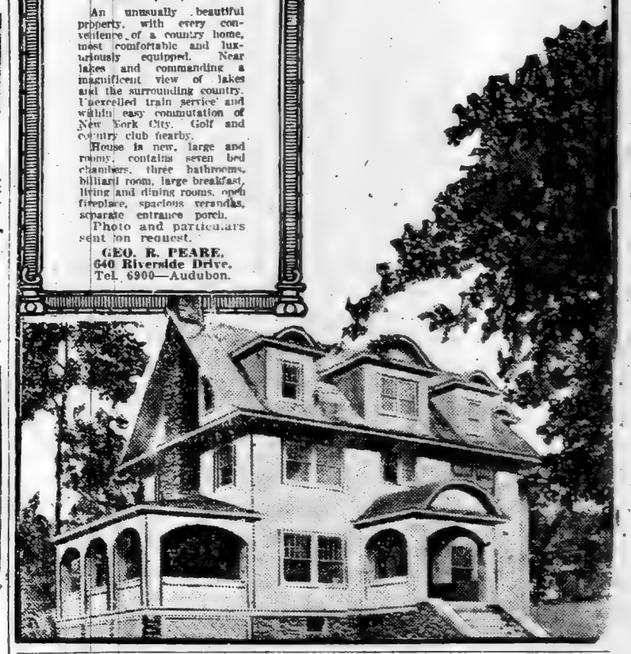

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This charming home, built day's work; superior construction, finish; delightfully located corner; 15-mile view; convenient Lackawanna express station, 70 daily trains, 50 minutes Broadway; contains living, dining rooms, den, butler's pantry, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, dressing room, having lavatory; tiled bathroom; maid's bath; front, side cement floor porches, with awnings; oak floors throughout; ceiling beamed, walls paneled in hardwood; finest heat; costly gas, electric fixtures; gas range; open fireplace; beautiful lawn; fruit; model garage; perfect home; slaughtered; $6,900; easy terms; photo mailed; possession soon.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

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in Madison; nearly 400 feet elevation; 15-mile views and breezes; choice district; amidst all nice people; a place for all year; delightful Summers, enjoyable Winters, and always convenient; 50 minutes New York; 70 trains. Town has 6,000 population; high-class social conditions; the town and commuting you would like. Charming semi-bungalow; living room 20x25; Dutch tiled fireplace; parquet floors; American Radiator steam heat, electricity; gas kitchen; 2 modern bathrooms; 4 bedrooms; billiard room and den. A house that will charm you and surely a bargain. $9,500, terms.

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Mountain Ave., 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms	$1200
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Act Quickly.
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at a sacrifice; 16 rooms, 3 baths, (built for owner's use,) on large corner plot running into golf grounds; unobstructed view for miles; in best residential section of a suburban city of 15,000; 15 miles from Manhattan, 5 minutes' walk from 2 express stations and trolley.
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Ramsey, New Jersey, 27 miles from city. House has 8 rooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, telephone, water, laundry tubs; also frame garage; 1½ acres of land or more if desired; fruit and shade trees. Price $5,500, small amount cash, balance on mortgage. Also bungalow 5A, $8,500.
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Near West St. 5-story and basement building, 44x100. Electric elevator. Extra heavy construction. Possession at once.

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Opposite City Hall Park, between Park Place and Murray St., 25x113. Ripe for improvement. Possession May 1st. Will rent for 21 years.

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West side, between 30th and 31st Streets, 5-story and basement building, 24x100. Will lease for ten years on net basis, or rent stores and basement, and lofts separately.

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Store, basement and subcellar 20x50. Sidewalk elevator. Immediate possession.

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Near Mercer. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th lofts, 25x50. Rope hatchway. Will put in first-class order. Rent $900 for the four floors. No manufacturing.

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Near John St. 4th (top) Loft, 40 x80; large skylights, hoist. Possession May 1st. Rent $720; also 1st loft, 21x125. Possession May 1st.

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Between Broadway and Elm St.; 1st and 3rd lofts, 31x76; will alter and improve to suit tenants.

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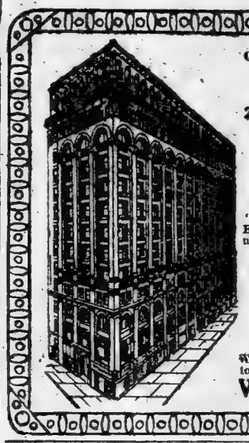

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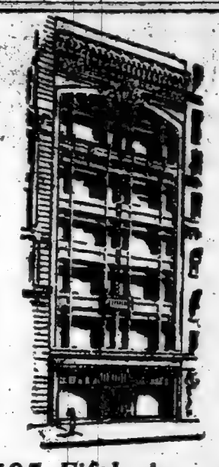

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6 large rooms & bath..... $45
5 large rooms & bath, butler's pantry.... $37.50
REGENTS & BELLPORT HALL
3100-3110 Broadway.
N. E. Cor. 123d, S. E. Cor. 124th.
5 rooms and bath..... $35 to $45
7 rooms, 2 baths, corner..... $60 to $65

307 West 79th St.

One Apartment Only Vacant.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600
Good service, convenient location and moderate rentals are the inducements that keep this house popular and full.
Also one apartment of 6 rooms and bath will be sub-let for $1,200.
Apply to Superintendent, on Premises.

NEW HOUSES 4-5-6 ROOMS

All modern conveniences. Exceptionally large and light rooms. Reasonable rents. Inducements to desirable tenants.
865 WEST 180th STREET
or apply to owner, Room 4, 600 W. 181st St.
15—Ft. Washington Ave.—21
RIO GRANDE—RIO VISTA
5-4 ROOMS, $45 TO $55.
46—Ft. Washington Ave.—47
CHATEAU D'ARMES—RONDA
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $45-$85.
Elevators; all improvements. Near 157th St. Subway.
LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.

An Exceptional Opportunity on Wide 57th Street.

Eight extra large, light rooms and bath; high ceilings, hardwood trim and newly decorated; private hall; rent $50. Apply on premises, 438-440 West 57th St., or
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., 900 7th Av., Corner 57th St. 'Phone 1921—Circle.

VALLAMONT,

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH. EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

Netherland Apartments

340 West 86th St.
On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway. High-Class Apartment House.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents Very Moderate.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

CARVEL COURT

N. E. Cor. 114th & St. Nicholas Ave.
High Class Elevator Apt., 6 Rooms and Bath. Rent $50.00.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

LA JACQUETTA

166 West 87th Street
ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT.
J. AXELROD. 200 W. 72d St.

THE CLEBURNE

West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

BIG CONCESSIONS
BEAUTIFUL ELEVATOR APTS., fine location; all improvements; decorated in white enamel.
3 and 5 West 104th St., 6 large rooms, $60.
30 East 128th St., 5 rooms, $35; 7 rooms, $60.

536 WEST 111TH STREET

TO SUBLET, SUPERB APARTMENT
4 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Outside. Southern Exposure.
Moderate Rental. Apply on Premises.

GREAT CONCESSIONS

7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plans, bet. subway and "L" express station; only one grand corner 8 rooms left; reduced to $77.50; see this office.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive

Corner 113th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

400 West 118th St.

FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
Corner Apartment.
All Outside Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets.. $1,200
7 " " " " .. $1,000
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

The ROCKFALL

Broadway at 111th St.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths
NEWLY DECORATED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.
CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Manager.

THE FAIRFIELD S. W. COR. 163D ST.
97 FT. WASHINGTON AVE.
Sublease at Bargain
4 elegant, large, light, beautifully decorated rooms; unsurpassed view of Palisades and prettiest part of Hudson River; southerly and westerly exposure. Premises or
KEMPE & CO. B'way-97 St. Schuyler 5410

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 238th St. Sub. Station.
4-4-5 ROOMS; ALL IMP.
$23 to $36
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Call at above address ONLY.

Southwick Apartments
674 WEST 161ST ST.
THE LOYAL
894 Riverside Drive, Cor. 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths. Rents $480 to $864 yearly. 7 Rooms cor. Apt. and 2 Baths, $1,140. Open Evenings. Renting Agents on Premises. 'Phone 9282 Audubon.
FRIEDMAN CON. CO., 189 Broadway.

THE ENDYMION

352 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

Mosholu Arms Apts.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT 199TH ST.
BRIGGS TO RAINBRIDGE AVE.,
3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms - - $25-$28-$35-$45
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE
Schermerhorn
MADISON AVE.
BLOCK FRONT.
82d to 83d St.
9 Rooms

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The Lusitania Case.

C. D. P.—Has the United States Government modified its original demands to Germany in the Lusitania case?

No. Secretary Lansing has stated that the United States Government neither increased nor modified its original demands concerning the sinking of the Lusitania. In making this statement he had reference to an interview cabled to this country from Berlin with Dr. Zimmermann, Imperial Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which Dr. Zimmermann was quoted as saying that the United States had increased its original demands in the Lusitania case. Mr. Lansing expressed surprise over this statement and said he doubted that Dr. Zimmermann had made it. In denying that the demands had been increased, Mr. Lansing said also that they had not been modified.

The Neutrality of Belgium.

S. J. S.—In a recent issue you state in reply to a question that the United States has never signed any treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, but that the United States was a signatory to The Hague Convention declaring the territory of all neutral powers inviolable. Will you please explain the difference in meaning between these two?

Briefly, the difference between these two statements is the difference between the treaty of 1839, whereby the neighboring powers stood guarantors for the specific neutrality of the Kingdom of Belgium, and the general provisions respecting the rights and duties of all neutral powers in case of war on land, as drawn up by the nations at The Hague Conference of 1907. On April 19, 1839, a treaty was concluded between the King of the Belgians and the King of the Netherlands which contained the following sentence: "Belgium forms an independent State of perpetual neutrality." Of this treaty Prussia, France, England, Austria, and Russia declared themselves guarantors. This is the famous "Treaty of 1839," by which the powers bound themselves to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and Belgium on her part was forbidden in case of war to take the part of any of the belligerents. This treaty, as you see, was not a laying down of general laws, but a specific guarantee of the neutrality, in perpetuity, of one specific country. With this treaty the United States had nothing to do. In 1907, at the Second Hague Conference, the nations drew up the "Convention Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land." This convention opens with the general provision that "The territory of neutral powers is inviolable." It proceeds to define such neutrality, calling upon neutral nations to defend their neutrality against violation; but it is not a guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium, or of any other specified country, nor does it bind any of its signatories to fight in defense of the neutrality of another power.

Antwerp.

E. P. B.—Was Antwerp, the city proper, apart from the outer forts and earthworks, defended in the present war, or did the troops when the forts were about to fall retire and the city surrender?

The forts of Antwerp withstood a bombardment of ten days. When the forts were finally pulverized the Belgian Army withdrew and made a definite retreat. There was, therefore, nothing to delay the entrance of the Germans into the city. Beyond this there was no form of surrender; the Germans entered the city just as soon as the forts were evacuated.

The Red Cross Society.

M. C.—General information in regard to the American Red Cross Society, answering your question, is as follows: The officers are: President, Woodrow Wilson; Vice President, Robert W. de Forest; Treasurer, John Skelton Williams; Secretary, Charles L. McGee; Chairman of Central Committee, William Howard Taft; National Director, Ernest P. Bicknell; Executive Committee, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Robert W. de Forest, Franklin K. Lane, Robert Lansing, Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, Charles D. Norton; Officers, New York County Chapter: Chairman, Robert W. de Forest; Treasurer, Jacob H. Schiff; Secretary, Mrs. W. K. Draper. The Red Cross is the reserve emergency organization of the American people for community relief in time of disaster, and for the relief of the wounded and distressed in time of war. The Act of Congress, which incorporated the American Red Cross Jan. 5, 1905, and which is its charter, defined its purpose in the following terms: "To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war" and "to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace, and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same." The national headquarters are at 1024 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and the New York office is at 130 East Twenty-second Street. Contributions marked for a specific purpose, country, or the like, are used for that purpose or forwarded to the proper agencies in that country. Detailed information may be obtained at the New York office.

The Audacious.

A. C. M.—Has the British Admiralty ever either affirmed or denied the sinking of the British battleship Audacious?

It has consistently refused to do either.

Loans to Germany's Allies.

H. R.—Has Germany assisted her allies, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, with loans?

A war loan to Turkey was reported on Nov. 21, 1914, of $50,000,000. Jan. 31, 1915, it was reported that Germany had sent Turkey, in gold, sums amounting to about $15,000,000. A loan of $125,000,000 to Austria was reported July 10, 1915, and in October, 1915, a dispatch from Rome stated that Germany had lent the Bulgars $12,500,000 for the families of reservists, to allay dissatisfaction among the Bulgarian troops. Information in this country as to the finances of the Central Powers is not very full, and there may have been other loans which are not on record here.

Neutral Nations and Belgium.

L. M.—No neutral nation protested against the invasion of Belgium.

The British War Ministry.

R. S. GOODWIN.—The British Coalition Cabinet, as composed at present, is as follows: Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, Herbert Henry Asquith; Lord Privy Seal, Earl Curzon; Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey; Lord High Chancellor, Lord Buckmaster; First President of the Council, Marquess of Crewe; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna; Home Secretary, Herbert L. Samuel; Colonial Secretary, Andrew Bonar Law; Secretary for War, Earl Kitchener of Khartoum; Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George; Secretary for India, Austen Chamberlain; Secretary for Scotland, Thomas McKinnon Wood; First Lord of the Admiralty, Arthur James Balfour; President Board of Trade, Walter Runciman; President Local Government Board, Walter Long; President Board of Education, Arthur Henderson; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster, Herbert L. Samuel; Postmaster General, Joseph A. Pease; Lord Chancellor for Ireland, Ignatius John O'Brien; President Board of Agriculture and Fish, Earl of Selborne; First Commissioner of Works, Lewis Harcourt; Minister of War Trade, Lord Robert Cecil.

This also answers the question of B. P. on the same subject.

The French Coalition Cabinet.

B. P.—The French War Ministry, the first Coalition Cabinet of France, is composed as follows: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand; General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jules Cambon; Vice President of Cabinet and Minister of State, Charles de Freycinet; Minister of War, General J. S. Gallieni; Minister of Justice, Rene Viviani; Minister of the Interior, Louis L. Malvy; Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Lacaze; Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot; Minister of Public Instruction and Inventions Concerning National Defense, Professor Paul Painleve; Minister of Public Works, Marcel Sembat; Minister of Commerce, Etienne Clementel; Minister of the Colonies, Gaston Doumergue; Minister of Labor, Albert Metin; Ministers Without Portfolio, Emile Combes, Leon Bourgeois, Denys Cochin, Jules Guesde; Under Secretary of State, War, Munitions, Albert Thomas; Under Secretary of State for Subsistence, Joseph Thierry; Under Secretary of State for Sanitary Service, Justin Godart; Under Secretary of State for Marine, Louis Nail; Under Secretary of State for the Fine Arts, Albert Dalimier.

Negotiations for Peace.

E. O. J.—Could it be said that Montenegro had opened negotiations for peace or that such negotiations had been opened since the outbreak of war?

So far as is authentically known, none of the belligerents have negotiated for peace. There have been several claims, all from Teutonic sources, as to such action on the part of Montenegro. But the King of Montenegro has denied that he has ever sued for peace.

Germany's War Debt.

H. R.—The war debt of Germany is, in round figures, about $8,915,000,000.

The Russian Premier.

E. P.—The Russian Premier is M. Sturmer; he was named Feb. 1 to succeed M. Goremykine. M. Sturmer is a pronounced reactionary.

Gold.

H. L.—Will you kindly answer the following: Is gold a commodity? Does its value fluctuate? Does its price fluctuate? Does the Government fix the price and value of gold? What is the difference, if any, between the "fluctuation of gold" and the "fluctuation in the purchasing power of gold"? Can a pennyweight be bought cheaper today than ten years ago or thereabout?

Gold is not considered a commodity in the ordinary sense of the term, but is the basis on which the values of commodities are determined. Its value does not fluctuate, but is universally fixed at $20.66 2-3 per ounce or its equivalent. Its price, however, fluctuates as in the case of premiums; its value is stationary, hence the term premium. The difference between the fluctuation of that and the purchasing power of gold may be simply illustrated as follows: That while its value remains stationary, a premium would serve to reduce its purchasing power, to be added to its cost, but an advance in the price of commodities would operate to reduce the purchasing price of gold, taking one dollar as a unit. For instance, a dollar will purchase an article whose price coincides, but if an advance in the commodity raises the price of that particular article to $1.10, the purchasing power of gold would necessarily be reduced proportionately; or, again, in times of adversity, commodities are cheap, the supply invariably exceeding the demand, the purchasing power of gold would then be greater than in times of prosperity when the supply does not meet the demand and higher prices for commodities result. There is no difference in the cost of a pennyweight of gold today from what it was ten years or more ago.

The United States Army.

Mrs. R. B. H.—The personnel of the General Staff of the United States Army in the years 1904-1915, has been as follows: 1915, Brig.Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver; 1914, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver; 1913, the same as 1914; 1912, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; Major Gen. William H. Carter, Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, Brig. Gen. Weaver; 1911, Major Gen. Wood, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Major Gen. Carter; 1910, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Brig. Gen. Murray, Major Gen. Wotherspoon; 1909, Major Gen. Bell, Chief of Staff; Major Gen. William P. Duvall, Brig. Gen. Murray, Major Gen. Wotherspoon; 1908, same as 1909; 1907, Major Gen. Bell, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Brig. Gen. Murray; 1906, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff; Major Gen. John C. Bates, Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills, Brig. Gen. Barry; 1905, Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, Chief of Staff; Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, Brig. Gen. John P. Story, Brig. Gen. Bliss; 1904, Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, Brig. Gen. Carter. In 1903 and 1902, about which you also inquire, General Nelson Miles was in command of the army.

General Chaffee.

Mrs. R. B. H.—Please tell me something of General Chaffee's military career. Did he serve in the Spanish-American war?

Yes. He served in Cuba and was breveted Major General of volunteers. General Chaffee entered the United States Army in 1861, and served with distinction, as Lieutenant and Captain, in the civil war. In 1897 he was made Lieutenant Colonel. In 1900 he was sent to take command of the United States forces in China. In 1901 he was made a Major General in the regular army, and in 1902 was placed in command of the Division of the Philippines. He was made commander of the Army of the East in 1903, and was Chief of Staff of the United States Army in 1905 and 1906.

The Peterhoff Case.

G. F.—Briefly, the record of the case of the prize steamer Peterhoff, to which you have seen reference in mention of prize court cases in the present war, was as follows: The British steamship Peterhoff, which had cleared from London for "St. Thomas and other places," was captured on Feb. 25, 1863, by the United States steamer Vanderbilt, four and a half miles off the Island of St. Thomas. The vessel was sent first to Key West and then to New York, and after considerable litigation both vessel and cargo were condemned by the United States District Court. The opinion of the court in the case, rendered by Judge Betts, and printed in 1864, fills 116 pages, and is of course too long to quote in any detail in these columns. It may be consulted in the library of the New York Historical Society.

Man-Eating Sharks.

S. S. S.—Will you tell me if it is true that some well-known person—I think Hermann Oelrichs—once offered a large reward for authentic proof of a shark attacking a human being while the human being was alive, or at least active in the water? And if so, has any proof ever been submitted or any effort made to claim the sum of money by any person supposed to have witnessed the attack?

Your information is partly correct. More than ten years ago Hermann Oelrichs offered, through the columns of a New York morning newspaper, a reward of $500 for any authentic case of a man bitten by a shark, but the further condition was added that the attack should have been made "to the north of Cape Hatteras." The reward was never claimed. There have been, however, some well-authenticated stories of sharks attacking men in tropical or sub-tropical waters. Dr. Frederick A. Lucas, Director of the American Museum of Natural History, says in this connection:

"In some instances the attack seems to have been directly traceable to the fact that sharks were accustomed to feed on offal in the localities where the attacks on men occurred. It may be repeated that the danger from shark bites in this vicinity is extremely small, as none of the larger and fiercer sharks is often to be found in our waters, and ordinarily even a large shark is a very cautious animal.

"The crews of vessels lying at the Chincha Islands and the coolies who worked on board were accustomed to go in bathing, although sharks of various sizes up to twelve feet in length were frequently seen. Not only was there no instance of a man being attacked by a shark during the three months that I was there but there was not even a tradition to the effect that in the many years that the Chincha Islands had been frequented by vessels any such attack had taken place."

The Kruger Telegram.

H. K. ARMSTRONG.—On the day after the Jameson raiders were captured by the Boers, the German Emperor sent a telegram to President Kruger congratulating him that he had succeeded in making the capture "without appealing to the help of the friendly powers." The words in quotation marks form the part of the text of the telegram which was especially understood as a direct slap at England. It was met by the formation of a flying squadron, and by calling attention to the London Convention reserving supervision of the foreign relations of the Transvaal to England. Afterward the Kaiser showed marked friendliness to England and snubbed Kruger. The raiders were captured early in January, 1896.

Foreign Newspapers.

READER.—Are daily papers in foreign languages permitted publication in Germany and Austria? Do England and France allow the publication of newspapers in foreign languages?

None of these countries prohibits the publication of newspapers in foreign languages.

Communistic Colonies.

J. E.—Not long ago I saw mention of the fact that a group of Socialists had bought 4,000 acres of land somewhere in the United States and were about to found a communistic colony. Can you tell me something about it?

You no doubt refer to a so-called Socialist colony organized at Independence, Missouri, supposed to be composed of one hundred members, each of whom was to pay $400 and to settle on a 4,000 acre tract of land in the Ozark Mountains, in the southwestern part of the State of Missouri. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that because the organizer of this or any like so-called communistic colony is or is said to be a Socialist, the scheme can rightly be called a "Socialist colony." There are a number of such enterprises of a co-operative nature, but none of them are conducted along Socialist lines, and the Socialist organization does not indorse them or recognize them as Socialist colonies.

"Emperor" and "King."

Miss A. R. G.—What is the difference between an Emperor and a King?

The former term is "conventionally superior." A King is the ruler of one country, while the proper meaning of Emperor is "the chief of a confederation of States of which Kings are members."

Albania.

Miss A. R. G.—The capital of Albania is Durazzo.

The Bryan Peace Treaties.

S. J. S.—Has the United States signed a treaty with any country agreeing not to declare war without giving one year's notice to that effect?

You doubtless refer to what are known as the Bryan Peace Treaties, providing for the arbitration of all possible difficulties that may arise between the United States and the other signatory powers. These treaties agree, in all cases of dispute between the signatory nations, to refer the discussion to a commission of inquiry, and not to go to war within a year. They have been signed by France, Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Greece, China, Salvador, Guatamala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Persia, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Panama, Dominican Republic, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Ecuador.

European Republics.

Miss A. R. G.—The principal European republics are France, Portugal, and Switzerland. The little republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees, should also be mentioned, and the claimant to the rule of Albania takes the title of President.

The American Revolution.

D. J. H.—How many Americans were killed in the American Revolution?

There are no exact or complete authentic records giving the losses of life in that war. Heitman's "Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army," Volume II., Page 280, states in reference to the American Revolution: "There is nothing of record showing the casualties sustained." In Malcolm Townsend's "United States," Pages 338 and 339, you can find a list of the principal engagements of the Revolutionary War, giving both the British and American losses, but this does not answer your question, as it records only the greatest battles, and is thus far from complete.

The Gary School Plan.

J. M.—Your request for a complete explanation of the Gary plan and a comparison of its educational method with the present system has been referred for an authoritative reply to Albert Shields, Director of the Division of Reference and Research of the New York City Department of Education. He answers your questions as follows:

"The present plan of the traditional schools (excepting the prevocational classes) provides, for classes above the first year, two sessions aggregating five hours daily, separated by an intermission of at least one hour for luncheon. When it is not possible to accommodate all the children in the regular five-hour session, it becomes necessary to resort to part time. Classroom activities are supplemented by special playground activities, use of library and other child welfare neighborhood activities, after 3 o'clock or after the close of the regular school day. Shopwork, cooking, and advanced sewing are included in the course of the last two years, instruction in sewing or constructive work having been given during the preceding six years. Departmental instruction is usually given in the last two years of the course. This provides for instruction by teachers who are specially equipped to teach certain subjects—English, history, mathematics, &c.

"The work-study-play plan (Gary plan) provides for the continuous use of the whole school plant by means of two duplicate schools in one building, each school taking its turn in the regular classrooms, and alternating the pupils between the school auditorium, the playground, and the workshops and library, so that one-third of the children are in the auditorium, one-third in the playground, and one-third in the shops and library or in other community activities. For example, such a program would be as follows:

Entire School in Regular Classroom Activities.		Entire School in Community Activities or following Special School Activities.		
		1-3 Sch't in Play.	1-3 Sch't in Shops.	1-3 Sch't in Academic Forum.
8:30- 9:30—X	Lang'ge 30m., Writing, Spelling 30m.	Y	Y	Y
9:35-10:30—X	Mus., Ex. 30m., Reading 30m.	Y	Y	Y
10:30-11:30—Y	Arithm. 40m., History 20m.	X	X	X
11:30-12:30—Y	Science, M. T., Drawing 60m.	X	school at lunch	
12:30- 1:30—X	Science, M. T., Drawing 60m.	Y	school at lunch	
1:30- 2:30—X	Arithm. 40m., History 20m.	Y	Y	Y
2:30- 3:30—Y	Lang'ge 30m., Writing, Spelling 30m.	X	X	X
3:30- 4:30—Y	Mus., Ex. 30m., Reading 30m.	X	X	X
4:30- 5:30—	Miscellaneous voluntary exercises for both schools			

"As a result of the duplicate school plan, part-time in a school is eliminated. The school day is lengthened, but pupils, as part of the program, go to the library or take advantage of other supplementary facilities as can be made available in the school itself, or may be secured through co-operation with outside agencies of the neighborhood. The program provides that the child may be excused during the day to take private lessons at home or attend religious instruction if the parent so desires. The play periods, it will be noted, are vital parts of the program. Pupils in the fifth grades and above work in the various shops; children in lower grades are also given handwork. Under the Gary plan 'work activities' are afforded all children in the belief that all children need helpful and practical work along with study and play as a means of developing their faculties rather than because they may be forced prematurely from school into practical life.

"In the traditional schools having prevocational classes in the seventh and eighth years, these classes are organized in accordance with a duplicate school plan similar to the Gary plan, including co-operation with community activities, but specific prevocational training is given to the pupils of these grades and to average children in the schools.

"I may say in conclusion that Dewey's 'Schools of Tomorrow' gives a clear account of the schools of Gary. The Educational Review of January, 1916, contains a report on the Gary experiment in New York City—the experiment in Public School 45, the Bronx.

"The articles to which I refer you are both favorable to the working of the Gary plan. Objections and criticisms have been made on various grounds, viz., that the experiments in this city do not duplicate all the facilities offered in the town of Gary, that the proposed scheme of organization sacrifices pedagogic values in time distribution, that the auditorium exercises are not adapted for instruction, that there is time lost in changes in classes, and that the children have not progressed as well in academic subjects. A recent publication of the City Superintendent of Schools (survey of the Gary and prevocational schools) claims to give evidence of the last point.

"You will understand that it is not the province of this division to give any official expression on the merits or demerits of this form or other forms of organization unless so directed by the Board of Education."

The United States Flag.

MRS. J. R. P.—There is no Federal law in this country which prohibits the display of a foreign flag on a flagpole without the American flag above it.

Naturalization.

W. S. S.—Will you please tell me what steps to take to obtain my naturalization (second) papers? I obtained my first papers March 20, 1914.

Two years from the date when you made your declaration of intention you may, if you have lived continuously in the United States for five years and in the State of New York for one year, file your petition for complete naturalization in any United States District Court or court of record having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited, which has jurisdiction over the place in which you reside. Your petition cannot be heard until ninety days after it is filed.

Americans in Foreign Countries.

READER.—Is it true, as I have been told, that the American flag cannot be called upon for protection of American citizens in a foreign country unless they are under the roof of an American Legation or Consulate?

The flying of the American flag in foreign countries is subject to the laws of those countries, in regard to which the Department of State cannot give any information.

Desertion and Naturalization.

CITIZEN.—Does the fact of a man having deserted from the British Army in time of peace in England debar him from being naturalized as an American citizen?

No.

Anglo-American Sports.

R. M.—Some years ago there was held on Old Manhattan Field an athletic meet between the London Athletic Club of England, and the athletes of America. Can you tell me the events, winners, and time made?

The contest was between the New York A. C. and the London A. C., the date Sept. 21, 1895. The official records are as follows:

100-yard run—9 4-5 seconds. B. J. Wefers, N. Y. A. C.

220-yard run—21 3-5 seconds. B. J. Wefers, N. Y. A. C.

440-yard run—49 seconds. Thomas E. Burke, N. Y. A. C.

880-yard run—1:53 2-5. C. H. Kilpatrick, N. Y. A. C.

Mile run—4:18 1-5. Thomas P. Conneff, N. Y. A. C.

120-yard hurdle—15 2-5 seconds. Stephen Chase, N. Y. A. C.

3 mile run—15:36 1-5. Conneff, N. Y. A. C.

Putting 6-pound shot—43 ft. 5 in. George R. Gray, N. Y. A. C.

Hammer—137 ft. 5½ in. J. S. Mitchel, N. Y. A. C.

High jump—6 ft. 5 5-8 in. M. F. Sweeney, N. Y. A. C.

Broad jump—22 ft. 6 in. Elwood B. Bloss, N. Y. A. C.

French and German Expenditures.

LEON BARADET.—A maintains that Germany spent more money in preparation for war purposes in late years than France; B claims that France spent more. Which is right?

The figures for the three years 1912, 1913, 1914 follow. The years named are those in which the announcements were made. The figures are of course estimates. They do not include specific extra expenses incident to the present war:

1912.—German Army, $238,876,000; French Army, $204,583,500; German navy, $114,254,000; French navy, $92,000,000.

1913.—German Army, $183,000,000; French Army, $191,431,580; German navy $111,300,000; French navy, $119,571,400.

1914.—German Army, $293,289,155; French Army, $202,141,122; German navy, $113,918,367; French navy, $96,255,733.

Figures for the last year are not available.

The Nations' Fighting Forces.

E. F. KOHN.—The forces of the belligerents at the outbreak of war were approximately as follows: Germany—Peace strength, 870,000; reserves, 4,530,000; total war strength, 5,400,000. France—Peace strength, 790,000; reserves, 4,516,507; total war strength, 5,300,000. Russia—Peace strength, 1,686,000; reserves, 4,018,000; total war strength, 5,400,000. Austria-Hungary—Peace strength, 438,035; reserves, 3,168,965; total war strength, 3,600,000. Italy—Peace strength, 306,000; reserves, 2,894,200; total war strength, 3,880,200. Great Britain—Peace strength, 186,467; reserves, 2,743,986; total war strength, 3,000,000. Japan—Peace strength, 250,000; reserves, 1,250,000; total war strength, 1,500,000. Belgium—Peace strength, 58,033; reserves, 291,967; total war strength, 350,000. Bulgaria—Peace strength, 66,583; reserves, 433,417; total war strength, 500,000. Serbia—Peace strength, 36,316; reserves, 317,139; total war strength, 355,455. Turkey—Peace strength, 210,000; reserves, 890,000; total war strength, 1,100,000. Montenegro—Peace strength, 35,000; no reserves. These figures do not include the estimates of unorganized forces based on the figures of the population, nor do they include the colonial armies of the nations possessing such troops.

The International African Association.

L. M.—The conference at Brussels to consider the development of Africa, in 1876, was called by King Leopold of the Belgians, and was the first definite step in the modern partition of the continent. King Leopold summoned to a conference at Brussels representatives of Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Russia, "to deliberate on the best methods to be adopted for the exploration and civilization of Africa, and the opening up of the interior of the continent to commerce and industry." The conference was entirely unofficial, and the delegates from the countries did not represent their Governments or pledge them in any way. After deliberations lasting three days the conference formed the "International African Association," with its headquarters at Brussels; committees were to be established in the various countries represented, and the central idea of the association was apparently to place the entire matter of the exploration and development of Africa on an international footing. It was soon found that this was an unattainable ideal. The national committees in the various countries came gradually to work more and more independently of the central association, and at the same time the central association itself became more and more Belgian in character. It at last developed into the Congo Free State, under the personal sovereignty of King Leopold.

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Picture Section: Part 4,
Shakespeare Section.

The New York Times

Sunday.
March 5, 1916

BRITISH STORES WHICH COULD NOT BE REMOVED FROM GALLIPOLI BURNING ON THE SHORES OF SUVLA BAY.
From a British Official Photograph Taken from the Deck of H. M. S. Cornwallis, the Last Ship to Leave the Dardanelles.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)

CHILDREN OF CROWN PRINCE GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, SWEDEN.
They Are, Left to Right: Prince Bertil, the Youngest Child, Four Years Old Last Week; Princess Ingrid, and Princes Sigvard and Gustavus Adlophus.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Service.)

GENERAL COUSIN DECORATING HIS SON WITH THE CROSS OF WAR IN THE COURTYARD OF THE INVALIDES, PARIS.
(Photo from Medem.)

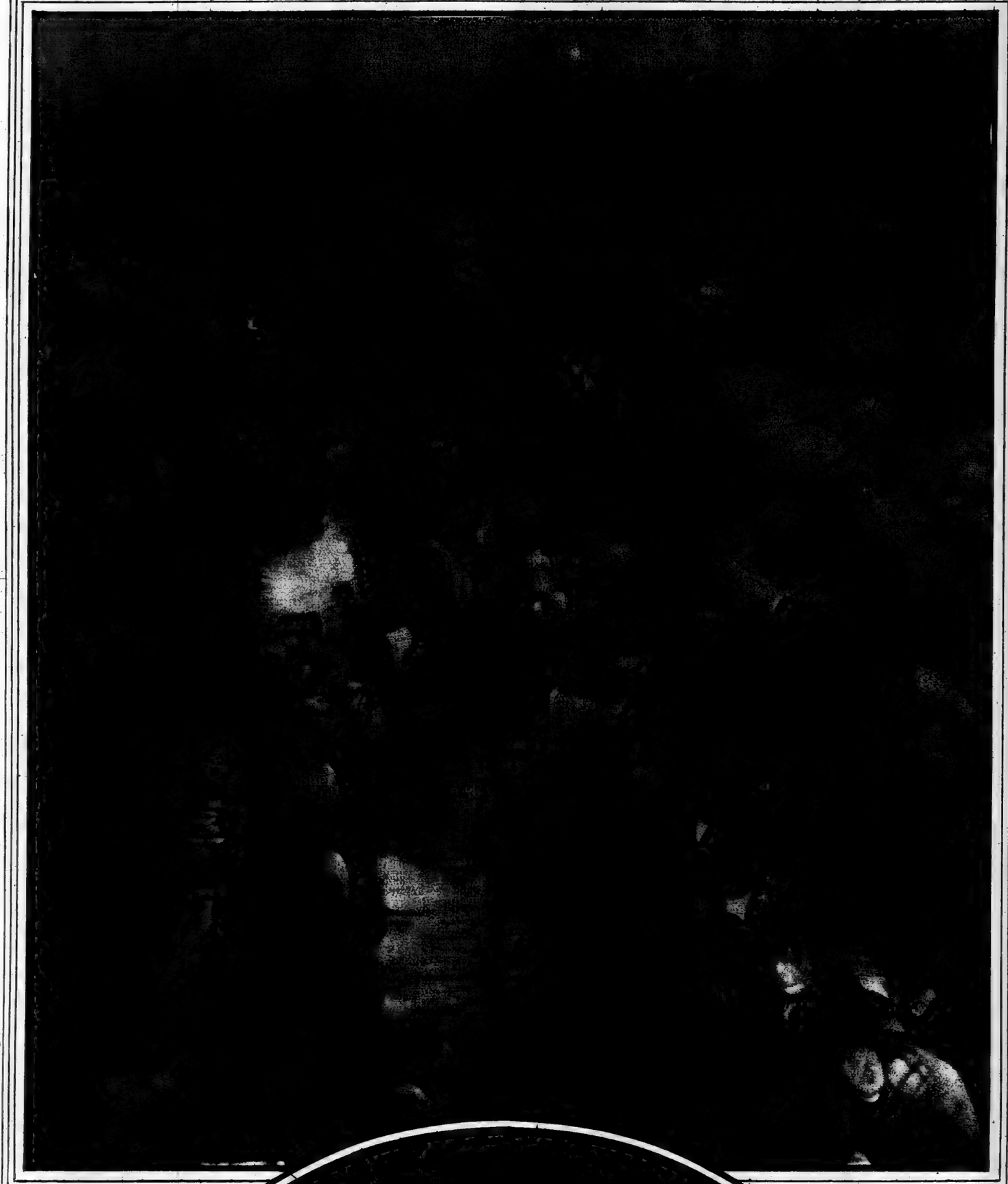

MRS. HAROLD HARTSHORNE,
Formerly Miss Marietta Chapin,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Simeon B. Chapin.

(Photo by Kazanjian.)

BRITISH EMPLOYING SERBIAN REFUGEES ON FORTIFICATIONS AND CAMP WORK AT SALONIKI. THEY ARE HERE SHOWN DRAGGING A TREE TO BE USED IN MAKING A DAM.

From a British Official Photograph.

(Photo © American Press Assn.)

Scene from the Stratford Festival Given by the Students at the Teachers College, Columbia University.

A Girl Student as the Village Minstrel Is Serenading Shakespeare, impersonated by Professor Charles Sears Baldwin of Columbia.

Shakespeare Tercentenary : 1616-1916

The New York Times

March 5, 1916

(Copyright 1916 by The New York Times Company.)

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES AS HUMAN BEINGS

Henry VIII. Act I. Scene IV.

By heaven, she is a dainty one; Sweetheart, I were unmannerly to take you out And not to kiss you.

Lillie Langtry as "Rosalind" in As You Like It.

Mary Anderson as "Juliet"

Others Gave Only Femininity to Their Women Characters

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

IN so large a picture of life as opens to the reader of Shakespeare we may look with confidence for the facts, even as we should look for them in studying the vast original.

Indeed, as the artist sees more than an ordinary observer, and, by virtue of his art, makes the ordinary observer see what he would not otherwise have noticed, we find the characteristics of humanity more plainly to be studied through the great dramatist than as they push and tumble confusedly before us in living persons.

To point out, as shown by Shakespeare, that all men were cowards—if he had so presented them—would be a heavy charge against manhood; and if he had represented women as all fools, or all liars, or all unchaste, it would either have to be taken as heavy testimony that they were so, or as proving the poet himself a fool or liar, and acquainted only with the vicious among women.

Among the immense literature of comment on this master there are books and books on the women characters, but few on the human characters. Others gave only femininity to their women characters; he gave humanity to his.

Take the earliest of the women characters, the most childish, the most undeveloped. Here is Juliet, a child of 14, and we have enjoyed the ruthless repartee of Beatrice, and admired the daring flight and merry play of Rosalind; even recognized, as we must, the wisdom of Portia; but in the whole brilliant procession, good, bad, and indifferent, it is the qualities we call womanly that we look for, and what we look for we see.

Even Portia, while traversing all the traditions of her sex, did so at the behest of love, to save the life of her lover's friend and win a happy marriage—quite womanly this. Had she, naturally pleased by her successful excursion into the law, chosen to remain a lawyer, this we should have unsparingly condemned as unwomanly.

Before going further, let us clearly and without offense define what is this Humanness here discussed.

All living creatures, above the early tentative stages of asexualism and of hermaphroditism, are male and female. As such, they have their several qualities, which we call masculine and feminine. Among the human species these qualities are called human, and are shared by both sexes.

Take, for instance, the quality of beauty. Both men and women are beautiful. Both men and women are strong. Both men and women are brave. Both men and women are wise. Both men and women are kind. Both men and women are cruel. Both men and women are weak. Both men and women are cowards. Both men and women are fools. Both men and women are liars. Both men and women are chaste. Both men and women are unchaste.

Now, in the world of drama, as in our common life, there is more wickedness, and baser, among men. In many cases the women do their mischief to promote the interests of those they love. For her daughter, Philoten, does Dionyza order Marina's destruction. She was jealous for her own child's advancement. For her son, Cloten, does Cymbeline's Queen plot and poison. For her husband does Lady Macbeth urge murder.

Now, the men villains are villains on their own account, light-minded at times, at others profoundly evil. We may call the evil characteristics human, shared by men and women; but the saving grace of doing it for the good of others seems feminine.

There is no lack of instances of the feminine, the ultra-feminine, the super-feminine, and, alas! of that poor wreck and ruin of femininity, the victim and victimizer of men. Anything more painfully exhibiting woman's weakness could hardly be devised than the scene where Lady Anne, in the full height of her grief and fury, mourning her husband, Prince Edward, and his father, King Henry, both killed by the unspeakable Richard, yet gives way to his suit under no other pressure than the sheer force of compliment.

Yet in spite of all the too-evident proof of arrested human development in women, reared as they then were in an atmosphere calculated to bring out and intensify every feminine attribute, and in spite of the world tradition, recognizing only those attributes, this Seer, looking at life open-eyed, observes and reproduces the human qualities which will manifest themselves in spite of all neglect.

That any woman should show courage in an age when they were utter dependents on the favor of men—when a girl was told:

> To you your father should be as a God,
> One that composed your beauties; yea—and one
> To whom you are but as a form in wax,
> By him imprinted, and within his power
> To leave the figure, or disfigure it—

shows a braver spirit than was needed by Juliet or of Queen Dionyza. We

THE HEROINES AS VIEWED FROM THE STAGE—

On Every Fresh Perusal of the Plays the Actor Finds New Facets

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Margaret Anglin.

IT would seem that little more could be added to the three centuries of praise bestowed on Shakespeare. He has been viewed from every angle and his worth has been measured to the full. We can but express what he has meant to us individually, and if, as actors, we write about him there is no obligation imposed upon us to indicate what he has been to us and what in our limited power we have been able to draw from him.

Naturally, it is to the women of Shakespeare that an actress instinctively turns. But when she begins to study a rôle she finds how necessary is a complete understanding of the entire play before the character which she is about to assume grows and develops in her understanding.

No greater variety can be found than in Shakespeare's portrait gallery. Faces full of intellect and animal spirit, full of reflection and high imagination look down upon us, and we marvel at the massive, all-embracing observation of human nature possessed by the poet. To the actor his infinite variation is the fascination of Shakespeare. Through three centuries others have found the same about him, and the theatrical tradition that has grown up around him on the stage measures the rich effort great actors of the past have exerted to externalize his full meaning.

Shakespeare is elusive; for, at one and the same time, he has created individualities and he has reflected human nature in the abstract. He endows his women with all the common virtues, graces, and weaknesses of womankind, yet makes them definite characters, unalike in their womanly attitudes of mind and sentiment. He gives intellect to Portia and Beatrice, yet they are not confused in our mind through any similarity; he makes love the consuming passion in "Romeo and Juliet" and "Antony and Cleopatra," yet the emotional color in each of these plays is widely different; he delights in contrasts, making it possible for actresses to play as foils to each other, there being contrasting opportunity for creative work in Beatrice and Hero, Rosalind and Celia, Viola and Olivia.

He is so simple in his depiction of the innocence of Miranda, so unerring in his reflection of womanly trust in Imogen, so subtle in his analysis of the tremendously variable temperament of Cleopatra, that when we approach him as interpreters we have to take particular care that we understand the physical and spiritual qualities of the parts. In his texts Shakespeare provides richly for the outward picture, but he saturates his dialogue with inward meaning and spirit.

That is why the actor has to bring to Shakespeare an infinite capacity and inclination for study; on every fresh perusal of the plays new facets are discoverable. It is not only the richness of his portraiture that attracts and fascinates; the actor has something more to do with Shakespeare's characters than to reflect in due proportions of art their uttered sentiments. Rich though the reading of his lines may be, with the spiritual beauty and imaginative significance of their poetry, it is the portrait come to life that matters to the actor. I can well imagine the concern of Helen Faucit, (Lady Martin,) who was so brilliant an interpreter of Shakespeare's heroines, in Macready's support, when she declared at the time she came to study Rosalind and Juliet that she feared she might do too much or too little with the parts. Shakespeare calls for balance in the actor, and maybe it is this lack of balance that occasionally brings a Shakespearean production to its ruin.

But as infinite in their variety as Shakespeare's characters are, they are, nevertheless, each motivated by one absorbing passion. Actors who approach a Shakespearean character for the first time are often confused in their interpretation because they strive to give forth the infinite shades of meaning without having first determined to themselves what is the fundamental note of the characterization. If an actress does not immediately determine to herself the real quality of Juliet's love, if she does not comprehend fully the exact moment when the beautiful unfolding of the girl blossoms into the woman, then her interpretation is likely to fall into sugary sentimentalism, which will turn the tragedy into a lovelorn romance rather than make of it the epitome of love itself.

Shakespeare's characters cannot be acted hastily; they cannot be studied hastily. They do not reveal themselves on the surface, although they have a surface charm which makes them comprehensible to all people. If they did reveal themselves so easily, then Lady Macbeth would be only a symbol of bloodthirstiness as great as her lord, the Thane of Cawdor, and an actress would fail to see in the rôle a woman of strong will and of absorbing ambition for the man she fiercely loves.

It may be a wrong theory of mine, but at least it fires the imagination to believe that in the very choosing of his heroines' names Shakespeare showed the premeditated method of a great character artist. Miranda, to me, expresses the miracle of latent woman; Portia measures equally the proportion of womanly grace and intellect; Katharina has in the mere pronouncement of her name the incisive rhythm of quick temper; Viola reflects the mauve quality of a violet, and conjures up the musical sadness of romantic love. Rosalind is the full-blown rose, her nature bubbling with the mirth of outdoor existence. On this idea I have often allowed my imagination to work, and it has helped me in maintaining consistency in mood toward the character I am impersonating.

Surely there is no more inspiring book to read than Mrs. Jameson's "Shakespeare's Heroines," a series of essays saturated with the most penetrative analyses of womanly characteristics. Mrs. Jameson's judgment is sound and her distinctions are splendidly and clearly stated. There is in particular one passage that is sufficiently subtle to impress any beginner with the indisputable fact that, while the psychological interpretation of Shakespeare's women may very largely be a matter of temperament on the part of the actress, his characters expand from scene to scene, and with their growth comes a consequent change of feeling which must be understood and planned for, otherwise it is passed over in the acting.

Mrs. Jameson writes: "The love that is so chaste and dignified in Portia—so airy, delicate, and fearless in Miranda—so sweetly confiding in Perdita—so playfully fond in Rosalind—so constant in Imogen—so devoted in Desdemona—so fervent in Helen—so tender in Viola—is each and all of these in Juliet."

Here is a bit of compressed criticism that should bring pleasure to the player in verifying. It is a large order to achieve. The possibilities in comparative study of this kind immediately suggest themselves. It is for us as actresses to test these subtle differences in Shakespeare's heroines, as only in this way do we become sure in our interpretations. When we are told by Mrs. Jameson that Juliet is dominated by strength of passion, and that Portia and Isabel are dominated by strength of character, we are mentally stimulated, and our conceptions are enriched by a wider range of understanding.

To me that is the inestimable value of reading literary criticism in the preparation of a rôle. We may have our own definite conceptions, but it is mentally invigorating to be questioned by others—not as to the archaic meaning of a word, but as to the character and circumstances of the part. Foolish as it may seem to some for Mrs. Jameson to raise the question as to what would have happened to Hamlet had he, in opposition to his own weak will, been brought face to face with the strong will of Portia rather than with the insufficient spirit of Ophelia—the girl heroine who is nought but sweet bells jangled out of tune—there is none the less room for interesting speculation in such a relationship.

Of course the mere borrowed story of Shakespeare's plays has to be known by the actor, and the words have to be memorized. But that is not understanding Shakespeare, nor is it playing him to the full.

The plot of "Cymbeline" gives nothing of the complete character of Imogen, though I must confess that even in the simple language of Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare" we are given much of the beauty and clearness of Imogen's presence. That does not suffice, however. It seems to me that the Shakespeare stories are but the circumstances that grow out of the characters, not acting alone, but interrelated. And, therefore, the more one contemplates the character of Romeo, not only in relation to Juliet, but in relation to Mercutio; the more one considers the attitude of the Nurse and of the minor characters surrounding Juliet—watching how they act and react on each other—the more illuminating does it all become when this knowledge is centred on an interpretation of the character of Juliet.

I do not believe it wise to clog one's natural artistic impulse with any outside limitations set by others. Yet, as I have said, I do believe that an actor appearing in a Shakespearean rôle for the first time is falling into grave error when the acting traditions of the past are not carefully weighed and brought into service if they are found to be of value, to be illuminating. It is interesting for me when I read "Macbeth" and sum up the character of Lady Macbeth to be told that when Mrs. Siddons appeared in that rôle she adopted some stage "business" which heightened her psychological interpretation. When Banquo's ghost appeared before Macbeth Mrs. Siddons made it evident to her audience that the apparition was likewise seen by Lady Macbeth, but that her superior strength of will and intellect were sufficient to hide her consequent state of mind from the guests assembled at the banquet table. It is such points of view that vivify the biographies of the actors famed in theatrical history as players of Shakespearean rôles; we are thus able mentally to follow the traditions established by them or tried by them and found wanting in consistency and truth.

I always approach the playing of a Shakespeare heroine with great joy, the demands are so manifold, the variation in temperament so illusive. The study of Juliet, opposite as the comparison may seem, brings to mind the hesitant, inexpressive character of Ophelia. The positive ecstasy of Juliet finds utterance in no uncertain tones; if there is any uncertainty it is in Romeo, whom she questions more than once. The passion in "Romeo and Juliet" is sweeping, quickly consuming, and the entire play bears a fatality about it that relates it to Greek tragedy. There is no austerity about it, as there is in Greek tragedy, but there is the same inevitableness. The love element is positive, passionate, and the love scenes hold a sensuous quality. But there is nothing positive in the likeness of Ophelia; it is her very negativeness that results in her insanity. Had she been articulate in her love for Hamlet she would have been other than herself.

The love of Juliet and the love of Cleopatra cannot be compared—only contrasted. Juliet's love is a pure flame of consuming fire. Cleopatra's love is volcanic.

The warm sunlight in Rosalind naturally appeals to me. She's the epitome of April. In her Shakespeare has infused freedom and buoyancy, yet in no way are her sanity and wisdom hidden from us. In very truth hers is a "playful fondness"; and she is really in love! She possesses the spirit of Beatrice, yet with not the same flashy, electric temper of Beatrice, who has a sharp tongue and a soft heart. In spirit, Beatrice stands midway between Rosalind and Katharina, though in her natural wit she is more tart than the former and quicker in her response. She lacks Rosalind's clear intelligence.

I have always liked Mrs. Jameson's distinction made between Portia and Rosalind. She claims that Portia's sound judgment displays itself in her longest utterances, in which she loves to generalize on the affairs of life; whereas Rosalind's long speeches are not her best. It is a common belief, held by many and supported by the literary beauty of Shakespeare, that the poet's longest speeches are undoubtedly among his best. But I think that Mrs. Jameson is quite right in this instance.

However, long speeches are often pitfalls for actors who have been brought up with too much reverence for their beauty and effectiveness. I have heard players catch their breath when, as Hamlet, they approached the soliloquy, or when, as Mercutio, they reached the richly abundant description of Queen Mab, or, as Portia, the "quality of mercy" speech. These are the "household" jewels of Shakespeare, on which we have all been brought up from the days of our schoolbooks. Over-intensified readings sometimes give these lines a wrong value. They are not expressions and passages for elocution, but they are reflections of spirit and character, and unless they are worked into the actor's conception they stand out in undue proportion.

Sometimes Shakespeare generalizes, but that is no excuse for an actor to step outside of his rôle and adopt a self-conscious tone. That is the fault of many a Jaques. Such "gems" should, for the safety of the actor, always be slightly underkeyed, for then they will be lifted to the proper pitch through the sheer music of their words, and through the luxuriant imagery of the picture. There are exceptional cases. In Viola's "Build me a willow cabin" she is speaking to Olivia for Orsino and wooing as she thinks Orsino would woo. She is uttering love "by rote," so to speak—so the player can seek rather for expression than for personal mood; the lines can be more floridly read than they would be if they were expressions of Viola's own feeling. Yet when she does slip into her own mood, it is full of infinite sadness—to use a phrase of Matthew Arnold's: it suggests sorrow rather than tragedy. To heighten too many of her lines, however, would only serve to hide the lyrical simplicity of Viola's nature.

Katharina is an amusing part, a dash of color, a romping red. I always like to feel that Shakespeare just had a good time with her, and certainly he allowed his better self to creep into the text less often than in other plays. It would seem to me that Katharina's taming begins just after she is formally betrothed. Having fought so desperately against any idea of marrying Petruchio, after the actual betrothal—which in those days was almost equivalent to a marriage—her religion told her to go, and though her pride and vanity might thereafter have been hurt, the greatest obstacle in her way was overcome. She had a sense of humor as well as her temper.

I leave to others the problem of how far Shakespeare is himself to be found in his plays, how much is the man expressed therein. I let others wrangle over whether or not Mary Fitton is the Dark Lady of the Sonnets, and whether Shakespeare's love for her had anything to do with the passionate expression of love in "Romeo and Juliet." I simply accept his infinite understanding of womankind as a fact, and I approach him as the creator of marvelous characters.

Of course, we all aim for the highest. That is why every actress wishes to play Portia, Juliet, Rosalind, Beatrice, Cleopatra, and Lady Macbeth, to say nothing of the misty Ophelia. But a beginner should relish Celia as much as she might long for Rosalind, and she should exult over the portrait of Jessica as much as strive for the beauty of Portia. Shakespeare is as great in his minor portraits as he is in his larger canvases. The smaller characters do not lack definiteness. They may be surpassed by characters with more absorbing interests, whose motives are of greater import to the plot. But their subdual is not a measure of any lack in human quality or in character value. The women of Shakespeare afford infinite possibilities in the acting. If this is not realized, then the actor does not fully appreciate the all-embracing and all-pervading power of the playwright.

Though they are minor portraits—these lesser women—they are shapen out of the same human clay as the more important heroines, and they are subject to Shakespeare's elusive delicacy and his profound understanding of life and its mysteries. There is only one important way in which Shakespeare, the man, appears to me in his work. I like to realize how ripe his spiritual nature becomes as he approaches the maturer period of his career. His wisdom then towers over his imagination and feeling, while his fancy becomes more spiritualized. But I doubt whether, though his vision may have grown deeper and his treatment more subtle, his fathoming of the character of women as reflected in his earlier period was any the less searching or true to life than the women of his later period. In all of his plays his heroines seem to be supreme.

Margaret Anglin as "Katharina" — "An amusing part, a dash of color, a romping red"

PHOTO BY BANGS

Margaret Anglin as "Rosalind" — "She's the epitome of April"

PHOTO BY ARNOLD GENTHE

Romeo and Juliet, Act II. Scene VI. — Romeo shall thank thee, daughter, for us both.

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"Much Ado", Act III, Scene I.- But are you sure, That Benedict loves Beatrice so entirely?

French Criticisms of Shakespeare's Taste

Translated for The New York Times from Lamartine's "Shakespeare and His Work."

MEN are so changeable and susceptible to distastes and infatuations that even cold posterity itself does not preserve their genius, and fashion, that fickle caprice of taste, rules over the immortal dead whom we call great men, raising some of them above the others, sometimes placing one above all, sometimes beneath all, until, impelled by a new whim, she relegates them to the bed of oblivion, where they may again resume the sleep of centuries, until again snatched forth.

We ourselves have seen in our short span of life this phenomenon of instability and infatuation, of immortal reputations renewing themselves several times without apparent cause, especially around 1820 and 1830, when a literary sect called Romanticism waged war against a literary form of routine called Classicism. It was because of such a caprice that a great Italian poet, Dante, on account of a barbarous conception written in well-nigh superhuman language, was recently elevated above Virgil and Homer, those mortal deities of the beautiful in epic conception and expression. It was for such a reason that Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripedes, Corneille, Racine, Goethe, Schiller, those admirable regulators of poetic drama on the ancient and modern stage, were suddenly flung from their pedestals to make way for the lone figure of a man, a very great man, doubtless, but great, nevertheless, as chaos is great, and less great than the ordered and regulated greatness of the world.

Let us leave aside these vicissitudes of literature, excusable this time by the immensity of the rude genius of this national poet of the English. Let us compare him only with himself. Let us call him the great Pan of their popular literature, if they so wish, but let us nevertheless pity him for having written at a time when taste, the mind's civilization, did not exist; when barbarism and genius alternately darkened and illumined the plays submitted to the judgment of the multitude. William Shakespeare, we willingly acknowledge, would have been more than a man had he written half a century later for the élite of a more polished people.

However that may be, when his masterpieces, long neglected, were suddenly rescued from oblivion and placed before his fellow-countrymen by the talent of a marvelous actor, Garrick, and when the rumors of this new birth and the first translations of Shakespeare reached the ears of Voltaire, at the end of the last century, that universal oracle of European taste rose up and, in a letter to the French Academy, read by D'Alembert, protested in favor of Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Corneille, Racine, and, without naming him, of himself, against this exclusive obsession of the English. He wished Europe to become acquainted with the writer held up for adoration, so he translated literally certain passages from the gross and obscene dramas of the English poet. The French Academy, that child of antiquity, drew back in horror. Such language, such shameful blemishes, hid from it the glittering genius of Shakespeare.

Fanatical adherents of this great man unjustly impugned the faithfulness of the translation and questioned the existence of such scandalous passages in the original. They were wrong. The translation was exact, the passages were there, in truth, and if a chaste pen should today dare to translate the ignoble obscenities with which Juliet's nurse defiles the virginal ear of Romeo's sweetheart, it would be found that Voltaire by no means revealed everything to France. Decency has always been a part of the beautiful in the drama and poetry of every land and century. The civilized populace of Athens and Paris was a thousand times more respected by its great dramatic poets than the populace of London. The reason for this was that the audiences of Athens and Paris were a whole people, while that of London was just a populace.

Of course, if one judges from the errors of taste, improprieties, vulgarities, and obscenities, from the shortcomings of style even, which mar the plays of the English Æschylus and Molière, one must confess that Voltaire was not too severe; indeed, if all must be said—and I adduce here as proof the most pathetic of Shakespeare's dramas, "Romeo and Juliet"—the indignation of the man of taste in Voltaire fails to do full justice to the vileness. If I should be asked for proofs, I should answer: "Read for yourself, read far from your wives and daughters, for a pen with any respect for itself could not copy such horrors without making even troopers blush."

But if one bases judgment on the conception, eloquence, fecundity, truth, and sublimity of genius of this incomparable man, Voltaire is wrong. He allows a speck in his telescope to obscure the sun of art. To speak the truth, one must say, in place of what Voltaire said, that everything about this eminent man (Shakespeare) was immense, bad taste as well as genius. That is the truth.

But was this bad taste Shakespeare's or was it due to his audience? We are inclined to believe that it emanated more from the audience than from the poet. The people in the stalls are absolute rulers over the dramatic author. And just as one seeks to please a tiger by throwing him rotten meat; one ingratiates one's self with the populace by throwing out bad taste and indecency to catch its immoral and stupid laughter. Bad plays are the counterproof of bad periods.

This does not imply that the literary century of Elizabeth, the sixteenth century, when Shakespeare wrote, was a barbarous century; it was rather an overrefined century, an age of affectation and corruptions of style. For it must be borne in mind that in Italy and France, as well as in England, national literature does not commence with barbarism, but with affectation. Nations in their periods of birth or rebirth mistake mannerisms for nature; before being simple they are artificial. It is this pretentiousness of style, combined with barbarism, that is the principal characteristic of the writers in such periods. Simplicity in greatness, the true characteristic of the beautiful or sublime, does not come until later. This affectation of language, together with vulgarity of expressions and images, is also characteristic of the dramas of Shakespeare. Nothing less than the immeasurable superiority of his genius and eloquence was needed in order that his good qualities might triumph, deservedly and forever, over his defects.

* * *

To analyze his works would be to analyze the human heart; he is its greatest painter. Virtue, crime, passion, vices, follies, greatness, littleness—all are open to him. The whole keyboard of man's nature is at his finger ends. * * *

AND SEEN AS MODERN TYPES, PEOPLE OF TODAY

Lady Macbeth a Politician's Wife, Rosalind the Alert, Up-to-Date Girl

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Viola Allen.

Viola Allen as "Rosalind"
"She was that modern type, the woman of direct, brave, and intelligent action"

Lady Macbeth.
Are you a man?

Viola Allen as "Imogen"
"How much more modern than Diana Vernon or Little Nell"

Macbeth.
Ay, and a bold one.

As in the midst of a season of hard work—presenting one Shakespearean play and rehearsing another—I obediently sit down to comply with the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES to write something about Shakespeare, I am at once struck with a sense of the futility of my undertaking such a task. Certainly everything has been said before, said exactly and authoritatively, said by scholars who have devoted their lives to the study of Shakespeare's works.

There are so many volumes dealing with Shakespeare himself and with various aspects of his genius. If merely the English books of Shakespearean criticism and interpretation were brought together the collection would fill, I suppose, a large part of the New York Public Library. And the books about Shakespeare written in the language which Shakespeare glorified are only a small fraction of the whole mass of Shakespearean criticism. Think of the German commentators on England's greatest writer—those erudite and painstaking men, with their meticulous observation of the most infinitesimal details of spelling and punctuation! Think of the French savants who have through the centuries turned upon Shakespeare the light of their understanding! Think even of the Oriental students of Shakespeare—especially of the wise men of India who have found in Shakespeare some strange reflections of their own philosophy! I do not think that there is a written language without its many volumes of Shakespearean commentary, most of it written by those who have made the study of Shakespeare their lifework. And with all this literature in existence, you expect a rather harassed player to write you something new about the world's famous author!

At first thought it would seem that one actively engaged in an effort to interpret Shakespearean rôles might be able to give something interestingly personal about the greatest of dramatists, that she might be able to tell of her own reactions to the mighty poetry which it is her high privilege to utter. And yet perhaps my present occupation, putting, as it does, a sort of Shakespearean obsession upon me, really hinders rather than fosters the sort of revelation that you desire. I am too close to Shakespeare to write about him. One cannot describe emotional or intellectual reactions while experiencing them. Poetry, you know, is emotion remembered in tranquillity, and the emotional—I may say the spiritual—experience of acting Shakespearean rôles just now fills my life so completely that I cannot, in my moments of tranquillity, remember it so as to write about it either good poetry or good prose. When I am a very old woman, and have not spoken a line of Shakespeare for twenty years—then I shall be able, if THE NEW YORK TIMES asks me, to tell just how an actress feels when she is speaking the lines of the greatest dramatist that ever lived.

But there is one thought which is of interest to me, at any rate, and I hope that so much has not been written about it already as to make it a ridiculous subject for me to treat. And that thought is the enduring vitality of Shakespeare's women.

I do not mean so much that Shakespeare's women endure because they are the creations of genius. There are many figures in literature that have that sort of immortality. What I refer to is the fact that Shakespeare's women endure not only as great poetic creations, and therefore peculiar to no one age and to no one land, but also as types, portrayed with extraordinary prophetic power, and recognizable about us every day. Shakespeare's heroines, Shakespeare's evil women, even Shakespeare's minor female characters, are about us here in New York all the while, and in London and Paris and all the cities of the civilized world.

I do not think that this is true of the women of any other writer. Congreve's women, Sheridan's women—they belong to the centuries of their authors. The dramatist's art makes it possible for us to see them as they were, but we feel that they are creatures of an age in which people thought and lived differently from the way in which they think and live today. They are distinctly of their own period, and of no other.

But Shakespeare's women are so astonishingly contemporary! Where did he get his intimate and extensive knowledge of twentieth-century womanhood? Take Portia, for example. Her contemporariness, so to speak, does not depend upon the fact that she became, for a glorious time, a lawyer, and successfully defended a difficult case. It was not so extraordinary for Shakespeare to have anticipated the idea of the woman lawyer. But it was extraordinary for him to have anticipated Portia—for him to have created so distinctly modern a type, as we would say, Portia's acumen, her firm purpose, and, above all, her resolute courage and amazing resourcefulness, are qualities which seem to us peculiarly up to date, as the phrase goes. We are accustomed—perhaps it is our conceit that is to blame—to think that such qualities as Portia shows belong to the women of our generation. And, indeed, I do not think that this is altogether conceit; it is certainly true that Portia belongs more to our time than to that in which she lived. If I had to select from all literature, including the novels written in our own time, the character most thoroughly representative of what is best in modern womanhood, I should without hesitation name Portia. None of the brilliant novelists who are devoting their energies to the task of interpreting what they call the new spirit of woman has been able to approach the portrait of the modern woman's soul that Shakespeare drew three centuries ago.

And there is Rosalind—how contemporary she is! She did not fold her hands and await the pleasure of circumstances. She was no Patient Grisel, virtuous only in compliance. She was that modern type, the woman of direct, brave, and intelligent action. She did not hesitate to put on a disguise and take desperate chances to accomplish her purpose. In putting on a disguise to discover what she desired to discover she showed knowledge of the strange, and perhaps unpleasant, fact that by deceit one may sometimes most effectually reach the truth.

Lady Macbeth has, of course, always been taken as the type of the scheming woman, the woman viciously ambitious and selfishly cruel. But that is not what she represents to me. What she represents to me is the modern politician's wife. I do not mean that the wives of the men who administer the affairs of our country are murderesses, but being a murderess was not Lady Macbeth's chief business, after all; it was one of the tragic accidents of her career.

PAINTED BY RICHARD WESTALL

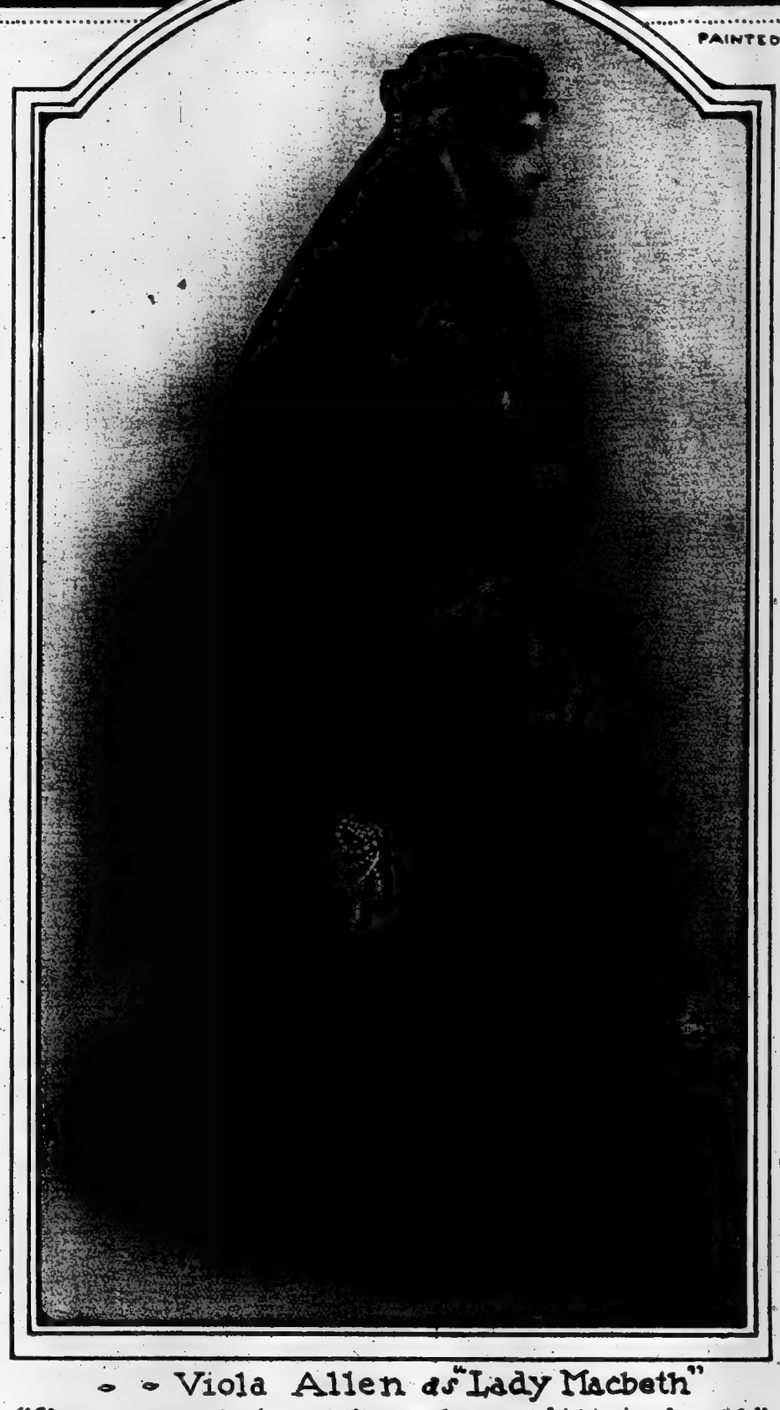

Viola Allen as "Lady Macbeth"
"She represents to me the modern politician's wife"
PHOTO BY WHITE

And the potentialities of energy, will, and ambition evident in the wives of our political leaders indicate their kinship with Lady Macbeth. She is not exactly a caricature of them; she might be called a highly intensified composite portrait of their natures.

Lady Macbeth has been much maligned. There are so many things that we must take into consideration in trying to form a just estimate of her character. There is the matter of attitudes toward murder, for example. Ethical points of view are not invariable; they change with the passing of the years; they differ among the various races. And in eleventh-century Scotland murder was not—according to the collective conscience of the people—the enormity that it is in twentieth-century America.

And then there is the much-discussed subject of the degree of Lady Macbeth's culpability. Of course, we find it almost impossible to forgive any one who has deliberately planned a murder. But did Lady Macbeth deliberately plan the murder of Duncan? Was she not merely more ready to decide on his removal as necessary to her husband's plan? Everything she did, you know, she did for her husband's sake, and not for her own. Certainly he suggested the death of Duncan. And her tenacity of purpose—evil though that purpose was—her resolute fidelity to the plan which she thought was in her husband's best behalf, has something about it that is distinctly feminine, and, in spite of the perverted morals of the idea, almost admirable.

All this, I suppose, has been said before. But now that I am launched I must recklessly continue, regardless of the fact that I can have little that is new or interesting to say. And I want to mention the fact—for which I can give absolutely no adequate explanation—that in acting Shakespearean rôles I always feel that the poetic passages are more convincing than the prose passages.

I don't know why this is. Theoretically, the prose lines, the passages in which the language of ordinary human intercourse is used, should have the greater actuality. But this is not the case. I think every actor feels the reality of the blank verse, and knows that the audience feels it. The actor is not reciting a poem, he is interpreting a part, and the things he says are not artificial creations, but authentic utterances, the expression of genuine emotion and thought.

This is not true of other poetic drama. In most plays in blank verse one feels the artificiality of the thing. It may be great poetry, but it is not, as a rule, convincing on the stage today. It is only in Shakespeare that we find poetry used naturally, used inevitably, as a dramatic instrument.

Why is this? Some critics, far more competent to judge than I am, would say that it is because Shakespeare is, first of all, a poet. And yet when we consider the magic art of his plays, the craftsmanship which seems unapproachably great, we are sure that, above everything else, he was a dramatist. Perhaps the explanation of it all is in the fact that Shakespeare was a genius. I honestly believe that poetry handicaps a dramatist who is not a genius.

The women of Shakespeare, indeed, all the characters of Shakespeare, belong to our day and generation as do those of no other writer. They were not confined, they are not confined, by geographical or temporal boundaries. How much more modern are Portia anad Lady Macbeth and Rosalind—yes, and Juliet herself—than Diana Vernon or Little Nell or Amelia Sedley or any other women who live in the pages of Sir Walter Scott and Dickens and Thackeray. Shakespeare wrote of our generation—I suppose it is because he wrote of all generations, of the enduring qualities of heart and mind and soul that change not with the swift years.

It is not only the endurance of characters in Shakespeare that is remarkable; there is also the endurance of idea and there is also the endurance of phrase. The quotations, the proverbs, the inevitable expressions of generally held ideas which Shakespeare has added to our language, seem to exceed in number all those added by other writers. There is no one who can read and write who has not his Shakespearean phrases, used not to display his erudition, but because Shakespeare gave to the idea the phrasing which inevitably belongs to it.

And yet Shakespeare's greatness remains even when the peculiarly great beauty of phrasing is gone. He is one of the very few dramatists to endure translation and to be as effective in foreign languages as in that in which he wrote. In fact, some of Shakespeare's plays are more popular in foreign countries than they are in England and America. "Macbeth," for example, has never, to my knowledge, been played for as long a run in England or America, but it ran to crowded houses three years ago in Paris for many weeks. And in all the capitals of Europe Shakespeare's plays are received with an enthusiasm as great as that shown in his own country, or even greater.

There seems to be such inexhaustible beauty in his work that the taking away of the beauty of language by translation does not lessen the charm. And this brings me back to what I said before, and what doubtless many hundreds of people have said, that Shakespeare cannot be explained—because he is a manifestation of the miracle of genius.

The Spirit of Shakespeare

I.

THY greatest knew thee, Mother Earth; unsour'd
He knew thy sons. He prob'd from hell to hell
Of human passions, but of love deflower'd
His wisdom was not, for he knew thee well.
Thence came the honey'd corner at his lips,
The conquering smile wherein his spirit sails
Calm as the God who the white sea-wave whips,
Yet full of speech and intershifting tales,
Close mirrors of us: thence had he the laugh
We feel is thine; broad as ten thousand beeves
At pasture! thence thy songs, that winnow chaff
From grain, bid sick Philosophy's last leaves
Whirl, if they have no response—they enforced
To fatten Earth when from her soul divorced.

II.

How smiles he at a generation rank'd
In gloomy noddings over life! They pass.
Not he to feed upon a breast unthank'd,
Or eye a beauteous face in a crack'd glass.
But he can spy that little twist of brain
Which mov'd some weighty leader of the blind,
Unwitting 'twas the goad of personal pain,
To view in cura'd eclipse our mother's mind,
And show us of some rigid harridan
The wretched bondmen till the end of time.
O liv'd the Master now to paint us Man,
That little twist of brain would ring a chime
Of whence it came and what it caus'd, to start
Thunders of laughter, clearing air and heart.

—*George Meredith.*

From The Rosciad

IN the first seat, in robe of various dyes,
A noble wildness flashing from his eyes,
Sat Shakespeare.—In one hand a wand he bore,
For mighty wonders famed in days of yore;
The other held a globe, which to his will
Obedient turn'd, and own'd the master's skill:
Things of the noblest kind his genius drew,
And look'd through Nature at a single view:
A loose he gave to his unbounded soul,
And taught new lands to rise, new seas to roll,
Call'd into being scenes unknown before,
And passing Nature's bounds, was something more.

—*Churchill.*

"To Shakespeare"

THE soul of man is larger than the sky,
Deeper than ocean, or the abysmal dark
Of the unfathomed centre. Like that ark,
Which in its sacred hold uplifted high,
O'er the drowned hills, the human family,
And stock reserved of every living kind,
So, in the compass of the single mind,
The seeds and pregnant forms in essence lie,
That make all worlds. Great poet, 'twas thy art
To know thyself, and in thyself to be
Whate'er love, hate, ambition, destiny,
Or the firm fatal purpose of the heart
Can make of man. Yet thou wert still the same,
Serene of thought, unhurt by thy own flame.

—*Hartley Coleridge.*

THE DISCOVERER OF THE FEMALE CHARACTER

Shakespeare First, Says De Quincey, to See and Bring Out Its Beauty

From Thomas De Quincey's Essay on Shakespeare.

IT was a most witty saying with respect to a piratical and knavish publisher who made a trade of insulting the memories of deceased authors by forged writings that he was "among the new terrors of death." But in the greatest sense it may be affirmed of Shakespeare that he is among the modern luxuries of life; that life, in fact, is a new thing, and one more to be coveted, since Shakespeare has extended the domains of human consciousness and pushed its dark frontiers into regions not so much as dimly descried or even suspected before his time, far less illuminated (as now they are) by beauty and tropical luxuriance of life.

For instance—a single instance, indeed one which in itself is a world of new revelation—the possible beauty of the female character had not been seen as in a dream before Shakespeare called into perfect life the radiant shapes of Desdemona, of Imogene, of Hermione, of Perdita, of Ophelia, of Miranda, and many others. The Una of Spenser, earlier by ten or fifteen years than most of these, was an idealized portrait of female innocence and virgin purity, but too shadowy and unreal for a dramatic reality. And as to the Grecian classics, let not the reader imagine for an instant that any prototype in this field of Shakespearean power can be looked for there. The Antigone and the Electra of the tragic poets are the two leading female characters that classical antiquity offers to our respect, but assuredly not to our impassioned love, as disciplined and exalted in the school of Shakespeare. They challenge our admiration, severe and even stern, as impersonations of filial duty cleaving to the steps of a desolate and afflicted old man; or of sisterly affection, maintaining the rights of a brother under circumstances of peril, of desertion, and consequently of perfect self-reliance.

Iphigenia, again, though not dramatically coming before us in her own person, but according to the beautiful report of a spectator, represents us with a fine statuesque model of heroic fortitude, and of one whose young heart, even in the very agonies of her cruel immolation, refused to forget, by a single indecorous gesture, or so much as a moment's neglect of her own princely descent, that she herself was "a lady in the land." These are fine marble groups, but they are not the warm, breathing realities of Shakespeare; there is "no speculation" in their cold, marble eyes; the breath of life is not in their nostrils; the fine pulses of womanly sensibilities are not throbbing in their bosoms. And besides this immeasurable difference between the cold, moony reflexes of life, as exhibited by the power of Grecian art, and the true sunny life of Shakespeare, it must be observed that the Antigones, &c., of the antique put forward but one single trait of character, like the aloe with its single blossom.

This solitary feature is presented to us as an abstraction and as an insulated quality; whereas in Shakespeare all is presented in the concrete; that is to say, not brought forward in relief, as by some effort of an anatomical artist; but embodied and imbedded, so to speak, as by the force of a creative nature, in the complex system of a human life; a life in which all the elements move and play simultaneously, and with something more than mere simultaneity or coexistence, acting and reacting each upon the other, nay, even acting by each other and through each other. In Shakespeare's characters is felt forever a real organic life, where each is for the whole, and where the whole is for each and in each. They only are real incarnations.

The Greek poets could not exhibit any approximations to female character without violating the truth of Grecian life and shocking the feelings of the audience. The drama with the Greeks, as with us, though much less than with us, was a picture of human life; and that which could not occur in life could not wisely be exhibited on the stage. Now in ancient Greece women were secluded from the society of men. The conventual sequestration of the female apartment of the house and the Mohammedan consecration of its threshold against the ingress of males had been transplanted from Asia into Greece thousands of years perhaps before either convents or Mohammed existed. Thus barred from all open social intercourse women could not develop or express any character by word or action.

Even to have a character violated to a Grecian mind the ideal portrait of feminine excellence; whence, perhaps, partly the too generic, too little individualized, style of Grecian beauty. But prominently to express a character was impossible under the common tenor of Grecian life, unless when high tragical catastrophes transcended the decorums of that tenor, or for a brief interval raised the curtain which veiled it. Hence the subordinate part which women play upon the Greek stage in all but some half dozen cases. In the paramount tragedy on that stage, the model tragedy, the "Oedipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, there is virtually no woman at all; for Jocasta is a party to the story merely as the dead Laius or the self-murdered Sphinx was a party, viz., by her contributions to the fatalities of the event, not by anything she does or says spontaneously.

In fact, the Greek poet, if a wise poet, could not address himself genially to a task in which he must begin by shocking the sensibilities of his countrymen. And hence followed not only the dearth of female characters in the Grecian drama, but also a second result still more favorable to the sense of a new power evolved by Shakespeare. Whenever the common law of Grecian life did give way it was, as we have observed, to the suspending force of some great convulsion or tragical catastrophe. This for a moment (like an earthquake in a nunnery) would set at liberty even the timid, fluttering Grecian women, those doves of the dovecot, and would call some of them into action.

But which? Precisely those of energetic and masculine minds; the timid and feminine would but shrink the more from public gaze and from tumult. Thus it happened that such female characters as were exhibited in Greece could not but be the harsh and the severe. If a gentle Ismene appeared for a moment in contest with some energetic sister Antigone (and chiefly, perhaps, by way of drawing out the fiercer character of that sister) she was soon dismissed as unfit for scenical effect. So that not only were female characters few, but, moreover, of these few the majority were but repetitions of masculine qualities in female persons. Female agency being seldom summoned on the stage, except when it had received a sort of special dispensation from its sexual character by some terrific convulsions of the house or the city, naturally it assumed the style of action suited to these circumstances.

Lillie Langtry as "Lady Macbeth"

And hence it arose that not woman as she differed from man, but woman as she resembled man—woman, in short, seen under circumstances so dreadful as to abolish the effect of sexual distinction—was the woman of the Greek tragedy. And hence generally arose for Shakespeare the wider field, and the more astonishing by its perfect novelty, when he first introduced female characters, not as mere varieties or echoes of masculine characters, a Medea or Clytemnestra, or a vindictive Hecuba, the mere tigress of the tragic tiger, but female characters that had the appropriate beauty of female nature; woman no longer grand, terrific, and repulsive, but woman "after her kind"—the other hemisphere of the dramatic world; woman running through the vast gamut of womanly loveliness; woman as emancipated, exalted, ennobled under a new law of Christian morality; woman the sister and coequal of man, no longer his slave, his prisoner, and sometimes his rebel.

"It is a far cry to Loch Awe;" and from the Athenian stage to the stage of Shakespeare, it may be said, is a prodigious interval. True, but prodigious as it is there is really nothing between them. The Roman stage, at least the tragic stage, as is well known, was put out, as by an extinguisher, by the cruel amphitheatre, just as a candle is made pale and ridiculous by daylight. Those who were fresh from the real murders of the bloody amphitheatre regarded with contempt the mimic murders of the stage. Stimulation too coarse and too intense had its usual effect in making the sensibilities callous.

Christian Emperors arose at length, who abolished the amphitheatre in its bloodier features. But by that time the genius of the tragic muse had long slept the sleep of death. And that muse had no resurrection until the age of Shakespeare. So that, notwithstanding a gulf of nineteen centuries and upward separates Shakespeare from Euripides, the last of the surviving Greek tragedians, the one is still the nearest successor of the other, just as Connaught and the islands in Clew Bay are next neighbors to America, although 3,000 watery columns, each of a cubic mile in dimensions, divide them from each other.

A second reason, which lends an emphasis of novelty and effective power to Shakespeare's female world, is a peculiar fact of contrast which exists between that and his corresponding world of men. Let us explain. The purpose and the intention of the Grecian stage was not primarily to develop human character, whether in men or in women: human fates were its object; great tragic situations under the mighty control of a vast cloudy destiny, dimly descried at intervals and brooding over human life by mysterious agencies and for mysterious ends. Man, no longer the representative of an august will, man, the passion-puppet of fate, could not with any effect display what we call a character, which is a distinction between man and man, emanating originally from the will, and expressing its determinations, moving under the large variety of human impulses.

This will is the central pivot of character; and this was obliterated, thwarted, canceled by the dark fatalism which brooded over the Grecian stage. That explanation will sufficiently clear up the reason why marked or complex variety of character was slighted by the great principles of the Greek tragedy. And every scholar who has studied that grand drama of Greece with feeling—that drama, so magnificent, so regal, so stately—and who has thoughtfully investigated its principles and its difference from the English drama will acknowledge that powerful and elaborate character, character, for instance, that could employ the fiftieth part of that profound analysis which has been applied to Hamlet, to Falstaff, to Lear, to Othello, and applied by Mrs. Jameson so admirably to the full development of the Shakespearean heroines, would have been so much wasted, nay, would have been defeated, and interrupted the blind agencies of fate, just in the same way as it would injure the shadowy grandeur of a ghost to individualize it too much.

Milton's angels are slightly touched superficially touched, with differences of character; but they are such differences, so simple and general, as are just sufficient to rescue them from the reproach applied to Virgil's "fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthem;" just sufficient to make them knowable apart. Pliny speaks of painters who painted in one or two colors; and, as respects the angelic characters, Milton does so; he is monochromatic. So, and for reasons resting upon the same ultimate philosophy, were the mighty architects of the Greek tragedy. They also were monochromatic; they also, as to the characters of their persons, painted in one color.

And so far there might have been the same novelty in Shakespeare's men as in his women. There might have been, but the reason why there is not must be sought in the fact that History, the muse of history, had there been no such muse as Melpomene, would have forced us into an acquaintance with human character. History, as the representative of actual life, of real man, gives us powerful delineations of character in its chief agents, that is, in men; and therefore it is that Shakespeare, the absolute creator of female character, was but the mightiest of all painters with regard to male character.

Take a single instance. The Antony of Shakespeare, immortal for its execution, is found, after all, as regards the primary conception, in history. Shakespeare's delineation is but the expansion of the germ already pre-existing, by way of scattered fragments, in Cicero's Philippics, in Cicero's Letters, in Appian, &c. But Cleopatra, equally fine, is a pure creation of art. The situation and the scenic circumstances belong to history, but the character belongs to Shakespeare.

In the great world, therefore, of woman, as the interpreter of the shifting phases and the lunar varieties of that mighty changeable planet, that lovely satellite of man, Shakespeare stands not the first only, not the original only, but is yet the sole authentic oracle of truth.

Cymbeline, Act III, Scene VI.—Imogen at the cave. "Best draw my sword; and if mine enemy But fear the sword like me, he'll scarcely look on't."

Adelaide Neilson as "Imogen" "I see a man's life is a tedious one."

VIOLA'S DELICACY SET OFF FROM ROSALIND'S FROLIC HUMOR

Her Femininity "Is Forever Breaking Through Her Masquerade"

From Mrs. Anna Jameson's "Characteristics of Women," the Standard Work on the Subject.

AS the innate dignity of Perdita pierces through her rustic disguise, so the exquisite refinement of Viola triumphs over her masculine attire. Viola is, perhaps, in a degree less elevated and ideal than Perdita, but with a touch of sentiment more profound and heart-stirring; she is "deep-learned in the lore of love"—at least theoretically—and speaks as masterly on the subject as Perdita does of flowers.

DUKE

How dost thou like this tune?

VIOLA

It gives a very echo to the seat
Where love is thron'd.

And again,

If I did love you in my master's flame,
With such a suffering, such a deadly life—
In your denial I would find no sense,
I would not understand it.

OLIVIA

Why, what would you do?

VIOLA

Make me a willow cabin at your gate,
And call upon my soul within the house;
Write loyal cantons of contemned love,
And sing them loud even in the dead of night.
Holla your name to the reverberate hills,
And make babbling gossip of the air
Cry out, Olivia! O you should not rest
Between the elements of air and earth,
But you should pity me.

OLIVIA

You might do much.

The situation and the character of Viola have been censured for their want of consistency and probability; it is therefore worth while to examine how far this criticism is true. As for her situation in the drama, (of which she is properly the heroine,) it is shortly this. She is shipwrecked on the coast of Illyria; she is alone and without protection in a strange country. She wishes to enter into the service of the Countess Olivia; but she is assured that this is impossible; "for the lady having recently lost an only and beloved brother, had abjured the sight of men, has shut herself up in her palace, and will admit no kind of suit." In this perplexity, Viola remembers to have heard her father speak with praise and admiration of Orsino, the Duke of the country; and having ascertained that he is not married, and that therefore his court is not a proper asylum for her in her feminine character, she attires herself in the disguise of a page, as the best protection against uncivil comments, till she can gain some tidings of her brother.

If we carry our thoughts back to a romantic and chivalrous age, there is surely sufficient probability here for all the purposes of poetry. To pursue the thread of Viola's destiny;—she is engaged in the service of the Duke, whom she finds "fancy-sick" for the love of Olivia. We are left to infer, (for so it is hinted in the first scene,) that this Duke—who with his accomplishments, and his personal attractions, his taste for music, his chivalrous tenderness, and his unrequited love, is really a very fascinating and poetical personage, though a little passionate and fantastic—had already made some impression on Viola's imagination: and when she comes to play the confidante, and to be loaded with favors and kindness in her assumed character, that she should be touched by a passion made up of pity, admiration, gratitude, and tenderness, does not, I think, in any way detract from the genuine sweetness and delicacy of her character, for "she never told her love."

Now all this, as the critic wisely observes, may not present a very just picture of life; and it may also fail to impart any moral lesson for the especial profit of well-bred young ladies; but is it not in truth and in nature? Did it ever fail to charm or to interest, to seize on the coldest fancy, to touch the most insensible heart?

Viola then is the chosen favorite of the enamoured Duke, and becomes his messenger to Olivia, and the interpreter of his sufferings to that inaccessible beauty. In her character of a youthful page, she attracts the favor of Olivia, and excites the jealousy of her lord. The situation is critical and delicate; but how exquisitely is the character of Viola fitted to her part, carrying her through the ordeal with all the inward and spiritual grace of modesty!

What beautiful propriety in the distinction drawn between Rosalind and Viola! The wild sweetness, the frolic humor which sports free and unblamed amid the shades of Ardennes, would ill become Viola, whose playfulness is assumed as part of her disguise as a court page, and is guarded by the strictest delicacy. She has not, like Rosalind, a saucy enjoyment in her own incognito; her disguise does not sit so easily upon her; her heart does not beat freely under it. As in the old ballad, where "Sweet William" is detected weeping in secret over her "man's array," so in Viola a sweet consciousness of her feminine nature is forever breaking through her masquerade:

And on her cheek is ready with a blush
Modest as morning, when she coldly eyes
The youthful Phoebus.

She plays her part well, but never forgets nor allows us to forget that she is playing a part.

OLIVIA.

Are you a comedian?

VIOLA.

No, my profound heart! and yet by the very fangs of malice I swear, I am not that I play!

And thus she comments on it:

Disguise, I see thou art a wickedness,
Wherein the pregnant enemy does much:
How easy is it for the proper false
In women's waxen hearts to set their forms!
Alas! our frailty is the cause, not we.

The feminine cowardice of Viola, which will not allow her even to affect a courage becoming her attire, her horror at the idea of drawing a sword, is very natural and characteristic, and produces a most humorous effect, even at the very moment it charms and interests us.

Contrasted with the deep, silent, patient love of Viola for the Duke, we have the ladylike willfulness of Olivia; and her sudden passion, or rather fancy, for the disguised page takes so beautiful a coloring of poetry and sentiment that we do not think her forward. Olivia is like a Princess of romance, and has all the privileges of one; she is, like Portia, high born and high bred, mistress over her servants—but not, like Portia, "queen o'er herself." She has never in her life been opposed; the first contradiction, therefore, rouses all the woman in her, and turns a caprice into a headlong passion; yet she apologizes for herself:

I have said too much unto a heart of stone,
And laid mine honor too unchary out;
There's something in me that reproves my fault;
But such a headstrong potent fault it is
That it but mocks reproof!

And in the midst of her self-abandonment, never allows us to contemn, even while we pity her:

What shall you ask of me that I'll deny,
That honor, saved, may upon asking give?

The distance of rank which separates the Countess from the youthful page—the real sex of Viola—the dignified elegance of Olivia's deportment, except where passion gets the better of her pride—her consistent coldness toward the Duke—the description of that "smooth, discreet, and stable bearing" with which she rules her household—her generous care for her steward Malvolio, in the midst of her own distress—all these circumstances raise Olivia in our fancy, and render her caprice for the page a source of amusement and interest, not a subject of reproach. "Twelfth Night" is a genuine comedy—a perpetual spring of the gayest and the sweetest fancies. In artificial society men and women are divided into castes and classes, and it is rarely that extremes in character or manners can approximate. To blend into one harmonious picture the utmost grace and refinement of sentiment, and the broadest effects of humor; the most poignant wit, and the most indulgent benignity—in short, to bring before us in the same scene, Viola and Olivia, and Malvolio and Sir Toby, belonged only to nature and to Shakespeare.

Marie Wainwright as "Viola"—"She has not, like Rosalind, a saucy enjoyment in her own incognito"

Goethe on the Plan of "Hamlet"

From Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," Thomas Carlyle's Translation.

SERLO, at this moment entering, inquired about his sister, and, looking in the book which our friend had hold of, cried: "So you are again at 'Hamlet'? Very good! Many doubts have arisen in me, which seem not a little to impair the canonical aspect of the piece as you would have it viewed. The English themselves have admitted that its chief interest concludes with the third act, the last two lagging sorrily on, and scarcely uniting with the rest; and certainly about the end it seems to stand stock-still."

"It is very possible," said Wilhelm, "that some individuals of a nation, which has so many masterpieces to feel proud of, may be led by prejudice and narrowness of mind to form false judgments; but this cannot hinder us from looking with our own eyes, and doing justice where we see it due. I am very far from censuring the plan of 'Hamlet'; on the contrary, I believe there never was a grander one invented; nay, it is not invented, it is real."

"How do you demonstrate that?" inquired Serlo.

"I will not demonstrate anything," said Wilhelm: "I will merely show you what my own conceptions of it are."

Aurelia rose up from her cushion; leaned upon her hand and looked at Wilhelm, who, with the firmest assurance that he was in the right, went on as follows: "It pleases us, it flatters us, to see a hero acting on his own strength; loving and hating as his heart directs him; undertaking and competing; casting every obstacle aside; and at length attaining some great object which he aimed at. Poets and historians would willingly persuade us that so proud a lot may fall to man.

"In 'Hamlet' we are taught another lesson: the hero is without a plan, but the piece is full of plan. Here we have no villain punished on some self-conceived and rigidly accomplished scheme of vengeance: a horrid deed occurs; it rolls itself along with all its consequences, dragging guiltless persons also in its course: the perpetrator seems as if he would evade the abyss which is made ready for him; yet he plunges in, at the very point by which he thinks he shall escape and happily complete his course.

"For it is the property of crime to extend its mischief over innocence, as it is of virtue to extend its blessings over men that deserve them not; while frequently the author of the one or of the other is not punished or rewarded at all. Here in this play of ours, how strange! The Pit of Darkness sends its spirit and demands revenge; in vain! All circumstances tend one way, and hurry to revenge; in vain! Neither earthly nor infernal thing may bring about what is reserved for Fate alone. The hour of judgment comes: the wicked falls with the good: one race is mowed away that another may spring up."

To Shakespeare

THOU, who didst lay all other bosoms bare,
Impenetrable shade didst round thee throw;
And of the ready tears thou makest flow,
Monarch of tears, thou hast not any share.
Sad Petrarch, sadder Byron their despair
Unlocked, their dismal theatres of woe
Unclosed: thou showest Hamlet, Romeo,
And maddened Lear, with tempest on his hair.
Hadst thou no sufferings men's tears could suage?
No comedy of thine own life, shut in?
No lurid tragedy—perhaps of sin—
That walked with muffled steps its curtained stage?
Confession troubles ne'er thy godlike look;
Thou art, thyself, thy one unopened book.

—*Richard Edwin Day.*

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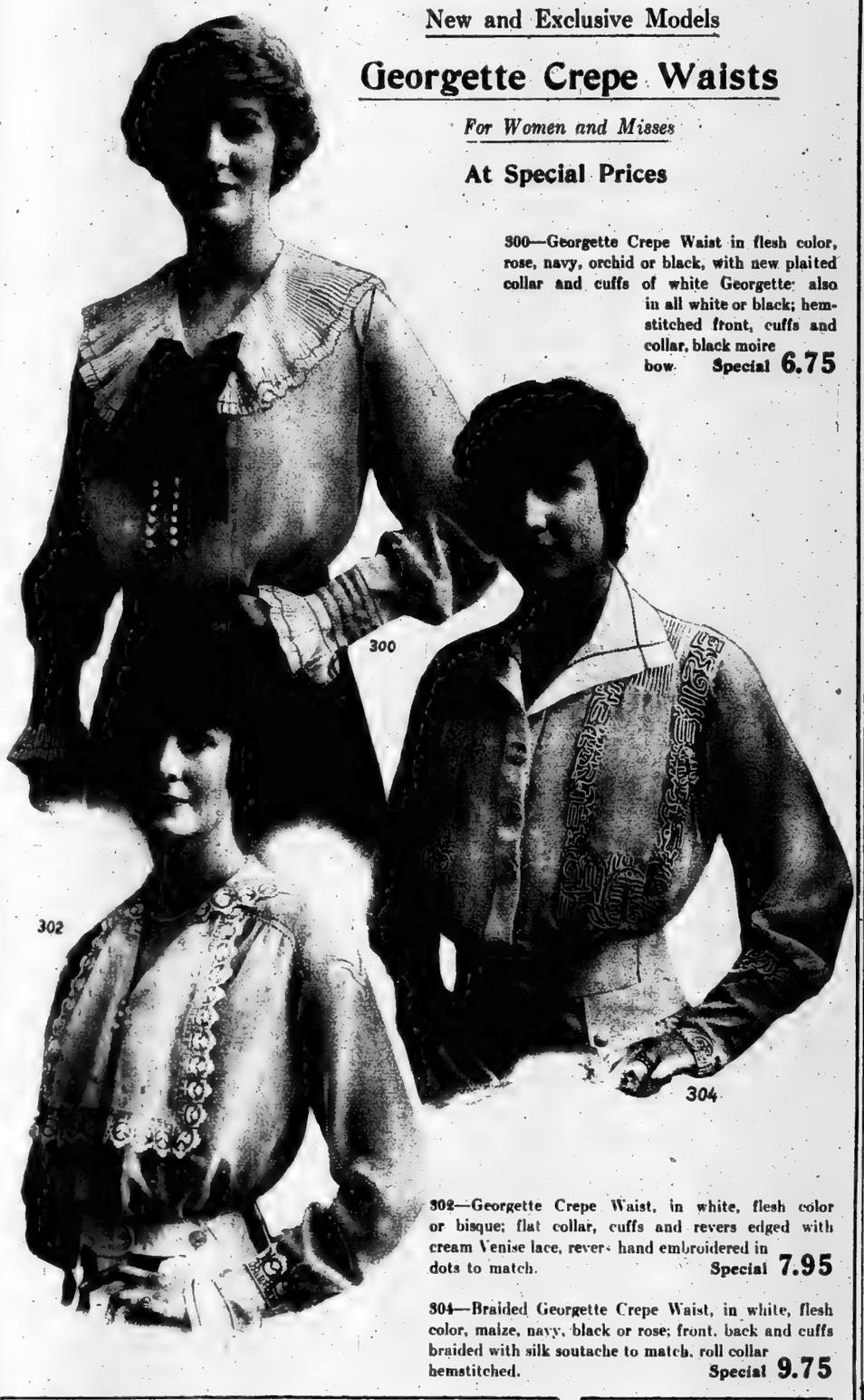

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DANCING ON THE HOTEL VERANDA AT PALM BEACH WHEN THE BATHING HOUR IS OVER.

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Miss Rosamond Lancaster, Boston, as a "Movie" Actress, Dancing the "Tango" at the Dinner Party at Which the Engagement of the Hero and Heroine in the "Isle of Happiness" Is Announced.

WATCHING THE RECENT FIELD DAY SPORTS AT PALM BEACH. (Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)
In the Group Are the Children of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. T. Morrison Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Christopher D. Smithers, and of the Hon. Captain and Mrs. Frederick E. Guest of New York.

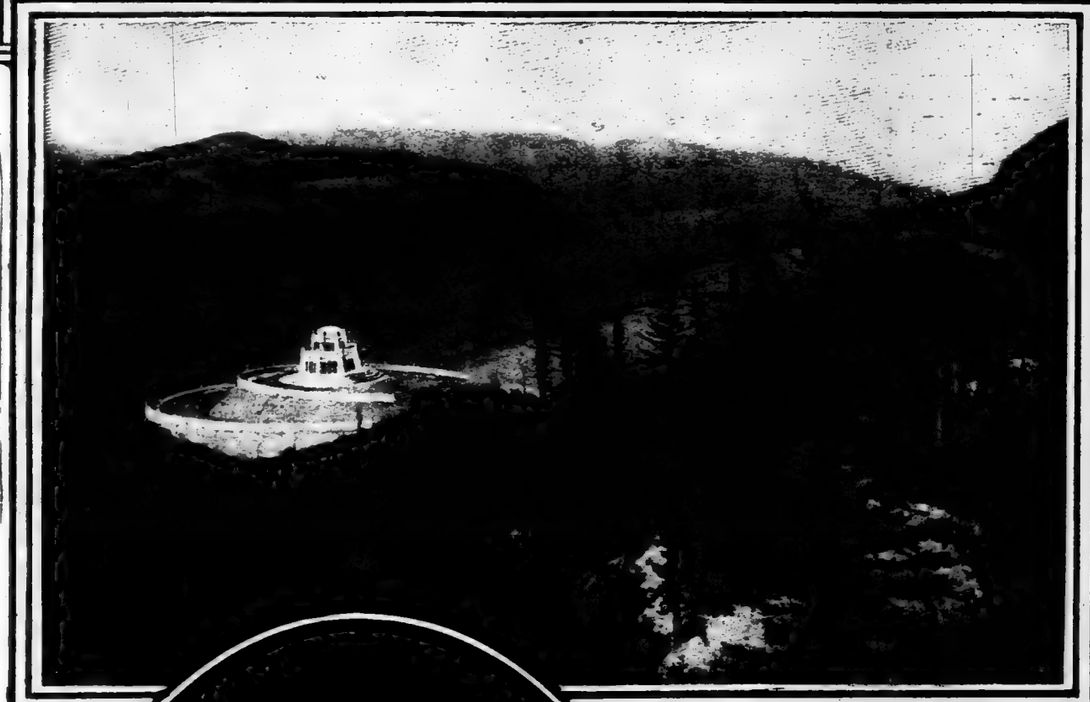

SCENE AT CROWN POINT ON THE NEW COLUMBIA RIVER AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY, ORE., Which Cost $2,000,000 for the First Forty Miles and Is to be Dedicated in June.
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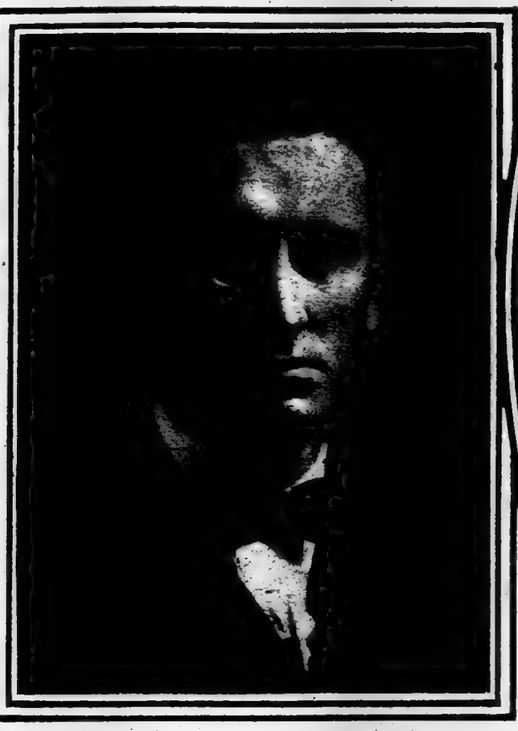

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Son of the American Ambassador to Turkey, and Mrs. Morgenthau, and MISS ELINOR FATMAN, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fatman, Whose Engagement Has Been Announced.

GREAT CROWDS ATTENDING THE NATIONAL FUNERAL ACCORDED THE VICTIMS OF THE RECENT ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON PARIS. *(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)*

British Officer Discussing Boarding Terms With a Greek Country Woman Near Saloniki.

(Photo from Paul Thompson.)

STONE BARRACKS WHICH HAVE BEEN ERECTED FOR THE ITALIAN ALPINI HIGH UP ON THE SIDES OF THE DOLOMITES.

DELEGATES TO THE PANAMA CONGRESS ON RELIGIOUS WORK IN LATIN AMERICA, REGARDING WHICH THE HIGH AND LOW CHURCH EPISCOPALIANS DISSENTED ON SENDING DELEGATES, ASSEMBLED AT THE PEDRO MIGUEL LOCK OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

RODMAN WANAMAKER, JR.
Grandson of John Wanamaker, Winning the Hurdle Race on "Polly" at the Opening of the New Race Track at Pinehurst, N. C.

Colonel Edward M. House, President Wilson's Personal Envoy to Europe, and United States Ambassador James W. Gerard Conferring at the American Embassy at Berlin.

HOPE ISELIN,
Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, in the Grounds of "Hopelands," Her Father's Winter Home, Aiken, S. C. (*Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.*)

MRS. F. SKIDDY VON STADE,
Formerly Miss Kathryn Steele, Watching the Polo Game Between the "Greens" and "Whites" at Aiken, S. C.

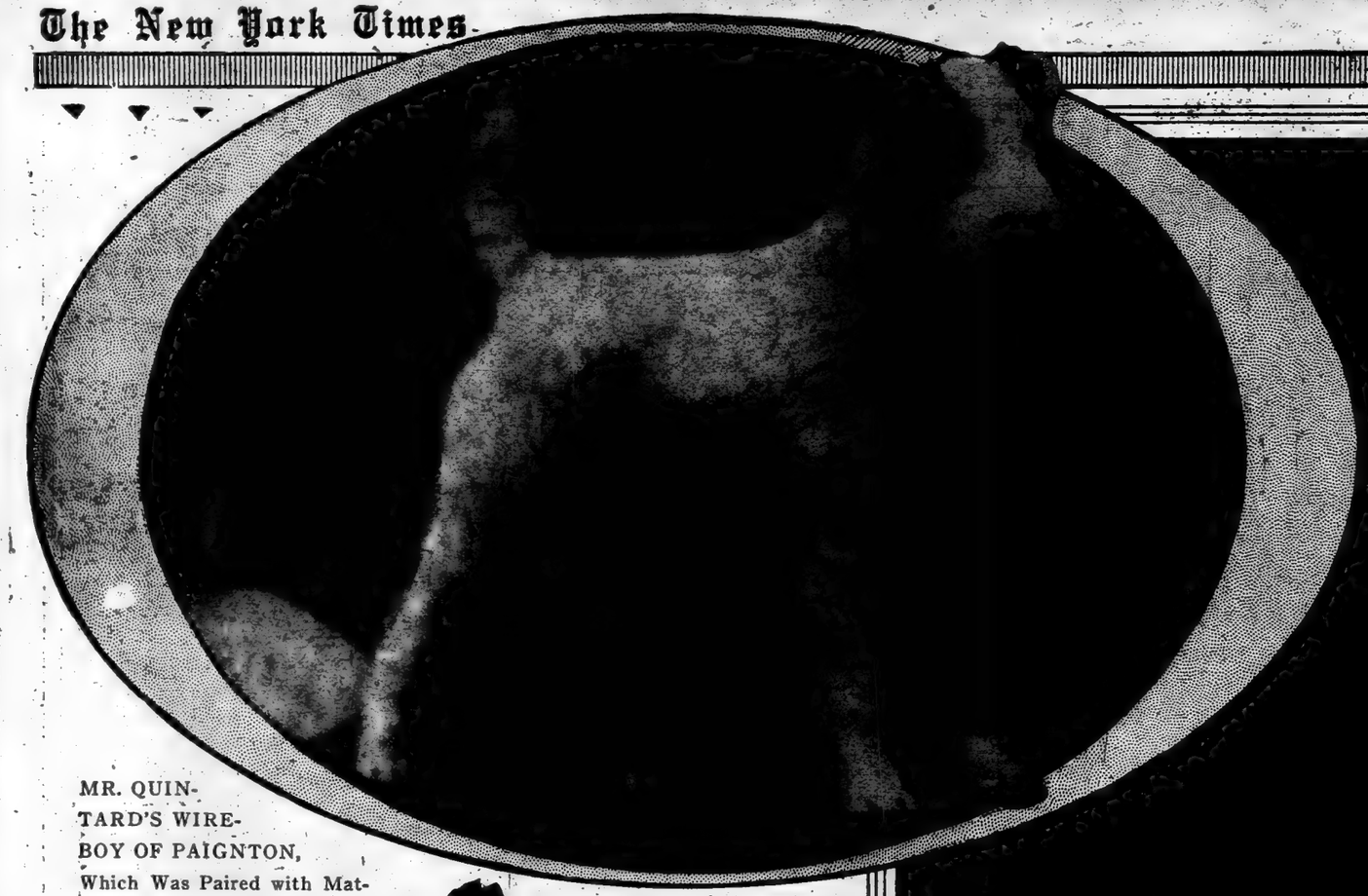

MR. QUINTARD'S WIRE-BOY OF PAIGNTON, Which Was Paired with Matford Vic, the Two Capturing the Prize for the Best Brace Shown.

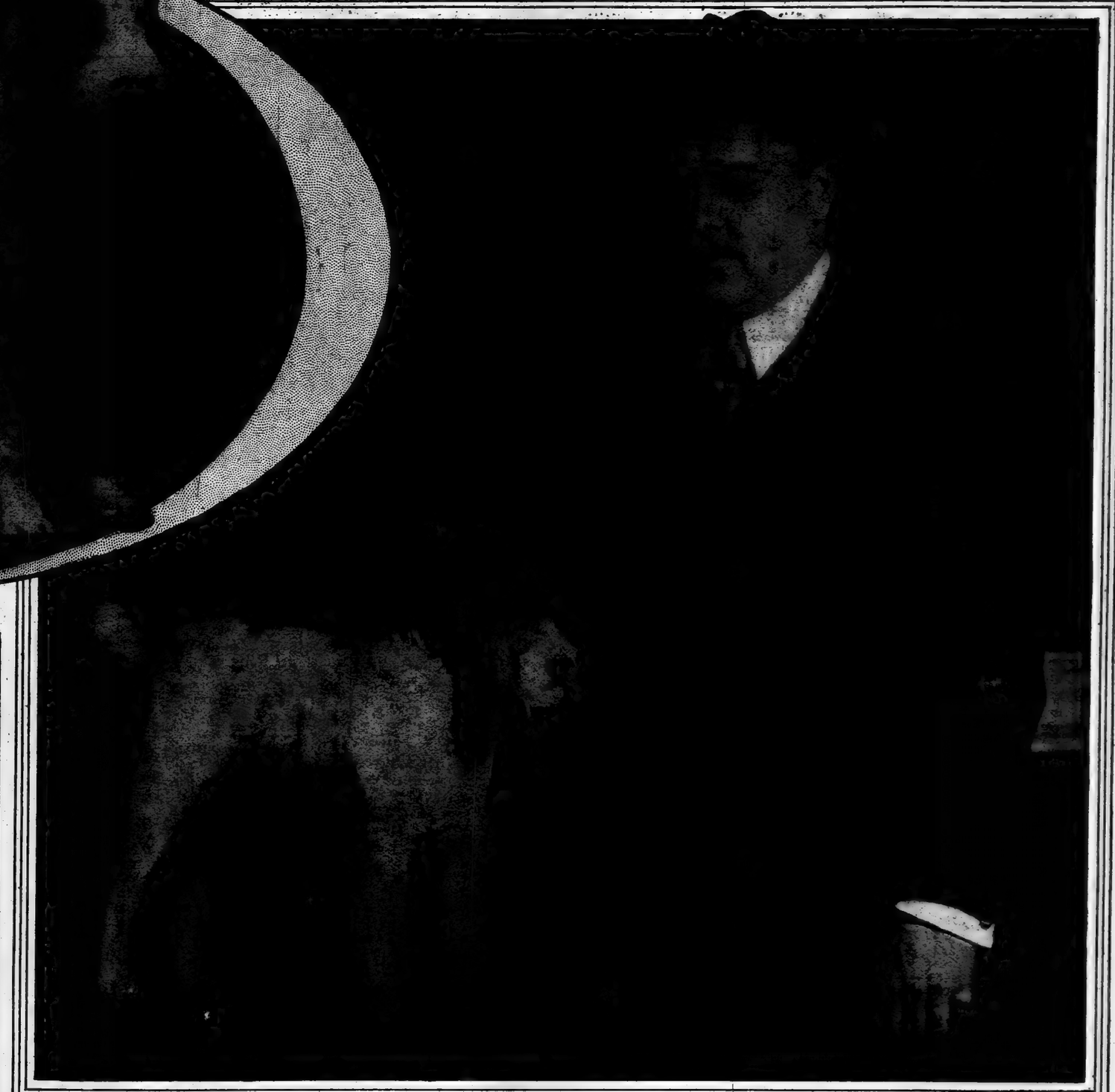

GEORGE W. QUINTARD AND MATFORD VIC, HIS WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER, WHICH, AT THE FORTIETH ANNUAL SHOW OF THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB, WAS FOR THE SECOND TIME IN SUCCESSION ADJUDGED THE BEST DOG OF ANY BREED ON EXHIBITION.

(Photos by Edwin Levick.)

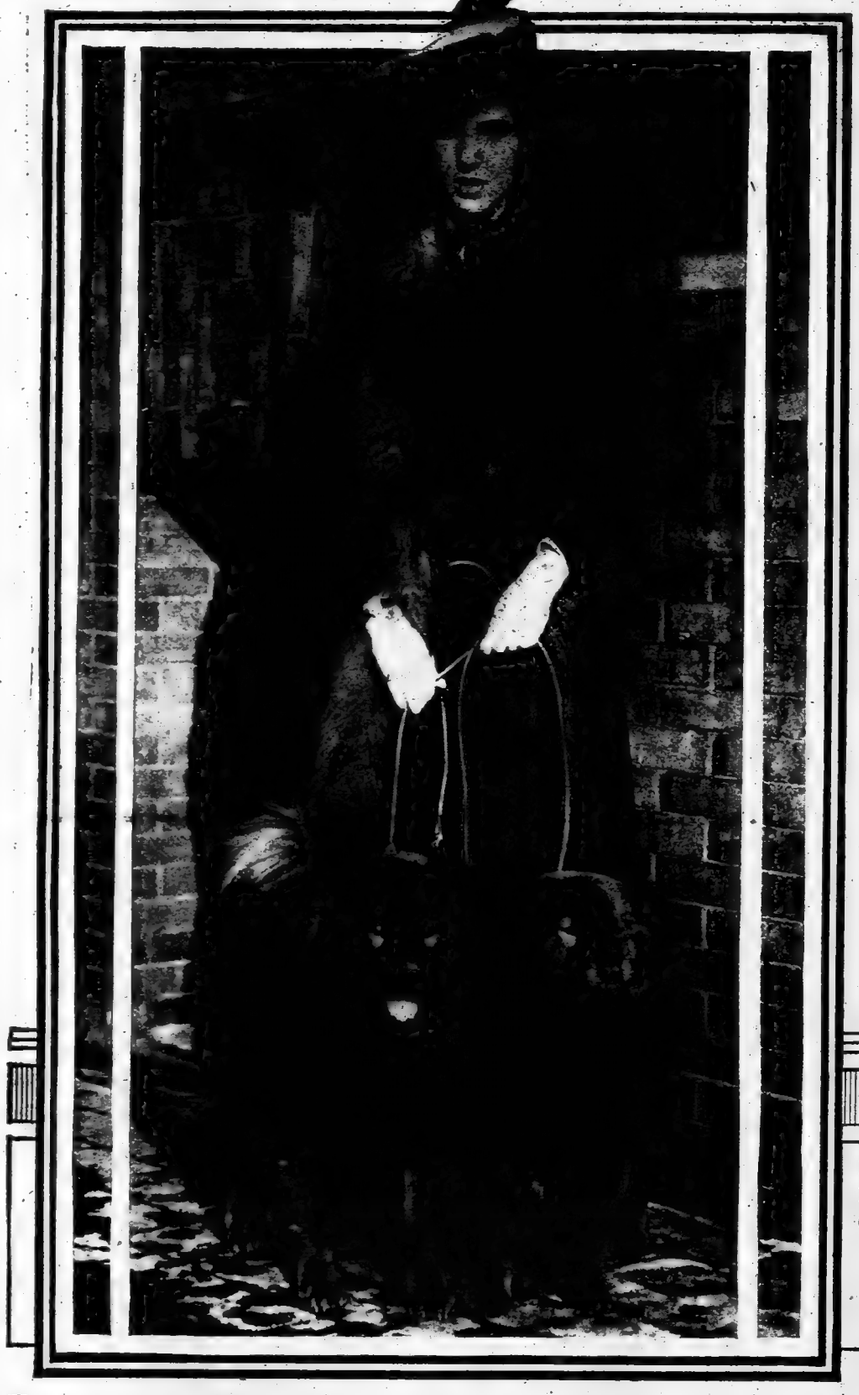

MISS RUTH NEYHART and Her Chows, Yuey and Corrissa.

(Photo © Underwood & Underwood.)

START OF THE FIRST ANNUAL BRONX COUNTY MARATHON OVER A COURSE OF TWENTY-FIVE MILES, WON BY ARTHUR ROTH OF THE MOHAWK ATHLETIC CLUB. (Photo © by American Press Assn.)

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Begin tonight the following Woodbury treatment. You will feel the difference in your skin the first time you use it.

With warm water work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Apply it to your face and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for a few minutes with a *piece of ice.*

This treatment will make your skin fresher and clearer the first time you use it. Make it a nightly habit and before long you will see a marked improvement—a promise of that lovelier complexion which the steady use of Woodbury's always brings.

Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in greater New York and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.

Violet

Pronounced "VE-O-LAY"
Paris France

Toilet and Bath Soaps
Manufactured and marketed for over one hundred years
Only the finest grades

BATH SOAP

Rose, Verveine, Almond, Lavender, Eau de Cologne
each

Wrapped Toilet Soap
in Violette, Rose, Santal, Bitter Almonds
each

ROYAL DE THRIDACE
cake

COLD CREAM (solidified)
cake

AMBRE ROYAL
cake

BOUQUET FARNESE

for Good FURNITURE go to Worth Class GOLDBURG'S

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
HEART OF THE BRONX AND YONKERS

4-PIECE COLONIAL SOLID MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITE

Dresser, $62.50. Bed, $39.75. Chiffonier, $57.50. Toilet Table, $39.75.

4-Piece, $199.50—Terms to Suit.

Handsome 4-piece figured solid Mahogany Colonial bedroom suite, consisting of 4-post bed, 5 ft. high, 4.6 ft. wide; dresser 48" wide, with French plate mirror 30x38"; chiffonier 40" wide, with French plate mirror 18x30; toilet table 45" wide, with triplicate mirror. Four pieces complete, regular price $275; special, **$199.50.** Can be purchased separately if so desired.

Open Evenings—Three Big Stores.

LOW RENT PRICES

AMSTERDAM AV. COR. 148th ST. | THIRD AVE. COR. 163d ST. | YONKERS 10 MAIN ST.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CREDIT

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE Direct from factory.

4 Post Colonial Bed Height headboard, 52" Height footboard, 45"

Special at .. **$12.50**

Regularly $22

SOLID MAHOGANY

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS

Dix-Make UNIFORMS

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Can You Wear a 16, 36 or 38 Size?

We are wholesalers and are selling our advance Spring sample Suits, Dresses and Coats at surprisingly low prices in order to empty our showrooms. Our samples are always smartly styled and exceptionally well made to pass the inspection of buyers for big stores.

SUITS

Poplins, French Serges, Velour Checks and Taffetas, made in the smartest Spring styles.

$10.75 to $24.75

DRESSES

The newest models in hand embroidered taffeta and other favored fabrics.

$7.50 to $19.50

ALSO COATS

Call or send for style booklet.

SAMPLE CLOAK & SUIT CO.

1204 Broadway, N. Y. C.

(Near 29th St.)

Quality Furniture

This William and Mary 10-Piece Dining Room Suite in Solid Mahogany.

Beautifully carved, consisting of Buffet 66 inches long, Serving Table 48 inches wide, dust-proof throughout; China Closet, 44 inches wide; Dining Table, 54-inch top, 8-ft. extension. The back of every piece carefully finished. 1 Arm and 5 Side Chairs with cane backs. Seats can be had of Tapestry Hair Cloth or Spanish Leather. As Illustrated. **$325**

Compare Dimensions of This Suite with Others Advertised.

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Established 1862

625-627 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

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Every Times Reader is entitled to twelve of our exclusively finished Sepia Artist Proofs, size 5x9 inches, upon presentation of this certificate and a payment of five dollars ($5.00) at the studio at the time of sitting. The regular price of these photographs is ten dollars per dozen.

306 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BOSTON STUDIOS 161 TREMONT STREET, 164 " "

Furniture of Distinction

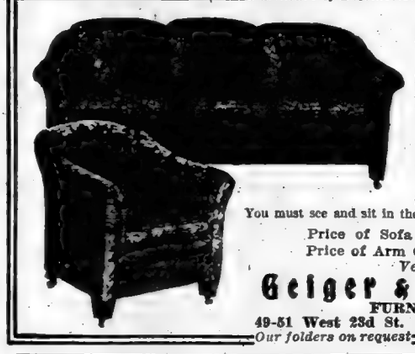

Chesterfield Sofa and Arm Chair

Two luxuriously comfortable pieces of furniture for your Library or Living Room.

Each is upholstered with fine grade tapestry on steel tempered springs. Loose, springy cushion seats. Sofa, 6¾ ft. long; 34 in. high. Arm Chair, 34 in. wide; 34 in. high.

You must see and sit in these pieces to appreciate their quality.

Price of Sofa $60.00

Price of Arm Chair..... $35.00

Very special

Geiger & Braverman

FURNITURE CO.,

49-51 West 23d St. New York City.

Our folders on request

Fashion's Latest Decree

Loosely fitting ready-to-wear garments are of the past. The new mode calls for fitted gowns. Only on

Pneu Form

can you obtain that **exactness** of line and curve decreed by fashion. Try Pneu Form for your Spring gowns.

Pneu Form will stand for the dressmaker while you attend to your affairs. Pneu Form serves for all feminine members of the family by simply changing the fitted lining. Pneu Form lasts a lifetime.

Special Offer

This opportunity is limited. Act now. Write for details of offer and our new booklet, "My Figure."

If possible, call and see demonstration at show room, Galvin Bldg., 46th St. and Fifth Ave.

The Pneumatic Dress Form Co.

561 Fifth Avenue—NEW YORK.

(Cor. 46th St.)

'Phone 7670 Murray Hill.

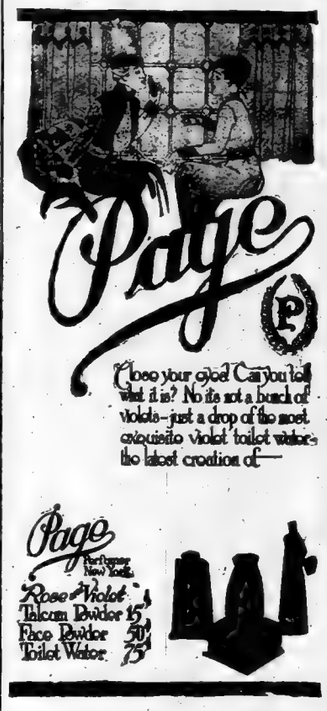

Page

Does your skin tell what it is? No it's not a bunch of violets—just a drop of the most exquisite violet toilet water, the latest creation of—

Page Perfumer New York

Rose Violet Talcum Powder 15

Face Powder 50

Toilet Water 75

GLASSBERG SHORT VAMP SHOES

Style No. 681x $5.00

We Show Only the Latest Styles

Here's a shoe that makes your foot look smaller. You can wear

WHY BE A MERE DANCER

WHEN YOU CAN BE AN EXPERT?

A Few Hours with a "Specialist" will put that professional "snap" to your dancing.

Mr. Wilson, "Specializes" entirely upon private, personal instruction.

A special diagnosis and a special treatment for each pupil. Engage the services of a Specialist in place of employing an ordinary

Mme. Irene

FRENCH MODEL GOWNS

500 Fifth Avenue

"JOLIE"

A Very Frenchy Model of Fine Batiste

Specially Priced

$2.00

The front is beautifully cluster tucked, intertwined with Madeira ace spot embroidery. Fastened with novelty buttons. Prettily tailored sleeve with tailored cuff.

White Only

Sizes 32 to 46

Mail Orders Filled

Model No. 704

A. P. BRASSIERE DIRECTOIRE

Pat. June 19, 1906. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Every woman appreciates the exceptional quality, beauty of design and unusual style, fit and finish of the

A. P. Brassiere Directoire

The model illustrated is an all-over embroidery design with cluny lace insertion and edging. Fastens in front with hooks and eyes. The wide band of lace at waist holds brassiere in place and allows the perfect natural lines so desirable in every figure.

Many attractive styles shown in our Booklet No. 16, sent on request to any address.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us direct.

G. M. POIX, Inc.

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Miss Irene Franklin

Vaudeville Headliner, wearing one

Peck & Peck

VANISE

Special Silk Hosiery

—values which can not be duplicated elsewhere in silk at the price.

No. 1800 at $1.19 No. 1700 at $1.50
No. 325 at $2.00 No. 313 at $2.50

A complete line of silk hosiery in all plain colors to meet the requirements of any purse.

Made of absolutely pure silk, and dyed under a special process with pure dyes which are guaranteed to be *non-poisonous.* Purity of materials and wearing quality are *absolutely guaranteed.*

Of selected weights; some of all silk; some with fine lisle or soft cotton feet or toes.

If references are given, we will be glad to open charge accounts, or to send on approval these or other stockings selected. We have special mail order facilities, and all or any selections may be returned at our expense.

PECK & PECK

EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY

446 Fifth Avenue at 39th Street
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NEW YORK CITY

Leonard's

24 West 39th St., N. Y.

Distinctive apparel—very moderate prices—personal attention.

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses, Skirts, Negligees

(Also attire for Stout Figures.)

A famous French designer is sponsor for the pocket trimmed apron tunic that gives this smart serge dress youthful, distinctive lines. Black or navy. 34 to 44 bust.

Special

16.50

Mme. Leonard also specializes in Self-Adjustable Maternity Wear, inconspicuously smart and exclusive interpretations of the mode, as well as original designs, to meet every need of the mother-to-be.

Write Dept. R-1 for fashion book.

Clapp & Eno

Ladies' Hairdressers **Hair Merchants**

The Latest in Hairdressing

Derniere Creation

A most charming coiffure arranged with the aid of our Featherweight Transformation and a dainty cluster of puffs.

Our Featherweight Transformations supply the needed hair to lengthen the years of your youth. They are skillfully made, on a fine net, of *Superior, Soft* and *Wavy French Hair,* and can be dressed in any fashion.

Illustrated Booklet "70" on Request.

Manicuring Hairdressing Hair Dyeing

RUSSEK'S

362 Fifth Ave

A **Smart Dress for Spring**

NEW and exquisite model of Serge, trimmed in a contrasting shade of silk. Can be had in any of the prevailing Spring colors. We have priced this dress specially at **$16.50**

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

This $25.00 Suit Sold Direct from Our Factory for - - - $16.50

Stunning Model made of fine Checked Worsted

Trimmed with American Beauty Poplin. Red and white ivory buttons. Original one-piece novelty side pockets. *Very effectively designed.*

THE I. M. SUIT MFG. CO.,

28-30 West 38th St.

Tel. Greeley 1225.

GERALDINE **Farrar** writes of *Crème Nerol*

"I am very glad indeed to express my complete satisfaction with the delicious Creme Nerol made by Forrest D. Pullen. It has my hearty and sincere recommendation."

Use Creme Nerol if you care for beauty—for it will leave your skin as soft as the petal of a rose and its texture as fine.

Creme Nerol is used and recommended by all of these and many other fa-

"For the Woman who cares"

PLEXO

INCOMPARABLE CREAMS

These two essential creams are scientifically prepared to be used in conjunction with each other. They will produce results obtainable in no other way. 25c and 50c.

Greaseless Cream

Protects the skin from chap and wind burn; imparts to the complexion the velvety bloom of youth.

Cleansing Cream

Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities; will give the pure, clear complexion of perfect beauty.

PLEXO EVENING WHITE

—Imparts that soft, pearly white tone to arms, throat and shoulders. Unsurpassed for the evening toilette and dansant. *DOES NOT RUB OFF* and absolutely defies detection. Easily applied with a damp sponge. An absolutely harmless cream. **35c. Per Tube.**

At Drug and Department Stores.

SAVE $5.00 to $10.00

On Your Spring Coat, Suit or Dress

By taking advantage of our New Method of Merchandising.

"Not cheap clothes—but fine clothes at reasonable prices."

We eliminate the three greatest expenses of department stores —Enormous Ground Floor Rentals — Extending Promiscuous Credit — Huge Appropriations for Advertising.

You are the gainer.

(Stout) An elegant straight line model in finest Menswear Serge, Handsomely Embroidered. Sizes 36 to 48.

$24.75

(The Chantilly) In pleated Crepe de Chine, Vest and Collar of Georgette. New Odille Cuffs. Specially priced at

$15.75

Write for our Golflex Book on Sport Clothing and "Portfolio of Season's Latest Creations."

Desk S.

Freneau Sweeny **379 Fifth Avenue** Opp. Best's

BENJAMIN BENGUIAT

accepted by collectors and connoisseurs as one of America's rug experts

ANNOUNCES

a continuance of the important exhibition and sale of Turkish, Persian and Chinese Rugs, many of them important examples of these weavings.

A readjustment of the business necessitates disposal of the late Benguiat & Keresey stocks at greatly reduced prices.

ITEM—the rug illustrated is the only known Octagonal Ispahan Rug of the Shah Abbas Period. 11 ft. by 11 ft. 8 in. Price $12,500 (one half of rug shown.)

Windsor Arcade, 569 5th Ave.

Premature Greyness and Baldness Prevented

Facial Blemishes Removed by Scientific Methods

John F. Gleason Company

SCALP SPECIALISTS

Section 5 | Business — Financial SPORTS Want Advertisements

The New York Times.

SPORTS Business — Financial Want Advertisements | Section 5

S SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1916. S

R. H. Macy & Co.

A Noteworthy Millinery Event

Our Initial Presentation of the new Paris Model Hats and our own Adaptations will be on view Tuesday morning in the Macy Millinery Salon.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Business Men, Attention!

Beginning Tuesday morning and continuing throughout the week we shall offer Commercial Stationery and Office Supplies in our Semi-Annual Sale at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of careful buyers.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Annual March Sale of

Black & Colored Dress Silks

Long planned and broadly carried out, this sale offers remarkable money-saving opportunities. Fortunate buying before the recent advance in silks enables us to place before the women of New York a very large stock of desirable fabrics at prices which cannot be equalled elsewhere.

There is a complete range of colors and the weaves are the desirable kind. Each yard of silk in this sale is the product of the most reliable manufacturers, both foreign and domestic. In the sale will be found the "Marchioness" black dress silks made especially for R. H. Macy & Co.

Compare Our Prices With the Prices Charged Elsewhere

Charmeuse Dress Satins (yd.), 89c
Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.50
Firmly woven in a complete assortment of evening and street shades, also black; 40 in. and 36 in. wide. An excellent quality.

Wash Satins (yd.), $1.19
Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.50
In white and flesh color. Excellent quality; 36 inches wide.

Imported Shantung Silks (yd.), 58c
Verified Price Elsewhere, 85c
Natural color, pure silk; good quality and highly desirable; 32 in. wide.

Georgette Crepe (yd.), $1.19
Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.65
A complete range of street and evening colors, also black. The fabric is 40 in. wide. Georgette Crepes are in great demand.

White Habutai Silks (yd.), 69c
Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.00
Good weight and quality. The silks are 35 inches wide.

Fancy Blouse and Shirting Silks (yd.), 79c
Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.00
In a large variety of colored stripes; 32 inches wide.

Black "Marchioness" Dress Satin and Taffeta

These are fabrics manufactured for R. H. Macy & Co. They are too well known to need extra description. For the purpose of this sale several reductions have been made in our usual prices.

"Marchioness" Dress Satin (yd.), 94c
Macy's Usual Price (yd.), $1.19
The goods are 35 inches wide. Lustrous, firm and durable weave. Quality excellent.

"Marchioness" Dress Taffeta (yd.), $1.19
Macy's Usual Price (yd.), $1.49
The width is 36 inches. Nothing to compare with this taffeta elsewhere at the price.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

Small Size

Oriental Rugs

We purchased several hundred of these Rugs some months ago at about the lowest prices recorded for such desirable weaves. We have priced them accordingly. Some of the items which should interest you are as follows:

Mossoul Rugs.
Scatter sizes, which average 3 ft. x 6 ft. There are many to choose from. **$19.89**

Beloochistans.
Extra silky. Scatter sizes average about 3 ft. x 5 ft. One of the finest collections in the country. **$19.89** to **$24.74**

Bagdad Mossouls.
Extra heavy. Sizes average 4 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 6 in. Very silky. High pile. **$39.50**

Doorway Mats.
Ladik and Anatolian. Average size 1 ft. 10 in. x 3 ft. Bright color effects. Durable. **$6.74** to **$9.74**

Our wonderful collection of Kirmanshah room size rugs, as well as smaller size rugs, is the talk of the town, and gives you a rare opportunity to secure Oriental rugs at special purchase sale prices.

Macy's—Fourth Floor.

Annual March Sale of

Spring Dress Fabrics

Aside from the fact that the prices quoted show material reductions from Macy's usual prices, this sale is important because it is opportune. Coming as it does at the beginning of the season, when the attention of women is focused upon new Spring materials, it affords money-saving opportunities when they are most appreciated.

All the goods enumerated below are up to the minute. All materials have been dyed to our special order—a fact of the utmost importance. In order that our customers may have room for careful selection the goods on sale will be displayed on two floors—in the Dress Goods Department on the Second Floor, and on special tables on the Main Floor.

Extraordinary Economies in Every Section of the Dress Goods Department

The following are simply a few of the fabrics gathered for this sale:

Chiffon Broadcloth (yd.), $1.59
Macy's Usual Price (yd.), $1.79
Verified Price Elsewhere (yd.), $2.00
Sponged and shrunk and ready for the needle. Shown in a complete range of street shades. You will find plenty of navy blues and blacks. Width 54 inches. The sale price is only a slight advance over the cost of production today.

French Twill Dress Serge (yd.), 86c
Macy's Usual Price (yd.), 98c
A 45-inch all-wool French Twill fabric much in demand. It comes in a beautiful color range of this season's most wanted shades. The weight is especially desirable for dresses, also suitable for misses' and children's wear.

Cream White Gabardine (yd.), $1.29
Macy's Usual Price (yd.), $1.49
This is a much favored imported fabric; 54 inches wide. As the quantity we have is limited, an early selection is urged.

Silk and Wool Poplin (yd.), 86c
Macy's Usual Price (yd.), 98c
Verified Price Elsewhere (yd.), $1.22
Adapted for afternoon and evening gowns. The fabric, 40 inches wide, is growing in favor. The shades are navy, National blue, Belgian blue, Alice blue, Copenhagen, wall blue, Hague blue, sage, myrtle green, Russian green, olive, steel, taupe, seal, silver, putty, white, ivory and a good supply of black.

Shepherd Checks (yd.), $1.48
Verified Price Elsewhere (yd.), $2.00
All worsted and 54 inches wide. It comes in the black and white checks which are extremely popular this season. Adapted for two-piece suits or separate skirts.

Washable Corduroy (yd.), 69c
Verified Price Elsewhere (yd.), $1.00
In white only. A fast pile fabric 28 inches wide. Everybody will want something in white corduroy for Spring and Summer.

Poplin Epingle (yd.), $1.29
Macy's Usual Price (yd.), $1.49
All wool chiffon-weight for Spring costumes. The goods are 50 in. wide. You will find the season's correct shades, also black.

Semi-made White Corduroy Washable Skirts at $2.79

This is a very special price for a garment which is much in demand. It is the season's newest model. Plenty of the wanted sizes, although there are only 500 skirts in the lot.

Macy's—Main Floor, Center Aisle Tables — Macy's—Second Floor—Dress Goods Dept.

New Suits for Women

World famous designers inspired the originals of two of these distinctive suits; all of which spell "smartness."

Bernard sponsored the original of the gabardine suit *illustrated*. Its coat is semi-pleated and of semi-medium length with new cape collar, side pockets and handsome lining of foulard crepe de chine. As for its skirt—it is cut on distinctly flaring lines with pleats cross stitched. Navy, beige and black. $54.75

Another Bernard reproduction is developed in French serge. Little three-quarter length coat flares at hips and is smartened by a directoire vest of white broadcloth (taffeta strapped), betasselled tie and many little buttons. Skirt tailored with full back. Colors in navy and black. $34.74

Men's Wear Serge (navy or black) fashions another new suit; black soutache braid outlines the coat and its two folds laid on near the bottom; richly embroidered vest and back straps; roll over collar of faille silk. Skirt shirred and strapped. $37.75

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Skirts

for Every Occasion

With the new styles more and more prominence is given to the separate skirt. Particularly clever models will be found at Macy's.

A Yoke Skirt of striped wool velour for street and sports wear features deep side pockets and novel covered buttons. $7.49

Wool Velour Skirt, in plaid of various combinations, is made in circular style and is trimmed with large pearl buttons and straps at side. $10.74

Checked Worsted Skirt, in several colors is cut on circular lines in this sports wear skirt. Its yoke features novel striped bone buttons. $13.74

Skirt for Dress Occasions, made of navy or black taffeta. Over the full shirring at the hips three buckled straps are fastened. $8.94

Skirt of Navy or Black Taffeta—a pointed yoke model. Between every one of the six points of the yoke there is a bit of shirring which gives the skirt unusual fulness. Tiny Taffeta buttons line the yoke at the back and front. $10.74

In Another Skirt, also of taffeta, fulness is accomplished by fine shirring at the hips. Crocheted buttons confine the straps that top the back and front panels. Black only. $12.74

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Silk Coats

There is an air of luxury and richness about these handsome coats which is characteristic of garments in exclusive models.

Beautifully designed coat of black faille; very full yoked model; at front and back waistline two heavily corded ornaments hold box folds in place; marabou trims high shirred collar, flaring cuffs and two rows of it finish the bottom of coat. Fancy silk lining is partly edged with a smart blue and gold braid. $78.75

Stunning black taffeta model, beautifully full and flaring; partly edged with ostrich feather banding; convertible collar; effectively corded at hips; striking black-and-white silk lining. $48.75

Macy's—Third Floor.

Taffeta Petticoats

Four stylish and well fitting models for street wear. Discriminating women will not let pass this opportunity to purchase excellent quality taffeta petticoats at such attractive prices:

Handsome model with deep and novel flounce, smartly tucked in crossbar effect, shows pin-tucked ruffle and box-pleated ruching. In changeable effects, black and smart colors. $4.74

An extra size model has a deep flounce, attractive for its rows of pin-tucks and pleated ruffles. Changeable effects and black. $3.89

Deep and full the flounce of another excellent petticoat. Flounce is headed by six rows of shirring and shows four tiny pleated ruffles at bottom. Black, plain and changeable taffeta. $3.74

Plum Colored Taffeta—as well as black and changeable effects—fashions the last model. Its deep and flaring is made in sections—shirring, cluster tucks are seen in upper section; tiny pleating, which is put on very full, is used to finish the bottom ruffle. $2.89

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Fetching Blouses

Of lightsome fabrics—chiffon, crepe Georgette, tub silk, organdie and voile—in Springlike colors and charming styles, these blouses are so little priced.

This Blouse is made of such beautifully striped chiffon that it needs but a little hemstitching and ruffles of its own material to make it almost irresistibly pretty. Blue, yellow, red or green. $8.49

Soft deep collar and cuffs of white crepe Georgette are all that adorn the delightfully checked Georgette crepe blouse *illustrated*. $7.49

Another Georgette crepe blouse is richly braided on collar and front and may be had in white, bisque or flesh. *Illustrated*. $5.49

Four attractive styles in voile or organdie blouses. Panels of embroidered organdie—some all-white, others colored—and lace are trimming notes. $2.89

A tailored shirt of satin-striped tub silk displays convertible collar and regular shirt cuffs. It comes in variously colored stripes. $2.79

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

1,500 Sanitary Cotton-Filled

Comfortables

The balance of a large purchase made before the recent sharp advance in printed materials and cotton. It probably will be a long time before these prices can be duplicated.

Comfortables (ea.), $1.34
Figured silkoline, both sides alike, tufted center, medium weight, full size.

Comfortables (ea.), $2.49
Fine cambric in new floral and Persian designs—heavy weight, fancy scroll stitched, fine cotton filling, full bed size—figured both sides.
Plain sateen border (ea.), $2.94

Comfortables (ea.), $1.69
Heavy weight silkoline—neat Persian design, fancy scroll stitch. Full bed size.
Plain sateen border (ea.), $2.19

Comfortables (ea.), $2.44
Silk mull in the newest floral and Persian designs, plain mull border to match; colors pink, blue, lavender and yellow; full size.

Macy's—Basement, 34th Street, Rear.

Household Linens

The prices on our regular stocks of Household Linens are always as low, if not lower, than the special sales prices elsewhere. Note the following:

Table Damask (yd.), $1.19
Heavy white table damask, firmly and evenly woven, in an assortment of popular designs. We were fortunate in securing this lot several months ago, because the identical number is selling at $1.25 a yd. wholesale today. The cloth is 70 in. wide. Napkins to match, 22x22 in., $3.79 a dozen.

Pattern Damask Cloths (each), $2.69
Snow white pattern damask tablecloths of exceptionally fine weave; soft, high, satin, lustrous finish. Many attractive floral designs, 2x2 yards. Also 2x2½, $3.39. The prices are practically today's wholesale cost.

Odd Damask Napkins, (doz.), $1.98
By purchasing the entire stock of a New York importer we secured these desirable napkins at about the price prevailing three years ago. Pure linen, heavy

New Modes for Misses

Spring's style tendencies, marked by beautiful tailoring and new fabrics, express themselves admirably in these cleverly designed suits and coats.

Sizes 14, 16 or 18 fit the woman of slight stature as well as the maid.

Handsome Full-length Coat of Bolivia cloth, is made without belt to express the newer mode. Fulness and flare are accomplished by shirring at the neck. A large round collar which buttons high at the throat falls back in cape fashion. Patch pockets, original in cut, and three novel buttons are trimming features. The coat, fully lined with fine satin, in gold, elephant's breath and blue. $48.75

Picturesque Evening Wrap in delicate tones of soiree has full sleeves so cut and inserted in huge armholes that extend in points to form a half-belt. The coat attains fulness by means of gathers at the odd and beautiful yoke. Ostrich and marabou are the fluffy trimmings of the high shirred collar and also of the cuffs. Gray, rose pink, Nile, and changeable blue. $34.75

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

Women's Real Kid Glace Gloves

Full pique sewn, two clasps and one-quarter inch welt to match embroidery. The latter is heavy and in contrasting shades—black and self, champagne, black and white, and also an assortment with colored forchettes $1.94

Women's 16 button Mousquetaire white lambskin glace gloves, Cleopatra buttons, plain embroidered backs (pair) $1.94

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

Mirrors in Adam Design

The air of refinement and beauty that marks Adam period furniture is quite evident in these mirrors of aesthetically pleasing design. Those finished in mahogany frames are handsome, but others in gilt are just as attractive as the mahogany ones. Dainty Wedgwood medallions in some of the gilt framed mirrors contrast exquisitely with the tones of the frame.

Horizontal or upright shapes, according to the position they are to occupy.

The prices—**$13.49** to **$36.75**—for pieces of such lasting merit are little enough.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Centre.

A Rare Opportunity to Buy Reliable Gold-Filled

Bracelet Watches, $9.89

25% below Market Figures.

The neat model of this watch will appeal to the woman who considers her watch an ornament as well as a timepiece.

Small and dainty in design, the gold filled case is guaranteed for 20 years. The movement is 15 jeweled and the face has clear numerals upon a plain or engraved

Macy's Silverware

The Well-known "Rogers & Bros." Brand

At Half Macy's Usual Prices.

Slight imperfections—scarcely perceptible even to a close observer and in no way affecting the wearing quality—enable us to offer these attractive goods at exactly one-half the usual prices.

Of some of the pieces there are three or four patterns, while others have as many as ten. We can match up any piece not here on sale in perfect goods at regular prices.

On some pieces the quantities are too small to warrant mention.

	Macy's Usual Price.	Sale Price.
Tea Spoons	$1.29 set of 6	64c set of 6
Dessert Spoons	$2.07 set of 6	$1.04 set of 6
Table Spoons	$2.48 set of 6	$1.24 set of 6

Mahogany Mantel Clocks

Eight-Day Movement, $4.69

We have been able to secure only 100 of these desirable mahogany mantel clocks to sell for the low price quoted above. They are beautiful in their simplicity and dignity of line. These clocks stand 10½ in. high and are made of solid mahogany.

MECHANISM OF GREAT P. S. A. L.

How the Manifold, Involved Activities of the Organization Are Carried On.

A THOUSAND AND ONE COGS

Care, Thought, and Toil Have Reduced Attrition Practically to Minimum.

TUTOR OTHER CITIES HERE

Busy Workers of the League Find Time to Spread the Propaganda to Boundaries of the Nation.

SECOND ARTICLE.

Reference was made in these columns last Sunday to the fact that the Public Schools Athletic League had effected, within approximately a decade of activity, an improvement of about 30 per cent. in the average physique of the schoolboys of New York City. A pleasing train of other results accompanied this major achievement as inevitably as foliage and flowers mark the pathway of Spring. Remarkable improvement in carriage of the person, alertness and vitality of mind and body, a general appearance of health and strength, an esprit de corps and amenability to discipline—these are among the clearly noted improvements in the morning army tramping schoolward.

Some of these attributes are clearly measurable—and they have been and are being measured by rigid standards and with increasingly striking results. Others are less readily set forth in comparative tables, but are sensed and exulted over by thousands of teachers and tens of thousands of parents. All of them are unmistakable, and, it may safely be said, lasting effects of the activities of the P. S. A. L.

Just how has this been done? Well, not by sitting around in library chairs and passing resolutions inviting the boys and girls to go out and play. No Pied Piper of Hamlin could saunter through this big town and entice swarming, eager childhood into green fields for purposes of exercise. It took more effort than that—roughly speaking, about nine million times as much.

The men who put their hearts and their lives into the project could tell, as no others could, just how much hard, wearing work, devotion and surmounting of discouraging obstacles were entailed in getting into full, smooth operation this huge enterprise. They could tell—but they won't, because they are not in search of sympathy or laurels. They will tell, however, and they are telling to emissaries of other cities every day, how the organization is operated and how it was brought to its present degree of efficiency.

Other Cities Go to School Here.

For instance, just the other day, there reached the desk of John J. McHugh, Supervisor of Athletics of the League, a letter from the school athletic authorities of Richmond, Va., asking detailed information about the mechanism of the local machine. Richmond is one of hundreds of cities aiming at the results attained here, and depending upon the busy workers of the P. S. A. L. for instruction in the thousand and one minutiae. They are willing to give it—even glad—and Richmond will presently get the desired outlines, which are the fruit of years of experience.

Once in a while, even now, when the "New York Idea" has pretty thoroughly permeated the country, some city of the West or South, realizing it is missing something, seeks information about the P. S. A. L. at its source. It learns these facts to begin with:

The Public School Athletic League competitions, the class, interclass, school, district, borough, and city championships, great in bulk and importance as they have grown to be, are, nevertheless, purely incidental to the basic idea animating the founders and the custodians of the organization. The fundamental concept is the arousing of interest in athletics throughout the entire student body in each school, and the making of participation as nearly universal as possible.

The astounding success which has attended this campaign is evidenced by the fact that in the greater city now no less than 300,000 schoolboys take not only a keen interest, but an active part, of greater or less extent, in one or more forms of indoor and outdoor sports under the league's auspices.

The methods by which this highly desirable result is attained are ingenious and interesting. To state a concrete example:

A certain class in a certain elementary school will be set at the running broad jump. That means that every boy in that class, no matter what his physical disabilities—and a one-legged jumper is not unknown in these local events—will be encouraged to perform, and his best effort in the trials will be recorded. Then 80 per cent. of those trial records—naturally the best ones—are set apart and the average taken. That average stands as the class record in that particular event and is duly entered for district and borough championships.

School Spirit Is Aroused.

There is in this proceeding no particular straining of tissues to beat an individual rival. There is little, if any, jealousy felt by inferior jumpers toward

I. C. A. A. A. A. ADOPTS AMATEUR ATHLETIC CODE FRAMED BY GENERAL CONFERENCE OF COLLEGES

COLLEGES ACCEPT AMATEURISM RULE

Rigid Code Drawn by Sports Governing Bodies Becomes Law of the I. C. A. A. A. A.

STANFORD NOW A MEMBER

Pittsburgh's Application Rejected on Account of Lax Rules—Larger Executive Committee.

In conformity with the action advocated at the general conference of all the leading sports governing bodies of the country in New York last December, the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, at its annual convention at the Waldorf Astoria yesterday adopted in full the definition of an amateur, and the acts regulating disbarment, pardoning power and means of reinstatement to eligibility, which were drawn up during the December conclave. There was absolutely no opposition to any of the constitutional amendments which will replace Article 20 of the present I. C. A. A. A. A. general laws, and their adoption was a cut-and-dried affair which took less than five minutes to accomplish.

The Intercollegiate Association is the first body to accept the verdict of the sports conference without changes. The United States Golf Association followed the intent of the new code in amending its definition of an amateur at a recent meeting, but did not lay down the exact regulations accepted by the I. C. A. A. A. A.

The text of the new code, which is thoroughly in keeping with the modern trend toward the purification of amateur athletics, has been thoroughly expounded in the past, and states that an "amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the pleasure and physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom and to whom sport is nothing more than an avocation."

The acts of disbarment place under the ban any college athlete who commits a fraud in sport, who competes for money, who coaches for money, who capitalizes his athletic fame, or who competes against or with ineligible persons.

The revolutionary part of the regulation permits the reinstatement after a specified period of penance has expired of an athlete who has received money for coaching or who has competed against ineligible persons.

Only one section of the code was questioned. The representative of Lafayette University asked whether a playground teacher or instructor would be regarded as being ineligible for amateur competition under the new rulings. Gustavus Towne Kirby, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, who assisted in drawing up the suggestions which were presented by the I. C. A. A. A. A. to its kindred bodies in December, explained that this would depend on the individual case. If it were shown, Mr. Kirby said, that this instructor was not obliged to teach athletics he would not be considered ineligible. The question was considered too broad to be discussed at the meeting by Mr. Kirby, but he said any cases that were brought to the attention of the Executive and Advisory Committees would be decided on their individual merits.

Harvard was awarded the outdoor intercollegiates and will hold them in the stadium at Soldiers' Field, Cambridge, Mass., on Friday and Saturday, May 26 and 27, respectively. The University of Pennsylvania was the only other college to extend an invitation to the Intercollegiate Association, but in view of the fact that the meet was held last year at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, the award was unanimously granted the Crimson authorities.

Upholding the verdict of the Executive Committee the delegates declined to accord membership to the University of Pittsburgh, but accepted the application of Leland Stanford, Jr. University of Palo Alto, Cal.

The rejection of the Pittsburgh application aroused a long debate. The vote was twelve to three against admitting Pittsburgh, the principal objection being its supposedly lax eligibility regulations. Investigation following the tabling of its application last year, disclosed that Pittsburgh had no entrance examinations, all students being admitted on certificates from high schools, and that an athlete to be barred from a team because of deficiencies in studies must have ten days' notice. The university also sanctions Summer baseball.

Charles S. Miller, representing Pittsburgh, informed the convention that the university would change any of its eligibility rulings to conform with the policies of the Intercollegiate Association, if granted membership. It was the general impression, however, that Pittsburgh, while improving its amateur athletic morale, is not just ready for admission to the I. C. A. A. A. A. It was indicated, however, that another application next year might be favorably considered.

Mr. Kirby said that there appeared to be a certain amount of laxity regarding the amateur regulations sanctioned or tolerated by some present members of the I. C. A. A. A. A. and remarked that the entries of Maine University for the next outdoor track and field championships would be subjected to close scrutiny before being accepted.

R. Lindley Murray, indoor tennis champion, represented Leland Stanford University and, in expressing the anxiety of the California institution to be admitted to the select circle, stated that the university would send a team every other year to the championships, and, if possible, would be represented every year.

The small colleges represented gained what they considered a victory when Article Seven of the Constitution was changed to bring the membership of the Executive Committee from five to seven, including the president, ex-officio. The amendment, which was advocated by M. I. T. and Dartmouth, just pulled through, receiving ten votes, while five were cast against it just making the necessary two-thirds vote.

Four of the Contestants in the National Class A Billiard Tournament at the Arion Club

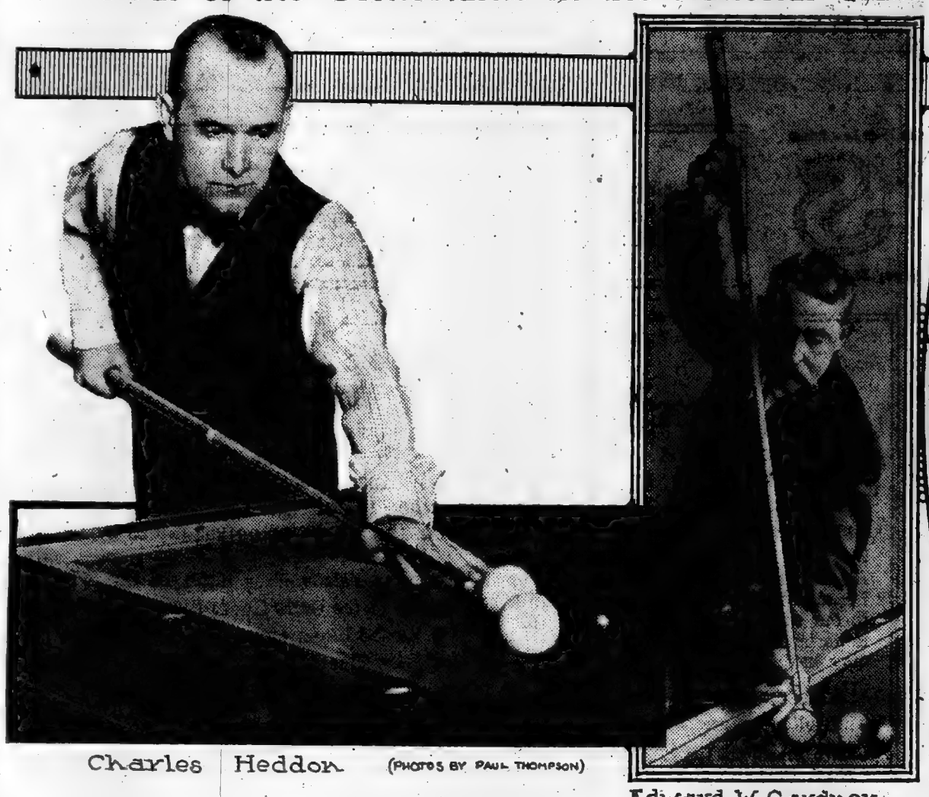

Charles Heddon (PHOTOS BY PAUL THOMPSON)

Edward W. Gardner

Francis S. Appleby

Edgar T. Appleby

posed of Paul F. Sanborne, Cornell; F. P. Clement, Harvard; Arthur H. Bunker, Yale; M. E. Tourtellotte, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; F. E. Starrett, Brown; Casper W. B. Townsend, University of Pennsylvania, and the President, ex-officio.

The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand March 1 of $1,281. There was a deficit of $1,500, caused through the promotion of the first indoor intercollegiates in Madison Square Garden last March, while the outdoor track and field championships at Franklin Field brought a profit of $3,134.53.

Cornell, Harvard, Michigan, Princeton, and Yale were declared in on any dividends that may be issued by the association for entering teams of ten or more men in the championships. Franklin and Marshall forfeited its membership for not complying with the rule regarding the entering of a specified number of men in the titular events, and Bowdoin, College of the City of New York, Georgetown and Lafayette were fined $25 each for not filing reports of indoor meets as required by the I. C. A. A. A. A. Constitution.

The colleges represented and delegates were: Brown, F. E. Starrett; College of the City of New York, Loring P. Jones; Columbia, C. M. Heydecker and Walter P. Pfeiffer, retiring President; Cornell, Paul F. Sanborne; Dartmouth, Roger F. Evans; Fordham, F. J. Veuerbach, Jr.; Harvard, F. P. Clement; M. I. T., M. E. Tourtellotte; Lafayette, M. Bruce; Michigan, J. W. Finkenstaedt; New York University, G. G. Brown, W. F. Stroud, Jr., and W. H. Draper, Jr.; Penn State, H. M. Smith; University of Pennsylvania, C. W. B. Townsend; Princeton, D. M. Lake; Syracuse, G. N. Kimber, and Yale, A. N. Bunker.

CORNELL CLUB CELEBRATES

Honors Winning Track and Field Men and Their Coach.

The victory of Cornell's athletes in the intercollegiate track and field championships last year was celebrated in befitting manner by the members of the Cornell Club of New York yesterday.

The proceedings were opened with an informal luncheon, at which the coach, Jack Moakley, was the guest of honor. Cornell alumni from all parts of the East were present. Following the repast, the unveiling of the bronze trophy, emblematic of the intercollegiate championship, took place. This handsome prize now becomes the permanent property of the Cornell Athletic Association.

Romayne Berry, the master of ceremonies, unexpectedly called upon Moakley for a speech, preceding the unveiling. The noted coach, who incidentally has just signed a ten-years' contract with the university, told those present about the conditions of athletics at Ithaca, and said that the high standard attained by the Red and White athletes in the past would be maintained.

Moakley suggested that the members of the New York Cornell Club should give the men at the college a greater degree of moral support. He hinted that the Cornell spirit was keener in the West than in the metropolis and he asked those present to rally to the cause of their Alma Mater.

The club kept open house virtually all day. Later in the afternoon there was a reception for former Cornell athletes, followed by a formal dinner for resident and visiting alumni. Later the Cornellians proceeded in a body to the intercollegiate games, in Madison Square Garden, where the track team from Ithaca was competing.

PLAN BAYSIDE SQUADRON.

Yacht Club Will Assist in the Federal Movement.

Frank F. Rowell, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Bayside Yacht Club, reports that the committee is rapidly formulating plans for the advancement of the United States power squadron movement. A Bayside Yacht Club squadron will be organized.

Le Roy Moody will add a new 44-foot power boat, Sea Wolf III., to the fleet this season. The craft is of the cruiser type and has a speed of 18 miles, with a length over all of 44 feet. The beam extreme is 9 feet 2 inches, and the draught 2 feet 9 inches. The six-cylinder 100 horse power engine is installed amidships under the bridge deck, and is equipped with an electric starter. There is a double stateroom forward and other convenient accessories.

MIDDIES FINALLY BEATEN.

Navy Gymnasts, Victors for Seven Years, Bow to Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 4.—For the

CARTER WINS FINAL IN PINEHURST GOLF

B. P. Merriman of Waterbury Defeated in Spring Tournament, 2 and 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 4.—The twelfth annual Spring golf tournament was brought to a close today with the final in all divisions. P. V. G. Carter, the junior metropolitan champion, won the thirty-six-hole final from B. P. Merriman, Waterbury, by 2 and 1.

The cold wind in the morning seemed to trouble both players, but with the improved conditions in the afternoon the play became poorer. A large gallery followed the players both morning and afternoon. Merriman started badly in the morning round, missing at least one shot on each of the first five holes. He was 5 down at the end of the seventh. He won the eighth when Carter was trapped on his drive, but missed a chance to win the ninth when he missed a putt. He was 4 down at the turn with a medal score of 45. Carter had a 35 and picked up on the eighth. Merriman halved the tenth and eleventh, but lost the twelfth, when he took three putts.

From this point on, however, it was different. He played three of the next six holes in par, and was 1 under par on each of the other three. On the fourteenth and eighteenth greens he laid an approach shot dead. The gallery cheered both players on the fifteenth, where Carter holed out from the edge of the green, and Merriman made a putt a few feet shorter.

Merriman came home in 39, while Carter took 36, and picked up on the thirteenth. Carter was 2 up at the end of eighteen holes.

In the afternoon Carter won two and lost one hole of the first nine, making his total margin at the turn 3 up. The tenth made him 4 up, but he lost three of the next six holes, and was only 1 up going to the seventeenth, where he ended the match, 2 and 1, with a brilliant 2. The medal round of each was over 80. The summary:

First Sixteen, Final, 36 Holes.—P. V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat B. P. Merriman, Waterbury, 2 and 1.

Second Sixteen, Final, 18 Holes.—Richard Mott, Huntingdon Valley, beat C. S. McDonald, Lambton, 5 and 3.

Third Sixteen.—J. L. Weller, St. Catharine's, beat R. H. Hunt, Worcester, 1 up, 19 holes.

RUSH OF GOLF TOURNEYS.

Partial Schedule Shows Metropolitan Cracks Will Be Busy.

A partial schedule of the coming golf events in the metropolitan district was issued yesterday by E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association.

The first tournament so far arranged is an invitation tournament by the Tuxedo Golf Club on May 27, 29, and 30. Immediately following this comes the Westchester championship which will be played at Wykagyl, and on the same days, June 1, 2, and 3, the New Jersey championship will be decided at Englewood. These two events are held on the same dates each year, as only members of clubs in the Jersey and Westchester districts are eligible for these sectional championships. By holding the two competitions on the same dates, there are more days in June left free for the tournaments in which all golfers in the metropolitan district may take part.

The metropolitan amateur championship event will take place on the Nassau links June 7, 8, 9, and 10, while the metropolitan women are striving to win the Eastern Golf Association title at medal play in Boston and to make an improved showing in the contests for the Griscom Cup. The Apawamis Club will hold an invitation tournament June 15, 16, and 17, for the men while the women are deciding their metropolitan championship on the Baltusrol links. Following this is the Father and Son Tournament at Sleepy Hollow, June 19, and an invitation tournament of the Fox Hills club on the Staten Island course June 22, 23, and 24.

June 27 and 28 are given up to the metropolitan junior championship at Englewood. On the following three days, June 29, 30 and July 1, the Sleepy Hol-

LEHIGH IS VANQUISHED.

Basket Ball Team Loses Its First Game at Home to Penn State.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 4.—Lehigh lost at basket ball this afternoon to Penn State 35 to 22. It was Lehigh's last game of the year and her first defeat on the local floor this season. With the reverse Lehigh lost second place in the Pennsylvania State Intercollegiate Basket Ball League. Lehigh played carelessly and Penn State took full advantage of it. About five minutes after the game started Penn State took the lead and maintained it throughout. At half time the score was 19 to 10. Penn State put up a peculiar but effective defense, and while Lehigh's defense was also good it lacked the consistency of the State boys. Blakslee was responsible for seventeen of Penn State's points, having five field goals. Bishop and Fast were not far behind, with three each. Lehigh was held to two field goals in the first half and the same number in the second half until within the last five minutes of play, when with a changed line-up better work was done and Brewster caged three goals in a row. Line-up:

Penn State.	Position.	Lehigh.
Blakslee	Forward	Dynan
Roberts	Forward	Brewster
Bishop	Centre	Crichton
Walton	Guard	Green
Fast	Guard	Ketcham

Goals from floor—Blakslee, (5,) Bishop, (3,) Fast, (3,) Roberts, (2,) Walton, Brewster, (4,) Dynan, Crichton, Ketcham. Goals from fouls—Blakslee, (7 out of 11,) Brewster, (8 out of 14.) Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Two twenty-minute halves.

FORDHAM TO BUILD TRACK.

Twelve-Lap Oval to be Constructed This Spring.

Fordham University is planning to take every measure possible this year to build up its track team.

Realizing that the conditions for track practice are not what they should be, the Athletic Advisory Committee has arranged for the construction of a new outdoor track. Such a move was decided on a year ago, but when it began to look as if the actual work would never get started the management decided to take matters in its own hands. Work will be started by the end of this month. The new track will border the recently constructed tennis courts adjoining Bronx Park. It will be entirely constructed of wood and will be modeled after the Cornell track at Ithaca. It is understood that Jack Moakley was consulted in the drawing of the plans. The track will be built in the usual oval shape, twelve laps to the mile. As the new gym of the Bronx university will also be started before the close of the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration in June, the Maroon rooters are looking for a big boost in their track standing. Just now they are busy looking for a coach.

Fordham now has more men out for its athletic teams than at any time in its history. Crew leads with fifty-four candidates, while baseball has fifty-two, track twenty-eight, tennis twenty, and the freshman basket ball team fifteen.

DAM OF SYSONBY DEAD.

Optime Imported from England by Marcus Daly in 1901.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 4.—Optime, a bay mare foaled in 1896 and imported from England in 1901, the dam of the great Sysonby, died here today. She was imported by Marcus Daly and was at one time the property of James R. Keene.

Sysonby won fourteen races out of fifteen starts and purses aggregating $184,438, being the second largest winning thoroughbred in America at the time of his death.

Tome Defeats Lawrenceville.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 4.—The Tome School basket ball team closed its season here this afternoon by defeating Lawrenceville 29 to 25 in the closest and best played game of the local season.

Results of Belleair, Fla., Golf.

McDonald Smith, Belleair	156	74	61	301
J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh	160	75	74	309
P. J. Doyle, Boston	161	76	75	312
Robt. McDonald, Buffalo	160	77	77	314
J. Hutchinson, Allegheny	158	76	82	316
Walter Forvargue, Skokie	163	77	76	316
Tom McNamara, New York	167	73	77	317
M. J. Brady, Oakley	168	72	77	317
Alex. Smith, Wykagyl	159	81	77	317
Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy	164	83	75	321
George Bowden, Tedesco	169	73	79	321
Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck	167	76	78	321
Carl Anderson, Boston	169	76	77	322
L. Loeffler, Oakmont	169	78	79	326
George Low, Baltusrol	169	80	78	327
F. Lagerblade, Pinehurst	169	80	78	327
Jack Jolly, Newark	176	79	82	337
Edward Towns, Belleair	182	76	80	338
Jack Croke, Exmoor	177	83	79	339
Joe Higgins, Reading	178	82	79	339
Frank Belwood, Garden City	178	79	79	336
Harry Cowle, Bocagrande	183	81	77	341
E. K. McCarthy, Jacksonville	176	84	86	346
J. Skipper, New York	179	85	86	350

GARDNER WINS BY CLOSE BILLIARDS

Adopts Nursing Tactics in Beating E. T. Appleby in National Class A Tourney.

Edward W. Gardner furnished convincing proof yesterday that he can play as excellent balkline billiards as any of the amateurs when he so desires. The revelation came yesterday afternoon at the Arion Club in one of the matches of the national Class A championship tournament, and Gardner surprised billiard followers by playing a comparatively close nurse game when he defeated Edgar T. Appleby by a score of 400 to 271. His remarkably effective safety play usually holds him to an open-table game, but in playing Appleby he was apparently confident of his superiority, and he cast caution to the winds and played the balls for many innings under close control.

It was in the thirteenth inning that Gardner started on what was, for him, an unusual type of tournament play, and a cluster of 25 was his reward for this turn at the table. For the next five innings he was at his best, and his average during this time was 26 3-6.

It has long been held that Gardner is a slow player, and normally he is, but while he was playing them close yesterday he lost sight of the studious aspect in the larger interest of clicking off the points, and his string mounted rapidly. There was little hesitancy in his stroke, and the result was a refreshing exhibition of balkline that stands as high as any of the tournament to date.

Edgar Appleby played a plucky game, but he could not offset the efficiency of Gardner, and, though he made repeated efforts to cut down the big lead which the Montclair billiardist gained in the middle game, he found the task hopeless. Appleby was not nervous, and the chief fault of his play was due to being overcareful rather than the reverse, as has sometimes been the case in the past. His stroke was not hurried, but he several times missed the simplest shots through failing to draw well. In playing a dead-ball draw every now and then he slowed the cue ivory so much that it barely brushed the second object sphere, and sometimes he missed by the narrowest of margins.

It may be said for the Columbia student that the balls rolled unkindly for him at times, and some of the positions that promised continued counting ended abruptly through a line-up. It was not always that the shot was difficult, but nearly always to make it forced a spread, and Appleby was not altogether sure of his open table game.

Gardner went into the lead at the start with a run of 86. There was not, however, a wide margin of difference between the players until the thirteenth inning, when Gardner began to demonstrate real balkline billiards. In the twelfth inning he was leading by two points, and then, on his next turn at the table, he clustered 25 and soon drew far away from Appleby. The succeeding inning gave 49. Then followed 4, 21, 0, 60, and the total for Gardner was 223, while Appleby's was 96.

The run of 60 was the product of clever work. Gardner's stroke by this time was working perfectly and his judgment of speed was all that could be desired. On every drive the first object ball came back to nestle beside the second, and the steady click, click of the points went rapidly along. Once the balls were brought into position for a balkline nurse and Gardner kept it going with great accuracy. The run of 60 comprised only a few minutes of playing time, and even Gardner must have been surprised when he awakened to realities by missing what should have been an easy bank shot.

In the twentieth inning Appleby made a bid to cut down the lead of his older rival and gather in a cluster of 52. He overcame a number of difficult positions during this run and brought the ivories back under control several times. On the forty-eighth point they were scattered a little, and after counting four more points Appleby attempted to gather by a daring open table shot and failed.

Gardner fell off in his play for a number of innings after the eighteenth, and his opponent drew up so that the score in the twenty-sixth inning was 260 to 194. This was the nearest approach that Appleby made to overtaking his rival. The scores:

Gardner—36 4 0 0 2 1 23 0 2 6 0 0 25 49 4

LEACH CROSS A TRAINER.

To Prepare Benny Leonard for His Dundee and O'Brien Bouts.

Leach Cross, who recently retired from the ring, after ten busy years of boxing, will now turn his efforts to training. He has signed with Benny Leonard, the Harlem lightweight, and yesterday took charge of the eastsider's training for the bout with Johnny Dundee to be held at Madison Square Garden on March 8.

Cross will continue to look after Leonard's physical welfare and keep him in the best of shape for his bout with Shamus O'Brien, which is to take place at the Harlem Sporting Club on March 17. Cross also has ambitions to become a referee and will apply to the State Athletic Commission for a license.

BOXING IN OPERA HOUSE.

Billy Gibson to Lease Manhattan and Hold Bouts There.

Negotiations probably will be closed today between Billy Gibson, the Bronx boxing promoter, and the lessees of the Manhattan Opera House, where Gibson plans to conduct a boxing club. Next to Madison Square Garden, the Manhattan, once a temple of grand opera, will be the largest boxing club in the city, with exceptionally fine facilities for staging boxing bouts.

Wrestling proved an attraction for a time at the opera house, and Gibson and his associates believe that boxing would be even a greater attraction.

CITY A. C. HANDBALL VICTOR.

Columbia University Team Loses All of Seven Matches Played.

The City Athletic Club's handball team scored a victory over the Columbia University representatives on the former's court yesterday afternoon, winning seven matches, five singles and two doubles. The City A. C. team easily outclassed their opponents in every match, and the scores in almost every instance were one-sided. The closest match was that between A. Waldman of the City A. C. and A. Kuchar, Columbia University, which resulted in a victory for the former in straight games by the scores of 21—14 and 21—19. The summary:

Singles.—M. J. Daub, City A. C., defeated H. Aronescu, Columbia, 21—6, 21—0; S. T. Stern, City A. C., defeated H. Golembe, Columbia, 21—9, 21—7; A. Waldman, City A. C., defeated A. Kuchar, Columbia, 21—14, 21—19; W. Strauss, City A. C., defeated H. Zeitner, Columbia, 21—8, 21—11; E. Rosenbaum, City A. C., defeated M. Stein, Columbia, 21—6, 21—15.

Doubles.—M. J. Daub and H. Soff, City A. C., defeated M. Stein and A. Kuchar, Columbia, 21—11, 21—13; S. T. Stern and E. Rosenbaum, City A. C., defeated H. Armstrong and H. Golembe, Columbia, 21—10, 21—3.

TIGERS LOSE ALL BOUTS.

Navy Wrestlers Make Clean Sweep of Seven Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 4.—Princeton did not gain a fall or decision in this afternoon's wrestling match against the Midshipmen, the points being 31 to 0. The Navy score was made up of three falls gained by Grant, Wyatt, and Nelson and four decisions. Summary:

Bantamweight.—Grant, Navy, threw Phraner, Princeton, with a bar and chancery hold, in 5:54.

Special Weight.—Wyatt, Navy, threw Jones, Princeton, with a bar and half nelson hold, in 6:54.

Lightweight.—Nelson, Navy, threw Cory, Princeton, with a bar and half nelson hold, in 5:43.

Welterweight.—Ericsson, Navy, won decision over Beatty, Princeton, in 9:00.

Middleweight.—Rogers, Navy, won decision over Franz, Princeton, in 9:00.

Light Heavyweight.—Biesemeier, Navy, won decision over Turner, Princeton, in regular period of 9 minutes and extra period of 6 minutes.

Heavyweight.—Weitzell, Navy, won decision over Brown, Princeton in 9:00.

Reach Final Round at N. Y. A. C.

W. A. Bergfeld and R. Davis have advanced to the final round of the Class A handicap squash tournament at the New York Athletic Club. The match between the two will probably be played Wednesday. The summary in Classes A and B:

Class A.—Third Round—W. H. Putnam, (plus 3 aces,) defeated T. Whitmarsh, (scratch,) 15—4, 15—5; W. A. Bergfeld, (plus 1 ace,) defeated B. S. Dennis, (scratch,) 15—12, 15—1; R. Davis, (scratch,) defeated B. H. Harned, (plus 3 aces,) 5—15, 15—11, 15—12.

Semi-final Round—W. A. Bergfeld, (scratch,) defeated Dr. F. Echeverria, (plus 3 aces,) 17—14, 15—10; R. Davis, (scratch,) defeated W. H. Putnam, (plus 3 aces,) 15—10, 15—8.

Class B.—Second Round—A. C. Seebeck, (scratch,) defeated W. S. Sheehan, (plus 8 aces,) 15—16, 8—15, 15—12; Dr. H. J. Schwartz, (plus 3 aces,) defeated J. C. Catlus, (scratch,) 15—4, 15—6; A. K. Handy, (scratch,) defeated J. Griffin, (scratch,) 15—7, 15—9.

Fulton and Jim Flynn Matched.

WILLARD'S FLESH MELTING.

He Says He Parted with Three Pounds in Last Week's Work.

Popular admiration for champion Jess Willard continued at his training quarters at the Amsterdam Opera House yesterday afternoon, the hall being filled to capacity with enthusiastic ring followers. The crowd included many women. Willard, after his workout yesterday, announced himself well satisfied with his week's work. He thinks that he has taken off about three pounds during the week, but this is hardly noticeable on his huge frame.

The champion boxed six rounds yesterday, working two each with Jack Hemple, Bob Williams, and Walter Monahan. The boxing was a trifle faster than previously, and the bout with Monahan was fast from the start. Willard showed a lot of shifty foot work against Williams, side-stepping and ducking easily away from his opponent's wild swings. If Williams ever happens to land on the champion in some of these practice bouts, the latter is likely to feel it.

Willard took a long romp through Central Park yesterday morning and he and his manager, Tom Jones, seem perfectly satisfied with the slow process of reducing weight which the champion is following. Willard will do no gymasium work today, but will take a long walk to bolster up his appetite for a hearty Sunday dinner.

MORAN'S FRIENDS PREDICT VICTORY

Party Leaving Saratoga Camp Assert He Will Knock Out Willard.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 4.—Appearing as fit as the huskiest backwoodsman who drove to the station to bid him good-bye, Frank Moran, the blond contender for Jess Willard's heavyweight crown, left this afternoon for New York, after spending three weeks of simple life in a camp at Saratoga Lake, ten miles from this city, and five miles from the nearest neighbor. Everybody in the party shared his confidence that the title would pass to Moran by a knockout when the men meet at Madison Square Garden March 25.

Half the residents of the city turned out to bid him good-bye and wish him good luck. Before packing away his gray flannel shirt, preparatory to getting back to civilization, Moran stripped and jumped onto the scales in the back room of Tom Luther's Hotel at Saratoga Lake. Before the gaze of a couple of dozen newspaper men and farmers, the beam balanced at 204 pounds, two above his fighting mark.

Moran expects to take this off with gymnasium work and boxing at Dal Hawkins's in Westchester until the day of the fight. For three weeks he has not hand a boxing glove on his hands. He has been in practical training since his fight with Jim Coffey in the Fall, and he had little weight to take off when he came here. He wanted to get plenty of fresh air and to harden his muscles, he said. From his appearance today he has succeeded. Every day he has walked ten miles or more on snowshoes, has chopped wood for an hour in a near-by lumber camp, or has strengthened his wind and muscles by piloting an iceboat around the lake at sixty miles an hour.

Even the village blacksmith at Ketchum's Corners, who is a deacon in the Baptist Church and does not care much for "them fighters," pronounced Moran's condition satisfactory when they said good-bye today.

RELAY WINS FOR TIGERS.

Annapolis Swimmers Defeated by Margin of One Point.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 4.—The Princeton swimmers defeated the Midshipmen by 26 to 25 points in the local tank this afternoon.

The result hinged on the relay, which the Tigers won. Assigning 5 points for first in this event as in the others, the score was tied at 25 points each, but an extra point was conceded. With few exceptions the events were well contested.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 23, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

GROCERY LIST Fifth Floor.

MACY'S "BEST" COFFEE—A blend of the Finest Coffee grown—sold only in pound tins—bean, granulated or pulverized. Regular price 49c a lb.; for this sale, 42c.

SPECIAL SALE OF MACY'S "VIENNA" BRAND COFFEE—Roasted daily in our own laboratory, 25-lb. bags, beans only, $5.07; 5-lb. cartons, beans only, this sale, $1.03; this sale, 1-lb. cartons, (our regular price, 28c lb.), beans, granulated or pulverized; this sale, 21c

COFFEE—A SPECIAL SALE OF BOURBON SANTOS COFFEE—A good, rich Breakfast Coffee; roasted in the bean packed in 5-lb. bags; beans only. Our price is $1.22 a bag; for this sale, bag, 94c

TEAS—MAYFLOWER CHOP—Mixed and Formosa Oolong; sold only in 2-lb. packages; regular price 64c a package; for this sale, 49c

"LILY WHITE" CHOP TEA—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan, Uncolored Japan, Gunpowder and Mixed:—

1-lb. carton, reg. price, 68c; sale, 57c

5-lb. caddy, reg. price, $3.14; sale, $2.74

MACY'S FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED TEAS—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Mixed, Young Hyson, Uncolored Japan, Gunpowder, Ceylon; regular price 94c for 1-lb. caddy; this sale at 79c

Our Famous "Red Star" Brand "Quick Lunch" Chocolate.

½-lb. cans, regular price, 17c; this sale, 15c; 1-lb. cans, regular price, 31c; this sale, 28c; 5-lb. cans, regular price, $1.48; this sale, $1.34

A Special Sale of Sunshine Sugar Wafers

Made by the Loose Wiles Biscuit Company

The regular 18c tin. Including Tan San, Clover Leaves Perfetto, Multi and Veroniques. Our price for this sale, doz., 89c; ea., 8c.

"LILY WHITE" BRAND XXXX FAMILY FLOUR — Rated by expert millers as one of the highest grades of flour. The usual price for a 24½-lb. bag is 99c; for this sale, 79c. (3 bags to a customer.)

A SPECIAL SALE OF "LILY WHITE" BRAND EXTRA MACARONI OR SPAGHETTI—Made of the finest semoline, in 1-lb. full-weight cartons; our regular price is 10c a carton; sale, dozen, 89c; each, 8c

A SPECIAL SALE OF WHEAT BRAN—Made of the finest selected wheat; packed in 2-lb. bags; our regular price is 19c; this sale, 15c a bag; 5-lb. bag, 34c

A SPECIAL SALE OF "LILY WHITE" BRAND ROLLED WHITE OATS —Steam cooked; our usual price for a 10-lb. bag is 46c; this sale, 37c; 5-lb. bag, this sale, 19c

SPECIAL SALE OF SANTA CLARA PRUNES — 10-lb. boxes of extra large size perfect fruit; about 40 to 50 to the pound; sale, $1.34

A SPECIAL SALE OF ORANGE MARMALADE, "LILY WHITE" BRAND—Made of the finest imported Seville Oranges and granulated sugar, in 15-oz. glass jars; our usual price is 18c per jar this sale, doz., $1.69; jar, 15c

A SPECIAL SALE OF "MOTHER COOK" BRAND FRUIT AND APPLE JAMS—Packed in large tumblers, including Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Peach and Quince. dozen, 82c; each, 7c

A SPECIAL SALE OF "LILY WHITE" BRAND SLICED BACON—In large glass jars; our usual price per jar is 29c; sale, doz., $2.79; each, 24c

A SPECIAL SALE OF PICKLES—"Mother Cook" brand, including Chow Chow, Sour Gherkins, Sour Mixed Pickles, Sweet Mixed and Picalilly; packed in 10-oz. bottles; 94c doz.; each, 8c

SWEET CUCUMBER RINGS—Made by Herter Price; Jars containing 13 ounces, that generally retail at 30c to 35c per jar; our price, 24c

TOMATO CATSUP—A special sale of "Lily White" Brand Tomato Catsup, guaranteed absolutely pure, in bottles containing a quart, 24c each

A SPECIAL SALE OF CALIFORNIA GREEN ASPARAGUS, "MANZANITA" BRAND—In No. 2½ square cans, containing 45 to 50 stalks; reg. price, 19c can; dozen, $1.74; each, 15c

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS, WHITE, "MANZANITA" BRAND—In No. 2½ cans, 45 to 50 stalks; this sale, dozen, $2.16; each, 19c

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS TIPS — Green, in the No. 1 square can, "Lily White" brand, 40 to 45 stalks; this sale, doz., $2.17; each, 19c

Lenten Supplies.

A SPECIAL SALE OF CHOICE FAT MACKEREL—Fancy, large fish, in 5-lb. pails, containing 6 to 8 mackerel. this sale, 89c per pail

A SPECIAL SALE OF MACKEREL—Large, fine fish; no heads or tails; in 10-lb. kits; reg. price is $2.14; sale, per kit, $1.79

"BOAT RACE" BRAND PORTUGUESE BONELESS SARDINES—Packed in pure olive oil; ¼ cans, 17c; ½ can, 24c

NORWEGIAN SMOKED SARDINES—Packed in pure olive oil by Carl Olsen, ¼ tins, our price this sale, 13c

HERRING IN TOMATO SAUCE—Packed by the Aberdeen Preserving Co., Ltd.; our price this sale, can, 10c

FINNAN HADDIE—Packed by Alfred Jones' Sons; jar containing 10 oz., 24c ea.

JONES' CELEBRATED PURE SALT BONELESS CODFISH—12 oz. jars, 15c ea.

IMPORTED HERRING—In kegs. Milkers, $1.49; Mixed, $1.39

FRENCH SARDINES—"Arzano" brand; packed in pure olive oil; No. ⅛ can, 32c

FISH FLAKES—"B. & M." brand, for fish balls, creamed fish, etc.; 7 oz. can, 9c; 11 oz. can, 14c

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON—"Lily White" brand; finest packed; No. 1 flat can, 24c; dozen, $2.74; No. ½ flat can, 14c; dozen, $1.57

TUNA FISH—"Catalina" brand; delicious for salads; No. 1 can, 22c; No. ½ can, 14c

CODFISH—"Lily White" brand No. 3 box, very fancy, 58c

JAPANESE CRAB MEAT—No. 1 can, containing 13 ounces, 38c a can; No. ½ can, containing 7 ounces, 24c a can

SHRIMP—Wet or dry packed; "Point Clear" brand large can, 24c

FANCY RED ALASKA SALMON—"Northern Lights" brand; in

THREADS OF CODFISH — "Lily

ANALYSIS OF THE STYLE OF HANNES KOLEHMAINEN, CHAMPION LONG DISTANCE RUNNER

Studies of Present American Champions

SMOOTH STRIDE CHIEF ASSET OF KOLEHMAINEN

Great Finnish Distance Runner, Who Has Plucked Titles Galore, Trains Earnestly and Has Amazing Stamina.

Long-distance running, to many the most attractive division of athletics, and a specialty which requires of a man at the same time stamina, speed, skill, and brains, makes claim to one of the most remarkable athletes in the long annals of athletics. In Hannes Kolehmainen of the Irish-American Athletic Club, present five and ten-mile national champion of the A. A. U. and metropolitan cross-country title holder, Americans have seen an athlete who has been considered by many critics the greatest long-distance runner who ever drew on a spiked shoe. Because of his almost phenomenal ability on the cinder-path, over hills and through dales, and on hard roadbeds, the ever-smiling and genial Kolehmainen has been hailed as the "Winged" and "Flying Finn," an expression which has been justified by many of his races here.

In some quarters it will never be admitted that Kolehmainen is entitled to be called the "greatest of all time." There is no doubt that in this day he holds undisputed claim to pre-eminence. But the old timers delight in tales of the prowess of Alfred Shrubb, the Englishman, who was truly a great runner, and in comparing him with Kolehmainen indicate deep preference for the Briton. Nevertheless there never can be positive proof to sustain the claim either way. Shrubb's sun has long been set, while with Kolehmainen the zenith of his career has, perhaps, just passed.

The record books will award the palm to Shrubb, for he holds all the important world's marks from two up to ten miles. But in England, where Shrubb accomplished some of his most noteworthy feats on the cinder trail, many of the experts seem to think that Kolehmainen would have been more than a match for their homebred. They say that the Finn has never reached the height of his capabilities because no one has been capable of extending him to the limit. On the other hand, here in the United States, numerous critics think differently. Yet it is all a matter of opinion. Suffice it to say, at the present time the Winged Fist bearer is far superior to any distance runner in the world. Now the question arises, "What are the elements that make him the leader in his sport?"

Takes Excellent Care of Himself.

These are manifold, but the principal one will not be found on the cinder path. Kolehmainen, with few exceptions, is the cleanest living athlete who ever performed in the States, and therein is indicated in the largest measure the foundation of his prowess. The lithe-limbed Finlander, who is now about 27 years old, is a model athlete. His habits have ever been exemplary, and he has never yielded to any of the influences which have wrecked the careers of many of the most prominent figures in competitive sport, placing his health above everything else.

To say that Kolehmainen has made a business of his athletics does not mean any reflection on his standing as an athlete. It merely indicates that he has taken sport seriously—not too seriously, however, for he enjoys every race in which he participates—and when he trains he trains earnestly. His preparatory work is like his competitive racing, always sincere, and his best efforts are always thrown into both.

There is nothing remarkable about the physique of Kolehmainen to indicate his remarkable ability on the track, unless it be his deep chest and symmetrical build. Yet in his limber legs is tremendous driving power. By a system of massage, in use in Finland, these legs have been developed to a stage where they are almost the most sensitive portions of Kolehmainen's body. The muscles of the athlete's legs can be grasped and stretched like India rubber, not very far, to be sure, but to an extraordinary degree. The sinews of the calf are so pliable that they can be drawn apart and the forefinger stuck between them to the bone. They are kept constantly in this condition through the Finnish massage, which is administered to Kolehmainen by one George Koivistoinen, who accompanied Hannes to this country after the Olympic Games in 1912. To this masseur Kolehmainen gives much of the credit for his success. Finnish massage is a strenuous affair at times, but the stimulation the nerves and muscles receive through it is worth the while if Kolehmainen's ability reflects its customary results.

Is Not Converted to Meat.

Until a year ago Kolehmainen had never known the taste of meat. In his native land he lived on fish, vegetables, eggs, and bread, and it required much persuasion on the part of Lawson Robertson, Kolehmainen's present trainer, to induce him to eat meat. Even now flesh does not appeal to the fleet runner, and he eats sparingly of it. Robertson believes the Finn would develop even greater strength than he now possesses if he would assimilate meat more frequently.

So much for Kolehmainen's habits.

On the cinder-path, when in action, there is no prettier figure than the Finn. There is one noticeable fact which stands out above everything in attempting to dissect the style of the distance champion, and that is the smoothness of his running. Not even Howard P. Drew, regarded by many as possessing the finest form displayed by any athlete, is prettier in action than Kolehmainen. From the moment he leaves his mark, the foreign runner compels the admiration of the spectators. There is seldom a deviation from the even smoothness of his stride.

The longer the distance the stronger and more at home Kolehmainen becomes. His remarkable lung power is of more value in the longer routes than in the shorter ones, and it is safe to say that Kolehmainen is not in his real element unless he is racing five miles or more. One of the reasons Kolehmainen is regarded by many as a better distance runner than Shrubb is that he can sustain his speed up to twenty-six miles—he has won three marathon races in his six or seven year career—whereas Shrubb disliked any distance above fifteen.

Distress is almost an unknown thing to Kolehmainen. No matter how strenuous the race, he always finishes strong and smiling at his friends. He takes a couple of long breaths after a race, and then is almost normal again. He must have a remarkable heart, in addition to his mighty lung power, for he never seems to grow exhausted. His supply of stamina appears practically unlimited.

Hannes is not considered an ideal type of long-distance runner, despite his almost unbroken record of success. He has a highly attractive form, but there are flaws which can be picked by any expert, which is the case with practically every other athlete who has attained championship form. Still, it is the general impression that were the Finn to become perfected in style he would gain but little, for he has improved his own form to such a degree that its power makes up for his minor faults.

Unlike most of the American distance runners, who run either flat-footed or too high on their toes, Kolehmainen conserves his strength in a race by touching the ground first on the ball of his foot. Then he touches with the heel slightly, relaxing the Achilles tendon and relieving it of the strain which taxes it in the case of the flat-footed runner and the distancer who has copied the style of the sprinter and runs on his toes. The majority of American distance runners carry themselves too high, lift their legs too far, and make too long strides. They don't exercise the judgment of Kolehmainen in this respect, and therefore lose considerable energy that the Finn saves through his mode of progression.

Remarkable Smoothness of Stride.

Kolehmainen's stride, as remarked, never varies, and that is a delight to watch after seeing the unscientific style of a large majority of American distance runners. He does not throw himself all over the track like some of his rivals, but skims along, usually with a stride that measures about six feet, but always moving at a pace that nearly all his opponents have found impossible to follow.

The arm action of Kolehmainen is defective. Instead of bringing these members straight forward, the Finn twirls them, causing a peculiar appearance of continually rolling forward. However, his body is pushed forward steadily with the aid of this unusual arm motion.

Most coaches instruct their distance runners not to carry their arms high, and aim in no small measure to make this action an important part of development in style, for proper arm movement accelerates the leg motion. Had Kolehmainen adopted the old-fashioned method of carrying the arms fairly low he might have been enabled to pick up his legs faster and possibly eliminate from his stride a little of its deliberateness. One of the faults coaches have to find with the Finn's style is his failure to develop his sprint as soon as they believe he should. No one dwells much on the point, however, for as a rule most of Kolehmainen's opponents are so far behind when the time arrives for a sprint that it is not necessary for him to cut loose to his limit. Of course, in handicap races, this does not hold true, but it does in all scratch events.

Kolehmainen has never been beaten on the flat in a scratch race of over three miles, when his condition was anywhere near his best.

Runs at Opponent's Elbow.

The Finn dislikes front running very much, except when he is after a record. He does not agree with Shrubb's theory of beating his opponent by worrying him with intermittent sprints. It was Shrubb's customs, when he was contending against a dangerous rival, to make these frequent spurts, sometimes pulling fifty yards away, then gradually dropping back, then going away again. Instead, Kolehmainen prefers to run at his opponent's elbow, and wear him out if possible.

In what might be described as the greatest race of his career, he employed these tactics, and won the 5,000 meter world's championship from Jean Bouin of France (one of the victims of the present war) in the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912. Throughout the entire race Kolehmainen ran on the outside of Bouin, at his right shoulder, and annoyed the Frenchman by occasionally rubbing against him. He toyed with Bouin and flustered him. Then at the finish he simply ran away from him.

Kolehmainen is strong in athletic brains. He knows the game thoroughly, having learned through experience. He is an able judge of pace, and he has never been known to underestimate his opponent. During the race he pays particular attention to the condition of his rivals, and makes his running accordingly. He has a remarkable knack of judging his own capabilities, which is probably responsible for the splendid condition in which he is found at the close of his races.

Unless his condition is right, Kolehmainen will not extend himself. When apparently beaten in a number of races hereabouts, the Flying Finn has retired from the track. It was not because he was "yellow," or lacking in courage, but because his condition did not warrant his continuing further that Kolehmainen withdrew. That is merely exercising sound judgment.

The handicappers around New York have set Kolehmainen almost impossible tasks at times, but he never gets discouraged. He is always the same smiling, modest Finn, who in 1912 stood before King Gustave of Sweden and was crowned with laurel, after accomplishing the greatest feat ever recorded by any athlete, winning three Olympic championships in the same meet.

His Brothers Athletes of Note.

Hannes is only one of a family of fine athletes. His brother, Willie, has held the world's professional marathon championship, and has a number of distance records to his credit. He has competed frequently in this country, and, like Hannes, expects to settle here and become an American citizen. Hannes is enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment of the National Guard of New York, and his brother intends joining when he comes here from Scotland, where he now is.

Back in the village of Kuopio, Finland, where he was born, Hannes has two brothers who are strong cinderpath prospects. Tatu, a youngster, won the Finnish championship in 1912, an honor in which Mannes preceded him a couple of years before. There, also, is Carl, a strong boy who has run a mile in 4:30. These youths have not attained international prominence yet, but Hannes thinks they will before long. They expected to have their turn in the Olympics which were to have been held in Berlin this year.

Hannes while still a youth developed a remarkable build. When only 15 he displayed a strong aptitude for track athletics, but it was not until 1911 that he was really heard from internationally. In that year he won the British four-mile championship, and paved the way for his entry into the Stockholm Olympics, in which he created a sensation.

About his running, the late James E. Sullivan said in his review of the games:

"Of course, the Olympic Games had their Craigs, Reidpaths, Meredith, and Jacksons, but there was another contestant to be remembered, and that is Mannes Kolehmainen of Finland. We in America had heard of him, and read of him, but we never expected that he would prove such a wonderful piece of running machinery.

Smiled Back at Beaten Rival.

"Kolehmainen was really the sensation of the sports. He ran his heat in the 10,000 meter, stopped, looked around, and smiled at the second man. In the final he stopped and watched the second man finish. In the 5,000 metre heat he walked away as though it was an everyday occurrence. Then with every one speechless with amazement at his prodigies, Kolehmainen proceeded to win his heat in the team race, after which he went out and won the cross-country race, apparently without an effort.

"I have been an official at four or five Olympic games since their revival in 1896, and have seen all the great distance runners of America and Europe, and when they had run one hard race it was all they wanted; but never in my life have I had the pleasure of seeing such a phenomenal piece of human machinery as this representative of Finland. He always won without effort. His smile and his personal magnetism endeared him to the hearts of all (just as they have done on this side of the water.) And then to think that he comes from a nation that is not athletic, as we know the term. He comes from a land where the training table is unknown, and he certainly disproved the theory of many trainers and athletes of the past who decried the idea that an athlete could secure valuable aid from books, for it was from a book that Kolehmainen first gained the idea that he could run."

Timed in Record Figures.

The most remarkable performance Kolehmainen ever recorded outdoors was his victory in the 5,000 meter Olympic championship, in which he triumphed in 14:36 3-5. In this race he was timed unofficially for three miles in 14:07 2-5, a mark which is ten seconds better than Shrubb's world's record. The Finn received no recognition for these figures, however.

After the Olympics Kolehmainen was induced to come here by Lawson Robertson, coach of the Irish-American A. C., and almost from his first appearance he began shattering American distance records. One after the other George Bonhag's fine marks were toppled over, until at this time Kolehmainen holds the best American marks, both indoor and outdoor, from three to ten miles. One of the best of these records is his ten miles in 51:06 2-5.

The greatest of Hannes's many great feats here took place on Feb. 12, 1913, when, in the afternoon, at the Thirteenth Regiment games, he ran three miles in 14:18 1-5, and at night, in the annual games of the New York A. C., turned five miles in 24:20 1-5, the fastest time ever made in the United States, either on the cinderpath or on a board floor.

Kolehmainen has held the American championship at ten miles for the last three years, and has won a large number of other titles, both national and district. He was beaten by Nick Glanakopulos of the Millrose A. A. in the last national cross-country championship, but the race occurred when Kolehmainen's recent marriage had distracted his attention from such things as racing.

Mannes is a stonemason, and, of late, has been plying his trade in Manhattan. Despite the character of his work he eats only two meals a day, breakfast and dinner. He is a great lover of walking, and always before breakfast walks from three to five miles.

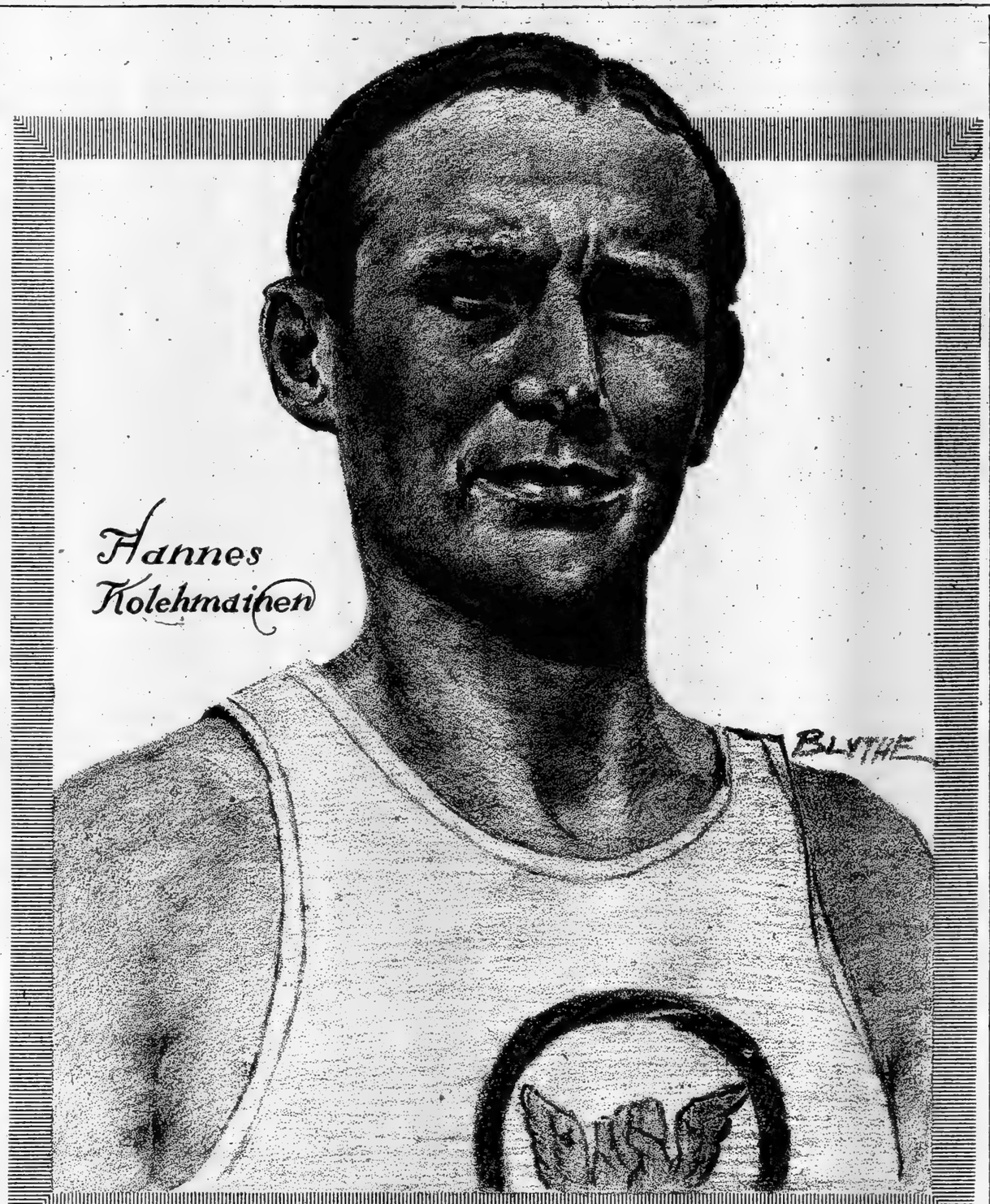

TINY RIDERS SHOW PACES OF MOUNTS

Misses Helen Leeming and Virginia Hanan Capture Honors on Brooklyn Tanbark.

Children of members and their friends took part in a horse show yesterday, at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club. There were between twenty and thirty youngsters and the majority of them handled their mounts like veterans.

Mrs. John Gerken, the well known New York horsewoman, acted as judge, and her decisions met with the general approval of a large crowd of spectators, who occupied the three galleries around the tanbark ring. There were eleven classes, all of which were well filled. The two cup events were the features of the afternoon.

The Dykman Trophy, offered by Colonel William N. Dykman, to be competed for by the young people who presented him with a loving cup on the occasion of his retirement from the presidency of the club, was won by Miss Helen S. Leeming, the daughter of Colonel Dykman's successor, who was mounted on the ch. g., Remigia.

Miss Leeming also captured the other trophy, the Taylor-Keresey Cup, which was donated by the two riding masters of the club, who had instructed nearly all the contestants in this and the other events in horsemanship.

Miss Virginia Hanan carried off four firsts with her wonderful show mare, Kilkee. Her opening victory was in a class for ponies, and her next in a class of twelve, for horses 15.1 and under. The third blue came in the event for combination horses, under saddle and to phaeton. She was also first in the class for saddle horses, any height, to be ridden by owner, or member of owner's family. One of the hardest riders in this division, was Miss Bobby Leavitt, aged five years, who handled a good-looking bay mare, called Chummie.

In the polo pony class, the blue went to Miss Virginia Mowbray, with Beowulf, a big 15 hands roan pony.

The mounts were judged for manners, handiness, and conformation. The summary:

Novice Horse, one that has never won a blue ribbon or first prize under any condition.—Won by W. Rasch's ch. g., Blue Grass; Miss Gesine Candidus's b. g. Sportsman, second; H. W. Hanan's blk. g. Duke Dare, third.

Ponies under 13 hands.—Won by Miss Virginia Hanan's ch. m. Kilkee; Francis H. Bedell's blk. g. Magpie, second; Tracy Higgins's gr. g. Queenie, third.

Horses, 15 hands 1 inch and under.—Won by Miss Virginia Hanan's ch. m. Kilkee; Miss Ethel Hanan's b. m. Belle, second; Miss Louise Banks Lott's blk. g. Topsy, third.

Horses, over 15 hands 1 inch.—Won by Dean Bedford's ch. g. Benny; G. W. Rasch's ch. g. Blue Grass, second; Harry Balfe's blk. g. Macushla, third.

Dykman Cup, offered by Colonel W. N. Dykman.—Won by Miss Helen S. Leeming, with ch. m. Remigia; Francis H. Bedell's blk. g. Magpie, reserve.

Branded Pony Hacks.—Won by Miss Alice Good's b. g. Punch; R. E. Blub's b. g. Raffles, second; Miss Janet F. Mackey's ch. g. Tommy Atkins, third.

Combination Horses.—Won by Miss Virginia Hanan's ch. m. Kilkee; Miss Rachel Higgins's ch. m. Lady Mack, second; Miss Kathleen M. Kiley's b. m. Girlie, third.

Polo Ponies, Manners, Handiness, and Conformation to Count.—Won by Thomes K. Alford's r. g. Beowulf; Miss Marjorie T. Beard's ch. g. Jest, second; Franklin B. Jourdan's b. g. Happy Jack, third.

Pair Saddle Horses.—Won by Banker and Broker, ridden by Miss Virginia Mowbray and Miss Louise Lott.

Saddle Horses, Any Height.—Won by Miss Virginia Hanan's ch. m. Kilkee.

Taylor-Keresey Cup, for Firsts and Seconds in all Classes.—Won by Miss Helen S. Leeming with ch. m. Remigia.

ARRANGING TENNIS DATES.

Schedule for Sectional Doubles Will Soon Be Announced.

George T. Adee, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, will announce the dates for the national championship sectional doubles tournaments within a few days. The officials of the National Association were in communication last week with San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, and the cities in which the tournaments will be held, in order to determine the dates around which other tournaments of the season will revolve.

Members of the Executive Committee have also been busy preparing the way for affiliation with the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association and the Public Schools Athletic League. It has been determined to strictly enforce the rule restricting entry to tournaments on the schedule of the National Tennis Association, to competitors who, in one way or another, come properly within the jurisdiction of the governing association.

The way has been opened to accomplish this, as, under the newly passed rule, all clubs holding tournaments must make a complete report with the names, addresses, and clubs, of competitors, to the Ranking Committee, within ten days of the close of the tournament. As soon as the schedule of championships and fixtures for the coming season is issued, the clubs will be warned that they will be penalized for failure to observe this rule.

PHILADELPHIA POLO WEAK.

West Point Crushes Quakers, Who Fail to Score a Goal.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 4.—The Cadets had an easy time defeating the Philadelphia indoor polo team this afternoon by the score of 18 to 1¾. The visitors were not in a class with the Cadets, who rode well and scored at will. Cadet Rafferty, with ten goals to his credit, was a star performer for the Army men. The visitors had an allowance of three goals. They rode army ponies. The line-up:

WEST POINT.	PHILADELPHIA.
1—Rafferty.	1—Griffen.
2—Tully.	2—Rosebach.
3—Woodward.	3—Flasher.

Goals—Rafferty, 10; Tully, 4; Woodward, 4. Penalties—Philadelphia lost 1¼ points by three safeties and one foul, all by Flasher. Time—Six periods of 7½ minutes each. Referee—Lieutenant Graham, Army.

Hockey Leaders in Game Saturday.

The biggest hockey game of the season will be played at St. Nicholas Rink on Saturday night between the St. Nicholas Skating Club and the Boston A. A. team. It will be the final game of the Amateur League season and the winner will take the title. It was won last season by the St. Nicks, who defeated the Boston A. A. in the final game. The St. Nicholas team is looked upon with favor, as it has been playing fast, consistent hockey all season. The team has been strengthened, and Baker, Ellis, Fox, and Kuhn make a fast set of forwards.

After the finish of the Amateur League season, there will be a big ice carnival at the rink with exhibitions of fancy and speed skating. A series of games between the American and Canadian champion hockey teams is also being arranged.

CHURCH AND INMAN VICTORS AT TENNIS

Shafer and Throckmorton Defeated in the Florida Doubles Final.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Mar. 4.—George M. Church, who successfully defended the Florida singles tennis championship yesterday against Irving Wright, today won the double final with Fred C. Inman, New York, as his partner, defeating G. C. Shafer, New York, and Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth. The score was 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1, and was an unusual exhibition of fast tennis.

At the start of the first set the Throckmorton-Shafer combination got the drop on the winners and kept it until the second set, when they had a lead of 2—1, with their serve. This was really the turning point of the match. Inman and Church, however, broke through their service and soon had their own game going with a lead of 3—2, and from this point on never were headed.

Inman, who seemed nervous at the start, began to improve markedly in his driving, and Church put more force into his ground strokes, and he also became more severe overhead. For the rest of the match they kept the losers on the defensive, whereas at the start the situation had been clearly reversed.

In the third set Church and Inman played with greater accuracy and a good deal of speed, preventing Throckmorton and Shafer getting their game going, and by keeping up these tactics they won handily at 6—3. After a rest the last set started with Shafer and Throckmorton serving, and they got a lead in the first game of 30—love and 40—15, only to toss off the game after losing two points on long rallies and two smashes that went out. After this Church and Inman ran quickly to a lead of 4—love, when Shafer won his service game, making it 4—1.

The winners got the last two games on Inman's and Throckmorton's service, the final game being a long deuce one, in which Church served the winning point by a beautiful smash.

Church was the most brilliant and spectacular player, although Throckmorton's play was of the same style, and often approached Church's work. At other times he was extremely erratic and made lots of errors. Inman played very hard, and was fine the last three sets. Shafer was noticeably the steadiest of the four. He made few errors and a number of good gets and good placements. The mixed doubles proceeded through the semi-finals, Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Ethel Carhart, New York, and Maurice Roche, Tuxedo, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. Tom Carnegie, New York, and John C. Phipps, New York, defeated Miss Hilda Holmes, New York, and Douglas Paige, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 23, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

N. Y. U. GRIDIRON SCHEDULE.

Eight Games Arranged—Five Weeks of Spring Practice.

Eight games, six of which will be played on Ohio Field, comprise the schedule arranged for the New York University football team next Fall, according to an announcement made yesterday by the manager, F. Roberts Baldwin. There were more games last season, but the Faculty Committee decided to limit future schedules to eight contests.

The Hamilton, Trinity, Stevens, and Rutgers games are dropped, while Colby and Maryland Agricultural College are added in the 1916 list. In the case of Hamilton and Stevens it was impossible to agree upon a date. The game with Trinity was discontinued because of the question of Brickley's professionalism, while Rutgers is considered too strong. Manager Baldwin received communications from over forty institutions asking a game for the coming season.

Coach "Tom" Reilley, who will direct the Violet team for the third consecutive season, will hold five weeks of Spring practice, beginning about the middle of April.

The training table will be discontinued during the coming season, although the men will eat the evening meal together and Reilley will lead a discussion on the daily practice. A professional trainer is to be provided in order to decrease the number of injuries and cripples.

The local institution expects to have a strong eleven next Fall. Bernstein, Cann, Erwing, and Manley, the Violet backfield last Fall, are all still in college and will again be eligible. Only four of the regulars, Captain Somers, Waldman, Zimmerle, and Doggett, will be lost through graduation, while La Monica and Schweidle have left college.

Among the new prospects are Harold Finley, a backfield candidate from Morris High School; F. Thomas, a tackle, who played last Fall on the Yonkers High School eleven, and Hammerschlag, who was a member of the Violet squad, but who was ineligible last season because of the one-year rule. Buff Carroll and Dunc McKenzie, both of whom played on the 'Varsity two years ago, will also be eligible, and are favored for the end positions.

The schedule announced is as follows: Oct. 7, Rensselaer, Polytechnic Institute, (at Ohio Field;) Oct. 14, Haverford, (at Ohio Field;) Oct. 21, Wesleyan, (at Ohio Field;) Oct. 28, Union, (at Schenectady;) Nov. 7, (Election Day.) Bucknell, (at Ohio Field;) Nov. 11, Colby, (at Ohio Field;) Nov. 18, Maryland Agricultural College, (at Ohio Field;) Nov. 25, Columbia, (at South Field.)

HARD GAMES FOR FORDHAM.

Manager Kenlon Has Arranged Heavy Schedule for Football Team.

That Fordham University will be forced to its utmost next football season was evident yesterday when Jerry Kenlon, gridiron manager for next Fall, made his report to the Executive Board of the Athletic Association. Although two dates still remain unsettled, Kenlon has prepared the most difficult schedule attempted by the Maroon students since 1909. Only a few of the games with Fordham's minor opponents have been retained, Boston College being one of the exceptions.

Kenlon decided to make his schedule harder, but better balanced, as a result of the showing last year, when Fordham, after starting off with a victory over the Holy Cross eleven and following this with a brace of walkaways from two very weak rivals, went to pieces against the attack of Georgetown and Villanova in its two Catholic College championship games. On the contrary, the old rivals who triumphed had been busy all Fall playing teams in their own class, and so they found little trouble with the overconfident players at Fordham.

The first move along these plans came when Kenlon arranged to meet the Lafayette team in the opening game of the season at Easton. It will be the first time in twelve years that Fordham and Lafayette have met on the football field, and it is only part of the re-establishment of the athletic relations between the two old rivals. They will also meet in baseball and tennis.

Georgetown will again come North for the Election Day game, while Villanova's Thanksgiving appearance is a tradition on all Fordham schedules. Fordham will journey to Worcester to play Holy Cross. The other trip has not been settled, but offers have been received from the Army, Trinity, and Pennsylvania. Lehigh or Penn State may play at Fordham.

KENNEL NOTES.

An innovation which should appeal to all followers of the Pekingese will be the interstate matches for exhibitors residing in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, who will combine forces and exhibit their dogs against the New York fanciers at the Hotel Martinique on Tuesday. The judging wil start at 2:30 o'clock. Miss Isabel Benjamin of Irvington-on-Hudson will act as judge.

An open club match will be held under the auspices of the Long Island Kennel Club next Friday evening at Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. Prizes are offered for all the larger breeds, and a great number of specials have been donated. A long list of prominent judges will be on hand.

The Boston Terrier Club of New York will hold a business meeting, followed by a club match, tomorrow night, at the Hotel Gregorian. At this session plans will be laid for the coming intercity contest between Philadelphia and New York on March 13. The Quaker City Boston Terrier Club members will be entertained by the New York club.

It has been finally settled by the members of the Woodmere Kennel Club to hold their Little Gold Show on Wednesday evening, March 15, at the Hotel Gregorian. Dr. C. F. Sullivan of Dorchester, Mass., will judge the Boston terriers. The Pekingese will be handled by Mrs. Bishof, and Julius Fangman will take care of the French bulldogs.

President to Open Tournament.

President Woodrow Wilson has promised to open the Atlantic Coast bowling tournament which will start in Washington on April 3. The first night of the event has been named Woodrow Wilson Night, and the President will open the tournament by rolling a specially designed ball down the centre alley. It is said a number of Congressmen and Senators will take part in the tournament.

HOCKEY LEAGUE IS STILL IN CONTROL

Skating Union Decides Not to Invade the Jurisdiction of Present Amateur Body.

The International Skating Union of America at its annual meeting at St. Nicholas Rink yesterday unanimously voted to leave the jurisdiction of amateur hockey affairs in the hands of the Amateur Hockey League. The union decided that its jurisdiction was confined to ice and roller skating and that the Amateur League should remain the sole governing body of amateur hockey affairs.

The plan to place all sorts of ice sports under the International Union did not meet with approval when it was first suggested, and the plan to form an intercity hockey league will have to be taken up by the Amateur League if such a scheme is to be carried into effect.

Cornelius Fellowes of this city was elected President of the union; James A. Taylor, Montreal, First Vice President; William T. Richardson, Second Vice President, and Julian T. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Third Vice President. John Harding was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. A. W. Moeller of this city, Secretary of the Eastern Skating Association, was chosen as the union's representative on the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union. The Board of Control elected is as follows: Louis Rubenstein, Montreal, Chairman; D. H. Slayback, Verona, N. J.; B. J. Woods, Boston; O. J. Krejci, Chicago, and Harry Wells, Newburg.

At the request of the Western Skating Association, and with the sanction of the Eastern Skating Association, the union voted to change the divisional lines so that Pittsburgh would come under the direction of the Western Skating Association.

The governing organization upheld the ruling of the New England Association in the case of William P. Chase, who recently won prizes in the Hippodrome competition. It was charged that Chase was not an amateur. The New England body exonerated the skater of the charges, and this action was sustained by the International Union.

DROP NO BROWN ATHLETES.

Athletic Authorities There Urge Application to Studies.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4.—Professor F. W. Marvel, Athletic Director, says that of the fifty-one Brown men who for scholastic or other reasons have left college this year, not one was an athlete on a major or minor team of any kind.

In referring to the high scholarship of Brown athletes, Professor Marvel says that "it is partially due to the efforts of the athletic office in keeping track of the men and urging them to keep up the high standard of classroom work. It has been no unusual event during the year for coaches to refuse men permission to remain on the athletic field who should be in a classroom."

Professor Marvel believes that a high standard in scholastic work is essential to good athletes, that the higher requirements in eligibility rules tend to keep the good athletes in college, thus giving the same material year after year for the coaches to work with.

TIGERS' TRACK SCHEDULE.

Only Dual Meets Are with Virginia and Yale.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 4.—The schedule for the Princeton track team has been announced. The indoor schedule is somewhat more comprehensive than formerly and Manager D. M. Lake is still holding one date open. He expects to fill an open date in April in the outdoor season before the list is actually complete.

The Tigers are booked to participate in only two dual outdoor meets, those with Virginia and Yale. It will send teams as usual to the Penn relays and to the intercollegiates. In addition to the interclass meets, the usual interscholastic and open handicap meets will be staged in Osborne Field. The schedule follows:

March 4, indoor intercollegiates at New York City; 8, freshman-sophmore indoor meet at Princeton; 11, Meadowbrook Club at Philadelphia; 15, annual indoor meet at Princeton; 18, Pennsylvania at Louisville, Ky., (relays.) April 15, Caledonian games. (Spring outdoor meet;) 28 and 29, Penn relays at Philadelphia. May 6, Yale at New Haven; 13, Virginia at Princeton; 13, annual Princeton interscholastics; 20, annual open handicap meet; 26, and 27, intercollegiates, (place undecided.)

Loyola Beats Carlton Hockey Team.

Loyola School's hockey team added another victory to its list yesterday morning when it defeated the Carlton Academy seven at St. Nicholas Rink by the score of 3 goals to 0. Superior team work on the part of the Loyola representatives, and the good stick work of Stier, the centre, were responsible for the Loyola victory. Stier scored all three goals for his team.

Here are the most popular members of the

Club Cocktail family—

Martini	Manhattan
Dry Martini	Dry Manhattan
Brut Martini	Bronx
Dubonnet	Tom Gin
Whiskey	Vermouth

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Importers of the Famous Brand's A-1 Sauce

NATIONAL COMMISSION FINDS SNAGS IN WAY OF FINALLY REACHING BASEBALL PEACE

BASEBALL DISPUTES STILL UNSETTLED

National Commission Postpones Action in Baltimore and Newark Cases.

PRESIDENT EBBETS HEARD

Wants to be Reimbursed for Money Loaned to Indians Before They Were Transferred to Harrisburg.

CINCINNATI, O., March 4.—Owing to a letter that was received during its session today the National Baseball Commission laid over any action that it might have taken regarding the differences between organized baseball and the Baltimore Federal League Club. The letter contained the information that these differences had practically been settled by those most interested and that further data regarding the case were on the way here.

Likewise no decision was reached in regard to the claim of the Brooklyn Club relative to the Newark Club of the International League. Previous to the forfeiture of the Newark franchise and its transfer to Harrisburg, President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club and other Brooklyn Club stockholders who were likewise stockholders in the Newark Club claimed that they had advanced a considerable sum of money to the Newark Club. Now that the Newark Club is to be brought back into the International League they are bringing up the question of territorial rights and likewise the rights of a lien in consideration for this money that was advanced. The commission laid the matter over to a future date after hearing President Ebbets.

The commission adopted a form for the release of players that will protect the club and the player and at the same time comply with the rules of the game. It was stated it will also coincide with the Players' Fraternity agreement.

The decision of the National Board not to give protection to the city of Butte, Mont., in the Northwestern League until it had paid its salary claims for the season of 1914 was sustained. The request to include Butte was made by the Northwestern League.

The number of optional agreement players of a major league club was increased to sixteen for the season of 1916. The number formerly was eight, and the increase was made to help in the adjustment of conditions that have arisen following the baseball war.

Consideration of amendments to the drafting rules submitted by President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club and President Gardner of the Dallas, Texas, Club were discussed, but laid over until another meeting.

The National League's proposed amendment to Rule 1 of the playing code to increase the legal distance from the home plate to a stand or fence from 235 feet to 250 feet was received and will be certified to the Joint Rules Committee.

A rule was adopted permitting a club when notified by a player that he would not report or fulfill his existing contract to carry him on a retired list, and if he reconsiders the matter the question of a new contract would be subject to negotiations.

The claim of Player Charles O. Schmutz against the Brooklyn National League Club, amounting to $875, was allowed. This represented the difference between his Brooklyn contract and that of Salt Lake or Seattle Clubs.

Player Raleigh Aitchison submitted an affidavit setting forth that he signed with the Brooklyn Club for 1916 at a salary of $4,000. He contended that he was released to Milwaukee, from which he received a contract containing a salary of $1,375. The commission ruled that it was his duty to accept employment from the Milwaukee Club, and to accept the salary offered by that club, the same to be credited to the amount of his 1916 salary with the Brooklyn Club. The commission ruled that his services to the Milwaukee Club would not to any extent abrogate his Brooklyn contract. The Brooklyn Club is required to conform to the player's agreement by notifying the player of the conditions by which his transfer is made to the Milwaukee Club.

LEHIGH EXPECTS GOOD NINE.

Ten Veterans on Hand, and Battery Practice Under Way.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 4.—With ten veterans left as a nucleus, besides a number of last year's substitutes, and with a fine array of new material, baseball prospects at Lehigh University look good. Coach Tom Keady is expected to arrive within a few days, and meanwhile the battery candidates, fifteen of them, are at work daily in the gymnasium.

Lehigh last June lost a clever twirler in Charlie Anderson, who has been signed by the Boston Red Sox. C. Twombly, a freshman, looks like Anderson's successor. In the annual sophomore-freshman baseball game last Fall he sent twenty-one freshmen to the bench by the strike-out route. The catching problem has been solved by the return to college of George Lees.

The infield will practically be veteran. In the outfield there is plenty of material. All of last year's men are back in Sanford, Connell, and Maginnes. In addition there will be Twombly, Hagey, Rawle, and Winterhalter.

Bresnahan Compromises Case.

CHICAGO, March 4.—According to a story printed here, President Charles H. Weeghman of the Chicago Nationals and Roger Bresnahan have come to terms, the former Cub manager having agreed to accept $10,000, or the salary for one of the two years remaining of his contract, and his unconditional release. Bresnahan is said to have concluded negotiations to get the Cleveland American Association franchise and move the team to Toledo. Legal documents winding up Roger's affairs with the local club are to be signed soon.

Seaton and Flack Sign with Cubs.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Tom Seaton, a pitcher, and Max Flack, an outfielder, the two remaining hold-outs of the Chicago Nationals, came to terms today. Early next week they will join the squad which departs for Tampa, Fla., tomorrow. Seaton agreed to accept a contract not providing transportation for his wife, which he held in the Federal League last season.

HAGEN GIVES GIANTS GAME.

Brooklyn Pitcher Wild for Dallas and Tosses Game Away.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 4.—A young Brooklyn semi-professional named Hagen, who is on trial as a pitcher for the Dallas team, presented the Giants with victory in the first exhibition game of the season at Gardner Park today. After two other Dallas pitchers had shut out McGraw's juveniles for six innings, Hagen permitted them to score five runs on one hit in the seventh inning. Three bases on balls, a hit batsman, and an error produced the runs. Dallas scored twice on Palmero, the Cuban left-hander, who pitched the first six innings. The score was 5 to 2.

Warm weather attracted a crowd to the opening of the local season, and as long as the pitching was good the game was nip and tuck. Dallas outhit the visitors almost two to one, and but for Hagen's wildness the Giants probably would not have scored. There were no startling features aside from the fact that the local pitchers dealt out eleven passes. Both teams played a clean fielding game.

Double plays prevented the Giants from counting in the fifth and sixth innings, and if Josephson had not dropped a fly in centre field they would merely have tied in the seventh. Palmero was hit rather hard, while Kramer pitched cleverly.

Hugh Jennings, manager of the Tigers, came up from Waxahachie and sat on the bench with Manager McGraw during the game. The Giants play here again tomorrow, with Ritter and Wendell as a battery. Score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cole, cf	3	1	0	3	0	Jos'son, cf	5	0	0	0	0
Ferdl, lf	4	1	0	1	0	Stupp, 2b	5	0	1	4	4
Jdson, rf	3	0	0	1	0	McC's, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Kelly, 1b	4	0	2	8	0	Yockey, ss	4	0	3	8	4
Robison, 2b	3	0	0	2	3	Tracy, 1b	4	0	0	8	1
Martin, ss	3	1	0	1	2	Tr'ner, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Sh'ner, 3b	3	1	1	1	0	T'son, 3b	3	0	1	0	1
Kocher, c	2	0	1	10	2	M'key, c	4	1	2	2	2
Pinorp, p	2	0	2	0	0	Shipe, p	1	0	0	0	1
Kramer, p	0	0	0	0	2	Conly, p	1	0	1	1	1
*Doyle	1	1	0	0	0	Hagen, p	1	0	0	0	0
						†B'dreaux	1	0	1	0	0
Total	29	5	6	27	9	Total	37	2	11	27	13

*Batted for Palmero in sixth inning.
†Batted for Connelly in seventh inning.
Errors—Josephson, McCandless.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0—5
Dallas	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

First base on errors—New York, 1; Dallas, 1. Two-base hits—Mackey, (2,) Kocher, Yockey. Sacrifice hits—Thompson, Bubbington. Stolen bases—Stupp, McCandless, Bubbington, (2,) Martin. Left on bases—New York, 8; Dallas, 10. Double plays—Stupp, Yockey, and Tracy, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Shipe, 2; off Connelly, 2; off Hagen, 7. Struck out—By Palmero, 5; by Shipe, 1; by Kramer, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Hagen, 2. Wild pitch—Hagen. Passed ball—Mackey. Hits—Off Shipe, 2 in three innings; off Connelly, 2 in three innings; off Palmero, 9 in six innings. Umpire—Mr. Pondrum. Time—Two hours and five minutes.

MAKE DIAMONDS UNIFORM.

National League Authorities Bar Unduly High Pitcher's Box.

John A. Heydler, Secretary of the National League, has sent to all the clubs on the circuit new plans and specifications for laying out the baseball diamonds. In the past there has been a lack of uniformity and more or less vagueness in the measurements of the various baseball parks. It was discovered a while ago, for instance, that the pitcher's box at the Cubs' park in Chicago was a foot too near the plate.

The new diamonds must be laid out and approved by competent engineers before the opening of the season. The league has also decided to enforce the rule that the pitcher's box may be not more than fifteen inches above the base lines. In the past, especially at the Polo Grounds, the pitcher's box has been raised until it makes a little hillock in the centre of the diamond, which is an advantage to some pitchers, but a disadvantage to many others. If the pitcher's box is to be raised at all, there must be a gradual slope to the base lines.

Uncertain measurements of the baseball diamonds were brought to the attention of the National League by the umpires' school in Cincinnati, an institution which is connected with that city's park system for the purpose of training umpires to officiate at the amateur games in the city parks.

The new plans, according to which the diamonds are to be made uniform, show several new measurements. The distance from first to third base is 127 feet 3⅜ inches, and the same distance from home to second base. The pitcher's box must be 60 feet 6 inches from the plate and the distance between bases is 90 feet. The rubber on which pitcher stands must be 24 inches by 6 inches.

PERIOD PAGEANT AT SHOW.

Novel Feature Planned for Exhibition at Durland's.

A remarkable special feature has been announced for the opening session of the fifth annual New York Spring Horse Show, to be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, April 26, 27 and 28, at the Durland Riding Academy. An entirely new and original entertainment is being prepared by the amateur patrons of the academy. It will be styled a Period Horseback Pageant.

There will be a costume cavalcade by the men, women and children, depicting rides and riders made famous in history and romance, with particular care being given to the attire of each epoch and the then prevalent style of trappings for the horses. The pageant will hold the ring for thirty minutes and will be presented in eight mounted tableaux vivants. The tableaux will bring some twenty horses into service and will call for a company of about twenty-five women and men in the appropriate costumes.

The regular program, now in course of preparation, calls for twelve classes each night. A new riding class will be the novelty of random teams, in which three horses are used and guided as in a tandem riding by the horseman, but with two in front. There will be classes for both long and docked saddle horses and for park and utility hacks, besides classes for novice horses under saddle and in harness.

Nippon A.C. to Hold Japanese Games

The Nippon Athletic Club, a recently formed organization composed chiefly of Japanese of Greater New York, will hold its first annual athletic meet at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory next Wednesday evening. Jiu-jitsu exhibitions are foremost on the program, and there will also be contests of gekkon and sumo by Japanese experts at this style of athletic entertainment. Some of the foremost of Japan's fencers will give exhibitions of their art, which varies materially from the foilsmanship styles of this country. On the program also, as special events, are competitions in sword dancing, sword handling, high diving, and several other Japanese native events. The exhibition will start at 8 o'clock and will be followed by dancing.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 23, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

Officials Who Direct the Public Schools Athletic League

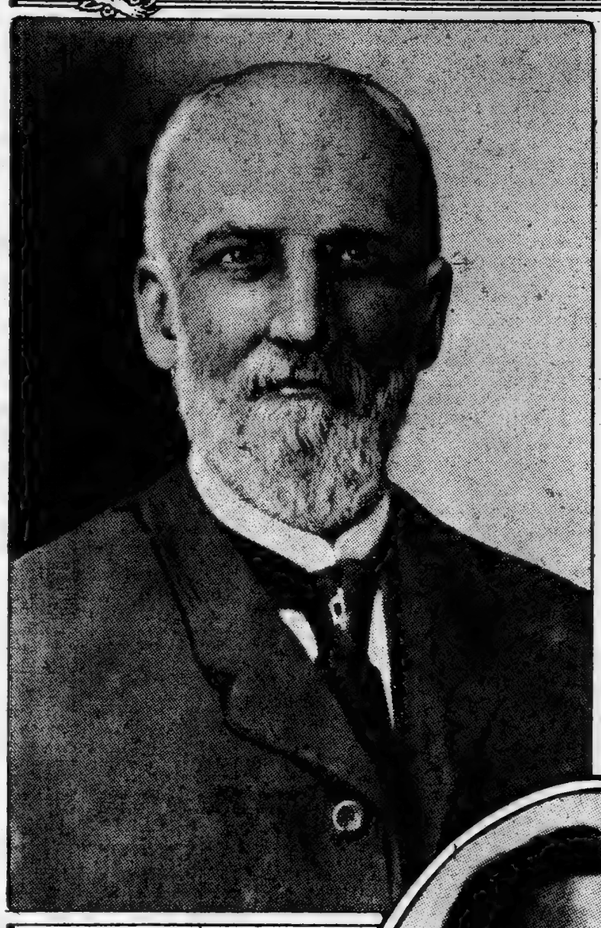

General George W. Wingate, *President*

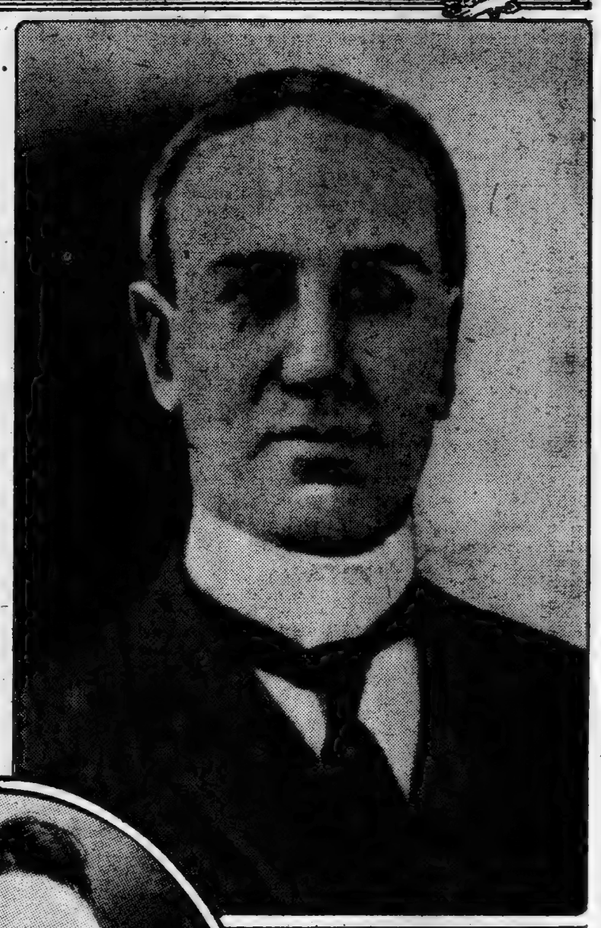

S. R. Guggenheim, *Treasurer*

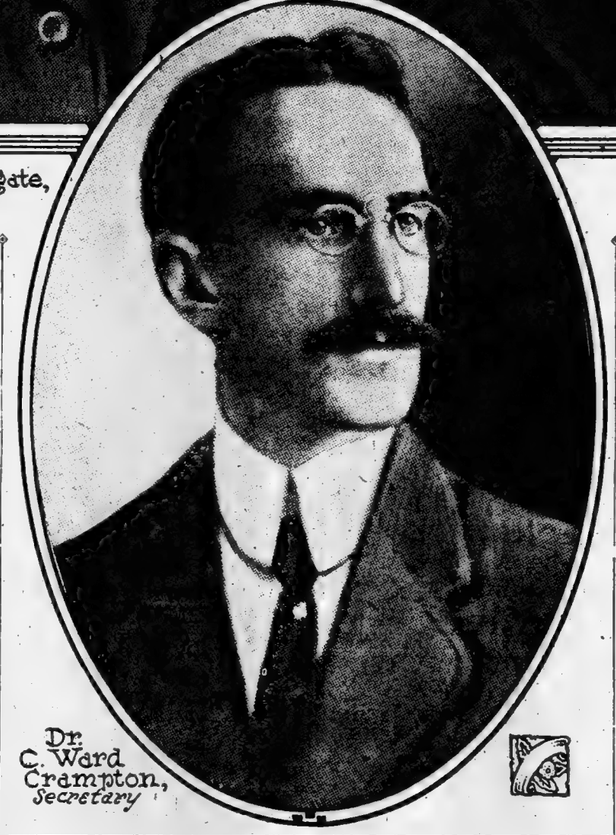

Dr. C. Ward Crampton, *Secretary*

MECHANISM OF GREAT P. S. A. L.

Continued from Page 1, Section 5.

to signalize surpassing class achievements in some athletic line or other are veritable ikons to the fortunate members of champion classes.

The primary purpose of the league is, as indicated, to lead the greatest possible number to attain physical improvement by engaging in its activities. In logical sequence follows the training to reach a standard which will enable them to engage in competitions.

This latter is the object of the P. S. A. L. badge tests, held twice a year. Each boy who attains a fixed, simple standard in running, jumping, and chinning himself on a bar gets one of these attractive little badges, and one may be certain that they are very proudly worn.

Twelve years ago this badge system was established. In that year, 1901, only 1,162 of the trophies were won in the entire city. The boys showed themselves able to run pretty well, but they could not jump, with occasional exceptions, and their arms were very weak. This is illustrated by the fact that at that time in a large school an inspector was often unable to find more than five or six lads who could chin themselves four times.

As opposed to the 1,162 qualifiers for the athletic badges in 1904, the trophy was gained in 1915 by 24,750 boys, or more than twenty-one times as many as were able to win it twelve years ago. The standards fixed are as follows:

Class A.—Bronze badge, 60-yard dash, 8 3-5 seconds; pull-up, (chinning on bar,) 4 times; standing broad jump, 5 feet 9 inches.

Class B.—Bronze-silver badge, 60-yard dash, indoors, 8 seconds, or 100-yard dash, outdoors, 14 seconds; pull-up, 6 times; standing broad jump, 6 feet 6 inches.

High School Boys.—Silver badge, 220-yard run, 28 seconds; pull-up, 9 times; running high jump, 4 feet 4 inches.

Constant Effort to Gain Strength.

Naturally, the elementary school boy with a Class A badge seeks earnestly and energetically to develop his prowess sufficiently to gain the Class B decoration, and the holder of the latter wants to be in trim to win the silver badge upon entering the high school. There are no age, weight, or height qualifications in any of the classes.

A school trophy of peculiar interest to the boys and which assists materially in prompting them to try to qualify for the badges is the "Soldier of Marathon," offered by Edgerton L. Winthrop, formerly President of the Board of Education, to the school in Greater New York having the highest percentage of enrolled pupils qualifying for the athletic badge. In 1914 Public School 188, Manhattan, won this trophy, with 931 badges, representing 60.46 per cent. of its attendance. Last year, however, Public School 90, Queens, leaped to the front and wrenched the honor from Manhattan Borough with the remarkable record of 80.44 per cent. for the season, or over four badges for each five boys enrolled in the school. Silk banners emblematic of similar honors in each borough, presented by Walter and Frederick Lewisohn, are now held, aside from Queens, by the following: Manhattan, Public School 62, with 60.47 per cent.; Bronx, Public School 44, with 40.69 per cent.; Brooklyn, Public School 168, with 50.12 per cent.; Richmond, Public School 17, with 60.14 per cent.

The Simeon J. Drake banner for the high school attaining the highest percentage of enrolled pupils qualifying for the trophy was won in 1915 by the Far Rockaway high school.

Marked Increase in Vitality.

The figures adduced are striking—yet right under these surface indications lies something more striking still. That something is the steadily increasing vigor and vitality of hundreds of thousands of school boys—a huge army of lads who are approaching the period of life's real battle with an equipment for the struggle constantly improving, and which is in very large measure due to the activities of the Public Schools Athletic League.

The events held under the auspices of the league cover nearly every field of both outdoor and indoor competitions. They include running in all its forms, save long distance runs, baseball, basket ball, lawn tennis, jumping, putting the shot, pole vaulting, swimming, soccer, football, and marksmanship.

As a practical example of the machinery of the league, consider the national game. The six hundred odd schools of the city are divided into school districts, and two school districts in close juxtaposition are constituted an athletic district. There are twenty-five of these athletic districts in the greater city, and each has its league, the entire 306 square miles of New York's territory being thus covered. Each of these units assumes direct management of athletics in the schools, except the high schools, and serves as an axle for the elementary associations of the district.

Class nines are commonly formed in each of the schools, and compete among themselves until, by a process of exclusion, the best aggregation of players to represent that school has been chosen. The various school teams of a district battle for the district championship, and then a schedule of games is arranged for the district title holders, the borough championship depending upon the outcome. Theh same procedure obtains in basket ball.

Borough Titles Highest Honors.

Formerly the teams holding borough honors entered a final round for the city championship. This was discovered, however, to operate to the disadvantage of the smaller boroughs, which, with smaller schools and less athletes to draw upon, were handicapped in matching their best against the finest product of their rivals. The title of borough champion is now the proudest to which an elementary school team may aspire, and it quite suffices.

The borough champions at baseball now are: Manhattan, Public School 5; Bronx, Public School 11; Brooklyn, Public School 9; Queens, Public School 88; Richmond, Public School 14.

An activity of rather recent origin, very close to the hearts of the league's leaders, is marksmanship. This is practically confined to the high schools, of which there are twenty within the city's boundaries. Each of these institutions has one or more of the electric sub-target gun machines, each of which is equipped with an army rifle and is so constructed that a boy practicing receives the same training as if he were actually firing a ball cartridge, although there is neither noise, danger, nor expense. The marksman aims at a target at a stipulated distance. When he pulls the trigger a tiny pin under the barrel of the gun punctures a little target in the exact spot in which the distant target would be struck if there was a bullet in the weapon.

Those who are able to make forty-five points, standing, out of a possible fifty, which is a sufficiently severe test, are called marksmen, while those who attain a perfect score of fifty receive the title of sharpshooter. A badge accompanies each of these distinctions.

In the year ending May 1, 1915, 302 boys qualified as marksmen and 197 as sharpshooters on the sub-target gun. The Morris High School scored the greatest number of points, on a basis of three for each sharpshooter, and two for each marksman, and won the Wingate Trophy thereby.

Practice in the Armory.

Throughout the year the rifle ranges of the armories were at the disposal of the boys who had shown proficiency in shooting, and General Leonard Wood assigned sergeant instructors to meet the school boy squads at the armories and give them elementary training in rifle shooting. The indoor shooting championships of the league are decided on ranges in Madison Square Garden in connection with the Sportsmen's show.

General Wingate, who regards this training in marksmanship as of great importance, arranges each Autumn for a field day in rifle shooting on the State Range at Peekskill. Sometimes the league's financial condition has been such that the boys had to pay their own expenses, but their interest is so keen that they have managed to do this. The experts among the lads have made some remarkable showings in these outdoor events.

Men of national note have expressed high approval of the work being done to teach New York City's high school boys to shoot straight and true, and an effort is advocated to promote the adoption of the same plan generally throughout the land.

Thousands Taught to Swim.

In the last season or two much emphasis has been laid by the league upon instruction in the healthful pastime and important accomplishment of swimming. The youngsters are taught in seven pools, six in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn, how to convert their hands and feet into fins, and several thousands of them each year are changed from landlubbers into water dogs. A swimming button, similar to the athletic badge, is awarded to each boy who reaches a certain standard of skill and speed, a day being assigned to each school at a pool, where the tests are made. The lads who develop into the strongest performers in each of the elementary schools are entered for the championship events in the Spring.

A special swimming class was organized last year for deaf and dumb children and it proved exceedingly successful. The total number of boys taught to swim from September, 1914, to June, 1915, was 8,925, and the cost per capita was 15 cents. The total attendance was 160,050.

There are hundreds of elementary school track and field meets, outdoor, and indoor, held every year under P. S. A. L. auspices, and ranging all the way from competitions confined to one class of one school upward, through various contests which only the fittest survive, to the great games for the city championships in which the flower of the youthful athletes strive for final school and individual honors. The events include sprints of 50, 60, 70, and 100 yards for lads of varying weight, relay races, running and standing high and broad jumps, and putting the shot, the events being divided in classes according to weights of competitors.

Outdoor Championship Meet.

The outdoor championship games are held at one of the big school athletic fields, the Curtis Field, New Brighton, Staten Island, having been selected for last year's meet, which occurred on June 12. More than 1,400 athletes were entered for these games. Two P. S. A. L. records were broken and one was equaled. Public School 62, Manhattan, won the city championship; Public School 10, Manhattan, was second, and Public School 42, Bronx, was third.

The annual indoor championship meet, held in Madison Square Garden, offers perhaps, the most picturesque and interesting scene of all the year's activities. It is held about the middle of December, and the contests are viewed by a large crowd. Indeed, the competitors themselves make something of a crowd, for about 1,800 boys contended for supremacy in the games held something over two months ago. The schools which got first and second honors in June's outdoor events, won the same places and in the same order in December, both Public School 62 and Public School 10 turning out remarkable squads of athletes.

Before the games the competitors parade, headed by a schoolboy band, and then, massed in columns, salute the colors and recite their allegiance to the flag. Then the "Star Spangled Banner" is played, with the boys standing at attention. Then the athletic events are begun.

This whole ceremonial is in line with one earnest purpose of the authorities of the Public School Athletic League, which is the constant instilling of ideas of true patriotism in the minds of the schoolboys, a large proportion of whom are of alien races, but who prove fertile ground for the germs of love of America implanted in this and other ways.

The Engineers of the P. S. A. L.

It can readily be imagined that the vast mesh of details involved in planning and conducting such an affair as this indoor meet at the Garden, especially considering its bulk and the fact that the participants are children instead of mature athletes, would floor even men accustomed to manage competitive games. Yet to John J. McHugh upon whom the chief burden falls, and to Rowland A. Patterson and Michael A. Jones, the trio of Inspectors of the Public Schools Athletic League, this great meeting is just one episode of three well occupied lives. It is one of the major affairs of the year, to be sure, and they breathe a trifle more freely when it has passed without a hitch, but it is only an intensely interesting link in the year's chain.

For these are the three engineers who keep the whole big mechanism in operation. All tournaments, all field days, all class and inter-class school, and inter-school athletes, all the after-school playground work—all the athletic activities, in fact—fall upon their capable and willing shoulders. Aside from this, they manage to find time to spend in the various schools which require their attention, creating interest in and organizing healthful and enjoyable exercise. To these men, then—and the executive authorities and backers of the league, including men of much note in the community, are authority for the assertion—belongs much of the credit for what the Public Schools Athletic League has accomplished for the youth of New York City.

(In an article to be printed next Sunday the activities of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League will be outlined.)

A. J. McClure Wins at Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 4.—Archibald J. McClure won the Saturday afternoon shoot of the Laurel House Gun Club here this afternoon. Conditions were favorable, but high scores were rare.

Mr. McClure, with a handicap of 6, scored 93 breaks. Other scores were: Arthur C. King, 85, 2—87; Frank F. Vanderhoof, 59, 11—70; Charles Newman, 72, 8—80; J. Luther Bright, 69, 11—80; J. Rushton, 45, 24—69; Philip S. P. Randolph, Sr., 77, 6—83; William Lee, 65, 11—76; Arthur H. Osborne, 52, 32—84; C. H. Billings, 84, 2—86; J. L. Sussman, 55, 0—55; Hank Stevens, 91, 0—91; Dr. Curt O. H. Kayser, 74, 6—80.

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DE ORO OUT FOR A YEAR.

Many Challenges for Three-Cushion Title Precede Cuban's.

Alfredo De Oro, who recently lost the three-cushion carrom billiard championship to Charles Ellis, will have to wait nearly a year before he will have another opportunity to compete in a championship match. The steadily increasing popularity of the three-cushion game is attested by the fact that many challenges are now on file and they will be taken in order so that, if the full limit of time is demanded by each holder of the title before playing a match, De Oro will be out of the competition for about ten months.

Under the rules of competition, the defeated champion cannot challenge for the title until twelve days after the conclusion of the match. The Cuban expert was instrumental in having such a rule inserted, but now he is protesting against it as it deprives him of the chance to win back the title for a long period. There is little likelihood, however, that any more changes in the rules will be made, certainly none that would change the present situation.

The challenges that have been received are from Pierre Maupome of St. Louis, Charles McCourt of Pittsburgh, Hugh Heal of Toledo, George W. Moore of this city and Horace B. Lean of Detroit. De Oro's challenge has also been sent in, but under the twelve-day clause it does not become operative until March 8. Moore and McLean sent in their challenges during the past week and several more may be recorded before De Oro's obtains official standing on March 8. Robert Cannifax of St. Louis sent in a challenge, but it has been withdrawn.

The first match for the three-cushion championship will be played between Charles Ellis, the title-holder, and Pierre Maupome, some time between March 24 and April 8. August Kleckhefer of Chicago had a challenge recorded that preceded that of Maupome, but he has withdrawn it. Maupome had hoped to play for the title after the inter-State three-cushion league games ended, but the withdrawal by the Chicago player forces his match ahead a month.

If Maupome wins the championship, the emblem will go out of the United States. He is a Mexican and says that he will make the next challenger go to Mexico to play for the title.

The uncertainty of the three-cushion game is shown by the fact that Charles Ellis, the title-holder, was defeated in a match the night after winning the championship from De Oro. Hugh Heal scored the victory in a contest in Pittsburgh and won by a score of 50 to 29.

Another entrant has been added to the pocket billiard championship tournament in Chicago. Charles Weston, after the tournament started, circulated a petition asking that he be allowed to enter, and as this was signed by all of the players in the event, the request was granted by those managing the competition. There are now thirteen players in the competition and the total number of games is increased to seventy-eight.

Entries for the amateur picket billiard tournament, which will be held at the New York Athletic Club beginning March 13, close tomorrow and the names of those who will compete for the national championship will be announced in the evening.

Maurice Daly announces that there is no truth in the report sent out from Chicago that Cassignol and Sutton have agreed upon terms for a match.

EVEN BREAK AT CURLING.

Skip Nicholas Murray Butler's Team Wins and Loses at Mount Hope.

Two interesting curling matches were witnessed yesterday at the St. Andrew's Golf Club at Mount Hope, N. Y. One game was played in the morning and the other in the afternoon, and with the ice in the best condition of the season, the competition was close. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and F. Boardman were the opposing skips in both games, and the teams each won a game. In the morning Dr. Butler's aggregation was victorious by a score of 21 to 18, and in the afternoon Boardman's team, with several changes in the lineup, scored a victory over Dr. Butler's team, by the score of 10 to 8. The lineups:

MORNING MATCH.

1—E. R. Williams.	1—B. B. Lawrence.
2—John B. Carse.	2—F. Butler
3—J. Butler.	3—R. Sherwood.
Skip—Dr. Butler.	Skip—F. Boardman.

AFTERNOON MATCH.

1—G. Clapperton.	1—E. R. Williams.
2—W. McDougall.	2—John B. Carse.
3—B. B. Lawrence.	3—J. Butler.
Skip—F. Boardman.	Skip—Dr. Butler.

HARVARD STILL IN LEAD.

Crimson Grads One Point Ahead of Yale Club in Chess.

An even break resulted from the second round of the annual team match between the Harvard Club and the Yale Club contested at the clubhouse of the latter yesterday. This time there were four on a side, making a grand total of 4½ for the Harvard Club and 3½ for the Yale Club, with one game unfinished. On the result of this game, from the first round, between J. L. Clark, Harvard Club, and A. S. Jameson, Yale Club, the destiny of the interclub trophy will depend. The summary:

HARVARD CLUB. Boards.		YALE CLUB.	
1—J. L. Clark	0	J. H. Watson	1
2—A. E. Goddard	0	A. S. Jameson	1
3—WM. P. Mitchell	1	E. B. Burgess	0
4—C. Brennan	1	W. Carmalt	0
Total	2	Total	2
First round	2½	First round	1½
Grand total	4½	Grand total	3½

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DONOVAN REGULARS BLANK THE RECRUITS

Yankees Engage in Their First Practice Game at the Macon Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 4.—Manager Bill Donovan of the Yankees took advantage of weather which was salubrious compared to what he has had here and put his troop into their first practice game this afternoon. There was a warm sun and a cold wind, but it was a pretty fair day all things considered, and an interesting game took place, in which Team A, composed largely of regulars, defeated Team B, composed mostly of recruits, by a score of 2 to 0. In the main the batting order for both teams was based on positions, each infield batting around from first to third.

The rivals went nine innings without anybody being under a strain, the hitting being light and the pitching widely enough distributed so that no boxman had to perform more than two innings. Donovan used four pitchers on each side, all youngsters, and the practice they have had counted heavily. The batters were not as far along comparatively as the twirlers and the hitting was weak. The sides were as follows:

Team A—Maisel, centre field; Gilhooley, right field; Magee, left field; Pipp, first base; Gedeon and Mullen, second base; Peckinpaugh, short stop; Aragon, third base; Walters, Alexander, and Nunamaker, catchers; Russell, Markle, Finn, and Brady, pitchers.

Team B—High and Brown, left field; Miller and Hendrix, centre field; Cook and Layden, right field; McGovern, first base; Boone, second base; Cable, short stop; Hartzell, third base; Schwert and Smith, catchers; Vance, Love, Blodgett, and Mogridge, pitchers.

The regulars, which they are for time being, outhit the second team, getting nine safeties to two. The second team did not get a hit until the eighth inning. Hartzell made one and Mogridge the other, and both were off Brady. The batting of the first team was not unusually hard and was scattered except in the eighth inning, when two runs were made on clean singles by Maisel and Gilhooley and a safe bunt by Magee which was thrown away by Mogridge. The only scoring of the game was done off Mogridge. Maisel, Gilhooley, Pipp, Mullen, and Aragon each made a base hit for the winners. Magee made two singles and Gedeon and Peckinpaugh each thrust the bat against the ball for a two-bagger. The game had an abundance of smart and fast fielding. The Cuban, Aragon, played third base in tip-top style and good running catches were made by Magee and Gilhooley.

The second team had tough luck in the ninth. A single by Mogridge and a stroll by Brown put two on bases with none out. Hendrix fanned and Layden was tossed out by Brady. Little McGovern, however, hit the ball through the box. But as Peck had gone over with the pitch to take a throw intended to get a base-runner napping, the drive did not go safe. It went straight to Peck and that fortuitous circumstance prevented the first team from being tied.

Douglas, pitcher of the Cubs, and a group of Boston Nationals, including Manager Stallings, Evers, Gowdy, Ragon, Hughes, Nehf, and Compton, watched the game from the grandstand. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Team B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Team A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.	2	9	1

STAKES FOR TWO TRACKS.

Empire City and Harford Announce Feature Racing Events.

Fifteen handicaps and stakes will be run during the Empire City Racing Association meeting at Yonkers next Summer. The two most valuable are for two-year olds. Each has a value of $5,000. The first is the Whirl Stakes, over a five and a half furlong course for both sexes, and the other is the East View Stakes at about six furlongs. The Demoiselle Stakes, which has a value of $2,500, is for fillies only at five and a half furlongs.

The other divisions have been well provided for, as there are valuable purses for both the three-year olds and for the older horses. A number of the old events have been revived and will be run again this Summer.

Entries closed last week for the stakes to be run at the Spring meeting of the Harford Agricultural and Breeders' Association next month over its course at Havre De Grace, Md.

Racing Secretary Fred Rehberger has framed the conditions for twelve interesting events. The two most important are the Harford handicap for three-year-olds and upward at five and a half furlongs, to which $1,500 is added, and the Philadelphia handicap for the same amount, at six furlongs, for the same division of horses.

There are a number of events for two-year olds over four and four and a half furlongs. The Aberdeen stake, with $1,000 added, is for both sexes, while the Lassie Stakes is for fillies only. The Wilmington, at five and a half furlongs, is only for three-year olds.

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Nicholas Bresnahan Compromises Case.

CHICAGO, March 4.—According to a story printed here, President Charles H. Weeghman of the Chicago Nationals and Roger Bresnahan have come to terms, the former Cub manager having agreed to accept $10,000, or the salary for one of the two years remaining of his contract, and his unconditional release. Bresnahan is said to have concluded negotiations to get the Cleveland American Association franchise and move the team to Toledo. Legal documents winding up Roger's affairs with the local club are to be signed soon.

COTTON UP A LITTLE IN A STEADY MARKET

Trade Characterized Chiefly by Coverings for Over the Week End.

BIG FALL RIVER BUSINESS

Striking Comparison with Conditions in England, Where Heavy Losses Are Reported.

In a market characterized chiefly by covering over the week end, cotton yesterday closed at an advance of 8 to 10 points. The undertone was quite steady with the exception of an easy period resulting from selling soon after opening. Trading was not at all general, but there is no doubt that sentiment is more evenly divided than it has been. Houses with New Orleans connections seemed to have a few buying orders, but general business was quiet.

Considerable attention was attracted by a report on the Lancashire situation for 1915 published in a financial journal. The letter said: "It is thought that with a good carry over from last year supplies may be sufficient to meet our restricted requirements, under war conditions. On the other hand, if peace comes in the near future and Germany makes a bold bid to replenish her depleted stocks and start her factories fully going, it is feared that prices may go to famine heights. All is uncertainty on that point."

The report of John Kidger indicates that cotton spinning companies in the Oldham district lost on an average $750 per mill. Mr. Kidger ascribed the loss to the increased cost of coal, repairs, oils, and cartage. Of 100 companies forty-two made an aggregate profit of £129,000, while fifty-eight met an aggregate loss of £144,000.

Fall River print cloth sales for the week were 220,000 pieces, compared with 75,000 last year. Fine goods mills have been operating some of their departments at night. Manufacturers have sold their production so far ahead that they are demanding full prices and turning down business when concessions are requested.

The Financial Chronicle puts the amount of cotton on shipboard not yet cleared at 144,000 bales, against 403,000 bales last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, with 7 to 13 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with 5 points decline, and 11.55c for middling. Futures closed very steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.48	11.36	11.47@11.48	11.41@11.42
May	11.64	11.50	11.63@11.64	11.55@11.56
July	11.84	11.69	11.82@11.84	11.73@11.76
Oct.	11.98	11.86	11.98@11.99	11.91@11.92
Dec.	12.13	12.04	12.14@12.15	12.07@12.08
Jan.	12.21	12.10	12.21@12.23	12.14@12.16

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,300	2,319	9,859
Galveston	5,999	9,912	11,275
Mobile	50	33	180
Charleston	89	106	1,587
Savannah	3,548	2,349	4,930
Wilmington	59	39	2,068
Norfolk	905	1,432	2,506

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	516	372	842
Memphis	691	1,747	2,346
St. Louis	80	1,195	1,752
Houston	3,297	2,581	7,903

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
888	Galveston	11.70	220,412	512,208
4,155	New Orleans	11.25	390,951	392,741
100	Mobile	11.13	20,219	60,413
518	Savannah	11.50	18,988	245,208
—	Charleston	11½	73,940	101,800
—	Wilmington	11½	44,013	53,818
3	Norfolk	11.38	120,107	82,941
956	Augusta	11.38	154,298	13,998
550	Memphis	11.50	215,458	221,198
—	St. Louis	—	18,835	36,704
5,206	Houston	11.75	150,004	175,397

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling one point decline at 7.83d. Sales, 5,000. Receipts, 13,000, including American, 12,000. Market closed easy.

TO BOOST MACHINERY SALES

National City Co. Sells Export Concern to American I. T. C.

The Allied Machinery Company of America, organized four years ago to export machine tools, has been sold to the American International Corporation. The company has $200,000 of stock, all of which was owned by the National City Company, a subsidiary of the National City Bank. All of this stock has now passed to the new foreign trade corporation.

The Allied Machinery Company formerly maintained an office in Australia, but its business has been done almost entirely in Europe, where it opened showrooms in Petrograd, Paris, Zurich, and Turin. Its branches in Austria and Hungary were closed when the outbreak of war shut off shipments to the Central Powers. It furnished an outlet for manufacturers of machinery whose business did not justify the maintenance of separate selling organizations.

With the sale of the company to the American International Corporation its operations will be greatly expanded. The officers expect an unprecedented demand for American machinery when rehabilitation work starts in the countries involved in the war, and with the $50,000,000 capital of the new foreign trade organization back of it the field of operations will be widened. Most of the active men in the Allied Machinery Company are engineers, and it is expected that construction work will be taken up along with the sale of machinery. The offices have already been moved from the National City Company's rooms at 55 Wall Street to the thirty-seventh floor of the Equitable Building.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
68	Ahmeek	100	100	100	100
1,085	Alaska Gold	20⅜	20⅜	18⅝	19⅝
50	Allouez	70	70	70	70
4,075	Amer. Zinc	78⅛	79⅜	77⅜	78
95	Anaconda	85⅞	87¼	85⅝	85⅝
200	Arizona Com'l	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅞
306	Butte & Balak.	4⅛	4¼	4	4
1,690	Butte & Sup	93	95	92¾	94½
100	Calumet & Ar.	71½	71¾	71½	71½
2	Calumet & H.	552	552	552	552
5	Chino	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
202	Copper Range	62¾	63¼	62¾	63¼
20	East Butte	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅝
50	Granby	89¾	90	89¾	90
127	Hancock	15	15⅝	15	15⅝
40	Isle Royale	27½	27¾	27½	27½
250	Kerr Lake	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Lake	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
25	Mass. Con.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1,150	Michigan	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Mohawk	92½	93	92½	93
20	Nevada Con.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
120	New Arcadian	9	9	9	9
870	New Idria	20⅛	20½	20	20
150	Nipissing	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
210	North Butte	200	200½	200	200⅜
300	Old Dominion	71½	71⅝	71	71
380	Osceola	94	95	93	94⅝
80	Pond Creek	12	12	11⅞	12
50	Quincy	91½	92	91½	92
230	Shannon	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
10	Shattuck	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
225	South Lake	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	South Utah	20	20	20	20
200	St. Mary's Ld.	70⅜	70⅜	70	70
350	Superior	18½	18½	18½	18½
130	Tamarack	52	53½	52	53½
100	Tuolumne	19	19	19	19
4,787	U. S. Smelters	62	62½	61⅝	62⅛
70	U. S. Sm. pf.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
1,985	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
120	Utah Copper	84½	84⅝	84½	84½
200	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Wolverine	65	65	65	65

RAILROADS.

7	Boston & Alb.	105½	105½	105½	105½
273	Boston Elev.	82	82	80½	80½
16	Bos. & Lowell.	139	139	139	139
12	Bos. & Prov.	225	225	225	225
155	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
5	North. N. H.	105	105	105	105
41	New Haven	67¼	67½	66⅞	67
50	Union Pac.	131¾	131¾	131¾	131⅞

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Ch.	66	66	66	66
31	Am. Ag. C. pf.	98	98	97½	98
100	Am. Pn. Serv.	23¼	23¼	23	23¼
7	Am. Pn. S. pf.	114½	114½	114	114½
33	Am. Sugar	109½	110	109½	109¾
60	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	116	115¾	116
340	Am. T. & T.	127⅝	127⅝	127½	127⅝
895	A., G. & W. I.	27½	28	27½	27½
610	A., G. & W. I. pf.	46⅞	47¼	46⅞	47¼
5	Edison	246	246	246	246
50	Gen. Electric	167	167	167	167
5	Mass. Gas pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
10	McElwain pf.	102	102	102	102
167	N. E. Tel.	135½	136	135½	136
50	Pullman	162½	162½	162½	162½
10	Reece Button.	180	180	180	180
225	Swift	133½	133½	130½	133
826	Torrington	44¾	45	44¾	45
50	Torrington pf.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼
70	United Fruit	143¾	143¾	142	143¾
114	Un. Shoe M.	54½	54½	53	54½
31	Un. Sh. M. pf.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
50	U. S. Steel	81½	82	81½	81⅝
10	U. S. Steel pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½
1,200	Ventura Oil	10⅛	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞
20	Western Union	88½	88½	88½	88½

BONDS.

$8,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,200	A.T. & T. 4½s.	106½	106½	106½	106⅝
6,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s.	77½	77½	77½	77½
5,000	Cent. Vt. 4s.	80½	80½	80½	80½
4,000	Mass. Gas 4½s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1	1½	Iron Blos.	1⅝	1¾
Bay S G	.17	.18	La Rose	.60	.65
Bing M	10⅞	11⅜	Majestic	.08	.09
Bohemia	2	2⅜	McK.-Dar.	.42	.45
Begole	.70	1.00	Mex. Met.	.48	.49
Butte & L.	.70	.71	M. of Am.	23⅜	23¾
Bost Ely	.35	.40	New Balt.	3	3½
B. & N. Y.	3	3½	N Cornelia	11⅜	11½
Bost & M.	.49	.50	New Doug.	1⅛	1⅛
Calaveras	.3	.3½	Old D. rts.	.50	.75
Chief Con.	1⅜	1½	Ohio Cop.	.15	.20
Cons Ariz.	1½	1⅝	Oneco	.90	1
Cons Cop.	1⅞	2	Onondaga	1⅜	1½
Cortez	.60	.75	S W M.	.30	.35
Cr Res.	.38	.50	Stew't M.	.06	.08
Cal Corbin	4	4½	Trum Con.	.10	.10
Cuban C.	8½	9¾	Un Pr Sh.	1½	1¾
Davis-Daly	1⅜	1½	U V Ext.	14½	14⅝
E & B B.	1¼	1⅝	Utah Mot.	9⅜	9⅝
1st Nat C.	5⅝	6⅜	Tonop Bel.	4¼	4⅜
Gifford C.	.90	.95	Tonop Min	8⅝	8¾
Houghton.	2	2½	Yukon G.	2¼	2¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27	All. Ins. Co.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
15	Am. Rys. pf.	97	97	97	97
40	Am. Milling	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Buff. & Susq.	41	41	41	41
80	Cambria Steel	81	81	81	81
50	Keystone T. pf.	60	60	60	60
825	Lake Sup. Corp	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
1	Lehigh Valley	78	78	78	78
10	Lehigh Val. T.	21½	21½	21½	21½
100	L. V. T. pf.	43	43	43	43
294	Penn. R. R.	57¾	57¾	57	57
154	Phila. Electric	27½	27⅝	27½	27¾
315	Phila. R. T. t. r.	19½	19⅝	19½	19½
31	Phila. Trac.	78½	79	78½	79
50	Reading R. R.	81⅜	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝
200	Union Traction	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
10	West. Coal	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
50	Cramp & Sons	73	73	73	73

BONDS.

$300	Am. G. & E. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	93½
14,000	E. & P. T. 4s.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
1,000	Key. Tel. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½
5,000	Leh. Nav. 4½s.	103	103	103	103
5,000	Penn. co. 4½s.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3,000	Phila. Elec. 4s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
8,000	U. Rys. inc. 5s.	72½	72½	72½	72½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Shipbuild.	39	39	39	39
100	Am. Shipb. pf.	85	85	85	85
100	Booth Fish. pf.	72½	72½	72	72½
45	Chi. Pneu. Tool	67	67	67	67
12	Comm. Edison.	143	143	143	143
45	Diam. Match.	162½	162½	161½	161½
158	Fl. Mot. pf.	104	104	104	104
20	Illinois Brick.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
115	Mont. Ward pf.	114½	115	114½	115
20	Nat. Carb. pf.	122½	122½	122	122
20	Quaker Oats.	345	345	345	345
4	Quaker Oats pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
15	Sears-Roeb.	175	175	175	175
100	Stew. Warner.	85	85½	85	85½
480	Swift & Co.	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾

BONDS.

$5,000	Chi. Gas 5s.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2,000	Comm. Edison.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
840	Am. W. Gl. M.	47⅞	48	47⅞	48
100	A. W. G. M. pf.	114	114	113½	114
50	Am. W. Tel. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
20	Col. Gas & El.	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝
40	Harb'n Walker.	84	84	84	84
65	Indpt. Brewing	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	La. G. L. & Sp.	127½	127½	127½	127½
50	Mfrs. Lt. & Ht.	51	51	51	51
10	Natl. Fireproof.	98½	98½	98½	98½
20	Natl. Fpg. pf.	21	21	21	21
106	Okla. Gas	71	71	71	71
30	Ohio Fuel Oil.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
10	Pitts. Nt. Gl.	116	116	116	116
1,445	Pure Oil.	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21¼
20	Un. Sw. & Sig.	113½	113½	113½	113½
50	Westingh. A.B.	137	137	137	137
60	Westingh. Elec.	63⅝	63⅝	63¾	63¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Ardel S. & G.	39½	39¾	39	39
10	Balto. Tube.	134	134	134	134
145	Balto. Tube pf.	99¾	99¾	99½	99¾
917	Cosden	21¾	22	21¾	22
805	Cosden O. & G.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝
2,704	N. O. & G. pf.	43¾	44	43¾	44
220	Day. Chem.	64½	64½	63½	63⅝
100	Elkhorn Fuel.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
55	Fidel. & Dep.	135½	135½	135½	135½
130	Houston Oil.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
15	Hous. Oil pf.	62	62	62	62
115	Mfrs. Finance.	44½	44½	44½	44½
7	Mt. V. Mills pf.	53	53	53	53
15	Nort. Ry. & L.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
20	Pond Eng.	115	115	115	115
140	Sapulpa	13⅜	13⅝	13	13¼
150	Sapulpa rts.	1¾	1¾	1½	1½
112	Un. Rys. & El.	28	28	27¾	27¾
1,272	Way. O. & G.	8½	8⅝	8½	8½

BONDS.

$8,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	Ann. & P. 5s.	98	98	98	98
4,000	Cons. Gas. 4½s.	89½	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Col. S. Ry. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
3,000	Con. Coal 5s.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2,000	Con. Coal 6s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
15,000	Cosden 6s.	121	122	121	122
8,000	Cons. Gas 5s.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3,000	Elkh. Corp. 6s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
300	Un. Rys. & El. (dg. 5s.)	87	87	87	87
14,000	U.R.&E. Inc. 4s.	61¾	61⅞	61¾	61⅞
1,000	U.R.&E. 4s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,746 packages. Supplies are still very moderate, and, with fair buying interest, prices were further advanced and there was quite a strong feeling all along the line. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 36½@37c; higher scoring, 37½@38c; firsts, 34½@36c; seconds, 31½@34c; thirds, 29@30½c; creamery, held, extras, 92 score, 31½@32c; higher scoring, 32½@33c; firsts, 30½@31c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds, 28@28c; State dairy, finest, 36c; good to prime, 33@35c; common to fair, 28@32c; renovated, extras, 28@29½c; firsts, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22½c; lower grades, 21@22c; packing stock, current make, fine, 22c; No. 2, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,901 cases. The market showed a further decline on the early trading. Express receipts are very heavy, and a good many not included in the posted arrivals. Early receipts cleared up fairly well, mostly around 22½c for Kentucky and Tennessee, and liberal offerings at that at the close with stock not clearing closely. Nearby eggs more plentiful and lower. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24@25c; extra firsts, 23½c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 21@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 20@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@30c; ordinary to good, 27@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 27@28c; small whites, 27@29c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 25@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 25@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@24c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 38c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 37c; Western and prime Southern, 32@34c; common to fair, Southern, 28@30c.

WANTED, PRINTER,

good financial standing, up-to-date plant, to occupy floor in our building, West 42d St.; will give printing sufficient to cover rent. Address T 58 Times.

MIXTURES wanted for ladies' and children's coats; immediate delivery; cash; mixtures, baby and Ural lamb, astrachan, sibelines, plushes, corduroy, chinchilla. 1,128 Chelsea.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was only moderately active and operations were largely in the form of evening-up contracts. Sellers were a little more aggressive than the buyers, however, and during the greater part of the day values were under the previous close and final quotations were 5c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.32¾; No. 2 hard, $1.27¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.36¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.47, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.21	1.22	1.49½
July	..	..	1.14	1.15	1.23

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.14⅝	1.12⅞	1.13¾	1.13⅞	1.38
July	1.11⅝	1.10	1.10½	1.11¼	1.12⅞

CORN.

The corn market moved within a very narrow range and closed at ⅛c net decline to ⅛c advance. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½@83c, cost insurance and freight to New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74¾	74	74⅜	74⅝	73½
July	74⅝	74	74½	74⅝	75½

OATS.

The oats market was quiet and barely steady, closing at ¼c net decline. The export demand was less active and some of the recent rumors regarding export sales lacked confirmation. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 49c; No. 3 white, 47½ to 48c; No. 4 white, 46 to 47c; fancy clipped white, 49 to 50c; ordinary clipped white, 47 to 48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43⅝	43¼	43¼	43½	50
July	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝	51⅞

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again strong and higher closing with net gains of 5@9 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.00	9.93
March	10.05	10.02	10.04@10.06	9.96
April	..	..	10.05@10.10	10.00
May	10.06	10.05	10.05@10.07	9.96
June	..	..	10.03@10.08	9.90
July	10.01	10.00	10.00@10.01	9.95
August	10.04	10.01	10.03@10.04	9.96
September	9.98	9.96	9.97@9.99	9.92
October	9.10	9.10	9.09@9.11	9.04

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, but even to small offerings and the continued strength in the hog position. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000, estimated for Monday 50,000 and for next week 180,000; Kansas City received 900 and Omaha 6,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.75	10.65	10.70	10.65	10.50
July	10.95	10.87	10.90	10.85	10.75
Ribs—					
May	11.67	11.72	11.80	11.72	10.05
July	12.00	11.85	11.90	11.82	10.37
Pork—					
May	21.62	21.40	21.57	21.45	17.62
July	21.55	21.32	21.50	21.40	17.97

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet on Saturday, total sales amounting to only 9,750 bags, but the selling was more aggressive than the buying, and prices were easier, closing with net losses of 14 to 15 points. The local spot market was inactive but firm, with Rio 7's quoted at 9⅜c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.70@7.78	7.85
April	..	..	7.77@7.80	7.92
May	7.96	7.96	7.95@7.97	8.00
June	..	..	7.90@7.91	8.04
July	7.97	7.96	7.94@7.95	8.08
August	..	..	7.98@8.00	8.12
September	8.12	8.02	8.02@8.03	8.16
October	..	..	8.05@8.07	8.19
November	..	..	8.08@8.10	8.23
December	8.16	8.14	8.12@8.13	8.26
January	..	..	8.15@8.17	8.29

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, 1 to 3 points lower with sales on the call 100 tons. Trading throughout the morning was dull and inactive and the market closed quiet, unchanged to 2 points net lower with total sales 1,550 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	4.28@4.30	4.30
April	..	..	4.33@4.35	4.35
May	4.41	4.38	4.39@4.40	4.39
June	..	..	4.44@4.45	4.44
July	4.50	4.50	4.49@4.50	4.50
August	..	..	4.54@4.55	4.55
September	..	..	4.58@4.60	4.59
October	..	..	4.59@4.61	4.60
November	..	..	4.54@4.56	4.56
December	..	..	4.44@4.46	4.49

Germans Wearing Wooden Shoes.

Within the last few months the wooden shoe manufacturing industry of the Netherlands has been expanding steadily, so that these goods are now being exported to Germany, where wooden shoes are becoming more popular as the result of the scarcity of leather. The cutting off of imports of wooden footwear from Belgium by the war has also stimulated its manufacture in Holland, according to Commercial Attaché Erwin W. Thompson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

CHAUNCEY ELDRIDGE, an engineer, of 50 East Fifty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $104,490, to five creditors, and no available assets. Mr. Eldridge was formerly a partner in the stock brokerage firm of Tucker, Anthony & Co. of 60 Broadway and Boston. His largest creditor is Tucker, Anthony & Co., $100,000, as partners.

ELLIOTT KAHN, doing business as the Elliott Waist and Dress Shop at 2,433 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,905, and assets of $8,850. Judge Hand appointed G. Gray Zabriski receiver, with authority to carry on business ten days.

ARTHUR E. SHERMAN of 261 West Twenty-first Street, manager of a cafe and restaurant, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,597, and no assets.

VICTOR & BERT COHEN of 848 and 984 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,179, and no assets. They did business as Fred Squires & Morrells.

WILLIAM SPERLING, real estate business at 47 East 104th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,903 and no assets.

UNITED FIVE AND TEN CENT STORES, INC.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed John S. Sheppard, Jr., receiver for the United Five and Ten Cent Stores, Inc., of 106 East Nineteenth Street, with a store at Syracuse, bond $15,000, with authority to carry on business for thirty days. Liabilities are stated to be more than $100,000 and tangible assets $50,000.

OTTO C. HEINZE.—Henry B. Singer, as trustee in bankruptcy of Otto C. Heinze, individually and as a member of the firm of O. Heinze & Co., bankers and brokers, of 42 Broadway, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 18, 1913, with liabilities of more than $1,500,000, has filed specifications of objections to Mr. Heinze's discharge from bankruptcy. It is charged he transferred assets to his wife, Ada L. Heinze; to his sister-in-law, Ruth N. Heinze, and to Elise P. Schultze, wife of his former partner, for the benefit and in a secret trust for the bankrupt.

THE NOVELTY PRESS, INC., printing and stationery, at 62 Wooster Street, has made an assignment to Samuel Schneider.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., March 4.—Gustavus C. Sniper, salesman, Albany, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $40,133 and assets of $29,751.

Reuben Barnett of Saratoga Springs filed a petition, with liabilities of $33,285 and no assets.

John L. Sherwood, trading as the Onondaga Loan Company of Syracuse, filed a petition, with liabilities of $12,360 and assets of $855.

Morrison Mitchel, Inc., with clothing stores at Ithaca, filed a petition, with liabilities of $18,203 and assets of $13,000.

Julian Batchelor Company, plumbing, Utica, filed a petition, with liabilities of over $10,000 and assets of $1,500.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—Louis Schulenberg, a Brookline livery stable man, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today, scheduling liabilities of $40,974 and no assets.

The Maxim Hotel Company, which operates Maxim's, on Harrison Avenue, Boston, has been petitioned into bankruptcy by Augustus T. Beatty, representing Caspar Perry & Co., with a claim of $4,162; William Albrecht, Inc., with a claim of $430, and Joseph F. Minon, with a $50 claim.

Jacob Tabatchnick and Benjamin Seltzer, trading as the Crown Cloak and Suit Company, Boston, were petitioned into bankruptcy today at the instance of Mark Stone, representing three creditors. An assignment was made to J. Weinberg.

A petition was filed today against Eugene T. Clifford of Boston, a liquor dealer.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Amsdell, George H.—M. E. Archer.. $5,540.66
Blumenthal, Bernhard—C. H. Kelsey.. 337.90
Dunn Sales Co., Inc., and Warren H. Dunn—M. Bergman.. 1,001.99
Dorff, David, and Benjamin Topp—M. Schalman.. 345.65
Daly, Joseph E., and Joseph—A. F. Koeible et al.. 515.91
Same—Same.. 123.51
Edelson, Maurice H.—Nassau Finance Co.. 532.45
Friedman-Realty Co. and Henry Friedman—East River Mill and Lumber Co.. 207.66
Fifth Avenue Coach Co., Frederick Jackson, and Charles E. Lecker—L. Ackerman.. 7,945.04
Same—R. Ackerman.. 12,871.51
Grossman, Max—Morris Plan Co. of New York.. 161.41
Goldman, Nathan—S. Lemkin.. 2,632.17
Goldfarb, Abraham—J. Romaine Brown Co.. 104.70
Grimshaw, Frances H.—E. D. Hoinson.. 111.35
Hicks, John H., Walter C. Hicks, and Robert E. Lewis—W. Rosenbaum.. 128.59
Hatch, Charles W.—Gotham National Bank of New York.. 2,205.42
Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co.—P. Durkin.. 1,330.76
Jacobson, Samuel, or Jacobson & Co.—J. Schmidt.. 216.47
Kasiowitzky, Louis, and Abraham D. Weinstein—East Broadway Exchange.. 378.85
Kelly, Frank J.—Penn Press and Bronze Works.. 565.52
Lifton, Maurice—J. L. Kramer.. 145.12
Lilpper, William H. J.—E. Hegeman.. 350.14

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

COUNTRY FARMS.

19-acre farm, hour out; Jersey cow, tools, machinery included; $3,000, easy terms; others, large and small; wonderful bargains; send for list. Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av.

IDEAL SUMMER BUNGALOW SITE on hilltop, near river and station; hour out; great views; refined neighbors; town water; electric light, 'phone; big lot, 50x200; for only $300. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Nutley, N. J.—$5,500, attractive, well-built 9-room house, with stable, in desirable neighborhood; convenient to trolley and station; grounds 60x125. Address C. F. Badger, 44 Chestnut St.

Commuting country place; poultry, fruit, berries; nearly 7 acres; six-room bungalow, poultry buildings, 165 peach trees; hour Jersey City; $6,500; want house Brooklyn. Positively no agents! Owner, 14 John St., Room 66.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story brick,
54x100, on plot 54x200.
Every improvement.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Home, garden, fruit chickens; lot, 67x300; house 10 rooms, bath, 2 toilets, 3 porcelain tubs; 4 minutes station, stores, trolleys; $6,800; terms, rent $45, season, furnished, $225. 189 Washington St., Bloomfield, N. J.

House, 8 rooms, bath, all modern conveniences; lot 50x100; near Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad; sacrifice $6,200. Charles Harding, 40 Overlook Av., West Orange.

"LEONIA, N. J."
THE IDEAL SUBURB.
Information and particulars furnished Homeseekers. Address Secretary, Lock box 65, Leonia, N. J.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

Residence for sale at Long Branch, N. J., 14 rooms, improvements, garage; near "Summer White House"; terms. Address Bargain, Box 117, Red Bank, N. J.

Attractive houses at Westfield for rent, $40 to $80 a month; some for sale, $8,000 to $12,000; several brand new. H. Francis, 51 Elm St., Westfield.

Residence, Elizabeth, twelve rooms, plot 64x225, $8,000 assessed value, best neighborhood, closing estate. Ambrose Welch, Produce Exchange, N. Y.

Fine old country place, modernized; no farm; all-year home; details mailed; principals only. Owner, 674 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

Asbury Park, Wanamassa.—Rent for Summer, 8-room cottage, furnished complete; every improvement; reasonable price. Box B 346 Times Downtown.

To Let—Furnished house in Ridgewood; 10 minutes' walk from station. Inquire 67 West Dayton St., Ridgewood, N. J., or John G. Phell, 52 Broadway.

Lake Hopatcong.—Summer cottages and bungalows to let; central; attractive and well furnished; rentals low. Dwight B. Smith, Landing, N. J.

Elegant house, 10 rooms and bath, $45; flat, 8 rooms, bath, $25; all improvements; fine location, 94 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.

Montclair.—$7,000; beautiful 10-room house, all improvements; large lot; near sta., trolley. Fitzherbert, 810 Firemen's Bldg., Newark.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
138 Cooper Av.; Montclair 1151-R; frame house, 75x200; $3,500; 5 rooms and bath.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 1674 Clinton St.
PORT T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

ALL THE Modern houses, every ORANGES description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Co., Brick Church Station.

Montclair—If seeking a home amidst refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful houses. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R. Limbarger, 197 North Av.,
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

East Orange.—Free booklet new homes mailed. P. J. Bowers & Co., Bowers Building, Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

Fanwood.—6-room new bungalow, among trees, cheap; easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Country place, near Ridgewood, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished. S 170 Times.

Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Houses to let furnished, unfurnished, Montclair, N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

ALL ABOUT RUTHERFORD, N. J.—Address Publicity, Box 87, Rutherford, N. J.

If interested in poultry, fruit farms, write Hopkins & Lekberg, Vineland, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

10 NEW HAMPSHIRE FARMS
FOR SALE.
SAFETY FIRST FOR YOUR FAMILIES
Inland and Lake Shore Farms.

Fine mountain view, on Squam Lake, several farms, White Oak Pond, large tract of land, several farms, overlooking Winnepesaukee Lake; one nice farm, 100 acres, overlooking Lake, house 14 rooms, broad piazzas, Winter and Summer kitchens, woodshed, icehouse, barn 50x43, connected wagon house 30x20, used as garage; running water in house and never failing well; 25 acres in fields, fruit enough for family use; wood and timber, sap orchard, 150 to 200 gallons sap per year; 1,100 feet elevation. For particulars write Guy E. Prom, Centre Harbor, N. H.

A Summer home by the sea for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished; to close estate will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit; waterfront, private dock, and best anchorage on coast; Pequot Av., New London, Conn.; three acres, trees; house 10 rooms; garage; all conveniences; 3 hours from New York; six trips daily each way. Address J. C., Post Office Box 206, Madison Square, New York.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For Sale—A wonderfully good 220-acre farm, 2 miles from station and trolley; 60 acres woodland, 160 fine tillable and meadowland; 200 apple trees, fine 2-story house of 13 rooms, 7 sleeping rooms; large barn, 4 sheds and poultry houses; a bargain at $8,000, half cash. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

For Sale.—100-acre farm in village limits of Wolfeboro, N. H., on Lake Winnepesaukee; beautiful place to live; good reasons for selling. For particulars write to Ralph F. Horn, Wolfeboro, N. H.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Farms, Country Estates, Building Sites, Houses for Summer Rental.
Wheeler & Taylor, Great Barrington, Mass.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Ballston Beach bungalows by ocean surf; choice location; $150 season. S. W. Ball, 128 Broadway, N. Y.

Choice Vermont general farm, near Burlington and Lake Champlain. Z 303 Times Annex.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Good farm of 108 acres; woodland, stream and Colonial house with two fireplaces. On an elevation five miles from this village. Cheap at $6,500.
A little white house with green shutters, on a hill; excellent view and only four miles from the village; new plumbing and steam heating; living and sleeping porches 10x30 feet. In perfect order; with 2½ acres of land. $4,000, on your own terms.
MRS. BERRELL, REAL ESTATE,
WESTPORT, CONN.

FOR SALE OR RENT FURNISHED
Artistic stucco residence, 15 rooms, 4 tiled baths. Sleeping porches, fireplaces, beamed ceilings; all improvements. Beautifully furnished. 1½ acres land. Near beach. Large garage. For rent for season or sale on easy terms. For particulars apply
JONES REALTY CO.,
Hotel Davenport, Stamford, Conn.

Moderate Summer rentals, bungalows and cottages, furnished and unfurnished, on or near the water; building plots, large and small, for sale. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Moderate Summer rentals, bungalows and cottages, furnished and unfurnished, on or near the water; building plots, large and small, for sale. Percy D. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Connecticut shore; hour out; large and small cottages, furnished; all improvements; fine beach. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Summer places, Berkshires, Litchfield Hills, for rent. W. Batson, 489 5th Av.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Ten acres, house and stable, at Laurel Heights, Md.; $500. Address L. Hesse, 135 Bouldin St., Baltimore, Md.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

TODAYLAND.—1,000 apple trees, 1,500 peach trees, bearing; 400 acres mountain land, beautiful scenery, beautiful woods; ideal place for country residence; $11,000. J. T. Dupuy, 301 Forest Road, Lynchburg, Va.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Popular Summer resort boarding house for rent; 50 rooms; full in season; fine proposition; investigate. Van Allen, Echo Lake, Penn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

PORT CHESTER. — Eight-room modern house, barn.
Pocantico Hills—10 rooms, 100 acres, garage.
Hastings—12 rooms, all improvements, choice fruit.
Darien, Conn.—9-room cottage, one acre.
Pequannock—9 rooms, steam heat, ½ acre.
Mamaroneck—10 rooms, improvements, stable, garage.
Bryant Park Realty Co., 7 East 42d St.

Grand opportunity in Catskill section; from 50 to 150 acres of farmland; ideal for hotel or bungalow park; near railroad station, on State road; electric power near; altitude about 700 feet, overlooking beautiful valley; stone house, large barn, moss-covered stone for artistic building; easy terms to right parties; more land available. For particulars C. B. Harmon & Co., 51 East 42d St., New York City.

150 acres, with Colonial house, good barns, brook, 2 henneries, 100 fruit trees, $4,000; cash $1,000.
130 acres seeded to alfalfa; barns for 25 head stock; grain and tools worth $3,000; pigs will sell for $1,000; 1 team and poultry; $7,000; $3,000 cash; act quick.
M. J. Dalton, 51 East 42d, New York.

IN BEAUTIFUL BERKSHIRES.
New eight rooms and bath, open fireplace, steam heat, electric lights, two large parlors, hardwood finish, large barn, one acre ground; five minutes' walk from lake, one mile from station; will sell for $3,500; terms to suit right party. Address Z 308 Times Annex.

Small poultry farm with a good big house and plenty of ground for chickens and vegetables; some nice shade trees; in a large town where there is a demand for products of all kinds; hour out; only $125 cash and balance in 8 years. B. Healy, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

For Sale or to Rent—SUMMER HOTEL on Lake Champlain, well furnished throughout; accommodation for 150 guests. Further particulars address
Rouses Point Hotel Co.,
Rouses Point, New York.

Little hilltop bungalow for $100 down; owner will take this small amount down as place needs repairs; will make a great all-year home if fixed up properly; 40 minutes out; act quick. Higginson, Box 118 Times Downtown.

Gentleman's Farm.—Fifty miles from New York; 17 acres; large house; 300 feet frontage on beautiful lake; no mosquitos; must be sold to settle estate; bargain for cash. A 289 Times Downtown.

Country inn and rest home, rent furnished; ideal country; 36 miles N. Y. Box 25, Oscawana-on-Hudson, N. Y.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalows for $1,850. N. W. WALKER, 489 5TH AV., N. Y.

Michigan—For Sale or To Let.

Detroit lots; fast-growing city; splendid investment. Write for particulars, Samuel Hecht, care Stormfeltz-Loveley Co., Detroit, Mich.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED.—For season, house or bungalow, one to two acres land; modern conveniences; must be reasonable, within 150 miles of New York, near Summer colony, mountain, or inland; water preferred; give full particulars. L 62 Times.

WANTED.—From May 1 to Oct. 1, for desirable tenant giving best of references, small furnished house, not over one hour out; must be cool, quiet location, at least three bedrooms, modern plumbing, conveniences, &c. L 32 Times.

A.—Owners of waterfront properties, factories, factory sites, warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 9121—Rector.

Cottage wanted, 7-8 rooms and bath, within 45 minutes of New York City Hall; rent reasonable; possession immediate. Address C 257 Times Downtown.

Dairy farm wanted, with or without stock, New York, New Jersey, or Connecticut, in exchange for income property or development tract. Dairy, B 315 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—April 1, Small place in country for year round home, commuting distance, about $8 monthly. Artist, Box 301, Coytesville, N. J.

At Bronxville or Scarsdale.—House (light bedrooms); near station, rent, $1,400; also smaller place. Box 54, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Wanted.—Bungalow or cottage for Summer season within commuting distance. A. F. 231 Times Downtown.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate—Out of City.

RELIABLE INFORMATION about prosperous, growing regions in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana will be sent on request to homeseekers, manufacturers and investors. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 219, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICES AND LOFTS
to sublet, for unexpired terms, at saving in rent. All parts city, large or small, long or short periods. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'way, (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786. NOTE—We have no branch office anywhere. See us before deciding on any office. No charge for the service.

OFFICES FOR RENT,
142-144 EAST 39TH ST.,
$25 MONTH.
Good light, well ventilated; elevator; central location. Apply to
THE SCHAEFER CO., on premises.

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO.
2,021 5th Av., corner 125th St., second and 4th floor, 50 feet on 125th St., occupied as studio for 18 years; also suitable for other business purposes; rent, $100. Owner, 40 East 67th St. Brokers protected.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Stores, 1,693-1,695 Amsterdam Av., corner 144th St., Junction Hamilton Place and Hamilton Terrace; rent from May 1; full commission to brokers. Apply owner, Thomas McBride, 524 West 143d St.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER.
174-182 Worth Street, between subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations. Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings. Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

30 WEST 38TH ST.,
Opposite Plaza Hotel.
Attractive store, suitable high-class retail business; rent very moderate. Apply premises or own broker.

Store.—733 Lexington Av., near 59th St., from May 1; size 16x45; steam heat, electric light. Apply the Schaefer Co., 142 E. 39th St.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 98th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Offices, lofts, and stores to sublet at big reduction; all parts city; long or short lease; furnished, unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 51 East 42d. Murray Hill 7990.

Beautiful showroom, 2,500 feet net, including fixtures; five window front, first floor; 5th Av., near 23d St.; will sublet at half price. L 78 Times.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Scale and Supply Co., 145 Chambers St.

7 Dutch St., at John.—4 lofts, 10,000 sq. ft., for manufacturing; electricity, steam, and elevator in building. J. J. Murphy, 6050 Columbus.

34th St., 140 West, between 6th and 7th Avs.—Store and basement and parlor floor, William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 3700 John.

Large, light furnished office to let by month; excellent locality; reasonable terms; use of stenographer and telephone. Apply Room 1012, 24 Stone St.

Parlor floor; large, beautiful rooms; ladies' tailor, any clean business; centre shopping district. 180 Madison Av., near 34th St.

Public stenographer's place offered in exchange for light services. 489 5th Av. Suite 712.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Parlor, furnished or unfurnished, for refined business or doctor. 124 West 73d.

Four desk rooms to let, 38 month. S. Roebuck Co., 56 Murray St.

EXCELLENT LOFTS, $600 UP.
6 and 8 West 22d St., near 5th Av.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

48th, 118 West.—Store fronts; terms reasonable. Samson, 178 William.

Whole or part private office, new building. Room 705, 10 East 43d St.

Brooklyn.

Lofts in brick and concrete building near Williamsburg Bridge and Eastern District Terminal; good labor section. James Cavanagh Corp., 1 Hope St., Brooklyn.

Rent fireproof loft, 4,300 feet, 8-12 Forrest St.; near Bushwick Av., Brooklyn. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Loft building wanted for a cigar factory, three stories, 75x100 each, on east side, between 50th and 90th Sts. State full particulars; letter only. George Baum, 301 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn.

Other Want Advertisements on Page 23, Main News Section.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

944 Park Av., (81st St.)—Well-furnished six-room apartment, two baths; elevator; rent $150; possession May 1. Write W. S. Miller, 133 East 40th St.

Madison Av., 222, (Near 36th.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, one flight up; 4 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house; $100 monthly.

507 MADISON AV.
Handsomely furnished non-housekeeping apartment of two bedrooms, dining room, parlor, and two baths; meals served.

APARTMENTS.—2 rooms and bath; suitably furnished, in the heart of everything, $14 weekly; bargain; restaurant. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Bachelor apartment to sublet, furnished; 3 rooms and bath, 28 East 35th St., corner of Madison Av. Call or telephone W. Groves, 30 East 58th St. Telephone Plaza 1238.

30th, 139 East.—Comfortably furnished 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, fifth floor; elevator.

Two rooms and bath in 5th Av. apartment house, with all hotel service, until October. Telephone 2192 Rector.

35th, 15 East.—Studio Building, unusually large living room, kitchenette, bath.

73d, 133 East.—Six rooms until October; rent $95. Phone 4726 Lenox.

West Side.

THE WILSONIA.
225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $30;
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45.
3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $60.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., Stockholder's Apartment. — Furnished or unfurnished; very sunny, southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans. Seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, Attorneys, 42 Broadway, New York.

Going out of town for a few months, will sublet my apartment of four rooms and bath, completely furnished, to responsible party, at $150 per month; extra large rooms, southwestern exposure, in the high-class Sonoma Apartments, 1,750 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 55th St. See Superintendent.

255 West 95th St.—Am anxious to sublet immediately furnished or unfurnished, my eight-room apartment; three master bedrooms and two baths; rooms all outside; well furnished; transit facilities; lease until October.

Beautifully furnished seven-room apartment; baby grand piano, silver, fine china, phonograph, and really everything necessary; very exclusive; April 1 till Sept. 15; $250 month; on Riverside Drive. Riverside 2400.

98th St., 215 West.—For rent, Broadway, corner 98th St., handsomely furnished apartment, bedroom, living room, bathroom, kitchenette, $70. Apply Grannant Office, 215 West 98th.

Spacious 5-room, high-class elevator apartment, 2 baths, 3 exposures; sublet until Oct. 1; $1,300 yearly, including ice. Apt. 11C, 780 West End Av., corner 98th St. Phone 8028 River.

To sublet, attractively located, 4-room-and-bath apartment, furnished or unfurnished; 5 windows overlooking Hudson; $52.50 unfurnished. 838 Riverside Drive. Telephone Rosedale, 8100 Audubon.

7-room apartment, outside, south, west, and east exposure; furnished, (except linen;) best value for money on west side; $75 month if taken at once. Cleveland, 451 West End Av.

Riverside Drive, Avalon Hall.—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; Oriental rugs, grand piano; superb river view; linen, silver. 227 Riverside Drive, (95th.) Apt. 7 North.

CONCORD HALL.
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

St. Regis Court, cor. Broadway and 152d. Apt. 46.—Sublet till October, five-room elevator apartment; river views; attractively furnished; rental $65. Audubon 4213.

To sublet until Sept. 1, rooms and bath, with maid service, nicely furnished. Apartment 912, Hotel Lucerne, 79th and Amsterdam Av.

Furnished or unfurnished, 1,711 University Av., Apt. B-1, 4 rooms and bath; open country view; all conveniences; $29 unfurnished; near subway and elevated.

Near 79th subway, 5 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, all light rooms; rent from March 25, 2 months, longer, $100 month. Telephone Murray Hill 8422.

Lady having charming apartment would rent large suite with private bath to gentleman, with breakfast; other meals if desired; absolute privacy. Phone 8897 Columbus.

To Sublet—Attractively furnished five-room outside apartment; piano; Broadway subway. Sharp, 551 West 174th St. Will sell furniture, bargain.

All modern, five large rooms, two baths, charmingly furnished, grand piano; only responsible people need apply. Phone Riverside 2841.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av., L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1184 and 1647 Academy.

Eight rooms, 2 baths, exquisitely furnished; new building; sacrifice. Appointment, Columbus 3974.

93d, 251 West.—Seven rooms completely furnished; $75; exceptional opportunity. Bolduan.

HANDSOME FURNISHED APARTMENT TO RENT; MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. 2,089 BROADWAY, APT. 65.

601 West 168th, (B'way.)—Large rooms, 18x20; south and east exposure; river view; subway; $55. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

85th St., West.—7 rooms, until Oct. 1; moderate rent to party with reference. Telephone Schuyler 8159. R. A. Barnet, Jr.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 72d St., Columbus 3974.

Hotel Apartment, West 70; 3 elegantly furnished rooms, reduced rent. Blakely, 320 Columbus Av.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.) — Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

Exceptionally desirable furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, 79th subway; $135 month, to October. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

6-room finely and completely furnished, to small family only, $125 monthly. 404 West 115th. Apt. 42.

136th, 607 West.—6 rooms, all modern conveniences; well furnished; subway; Drive. (Nichols.)

Artistically furnished front apartment, five rooms; all new furniture. Freeman, 206 West 86th.

145TH ST., 70 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; suites, with bath; house strictly private; all conveniences.

High class, eight rooms and two baths; exceptional locality; very moderate rental; bachelors; linen and silver. Circle 3047.

Riverside Drive, 549, (3D.)—Six large outside rooms; modern; piano; elevator.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST.
7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

11th, 45 West.—Three rooms, kitchen, bath; high-class elevator house. Elwell.

83d, 4 West.—Three rooms and bath; kitchenette; electricity; rent $65; references.

Facing Drive, four rooms, housekeeping, $75 monthly. Apartment 52, 401 West 118th.

Unfurnished.

East Side.

1,135 PARK AV.,
corner 92d Street.
12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

86th St., 50 East.—Apartments in single flat, 25 ft. front; ground floor; 7 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; near Central Park; $60.

Madison Av., 2,082, (southwest corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

162 East 36th St.—Elegant steam-heated, corner apartment; 7 large, light rooms; rent $85. Apply janitor.

Creston Av., 2,408.—5 large, light rooms; all modern improvements; moderate rents. Apply Janitor.

PARK AV. apartment, excellent neighborhood; reasonable rent. 945 Park Av.

Madison Av., 121. — Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 123 East 70th St.

West Side.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., Stockholder's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny, southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans; seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, Attorneys, 42 Broadway, New York.

79TH ST., 135 WEST.—SUBLET, UNFURNISHED, APT., 3 LARGE ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHEN. APT. G-A.

128th St., 246-248 West.
Desirable Elevator Apartments.
3 rooms and bath.....$35
6 rooms and bath.....55
7 rooms and bath.....60
Convenient to subway and elevated.

Roxborough, Northwest Corner of Broadway and 192d St.—Two corner apartments, seven rooms and two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway. Cort. 7475.

224-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, $30.
430 St. Nicholas Av., (facing St. Nicholas Park, near 130th St. "L"); steam heat, modern plumbing; refrigerator; location first class.

SIX ROOMS,
Fort Washington Av., S. W. corner 170th St.—Attractive lay-out.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 William St.

ROXBOROUGH, northwest corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Two corner apartments, seven rooms and two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway. Cort. 7475.

7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
ELEVATOR APTS. LARGE ROOMS.
805 ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 150TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,753 B'way, (147th.)

To Sublet—Apartment, fireproof, six rooms, two baths, Allerton, 600 West 113th St. Telephone Morningside 8949. Immediate possession. Concession to desirable tenant.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
128-130 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent $45@$55.
AMES & CO., 28 West 31st St.

249-251 West 109th.—6 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; rent, $30-$35. Inquire premises, or Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th St.

To sublet or lease, seven exceptionally large rooms, two baths, directly on Riverside Drive, Grinnell, 809 Riverside Drive, corner 157th St.

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $70.
400 WEST 152D ST., (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,753 B'way, (147th.)

TO SUBLET.—5 rooms, high class elevator apartment. Apply superintendent, 440 Central Park West, adjoining corner 105th St.

141ST ST., 313 WEST.
5 rooms, large and light, $14. Inquire Mrs. Maldorff, 2d floor.

West End Av., 850, (near 102d.)—High-class elevator apartment, 8 rooms, bath; parquet floors; $1,100 to $1,200; brokers protected.

Manhattan Av., 492, near 120th St.—Four beautiful front apartments; steam heat; every improvement; rent, $22 to $24.

170th, 709 West.—Apartments to lease; all improvements; 4 rooms, $32; 5 rooms, $36; class of tenants restricted.

Sublet—Oct. 1, furnished or unfurnished, beautiful apartment, 3D, 645 West End Av., 6 rooms, 3 baths.

Morningside Drive, 114.—4-room front apartment facing Morningside Park. See Superintendent.

Five all outside room apartment to sublet. 19 Pinehurst Av. Inquire janitor.

Manhattan Av., 340, opposite Morningside Park.—Five rooms, bath, steam, hot water.

112th, 507 West.—Seven light rooms, bath; steam; telephone; southwest exposure; $45.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $460. 3,820 Broadway.

Broadway, 2,128; two and three rooms with bath, maid service.

20th, 345 West.—Floor, six large, light rooms and bath. Inquire 547.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Sublet—4 rooms, outside; elevator; $36. 4,200 Broadway, at 181st St.

Apartment, private house, 5 rooms, bath; quiet, exclusive; $30 month. 507 West 173d.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 158th to 157th St.

Belmont, 88th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

Apartments of Quality.—Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4620 Murray Hill.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.
Large living rooms, kitchenette.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

84th St., 25 West.—Second apartment, seven large rooms and bath. Janitor.

10TH-90 WEST.—Four rooms, elevator housekeeping apartment; only one, $60; concession.

Apartments, Broadway, corner 103d St.; examine and you will lease.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

202-204 West 96th St.—Six rooms; steam heat, hot water; rent $30-$32.

Bronx.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse; 2,366, Corner 184th St.—5 large, light rooms; shower baths, electric lights, telephones, parquet floors, steam heat, $36-$38. Apply on premises or Kurz & Wren, 370 East 149th St.

Brooklyn.

234 ST. JAMES PLACE,
near Fulton St.—2d floor, end apt.; 6 light rooms; southern exposure; $42; top floor, $40. Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two responsible adults want small furnished apartment of three or four rooms on Washington Heights, near river; $40 to $45 per month; now or April 1. Southern. T 22 Times.

Furnished five or six room apartment by gentleman and wife; best of references; above 72d St., west of 3d Av.; state rental and terms. H 285 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartment wanted, two or three rooms and bath, complete housekeeping facilities; east or west side, near transit lines. B 290 Times Downtown.

Couple wants modern five-room furnished apartment, 60th to 110th St., west; references; give telephone number. S 131 Times.

Will pay up to $200, five or six room apartment, well furnished, 80s, west side. Responsible, 42 Times.

Want nicely furnished apartment below 116th St., March 15 to October; $100 month; responsible. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Widow, alone, wants four or five rooms, furnished apartment, facing Riverside; not further than 116th St. T 12 Times.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Living Studio.—Prefer musical atmosphere; until October if inducements. T 44 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms with board.

5 EAST 45TH ST.
Room, board; gentlemen; references.

37 EAST 57D ST.
Large room; references; table board.

61ST, 158 EAST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with, without private bath; table guests accommodated; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

13TH, 219 WEST.—Single room, running water, steam heat; good home cooking.

46TH, 300 WEST. — Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—LARGE AND SINGLE ROOMS.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; southern exposure; excellent table; good service; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with or without bath; references.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electric lights, also beautiful floor, private bath and dressing rooms; suit parties desiring comfortable home; refined surroundings.

70TH, 209 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Unusually attractive front room; running water; twin beds; high-class elevator house; 72d St. subway express; wholesome cooking. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, redecorated room; exceptional table; fine service; table guests.

71ST, 62 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOM; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; $10; TABLE BOARDERS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 146 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room, with board; references; table guests.

72D, 318 WEST, (opposite Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive pension; large room, with, without private bathroom; excellent cuisine and service.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive room with bath; 2d floor; excellent table. Columbus 10195.

72D, 254 WEST.—Beautiful, rooms; excellent table; refined Jewish house.

72D ST., 258 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small room; private bath; first floor; steam; excellent table.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Small room; large closet; southern exposure; electricity; excellent board; reasonable.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, small rooms; bath; table board; Spring rates.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny room; fine location; bath; excellent table.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Medium room; steam; first-class house and board; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, double and single rooms; newly decorated and furnished; unusual home atmosphere and table; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST. (Pension Luquelle.)—Elegant suite; also double room, twin beds; private baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Warm, sunny large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, with dressing room; running water; adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent table; gentlemen; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; generous table; parlor dining room.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Sunny single room; high-class table board; references necessary.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D ST., 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; exceedingly homey atmosphere.

82D, 130 WEST.—Desirable rooms; hot and cold water; large closets; with board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; table unsurpassed; excellent service; reasonable; highest references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room, newly decorated, with dressing room, in private house; hot and cold water; excellent board; terms reasonable to business people.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; meals; for those accustomed to good living and refined surroundings.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Large, handsome room; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

87TH, 127 WEST.—Large, furnished room; private bath; breakfast optional. Riverside 8064.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Room, board; Southern family; reference. Telephone Schuyler 6051.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive refined couple or gentleman preferred.

90TH, 6 WEST.—Refined Jewish family; large room; excellent board; gentlemen or couple.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Desirable sunny room; one or two; telephone; table guests.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excell

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

COMPANION.—Young woman, pleasant personality and appearance, refined, educated, having practical business experience, desires position as traveling companion and secretary; references. A 64 Times Annex.

COMPANION, house or traveling, by lady, cultured, with refined people; location immaterial; single lady or elderly people preferred; references exchanged. Miss C., 53 South 10th St., Brooklyn.

COMPANION, SECRETARY.—Cultured girl, college, business education, wishes position as companion or secretary to lady, afternoon, homes. S 110 Times.

COMPANION.—Lady offers services, useful companion, in exchange for home in Christian science family. C 57 Times Harlem.

CORRESPONDENT.—Position wanted by correspondent, typist; five years' experience in varied lines; intelligent, well educated. R., 330 East 50th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Colored woman; neat; day's work, small family or business people; personal references. Taylor, care Walker, 15 West 133d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns for all occasions; remodeling; also seamstress, home, out; references. Telephone 1839 Morningside. Thomas, 500 West 123d.

DRESSMAKER. — Expert for high-class gowns and suits desires engagement by day, week, or month in private families; all work guaranteed. Telephone Riverside 1306.

DRESSMAKER PREMIER French, from Paris, desires work out in private family; speak only French. Madame Kronfeld, 14 West 64th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter, street, reception, evening gowns; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Telephone Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent; nonie, out. Telephone 6466 Audubon. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th.

DRESSMAKER. — Few days' engagements, city or suburbs; reference. 121 West 134st.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wishes customers by day. Mme. Carrie, 205 East 48th.

DRESSMAKER.—Exclusive designs, wishes customers; will go out by day. T 58 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Out by day, $2; fitting, remodeling. Miss Cahan, 123 West 91st.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; out by day or home; references. T 54 Times.

ENGLISHWOMAN, sensible, refined, as chaperon or housekeeper; good references. T 25 Times.

FILE CLERK, Christian, thoroughly competent, dependable, neat appearance, $10. B 259 Times Downtown.

FOODS MANAGER.
A WOMAN OF EXECTIVE ABILITY, WITH YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS BUYER, CATERER, AND FEEDING LARGE NUMBERS, MANAGEMENT OF HELP, SEEKS POSITION. REFERENCES. T 36 TIMES.

GOVERNESS. — Fraulein, North German, speaks English, wishes position; children over 3 years. S150 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Highly cultured German governess; languages, needlework, &c.; permanent or visiting. T 37 Times.

GOVERNESS.—North German; teaches English, French, music; takes entire charge. T 53 Times.

GOVERNESS, English, thoroughly experienced; useful companion, mother's assistant; highest references. S 56 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American, Christian, refined young widow would like position as housekeeper where one servant is kept, fond of children; musician, accompanist on the piano, also vocalist, thoroughly competent; highest references. Phone 4488 Audubon, or address 730 St. Nicholas Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined middle-aged woman desires position as housekeeper; good cook and manager; best of references; no washing. T 83 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Physician's widow as housekeeper where ability is appreciated; experienced. G. B., Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Reliable woman as housekeeper or nurse and companion to invalid. K. Mahoney, 304 West 115th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Twelve years' experience; best of references; wishes position in Kosher house. Wels, 309 East 14th St.

LADY wishes position as useful companion to lady or couple. S 108 Times.

MASSEUSE.—Face and scalp treatment; manicuring by Scottish graduate; ladies residences only. Mrs. de Prado, 48 W. 65th.

MILLINERY TRIMMER wishes work two or three evenings a week. S 4 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER or useful companion by a refined person well qualified; part of day; reference. Address 608 Columbus Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or mother's helper; German-American, young woman, kindergarten experience; references. Answer letter only, giving particulars, Irmer, 74 Irving St., Newark, N. J.

NURSE, companion, or attendant wishes situation, special experience with nervous and elderly people; an American and Protestant; only refined persons need answer. Mrs. Brock, L 61 Times.

NURSE-COMPANION.—English woman, (experienced); desires position; willing to travel; good testimonials; (no agencies;) salary $15 weekly. T 50 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, English, seeks re-engagement; child, 3-6 years; references, E. K., 942 6th Av.

REFINED LADY desires position as companion, mother's helper; write only. Elizabeth Griffing, care David Stone, 522 W. 146th St.

SECRETARY desires position; special training executive and literary hygienic work; three years secretary Yale Professor, six years secretary public health organization; other important business experience, stenographer. S 61 Times.

SECRETARY, competent, brainy, 7 years' experience, good horse sense, sound business judgment, and executive ability, desires position where conscientious effort is appreciated. B 375 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, experienced, reliable, efficient; capable assuming responsibility; understands French. S 133 Times.

SKETCHER, rapid, wishes permanent position in cloak and suit house; high school graduate; experienced; understands typewriting and filing. (K) F. E. B., 60 West 39th St., Greeley 4726.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary, (22,) knowledge bookkeeping, conversant office details, seeking situation any capacity where competency, intelligence are mandatory; 4 years' caried experience; $15. C 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Live wire; three years' mechanical, electrical experience; possesses initiative ability, grit; uses good common sense; neat; excellent credentials; $10. Anna Brown, 129 Edgecombe Av.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, thoroughly acquainted with office details, desires position where efficiency is appreciated; excellent references. (G) F. E. B., 60 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—A refined American young lady, 7 years' legal and brokerage experience, seeks position; good appearance; absolutely competent, accurate; highest references; $18-$20. S 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - Assistant Bookkeeper, five years' experience, executive ability; unquestionable reference. B 376 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION; FAST DICTATION; ACCURATE. NEAT TYPIST, $9. FREIDA STOCKFISCH, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, (24,) cultured, brainy, capable holding responsible position; six years' technical experience; good personality; will work hard for advancement; $15. A., 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, standard machines, young lady, (19,) high school graduate, living with parents, good grammarian and speller, wishes permanent position at $8. Grace, 708 Lexington Av. Tel. 1827 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER. — Employer desires to place very competent stenographer; 8 years' experience engineer's office, also commercial work. B 10 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary, 24, Christian, college education; advertising, engineering, outside; quick, accurate; pleasing appearance. Frye, 709, 60 Wall. Hanover 851.

STENOGRAPHER.—By the hour, morning, afternoon, or by the week. C 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 5 years' experience; neat appearance; salary $12.00. B 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good reference; permanent position. Miss Kelly, 430 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, five years' experience, rapid, accurate; $15. B 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; neat appearance; $10. C 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' legal experience, desires position with reliable firm; salary moderate. Box F, 262 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Woman, eight years' experience, wants work mornings; excellent references. T 32 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; competent, rapid, and accurate; best references; $15. T 27, Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, knowledge bookkeeping, experienced; high school graduate. B 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' commercial experience, competent, desires permanent position; $14. C 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, 2 years' experience, good education; salary $10. B 364 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, familiar with office work; neat appearance; $8. B 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 years' experience technical matter; salary $15-$18. M. F., 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Understands filing and switchboard; accurate at figures and good penman. (J) F. E. B., 60 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — 3 years' experience; American; excellent references; $10.00 B 343 Times Downtown.

STUDENT wishes part time position taking care baby. T 75 Times.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—A young woman, well educated, (speaks four languages,) and of good appearance, as traveling companion. Address A 48 Times Annex.

UNDERGRADUATE would care for invalid or delicate child; physicians' letters. S 177 Times.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—College graduate; French, German, English; pianist. Parisienne, 2,138 5th Av.

WELL-EDUCATED American woman, speaking French, German, and Rumanian, experienced housekeeper, desires position of responsibility in small household. T 4 Times.

WOMAN, experienced, refined, desires position as visiting housekeeper, capable stewardess, charge of tea room; would consider full charge of apartment; highest references. Address L 59 Times.

WOMAN, colored day's work, half time; good cook. Cullbepper, 138 West 133d.

YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN with first-class training in decorative architecture and allied arts, and extensive artistic and literary experience in London and New York, desires connection with magazine to write occasional articles dealing with furniture and decoration. Z 264 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, prepossessing appearance, unusual education and advantages, social and otherwise, thrown upon own resources, desires position in executive capacity, private or social secretary, or newspaper work. Z 333 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COOKS, Swedish, Irish, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help; Gardeners, Chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Mad. Av., (42d.)

White, colored, couples, houseworkers, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9294. Noel, 841 6th Ave.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 3463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6918 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—A CREATIVE ADVERTISING IDEA MAN
with 16 years' practical experience is ready to increase the sales of one large firm or several small concerns in affiliated lines; experience covers food products, men's wear, kitchen wear, women's wear, office appliances; age 32; married; neither drinks nor gambles; never unemployed; active; healthy; alert American. S 70 Times.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward, books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 8853.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER seeks employment; permanent, temporary; auditing efficiency, corporations, estates; exceptional references. Address Bartlett, T 51 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 5756.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Installs systems, show your profits and expenses daily; business run like bank; leaks stopped immediately. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 2696.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1620.

ACCOUNTANT, (25,) experienced executive; entire charge account office, credit; moderate salary; references. Address Box 52, 852 6th Av.

A.—A.—A.—Accountants; books opened, closed, systematized, reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5946.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; 8 years' experience; broad-gauged man; worth interviewing; moderate. B 277 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, references, desires position with certified public accountant. T 17 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—University graduate seeks position as accountant, auditor, or manager; experienced. F., 276 West 23d St.

ACCOUNTANT.—American Christian, 35; senior N. Y. U. School Accounts. S 142 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER
For Large Manufacturer
or
Important Copy Writer
or Service Department Manager for
Advertising Agency
open for responsible position; now owner of small recognized agency; could bring business; nationally known; highest credentials; interested only in permanent connection; communications confidential. Address Experienced, S 174 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN,
thoroughly experienced, has ably handled advertising of big institutions—manufacturing, industrial, technical, mail order—writes convincing, business-getting copy, college graduate, (31,) employed, desires new connection; adapts himself quickly, efficiently; part time proposition considered. S 113 Times.

ADVERTISING.—THE FACTS: ADVERTISING AND ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER of lighting fixture concern, 22, university graduate, seeks opportunity offering greater possibility for development of originality and resourcefulness; unquestionable references. The figures—Low enough to make it worth your while to interview me. L 47 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, experienced, successful, constructive worker, favorably acquainted throughout Eastern territory, seeks opening on established general or class publication; highest references. S 145 Times.

A GENTLEMAN, long experience New York business, seeks connection high-class firm; capable in office management and purchasing; competent as secretary-treasurer to individual or company business; exceptional references, bond. Address C 204 Times.

AMERICAN, GENTLEMAN, upward 50 years, good address, active, mature business experience, tactful, would act as important collector or similar confidential capacity for banker, lawyer, corporation, or any meritorious proposition furnishing positive leads; know how to approach men of affairs; resident New York 40 years; references and any bond. Dependable, B 365 Times Downtown.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants inside position, former traveling salesman, recently in charge department, billing, shipping, &c.; salary moderate; best references. S 103 Times.

A MORTGAGE MAN.
Several years' experience, wishes connection with well-organized realty corporation. S 162 Times.

A YOUNG MAN, (27,) neat, well educated, accustomed to handling large sums of money, at present employed, willing to travel anywhere, wishes a position of trust where ability and merit will be appreciated; excellent references. B 327 Times Downtown.

ARTIST.—Expert colorist for poster and decorative designs. Lewis, 415 B'way, Brooklyn.

BARBER, experienced, worked several years in large hotel, needs immediate employment. Address A 58 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT.
Young man, Christian, 22, familiar with modern accounting methods, reserves, depreciation, and controlling accounts; also latest forms of financial statements; experienced in keeping a complete set of books; about finishing a course in public accounting. D. F., 205 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERT — CASHIER — ACCOUNTANT.
Age 37, married, with one N. Y. City Corporation (operating under annual expense of $1,000,000) five years as ass't cashier, ten years as cashier, bookkeeper, auditor, desires position of trust where loyal, conscientious services will be appreciated. Full details and highest references upon request. M 1406, 381 4th Ave., N. Y. Tel. 5782 Mad. Sq.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, (25;) stenographer, correspondent, with working knowledge of Spanish; can take full charge; accurate, reliable, competent; understands trial balances, balance sheets, financial statements, payroll. Phillips, 169 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — Expert double entry, 40 years old, French, German, English, has 20 years' experience in manufacturing, importing, and exporting; capable taking entire charge; seeks permanent position, or would accept monthly audits; highest credentials. Accountant, B 12 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER (35,) 10 years' experience office management, &c.; now in employ of public accountant, desires making change; can accept position, 10 days' notice. H. B. R., Room 1637, 59 Broad St.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) 9 years' public and mercantile accounting experience; operating and financial statements; full charge; $25. T 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — ACCOUNTANT, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MONTHLY STATEMENTS, TRIAL BALANCES, CORRESPONDENCE, AND OTHER DETAILS; PRESENT EMPLOYED. S 126 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—12 years' experience accounting and general office work; thoroughly familiar export and import; conversant with Spanish; accurate, intelligent, and reliable. S 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (32.)—Experienced; familiar with modern office methods; ten years in last position; references. S 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; 14 years' experience; double entry, open, close books, statements, &c.; eight years plumbing and heating; understands plans, buying, &c. Barnett, 340 West 55th.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, (33,) 15 years; forceful correspondent, tactful, practical, systematic manager; salary desired $25. Hustler, C 229 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, wants situation; thoroughly competent executive; long, varied experience; married. Address Room 1,307, 440 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, wide experience, superior ability, linguist, desires permanent employment. C 233 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Christian, (22;) competent; trial balance; latest methods; salary, $15. B 348 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; fancy goods, silks, shirts; trial balance; references; reasonable. T 60 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT.—Young man desires occupation for the evening; reliable and efficient; best references. S 67 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, manager; educated, resourceful; many years in two responsible fiduciary positions; salary moderate; references unexceptionable. T 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, graduate business college, desires connect with reliable firm. Wm. Knieberg, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2998.

BOOKKEEPER. — Expert, A1 executive, credits, cost and financial statements, taking full charge, compelled to change. C 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) seven years' experience; references; salary moderate. Leonard, 901 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, accurate, reliable, experienced double entry, trial balance; executive ability; moderate salary. S 81 Times.

BOY, 18, seeks work, wholesale house, shipping, &c.; references; advancement. 947 2d Av.

BOY, grammar school graduate, alert, anxious to secure permanency; $6. B 351 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN,
CAPABLE, INTELLIGENT, RELIABLE, PURSUED BY MISFORTUNE, IS OPEN FOR "ANY HONEST" POSITION OR PROPOSITION; BEST REFERENCES. T 18 TIMES.

BUSINESS VITALIZER, reorganizer, economist. Vladimir Shields, 775 C. I. Av., Kensington, Brooklyn.

BUILDING MANAGER.
Chance to secure services of an experienced man in the successful management of large properties; excellent references. S 146 Times.

CAN any one use experience gained during 25 years in New York City business; Capable in office management and purchasing; competent as secretary-treasurer to individual or company; exceptional references; bond furnished if desired; opportunity solicited, knowing ability and conscientious work will command a fair salary. S 91 Times.

CAN YOU USE A GOOD MAN?
Am employed, but wish change for personal reasons. Have made good selling hard proposition. Want opening with progressive firm as outside man. With fair trial I can show satisfactory results. S 25 Times Downtown.

CARPENTER.—On estate or institution; first-class man; reliable; married; English; middle-aged; highest references. A Moseley, 170 East 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes permanent position; country preferred; aged 31; Danish; married; no children; 8 years' experience in driving and repairing; 5 years in last position; sober, careful driver; not afraid of work; drive any car; also motor and sail boat; excellent recommendations. Petersen, 908 6th Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR.—28; single; 10 years' experience foreign and American cars; expert driver and mechanic; A1 references honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, 321 Madison Av., Room 11. Tel. Murray Hill 1525.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write E. Gunther, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; good personality, executive ability; also experienced as salesman; unqualified record and best references. Address A 57 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position; five years' experience furnish best reference; three years in last position. S 168 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 25, wishes private position, city or country; eight years' experience; best references. Box 773, Bay Shore, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, married, desires position with private family; one that can furnish best references from private family; moderate wages. Downey, 237 11th Av., L. I. City.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family; 7 years; references. Lewis, 116 West 109th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 6 years, all cars. Ginger, 157 West 83d. Schuyler 9144.

CHIEF ENGINEER AND MANAGER, structural, bridge, reinforced concrete, and general construction, desires to change connections; full information and references upon request. Address L. M., P. O. Box 822, New York.

CIGAR SALESMAN, 15 years' experience, desires position, retail or wholesale firm; best references. S 147 Times.

CIRCULATION MANAGER
desiring a responsible inside assistant on correspondence, statistical and promotion work can secure a technical graduate of broad training, without circulation experience, but with tact, initiative, and publicity instinct gained through six years of engineering, commercial, and editorial work; initial salary immaterial; only a difficult position, carrying first-class experience and real opportunities, will be considered; popular publication in or near New York preferred. T 5 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER
seeks better position; present salary $130; graduate Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1908; two years draftsman at $75, water supply; four years Rocky Mt. Railroad, of which two years chief draftsman at $110 in charge of 20 men; last two years at $130 in charge of 12 men, design dams, retaining walls, miscellaneous steel, concrete, etc.; age 28; unmarried, located 500 miles from New York; personal interview granted; pleasing personality; forceful speaker; character and ability; ambitious, hard worker; will go anywhere; more than usual amount of brains. Z 288 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Young man, (22,) stenographer, office assistant, seeks responsible clerical position. T 80 Times Downtown.

CLERK, 30, housefurnishing, variety store; reliable, willing. H. Wright, 203 West 109th.

COOK, &c.—Employer desires to place Japanese as cook and general man for couple or bachelor; can highly recommend him for ability and honesty. B 9 Annex.

COOK.—Japanese, first-class cook; formerly club experience. Taka, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

COLLEGE MAN, 25, experienced, productive, correspondent, any opening; start moderate. B 337 Times Downtown.

COPY WRITER, 26, now in advertising department of large New York magazine, desires change; college man; L. C. S. graduate; stenographer and printer; best references, including present employer. S 148 Times.

COPY WRITER, mechanical engineer, technical and publicity experience, open to agency, publishing, or manufacturing connection. T 7 Times.

COMPANION, secretary, tutor; Harvard graduate; experienced; willing travel; best references. S 157 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, Office and Sales.—Young man, (25,) good education and business experience; writes letters of force; personality; pull; seeks good connection. Correspondent, C 223 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, commercial and publicity, experience, technical graduate, seeks connection; publishing house preferred. T 9 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, experienced, and high grade executive; will go anywhere; moderate salary. B 276 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, (26,) thoroughly conversant in all branches of credit work; competent stenographer; with last firm four years; desires position where competency assures future. B 329 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN, mechanical, wants extra work for evenings; Patent Office drawings, machinery designed, and detailed drawing in general business; strictly private. M. R., Times Harlem.

DRAUGHTSMAN. — Engineering draughtsman, (28,) expert mechanical, electrical; $30; best references. Z 306 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, expert, developer of small machinery, wishes home work. Z 307 Times Annex.

EFFICIENT, capable young business man, good connections, highest references, own office, wants representation responsible firm. Address B 353 Times Downtown.

EDITOR and special writer available for metropolitan district technical or popular periodical, weekly or monthly; not interested in propaganda connection. T 10 Times.

ELLIOTT-FISHER operator, typist; three years' experience; $9. Store, 380 West 141st St.

ENGINEER.—YOUNG MAN WITH EXCEPTIONAL EXPERIENCE, COVERING ALL BRANCHES OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM AND HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANT AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, AVAILABLE MARCH 15. B 1 TIMES ANNEX.

ENGINEER.—Licensed machinist, competent, all-round, good mechanic, repairing, 14 years licensed engineer this city, also machine shop experience, middle aged, Scandinavian, wishes steady day position; any plant; strictly sober; good references. Engineer, 352 East 152d.

EXPORT MAN, experienced shipper, bill of lading, consular invoices, other export details, desires position; excellent references. S 12 Times.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER, Correspondent, Sales Manager, 27, university graduate, past five years manager real estate office, desires change where there is future. Competent, B 371 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE,
Integrity, ambition, education, health, a reasonable amount of
BRAINS.
Thirty; married; used to responsibility; general experience. Don't know it all.
TERMS.
Good future prospects if deserved.
Balance to suit purchaser. S 152 Times.

FORMER ADVERTISING SALESMAN would like to hear from high-class firms desiring young man, inside or out, not traveling. P. H. Wentworth, 665 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENT. — Familiar with foreign exchange; experienced in bookkeeping; rapid and accurate; references. B 347 Times Downtown.

GARDENER. — Life experience vegetables, fruits, flowers, lawn; thoroughly capable keeping gentleman's place good condition; wife first-class laundress, cook; good references. T, F. 145 West 90th.

GARDENER.—Sober, reliable man, life experience; under glass and outdoors, in all branches; poultry, incubator; first-class references; married, no children. M. C., 106 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER.—Open for position until Labor Day as manager or assistant manager of Summer Hotel or restaurant. Address L. M., 50 Huntington St., New Haven, Conn.

HOTEL man available; experienced with high class patrons. S 78 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Japanese, entire charge gentleman's place or general housework; sober; reference. S 159 Times.

I AM SEEKING A BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT; have had two mercantile connections in my career, of approximately ten years each; as manager; both terminating by reason of the retiring of the firms; the business has been dry goods, and of the largest proportions; I stand with the highest references as to character, and my business records show the rest; to any firm or corporation seeking a man of this class today, this is an unusual opportunity. Address Unusual Opportunity, H 278 Times Downtown.

I AM OPEN for a connection in any capacity; 12 years with one concern, 7 years on the road; past 4 years in business for myself; can refer to several bankers; am 30 years old, healthy, of good appearance and personality; can be depended upon; salary small to start, but opportunity must be big. S 165 Times.

I CAN SELL REAL ESTATE.—Want position with live concern where energy and ability can produce results. Z 324 Times Annex.

INTERIOR WOODWORK.
Estimator, measurer, and detail man desires connection with good mill; trade acquaintance. Draughtsman, S 161 Times.

JAPANESE COOK, BUTLER, VALET, long experience, wishes position bachelor's place, small family; neat, clean, willing; highly recommended. HIRA, 161 West 46th St.

MANAGER, BUYER FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
One of the highest grade clothing and furnishing firms in New York, (now retired from business,) having worked up from floor salesman; last two years selling on road; twelve years' experience; warm letters of commendation from former employers; thoroughly acquainted with market; live, single man, age 31, seeks opportunity in RETAIL or WHOLESALE field; WILL GO ANYWHERE; available immediately. B 279 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.
Capable organizer; responsible executive; thoroughly experienced all branches export and import business; conversant with foreign languages; applicant has outgrown his present position and now wants to connect with progressive concern in need of an industrious, conscientious worker; there should be plenty of work, and the limits of the position should not be too close so as to permit reasonable chance for advancement; salary about $2,400. S 149 Times.

MANUFACTURER, with long experience in muslin underwear and corsets, would like to make connection with some good house where ability and worth counts; A1 reference.. S 169 Times.

MASSEUR, hospital graduate, scientific treatment, at gentleman's home; best city references. Marvin, 225 West 80th St. Phone 3715 Schuyler.

MASSEUR, desires permanent position; experienced giving baths. Eugene Gamblicher, 198 12th St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE MANAGER, QUALIFIED SECRETARY, ASSISTANT TO BUSY EXECUTIVE.
University education, 28, single, seeks connection where ability will merit advancement; 10 years' thorough business experience; ability writing concise business letters, efficiently handling important details; executive ability; knowledge efficiency methods; retentive memory; quick conception; pleasing personality; refined manners; highest references. T 15 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER,
ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER.
Young man, several years' exceptional experience these positions with leading corporations, desires similar new connection; references exchanged. S 73 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, high grade, credit man, or accountant, (37,) now employed, seeks position of responsibility; executive ability; capable of taking entire charge of office or branch. T 50 Times.

OFFICE MAN; 32; experienced bookkeeper, stenographer, correspondent, and credit man; 12 years' experience all office detail. A 67 Times Annex.

PHARMACIST, 26, registered, experienced laboratory man, wishes to connect with wholesale firm; sales ability; A1 references. B 312 Times Downtown.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—Refined young man recently connected with large institutions would like a few home subjects. Modern methods, calisthenics, FENCING, BOXING, RIDING, MASSAGES. Rates reasonable. S 104 Times.

PLUMBER.—Licensed, will do your work in spare time. T 39 Times.

POSITION wanted; gentleman, long experience as manager and salesman New York office; has ability and push; speaks German; reference. Fred Gruner, 40 Johnson Av., Richmond Hill.

POSITION wanted by young man, five years' experience in real estate business; capable of managing brokerage office or rentals and collection. S 14 Times.

PRODUCTION ENGINEER, efficiency, costs, reorganizations, management, accounting. Jacobus Shields, 775 C. I. Av., Parkville, Brooklyn. Distance not a bar.

PROOFREADER.—Educated young man, with literary ability, desires position. B 361 Times Downtown.

RUSSIAN TRANSLATOR, INTERPRETER, Perfect knowledge of Russian, English, Polish, French, Rumanian, and German; knowledge business conditions Russia; age 28; seeks suitable position as secretary of similar. T 14 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

PURCHASING AGENT.
Exceptionally fitted, by nine years' experience, a natural aptitude and familiarity with standardization, system and efficiency practices, to properly organize and conduct a purchasing department; age 38. C 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, resident New York City, now traveling New York State, selling a specialty and averaging about $100 per week, desires change; prefers territory in metropolitan district, State of New York, or New England; accustomed to traveling Eastern and Middle States; can go anywhere if necessary; have sold stock, real estate, automobiles, tires, and specialties; want remunerative position with reliable house on salary or commission; no stock, insurance, book, or side line wanted. Reliable, Z 301 Times Annex.

SALES PRODUCER
FOOD PRODUCTS.
My customers are grocers, delicatessen owners, hotel supply companies, restaurants, clubs, &c., located in principal cities; what meritable food product have you that I can sell to this trade? Have ideal sales connection to act as distributing agent; highest credentials. H. D., 248 Washington St., New York.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER,
with successful selling record, can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with big progressive institution, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. Address Box S 171 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 40 YEARS OLD, SUCCESSFUL, HIGH CLASS, EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING MEN, DESIRES SALES CONNECTION IN LEGITIMATE LINE; CAPABLE OF BIG RESULTS, AS REWARD FOR INTELLIGENT, STRICT APPLICATION TO WORK; NO GUARANTEES DESIRED; APPLY TO FINANCE LOCAL SELLING OFFICE FOR OUT-OF-TOWN HOUSE. T 61 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Two dress salesmen, covering entire territory east of the Mississippi River for past ten years with same prominent dress manufacturer, are desirous of making a change; would prefer making arrangements with the same firm, but will consider individual propositions; we have splendid trade and only want to hear from large or growing concerns. T 34 Times.

SALESMAN,
With present concern for last five years, traveled coast to coast; open for engagement; prefer Greater New York and adjacent territory; specialty or staple; drawing account and commission. S 109 Times.

SALESMAN.—Keen producer, 26, selling drug department stores, New York and New England, seeks to associate with large corporation or manufacturer; exceptionally recommended. S 155 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, experienced selling to drug and department store trade, desires position as salesman with reliable firm; salary or commission; highest references. S 158 Times.

SALESMAN.—A thorough and trained salesman; executive with long experience; conversant with foreign and American art; city or out of town; highest references. T 52 Times.

SALESMAN, high class, good address, well educated, wide experience, wants position at once with established firm. S 172 Times.

SALESMAN, (25,) desires position with cotton converting house, catering to city manufacturers and jobbers; five years' experience; excellent references. B 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with successful record can produce business for any one wishing services of energetic, ambitious hustler. Hustler, Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—28, selling to the garage and hardware trade in New York and Conn. last five years, wishes to make change, have auto. L 72 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced young man, traveled Middle West, toilet specialties; six years last employer. B 295 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 32, Christian, excellent appearance, references, years of experience, wants position; no canvassing. S 137 Times.

SALESMAN, four years' experience, wants line for manufacturing trade, city. T 33 Times.

SECRETARY OR ASSISTANT MANAGER.
EXECUTIVE ABILITY; COMPETENT CORRESPONDENT; EXPERT STENOGRAPHER; VALUABLE AID TO BUSY MAN; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. T 68 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 24, desires connection with corporation or executive as secretary; experienced stenographer, typist, correspondent; expert bookkeeper, accountant, finances; executive ability. S 175 Times.

SECRETARY AND COMPANION.—Gentleman of refinement, middle aged, seeks position as companion and secretary; highest credentials. Z 295 Times Annex.

SECRETARY. (20,) experienced executive, able correspondent, capable manager, highest references, (stenographer incidentally,) wishes responsible position. Secretary, 3,303 Broadway.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires make change; good linguist; excellent references. S 74 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER.—Refined young American; perfect English, spelling; knowledge accounting. S 163 Times.

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT
wants position with good export house; fourteen years' experience in Mexico City; satisfactory references. Address M. E. Jones, 5,607 Branch Av., Tampa, Fla.

STEAMFITTING.
I have the ability and energy to take hold of the steamfitting end of your business or any department thereof and put it on a permanently profit-paying basis. My experience covers all details, from office to job, inclusive. I can design, estimate, sell, and install steam-heating and power work, large or small, along solid, business-building lines; salary or percentage; interview solicited. K., B 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER,
SECRETARY,
SALESMAN,
Christian, (33,) college graduate, strong personality, 15 years' experience stenographer, assistant busy executive, and salesman, seeks connection where ability and tact are essential; salary, $35; highest credentials. Zeal, C 232 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, exceptionally neat, good education; Standard operator; legible penman; accustomed rapid dictation; transcribe my notes accurately; excellent grammarian, speller; $13. B 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, fast, clean-cut young man, (17,) with initiative and originality, who produces perfect transcript, desires to change from railroad business. T 70 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, industrious; 4 years' experience, desires permanent position; salary moderate. B 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—American, energetic, experienced, capable; high school graduate. C 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—GOOD APPEARANCE; FAST DICTATION, ACCURATE TYPIST; $9. FRANK BONNEY, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1319.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Expert, (26,) college education, extensive business experience, exceptionally good appearance, Shelton, Room 709, 60 Wall. Hanover 851.

STENOGRAPHER.—Boy, age 17, beginner, desires position as stenographer. J. Maher, 168 Palisade Av., Yonkers.

STENOGRAPHER, age 22, experienced, wishes position few evenings a week, either in office or at home. C 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, desires position; excellent references; salary $18. B 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced assistant to bookkeeper, able, accurate, dependable, and industrious. T 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, alert, (Christian,) young man; good address; excellent references; $8. B 350 Times Downtown.

TO EXECUTIVE
I would prove a valuable assistant in helping carry out your plans and relieving you of detail, or

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BIOGRAPHICAL men and women; highest class publication. Box S 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced bookkeeper wanted; one who understands stenography and typewriting; thoroughly familiar with office routine; preferably one with knowledge of automobile tire business. L 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man wanted to take care of books; recent school graduate who understands typewriting preferred; state salary expected. H 286 Times Downtown.

BOY living in Brooklyn wanted in office of manufacturing concern; write giving address and references. B 336 Times Downtown.

BOY in architect's office; good opportunity to learn drafting; when writing state age, references, education, religion, and nationality. L 58 Times.

BOYS for delivery and errands; must be willing, good appearance, and furnish references. Apply side entrance, 8 A. M., Kuraman, 5th Av. and 36th St.

BOY to run errands and make himself generally useful, salary to start, $5 per week; state age, references, &c., in answer in own handwriting. T 48 Times.

BOYS, bright, clean, for office work; must be grammar school graduates, 16 years old; excellent opportunity and quick advancement. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY.—Grammar school graduate in publishing house; write, stating age and salary desired. Address P. O. Box 292, Madison Square.

BOY.—Wanted, for errands, light work, and first-rate chance of advancement for bright boy; salary to start, $5. Address T 59 Times.

BOY wanted; must be well educated; good at figures; good appearance, only first-class references considered. H 287 Times Downtown.

BOY, age 16, in large importing house; must be bright and ambitious; good chance for advancement. T 63 Times.

BOY, age 17, wanted to make himself generally useful; salary to start, $5. Wonder Clothes Shop, 832 Broadway.

BOY wanted, American; salary $5. H 290 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in insurance broker's office. C 210 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 17, for stock room. L 67 Times.

BRIGHT BOYS wanted, age 16 years, in wholesale importing house to learn the business. Address Importer, B 333 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN wanted, 17 or 18 years of age, to start as office and messenger boy; good opportunities. H 280 Times Downtown.

BUYER AND

GENERAL MANAGER,

WOMEN'S APPAREL AND MILLINERY,

for our new Bargain Basement soon to be opened. We require a man of experience and ability who can prove previous success. Apply at once to The Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.

DENTAL MAN.—Acquainted with dentists in Pennsylvania; state experience, age. T 57 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; prefer young man with experience in power plant installations; must be good tracer. Z 326 Times Annex.

DRAPERY WORKROOM MANAGER.

By a large Cleveland department store; man of tact and ability, capable of assuming full charge of about 25 people; a man who can estimate and suggest ideas for home furnishing work of all kinds, will find here an unusual opportunity. Address with references and full details, Box Z 322 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, first-class, familiar with small work. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

ENTRY CLERK.—Young man, must be quick and accurate; address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. Importer, T 69 Times.

FARM SALESMEN to sell attractive, small farms in Eastern North Carolina; liberal cash commissions; no investment required on your part; fertile lands, ample rainfall, long growing season; excellent shipping facilities; easy terms to purchasers; send for illustrated folder describing proposition in detail. Hugh MacRae & Co., Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York.

GARDENER wanted at Samford; must be good and intelligent worker, understanding flowers and vegetables and care of cows and chickens; will furnish cottage, fuel, light, and water, &c.; must have references. Thomas Crimmins, 30 East 42d St., New York City.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
PACKERS
FOR THEIR
CHINA & GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office,
5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for bright young man in banking office; salary $30 month. Apply in own handwriting, giving references, S 176 Times.

GREASE AND OIL SALESMAN.

Leading manufacturer and distributor of lubricants has a New England territory open, requiring high-grade grease and oil salesman, grease specialist preferred; mechanical experience absolutely necessary; state age and qualifications; communications and interviews confidential. Z 328 Times Annex.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE for clerical position in a large corporation; hours 12 A. M. to 8 A. M.; salary to start $6; chance for advancement. Z 332 Times Annex.

HOSIERY AND

GLOVE BUYER

C. F. Hovey Company, Boston, require the services of a man thoroughly experienced in buying women's gloves and hosiery and accustomed to the best kind of trade. Preference given to capable assistant of experience, at present employed. Address Mr. H. W. Jackson, C. F. Hovey Company, 33 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

LABORATORY.—Assistant chemist, young man with experience and the knowledge of metals with knowledge of platinum work preferred; state age, nationality, experience and salary expected. Chemist, Z 320 Times Annex.

LUBRICATING OIL AND GREASE.
JOBBING AND EXPORT MANAGER.
Well established, leading manufacturer and distributor of greases and lubricants has opening for lubricating oil and grease expert as department heads, domestic jobbing and export experience necessary; state qualifications; communications and interviews confidential. Z 329 Times Annex.

MACHINISTS.—Inside and outside machinists wanted; good pay; eight-hour day; chance for advancement; reply by letter. The Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

MACHINISTS WANTED.—A1 toolmakers and repair men; good wages to competent men. Apply to S. S. Smith, General Vehicle Co., Inc., Borden and Star Avenues, L. I. City.

MANAGER

FOR NEW PUBLICATION TO BE ISSUED BY LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE; THIS IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING SALESMEN; EXPERIENCE IN SUBSCRIPTION BOOK LINE OR SPECIALTY LINE DESIRABLE, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; TO OBTAIN INTERVIEW APPLICANTS SHOULD GIVE PARTICULARS AS TO PAST EXPERIENCE, WHICH WILL BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL; GOOD SALARY TO MAN WHO CAN FULFILL REQUIREMENTS. APPLY S. C., A 49 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER.—An experienced man wanted, familiar with factory production and follow-up system; capable of taking charge of a production department of 20 men in large machinery manufacturing plant; must be familiar with machine shop practice; no others need apply; reply stating age, experience, and salary expected. Advise Box L 56 Times.

MANAGER.—Large manufacturer needs high grade business man, 30-40 years of age, who has thorough knowledge of modern manufacturing accounting; state age, nationality, education, experience and salary expected. Address Business Man, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MAN to take charge of order department; good education and previous experience with large printing, lithograph, or calendar house absolutely necessary; apply by letter only, with complete information. Blanchard Bros., Inc., 1,911 8th Av., Brooklyn.

MAN, experienced, wanted for renting department, established uptown real estate office; salary and commission. P. O. Box 251.

MAN, first class, to sell oxy-acetylene equipment; good opportunity for right man; apply in writing; commission. Oxy-Acetylene Equipment Co., 30 Church St., N. Y.

OFFICE SPECIALTY SALESMAN.

Only energetic men with selling ability to handle high-class new office appliance; refails for $5; big commission; call 9 A. M. J. W. Mfg. Co., Room 905 110 West 34th St.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, wanted in Wall Street law office; reply in own handwriting, stating age, educational advantages, and salary expected. N 251 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 16-18 years; experience and knowledge lower New York preferred; state age, references, salary expected. B 311 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, over 16; references; $5 start. Export, Room 516, 132 Nassau.

PHYSICIAN, registered in New York, for legitimate advertising specialty office, opening outside of city; experience not as essential as honesty, sobriety, and integrity; must possess good professional appearance; photograph, (which will be returned,) together with three or four references as to character, must accompany application. Address Y 374 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Experienced commercial; state age, experience, and salary expected. L 77 Times.

PIANO SALESMEN.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A NUMBER OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, HIGH-GRADE OUTSIDE PIANO SALESMEN; GOOD REMUNERATION AND PERMANENT POSITIONS ARE OFFERED TO ENERGETIC WORKERS. APPLY AT PIANO DEPARTMENT, FOURTH FLOOR.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Manufacturer of high standing, with product of universal demand, wants live-wire representatives for New England and Central States; applicants must be fully responsible and have some capital for stock and accounts; only aggressive men with ability to sell goods, capable to earn $5,000 per year need apply; commission basis. A. J., 45 Times.

SALESMAN.

HIGH-CLASS MAN, SOLID TIRE EXPERIENCE PREFERABLE, TO COVER DOWNTOWN TERRITORY FOR TIRE MANUFACTURER. STRAIGHT SALARY, 1 TIMES.

SALESMAN.

Salesman, traveling, high-class, wanted to sell legitimate, exclusive newspaper advertising service to banks and trust companies in Central and Western territory; large commission paid; references required and given; call 10 to 12. E. B. Carrick Co., 74 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

SALESMAN.—We have a good opening for high-grade specialty salesman to handle line of mechanical specialties; we are thirty years in business and have established good trade; answers to receive attention must be accompanied with record and references, liberal commission with drawing account to right man. B 340 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced young traveling salesman for wholesale jewelry house, to call on department stores, retailers, and jobbers on commission basis; good terms to right party; must be neat, ambitious, of good appearance, and well acquainted with the jewelry trade; first-class references required; don't apply unless fully qualified. Address Capable, Box 293 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN WANTED ON COMMISSION FOR SOMETHING EVERYBODY CAN USE EVERY DAY, AND WHICH LASTS A LIFETIME; BIG MONEY FOR FIRST-CLASS MEN. B 335 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Four high-grade salesmen to represent a highly advertised firm in New York City; only men over 25 years of age, capable of earning upward of $2,500 annually on a commission basis need apply; highest references required. Call at New York office, Suite 511-519, Woolworth Building.

SALESMEN WANTED.

I want four specialty men, experienced selling to factories, &c.; salaried position selling Proprietary, mechanical paints, &c.; good opening for a producer; send photo and tell former connections. L 31 Times.

SALESMEN IN THIS AND ADJOINING TERRITORY TO SELL THE INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL LIBRARY, AN INDEPENDENT HISTORY OF THE WARRING COUNTRIES, LIBERAL COMMISSION. A. R. KELLER, 171 MADISON AV.

SALESMAN FOR CABINET WORK, FIXTURES, SHOWCASES, &c.; MUST PRODUCE PROOF OF ABILITY TO SECURE ORDERS AND FURNISH REFERENCES; SALARY AND COMMISSION. T 6 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—High-class men only; competent interviewing technical executives manufacturing concerns; device protecting breathing when entering poisonous gases or vapor-filled rooms; commission. 1,028, 47 W. 34th.

SALESMAN.—Experienced man to sell bolognas and provisions through the Eastern States; salary or commission; only man with trade knowledge and previous experience with this line need address, giving full particulars. F. R., 151 East 41st St.

SALESMAN.—High-grade advertising man who can produce results; big opportunity for right man; liberal commission; state experience and references. Specialty Dept., Rand McNally & Co., 40 East 22d St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Cloak and suit house open for salesman, popular-priced line of exceptional values, Western and Southern territory, as a side line, on commission basis. L 39 Times.

SALESMEN of character for side line pleasing to all merchants, corporations, &c.; pleasing and profitable commission. 203 Havemeyer Building, New York. B 337 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted; the K. of C. Catholic Truth Committee has opportunities for men who have had experience in the sale of literature; applicants must furnish first-class references; openings for crew managers; commission. L 70 Times.

SALESMEN, leather goods, carrying line ladies' bags, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, to carry in conjunction well-known line of ladies' belts; commission. L. D., 210 Times.

SALESMAN.—Capable salesman wanted to present new composition to physicians and dentists; commission basis. Apply Monday, American Druggists' Syndicate, Long Island City.

SALESMEN wanted to handle quickly small issue of superior industrial stock; double commission for quick action. C 216 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Attractive new proposition; good salary; give references and experience; reply by letter only; no interviews. Address 628 Tribune Building.

SALESMAN for office and city, selling high-class specialty; aggressive man of good address required; write, giving age and experience; salary and commission. L 71 Times.

SALESMEN.—As side line you can make $20 commission day visiting elevator companies, machine shops, mill supply, hardware houses; replies confidential. Z 335 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, for in and out of town; best references; commission basis preferred. Louis I. Kapit, 34 East Broadway. Call mornings, before 10 o'clock.

SALESMEN wanted to start not later than April 1; salary or commission; first-class reference must accompany application. United States Whip Co., Westfield, Mass.

SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER to place on market with hardware and drug trade patented bathroom specialty. Mullen & Buckley Mfg. Co., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

SALESMAN, high grade; one who understands the selling of a specialty; wonderful opportunity for the right man; commission basis. L 51 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced young man calling on office and city retail trade with wash skirts and middies; strictly commission. S 135 Times.

SALESMEN on skirts wanted for a popular line; only those that have big following need apply; commission. L 65 Times.

SALESMEN to sell new adding machine; sells for $7.50; five-year guarantee; very liberal commission. A 71 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, outside city; salary and expenses. Fairview Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Preferably experienced insect screens; salary against half profits; references. L 81 Times.

SECURITY AND STOCK SALESMAN wanted; high-class proposition, preferred stock; out-of-town replies invited; none but responsible gentlemen or firms need apply; investors' support assured upon investigation; commission. T 1 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

SECURITY SALESMAN.
To sell an industrial preferred stock on a 15 per cent. commission basis; don't answer if you want advances of any kind. Y 252 Times Annex.

SIX BOILERMAKERS, AT ONCE,
experienced on repair work.
Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation,
Quincy, Mass.

SOLICITORS wanted for new and unusual monthly magazine, backed by extensive advertising; cash and instalment offers up to $10; appeals to very best class and sells readily; will be best cyclopedia of war ever published; liberal commissions with bonus to producers; exclusive territory assigned. Room 502, 347 5th Av. 10-12.

SOLICITOR.—Exceptionally fine opening for gentleman, about 35, to solicit for leading house among wealthy patrons, business and professional men; very liberal commission to suitable candidate. Call after 9:30 F. G. Law, 31 East 22d St.

SOLICITORS.—HIGH-CLASS, TO HANDLE FREIGHT EXPRESS AND PARCEL POST GUIDE ON COMMISSION BASIS; REFERENCE REQUIRED. ROOM 306, 96 WARREN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by large banking house to take English dictation and do Spanish translating; state age, nationality, school work, business experience, if have resided outside U. S., where, and other particulars; what languages read or spoken, present salary, and salary expected. Reply by typewritten letter. T. S., 120 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST and confidential clerk wanted to treasurer of manufacturing company; some experience with cost and factory accounting preferred, but not indispensable; location New York State; state age, experience and salary expected. Address XYZ, Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Electrical supply house has opening for young man as stenographer and to help in billing department; experience in electrical supply house essential; good opportunity for advancement; state salary and references. Address Competent, Box 135 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST and confidential clerk wanted to treasurer of manufacturing company; some experience with cost and factory accounting preferred, but not indispensable; location New York State; state age, experience and salary expected. Address XYZ, Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted by prominent mercantile house, must be thoroughly experienced, quick and accurate; permanent position to right party; reply, stating age, experience, salary expected and references to L 64 Times

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, experienced, reliable male stenographer; must take dictation rapidly and accurately; opportunities good for advancement. Reply, with phone number, to C 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English; male; must be competent; state age, experience, and salary. Address Box 21-S, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Male; must be quick and accurate; knowledge of metals preferred; state age, experience, salary expected. B 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SPANISH-ENGLISH.—Thorough knowledge both languages required. H 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—English; state salary, experience, and references. C 228 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.

Two stock salesmen of unquestioned character and ability to place an issue of choice 7 per cent. preferred stock; to men who can produce results a satisfactory commission is guaranteed. C 221 Times Downtown.

STOCK BOY, 17 to 18 years, by wholesale house; high school training. C 230 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Who can act quickly selling stock in extraordinary enterprise of great merit; liberal commission. T 26 Times.

STORY OF A SALESMAN'S

SUCCESS.

A salesman, 32 years of age, came to our office seven years ago to take up a new line of business—a line against which he had been prejudiced, but which he knew carried great rewards for the successful. His average commissions after the second year have been about $7,000 a year, and he has built up a future income of over $2,500 a year on business already written.

We are enlarging our organization to prepare for an enormous expansion of business during the next few years. We have positions for two good salesmen with successful records. Under our method of instruction failure is well-nigh impossible if they will pay the price in hard work. Liberal drawing account against commissions.

This offer will be open during the next week. Only applicants of unquestioned integrity and with high-grade references will be considered. L. A. Cerf, Manager, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, City.

STRUCTURAL STEEL DETAILERS, TRACERS, AND CHECKERS WANTED; STEADY WORK; GIVE FULL DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE AND SALARY REQUIRED IN FIRST LETTER. BLAW STEEL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

STRUCTURAL STEEL DRAFTSMAN wanted on mill buildings; location New York City; state age, experience, salary, and when available. Z 305 Times Annex.

STRONG BOY wanted, about 18, for shipping department. L 66 Times.

SUCCESSFUL MEN.
BRANCH MANAGERS EVERYWHERE.
Qualified to handle big propositions; commissions $500 to $5,000 per order; a proven and tremendous success. Schub, 1,047 Broadway. Phone 1875 Columbus. Afternoons.

THE SIMPLE ANNALS OF A SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN.
(How he made his opportunity.)

The most important thing a salesman has to sell—is his services; for, consider, when a salesman sells his services he has disposed of his most valuable asset. If he puts this sale over right, the rest follows as a matter of course.

Listen to the story of a salesman who sold his services well:

Mr. H—— was a draftsman at Newport News, Va. His equipment was simple—a fair education and an indomitable ambition. Like many other good men, he felt sure there was a better place and a brighter future for him somewhere, and he was content to abide his time, only he was determined not to wait for his opportunity but to make it. Casting about, he learned that successful life insurance soliciting was a very lucrative profession. He could not afford to give up his job for the moment, so he devoted his time to study at night. To be brief, Mr. H—— soon mastered his subject and found he could increase his income considerably by writing insurance in his leisure moments. In a short time he felt he was justified in giving up his position as draftsman and arranged to come to New York and connect himself with my agency. He has been with us four months. In that time his commissions and equities have aggregated over $1,900. From the start he has made he should earn $5,000 a year with comparative ease. What is the moral? Had he not been stirred by ambition; had he not been willing to sacrifice a part of his evenings to better himself, he would still be earning $75 to $100 a month.

P. S.

On one evening a week it is our purpose to instruct a select and limited number in insurance salesmanship. Meetings will be held in our Bronx office, 2,804 3d Av. We will not accept any one unless his credentials are of the very best. All the original and unique methods which have made this agency a conspicuous success will be utilized. For those who prove their ability we have attractive openings on basis of commission and drawing account. Give full particulars of your business career in making application. L. A. Cerf, General Manager, Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., 135 Broadway, New York.

TIMEKEEPER.—Young man as timekeeper in factory; good opportunity for right party; state age, salary, and experience. B 11 Times Annex.

TRANSLATOR wanted by large banking house to do Spanish translating; must be good stenographer to take English dictation; state age, nationality, school work, business experience, if resided outside U. S., where, and other particulars; what languages read or spoken, present salary, and salary expected; reply by typewritten letter. T. H., 140 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE, contract work with dry goods stores in the South; salary and expenses. Write, stating age and experience, J. W. M., Station V, New York City.

WINDOW DRESSERS OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY.
MEN USED TO HANDLING ALL KINDS OF HIGH-CLASS MERCHANDISE IN A HIGH-GRADE, UP-TO-DATE MANNER.
NO STUDENTS NEED APPLY.
APPLY, STATING QUALIFICATIONS, &c., W. D., L 80 TIMES.

WRITER of real ability in the preparation of follow-up letters. Z 331 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, bright, alert, about 20 years, wanted in manufacturing jeweler's office to weigh metal, keep time, and give out work; excellent opportunity to work up to good position and future to the right young man; one who understands bookkeeping and experienced in similar work preferred. T 76 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with experience in exporting, preferably some experience in drug line; chance for bright man to assume charge export department; state experience, salary, &c. Export, C 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Advertising agency wants young man experienced in advertising agency work; must be familiar with checking invoices and charging accounts. Call Monday, Room 2,438, 17 Battery Place.

YOUNG MAN wanted, between ages of 25 and 35, to devote a few evenings a week to elevating work, whereby he can double his income; commission. Address E. W., 104 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, of good family; about 18 years of age as bank messenger; salary $23 month. Address, stating references. T 23 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in bank, beginner; high school graduate preferred. State age, references, and salary expected. H 277 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of bookkeeping to manage office; reference required; give details in first letter. T 45 Times.

YOUNG MAN, assist on books, keep records; must be bright. C 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18-22,) good writer and accurate figurer; operate typewriter if necessary; state salary. T 77 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER to look after efficiency of boiler and engine room and do general mechanical drawing; salary $1,500.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER with several years' experience on design of large centrifugal pumps and turbine pumping machinery; salary $3,000.
OPERATING ENGINEER for small steam plant; must have first-class New York license; salary $1,200.
ESTIMATOR on power and heating work; out-o-town position; salary $2,000.
INSPECTOR.—Ordnance work; experienced man; salary $2,500.
CHEMISTS.—Experienced chemist on synthetic dyes, $1,500; several chemists on analytical work—acids, explosives, coal tar products, heavy chemicals, &c.; salaries ranging from $12 to $35 weekly.
DRAFTSMEN.—Checker on structural steel and building material, $1,500; experienced draftsman on tools, jigs, and fixtures to place orders with shop, $1,500.
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN on piping, refrigerating machinery, &c., $1,200; also on elevating and conveying machinery, $1,200; several mechanical tracers, $12-$18.
Call between 9 and 2.

Botwell's Business Brain Bureau,
170 Broadway.
Storekeeper, machinery experience, $100.
Shop Clerk, time, material, &c., $80.
Bank Sheet Clerk, $65.
Bookkeeper, hours 5 to 3, $16.
Bookkeepers' Assistants, three, $12.
Clerk-Typist, insurance experience, $15.
Clerk, legal experience, $12.

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
50 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.
SQUARE PEGS IN SQUARE HOLES, ROUND PEGS IN ROUND HOLES.
THE RIGHT MAN
FOR THE RIGHT PLACE
AT THE RIGHT TIME.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, $7; other positions for high-grade candidates. Efficient Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d St. Miss Budenbender, Proprietor.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$14; boys, high school graduates, $30 month; others, $5-$6. Walker Agency, 60 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6817.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, clerks, office, and sales openings. Call Mighill (Agency), Flatiron Building.

CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, law and commercial stenographer; also ambitious boys. Credential, 253 Broadway.

SPANISH, Portuguese, French, English; great many openings. Pan-American Agency, 24 Stone St. (McDermott.)

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN.—RARE OPPORTUNITY to enter the fastest growing profession. Earn $25 to $75 a week STEADILY. Learn Mechanical Dentistry quickly and thoroughly in your spare time in this MODERN School licensed by the Regents; no book study; individual instruction. For particulars get our Booklet "B" free.
The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 W. 45th St.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wallworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, Railway Mail, and other branches are good. Prepare for "exams" under former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Booklet H-11 free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

STENOGRAPHERS, if you want city civil service positions paying $840 to $2,000, call or phone for particulars; examinations now ordered. A. Fancell, Civil Service Instructor, 501 5th Av., (42d St.)

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN needed at once for a new profession, tree surgery; taught evenings; positions guaranteed. Call or write, West Side Y.M.C.A., 302 W. 57th St.

MEN.—EARN $1,300 TO $4,000 A YEAR.
Learn mechanical dentistry in 3 months. Bodee's Dental Trade School, 17 West 44th. Est. 1892. Licensed by Regents.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

AGENTS.—Drop the slow-selling and short-profit lines; put up your own goods; we supply in bulk; enormous profits; rate sellers and repeaters; catalogue and exceptional offer free; write today. H. Phillips, Manager, Apt. C, 8 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

WOULD $150 MONTHLY as general agent for $100,000 corporation, and a Ford auto of your own free; introducing stock and poultry remedies, dips, disinfectants, &c., interest you? Then address Royoleum Co-operative Mfg. Co., Dept. 414, Monticello, Ind.

AGENTS wanted in every county in U. S. to sell revolving light devices for the Ford car; they will make darkness light before you and crooked roads straight. Rex Revolving Light Co., Vine Grove, Ky.

AGENTS.—Make a dollar an hour; sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils; sample package and catalogue of household specialties free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 580, Amsterdam, N. Y.

ACT QUICK!—Automobile gasoline going up; sell GASO-TONIC; equals gasoline, at 3 cents a gallon; eliminates carbon; dollar an hour profit; sales guaranteed. White Mfg. Co., Dept. 95, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GRAPE JUICE CHEWING GUM.—All storekeepers buy; round, coated grapes of gum; constant demand because chewers like it. Write quick for territory. Helmet Gum Co., Cincinnati.

AGENTS.—Exclusive territory; wonderful small machine; adds, subtracts, multiplies; guaranteed accurate, rapid; thousands selling; retails $7.50; liberal commission. Box 47, Station G, New York.

AGENTS to handle household specialty; fast seller; needed in every home. For free particulars write the Hudson Sales Co., 23 Green St., Mechanicsville, N. Y.

LIVE AGENTS who appreciate a quick-selling article; agents now making from $30 to $50 per week; write for particulars. Rudy Supply House, 535 Adams St., Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS.—New game for cigar stores, barber shops, &c.; easy, big seller. Particulars free. United Salesboard Co., Trenton, N. J.

AGENTS wanted for article which no housewife can resist; sells at almost every home. Keynote Supply Co., 909 East State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

CLEARING HOUSE
FOR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

We have capital available in various amounts for well-established, prosperous manufacturing or mercantile concerns who have room for healthy expansion, or desire high-grade executives with investment, ranging from $5,000 to $25,000.

No stock schemes, theatrical enterprises, patents, mining, or other developments considered.

A solid service for solid people.

HUTTEN'S SERVICE BUREAU, INC.,
66 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 6219.

ATLANTIC CITY HOTEL.
near Boardwalk, on important central avenue; brick, five stories; elevator; sixty-five guest rooms; plenty of air on all sides; view of surf from some guest rooms; always run at a profit; will sell real estate, including furnishing, for $65,000, on easy terms if taken now. For particulars address
P. O. Box 424, Philadelphia.

PATENTS.

Write for list of PATENT BUYERS who wish to purchase patents and WHAT TO INVENT, with List of Inventions Wanted; $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Write for our FOUR GUIDE BOOKS, sent free upon request. Patents advertised FREE. We assist inventors to sell their inventions.
MODERATE FEES. EASY TERMS.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEW YORK OFFICES, 189 BROADWAY,
Phone Cortlandt 443.

Attorney desires to associate himself with an accountant or an engineer, or both, for the purpose of perfecting an organization to report and pass upon promotional matters and reorganizations; only men of reputation able to contribute equally to capital necessary desired. B 289 Times Downtown.

LOOK INTO THIS!!!

For sale, hotel site on Broadway and Main St., Flushing, 100x275; suitable for hotel or stores and moving picture in rear; bargain.

WM. D. BLOODGOOD & CO., INC.,
Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, sole agents. Brokers protected. Tel. 1606 Astoria.

HOTEL, CANARSIE-ON-THE-BAY.
Old-established stand, 100x100; moving picture auditorium, barroom, new dance floor, 26 rooms, established barber shop, novelty booths; lease at $3,000 per year; sell at $30,000; want offer; opposite depot at entrance to Golden City, new, rebuilt, Esterbrook, Agent, 1,463 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone 322 Bedford.

Opportunity for active business man familiar with outdoor detail work who has command of $10,000 in order to finance himself; can secure the exclusive rights for the City of New York; capital entirely within his own control; no attention paid to agents; sound business. Z 273 Times Annex.

AMMUNITION.
Patentee of entirely new process for manufacturing shrapnel and cartridge shells desires immediately first-class associates with ample capital to erect plant; produced at approximately one-third present cost, with four times greater output in given time. Quick Action, C 202 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE, LARGE RESTAURANT.
AVERAGE INCOME, $265 PER DAY.

Good reason for selling; 10-year lease. Address M. Meyers, 5,406 Chester Av., Philadelphia, Penn.

Auto renting business in East Orange, N. J., $12,000; 8 large limousines and touring cars; all necessary extra accessories. Repair department thoroughly equipped. Gross income $20,000 a year. Consider exchange for farm along Lackawanna Railroad. C. H. Stiger, opp. Brick Church Sta., East Orange.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET
TO BUY
hematine crystals, chloroform, aluminium ingots, formaldehyde.
TO SELL
hemantine paste.
MEDITERRANEAN TRADING CO.,
29 Broadway. Phone Rector 3230.

Moving-picture theatre; successful proprietors desire associate with capital to enlarge business; exceptional return on investment; principals only, who bear same investigation as ourselves; legitimate. A 62 Times Annex.

Large, responsible house dealer in bottles would take on side article or line and perhaps would invest some money if interested; make your proposition full and clear. A. 6., 310 Times Downtown.

Central and South American electrical foreman starting in business for himself can use partner who can furnish $500; opportunity for good profit and chance to learn the trade. A 72 Times Annex.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS PARTNER IN COMMISSION PRODUCE; $3,000 INVESTMENT. H 289 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Associate to join manager buying employer's long-established cash business; $3,000 secures controlling interest; large net profit on investment; no liabilities; references. B 7 Times.

Thoroughly established and favorably known New York corporation requires additional working capital to extend its business, which is capable of great expansion; active participation by the partner preferred. L 60 Times.

Experienced, successful, active business man, Gentile, proven character, highest credentials, $20,000; available, valuable associate. If need partner of highest grade, write fully. Principal, B 4 Times Annex.

$15,000 INVESTOR.
Control, trial given, active; wholesale, retail, mail order, Broadway showrooms, agencies all over the world; present partner retiring; large increase in this line in 1915; investigation allowed. L 17 Times Annex.

BILLIARD academy, up-to-date equipped, established in busiest section downtown, doing excellent business; owner must sacrifice; grand opportunity; investigate; easy terms. Raymond, 32-34 Vesey St.

BUSINESS GETTER.
Practical printer with considerable advertising experience wants connections with agency or printer with good financial rating. B 6 Times Annex.

Wanted—Broad silk or ribbon manufacturer who can use 5,000 lbs; organ and tram per month, to take half interest in Throwing Plant. Apply to S. U. M., 138 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

Young man, active business experience, good connections, wishes enter established, profitable business; invest $10,000 if business satisfactory; particulars first or no attention. S 102 Times.

Purchasing agent for foreign Governments desires direct purchase of modern machine tools in any quantity; no dealers need apply. Address S. A. De Witt, Room 301, 99 Nassau St.

Established and prospective export and import business to South America, requires small capital to push it ahead; business subject to examination to person interested. Z 310 Times Annex.

Moving picture proposition! Successful manager, six years same firm, excellent references, wishes partner to invest $2,500 for securing high-class theatre near Boston; conservative profits, $10,000 yearly. A 51 Times.

Young married man, successful salesman, with executive ability, would consider associating himself in manufacturing or importing business in active capacity; limited capital. Address Box A 10 Times Annex.

Active partner wanted, $10,000, profitable business, handle own money. D. D., 86 Times.

Security Salesman, wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. Z 247 Times Annex.

Machinery and tools made on contract for responsible concerns. B 340 Times Downtown.

Engineer going to Scandinavia March 11 will take commissions. T 19 Times.

$1.00 mail order, daily necessity, patented; cost making, 20c.; partner, $35,000, required. H 281 Times Downtown.

Secretary for large corporation; established eight years; must invest $15,000. C 222 Times Downtown.

Salesman wanted as active partner; prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. Z 315 Times Annex.

Select rooming house for sale, near park and "L," with electric lights; parquet floors; profits $170. 38 West 91st St.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL WANTED.

A manufacturing concern, owning valuable real estate, with waterfront, buildings, and equipment, located near New York City, desires additional working capital for the manufacture of special goods for which there is a great demand, with large profits; special inducements to persons investing $1,000 or more at once. This is an exceptional opportunity to become identified with a good company, and invest in a proposition with merit and giving a substantial, permanent income. For particulars address A 303 Times Downtown.

I want to reach those substantial investors who will go deeply and fairly into the merits of our enterprise and not condemn it off hand because we claim (substantiated by facts) it will be productive of wonderful returns; this is not a mining proposition or scheme, but an absolutely conservative and legitimate enterprise with risk of loss entirely eliminated and with your investment absolutely under your own control and dictation; if you are sincere and are seeking an investment surrounded by unusual merit this is your opportunity. E. J., 143 Times Downtown.

Have a successful established furniture business located in a thriving, prosperous city in Central New York; population 65,000 and moving ahead fast; business is excellent; am making big money; am not short of capital, but other large interests elsewhere require my time and attention—therefore will sell the business outright or half interest at a very reasonable figure; further details upon application. L 73 Times.

Partnership wanted by American man, unmarried, can locate anywhere near New York, having extensive business experience; I will invest, with services, $400 each month out of my present income, so long as justified, in substantial business that needs increased facilities; give full particulars concerning business and self in first letter. T 71 Times.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, WHOSE OWN AFFAIRS HAVE BEEN UPSET BY THE WAR, WANTS TO INVEST HIS SERVICES AND $12,000 IN AN ESTABLISHED GOOD GOING CONCERN; PARTICULARS FIRST OR NO ATTENTION. ADDRESS IN CONFIDENCE S 153 TIMES.

16%.
Fine, modern, suburban apartment, always fully rented; waiting list; only $20,000 required; shows 18% on the investment.
MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE,
192 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

A

$9,200,000 GAIN IN EARNING ASSETS

Reserve Banks Purchase Large Amount of U. S. Bonds and City Warrants.

INCREASE IN DEPOSITS

$8,500,000 Gain in This Classification—Decrease Reported in the Gold Reserves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Board for the week ending March 3 records an increase of $9,200,000 in the total earning assets of the banks, mainly the result of considerable purchases of United States bonds and city warrants. The combined gold reserves of the banks decreased about $2,200,000 and the total reserves about $6,900,000.

The New York bank reports a gain of about $2,000,000 in its gold reserve, partly the result of the return by the Federal Reserve Agent of gold for redeemed notes. Philadelphia shows a gain of about $5,400,000, accompanied by a large decrease in the total due from other Federal Reserve Banks. Heavy transfers through the gold settlement funds are shown by the Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco banks. Kansas City's gold reserve decreased $2,500,000 during the week, the bank reporting large additional purchases of United States bonds.

Discounted paper on hand decreased about $1,100,000 during the week, all the banks active in the discount field reporting smaller totals than the week before. About 70 per cent. of the paper is held by the three Southern banks, Chicago and Kansas City are the only other two banks which show discounts on hand in excess of $1,000,000.

The total of acceptances held shows an increase for the week of $1,700,000, the four banks in the seaport cities reporting substantial gains in their holdings of this class of paper. Of the total commercial paper on hand, 38.4 per cent. matures within thirty days and 34.5 per cent. after thirty but within sixty days. Agricultural and live-stock paper maturing after ninety days aggregated over $2,000,000, nearly one-half of this paper being reported by the Dallas bank.

Additional purchases of United States bonds, mainly of the 2 per cent. type, are reported by seven banks, Kansas City and Chicago leading in the holdings of this class of investment. Considerable investments in New York City notes by the local Federal Reserve Bank are largely responsible for the total gain of $8,500,000 in the holdings of warrants.

The total earning assets, $116,100,000, constitute about 21.1 per cent. of the aggregate paid-in capital, as against 19.5 per cent. a week before, and 15.1 per cent. three months previous. Of the total 28.5 per cent. is represented by United States bonds, 26.5 per cent. by acceptances, 26.3 per cent. by warrants, and 18.7 per cent. by discounts.

Government deposits show an increase of about $5,500,000 with all the banks except Boston and St. Louis reporting larger figures than the week before. Member bank deposits show a net gain of $2,200,000, the larger gains reported by the New York, Philadelphia, and Kansas City banks being offset in part by net withdrawals shown for the Boston and Chicago banks.

The amount of Federal Reserve notes outstanding, as reported by Federal Reserve agents, decreased about $5,700,000, following the redemption of notes by the Treasurer of the United States. Against the total of $191,300,000 of notes outstanding, the agents hold at present $179,300,000 of gold and about $13,000,000 of paper. The banks report an outstanding circulation of $165,800,000 and aggregate liabilities of $9,000,000.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$281,822,000
Gold settlement fund	74,800,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,538,000
Total gold reserve	$358,250,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	12,994,000
Total reserve	$371,244,000
BILLS DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.	
Maturities—	
Within 10 days	$6,786,000
From 11 to 30 days	13,365,000
From 31 to 60 days	18,115,000
From 61 to 90 days	11,941,000
Over 90 days	2,321,000
	52,498,000
INVESTMENTS.	
United States bonds	53,065,000
Municipal warrants	20,539,000
Total earning assets	116,100,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	25,567,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks, net	20,576,000
All other resources	5,969,000
Total resources	$519,456,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in	$54,919,000
Government deposits	30,043,000
Reserve deposits, net	418,718,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	9,655,000
All other liabilities	141,000
Total liabilities	$519,456,000

Gold reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 76.2 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 79.1 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 80 per cent.

Weekly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks at close of business March 3:

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$16,207,000
Total reserve	16,370,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,974,000

SECOND DISTRICT. (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$160,524,000
Total reserve	173,842,000
Bills discounted and bought	13,836,000

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$18,669,000
Total reserve	22,776,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,080,000

FOURTH DISTRICT. (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$21,489,000
Total reserve	22,805,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,203,000

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$15,912,000
Total reserve	16,041,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,492,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	4,457,000

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$12,063,000
Total reserve	12,273,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,621,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	1,238,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$41,080,000
Total reserve	41,781,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,727,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	6,223,000
Total reserve	6,925,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,489,000

NINTH DISTRICT. (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$7,040,000
Total reserve	8,035,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,411,000

TENTH DISTRICT. (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$8,533,000
Total reserve	8,685,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,489,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	1,052,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$13,361,000
Total reserve	14,167,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,542,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	2,888,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT. (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$7,479,000
Total reserve	7,484,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,034,000

RESERVE BANK TO BUY BONDS

$5,000,000 of Government 2s to be Obtained from Member Banks.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has notified all of the member banks in the second district that it is prepared to purchase from them $5,000,000 of United States Government 2 per cent. bonds now used to secure circulation. The purchases are to be made at par and interest, in conformity to the law. Secretary McAdoo announced last week that the Treasury Department was prepared to buy $30,000,000 of the 2s this year, giving in return for them thirty-year 3 per cent. bonds or one-year, renewable 3 per cent notes.

The Reserve Bank's letter stated that:

"The amount of bonds which this bank might thus be required to purchase during the present year is approximately $5,000,000. Inasmuch as several Federal reserve banks have offered to purchase bonds directly from their member banks, the Directors of this bank have authorized it to purchase at par and accrued interest from member banks in this district $5,000,000 of United States 2 per cent. bonds bearing circulation privilege and actually owned by the banks offering them. An offering under this circular will not preclude offerings to the Treasurer of the United States, and this action is taken by the Directors of this bank in order to assure to its member banks the maximum benefits of Section 18 of the act.

"Member banks desiring to sell United States 2 per cent. bonds bearing the circulation privilege are requested to make offerings of such bonds to this bank before 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, March 14. Should the offerings thus received exceed in amount $5,000,000, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reserves the right to pro rate its purchases among member banks making such offers and further reserves the right in pro rating such purchases to adjust the same in even thousands in its discretion. Each bank will be advised of the amount of bonds which will be purchased from it as soon as possible after the offerings have been received, and also of any special steps necessary for the retirement of the circulation based upon such bonds, if any, and for the transfer and assignment of the bonds."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$1,302,853	$1,196,600	$1,134,386
Net aft. taxes	402,878	264,155	261,093
7 mos. gross	9,045,394	8,327,111	8,416,749
Net aft. taxes	3,186,554	2,385,457	1,964,955

CUBA RAILROAD for January—

Gross	691,480	544,801	478,179
Net	399,199	317,412	257,456
Sur. aft. chgs.	318,176	246,452	170,065
7 mos. gross	3,231,779	2,551,350	2,051,554
Net	1,510,781	1,184,350	1,210,349
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,187,000	892,016	751,842

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for January—

Gross	257,222	216,075	254,106
Net	51,845	29,781	58,116
Def. aft. chgs.	42,795	65,580	40,386
7 mos. gross	2,028,174	1,717,827	2,135,143
Net	622,035	317,896	440,474
Def. aft. chgs.	55,030	314,132	264,831

Mineral Range—

Gross	68,800	61,376	41,402
Net op. deficit	8,091	*8,391	*9,751
Def. aft. chgs.	21,930	2,803	2,201
7 mos. gross	519,705	458,184	514,628
Net	173,860	122,347	47,151
Sur. aft. chgs.	75,781	39,695	*289,768

*Surplus. †Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS, report to the Interstate Commerce Commission for November—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total rcpts	3,490,941	2,824,757	675,184
Oper. rev	1,843,207	1,383,885	459,322
Net aft. taxes	251,057	*168,211	419,268
5 mos. tot rcts	16,758,201	14,565,500	2,191,701
Oper. rev	8,741,478	7,235,967	1,505,510
Net aft. taxes	1,072,304	*395,347	1,467,711

*Deficit.

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY of New York, for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross revenue	$725,287	$710,420	$690,486
Expenses	472,880	622,315	610,425
Surplus	152,176	88,114	80,061
Dividends	95,978	76,728	76,891
Surplus	56,198	11,382	12,170

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission, for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total rcts. fm. op.	4,649,756	3,703,699	946,057
Express priv.	2,350,554	1,870,100	480,454
Total tran. rev.	2,299,462	1,833,499	465,962
Non-tran. rev.	260,702	160,722	152,980
Total op. rev.	2,560,164	2,000,221	558,,943
Total op. exp.	2,218,211	2,053,699	164,512
Net op. rev.	380,953	*53,477	434,371
Taxes	43,619	31,750	11,870
Oper. income	336,833	*85,324	422,157
Five months:			
Total rcts. fm. op.	22,706,205	19,859,305	2,926,899
Exp. privileges	11,494,923	9,984,419	1,490,508
Total tran. rev.	11,501,282	9,974,886	1,526,395
Non-tran. rev.	1,185,886	924,024	260,862
Total op. rev.	12,487,169	10,899,910	1,587,258
Total op. exp.	10,964,036	10,747,466	119,470
Net op. rev.	1,022,232	154,444	1,467,788
Taxes	216,455	177,790	38,664
Oper. income	1,402,880	*24,149	1,426,730
Mill., sle'm rids.	71,296	69,989	1,217
Mil., oth. lines	2,433	2,423	10
*Deficit.			

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
*Gross	2,138,547	1,627,559	510,988
Net	562,505	403,037	159,558
Sur. aft. chgs.	392,921	140,777	252,145
*12 mos. gross	20,573,115	17,548,322	3,024,793
Net	5,064,177	2,857,282	2,206,895
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,047,229	936,514	2,110,716

*Includes other income.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31 —

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Profit fr. oper.	4,682,658	3,652,828	3,579,668
Int., divs., &c.	223,717	224,868	86,044
Total income	4,906,375	3,877,696	3,665,712
Int., taxes, &c.	531,521	631,980	780,195
Add rep'ce. &c.	601,413	455,550	305,517
Depreciation	534,507	528,450	444,251
Total deduc	1,738,007	1,573,522	1,390,856
Surplus	3,168,368	2,304,174	2,284,855
Pref. dividend	1,491,845	1,493,231	1,500,000
Surplus	1,677,023	810,942	784,855
Prev. surplus	8,677,304	7,865,361	7,080,505
Total surplus	10,354,328	8,676,304	7,865,361

GULF OIL CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total earnings	10,721,455	8,450,962	2,270,493
Chgs. & exp	776,322	191,315	585,007
Surplus	9,945,322	8,259,647	1,685,676

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
†Earnings	487,135	705,254	895,380
Int. on bonds	300,918	305,592	308,644
Balance	187,017	459,892	586,716
Pref. div.	422,002	437,077	542,574
Deficit	234,985	*22,819	*44,142
Prev. surplus	3,040,658	3,028,003	3,015,292
Total surplus	3,275,643	3,050,822	3,058,404
Adj. debit		10,164	31,402
P. & L. surp.	3,275,643	3,040,658	3,028,003

*Surplus. †After charging out current depreciation.

MOUNTAIN STATES TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross rev	8,262,870	7,817,545	7,503,150
Total exp	4,928,683	4,811,508	4,745,576
Net	3,334,196	3,006,037	2,847,574
Dividends	2,216,370	2,180,368	2,031,167
Benefit fund		7,000	
Surplus	1,018,820	$18,469	$16,407

WELLS FARGO & CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for November:

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Tot. rcts. op.	3,894,338	3,105,841	788,686
Exp. privileges	2,016,348	1,582,703	433,645
Tot. trans. rev.	1,878,189	1,523,138	355,251
Non-trans. rev	93,070	65,589	27,481
Tot. op. rev	1,971,259	1,588,727	382,532
Tot. op. exp	1,049,418	1,324,851	124,567
Net. op. rev	321,840	63,876	257,964
Taxes	35,821	38,610	*2,789
Op. income	286,745	20,598	260,143
Five months:			
Tot. rcts. op.	18,354,084	15,410,510	2,368,573
Exp. privileges	9,569,025	8,072,999	1,307,025
Tot. trans. rev.	8,854,658	7,797,510	1,056,347
Non-trans. rev.	482,387	311,436	170,951
Tot. op. rev	9,336,446	8,108,947	1,227,499
Tot. op. exp.	8,024,426	7,620,159	404,266
Net op. rev	1,312,020	488,787	823,232
Taxes	170,000	186,058	*15,158
Op. income	1,135,445	300,308	835,136
Mileage—			
Steam roads	77,867	75,649	2,218
Other lines	36,696	36,791	95

WISCONSIN EDISON COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross income	1,058,396	1,119,205	*60,809
Int., taxes, &c.	457,831	394,594	63,087
Net income	600,715	724,611	*123,896
Dividends	591,250	658,847	*67,597
Surplus	9,465	65,763	*56,298

*Decrease.

ROADS IN MARKET FOR 1917 DELIVERY

Sold-Up Condition of Steel Mills Makes It Impossible to Fill Orders This Year.

CONTRACTS FOR 15,000 CARS

Big Orders for Rails and Construction Steel Are Also Placed—Prices Still High.

PITTSBURGH, March 4.—Railroads, having practically been shut out of the steel market for 1916 delivery, are placing contracts earlier than usual for 1917 delivery. There is no record of the railroads placing orders so far in advance. This is probably due to the sold-up condition of the mills.

Inquiries are increasing, and anxiety exists as to where orders can be placed. Prices continue to advance. Steel makers are not governed by quotations. Each maintains a standard of his own. Quotations on all lines of finished and crude steel are merely nominal. The smaller concerns are demanding higher prices than the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, which usually sets the price. Blast furnaces, which are being pushed to greater output, are showing signs of weakening, and a number of them are showing signs of being worn out by the tremendous strain put on them.

Sales of steel making pig iron to Pittsburgh plants aggregated about 100,000 tons during the week. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company has contracted for 50,000 tons of basic iron for third quarter delivery at $18, valleys. Follansbee Brothers closed for 10,000 tons of basic for last half delivery, and sales to numerous other steel making insterests make up the balance. Twelve hundred tons of Bessemer were sold at $21. In addition, the Westinghouse Air Brake Company contracted for 20,000 tons of low silicon foundry iron and a sanitary manufacturing company for 5,000 tons of foundry iron.

Cleveland furnaces have sold about 150,000 tons of iron since the first of the month. It is said that 70 per cent. of the output of Cleveland furnaces are sold for the year. New England melters are hampered in obtaining iron by embargoes placed freely by the railroads. It is freely predicted that pig iron prices will advance along the whole line. A sale of 2,000 tons of Bessemer for export is recorded at $20.50. Offers for a large tonnage of Bessemer at $20 were flatly refused by Youngstown furnaces. Birmingham reports large sales at $15.50 for Foundry No. 2.

Three railroads have placed orders for 70,000 tons of rails for delivery in 1917. The Southern Railroad has increased its order with the Tennessee Company for 20,000 tons of rails for delivery during the last half of the year. Rail orders placed during February aggregated 110,000 tons, which was less than orders placed during December and January.

Car orders are coming in. Inquiries being made for 1917 delivery of cars and locomotives. Orders placed during the week for cars will figure up about 15,000. Railroads are also proceding with projects for bridge building, some of which will extend into next year. The Bessemer & Lake Erie, a Steel Corporation subsidiary, will rebuild a bridge across the Allegheny River which will require 14,000 tons of steel. The La Belle Steel Company has contracted with the American Bridge Company for a bridge across the Ohio River to connect the by-product coking plant with its furnaces on the opposite shore. Light rails have been advanced 9 cents a hundred pounds on lighter weights. There is a large demand for track fastenings, ties, spikes, nuts, bolts, and other track accessories.

Plates have been advanced to 2.35c., Pittsburgh. This is nominal, however. The one sale of plates was made at 5a. by a Cleveland mill. Eastern plate mills make their minimum 3c., Pittsburgh, and the few orders accepted are being taken at 3.25c. to 3.50c., Pittsburgh. The Carnegie Steel Company will supply 15,000 tons of plates for four new boats to be built by the Cramps and the New York Shipbuilding Company. A new shipbuilding plant being established on the Delaware River has asked for 600 tons of plates a month for the remainder of the year. The Pittsburgh Steamship Company has ordered a steamer from the Great Lakes Engineering Company, for which the Carnegie Steel Company will furnish 5,000 tons of steel. Mor'e plate orders are being turned down than are being accepted.

Wire prices have gone up $2 a ton, making wire nails $2.40 a keg and plain wire $2.25 a hundred pounds. Galvanized wire is quoted at $3.25. The advance took effect with the first of March and follows a $2 advance which went into effect Feb. 11. This is the highest price for wire products ever paid on a normal market. In 1900 wire nails were sold at $2.20 by a pool of manufacturers, but declined immediately to $2.20 when combine prices were smashed by John Gates.

Agricultural implement makers have succeeded in covering for a six months' supply of steel bars. The mills have distributed an allotment of 100,000 tons to be taken by the manufacturers until July 1. This tonnage is largely reduced as the manufacturers ordinarily consume a larger amount of bars. The agricultural implement makers were permitted to cover at 1.90c., Pittsburgh. As the market is ruling at 2.25c. this is quite a concession. Rumors are current of inquiries from French agents for large tonnages of shell steel. As the mills are sold up until late in July, and some for the third quarter, it is doubtful if the tonnage required can be placed in this country.

Bar iron has gone up to 3c in the East. Pittsburgh prices rule at 2.40c and 2.50c. Chicago mills have put up iron bars $2 a ton. They are willing to make concessions to Eastern buyers to allow for freight from Chicago to points of delivery. Cold strip steel has sold at 5c and the price has been boosted to 5.25c.

The National Tube Company has issued new card rates showing an advance of $2 a ton on standard black and $4 a ton on galvanized steel pipe 12 inches and under. All sizes above 12 inch was put up $4 a ton. Makers of wrought iron pipe have also issued new cards, advancing quotations on standard black iron pipe $2 a ton and galvanized $4 a ton. The Philadelphia company has placed an order for 1,700 tons of steel line pipe and 2,000 tons of iron line pipe. An Ohio gas company is negotiating for fifty miles of 6, 8 and 10 inch line pipe. Demand for tubular goods is strong.

The demand for tin plate has caused some makers to arbitrarily advance prices from $4 to $4.25 a box. Independent producers are holding out for the higher price. The demand for tin plate is caused by the fact that this country has suddenly been called on to take up the burden heretofore borne by Welsh tin plate makers. Domestic demand is equally as heavy as export.

Forging billets are selling as high as $85 a ton, one sale from 2,500 to 3,000 tons being made at this figure. Another sale of forging billets has been made at $65, showing the wide divergence in prices. A small sale of billets was made at Youngstown during the week at $40 a ton.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	460	475	460	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

COMMODITIES PRICES.

A rather peculiar thing about the changes shown in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices last week was that, while ninety of the 331 quotations listed varied from the figures of the previous week, only three markets showed more than ten changes each. All of the ninety revisions, of which sixty-one were upward, were confined to nine markets.

The following selected list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to March 3, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., chc. 100 lbs.	$7.80	$7.80	$7.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb	.09⅜	.09¼	.07⅝
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.10	.10	.09⅜
Stand. Bwn. sh't's, yd	.08¼	.08¼	.09¼
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.04⅝	.04⅛	.03⅛
Butter, creamery, ext., lb	.36	.35½	.31
Cheese, f.c., fsh. spec., lb	.18	.18	.17
Eggs, Western, 1sts, doz	.27	.23½	.19½
Apples, evap. choice, lb	.06½	.06½	.07⅝
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb	.11	.11	.10⅝
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb	.04¼	.04¼	.05⅝
Raisins, lb	.07¼	.07½	.07¼
Flour, Spring patent, bbl	5.85	6.10	6.85
Flour, Spring clear, bbl	5.20	5.60	6.45
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush	*1.31⅜	*1.37½	1.52
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush	.80½	.82½	.70⅞
Oats, No. 2 white, bush	.48½	.50	.62½
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb	11.5	11.3	08.5
Hay, prime timothy, 100lb	1.35	1.85	1.15
Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1, lb	.22½	.22½	.22
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb	.21	.21½	.22½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb	.33	.33	.32
Leather, union backs, lb	.53	.53	.44
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	20.00	20.00	14.25
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	37.00	35.00	19.50
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb	.28	.28½	.15¼
Copper, electro., N. Y., lb	.28	.28½	.15¼
Lead, New York, lb	.06.6	.06.8	.03.8
Tin, New York, lb	.46¾	.48¼	.44½
Petroleum, ref., gal. in bbl	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs	7.25	6.85	5.75
Hogs, live, Chic., 100 lbs	8.55	8.25	6.60
Sheep, live, Chic., 100 lbs	7.00	8.00	7.00
Lard, prime st., Chi.	100 lbs. 10.82½	10.02½	9.77½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	11.00	10.75	8.75
Mess pork, Chi., bbl	18.50	18.50	17.75
Rice, fancy head, lb	.05	.05	.05¼
Rubber, Up-Riv. para, lb	.76	.75	.58
Sugar, stan. gran., 100 lbs	6.35	6.25	5.75
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb	.17	.16	.17
Tea, Japan, low, lb	.19	.18	.18
Potatoes, State, new, bbl	3.75	3.75	1.50
Wool, average 100, Phil., lb	.32.8	.32.8	.27.8

*Nominal.

Excepting in the flour market, which was again weaker, the tone of the foodstuffs generally was stronger during the week just closed. The break in flour, the second in two weeks, was due largely to the further weakened position of wheat. As a result, new Winter patent was the only grade that held to the price of the previous week. The other grades declined all the way from 15 cents a barrel on new Winter clear to 40 cents a barrel on new Spring clear. Live sheep was the only weak spot shown in the provisions market at Chicago, though mess pork did not change. The advances there were supplied by live beef and hogs, prime lard and short ribs, while in this city bacon, 140s. down, continued to rise.

Smaller stocks in storage than usual at this time of the year, coupled with rather limited receipts, resulted in a stronger tone to all grades of butter and eggs. Cheese was steady to firmer as to price, in spite of somewhat curtailed consuming demand. As a result of the advances all of the items in the dairy products list reached price levels higher than those current at this time in 1915. The increase in egg prices is particularly marked, nearby fancies being up 10 cents a dozen, and best Western 7½ cents.

The vegetable and fruit markets were generally steady, the number of advances being practically the same. The rise in coffee halted, but fair Formosa and low Japan teas went up. Cochin ginger and black Singapore pepper were higher, but mace fell off. Both raw and refined sugars advanced.

In the metals markets strength was again the keynote, save in some of the minor items. Pig iron, billets, refined iron bars, wire and cut nails, galvanized barb wire and foundry coke supplied the listed advances. In the minor metals lead and tin went up, and copper and spelter went down.

Altogether, the drug, chemical, dyestuff and oil markets contributed thirty-five changes, of which twenty-four were upward. None of the changes had unusual interest. Hides and leather were somewhat stronger, each market showing two advances. Colorado and No. 1 buff hides went up, as did glazed kid and union backs, tannery run.

The imposition of an export tax on burlap shipments from Calcutta and the higher cost of importing these goods from Dundee under the license arrangement entered into with Great Britain strengthened prices on them quite a little, all grades being affected. The remaining changes of the week consisted of an advance in the best Brazilian crude rubber and another decline in turpentine.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A. H. Martens & Co. are offering $400,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds of the Tank-Shipbuilding Corporation.

S. W. Straus & Co., dealers in investment bonds, have removed their New York office to 150 Broadway.

A. Wunnenberg is offering for subscription at 98½ the new 5 per cent. Imperial German bonds, not callable before 1924, and at 95 the 4½ per cent. Imperial Treasury notes, to be redeemed at par in ten serial drawings beginning in 1923.

The committee looking after the interests of holders of 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Central Branch Railway (Missouri Pacific system) announces that after March 15 no additional bonds may be deposited under the deposit agreement except under terms offered by the committee. More than a majority of the bonds have been turned in.

N. W. Halsey & Co. are offering an issue of $804,000 City of Dayton, Ohio, 4½ per cent. improvement bonds at a price to yield 3.95 per cent.

C. E. Denison & Co. of Boston are offering first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Ontario Power Company to yield about 5.25 per cent. net.

The Saxon Motor Car Company reports 2,231 cars shipped in February, a gain of 164 per cent. over that month last year.

The New York chapter of the American Institute of Banking announces a course of six lectures by Fred W. Ellsworth of the Guaranty Trust Company on "How to Build the Business of Your Bank."

A. D. Williams, clerk of the Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, has resigned to take a position with the Butterworth Judson Company, dealers in chemicals.

The new uptown branch of the Metropolitan Trust Company will be opened at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street tomorrow in charge of Roger P. Kavanagh, a former State Bank Examiner. The Metropolitan's deposits have increased in the two years since George C. Van Tuyl became President from $20,000,000 to $62,000,000.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15½	14⅝	15¼
Atlantic Refining	650	660	650	660
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	735	750	735	750
Colonial Oil	180	200	180	200
Continental Oil	277	283	277	283
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L.	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	150	152	150	152
Galena Signal Oil pf.	133	137	133	137
Illinois Pipe Line	182	184	182	184
Indiana Pipe Line	104	107	104	107
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12½	12	12½
National Transit	20	22	20	22
N. Y. Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Ohio Oil	227	229	227	229
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	64	62	64
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15	15½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	420	425	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line	222	225	210	222
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
South Penn. Oil	354	358	354	358
Southwest. Penn.	112	117	112	117
Stand. Oil of Cal	250	253	250	253
Stand. Oil of Ind	517	522	517	522
Stand. Oil of Kan	435	445	435	445
Stand. Oil of Ky	357	362	357	362
Stand. Oil of Neb	350	360	350	365
Stand. Oil of N. J	505	508	504	506
Stand. Oil of N. Y	207	209	207	209
Stand. Oil of Ohio	540	560	540	550
Swan & Finch	140	150	140	150
Union Tank	81	84	81	84
Vacuum Oil	220	225	223	226
Washington Oil	45	50	45	50

ECONOMY A FACTOR IN RAILWAY FIGURES

Labor's Agitation for Shorter Day Has Resulted in No Extravagances.

BETTERMENTS ARE OVERDUE

Great Increase in Earnings Must Be Followed Shortly by More Equipment and Trackage.

When the country-wide agitation for an eight-hour day for railway employes started several months ago, the railways were making more money than they had been making since 1912. It was contended, in fact, that the wage dispute had been timed so as to come when the railways could not plead poverty as an excuse for not granting concessions. It was also contended that the railways, because they faced a prospect for increased wages, would immediately begin extravagances in their operating expenses so as to make a normal rather than an abnormal showing in the net account.

Some railroad officials predicted months ago that the operating expenses of all roads would be greatly increased in the future. They did not have in mind any extraneous reason, however, for an increase in expenses. The labor trouble, in fact, had not arisen when their assertions were made. The operating ratios would increase, they maintained, because the economies of 1913, 1914, and the early part of 1915 had resulted in a depreciation which would have to be made up. The economies in these lean years had been considerably below the normal, the railway experts said, and had crippled the efficiency of many roads.

It appears from the railway reports submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railways of the country, at the close of 1915, had not yet launched any "campaigns of extravagance."

No Campaigns of Extravagance.

The December figures for 90 per cent. of the mileage of the United States, in fact, show that the increase in earnings for the month was nearly three times as great as the increase in the gross earnings. This means that the railways continued as

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular in Week-End Session—Banks Report Decrease in Loans.

The results of yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange were confused. They represented an evening-up of positions rather than entry upon fresh commitments, the price changes for the most part representing the interplay of profit taking and short covering. The scale of trading was the smallest of the week, the session's total falling below the dealings for the first two hours on Friday.

Except for the news that the German offensive around Verdun was being pushed with new vigor—and that is a phase of the news to which the Street has been paying less attention during the last few days than it did a week ago—there was little in the general news of the day to bring about any new activity in the stock market. The fact that the House has still to vote on the resolution of warning regarding armed merchant ships kept alive uncertainty over the matter to which Wall Street has been giving the largest share of its attention for the last few days. It does not follow, however, that the vote in the House will necessarily have any very important market sequel. That depends on the circumstances of the vote and upon the balance of the news when the news of that vote is received.

Liquidation in the stock market has exerted its effect upon the loan position as was to be expected in view of the recent paying off of a number of maturing time loans. The bank statement yesterday showed a decrease of more than $26,000,000 in the actual loan figures. While other factors contributed to this decrease, it may be accepted as representing a lessening of the demand which Stock Exchange loans are making on the banking facilities at this centre. The more those demands are reduced the more will the technical position of the market be improved so far as that depends upon the borrowing capacity of Stock Exchange houses. That capacity was recently overtaxed, and not a little of the liquidation in recent weeks has been directly due to that fact. It is because of this that the decrease reported in loans is of more significance from a stock market point of view than from a money market point of view. Even at the maximum of Stock Exchange loans the banks still had a very large margin of unused credit. The chief measure of that margin so far as the New York banking position is concerned is the surplus reserve reported from week to week by the Clearing House institutions. That has stood well above $130,000,000. Yesterday it increased over $2,500,000 to $137,500,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	-Days.- 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	
Cleveland	3	3½	4	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅜@2¼
Ninety days	2⅜@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2	1¾

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2¾ | 5 months 3
90 days	2¾@3 | 6 months 3
4 months	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	$4.76¾	$4.76¼	$4.76¾	—.00⅝
Cables	4.77	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	—.00⅞
Paris— Demand	5.88⅜	5.88¼	5.88¼	—.00⅛
Cables	5.88	5.88⅛	5.88⅛	—.00⅛
Berlin— Demand	*73.31⅛	*73.31¼	73.31¼	
Cables	*73.37½	*73.37¼	73.37½	

*Less 1-32.

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅜	4.76⅝
5.1826 Paris	5.88⅛	5.88⅜
95.28 Berlin	73.31¼	73.37½
20.20 Austria	13.30	13.35
26.70 Scandinavia	28.20	28.25
19.20 Spain	19.03	19.08
5.1826 Switzerland	5.24	5.23⅝
40.19 Holland	42.50	42.62½
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826 Italy	6.69⅝	6.69
51.45 Russia		32.25
China— Hongkong	46.26	46.35
Shanghai	63.50	63.62½
India— Bombay	33.00	
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Japan— 49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands— 50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America— 42.44 Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44 Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS IN LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.70⅜	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $405,119,051; balance, $25,905,311; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $226,510.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $7.81¼ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27d, unchanged; New York, 56⅜c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43⅜c.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.
1916	2½	1¾	2
1915	2	1½	1¾
1914	2	1¾	1¾
1913	4½	2	3½
1912	2½	2	2¼
1911	2½	1	2¼

	High.	Low.	Ruling.
1910	6	3½	4½
1909	2½	1½	2
1908	2	1¼	1¾
1907	7	3	5
1906	7	3	5
1905	3	2	2½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	159,931
Same day last year	91,218
Year to date	29,797,789
Same period last year	10,510,787
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.10 — .24
Same day last year	61.21 — .21

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.08	Jan. 22	58.89	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.89	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
19¼	19½	5,500	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19¼	—¼
8¾	9	300	Alaska Juneau	8¾	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅞	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28	29	28	28⅞	+1¼
76½	77⅛	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	77	77	77	77	...
67	67½	400	Am. Beet Sugar	68½	67½	66¼	67½	+ ½
58½	58⅝	1,000	Am. Can	59	59	58	58⅝	— ⅜
110	111½	25	Am. Can pf	110	110	110	110	...
66¼	66⅞	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	67⅛	67⅛	66½	66¼	+ ¼
156½	157¼	600	Am. Coal Products	159	159	157½	157½	—1¼
21⅜	21⅝	200	Am. Linseed	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
69⅝	69¾	5,400	Am. Locomotive	70½	70½	69¼	69¾	—1
101	101½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+⅛
8	9	300	Am. Malt	8	8	8	8	— ⅜
32	34	100	Am. Malt pf	33	33	33	33	— ¾
97⅜	97¾	2,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98	98⅛	97¼	97¾	— ½
111⅜	112⅜	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112	112	112	...
111⅜	112⅜	80	Do. odd lot	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	...
92¾	93	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	...
50	50⅜	600	Am. Steel F'dries	50⅜	50⅜	50	50	— ⅜
111	111½	500	Am. Sugar Ref.	110	111	110	111	+1¼
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116½	116½	116¼	116½	+ ½
127⅜	127½	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	127⅜	127½	127⅛	127½	+¼
104	108	1,150	Am. Tobacco	104½	100	104½	100	+4½
51⅝	52	200	Am. Woolen	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
98	98⅝	200	Am. Woolen pf. t.r.	98½	98½	98¼	98½	— ⅜
78½	78⅝	2,000	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	78½	79⅝	77⅜	78⅝	+ ⅜
85⅞	85½	2,100	Anaconda Cop. Co.	85⅜	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞	— ⅛
68	68⅛	200	Associated Oil	68	68	68	68	...
102	102⅜	200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	...
101	101⅜	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101½	101⅜	101⅛	101½	...
101¼	101½	6,100	Baldwin Loco	103	103	101	101¼	—1¼
86⅛	86⅜	800	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅛	86¼	86⅛	86⅜	+ ⅛
2	2¼	100	Ratopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	...
131	133	100	Bklyn Union Gas	131½	131½	131½	131½	+2
90	97½	73	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
94	94½	6,700	Butte & Superior	93	95	92¾	94½	+1½
28½	28⅝	800	California Petrol	28	28⅝	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
60	60½	300	California Pet. pf	59½	60½	59½	60½	+1½
165¼	165⅜	700	Canadian Pacific	166	166⅝	165½	165½	— ½
52⅜	52⅝	500	Central Leather Co.	52⅝	52⅞	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
92⅞	93	1,200	Chandler Motor	93	93	92½	92⅞	— ⅛
60¾	60⅞	3,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¼	61¼	60¾	60⅝	—1⅛
94	95	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
93¼	93½	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93⅝	93⅝	93	93¼	— ⅜
17½	17⅝	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	22⅞	500	Chile Copper	22¾	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	...
56½	56⅞	300	Chino Copper	57	57	56⅝	56⅞	— ⅛
41	41½	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	+ ⅛
132½	135	100	Consolidated Gas	132½	132½	132½	132½	+ ½
80½	80⅞	400	Continental Can	80½	80½	80¾	80¼	...
22¾	22⅝	8,200	Corn Products Ref.	23¼	23⅜	22⅝	22½	— ⅜
97⅜	97⅝	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
73	73¼	5,000	Crucible Steel	74	74	73	73⅛	— ⅜
189	193	800	Cuban-Am. Sugar	190	192	188¾	192	+3¾
218	225	100	Del., Lack. & West.	218	218	218	218	—1
130	132	20	Detroit Edison Co.	131	131	131	131	...
85	90	33	Detroit United Ry.	85	85	85	85	...
45⅜	45⅝	800	Distillers' Secur.	46½	46½	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
24⅛	24½	200	Dome Mines	25⅞	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
35⅞	35⅞	1,000	Erie	36¼	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
50⅜	51⅜	200	Erie 1st pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ⅝
284	290	10	General Chemical	285	285	285	285	...
166½	170	200	General Electric	166⅞	167	166⅞	167	+ ½
70¼	70⅝	400	Goodr'h, (B. F.,) Co.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70¼	+ ½
113⅜	115	100	Goodrich pf.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	+ ⅛
89	90	300	Granby Consol.	89	89	89	89	+1
120⅛	130½	1,200	Great Northern pf.	120½	128¾	120¼	129¼	...
41⅝	41⅝	500	G. N. Certs for O. P.	41⅝	41½	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
21	21¼	1,500	Guggen. Exploration	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
101½	103	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	...
45	45⅛	3,800	Inspiration Cop.	45	45⅛	44⅞	45	...
16¾	16⅞	200	Interboro Con.	16¾	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
73	73⅜	200	Interboro Con. pf.	73⅛	73⅜	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
113⅜	115	100	I. Harv., N. J., pf.	114	114	114	114	...
15	15⅜	300	Int. M. Marine pf.	15	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
62⅜	62⅞	1,400	I. M. M. pf. T. R.	63½	63½	62½	62¾	—1
45	45⅛	1,400	Inter. Nickel	45⅛	45⅝	45	45¼	...
25⅛	25¾	200	Kansas City Southern	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
59	60	100	Kan. C. Sou. pf.	60	60	60	60	...
54⅞	54½	4,100	Kennescott Copper	54⅞	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅝
75	76¼	500	Lackawanna Steel	75	75	74½	75	—2
50	50⅝	600	Lee Rub. & Tire	50	50⅝	50	50⅜	+ ⅜
77⅜	77½	100	Lehigh Valley	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅛
250	255	100	Liggett & Myers	250	250	250	250	+ ¼
68	69	200	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
59	59¼	1,800	Maxwell Motors	100⅜	101	103⅜	101	—1½
82¼	83½	200	Maxwell 1st pf.	83¼	83½	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
44	45	500	Maxwell M. 2d pf.	44¼	45	44¼	45	+ ½
98½	100⅝	19,400	Mexican Petroleum	98½	100⅝	97⅜	99½	+1¼
98	98¾	300	Mexican Petrol. pf.	97	98	97	98	+2⅝
35¼	35⅞	500	Miami Copper	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	— ⅛
118⅜	122⅞	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119	119	119	119	—4⅜
130¼	14	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
4¼	4⅜	500	Missouri Pacific	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	...
71	74	100	Montana Power	72	72	72	72	+⅛
126¼	128⅛	700	Pacific Mail	128¾	128¾	126¼	126¼	—1
66¾	68	300	National Lead	66¾	68	66	66¼	— ¼
16⅝	16⅞	300	Nev. Con. Copper	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅜	— ⅛
130½	132	50	N. Y. Air Brake	130½	132½	130½	132½	...
104	104	100	N. Y. Central	104	104	104	104	— ⅝
66	67	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67	67	67	67	...
113	115	200	Norfolk & West	115	115	115	115	...
112⅜	113	100	Northern Pacific	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	+ ⅛
7½	8	500	Ontario Mining	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
28⅜	28⅝	700	Pacific Mail	28⅜	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
57½	57⅝	1,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	57	57⅛	56⅜	56⅝	— ⅛
41	41	400	Philadelphia Co.	41	41	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
30¼	30¾	200	Pittsburgh Coal	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
104¼	104½	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅜
50¾	50¾	500	Pressed Steel Car	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	5	400	Quicksilver	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	...
6⅞	7	100	Quicksilver pf.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...
38⅞	39	400	Railway Steel Spg.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ¼
24⅝	24⅞	2,300	Railway Steel Spg. pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
82⅜	82⅝	4,100	Reading	82⅜	82⅝	81¾	81¾	— ⅞
50¾	50¾	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	51¼	50¾	50¾	51¼	+⅝
111	111	100	Rep. I. & S. pf.	111	111	111	111	+1
45⅜	45⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅜
36⅜	36⅝	600	Shattuck-Arizona	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅜
54⅜	54⅝	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅜
97⅞	98	950	Southern Pacific	97⅞	98	97⅞	97⅞	...
170	170	100	So. Porto R. Sugar	170	170	170	170	...
110	110	270	So. P. R. Sugar pf.	110	110¼	110	110¼	+ ¼
20⅞	20⅞	500	Southern Railway	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
57	57	300	So. Railway pf.	57	57	57	57	— ½
138	138	3,600	Studebaker Co.	138	138	136¼	137	—1⅝
54⅞	55	600	Tenn. Copper	54⅞	55⅛	54½	54⅝	...
201	201	500	Texas Co.	201	201	199¾	200	—1
15⅞	15⅞	200	Texas Co. rights	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	...
69¼	69¼	200	Third Avenue	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
106	106½	1,300	Tob. Products pf.	106	106½	106	106	+3½
132	132	500	Union Pacific	131½	132	131½	132	— ⅛
82	82	110	Union Pacific pf.	82	82	82	82	— ½
117⅜	117⅝	600	Un. Cig. Stores pf.	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	+ ⅛
143¼	143½	900	United Fruit	143¼	143½	142¼	142½	— ⅝
152⅜	152⅝	2,600	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	152⅜	152⅝	149⅝	149⅞	—1⅞
105½	106	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	105½	106	105½	105½	+1½
49¾	49¾	300	U. S. Rubber	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	...
82	82	10,100	U. S. Steel	82	82	81¾	81¾	— ⅜
116	116⅛	610	U. S. Steel pf.	116	116⅛	115⅞	116⅛	+ ¼
84½	84½	2,600	Utah Copper	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	— ⅛
44	44	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	44	44	44	44	+ ½
133⅜	133¾	100	Wabash	133⅜	133¾	133⅜	133¾	+ ½
43¼	43¾	1,500	Wabash pf., A	43¼	43¾	42⅝	43	...
26	26¼	1,000	Wabash pf., B	26¼	26¼	26	26	— ¼
88	89	300	Western Un. Tel.	88¾	88½	88	88¾	...
62⅜	62⅞	2,600	Westing. E. & M.	63⅜	63⅜	62⅜	62¾	— ⅝
4½	4⅝	100	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
210	220	100	Willys-Overland	212	212	212	212	+2
102	103	100	W.-O. pf. s. r., f.p.	103	103	103	103	+1

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
St. Jo., So. B. & So.	.1	—	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Do pf.	2½	—	Mar. 15	Mar. 10

STREET RAILWAYS.

Ark. V. Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Brazil. Tr., L. & P. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Brock. & P. pf.	3	—	Mar. 15	*Mar. 6
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
El Paso Elec.	2½	Q	Mar. 15	*Mar. 3
Frank. & So.	$4.50	Q	Apr. 1	*Mar. 6
Galv.-H. E. pf.	3	Q	Mar. 15	*Mar. 6
Man. Rg. 3c	1½	Q	Mar. 1	*Feb. 23
Third Avenue	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Twin C. R. T.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Unit. Tr. & El., Prov.	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 7

TRUST COMPANY.

Guaranty	4	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Guaranty	1	Ex.	Mar. 31	Mar. 23

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Allis-Chal. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Am. Can pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Am. Cigar pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Am. Sm. Sec. pf., A	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Do pf., B	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Am. Snuff	3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Am. Snuff pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
A., G. & W. I. pf.		Q	Apr. 10	*Mar. 31
Butte & Sup.	75c	—	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Butte & Sup.	$1	Ex.	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Cal. & Ari	$2	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 3
Cal. & Hecla.	$15	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 3
Cambria Iron.	2	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Loco. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Carter (Wm.) pf.	1½	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 4
Chino Cop.	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Cosden & Co.	2	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 25
Cosden & Co.	5	Ex.	Apr. 10	Mar. 25
Dow Chemical	20	—	Mar. 15	.....
Dow Chemical	40	†	Mar. 15	.....
Elec. Prop. pf.	1½	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 29
Elec. Stor. Bat.	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do pf.	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Ger.-Am. Sug.	2	Q	Mar. 10	Mar. 1
Ger.-Am. Sug.	10	Ex.	Mar. 10	Mar. 1
Globe-Wern.	2	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 29
G. L. S. S.	2	Q	Apr. 1	.....
H. S. & M. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Helme (G. W.) Co.	2½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hendee Mf. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Ins. Sult	½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Jumbo Ex. M.	7½c	—	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
La B. L. W. pf.	2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
L. & M. Tob. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Lorillard Co.	3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Lorillard Co.	5	Ex.	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Lorillard Co.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Magma Cop.	50c	Q	Mar. 3	Mar. 10
May Dp. S. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Nevada Con.	37½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Nevada Con.	12½c	Ex.	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
N. Y. Transit.	$4	Q	Apr. 15

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

As A Holder of Municipal Bonds

If you own any municipal obligations you will find in the **Special Municipal Bond Number** of The Financial World a fund of valuable information. One of the questions you no doubt must have asked yourself, and which is answered in this issue by various bond experts, is **whether bond prices will continue to rise** or has the advance halted? One timely article is by

William A. Prendergast, City Comptroller on "New York City's Debt Limit"

Another article is on

"The Empire State's Financing" by Eugene M. Travis, State Comptroller

There are numerous other contributions of a similarly instructive character, all of which are well worth serious study by investors in municipal bonds.

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Par Value $1 Per Share

In the annual report for 1915, just issued, the Company shows gross earnings of $820,463 and net of $184,914, after paying accounts of $138,859 and balance due on sinking fund notes of $300,000.

The market price of crude oil for the first nine months of the year was low, but recovered rapidly, with the result that the Company showed net earnings during the last three months of $126,560.

It is stated unofficially that January earnings were about $75,000 net, and February about $100,000 net. The Company's undivided net passed to surplus in 1915 was $221,548, making a total surplus on December 31, 1915, of $451,835. It is officially stated that dividends on the Preferred stock should be resumed at any early date.

We offer a limited amount of Preferred and Common stock at the market.

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Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Lines

We have just prepared a circular on this Corporation, the net earnings of which for the year 1915 show an increase of about three and one-half times the preceding year. The common stock of this Company is now quoted at less than one-third of par and seems to be in line for a substantial increase.

Send for Circular 50

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 245,525 shares of stock and $66,500 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 63,955; oil 39,270, and mining, 146,300. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
450	†Aeolian-Web...	20	21	20	21
5,200	†Aetna Ex., w.i.	24	24	23½	23⅝
300	Ajax Rubber..	69	69	69	69
200	A., G. & W. I.	29	29	28	28
100	A..G.&W.I. pf.	46	46	46	46
200	Canada Steel..	41¼	41¼	41	41
2,000	Can. Nat. Gas..	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
2,500	†Car. L. & P..	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
285	Carwen Steel..	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
3,000	†Chevrolet Mo.	138	142	*138	140½
2,000	Corp. R. & H.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
10,200	†Cuba Cane S. pf.	49	54½	49	52½
50	Curtiss Aeropl. v. t. ctfs.	48	48	48	48
575	Driggs-Seabury.	138	140	137	140
200	†Electric Gun..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Emerson Phon.	12	12¼	11¾	12¼
200	Haskell & B....	45	45	45	45
1,000	Kath. Ir. pf.	24½	24½	23½	24½
100	†Lake T. Boat.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
800	Manhattan Tr.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Marconi of A..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs....	34	34	34	34
2,500	†Maxim Mun..	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
1,500	xx†Midvale St'l	63⅜	63⅜	62⅝	62⅝
6,000	†Mldv. St'l rts.	1¼	1¼	1	1
2,000	†Nevins Elec..	¼	⅜	¼	¼
3,000	Peerless T. & M. Corp....	27	29	26½	29
755	†Poole E. & M.	115	119	112	119
100	Redtop El., Inc.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	†Saxon M. Car	68	68	68	68
100	†St. Joseph L.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
600	Submar. Boat, v. t. ctfs....	35	35⅜	35	35⅛
4,500	†Tobacco Prod.	44½	44⅝	43¾	43½
300	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs....	4	4	3⅞	3¾
4,500	Un. Prof. Shar.	1	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
3,800	†Universal M., w. i....	6	6½	6	6½
300	†U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf....	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
20	White M. Co..	48	48	48	48
300	World Film C., v. t. ctfs....	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20	Ohio Oil.....	228	225	225	— 1
50	Prairie O. & G.	425	425	425	+10
50	Sta. Oil of Cal.	252	252	252	+ 1
10	Sta. Oil of N J.	508	508	508	+ 2
80	Sta. Oil of N.Y.	209	207	208	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,310	†Am. Oil & G.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,100	†Bar. Oil & G.	3	3	2¾	2⅞
700	†C. & C. (O.R.)	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
1,500	†C.O. & G. w.i.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝
800	†C. O. & G., w. i. pf....	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
2,200	Empire Petrol.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
3,200	†Federal Oil...	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	†Houston Oil..	18	18	18	18
200	Inter. Petrol.	12½	12¾	12¼	12¼
6,000	†Midwest Oil.	70	70	68	70
100	†Mid. Oil pf..	95	95	95	95
2,500	†Musk Rel....	24⅜	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜
1,000	†Victoria Oil...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
16,250	Way. Oil & G.	8½	8¾	8⅝	8⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	††Atlanta	17½	17½	17½	17½
100	Butte Cop. & Zinc, v.t.ctfs.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	3	3
150	†Calaveras Cop.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,200	Cerro de P. Cop	38¾	38¾	37½	38½
100	†Consuelo Tun.	10½	10½	10½	10½
12,000	††Emma Cop..	68	69	66	69
2,500	††Fed. R.M.Co.	29	29	29	29
300	First Nat. Cop.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
300	†Goldfield Con.	90	90	90	90
3,000	†Greenwater ..	6	6½	6	6½
1,100	Howe Sound..	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
45	Hecla Min.....	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
8,000	Mint. Mines..	13	13	13	13
110	†Iron Blossom	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,700	Jumbo Ext...	100	100	99	100
100	Magma Cop...	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1,500	†Marsh Min..	37½	37½	37	37
995	†Mojave Tung.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
60,000	†Mother Lode	21½	22	21½	22
1,200	N. U. Bingh'm	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Nip. Mines Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	N. Butte Dev..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,100	†Rex	4	4¼	4	4¼
500	Peterson Lake	25	25	25	25
400	†Ray Her. Min.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	††Rex Con.	22	22	22	22
1,100	†Rochester M.	58	58	58	58
500	††Round Mtn..	61	61	60	60
500	††Ruby Silver..	53	53	53	53
6,000	†Scratch Grave	90	90	90	90
600	†Seven Troughs Coalition	43	43	43	43
6,600	††Silver Tip. (a prospect)	20	21	20	20
200	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	Stewart	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,200	†Success Min.	91	92	91	92
2,500	†Superstition, (a prospect)	34	34	34	34
550	Tonopah Ext..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
8,500	†Tono. Res. Eula	18½	19½	18	19½
1,000	†Trit. Eastern.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
5,000	††U. S. Cont..	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
6,580	†U. Verde Ext.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
350	†White Oaks..	6	6½	6	6½
300	†Yuscaran Con.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜

BONDS.

$17,000	†R&O new 5s.	101¼	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
25,000	†C.M.&St.P. 4s	95	95	95	95
10,000	†Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	*100½	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜
1,500	†Erie rights..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
15,000	†Mutual Steel conv. 5s, w.i.	99	99	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx rights.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. British Mfg. Co.	18	28	18	28
Am. Drug Syndicate..	12	12¼	12¼	12⅜
Atlantic Steel	54	56	54	56
Balt. Tube Co.....	108	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co., pf..	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b..	14	15	14	15
Crocker Wheeler.....	102	105	102	105
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Guantanamo Sugar..	71	74	71	74
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
Hopkins & A. Arms..	65	..	..	65
Intercontinental Rub.	12½	13½	12½	13½
Inter. Mer. Marine..	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
Jewel Tea	62	67	62	67
Jewel Tea pf.....	101½	106	101½	106
New York Transport..	14½	16	14½	16
O. Eisenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Tyrene Mfg. Co.....	13½	16½	13½	16½
Standard Shipbldg..	12½	13½	12½	13½
T. S. L. & H. pf....	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Wab.-Pitts. T., w. i.	17½	19	17½	19
W.-P. Ter. pf., w. i..	47	52	47	52

OIL ISSUES.

Midwest Ref.	59	60	59	60
Pierce Oil.....	15	15½	15	15½
Savoy Oil.....	9½	10½	9½	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Bannack Gold	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Booth	32	34	32	34
Caledonia.....	97	98	97	98
Cons. Arizona.....	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Cons. Nev.-Utah.....	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Goldfield Merger....	14	14½	13½	14½
Jim Butler.....	90	92	91	92
Kewanas	16	17	16	17
Mines of America....	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Ohio Copper.....	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Silver Pick.....	5	6	5	6
Temiskaming	51	53	51	53
Yukon Gold.....	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	2½

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	..	70	..	80
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass.....	253	257	253	257
Atlas Powder.....	246	250	246	250
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.).....	340	350	340	350
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	87	88	87	88
Can. Fdries & Forg.	105	105	105	105
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf..	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms.....	840	860	840	860
Du Pont Powder new.	340	350	340	360
Du Pont Powder pf..	108	109	107	108
Hercules Powder....	385	396	385	396
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms..	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	163	168	165	169
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495	505	495	505
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	470	485	470	485
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,500

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
4s —Sept., 1916..	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4s —Sept., 1917.....	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4½s—June, 1955.....	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
4½s—March, 1963.....	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s—Nov., 1957.....	106½	107	106½	107
4½s—May, 1957.....	106½	107	106½	107
4½s—Nov., 1917.....	101	..	100¾	..
4½s—May, 1917.....	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
4s —March, 1964.....	102	102¼	101⅝	102⅜
4s —March, 1962.....	101⅞	102⅛	101⅝	101⅞
4½s—Sept., 1960.....	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102⅛
4½s—March, 1930-60.	101⅞	102¼	..	..
4s —1959.....	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s —1958.....	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s —Aug., 1957.....	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s —Nov., 1957.....	97¾	98⅛	97¾	98⅛
4s —Nov., 1955.....	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4s —Nov., 1956.....	..	..	..	..
4s —Nov., 1955.....	84	..	..	..
3½s—Nov., 1954.....	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾
3½s—May, 1954.....	89¼	89	88¾	89

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, March 4, 1916.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,729,100	$35,993,000	$2,225,000	$1,142,000	$551,000	$4,000	.....	$2,501,000	.....	$33,050,000	$1,234,000	$797,000
Mer. National	2,000,000	2,197,000	32,907,000	†1,263,000	668,000	1,635,000	32,000	$2,000	2,393,000	.....	31,977,000	.....	1,853,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	x8,952,500	131,576,000	18,441,000	2,928,000	2,966,000	97,000	22,000	10,974,000	.....	143,721,000	2,192,000	4,954,000
National City	25,000,000	†37,427,600	386,060,000	101,870,000	4,246,000	5,308,000	91,000	694,000	36,376,000	.....	466,328,000	1,468,000	1,789,000
Chemical National....	3,000,000	7,911,300	30,457,000	686,000	1,232,000	1,138,000	47,000	.....	2,510,000	.....	31,683,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National....	1,000,000	774,000	12,697,000	791,000	321,000	620,000	40,000	20,000	1,112,000	.....	13,403,000	125,000	389,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov..	300,000	81,700	2,083,000	82,000	27,000	63,000	6,000	.....	124,000	.....	1,645,000	.....	48,000
Am. Exch. National.	5,000,000	5,104,900	85,367,000	4,343,000	4,450,000	6,673,000	183,000	64,000	7,176,000	.....	90,055,000	3,153,000	4,393,000
Nat. Bank of Com....	25,000,000	17,574,800	236,832,000	18,928,000	5,020,000	4,003,000	32,000	6,000	18,598,000	.....	249,517,000	145,000	2,699,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat..	†3,500,000	2,063,200	58,815,000	2,953,000	684,000	2,453,000	267,000	176,000	4,351,000	.....	57,102,000	5,184,000	1,715,000
Hanover National....	3,000,000	15,459,500	127,913,000	23,522,000	1,534,000	3,886,000	12,000	28,000	11,519,000	.....	149,731,000	.....	130,000
Citizens' Cent. Nat..	2,550,000	2,450,300	29,610,000	1,747,000	708,000	751,000	55,000	10,000	2,334,000	.....	27,520,000	1,145,000	1,038,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	1,964,800	9,215,000	1,690,000	892,000	701,000	101,000	1,000	940,000	.....	10,393,000	.....	217,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,562,000	35,639,000	1,994,000	1,470,000	528,000	27,000	.....	2,510,000	.....	38,017,000	.....	50,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,258,000	150,640,000	10,467,000	2,386,000	5,475,000	64,000	78,000	11,894,000	.....	155,439,000	1,575,000	3,558,000
East River National.	250,000	72,400	2,366,000	135,000	28,000	253,000	7,000	.....	195,000	.....	2,397,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,254,700	17,723,000	1,145,000	237,000	490,000	52,000	58,000	1,133,000	.....	15,096,000	.....	638,000
First National	10,000,000	23,759,000	184,736,000	10,816,000	5,827,000	6,920,000	52,000	.....	13,704,000	.....	165,367,000	125,000	4,027,000
Irving National.....	4,000,000	3,837,000	68,943,000	4,529,000	1,519,000	3,406,000	24,000	75,000	6,026,000	.....	75,883,000	112,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat....	300,000	1,186,400	10,167,000	455,000	389,000	324,000	130,000	16,000	766,000	.....	10,395,000	.....	199,000
Chase National	5,000,000	9,821,600	203,499,000	16,735,000	9,081,000	5,108,000	32,000	38,000	17,321,000	.....	234,974,000	1,468,000	450,000
Lincoln National.....	1,000,000	1,864,000	18,253,000	2,065,000	371,000	197,000	41,000	1,000	1,324,000	.....	15,840,000	57,000	807,000
Garfield National....	1,000,000	1,243,700	9,785,000	660,000	246,000	626,000	26,000	58,000	773,000	.....	9,612,000	.....	399,000
Fifth National	250,000	399,400	4,841,000	155,000	111,000	250,000	4,000	11,000	344,000	.....	4,732,000	127,000	248,000
Seaboard National...	1,000,000	2,810,800	39,204,000	3,536,000	1,305,000	1,957,000	36,000	24,000	5,018,000	.....	47,481,000	.....	283,000
Liberty National....	1,000,000	3,085,800	58,197,000	3,785,000	1,521,000	1,415,000	25,000	50,000	5,286,000	.....	64,006,000	1,960,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	706,100	9,053,000	648,000	122,000	116,000	10,000	4,000	702,000	.....	8,849,000	280,000	413,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,018,700	11,784,000	229,000	310,000	508,000	11,000	18,000	902,000	.....	11,416,000	6,000	398,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,101,400	9,500,000	503,000	152,000	544,000	30,000	7,000	633,000	.....	9,038,000	.....	287,000
Broadway Trust.....	1,500,000	902,500	18,587,000	1,484,000	220,000	519,000	59,000	30,000	1,408,000	.....	19,399,000	94,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,882,300	45,370,000	7,039,000	2,413,000	925,000	86,000	.....	3,228,000	$783,000	53,800,000	.....	.....
Bank of America....	1,500,000	6,162,500	34,324,000	3,875,000	1,843,000	1,481,000	124,000	.....	.....	.....	33,953,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,190,400	11,034,000	855,000	234,000	474,000	345,000	.....	480,000	.....	11,843,000	1,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	996,800	5,400,000	217,000	438,000	109,000	118,000	.....	.....	.....	4,647,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	436,300	2,313,000	167,000	84,000	93,000	4,000	2,000	155,000	78,000	2,590,000	20,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1,919,100	15,007,000	359,000	942,000	743,000	46,000	31,000	.....	.....	11,957,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange.....	3,500,000	6,977,100	82,416,000	6,453,000	1,948,000	4,321,000	643,000	.....	4,028,000	5,972,000	96,588,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	701,800	3,874,000	309,000	46,000	61,000	36,000	.....	298,000	13,000	3,474,000	25,000	.....
German-American	750,000	746,400	5,944,000	682,000	140,000	184,000	9,000	.....	214,000	.....	6,065,000	100,000	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,226,800	16,743,000	1,396,000	1,252,000	977,000	36,000	.....	.....	.....	17,771,000	.....	.....
German Exchange....	200,000	800,400	4,493,000	516,000	50,000	128,000	38,000	.....	265,000	390,000	4,422,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,033,300	6,150,000	579,000	108,000	135,000	100,000	.....	273,000	.....	6,135,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metrop..	1,000,000	2,100,100	14,827,000	971,000	261,000	511,000	41,000	24,000	853,000	414,000	14,275,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	701,100	4,859,000	285,000	204,000	103,000	35,000	.....	226,000	.....	4,701,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	997,900	11,705,000	1,850,000	269,000	331,000	112,000	.....	1,000,000	3,534,000	13,416,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	557,500	22,213,000	1,544,000	464,000	770,000	307,000	.....	1,482,000	403,000	24,710,000	29,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	8,730,700	35,829,000	1,895,000	134,000	520,000	243,000	18,000	1,359,000	1,787,000	27,199,000	7,729,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	14,894,300	236,956,000	21,852,000	482,000	518,000	20,000	23,000	11,433,000	8,143,000	228,254,000	20,909,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,241,600	56,478,000	3,344,000	118,000	320,000	163,000	3,000	1,049,000	9,589,000	39,000,000	16,682,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,541,100	28,787,000	2,151,000	23,000	175,000	73,000	.....	1,162,000	1,751,000	24,100,000	5,727,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	11,965,700	37,685,000	1,706,000	364,000	145,000	147,000	11,000	1,184,000	3,622,000	22,680,000	444,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	$20,000,000	$22,999,200	385,665,000	34,677,000	1,341,000	812,000	551,000	.....	18,013,000	12,550,000	360,271,000	39,380,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,394,800	8,106,000	485,000	53,000	87,000	33,000	.....	399,000	1,410,000	6,204,000	839,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Tr..	4,000,000	5,388,100	24,293,000	1,308,000	436,000	136,000	23,000	9,000	853,000	1,292,000	17,051,000	918,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	7,659,700	83,750,000	5,419,000	433,000	544,000	262,000	93,000	3,323,000	3,453,000	66,450,000	18,834,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,603,800	19,516,000	1,280,000	108,000	228,000	180,000	22,000	915,000	2,194,000	18,292,000	1,339,000	.....
New York Trust.....	3,000,000	11,247,100	66,383,000	3,954,000	1,770,000	338,000	30,000	47,000	2,612,000	4,293,000	52,157,000	8,711,600	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,257,800	21,700,000	1,543,000	158,000	170,000	43,000	3,000	918,000	1,138,000	18,316,000	3,939,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	501,900	13,821,000	797,000	80,000	456,000	47,000	16,000	687,000	584,000	13,737,000	667,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust...	2,000,000	6,087,300	55,345,000	4,641,000	740,000	362,000	303,000	1,000	2,500,000	2,899,000	49,993,000	5,012,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$115,350,000	$184,554,000	$2,017,512,000	$217,354,000	$49,152,000	$39,565,000	$1,740,000	$1,534,000	$171,043,000	.....	$2,185,092,000	$20,300,000	$34,746,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	15,450,000	32,309,800	284,492,000	27,574,000	10,696,000	11,368,000	2,100,000	47,000	12,412,000	$11,587,000	309,955,000	175,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	94,123,000	1,074,514,000	85,052,000	6,272,000	4,746,000	2,128,000	246,000	47,195,000	56,013,000	944,704,000	131,805,000	.....
Agg., 60 members....	$185,550,000	$311,186,800	$3,376,518,000	$349,980,000	$66,120,000	$75,677,000	$5,968,000	$1,827,000	$230,650,000	$67,600,000	$

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

In the midst of a general condition of prosperity that has not yet reached its apex, there are a number of persons all over the country who are assuming, or attempting, to forecast a gloomy future when the war shall end. The minds of many are turned toward the figures of exports which now loom up large and which, it is taken for granted, will be lessened even long before the conflict ends. This is probable as concerns munitions of war, and perhaps certain foodstuffs, if the allied powers succeed in increasing their production of these sufficiently. Some little effect in the same direction will, doubtless, be caused—particularly in the post-bellum period—because of the economies forced on the peoples in the belligerent countries and which may become habitual. Once accustom people to get along without certain things and they are likely to persist in so doing. Still, taking all these things into account, there is small cause for disquiet. The great volume of domestic trade, which is ever on the increase, and that from nearby and neutral countries are calling for a larger output of products from the fields, the farms, the mines, and the factories. A great deal of construction work on railways, steamships, and buildings is ahead and, in addition, there is the large amount of necessary reconstruction work in Europe and in Mexico which can only be done with the use of American material. It is conceded, too, that, for some time to come at least, a good deal of the new trade which has been acquired will stick. Under all the circumstances, therefore, there is no need for apprehension for a couple of years or more.

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In the Textile Field.

There is a uniformity about all of the textiles at the present time. The finished goods are all high in price and with little prospect of a recession. In the raw materials cotton has been fluctuating but, sooner or later, it goes up when the speculative gentlemen think it should go down. Certain kinds of wool showed a tendency, at the opening of the London auction sales the other day, toward a lower level, but this did not last, even though Americans were kept from bidding. In the nature of things, with the war wastage going on and with the heavy demand for woolen wear, wool is bound to rise in value. Silk is going up in price to record heights, the raw article having reached $6 per pound. Linens are scarce and their cost proportionately high. Burlaps, owing to embargoes and other causes, have joined the upward trend. The mills engaged on textiles are all busy, those handling wool and silk especially so. It is wholly a question now as to the producing capacity, the selling being a matter requiring no urging. Sufficient orders are in to assure continued working until the end of the year on woolens and worsteds for both men's and women's wear, and clothiers are contracting for the Spring of next year in order to make sure of supplies. In silks the mills hesitate to commit themselves much in advance, although urged to do so, because of the uncertainties as to prices of raw materials and the supplies of color stuffs. All kinds of mills are held back somewhat by lack of operatives, many of whom have found it more profitable to work in munitions factories.

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They Had Not the Power.

A recent decision by Judge Anderson in the United States District Court at Chicago on a certain phase of the Food and Drugs act may have an influence on other statutory enactments. As is well known, the delegation of what are virtually legislative powers is every once in a while made to administrative departments of government. Right here in this city a striking illustration is furnished in the power given to the Health Department to make a Sanitary Code which has all the force of a legislative enactment, and infractions of which are punishable just as are breaches of statute law. In the Food and Drugs act provision was made against the use of deleterious substances, but no standards of quality for certain things were set up, nor was power delegated to any body to make and declare such standards. In the case in question it was attempted to proceed against a concern for selling extracts which contained less of certain ingredients than were declared standard in a circular issued by the Department of Agriculture. Objection was made to this because the department had not been authorized by statute to set or declare any standards, and this objection was held to be well taken, the proceeding being dismissed. It may yet appear that the regulations of other government departments, National or State, may have to be declared void for a similar reason, even though they are in pursuance of long-established custom. Only the lawmakers have the right to make law, and any delegation by them of this power must be specific and well defined.

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Can't Control Fashion.

In several lands there was something like exultation, after the war broke out, over the probability of breaking the strangle hold that the French have had on the designs for women's apparel. Here there was laudation in the thought that the crucial time had come to break the thraldom of Parisian fashions and much was written as to the value of distinctive national costumes. Quite a number were convinced that the requisite skill and taste would be speedily forthcoming to devise attractive modes which American women would be only too glad to exploit. Not much, however, was really done, and what was brought forth did not seem to appeal to the general feminine fancy. This may be because the creations, if they can be so termed, were hardly more than an adaptation of foreign designs. As a result the costumers and dressmakers have been eagerly seeking Parisian models pretty much as they used to do, and the couturiers of the French capital have become only too solicitous that their designs shall not be pirated. The collapse of the intended revolt against French supremacy in the matter has been even more noticeable in Germany. The war feeling there was one of the inciting things against the use of anything French excepting, possibly, champagne. It was solemnly resolved to have in the future only German fashions, and this notion was carried out to the extent of trying to make them as different as possible from the French. If the latter, for instance, called for wide skirts, the German should be for narrow ones, and vice versa. But, alas for feminine resolve, the vogue did not last. Now the German women have got to wearing French fashions again. But it is stipulated, as a sop to patriotism, that the clothes shall be made of German fabrics. Some skeptics may hint, however, that this is in some degree due to the inability to get foreign fabrics in Germany.

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"National Pay-Up Week."

An effort is in progress to add to the number of days having distinctive titles. Some of these have proved quite popular and have resulted in being rather profitable to certain interests. In this class are included the "Raisin Day," "Apple Day," and "Salmon Day." In some cities periods longer than a day are grouped as "Prosperity Week" or "Fashion Week," when a purposeful effort is made to excite an interest in buying. The latest development of the kind is borrowed from the Chinese. Those people have a custom of celebrating New Year's Day by looking up their creditors and paying their debts. Some one in this country suggested that this idea might be carried out here, and, so, recently an effort has been made to have a "national pay-up week" at the end of February in each year. This has already received a kind of official sanction in the town of Wilmerding, Penn., where the Burgess about a fortnight ago issued a formal proclamation on the subject. After a preamble reciting the advantages of the proposition, the Burgess designated the week of Feb. 21 to 26, inclusive, as pay-up week in that community, adding: "I do sincerely trust that every man and woman in our city or community who owes a debt will endeavor to pay it during this week and thus aid in the great national movement for prosperity." It is a sign of progress that a Pennsylvania community should recognize that anything except a high tariff has anything to do with prosperity, and such a recognition is worth something even if the folks there do not make their creditors glad by settling up.

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The Matter of Shingles.

From far-off Oregon comes a curious complaint. It relates to what the local paper describes as "the homely topic of shingles." These are not the kind, as might be presumed by some, which painfully affect the body, but are the wooden sort that comic writers say are used alternately with the feminine slipper to make an impression on a sensitive portion of the youthful anatomy. The incidental, as distinguished from the accidental, use is in covering buildings. Especially interested in the subject is a body called the West Coast Shingle Manufacturers' Association, which drew up a resolution of grievances and caused it to be adopted by the Portland Chamber of Commerce. This resolution complains of the effect of the Underwood tariff, which put shingles on the free list, whereas formerly they were taxed 50 cents a thousand. More shingles are now imported than used to be, and the curious circumstance—although this is not mentioned—is that the cost of the shingles to American consumers is reduced by practically the amount of the duty taken off, the former entered values having been at about the rate of $2.50 per thousand, while they are now about $2. Among the singular admisions in the resolution is this:

> The manufacturing capacity of the shingle mills of the American Northwest is almost double the consuming capacity of the whole United States, so that under the most favorable conditions American mills cannot operate full time.

Manifestly it is a question whether it is worth while coddling an industry of this kind which can not possibly pay those engaged in it and in which the operatives at the best must be out of employment half the time if not a single shingle was imported. To this may be added the fact that the shingle tariff was a tax on the roof of every cottage in the land. It would look as though others besides the shingle manufacturers might have a grievance.

No Large Contract from Allies.

An unconfirmed report that the leading factor in the woolen trade had received an order from the Allies for either 20,000,000 yards or $20,000,000 worth of uniform cloth was characterized as being without foundation in the local market yesterday. One of the customers of the concern is said to have inquired from the company concerning the rumored large order and was told that no such contract had been taken or offered. In point of size the reported order would tax the resources even of the largest organization, and from this standpoint alone when the story was circulated it was rather generally discredited owing to the record amount of business which the company already has on its books. Furthermore, there have been no inquiries lately from foreign countries.

KINDS OF GOODS THE STORES SHOW

Men's Wear Articles Lead in the Displays in Windows—Odd Figures Given.

If the average person were asked to tell the kind of merchandise that the general run of large retail dry goods stores—not specialty shops—feature most in their window displays the chances are about 100 to 1 that he or she would quickly answer, "Women's wearing apparel." And right there he or she would make a mistake.

In an endeavor to find out just what goods do get the most window space in the course of a year a TIMES reporter asked many questions and took quite a few figures during the past week. The most surprising thing they showed was that men's goods are featured most often, instead of women's. They showed also that the men furnishings department is the most favored of all, the windows it got during 1915 being nearly twice the number of the second most favored department, which was furniture. The third department in the list was men's clothing.

Put in cold figures, the men's furnishings department go an average of 147 windows during the past year, furniture 83, and men's clothing 65. Furniture got its numerous displays because nearly everybody realizes that this department is one of the strong pillars of the average store. Its displays appeal, perhaps, as much to men as they do to women. But why did the men's furnishings and clothing get so many displays? Because of the strong competition on these goods by the men's specialty shops, because the department is a profitable one, because the store owners want more men to patronize their establishments, and because some of the windows given these displays were not the best in the store. The same reasons were said to apply very largely to men's clothing and to men's shoes, which averaged 52 windows. Boy's clothing, which is quite generally bought by the mothers, got an average of 40 windows. Men's underwear got 27.

Millinery led in the number of windows devoted to the display of the things that tempt the feminine eye, the average here being 58. Women's suits, gowns, and coats got 40 windows during the year, all of them, to be sure, in A1 locations. Misses' wear of various kinds averaged 20 windows, while waists came in for 37. Furs averaged 16. Thirty-three windows were devoted to the display of women's underwear, while corsets averaged 20.

Not a great deal of display space was devoted to women's shoes, hosiery or gloves, these departments apparently being expected to benefit from the customers brought in by the windows given to the leading women's departments. In these cases the figures showed that the shoes got 13 windows, that the hosiery got 11, and that the gloves got 9. Handkerchiefs got 13 windows, while fans got 7. The average for neckwear and veiling was low, the former having only 11 displays during the year and the latter having but 3.

Bathing suits came in for an average of 5 displays, while mourning goods got 3. March, April, and July, for some reason or other, seem to be the most popular months for dying, for it was then that the "sad" goods were put on display. And, despite the city regulations providing for a safe and sane "Fourth," in at least one case a three-day display of mourning goods came immediately after the celebration of Independence Day.

As for children's goods, dresses topped the list of displays, the 1915 average in this case being 24. Infants' wear got 13, and children's shoes got 9. An average of only 2 windows was devoted to baby carriages. Toys and games were given 7 windows, and candy, which is somewhat divided up between the children and the women, averaged a window nearly every other week.

Linens headed the list of yard goods, from the viewpoint of the number of displays given, with 19, while silks came next with 18. Dress goods followed with 14, while wash goods and white goods got 8 and 4, respectively.

Under the general heading of dress accessories, ribbons led with 10 windows. Laces got but 5 windows, while embroideries and trimmings together averaged but 3. Artificial flowers came in for 4.

House furnishings got an average of 4 windows, while other home goods got the following number of windows: Blankets, 25; bird cages, 1; china, 15; cut glass, 9; lamps, clocks, bronzes, &c., 17; pictures, (including paintings,) 14; sheets and pillow cases, 8, and sewing machines, 1.

Upholstery fabrics were more displayed than might generally be thought. The 1015 average was 38 windows, about half of them being the most valuable windows of the stores. Bath robes were given 23. Large leather goods, such as trunks, bags, &c., got more windows than the small stuff of the same classification, which is made up of women's handbags, &c. Here the respective averages were 42 and 24.

In the more expensive merchandise, jewelry made an excellent showing, averaging better than a window a week. Silverware, plated and sterling, fell just a little short of a window every two weeks. Oriental and domestic rugs ran a pretty close race, the former having 47 displays and the latter 45.

Automobile goods got 29 windows, while sporting goods had 35. Stationery displays averaged 18, groceries and accessories, 15; and optical goods, 10, and books, 9. Twelve windows were devoted to umbrellas, while other displays averaged as follows: Musical instruments, 4; notions, 7; photographic supplies, 6; art goods, 6; art supplies, 4; tools, 6; drugs, 3; belts, 2; cigars, 2, and valentines, 1.

A summary of the above figures shows that 71 kinds of merchandise were displayed during 1915 and that only one kind—men's furnishings—got more than 100 windows. Only 5 kinds of goods averaged a window a week, or, roughly, 50 a year. The kinds of goods that averaged over 25 windows during the year totaled 15, while 50 classes got less than 1 window every two weeks.

Another interesting thing brought out in the reporter's quest for information about windows was that few, if any, of the local stores put a definite value on their windows, that is, they do not say that a window on Broadway must be charged up to the department whose display occupies it at the rate of $50 or $100 a day. Neither do they say that a Fifth Avenue window has a similar cash value, which the department must pay, nor do they put a rental price on a Sixth Avenue or a Thirty-fourth Street window. This system is said to be followed quite generally out of town, however, the window charges against some departments running around $10,000 to $15,000 a year.

The reason that this system is not followed here is because it is said by men on the inside to be unfair. For instance, the millinery department might have a charge of $7,500 against it for a year's windows, while the display charges against ribbons and artificial flowers might run only $300 to $500. Yet the millinery department, without doubt, produces business for the ribbons and the flowers, out of the displays it would have to pay for, all out of proportion to the business that comes to it from the ribbon and flower displays.

The cloak and suit department, as well as the waist and dress department, is in a similar position, it supplying more business to laces, embroideries, and trimmings, for instance, than ever comes back through displays of these last-named goods.

In this city the general scheme is said to be to make the departments contribute to the total cost of the stores' displays on a percentage basis. Under this system the distribution of display costs is said to be much more equitable than when a flat rental rate is charged for the windows.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Fixing the Duties on a Variety of Imports.

Second-hand sugar bags, made from a twilled jute fabric and having two or three small colored stripes extending down the centre of each bag, were denied free entry yesterday as "waste" by the Board of General Appraisers. The merchandise was imported by Thomas J. Wilbee at Buffalo, and taxed at 35 per cent. under the tariff provision for manufactures of vegetable fibre. It was shown at the trial that many of the bags were brought in in a torn condition, and after being repaired were to be used over again as sugar containers. Since the bags appeared to be capable of use after repairs, Judge Cooper held they could not be regarded as waste, the protest being overruled.

The fact that there were two provisions in the tariff law of 1909 for handkerchiefs with drawn threads precipitated a controversy between the Government and importers in San Francisco. The goods covered by the protests were handkerchiefs and doilies ornamented by drawnwork. They were classified as "handkerchiefs, and other articles or fabrics from which threads have been drawn, cut, or punched to produce openwork, ornamented or embroidered in any manner herein described, or any part thereof, however small," with duty at 60 per cent. The protestants claimed under the provision for handkerchiefs containing plain drawnwork. As it appeared that the handkerchiefs involved in the present case were worked in an ornamental manner, the protest was overruled. The importers included the Japanese Fancy Goods Importing Company, Nippon Dry Goods Co., and the Kisen Company.

George Borgfeldt & Co. succeeded in having the board reduce an assessment made by Collector Malone on ethyl chloride. It was returned for duty under the tariff at the rate of 60 per cent. as "perfumery," whereas the importers proved to the satisfaction of the tribunal that the product was specifically "ethyl chloride," carrying a duty of only 20 per cent.

The war is sending up the costs of production in England for books and roll music, according to reappraisements made yesterday by Judge Fischer, sitting as a reappraisement official. He sustained the local customs officials in taking duty on a higher valuation on the English-bound edition of the "Magic Fishbone," shipped to this country by Constable & Co., London, while the rolls of music from Hawkes & Son, also of London, came in for an advance averaging 3s. per roll over the entered prices.

Another reappraisement by Judge Fischer showed that manufacturing costs in Sweden for wrapping paper were rising. The Aktiebolaget Molnbacka Tyrsil of Fershage shipped the paper from its factory the middle of December, via Gothenburg, entry being made at New York Feb. 3 last. The paper was entered as having a Swedish market value of £12 per ton of 2,240 pounds. Appraiser Sague's official reports were to the effect that war conditions, including heavy purchases of paper in the Swedish market by Germany, had set prices soaring. Judge Fischer concluded, after hearing the evidence, that the authorities here were justified in exacting duty on a value of £14 per ton, less freight and shipping charges.

THE RAW SILK MARKETS.

Business Is Keeping Up, with Prices Continuing Firm.

The upward movement in the Japanese raw silk market has been stopped temporarily, although the cables say that there is still a moderate demand for both American and European account. The visible stock at Yokohama, which is poorly assorted, is estimated at 8,000 bales.

The Canton market, which had softened slightly on account of the opening of the market for new silk, has become firmer again and prices are once more advancing. Numerous contracts have been placed for the new silk. Reports from Shanghai tell of large sales of new silks, especially steam filatures, for June-August shipment. The stock of tsatlees is almost exhausted, and the few remaining lots are being sold at high prices. Large sales of tussahs are reporter from there.

The Italian market, on account of the difference in price between the best grades of Japanese and Italian silks, had receded somewhat, but it is steadier now. An upward movement is expected to develop at any time. Business continues good in the local market, with prices firmer.

GRAY GOODS DEALINGS.

Fair Amount Yesterday with Easing on Some Constructions.

Considering that it was Saturday a quite nice business was done in the local gray goods market yesterday. Semi-fine yarn goods were active, as were such cloths as carded lawns, sateens, twills, and poplins, all of which are not easy to get for nearby delivery. Certain sheetings were taken well, though sellers were not anxious to say what the goods were and when they were to be delivered. Drills were fairly active.

In the printcloths, 38½-inch 64-60s can now be had quite generally for prompt delivery at 4 15-16 cents, but sellers are firm in their demands for 4¾ cents for 64-56s in the same width. There is a difference of opinion about the spot price of 38½-inch 60-48s, but market sentiment points to 4 7-16 cents as the real asking price. Thirty-nine-inch 56-44s are being held at 4 3-16 cents. For 39-inch 80 squares, 6¾ cents is asked for any delivery, but while 72-76s are more or less generally held at 6¾ cents, it is said to be possible to get some spot goods out at an eighth of a cent less. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*4⅜c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*4⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅛c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

Meeting of Retail Clothiers.

The New York Retail Clothiers' Association will hold a meeting at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the Hotel Savoy. This organization was formed a short time ago by the local retailers for the purpose of co-operating in an effort to eliminate certain evils from which the trade suffers. The principal abuse which the retailers aim to correct is the sale of goods to retail customers by the wholesale houses. Details of organization and plans for the work of the new association will be discussed and put into shape at the meeting on Thursday.

Salesmen to Visit Albany.

A delegation of representatives from the various salesmen's organizations will be present in Albany when the measure to give votes to traveling men, sponsored by Senator William N. Bennett, comes up for the consideration of the Legislature on March 15. Leon Meyer, who is chairman of the committee from the associations, said yesterday that this latest effort of the road men to get the vote is expected to accomplish the desired result.

Larger Fur Offerings at Sale.

At the next public auction of furs in this city on March 27, the executives of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation have planned to place over $2,000,000 worth of skins on sale. This will be double the value of goods offered at the February auction, the first held in this city. The demand for furs is described as being very good at present, with all indications pointing to continued interest.

Less Danish Butter Coming Here.

According to invoices certified at the American Consulate General at Copenhagen exports of butter from Denmark to the United States decreased from 1,347,900 pounds, valued at $392,223, for 1914, to 438,180 pounds, valued at $145,448, for 1915.

WHY WHOLESALER SELLS AT RETAIL

Another Phase of the Subject That Interests Vendors of Men's Clothing.

Another angle of the question, as to whether it is proper for clothing manufacturers to sell to retail customers, is added by the representative of a large wholesaler to the opinions which were given on both sides of the subject in last Sunday's TIMES. What this man offers in defense of the manufacturers is not so much in the nature of answering the objections raised by the retailers against the wholesale-retail selling scheme, as a review of some of the conditions that have brought about this so-called evil.

"The retailers themselves," said this man, "are chiefly responsible for the start of the business which wholesale houses do with retail customers. Some of the small merchants who were not able to maintain adequate stocks made a practice of bringing their customers to the wholesale houses to be fitted. Sales of this kind would, of course, be made at retail prices and the storekeeper given the benefit. This service on the manufacturer's part was a good deal more than he should be expected to give. If the retailer cannot keep up a proper assortment of styles and sizes, so that his customers may make a proper choice, the wholesaler is under no obligation to supply the deficiencies. Through this practice, however, many retail customers were put in touch with wholesale houses and went to them direct in the future when they wanted to buy something. So that it can be truthfully said that the retailers themselves were the first to introduce their customers to the advantages of buying from the manufacturers.

"I don't think there is a wholesaler in business today who does not want to see the retailers successful in organizing a strong and representative association. If such a body is formed many existing evils will be overthrown through the co-operative effort of the manufacturers and the retail dealers.

"Mention has been made of several abuses which the wholesale trade has had to suffer, and which are said to have led to the growth of the wholesale-retail idea. Among these is the system indulged in by certain retailers of never making a purchase until the season is so far advanced that goods can be bought at a sacrifice, and again the encroachment of other retailers on the manufacturer's field by purchasing piece goods and having them sent to cut, make and trim houses. The chief evil that needs rectifying before the manufacturers will be in a proper frame of mind to give up their retail customers is, to my mind, the demand made for goods on consignment.

"More than half of the merchandise obtained by some of the big retailers is received on consignment. A store, for instance, that has bought $30,000 worth of goods during a season, will demand near the end of the season that the manufacturer place his whole surplus stock out on consignment. This surplus may be valued in a poor season at $20,000.

"In two or three weeks' time fully 60 per cent. of merchandise shipped out on consignment may be returned, and be mainly of broken sizes and assortments upon which very little can be realized. When I said the retailer 'demands' goods on consignment I used the word 'demand' in its proper sense. The manufacturer knows that, if he does not comply with this demand, he is in danger of losing the entire business of the retailer, a chance he does not care to take. At the same time he realizes that his entire surplus could be sold at from 20 to 25 per cent. off as a job lot. Under the consignment plan he stands to lose a good deal more than if the goods were closed out at a price. By the time the remnants of his consignment are returned to him, the season is over and lost. About the only thing he can do is to store away and carry over the merchandise returned to him.

"The consignment abuse works a hardship on the retailer too, if he only knew it. The sale of the consigned goods is not pushed because it is more urgent to dispose of the goods in regular stock. As the merchandise on consignment is billed at regular prices, the values are fictitious, because in a true sense the goods are sale merchandise without, however, being priced as such. The customers of the store are fooled into believing they are getting bargains, and they soon wake up to the fact that they could have done better some place else. This hurts the reputation of the store.

"In the end, when all things are summed up, it is found that the practice of consigning goods is injurious to the manufacturers, to the best interest of the retailers and to the customer who has to foot the bill.

"Of course, the argument is made that no manufacturer has to sell on consignment unless he wishes to. But the request of the retailer is a very thinly veiled demand and, between losing a customer and consenting to an unjust demand, some of the wholesalers can see no choice but to accede.

"It must not be forgotten that, some way or other, the manufacturer has to make up his losses. The retailer, who is accustomed to get bargains of various kinds, seems to lose sight of the fact that he must pay and pay dearly in the end for the advantages he only imagines he gets.

"It would not surprise me if the consignment game, as it is worked, has been very largely responsible for the growth of the activities of the manufacturers in selling to the public. Given the choice of disposing of a surplus stock at a big loss through the consignment arrangement, and selling to retail customers at regular prices and profits, it is not hard to see why a good many manufacturers are partly in the retail business.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

The Week's Trading Fair, with Some Seasonable Dullness.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, March 4.—There was fair trading in the cotton goods markets this week, but the volume of business actually done was not large. Prices have remained firm in the face of a rather quiet market on some lines. On the lower counts, such as are used for bags, the amount of orders received was fairly good. Most of the orders which were received for bags were for the wider styles, and those mills making these goods report a moderate business.

For the moment there has been an easing off in the demand for twills and sateens, but the mills have not felt the diminution because they have booked orders so far ahead that a slight indisposition such as occurred during the week will not be felt. Those mills making fancies and specialties out of medium count yarns are doing a good business, and some of the orders which have been received will net a fair-sized profit. The demand for lenos is not quite so active as it has been, but there is still a good business being done in these styles.

In some of the narrow styles of print-cloth yarn constructions a few minor concessions not exceeding a sixteenth of a cent per yard have been made, but the reductions are not general. Buyers were not so many this week as they have been, but the quiet may be considered as seasonable.

The fine goods mills are peculiarly situated. If they were in a position to take on orders for immediate delivery they could get enough of business to keep their machinery busy three times over, so acute is the demand for their product.

Sales for the week are estimated at 140,000 pieces of which about 40,000 pieces are spots.

BIG JUMP IN EXPORTS.

Last Week Passengers' Quarters Were Used to Store Freight.

There was a phenomenal jump in exports from this port in the week ended yesterday, due to a larger number of vessels departing for Europe and elsewhere, as well as to the attempts of the British, French, Italian, and Russian Governments to reduce to a better system the method of loading ships with war munitions and other supplies urgently needed. In some instances, vessels which had been advertised to sail with passengers canceled this arrangement, and went out of the port with freight actually stored in the quarters usually set apart for travelers.

The Custom House report, issued yesterday covering the week, showed the total shipments to be $57,554,365, a gain over the week before, when they were $32,754,948, of $24,799,418. Last week's outward foreign commerce was the heaviest since late last Fall.

Exports in the corresponding week last year totaled $25,478,997, and in the same week of 1914 $21,051,057. The last figures represented exports under normal world trade conditions. It seemed to be the understanding yesterday at the Custom House that the Allied Governments were impressed with the necessity of moving stores of munitions and like supplies now congesting the port, and were planning to co-ordinate shipping facilities in such a manner as to move the supplies more expeditiously than has been the case for some months past. While several large steamers under the British flag formerly in the transatlantic service have been withdrawn from Admiralty service and put back on the New York-Liverpool run, others, it was said yesterday, will be freed shortly from troopship use and restored to their owners for the purpose of doing away with the existing congestion.

Demand for Wool Less.

LONDON, March 4.—There was a quiet demand for the miscellaneous selection of 7,700 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Crossbreds declined 7½ to 10 per cent. and withdrawals were frequent.

—let this 'silent partner' bring you ready cash

To manufacturers and wholesalers worth $20,000 to $1,000,000.

Does lack of ready capital sometimes prevent your discounting bills, picking up *spot cash* "bargains" or increasing your volume?

Instead of selling stock or taking in a partner to supply the needed money, let us *release* that part of *your present working capital* which is tied up in credit sales. We pay you about 80% spot cash for all or any part of your accounts receivable, the balance as *you* collect each bill for us.

Practically you have in us *a silent partner*, who places large resources at your command, receives but a trifling portion of your profits, asks no salary or voice in your affairs, and yet is *willing to withdraw* the moment you cease to want his money.

The more you buy, the cheaper you can buy, especially for *cash*. The more you sell, the cheaper you can sell, the greater your profit, and the less your overhead. We will supply the cash at the expense of your customers who do not discount or buy for cash. Can you do the rest?

Why not try our plan with some of your present active accounts? Write us for details, or get in touch with our nearest representative.

Commercial Credit Company

Cash Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $150,000

Non-Notification Commercial Bankers

BALTIMORE

Represented at New York, 200 Fifth Ave.; Philadelphia, Stock Exchange Bldg.; Boston, 50 Congress Street; Cincinnati, Greenwood Bldg.; Chicago, 1334 Otis Bldg.; Atlanta, 1015 Healey Bldg.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 386 6th Av.

SUITINGS.—Open for large quantities ladies' woolen suitings for Fall year; quantities below 50 pieces not considered. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16 West 22d.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Corduroy and all Spring fabric coats, jobs on hand. 54 West 3d.

EMBROIDERIES. (Swiss,) at reasonable prices for manufacturers of ladies' underwear and children's dresses. Goldwater Bros., 22 West 27th.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY.—O. M. Edgar, dry goods; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Pateterle, linens, bedspreads, mosquito nets, canopies; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; D. T. Morgan, robes; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—Gutman, Joel & Co.; J. G. Nassauer, cloaks, suits, furs; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Foeley, housefurn. goods, hardware; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Haskins; D. H. Crouse, dress goods, silks, velvets; 320 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Koerner & Mitchell; W. H. Mitchell, tailor; Marie Antoinette.
BOSTON, Mass.—T. D. Whitney & Co.; H. J. Gowan, upholstery goods, rugs; Murray Hill.
CHICAGO — Marshall Field & Co.; C. E. Swanson, infants' wear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; Mrs. Borges, muslins, corsets, infants' wear; 43 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros. Co.; S. H. Hallc, mdse mgr.; 220 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Sheuerman Bros.; M. A. Sheuerman, dress goods, silks, velvets; Breslin.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; R. Spittal, notions, cloaks, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.; Park Av.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Wilmarth & Son; M. L. Wilmarth, furniture, carpets, interior decorations; 57 W. 37th.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Brennan Co.; A. G. Brennan, women's, misses' apparel; 29 W. 35th.
MINNEAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; P. J. Amluxen, domestic, flannels, ginghams, blankets, linens, linings, cotton piece goods; 2 Walker.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—L. Abram Co.; L. Abram, ready-to-wear; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; W. Lewis, books; 200 5th Av.; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—C. R. Jameson, clothing; Sherman Square.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Berg Bros.; Miss C. Doughty, jewelry; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Tutelman Bros. & Faggen; N. Faggen, men's, women's garments; New Strand.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Waldman, Fastman & Co.; H. Waldman, mattings; Wallick.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 602 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Fields, Schlick & Co.; F. G. Winter, hdkfs., ribbons, silks; 31 Union Square.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; C. J. Barnard, mfg. dept., waists; 320 Broadway; Great Northern.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 602 Broadway.
TROY, N. Y.—M. P. Gold, sweaters, underwear, &c.; Mrs. M. P. Gold, notions, hosiery, underwear; Continental.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Jones-Morgan Co.; W. S. Jones, clothing, furn. goods, hats; Collingwood.

India Wheat Crop Smaller.

The first wheat forecast for India shows a decrease of about 4 per cent. in acreage, according to Consul James Oliver Laing, who is stationed at Karachi. This is contrary to expectations, as it was believed earlier in the year that the wheat area would be greatly expanded. This belief was based on the fact that great quantities of food grains would be needed by Great Britain and also on the probable decrease in cotton acreage. The failure of the monsoon in parts of the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, the United Provinces, Gujarat, and the Northwest Frontier Province, however, cut down the sown area. The total area under wheat this year is estimated at 27,698,000 acres, against 28,852,000 acres last year. This is a decrease of 1,248,000 acres.

OLIVE OIL NOT BOOSTED.

Prices of the Commodity Remain Steady Despite Embargoes.

One of the very few articles in the food line that has shown little change since the beginning of the war is olive oil. Jobbers report that the consumption is increasing daily, but it seems impossible for any clique in the importing trade to boost prices. There have been many rumored attempts on the part of certain interests to put up the price, and a good many "feelers" have appeared in the shape of intimations in market letters that an advance was imminent, but nothing materialized of a definite character.

Italy, Spain, and other countries now periodically announce embargoes which have apparently lost their terrors to the American trade, since invariably the embargo decrees are followed shortly by others allowing shipments to the United States. Normal supplies are for the most part being received, according to factors in the New York market, although the finer qualities are stated to be growing scarce. The trade here has reached the conclusion that the Italian Government has no idea of interfering to any extent with the American trade after home requirements are met, since the producers in Italy have made it clear to the authorities that they cannot afford to sacrifice the business being done with America without practically ruining the industry.

Japanese Raising More Sheep.

According to a commerce report, Japan's new interest in sheep raising is noted in Australia, where press reports give the details of the visit to that country of the chief of the Imperial stock farm at Hokkaido. The Japanese official purchased some Merino and Romney rams at Monaro in New South Wales, and sought Corriedales and Romneys in New Zealand. A correspondent of The Peking Daily News estimates that there are now in Japan not more than 15,000 sheep, but by the most intensive efforts the country may be capable of supporting about 500,000. This number, however, would not begin to meet the home demand for wool and mutton. The possibilities of Chosen are cited as making a radical difference in Japan's standing as a consumer and importer of wool.

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MAR. 5

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whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

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DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway

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In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 562 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2647 Frank.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St. Fr'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2060 Spring. Cash buyers high-grade mdse.

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION SIX
SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW YORK,
MARCH 5, 1916

View of the City of Verdun. (© by Underwood & Underwood.)

VERDUN'S TRAPS AND MAZES

Treacherous Defenses Around the Great French Fortress, Which Germans Are Trying to Capture

By Richard Harding Davis

SIX weeks ago, when I was in Verdun, the Germans, from a distance of twenty miles, had dropped three shells into Nancy and threatened to send more. That gave Nancy a news interest which Verdun lacked. So I was intolerant of Verdun and anxious to hasten on to Nancy.

Today Nancy and her three shells are forgotten, and to all the world the place of greatest interest is Verdun. Verdun has been Roman, Austrian, and not until 1648 did she become a part of France. This is the fourth time she has been attacked, by the Prussians in 1792, when she at once surrendered; again by the Germans in 1870, when, after a gallant defense of three weeks, she surrendered, and in October of 1914.

She then was more menaced than attacked. It was the Crown Prince and General von Strantz with seven army corps who threatened her. General Sarrail, now commanding the allied forces in Saloniki, with three army corps and reinforced by part of an army corps from Toul, directed the defense. The attack was made upon Fort Troyon, about twenty miles south of Verdun. The fort was destroyed, but the Germans were repulsed. Four days later, Sept. 24, the real attack was made fifteen miles south of Troyon, on the village of St. Mihiel. The object of von Strantz was to break through the Verdun-Toul line, to inclose Sarrail from the south and at Revigny link arms with the Crown Prince. They then would have had the army of Sarrail surrounded.

For several days it looked as though von Strantz would succeed, but, though outnumbered, Sarrail's line held, and he forced von Strantz to "dig in" at St. Mihiel. The salient of St. Mihiel still exists. It is like a dagger that failed to reach the heart but remains stuck in the flesh. On either side the French surround it. In January, from the first line of trenches to the north, I could look across the salient held by the Germans and see, on the other side of them, 800 yards away and facing us, the French trenches to the southwest.

The attack of von Strantz having failed, a week later, on Oct. 3, the Crown Prince attacked through the Forest of the Argonne between Varennes and Verdun. But this assault also was repulsed by Sarrail, who captured Varennes and with his left joined up with the Fourth Army of General Langle. The line as then formed by that victory remained much as it is today. The present attack is directed neither to the north nor south of Verdun, but straight at the forts of the city. These forts form but a part of the defenses. For twenty miles in front of Verdun have been spread trenches and barb wire. In turn, these are covered by artillery positions in the woods and on every height. Even were a fort destroyed, to occupy it the enemy must pass over a terrain every foot of which is under fire. As the defense of Verdun has been arranged, each of the forts is but a rallying point, a base. The actual fighting, the combat that will decide the struggle, will take place in the open.

Richard Harding Davis (on Left) Amid the Ruins of a Town Somewhere in France, with Captain Puaux of the French Army.

Last month I was invited to one of the Verdun forts. It now lies in the very path of the drive, and to describe it would be improper. But the approaches to the fort are now what every German knows. They were more impressive even than the fort. The "glacis" of the fort stretched for a mile, and as we walked in the direction of the German trenches there was not a moment when from every side French guns could not have blown us into fragments. They were mounted on the spurs of the hills, sunk in pits, ambushed in the thick pine woods. Every step forward was made cautiously between trenches, or through mazes of barb wire and iron hurdles with bayonet-like spikes. Even walking leisurely you had to watch your step. Pits opened suddenly at your feet, and strands of barbed wire caught at your clothing. Whichever way you looked trenches flanked you. They were dug at every angle and were not further than fifty yards apart.

On one side, a half mile distant, was a hill heavily wooded. At regular intervals the trees had been cut down and uprooted and, like a woodroad, a cleared place showed. These were the nests of the "seventy-fives." They could sweep the approaches to the fort as a fire hose flushes a gutter. That a human being should be ordered to advance against such pitfalls and obstructions, and under the fire from the trenches and batteries, seemed sheer murder. Not even a cat with nine lives could survive.

The German papers tell that before this great drive upon Verdun was launched the German Emperor reproduced the attack in miniature. The whereabouts and approaches to the positions they were to take were explained to the men. Their officers were rehearsed in the part each was to play. But no rehearsal would teach a man to avoid the pitfalls that surround Verdun. The open places are as treacherous as quicksands, the forests that seem to offer him shelter are a succession of traps. And if he captures one fort he but brings himself under the fire of two others.

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Peace Through Worldwide Monroe Doctrine

Rear Admiral Chadwick Would Extend Its Principles to the Whole World and Abolish Disturbing Spheres of Influence

In the light of present conditions in Europe, Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., retired, makes an extremely interesting suggestion. He would extend the principles of the Monroe Doctrine to include the world, thus abolishing spheres of influence and laying, he believes, the road to future peace. His ideas were laid before the December conference at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and his paper, with others read at the gathering, will soon appear in book form. Admiral Chadwick is the author of several books dealing with historical and diplomatic subjects.

By Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick,

(United States Navy, Retired)

THIS paper is a thesis in support of an extension of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine to include the world and thereby lay the road to peace. As a preliminary we must take stock of the chief ownership of the world, of the distribution of its 57,600,000 square miles of land, and 1,732,000,000 of population. • • •

Great Britain rules 22 per cent. of the earth's land and 25 per cent. of the population; Russia 15 per cent. of the land and 10 per cent. of the population; France 9 per cent. of the land and 5 per cent. of the population; the United States 6.4 per cent. of the land and 6.3 per cent. of the population; Brazil 5.6 per cent. of the land and 1.4 per cent. of the population; China nearly 4 per cent of the land and nearly 19 per cent. of the population. These six are the great landowners of the world, controlling 62 per cent. of its land area. They all, except China, who has suffered from land grabbing in modern times, have been land grabbers. Brazil, which when discovered, had but a very scattered population of Indians of a debased sort, has practically not expanded from the boundaries first set when it became a Portuguese possession.

All the other South American States were seizures without any question of "by your leave" to the aborigines. The same with North America, Africa, Oceanica, Australia, &c. All have been the result of conquest or unresisted occupation. But shall we say that the expansion of the white races, the Russian, Anglo-Saxon, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and their occupancy of the vast spaces thinly occupied by savage peoples has been wrong? We ourselves stretched our borders from 892,000 square miles in 1800 to over 3,000,000 square miles in 1880.

No, there is a difference between the conditions of 1600 and that of three centuries later. The Americas and Australia were practically waste lands. The evil of their occupancy was in the treatment of the natives. Had all expanders of empire been William Penns we should have nothing to regret. But the time came when things had radically changed, and ancient and in their way highly civilized regions were thus invaded.

While the subject is a delicate one in the present posture of affairs, I trust I may deal with it without offending any susceptibilities, particularly as I shall only deal with history before the war and without any application of such history to the war. For the subject of imperialism is a general one, having its beginning centuries antecedent to the present, but having its worst and most injurious development in our own generation and the one just preceding, in what is known as "Spheres of Special Influence." Also I shall let an Englishman speak, a well-known publicist, Henry Noel Brailsford, known no doubt, by name at least, to many of you here. He asks:

> What, then, is the meaning of imperialism? It is only when we turn from the figures of trade to the figures which measure the export of capital that statistics begin to correspond with our expansion and our bookkeeping to bear some relation to our aggressions. Mr. Mulhall calculated for the Dictionary of Political Economy that our foreign and colonial investments grew between 1862 and 1893 at the prodigious rate of 74 per cent. per annum. • • • Sir George Paish stated in a paper which he read to the Royal Statistical Society that our profits from foreign and colonial investments amounted to 140 millions [sterling].

Mr. Brailsford states in a note that: "In his Budget speech (1915) Mr. Lloyd George estimated the total of British capital invested outside of the British Islands as £4,000,000,000. The annual interest is about £200,000,000. This amounts to about one-twelfth of the whole national income, which is estimated at £2,400,000,000." Mr. Brailsford continues:

> One no longer inquires why the unaggressive, anti-militarist, anti-imperialist Liberalism of the free-trading England which was content to take Cobden as its guide has given place to the expansionist, militarist, financially-minded imperialism of today. Regarded as a national undertaking, imperialism does not pay. Regarded as a means of assuring unearned incomes to the governing class it emphatically does pay.

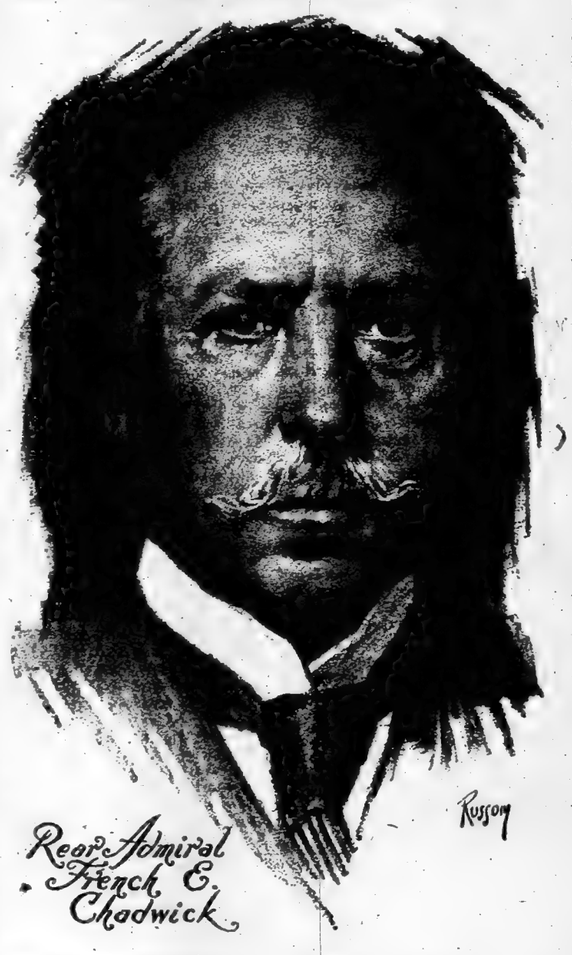

It is not true that trade follows the flag. It is true that the flag follows investments.

I would here inject that one of the most marked examples of this statement was in the case of the gold mines of the Transvaal. Mr. Brailsford continues:

> The trader is in one sense a nomad. If one market begins to fail him he turns to another. If a country to which he used to export goods is torn by civil war or threatened with bankruptcy he does not call for intervention. He goes elsewhere or waits for better times. The investor, on the other hand, has acquired a "stake" in some foreign country and anchored his fortunes irrevocably upon it. Unless he is prepared to lose his stake he must, if the country in question goes bankrupt or is threatened by civil war or revolution, call in the imperial arm to defend him. It is sometimes said that our navy is an "insurance" for our mercantile shipping, since it protects from piracy or from capture in time of war. It would be more accurate to say that both our navy and our army overseas are an insurance, provided and maintained by the nation at large, for the capital owned abroad by our leisured class.

Here at length we have discovered the stake which an armed imperialism watches and seeks to enlarge. The fear of war, the struggle for balance of power, the competition in armaments • • • all this is seen to be a characteristic product of modern finance and modern capitalism. It makes the slum and it makes the dreadnought. One may go further. It makes the dreadnought because it made the slum. Imperialism is simply the political manifestation of the growing tendency of capital accumulated in the more civilised industrial countries to export itself to the less civilized and less settled. To secure itself it seeks to subdue or to "civilise" its new fields of investment as it understands civilisation. • • • It is to diplomacy that it turns to protect it from risks.

I have to pass over much of Mr. Brailsford's most interesting argument, merely mentioning the much greater profits usually expected from English investments abroad over those usual in England, the greater profits arising mainly from long hours of labor and pitiable wages.

He mentions, as another great inducement to foreign investment, the ease with which some countries can be robbed. Thus he cites a Turkish railway on which he traveled, which seemed: "As though the line had laid itself across the countryside in the track of some writhing serpent; • • • it bent and doubled so that a passing train resembled nothing so much as a kitten pursuing its own tail. Yet the country was a vast level plain. There were neither mountains nor rivers to avoid." The explanation is simple enough. There was a kilometric guarantee: The more miles, the more money.

Such, put into very small compass, is imperialism. Mr. Brailsford proceeds to a concrete example—Egypt, as, using his own words, a "perfect epitome of the tendencies" which he sketches through fifty pages. He thus says:

> "The origin of the Egyptian question in its present phase was financial." That is the opening sentence of Lord Cromer's "Modern Egypt," and it spares us any historical controversy. Our statesmen drifted, our agents schemed their way into the occupation of Egypt at the bidding of high finance, and for no other reason. Capital had been exported from France and England to the Nile Valley at an extravagant rate and with consummate imprudence. There came a moment when both countries perceived that the Khédive was injuring the security on which their capital reposed. They stepped in precisely as a bank may foreclose on a mortgaged estate, first through the dual control, France and England, and then through the British occupation. • • •
>
> It was no chronic or deep-seated disorder which led to the foreign occupation. • • • The beginning of this spoliation was that the money lenders and contractors robbed the Khédive. European contractors engaged in his great works of building and irrigation were known to have overcharged him anything from 30 to 400 per cent. For floating loans he had latterly to pay as much as 25 per cent. in interest. Of the 68,000,000 (of pounds) which was raised as a national debt Egypt received only 44,000,000, so that the normal interest of 7 per cent. amounted in reality to 12 or 13 per cent. Of a loan of 32,000,000 (pounds) which he raised in 1873 only 20,000,000 ever reached the exchequer. Such were the transactions which British and French diplomacy covered with their support. • • • By delaying their consent to any satisfactory composition the powers kept their hold in Egypt. It was not until Lord Cromer was firmly in the chair that the debt was unified and the interest lowered to an equitable rate. • • • In 1877, a year of famine, to pay the coupon due to the clients of the Rothschilds taxes were collected actually in advance from the ruined peasants.

Achmet Arabi Pasha appeared as a national leader. It was, says Mr. Brailsford, "because he had opposed the unmeasured pretensions of the financial control that Arabi was declared a rebel and crushed at Tel-el-Kebr."

The British armed occupation, Lord Beaconsfield's "secret and in some respects perfidious purchase of the Suez Canal shares," (to use Mr. Brailsford's words,) caused France to feel "herself cheated, outmanoeuvred, and humiliated," and France in due time became the ally of our traditional rival, Russia. England, despite the many declarations that the occupation of Egypt was but temporary, remained. France was finally soothed by the arrangement with respect to Morocco, which was to become a Pandora's box to bring the crucifixion of Europe.

The action taken in Egypt, taken in behalf of the Paris and London bankers, was at the time regarded as only temporary. I was myself then in London, stationed there officially. In calling at the Colonial Office toward the end of 1882, soon after the occupancy of Egypt, on some affairs, the official with whom I had my conversation asked, after our business was completed: "What do you think of Egypt? Do you think we shall stay there?" It makes no difference what my answer was, but my friend in reply said: "I have just seen Mr. Gladstone and I know that he is most anxious to withdraw; he is morbidly anxious not to increase our foreign responsibilities." Notwithstanding the several times repeated statements of withdrawal the British flag is finally hoisted over Egypt as a possession, along with adjacent territory equal in extent to the United States. I am but stating facts. I am impugning no one; we probably would in the situation in the state of international morals have done the same.

Is the story of India, when analysed, any better; or Madagascar; or French Indo-China; or Siam; or Manchuria; or the Philippines? It is ever the same, seeking special commercial advantages, the furnishing of "out-door relief" as James Mill expressed it, "for the upper classes." Says Brailsford: "The annual drain of wealth from India, the indirect tribute which it pays to the ruling classes at home, is believed to amount to about thirty millions sterling, consisting of the interest on capital sunk in India or lent to India, of pensions paid to ex-Anglo-Indians now at home and of remittances sent home by Anglo-Indians resident in India."

All this explains much. There is no altruism fundamentally, though much may be associated in one way and another. But the whole, (I speak not of England particularly, but of all associated in such adventures,) is based upon the sordid view of personal benefit; national motives come later. J. Ellis Barker, a well-known English publicist, states very precisely in The Nineteenth Century and After for May, 1907, our mother country's springs of action. He says:

> Three centuries ago England was a backward and ignorant agricultural country without enterprise, without trade, without wealth, without colonies. But England, though poor, was ambitious. Her leading men wished her to become a world power. Sir Walter Raleigh wrote: "Whoever commands the sea commands the trade; whoever commands the trade commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself." And Lord Bacon declared "the rule of the sea is the epitome of monarchy," and advised this country to conquer the wealth and the colonies of Spain because Spain's power was no longer sufficient to defend her vast wealthy possessions. Following the advice of her greatest statesman, England made war upon Spain, not for political or religious reasons, but because Spain owned the wealth of the New World. Spain declined and Holland became by war and by work the heir to the larger part of Spain's wealth. Then England transferred her hostility from Spain to Holland. Attacked by England, who was later joined by France, the Netherlands declined. England and France fell to fighting over the great Dutch inheritance, and war had to decide whether the New World was to become French or English. Thus by three centuries of war, firstly against Spain, then against Holland, and lastly against France, was the British Empire won, and the struggle for empire ended only in 1815, when at last Great Britain had vanquished all her European rivals. British colonial and commercial supremacy is barely a century old.

We have here a very frank statement of the processes by which "special spheres of influence" are obtained; processes which are still continuing and which have had their highest culmination in the great war now waging. We ourselves have taken part in the process. We were the receivers of stolen goods in accepting at the hands Napoleon for about one and a half cents an acre the great estate west of the Mississippi which Napoleon had forced Spain to yield to France with a promise that it should never be alienated to another power. It came to us because Napoleon knew that the breaking of the peace of Amiens would have meant its seizure by England.

We have California and the extension to the present Mexican boundary by conquest; we have the Philippines by a purchase to which Spain had to accede by a threat of a continuance of war which could only mean Spain's further ruin; we have Porto Rico and Guam by conquest pure and simple. The skirts of no country are clear. The vast colonial empire of the French is through seizure and by the sword. A few years ago China was, in the minds of European diplomats, to be divided into special spheres, the great Yangste Valley to be the special field of England. And indeed it was for a time so regarded. China's integrity today (which let us hope is not so threatened as some think) is due to the stand taken by our Department of State, John Hay, of happy memory, being Secretary. It is his noblest monument; he could have none finer.

We cannot say that extension of power and commercial influence by individual States has been all wrong. Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, the peopling of our own country by the whites, the occupancy of South America by Europeans were necessities for the well-being of the world as a whole, but the time has come to call a halt, and not only a halt, but a reconsideration of much that has gone on in our own and the just preceding generation.

Except for the treatment in many cases of the aboriginal races, colonization of the New World and Australia was pacific. There was no reason for ill-treatment or extinction of such races. This was the product of the simple rule of "man's inhumanity to man," which is ever in full vigor until the world can be induced to come under the Golden Rule. Shall we endeavor to apply it in some large degree at least? The means, it appears to me, is in an application of the Monroe Doctrine not only to America but to all the world.

The Monroe Doctrine simply meant that there should not be set up in the Americas any more special spheres of influence. These fifteen words epitomize the whole doctrine. It meant that the Americas should develop on their own lines, let them be good or bad, and some, it must be admitted, have been very bad. All the same, we took a stand that the peoples of the world had a right to their own soul, besides the right to live in such peace as they themselves could establish within their own borders. This phrase brings to mind, no doubt, Mexico, the great problem of these Western continents. That Mexico must be assisted in establishing peace is but too evident, but it must only be assistance. This should be given with no intent or idea of a hegemony, which would be a danger to our political system. We want no imperialism; we want only justice in the world. We see too well from Mr. Brailsford what imperialism means: the exploitation of other lands for special benefit. Let us put forward, therefore, for adoption by the whole world, the Monroe Doctrine as the doctrine of justice for all, viz.: That there should nowhere be any such national selfishness allowed as these special spheres. I think the time has come for such application.

And it must be retroactive. It must apply to all lands seized since 1880; to Egypt, the Philippines, and Porto Rico, Madagascar, Tunis, Morocco, the Congo, and all the other vast areas of partitioned Africa, north of Cape Colony (and why not that also?), to Manchuria, Mongolia, Indo-China, Burma, and still others. If the several nations which now administer these countries desire to continue such administration it should be under the clear understanding of the "open door"; that all nationals shall be admitted to trade or exploitation on terms of absolute equality. Such arrangement would at once remove desire for conquest; for, as remarked by Mr. Brailsford: "To attempt to conquer where one can trade without conquest is a sheer squandering of national resources." (Page 55.)

Germany's only demand regarding Morocco, though it was so abused in the Paris and London press, was but for the open door, for equal rights to all nations, and this was accomplished, so far as any treaty may be said to accomplish anything, by her convention with France in November, 1911. Her statesmanship in this was perfectly correct, and such as the United States, when it comes to understand the matter, cannot but approve. In fact, so far as I can read into the meaning of things, Germany stands for the open door quite as fully as if not more so than ourselves, for we have shown no great signs of opening it in the Philippines. In this connection I would advise the reading of "Dawn in Darkest Africa," by the English missionary, John H. Harris. It is a wise and enlightening book.

But we must go still further. If we do not want wars we must give freedom to the whole world; freedom for all ships upon the seas and upon all waterways wheresoever. In my younger days the Cattegat could only be used by paying toll to Denmark; the Scheldt was equally a closed waterway; they are now free to all ships. It must be made so with the Dardanelles. The same right of way on all rivers and arms of the sea must be made to exist as exists now in the Chesapeake, the Cattegat, the Thames, and the Scheldt.

And I go still further. If we are to have world peace the Custom House must be abolished wholly as a commerce preventer. I would have all men trade with all countries precisely as the man in Maine can trade freely with the man in California. The most beneficent provision of the Constitution of 1787 was that which prohibited the before existing interstate customs imposts. We cannot now imagine such a thing, say, between New York and Massachusetts. To quote from an article of my own in The North American Review of June, 1915:

> In our own country, so typically protective, we have established a free trade in all races of white men. There is no exclusion of Slav, Jew, Turk, Persian, Christian, or Mohammedan. In the nature of things the sons of these men will in time be the husbands of our daughters; their daughters the wives of our sons. Certainly such a free receptivity of people is much more drastic free trade than the free receptivity of their manufactures. But whether so or not, the main thesis—that war is in a general sense always the result of unequal opportunity in trade—holds good, and also that this inequality must be removed as a first step, the only real step to anything like universal peace.
>
> All logic is with the proposition. All will grant that trade has always been and remains the great civilizer, the great missioner. For trade, all roads, steamships, and railways exist; without it nations would have remained in darkest ignorance and savagery. Thus being the great and beneficent thing it is, the greatest lever in the uplift of mankind, the spreader of light and Christianity, it stands to reason that it is the greatest of errors to put trammels in its way.

The logic of the proposition demands of our peace societies the support of this proposition. I am no believer in such things as the settlement of international disputes by judicial process, or the prevention of war by an association of powers to whip a recalcitrant nation into peace. It is too much like the Holy Alliance against which Monroe made the famous declaration. Such things, as I see them, are, to use the phrase of the ancient preacher, but a "wrestling with the wind." You must remove the causes of dispute and you will have no disputes, and practically the only great cause is in trade restriction and in trade discrimination. To talk peace and encourage restriction and discrimination in trade are diametric propositions.

A final word to clinch what I believe should be the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine today. It has served its purpose so far as the Americas are concerned. All nations know, as France recognized in 1866, that a real infraction would mean war with the United States. Our position is one of altruism, but it is a fine altruism, for it is going to spread the full meaning of the immortal doctrine and teach all the world that it is immoral to appropriate others' lands for any nation's particular benefit. That if one governs, it must be for the benefit of the governed, and this, of course, carries the corollary that none should be excluded from participation in trade on absolute equality.

When we shall have coupled with this, and shall have arrived at, the great desideratum, a world freedom of trade intercourse, imperialism will cease to have a meaning. It will at least cease to mean what it does today, an exploitation for the benefit of the few; of those who cannot defend themselves. We may then turn our warships into peaceful freighters and lay the Monroe Doctrine on the shelf; it will have accomplished its true purpose, not confined to the Americas, but extended to all the world—peace. All this means a good deal more of the Golden Rule; a good deal more of Christian spirit whether in Christian, Jew, or Mohammedan, but I take it, or at least hope, that this is what we are striving toward. If not, then all our talk here is vanity.

And now as to procedure. Let us for the moment drop these minor efforts which can never be effective and come to the real thing; the removal of causes. Let there be a world congress, naturally at The Hague, and bring before it the whole question of spheres of influence and demand everywhere in the countries seized so immorally in the last and this generation, the absolutely open door. Egypt, Madagascar, the Philippines, Indo-China, Morocco, the Congo, Tunis, Manchuria, and all the lately partitioned portions of Africa should be included. I do not pretend to give a full list. And why not India itself? All this would very well come within the work of world reconstruction which must follow this mighty war.

And to effect all this there should be a permanent international board to supervise the actual carrying out of this great step to freedom; to see that all play fair; that the American give the Englishman as fair a chance in the Philippines as he himself may have; that France in Morocco shall put nothing in the way of absolute equal treatment to Englishman or German. With such rights, who will demand lands for expansion? If the German may go to the Congo and be treated as if it were German, he will be well content to leave the Congo to Belgium, or Morocco or Indo-China to France.

This may sound somewhat Utopian, but what is Utopia? It is what we are striving for, and we must in the nature of things arrive. Think of the steps thitherward in the last hundred years. There is no use in talking Christianity, the brotherhood of man, the Golden Rule, unless you take steps toward such. You have got to construct a new order of things, the very beginning of which is the brotherhood of man, the Golden Rule, States, a democracy as fully important as a democracy of men. I believe what is here suggested will be a step—a great step. We have our choice; special trade advantage and war; the absolutely open door and peace. I beg you to think it over.

The Poets Without a Country

By Robert Haven Schauffler.

The utterances quoted below, from Ezra Pound, who is of American birth, but now permanently resident in England, and Herrman Scheffauer and George Sylvester Viereck, who are German-American poets, have caused Robert Haven Schauffler to write the following poem. Mr. Schauffler is a poet and musical critic who has written several widely circulated books of travel and has contributed numerous essays to The Atlantic Monthly. His poem, "Scum o' the Earth," which dealt with the immigration problem, attracted much attention when it was published a few years ago.

> "us I mean
> Who bear the brunt of our America • • •
> • • • that mass of dolts."
> —Ezra Pound (*To Whistler, American.*)
>
> "White leman of the West • • •
> • • • And thy lost soul sits rocking by thy gates
> And the tawdry maelstroms violate thee,
> Suborned and pallid mistress of the States."
> —Herrman Scheffauer (*America.*)
>
> "I am thoroughly ashamed of my country."
> —*George Sylvester Viereck (in a letter to von Papen, Dec. 4, 1915.)*

THEIR motherland is slow to yield them fame;
In childish wrath they seek a foreign shore;
There, turning on the land they loved before,
They smear foul rhymes upon her honored name,
While aliens, half in scorning, half acclaim.
Now, when their Mother, peaceful, strives with war,
Another sows sedition in her door,
Prating the while of his unfilial shame.
No more, my country, let them "bear thy brunt,"
Nor with crude speech molest their lyric ear.
Thou hast thy boats that ply beneath the foam!
In these immerse them, that thy breeze affront
Their delicate nostrils nevermore—then steer
Down to the depths uncursed by sight of home!

and to provide for beauty." He has told us how he drew cabalistically for his publishers the design of one of his novels, a central spot, the subject, and around this spot other little spots representing lamps of social occasion which should cast their light on the subject in its central situation. He has treated his public as he treated these clever and sympathetic publishers, letting them into his expert secrets, showing them the way the thing was done; and thus giving them the childlike joy of seeming to share in this business of creation. He seems to stand in good-humored indulgent relation to this public which has the modern pantheist fear of growing up, letting them look on for what they can get out of it at the highly specialized adult game of making literature for adult minds. Dread of assuming responsibility has been ever the least of his defects, and it was, he has shown, in an access of self-imposed responsibility that finally he detached himself from his native country to throw his weight in the balance with England.

He would be less a responsible artist than he is, however, if he had not succeeded in hiding from the readers who sit patiently in front of the stage, content to look on without disillusioning investigation, the structure on which he builds his effects. He has mourned that the critics so little have discerned it, and it is indeed the business of the critic to discern either structure or its lack in a work of art. But the general public are not called upon to bother with such matters unless they wish. They pay their author a greater compliment if they are carried along by his performance in just the way that he himself could not permit himself to be carried along.

Those reading for the innocent pleasure of results will find themselves lifted out of the distinctly sordid atmosphere in which many of his situations are developed by the invariable concern of the author with the inward life, "the wonderful adventures," to use his phrase, "of the soul." It says something to an American audience that the most interesting of these adventures take place in American souls. The American scene was thin for him, experienced citizen of Europe as he was. It lacked for him the innumerable cross references, the swarming background of the English scene. Only once and in his youth do we hear him own to reflecting "with a sort of physical relief" on the great spaces of Australia, Canada, and India, as contrasted with the populous England in which he was then wandering. In the American character the negative aspects that were "always at him for illustration, for interpretation" gave him, he admits, "enough and more than enough to 'tackle.'" The Americans who were tourists a quarter of a century ago seemed to him almost incredibly unaware of life as the European order expressed life. "They come back to me, in the lurid light of contrast, as irresistibly destitute of those elements of preparedness that my pages show even the most limited European adventure to call into play," he says in his preface to "The Reverberator." But out of the negative aspects and innocent unpreparedness he makes pictures of his countrymen, and rather especially of his countrywomen, as tender and beguiling, as sensitive and firm, as the pictures made by the Florentine Primitives of little ladies with childish bulging foreheads and exquisitely pure profiles.

In his later works he finds more complex American types with which to deal, but he deals with them in the same mood of attention to their spiritual quality. A long line of interpreted Americans confronts us as we contemplate the closed succession of his novels. Daisy Miller, ignorant and fine; Christopher Newman, indifferent to revenges; Milly Theale, Strether, Adam Verver, Maggie, a multitude of others, each keeping aloft some little consecrated taper on the altar of the spirit, and all seeming, in spite of their corporate unawareness and unpreparedness for life, to be ever so much more alive than their sophisticated companions. If, indeed, he pinned himself down and worked himself up to dealing with a profession so definite as art, he never lost sight of his father's ideal of liberally "being." His heroes and heroines unfailingly "are" to a degree far more moving than is implied by the range of what they "do."

Not only must we wait for time to establish a perspective before getting a critical and whole view of his so carefully considered accomplishment, but a certain measure of time also must pass before any complete personal impression of Henry James shall find its way to the public. Those who knew him best are under the spell of his richness and fullness of spirit. To dismiss him with a partial glance at certain salient characteristics seems to them an impossible act of misrepresentation. Others, however, will grasp their chance to speak of him on the personal side; to let their little experience of a few hours or days count as a kind of tribute to his liberal friendliness and sympathy.

His last visit to America made friends for him in unexpected places and among people to whom a perusal of his works would have been to the last degree impossible. Even those who had read his books with most assiduity and had been responsive to the play of human feeling throughout his most detached comment, were unprepared for the kindliness they met in him. Distracted interviewers have testified to it. Hostesses confronting him with inarticulate admirers have breathed gratitude over his prompt acceptance of the responsibility for an easy bridging of the social vacuum. Bookshop clerks have broken into print on the subject of his accessibility and pleasantness under the strain of commercial intercourse. The Chairman of a committee arranging for the delivery of his lecture on Balzac has her narrative of the buoyant courtesy with which the affair of the cheque was treated, and the half humorous, wholly sincere thanking for the liberality of a carriage to take him to and from the lecture room. A young author, compiling a calendar of extracts from his books, has confided that he urged her on to make use for herself of the "little boom" accompanying his visit here with its fillip of personal contact. This native kindness by which so many more have profited than can bring their fragmentary little testimonials, flowered at the end in the passionate dedication of himself to work on the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps.

Mrs. Bethune's Daytona School a "Civilizer"

Negro Teacher Tells How Her Moral and Industrial Training in Classroom and Home Prepares Pupils for True Citizenship

ANY one hearing the word preparedness spoken these days immediately associates with it the training of armies and the building of battleships. But to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who came to New York the other day from Daytona, Fla., the term stands for the preparedness of the negro race for true citizenship, preparedness consisting of moral, spiritual, industrial, and intellectual training.

Mrs. Bethune, a negro woman, is the founder of the Industrial Training School for Negro Girls at Daytona. She understands the failings of her people and is working hard to eliminate their undesirable habits. Herself the daughter of parents who had been under the scourge of slavery, she appreciates that vice and slothfulness are largely due to an ignorance of the laws of right living, and that the remedy lies in proper education.

With this idea in mind, Mrs. Bethune set to work. Having made a study of the moral and industrial conditions of the negro, she went to Daytona in October, 1911, and began her work. With only a dollar and a half in her pocket but a "wealth of faith in my heart," as she put it, she managed to rent a little shanty. This she furnished with benches made of old dry goods boxes and other cast-offs that the people had offered her. Her pupils were five little girls, whom she was going to inspire with the "idea of the dignity of labor." But first she had to overcome prejudice. The white people of the district felt that the school was going to teach the Negroes that they were too good to work; the negro population, on the other hand, thought that the school was going to force them into degrading service.

Aside from this, the problem of money was the greatest. This Mrs. Bethune overcame by interesting James N. Gamble, of the Procter & Gamble Company, in her work. She invited him and other sojourners of Daytona, which is a Winter resort, to her school, had them sit on her improvised benches, and told them her plans. When he left, Mr. Gamble had promised a sufficient amount of money to build a larger school and had agreed to become a Trustee.

The school was built and soon became popular among the people, who realized the value of the work. It now boasted of seventy-eight pupils, who were being trained along industrial and academic lines. Among the subjects taught were domestic science, sewing, laundry work, and dressmaking, and, of course, there were academic subjects.

That was the beginning of Mrs. Bethune's work. In going among the people she discovered that there was a lack of home life and an absence of pride in personal and property appearance. She spoke to the people, showed them that they themselves were the cause of their poverty and degradation, and almost immediately a change for the better was to be felt. Fences were mended, houses whitewashed, and gardens weeded. Another thing that was sharply brought home to this leader of her people was the lack of proper attention for the sick.

"There were hospitals for whites but none for negroes," said Mrs. Bethune to an interviewer; "there were nurses for the white people but the negroes could not afford them. The white physicians were kind but felt that they could not intrude upon the feelings of white patients by taking care of our sick. The thing to do was to establish our own hospitals, train our own nurses and educate our own doctors. I knew that this meant money and the nickels and dimes that I could get from my own people would not be enough. The only thing for me to do was to beg of those whom God had prospered, that the less fortunate might be given a chance to live and grow better. I went to Thomas H. White and out of a generous heart he gave. Andrew Carnegie responded to a request for $1,000. Altogether we raised $5,000, and with that we built the only hospital for colored people in the district. White physicians co-operate with the negro. Our nurses do district work and carry the laws of health and sanitation into the homes of our people. The hospital has come as a great oasis in a desert, toward which the people in their sickness and despair reach for health and tenderness."

The next thing that Mrs. Bethune turned her mind to was the idle, picturesque boy found on the roadways and atop fences with jack-knife and stick.

"I spoke to the boys," she said, "and asked them whether they wouldn't like to be my little brothers. I asked them to come to the chapel connected with the school, where I was going to have a party for them. They came, and I served lemonade, peanuts, and ginger snaps. I talked to them. I showed them how the white boys were growing up to be fine men, who were the strength of the nation. I showed them how they, too, could become an honor to the country. Before they went we had organized a club, and as they were leaving I asked them how many were coming the following week with clean shoes, washed faces, straight ties, and brushed hair. They all came the next week, as fine a lot of boys as you could wish to see.

"'Boys,' I said, 'you are a part of this country. This school needs a flag, a flag of our country. Let us put our pennies together and buy a flag.' Seven dollars was raised and the flag was bought. When the boys went, I asked them whether they were my friends. 'Can I count on you for help when I am in trouble?' 'Yes, Mrs. Bethune,' they said, 'if we can't walk to you, we'll roll to you.' Those boys have grown into fine young Americans. We have ninety-two of them enrolled in the club. Twenty of them have bank accounts. Several of them own lots, which they are paying for on the installment plan."

Another big piece of work done by Mrs. Bethune was the clearing up of the turpentine districts. Such places have an evil reputation in the South. A man will buy a large tract of pine forest for the purpose of getting the turpentine. He puts up a few shanties and a distillery and gathers together the riff-raff that he can find on the streets and sets them to work at small pay and large promise of rum. Women are sent out as cooks, and the place is soon unsavoringly spoken of as a "turpentine camp."

"We are changing conditions down there," Mrs. Bethune declared. "Once a week two or three workers or students of the school are sent to the various camps to speak to the women and children. The people are shown the right method of living, the dignity of the home, and the error of their ways. The children get three months of schooling every year. The men get higher wages and have learned how to spend and save judiciously. We have established a temperance sentiment in everything, and have driven out strong drink. We carried the polls when Daytona had to vote on the drink question. Three hundred and fifty of our children marched through the streets singing songs of prayer and faith. I was waiting at the poll and as the men passed me I begged them in the names of their families and the citizenship with which they could do so much, to vote dry—and they did.

"I consider the Daytona school a civilizer. I do not know of a better name to give it. The spirit of efficiency is instilled into the minds of the people. I want to bring about a dignity of labor and service. The work has grown a good deal since I first began. We have added truck gardening, poultry raising, dairying, and chair caning to the curriculum. Our girls go out and become efficient workers, among whom are numbered dressmakers, laundresses, teachers, and students in higher schools. A great deal of stress is laid on moral and religious training. I believe that that is the only foundation.

"It has been a struggle and a sacrifice," Mrs. Bethune went on. "But I remember the difficulties I myself have had. I was born in a log cabin in the cotton fields of South Carolina. We were seventeen children, all groping in the darkness, but there was a deep longing in my heart for light. When I grew up I longed to do something for my race, especially for the girls and women, for they are the keepers of the home. I believed that my people's starting point must be religion and industry. The work is going on nicely but it needs money. We need scholarships for the girls who are too poor to pay. Then there are improvements to be made to the buildings. Most of them are not fireproof. I am praying for help and I feel sure that the people of the North who have so kindly befriended me will understand what the school and its extension work stands for and will be generous in their help toward this work."

Prof. Brander Matthews Defines a Highbrow

Tells Why He Is a Menace to the Drama, or Rather an Annoyance to the Artist, in That He Tries to Create False Standards

FIRST let us try to define a highbrow and agree, if we can, on what he really is," said Brander Matthews, when asked what he meant the other day at a luncheon at the Republican Club, where he said that the highbrow was a menace to the drama. "Lack of definition in the arts is a real handicap. When my fellow-professors at Columbia who happen to be in science speak of a foot-ton or horse-power or a kilowatt, everybody knows exactly what is meant, but when I speak of romanticism or classicism or a highbrow it is hard to get together on the subject because no two persons seem to define any of those things in the same way."

Then he defined the highbrow as "a person who has a habitual attitude of contempt toward that which is popular, and also as a person who, generally, is educated beyond his intelligence."

"But," continued Professor Matthews, "the highbrow has not been educated enough to know that in all the arts the really good things, the vital things, have always been popular. Of course that does not mean that all popular things are good or vital. In fact, many popular things are almost worthless, something thrown out to catch the taste of the moment. Perhaps the highbrow is not sufficiently sure of his discrimination and his ability to tell what is vital and what is not, so condemns everything popular rather than run any risk of accepting the wrong thing, a sort of safety first for highbrow reputations.

"There is ample evidence to support the statement that everything which has lived and stood the test of time because it is great had, in its beginnings, a large measure of popularity. Shakespeare was the most popular dramatist in his own time. He was so popular that they used to put his name to plays he had not written. Molière was the most popular writer of plays in his own day, and Sophocles in his. And there you have the three greatest names in the history of dramatic writing. But the highbrows of Shakespeare's day did not care for him, and the highbrows who were contemporaries of Molière—there were a lot of them in France at that time—denounced his plays as poor, and accounted for their success only on the ground of his own skillful acting in them.

"Now the highbrow is a menace—no, I shouldn't have called him that. It is too big a word for him in particular, and there is no real menace to any of the arts because they are all so great that nothing can materially hamper them. The highbrow is an annoyance, rather; at the most a man who may, by his inability to appreciate, discourage an individual artist from doing all that he might do. I know that Clyde Fitch was sometimes depressed by that sort of thing. Shakespeare himself stopped writing several years before he died. Perhaps it was because he did not have, in addition to the support of the many, the approval of the few who posed as the arbiters of taste. The philosophy, psychology, and poetry of his plays, the things that made them live, were not the things which at the outset made them popular.

"So the highbrow is an annoyance or a nuisance, and chiefly because he tries to create entirely false standards by looking for something in the play other than the play itself, something entirely external to drama. They do not know the history of the thing they would criticise. They entirely miss the point that the principles of the drama, of all the arts, are the same today as they were in the beginning and will be to the end of time. Only the methods change. These lasting principles were those recognized and understood by Sophocles in writing 'Oedipus,' by Shakespeare in 'Othello,' by Molière in 'Tartuffe,' and by Ibsen in 'A Doll's House.' Augustus Thomas and George M. Cohan are applying the same principles. There are no others to apply.

"Great plays are great, first of all, as plays; secondly, because of what the writer has put in them. They may be great in the first sense, and in no other. The 'Two Orphans,' for example, is a marvelous play; as a play, but there is nothing to it except its dexterity. Browning's 'Blot in the 'Scutcheon' is a very bad play, illogical, ill-constructed, falsely motivated. But it is full of good material. The highbrows, of course, thought it was a wonderful play, and said the usual biting things because the crowd rejected it. But the highbrows jumped at the conclusion that the crowd rejected the thing because of the good material

and not because it was not a good play, which was the real reason for the failure.

"Shakespeare himself wrote some bad plays. 'Cymbeline' was one of them. There is a play ineffective on the stage, full of misapplied ingenuity and, at the end, a most elaborate succession of discoveries that nobody cared anything about because they all knew beforehand what was being discovered on the stage. Yet, some of Shakespeare's most beautiful writing is in that play. Highbrows read that and others in the same class, and then wonder at the cloddishness of the people in not caring to see such plays. They fail to realize that a good reading play may not be a good acting play. Of course if it is not an acting play it is not a play at all. The performance on the stage is the only test. And there are no plays which have really stood that test that have not been successful, that is, popular. If they have been great only as plays, the popularity has been brief. If they are great as plays and also because of the subject matter, the popularity is permanent.

"So the dramatists whose work survives learned their trade in the beginning. Shakespeare, Molière, Pinero, Henry Arthur Jones all worked for the commercial results. They wrote straight at the market, and to hit the market they had to produce plays that would work on the stage. The supplementary qualities of permanent greatness came after these writers had learned their trade. They produced drama, plus something else. 'Hamlet' has all the popular qualities of the blood and thunder drama of its day, with the other thing, the thing that made it the 'Hamlet' of all time, added. That is the only way. Every age should have many writers of plays learning their trade. Some of them will produce great plays. But they should not be nagged and hammered at because they do not ape the ancients or give us five acts of highbrow talk that cannot be acted.

"The old is fine, of course. It is interesting and stimulating to see Shakespeare and the Greek plays. But we cannot live and grow on revivals. The Greeks had no revivals; there was nothing for them to revive. When Shakespeare was new he was sufficient. His plays were not shelved because they were modern to make room for something that was old. And so every period and every people must have the contemporary and native drama.

"There is what may be called the museum function of the stage. That is, to give us the old and the foreign. And it is important that we should have the best of the past and the best of the foreign. But these things will never give us a drama of our own. That must be spontaneous and vital, something very much alive, something that will hold the mirror up to us right here and now in the United States.

"The Metropolitan Museum of Art is a splendid thing to have. It helps to stimulate the artists who are working today. But for the results of that stimulation we must go, not to the museum, but to the exhibits of the contemporarium.

"And it is the same in the drama as in painting and in sculpture. The museum function of the stage, even though it gives us Rostand and Ibsen, is not the most vital part of it, the part that is going to develop our own dramatic literature. But the highbrows seem to think that it is. They would have us ignore the portraits of Sargent and spend all our time looking at those of Rembrandt.

"As a writer of plays himself the highbrow may be ignored as negligible because his plays seldom get acted, and when they do they do not last long enough to do harm. There is much more hope in the future of the American drama in the ingenuity of a 'Get Rich Quick Wallingford' than in a five-act play in very blank verse written about Francesca da Rimini by an American who thinks he is a poet and has not found out that he is not a playwright.

"Another handicap, not a menace, to writing for the stage is the modern requirement that a play shall run one hundred nights in New York and then two years on the road. Now, we all know that there are many good plays which have not the essentials of a long run, but which we ought to have, nevertheless. They are the plays of the more special, the gentler appeal. If we had the right sort of a stock company, not the old-fashioned sort, which was not adequate, there would be opportunity for the staging of such plays as I have in mind and that would encourage experimenting on the part of the writers, and nothing is better for art than experimenting.

"Still another disadvantage lies in the fact that there is no simple provision for the occasional presentation of a good play after its run has expired."

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An old man dead as he lay on his bed,
A bride with her babe unborn.

"Two children slept in each other's arms;
They sleep a dreamless sleep.
Long may men seek in the flaming wreck,
It's little they'll find to weep.

"Then we took flight through the black, black night,
For we feared what we had done,
We took no harm, though we heard the alarm,
And the roar of an English gun."

Once more the King took the Iron Cross;
Said, "Wear it upon your breast.
That man shall have great honor
Who honors the King's behest."

His war verse which President Richmond evidently liked best himself was this one, called "The Lord's Prayer":

I.

They were ordinary soldiers, just the common Jean and Hans,
One from the valley of the Rhine and one from fair Provence.
They were simple-hearted fellows—every night each said his prayer:
The one prayed Vater Unser and the other Notre Père.

II.

Then they met beyond the trenches and they ran each other through—
Just the ordinary kind of work the soldier has to do.
As they lay there close together, on the still October air,
Hans was gasping "Vater Unser" and Jean whispered "Notre Père."

III.

So they went to find the Father. He will understand, thought Hans,
For he knows and loves the Rhineland. But Jean thought of fair Provence.

And St. Michael came to meet them, and he smiled to see them stare
When he told them Vater Unser was the same as Notre Père.

IV.

So these two went together and stood before the throne,
And prayed to God to make good speed and send St. Michael down.
"Mais oui," said Jean. "Je crois qu'on n'aura plus de cette guerre
Quand on saura que Vater Unser est le même que Notre Père."

The fact that the soldiers of the British Isles make up their own very simple and homely slogans for the most heroic and tragic occasions so appealed to the spirit of minstrelsy and the Scotch blood in Dr. Richmond that he wrote this one, "The Charge":

I.

They were soaked to the soul with mud,
But the soul itself was clean,
And the heart was high, and the will was good,
As every man in his own way stood
To the charge!

II.

The Frenchmen open the dance
In their fine old gallant way.
And the white plumes toss and the bright blades glance
As the legion leaps with a "Vive la France"
To the charge!

III.

Tommy Atkins joins the rout
And follows his own queer way,
With a jest on his lip and a sob in his throat.
"Front seats going at sixpence," they shout
As they charge!

IV.

"Marmalade forever!" yells the Dundee Scot.
"It's a good enough slogan for me."
And the pibroch screams where the battle is hot,
As he storms to the heart of the shrapnel and shot
At the charge!

V.

Yonder comes the old Lansturm,
Singing songs of the Vaterland.
Heavy the spirit that longs for home,
But the plodding feet come heavily on
To the charge!

VI.

And score by score they fall
With their cloaks drawn over their eyes.
Death covers them down with his funeral pall
As the Prussian guard sweeps over them all
To the charge!

VII.

Some win through the wasting fire and meet
The thrust of the waiting steel.
But the baffled lines break back and beat
Their crests into foam and sullen retreat
From the charge!

VIII.

Littered along the shore
Lies the crimson wreckage of men,
While into the trenches new legions pour,
And the captains are ordering millions more
To the charge!

IX.

And the women may weep and moan
And ask—but ask in vain,
Why the mangled men they called their own
Like sheep to the shambles were driven on
To the charge!

Here is one, "The Day," which Dr. Richmond sent to his friend Dean Henson of Durham, England, who read it to the British troops in Durham Cathedral:

Twelve mailed men sat drinking late,
The wine was red as blood.
Cried one, "How long then must we wait
Ere we shall thunder at the gate,
And crush the cursed brood?"
Twelve men of iron, drinking late,
Strike hands, and pledge a cup of hate:
"The Day!"

Twelve men met at the day's decline—
Eleven and One beside.
Their every thought, a thought benign,
Yet One—the One we call divine—
Next day was crucified.
Twelve men of God raised up the sign
And pledged in consecrated wine:
"The Day!"

Now nineteen hundred years have passed!
The day—whose shall it be at last,
Oh Christ?

And last of all is "Brother Jonathan," which Dr. Richmond read at a recent dinner in New York City and which has since been widely quoted. Here are four stanzas of this poem:

I.

Brother Jonathan sat by the kitchen fire,
Nursin' his foot on his knee.
"It's a turrible fight they're havin' out there,
But they can't git over to me."
And Jopathan jingled the coins in his han'
An' thanked the good God for the sea.

II.

"They'll be wantin' my cattle and hogs and corn
An' powder and guns mebbe,
But they'll pay on the nail! cash down, by gum!
For all they git from me."
An' he smiled kinder slow and jingled the coins.
"It's good for business," sez 'os.

IX.

It ain't no time to be settin' round,
I kin tell ye—no, sirree,
He better be gittin' up out o' that cheer
An' git outdoofs and see,
An' do his chores an' fix things up
The way they oughter be.

X.

He might be helpin' them cousins o' hisn
To fight fer liberty.
An' he might git in a few licks hisself
Jes' fer humanity.
Anyhow, I wish he'd quit jinglin' them coins
An' thankin' God fer the sea.

Says Chemistry Should "Break Into Society"

Handicapped, Declares Prominent Chemist, Because Public Is Not Familiar with Chemical Terms as with Those of Medicine

"I WANT to talk to you about things wasted. Is there so much waste going on, after all?" said a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES to Ellwood Hendrick, one of the pioneers in making coal tar colors in this country and one of the first to produce aniline oil.

"Waste? Why, bless your heart, if it were not for our industrial wastefulness it is a fair guess that the income of the United States would be—but there isn't any fair guess!" replied Mr. Hendrick. "I will explain to you in a few minutes where the raw material for 40,000 tons of paper a day is burned up in just one branch of the lumber industry."

"Forty thousand tons a year you mean, don't you?" inquired the writer.

"No, I mean every day; and counting paper at from $40 to $50 a ton makes this waste amount in money to upward of $2,000,000 a day, or over $500,000,000 a year. And that's a mere incident."

Mr. Hendrick has been twice Vice President and is now Trustee of the Chemists' Club in this city. More than thirty years ago his father, James Hendrick, was President of the Albany Aniline and Chemical Works, of which Ellwood Hendrick was Secretary and Manager. Changes in the tariff put most of the coal tar color works of that day out of business, and among them the Albany plant. Ellwood Hendrick then went into business, and he has recently retired. He studied at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, in the late seventies and early eighties under Victor Meyer and other professors; is connected editorially with certain scientific journals and is also known for essays published in the Atlantic Monthly on philosophical subjects with a scientific turn.

We were sitting in his home at 139 East Fortieth Street on the top floor of a house that is unique. The first floor is one room, the second floor leads through a passageway into an adjoining apartment, which constitutes the library; and then up a winding staircase, bewildering to the uninitiated, one reaches a sublimated attic, with decorated walls, which is Mr. Hendrick's study.

"But there is no use of blaming people and calling them names," continued Mr. Hendrick, while walking up and down the room, "because we cannot get ahead by doing that. Let us look inwardly a little, with greater breadth of mind, and see what the trouble is. This subject of waste has to do with politics, with habits of life, and more particularly with habits of mind. No use in blaming manufacturers, or chemists, or anybody else but ourselves. We must get into a different way of thinking about the relations of chemistry to life before we can expect better conditions.

"Now, on this subject of wastes, the long leaf, yellow pine industry of this country saws up into boards, and box shucks, and lath and shingles about 15,000,000 feet board measure, or one-third of the trees that are cut. The other two-thirds, or 30,000,000 feet, is wasted and is burned up. Very well. Let us see what is lost by this waste.

"Every day there are destroyed in the dump heaps of these mills, those 40,000 tons of paper, and also 600,000 gallons of grain alcohol, 300,000 gallons of turpentine, besides a lot of other things. Every day, mind you. And that only in the Georgia pine branch of the industry!

"We needn't drink the alcohol; the chemical industries could find use for it, and it will do very well for driving automobiles with modified engines. There are details to be worked out and, like all chemical industries, it requires at first experimental plants which cost some money, but if there were a real, live, public interest in science, manufacturers would be shamed into doing this very thing.

"It is not certain that sawdust paper when first manufactured would be cheaper, or even as cheap as that made from virgin wood. These things take time and an agony of effort to work out. But the solution is surely only a few years away if public opinion will expect and demand that profligate wastes of raw materials shall cease and our forests be conserved. The chemists are ready and anxious to get at the work of turning waste material into raw material, but most manufacturers do not even know how to tell a good chemist from a bad one; and there are plenty of bad ones.

"Old newspapers, saved and repulped, would replace millions of dollars if converted into pails, barrels, building board, and so forth. But who wants to save an old newspaper? Probably 50 per cent. or more of the blast furnace slag could be turned into Portland cement. The United States Steel Corporation does this—few others do. By defective use of coal, we are wasting every day from 25 to 50 per cent. of its value.

"By conservation laws, it is forbidden to use more than a small fraction of the water power of California, although the water comes back every year. In the place of this, the industries burn up the precious stores of crude petroleum for power, and that will not come back for a hundred thousand years. It is what we might call Waste by Conservation.

"Now, many of our manufacturers belong to the most enlightened of our citizens, and prove it by their works and by their business; but the amount of ignorance in regard to this daily thing, chemistry, that is found among the men of business of this country is greater and more dense than that in any other country which engages in chemical industry. I think that statement will hold.

"Why, see here! When the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry met in New York in 1912, the delegates from at home and abroad were welcomed as guests of the city by a Brooklyn Alderman who was acting Mayor. He addressed them under the impression that they were successful apothecaries, and had well-established drug stores on good corners in the various cities of the world. It was a remarkable address.

"Dr. William D. Horne of Yonkers was traveling one Summer evening on the Maine boat. He spoke to an attractive-looking man, who later introduced himself, and proved to be a man of circumstance, whose name was already known to Dr. Horne. He in turn gave his name and his occupation as a chemist. 'And have you a store in Yonkers?' he was asked. 'No,' he answered, 'I'm a chemical engineer.' But this made no impression. Next morning on their arrival the gentleman complained of a sore throat, and asked what he should take for it. Chlorate of potash was recommended as a good family remedy, and they went together to an apothecary's to procure some. 'Now while we're here,' said the newly made acquaintance to the famous authority on sugar, 'would you mind picking out a good tooth brush for me?'

"Here is another subject, unpleasant, but interesting. Within fifty or a hundred years the harbor of New York is likely to become so polluted with sewage that the city will be almost uninhabitable. There is a way out, and good men are working on it. Two chemists of Manchester, England, have discovered a method which, when combined with the findings of other chemists, seems to point to clearing sewage of all harm and turning it into actual usefulness. They are working on it here and in Washington, at the Illinois State University at Urbana, in Milwaukee and elsewhere, and the prospects are bright. But wouldn't the men engaged in research and experiment be more inspired in their work if there were a general, intelligent interest in what they are doing? Of course they would. The only way to get results is to have interest in getting them.

"But let's get into the philosophy of this. It is a poor thing to combine business with grief, but this dreadful war has put responsibilities upon us that we must meet. We do not operate the Government at Washington; we elect men to do it. They use their judgment, and if they make mistakes we have to bear the consequences. There are some ugly facts to face. There is Congress with its permanent allotment of 50 per cent. of inadequates—men without vision to see the consequences of their acts, or the character to care for them. And they're always there, irrespective of party.

"They can make mistakes; and then comes trouble. We may have to meet the foreign invader. For that we must be prepared. Now, the fact is slowly becoming visible that preparedness is not possible without a lively development of the chemical industries. So we all want a lively development of chemical industries, and the indication of this is a series of questions that are not very illuminating, such as 'Why doesn't somebody do something?' or 'What is the matter with our chemists?' or the still more insistent 'Why don't we do as the Germans do?'

"Now, there is a great chemical industry in this country, away ahead of the Germans in some branches, and far behind in others. The American Chemical Society is the largest chemical society in the world. New York is the only city that has a real chemists' club, and this has over 1,200 members. There are chemists galore in this country, and good ones, too; sound to none in understanding and ability. And look at the chemical departments of our universities. They are now the equal to those of any of the countries in Europe.

"Look at the men in charge of them: at Theodore Richards of Harvard, Provost Smith of Pennsylvania, Alexander Smith, Whitaker and Baskerville of Columbia and the City College, just to mention a very few names that occur on the spur of the moment; these men are giants.

"The United States leads in electrochemistry. There is no other place in existence like Niagara Falls; and the strange thing is that of all the industries established hardly any of them is over twenty-five years old. They came into being with the opportunity. And plenty more will come, and are coming every day, with the opportunity."

"Then we seem to be doing pretty well after all, don't we?" said Mr. Hendrick's visitor.

"No! We are blundering along and blowing in a lot of money—and we may be riding for a fall. Except in heavy chemicals the industry may get into a bad way some day, because, except for chemists, nobody has any sense of chemistry. The public wants to know, but it will not listen. The chemist is willing to talk, but he has not practiced enough, and he frightens an otherwise willing listener away by coming out with some such expression as diasotripheny[illegible]nathan just as the talk begins to grow interesting. Then the listener interrupts with the remark, 'It's no use; I never could understand anything about chemistry.' The trouble is, in part, the chemist's fault, or his defect. He has not broken into society with his profession. This may sound absurd and snobbish, but it is a matter of vast importance if we are to arouse a public comprehension of the subject.

"The medico has broken into society. The man on the street can talk about neuritis, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diabetes or any number of diseases with names like that, while at the mention of sodium sulphate he will begin to shake his head. He declares that he is not moved by it. The architect has broken in and can talk to enrapt listeners about periods of which they know nothing and phases of Gothic with which they are no more familiar than with the phase rule of Willard Gibbs; and they will attend with pop-eyed gratitude, because it is the style to talk about these things. And then Mr. Architect can pull off a $10,000 commission for his firm right then and there at the dinner table. The stock broker is a good man to know, and everybody would like to get a little information from him, not at all for purposes of speculation, you know, but because it is so interesting to watch the stock market. And who knows? There may be a new customer in the group.

"But the chemist? He ranks along with the man who trades in hogs and lard. He must not talk shop. It is not interesting. He may be a delightful person, and if he dances well or is witty in small talk, he is as acceptable as anybody else. His profession is no social hindrance to him, but it does not help. And yet he would have as interesting a professional story to tell as any of them—if he knew how to do it.

"What I am driving at is that until science becomes a subject of interest to the public, the public will remain ignorant of its usefulness, of the enormous measure with which it enters into our daily life, and with all good-will it cannot thrive. There is that permanent 50 per cent. of inadequates in Congress who with the help of a few misguided men of any party can destroy by a single enactment based on ignorance nearly all the good that earnest men can bring about.

"They can kill the Bureau of Mines and paralyze the Department of Agriculture at one stroke, by turning appointments over to politics even while they keep up appropriations. They can drive a large part of the industry out of the country by listening to the ambitions of manufacturers for tariff protection, and then using their 'judgment' as to what is right. And all the time they can be giving some manufacturers far more protection than they need. One of the hardest enemies on earth to meet is ignorance, and until the man on the street is interested in science he is bound to be ignorant of it. Our only safety against that Congressional 50 per cent. is enlightened public opinion, and we haven't any public opinion at all on science.

"As far as I can see the solution is up to the chemists. They must take their profession into society with them and tell interesting things so that the laymen can understand. The subject is interesting enough; it is marvelously interesting. The chemist must address himself to the art of expression until he can say chemical things in simple language. That is the only way that I can think of to bring about a general interest in the science. It will not injure the dignity of anybody to be understood if he has something to say that is worth saying."

"How is it in Germany?"

"The Germans are very devout and God-fearing people, although they do not go to church very often. The reason for this is that they have a royal and imperial deity of their own, living in Berlin, and he is known as the All Highest in official orders. The All Highest favors chemical industries for good and sufficient reasons, and the science of chemistry has skipped over the domain of the Humanities and entered into the Olympian favor of the State.

"There is no co-ordination of our chemical industries, and there cannot be complete co-ordination on account of the anti-trust law. The industries dare not even speak to each other or whisper or pass notes for fear that some Deputy Assistant United States Attorney General may bring charges of murder, mayhem, and miscellaneous misdemeanors against them, the Directors, officers, administrators, and assigns. And when the Government fails to bankrupt a concern there may come a Congressional or legislative inquiry, with the attempt to prove that every Director of the corporation has a prison record and never was married to his wife.

"Well, there's no way of avoiding waste without co-ordination. And the only way we can avoid restraining trade by talking to each other is to make corporations so large that they are self-contained. That does very well with single products, like steel, but in the chemical industry at large it will not do at all. You must buy and sell, talk, plan, agree, and it is better to have an understanding in regard to what you will make and what you will not produce.

"Indeed, we must have an enlightened public interest in science. As soon as we have that we need not fear Congress or that the present outrageous waster will continue. Public opinion has to do in this country what Government does in Germany. In Germany public opinion follows Government. Here it is an entirely different proposition: Government follows public opinion. The great problem of today is to get an interested knowledge of scientific affairs over into the consciousness of the public. Men of science should address themselves to it. They have not turned the trick yet. The public is willing, but so far it does not seem to catch on."

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MUSIC IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Recent Publications That Show the Development of an Art from Classical Beginnings to Modern Times

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MUSIC. By Louis C. Elson. Revised edition. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

MR. ELSON'S history first appeared in 1904, and professed to bring the story of music in America down to that date. The revised edition brings it, in some points, but not in all, down to this year. The revision of Mr. Elson's book, which is still the most ambitious undertaking of its kind that has been published, has not been so thoroughgoing as some of its readers might have wished. He wrote the book obsessed by the prevailing Boston idea that music in America had its most important beginning in New England, and especially in Boston. He did have some dim inkling that there was something else to be said, but he did not take the trouble to find out what it was.

Mr. Elson, of course, knows and mentions O. G. Sonneck's important investigations into the earliest musical history of the American colonies, but he makes, unfortunately, little use of them. When Mr. Sonneck in his "Early Concert Life in America" remarks that "New England's share in the development of our early musical life has been unfairly and unduly overestimated to the disadvantage of the middle colonies and the South," Mr. Elson's revised edition only offers renewed attestation of that fact.

The method of his revision is not one that tends to the real correction of the spirit of error. It is to saw out small slices from the original plates and insert sentences or paragraphs carefully calculated in length to fill up the space thus left. Thus speaking of "the birth of orchestral music," he elides his original misstatement that "we are obliged to follow its first steps in Boston, for that city had the good fortune to possess the first orchestral director and the first permanent orchestra of this country." In its place he puts: "Although the Moravians possessed a small orchestra in 1790, it was entirely devoted to accompanying religious music and did not aim at symphonic work." Mr. Sonneck adduces facts that show that the Moravians did aim at symphonic work, even though this is not definitely established. But he also gives abundance of evidence to show the existence of orchestral concerts in Charleston, S. C., as early as 1766, long before any such were heard in Boston, and active cultivation there of orchestral music. There were concerts in Annapolis and Baltimore in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. A "concert of music" took place in Philadelphia as early as 1757, and musical life in that capital "developed," as Mr. Sonneck remarks, "with surprising speed." Nor was New York, though behind these other towns, lacking in orchestral concerts. Mr. Elson's history still fails, as it seems, to put these facts and others like them into the proper perspective.

There is a vast amount of information in the book; many of its chapters are valuable. The study of New England hymnology, though projected into rather too prominent a place, is still one of the most thorough pieces of work it contains. The reproductions of early music printing, titles, and other pages and old advertisements are interesting. The illustrations and the numerous portraits are excellent. There is a great amount of biographical information, much of it valuable; there is too much of it. Mr. Elson is inclined to admit almost everybody who has put pen to paper, or has connected himself with music in any way, as a maker of "history" in America. He has given space to trivialities and the outlines of his history are sometimes uncertain and out of proportion.

A supplementary chapter undertakes to bring down to date some of the subjects that are insufficiently revised in the body of the book, and some things are told that are startlingly contemporaneous, as the formation of the "Boston Opera Company" of Max Rabinoff and Anna Pavlowa. In other matters the dates are not quite so recent. Thus there is no mention of the great Pulitzer bequest to the New York Philharmonic Society, though the fact is mentioned of Mr. H. H. Flagler's assumption of the annual deficits of the New York Symphony Orchestra. There is a complete list of the orchestras in various cities that have been founded and kept up since the first edition appeared—an interesting and significant chapter in American musical history. A rapid sketch is given of the operatic development since 1904. Mr. Elson's history has many popular qualities. That has, no doubt, been proved by the appearance of this revision after eleven years. It is a pity, however, that so elaborate an undertaking could not have combined with its excellent popular features a little more of the spirit of historical accuracy and proportion.

GRANVILLE BANTOCK

GRANVILLE BANTOCK. (Living Masters of Music.) By H. Orsmond Anderton. New York: John Lane Company. $1.

THE value of this series of biographies is, in large measure, due to the difficulty often experienced in obtaining full and accurate information about "living masters of music." It is often not till they are dead that men of importance find a secure place in the reference books. Mr. Bantock has taken so prominent a place in modern British music that a book about him, so well written as this is, will be welcome. Bantock's life has been an interesting one. Mr. Anderton gives an intelligent view of the influences prevalent in London when Bantock entered the Royal Academy in 1889, at the age of 21, after a boyhood in which his desire to be a musician was thwarted, and traces interestingly his relation to them and his development under them.

There were hard times ahead for the young musician when his studies were ended, and he had to resort to numerous kinds of hack work, such as conducting musical comedies, which brought him to America and took him on a tour around the world. Later he conducted an orchestra at New Brighton, near Liverpool, which he was able to raise from a mere amusement resort to a centre of good music. Then came his appointment as principal of a school of music in Birmingham, then as Professor of Music in the University of Birmingham, succeeding Elgar. This position he still holds. In the meantime Bantock's indefatigable zeal and energy as a composer were producing lavish results. His predilection for Oriental subjects was early manifested and has colored all his musical output. He has written with great industry, and his works are numerous in all forms, large and small, except the opera and the string quartet. His "magnum opus" Mr. Anderton considers to be his setting of Omar Khayyam. There is copious discussion and analysis of much of Bantock's work, intelligent and candid, by no means always the praise of a friend anxious to conciliate. The brief chapter on "Personal Matters and Traits" shows enough of the man's personality to give an impression of him. There are several portraits of Bantock; facsimiles of his musical handwriting; and a list of his compositions, with their publishers. The book is a useful contribution to the understanding of a contemporary figure of importance.

MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE

THE BOOK OF MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE. By Arthur Elson. With illustrations. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50

According to its subtitle, Mr. Elson's book gives "the history, technique, and appreciation of music, together with the lives of the great composers; for music lovers, students, and teachers." He might have put what Fétis put in the title of one of his popularizing books: "All that is necessary to judge of this art and to talk about it, without having made a profound study of it." It would be better to say that the book is meant to help toward an appreciation of music, to gain a feeling of the place and importance of the great composers in the long scroll of musical history, some knowledge of their works and of the general subject of musical composition; the use of the instruments and a few other technical subjects that the intelligent amateur should have knowledge of.

Information of remarkable amount and variety has been collected in these 600 pages. There is a brief sketch of the general history of music. Then the great composers are marshaled in chronological order from Bach and Handel to the contemporary revolutionists. The treatment properly gives more attention to the works of these men than to biographical details. The third part is devoted to musical forms, in which the highest developments are traced from the smallest germs of musical figures. There are analyses of a few master works. The instruments are discussed in detail, described and pictured, and their use and effect in various well-known scores explained. A final section is devoted to famous pianists, singers, and violinists; orchestration, conducting, and acoustics, and "how to read music." The appendix gives a list of important musical terms and a course of study with references. There is a very full index, of inestimable value in a book of this kind.

WAGNERIAN DRAMA

THE WAGNERIAN DRAMA. By Houston Stewart Chamberlain. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.25.

Mr. Chamberlain is a son-in-law of Wagner; has already written a long and elaborate biography of him, and is one of the official high priests of Wagnerism. The book, "an attempt," according to its subtitle, "to inspire a better appreciation of Wagner as a dramatic poem," is belated. The discussion of Wagner from all points of view has gone beyond the stage of propaganda, and the hieratic method. Mr. Chamberlain wishes to establish the fact that in Wagner's case the musical invention is controlled by the poetical creation; that music, in Wagner's words, the "feminine element," though not of lesser significance, is none the less subservient to the "masculine element," the dramatic poem.

The thinking portion of the musical public the world over has pretty clearly made up its mind about the relative values of Wagner the poet and philosopher and Wagner the musician. Mr. Chamberlain's elaborate discourse is likely to fall on large areas of stony ground. Especially is the Wagnerian dialect that he uses likely to be found wearisome. The teaching of the "word-tone-drama" is not likely nowadays to be listened to patiently. There is no truth in the assertion that Wagner "reformed the opera," says Mr. Chamberlain; no tampering with such an abortion could lead him to the conception of "the sublimest of all artistic creations." The creation of the "word-tone-drama" was a revelation that he gained only at the middle of his life after "the function of the dissecting and combining intellect" had been exercised by him in his earlier works. His great achievement was "the redemption of music, the redemption of the inner man" in and through the drama. Mr. Chamberlain analyzes the works before 1848, and then those after that year, in support of his thesis. It cannot be said that he adds much of importance to the vast mass of philosophical and literary interpretation of Wagner's creations and underlying ideas that has burdened the years since Wagner himself began to publish his elucidations of himself.

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Owen Johnson Describes What He Saw at the Front and Paul Sabatier Interprets the Frenchman's Attitude in the Present Crisis

THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE. By Owen Johnson. With drawings by Walter Hale, and other illustrations. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35.

MR. JOHNSON'S book makes once more evident, as so many others have already done, the steadfast spirit, the cheerful courage, the unalterable purpose, the national unity of France in arms. But each writer, who sees what the rest of the world is disposed to regard as a miracle but France herself considers merely as a matter of course, describes it from a different angle of vision. So each work is worth reading for itself, aside from the fact that the world can hardly be told too often the story of so rare and fine a national unity and exaltation.

The greater part of the volume describes the author's two visits to the western battle zone, where he had much the same experiences, barring a few extra thrills of adventure, that every war correspondent has written about.

Of more interest and consequence are his final chapters in which he tells of conversations and discussions with and among the leaders of France and sums his impressions of France at war. General Joffre seemed to him to be a characteristic French product, simple, democratic, idealistic, and the "supreme court of common sense." "He impressed me," says Mr. Johnson, "as a man made great by circumstances and the capacity of a nation to engender great men in its times of need." The General discussed, among other things, the difference between the German and the French ideals of military discipline, saying that the German theory is to make a machine of the soldier and to train him by discipline of fear, with the officer class forming a sort of Brahmin caste. The French theory, on the other hand, said General Joffre, encourages the spirit of fraternity between officers and men and treats the soldiers as intelligent human beings capable of thinking for themselves in great crises. He thinks it probable that the German theory will prove its weakness and result in still greater disaster "when the day comes that the German Army must retreat in the face of defeat."

While hardly more than an outline, Mr. Johnson's discussion of the reasons for the wide difference between the solid and intelligent front which France has presented to the enemy and the inefficiency and lack of coherence in England has many points of interest. At bottom he finds it all to have been due to the difference in character between the masses of the people of the two nations. Those of England are impoverished, morally and economically. For generations, he says, "England has permitted her masses to degenerate physically through overwork and the spreading of the curse of drunkenness, while the survival of the feudal fallacy of primogeniture, by maintaining and increasing enormous estates, instead of distributing equally the wealth of the nation, has intensified class hatred and miscomprehension." In France, on the other hand, the masses are intelligent, enlightened, possess their due share of the national wealth, and are fully alive to their responsibility.

Barring some over-sentimentalized chapters at the beginning and a tendency in the earlier part of the book to be a spendthrift with adjectives, Mr. Johnson's volume is among the best of the many eyewitness books that the war has furnished.

PAUL SABATIER ON THE WAR

A FRENCHMAN'S THOUGHTS ON THE WAR. By Paul Sabatier. Translated by Bernard Miall. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

WITHOUT condoning or minimizing any of their former mistakes, characteristics, or mental habits, M. Sabatier, eminent French historian and publicist, endeavors in this book to explain the spirit in which his countrymen have faced their crisis, to bear witness to the truth of all that we have heard concerning it, and to discuss its significance. Four of the five chapters were delivered by him as lectures in London last Fall, while the fifth, which bears the title, "Public Feeling in France," is by Camille Jullian, and was published on Aug. 1, 1915, in the Journal des Débats. M. Sabatier in his preface says that he has included it because it "relates with a rare delicacy that which has been passing in our minds."

M. Sabatier's account and interpretation of the sentiments of his countrymen is particularly interesting, since this point of view is not that of the Parisian but of the provincial, his home being among the peasants of the Cevennes. Modestly he puts forward the claim that of all the French the Parisians are the least qualified "to perceive what is happening." As most of those who have told us about the French feeling concerning the war have been either Parisians or Americans or English who wrote either of Paris or the battle front, M. Sabatier's message, coming as it does out of the very heart of France, takes on peculiar authenticity and significance.

Upon one point M. Sabatier's testimony is peculiarly interesting, that of the French attitude toward the idea of war before war actually thundered at their doors. He insists that the people of France were in love with the idea of peace, that they were idealists, that they had no thought of war upon any side:

> For France—and when I say France I mean, above all, the people, the people that works far from Paris, in the fields and factories—a people given to a certain simplicity of life and incurably addicted to judge others by itself—this people desired peace and believed in peace. . . . Peace was its religion.

As an example of "these millions of Frenchmen who had lived in a generous, humanitarian dream," and as illustrating their reaction to the sudden steel and their understanding of its significance, he quotes at length from the letter of a country schoolmaster written to him just after the opening of the war, of which the following is a single sentence: "I always used to picture to myself the atrocities of war, and now I see it as providing commonplace men like myself with the occasion not so much of performing brilliant actions as of dying in creating something of which I am certain, although I see it incompletely."

There is a long chapter upon Alsace which argues, with much evidence and most earnestly, that that province has been constantly and ardently faithful to France because Alsace and Germany belong to two antithetic civilizations, and because the spiritual opposition between them is insuperable. "Alsace," he says, "during the last forty years has day by day turned her back more completely on all the manners of seeing and thinking and acting which Germany has believed it her duty methodically to adopt and on which she has staked her glory and her hopes." And Alsace is of great consequence in this conflict, he thinks, because "with it stands or falls the cause of all oppressed peoples," and if it does not fall the enslavement of nations will become as impossible as the enslavement of persons.

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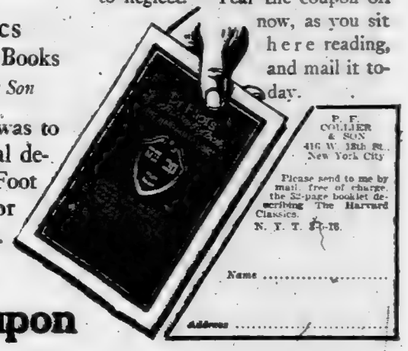

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(Continued from Page 73)

he had been "so busy casting out other people's devils" that he had forgotten to pay due attention to his own, and consequently the result of all his efforts was very far from cheering. For if he was not altogether the primary cause, he was certainly largely instrumental in bringing about an attempted suicide, a murder, and a good deal of unhappiness for all, or nearly all, the persons concerned.

But although he is the central character in the book, he is not the most interesting; that distinction belongs to Lois Willoughby—because she more nearly approaches being a real human creature than do any of the others. A woman of 27, not pretty, but possessed of grace and elegance, she had never been popular with men, never had a lover until Thor came and made plain his wish to marry her, believing as he did that the liking and respect and sympathy and affection he felt for her would together prove an entirely satisfactory substitute for love. In this he was mistaken, and so it presently happened that not only he, but also Lois herself was obliged to find another "substitute for love," to use the author's phrase. That they succeeded goes without saying, else would the happy ending become impossible. The accounts of Lois, her character and her experiences, are often very good, and so are those of her opposite, Rosie Fay, one of those women who have a strong attraction for most men, pretty, appealing, with pluck and determination, but small-souled, markedly inferior to Lois. Both of these contrasted women are well described, for Mr. King is at his best in descriptive writing, at his best when telling the reader about the persons and events in his story. It is when he shifts from the narrative to the more difficult dramatic form, when he tries to show these same people in speech and action, that he fails to make them convincing, falls in direct proportion to the stress of the scene and the moment. And so never for a single instant does one forget, while reading this book, that it is fiction and not fact.

Yet the novel is not uninteresting. The plot, although rooted in the well-worn theme of two brothers in love with the same woman, misunderstanding each other and presently coming into open and violent conflict, is ingenious, and moves with a fair degree of rapidity; there are occasional shrewd comments, and certain phases of our American life are deftly sketched. The pages of nature descriptions are many of them well done, as when Thor strolls in the wood and "the trees, with their stately aloofness from mortal cares, their strifelessness and strength, shed on him a kind of benediction," and a peace which vanished when looking down from the upland over the broad, smiling landscape beneath, he began to wonder why it was that in this rich country "with conditions in which every man might have enough and to spare" there still existed poverty and greed and "social crime"—a question which presently takes concrete form in the person of Matt Fay. "He didn't steal * * * he took money because they needed it at home and other people had it"; and so he was sent to prison and came out an "I. I. A.," believing himself justified in joining "the campaign of blood and fire, of eloquence and dynamite, to which he felt himself called."

The novel is very long—too long, in fact—and it suffers from having been very obviously written primarily for serial publication. There is good stuff in it, however, and despite the melodrama which has been, so to speak, injected into it, an evident and praiseworthy intention seriously to study certain important questions of the day, questions especially concerning and appealing to those whose Americanism is an affair of several generations.

HANDLE WITH CARE

HANDLE WITH CARE. By Margaret Turnbull. Harper & Bros. $1.25 net.

AN express agent at a "jumping-off place" on a little branch railway in New Jersey, a unique personage who declares at his first appearance that he is as plainly marked "Handle with Care" as any of his packages, is the hero of Miss Turnbull's novel. Who and what he is, how he happens to have such an astonishing "pull" that he holds his place in spite of the grossest neglect, and why he is willing to hold it, are the elements of a problem which the author very ingeniously works out. "The party of the other part," the heroine, is "an assistant in the psychological division of a research laboratory—an adjunct to a huge institution for human wrecks, 'nervous' and otherwise." Breaking down from overwork, she is herself in danger of becoming a "human wreck," when chance, in the shape of another breakdown, that of a motor car, literally throws her into the remote neighborhood known as Covered Bridge. There she decides to rest and recuperate, and there she meets the drunken and altogether reprehensible agent aforesaid. Miss Turnbull has told, and told well, an interesting story. It touches upon alcoholism and deplorable prison conditions, with suggestions of methods of reform, but it is pre-eminently a story. Apply it to life, wisdom and experience alike would counsel any girl to change the "Handle with Care" into the emphatic Scriptural "Handle Not"—for well says one of the characters in Miss Glasgow's latest novel: "No woman alive ever changed a man's habits. All you can do is to hide them." Yet to the end of the ages women will believe in that legendary power, and novels will encourage the belief. Better and more natural than the plot are the country people, altogether racy and delightful, especially Mr. Rodney. The reader is never for a moment permitted to lose the interest excited by the unusual title.

The book is in every way a marked advance upon the author's earlier story, "Looking After Sandy."

JOHN BOGARDUS

JOHN BOGARDUS. By George Agnew Chamberlain. The Century Company. $1.35.

THIS is Mr. Chamberlain's third book, and, like its predecessors, "Home" and "Through Stained Glass," it lacks cohesion. Its parts are good enough, but they are not properly assembled; the book is not a welded whole. The hero spends the larger part of his time in futile wanderings that reveal nothing to the reader and apparently produce slight result on Bogardus himself. For years he goes a-sailing, a-sailing round the world, sticking pretty close to his ship and seeing little of foreign ports and nothing whatever of interest. And one wonders why. A three-day trip between two forgotten islands or down a swampy river would give Joseph Conrad more sheer life, more desperate romance to tell us of, than ten years about the Seven Seas yield to the writer of this story.

This is the more irritating because Mr. Chamberlain has a good idea with which to start. He takes for his young hero a boy of American parentage and long inheritance, and has him brought up abroad, preparing to become a teacher of the Romance languages in the college where his father occupies that position. This father has had to do the best he could, knowing himself to be, after all, but second rate. This is his reason for wanting his son to be first rate; he repays a debt of honor with the young man, as it were.

Young John comes home to America to find it no home, himself a stranger in the land of his fathers, albeit excellently equipped mentally with a knowledge of the required languages, as well as other items of foreign wisdom, some of which are not as salubrious as the stuff he got from his books. What is more, his youth has always been smothered in him. And now he sees himself stuffed into an assistant professor's chair with the world going by beyond, and romance, chance, adventure shut to him.

He doesn't like it.

Surely here is promise enough for a book worth reading!

But it dies i' the bud. To be sure, young John walks across, or mostly across, the continent. But his fatal, or his author's fatal, propensity for eliminating from his land as from his sea journeyings anything but the mention of their extent and variety, makes the tramp as tame as the usual suburbanite's scurry from train to house and back again.

Yet things do happen, come to think of it. John runs into a farmer's family in New England, where he stays a few weeks, builds a sailing boat, and falls into a sort of love with the farmer's pretty daughter. The result is a kiss and flight. No more of her.

And in San Francisco he falls ill of smallpox—let me hasten to add that the disease was not contracted anywhere near the Golden Gate, and save myself and the book from the wrath of the Native Sons—and into the hands of a godly family who succor him and save him. With their daughter, too, he falls in love. This is more like the conventional real thing, in that it is a good deal less real. But the young lady is of Puritan spirit, and will have nothing to do with him once she gets a hint of that European past.

More sailings follow.

Finally the scene shifts to New York, even to New Jersey. By this time our young man is thirty or more, and had become known as a writer of children's stories and essays on deep subjects for older folk.

Now he meets number three. She is a pretty actress, nobody's daughter, so far as any one can tell, beyond the mere fact of her existence, and her conception of life varies in toto from that of number two. So the two set up a shadowy sort of housekeeping in New Jersey by the-sea beach, with sand and a negro, a faithful soul picked up in Africa or near there by Bogardus, who cooks and cleans in a way to make every New Jersey housewife sigh for envy, for sole companions.

Here comes a hinting of a mystery. Years earlier, before John tried the professorship that ended so soon, he had run across an orphan child in England, who was being ill-treated. So he took her away with him to his next stopping place, which happened to be South Africa, and left her there with a kind lady. And when he went back, some years later, the war had happened, and most of the people had gone, the kind lady with the little girl among them. Since it had never occurred to him to write to the child, all traces were lost.

Now Dora, the actress, with the hard streak in her, and the unexplained ruby ring of fabulous price, reminds him of Janice—might indeed be Janice—is, almost certainly, Janice.

The Dora episode is the least satisfactory of all. At the ending of it John goes back to college to lecture once again before a class of students. The great war had begun, and John had been writing essays on it. Dora had got in the way, but now she had gone. The black, in a moment of depression, walks into the sea and drowns. Just as he goes down the Dean of the college walks up and asks the dripping John, who has tried to make a rescue, first to change his clothes and then to come back to the college. The drowning passes without a word. We are told that John's emotion "was consumed, almost stilled, by the calmness of this stranger in the face of death." For he does not at the moment recognize the Dean. He comes back, dry, and the Dean asks him to name his chair, and to go on writing essays, only to lecture them first.

So John and his father are together again as the book closes. We see John before his students:

"Gentlemen," he began, "I am an apostle."

THE MAN OF PROMISE

THE MAN OF PROMISE. By Willard Huntington Wright. John Lane Company.

PROBABLY as long as there have been men and women in the world there have been among them the particular sect that blames the opposite sex for being "led astray." We all know the long line of heroines in fiction who have put forward this immortal excuse. From servant girls to Duchesses it has been the man's fault that virtue was not triumphant, granting that either Duchess or servant girl was of the particular calibre that makes that excuse.

Lately, fiction has been putting forward the same type in the male sex. We are told in these stories how the hero fails to become the great man he has every expectation of proving himself to be because She had led him astray.

It is this type that Mr. Wright has been at pains to portray in his novel, "The Man of Promise."

Old, probably, as the excuse, is the doubt it awakens.

We are allowed to study the development of Stanford West from his birth to some indeterminate period of middle age. Throughout that time there is no doubt, in at least one mind, of Stanford's destined greatness. During the babyhood of promise it is Stanford's father who holds the convictions. After that it is Stanford himself. He is, indeed, constantly occupied with it, either in thought, or else in telling those about him of the stupendous fact. Apparently he convinces a few characters in the book that what he says is true. It does not appear probable that he will convince any reader.

Mr. Wright has done a very clever thing in this intimate study of a character not, fortunately, common, yet still sufficiently well known to have given most of us at least a glimpse of him. At heart a cad, obsessed with the notion of his own importance, incapable of an act of real value, yet establishing a pinchbeck reputation for originality and daring by that easiest of all roads, opposition to accepted standards, whether of the conventions or of the deeper and truer elements on which is based whatever is most worth while in human life. The Stanford Wests, meeting the world with a raw egoism that shrieks at a contact, however sane and healthy, create about themselves a sort of vacuum, from the centre of which they seek in vain to establish relationships with humanity. Failing, they naturally blame it; for they are as constitutionally incapable of discovering fault in themselves as of the least glow of generous admiration for any one else.

Mr. Wright makes no apologies for his hero. He simply sets him before us, and possibly he might have been briefer in the setting with happier result, for there are dull pages in the book, for all its cleverness. This may be because of the didactic method, the long, close stretches of description and elucidation, the absence of a power to create any sense of burning reality. The writer seems to be so obsessed with the inherent coldness and lack of true virility in the figure he is depicting as not to be able to command these qualities himself.

It is this coldness that makes Stanford West's experiences with the various women who come into his life less disagreeable than the extremely disagreeable facts would appear to call for. It is these women, who are frequent, that are made to bear the burden of his failure, not only to be great, but even passable. They are, it must be confessed, a sorry set. But how should a man of the Stanford West type ever know any other?

West had "planned a gigantic ethic of culture running to ten volumes, which would cover every branch of human aspiration." But these confounded women got in his way and only the first volume gets itself done. This result was not, to be sure, consciously aimed at by the impending females; yet one cannot restrain the impulse to offer them a vote of thanks. They are a depressing lot; but they and their like—for one hopes that men of the West type are now and always being foiled of their dread designs in just this way—surely have a work to do in a world not too well protected against ineffable boredom.

It is not necessary to define the story of "The Man of Promise," since it is the character Mr. Wright has been most interested in working out; the story is merely, to return to our metaphor, the edge of the vacuum in which he moves. Suffice that it is not lacking in interest, and that it serves to expose the harm in every required attitude. Working over him so long Mr. Wright has come to feel for his creation almost the affection of a father, and throws him many a sop of fervid praise from the few men who, touched with a like quality, call themselves vaguely his friends. But in the end he brings him back to the starting point and leaves him there, with the wife he had deserted, facing the work he scorns. She, the stupid one among the women he had known, the rest being of West's own stripe, looked up into his face to find him smiling:

She thought it was a sign of contentment. She did not know that behind his smile was a sense of unutterable and tragic irony.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

E. N. P.—Would like to know of a good life of Thackeray, authoritative, interesting, up-to-date, something akin to Foster's "Life of Dickens." More than one might be mentioned.

There are in print a number of biographies of Thackeray, and among them are the following from which our correspondent could make a selection: "Life of Thackeray," by H. Merivale and F. T. Marzials, which was published in England and imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; "William M. Thackeray" by C. Whibley, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, and "William Makepeace Thackeray," by A. Trollope, published by Harper & Brothers, New York. There was also published by the Houghton Mifflin Company a limited edition of "Some Family Letters of William M. Thackeray, with Recollections by His Kinswoman, Blanche Ware Cornish." D. Appleton & Co., New York, published "Stray Moments with Thackeray," by William H. Rideing, which should prove entertaining.

W. F. H.—Will you kindly give the value of a copy of Aesop's Fables," printed in London in 1722, dedicated by S. Croxall to the Right Hon. George, Lord Viscount Sunbury, Baron Halifax? One page of the preface is missing.

Also a copy of "The Life of George Washington," by David Ramsay, M. D., printed in London in 1807. It contains a portrait of Washington.

The London 1722 edition of "Aesop's Fables" fetches at auction from $5.75 to $22. A defective copy would bring much less. The Ramsay book is worth about $5.

F. B. DENIO.—Can you tell me where I can find the full poem beginning

On my fair bosom, silver lake?

It was common as a song sixty or more years ago, and I think referred to Seneca Lake.

The poem for which our correspondent inquires is entitled "To Seneca Lake," and was written by James Gates Percival, who was born at Berlin, Conn., in 1795 and died at Hazel Green, Wis., on May 2, 1856. The poem is printed in Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, and in Dana's Household Book of Poetry.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

ADELAIDE M. PRIME.—W. A. Barnes in the Feb. 13 REVIEW quotes from the old poem "Tomorrow," by Nathaniel Cotton, an English poet, who was born in 1707 and died in 1788. The first verse of the poem is as follows:

Tomorrow, didst thou say?
Methought I heard Horatio say
Tomorrow!
Go to—I will not hear of it. Tomorrow?
It is a sharper—who stakes penury
Against thy plenty—takes thy ready cash,
And pays thee naught but wishes, hopes, and promises,
The currency of idiots—injurious bankrupt,
That gulls the easy creditor!

This appeal was also answered by Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Ernest Ripley, North Adams, Mass.; Thomas H. Ottley, Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. T. W. Justus, Mount Washington, Md.

Mrs. S. H. STRATTON.—In answer to "J. A. E." in your issue of Jan. 30, will say: At the time of the civil war I was a teacher of the "Wadsworth Street" School at Hartford, Conn., at which city soldiers were assembled. The song "Dixie" seemed to be heard everywhere, especially at patriotic gatherings, and soldiers everywhere marching to the time of "Dixie." I remember the feeling of surprise that it came to be regarded as entirely a Southern song. It seems to me that, like "Yankee Doodle," it was first used by the whole nation, and later found the "section" it best fitted, and there made its home.

THOMAS FLINT.—No one has objected to an editorial statement of THE BOOK REVIEW last November which gave a misleading impression about a quotation from Joaquin Miller. The six lines which begin with the words "In men whom men condemn" may be found in "Songs of the Sierras," as part of a poem of several pages, entitled "Burns and Byron." The Bear edition of Miller's works, San Francisco, 1909, divides this poem into two parts and prints the six lines in italics after the title "Byron," changing "I hesitate" to "I do not dare." In the article "Lines that Papa Liked," Page 336, Vol. I, of the Bear edition, the six lines are identical with the 1871 edition of "Songs of the Sierras."

BUELL G. DAVIS.—Katharine Lyon Mead's appeal in THE BOOK REVIEW, Feb. 6, probably refers to Whittier's poem "Mirlam," but the line quoted is not the end of the poem but a part of a stanza:

We search the world for truth; we cull
The good, the pure, the beautiful,
From all old flower fields of the soul;
And, weary seekers of the best,
We come back laden from our quest,
To find that all the sages said
Is in the Book our mothers read.

J. C.—In response to the query of George N. Doenley, in THE BOOK REVIEW of Feb. 6, I beg to state that "De Lancey's Ancient Pine," of which he is in search, may be found in Rev. Robert Bolton's "History of the Several Towns, Manors and Patents of Westchester County." In the revised edition, which was published by J. J. Cass, 337 Adams Street, Brooklyn, in 1905, it will be found in Vol. II., at Page 430. The author is unknown to me.

Miss J. N. McILWRAITH.—With reference to the poem furnished by Marian S. McFarland in answer to the appeal of "T. B. F." and printed in THE BOOK REVIEW of Feb. 6, and which was said to be "quoted" in a story, "The Span o' Life," by McLennan and McIlwraith, would say that the poem is the original production of the late William McLennan of Montreal, my collaborator in "The Span o' Life." The book was named from the refrain of the poem. Mr. McLennan wrote all the Jacobite and other poems in the book. He died in Italy twelve years ago.

LEONA L. WALKER.—The poem which B. L. inquires for in your issue of Jan. 16 is the "Gypsy Song," by Berton Braley.

In answer to this appeal copies of the poem were received from Janet Browne, New York; Charlotta Epstein, New York; "L. B.," Kingston, N. Y.; H. Girvan, Glen Ridge, N. J., and Mary G. Sherburne, Boston, Mass.

LOUELLA D. EVERETT.—The author of the verse quoted by Frederick C. Wright in THE REVIEW of Jan. 16, beginning, "There has come to my mind a legend," is Rose Osborne. In a compilation, "For His Sake," made by Anna E. Mack, the title is "A Legend."

A copy of the verses was also received from M. S. Seelye, Burnt Hills, N. Y.; "L. B.," Kingston, N. Y.; Geo. W. Darsley, M. Y., and Jessie A. Bertie, N. Y.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, warmer Monday; probably rain Tuesday and warmer; moderate variable winds, increasing.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,226. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BRYAN'S HAND FEARED IN VOTE ON LINER ISSUE

Ex-Secretary Going to the Capital Today as the Guest of Several Congressmen.

BUT WILSON FORCES GAIN

Many Legislators Send Telegrams Saying They Will Support the President.

KITCHIN PROBABLY IN LINE

Course of House Republicans in Doubt—Insurgent Democrats May Force Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—After almost a week of delay in Congress, action is scheduled in the House on Tuesday on the insistence of President Wilson that the legislative branch of the Government record itself on the armed ship issue.

The House Committee on Rules will meet tomorrow to provide for giving a privileged position to proceedings for the tabling of the McLemore resolution warning Americans not to take passage on armed merchantmen. Efforts of Democratic members of the Rules Committee are now bent toward preventing a parliamentary situation that will permit a duplication of the Senate's performance in disposing of the substitute Gore resolution and other resolutions on the international issue.

There is genuine fear among supporters of the President that a parliamentary situation may bring serious embarrassment to those who wish to dispose of the McLemore resolution quickly. The possibility of a defeat of the plan to offer a special rule to table the anti-Administration resolution is the most worrying thing to the President's supporters.

The expected presence in the city tomorrow of William Jennings Bryan, long an advocate of the policy of keeping Americans off armed ships, is by no means reassuring to the President's supporters. Mr. Bryan came here yesterday to attend a formal dinner, where he made a peace speech. He went to Brooklyn today. His close friends in Congress say he will take no further active interest in the pending fight, but Administration Democrats are not fully at ease on this point.

When the House agitation over the armed ship issue first became acute Mr. Bryan telegraphed to Representative Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania cordially supporting the view that Congress should warn Americans to refrain from taking passage on armed vessels. This telegram was made public by Mr. Bailey and caused a temporary flurry in political circles, although it apparently did not have the effect of lining up House Democrats for the McLemore resolution. Subsequently the McLemore resolution was revived by the President's letter to Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee calling for a vote on it, and Mr. Bryan is now here in person just in advance of action by the House.

Luncheon to Bryan Today.

A luncheon in honor of Mr. Bryan is to be given in Congress Hall Hotel, near the Capitol, tomorrow. Representative Bailey, who is in charge of the arrangements, said tonight that about twenty-five members of Congress would attend. He declined to give their names. Mr. Bailey indicated that at the luncheon Mr. Bryan would make known his position on the armed ship issue. Since Mr. Bryan declared himself recently in favor of warning Americans to keep off armed vessels, many Congressmen who sympathized with that view have found themselves in an embarrassing position. Their embarrassment comes from being classified as Bryanites, a designation they are anxious to avoid.

Following the dinner last night the former Secretary of State saw several of his admirers in Congress. It was asserted by Representative Bailey, however, that Mr. Bryan did not intend to go to the Capitol and air his views there. When asked if the former Secretary of State was expected about the Capitol building tomorrow Mr. Bailey said:

"Mr. Bryan's views on this question are well known, but he is not coming about the Capitol to buttonhole members of Congress. There are other ways of fighting for peace and against preparedness. Mr. Bryan is not so foolish as to go about the House and try to influence its members when they are about to take a vote. His friends know where he stands on this and other issues, and it isn't necessary."

Mr. Bailey said Mr. Bryan, so far as he was advised, would "stand pat" on his recent telegram approving of the principle of the McLemore and Gore resolutions. It was possible, Mr. Bailey said, that Mr. Bryan would confer with members of Congress during his presence in this city, but such conferences would not be with the intent of lining up Bryan Democrats in the House for the vote on Tuesday.

While Administration supporters regarded with some apprehension the presence of Mr. Bryan in Washington, their more immediate concern is about the prospect for the adoption of the special rule to table the McLemore resolution. It is becoming more apparent that the Republicans of the House will vote almost solidly against the "previous question" on the special rule. Adoption of the "previous question" on any rule cuts off debate and amendment, and in this instance it is extremely im-

Continued on Page 3.

Zeppelins Raid Northeast Coast of England, Dropping Bombs, but Damage Is Not Yet Known

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—A Zeppelin raid was made on Sunday night, when two hostile airships crossed over the northeast coast of England. The official statement announcing the raid gives no information as to the damage done.

"At the time of this report," the statement continues, "their movements have not been clearly defined. Some bombs were dropped which fell into the sea near the shore, but information is not yet available as to whether any damage was done on land. A further communication will be issued later."

On March 2 a seaplane raided the southwest coast of England at dusk and dropped four bombs. The bombs killed a baby nine months old, and damaged two houses. The last great Zeppelin raid, before yesterday's, was made on Jan. 31, when 67 persons were killed and 117 injured.

Pope Calls War Suicide of Europe; Again Appeals for Just, Lasting Peace

In a Lenten Letter to Cardinal Vicar the Pontiff Advocates End of "The Monstrous Conflict" With Advantage to Neither Side.

PARIS, March 5.—On the occasion of Lent, Pope Benedict has addressed to Cardinal-Vicar Pompili the following letter:

"As the universal pastor of souls we could not, without failing in the duties inherent in the sublime mission of peace and love which God has intrusted us with, remain indifferent to the direful conflict which is rending Europe and remain silent.

"It is for this reason that at the beginning of our Pontificate, in the anguish which filled our heart in the presence of such an awful spectacle, we tried on several occasions, through our exhortations and counsels to persuade the belligerent nations to lay down their arms and adjust their dissensions in a way compatible with human dignity, by means of an amicable entente.

"We threw ourselves, as it were, between the belligerent peoples, as a father between his sons in a struggle. We conjured them in the name of that God whose justice and charity are infinite to renounce their designs of mutual destruction, to make known, once for all, with clarity, in a direct or indirect manner, the desires of each of the parties, taking into consideration, within the limits of justice and possibility, the aspirations of the peoples, accepting, if need be, for the sake of equity and the common good of nations, the obligatory and necessary sacrifices of pride and particular interests.

"Such was and such remains the only way of settling the monstrous conflict according to the rule of justice and for arriving at a peace which would be advantageous not alone to one of the parties, but all, and which would be just and lasting.

"Our paternal voice, unhappily, has not been heeded up to the present, and the war continues furiously, scattering horrors. Notwithstanding that, we cannot and must not keep silent. It is not permitted to the father, whose sons are engaged in fierce battles among themselves, to cease warning them because they do not heed his exhortations and tears.

"On the other hand, you know that our repeated appeal for peace did not obtain the desired effect. It had, however, a profound echo in, and permeated like a balm, the heart of the belligerent peoples, and, moreover, in that of the peoples of the entire world, and awoke a lively and ardent desire to see the bloody conflict settled as soon as possible.

"It is not possible for us, therefore, to refrain from raising once again our voice against this war, which appears to us as the suicide of civilized Europe. We must not neglect to suggest and indicate, when circumstances permit, any means which would be likely to contribute to attaining this much-desired goal.

"A favorable occasion is offered us by some pious ladies who have manifested an intention to form among themselves, in view of the approaching holy forty days, a spiritual union of prayer and mortification, in order to obtain more easily from the infinite mercy of God a cessation of the frightful calamity. We have often recommended constant prayer and the Christian penance as the only comfort for our heart, as for every human heart, in the distress engendered by this horrible fratricidal war and as a very efficacious means for imploring from the Lord the peace to which we aspire.

"The project which we have just expounded could not fail to be very agreeable to us. That is why we blessed it with all the outpouring of our paternal sentiments. We now commend it publicly in our desire that all the faithful adopt it in their turn.

"We therefore feel confident that not only at Rome but in all Italy and in the other belligerent countries Catholic families, especially during the next days consecrated by the church to penance, will retire within themselves, far from wordly spectacles and amusements, in more fervent and more assiduous prayer and in the practice of Christian mortification.

"This will make more agreeable to the Lord the supplications of His sons, and it appears, moreover, in the present circumstances as 'supremely opportune and in harmony with the affliction of every noble heart.

"The mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of the combatants feel that more vividly than any one else in the tenderness and goodness of their souls, and they measure the immensity of the calamity evidenced by this horrible war. We exhort them in a most especial way to make use of the example they set and of the benign power they exert in their homes in order to bring all the members of their family to offer to God in this propitious time, in these days of salvation, a continuous and more fervent prayer and present to His divine throne the offering of voluntary sacrifices which appease His just wrath.

"Furthermore, the Catholic families of all the belligerent nations will answer more fully our desire if they devote more particularly to such pious occupation the day which is consecrated to the sublime commemoration of the God-man in these hours which His divine charity has made eternally memorable.

"They will ask Him through the intercession of His Mother of Suffering, but also Mother of Indomitable Courage and Queen of Martyrs; they will ask Him, who has willed to redeem through His suffering and make brothers all the sons of Adam, grace to bear with magnanimity and Christian resignation the anguish and very painful losses caused by the war. They will beseech Him to bring to an end the trial already so long and so terrible.

"And also because alms serve to redeem the sins and appease divine justice, we should wish that every family, in a measure proportionate to its resources, make an offering of a mite in charity for distribution to the poor and unhappy, so dear to the Redeemer, to succor especially the unfortunate sons of those who died in this horrible war.

"In the hope, finally, that to these works of Christian piety they will devote themselves, prompted by a tender sentiment of humane compassion, and more strongly still by the supernatural charity which must unite the sons of the same Heavenly Father, the families of the neutral countries, we, with our whole heart, grant you and all the Catholic women and families whom we have just mentioned our Apostolic benediction."

Col. House Returns, Satisfied with the Results of His Mission

Takes the First Train to Washington to Report to the President—Says that Reports of Anti-American Feeling in Europe Are Exaggerated.

Colonel Edward M. House returned here yesterday on the liner Rotterdam from his visits as the personal representative of President Wilson to London, Paris, and Berlin. He started for Washington at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the earliest train he was able to reach. During his brief stay in this city he talked less, if possible, than usual. The greatest amount of information which he released in any one sentence was contained in a statement which he made when he was leaning over the rail of the tugboat Manhattan speaking to reporters, who were alongside in the cutter Hudson.

"Are you satisfied with the results of your mission?" he was asked.

"I am satisfied," he replied, "but whether others will be or not is another question."

He was first asked if he could not be interviewed under better climatic conditions—it was blowing a gale—when he reached the city, but he replied:

"I am afraid not. I want to catch the first train for Washington. I don't think I will be able to answer any questions later."

"Colonel House," shouted some one from the cutter, "the question has been raised in your absence whether you are the author of the novel, 'Philip Dru, Administrator.' Did you write it?"

Colonel House looked as if he did not like the question, and replied rather sharply:

"I have heard of that. All sorts of stories have been started about me, but I never affirm or deny anything."

Mrs. House, who was laughing at this, said:

"How about me? Don't I get credit for writing anything?"

"Philip Dru, Administrator," which has been credited to Colonel House, was written in 1912. It traces the career of an American Cromwell who overthrew the Government of the United States because it was corrupt, reigned for several years as a military dictator, and by superb diplomacy broke up an Anglo-German alliance and formed an alliance between England and the United States. It was printed anonymously with an advance notice stating that the author was high in politics. An assertion that it was the work of Colonel House revived a statement that Senator Culberson of Texas had received a copy autographed by Colonel House.

Satisfied With Mission.

Colonel House was asked about his mission and made the reply that it satisfied him. His tug by this time was under way, and he started for the cabin after saying:

"Good-bye. I'm through."

On the arrival of the Manhattan, with Collector Malone and Mr. House, at East Twenty-third Street, Colonel House was met by a new group of reporters. He declined to comment on his mission, repeating the statement which he had made before he left on Dec. 28, that he was going abroad to convey to some of the American Ambassadors information having to do with international questions which could not be transmitted by cable or letter. Asked if he had noticed any marked change in the attitude of Europe toward the United States since his previous visit, he said:

"The feeling in the belligerent countries toward America is not as bad as has been reported. It has been exaggerated. I heard no criticism in any of the countries I visited. I will say that we should also remember that the people of the belligerent countries are living with their nerves on edge, and we should make allowances accordingly."

Not Moving to Washington.

Colonel House was asked if he intended to make Washington his residence during the remainder of the Wilson Administration. He said:

"While I am often in Washington, I have no intention of making it my residence, either temporarily or permanently. My home is and will continue to be Texas, for my interests, my boyhood friends, and lifetime associations are there."

Passengers on the Rotterdam said that the Colonel was occasionally on the promenade deck on the trip mingling freely with other passengers, but listening more than he talked. He was in his stateroom most of the time, working on a mass of information he had brought from Europe, with the assistance of Mrs. House and his secretary, Clifford N. Carver.

Colonel House escaped being photographed on the Manhattan. The Captain of the cutter Hudson refused to take out any persons with cameras, and photographers and moving-picture operators were left to make a diligent effort to be at the right place when the traveler landed.

MOEWE ELUDES PATROL, REACHES A GERMAN PORT

Raider, After Months at Sea, Brings Home 199 Prisoners and $250,000 in Gold.

SAFE IN WILHELMSHAVEN

Commander and Crew Get Iron Crosses—Fifteen Merchantmen Sunk or Seized.

REPORTS 2 NEW CAPTURES

Saxon Prince and Maroni Intercepted on Way Back—Other Exploits of Sea Rover.

BERLIN, March 5, (via London.)—Official announcement was made by the Naval General Staff today that the German commerce raider Möwe had returned to a German port. She had on board 199 prisoners and 1,000,000 marks (about $250,000) in gold bars. The statement follows:

The Naval General Staff states that H. I. M. S. Möwe, Commander Captain Burgrave Count von Dohna-Schlodien, after a successful cruise lasting several months, arrived today at some home port with four British officers, twenty-nine British marines and sailors, 166 men of crews of enemy steamers, among them 103 Indians, as prisoners, and 1,000,000 marks in gold bars.

The vessel captured the following enemy steamers, the greater part of which were sunk and a small part of which were sent as prizes to neutral ports: The British steamers Corbridge, 3,687 tons; Author, 3,496 tons; Trader, 3,008 tons; Ariadne, 3,035 tons; Dromonby, 3,627 tons; Farringford, 3,146 tons; Clan MacTavish, 5,816 tons; Appam, 7,781 tons; Westburn, 3,300 tons; Horace, 3,335 tons; Flamenco, 4,629 tons; Saxon Prince, 3,471 tons; the British sailing vessel Edinburgh, 1,473 tons; the French steamer Maroni, 3,109 tons; the Belgian steamer Luxembourg, 4,322 tons.

At several points on enemy coast the Möwe also laid out mines, to which, among others, the battleship King Edward VII fell victim.

LONDON, March 5.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam says the Möwe reached Wilhelmshaven yesterday.

Count von Dohna, the Möwe's commander, has been awarded the Iron Cross of the First Class, and the members of the crew have received the Iron Cross of the Second Class. Count von Dohna has been ordered to meet Emperor Wilhelm at headquarters.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) March 6.—The Berlin newspapers declare the Möwe's adventure to have been one of the great events of the war, and urge the Government to permit other ships to go out on similar missions from Kiel. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"We are deeply proud of the Möwe. Her daring has written her glorious name in every German heart."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The Möwe proves to England that Germany alone is unconquerable at sea."

The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The Möwe return shows that the Emden spirit ever lives in the German Navy. Her commander and crew are sure of the eternal gratitude of Germany."

BRITISH PRAISE FOR MOEWE.

London Times Says Captain Showed Skill in a Desperate Undertaking.

LONDON, Monday, March 6, 2:26 A. M.—Most of the London newspapers this morning give the news of the escape of the German raider Möwe without comment.

The naval correspondent of The Times, however, publishes an article in the course of which he says:

"Having managed to elude the British cruisers in making her escape from a German port, it is not a matter of surprise if the Möwe has been able to repeat the exploit and to return. The possibility of an enterprising captain's breaking the blockade inward, as well as outward, has been frequently demonstrated. It has been done before and doubtless will be done again, although if many raiders were to meet with the good fortune of the Möwe it would become very disagreeable and disquieting. It is fortunate that only under extremely favorable conditions can an adventure like that of the Möwe be attempted with any prospect of success. Apparently the raider started home before the steamship Westburn was sent into port, and thus endeavored to mislead ships in chase of her into the belief that she was still engaged in operating in the Atlantic.

"The boast that one of the mines which the Möwe laid destroyed the King Edward VII may be taken with a grain of salt. It is extremely unlikely, to say the least, but apart from this the Captain of the Möwe certainly carried out a desperate adventure with skill and courage."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—There is general suspicion here that the German official announcement that the Möwe has reached a home port is intended to put the British Admiralty off the scent.

The Daily Chronicle asks: "Is the

Continued on Page 3.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Ent. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote.—Adv.

9-INCH SHELLS NOW FALLING IN VERDUN BUT GERMANS ADVANCE NO FURTHER; NORTHCLIFFE AT FRONT, SEES VICTORY

GERMAN LOSSES 100,000

Northcliffe Says Whole Army Corps Were Wiped Out by French Fire.

PRISONERS PUNY YOUTHS

Wounded Among Masses of the Slain Found to Have Been Frozen to Death.

FRENCH CALMLY CONFIDENT

Enormous Supplies Arrive at Front—2,000 Motor Trucks Seen on One Road Alone.

By LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

Lord Northcliffe, owner of The London Times and The London Daily Mail, is the first person permitted by the French Government to go to the front at Verdun as a correspondent. He arrived there on Friday morning, and his first dispatch to The London Times of this morning appears below.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BEFORE VERDUN, March 4, via Paris, Sunday, March 5.—It is known that the Germans intended to attack later, but the premature Spring seemed to dry the ground sufficiently and accelerated their plans by six weeks.

Lord Northcliffe.

Deserters give more than usually valuable information. The French were fully prepared. So far the Germans have been effectively checked, with losses hard to exaggerate, while the French losses are really trifling. I know the official figures.

I have interrogated scores of prisoners, belonging to every corps engaged. Their accounts agree—everywhere the losses are beyond anything known before. Thus, the German Third and Eighteenth Corps were 'entirely used up,' the Seventh Reserve lost half, and the Fifteenth three-quarters of their strength. The 113th Division and Fifth Reserve Corps and the Bavarian Erste Division were all 'used up,' while later came reinforcements, which suffered equally. The most conservative total estimate surpasses one-third of the forces engaged, or over 100,000 of Germany's picked troops.

A sudden change in the weather damaged the German plans. Never did wounded suffer so terribly. Imagine the horror of the French when their lookouts, trying to save the living among the German masses covering the plateau and slopes, found all had been frozen stiff by the icy wind.

Stupendous Quantities of Supplies.

As I approached the battle two things struck me: First, the huge quantity of all kinds of supply wagons; second, the terrific thunder of the cannonade, far surpassing anything I have heard in other battles. I looked across the city of which the enemy is making a second Ypres toward Douaumont, that gunless fort so magnified by the Germans, whose capture French Headquarters regard as "a simple episode of give and take in war." The Brandenburgers who now occupy the fort are supplied precariously with food by their comrades at night, and are practically surrounded by the French.

The day was fine, and despite the horrible carnage the character of the ground forces me to describe this as a beautiful battle. Despite the cannonade birds were singing and Red Cross ambulances and motor convoys wound through picturesque roads. We counted twenty convoys of a hundred wagons each on one road alone. It is not only the Germans who know how to utilize auto transport.

Arrived at the battlefield there were a dozen vantage points from which with glasses, or indeed with the naked eyes, one can take in much that happened. Verdun lies in a great basin with the silvery Meuse twining in the valley. As it stands out in the sunlight it is difficult to realize that it is a place whose people have all gone save for a few of the faithful who live below ground. Ypres looked like that the first time I saw it soon after the war began.

The tall towers of Verdun still stand. Close by us is a hidden French battery and it is pretty to see the promptitude with which it sends its screaming shells back to the Germans within a few seconds of the dispatch of a missive from the Huns.

The storming of Fort Douaumont, as related by the German dispatches, is on a par with the sinking of the Tiger and the recent air bombardment of Liverpool. All the world knows that the Tiger is as she was before the Germans sank her in their newspapers, one of the finest ships in the world, and that the air bombardment of Liverpool was imagined in Berlin. The storming of Fort Douaumont, unless and unarmed, is about as important—a military operation of little value. The announcement of the fall of Fort Douaumont to the world evinces the great anxiety of the Germans to magnify anything concerning Verdun into a great event. It should also cause peo-

Continued on Page 3.

4,000,000 Shells Fired in Four Days at Verdun; Germans Are Using Several Kinds of Liquid Fire

PARIS, March 5.—French artillery officers who took part in the battle of Verdun estimate that during the first four days of the struggle the Germans discharged 2,000,000 shells, most of them of heavy calibre. The number of projectiles fired by the French probably was as great.

Nothing like such an expenditure of munitions has been known before, even in the Champagne attack. The whole theory of operations was to pulverize defenses at long range, drive out or kill defenders, and then occupy the ground by massed rushes of infantry. The principle of the defense was to search out heavy pieces of the adversary with equally heavy shells, withdraw from demolished first line works, and then, when those deserted trench webs were approached by attacking forces on the run, to catch them with multiplied enfilading artillery and machine gun fire. At times this fire was suddenly suspended, and the attackers were engaged in hand-to-hand infantry clashes.

The Germans in their assaults are using several sorts of burning liquid projectors. One of these is in the form of a small tank, which is carried on the back, filled with a composition liquid which seems to be mostly kerosene. Attached to the nozzle is an igniting apparatus.

The liquid is projected by means of a hand pump. The radius of action of the oil depends upon the skill and the physical effort of the man who projects it, but it is ordinarily from sixty to ninety feet. Some French soldiers have been burned to a crisp by the flaming liquid.

Other chemical weapons used by the Germans in this battle include asphyxiating shells, vapors which irritate the eyes and incendiary shells.

21-DAY GUN DUEL ON BRITISH FRONT

Germans Bombarding Heavily the Positions Recaptured from Them March 1.

BRITISH RUSHED TRENCHES

Surprised Survivors of Shell Fire Dazed and Terrified in Deep Dugouts.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, March 5.—The Germans are heavily bombarding today the position known as the bluff and the trenches we took from them in the early morning assault on March 2. Our guns are retaliating with great intensity on the enemy's front line.

"The whole struggle for the bluff which began with the German surprise attack on Feb. 14, after a series of mine explosions, has revealed the destructive power of the artillery on both sides and the extreme difficulty of maintaining a position on which a large number of guns is concentrated. The enemy's artillery has lost none of its old power and the number of batteries they can mass on any given point is formidable. They must be firing with at least 200 guns of all calibres on the neighborhood bluff, and since Feb. 14 this artillery duel has only slackened for brief intervals.

"In the afternoon of March 1 our men could hardly be restrained from leaving cover and rushing the enemy's position. The Germans prepared to receive the assault, but it did not take place then, and instead our guns began to bombard their front line and communication trenches, so they must have suffered heavy losses. Then suddenly the infantry launched their assault a few minutes later. Our artillery made an intense Larrage on the enemy's support trenches while our men were fighting their way forward. Our losses seem to have been comparatively slight.

"The Germans in the front lines had gone to cover in deep dugouts. At first only a few men, not more than 100 or so, were discovered alive. The dead lay thick in the maze of trenches, and our men stumbled across them. The living were in a worse state than the dead. They were dazed by the continuous shell fire and cold with terror when our men sprang upon them in the darkness. Small parties were collected and passed back as prisoners.

Others in hiding were still dangerous because they had their bombs and rifles. An ultimatum was shouted down to them, "If you don't come out you'll be blown in," so more batches surrendered.

The great ordeal came afterward, when the enemy began a counterbombardment with every available gun. Under that great storm of shells our men did not give way, and successive attempts of German infantry were repulsed.

PARIS CALM AND CONFIDENT.

Is Anxious for News from Verdun, but Looks for Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I need not say that there is no truth in the divagations of the Frankfurter Zeitung upon the effect of the battle of Verdun upon the French public in general, and Paris in particular. The frightful losses it has suffered in the last eighteen months weigh heavily upon the heart of this humane people, but nothing weakens its conviction in its righteous cause or its will to reach a definite victory.

The national anxiety about the Verdun fighting, in which there is no sort of alarm, is supported by the belief that it is hastening the day of triumph.

FORTIFY TO KEEP VERDUN GAINS

Germans Prepare for Expected Counterattacks and Push Woevre Operations.

LOOK FOR GRIM STRUGGLES

"Only with Fierce and Frightful Efforts," Says One Teuton, "Will a Decision Be Won."

By Dr. MAX OSBORN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Vossische Zeitung Dispatches.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, March 4.—After an intermission of only a few days the enemy has unsuccessfully endeavored to recapture our newly won positions. The results of the last week of February were important. The ground gained east of the Meuse and in the Woevre amounted to more than 250 square kilometers, [about ninety-six square miles;] that is more than five times as much ground as the enemy gained in the Fall offensive in Artois and Champagne.

Still more important is the strategic advantage of these gains, for thereby two-thirds of all the foreground of the fortress of Verdun to the right of the Meuse fell into German hands. Now our task is to fortify and secure these advantages.

The French defended the village of Douaumont, which fell after violent fighting, with great bravery, and their defense was still further strengthened by unusually powerful earthworks and strongly built underground blockhouses, difficult to take by storm, each house being a little fortress. Nevertheless, we overcame all these difficulties. The number of prisoners taken—more than 1,000—and the six heavy guns that fell into our hands prove that the village of Douaumont was an important supporting point of the enemy's line.

That the French are also watching developments in the Woevre with growing anxiety is indicated by their livelier artillery activity before Fort St. Michel; but their efforts there and on the Côte Lorraine have achieved no success.

The first stage of the battle of Verdun ended with the capture of Douaumont; the second stage, with which we are now concerned, falls into two parts: First, to fortify the ground won and secure it against the expected counterattacks of the enemy, who well knows what he has lost; second, to achieve our object of completely cleaning out the Woevre Plain and pressing the enemy forces back to the Côte Lorraine.

Here obstacles were again interposed in the path of our advance. Not hills, but woods, held us up. The giant forest regions of Hennemont and Herméville, of Ville-en-Woevre and Fresnes, of Haudiomont, and Manheulles, are one colossal obstruction. But it, too, was overcome. In incomparably more favorable positions than before our troops now await a new battle.

The battle goes on. It is no small matter when the German offensive spirit strikes the bravery of the French defense. The united energies of both nations here match themselves against each other; the spirit of the Summer of 1914 has risen again on French soil. Everything ripens toward the great decision, but only slowly, with fierce and frightful efforts, will that decision be won.

Continued on Page 3.

VERDUN NOT YET MUCH HURT

117 Shells Fell Saturday Night—Cathedral and Seminary Damaged.

DOUAUMONT FIGHT GOES ON

German Efforts to Take French Advanced Positions Near Vacherauville Result in Failure.

FRESNES UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Powerful Bombardments Sweep This and Other Towns of the Woevre, East of Verdun.

Berlin Sure Verdun Victory Will Be Worth the Cost

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 4 (Delayed). — In well-informed military circles here quiet confidence is expressed in the outcome of the titanic struggle around Verdun. While there is full realization of and grief over the heavy losses incurred by the Germans, there is also a firm belief that Verdun will fall on schedule time, and that the victory will be well worth its cost.

VERDUN, (via Paris.) March 5.—Nine-inch shells are falling around the gates, bridges, and railway stations of Verdun today. They come from long-range guns, seven miles away, and drop methodically.

The gendarmes on duty near one gate told The Associated Press correspondent he had kept a tally of those that fell last night, and that there were 117 of them. The correspondent, sheltered by a massive earth and stone work at one of the gates, counted projectiles exploding about three minutes apart in that neighborhood.

The German gunners are trying to break the communications through Verdun. Strangely enough, not a bridge nor an entrance to the abandoned fortifications has been struck directly. Splinters from shells have chipped some of the structures, but none of them has been destroyed.

The city is nearly empty. It is more like the ghost of a city than a modern, well-built town. There are no civilians and no soldiers here. Firemen have remained, however, and are busy stopping the work of the incendiary bombs. A detachment of gendarmes is on duty as a precaution against any stray plundering.

Twenty-two thousand persons locked their doors, and with a small allowance of personal baggage left the town by order. Transportation was provided for them without deranging the enormous military requirements of the moment. One can walk through miles of streets with shuttered windows without seeing a person.

The city is little damaged. The Associated Press correspondent did not see a building that had been hit in the Rue Mazel, the principal business street of Verdun. Only one place was open; it was the Café de la Paix, and its doors were wide for the convenience of the firemen and gendarmes. In front of it stood the aproned proprietor, the single civilian remaining in the city.

But off the Rue Mazel, in various quarters, houses had been struck by shells. One shell had hit the annex to the hotel Le Coq Hardi, well known to tourists. It was one of the first of the 13-inch shells that reached the city. The four-storied corner building had collapsed into second-hand building material.

Part of the Cathedral Wrecked.

Numerous other shells had fallen on the eminence where the cathedral of Notre Dame and the church buildings stand. One gable of the cathedral had been knocked off, and the handsome stained glass windows shattered by concussions. Otherwise the cathedral had not been injured. A girls' seminary, adjoining it, however, was a mass of ruins.

In one large house a life-size statue of Joan of Arc holding the flag of France stood upright among a wilderness of stone and woodwork. A child's doll, beheaded, lay nearby.

A cat, imprisoned in a second story of a residence, cried pitiously. The window was open, but the wooden lattice was closed. The cat was a huge black and white creature. The exploring party made efforts, mounting Zouave-fashion, to break the lattice, but were unable to do so, and finally notified the firemen, who promised to rescue the cat.

The Associated Press corresondent, with the officers of the General Staff, went to one of the forts defending Ver-

dun. It was on the heights of the Meuse. On a clear day the whole field of the fighting which began thirteen days ago would have been easily visible, but in the sombre weather, with occasional flurries of snow, Douaumont, which has been taken and retaken several times, was barely discernible.

A tremendous cannonade was going on. Many hundreds of guns on both sides were in action, mostly of the heavier calibres. The detonations were not counted; they were great and small and near and remote. Two or three houses were burning in the valley. Occasionally a flash of fire was perceived on the edge of the horizon.

80,000 Shells Fell in One Sector.

An artillery officer in the party, in describing the bombardment on the first day of the action, said:

"Eighty thousand shells fell in one sector only a thousand yards long and five or six hundred yards deep. These 80,000 shells fell in seven hours and were so disposed that the crater of one cut into the craters of others, pulverizing and resisting substance.

"As a matter of fact, many shells did not explode because they struck the soft earth, which is saturated by the Spring rain, and—"

There was a ripping sound in the air at this moment, like the tearing of parchment, and something fell about 200 yards away.

"There," continued the officer, "is an example. The shell did not burst."

Say Germans Fired 6,000,000 Shells.

There was talk among the officers present as to the number of shells which had been used. The civilian remarked that he had heard that the Germans had thrown two million, but this was regarded by the technical observers in the party as a low estimate. The number was thought to be somewhere between four and six million.

"The difference between the French attack in Champagne last September and the German attack here," explained a General Staff officer, "is that our adversaries made no reply virtually to our three days' preparatory bombardment, while we have replied continuously with ever-increasing power, so that now our artillery dominates."

The Germans appear to have planned their attack on the same general lines as that of the French in Champagne, except that within an hour after the bombardment opened at 7 A. M., Feb. 21, an infantry attack in force was made on Haumont, which was taken on the twenty-second. The next day the French retired from Brabant. They recaptured it the same evening, but gave up Samogneux, Beaumont and Ornes and evacuated the marsh of Poivre.

Since then there has been little change in the situation. Bits of the line, like the village of Douaumont, a mere group of cottages, have been taken and retaken. The French artillery in the meantime having come up in great force.

The ground taken by the Germans is almost the same as that won by the French between January and April of last year. The commander at Verdun thought, as he put it, that the place did not have enough lungs, and that it was difficult to breathe, and decided that he would enlarge the line, and did so in a series of local actions lasting three months, taking a piece here and a piece there.

The Germans have now won back this terrain, and the lines on both sides rest where they did at the end of 1914. Those in the group went over the regional maps with markings of the positions then and those of this morning. They are almost identical.

Went Thirsty to Water Their Guns.

Some mention was made of the Aures Wood, and the artillery officer told of how a battery was in continuous action there for forty-eight hours, and how the men cooled the guns by slowly dropping their drinking water on them, enduring intense thirst rather than drink the water. They retired slowly, saving their pieces.

Confidence at headquarters is absolute. The small progress achieved by the Germans in the first three days' attack enabled the defenders to make every disposition to meet it, and if occasion arises, to counter-attack. Nothing, of course, may be said concerning what these preparations and dispositions are, except that they are on an enormous scale and, as the commanders see, certainly more than adequate.

The Crown Prince's Proclamation.

The Associated Press correspondent saw many German prisoners. They appeared to be in good physical condition and occasionally were talkative. They told of an order or proclamation by the Crown Prince, issued to the troops and read to them by their officers just before the attack began, saying in substance:

"We are about to pulverize the enemy's trenches with our artillery. They will be so torn up and disorganized that when you rush forward to occupy them you will find that you can do so at the parade march. You will find little or no resistance."

"Eighty thousand German dead is what the living find," said a general officer.

The correspondent has been to the front many times, but has never seen yet such activity behind the lines. The train service between Paris and the Verdun region for civilian passengers has been suspended, and it was necessary to come here by automobile. All the roads behind that part of the front are crowded with transports. There are three to four times more of these than one sees at the usual encampments. Near one station were shells piled up like cordwood in regular tiers about four feet high. They were mostly of large calibre, and in what to the inexpert eye looked like limitless thousands. "The food of our big pets," was what a gunner called them.

There were to be seen detachments of German prisoners and an infinite variety of material, including poles for the making of corduroy roads across the soft fields for the moving of the artillery, which the French manage to shift about with amazing facility.

FRENCH REPULSE ATTACKS.

Germans Fail to Gain at Verdun, Despite Furious Bombardments.

LONDON, March 5.—Violent bombardments north and east of Verdun failed to alter the relative positions of the French and Germans today. The former still hold the approaches to the village of Douaumont, and have repulsed attacks in the neighborhood of Fort Douaumont and east of Vacherauville. Their artillery was in action on the whole of the threatened front, and took the offensive near Vacherauville, directing its fire upon moving troops. The Germans are still fiercely bombarding the French positions near Fresnes and Haudiomont, in the Woevre.

The official statement issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

North of Soissons our batteries have carried out a destructive fire on the enemy works.

In the Argonne our artillery has bombarded the German organization near the road to Benarville, to the north of Harazée and at Haute Chevauchée.

North of Verdun there was a very violent bombardment, particularly between the Haudremont Wood and Fort Douaumont. The enemy, however, was not able to renew his attacks in that region.

There has been no change as regards the village of Douaumont, the immediate approaches to which we hold.

In the wood to the east of Vacherauville [at the foot of the Côte du Poivre] an attack directed by the Germans against our advanced position was completely repulsed.

In the Woevre a powerful bombardment occurred in the region of Fresnes and east of Haudiomont. Our artillery was very active on the whole of the enemy front, and cannonaded moving troops to the north of Vacherauville, near the Bois des Fosses and in the neighborhood of Louvemont.

One of our aeroplanes last night dropped several bombs on the railway station at Conflans, where great activity was in evidence.

The French afternoon statement reads as follows:

In Belgium, to the south of Lombaertzyde, trenches of the enemy were demolished by our artillery.

In the Argonne our batteries fired a great number of shots against the enemy's trenches and communicating lines in the region of Haute Chevauchée and at Boureuilles, where a fire was started.

In the region of Verdun the fighting was confined principally to the village of Douaumont, continuing into the night. At 8 o'clock the enemy, after a violent bombardment, launched a heavy attack against our lines from the Haudremont Wood to the Fort of Douaumont. This attack was repulsed by our curtain of fire and by the firing of our infantry.

During the night the bombardment was continued with a fair degre of intensity over our whole front to the east of the Meuse and to the west at Le Mort Homme and Côte de l'Oie.

The British official communication issued tonight says:

Grenade fighting continued last night in the craters northeast of Vermelles. Today the enemy artillery has been active about Loos and northeast of Ypres.

The situation on the Ypres-Comines Canal is quiet, and our troops retain the ground gained there March 2.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Intermittent cannonading has occurred along the Belgian front.

Following is the text of the Berlin official communication:

Toward evening lively artillery fire of the enemy developed at several points on the front. Between the Meuse and the Moselle French artillery continues very active, especially in the region of Douaumont, which at times was bombarded with great violence. There was no lively infantry fighting.

To avoid unnecessary losses, we evacuated yesterday the trenches we captured from the French on Feb. 28 near the forest of Thiaville, northeast of Badonviller, (Lorraine,) before the concentrated fire of the enemy against these positions.

50,000 UNBURIED DEAD.

Said to be Bodies of Germans Lying Before Verdun Defenses.

PARIS, March 5.—It is stated semi-officially that the battle at Verdun continued yesterday throughout the day with the same intensity and without causing any change in the respective positions of the opposing armies. Fighting is still going on for definite possession of the village of Douaumont.

The situation as a result of this second phase of the German offensive is regarded as altogether different from that of the first days of the battle. The only progress made by the Germans was during the first two days of the second attack. For the last forty-eight hours they have not advanced.

The comparison is also in favor of the French by reason of the fact that the Germans have now lost the advantage of surprise, and also because the ground has been torn up to such an extent that it cannot be organized properly.

This information from semi-official sources points out that it must be demoralizing to the Germans to see some 40,000 to 50,000 corpses of their comrades lying before the French lines.

GORE'S INUENDO TAKEN FOR TRUTH

Berlin Accepts as Fact That Wilson Admitted Wanting to Enter the War.

DOESN'T KNOWIT WAS FALSE

Censorship Tightened to Stop Talk of a Clash With Us and Its Possible Benefits.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 5.—The political censorship, which, for a brief time, had permitted a wide-open editorial discussion of the submarine warfare and very plain talk about American, has again wisely put the lid on ruthless submarine war talk and the corollary, a probable break or a possible war with America. Along with the other newspaper champions of a submarine war on England, regardless of consequences, Count Rebentlow has been most effectively muzzled, and writes plaintively:

"We are no longer able since yesterday to discuss the submarine question as before."

The application of the censorship gag always indicates the eve of a momentous decision on the part of the Imperial Government.

The wholly inadequate news reports from America have had far from a reassuring effect here, and the real attitude of Congress, as of the American people, is still a hopeless puzzle not only to the German people, but to their Government as well.

About President Wilson alone there are no delusions here. His alleged statements that America's entrance into the world was would have the effect of shortening it created no sensation here, for it merely confirmed that section of German public opinion which has long held the fixed idea that Wilson wants war and is determined to force a break on the submarine issue.

President Wilson's alleged remark had also the far-reaching consequence of strengthening the hands of the submarine party by giving Admiral von Tirpitz and his supporters a powerful argument for the resumption of a ruthless submarine war on England which in particularly calculated to convince the German military mind, namely, that since President Wilson wants war no concessions Germany could make, short of entirely abandoning the effective use of her submarine arm, would possibly stave off the inevitable break sought by Wilson, and that, therefore, it is the height of folly and directly against Germany's vital interests to procrastinate further for political reasons, that the submarine question should now be viewed solely from the standpoint of military interests and necessity and should be resumed at once to the limits of effectiveness regardless of consequences which are unavoidable anyway.

The pessimism of the last few days prevailing in quarters which have consistently championed good relations with America, however, have given way to a slightly more hopeful feeling. These slender hopes are pinned almost entirely to the proposition that while President Wilson wants war and still has a free hand to carry on diplomatic negotiations with Germany to the breaking point, which Germans are convinced he is determined on, Congress alone can act when the President has pressed matters to the last decision for peace or war.

Sharper Watch by England Placed on Alien Sojourners

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—The Home Office has issued new and more rigid regulations for the control of Americans and other friendly aliens residing in or visiting the so-called prohibited areas, which include most of the towns or districts regarded as of military importance.

After March 13 aliens will not be permitted to enter any of these prohibited areas unless they possess either special police permission or an "identity book," which will be issued by the police authorities to approved persons after due investigation, and which must be constantly carried and shown on demand to any police or other official. Aliens who wish to visit any prohibited area, even for a single day, must apply several days in advance, to give time for investigation.

ALLIES TO STRIKE AT GERMAN TRADE

Will Hold Conference in Paris to Plan an Economic Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"An important conference of representatives of the allied powers, shortly will be held in Paris for the purpose of considering methods of bringing the combined economic forces of the Allies into play against the central empires during and after the war. France, Russia, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan will be represented. The war has shown that for some articles essential to her productive industries Great Britain has become dependent on Germany, and that Russia and Italy are being exploited economically and financially with amazing thoroughness by German industrialists and financiers.

"It has been stated the intention of the conference is to prohibit all German imports. A proposal to that effect may have been made, but its inherent absurdity will assuredly prevent its acceptance. Great Britain has one very effective weapon in its possession against the enemy. Before the war German ships in common with ships of all other nations had free access to British ports all over the world on precisely the same terms as British ships.

"Germany showed no gratitude for this liberal commercial policy. If German ships were excluded from all ports in the British Empire for twenty years after the restoration of peace, it would be just retribution for her unpardonable sin against civilization and humanity in causing this appalling war.

"We have precedent for such a policy in the Navigation act of Cromwell, which excluded oversea goods imported under any other flag than the English. That act governed our shipping policy for nearly two centuries. What we must guard against in this country is the sinister endeavor, under cover of the anti-German feeling, to bring in the system of protection.

"The best guarantee for prolonged world peace would be universal free trade, and it bodes ill for humanity that this war threatens to leave behind it a legacy of embittered economic warfare."

BERLIN IS SILENT ON ARABIC CHARGE

Thinks Bernstorff's Note Refutes British Story of the Fate of the U-27 and Her Crew.

BRITISH GIVE NEW DETAILS

U-Boat Sunk the Same Day as the Arabic—Probably Was the Baralong's Victim.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 5.—I brought to the notice of the Imperial Admiralty your cable calling attention to the statement from British sources that the submarine which sank the liner Arabic was the U-27, commanded by Oberlieutenant Schneider, and that this submarine was sunk and her commander and most of her crew killed by a British naval auxiliary almost immediately afterward, thus rendering it practically impossible that his Government could have received affidavits from himself and his crew that the Arabic tried to ram the submarine, as asserted in Count Bernstorff's memorandum to Secretary Lansing.

In reply the Imperial Admiralty gave me the following official statement:

"The German Government's statement through Count von Bernstorff disposed of the matter. Any further official explanation is useless."

Criticisms heard here that the British allegation that Oberlieutenant Schneider and his crew could not have made affidavits for their Government before their deaths with the U-27 was incomplete because the British statement failed to tell the date on which the U-27 was sunk, were answered yesterday by the official through whom the charge first became public.

When this lack of detail in the original charge was brought to his attention through an editorial comment in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the official cabled to London to inquire the date of the sinking of the submarine. The reply came back yesterday:

"U-27 was sunk on Aug. 19."

The Arabic was torpedoed off the Fastnet lightship at 9:15 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 19, and sank in eleven minutes.

At 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of this same day, Aug. 19, southwest of Lundy Island, at the entrance to the Bristol Channel, and some 150 miles southeast of the Fastnet, a German submarine, which had attacked the mule-carrying British steamer Nicosian, was overhauled by the British auxiliary cruiser Baralong and sunk in a few minutes with the loss of her Captain and all of her crew. It has been charged that the crew of the Baralong fired upon and killed such of the submarine's crew as leaped into the water and even those who succeeded in reaching the nearby Nicosian, and Germany has threatened reprisals.

The British Government has formally denied that its sailors killed any of the submarine's crew in any manner contrary to the laws and usages of civilized warfare at sea.

There is strong reason to believe that this submarine was the U-27. The British have asserted that only two were saved of the crew of the U-27 and that these were mortally wounded and died soon after being taken ashore after asserting that it was their submarine that sank the Arabic and that her number was U-27.

66

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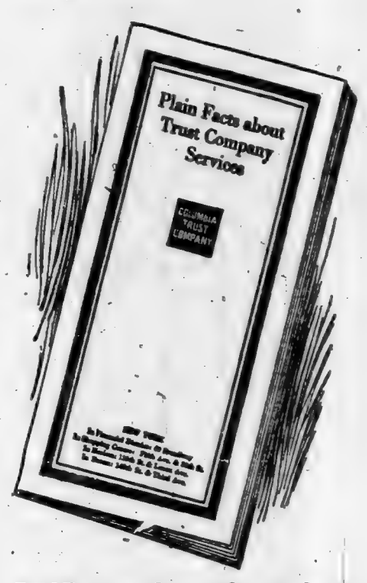

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NORTHCLIFFE SEES VERDUN BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

ple to apply a grain of salt to German official communiqués before swallowing them.

I lunched at the simple headquarters of General Pétain, who drank tea with his brief meal. He discussed the battle as though only an interested spectator. He looks like Lord Roberts, though larger built. He spoke with great interest of the Australians and Canadians and the growth of the British Army. Both he and his staff are remarkable by a complete lack of excitement.

At another gathering of officers the talk touched on the question whether the British should attack now to relieve the Verdun pressure. Opinion was mostly adverse, but the French evidently feel that our army has reached the point of being able to bear England's full share in future operations. The French officers agree that Verdun's value is chiefly moral. They are confident the line would hold if the fortress fell. But if neutrals could see the poor quality of the Teuton soldiers they would be more impressed than by the fall of Verdun.

"What a pity your Highlanders can't meet them in fair fight. It would end the war in a month," said a French Captain as we passed a group of wretched, puny prisoners.

Germany must be near the end of her tether when 5 foot 4, narrow-chested youths are members of elite corps like the Third or Fifth Berlin Army Corps. The young prisoners had only ten weeks' training before going to the front. Some who came from Flanders after a short rest were told: 'We send you against the kindly French instead of the frightful English.' All were dazed and just able to rejoice that they had escaped alive. All agreed that there is no enthusiasm left in the German Army, and that home letters are invariably gloomy. Their boots were the only good thing about them, and show the need of our further tightening the blockade.

From the reports which these men have received from their families during the last two months it appears that in the words of one of them, "there reigns in Germany considerable misery." All agreed that butter is unobtainable and meat scarce, exctpt in Alsace and parts of Pomerania. Fat is almost unknown, even in the army. In other respects the food of the army is tolerable enough, though not good or abundant.

The real lessons of the Verdun battle is that the French, with comparatively small losses of men and ground, have repulsed forces originally three to one stronger.

Line-up of German Army.

Here is the disposition of the German armies on Feb. 21, when the battle began, running east from a point north of Varennes. On their extreme right were the 7th Reserve Corps, consisting of the 2d Landwehr and 11th and 12th Reserve Divisions in the order named. During the battle the 11th was relieved by the 22d Reserve. Next facing the French northeast of Verdun came the 14th Reserve Division, with the 7th Reserve Corps and 11th Bavarian Reserve Division as supports. These troops formed the right of the enemy's central force. Next came the 18th Corps and 3d and 15th Corps and Bavarian Ersatz Division in the order named. South of Etain, in the Woevre, were the 5th Landwehr Division and 5th Army Corps and lastly the 3d Bavarian Corps opposite Fresnes. By March 3 the Germans had brought the 113th Reserve Division to replace the used up 3d Army Corps and other corps were relieved by units not yet known.

The French are now confident that they have made concentrations of men and material sufficient to repel the strongest attacks. Bombardment by unlimited heavy guns may lead them to abandon outlying thinly held positions, but the defense of the central plateau will be unflinching.

Though the French withdrawal may have induced the Germans to think they were demoralized, they have now realized their mistake. Verdun is not likely to fall, and nothing leads one to suppose that the spirit and stamina of the enemy are equal to dislodging the French from their present formidable positions.

What Are the Motives of Attack?

What are the secret motives underlying the German attempt to break the French line at Verdun, in which the Crown Prince's army is incurring such appalling losses? Is it financial, in view of the coming war loan? Is it dynastic or is it intended to influence doubting neutrals?

The Germans made a good many of the faults the British made at Gallipoli. They announced that something large was pending by closing the Swiss frontier. The French were fully warned by their own astute intelligence department. Their aeroplanes were not idle, and if confirmation were needed it was given by deserters who, surmising the horrors to come, crept out of the trenches at night and lay down by the edge of the Meuse until morning and then gave themselves up, together with information that has since proved accurate.

Things went wrong with the Germans in other ways. A Zeppelin that was to have blown up important railway junctions on the French line of communication was brought down at Revigny. Then the gigantic effort of Feb. 21 was frustrated by the coolness and tenacity of the French soldiers and the deadly curtain of fire of their gunners.

The present attack is by far the most violent incident of the whole western war. The bombardment is continuing and the massed guns of the Germans are of greater calibre than ever have been used in such numbers. Yet the superb calm of the French people, the efficiency of their organization, and the equipment of every soldier convince one that the men in the German machine would never be able to compare with them, even if France had not the help of her allies.

Unique Episode of the War.

It cannot be pretended that the German attack has in it anything of a military necessity. It was urged forward at a time of the year when weather conditions might prove a serious handicap in moving big guns and in the observation by aeroplane. Changes in temperature are somewhat more frequent here than elsewhere, and so sudden are these changs that not long ago there occurred the following incident—one of nature's romantic reminders of her power:

The opposing French and German trenches, their parapets hard frozen, were so close that they were actually within hearing of each other. Toward dawn a rapid thaw set in and the parapets melted and subsided and two long lines of men stood up, naked, as it were, before each other, face to face, with only two possibilities—wholesale murder or a temporary unofficial peace for the making of fresh parapets. The situation was astounding—unique in the history of trench warfare.

The French and German officers, without conferring, turned their backs so that they might not see officially so unwarlike a scene, and the men on each side rebuilt the parapets without the firing of a single shot. This serves to illustrate the precarious weather in which the Germans have undertaken an adventure in which the elements play such a part.

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FORTIFY TO KEEP VERDUN GAINS

Continued from Page 1.

Never have we boastingly sought to minimize the soldierly excellence of the French. All the greater is the glory of beating them.

By KARL ROSNER.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, March 4.—The captured village of Douaumont lies on low land about one and a half kilometers from the hill on which is the strong armored fort of Douaumont. Situated, so to speak, in the dead angle behind the fortress works and behind the high ground, it was less exposed to bombardment by our heavy guns than the fort itself. Realizing this advantage, the French, when Fort Douaumont was first threatened, and still more after its storming, threw strong forces into the village of Douaumont, which long ago had been converted into a powerful fortification by particularly strong earthworks, trenches, and dugouts, and which had also been reinforced by special artillery.

Here they tried their best to hold their ground, for here was rooted the last French hope of retaking the remnants of the fort, and from here they launched desperate charges to the southeast to gain this object. Thereby they suffered heavy losses, but not for one instant were they able to shake the German position at Fort Douaumont.

German initiative once more put an end to these French charges, which had lasted all day long. After we had succeeded in bringing our field artillery and heavy guns into positions, from which they could sweep the village of Douaumont with their frightful fire, our infantry stormed and wrested the village from the French, thereby achieving a not unimportant gain of ground.

In connection with the fighting for the village of Douaumont there were further violent artillery battles against the heights east of the Meuse. The fighting around the Côte du Poivre and around the Mort Homme links up with this conflict, which was victorious for the German arms.

HEARD VERDUN CANNON AT 125 MILES' DISTANCE

German Traveler Saw Ammunition Rushed Up and Prisoners Sent Back.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 5.—Interesting details of the German preparations for the Verdun offensive are given by a traveler, who has just returned from the Rhenish Palatinate, which borders upon Alsace-Lorraine:

"I spent the night of Feb. 20 in the well-known wine district, and heard a continuous, dull, droning from afar. My host next morning laughed when I asked the cause of the strange noise, and said it was the thunder of cannon. 'It's more than 125 miles to the front, but we've heard the firing for months. Since yesterday it has been particularly strong; something must be brewing behind Metz.'

"He was right. Next morning the further west I walked the louder grew the noise of battle. As I reached a railway near a small village I saw an incredibly long freight train drawn by two locomotives. The cars were marked 'provisions'; but most frequent were the long freight trains, with their well-known red labels marked 'ammunition.' Trains puffed past [number deleted by censor] me in the course of the afternoon.

"The great drive at Verdun did not come unexpectedly for the natives of the Palatinate and the adjoining border regions of Lorraine. The people have learned to draw shrewd inferences from the little they see. Since Christmas they have been convinced that something was brewing around Metz and would break after Feb. 15. From the beginning in January one ammunition train after the other rolled through toward the west front; the few soldiers on furlough were more reticent than ever; the hospitals were cleared as far as possible, and all transportable wounded were sent to the interior.

"Feb. 22 the first wounded began to arrive at the hospitals in the Palatinate—Brandenburgers and Silesians, cheerful, lively youngsters with their hearts in the right spot. One of them was asked where he came from. He assumed a mysterious look and answered: 'From Mesopotamia, direct from the Irak front.' Afterward some of the brave Brandenburgers became more confidential, and one of them said:

"'No matter where we were under fire, it was frightful. Our own losses kept within moderate limits, particularly after we Brandenburgers had taken a French position from which we were exposed to a flanking fire. But the French! They suffered terribly. Their first trenches into which we broke offered a horrible picture—shot to pieces, half-caved in and torn to shreds, a mix-up of burning and charred posts, shredded barbed wire, and crushed and smeared bodies. Those who followed us simply had to shovel the dirt into their trench graves.'

"As the first official reports of the new offensive appeared I went to a small town near Metz. Although it was still thirty-five miles to the firing line, the earth quaked, windows shook, pictures on the walls were constantly a-quiver; at night there were continuous flashes on the horizon, like heat lightning—the reflection from the fire of the German mortars. Next morning not less than four trains of French prisoners passed through the town; one stopped opposite my hotel. It was an endless chain of at least fifty covered freight cars, each containing fifty prisoners. They lay on the straw covered car floor, and seemed visibly relieved to have escaped the hell around Verdun. Their appearance was good and their equipment excellent.

"For the inmates of the next prisoner transport drinking water was placed in readiness on the platform of the railway station. It proved a picturesquely checkered gathering of Zouaves, Turcos and Sengral negroes; very few belonged to a French regiment of the line. Many wore the old blue coat with their field gray breches, and even the old red trousers and gold-braided Zouave jackets were numerously represented and made a comical effect in contrast with the field gray parts of the uniforms.

"A young corporal—in civil life a teacher at a girls' school—gave me the explanation: 'The field gray uniform is supplied only to those who have been a long time in the field, and then only piecemeal, to supply the wornout parts of the uniform; hence the mixture of fashions.' He concluded with a sigh: 'And now we are going to Berlin—or rather Doeberitz—rather differently, though, than we had dreamed it.'"

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BRITISH SEA ORDER PROVED, SAYS BERLIN

Germans Jubilant Over Lord Cecil's Explanation of Instructions to Armed Ships.

GUNS NOT FOR DEFENSE

High Officials Declare Their Charge of Attacks on U-Boats Is Fully Established.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 5. — Characterizing Lord Robert Cecil's declaration that no orders had been given to merchantmen to attack submarines as "conscious mendacity and typical British hypocrisy, intended solely to throw dust in the eyes of the American people," high foreign officials said today that it required no other answer than a careful study of the evidence offered by the full facsimiles and text secret of the British Admiralty instructions to "defensively armed merchantmen." These form the appendices to the imperial memorandum, and officials say the "full context of the passage quoted in the body of the memorandum only strengthens the case against England. In fact, that the context alone would prove Great Britain's violation of international law beyond the shadow of a doubt."

One leading statesman said: "Take the Admiralty's warning instructions about firing on submarines at night, owing to the difficulty of distinguishing between friend and foe, and citing one case where a British submarine actually was fired on by an armed merchant ship. When 'defensively' armed merchant ships have to be explicitly warned against attacking British submarines by mistake, it is neither common sense nor sound law to claim for these merchant ships that they are not armed for purposes of attack, especially when the reason is taken in connection with the passage quoted in the body of the memorandum, in which merchant ships are ordered to fire 'in self-defense,' even though the submarine has committed no hostile act. Why should Admiralty instructions include pointed directions to carefully conceal the guns in ports, particularly Spanish ports? And why should all the instructions be marked 'secret and confidential' if not from fear of the truth about the offensive use of these 'defensive armaments' manned by trained gun crews of ratings, becoming known to America and other neutrals? Lord Cecil is convicted out of the mouth of his own Admiralty."

Secret Orders First Denied.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In reply to the publication last week by the British Admiralty of instructions for the use of armament on merchantmen, the following statements are made by "a competent German authority," according to the Overseas News Agency:

"For three weeks England attempted to deny the existence of secret orders for the use of armament for offensive purposes. But now the British Admiralty apparently is compelled to recognize the accuracy of the German memorandum. (This refers to the German decree of last month that armed merchantmen would be treated as warships, to which were attached appendices, one of which gave what was said to be the text of the British Admiralty's instructions.)

"The British Admiralty states its instructions were issued on Oct. 20, 1915. But the steamship Woodfield, which was being used by the British Admiralty as a transport ship, did not leave England until Oct. 26. Nevertheless she had on board instructions dated May 31, 1915. (The Woodfield was sunk in the Mediterranean by a German submarine.) Therefore it is necessary to assume that the so-called orders of Oct. 20 have only now been manufactured. Apparently it also seems advisable, for political reasons, to make these orders more gentle, or, as the British Admiralty said, to improve them.

"This authority further states it is not true that the addition to the German prize rules of June, 1914, concedes rights of resistance. The paragraph referred to is: 'If an armed hostile merchantman offers armed resistance against measures regulated by prize law resistance must be broken by all means.'

"It is further said that the members of the crew are to be treated as prisoners of war. This is done in order that the crew will not be made to suffer because of obedience to instructions in violation of law which are issued by superiors. The order does not touch the question of how to treat an armed merchantman which employs its armament to make an attack. Such procedure, if directed against other merchantmen, is called piracy.

"The new British instructions contain an order to attack every submarine which is sighted. The attempt to call such attacks a measure of defense is pitiful. Furthermore, it is necessary to ask how this order is compatible with the solemn assurance of the British Government that British merchantmen shall not fire if not fired at. It may therefore be expressly stated that the British Admiralty has ordered armed merchantmen to attack every submarine sighted merely on suspicion that the submarine may have hostile intentions. This corroborates the conclusion set forth in the German memorandum, wherein it is said: 'By this if is rendered clear that armed English merchant ships have official permission treacherously to attack German submarines everywhere when they come near them—that is, to wage war against them unscrupulously.'"

"An English news agency publishes a statement according to which British armed merchantmen are allowed to open fire on submarines or other men of war only in self-defense, stating that the German interpretation that merchantmen have been ordered to take the offensive is false," says the Overseas News Agency. "It is stated semi-officially in German newspapers that British instructions have been added to the published documents, photographic reproduction of these instructions having been made. They prove the true character of the so-called 'merchantmen armed for defense.'

"The character of these instructions is shown clearly by the emphatic request to keep them secret, as well as by the fact that regular gunners are employed. Numerous unprovoked attacks on German submarines prove that these instructions have been understood perfectly by British merchantmen."

The North German Gazette publishes President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone, as forwarded by an English news agency. With the letter the Gazette publishes an official statement, quoted by the Overseas News Agency, as follows:

"The principles set forth in the German memorandum are by no means contrary to international law. The secret orders of the British Navy, given in the memorandum, expressly instruct armed British merchantmen not only to defend themselves but also to attack.

"Numerous incidents, cited in the memorandum, give further proof that the ships follow this instruction. According to international law, such vessels cease to be peaceful trading ships.

"On the other hand, the attitude adopted by our enemies appears as a gross breach of the law of nations, since they commit acts of warfare by the use of merchantmen which only real men-of-war are qualified to commit."

GERARD SCOUTS TALK OF SECRET TREATY

Tells Austrians Any President Who Made One Would Be Put Out of Office.

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the German newspapers publish an interview between James W. Gerad, American Ambassador to Germany, and an Austrian journalist. The Ambassador is reported as saying:

"I hope an understanding between Germany and the United States may yet be reached, but no change is expected in the situation until the German memorandum regarding armed merchantmen reaches Washington. It is foolish to give credence to the rumor that President Wilson has sanctioned a secret treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Any President who did such a thing would immediately be thrown out of office."

The Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent adds that it is believed in German naval circles that the new phase of the submarine warfare will not be started before the end of the crisis with America, although the Government will not make announcement to that effect, fearing a revolt in the Pan-German press.

PEACE PRIZE FOR BRYAN.

Austrian M. P. Wants Him to Have It for "Fight on Munitions."

ZURICH, March 5.—Dr. Alois Heilinger, a prominent member of the Austrian Parliament, has addressed a letter to the Nobel Committee at Stockholm recommending that the Nobel Peace Prize for 1916 be awarded to William J. Bryan for his endeavors to stop American export of munitions, which Dr. Heilinger writes would have already ended the war and brought about peace negotiations under the powerful aegis of America.

FOOD RIOTS IN COLOGNE.

Police Said to Have Injured Women Who Complained of High Prices.

BASLE, March 5, (via Paris.)—Travelers from Cologne say that food riots broke out in the marketplace there yesterday. The story goes that women who regarded the prices as too high made violent manifestations, and that the police charged the crowd, a number of persons being injured.

PICTURES RUSSIA HEADED FOR RUIN

Socialist Deputy Calls Casualties Greater Than Those of All Other Belligerents Combined.

ACCUSES THE GOVERNMENT

German Paper Estimates Czar's Losses in Recent Fighting Near Bessarabian Border at 133,000.

BERLIN, March 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"In an address to the Russian Duma M. Tcheidse, a Socialist Deputy, expressed himself in a most pessimistic manner in regard to Russia's prospects in the war," says the Overseas News Agency. "He affirmed the total of Russian casualties was greater than those of all the other belligerents together, but said the losses on the battlefield were small compared with the starved millions of victims of bad government.

"Russia has reached such a state, M. Tcheidse said, that after the war it will be a factor of no importance. Optimistic views expressed by the Ministers are false. Premier Sturmer eulogized the army, saying it was well prepared, while as a matter of fact there is no ammunition in store.

"Further details of the speech are reported from Stockholm, where M. Tcheidse is quoted as having said that during the war treason and piracy have reigned, and that the real object of the Entente Powers is not liberation of Europe from Prussian militarism, but the carrying out of policies of imperialism and annexation of territory. The Russian bureaucracy expects the war will result in a return to the darkness of the seventeenth century.

"'In this most critical time,' the Deputy continued, 'we have no railroads and no technical equipment. We have a Government whose incompetence and corruptness are classical. The Government is mobilizing industry and industry is mobilizing in order to rob the people. The Government wishes to improve the situation of the workingmen. Indeed, a great number of workingmen have been shot in Tula and elsewhere, and daily arrests are taking place in Moscow and Petrograd.'"

The Cologne Gazette estimates Russian casualties in the recent fighting near the Bessarabian frontier at 133,000.

"Advices from Petrograd received by the Cologne Gazette," says the Overseas News Agency, "say that the Russian papers are now publishing lists of casualties in the recent Bessarabian offensive. Up to the present time eighteen lists have appeared, containing the names of 1,330 officers. The proportion of casualties of officers and soldiers of late has been about 1 to 100, so that if the total losses may be calculated at 133,000. These figures exceed even Austro-Hungarian calculations."

No official figures of total Russian losses have been published. In the British Army the proportion of casualties among officers to those among privates has been about 1 to 25. It has been stated frequently, however, that the number of losses sustained by British officers proportionately was very heavy.

RUSSIANS FIRE 14 MINES

Then Occupy Six Craters in Fierce Fight with Germans.

PETROGRAD, March 5.—General Headquarters issues the following official statement on the progress of the campaign:

Western (Russian) front: We fired fourteen mines yesterday near Illoukst. A terrific struggle for possession of the craters ensued. We solidly occupied six of them. In one crater the Germans, who suffered severe losses, are surrounded in half of a demolished blockhouse.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the Germans, after artillery preparation of an hour and a half, attacked the Village of Alsevitch, south of the small market town of Kroschine and ten versts (six and one-half miles) east of the Baronovichi Railway station. We repulsed this attack with our fire.

On the front on which General Ivanoff's troops are operating our scouts occupied an enemy advanced trench near the bridgehead in the Mikhaltche region, northwest of Usdieczko. We repulsed three counterattacks of the enemy, who attempted to regain the trench.

On the Dniester, near Zamuschine, we fired a mine, demolishing a portion of the enemy's barricades. The crater and a number of the enemy's isolated advance trenches were occupied by our troops.

BERLIN, March 5, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin of operations on the Russian front:

ZURICH, March 5.—Extensive movements of Russian troops in Southern Bessarabia are reported from Bucharest.

RUSSIANS SLAUGHTER TURKISH THIRD ARMY

Give No Quarter to Men Held Responsible for the Massacre of Armenians.

LONDON, March 6.—The Russian soldiers at Bitlis, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Morning Post, took a terrible revenge on the Turkish troops for the cruelty which the Turks were alleged to have practiced toward the Armenians in that district. The correspondent says:

"Terrible slaughter followed the capture of the Turkish positions at Bitlis. The Russian troops had witnessed at Van, Mush, and many other places, an appalling sight, the massacre: namely, by Turkish fanatics of tens of thousands of Armenian Christian men, women, and children. It was unlikely after such deeds that any quarter should be given. This colossal killing completed the destruction of the Turkish third army."

TOTTERING OF TURKEY DISCUSSED IN LONDON

Her Impending Collapse Expected to Swing Rumania and Greece to Entente Allies.

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—The morning newspapers feature the news of the alleged impending collapse of Turkey as a participant in the war.

The Daily Telegraph speculates editorially on the probable change that this would have on the attitude of Rumania and Greece. It says:

"If the Turks are becoming weary of a struggle in which they were butchered to make a Teuton holiday, what attitude are Rumania and Greece likely to assume? If Germany's great strategic move in the Balkans is threatened with failure the Entente Allies have every reason to descry the beginning of the end."

The Daily Express says:

"The moral of the numerous reports regarding Turkey's plight is that she is yearning to get out of a war into which she was betrayed by bought intriguers and from which she cannot hope to reap the smallest advantage. If allied diplomacy had been more astute before Turkey would have remained neutral."

The Daily News declares that the Russian successes in the Caucasus disheartened the Turks, who were convinced that Germany was unable to give them aid at the critical period. The newspaper adds that this makes a situation which is bound to render Greece and Rumania more favorable to the Allies.

LONDON, March 5.—Reuter's Athens correspondent says in a dispatch filed yesterday:

"No further news has been received of the reported assassination of Enver Pasha.

"The significant information has been received here from private sources that the Turks are removing the mines in the Dardanelles, which appears to be a measure preparatory to opening the strait."

RIOTS REPORTED IN TURKEY.

People Discover German Success at Verdun Is Exaggerated.

ODESSA, Russia, Mar. 5,—(via London.)—It is reported from Constantinople that Turkish women broke into railway yards whence troop trains were about to leave, shouting protests against sending the men "to go to their death." They threw themselves on the rails in front of the trains. The authorities refrained from using force to remove them, these advices say, fearing a mutiny among the soldiers. The men were taken from the cars, but later were sent off secretly by night.

It is reported also that the Turkish General Staff declined to summon before a court-martial Kiamil Pasha, Commander of the Turkish army in the Caucasus, on account of certain disclosures which might be made. Consequently, the Commander will receive an honorable discharge.

These reports may further that the people of Constantinople were led to believe the German army had achieved a much greater victory at Verdun than actually was gained, and that when the facts were ascertained rioting occurred. It is stated German troops suppressed the rioting.

Forty persons are reported to have been killed in the wreck of a passenger train on the Berlin-Constantinople Railway near Nish, Serbia. Investigation showed that rails had been loosened, and many arrests have been made.

BRITISH DETECTIVES NOW PUT ON LINERS

Espionage Over Sea Travelers Disclosed on Arrival Here of the Rotterdam.

DOCUMENTS VANISH AT SEA

Two Passengers Suspect Robbery, but Orders to Crew May Explain Their Losses.

Complaints made by two passengers aboard the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, which arrived here yesterday from Rotterdam and Falmouth, resulted in the disclosure that four British secret agents were aboard the ship, and that British agents had traveled as ordinary passengers aboard her on every voyage she had made across the Atlantic since the beginning of the war.

The two passengers told Captain J. Baron of the Rotterdam that they had lost documents, and that these undoubtedly had been stolen at sea. No evidence was offered to prove that the missing papers had been filched by the British agents, but from statements made subsequently by officials of the steamship line it was adduced that on not only the Rotterdam but other steamships travelers were under close espionage.

F. F. Foote of Chicago, a representative of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., a Chicago department store, said that, one evening, after the steamer left Falmouth, he hung his dinner jacket, containing his passport, some letters, and photographs on the door of his stateroom, put on a sack coat and went on deck. A few minutes later, when he returned to his cabin, the pockets of his dinner coat were empty.

The other passenger who complained of robbery was Miss Carolyn Wilson, a representative of The Chicago Tribune, who accompanied the Ford ark to Europe. She spent some time in Germany, and carried out with her an official statement in German on the question of food supply in that country. From this and other information she had written several articles. Suddenly the official statement and the other articles, she said, disappeared from the stateroom.

It was reported by a steward that Miss Wilson had complained of the loss of another set of papers which she had concealed temporarily under the cushion of a seat in the library when she left the room temporarily. Such papers, it was explained, might have disappeared without being stolen. All hands on the ship had been instructed, since J. F. J. Archibald attempted to carry messages secretly to the Central Powers, to throw overboard or burn immediately any papers found hidden or lying about loose, without stopping to inquire as to their ownership. The ship's men had been directed also to look behind pictures, under the cushions of seats, and in all other possible places of concealment in order to rid the ship of papers which might arouse the suspicion of the British authorities and cause unnecessary delay.

When officials of the Holland-America Line were asked about the presence of the secret agents on the Rotterdam it was said that there were always two or three, but there had been no instances in the past where they had been accused of robbery. It was said that they simply learned as much as possible about the reason why passengers were going to and from Europe and kept close track of those who appeared in any way open to suspicion.

On the Rotterdam was Captain Max Hartenstein, an officer in the German Army, who was released by the German Government temporarily to come to the United States to testify in a suit against Thalheim Brothers in this city, who are charged with the undervaluation of a consignment of artificial flowers. He was accompanied by Special Commissioner Charles Spach, and carried a safe conduct obtained from the British after several months of negotiation. When his passage was booked at Rotterdam the Directors of the Holland-America Line held a special meeting, to consider whether they should risk the possible delay on the trip back to the United States because they were carrying a German subject, the Rotterdam having been held up for four days at Falmouth on her last trip. Finally he was allowed to go, after papers had been signed by Captain Hartenstein and Commissioner Spach freeing the company from any responsibility.

No questions were raised about Captain Hartenstein's German nationality at Falmouth, but a mass of papers in German, which were found in his stateroom, were viewed with suspicion on the ground that they might conceal a cipher code. When it was insisted that these papers were to be used as evidence by the United States Government, the British authorities allowed them to remain on board, after locking them in the safe in the Captain's cabin, giving the key to Commissioner Spach and obtaining his promise that they would be handed over to the State Department and kept in its custody after arrival in the United States.

Appendices to the German declaration of its policy of attacking armed merchantmen beginning this month arrived on the Rotterdam. They were said to be in possession of Albert B. Ruddock, Secretary to the United States Embassy at Berlin, but he refused to discuss the subject. Mr. Ruddock said that he had not heard that Ambassador Gerard had any intention of returning to this country to speak in the coming political campaign and that he knew nothing of a report that the Democrats in this State might name his chief as their candidate for Governor.

The British authorities at Falmouth took off 1,435 bags of German, Swiss, Dutch, Austro-Hungarian, and Turkish mail from the Rotterdam at Falmouth on the voyage just ended. The liner lost five hours on Saturday when she anchored off Nantucket because of the gale accompanied by blinding snow.

MOEWE REACHES A GERMAN PORT

Continued from Page 1.

German official tale merely a clever blind to induce us to relax our hunt on the high seas? The Admiralty may be trusted to form a pretty accurate judgment, having many sources of knowledge which the public have not."

First News of Two Captures.

The Möwe's capture of two of the fifteen vessels listed by the German Admiralty had not been reported previously. They are the Saxon Prince and the Maroni, both engaged in the transatlantic service. The Saxon Prince, 3,471 tons gross, 352 feet long, and owned by the Prince Line of Newcastle, England, was built in Sunderland in 1899. She was last reported on sailing from Norfolk, Feb. 12, for Manchester. The Maroni sailed on Feb. 10 from Bordeaux for New York. She was built at Port de Bouc in 1900, was owned by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique of Havre, and was 312 feet long, of 3,100 tons gross.

The Möwe, previously made famous by her exploits, has performed one of the most spectacular feats of the war on the seas by reaching a home port in safety. The great German naval port of Wilhelmshaven is on the North Sea, which is patroled with ceaseless vigilance by British warships. It is through these waters, which have been blocked off in districts for patrol by the different British units, that the Möwe must have threaded her way to home and safety.

Part of the gold captured by the Möwe, at least, was taken from the Appam, which put in at Newport News several weeks ago under command of Lieutenant Berg with a German prize crew. It was announced in London, however, that the value of the gold on the Appam was less than $200,000.

Announcement was made in London on Jan. 10 that the British battleship King Edward VII. had been blown up by a mine. The place at which the disaster occurred was not revealed by the British Admiralty. It was said no lives were lost and only two men were injured.

Appam Made Moewe Famous.

The Möwe first became widely known when the Appam reached Newport News with a story which astonished the world. It was learned that the commerce raider had captured and sunk seven British vessels in the main line of traffic between South Africa and Europe, in addition to seizing the Appam.

The next heard of the German raider was on the arrival at the Canary Islands late last month of the Westburn, in charge of a German prize crew. It was then made known that the Möwe had sunk five more steamships off the coast of Brazil.

The Saxon Prince and Maroni probably were captured by the Möwe on her way back to Germany, as their sailing dates show they were both on the high seas toward the end of February.

The identity of the Möwe has not been established here definitely. Prisoners from captured ships which were transferred to the Westburn said on their arrival at the Canary Islands that the Möwe's guns were smaller than 7 inches. According to one report she was formerly a tramp steamship—one of several which had been fitted out with guns as commerce raiders. The last previous report of the Möwe was that she parted company with the Westburn on Feb. 9.

Count von Dohna, the Möwe's commander, belongs to the Schlodien or Silesian branch of his family, which is headed by Prince Richard von Dohna. He formerly commanded the gunboat Tsing-tau in the China Seas. It was reported last month that the Count was in command of the German raider Ponga, which was said to have made her way out of Kiel several weeks ago.

The Captains of the British steamers sunk by the Möwe, who were brought to the United States on board the Appam, said the Möwe was the converted fruit trader Ponga. Lieutenant Berg of the Appam in denying this and also a report that the raider was the German cruiser Roon, said the ship was "His Majesty's Möwe."

SUSPECTS "HOME PORT."

British Official Says It May Be in Brazil or Mexico.

British shipping men in New York were not alone greatly interested in the German announcement of the safe return of the German raider Möwe with her captures and booty from fifteen sunken ships, but frankly avowed their admiration for the Möwe commander's daring and resource.

"He deserves full marks," was the comment of one British official. "It was a great piece of work."

As to what "some nome port," to which the German announcement said the raider had returned, might be, there were different opinions. While it was generally accepted that the probabilities were in favor of the Möwe having slipped through the British cordon and reached a "home port" in Germany, one British official pointed out that if it was true that the Möwe was a merchantman recently converted into an armed auxiliary, she might have been so converted in another port than one in Germany, and in that case her "home port" might be in Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, or any other port from which she had sailed on her raiding excursion.

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BRYAN'S HAND FEARED IN VOTE

Continued from Page 1.

portant from the viewpoint of Administration Democrats in the House.

A defeat of the "previous question" would open up the armed ship controversy to debate, and would open the way to amendments to the proposed rule that might defeat the desire to shelve the McLemore resolution.

Democrats have sought to obtain from Leader Mann and other prominent Republicans some assurance that they would support the rule. This assurance has not been forthcoming; in fact, the Republicans are known to be lining up against the Democratic plan, on the principle that there should be no suppression of debate and not on account of opposition to President Wilson. The fear that some insurgent Democrats may vote with the Republicans and make possible the defeat of the "previous question" harasses Administration supporters today.

Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee said tonight that there had been no change in the situation, and that the Rules Committee probably would report out its rule tomorrow. In that event the McLemore resolution will be called up on Tuesday, and the Administration forces then will strive desperately to jam through the rule and table the McLemore resolution without permitting extended debate or the offering of amendments of any character.

Kitchin Likely to Be in Line.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Although Claude Kitchin, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, strongly favors a straight vote on the McLemore resolution to warn Americans against traveling on armed ships, it is doubtful if he will oppose the Administration program on the floor in case of favorable action on it by the Rules Committee. He frankly admits that the Democratic members of the Rules Committee have shown no disposition thus far to entertain his suggestion favorably. If he cannot obtain the substitution of a straight vote on the resolution, Mr. Kitchin probably will vote to table the McLemore proposition, on the ground that its form is bad.

Administration leaders are hopeful that any agitation for a change in plan will disappear without much further discussion in the Rules Committee. House pilots of the tabling program said today they were assured of a full Democratic vote in the Rules Committee and a substantial majority on the floor. Hence they are for rushing the issue to a vote without more delay than is necessary.

There was a substantial rallying to colors today in the President's Congressional camp. Many Representatives who, on Saturday, pleaded for time in the hope that they never would have to vote on the question, fell in line when they heard that the President had made a final demand for a vote to Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee on Saturday night. Scores of Democrats home for the week end telegraphed that they would return and support the President.

Unless unusual developments should arise in the diplomatic negotiations with Germany, or some American citizen should lose his life as a result of a submarine attack, no further action on the armed-ship issue is looked for in the Senate. That there will be further debate on the subject is certain, however. Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and one of the principal proponents of the desirability of an official warning to Americans to keep off armed belligerent ships, has prepared a long address on the whole subject of the position of the United States as related to the European war. He has given notice that he will address the Senate. He will be replied to by Senator Sutherland of Utah, a Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota also proposes to keep the warning issue before the Senate as much as possible, and he will endeavor to get a vote on his warning resolution, which was tabled last week and reintroduced. Administration leaders, backed by Republicans who support the President in this crisis, are in no mind now to permit another vote on the resolution, and they plan to force it to the Senate calendar, probably to remain for the remainder of the session.

BRYAN IS EVASIVE.

Won't Say He Is Going to Capital to Fight for Ship Warning.

William Jennings Bryan, who delivered an address last night at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the question of preparedness, again refused to make a definite statement about the course he intended to pursue in regard to the McLemore resolution warning American citizens to keep off armed merchant ships.

Mr. Bryan was questioned by reporters after his lecture, and every effort was made to get a direct statement from him. His first reply was this:

"I must refuse to discuss the situation at Washington."

Then he was asked if he intended to return to Washington at once, and he replied in the affirmative.

"Is there any significance in your return?" he was asked.

"Well," said Mr. Bryan, "I have a daughter there."

"Will you consult with anyone there?" he was asked.

"I have always given my pledge to newspapermen that I would consult with anyone who wanted to consult with me," said he.

The words "armed merchant ship" never once passed Mr. Bryan's lips, and the direct mention of the McLemore resolution was followed always by silence on his part.

He talked freely enough of his lecture plans, saying that he would go to Wilmington, Del., to deliver a lecture, after spending a few hours in Washington today.

In the lecture he delivered before 1,700 persons at the Academy of Music, Mr. Bryan repeated many of his former utterances against preparedness and then made some remarks which indicated that he was ready to fight for the McLemore resolution. For instance, he said:

"I do not believe the American people are willing to send 100,000 men to their death in Europe because a few hundred men risked their lives by going into the war zone.

"This is not a question to be settled on legal rights. An American citizen has duties to perform as well as rights. It is the duty of the American citizen to consider his country and the welfare of his people.

"This country can say to its citizens: 'You shall not take unnecessary risks and drag your country into war.' This country has the right to say to its citizens: 'You shall not take this matter into your own hands. You shall keep out of the danger zone until order is restored and the rights of American citizens respected.'"

Mr. Bryan's one reference to President Wilson was a word of praise.

"While I have differed with the President in some of his methods," he said, "this country ought to thank God that it has in the White House a President who is making a determined effort to keep the country at peace."

WANT AMERICANS WARNED.

United Singers of Brooklyn Act on Armed Liner Issue.

The United Singers of Brooklyn at a meeting in Arion Hall, at Arion Place and Broadway, Brooklyn, yesterday indorsed the stand of the members of the House of Representatives who wish Americans warned to keep off armed merchant vessels. Amo Greiner, presided and Egon Eisenhaurer introduced the resolution which read:

"The United Singers of Brooklyn, an organization of 5,000 loyal Americans of this city, the majority of whom have been born here, indorse heartily the just opinion of many of the members of the House of Representatives to warn American citizens from taking passage on any armed merchant vessel, and protest against every action of the Administration which may lead this country to war, as they feel that such a step would be regarded by a big majority of true Americans as a horrible crime against civilization."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the five Brooklyn Congressmen by wire of the stand taken.

FRENCH HAIL SENATE STAND.

Call It Victory for Wilson Over the German-Americans.

PARIS, March 5.—Great pleasure at what is generally called "a Wilson victory over the German-Americans" is unanimously expressed by the French press. The Senate's reply, according to The Journal, shows that the American people are behind their President. The same writer remarks:

"The mechanism of the American Constitution has worked to perfection. That of the initiative, which belongs to the President, and that of control over this initiative, which belongs to the Senate, have worked in harmony. The House of Representatives can now only pass a vote of sentiment."

According to the Petit Parisien, the vote will make a profound impression on the European neutrals, "as it is the greatest neutral which has spoken."

President Wilson, according to the Figaro, is now armed by the Senate and is certain to act.

The opinion is expressed by Gaulois that after this President Wilson is hardly likely to settle differences with Germany diplomatically, "as it is clear that American opinion will not stand for American citizens being sent to the bottom of the sea whether the vessels they sail by are armed or not."

O'GORMAN SURPRISES HIS KIN.

Irish Relative Says Senator's Clan Is Loyal to England.

Madam Flora O'Gorman, wife of Colonel The O'Gorman, an officer of the regular army in charge of a brigade in Belgium and the head of the Clan O'Gorman of County Clare, Ireland, arrived in this country on the steamer Rotterdam yesterday to collect funds for the French Wounded American Fund.

A second object which Madam O'Gorman has in view is that of speaking, as the wife of the chief of the O'Gormans, a word of advice to Senator O'Gorman as a recalcitrant member of the clan. Senator O'Gorman is a member of Clan O'Gorman of County Clare and not far removed from the present chief of the clan. Senator O'Gorman's grandfather and the grandfather of Colonel O'Gorman were brothers.

Madam O'Gorman has never met the Senator, but has letters to him from relatives whom he knows. She said that she was surprised to learn of his anti-British attitude and would endeavor to correct it when she saw him. Madam O'Gorman said that the descendants of the clan, whose history dates back 1,100 years, are all loyal with the exception of a few of the name in America.

"The Irish who live in Ireland have put themselves nobly on the side of the British," she said. "The enlistments from Ireland have been far ahead of those from Wales and compare favorably with the showing made by Scotland. It is one thing to live in Ireland, and another thing to have lived in America for two or three generations, and, after growing rich here, to criticise the attitude of the Irish in their native land."

Madam O'Gorman was in Antwerp when the war started. She drove an automobile with three wounded British soldiers out of the city when it was besieged. A German shell exploded, smashing the front of the motor. She was not hit, but the shock injured her optic nerves, and she has not completely recovered the use of her eyes. After escaping from Antwerp Madam O'Gorman established a hospital near Dunkirk. For her work in feeding fugitive Belgian children she received a medal from the French Government. During the last year she has been in charge of the Isle of Wight Hospital at Calais.

Madam O'Gorman said that there were now 6,000 hospitals in France, and that the organization which sent her to this country was seeking funds for the equipment of poor and ill-supplied hospitals which have recently been established in Normandy, Brittany, and other provinces.

SAY GIAVA WAS NOT WARNED.

But Austrian U-Boat Let Passengers and Crew Escape.

PARIS, March 5.—The Italian steamship Giava, torpedoed by an Austrian submarine, was sunk without warning, according to survivors of the crew who arrived at Piraeus on the British steamer Trevelyan on March 1, a Havas dispatch from Athens says. The rescued men said that the submarine, flying the Austrian flag, was met 130 miles from Cape Mattapan while the Giava was en route from Leghorn, Italy, to Greek ports. While the submersible gave no warning and did not visit the freighter, they said, passengers and crew were allowed to leave in three boats, which, after being rowed for five hours, met the Trevelyan, which rescued them.

The Giava offered no resistance, the survivors said. They describe the submarine as a large one, similar to those which sank the Ancona and La Provence.

Dispatches received yesterday from London and Leghorn regarding the Giava's fate announced that a British steamer had picked up 54 survivors at sea, and that the Giava carried no Americans.

LONDON, March 5.—Lloyds reports that the British steamer Rothesay has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

The Rothesay was a vessel of 2,007 tons. Her home port was Cardiff. The last report of the steamer shows that she arrived in Barcelona Feb. 2 from the Clyde.

SWISS FEAR FOOD FAMINE.

Talk of Chartering Ships to Carry Supplies from America.

GENEVA, March 5.—Switzerland will be compelled to charter transatlantic steamships to bring her own food across the sea under protection of her own flag if the war continues much longer is the opinion of many persons here.

The view is expressed that Germany's program at sea may mean the starvation of Switzerland unless some such action is taken.

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70c to 80c	Knit Nighties	60c	
1.35	Nainsook Nighties, tucked	95c	
85c	Waist-skirts, with yoke	65c	
2.50	Bassinette Blankets, 30x40 in	1.90	
4.50	Crib Blankets, 42x60 in	3.50	
1.00	Sanitary Stork Sheeting, 1 yd. wide	80c	
1.00	Purity Diapers, 18x36, per doz	85c	
1.20	Purity Diapers, 20x40, "	1.05	
1.40	Purity Diapers, 22x44, "	1.15	
1.60	Purity Diapers, 24x48, "	1.35	
1.95	Purity Diapers, 27x54, "	1.65	
25.00	74-piece Layettes, selected	18.75	
48.00	77-piece Layettes, hand-made	38.00	
	30c and 35c Bands	20c, 25c	
1.10	Hand-smocked Dresses	90c	
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U. S. WARSHIPS' AID TO JEWS IN TURKEY

Ambassador Morgenthau Says They Helped Diplomat's Work for Humanity.

SHOWED NATION'S INTEREST

Tells Educational Alliance Our Position in the War Is Like That of Noah In His Ark.

How diplomacy had been aided in the work in behalf of humanity by the prompt arrival of two American warships in the harbor of the Turkish capital, was told by Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, in a brief address last night at the annual meeting of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. Although these war vessels were merely on a peaceful errand, the good impression thus created by this practical display of friendship and protection by the United States Government for the Jewish inhabitants threatened with expulsion, resulted in improving the relations between the people and the official representatives of the Turkish Government, he said.

"You here cannot know how much cause the Jewish people of Turkey had to show their appreciation to the American Government for the aid given so timely," said the Ambassador. "And when these warships came, bringing to them the gold which some of you gentlemen here contributed for their relief, their sentiment of appreciation was expressed in no ordinary words of thanks. The Jewish people and the Turkish inhabitants had been living in amity, but the incident of this friendly act of another nation immediately improved these conditions.

"It showed that the Jewish people were not forsaken; that they had the sympathy and the friendship of a powerful nation back of them in the hours of their distress. I want to say that the Turkish officials have the kindest feelings for the Jews. There have been no expulsions of the inhabitants of the Jewish faith. Some were forced to depart from Jaffa when the Turkish Government began preparations to intern the subjects of nations with which it was at war. The Jewish aliens were given their choice of three methods of procedure: To accept the Mohammedan faith, to be interned, or to leave the country. For this latter purpose the American Government permitted me to use two warships.

"There were no more deportations except of those of belligerent countries affected by the military laws. Now those who remain in Turkey are living in peace, attending to their affairs and affected by no other causes than the economic conditions brought about by the war.

"These economic conditions are felt severely among some sections of the Jewish population. A great many of the men have enlisted, many of them the earners and bread winners of the families left behind. I look for a great deal of trouble and suffering; I fear it will be almost a famine if this war continues much longer. In Saloniki, too, which has a population composed almost entirely of Jews, they are going to have a lot of trouble."

The Ambassador referred to the experimental colonization plan in Palestine as a desirable thing for the good of all Jews throughout the world. If the people there succeeded in establishing model colonies and made them self-sustaining it would be a great step forward in a great movement, he said. He said that while Palestine could never provide for many millions of the Jewish people, nevertheless it could be made a center of highly developed industry, forming a national sphere of Jewish influence everywhere, and under this movement Jewish art and literature would be developed and retained in their highest form.

Suggesting that the United States should continue its policy of peace and neutrality, and by all means keep out of the world conflict, the Ambassador said:

"Sometimes it seems to me our position is something like Noah in the ark. We have sent out the dove of peace, and it has returned. This great flood of war is still rising. Let us continue to keep out of it and upon dry land, and when the flood goes down we will not go with it."

Justice Samuel Greenbaum of the Supreme Court, President of the alliance, reviewing the educational work of the organization, which had accomplished so much for good citizenship in its thirty years of existence, beginning when the Russian persecutions had started so many emigrants from that country, said the future called upon it for even greater work in all its departments. At the end of the European war, he predicted, there would be a larger immigration than ever before to this country.

Jacob H. Schiff said in part:

"What makes a nation is the common language that the people of that nation speak. Those who do not want to speak the common language cannot be a part of the nation. The Morgenthaus and the Greenbaums are the true leaders of Israel, for they are teaching the strange people the common language of the country—they are the leaders of Israel; and the men who tell you you are a separate nation and try and make you look at the American problem from a Jewish viewpoint are like the men who made the golden calf."

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HOURS OF ORATION FOR IRISH FREEDOM

After Long Talks by 22 Speakers, 1,800 Listeners Denounce "Perfidious Albion."

GOFF GIVES UP PRESIDENCY

Declaration Demands Warning to American Travelers and Pledges Loyalty.

Hailing Ireland as the "cradle of Americanism," and denouncing England as a "citadel of tyranny," more than 1,800 delegates, who say they represent "more than nine-tenths of 20,000,000 of the Irish race in America," met yesterday in the George M. Cohan Theatre in Times Square. It was the final session of the two days' convention of the newly founded Friends of Irish Freedom.

A "Declaration of Freedom" and a warning to the country to beware of "perfidious Albion"—"armed and prepared for aggression against us at three of the four corners of our country"—and a plea for restoration to Ireland, "unconquered and unconquerable," of "her place among the nations of the world," were unanimously adopted.

Before the last session began Judge O'Neill Ryan of St. Louis said that "any Irishman can make a good speech, and what Ireland needs is fewer men who are orators and more who are men of action."

Three Hours More Oratory.

When the six-hour session was half over yesterday, Joseph McLaughlin, tenth speaker on the list, and President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, adding his plea for the downfall of England and the erection of an Irish republic on her tyrannous ruins, said that "Oratory will never free Ireland. Work will." Then, while an audience, with voices husked by two days' continuous cheering and hands swollen from applauding the same sentiments from twoscore throats, braced its enthusiasm, the Chairman introduced twelve more speakers, who talked for three hours about the "perfidy of Albion" and the part Irishmen had in "making the United States the great nation that she is."

Joseph Smith, an editor of Lowell, Mass., who was only fourth in the line of speakers, arose to attack the newspapers of New York City. "They calumny part of the country New England," he said, "but it is a new Ireland with an occasional English colony. They have stopped raising American citizens up there—they import them now.

"The newspapers up there will give us no publicity. Either the banks or the devil owns them, and like the devil, they all hate the Irish.

"Americanism is not a question of birth. It is a question of psychology. American principles were not born here. They were born in Nazareth, and Ireland then became the cradle of Americanism."

After telling how he had come to this country from Ireland "with clothes on my back, money in my pocket, and more than sawdust under my hat," he said:

"I'm an American. I came into this world, or into America, fully clothed. Some of you others who are not hyphenated," he snapped, "came into the world naked, and perhaps ashamed. Americans accidentally. That may be what you call Irish logic, but it's common sense."

"Be Moderate, Ellen."

The seventh speaker, Mrs. Ellen Ryan Jolly of Pawtucket, R. I., President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, said her relatives had admonished her: "Ellen, be moderate when you get up to speak. Be moderate!"

"But has England ever been moderate?" she asked. Then she told of the motto of the Clan Ryan: "Death for Die honor," and said: "I would stain the Ryan escutcheon with dishonor if I were moderate. John Bull will read this Declaration of Freedom easily enough—just as easily as he read John Hancock's signature on the Declaration of Independence, and small loss if it strikes him stone-blind."

The eleventh speaker, the Rev. Austin Fleming of St. Joseph, Mo., who came from Van Dieman's land five years ago, apologized for his English accent, and promised that if he were allowed to escape all he would talk "American" or Gaelic at the next convention.

Speaker No. 12 was Jeremiah O'Leary, the pro-German agitator and sympathizer, who insists that the Irish stand up when "Die Wacht am Rhein" is played. Although he was to speak on the Home Rule bill, he decided at the last minute to talk about the newspapers. He said that one of his ambitions was to be the editor of a great paper. Particularly distasteful to him, he said, was THE NEW YORK TIMES, although there were many others he disliked almost as much.

Sees Hope in Germany.

The twenty-second speaker, John Devoy, said the only power that could defeat England was Germany, and expressed the hope that Ireland would "have a share in causing the downfall of English tyranny."

"The Congress of the Nations will not heed Ireland's plea unless she becomes a belligerent. To do that she must have an established Government. But a revolution has not been suggested yet, either in America or in Germany."

The Declaration of Freedom pledged loyalty to American ideals and institutions; charged England with attempting to rewrite American history; besought the American Government to place the American flag on both the navy and the merchant marine in a position of equality with all others; demanded that Americans be warned not to travel on ships carrying contraband of war; demanded that neutrality laws be enforced "with fairness and impartiality," and appealed to the powers, and particularly to the United States, to recognize that Ireland is European, not British.

Justice John W. Goff resigned as President of the organization and Victor Herbert was elected to the place.

Others of the twenty-two speakers were Justices Cohalan, Gavegan, and Hendrick of the Supreme Court; Judge John Jerome Rooney; Hugh O'Neil of Chicago; Matthew Cummings of Boston; and Mrs. Mary F. McWhorter of Chicago.

An English musician and a boy singer with hair tinged with the color that often starts a fight when the other fellow wears it on St. Patrick's Day, were allowed to stay and listen to the story of Ireland and her oppressors.

BRITON CALLS FRENCH BEST

General Mahon Says Soldiers of England's Ally Are Unequaled.

PARIS, March 5.—"The best soldiers in the world," is the opinion General Sir Bryan Mahon, commanding the British forces in the Balkans, expressed to The Journal's Saloniki correspondent regarding the French army.

"Our British soldiers, too, have given the world reason for admiration, but we never pretended to set on foot an army really worth the name before the Spring of 1915, as we had to create everything.

"Germany has finished her war, while ours is only beginning, and, in my opinion, no people will venture to execute criminal design as long as two such gendarmes as England and France are ready to defend the right."

Speaking of the Entente Allies, Sir Bryan said that what was originally a union of reason, founded on interest, had now become a true marriage of inclination.

POPE'S PLEAS FOR PEACE.

Untiring Energy Displayed by Pontiff in His Efforts to End War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 5.—The Pope's letter to the Cardinal Vicar of Rome on the occasion of Lent is fresh proof that the head of the Catholic Church will allow no opportunity to pass, leave no stone unturned, and spare no effort to shorten the war and mitigate its horrors.

The Holy See often has denied statements made from time to time and from various quarters concerning attempts made by the Pope to bring about peace. The truth is that the Pontiff has appealed to all the belligerents, collectively and separately, directly and indirectly, to the rulers as well as to the peoples, to hear his voice and cease the struggle. He has sought to bring about general peace as well as separate peace, which might be a step toward the former, but so far without success. Statements in regard to these efforts have been denied because they had no official character, as in the case of his recent initiative to induce Belgium to negotiate peace with Germany.

MORE MARSHALL HEARINGS.

Congressional Sub-Committee Decides to Resume Sessions in Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Hearings on the impeachment charges of Representative Buchanan against United States Attorney Marshall of New York will be resumed by the House Judiciary sub-committee here within the next few days. This course was determined upon tonight by the members upon their return from New York, where they have been taking testimony for several days.

The original plan was to close the hearings in New York, but this proved unsatisfactory, and several New York witnesses will be brought here to testify.

Chairman Carlin brought to Washington the letter in which Mr. Marshall attacked the motives of the committee, but tonight he had not determined what action if any would be taken regarding it.

GEN. VON MENGES DEAD.

Helped Build Up the German Fleet —Was Commander of Reserves.

LONDON, MARCH 5.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says the death is announced at Breslau of General von Menges. The General, who was 70 years old, distinguished himself as commander of a reserve division.

In 1905 General von Menges came into prominence through the activities of the German Fleet Society, of which he was one of the leading figures. The far-reaching demands made by the society in its propaganda for increasing the strength of the German Navy was said to have embarrassed the Government. Emperor William sent to General von Menges a telegram expressing disapproval of the society's progam, and the General resigned. Subsequently, however, it was announced that the differences had been settled, and General von Menges was re-elected to the society.

QUEEN'S ESTATE TO CHARITY

Carmen Sylva Made Her Philanthropies Her Sole Legatees.

LONDON, Monday, March 6.—A dispatch to The Times from Bucharest says the late Dowager Queen Elizabeth (Carmen Sylva) left all her property to charitable institutions.

The Queen Dowager, says the correspondent, retained consciousness almost to the end, and one of her last acts was to dictate a reply to a telegram of inquiry from the German Emperor sent from Verdun.

TO GREET CLUB WOMEN.

New York Preparing for Great Convention to Open in May.

The biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will meet in New York on May 24.

Mrs. William Grant Brown, Chairman of the local board, said yesterday that women from all parts of the world were expected, including delegates from Alaska, the Philippines, and China.

"Already we are making reservations at hotels at the rate of several hundred a day," said Mrs. Brown.

Edison's First Grandchild Born.

Mr. and Mrs. John Eyre Sloane (Miss Madeleine Edison) of Plainfield, N. J., are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Saturday at the home of Mrs. Sloane's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. The baby is Mr. Edison's first grandchild. The wedding of Miss Edison and Mr. Sloan was celebrated in June, 1914. Mr. Sloane, who is a son of Dr. and Mrs. T. O'Conor Sloane of Orange, N. J., is an inventor and worked with Mr. Edison.

B. Altman & Co.

Navy Blue Dress Taffetas

B. Altman & Co., in response to the unprecedented demand for navy blue silk taffetas, for making smart gowns and suits for Spring, are showing an extraordinarily large assortment of these silks, comprising, in fact, more than 40,000 yards of French, Swiss and American-made Taffetas, in eighteen of the most desirable qualities and thirty-two of the choicest shades of blue.

(Silk Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

DECLINE TO COMMENT ON HULBERT LETTER

Root and Adee Silent on Statement That Appeal for Korea Was Ignored.

DATA SOON BEFORE SENATE

Correspondence Expected to Show Whether Japan Treated Korea as Germany Treated Belgium.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Officials and others read with interest today the letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES from Homer E. Hulbert of Springfield, Mass., who had been an editor in Korea prior to the establishment of Japanese rule in that country, and who, according to his statement, came to Washington in 1905 with a letter from the Korean Emperor asking President Roosevelt for help against Japanese encroachment under the treaty of 1893 between the United States and Korea, which provided that "if other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feeling."

The subject is of interest at this time in view of the charge of Colonel Roosevelt, repeated by Elihu Root in his speech before the New York Republican State Convention, that the Wilson Administration failed to carry out an obligation to preserve Belgian neutrality by not protesting against Germany's violation of that country. Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on Feb. 21 sought to provide material for answering the allegation by offering a resolution calling on the State Department for the correspondence between the United States and Korea in connection with Japan's absorption of Korea. Mr. Root was Secretary of State at the time, and Mr. Stone's object was to show that President Roosevelt and Secretary Root failed to fulfill their obligation to protect Korean neutrality.

According to Mr. Hulbert's letter, he sought an interview with President Roosevelt, was referred to the State Department, and ultimately saw Secretary Root. Mr. Hulbert says Mr. Root asked Alvey A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State, whether, in view of the fact that Mr. Hulbert bore no special credentials, "the matter could be discussed with me." The reply, says Mr. Hulbert, was "that it could not."

Mr. Adee, who is the chief authority of this Government in matters of diplomatic procedure, was shown Mr. Hulbert's letter this evening. He said he did not care to comment on it, adding, "It is ancient history, anyhow."

The State Department, in due course, will send to the Senate the correspondence asked for. The contention that the cases of Korea and Belgium are not analogous with respect to the attitude of the United States Government is based on the showing of the correspondence that an agreement was concluded between Japan and Korea by which Japan took charge of the conduct of Korean foreign affairs. The State Department was also notified officially that the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Korea had notified the Korean representative in Washington to transfer to the Japanese legislation the archives and other property in his charge.

Mr. Root made these statements in a letter to Yueng Tchen, "special envoy without credentials," who had asked the United States Government to intervene diplomatically to prevent Japanese acquisition of Korea. In that letter Mr. Root said also that two treaties between Japan and Korea gave Japan such control over Korea as to bar American interference. Mr. Root's letter to Yueng Tchen was contained in part in a Washington dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 22 last.

One of the main points made by Mr. Hulbert in his letter to THE TIMES is that the matter of having official credentials did not enter into the subject; he simply presented to the State Department a communication from the Emperor of Korea protesting against Japan's absorption of his country. The question thus presented is whether the Roosevelt Administration should have ignored the appeal contained in that communication and accepted instead the evidence furnished by the conclusion of a treaty between Japan and Korea and the notification of the Korean Charge d'Affaires in Washington that he had been instructed by his Government to turn over the legation archives to the Japanese Legation. It was not clear to some of those who read Mr. Hulbert's letter whether he had presented the Emperor's appeal before this notification was delivered to the State Department.

None of the parties to the transaction is now in Washington except Mr. Adee.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 5.—Elihu Root tonight declined to give an interview on Homer B. Hulbert's letter on Korea.

JUNIORS AID WAR HOSPITAL.

Young Women Arrange Exhibit for American Ambulance.

Eighteen or twenty of the most prominent young women in New York, composing the Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital, are busy this week getting ready for an exhibition for the benefit of the Ambulance Hospital, which opens next Monday at 24 East Fifty-seventh Street.

The Chairman of the committee is Miss Elsie Nicoll of 46 West Fifty-fourth Street. The members are: Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Civilise Alexander, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Miss Angelica S. Brown, Mrs. Joseph Choate, Jr., Mrs. H. Ives Cobb, Jr., Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock, Mrs. Sidney Fish, Miss Bell Gurnee, Miss Carol A. Harriman, Miss Maud Kahn, Miss Cornelia Landon, Miss Edith Mortimer, Miss Camilla Morgan, Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, Miss Elsie Stevens, Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens, Miss Jane Wallach, Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. Lewis S. Morris, and Miss Beatrice Pratt.

The Juniors intend, in so far as they can, to bring the war and its terrible meaning home to the New York public, pictorially and orally, so that the mission of the American Ambulance Hospital may be better understood and the work receive the generous support they believe it deserves. They are working independently of the main committee of the American Hospital Ambulance of which Mrs. Robert Bacon is Chairman. They are working also on their own initiative and for the work's sake.

The exhibition will be open daily next week and the week after from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. Tea will be served each day at 5 P. M. One of the many large printed placards which will be on view there might be cited as expressing the spirit of the young women in this undertaking. It reads:

THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL IS AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION.
It is run by Americans.
It is financed by Americans.
It employs American doctors, nurses, and auxiliaries.
It is a lasting tribute to American efficiency.
It is the best kind of a monument to all that is best in America.
If you are an American, help support
THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE HOSPITAL.

Beginning Monday, March 13, and daily thereafter during that week, there will be short talks at the exhibition by American men who have driven ambulances at the front in Europe. They will tell personal experiences and observations, and the good that the American Ambulance Hospital is doing.

Among the objects on display will be flags which were actually carried by American ambulances in the thick of the fighting. They are blackened and stained by the smoke of the conflict in which so recently they fluttered as the admulances sped on errands of mercy and life saving.

Other interesting features of the exhibition will be the complete model hospital, showing a wounded soldier in bed and a Red Cross nurse attending him. There is also a model operating room, all in glass and steel and immaculate white enamel.

No admission will be charged to the exhibition.

Mrs. Robert Bacon will preside at the tea on Monday, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt on Tuesday, Mrs. C. B. Alexander on Wednesday, Mrs. Whitney Warren on Thursday, and Mrs. William Hamilton Russell on Saturday.

TO REVISE GAS STANDARDS.

Tests in the Future Will Be Applied to Its Heating Power.

Changes in the conditions governing the use of gas have caused the Public Service Commission to alter the method of testing it. A few years ago its main use was for illuminating, with the old-fashioned jets. Now electric light has largely displaced it for this purpose, while its employment for cooking has greatly increased. Where it is still used for lighting in very many cases a mantle lamp is supplied.

Consequently its heating power has become more important than its value as an illuminating agent, and it is now proposed to require the gas sold by the companies in the city to pass a heating test and to live up to the requisite standard in the matter of British thermal units.

The City Commission in this matter has followed the lead of the up-State Commission. A joint committee was formed, on which sat not only representatives of the up-State Commission, but also of the up-State gas companies. They examined in detail the gas supplied by sixteen of the companies in the Second District, and made a report to the effect that modern appliances required that gas should have a heating value only, and that the present candle power standard was a hindrance to distribution without corresponding advantages, in that it increased the cost because of the rising price of the enriching oils that had to be added, and the present standards were wasteful and burdensome both to the consumer and the companies.

Under the present law, gas sold in the city must have an illuminating power of 22 candle power. The commission will now establish stations in all of the boroughs of the city for the testing of heating power, as well.

As an example of the difference between the value of different kinds of gas for various purposes, the commission pointed to natural gas. That has practically no candle power, but is useful for heating and power purposes, while coal gas, which gives off only from 12 to 14 candle power, may produce as much heat and power as water gas, which has from 20 to 22 candle illuminating power.

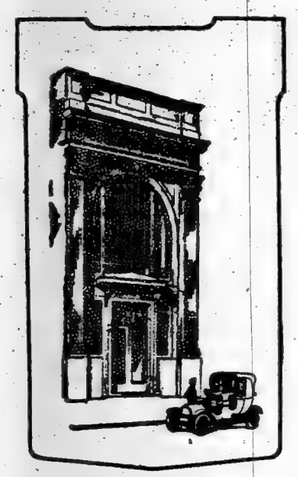

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
TAKES PLEASURE IN INVITING YOUR INSPECTION
OF ITS
NEW UPTOWN OFFICE
716 FIFTH AVENUE

ONE KILLED, 7 HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Miss Hyland Dies as Cars Crash on New Rochelle Road in the Bronx.

BOY IS STRUCK IN STREET

Two Persons on Sidewalk Cut by Glass as Machines Collide in Washington Heights.

One woman was killed and seven persons were injured in various automobile accidents about New York yesterday. The most serious of the smashups was the earliest, which occurred shortly after midnight on the New Rochelle Road, 500 feet north of City Island Road, the Bronx. Warren T. Newcomb, who lives at the Truell Inn, Plainfield, N. J., left Hunter's Point Inn at about midnight and started back to town in his car, with three guests—Miss Margaret Hyland of 2,234 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, who sat on the front seat beside him; Frank Gore of the Truell Inn, and Miss Ellen V. Collier of 48 Highland Terrace, Weehawken. As the car turned out of the Hunter's Point Road Newcomb lost control of it and it ran into the northbound car of Miss Georgine Iselin of Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, who, with a party of friends, was returning from the opera.

Newcomb's car went over on its side, and Miss Hyland was caught and crushed underneath it. She was dead when the men of the two parties got her out a few minutes later. Newcomb was thrown out and bruised slightly, and Gore and Miss Collier escaped with a shaking up.

In Miss Iselin's car were Miss Pedrit and Miss Yokes of Dunellen Place, Glen Island, besides the chauffeur, Thomas McGrath, and John Graham, the groom. They were all showered with broken glass, but were unhurt. Dr. Doumashkin of the Fordham Hospital treated Gore, Newcomb, and Miss Collier. A passing car took the Iselin party home, as both automobiles in the collision were wrecked and had to be left in the road. Newcomb was held in $5,000 bail by Coroner Jerome F. Healy, to await the result of the inquest.

At Audubon Avenue and 180th Street yesterday afternoon Frank Kean of 510 West 171st Street, who was driving his own car, ran into the machine of George Colan, an electrical contractor of 990 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx, which was driven by Edward Henderson of 156 West 133d Street. The cars in striking showered glass, and Edna Gelleck, a clerk, and John Kennedy, a janitor, who were standing on the sidewalk, were struck by flying splinters and both were cut.

After Dr. Rose of Washington Heights Hospital had attended both the injured Colan preferred a charge of felonious assault against Kean, who, he said, was to blame for the collision. The police of the West 177th Street Station later discovered that Henderson had no license, so both chauffeurs were summoned to appear in court today.

William H. Maxwell, Jr., of 104 East Fortieth Street was driving down Thirty-fifth Street near Lexington Avenue with his wife yesterday afternoon when the steering gear of his car broke and the machine swerved onto the sidewalk, knocking down Mrs. Anna Irish, a writer of motion picture scenarios, who lives at 137 East Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell took her to her home, where a physician found that several ribs had been broken. The police decided that the accident was unavoidable.

Five-year-old Thomas Rosenblath, playing in Fifth Avenue, near 115th Street yesterday afternoon, ran out from behind a southbound automobile and directly into the path of the touring car driven by Dr. Benjamin Sheitlis of 2 West 118th Street. Dr. Sheitlis picked the boy up and drove him to Harlem Hospital, where it was said that he was suffering from possible internal injuries.

DEMANDS BIG INCOME TAX.

Hopper's Association Would Also Levy on Sugar to Meet Emergency.

The Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax, through John J. Hopper, its President, issued a letter yesterday condemning a tax on munitions of war and advocating an emergency tax for one year on sugar and a progressive income tax on large incomes, to be enacted during the present session of Congress.

These suggestions are based on communications from forty-four States and from conversations with leading citizens in all the greater cities east of the Mississippi.

"The Federal Government is justified in deriving revenue from sugar for one year," the first recommendation reads, "but Congress should make it clear that this is an emergency measure, to be in force only until tax rates on large incomes can be increased to provide adequate revenue."

In regard to the income tax, it is recommended that "rapidly progressive rates on large incomes secured during this year, to be paid the next fiscal year, will reach all classes, including manufacturers of munitions, equitably and fully. It is imperative that such an income tax should be enacted at the present session of Congress."

Among the members of the Executive Committee of the association are Frederick L. Cranford, Professor John Dewey, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Frederic C. Howe, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Charles T. Root, and Calvin Tomkins.

WARNS HOTEL INVESTORS.

T. D. Green Fears Overbuilding as a Result of Prosperity.

Thomas D. Green, President of the Hotel Association, in an interview in The Hotel Review, has warned those who might rush into the hotel business because of the prosperity it has enjoyed for several months. He said the frequent comment in the newspapers about the shortage of hotel accommodations in New York, unless counteracted in some manner, would bring about conditions similar to those of thirteen years ago, when speculators built hotels until the city was overcrowded with them.

"At that time," said Mr. Green, "it seemed that every one was determined to go into the hotel business. There was a hotel on every corner and two or three in the middle of the block. There was a wild boom in real estate promotion, and hotel brokerage was on the crest of the wave. It seemed like all one had to do was to say 'Hotel' and the investor who was otherwise timid would run up and beg to be relieved of his money. Owners of real estate in locations that were in no manner suitable for hotel purposes fell in heels over head and financed twelve-story buildings before they even had in sight a prospective lessee. Loans, building and permanent, were forthcoming, and the contractors looked upon a second mortgage very little short of a Government bond.

"Of course things could not go on that way forever, and there had to be a wind-up, and it came. How serious the result was is a matter of hotel history of which we are not overly proud. Suffice it to say that bankruptcies, failures, foreclosures, and receiverships were almost daily occurrences, and had it not been for some sensible owners who woke up to a realization of their own error and rendered much needed assistance in the way of temporay cessation of rent things would have been even worse than they were.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

On Sale and display today

7,000 Men's Silk Scarfs at 69c

Not one in the lot that could be classed as regular 69c value

SCARFS that are *new* in every sense of the word. New designs, new materials, new colors, all made from silks of a quality usually found in scarfs sold at much higher prices.

Included are most exclusive designs in:

Faille Francais — *Imported Armures*
Brocaded Crepes — *Iridescent Serges*
Novel Spot Effects — *New Plaid Designs*

and exquisite Oriental weaves never before offered at this low price.

¶ Every scarf included bears the Saks Service band, and the wide range of colors and designs in a collection of over 7,000 large, open-end silk scarfs is too obvious to dwell upon.

On Sale This Morning at 9 o'Clock

Beginning today, for two days only

The Final Clearance of Saks Suits, Overcoats

Evening Clothes, Frock Coats, Norfolks, Etc.

No alterations—no credits—no exchanges. None C. O. D.

All we have to say on the subject is: Look the following details over carefully, and if there is anything you want in the list, act quickly, or you will want it in vain. Broken sizes only.

10 Tuxedo Coats..reduced to $11.50
20 Tuxedo Coats..reduced to $19.50
Were $20 to $32

15 Dress Coats...reduced to $11.50
54 Dress Coats...reduced to $19.50
Were $25 to $35

40 Frock Coats and Vests at $11.50
30 Frock Coats and Vests at $19.50
Mostly braided and silk lined.
Were $25 to $40

75 Saks Suits from stock.....at $10
87 Winter Overcoats, Saks-made and Imported, small sizes...at $13.00
198 pairs of trousers left from suits ..... at $3.25
40 Norfolk coats and trousers reduced to $9.50
50 sack coats and coats and vests at. $5
25 white soiled flannel Coats, in Norfolk and other models, separated from $20 suits .....at $3
105 soiled white and tan linen vests, formerly $3, to..... 50c

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Spring Fashions from Paris

Authoritative descriptions of what fashions will prevail this Spring are to be presented in

The New York Times

SUNDAY, MARCH 19

In the Rotogravure Section a considerable space will be devoted to photographic reproductions of Spring designs of gowns for balls, dinner parties, the street and the theatre; wraps of many varieties; wonderful and chic hats in styles to suit every phase of feminine beauty.

Advertising space should be reserved as far in advance as possible

The Circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.

FOUNDED 1856

TODAY we open the doors of our commodious new store, in the very heart of New York City.

We look forward with pleasure to greeting our many thousands of regular customers, and to meeting new friends who seek the highest ideals in wearing apparel.

In equipment, accessibility, and shopping facilities we believe we have the most modern and conveniently located men's and boys' clothing establishment in Manhattan.

As always, we shall specialize on clothing and continue to adhere to those excellent standards which have enabled us to expand and grow big ever since the business was founded in 1856.

Sixty years ago, when we opened our doors to the public, our store in Fourth Avenue near Astor Place was considerably north of the city's active business zone.

In those days the larger business houses were centered in and about Broadway and Chambers Street.

But the new policy, "Worthy materials and thorough tailoring linked with honest prices," introduced by the founder of the business, Mr. Isaac Vail Brokaw, proved an innovation, and the public were quick to appreciate and take advantage of the uniform price standard and dependable quality of our clothes.

Though old in experience—with a reputation for fair dealing—we are young in method.

Youth and vigor are paramount factors in our present organization, and furnish the nucleus for continued progress and in keeping us fully abreast of the times.

So while New York has grown stalwart, we too have been kindled with that spirit of progress and advancement which has prompted New York to push forward and achieve the distinction of undisputed leadership among a wonderful nation's cities.

And now, after sixty years of steady achievement, we announce the opening of our new building—1457-1463 Broadway, at Forty-second Street—right in the heart of the city's busiest center; all existing lines of traffic, both surface and subway, converging here, as will also the new subways now building.

The largest subway station in the world is now in the course of construction directly in front of our store, and will, when completed, have an exit and entrance through our building. This will be the main transfer station for all present lines and those now nearing completion.

We shall continue to concentrate our undivided efforts upon the production of Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Clothing, Automobile Garments, Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, Trunks, Bags, and Clothes for Sport, all of the highest character.

Added service features are: Spacious selling aisles, affording ample room and comfort for the selection of goods, and speedy elevators connecting the various selling floors.

Location of Departments

Lower Selling Floor—Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, Automobile Clothing, Liveries, Sporting Goods.

Lower Mezzanine—Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods.

Main Floor—Men's Business Suits, Haberdashery, Hats.

Gallery—Men's and Boys' Shoes, General Offices, Public Telephones, Writing Room.

Second Floor—Men's Blue and Black Suits, Men's Overcoats, Elizabethan Room for the Exclusive Display of Dress Clothes and Dinner Suits.

Third Floor—Clerical Clothing, Children's Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.

Special Features—Children's Hair Dressing Parlor, Ladies' Rest Room.

Fourth Floor—Alteration Department, Reserve Stock Room.

Fifth Floor—Designing and Cutting Department.

Sixth Floor—Examination and Storage of Woolens, Offices.

We have been content to grow big and prosper by degrees on the merit of our clothing and the intrinsic values we always have given—a policy we shall observe here as rigidly as we did at the old location.

BROKAW BROTHERS

1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.
(Note New Address)

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

OLD DYES

In the De Pinna Boys' Clothes

Aside from the fulness and attractiveness of the De Pinna Spring assortments of Small Boys' Coats and Suits, *there is an important reason for making your selections as early as possible.*

Later the imported materials from which these clothes are made will be exceedingly difficult to obtain.

De Pinna, this Spring, as in all former years, *guarantees the colors of the wash fabrics used.*

Only those colors which are guaranteed to be *old dyes* have been used in making these Spring assortments.

In many instances it will be well-nigh impossible to obtain duplicate patterns.

Unusually Full Assortments in the Small Boys' Department

De Pinna suits for boys from 4 to 14 years have never been better chosen—and the entire department has been extended beyond former limitations.

The increased space in the new building has been utilized in expanding assortments in this as in every other department.

Greatly increased varieties are shown in woollen Norfolk suits for Spring of exclusive De Pinna patterns.

Wash suits, both in Norfolk and sailor styles, are also shown in greater number than was formerly possible.

De Pinna Boys' Coats

Those Spring and Summer coats, for boys of 4 to 14, which give an atmosphere of seasonable lightness and afford the correct protection — tailored with the distinction for which this house is known.

Foreign models and a great variety of De Pinna adaptations.

Small Boys' Hats, Haberdashery, and "Anniped" Shoes

The complete, well-balanced outfit is furnished in this shop, from hat to boots.

Smartest foreign styles in boys' straw hats and English knockabout hats and caps.

Neckwear, shirtwaists, shirts, hosiery and underwear of regulation De Pinna standards.

"Anniped" Shoes — the special designs of this house —for dress, school and outdoor use.

BILL FOR BIG ARMY GOES TO HOUSE TODAY

Committee Fixes Active List of 140,000 Men as Best Peace Minimum.

TO MARSHAL RESOURCES

Nitrogen Plant, Mobilization of Reserves and Industries Are Specially Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—An important forward move in the Administration's plans for military preparedness will be made tomorrow when Representative Hay, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, will report to the House the committee's bill to increase the nation's means of national defense.

"The committee believes," says the report to be submitted, "that it has succeeded in embodying in the bill every feature which is necessary to bring about a reasonable plan for national defense."

A standing army of 140,000 men, a reserve of 60,000, a National Guard of 129,000, authorization for the construction of a Government plant for the manufacture of nitrogen, the "federalization" of the National Guard, and the creation of a "reserve corps" therefor, and legislation for the mobilization of the country's resources in time of war, are the main features of the bill as set forth in the committee's report.

The details of the House army bill were made public several days ago by Chairman Hay, but the report furnishes the committee's viewpoint on national defense. The report was made unanimously and after it was drawn Chairman Hay received a vote of thanks by the committee for leading the effort that finally brought complete agreement.

Not so Comprehensive as Senate Bill.

The bill is not as comprehensive a measure as that presented in the Senate yesterday by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the upper body, who proposes a standing army of at least 148,000 men. In support of the House bill the committee says:

"The committee is aware of the fact that this increase will be objected to by some because it is too small, and by others because it is too great. But there were only two courses to follow: 'One to make the army large enough to meet any emergency, which would have involved a standing army in time of peace of not less than 500,000 men; the others to fix the strength of the army at such numbers as would make it large enough, and only large enough, to discharge properly the functions of any army which are necessary to be discharged in time of peace, providing at the same time the means by which this army can be expanded in time of war to full strength, and which would make it immediately available by order of the President, at a strength of at least 150,000 men."

The Hay bill increases the regular army by ten regiments of infantry, six regiments of field artillery, fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers and four aero squadrons.

"This means," says the report, "an increase of the army of 40,000 men above what it is now allowed by law and an increase of 1,349 officers. Extra officers to the number of 786 have been added to the above for the purpose of having enough officers to train the militia and students in schools and colleges."

Nitrogen Supply Is Safeguarded.

The section of the bill relating to a nitrogen plant reads:

"That to provide for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the development of water power, or any other means, necessary to establish an adequate supply of nitrogen, the appropriation of such sum or sums of money to construct the necessary plant for such purpose is hereby authorized."

Commenting on this provision the committee says:

"This committee considers this question of first importance in the consideration of preparedness for national security. The bill, therefore, provides authorization for such a plant for the manufacture of nitrogen in order to supply the country with powder and to make it independent in time of war of every foreign source of nitrogen."

The appropriation for the nitrogen plant probably will be carried in the annual army appropriation bill. The plan considered by the committee is the joint operation of such a plant by the Government and private capital, the Government to furnish the water power and to make a contract for the use of a portion of the output in time of peace and all the output in time of war.

One of the most sweeping sections of the army bill relates to the mobilization of industrial resources in time of war or threatened war. Plenary power is given to the President to require any concern to fill a Government order for material, and it is made a felony to disobey such an order. This section reads:

"That the President be empowered, through any head of department of the Government, in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement in time of war or when war is imminent, to place an order with any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry for such product or material as may be required, and which is of the nature and kind usually produced or capable of being produced by such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry.

Government Orders Come First.

"That compliance with all such orders for products or material shall be obligatory on any individual, firm, association, company, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, and shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts theretofore placed with such individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry, and any individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years and by a fine not exceeding $50,000.

"That the compensation to be paid to any individual, firm, company, association, corporation, or organized manufacturing industry shall be fair and just.

"That the President, in time of war or when war is imminent, is authorized to appoint a Board on Mobilization of Industries essential for military preparedness, non-political in nature, and is authorized to take all necessary steps to provide for such clerical assistance as he may deem necessary to organize and co-ordinate the work hereinbefore described."

The committee estimates that beyond the regular army, the reserve and the National Guard, there are more than 900,000 men in this country who have had military training and would be available in time of war for quick service. On this point the report says:

"It is of interest to know just what reserves of men and material the country can now depend on.

"It appears from the evidence given before the committee by the Adjutant General of the Army that under the reserve law now in operation there will be maintained a reserve of 60,000 men, that 27,020 men of the regular army are discharged each year on account of expiration of service, and that for the same reason 39,550 men are discharged from the National Guard.

"It thus appears that, in addition to the army reserve, there are now in the country 270,200 men who have passed through the army in the last ten years and 395,500 men who have passed through the National Guard during the same length of time in addition to this, there are 35,000 young men who were last year passed through the military schools and colleges of the country, and that there are 330,000 of these young men who in the last ten years have had military training. It is true that some of these have died, but in a general way it may be said that there are now in the country 995,700 men of military age who have had military training.

"It is proposed further in this bill to create a reserve corps for the National Guard, and it is safe to say that there will be maintained for that force a reserve of 100,000 men."

Statesmen are Quoted.

Discussing the "federalization" of the militia, the committee says:

"The committee has no doubt of the constitutional authority of Congress to provide for the discipline, organization, training, and pay of the militia, as is set forth in the bill accompanying this report. The framers of the Constitution evidently intended that the militia provided for in that instrument should be a national force and never had any doubt that Congress had full power to make it so.

"Patrick Henry, in a speech delivered in the Virginia convention on June 14, 1788, said:

"'Your militia is given up to Congress; all power will be in their own possession.' Quoting the Constitution, he further said:

"'By this, sir, you see that their control over our last and best defense is unlimited.'

"George Washington, in a message to Congress, in 1795, said:

"'In my opinion Congress has the power, by the proper organization, disciplining, equipment, and development of the militia, to make it a national force, capable of meeting every military exigency of the United States.' Madison believed that the Congress had the power to call out the militia for training during peace. In his message of Dec. 5, 1810, he said:

"'Toward the accomplishment of this most important work, (that is, the developing of the militia,) I recommend for the consideration of Congress the expediency of instituting a system which shall in the first instance call into the field at the public expense, and for a given time, certain portions of the commissioned and noncommissioned officers.'

"The opinions of these men who were at the birth of the Constitution, and who must have known the intent and meaning of the framers of that instrument, are quoted here to show that not until a much later day did there arise any doubt of the power of Congress to discipline, train, organize, and arm the militia, not the militia of the States, but the militia of the country.

"Much has been said by well-meaning but superficial persons about forty-eight little armies, commanded by forty-eight different Generals, and trained in forty-eight different ways. Even a superficial study of the Constitution would have convinced any unprejudiced person that Congress has the power to discipline, train, organize, and arm the militia of the entire country with uniformity."

European War Shows Need for Officers.

The report concludes: "The war in Europe has demonstrated the necessity for officers. The committee, to meet that situation, have (in addition to the officers of the regular army and the National Guard, which amount to at least 16,000 officers now,) doubled the number of cadets at West Point. The President also is authorized to organize thirty cadet companies of 100 members each, making in all 3,000 cadets, who shall be appointed to these companies from officers of the National Guard, graduates of military schools and colleges, and from enlisted men of the regular army and of the National Guard.

"Provision also is made for the better military training of young men in all schools and colleges having military instruction and to which regular army officers are detailed.

"An officers' reserve corps also is provided, into which the cadets after service for one year with the army are to be transferred, and into which all citizens can be commissioned upon examination prescribed by the President, who are found physically, mentally, and morally qualified to hold commissions in this corps.

"Besides, the bill provides for 786 additional officers whose duties will be to train the National Guard and to supply the schools and colleges with the necessary number of officers.

"The committee has made provisions for Summer camps by providing for the equipment and subsistence of the men who attend these camps, and by making provision for the detail of army officers thereto."

PRAISES RADIO AMATEURS.

President Wilson Is Glad They Will Combine to Prepare for War.

President Wilson has indorsed the offer of the National Amateur Wireless Association to organize the amateur radio operators throughout the country into signal corps troops, who are to be prepared by military training for co-operation with the defensive forces of the nation. The Wireless Association, of which Guglielmo Marconi is President, gave out this undated copy of the President's letter yesterday:

The White House,
Washington.

The organization of the amateur radio operators of this country under the direction and control of representative American civil, military, and naval officials, would undoubtedly be a valuable asset to the nation, as it is only through the agency of such organized bodies that maximum efficiency can be obtained. The value of such an organization in co-ordinating the activities of a large number of specially qualified young men along carefully planned lines will be of great benefit not only in an educational way to the young men themselves, but also to the country at large when the necessity for their employment, individually or as an organization, may develop.

WOODROW WILSON.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, chief radio signal officer of the army, has approved the proposed organization in a letter to J. A. White, acting President of the wireless association.

"I consider it a great compliment to be asked to serve with the distinguished gentlemen you mention, and I shall be glad to do whatever I can in furthering the national movement for the educational development of young men who will eventually be fitted for operators and engineers," Lieut. Col. Reber wrote.

Arrangements are being made for training the volunteer radio operators under National Guard officers. The association has 1,200 members. The names of these and others outside the organization who may desire to qualify for service with the army in time of war will be furnished to the War Department when the enrollment papers are returned.

War Fund Benefit.

Mrs. Seth Barton French announced yesterday that arrangements had been completed for a theatrical and musical

CELESTINS VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water

SPLITS are now on sale and can be obtained at all first-class Hotels, Bars and

TO VOTE FOR HUGHES ON FIRST BALLOT

Definite Plan of National Convention Delegates, Under Governor Whitman's Influence.

JUSTICE'S STRENGTH GROWS

Former Progressives Favor Him in Preference to the Colonel—Fight for the State Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Every delegate to the Republican National Convention whose action can be influenced by Governor Whitman or by any of the Governor's allies among the leaders in the Republican State organization will vote for Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court on the first ballot. A friend of Governor Whitman who is in a position to know his plans is authority for the statement.

The Republicans throughout the State are busy just now in selecting the men who are to be designated as candidates for delegates to the National convention and voted for in the Spring primaries on April 4. Governor Whitman, while he has abandoned the plan to enter the primaries as leader of a fight for Hughes delegates, is said to be watching very closely developments in connection with these preliminary activities. Friends of the Governor who assert that they have had access to early reports received at the Capitol, say with a great deal of assurance that a majority of the delegates will be men who either personally favor the nomination of Justice Hughes, or else are amenable to any decree that may be forthcoming from the Governor with regard to their line of action at the convention.

While a statement made by Governor Whitman to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and the representative of another New York morning newspaper a week ago Friday "that he would not pursue the course he was pursuing unless he had good reason to believe that Justice Hughes would accept," has since been denied by the Governor's secretary, the talks of Governor Whitman's friends and political allies bristle with declarations reflecting even greater assurance than did the quoted utterance of the Governor which since has been repudiated on his behalf.

The mere fact that in the face of a growing and strongly expressed sentiment in his favor in many parts of the country, Justice Hughes has refrained from making any clear-cut declaration that he would not under any circumstances accept the Presidential nomination is regarded by many Republicans in the Whitman camp as a sure indication that he would not turn a deaf ear to the summons, should it come as a party call from a unanimous convention. But among the Governor's friends there are those who insist that they have more tangible grounds for their belief, although they cannot be coaxed into revealing what those grounds are.

Persons who know Justice Hughes well, while they do not by any means regard it as beyond the realms of possibility or even probability that he would accept a nomination coming to him in such a way that it would be in the highest sense his duty to accept, do not believe that, even in intimate talks with friends, he has gone any further in shedding light on his intentions with regard to the Presidential nomination than he has in statements and letters recently made public. They say that it may be taken for granted that the assurance of Governor Whitman and his friends is based on purely circumstantial evidence and not on any "inside tip."

But the word has gone through the State and such Old Guard bosses as George W. Aldridge of Monroe, William L. Ward of Westchester, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, and half a score of lesser importance in the Republican machine who fought the Hughes policies when Justice Hughes sat in the Governor's chair, but who now are tied up with Governor Whitman, are preparing to make use of the magic name of Hughes in the primaries next month.

Even from districts where the Republican leaders are not allied with the Whitman wing of the party, come reports that Hughes delegates are to be chosen with the support of the local organization. In Erie, Herbert S. Sisson, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has openly announced that he will run in the primaries as candidate for district delegate to the Republican National Convention as a Hughes man. In Herkimer County a group of independent Republicans are preparing to place Hughes men in the running against organization candidates who have expressed no preference.

Hughes Sentiment Grows.

The Hughes sentiment in the State is cutting across the lines within which the Governor and his Old Guard allies are planning their fight for organization control, in all directions. For the last two weeks, or ever since the Republican State Convention, Republican lawmakers have brought word to the Capitol indicating widespread sentiment for Justice Hughes.

Practically all the influential men in the Progressive Party who have returned to the Republican ranks are for Hughes rather than Colonel Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination. Colonel Roosevelt's own nephew, who was Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, but is an enrolled Republican now, is known to favor the nomination of Justice Hughes. The same is true regarding William H. Hotchkiss, who was the first Progressive State Chairman in this State. It is true also of Chauncey S. Hamlin of Erie, who was the Progressive candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1914.

Frederick M. Davenport, the Bull Moose candidate for Governor in that year, and now back in the Republican fold, is a close personal friend of ex-Senator Elihu Root, and for that reason, it is thought, has refrained from declaring himself, even though he was one of the Hughes spokesmen in the State Senate during the second Hughes administration, when he stood sponsor for the Hughes direct primary bill.

enough of Mr. Whitman in 1914 to desert their rapidly disintegrating party and vote for him, but stuck under the Bull Moose banners even in the face of the unwelcome intrusion as a factor in Progressive affairs of William Sulzer, fresh from his impeachment. There is no indication that they are Whitman enthusiasts now, even though the Governor made a strong bid for the support of returning Progressives by appointing Oscar S. Straus, the Bull Moose candidate for Governor in 1912, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the First District.

In many quarters the Governor's recent pro-Hughes utterances are regarded as bait for Republicans with a Bull Moose hyphen. Even though it is not doubted that Governor Whitman, his own prospects of landing the Presidential nomination shattered, may prefer Justice Hughes to any of the other candidates for the nomination now in the field, there is a widespread belief in Republican circles that in raising the Hughes issue in the only way it could be raised without calling forth a direct rebuke from Justice Hughes, Governor Whitman and his allies may have had a less disinterested purpose than the nomination of Justice Hughes in view.

Whitman Covets State Committee.

Members of the Republican State Committee will be elected in the Spring primaries. The present Republican State Committee is thought to be controlled by William Barnes. The Governor is anxious to control the next State Committee. In other ways, too, it is desirable from the Governor's point of view that he should definitely establish his status in the party organization at the Spring primaries, which lend themselves readily to the use of a convenient popular issue rather than in the Fall, when of necessity his own administration, which has not been pleasing to very many Republicans, would be the chief, if not the sole issue. Credit for the election of a great number of Hughes delegates in the Spring primaries—even in the absence of any open intervention by the Governor in the fight—undoubtedly could be claimed by Mr. Whitman and his friends, who would call it a Whitman victory rather than a Hughes victory, and would make the most of the prestige it would bring the Governor in the gubernatorial primaries this Fall.

The candidacy of ex-State Senator John Kissel of Brooklyn for one of the places on the Republican Big Four is causing some concern among the Governor's friends, who, in it, recognize an attempt on the part of the anti-Whitman men to make good their threat and prediction that Governor Whitman would get the low vote among the four candidates whose names were recommended to the Republican voters at the primaries by the late unofficial State Convention. Although Kissel ostensibly is running as an "independent," petitions designating him to a place on the primary ballot were circulated at the convention and received many signatures. Should the Governor receive fewer votes than Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, this fact, it is believed, would furnish a convenient excuse to the very large element in the Republican organization which does not believe that Mr. Whitman should have a second term to drop him in favor of the popular Senate leader.

Barnes May Be an Issue.

Although he is fighting hard to avoid it, William Barnes may yet become an issue in the Spring primaries, if a bill introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner and Assemblyman Callanan, leaders of the Democratic minority in the Legislature, becomes law. The bill provides for an amendment to the primary law, under which National Committeemen would be voted for in the Spring primaries of a Presidential year. Under the present system they are chosen by the delegates to the national convention of each party.

The bill has already passed the Assembly, and is now pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee, where it was amended so as to provide that before the name of any candidate for National Committeeman goes on the primary ballot, the State Committee must meet and certify that this method of selection has been adopted by the party of which it is the governing body.

The amendment, according to Senator Wagner, was made at the request of Senate Leader Brown. Mr. Barnes is supposed to have inspired it. Color is lent to this report by the fact that Mr. Barnes recently sought to exact a pledge from Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner that he would not call a meeting of the Republican State Committee to take the action required under the amendment.

Mr. Barnes at the time told Mr. Tanner that he had no objection to the passage of the Wagner-Callanan bill if the Democratic Party wished to elect their National Committeeman at the Spring primaries, but that he was anxious that nothing should be done by the Republican organization to force him to become a candidate in the Spring primaries to retain his present place on the National Committee, since it would interfere with the plans he had in mind when he eliminated himself as a delegate to the national convention in order not to become an issue and to be in a better position to head off any movement for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt.

It is understood that Chairman Tanner did not give any pledge to Mr. Barnes. No one would be much surprised if Governor Whitman sent a special message to the Legislature urging the speedy passage of the Wagner-Callanan bill and, should it pass, if the Governor's friends took steps to enter a rival candidate for Mr. Barnes's place in the Spring primaries to enable them to work the Barnes issue as well as the Hughes issue in their fight for party control.

CITY MAY RECOVER $210,000 IN BONUSES

Corporation Counsel Hardy to Go Over Record of Interborough Gifts.

WILL CONSULT THOMPSON

Committee Will Die Unless Extension of Time Is Allowed by Assembly Tonight.

Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy said last night that he intended immediately to go over the record of the Thompson Legislative Committee to determine what his action would be concerning Senator Thompson's suggestion that the city sue the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to recover the $210,000 paid in bonuses to President Theodore P. Shonts, Richard Reid Rogers, and Auditor Gaynor, and assessed against the city as prior determination claims.

Mr. Hardy said he was not prepared to decide what he could do in the matter yet, but that he hoped to have familiarized himself with the record by next Thursday, when he expects to hold a conference with Senator Thompson.

Senator Thompson left New York yesterday and will be in Albany today to prepare for his opposition tomorrow to the confirmation of Charles S. Hervey and Travis H. Whitney as Public Service Commissioners. The nominations of these two men are before the Finance Committee of the Senate, but, it was said here yesterday, the fight on the question of confirmation may be transferred to the floor of the Senate itself, in which case Senator Thompson will speak from his seat.

The Assembly today will consider the Senate resolution extending the life of the Thompson Committee until July 1 next. As the Legislative Committee was jointly authorized by both branches of the Legislature, the Assembly must ratify the action of the Senate before the committee can continue its activities beyond today, the date on which its life expires under the last resolution of the Legislature.

Because the Senate has already voted to extend the life of the committee, however, Senator Thompson and his associates expect the action of the Assembly to be purely perfunctory. So confident have they been of this that they have designated next Thursday as the day on which the committee's hearings in New York City shall be resumed.

In his sermon on "Some Sins of Present Day Society" in Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, last evening the pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, said:

"The Thompson Committee is making known the presence of that moral disease peculiarly prevalent in good times—the itch for more than one earns, the violation of the Eighth Commandment in roundabout fashion, the tapping of the public till by proxy. We all begin to feel that we must have our little pluses in addition to the specified pay. The gentleman you could not induce to lay an unnecessary burden upon his nearest neighbor will needlessly run up the taxes upon all his neighbors—would not much harm a single person, but will a wee bit harm the whole population.

"Let the Thompson Committee's probe go deeper and in every direction. It ought to mark the commencement of a revival; for New Yorkers require converting first along financial lines."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Unless the Assembly tomorrow night passes the resolution extending the life of the Thompson Committee, the investigation of the Public Service Commissions must stop. The resolution was passed by the Senate last Tuesday, but has not been acted upon in the Assembly. It is generally believed that it will pass. The resolution passed late in January for the extension of the committee's life from Feb. 1 to March 6, provided for a report to the Legislature by the committee on the first Monday of March.

MAY CHANGE PRIMARY DAY.

Up-Staters Want Reapportionment to Apply This Spring.

A proposal to advance the date of Primary Day, which the present law fixes as April 4 this year, was made in a Republican caucus at Albany last week. Many up-State legislators urged that the new reapportionment of the State be adopted before Primary Day so that new State Committeemen, who are elected by Assembly Districts, should actually represent their territory. Objection was made that the reapportionment and the resulting great amount of work in the Secretary of State's office could not be accomplished by April 4.

Then came the suggestion that May 4 or some other date subsequent to April 4 be named in an amendment to the Election law. The matter was left in the hands of a committee, which will report next Thursday.

The Citizens' Union last night mailed a memorandum to the Apportionment Committees of the Senate and Assembly urging the adoption of an apportionment plan. The plan upon which the committees seem to be proceeding, Secretary Youker said, would deprive New York and Kings Counties of one Assemblyman each, giving these members to Oneida and Westchester Counties. The plan proposed by the Union would give New York City sixty-four Assemblymen—a gain of one—divided as follows: Bronx, 8; Kings, 24; New York, 24; Queens, 6; Richmond, 2.

"The plan urged by the Democratic members," the Union says, "which contemplates the apportionment of all Assemblymen on one ratio, fails to produce an equal apportionment among the counties having more than two ratios. It gives a preference to the larger counties in this class."

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

ORIGINALITY piques and refreshes the reader of "Bell and Wing," by Frederick Fanning Ayer. The reader never knows whether the next stanza will be as complex as Emerson or as simple as a ballad. Witness "Pebbles," the story of the wealthy girl who puts her equally rich lover to the test; for Mr. Ayer has the gift of framing original situations.

"Against all you have,—see, I'll toss
This pebble for gain or loss!
Who wins takes the other's all,
And with it the right to say
If we two shall be one one day."

Mason & Hamlin Co.

Makers of Pianos for the Musical Aristocracy

Everywhere musicians are turning with one accord to the

Mason & Hamlin PIANO

the most beautiful, and the most expensive, piano in the world.

Warerooms—313 Fifth Avenue, at 32nd Street

Estimates made of allowances for other pianos.

PREPAREDNESS may be for many things.

Read, "In time of war prepare for peace"; it contains as much wisdom as the more familiar phrase.

Every present condition points toward sound and lasting prosperity for the United States.

Prospects are remote for any immediate change in these basic conditions likely to affect values.

All signs pointed to the turn of the tide, and the commercial pendulum was due to swing the other way.

Recalling the favorable factors in current trade conditions, we can look to the future with equanimity.

Each of these factors spells PREPAREDNESS for good times—the seven fat years following the seven lean.

Discuss now with the Harriman National Bank such changes in your banking as the future may call for.

Necessitous demands are not favorably regarded by bankers.

Early provision for future needs is the part of wisdom.

Sound and lasting banking alliances are not readily formed at the last moment.

Service is the feature of the Harriman National Bank, which is always pleased to discuss with prospective customers their requirements.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

A One Day Sale (Tomorrow Only)

New Pianos

To those purchasers who may desire a piano of more moderate price than the Sohmer, we offer this instrument as the most worthy piano ever sold at its price.

$195

PAYMENTS $5 MONTHLY

An unusual opportunity to procure a dependable piano backed by the protection of an honored name.

Purchasers may exchange at any time within a year for any new Sohmer piano with full allowance of all money paid.

New Sohmer Pianos $450 Up

Sohmer & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE at 32d STREET

THE REASON FOR IT

The bigger a building is to be, the less chance the Owner can afford to take with the contractor he selects to build it.

It is this point of view exactly which has resulted in our being selected to conduct the greatest building propositions of the age.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Don't Despair
Cuticura Soap

and Ointment

Will quickly restore your skin to health and beauty.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32 p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world

USOLINE

The ORIGINAL RUSSIAN MINERAL OIL that originated in America the treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication

Your Druggist Sells USOLINE Full Pint 50 Cents

TO LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS

Last week's issue of The Eastern Underwriter, 105 William Street, contains the great human interest speech of E. A. Woods Pittsburg, on the need for life insurance, delivered in Washington last week; full proceedings of Southeastern Life Insurance Congress, giving demonstrations of life insurance sales; text of amendment to Section 97 of the New York Insurance Law; Lawrence Priddy's story of writing $100,000 insurance on a New York man; and some brief facts about an oil millionaire leaving his life for $1,000,000.

THE EASTERN UNDERWRITER.

HIS CHAPLIN WALK CAUSE OF A MURDER

80-Year-Old Italian, Ridiculed by Boys Because of His Gait, Kills Their Father.

VICTIM HAD STABBED HIM

Garibaldi Veteran Takes Down Ancient Blunderbuss to Slay His Assailant.

It is more than fifty years since Pasquale Caruso fought with Garibaldi, and more years than that since the old bell-mouthed blunderbuss that he brought over with him from Italy was fired in anger or otherwise. But last night Caruso and the blunderbuss both got into action, and as a result Joseph Certona, an Italian contractor, is lying dead in his home at 1,409 Sixty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, with half his head blown off.

Caruso and Certona were neighbors in the Italian settlement that lies midway between Bath Beach and Borough Park. Caruso says he is 76 years old, but his children with whom he lives say he is eighty. He is a plasterer by trade, but lately rheumatism has so crippled him that he has been able to work but little. This same rheumatism has affected his gait so that boys in the neighborhood have been calling him Charlie Chaplin; and that nickname is responsible for the killing, according to the story that Italian interpreters dragged out bit by bit from Caruso in the Bath Beach police station last night in the presence of Deputy Commissioner Leon G. Godley, Assistant District Attorneys Conway and Wilson, Inspector Thomas H. Murphy, Captain John Coughlin, in charge of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, and Captain O'Connor of the Bath Beach station.

Boys Called Him "Charlie Chaplin."

Yesterday evening, Caruso said, he was walking up Sixty-sixth Street toward his home, at 1,402, when a crowd of boys began to gather on his trail and to follow him along the street, yelling, "Charlie Chaplin! Charlie Chaplin!" More than once he turned and shook his fist at them and called down curses on them, but the boys stayed with him, hooting and jeering, stirred only to ridicule by his awkwardness as now and then he turned and tried to drive them away.

Two of the girls in the crowd he recognized as Certona's; and when Certona himself, a stout man in the early sixties, appeared at the corner of Fourteenth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, Caruso stopped him and began to pour out a denunciation of the boys who were making fun of him and an appeal to the father to keep his own sons out of the crowd. Certona was unwilling; the protest turned into an argument, and, according to Caruso's story, one of the Certona boys presently threw a brick at him. This enraged him, and as he turned again to the father and demanded that he keep his boys within bounds Certona drew a knife and stabbed Caruso in the jaw.

The old man slipped away and limped into the hallway of his home. Back on the wall in one of the rooms was the old blunderbuss. He took this down, and somehow managed to load it while the blood was streaming down his face. Then with the huge, unwieldy weapon in his hands he went out again into the hallway, where he found Certona waiting.

Fight Again in the Hallway.

As Caruso appeared Certona leaped upon him again. He whipped out the knife and cut him across the left eye; the two old men wrestled together, and the younger and healthier got the better. Caruso was flung down on the floor of the hallway, and Certona, furious, bent down over him and struck at him again with the knife. The blade missed and Caruse got the old blunderbuss into position and pulled the trigger.

There was a booming explosion that resounded through the neighborhood like the report of a bomb. Three different patrolmen of the Bath Beach Precinct—Cross, Herrschaft, and Pittscher—heard it on their posts and ran to the spot, where a cloud of pungent smoke drifting out of the hallway and a group of frightened boys huddled silently together across the street told them what had happened.

They found Certona lying dead in the entry, his head shattered, and down in the basement they came upon Caruso, who had hobbled down the stairs and barricaded himself in against the possible vengeance of Certona's relatives. At sight of the policemen he surrendered readily enough, and the old man and his old gun were taken to the Bath Beach Station, where Dr. Mensch of the Coney Island Hospital bound up his wounds. He was badly but not dangerously hurt.

When he is arraigned this morning in the Coney Island Court some of the witnesses will be the boys who yesterday evening called him "Charlie Chaplin."

WANTS FACTS FOR BUDGET.

Institute for Public Service Writes to Legislators.

The members of the Legislature have been asked by the Institute for Public Service, before voting the $57,000,000 budget for next year, to pass a law requiring future budget estimates to be so printed that department heads, the Governor, legislators, and the public may see at a glance where the differences are between the request and previous expenditures, and where legislators should ask for explanations.

In explaining this and other suggestions made to the legislators, William H. Allen, Director of the Institute, wrote:

"Budget-making with so little information as you are now given is only a blind man's buff game. Your constituents take it for granted that you are given facts which you never get. The State pays to have all the information gathered and then puts it in cubbyholes, or waste baskets instead of giving it to you. Our suggestions only ask that you be given the information you need for voting fifty odd million of dollars open-eyed instead of blindfolded."

DISABLED K-6 IS IN TOW.

Naval Tug Peoria Will Take Submarine Into Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The naval tug Peoria reported to the Navy Department late today that she had picked up the disabled submarine K-6 and was towing her to Pensacola.

The K-6 developed engine trouble while bound for Key West for manoeuvres, and was reported in distress off Jupiter Inlet last night, with the destroyer MacDonough standing by to see that she came to no harm. The Peoria was ordered to tow her in.

This Is Baby Week.

"Baby Week" began yesterday in every State in the Union. New York's share in the campaign for better babies will be under the auspices of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, which will hold a one-day convention next Friday in the Hotel Astor.

Woman Dies at 108.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 5.—Mrs. Mary Hickey, the oldest resident of this city, died today. She was 108 years old. Until a week ago she spent much time piecing bedquilts, which she did without using spectacles. She was born in County Clare, Ireland, and had lived in this city sixty-seven years.

ADAMSON RETURNS BUILDINGS TO CITY

Fire Department Finds Department Didn't Need Property Worth $418,250.

SAVES $10,800 RENTALS

With a Little Money He Can Do More Consolidating and Abandon More Buildings, He Reports.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson has made a report to Mayor Mitchel showing the extensive changes which have been made in the Fire Department in the last two years in eliminating unnecessary buildings. The use of forty buildings and sites has been discontinued since Mr. Adamson became Fire Commissioner — twenty-nine buildings and eleven sites. His letter to the Mayor follows:

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor, City of New York:

Sir: Since you became Mayor this department has turned back to the city twenty-nine buildings and sites, valued at $418,250. I have also discontinued the leases of eleven buildings, the annual rental of which is $10,800.

The buildings and sites thus surrendered can be sold or rented and the proceeds paid into the general fund. The expense of lighting and heating these buildings and keeping them in repair has also been saved to the city, and a substantial saving has also been made in the case of almost every one of these buildings by dispensing with employes, due to the consolidation of activities for which the buildings were used.

Activities Consolidated.

Two striking examples of the latter are the big repair shops of the Building Division, at 130 and 132 West Third Street, which has been consolidated with the main repair shop in West Fifty-sixth Street, with a resulting reduction in force amounting to $9,745, and the large stable at 153 and 155 West Ninety-ninth Street, where the reduction in force amounted to $14,833.50, a total for the two buildings of $24,578.50, a permanent annual saving to the department. These buildings are valued at $75,000 each.

I send you herewith a list of all the buildings and sites which I have surrendered, as well as a list of the leases which have been discontinued. This includes buildings used for fuel depots, storehouses, fire houses and the like, which the application of the principles of careful business administration proved to be no longer needed by the department.

In my experience as a newspaper man, stationed for several years at the City Hall, and since, I have noticed that department heads are reluctant to give up any control they have, but as a rule prefer to increase their jurisdiction. I remembered this when I became Fire Commissioner, and adopted a strict policy of dispensing with every building which by intelligent consolidation and more economical use of space and existing facilities could be dispensed with.

If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will give us the money to make certain comparatively minor alterations in fire houses, in localities where engine and truck companies are located very close together, so as to make it possible for us to house both engine and truck companies in the same building, I will be able to turn back a large number of other buildings, possibly twenty-five to forty.

List of the Buildings.

A full list of the buildings turned back and their estimated value follows:

Location and Former Use.	Estimated Value.
185 Lafayette St., Deputy Chief	$15,000
Longfellow Av., Bronx, unused	2,500
25 Bridge St., fuel depot	50,000
20 Eldridge St., storehouse	25,000
130-132 West 30 St., building shop	75,000
98 Charles St., intended for fire house	35,000
133-135 West 99th St., stables	75,000
58 Lawrence St., storehouse	15,000
1,102 Fulton Av., Eng. Co. 42	12,000
180 Pearl St., Brooklyn, Eng. Co. 206	15,000
5,011 7th Av., Brooklyn, unoccupied	2,000
127 N. 1st St., Brooklyn, fuel depot	7,500
13 Devoe St., Brooklyn, unoccupied	2,500
246 Frost St., Brooklyn, Eng. Co. 229	25,000
Robinson Av., Flushing, storehouse	2,000
7th Av., Whitestone, Volunteer Company, disbanded	3,000
146 Jersey St., New Brighton, storehouse	3,500
109 Richmond Road, Stapelton, Chief	5,200
Canal St., Richmond, Eng. Co. 163	6,000
160 East 33d St., fuel depot	10,500
Sheepshead Bay Road, Brooklyn, unoccupied	3,700
Logan St., Brooklyn, unoccupied	4,500
Marion St. and Reid Av., Brooklyn, unoccupied	2,250
Bedford and Metropolitan Avs., Brooklyn, unoccupied	4,000
Washington Av., Bronx, unoccupied	11,000
Washington St., Flushing, Volunteer Company, disbanded	1,700
Star Av., Flushing, unoccupied	1,600
Snediker Av., Queens, Volunteer Company, disbanded	4,000
Seaview Av. and Richmond Road; rear of Eng. Co. 159	800
Total	$418,250

Leases Discontinued.

Premises and Purpose.	Annual Rental.
176th St., storeroom	$700
1,797-99 1st Av., Eng. Co. 89	4,000
Washington Av., Rockaway Beach, Eng. Co. 258	1,000
Park St., Corona, Eng. Co. 289	600
Greenwood Av., Jamaica, Hose Co. 2	600
Ludlow Av., Elmhurst, H. & L. 136	600
Maspeth Av., Maspeth, Eng. Co. 288	600
Thompson Av., Winfield, Eng. Co. 287	480
Broadway, Elmhurst, Eng. Co. 287	600
Metropolitan Av., Middle Village, H. & L. Co. 125	600
Fresh Pond Road, Glendale, Eng. Co. 288	600
Total	$10,800

Respectfully, ROBERT ADAMSON, Fire Commissioner.

The Acting Mayor will receive the report today.

INSANE WANDERER DIES.

For Years Brazil and United States Shipped Cohen Back and Forth.

Nathan Cohen, "the man without a country," who because he was insane, and his nationality could not be established, was shipped back and forth many times between the United States and South America, died last Friday in Dr. MacFarland's Sanitarium, at Greens Farms, Conn.

Thirty-five years ago he was born in the little village of Baush, in the Province of Kurland, Russia. As a boy he left home and went either to the United States or to Brazil. Three years ago he landed in Baltimore with several thousand dollars which he earned in Brazil. He started in business and married. His business failed and his wife ran away with another man. Cohen lost his memory and speech, and was taken to an insane asylum in Baltimore.

According to the alien law, if an immigrant becomes a public charge at any time within three years of landing he must be taken to the country whence came by the line that brought him. Consequently the Lamport Holt Line was instructed to return Cohen to Brazil. The Brazilian authorities would not accept him, so he was sent to Argentina, but could not be landed there. Back to the United States he was sent and then back again to South America. The steamship company could show no proofs of his Russian birth, so he could not be returned to Russia.

Finally the Knights of Pythias discovered that he had joined their order in Jacksonville, Fla., and together with former Justice Leon Sanders succeeded in inducing the immigration authorities to permit Cohen to land, on the condition that if he proved to be a citizen of Russia he be deported after the war.

He was sent to the sanitarium at Greens Farms, Conn., as a charge of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society and the Knights of Pythias.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Valuable Information

Note carefully the following directions for taking Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, the world famous tonic food and restorative.

Dyspepsia—Take a wineglassful with every meal. Discontinue the use of ice water, tea and coffee while taking.

Coughs and Colds—A wineglassful or two, sweetened with sugar, taken hot before retiring at night will afford relief and assist in breaking up the most obstinate cold.

Convalescence from grip and other wasting diseases—Use freely at meals.

Sleeplessness—Take one or two wineglassfuls every night before retiring.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a body builder, a blood and muscle maker and equally beneficial to men and women. Changes pale, sickly children into hungry red-cheeked pictures of health.

Keeps the body keyed up to a pitch of resistance that makes it difficult for grip and other diseases of a similar nature to take hold.

Endorsed by medical authorities.

FIND MANY GIRL DEFECTIVES

Probation Association Reports on Prosecution of Vice Traffickers.

An unusually high percentage of mental defectives was discovered by the New York Probation and Protective Association, 130 East Twenty-second Street, among delinquent girls last year. In the annual report of the association just made public it is asserted that of 164 cases taken under observation by Dr. Frederick Ellis and Dr. Anne T. Bingham, of the association, 56, or about 34 per cent., were found feeble minded.

Supreme Court Justice Alfred R. Page, President of the New York Probation and Protective Association, reviews the work of the association for the year. A great deal, he says, was accomplished at Waverly House and through the increased efforts of the Girls' Protective League.

From Oct. 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1915, the association had 1,825 girls in its care, 811 of whom were referred the first time. In addition, 1,999 girls applied to the association for employment only. A total number of 10,330 visits and investigations were made. At Waverly House 238 girls were cared for, 228 of them being admitted for the first time. Forty-two girls were committed to institutions because of their mental condition.

A great deal was accomplished in prosecuting traffickers in vice, and of those who led girls astray and then abandoned them to immorality. Of 95 such cases taken to court in the year, 39 resulted in convictions. Twelve of the men accused were discharged in Magistrates' Courts, 28 were discharged or acquitted by higher courts, and 16 cases are still pending.

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TO-NIGHT, PROMPTLY AT 8

In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza

Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street

(ADMISSION BY CARD TO BE HAD FREE OF THE MANAGERS)

and will continue

At The American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH

Tomorrow (Tuesday), Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings of This Week, at 8 o'Clock

Administrator's Imperative and Final Sale

Nearly Five Hundred

Old and Modern Paintings

of the Early English, French, Flemish, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, and American Schools

From the widely known

Blakeslee Galleries

ON VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL NOON

at The American Art Galleries

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY of AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

215 FRIEDMANS MEET.

Members of Circle from All Over the World to Hold a Reunion.

Friedmans to the number of 215 held a "little luncheon" yesterday afternoon at the home of Harry J. Friedman, President of the Friedman Family Circle, at 1,851 Seventh Avenue, in order that they might make arrangements for the dinner which they will give on Sunday, March 19, at Vienna Hall, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, in celebration of a reunion of the Friedman family.

Kiva Friedman, born in Munich, Germany, seventy-three years ago, and who founded the circle, is on his way from Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, to attend the reunion. One of the Friedmans of most distinction who will be present is Mrs. Miriam Kellerman Friedman, 94 years old, who came from Munich in 1864. She has nine children, each having a family of from four to nine children, and each of these children has families ranging from two to six children.

Harry J. Friedman, the President of the circle, says that he has a very difficult time in upholding the dignity of the chair in conducting meetings of the circle. "When I call brother Friedman to order," he said, "everybody behaves; but when I say 'Brother Friedman, you are out of order,' everybody but the right man protests; and when I say, 'Brother Friedman, you are behind in your dues,' there is sometimes almost a riot."

FOR HOME CHARITY FIRST.

Society Protests Against the Big Relief Shipments to Europe.

A campaign against the shipment of food and supplies to war sufferers was started yesterday by the America First Society at a meeting at 162 Madison Avenue. The slogans of the society are "Charity Begins at Home," "Feed America First," and "Let Us Knit for Our Own Bread Line."

Workers will be posted at the doors of the different relief societies to distribute circulars asking that charity be confined to our own country. These circulars are headed: "The United States is Uncle Sam to the Whole World."

"Who has heard of anyone offering millions to meet the urgent demands of the suffering within our own country, caused by the European war?" the circular says. "Have we not many war victims within our own borders? In fact, are we not suffering in some degree from this mad, murderous, inhuman slaughter field called Europe?"

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the America First Society protests against the hysterical free shipment of food funds and fabrics out of the country and the disproportionate number of benefits being given for foreign countries, which average about 99 per cent., against those for our own needy. And that this prodigal shipping and benefit-giving has raised the cost of living, in many instances equal to that of warring nations.

The next meeting will be held on Saturday night at 8 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENT.

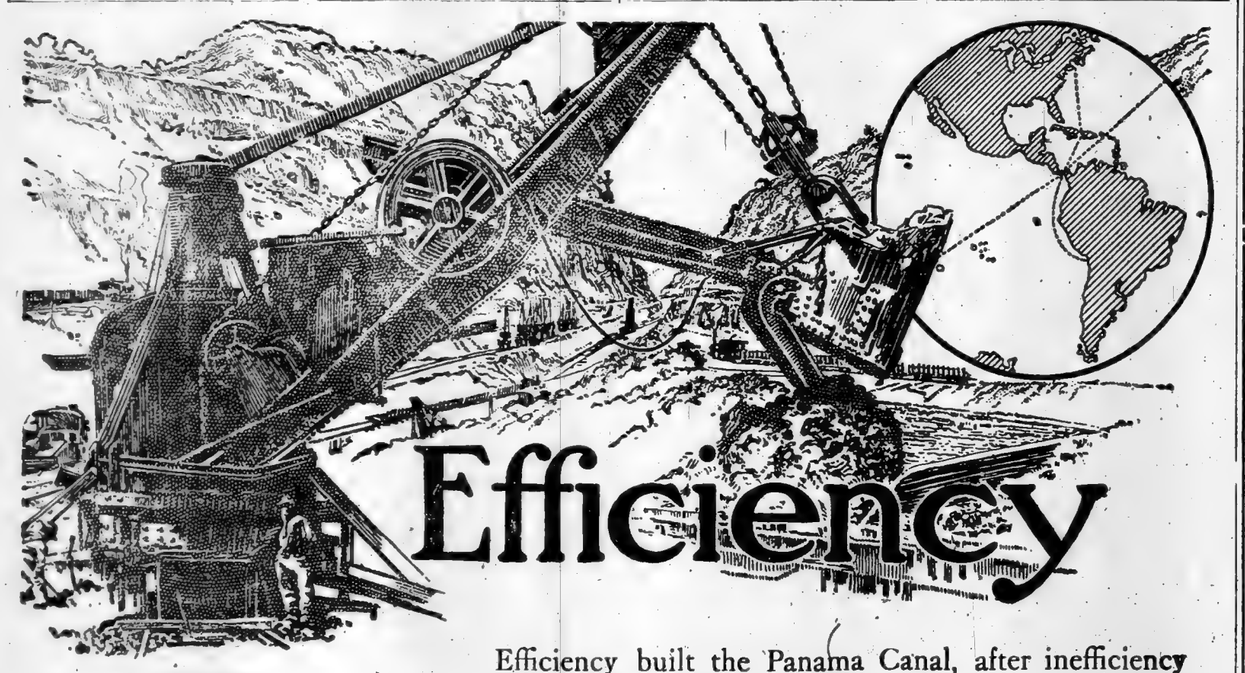

Efficiency

Copyright 1916 General Roofing Mfg. Co.

Efficiency built the Panama Canal, after inefficiency failed. The efficiency of the Panama Canal doubled the effectiveness of the U. S. Navy without adding a ship to it. It took over 8,000 miles out of the trip from New York to San Francisco, and changed the highway between London and Australia from Suez to Panama.

Efficiency insures against lost motion—it produces the utmost service out of equipment and yields the finest product, at the least cost.

You can identify CERTAIN-TEED Roofing by the name, which is conspicuously displayed on every roll or bundle. Look for this label, and be satisfied with none that doesn't show it.

Certain-teed
Roofing
is an efficiency product

CERTAIN-TEED is made in rolls; also in slate-surfaced shingles.

There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roofs, from the largest skyscraper to the smallest residence or out-building.

CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed. This guarantee is for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to ply (1, 2 or 3). Experience proves that it lasts longer.

Every advantage that men, money and machinery can offer is used to increase the production, maintain the quality and lower the cost. Each of the General's enormous mills is advantageously located to serve the ends of efficient manufacture and quick distribution. Each is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. Raw materials are purchased in enormous quantities and far ahead, thus guarding against the increased cost due to idle machinery. This also insures favorable buying, and the pick of the market.

Expert chemists at each mill, select and blend the asphalts. Every roll of CERTAIN-TEED is made under their watchful care.

CERTAIN-TEED resists the drying out process so destructive to ordinary roofing, because the felt is thoroughly saturated with a blend of soft asphalts, prepared by the General's Board of expert Chemists. It is then coated with a blend of harder asphalts, which keeps the inner saturation soft. This makes a roofing more pliable, and more impervious to the elements than the harder, drier kind.

CERTAIN-TEED is sold by responsible dealers everywhere, at reasonable prices. Investigate it before you decide on any type of roof

GENERAL ROOFING MANUFACTURING COMPANY

World's Largest Manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Lessons in heating economy

Have you a home that will give you daily and nightly recuperation, so you can return vigorously to your business duties or rise to new ones? Associations of bankers are agreed that the business man or farmer should set aside part of the money he annually borrows and invest it in practical improvements for the home. A sanitary, cozily warmed house is the best insurance that the man is a good risk—that he *will succeed*.

"The surest loans we make are on radiator heated buildings. They are always so easily rentable and salable."

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

Bankers, builders, and real estate men all know the increase in property value and stability of investment where AMERICAN Radiators and IDEAL Boilers are installed and therefore gladly loan money to those who wish to make this improvement.

These outfits make property sell or rent quicker and at a profit. Every room in the house is heated with less care-taking than required to run one stove for one room, and millions of dollars have been saved in reduced fuel bills by the users of IDEAL-AMERICAN heating.

A No. 2-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 461 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $225, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which are extra and vary according to climatic and other conditions.

The lasting heat that costs the least

The most important question to settle about an *old* or new building is the heating. IDEAL heating has answered this question for hundreds of thousands of house-owners for over twenty-five years, and as an investment it is *permanent* and will command a good price even after the owner has enjoyed its comfort and savings for many years.

A little larger first investment over cost of a cheap heating equipment can be quickly overcome by omitting extra inner doors, chimneys, mantels, storm sash, weather strips, etc. You might better increase your borrowing at the bank, for the fuel and other savings that IDEAL heating will give you will make money for you far beyond the bank interest you have to pay.

Send at once for our (free) book "Ideal Heating," which gives most valuable information. Puts you under no obligation to buy.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators change any house into a *home*.

ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner—a stationary, practical Cleaner. $150

We also make the ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner, connected by iron suction pipe to various floors of houses, flats, schools, churches, hotels, etc. Through a light-weight hose ALL the dirt, cobwebs, lint, threads, moths, etc., are drawn with lightning rapidity down the iron piping into big, sealed dust-bucket in cellar. No dragging around a clumsy, inefficient portable cleaner—instead you have a practical outfit that is a part of the building—like radiator heating. Ask for catalog (free).

No exclusive agents. Sold by all dealers.

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Public Showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Worcester, Providence, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Toronto, Brantford, (Ont.), London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Cologne, Milan, Vienna.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

A "Tungsten" for Sunlight!

What the Tungsten filament did for electricity Rice's Gloss Mill White does for daylight. By treating ceilings and walls with it you can increase the daylight in your plant from 10% to 50% —save from half to three-quarters of an hour of the time you now burn artificial lights. Rice's is the only oil paint giving a glossy, tile-like finish.

Write for booklet "More Light."

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence and New York.

RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

DEATH RATE LOWER.

Reduced from 15.8 to 15.1 Since 1913—Infant Mortality 101 in 1,000

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—The annual report of the State Department of Health which will go to the Governor in a few days shows that from 1913 to 1915 the death rate in the State has been reduced from 15.8 to 15.1 a thousand. The infant death rate in the same time has fallen from 120 to 101 a thousand.

"Considerable criticism was expressed a year and a half ago," says Commissioner Biggs, "when this department made the promise to save 25,000 lives in New York State outside of New York City within five years if proper support were given to the work of the department by the Governor and the Legislature. The reduction from 1913 to 1915 indicates a saving of about 4,000 lives.

"The death rate for 1915 would undoubtedly have been lower had it not been for the emigration from this State of men in the early middle period of life, when the death rate is exceedingly low."

WHALE TURNS, KILLS TWO.

Crushed by Blow of Flukes—Others Hurled Into Sea.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 5.—Two men of the whaling bark Alice Knowles of this city were killed in an encounter with a whale off the coast of Africa, according to advices received here today. A private dispatch from St. Helena says that the bark has put in to that island to recruit ship, having lost the mate, Antonio T. Pina, and a sailor, Fidily Cecilia.

The men were in a small boat pursuing a whale which had been harpooned, when the quarry turned and attacked them. The mate and Cecilia were crushed by a blow from the whale's flukes. Other men in the boat were hurled into the sea, but were rescued by the crew of another boat.

Install Bridge Span in 5 Minutes.

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 5.—A delicate engineering feat was accomplished speedily today when the final span of a new Boston & Maine Railroad bridge across the Deerfield River at Bardwell's was put in place of the old section of bridge in five minutes and twenty-two seconds. The span is thirty-eight feet long, and the total weight which amounted to 2,200 tons was moved on rollers. The total length of the bridge is 575 feet, resting on six piers.

RURAL CREDIT PLAN CALLED FAVORITISM

Bill, as Offered, Said to Seek to Make of the Government an Agency for Farm Loans.

SHOWS DANGEROUS TREND

Other Interests Expected to Demand Similar Advantages for Financing Proposals.

The rural credits bill, reported by Senator Hollis, to provide a means whereby farmers may borrow money on long time land mortgages, is adversely criticised by the American Bankers' Association in the forthcoming number of its monthly Journal.

Commenting on that feature which provides that first mortgages executed to Federal land banks, or to joint stock land banks, and farm loan bonds issued under the provisions of the act shall be deemed instrumentalities of the Government and, as such, exempt from all taxes, the Journal says:

"Primarily the exemption from taxation of the bonds and mortgages to be created under the operation of this plan is based on a desire to make marketable securities of whose marketableness the supporters of the measure apparently have grave doubts. To make these securities instrumentalities of the Government of the United States goes beyond the achievement of this desire. It converts the Government into a farm loan agency, with the obvious result—if not the purpose—of competing with all existing plans of making farm loans and of destroying individual initiative and opportunity. It creates a favored class, and the correction of the idea of favoritism will not be found in the repeal or modification of this provision, but in the gradual inclusion of other classes in other favors of similar import.

"Instances of this tendency toward favoritism are plentiful. Recourse need not be had to the patently paternalistic bills which mark only individual views and will not be heard of again at this session of Congress. A glance at recent events will show the tendency. An indefinite number of Congressmen in the last session put forward plans to aid cotton growers by valorizing cotton through Government assistance.

"The plans ranged in form from the building of warehouses for withholding the cotton crop to the issuance of Government notes directly against this product. Advances were made by the Treasury in the form of Government deposits with banks, and even the President joined in a request that the interest rates on funds advanced against cotton be as low as 1 or 2 per cent.

"Some modification of the obvious favoritism was sought by giving the plan application to any other agricultural products, but this was obviously a subterfuge. If by private initiative a similar plan were sought as a means of raising or holding up the price on a manufactured product, there would be instant recourse to the anti-trust law and the creation of a sweeping demand that some one be put in jail.

"As to cotton itself, experience revealed that no recourse to eleemosynary action was necessary, and political doctors gradually recovered from the hysteria. But the same sort of effort is found in the Rural Credits bill. From every section there stares forth the desire to help the farmers at the expense of others, and the bill is charged with doubt on the part of its framers that they will succeed. They seem to have no confidence in their own product. They have filled the bill with alternative propositions and, by way of marking their general skepticism as to its necessity and practicability, they have inserted an amendment which imposes upon the Federal Farm Loan Board the obligation to carry on a publicity campaign designed to teach the farmer the advantages of borrowing money under the plan outlined in the bill and to teach investors the advantage and propriety of investing in farm loan bonds.

"Taken as a whole, the Rural Credits bill, which is promised speedy passage, is interesting and full of surprises. The fact that one of its announced purposes is to furnish a market for United States bonds must not be taken too seriously. This is another alternative. It is the alternative to having the bill declared unconstitutional.

"The alternative of joint stock land banks stands as an inducement to private capital to form such institutions. There is no sentimentalism in the provision for the establishment of such banks, and it is their establishment by men experienced in the making of farm loans which holds out the promise of success. The Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, whose members have outstanding farm mortgage loans to the amount of $500,000,000, have been giving particular study to this section, and have made some suggestions for its amendment that are decidedly practical.

"Despite the efforts in the bill to discourage it, the Federal land banks will have competition. The men who are engaged in lending money on farm mortgage are not going out of business because of attempted monopoly by act of Congress. If the law is so devised that, instead of becoming competitors of the land banks, the farm loan men will become an integral part of the whole scheme of rural credits, success will be practically certain. In that event the farmers who desire to co-operate with one another will still be at liberty to do so, and they can do so under favorable circumstances. It has not yet been demonstrated that the American farmer wishes to co-operate."

ELIOT URGES EYE EDUCATION

President Emeritus of Harvard Says Sense Training Is Slighted.

Advocating the training of children in the uses of their senses, that they may develop as keen a perception as that of the practitioner in medicine, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard College, in a pamphlet which will shortly be issued by the General Education Board, calls attention to certain defects in our present educational methods.

"In respect to the training of their senses," says Dr. Eliot, "the children of well-to-do parents nowadays are often worse off than the children of the poor, because they are not called upon to perform services in the household or on the farm which give practice in accurate observation and manual dexterity. The training of the senses should always have been a prime object in human education.

"The kind of education the modern world has inherited from ancient times was based chiefly on literature. As a result the programs of secondary schools in the United States allotted only an insignificant portion of school time to the cultivation of the perceptive power through music and drawing, and, until lately, boys and girls in secondary schools did not have their attention directed to the fine arts by any outsider or voluntary organizations."

That medicine and surgery have attained their remarkable progress in the last twenty-five years Dr. Eliot attributes to the training which the practitioner receives in accurate diagnosis, and its consequent high development of the perceptive faculties. Similar training in other branches of education Dr. Eliot believes to be of prime importance for the coming generation.

"The changes which ought to be made immediately in the programs of American secondary schools, in order to correct the glaring deficiencies in the programs," he says, "are, chiefly: The introduction of more hand, ear, and eye work, such as drawing, carpentry, turning, music, sewing, and cooking, and the giving of much time to the sciences of observation. These sciences should be taught in the most concrete manner possible—that is, in laboratories, with ample experimenting done by the individual pupil with his own eyes and hands, and in the field, through the pupil's own observation, guided by expert leaders."

Boy of 15 Held for Killing Youth.

Giochino Marcigliano, 15 years old, of 407 East Seventeenth Street was sent to the Children's Society yesterday charged with fatally stabbing Anthony Mule, 18, of 425 East Eighteenth Street, on the night of Feb. 27 last in a saloon at 417 East Eighteenth Street. According to witnesses, Marcigliano was imitating Charlie Chaplin and brushed against Mule. In a fight that followed Mule was stabbed so badly that he died last Thursday in Bellevue Hospital.

WANTS NATION'S AID IN FOREIGN TRADE

Commerce Body's President Urges Support in Exploiting Fields Opened by War.

DEPLORES FALSE ECONOMY

Advises Adequate Measures to Meet the "Immense Efforts" of America's Rivals in Markets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Governmental aid to enable smaller American business concerns to participate on a competitive basis with larger organizations in developing commerce with foreign countries is urged by R. Goodwyn Rhett of Charleston, S. C., the new President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a letter to members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Rhett contends that if either large or small American business concerns are to be successful in holding American markets entered during the war it is necessary that they should have governmental aid, such as is freely given by other countries.

The plan which he proposed, Mr. Rhett said, had received the almost unanimous indorsement of about 300 commercial organizations in forty-two States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. This indorsement was given through a referendum of the national chamber.

"This referendum," says Mr. Rhett in his letter to Congressmen, "places beyond a question of doubt the overwhelming sentiment of the commercial bodies of the United States that the Government should grant adequate support to American business in exploiting to the full the opportunity for the development of American commerce furnished by the European war."

Continuing, Mr. Rhett says:

"While it is obvious that the House Committee on Appropriations has not been convinced of the necessity for adequately increasing the field service of the United States, as was shown by the bill which the committee has reported, we trust that House members will keep in mind the immense efforts now being made by our commercial rivals both to hold their former markets in war time and to re-enter the foreign field with redoubled energy on consummation of peace. In touch, as the National Chamber is, with commercial activities all over the world, it is possessed of evidence in authoritative and official form of this great activity, which in comparison makes the efforts now put forward by the American Government, at a time of unparalleled opportunity, seem extremely small."

The promotion of American trade abroad by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Mr. Rhett explains in his letter, has had the constant attention of the National Chamber. Three years ago a sweeping business vote advocated large extensions of the work for the promotion of the commerce of this country. Congress went far toward carrying out the recommendations in the appropriation bill of that year.

"This was before the European war and has reference to the normal situation which then existed," Mr. Rhett continues. "The war has entirely changed that situation, and has made a necessity for the development of American commerce with foreign countries on a scale wholly without precedent. This necessity expires with the war. American business can hold only such markets as it has become firmly established in during this period of uncertain duration. American export trade has developed very greatly, and the volume of American foreign commerce has become an integral part of our internal prosperity."

Mr. Rhett points out that only the largest American firms are equipped to enter foreign markets on their own initiative. Even these are dependent in large part on the Government, as foreign trade rests for its success so largely on Governmental activity in such matters as commercial treaties and diplomatic and consular representation.

"Business men, as a class," Mr. Rhett concludes, "are the first to criticise Government extravagance and the quickest to favor movements in the direction of Governmental economy. At the present time they are well aware of the need for rigid economy, but they discriminate between that expenditure which would lead to extravagance and that false economy which means cutting down or refusing to grant the appropriations which would lead to the development of American commerce, agriculture and labor, and would have a manifold return in prosperity for all classes, as well as in the firm establishment of American commerce in the markets of the world."

The bill, which, among other things, makes appropriation for the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was reported less than a fortnight ago. It grants little of the new program for development urged by Secretary Redfield. The fund for promotion of commerce is increased from $75,000 to $125,000, but it is asserted that at least $250,000 is needed. There is $25,000 additional for the exploitation of South America, but no provision for more commercial attachés, whereas business men of the country wanted a large increase in the force.

THREE ARRESTED FOR ARSON

Woman's Dream of Fire Caused Watch That Caught One.

A dream that her home at 205 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, would soon be burned caused Miss Olympia Piselli to ask her brother, Antonio, and a friend, Paul Bardelletto, to watch the house Saturday night. According to the police, the two men caught May Rafferty, the 13-year-old daughter of the janitor of the house, shortly before midnight, going through the halls with a quart bottle of kerosene in her hands. She was arrested and taken to the Bergen Street Station, where she refused to talk. The girl was suspected of having started the eight fires which had been put out in the Fourth Avenue house since Christmas.

Following the alleged discovery yesterday of seven fires in the apartment of Adolph Licker and his wife on the ground floor of 627 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, Fire Marshal Brophy arrested the couple and locked them up at Police Headquarters, charged with arson.

The Lickers appeared at their apartment after the fires had been extinguished, and were questioned for seven hours by Brophy. They told conflicting stories, and the Marshal decided to hold them.

Firemen under Battalion Chief Quinn, who responded to the alarm, declared that they found two candles burning in the parlor in cavities where the flooring had been removed and kerosene poured. Three small blazes were in the dining room and two in a bedroom.

PRIEST'S SLAYER REJOICES.

Woman, Glad She Shot Him, Pleads to Leave Cell to See Children.

ST. PAUL, March 5.—A Coroner's inquest into the death of the Rev. Henry Jajeski, who was shot and killed last night at St. Casimir's Polish Catholic Church by Mrs. Aniela Dudek of Minneapolis, will be held Tuesday, it was stated tonight.

In her cell at the Central Police Station the woman, who is 38 years old, pleaded for permission to go home to her husband and seven children. She was glad, she said, that she had killed the priest because he had wronged her.

Celebration Wine May Kill Boy.

Disregarding his father's admonition, Louis Civitano, 5 years old, son of Dominic Civitano, an iceman, of 903 Columbus Avenue, drank a bottle of rare old Neapolitan wine, with which the family had been celebrating their arrival in this country ten years ago, and was later taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was said that he may die from alcohol poinsoning. While the family and friends were drinking, the boy begged for some of the wine and was refused. His father put the bottle on the window sill, and while they were at supper Louis stole into the room and drank the contents. When Dr. Leddy arrived from the hospital the boy was in convulsions.

RASMUSSEN GOING NORTH.

Explorer to Start on New Arctic Expedition About April 1.

From Knud Rasmussen, a Danish explorer, who has visited many remote places in Greenland, a cable message has been received recently stating that he proposed to sail on his next expedition from Copenhagen, Denmark, to Greenland, about April 1. Through the courtesy of Rasmussen much of the news from MacMillan, leader of the Crocker Land Expedition, and his associates has been forwarded to America via Denmark by the explorer, whose ship, the Kap York, was the last one to return from Greenland.

According to cable advices, the region Rasmussen proposes to explore is the desolate country between Peary Land and Greenland, and to the north of Etah, where Donald B. MacMillan and his fellow-explorers are icebound for the present Winter and Spring. If conditions are favorable it is not unlikely that Rasmussen will endeavor to establish direct communication with Dr. E. O. Hovey of New York, who is in charge of the Crocker Land Relief Expedition, which at last accounts was stationed at North Star Bay, about 125 miles south from MacMillan.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,750 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$4,600
6,000 at 5%	on four-story and basement brick apartment, value	11,500
10,000 at 5%	on four-story and basement store and apartment, value	15,000
28,500 at 4½%	on four-story and basement brick and store business building, value	45,000

Other mortgages for various amounts. Details furnished.

New York Mortgage & Security Company

(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phones: 7100 Main.

$11,000,000 Less Taxes Yearly and A Square Deal for New York City—

IF Your Representatives at Albany Stand by Their City.

Adv. No. 1

THIS City is grossly discriminated against in taxation under present laws. It is forced to pay two-thirds of the cost of maintaining certain state activities outside the City and is then compelled to pay the entire cost of these activities in the City itself.

For instance:

It now pays more to repair local dirt roads in upstate townships than it does to repair its own streets in Manhattan and The Bronx.

It bears its share of the construction and maintenance of eleven normal schools in other parts of the state, but receives no state assistance for its own normal schools.

It is committed to the payment of $182,000,000 for state highways outside the City, but receives nothing in return.

It pays two-thirds of the expenses of the upstate Public Service Commission, but is compelled to bear the entire expense of the Commission in this district.

The $11,000,000 Square Deal Program

It is to remedy manifest injustices, such as these, which cost the City $11,000 000 a year, that the undersigned Committee has been formed. The City has been assured that *if the legislators from New York City unite* in support of "the $11,000,000 Square Deal Program," the Legislature will pass it.

Many of the Assemblymen and Senators from this City have already pledged themselves to it. (We will print their names later.)

Others are silent or hostile.

The City ought to present a solid front in the Legislature. Its delegation ought not to split on such an issue! With a solid delegation from this City the whole program can be passed.

MASS MEETING at Carnegie Hall, March 10

TAX REDUCTION COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE BUILDING

The Tax Reduction Committee now consists of about 150 persons. It represents no individual and no party. It is composed of Republicans, Democrats and Progressives, of bankers and representatives of organized labor, of merchants and professional men, of every class in the community that is interested in securing fair treatment for New York City. The Committee has been organized solely to assert the rights of this community and to protect the City's taxpayers.

Executive Committee, WILLIAM HAMLIN CHILDS, Chairman.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, EDWARD C. BLUM, PETER J. BRADY, ABRAM I. ELKUS, ALFRED E. MARLING, LAURENCE M'GUIRE, C. G. M. THOMAS, CYRUS C. MILLER, WELDING RING, JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS.

Adv. No. 1. More To-morrow

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

J stands for Judgment,

—the unerring Judgment of the greatest Turkish leaf-experts, in selecting and blending finest Turkish tobaccos for Lord Salisbury.

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Lord Salisbury success is simply told—doing something better and doing it first!

Doing away with Coupons, Premiums and Costly Boxes, and giving a Double Quantity of high-class Turkish Cigarettes.

Lord Salisbury

100% PURE TURKISH CIGARETTES

20 for 15¢ which means TEN EXTRA

Get the evidence first hand—BUY a package.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

THE HEALTH OF THE NATION

THE health of a nation depends upon the strength of its individuals. The strength of the individual depends upon his mode of living.

Men and women who eat and drink, work and play in MODERATION form the backbone of a nation's strength.

Those who do not live moderately lose energy and endurance. THEY will find good, pure beer a valuable source of nourishment. It will increase their strength and vitality, stimulate the appetite, act as an aid to digestion and tonic to the nerve centers.

As nerves and digestion are dependent upon each other, it restores harmony to both.

The absolute wholesomeness and purity of its ingredients and the advanced scientific facilities by which it is brewed, brands

RUPPERT'S Knickerbocker

The Beer That Satisfies

as the Ideal National Temperance Beverage.

It is a beverage that is absolutely pure, and when used in moderation is the ideal beverage of the temperate and the logical food-drink of temperance. It is the product of hygienic brewing, careful filtering, proper aging, sanitary bottling and thorough pasteurization, making it a beverage that is unsurpassed by any beer, anywhere.

In Bottles and on Draught. *Bottled at the Brewery Exclusively.*

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Third Avenue, 90th to 92d Street, New York

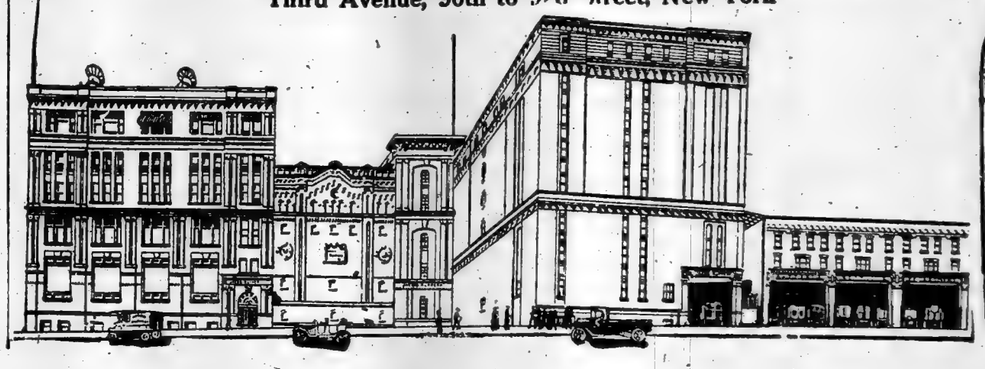

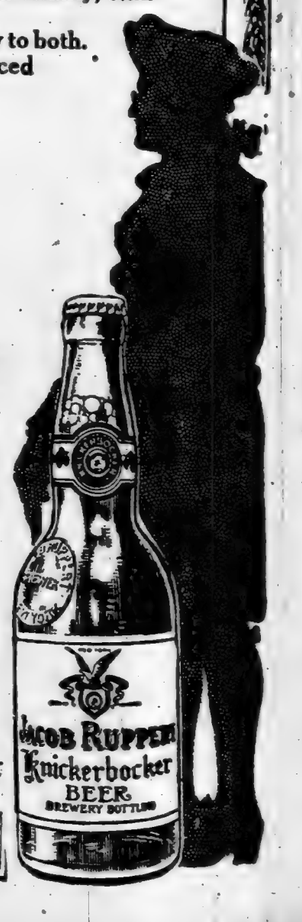

CITY RELIEF BILLS HAVE MANY CRITICS

Real Estate Men Object to Pay-as-You-Go Measure and Tax Day Changes.

ASK FOR A CONFERENCE

County Officers Alleged Mayor Is Wrong in His Figures as to $2,000,000 Saving.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has requested a conference with the Mayor, Senator Elon R. Brown, Martin Saxe, Chairman of the State Tax Commission, and Lawson Purdy, President of the local Tax Board, upon two of the measures introduced into the Legislature by Senator Brown's committee for the purpose of benefiting the city's financial condition. These measures relate to the establishment of the pay-as-you-go policy for the city and the moving back of the payment of taxes from May 1 and Nov. 1 to Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

This conference will be attended by representatives of financial institutions interested in real estate, such as life insurance, trust, title and mortgage companies, and savings banks, as well as representative real estate owners and brokers. The Advisory Council, of which Alfred E. Marling is Chairman and Cyrus C. Miller Chairman of the Executive Committee, states that although the principle of these bills might be approved there are specific aspects which may prove to be burdensome to real estate.

Means Mandatory Legislation.

"With regard to the bill providing for the establishment of the pay-as-you-go policy," says a statement issued by the council yesterday, "it primarily imposes mandatory legislation upon the city at a time when city officials have been decrying legislation of a mandatory character and earnestly beseeching the Legislature for home rule. However, the policy of pay-as-you-go is an admirable one and should have been adopted by the city many years ago. Yet under present real estate conditions it is open to question whether property owners at the present time could assume responsibility for the obligations incurred by the predecessors of the present city administration and simultaneously be responsible for some of the liabilities which should be borne by posterity.

Land Values Increase.

"With reference to the bill for moving back the tax date, it has been estimated that although a saving of interest upon money borrowed by the city between the dates suggested for collection and the dates now observed would be approximately $2,500,000, yet the city would actually lose $3,500,000 by such a procedure, because the increase in land values between the two dates would bring to the city increased taxes. It must further be recalled that the larger percentage of city tax comes from real estate. Since the property owner receives his income merely through monthly installments, it is necessary quite frequently for him to borrow money to pay his taxes. The individual owner would therefore have to pay five per cent. or six per cent. upon his money, in comparison with the city's being required to pay but from three per cent. to four per cent. in case it borrowed the money.

"It has been suggested that an additional inequity would obtain in that by moving back the date for collection of taxes the date for assessment would also be put back. This would mean that the property owner whose land and building are decreasing in value, as they quite rapidly do in certain sections of the city, would be required to pay a larger tax than the owner whose premises are increasing in value. In other words, the owner with a decrement would bear an unequal burden, compared with the owner with an increment, in value.

Burden to Property.

"In this connection, it must also be remembered that interest charges on mortgages and many other obligations fall due on Jan. 1 and July 1. It may mean serious inconvenience, if not a burden, to property owners to be required to assume all of the charges against their property upon these two specific dates of the year, when, considering the other factors which have already been mentioned, the distribution of the tax charges might be wisely placed at other times of the year.

"These objections are not without merit and in many instances would prove of vital significance to property owners. It is with a view of discussing and analyzing them thoroughly that the Advisory Council has requested a conference with Senator Brown, the Mayor, Mr. Saxe and Mr. Purdy, the two latter of whom are now inclined to oppose the bill for moving back the time for collection of taxes. In principle these two measures of Senator Brown's are of considerable value, and probably, after certain modifications, the objections raised can be entirely eliminated. The entire program of Senator Brown's marks a progressive step in fiscal legislation, and these two measures in particular may prove to be of inestimable benefit to real estate and taxpayers in general."

County Officials Revolt.

Register Edward T. O'Loughlin of Kings County, through Register Edward Polak of Bronx County, Chairman of the Conference of County Officials, forwarded yesterday to the Mayor and other city officials a reply to a statement made by Mayor Mitchel to the members of the Legislative conference in the City Hall recently that if control was given to the Board of Estimate over the salaries of county employes and if it could establish certain minor consolidations the board could save $2,000,000 a year and reduce the tax rate 2.5 points. The county officials declare the Mayor is "away off" in his figures.

"Reduced to its ultimate," Register O'Loughlin says, "the fact remains that out of a gross total cost of $1,925,470.63 for the year 1916; for the offices of County Clerk, Register, Commissioner of Records, Commissioner of Jurors, Public Administrator, and Sheriff for all five counties the Mayor and his Board of Estimate will have to make a further reduction of $1,074,499.75, which is mandatory and which cannot be considered in the plan whereby he proposes to save $2,000,000 a year. The difference between $1,925,074.63, the total cost of the offices above enumerated in all five counties, and $1,074,499.75, the mandatory appropriations for the same offices, is $850,970.88, which is all the Mayor will have to work upon in making these reductions."

Criticise Subway Finances.

The Kings County Register says the city's debt service liability has reached "the staggering sum of $67,213,210.11," and he adds:

"When the present Board of Estimate took hold of the city's affairs in 1910 this item was $47,228,078.83, meaning that since 1910 the interest on bonded debt, &c., has increased about $19,990,131.78 annually.

"Taking this $19,990,131.78 annual increase of interest on debt as a basis for computation, we arrive at the startling, staggering revelation that the present Mayor and his colleagues, who seek to intrude upon the affairs of the county officials, have increased the bonded debt of the city in that short time at least $399,802,655.60.

"Digging further into the facts, as revealed by these figures, we reach the cancer in this condition of municipal sore and discover that much of it is due to the manner in which the subway finances have been mismanaged."

Friday's Mass Meeting.

The Tax Reduction Committee, which has organized a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall next Friday evening to rally the support of the citizens of New York in favor of the city relief bills in the Legislature, has announced that the coming week is to be the pivotal week of its activities. In the absence of William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the committee, the work of organization has been taken over by Alfred E. Marling, who is Chairman of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests.

At the meeting in Carnegie Hall on Friday, Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, will speak on the effects of the new bills upon labor in the metropolitan area. Mayor Mitchel will speak upon the details of the measures and discuss them separately in their relation to the city administration.

SAGE DRAWS PLAN FOR STATE BUDGET

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Wants Both Income and Expenses Considered.

ENDS 'BACK-ROOM' METHODS

Budget Clerks to Compile Information Throughout Year — Wagner Proposes an Audit Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 5.—Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, announced tonight that he would introduce tomorrow the first bill to establish a comprehensive budget-making system, in that it provides for consideration of both the State's income and expenditures. All previous measures, including the Whitman plan, have aimed to control the State's expenditures without reference to sources of income. Differing from the suggestions of the Constitutional Convention and of Governor Whitman, which provided for an executive budget, Senator Sage's bill provides that the budget shall be compiled by committees of the two houses of the Legislature. It recognizes the Governor's right to make suggestions by providing that the Executive may submit to the Legislature a list of departmental requests together with his own ideas of how much money the departments should have, but nothing the Governor could do would be final.

Under Senator Sage's bill there would be two budget clerks, who would work all the year in the preparation of data for the Legislature. The bill also continues the budget committees of the Legislature through the recess, with power to appoint sub-committees and conduct investigations into the expenditures of State moneys. The budget clerks and the committees would submit their reports to the Legislature soon after it convenes.

The Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, under the Sage bill, would submit to the Legislature not later than March 15 of each year a budget containing proposed State expenditures, together with an itemized estimate of the probable revenues of the State, and an estimate of the amount, if any, which would have to be raised by direct tax to meet the demands of the budget. The budget, containing all appropriations, would have to remain before both houses for eight legislative days in printed form before passage. No amendment is permitted in the last three days.

"Much of the criticism directed against the appropriation of State moneys," said Senator Sage tonight, "has been directed against two features: First, the multiplicity of appropriation bills, and second, the lack of publicity, and the passage of the big appropriation measures in the confusion of the closing hours of session. The delay in the final presentation to the Legislature of the appropriation bills has been due in large measure to the fact that when the committees get to work in January they are forced to commence the gathering of the necessary information upon which to base the bills.

"By providing, as I have done in this bill, for a study of the financial needs of the State during the recess of the Legislature, all of this information can be gathered in advance and the committees will be prepared to go to work immediately after the Legislature has organized.

"I think that the bill I shall introduce meets all of the substantial criticisms which have been made against legislative practices in the past. The provision for one appropriation bill will prevent the passage early in the session and before the total of proposed appropriations is known, of a multiplicity of bills carrying appropriations. The fullest publicity is provided for, and if it is enacted into law and its provisions followed, there will be an end to the so-called backroom methods which have been severely criticised. Equally as important as either of these are the provisions to enable the Legislature to have before it early in the session all of the necessary information upon which to base its action on appropriation measures."

Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, will introduce tomorrow night an amendment to the Senate rules providing for an Audit Committee to be composed of members of the minority to criticise and suggest changes in the budget, made by the majority.

"This proposal is absolutely novel so far as our Federal and State Governments are concerned, in the handling of budgets and appropriation bills," Senator Wagner said. "It has been tried, however, with great success in other countries. There is such a committee in the English Parliament and in Canada. It is conceded by all students of our Government that what is lacking in the making up of our appropriation bills is an effective and intelligent criticism of items making up such budgets. It is well known that in our own Legislature, outside of the chairmen of the committees dealing with the budget, very few members have any knowledge of the contents of the budget, and they are asked to vote away on the closing day of the session the State's money without any knowledge of the necessity of the appropriations, and whether they embody extravagance.

"I confidently assert that no measure could be adopted which would tend more to real economy than this measure I propose. Give the minority the power proposed by this new rule and it will change the method of making up the budget from a one-man affair to a thorough and intelligent discussion on the floor of the Legislature. The rule also provides that the Governor or other State officials if they choose, may appear before the Legislature to answer any criticism of appropriations requested."

Consideration of the 1916 appropriations is well advanced. The leaders now propose to introduce in the Assembly two weeks before adjournment one appropriation bill. It is proposed to have the final printed measure before both houses a week before the final vote. The bill in its final form went before the Assembly last year at 2:15 o'clock in the morning, a half hour before final adjournment, after a fourteen-hour session.

While the appropriation bill this year retains little of the Governor's budget proposal except the cover, the general appropriations bill, the supply bill, and the construction bill are composed in one measure for the first time. The friends of the Governor assert that the movement for fiscal reform is the result of his agitation. Others assert that the Constitutional Convention deserves the credit.

STATE SQUATTERS WARNED.

Commissioner Pratt Notifies 255 That They Must Vacate.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—Letters warning 255 occupants of State land, who hold the ground illegally, to vacate, were mailed today by George D. Pratt, State Conservation Commissioner. The Commissioner declared it was the last warning squatters on State land would receive.

In the last four months, Mr. Pratt announced, the cases of 265 squatters had been settled by agreements to vacate the land held illegally or in some cases to comply with the terms of the Conservation law.

Commissioner Pratt announced that 104 squatters on State lands had notified his department that they would resort to the courts in an attempt to hold the land.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The moderate drinker always demands a mild and mellow Whiskey.

He is too wise to do otherwise.

He knows that it is the way to continue moderate—by drinking that mild and mellow Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All.

A 300 horse-power car

One of our owners writes us:

"I can't believe my New Mitchell has anything less than 300 horse-power under the hood, from the things it does. I have thrown out the clutch and come to a dead stop in traffic and then forgotten to shift gears and started on high. As to hills, it is a never-ending delight. My car sweeps up the steepest grades with an effortless ease that ALWAYS surprises and delights me afresh. I feel sorry for the nice looking people in the costly cars I pass on almost every hill. They just can't know the joy of motoring because they haven't got a 300 horse-power car like mine."

Power

Have you ever ridden behind an exquisitely refined but very high powered engine? Have you ever experienced the feel of irresistible POWER that makes the car and the passengers feel like a featherweight? Can you imagine the lightest touch bringing this power down to a drowsy, dreamy gentleness of motion, soft as sunshine, and then, with a pressure almost as slight, sending it up to the soaring speed, the irresistible onrush of a great projectile?

That is the way the New Mitchell rides. It DOES feel like "300 horse-power under the hood." It DOES sweep by other cars on the hills.

It will take you to the end of a journey FASTER as well as more comfortably. It will take you through bad places twenty miles an hour faster than any other car we know of. It will take you over sixteen miles of BAD roads on one gallon of gas. Eighteen miles on a gallon is commonplace.

THE New Mitchell $1,250

"Every Mitchell sells another"

It will take you over hills forty miles an hour on high or three miles an hour. It will turn round on HIGH in the middle of any ordinary hill and THEN go the rest of the way on high. It will go up an ordinary hill at THREE miles an hour on high. THAT is what "300 horse-power under the hood" means to you—something other cars CAN'T do.

Power Isn't Everything

Other riding qualities are just as important as power. The New Mitchell rides restfully. There is a buoyant ease about it which is a distinct bodily benefit. You can FEEL your body being rested, eased and benefited. That sounds extreme—but TRY it, and if you DON'T feel it, DON'T buy the car. It is not due to its remarkable cantilever springs alone. It is a perfect co-ordination of the whole car, its design, its suspension, its workmanship, a perfect unity of parts, which seem to GROW together, just as the body of a horse grows between its front and rear legs.

Just remember, the New Mitchell gives a RIDING quality which, like its PERFORMANCE quality, didn't EXIST before last June and which, so far as we know, you CAN'T GET in other cars at any price—and this means ANY price—and we OUGHT to know.

We sell New Mitchells to give you a service which will rejoice your heart, which will put a new delight into your life. We sell them to give you more than you expect, more than you hope for. We intend that they shall and we see to it that they do. With a wonderful car we sell you SAFETY, a SURE satisfaction, which no mere mechanism at any price can secure to you because every Mitchell dealer will give you SERVICE.

To sum up—The New Mitchell is giving to owners right around you a service which cars just DIDN'T give before last June. It has been bought and used by the greatest engineers, the greatest executives of this nation, in preference to ANY other car, irrespective of price. It is a big car, a beautiful car, one you will be very, very proud of. It rides with the softness of sunshine; it drives with the power of a thunderbolt. Won't you come in and SEE how big, how beautiful, how luxurious it is?

Carl H. Page Motors Co.

Harry N. Pyke "A Place in the Sun" J. A. Clarke

Columbus Circle, Facing South

New York

BROOKLYN NEWARK PHILADELPHIA NEW HAVEN

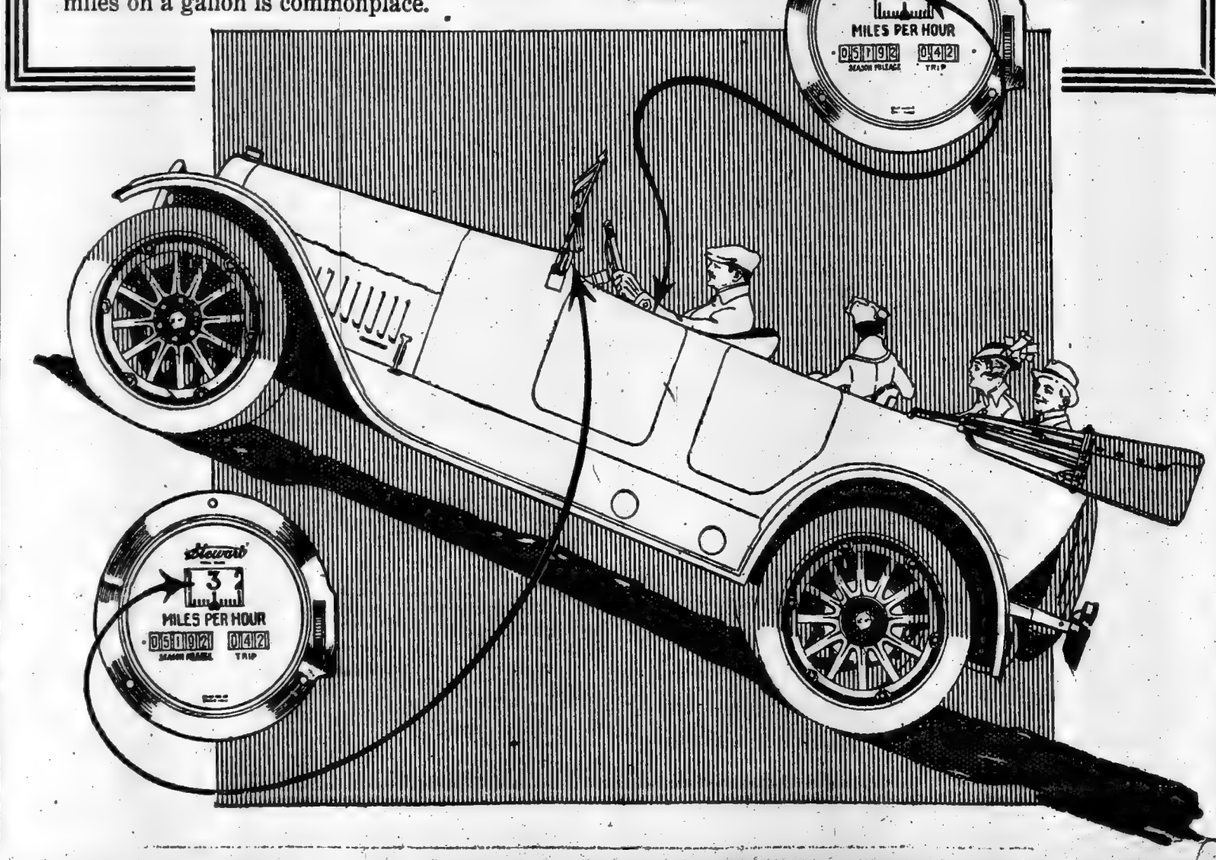

BRANDRETH 100 Years Old PILLS

An Effective Laxative

Purely Vegetable

Constipation,

Indigestion, Biliousness, etc.

OR at Night

until relieved

Chocolate-Coated or Plain

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Present-day odds against Shakespeare on the stage

Is there a gap between present-day audiences and Shakespeare?

Is the actor of our time trained to give Shakespeare, or is he trained not to?

Have we, the audience, been trained to take Shakespeare, or have we been trained away from Shakespeare?

What are the actors' problems with the great roles?

Why are there plenty of great Hamlets, and no great Macbeths?

Was Shakespeare great enough to be rightly interpreted in many different ways?

How did President Adams want Juliet played, and why was he severe on Desdemona?

These questions are authoritatively answered in the fourth Shakespearean Supplement of The New York Times, issued next Sunday, March 12.

The contributors are:

Alexander Woollcott,
James K. Hackett,
Edith Wynne Matthison.

There is also an interesting letter written by John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, to James Henry Hackett.

The photographs, reproductions of paintings and old prints, represent famous actors and scenes in Shakespeare's plays.

Order Today

To make sure of getting The Sunday Times and the Shakespearean Supplement, it is advisable that you order through your newsdealer today. For those unable to get the first three numbers of The Sunday Times and who want the full set, extra copies of the Shakespearean Supplement were printed. These can be sent you, while they last, together with the remaining supplements and The Sunday Times, for the full subscription price of fifty cents or five cents a copy.

Address Shakespeare Department,

The New York Times

Times Square, New York City

GIANTS' YOUNGSTERS PLAY STRONGLY AND CRUMPLE DALLAS TEAM

DALLAS SUCCUMBS TO M'GRAW'S COLTS

Giant Recruits Display Speed and Skill in Beating Texans by 9 to 2 Score.

PLAY WITHOUT AN ERROR

Ritter and Kramer Deliver an Effective Line of Twirling and Their Mates Wield Bats.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 5.—Oppressively hot weather thawed a good baseball game out of McGraw's juveniles here this afternoon. Playing to a crowd of 2,500 at Gardner Park they overwhelmed the Dallas leaguers by a score of 9 to 2. Their attack on three Dallas pitchers netted twelve hits and their defense was flawless, not an error being charged against them.

There were no startling features as the Giants took an early lead by hammering out five runs in the third inning. Bill Ritter pitched the first six innings and the total damage inflicted upon him was two hits and two runs. Kramer finished the game in fine style.

Aside from a flurry of wildness in the fourth inning Ritter completely baffled the Texans. He issued four of his total of five bases on balls in that one bad inning, forcing in a run and permitting another to score on an infield out.

Babbington and Martin killed many hits for Dallas by their accurate work in the infield. Kelly, Babbington, Shepner, and Ritter were conspicuous in the batting. Jack Adams, formerly of the St. Louis Browns, shut out the Giants for two innings and then succumbed to an assault by the entire New York batting order.

After the Giants had batted once around and scored five runs, Adams was relieved by Landsy, who was hit for the other four runs in the next three innings. The Giants got only one hit off the last Dallas pitcher.

Manager Jennings and several members of the Detroit team saw the game, as did Tris Speaker, who lives near here.

This morning McGraw and Jennings played a special match at the Dallas Golf Club. The score of McGraw's victory has been barred from publication.

The Giants went back to Marlin tonight, but another team will play here next Saturday and Sunday. Fred Merkle and Pol Perritt have arrived at the training camp, but John Foster's delegation, which was due there tonight, has been delayed.

The score of the game follows:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cole, cf	4	1	1	3	0	Jacobson, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Farrell, lf	5	1	1	1	0	Stupp, 2b	4	0	0	2	6
Jacobson, rf	3	1	1	1	0	Morriss, 3b	2	0	0	0	0
Kelly, 1b	4	1	2	11	0	Vicky, ss	1	0	0	2	1
Babb, 2b	5	1	2	2	5	Perry, ss	1	0	0	0	0
Martin, ss	4	0	1	2	5	Perry, 3b	2	0	0	1	0
Shep'r, 3b	4	2	2	0	1	Tyler, rf	3	0	1	4	0
Wendell, c	2	1	0	5	1	Uzzle, lb	3	0	0	9	0
Ritter, p	3	1	2	0	2	Melton, c	3	0	0	6	2
Kram'r, p	1	0	0	0	1	Adams, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Landry, p	2	0	1	1	5
						Bono, p	1	0	0	0	1
						*Crouch	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	9	12	27	13	Total	28	2	2	27	17

*Batted for Bono in the ninth inning.

Errors—Stupp, Tracy, Trainer, McDonough.

New York	0	0	5	1	2	1	0	0	0—9
Dallas	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

First base on errors—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Kelly, Farrell. Sacrifice fly—Jacobson. Stolen bases—Jacobson, Babbington, Wendell, Farrell. Left on bases—New York, 6; Dallas, 4. Double play—Ritter, Babbington, and Kelly. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 3; off Landry, 2; off Ritter, 5; off Kramer, 1. Struck out—By Ritter, 2; by Kramer, 2; by Landry, 1; by Bono, 2. Hits—Off Ritter, 2 in six innings; off Adams, 5 in three innings; off Landry, 7 in three innings. Umpire—Mr. Pontrum. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

YANKEE BOXMEN SEEM FIT.

Batters Especially Impressed with Slim Love's Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 5.—Most of Donovan's large pitching squad has been here nearly two weeks, and the plan of coming early has served its purpose fairly well. The weather has not been any too good, but the elements have interrupted work for a whole day only twice, and work has been going ahead fairly regularly, and with slow and steady development. Therefore, the manager of the Yankees has been able to form an estimate of what the different youngsters can do.

Caldwell, Fisher and Shawkey of the regular box brigade are the only ones who haven't been on exhibition frequently. Caldwell is further along than the other two, because he has been here longer. Fisher hasn't pitched to batters at all as yet. He did not feel very lively the first few days in camp, but is better now.

The season of practice games, opened yesterday, will go right ahead. The first one contained agile fielding and effective pitching. The pitching looked good as compared to the batting, because the batters haven't had sufficient practice to cope with strong twirling. The eight youngsters trotted out by Donovan were all considerable of a mystery to the batters, who spoke especially of the considerable amount of stuff, meaning speed, that Slim Love, the lofty twirler, displayed.

Lee Magee was in left field and Fritz Maisel in centre, an arrangement which is likely to be continued. These two seem to be surer of their positions than the candidates for right field, and with High, Gilhooley and Cook from whom to choose the other gardener, the right field race is a very open one. Magee was the livest wire of them all yesterday.

Aragon did splendidly at third base, and Boone is another who has been playing that junction admirably. Baker is due tomorrow, and doubtless will take the bag as soon as his mained hand permits.

ICE YACHTS TIP IN GALE.

The Spy Is Twice Upset in Fast Work on the Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Mar. 5.—Members of the Independent Ice Yacht Club braved the northwest gale that swept over the snow and ice covered Shrewsbury today, and their little white-winged fliers did some spectacular racing and sailing off the Independent Club House.

The Banshee, owned by Clarence Fisher of Newark and Ralph B. Sickels of this place, which was doubled reefed and heavily ballasted, and Chester Minton's Spy showed the greatest speed, going at better than a two-minute clip. The Spy was unable to finish a race, being blown completely over twice. Miss Dorothy Bull, who was tending sheet, and Chester Minton, at the tiller, were dumped out each time, but righted the boat and sailed on.

Some of the skippers wore goggles to keep the flying snow spray from blinding them, and the Banshee was equipped with a canvas windshield. The boats were sailing on a single runner most of the time, the skippers holding on for dear life.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

WORLD'S SKATING RECORD.

Roy McWhirter Lowers 300-Yard Mark to 0:25 2-5.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Roy McWhirter of the Northwest Skating Club made a new amateur world's record for 300 yards straightaway today in a skating meet at Humboldt Park, when he covered the distance in 0:25 2-5.

The previous record was held by George D. Phillips, who skated the distance in 0:31 2-5 at Cortland, N. Y., in 1893. The professional record is 0:23 2-5.

WIND BOTHERS GUNNERS.

Big Field at Travers Island, but Scores Are Low.

One of the largest fields that has ever shot in a week-end event at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club was on the firing line yesterday afternoon. A high wind from the northeast somewhat marred the sport and as a result the scores did not come up to the usual average. An indication of the weather condition is told in the work of C. J. Stein, winner of the scratch prize. He took the most important trophy of the day with a total of 88 out of a possible 100 targets.

Not a single straight string of 25 targets was made during the afternoon. As a result there were many legs won on the usual weekly fixtures. Four gunners won legs on the Haslin trophy. They were L. W. Thompson, C. W. Berner, F. Fowler, and J. H. Vanderveer. Only one 25 total was returned in the shoot for the Tournament Cup. The marksman with the full card was J. H. Vanderveer. Six gunners scored legs on the Accumulation prize. They were G. W. Lembeck, W. R. Delehanty, M. McVey, Jr., J. G. Batterson, N. Webb, Jr., and R. M. Owen.

N. Webb, Jr., also was the winner of the weekly shoot for the Travers Island Cup. He took the prize after a shoot-off against C. W. Berner, the only other gunner to have a full score. Webb also won a special 25-target event after a shoot-off. F. Fowler was the high handicap gunner. He stood alone with a full score of 100 targets.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., March 5.—Tracy H. Lewis established a season's record for trap-shooting on Long Island when he broke 98 out of 100 possible targets at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club today. Using a new gun, he missed only the eleventh and twenty-first targets and then demolished seventy-nine in succession. His record for three consecutive straight strings of 25 will probably stand for some time.

The scores in the first two strings of 25 each were applied in the special 100-target handicap. It was in these that Lewis missed two targets. He won legs on the Monthly and Yearly Cups with full scores.

Eighteen gunners faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday, and, despite the northwest wind whistling across the range on Harrison Island, some excellent scores were returned. B. R. Stoddard carried off the honors of the day. He not only won the high handicap prize with a total of 98 on his handicap of 12, but he won legs for both the Monthly and the Accumulation Cups, both with full scores of 25.

The high scratch prize went to J. A. McLoughlin with a total of 88 out of the possible 100 to his credit. Commodore A. P. Bennett won the take-home trophy.

CLOSE SOCCER MATCH.

Continentals Defeat Bridgeport After Two Extra Periods.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 5.—It required two extra fifteen-minute periods to decide today's soccer match between the Continentals of New York and the eleven of the Bridgeport City Football Club, in the fourth round of the annual cup tie competition of the United States Football Association. The Continentals won by the score of 1 goal to 0. The game was fast from start to finish.

For ninety minutes the rival teams struggled to gain the upper hand, and then Referee Burnside ordered an extra half hour. The teams to play fifteen minutes each way. The first of these extra periods expired without the deadlock having been broken, but soon after the change of ends, Lonie, outside left on the Continental team, took a pass from Puxty on the left wing and sent in a beautiful shot which scored, and won the game for the New Yorkers.

SCORES OF OTHER SOCCER GAMES.

At Marquette Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 2; Camerons, 0.

At Subway Field—Subway F. C., 9; Hungarians, 1.

At Lenox Oval—Clan MacDonalds, 7; Columbia Oval, 0.

At Lenox Oval—I. R. T. Strollers, 6; Bogendans, 1.

At Macomb's Dam Park—St. George's F. C., 10; Spartans, 0.

At Chelsea Park—St. George's F. C., 8; Manchester Unity, 1.

At Harlem Field—Yonkers, 1, Clan MacDuff, 1.

SPIRITED POLO PLAY.

Whites Defeat Blues in Indoor Match at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., March 5.—In a spirited indoor polo match at the Armory between Deal and Red Bank polo players, the Whites defeated the Blues by the score of 9½ goals to 5. Goals from difficult angles were made by Walter Rossback and Leo McKee for the Whites. William G. Stonebridge scored all the goals for the Blues. George C. Sherman of New York, President of the Indoor Polo Association, refereed.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—The playing of William Rademackers and Jack Wade enabled the East Orange Lancers to defeat the Essex Troop Mosquitos in an indoor Polo League game played at the Essex Troop Armory this afternoon. The score of the game was 6¾ to 4. Wade and Rademackers each scored two goals. The troopers allowed the East Orange players a goal handicap, but the Lancers did not need this to win.

ST. NICKS STILL LEAD.

But They Have to Defeat Boston A. A. to Win Hockey Title.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
St. Nicholas H. C.	6	1	.857
Boston A. A.	5	2	.714
Harvard Club	4	4	.500
Crescent A. C.	3	4	.429
Hockey Club	0	7	.000

With only two more games to be played in the Amateur Hockey League series of 1916, the champion St. Nicks hold the lead in the race for the title. They will meet the Boston A. A. in the final game at St. Nicholas Rink Saturday night. If the St. Nicks win they will gain their third successive championship, but if they lose they will be in a tie with the Hub seven, making a deciding contest necessary. The game promises to be one of the most bitterly fought of the season.

The only other game on the league schedule will be between the Hockey Club and the Crescent A. C., in the local rink Thursday night. If the Brooklyn clubmen win they will be in a tie for third place with the Harvard Club of Boston.

Penguin Wins Scooter Race.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., March 5.—Scooters furnished an exciting race over the frozen surface of Manhasset Bay this afternoon when the Penguin, owned by James O'Brien of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club won from the Walrus, owned by James W. Alker of the same organization. The race was over a triangular five-mile course, and was won by the narrow margin of 1 minute 5 seconds. The Penguin covered the distance in 31 minutes.

Clark Leads at Pocket Billiards.

CHICAGO, March 5.—George Clark, the Brooklyn pool expert, is now in first place in the race for the national pocket billiards championship. Clark's record is four victories and no defeats. The champion, Bennie Allen, scored his first victory Saturday. Petrie, Greenleaf, and Blankenship have each won three and lost one.

WAGERS JESS WILL WIN BY KNOCKOUT

Jones, Willard's Manager, Bets $1,000 Even with Dorgan—Moran in Fine Condition.

The feeling of confidence in Jess Willard's camp that the champion will win from Frank Moran at Madison Square Garden on March 25 by a knockout has become so strong that Tom Jones, Willard's manager, has wagered $1,000 at even money with Ike Dorgan, manager of Moran, that Willard will knock out the Pittsburgher. This is one of the few good-sized bets on the bout that have been made thus far. Jones is credited with being a shrewd bettor, and he made the wager with Dorgan with the greatest apparent satisfaction. He has also made other bets that the champion will register the dream-punch on Moran.

The betting fraternity is just becoming active on this bout, and the coming week may see some large wagers registered. Some of the wise gamblers are willing to take the Moran end at good odds, but there have been no bets made which indicate that Moran's backers are willing to take a chance on his outpointing the champion, except at wide odds.

One betting commissioner has $3,000 to bet at odds of 10 to 8 that Willard will get the majority of the newspaper decisions. On account of the no-decision rule of the State Athletic Commission, newspaper decisions are the only basis for a decision, and to most bettors, this is not a satisfactory conclusion in many cases. A few bets have been made at even money that Moran will stay six rounds. Many of Moran's friends are willing to bet large amounts at even money that he will stay the ten rounds with Willard.

Moran took thinks easy at his training quarters at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse, in Walker Avenue, yesterday. In the morning he took a two-mile run, and then came back and spent the day reading the newspapers. Moran will start his training early today. He will take a five-mile romp this morning, and in the afternoon will do some gymnasium work. He did no boxing at Saratoga, but may spar a few rounds today with Willie Lewis. Later in the week he will get down to boxing in earnest and will have plenty of this kind of exercise before the big bout.

Moran has engaged a boxer from Pittsburgh named John Daly, who is almost as tall as Willard. Bartley Madden, the New Jersey heavyweight, has been Moran's sparring partner for some time and has always brought good luck to the Moran camp. He will do a lot of boxing with the challenger. Moran will also try to engage Jimmy Johnston's heavyweight, Andre Anderson, who has knocked out several of his opponents lately.

Moran said yesterday that he was as hard as iron and all he would have to do until the night of the bout was to remain just about at his present weight, 204 pounds. The strenuous outdoor life in Saratoga has put him in the best of condition.

Moran is surprisingly confident. "Everybody who speaks about Willard," said Moran yesterday, "talks about his great size. Has he got anything besides size? The bigger he is the easier he will be to hit—that's the way I look at it.

"As far as condition goes, I am sure I will be in better condition than he will be on the night of the bout. I think I can get more power in my blows by punching up at Willard than he will get punching down at me. He has never seen me box and has no idea what my style will be on the night of the bout. I don't expect to have any trouble landing my punches on him."

Before the week is over Moran will go through a routine of training which includes bag-punching, skipping rope, and handball, besides boxing.

"I never felt so well in my life as I do right now," said Moran yesterday. "I can't see much to worry about."

HARD BOUT FOR LEONARD.

Will Box Johnny Dundee at the Garden Wednesday Night.

The best boxing bout of the week is scheduled for Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night, when the ambitious Harlem lightweight, Benny Leonard, will be seen in action in the main bout with Johnny Dundee, the fast Italian boxer, who is striving to get to the top of the lightweight division. In boxing opponents of Dundee's calibre, Leonard is taking on the biggest task of his career and his manager, Billy Gibson, and his trainer, Leach Cross, both believe that Leonard will make the best showing of his short and successful career.

Leonard has developed a dangerous punch which has knocked out Joe Mangot, Phil Bloom, and Jimmy Murphy of Philadelphia. Dundee is one of the best of the local lightweights and expects to outpoint Leonard with his great speed and outgeneral him with his extensive ring experience.

With the suspension lifted from the Manhattan A. C., that club will reopen its doors on Friday night, the main attraction being a ten-round bout between the hard hitting Jack Dillon of Indianapolis and Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman. This bout should be worth seeing, as both boxers are of the slugging type and will furnish plenty of action. Flynn had a long rest before he resumed training at Excelsior Springs, and will be in the best of condition for the bout.

The bout at the Olympic A. C. tonight between Pal Moore of Philadelphia and Allie Nack, will attract many boxing fans. It will be Moore's first appearance in a New York ring in three years. Nack jumped into prominence when he fought two spectacular bouts against Carey Phelan, and he is confident of outpointing Moore.

The Pioneer A. C., where Jess Willard is training, will offer a good show on Tuesday night, the main bout bringing together Joe Wagner and Joe Hopkins. On the same night, the Americus and the Broadway Sporting Clubs will stage bouts between negro boxers. At the Broadway Club in Brooklyn Sam Langford of Boston will again meet the New Orleans heavyweight, Harry Wills. Langford recently knocked Wills out in New Orleans and Sam thinks he can do the same thing again. The two negro lightweights, Leo Johnson and Charley Smith, will furnish the main bout at the American Sporting Club at Sulzer's Casino.

On Thursday and Saturday nights there will be amateur bouts at the Crescent A. C., and on Saturday night the members of the New York A. C. will witness bouts between professional boxers, the main bout bringing together Harry Condon and Sailor Dunaheay. The bouts scheduled thus far for this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Olympia A. C.—Pal Moore vs. Allie Nack and Al Britton vs. Eddie Nugent.

Vanderbilt A. C.—Young Hicks vs. Young Lowery.

Broadway S. C.—(Afternoon.) Charley Warren vs. Billy West.

Military A. C.—Eddie Wallace vs. Bushey Graham.

TUESDAY.

American S. C.—Leo Johnson vs. Charlie Smith.

Broadway S. C.—Sam Langford vs. Harry Wills.

Pioneer A. C.—Joe Wagner vs. Joe Hopkins.

WEDNESDAY.

Madison Square Garden—Johnny Dundee vs. Benny Leonard.

THURSDAY.

Crescent A. C.—Amateur boxing.

FRIDAY.

Manhattan A. C.—Jack Dillon vs. Jim Flynn.

Vanderbilt A. C.—Dutch Brandt vs. Young Zulu Kid.

SATURDAY.

New York A. C.—Harry Condon vs. Sailor Dunaheay.

Crescent A. C.—Amateur boxing.

Kidde Wins Jersey Squash Title.

Frank Kidde of Montclair won the squash tennis championship of New Jersey yesterday afternoon at the Englewood Field Club when he defeated Reginald E. Fink in the final round. Fink won the first game at 14—17, but he could not maintain the advantage in succeeding games. In the second the clever placing of Kidde gave him an easy victory at 15—3, and the next two games went to Kidde at 15—4 and 15—8.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Two Great Golfers.

Though the tournament season in golf is still young, two interesting facts stand out in the play which has already passed into the golfing annals of 1916—Phil Carter has won three consecutive tournaments at Pinehurst, and MacDonald Smith defeated a fine field in the West Coast Open Championship at Belleair on Saturday. The last time that Harry Vardon visited these shores he said that young Mac Smith was the finest golfer we possessed, and the youngster lived up to his predictions by winning the metropolitan open championship at Scarsdale in 1914 with a world's record score of 278 strokes for seventy-two holes. Last season the younger brother of the famous Alec took it into his head to wander all over the country, from coast to coast, and as a consequence his play fell off, but this season his intention is to stick to Wykagyl with Alec. With the propitious start he has made, leading a field of champions by eight strokes, it would seem that America's greatest natural golfer were about to settle down and take the position which is his by right of natural ability.

Philip Van Gelder Carter, although only twenty years old, has passed the "infant phenomenon" class, and his victories are no longer considered in the light of brilliant flashes, but are regarded as testimony to the fact that America has once more developed a youngster who, at an early age, has risen to championship heights. This country has been remarkable for the youth of its golf champions, with H. Chandler Egan, E. M. Byers, Jerry Travers, Francis Ouimet, and Bob Gardner on the amateur list, and Travers, Ouimet, McDermott, and Hagen as winners of the open title. But on looking over this array of golfing talent it may be said that not any single player had shown such a consecutive string of brilliant victories at such an early age as the present junior metropolitan champion has done. Youth and skill are the envied qualities possessed by Phil Carter and MacDonald Smith.

A Close Race in Hockey.

Conditions could not be more interesting for the finish of the Amateur Hockey League race at St. Nicholas Rink on Saturday night. With the Boston A. A. but a game behind the leaders, the final game between St. Nicholas and the Unicorn, if won by the Boston seven, will bring about a tie for first place. When the teams played in the first half of the series, the Boston Club lost by 5 to 2. The Bostonians, under the coaching of Bob Winsor, are a far better aggregation now than at that time. It would not be surprising if the Boston team brought about a tie for the championship.

Many of the St. Nicholas Club's victories early in the season depended on the individual brilliancy of Hobey Baker, but the opposing skaters have found a way to stop Baker, and the St. Nicholas team has now developed efficient team play. The other six players do not now depend on Baker to do most of the scoring. The whole line of forwards gets into the plays, and the Santa Claus seven now has a passing game which is the best in the league.

Yale's Scholarly Assistant Coach.

Despite all that is constantly being said about the deleterious effect upon scholarship of active application to college sports, any freshman past, present or future, can tell of fine athletes who were likewise honor men in the curriculum of studies. Hugh Tallant, Harvard's one-time lawn tennis star, is a case in point; and other instances abound.

Yale is about to profit by a notable example of the combination of learning and physical prowess in the person of Professor M. A. Abbott, newly appointed to the department of classics of the university. His erudition in Latin, his specialty, may be of less interest to Yale men and Yale partisans than his erudition in the finer points of sound oarsmanship, although he himself would indubitably reverse this order of importance for his accomplishments. At any rate, Guy Nickalls, whose friend he is, and whom he is assisting in the development of the Yale crews, is congratulating himself and the institution upon Professor Abbott's presence and aid in molding Yale's watermanship. It is said that later, if his work proves effective and he can spare the time from his classrooms, he may become head coach, thereby forging a pleasant link in the faculty control movement.

At King's College, in Nova Scotia, where Professor Abbott took his A. B. twenty-three years ago, he played football, cricket, and lawn tennis, rowed, and, incidentally, stood at the head of his class. Later, at Oxford University, he increased his scholarship laurels and also kept up his football, skated against Cambridge, and was made captain of his crew. Since, he has taught classics at Groton, where his interest in and personal attention to the turning out of well-drilled athletes have had a marked effect.

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Class A Billiards.

In nearly every particular the national Class A amateur billiard tournament now in progress at the Arion Society has thus far proved disappointing. The standard of play is below that of former years, and an event that started auspiciously, with a well-balanced field, bids fair to prove the most uninteresting tournament that has ever been held. There is no better way to describe the games that have been played than to say that they were dull. One or two, to be sure, have provided a close contest, but the absence of high averages has prolonged them to the point where players as well as spectators were tired of the monotony. Only occasionally has there been a high run, and invariably it has been followed by poor execution that brought many low counts. Some of the games have found almost no spectators to witness the conclusion.

When the game is well played, billiards provides interesting entertainment. It has been developed almost to the point of an art, and while it is too much to expect that amateurs shall approach the degree of perfection of the professionals, the amateur tournaments of the past have furnished some truly brilliant work. Whatever may be the trouble this year, whether it is the players themselves, or that intangible something which will make a good player go poorly under certain conditions, no one can decide. At any rate the averages are below par, with the tournament more than half finished, and there has been but one run that has mounted well toward the 100 mark. Heddon has made 81 and this stands as the tournament record. One of the unaccountable failures is that of Morris D. Brown. Before the tournament he was averaging high, but his games in the actual event have given but a dim reflection of his true ability.

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Kauff and the Giants.

One of the most regrettable features to baseball fans about the failure of Benny Kauff to report with the Giants, is that they will not have the opportunity of seeing for themselves whether Kauff is a good enough baseball player to attain the high standard of play in the National League that he did in the Federal League. The playing ability of the Federal League stars and those of the major leagues has always been a subject of feverish discussion among ball enthusiasts. With Kauff on the Giants' team it could quickly be seen if the National League pitching would be as easy for him to hit as the pitching in the outlaw organization. Baseball fans in general have not a bit of interest in the whys and wherefores of Kauff's hold-out. They only wish that he would join the Giants so that a number of heated arguments could be settled and several friendly bets decided.

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College Water Polo.

Annually, at this season, college water polo is placed under fire by varsity swimmers who prefer a milder kind of sport, or by outsiders who believe they have discovered the ideal aquatic game. It would not be surprising, therefore, to hear that a few student devotees of soccer are again advocating its official adoption by the intercollegiate league, and that suggestions have been offered for an entirely new game, different from all those now being played.

Regarding the efforts of the soccer advocates, graduate watermen have pointed out before that there is nothing to prevent their organizing teams and booking matches without interfering with followers of other sports. Soccer football players enjoy the pastime of their choice, yet they are not constantly hammering the more popular Rugby. There are swimmers enough at our colleges to furnish plenty of material for both soccer and Rugby water polo, and the two games appeal to different types of men, so there is no reason why one should be abandoned in favor of the other.

As to those who would introduce new, untried games, it would be interesting to learn just what objections they have to the one now played. That it is well liked by university watermen there can be no doubt, for each succeeding year sees more candidates report for practice, and the squads are now so large that class teams are formed in the Fall and hold tournaments before the opening of the championship matches. The public also favors water polo strongly, as evidenced by the fact that the intercollegiate league authorities will not grant membership to a college unless it guarantees to enter a water polo team for the title race, simply because experience has shown that a swimming meet without water polo will not draw half as big a crowd, and the associations are largely dependent for support on the returns from the meets.

The claim, at times made, that the sport is rough and dangerous need hardly be considered. Not an injury has been chronicled during the past eight or ten years, and this cannot be said of any other game offering opportunities for personal encounter. For the rest, college water polo, besides increasing swimming ability and proving attractive to both players and spectators, has one valuable feature not possessed by soccer, basket polo, water basket ball, or any other aquatic pastime at present in use. It develops competent and practical life-savers. No man who has learned to tackle an opponent and break the latter's hold, as he must to qualify for the game, will have trouble in rescuing a drowning person and protecting himself in so doing.

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The Indoor Intercollegiates.

Praise is due the management of the second annual indoor team sports of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night for the efficient and successful manner in which the games were handled. It was not the fault of the management that many of the teams entered in the relay defaulted before the start, but the few squads which did compete in the relay events furnished all the action that could be desired. At times the games resembled a three-ring circus, with one track and four field contests being decided simultaneously, but no interest was detracted from any exhibition through this fact.

If any fault is to be found it is that some of the field events were too long drawn out. This was due to the big entry. The pole vault for height, for instance, started at 7:30 o'clock and was not over until 11, but there were more than a score of contestants. This is a fault that is really no fault, and one that could not be remedied without limiting the field.

Although Cornell captured a goodly share of the spoils, Jack Moakley was handicapped to some criticism for not having a sufficient number of men on hand to give his stars a rest between races. He started Beckwith, Irish, Potter, and Windnagle in the six-lap relay, in which they secured second place to Yale after running themselves almost into the ground, yet a comparatively short time after the Ithaca trainer sent the same team with the substitution of Taylor for Irish into the twelve-lap relay. It seemed that Moakley was asking too much of his charges, and this opinion appeared substantiated when Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with a team considered much inferior to the Ithacans, walked away with the race. The energy of the Cornellians, with the exception of Taylor, had been expended in the six-lap relay, and they had nothing in reserve for the longer race.

DWARF GOLF LINKS ON USEPPA ISLAND

Colonel Bogey Holds No Terrors on Miniature Course Off Florida Coast.

Though there are many disputes as to which is the longest golf course in this country, the nine-hole links of the Useppa Golf Club on Useppa Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, off the west coast of Florida, lays undisputed claim to the title of the smallest course of all. The total length of the course is 1,785 yards, which justifies its title of "The Vest Pocket Golf Course of America." One very good reason for the small size of the links is the fact that it is as large as the island's limits allow it to be, and a sliced or a pulled ball off more than one tee finds its way into the dark windings of the Gulf Stream.

Although the course is 200 yards short of the 2,000 yard mark, some benevolent person has arranged the bogey score so that it totals thirty-three strokes. The explanation of this phenomenon is reported to be in the fact that the natural handicaps are so great that the difficulty of the game is doubled. To Northern golfers acquainted with the difficulties of the national links—Baltusrol, Myopia, and the other representative courses—a hole 305 yards long, with a bogey of five strokes, will be something of a surprise. This is the longest hole on the course, an elbow hole demanding two strokes to get the green with the liberal allowance of three putts.

The second hole, 185 yards to a table green, has a bogey 4, and the 220-yard sixth hole has a like allowance. The ninth hole, which is five yards longer than the sixth, with an additional handicap of a double row of orange trees which serve in the capacity of a bunker, is another bogey 4 hole on this accommodating golf course. Needless to say, a bogey contest on this island leaves the mythical Colonel more battle-scarred than he usually becomes in similar engagements on Northern courses.

Although Miss Marion Hollins, Secretary of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, will be away from the city for the month of March, there will be no lull in the activities of the women's organization, and Miss Hollins has appointed Miss Harriet Alexander, of 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, to act as Secretary in her place until she returns. The Westbrook player has gone on an extended trip through the West.

According to William McFarlane, the former Baltimore professional who is now in charge of the reorganized Hudson River Country Club, the new eighteen-hole circuit is rapidly nearing completion and will be ready for the treading of the golfer as soon as the warm Spring weather arrives. Instead of the old nine-hole course, which was known as the Sawhill links, the new course has a yardage of about 6,500, which puts it well up in distance with other links of the metropolitan district. There will be four water holes in the reconstructed course, three stream hazards along the fair green on approaches, and a mid-iron shot across a lake for a one-shot hole.

The latest announcement of the appointment of a professional is that of Robert Dow, one of the oldest pros in point of service in this country, who will take charge of the Oneonta Golf Club links, near Cooperstown, for the coming season. Dow came to this country in 1897 from the famous Musselburgh links in Scotland. He was at the Island Golf Club of Troy last season, and on April 1 he will start his work at the Oneonta course, where he replaces Jimmy Milligen, who is now fighting for the Allies with the British forces on the western battle front. James Sanderson, the newly-appointed professional at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, took up his position yesterday, and will set at work immediately working on an improvement of the putting green.

FLORIDA GOLF TITLE PLAY.

Tourney for State Championship Opens at Palm Beach Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 5.—Following the windup of the annual open tennis tournament for the championship of Florida, the qualifying round for the Florida State golf championship will be played here tomorrow.

Ninety-six players had entered tonight. Among them is Reginald M. Lewis, the young Wykagyl golfer, who was runner up to Walter J. Travis in the South Florida championship a fortnight ago. Mr. Travis has departed, leaving, however, plenty of good timber to inject uncertainties. The annual golf and tennis ball at the Breakers will follow tomorrow's play. It is to be an all-night affair, with extensive floral decorations, supper on the veranda at midnight and dancing until 4 o'clock

Start Women's Tennis Today.

With the women's national indoor tennis championship to be played next week at the Seventh Regiment Armory, especial interest attaches to the women's tournament, which will start today at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn. Many of those who will strive for the championship honors will compete, among them Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the title holder, and the tournament will give some idea of what may be expected in the national event. Though there are a number of strong players, it is not anticipated that Miss Bjurstedt will experience any great difficulty in going through to victory, presuming, of course, that she is as effective in her indoor playing as she was a year ago. This will be the first tournament in which the Norwegian player has competed this year.

Always say—
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GUINNESS.
Even though most places sell it exclusively
Bottled by—E. & J. BURKE

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH of GREAT AGE

SPORTING EVENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
Wednesday, March 8th,
BENNY LEONARD vs. JOHNNY DUNDEE
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
Tel. Mad. Sq. 5100.

LOW BILLIARD AVERAGES.

Only Three in Class A Have Made Better Than 8.

Few of the players in the Class A amateur billiard tournament at the Arion Society have thus far made grand averages that are creditable for Class A. Only three—Edward W. Gardner, who leads the contestants; Francis S. Appleby, and Charles Heddon—have grand averages better than 8, which is the requirement for entrance to Class A, and no average has thus far approached that made by Joseph Mayer, who won the tournament a year ago with a grand average of 15 and a high average of 25. The best grand average has been made by Gardner and the best high average by Poggenburg. The latter, however, has fallen below Class A requirements in grand average. Charles Heddon has the credit of making the best high run, 81. The records of the players are:

	H. R.	H. Av.	G. Av.
E. W. Gardner	76	10	9 21-131
F. S. Appleby	49	9 13-43	9 8-88
M. D. Brown	59	8 34-37	7 8-142
C. Heddon	81	10 10-39	8 108-133
J. F. Poggenburg	54	11 15-35	7 75-141
E. T. Appleby	52	6 11-45	6 98-189
J. Klinger	56	8 35-40	6 158-178

Lewis to Wrestle Four in an Hour.

Strangler Lewis, who wants wrestlers served up to him at the rate of four an hour, agreeing to throw each one in fifteen minutes or forfeit $500 apiece, with an added $100 for every minute over the fifteen, will reach the haven of his heart's desire tonight at Madison Square Garden. The quartet will be there, and Lewis will be on hand.

Finish matches are also scheduled for the Garden meet tonight, between Zbyszko and Hans Assan, Hussane and Christenson, and Dr. Roller and Tom Draak.

Curling at St. Andrews Golf Club.

A curling match between two teams made up of the members of St. Andrew's Golf Club at Mount Hope, N. Y., yesterday was won by the team of which Ogden G. Foss was skip. This combination made a score of 17 as against 14 for the team of which J. R. Mix was skip. The winning team was composed of G. Clapperton, R. G. Cholmoneley-Jones, L. Sandford, and Ogden G. Foss. The opposing team was made up of A. H. Foss, S. Reed, F. Coe, and J. R. Mix.

Janowski Gains on Jaffe.

D. Janowski of Paris succeeded in reducing the lead of Charles Jaffe by one point in their chess match of five games up as a result to winning the fifth game at Marshall's Chess Divan after a struggle lasting eighty-three moves yesterday. The record to date is: Jaffe, 3; Janowski, 2; drawn, 0.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Men's Shoe Store
Clean-up of Odds and Broken Lots
Russet & Black Calf now Were $4, $5, and $6.00 } $2.85
Discontinued Lines, Sizes Broken
$6 & $7 Cordovans Now $4.85
Discontinued Lines
Not all sizes

Hockey & Basket Ball Shoes, $2.85
Reduced From $3.50 & $4.00

ADVERTISEMENT.
Corstairs Rye
EST-1788
The name proves the quality
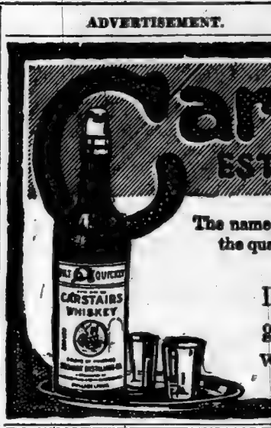
In the protective bottle—"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good."

CLEAR DAY ENTICES HORDE OF RUNNERS

Harry Nichols Runs Away from Field in Cross-Country Chase of Harlem League.

With virtually perfect cross-country weather prevailing, the hill and dale chasers of New York participated yesterday en masse in the various invitation road races which were contested thro

MAE MURRAY MAKES A GOOD MOVIE STAR

Former Dancer an Attractive Heroine in "To Have and to Hold" at the Strand.

A TALE OF COLONIAL DAYS

Picturesque Costumes and Thrilling Incidents Hold Spectator's Interest—Other New Films Shown.

Are you fitted by nature to become a moving picture actress? You never can tell, as Balmy George, Mr. Shaw's waiter, remarked so pithily. For instance, Mae Murray, who one-stepped into popularity on the crest of the late dancing tidal wave, didn't know she was a movie subject till she posed for a short film that formed an interlude in Flo Ziegfeld's "Follies" at the New Amsterdam last Summer.

Now the moving picture camera is a capricious thing. Some reputedly pretty women who make excellent subjects for still photographs do not register well in moving ones, while quite as often plain women look well on the screen. Then there are tricks of expression and movement natural to some persons that fit them for acting before the camera. So it happens that until one has had a test picture taken one never can tell.

Miss Murray, who does not belong to the plain group, is a natural screen subject, so when representatives of the Lasky Company saw her in the film in "The Follies" they immediately put her under contract. Yesterday the first picture for which she acted recently at the Lasky studios in California was exhibited at the Strand.

The erstwhile dancer did not betray the confidence her managers put in her. Her natural grace is an asset in an art where movement means so much, and she possesses a certain girlish and piquant beauty, in itself appealing and especially so through a suggestion of pathos she is able to put into her facial expression. This, alone, should be of incalculable value to the new star. She has yet to remember that she is not dancing—in this picture she is ceaselessly fluttering—but she will learn repose, no doubt.

An adaptation of Mary Johnson's popular novel of a decade or more ago, "To Have and to Hold," introduced Miss Murray in her new metier to Broadway. It proved a good picture, with its picturesque costumes of the days when America was a colony of King James, and its stirring fights. The story of the court favorite who flees to America to escape marriage to a Lord she detests presents excellent opportunities for stirring scenes and the director has taken advantage of them.

Wallace Reid, who will be remembered as the handsome young man who made love to Geraldine Farrar in the films, had the rôle of Captain Ralph Percy, who marries Lady Joscelyn as soon as she has landed with the motley crew of serving maids brought over to marry the colonists. Mr. Reid fought almost as many duels during the photographing of the picture as a German colleger during his university training. First, Captain Percy and his bride chance upon Lord Carnal, her neglected suitor, at the quay a few moments after he lands in the colony, whither he has come in search of her who had jilted him.

Then Captain Percy starts to sail away with his bride and is set upon by Lord Carnal and a band of bullies. The latter are beaten off, and only Lord Carnal is taken along as a captive. The wreck of the boat on a rocky coast, with Miss Murray, drenched and limp, carried ashore in the arms of Mr. Reid, is the next thrilling scene in the picture.

The adventures of the marooned party with the band of pirates who come ashore on the desert island to bury their Captain, make up the latter half of the picture. In this there are some fine pictures of the four-masted schooner riding at anchor and of the wicked band with their long mustachios and knives who roam her decks. The ship is a Masefield poem come to life. The success of the pirate scenes suggests that when "Treasure Island" is translated into movies there will be a real picture.

Captain Percy, as those who read the book may recall, wounded enough of the crew with his long sword to convince them he is a notorious pirate chief sent to lead them. Of course Lord Carnal doesn't allow him to reign long before he reveals his identity. The appearance of another ship with the Governor of Virginia and a cannon aboard just as Captain Percy is about to walk the plank, the attack upon the pirate ship, the wreck upon the shoals, rescue, and the inevitable happy ending unreel in rapid succession.

One of the commendable features of the larger picture theatres is the popularizing of good music. Some of the singers who appear from week to week are splendid artists who take this means of making money while continuing their study or waiting for their great opportunity. Yesterday Grace Hoffman sang a Polonaise from "Mignon." Miss Hoffman has a coloratura voice which she uses skillfully and intelligently. Only on the concert and opera stage in New York is singing as good heard. The audience showed by their applause that they appreciated it.

"The Moral Fabric," with Frank Mills as the star, was the feature of the new program at the Knickerbocker yesterday. Marguerite Clark appeared in a new picture, entitled "Out of the Drifts," at the Broadway. "The Marble Heart," with Violet Horner, was the new offering at the Academy of Music. William S. Hart in "Hell's Hinges" and Mack Sennett in "The Judge" will be the features of today's new bill at the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

TO SHOW CENSORED FILMS.

Movie Board of Trade Will Give a Dinner in Fight on Restrictive Laws

As a feature of its propaganda against the passing of motion picture censorship bills by State Legislatures now in Congress the Motion Picture Board of Trade of America will give a dinner next Thursday night at the Hotel Astor, at which the men who draw the cartoons and write the humorous columns for the newspapers in this city will be the guests.

The room in which the dinner will be served will be fitted up to represent a motion picture studio. In the course of the evening five reels of film deleted by the State censors and called "What the Public Never Saw and Never Will See" will be exhibited.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The committee in charge of the dinner to Daniel Frohman, which was to have been given at the Hotel Astor on Sunday night, March 26, has postponed the affair until some time next month.

Sir Herbert Tree is due to arrive in New York tomorrow. The night before he left Los Angeles he entertained the staff of the Fine Arts Studio, where the moving pictures for which he posed were taken, at dinner. Among his guests were D. W. Griffith, John Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks.

At the Palace today Irene Franklin will introduce some new songs written by her and her husband, Burton Green. Miss Franklin sang the songs for the first time in public last Thursday night at the Century Theatre in Washington before an audience of which President Wilson was one member.

In connection with the birthday of Robert Emmet yesterday Jerome Connor, an Irish-American sculptor of Washington, D. C., announced that he had persuaded Brandon Tynan to pose for a statue of the Irish patriot, which he has been commissioned to model. The statue will be paid for out of a fund being raised by the Emmet National Committee, and will be installed in the rotunda of the National Gallery in Washington.

Louis Calvert, who is a member of Grace George's repertory company at the Playhouse, has known out his first naturalization papers, and expects to make New York his permanent home. Mr. Calvert is English by birth, and has had a long career on the English stage. He was a member of the endowed New Theatre company when it was housed in the playhouse in Central Park West, now known as the Century.

Strindberg's "Miss Julia" will be repeated tomorrow and on Wednesday and Thursday nights by the Bruno Players at the Thimble Theatre.

A photograph of the German Emperor will be given to each woman in the audiences that witness the German war pictures at Weber's Theatre today.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:23|Sun sets..5:53|Moon sets..9:03

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:09	9:34	3:06	3:24
Governors Island	9:41	10:07	3:40	4:00
Hell Gate	11:47	11:57	3:21	3:41

Arrived—Sunday, March 5.

SS Rotterdam, Falmouth, Feb. 26.
SS Antonio Lopez, Vera Cruz, Feb. 24.
SS Commodore Rollins, Valencia, Feb. 16.
SS Huelva, Huelva, Feb. 18.
SS Florida, Philadelphia, March 3.
SS Gloria de Larrinaga, Norfolk, Feb. 28.
SS Columbia, Curacao, Feb. 26.
SS Clan McChisholm, Boston, March 1.
SS San Marcos, Mobile, Feb. 26.
SS Esperanza, Havana, Feb. 29.
SS Colorado, Middlesboro, Feb. 13.
SS Bellatrix, Antilla, Feb. 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 16
Sicania	Naples	Feb. 8
Romsdalfjord	Kirkwall	Feb. 13
Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Prosper III	Christiania	Feb. 15
Headcliffe	Tyne	Feb. 17
Kirkoswald	Gibraltar	Feb. 18
Maroni	Bordeaux	Feb. 18
Aladdin	Lisbon	Feb. 17
Cayo Citano	London	Feb. 20
Marie d'Giorgio	Seville	Feb. 21
Wenvoe	Gibraltar	Feb. 15
*Carolina	San Juan	Mar. 1
*Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Feb. 23
*Tenadores	Cristobal	Feb. 28
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 4
Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Stockholm	Greenock	Feb. 26
Atlanten	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Cymric	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Evelyn	San Juan	Mar. 1
Earl of Elgin	Hull	Feb. 16
Karlba	Gibraltar	Feb. 18
Sammanger	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Sixaola	Santiago	Mar. 1
Monius	New Orleans	Mar. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

America	Naples	Feb. 23
Caritas	Kola Bay	Feb. 24
Vasilefs Constantinos	Piraeus	Feb. 17
Chicago	Bordeaux	Feb. 27
Anglo-Bolivian	London	Feb. 20
Belgier	Azores	Feb. 23
Morro Castle	Havana	Mar. 2
Pheodia	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Gamma	Tampa	Mar. 2
Unionesa	Tampa	Mar. 2
Nueces	Galveston	Mar. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 4

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Ioannina	Gibraltar	Feb. 21
Lancastrian	London	Feb. 22
Arifowan	Bordeaux	Feb. 22
Ile de la Reunion	Gibraltar	Feb. 20
Exeter City	Bristol	Feb. 21
Munamar	Antilla	Mar. 2
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 5
El Mundo	Galveston	Mar. 2

DUE THURSDAY.

Hudson	Bordeaux	Feb. 23
Marie di Giorgio	Seville	Feb. 21
Kasenga	London	Feb. 22
Santa Maria	Santa Marta	Feb. 22
Advance	Cristobal	Mar. 2
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 6
El Siglo	Galveston	Mar. 4
Creole	New Orleans	Mar. 4

DUE FRIDAY.

Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Feb. 29
Samsenger	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Luelline	Dartmouth	Feb. 23
Harrovian	Havre	Feb. 22
Zulia	Porto Rico	Mar. 4
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 7
San Jacinto	Galveston	Mar. 4

DUE SATURDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Mar. 3
Strathtay	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
Pannonia	London	Feb. 23
Narragansett	London	Feb. 23
Yamato Maru	Gibraltar	Feb. 23
Holbein	Liverpool	Feb. 25
Inn of Airlie	London	Feb. 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 8

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY. Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Hortensius, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Marona, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	5:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Conal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lapland, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Lepanto, Hull		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

San Guzhelmo, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maxoia, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Paso, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Denis, Para	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montanan, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Athas, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago		2:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, London		12:00 M.
Valeria, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
El Valle, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
V. Constantinos, Piraeus	10:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
Munamar, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Siberia, London		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

*Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 5.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 77 miles S. of Mayaguez at noon 4th.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 25 miles S. E. of Macoris at 7 P. M. 4th.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 290 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 111 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Sau Juan, San Juan to New York, was 615 miles from Nantucket at 7 P. M. 4th.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 92 miles E. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 315 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 754 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 20 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, passed Jupiter at 4 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 240 miles N. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 240 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 547 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, was 144 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 350 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 236 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 230 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 112 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 201 miles S. at noon.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 225 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 11, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. March 11, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 5, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 11, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Hellig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 15, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 11, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 9, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ..... Mar. 9
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Niagara ..... Mar. 10
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Taithyhlus ..... Mar. 10
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru ..... Mar. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru ..... Mar. 12
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian ..... Mar. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Montegle ..... Mar. 16
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West.) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... Mar. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... Mar. 17

WIFE SAYS BERGHS LIVED IN SILENCE

Sister-in-Law of S. P. C. A. Founder Charges Her Husband Ignored Her Completely.

ALIMONY REFUSED BY COURT

Banker Tells Court His Wife Told Him Not to Kiss or Notice Her.

An application made by Mrs. Ella S. Wilkens Bergh for $500 a month alimony pending trial of the suit brought for a separation by William C. Bergh has been denied by Justice Finch of the Supreme Court. Mr. Bergh is connected with the Columbia Bank. He is a brother of Henry Bergh, founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In his complaint Mr. Bergh said that his wife left their home at 32 West Seventy-first Street on Oct. 1 last and had taken with her their children, Alfred P., 14 years old; Henry Bergh 3d, 13, and Roland C., 10.

Mrs. Bergh said in her application that her husband had treated her in such a manner as to make her fear for her life. "Immediately after our marriage," she said, "my husband began to treat me with great discourtesy. He talked only in monosyllables. For eight years he never addressed me by name and never used a term of endearment except on two occasions, when in the presence of third persons, he called me 'My dear.'"

She also said that his treatment of her was one of studied indifference and contempt, "that he made a practice of ignoring her presence," that when she would enter a room where he was he would leave it, and that for three years he had refused to speak to her at the table, always addressing her through the servants. Concerning the accusation that she had abandoned her husband, Mrs. Bergh said that she had merely refused to return to his home until he promised to treat her with respect.

She said that when she was married to the plaintiff she had $48,000, and all but $8,000 of it she had spent for a house at 126 East Thirty-sixth Street. The remainder of the money had been spent in paying the household expenses. She has an income of $6,000 a year from a trust fund, she said, but she is in debt $5,000. Her husband, she asserts, owns a third interest in the property at 429 Fifth Avenue, worth $275,000, and a half interest in a great deal of property in Chatham Square. In addition, she says, his salary from the Columbia Bank is generous.

Mr. Bergh replied to the application by saying in an affidavit that his wife told him in June, 1913, not to kiss her or to notice her in any way and that she had interfered with the education of their sons by taking them from school and keeping them in a nursery in the care of a governess. He said that his present home cost him $50,000, and that he was willing to maintain his family.

Mr. Bergh accused his wife of extravagance, and said she had spent more than $50,000 since their marriage, that he was unable to live within his income and had spent $30,000 of his principal in maintaining his home. Mrs. Bergh and the children are living at 25 West Forty-ninth Street.

SYMPHONY

Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., March 12.

KREISLER AND CASALS

Seats $1 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18. Carnegie Hall Box Office & Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg.

FAREWELL CONCERT
and beginning of a ten weeks
Transcontinental Tour
OF EIGHT THOUSAND MILES with

JOSEF HOFMANN

as Soloist.
Wed. Aft., Mar. 15, Carnegie Hall.
TSCHAIKOWSKY'S FIFTH SYMPHONY.
BEETHOVEN'S "EMPEROR" CONCERTO.
GROUP OF SOLOS FOR PIANO.
Seats Tue to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18. Carnegie Hall Box Office & Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8:15, Change of Opera. Double Bill. Cav. Rusticana, Zarska, Bra-lani, Botta, De Luca, followed by Goyescas. Fitziu, Perini, Marthelli, De Luca, Cond., Ravagnoli.
Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., Spec. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Kurt, Mason; Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 1:30, Meistersinger. Gadski, Mattfeld; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $2.) Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos, De Luca, Damaveo, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Ravagnoli.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

8 1st STREET THEATRE
THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER
1st Exclusive Uptown Showing
TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre
WM. S. HART in "Hell's Hinges."
CHARLES MURRAY in "The Judge."
Splendid Vaudeville
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
MAT. TODAY 10c & 15c.
EVENINGS 15c, 25c, 50c.

Hippodrome

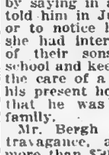

Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
—SEATS NOW UP TO EASTER—
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...46d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1916.

TANTALIZING THE RAILWAYS.

The railways are said to be "glutted with prosperity." A St. Paul dispatch to THE TIMES says that the roads of the Northwest are surpassing last Fall's earnings while there is still snow on the ground, and that there will be new maximums with the Spring. The Chicago Tribune said on Saturday that only one of the trunk lines to New York has its rails clear. There are 100,000 cars loaded to the roofs on storage tracks between Chicago and New York, and "goods "which left Chicago in December "have not gotten within 300 miles of "New York." There is freight worth millions lying on the ground, and there are great losses to manufacturers. The railways are not making deliveries within the time limit, and there is demurrage to pay, besides the loss of profits.

This is the surface of the situation which the Interstate Commerce Commission begins to investigate in this city today. There have been published statements that some branches of business are better served than others, and the discrimination is to be looked into. Domestic shippers regard themselves as equally entitled to service with foreign, and are critical of the suggestion that export freight is preferred for the reason that the shipping is provided for it, owing to the urgency of the war situation, and that it is a relief to the country to have the blockade broken to that extent.

That is the condition before the country. Every man is entitled to his own theory of the cause, but any explanation must agree with other facts of record which contrast the present situation with former years. The only year like the present was 1907, and the likeness to that year is impaired by the fact that in the interval one obstruction to trade has been removed. There is now no obstacle to the financing of trade in any volume. Trade might be enlarged indefinitely if it were possible for the traffic to be carried on the railways. That distinguishes the present situation from every other preceding 1907. In earlier cases railways and trade were prostrated together. It is natural that railways should suffer with other business, and previous correspondences between receiverships of railways and commercial failures are not surprising.

But now there is an unprecedented volume of railway capital embarrassed, although the volume of railway traffic is unprecedented, despite the embargoes. The railways are at the top of their service to shippers, notwithstanding old financial scandals on some systems. There is no suggestion that the accounts of the railways are padded with uncollectible rebates, or that the maintenance accounts have been starved, although they have been restricted so far as practicable. That much regulation has done and is entitled to the credit. But it has done something else, about which there can be no dispute. It has succeeded equally in the prevention of rates which should enable the railways both to expand their facilities and pay dividends proportionate to other business. The prosperity of the railways is apparent only in the record of tons moved and in comparison with the railways' own record. When the comparison is with other business there is another story to tell, and it explains much.

Take, for example, The Journal of Commerce's compilation comparative of the financial conditions of railways and industrials. In February the industrials issued $130,715,300 more securities than in 1915, but the railways floated $91,407,100 less. There was a decrease of $109,831,300 in railway bond issues, but an increase of $43,905,000 in industrial bonds. These figures are reflected in the incorporation record for the same month. New charters represented $420,680,500, an increase of $328,960,000. Needless to say, railway corporations are conspicuous by their absence. There are plenty of steamship companies represented, without the volunteered aid of the Government, which has no thought of aiding the railways. There can be no doubt of the reason. It is a rare and fortunate railway which earns 10 per cent. for dividends. It is a rare and unfortunate industrial which does regard that as a minimum, while not a few earn in multiples of 10 per cent. It is natural for new money to go where the profit is and where there is a minimum of regulation of anything except business conduct.

It is years since this present result was foretold by competent authorities, among the most recent being the Hadley commission. The persistence against fair warning is such that it is fair to say that the present situation is intentional. Shippers now see that their interest lies in their own profits, not in the restriction of railway profits. It must now be clear to the railway regulators, it would seem, that the reduction of railway profits is a limitation on industrial profits and on domestic trade in general. A new theory of railway regulation is necessary. The opportunity for a constructive reform is as inviting in the case of the railways as of the currency. The way lies in a defeat of the same element that obstructed the accomplishment of the Administration's greatest claim to the country's gratitude and confidence.

THE EXPLOITS OF THE MOEWE.

It is barely possible that the "home port" of the Möwe, that latest German raider of the seas the recent exploits of which surpass in daring and effectiveness those of the already historic Emden, is not in Germany. She may have started her noteworthy career at some port in Southern waters where the neutral authorities lack alertness of vision. If she has returned to such a port her 199 prisoners may be set free, her crew interned, and her $250,000 worth of gold bars just so much useless metal until the war is over. But the obvious inference from the Berlin dispatch is that the Möwe is back safely in a German harbor, having twice braved the perils of the North Sea, evading watchful British squadrons, and in a cruise of many thousands of sea miles captured or sunk thirteen English, one French, and one Belgian vessel.

Not much is yet known about the Möwe, but enough to indicate that she is not heavily armed. She is, perhaps, a merchantman transformed into a commerce raider, and her triumphs have been due to the audacity and skill of her commander and his subordinates, to seamanship of a splendid quality, to the kind of courage that has compelled the admiration of soldiers and sailors without regard to nationality. If, after the record she has made, the Möwe has actually found her way back to Wilhelmshaven without molestation, her achievements will always be remembered in history.

SOLDIERS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE

There is one provision in the Military bill now before the United States Senate which must be eliminated. Probably a vigorous effort will be made to retain it, but it is only reasonable to hope that the good sense of the majority will prevail to suppress an attempt to derange the civil service and practically to destroy the integrity of the system which has produced such excellent results. The provision is that enlisted men who have served for six years may be examined by a board of army officers to test their fitness for civil positions under the Government, and, having been passed, may thereafter be appointed to vacancies in the civil service without further examination.

The civil service law at present contains an exception to the general rule in the case of American soldiers who have been wounded or suffered other disabilities in the wars of their country. These are released from the maximum age limitations and are eligible for appointment after the regular examinations at a grade of 65 when a grade of 70 must be obtained by all others. This preference clause, the acceptance of which was inevitable when the civil service law was framed, has been cited as a precedent in all the attempts that have been made to secure privileges under the law. It is unfortunate that it is a part of the law, but it must stand. The extension of the privilege proposed by the Senate Military bill is discreditable to the framers of that measure. If we could not get men to serve in the army without this unjustifiable promise of political pap the country would, indeed, be in a perilous state. The idea that army officers should have the privilege to decide upon the fitness of men to occupy civil positions is one that ought to be condemned by every officer in the army.

Apart from this preposterous provision, the Senate's bill is better than might have been expected from the seemingly bewildered state of mind in which the nation's legislators have been placed by the question of defense. The proposed extension of the regular army beyond the suggestions of the War Department is necessary when the logical plan for the development of a Federal army of citizen soldiers is rejected. There is a feeble echo of Mr. GARRISON'S Continental Army plan in the bill, as there is also in the House bill. The President is empowered to call, in times of peace, for an average of 600 men in each Congressional district to undergo intensive training under Federal supervision for unspecified periods. It is a poor substitute. The Federalized militia provision differs in some particulars from the plan of the House, but that plan will probably prevail. The difference is not essential. The lamentable fact is that in making our preparations for national defense we are needlessly establishing a huge political power with headquarters in every State.

IT MIGHT, INDEED.

Senator GALLINGER, Republican leader in the Senate, believes, he says, that the Government should advise American citizens not to travel on armed belligerent ships. "I think," he ruminates, "it might be put in the "form of a statute that American citi"zens traveling on armed ships in time "of war did so at their peril."

It might. If Senator GALLINGER drafts such a law he will, of course, make it read that American citizens traveling on armed ships in time of war do so at their peril, and that each of them be and is hereby permanently relieved from payment of all taxes to the Government, either directly or indirectly, through tariff, income taxation, internal revenue taxation, or otherwise.

For any one to take a dollar from another man without permission or equivalent is robbery. When the Government takes a dollar and calls it taxation the Government promises to render an equivalent, and so it is not robbery. The equivalent the Government promises to return is protection—protection so long as the man is behaving himself properly under the law. It promises him, when he gives it his dollar, that in return it will protect him as he goes about his lawful business on the street, the railroad, or the ocean. But if it does not keep this promise, then it has lied. If it does not keep the promise, but does keep the money he has paid to it in consideration of the promise, then it has robbed him of that dollar. Mr. GALLINGER does not wish his Government to become a thief and a liar. Therefore when he proposes that it shall break the promise he must intend that it shall also return the dollar.

If it should do so it would still be contemptible, for though it had made partial amends for taking the money on false pretenses, it would still be a coward; it would be telling the man: "I give you back the dollar because I "am not going to render you th "equivalent, and the reason I shall "not render the equivalent is that I "find it will be uncomfortable and "painful for me to do so; I do not give "you the protection I promised be"cause things that have happened re"cently show me that it would be "dangerous, and I am afraid." But a Government that would do such a thing would have a skin of such texture that it would not mind the look in people's eyes, and it could reflect complacently on the fact that at least, while it had broken its pledge, it had returned its victim's money before he died.

BRITISH FEDERATION AND PROTECTION.

The visit of Mr. FISHER, ex-Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, has aroused in England a renewed and vigorous discussion of the plan of Imperial Federation. For a long time the situation of the over-seas States of the British Empire has been illogical and very unsatisfactory. They are called and, in a very real sense, they are "self-governing." As to their internal affairs they are as completely ipdependent as the United States. Their legislation as to foreign commerce—a sort of touchstone of independence—is uncontrolled, and they tax imports from the United Kingdom as freely as they tax those from Germany or Russia. They have even excluded from their territory British subjects.

But as to the supreme function of peace and war, and as to the policy that may lead to war, they have no voice at all. For the last eighteen months these outlying States have been engaged in war. Their troops have been fighting in Flanders, in France, at Gallipoli, in Egypt, and in Mesopotamia, fighting bravely and suffering enormous losses. Heavy taxes in men and money have been gallantly and loyally met in Canada, Australia, and South Africa in a war not of their own making, in the larger conduct of which their Governments have, and can have, no definite or authoritative share. In the plain words of the Australian ex-Premier: "That can't go on. There must be some change." Unquestionably, after the war, and possibly before it is ended, there will be a change, and it will be in the general direction of federation.

In the discussion of this phase of the future, which, as we have remarked, has been vigorous, the protectionists have, naturally, come to the front. They have undoubtedly been strengthened by the adventures to which the Government has been driven, since the war began, in the direction of State socialism. Now they are beginning to talk of a "cen"tral direction (for the whole em"pire) of industrial resources to resist "the efforts of Germany to recapture "her lost trade, and to begin again "her policy of peaceful conquest." That is only a pompous way of pronouncing in favor of a war of tariffs, of continuing with these weapons the conflict of arms. Nothing less promising than this for the welfare of the empire and of the world can be conceived. It projects into the indefinite future the passion, greed, envy, and jealousy that make renewed war inevitable.

Fortunately there are forces that will contend against any such narrow policy. The allies of Great Britain would hardly assent to a zollverein confined to the British Empire, and a union which extended to Russia, France and Italy would leave the markets of Great Britain so exposed to "invasion" as to defeat the main purpose of the protectionists. On the other hand, the British race are, commercially, essentially adventurous. As in the past they have outgrown and discarded the old policy of protection and monopoly, in the same spirit they would, in the long run, reject the scheme of restricted markets as their sportsmen have no taste for the German battues, in which game is driven to the guns of the hunters. There is, moreover, in England a growing appreciation of the general fact that all privileged trade is the wellspring of hostile feelings, and that the only hope of general and lasting peace is in equality of trade rights, and the nearest approach to freedom of exchange that can be made. Nor is this view unknown even in Germany. When peace comes, it may be possible that it will prevail.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Serious Charge Unresented.

Inquiries addressed to women as a result of the charge by merchants that so many of them abuse the privilege of returning goods as seriously to hamper and injure retail trade have elicited varying replies, all of them interesting and some of them decidedly curious. No denial of the statements as of fact contained in the original indictment of women was attempted by any of those questioned, and most of them admitted that many of the refusals to keep goods bought, or rather ordered, were without justification on business principles or in common honesty.

The poor excuses of thoughtlessness or ignorance were given in behalf of erring sisters with a frequency somewhat surprising in these days when the intellectual equality and moral superiority of women, as contrasted with men, is so persistently asserted in so many places both public and private. An eminent suffragist who made this dangerous plea in mitigation was adroit enough, however, to mitigate the implications of the plea itself by asking, "What can you expect when women are told that their place is in the home and you deprive them of the ballot and the sense of personal responsibility outside of the home which the ballot gives to men?"

The queerest defense for the return of goods for other reasons than their imperfection was to the effect that it was often due to a belated, but commendable, realization on the nominal purchaser's part that she could not afford or did not need things which in one or another way she had been tempted or persuaded to have sent home. In such cases, we are expected to believe, the exercise of the rejection privilege is distinctly virtuous. It might be, in children, but the shopkeepers can hardly be expected to admire it in adults—except, perhaps, when done by their own women folk, and with goods bought in stores in which the husbands have no interest or only one purely academic.

Both questioners and answerers seemed to avoid discussion of cases in which goods are returned after the brief use that was the one reason for pretending to buy them. Yet such cases are matters of very common rumor and report, if not parts of authenticated history, and nobody doubts that they are numerous—the shopkeepers least of all.

West Indians Welcome the Colonel.

Reports from the West Indies vindicate the confident expectations of all who had any knowledge of the islands, big and little, in that part of the world, that the Colonel would have there what, in due time, he will doubtless describe as "a bully time." For visitors properly introduced, West Indian hospitality is of the unlimited and enthusiastic character with which that virtue or custom is supposed, rightly or wrongly, to have been marked in the old days that are credited with having been so much better and kinder than these.

"The quality" in the islands—and all the islands do have residents who claim and deserve that title—in spite of the financial depression which for many years has weighed ever more and more heavily on the planters, still can, if for no other reason than that they will, treat a welcome guest with what, quite literally, is "distinguished consideration." And, of course, the Colonel had as many as he chose to carry of letters asking for him the official and social courtesies that insular etiquette and good-will can offer. Even without formal documents of introduction he, unlike most other travelers in those blue and sunny seas, could not have arrived unwelcomed or departed without demonstrative farewells.

That is the fate of the ordinary tourist, but the Colonel is different. A notable figure anywhere in the world, he necessarily loomed large indeed in an almost microscopic land like Dominica or in prouder, but not much greater, Barbados. Evidently he has been reading up on the islands—unless, omnivorous devourer of books that he is, he has no need for such preparation—for it is reported that he answered the welcoming address of high and mighty Barbadians—whom the envious will call "Bims"—with a review of their well-accidented history. Nothing would have interested them more, coming from such a source, and naturally his speech was joyously received.

Inevitably we shall have, soon after the Colonel's return—not that anybody wants to evade the having—his own printed narrative of his experiences in these too little appreciated lands of eternal but not too ardent Summer. It will be an effective advertisement for some of the world's pleasantest places, but that thought will give something of regret and apprehension to the already appreciative few among Americans who would prefer to have the islands retain their present simplicity and calm.

Drawing a Fine Distinction.

A not too discreet defender of the Princeton seniors who publicly protested against the introduction of military training among the students there demands respect for both the protest and the protestants on the ground that what they opposed was not such training in itself, but the proposal to do it in an institution like theirs.

The distinction is delicate—so delicate that, even after attention has thus been called to it, the general inclination, out of circles not distinctly pacifist, will be rather to deny its importance than to admit its reality. For it will be fairly obvious to most observers that whoever argues for the exclusion of military training from Princeton, argues for withholding it from the country's whole undergraduate class during all of the only years when the great majority of them are likely to get it. And we all used to think, and would like still to believe, that class the very flower of American youth—the most promising of defenders, if need arises, of the country's honor and welfare.

Of late, indeed, there have appeared some disquieting indications that the college boys are changing—that now not all of them, as once, have on their young shoulders heads consistently young—that a too easily measurable and audible minority of them have prematurely acquired the cautious wisdom of prosperous old age. There may be, there are, dangers in the love of adventure and in eager willingness to risk greatly for the attaining of great ends, but what a world will this be when youngsters as well as oldsters enroll among the conservatives and think first instead of last about their precious skins!

Our expostulatory correspondent quoted approving the dictum that "the patriotism which shoulders a rifle is not the only patriotism." That is true, but the rifle-shouldering sort is as necessary and as commendable as the others, and not quite the proudest page in Roman history is the one telling with what stately dignity certain Senators sat in their high chairs till the barbarians came in and cut their fat throats.

VON MACH'S CHARGES.

Statements Transparently False and Arguments Weak.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can any reader of Dr. von Mach's speech at the Bronx Open Forum, as reported, unless blinded by prejudice or ignorance, fail to be amazed by the transparently false statement and weak arguments expressed by a man supposedly of superior character and attainments?

Without particularizing as regards certain preposterous charges against the present Administration, one is prompted to ask what sources of information are open to the ex-Harvard instructor and naturalized citizen that are closed to native Americans and by what means such important happenings have escaped the all-penetrating American press.

As to the assertion that Germany has always done everything in her power to live up to the letter of international law, the denunciation of the exportation of munitions as "the most unneutral act possible," the assertion that the State Department is in possession of facts that if divulged would have dispelled the dark cloud of ignorance concerning Germany's part in the war which has obscured the American mind in spite of the stupendous efforts of Germans at home and abroad to enlighten our darkness—all these assertions are too familiar to arouse more than a passing wave of contemptuous indignation.

But the bold statement that the United States troops were guilty of atrocities when they occupied Vera Cruz, though with less provocation, as great as the Germans committed in Belgium, and also the assertion that the State Department is in possession of a report (doubtless "made in Germany") that would prove the Bryce report on atrocities in Belgium to be without foundation, which report the State Department refused to make public, (or even to favor Dr. von Mach with a copy,) these assertions are of a nature to demand proofs. Again one asks, whence has the doctor his information?

And what bearing have the atrocities committed under Leopold of Belgium in the Congo upon merely alleged atrocities of Germans in Belgium? Do the crimes of one or more individuals palliate the crimes of others?

Are we as a nation to accept any and every utterance and statement of any person of German origin as absolute truth, impregnable and overwhelming? And how much longer are such men to be permitted to raise their voices in all parts of our country and poison the minds of the ignorant and uninformed of all the alien races that dwell in our midst? Is there to be no check, no interference, with this enemy within our gates? AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, March 1, 1916.

Irishmen Here and at the Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is about time an article was written like your editorial this morning to put a stop to the nonsensical gabble which is still being talked about Irishmen not taking part in the war. People don't see the casualty lists in this country. Those who have read them steadily during the last year and a half have noted the immense volume of Irish names, and have wondered that the Irish race, prolific as it is, could produce such a number of men of military age to be killed and wounded. In face of this, activities such as those of the knot of men who gathered at the Astor Hotel yesterday to amuse themselves by delivering Rip Van Winkle speeches about Irish Independence, garnished with engaging little anecdotes about Fenianism and '98 need not be taken seriously. V. S.

New York, March 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am of Scotch and Irish parentage, and I am sure the heart and soul of Ireland are with the mother country.

What have these 2,000 Irishmen here done for Ireland's freedom? Have they sent men to fight for their freedom? Justice Goff "prays for Britain's defeat," and he claims American citizenship! It is pitiful to think we exalt to high positions men who are so selfish that they blind themselves to the great cause of humanity and civilization. My blood boils to think that in this great land of ours there are those who would by their voice and vote hurt the land of their ancestors.

Ask Justice Goff and any one of the 2,000 if they have given a son to the defense of our country. I have. B. J. R.

Montclair, N. J., March 4, 1916.

From an Old Subscriber.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Sunday's editorial, headed "The Flag on the Capitol," is the most outrageous article I have ever seen officially published in any so-called respectable newspaper. It makes you a disgrace to your profession and puts your newspaper beyond the pale of ordinary criticism and personal consideration. It has been currently reported that your paper has been bought by and is controlled by British interests, but I am more than ever convinced that such is not the case, as no Englishman, even to further his country's interests, would permit or sanction such a stupid and wicked attack on the loyalty and patriotism of our House of Representatives. Your paper should be barred from every respectable household and tabooed in every decent hotel and club, and I regret that there is no law by which the remaining edition of your paper could be burnt by the hangman, your press confiscated, and yourself exposed in the stocks for the derision and contempt of your fellow-citizens. I shall do my best to have the editorial in question and this letter to you read in the House of Representatives on Monday, and I sincerely hope that some action may be taken against you. I have also telegraphed to Governor Whitman to see if there is no law in New York State by which you can be punished, and if you are not as great a coward as you are a falsifier and slanderer you will publish this letter as prominently as your scandalous editorial.

GEORGE P. BUSTIN.

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1916.

CHANGING LAWS OF THE SEA.

Not for Mr. Bryan and His Followers to Upset Fixed Principles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the time of Grotius to the present, innumerable volumes have been contributed to the rules prescribed by international law and precedent, to which every nation and individual are amenable. It is not possible for Mr. Bryan and his followers to brush aside laws which have been formulating for centuries, for the protection and ultimate peace of human society. The principles of international law are continually before the courts of every nation, and they are not matters for personal interpretation. In the case of Kennet vs. Chambers, 14 Howard, 38, our Supreme Court declared:

The intercourse of the United States with foreign nations, aft the policy in regard to them, being placed by the Constitution in the hands of the Federal Government, its decisions upon these subjects are, by a universally acknowledged principle of international law, obligatory upon every citizen of the Union.

In the case of the Scotia, 14 Wall, 170, 187, the Supreme Court of the United States used the following language:

Undoubtedly no single nation can change the law of the sea. That law is of universal obligation, and no statute of one or two nations can create obligations for the whole world. Like all the laws of nations it rests upon the consent of civilized communities. It is, of force, not because it was prescribed by any superior power, but because it has been generally accepted as a rule of conduct. Whatever may have been its origin, whether in the usages of navigation or in the ordinances of marine States, or in both, it has become the law of the sea only by the concurrent sanction of those nations who may be said to constitute the commercial world.

It is as much the duty of the President of the United States to see to the fulfillment of obligations under international law as it is for him to see that the laws of internal government are properly enforced. We want peace with all mankind, but peace among individuals and among nations follows righteousness, and there can be no permanent peace, or peace that is worth while, when the rights of humanity and the inalienable rights of man are not jealously guarded and are allowed to be trampled. If the Bryan doctrines were carried to the last analysis, we and our posterity would be the easy prey of any designing potentate. Instead of a lasting peace, at some future time we would have to fight again to regain our present status. What would have been the status in history of Bryan and the recalcitrant Congressmen who are now opposing the President if they had been members of the Continental Congress and had declared for peace at any price? The man who is for peace at any price would not fight to save the honor of his country, and yet he would surrender inalienable rights which have been bought by blood.

H. L. SCAIFE.

Clinton, S. C., March 3, 1916.

For a Soldier's Widow and Refugees

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assistance is asked for the widow of a French soldier killed at the front in France. The man was chef at the Plaza and also at Sherry's for a long time, and also chef on Mr. Drexel's yacht. At the outbreak of war he enlisted, leaving behind him a wife and two children aged 6 and 3 years. The wife is an excellent seamstress, and was at one time a lady's maid. She needs work to educate and support her boys, but the work must be done at home, since the children are too young to leave. She is without relatives to help her.

So far she has earned a living by making garments for French and Belgian refugee children. Material has been given for these garments by a relief society, and money for the making has been contributed by individuals interested in keeping the little family together. Contributions to this object are urgently needed, and small sums will be welcome. Ten dollars will pay for the making of fifty of these simple garments and give a living to a brave and deserving woman, as well as providing warm clothing for destitute children in Europe. Please send checks to Mrs. GEORGE MONTGOMERY TUTTLE.

103 East Seventy-fifth Street.

New York, March 4, 1916.

Where Country People Walk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in "J. E.'s" letter, "Sidewalks for Country Roads." Why should the laws not apply to and be enforced for country places? In Stuyvesant, N. Y., where I live, there are long stretches of roads minus sidewalks. In some places there are footpaths used alike by pedestrians and bicycle riders. A few "walks" may be found, but they extend for short distances only, and motor cyclists as well as bicyclists seem to have equal rights with pedestrians in using them.

Complaints have been made, but the general feeling seems to prevail that complainants have no "law" back of them. Why should there not be laws safeguarding country children and grown-ups who have to go afoot? E. E. C.

Stuyvesant, March 1, 1916.

LAD'S LOVE.

I had his first—they say across the sea,
His "lad's love." Truth and faith he gave to me
Unquestioning—a boyish faith that knew
No doubt—a truth that shamed me, although true
As girls go. Purity he brought, and mirth
That made my years as his, and brightened earth.
He brought me tenderness—the chance caress
Too innocent to meed reproval—less
A lover's than a brother's clasping hand—
A child's kiss either could but understand,
Just given for the joy of love and life.
He brought me strength that gloried not in strife,
But in protection, for, in years than he
More wise, I was the smaller; loyalty
He gave me unashamed; his comrades' jest
He met with free confession, plain expressed,
And my misgivings, ere I could confess,
He laughed away with teasing tenderness.
He brought his hopes; I listened, blamed or praised,
Advised, while he, with eyes unshadowed, gazed
Into my eyes, believing. More than all
He brought his sorrows; simple they, and small,
Beside the griefs that older years must bring,
Yet real to him. And, oh, the hands that cling
For comfort!—and the quick tear brushed aside
Before a smile! Brave heart, whate'er betide,
May you meet woe as manfully as then,
And, trusting God, but weep to smile again.

So fast the days go fleeting, one by one!
So few the years before a boy is grown!
Before new doubts awake and new hopes burn,
Till youth and faith can never more return.
The time was sweet; the end full well I knew;
I had his "lad's love," faithful, pure, and true;
I am content, nor ask for more; when she
Shall come, from near or far, his love to be,
A man's brave heart will be her willing shrine,
And she shall fill her place—but never mine!

WAYNE GORDON.

FORERUNNERS OF COLONEL HOUSE AND JOHN LIND.

American Presidents Since Washington's Time Have Used Irregular Diplomatic Agents in the Conduct of Foreign Affairs.

By HENRY W. WRISTON,
Instructor in History, Wesleyan University.

Middletown, Conn., March 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. James M. Beck, whose career and writings give him a right to be heard with attention, raises the question in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine of Feb. 27, 1916, whether President Wilson's failure to consult the Senate in important foreign policies and in certain diplomatic appointments has not reduced the Constitution to a "scrap of paper." It is rather surprising to find so able a lawyer devoting so large a share of attention, in discussing the problem, to the personal qualifications of Colonel E. M. House, which can have, obviously, no relation to the constitutionality of President Wilson's action, and consequently is not to be considered as part of "the evidence in the case."

In Mr. Beck's clear analysis of the treaty-making power it is admitted that while the President "cannot negotiate a binding treaty with any foreign power * * * he can arrange, pending the action of the Senate, for a modus vivendi." This probably covers the field of the "executive agreement" with Santo Domingo, although that agreement remained in force after a treaty—auspiciously like it in its provisions—had been rejected by the Senate.

The main thesis, however, of Mr. Beck is that President Wilson has appointed a diplomatic officer, or rather a series of them, without the advice and consent of the Senate, which is specifically required by the Constitution. In his view the sending of Mr. John Lind and Mr. William Bayard Hale to Mexico, and Colonel E. M. House to Europe is unwarranted in law or reputable precedent.

He is careful to point out that "the President is not forbidden by any express provision in the Constitution from securing information through any messenger that he may select for the purpose, and as long as the messenger thus selected does not assume a diplomatic character there can be no constitutional objection."

Mr. Beck's criticism, then, is of the appointment of a diplomatic officer without proper constitutional sanction. We may admit at the outset that the Constitution does not provide for such appointment other than those which fall vacant in a recess, and that there is no law which specifically provides for such an appointment. The point at which Mr. Beck departs from the true path is in loading it all on Mr. Wilson. One would expect a lawyer to examine the precedents and weigh their importance.

Mr. Wilson may have taken a "liberty" "with the Constitution of his country" in sending Mr. Lind to Mexico and Colonel House to Europe. But if he did, he had a most remarkable series of precedents upon which to base his action.

The first President to take such a "liberty with the Constitution" was George Washington, who, though not a lawyer, may yet "be credited with a passing knowledge of the Constitution," and who, though not an accepted historian, may be presumed to have had a "knowledge of the philosophy of our political institutions." Washington in the early days of the Government found the relations between England and America unsatisfactory. England had no Minister here, and the United States had no diplomatic representative at the Court of St. James's—"It being important to both countries, that the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States should be observed and performed with perfect and mutual good faith, and that a treaty of commerce should be concluded by them, I wish to be ascertained of the sentiments and intentions of the Court of London on these interesting subjects. It appears to me most expedient to have these inquiries made informally, by a private agent, and * * * I desire you in that capacity, and on the authority and credit of this letter, to converse with his Britannic Majesty's Ministers on these points, namely, whether there be any and what objections to performing those article in the treaty, which remain to be performed on his part; and whether they incline to a treaty of commerce with the United States on any and what terms."

On the strength of this letter Gouverneur Morris held conferences with Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Leeds in order to sound their attitude on important questions in the relations of the two powers, much as Colonel House, perhaps, has been doing recently. It would be difficult to call Morris "a Secret Service agent." It would be difficult to call him anything but a diplomatic agent. It would be very difficult indeed to draw any line of distinction between his status and that of Colonel House, at least so far as we know the status of this modern "private agent," who acts on the authority and credit of a letter from the President. Finally there is no record that the Senate was any the less acquiescent in the impairment of its constitutional prerogative then than now, for no record exists of any discussion of Morris's appointment, status, or compensation, either in the Annals of Congress or in the Executive Journal of the Senate.

There were other cases of minor importance early in our history, which do not require full treatment here. The first important Senatorial debate on the subject appears to have been in March and April of 1814. At that time Christopher Gore, Senator from Massachusetts, objected to the recess appointments of Gallatin, J. Q. Adams, and Bayard as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plientpotentiary to negotiate peace with England. He insisted, as does Mr. Beck in the case of Colonel House, that no such office existed and that no vacancy can happen in any office not at some previous time filled. Mr. Beck assumes Gore's position precisely when he says: "The law never created any such position, and without the action of Congress this new position has no legal justification whatever." But at that time Senator Bibb of Kentucky pointed out clearly that many original appointments were made to offices not created by law and without the advice and consent of the Senate during the recesses of that body.

That debate, however, did not have the clear bearing upon the problem that the next discussion has. On Nov. 24, 1817, Caesar Rodney, John Graham, and Theodorick Bland were sent with "no distinct diplomatic rank" on a mission to South America. Their commission makes clear the fact that they were not Secret Service agents but diplomatic agents of undefined status. When the appropriation bill carrying provision for the compensation of these men came before the House the Speaker, Henry Clay, raised many of the objections that Mr. Beck advances in the present case. He first pointed out the folly of the mission and then turned to the constitutional point. He insisted that President Monroe had made these appointments without the authority of the Constitution and without the authority of any law creating their position. "There was an act of Congress fixing the grade of the only Ministers we send abroad, and it provided for two cases only, that of Minister Plenipotentiary and that of Chargé d'Affaires." These men were neither. Their appointment was doubly illegal, as not resting upon any law, and because they had not been confirmed by the Senate. Clay, however, went on to say that there was a contingent fund allowed the President by law which he was authorized to spend without rendering Congress any account of it. It was confided to his discretion, and if the compensation of the Commissioners had been made from that fund Clay admitted that it would not have been a proper subject for inquiry. After this protest by Clay the $30,000 appropriation was shifted on to the Contingent Fund, from which the Commissioners were ultimately compensated. Clay offered no further objection. It is pertinent to point out in this connection that Mr. Lind received his compensation from that same fund, and that Colonel House's expenses (Secretary Lansing told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that he draws no pay) are paid from the same fund. In 1818 that Senate was as callous as in 1916 with regard to the reduction of the Constitution to "a scrap of paper," for there is no record of any discussion of the matter in that body whatever.

The next notable discussion of the subject came in the Administration of John Quincy Adams. He nominated to the Senate two men to represent the United States at the "assembly of American nations at Panama." Senator John Branch, by a forced interpretation of a few words in the Presidential message to Congress, asserted that Adams had claimed the right to appoint these men without Senatorial consent, and in defense of the constitutional prerogative of that august body he introduced a resolution to the effect that "the President of the United States does not, constitutionally, possess either the right or the power to appoint Ambassadors or other public Ministers but with the advice and consent of the Senate, except when vacancies may happen in a recess." Upon this a furious debate broke out in the Senate and raged hotly for a while. But the resolution was not bona fide; it was drawn for political, not constitutional, purposes and, after having been modified, was finally laid upon the table, where it remained.

One of the most interesting and famous of these Commissioners was Nicholas P. Trist, who was sent along with the army toward Mexico City to hold out the olive branch after every notable gain of American arms. President Polk took the liberty of sending Trist without the ratification of his appointment by the Senate. Indeed, he does not seem to have wished the Senate to know anything about it. He wished the utmost secrecy. It must be conceded that Mr. Trist's mission was as thoroughly diplomatic in character as was that of Mr. Lind or that of Mr. Hale. He was allowed the salary and outfit of a Chargé d'Affaires, and, being charged with the negotiation of a treaty, was clearly a diplomatic officer.

Passing over a whole group of these anomalous diplomatic agents appointed by Presidents Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Grant, and Arthur, we come to the Administration of Grover Cleveland. Some of the cases thus passed over would be worth some investigation, but they are not essential to the proof of the matter under discussion. Grover Cleveland made as full use of this power as has President Wilson. He sent George H. Bates to Samoa to conclude a treaty. He commissioned Thomas F. Bayard, William L. Putnam, and James B. Angell to adjust questions with regard to the northeastern fisheries dispute between the United States and England. The appointment of these men raised the question of validity of commissions issued without Senatorial approval, but nothing came of it. On March 11, 1893, James H. Blount was sent as Paramount Commissioner to Hawaii, and his authority was declared to be "paramount" to that of the regular diplomatic agents—as Mr. Beck presumes that of Mr. House to be. Blount's status was minutely inquired into and the majority report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said:

> A question has been made as to the right of the President of the United States to dispatch Mr. Blount to Hawaii as his personal representative for the purpose of seeking the further information which the President believed was necessary in order to arrive at a just conclusion regarding the state of affairs in Hawaii. Many precedents could be quoted to show that such a power has been exercised by the President on various occasions without dissent on the part of Congress or the people of the United States. The employment of such agencies is a necessary part of the proper exercise of the diplomatic power which is intrusted by the Constitution with the President. Without such authority our foreign relations would be so embarrassed with difficulties that it would be impossible to conduct them with safety or success. These precedents also show that the Senate of the United States, though in session, need not be consulted as to the appointment of such agents, or as to the instructions which the President may give them.

On the other hand, the minority's report said that the appointment of Blount as special Commissioner to the Hawaiian Government "under letters of credence and those of instruction which declared that 'in all matters affecting the relations with the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, his authority is paramount' was an unconstitutional act, in that such appointee, Mr. Blount, was never nominated to the Senate, but was appointed without its advice and consent, although that body was in session when the appointment was made."

This furnishes another illustration that Senat

HONOR SHAKESPEARE AT CHURCH SERVICES

Rector of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie Begins a Series of Sermons Devoted to Bard.

ELIZABETHAN MUSIC SUNG

The Rev. Mr. Guthrie Discusses "The Religious and Moral Uplift" of the Poet's Works.

Shakespeare's contributions to religious and moral uplift were made the occasion of a special thanksgiving service yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie at Tenth and Stuyvesant Streets, near Second Avenue, in connection with the city Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration. The Rev. William Norman Guthrie, the rector, announced that Shakespeare services would be held throughout Lent, and that sermons would be delivered on topics from Shakespeare.

Mr. Guthrie preached yesterday on "Shakespeare as Scripture." The rest of the service consisted of a poem for the occasion, written by Ridgley Torrence and read by Will Hutchins; readings from Shakespeare by Charles Rann Kennedy, and Elizabethan music by the choir under the direction of Willis Alling.

Prefacing his remarks on Shakespeare's religious and moral services, Mr. Guthrie declared that Shakespear's greatness did not consist in superiority in any particular quality, but in the fact that he was second best in everything in his age of literature.

"Many of his contemporaries surpassed him in certain things," he said. "Marlowe, for example, was greater in lyric fury; Johnson in plot, satire, and learning; Webster, in delightful austerity; Beaumont and Fletcher, in subtlety; Chapman, in sonorous rhetoric. But Shakespeare was second best in all these.

"Shakespeare's teachings are great because he was able to strike a formula which could be understod by the erudite and unlettered at the same time. But Shakespeare's teachings appeal to us Americans because they are written in our own language. We speak the English language, and we are therefore under the dominion of the soul of that language, for every language exercises a spiritual control. Naturally the highest literary expression of the soul in our language thus exercises the greatest spiritual influence.

"Shakespeare grips us in a way that no one else does. If a thing is in Shakespeare it is pretty apt to be in us. Seeing the power that Shakespeare had, we have a right to be grateful to God for him.

"The whole business of education is to inculcate the right prejudices. Shakespeare had many prejudices. He loved success; he never allowed any of his characters to endure any more anguish than was necessary. He loved the human will. His characters are inconsistent, as people are.

"Shakespeare couldn't preach or teach, because his characters never agreed with each other. Therefore he could not inculcate a moral or ethical doctrine as his own. With Shakespeare everything had to be alive and to speak through life. He enthroned his morals and challenged the moral judgment of his hearers. It is their task to find out what is right and what is wrong."

Mr. Guthrie has selected the following topics from Shakespeare for sermons through Lent: March 12, "The Anglo-Saxon Idea of Manhood," ("Henry V.:") March 19, "Coercion or Free Growth Into the Ideal: The recluse woman of virtue and the righteous man of the world," ("Measure for Measure:") March 26, "The Suggestion and Accelerating Damnation of Evil," ("Macbeth:") April 2, "The Contagion of Evil and the Soul-Saving Revelation," ("Othello:") April 9, "The Sacrifice of the Innocent New Departure for the Foolish Old Order," ("Lear:") April 16, "The Self-thwarting of the New Ideal in the Fulfillment of the Old Order," ("Hamlet.")

On April 30, the Sunday after Easter, Mr. Guthrie will preach on "The New Order Triumphantly Established by Science, and Victory Over Self," ("The Tempest.")

ENTIRE FRONT FOR CHURCH.

St. Bartholomew's Likely to Abandon Apartment House Plan.

From his pulpit yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, announced that the apparent decision of his congregation was to build the new church in Park Avenue upon the entire block front from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street, including the rectory and the lawn in front of it, and not to save $1,100,000 by selling a part of the front for an apartment house.

"If responses to appeals made a week ago come in as favorably for another fortnight as they have done during the past week," said the rector, "we feel sure the decision will be for the larger plant."

It was said by one of the officers of the parish that a third of the extra money needed is in sight.

Says 250 Dailies Use "Thru."

Dr. A. Gideon, lecturer for the Simplified Spelling Board, who spoke before the Young Folks' Society of the New Synagogue, 42 East Eighty-sixth Street, last night, said that the readers of 250 newspapers in various parts of the United States, who, he said, represented 12,000,000 persons of both sexes, have in the last two years grown thoroughly accustomed to seeing the little words "tho," "thru," "altho," and even "pedagog" and "decalog," scattered through the pages of their daily news. Dr. Gideon announced that he was about to begin a campaign to win a wider acceptance of the principles of the Simplified Spelling Board among the schools of the country. He will lecture to young people in different States.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Rotterdam from Rotterdam yesterday were:

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hamsden Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Diamant, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Franklin, Lady Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Israel, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Courtland King, Mr. and Mrs. William Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Logue, Major and Mrs. C. M. McCuaig, Francis McNutt, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Newcombe, Dr. R. H. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gordon Stewart, J. N. Talt, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Suydam, Mrs. C. H. Windmuller, Alexander Smith Cochran, H. James, Jr., A. Thwaites, and H. C. Thompson.

BLAMES MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mrs. Bates Says It Brought About Conditions Leading to War.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Mrs. Lindon W. Bates of New York, Chairman of the woman's section of the movement for national preparedness, addressing a mass meeting here today, asserted that the Monroe Doctrine had precipitated the present European war by barring agrarian expansion to a prolific nation. She urged women to take up their portion of the burden of the country by drilling into the American child the value of American citizenship. A Committee on Organization was appointed.

"If our social fabric is not Americanized, then America cannot survive," said Mrs. Bates. "South America is not capable of commanding observance of the Monroe Doctrine. If it is to be defended for the Western Hemisphere, it must be defended by us. Wars are increasing ominously. We can no longer hope for safety in isolation. Our gambling on the country's survival on theories based on ignorance is criminal.

"The duty of women lies partly in helping to interest men. Each of us should resolve to transmute one foreign-born person into a true American. The resolution of the great melting-pot problem is inseparable from universal military service and physical training from earliest childhood."

MISS BELLINGER A BRIDE.

Daughter of St. Agnes's Vicar Weds Army Officer in Panama.

A cable message from Panama, received yesterday, brought the announcement of the wedding there in Christ Church by the Sea, in Colon, of Lieutenant George W. Polhemus of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, U. S. A., and Miss Katharine Miles Bellinger, the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. William W. Bellinger, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel in this city. Colonel Mallory of the bridegroom's regiment gave Miss Bellinger in marriage.

Lieutenant Polhemus met his bride last year on Governors Island, where the Twenty-ninth Infantry was then stationed, and where the bride's uncle, Colonel John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster of the Eastern Division, was stationed. Mrs. Polhemus has been visiting friends in Panama since December, and as it was not practicable for her father to go to Panama, nor for Lieutenant Polhemus to come North, it was decided to have the wedding in Panama.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Three of Liszt's Compositions Heard at Carnegie Hall.

The Philharmonic Society gave its Sunday concert at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon with a program which comprised Liszt's symphonic poems, "Orpheus" and "The Battle of the Huns," the same composer's "Hungarian Fantasy" for piano and orchestra, in which Percy Grainger played the solo part, and Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique" Symphony No. 6.

It is not every day that three extended compositions of Liszt occupy consecutive places on a symphony program, and perhaps this is as it should be. Probably many of those who heard the concert yesterday were made to feel that the composer's orchestral style has too constant an individuality to be adapted gratefully to such prolonged exposition. Whatever any one else may have thought of it, the bass drum, triangle and cymbal players probably relished the Liszt section of the program, for seldom do they get so much opportunity to show what strength is in their arms.

"Orpheus" is a comparatively gentle number, and "The Battle of the Huns" is boisterous, and between them came the characteristic "Hungarian Fantasy." Mr. Grainger and Mr. Stransky united to make the performance brilliant and spectacular, and the audience greeted the result enthusiastically.

Tschaikowsky's splendid symphony was well performed. There were a few instances of roughness and bad intonation early in the first movement, but these were off directly, and after that the players put some feats of virtuosity to their credit. The work as a whole was impressively given and did not fail of its customary effect on the audience, which was very large.

OPERA BILLS ARE UPSET.

Mme. Farrar's Hoarseness Forces a Change of Programs.

Geraldine Farrar's hoarseness continued yesterday, although she is said not to be at all ill. The first performance of "Mme. Sans-Gêne," scheduled for this evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, was withdrawn. In place of this the bill will be "Goyescas" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Mmes. Zarska and Fitziu and Messrs. Martinelli, Botta, and De Luca in the principal roles.

The sudden indisposition of Mme. Farrar, with only three weeks of opera left, has created havoc with the schedules, as it disarranges the balance between the various subscription nights and leaves little time to rectify it.

The Opera Concert.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Josef Hofmann, pianist, was the special soloist. His regular numbers were Rubinstein's Concerto in D minor, his own transcription of "In Babilone," and pieces by Chopin and Moszkowski. He also gave several encores. Mme. Gadski sang an aria from "Der Freischütz" and the Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde." Arthur Middleton gave the "Air du Tambour Major" from "Le Cid," and "Largo al Factotum" from "The Barber of Seville." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played Berlioz's "Carnaval Romain" Overture, Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabre," and the "Cortège de Bacchus" from Delibes's "Sylvia."

Theatre Francais Recital.

A concert was given at the Théâtre Français in West Forty-fourth Street last night. The artists were Lucile Collette, violinist; Signor Oltrabello, tenor; Mme. Marianne Vota, contralto; Robert Regnier, and Carmencita, dancer. The concert was under the direction of Mme. Blanche Arral, who sang also.

Movie Plans to Aid Actors' Fund.

At a meeting of the committee in charge of the campaign to raise $500,000 as the motion-picture industry's contribution to the million-dollar endowment for the Actors' Fund, Monday, May 15, was officially designated as National Tribute Day. Some theatre managers have already offered special performances, to be given before that time, and these will be accepted, but as far as possible all benefits will be confined to that date. A book containing pictures of film stars will be compiled and sold at theatres throughout the country. One-third of the proceeds of the ball of the Allied Arts of the Theatre will be donated to this fund.

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FIND HIDDEN KITCHEN OF JUMEL MANSION

Wall Picked Away Reveals Fireplace and Cranes Where Pots Held Washington's Food.

WALLED IN MANY YEARS AGO

Hole in Brick Curtain Gives Clue to Reginald P. Bolton and Librarian W. H. Shelton.

Unwonted activity prevailed yesterday in the Jumel Mansion, for the old-time kitchen fireplace was brought to light.

The discovery of the fireplace was made on Saturday by Reginald Pelham Bolton, the authority on the relics of the Revolution in this city. Mr. Bolton is an enthusiast on the history of the colonial days and had often talked to other experts about there being things still undiscovered about the Jumel Mansion, also known as Washington's Headquarters.

Mr. Bolton said to W. H. Shelton, the librarian, a few days ago, that there was no doubt in his mind that in the basement of the building there was once an enormous kitchen, and that the one which was now exhibited was an afterthought.

"Where is your fireplace?" asked Mr. Shelton.

"Let's take another look for it," Mr. Bolton replied.

They went down into the basement and made a thorough examination of the walls. In one place Mr. Bolton found a small hole. He enlarged it with a pick and made an aperture large enough to get his head and arms through. In his hand he held a light, by which he made out the long hidden fireplace.

The curtain of brick was partly torn down later and there were the cranes on which in the old days swung the steaming pots. The wall was entirely removed on Saturday and yesterday Mr. Bolton and fellow delvers made a complete survey and brought to light much of the equipment of the ancient kitchen.

The Jumel mansion was built in or a little before the year 1763 by Colonel Roger Morris, later a member of the King's Council of the Province of New York. In 1758 he had married Mary Philipse, among whose admirers young George Washington had been counted. Morris fled to England in May, 1775, for, although he had been one of the members of the Council who had stood out in the main for the colonists, he was in disfavor with them because he refused to break definitely with the royal Government.

His country house, which was at that time the finest on all the upper part of the island, was occupied by Washington as headquarters during part of the campaign along the heights, following the evacuation of the City of New York. In the following Summer, 1777, it was again occupied for a time as headquarters by Sir Henry Clinton, commanding the British Army operating up the Hudson. In 1790 the house was bought by Stephen Jumel, a wealthy French merchant, whose widow later married Aaron Burr. Mme. Jumel (for it was by that name that she was generally known in her later life) lived there till her death in 1865, after which French and American claimants disputed over it for some years. Eventually it passed into the hands of General Ferdinand P. Earle, from whom it was bought by the Daughters of the American Revolution and preserved as a historical museum.

MRS. GOODWIN WEDS AGAIN

Divorced Wife of Son of Morgan's Partner Marries Meredith Hare.

A cable message from Bermuda has brought the announcement of the wedding there, in Paget, on March 2 of Meredith Hare, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare of 20 East Seventy-fifth Street, this city, and Mrs. Elizabeth Sage Goodwin, a daughter of the late Dean Sage of Albany. The engagement had been announced to only a few close friends. Mrs. Hare's first husband was Walter L. Goodwin, whose mother was formerly Miss Josephine S. Lippincott of Philadelphia. He is a brother of Philip L. Goodwin of New York and of James L. Goodwin of Hartford.

Mrs. Hare divorced Mr. Goodwin in Boise, Idaho, on May 7, 1915, on the grounds of non-support and desertion. She had gone to Idaho some months before, and, as she owned several ranches in that State, she cast her vote there in November, 1914. No publicity attended the divorce proceedings, however, until immediately after the death, in the latter part of June, 1915, of Mr. Goodwin's father, James Junius Goodwin of New York and Hartford, a cousin and former partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, and who left an estate valued at $30,000,000.

At the time Mrs. Goodwin applied for a divorce Mr. Goodwin entered an appearance, not to contest but to arrange for a property settlement and the custody of the four boys born to them, the two elder going to their father. Later Mrs. Goodwin came to New York and made her home at 33 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Hare went down to Paget for the wedding. Mr. Hare was graduated from Yale in 1894 and is a member of the University and Down Town Clubs. His elder brother, Montgomery Hare, married Miss Constance Parsons, a daughter of the late John E. Parsons. Other brothers are Dennie M. Hare and Morin S. Hare, and Miss Mary M. Hare is his sister.

McGuire—O'Flanigan.

James F. McGuire, night manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company's general operating department, and Miss Elizabeth O'Flanigan of 225 West End Avenue, were married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, by the Rev. J. F. Barry. After a honeymoon trip of several weeks through New England and Canada they will live in Brooklyn.

A Hat Sale for Child Hospital.

A hat sale for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children will be given under the auspices of St. Mary's Guild at the home of Mrs. William H. Lefferts of 308 Lexington Avenue on Tuesday, March 28, from 3 to 7. Among those interested in the affair are Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mrs. Eric A. Swenson, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mrs. James H. Carll, Mrs. William H. Harper, Mrs. De Witt Falls, Mrs. W. L. Bull, Jr., Miss Mary Bangs, Miss Geraldine Frost, Mrs. William H. Haight, and Mrs. Charles H. Simonds. Young women prominent in society who are to assist at the sale include the Misses Fredericka Bull, Isabel Yeomans, Ethel Simmons, Lavergne Edmond, Juliet Edmond, Baroness de Ropp, Georgia Appleton, and Dorothy Haight.

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Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 5.—Grand Exalted Ruler James R. Nicholson of Boston and District Deputy James H. White of Orange made the principal addresses at the fifteenth anniversary dinner of the Hackensack Lodge of Elks last night, and stirred their hearers with patriotic utterances.

"This country is facing a serious crisis, and it behooves us as Elks to assume the duty so long held by the Grand Army veterans to perpetuate the Stars and Stripes and what the flag stands for," said Mr. White. "Our order is American and it is our duty to stand back of our President, regardless of politics. The Elks should assert themselves at this time on this all-important question of preparedness."

The Grand Exalted Ruler said the 450,000 Elks in the United States were representative citizens with red blood in their veins, and he said he knew they were not too proud to fight in a cause that was in defense of the honor of the people and the nation.

HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS ILL.

Veteran West Virginia Statesman, in 93d Year, Has a Bad Cold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Henry Gassaway Davis, former United States Senator from West Virginia and Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1908, is ill with heavy cold at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, widow of the late Senator Elkins of West Virginia. While his condition was reported as being quite serious yesterday, it was stated at the Elkins home tonight that Mr. Davis was much improved.

In spite of his advanced age—he is now in his ninety-third year—Mr. Davis has always enjoyed the best of health, and was robust until a few days ago, when he contracted the cold. Dr. Golden of Elkins, West Va., the family physician, who makes regular visits to Mr. Davis, is here with the veteran statesman.

Mr. Davis has been making his home in Washington for many years, no only because his office is here, but because he wanted to be near his daughters, Mrs. Elkins and Mrs. Arthur Lee. His son, John P. Davis, lives at Elkins.

MASUJI MIYAKAWA DEAD.

First Japanese Admitted to the Bar in America Had Many Noted Cases.

Masuji Miyakawa, the first Japanese admitted to the bar in this country, and for years prominent in the affairs of his countrymen here, died on Saturday in Los Angeles, Cal. He was born in Japan, and was educated at Yale University, and for several years was an associate editor of the Journal of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Miyakawa was lawyer for the defense in the first case tried under the Japanese-American extradition treaty and was chief counsel for the Japanese children in the San Francisco school case. The School Board of that city decided that Japanese children should not be allowed to attend the schools, and he finally won his case in the State Supreme Court.

In the last few years Mr. Miyakawa had given lectures on Japan, accompanied by motion pictures which cost $35,000, in which he showed the life of his country and dwelt upon the long friendship between Japan and the United States.

George Albert Johnson.

CHICAGO, March 5.—George Albert Johnson, financial editor of The Chicago Herald, and a newspaper man for twenty years, died here this morning of his forty-sixth year. He had been ill for a long time. Mr. Johnson was known intimately by all the leading bankers and business men of this city, and began his career as a reporter on The Inter Ocean, later becoming its financial editor. He joined the staff of The Herald, when The Inter Ocean and Record-Herald were merged.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE E. DEVYR, humorist, once connected with Puck and Judge, died on Saturday at his home, 70 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. He was a brother of Madeline Bridges, magazine writer and poet, and was a son of the late Thomas Devyr, once the proprietor and owner of The Irish Post, the first newspaper to be published in Williamsburg.

JAMES VAN ALLEN TRUMBULL, former President of the Shore Line Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, died yesterday at his home in Stonington, Conn., in his sixty-ninth year.

FRED LEIGHTON, city editor of The Concord Monitor and one of the oldest newspaper men in point of service in New Hampshire, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Concord, N. H.

HENRY A. REEVES, for more than sixty years editor of The Republican Watchman of Greenport, L. I., and once Congressman from the First New York District, died yesterday at his home in Greenport in his eighty-fourth year.

JOHN C. GRADY, for twenty-six years a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, died in Philadelphia last night after an illness of several months. He was 68 years old.

JAMES DOAK, Jr., a retired yarn manufacturer and one of the founders of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, died on Friday at his home there, in his eightieth year.

J. H. CASWELL, an insurance adjuster of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, died on Saturday at his home, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, in his sixty-fourth year.

EDWARD VACZY, a former member of the 34th Royal Hungarian Hussars, died on Sunday at his home, 79 Henry Street, in Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. SARAH BAILEY TREDICK, widow of T. Salter Tredick and formerly a resident of Portsmouth, N. H., died on Saturday in London, where she had lived with her daughter, Mrs. Percival Griffiths, for sixteen years.

WILLIAM WHITE, connected with the Kips Bay Brewing Company of this city, died on Saturday at his home in Passaic, N. J., in his forty-seventh year.

FRANCIS R. CULLEN, a fireman, driver of Truck Company 2 of Orange, N. J., died on Saturday at his home there, in his thirtieth year.

Miss ELSA M. KRON, daughter of the late Oscar Kron, died on Saturday in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY E. LANDRY, widow of Charles H. Landry, died on Saturday at her home, 6,305 Twenty-second Avenue, Brooklyn.

FRANK V. HULT, assistant to the auditor of The Brooklyn Eagle, who lived at 262 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Saturday in Yarmouthville, Me., from pneumonia in his thirty-third year.

Miss MARIA DAVIS, a charter member of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, died on Saturday at her home, 16 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, in her ninety-first year.

JOHN A. WALSH, who had lived all his life in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 78 Degraw Street, in that borough.

Mrs. SARAH A. MAZURIE, 68 years old, widow of C. V. Mazurie of Riverhead, L. I., died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. P. J. Seaman, in Amityville, L. I.

ANDREW D. PURTELL, formerly a hotel proprietor here, and for many years connected with Tammany Hall, died on Saturday night at his home in Red Bank, N. J., on his seventy-sixth birthday. He was at one time Clerk of Washington Market.

Mrs. HELEN BORDEN KYLE, wife of Captain Wilbour Kyle, died on Saturday at her home, 71 Ralston Avenue, South Orange, N. J., in her forty-first year.

Mrs. ALLETTA B. COCHRANE, widow of Robert Cochrane, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter in East Orange, N. J., in her seventy-fourth year.

WILELAM PIERE, a retired farmer of Fairfield, N. J., died yesterday in the Paterson General Hospital, from injuries suffered when he was struck by a surface car. He was 82 years old.

Mrs. AUGUSTA PLUMMER FOSTER, daughter of the late John L. Plummer of Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home in Plainfield, N. J. A son, daughter, and sister survive her.

Mrs. LEONTINE MARIE HARRIS, wife of Charles N. Harris of 120 East Seventy-second Street and a niece of the late Peter Marie, once widely known in financial and social circles here, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital. She is survived by her husband, a son, and a daughter.

CHARLES VERMOREL, for years a chemist for the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi, N. J., died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his home in Hackensack, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year.

Book Bargains.

Just purchased 3,000 volumes of good books from the United States Navy Department. The books are on various subjects: History, Literature, Travel, Americana, Marine Engineering, Naval Architecture, Fiction, etc. They are conveniently arranged on 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c tables. The last lot of navy books we advertised were sold in a jiffy. Better hurry.

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JEWISH CHARITIES MAY BE COMBINED

F. M. Warburg Urges One Central Body to Collect and Distribute Funds.

WOULD END MUCH WASTE

His Plan Would Give All Who Contributed a Voice in Administering Funds.

A federation of Jewish charities in New York City, by which funds for those in the federation would be collected by a central body, and which would be democratically controlled by all making contributions, no matter how small, was enthusiastically proposed by Felix M. Warburg and others at a meeting of the Judeans at the Hotel Ansonia last night. Dr. Lee K. Frankel acted as Chairman.

"During the last few days I have seen a plan that has been formulated by the social workers of the community, and I think the possibility of its being adopted is very promising," Mr. Warburg said. "Some of the people connected with the larger institutions think that everything is beautiful as it exists, that our children are being well brought up, that our hospitals are flourishing, and that nothing should be done which would endanger these conditions. One thing is certain, however: the method of collecting funds from the Jewish community in New York has broken down. The large masses have not been invited to co-operate; the large numbers keep away, and it is largely our fault."

Mr. Warburg then spoke of the way in which large numbers had co-operated in furnishing funds for war relief: "Why should not the same be true," he added, "when we take them into our confidence in raising funds for charities. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that you can raise large amounts by obtaining the co-operation of the large numbers."

Mr. Warburg then complimented the social workers of the city, saying that in administering the problems of the various charitable institutions with which he had been connected, that he had received more practical ideas and help from the social workers than from the Directors of the institutions who sat around the table and gave wise advice.

"I feel that when one looks back and sees how many things have been started under great misgivings, yet have succeeded, that we ought not to be afraid to take the step which will be a success because the idea is right. It is the call to pull upon a rope, the weight upon which is very great. The great masses can pull the weight far more easily than just a few strong ones. Unless a campaign be made by all people to work for all people, the Jewish charities in this city may find themselves overwhelmed by an influx of Jewish population."

Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago told of the success of the federal idea with the Jewish charities of his city. Since 1900, when the federation was organized in Chicago, he said, it had been successful in doing away with "pernicious money-raising schemes."

Sol Kohn, Secretary for the Council of Jewish Communal Institutions, spoke against a democratic federation of Jewish charities in New York. He said that statistics did not prove that federations were able to raise greater funds, and that a New York City of such sums that would be necessary would be so great that a tremendous temptation for graft would be opened up.

Nathan S. Jones told of the success of the federation of Jewish charities in Brooklyn. Morris D. Waldman, executive Director of the United Hebrew Charities, who has just completed a survey of the manner in which federation has worked among the Jewish communities of other cities, presented a report of his investigations. In referring to the popular control of these institutions, he said that in framing a plan for New York that it would be well to make provision for the ultimate control of a federation, to be vested in the purse of the community, that it would be wiser to define such control than to ignore it, as it would exist under any circumstances. He opposed, therefore, that some recognition of power be given according to amounts contributed.

TO GET OHIO FOR WILSON.

Planned to Put Pomerene, Harmon and Cox All on Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 5.—Political factions in Ohio have been stirred by a report that supporters of the President in the Buckeye State have agreed upon a plan for the Chief Executive to get the State's electoral vote. The plan, emanating from Columbus, pleases the Democrats in this city. It is to name Senator Pomerene as President Wilson's running mate, nominate ex-Governor Judson Harmon for Senator, to succeed Pomerene, and again nominate James M. Cox for Governor.

It is said that within the last fortnight a representative of the National Administration called upon ex-Governor Cox at his home in Dayton to sound him as to his acceptance of the portfolio of Secretary of War. On his return to Washington this emissary reported that Mr. Cox would not leave Ohio.

The combination of Cox, Harmon, and Pomerene is regarded as irresistible. Postmaster General Burleson is said to be enthusiastic over it. So far as the rank and file of Democrats in the State are concerned, it is believed that the arrangement would be satisfactory to more than 90 per cent.

MARSHALL UPHOLDS WILSON

Vice President Predicts Democratic Success in Coming Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall is optimistic about Democratic prospects in the coming campaign.

"I always have been an optimist so far as the Democratic Party is concerned," said the Vice President today upon his arrival with Mrs. Marshall for a two-days' visit in Chicago. "I am like my father, who invariably when Presidential year came around would remark that it looked as if the Democrats would carry Pennsylvania. I have this same spirit of optimism in thinking of the coming campaign."

The Vice President evaded any discussion of the war or international problems which are engaging the attention of President Wilson and Congress.

"I am doing what I can to help President Wilson," he said. "I believe in upholding the honor of the American nation. At the same time I want peace."

Professor Charles Pirard.

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 5.—Professor Charles Pirard of Geneva University died yesterday, in his sixty-seventh year. He had operated on scores of Americans, and was widely known to those who visited this city.

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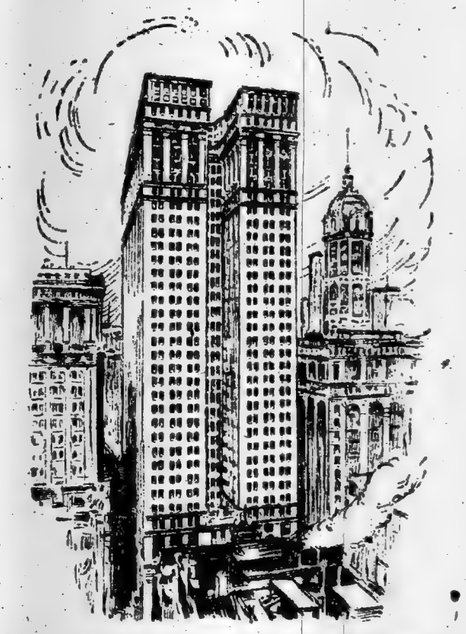

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Born

BARON.—On March 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Murray Baron of 1,061 Tinton Av., a son.

GELB.—March 2, Richmond Hill, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Gelb, twin daughters.

METZGER.—March 3, Long Island City, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Metzger, a daughter.

MILLER.—March 3, Jamaica, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Miller, a son.

SILVERBERG.—March 2, 553 5th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Silverberg, a son.

STONE.—March 1, 268 West 118th St., to Dr. and Mrs. W. Stone, a son.

Engaged

DONOHUE—KELLEY.—The engagement of Miss Margaret E. Kelley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Kelley, 230 South 2d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Dr. Edward D. Donohue of Ossining, N. Y., is announced. Miss Kelley was graduated from Barnard 1913 and Columbia 1914. Dr. Donohue was graduated from the medical department of Union University 1909.

BENNETT — WOLFFBERG. — Gertrude E. Wolffberg to David Bennett.

COHN—WEISS.—Amy M. Weiss to Sidney Cohn.

FISCHER—KOSCHERAK.—Irma Koscherak to Abe Fischer.

HAAS—ROSENFELD.—Irene Rosenfeld to Sidney A. Haas.

KALTMAN—MAYER.—Caroline E. Mayer to David Kaltman.

KREIELSHEIMER—MICHAEL.—Hannah H. Michael to William Kreielsheimer.

LEVIN—BRAINSON.—Anna Brainson to Aaron Levine.

LEVY—BOROWSKY.—Ada Borowsky to Dr. George Levy.

MEYER—WOLFF.—Rosalind D. Wolff to Paul Meyer.

SELTZER—RUBENSTEIN. — Sadie Rubenstein to Alex E. Seltzer.

STEINER—SCHWARTZ.—Helen Schwartz to Irving Steiner.

Married

POLHEMUS—BELLINGER. — On March 4, 1916, at Christ Church-by-the-Sea, Colon, by the Rev. E. Cooper, Katharine Miles, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Bellinger, to George W. Polhemus, Lieutenant 29th Infantry, U. S. A. No cards.

BELL—VAN ZANDT.—March 2, Anne C. Van Zandt to Frederick Bell.

BUXBAUM—STEIGERWALD.—Feb. 27, Irene Steigerwald to Carl G. Buxbaum.

FUHRKEN—MASON.—Feb. 26, Winifred M. Mason to Carl G. Fuhrken.

LEVY—MYERS.—Feb. 29, Elsie Myers to Bernard R. Levy.

Died

ADELSON.—Bertha, (Basia.) on Sunday, March 5, relict of Nathan, aged 88, beloved mother of Philip, Thomas, Kive, Bessie Slone, the late Lottie Berlin, Julia Silverman, Rebecca Weisman, and Annie Aaron. Funeral from her late residence, 116 Bay 31st St., Bensonhurst, Tuesday, 12 M. Interment Mount Zion Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

AHMUTY.—Suddenly, March 5, 1916, Isabella, widow of Matthew Ahmuty. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Mrs. John W. Griffithes, 221 West 12th St., Tuesday, at 7:30 P. M. Interment Wednesday, at Greenwood.

BARRETTO.—On Saturday, March 4, Adele, beloved wife of Francis Barretto. Funeral service private. Interment St. Michael's Cemetery, Tuesday, March 7, at 12 noon.

BERIS.—On March 5, 1916, Charles, beloved husband of Margarethia Beris, (nee Spiegel.) Funeral from his late residence, 778 9th Av., on Tuesday, March 7, 1916, at 2 P. M.

BEVERLY.—Albert, Sr., March 5, 1916, aged 89. Funeral services at the "Campbell Funeral Church," 241 West 23d St., on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BURKHAM.—Entered into life eternal on Sunday, March 5, at Atlantic City, N. J., Mary Sinclair, daughter of the late Elzey G. Burkham. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BYRNE.—Edmund, aged 28. Funeral "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Time later.

CARR.—Mary A., beloved mother of Lostus H. Carr, at her residence, 631 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Interment private. Omit flowers.

CASWELL.—On Saturday, March 4, after a short illness, at his home, 101 West 78th St., James H. Caswell in the 63d year of his age, (formerly of Chicago.) Funeral private. Interment at East Chatham, N. Y. Chicago papers please copy.

CHEESMAN.—At Concord, N. H., on Sunday, the 5th day of March, 1916, Francis Livingston Cheesman, only son of Clara Livingston and Timothy Matlack Cheesman, M. D., in the 15th year of his age. Funeral private. Interment at Garrison, N. Y.

CLARK.—On Friday, March 3, 1916, Armedia S. Clark, widow of the late Bainbridge S. Clark. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, 28 East 56th St., New York, Monday, March 6, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

COHN.—On Thursday, March 2, 1916, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, Isaac Cohn, formerly of Bradford, Penn., beloved husband of Molly Marcus Cohn. Funeral services from the residence of her brother-in-law, Jacob I. Gumport, 11A Arlington Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 7, at 2 P. M.

COREY.—On March 5, Florence A., beloved wife of Herrick T. Corey. Funeral services at 8 P. M., Tuesday, March 7, at her late residence, 201 West 181st St. Interment private.

DICKEY.—At his home, 74 Le Roy Place, Newburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, March 4, 1916, Warren F. Dickey, Assistant Treasurer of Newburgh Savings Bank; husband of Belle Hemming and eldest son of former Supreme Court Commissioner Joseph M. Dickey and Elizabeth E. Dickey.

DUNCAN.—On March 5, 1916, Mary E. Shandley Duncan, (nee Green.) Funeral from her late residence, 2,128 Watson Av., Westchester, Bronx, on Tuesday morning. Solemn mass of requiem at 10 A. M. in the Church of the Holy Family. Interment St. Raymond's.

FIELD.—Passed away at the Hannemann Hospital, Friday, March 3, Elizabeth C. widow of Franklin Clinton Field and daughter of the late George S. Fitch. Services in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Monday, March 6, 1916, at 10 A. M.

FOSTER.—Auguste Plummer, daughter of John Lincoln and Susan White Plummer, in Plainfield, N. J., at her late residence, on March 5, 1916. Funeral private, at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. Washington State papers please copy.

GORDON.—Jacob D., of 1,480 Bryant Av., Bronx, March 4, 9:30 P. M. Funeral services Mount Zion Cemetery, Monday, March 6, at 11:30 A. M.

GRAUBART.—Adolph, on Sunday, March 5, 1916, beloved father, husband of Betty Graubart. Funeral from late residence, 1,109 Teller Av., Monday, March 6, at 1 P. M. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Domestic politics coupled as these were with our international relations played an important part in last week's stock market. The war news from the western front, which in the previous week had assumed large proportions as a market factor, lost its hold on trading sentiment when the progress of the Germans halted and when events here at home supplied a new centre of attention. Both these matters exerted unfavorable influence, but the turn which events took at Washington greatly reduced the uneasiness which was felt early in the week, and the net decline in the general level of prices was much smaller than the loss sustained the previous week.

All the adverse influences to which securities have been subjected in recent weeks and months have been deprived of much of their disturbing influence by reason of the fact that they were opposed by favorable underlying influences growing out of the prosperous state of business in this country. This has stood the market in good stead, as the general movement of prices clearly shows. Neither the prolonged decline in January nor the further irregular reaction which occurred in February carried the market back to the level from which the sharp rise of last October began. It was in that month that the great speculative movement of 1915 culminated, but the reaction from that rise, viewing the movement broadly, was neither very rapid nor very severe.

The general level of the market, as measured by the average price of fifty active issues, rose last year from 60.78 in February to 94.13 in October. The lowest point which it has touched since was 83.49 on March 1, and by the close of last week it had recovered about two points. Thus in over four months there has been a reaction of less than nine points from an advance which amounted to over 31 points. This bears all the stronger testimony to the favorable influence of the course of business, inasmuch as the period since last October has seen very heavy selling for foreign account.

Had the rise in prices last year been based on false grounds the reaction would inevitably have been much greater. The fact is that it was based on the very best of grounds, namely, in the main, on an improvement in business which is synonomous with improvement in earning power, which is one of the surest tests of intrinsic value. Some movements were carried to extreme, but the rise in the market as a whole, while it went to a level which caused reaction, was a natural and reasonable response to the changed position of the United States. The stock market ceased advancing last October, and since then has been undergoing a period of digestion and readjustment, but the volume of trade during all of this time has gone on increasing.

There is a parallel between the earlier movements of stocks and the present and continuing movement in business, which is particularly worthy of note. In some directions speculation in the stock market ran wild. Prices became inflated, fear for the security of the market was aroused, and speculation was put under check. Then prices declined, but they declined, taking the market as a whole, without serious unsettlement, and to an extent which was relatively small compared with the preceding advance.

Lately business circles have been feeling a concern analogous to that which was caused by the very rapid rise in the stock market which culminated last October. Prices for commodities have risen rapidly, and in some lines have gone so far that producers and dealers are beginning to feel some concern lest consumption be put under check. There is no certain way of determining whether the rise in commodity prices, notably in some of the commodities in which the security markets are most directly interested, as, for instance, copper and steel, have gone as high as they are going to go. They have, however, reached a level as high as many producers care to see so long as production costs remain at the present level.

It must be borne in mind, however, that even should a check be put upon new orders, that does not necessarily imply a reduction in consumption. Orders have long been running ahead of productive capacity, and, even if orders fall off, the steel mills, the copper mines, and many other lines which are being taxed with orders now may continue to produce at full capacity. The measure of limit of consumption is fixed not by the amount of orders placed with producers, for they may be placed without limit, but the productive capacity of the country's plants. So long as they were fully employed there would be no hardship in a falling off in orders, which would represent not a curtailment of current demand, but merely a more conservative attitude toward the future.

In the present state of the market a wild speculation in commodities, such as the speculation which occurred on the Stock Exchange last October, would do great damage. So far as can be judged the rise in prices up to this stage has been the result chiefly of actual conservative demands and only to a minor extent the result of speculation. There is probably even less reason for concern in the rise in commodity prices up to this level than there was for apprehension over the wildest of the speculation which occurred last year, and there is no present reason for anticipating a slowing down in commodity orders and prices any more unsettling than the falling back of security prices. Indeed, just at the moment there is very little reason for expecting even that. The point which we would make, however, is that such a slowing down would not be an unmixed evil.

It would be unwholesome if the business community were to adopt the view that commodity prices will continue to rise indefinitely and to seek to protect itself by placing orders very far into the future. Those very orders would help to bring about still higher prices and would, sooner than otherwise would be the case, put a check on all but the most necessitous ordering of goods.

This is a time for the merchant to plan wisely and with reserve, and for the avoidance of what in effect would be mere speculation in goods. It is one thing for a merchant to anticipate his own business needs; it is quite a different thing to order beyond any reasonable requirements of his own in the belief that he can turn the goods at a profit when prices have been carried still higher. That sort of speculation is as unwholesome in trade as similar speculation often proves to be in the stock market. The country has to recognize the fact that it is confronted with the danger of inflation, and the part of good business judgment as well as the part of sound patriotism for all is to guard against inflation rather than to stimulate it by unwise speculation. Inflation arises out of unwise use of credit and improvident anticipation of needs for goods. Both should be avoided.

How free the supply of credit has been is strikingly shown by the record of the New York Clearing House institutions during recent months. Every week since the end of last June with four exceptions, last week was one of the four, showed an increase in loans. During this period the loans increased over $800,000,000, and this without bringing about anything more than a very slight advance in money rates. The range for call money in the last week of June was 1½ to 2 per cent. Last week the range was 1½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. Six months' money and prime commercial paper, now as then, are quoted at 3 per cent. Short time collateral loans are higher than they were at midyear in 1915, but the rise in these rates has been slight.

The stock market has lately labored under the handicap that the borrowing capacity of brokerage houses had been practically exhausted. But this handicap does not extend to trade for the reason that the amount of credit available for commercial uses is very great. That is clearly indicated for one thing by the fact that the surplus reserve of the New York Clearing House institutions still amounts to over $137,000,000. And back of this and the surplus reserves in other parts of the country lie the vast unused credit resources of the Federal Reserve Banks.

The very fact that the credit available is so great in volume puts the whole country under caution to use it with the greatest possible discretion. There is no clearly defined line between legitimate expansion and overexpansion or inflation. To the extent to which he is able every business man should determine whether the transaction into which he would enter falls into one class or the other. If it falls into the latter he will be doing himself and the country a real service if he refrains from the transaction even at the apparent loss of some profit. It is always well to remember that a profit made at too great risk is no profit at all in the real sense of the word, for it is almost certain to lead to loss later on. The business situation is sound. It should be the aim of every one in business, manufacturer, merchant, and banker, to keep it sound.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Battlefields Monopolize Interest and Speculation Pauses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 5.—Business in stocks remains limited owing to narrow and diminishing public attention. Interest has been transferred to the battlefields, and another inactive period is anticipated in view of the possibility of the extension of the area of fighting and of hostilities on a very large scale. A further cause of inaction is the continued discussion of the next war loan, which is leading to some preparatory realization on securities with consequent dullness. All investment stocks show a reactionary tendency, and there was last week a distinct pause in speculative purchases. Business in rubber shares was appreciably smaller, and there was only slight activity in low-priced Kaffir shares, which recently had been favored.

The market in copper and other base metal shares, with the exception of tin, was naturally disturbed by the Government's prohibition of speculative dealings in copper, iron, steel, zinc, lead, and other metals. All dealings have been suspended pending the results of the conference between representatives of the metals interests and the Minister of Munitions.

Proceedings at the conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce during the week were instructive and brought a very important pronouncement from Chancellor McKenna regarding State aid for commercial interests in the contest for future industrial supremacy. The conference struck a strong anti-German note. Details of the proposal have not yet been announced, but it is thought that they may involve support of a new banking enterprise for developing and fostering foreign trade. Three Cabinet Ministers spoke at the Guild Hall meeting on Wednesday in furtherance of the thrift campaign.

The policy of President Wilson in regard to German submarine piracy is being followed here with tense interest.

BOURSE REMAINS CALM.

Resists Disturbing Developments, and War Loan Gains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Mar. 5.—The Bourse is calm, resisting the combined effects of the German offensive, the renewal of the submarine campaign, and the diplomatic tension between the United States and Germany. The feature of the past week was the continued purchases of 5 per cent. rentes and the war loan, the price of the former gaining 1 franc and of the latter 1 franc 40 centimes. The British decision to restrict metal speculation was reflected in the market for copper shares, which closed weak, except for the American group, which was firm.

Haitian funds rose sharply on news of the ratification of the treaty with the United States and closed with substantial gains. The market now anticipates the payment of outstanding coupons. Cleveland gained 7 francs and New Haven 5 francs during the week. Returns show an increase in war finance of 250,000,000 francs.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 4, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$18,304,500	$209,751,000
Same period last year	14,073,000	114,207,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.66	86.47	87.35	86.47
Same period a year ago	82.76	82.37	83.97	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	84½	84	84	16
Allegheny Valley 4s	96½	96½	96½	3
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s	105	105	105	18½
A. G. M. sub.cfs.,f.p.	104	102½	103	22
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	10
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	98¼	97¾	98¼	29
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102½	102½	102⅝	8
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅜	97¼	97¼	23
Am. H. & L. 6s	104	104	104	20
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87	87	87	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	112	110	112	105
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92	91⅝	91⅝	148
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	104½	103⅜	103⅝	91
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	100⅜	100½	100⅛	23
Am. Tobacco 4s	85½	85½	85½	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	70	68½	69	6
Ann Arbor 4s	63½	63½	63½	10
Armour & Co. 4½s	94½	94	94⅛	54
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅜	121½
A., T. & S.F.gn.4s,req.	93½	93½	93½	5
A., T. & S.F. cv.4s,'60.	103⅜	103	103⅜	14
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55.	103	103	103	1
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101½	101½	13
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	10
A., T. & S.F.adj.4s,stp.	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜	62½
A., T. & S.F.Tr.S.L.4s	91	90½	90⅞	12
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92	91¾	92	14
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86¾	86½	86⅛	34
At., C. L. unif. 4½s	92¼	91⅞	92¼	17
Balt. & O. pr. l. 3½s	83½	82¾	83½	22½
B. & O. gen. 4s	91½	91½	91½	88
B. & O. cv. 4½s	97⅞	96¾	96⅞	450
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	91½	91⅛	91¼	31
B.&O.P.,L.E.&W.V.4s	88½	88½	88⅝	68
B.&O.,P.J.&M.Dv.3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
Beech Creek 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	10
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	102½	101⅞	102	52½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103⅞	103⅞	152
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	13
B'klyn C. R. R. 5s	101½	100½	100½	7
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101	100⅜	101	126
B'klyn U. El. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
B'klyn Un. El. 5s,sta.	102	102	102	2
Brunswick & W. 4s	95	94⅜	94⅜	6
Bush Term. 5s	92½	92½	92½	1
Bush Term. 4s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	13
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	89	88	88	14
Cal. Gas & Elec.,5s	98⅛	97¾	98⅛	17
Can. So. cons. 6s	104	104	104	2
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	108	108	108	4
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	100½	100½	100½	6
Central Leather 5s	102	101¾	102	95
Cent. of N. J. gn. 5s	118	117¾	118	10
C. of N. J. gn. cv. rg.	117¼	117¼	117¼	18
Central Pacific 4s	90⅞	90	90¼	172
Central Pacific 3½s	91	89½	91	27½
Central Vt. 4s	81	81	81	2
Ches. & Ohio cons. 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	1
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	87⅜	86¾	87	169
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	92	92	92¼	55
C.&O.,R.& A.1st cn.4s	85½	85¼	85¼	5
Chicago & Alton 3s	58⅞	58½	58½	18
Chicago & Alton 3½s	45¼	44½	44½	12
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94	93	93½	58
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	237
C., B. & Q. Den.Dv. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	1
C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	85⅜	85	85⅛	8
C., B. & Q., Ill.Div.4s	94⅜	94½	94⅜	27
C.,B. & Q.,Neb.ext.4s	98¼	98	98¼	23
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	24	24	24	2
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	13
Chi. Gt. West 4s	72⅜	71¾	72	17
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4s.A	92¼	91¾	92¼	24
C.,M.&St.P.cv.5s.S.B.	107	106½	107	125
C., M. & St. P. 4s	92	92	92	17
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s.	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	16
Chi., M. & St. P., gn. 3½s, Ser. B P., gn.	80¾	80½	80½	13
C.,M. & St.P. cv.4½s.	101	100⅝	101	110¼
C., M. & St. P. r. f. 4½s	94½	93⅝	94¼	34
C., M. & St. P., C. & St. L. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	5
C., M. & St. P., La. C. & D. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	7
C., M. & St. P. W. & M. 5s	104	104	104	13
C., M. & T. S. 4s	91¼	90¾	91	26
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94½	94½	94½	7
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81¾	81¾	81⅞	5
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	3
C. & N.W. deb.5s,'33.	104¼	104¼	104¼	5
C. & N. W. St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	86
Chicago Rys. 5s	98⅝	98⅜	98½	25
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85⅜	85½	85½	53
C.,R.I.& P.gen.4s,reg.	84	84	84	7
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	87¼	65¼	65⅜	97
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	40	45¼	45⅞	7
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., one stamp.	43	43	43	25
C., St.P., M.& O. 4.5s.	102½	102½	102½	5
C., St. P. & M. 6s	118¼	118¼	118¼	1
Chile Copper 7s	131⅜	129⅞	130½	149¼
Chile Copper 7s, reg.	130	130	130	2
Chi., San. & Cleve.5s.	102½	102½	102½	5
C.,C.C. & St.Ld.4½s	85½	85½	85¼	2
C., C. C. & St. L., St. Lo. Div. 4s	80	80	80	3
C.,C.C. & St.Lg.4s.	79	78½	78⅞	23
C., C. C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	1
Cl., L. & W. 1st 5s.	100½	100½	100½	3
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s.	101	100½	101	9
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s.	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	16
Col. Industrial 5s	75½	75½	75½	15
Col. & So. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	38
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85½	84½	84⅝	61
C. & S. t. r. 4½s, reg.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	2
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83¼	83	83	14
Cons. Gas cv. 6s	121	120	121	54
C. Pr. R. & L. 7s	107⅞	107¾	107¾	1
Corn Pr. ref.s.f.5s,'34	98¾	98¾	98¾	9
Cub. Am.Sug.cl.tr.6s.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	14
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	10
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	106⅜	106	106¼	24
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	13
D. & H. 1st 7s	131¾	131¾	131¾	4
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	8
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	67⅞	66	66	99
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78	78	78	45
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	83	83	83½	21
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	79	78½	79	18
Detroit City Gas 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	15
Detroit Ed. col. tr.5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Detroit River T. 4½s	93¼	93	93	6
Detroit United 4½s	78	78½	78	31
Dist. Securities 5s	72	71	71¼	150
Du Pont Powder 4½s	105¼	105¼	105¾	5
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	106	106	106	3
E. T., V. & G. div. 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
Edison E. I. of N. Y. con 5s	108	108	108	1
Edison E. L., Bkn., 4s	88	88	88	4
Erie 1st cn.g. 4s	85½	84½	84½	51
Erie gen. 4s	75⅝	74⅜	75	17
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	72	71¼	71½	37
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	78¾	77⅞	77⅞	31
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	4
Ga. & Alabama 5s	103	103	103	1
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	104⅞	103⅝	103⅝	22
Gen. Electric 3½s	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜	1
Granby Con.6s,Ser.A.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	5
G.&Rio., C. & C. 6s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	3
Georgia Pacific 6s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	1
Gt. Falls P. s. f. 5s	101	101	101	3
Green Bay deb B.	11½	11	11½	12
Gulf & Ship Isl. 5s	84¼	84¼	84¼	5
H. Riv. & P. Ches. 4s	92	92	92	1
H. & Tex. C. 1st 5s	106	106	106	1
H. E. & W. T. gtd. 5.	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	96	95½	95½	27
Hud. & Man. ref 5s	74	73½	73½	22
Hud. & Man. adj 5s	30½	30½	30½	142½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	4
Ill. Cent. ref 4s	89¾	89¼	89¾	28
Ill. Cent., Cairo B. 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	1
Ill. Cent., C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	102¼	102⅛	102¼	15
Illinois Steel 4½s	91⅜	91	91¼	22
Inter. Rap. Tran 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	190
Indiana Steel 5s	103⅝	102½	103	21
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73⅜	73	73⅜	52
Insp. Con. cv. 6s	177½	177½	177½	12
Insp. Con. 6s, '22	181	176	180½	59
Int. Ag. Cor. col.tr.5s	79	78¾	79	11
Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st 6s	97⅞	97½	97⅝	18
Inter. M. M. 4½s	95½	95¼	95¼	157
Inter. M. M. 4s, t. r.	96½	95	95¾	794
Int. Navigation 5s	94	93	93	10
Int. Paper 6s	102	102	102	12
Int. Paper conv. 5s	84	83½	83½	3
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	76½	74½	74½	15
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	89¾	87	89¾	8
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	60	56½	57½	22
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110	110	110	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	75½	75½	75½	4
Kan. & Mich. 1st 4s	84	84	84	10
Kansas City So. 5s	92½	91½	92	33
K. C. & Pacific 4s	91	91	91	4
Kan. City Term. 4s	89	88½	88⅝	74
Kentucky Cent. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
Kings Co. El. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	1
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	85	84⅞	85	5
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	99¼	99¼	99½	27
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	93½	92½	93	33
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	102	102	1
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Lake Shore 3½s	85½	85¼	85½	11
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95	94½	95	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¾	94	94⅝	30
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	99¾	99¼	99¼	6
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s	101¾	101½	101¼	4
Lehigh V. Coal 5s	105½	105¼	105½	1
Lehigh V. Term. 5s	111	111	111	5
Lex. Av. & P. F. 5s	100½	100¼	100½	10
Liggett & Myers 7s	126½	126	126½	6
Liggett & Myers 5s, reg.	125¾	125¾	125¾	3
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¾	102	102	15
Long Island ref. 4s	88¼	87½	88½	4½
Long Island unif. 4s	85¾	85¾	85⅞	8
Long Isl. Ferry 4½s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	7
Lorillard 5s	102	102	102	3
Lorillard 7s	138¾	138¾	138¾	1
Lorillard 7s, reg.	126	126	126	2
Long Dock 6s	85¾	85¾	85¾	8
Louis. & Jeff. B. 4s	81½	80½	80½	4
L. & N. gen 6s	112½	111¾	112½	4
L. & N. unif. 4s	93¾	93	93⅝	37
L. & N. coll. tr. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	5
L. & N. S.L. Div. 6s	108¼	108½	108½	2
L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 1st 6s	115¾	115⅝	115⅝	19
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s	106½	106½	106½	1
L. & N., S. & N. A. 6s, '63	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
L. & N., P. & At. 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾	3
Man. con. 4s	92¼	91¾	92	3
Man. con. 4s, tax. ex.	92⅜	92½	92½	45
Manila Ry. 5s	84⅞	84¾	84⅞	1
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s, A.	100	106⅝	106⅝	8
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s, C.	107¼	105	107	111¼
Mich. Cent. 4½s	88½	88½	88½	10
Milwaukee Gas 4s	93	93	93	7
M., L. S. & W. ex.5s	107½	107½	107½	1
Mil., Sparta & N.W.4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	10
M. & St. L. ref. 5s	55	55	55	1
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	61¼	60	60⅞	25
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	8
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	4
Minn. St. Ry. 5s	100¼	100½	100¼	3
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	89⅝	86¼	86¼	11
Mo., Kan. & Okla. 5s	61	61	61	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	76	75	75	23
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	46	45	45	31
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	52	52	52	22
Mo., K. & T. s.f.4½s	39½	39	39½	25
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	2
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	88½	88½	88⅝	19
Mo. Pac. 5s, '17	90	90	90	3
Mo. Pacific 4s	39¼	39¼	39¼	1
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s	41½	40	40	4
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, T.R.	42	42	42	2
Mob. Ohio, new 6s	113½	113½	113½	2
Montana Power 5s	97	96⅜	96⅜	42
Montreal Tram. 5s	95	95	95	1
Nassau Electric 4s	76	76	76	1
Natl. E. & Sta. 5s	97½	97½	97½	5
Natl. Tube 5s	101¼	101	101	19
N. Y. Air B. Co. 6s	104	103⅞	104	12
N. Y. B. M. Bch. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114	112¼	114	804½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	83½	82⅝	83½	38
N. Y. C. gn. 3½s, rg.	81⅝	81¼	81¼	9
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	95¼	94⅜	94⅝	156
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92½	92½	92½	37
N. Y. C., L. S.col.3½s	76½	76½	76¼	14
N.Y.C.,M. C. col. 3½s	78½	78½	78¼	5
N. Y. C. eq. 5s, '19	103	103	103	1
N. Y. C. cn. 4s, Ser. A	86¾	86¼	86½	41
N.Y.,C. & St.L. 1st 4s	94½	94⅜	94½	17
N. Y. Con. R. R. 4½s	99¾	99¼	99⅜	25
N.Y.G., E.L.H.& P.5s.	105½	105	105½	12
N.Y.G., E.L.H. & P.4s	86¼	86¼	86½	13
N. Y. & N. J. 1st 5s.	101	101	101	6
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.3½s	71½	71½	71½	1
N.Y., N.H. & H.cv.6s.	115	114½	114½	61
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, reg.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	1
N. H., N. H. & H. n.-cv. deb. 4s, '47	80½	80½	80½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. deb. 4s, '55	80½	80	80½	25
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. deb. 4s, '56	80¼	80¼	80¼	10
N. Y. & North. 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
N. Y., O. & W. g. 4s	78½	76	78½	8
N. Y., O. & W. rf. 4s	82¾	82¼	82½	6
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	89¾	89¾	89⅝	5
N. Y. Rep. ref. 4s	77½	76¾	77½	147
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	62	59½	61⅝	708
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	87½	86⅝	86⅝	12
N. Y., S. & W. gen.5s	80	80	80	1
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	99½	98½	99	111
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s	79½	79½	79½	2
Niagara Falls Pr. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	5
Norf. & W. ext. 6s	121½	121½	121½	1
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	119¾	119¾	119⅝	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93½	41
Norf. & W. div. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	114	114	114	1
Nor. Pacific 4s	93⅞	93½	93⅝	94
Nor. Pacific 3s	66¾	66¾	66½	91
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	4
Ont. Power s. f. 5s	95	95	95	5
Ore. R.R. & N.cn.4s	92	91½	92	7
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93⅜	93⅛	93⅛	19
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	107¼	107	107	27
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	109	109	109	3
Ore.-Wash.R.R.& N.4s	85½	85⅜	85⅜	2
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	100½

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 4, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,978,692	29,797,789
Same period a year ago	1,054,479	10,510,787

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	85.87	83.49	91.87	83.49
Same period a year ago	61.48	59.86	64.68	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	135⅝	Feb. 17	ADAMS EXPRESS.	138	138	138	+ 2	200
28½	Jan. 7	19¾	Mar. 3	Alaska Gold Mines†‡	22	19⅛	19¼	— 2⅞	23,400
10¼	Jan. 7	8¾	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.†‡	9⅜	8¾	9	— ⅜	3,900
33¾	Feb. 9	15¼	Mar. 3	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	26⅛	26⅝	— 1	10,000
85	Jan. 3	75¼	Mar. 3	Allis-C. Mfg. pf....	79	75¼	77	— 3	9,200
72¼	Jan. 3	65	Feb. 28	Am. Ag. Chemical..	66¼	65	66	— 2	1,600
99½	Jan. 5	96⅞	Feb. 7	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	98	98	98	— ¼	200
71⅝	Feb. 10	61⅞	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar.....	68¼	64½	67½	— ½	16,800
96½	Feb. 8	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	96	96	96	..	50
103½	Jan. 28	101⅛	Feb. 17	Am. Brake S. & F..	..	..	101¾	..	....
136¾	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	..	..	165	..	....
64⅝	Jan. 17	56⅛	Mar. 1	Am. Can	61¼	56¾	58⅜	— 2⅞	83,600
113⅞	Jan. 26	100⅜	Feb. 15	Am. Can pf.....	111	110	111	— ¼	725
78	Jan. 3	62⅝	Jan. 31	Am. Car & Fdy....	67¾	64	66½	— 1½	20,100
118¼	Jan. 12	117	Feb. 1	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	118½	117¾	118⅛	+ ⅛	300
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal†	..	..	25	..	....
175¾	Jan. 19	154⅞	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products..	164	156½	157½	— 6⅞	6,050
116½	Feb. 15	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	115½	115¼	115½	— ½	400
115½	Jan. 15	113⅝	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.s.c.f.p.	..	..	115½	..	....
57⅝	Jan. 17	51¼	Jan. 31	Am. Cotton Oil	52¼	52	52	— 2¾	500
100	Feb. 7	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	..	..	100	..	....
140½	Jan. 4	128	Feb. 8	Am. Express	..	..	130	..	....
12	Jan. 3	9⅝	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¾	525
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf..	49	47	48	— 1	3,000
31½	Feb. 10	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities..	29	28	28½	— ½	3,900
25⅜	Jan. 28	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	22	20	21⅜	— ⅞	9,900
43½	Jan. 15	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf. ...	41½	38¼	41	— ½	6,710
71⅜	Feb. 26	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive ...	70⅝	66¼	69½	+ 1½	113,000
103	Jan. 27	99¾	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	101⅞	99¾	101⅞	— ⅛	825
9⅝	Jan. 19	8	Mar. 4	Am. Malt Corp'n ...	8	8	8	— ⅝	200
34½	Jan. 25	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	33⅜	32½	32	..	500
113⅜	Jan. 4	95⅛	Mar. 1	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	99¼	97¾	97¾	— ⅜	68,325
114⅜	Jan. 3	111½	Feb. 15	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112	111½	112	— ⅝	580
93¾	Jan. 7	92	Jan. 31	Am. Smelt. pf. A...	93	92⅜	93	..	600
87¼	Jan. 25	85⅜	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B...	87⅛	86⅜	86⅝	— ½	300
148⅞	Jan. 10	148⅞	Jan. 10	Am. Snuff	..	..	148⅞	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	106	106	106	— 4	100
61¼	Jan. 4	49⅞	Mar. 1	Am. Steel Foundries	52½	49¼	50	— 3	4,250
116⅛	Jan. 8	109⅜	Mar. 2	Am. Sugar Ref.	112	109⅜	111	+ ¾	2,800
118⅝	Jan. 4	116	Feb. 15	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	118	116	116½	+ 1	300
68	Feb. 14	63⅝	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable...	..	..	68	..	....
128½	Jan. 15	126¾	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	127⅝	127¼	127½	— ⅛	4,460
193¾	Feb. 1	188	Feb. 15	Am. Tobacco	190	189¼	190	+ 4	3,300
108½	Feb. 8	105½	Feb. 28	Am. Tob. pf., new..	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞	+ ⅝	300
53¾	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	..	..	53¾	..	....
53¾	Feb. 25	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen tr. rcts	53	50¾	51⅜	— ¾	18,200
95	Jan. 3	94¾	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen pf.....	..	..	94¾	..	....
99½	Feb. 26	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	93	98	98½	— ½	2,700
13¾	Jan. 4	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf..	11⅞	11	11⅝	— 1	700
84⅜	Feb. 18	65¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	79¾	76	78¾	+ 2¾	31,200
92⅝	Feb. 14	82½	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.t..	87	81½	85⅜	— 1⅝	99,300
8	Jan. 4	5⅝	Mar. 1	Assets Realization..	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛	400
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	69	67¼	68	— 2½	1,800
108½	Jan. 4	101⅞	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅝	102	102⅜	— ⅞	8,600
102	Feb. 23	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	102	101¼	101½	— ½	2,250
115	Jan. 3	110	Mar. 1	Atl. Coast Line....	110	110	110	— 1½	100
118⅝	Jan. 3	99½	Mar. 1	BALD. LOCO. WKS	104⅝	99½	101¼	— 3½	151,200
109½	Feb. 23	107½	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	109½	108⅛	109	— ½	800
96	Jan. 4	85	Mar. 1	Balt. & Ohio.....	86½	85	86⅛	— ⅝	10,583
80	Jan. 15	75¼	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio pf.....	76½	75½	76¾	+ ¼	1,920
5⅝	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining†‡..	2	2	2	..	3,600
493	Jan. 19	415	Jan. 31	Bethlehem Steel	468	450	468	— 2	1,635
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf..	130	130	130	— 3	210
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf..	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	84⅜	Feb. 15	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	86¼	85⅜	86	+ ⅛	1,672
132	Jan. 14	129½	Feb. 26	Brooklyn Union Gas	131½	131½	131½	+ 2	100
53¾	Feb. 23	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	53⅜	..	....
103¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.....	96½	96½	96⅝	..	100
14	Jan. 12	9¾	Jan. 31	Bruns. T. & RR. sec	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛	100
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P....	94½	94¼	94½	..	73
..	.....	..	.....	Buff., R. & P. pf...	..	..	*109⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	81	Mar. 3	Burns Bros.	81	81	81	— 1	100
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	114½	114½	114½	— 1	100
31	Jan. 11	29½	Feb. 28	Butterick Co.	29¾	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛	200
95	Mar. 4	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior†‡..	95	88	94⅛	+ 3⅝	40,000
42⅝	Jan. 3	26¼	Mar. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	29	26¼	28⅜	— ⅝	31,200
80⅝	Jan. 3	57	Mar. 1	Cal. Petroleum pf....	60½	57	60⅛	— 1⅝	4,200
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern....	58½	58½	58⅝	..	50
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific....	168½	162½	165½	— 1¼	15,850
88⅝	Jan. 18	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Tr. M.pf	..	..	85	..	....
56⅛	Jan. 18	51½	Jan. 31	Central Leather	53	51½	52⅜	— ⅞	10,425
110⅜	Mar. 2	108⅝	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf..	110⅜	110¼	110⅝	+ ⅛	400
230	Jan. 3	230	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.....	..	..	230	..	....
*140	Jan. 3	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	..	..	*140	..	....
91	Feb. 24	88½	Feb. 28	Chandler Motor	93	89½	92⅞	+ 1⅞	6,550
65⅞	Jan. 5	60⅛	Jan. 31	Ches. & Ohio.....	62⅜	60¼	60⅛	— 1⅝	13,085
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton....	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛	100
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
133⅜	Jan. 3	123⅜	Jan. 26	Chicago Great West.	125	123½	123⅝	— 1⅜	700
38⅜	Jan. 4	34	Jan. 31	Chi. Great West pf.	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅞	1,100
102½	Jan. 3	92¼	Mar. 1	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	94	92¼	93¾	— ¾	6,250
136⅛	Jan. 5	128	Feb. 16	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129½	128	129¼	+ ⅝	1,100
134⅝	Jan. 3	125¾	Mar. 1	Chi. & Northwestern	128½	125½	128¼	— ⅝	700
175	Jan. 11	174¼	Jan. 4	Chi. & N. W. pf....	..	..	175	..	....
295	Feb. 19	161	Jan. 18	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	183⅞	173⅜	173⅝	— ½	17,400
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
136	Jan. 27	136	Jan. 27	Chi., St.P.,M.&O.pf....	..	..	136	..	....
275⅝	Jan. 5	225	Feb. 1	Chile Copper	235⅝	225½	227½	— 5½	6,200
60	Feb. 19	51⅝	Jan. 31	Chino Copper†††	57⅝	54¾	56⅜	+ ⅛	85,500
47⅞	Jan. 11	39	Feb. 1	C., C., C. & St. L....	..	..	40	..	....
76	Jan. 11	70	Feb. 1	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	73	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleveland & Pitts....	..	..	79½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45⅜	..	....
76	Jan. 17	70	Feb. 23	Cluett, Pea. & Co....	70	70	70	— 1	100
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	109	109	109	— 1	100
53	Jan. 4	39⅝	Mar. 1	Col. Fuel & Iron....	42½	39⅝	41⅝	— 1⅜	22,800
32½	Jan. 8	26	Mar. 3	Col. & Southern....	27	26	26	— 2	200
55	Jan. 13	51	Jan. 24	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	51	..	....
48	Jan. 11	48	Jan. 11	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
52⅜	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co..	48½	46½	46½	— 2	800
115	Jan. 4	108½	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal..	108¾	108¼	108¼	— ⅝	300
144⅜	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas ...	132½	130½	132⅜	— ¾	3,500
80⅜	Jan. 3	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can ...	80½	78¾	80¼	— ¼	3,600
108	Jan. 4	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf..	..	..	106	..	....
225½	Jan. 25	198¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref.	223¼	201½	221¼	+ 11½	58,550
101½	Jan. 14	95	Jan. 5	Crex Prod. Ref. pf..	98	95½	97½	+ ⅝	3,000
41	Feb. 19	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co....	..	..	41	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 3	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*38	Jan. 31	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*38	..	....
80½	Feb. 4	52⅝	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	76⅝	70¼	73⅞	— 3⅝	139,500
118½	Feb. 4	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf....	113	111	111⅜	— 1⅜	1,200
206	Feb. 3	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar....	192	180½	192	+ 2	1,400
109⅜	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	108	105	106	— 1½	200
98⅛	Feb. 14	95	Feb. 24	DEERE & CO. pf..	95	95	95	..	200
154⅜	Jan. 19	149⅛	Mar. 1	Delaware & Hudson.	149⅞	149¼	149¼	— 1⅝	400
225	Jan. 6	218	Mar. 4	Del., Lack. & West.	219	218	218	— 2	200
14	Jan. 3	9	Feb. 19	Denver & Rio Gr....	..	..	9	..	....
24	Jan. 3	18¾	Feb. 18	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	..	..	18⅜	..	....
110	Feb. 3	132½	Jan. 8	Detroit Edison	138	131	133	..	224
4¼	Mar. 3	4¼	Mar. 3	Detroit Edison rts..	4¼	4¼	4¼	..	200
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
88½	Feb. 18	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	85	85	85	— 2	225
108	Jan. 15	102½	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	106	102¼	102⅜	— 1	700
50⅝	Feb. 5	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	46⅞	43⅜	45⅜	+ ½	21,600
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines†‡	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ¾	4,000
6	Jan. 11	5	Jan. 26	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	..	..	5	..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	10	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	60⅛	Jan. 31	Elec. Storage Bat...	64	62¾	63	— 2	800
43⅝	Jan. 3	35	Jan. 31	Erie	37	35½	35⅝	— ⅛	44,000
50⅛	Jan. 3	50¼	Jan. 31	Erie 1st pf.....	52¼	50½	51½	— 1¼	6,300
54⅜	Jan. 3	43	Mar. 3	Erie 2d pf.....	45	43	44	— 1¼	900
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	30	Jan. 11	FED. MIN. & SM..	..	..	30⅜	..	....
57½	Jan. 7	50⅜	Feb. 29	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	51½	50¼	50¼	— 1⅜	700
305	Jan. 26	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL...	285	285	285	— 5	158
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf....	116	114½	114½	— 1½	100
178⅜	Jan. 17	165	Mar. 1	General Electric ...	168¾	165	167	— 2⅞	4,580
485	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	460	450	460	— 18	700
116¾	Jan. 3	110¾	Feb. 4	General Motors pf..	113	113	113	— 1	250
76½	Jan. 3	67⅜	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	70¾	68	70¼	+ ¼	22,700
114⅞	Mar. 4	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114⅞	113½	114⅞	+ ⅝	772
99	Feb. 10	85	Jan. 13	Granby Consol.	90	88	89	— 1	1,100
127½	Jan. 4	119⅜	Jan. 31	Great Northern pf..	126¾	119¾	120¼	— 1⅜	5,616
50⅝	Jan. 3	39¼	Mar. 1	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	42⅜	39¼	41⅝	— 1⅜	21,565
51	Jan. 3	44	Mar. 2	Greene-Cananea†‡....	46½	44⅜	44⅜	— 2⅝	1,000
24½	Jan. 3	20⅝	Mar. 1	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	21¼	20⅞	21	— ¼	6,800
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 3	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry., L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co....	..	..	185	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	112½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126⅛	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining..	132	132	132	+ 5⅞	196
109¼	Jan. 3	101	Mar. 2	ILLINOIS CENT...	103	101	102	— ½	1,518
..	.....	..	.....	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	200	..	....
47⅞	Jan. 15	43	Jan. 31	Insp. Con. Cop.†‡..	45⅛	43¼	45	..	38,500
20⅛	Jan. 3	17	Feb. 18	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs....	..	..	18	..	....
80⅞	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
21¼	Jan. 3	15¾	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.sh.	17¼	16⅛	16¾	— ⅝	4,925
77⅝	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf..	73⅜	72	73⅛	— ⅝	1,500
23⅞	Jan. 3	20	Feb. 28	Int. Agricultural....	21½	20	20	— 1½	900
74	Jan. 3	56⅞	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural pf.	63	60	61½	— 1⅞	1,400
112⅜	Feb. 1	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.....	109½	108¾	109¼	— ¼	1,300
115½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	114¾	114	114	— 3¼	1,100
78	Jan. 6	68¼	Feb. 26	Int. Harv. Corp'n....	..	..	68¼	..	....
108	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 13	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	..	..	107	..	....
23½	Jan. 18	13⅝	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp..	15¾	14¾	15	— ¼	19,930
83¾	Jan. 17	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	67½	61¼	62½	— 3⅞	82,500
50⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	47⅜	42	45½	— 1⅝	37,900
111⅜	Feb. 23	109¾	Jan 15	Int.Nickel pf.v.t.cfs..	..	..	111¾	..	....
121	Jan. 4	91½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	101¾	91½	93¾	— 1¼	2,300
50¾	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.....	46	43	44	— 3	2,100
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	K. C., Ft. S. & M.pf.	..	..	67	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	24½	Feb. 28	Kan. City Southern.	25⅝	24½	25¼	— ⅝	2,600
64⅞	Jan. 3	60	Feb. 17	Kan. City South. pf.	60	60	60	..	300
8¾	Feb. 9	8¾	Feb. 9	Kayser (J.) & Co....	..	..	8¾	..	....
112¾	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf...	..	..	111¼	..	....
55⅞	Feb. 24	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper....	54⅞	52	54⅜	— ⅛	88,500
3½	Jan. 19	3½	Jan. 19	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	3½	..	....
130	Feb. 3	128½	Mar. 2	Kings Co. E. L. & P	128½	128½	128½	— 1	178
..	.....	..	.....	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	110	..	....
86	Jan. 6	72¾	Mar. 1	LACK. STEEL CO.	77½	72¾	75	— 2½	13,135
107⅞	Feb. 9	104½	Jan. 28	Laclede Gas	105¾	105	105	— ⅝	300
16½	Jan. 3	12	Jan. 28	Lake Erie & West...	..	..	14	..	....
41	Jan. 3	35	Feb. 2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	37	..	....

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
53	Feb. 19	48½	Mar. 1	Lee Rubber Tire ...	50⅜	48½	50⅜	— ⅛	5,150
83	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	78½	76	77⅝	— ⅝	5,800
265	Jan. 4	249¾	Mar. 3	Liggett & Myers....	252	249¾	250	— 2½	450
122	Mar. 3	119	Jan. 12	Liggett & Myers pf.	122	120	122	+ 2	200
22½	Jan. 13	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛	100
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 3	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	16½	15	15	— 2	300
91½	Jan. 13	85	Feb. 23	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	87	85	85	— 6	200
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	50	50	50	— 5	100
198⅜	Mar. 1	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co....	198⅜	191⅞	194½	— 3	750
120	Mar. 3	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	120	118½	120	+ 2	300
130⅜	Jan. 13	121¼	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.....	123¼	121¼	123¼	+ ⅞	600
91	Feb. 10	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	80	80	80	— ⅛	500
68	Mar. 4	63½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf....	68	67⅞	68	+ ½	300
..	.....	..	.....	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	3	..	....
131⅜	Jan. 28	129½	Feb. 15	Manhat. Elev. gtd..	130	130	130	..	516
60	Jan. 5	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	55	..	....
109	Jan. 18	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	109	..	....
75⅝	Jan. 3	67¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors ...	63⅜	57¼	59⅜	— 4⅜	37,400
93	Jan. 3	82	Mar. 1	Max. Motors 1st pf..	84⅜	82	83¼	— 2¼	2,700
57	Jan. 3	42¼	Mar. 3	Max. Motors 2d pf..	48¾	42¼	45	— 4	7,800
62	Jan. 4	50½	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores...	53	50⅝	53	+ 1⅛

Cardenas Amer. Sugar
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Federal Sugar
Great Western Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Holly Sugar
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200 Inter State Co. Com. Stock
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
100 International Salt Stock
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co. Stock
25 Preferred Accident Insur. Stock
15 Singer Manufacturing Stock
50 Victor Talking Mach. Com. Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
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100 Aluminum Co. of America Stock
100 Amer. Graphophone Com. Stk.
150 Central Petroleum Pfd. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Mar. 4, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 4, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do 6% pf.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	75	77
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	135	139
Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	370	375
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	112	115
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	64	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 3, 16	86	87½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	43	48
Do pf.	*1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	74	77
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	57
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,000,000	..	S	M. & N.	82	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 16	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,367,000	2½	S	J. & D.	63	68
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Birm. Ry. & Lt. 6s, '57	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	95½	96½
Bir. R. L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	90
B'f'C.l.1st5s,'32	2,914,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102¼	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	82	85
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	85
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	87½	88½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '41	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106	106¾
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,177,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s,	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R. G. & E.($50)	2,804,400	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 5s, '39	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
Cities Serv.	14,718,390	¾	M	July 1, 14	116	118
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	M	Mar 1, 16	75	77
C.L. 1l.& P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	..
Cl.R.1st 5s, '51	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	27½	28½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,15	99	101
Do 5s, '50	4,150,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
C.R. G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	61	63
Do pf	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	85	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
C.G.,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s,	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & D.	89¾	89¾
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	..	S	Jan 15,16	70½	72
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¼	102¼
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '50	12,956,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	104
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99½
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	132	134
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '48	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	72	76
El. B. & S. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	99	100
Emp. District. Elec. pf.	1,993,000	..	..	.....	77	82
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	94
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '52	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	96
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	11	14
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	46	49
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s,	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	76	82
G. W'k Pow. deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97½
Do 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s,	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s,	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	63	65
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75½	76½
Joplin & Pit. 1st 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	25	28
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	38	39½
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101
K. C. El.s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	75
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
K.C. Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s, '51	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
L. R. Ry. & L. E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	98½
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. L., 1st & ref. 5s,	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	98½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s,	326,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	A. & O.	95	96¾
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	83	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '56	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	72	75
Do con.5s,'53	3,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	85
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77½	79¼
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	84	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Do pf	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	59	62
N. St. Power	5,075,000	..	..	.....	46½	46¾
Do pf.	8,396,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	91¼	92¾
N.T.Tr. 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	102
N. Y. West'r L.G.M 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81¼	83
Okl. Ry.s.f.'41	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,600	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,865,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 16	..	60
Do 1st 5s, '43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95
Do db. 6s, '21	2,985,000	3	S	J. & J.	95¾	..
O.E Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.& W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	20	30
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'28	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
P.G. El 5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Pub. S. C. cfs of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	103¾	104½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	21½	23
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	67	70
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101
Roch., Syr. & E.R.R.5s,'45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	50	51
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	87
St. Jo. Rys. & L. & H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,000,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	88½	91
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	103	105½
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,585,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	97½	100

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Mar. 4, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 4, 1916. Asked.
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102½
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s....	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$8	$9
Do pr ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,15	$30½	$31½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	81	85
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,470,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Syru. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	103
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	10	10¼
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	44½	45½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,186,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83¾	85¾
U. G. & Rys.	6,899,588	..	..	.....	51	54
Do 1st pf.	7,718,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	76	77
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	19	20½
Do 6s, 1922	16,609,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	96
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	85	88
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 16	81	81½
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80½	80¾
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	84	90
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	56½	58
Wheeling Tr. 1st col. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$42½	$45
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	96

*Also 2% in common stock. †Also 2½% in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	420	430
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	440	450
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	11½	Q	Feb 1, 16	144	150
Brooklyn	1,562,000	*10	Q	Jan 3, 16	500	515
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Dec 31,15	540	547
Central	3,000,000	‡20	Q	Jan 3, 16	1135	1150
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	443	450
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 16	1275	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	§3	S	J. & J.	200	208
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,15	252	258
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 3, 16	280	300
Guaranty	20,000,000	†8	Q	Dec 31,15	415	420
Hamilton	500,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	135	155
Kings Co.	500,000	‡5	Q	Feb 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 3, 16	122	127
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	120	130
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	140	150
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	420	430
New York.	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,15	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,15	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Feb 1, 16	283	290
Title Gu. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,15	385	395
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 16	370	380
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	395	402
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1020	1050

*Including 10% extra. †Including 2% extra. ‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s....	5,889,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	131	..
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, 37	350,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	97½	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	99
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s.tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 16	93	96
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '20	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Pac. G. & E.	32,396,800	1½	..	Apr. 15,15	62½	63
Old pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	91½	92½
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	89½	92½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	..
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	99
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¾	..
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¼	103¼
Syru. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	76½	77
Wash'ton G. 5s, '30	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106¾	107
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	103½

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,15	105	115
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,16	285	290
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	475	500
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	348	355
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	505	510
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	325	335
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	24	Q	Jan 1, 16	160	175
Home Fire..	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	405	412
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	175	179
Merc. S. Dep.	450,000	15	Q	Jan 1, 16	95	105
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,15	115	119
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	212	214
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co....	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	90	97
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	41	46
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	310	325
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 16	570	620
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	130	170

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	15	15½
Atlantic Ref.	6,000,000	5	Q	Dec 15,15	650	660
Boyne-Sery.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,15	295	305
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 15,15	100	103
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10	Q	Dec 20,15	735	750
Colonial Oil.	250,000	..	..	.....	160	180
Contin. Oil.	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	277	283
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Dec 15,15	44	47
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	5	A	Dec 15,15	65	70
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	220	225
Gal.-Sig. Oil	12,000,000	2	Q	Dec 15,15	150	152
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	153	157
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	5	..	Jan 15,16	182	184
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb 15,16	104	107
Nat. Transit.	12,737,475	50c	Q	Dec 15,15	20	22
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,16	195	200
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 3, 16	100	103
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	6b	Q	Dec 20,15	227	229
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$3	..	Jan 31,16	420	425
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	$5	..	Jan 31,16	222	226
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 20,15	290	300
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Mar 16, 16	205	210
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5b	Q	Dec 31,15	354	358
S.W. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Dec 31,15	112	117
St. Oil (Cal.)	5,702,400	2.50	Q	Dec 15,15	250	253
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Feb 20,16	517	522
St. Oil (Kans.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Feb 29,16	435	445
St. Oil (K.)	3,000,000	5c	Q	Jan 3, 16	357	362
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,15	350	360
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Dec 15,15	505	508
St. Oil (N.Y.)	10,000,000	$3	Q	Dec 15,15	297	300
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 16	540	550
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	130	140
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Sep 25,15	81	84
Vacuum Oil	10,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	220	225
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 31,14	45	50

b—Including 4¾c extra. e—Including 1% extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar...	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	110	115
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Dec 15,15	325	330
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	155	170
McA. & F. pf	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
P., R.-A. T..	1,000,400	4	Q	Dec 3, 15	215	225
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	460	475
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	120	122

BANKS.

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend Per C't. | Dividend Period | Dividend Date. | Quotation Mar. 4, 1916. Bid.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS CO.
First Mortgage 20-yr. Real Estate Improvement Bonds.

New York, March 2nd, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, successor to The Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust of March 1st, 1905, securing the issue of Three Million Dollars ($3,000,000) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Real Estate Improvement Bonds of The Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the bonds above described as can be purchased for the sum of Two million, six hundred and fifty-three thousand, three hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy-seven cents ($2,653,323.77) now in the Sinking Fund under said Mortgage and Deed of Trust. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the said Company, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 8th, 1916, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest to the extent necessary to exhaust said fund will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. All bonds accepted will be paid for upon delivery with interest accrued to March 10th, 1916.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Des Moines Suburban Railway Company of Des Moines, Ia.
First Mortgage Refunding & Improvement Bonds.

Notice of Redemption on 27th day of March, 1916.

Pursuant to the second paragraph of the Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1911, made by the Des Moines Suburban Railway Company with the undersigned as Trustee, to secure $300,000 six per cent. First Mortgage Refunding and Improvement Bonds of the said Des Moines Suburban Railway Company, the Iowa Loan & Trust Company, as Trustee thereunder hereby give notice that funds have been deposited with the Trustee, and that on the 27th day of March, 1916, the Des Moines Suburban Railway Company of Des Moines, Iowa, will redeem all the outstanding bonds of the above mentioned issue, each for the principal sum of $1,000.00.

Said First Mortgage Refunding & Improvement Bonds will be redeemed pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Deed of Trust securing the same at par, together with accrued interest due on said bonds on the redemption date, upon the surrender thereof duly transferred to bearer at the office of the Chemical National Bank of New York City, or at the office of the Iowa Loan & Trust Company, Des Moines, Iowa, on or after March 27th, 1916. Interest on said bonds will cease on March 27th, 1916.

Des Moines, Iowa, February 26th, 1916.

Iowa Loan & Trust Company
By G. B. HIPPEE, President.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing the Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds of

Central Electric Railway Company
(OF KANSAS CITY, MO.)
DUE MAY 1, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee under the Agreement dated March 10, 1914, for the deposit of the above mentioned bonds has, pursuant to the terms of Article Fourth of said Agreement, extended the period of two years in said Article Fourth specified, for a further period of three months from March 10, 1916, and that such further period of three months from March 10, 1916, has been fixed as the period within which such depositors of said Bonds will be entitled either to receive new securities or cash pursuant to a sale or a plan for reorganization or readjustment, or to the return of the deposited Bonds or the proceeds thereof.

Dated February 28, 1916.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
JEROME D. GRANAUER,
W. K. WHEATHAM.

COLUMBIA RAILWAY GAS & ELECTRIC SECURITIES CORPORATION,
Series B Convertible Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Columbia Railway Gas & Electric Securities Corporation has elected to, and will redeem on April 1, 1916, all of the above described Notes now outstanding at 101 per cent. of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest, at the office of Columbia Trust Company, Trustee, 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y., as provided in the Trust Agreement dated April 1, 1915, securing said Notes. Holders of said Notes may convert the same into First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Parr Shoals Power Company and cash as provided in said Notes on April 1, 1916, if they so elect, and shall have given notice of such election to said Trustee at least ten days before such redemption date. Federal Income Tax ownership certificates covering accrued interest must accompany said Notes when presented for redemption.

COLUMBIA RAILWAY GAS & ELECTRIC SECURITIES CORPORATION,
By WARREN S. JARVIS, Vice President.
Dated, February 25, 1916.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—21315.

Notice is given that LEONARD LANDES, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	104,080	46,180	179,515	$475,800
Tues.	95,336	59,262	197,130	344,700
Wed.	94,895	73,004	167,275	462,000
Thurs.	89,235	87,916	174,455	325,100
Fri.	101,050	49,145	165,740	220,000
Sat.	63,935	39,270	146,300	66,500
Totals	544,551	354,777	1,000,415	$1,894,100

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
450	Aeolian-Weber	21	20	21	..
69,200	*Aetna Ex. w.i.	24	21½	23⅝	+ ⅞
3,800	Ajax Rubber..	69⅛	67½	69	— 2⅜
3,500	A., G. & W. I.	30	27	28	— 1
5,450	A., G. & W. I. pf	49½	44	46	— 1½
275	Atl. Steel.....	57	55	55	..
50	Balt. Tube pf.	90½	90½	90½	— ½
200	Canada Steel..	41¼	41	41	..
200	*Can. C. & F.	83½	65	65	— 2
18,400	Can. Nat. Gas	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
17,100	*Can. L. & P..	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
1,870	Carwen Steel..	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	..
5,139	*Chevrolet M..	142	130	140½	+ 3½
50	*Crocker-W...	104	104	104	— 1½
25,850	*Cuba C. Sug.	52½	47	52½	+ 2¼
8,050	Corp. R. & H.	5¼	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
75	Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs....	48	48	48	..
1,460	Driggs-S.	141	135	140	+ 1
2,710	*Electric Gun.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
1,230	Emer. Phono..	12⅛	11½	12⅛	..
75	Hall Signal...	13	10	11½	..
10	Hall Sig. pf...	25	25	25	..
300	Hart. Corp....	73	72	72	— 2¼
8,196	H. & B. C. Co	47¼	42	45	— 2
1,025	Inter. Rubber.	12⅞	12	12½	..
100	*Int. M. M. pf.	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	..
10,500	K. Bronze pf.	25	16	23½	+ 6⅛
5,310	Kelly S. Tire..	70	67	67⅝	— 2⅜
257	K. S. T. 1st pf	96	95	95½	— ½
1,900	*Lake T. Boat.	10¼	9	9⅝	— ⅜
5,575	Man. Transit..	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
1,800	Mar. of Am..	3⅞	3½	3⅝	..
100	Marlin Arms..	34	34	34	..
24,520	*Maxim Mun.	7¼	4	6¾	+ 1⅜
42,600	†Midvale St..	64⅜	62½	62¾	— 2¼
119,400	*Mid. S. rgts.	1⅝	⅛	1	— ⅛
12,800	*Nevins Elec..	⅝	⅛	⅛	..
5,660	P. T. & M. C.	29	24	29	+ 3
2,280	*P. E. & M. Co.	119	90	119	+ 3
1,200	Rcd. El., Inc.	6½	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
100	*S. M. C. Co..	68	68	68	— 1
9,200	S. S. Kresge..	13⅜	12½	13	— ⅛
1,310	Stand. Motors.	8½	7½	8	..
3,400	*St. Jos. Lead	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅜
10,300	Sub. B. v. t. c.	36½	33	35½	— ¾
7,900	Texas rights..	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝	— 1⅛
48,400	*Tob. Prod. c.	44⅜	37½	43⅝	+ 4
13,685	T. F., v. t. c.	4½	3	3¾	..
700	*U. C. Sw. I.	96½	95¼	96¼	— ¼
26,000	Un. Prof. S..	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9,050	*Unl. M., w. i.	6¼	4¾	6½	+ ⅜
4,600	*U. S. L. & H. Corp	3⅝	3½	3½	..
1,150	*U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
3,153	White Motors.	49¼	46¾	48	— 1¼
2,800	World Film....	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

37	Buckeye P. L.	103	103	103	..
5	Gal. Sig. Oil.	151	151	151	— 1
365	Ill. Pipe Line.	187	179	182	— 6
788	Ohio Oil	228	220	225	— 4
65	Prairie O. & G.	425	405	425	+15
197	Prairie P. L..	350	325	325	—16
5	South P. Oil..	350	325	326	—34
240	St. Oil, Cal....	260	250	252	— 6
93	St. Oil, Ind...	528	500	524	+ 9
125	St. Oil, N. J..	510	500	508	+ 7
555	St. Oil, N. Y..	209	200	208	— 2
20	Swan & F....	150	142	142	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS

13,505	*Am. Oil & G.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
8,150	*Barn. O. & G.	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
17,100	*Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.) ..	22	18¾	21¾	— ¾
14,200	*Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i....	10¼	9	9¾	— ¾
10,400	*Cosden Oil & G., w. i., pf.	5¼	4¾	4⅝	— ⅜
13,200	Empire Pet....	7⅛	6½	7	+ ¼
17,500	*Federal Oil..	⅜	⅛	⅜	..
950	*Houston Oil..	18½	17⅜	18	— 1⅛
4,650	*Inter. Petrol.	12⅜	11⅜	12¼	— ⅛
67,000	*Midwest Oil.	73	67	70	+ ⅜
10,500	*Mid. Oil pf..	96	93	95	— 2
1,450	*Midwest Ref.	62	59	59	— 2½
24,560	*Muskog. Ref.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8,100	Sap. O. & R..	13⅛	11¼	13¼	+ 1
5,850	Vent. Con. O.	10⅝	8½	9¾	+ 1
3,500	*Victoria Oil.	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24,650	Way. O. & G.	8⅝	6⅝	8⅜	+ ⅜

MINING STOCKS

2,000	Am. Com.	9	8½	8½	— 1
25,400	*†Atlanta	19	17	17½	— ½
1,800	Bannack Gold	1⅝	1¼	1½	..
5,200	*†Booth	40	32	34	+ 6
2,000	Beaver Cons.	35	35	35	..
8,000	Bingham Mi...	11¼	10⅜	11⅛	..
2,000	Boston Mont.	54	53	53	..
8,300	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs....	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6,250	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	2⅞	3	— ⅛
1,300	*Calaveras C..	3⅝	3	3¼	— ⅛
9,200	†Caledonia ...100		97	98	— 3
4,825	*Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
6,350	C. de P. Cop..	39	36½	38½	— ½
600	Comstock T..	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
700	*Con. Cop. M.	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
10,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4,800	Con. New-U..	⅝	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1,500	Dom. Gold	27	26	26	— 2
2,000	Dome Ext. ...	37	37	37	..
71,100	*Emma Cop.	70	64	69	+ 4
56,100	*F. M. C.	24	20	20	— 4
8,050	First Nat. Cp.	6	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
1,400	†Florence	46	45	45	..
13,020	†Goldf. Cons..	93	90	90	— ¼
15,500	*†Goldf. Merg.	15½	13½	14	— 2
43,700	†Greenwater..	7	5	5⅞	+ ⅛
100	Hollinger G.M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
5,550	Howe Sound..	6⅝	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
3,535	Hecla Mining.	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2,800	*†Jim Butler.	95	90	91	— 3
14,920	Jumbo Ext...	1.12½	.95	1.00	—1.12½
410	Iron Blossom.	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
8,000	Iron Mines..	13	13	13	..
12,200	*†Kawanas ..	18	16½	16¾	— 1⅛
6,300	Magma Cop...	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ½
8,400	†Maj. Mines..	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1,000	McIntyre	91	91	91	..
3,000	*†Marsh Min..	38	33	37	..
15,575	†McKinley-D ..	46	40	44	— 1
2,550	Mines of Am..	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..
500	Montana Con.	½	½	½	..
8,515	*Mojave Tung.	5⅝	5	5⅜	— ¼
95,700	*†Mother Lode	27	20	27	— 6
1,500	†Nevada Hills.	20	20	20	..
5,400	New Utah B..	4½	3⅝	4¼	+ ½
1,400	Nipissing Mines Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
4,800	North B. Dev.	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
4,000	North Star	16	14½	16	+ 1
500	*†Oatman G., (a prospect).	68	63	68	+ 1
4,200	*†Oatman (a prospect).	55	49	55	+ 5
32,000	*†Oatman Ex., (a prospect).	17	14½	17	+ 1½
400	Ohio Copper...	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3,800	Peterson Lake.	25	25	25	..
8,800	*†Oro	4¾	4	4¼	— ½
2,600	*Ray Her. M..	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
6,700	*†Rex. Con. M.	22	20	22	..
8,100	†Rochester M.	63	58	58	— 5
4,100	*†Round Mtn.	61	60	60	— 1
4,400	*†Ruby Silver.	53	51	53	+ 2
200	†San Toy.....	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
2,200	*†Sandst'm K.	8	6	6	..
26,600	†Ser. G. G. M.	92	75	90	..
12,100	†Seven T. Coal	43	40	43	— 1
5,500	*†Silver Pick.	6	5	6	+ 1
28,700	*†Silver Tip, (a prospect).	21	18	20	..
4,350	St'd Sil.-Le'd..	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
55,000	Stewart	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
54,900	*†Sup'r & Min..	93	89	93	+ 2
16,500	†Superstit. M. Co. (a pros.)	35	33	34	— 1
4,000	*†Temiskaming	54	53	53	..
7,000	Tonop. C. Roy	6	5	5	..
1,200	Tonop. Belm't	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2,400	Tonop. Exten.	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
2,400	Tonop. Jim B.	94	91	91	— 3
52,500	Tono. R. Eu.	19½	18¼	19¼	+14
650	Tono. Min....	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
33,000	*T., S. C. M..	13	12	12¾	..
44,705	*T., V. Exten.	14¾	12⅝	14⅝	+ 1¼
6,600	†W. E. Cons.	76	73	74	— 1
100	Trinity Copper	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
520	Unit. East'n..	4½	4	4½	..
2,015	*W. Oaks M..	6¼	5¼	6¼	+ 1
2,700	Yukon G. M..	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
2,900	*Tuscaran C..	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

BONDS

$446,000	*B&O. new 5s.	101¾	101	101⅛	— ⅛
200,000	*C. M. & S. P. 4s	95¼	94⅝	95	— ⅛
280,000	*Chi. U. S. 4½s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	+ ⅛
867,000	*Erie cv. 4s. wi.	87⅞	87⅜	87½	— ⅛
111,000	*Erie rights..	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
763,000	*Mid. S. cv. 6s, w. i....	99¾	99	99	‡Ex

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Ex rights.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Overcast Mon. and Tues.; warmer; moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Overcast Mon. and Tues.; mild temperature; fresh s. winds.

Fla.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair; moderate s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Overcast and warmer Mon., probably thunder storms. Tues. fair and cooler; fresh s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Overcast and warmer Mon.; probably thunder storms. Tues. fair and cooler.

Ohio — Probably rain and warmer Mon. Tues. rain; increasing s. e. winds.

Ind.—Probably rain and warmer Mon. Tues. overcast and colder.

Lower Mich.—Rain in s. and rain or snow in n. Mon.; warmer Mon. Tues. snow or rain; increasing s. e. and s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow or sleet Mon. and probably Tues.

Okla., La., Ark., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Unsettled and warmer Mon., probably rain. Tues. unsettled and colder.

Mo.—Cloudy Mon., probably preceded by rain in e.; warmer in e. Tues. unsettled and colder.

Wis.—Rain or snow. Mon.; warmer in e. and s. Tues. unsettled and colder; fresh to strong shifting winds.

Minn.—Snow Mon., followed by colder by night. Tues. probably fair; fresh to strong shifting winds.

Iowa.—Unsettled Mon., probably rain; warmer in e. and cen. Tues. cloudy and colder.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably snow and colder Mon.; fresh n. winds.

S. Dak.—Unsettled and colder Mon., probably snow flurries. Tues. fair.

Neb.—Unsettled and colder Mon. Tues. fair.

Kan.—Fair and cooler Mon. and Tues.

LOST PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Do not delay when you find that property has been lost. Communicate immediately with The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last	Renewals.
Feb. 28	2½	1¾	2	1¾
Feb. 29	2	1¾	2	1¾
March 1	2	1¾	2	1¾
March 2	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
March 3	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
March 4	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
Week's range—				
High	2½			1¾
Low	1¾			1¾
Same week last year—				
High	2			2
Low	1¾			2
Year's range to date—				
High	3			2
Low	1¾			1¾
Same period last year—				
High	3			2¾
Low	1½			2

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Feb. 28	2½@2¾	3	3 @3¼
Feb. 29	2½@2¾	3	3 @3¼
Mar. 1	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼
Mar. 2	2½@2¾	3	3 @3¼
Mar. 3	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3
Mar. 4	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3⅛
Low	2½	2¾	3
Same week last year—			
High	3	3	3⅛
Low	2½	2½	3
Year's range to date—			
High	3	3	3⅛
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2½	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Feb. 23	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
Feb. 29	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
Mar. 1	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
Mar. 2	Par	†5c	Par	*30c
Mar. 3	Par	†5c	Par	*30c
Mar. 4	Par	†10c	Par	*30c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	—Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Feb. 28	4½@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 03c
Feb. 29	4½@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 03c
Mar. 1	4½@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 03¼c
Mar. 2	4½@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 04¼c
Mar. 3	4½@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 05c
Mar. 4	4½@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 05c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British Rentes, 4½%.	Paris.
Feb. 28	58⅛	97	61f 75c
Feb. 29	58	97	61f 75c
Mar. 1	58	97	61f 85c
Mar. 2	57⅞	97	62f
Mar. 3	57⅞	96⅞	62f 20c
Mar. 4	57⅞	96⅞	62f 20c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	N. Y.
Feb. 28	28½d	56⅝c
Feb. 29	28½d	56⅝c
Mar. 1	28½d	56⅝c
Mar. 2	27d	56⅛c
Mar. 3	27d	56⅛c
Mar. 4	27d	56⅛c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 4, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	502,177	157,265	98,131
Tuesday	523,898	137,451	124,137
Wednesday	753,298	226,431	202,280
Thursday	390,673	177,084	228,805
Friday	348,713	284,230	405,441
Saturday	159,931	91,218	320,539
Total week.	2,978,692	1,054,479	1,479,389
Year to date.	20,797,789	10,510,787	17,818,018

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$4,577,500	$2,017,500	$1,733,000
Tuesday	2,874,500	2,122,000	2,606,500
Wednesday	3,982,500	2,810,500	2,813,500
Thursday	3,220,500	2,319,500	2,711,000
Friday	2,365,500	3,099,500	3,457,000
Saturday	1,314,000	1,698,000	1,788,500
Total week.	$18,304,500	$14,073,000	$13,109,500
Year to date.	200,751,000	114,307,300	173,989,300

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Mar. 4, '16.	Mar. 6, '15.	Differences.
R. R. and miscel.	3,978,692	1,054,478	+ 1,924,214
Mining	.....	.....	+ 1

BONDS.

R. R. and miscel.	$12,803,000	$13,725,500	— $922,500
Government.	5,087,500	185,500	+ 4,902,000
State	173,000	33,000	+ 140,000
City	241,000	129,000	+ 112,000
Total all.	$18,304,500	$14,073,000	+$4,231,500

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Demand.

LONDON,	High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 28	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
Feb. 29	4.76⅛	7.76⅜	4.76⅛
Mar. 1	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅛
Mar. 2	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅛
Mar. 3	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅛
Mar. 4	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅛

Cables.

LONDON,	High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 28	$4.77⅛	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
Feb. 29	4.77⅛	4.76⅛	4.77
Mar. 1	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77
Mar. 2	4.77	4.76⅞	4.76⅛
Mar. 3	4.77	4.76⅛	4.77
Mar. 4	4.77	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Week's range—		Demand.	Cables.
High		$4.76⅛	$4.77⅛
Low		4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High		4.81¼	4.81⅝
Low		4.79⅛	4.80⅛
Year's range to date—			
High		4.78	4.78⅞
Low		4.73⅛	4.74⅛
Same period last year—			
High		4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low		4.79	4.79⅝

Paris.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 28	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	5.86⅞	5.87½	5.87½
Feb. 29	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	5.87	5.87½	5.87½
Mar. 1	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½	5.87	5.87½	5.87½
Mar. 2	5.85	5.85⅜	5.85⅜	5.87½	5.87½	5.87½
Mar. 3	5.85⅜	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.87½	5.87⅜	5.87⅜
Mar. 4	5.85⅜	5.85⅛	5.85⅜	5.88	5.88⅛	5.88⅛

Berlin.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 28	73.50		73.25	73.31¼		73.31¼
Feb. 29	73.31¼		73.25	73.31¼		73.31¼
Mar. 1	73.31¼		73.31¼	73.31¼		73.31¼
Mar. 2	73.37½		73.37½	73.37½		73.37½
Mar. 3	73.37½		73.31¼	73.31¼		73.31¼
Mar. 4	73.31¼		73.31¼	73.31¼		73.31¼

Switzerland. Holland. Italy.

	Dem. Cab's.	Dem. Cab's.	Dem. Cab's.
Feb. 28	5.23½	42.50	42.75	6.71⅝	6.71
Feb. 29	5.23½	42.43¾	42.50	6.71¾	6.70½
Mar. 1	5.22¾	42.50	42.43¾	6.71¾	6.70½
Mar. 2	5.23	42.50	42.62½	6.71¾	6.70½
Mar. 3	5.22¾	42.50	42.68¾	6.70⅝	6.70
Mar. 4	5.23	42.50	42.62½	6.69⅜	6.69
	5.23¼	42.50	42.62½	6.68⅝	6.68

Russia. Austria. Greece.

	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.
Feb. 28	31.25	12.84	12.90	19.40	19.45
Feb. 29	32.12	12.90	12.95	19.40	19.45
Mar. 1	32.25	12.98	12.94	19.40	19.45
Mar. 2	32.25	13.03	13.08	19.40	19.45
Mar. 3	32.25	13.05	13.10	19.40	19.45
Mar. 4	32.25	13.30	13.35	19.40	19.45

DIVIDENDS.

American Woolen Company
(Massachusetts Corporation)
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) will be paid on April 15, 1916, to holders of Preferred Stock of this Company and to holders of Certificates of Deposit of shares of Preferred Stock of the American Woolen Company (New Jersey Corporation), issued by the Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston, or the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, of record March 15, 1916.

Transfer books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock of the Massachusetts Company will be closed at the close of business March 15, 1916, and will be reopened at the opening of business March 30, 1916.

Transfer books for the transfer of Certificates of Deposit will be closed at the close of business March 15, 1916. No transfers of Certificates of Deposit will be made after March 15, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

WM. H. DWELLY, Jr., Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., March 2, 1916.

American Woolen Company
(Massachusetts Corporation)
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) will be paid on April 15, 1916, to holders of Common Stock of this Company and to holders of Certificates of Deposit of shares of Common Stock of the American Woolen Company (New Jersey Corporation), issued by the Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston, or the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, of record March 15, 1916.

Transfer

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 453, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:
Robinson ‡ Ritchie,
Yananszanchas ‡ Mallory.
Epstein ‡ Dryfoos.
Perlman ‡ Standard.
Stalle ‡ Wagner.
Re White & Co.
Tompkins ‡ St. Regis.
General calendar:
United Cop Sec Co ‡ Amalgamated.
US ‡ Mulvey.
Iowa Wash Mach Co ‡ Montgomery W.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Geo P Hammond, ‡ Taylor Mfg Co,
Wile et al ‡ Birdsall, Impleaded.
Molloy ‡ Village of Briarcliff Manor.
Copans ‡ Doughan et al.
Otto C Heinze, Schwartz & Weinstein
Motions:
John G Lyman,
Philip S Gill,
F & S Rosenberg,
Memorial Const Co,
Marmor & Son,
Sarah A Alper,
Theo Shaperdas,
Leo Goldberg,
S Dessau & Son,
Charles A Nanz,
Leon E Curley & Co,
Albert J Hirt,
Wm Budd (2),
Bernard Levinson,
Onofrio Barbara,
Samuel Binder (2).
Framingham Hat Co,
Lucy M Twomey,
Louis Del Bene,
Stotkin & Fraglen,
Friction Transfer Pat Co (2),
Melbach Bros,
Samuel Magin,
Jake Wiener,
Montague & Gillet.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Fitch ‡ Young & Underhill.
Anchor Cap & C Co ‡ Pritchard (2).
Sherman ‡ Marinelli.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

US ‡ 408 Bushels of Oysters.
Iron Steamboat Co ‡ Eastern Nav Co,
Kelly-Springfield Motor ‡ Partridge.
Post ‡ Du Pont.
Montano ‡ Erie RR.
Ward Lumber Co ‡ Seeburg Heat Tele.
Ellsworth ‡ Kelham.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller ‡ Friedenberg.
Zelante ‡ NY. Dock Co.
Middletown & Unionto ‡ Wilcox Pulp & Paper Co.
W. RR.
W S Rockwell Co ‡ Naumburg.
Douglas ‡ Hecht.
Descalzi ‡ Van Dyke & Lindsay.
Sadowsky ‡ Penn RR.
Reliance Motor Belt Co ‡ Link Belt Co.
Central Trust Co ‡ U S Light, &c, Co.
Northrup ‡ Phila & Reading RR.
Parola ‡ Steam Tug Merced.
Gibson ‡ Am Graphophone Co,
S M Hamilton Coal Co ‡ Watts.
Re Pierson (4).

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Criminal calendar.
US ‡ Lindner.
Common law calendar.
US ‡ Brooklyn E D Terminal Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
People ‡ P. L. Smith
Wile et al ‡ Birdsall, Impleaded.
Molloy ‡ Village of Briarcliff Manor.
Copans ‡ Doughan et al.
David Gilmour Dorr Co ‡ Sea. Sheriff.
Coleman ‡ Clenahan.
John Nemeth, Inc ‡ Tracy et al.
Elwood et al ‡ Goldman.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Kullman ‡ Gewirtz Co.
Baron de Hirsch Fund ‡ Furst.
Prince ‡ Behal.
Howard ‡ Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Flanagan ‡ N Y.
Hudson Nav ‡ Dailey (2).
Bondy ‡ Robinson.
Vandeweghe ‡ Dewever.
Krauss ‡ Cortlandt County Traction Co.
Lowenthal ‡ Lowenthal Foil ‡ Keller.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk ‡ Clergy.
Hartigan ‡ Draper.
Thayer ‡ Calleca.
Re Wholesale Traders, Inc.
Goldsky ‡ Furst.
Guaranty Trust ‡ 2d Av RR (Teichman ‡ Linch.)
Zimmer ‡ Schmitt & S.
Re Rogers.
Geyser Pat Holding ‡ Feldman.
Re Schlanger.
Kidder ‡ Levering.
Weinrib ‡ Cohn.
Welch ‡ Empire Trust.
Fajans ‡ 36 W 59th St.
CNY ‡ Burke Imp Co.
Lurie ‡ Cohn.
Green ‡ Green.
Peterof ‡ N Y.
Kidder ‡ Adrian Petrol.
Marble Arch Co ‡ Prendergast.
Kittel ‡ Dimnick.
Re Oriental Amer Civic Club, Inc.
McAtamney ‡ Jones.
Israel ‡ Chevrolet Mot.
Re Gregoria.
Lorenzo ‡ Jarmulowsky
MacDonald ‡ Tolke.
Allen ‡ Motfit.
Guaranty Trust ‡ Fulton St RR.
City R E Co ‡ Purdy.
Evans ‡ Colonial Motion Picture.
Schlusselberg ‡ Greenberg.
Re Eureka Talc Co ‡ Seligman.
Amendola ‡ Gufanti.
Meehan ‡ Laguna.
Guaranty Trust ‡ 2d Av RR.
Desmond ‡ Cornell Co.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk ‡ Reynolds.
Lee ‡ Gimbel Bros.
Willman ‡ Linch.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motions:
Lightfoot ‡ Meyer.
Hurwitz ‡ Dryfoos.
Wolfman ‡ Wolfman.
US Trust Co of N Y ‡ Mowry.
Robt Lewis, Inc ‡ W J Rich Dev Co (1 & 2.)
NY Trust Co ‡ Henson.
De Marchena ‡ Maxson.
Voorhees ‡ Burke.
Bryant ‡ Wolf.
Surety Rity Co ‡ 114 St & 7 Av Const Co.
Re Eliperin (NE Cor Eldridge & Grand.)
Re Dexter (430 E 78.)
Abell ‡ Mitchell.
Re Dexter (430 E 78.)
Wallace ‡ Woolf (acts 2, 6, 10, & 9.)
Crossin ‡ Woolf (acts 4 & 7.)
Meyers ‡ Meyers.
Rosenfeld ‡ Rosenfeld.
Adams ‡ Intercocan Oil.
Smith ‡ Kramer.
Hardesty ‡ McCauley.
Steiner ‡ 25 Const Co.
Goldstein ‡ Goldstein.
Hill ‡ Rogers.
Roberts ‡ Roberts.
Shapiro ‡ Becker (2.)
Moller ‡ Moller.
Marine Transport Serv Co ‡ Auditore.
Petry ‡ Matz.
Ackerley ‡ Ackerley.
Demurrers:
Kennedy ‡ Brandreth.
Rosen ‡ Bernstein.
Taishoff ‡ Elkema.
Barnard ‡ Swayne.
Lincoln Nat Bank ‡ Otis Elevator Co.
Danks ‡ Danks.
Richmond Assets Collecting Co ‡ Sternberger.
Sobley ‡ Oler.
Fitch Pub Co, Inc ‡ Levy.
Barlas ‡ Hamilton-Low.
Grossfeld ‡ Seidman.
Newcombe ‡ Ostrander.
Manaras ‡ Ennosis Pub.
Fitch Pub Co, Inc ‡ Levy (act 2.)
Preferred causes:
Rosenblum ‡ Goldman.
Pollock ‡ Sachs.
Walker ‡ Walker.
Zeregel ‡ Barnard.
Reilly ‡ Davis.
General calendar:
Blair ‡ Turbo-Elec Const Co.
Polansky ‡ City Real Est Imp Corp'n.
Madison Real Prop & S Co ‡ Werner.
Pitofsky ‡ Polansky.
Vila ‡ Baptista.
Ullman ‡ Schwartz.
Valentine ‡ Valentine.
Ditmas ‡ Bristor.
May ‡ Hetterick Bros.
Ditenfass ‡ Horsley.
Keck ‡ Szabo.
Forgotston ‡ Sternberger.
Godley ‡ Crandall & Godley Co.
Cohen ‡ Cohen.
Geissenhainer ‡ Geissenhainer.
Barber ‡ Barber.
Cohen ‡ Bruere.
Abrams ‡ Jalkoff.
Dreyfus ‡ Dreyfus.
Rosenthal ‡ Siegel.
Seagrist ‡ Reid.
Waters ‡ Park Mort Co.
Courter ‡ same.
Welch ‡ same.
Weeks ‡ Price.
Webster ‡ Am Exch Nat Bank.
Epstein ‡ Anglowitz.
Kilpatrick ‡ Crown Infants' Wear Co.
Schwartz ‡ Leiser.
Dubillier ‡ Stern Selling Service.
Burdick ‡ Prescott.
Silverman ‡ Siverman.
Shenk ‡ Oliva.
Goldfarb ‡ Sherwin.
Levy ‡ Woodward.
Baker ‡ Harris.
Same ‡ US Fid & Guar.
Lasky ‡ Coverdale & W.
Gotham Silk Hos Co ‡ Landay Bros.
Isaacs ‡ Isaacs.
Clark ‡ Coler.
Miller ‡ Boericke.
Phinney ‡ Phinney.

PART IV.—(January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.

Case on—Stein ‡ Warren & Wetmore.

PART IV.— Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Vyth ‡ Purdy.
Postal Tel Cable Co ‡ State Board of Tax Comm'rs (2.)
Com'l Cable Co ‡ same.
Jones ‡ Purdy.
Ingersoll ‡ same.
Troy Rity Co ‡ same.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Case on—Lowry ‡ D, L & W RR.
No day calendar.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Bergh ‡ Imperial Paint Co ‡ G & J I & B RR.
Weaver ‡ Thompson ‡ Starrett Co.
R Carrucci ‡ Daniels Co
J Carrucci ‡ same.
Penna Cal Macaroni.
Tully ‡ Union Ry.
Silverman ‡ Light.
Marshafsky ‡ same.
Waitel ‡ Russ-Am Line
R Lorosky ‡ Golden.
J Lorosky ‡ same.
Moller ‡ Taylor.
Dyas ‡ NY.
Vitoff ‡ NY Rwys.
Dressler ‡ Thomson.
Carr ‡ CNY.
Green ‡ Kroywen Rty.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Carmuciano ‡ Mason-Seaman Trans Co.
Karmen ‡ Offenbach.
L Russnak ‡ Felnberg.
D Russnak ‡ same.
Fay ‡ Sun Print & P.
Rosbin ‡ Knick Ice.
Fay ‡ Mail & Ex Co.
Fink ‡ Anderson.
Glsen ‡ CNY.
Weprinsky ‡ NY Rys.
Klotsky ‡ Bernstein.
Bauman ‡ Todd.
Fay ‡ NY Herald Co.
Same ‡ Tribune Assn.
Matuss ‡ Watertown Light & Pow Co.
Mace ‡ Fish.
Shelley ‡ same.
Norwalk Bros, Inc ‡ Endler.
Valenti ‡ Concordia Cont Co, Inc.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Fedes Co ‡ Leland.
S Zerulkenkoff ‡ NY Edison Co.
B Zerulkenkoff ‡ same.
Wilton ‡ same.
Devorschak ‡ Union Ry
Shaw ‡ Leh Val RR.
Joyce ‡ Veil.
Prendergast ‡ Schatter.
Fay ‡ NY Times Co.
Daugherty ‡ Mail & Express Co.
Fay ‡ NY Staats Zeitung (2.)
J Stein ‡ L Eppig Brew
M Stein ‡ same.
Collins ‡ CNY.
McAuliffe ‡ Brady.
Foray ‡ Diener.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Left ‡ Fish.
Kantrowitz ‡ Bergman.
T Zrnoglovitz ‡ Ficken.
J Zrnoglovitz ‡ same.
Y Toth ‡ Lozier Mot Co.
C Roth ‡ same.
Lodwick ‡ Van Dyk.
Greenhut Cit R T Co.
Ofstein ‡ Silberman.
Fuchs ‡ Bierman.
Harris ‡ Harris.
Simpson ‡ 42 St Ry.
Louis Goodinski ‡ Ayer.
Zucca ‡ Pompeian Co.
Breitung ‡ Wighe.
Leigh ‡ Yeager.
Martin ‡ Betts.
Rau ‡ Mut Life Ins.
People ‡ Harris.
Wittemann ‡ Riviera Realty Co.
Franklin Bldg Co ‡ Finn.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Schlemann ‡ Music Mut Prot Union.
Malda ‡ Kohn.
Wein ‡ Fed I & M Co.
Robinson ‡ Orr.
Hohn ‡ Doctor.
Stutz ‡ Ennis.
Naprstek ‡ Penn RR.
Fagan ‡ Bishop.
Hendrickson ‡ O'Brien Const Co.
Jonitz ‡ NY Rwys.
Phillip ‡ Edelstein.
Hill ‡ Greeley Sq Hotel.
Thompson ‡ Amer Optical Co.
Winter ‡ Lieberman.
Underfeed ‡ NY Fuel Gas Co.
Zvlak ‡ Dock Con Co.
Benkovic ‡ Stoller & C.
Roland ‡ Wooten.
Salmonetti ‡ Maitland.
Cassel ‡ NY Rys.
Finkelstein ‡ Kaplan.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
No day calendar.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Levine ‡ Schwartz.
A Blumberg ‡ NY Rys.
M Blumberg ‡ same.
Mendelsohn ‡ Cosmopol Auto School Co.
Murphy ‡ Schenectady Terullo ‡ Horton & Co.
Schlessinger ‡ Id Av Ry
Haertel ‡ Linch.
Baker ‡ Gray.
Kanzer ‡ Cusman.
Kropf ‡ Gottfried.
Berman ‡ Tuna.
Murray ‡ G Schneider & Co.
Finegan ‡ Jacobs.
Kostyra ‡ Barbers' Sterilizing Co.
Hogan ‡ Hecker-J-J Mfg Co.
Dunn ‡ Ward.
Binder ‡ NY Cons RR.
Fallon ‡ Erie RR.

PART IX.—(February term continued.)—Newburger, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part II., at 10:15 A. M.—Case on—Lawry ‡ D., L. & W. RR.—No day calendar.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inquest ‡ Zenfino ‡ Abruzzese.
Horan ‡ Smith Co.
A Robinson ‡ Carnegie Hall Library & Mot.
G Robinson ‡ same.
Carey ‡ Toler.
Tournas ‡ NY.
Roman ‡ Blitzer.
Sheim ‡ Englander.
Hooley ‡ Mason Seaman Transp Co.
Kinney ‡ same.
Hoffman ‡ H S Realty.
Mayer ‡ Morrison.
Stoker ‡ R & L Co.
Reisner ‡ Whiting Paper Co.
Cunningham ‡ Dulany Tull & Spitzel, Inc.
Rottenberg ‡ C I & B RR.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Fishman ‡ East River W W Laundry Co.
Klein ‡ Klein.
Rappaport ‡ NY Rys.
Covell ‡ Kaye.
Baldwin ‡ Am Security Co.
Sparro ‡ Wong & Wing
Winter ‡ Fay.
Shell ‡ Schnaper.
Kelly ‡ NY Rys.
Garber ‡ same.
Sonnenberg ‡ Ist R T.
Serio ‡ NY Rys.
Costello ‡ same.
Fay ‡ Bklyn Citizen.
Hildreth ‡ Erie RR.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inquest—Di Francisco ‡ Keller.
Inquest—Antonafsky ‡ Salz.
Cohen ‡ Bklyn Un RR.
Burnett ‡ Ornstein.
Garson ‡ Miller (2.)
Siegelman ‡ Globe Rye Bread Co.
O'Brien ‡ Tesero.
Cohn ‡ Nas Elec RR.
Kowalsky ‡ Schuchner.
Preston ‡ Hobbs.
Hurwitz ‡ Landau.
Heldman ‡ Oakley.
Murphy ‡ Ritz-Carlton Res & Hotel Co.
L Blumenthal ‡ Linch.
J Blumenthal ‡ same.
Reich ‡ Tribune Assn.
Olwell ‡ Schultz.
Bowan ‡ Tennant.
J Moore ‡ same.
G Moore ‡ same.
McCarthy ‡ Intl Mer Marine Co.
Tuminaro ‡ Williams.
Butcher ‡ Thos & Buckley Holsting.

PART XIII.—Donnelly, J.—Part Heard in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M.—Case on—Batzone ‡ Brennan.
No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Weinstein ‡ Sprung.
Moore ‡ Boyd.
Sheridan ‡ King.
Bernstein ‡ Columbia Ice Cream Co.
Weinstein ‡ Goldsmith.
Drums ‡ Bklyn-Queens.
Rosenberg ‡ B H RR.
Silverman ‡ Bklyn-Queens Co.
Zeplin ‡ Werner.
Scannell ‡ T A Gillespie Co.
Malone ‡ Morgenthau.
Majosky ‡ N Y Tel Co.
Markowitz ‡ Carpenter.
L Gottlieb ‡ Polach.
H Gottlieb ‡ same.
Kovacs ‡ Black.
Woodward ‡ Straus.
J Lipner ‡ Empire Carrying Corp.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Morris ‡ Suerken.
Weinschenken ‡ Ocean Accdt. & Guar. Corp.
Caggiano ‡ Winston.
Graef ‡ Trumbull Motor Car Co.
Nierenberg ‡ Gen Accdt & Guar. Corp.
Giles ‡ Langer Print. Brunswick Rity Co.
Frankfort Gen Ins.
Emmet ‡ Krakower.
Green ‡ 1,073 1st Ave.
Ragona ‡ Riccobene.
Hayes ‡ Welling Co.
Vernon ‡ Woodward.
Gourd ‡ Healy.
Talbot ‡ Lawrence Bros.
Kupic ‡ Schwartz.
Snare & Triest Co ‡ same.
Prudential Ins Co ‡ Natl Bk of Com.
Barclay ‡ Barclay.
Cohen ‡ Cohen.
Loewin ‡ Sheldon.
Wickstrom ‡ Peck.
Gallinger ‡ Glover.
Gilsey ‡ Starrett.

PART XV.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Special Term, Part VII., room.
Fid & Dep Co ‡ McGrory Co.
Nagelschmidt ‡ US Fid, &c, Co.
Arthur ‡ Baum.
Miller ‡ Daybill Co ‡ Paterno Const Co.
Wright ‡ Elttingon.
Ehrich ‡ Kamholz.
Herring ‡ Mail.
Brit-Am Tobacco Co ‡ U S Fid, &c, Co.
Schweinler ‡ Deal.
Union Nov Braid Wks ‡ Gravelsky.
Keyrouse ‡ Holzman.
Hickson ‡ Westervelt.
Bohman ‡ Intermittent Vacuum, &c, Corp.
Lord & Taylor ‡ Titus.
Murphy ‡ CNY.
Muller ‡ Isler.
Gillespie & Harlow ‡ Marist Bros.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
St Joseph Soc'y ‡ Mann Sav Inst.
Kambout ‡ Engel.
Schreiber ‡ Gem Stopper Co.
Mirick ‡ D Well Sons Lith Co.
Lesster ‡ Lesster.
Eastern Asphalt Pav Co ‡ CNY.
NY Assets Realiz'n Co ‡ Thompson.
Thompson-Starrett Co ‡ Federal Huber Co.
Wilson ‡ Illinois Surety.
Fay ‡ Robt Graves Co.
Sutter ‡ Century Bank.
Johnson Heating Co ‡ same.
Booth ‡ Grubb Kossgarten Bros.
Lande ‡ Imperial Film.
Fleming & Reaveley ‡ S S & L. Shubert Co.
Murphy ‡ CNY.
Rieser ‡ Genung.
Clark ‡ Beindold Co, Inc.
Harrington Pick & Tool Co ‡ Lightfoot.
Mulcahy ‡ Boyd.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Rosenberg ‡ Oldsmobile.
Courter ‡ Von Novelly.
Knellet ‡ Mendelson.
Raught ‡ Weed.
Shulman ‡ Wolfsorl.
Duhan ‡ Stern.
Kennedy ‡ Mulligan.
Weintraub ‡ Cowen.
Goldstein ‡ Barbati.
Triangle Waist Co ‡ Gen Accid Assur C.
Makepeace ‡ Brooklyn Elec.
De Waal ‡ Jamison.
Lifson ‡ Hoffman.
Pearse ‡ Vanneman.
Hallock ‡ Satterfield.
Newcombe ‡ Von Tilzer.
Mikel ‡ Klein.
Cragin ‡ Berkeley.
Lyons ‡ Bocchard.
Stimel ‡ Farrell.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.
Green ‡ McMullen.
Snare & Triest.
Rose ‡ Balfe.
Grossman ‡ Israel.
Aho ‡ Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Schneider ‡ Block.
Demarest ‡ Rice.
Burke ‡ Higgins (2.)
Paulson ‡ So Blvd RR.
Costa ‡ Paris Sterling.
Monno ‡ B Way & King Co.
Goldstein ‡ Eldorado Realty Co.
Reggio ‡ Claydon.
Forgione ‡ McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Glazier ‡ Melliker.
Cook ‡ Mason-Hanger.
Gibbs ‡ CNY.
Goldberg ‡ Ellicot.
Devaney ‡ Reliable Cloth Sponging Co.
Tuzza ‡ Solomon.
Highest number reached in regular order, 500.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Wills for probate:
Samuel D Tompkins,
Mary Siegrist,
Louise Nussbaum,
Charles Van Riper,
John Neumann,
Max H Schwarzott,
Henry Grondahl,
Augusta Barthold,
Sophia Koerber,
Frederick E Buser,
Susan E Robinson,
Joanna J Hill.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Motion calendar.
Schuster ‡ Merbaum.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Hoffman ‡ Domnisch—Henry H. Curran.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Ella A. Gregg ‡ Maria Clambrone, (2)—Matthew C. Griffin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, JJ.—At 1 P. M.—Motion.

The People, &c ‡ Bertini.
Enumerated day calendar:
Realty Assoc ‡ Londrigan.
Dutcher ‡ Wanamaker.
Muck ‡ same.
Gallon ‡ Hussar.
Paffen ‡ CNY.
Mount ‡ Harris.
Mitchell ‡ Salant.
Hall ‡ House of St Giles.
Boylan ‡ CNY.
Manning ‡ Bilyou.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clark, Blackmar, and Kapper, JJ.—Motion calendar.

Bridgewater ‡ Connors.
Laitman et al ‡ Wertheimer Dept St, Inc.
Le Vine ‡ Salzman.
De Nigris ‡ Smith.
Levy ‡ Glassberg, Inc.
Kleinfeld, &c ‡ Thatcher & Son.
Eichner ‡ Elkus & Ollan, Inc.
McKenny ‡ Columbian Protective Ass'n.
McGuinness, &c ‡ Mann Hirschhorn & Bridges.
Gordon et al, &c, ‡ Georgiades et al, &c.

DAY CALENDAR, at 1 P. M.

Benz ‡ Coco.
Steneck et al, &c ‡ Doerzaph.
Hosford ‡ Thatcher & Son.
Benedict ‡ B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Connor ‡ Ebinger & an. Abbe ‡ Abbe.
Pesce ‡ Hammerstein.
Calto & an ‡ Makransky et al.
Graham ‡ B H RR.
McKee ‡ Rynehart.
Brown ‡ Seidler.
Cohen & ano ‡ Miller.
Cini ‡ Felleni et al.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Szaletray ‡ Kollar.
Kennel ‡ Rasmussen.
Colwell Lead Co ‡ Singer (March 13).
Gollasso ‡ Bennett Co.
Gotthelf ‡ Kahn.
Samuels ‡ Healy.
Freimann ‡ Freimann.
Re Lincoln Av (Kertscher).
Korland ‡ Blum.
Ten House Dept ‡ 84 Van Sinderen Av, Brooklyn.
Wertheim ‡ Reilly Maintenance Corp.
Bristol ‡ Baxter.
De Witt ‡ NY.
Balsamo ‡ same.
Ludlam ‡ Bloodgood.
Brickelmaier ‡ Boyd.
Chesler ‡ Chesler.
Lustgarten ‡ McKenzie.
Van Cleave ‡ Demorest.
Fox ‡ Eagle Savgs & Loan Co.
Creteau ‡ same.
Wisner ‡ Fairchild Sons

Highest number reached on the regular call 2893.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.; Manning, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Crane,
Fitzgerald ‡ Bklyn Institute of Arts.
Preiser ‡ Bickers et al.
Naroustsky ‡ Cohan et al.
Cohen & C I & B RR.
Hempstead ‡ CNY.
Delker ‡ same.
Rehr ‡ Nassau RR.
Schulman ‡ Underweiser.
East N Y Horse Co ‡ Wells Fargo Exp.
Taishoff ‡ NY Con RR.
Weinschenker ‡ Wanamaker.
Elias ‡ Schwartz.
Barber ‡ B H RR.
Murphy ‡ Haff Co.
Mahoney ‡ Mallory SS.
Farrell ‡ Bergman.
Baron ‡ B H RR et al.
Lehowitz ‡ Gensler.
Burton ‡ Empire Biscuit Co.
Tesoriere ‡ NY Rys.
Field ‡ Nassau RR.
Carroll ‡ same.
Smith ‡ CNY.
McVeigh ‡ Cream Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Dougherty ‡ NY, NH & H RR.
Lamb ‡ US Fid & Guar.
McCormack ‡ B H RR.
Williams ‡ same.
Hendrick ‡ Bigger.
Zito ‡ Geismann.
Keane ‡ Natlus Auto Service Co.
Abernethy ‡ B Q C & Sub RR.
Chalmers ‡ Scharmann & Sons.
Sacher ‡ Dusel.
Brogan ‡ Stone Av Rty
Sierra ‡ B H RR.
Hoffman ‡ B Q Co & Sub RR.
Spall ‡ Veit.
Broderick ‡ Ruppert.
Hendrickson ‡ Leggett.
Devlin ‡ Treadwell.
Civil Service & Davies
Stoute ‡ Girard.
Schinn ‡ Creem Co.
Caccavajo ‡ Nass RR.
M E K Coat ‡ Kanter.
Barnes ‡ L I E RR.
Lister ‡ Lister.
Meyer ‡ Meyer.
Humphreys ‡ Bd of Ed.
Keepers ‡ L Isl Wood.
Peo ex rel Di Pietro ‡ Queen M of S Soc.
No Hempstead ‡ Leeds.
Olsen ‡ NY Cons RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Rawling ‡ Bassett et al.
Yudelowsky ‡ Hegeman Poultry Co.
Diramgian ‡ B H RR.
Schwartz ‡ Tel Taxi.
Sampieri ‡ et P., etc.
Smith ‡ Heller et al.
Hennessey ‡ C I & B RR.
Hirsch ‡ Keerkel.
Sloane ‡ Bedell.
McCarthy ‡ Wacke.
Schaefer ‡ Ziegler et al.
Zaleski ‡ Prod Mfg Co.
Hannemann ‡ Blooming-da.e
Vitale ‡ Depuy.
Bucalos ‡ Schubert.
Welsberg ‡ Curth et al.
Cherdak ‡ P & L Coml Baby Car Co.
Williams ‡ McNulty Bros.
Deighan ‡ Nassau RR.
De Matteo ‡ Norton & Gorman.
Elfers ‡ Holt.
Noto ‡ Cont Ins Co.
Tomachites ‡ Jamison et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3678.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Francis J Madden,
Marie Becker,
Anna A Bertschy,
Lucy R Warren.
Wilhelmina A Owens,
Louis Pohl,
George E Hinman,
Lewis S Bloodgood,
Alexander Hartley,
James McCarthy,
Nikolus Wahl,
Thomas J Everett,
Louis Hanson,
Patrick Loftus.
Administration of:
Henry C Mitzscherling.

Accounting of:
Sarah A Otton,
Clarence Fleet,
Lloyd A Kimball,
Henry Hamm,
Julius Levy,
Luzella Prokop,
John McClure,
Leah Fain,
Margaret McIntire,
Yetta Jacobs.
Hannah Harper.
Estates of:
Mary Kelly.
John McClure.
Michael Braun.
Catherine Power.
Transfer tax:
Giovanni Cassinelli.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—
Peter Ward.
Michael Finn,
George Dees,
Emma Jaeger.
Mary Zell.
Grace A Kennedy,
Mary Ruzzuto,
Bridget Mulligan,
Sophie Zimmer,
Emma Altman,
Henry Schaefer,
Mary J Armstrong,
Anna Hurley (2.)
Joseph Vogel.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Sloane ‡ B H RR.
Wrightson ‡ Hallahan.
Moshkowitz ‡ NY Cons RR.
Copis ‡ Weisglass.
Linker ‡ B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Geoghegan ‡ B H RR.
Kaufman ‡ same.
O'Neill ‡ Morse Dry D & Repair Co.
O'Connell ‡ Schaffner.
Roma ‡ Samson.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Henning ‡ Foley, Jr.
Capell ‡ Martine et al.
Van Kesteron ‡ Clarke.
Oberstein ‡ Lautinberg.
Driver ‡ Nassau El RR.
Sanginoto ‡ B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Ganley ‡ B H RR.
Stemple ‡ NY Cons RR.

The highest number reached on regular calendar, 4410; on call, 4583.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Levine ‡ West St Ry.
North ‡ Eastchester Con Co (2.)
Treesack ‡ Erie RR.
Roache ‡ Cosgrove.
Nanyoke ‡ Otis Elev.
D'Hout ‡ Nat Sug Ref.
Yohannan ‡ NY Rys.
Pooler ‡ 3d Av Ry.
Rodd ‡ Delfino.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term.
Newell ‡ Pratt.
Williams ‡ West St RR
Gordon ‡ NY C & H R RR.
Maloney ‡ NY & S Ry.
Birch ‡ Sees.
McLaughlin ‡ Mt Vernon Hospital.
Oliver ‡ NY & S Ry.
People ‡ De Fulgentis.
Galielo ‡ West El RR.
Searles ‡ New Rochelle.
Tess ‡ Union Ry.
Borden ‡ Westchester Lighting Co.
Owens ‡ Settino.
Koch ‡ Ryttenberg.
Pace ‡ West St Ry.
Goerman ‡ Dobbins.
Daniels ‡ Yonkers RR.
Owen ‡ NY Rys.
Riddick ‡ Jackson.
Haight ‡ Sutherland.
Same ‡ Sentinel Print'g Co.
Same ‡ Port Chester Pub Co.
Same ‡ Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Rice ‡ Union Ry (2.)

Highest number reached on regular call, 1700.

PART II.—Young, J.
Rider ‡ Vil of Pleasantville.
Nat'l Surety Co ‡ Dunne.
Welsbacker ‡ Wells & Zewich.
Flower ‡ Andrews.
Westchester Syndicate ‡ Vil of White Plains.
Titus ‡ Tucker.
Leonard ‡ Gourrean.
E Young Bros Lumber Co ‡ Watt.
First Nat'l Bk of Mamaroneck ‡ Creighton.
Green ‡ Cazozza (2.)
Felstler ‡ Clark.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—For tomorrow, March 7—Young, J.
Difate ‡ Hodgman Rub Co & Van Etten.
Fusco Cons Co ‡ Brewer Jamba ‡ Feldman.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Benedict, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
McCallan ‡ Ocean SS.
Maguire, as admx ‡ Ocean Elec Ry.
O'Connor ‡ Rinder et al.
Ashcroft ‡ Nat Meter.
Stuart et al ‡ Hubbell et al.
Walsh ‡ Greenbaum, et al.
Grant ‡ Flushing Coal Co et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for this call:
Hodge, an infant ‡ Walenta.
Devera ‡ Belt Line Ry Corporation.
Piasecki ‡ Man & Q Tr Corp.
Schindeler ‡ Gerlack.
Goldstein ‡ Klohs.
Uhlman ‡ B H R R Co.
Keppell, an inf ‡ Reid.
Langjahr ‡ Mills et al.
Moeller ‡ Crabbe & Co.
Hogan ‡ N Y C RR et al.
Manlein ‡ Somerville Realty Co et al.
Keller ‡ N Y Telephone
Morrisse ‡ Hicks et al.
Brengel ‡ same.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 810.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.—Equity causes.

The following causes will be called to fix a day for trial only.
Copp ‡ Firemi et al.
Jackson ‡ Bankers' Nat Realty Corp et al.
Shlecinski ‡ Tanowski et al.
Amherst Const Co ‡ Schult et al.
Parshelsky Bros, Inc ‡ Wilton Bldg et al.
Same ‡ Stevenson et al.
Same ‡ Wilton Bldg Co, Inc et al.
Van Deventer ‡ Carrer et al.
Reliance Mortgage Co ‡ Sorice.
Motion:
Ruzicka ‡ Kazanjy et al.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Grenga, for ing ‡ Tortera.
Britton ‡ Rosenthal.
Buckley ‡ Man & Queens Traction Corp.
Allen ‡ B H RR Co.
Kondrat ‡ Defianca.
Button Mach Co.
Smyth ‡ B H RR Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Attubato ‡ Klarman.
Ratken ‡ Harris.
Bowden ‡ L I RR Co.
Hermalne ‡ Guhring.
Nathan ‡ Harrison.
Schaefer ‡ East River Gas Co.
McNamara et al ‡ C I & B Ry Co.
Smith, Jr ‡ Levy.
Harpell ‡ N Y & North Traction Co.
Roos ‡ B H RR Co.
Rabaman ‡ L I RR Co.
Tucker ‡ Tuttle.
Rigby ‡ Erdwurm.
Staebler ‡ Weddle.
O'Flaherty, an inf ‡ B, Q Co & Sub Ry.
Kaye ‡ B H RR Co.
O'Rourke et al ‡ Joseph Cutler ‡ B H RR Co.
Carney ‡ same.
Munnich ‡ B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co.
Seebach ‡ Darc.
McCauley ‡ B H RR.
Ptasinski ‡ Luckas et

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Atlantic Coast storm has passed rapidly northeastward to Newfoundland. Decidedly warmer weather prevails throughout the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Plains States, while cooler weather prevails over the West Plateau and the north Rocky Mountain region.

Rains and snows will continue in the Lake region and rain in the upper Ohio Valley on Tuesday. In New England and the Middle Atlantic States cloudiness will increase on Monday and be followed by rain in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England and rain or snow in the interior of New York and Northern New England Monday night and Tuesday. In the South Atlantic States the weather will be overcast Monday and Tuesday. The temperature will rise Monday and Tuesday in the Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate variable, becoming east Monday night and increasing; Middle Atlantic, moderate variable, becoming southeast and south during Monday and increasing; South Atlantic, moderate variable; East Gulf, fresh south.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania—Probably rain and warmer Monday. Tuesday rain.

Western New York—Rain or snow and warmer Monday. Tuesday rain.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Monday, probably followed by snow or rain Monday night and Tuesday. Warmer Tuesday.

Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Monday, probably followed by rain. Tuesday rain and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	29	24	4 P. M.	38	26
6 A. M.	26	20	6 P. M.	35	26
9 A. M.	32	27	9 P. M.	38	21
12 M.	39	31	12 P. M.	36	19

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24; at 8 P. M. it was 23. Maximum temperature, 34 degrees at 10:30 A. M.; minimum, 19 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 45 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.78 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.08 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:15—290 E. 73 St.; Jos. Franzino		
1:05—627 E. 16 St.; Fredk Bubino		Slight
1:10—698 Eagle Av.; August McDavitt		$500
2:50—422 2 Av.; Michael Grosso		Slight
4:20—7 Hester St.; not given		Slight
4:40—120 W. 25 St.; N. Y. Veterinary Hospital		$1,000
9:40—36 3 Av.; Isadore Rohen		$300
10:40—124 Cherry St.; Peter Dimaria		$15
11:15—232 Rivington St.; J. Freedman		Slight
11:30—232 E. 100 St.; F. Camatan		Slight
P. M.		
12:10—18 E. 118 St.; H. Fraumerizt		Slight
12:10—Foot of W. 30 St.; D. S. C.		None
12:50—220 W. 62 St.; Mabel Dunlap		Slight
12:50—33 St., near 12 Av.; N. Y. C. Railroad		Slight
2:00—270 E. 78 St.; M. Almini		Slight
4:15—826 8 Av.; Lewis Publishing Co.		Slight
5:25—850 9 Av.; Mary Joyce		Slight
7:10—481 E. 171 St.; Max Zuler		Slight
8:00—603-605 E. 14th; Rachel Piser		Slight
8:10—2d Av. Elevated, opposite 467 2d Av.		Slight
8:35—35 E. 78th; Arthur Choate		Not given

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

First mortgage $3,500; property valued at $7,000; title guaranteed; dwelling under construction. O'Brien, Queens, New York City.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, private house with garage, plot 80x150; bargain at $18,000; mortgage $8,000. T. A. McGuire, 436 Fort Washington Av., Manhattan.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

For $100 cash and $12 a month I will sell my nice 6-room house to an honest working man; near city; improvements and big plot of ground; must furnish references, and will make price right to good party. A. Baas, 144 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—2 lots on Beachhurst, near Whitestone Landing. S 138 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

AMORTIZING FIRST MORTGAGES

We are prepared to consider good applications on one or two family dwellings within a radius of 25 miles of City Hall, New York, and in amounts not exceeding $10,000. Write for Loan Leaflet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
To Close an Estate
25 ft. house on
WEST 54TH ST.
near
5th Avenue
BUSINESS or RESIDENCE
APPLY TO
Geo. R. Read & Co.
30 NASSAU STREET

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Overlooking the Sound

Modern home of 10 rooms and 2 baths; open fireplaces; hardwood; spacious porches; hot water heat, sewer, water, gas and electricity; 3 minutes to restricted bathing beach, dock, etc.; deep water anchorage; 2 blocks to station; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged.
S. STEPHENSON, 243 W. 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE:

A twenty-acre plot of land in the City of New Rochelle; very cheap to a quick buyer. Restricted neighborhood. Cooley Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

Gardens, Trees—a HOME

Plot 140x150, three baths, eight large rooms. Built by owner. Value $30,000, mortgage $15,000 at 5%. Restricted neighborhood. All improvements. Ten minutes to station.
Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT FARM BARGAIN

House 6 rooms, full cellar; large plot of excellent soil for fruit, berries, and vegetables; high and dry country; just the place for chickens; near big markets, railroad, and trolley to harbor; boating, fishing, &c.; only one hour from city; good chance to start poultry business with small capital; will sell to quick buyer for $150 cash and $12 monthly; free tickets to investigate. B. Judson, 340 East 149th St.

Country Home and Farm

Hour out, North Shore, near station; 5 acres fine soil; modern 8-room house, bath, steam heat; 2 barns; farm buildings; apple, peach, plum trees, 400 strawberry plants, shade trees; ideal for commuter; price $7,000; many other farm bargains.
Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Bungalow With Water Front

rights, 45 minutes out; handsome bathroom; gas, electric; strictly up to date; beautifully finished; fine all-year neighborhood; built-up section; magnificent view of bay; great bargain at $2,900; worth $1,000 more. Don't hesitate; $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. 608 Century Building, 1 West 34th St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Seizure Room, No. 612 Washington Street, cor. Morton Street, New York City, N. Y., Seven Gowns and One Coat, One Lace-trimmed Gown, One Silk Gown, &c., &c. The goods will be on exhibition on day of sale, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

Catalogues mailed upon request.

Dated, New York, February 24, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FARM—$5,000—64 acres, lying on the State road between Sharon Village and Lakewood, overlooking miles and miles of beautiful country; two miles from Sharon Village, a Summer resort; Sharon station on the Harlem Railroad; tillable land, 42 acres, 22 acres of woodland; nine-room house; about 80 apple trees; very little cash needed. Inquire Joseph Blank, 428 Highland Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

IT'S IN GREENACRES,
near Hartsdale Station, beautiful country home with garage, near country club and tennis courts, which you can buy now for a big profit later. Will rent, if you prefer, $1,000 a year rental; more in New York City is not as good value. Investigate this splendid proposition.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y. 'Phone 413.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N.Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Suburban homes, 30 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted, refined; $4,000 to $7,500. Send for "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway. 3816 Cort.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department, State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department, and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Desirable factory site in Newark, 125x200 ft.; paved street, all improvements; within 2 blocks Newark-Bloomfield trolley line; 20 minutes from Broad and Market Sts.; price reasonable for quick sale. Address Factory Site, Z 323 Times Annex.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
138 Cooper Av.; Montclair 1181-R; frame house, 75x200; $9,500; 9 rooms and bath.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or to Rent—SUMMER HOTEL on Lake Champlain, well furnished throughout; accommodation for 150 guests. Further particulars address
Rouses Point Hotel Co.,
Rouses Point, New York.

Florida—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE OR LEASE. DAYTONA, FLORIDA.
Attractive cottage, completely furnished; six bedrooms, two baths, swimming pool, garage; ample grounds; beautifully located on riverfront; held in an estate which is being closed.
THE CLEVELAND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE, Cleveland, Ohio.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Scale and Supply Co., 145 Chambers St.

Offices, lofts, and stores to sublet at big reduction, all parts city; long or short lease; furnished, unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 51 East 42d. Murray Hill 7999.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av

Parlor, furnished or unfurnished, for refined business or doctor. 124 West 73d.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6321.
Locomobile Touring, 1915, 5 and 7 pass.
Packard Twin Six, (new,) 1915, 7 pass.
Packard Limousine "3-38," 1915, 7 pass.
Packard Touring, "3-38," 1915, 5 and 7 pass.
Packard Touring, "1-38," 1914, 5 pass.
Cadillac Touring, 8 cyl., 1915, 7 pass.
Cadillac Sedan, 4 cyl., 1914, 5 pass.

ADVERTISING AUTO, ALL GLASS BODY, 36 FT. LONG, 12 FT. HIGH; ELECTRIC DRIVE AND INTERIOR ILLUMINATION; BEST PUBLICITY METHOD; WILL SELL LOW. CAN BE SEEN ON PREMISES. L. WISE, 356 EAST 149TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.

Studebaker Sedan, 6-cylinder, 1914 model; excellent in both condition and appearance; $575. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Overland 1914 touring car, condition throughout; must be seen to be appreciated, $375. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Mercer touring car, practically new, 1915 model; great bargain. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

Packard (1916) limousine, with extra touring. Marmon (1916) touring 41, five-passenger. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

1915 five-passenger Packard, 48 phaeton wire wheel. L. J. McCracken, Circle Building, B'way, 60th St. Phone 4120 Columbus.

Pierce-Arrow 12-48 limousine, $350 monthly to reliable party. 5358 Columbus.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard cars, up-to-date limousines and landaulettes, from $3 per hour; special rates; daily and monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. Call Acme, 'Phone Lenox 8252.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto. Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 222, (Near 36th.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, one flight up; 4 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house; $150 monthly.

507 MADISON AV.
Handsomely furnished non-housekeeping apartment of two bedrooms, dining room, parlor, and two baths; meals served.

APARTMENTS.—2 rooms and bath; suitably furnished, in the heart of everything, $14 weekly; bargain; restaurant. Hotel St. Louis, 54 East 23d St.

West Side.

95th St., 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, Between Broadway and Riverside.)—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $60 to $115 monthly; $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
289 West 73d St. Columbus 5071.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOLBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

3,647 Broadway.—6 rooms and two baths; nicely furnished; exceptionally large and bright rooms; price $125 monthly. Collum.

Artistically furnished front apartment, five rooms; all new furniture. Freeman, 206 West 98th.

47th St., 152 West, (Felix-Portland.) — Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

Facing Drive, four rooms, housekeeping, $75 monthly. Apartment 52, 401 West 118th.

64TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 2,032, (southwest corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

PARK AV. apartment, excellent neighborhood; reasonable rent. 945 Park Av.

West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

170th, 709 West.—Apartments to lease; all improvements, 4 rooms, $32; 5 rooms, $36; class of tenants restricted.

Sublet—Oct. 1, furnished or unfurnished, beautiful apartment, 3D, 645 West End Av., 6 rooms, 3 baths.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 59th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—Completely furnished apartment for four adults and three servants, exclusive linen and silver; location near Hendrick-Hudson Apartments, Riverside Drive; or Central Park West, about 90th St.; required May, June, July; state terms, location; best references furnished. Z 340 Times Annex.

Wanted for May 1, by single gentleman, unfurnished apartment of 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath; elevator service; west side, below 72d St. preferred; yearly lease; references. T 89 Times.

Furnished.

Wanted, a furnished apartment, three or four rooms; rent, $50. T 91 Times.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT BARGAIN.

Seven-room house, all modern improvements, $3,900, two lots, 40x160; sidewalks, gas, water, telephone, electric light, and loan to build any house. Price $750; terms easy. Builder, Taylor Greene, Pacific St. and Milburn Av., Baldwin Harbor, Baldwin, L. I.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE—FARM 38 ACRES

12-room dwelling, steam heated; large barns, carriage sheds, cottage attached, 3 large rooms, 2 miles from river front, on State road, 75 minutes from Newburgh. Possession April 1st. Address, Newburgh Daily News, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Morton Building
116 Nassau Street

Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevators. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Agent on premises.

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
2,211 Broadway.

Long Island.

25 LEASES Rentals ranging from $25 to $250 per month

closed last week in the 14 story HAVEMEYER BLDG., 26 Cortlandt St., 25 Dey St. and 25 Church St. There must be a reason for this. Best located Office Building Downtown. Don't sign a lease elsewhere before seeing us.
W. B. DUNCAN, Agent,
Renting Office, Room 107.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD DORF, Bankrupt.—No. 22,104.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of H. Howard Babcock, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Ladies' and misses' cloaks and suits.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on March 2d and 3d, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, February 23d, 1916.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Trustee, 366 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

The Dual Subways terminate where they begin at City Hall Square. Think over what that means to your business and let us know how we can serve you. We're opposite the Square.

OFFICES TO LET
41 PARK ROW
& 147 NASSAU ST.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
Agent, E. A. TREDWELL, on Premises.
Telephone Cortlandt 3918.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
In Any Good Section,
A Medium Size Apartment Hotel
Tenant will take long lease on new building.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
Real Estate Brokers,
1 WEST 34TH STREET.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

15—Ft. Washington Ave.—21
RIO GRANDE—RIO VISTA
3-4 ROOMS, $45 TO $55.
46—Ft. Washington Ave.—47
CHATEAU D'ARMES—RONDA
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $45-$85.
Elevators; all improvements. Near 157th St. Subway.
LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.

536 WEST 111TH STREET

TO SUBLET, SUPERB APARTMENT
4 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Outside. Southern Exposure.
Moderate Rental. Apply on Premises.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TWOMBLY CAR CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells this day, March 6th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at his auction rooms, 539-541 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above bankrupt consisting of right, title and interest of trustee in application for patent covering longitudinally adjustable steering post, for motor vehicles, filed U. S. Patent Office, October 15, 1913, serial No. 795,199; application covering hoods for engines of motor vehicles, filed U. S. Patent Office, December 18, 1913, serial No 807,411; application covering starting device for engines to be operated from seat of vehicle, filed U. S. Patent Office, November 3, 1913, serial No. 798,825; application covering driving axle for motor vehicles, filed U. S. Patent Office, November 11, 1913, serial No. 800,260; miscellaneous correspondence, &c. Inspection and inquiry at trustee's office.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, Trustee.
68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 114 EAST.—Rooms from $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.) — Large single rooms, with board.

41ST, (368 Lexington Av.)—Light, beautiful room; all improvements; phone; private house; reasonable.

187TH ST., (4,623 Park Av.)—Cheerful, comfortable room, conveniences; business lady; private. Stern.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, second floor; bath; private house; owner.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; moderate prices.

12TH, 88 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam; telephone; references.

23D ST., 446 WEST.—Large and small steam-heated rooms; private bath; telephone; reasonable.

34TH ST., 241 WEST.—Light rooms, all improvements, private house; reasonable; phone. Call.

34TH ST., 251 WEST.—Light, large room; plenty heat; phone; private house; reasonable rates.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room; magnificent bathroom connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—A beautiful large room, with kitchenette; moderate; first-class house.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive 2d front; modern conveniences; coz., skylight room.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room with private lavatory, electricity, telephone; elevator. Keen.

64TH ST., 147 WEST.—Elegant parlor; also other rooms; all modern conveniences; reasonable; gentlemen.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett, Col. 5962.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculate; 3 clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large, front room; private bath; front room, adjoining bath; references.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Large front room; private lavatory; suitable one, two gentlemen; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite with private bath or single.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Elegant rooms; running water; convenient car lines; telephone; reasonable.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine, large rooms; private baths; separate single room; electricity.

73D, 159 WEST.—Pleasant double room; southern exposure; hot water; bathroom floor; reference.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room, large closets; washroom adjoining. Gentlemen only.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large and small attractively furnished rooms; running water; electricity; telephone; subway express.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; board; reference; phone; subway.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and medium rooms; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; private bath; second floor; references; private family. Owner.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Beautiful front, rear parlors, private baths; flight up; reasonable.

75TH, 111 WEST. — Attractive, comfortable rooms or suite; electricity; reasonable; telephone. Schuyler 5675.

75TH, 159 WEST.

Single, en suite; gentlemen preferred; references.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable large front room, running water, bath adjoining; $9.00.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large room, suitable studio; private bath; small room. Schuyler 2525.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large front room; steam, electricity, telephone; $7 Apt. 8.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Large front and back rooms, connecting bath; electricity, phone; ($100.)

77TH, 108 WEST.—Beautiful, large single room or suite, with bath; special opportunity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright single rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 up; board optional.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, southern exposure; electricity; reasonable; refined house.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large room, adjoining shower bath; small room; quiet home; select.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Large room, running water, steam, electricity; reasonable; homelike.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large and small sunny rooms, running water, electric light, and elevator.

82D, 117 WEST.—Elegant sunny large, small rooms; electricity; telephone; home privileges.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual room and bath for gentleman; every conceivable convenience.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; running water; parlor for guests' use.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Large hall room; also back parlor, private bath; suitable couple.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Front parlor, private bath; also small room; gentleman; electricity; private house. 6721 Schuyler.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; medium room; lavatory; breakfast.

87TH, 307 WEST. (Riverside.) — Exclusive house; beautiful, large, small rooms; bath, electricity; gentlemen.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house, large rooms, running water; southern exposure; electricity.

88TH, 185 WEST. — Large, outside rooms, nicely furnished, southern exposure, suitable one or two; every convenience; phone; $5. Voegtlin.

80TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $3; references. Maslen.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; connecting dressing room; southern exposure; reasonable.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Desirable sunny, double, single room; private; reasonable; references; telephone.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Near park; front parlor, alcove bedroom; $8; electricity.

97TH ST., 229 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny, warm room; moderate. Apartment 4D.

99TH, 245 WEST, Near Broadway.—Large, light, double room, $6; smaller, $3.50; steam heated; hot and cold water.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; subway; bath.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Comfortable front room, elevator, telephone, electricity; subway; gentleman. Arbuckle.

106TH, 213 WEST.—Comfortable two-room suite, bath connecting; private entrance; gentleman. Lawrence.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Comfortable bedroom; private apartment; attractively furnished; every convenience. Pelham.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Large comfortable furnished room; housekeeping; lavatory; private house; telephone.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, outside room; attractively furnished; all conveniences. Apartment 83.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Splendid suite, 3 rooms and kitchen; elevator, attendants, telephone, &c. Apartment 52.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Large attractive double room, (2 windows,) $7; celebrated restaurant.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; every convenience. Brennan.

122D, 500 WEST.—Attractive room for two; also single; all outside. Whyte.

123D, 547 WEST, near Broadway.—Comfortable double room; elevator, telephone; $5. Crawford.

135TH, 506 WEST, (Apartment 41.)—Newly furnished room, steam, bath. Telephone 473 Morningside.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 45.)—Large outside room, lavatory, shower, elevator; moderate.

143D, 615 WEST.—Clean, cosy room; private family; elevator; gentlemen. Apt. 23.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Single front; reasonable; modern; convenient location; also evenings. Turner.

160TH, 605 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful furnished room; high-class elevator apartment. Apartment 2C. Tel. 8591 Audubon.

ONE, two rooms and bath; large, light; near 96th St. subway. Riverside 1943.

WEST END AV., 350.—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished; private house; electricity, phone.

WEST END AV., 611.—High-class, single or en suite; $7, $10, $15; subway.

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV. 287.—Comfortable rooms; improvements; gentlemen; business couple; reasonable; private house.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

TWO small, light rooms, kitchen gas; $27 monthly; Americans; references. Voris, 799 Park Av., telephone Lenox 6775.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Room, board; gentlemen; references.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Large room; references; table board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with, without private bath; table guests accommodated; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

46TH, 309 WEST. — Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; southern exposure; excellent table; good service; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with or without bath; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, redecorated room; exceptional table; fine service; table guests.

72D, 254 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; excellent table; refined Jewish house.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small room; private bath; first floor; steam; excellent table.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, small rooms; bath; table board; Spring rates.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny room; fine location; bath; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Elegant suite; also double room, twin beds; private baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Warm, sunny large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, with dressing room; running water; adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent table; gentlemen; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 130 WEST.—Desirable rooms; hot and cold water; large closets; with board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; table unsurpassed; excellent service; reasonable; highest references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

85TH ST., NEAR WEST END AV.
Exquisitely furnished large room or suite with private bath in exclusive eight-room apartment; a real home; no other boarders; very finest French cuisine and service; all those little things that make for comfort and are so essential to people of refinement; a place your mother would love to know you in; price $25 or $35. Phone 5771 Schuyler. Apt. 7 West.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; meals; for those accustomed to good living and refined surroundings.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Large, handsome room; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

88TH, 844 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Room, board; Southern family; reference. Telephone Schuyler 6051.

West Side.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive refined couple or gentleman preferred.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Desirable sunny room; one or two; telephone; table guests.

113TH, 360 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
Unexpectedly vacated; large room; steam, hot water; superior table; references exchanged.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 one, $14 up two; suite of two rooms $20 up; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private family; pleasant single room; young man; references. Audubon 7892.

156TH, 553 WEST. — Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

PRIVATE FAMILY offers beautiful room, excellent board and service, $35 weekly for two. Central Park West. Z 304 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549. — Connecting sunny rooms; superior meals; exceptional home; $10, $12 weekly. Telephone 4060 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222. (94th.)—Beautifully furnished room; excellent board; gentleman; references. Apt. 4.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 507.—Widow rent with board large room, private bath; other room, 4 windows, facing Hudson.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table board.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

ROOM and board wanted American family by Protestant; east side, 30th to 80th St.; references exchanged. Governess, A 53 Times Annex.

TABLE BOARD wanted near 60th St. and Lexington Av. A 52 Times Annex.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rooinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

REFINED young business man desires board with private, intelligent family, around Great Neck; must have absolute freedom; reasonable. C 244 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of SAMUEL SIMON, trading as JOURNAL WAIST & DRESS CO., alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Mar. 6th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 119 West 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 1,100 dresses, cut and unfinished, 100 doz. waists, cut and unfinished, large quantity of finished dresses and waists, piece goods, dress goods, embroideries, laces, netting, velvet, silks, satins, voile, crepe de chine, etc., also an up-to-date plant of machinery, used for the manufacture of waists and dresses, showroom fixtures, display racks, glass partitions, safe, desk, chairs, fixtures, etc.

BERTHA RENSAUGH, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BILLIARD academy, up-to-date equipped, established in busiest section downtown, doing excellent business; owner must sacrifice; grand opportunity; investigate; easy terms. Raymond, 32-34 Vesey St.

Select rooming house for sale, near park and "L," with electric lights; parquet floors; profits $170. 38 West 91st St.

PRIEST'S PAMPHLET ATTACKS KINGSBURY

Booklets by Father Farrell Distributed in All Catholic Churches of City.

INDORSED BY THE CLERGY

Brooklyn Rector Declares the State Charity Investigation to be "a Public Scandal."

Declaring that the investigation of the charges of Charities Commissioner J. A. Kingsbury against the State Board of Charities had all the earmarks of an anti-Catholic conspiracy, the Rev. William B. Farrell of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, who is Supervisor of Charities for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, has written three pamphlets severely criticising the investigation which the Strong Commission, appointed by Governor Whitman, has been carrying on.

The pamphlets, published under a single cover, were yesterday distributed to the members of every Catholic congregation in Greater New York. The first phamphlet was in the form of an open letter to Governor Whitman. The second was entitled, "The Strong Commission, A Public Scandal," and the third, attacking the achievements of Commissioner Kingsbury, was called, "The Mayor's 'Best Man in the City.'"

Mgr. L. J. Evers of St. Andrew's Church, Manhattan, Chaplain of the Tombs, said last night in relation to Father Farrell's pamphlets, that they were not in any sense officially issued by the church, but that the Catholic clergymen of the city were in entire sympathy with the subject matter in the pamphlets, mention of which was made in many pulpits yesterday.

"The commission is certainly actuated by a desire to discredit Catholic institutions in the eyes of this city," said Mgr. Evers. "There is the whole matter in a nutshell, and that is one of the strong reasons which induced Father Farrell to write as he did. I mentioned the matter myself this afternoon. I told my congregation of the unfairness in putting a man like Doherty as master of the committee. It is as if a judge were ordered to sit in a case which concerned his father or mother or sisters or brothers, for he was brought up in one of our institutions, and its inmates stand nearly in those relations to him."

Letter to the Governor.

In his open letter to the Governor Father Farrell said:

Morning and evening papers have given large space to the testimony of Second Deputy Commissioner Doherty and the committee of this committee, Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein and Mr. R. R. Reeder. These gentlemen present their conclusions with a singular unanimity and pretend that certain of the children's institutions are improperly managed. The descriptive terms they use most frequently are "shocking," "filthy," "cruel," and "worse than anything in 'Oliver Twist.'"

It must be realized that these agents of Mr. Kingsbury's are thus openly attacking institutions that have for years, some for very many years, been carrying on their work. They are incorporated under State law, and their Directors and managing boards are from our best people, men and women. Certainly they compare favorably with their traducers. In these assaults of Mr. Kingsbury and his agents, good motives, records, high standing in the community, reputation, the toil of years, everything, has gone down. If the accusers are to be believed, they alone are honest, capable, sincere, "expert."

The benevolent and charitable element in the community, annoyed or pained by these prolonged and minute criticisms, must not allow themselves to overlook the fact that these three accusers are expressing their own opinions only of what is and what ought to be, though they do it with such dogmatism that the unfamiliar might conclude there is no other right way but theirs, nothing else is to be said but what they say. This is a grave mistake.

The pamphlet then directly attacked the fitness of the members of the Kingsbury Committee. Under the heading "The Earmarks of a Conspiracy," Father Farrell said that Deputy Commissioner Doherty had selected men as social workers who were openly opposed to institutional charity.

"An Anti-Catholic Conspiracy."

Father Farrell continued:

The Department of Charities, to gratify its hatred of the State Board, under the advice of the heads of the "Charity Trust," has used the institutions for its own purposes, and the earmarks of conspiracy stick out all over the proceedings.

The State Board is hated because it has been unable to discover the marvels and wonders announced as brought by the Charity Department. It has seen, however, the reverse of the advertised splendors.

This Strong Commission in its course to date has made itself thoroughly distrusted, and the press reports almost daily disclose what appear as a lack of judicial impartiality as well as a nasty anti-Catholic animus.

In his second pamphlet, Father Farrell criticised the work of the commission under the following heads:

I.—Needless severity, if not harshness, in questioning reputable witnesses has created an unjust impression of their trying to conceal the truth.

II.—The admission of trivial and absurd criticisms; minor matters exaggerated to prime importance—a source of injustice and false impressions.

III.—Condemning the institutions for conditions created by the Charity Department or the crime of the sick children.

IV.—The introduction and criticism of matters over which neither the State Board nor the Department of Charities has any jurisdiction has amounted to nothing less than a scandal, as in the case of the chapel at Sparkill.

In his last pamphlet Father Farrell said:

That Kingsbury entered office, engaged for and determined to attack Catholic institutions, is apparent on the face of it. The fact that he was backed by Henry Bruere, who began his open opposition to the institutions in 1909 and has continued it ever since, is conclusive proof. And the Mayor is satisfied with it, indorses it. He has said so.

The pamphlets occasioned a great deal of comment among the laity who had been following the charities investigation.

Nephew Hears of James's Death.

Henry James of this city, a nephew of the author, who died last Monday in England, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamer Rotterdam, after spending five weeks in London with his uncle, of whose death he did not learn until after the arrival of the Rotterdam yesterday. He said that his uncle had been in very poor health in the five weeks he spent with him and that his death was not unexpected.

ARMED DYNAMITERS CAPTURED NEAR CHURCH

Boston Police Say One of Three Men Resembles Jean Crones—Struggle Precedes Arrests.

BOSTON, March 5.—Three men armed with revolvers and carrying dynamite, detonating caps, fuses, and blasting powder, were arrested by a squad of police on a shed roof adjoining St. Mary's Catholic Church, in the north end district, after a sharp struggle today. They refused to tell what their purpose was or why they were hiding near the church.

After the police had questioned them unsuccessfully, they were held in $20,000 each on charges of breaking and entering, having burglars' tools in their possession, and assault upon an officer. Later they were identified through records in the Rogues' Gallery as John Costa of Cleveland, Ohio, and John De Natli and Rosario Conti of Philadelphia.

Police Inspectors were much interested in the resemblance between Costa and Jean Crones, who is wanted in Chicago on a charge of putting poison in food served at a church banquet. A comparison of records carried out the resemblance in many ways, with the exception of a slight difference in the measurements of the jaw.

The police expressed the opinion that the men intended to rob the safe in the basement of the church. They carried enough explosives, the officers said, to blow up half the edifice.

URGES PARKS' PROTECTION.

City Club Would Bar Factories from Immediate Vicinity.

The Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions was heartily indorsed yesterday by Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, in the name of the club, and the tentative report of the commission, prepared for publication this week, was especially commended.

"In one important respect, however," said Mr. Binkerd, "we feel that the commission has not gone far enough. Accordingly, our Committee on City Planning, through Frank B. Williams, Chairman, has sent to the commission a plea for the preservation of our small parks as neighborhood centres. The preservation of residential areas requires not only that they be made as secure as possible from invasion by business and industry, but requires also that the small recreational parks of the city shall be preserved as hearts of residential districts.

"An examination of the proposed restrictions for the streets surrounding twelve of the small parks of the Borough of Manhattan reveals the fact that most of them are to be given up to business or to business and manufacturing.

"The south side of John Jay Park is given up to manufacturing. The surroundings of Hamilton Fish Park are permitted for business. The same is true of Stuyvesant Park, of Tompkins Square, and of Gramercy Park.

"It is proposed to permit manufacturing establishments around Thomas Jefferson Park, De Witt Clinton Park, Chelsea Park, St. Gabriel's Park, and Corlear's Hook Park.

"While occasional factories are already found on streets surrounding some of these parks, they are much more used for residential purposes, for public libraries, public schools, social settlements, hospitals, and churches. Such neighborhood institutions should be grouped around such parks, and the remainder of the surroundings should be restricted to residence, so far as possible. In this way each of these small parks will serve as the sustaining centre of the residential area.

"The transportation problem of the city is not capable of solution, except as these residential areas are preserved and expanded in all parts of the city."

The City Club, Mr. Binkerd said, had begun to call the attention of neighborhood and other associations interested to the conditions described.

PARK PUMP STIRS COUNTRY.

Letters and Suggestions from Other Cities Show Widespread Interest.

Numerous letters from other cities containing suggestions and plans received by the Morningside Pump Committee of the American Institute of Consulting Architects show how widespread is the interest in the problem of keeping the park free from unsightly encroachments.

Reginald Pelham Bolton, Secretary of the committee, said yesterday that engineers, and laymen as well, in the larger cities of the United States were sending suggestions, accompanied with the expression of the hope that the difficulties would soon be solved. The publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the sectional area of the floating pump system which the Board of Water Supply is installing under the lee of the parapets at Morningside has given to persons of a mechanical turn of mind material on which to exercise their inventive talent.

"The deep public concern about this problem of ours," said Mr. Bolton, "shows that it has become more than a local one, and that conservation of parks interests a wide circle throughout the United States. Some of the plans which we have received from distant points seem to be well conceived and developed."

The council of the institute will meet tomorrow afternoon to consider the report of the special committee. The belief is entertained by all friends of the park that the Engineer in Chief of the Board of Water Supply will give due consideration to the suggestions made by other members of his profession.

The decision of Justice Finch of the Supreme Court on the application of Gutzon Borglum, tax payer, for an injunction restraining the Board of Water Supply from maintaining a permanent structure as a pumping station in the park probably will be handed down this week.

Finds Bomb and Puts It in a Stove.

Bennie Monico of 279 Morris Avenue, Newark, while on his way home early yesterday morning found an object on the sidewalk which somewhat resembled a bomb, he said. He took it home and so that it could not do any harm he concluded to get rid of it by putting it in the stove. An explosion followed which shook the house and blew the stove lids to all parts of the room and caused a commotion, but did not injure anybody.

SEES CITY CRUSHED BY PILING PENSIONS

Support of Funds Soon to Loom Above All Other Financial Problems, Says Bruere.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORMS

Points to Methods Unfair to City and to Pensioners—Demand for Actuarial Study.

Unless the present city pension systems are put upon a sound foundation the city will soon have to face an outlay that will loom above all other financial problems, in the opinion of Chamberlain Henry Bruère in a report to the Committee on Pensions, of which he is the Secretary and Vice Chairman.

The report covers the nine funds affecting 80,000 employes. Eight are department funds and apply to policemen, firemen, teachers, street cleaners, college professors, Health Department employes, and the two Supreme Court funds. The ninth fund covers all other municipal employes, and is known as the Grady Law fund. The report presents for the first time since the establishment of city pension funds in 1857 an analysis of their financial transactions and a digest of pension provisions.

The City Chamberlain is frank to say that the city will probably meet the problem when it comes by escaping payment, a course that will, in his opinion, have disastrous results to employes and be destructive of efficiency in municipal service. His investigation has shown that all the funds were launched with no adequate calculation of future cost and no provision to take care of increases.

In 1894 the city paid $765,472 in pensions; in 1904, $2,226,305, and in 1914 $5,033,167 to 8,200 claimants. This, Mr. Bruère says, is only a small beginning. If past methods are followed, he warns, the annual payments may reach $10,000,000 in ten years, and $40,000,000 in thirty years.

The bulk of the funds is supplied by the city. Of $60,028,272 received by the funds from 1857 to 1914 the city gave $50,101,416. In 1914 the city contributed $4,467,610 of the $5,342,507 total. Few taxpayers realize to what an extent they support the funds. Of the $50,191,416 contributed by the city in the past $42,225,968 was received from miscellaneous city revenues, such as excise, condemned property, masked ball permits and the like. In 1914 the city's indirect or disguised support amounted to $2,803,958.

"Four of the pension funds are already backed by the appropriating powers of the city," Mr. Bruère writes. "They are those of the police, the firemen, and the Supreme Court. The city embarked on this carte blanche procedure in 1909, the first appropriation amounting to $107,000, and in 1914 it had increased to $1,684,552. During the past eleven years the city has added $7,845,448 to its indirect contribution to the four funds. The demands of the police and fire funds will inevitably increase from the present 16 per cent and 14 per cent. to about 35 per cent. and 45 per cent. respectively of the annual salary expenditures. The bulk of this demand will fall upon direct taxation.

"The other five funds, including that of the teachers, are still restricted to incomes from limited sources, mainly proceeds from miscellaneous city revenues. The demands of the teachers' fund have already outgrown its resources, and a movement is in progress to make the city assume the deficiency. The same condition will be reached in time by the other four funds."

The report points out that carrying superannuated employes on the pay rolls is a heavy charge upon the budget and efficiency. About 43 per cent. of all those in service work under pension provisions which will not allow them to retire. Another striking defect of the system, Mr. Bruère finds, is that 37 per cent. of the municipal personnel, or 28,272 persons, can take pensions long before there is any obligation for the taxpayer to support them. Allowances based upon length of service he finds unfair. As proof, he says that in the Fire Department a high official was permitted to retire in full health at the age of 48 on a pension of $6,000 a year or 60 per cent. of his $10,000 salary. One Fire Commissioner in the last week of his administration retired six high officials at more than half pay.

The Chamberlain condemns healthy sharers in the city pension funds being re-employed by the city. He found fifty-six pensioned firemen and policemen employed in city departments, drawing $46,277 in annual pensions and $65,393 in salaries. Other defects in the system are that the present disability provision is too liberal, and that the contributions required from employes have no logical relations to their prospective pensions. It is also noted that the pensions to dependents of deceased employes cost the city $749,148 annually.

The report advises a centralized administration with an adequate representation of the city employes in the membership of a central pension board. The objectives and duties of a centralized administration are summarized as follows:

Freedom from considerations of departmental expediency in interpretation of the law;
Uniform principle in application of retirement provisions;
Judicious investment of funds;
Economy in management;
Continuous actuarial study;
System to be placed on basis of permanent solvency.

"Immediate as well as ultimate obligations involved must be taken into consideration," Mr. Bruère says, "and these can only be calculated by the use of actuarial methods. Everything must be taken into account that can possibly be brought to bear on the situation and no encouragement given to new pension plans not soundly financed. To do so would be a criminal folly."

Soldiers Fight Panamans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 5.—The carnival festivities started last night with a fight in one of the parks between Panamans and United States soldiers. When it was seen that the fight was likely to become serious three companies of infantry were hurried to the park and put an end to the disturbance. No one was seriously injured.

Hudson Country House Burned.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 5.—Algonac, the home of Mrs. Frederic Delano Hitch, on the Hudson River near Newburg, was destroyed by fire today. Most of the contents were saved. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

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HOLDS AGED WIDOW A VICTIM OF FRAUD

Justice Sets Aside Confession of Judgment for $2,500 Signed by Mrs. Hardy.

A NIECE BRINGS THE SUIT

Decision Releases an Income of $15 a Week, Tied Up Before by Hubbell, a Brother-in-Law.

Miss Lillian M. Brown, a niece of Mrs. Mary F. Hardy, widow of John Hardy, has won a suit in the Supreme Court to set aside a confession of judgment for $2,500 in favor of Lambert Hubbell, Mrs. Hardy's brother-in-law, on the ground that it was procured by misrepresentation.

Mr. Hardy died in the Red Cross Hospital in December, 1913. He was Private Secretary to Mayor Smith Ely in 1877-78, served two terms as a Representative in Congress, and for several years was a member of the Board of Aldermen. He left the income of a trust fund of $200,000 to his grandnephew, John Hardy Bascom, Jr.

A year after Mr. Hardy's death his widow sued the executors of his estate, Douglas Mathewson, Borough President of the Bronx, and James P. Dymock for $39,269 on the ground that her husband had signed an agreement in December, 1873, eight years after they were married, to pay her $25 a week as long as she lived. As soon as the agreement was signed, it was alleged, Mr. Hardy insisted that his wife should leave their home, which she did. She was said to have received the weekly payments for a time, and then they were reduced to $15, stopping altogether after Mr. Hardy's death.

She brought suit for this allowance and obtained an order that the payment of $15 a week should be resumed and continued as long as she lived, but as soon as this order was filed, Lambert Hubbell of East Orange, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Hardy, had a receiver appointed for her property because of the judgment by confession which he held against her. In the petition to set aside the judgment it was said that when Mrs. Hardy signed the confession of judgment she thought it was only an agreement to pay Mr. Hubbell his expenses for the time he lost in coming to this city to testify in her suit.

Miss Brown said that Mrs. Hardy "is now in dire circumstances, being entirely without funds," and that Mr. Mathewson had pleaded with Mr. Hubbell for permission to advance her enough money to support herself. It was said that Mr. Hubbell had refused to make this concession. With the petition filed with the court by Miss Brown was this extract from testimony given by Mrs. Hardy in supplementary proceedings:

"I am starving. I owe $600 to the Hotel Continental. I am to get $15 a week from my husband's estate, but they won't pay me. I have had no money since my husband died."

In telling of her visit to Mr. Hubbell to ask him to testify for her Mrs. Hardy said the visit was made during the holidays and "we were very pleasant to each other." Then she said:

"Mr. Hubbell told me he would have to be paid for his time lost and carfare, and I said of course I would pay him. Just before the trial he came to my hotel in Newark with another man and asked me to sign a paper which he said was an agreement to pay his expenses. I signed it, and didn't know it was a confession of judgment until my lawyer told me about it."

Asked if Mr. Hubbell had ever rendered her any service Mrs. Hardy replied:

"In the forty years I have known him he never did a solitary thing for me, and never loaned me a cent. I can't even get money for meals because he has tied up my judgment."

Justice Cohalan set aside the confession of judgment, thereby permitting Mrs. Hardy to get the money due her from her husband's estate. In his opinion the Justice said:

"I am satisfied that she was imposed upon when she signed the confession of judgment, and that she believed it was an agreement to pay the legitimate expenses of Lambert Hubbell as a witness, in which he hoped to recoup himself for money he alleged he advanced to her many years prior thereto. The plaintiff makes a feeble showing in his effort to sustain this confession of judgment. In doing so he chooses to make charges against the moral character of this old woman, and not only goes back forty-three years to do this, but by innuendo makes her a target for attack at this very time."

30 EXILED NUNS ARRIVE.

Salesian Sisters Tell of Carranza Confiscating Their Property.

A party of thirty Spanish nuns of the Salesian Sisterhood, whose exile from Mexico was reported in recent dispatches, arrived here yesterday morning from Vera Cruz on the steamer Antonio Lopez and will continue with the steamer to Spain.

Mother Superior Francesca Chacon y Antequera said that the property of the sisterhood at Morelos, valued at $250,000, had been confiscated by Carranza and that they had been ordered to leave Mexico.

"Our convent, where for more than twelve years we had been educating children of the peons, was closed early in December," said one of the nuns. "We were accused of being in sympathy with General Carranza's enemies. We were not mistreated, however, and were allowed to leave with our personal property. Friends of our sisterhood sheltered us in Vera Cruz until the ship sailed and friends in Spain have paid our passage to that country."

Members of the party said that more than 2,000 deaths from typhus had occurred near Vera Cruz, but that the disease was being checked by sanitation under American doctors.

TOOK BABY AND IS MISSING.

Woman Asks Police to Find Boarder Who Has Her Child.

Mrs. Olga Englund, who lives at 616 East 137th Street, yesterday afternoon received a visit from a man named Pennystone who had formerly boarded with her and who left some months ago to make a trip across the Atlantic as a muleteer. He told her that his ship had returned and was lying at a pier in the Erie Basin, and that he had come back to the Bronx to see some of his old friends. Mrs. Englund's 4-year-old daughter Gladys had always been a favorite of Pennystone, and presently he asked the mother if he could not take the child over to the store on the corner and buy her some candy.

Mrs. Englund put on the baby's coat and kissed her goodbye, and she saw no more of Pennystone or of the child. Late last night, when the man failed to return, she asked the Bronx Detective Bureau to look for the two.

The baby has light hair and blue eyes, and was dressed in a white dress, white coat, and white hat. She is three feet high, and weights about thirty pounds. Mrs. Englund was unable to furnish a definite description of Pennystone.

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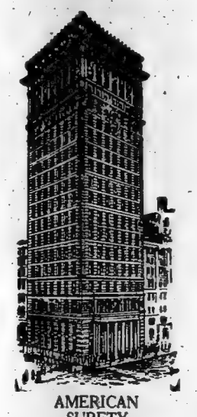

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The War and Future Business

The Annalist has prepared for publication in its columns a series of comprehensive and enlightening articles under the title "After the War—What?"

The following contributions have already appeared:

Prof. T. N. Carver, Harvard University, on "The Redistribution of Population After the War."

Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D., Sc. D., University of Pennsylvania, on "War's Bearing on American Merchant Marine."

H. J. Davenport, University of Missouri, on "The Aftermath of Europe's Colossal Borrowing."

E. W. Kemmerer, Princeton University, on "America's Chance of Holding the World's Purse-Strings."

Jeremiah W. Jenks, New York University, on "War's Effect on Public Regulation of Business."

Dr. J. Jastrow, University of Berlin, on "When Europe Ceases Fighting to Battle for World Trade."

A. C. Miller, of the Federal Reserve Board, on "The Danger of Inflation and a Remedy."

J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, on "Will the Gold Basis Survive in Europe?"

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, on "Labor's Part in the Post-Bellum Readjustment."

Yves Guyot, eminent French economist, on "France's War-Tried Position."

Further articles will appear in the succeeding issues. Their value to business men is immeasurable.

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FORECLOSURE SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—FELIX MARCOTTE and others, Plaintiffs, against REALTY HOLDING COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of January, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 31st Street 165 feet 3 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 31st Street with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue part of the distance through the centre of a party wall 66 feet; thence westerly parallel with West 31st Street 40 feet and 3 inches to a point 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue under a line drawn at right angles thereto; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue 64 feet 7½ inches; thence easterly along a line parallel with West 32d Street and 66 feet 10½ inches southerly therefrom 60 feet to a point 185 feet east of Seventh Avenue; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue 66 feet 10½ inches to a point on the southerly side of West 32d Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 32d Street 27 feet and 2 inches; thence southerly in a diagonal line 198 feet and 5 inches to a point on the northerly side of 31st Street 231 feet 1¼ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 31st Street and the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; thence westerly along the northerly side of 31st Street 65 feet 10¼ inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being known as Numbers 149, 151, and 153 West 31st Street and Numbers 158 and 160 West 32d Street, subject to the encroachments, projections, and variations of buildings, fences, and lines more fully set forth as an accurate survey of same may show, and also to such, if any, rights and easements as exist in favor of any railroad now operated or authorized to be operated under or through said streets, or either of them."

Dated New York, March 1st, 1916.

JAMES DUNNE, Referee.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 2 Rector Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Numbers are 149, 151, and 153 West 31st St. and 158 and 160 West 32d Street, New York City, N. Y.:

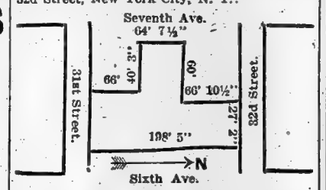

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Two hundred fifty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety and 62-100 ($255,990.62) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1915, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred forty-four and 68-100, ($344.68,) with interest from January 20th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $6,060.87 and interest.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1916.

JAMES DUNNE, Referee.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, warmer today; fair, colder tomorrow; high southeasterly winds, becoming a north west gale tonight.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,227. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HOUSE ON EDGE FOR ARMED LINER TEST VOTE TODAY

Committee Brings In Special Rule to Meet President's Demand for a Decision.

LINEUP MAY BE VERY CLOSE

Strong Opposition in Both Parties to Tabling McLemore Bill Shown by Debate.

FOLLOWERS CONSULT BRYAN

Commoner Favors Warning Americans Off Armed Liners, But Withholds Specific Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—While the House prepared for its schedule struggle tomorrow over the armed ship issue a debate on the international situation suddenly developed this afternoon and brought about a preliminary alignment of Administration and anti-Administration supporters.

The opening skirmish over the controversy, which it is expected will be fought to a finish tomorrow under a special rule for the consideration of Representative McLemore's resolution warning Americans not to take passage on armed merchant vessels, was staged while William Jennings Bryan luncheoned near the Capitol with nineteen of his Congressional admirers.

Efforts were made at this luncheon to get Mr. Bryan to advise those present how to vote on the McLemore resolution. The ex-Secretary of State referred his admirers to his recent telegram to Representative Bailey of Pennsylvania, the host at the luncheon, wherein he approved of a resolution of warning. He declined to give more specific advice.

In the House debate Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, announced that he would register "his own judgment" tomorrow. He asserted that he thoroughly disapproved of a vote in the House on international issues.

This preliminary debate was indicative of the bitterness of the impending fight. Republicans and Democrats alike were drawn quickly into the oratorical battle, which was begun by Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, a Republican.

When it became known that the Rules Committee, by a strict party vote, had decided to bring up the McLemore resolution, which the Administration supporters will seek to table tomorrow, Mr. Gardner charged that half of the House membership had been endeavoring for a week to dodge a yea-and-nay vote on the armed ship issue, while the remaining half had been jockeying over the nature of the special rule.

Significant among the utterances of the day was that of Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader. He asserted that the House never should have been called upon to vote upon this question of international policy. He intimated broadly that he would oppose the rule calling for consideration.

Strong Republican Opposition.

The unusually fervid utterances of Mr. Mann were cheered constantly by a majority of the Republicans and a score or more of Democrats. Mr. Mann's speech was regarded as the forerunner of strong Republican opposition tomorrow to the "previous question" on the rule for consideration of the McLemore resolution. If a coalition of Republicans and Democratic insurgents should defeat the "previous question" on the rule, the entire armed-ship issue would be thrown open to prolonged discussion, and the opportunity for offering substitutes for the McLemore resolution would be offered by amendment of the rule.

Realizing the task ahead of them, the Administration whips sent out calls to all absent Democrats within reach to hurry to Washington in time for the vote tomorrow. The President's supporters believe that a large maority of the Democrats, as well as many Republicans, will stand together to put through the rule and kill the McLemore resolution.

Democratic supporters of the Administration have been diligently canvassing the situation today with the realization that the crucial test will come on the vote on the "previous question"—the first of three roll calls scheduled in the House tomorrow. The speeches of Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee and Representative Swagar Sherley, one of the leaders of the Administration's fight, reflected the anxiety of the President's friends over the situation. They told the House that the vote tomorrow would go far beyond the immediate issue involved. It is a question, they contended, whether the Congress shall sustain the President or Germany, whether they shall say to the world that the President represents this nation in his handling of the armed ship issue, or whether Mr. Wilson speaks only for himself. Mr. Neeley of West Virginia dramatically exclaimed that the House was to vote "whether it will throw away our Declaration of Independence and at last bow our knee to a monarch of the Old World."

Aside from the preliminary skirmish in the House, chief interest attached

Continued on Page 2.

Dutch Ship Is Attacked By U Boat Without Warning

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, March 7, (via London.)—The Dutch steamer Bandoeng was attacked by a submarine without warning while in the Mediterranean Sea on its journey home from India, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant.

The Bandoeng escaped with slight damage to its lifeboats, and arrived at Rotterdam on Sunday.

Must Handle Germany Carefully, Col. House Advises President

Believes Kaiser's Government Is Not Bluffing on Submarine Issue —Administration Awaits House Vote and Translation of German Appendices Before Determining Its Course.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—With the appendices to Germany's declaration of the new submarine campaign against armed merchant ships of her enemies before it, the Administration is preparing to determine the next move of the United States in the negotiations with the Central European powers. According to present plans diplomatic negotiations on the subject are to follow a settlement of the controversy in Congress.

Because of the necessity of translating some of the documents appended to the German declaration, Secretary Lansing and President Wilson have not yet had an opportunity to consider them in their entirety. All the documents probably will be ready for their perusal tomorrow.

Colonel E. M. House, who returned from Europe yesterday after visiting officials in London, Paris, and Berlin for President Wilson, is understood to have told the President and Secretary Lansing today that the German Government believed itself justified in its new submarine policy and was not bluffing.

Colonel House discussed the issue frankly with Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor.

Practically all of today was spent by the Colonel in conferences with President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, Assistant Secretary Phillips, and other Government officials. He plans to remain here until tomorrow afternoon. Some of the information he brought back is expected to be laid before the Cabinet tomorrow by the President.

The appendices to the German memorandum arrived at the State Department today. The Berlin Foreign Office contends that they offer conclusive evidence that British merchantmen, armed ostensibly for defensive purposes, have been using their armament offensively against German and Austrian submarines. They are said to include three or four sets of instructions to armed British merchantmen, including those dated October, 1915, which recently were made public by the British Government and sent to this country in press dispatches.

It was authoritatively stated that the British Government would contend that none of the instructions in any way violated the assurances which were given to the United States, that merchantmen would use their armament only for defense. It seemed clear tonight that the issue hinges largely on the definition of defensive action and defensive armament. The British instructions, as published, set forth in effect that the commander of a British merchantman was justified in taking defensive action when a submarine approached within torpedo range.

The case of the Lusitania being bound up with the German declaration, officials find themselves in the position of being obliged to accept or reject the tentative communication submitted by Count von Bernstorff and the subsequent assurances which were asked for. It is known that the latest assurances are not regarded as being as satisfactory as those originally given, and which officials consider have been somewhat modified by the German declaration.

Virtually all of the documents which arrived in German, and which now are being translated, are understood to be affidavits of German naval officers and sailors relating the circumstances under which various alleged attacks were made by British merchant ships upon German submarines and how the confidential British instructions came into German possession. The translation probably will be completed some time tomorrow.

It was considered probable in official circles tonight that before negotiating further with Germany the State Department would seek to establish the authenticity of the instructions.

President Wilson learned from Colonel House that there was no present prospect of peace between the belligerent powers.

Colonel House is a guest at the White House, where he will remain until tomorrow afternoon, when he will return to New York. He spent most of the morning telling President Wilson of the result of his inquiries in Europe and had other long conferences with the President during the day.

Baker to Be New Secretary of War; He Is Known as an Ardent Pacifist

Former Cleveland Mayor and Militant Political Ally of Wilson Gets Post.

Field Secretary of Defense Body Declares Ohioan Spurned Preparedness Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Newton Diehl Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, will be nominated to the Senate for Secretary of War tomorrow, to succeed Lindley M. Garrison of New Jersey. The tender of the war portfolio was made to Mr. Baker by President Wilson last Saturday by telegraph. Mr. Baker telegraphed his answer today. He said that he was at the disposal of the President and would be in Washington for consultation on Wednesday.

The President took Mr. Baker's message as an acceptance, and sent him a telegram this afternoon that the nomination would be transmitted to the Senate without delay. After getting the President's telegram today Mr. Baker telephoned from Cleveland to Secretary McAdoo that he would not be able to be in Washington until Thursday.

Mr. Baker will be the youngest member of the Cabinet. He was 44 years old in December. The youngest member, as the Cabinet is now constituted, is David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, who was 50 on Feb. 17.

When President Wilson was forming his Cabinet just prior to his inauguration three years ago, he twice offered the Secretaryship of the Interior to Mr. Baker, who declined. Between the President and Mr. Baker a deep feeling of mutual respect and admiration exists. The President has followed Mr. Baker's public career closely and is credited with agreeing with the ideals of the former Mayor of Cleveland.

Considered Since Garrison Quit.

On the day that Secretary Garrison sent his resignation to the White House and took a train for New York, the President mentioned Mr. Baker as a man of Cabinet size. The men he began to consider for the war secretaryship within a few hours of Mr. Garrison's resignation were Secretary Lane, Secretary Houston, and Mr. Baker. Later he decided that he would canvass a larger list, but kept Mr. Baker and the two Cabinet officers strongly in mind. The President appeared to have been impressed strongly by suggestions from those with whom he conferred that his Cabinet should be strengthened politically by the selection as Secretary of War of a prominent Democrat from the Middle West. He had his close friend, Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, make inquiries as to the qualifications of men who would make good Cabinet material and asked Mr. Jones for suggestions.

It was understood that the President was anxious to obtain as Secretary of War an experienced lawyer on account of the many questions of law with which the head of the War Department is called upon to deal. Mr. Baker filled that requirement.

After canvassing many names, therefore, the President came back to Mr. Baker, and offered him the portfolio. It was realized here that Mr. Baker was not anxious to take public office again. He had been City Solicitor and Mayor of Cleveland for fourteen years, and wanted to resume his law practice. The President was so pleased with Mr. Baker's practical acceptance of the tender made Saturday that he telegraphed the former Mayor that he was "delighted."

Needed on Defense Program.

The office of Secretary of War has been vacant for nearly a month. It was regarded as essential to fill the vacancy with as little delay as possible on account of the pressing necessity of having a representative of the Administration participate in the efforts to enact national defense legislation.

Mr. Baker, as a leader among Ohio

Continued on Page 3.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

PAGE WILL QUIT CONGRESS SEAT, EXPECTING WAR

Brother of Ambassador to London Says Anglo-French Loan Ended Our Neutrality.

CAN'T SUPPORT PRESIDENT

Would "Stain His Hands with Blood" if He Did; So He Will Refuse Renomination.

WANTS AMERICANS WARNED

Believes They Should Not be Allowed to Travel on Armed Belligerent Vessels.

Talk of More Members Following Page's Example

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6—There were rumors here tonight that other members of the North Carolina delegation in Congress might follow Representative Page's example in not standing for renomination. Those mentioned in this connection are Representatives Charles M. Stedman of the Fifth District and Robert L. Doughton of the Eighth District. There was a suggestion that Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, the Democratic floor leader of the House, might feel it incumbent to send in his notice of retirement for the same reasons that actuated Mr. Page, but this was discredited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In a statement in which he asserted that the loan of $500,000,000 to the Allies had destroyed the semblance of neutrality of the United States, Representative Robert N. Page, a North Carolina Democrat, brother of the Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, announced tonight that he would retire from public life because he could not follow the foreign policy of the Administration.

Facing a vote on the armed ship issue, upon which the President insists, Mr. Page says that by this vote he runs the risk of "staining my hands with the blood of my countrymen."

Referring to the loan to the Allies, the brother of the American Ambassador to Great Britain says:

"Jesus Christ never uttered a more profound truth than when he declared: 'Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.'

"The loan of $500,000,000 to England by American capitalists, to say nothing of the profits of munitions manufacturers, has destroyed the semblance even of neutrality in the United States, and will probably lead us into war. I have no pro-German nor pro-anything sentiment or inclination other than pro-American. I realize very forcibly my obligation to my immediate constituency and to the American people. I will not stultify my conscience or stain my hands with the blood of my countrymen; neither will I do violence to my conscientious convictions of duty, thereby forfeiting my self-respect.

"And now, while, so far as I am informed, I would have no opposition for re-nomination in the approaching primary, I desire to announce I will not be a candidate for the nomination."

Other portions of Mr. Page's statement indirectly criticised President Wilson for asking members of Congress to vote on foreign relations, which he regarded as the peculiar province of the Executive. With the exception of the paragraphs previously quoted, Mr. Page's statement says:

To the Democratic Voters of the Seventh Congressional District of North Carolina:

Many patriotic citizens of North Carolina are writing and wiring me to support the President in his diplomatic controversies with European countries. Many just, patriotic are telling me to support a resolution warning American citizens against taking passage on armed vessels of belligerent countries. The Constitution vests in the President all diplomatic questions, and I, as one member of Congress, am willing that he should exercise this prerogative.

I do not think that Congress or any other large body of men can successfully negotiate matters of diplomacy with other countries. When the President demanded that Congress pass upon a resolution warning American citizens against taking passage on armed vessels of belligerent nations I suggested the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Constitution of the United States vests in the President all matters of diplomacy,

"Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, hereby express confidence in the President in the exercise of this prerogative for the protection of the lives and liberties of American citizens and the honor and peace of the republic."

The President is not satisfied with an unreserved expression of confidence on the part of Congress, but demands a vote upon the warning of American citizens to refrain from using armed vessels of belligerent countries, asking that it be voted down.

This shifts to the consciences and convictions of members of Congress a responsibility that the Constitution imposes upon the Executive. Having the responsibility thrust upon me, I claim the right to exercise my own judgment and convictions and not have them dictated by some one else.

I do not believe that an American citizen should insist upon the exercise of any abstract right that will jeopardize the peace of this country. To vote against a resolution of warning places upon me the responsibility for the death of all Americans who, in the absence of such warning, may lose their lives by the destruction of an armed vessel of some one of the warring powers, and perhaps thereby plunge this country into war. I cannot gain the consent of my conscience, much as I would like to gratify the President, and meet what seems to be the demands of my constituents, regardless of my conscientious convictions, to in every matter vote as the President requests, thereby assuming responsibility for the loss of a single American life, or even indirectly stain my hands with his blood.

Representative Page is serving his seventh term in the House of Representatives. He is a member of the House Committee on Appropriations and has been regarded heretofore as one of the Administration leaders of the lower chamber.

When the armed-ship issue first became acute in Congress nearly two weeks ago, Mr. Page lined up with Representative Kitchin of his own State, the majority leader, and several other North Carolina members in advocating taking measures to warn Americans not to use the armed vessels of belligerents.

Friends of Mr. Page say that when President Wilson wrote his letter to Chairman Pou Mr. Page immediately became concerned because of conflicting emotions—a desire to stand with his party's titular leader, and his firm belief that no American should be allowed to use a belligerent vessel. His decision to retire from public life, however, will come as a distinct surprise to his colleagues tomorrow, and created something of a sensation here tonight among the few persons who heard of his action.

BAKER IS FOR PEACE FIRST.

He Parries Questions as to Whether That Means Full Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Peace, preparedness, and silence are the words that form Newton D. Baker's policy in accepting the office of Secretary of War. He announced tonight that in accepting President Wilson's Cabinet offer he believes in peace, but also in preparedness. And he indicated a resolute determination to remain silent on subjects of national affairs during such an international crisis as that existing now.

"I have always been a peace advocate," Mr. Baker said. "I believe in peace and in the proper enforcement of the laws of peace by force if necessary."

"Does not that amount to a belief in

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New York Book—Ready March 20th—$6. Parcel Post and Express rates from Manhattan and Bronx to every post office in U. S. Brooklyn Book soon. Natl. Shippers Assocn., Hudson Terminal.—Advt.

TURKEY MAKES OVERTURES TO RUSSIA; NEUTRAL NATIONS TO TRY FOR PEACE; GERMANS GAIN IN NEW VERDUN DRIVE

TOWN OF FORGES CAPTURED

But Advance on Commanding Hill West of Meuse Is Repulsed.

NORTH FRONT UNDER FIRE

Fresnes Is Also Severely Bombarded, but No Infantry Attack Is Made.

NEW CHAMPAGNE ASSAULT

Germans Gain Ground by Using Liquid Fire—Win Argonne Trenches, but Lose Them.

LONDON, March 6.—Abandoning for the time being infantry attacks on the strong French front north of Verdun, the Germans today launched an attack in force at Forges, on the west side of the Meuse, and captured the town. From there they attempted to move out to capture Côte de l'Oie, (Goose Hill,) less than a mile directly south. This hill rises to a height of 257 feet, and possession of it would give the Kaiser's guns command of a wide area, even to the forts defending Verdun, on the north. Their advance was checked, however, according to the night bulletin of the French War Office, and they were driven back to Forges.

The cessation of attacks by troops in the Douaumont-Vaux district is probably due in part to the unfavorable weather, as rain and snow are keeping the earth soft. The severe artillery fire continued last night in that section, and also in the Woevre generally. Today the shelling was intermittent on the northern front, but to the eastward, near Fresnes, today there was an intense bombardment.

Activity is being shown by the Germans to the westward of the Verdun sector. In the Champagne they made an onslaught on the French trenches between Mont Tetu and Maisons de Champagne, (twenty-nine miles from Verdun,) and won a foothold by the use of jets of liquid flame.

In the Argonne, also, the Germans attacked in the vicinity of Haute Chevauchée and Hill 285, (twenty-two miles west of Verdun,) and, according to the admission of the Paris official bulletin tonight, succeeeded in entering the French trenches, after exploding two mines. A French counterattack drove them out.

The French also tried their hands with mine operations in the Argonne, blowing up a German post in the region of Courtes Chaussées and taking possession of the crater that resulted.

The official statement, issued by the French War Office tonight, reads:

In the Champagne the Germans delivered an attack accompanied by jets of liquid flame, on our positions between Mont Tetu and Maisons de Champagne. On our right the enemy, stopped by our barrier fires, was not able to set out from his trenches. To the left, in the region of Maisons de Champagne, he succeeded in penetrating a small advanced section.

In the Argonne we exploded in the region of Courtes Chaussées a mine which destroyed a German post and caused a vast crater, the south edge of which we organized.

Between Haute Chavauchée and Hill 285, after having exploded two mines, the enemy, by reason of the explosions, was able to gain a foothold at several points in our first line. An engagement ensued, in the course of which we drove our adversary out of our trench, and we occupy one side of the crater. Our artillery has been very active in the whole of this sector.

West of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment which lasted the whole morning on the front between Bethincourt and the Meuse, the Germans launched a strong attack against Forges, situated on our advanced line. In the course of a very lively struggle they succeeded in taking possession of the village. Several attempts to debouch on Côte de l'Oie were checked by our counterattacks, which drove the enemy back into Forges.

East of the Meuse there has been an intermittent artillery action.

In the Woevre an intense bombardment has occurred in the region of Fresnes, but was not followed by any infantry attack.

West of Pont-a-Mousson our artillery caused heavy damage to the German organizations in the Bois du Jury.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office says:

In the Argonne we have bombarded sections of the forest of Cheppy and the Malancourt-Avocourt road.

In the region to the north of Verdun the night passed without any infantry action. The artillery action continued violently on the left bank of the Meuse and intermittently in the sector to the west of Douaumont and in the Woevre.

Our batteries have actively bombarded the communications of the enemy. The night was calm on the rest of the front.

The German Headquarters statement reads:

Lively mining duels occurred northeast of Vermelles. British infantry, which delivered minor attacks on several occasions in this neighborhood, was repulsed by our fire.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse the day passed more quietly than previous days. Nevertheless we captured

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Sweden Expected to Offer Mediation; Scandinavian Ministers Will Confer

STOCKHOLM, March 6, (via London.)—The impending conference of Scandinavian Ministers of State at Copenhagen is the subject of much discussion in political circles here. It is not believed generally that the conference will deal with the question of Scandinavian neutrality or with the Scandinavian commercial problem.

Sweden's policy with respect to commerce is different from that of Denmark or Norway, and there seems to be small likelihood of the Scandinavian countries becoming united on commercial questions. With respect to neutrality the attitude of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark is considered to have leaned toward neither side.

Under these circumstances those well informed are inclined to the opinion that the Copenhagen conference is intended for a discussion on the advisability of a joint neutral effort to mediate for peace among the warring nations, the initiative coming from Sweden.

The Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, K. A. Wallenberg, has been in close touch with the belligerents, which would lend color to the belief that joint action will be considered by the three Scandinavian countries.

Big German Fleet Reported Out in North Sea; London Hears of Naval Battles Impending

LONDON, Tuesday, March 7.—A fleet of twenty-five German warships was observed Monday cruising in the North Sea, according to a dispatch to The Central News from Vlieland, North Holland. The vessels, the dispatch says, approached from the northeast and later disappeared northward.

Certain somewhat vague but persistent rumors which have been circulated here for several days by word of mouth regarding the North Sea war zone have created a state of expectancy among Londoners. This expectancy has been heightened by dispatches received from Scandinavia yesterday predicting that a battle between British and Russian and German warships is not far distant.

Russian torpedo boats are reported to have been seen near the Island of Oland, Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, and a half dozen German submarines have been observed off Oxelsund, to the south of Stockholm.

The general opinion in Scandinavia is said to be that Great Britain and Russia will intercept German sailings to Sweden as soon as the ice has melted. The ice has already partly broken up and thus rendered it easy for forcing. Naval experts have expressed the opinion privately for several days that the Germans are preparing to venture out, and that important events are pending. As to whether the British officials believe this obviously nothing is known.

SAYS MOST BRITISH DON'T WISH OUR AID

Lord Northcliffe Sure the Allies Can Deal with Germany by Themselves.

PRAISES OUR FIGHTERS

Bravery of the 10,000 in France, He Says, Gives the Lie to German Taunts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 6.—Lord Northcliffe returned to the Hotel Ritz last night, having made an arduous trip from Verdun in a military automobile. Although he was suffering from a cold due to exposure to the icy wind on the Heights of the Meuse and his eight hours' ride through a snowstorm, he gave me the following interview:

"Apart from their great losses, the Allies are not worrying about the war, which will last a long time.

"The Germans, who know as little of the English character as the American, don't realize that while John Bull's anger is slowly aroused, it is equally slowly assuaged. It was just as difficult to rouse an island people like the English to the realities of war as to work up a real preparedness campaign in America. With their usual clumsiness the Germans, by their callous killing of babies and women with Zeppelins and submarines, succeeded in bringing together all the vast forces and energies of the British Empire in the resolve to stop, once for all, the various forms of German brutality.

"If Americans could have seen the drowned American women and children at Queenstown they would understand something of the feeling with which the usually reserved and placid British regard these Prussian revivers of mediaeval cruelty and barbarism.

"I am one of the majority of Englishmen who don't want America to enter the war as a nation. You ask why? There are many reasons, not the least being the fact that we are able to manage the war ourselves. To take an efficient part in this war would require years of preparation for your army and navy.

"I know how good your army is. I have made two very pleasant visits to West Point and have personal friends among the army officers, and had a good chance to see the soldiers in the San Francisco earthquake of 1906. This, however, is a war of millions. You cannot make a real sailor for above or below water fighting in a few months, and the six months' infantryman is just beginning to know his job.

"Americans complain that they do not hear much of what is doing. That is the fault of the censorship. We conceal the doings of our army and navy in closely guarded secrecy, and if a wicked newspaper man gets hold of a deed of heroism and makes it public our Government is shocked.

"You ask how long will the war last? Just as long as the Allies wish. But when the Germans are back home and have made reparation we may or may not allow their ships to come out to resume business. The German peace talkers show their anxiety that the Allies should abandon the conflict. The only possible terms of peace are the repayment to France and Belgium of the money blackmailed from them—payment for damages and the handing over of

Continued on Page 4.

FLORIDA & CAROLINA RESORTS.
Four steel trains via short line to best resorts. Seaboard Air Line, 1184 Broadway.—Advt.

ZEPPELINS KILL 12 IN RAID IN STORM

33 Injured in Sunday Raid on England When Snow Failed to Halt Airships.

ONE MACHINE REPORTED HIT

Mother and Children Among the Dead—Hull Naval Base Damaged, Berlin Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 6.—Reports from eight counties visited by Zeppelins in Sunday night's raid show that bomb dropping was done in the same indiscriminate manner as on the last previous occasion, the victims being harmless civilians. Twelve persons were killed and thirty-three injured. The damage was mostly confined to houses and shops. Numerous bombs fell in open fields.

The latest raid disproves the contention of many experts, that Zeppelins are unable to travel in a snowstorm. Over one town, for instance, where most of the damage was done, one raider arrived during a break in a heavy snowstorm which was accompanied by considerable wind, and there was an intermittent snowstorm during the whole time of the raid. More than one Zeppelin in the past has been brought down by falling snow, and there is speculation as to whether any of last night's raiders collected sufficient snow on its vast envelope to bring it down in the North Sea.

In regard to German reports that the latest Zeppelins are fitted with a smoke-producing apparatus, one raider which visited Kent, after discharging four bombs harmlessly in marshy fields, is said to have disappeared in a cloud of smoke which eyewitnesses declare the Zeppelin itself produced.

A watcher who observed this Zeppelin through powerful glasses says there was a big rent in the envelope just behind the first car and that the torn fabric could be seen flapping in the wind. In support of the belief that this raider was struck, it is further stated that it drifted away broadside on. In at fewest four of the counties visited no bombs were dropped.

A correspondent in a Yorkshire town where the main part of the damage was done says:

"Here is an open and unfortified town, and the net result of the Zeppelin raid is the destruction of a large number of workmen's homes and the cold-blooded murder of four men, three women, and four children. Not a ship, not a soldier, no single item of war material was touched. Not a foot of railway, not a brick of a bridge was injured.

"The first warning given on Sunday afternoon came from the coast where a Zeppelin was seen in daylight, taking its bearings, from the sea. Then it disappeared into the mist of gathering night. Later there was another and more insistent warning. This came from hooters of factories and workshops. Even then there was some incredulity as to the reality of the danger, for it was snowing heavily and there was more than a little wind from the northeast.

"Then came the ominous drone of the airships' engines broken by three explosions, which told of the dropping of bombs some distance away. A few moments later a machine was over the town. There were twelve appalling ex-

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

TURKEY'S DEFENSE BROKEN

Is Short of Food, Great Quantities Having Been Sold to Germans.

CROPS POOREST IN DECADES

Empire Also Lacks Money and Berlin, It Is Said, Will Lend No More.

CANNOT RESIST RUSSIANS

Grand Duke Sweeping Across Asia Minor to Alexandretta—Startling Developments Near.

Turkey Making Approaches to Russia for Peace

The following statement from semi-official sources in London reached THE TIMES last night:

Everything points to the fact that the Turkish power of offense and defense is daily growing less effective, and it is believed here that they have made distinct approaches to Russia with a view to peace.

The information contained in this statement is corroborated by news obtained from several other sources which is set forth in the dispatch from Washington printed below.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Turkey has about reached the end of her rope, and would like to drop out of the great European war. Definite information of the most trustworthy character to the effect that the backbone of the Ottoman campaign against the Russians has been broken has reached Washington, coupled with the assertion that developments of a startling character may be expected soon in the Near Eastern situation.

It is intimated that Russia has already been approached on behalf of the Turks for a separate peace. Overtures in this direction are not expected to be accepted by the Russians at this time, not so much because it is not believed that the Turks are yet ready to give Russia what she wants mostly from Turkey—an outlet to the Mediterranean Sea—as because Russia has entered into a compact with the other Entente Allies not to sign a separate peace. But the information that Turkey's power for both offense and defense has reached its limit and is now rapidly on the decline is made on information of a definite and reliable semi-official character that has reached Washington.

It is coupled with the statement, also made on the most trustworthy authority, that the Turks are not able to resist the onward advance of the army of Grand Duke Nicholas, flushed with its victories at Erzerum and Bitlis, across the heart of Asia Minor to the Syrian coast. The victories of the Grand Duke, which, according to information reaching Washington will shortly be followed by sensational military developments in Asia Minor, are expected to cut the Turkish Empire in half, have made the capture of Bagdad certain, and blocked the Teuton plans for drives against India and Egypt.

Nation Faces Famine.

THE NEW YORK TIMES was informed tonight that among the many things that have demonstrated the inability of Turkey to successfully cope with her enemies among the Entente Allies, particularly with the Russian advance through Asia Minor, is the food situation. The entire Ottoman Empire, according to reliable advices received here, has been virtually without sufficient food for nearly two months. The crops of Turkey have been the poorest in a generation. A visitation of locusts out of Egypt through Syria created frightful havoc with the growing crops.

To add to the misfortunes of the crop shortage and the terrible food situation large quantities of food were disposed of to the Germans. Information has come to Washington to the effect that when the German drive through Serbia succeeded in putting the German armies in touch with Constantinople, high Turkish officials who were pro-Teutonic in their ideals and sympathies, among them Enver Pasha, requisitioned large quantities of food and sold them at high prices to the Germans. Some of these Turkish officials became wealthy through the requisitioning of food for sale to the Germans at Constantinople.

The Turkish financial fabric has also greatly weakened. The principal source of funds has been Germany, and Germany is shutting down on the granting of financial aid to the Ottoman Government. But the real blow at Turkish power has been the advance of the Russian armies under command of Grand Duke Nicholas from the direction of the Caucasus upon Erzerum.

The Grand Duke has an enormous army, including some of the flower of the Russian militaky organization, with veterans of his campaigns in Galicia and the Carpathians. His forces are well equipped and plentifully stocked with guns, ammunition, and supplies. Moreover, 50,000 Armenians are now included in the ranks, these having been largely trained and equipped by the Russians

These Armenians know every foot of the country through which the Russian advance is being made.

It is believed in a well-informed quarter in Washington, based on a thorough knowledge of the character and topography of Asia Minor and upon confidential information brought here only a few days ago from the Near East, that it is the purpose of Grand Duke Nicholas to march southwestward in an almost direct drive across Asia Minor, with Alexandretta as his objective, and that there is virtually no prospect of this Russian advance being stopped.

According to the cabled news dispatches the Russians have followed up their capture of Erzerum by storming Bitlis, and have sent out columns that are being pushed northwest, west, and south, toward Trebizond, Kharput, and Bagdad, in pursuit of the Turks. News dispatches have not, however, indicated the real objective of the Russian forces definitely. Various routes have been suggested. The Russian Government has been silent as to its plans.

Objects of Grand Duke's Drives.

Information given to THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight is to the effect that the Grand Duke probably will advance by way of Kharput, Diarbekr, Aleppo, and Alexandretta. It was explained that the object of this drive would be twofold:

First — To divide the Turkish Empire into two parts, cutting off all of the Turkish domains in Asia south of the Erzerum - Alexandretta line, including Syria and Arabia, from Asia Minor proper and from Turkey in Europe.

Second—To open up to the Russians a direct overland route to the sea, this strip to be retained by the Russians after the war, in lieu of the transfer of Constantinople to the Russians, if the surrender of Constantinople to the Slavic Empire is not made one of the terms of peace.

As explained here tonight, this Russian objective, and the plans for accomplishing it, under the able direction of Grand Duke Nicholas with effective Russian forces, is a corollary to the abandonment of the Dardanelles campaign by the British. Instead of pressing the campaign by a combined French and British force on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and attempting to force the Dardanelles at this stage of the war, the strategy of the Allies involved the withdrawal of the British and French forces that were engaged in the Peninsular campaign against Constantinople for use elsewhere, partly at Saloniki and partly in Egypt, while the Russians, on the other hand, began to push their well-laid plans for dividing the Turkish Empire by a vigorous offensive campaign involving a march from the Caucasus to the Mediterranean.

It was pointed out that the Russians had chosen the shortest route from the Caucasus to the Levant, across the Turkish provinces of Erzerum, Diarbekr, the northern end of Mesopotamia, and Aleppo to the Gulf of Iskenderun on which Alexandretta is located. Deep snows, the severe frost, and the miserable condition of the roads around Erzerum have confronted the Russians.

The roads from Erzerum to Kharput are very bad. They pass through a mountainous region in which rise the chief branches of the Euphrates River. But once through these mountains and over these roads, the Russian Army would at Kharput strike the Euphrates Valley and the edge of the Mesopotamian plain, and the best route across this plain is southward from Kharput to Diarbekr, which stands near the head of the Tigris River, then southwestward across the Mesopotamian plain via Orfah and Birajik to Aleppo, and then northwestward to Alexandretta.

When the vanguard of the Russian Army reaches Alexandretta, it was explained tonight, it will be possible for the British, French, and Italian warships to co-operate by attacking Alexandretta from the sea. It is also considered probable that at that stage of the campaign if not before the British and French will land troops on the Syrian coast in the vicinity of Alexandretta.

The statement was made tonight that the Levant fleet of the Entente Powers could easily capture Alexandretta, but that this was probably being delayed until Britain and France find it convenient to the plan of campaign to make a movement on the Syrian coast in concert with the exigencies of the Russian advance.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES informant the Turkish Army has spent its power and is not able alone to stop the pending Russian drive, and the Germans, despite their threatened spectacular campaigns toward Suez and India, will not be able to strengthen the weakened military power of the Turks in their Asiatic domains. If the Germans were able to send a well-equipped force of 50,000 men into Asia Minor, it was asserted, they might be possibly able to stiffen the Turkish defense and check, if not altogether to stop, the advance of the Grand Duke Nicholas's army.

Germany Unable to Send Aid.

But the information given to THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight has it that the Germans are not able to spare an army of 500,000 men for fighting Turkish battles in Turkey in Asia, even if Turkey sought their aid which is doubtful, and it is pointed out that the failure of Germany to aid the Turks at this critical juncture will cause the collapse not only of the entire Turkish military campaign, but effectually thwart the ambitions of Germany, Austria, and the pro-Teutonic portion of the Younger Turk element along the line of the Bagdad Railway toward both India and Egypt.

The Russian advance westward from Erzerum will place the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia in a critical position, cutting off their military supplies, and threatening with capture a very large part of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine. It is likewise pointed out that the country between Constantinople and the projected line of the main Russian advance toward Alexandretta is across a mountainous country toward the Mesopotamian plain, while the Russian forces after passing Kharput will traverse an open country with good roads.

Another serious element in the present Turkish situation, it is said, is the fact that the Turkish people were not generally in sympathy with the war, and that there is a serious division of sentiment between those influential elements in the Ottoman Empire opposed to the war, and those favoring it. According to an informant of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Turkey was forced into the conflict by Germany through the influence of a group of pro-German Turkish leaders, notably Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and the Mayor of Constantinople, and that there are strong elements of opposition to the arrangements with Germany.

Information has reached Washington that the Turks, realizing that they are near the end of their rope, ready to sue for a separate peace, and discovering that their Teutonic allies have not effectively aided in the Asiatic campaign, are beginning to resent the presence of German soldiers in European Turkey, and have recently told the Germans that they desired no more of their officers or soldiers.

Information given to THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight is to the effect that the Turks are able to interpose almost nothing to stop the advance of the Russians westward over their well-chosen route toward Alexandretta. There is no real effective Turkish military force, it is asserted, guarding the Syrian coast, and it will be easy for the Allies, when they find it convenient to co-operate, to land troops on that coast.

"When the Russians captured Erzerum," it was said, "they broke up the whole Turkish plan of defense. The Russians never had been able to capture Erzerum since 1829, when it was taken by them under Paskevitch. The Turks were counting on the defense of Erzerum as the main key to their military arch of defense against Russia. Erzerum commands the road from Persia to Constantinople, and for this reason it was considered as important a military post today as it was in the time of its Byzantine masters. It has been for centuries a focus of transit between Europe and Trebizond and Central Asia and Persia. The possession of Erzerum by such an army as Grand Duke Nicholas possesses blasts any plan Germany may have had for a campaign against the British in India and Egypt, and means that the Russians will soon have Bagdad.

"There are apt to be very rapid and startling developments in this situation in the near future. A quick military movement may be looked for, and there may be a desperate attempt by the Turks to make a treaty of peace in an effort to avert such a military movement with Alexandretta as its object. This movement would give the Russians what some authorities in the Near East regard as a better outlet to the sea—an overland outlet to the Levant—than the warm water route by way of the Dardanelles."

TURKEY'S LOSSES ENORMOUS.

300,000 Men Slain and Foe Presses On in Asia Minor.

The motives which might induce Turkey to seek for peace at this time are military, political, and economic. Her Asiatic Empire is seriously threatened along the Tigris front by the Russians in the north and east and the British in the south, while the Russian bombardment of the coast towns of the Black Sea, in the neighborhood of Trebizond, is believed to be clearing a passage for an army which will presently make its way westward along the coast of Armenia under the protection of the fleet. This army would not have to proceed far by continued successes before Constantinople would loom on the horizon as its objective.

It is estimated that Turkey's excursion into the war has cost her over half a million lives. The Allies lost heaviest at Gallipoli—six battleships and casualties, 200,000 men, 117,539 of whom are known to be British, dead, wounded, and prisoners.

A recent observer in Constantinople declares that between Dec. 15 and Jan. 1 over 50,000 German troops passed through that city bound for Asia. Then came a halt, so that by the middle of January the city became congested with them, and, while they appeared to be in fine form and well fed, the civil population was on the point of starvation. Nor, it was added, had the Germans found in Turkey the raw material for manufacturing that they had expected to find.

Still, the whole history of the Turk in Europe shows that while England and France might now entertain Turkish proposals for peace, with strong anti-Teutonic terms incorporated, Russia would be the last to desire peace at this time.

Russia Implacable Foe.

The one nation in Europe which for centuries, in both diplomacy and war, has been unswerving in her policy to oust the Turk from the Continent has been Russia. Until the Franco-Russian Entente of 1908 and the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1907, which finally found expression in the Triple Entente, France and England, together or separately, had aided in maintaining the Turk, the former because Russian dominance of the Dardanelles would jeopardize French interests in Asia Minor, and the latter because such dominance might isolate the Indian Empire from England.

Thus the understanding reached by the three powers caused France and England to regard as less important their diplomatic establishments at Constantinople, and the opportunity was seized by Germany to make her influence felt.

It was Germany who obtained the Bagdad Railway concession; it was a German General who trained the Turkish troops for the Balkan war; it was German gold which kept the Turkish Government going when Turkish commerce dropped off at the beginning of the war; and, finally, it was Turkey which gave asylum to the Goeben and the Breslau without interning these German cruisers, and, to allay suspicion, spread the story that they had been purchased.

In the first week in November, 1914, Turkish warships bombarded the Russian shipping at Odessa. England declared war on Turkey on Nov. 5 on learning that an expedition was being formed to attack Egypt, and on Aug. 20, 1915, Italy made a similar declaration in order to protect her interests in the Levant.

Minor naval engagements between Russian and Turkish warships at once began in the Black Sea; three Turkish army corps began an invasion of Russian Caucasia, and an expedition was launched against Egypt. The Russians finally obtained the upper hand in the Black Sea, and by December, 1914, had pressed the Turks over the Caucasian frontier into Armenia, where little happened until the Grand Duke Nicholas began his drive against Erzerum in December last. And in the first week in February, 1915, the expedition against Egypt was annihilated on the banks of the Suez Canal.

The Attack on Dardanelles.

Meanwhile a Franco-British naval expedition had been prepared to force the Dardanelles. The bombardment of the forts was begun on Feb. 25, and the strongholds at the entrance to the straits were soon reduced. After a few weeks a further naval operation was deemed impracticable, as the investing battleships were exposed to mines and submarines. Under cover of the fire of the warships, however, in the third week in April, a Franco-British force was landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula. This was reinforced several times, and finally succeeded in maintaining an area of seventeen square miles on the southern tip and the northern shore of the peninsula. It was withdrawn in the first week in December.

By that time—Turkey having come to an agreement with Bulgaria in the previous July—the reduction of Serbia and Montenegro by Austrian, German, and Bulgarian troops had been practically completed, a through-rail line was soon to be opened for the relief of Turkey between Berlin and Constantinople, and the rumor spread that a Turkish-German expedition was being prepared against Egypt and the Suez Canal.

Simultaneously with the opening of the first campaign in the Caucasus a small Anglo-Indian force was landed at the head of the Persian Gulf for the purpose of protecting the pipe line of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. This force was augmented, and finally, in April last, began to ascend the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers for the purpose of investing Bagdad. On Nov. 22 the expedition reached a point eighteen miles south of Bagdad and was then obliged to retreat. It has since been heavily reinforced and now occupies the Tigris south of a point 140 miles southeast of Bagdad with a force of 10,000 men practically besieged thirty miles nearer that city.

It is believed by military men that the operations of the Anglo-Indian expedition on the Tigris depend on the Russian advance in the north from Bitlis in the direction of the Bagdad Railway trail, which is the only means by which the Turks on the Tigris can be relieved from Constantinople. There is also a Russian expedition in the Russian sphere of Persia, which, if successful, may also menace Bagdad from the northeast. Its nearest point to this city is Kermanshah, 160 miles away.

PEACE DEMAND GROWING.

London Papers Get Reports of Turkish Revolutionary Movement.

LONDON, March 7.—The morning newspapers today continue to devote a large amount of space to consideration of the situation in Turkey, where, the English correspondents believe, a movement for a separate peace is rapidly gaining impetus, with the sanction of the Mohammedan priests and other influential personages.

Most of the dispatches printed today are based on the testimony of refugees, and there is little direct evidence produced in them to sustain the sensational stories sent from Athens, Cairo, Salonika, and other Near Eastern cities. The Daily Express publishes under the heading "The Break-up of Turkey" a symposium of dispatches dealing with the alleged growth of a revolutionary government in various parts of Turkey.

The Daily News has a similar group of dispatches, headed "The Turkish Crisis," dealing particularly with a scarcity of food, rioting, and anti-German feeling in Turkish cities.

RUSSIANS TAKE ATINA ON BLACK SEA COAST

Bombard Other Ports, Including Trebizond, and Sink 30 Munition-Laden Sailing Ships.

PETROGRAD, March 6.—Troops landing under protection of the guns of the Black Sea fleet have captured the Turkish port of Atina, seventy-five miles east of Trebizond, and pushed on half way to Rizeh, the occupation of which is hourly expected.

Following is the official bulletin telling about the advance along the coast, issued by the War Office:

Caucasian Front—Our troops landed under the cover of an intense supporting fire from the fleet and occupied on the night of March 4 the Town of Atina, on the Black Sea Coast to the east of Trebizond. Deploying rapidly southward they forced the Turks to evacuate their positions.

In the course of the action we took as prisoners two officers and 280 men and captured two guns and a quantity of artillery ammunition, cartridges, and rifles.

Detachments of our troops, continuing the pursuit, occupied the Village of Maprava, midway between Atina and Rizeh, the morning of the 5th.

The fleet is extending the scope of its operations far to the westward of Trebizond and has bombarded the mouth of the Terma River, where a fleet of sailing vessels had taken refuge. The Terma is 210 miles west of Trebizond.

Thirty miles east of the Terma the fire of the warships destroyed barricades and depots and many Turkish craft. Along the coast line included between these two points the Russians during the last few days have sunk more than thirty sailing vessels laden with war supplies.

Virtually all the civil population of Trebizond is reported to have left the city, those remaining failing victims, according to advices received here, to the demoralized Turkish soldiery, who are said to be looting stores and houses and creating a reign of terror.

The Russian front southward of the Caucasian theatre extends for a distance of 270 miles. Military critics emphasize the caution and deliberation which are characterizing the advance along this whole front, the difficulties of which multiply daily with the increasing distance from the Russian bases in contrast with the impetuosity of the earlier days of the campaign.

The Russian advance is still 260 miles from the nearest point of approach to the Bagdad Railway, south of Bitlis, namely, Ras el Ain.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The American Consulate at Trebizond was struck by a shell during a bombardment by two Russian torpedo boats on March 1 and a Persian subject was killed within twenty feet of the desk of Consul Oscar S. Heizer. Another shell struck the residence of the Vice Consul adjoining.

BRITISH FIGHTING ON TIGRIS.

Reinforcements Reach Army Trying to Relieve General Townshend.

LONDON, March 6.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says that since Feb. 21 heavy fighting has been in progress between the relief forces of General Aylmer on the Tigris and the Turkish troops, according to advices from Constantinople. Especially severe fighting has been taking place near the town of Nasrie.

The British have recently moved up a new large force to proceed to the relief of General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara.

RUSSIANS SMASH TRENCHES

Fighting for Mine Craters Near Illoukst Continues.

PETROGRAD, March 6.—The War Office communication, issued to-day, says:

Western (Russian) Front—Our artillery has demolished a portion of the enemy's trenches southward from Lake Babit on the Riga sector.

Eastward from Friedrichstadt we are able to confirm the success of our artillery fire on German working parties. German scouting parties approaching our positions between the Oldevnietz and Sussey Rivers were dispersed by our rifle fire.

Fighting for the possession of mine craters continues on the Dvinsk position near Illoukst.

DENY ARABIC CHARGE.

Germans Say It Was Unnecessary to Lie About the Case.

BERLIN, March 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"An English news agency," says the Overseas News Agency, "publishes a report in which it is stated that the German Government in the negotiations in connection with the sinking of the steamship Arabic told the United States Government a deliberate lie on transmitting the so-called report of Commander Schneider regarding the sinking of the vessel.

"The English agency declares that the submarine which sank the Arabic was herself sunk by a British patrol boat, and that the crew was either killed or made prisoners, so that it was materially impossible for the Germans to produce an authentic report from the submarine commander." The Overseas News Agency continues:

"The reason why the English news agency disseminated this news at the present time and some five months after the Arabic incident is apparent. But the news organization in its report forgets that every one must ask himself why the German Government should have used this trick when it would have been much easier for the Germans to admit the loss of the submarine and to state that it was impossible for them to relate what had happened.

"This would have saved the trouble of long negotiations regarding the Arabic case, which can only be settled after repeated exchange of views.

"Of course it is unnecessary to add that the German Government made no incorrect statement whatever to the United States."

GERMAN "WEEPING BOMBS"

Made with Irritant Sabadilla Seed Imported from Venezuela.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Daily Chronicle prints the following from its Rome correspondent:

"Whence does Germany get the special substance used for the manufacture of the lachrymatory and asphyxiating gases?

"Sicilian correspondents recount that an Italian business man, who has returned to Syracuse after a long sojourn in Venezuela, has cleared up the mystery.

"'In many regions in that country,' says the traveler, 'there grows in abundance a species of seed in form and color like oats, and locally known as sabadilla, which, when stored, emits a piquant smell so strong as to cause the eyes to water copiously, besides making breathing very painful.

"'Sometime before the war Germany began ordering huge quantities of these seeds, which till then had no export sale at all. For a long time neither the bands of natives employed in the new industry of sabadilla gathering, nor the forwarding agents themselves, could discover the uses to which this merchandise was being put, and the matter remained one of eager speculation. Lately, however, the secret leaked out. The chief exporters of sabadilla to Germany by roundabout routes are Messrs. Palinzona and Binda of Caracas.'"

According to Chamber's Encyclopaedia, sabadilla or cevadilla (schoenocaulon officenail) is a Mexican plant of the natural order Melanthaceae. The dried ripe seeds contain veratrine, which when applied externally in powdered form is first irritant and then anaesthetic. Snuffed into the nostrils the seeds cause violent sneezing and irritation. In medicine they are employed chiefly in acute febrile diseases in strong persons.

FAVOR PREMIUM BONDS.

London Journals Indorse Proposal for Bonuses by Lot.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 7.—The market pages of the leading morning newspapers today contain discussions of the new proposals for an issue of premium bonds, or lottery bonds as they have been less politely called, the holders of which would share at frequent intervals in the distribution by drawings of large bonuses or prizes.

The Times, The Morning Post, and The Daily Mail all favor the proposals. The Times says:

"We find an increasing body of financial opinion favoring the idea of the next war loan taking the form of premium bonds. It is to be hoped that no mere prejudice or fear of Nonconformist conscience will affect the Government's decision."

SENATORS DEBATE TIMES EDITORIAL

Deprecate Imputing Improper Motives to Voters For the Gore Resolution.

JONES DEFENDS THE 14

Washington Senator Says They Want Only Peace—Scents a Plan to Aid the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The editorial article in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES entitled "The Flag on the Capitol" was the text of today's brief discussion of international affairs in the Senate. The editorial spoke disapprovingly of the motives of Senators opposing the President's policy as to armed merchant ships of the belligerents, with particular reference to the fourteen Senators who voted against the inverted Gore resolution on Friday. Today Senator McCumber of North Dakota, a Republican, and one of the fourteen, had the editorial read to the Senate and then deprecated the suggestion that Senators had voted from improper motives, no matter which side they took.

Mr. McCumber was followed by Senator Jones of Washington, another Republican, who said he wondered whether the writer of the editorial were not a member of a league which he described as devoted to bringing the United States more definitely to the side of the Allies.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, minority leader in the Senate, who voted against tabling, and Mr. Oliver of Pennsylvania, who voted for tabling, said that they believed that Senators on both sides had voted according to their consciences.

"I have always read with a great deal of interest the editorials of THE NEW YORK TIMES," said Mr. McCumber. "They are always aggressive, always strong. In this particular instance I must say, however, that the editorial does not fairly represent the sentiment of the basis of the votes of these fourteen Senators, who believe that it is a high patriotic duty of the American people to do no act that would needlessly force the country into armed conflict.

"Whenever we get ready for war the editorial writer of THE NEW YORK TIMES will find no divided sentiment among the Senators of the United States, and, in my opinion, very little division of sentiment among the people of the United States. But if the writer of this article thinks for a single moment that the American people are hunting for an excuse to get into the European war, that they want Americans to expose themselves and to be killed so that we may be compelled to assert ourselves by armed conflict, he is sadly misinformed.

"No, Mr. President, the country, while ever ready to defend our undoubted rights, doesn't want its citizens to needlessly lead it into the war. The sentiment of people is patriotic, not jingoistic. If this country is ever forced into war the victories will be achieved not by the bully or braggart, not by the jingo declaimers, but by the great army of true American patriots, who are more concerned that the cause shall be just right, approved by their hearts and their consciences than a mere naked legal fight. The controversy has now narrowed down to a question as to whether an armed merchant vessel or a submarine should be permitted to shoot first."

"Mr. President," said Mr. Jones, "when I heard the editorial read that the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. McCumber) sent to the Secretary's desk I wondered whether the writer of it belonged to a certain league that seems to be organized in the City of New York for a certain purpose, which is sending out documents urging that all means be taken possible to bring about a diplomatic rupture between this country and some of the belligerent nations. This league is called 'the Citizens' League for Americans and the Allies,' and one of its purposes is thus expressed:

> This league is formed to use all lawful means to put this nation in a position of definite sympathy with the Allies, and in an equally definite position of moral disapprobation for the purposes and methods of the Central Teuton empires.

Mr. Jones mentioned the name of one of the signers of the document, Professor Josiah Royce of Harvard University.

"I simply ask the people to judge," said Mr. Jones, "whether or not he is working in the interests of the United States or for the people of the United States and for the neutrality which our Presidents so wisely and patriotically urged us all to maintain.

"The fourteen Senators referred to in this editorial have no other desire and no other purpose than to promote the welfare, the happiness, the peace, and the prosperity of the American people. They are not interested as citizens of the country in either side of the great controversy, but are trying to keep the country out of just what the league is trying to get us into."

Mr. Oliver then took the floor and said in part:

"As one of those numbered among the immortal fourteen, I wish to say that in my opinion the editorial which was read at the request of the Senator from North Dakota, Mr. McCumber, does not reflect the views, and is not written by a legitimate champion of men—the sixty-odd Senators—who voted with the majority a few days ago. I am satisfied that every Senator who voted here a few days ago, no matter on which side, voted in accordance with what he thought was best for the American people. I voted as I did because I think the Congress is not the proper forum at this time for the discussion of this question. The Constitution places in the hands of the President the responsibility of dealing with our foreign affairs, and I, as a member of the Congress, no matter how I may differ from the President and from his Administration on numerous affairs, feel that it is not up to me to interfere in any way with his conduct of foreign affairs in accordance with the dictates of the Constitution and of the duties which the people have placed upon him. I deprecate such utterances as are contained in that editorial, and I decline to acknowledge that the men who give utterance to such expressions represent me in any way whatever."

"I am gratified to hear what the Senator from Pennsylvania has stated," said Mr. Gallinger, "because I believe it is the honest feeling of every Senator, no matter how he voted on that misunderstood resolution; but I wanted to ask the Senator this question: Does the Senator feel that in voting an opinion that the Executive might well warn American citizens not to travel on armed merchantmen is interfering with the President's constitutional prerogative in any way?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Oliver, "if a Senator feels that it is his duty to give expression to that opinion. For my part, I do not feel that it is my duty to give expression to any opinion upon the subject at this time."

"The question I have propounded," said Mr. Gallinger, "arose from the fact that the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Oliver, seemed to intimate that in some way we were to encroach upon the prerogatives of the Executive. I have been utterly unable to see—I may be dense on the subject—how we were doing that in any way if we simply felt and expressed the view that a warning of this kind might be given to our people. That is all. That is the only thing I want to vote on. I believe such warning ought to be given, just as Sweden has given it, just as the President practically gave it in reference to Mexico; and I certainly would be one of the last Senators to take from the Executive any right that belongs to him or hamper him in the discharge of his duty in trying to keep the country out of war. I do not want war, Mr. President, I want peace, and any vote I cast will be cast in that direction."

THINKS GERMANS SANK SHIP.

Giava's Commander Saw German Sailors on Submarine.

GENOA, March 5, (via Paris, March 6.)—Silio Potenzani, who was commander of the Italian steamship Giava, reports that the submarine which sank his ship last week, described at the time as Austrian, was about 200 feet long and armed with two three-inch guns.

He states that nine sailors of German aspect were seen on the deck.

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HOUSE ON EDGE FOR VOTE ON LINERS

Continued from Page 1.

today to the presence at Congress Hall Hotel, within a block of the Capitol grounds, of William Jennings Bryan, who has advised his supporters in Congress to advocate a resolution of warning. The ex-Secretary of State was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Representative Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania. It was to Mr. Bailey that Mr. Bryan sent a telegram from Miami, Fla., expressing gratification that the armed ship issue had been raised in Congress.

Mr. Bryan Discreet.

The luncheon was semi-secret. The waiters were excluded from the room at one time. It was learned, however, that Mr. Bryan in a way evaded a request that he advise his followers in the House how to vote on the pending resolution.

Mr. Bryan told the assembled diners that his attitude on the armed ship question was well-known. He stood on that attitude, as expressed in his telegram to Mr. Bailey; nevertheless, he said he did not feel that he should advise his friends to vote "yes" or "no" on the question as it is to be brought into the House. Without actually giving advise, Mr. Bryan preferred to state his own position, and then let his followers, weighing all the facts, use their own judgment as to what might be best or what might be pleasing to Mr. Bryan.

The luncheon was a "pacifist" affair. No advocate of a big army or navy was present, and Mr. Bailey averred that "we are all of the same mind on this armed ship question."

It was suggested that one reason for the disinclination of Mr. Bryan to commit himself more definitely was the general dissatisfaction with the form of the McLemore resolution. Even the staunch advocates of a resolution of warning do not like the rather extravagant phraseology of the McLemore measure, which, it is expected, will be tabled if put squarely before the House. It is conceded that if by parliamentary expedient it is found possible to amend the special rule brought in and offer a substitute resolution, the vote may be materially different.

The guest list of the luncheon, as announced by Mr. Bailey, was viewed with some apprehension by the supporters of the proposal to sidetrack the armed ship question in Congress. If, as asserted by Mr. Bailey, every member present at the luncheon was "of one mind" on the armed ship controversy a serious Democratic defection is forecast without taking into consideration other Democrats who may vote against the Administration.

The guests at the luncheon, at which Mr. Bailey said there would be an informal discussion of preparedness and other topics, were announced as follows: Senators Kern of Indiana and Vardaman of Mississippi, Representatives Tavenner of Illinois, Helvering and Connelly of Kansas, Callaway, Slayden, and Hardy of Texas; Stevens, Shellenberger, and Lobeck of Nebraska; Hensley of Missouri, Dill of Washington, Steele of Iowa, Huddleston of Alabama, Tillman of Arkansas, Sisson of Mississippi, Van Dyke of Minnesota, and Gordon of Ohio. Senator Gore and Representatives Kitchin, Page, and Webb were invited, but pleaded other engagements.

Thirty to Forty Majority.

Acting Chairman Pou and Representative Harrison of the Rules Committee predicted today that the special rule would be adopted by a majority of from thirty to forty votes. It was admitted that a large Republican vote probably would be cast against the rule, and that a number of Democrats would oppose it. Estimates of the Republican votes for the rule run anywhere from fifteen to fifty. If only fifteen Republicans vote for the rule, there is extreme danger that it may not be possible to get the "previous question" on the rule.

Administration supporters will concentrate their efforts tomorrow to force the adoption of the "previous question," realising that the crux of the entire situation, from the viewpoint of the President's adherents, rests here. With the adoption of the "previous question" the fight will be practically over. Then will come the vote on the rule itself, and finally on the tabling of the McLemore resolution. The Rules Committee provides for four hours of general debate on the McLemore resolution. The rule will be debated an hour and a half. The House will meet at 11 o'clock to get an early start.

Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, aroused great enthusiasm in the House today when he shouted:

The Issue Not Sought.

"I have not been in favor of bringing this matter before the House at all. I have been quite content to let the House attend to its constitutional duties and to permit the President to attend to his duties, thinking that if at any time the President desired the action of the House he would come before Congress and say so.

"There has been little, if any, complaint, so far as I am advised, of what the President has done, but it is now insisted that we shall record our views—on a grave question of international complications and on a resolution which somebody dropped into the basket and which no one had heard of until it was urged that the matter be adversely reported. Nobody was asking that that resolution be passed.

"I dare say there are few members of the House who would say that the McLemore resolution expressed their sentiments. But I undertake to say that a majority of the members of this House, if they expressed their opinions here, are of the opinion that American citizens at this time ought not to complicate the situation by traveling on armed merchant vessels."

This statement by the Republican leader was vociferously applauded.

"Would you abandon American citizens if they should take passage on such vessels?" asked Mr. Gardner.

"I would meet that question when it arose," said Mr. Mann, amid applause.

"And I hope that our citizens may be so advised that they never shall be put to the test as to whether we have to fight because some fool had entered upon a joy ride of a voyage.

"If we leave the matter where it is, we have expressed no opinion; we have left the situation to the wisdom and discretion of the President. If we are forced to vote simply on the McLemore resolution, and we vote to table the resolution, we have voted that we invite American citizens to go on armed merchant vessels, with the assurance that we will go to war if they do. I am in favor of keeping out of this war if possible."

Mr. Mann said that in the form the McLemore resolution would be presented to the House by the Rules Committee that body would "simply put up a straw man and knock him down." This, he said, was a favorite pastime that led nowhere.

"If the President desires to know what members of this House think," he added, "he certainly must want to know what they honestly think. But if we insist and the Committee on Rules insists that we shall vote upon a question of grave international importance, I do not propose to register the will of anybody else, but to register my own judgment.

Calls Wilson's Act Common Sense.

In his speech in support of the President, Representative Swagar Sherley of Kentucky, a Democrat, said:

"I believe every man in this House is agreed upon the one proposition that he regrets a situation should have arisen which requires expression by the House touching an international matter that is more or less acute at this time. But that regret has no practical bearing here now. There has arisen a situation which makes it essential that the House express its views.

"It is true the dropping of a resolution in the basket means nothing. But when agitation is afterward had—informally, it is true, and not upon the floor—causing the newspapers to say it is one of the matters imminent in the House, and when statements are made by men in high and responsible positions that such a resolution—and, mind you, the resolution is not merely one of warning, but repudiation in case the warning was disregarded—that such a resolution would pass by a majority of two or three to one, the President naturally has to ask of the House action that will show whether his position represents the will of the American people or not.

"When the effect of such information or misinformation regarding the attitude of Congress is to paralyze the Executive arm in dealing with international affairs, the President has to use that common sense that should always characterize a man in his position by coming here and saying to the House: 'I ask of you such action as will go to show whether what I consider the rights of America represents the will of the people or not.'

Not a Case of War Over Some Fool.

"Here is the proposition: It is not whether we shall go to war because some fool sees fit to travel when he ought not. There is a great controversy touching sea warfare. One of the belligerents insists that, because of the facts that have developed touching that warfare, it is entitled to change the rule of international law as it existed when the war broke out.

"America stands today as the one great nation that can defend the rights of neutrals; and the day is coming in the world, in the time of progress, when the belligerents will learn that they are outlaws, that they have only such rights as a peaceful world is willing to give them, and that that peaceful world has not simply such rights as it can take away from the outlaws of the world.

"Now, the President is standing for a great international right. It may be that men conscientiously think they are voting a warning simply as an indication of caution, but that is not the effect of it. The logical effect is to say that this nation is not prepared to protect men in their right. That right means more than I have time to discuss now and more than the approval of foolhardiness in traveling on a ship.

"Is America going to say her citizens are not to be protected in their right not to be killed, not to have a peaceful ship sunk without warning? If that be true, what need for the dispute over the Lusitania? If the right is only to be upheld when it can be withheld without any risk to us, God pity this country!

"I am for my country, and I believe in standing for its real rights, whatever the risk may be. And men by foolish talk, by forcing an issue, by giving aid and comfort to the nation we are in controversy with have made it necessary that this House shall say to the world that the President does not speak merely his own views, but speaks the will and purpose of America."

Message Is Proper Course.

Representative Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin, a Republican member of the Rules Committee, argued that if the President desired the advice of the House regarding international affairs he should present the issue in a message.

"I am not willing to vote to sustain the President to the extent of war upon this question, nor am I ready to vote that under certain circumstances I would not so hold," said Mr. Lenroot. "When this proposition comes before the House tomorrow I shall vote against the rule, because I want to keep my hands free and untrammeled to vote upon the question when the question properly comes before the House.

Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee told the House that it would face tomorrow a vote on whether the country was with its President or with Germany. The pending question, he said, was broader than a mere warning to Americans to keep off certain ships and broader than any matter of procedure, precedent, or constitutional power of Congress.

"This a question of whether when the President is engaged in diplomatic negotiations with a foreign Government we shall stand with or against him, with the Government with which America is negotiating," said Mr. Flood. "When the time comes to act tomorrow I hope to see every patriotic member of this House stand behind his President.

"The President knows and we do not know the extent to which he has been hampered by the word that has gone out regarding the sentiment in Congress. No man has been trying so hard to keep this country out of war as Woodrow Wilson.

"Men in this House have heralded to the world that the McLemore resolution would pass here by a vote of two to one, and that information has been carried abroad so as to paralyze the arm of the Executive. The President is justified in asking such action as will say that he does or does not represent the view of America."

Representatives Ragsdale of South Carolina, Neely of West Virginia, and Adamson of Georgia, Democrats, and Kahn of California, Republican, urged that Congress leave the President unhampered in handling diplomatic negotiations. Representative Sterling of Illinois, Republican, contended that a straight vote should be taken on a warning resolution. Representative Mondell, Republican, of Wyoming, author of a warning resolution, insisted that it was no time to appeal to patriotism to change the attitude of the House.

Representative Towner, Republican, of Iowa, said that while many provisions of the McLemore resolution were objectionable, he believed the majority of Democrats and Republicans and the people of the country favored a warning resolution.

Representatives of Firesides.

Representative Hopwood, Republican, of Pennsylvania criticised the President's recent declaration that he had rather hear from the firesides of the country than from the Congressmen in their cloakrooms.

"About 535 of us here represent firesides," he said. "The President cannot possibly know as many firesides as the most of us know."

After the conference Mr. Lenroot said the Republicans had no intention of bringing party considerations into the issue. Both he and Mr. Bennet refused to discuss the details of the conference. They left the White House to attend the meeting of the Rules Committee.

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DENIES BRITISH WARNING.

Lansing Letter on Armed Liner Issue Read in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The view of the State Department as to reports that the British Government warned British citizens against traveling on belligerent merchantmen during the Russo-Japanese war was set forth today in a letter from Secretary Lansing to Senator Pomerene of Ohio. Mr. Pomerene had said in debate that he had satisfied himself that no such order had been issued, but had made further inquiries at the Department of State. Mr. Lansing's reply, which Mr. Pomerene read to the Senate this afternoon, follows:

"Referring to your oral inquiry on Saturday last in regard to official order reported to have been issued at Hongkong or Shanghai by the British authorities warning British subjects not to travel on belligerent ships during the Russo-Japanese war, I am advised that no such order or warning has been published in the British official organ or in The North China Herald of Shanghai, and that British representatives and consular officers were expressly instructed to abstain from giving any advice to merchants, &c., by a circular of Feb. 15, 1904. It is understood that if any such warning was issued it was without the authority of his Majesty's Government and contrary to their instructions."

GERMANS ARE PUZZLED BY THE SENATE VOTE

Some Papers See An Anglophile Defeat—Makes Wilson a Dictator, Says One.

BERLIN, March 6, (via London.)—The inadequate news service received in Germany concerning the action of the United States Senate with regard to the resolution of Senator Gore warning Americans off of armed merchantmen makes it difficult for even persons who understand the American Governmental system to form an intelligent conclusion regarding the meaning of the vote. Hence the German press is still more in the dark and finds itself compelled to guess what the whole thing means.

The Lokal Anzeiger thinks that affairs remain as before the vote was taken, and that President Wilson neither succeeded in getting approval for his submarine attitude, nor did his opponents manage to secure a vote of disapproval of his course. It is the opinion of this newspaper that the Senate said neither yes nor no, but that it postponed taking a stand and left itself with a free hand for the future and the President free to proceed with the negotiations with Germany along the former lines.

The Post takes a more optimistic view. It says that if Senator Gore and his friends should continue working so successfully against the President a turn in favor of the German cause may be expected soon. "As yet," says the Post, "it is too early to predict that, but it is satisfying to see that Senator Gore has inflicted a decisive defeat upon the Anglophiles."

The Tägliche Rundschau, deeply pessimistic, says:

"The tabling of the resolution gives President Wilson all he needs—freedom for handling the submarine question and time gained. He will therefore be well satisfied with his defeat

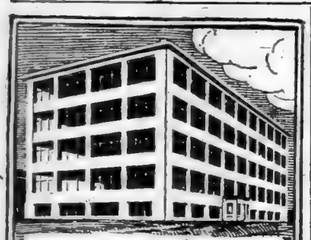

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CHARITIES.

A Musicale will be held
Wednesday, March 8,
at the
RITZ-CARLTON
for the benefit of the
Auxiliary Society
of the
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society
of New York, Orphan Asylum
The following artists will appear:
Miss Anica Fabey, Soprano
Mr. Hans Kronold, Violincellist
Mme. A. Ermoloff, Soprano
Mr. John Doyle, Tenor
Miss Adele Schultz, Harpiste
Mr. S. Lipschy, Viola
Mr. William A. Parsons, Piano

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THE TIMES IN FLORIDA

I have been over the State of Florida considerably and the demand for THE NEW YORK TIMES is remarkable. Visitors from all points East prefer it to any other Eastern paper, even from their home city. Dealers tell me that for a long time the Sunday NEW YORK TIMES has been the best seller, and since the arrival of the tourists the demand for the daily is growing wonderfully.

CHARLES R. NORTON.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 12, 1916.

PROVENCE WAS SUNK BY A SUBMARINE

Survivor Tells of Deeds of Heroism Among Men on the French Auxiliary Cruiser.

IN WATER EIGHTEEN HOURS

Gunners Remained at Post Seeking Concealed Foe Until Their Weapon Was Submerged.

PARIS, March 6.—That the French auxiliary cruiser Provence, which was sunk in the Mediterranean on Feb. 26, was the victim of a torpedo, is made plain by the story told by one of the survivors, which, in part, has reached here.

"Every man would have been saved," says the survivor, whose name is Bokanowski, "if it had been within human possibility and the physical capacity of officers and crew. Unfortunately the ship settled rapidly. The water soon got to the boilers, which began exploding within a few minutes. I threw myself into the sea and swam away as far as I could, then looked back and saw the ship plunging with her prow in the air.

"After half an hour in the water I reached a raft, already overloaded, but the occupants dragged me aboard. Night came on, with a wind that bit through the naked skin of the men. Yet, during all this interminable night there was not a complaint. My unfortunate comrades had nothing to say except of the fate of the drowned and in execration of the Germans. Eighteen hours passed before we were picked up by a sloop. We were all in water up to our breasts, some dead from exposure, others mad from anguish.

"The gunners of the piece at the stern of the Provence, having loaded the gun the instant the torpedo struck, remained at their post seeking the concealed enemy, until the weapon was submerged by the waves.

"Sergeant Gauthier of the crew found a place on a raft which was more than full. He heard the appeal of a soldier in the water and threw himself into the sea, saying: 'The duty of a seaman is first of all to save the soldiers.' Gauthier was picked up twenty-one hours later clinging to a plank.

"Surgeon Navarre of the Third Colonial Infantry was dragged aboard the sloop half exhausted after eighteen hours' exposure on a raft. He refused to change his clothes or take anything to eat before he had dressed the wounds of the injured and cared for the sick. He remained for a long time in a state of utter exhaustion after these superhuman efforts."

Bokanowski pays warm tribute to the devotion of the commander of the English patrol boat which took about 300 of the survivors aboard and landed them at Malta.

[The first section of this narrative has not been received. It is probably in the hands of the censor at Paris.]

The French Ministry of Marine announced on March 3 that there were nearly 4,000 men aboard the French auxiliary cruiser Provence when she was sunk. These included the staff of the Third Colonial Infantry Regiment, which is mentioned in Bokanowski's narrative. A previous announcement by the Ministry of Marine estimated the number of survivors at 870, 296 of whom were landed at Malta.

The first official statement concerning the sinking of the Provence said: "No signs of a submarine were noticed either before or after the sinking." The second official statement gave no explanation as to the cause of the disaster.

GERMAN GAIN IN NEW DRIVE ON VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

yesterday and the day before, during minor engagements, 14 officers and 334 men.

The British official communication, issued tonight, says:

Last night we sprang a mine to the northeast of Vermelles. Today, the enemy sprang a mine near the Hohenzollern redoubt, but no attack followed. We suffered no casualties.

Artillery on both sides has been active about Albert, Hulluch, and Ypres.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There has been the usual artillery action on the Belgian front. Our batteries south of Dixmude silenced German bomb throwers.

GERMANS REPORT HEAVY FRENCH FIRE

Correspondent Tells of Severe Shelling of New Positions but Says It Is in Vain.

By Dr. MAX OSBORN.

Berlin Vossische Zeitung Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, ON THE WEST FRONT, March 5.—Despite the snow squalls, rain, and fog prevailing for the last few days on almost the entire west front, the lively artillery duel in the battle sector east of the Meuse continues.

The German guns are not failing to answer the French batteries, which are desperately trying the new German positions. Across the river, too, the thundering dialogue continues, for the French artillery of the left bank of the Meuse is also mixing in the fight.

The principal objective of the French continues to be the clearing of the snow-covered ridge from Douaumont to Hardaumont with its fortified positions which were stormed by the Germans. The French are also bombarding the new positions in and about the village of Douaumont. Their furious counter-attack the day before yesterday against the village led to scenes reminiscent of the embittered fighting at Souchez last Summer.

But the strained efforts of the French were bootless. They were beaten back and the Germans continue to hold all they had gained. The French, who suffered unusually heavy losses, undertook yesterday no further infantry attack. Only the heavy artillery fire continues, designed to prevent the Germans from fortifying the ground they have gained.

SOME WORRY IN BERLIN OVER DELAY AT VERDUN

Impatient Ones Warned That Victory Cannot Always Be Won in a Hurry.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 6.—With the news from Verdun almost as scarce in Berlin as butter many Germans, while having implicit confidence in the outcome, are wondering regarding the meaning of the apparent failure to make rapid progress. To admonish and reassure these impatient ones, Georg Bernhard, taking as his text the return of the Möwe, writes in the Vossische Zeitung:

"The homecoming of the Möwe, after so many months, also has a symbolic meaning for us Germans, admonishing us not to lose our patience, particularly as it again brings home to us the fact that in this war periods of weeks or even months mean nothing, that military and naval events have been prepared long in advance, and take relatively a long time to carry through.

"The events before Verdun seem too slow to those people who would like to tear through the world history in an express train. They announce it with furrowed brows and repeat the text, invented by the French and English, that the German attacks are slackening, thereby overlooking that simultaneously the French are trying to minimize the importance of the fortress of Verdun. To be sure, the German arms cannot always win victories, and we are far from contributing toward encouraging excessive hopes among our people.

"But the deeds so far accomplished should surely have won implicit confidence in the highest leadership and forestalled the idea that it would have undertaken important military operations without sufficient preparations. And surely such an operation would have been very insufficiently prepared for if it came to a stop after the first storm.

"The pause which exists in events around Verdun is perfectly obvious to any one at all familiar with the technique of modern fortress warfare, but even if it should last longer than perhaps seems theoretically absolutely necessary one should conclude therefrom that the highest leadership presumably has its own good reasons for such delays."

"Modern war is no local undertaking, and it is obvious that nothing can happen at any point on the front without making itself felt many hundreds of kilometers away. As previous indicated here, we stand before an important decision in the western theatre of war, perhaps the decision of the entire war, and in the frame of this weight in decision, Verdun signifies only one figure on the chess board."

RINGS OF GERMAN GUNS.

Huge Numbers of Pieces Gathered to Pound French Fortress.

METZ, March 5, (via Berlin to London, Tuesday, March 7.)—A ring of artillery, such as was never before assembled in warfare, is gripping Verdun from the north and the east. Every hollow, wood, and thicket within range of the fortress, (and modern artillery is effective at unprecedented ranges,) conceals its quota of guns of all sizes, from the three-inch field piece up to the biggest of Germany's siege howitzers.

The correspondent of The Associated Press, who was permitted to inspect the German positions around Verdun, has never during the present war seen so great a collection of artillery. It far exceeds that with which a breach was hammered in the Russian lines at Gorlice and the Dunajec River in Galicia last May. The parks of siege guns concentrated at Antwerp and Novogeorgievsk were petty in comparison. The long rows of guns, firing one behind another, offer adequate explanation for the rapidity with which the strong French lines were bombarded.

The day was counted a quiet one, and the officers explained that no particular offense was contemplated. Yet from the batteries, near which the correspondent was standing, he counted, watch in hand, two shots per gun per minute for a considerable period.

A picturesque feature of the offensive against Verdun is the array of captive balloons, from which the work of the artillery in part is directed. The balloons are usually intermittently aloft, but the correspondent at times counted as many as fourteen visible at once. German aeroplanes were also seen in large numbers.

The places mentioned in recent official reports, Douaumonth, Beaumont, Fromezey, and Etain are in ruins, looking as if they had been visited by an earthquake. Douaumont, from which the last of the Frenchmen were ejected barely twenty-four hours earlier, seemed a particularly peaceful heap of stone.

The Associated Press correspondent did not visit the forward infantry lines nor the region north of the fortress, where the first attack was delivered Feb. 21, and so is unable to speak with positiveness of the casualties. There were no indications in the intervening strip nor in the Woevre field of operations that the losses were very heavy. Few wounded were being taken to the rear.

BELIEVE GERMANS ARE LOSING DASH

Parisians Impressed by Fresh Failure of Their Attacks West of Douaumont.

PARIS, March 6.—The French continue absorbed in the situation around Verdun, but the anxieties and doubts of the first days of the fighting have been displaced by quite joyful confidence in the strength of General Petain's readiness either for defense or a quick offense.

In military and political circles lively satisfaction is expressed regarding the situation and the opinion is beginning to prevail that the great efforts of the Germans will be more easily disposed of than was at first expected.

The general conviction is that, although the Germans may persist in their offensive, their power of attack has been weakened as it is thought that it will be difficult for them to get the same dash in the future out of troops who have lost fights against the French. The Germans, therefore, have put a large number of infantrymen successively into the action and now appear to be displacing their divisions by new troops.

Having failed to make any impression on the Douaumont position and on Vaux to its right the German General Staff attempted to smash the French left on the Vacherauville Wood-Côte du Poivre position. The best troops were hurled forward without regard to cost, but with no more success than elsewhere. Pomeranians and what was left of the Brandenburgers dashed themselves vainly against the French, who stood as immovable as a rock wall.

As at Vaux the Germans finally fell back leaving heaps of dead on the ground. The French infantry, supported by their formidable artillery, which will not henceforth lack ammunition, showed themselves able to resist every onslaught.

On the left bank of the Meuse artillery on both sides thundered all day long. The French infantry in that section had little to do, but it remains there ready for any eventuality, although the military experts think it is extremely doubtful that the Germans will attempt to storm Le Mort Homme, the key position, southwest of Porges, for to do so they must deploy over a plain a mile wide under crossfire from the heights around.

It is chiefly the French artillery which is involved in the Woevre fighting. The French firmly hold the outskirts of the village of Manheulles, and have stopped all attempts of the Germans to debouch in that direction.

Owing to the rain and snow, which keep the roads soft, automobiles near the front look like moving blocks of mud. The roads back of the French line, considering the weather and the use to which they are being put, are good. Twenty thousand automobiles daily pass over one thoroughfare behind the line, moving in opposite directions in two almost continuous lines.

An idea of the relatively small percentage of French casualties in the Verdun battle is thought deducible from a statement made by a Lieutenant who has arrived here wounded.

"Our losses," he said, "are comparatively slight. My regiment, for instance, had only forty-seven killed and thirty-five wounded. This is small for a unit which has been acting as support and was engaged in the most violent of the fighting."

Aim Attacks at Fort de Tavannes.

LONDON, March 6. — The Central News correspondent at The Hague says that dispatches from the front show that the Germans are making vigorous efforts to capture Fort de Tavannes, four miles northeast of Verdun, but that the French are resisting them resolutely, inflicting heavy losses on the attackers.

Stubborn fighting continues near Verdun, the correspondent continues. The village of Vaux no longer exists. More than 10,000 Germans carried out an assault upon the French positions there, but, the correspondent says, were repulsed with large losses, several German lines being swept away by the French 75's.

It is said that twenty-seven trainloads of German wounded have left the Verdun battlefields for Germany.

OUTLINES NEW NAVY TO EQUAL GERMANS'

Admiral Fletcher Tells House Committee We Need Seven Big Warcraft.

DEFENDS SENIORITY RULE

"Hand-Picked" Personnel Is Not in Accord with Good Policy, He Declares.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Three dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers added to the American fleet, as it is now built and authorized, would make it the equal in fighting strength of the present German fleet, Admiral Fletcher, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet, declared today before the House Naval Committee. While Germany has seven battle cruisers and the United States none, the Admiral said, the thirty-five-knot craft proposed by the Navy Department would be so much superior to anything now afloat that four of them, possibly three, would more than offset the seven German boats.

With the present fleet of forty-two battleships of all types, three additional dreadnoughts, and seven battle cruisers, Admiral Fletcher thought "we could reasonably expect to make a good defense, although not an absolute one," of both coasts against any combination of two enemy powers that did not include Great Britain.

The Admiral said that he and a majority of the higher officers of the navy disapproved the Personnel Board's proposal to substitute promotion by selection for the seniority system. He said that if the President were authorized to transfer 4 per cent. of the Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenant Commanders to the reserve list, employing them in consular work abroad, as instructors in military schools or on other work for the Government, the way for promotion of efficient officers would be open without additional expense.

The present system of selection for high commands and bureau heads, he said, provided a sure way of putting the right man in the right place.

Admiral Fletcher thought that the training and education of all navy officers was so nearly identical that to make selection among the officers in any grade of those qualified for promoting, as proposed, would be a difficult task. There was little to choose among 90 per cent. of the men in any grade, he added, all being required to be experts in many subjects, such as seamanship, gunnery, engineering, and to have in addition a knowledge of international law beyond that of the average lawyer.

As a natural process, he explained, men now specialized along the lines to which they felt the most attraction and were appointed to posts that would get the best results for the navy from that study.

THREATENS PORTUGAL.

Berlin Paper Says Germany Won't Put Up With Her Action.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 6.—That the relations between Germany and Portugal have reached a critical stake, where a break seems almost inevitable and war probable, is indicated by the following inspired paragraph from the Lokal Anzeiger:

"No answer has yet been received from Portugal to the German note regarding the confiscation of German ships. If the Portuguese Government, perchance, believes it can spin out the matter indefinitely, it will find itself laboring under a heavy delusion and will only succeed in making the situation still more critical.

"Let there be no doubts. Under no circumstances will we put up with Portugal's action."

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ZEPPELINS KILLED 12 IN RAID ON ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

plosions in quick succession, and then the raider flew away to the southward leaving behind it a trail of death and wounds.

"While the work of rescue was going on the Zeppelin returned. This time it remained stationary over the town for seven minutes. The engines stopped, and watchers in the streets could see its huge frame. Then in quick succession came twenty or thirty bombs, spreading destruction everywhere. All the time search lights were flashing from the Zeppelin's car showing that the occupants were trying to find a satisfactory target for their death-dealing missiles.

"After this pause, the engines started again and the Zeppelin was lost to view. When the dead were counted up it was found that eleven had been murdered—four men, three women, and four children. Besides these thirty-three persons were taken to hospitals seriously wounded."

Three Zeppelins Used?

LONDON, March 6.—Twelve persons were killed and thirty-three injured in last night's Zeppelin raid. Three Zeppelins took part in the attack. This information was given out officially today. The statement follows:

"The number of Zeppelins which took part in last night's raid is now believed to have been three.

"After crossing the coast, he airships took various courses, and from the devious nature of their flight apparently were uncertain as to their bearings. The area visited included Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Essex, and Kent.

"As far as is known, about forty bombs were dropped altogether. The casualties, so far as ascertained, were: Killed, 3 men, 4 women, 5 children; injured, 33. The material damage was: Two terrace houses practically destroyed, one office, one public house, a cafe and several shops partly destroyed, and a block of almshouses badly damaged."

The Zeppelins separated on their arrival at the English Coast and they wandered about over eight counties, but virtually all the damage was done in one Yorkshire town.

Reports from other parts of the raided territory speak of the Zeppelins' remaining stationary at comparatively low altitudes. All three of them seemed to have lost their bearings owing to the bad weather conditions.

At a town on the southern coast a Zeppelin was observed hastening homeward with its nose down as if disabled severely. The German official report says that all the raiders returned safely.

The raid proved two things to the British public: First, that snowstorms are no hindrance to the German air craft and, second, that the public warnings which are given in advance to most of the districts visited do not lead to panic, but probably lessen the casualties. The snow was falling heavily when the raiders arrived, but some experts believe that they flew above the snow clouds during the greater part of their visit.

One airship passed over the County of Cambridgeshire half an hour after midnight, but no bombs were dropped. Due warning was given and the usual precautions against the raiders were taken. Special constables remained on duty until 3 o'clock in the morning when it was announced all danger had passed.

A correspondent in Kent telegraphs that only one airship visited the Kent coast, approaching direct from the sea. The pilot, evidently, had no accurate idea of his whereabouts for only three bombs were dropped. All the bombs fell in a marsh a long distance from any buildings or points of military importance.

The populace had a fine view of the raider which made off in a southeasterly direction at a height of about 10,000 feet.

A dispatch from an unnamed town where the most serious damage of the raid was done says that warning of the Zeppelins' approach was given some time in advance. Then came the sound of three powerful explosions in a suburban village to the northwest.

The visitor hovered some time over the western part of the town and then turned to the more populous part, in which several bombs fell. One destroyed a row of workmen's houses, in which a mother and four children—the entire family except the father—was killed. Another house in which twenty persons had sought refuge was wrecked, but the occupants suffered only slight injuries.

After leaving the district for half an hour the Zeppelin returned and dropped bombs on a church, the steeple of which offered a good target against the snow-covered ground. In the same district damage was done to store property. The head of the manager of a coffee house was blown off. Three fires were started, but all were extinguished with slight loss.

The number of persons killed here was twelve. Four persons dropped dead of heart failure.

The business men of the town met Monday and demanded that the Government take immediate steps to provide for the defense of the city against any future raid. They criticized the fact that there were no means of taking any measures against the aerial visitors Sunday night.

In Norfolk all precautions were taken against the raiders, but they did not approach any of the large towns in this district and no bombs were dropped. Apparently the aircraft only traversed Norfolk in reaching the other objectives for attack.

The raiders were expected in Essex, but nobody appears to have read in the official account that they had reached the county. Several persons report hearing the sound of engines, but it is not known whether these were of Zeppelins or of one of the British aeroplanes.

At Huntingdon the sounds of distant explosions were heard late Sunday night, but no Zeppelins were seen. The police say that no damage was done anywhere in that county.

In Rutland two dozen bombs were dropped in a field. Nobody was injured and there was no property damage in the county. The time table and route of the visitor in crossing the northern part of the county indicate that it either had no definite objective or had lost its bearings.

CHECKED ZEPPELIN BUILDING.

Skoda Works Explosion Was Great Blow, Deserter Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 6. (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—A German deserter from the Friedrichshafen works who has been employed for the last six months at a Zeppelin factory informs me that it takes at least three or four weeks to complete a Zeppelin, and that the statement that several are completed each week is nonsense.

The recent explosion at the Skoda works, near Prague, was a great blow to the Zeppelin factory, as the greater part of the aluminium skeleton and motors was made there. A new factory has been established in Budapest for this purpose.

The most expert engineers and workmen at Friedrichshafen have been killed in raids, and the war staff now consists chiefly of wounded soldiers. The staff numbers 2,000, of whom a quarter are useless for military service.

RAID REPORTED BY BERLIN.

Naval Base at Hull Bombarded with "a Good Effect."

BERLIN, March 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Admiralty announced today:

"On the night of March 5-6 German naval airships heavily bombarded the naval base of Hull on the Humber. A good effect was observed.

"The airships were violently shelled without effect. All the airships returned."

BAKER FOR WAR PLACE IN CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

Democrats, has been a warm supporter of the Wilson policies since the pre-convention campaign in 1912. He had been a close personal friend of Mr. Wilson since the latter was his instructor years ago in Johns Hopkins University. The selection of Mr. Baker is understood to have been discussed by President Wilson with Colonel E. M. House soon after the latter's arrival at the White House today.

The future War Secretary is a member of the Ohio State Democratic Committee and Chairman of the Executive Committee of his County Committee. He has the record of having run for public office in Cleveland during the fourteen consecutive years of his incumbency without defeat. Mr. Baker is understood to have specified when he joined his present law firm that he would be free for six months prior to the next election to work for President Wilson's re-election.

When President Wilson recently was touring the Middle West on his preparedness program he saw Mr. Baker in Cleveland and had a long talk with him. Mr. Baker was Chairman of the Cleveland citizens' committee of welcome. He has been in Washington frequently of late, and on his last visit here said he had not been offered the post of Secretary of War and did not believe he would be.

At the White House earlier in the day it was neither officially confirmed nor denied that Mr. Baker would get the place. Officials strongly encouraged the use of his name, and it was understood that Mr. Baker had been definitely selected. The thirty-day period for which Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, was designated Secretary of War ad interim will expire on March 11. This, in itself, it is thought, induced the determination of the President to send the appointment at once to the Senate.

His Militant Public Career.

Mr. Baker was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., and at the age of 25 he was appointed Private Secretary to Postmaster General Wilson in President Cleveland's Cabinet. In 1897 he began the practice of law at Martinsburg, but not long thereafter moved to Cleveland, where he became City Solicitor in 1902. He held this office for ten years until his election as Mayor. In 1914 he was re-elected Mayor for a two-year term. Mr. Baker in July, 1902, married Miss Elizabeth Leopold of Pottstown, Penn.

He has received degrees at Johns Hopkins and Washington and Lee Universities. For years he was closely identified with the reform movement in Cleveland and took an active part in the street railway controversy there. When Mayor Tom L. Johnson died Mr. Baker took up the fight for lower street car fares in Cleveland, argued the case before the United States Supreme Court, and finally brought about an adjustment of the street railway franchise in Cleveland.

At the time of the Baltimore Convention, when President Wilson was nominated, Mr. Baker was mentioned prominently for the Vice Presidency because of the fight he made in support of Mr. Wilson. He went to the convention as a Wilson supporter and fought successfully against the application of the unit rule to the Ohio delegation, which released strong support for Mr. Wilson's name.

Mr. Baker has been known for years as a leader of the Ohio bar, and is highly regarded by the President as a lawyer. In the legal questions constantly arising in the administration of the War Department, the Philippines, the Panama Canal, and Porto Rico are subjects frequently requiring executive action by the Secretary of a legal nature.

BAKER IS KNOWN AS ARDENT PACIFIST

Continued from Page 1.

full and adequate preparedness?" he was asked.

"I shall not draw an inference as to what it means; you may if you wish," he answered. "I have no statement to make as to the course I shall take, nor as to the duties of the Secretary of War. I know nothing now about the office. It would not be proper for me to talk about the policy of the War Department. Congress now has the matter of national defense under consideration. The Secretary of War talks to Congress only through the President."

Mr. Baker's recent telegram to Senator Pomerene was recalled. It was sent in the midst of the crisis between Congress and the President, commending Wilson for his stand, but raising a plea that somebody save the Democratic Party, "which at present is a dismal failure."

"Do you still think the Democratic Party is a dismal failure?" he was asked. The Secretary of War appointee laughed good naturedly at the reference to the phrase that echoed around the country. He did not answer, though. He explained that he could make no statement about his future course at Washington nor about his duties.

"Anyway," he said, "I have not been confirmed. It is too early for me to talk about an office that has not been officially given to me."

"The Senate's confirmation will be only a formality," it was suggested.

"Oh, I don't know about that," he laughed. "Lots of people have thought the same thing before—and they have been mistaken."

Apart from his other activities, Mr. Baker conceived the idea of home rule for Ohio cities and led in the agitation for the new Ohio Constitution which resulted in giving to cities the right to frame their own charters.

He is at present a candidate for delegate to the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis and is certain of election. He undoubtedly will have a prominent place in its deliberations in view of his Cabinet appointment. The new Secretary of War only recently was re-elected head of the County Executive Committee of his party following his resignation two years ago. He succeeded former Congressman R. J. Bulkley, who managed the last campaign, which resulted in Democratic defeat. Baker was hailed as the hope of the party locally in the next campaign, and accordingly was placed at the helm. He probably will relinquish this position.

BULGARS FREE AMERICANS.

Mrs. Farwell, Miss Mitchell, and Dr. Forbes Allowed to Go.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The three Americans, Mrs. Farwell, Miss Mitchell, and Dr. Henry Forbes, reported to have been mistreated and interned by Bulgarian authorities in Monastir, have been released, according to reports to the State Department from Lewis Einstein, special diplomatic agent in the Balkans.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

EXHIBITION

Imported Model Hats

For Spring and Summer

On

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth

Announcement

In conjunction with the distinctive collection of Hats brought over by our Millinery Buyer, who has just returned from abroad, we are displaying a large and exquisite collection of beautiful Imported Spring Novelties, including Feathers, Ornaments and Flowers comprising French Nosegays, Clusters of Primroses, Sweet Peas, Buttercups and large and small Roses, in natural and pastel shades; Pansies, Daisies, Violets and Forget-me-nots and a varied assortment of Foliage; also Orange Blossoms in sprays, wreaths and clusters. Ornaments,—Jet Novelties, Straw and Flower or Colored Straw and Pearl Combinations, at Moderate Prices.

KOLYNOS
Dental Cream

Used and Indorsed by more than Two-Thirds of the Dentists in the United States

In order to set the matter straight as to where Kolynos stands with the dental profession:

One year ago we were proud to announce the fact that over 21,000 American dentist were using Kolynos Dental Cream and prescribing it to their patients.

By October of last year 5,000 additional dentists gave the weight of their endorsements to Kolynos, and since then a further 4,000 members of the dental profession have likewise endorsed Kolynos, making a total of more than 30,000 dentists out of a possible 44,000—*which is more than two-thirds of the entire number of dental practitioners in this country.*

The Kolynos Company - - New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

"The Drizzler" Scores a First-Night Success

THE first night you are caught out in the rain, when you wear "The Drizzler," you will appreciate its complete success.

★ ★

It's a Broadway production, appearing frequently in Fifth Avenue—and just as great a success on the road.

★ ★

A Spring topcoat, of the liveliest, lightweight woolens, smart in cut as the newest sedan car, shedding its radiance of style over your entire Spring outfit—

And also shedding rain.

Saves you the trouble of having two coats, and conceals the fact that it is waterproof.

As porous and smart as the light Spring topcoat you would get drenched in.

Prices, $20 to $35.00.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 145 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

$3.00
Round Trip
BALTIMORE
The Monumental City
WASHINGTON
The Capital of the Nation
SUNDAYS
March 19, April 16, May 14
Special Train leaves New York Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 A. M. Returning, leaves Washington 4:35 P. M.; Baltimore 5:40 P. M.
Tickets on sale preceding each excursion.
Pennsylvania R.R.

400,000

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.

BLAKESLEE PICTURES BRING LOW PRICES

"Portrait of a Lady," by Hanneman, Which Cost $1,500, Is Sold for $160.

AN EVERSDYCK FOR $310

"The Family Group" Goes at Loss of $1,290—Highest Price, $5,100 Paid for Smith's "Girl with a Dog."

There began last evening in the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza Hotel under the auspices of the American Art Association, Thomas E. Kirby, auctioneer, the administrator's final sale of the pictures of the Blakeslee Galleries. There are some 500 pictures in the lot. The first seventy-eight sold last evening brought $30,555. The prices paid for many of them were, in several instances, many times less than the prices paid for them by the late Theron J. Blakeslee.

A "Portrait of a Lady," by Hanneman, for which Mr. Blakeslee paid $1,500, brought only $160, and for the "Portrait of a Lady," attributed to John Opie which sold for $120, he paid $1,000. The "Family Group," by Willem Eversdyck, for which Mr. Blakeslee paid $1,000, sold for $310. "Lord John and Lord Bernard Stuart," by William Dobson after Van Dyck, for which he paid $1,000, brought only $125.

The Emperor and the Empress of Austria, two pictures which went to one buyer last evening for $105 each had been purchased for $1,000 each. The interesting Dutch "Portrait Group," by Van Miereveldt, a father and four children, sold last night for $300 and cost $5,500. A "Landscape," Gainsborough Dupont, sold for $210 and cost $1,250 and the "Portrait of Charles I.," by Daniel Mytens, cost $2,000, and sold for $225.

Bashford Dean a Purchaser.

Bashford Dean, curator of arms and armor of the Metropolitan Art Museum, was one of the purchasers last evening, and the "Portrait of a Gentleman of France," by Justus Sustermann, for which he paid $450, was bought by Mr. Blakeslee for $3,000. Mr. Dean made another purchase, "Portrait of a Young Gentleman," by Sustermann, last evening, paying $200, and "Ferdinand of Austria," by Coello, went to him for $250.

Four oil sketches which were in the sale last evening and interesting because of the low prices they brought, were by the English artist, Sir William Q. Orchardson of the Royal Academy, and came from the artist's sale. Mr. Blakeslee paid $1,000 for the four. They were "November or Solitude," "In the Gloaming," "Fishing Boats," and "Jetsam and Flotsam." They brought respectively $60, $50, $40, and $105. Harry B. Smith, the song writer, bought the second of the lot. They would have brought better prices in ordinary times in England.

The highest price of the evening was $5,100, which J. A. Mitchell paid for John Raphael Smith's "Girl With a Dog," a little girl sitting on a blue sofa and said to be the artist's daughter.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of pictures bringing $300 or more, with names of artists, purchasers, and prices:

Autumn, California—William Keith; Holland Galleries	$310
Golden Sunset—William Keith; Holland Galleries	550
Sheep—Verboeckhoven; Clapp & Graham	650
Portrait of a Young Lady—School of Clouet; Raimond Wyer	400
Death of Lucretia—Cosimo Tura; Raimond Wyer	1,050
The Mandolin Player—Gerard Terburg; Seaman, agent	625
Countess of Strafford—Sir Joshua Reynolds; Ehrich Galleries	2,250
Portrait of a Lady—Sir Thomas Lawrence; William Michel	325
Portrait of a Young Lady—Antoine Vestier, Clapp & Graham	450
Mrs. Dixon—George Henry Harlow; Ehrich Galleries	375
Portrait of a Lady—Herman Vanderbeyn; J. E. Alfred Smith	500
The Musician—Gerard Van Honthorst; W. A. W. Stewart	300
Portrait Group—John Singleton Copley; Ehrich Galleries	850
Girls of a Worcestershire Common—Sir Benjamin Williams Leader; A. M. Henry	500
Lady Seated, in a Landscape—Richard Cosway; Brnet, agent	850
Landscape—Van Ruysdael; T. Brummer	1,025
Girl with a Dog—John Raphael Smith; J. A. Mitchell	5,100
Mrs. Blount—Hugsman; Ehrich Galleries	360
Madonna and Child—Botticini; F. R. Welsh	1,050
Lady in Black—Largilliere; Seaman, agent	1,100
Portrait of a Lady—Juan Bautista del Mazo, William Michel	460
Portrait of a Gentleman of France—Justus Sustermann; Bashford Dean	450
Visit to Relief the Rev. Matthew Williams Peters, A. M. Henry	600
Family Group—Willem Eversdyke; Glem	310
Daughter of the Count of Holland—Sir Anthony Van Dyck; William Michel	1,025
James Stuart—After Anthony Van Dyck; William Michel	625
Portrait of a Lady—Spanish School; Charles of London	300
The Evening Star—Sir William Beechey; A. M. Henry	425
Portrait Group—Van Miereveldt; T. Brummer	1,075
Adoration of the Magi—Louis Tristan; Wilhelm Heck	1,076
Portrait of Charles I.—Daniel Mytens; Ehrich Galleries	425

Three of the larger pictures which were to have been in the evening's sale will be sold at the American Art Galleries today. The sale will continue this evening at the Plaza. There was a small audience last evening, owing to the storm.

60 JOIN MOTOR BATTERY.

First Meeting for Recruits Draws Prominent Men.

As the result of the first call for candidates for the First Armored Motor Battery of the New York National Guard, there was a meeting last night at the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, which was attended by many men prominent in the city. More than sixty candidates were accepted for the service, and the examining physician said that he had never inspected men who were so physically fit.

The meeting was presided over by Captain Harry G. Montgomery, the commanding officer of the battery, and it was understood that the full number of 100 men would be obtained by the next meeting. All the men attending the meeting were college graduates.

The formation of the Motor Battery, which is the first of its kind in the United States, is the result of the gift of forty armored motor cars to the State, which was announced last January. These cars are of the latest design and carry two machine guns. They are heavily armored with Bethlehem steel and have been designed for speed as well as battle service.

The cars are the gift of a group of prominent men, among whom are E. H. Gary, Henry C. Frick, Robert M. Thompson, Dudley Olcott, 2d, James N. Wallace, and Harry S. Montgomery.

SENATE CONFIRMS FRANCIS.

Takes Quick Action on His Nomination for Petrograd Post.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Wilson's nomination of David R. Francis of Missouri to be Ambassador to Russia was confirmed today by the Senate a few hours after it had been received from the White House. At the same time Joseph H. Shea of Indiana was confirmed as Ambassador to Chile.

Mr. Francis, who served as Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland, will succeed George T. Marye at Petrograd. Mr. Marye recently resigned because of ill health. The Ambassadorship is considered particularly important by President Wilson because of the additional duties thrust upon the embassy by the war, including care of the interests of the Central Powers.

The post of Ambassador to Chile was made vacant by the resignation of Henry Prather Fletcher to become Ambassador to Mexico.

GUARD AND $7,060 MISSING.

Package of Currency Disappears from Adams Express Van.

One of the first vehicles off the West Shore Railroad ferryboat when she reached Weehawken at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning was an Adams Express Company bullion truck. As the wagon rattled off the boat Albert Sherbut, the guard, remarked to the driver that the trip would soon be over. In charge of the guard were several packages of money, one of $7,060.50, consigned to the Ontario & Western pay car at Weehawken, and all were contained in a strong box of which the guard carried the key.

The wagon drove under the shed of the railroad station, and Sherbut opened the door and jumped out. The driver climbed down from his seat.

"Just a minute," the guard called to the driver as he entered the railroad station in the ferryhouse. The few minutes grew uncomfortably long and the guard did not return. The agent of the company came out to check the arrival of the money, and both men waited for the absent guard. He did not return. As the men waited the whistle of the ferryboat announced she was about to return to New York. Afraid that all was not well, the agent notified the New York office of the company and took the strong box from the wagon. It was locked, and it was only after a considerable further delay that the agent succeeded in breaking it open. When it was opened, the express company officials say, the $7,060.50 consigned to the railroad pay car was missing.

GERMANY MAD OVER MOEWE.

Return of Commerce Raider Hailed as an Episode of Romance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—All Germany is mad with delight over the return of the commerce raider Möwe. The ship is hailed as an argosy of romance, bringing gold and grain. Count Dohna Schlodien, the Captain, has been added to the list of superheroes whom the Germans love to worship.

The Cologne Gazette says: "The brave Möwe's return has been hailed with jubilation and happy hurrahs throughout Germany. The right sailor spirit marked its voyage over the world's seas. Britain can be sure that the feats of the Möwe [Seagull] soon will be equaled by other birds, such as the eagle, hawk, and vulture.

"The Möwe has shown that even a warship can break the British blockade if only the right type of ship is selected and the right kind of commander placed in charge. She shows also that England does not rule the waves, as she fondly imagines, and the harassing of the enemy's shipping, which stopped with the destruction of our cruisers at large, will be resumed."

American Relief for Serbians.

ATHENS, March 2, (via Paris, March 6, delayed.)—Dr. Edward W. Ryan and Dr. Ralph Bates of the American Red Cross Commission to Serbia departed today with 240 tons of foodstuffs, clothing, and medicine for the relief of Serbians on the Greek island of Corfu.

MARSHALL CHARGES TO COME UP TODAY

House Committee on Judiciary Not Expected to Act on His Allegation of Bias.

REPORTER'S CASE IN DOUBT

Members May Seek a Statement from The Times Man Who Has Been Accused of Contempt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Tomorrow the House Committee on the Judiciary will consider a letter written by H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney at New York, accepting full responsibility for a statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES expressing the view of the District Attorney's office that the committee was prejudiced. This letter was addressed to Representative Carlin of Virginia, Chairman of the subcommittee which had been sent to New York by the Judiciary Committee to continue an investigation into charges made by Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois in connection with his resolution calling for the impeachment of District Attorney Marshall.

Representative Carlin will present a statement of the incidents connected with the writing of the letter by Mr. Marshall, and his assumption of full responsibility for certain statements made by Leonard R. Holme, reporter for THE TIMES.

The Judiciary Committee will be told by its sub-committee, which held hearings in New York last week, that a contempt charge has been made against Mr. Holme, who refused to answer questions by the House investigators as to the source of his information that the District Attorney's office believed the Congressional inquiry to be a pro-German affair.

Members of the sub-committee were back in Washington today with their feelings somewhat ruffled by the Marshall letter. According to one of the members, Mr. Marshall's strictures "constitute a most remarkable proceeding." Never before, this member asserted, had an accused Federal officer undergoing an impeachment investigation been the author of a document charging his investigators with unfairness and bias and "an attempt to disgrace me and my office."

It is not thought, however, that Representative Carlin and his colleagues, Representatives Nelson and Gard, will seek to have the District Attorney adjudged in contempt. It is felt by members of the Judiciary Committee that Mr. Marshall has offered an indignity of more or less consequence to the chosen investigators of the House, but the inquiry probably will proceed without an attempt to discipline the District Attorney in any way.

Whether Mr. Holme will be summoned before the bar of the House to answer a charge of contempt depends on the action of the full Judiciary Committee. If such a course is adopted, the Judiciary Committee will advise the House that Mr. Holme is in contempt of its designated agents, and the House will vote whether to summon him on a contempt charge. It is possible that the full committee may hear the statement of Mr. Holme before going to the House with its report.

"A most remarkable letter. Evidently Mr. Marshall is very mad with some one," was the only comment made today by Chairman Carlin of the judiciary sub-committee, in reference to the letter.

APPROVE MARSHALL'S STAND

Ex-Judge Lacombe Among Others to Write to U. S. District Attorney.

Many letters have been received by United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall commending him upon the stand he took in his controversy with the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, which has been investigating the conduct of himself and his office in the Buchanan, Tanzer, Kugel, and other cases. Only one of these letters he made public yesterday, and this was from ex-Judge E. H. Lacombe. It read:

March 5, 1916.

My dear Marshall: I have read with much interest your letter to the Chairman of the committee. The situation is extraordinary. In a half century's experience at the bar I have seen nothing like it. A gentleman holding a high place in the councils of the nation is publicly charged, on sworn testimony, with having accepted money furnished by aliens as consideration for using his influence to restrain or interfere with certain industries in this country. The charge is certainly a sordidly nasty one. The gentleman vehemently protests his innocence, and asserts that the statements on which the charge is based are perjured utterances, presumably of personal enemies. Under such circumstances one would naturally expect that he would be keen to expedite the date when, before a jury of his peers, he could demonstrate his innocence and uncover the wickedness of the false witnesses who had conspired to injure him.

On the contrary, he immediately starts a sort of "back-fire," which will certainly postpone the trial indefinitely, and—if he has good luck—may give him some accurate information as to how much of his past transactions the prosecution really knows about. Appealing to the "courtesy of the House," he at once secures the active co-operation of his colleagues in this novel method of vindication. The spectacle is humiliating, whatever doubts one might entertain about the truth of the charges—so grave that one is loath to credit it—are quite likely to be dispelled by the methods of the defense.

It was gratifying to learn from the telegram of the Attorney General that the old conception of the Federal courts as to the sanctity of a Grand Jury's minutes still survives in this world of change.

Faithfully yours,
E. HENRY LACOMBE.

Judge Lacombe retired three weeks ago, after twenty-nine years on the Circuit Court bench, as he had reached the age limit.

THAW 'LOST' IN AERO 5,000 FEET IN THE AIR

Young Aviator's Gasoline Gives Out as He Flies Through a Heavy Fog.

VOLPLANES TO THE GROUND

Says After Landing in Central Park That His Supply Tank Must Have Leaked.

Lost in an aeroplane 5,000 feet in the air with a dead engine—that is the perilous situation in which young Alexander B. Thaw found himself yesterday morning. The aviator, who is the 18-year-old brother of Lieutenant William Thaw of the French Army Aviation Corps, with his mechanician, John Kane, went up from the Hempstead aviation field at 6:20 o'clock in his Huntington biplane, intending to fly to Governors Island. He depended on landmarks for guidance, and because of the fog that preceded yesterday's snow was unable to follow a true course, with the result that after fifteen minutes of flying at the rate of a mile a minute he lost his way.

While circling the heavens, hoping to get some glimpse of Governors Island, the gasoline in the biplane's tank gave out and the engine stopped. The youthful aviator did not lose his head, however, but started volplaning to the earth in long spirals, both he and Kane on the lookout for a safe landing place. Soon they were able to pick out Central Park, and Thaw guided the biplane to the sheepfold, where it is likely he would have landed without mishap had not the left wing of his machine caught in a tree. The car tipped then, but neither occupant was thrown out, and the biplane came to rest on the earth, with both wings badly broken, the tipping having broken the right one against the earth.

Thaw and Kane stepped from their seats unhurt, though somewhat shaken up and conscious that they had had a narrow escape. Kane communicated with the Huntington Air Craft Company, at Hempstead, where the aeroplane was built and has been kept, and men came over in a truck behind which they towed the disabled machine back to its hangar.

When asked how he happened to be out of gasoline, Thaw said there must have been a leak in the tank, for he was sure he had a sufficient supply for the flight when he left Hempstead. The foreman of the Hempstead works also said the tank was full on Saturday, and that yesterday's flight was the first Thaw had made since Friday. It was remarked, however, that Thaw or Kane would probably have noticed a leak in the gasoline tank, and some of those who went to view the biplane after it had landed were of the opinion that, due to the negligence of some one, the flight had been begun with insufficient gasoline.

Though youthful, Thaw has been flying for several years, and is a member of the Signal Corps of the National Guard. He bought his present machine, which has an engine of 100 horse power, six months ago, and has taken almost daily flights in it since. When asked whether he was training to follow his brother to the European battlefields, he said that was not his definite object, but that he might join the French Army later in the year.

In landing in Central Park Thaw violated both a city ordinance and a regulation of the Aero Club, but because he had not intended to fly over the city and landed only to save his life it was not thought probable any action would be taken against the aviator. The police, when Thaw promised to remove his aeroplane from the Park, did nothing. Whatever investigation is undertaken by the Aero Club it will take the circumstances of the flight and landing into consideration.

Thaw, who lives at 640 Park Avenue, went to his home after leaving instructions for the removal of the aeroplane.

WILSON FAVORS BABY WEEK.

Nation-Wide Observance, March 4, 11, Indorsed by President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The fact that President Wilson's expression of approval of Baby Week would have a value to the American public was overlooked in the office of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor until this afternoon. Miss Jane Lathrop, Chief of the bureau, called the matter to the attention of Secretary Wilson, and it was decided to make public the President's letter on the subject. The letter follows:

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I have your letter of Feb. 23, inclosing a memorandum from Miss Lathrop of Feb. 23, and hasten to say that the work of the bureau has my warmest approval, and that I with pleasure sanction its plan for a nation-wide observance of March 4 to 11 as Baby Week.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.

The Secretary of Labor has also expressed his interest in Baby Week as follows:

"We have an infant mortality problem because we have a labor problem. Problems of education and of civic responsibility must also be solved, but poverty is a prime factor and it is most fitting, therefore, that a bureau of the Federal Department of Labor should participate in this popular educational campaign which calls attention to the factors involved in the welfare of American children."

Traffic on Swiss Railroad Small.

GENEVA, March 6.—Since the recent prohibition of the Italian Government against importing German goods through Switzerland traffic on the International St. Gothard Railroad has virtually been brought to a standstill, while the passenger trains are running nearly empty.

SAYS MOST BRITISH DON'T WISH OUR AID

Continued from Page 1.

proper securities such as the receipts of German railroads or steamships.

"The Germans may struggle on for a long time, but they are down and out, and know it. They know that my newspapers know it, and that is why 'the Northcliffe press' is so constantly and violently advertised by the German Press Bureau.

"We are grateful for the thousands of sympathetic letters from America. Our hearts go out to 10,000 brave Americans fighting in our armies, many of whom I have met at the front.

Praises American Fighters in France.

"Their dash and courage sufficiently disposes of the German assertions that they are afraid to fight. They are with our cause for pure and unselfish motives. I have spent nights in villages almost entirely occupied by boys from all parts of the United States—chiefly from the East and the extreme West. their losses have been considerable, especially among dispatch riders. As a rule they enlist together, and stay together, but their relations with British soldiers are excellent."

Lord Northcliffe said that the spirit of the French officers and men was splendid under the most trying conditions. He said that after looking through his glasses at the piles of German dead on the plateau slopes he found the German losses frightful to contemplate. Even if Verdun should fall, he said, the Germans would win only a series of dismantled forts which would be of little advantage to them.

Lord Northcliffe reached Bar-le-Duc in a starving condition on Saturday night. The hotel proprietor said that there was nothing to eat.

"What, no bread?" Lord Northcliffe asked.

"Well, we have some crusts, if you like."

"I see there is some Worcester sauce on the table; so bring on your crusts," said Lord Northcliffe, and he made a hearty meal.

When asked if he wore khaki he said: "Gracious, no! I am too old to be a real soldier, and absolutely refuse to be a sham one."

A trip to the front in wartime is complicated by frequent changes of direction, often due to the German shells, so that one is constantly uncertain in what direction he is going. In the course of Lord Northcliffe's journey the car, not his own, but a torpedo-shaped Staff machine with two armed guards, several times passed close to the German lines. The occupants could hear the cannonade, which gradually increased until they reached their destination, where the din was terrific.

"I had no cotton wool for my ears," Lord Northcliffe said, "so I was forced to use paper pellets instead. Several artillery officers told me that they suffered from bleeding from the ears. The civilians had all been sent twenty-five miles from the firing line, except a few farmers, who supplied produce to headquarters. It was amazing how little attention these people paid to their own danger. At one farm where I had a glass of milk I saw a number of tiny children playing soldiers with the wounded and nurses in regular military fashion. They were just behind a house which was shaken violently day and night by the tremendous concussion."

When I asked him about the rumors current in London Government circles that the Germans now hoped to force an early peace in order to attack the United States as soon as possible, Lord Northcliffe replied:

"Germany will not make war on America, because the Allies would not permit it for any consideration."

He will start for the Champagne front tomorrow.

AMAZED AT FRENCH RESERVES.

Northcliffe Says They Are Immense, In Munitions and Men.

PARIS, March 6.—Lord Northcliffe, owner of The London Times and other newspapers, who has been inspecting the field of battle at Verdun, has given some of his impressions to the Temps.

"I have been to the front six times," said Lord Northcliffe, "and that which has invariably always struck me is the splendid health, the excellent equipment, and absolute confidence of the French soldier. I have also been impressed by the immense number of men in reserve—they cover miles and miles of ground—and by the quantity, so to speak without limit, of munitions deposited everywhere.

"Our correspondents in Germany, who find means to send to London each week particularly precise and exact reports, inform us that Germany is now obliged to fight against time and endurance. The initiative of the battle of Verdun, engaged during the bad season, proves that the Germans, who have no idea of the unbreakable tenacity of the French soldier, think they will be able to end the war by the capture of some nondescript fortifications at Verdun. Moreover, Douaumont has not, after all, great importance. In brief, according to impressions gathered on the spot, it is only a simple incident in the great battle.

"In view of the fact that the German stomach is beginning to cry famine as a result of the implacable blockade of the Allies, I am awaiting violent explosions of German anguish on land and also on sea during the next six months. I am convinced that the German fleet will before long make a big effort. The British Navy knows it and awaits the great day with impatience and eagerness.

"Not having been invaded, England has been long in awaking to the reality of the war, but an old Oriental proverb says: 'Beware of the man who is slow to wrath.' The great majority of the British people today, especially the women—the people of England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—finally realize fully that to preserve their own liberty and that of the world the teeth and claws of the Prussian tiger must be torn out.

"John Bull and his Allies are masters of the sea and will not permit a single German ship to leave the ports of Hamburg and Bremen until Germany has paid the entire price. I believe I know Germany well, and I have not the slightest doubt as to the final issue of the war."

J. M. Gidding & Co.
864-868 and 868 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS

Closing Prices on Fine Furs

Winter is still with us—Furs will be worn late into the Spring—higher prices will prevail next season—consequently these values should be of more than ordinary interest.

$250 and $275 Caracul and Hudson Seal Coats.....at	$125
$325 Leopard, Caracul and Hudson Seal Coats.....at	$150
$395 Moleskin Coats.....at	$195
$425 Beautiful Caracul and Hudson Seal Coats.....at	$275
$595 Hudson Seal and Mole Coats (handsomely trimmed) .at	$395
$900 Exquisite Fox Trimmed Baby Caracul Coat.....at	$495

—SETS—

$65 and $75 Fox, Beaver and Raccoon Sets.....at	$35
$95 and $110 Taupe Fox, Red Fox and Skunk Sets..at	$65
$175 and $195 Fitch, Cross and Dyed Blue Fox Sets....at	$95

$65 Dyed Blue Fox Scarfs—at $35
Separate Hudson Seal and Beaver Muffs—at $25
Furs of more exquisite quality, including handsome Natural Silver and Blue Foxes—at About Half Price.

The last of Winter Apparel at absurdly low prices

DANCE DRESSES—AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS.....at $35
Original Prices $95, $110, $125, $145 to $185.

A small group—only a few of a kind—but splendid values for a few women who find suitable selections.

VERY HANDSOME RECEPTION AND EVENING GOWNS.....at $55
Formerly $145, $165 and $195.

$150 to $350 AFTERNOON AND EVENING WRAPS
To close—at $75—$95—$125 and $145

Very beautiful styles; of rich velvets and brocades, luxuriously trimmed with furs of exquisite quality.

Playing Brutus at the age of ten

That's what Edith Wynne Matthison wanted to do, and at thirteen she could recite the Brutus and Cassius scene with great gusto.

Miss Matthison has always been a great student of Shakespearean parts, and her life on the stage interpreting the various roles has qualified her to speak with authority and to write most interestingly on the subject.

Her contribution to The New York Times series of Shakespearean supplements appears next Sunday.

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whether rendered to an immense corporation in equipping the Equitable Life Building, or whether arranging the lighting of your office, factory or your home. No charge is made for this service. The quality of our material and originality of Dale designs cannot be disputed. And you accomplish a saving of 20 to 35 per cent. always.

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or, better still, call at our showrooms. Table, and Floor Lamps.
Also a full line of Portable Desk.
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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Avoid a Drenching

Macy's wet weather departments offer economical protection from the discomforts and ills attending damp clothing.

Raincoats for Men

At $9.50. A serviceable, silk-lined garment of tan, rubberized coating. Inlaid sleeves and convertible collar. All seams in this smartly cut raincoat are sewn.

At $14.75. This tan, double texture raincoat has regulation sleeves and collar. Built for long staunch service, the seams are all sewn and the pockets reinforced.

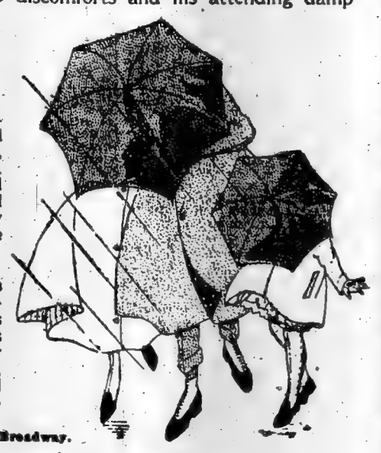

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

Raincoats for Women
From $4.49 to $15.74.
Special at $6.94. An unusually attractive raincoat of rubberized poplin. In Tan, Navy and Black. Convertible collar and belted back.

Raincoats for Misses and Children

For Misses: Tan, Black and Navy. Ages 14, 16, 18 years. An unusual variety of styles in rubberized poplin and cravenette raincoats. Priced from $3.96 to $22.74.

For Children: Tan, Checks, Mixture and Navy. Ages 6 to 16 years. Long wearing rubberized poplin. Priced $2.96 to $9.74.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway and Centre.

Rubber Footwear for Men and Youths

For Men: Rubbers and Storm Boots. From 69c to $4.49.

For Youths: Rubbers and Storm Boots. From 73c to $2.59.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

For Women, Misses and Children

For Women: Rubbers and Storm Boots, 89c to $2.97.

For Misses and Children: Rubbers and Storm Boots, 42c to $2.39.

For Boys: Rubbers and Storm Boots, 73c to $3.89.

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear.

Umbrellas

The convenient location and unusual economies of our Umbrella Department make it a popular storm shelter.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas: Exceptional values at 97c, $1.89, $2.97, $3.96, $4.69 up to $29.75.

Children's Umbrellas: Strong and serviceable. From 89c up to $4.69.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway

Wet Weather Needs of Every Kind at Macy's "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

PHILIP MORRIS
PLAIN END "The LITTLE BROWN BOX" CORK TIP
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH **CIGARETTES**

R. H. Macy & Co.

For Just This Weather

Winter Overcoats

Odds and Ends at

$9.75

Were $14.75, $19.75 and some even higher

If You Only Realized

the wonderful opportunity we are offering you, we would not be able to handle the crowds.

There are only 224 of these overcoats left, and they are all this winter's models. Following is a list of sizes and the number of overcoats left in each size:

Sizes	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42
No. of coats left	11	30	32	39	46	38	7	14	7

A Word of Advice

This is really an unusual opportunity of which many will avail themselves. Won't you please call as early as possible, for by doing so you will have a greater variety to select from, and greater satisfaction will be the result.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th Street.

Herald Square *R. H. Macy & Co.* New York

All Departments Now Under One Roof

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Next to the Theatre
SIXTH AVE. 13TH TO 14TH STREET

50 Green Trading Stamps Free Today with Purchases of $1 or More

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, March 7th.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. GREENHUT'S.
N. Y. T., 3-7-16.

139

—GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR—

Another Illustration of "The Big Store's"

PREPAREDNESS

Sale Today Of

Men's "Goodyear" Rubbers At 49c A Pair

Identical quality and style for sale in other good stores at 98c a pair.

All of these rubbers are first quality—in self-acting clog or low cut style. All sizes from 8 to 11.

Also Women's 75c "Goodyear" Storm Rubbers at 49c

Medium and low heels only. All sizes from 2½ to 8.

Sale begins this morning—and in view of present weather conditions, it is safe to say that the thousands of pairs of rubbers will vanish more quickly than the snow from the streets of New York today.

THE ACCESSIBILITY OF GREENHUT'S

is never more in evidence than in stormy weather. Thus: The 6th Avenue "L" road has a direct entrance to the second floor of this store. The Hudson Tube has a direct entrance into the basement. Those who use the 3d Avenue "L," 3d or Madison Avenue surface cars will find our buses, which are FREE TO OUR CUSTOMERS, a convenience.

Double Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

DAWN OF A NEW ERA
JACKSON HEIGHTS

At Jackson Heights you can make a little money do the work of several times the same amount in the Bronx or on Washington Heights. Jackson Heights has just started its apartment development, and land prices are low compared to the other sections.

Send for Dual Subway Map of New York City.

THE
QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

SCHOOL TEACHERS LISTEN TO GOMPERS

Labor Leader Urges 100 to Form a Union and Join the Federation.

WILL SEE MORE TONIGHT

Answers Many Questions—Assures Them They Will Not Be Called Out on Sympathetic Strike.

About 100 public school teachers in the auditorium of the De Witt Clinton High School yesterday afternoon discussed the subject of a teachers' union with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, for more than two hours. Mr. Gompers answered questions and expressed opinions. He said that he made the trip from Wilkes-Barre, Penn., to this city especially to meet the teachers, and he strongly urged the formation of a union, for, he said, "you teachers owe a duty to yourselves as well as to the children you teach."

Whether the proposed union became connected with the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers declared, was to be decided by the teachers themselves. He gave a dozen or more reasons why a union of teachers should be a cog in the Federation's machine. He said the national organization had consistently fought for and won increased pay, workingmen's compensation commissions, child labor laws, and other improvements in the labor field.

He discussed the statement that teachers in their professional capacity might feel that they are above the laboring classes, and therefore would have nothing in common with the other unions represented in the federation. He pointed out that musicians formerly held the same opinion that many teachers now hold, regarding their profession, but they were now strongly organized and swore by the federation, he said.

Several teachers asked Mr. Gompers what they would do if they belonged to a union, and there was the probability of their being called out on a sympathetic strike in the event of a strike in the clothing or metal industry. He replied that the federation had no power to call out the various unions in sympathy, but it was a matter for the local unions themselves. It would rest with the teachers whether or not they wanted a sympathetic strike.

He held that a division of opinion among the teachers on the subject of a union was the surest sign of ultimate success. Nothing ever succeeded, he added, without a hitch.

The teachers will give a dinner in honor of Mr. Gompers at the Longacre Hotel, Forty-seventh Street, near Broadway, this evening, when he will more fully explain his views on a teachers' union.

TAYLOR'S COMET SPLITS.

One of the Parts 2½ Magnitudes Fainter Than the Other.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6.—A split in Taylor's comet, with one of the parts from two to two and a half magnitudes fainter than the main comet, was announced today in a message to the Harvard Observatory from E. B. Frost, Director of Yerkes Observatory. The measurements were made by Professor Barnard.

The Yerkes Observatory also reported an observation of Neujmin's comet, discovered at Pulkowa, Russia, last month. Van Liesbroeck, the observer, found the comet to be of 10.5 magnitude.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
Our records give indisputable proof that through our method of teaching concentration our pupils have done four years' work in one year.
The Clark School for Concentration
259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
Boys' School and Office, 241 West 75th St. | Girls' School, 239 West 75th St.
Founded 1906. Thorough preparation for schools, colleges and regents in half the time taken by class schools. Fifteen teachers, each with at least twelve years' experience. Lessons at home or school. Pupils taught how to study.
"Schools with an Atmosphere of Work."

Languages—Learn by Phonograph
Our pronouncing records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry quickly give conversational knowledge of Spanish, German, French, Italian. You can use your own Talking Machine. Write for Booklet or call for Private Demonstration, 9 to 5.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,
907 Putnam Building, 2 West 45th St.

Eastman Business Colleges
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
125th Street and Lenox Avenue

The BERLITZ SCHOOL of LANGUAGES
28-30 WEST 34TH ST.
Harlem Branch.....242 Lenox Ave.
Brooklyn Branch....218-220 Livingston St.
Philadelphia, 16th & Chestnut, Lodge Bldg.
Classes and private lessons. Day and Evening.

FOUNDED 1879. STERN'S SCHOOL OF
LANGUAGES
961 Madison Ave., 200 West 72d St.

SPANISH INSTRUCTION; thirteenth year. Prof. Prunera of Madrid, 80 Wall and 162 West 98th.

Chappaqua Mt. Institute, Valhalla, N. Y. School for Girls, 6 to 18 years. Catalog.

Free Catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n, 1,012 Times Bldg. Bryant 6166.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

MUSIC LESSONS free with each 15c. sheet of music; any instrument—beginners or advanced. Call Music Dept., Gimbel Brothers.

TELLS OF KERFOOT KISSING MRS. HUNTER

Servant Testifies She Saw Them Sitting Often in the Moonlight at Freehold.

LAWYER'S WIFE A WITNESS

She Admits the Writer Lived at Her Home While She Consulted a Lawyer About Divorce.

The countersuit for divorce brought by Frederick W. Hunter, the rich lawyer and curio collector, against Anna B. Hunter was continued yesterday before Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court. Late in the day Mrs. Hunter was called to the witness chair. She is a large fair-haired woman and she testified with considerable fire. She is highly connected in New Jersey, having relatives holding high places on the bench. At first she denied every statement made by preceding witnesses that reflected upon her character, and especially denied that anything improper had ever occurred between her and John Barrett Kerfoot, the literary critic, brother-in-law of Mr. Hunter, and the co-respondent.

Asked about Mr. Kerfoot's presence in her home in this city and at Freehold, N. J., she explained at some length. Mr. Kerfoot had lived with her and her husband ever since he married Mr. Hunter's sister in 1896. Mrs. Kerfoot having died he continued to live in the home and to take an active interest in the household affairs. Her husband allowed her $300 a month to run the house and $100 a month additional for her personal expenses. She gave Mr. Kerfoot $117.50 a month for the purchase of things for the table. He never kept any account of the money, having made it a condition that he was not to be bothered about such details.

Under cross-examination by Carlisle Norwood, Mr. Hunter's lawyer, she said that she had never given Mr. Kerfoot any money for any other purpose than to buy eatables for the home. Thereupon Mr. Norwood produced two checks, one for $182.50, and the other for $176.50, made to the order of Mr. Kerfoot, and signed by the witness. Mrs. Hunter explained that sometimes she would not have enough money to pay him the $117.50, and it would run over until another month, when she would make up the difference. Asked if Mr. Kerfoot had ever contributed toward the expenses of the household, Mrs. Hunter replied that he never had. One Summer Mrs. Hunter spent about three weeks at Atlantic City, and her expense account showed that she had frequently telephoned to Mr. Kerfoot in this city. It also developed that Mr. Kerfoot had gone to New Orleans to learn what he could about the visit there of Mr. Hunter and Mrs. Sarah E. Grenor, the co-respondent in Mrs. Hunter's suit.

Mrs. Hunter testified that she had consulted Mr. Kerfoot about the troubles she had with her husband, and about her determination to leave him. Then Mr. Kerfoot had given her the address of a Mr. Engelhardt, a lawyer, who, he said, would undertake to look after her litigation. All of this time, Mrs. Hunter testified in response to questions, Mr. Kerfoot was living in the Hunter home, was on pleasant and sociable terms with Mr. Hunter, and that the orderly courtesies were being constantly exchanged.

Earlier in the day four servants employed in the Hunter home testified to the effect that Mr. Kerfoot and Mrs. Hunter were on especially friendly terms, that Mr. Kerfoot had sometimes kissed Mrs. Hunter, that he had been in her room while she was dressing to make shopping and visiting tours, and that Mr. Kerfoot was sometimes seen coming from Mrs. Hunter's room in night garb. A maid, Bessie J. Conover, told about Mr. Kerfoot and Mrs. Hunter sitting together on the porch at Freehold in the moonlight. The lights would be burning dimly in the house. The witness thought that the lights were turned down on account of the mosquitoes and to discourage them from trying to get through the screens.

"Mr. Kerfoot," she said, "used often to fix the bath for Mrs. Hunter. There was only one bathroom, and Mr. Kerfoot bathed first and then let the water run for Mrs. Hunter. Mr. Hunter knew about this."

The trial will be continued today.

TELLS OF MOVIE FLIRTATION.

Mrs. Carey Testifies of Her Husband's Meetings with Mrs. Toler.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carey testified yesterday before Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court and a jury in her suit against Mrs. Minerva B. Toler for $50,000 damages for the alleged alienation of the affections of her husband, Patrick J. Carey. Mrs. Toler is rich. She is the widow of John Watts De Peyster Toler. She has one son, who is about 9 years old.

Mrs. Carey has had thirteen children, only four of whom are living. She accused Mrs. Toler of having enticed her husband away from her by a series of acts beginning in December, 1913, when she first met him at a movie theatre, until he finally deserted his home, early in 1914.

Carey was the Superintendent of the Berkeley Arms, a big apartment house in West Ninety-fifth Street, and Mrs. Toler lived at 215 West 101st Street.

Mrs. Carey testifies that on Christmas Day, 1913, her husband got a package in which was a heart made of chiffon, decorated with roses and highly scented with lavender.

Mrs. Carey's birthday was Feb. 12, 1914, but, contrary to her husband's usual custom, he did not give her a present. Two days later his birthday arrived and with it came three cards, one containing expressions of love from "Patsy" and the other two bearing religious inscrptions.

Mrs. Carey also testified that her husband told her he would have to be at Mrs. Toler's house that night and that the reason he was out so late the night before was because Mrs. Toler had given him a birthday party. Mrs. Carey was greatly worried, she said, and insisted that her husband tell her the truth, whereupon, she testified, he said to her:

"I met her at the Riverside Theatre. Her influence is so marvelous that I am forgetting everything and every one. I can't account for her influence over me."

Carey is also alleged to have told his wife that Mrs. Toler had been greatly attracted by his appearance and had learned who he was by asking the ticket taker at the theatre. Then he and Mrs. Toler scraped up an acquaintance, he is alleged to have said, and that he frankly told her that he was married.

Mrs. Carey said she had tried to earn a living by peddling stockings and that she was now employed in a drug store as cashier. Carey lost his job as the Superintendent of the Berkley on March 1, 1914, and then Mrs. Carey said he urged her to get a divorce, that he promised to find the lawyer, but warned her on her life not to drag Mrs. Toler's name into the suit.

The trial will be continued today.

STRAUS SCORES HORSECARS

Says He May Have New York Railways Franchise Investigated.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus suggested yesterday that if the New York Railways Company did not electrify the Madison Street and Avenue C street car lines, the last horse car line in the city, it might be advisable to ask the Corporation Counsel if the franchises could not be forfeited. The Public Service Commission will take up the matter again on Monday week, when Arthur G. Peacock, counsel for the company, will report what it will do in the matter.

"Old dilapidated wrecks of a past age," was the description Mr. Straus gave of the horse-drawn cars, while Commissioner Cram asked C. W. Wilder, electrical expert of the commission, if he knew any other part of the world where such cars were used.

Mr. Wilder estimated that it would cost $1,000,000 to lay underground electric cables for these lines and $250,000 to provide the cars, and that if electric storage battery cars were used they would require an outlay of at least $250,000 to $275,000.

Chairman Straus swept aside as immaterial Mr. Wilder's statement that the New York Railways Company was not making any money, and then Mr. Peacock said that the company could not provide $1,250,000 for the installation of the underground trolley system, and that it was unwilling at present to lay out $250,000 or $275,000 for storage battery cars.

REFUSES TO JAIL A WOMAN.

Southern Judge Says the Idea Is Abhorrent to Him.

Judge Dayton of West Virginia, who is sitting here by special assignment, asserted yesterday that it appeared to his Southern ideas horrible to send a woman to jail. So he sentenced Mrs. May Wilson Hale, of Boston, in the Federal District Court, to pay a fine of $50 for undervaluation, although Assistant District Attorney Harper argued for a prison sentence.

Mrs. Hale, who is well known in Back Bay Society, and is the head of the millinery firm of Wilson & McAnany, brought back from Paris a number of goods such as hats and feathers, on which the duty was about $200. These were entered as her personal baggage, entitled to be imported free. Her counsel, Henry A. Wise, however, assured the Court that comparatively few of these articles actually reached the firm. He asked why the Government, after permitting men who had defrauded it out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, to get off with a fine, should now seek to send this woman to prison.

"Mr. Wise," said the Court, "you probably share the Southern opinion that it is horrible to send a woman to jail, and I don't mind saying that I am of that opinion myself. The association of womanhood with jail is abhorrent to me."

60,000 Cloakmakers Talk Strike.

Still another strike in the needle trades, this time involving 60,000 members of the Cloak and Skirtmakers' Union, is threatened, according to an announcement made from union sources late last night. The officials of the union at 32 Union Square said last night that the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers had not lived up to the decisions of the Council of Conciliation appointed by Mayor Mitchel, and that the members of the union would refuse to work under existing conditions. Felix Adler was Chairman of the Council of Conciliation named by Mayor Mitchel.

TESTIFIES HE LIED IN A MURDER TRIAL

De Mar Says He Was Paid to Commit Perjury for Montimagno, a Slayer.

ROFRANO'S NAME COMES UP

Brondini, Accused of Buying Witnesses, Assured Witness, He Says, of Protection.

Just how false testimony was manufactured and injected into the trial of Gaetano Montimagno, who was convicted last May of the murder of Mike Galmari, Tom Foley's favorite lieutenant in the Second Assembly District, was revealed to a jury before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday at the opening of the trial of Joseph Brondini on a charge of subornation of perjury. Brondini is specifically accused of having induced Thomas Porcaro and Louis De Mar, two important witnesses for the defense at the Montimagno trial, to testify that they saw the shooting of Galmari on March 8 at Chestnut and Madison Streets, and that the assassin was a man very unlike Montimagno in appearance.

Following the indictment of Michael A. Rofrano, former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, now a fugitive from justice on a charge of murder in the first degree for having planned and procured the murder of Galmari for political reasons, the District Attorney's office last September obtained a confession from De Mar which revealed the operation of a "perjury school" at Porcaro's office at 11 Broadway. Both he and Porcaro pleaded guilty to perjury and named Brondini as their instigator and instructor. De Mar, the first witness at Brondini's trial yesterday, told with great detail how Brondini lured him and Porcaro into committing perjury.

About a month before Montimagno was put on trial, De Mar said, Brondini came to Porcaro's office and declared something would have to be done to save Montimagno from the electric chair. According to De Mar, he urged him and Porcaro to obtain the services of professional witnesses who for hire would testify for the defense.

"He told me that if I could help out as a witness he would introduce me to the big boss, Michael Rofrano, who would do a whole lot for me," De Mar testified. "He said I would get a good job, a city job, and it would be a fine chance for me to make a piece of change."

De Mar said Brondini promised Porcaro a lot of "good business" for any assistance he might give. According to De Mar, Brondini was willing to pay $500 if he could get a woman witness to commit perjury. De Mar and Porcaro tried to get others to serve as witnesses, but they failed, and finally consented to take the job themselves. De Mar testified that several of the conferences with Brondini took place in the presence of John Rofrano, brother of the ex-Deputy Street Commissioner. After consenting to commit perjury, De Mar said he and Brondini visited the scene of the crime, acquainted themselves with the details of location and made an affidavit as to just what they saw when Galmari was killed.

De Mar testified that Brondini gave him various sums of money, amounting in all to $75, by way of compensation. He said Brondini also paid his and Porcaro's expenses at an uptown hotel during the progress of the Montimagno trial. At the trial, Porcaro and De Mar testified that the man who shot Galmari was much taller than Montimagno, that he wore a gray coat and a hat, whereas Montimagno, when arrested, wore a cap.

All this testimony, so far as he and Porcaro were concerned, De Mar yesterday admitted to be false and manufactured at Brondini's instructions. He also admitted that he met Montimagno on three occasions before the murder. Neither he nor Porcaro, however, was on the scene when the murder took place. De Mar said he was not even within hearing distance of the shots. After he had committed perjury, he said Brondini met him and complimented him and told him that he would get him a good job through the influence of Rofrano.

In the meanwhile not only had Montimagno been sentenced to the electric chair, but one accomplice, "Rocks" Cornell, had been sentenced to twenty year in Sing Sing on a conviction of murder in the second degree, and the other accomplice, Frank Fennimore, still awaiting trial, was showing a marked tendency to confess. De Mar said Brondini met him and advised him to go away, because he got a "tip that Fennimore was going to fall down." De Mar could not leave because of his family. At a subsequent conference De Mar said Porcaro asked Brondini whether he had received $5,000, which he expected for his services in the perjury plot, but Brondini admitted that he had "been disappointed," just like Porcaro.

The trial continues today.

SOME men change their tobacco brands as often as a woman changes her mind. An' others smoke VELVET.

Velvet Joe

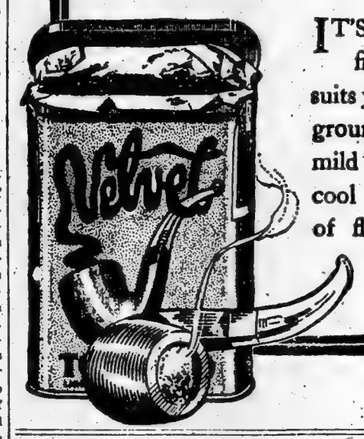

IT'S a great thing to find a tobacco that suits you "down to the ground." If you like a mild tobacco that is cool smoking and full of flavor, VELVET will suit you.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

$1,293,716 DEFICIT ON COUNTY OFFICES

Bruere and Wallstein Tell Mayor All Are Run at a Loss to the City.

REPLY TO THE REGISTERS

Say Officials' Pamphlet Was Full of Gross Misrepresentations and Incorrect Figures.

City Chamberlain Bruere and Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein have submitted to Mayor Mitchel a report on county expenses, in which they say:

"For your information we submit herewith the facts in relation to the cost of county government and the city budget. This seems advisable in view of the gross misrepresentations contained in the pamphlet recently issued by the sub-committee of county officials entitled, 'The Truth About the City's Debt.' If any report issued by the Commissioner of Accounts was used as the basis of calculations contained in the pamphlet, such report has been flagrantly distorted.

"The main contention of the pamphlet is that the offices of the Commissioner of Records in New York and Kings Counties, the County Clerks of the five counties, the Registers in three counties, the Commissioners of Jurors in four counties, and the Sheriffs in five counties, are run at a profit for the City of New York, and they earned during 1915 a surplus amounting to $165,704.38.

"Such a statement is absolutely unfounded, not only the offices mentioned, but all county offices are and have for some years past been run at a loss to the city. Instead of earning a surplus, as is claimed, the offices enumerated in the pamphlet are conducted at an expense to the city of $1,925,470.63, offset by fees collected in 1915 to the amount of only $631,753.73, showing a deficit of $1,293,716.90.

"None of the county offices is self-supporting.

"The subterfuge to which the sponsors for the pamphlet have resorted to in an effort to portray at a profit, where only a distressing deficit exists, is palpable. As if the mortgage recording tax, which in three counties is collected through the Register's office, and in two through the County Clerk's office, were a fee earned by those offices, the committee of county officials has represented collections of that tax, amounting to $1,939,421.28 for the year 1915, as fees earned by those offices. As well might the Controller of the City of New York claim that his office earned the entire proceeds of the general property tax, amounting to $142,934,191.25 in 1914, or might the Chamberlain claim that all the moneys which he collects for the City of New York are to be accounted earnings at his office.

"The fallacy of such an argument is, of course, that a tax such as a mortgage recording tax is not a fee earned from services rendered, and that the amount of a tax yield collected by an office has no bearing upon the question of whether the functions of the office can be less expensively performed. In the collection of the mortgage recording tax the Registers and County Clerks act only as the agents of the State government. Their actual cost of collecting the tax is paid out of the proceeds thereof.

"The statement issued by the committee is also grossly inaccurate in its comparison of budgetary appropriations for 1910 and 1915.

"The statement also that the 'increase of annual interest charge in six years' has been $19,990,131.78 is absolutely wrong.

"It seems scarcely necessary to analyze in greater detail a document so full of palpable errors as this."

Mrs. Vanderbush Shoots Herself.

PATERSON, N. J., March 6.—Mrs. Elizabeth Vanderbush of 33 East Twelfth Street is dying at the Paterson General Hospital. She shot herself at 8 o'clock tonight just below the heart, according to the police, following a quarrel with her husband.

"Built like a Skyscraper"
(Channel Steel Construction)

JUMP! Yes—jump square-footed into the drawer of a Shaw-Walker Steel Letter File. You can't hurt it. Drawer will run just as smoothly and silently for a hundred years afterwards.

This strength and rigidity come from skyscraper construction—uprights, cross-pieces and sills of real channel steel. And all parts are made into solid *one-piece* steel by electric spot-welding.

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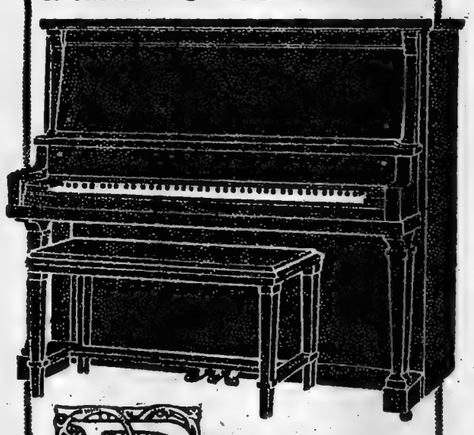

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Looking Ahead

Many people who own real estate have difficulty in handling it satisfactorily.

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They usually take the income as it comes along and use it without laying aside a reserve sufficient to meet fixed charges, such as taxes, interest, upkeep, etc.

We have clients who say to us: "Let us have a check the first of each month which we can depend on."

Our service to them provides a definite apportionment of income, giving them monthly as much as possible, but retaining a sum adequate to meet all charges when they fall due.

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On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Latest Gowns from Paris

The fashions for Spring are charming in design and maintain the reputation of the great Parisian creators of women's attire.

The New York Times, Sunday, March 19, will present finely executed photographs of the latest fashions in the Rotogravure Section, bringing out in detail the minutiae of these elegant designs.

Evening gowns, frocks for the street, the reception and the theatre, wonderful wraps and up-to-date millinery.

Women who seek to be well dressed the coming Easter should order copies now to avoid disappointment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

ASSEMBLY EXTENDS THOMPSON'S TIME

Committee to Cite Young, Gillespie, and Baldwin for Contempt at Once.

HEARINGS UNTIL JULY 1

Chairman Intimates He Will Disregard Offer of Cravath & Henderson—Tired of Promises.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—The Assembly tonight passed the joint resolution extending the time for the investigation of the Public Service Commissions by the Thompson Committee until July 1, and giving the committee until Jan. 10, 1917, to make its final report to the Legislature. The resolution was passed last Tuesday by the Senate. Had it not passed the Assembly tonight the life of the Thompson Committee would have expired at midnight.

The vote was unanimous. It had been planned to have a fight made for the extension of the time for hearings until Jan. 10, but at the last moment, seeing the hopelessness of the move, Senator Thompson's friends in the Assembly agreed to a unanimous vote on the July 1 limit.

Senator Thompson, as soon as the news of the passage of the resolution was carried to the Senate, said the committee would institute contempt proceedings at once against recalcitrant witnesses to bring them before the bar of the Senate. This action will be directed first against George W. Young, former Interborough Director; D. L. Gillespie, third-tracking contractor, and Arthur J. Baldwin, attorney for a signal contractor.

"We are now going to see whether the committee can enforce its subpoenas," said Senator Thompson. "It is settled now that we have at least a few months, and it is time that it was demonstrated that committees with the authorization of the Legislature of New York cannot be toyed with."

The Senator was asked if action against Mr. Gillespie would be necessary in view of the statement accredited to Paul D. Cravath, his counsel, that the contractor would appear voluntarily.

"I don't want any of Mr. Gillespie's promises or any of Mr. Young's or Mr. Baldwin's," he said. "I don't want them to promise to appear. I want to bring them before the committee by the power the committee has to force the appearance of persons it wishes to examine. Starting from right now, if persons subpoenaed do not obey the summons, I want to know why and know quick."

Senator Thompson said he would press for passage a bill he introduced several weeks ago providing for conferences with the authorities of other States for the purpose of securing documentary evidence outside of New York. On Thursday or Friday of this week, he said, he would call an executive session of his committee in New York City to frame a preliminary report to the present Legislature. This report, the Senator intimated, would embody recommendations for legislative action, but not recommendations of the importance he expects to incorporate in his final and complete report next year.

Senator Thompson will remain in Albany tomorrow to appear before the Senate Finance Committee to oppose a favorable report on the nomination by the Governor of Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey to be Public Service Commissioners. He is especially bitter against the confirmation of Mr. Whitney.

"I expect to show to the committee from the records of our investigation," he said, "that the big public service corporations have been the recipients of easy favors at the office of the Secretary of the First District Public Service Commission, while private citizens were not treated with ordinary courtesy. In one instance a private citizen was refused the privilege of seeing a complaint he himself had filed with the commission."

Senator Thompson said that he would ask an investigation of Mr. Hervey's activities in certain directions as Deputy Controller. Another member of the Thompson committee said there would be asked an investigation of the report that Mr. Hervey had solicited from civil service employes contributions to a campaign fund for the benefit of Controller Prendergast. Mr. Hervey has denied the truth of this report.

TERMS FOR GILLESPIE BOOKS.

Lawyers Offer to Submit Them to an Outside Accountant.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Thompson Committee, in advance of any word about the action of the Assembly at Albany, said yesterday that corporations which feared impending revelations had been working hard to prevent an extension of time being given the committee.

"Everything depends upon what the Assembly does tonight," said Mr. Moss. "I know that efforts are being made to halt the investigation. Other efforts are being made to curtail and limit the scope of the inquiry. Some people fear that we will go into certain subjects. They want to head us off. A number of people don't know how much information we have and how soon we are going to open up certain lines of inquiry. Many persons and corporations have lines to Albany and are working them hard. If the resolution passes in the Assembly we will open up and blaze away. If it does not pass we will find out the reasons why and fight these reasons to a finish."

Mr. Moss held several conferences with prospective witnesses yesterday, but he declined to disclose their identity. The committee has received no word from George W. Young, former Interborough Director. Mr. Moss said he heard a rumor that Mr. Young was in Allentown, Penn., yesterday.

Cravath & Henderson, attorneys for the T. A. Gillespie Company, which obtained the contract for third-tracking the elevated railway lines in Manhattan, wrote to Mr. Moss yesterday, suggesting a plan to end the controversy over the production of the books of the Gillespie firm. They offered to submit all books and papers to any of half a dozen certified public accountants from a list to be submitted by Cravath & Henderson. They made the proviso that no information obtained was to become public unless it was found that some part of the proceeds of the contract had been used directly or indirectly for improper purposes.

This is the letter from the Gillespie lawyers:

Cravath & Henderson,
52 William Street.
New York, March 6, 1916.

The Hon. Frank Moss, Woolworth Building, New York:

Dear Sir: We have delayed advising you finally of the attitude of the T. A. Gillespie Company as the result of the occurrences at the hearing before the subcommittee last Tuesday in order that we might have an opportunity of securing the views of Mr. Thomas A. Gillespie, President of the company, which we have done.

Owing to the series of circumstances, which we need not restate, because you are already familiar with them, the T. A. Gillespie Company and its officers feel constrained to adhere to their position that they will not permit the committee's chief accountant or any of his assistants to have further access to their books and papers. For the same reasons, they adhere to their unwillingness to comply with Chairman Thompson's demand that their books and papers be turned over to him or to the committee.

Any witnesses who are or may be under subpoena duces tecum will produce all books and papers which they may lawfully be required to produce and will testify regarding subjects within the scope of the committee's investigation. Our clients are convinced that only by pursuing this course can they effectively guard against the further publication of information regarding their private affairs having no relation to the subjects under investigation, and, what is more serious, the publication of wholly baseless reports of alleged discoveries by the accountants of the committee.

It must be apparent to you and to the committee that our clients were willing to submit to a fair and impartial examination of their books and papers with proper safeguards against needless publicity regarding their private affairs, for otherwise they would not have originally given to Mr. Perley Morse and his assistants permission to search through their books and papers at will—a privilege which was revoked only because of the violation of the pledges under which the examination was permitted.

As earnest of the sincerity of our clients' position that they have no objection to a fair and impartial investigation of their books and papers, they now consent that a firm of certified public accountants selected by you from a list of half a dozen leading firms of recognized standing which we will submit shall conduct an examination of the books of account, vouchers, and other papers at both the New York and Pittsburgh offices of the company from the date of the commencement of the negotiations for the Manhattan elevated third tracking contract to the present time, with the privilege of conferring with you, as counsel of the committee, but with the understanding that the information gained upon that investigation is not to become public unless it is found that some part of the proceeds of the contract for the Manhattan elevated third tracking has been used directly or indirectly for improper purposes.

In view of the baseless suspicions aroused against the T. A. Gillespie Company by the unwarranted publications which have been made and which have been wholly unsupported by evidence before the committee, we think we may fairly ask that our offer be accepted. We most earnestly hope that it will be accepted, because we are confident that without giving needless publicity to private affairs the suggested examination will demonstrate that not a dollar of the proceeds of the Manhattan elevated third tracking contract has been used for an improper purpose.

We are also confident that in case Mr. Thomas A. Gillespie is called as a witness before your committee his testimony will convince you that the compensation which his company received under the Manhattan elevated third tracking contract, aggregating a net amount, after payment of expenses, of about $600,000, was not only reasonable, but moderate, compensation for the unusual degree of work, risk, and responsibility involved in executing over a period of two years perhaps the most difficult and important contract ever undertaken by a contractor in this city, particularly as the Gillespie Company was required practically to withdraw from other work while this contract was being performed. Yours very truly,

CRAVATH & HENDERSON.

That Perley Morse, the accountant to the Thompson Committee, is not acceptable to the firm the latter made clear.

SETTLE MAIN POINTS IN SOFT COAL FIGHT

Joint Sub-Committee Agrees on $8,500,000 Annual Increase for Miners.

FAVOR MINE RUN SYSTEM

Ratification by the General Conference Is Expected Today—More Than 200,000 Men Affected.

An agreement on all the main points in issue between the bituminous coal operators and miners, affecting more than 200,000 men and promising peace in the industry in the United States, was reported by the joint sub-committee of the miners and operators at the McAlpin Hotel yesterday.

The miners reported having won concessions, through advances in pay and through the adoption of the mine run system in Western Pennsylvania and Indiana, aggregating $8,500,000 annually. They admitted, however, having made several important concesions. The settlement is expected to be ratified by the General Conference Committee this afternoon.

The miners won an advance in pay of 3 cents a ton for machine and pick-mined coal in Ohio; an advance of 3 cents a ton for machine-mined, and an advance of 1½ cents a ton for pick-mined coal in Indiana; an advance of 3 cents a ton for all grades of coal mined in Illinois, and an advance of 5.39 cents a ton for coal mined in Western Pennsylvania. The original demand was for a 10 per cent. increase throughout.

Day laborers in the soft coal fields, for whom the United Mine Workers asked an increase of 20 per cent., received an increase of 5 per cent. by the operators. The original demand of men employed on yardage was for an increase of 10 per cent., and they agreed to accept 5.

One of the demands insisted on by the miners was for the establishment of the mine run system, and this was agreed to by the operators of Western Pennsylvania and by such operators in Indiana as did not already observe that method of paying their men.

226 IN B. R. T. SHOP STRIKE.

Officials Say Trouble Is Caused by Labor Agitators.

Two hundred and twenty-six men employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at its shop at Fifty-second Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, struck yesterday because, according to the company, a carpenter regularly employed in the Fifty-second Street shop had been sent to work in another shop of the company, in Twenty-third Street. An official of the B. R. T. laid the strike to the activity of labor agitators.

FAMILY OF SEVEN SLAIN.

Victims of Oklahoma Tragedy Were Crushed, Cut, and Shot.

LAWTON, Okla., March 6.—Seven members of the family of Dan Okane, a farmer, were found murdered in their home, twelve miles southwest of Lawton, today. Okane himself lay beside the body of his father, probably fatally shot.

A negro hired man discovered the bodies. The murderer had used a razor, a hammer, and a small calibre rifle. These were found on the floor. Near by was a basin of water crimsoned with blood from the hands of the murderer.

Those who were killed were Okane's wife, an infant, four children ranging from 4 to 10 years of age, and Okane's aged father, who lived with the family.

The children were found in bed. Their throats had been slashed, and their heads crushed. Mrs. Okane and the baby were shot to death. The rifle also had been used to slay the aged father.

Okane lay on the floor beside his father, a bullet in his head. He formerly was employed by the Government to care for the cattle of Apache prisoners of war.

STOLEN BABY FOUND.

Boarder Took Landlady's Little Girl to Brother's Office.

Four-year-old Gladys Englund, who was taken away from her parents' home at 616 East 137th Street, the Bronx, on Sunday afternoon by a former boarder in the home, named Nicholas Peniston, was recovered last night by Detectives McCarthy and Armstrong of the Bronx Bureau at the home of H. N. Peniston, an editor of The New York Commercial and brother of the man who took the child away, at 535 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush. The baby was identified by her father, who went over to Brooklyn as soon as he was notified by telephone that a child answering to the description of his daughter had been found, and arrived at the Peniston home just as the detectives were starting out to take the baby back to her mother. The child could give no account of her wanderings in the interval.

Mr. Peniston told the police that his brother Nicholas, an Englishman, who has led a wandering life and had not visited him for some years, called at the Commercial office yesterday afternoon with a little girl, who he said was one of his own children. H. N. Peniston knew that his brother was married, but had never seen the wife or any of the four children whom Nicholas said had been born to them. Nicholas told his brother yesterday that he had parted from his wife, who had settled in Bermuda, and that he had just returned from a trip to that place on which he had carried off his youngest child. He intended to leave it in his brother's home until he could find work, he asserted.

Mr. Peniston took the child home, without thinking that there was anything unusual in the affair, and without being surprised by her constant demands for her mother. But a printer in The Commercial office had noticed the man and baby calling on Mr. Peniston, and when on his way home on the subway last night he read in an evening newspaper the story of the Englund child's disappearance with a man whose name was there given as Pennystone, he coupled the two cases and notified the police.

Nicholas Peniston had previously boarded with the Englunds, and had manifested great interest in the baby, often expressing a wish that he had one like her. His brother told the police last night that Nicholas had had a stroke of apoplexy about three years ago, and that since then he had been acting strangely at times.

The discovery in Flatbush last night came at the end of a hard day's work by the detectives of the Bronx Bureau, who were assisted in a search of houses and cellars in the neighborhood by playmates of Thelma Englund, the missing baby's twelve-year-old sister.

Southern Society for Defense.

The Southern Society of New York has adopted a resolution in which it urges the Government to apply all necessary power to the rapid and comprehensive creation of such a navy and army as will insure full protection against any forces which may endanger American rights. This resolution was sent to President Wilson by telegraph.

LINER SINKS OFF BRAZIL, NEARLY 500 ARE LOST

The Principe de Asturias, From Spain, Strikes a Rock and Sinks in Five Minutes.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 7.—The Spanish passenger steamship Principe de Asturias struck a rock and sank off Santos on Sunday. The number of deaths will reach almost 500. Among those saved was the new American Consul to Santos, Charles Tredek.

The vessel was en route to Buenos Aires from Barcelona, and carried over 600 passengers. The vessel struck in a thick fog, and sank in less than five minutes. It is reported that the commander of the ship committed suicide at the moment of the accident. Most of the officers were lost.

The Swedish freight vessel Veca has arrived at Santos with 149 persons from the Principe de Asturias. The Brazilian authorities have sent steamships to explore the region where the vessel went down.

LONDON, March 6.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Santos, Brazil, says that 338 passengers and 107 members of the crew of the steamship Principe de Asturias are missing. The steamer was wrecked yesterday off Sebastiao Point, the western extremity of the island of that name, near the entrance to Santos Bay.

The Principe de Asturias was engaged in the passenger service between Barcelona and Brazil. The last reports of her movements are of her departure on her previous trip eastward. She passed Gibraltar Feb. 4 on her way from Buenos Aires to Barcelona.

She was a large and comparatively new vessel. Her gross tonnage was 8,371, her length 460 feet, her beam 58 feet, and depth 29 feet. She was built at Port Glasgow in 1914 and owned by Pinillos, Izquierdo y Cia. of Cadiz, Spain.

BENJAMIN BENGUIAT
recognized by connoisseurs as one of the greatest rug experts of his time
ANNOUNCES
a particularly noteworthy piece in the sale of Antique Oriental and Chinese Rugs of the late Benguiat and Keresey collection.
It is a 15th Century Spanish Rug of rare coloring and texture—7 ft. 5 in. by 13. ft. 8 in.
Price: $4,200.
Windsor Arcade, 309 5th Ave.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
DIRECT TO BORROWERS
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

the soup of the epicure

The music of your children's laughter

It is largely a matter of—dinner!

Soup is but one small item in the menage, but it is a significant fact that "golden lads and lassies" dwell in the homes where Franco-American Soups are served. The parents who are most solicitous for their children's health are precisely those who most appreciate the splendidly nourishing quality of Franco-American Soups.

The "French deliciousness" in these soups is not gained at the expense of wholesomeness. In the Franco-American list are soups so light, so delicate, so readily assimilated, and withal so substantial in food value that better "provender" for the youngsters is unimaginable.

The capable manager of the home also appreciates the "preparedness" of these soups—the fact that they are *finished*—ready to serve except for the heating.

Merely heat before serving

Thirty-five cents the quart *Twenty selections*

At the better stores

Franco-American Soups

after the recipes of A. Biardot OF PARIS

formerly superintendent of the palace of H.M. King George of Greece

"Let us give you a taste of our quality"

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.

WHITE TRUCKS PREDOMINATE 2 to 1

WHEN the annual sales of a higher priced truck like the White exceed those of *any grade* competitor two to one, it must have unusual value to its owner. There is no sentiment about buying trucks. Low eventual cost is the only criterion of value.

The White is the dominant truck in America, judged both by the number annually put into service and by their aggregate value.

ONLY GRAND PRIZE for Motor Trucks, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco

THE WHITE COMPANY, *Cleveland*
New York Broadway at Sixty-second Street

$11,000,000 Less Taxes Yearly and A Square Deal for New York City

IF Your Representatives Stand by "The Square Deal Program" Adv. No. 2

THE PROGRAM

1st	Repeal the State Aid Law which compels New York City to pay for local dirt roads in upstate counties, saving us yearly	$1,300,000
2nd	Prevent special State appropriations for local upstate bridges, etc., which cost this City	750,000
3rd	Give this City its share of State highways to which the City must eventually contribute $182,000,000, $2,000,000 a year for five years.	2,000,000
4th	State to pay for normal schools here as it now does in rest of State..	1,000,000
5th	State to pay for Public Service Commission's expenses here as it does in rest of State	600,000
6th	City to get tax on transfers of stock sold here	4,000,000
7th	City to get share of auto tax on machines owned here	500,000
8th	City to get share of new excise tax if additional tax is levied	1,000,000
	TOTAL ANNUAL SAVING	$11,150,000

Help Get A Solid Delegation

This saving is possible only if the Assemblymen and Senators from this City, **regardless of party,** unite and work for it.

They will do their part if you show your interest in a program that means lower taxes and less rents.

MASS MEETING at Carnegie Hall Friday Eve. March 10

George Gordon Battle will preside.

Mayor Mitchel will discuss the program from the standpoint of the city government.

Adolph Bloch will speak for the real estate owners.

Peter J. Brady will present the viewpoint of organized labor and the rentpayer.

Martin Littleton will deal with the broad aspects of the situation.

69TH REGIMENT BAND

TAX REDUCTION COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE BUILDING

ADVERTISEMENT.

Dazed, sick, frostbitten, footsore, clinging to existence, herding with others—on and on from dawn to dusk plod ten million women and children and old men—"The Homeless Hordes of Russia," described by Richard Washburn Child who saw them—in this week's

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

HOLD ORPET FOR MURDER.

Grand Jury Indicts Student for Causing Girl's Death.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Will H. Orpet, the University of Wisconsin student, was indicted by a Lake County Grand Jury today on a charge of murdering his former sweetheart, Marian Lambert. The case probably will be called for trial next week, but a continuance on request of the defense is expected.

The Grand Jury heard twenty-five witnesses. They included E. O. Orpet, father of the defendant; Frank Lambert, father of the girl, and Josephine Davis and Verne Jackson, school friends of the dead girl.

It is declared the tragedy was precipitated by Orpet's transfering his affections from the Lambert girl to another woman, and that he gave her violent poison which the girl swallowed.

Just Cut This Out
Slip It in
Your Purse
to remind you of the
Beautiful Moving Pictures
of the "Chocolat-town" you have heard so much about.

The Lectures and Electric Demonstrating Kitchen will interest you.

Nothing for sale.

Cocoa is served and our Recipe Book will be useful to you.

All readers of this newspaper are welcome every afternoon, 1:30 and 3:30.

125 West 42nd Street

RESINOL A SAFE SKIN TREATMENT

You need never hesitate to use resinol ointment and resinol soap in the treatment of severe or simple skin-troubles. There is nothing in them to injure the tenderest surface. Resinol is a doctor's prescription which, for over twenty years, has been constantly used by other physicians for itching, burning, unsightly skin affections.

They prescribe resinol, knowing that its remarkable soothing, healing action is due to ingredients so gentle and harmless as to be suited to the most delicate skin—even of a tiny baby. All druggists sell resinol ointment and resinol soap.

How the Right Soap Can Help Your Skin

Money cannot buy a purer, more cleansing toilet soap than resinol soap. And the healing resinol medication in it helps to keep the complexion clear, fresh, and beautiful.

THIS IS BABY WEEK

It does seem too bad that a helpless baby should have to suffer so many pangs when a little intelligent care from the beginning would easily avert them.

Come up some time and see us. If it gives you pleasure, it will make us happy.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.

FORBIDS PARK PUMP TILL CITY APPROVES

Justice Finch Signs Injunction in Taxpayer's Suit Brought by Gutzon Borglum.

"PUBLIC RIGHTS INVOLVED"

Court Holds Water Board Must Yield to Park Department and Art Commission.

Justice Edward R. Finch in the Supreme Court granted an injunction yesterday preventing the Board of Water Supply from building a permanent structure for a pumping station in Morningside Park until the proper approval has been obtained from the Park Department and the Municipal Art Commission.

The injunction was issued in a taxpayer's suit, brought by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, one of the Directors of the Parks and Playgrounds Association. Mr. Borglum's lawyer was Isaac H. Levy, a member of the firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver. Mr. Levy in an argument before Justice Finch last week contended that the Board of Water Supply did not have the right to put up the structure without the consent of the Board of Aldermen, the Park Commissioner, and the Municipal Art Commission.

The Board of Water Supply contended it had the right to proceed with the work under the enabling act under which the Catskill aqueduct system was building. They gave assurances that the present structure was only temporary and that it would be entirely demolished. Justice Finch held, however, that the question of what they theratened to do might be gone into, as well as what they had already done.

The effect of Justice Finch's decision, Mr. Levy pointed out yesterday, would be to open up a discussion of the necessity for the pumping station at this particular point. The engineering reasons may now be gone into at length at the direction of the Park Department and the Municipal Art Commission. Prominent hydraulic engineers and pump experts agree that other means of draining the aqueduct than the complicated floating pump system which is planned might be used. The Board of Water Supply engineers assert, however, that there is no other practicable method than the one which they have adopted.

Justice Finch, in his decision, disagreed with the contention of the Board of Water Supply that the building of an unauthorized encroachment on the parks would not imperil the public interests. "It is of great public importance," he said, "that the parks be preserved for the enjoyment and recreation of the people of the city."

The Justice reached the conclusion that the Board of Water Supply was theratening to erect at least a substantial part of a permanent structure. As to the question of whether the enabling act under which the aqueduct was building did away with the requirements of the city charter, Justice Finch found no indication in the special statute to exempt the board from the provisions of the charter.

The decision in full follows:

The Court's Decision.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.

GUTZON BORGLUM, Plaintiff, against
CHARLES STRAUSS, CHARLES N. CHADWICK, JOHN F. GALVIN, as Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, and PITTSBURGH CONTRACTING COMPANY, Defendants.

Memorandum.

SPECIAL TERM—PART I.

Motion for temporary injunction.

O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel, Attorney for Defendants.

FINCH, J.:

This is an action brought by a taxpayer to restrain the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York and its contractor from erecting in Morningside Park in New York City a permanent structure to be used as a pumping station in connection with the new Catskill Aqueduct, and the plaintiff has made the present motion for an injunction, pending the trial of the action.

It appears that the aqueduct, which in that locality is largely completed, passes under Morningside Park. The plans under which it was constructed were approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in 1910, and provide for the maintenance of a pumping station at a point in this portion of the tunnel. Accordingly, a shaft was sunk in the park at about 121st Street aand a pumping chamber made under ground, and there remains to be erected a permanent structure over the mouth of the shaft to house the pumping machinery. The defendants have commenced the erection of what they call a "temporary structure for that purpose. They have not received any permit from the Park Commissioner for a permanent structure, and no plans for such have been approved by the Art Commission of the City of New York.

The plaintiff in this application expressly disclaims any purpose of attempting to restrain the work of temporary construction, and asserts that the sole purpose is to restrain the work of permanent construction until such time as the Board of Water Supply shall have made proper application to the proper authorities.

The City's Interest.

Defendants urge that a taxpayer should not be permitted to interfere in this matter through the medium of a taxpayer's action because the erection of an unauthorized building in a public park would not be an injury to the city's property so "as to imperil the public interests." I most decidedly disagree with that contention. To maintain that an illegal incroachment on a public park does not imperil the public interests of the people of this city is not true. It is of great public importance that the parks be preserved for the enjoyment and recreation of the people of the city, and any act, official or otherwise, which causes an illegal encroachment on a park tends to imperil the public interests and is calculated to work a public injury. Where congestion is as great as in this city park spaces are necessary to the public welfare, and if the act threatened is also imminent and substantial so as to imperil the integrity of the park a taxpayer has the right to invoke the court's aid. (Tompkins v. Pallas, 47 Misc. 309; Altschul v. Ludwig, 216 N. Y. 450; Brill v. Miller, 140 A. D. 602.)

The defendants, however, urge that all that they are erecting is a temporary structure, and that they do not intend to erect a permanent structure until all proper approval has been had from the proper authorities. If the papers submitted on this motion substantiated this claim of the defendants there would, of course, be nothing for the plaintiff to complain of, and the application should be denied. It is well settled that before a plaintiff can succeed upon such an application as this he must show that the act against which he seeks relief is substantial and is imminently threatened.

The affidavits submitted on behalf of the defendants are not wholly harmonious with the letters of Feb. 2 and 7, sent to the Commissioner of Parks, in which letters the plans and purposes of the defendants are clearly set forth. In the letter of Feb. 7 the parts of the drainage equipment cannot be avoided.

There Is a Threat.

And in the letter of Feb 8 the Board of Water Supply again wrote the Commissioner of Parks:

You may be assured, therefore, that the structure now existing in Morningside Park is temporary and will be entirely demolished in due time, unless certain parts can be economically utilized in the permanent structure to be finally erected.

The defendants also strongly urge, and, in fact, a large portion of the brief submitted by them on this argument is devoted to the contention that the Board of Water Supply has the right to erect and maintain a building within the confines of Morningside Park at the location in question, irrespective of the charter provisions relating to the jurisdiction and use of park property.

The conclusion is therefore fairly drawn that the Board of Water Supply is threatening to erect at least in part a permanent structure, and that such part is a substantial part of the structure, and that such board maintains that it is not incumbent upon it to have any other authority than that conferred upon it by the statute creating it.

This brings us to a consideration of the last point urged by the defendants as quoted above.

The Charter Provisions.

The New York City charter by Sections 610 and 612 vests in the Park Commissioners the general supervision over the parks within their respective jurisdictions and by Section 637 requires that the Art Commission of the city should approve the design of all buildings to be erected on city property. The special statute under which the Board of Water Supply claims authority does not expressly require the approval of the Commissioner of Parks or the Art Commission, and I can find no indication of an intent on the part of the Legislature of this State to create an exception to the general plan that, at least so far as design is concerned, a permanent structure above the ground in the parks should not be subject to the provisions of the city charter in that regard. The purpose of the provisions as to the parks is to secure a harmonious development so that the greatest possible benefit may be derived from their limited area. Such buildings as necessity may compel the erection of in a park should at least as to design be subject to the control of the officials who have the duty of preserving the harmony and beauty of the parks for the purposes for which they were laid out.

A design of the exterior of a pumping station is not an integral part of a system of water supply, and to hold that a statute dealing solely with a system of water supply should also be held to override the provisions of the city charter relative to the approval of such design would be giving the statute creating the Board of Water Supply an effect which is certainly not expressed in the statute nor within its reasonable intent. It follows that if such approval must be obtained to attempt to proceed without it would be an illegal act.

Water Supply Unharmed.

From the foregoing it is apparent that it is not necessary for a decision of this motion to take up the authority of the Board of Water Supply to enter into the park of a municipality under the circumstances appearing in the case at bar, or the authority of the Park Commissioner to authorize such entry.

No harm can come to the water supply of the city from the relief here granted, since, as has been stated, the plaintiff expressly does not seek to enjoin the erection of a temporary structure, and, according to the affidavit submitted on the part of the defendants, they will probably be in a position to remove such structure some time in the Summer.

The motion for an injunction must therefore be granted to the extent of prohibiting the erection of any permanent structure until the proper approval has been obtained.

Mr. Levy expressed gratification yesterday over the results of the suit.

"This now opens up the question of whether there is not some way to do away with the building," he said. "The Board of Water Supply engineers must now take suggestions from the Park Department and the Municipal Art Commission, even to the extent of considering some other pumping system which would eliminate the superstructure entirely."

Charles Strauss, President of the Board of Water Supply, who has been the spokesman for the board in the Morningside pump matter, was out of town last night, and in his absence nothing could be learned as to what steps the board would take.

Expects Solution of Problem.

Reginald Pelham Bolton, the Secretary of the committee appointed by the American Institute of Consulting Engineers to consider the elimination of the above-ground pumping station in Morningside Park, said yesterday he was pleased with the decision of the Supreme Court.

"This simplifies the problem very much," he said, "for now there is nothing to consider but the ways and the means of finding a substitute for a super-surface station. I am confident that the engineers of the Board of Water Supply, as intimated to our committee by the Engineer in Chief J. Waldo Smith, will now be able to find a means of unwatering the Catskill pressure tunnel at that point which will be efficient and practical.

"Had the original problem been as to how the tunnel could be unwatered without a station above ground in the park engineering skill would have solved it. It is evident that taxpayers are willing to stand whatever extra expense may be required and, given high engineering skill and the money, there are no impossibilities in this world. Our committee has many plans before it for the unwatering of this tunnel without the overhead station, and we believe that the problem is now quite near solution.

"We are in receipt of suggestions from all parts of the United States. We shall be able tomorrow to report substantial progress to the Council of the Institute. The discusion of this problem in the columns of THE TIMES has been of great service. It has been the equivalent of preliminary work which will now prove of great value."

FAVORS HOME RULE WITH ALBANY STRING

Brown Proposes Constitutional Amendment Allowing Increase of Estimate Board's Power.

DEMANDS GOOD BEHAVIOR

Legislature May Withdraw Delegated Powers When Local Administration Is Not to Its Liking.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—Home rule for cities and counties by constitutional amendment, but with a legislative string attached, is provided in a concurrent resolution introduced tonight by Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, as part of his program for remedial legislation in the interest of New York City.

The constitutional amendment provided in the resolution is essential in order that the Legislature may act on a recommendation of the Brown committee, which conducted an investigation of New York City finances, that powers be conferred on the Board of Estimate to consolidate city departments wherever practicable and desirable in the interest of economy.

A provision in the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from delegating its power to any other body at present stands in the way of any such statutory enactment which would be necessary because a majority of the present New York City departments were created by statutes which now form part of the New York City Charter.

Under the home rule plan proposed in the resolution the Legislature would never relinquish its control over the affairs of municipalities, for the acts delegating powers to communities could be repealed at any time when restrictive action might seem desirable.

In explanation of the proposed amendment, Senator Brown made this statement:

"This amendment is intended to confer upon the Legislature power to extend the measure of home rule to cities and counties consistent with the public interest, as local sentiment demands. The calendars of the Legislature are crowded with bills for purely local relief. This is especially true of the larger cities and counties in the neighborhood of cities which are really suburban communities.

"This amendment is introduced because of constitutional objections to general legislation conferring upon the City of New York the power to consolidate and reduce departments at will. It is really in discharge of the obligation resting upon the New York committee to do all in its power to give relief to the city under the terms of the committee's report.

"The performance of the fundamental obligation by the State to protect the rights of citizens should not be jeopardized by fixed constitutional delegation of soverign powers to municipalities. Under the amendment offered the Legislature may delegate the right to the municipality to enact such local legislation as it sees fit, and, so long as the local administration is in harmony with the public interest, it is sure to be undisturbed. The knowledge that the power may be withdrawn if anything is done contrary to State-wide interest will act as a deterrent to the enactment of any local legislation in violation of the State's policy and duty to its citizens.

"In framing this amendment it is intended to give great latitude so that laws could be passed expressive of a local popular desire. Nothing has tended more to hinder municipal progress in the more populous communities than insistence upon the application of principles to their government which had their origin in, and are still cherished by, smaller communities."

Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, introduced a bill tonight creating a commission on new prison sites, to be composed of the State Superintendent of Public Works, the State Architect, and the State Superintendent of Prisons, with broad powers to select a site on property already owned by the State at Wingdale or Beekman for the construction of a new prison to take the place of Sing Sing, and to prepare the plans for structures not to cost in excess of $1,500,000. The commission would also have charge of the construction of a new cell block at Sing Sing on the high land east of the New York Central tracks, the plan being to use Sing Sing chiefly as a receiving and distributing prison. The Sage bill abolishes the existing commission on new prisons.

Promotes Justice De Angelis.

ALBANY, March 6.—Justice Pascal C. J. De Angelis of Utica was appointed Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, by Governor Whitman today. He succeeds the late Justice James A. Robson. Justice De Angelis's term as a Supreme Court Justice would have expired Dec. 31, 1920.

Wood to be Tried on March 20.

The trial of former Public Service Commissioner Robert Colgate Wood on a charge of bribery was set down yesterday for March 20; and the case was transferred from General Sessions to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Frank Moss, counsel for the Thompson Legislative Committee, which uncovered the evidence upon which Wood was indicted, is under retainer to assist John B. Stanchfield in the defense. District Attorney Swann has said that there was no reason for Mr. Moss to withdraw from the case.

WOULD LET McGEE GET BACK

Albany Bill Permits Suspender Jack to Rejoin Police.

ALBANY, March 6.—John C. McGee, more generally known as "Suspender Jack," who was active in the Progressive State Convention at Syracuse in 1912, will be permitted to apply for reinstatement to the New York City police force under a bill which passed the Senate tonight.

McGee was in the Senate Chamber when the measure was passed over the protest of Senators Lawson and Gilchrist. They maintained that the bill should be amended so as to provide that McGee could not apply for back pay. The proposed amendment was not accepted by Senator Bennett, the introducer. According to Senator Bennett McGee was dismissed as a patrolman in 1902 for reporting thirty minutes late.

Insane Cost State $6,865,386.

ALBANY, March 6.—The care of 36,664 insane patients in hospitals cost the State $6,865,386 in the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1915, according to the report of the State Hospital Commission. The average cost for each patient was $210.89 for the year, or 57¾ cents a day.

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Once you know the delightful mellow-mild-smoothness of Camels—*and how liberally you can smoke them without a comeback*—you'll

YANKEE TEAMS TIE AT MACON---BROWN MAKES HIGH AVERAGE IN CLASS A BILLIARDS

YANKEE PITCHERS ROUNDING TO FORM

Have Edge on the Batters, Who Have Not Had Enough Practice to Hit Well.

FIELDING IS ALSO GOOD

Regulars and Second Team Play Seven-Inning Tie — Three Recruits Banished.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 6.—For the second time in the Yankees' practice game series pitchers today had much the better of the batters. Teams A and B played a seven-inning tie, 2 to 2, and it was once more evident that the batters have not had enough practice to cope with such pitching as they are called upon to face. The fielding, like the pitching, was exceedingly good, on the whole, but such errors as did occur were costly.

Team B outhit Team A, 5 to 2, the hitmakers for the former being Hartzell with a two-bagger, Baumann, Miller, Shawkey, and Smith, and for the regulars Gilhooley and Peckinpaugh. Only one hit on each side counted for runs. Cable fumbled on Aragon in the third inning, Shawkey passed the opposing pitcher, and, after Maisel had advanced both men with a sacrifice, Gilhooley delivered his timely rap to centre and brought two men home.

Meadows had poor control of his left-handed curve, and passed Hartzell and Boone in the fourth inning. Cable bunted in front of the plate, and Nunamaker would have had a helpful force play at third if he had not perpetrated a fumble. Peck's slashing play on Alexander retired a man at second, while Hartzell scored, and a tearing hit by Smith, batting for the pitcher, sent in the second run of the inning. Smith subsequently went in to catch and batted out of turn, but little irregularities of that sort are trifles in practice games.

A fast throw by Gilhooley, which did not get a runner, showed that the fielder's arm is in fit shape for duty; the play by Peck, the ground covering of Hendrix in centre, and a pick-up by McGovern of a low throw across the diamond were the best fielding feats. Paddy Baumann, who got in the game for a few moments, arrived last night, and completed the roster, except Baker, who is due here tomorrow evening.

Ray Keating, pitching in smooth form for the second team, and Bill Piercy, the tall youngster from Los Angeles, had an effective fast ball, which buzzed over the edges of the plate with a shoot. Rob Shawkey went to the mound for the first time, and was speedy, but not up to form in control. Shocker, Love, and Ross all had the better of the batters. The teams were as follows:

Team A—Maisel, centre field; Gilhooley, right field; Magee, left field; Pipp, first base; Mullen and Gedeon, second base; Peckinpaugh, shortstop; Aragon, third base; Nunamaker and Schwert, catchers; Shocker, Meadows, Love, and Ross, pitchers.

Team B—Brown and High, left field; Cook and Layden, right field; Hendrix and Miller, centre field; McGovern, first base; Hartzell and Baumann, third base; Boone, second base; Cable, shortstop; Alexander and Smith, catchers; Keating, Shawkey, and Piercy, pitchers.

The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Team A	0 0 2 0 0 0 0	2	2	1
Team B	0 0 0 2 0 0 0	2	5	1

Three left-handed pitchers have been let go. They are Finn, who comes from Elkton, Md.; Pasek, from New Haven, and Meadows, who goes back to Baltimore. William Smith, manager of the Richmond Club, was here today to see Manager Donovan, and hopes to get some of the surplus players.

TOO HOT FOR GIANTS.

They Seek Shelter When Thermometer Registers a Very High Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 6.—The Giants sweltered in Summer heat this afternoon, and for the first time since he has been training his team here Manager McGraw felt it necessary to curtail a practice game on account of hot weather. After five innings had been played, and four pitchers had been used up, the manager instructed Umpire Charley Doolin to declare Jim Thorpe and team the winner over an aggregation headed by Rube Benton. The score was 5 to 2.

At that time a reading of the thermometer made McGraw seek the shade himself for a few moments. It was 90 degrees in that shade, and much hotter to the sun, which blazed down on the red-faced athletes.

The Giants have never experienced such splendid training weather here. In fact, today's temperature is a Spring record for this part of Texas, but the heat is quite enervating, and it came on too quickly to be appreciated by some of the players, who are moping around in various stages of Spring fever.

A home run by Sandberg, following a single by Thorpe and a double by Rodriguez, settled the practice game. Anderson and Perritt worked for the winners, and Benton and Schupp for the losers.

McGraw had thirty-seven players out for practice twice today. He worked his regular infield a quarter of an hour at each session. The pitchers who arrived Saturday and Sunday were tuned up by Bill Rariden. Under present weather conditions it will not take the regulars long to get in shape, and the daily skirmishes with the Colt team will be started in a day or two.

George Burns is the only regular outfielder here, and for the present George Kelly and Jim Thorpe may play the two vacant positions. Davy Robertson will not report until March 15, and Rousch is holding off for some reason. McGraw states that Rousch has signed, but word comes from Indiana that the former Newark star is holding back his contract. He was to have joined Rariden last Saturday at Indianapolis for the trip South, but did not show up. It was the general understanding that the New York Club assumed Rousch's Federal League contract, which was supposed to cover this season, but Rariden, who was Rousch's teammate last season, states the latter's Federal League contract expired last Fall, and that he is not satisfied with the terms submitted by the New York Club. Today's batting order and the score:

Bentons—Cole, centre field; Farrell, left field; Jacobson, right field; Kelly, first base; Babbington, second base; Martin short stop; Shepner, third base; Kenny, catcher; Benton and Schupp, pitchers.

Thorpes—Harrison, right field; Elsh, left field; Sharman, centre field; Thorpe, first base; Hunter, short stop; Brainard, second base; Rodriguez, third base; Sandberg catcher; Anderson and Perritt, pitchers.

Score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Thorpes	0 4 0 1 0—5	6	2	
Bentons	2 0 0 0 0—2	5	1	

Two-base hit—Rodriguez. Home run—Sandberg. Umpire—Doolin.

BRESNAHAN TO GET CLUB.

American Association Authorizes Transfer of Toledo Franchise to Him.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Authority to transfer the Toledo franchise of the American Association to Roger Bresnahan was voted by the association here tonight. Bresnahan is said virtually to have completed the formation of a company of Toledo citizens to put up the money.

Al Williams to Coach School Nine.

Al Williams, the former Fordham University twirler, will coach the baseball nine of Horace Mann. Joe Williams, a brother of Al, will enter Horace Mann School as a student this week. The younger Williams has been the baseball and football mainstay of Fordham Prep for the last three years.

WENCK LIKES MORAN.

Boxing Commissioner Says He Is in Condition Now for Hard Battle.

Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, went up to Del Hawkins's roadhouse yesterday to see Frank Moran go through his training paces, and came back bubbling over with enthusiasm concerning Moran's condition. Mr. Wenck spoke merely as a fight fan and not as a State official when he made the following remarks:

"Moran looks to me like a million dollars. To tell you the truth, he looks great and is fit right now to put up a great battle. I'm now stringing along with Moran, after having seen him. They tell me that when Willard is hurt in a bout he gets made and is dangerous. Well, he will have to get mad and dangerous to battle with Moran."

The Pittsburgher has not yet extended himself in the boxing line. Yesterday morning with his trainer, Willie Lewis, he walked and romped about eight miles over the Bronx roads. Then he had a rub-down and a rest, and in the afternoon went to the gymnasium. Tom Egan, a big boxer from a mining district in Pennsylvania, who is about as tall as Willard, 6 feet 6 inches, boxed with Moran. Egan's jaw was about the same distance from Moran as Willard's will be, but after Frank had sparred with the Quaker for a round he found that the Pennsylvanian was not quite rugged enough to stand the hard punching he expects to deal out to his sparring partners, so the second round of the bout with Egan was cut short.

Moran boxed two fast rounds with Frank Kendall of Portland, Ore., who weighs about 200 pounds and is over 6 feet tall. Kendall is a good boxer, and gave Moran a lot of action during the two rounds they were busy.

Moran also played handball, skipped rope a few minutes, and used the chest weights. Then he went to the shower bath and placed himself in the care of his rubber, General Dan Washington.

Jess Willard worked a little harder than usual at the Pioneer A. C. yesterday. To aid Willard, the temperature of the hall was higher than usual, and before the show was over the place was uncomfortably hot for the spectators. Willard perspired more than he has at any previous workout on account of the heat in the hall.

The champion punched the bag yesterday for the first time and displayed no cleverness at this kind of work. Two or three times he missed the bag. He boxed two rounds with Jack Hemple, two with Bob Williams, and two with Walter Monahan. In each of the bouts Willard's guard was low and his sparring partners had no trouble in reaching his face.

WELSH WHIPS WOLGAST.

Champion Lightweight Clearly Outpoints Old Title Holder.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 6.—Lightweight Champion Freddie Welsh here tonight clearly outpointed Ad Wolgast in a ten-round no-decision boxing bout, according to sporting writers at the ringside.

The first three and the fifth rounds were even. Wolgast had a shade in but one round, the fourth.

From the sixth round to the finish Wolgast was unable to penetrate Welsh's guard and missed many swings. Welsh jabbed Wolgast at will.

In the eighth Welsh opened a cut on Wolgast's nose which bled profusely. Welsh finished without a mark.

CHANGE HARLEM REGATTA.

Rowing Association Decides to Hold All Races in Afternoon.

At the annual meeting of the New York Rowing Association at the New York Athletic Club, last night, it was decided to make a radical departure in holding the annual Memorial Day regatta on the Harlem River. Heretofore it has been the custom to have the program extend during the entire day, but this year, according to the outline given last night, all the races will be decided in the afternoon, the first to start at 1 o'clock. There will be twelve events, but just what shall be included will be determined by a committee appointed last night.

Fourteen clubs were represented at the meeting—the Friendship, Atlantic, First Bohemian, Bayonne, Nonpariel, New Rochelle, Seawanhaka, Active, New York A. C., Lone Star, Union, Wahnetah, Waverly, and Woodcliff. The Atalanta Boat Club withdrew from the organization. No reason was given for the withdrawal. The Staten Island Boat Club also withdrew because of having lost its equipment and clubhouse by fire. One new club was admitted to membership—the German-American Rowing Club, composed of men many of whom have had a wide rowing experience. The club numbers thirty members, and some learned their rowing in Germany. One member, Max Minthe, is said to have competed in forty-two winning crews, some of which were eights.

The new club has arranged to rent a part of the Atalanta clubhouse for this season, but eventually intends to build a home of its own on the Harlem.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Richard Stuecke; Vice Presidents, Samuel A. Cramer, Edward Scully, R. H. Oetling; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Mikelson; Financial Secretary, Herbert P. Mulligan; Recording Secretary, Joe W. Hickinson.

The Board of Stewards is composed of John Kraft, Nonpareil; Charles Berger, Metropolitan; James A. McKenna, New York A. C.; Robert H. Pelton, Seawanhaka; Charles J. Belger, Sheepshead Bay; George Brennert, Active, and John Ryan, Rosedale.

STONE LOSES HARD GAME.

Jones Overtakes Leader in Billiard Match and Wins, 50 to 46.

Joseph Stone of New York was defeated last night at Thum's, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, by Frank Jones of Philadelphia in an Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League match. The score was 50 to 46, both players making high runs of 6. It was a heart-rending game for Stone to lose, as he averaged nearly one up to the forty-third inning, and was leading by fifteen points at that time. The balls did not break well for him thereafter, and Jones, playing a very careful game, finally won in the eighty-second inning.

Janowski Ties Jaffe at Chess.

By winning the sixth game of the match at Marshall's Chess Divan last night D. Janowski of Paris succeeded in tying the score with C. Jaffe, who at one stage had a two-point lead. The French champion, moreover, had a fortunate escape yesterday, as Jaffe overlooked a sure win when he sealed his move at the dinner adjournment. The opening was a Queen's Gambit declined, Janowski playing the white pieces. It lasted seventy-three moves, when Jaffe resigned. The record: Janowski, 3; Jaffe, 3; Drawn, 0. The seventh game will be played at the same place tomorrow.

Advance Guard of Pirates Off.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 6.—The advance squad of Pittsburgh Pirates left here tonight for the Spring training camp at Dawson Springs, Ky. The party was composed of twelve players and newspaper men and was in charge of Catcher George Gibson. A second detachment of Pirates will leave here next Saturday in charge of Honus Wagner. After a short stay at Dawson Springs the training camp will be shifted to Hot Springs, Ark.

Postpone Athletic League Meeting.

The meeting of the Long Island Athletic League, which was scheduled for last night, has been postponed until next Monday, when it will be held at the Trinity Club, 157 Montague Street, Brooklyn. The league has tentatively decided to hold a set of novice games in the Spring.

Cutler Team Wins at Hockey.

The hockey team of Cutler School defeated the Berkeley School seven at St. Nicholas Rink yesterday morning by a score of 14 to 0.

BROWN MAKES BEST CLASS A AVERAGE

Sets Mark of 13 23-29 for Billiard Tournament When He Defeats Klinger, 400 to 298.

Class A Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H.R.	H.Av.
F. S. Appleby	3	0	50	9 13-43
E. W. Gardner	3	0	75	10
M. D. Brown	3	1	59	13 23-29
C. H. Heddon	2	1	81	10 10-39
E. T. Appleby	1	3	52	8 11-43
J. F. Poggenburg	1	3	73	11 15-35
J. Klinger	0	3	56	10 13-28

Morris D. Brown of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn established a new high average in the Class A amateur 18.2 billiard tournament at the Arlon Society yesterday, with a mark of 13 23-29 in a twenty-nine inning match with Jacob Klinger, the Austrian player. Brown won the match easily by a score of 400 to 298. His high runs were 37, 37, and 35. Klinger's average was 10 18-28, and his high runs were 35, 32, and 30.

The Brooklyn player yesterday showed the best billiards of the tournament, and his game throughout was consistent. The Austrian took a commanding lead at the start, with a run of 32 in the second inning, followed by 22 in the fifth and 25 and 21 in the seventh and eighth. Brown did not get control of the balls until the eighth inning, when he collected a 37.

In the tenth inning Brown started a long string of prosperous counts which sent him to the front. In the thirteenth inning Klinger led by a score of 183 to 179, but Brown's cluster of 35 in the fourteenth inning gave him the advantage. From that time to the end of the match Brown showed remarkable skill with the cue.

Taking Brown's game from the tenth to the eighteenth inning, he had an average of about 25.

While his run was 37, each of his innings at this stage of the match was so productive that at the eighteenth inning, he was in front by a score of 297 to 208.

There was at pleasing variety to Brown's play. Many of his runs were made at the upper rail, when he had almost perfect control of the balls, and time and again he drove the red object ball down to the lower rail and brought it back again to perfect position.

In the sixteenth inning, when Brown made a run of 23, he executed a number of difficult masse shots and counted several of his carroms on nicely judged bank shots. Brown was at his best yesterday and his stroke was light or vigorous, just as he wished to make it. His judgment of angles at all times was noticeably good and he was never in doubt about the solution of the most difficult shot.

Many of his misses were made not because of faulty judgment, but because of poor execution on draw shots. Klinger at times showed promise, especially at the start of the game, but he failed on single carroms and lacked precision in his stroke. He scored repeatedly at close billiards, but could not count when the balls were widely separated. Brown was equally proficient at open table play and at close billiards. The score by innings:

Morris D. Brown—0 4 0 7 12 0 12 37 1 21 18 37 30 35 37 23 9 24 0 26 6 15 10 4 9 14 4 10 2. Total—400.

High runs—37, 37, 35. Average—13 23-29.

Jacob Klinger—0 32 10 0 22 3 25 1 18 4 0 30 18 2 12 1 8 2 0 2 9 2 5 1 11 35 0 6 4. Total—298.

High runs—35, 32, 30. Average—10 18-28.

Referee—Leonard Howison.

In the closest match of the tournament, Francis S. Appleby tied Edward W. Gardner for the lead last night, when the Columbia student defeated the veteran player, J. F. Poggenburg, by a score of 400 to 394. Poggenburg had the advantage until the last few innings, when the younger player made a game effort and passed his opponent. During the last few innings Appleby made a shot which came so close to being a carrom that many of the spectators who witnessed the effort were in doubt about it. The referee decided that the balls did not touch, although Appleby plainly showed that he believed they did. The decision against the shot made Appleby mad, and he went ahead gamely and, with the odds against him, played spectacular billiards and beat out his opponent in the last few innings.

The outcome of the match was in doubt right up to the end, as both players left the balls widely scattered. The younger player, however, was more skillful at collecting the balls than Poggenburg, and at the end of the match he was loudly applauded. The score by innings:

Francis S. Appleby—0 12 0 0 6 45 2 1 1 15 1 1 0 8 11 1 0 1 0 1 0 26 0 1 2 27 4 32 12 26 7 4 17 3 1 0 17 3 0 1 2 0 1 50 5 5 0 3 1. Total—400. Average—8 16-48. High runs—50, 45, 45.

J. F. Poggenburg—8 0 4 5 4 2 23 1 2 16 2 37 3 2 11 0 16, 0 0, 3 0 0 2 2 0 33 3 11 0 7 13 8 6, 7 0 0 0 3 0 18 0 2 3 4 0 0 1 0. Total—394. Average—8 10-48. High runs—73, 54, 37.

MAY SETTLE KAUFF CASE.

Giants Are Anxious to Have Him Report at Marlin.

President Harry N. Hempstead of the Giants curtailed his vacation and returned to his office yesterday, presumably to adjust the Benny Kauff tangle. The New York Club paid a big price for Kauff, and is anxious to have him report at Marlin to get in condition for the coming season.

Kauff has been stubborn in his negotiations with the club, but was stated yesterday that the matter would be settled to Kauff's liking within a day or two.

Kauff is training much after the fashion of Jess Willard and Frank Moran. Each morning he leaves his hotel in Forty-fifth Street and takes a long run through Central Park. In the afternoon he goes to the New Polo A. A., where he does gymnasium work for more than an hour. He skips rope, boxes with his trainer and punches the bag. Kauff said yesterday that he is in better physical condition than most of the ball players in the South. It is expected that Kauff will make peace with the New York Club within the next few days.

National Squash Tennis Election.

At the annual meeting of the National Squash Tennis Association held at the Heights Casino yesterday the following officers and Executive Committee were elected for the ensuing year:

President, A. W. Riley, Princeton Club; Vice President, A. J. Cordier, Yale Club; Treasurer, W. B. Chamberlin, Princeton Club; Secretary, M. L. Cornell, Columbia University Club.

Executive Committee—Murray O. Olyphant, Englewood Field Club; Anderson Dunn, Harvard Club; D. Raymond Noyes, Squash Club; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, and F. S. Keeler, Columbia University Club.

The Secretary reported that the New Jersey Squash Tennis Association had been dissolved and its tournaments taken over by the N. S. T. A., and that the association now had a membership of seventeen clubs. Among the innovations of the year were the Class B Metropolitan League team matches and Class B championship.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn—Sam Langford vs. Harry Wills. Ten rounds.

American Sporting Club—Leo Johnson vs. Charlie Smith; Johnny Klein vs. Billy Rowe; Eddie Clifford vs. Johnny Allen. All ten-round bouts.

Pioneer Sporting Club—Johnny Mack vs. Young Joe Rivers; Young Wagner vs. Joe Hopkins. Both ten-round bouts. Also one six and two four-round contests.

Eastern Swimming Tryouts Mar. 17

BOSTON, March 6.—Announcement was made to-night that the New England tryouts for the all-eastern swimming team that will compete in the National Junior Indoor Swimming Championships at Chicago the latter part of this month would be held in Boston March 17.

PENN DEFEATS CORNELL.

Quakers Again Take Lead in Intercollegiate Basket Ball.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pennsylvania	8	2	.800
Princeton	7	2	.778
Cornell	5	4	.556
Yale	4	5	.444
Dartmouth	3	7	.300
Columbia	1	8	.111

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 6.—Pennsylvania defeated Cornell for the second time this season, and by the 10-to-9 victory tonight again takes the lead for the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League championship. The fine foul shooting of Captain McNichol of Pennsylvania, who succeeded in six out of eight tries, was one of the features. Captain Brown of Cornell missed seven out of eight attempts at goals from fouls, and his poor work gave the game to the Quakers.

Close guarding by both teams forced the players to try long shots. Sutterby of Cornell starred with two long field goals, while Martin and Williamson of Pennsylvania both contributed baskets from mid floor in the first half.

With the score tied at 9 each, a foul called on Sutterby was converted into a point by McNichol. This point won the game, as time was called a moment later. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Lunden	Left forward	Williamson
Brown	Right forward	Martin
Sutterby	Centre	Jefford
Shelton	Left guard	Jones
Austin	Right guard	McNichol

Field goals—Sutterby, (2,) Shelton, Austin, Williamson, Martin. Foul goals—Brown, McNichol, (6.) Substitute—Connelly for Williamson. Referee—Tom Thorpe of Columbia. Umpire—Ed Thorpe of De La Salle. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

FOUR FENCERS QUALIFY.

Hold Tournament at N. Y. A. C. to Decide Three-Weapon Title.

Four New York A. C. representatives qualified for the finals of the three-weapon fencing competition of the Amateur Fencers' League at the New York A. C. last night. The tournament continued until early this morning, when the disposition of the President's Medal, emblematic of the all-around championship, was decided.

Sherman Hall, P. W. Allison, Leon Nunez, and Goldford Pitt are the men who reached the final round. Hall went through the preliminary round without a defeat, scoring three victories with each weapon. Nunez also had nine victories to his credit, but was beaten three times.

The contestants were P. W. Allison, New York A. C.; Sherman Hall, New York, A. C.; Arthur S. Lyon, Fencers' Club; Leon Nunez, New York A. C.; Goldford Pitt, New York A. C.; L. M. Schoonmaker, Fencers' Club; A. Strauss, Turn Vercin; J. F. Hurley, Crescent A. C., and L. Finlay, Crescent A. C. The summary:

Strip 1, Foils.—Hall defeated Pitt, 5 to 4; Schoonmaker, 5 to 2, and Hurley, 5 to 1; Pitt defeated Schoonmaker, 5 to 2, and Hurley, 5 to 2.

Dueling Swords.—Hall defeated Pitt, Schoonmaker and Hurley; Pitt defeated Schoonmaker and Hurley; Schoonmaker defeated Hurley.

Sabres.—Hall defeated Pitt, 5 to 3; Schoonmaker, 5 to 0, and Hurley, 5 to 0; Pitt defeated Schoonmaker, 5 to 1, and Hurley, 5 to 3; Schoonmaker defeated Hurley, 5 to 1. Score: Hall, 8; Pitt, 6; Schoonmaker, 3; Hurley, 0. Hall and Pitt qualify.

Strip No. 2, Foils.—Allison defeated Lyon, 5 to 3; Nunez 5 to 3, Strauss, 5 to 2, and Finlay 5 to 1; Lyon defeated Nunez 5 to 4, Strauss 5 to 4, and Finlay 5 to 2; Nunez defeated Strauss 5 to 1 and Finley 5 to 2; Strauss defeated Finlay 5 to 0.

Dueling Swords.—Nunez defeated Allison, Strauss, and Finlay; Allison defeated Strauss and Finlay; Lyon defeated Nunez and Finlay. Strauss defeated Lyon; Finlay defeated Strauss.

Sabres.—Allison defeated Strauss 5 to 4, and Finlay 5 to 0; Lyon defeated Allison 5 to 0, Strauss 5 to 2, and Finlay 5 to 3; Nunez defeated Strauss 5 to 4, Lyon 5 to 3, Strauss 5 to 4, and Finlay 5 to 3; Strauss defeated Finlay 5 to 3.

Score—Nunez, 9; Allison, 8; Lyon, 8; Strauss, 3; Finlay, 1.

In face off of tie between Allison and Lyon, latter won foils, 5 to 4, and also dueling swords.

Nunez and Allison qualify.

FORDHAM PREP ROWING.

Forty-nine Youngsters Have First Trial on Machines.

With its Junior Varsity squad already well started at the indoor work preliminary to the crew season, Fordham University's rowing machine room took on a busier aspect yesterday when forty-nine prospective oarsmen answered the first call for the Prep boat. The Prep aspirants of this year are expected to make up for the disappointing start the Maroon youngsters made in their first attempt at the rowing game a year ago. However, with only six men who have even practiced on a rowing machine the Prep coaches are facing a task.

In order to get the youngsters well started the practice of the Juniors was short and for two hours the high school lads thundered around on the machines. Most of the candidates are small, the squad having few who rank near the average scholastic high school oarsman's height.

Among the six members of last year's squad who reported were White, the stroke; Mulcahy, No. 7; Walsh, No. 4, and Dargeon, the bow. Special efforts are being made to get the lighter men of the upper classes out for the coxswain position, as the Prep steering last June cost them several yards in the race on the Harlem. The Maroon youngsters are already booked for two races this Spring. Their first showing will be at the annual Yale scholastic regatta on Lake Whitney. They will also row in the Harlem Regatta on Decoration Day.

OF INTEREST TO MOTORISTS.

There have been more than 300 summonses to court since the Police Department began the strict enforcement of the regulation which limits the speed of an automobile to four miles an hour in rounding a street corner. There will be no let-up, according to the department, until observance of the ordinance has been made practically complete. Increasing numbers of accidents at street corners, it is stated, is the cause of this action. A special squad of policemen, coached in timing cars, has been assigned to the work.

Secretary of State Hugo will be the chief speaker at the opening ceremonies of the Brooklyn Automobile Show tomorrow evening. Automoolle shows have been record breakers this year, and the Brooklyn exhibition is expected to maintain the rule. A final report of the New York show has just been completed. The net receipts were 120 per cent. ahead of the preceding year.

The total registration of motor cars in the New England States is now placed at 185,363. New England States are preparing for the biggest touring season in their history the coming season. More attention will be given to having roads in shape than ever before.

California oil producers report a falling off in crude oil production in that State last year of 14,000,000 barrels. Prices of gasoline on the Pacific Coast are still several cents lower than the average in the East.

Stakes for Grand Rapids Racing.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 6.—Horses going to the post at the Grand Circuit meeting here next Summer will trot or pace for purses totaling $35,000, according to the tentative program arranged by Homer J. Kline, new Secretary of the Furniture Driving Club, who arrived here today to fix details of the meeting. If the plans formulated by Mr. Kline materialize the $10,000 Matrons' Stake, which featured the meeting here last year, will be run off here again. Purses for early closing events total $13,000. A dozen purses of $1,000 each for late closing events swell the tentative total to $35,000. Mr. Kline's plans call for the following races:

2:07 or 2:08 trot, $5,000 purse, renewal of furniture manufacturers' purse; 2:15 trot for $3,000 purse, 2:10 or 2:12 pace for $3,000 purse, pace not slower than 2:05 for $2,000 purse, 2-year-old trot, sweepstakes event. Horses must be named for the latter event by March 14.

BANKARD LEADS IN PALM BEACH GOLF

Wins Qualifying Round for Florida State Championship in 75 Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 6.—The qualifying round of the annual golf tourney for the Florida State championship was played over the course of the Palm Beach Golf Club today and won by E. H. Bankard, Jr., of Chicago, Secretary of the Western Golf Association, with a score of 75.

Reginald Lewis, the young Wykagyl golfer, was not quite up to the mark he set for himself in the South Florida championship when runner-up to Walter Travis, and his 79 was a tie for third place. A 93 was good enough to go into the fourth sixteen, which was the last to qualify owing to crowded conditions in spite of the fact that nearly as many more golfers were left in the discard. The summary:

First Sixteen—E. H. Bankard, Jr., Chicago, 75; H. B. Bend, Town and Country, 77; Reginald Lewis, Wykagyl, 79; William A. Knight, St. Augustine Golf Club, 79; James R. Hyde, South Shore, 80; H. L. Willoughby, Wynnewood, 80; Quentin Feitner, New York, 81; John W. Allen, Montclair, 81; Alexander Julian, Cincinnati Golf Club, 81; Benjamin J. Rosenthal, Ravisloe, 82; Sinclair Berdan, Collingwood, 82; Daniel C. Murray, Yahnundasis, 82; George T. Brokaw, Piping Rock, 83; C. D. Smithers, Glenview, 84; Russell G. Colt, Garden City, 84; George W. Watts, Durham, N. C., 84.

Second Sixteen—Frederick Freilingbuysen, Tuxedo, 84; E. C. Warren, Minikahda, 84; George E. Morse, Rutland, 84; W. L. Buck, Beverly, 85; F. B. Trout, Lancaster, 85; Harry F. Lippitt, Agawam, 85; A. J. Carty, Pine Valley, 85; Wilmot H. Smith, Oakland, 85; J. E. Rumbaugh, Asheville, 85; Chauncy Olcott, Saratoga, 86; David Wagstaff, Piping Rock, 86; De Witt Page, Rockaway Hunt, 86; Courtlandt D. Barnes, Piping Rock, 86; St. John Wood, New York, 86; Walter C. Witherbee, Port Henry, 87; B. H. Kroger, Avondale, 87.

Third Sixteen.—James F. Matthews, New York, 87; H. C. Clark, Myopia, 87; Clifford Brokaw, Nassau, 88; F. J. Reynolds, Inverness, 88; W. R. Strat, Garden City, 88; Charles Deist, Seawanhaka, 88; Dudley Paige, Rockaway Hunt, 89; J. C. Hutchinson, Aronomink, 89; W. M. Williams, Harlem, 89; W. J. Ryan, Neponsit, 89; Hal Williams, South Shore, 89; Sidney Maddock, Palm Beach, 89; A. H. Poehler, Minikahda, 89; G. M. Livingston, New York, 89; Irving Schmidel, Ekwanok, 89; Fred C. Inman, Rockaway Hunt, 89.

Fourth Sixteen.—Sidney Spitzer, Toledo, 89; T. H. Jones, Oak Park, 90; J. G. Connor, Trenton, 90; W. J. McFarland, Atlantic City, 90; John H. Packard, Sunnybrook, 90; George M. Church, Englewood, 90; F. T. Craig, Oakmont, 91; H. N. Stabeck, Minikahda, 91; F. J. Hofell, Hamilton, 91; Vincent B. Hubbell, Knollwood, 91; S. C. Jones, Kanawaki, 92; A. F. Huston, St. David's, 92; C. J. Pelber, La Crosse, 92; H. C. Beadleston, Rockaway Hunt, 92; C. C. Warner, Minikahda, 92; George Singer, Allegheny, 93.

TINWHISTLES' RECORD FIELD

Forty-seven Pairs in Pinehurst Mixed Foursomes Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 6.—All golf records of the Tin Whistles for numbers were broken today, when forty-seven pairs started in the annual mixed foursomes medal play tournament. Play was over the new course, and the prizes were presented by J. M. Thompson and C. M. Wells. The club prize was won by J. S. Clapp of Chevy Chase, paired with Mrs. Spencer Waters, New York City, who had 77, after deducting 18. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rackham won second prize with 79. For the third prize Dr. J. S. Brown and Miss Dorothy Brown tied at 80 with Mr. Truesdell and Mrs. C. D. J. Ross. Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia C. C., the present national champion, paired with H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, with the handicap of 1, turned in a card of 87. The former national champion, Mrs. J. V. Hurt, Pittsburgh C. C., playing with C. S. McDonald, Lambton, as a partner, scored 91, 3—88. Summary:

J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, and Mrs. Spencer Waters, New York City, 95, 18—77; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rackham, Detroit Golf, 107, 28 —79; Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Brown and Miss Dorothy Brown, Montclair, 94, 14—80; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, and Mrs. C. D. J. Ross, Holyoke, 98, 18—80; M. B. Johnson, Cleveland C. C., and Mrs. L. E. Beall, Uniontown, 107, 22—81; I. R. Robeson, Oak Hill, and Mrs. F. J. Lanaster, Woodland, 98, 14 —82; Spencer Waters, Apawamis, and Miss A. D. McCague, Sewickley, 92, 10—82; H. W. Ormsby, South Shore, and Miss Lucy Price, Portsmouth, N. H., 104, 21—83; C. M. Wells, Louisville, and Mrs. J. Rae Brookline, 100, 22—78; P. S. McLaughlin, Scarsdale, and Miss Elinor Gates, Nassau, 89, 5—84; the Rev. T. A. Cheatham, Pittsburgh, and Mrs. P. M. Shaw, Englewood, 98, 13—85; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Lesh, Braeburn, 107, 22—85; C. L. Becker, Woodland, and Mrs. I. S. Robeson, Oak Hill, 103, 17—86; Charles Fletcher, Bellevue, and Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Boston, 105, 19—86; W. L. Milliken, Hyannisport, and Mrs. C. M. Wells, Southbridge, Mass., 101, 15—86.

First Round of Pinehurst Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 6.—The first round in the women's singles of the Pinehurst tennis championship was played today. Summary:

Miss Ruth Stephenson, North Fork, beat Miss Ethel Mitchell, Knollwood, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Olivia Flint, Munson, Mass., beat Miss Elinor Gates, Nassau, 6—7, 6—4, 6—4; Mrs. C. R. Hendricks, First Regiment Tennis Club, beat Miss Cora Danforth, North Fork, 6—3, 6—0.

Wittpenn Rutgers Five's Captain.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 6.—John N. ("Mike") Wittpenn has been elected Captain of the Rutgers basket ball team for next year. He is the first man elected, in his second year. His work was the outstanding feature of the team's play this year. Twenty of the Rutgers squad of twenty-five men will be lost by graduation this year.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC NEWS.

Two veterans joined the Columbia baseball squad at practice yesterday and raised the hopes for a successful season. Reynolds Benson, former basket ball Captain and last year a heavy-hitting outfielder on Coach Coakley's nine, will again try for a position. Several weeks ago he announced that he would not be able to play baseball this Spring. Joseph H. Riseley, a substitute outfielder last year, who has been with the track team all Winter and who entered several of the events at the intercollegiate meet on Saturday night, also reported to Coach Coakley yesterday.

Columbia regards tonight's swimming meet with Princeton as the most important of the season because it probably will decide whether the Blue and White team will have a chance to contest with Yale for championship honors. The relay race should be the most important event. Last week Princeton sung up a new intercollegiate record for this 600-foot relay swim.

Columbia will have the first football practice next Fall nearly two weeks before college reopens, according to an announcement last night by Coach T. Nelson Metcalf. He will call out all candidates on Sept. 18, and this will give him three weeks before the first game with Hamilton College, on Oct. 7. The second of the football mass meetings will be held tonight under the direction of Coach Metcalf, and he will outline his system of work for next Fall.

Columbia's rifle squad ran up 981 points last week in the shoot against Williams. R. E. Pickett, a sophomore, turned in a perfect card of 200 points. The other scores were J. Richardson, 197; W. G. Fogg, 196; J. Condon, 196; J. E. Geisler, 193.

LEWIS THROWS SEVEN MEN.

Weak Opponents for Strangler in Garden Wrestling Bouts.

Strangler Lewis, who agreed to throw four wrestlers in an hour or forfeit $500 to each, kept his agreement last night in Madison Square Garden. Lewis or the management increased the number to seven, but as Announcer Joe Humphreys told the spectators, none of them were champions. Lewis disposed of the whole lot in about twenty minutes.

The first victim was Hans Fuerst, who lasted exactly two minutes, when his shoulders were pinned to the mat with a body hold. Soon after Albert Miller was introduced he was downed with a body hold in the record time of three seconds.

A number of finished bouts preceded the main feature. In the first Yousef Hussani threw Charles Olson of Sweden in seventeen minutes with a waist and body hold. Dr. Roller had his hands ful with Tommy Draah, the Hollander, in the next contest. This bout lasted thirty-nine minutes before the American got his opponent down with a toe hold and head scissors.

Zbyszko threw Hans Assam in four minutes. The victor had almost forty pounds the better of his opponent in weight. Zbyszko won the contest with a reverse body hold. George Sandelli lasted two minutes and ten seconds with Yousef Hussani. This bout was an added attraction.

RIGID AMATEURISM STAND.

Power Boat Association to Decide Individual Cases on Merits.

The interpretation of the rule of the American Power Boat Association defining an amateur in motor boat racing is a matter that is engaging the attention of the racing commission of the association. That organization has set its face against professionalism in motor boat racing, and especially as regards the sanctioned races of the association. Its rule on the subject reads, in part, as follows:

"No person who has followed the sea as a means of livelihood, (except naval officers or members of naval militia) or who has accepted remuneration for services in handling or serving on a yacht or motor boat * * * shall be considered an amateur."

In a race held on South Jersey waters last season, the winning boat was steered by a man who was employed by one of the owners of the boat as chauffeur. The man was a member in good standing of a regularly organized motor boat club, and was himself a part owner of the boat, and received no pay for racing it. Nevertheless, a protest was entered against him, because of the fact that he was employed by one of the owners.

The decision

MISS BJURSTEDT WINS AT TENNIS

Defeats Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver in Straight Sets in Heights Casino Tournament.

VICTORY FOR MISS HANDY

But Miss Florence Sheldon Almost Defeats Her In Closely Contested Three-Set Match.

The feature match in the women's tennis tournament, which started at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday, was between Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the indoor and outdoor champion, and Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver. The former won in straight sets at 6—3 and 6—4, but the play of Miss Bjurstedt was hardly up to her true standard in her first tournament match of the year. Had Mrs. Weaver been stronger in her placing the Norwegian expert might have experienced difficulty in gaining the victory.

Even as it was, Mrs. Weaver gave a good account of herself in the early part of each set, but the accurate placing of Miss Bjurstedt was more than she could successfully compete against. The champion was by no means as sure of her drives as is usually the case and many of them were netted and in the long rallies Mrs. Weaver frequently won the point by forcing her opponent to an error. The marked difference between the two contestants was in court-covering ability, and here Mrs. Weaver was weakest. Once she had been drawn out of position, even the least bit, it was easy for Miss Bjurstedt to pass her. Mrs. Weaver could not make the quick recoveries necessary for a return.

In the first set Miss Bjurstedt started out well by taking her own service and then breaking through that of Mrs. Weaver for a love game. Even though the champion was not playing her best tennis, it seemed as if she was going to have little difficulty in defeating Mrs. Weaver. The realization of this by Mrs. Weaver spurred her on to renewed effort, and she took the third game on Miss Bjurstedt's service, the latter losing points by twice serving double faults. The winning point was a neat placement that slipped tantalizingly by Miss Bjurstedt. Mrs. Weaver surprised the gallery by taking a love game and she assumed the lead when she won the fifth game of the set.

The rally was short lived, for Miss Bjurstedt ran out the set by winning the next three games, Mrs. Weaver scoring only five points in all.

For four games of the second set each player won on service and then Miss Bjurstedt broke through when she took a deuce game. She won her own service and made it a love game, so that the score of games was 4—2. Mrs. Weaver, though she played pluckily, could not do better than to win her own service in the succeeding games, and Miss Bjurstedt took the set at 6—4.

Miss Edith Handy had a hard three-set match with Miss Florence Sheldon, and won at 6—8, 6—2, and 8—6. The first set, which went to Miss Sheldon, was brilliantly contested. In the second set, however, she was easy prey for Miss Handy, who drew her out of position frequently, and then scored an ace by clever placement. Miss Sheldon recovered somewhat in the third set, forcing it to deuce by a game which she won at 9—7. The next game also went to deuce, but Miss Sheldon lost, and was defeated in the deciding game at 4—1. The summary:

Singles. First Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. F. Weaver, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Edith Handy defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 6—8, 6—2, 8—6; Mrs. Frederick Schmits defeated Miss Della Torre, 4—6, 7—5, 7—5; Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Morrison, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. Cassebeer won from Mrs. Shattuck by default.

SECTIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

Eastern Doubles Begin July 24—Western Event Starts Aug. 5.

The dates for two of the national championship sectional doubles tournaments were announced yesterday by George T. Adee, President of the United States National Tennis Association.

The Eastern doubles will be decided at the Longwood Club, Boston, beginning Monday, July 24. The Western doubles and the preliminary championship matches will be played at the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill. The Western doubles will begin Saturday, Aug. 5. The preliminary, with the eight sectional winners, will be played Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Aug. 16, 17, and 18.

The Pacific Coast Association will name its own date, probably about July 1. The other sectional dates will be named next week at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tennis Association.

NO TRUCE IN SONG WAR.

Mrs. Belmont Refuses to Talk and Miss Dressler Works on Gown.

There was no "dallying" anywhere yesterday with the "Russian Leather Ballet" of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's operetta "Melinda and Her Sisters," which she has been trying to obtain from Miss Marie Dressler, who, as "Mrs. John Pepper," was the leading lady in "Melinda."

Mrs. Belmont, refreshed after her rest over Sunday, was at her suffrage headquarters, 13-15 East Forty-first Street, and remained there all day despite the storm. To all requests for a statement she made the same reply, in amiable tones: "I have nothing to say. Let Miss Dressler do the talking."

Herbert Reeves, Mrs. Belmont's lawyer, of 55 Liberty Street, was found to be always out when a request for a statement was made at his office. Miss Elsa Maxwell, who wrote the lyrics and composed the music for "Melinda and Her Sisters," said: "It is absolutely too small a matter. I have nothing to say about it."

Miss Dressler received many congratulatory letters and telephone messages concerning the "Ballet Russe," the name of the song the music of which Mrs. Belmont has demanded of her, but she was equally unconcerned yesterday and gave all her attention to a "dream" of a gown in lavender and silver which she had made herself to wear to a dance last night. The "Ballet" does not appear in the published words or music of the operetta.

$11,000 FOR WAR ORPHANS.

Contributions Reported for the Orphelinat des Armees.

The City of New York Committee of the Orphelinat des Armées, working for the benefit of the fatherless children of France, of which Miss Luisita A. Leland is Chairman, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Secretary, and Mrs. Borden Harriman, Treasurer, reported yesterday that more than $11,000 had been received to date.

The committee acknowledges the recent receipt of the following contributions:

Henry T. Sloane	$50	C. Weiss	$10
Miss H. C. Alexander	100	Mrs. J. Bulkley	50
E. H. Kidder	219	Miss G. H. Potter	26
Mrs. E. S. Auchincloss	25	John L. Wilke	25
Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hoe	75	Mrs. G. W. Curtis	75
		Mrs. R. Hogg	75

Pledges of donations should be sent to the Treasurer, care of the Colony Club, 564 Park Avenue, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

Hello, St. Nicholas and Academy.

The opening of two new telephone exchanges was announced yesterday in the Spring directory of the New York Telephone Company, which appeared in light fawn color and larger than any previous number. The new exchanges are St. Nicholas and Academy, many of the telephone subscribers hitherto in the Audubon exchange being now in the former and many of the subscribers from the Riverside exchange in the latter. The new directory contains 377,000 listings and 872 pages, and will have a circulation of 695,000 copies. These figures show a gain within a year of approximately 27,000 names and 85,000 copies. Including the suburban directories, 967,200 telephone directories will be circulated in the metropolitan territory this Spring. The New Jersey directory will contain 123,000 listings.

URGE HOUGH'S PROMOTION.

Patent Lawyers Ask President to Put Him on Circuit Bench.

A petition in favor of the promotion of Judge Charles M. Hough to the vacancy on the Circuit Court bench left by the recent retirement of Judge E. H. Lacombe was sent yesterday to President Wilson by patent attorneys of the city. They said they represented large patent holding interests, the property rights of which were constantly before the local Federal courts, and they naturally felt a deep interest in the judges that must pass upon them. The petition added:

We respectfully submit that appointment to the Circuit Court of Appeals should be by way of promotion from the Bench of the District Court, to the end that on appeal patent cases will be ruled upon by Judges experienced by reason of their work in the trial courts in this important department of the law.

In the instant case, we strongly recommend to fill the vacancy now existing in the Appellate Court for the Second Circuit the appointment by way of promotion of the Hon. Charles M. Hough, who has most capably filled the position of District Judge in this district for the past ten years, and who would, we believe, for that reason more adequately meet the requirements of the position than would an appointee from the bar, without experience in the administration of the patent law.

The lawyers signing the petition included Samuel Owen Edmonds, J. Edgar Bull, Edmund Wetmore, Oscar W. Joffrey, Harry G. Kimball, Parker W. Page, Thomas J. Byrne, Hubert Howson, Alan N. Mann, Clarence D. Kerr, John Robert Taylor, Leonard H. Dyer, W. H. Davis, Arbn B. Marvin, Dean S. Edmonds, L. F. H. Betts, W. Houston Kenyon, Alan D. Kenyon, Richard Eyre, A. Parker Smith, Henry D. Williams, Clifton V. Edwards, Lawrence K. Sager, Julian S. Wooster, Emerson R. Newell, Chester T. Neal, Harry E. Knight, Alfred W. Kiddle, Wylie C. Margeson, Alfred Wilkinson, Park Benjamin, Arthur C. Fraser, Henry M. Turk, C. J. Sawyer, M. B. Philipp, P. B. Philipp, William A. Redding, T. Hart Anderson, Philip Farnsworth, Edwin J. Prindle, Warren H. Small, H. B. Brownell, John Hilliard, Charles Neave, Dyer Smith, Nicholas M. Goodlett, William B. Greeley, Charles C. Gill, C. Ellery Edwards, Jr., and Joseph L. Levy.

MITCHEL BACK, GRATIFIED.

Mayor Says People of Middle West Are Strong for Defense.

Mayor Mitchel returned yesterday from St. Louis, where he attended the convention of Mayors called last week to consider national defense.

"The convention was extremely successful, and had most gratifying results," said Mr. Mitchel. "In all 250 cities were represented, and 75 of these had Mayors present. Resolutions were adopted unanimously and copies sent to every Senator and Representative. The first steps to be taken will be to appoint committees in cities that have no committees, and the cities that have committees will begin at once a campaign of publicity."

The Mayor said the points to be covered in the educational campaign would be the questions of an adequate navy, ample coast defense, a mobile army, and mobilization of the organized physical resources of the nation.

"I was astonished," he continued, "at the enthusiasm both in Toledo and St. Louis for the entire program of our convention. The people of the Middle West agreed with us that we should have a navy equal to, if not stronger than, the first naval power. The people everywhere received our plans with enthusiasm. There was no division of sentiment on the question of sea power or universal training."

FEWER PRIVATE CHARGES.

Charitable Institutions Increase Number Publicly Paid.

Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler testified yesterday at the inquiry into the State Board of Charities at the Bar Association that an investigation which he made when he was in office showed that it was better to place children with religious institutions than with public institutions.

"We took the institutions where the employes received salaries," he said, "and estimated what it cost to maintain their inmates per capita, and we based our payments on that. We did not include the Catholic institutions, where the sisters got no pay, for there the cost of maintenance was reduced to a minimum."

W. R. Stewart, President of the State Board, was recalled to the stand, and produced records showing that in 1896 the charitable institutions cared for 27,910 public charges and 7,761 private charges, while in 1915 they cared for 35,871 public charges and 4,503 private charges.

Deputy Charities Commissioner Doherty remarked that the number of private charges had fallen off 50 per cent., while the public charges had increased 83 per cent.

"The public is doing the whole thing now," he said. "That shows how the present system is working."

The inquiry will be resumed this morning.

TWO FAVORITES AT PALACE.

Maurice and Irene Franklin Score Mightily This Week.

Not more than once a season does the Monday afternoon audience at the Palace applaud so loudly and so persistently as it did yesterday when Maurice had finished dancing the Apache dance with Florence Walton, treading those underworld measures which little Mitzi Hajos burlesques so delightfully in the first act of "Pom-Pom." Maurice and Walton return to vaudeville under the auspices of Miss Marbury, who has arranged every detail of setting and costuming in a most elegant manner. Of the men who dance the modern dances Maurice is the most skilful by far.

Miss Franklin varies her contribution to the program by making her first appearance in the aisle, dressed in the Quaker gray garb of the Palace ushers and there having a wordy encounter with an ostensible patron of the theatre, in the course of which she speaks disparagingly of the bill and recommends as a good lively show the new "Carmen" at the Metropolitan.

"Take it from me," says the usher, "Geraldine Farrar musta been the Masked Marvel. To see her kick a chorus lady in the snoot is an intellectual treat."

The Dollys enter the fourth week of their Palace engagement with their popularity at its height, and another effective contributor to the program is the limber Mr. Cooley. George Sidney, late of "The Show Shop," is out of his element in an indifferent sketch by Clara Lipman and Samuel Shipman.

Adjourns Trials of Eno Will Contest

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday adjourned the trials of the contests of the 1914 and 1915 wills of Amos F. Eno, who left an estate estimated at about $15,000,000, to March 27. The 1915 instrument leaves the residuary estate, about $7,000,000, to Columbia University, while the 1914 testament makes no bequest to the institution. Amos R. E. Pinchot, a nephew, together with other relatives, is contesting the later document, while Columbia has filed objections to the 1914 will. The case has gone to the Appellate Division on an appeal from a ruling of Surrogate Fowler denying the application of the attorneys for Columbia to have the contest tried out in the Supreme Court before a jury.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Brandon Tynan, who is appearing in his own play, "The Melody of Youth," at the Fulton, will play Hamlet in Herman Hagedorn's Shakespearean masque, which will be a feature of the William Winter testimonial at the Century next Tuesday afternoon. Chrystal Herne will be the Ophelia of the scene.

Edna Archer Crawford has been engaged for the title role of "Hedda Gabler" when the Ibsen drama is given at a special performance at the Globe Monday afternoon, March 20, for the benefit of the Blue Cross Fund.

James K. Hackett, who is recovering from an attack of the grip, will not be able to resume his engagement in "Macbeth" at the Criterion tonight, but his doctors think he will be sufficiently recovered to appear tomorrow night.

David Hochstein, Olive Fremstad, and Ernest Schelling will be the guest stars at the next Sunday night concert at the Hippodrome.

The next big benefit for the Actors' Fund will be the vaudeville show at the Century Sunday night, March 19. A. Paul Keith, E. F. Albee, and Martin Beck will donate the services of their most popular stars for the program.

John Mason, who had been out of the cast of "Common Clay" for a week on account of illness, returned last night.

COLUMBIA TO GIVE M. D. TO WOMEN

Trustees Vote to Admit Them to P. & S. When Medical Buildings Are Altered.

$4,000,000 BUDGET FOR 1917

More Than 100 Instructors to Receive Salary Increases—Gifts to University.

Columbia University Trustees at their meeting yesterday afternoon voted to admit women as students in the College of Physicians and Surgeons as soon as the present medical school buildings can be adapted for the proper accommodation of women. The Trustees also announced that it will cost more than $4,000,000 to operate the university next year. According to the new budget more than 100 of the teaching staff will receive increases in salary.

Since 1889 efforts have been made by women to induce the university to open the medical school to women. The entering wedge came with the decision five years ago of Professor James C. Egbert, Director of the Summer session, to offer certain medical courses during the Summer to which women might be admitted. The number of these was at first very limited, but each Summer in the last few years the number of courses has rapidly increased and many women seized this opportunity to study under some of the medical school faculty.

Stiffen Entrance Requirements.

The Trustees also voted that, contingent upon funds being provided and suitable hospital arrangements made, the curriculum be extended from four years to five years. The purpose of this change is to relieve the pressure upon the premedical student which is due to the overcrowded conditions of the present curriculum, and to insure that each student shall have, before receiving the degree of M. D., one entire year of practical work in an approved hospital.

It was provided that after July 1, 1918, the minimum entrance requirements, instead of being, as now, the successful completion of any two years of work in a college or scientific school, should be the completion of college work in all respects equivalent to that required of undergraduates in Columbia College who are following the combined college and medical school course. This requirement will include college work in physics, biology, chemistry, (including organic and inorganic,) English, and modern languages.

Budget of $4,087,701.

For the year 1916-17 the university will require $4,087,701.10 for current expenses. This is an increase of $158,-306.72 over the budget of the present academic year. Part of the increase is due to the raising of the salaries of many of the professors and other members of the Faculty. The increase of the university fees which was adopted last year at the university in part permits of the advance over this year's cost of administration.

The total budget represents the amounts appropriated for all of the departments of the university and associated institutions. The total appropriations for the work carried on by the University Corporation itself amounted to $3,148,247.10, being an increase of $158,306.32 over the appropriations for the current year. Of this sum, $2,302,-283.35 is appropriated for educational administration and instruction; $276,035 for the care of the buildings and grounds, $124,483.75 for the library, $66,170 for the business administration of the corporation, $48,580 for annuities, $111,940 for taxes and other charges, $118,475 for interest on the corporate debt, and $100,000 for the redemption fund on account of the principal of the debt. To these totals are added the additional amounts appropriated for next year by Teachers College, $773,815; by Barnard College, $119,521, and by the College of Pharmacy, $46,618.

Gifts to the University.

The gifts announced included:

$10,000 from the East River Homes Foundation, for tuberculosis work at the Vanderbilt Clinic.

18,000 francs from A. Barton Hepburn, for the purchase of an unusually valuable collection of works on the French language and literature.

$2,000 anonymously, to establish a research fellowship in the Department of Chemical Engineering.

$300 anonymously, to be applied toward the work in choral music.

$125 from Dr. Nathan Sulzberger, for the purchase of research equipment for the Department of Chemical Engineering.

Apparatus for use in cancer research, from Edward P. McMurtry of New York.

Equipment for use in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, from the Gas Engine and Power Company, the Charles L. Seabury Company, and the Ingersoll-Rand Company.

To the list already announced of professors to retire on June 30 next, there is to be added Professor Henry S. Redfield of the faculty of law, who has been ill.

Salaries of officers now in service were increased in the case of twenty-five professors, thirteen associate professors, twenty-four assistant professors, thirty-eight instructors, and two lecturers.

The following advancements in grade were made by the trustees:

Promotions in Faculty.

From Associate Professor to Professor—Messrs. Erskine, (English,) Lawrence, (English,) and Pegram, (Physics.)

From Assistant Professor to Associate Professor—Messrs. Agger, (Economics,) Beans, (Chemistry,) Burnside, (Mechanics,) Freas, (Chemistry,) Hollingworth, (Psychology,) Mason, (Music,) Metzger, (Chemical Engineering,) Ogilvie, (Geology,) Pike, (Physiology,) and Stowell, (International Law.)

From Associate or Instructor to Assistant Professor—Messrs. Bastedo, (Clinical Medicine,) Guernsey, (Classical Philology,) Mohre (Electrical Engineering,) and Williams (Physiology.)

William A. Boring, now Associate in Design, was appointed to be Professor of Design and placed in full charge of the work of design in the School of Architecture.

Walter R. Mohr, B. S., was appointed to be Chief Clerk of the University.

To be Professor in Law in succession to Professor George W. Kirchway, who withdraws from the service of the university on June 30, 1916, Professor Underhill Moore of the University of Chicago was appointed. Mr. Moore is a native of New York City and was graduated from Columbia College in 1900 and from the Law School in 1902.

Roger Howson, A. M., now bibliographer, was appointed to be Assistant Librarian.

The Rev. Hudson Stuck, Archdeacon of the Yukon, was appointed baccalaureate preacher at the commencement of 1916.

Henry A. E. Chandler, now Professor of Economics in the University of Arizona, was appointed to be Associate Professor of Economics in succession to the late Professor Edward Van Dyke Robinson.

Carl W. Larson, M. S., now Professor of Dairy Husbandry in Pennsylvania State College, was appointed Assistant Professor of Agriculture.

The following leaves of absence were granted for the next academic year:

For the Whole Year—Professors Fullerton, (Philosophy,) Hirth, (Chinese,) and Jordan, (Romance Languages.)

For the Winter Session—Professors Berkey, (Geology,) Fite, (Mathematics,) Hill, (Kindergarten Education,) Krapp, (English,) Latham, (Oral English,) and Ruger, (Educational Psychology.)

For the Spring Session—Professors Baker, English Language and Literature,) Hayes, (History,) Keyser, (Mathematics,) Maltby, (Physics,) H. L. Moore, (Political Economy,) Odell, (English,) Perry, (Greek,) Sachs, (Secondary Education,) F. D. Sherman, (Architecture,) Munroe Smith, (Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence,) Wendell, (Physics,) Woodbridge, (Philosophy,) and Miss Mabie P. Weeks, (English.)

For the Winter or Spring Session—Professors Bigelow, (Biology,) McFarlane, (Georgraphy,) and Van Arsdale, (Household Arts.)

An exchange of academic service between Professor Keyser of the Department of Mathematics and Professor M. W. Haskell, head of the Department of Mathematics in the University of California, was approved, to be effective during the Winter session of the next academic year.

TO RETIRE 3 BATTLESHIPS.

The Alabama, Ohio, and Georgia May Be Used by Reserves.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The battleships Alabama, Ohio, and Georgia are to be stricken from the navy roster as real fighting units and probably will end their days as training ships for the naval reserve. This was the assertion made today by several officers of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

One of the officers asserted that the battleships, "despite their excellent condition, are obsolete and serve no purpose other than to retard the progress and impair the efficiency of first line ships."

The Alabama, flagship of the reserve fleet, and the Ohio, are at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The Georgia is now on her way to the local yard to join the reserve fleet.

The Alabama was laid down twenty years ago and is a 12,000-ton ship. The Ohio and Georgia, built a few years later, are virtually the same size and carry similar armaments.

CITY BREVITIES.

Louis K. Anspacher will address the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue, on Saturday evening, on "The Drama as a Social Force."

John S. Bennett, 31 years old, a policeman attached to the Macdougal Street Station, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in his home at 305 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx. Bennett was appointed to the force on April 19, 1910, and had a clean record.

Through the courtesy of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company an exhibition of transcontinental telephony will be given next Thursday evening, March 9, 1916, to the members of the Western Union Educational Society, at the latter's rooms, 24 Walker Street, New York. This will be preceded by a beefsteak dinner and entertainment, at 7:30 P. M.

Judge Learned Hand sentenced yesterday to two years' imprisonment in the Women's State Prison at Jefferson City, Mo., Mrs. Katharine Brand, who kept a "manicure" establishment in a Nassau Street office building. She was convicted of having violated the white slave law by bringing to this city her 17-year-old niece, Annie Planner, from Dayton, Ohio.

Pasquale Caruso, an aged and crippled plasterer, who could not stand being ridiculed for his Charlie Chaplin walk, was arraigned before Magistrate Geismar in the Coney Island Court yesterday and held without examination on a charge of murdering Joseph Certona, a contractor, on Sunday. Caruso killed Certona with a blunderbuss, after having been driven out of his senses by the gibes of the contractor's children.

TO-NIGHT
SUFFRAGE BALL
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Dance Music by 71st Regiment Band.
SEE THE
GRAND MARCH
OF THE SUFFRAGE STATES
(Arranged by R. H. Burnside)
With SOUSA AND HIS BAND
and Entire Hippodrome Ballet of 500
(Courtesy of Charles Dillingham)
Tickets (incl. hat checks) 50c.
On sale at 663 Fifth Avenue and Madison Square Garden.

Schola Cantorum
Chorus of 200 trained voices.
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor.
CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT 8:15,
Music of Poland, Russia, France, Germany, Finland, England, America, with
NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCH.
SOLOISTS:
MINNIE SOVELLI (Soprano)
BERNARDO OLSHANSKY (Baritone)
Seats $2 to 50c. at Box Office.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., Spec'l Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Butterfly. Farrar, Fornis; Botta, De Luca. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Kurt, Mason; Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 1:30, Meistersinger. Gadski; Mattfeld; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3.) Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos; De Luca, Damasco, Didur. Cond., Baragnoli.
Next Mon. at 8, Aida. Rappold, Homer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott, Rossi. Cond., Bavagnoli.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Friday Aft., 2:30, Carnegie Hall,
AN ORCHESTRAL PROGRAM
Next Saturday Eve., 8:15, Carnegie Hall,
All RICHARD STRAUSS
PROGRAM.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

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By CLARENCE EDDY,
America's Greatest Organist, Assisted by
MADAME JULIA HEINRICH
Prima Donna Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Co.
Wednesday Evening, March 8th, 1916,
At Eight Fifteen
Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church,
Tompkins Av. & McDonough St., Brooklyn.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Gala Benefit | Carnegie Hall,
French Musicians | March 15th, 8:15.
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FLONZALEY QUARTET
GRANADOS
MURATORE
TRIO DE LUTECE
STOJOWSKI
SCHELLING
Tickets at Carnegie Hall. Donations may be sent to Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, Treasurer, 32 East 36th St.

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AEOLIAN HALL
8th Concert To-Night at 8:15.
Assisting Artist—RUDOLPH GANZ.
Seats, $2 & $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.
Aeolian Hall, Mar. 9th, at 8:15—3d Concert
N. Y. CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
Directors—Carolyn Beebe, Gustave Langenus.
Seats on sale at Box Office and Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 8 East 34th St. (Steinway Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL | This Afternoon at 3. | PIANO RECITAL
HAROLD HENRY
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Baldwin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., March 11, at 3.
Modern Composers Recital
Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., March 12, at 3.
E D D Y BROWN The Sensational Violinist
Popular Programme
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, MONDAY AFT., MAR. 13, at 3.
First New York Recital.
MAUDE FAY
KURT SCHINDLER at the Piano (STEINWAY).
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Mrs. Herman Lewis.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3.
The Brazilian Pianist
NOVAES
GUIOMAR
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Weber's, 29th St. & B'way, 12 to 11 P. M.
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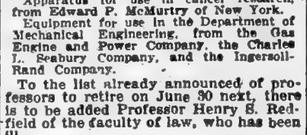
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LAST 11 NIGHTS LAST
4 MATINEES
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."
LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinee Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
"Scores great success"—World
The Heart of Wetona
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
SPEC'L MAT. TODAY at 2:15
NO MATINEE TOMORROW ON ACOUNT OF ASH WEDNESDAY.
Last Week at This Theatre. | Moves Monday, Mar. 20, to Empire Theatre.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger present
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hall Caine's Dramatic Sensation,
MARGARET SCHILLER
Seat Sale Starts TODAY, 9 A. M., for SIR HERBERT TREE'S production, "KING HENRY VIII.," beginning TUES., MAR. 14. Eves. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC | Also New Amsterdam Theo. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
In the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, Broadway & 43 St. Evgs. 8:25. Matinee Tomorrow & Saturday 2:30.
MITZI in "POM-POM"
"'Pom-Pom' is a joyous light opera with irresistible rythms."—Eve. Telegram.

LAUGH
AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU WHEN YOU SEE
MRS. FISKE
IN
ERSTWHILE SUSAN
GAIETY THEATRE NOW

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.
FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evgs. 8:15. Popular Mat. Tomorrow 2:15
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy,
"THE MELODY OF YOUTH"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CRITERION THEATRE
Owing to Mr. Hackett's continued illness, no performance will be given until further notice.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
The Boomerang
LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:15 SHARP. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
The COHAN REVUE 1916
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.
ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
FAIR AND WARMER
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
ABE MAWRUSS
POTASH PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
COMMON CLAY
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP, LOOK, LISTEN."
PARK Columbus Circle, 59th. Evenings 8:15. POP. PRICE MAT. TOM'W 2:15.
New Comic Opera. 5
ROAD TO MANDALAY

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THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
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1st Exclusive Uptown Showing TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre
WM. S. HART in "Hell's Hinges."
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NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
MAT. TODAY 10c & 15c.
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CORT 48th St., near Broadway. Eve. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
Next Week Booth Theatre
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"It is well timed and exceedingly clever."—World.
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WILLIE COLLIER in "Wife and Auto Troubles" and a big psychological drama,
"THE MORAL FABRIC"
IRVING PL. THEATRE | Tonight 8:15 and Sat. Mat. 2:15.
"Das Wirthshaus zur Stadt Petrograd." Wed., Fri. & Sat. Eve. 8:15, "Der Widerspenstigen Zaehmung" (The Taming of the Shrew) from William Shakespeare. Thurs. Eve. 8:15, "Robert Tanzt Walzer."
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47TH ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1.
Irene Franklin & Burton Green, Dolly Sisters, Albert Whelan, George Sidney & Co., others, and Maurice & Walton.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 9th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15 ALL SEATS RESERVED
"THE SYSTEM," Elsie White, Arthur Havel & Co., others. Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 50c, 75c.
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Special—BURTON HOLMES Travel Pictures.
Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evgs. 6:45. Mat. Sat.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS 50c-$1
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BEN WELCH AND HIS BURLESQUERS
OLYMPIC EAST 14TH Matinees Daily
Military Maids Extra Attraction Joe Bernstein & Kid Griffo
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. MAE MURRAY in "It's Love & Yo Hoig" Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, Frankie Ward in "For the Defense"

Punch & Judy 45th, E. of B'way | Charles Hopkins 113 TIMES | Mrs. Hopkins
"It's a Summons, Matey" !!!
Treasure Island
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Tel. 1266 Circle.
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—COMBINED CAPACITY 5,000—
Prices 10c, 15c, 25c—11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Today—Mildred Gregory in "According to Law." Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.

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Supper & Dancing. | Tea Saturday, 4 to 6.
Adm. Free 6 to 9 table d'hote Dinner $1.50, and a la carte. Skating at Tea, Dinner and Supper. Table reservations, Din., Sup. Tel. 8385—Bryant.
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Carnival on Ice and Masquerade Ball. Spring Fashion Show and The Great Baggesen.

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Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1.50
—SEATS NOW UP TO EASTER—
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People
Sousa & His Band | Sensational Ice Ballet | Novelties
Staged by B. H. Burnside.
SUN.—Frumstad, Schelling, Sousa.

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Nutrition and digestion depend upon the quality of food and how it is prepared. The Menu at Rector's carries the best the market affords, and the food is prepared by chefs whose knowledge of the culinary art is unexcelled.
Our Special Dinner at $1.50 a cover, served in the Ballroom from 6 to 9, is unequaled by any restaurant in or out of New York City.
On the main floor, Dinner a la carte, where dancing begins at 9:30.
Two orchestras, two entertainments—one on either floor—together with beautiful surroundings, excellent service, and a distinctive atmosphere, make our patrons' nightly visits to Rector's long and pleasantly remembered. Let us entertain you and your friends this evening.
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BROADWAY 73d to 74th St
17 STORIES
1400 ROOMS
ALL OUTSIDE
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Club or a la Carte Breakfasts served in rooms without extra charge or service.
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FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
Special Rates by Month or Season (Board $10.50 per week.)
Single Rooms with running water and shower .....$1.50 per day
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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,900 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 606, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...86 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916.

THE FLAG ON THE CAPITOL.

The McLemore resolution, warning Americans from embarking on armed belligerent ships, will be debated in the House of Representatives for four hours today. Then it will be beaten, as it would have been beaten days ago, if there had not been so much cowardly fear, such subservience to alien and malignant prompting among too many Representatives. The vote will be a list of Americans and anti-Americans. It will record, too, how many Democratic Representatives choose to stand with the President and the country against the arch contriver of Democratic defeat, "just passing through Washington." The vote will be scanned eagerly. It will be remembered by the voters in November.

The smashing of the McLemore resolution will mean the abandonment by Congress of its effort to take into its hands the part in foreign affairs that belongs constitutionally to the President. It will mean that an undoubted American right is not to be surrendered. It will give notice to Germany that Congress, that the American people, are one with the President in the firm assertion of that right. It will restore, in some measure, to Americans their sense of self-respect.

In the two hours of the debate which the Americans, the opponents of this slinking and hare-hearted measure, will have, they will be wise to shun partisanship, to speak the words of loyalty, of patriotism, of Americanism, for which a saddened and shamed people waits so anxiously. For what must Americans think of themselves, of their country, after these days, these months, of humiliation? If they were Southwest Africans they could not have been treated much more contumeliously. The catalogue of insolences and outrages, the virtual setting up here of a foreign Government, plot on plot, crime on crime; the attempted poisoning of the public mind, the central plant of lies—these things are as bitter to remember as to a brave man the memory of treacherous blows given in the dark.

The culminating step in this cumulation of affronts, injuries, and dishonors was the effort to subject Congress to a foreign will and purpose. The figures in this story of shame are only too visible. A combination of aliens by birth and aliens in spirit, a detestable junta of sedition, strove to turn Congress against the President, palsy the Government, exhibit it in the eyes of the world as impotent. America was to be all apology and gooseflesh, too mean to feel, too weak to resent injury.

This spectacle is to end today. Before the curtain falls the Americans in the House will speak, we hope, the manly resentment, the passionate loathing of the American people at the violations and intended violations of their laws, their rights, their principles. There is an America yet, faithful to liberty and law, resolute to defend republican self-government, so marred of late at Washington, true, to the uttermost, to the American flag, which will be run up today on the Capitol.

LA FOLLETTE'S BOOMERANG LAW.

The La Follette Seamen's act illustrates anew the difference between expectation and realization. The law which was to raise the conditions of employment of Americans on the seas and compel all other nations trading with the United States to adopt similar standards took effect Saturday amid the explanations of its sponsors that the law fails in its benevolent purpose because it is not administered as enacted. There is some basis for Mr. FURUSETH'S remonstrance. Embarrassed by the conflict between the interests of steamship owners and sailors, the Government tried to carry water on both shoulders and fell between two stools, so to speak. It was open to the Government to stand on the letter of the law and please one side, or to soften the statute in an effort to please the other side. It has succeeded in pleasing neither.

The steamship owners who feared disaster under the conditions of the time when the law was passed have been so amply fortified by the increase in freights that they are just now indifferent to the seamen's law, and, therefore, are as thankless as the seamen themselves for the evisceration of the act, which angers its sponsors. The process began with the ruling that the law did not apply to countries which have similar laws and which are in reciprocal relations with the United States. That excepted from the law practically all competitive countries and left the United States almost alone under the burdens of the law. For England, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Japan, and such British colonies as Canada, New Zealand, and New South Wales a way was shown through the meshes of the law. The language test was weakened in its construction, and was taken to mean that Chinese ships could employ Chinamen and Japanese ships Japanese. That meant no American ships could compete on the Pacific. Only last week the requirement that certain deck machinery was compulsory for American shipping was annuled under the threat that otherwise the shipping registered as American because of war conditions would return to its foreign registry.

In actual operation it developed that the seamen registering under the law were only 17 per cent. native Americans, and but 25 per cent. including naturalized citizens. The total of registered seamen under the law is 9,118, and there is scant hope of profit through the votes of the 2,500 who might vote if they would, but who are aggrieved by the very measure designed to please them, and who carry the votes of a larger labor class through sympathy. Of general benefit through the betterment of the conditions of safety at sea there remains hardly a trace. When conditions become more normal the evil effects of the law will become more apparent and the good effects no greater. A better example of bad legislation and its boomerang effects could hardly be named or desired.

WHY?

"I am glad," said Mr. BRYAN Sunday, "that we have in the White House today a man who wants peace and who is doing what he believes will lead to peace."

Then why did you desert him, run away from the Department of State, studiously spread the impression that his policy, less insistent at the moment you left than it had been when you signed letters declaring it to Germany, was likely to bring on war? Why are you striving with voice and pen and telegram and your tools in Congress to embarrass and defeat the President?

Peace! It is not peace you want, it is Mr. WILSON'S overthrow. He has the place which you think belongs to you.

THE CITY'S REBIRTH.

Only blind men, or those having eyes which see not, can fail to remark that the city is being made over. In all likelihood it is now taking its final form. It is visionary to imagine another transit improvement on any scale comparable with the dual subway. The state of the transportation art may change again as marvelously as in the substitution of cars for omnibuses, of cables for horses, and of electricity for steam. Flying machines are not beyond imagination, but they, or anything similar, must remain impracticable for the millions through the difficulties of financing. Public funds will not again be available for generations on any like scale. Neither private capital nor the city's credit can endure the repetition of the losses of the remaking of the city.

The recent tax assessment shows that comparatively small areas have suffered losses of tax valuations of tens of millions of dollars, and there is no reason to doubt that the private losses are larger. Those who considered themselves owners of the surest basis of credit have seen their equities pass into the possession of loaning institutions, which are reluctant proprietors. They have no use for the properties which have come into their possession in default of the loans which they would prefer to collect. Being unable to collect, they are unable to lend again, and the city is threatened with the loss of the support of the building loan funds of great institutions. Already it has lost the support of cheap capital. There has long been something ominous about the strength of the market for mortgage money. It has ranged around 6 per cent. rather than around 4, while taxes have been rising. That, added to the loss of capital by tens of millions, has put caution into the minds of the improvers of the city's central districts.

The outlook is brightened by the very badness of the situation. It is unendurable, and those most concerned have united for its betterment by those private methods which are swifter and surer than legislation. Those who created the new values, which happily are as conspicuous as the loss of old values, have banded for self-protection, which will act as protection of the city's tax resources, and which will relieve the woes of property owners by giving stability to values, and perhaps by restoring the old values to a large extent. There is nothing the matter with the city. These are growing pains, not the pains of disease or dissolution. All that is needed is such care as foresters give to trees and shrubs so that their growth may be directed as wanted. It was desired that the city should grow in concentric circles, like the trunk of a tree. Cities of normal growth are round. New York was abnormal in its growth. Its citizens could emigrate and enrich alien States, but the city could not overflow into New Jersey. Rivers prevented the millions of Manhattan from enriching the outer boroughs by filling their empty acres. The round subway will enable the city to round itself as it grows, and will create great values without compensating losses. Already substantial installments have been received on account, a mere earnest of better things to come. The trouble is now within the central borough. The problem here is to stop the losses while allowing the profits to run.

The most immediate point of attack is the prevention of such a calamity as befell lower Fifth Avenue, lower Broadway, and the old retail shop centres in the neighborhood of Sixth Avenue, and for a mile northward from Fourteenth Street. The loss there is small compared with the gains to Fourth and Fifth Avenues, but it is the larger values which now are threatened in the same manner. The new wholesale and retail districts on the two avenues comprise perhaps an eighth of the city's tax resources. Including the tributary cross streets, there may be between one and two billions of values in properties in danger of depreciation through overbuilding of a character which threatens destruction to near-by values.

The regulation of supply and demand by the forces which control them is the note of the earnest and influential appeal to "save New York." It is self-help of the most effective sort, a sort of first aid to the injured, preliminary to and supplementary to the official zone system soon to appear. The leaders of money are agreed that they will lend no more in the ways from which they and the city have suffered. The occupiers of buildings in the threatened area are agreed that they will not favor the products of those whose workpeople repel their customers, and they offer to supply custom to enable such workshops to make profits elsewhere. That will create demand for the unused accommodations in the abandoned district, and will give the city a sustained development instead of the alternations of splendor and decay which now show a diseased growth. This is a movement for conservation and protection, and against destruction which is none the less wanton because not malicious. It is a crusade against a demonstrated evil the repetition of which would be inexcusable. The zone plan will have a similar result, but its coming is delayed. Quick action is necessary, and can be supplied only by private initiative, such as is represented by the imposing list of merchants and financial institutions cooperating. The interest is broader even than that. Every taxpayer is interested, for the gain or the loss anywhere is reflected everywhere. The general tax rate is raised by the depreciation in restricted districts, and would be lowered by their betterment.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The new Secretary of War, Mr. NEWTON D. BAKER, will succeed to the office after both the army bills have been finished, and will therefore be able to avoid any disturbing controversy with either of the military committees. His first work will be to put into execution the plans upon which Congress has decided. His fitness for this is not to be doubted, as he possesses what may be called a talent for detail and has always been a hard and systematic worker. His reported lack of familiarity with military affairs he shares in common with most of his compatriots in civil life. That he will apply himself to his task with assiduity and with an open mind his record in public life clearly indicates. As Mayor of Cleveland he rendered excellent service.

He is a native of West Virginia and is still in the prime of life. His first training for public service was obtained as private secretary to WILLIAM L. WILSON. He could not have been associated in his young manhood with an abler or wiser statesman. What is still better, Mr. BAKER has been a consistent supporter of President WILSON, has warmly approved of both the military and the foreign policies of the Administration. He may, therefore, be counted on as a sympathetic and useful coadjutor of the President in this time of trial.

ON THE SUICIDE OF GHOSTS.

A phantom candidacy which deceives no one but its victims is still attributed to Senator SHERMAN of Illinois, Senator CUMMINS of Iowa, Senator LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin. They seem still to be under the hallucination that they are possible nominees for President. The Presidential primary is the dark chamber in which these ghostly candidacies squeak and gibber. Newspapers still print mischievously the divisions of "territory" among these Unrealists. Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Illinois, and so on, are apportioned among them.

They never had a chance, as everybody knows but themselves. They were but unfavorite Favorite Sons, set up only to be knocked down when the time comes for the actual candidate to be selected. They were not content to enjoy in peace even their little hour of pasteboard glory.

On Friday Senator CUMMINS, Senator LA FOLLETTE, Senator SHERMAN voted against tabling the Gore resolution. Thus did three ghosts commit suicide. If there be no unluck in even numbers, the name of Senator BORAH of Idaho should be added to that trio of the evanished, gone-up-the-spout, disappeared, deader than dead.

The next Republican candidate, whoever he may be, will be an American.

THE MILITIA PLAN.

In offering to the House of Representatives its laboriously constructed bill the Military Committee submits an explanation of its provision for the expansion and so-called federalization of the organized militia of the States. The explanation contains this paragraph, which is obviously intended to silence criticism of a project which seems purely political in its object, and will, if put into execution, tend to build up a gigantic political machine inevitably exercising great power in the future:

> The committee has no doubt of the constitutional authority of Congress to provide for the discipline, organization, training, and pay of the militia as is set forth in the bill accompanying this report. The framers of the Constitution evidently intended that the militia provided for in that instrument should be a national force and never had any doubt that Congress had full power to make it so.

The framers of the Constitution provided that the President of the United States should be Commander in Chief of the army and navy, "and of the "militia of the several States when "called into the actual service of the "United States." That provision is made in Article II., Section 2. In Section 8 of Article I. the power is bestowed on Congress to call forth the militia "to execute the laws of the "Union, suppress insurrections, and "repel invasions." In the next clause of the same section provision is made to empower Congress to organize, arm, and discipline the militia and govern such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, "reserving to the States respectively "the appointment of the officers and "the authority of training the militia "according to the discipline pre-"scribed by Congress." There can be no question that the second clause is dependent upon the first, and that the framers of the Constitution had in mind the use of the militia by the Federal Government only when there were insurrections to be quelled or invasions to be repelled. The proposed legislation will doubtless increase the size of the organized militia in many States, but it will not remove it from State control, and the experience of the War Department under the Dick law proves that the development of the National Guard to a high state of efficiency while it remains under State control is a very difficult, if not impossible, undertaking. We have hopes that in some States there may be a disposition to interfere as little as possible under the existing State laws with the Federal authority over the Guard, and the payment of the Guardsmen may tend to increase their military efficiency. But they will still be subject to duty as suppressors of riots in the States, and their management will always be more or less confused with State politics.

Mr. HAY and his fellow-committeemen remark that much has been said by well-meaning but superficial persons "about forty-eight little armies "commanded by forty-eight different "Generals and trained in forty-eight "different ways." But in spite of the superficiality the repetition of that familiar criticism of the federalization plan betrays, there still will be forty-eight little armies commanded by forty-eight Generals and trained according to the disposition of the officers and men to subject themselves to the rigors of army rule, because complete authority can scarcely be exercised by the officers of the army in the circumstances. Persons not generally accounted superficial, however, have expressed either strong disapproval of this plan of dubious federalization or doubt of its practicality, among them being President WILSON, ex-Secretary GARRISON, Major Gen. SCOTT, Chief of Staff; Judge Advocate General CROWDER, and Mr. HENRY L. STIMSON, who was Secretary of War in President TAFT'S Cabinet. It is too much to hope that Congress will reject this plan, but there is some promise of an adequate citizen army in the shred of Mr. GARRISON'S Continental Army plan which is retained in the bills of both houses. The President will have the power to make that vital.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Quarrel Seemingly Unnecessary.

It is truly lamentable that what should be, and in essential substance is, a comparison of the faults and merits marking two methods of caring for the city's dependent and delinquent children, should have been turned into bitter attacks on the characters and motives of the men who favor one or the other of the methods in question. For, really, the only thing the general public wants to know, the only thing in which it is interested, is not whether religious antagonisms are involved in the controversy that has arisen between certain State and municipal officials, but whether unfortunate children can be better reared and trained in what are called "institutions" or by "placing out" in the charge of persons who will bear to them in some sense and degree the relation of parents.

That is a serious and important question, and one that could be argued with calmness. That it should have been raised here, as it has been raised wherever social problems have received attention, is far from being, in itself, proof of a "conspiracy" against anybody or anything. And except among a few of those directly concerned, suspicions of a "conspiracy" do not exist, and the charges of one are heard with something more than incredulity. As for the main issue, there is no question at all that the tendency of modern, scientific philanthropy is away from the institutional plan and toward that of providing for each child a place of residence that shall be as much like a real home as possible.

The controversy would be vastly simplified—and sweetened—if those engaging in it would start, as they well might in the present state of common knowledge, with the admission that life in any "institution," no matter how well managed, is far from ideal for children. This admission would make needless any exciting attacks on, and defenses of, particular asylums. Even the best of them are and must be bad, according to almost indisputable authority, and there is no reason in the world why the now embroiled factions should not get amicably together in working out the details of a plan shown by experience to be full of promise. There would be nothing irreligious in doing so; on the contrary, it would enable us all the more easily to believe that the members of the now divided armies are exponents of the charity and good-will which all religions strive to inculcate.

He's Noble, But a Nuisance.

On such a day as yesterday was, and as today will be, every observer of our street traffic must have been filled with compassion for most of the horses still used in it. For that reason first, but not alone, everybody must also have felt an impatient longing for the good time to come when all urban transportation shall be done in mechanically propelled vehicles.

This is a period of transition. The automobile in its various forms has come, and its ultimate victory, in cities, over its animate rivals is assured, but the horses still linger, and, unfortunately for them and for the other inhabitants of cities, they linger, for the most part, not in the hands of those who understood them best and treated them most wisely and, therefore, most kindly, but in the hands of owners of financial resources so small that their first, if not one, thought is the avoidance of immediate expenditure.

Frequent shoeing is an expense from which such owners recoil, as they also do from the employment of skilled and experienced drivers. As a result, something like a majority of the remaining horses are driven by boys, and driven with their feet utterly unprepared except for the best conditions that city pavements ever offer. Those conditions are always trying enough for horses, but when a horse has to travel smooth pavements that are covered with snow or ice, his progression is in a state of constant pain and danger. Not only that, but he becomes by the slowness of his motion and the frequency of his falls the most serious disturber of urban commerce. To him most of our blockades and delays are due, and he is a nuisance for everybody as well as an object of pity for the decently tender-hearted.

Probably the time is not yet come for a peremptory and complete banishment by law of horses from our larger cities, but it is time to begin talking about the attainment of that much-to-be-desired end. Admittedly the horse is a noble animal, and the debt of the human race to him is simply incalculable. It is the poorest sort of payment, however, to keep him where he does not belong, now that a substitute servitor has been found, superior in many and very important respects.

Illuminating Tests Antiquated.

In determining to change legal requirements as to gas, the Public Service Commission has made wise recognition of the fact that what nowadays the public want and pay for in buying is heating capacity, not "candle power."

This is true not only as regards the various uses of gas for the direct and single purpose of raising temperature, but also when illumination is the object sought, as it still is not infrequently, in spite of the very general employment of electricity. Of those who use gas for light, hardly anybody is satisfied with its unassisted brilliancy, and none should be. The "mantle" made of refractory earths is a cheap and efficient improvement of the uncovered burner, and its utility depends alone on heat. With it the light-producing elements in gas are wasted, and worse than wasted, for they tend to clog the minute reticulations of the mantle and to reduce its "life."

It is to be regretted that, with the law as it is, the commission has been obliged to add heat qualifications to candle power instead of substituting them for it. In the interests of economy the direct lighting quality should be ignored altogether, for then it would promptly be omitted, as it costs a lot of money.

Questions for Pacifists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a question to ask of any pacifist, peace-at-any-price, anti-preparedness man who will answer. I ask it not in derision, but from a sincere desire for information. If we should ever be attacked by a strong nation—I know they say we will not, cannot be; but many things that "cannot happen," have happened in this war—what would the pacifists advise us to do?

One eminent pacifist, writing in a religious paper and speaking in all seriousness, says that if a strong nation should begin war upon us and set sail from either side across "the immense ocean that protects us," we would have time before his warships and transports got here "to erect forts and places of security." I ask, do you think that we would have time? And would it be right even then to erect "forts," which imply soldiers and guns and shooting—not peaceful things? And do you think that "places of security" large enough to hold us all and make us perfectly safe for an indefinite time could be built before the fleet got here?

The same gentleman says: "If a woman is seized by an enemy her 'legal protector' may 'seize' the enemy, 'but not so as to harm him!'" I don't quite see how that can be done. Can any pacifist explain this method of "seizing"? I am a little frightened. Will some kind "peace-at-any-price" orator say something that will make me feel safe?

A COUNTRY WOMAN.
Charlottesville, Va., March 2, 1916.

MORNING.

See, today's another day!
Yesterday was dreary,
But 'tis past, and shall we say
Morning finds us weary?

Nay, today the sunlight shines—
Yesterday 'twas raining;
Nature not for long repines—
Are we still complaining?

Ah, the things we meant to do!
Yesterday went fleetly,
But today, the long hours through
We can fill completely.

Yesterday we failed. Today
May effect a meeting
With Success, who, blithe and gay,
Waits to give us greeting!

BEATRICE BARRY.

'THE FLAG ON THE CAPITOL.'

From Readers Who Believe It Should Be the Stars and Stripes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How satisfying it is to note that an editorial such as yours of Sunday, "The Flag on the Capitol," by its sting of plain truth, has brought such a note of appreciation as that written by George P. Eustis in the Monday TIMES. It is incidents like this that help to restore our old-time confidence in the utter probity and the efficiency of the modern newspaper. In times like these we are now living through it is the scorn of the Eustises that constitutes the justification of the editors. If there is not much scorn there can be but little justification.

GEORGE FRENCH.
New York, March 6, 1916.

The Fight Against Disloyalty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please accept my heartfelt thanks for your splendid editorial articles, "The Flag on the Capitol," "A Whiteboy Senator," and "The Irish Race at a Hotel." They are certainly inspired and ring true. In these black days of disloyalty may the great NEW YORK TIMES, with its power for good, continue to fight for the American people.

RICHARD HENRY GATHING.
New York, March 5, 1916.

From Another Old Subscriber.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "The Flag on the Capitol," is the very best thing you ever wrote.

ALSO AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
New York, March 6, 1916.

"Ipse Dixit" in Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Was there ever before in this country a phenomenon of the popular mind so amazing as the Roosevelt obsession? In prevalence and persistency it exceeds the never-yet-accounted-for Blaine cult of a generation ago. "He says it" could not have sufficed so completely for the disciples of any ancient Greek philosopher as for the followers of Roosevelt today.

The lightest inquiry whether what Roosevelt says is truth his adorers resent as so much outright sacrilege. They will not tolerate even the hint that they would better use their own brains and eyesight. Roosevelt says the United States is today the most despised of all nations on earth. There is no other sign of America's having fallen to such degradation, but on Roosevelt's "ipse dixit" the unpatriotic slander echoes through Rooseveltian ranks from ocean to ocean. Roosevelt says that Wilson's diplomacy has been treated by Germany with utter contempt. In truth, no other nation ever yielded so much to purely diplomatic pressure as Germany has yielded to Wilson's notes, but Roosevelt worshippers are blind to the blazoned fact. As all but the Roosevelt crowd can see, President Wilson stands firm before the latest complication with Germany, prepared for any eventuality rather than abate any item of his demands for German respect to international law.

The faith of the Roosevelt idolaters runs even to the superstitious belief that their god is able to work miracles. I have just heard that one of the most eminent and judicious of Roosevelt's friends in the West solemnly affirms that if Theodore had been President in the White House when this European war broke out he would have needed to emit but a single roar and the Germans would have backed right out of Belgium.

NOLAN R. BEST.
New York, Feb. 25, 1916.

Alaskan Aero Mail Routes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the article in Sunday's issue on the aero mail routes for Alaska, recalls to mind some figures and a map which were furnished by the writer in 1913 to Flying, and published in its issue of April of that year, as well as The Literary Digest of April 22. The route outlined in the map of 1913 was from Skagway to White Horse, and down the Yukon to St. Michael's and Nome.

As far as it is known it is believed that the map of 1913 was the first that was submitted on this subject. If there were any earlier plans submitted it would be interesting to hear from them.

GERALD ELLIS CRONIN,
Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry.
Camp U. S. Troops, Laredo, Texas, March 1, 1916.

Canada and the American Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In our place of business we have merchants and manufacturers from Canada visit us. Within the past few days several have, to my surprise, informed us that in their city of Toronto upon any occasion where it was necessary to exhibit our flag at theatres, moving picture shows, &c., it was greeted with disdain and hisses. Can any of our Canadian brothers or cousins explain this? If it is a fact, is not our sympathy for Germany's opponents misplaced? I am very sorry to hear such statements made, and wonder if it is true that such a feeling prevails among a people we look upon as good neighbors and friends.

C. E. SWEENY.
New York, March 3, 1916.

In Praise of the Hurdy-Gurdy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A hurdy-gurdy, having just finished a short, snappy concert of recently published ragtime on the street just back of my apartment, has moved me to utterance. I understand that there is some sort of a society which has as its purpose the driving of street pianos off the thoroughfares. It seems to me that individuals with no better way of exerting their energies than by pestering Italian organ and piano grinders and by robbing poor folks of their omnipresent opportunity for hearing music will never feel at home in that place where they tell us the harp is to be used profusely. At any rate, here's to his majesty the Italian hurdy-gurdy grinder. May he live long and prosper!

B. B.
New York, March 3, 1916.

As a Chinaman Sees Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that your advertisers spend so much money offering imported things, and that your merchants put cards in their windows boasting that they only sell imported things? Is it because you Americans have no practical patriotism as well as no sentimental patriotism?

How do you and your many readers account for the American people buying so many imported things when you have just as useful domestic made things at less expense, especially at a time when you are all talking, reading, writing, and moving-picturing about protection and preparedness?

A CHINAMAN.
New York, March 4, 1916.

A Neglected Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me add my protest to that of "Nature Lover" against the flagrant neglect of Morningside Park. For the past ten years I have been a habitual walker in the park and have been pained by the lack of care which the paths, borders, grass, stairs, shrubbery, trees, and the generally disgraceful condition indicate.

Would it not be well to reduce salaries in higher positions and furnish money and men enough to maintain what should be a beautiful park?

A TAXPAYER.
New York, March 3, 1916.

"Pacificist" and "Pacifist."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Section 2, Page 4, of yesterday's edition of your paper the statement is made that neither "pacifist" nor "pacificist" is found in the Century and other dictionaries.

"Pacificist" is, however, found in the supplement to the Century Dictionary, while "pacifist" is not given at all.

F. McHALE.
Germantown, Penn., Feb. 21, 1916.

KOREA'S VAIN APPEAL.

R. W. Ritchie Adds Corroborative Details to the Hulbert Account.

Mountain Lakes, N. J., March 6, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inasmuch as there must be comparatively few individuals this side of the Straits of Shimonoseki possessing information that bears upon the issue of Mr. Homer B. Hulbert's statement of American policy in the case of Japan's absorption of Korea, may I not add to his detailed statement appearing in Sunday's TIMES such corroborative testimony as I am able to give out of first hand—though not nearly so complete—information?

I was in Korea during the months of October and November, 1905, serving in the capacity of correspondent. At that time Japan's mantle of diplomatic indirection was slipping more and more away from her clear purpose, which was to annex Korea. Seizure of immense tracts of land outside the city of Pyengyang, and even of Seoul itself, on the flimsy pretext of military necessity, had been accomplished. The "reform" of Korean currency by a Japanese Adviser to the Treasury already had brought thousands of native merchants to the brink of bankruptcy. The press of Tokio was clamoring to the Government to "assert a strong hand" in the affairs of the neighbor peninsula. Every foreigner in Seoul at all familiar with the Korean viewpoint and the attitude of the remnant of patriots still loyal to the Emperor shared with him the hope, almost amounting to conviction, that intervention to save the tottering sovereignty of the country must come from Washington. Did not the treaty between Korea and the United States guarantee such intervention?

The sudden departure from Seoul of Mr. Hulbert was, of course, common knowledge to foreigners and Japanese alike. Because of his confidential relations with the Emperor, of years' duration and merited by his many acts of service to ruler and subjects equally, the object of his trip to the United States was guessed by the Japanese. Doubtless he took no one outside of Mr. E. V. Morgan, American Minister, into his confidence, but I had not been in Seoul a week before E. H. Bethell, the fiery British editor of The Korea Daily News and champion of the Korean cause, told me Mr. Hulbert was bearing to President Roosevelt a direct appeal for protection from the Emperor. And right here is a point Mr. Hulbert does not touch in his statement: As he says, he was refused recognition by the Washington Government because he did not appear with formal credentials as a special emissary. The fact is the Emperor of Korea did not dare intrust his personal appeal to President Roosevelt, signed as it was by his personal seal, to a Korean armed with the exequatur of a special ambassador, because the Japanese would never have permitted such a messenger to leave the country. His arrest and the discovery of the imperial appeal would precipitate extreme action on Japan's part. Mr. Hulbert the Japanese did not dare intercept, but Mr. Hulbert, being an alien, could not be invested with the powers of a special ambassador. Later, the Emperor paid dearly for violating the rule of safety he adopted in Mr. Hulbert's case. The arrest of a native emissary to The Hague tribunal led to the last swift stroke of Japanese domination and the dethronement of the Emperor.

Because of his absence in Washington Mr. Hulbert did not see the drama set in Seoul on the night of Nov. 17, 1905. He did not hear, as I did, the tramp of infantry descending from the Japanese barracks to surround the palace and overawe with rifles the timorous people of the capital, while Marquis Ito went to the council chamber of the Korean Ministers, with a body guard of armed men, to force the signing of the treaty robbing the ancient empire of its prerogatives of sovereignty.

ROBERT WELLES RITCHIE.

Conquering Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That editorial of yours, "Conquering the Hours," is quite a perfect thing. The simplicity of your logic seems complete. You call the attention of your readers to the utterance of Frank Hayes, Vice President of the United Mine Workers, relating to the intention of that organization to secure the eight-hour day for the anthracite miners as it has already secured it for the bituminous, and its intention in the future to secure the four-hour day for all. Your comment is, "The irreducible minimum is in sight. Time will be conquered. Why work at all? 'No hours of labor' is the final and perfect platform."

I would like to say, not, I assure you, in a corrective spirit, but, if you will grant me the courtesy, for the information of your readers who may have overlooked the fact, that the conquering of time is not an illusion but the supreme achievement of this enterprising age. The irreducible minimum has been realized—by a few. Those who have experienced it hold it to be the highest state of earthly existence, the state to be desired. "Why work at all when others will do it for you," is the essence of their silken creed. "No hours of labor" is the distinguishing mark of our perfect gentleman.

The ultimate question is not whether time can be conquered. The great sport of the century is the capture of hours set free. The rule of the game has been that the men who have conceived, built, stoked, and guided the time-conquering dynamos and engines shall not enter the ring. It was a wise provision of those inside, for when labor does enter the ring the irreducible minimum will disappear and conquered time will be controlled by those who conquer it.

HELEN MAROT.
New York, March 1, 1916.

Yankees or "Usonians."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As has appeared in all the recent European comment about us, especially in Germany, we are regularly known abroad as the Yankees. This is a peculiarly uneuphonious name, so strikingly so, in fact, that it readily turns into a term of contempt. But what can the Europeans do? They are too logically minded to call us Americans; the non-unitedstatesian part of America (including the whole of South America) does not look so insignificant to them as it does to us. As I have already pointed out in THE TIMES, (and my proposal was met with favorable response,) nothing would be easier than for us to adopt, for the country, the name already invented by the makers of the auxiliary international languages, Usona, (short for the United States of North America,) and for the inhabitants, in English, Usonians. Surely, anything is better than Yankees, but however much we may shut our eyes to it, that name is sure to be fastened upon us irrevocably, unless we can provide some substitute. Can any one find anything better than the Usonians?

C. L. F.
Columbia University, New York, March 4, 1916.

Support for a Widow and Five.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, appeals for aid for the Packer family, which is in urgent and pathetic need. Mr. Packer died last Summer and his wife was left with five young children and no means of support.

The bureau acknowledges, with thanks, the following gifts received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 325 B. T., Cash Anon., $1; 0253 T. and 0254 T., Cash E. A. R., $3; C. P., $3; L. S., $3; 0254 T., Cash Anon., $1; 0256, Cash Anon., $1; 0257, Cash Anon., $1; 0257 T., J. Gr., $10.

A REPLY TO JUSTICE GOFF.

Can the Irish Look to Germany for Liberty and Justice?

New York, March 6, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have qualified severely, and with reason, in your yesterday's editorial article the unhappy language used by Justice John W. Goff of the Supreme Court at the convention held on March 4 at the Hotel Astor, composed of so-called Irish-Americans.

It is worthy of note that the most rigorous measures were taken to prevent any contradiction at this reunion. Judge Goff, who was Chairman, pronounced at this reunion the following incredible words:

> In the outcome of the great struggle now raging, and as between the combatants now engaged, we have one supreme interest, and one only, and that is to see England, the tyrant and oppressor of Ireland and her people, the evil genius of France and of every nation blighted by her alliance, defeated.
>
> It is a false pretense that the case of civilization and of small nations is at stake in this war.

The entire speech of this Judge, as well as those of his associates, was a lengthy vindication of Germany. On reading them one would think that this reunion took place in Berlin under the Presidency of a delegate of the Kaiser.

Poor Ireland! You are to be pitied. Not a word of disapproval for that empire founded by iron and blood, and where reigns as master the despotism of Prussian militarism. Not a word of pity for the unfortunate and glorious Belgium, invaded, laid waste, plundered, assassinated by that Germany who solemnly swore before the world to defend her independence, if it were ever threatened. Not a word of protest against that abominable crime committed in violation of the most elementary principles of justice, and which the entire world censured! Not a word of sympathy for the thousands upon thousands of Irish volunteers, who for more than one year have been fighting heroically side by side with the brave Belgians to deliver Belgium from the most barbarous occupation that history has ever known. Not a word of disapproval for the ignoble violations of all the principles of international law committed daily since the beginning of the war in execution of orders of the Kaiser and of Prussian militarism, viz., the murder en masse of inoffensive inhabitants, of priests, of women, and of children, by the German troops; the murders by Zeppelins, by submarines; the crime of the Lusitania; the use of asphyxiating gases; the imprisonment of thousands of employers and Belgian and French workmen refusing to work with the Prussian armies against their brothers and sons at the front; organized theft and plunder in occupied Belgium and France by the armies and officers of the Kaiser; the levying of millions of dollars on the cities and the villages of the occupied regions; the absence of all guarantee of justice for the unfortunates dragged before the odious military tribunals organized by the Teutons and against which the jurists of the entire world have protested—all this done in violation of the Convention of The Hague, signed by Germany herself. All this is ignored by Justice Goff, a representative of Justice, and by the peculiar audience which applauded him when he expressed wishes for the victory of a people who have become the shame of civilization in the twentieth century. And it is from this same people, governed by the most abject despotism, that proud Ireland awaits her freedom!

The true Irishmen condemn this call addressed to these foreign tyrants. This appeal is nothing but the prostitution of their ideal of Liberty, of Justice, and of Independence.

This peculiar representative of Justice should go to school again to learn the history of Prussia.

Successively for one century the Prussians have conquered and enslaved the small neighboring States. Let Judge Goff address himself especially to the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein, to the Danes, to the Poles, the Bavarians themselves, and to so many others. He will learn from them how by iron and blood they have been enslaved by Germany. And it is from this same nation that Judge Goff expects the restoration of the liberty of Ireland!

In Berlin they will believe, no doubt, that this Irishman as a recompense for the great service he has rendered Germany deserves the Kaiser's Iron Cross.

When he contemplates it, let him remember that this cross is stained with the blood of millions of men that the present war, willed and premeditated by Prussian militarism, doomed to death; that it is sprinkled with the tears of innumerable mothers, widows and orphans; that it is dyed with the blood of the noble sons of brave Ireland; that it adorns also the breasts of their murderers.

Always a friend of Ireland, knowing the history of her long sufferings, there comes to me at this moment the memory of a touching incident in the life of one of her sons, glorious among all, the great Daniel O'Connell. He was about to be re-elected a member of the House of Commons. The vote was public. The landlords used all their influence to prevent the re-election of Daniel O'Connell. They threatened up to the time of the vote to evict the poor Ir

PHILADELPHIA BUDS ACT IN PANTOMIME

Ballet "Orlando" Given by 50 Girls at the Ritz in Aid of St. Johnland Society.

FINE FLORENTINE SCENES

Story as Light as a Cobweb, and Costuming Suggestive of Modernist Idea—Movie Thriller Repeated.

A company of Philadelphia débutantes, numbering more than fifty, descended upon the social stronghold of New York yesterday, and took it by storm. The occasion was the annual entertainment given by the Auxiliary of Women to the Society of St. Johnland at the Ritz-Carlton, at which the Philadelphia buds appeared in a Florentine pantomime ballet, entitled "Orlando."

The Philadelphia girls not only brought their own stage and scenery, but an orchestra as well, composed of about thirty members of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of J. W. F. Leman. It is the first time that such a large contingent of society from another city has visited New York in a body. The girls all belong to the Junior League, an organization primarily for débutantes.

Interest was heightened by the showing of "The Flame of Kapur," the society movie produced by the débutantes of this city, and shown at their annual Junior League entertainment given in January at the Waldorf-Astoria. The three-reel thriller was repeated at the consent of the league of this city, and it afforded the spectators the opportunity to compare the pantomime work of the leading society girls of the two cities.

The ballroom at the Ritz-Carlton was well filled for the afternoon performance, and taxed to its capacity last night. The Philadelphia girls, who arrived in the morning, in advance of the storm, were entertained at dinner last night, and will scatter and visit around for a day or so before returning home. They had shipped their stage and scenery on a week ahead, so there was no delay. In fact, the performance ran like clockwork. General dancing and supper followed the night session.

The stage and proscenium took up about a quarter of the ballroom space. There were three acts in the pantomime. The scenes represented a garden in Florence, a cypress grove by moonlight, and a street in Florence, and they were designed and executed respectively by the Misses Dorothy Stewart, Gertrude Lambert, and Christine Chambers. Miss Katherine Chambers wrote the story of the ballet in blank verse, which was read by Miss Eleanor Butler before each act.

The stage scenes were admirably done, the riot of colors of the early Italian days, especially in the costuming, being suggestive of the modernist idea. The story, as light as a cobweb, was wound around the handsome and fickle Florentine youth, Orlando. Mrs. Francis V. Lloyd, a well known society woman of Philadelphia, took the title rôle, and Miss Georgianna Brown was the première danseuse. James Gamble was the merchant, Francis Hackett the Judge, and Miss Katherine Munoz the page to Orlando. It was the same cast that appeared in the original production last month.

"The Flame of Kapur" held the two audiences in the spell of its beauty and thrills as it did when first given, and many of the younger set who had taken part were present. Judging from its reception, the society movie, produced and acted by society amateurs, has come to stay. It recruits the latest delight in society for some movie pictures which are destined to thrill Newport during the coming season as they did Palm Beach a few days ago.

The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the equipment, clothing, and special funds of the institution of St. Johnland, which was founded by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg. The women of the auxiliary, who were in charge of the entertainment, included Mrs. James Herman Aldrich, Miss Mary Benson, Mrs. Robert W. B. Elliott, Mrs. John Henry Iselin, Mrs. Henry Mottet, Mrs. Francis C. Huntington, and Mrs. Henry Lubeck.

Among the boxholders last night were Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mrs. Walter Bliss, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. T. Dwyeley Prince, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, and Mrs. John Lowell of Boston.

The following are the girls who took part in the ballet:

The Misses Lalite Wilcox, Susan B. Ingersoll, Elsa Savage, Louisa Davis, Sylvia Barnes, Elsa Reath, Emily Fox, Mary Mitchell, Adeline Pepper, Eliza Fox, Kitty Reath, Christine Chambers, Alice Thompson, Mary F. Fisher, Katharine Thompson, Edith Bailey, Jean Thompson, Cornelia Leidy, Helen and Gertrude Tower, Sybil Wright, Gabriella Tilghman, Virginia Robert, Anne Lewis, Eugenia Cassatt, Mary Thompson, Gwen Martin, Cecile Howell, Hope McMichael, Geordie Joline, Esther Howell, Alice Earle, Alice Biddle, Nancy Scott, Marion Taylor, Alice Earle, Nancy Stokes, Marian Butler, Betty Carson, Mary Williams, Josephine Wells, Margaret Luce, Ellen Mary Cassatt, and Margaret Lafarge.

TIE UP BRIDEGROOM'S CASH.

Committee Sought for Housman, 76, Who Wed His Nurse.

A hearing on an order to show cause why a committee should not be appointed to take charge of the personal affairs of Jacob I. Housman, a wealthy retired oyster planter, 76 years old, living at Port Richmond, who married last month Miss Lulu Carleton, a trained nurse, 36 years old, was adjourned until March 20 yesterday by County Judge Tiernan at Richmond by consent of counsel for both sides.

The application for an order to have a committee appointed to act for Housman was made by George F. Pinney, an attorney, representing his heirs. The application tied up the money which the wealthy oyster planter had in the Port Richmond National Bank, as he had given his bride a power of attorney. Mr. Pinney filed a stipulation for Housman to draw $900 from the bank pending a hearing on the order for a committee, so that he could meet current expenses.

It is expected that the application for a committee to take charge of Housman's affairs will be vigorously contested. His bride, who married him for about fifteen months before the marriage, is expected to aid him in the court proceedings. Housman is reputed to be worth several hundred thousand dollars. He has a married daughter, Mrs. Percival Jones, who strongly opposed his marriage to the nurse.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 4th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.28 cents per pound.—Advt.

DIAMONDS
The Finer Grades Only
Solitaire Diamond Rings
Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
321 Fifth Avenue at 32nd Street

WOMEN FOR PREPAREDNESS.

Mrs. McHie Gives Luncheon to Interest Club Workers.

Mrs. Sidmon McHie gave a "preparedness" luncheon with "preparedness" decorations yesterday at her home, 390 West End Avenue, to prominent club women of the city to interest them to take up the subject in their respective clubs. Henry Woodhouse, one of the Governors of the Aero Club, told the women what the aeroplane would do for national defense.

The centrepiece of the luncheon table was the coat of arms of the United States, the shield in red, white and blue, and flowers in the same color were at each place. Above the centre of the table hung an armored Curtiss biplane with a model machine gun and bomb-dropping apparatus, and suspended from this was an armored dirigible, also equipped for war. At one end of the floral shield on the table was a model of a superdreadnought, and at the other a submarine, with guns representing the latest models of coast defense.

"We had hoped in the beginning that aeronautics would make for a world democracy," said Mr. Woodhouse, "but different countries in this war have used them for implements of aggression. In the present condition of our country the aeroplane must be looked to for defense. One man in an aeroplane is equal to 5,000 soldiers. I have flown over the fighting lines in this present war, and looking down see men waving their hands to us. We had a feeling of the insignificance of the fighting land man. They are of yesterday—the aeroplane is of today and tomorrow."

One of Mrs. McHie's guests was a peace woman who said that preparedness encouraged war. Mrs. McHie told her that she had given the luncheon to create a feeling among the women that preparedness was the best guarantee of peace.

Among those present were Mrs. Louis Ralston, Vice President of the New York Theatre Club; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, President of the Rainy Day Club; Miss Florence Guernsey, President of the Eclectic Club; Mrs. Belle de Rivera, Honorary President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Clarence Burns, President of the Little Mothers' Aid Association; Mrs. Arthur Elliott Fish, President of the Industrial School for Crippled Children; Mrs. Walter D. Truss and Mrs. Paul Roder of the Eclectic Club, Mrs. Leila Sprague Learned, and Mrs. N. McConnell, President of the Mozart Society.

COLLEGE BAN ON CHALLENGE

Hunter Stops Sale Because No Permit Was Given.

The sale of Challenge, the so-called radical intercollegiate magazine whose publication resulted in the resignation of two Barnard girls from the editorial staff, was suspended yesterday in the Students' Exchange of Hunter College, where two seniors, Miss Frances Beck of 115 West 104th Street and Miss Laura M. Gretsch of 27 West 129th Street, had been selling it along with various products of the students for some days past. Dean Annie Hickinbottom of the college took action which friends of the two girls interpreted as an attack on freedom of speech when she called them in and told them that they would have to stop selling the magazine.

Dean Hickinbottom, however, told a TIMES reporter last night that it was not a question of free speech, but only of procedure. "I had been sick at home for several days," she said, "and on my return was told by President Davis that a copy of some paper was being sold by the students without my permission. I believe he said it was Challenge. I found that these two girls had been selling the magazine and asked them why my permission had not been obtained, as it always has been for the sale of any article in the Students' Exchange. Then they asked if they might sell it, and I told them that they had better show a copy of the magazine to President Davis, and ask him. If he permits the sale I shall, of course, have no objection."

SOCIAL NOTES.

A Mardi Gras ball will be held this evening at the Ritz-Carlton by the New York Auxiliary of the Southern Industrial Educational Association in aid of the Southern mountaineers.

There is also to be a Mardi Gras dinner dance and carnival tonight at the Vanderbilt for the benefit of the Lafayette Fund.

One of the early Easter weddings will be that of Miss Isabel Matlock, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Matlock of Kensington, Great Neck, L. I., to Gilbert Charles McCullough on Saturday, April 29, at noon.

Four morning musicales will take place during Lent at the residence of Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, 46 West Fifty-fourth Street. The first will be held at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, when there is to be a dramatic reading of the Wagner Ring poems with a musical interpretation.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dutilh Smith (Miss Grace Prehn) are being congratulated upon the birth of a son, their first child. The newcomer is a grandson to Mr. and Mrs. George Mason Prehn and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Dutilh Smith.

Mrs. James Remsen Strong gave a theatre party last evening, followed by a supper and dancing, for the Misses Frances Townsend Riker and Constance Chappell, two of the season's buds. The guests numbered sixty and included the Winter's débutantes.

Bible Society Legacy Upheld.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 6.—The will of Mrs. Sarah M. Payne of Freehold, who died Oct. 26 last, dividing her estate between her daughter, Mary E. Davis and the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of 17 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, was sustained by Judge Rulif V. Lawrence today after a two-day contest instituted by Mrs. Davis. It was testified that after executing the will Mrs. Payne sent it to Pastor Russell, head of the society, for his approval. The will provided that if Mrs. Davis died within five years from her mother's death the entire estate, appraised at $8,000, should go to the Bible Society.

Mrs. Bloodgood Gives a Luncheon.

Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood entertained yesterday at luncheon at her residence, 49 East Thirty-fourth Street. Covers were laid for twenty and the favors were corsage bouquets of violet and orchids, and the table was decorated with tiger lilies. The guests were Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Norrie Sellar, Mrs. Henry Fletcher Godfrey, Mrs. Albert Zabriskie Gray, Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, Mrs. Seton Henry, Mrs. Taller Smith, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. Morton Schwartz, Mrs. Preston Pope Satterwhite, Mrs. Harold Perry Erskine, Mrs. Edwards Spencer, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Mrs. Schuyler Schieffelin, and the Misses Maria de Barril, and Jessie S. K. Voss.

W. R. Hearst to Give Party.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hearst will give a costume Bohemian party at 187 Riverside Drive on Saturday evening, March 18. The costumes will be taken from figures and paintings of Bohemian life.

Book Bargains.
Sale Continued.
Just purchased 3,000 volumes of good books from the United States Navy Department. The books are on various subjects: History, Literature, Travel, Americana, Marine Engineering, Naval Architecture, Fiction, etc. They are conveniently arranged on 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c tables. The last lot of navy books we advertised were sold in a jiffy. Better hurry.
THOMS & ERON, Inc.,
60 John Street, N. Y. Phone 4825 John

R. A. M'CURDY DIES; EX-INSURANCE HEAD

Mutual Life President, Who Drew $150,000 Salary, Expires in Morristown Home.

DRIVEN OUT BY HUGHES

A Czar in His Company and a Power in Business World Until Forced to Resign by Disclosures in 1906.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 6.—Richard A. McCurdy, who resigned as President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company after the Hughes investigation, died this morning at his home in South Street, Morristown. He was 81 years old and had been in poor health for some time. At his bedside were his son, Robert H. McCurdy; Mrs. McCurdy, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thébaud, his son-in-law and daughter.

The last and biggest of the life insurance giants driven from their field of business activity by Charles E. Hughes, as counsel for the Armstrong Committee in 1905, is dead. Richard A. McCurdy, in the opinion of many, for years was more powerful in the business world than any other figure. With Henry R. Hyde of the Equitable and John A. McCall of the New York Life he formed the triumvirate of life insurance kings who bossed the business of insurance, made their companies mighty powers in many branches of business and politics, and obtained magnificent incomes for themselves. And the greatest of these was Richard A. McCurdy, according at least to popular appreciation.

Mr. McCurdy was born in New York, Jan. 29, 1835, the son of Robert H. McCurdy, a Director in the Mutual Life Insurance Company. But the son did not plan to follow his father in the insurance business, going instead, after a course at Harvard, into the practice of law with Lucius Robinson, who later became Governor of New York. In the Hughes investigation Mr. McCurdy himself said that he went into the insurance business "quite by accident."

Attaining reputation as a lawyer through his undoubted ability, Mr. McCurdy was appointed attorney for the Mutual company in 1860, and how this resulted in his entrance into the life insurance field he told in his testimony before the Armstrong Committee.

"I was asked by the President of the company, in 1865, if I would accept election as Vice President temporarily until the board could look around and find a person to fill the position permanently. I said I would do so simply to oblige, and with no intention at that time whatever of leaving my profession; but I got the halter around my neck and I never could break it."

With the halter around his neck for forty-one years—Vice President from 1865 until 1885 and President from then until 1906—Mr. McCurdy developed the mutual from a relatively small company to a great concern whose assets nearly equaled those of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and the Bank of Germany combined. Also, he made himself an absolute czar in his own company, a power in the business world, and the prime means of attracting to himself and members of his family from the treasury of the Mutual a sum estimated at $529,800 a year in salaries and commission.

His Relatives' Remuneration.

The remuneration received by himself and his relatives for their services to the company was the subject of exhaustive inquiry by the Armstrong Committee. It was brought out that when Mr. McCurdy became the President of the Mutual he received a salary of only $30,000 a year, that this was later raised to $100,000 a year, and that at the time of the investigation it was $150,000 a year. It was also brought out that Robert H. McCurdy, the President's son, first as Superintendent of the Foreign Department of the Mutual and later as General Manager of the company, obtained an income from salary and favorable commissions that, at the time of the investigation, amounted to about $130,000 a year. Richard A. McCurdy's son-in-law, Louis A. Thébaud, as head of Raymond & Co., general agents for the Mutual, received in preferential commissions about $147,000 a year; C. A. Gillette, a cousin of the President, was paid about $75,800 a year in commissions; Ellis J. Moore, a brother-in-law, $12,000; and P. Stuyvesant Pillot, a cousin of Moore, $15,000.

As a witness before the Armstrong Committee, Mr. McCurdy denied that he had sought unjust remuneration for himself or that his relatives had benefited through nepotism, but when Mr. McCurdy retired from the Presidency of the Mutual in 1906 while under the fire that followed the Hughes exposures, he was soon followed by his closer relations and shortly afterward the reorganized Mutual Company brought a suit against the McCurdy family to recover $8,000,000 representing money alleged to have been obtained or improperly expended by them from the funds of the company. The suit was finally settled by the payment by the McCurdys of $815,000, $750,000 of which was in cash.

His Powers Unlimited.

Mr. McCurdy's powers in the affairs of the Mutual Company while he was President were practically unlimited, Mr. Hughes brought out in the investigation. It was shown that the by-laws of the company were changed after Mr. McCurdy's incumbency to give the President more extensive power than hitherto, and an illustration of Mr. McCurdy's authority—and also of his methods—was displayed in his testimony concerning the dismissal by him of one of the company's general agents, T. H. Bowles, after he had charged that the affairs of the company were extravagantly administered and that "the most important and remunerative positions in the government of the company" had been given "to men whose highest recommendation was their kinship with the chief executive." Mr. McCurdy testified that he did not consider Bowles's charges as deserving investigation, and when asked what action he had taken, he replied, "I dismissed Bowles on the spot."

Bowles agitated some of the policyholders in the company with his accusations, and later started a suit against the company which Mr. McCurdy settled for $10,000.

Another phase of the McCurdy régime that became public during the investigation was the love of the President and his associates for luxury. The offices in the Mutual Life Building at 32 Nassau Street were known as the most expensively and comfortably furnished in the city. The rug on the floor of Mr. McCurdy's private room cost a small fortune, and his desk and chair were as much works of art as pieces of furniture. Fine marble and costly woods were everywhere throughout the offices, and mural decorations were purchased and placed with their cost apparently the least figure of consideration.

$1,000,000 Morristown Home.

Mr. McCurdy, his son, and Mr. Thébaud formed a colony of their own at Morristown, N. J., erecting palatial dwellings and living in the luxury of the very rich. Mr. McCurdy's house, which was built in a ten-acre plot, cost $1,000,000, according to one estimate. This estate was sold after Mr. McCurdy's retirement.

Public clamor practically forced Mr. McCurdy's retirement from the Mutual. Shortly after the work of the Armstrong Committee was finished, he asked the company to reduce his salary from $150,000 a year to $75,000, and not long after that he resigned and went to France where, according to the interpretation placed on his action at the time, he remained "in exile" until things had quieted down. He returned to this country in 1908 and again took up his residence in Morristown, where he lived in seclusion, mixing in neither business nor social affairs.

Though Mr. McCurdy was thus reduced after the tumult and the shouting had died he was recognized as one of the most masterful men who ever entered the life insurance field.

Mr. McCurdy was also active in other fields of business than life insurance and at one time he was a Director in more than a dozen corporations, banks, trust companies, and railways, including the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the National Bank of Commerce, the Amsterdam Bank, the Continental Insurance Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the International Bell Telephone Company, the Lawyers Surety Company, the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, and the Morton Trust Company. He was also a member of St. Stephen's Club of London, the Metropolitan, Lawyers, Morristown, and Morris County Golf Clubs, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Museum of Natural History.

CHARLES C. NOTT DIES AT 88.

Ex-Chief Justice of U. S. Court of Claims Was Father of Judge Nott.

Charles Cooper Nott, former Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims and father of Judge Charles C. Nott of the Special Sessions Court, died yesterday at 151 East Sixty-first Street in his eighty-ninth year. President Lincoln, whose close friend he was, appointed Mr. Nott to the Court of Claims in February, 1865, and President Cleveland made him Chief Justice in 1896. When he retired in 1905, he had served forty years in the court.

Mr. Nott was born in Schenectady, N. Y., and was a son of Professor Joel B. Nott and a grandson of Eliphalet Nott, President of Union College, from which Mr. Nott was graduated in 1848. After being admitted to the bar he removed to this city in 1850, and practiced here until the beginning of the civil war, when he enlisted and was promoted to a Colonelcy.

President Lincoln appointed him to the Court of Claims two months before his death. Mr. Nott was the author of several books, the last book, "The Mystery of the Pinckney Draught, New York," being published in 1900. In addition he was the author of forty-eight volumes of the Court of Claims Reports.

Olney Arnold Dies Abroad.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Olney Arnold, American Diplomatic Agent and Consul General in Cairo, Egypt, who announced that he was going home for good when he landed in Naples on Feb. 3, died yesterday in a hospital in Lisbon, Portugal.

Mr. Arnold received leave of absence recently from the State Department and was on his way to this country. His home was in Providence, R. I., and he had been in the Government service since September, 1913. Before his appointment, Mr. Arnold was a member of the Rhode Island Legislature, and in 1908 and 1909 was Democratic candidate for Governor of that State. He was 54 years old.

At the time of his departure from Cairo, his conduct was under investigation on charges made by American residents, which included unneutral utterances.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. K. TAYLOR, President of the McMann & Taylor Company of this city, died suddenly on Sunday at his home, 870 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year. He was born in Brooklyn and was a graduate of Cooper Union. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and the Machinery Club, a Director of the Greenwich Bank, a trustee of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, and a Mason. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

JOHN CLEVELAND, 98, a descendant of General Moses Cleveland, who left Canterbury, Conn., 120 years ago and founded the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and a distant relative of the late President Grover Cleveland, is dead in Griswold, Conn.

LOUIS HELM of Jersey City died in the Soldiers' Home in Kearny, N. J., yesterday. He was 85 years old, and was admitted to the institution in August, 1900. He served in Company C, Seventy-eighth Regiment, and Company One Hundred and Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He was a native of Germany.

JAMES T. STACKHOUSE of Trenton died in the Soldiers' Home in Kearny, N. J., yesterday. He was Quartermaster Sergeant of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Drafted Militia.

GEORGE SPENCER MOSELEY, a former resident of Brooklyn and at one time active in benevolent and mutual benefit organizations in that borough, died at his home in Freeport, L. I., on last Saturday at the age of 66 years. Mr. Moseley was a charter member of Pro Patria Council, R. A., and for thirty-eight years served in the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

Mrs. FRANCES ANN HADLEY, wife of Thomas H. Hadley, who is foreman of a department for the Standard Oil Company, died on Saturday at her home, 167 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, aged 69 years. Besides her husband she left six sons and two daughters.

Miss CATHERINE RUDD, 62 years old, daughter of James Rudd, an artist, died on Saturday at her home, 61 Buttalo Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

Mrs. BETTY WHITTLES, widow of Henry Whittles, for many years a machinist for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, which is now a branch of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, died at the home of her daughter in Woodhaven, L. I., on Sunday. She was 71 years of age, and a native of Bamford, England.

JOHN W. CAFFREY, 66 years old, a well-known resident of Good Ground, L. I., and for fifteen years proprietor of a large boarding house there, died on Sunday from Bright's disease. He was a member of Roanoke Lodge, I. O. F., and the Sons and Daughters of Liberty.

The Rev. Dr. SPENCER S. ROCHE, formerly for thirty years rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, died at his home in Garden City, L. I., yesterday. He resigned his rectorate of the Brooklyn church in January, 1908, when he was appointed chancellor of the Garden City Cathedral by Bishop Burgess.

FRANCIS FURMAN HILL, who was a member of the New York Stock Echange for thirty-nine years, died on Sunday at his home, 300 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Hill was born in Greenwich Village and during the civil war served as Sergeant of Company F, Twenty-third Regiment of New York. He left a widow and a son, Francis C. Hill.

WILLIAM D. EDWARDS, former New Jersey State Senator and once Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 2,627 Boulevard, in that place, in his sixty-third year.

WARREN WESTON, for many years a resident of West Brighton, S. I., is dead in Weymouth, Mass., in his sixty-first year.

PETER RICE, in the grocery and commission business in Hackettstown, N. J., for forty-five years, died on Sunday in his seventy-eighth year.

EUGENE ELY, President of the Chamberlain Manufacturing Company, makers of hay forks, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Frankford Township, N. J., from heart disease.

JOHN BOHSEN, who drove the school stage for many years over the Orange Mountains, died yesterday at his home in West Orange, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

RICHARD WRIGHT WOODS, a lawyer of Cumberland County, Penn., died on Sunday at his home in Carlisle, Penn., in his fifty-fourth year.

WARREN SMALLEY VAN DOREN, administrative manager of the Pathe Freres motion-picture plant at Bound Brook, N. J., died on Sunday at his home in East Bound Brook in his forty-ninth year.

EUGENE BOWERMAN, widely known as a trainer of trotting horses, was found dead in bed from heart disease yesterday, at his home in Lexington, Ky. He was 46 years old.

Dr. EDWARD LLEWELLYN CRANDALL, who had practiced medicine in Troy and Albany, N. Y., for many years, died yesterday at his home in Troy, in his sixtieth year.

WARREN F. DICKEY, Assistant Treasurer of the Newburgh (N. Y.) Savings Bank, died on Saturday at his home in that place.

MATHIAS BUNN, a veteran of the civil war, died on Saturday at his home in Rahway, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

JAMES GARRETT WALLACE, Commissioner of Buildings under Mayor Van Wyck and a biulding contractor, died on Saturday at his home, 502 West 143d Street, in his seventieth year.

JOHN DOSCHER, Assistant Collector of the Port of New York in New Jersey under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and former Street and Water Commissioner of Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 976 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, in his sixty-sixth year.

Famous Binner Corset
561 FIFTH AVENUE (at 46th St.)
INTERNATIONALLY FAVORED FOR THIRTY YEARS
Originated by MME. BINNER,
A Novel Skating Corset
ALSO ADVANCE SPRING MODELS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

ADMITS VISITS TO ACCUSER.

Cocheu Testifies to Many Calls on Mrs. Nichols.

Mrs. Lulu Nichols, who with her husband, Howard J. Nichols, and the latter's mother, Mrs. Lois Nichols, was arrested on Friday last charged with having extorted a check for $20,000 from Theodore Cocheu, 78 years old, a Custom House employe, after the mother-in-law and husband had found her in the parlor of her home at 367 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, with the aged man, testified yesterday afternoon in the Adams Street Police Court that she had maintained over friendly relations with Cocheu since shortly after her marriage to Nichols. She denied that her husband or mother-in-law used violence in getting the check, and asserted that Cocheu offered it in the hope of concealing his situation from his wife and the public.

Mrs. Nichols declared her maiden name was Lulu Christiansen. Before her marriage she was employed as a servant in the family of Mr. Cocheu. She left his employ four years ago and went to Center Harbor, N. H., where she met Nichols and married him. She returned to Brooklyn with her husband and lived with him at various addresses in the downtown neighborhood.

"I will give you $20,000 if you won't divulge this to the public and my wife. I know you have caught me, but is there nothing that I can do to settle it?"

Finally, late in the afternoon, Mr. Cocheu was permitted, according to the witness, to write the check out. At no time was he detained at the house by force or threats, she said.

Mr. Cocheu, small and with almost pure white hair and mustache, was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Conway, who conducted the prosecution, and repeated practically the story he told on Friday morning in the police court.

Mr. Cocheu admitted that he had visited Mrs. Nichols at her home at least fifteen times, at times when she was alone and on other days when her husband was there. He said that he had several times given Mrs. Nichols money "to help her along." He said that Mr. Nichols frequently invited him to visit his home and that his visits there were with the husband's consent.

The examination will be continued tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

AID FOR BLUE RIDGE SCHOOL

Patronesses Receive at Their Annual Dance at the Vanderbilt.

The annual dance for the benefit of the Blue Ridge Industrial School in Virginia was held last evening in the Della Robbia room at the Vanderbilt. The ceiling of the room was covered with palm leaves and tiny electric lights shone through like stars, and baskets of flowering plants were suspended from the ceilings and pillars.

The patronesses who took turns in receiving were Miss Sarah Alexander, Mrs. A. M. Anderson, Mrs. Phyllis Langhorne Brooks, Mrs. George H. Brewster, Mrs. Irving Brock, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. J. Herbert Claiborne, Mrs. Winthrop Crowdin, Mrs. W. Benton Crisp, Mrs. George Ethridge, Mrs. W. E. Gaillard, Mrs. Thomas T. Gaunt, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Stuart G. Gibbony, Mrs. Ralph Graves, Mrs. C. E. Gudebrod, Mrs. Garrard Glenn, Mrs. Riley M. Gilbert, Mrs. R. E. Hagemeyer, Mrs. Bernard J. Harrison, Mrs. Henry W. Hodge.

Mrs. Graham R. Holly, Mrs. Russell H. Lanahle, Mrs. Howard Lilienthal, Mrs. John D. Lindsay, Mrs. H. Snowden Marshall, Mrs. J. Markham Marshall, Mrs. Walton H. Marshall, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. C. C. Nadal, Mrs. Herbert Noble, Mrs. John Randolph Page, Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mrs. Theodore H. Price, Mrs. James Remsen, Mrs. John Reilly, Jr., Mrs. Willoughby Sharp, Mrs. William Mason Smith, Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius, Mrs. Mary Horsman Swain, Mrs. Robert Coleman Taylor, Mrs. A. C. Vandiver, Mrs. Henry Devereux Whiton, Mrs. Roger H. Williams, and Mrs. Henry A. Wise, Jr.

$51 FOR BROWN LETTER.

Last Part of John E. Burton's Library Put on Sale.

The sale of the sixth and last part of the library of John E. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis., was begun yesterday at the Anderson Galleries. A letter of John Brown of Osawatomie, Lowell, Ohio, 1840, to "Friend Perkins" about a business transaction in wool and farm stock, sold for $51. "Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia," 1860-61, brought $17.20.

The "Statutes at Large of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America" went for $15. The rare address of O. H. Dutton at Holyoke, Mass., on the death of Abraham Lincoln, was knocked down for $10. The play bill at Ford's Theatre the night on which Lincoln was assassinated brought $15.50. "Biography of Zadock Pratt of Prattsville, N. Y., including early history, description, &c., of the town, by Jay Gould, published about 1853, sold for $14.50. The scarce first edition of Jay Gould's "History of Delaware County and Border Wars of New York," 12 mo., Roxbury, 1856, realized $20.

The sale will be concluded today.

PROBATE LETTER AS WILL.

Earle's Bequests in a Farewell Message Written to His Wife.

Part of a farewell letter, written by Frank B. Earle of 490 Park Avenue, East Orange, before he left for Bermuda, where he died on Dec. 19, 1915, was accepted for probate in Newark yesterday by Surrogate Fred G. Stickel, Jr. The estate, the value of which was not given, was left to Mrs. Earle.

Fearing that he would not survive his trip to Bermuda, Mr. Earle wrote a farewell note to his relatives in which he made disposition of his estate. Through foresight he had friends, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Troth of East Orange, put their signatures to the letter as witnesses. This act made it possible for the Surrogate to probate the letter as Mr. Earle's last will and testament without having to certify it to the Orphans' Court.

In probating the testament Surrogate Stickel took the affidavits of Mr. and Mrs. Troth as to the authenticity of the signatures on the will-letter.

REED'S ESTATE TO FRIENDS.

Printer's Daughter, Who Contested Will, Receives $25,000.

Charles B. Reed, printer and philanthropist, who caused "Humane Culture," or the teaching of universal kindness, to be placed in the curriculum of the public schools in Greenwich, Conn., left a net estate of $156,288 in Connecticut, while his gross taxable assets in New York are placed at $110,130 in the appraisal of his estate filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller. The New York holdings included an interest in the printing business at 142 Worth Street, valued at $18,555, stocks and bonds aggregating $49,000, and bank deposits of $8,442.

His wife, Mrs. Augusta Webster Reed, having died, he bequeathed his entire estate in equal shares to two friends, Dr. James P. Fiske and Mrs. Anna C. Brown. The will was contested by Jessie L. Reed, who asserted she was a daughter, and a settlement was effected whereby she received $25,000.

Leaves Portraits to West Point.

In his will, filed for probate yesterday, Oliver D. Russell, who died in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 31, bequeathes an oil portrait and a crayon portrait of General Winfield Scott Hancock to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Frances Phillips, daughter of Major John L. Phillips, U. S. A., receives all the testator's money in banks, while three friends, Mrs. Minnie L. Warddell, Miss Anna S. Jones, and Mrs. Helen R. Crittenden, share equally in Mr. Russell's interest in the estate of Ella R. Moody, whose relationship to the decedent was not stated. The entire estate exceeded $10,000, according to petition filed with the will by Attorney Harold E. Lippincott of 55 Nassau Street.

General William Sooysmith.

Brig. Gen. William Sooysmith, United States Volunteers, and during the civil war a member of the staffs of Generals Grant and Sherman, died last Saturday, in Medford, Ore., in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in Carlton, Ohio, and on being graduated from the Military Academy in 1853, was commissioned a brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. At the beginning of the civil war, General Sooysmith was appointed Colonel of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers, being appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers in April, 1862.

MRS. WHITEHOUSE REPLIES.

In Letter to Legislators She Answers Charges of Anti-Suffragists.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of the State of New York, is sending the following letter to all members of the New York State Legislature:

I am told that the anti-suffragists have been circulating among the legislators distorted reports of support I had once given to a magazine; they cite in connection with my action a shocking and sacreligous poem recently published by the same magazine. The inference suggested is that I uphold or have upheld the poem. I am told, and it cannot fail to be true, that these dishonest tactics are arousing prejudice and causing damage to the cause of suffrage. For that reason I lay before you the following facts:

In November, 1915, I, among others, signed a request for funds for the magazine, which had always supported woman suffrage, and whose editors, artists, and contributors work for it without pay. Two months later, in January, 1916, the poem in question was published. I had never seen or heard of the poem, nor had I heard of any of the circumstances of its publication until the anti-suffragists began this attack upon me.

Woman suffrage is one of the greatest questions before the legislators today; it means the political liberty of one-half of the human race. Hundreds of thousands of women in this State are making for it unprecedented sacrifices. Its advocates ask that it should be judged fairly on its principles. Its opponents seek to prejudice it by dishonest personal attacks and clever misrepresentation of the characters of its leaders.

I sincerely trust that the present effort of the opposition will not obscure for you the real issue, and that you will judge the question only on its merits. Yours very truly,

Mrs. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE,
Chairman.

The suffrage carnival ball at Madison Square Garden will be held today, with the Hippodrome ballet and Sousa's band, and the anti-suffragists have arranged for a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee for today, nearly catching the suffragists napping. The suffragist leaders will spend today in Albany, but will return to attend the ball in their traveling costumes of crêpe tissue paper.

Gilson I. Totten.

Gilson I. Totten, for almost fifty years prominent in the Baptist denomination in Brooklyn, died last Saturday at his home, 160 Keap Street, that borough, in his seventy-eighth year. Born in Huntington, L. I., he was for a number of years associated with his father in the coal and wood business in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Mr. Totten became a member of the First Baptist Church forty-seven years ago, and for a time served as Senior Deacon of the church. He was also Superintendent of the Sunday school and a former President of the Eastern District Sabbath School Association. He was a delegate to the Baptist Church Extension Society, the Long Island Baptist Association, and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Baptist Home. Mr. Totten was at one time a Director of the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

YODER.—Dr. Ralph E. Yoder and wife, Dr. Eleanor M. Yoder, 443 Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter March 3, 1916.

ZINN.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Zinn announce the birth of a daughter on March 6.

Engaged

PETERS—JORDAN. — Caroline Jordan to Joseph Peters.

Married.

HARE—GOODWIN.—On Thursday, March 2, at Paget, Bermuda, by the Rev. Neil McLauchlan, Elizabeth Sage Goodwin, daughter of the late Dean Sage of Albany, to Meredith Hare.

ROOSEVELT—OLMSTEAD.—At West Brookfield, Mass., on Monday, March 6, 1916, Grace Helen Temple, daughter of Mr

ASSAILS BRANDEIS AS LIQUOR LOBBYIST

Anti-Saloon League's Spokesman Cites Records of the Bay State Legislature.

FEARS BIAS AS A JUSTICE

Quotes "Sweeping Statements" on the Liquor Traffic Made by the Supreme Court Nominee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Dr. James Cannon, Jr., Chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, today presented to the Senate's Sub-Committee, which is considering the fitness of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston for the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, photographic copies of records of the Massachusetts Legislature showing that Mr. Brandeis appeared before the Legislature in 1891 as counsel for the Massachusetts Protective Liquor Dealers' Association and for the New England Brewers' Association. Dr. Cannon characterized Mr. Brandeis's work at that time as lobbying for the liquor interests.

"I have nothing to present against the personal character of Mr. Brandeis," said Dr. Cannon. "For aught we knew he may be of the highest character and doubtless possesses unusual mentality and legal ability. But it occurred to us that the fact that Mr. Brandeis was once the paid lobbyist of liquor dealers' associations would not look well in his biography or in a historical sketch, should he come to sit upon the Supreme Court Bench.

"I do not refer merely to his having appeared as counsel for liquor dealers. There is not necessarily anything disreputable in that. I wish to call the committee's attention particularly to the sweeping statements Mr. Brandeis made before the legislature on the liquor traffic and its relations to society. As far as we have been able to find out Mr. Brandeis has never subsequently rebutted those expressions of his views.

Would Guard Against Bias.

"It is the policy of the Anti-Saloon League not to take part for or against those who are being considered for judicial positions, unless a prospective appointee is so prejudiced against our cause that legislation on this subject coming before him for interpretation would almost surely be jeopardized by his appointment. What we ask is to have Judges whose minds are unbiased on this question, who will give the subject matter fair consideration when before them."

Chairman Chilton of the sub-committee suggested that in the twenty-five years since Mr. Brandeis had appeared for the liquor associations there had been a great change in public sentiment on the whisky question. In those days, he suggested, prohibitionists were in the minority everywhere. Dr. Cannon replied that Mr. Brandeis was then a mature man, that there was prohibition in Maine and Kansas, and that Mr. Brandeis's expressions of opinion had not been retracted publicly.

"It is an important thing," said Senator Cummins of Iowa, a Republican member of the sub-committee, "whether Mr. Brandeis appeared on this question of public policy and public morals and received compensation for it. There is a difference between appearing for an employer and working for the employer's purposes, and appearing as a citizen and expressing sincere convictions on the question."

Dr. Cannon said that he had assumed that Mr. Brandeis received pay for his services. The Massachusetts docket of legislative counsel showed that Mr. Brandeis was employed by the New England Brewers' Association through its agent, James M. Smith, to act as attorney before the Legislature until the end of the session, and that Mr. Brandeis was employed by the Massachusetts Protective Liquor Dealers' Association through Thomas F. Connor, its President, with the employment to continue to the end of the session.

Passages in Mr. Brandeis's argument before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee, of which a photographic copy was filed with the committee, are as follows:

"'It has been said here by the other side: 'Make an ironclad rule as unreasonable as it must be, but do not leave any discretion to the licensing boards, because the liquor dealers are immensely potent in politics.' Undoubtedly they have influence, but do you think that it is an accident that the liquor dealers are potent in politics, that it is the liquor dealers who are in politics, rather than the bakers, the butchers, the tailors, or the shoemakers? They are in politics because such agitation as this has put them there; because laws have been enacted with which they cannot comply, because they cannot live unless they are vigilant and secure some one in authority to protect their interests. You can remove liquor dealers from politics by a very simple device—make the liquor laws reasonable.

Assailed Harassing Laws.

"'If you will but recognize facts instead of closing your eyes to them, as these gentlemen of the Law and Order League have done, if you will accept the fact that liquor is desired by a large majority of the voters of the Commonwealth, and consequently that people will sell it, if you will recognize that, and will make laws which do not unnecessarily harass those engaged in the business; if you will let them conduct it respectably—as a majority of these people desire to conduct their business; if you will permit them to earn, not merely money, but, what is more important, the esteem of their fellow-men, the whole race of liquor-dealer politicians will soon pass away.

"'The liquor dealers will become as inconspicuous in public life as the butchers and bakers. They will devote their leisure and their means to such enjoyments as others do, instead of seeking to control officials and elections by fair means or by foul. • • • You cannot make a law which will be effectual that has not the moral support of a majority of the people unless you establish a despotism; and, on the other hand, you cannot disregard a law which expresses the will of the majority unless you invite anarchy.'

"Isn't the existence of a statute proof of the will of the majority?" a member of the Massachusetts Legislature then asked Mr. Brandeis, and Mr. Brandeis replied:

"'No, it is evidence which creates presumption; but the presumption may be rebutted by the facts. When we find upon the statute book a law that a certain thing shall not be done; when we find in the community thousands of men who would like that law enforced and an organization maintained for the sole purpose of enforcing that law; when we find, further, that throughout nearly sixteen years that law has been daily transgressed by men of prominence everywhere and ignored by common consent; I say that then this presumption as to the will of the community has been most effectually rebutted, and that you cannot re-establish that presumption, cannot rehabilitate it, by merely showing that this or that Legislature has refused to remove from the statute book these idle and inoperative words. • • • A great thinker has expressed the opinion that it would be better to have the liquor trade wholly unregulated than to give it such strong inducements to engage in politics. In my opinion that alternative is not a necessary one. Today, under the limited and high license system, the liquor trade contains a large number of men whose position is good financially, and, to a certain extent, socially; men who desire to elevate their trade, men who want to conduct themselves properly, men who do not want to be in politics any more than all of us do, at certain times and for certain purposes. • • •

"'Remove from the statute book obnoxious and degrading laws; remove the uncertainties with which you have surrounded a business which is sure to exist for ages to come; remove the discredit which you have placed on this trade, which you honor with your patronage. Let these people pursue their trade without fear of persecution and untrammeled by regulations with which the community will not let them comply. Do that and they will join you in the work of temperance; they will cease to be criminals; they will cease to be politicians.'"

GIVES A WASHINGTON CHAIR.

Relic Presented to the Historical Society by E. B. Southwick.

The original chair used by George Washington immediately after he was inaugurated President of the United States in 1789 at the old Federal Hall at the head of Broad Street will be presented to the New York Historical Society this evening. Richard H. Greene, an old member of the society and the present Governor General of the Mayflower Society of New York, informed Robert H. Kelby, librarian of the Historical Society yesterday, that the owner of the chair, Edmund B. Southwick, had consented to present this historical relic to the society. Mr. Southwick was for many years entomologist of Central Park, but a short time ago he retired.

"The chair was originally owned by William Coventry H. Waddell, who got it when he was Marshal of the United States after the old City Hall at Broad and Wall Streets, where the Sub-Treasury now stands, was torn down soon after the completion of the present City Hall in 1813," said Mr. Greene. "Mr. Waddell, as Marshal, was permitted to take several chairs from the building on his agreement to give new ones for the new City Hall. A letter of Mr. Waddell's authenticates the fact that the chair was used by Washington after he took the oath as President on the balcony and returned to what was then known as the Senate Chamber to deliver his inaugural address to the representative. It is an old mahogany armchair, plain in design but ornamented with shaw wood carvings. The leather covering is of recent date."

Mr. Southwick is the nephew of Mr. Waddell. William Coventry H. Waddell and his wife were for several years the social leaders of New York and their town house stood on the site of the Brick Presbyterian Church. Farnham Bishop will deliver a lecture on the subject this evening before the presentation.

DUTIES ON MAIL SHIPMENTS.

Court Holds Undervalued Goods Liable to Forfeiture.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Judge Buffington in the United States Court of Appeals here today held that the Act of Congress of 1909 relating to the forfeiture of undervalued goods entering the United States applies to the parcels post as well as to the custom house. The articles involved in the suit decided today were packages of dental instruments sent by parcels post from Germany to Philadelphia.

Samuel Rubins, an importer of dental instruments, received through the Philadelphia Post Office eighteen packages of such instruments, sent by Edwin Hagar at Dusseldorf, Germany. The Government contended that the instruments were undervalued through false invoices mailed with the packages, and that Hagar had sent other statements direct to Rubins in which the real value of the shipment was given.

Judge Buffington in his decision pointed out that the law governing importations makes it an offense to attempt to bring into the country any merchandise under a fraudulent invoice. The loss of duties by the Government, he said, was the same whether the fraudulent attempt was effected through either channel.

The postal convention made with Germany in 1909, Judge Buffington continued, contained nothing which in any way limited the power of either the United States or Germany to enact its own tariff legislation. The question whether or not an article sent by mail from one country to the other is subject to customs duties in the latter country can only be decided by the country to which the article is sent, and it is not affected by any postal convention between the two countries.

EX-BUTLER TRIED AS SLAYER

Witnesses Tell of Mrs. Heitner's Murder in Brooklyn.

Accused of the murder of Mrs. Julia Heilner in her home at 217 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, on April 23 last, Joseph Hanel was put on trial yesterday before Justice Crane and a jury in the Supreme Court in that borough. After witnesses had been examined the case was adjourned until this morning.

Hanel had been employed as a servant in the Heilner home for about a fortnight. On the day Mrs. Heilner was slain he disappeared, and was not arrested until two weeks ago, when he was found in Baltimore. The motive of the crime was robbery.

Policemen Gustav Blessman and John J. McGovern of the Parkville Station told yesterday of being called to the Heilner house by Miss Helen Buck, who lived with Mrs. Heilner, and of the discovery of the murder. Miss Buck had returned home unexpectedly, and was alleged to have seen Hanel leaving the house. Finding the door locked, and fearing that something was wrong, she summoned the policemen, as well as Frank Bierbaum, who was then employed at 221 Albemarle Road. Bierbaum also testified to the finding of the dead body of Mrs. Heilner in the kitchen.

Ambulance Surgeon Muse of the Kings County Hospital, who examined the body, said Mrs. Heilner had been beaten and strangled. There was a stout cord around her neck. Coroner's Physician George W. Tong said the primary cause of death was strangulation.

Miss Buck, who is regarded as the prosecution's most important witness, will probably take the stand today.

STUDENTS HEAR STRAIGHT.

The First Talk in City College Course on Foreign Trade.

Willard D. Straight, Vice President of the American International Corporation, yesterday gave the first of a series of informal talks on foreign trade problems in the co-operative course of study in foreign trade of the College of the City of New York. Mr. Straight's address, which was made at the Custom House, related to foreign investments and their influence on trade. At the close of his remarks, the speaker answered many questions asked by the students.

The lecture course, which is in charge of Dr. Guy Edward Snider of the College of the City of New York, has been arranged under the auspices of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, the Merchants' Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. The next address in the course will be delivered next Monday, at the Custom House, by Howard Audrey, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, whose subject will be "Our Banking System and Foreign Trade."

The American merchant marine will be discussed March 20 by a speaker to be announced, and on March 27 Charles H. Sherrill, former Minister to Argentina, will discuss "Our Government Policy and Foreign Trade."

KILLS HIMSELF AFTER PARTY

Felix S. Davidson, a Sufferer from Insomnia, Found Dead by His Wife.

Soon after his return from a party early yesterday morning in which he had been the leading spirit Felix S. Davidson, a retired manufacturer of raincoats, committed suicide at his home, in the Broadview, an apartment house at 606 West 116th Street, shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver.

The shots were heard by Mrs. Davidson and their son Ralph, 12 years old, who were sleeping in an adjoining room. They rushed in and found the man lying on the floor, a revolver by his side. Their screams attracted Dr. Arthur Nilson, who lives in the same house. He said that death had been instantaneous.

It was learned that Davidson had been a sufferer for many years with chronic insomnia, but had steadfastly refused to seek medical treatment. He was cheerful last night, however, and joked with his wife and son on their way home from the party.

RAIN HELPS CLEAR 5-INCH SNOWFALL

Street and Harbor Traffic Impeded by One of the Winter's Heaviest Storms.

ONE DEATH IN NEW JERSEY

Body of Aged Man Found by Railroad Tracks—Many Injured by Falls in This City.

One of the heaviest snowstorms of the Winter visited this city yesterday, impeding traffic and tieing up shipping in the harbor. By nightfall nearly five inches of snow had fallen. Then the temperature rose, and there was a heavy fall of sleet followed by rain. The Weather Bureau predicts warmer weather today, with rain. There will be a drop in the temperature tomorrow.

Reports from Buffalo an dother points in Western New York told of a heavy snow and sleet storm, followed by rain, which tied up surface car lines and demoralized, temporarily, the telegraph and telephone service. The storm was most severe along the south shore of Lake Erie, where a fifty-mile gale added to the discomfort of those who had to be out of doors. Erie, Penn., was completely cut off from wire communication for a time in the evening and the Buffalo and Lake Erie Traction Company reported that all efforts to operate cars west of Fredonia had been abandoned for the night because of the ice and sleet on the rails. A dispatch from Troy, N. Y., told of seven inches of snow and the interruption of railroad and street car traffic there.

The telegraph and telephone companies reported no serious trouble in the neighborhood of this city. The New York Central, New Haven, and Pennsylvania Railroads reported that most of their trains were running on schedule time.

Exposure Kills Aged Man.

There were a number of accidents in this city and one death was reported in New Jersey. The body of a man about 70 years old was found along the Jersey Central Railroad tracks at Caven Point Road, in the Greenville district of Jersey City, and was removed to the morgue at the direction of County Physician George W. King, who gave exposure to the storm as the cause of death. The man was about 5 feet 7 inches in heighth and weighed 150 pounds. He wore a brown overcoat and black suit. He had a gray beard and gray mustache and hair.

The Street Cleaning Department reported last night that it had about 7,000 men at work—4,000 in Manhattan, 1,500 in the Bronx, and 1,500 in Brooklyn. It was expected that the rain would go far toward removing the snow, and that while some inconvenience would be experienced for a few hours, the storm would not cause very serious trouble unless the weather turned cold suddenly.

The report that there would be a heavy fall of snow was received by the Street Cleaning Department at between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, but the emergency force of shovelers was not ordered out until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, because of the belief that rain would follow the snow, and aid in the job of cleaning the streets. The temperature took a jump early in the day and then dropped again. The higher temperature which brought on the sleet and rainstorm came about 8 o'clock last evening when the thermometer registered 34 degrees.

Early yesterday afternoon the storm swept over lower Manhattan and the harbor like a great blanket, and it was then that the officials first became seriously worried. Only two passenger steamships braved the storm, and the Stockholm, which sailed from Greenock on Feb. 27, and the Kristianiafjord, which sailed from Bergen on Feb. 23, anchored near Quarantine for the night. Both would have docked early last evening if the weather had been favorable. A number of smaller ships were delayed also. The Ward liner Morro Castle and the New York and Porto Rico liner Carolina, braved the storm and crept through the bay to their piers. Wireless messages reported that the United Fruit liners Tenadores and Sixaola had anchored outside the harbor.

Trouble on the surface car lines in Manhattan was experienced early in the afternoon, and the railway companies got their snowplows at work. Even with these in use there was much congestion for several hours at the Times Square crossing and other points where traffic was heavy. Conditions were somewhat relieved about 7:30 o'clock in the evening, when the snow gave way to a fine fall of sleet, mixed with rain. The plows by that time had succeeded in clearing the tracks at the crossings, and the principal trouble was caused by stalled taxicabs and by horse-drawn vehicles, which caused frequent blockades.

B. R. T. Schedules Upset.

Reports from Brooklyn were to the effect that it was the worst storm, so far as the surface car lines were concerned, which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had had to face this Winter. Schedules on most of the lines were upset, and the Utica Avenue shuttle line from Church Avenue to Avenue N was suspended for a time in the early afternoon.

At 7:10 o'clock last night traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge was tied up for half an hour by a heavy motor truck which became stalled at the Manhattan end of the bridge. Traffic was diverted to the Manhatton Bridge while the block lasted. The Brooklyn Street Cleaning Department reported that it had thirty snow plows and a large force of men at work. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company used 1,000 men to keep its lines open.

Sveral accidents were reported to the police in Manhattan. Frances Large of 2,532 Seventh Avenue fell on the steps of the 145th Street elevated railway station and suffered a fracture of the left ankle.

Ida Haipert, 10 years old, of 209 West 118th Street, ran in front of an auto truck at St. Nicholas Avenue and 112th Street, and suffered contusions of the head. Her injuries were not serious, and she was removed to her home.

Luigio Stiezo of 351 East Thirty-second Street fell on the platform of the elevated railway at Third Avenue and Forty-second Street, and was cut and bruised seriously.

At the municipal lodging house 250 men, 18 women, and 5 children applied for shelter from the storm. On the corresponding night of last year, when there was a heavy storm, there were 2,400 applicants. At the request of the Bridge Department 53 men were sent by the Superintendent to shovel snow from the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges, and 140 men were sent to clear the snow from Pier 14 at the request of the New England Steamship Company.

Snow removal experts from various cities will hold a conference tomorrow evening at the Automobile Club of America to discuss the best way to clear streets of snow. Among those who will lecture are William H. Connell of Philadelphia, Paul E. Mercier, Montreal, Canada; G. H. Hanna, Cleveland, Ohio; Leon F. Peck, Hartford, Conn., and Commissioner Fetherston of this city. The public is invited to attend the conference.

Customs Men at Beefsteak Dinner.

Members of the Second Division of the Appraiser's office held a beefsteak dinner last night at Reisenweber's, Columbus Circle. The speakers included John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port; Representatives Daniel J. Riordan, William S. Bennet, and Daniel J. Griffin, and Jerry B. Sullivan, President of the Board of General Appraisers. Later in the evening several artists entertained the customs men, among them Miss Bobby Folsom of the Winter Garden company, Miss Ethel Powell, La Petite Irene of the "Midnight Follies," and Samuel H. Speck.

TRADE COUPON LAWS STAND

Supreme Court Upholds the Statutes of Washington and Florida.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Supreme Court today held that the Washington and Florida trading stamp laws were constitutional. The widespread practice of giving coupons with cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, or premium slips or trading stamps with other merchandise, was thus held to be entirely under the control of the States.

The court upheld the constitutionality of laws in Florida and Washington imposing taxes on such trading stamps or coupons and dismissed the appeal of F. S. Pitney of Seattle, Wash., convicted for violating the Washington trading stamp law, in that he as manager and agent of the United Cigar Stores Company in connection with a sale to a customer gave a trading stamp or coupon.

It was contended that the statutes were an unconstitutional discrimination against a legitimate method of advertising. The court, however, held it was for the Legislatures to pass on the public policy involved in the questions and to adopt such regulation thereof as they might choose. The court furthermore held that the business was not within the interstate commerce protection of the Constitution.

The Supreme Court never has passed on the question before, but some State courts have held coupon regulation laws unconstitutional.

Premium advertising has been held legal, however, in Alabama, California, Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Rhode Island, and New York.

Officials of the United Cigar Stores Company, the Sperry & Hutchinson Company, and of the Hamilton Corporation, all of which do a national business in the distribution of profit-sharing coupons and trading stamps, said yesterday that the Supreme Court's decision would have no effect upon the issuing of coupons and stamps except in the State of Washington. In that State they are prevented by the State law from redeeming coupons or stamps with merchandise, and that situation had been met, they said, by a cash redemption plan for customers. The decision comes too late to affect the business in Florida, they said, because the statute on which the decision was based had been repealed by the Legislature.

In several of the States independent tobacco and cigar interests have attacked the concerns which give redeemable stamps or coupons. An excise tax of 8 per cent. was placed on sales in connection with the giving of trading stamps to customers in Massachusetts in 1904, but the Supreme Court of Massachusetts held this to be unconstitutional in 1906. In 1909 Governor Brown of Georgia signed a bill which prohibited the use of trading stamps by merchants in that State.

"Our premium business costs the United Cigar Stores Company approximately $2,000,000 yearly, and I believe we would be better off if we were prohibited from using coupons at all," said Elliott Averett, Vice President of the company yesterday. "Now, if we should be forbidden generally to use coupons, we would apply the money saved in that way to the benefit of the customer by reducing prices, and this reduction would have to be met by competitors. In that event competitors would be much more affected in the trade than they now are under the premium system.

"In the State of Washington, where an arbitrary excise tax of $6,000 upon each concern using coupons was imposed, we have made the redemption in cash. But in each store premium articles are kept, which a customer may buy with the cash received from coupons, and at a rate which gives him practically the same value in merchandise as if he obtained it by coupons alone. This is based on the old business rule of discount to cash customers."

BUFFALO STRIKE SPREADS.

Machinists at Otis Elevator Company Walk Out.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6.—Eight hundred men employed by the Otis Elevator Company were laid off today when the machinists at the plan joined the strike called last week by the International Association of Machinists for an eight-hour day, a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, and a closed shop.

The number of men idle as a result of the strike and consequent lockouts is now estimated at 7,500. Vice President J. J. Keppler of the Machinists' Union is expected here tomorrow to take charge of the strike situation.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 6.—Seventy-two corporations, the record number for one day, were chartered today. Their aggregate capitalization was $2,799,500, and they include:

U. S. Consolidated Oil Co., Inc., produce, refine petroleum, products, quarrying, construction, $1,500,000; O. R. Erkiln, W. P. Libby, J. E. Wilson, 1 Broadway.

The Bull Publishing Co., Inc., printers, stationers, publishers, $100,000; L. C. Kelly, S. De Lange, J. J. Ruth, 652 Leonard St., Greenpoint.

Ransome Mixer Co., Inc., concrete, mining machines, accessories, $50,000; W. B. Brown, H. Rohrback, T. Hill, 63 Wall St.

Confectioners' Coating Co., Inc., machinery, implements, devices, confection, chocolates, $150,000; C. W. Millard, C. H. Otis, E. B. Walden, 17 Battery Place.

Magruder-Wood Chocolate Co., Inc., Liverpool, confectionery, $50,000; W. H. Horton, F. W. Wood, J. P. Goettel, 525 Oak St., Syracuse.

Economic Gas Water Heater Corporation, gas, water heaters, oil, gas, electric machines, $37,500; A. G. Halpin, A. Howell, N. W. Coan, 453 Grand St.

St. Clair Paper Co., Inc., paper, substitutes, pulp, fibre, paper productions, fertilizers, farm, dairy products, common stock no par value, begin business with $205,000; K. A. Siemers, R. A. Flynn, F. T. Kelsey, 120 Broadway.

Allen & Reeves Shoe Co., Inc., Watertown, leather, rubber goods, $35,000; H. E. and J. E. Reeves, W. J. Allen, Watertown.

The Thunderer Printing-Publishing Co., Inc., printing, publishing, $50,000; S. L. Leftwich, W. D. Johnson, L. A. Leavelle, 174 West 125th St.

L. Bamberger, Inc., Albany, autos, accessories, $100,000; F. Alderman, C. V. Collins, L. R. Mack, 200 Washington Av., Albany.

Superior Steamship Co., Inc., ship brokerage, mercantile, building ships, $50,000; M. L. Snider, H. L. Sperling, C. Pechner, 299 Broadway.

Horsebeads Glove Co., Inc., Rochester, leather, cotton, worsted, woolen gloves, $80,000; J. P. Brainer, G. B. Draper, I. H. Walker, Rochester.

Fordyce Holdold, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, $6,000; R. Bloch, F. J. Felbel, H. D. Byrnes, 111 Broadway.

McCormack & Martins, Inc., 8 East 57th St., women's wearing apparel, $50,000; W. B. Wilson, A. McCormack, C. V. Martins, 8 East 57th St.

Dailey and Strong, Inc., Binghamton, sand, gravel, cement, brick, lumber, $20,000; V. F. and C. W. Strong, W. H. Dailey, 25 Griswold St., Binghamton.

Federal Drug Corpn., Inc., medicines, chemicals, paints, oils, dystuffs, glassware, $9,000; S. R. and J. Schiyen, S. Stern, 155 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

Peerless Merchandise Corpn., clothing, $25,000; H. Judelson, B. Sheindelman, F. Glick, 723 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

G. Weiss & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, fat rendering, soap manufacturing, $20,000; L., J., and G. Weiss, 8 Vandam St., Brooklyn.

Walt Estates, Inc., realty, holding, $20,000; F. G. Stanley, H. C. Wilson, C. W. Adams, 42 Fisher Av., White Plains.

Rose of the Riviera Co., Inc., theatrical, restaurant, wines, liquors, $16,000; W. Smith, A. O'Brien, A. C. Thomas, 2 Rector St.

Graymount Products Co., Inc., Elmira, cold storage, refrigeration, carbonated beverages, $20,000; W. Williamson, G. and H. E. Record, 508 Lake St., Elmira.

MacLay and Mullally, Inc., Pelham Manor, advertising, $25,000; G. S. Chappell, M. Dew Hanrahan, W. T. Mullally, 101 East 73th St.

Italian Renaissance Publishing Co., Inc., printing, $10,000; A. A. and B. G. Gasparello, J. V. Panizza, 2 St. Felix St., Brooklyn.

Triarchy Realty Corpn., realty, agency, brokerage, insurance, $10,000; L. Belserene, C. J. Herold, E. Wille, 1,839 Harrison Av., Bronx.

Minda Farm Products Co., Inc., farm products, commodities, $10,000; E. G. Vondenheyden, H. Brunken, C. J. Fisher, Minda.

Mary Owens Bread Shop, Inc., Patchogue, bread, pastry, garden, farm, dairy products, $10,000; W. K. Dupre, Jr., R. Sherman, R. Bennett, Jr., 14 Wall St.

Minsky Building Co., Inc., building, improvement, realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; M. Lavitt, H. E. and L. Minsky, 111 East Houston St.

G. P. Hotaling Co., Inc., Albany, merchandise, brokers, food products, $10,000; B. W. Hyland, Jr., G. B. Russell, G. F. Hotaling, 250 Patridge St., Albany.

George H. Slack, Inc., Brooklyn; silks, fabrics, woolen, worsted, $10,000; A. R. Wentz, F. Tyrell, G. H. Slack, 74 Hemlock St., Brooklyn.

Advertising Films Corpn., advertising, motion pictures, film exchange, chemical, $10,000; H. A. Beals, A. J. and M. F. Coleman, 415 West 118th St.

Auto Direction Signal Co., Inc., direction signals, accessories, $10,000; J. M. Fiero, Jr., S. Shiras, E. A. Walz, Pelham Heights, Pelham.

Buffalo General Electric Garage, Inc., Buffalo; automobile, garage, $10,000; C. R. Stearns, Jr., C. Baldy, E. H. Letchworth, Buffalo.

The Steber Fraternal Press Association, Inc., printers, booksellers, advertising, publishing, $10,000; P. Hayley, Jr., C. J. and E. W. Steber, 159 West 126th St.

Hamburg & Horwitz Lunch Co., Inc., Brooklyn, restaurant, bakery, $10,000; D. Liffman, S. Horwitz, L. M. Hamburg, 1,429 41st St., Brooklyn.

F. L. Griswold Co., Inc., Auburn, clothing, haberdashery, wearing apparel, $8,000; R. J. Eddy, J. Wackenhut, F. L. Griswold, 47 Logan St., Auburn.

Charles Roffmanns, Inc., bakery, $5,000; C. Eifers, A. and C. Roffmann, 850 West End Av.

The New Commercial Dress Co., Inc., ladies' dresses, waists, $5,000; H. Saltzman, N. and P. Titofsky, 61 East 3d St.

Eureka Garage Corp'n, autos, accessories, garage, $6,000; T. A. Cooke, Jr., P. McCann, T. A. Cook, Sr., 504 West 57th St.

The Kay Tailors, Inc., Buffalo, merchant tailors, $5,000; E. Rubenstein, F. J. Peterson, J. F. Smith, 301 German-American Building, Buffalo.

Number One Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; P. Cohen, J. H. Sugarman, C. Korn, 2 West 86th St.

Walker Avenue Garage Corp'n, Bronx, autos, garages, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; L. G. Mapes, W. D. and M. A. Howell, 1,549 Overing St.

Elfpak Mfg. Co., Inc., overgaiters, leggins, hosiery, cloth, rubberized materials, $10,000; H. Dobel, E. Markowitz, M. E. Levine, 821 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

Maurice Goldschmid, Inc., Brooklyn, hotels, apartment houses, restaurant, cafes, $5,000; B. Adler, and M. Goldschmid, 554 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Union Label Dept. Store Assn., Inc., Brooklyn, merchandise, commodities, stores, $5,000; S. Schwarts, C. T. Burns, C. E. Sinnigen, 575 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn.

Rouse & Allen, Inc., Norwich, drugs, medicines, merchandise, liquors, $5,000; B. D. and R. C. Allen, F. G. Rounds, 19 Conkey Av., Norwich.

Paumes Amusement Co., Inc., amusement, exhibition enterprises, agents, $5,000; S. B. Cooper, J. T. Goldberg, 20 Axelrad, 1,067 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Supertone Talking Machine Co., Inc., phonographs, $5,000; A. Benreins, N. Weissmann, E. W. Glucksman, 717 Kelly St.

Moore Braiding Co., Inc., elastic, non-elastic cords braids, gimps, frinces, capital no par value, begins business with $3,000; E. Weintraub, G. C. and J. V. Moore, Westerly, R. I.

Spear Advertising Co., Inc., advertising, $5,000; A. Jacoby, P. Nichlees, J. Personeni, 496 West Broadway.

F. E. Lucas, Inc., Schenectady, realty agency, brokerage, merchandise, $5,000; W. B. Connolly, E. R. Fellows, E. E. Lucas, Schenectady.

Bigelow Products Co., Inc., Buffalo, food products, canned, preserved foods $5,000; R. F. Piper, H. L. Sodamer, B. Bigelow, 723 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

Authorizations: S. B. Penick & Co., Marion, N. C., chemists, druggists, $50,000. Representative, Page Treadway, 45 Barclay St., Manhattan.

The Aaron Peters Laboratories, Inc., of Pittston, Penn.; Dover, Del., merchandise, $80,000. Representative, Norman A. Merritt, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

Woodward & Co., Inc., Dover, Del., iron, steel, manganese, other metals, lumber, $100,000. Representative, James S. Alcorn, 140 Broadway, New York.

Capital increases: The Filtrine Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, $100,000 to $500,000; Palmer Lime and Cement Co., New York, $35,000 to $238,800; Auserge Export Co., New York $35,000 to $60,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Pioneers Coal Co., Inc., Bronx; Kirschner Co., Inc., Manhattan; Philip Tillinghast & Co., Inc., Manhattan.

SIGNAL MEN OPPOSE HAND FIRE ALARMS

Debate with Building Owners on Proposed Changes in Factory Regulations.

PANICS CAUSE THE DEATHS

Realty Lawyer Suggests Alarm Be Confined to Floor on Which the Fire Occurs.

The adequacy of fire alarms proposed to be installed in hundreds of factory structures in New York City was debated at a public hearing on a proposed amendment to the law governing such devices held by the Bureau of Industrial Code of the State Industrial Commission at 280 Fifth Avenue yesterday.

The enactment sought to be amended is the code requirement that every factory building more than two stories in height in which more than twenty-five persons are employed above the ground shall be equipped with a fire alarm signal system with a sufficient number of signals clearly audible to all the occupants.

The amendment seeks to divide such factory structures into four classes—Class A, buildings of six stories or less in height; Class B, buildings of nine stories or less in height; Class C, buildings of twelve stories or less in height, and Class D, buildings not included in any of the other classes—a difference in kind of signals that may be installed being described for each of the classes. The law as it reads now provides one system for all factory buildings, providing for "closed circuits" and putting a special ban on open circuits save in cases where special permission is obtained from the Industrial Commission.

The fight yesterday centred about two of the proposals of the amendment—one permitting factory structures six stories or less in height to employ "whistles, bells, gongs, or horns," operated by hand, to warn workers in case of fire, and the other permitting structures nine stories or less in height to use the open circuit electrical system.

Engineers employed by signal service and electrical companies insisted these devices would not prove less expensive, but would simply increase the hazards surrounding factory employes in crowded workshops.

Frank V. Sackett, representing the American District Telegraph Company, which is known in New York as the National District Telegraph Company, and which has 25,000 subscribers in 125 cities and towns of the United States, argued against the amendment, asserting that owners of buildings installing the devices not now approved would not alone have to pay for installing them, but would also have to take into consideration the 20 per cent. yearly depreciation and the cost of maintenance.

Other corporations of similar character also opposing the amendments were the Aero Fire Alarm Company, the Auto Call Company, the Automatic Fire Alarm Company, J. H. Bunnell & Co., Consolidated Fire Alarm Company, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Edwards & Co., Inc., Fire Detecting Wire Company, Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company, Lovell-McConnell Manufacturing Company, Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, Metropolitan Electric Protective Company, Mohawk Electric Manufacturing Company, W. R. Ostrander & Co., Samson Electric Company, and Stanley & Patterson.

Charles W. Mitchell, consulting engineer for these companies, presented a printed brief in which it was contended that the records for the last five years showed that more fires with loss of life had occurred in buildings of six stories and less than in those above six stories.

Harold M. Phillips, 261 Broadway, representing the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association; Louis Schrag, representing the West Side Taxpayers' Association; Victor L. Weil, a real estate owner and broker, and others argued in favor of the amendment, asserting the statements made by the representatives of the fire alarm companies and signal service corporations were based on self-interest.

J. O. Hammitt, head of the Fire Prevention Bureau, said the New York Fire Department did not object to any device that was safe. Miss Frances Perkins, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Safety of New York City, urged that greater study be given to the amendment before it was introduced in the Legislature.

Additional public hearings on the proposed amendment will be held in Albany today, at Utica tomorrow, at Syracuse on Friday, at Buffalo next Monday, and at Rochester next Tuesday.

RESORTS.

NORTHERN STATES.

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15 minutes from Herald Square.

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OTHER COUNTRIES.

BAHAMAS THIS WINTER. Write for Literature. 345 5th Av., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,760.—In Bankruptcy.—DANIEL J. WILLIS and JOSEPH JAECKLE, individually and composing the firm of WILLIS & JAECKLE, and the firm of WILLIS & JAECKLE, Bankrupts.

Daniel J. Willis and Joseph Jaeckle, individually and composing the firm of Willis & Jaeckle, and the firm of Willis & Jaeckle, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on February 4, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 17, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22839.—In Bankruptcy.—ROSE TRUAX COMPANY, Inc., Bankrupt.

Rose Truax Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 16, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 17, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRIC

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at 94 and interest to yield 5.45%

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March Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our March General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

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24 Broad St. New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise and Become More Active—Factors in Suspense.

Nothing of prime importance having occurred over Sunday in either of the departments of news which the Street had been watching most closely—the war news from the western front and the political and international news from Washington—traders settled down to the view that both these matters had passed for the time into an unobtrusive state, and they felt free under the circumstances in furthering a tendency to rally which had previously manifested itself in the market.

At the opening it seemed to be indicated that there was no urgent selling in any quarter, and that the market was relatively bare of stocks. This survey on the part of traders proved correct when, after some quiet buying, prices were bid up easily in several parts of the list. The industrials were the conspicuous issues, and among these the most prominent were some of those in which activity recalled the active speculation in the war stocks last year. The strength was widely enough distributed, however, to indicate clearly that the drift of sentiment had become more favorable. The market had withstood fairly well the shocks to which it had recently been subjected, and inasmuch as there was nothing in the business news to cause unsettlement traders were disposed for the most part to try to give market effect to the excellent trade news, leaving aside for the time being consideration of the possibility of adverse war news or of an adverse turn in matters bearing on our international relations.

The short interest had not been eliminated, and covering operations contributed toward the same result, as did enlarged activity on the part of traders who again turned to the long side. The scale of trading was substantially above the totals on the days last week when the market was strong. Increased activity accompanying a rise in prices, first noted late last week and repeated in yesterday's trading, was perhaps significant of the new phase into which the market had passed.

The probability that the House will take the same course as the Senate took in respect to the armed merchant ship issue, while disappointing to those who would like to see a clear-cut vote on the main question, was accepted, so far as it was thought of yesterday as a market factor, as the easiest way out of the controversy at Washington and as the least likely to lead to complications. To some extent, therefore, these reports are to be taken as a contributing factor in the strength which the market showed. The forward movement, even before this controversy was settled and while the slackened attack on Verdun was still under way, did not show that either of these matters had necessarily lost its possible adverse market influence, but rather that the many things that are favorable, most conspicuously the American trade position, offered sufficient ground for an improved market even in the face of international uncertainties. It must be granted that these latter still exist, but along with this it must be granted that American business is enjoying unusual prosperity.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last. 2	Renewal Rate. 2
2¼	1½		

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2½
90 days	2½
4 months	2¾@3
5 months	2¼@3
6 months	2½@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¼	$4.75¾	$4.76¼	..
Cables	4.78¼	4.76¾	4.76¼	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.80½	5.80¼	5.80¼	—.00¼
Cables	5.80¾	5.80½	5.80¼	—.00¾
Berlin—				
Demand	76.81½	73.25	73.25	—.06¼
Cables	73.37½	73.81¼	73.81¼	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Nominal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¼	4.76⅝
5.1826 Paris	5.80½	5.80⅜
95.28 Berlin	73.25	73.¾
20.20 Austria	13.00	13.10
26.70 Scandinavia	18.25	18.35
19.29 Spain	19.03	19.08
5.1826 Switzerland	5.23½	5.22½
40.19 Holland	42.37½	42.62½
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826 Italy	6.70	6.69¾
51.45 Russia	....	32.25
China—		
.. Hongkong	46.35	46.50
.. Shanghai	63.50	63.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	.....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44 Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¾	$4.71¾	$4.69½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $355,635,036; balance, $28,675,092; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $926,825.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $7.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26 15-16d, off 1-16d; New York, 58c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	485,231
Same day last year	267,806
Year to date	30,283,020
Same period last year	10,778,593
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.36 +1.26
Same day last year	61.51 — .40

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.66	Jan. 22	53.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	53.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	18¼	18½	21,700	Alaska Gold Mines	18¾	19¼	17½	18¾	— ⅞
	8¾	8⅞	1,300	Alaska Juneau	8⅞	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ⅜
	29½	29⅝	2,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	30	28⅝	29⅞	+ ⅞
	77	77½	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77	78	77	77⅞	+ ⅞
	65¼	68	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	68	68	68	68	+2
	97⅝	98½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98	98	98	98	..
	68¼	69	2,900	Am. Beet Sugar	68	69¼	68	68½	+1
	93½	96	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	..
	59⅜	60	6,000	Am. Can	58¾	60	58½	59⅝	+1⅛
	110	111½	100	Am. Can pf	111	111	111	111	..
	68¾	68⅞	3,400	Am. Car & Fdry	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¼	+1⅜
	157⅜	159⅞	1,400	Am. Coal Products	158	159½	158	159½	+2½
	51½	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
	125	130	100	Am. Express	127	127	127	127	—1½
	9⅝	9⅞	200	Am. H. & Leather	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
	47	48	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	47	47	47	47	—1
	28⅝	29	400	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
	70½	70¾	17,800	Am. Locomotive	69½	70⅝	69¾	70⅝	+ ⅛
	101	102	200	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
	33	35	100	Am. Malt pf	33½	33¾	33½	33½	+ ⅛
	90	90½	11,333	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	90¼	+1⅜
	111¾	112¼	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112	112	112	..
	92¾	93	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	93	93	93	93	..
	86½	87½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	86½	86½	86½	86½	— ½
	51½	52	850	Am. Steel Fdries	51¾	51¾	51¼	51⅝	+1⅝
	111½	112	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref	111¾	112	111¾	112	+1
	116	118	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	..
	116	118	30	Do., odd lot	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	..
	127⅞	128	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127½	127⅞	127⅛	127⅜	+ ⅜
	192	200	200	Am. Tobacco	199	199	199	199	..
	106	108	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	107½	107½	107½	107⅞	+ ⅝
	52⅜	52½	1,900	Am. Woolen	52⅜	52⅝	52	52½	+ ¼
	98½	99	800	Am. Woolen pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98½	..
	81¾	82	12,700	Am. Zinc L. & S	79¼	82⅛	79¼	81⅝	+3
	86¾	86⅞	14,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	86	86⅞	85¾	86⅞	+1½
	68	69	100	Associated Oil	68½	68⅝	68½	68⅜	+ ½
	102¾	103	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞	+ ½
	104⅝	105¼	31,800	Baldwin Loco	102	105⅝	101½	105	+3¾
	87⅝	88⅞	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	86¾	88	86⅝	87½	+1⅝
	76	76¼	600	Baltimore & O. pf	76	76	76	76	— ¼
	..	..	18	Bank of Commerce	172	172	172	172	..
	476	480	800	Bethlehem Steel	467	479	467	479	+11
	..	..	10	Do., odd lot	465	465	465	465	..
	131	133	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	131½	131½	131½	131½	+1½
	..	..	50	Do., odd lot	135	135	135	135	..
	86	87	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86	86¾	86	86½	+ ½
	10	11¾	100	Brklyn. Tr. & Ry S	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
	93¾	98⅞	10,500	Butte & Superior	94⅞	98¾	94⅞	98¾	+4⅝
	28½	28¾	1,600	California Petrol	28⅞	29½	28	28½	— ⅛
	58	60	1,100	California Pet. pf	61¼	61¼	59	59	—1½
	163¼	166½	1,700	Canadian Pacific	165	166½	165	166½	+1
	52⅞	53	1,300	Central Leather Co	52¼	53¼	52¼	53	+ ⅝
	111	111¾	100	Central Leather pf	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
	94	94⅞	1,600	Chandler Motor	93	94	93	94	+1⅛
	60¾	61	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	61¼	60¼	61	+ ⅜
	12¾	13	500	Chi. Great Western	12½	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
	35	35¼	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35	35½	35	35½	+1⅛
	93¼	94	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	92⅝	93½	92¼	93½	+ ⅛
	129½	129¾	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129½	129¾	129½	129¾	+ ½
	17¼	17¾	1,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅞	18	17½	17¾	..
	22¾	22⅞	2,200	Chile Copper	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅞	..
	57⅜	57⅝	2,600	Chino Copper	56½	57¾	56½	57½	+ ⅝
	70¼	74	100	C., C., C. & St.L. pf	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	—2½
	42½	42¾	8,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	41¾	43	41¾	42½	+ ⅝
	133½	134	800	Consolidated Gas	133	133¾	132½	133¼	+1¾
	81	81½	400	Continental Can	81	81	80¾	81	+ ⅝
	22⅝	22⅞	4,950	Corn Products Ref	22⅜	23	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
	97½	98	1,100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97¼	98	97½	98	+ ⅛
	82	82¼	49,900	Crucible Steel	74	82	73⅜	82	+8⅞
	115	115½	400	Crucible Steel pf	113½	115	113¾	115	+3¼
	196	200⅜	1,120	Cuban-Am. Sugar	198	204⅜	198	204½	+12½
	104	107	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	105½	106	105½	106	..
	131	132	51	Detroit Edison Co	130½	132	130½	131	..
	..	..	100	Detroit Edison rgts	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
	..	..	80	Do., odd lots	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	..
	87	88	100	Detroit United Ry	87	87	87	87	+2
	103½	113	200	Diamond Match	103½	103¾	103¼	103¾	+1¼
	47¼	47½	2,500	Distillers' Secur	45¾	48	45¾	47½	+1⅝
	24¾	24⅞	700	Dome Mines	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅜
	36⅜	36¾	5,400	Erie	36	36¾	36	36⅝	+ ⅞
	52¼	52⅝	700	Erie 1st pf	51¾	52½	51⅝	52½	+1
	43¾	45	200	Erie 2d pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	—½
	290	295	50	General Chemical	294½	294½	294½	294½	..
	168½	169½	500	General Electric	167¾	168	167¾	168	+1
	470	475	100	General Motors	470	470	470	470	+10
	71¼	72	5,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	70¼	72	70¾	71⅝	+1½
	115	115½	200	Goodrich pf	115	115½	115	115½	+2½
	91	91½	600	Granby Consol	91	91½	91	91¼	+2¼
	120¾	121	800	Great Northern pf	120¾	121	120½	121	+ ⅞
	41⅝	42¼	1,700	G. N. ctfs.ore prop	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅞
	44⅛	44½	100	Greene-Cananea	44⅛	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
	21	21¼	300	Guggenheim Explor	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
	101½	101¾	200	Illinois Central	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	— ⅛
	45	45½	6,800	Inspiration Copper	45	45½	44¾	45⅜	+ ⅛
	73½	74	100	Interboro Con. pf	73½	73¾	73¼	73¾	+ ⅛
	62	63	300	Int. Agricultural pf	62	63	62	63	+1½
	111	111	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	111	111	111	111	+1¾
	114	119	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	114	114	114	114	..
	16¼	16⅜	5,800	Int. Mer. Mar. 1. r	15¾	16¼	15¾	16⅜	+1⅜
	66	66⅛	18,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	63½	66	63½	86	+3½
	47¼	45½	4,700	Int. Nickel	45	45¾	44¾	45¼	..
	10	11	200	Int. Paper	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅝
	25	25½	200	Kansas City South	25⅜	25⅜	25	25	—⅛
	55⅝	55¾	8,454	Kennecott Copper	54⅜	55¼	54⅝	55⅝	+1
	127	128½	10	Kings Co. El. L. & P	128	128	128	128	..
	76⅛	76⅝	2,400	Lackawanna Steel	76½	76⅝	76	76⅜	+1⅜
	50	50⅞	1,600	Lee Rubber & Tire	50	50	49½	50	— ⅝
	77⅝	78	200	Lehigh Valley	77⅝	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝	+⅝
	250	265	100	Liggett & Myers	255	255	255	256	+5
	118½	..	100	Liggett & Myers pf	122	122	122	122	..
	..	18¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅝
	66½	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67	67	67	67	—1
	131	131	100	Manhattan Elev	130	130	130	130	..
	61	62¼	4,200	Maxwell Motors	60	62¾	59	62	+2⅝
	84	85¼	900	Max. Motors 1st pf	83½	85	83½	85	+1⅝
	45	46¾	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	46	46¾	46	46¾	+1⅝
	35,100	35¾	35,100	Mexican Petroleum	102	104⅝	101	104	+4½
	99	100	500	Mex. Petroleum pf	99	100	99	100	..
	35¼	35¾	1,500	Miami Copper	35⅛	35¾	35¼	35⅞	+ ¼
	5	5	100	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	5	5	..
	4⅞	4¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
	4¼	4½	100	Missouri Pacific	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
	4½	4¾	100	do., trust rcts	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
	74	74½	200	Montana Power	74	74½	74	74½	+2½
	121¼	121¾	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	121¼	121¾	121¼	121¾	+ ⅝
	25	25	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
	66¾	67¼	800	Nat. Lead Co	66¾	67¼	66¾	67½	+1¼
	16¾	16¾	1,500	Nevada Con. Cop	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
	140	142¾	800	N. Y. Air Brake	140	142¾	140	142½	+2½
	104¼	104¾	3,400	N. Y. Central	104¼	104¾	104¼	104½	+ ⅝
	67¾	67¾	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ⅝
	115¼	115⅞	300	Norfolk & Western	115¼	115⅞	115¼	115½	+ ⅛
	84⅞	84⅞	100	Norfolk & West. pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅛
	111¼	112¾	900	Northern Pacific	111¼	112¾	111¼	112¾	+ ⅛
	7¼	7¾	200	Ontario Mining	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
	27¾	28¼	3,400	Pacific Mail	27¾	28¼	26	27½	— ⅛
	56⅞	57¼	1,300	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	57¼	56¾	57	+ ⅛
	41	41¼	200	Philadelphia Co	41	41¼	41	41	+ ⅛
	50¾	53½	1,700	Pressed Steel Car	50¾	53½	50¾	53½	+3⅜
	116¾	116¾	100	Public Service N. J	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ⅛
	163	163	100	Pullman Co	163	163	163	163	+ ⅝
	..	..	300	Quicksilver	4½	5	4½	5	..
	6¾	6¾	300	Quicksilver pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
	39½	40	400	Railway Steel Sp	39½	40	39	40	+1½
	98	98	100	Railway Steel S. pf	98	98	98	98	..
	24¼	24⅞	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
	81½	82½	5,500	Reading	81½	82½	81¼	82½	+ ⅝
	51¼	52¾	5,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	51¼	52¾	51¼	52¾	+ ⅝
	4¼	4¾	100	St. Louis & San F.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅝
	6¾	6¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅝
	16	16	100	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	16	..
	176	176	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	176	176	176	176	+1
	86⅞	87½	1,400	Shattuck-Arizona	86⅞	87½	86½	87½	+ ⅝
	55	55	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	55	55	54½	54½	+ ⅝
	96¾	97	3,400	Southern Pacific	96¾	97	96¾	97	+ ⅝
	174	178	1,800	So. Porto Rico Sug	174	178	177	177	+7
	20	20¼	1,100	Southern Railway	20	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
	86¼	86½	100	Standard Milk. pf	86¼	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
	137½	141	12,500	Studebaker Co	137½	141	137¼	140¾	+3¾
	113	118	100	Studebaker Co. pf	113	118	113	118	+3
	54⅝	57	2,000	Tennessee Copper	54⅝	57	54⅝	56⅝	+2½
	200¾	204	2,400	Texas Co	200¾	204	200¾	204	+4
	7¾	7¾	600	Texas & Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
	60¼	61	500	Third Avenue	60¼	61	60¼	61	+ ⅛
	106	106	700	Tobacco Prod. pf	106	106	106	106	—8
	7½	7¾	100	Union B. & P. Co	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
	131¾	132¾	2,000	Union Pacific	131¾	132¾	131¾	132¼	+ ⅝
	82½	82½	400	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅞
	9¾	9¾	100	United Cigar Stores	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
	11⅞	11⅞	100	U. Cigar Stores pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
	143	145	2,200	United Fruit Co	143	145	143	144¾	+2¼
	28¼	28¼	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	28¼	28¼	27¾	27⅝	— ⅛
	16⅞	16⅞	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
	150¾	153⅛	7,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	150¾	153⅛	149¾	153	+3¼
	45	46	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	45	45	45	45	+1
	1⅞	2	300	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
	49¾	50	700	U. S. Rubber	49¾	50	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
	107¾	107¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ⅛
	81¾	83½	53,600	U. S. Steel	81¾	83½	81¾	82⅝	+1⅞
	116¼	116¾	1,900	U. S. Steel pf	116¼	116¾	116¼	116⅝	+ ⅞
	84¾	85¼	4,500	Utah Copper	84¾	85¼	84¼	84⅝	+ ⅛
	17⅞	17⅝	100	Utah Securities	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
	44¼	45	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	43½	44⅞	44¾	44⅝	+ ⅞
	51	55	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	51	51	51	51	+1
	13⅝	14	400	Wabash	13⅝	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	..
	42¾	43	1,400	Wabash pf. A	42¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	—1
	26	26½	300	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26¼	26	26	..
	125	128	100	Wells Fargo Exp	125	125	125	125	..
	80½	90	100	Western Union Tel	90	90	90	90	+1⅝
	63	64	8,000	Westinh. E. & M	63	64	63	64	+1¼
	4⅝	4⅝	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
	225	228	500	Willys-Overland	216	224	216	224	+12
	225	226	175	do., odd lots	215	224½	215	224	..
	103	106¾	200	W.-O.P.sub.cfs. f p.	103	103	103	103	..
	34½	36	100	Wisconsin Central	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
	120	121	100	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	120½	120½	120½	120½	+1½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Ready to be Cheerful.

It was surprising to see how quickly the wave of better feeling which was induced by the upturn in the market ran through the financial district yesterday afternoon. In the early hours the market droned along in hopeless fashion. Traders took a look at the ticker and generally decided that there could be no activity until the House voted on the McLemore resolution. The spirited advance in the last hour galvanized offices into action. A bull market had been waiting around the corner for so long, most traders thought, that a flurry, such as was induced probably by a rush of short sellers to cover themselves yesterday afternoon, aroused interest as a possible forerunner of the great forward movement so often expected and so often sidetracked. People like a bull market, and when word flashes from desk to desk that prices are climbing there is hardly an office downtown which does not take on a more cheerful air.

Pacific Mail's Growth.

Officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company scout the report that it will be necessary for the owners to get practically every share of the outstanding stock in hand before proceeding with new financing. There are less than 50,000 shares outside of control by W. R. Grace & Co. and the American International Corporation, and as much of this stock is not in the market it has been an easy matter for speculators to move the price up or down. Tht

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United Lead Deb. 5s
Buffalo Rwy. Cons. 5s
Borden's Milk Pfd.
Acker, Mer. & Condit 6s

Investment Suggestions

The securities recommended in our "Stock and Bond Investment Suggestions" are those only that we ourselves have purchased after thorough investigation of each issue. The current number includes a list of selected Municipal, Railroad and Industrial bonds yielding from 4% to 5.40%, and several high-grade Industrial preferred stocks which at the present market yield 6¼% to 7.15% on the investment.

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BOND CONVERSION ALTERED.

McAdoo Tells Reserve Board He Wants Banks to Take Half of Each.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The recent decision of Secretary McAdoo to call in during the present year circulation securing 2 per cent. bonds to the amount of $30,000,000 has been modified in the interest of greater flexibility in the transfer. The exchange is authorized under the terms of the Federal Reserve Bank act and requires the retirement of outstanding circulation secured by bonds to be called in. In their stead are to be issued one-year gold notes and 3 per cent. thirty-year United States bonds, which will not have the circulation privilege.

The original proposition was that not to exceed half of the amount of bonds presented by banks for the exchange should be exchanged for the one-year gold notes, the amount actually offered to have the approval of the Federal Reserve Board. It is now decided that for the purposes of the act and the public interest the banks asking for the exchange will be required to receive half their offerings of bonds in one-year gold notes and the other half in 3 per cent. bonds.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	75	77
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	133	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	374	378
American Light & Traction pf.	112	115
American Light & Power	64	66
American Light & Power pf.	86	87½
American Public Utilities	45	48
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American Water Works & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Associated Gas & Electric	50	60
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	92	95
Atlantic Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	100
Cities Service	116½	118½
Cities Service pf.	75	77
Colorado Power	27½	28½
Colorado Power pf.	100	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers' Power pf., Me.	93	96
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric	77	82
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	59	62
Northern States Power	46¾	48¾
Northern States Power pf.	91¾	92¾
Northern Ontario L. & P. 6s, 1931.	83	85
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	62¾	63
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	91¾	92½
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	89½	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	22	25
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	68	73
Southern California Edison	88¾	91
Southern California Edison pf.	103	103½
Southwest. Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30½	31½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	44½	45½
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	18	20
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf.	44	52
United Light & Rys.	51	54
United Light & Rys. pf.	73	77
Western Power	14	18
Western Power pf.	56	59

*Par value $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15¾	15	15½
Atlantic Refining	655	665	650	660
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	105	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	735	750	735	750
Colonial Oil	180	190	180	180
Continental Oil	280	285	277	283
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L.	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	150	152	150	152
Galena Signal Oil pf.	133	137	133	137
Illinois Pipe Line	182	184	182	184
Indiana Pipe Line	105	107	104	107
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12½	12	12½
National Transit	20	22	20	22
N. Y. Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	100	103
Ohio Oil	233	236	227	229
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	64	62	64
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15	15½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	422	427	420	425
Prairie Pipe Line	222	225	222	225
Solar Refining	285	295	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	207	210	205	210
South Penn. Oil	360	363	354	358
Southwest Penn.	112	117	112	117
Stand. Oil of Cal.	252	254	250	253
Stand. Oil of Ind.	518	522	517	522
Stand. Oil of Kan.	445	455	445	455
Stand. Oil of Ky.	357	362	357	362
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	360	360	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	510	512	505	506
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	210	213	207	209
Stand. Oil of Ohio	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch	135	140	130	140
Union Tank	81	84	81	84
Vacuum Oil	223	225	220	225
Washington Oil	43	50	45	50

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1918-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.15
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.38	4.20
Canad. Pac.	1916-'28	4½	4.45	4.35
Car. Mech. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi. & E. Ill.	1916-'25	5½	5.80	5.00
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'21	4	4.20	4.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.90
Ch., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
Ci., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.20
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.38	4.20
Ill. Central	1916-'23	4 @5	4.25	4.12
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.10
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.42	4.25
Norf. & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'23	6	4.35	4.20
Penn. Gen. Fd.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.65
St. L. & S. F.	1916-'22	5	6.25	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	4.55	4.25
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.20

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sep., 1916	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
6s —Sep., 1917	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4½s—June, 1965	107	107¼	107	107¼
4½s—Mar., 1963	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s—Nov., 1957	106¾	107	106¾	107
4½s—Mar. 1957	106⅞	107	106⅞	107
4½s—Nov., 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s—May, 1917	100¾	..	100¾	..
4½s—Mar., 1964	102	102¼	102	102¼
4½s—Mar., 1962	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4½s—Sep., 1960	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4½s—Mar., 1930-60	101⅜	102⅛	101⅜	102⅛
4s—May, 1959	98⅝	99⅛	98⅝	98⅞
4s—Nov., 1958	98⅜	99¼	98⅜	98⅞
4s—May, 1957	98⅜	99⅛	98⅜	98⅞
4s—Nov., 1956	98	98½	97⅞	98⅜
4s—Nov., 1955	98	98½	97⅞	98⅜
4s—Nov., 1936	..	..	97⅞	..
4s—1917-1919	100	..	100	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	88	..	88	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	88⅛	88⅜	88⅛	88⅜
3½s—May, 1954	88⅛	89	88⅛	89

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$3,757,478	$135,611,811
Ord. int. rev. rects	4,029,225	256,804,999
Income tax	346,888	18,946,846
Miscellaneous	797,799	30,906,916
Total receipts	$8,931,392	$442,270,574
Excess of ord. rects. over ord. disburse	1,622,443	
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts		51,234,438
Excess of total rects. over total disburse	3,285,731	
Excess of total disburse. over total rects		87,735,834
Expenditures	7,308,949	493,505,012

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	L. Wash. Con	.75
Andes	.07	Mexican	.19
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.07
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.30	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.02	Sierra Nevada	.36
Hale & Norcross	.14	Union Con.	.48
Jacket Com.	.10	Utah Con.	.02

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.89	D'field B. B.	.02
McNamara	.06	D'field Daisy	.85
Midway	.15	Florence	.44
Mizpah Exten.	.18	G'field Consol.	.90
Montana	.24	G'field Kewanda	.15
North Star	.15	G'field Merger	.13
Rescue	.25	Jumbo Exten.	.97
Tonopah Exten.	4.45	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Silver Pick	.06
West End	.73	Spearhead	.08
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.07	Nevada Hills	.21
Booth	.32	Nevada Packard	.32
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mine	.54
Comb. Fraction	.07	Round Mountain	.60

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10½	11¼	Isabella	23¾	23½
Elkton	80½	84	Jackpot	6¾	8
El Paso	81	89	McKinney	46	47
Findlay	4¾	5½	Portland	184	190
Golden Cycle	204	205	Vindicator	235	245
Gold Dol.	2¼	4	Rav. B. M.	..	2½
Gold Sov.	4¾	5½			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange showed a good tone from the start, the absence of fresh disturbing news developments over Sunday helping sentiment. There was a brief check to the market at one time when it was reported that another ship with Americans on board had been sunk in the Mediterranean, although it was said that no lives had been lost. Renewed strength showed later.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
620	Alaska Gold	19	19¼	17¼	18¼
150	Allis-Chalmers	29	29½	29	29½
50	Allis-Chal. pf.	76¼	76½	76¼	76½
100	Am. B. Sugar	68	68¾	68	68½
1,040	Am. Can	58⅝	60	58⅝	59⅞
400	Am. Car & F.	67	68½	67	68
40	Am. H. & L.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,170	Am. Locomot'e	69¾	70⅝	69¾	70½
1,200	Am. Smelting	98½	98¾	98	98½
10	Am. Sugar	111½	111½	111½	111½
5	Am. Tel. & T.	127⅛	127⅝	127⅛	127⅝
50	Am. Z. L. & S.	80⅝	81⅛	80⅝	81⅜
2,180	Anaconda Cop.	86	86¾	85⅞	86⅝
1,360	Baldwin Loco.	101⅝	106	101⅝	106
20	Balt. & Ohio.	87	87⅛	87	87⅛
380	Butte & Sup.	94⅞	96⅛	94⅞	96⅛
160	California Pet.	29	29½	28½	28½
55	Cent. Leather.	52⅞	53¾	52⅝	53¾
40	Ches. & Ohio.	61	61	60½	60½
40	C., M. & St. P.	93	93⅝	93	93⅝
120	C., R. I. & P.	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17⅛
100	Chino Copper.	57	57⅞	57	57⅞
190	Col. Fuel & I.	41¾	42⅞	41¾	42⅜
50	Con. Gas	133½	133½	133¼	133½
80	Corn Products	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
10,420	Crucible Steel	73¾	82	73¾	81⅝
320	Dist. Securit's	45½	48¾	45½	47¾
510	Erie	36¼	38⅝	36¼	38⅛
30	Gen. Electric	167¼	167¾	167¼	167½
190	Goodrich Co.	70⅝	71⅞	70⅝	71⅝
40	Gt. North. Ore	41⅝	42⅜	41⅝	42⅜
120	Insp. Copper	45	45⅛	45	45⅛
40	Int. Mer. Mar.	15⅝	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛
210	Int. M. M. pf.	63⅜	68⅝	63⅜	68⅛
50	Int. Nickel	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝
10	Int. Paper	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
60	Ken. Copper	55⅛	55⅞	54⅝	55
10	Lack. Steel	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
70	Max. Motors	61⅞	63	60½	63
6,235	Mex. Petrol.	101⅝	104⅝	101⅛	104⅛
100	Miami Copper	35	35⅝	35	35⅝
10	Nat. Lead	63⅜	66⅜	63⅜	66⅜
40	N. Y. Central	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
60	N.Y., N.H. & H.	67⅜	67⅜	67	67¼
160	Pacific Mail	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
30	Pressed St. Car	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
40	Ry. Steel Spg.	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛
750	Reading	82⅛	82⅛	81⅞	82
380	Rep. I. & S.	51⅞	52½	51⅞	52½
80	So. Pacific	97	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
20	So. Railway	20¼	20¼	20⅝	20¼
480	Studebaker	137⅞	140⅜	137⅝	140⅜
160	Tenn. Copper	53⅝	55⅛	53⅝	55⅛
10	Third Ave.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
250	Union Pacific	131⅞	132¼	131½	132¼
40	United Fruit	145⅛	145⅝	144⅝	144⅝
440	U. S. Ind Alc	149⅝	153⅛	149⅝	152⅝
70	U. S. Rubber	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	50⅛
11,600	U. S. Steel	87⅛	89¼	87⅛	89⅜
80	Utah Copper	84½	85	84⅛	84⅞
10	Va. Car. Ch.	43½	43½	43¼	43½
100	West. E. & M.	63¾	64½	63¾	63¾
43,955					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.17½	.18½	.17½	.18½
300	Goldf. Cons.	.90	.90	.90	.90
500	Horn Silver	.45	.45	.45	.45
400	Isabella	.23	.23	.23	.23
200	Jim Butler	.92	.92	.92	.92
400	Jumbo Ext.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1,500	McNamara	.07	.07	.07	.07
300	Montana	.26	.26	.26	.26
2,800	Rescue Eula.	.20	.24	.20	.24
200	Ton. Exten.	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
130	Ton. Belmont	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20
300	West End	.73	.73	.73	.73
7,830					

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	46.25	.....	46.25	.....
Lead	6.80	.....	6.45	.....
Spelter	20.25	.....	20.25	.....
Antimony	43.50	44.50	43.50	44.50
Quicksilver	$290.00	.....	$290.00	.....
Aluminium	*61.00	62.00	*61.00	63.00
Iron, No. 2X f'y.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27⅝c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	101	0	0	101	0	0
Copper, futures	99	10	0	99	10	0
Tin, spot	187	0	0	183	10	0
Tin, futures	187	0	0	184	0	0
Spelter	110	0	0	111	0	0
Lead	31	15	0	32	17	6

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
320	Adventure	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Ahmeek	101	101½	100½	101
9,170	Alaska	18⅝	19	17⅛	18
15	Allouez	70½	70¾	70½	70¾
7,025	Am. Zinc	79¼	82½	79¼	82½
255	Ariz. Com'l	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Bonanza	35c	35c	35c	35c
100	Butte & Balak	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
8,470	Butte & Sup.	95	98½	95	98½
361	Cal. & Ariz.	72	72	71⅜	72
88	Cal. Hecla	551	556	551	555
20	Centennial	16	16	16	16
735	Cop. Range	62½	64	63½	64
480	East Butte	13½	13½	13½	13½
125	Franklin	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
20	Granby	90	91	90	91
30	Greene-Can.	44	45¼	44	45
50	Hancock	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
50	Indiana	4½	5	4½	5
10	Isl. Crk. pf.	90½	90⅝	90½	90⅝
200	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
50	Lake	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
660	Mass Con.	13½	14	13⅜	14
50	Mayflower	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
165	Mohawk	93	94	93	94
100	Nevada Con.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
160	New Idria	20	20	19	19½
185	Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
120	North Butte	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
2	North Lake	1	1	1	1
100	Ojibway	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Old Colony	3	3	3	3
430	Old Dominion	71½	72	71½	71¾
100	Osceola	95	95⅝	95	95¼
400	Pond Creek	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
115	Quincy	91	92¼	91	92
65	Santa Fe	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
140	Shannon	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
70	South Lake	7	7	6¾	6⅞
555	St. M.'s Land	70	70	70	70
500	Sup. & Bos.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
175	Sup. Copper	19	19	19	19
78	Tamarack	51⅝	54½	52	54
100	Trinity	9	9	8	8⅞
11,850	U. S. Smelt.	62¾	64	62¾	63¾
670	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¾
910	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
415	Utah Con.	14	14⅜	13⅞	14
45	Utah Copper	85	85	84¼	84¼
10	Winona	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20	Wolverine	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾

RAILROADS.

19	Bos. & Alb.	195½	195½	195	195
90	Boston Elev.	80½	80¾	80½	80½
13	Bos. & Lowell	140	140	139	139
65	Bos. & Maine	45	45	45	45
20	Bos. & M. pf.	72	72	72	72
4	Conn. & P. pf.	100	100	100	100
40	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
25	Maine Cent.	101½	101½	101½	101½
26	Mass. Elec. pf.	37	37	37	37
186	N.Y., N.H. & H.	67	67⅜	67	67⅛
75	W. E. St. Ry.	60	60	60	60
10	W.E.St.Ry. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. A. Ch. pf.	97½	98	97½	98
250	Am. L. & Serv.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
51	Am. P. Sv. pf.	13⅜	13⅜	12¾	13¼
95	Am. Sugar	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
52	Am. Sug. pf.	115⅜	116	115⅜	115⅜
1,228	Am. T. & T.	127⅞	128¾	127⅞	128
10	Am. W. Wks.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
490	Am. W. pf.	48⅞	49	48⅞	49⅛
300	A. G. & W. I.	27⅜	29	27⅜	29
738	A.G.&W.I. pf.	47⅞	48	40¾	47⅛
163	Edison	248	249	248	249
120	Gen. Electric	167	167	167	167
14	Mass. Gas	83¾	83¾	81½	84½
94	Mass. Gas pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
85	McElwain pf.	101	102	101	102
33	N. E. Tele.	136	136	136	136
25	Nipe Bay	127	127	127	127
90	Pullman	163¾	163½	162	162
10	Reece Button.	16	16	16	16
75	Reece Folding.	4	4	4	4
330	Swift	133	134	133	133¾
305	Torrington	45	45½	45	45½
15	Torrington pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½
664	United Fruit.	143	143	143	144⅝
859	Un. Shoe M.	54½	54½	54¼	54½
30	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
290	U. S. Steel	87¾	93	87¾	93
165	U. S. Steel pf.	116	116½	116	116¼
1,800	Ventura Oil	10	10⅛	9¾	10

BONDS.

$4,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,700	A.T. & T. 4½s.	105¾	106⅛	105¾	106⅛
4,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s.	78	78	78	78
1,000	C.B.&Q. jt. 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
2,000	C.J.&S.Y.4s.	90	86	86	86
12,500	D.R.R.&W. 4s.	67	67	67	67
4,000	K.C.M. & B. 4s.	82	82	82	82
9,000	M. Gas 4½s.	99	99	99	99
7,000	N.E.T. 5s.	102	102⅜	102¼	102¼
1,000	Pond Creek 6s.	90	90	90	90
9,000	Swift 5s	99¼	99¼	99⅜	99⅜
6,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100	100	100	100

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1	1⅛	Iron Blos.	1¼	1½
Bay S G	.17	.20	La Rose	.60	.65
Bing M	10⅝	11¼	Majestic	.97	.99
Bohemia	2	2⅜	McK.-Dar.	.42	.45
Begole	.75	1.00	Mex Met.	.46	.49
Butte & La.	.70	.71	M. of Am.	2⅜	2⅝
Best Ely	.35	.40	New Balt.	3	3¼
Boston C.	.60	.65	N Cornelia	11⅛	11¾
B & N Y.	2⅝	3	Nev Doug.	1¼	1½
Bost & M.	.50	.60	Old D. r.	.50	.75
Calaveras	3	3¼	Ohio Cop.	.19	.20
Chief Con.	1⅜	1½	Oneco	1⅛	1¼
Cons Ariz.	1⅜	1½	Onondaga	1⅞	1⅝
Cons Cop.	1⅞	2⅛	S W M.	2	2¼
Cortez	.80	.85	Stewt M.	.23	.28
Cr Res.	.40	.50	Trump	.06	.08¼
Cal. Corbin	4	4½	Un Pr Sh.	1⅛	1⅜
Cuban C.	8¼	8¾	U V Ext.	14½	15
Davis-D.	1⅜	1½	Utah Met.	9¾	9¾
E & B B.	1⅛	1⅜	Tonop Bel.	4¾	4

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Thermos Bottle Stock
50 Alliance Realty Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
50 Germania Insurance Stock
50 Great Northern Paper Stock
20 Home Insurance Stock
25 Hanover Insurance Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 International Salt Stock
100 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com. Stk.
100 Victor Talking Machine Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
25 Washington St'l & Ordnance Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Aluminum Co. of America Stk.
50 Continental Insurance Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100 Foundation Co. Pfd. Stock
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
100 Midland Securities Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
50 Rem. Typewr. Com. & 2d Pfd. Stk.
25 Thompson Starrett with Ctfs.
25 Victor Talking Machine Stock
25 Washington St'l & Ordnance Stk.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Am. Graphophone
U. Am. Cigar Pfd.
Gulf States Steel
Empire S. & I. Pfd.
SantaCec.Sug.Cm.

DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

WE WILL BUY

15 INT. SILVER PFD.
100 U. S. FINISHING COM. & PFD.
25 UNITED GAS & ELEC. 2D PFD.
10 BINGHAMTON RY. CONS. 5s, 1931
10 BUFFALO GEN. ELEC. 5s, 1939
10 CROSSTOWN RY. CONS. 5s
10 ONTARIO POWER 5s, 1943
10 ONTARIO POWER DEB. 6s, 1921

WE WILL SELL

50 ROBERT GAIR PFD.
50 DAYTON POWER COM.
200 N. Y., ROSD. ROSARIO MINING
25 U. S. ENVELOPE PFD.
100 U. S. FINISHING PFD.
100 ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO.
50 EAGLE LOCK CO.
50 UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC COM.
100 NIAGARA FALLS POWER
10 INT. TRACTION 4s, 1949
25 ONTARIO POWER

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
44 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Sugar Stocks

We Will Buy

100 Cent. Aguirre Com.
200 Fajardo
100 Federal Common
200 Guantanamo
50 New Niquero Pfd.

Inquiries Invited

GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Pierce Oil
CORPORATION
6% Convertible Bonds, 1924
are desirable from an investment standpoint and
Yield an Attractive Income
Detailed Circular on Request
Hoit & McWilliam
Telephone 3100 Rector
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50 Shares or Part
B'way Central BANK
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Dealers in Bank Stocks
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Wanted
St. Louis, Springf'd & Peoria Trac. 5s, 1939
Cumberland County Pow. & Lt. 5s, 1942
Denver Gas & Electric 5s, 1949
Denver Gas & Electric Notes, 1917
EBERT, MICHAELIS & CO
Specialists
Tel. Rector 5312. 60 B'way, N. Y.

By-Products Coke
Semet Solvay
Solvay Process
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building Phone 5354 Rector

Importers & Traders Nat'l Bank
Chatham & Phenix Nat'l Bank
Lawyers Mortgage Co.
Union Trust Company
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Indianapolis Gas 5s
Dallas Electric 5s
Eastern Oregon Lt. & Pw. 6s
Cen. States Elec. C. 5% Notes
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST. N.Y 'PHONE BROAD 3665

Winchester ARMS
Geo. A. Huhn & Sons
Members New York Stock Exchange,
111 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.
Bellevue Court, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Strictly a Commercial Bank
Capital and Surplus $7,000,000
WOOLWORTH BLDG., NEW YORK

Wanted.
Young man with college or equivalent education to sell bonds or preferred stocks for conservative Investment House. Salesmanship qualifications desired. Nominal salary to start, but advancement promised as soon as results are shown. Only those who conscientiously want to learn the business and are willing to make sacrifices need apply. Address H 297 Times Downtown.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Firm and Higher on a Large Volume of Trading—Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 422,250 shares of stock and $210,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 136,423; oil, 54,939, and mining, 230,895. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,500	‡Aet. Ex. w.i.	23⅝	23⅞	23	23¼
300	Ajax Rub., Inc.	69	69¾	69	69¼
150	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	28¾	29	*27½	29
150	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	48	48	*46	48
5,200	Can. N. G. C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	‡C. Lt. & P....	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝
575	Carwen Steel.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1,300	‡Chev. M.C.Co.	141	142	139	142
19,800	‡Cuba Cane S.	53	55½	53	55½
1,850	Driggs-Sea. ..	140	140	138	140
300	‡Electric Gun.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
80	Emerson Phon.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
300	Guna. Sugar...	74	75	74	75
103	Hall Signal...	13	13	10	10
240	Hask.-Barker..	45½	45⅝	44	44
2,500	In. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp....	17½	23	17½	20½
450	Interc. Rub...	13½	13½	*12½	13
100	Jewel Tea, pf.	106	106	106	106
1,500	Katho. Br. pf.	24	24	21	22
300	Kelly-S. T....	68½	68½	68½	68½
50	Kel.-S. T. new 1st pf.	96	96	96	96
500	‡Lake T. B...	10	10	9½	9¾
1,000	Man. Transit..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,200	Mar. of Am..	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,500	‡Maxim Mun..	7	7	6½	7
5,000	xx‡Mid. Steel.	63½	63¾	63	63½
30,000	‡Mid. St. rts..	1	1⅛	1	1
1,000	‡Nevins Elec..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1,350	P. T. & M.Co	20	20	28	28½
400	‡P.E. & M.Co.	120	123	120	123
3,700	R. & H. Corp.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
250	Red. El., Inc.	6½	6½	6½	6½
100	Stand. Motors.	8	8	8	8
500	‡St. J. Lead..	15½	15½	15¼	15⅜
900	S. B., v. t. ctf	36½	36½	36	36⅜
6,554	‡Tob. Prod. ..	43½	44⅞	43½	44½
25,000	Un. Pr. Shar...	1⅞	1⅞	*1⅛	1⅝
4,500	‡Univ. M., w.i.	6½	7	6¾	6¾
100	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp	3½	3½	3½	3½
900	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	4½	*4⅞	4½	4½
250	White M. Co..	48	48	47¾	47¾
8,000	W. F. Corp., v. t. ctfs....	1½	1¾	1⅜	1⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
600	Anglo-Am. Oil.	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
198	Ohio Oil.....	235	234½	234	+ 9
45	Prairie O. & G.	425	422	425	..
11	South Penn. O.	362	361	362	+ 2
70	S. Oil of Cal.	255	253	253	+ 1
5	S. Oil of Kan.	470	347	347	—13
15	S. Oil of N. J.	510	509	510	+ 2
40	S. Oil of N. Y.	211	209	211	+ 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,400	‡Am. Oil & Gas	15⅝	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝
1,650	‡Barn. O. & G.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
2,100	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)...	23	23½	23	23½
2,500	‡Cos. O. & G., w. i.	10	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞
2,000	‡Cos. O. & G. w. i. pf.....	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝
1,800	Empire Petrol..	7	7	6⅞	7
2,800	‡Fed. Oil.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	‡Houston Oil..	19	19	19	19
600	‡Inter. Petrol..	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
20,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	70	70	67	70
400	‡‡Mid. Oil, pf.	95	95	95	95
6,000	‡Musk. Refin..	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3
2,500	‡Sap. Oil & R.	13½	14	13½	14
35	‡Sen. Cons. O.	10¼	10½	9⅝	9⅝
5,600	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500	Way. O. & G..	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Alta Cons....	24	24	24	24
5,000	‡Atlanta	17	18	17	18
100	Bannack Gold..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Bingham Min'g	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
2,500	‡‡Booth	33	34	33	34
100	Butte & N. Y..	3	3	3	3
200	‡Calaveras C..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,500	‡Caledonia	97	98	97	98
2,000	‡Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
300	C. de F. Cop..	37½	38¼	37½	38
2,100	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
18,000	‡‡Emma Cop..	68	69	62	69
4,000	‡‡Fed. R. M..	21	22	21	22
850	First Nat Cop.	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5½
2,500	‡Florence	43	47	43	44
2,500	‡Goldf'd Cons.	91	91	89	90
2,500	‡‡Goldf'd Mer.	14	15	14	15
7,000	‡Greenwater ..	6	7	6	6
4,000	Howe Sound..	6⅞	6	5⅞	6
500	Hecla Mining..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
6,000	‡‡Inter. Mines.	13	13	13	13
2,500	‡‡Iron Blossom	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡‡Jim Butler..	90	97	88	89
2,000	Jumbo Exten..	1	1⅛	98	1
2,500	‡‡Kewanas	17	17	16	17
3,500	Magma Copper	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
120	Majestic Cop..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	‡‡Marsh Min'g	37	38	37	38
1,000	McIntyre	93	93	93	93
1,000	McK.-Darragh	44	44	44	44
600	‡Mojave Tung.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜
39,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	28	32	27	29½
800	New U. Bingh.	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
1,000	Nip. Mines....	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
1,000	‡North Star...	15	15	15	15
2,000	‡‡Oro	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
2,000	‡Peterson Lu...	25	25	25	25
600	‡Ray Herc. M.	3	3	3	3
1,000	‡‡Rex Con. M.	22	22	22	22
1,400	‡Roch. Mines..	57	58	55	55
1,700	‡‡Old Mount...	60	61	60	60
700	‡‡Ruby Silver..	53	53	53	53
500	‡Sun Toy....	15	15½	15	15¼
9,000	‡Ser. Gr. G. M.	90	1⅛	90	1⅛
5,000	‡‡Silver Tip (a prospect)	20	21	19	20
900	St. Sil.-Lead..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11,000	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡‡Success Min.	91	93	91	93
3,000	‡Superst. Min. (a prospect)..	34	34	34	34
900	‡‡Temiskaming	51	61	51	61
500	‡Ton. Belmont.	4⅛	4¼	4	4¼
900	Ton. Jim R...	92	92	92	92
285	Ton. Mining...	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
550	Ton. Extension	4½	4½	4½	4½
52,000	Ton. R. Eula..	23	26*	23	24½
750	Unit. Eastern.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5,000	‡U. S. Cont. M.	12½	13	12½	13
5,500	‡United V. Ex.	14¼	15	14¼	14⅜
480	‡W. Oats Min.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½
200	‡W. End Cons.	75	75	75	75
300	‡Yusc. Cons....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$40,000	‡B. & O. new, 5s.....	101¼	101¼	101	101⅛
31,000	‡C., M. & St. P. 4s.....	95	95	95	95
19,000	Con. Ar. S. 5s.	30	30	25	26
45,000	‡Erie conv. 4s, w. i.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅜
75,000	‡Midv. Steel.. conv. 5s, w.i.	99	99	99	99

*Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xxEx rights.

Note.—Saturday's sale of 300 Saxon Motors should have read 65 instead of 68.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aeolian-Weber.....	15	25	15	25
Am. British Mfg. Co.	18	28	18	28
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12	12½	12	12½
Atlantic Steel	54	56	54	56
Balt. Tube Co.....	108	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co, pf..	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	14	15	114	15
Crocker Wheeler.....	102	105	102	105
Curtiss A., v. t. ctfs.	47	50	47	50
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45⅝	46½	45⅝	46½
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
Hopkins & A. Arms.		55		55
Inter. Mer. Marine.	14⅜	15½	14⅜	15½
Jewel Tea	62	67	62	67
S. S. Kresge, w. i....	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Marlin Arms, v. t. c.	33	35	33	35
N. Y. Transportation.	14½	16	14½	16
O. Eisenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Syrene Mfg. Co....	18½	19½	18½	19½
Saxon Motor Car Co.	65	67⅝	68	68¼
Stand. Shipbuilding..	12½	13½	12½	13½
Triangle F., v. t. ctfs.	3¾	4	3¾	4
Un. Cigar Stores, w.i.	94	97	94	97
Virginian Railway..	23	23¾	23	23¾
Wab.-Pitts. T., w. i.	17½	19	17½	19
W.-P. Ter. pf., w. i..	47	52	47	52

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Midwest Ref.	59	60	59	60
Pierce Oil.....	15	15½	15	15½
Savoy Oil.....	9¼	10⅛	9¼	10⅛
Ventura Con.....	9¼	10⅛	9¼	10⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Bannack Gold	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	7½	7¾	7½	7⅝
Comstock Tunnel	9	11	9	11
Cons. Nev.-Utah.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass.....	253	257	253	257
Atlas Powder	242	250	246	250
Atlas Powder pf....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox...	120	128	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.).....	845	855	840	850
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	83	75	83
Can. Fdries & Forg.	105	135	105	135
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf...	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms.....	840	860	840	860
Du Pont Powder new.	340	350	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf..	106	108	106	108
Hercules Powder.....	385	396	385	395
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms..	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	163	188	163	168
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms.....	495	..	495	..
Reovil Mfg. Co.....	470	485	470	485
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,500

LAST QUARTER HELPED OIL.

California Petroleum's Report Shows Deficit for Year.

The California Petroleum Corporation's gross earnings last year were $1,919,978, against $2,867,117 in 1914. The surplus for dividends, after interest had been paid and depreciation allowances made, was $759,144, compared with $1,402,393. The annual report yesterday said that the payment of preferred stock dividends and the reservation of $222,007 in a special fund left a deficit for the year of $49,157. The preceding twelve months brought a surplus of $212,542.

President E. L. Doheny told stockholders, in the statement, that conditions were unfavorable in the fore part of the year because of low prices and a production in excess of demand. The last three months, he added, brought a change for the better. The corporation leased during the year 1,000 acres of oil land in Mexico, near Tampico, close to the holdings of the Mexican Petroleum Company.

American Sugar to Reopen Idle Plant

Earl D. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, announced yesterday that the company's Philadelphia refinery, which has long been idle, would be reopened shortly. Exports of sugar have increased rapidly since the beginning of the war, and sugar companies, it is said, are being taxed to their capacity to meet demands.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market declined 1@1½c early in the day under scattered selling on an easier tone abroad and on further predictions of a bearish Government report on farm reserves on Wednesday. The visible supply in the United States increased 446,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,121,000 last week and a decrease of 2,045,000 last year. On the decline good buying developed, and subsequently the market became strong, advancing 2⅝@4½c from the bottom and closing firm, with net gains of 2¼@2⅝c from Saturday. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.35; No. 2 hard, $1.30; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.89; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.49¼, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.24	1.21	1.59¼
July	..	..	1.17	1.14	1.28

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.16¾	1.12½	1.15⅞	1.13⅝	1.49¼
July	1.13⅝	1.09½	1.12¾	1.10⅛	1.19⅝

CORN.

The corn market was firmer, in sympathy with wheat and on buying by leading commission houses, closing with net gains of 1⅝@1¾c. The visible supply in the United States increased 2,670,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,291,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½@84¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76¼	74½	76	74⅝	75¾
July	76⅝	74½	76¼	74½	75¾

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, but prices were firmer with the other markets, closing with net gains of ⅝c. The visible supply increased 384,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 3,026,000 last year. The local cash market was strong; standard quoted at 49½c; No. 3 white, 48½@49c; No. 4 white, 48@48½c; fancy clipped white, 50@51½c; ordinary clipped white, 48½@49½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	44⅝	43⅝	44	43¼	57½
July	42⅜	41½	42¼	41⅜	53

PROVISIONS.

The provision market again showed a very strong undertone, with more confident buying, owing to the continued strength in the price of live hogs and the fact that prices for products were generally below the cost of hogs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 50,000; estimated for Tuesday, 19,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 9,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard— May	10.87	10.70	10.87	10.70	10.62
July	11.10	10.92	11.10	10.90	10.90
Ribs— May	11.92	11.80	11.92	11.80	10.22
July	12.05	11.92	12.05	11.90	10.50
Pork— May	22.45	21.60	22.40	21.57	17.92
July	22.30	21.62	22.30	21.50	18.32

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was very strong, with prices selling at new high records, and closing with net gains of 18 to 35 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.34	10.04
March	10.30	10.26	10.35@10.50	10.04
April	10.35	10.11	10.41@10.55	10.05
May	10.42	10.11	10.40@10.50	10.05
June	10.42	10.42	10.40@10.50	10.03
July	10.18	10.29	10.29@10.35	10.00
August	10.30	10.18	10.31@10.35	10.03
September...	10.18	10.04	10.18@10.23	9.97
October	9.23	9.15	9.27@ 9.32	9.09

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet, total sales aggregating 17,250 bags, and, after opening at an advance of 2 to 5 points, and later showing slight further gains in some of the positions, there was a subsequent reaction, and closing quotations were 2 points higher to 2 points net lower. The local spot market was inactive, but prices were firmly held, with Rio 7s ⅜c higher, at 9½c, owing to a scarcity of this grade. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.72@7.74	7.70
April	..	..	7.79@7.81	7.77
May	7.82	7.87	7.90@7.87	7.85
June	..	..	7.90@7.92	7.90
July	7.99	7.93	7.92@7.94	7.94
August	..	..	7.96@7.98	7.98
September	8.04	8.03	8.00@8.02	8.02
October	..	..	8.03@8.05	8.05
November	..	..	8.06@8.08	8.08
December	8.18	8.13	8.11@8.13	8.12
January	8.21	8.21	8.17@8.19	8.15
February	..	..	8.21@8.22	..

SUGAR.

Futures have been inactive today, with few buyers and sellers in evidence. The market opened steady, 1 point lower to 6 points higher. Late in the afternoon the market was narrow, and a little general selling sent values down. The closing was 3 points net lower to 2 points higher, with sales for the day 4,150 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	4.29@4.31	4.28
April	..	..	4.34@4.36	4.33
May	4.44	4.40	4.39@4.40	4.39
June	4.50	4.46	4.44@4.46	4.44
July	4.53	4.50	4.49@4.50	4.49
August	..	..	4.54@4.56	4.54
September	4.05	4.60	4.59@4.01	4.58
October	..	..	4.60@4.02	4.59
November	..	..	4.56@4.58	4.54
December	4.49	4.49	4.41@4.43	4.44

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,042 packages. The market had quite a firm tone on nearly all grades of fresh creamery. Prices were not materially changed on the top qualities, but the under grades crowded a little closer to the best. Storage creamery active and showing increased strength. Renovated somewhat higher. Ladles very firm and packing stock is doing better. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 37c; higher scoring, 37½@38c; firsts, 35@36½c; seconds, 32@34½c; thirds, 29@31c; creamery, held, extras, 92 score, 32c; higher scoring, 32½@33c; firsts, 30½@31½c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds, 27@28c; State dairy, finest, 30@31½c; good to prime, 33@35c; common to fair, 26@32c; renovated, extras, 29@27c; firsts, 28@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23@23½s; seconds, 22½c; lower grades, 21@22c; packing stock, current make, fine, 22½c; No. 2, 21½@22c; lower grades, 20@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,644 cases. The market opened early in the morning under increased selling pressure, and firsts sold under the call on 'Change at 21½@22½c; with 22c offers not taken at the close. But on the street later there was a better movement, and the market closed with a firmer tone and stock quite closely cleared. Underpriced eggs also well cleared. Nearby eggs in moderate supply and steady for white, but brown easier. Fresh-gathered, extras, per dozen, 23½@24½c; extra firsts, 22½@23c; firsts, 21½@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18½@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@30c; ordinary to good, 27@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 26@28c; small whites, 26@27c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 26c; hennery whites, 27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery, browns, 24½@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 38c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 37@38c; Western and prime Southern, 32@34c; common to fair, Southern, 28@30c.

COTTON PRICES RISE 12 TO 17 POINTS

Increasing Activity Largely Due to Buoyancy in the Stock Market.

EXTENSIVE BUYING OF JULY

Japan Estimated to Have Taken 25,000 Bales in New Orleans—Easier Freight Rates Reported.

Cotton showed a firm undertone yesterday with prices advancing 12 to 17 points. Although there was no broadening in outside demand, there was some buying of July on an extensive scale, with purchases put down to one of the leading spot interests. In the afternoon the market developed increasing activity, due largely to the encouragement derived from the buoyancy in the stock market.

Liverpool was a seller during the morning, with offerings estimated at about 10,000 bales. The transactions were construed as the putting out of commitments for straddle account.

New Orleans reported spot sales of 9,300 bales, and a private wire from that market said that it was estimated that Japan had bought 25,000 bales there in the last two weeks. These advices were partly responsible for stimulating the demand.

Gossip on the floor was to the effect that freight rates were easier. It was reported that room was offered from Southern ports to Havre on Saturday at $3, and that an offer of $2.75 probably would find takers. The rate from New York to Liverpool was on the basis of $2.50, compared with a previous quotation of $3. Galveston stated that cotton was arriving there from the interior for twelve steamships that had not yet put into port, but which are en route. These vessels are expected to load and clear during the month.

New England cotton brokers state that they have sold more cotton in the last week than recently, although in some quarters they have found manufacturers showing very limited interest, as is frequently the case at this season of the year. Brokers say that they can get all the cotton they can sell if they pay full price, but Southern, shippers now show no eagerness to dispose of their holdings.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, to 20 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 20 points advance, 11.75c for middling. Futures closed firm.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March ...	11.60	11.48	11.59@11.60	11.47@11.48
May ...	11.79	11.62	11.79@11.80	11.63@11.64
July ...	11.99	11.84	11.98@11.99	11.82@11.84
Oct. ...	12.14	12.01	12.13@12.14	11.98@11.99
Dec. ...	12.31	12.17	12.30@12.31	12.14@12.15
Jan. ...	12.36	12.24	12.36@12.39	12.21@12.23

Total port receipts, 12,885 bales; last week, 21,064 bales; last year, 50,126 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	2,869	835	8,988
Galveston	6,937	6,983	11,905
Mobile	77	401	73
Charleston	42	39	3,076
Savannah	1,586	2,213	7,333
Wilmington	118	83	3,036
Norfolk	...	2,479	8,182

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	360	405	695
Memphis	875	2,239	4,363
St. Louis	163	2,658	1,951
Houston	7,024	7,464	14,693

Exports, 29,451 bales; total thus for this season, 3,595,340 bales; total last season, 5,687,354 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
2,576	Galveston	11.90	301,280	501,089
10,510	New Orleans.	11.38	881,570	360,100
50	Mobile.....	11.25	20,241	60,461
204	Savannah ..	11¾	184,629	243,596
...	Charleston ..	11¾	73,807	104,376
...	Wilmington..	11¾	43,881	58,854
206	Norfolk

DISAGREE ON BLAME FOR FREIGHT TIEUPS

Railroads at Fault, Say Shippers, While Howard Elliott Contradicts Them.

COMMISSION SEEKS REMEDY

War Traffic Not the Cause, Some Assert—Embargo and Raised Demurrage Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In an effort to relieve the railroad freight congestion throughout the country, the Interstate Commerce Commission today held a conference with representatives of all the Eastern trunk line railroads and many shippers.

Representatives of shippers said the railroads were mainly responsible for the present congestion of freight, were using their yards too much for storage purposes, and had taken no pains to anticipate and provide adequate storage facilities. The defense that war supplies blocked the terminals was denied positively, as the British and French Governments, it was declared, always had kept enough transports in Atlantic ports to move munitions and other war materials promptly. The shippers declared the congestion must be due to other causes.

Howard Elliott, Chairman of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, however, laid the blame partly on war shipments, and said his road had not been equal to the strain put upon it during the Fall and Winter, though war shipments were only 5 per cent. of its tonnage. The scarcity of ships to take the general volume of freight, he said, was the main trouble, and delay was unavoidable.

At the close of Mr. Elliott's remarks a recess was taken to give opportunity for an informal conference between the railroad and steamship men and the shippers. At the conclusion of the conference Chairman McChord called on the carriers to furnish the commission as speedily as possible data as to the character and scope of the embargo, and an estimate of the volume of freight now held in congested terminals. After the conference the carriers presented a resolution declaring the view to be that the present embargo should be continued, and additional embargoes placed on freight until the excessive number of cars now on each road was reduced to a number which could be handled with reasonable expedition; that free time on export traffic be reduced; that storage charges on freight in railroad warehouses after forty-eight hours be such as to relieve these warehouses; that additional demurrage charges of $1 per day be charged after the forty-eight hours of free time, and $3 for the next three days, and $5 a day thereafter, and that the rule known as the average agreement rule be annulled.

Objection to this was made at once by A. F. Mack, representing the export department of the United States Steel Corporation; W. H. Chandler, Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; J. C. Lincoln of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of New York, and others. Mr. Mack urged that all shipments to the seaboard be shut off until the congestion could be relieved. Shipments should be permitted where the exporter could show that he had a vessel ready at once to take his cargo.

Mr. Mack said it was "all nonsense" to lay the trouble all to the war. The fact was that the United States was not shipping everything to the war countries, but to countries formerly supplied by Europe.

The representative of the Southern Pacific Steamship Lines, R. S. Stubbs, said the embargo was working things out so that many of the company's vessels were leaving port with partial cargoes. This information caused some surprise, and the commission indicated a determination to know more about it.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

TRUSTEE SALE

In the matter of the assignment of Budd & Co., Inc., to William L. Morck, as Trustee,
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer.

Sells by Public Auction This Day.

TUESDAY, March 7th, 1916

At 10:30 A. M., on Premises,
NO. 371 BROADWAY,
Bet. White and Franklin Streets,

assets of above, consisting of a large stock of

desks, tables, chairs, filing cabinets, steel cabinets, wardrobes, costumers and other office furniture.

This is all new merchandise and made by the most prominent manufacturers. Also one 2½-ton Gramm-Bernstein Auto Truck and one Studebaker Automobile. Both 1916 models.

Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

WILLIAM L. MORCK, Esq., Trustee.
JESSE S. EPSTEIN, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 128 Broadway, City.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building. Store, 2120-26. Tel. 6911-12, 7904-05 Barclay.
Salesrooms 115-117 Spring St. Tel 5382.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of FAY ROSE LANDAU, trading as FAGO, Assignor, to David M. Shapiro, Assignee. Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named Assignor, consisting of ladies' dresses, shirtwaists, office furniture, fixtures, etc., on today, March 7th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 2,482 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
DAVID M. SHAPIRO, Assignee.
BENJAMIN KRONENBERG, Attorney for Assignee, 302 Broadway, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th day of February 1916, The Hoboken Ferry Company, as Owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as Lessee and Charterer of the Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS," filed their petition and libel, praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about the 21st day of October 1915, from a collision between said Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS" and the Recreation Pier, so-called, in the North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this Court, in the sum of $85,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said Court, to prove their claims before ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, JR., ESQ., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold:

Process returnable Monday, March 20, 1916. Southern Pacific Company vs. Barge "Geraldine Schnyler," her tackle, &c., for cargo damage, $8,305.76.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Proctor for Libellant.

OLD ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES.

The Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday, has particulars of scarce prints and paintings dear to the collector.—Advt.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Several Decisions Made in Reappraisement Proceedings.

Fritsche Brothers convinced the Board of General Appraisers yesterday that the Collector erred in returning Eucalyptol oil at 20 per cent. as an "essential oil." It was decided that the product was properly dutiable at 15 per cent. under the paragraph for chemical compounds not specially provided for. A reliquidation was ordered on the basis of the lower rate.

Additional testimony, at a rehearing before Board No. 2, resulted yesterday in the board reversing an earlier decision and finding in favor of the importers of Canadian bran. The commodity was shipped to Buffalo by the Western Canada Flour Mills Company of Winnipeg, and was heavily advanced by the customs officials to make alleged Winnipeg market values. This action was sustained by the single General Appraiser and a board of three. Board No. 2 later agreed to reopen the case in view of the importers' claim that they had new evidence to present. The board now holds that the value of $19.50 per ton put on the bran by the shippers was correct and must be accepted by the Buffalo authorities. It was held further that Winnipeg middlings had been entered at the Custom House at too high a price, namely, $21 per ton. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that $20.50 per ton represented the Winnipeg selling price. The Collector was accordingly directed to make a reliquidation on the basis of the values last found by the board.

Board No. 3, after hearing all of the evidence in the possession of importers of wool cloth from England, refused to upset the decision of a single General Appraiser holding that the New York customs authorities acted within the law in raising entered values on the fabrics. The higher values, it was held, would have to stand for dutiable purposes. The cloth was from Allen Brothers & Co., Bradford, and John Crawford & Sons, Leeds. The representatives of the English manufacturing firms were wholly unable to satisfy the board that the market had not gone up.

Board No. 2 decided that the Government had failed to prove that market prices in the French market had risen after the shipment of prepared vegetables to this country. It was therefore held that the entered prices must be accepted by the New York officials in levying duty. The exporters were Christopher Lebey, Havre, and L. A. Price & Co., Bordeaux.

It was decided by Board No. 1 that metal chains and locks from Holt & Willetts, Cradley Heath, England, were properly taxed at higher rates by the Collector here.

RAIL REVENUES INCREASE.

Reports for January Show 100 Per Cent. Advance in the East.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The advance figures sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission by all railroads in the country of the transportation business of the United States during January indicate gains in every section. On Eastern roads the net revenue per mile has increased nearly 100 per cent. The reports cover 138 roads, which are classified into Eastern, Southern, and Western territory.

The grand total shows decided gains in revenues resulting from increased rates and better business conditions. For the seven months ended with January the railway operating revenues for the whole country amounted to $1,576,871,261, and operating expenses to $1,021,548,372, leaving a net revenue of $555,322,889, as compared with a net revenue for the same months in the preceding year of $411,767,697.

The gain in business for January, however, shows even better comparison. Operating revenues were $200,525,351, while operating expenses were $146,545,795, a net revenue resulting to the amount of $61,979,586. The net revenue for January, 1915, was $41,370,460. In every part of the country there has been an increase in operating expenses, but the percentage has been considerably lower than the increase of operating revenues. In the Eastern section the net revenue in January, 1916, was $24,626,611, where it was $12,469,874 in January last year. In the South net revenue in January this year was $13,380,807 as compared with $8,641,714 in January, 1915. In the West net revenue was $23,972,968 in January this year and was $20,258,872 in January last year.

Revenues per mile for the United States during 1915 were $1,135, expenses $800, and net revenue per mile $335. Revenues per mile in the East were $2,136, expenses $1,333, and net revenue $803. In the South these figures were respectively $958, $648, and $320; in the West, $803, $568, and $235.

TO QUIT FORBIDDEN ZONE.

Manufacturers Willing to Go If They Can Find New Quarters.

The movement started by Fifth Avenue merchants to prevent the invasion of the retail and residential district between Thirty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets by factories and loft buildings has gained great impetus since the appearance in the Sunday morning papers of the announcement of the committee in charge of the preservation of the district, according to N. D. Reich of 141 Broadway, counsel for the committee.

Mr. Reich said yesterday that the manufacturers who are not wanted in the district had not started any opposition to the movement, but, on the other hand, had indorsed it and were willing to co-operate with the merchants. One of the largest manufacturers in the business, Mr. Reich said, who now occupies a building in the forbidden zone, told him that he was ready to move his factory just as soon as he could obtain adequate accommodations in any building between Fourteenth and Thirty-third Streets, and that ten other manufacturers with whom he had talked would follow him to the same location.

An executive officer of one of the large trust companies in the city Mr. Reich said, told him that the Directors of the company would pass a resolution today establishing a policy of not lending any money for building purposes in the restricted area unless the borrower agreed not to erect a factory or loft building.

Reports that real estate men had actively taken up the question of erecting buildings below Thirty-third Street to house the expected factories have also come to Mr. Reich.

YUKON GOLD SEES PROFIT.

Annual Report Tells of $3,800,000 Metal in New Purchases.

The Yukon Gold Company, formerly a part of the Guggenheim Exploration Company, in the year ended Dec. 31 had gross earnings of $4,209,809, a decrease of $135,237, compared with 1915. The net earnings from operations were $2,099,373, a decrease of $104,784.

It was announced in the company's report, issued yesterday, that additional properties in Alaska and California with estimated gross gold content of $3,800,000 and estimated net profit of $1,500,000 had been acquired during the year. The amount added to surplus was $34,950. The company is now operated by a trust, known as the Yukon-Alaska Trust. The company has been financed for a period of eight years by the Guggenheim Exploration Company.

Contractors' Convictions Void.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—The Supreme Court today set aside the conviction in Mercer County Court of George M. Brewster and Walter Scott, the Bergen County road contractors, who were found guilty of refusing to answer the subpoenas of the Appropriation Committee of the Legislature of 1914. They were summoned to testify in connection with charges of graft in the building of roads in Bergen County. The Supreme Court orders a new trial on the ground that Chairman Hennessy of the committee issued the subpoenas, whereas they should have been issued by the entire committee to be legal.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on Spring coats in all materials. M. J. Rubin, 50 West 17th, 10th floor.

CONTRACTORS on ladies' lingerie waists; guarantee 150 dozen weekly. Kaufman Bros., 132 West 27th.

CONTRACTORS wanted on middy blouses. B. Solomon, 141 W. 36th, 15th floor.

COTTON DRESSES.—Open for cotton dresses: Tenth floor. 6 and 8 West 32d St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Pastel shades bought for cash. Simon Costume & Dress Co., 130 West 29th St.

CREPE DE METEORS.—Silver gray, crepe de chines copen wanted, for cash. Broder & Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing quantity orders on low-priced white and colored wash dresses; will furnish material if necessary; write for appointment. Jobber, W 300 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking for contractors with styles in linen dresses. Z 345 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Cotton and linen; jobber looking at samples, 7th floor, 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Open for cotton dresses, 6-8 West 32d, 10th floor.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR wanted for immediate delivery. T 102 Times.

PIECE GOODS bought in any quantities and of any description. T 104 Times.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th St.

SUB-MANUFACTURERS with snappy styles in suits wanted. 146 West 25th, 3d floor.

SUITINGS.—Open for large quantities ladies' woolen suitings for Fall wear; quantities below 50 pieces not considered. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16 West 22d.

TAFFETA.—Navy, black, quantity and price no object. David Ratner, 10 W. 18th.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4348.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHECKS.—Black and white; high shade corduroy and silk poplins. Farragut 256.

COATS.—Jobs to close out in ladies', misses' corduroy, white chinchilla, poplin, serges. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d.

COATS.—Velour Checks, White Chinchillas, and Golfines, immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Harry Greenberg Co., 35 West 31st St.

COATS.—Jobbers, attention! We will accept orders for immediate delivery. Bijou Cloak & Suit Co., 116 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Children's, misses' white; immediate delivery. B. & J. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Black, white; all sizes. "Snaps," 47 West 34th. Greeley 3606.

EMBROIDERIES, (Swiss,) at reasonable prices for manufacturers of ladies' underwear and children's dresses. Goldwater Bros., 22 West 27th.

GABARDINES, GARFIELDS, 4,083; green, navy, tan. Telephone Farragut 3042.

GINGHAMS.—Amoskeag ginghams, 19,000 range also Renfrew in plaids and stripes. Neugass Bros., 71 West 2nd St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN take line novelties, ladies' neckwear; "big sellers;" samples; take small space; salesmen carrying laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs preferred; all territory open. State full particulars, territory covered; liberal commission. L 94 Times.

SALESMEN for art needlework in all territories; salary and commission. C 277 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday, 3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

No Khaki Obtainable.

The Canadian Government has been informed by its agent that the result of an inquiry indicated that there is no khaki uniform cloth to be obtained either in the United States or Canada. The material was required by the Government for manufacture into officers' uniforms and is specified as a worsted warp, wool-filled fabric. The price, considering the advances made in wool, would be prohibitive according to mill men here. The chief difficulty, however, would come from the fact that the mills are too overloaded with domestic business to make delivery of khaki except at a very distant date.

Large Civilian Order.

One of the European nations is in the market for perhaps the largest quantity of woolen and cotton goods that has yet been required by a foreign country. The contract is said to consist of over 10,000,000 yards of cloth. Although there are a number of constructions desired, the order will be placed in bulk through one source, which is declared to be unusually sound from a financial standpoint. The material will be used for civilian purposes, the idea being to distribute the goods to the merchants of the country.

These Shirtings Scarce.

The Canadian shirt manufacturers are endeavoring to place an order here for about 500,000 yards of khaki flannel shirtings. The material is understood to be needed for outfitting the new recruits of the Canadian army. With the present high prices asked for fabrics of this sort, together with the duty which the goods must pay on entering Canada, it is said to be doubtful in well-informed circles whether the manufacturers in the Dominion can afford to place their order here. The Canadian order is being handled by the association of shirt manufacturers in that country.

Clothiers Taking No Chances.

Inquiry made among the mill selling agents discloses the fact that most of the representative houses have completed their orders on serges for the Spring (1917) season. These concerns are regarded as the most farsighted in the market, and their contracts placed four to six months ahead of the usual time for goods to be used a year from now are taken as most significant of the situation. Orders in some instances called for deliveries of these goods by the first of this month, so that the clothiers are not even satisfied with having placed their contracts but want to get in the merchandise months before the customary time.

Will Help on Foreign Credits.

Much has been done in the last year or two to simplify the entry of American merchants and manufacturers into foreign commerce, according to the March letter of the National Association of Credit Men, but the question of credits still seems to present difficulties. In order to make it easier, the association is endeavoring to establish a bureau of information on foreign credits. Information is not to be assembled on individual risks but, through the bureau, credit managers may find out sources through which the desired information can be obtained, as well as get information on standards and conditions which affect credits. Co-operation has been promised by the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the Federal Department of Commerce. The association points out that, naturally, its facilities, to begin with, will be meagre, but that they will increase through co-operation.

What Constitutes a Watch?

Collector Malone yesterday gave up the attempt to decide whether watches having two sets of mechanism and two dials still remain "watches" within the tariff and common understanding of the word. One of the mechanisms and the extra dial were for timing speed contests, while the other set was for recording the time of day. The Collector's classification experts decided to take no chances, and so returned the articles under the regular watch provision with duty at 30 per cent. As this conclusion did not satisfy the importers, a protest was sent to the board in which the importers asked entry at 15 per cent. as time detectors, or at 20 per cent. as articles in chief value of metal. Both the Government and the importers will call witnesses at the hearing to be held before the board.

Burlap Market Is Quiet.

Events of the last week have had a quieting effect on business in the local burlap market, these events being the putting of an export tax on shipments from Calcutta and the granting of a license arrangement for the importation of burlaps from the British Isles. The Calcutta tax amounts to about 15 points a yard on lightweight goods and about 20 points on heavies, which when the cost of the Textile Alliance fee is added, increases the landed cost of the goods about 25 points, or a quarter of a cent a yard. Holders are apparently not anxious to sell goods for the present, and buyers are also said to be wary of trading at this time. As a result, prices are more or less nominal, those quoted yesterday being on the basis of 8 cents for 8-ounce "forties," and 11½ cents for 10½-ounce goods of the same width. Cables from London reported the price of jute at £34 per ton.

Pipe Prices to Go Up.

One of the prominent pipe manufacturing concerns has sent to its customers a letter which says that because of the war "it is no longer possible to make a staple size genuine imported French briar pipe of first quality to retail at 25 cents and allow a reasonable profit to the manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer. It is therefore evident that, in order to enable all branches of the industry to make their legitimate profit, it becomes necessary that pipes heretofore retailing at 25 cents must retail at 35 cents, at which price they are good value to the consumer." In order to co-operate with the retailer and let him get a full profit on goods for which he must now pay more, the manufacturer in question will shortly send out 135,000 illustrated announcements to the trade advising them to mark the price up as suggested. They will also feature the 35-cent price in their national advertising.

The New Dresses Promise Well.

The new models now coming forward from Paris are being well received here, both by the concerns which make up dresses and those who buy them. In several quarters the opinion is expressed that they are among the best "creations" Paris has sent out in some time, and with the modifications that many of them require to suit the American taste, they are expected to do very well. They do not treat stout women overkindly, however, tight bodices and long, tight-fitting sleeves being characteristic of many of them. The short, wide-spreading skirts are also all in favor of the more slender woman, especially those that make use of the so-called barrel effect and panniers. Some adapted models show short overskirts, about knee length, that are cut wide to add to the general effect of breadth, and some of these also show novel variations in the use of shoulder capes. Taffetas, failles, and crêpes, especially Georgettes and de chine, continue to rank high among the favored materials.

Staple Gray Goods Quiet.

While there was a pretty good movement of gray goods in this market yesterday, it was not featured to any extent by the amount of staple goods that were sold. Printcloths, sheetings, and other goods of this type did little that is worth mentioning in a specific way, save for some March-April sales of 4½-square, 4-yard sheetings, which sold at 5¾ cents. On the other hand, lawns were very active for delivery in the next three or four months, spot lots commanding premiums. Specialties were again good, and the same can be said of fancies, which sold for delivery clean to the end of the year. Some of the mills making fine and semi-fine goods are now sold up tight to Jan. 1, 1917. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	37-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

Neckwear Outlook Is Brighter.

Though waist manufacturers are giving them quite a tussle on their own ground and many of the Spring outer garments are not conducive to the use of separate neckwear, manufacturers of the last-named goods report a much better Spring business to date than was done for Fall in the corresponding time. Many of the novelty offerings have been taken up well by retailers, the new postillion effects showing up well in the general run. These goods are not only being made up and bought in white, but in tan, blue and other popular Spring colorings. Cane effects have been doing well, too, it is said, and broad collars generally are in favor. In an endeavor to get all the business in sight, the manufacturers have apparently offered a wider range of new and staple things than for some time. Among the latter, vestees, guimpes, collar and cuff sets, &c., have been taken well. No one type of collar and no single fabric seems to be "it" to the exclusion of the others.

CUSTOMS CHEMISTS MEET.

Will Try to Standardize the Work at the Laboratories.

With a view to standardizing the work of the Government's customs laboratories at the leading ports, chief chemists from several cities began a three-day conference yesterday at the Appraiser's warehouse. F. A. Bates, Supervising Examiner of Sugar laboratory work, was chosen chairman, and Dr. Edward R. Pickrell of New York, Secretary.

It was stated yesterday that the Treasury Department had decided that greater uniformity and co-ordination in the work of the several laboratories was desirable, it being pointed out this would result in improved and more accurate analyses. It happens frequently that local customs officials as well as officials of the Board of General Appraisers are obliged to send samples of goods up for classification to the laboratories for report.

This is especially the case when expert witnesses for importers and the Government are unable to agree as to the respective values of the ingredients making up the merchandise. The aim of the conference will be to learn wherein analytical methods at the different ports vary, and then to agree on a single standard to be applied to like merchandise at all ports. Before final adjournment the conference will embody its deliberations into recommendations, which will be laid before Secretary McAdoo for adoption or rejection, as he sees fit. The visiting chief chemists, other than those mentioned above, are J. A. Hynes, Chicago; C. C. Curtis, Kansas City, Mo.; L. B. McSorley, Philadelphia; W. L. Howell, New Orleans; F. D. Sunius, Baltimore; D. L. Coburn, Boston, and Frederick Nest, San Francisco.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

O. L. CUSHMAN COMPANY, INC., restaurant, bakery and confectionery, 411 and 413 Fourth Avenue and 40 East Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Edward E. Hoenig. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by Charles E. Abbott, $1,100; Charles Dorn & Sons, $1,300, and the estate of Jacob Schnitzer, $9,000. Liabilities are stated to be $50,000 and assets $15,000.

TERMINAL MILK CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Terminal Milk Corporation, 186 Eleventh Avenue, by Richard J. Reedy, $1,433; H. Oscar Schneckhaus, $350, and the Orange County Milk Association, $356. Judge Mayer appointed T. Channon Press receiver; bond $2,500. Liabilities are $14,500 and assets estimated at $7,000.

JULIUS DUBROWIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Dubrowin, grocer and delicatessen, 1,221 Lexington Avenue, by R. C. Williams & Co., $222; Froehlich Brothers, $323, and Samuel S. Beard & Co., Inc., $25. He made an assignment on Dec. 29.

CLARA SIMON, 214 West Ninety-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $20,521, a deficiency judgment obtained against her on Dec. 17, 1913, by Max Cohen, and no assets.

SIMON T. J. WILLAX, JR., merchant tailor, 63 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $7,841 and assets of $7,205. Anna G. Willax also filed a petition with liabilities $5,978 and assets $6,500.

DORA M. WEIL, 104 West Seventieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,986 and assets consisting of claims for $1,000 against Benj. M. Weil for alimony, which are valueless, and less than $5 cash in bank. Among the creditors are M. Weil, $5,000; Mrs. Frankie Weil, $1,200; Jerome W. May, London, $2,200; Abraham Lawrence, $1,200, secured by jewelry, and Lewis H. May, $1,000. The petition was filed to stop an examination in supplementary proceedings by a creditor who had obtained a judgment for $733. Judge Mayer stayed the proceedings for a year.

SAMUEL GLASSGOLD, Centreville, Sullivan County, formerly a furniture dealer, 2,918 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,871 and no assets. The Woodhaven Bank is a creditor for $1,178.

RICE & DANZIGER, INC.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Rice & Danziger, commission dealers in toys and novelties, 106 East Sixteenth Street, with creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $41,830.

ABEL LANGER.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Abel Langer, dealer in clothing and furnishing goods, at Port Chester, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

GORDON & DILWORTH CO., manufacturer of preserves and jellies at 563 Greenwich Street, has made an offer of composition to creditors of 22 cents on the dollar cash. At a meeting of creditors held yesterday at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, 27 Wall Street, a majority of creditors accepted the offer. Liabilities are $106.71 and nominal assets $42,469.

SPITALNIK & BUSHEL, wholesale dealers in herrings and canned goods, 331 East 102d Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $24,966 and assets of $6,896.

ISAAC SCHWARTZ, meats, 5 Forsyth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,023 and assets of $759.

SAMUEL LIPSIT, shoes, 405 Sixth Avenue, 886 Eighth Avenue, 402 East 149th Street, 305 Central Avenue, Queens, and 627 Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, has made an assignment to Leonard I. Obermeier.

EAGLE BROOM WORKS, INC., 336 Delancey Street, has made an assignment to William F. Cartman. Capital stock $4,000.

SHAFF BROTHERS, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 109 West Twenty-seventh Street, have made an assignment to Marcus Helfand.

JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, jeweler, 211 East 106th Street, has made an assignment to Max Lazarus.

Judge Meyer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: HANNAH FOX, butcher, Washington Market, liabilities $42,648; FREEMAN BROTHERS, cloaks and suits, 26 West 125th Street, liabilities $10,000; LEO GOLDBERG, furniture, 22 Avenue B, liabilities, $10,000; JACOB GOLDMAN, men's and women's furnishing goods, 2,230 Fifth Avenue; LUCY MASON TUOMEY, dressmaker, 13 West Thirty-ninth Street; ALEXANDER S. AARONSON, clerk, 111 East 179th Street, formerly clothing; ANDREW J. BROWN, contractor and builder, 938 East 165th Street; SAMUEL RUBENSTEIN, 49 West 114th Street, and GEORGE L. WILSON, painter, Carmel.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 6.—Herbert R. Adsit and Lew Bloom, carpenter contractors, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today; liabilities $26,892.36, assets $22,700.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Arnold & Co., James G.—Westbrook, Cecil M. Brownlow, George H. Armstrong, and Alexander M. Pinlayson—National Bank of Ogdensburg.....$1,054.23
Alemanni, Cesare—P. Polmieri et al.....176.15
Brandreth, John B.—M. Hausherr.....268.88
Bancroft, Earl—J. P. Martin.....348.33
Birch, Francis A.—M. K. Birch.....162.05
Coupe, Mary, adm.—Beadleston & Woerz, costs.....106.26
Conn Cap Co., trading as the Columbia Hat Shop—Klein & Co.....127.90
Cangro, Antonio—S. P. Jones.....123.40
Cook, Charles C.—Alexander Hamilton Institute.....104.60
Conversano, Arthur—M. J. Simon et al..188.06
Dahlberg, Gustav L. R., Gustave P. Sahlberg, and Samuel Jacobson—L. Jacobson.....119.00
Dazie Construction Co.—M. H. Bickford Co.....119.91
Donaldson, Evelyn—L. Falbisy.....112.01
De Mattie, Rosina—J. Finkler.....162.46
De Jong, David—J. Norden.....438.77
Finkelstein, Nathan—B. Finkelstein.....140.00
Earnest, Rebecca—J. Geretsky.....450.00
Farmers and Merchants Bank of Byromville, Ga.—T. C. Wynne.....1,367.89
Fenety, William—Lang & Co.....134.71
Gordon, Benjamin—Broadway Woolen Co.....197.15
Guerrieri, Gennaro, and Rosina De Lucia—P. Urso.....1,193.72
Groveman, Julius—F. Weingrad.....252.08
Gerlich, Anton J.—A. J. Forman Coal Co.....151.66
Halpern, Max J.—Massachusetts Thread Mills.....114.82
Horne, William, Fannie S. Horne, and William Horne Co.—M. P. Lodge.....280.73
Hudson, Perry A.—A. L. Schmoeger.....180.80
Hess, Ludwig—Ramond Realty Co.....378.92
Healy, John J.—S. Polick.....1,650.45
I. B. Contracting Co.—Edward I. Rice, Inc 183.27
Kelsey, Clarence H., adm.—J. McTigue et al. costs.....242.40
Kriegel, Abraham—M. Blumenfeld.....188.68
Kingeres, Alexander—Twelfth St. Garage Co., Inc 104.81
Kinetophote Corp.—Lewis Pub. Co.....181.95
Kirchoff, C. Arthur—P. G. Honeyman.317.75
Kelly, Edw. J.—Lincoln National Bank of City of N. Y.—J. Truck.....25,599.43
Looram, Mary E.—J. Truck.....322.91
Levin Bros. Co., Inc.—J. Glimberg.....504.91
Lewis H. May Co.—Ramona Realty Co., costs.....138.81
Lee, Walter J.—Pinehurst Holding Co., Inc 113.50
Lindeman, Alexander—Simon Strauss, Inc.139.86
Lustgarten, Harris—S. Gross.....171.50
Levy, Mary—Saks & Co.....124.40
Mills, Robert—J. Banks.....638.01
Maple Av. Construction Co., Inc.—D. Levine 546.06
Montgomery, George—S. Post.....344.32
Moser, Charles—Broadway Woolen Co..137.57
Morschhauser, Geo. N.—E. Keogh, costs..108.14
McElroy, Lawrence—Parker Phillips Co.381.06
Miller, Frank V.—Bonwit Teller & Co..153.83
Morrison, Henry A.—National Casket Co 242.86
Merta, Wm. J.—Travelers' Ins. Co.....404.72
Matthes, Emil—Photoplay Publicity Co.149.20
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—C. W. Stronger 609.88
New Jersey Co.—L. Seed et al.....1,302.38
Norris, John F. P.—H. B. Beard et al.318.40
Osborg, Herbert & Rudolph—P. J. Harney Shoe Co.....118.91
O'Rorke, Muchael—Noonan Building Material Co., Inc 798.31
Picture Play House Film Co.—L. Winkler et al.....152.38
Paul, Esther—B. Alpert, costs.....108.00
Paul, Abraham, adm.—Same; costs.....108.00
Rosebrock, Fred E.—G. W. Martin et al.....10,048.48
Reveile, Neille or Millie Kellar—L. C. Butler 200.50
Rutai, MacAdam & Cooper, Inc.—Joseph Tino & Co., Inc.....115.73
Renner, Stephen J., & Sigmund S. Toth —F. Andreone.....385.08
Rosenkrantz, Philip—J. Hecht et al.....222.41
Robinson, Annie—S. Borchardt.....943.71
Rosenzweig, Bros., Inc.—T. Breese et al.....115.24
Reich, Charles & Samuel Haskell—Union Exchange National Bank of N. Y...2,090.03
Slayback, William—B. Altman & Co.....912.25
Sellar, Frederick—S. Hirsch.....187.41
Schinas, James—T. Caryannis.....141.32
Schoenhaus, Isidore—Twelfth St. Garage, Inc 254.06
Schroeder, Millie L.—H. A. Schroeder..867.06
Same—V. A. Schroeder.....867.06
Same—M. T. Schroeder.....867.06
Same—A. Schroeder.....867.06
Same—H. A. Schroeder.....867.06
Scharf, Max H.—G. Laubenheimer et al.....103.49
Shenk, Joseph—McLaughlin & Donovan, Inc 579.91
Senor, Jaroslaw—C. A. Boist.....115.14
Treister, Joseph—Julius Kessler & Co..120.44
Von Raitz, Minnie—L. Frankfurter.....423.06
Weinberger, Maurice J.—L. B. Holler..439.51
Wallenstein, Herman—N. P. Stauffer..151.81
Whitman, Clarence P.—W. S. Doernbey 2,106.93
Wemple, John H.—Gray Motor Co.....119.85

In Bronx County.

Brandt, David—A. B. Beith et al.....$658.00
Same—Same 170.72
Briggs Building Co., Inc.—Bradley-Mahony Co., Inc 269.21
Febash, Isidor—M. Davidson 83.22
Hand, John Baldwin—M. S. Weeker.....488.92
Manhattan Marble and Slate Works, Inc.; Vaclav Batke, Joseph Kadlec, Cerl J. Itzel, and John Johanes—L. Koucerek 330.41
Moore, William H. T.—J. Anderson.....43.22
Patrone, Raffaele—B. Dworsky.....80.41
Rotwein, Samuel—N. Y. Telephone Co..23.12
Riehl, Joseph, and George B. Redican—Quality Tailoring Co. of New York, Inc 785.41
Steyermark, Benjamin—D. Freid.....343.62
Shapiro, Sam—J. G. Leasing Co., Inc..28.32
Tukes, George and Mary—E. Goldman..30.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Dorf, William—D. Cardone, Nov. 16, 1914 .....$884.80
Fordon, Alfred C. and Matilda A.—D. S. Langrock et al., March 21, 1914.....120.01
Holsman, Kathryn—M. Weber, Jan. 27, 1916 .....531.75
Horton, Gifford D.—G. La Croix, Feb. 4, 1916 .....200.00
Keefe, Walter F.—Mendel Bros., Dec. 21, 1915 .....321.14
McShane, Edw. A.—E. Patterson, Feb. 4, 1916 .....109.52
Rockmore, Harold L.—Colwell Lead Co., Jan. 11, 1913, cancelled.....488.12
Hardy, Mary P.—J. Hubbell, March 13, 1915, vacated 2,150.00
Penep, Vincent—J. J. Lordi, Feb. 24, 1916, vacated .....

AS TO NOTTINGHAM LACES.

Importers Object to a Recent Ruling That Affects Duties.

Importers of Nottingham laces met yesterday at the rooms of the Lace and Embroidery Association in the Flatiron Building to discuss a recent ruling of the Treasury Department wherein it was held that, as the commissionaires at Nottingham were in reality the sellers of the goods, it was not necessary for these agents to specify on the invoices the actual names of manufacturers and other details. Following this ruling, however, the sum paid the shipper, usually 5 per cent., was held to be a profit and not a commission.

This has had the effect of increasing the cost 3 per cent. to the importer here. It appears that the United States Consul at Nottingham is now refusing to certify invoices unless the item heretofore termed "commission" is invoiced as "profit," while a further requirement has been made that in the consular certificate the shipper style himself as the "seller" or "agent of the seller," instead of "agent of the purchaser," under which system no duty would be assessed on the commission.

It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that the consul should not dictate the form of invo

BROKAW BROS. OPEN IN TIMES SQUARE

President's Small Daughters Swing Wide the Doors on Broadway and 7th Av.

UPTOWN AFTER 60 YEARS

Eleven Floors of Firm's Large, New Building Devoted to Men and Boys' Wear at Retail.

Another big store was opened in the Times Square district yesterday. Brokaw Brothers moved from Astor Place to their new eleven-story building on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. There was a pleasant touch of family and business sentiment in the formal opening, which was literally done by the Misses Julia and Edna Brokaw, aged 11 and 7 years, daughters of the President of the firm, Howard C. Brokaw. Promptly at 8:30 o'clock in the morning they opened the two big doors, one facing Broadway and the other Seventh Avenue. A few minutes before that they had run the Brokaw pennant to the top of the flagstaff on the roof.

With its high ceilings, American walnut fittings, Caen stone columns, and all of the latest improvements for displaying men's and boys' clothing and furnishings, the new establishment became at once a visiting place for old friends and customers of the firm.

"The spot we have chosen for our new home fulfills all the requirements of modern ideals," said Howard C. Brokaw. "It might justly be designated as the very pivot of the city's activity."

Six floors of the building, besides the mezzanine gallery and basement, are occupied by the firm. Direct connection with the new Broadway Subway will be had from the basement and a public corridor extending through from Broadway to Seventh Avenue will give access to the station.

Men's business suits are on the main floor, with other essentials of a well-groomed man in the haberdashery department on the same floor. In the gallery are men's and boys' shoes, public telephones, and the executive offices.

Mr. Brokaw's private office is suggestive of Elizabethan days. It is panelled with oak taken from a sixteenth century English manor house. The windows overlooking Seventh Avenue are of diamond glass, and the warmth of a wood-fire in the open fireplace shows that business may be comfortable as well as strenuous.

On the second floor are dress clothes, overcoats, and other suitings. The children's department is on the third floor, with a rest room for women and a hairdressing parlor for the youngsters. A special room is reserved for clergymen's clothes. The fourth, fifth, and sixth floors are used for designing and cutting, storage, alterations, and special offices.

This was the first time Brokaw Brothers had sought a new site. Established just sixty years ago, in 1856, by the late Isaac Vail Brokaw, father of the present head of the firm, the business remained until yesterday in its downtown home at Astor Place, Lafayette Street and Fourth Avenue. Mrs. Isaac Brokaw sent a magnificent bunch of roses to mark the Broadway opening and they were placed on top of the old mahogany desk used by Mr. Brokaw sixty years ago. Another souvenir on exhibition was the wooden-covered strong box used for private papers before the days of steel safes.

SCHINASI BROS.' NEW HEAD.

Leon Schinasi, Son of Founder, Is Elected President.

Leon Schinasi, son of S. Schinasi, the founder of Schinasi Bros., has been elected President of the concern, which was purchased last week by the Tobacco Products Corporation for $3,500,000.

In connection with the sale it was said yesterday that the purchase price did not include the profits, the real estate, or the good-will of the concern. The assets purchased, for the greater part, consisted of a stock of Turkish tobacco which Schinasi Bros. had acquired before the war and which is in warehouses here and in Europe.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AGENT for conditional sale and—lease of railroad equipment, &c.; Bankers' Trust Co. to New York, Ontario & Western Railway Co., at Grand Central Terminal, March 1, due April 1, 1923, 4½ p. c.; attorney, C. L. Andrews, 3,417 Grand Central Terminal $490,000

FREECOTT ST, n w s, 125.10 ft n e of Bolton Road, 25x130; Jennie H. Curtiss to Sarah M. Shotts, Yonkers, N. Y., March 6, 2 years; attorney, W. C. French, 41 Park Row $1,000

125TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Joseph Yeaka to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond, March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $33,000

2D AV, s e corner of 100th St, 100.11x125; 105th St, s s, 213.6 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.9; Adelaide Fucito to Hy. L. Franklin, 3 West 104th St, March 1, due Sept. 1, 1917, 6 p. c. $2,022

2D AV, n e corner of 12th St, 17.3x78; Charles J. Smith to Mary E. Smith, 527 9th St, Brooklyn, 1 year, 6 p. c.; Feb. 11; attorney, Charles J. Smith, 349 West 122d St. $10,000

8TH AV, s e corner of 129th St, 40.11x100; Patrick Doonan and another to Hy. J. Humphrey, 112 Cathedral Parkway, March 1, due April 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lubelkin, 38 Park Row $12,000

18TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, 46x —; Composite Realty Co. to Gibraltar Mortgage Co., 32 William St, March 3, 3 years; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St. $47,000

36TH ST, n s, 158.8 ft w of West End Av, 40.2x100.8; Waitt Investing Co. to Union Dime Savings Bank, March 4, due as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av. $180,000

84TH ST, s s, 315 ft w 3d Columbus Av, 17x94.8; Frederick A. Van Benschoten to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $8,200

103D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 49x100.11; Bernard Turkel and another to Metropolitan Mortgage Corporation, 109 East 61st St, March 2, prior mtg $28,000, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, 3,102, e s, 44.4 ft n of 206th St, 25x100; Agnes Peck to John Hett and another, 2,964 Decatur Av, Feb. 17, due July 1, 1919, 6½ p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200th St. and Webster Av $6,000

DECATUR AV, e s, 3,104, 25x100; Agnes Peck to John Hett and another, 2,964 Decatur Av, Feb. 17, due July 1, 1919, 6½ p. c.; attorneys, same $6,000

LOT 387, map of Laconia Park; Francesca Catania to Lorenzo Morvillo, 339 East 100th St, Feb. 8, 3 years, without interest; attorney Lo Curto P. Di Micell, 341 East 108th St. $600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

179TH ST, n e corner of Walton Av, 75x100; Owen Martin against Notlaw Realty Corp'n, owners and contractors, renewal..$1,044.99

TREMONT AV, 79 West; Owen Martin against Winifred McCarthy, owner; James Q. McCarthy, contractor, renewal..$81.60

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

47TH ST, 604 West; McDougall & Potter Co. against George J. Schuster et al., March 1, 1916 .....$825

120TH ST, e s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av; Anthony Laura against Brown Bros., Inc., et al., Feb. 3, 1916 .....$135

7TH AV, n w corner of 42d St; Knickerbocker Fireproofing Co., Inc., against Louise M. Gerry et al., Feb. 29, 1916, (by bond) $4,780

73D ST, 126 West; John W. Cooney against Edward W. Browning et al., May 21, 1915 .....$6,670

Bronx.

WOODYCREST AV, 978; Robert Elze against Maria G. Kural et al., Nov. 24, 1915...$150

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Francis La Kohlman of New York City was admitted to practice.

23—Hanover Star Milling Co. v. D. D. Metcalf.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

30—The Allen & Wheeler Co. v. Hanover Star Milling Co.—Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

197—P. E. Causey v. U. S.—Decree affirmed and remanded.

521—G. S. Badders v. U. S.—Judgment affirmed.

534—Illinois Central R. R. Co. v. V. P. Messin.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

41—J. W. Rust, Tax Collector for Duval County, Florida, et al., v. Van Deman & Lewis Co. et al.—Order reversed, with costs, and case remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill.

224—W. V. Tanner, as Atty. General, State of Washington, et al., v. J. T. Little et al., &c.—Order reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill.

242—F. S. Pitney v. the State of Washington.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

819—State of South Dakota, ex rel. R. O. Richards et al. v. M. D. Whisman, as County Auditor of Beadle Co., S. D.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

10, Original.—State of Arkansas v. State of Mississippi.—Ordered that Omar L. Sewell be appointed Commissioner to take and return testimony in this cause and time fixed within which said testimony is to be taken.

526—W. Whalley v. Phila. & Reading Ry. Co.—Motion to dismiss denied and case ordered restored to summary docket.

859—U. E. Martin, Jr., trustee, &c., v. Commercial Nat. Bank of Macon Ga.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

840—J. I. Straus et al., &c., v. Victor Talking Machine Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

862—Union Trust Co. v. M. K. Grosman et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

797—J. Blumenthal, trading as J. Blumenthal & Co. et al., v. B. L. Strat et al., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

871—Tubular Woven Fabric Co. v. National Molding Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

496 to 509, inclusive.—The five per cent. discount cases.—Ordered that these cases be restored to the docket for reargument.

777—T. Kelly v. E. J. Griffin, jailer of Lake County, Ill.—Motion to make J. J. Bradley, U. S. Marshal for Northern District of Illinois, an added party appellee in this case submitted.

478—The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. v. G. Bombolis, as administrator, &c.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 321 submitted.

877—E. G. W. Meers et al., &c., v. A. Childers.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

879—C. F. Adamson v. D. C. Gilliland.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

948—G. Rue v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

592—J. Bingham v. J. J. Bradley, U. S. Marshal for Northern District of Illinois.—Motion to advance submitted for appellee.

267—National Surety Co. et al. v. U. S. to the use of J. A. Hollinger et al.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

268—W. H. Berry et al., &c., v. R. Davis.—Continued.

258—Armour & Co. v. the State of North Dakota.—Argument continued.

260—Southern Wisconsin Ry. Co. v. the City of Madison.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 7—Nos. 200, 201, 249, 262, 263, 264, (and 265 and 266), 122, (and 123,) 269, 270, and 272.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Robins Conv Belt Co v Link Belt Co.
Central Trust Co v U S Light, &c., Co.
Northrup v Phila & Reading RR.
Paris v Steam Tug Merced.
Clinton Point Stone Co v Tug Melton.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Esposito v Graff.
Karpinski v Lehigh Valley RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Sherman v Marinelli.
Ritz Cycle Car Co v Driggs-Seabury.
Hamer v N Y Rys.
Prevot v G. Borgfeldt & Co
Rice & Adams v Levy Dairy Co.
Grand Rapids Show Case Co v R H Macy & Co.
Singer v Lord Baltimore Press.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—No day calendar.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—
Elwood v Goldman.
Gilmour Door Co v Shea.
Metz v Connecticut Co.
Kufiak v Met. Life Ins.
Higbee v Higbee Co.
Highest number reached is 195.

Pelow v Oswego Con.
Telesca v Ebling Brew.
Townsley v Niag Life Ins Co.
Berry et al v Arland et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Clarke, Laughlin, Scott, Page, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Millinery Outlet Co v Wise & Co. Outfit.
Coughlin v Corn Exchange Bank.
J P Duffy Co v CNY.
Davis v Kelly.
Velleman & S Blumenthal & Co.
Kingsbury v Blum.
Neuovich v Colin.
Moore, Jr v CNY.

Re Hess.
Austin v Buffalo Elec Vehicle Co.
Miller v Campbell.
Hollander v Kaufman.
Sherry v Federal Terra Cotta Co.
Sheridan v McLaughlin.
People, &c v J W Williams, Inc.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Appeals from orders and judgments of City Court and appeals from Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Whirtley (Parcel 235.)
Kaplan v Kopian.
Crocker v McDougald.
Wackerow v Wackerow.
Sixsmith v Ford Motor Cycle & Auto Supply Co.
Stange v Supreme Lodge, Knights & Ladies of Honor.
Lewald v State Bank.
Condon v Drucker.
Meyer v Phil & Read
Coal & Iron Co.
Luchaen v same.
Ablowich v Ablowich.
U S Automatic Box Machine Co v Bridgman Smith Co.
Hayes v O'Donovan.
Barnett v N Y Rways.
Vinterbaum v Vinterbaum.
Goldenberg v Goldenberg.
Ferrell v Gerstenzang.
N Y Life Ins Co v Fort Amsterdam Realty.
U S Press Assn v Frank Pressberg.
Dorsey v Boulder, Wejr & Boyd.
Totten v Tanner.
Hechter v Barstz & Hechter, Inc.
American & British Mfg Co v Intl Power.
Bowery Sav Bk v Winterbottom.
Schiffman v Chaimowitz.
Schmidlein v Codner.
Reubenstein v Levy.
Orman v Kaplan.
Kest v Lubell.
Fischerauer v Franklin Allen Window Cleaning Co.
Flosa v Carpenter.
Linley v Herrice.
Bentz v Walke.
Assets Collecting Co v Myers.
Hahn v CNY (2.)
Re Kidde.
Ferry v Main.
Abramson v Goldberg.

Fox v Auditore.
Ackerley v Ackerley.
Quinn v Doherty.
Cushman v Amend.
Rosen v Rosen.
Shainin v Shainin.
Fox v O'Brien.
Concannon v Concannon
Garfinkle v Garfinkle.
Fox v O'Brien (2.)
Hearn v Hearn.
Preferred rates.
Rosenblum v Goldman.
General calendar.
Abrams v Jalkoff.
Rosenthal v Siegel.
Blair Turbo-Elec Const Co.
Ullman v Schwartz.
Keck v Szabo.
Cohen v Cohen.
Geissenhainer v Geissenhainer.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions:

Boese v McDowell.
Marine Transport S Co v Auditore.
Ackerley v Ackerley.
Quinn v Doherty.
Cushman v Amend.
Rosen v Rosen.
Shainin v Shainin.
Fox v O'Brien.
Concannon v Concannon
Garfinkle v Garfinkle.
Fox v O'Brien (2.)
Hearn v Hearn.
Preferred rates.
Rosenblum v Goldman.
General calendar.
Abrams v Jalkoff.
Rosenthal v Siegel.
Blair Turbo-Elec Const Co.
Ullman v Schwartz.
Keck v Szabo.
Cohen v Cohen.
Geissenhainer v Geissenhainer.

Dreyfus v Dreyfus.
Kilpatrick v Crown Infants' Wear Co.
Silverman v Silverman.
Shank v Oliva.
Isaacs v Isaacs.
Tanser v Tanzer.
Scheffler v Scheffler.
Eliasz v Rabbin.
Franalaus v McNulty.
Jacobs v Selwyn & Co.
Yacono v Yacono.
Thompson v Brown.
Ruby v Leiter.
Dyer v Rhodes.
Ryan v McDermott.
Peck Bros Co v CNY.
Schwartz v Elson.
Grieme v Grove Hill Realty Co.
Dinnfass v Soc Francaise, &c.
Edwards-Davis v Broncho M P Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Biljur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendars.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bertoli v Imperial Paint Co.
R Carrucci v Daniels Co.
J Carrucci same.
Penna Ali Macaroni Co.
Tully v Union Ry.
Silverman v Light, Heat & Power Co.
Marshafsky same.
R Lorosky v Golden.
L Lorosky same.
Green v Kreyven Rty.
P Wexler v Silberstein.
I Wexler same.
Bernstein v Childs Co.
Schoenstein v George Morrison Co.
Barrett v NY & Q C Ry
Jaron v Man & Queens Traction Corp.
Case on.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gisen v CNY.
Schleicher v NY Rys.
Polansky v Koepfel.
B Ruminofsky v Weisberg.
B Ruminofsky same.
Ruminofsky v Weisberg (2.)
Hechtkopf v I R T Co.
Klotzky v Bernstein.
Duchesnin v Con Gas.
Schleicher v NY Rys.
Kerrigan v Thornton.
Alpert v Man & Queens Tr Corp.
Steinson v Biglin.
Coyle v Wright.
Wilner v NY Rys.
Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Fedes Co v Leland.
Deverschak v Union Ry
Prandergast v Schatter.
Fay v N Y Times.
J Stein v L Eppig Brew
M Stein same.
Moore v Union Ry.
Lever v Gallagher.
Burnhaus v Bromberg.
Kantrowitz v Bergman.
Creighton v Barron.
McHannon v Clover Farms.
Kelly v Int R T Co.
Alfonsi v Bradley Cont.
Traverso v Int R T Co.
Maroney v Sway Taxicab Co.
Smith v Levy.
Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kantrowitz v Bergman.
Olstein v Silberman.
Case on.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Malda v Kohn.
Wein v Fed I & M Co.
Robinson v Orr.
Hohn v Doctor.
Stutz v Ennis.
Fagan v Bishop.
Hendrickson v O'Brien Const Co.
Phillip v Edelstein.
Hill v Greeley Sq Hotel.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

No day calendar.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mendelsohn v Cosmopol Art School Co.
Murphy v Stephens (2.)
Terulli v Horton & Co.
Schlessinger v 3d Av Ry
Haertel v Linch.
Baker v Gray.
Kanzer v Ossman.
Kopf v Gottfried.
Berman v Tuna.
Murray v G Schneider & Co.
Finnegan v Jacobs.
Case on.

PART IX.—(February term continued.)—Newburger, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part II., at 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Lawry v D., L. & W. RR.—No day calendar.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Roman v Blitzer.
Hoffman v H S Realty.
Stokes v R & L Co.
Reisner v Whiting Paper Co.
Rottenberg v C I & B RR.
Renaldi v CNY.
Wicks v McKenna.
Beeton v Kenlon.
Alheid v Horan.
Slavis v Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co.
Case on.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Klein v Klein.
Sparro v Wong & Wing
Winter v Fay.
Costello v C Rys.
Cohen v Meren.
Altschuler v Levy.
Cohen v Merin.
Factor v McManus.
Jonits v N Y Rys.
A. Clough v N Y Rys.
C. Clough same.
Case on.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cohen v Bklyn Un RR.
Hurwitz v Landau.
Heldman v Oakley.
Bowan v Tennant.
J Moore v same.
Q Moore v same.
Tuminaro v Williams.
Butcher v Thos & Buckley Hoisting.
Kingsley v Nas El RR.
Burger v Leonard
Michel Brew Co.
P. Burger v same.
Varley v Hohenstein.
Reinhardt v Eiseman.
McLoughlin v Scott.
Baldwin v Am Finance.
Case on.

PART XII.—(February term continued)—Donnelly, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M.

Case on—Batzone v Brennan.
Case on—Choma v Choma.
No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Emerson J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheridan v King.
Malone v Morgenthau.
Paley v Bradley Cont.
McGinley v Thompson-Starrett Co.
Popper v Kampa.
Roth v New Yorker Printing Co. & Printing Co.
Whitman v Taber.
Elsner v Christie.
Fay v Lewis Pub Co.
Mooney v D'Andrade.
Clear.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Morris v Suerken.
Weinschenken v Ocean Accdt. &c. Corp.
Caggiano v Winston.
Graef v Trumbull Motor Car Co.
Nierenberg v Gen Accdt & Cc Corp.
Brunswick Rlty Co v Frankfort Gen Ins.
Emmet v Krakower.
Green v Lot.
Ragona v Riccobene.
Hayes v Welling Co.
Vernon v Woodward.
Gourd v Healy.
Talbot v Lawrence Bros.
Mitola v Paterno Const. Co.
Gollner.
Wiener v Ross.
Robaerts v Baldwin.
Nat Thread Co v Mandel.
Wilson v Abercrombie.
Mulensen Spec Co v Sasso.
Central Leasing Co v Long.
McLaughlin v Conlin.
Bunnell v Southard.
Edel v Seldin.
Kramer v Mandel.
Larrere v Morse.
Spiegel v Blauner.
Skolnik v Rhentis.
Silverson Cont Co v Perper.
Harkavy v Ginsburg.
Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.

PART XVI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Special Term, Part VIII., room.

Arthur v Baum.
Miller Daybill Co v Paterno Const Co.
Weintraub v Cowen.
Wright v Bittinger.
Ehrich v Kambois.
Herring v Mail.
Brit-Am Tobacco Co v U S Fid. &c. Co.
Union Nov Braid Wks v Gravelsky.
Keyrouse v Holzman.
Hickson v Westervelt.
Murphy v CNY.
Cooper & Evans Co v N Y Municipal Ry.
Lipshitz v Sarota.
McCue v Davison.
Same v McKnight.
Durham Rlty Corp v Holmes.
Barnes v Taylor.
State Bank v Aachen & Munich F. I. Co.
Berger v Ederer
Johnson Heating Co v Bd of Education.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schreiber v Gem Stopper Co.
Miller v Well Sons Lith
Lessler v Lessler.
Eastern Asphalt Pav Co v CNY.
NY Assets Realis'n Co v Thompson.
Thompson v Standart Co v Federal Huber Co.
Wilson v Illinois Surety.
Fay v Robt Graves Co.
Bunch v McNulty & Co.
Jacobs v Selwyn & Co.
Yacono v Yacono.
Thompson v Brown.
Ruby v Leiter.
Dyer v Rhodes.
Ryan v McDermott.
Peck Bros Co v CNY.
Schwartz v Elson.
Grieme v Grove Hill Realty Co.
Dinnfass v Soc Francaise, &c.
Edwards-Davis v Broncho M P Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kneitel v Mendelson.
Duhan v Gerber.
Kennedy v Mulligan.
Schweinler v Earl.
Triangle Waist Co v De Waal v Jamison.
Hallock v Satterfield.
Lyons v Borchard.
Newhouse v Crown Mills.
Dunn v CNY.
Kelbansky v Herzog.
Draisin v NY Rys.
Liebman v Blum.
Catania Int R T Co.
Shapiro v Schwartz.
McNulty v Heckel.
Russo v Simcox.
Adler v NY Rys.
Flaherty v same.
Drunim v same.
Pavegnik v same.
Philpstein v Regan.
Grubiar v Reich.
Vihard v Hav Cons Co.
Stewart Auto Co v Piccirillo.
Lessel v Rosenberg.
Nussbaum v Buck.
Smith v Leef.
Schwartz v Nussbaum.
Bernfeld v Geier.
Braunstein v Davis.
Rakonchick v Taylor.
Burnett v McFall.
Craig v Miller.
Ackerman v Harris.
Stern v Lieu.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Sandusky v Kastor.
Weisberg Tax Mills v Sobel.
Clear.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Union Nov Braid Wks v Diamond.
Kuntz v Kluse Rlty & Imp Co.
Weinstein v Weinstein.
Schechter v Fid & Dep.
Grannis v Temple.
McDonald v Wells.
Lamer v Keger.
Hunter v Kleine.
Schwartz v Cahill.
Corp. of M & A
Cohen v Hungerford.
Lindenham v Sohmeffler
Levenson v Gaynor.
Martin v Solafani.
Fois v Fois.
Bloom v Berlowitz.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Donnelly, J.—Re Clark—Daniel O'Connell.

SUPREME COURT.—Gavegan, J.—Baron de Hirsch Fund v Furst—Samuel H. Wandell.

SUPREME COURT.—Finch, J.—Met. Trust Co v Trustees of Columbia University—James R. Sheffield, Werner Hirshfield—Chas. F. Bostwick, Weekes v Aberman Realty Co.—John Boyle, Jr. Central Trust Co. v Kocher—Wm. M. Chadbourne. Re Hernsheim—William W. Pellet.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Finch, J.—Dry Dock Sav. Inst. v Basil Tangredi—J. Robert Rubin. C. Henry de Forest Weekes v Salvatore Siciliano—Wm. W. Hoppin.

SUPREME COURT.—Gavegan, J.—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bk v Henry W. Leroy—Wm. H. Weiss.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Pfeiffer v Walinder.
Lawyers Title & Trust Co v French.
Guarantee Trust Co v 3d Av Ry.
Re West 239th St.
Re Manor Av.
Re Putnam Av.
Re St Lawrence Av.
Kursman v Perry.
Martin v Kaeptel.
Brown v Denver Realty.
Barber v same.
Benes v Smith.
Criscuolo v Crowe.
Young Women's Asso. &c v Sanders.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Merrick Theatre Co v Weissager Amuse.
Cohen v Tekel.
Paridiso v Weill.
Lucchini v Bechmann.
Schuessler v Ellis.
Green v McMullen.
Snare & Triest.
Rose v Balfe.
Grossman v Israel.
Aho v Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Schneider v Block.
Reggio v Claydon.
Portione v McMullen.
Snare & Triest.
Gisler v Hollicker.
Gibbs v CNY.
Devaney v Reliable Cloth Sponging Co.
Green v Green.
Dworkin v Dworkin.
Fehnbach v Fehrenbach.
Weinzweig v Weinzweig

Highest number reached in regular order, 515.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Green v McMullen.
Snare & Triest.
Rose v Balfe.
Grossman v Israel.
Aho v Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Schneider v Block.
Reggio v Claydon.
Portione v McMullen.
Snare & Triest.
Gisler v Hollicker.
Gibbs v CNY.
Devaney v Reliable Cloth Sponging Co.
Tuzza v Solomon.
Kowan v Block.
Roche v same.
Lintz v Ruppert.
Taggart same.
Sebel v Paul.
Lahert v Burell.
Page v Peyser.
Pagano v Union Rway.
Glen Irvington Const Co (2.)
Epstein v Ebling Brewing Co.
Rozwadowski v I R T.

Highest number reached in regular order, 500.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.
Schulz v Yaeger.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Mayer v Conover—Ely Neumann. Trull v Cipolla—Edgar Hirschberg.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Wilhelmine Schwarz v Emma M S Mentanis—George J Palmer.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

First Nat Bk of Edgewater, N. J. v Simon et al.
Saul v Barse.
Enumerated day calendar:
Miller v Eagle Loan Co.
Mount v Harris.
Mitchell v Saiant.
Hall v House of St Giles.
Boylan v CNY.
Manning Co v Bilyou.
Cantanano v Stevenson.
Yonkers v Fidelity Co.
Mills v N Y H & H.
Volponi v same.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clarke, Blackmar, Kapper, JJ.—Day calendar at 1 P. M.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Motions:

Talali v Loris (adjd March 20.)
Chaitis v Leh Val Coal
Eagle Oil & Supply Co v Bennett.
Vallone v Meiser.
Osorowitz v Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
Weiner v Gustave Stickley, The Craftsman, Inc. (2.)
Ebert v Lerner.
Kunser v Levine (2.)
Eichenbroner v Eichenbroner.
Woodhaven Bk v Coffin Fidelity & Dep Co v F S Constr & Habacus, Inc.
Stollberg v Stollberg.
Steele v Seaman.
Martin v McKee.
Re Oliver.
Dongan v Dibs Saba Realty Co.
NY Title Ins Co v same.
Sag Harbor Bygs Bk v Hajim.
Regan v Rhind.
Deutsch v Furniture Commercial Agency.
Richards v Vogel.
Hillis v Hillis.
Re Wetsler (Katz.)
US Title G Co v Stoverly Realty Co.
Kohout v Rushmore.
Germania Svgs Bank v Noel.
Blank v Fruenhoeffer.
Murray v Marcoca.
Bulowa v Taub.
Katzman v Friedman.
Graham v Kimball.
Varley v Heidelberger.
Thornton v Miller.
Johnston v Stillwell.
Re Juniper Av (Plaut)
Re Sutton (Spear.)
Voss v Conkling.
Moser v Moser.
Re Jones (Hamilton Trust Co.)
Re Deutsche Evan Lutch St Lucas Kirche, &c.
Tracy v Cassidy.
Gearon v Comstock.
Bielfeld v Jonas.
Gindel v Dr Posner Shoe Co.
Fredo v same.
Knoop v Rayner & Perkins Envelope Co
Ewan v Compton.
Schmidt v Rio Mot Car.
Brady v Ruppert.
Mechanics Bank v Neufeld.
Gallo v Foerster.
Re Frisola (Rini.)
People v Hartman.
Zenie v Yako.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.

Bloch v Strattman.
Pace v Pace.
Silberman v Sacks.
Marquez v Marquis.
Kopiowitz v Koplowitz.
Ford v Ford.
Eagle Savgs & L Co v Wilson.
Same v Messiter.
Diamer v Burns.
Brickelmaier v Boyd (2)
Chesler v Chesler.
Lustgarten v McKenzie.
Van Cleave v Demorest.
Fox v Eagle Savgs & Loan Co.
Creteau v same.
Murphy v Bd of Educa.
Hund v Hund.
Cherrington v So Bklyn R Co.
Dorb v Fells.
Goldstein v Goldstein.
Grost Gross.
F J D Holdg Co v Fox.
Feigenbaum v Feigenbaum.
Eckert v Harris.
Ferd Munch Brew Co v Sharkey.
Dommitz v Principe.
Assante v Assante.
Harkow v Wyckoff.
Levinson v Harris.
Evans v Bolowitz.
Morgenstein v Sins.
Brodkin & K Corp. v Wagner.
Russell v Russell.
Bor Bk, Bkl v Paladino.
East River Sav Bk v Hudson Rty Co.
Degnan v O'Connor.
Meyer v Meyer.
Gray v Rosendorf.
Norwood v Norwood.
Antweiler v Antweiler.
Goldberg v Seiligman.
Roure v Reid.
Monroe v Monroe.
Schurr v Schurr.
Drescher v Dillman.
Nolan v Nolan.
McElroy v Christgan.
Lacker v Lacker.
Berwin v Bell.
Ginzburg v Harkavy.
Brokaw v Dewitt.
Rigoulot v Rulando.
Bernard v Bernard.
Brown v Belknap.
Navesink Con Co v Reis
McGaughey v McGaughey.
Gold & Taylor Cut S Co v CNY.
Loebel v Loebel.
Hammer v Henry (2.)
Preston v Preston.
Ladiana v Ladiana.
Odom v Odom.
Bleecker Bros v Lyon Valley Rty Co.
Ginsberg v Ginsberg.
Newbury v NY Cons RR
Warner v Wagner.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2948.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part III., Callaghan, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Bekofsky v S Bklyn Ry.
Hempstead v CNY.
Weinschenker v Wannemaker.
Barber v B H RR.
Baron v B H RR et al.
Burton v Empire Biscuit Co.
Field v Nassau RR.
Smith v CNY.
Zito v Geismann.
Bednar v Buell.
Brogan v Stone Av Realty Co.
Broderick v Ruppert.
Hendrickson v Leggett.
Schinn v Green Co.
Cacevas v Nass RR.
Burns v U A B RR.
Lister v Lister.
Keepers v Li Wood Co.
Olsen v NY Con RR.
Dougherty v NY, NH & H RR.
Lamb v US Fid & Guar.
McCormack v BH RR.
Williams v same.
Rawlins v Barnet et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Levitsky v NY Con RR.
Master v Leavitt et al.
Sokolow v Nassau RR.
Kelly v Con I & B RR.
Gibson v Paris.
Cohen v Carmichael Realty Co et al.
McGowan v Brooklyn Cooperage Co.
Cline v Hopkins.
Kleinman v Ehrlich.
Hutchings v Tumbridge Realty Co.
Priolo v BH RR.
Reilly v Persson.
Kochanofska v Steiner.
Reid v Sheppard.
Schall v Schwats & Co.
Regan v Gillen.
Henighin v Otto.
Litter v Mote.
Heiman v Franklin Garage Co.
Seifter & Son v Ettington et al.
McDonnell v Kaplan.
Radin v Fischer et al.
Morrow v CNY.
Jampol v Calder et al.
Mar Der Co v CNY.
McKnight v Houston.
Hogan v Carpilovsky.
Dubronofsky v Em City Lumber Co.
Costa v Jamieson et al.
Dietrich v Hart et al.
Bozevich v Jamieson et al.
Isntwam v Kane.
Velante v Bklyn Alcatras Asphalt Co.
Madden v Underhill.
Klein v Floch.
Brown v Speedwell Con Co et al.
Sumberg v Glaser.
Brown v McCormick.
Cohen v Bott.
Rent v Weis & Zarwock
Ragona v Cuccio.
Nuccio v BH RR.
White v same.
Pellegrino v Ward Bak.
Sanack v B U Gas Co.
Haslin v BH RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2720.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary M

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investor Buys West Thirty-first Street Business Building—Another Theatre for Times Square Section—$400,000 Deal in the Hunts Point Section of the Bronx.

The midtown loft zone, which has figured prominently in the realty market during the past couple of weeks, furnished another interesting transaction yesterday in the sale of 7 West Thirty-first Street.

The property, which consists of a five-story business building on a lot 25 by 100 feet, was sold by Robert A. Colt to an investing client of Frederick Fox & Co.

It has been held that the seller for many years, and was assessed last year for taxation purposes at $95,000.

42d Street and 8th Avenue Lease for Movies.

Another large lease for a moving-picture theatre in the Times Square section has been closed by Sidney L. Warsawer. The property includes 653 Eighth Avenue, 32.11 by 100, and 300 and 302 West Forty-second Street, 50 by 100, surrounding the southwest corner. The Eight Avenue plot is part of the Vogel clothing store.

The plot has been leased by Hyman Vogel to Maurice S. Amado, who controls several moving-picture houses in Manhattan and the Bronx. On the expiration of the present leases he will erect a moving-picture theatre on the property, having entrances on both thoroughfares. The lease has been taken for fifteen years, and the aggregate rental will be about $200,000.

West Side Deal Pending.

Negotiations are reported pending for the sale of the two nine-story apartment houses, 144 to 160 West Eighty-seventh Street, covering a plot 184.6 by 100.8, and owned by the Princeton Construction Company, of which Isaac Polstein is President. Z. Van Raalte is reported to be the prospective buyer, the deal involving the six-story apartment house at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street, on a plot 100 by 100.

Operator Buys Dyckman Flats.

Frederick Brown, operator, has purchased from the Enwil Holding Company, Harry Turek, President, four five-story houses, two located on the north side of 212th Street, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, and the others directly in the rear, fronting on 213th Street.

The property measures 85 feet on each thoroughfare, with a depth of 200 feet, and adjoins the Old Naegle cemetery, in the Dyckman section. Knap & Wasson negotiated the sale.

Bradhurst Ave. Corner Sold.

The vacant plot, 39.11 by 100, on the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and 153d Street, opposite Colonial Park, has been purchased by Lowenfeld & Prager from the Titus Construction Company. The broker was Paul M. Rives, in conjunction with Kurz & Uren.

Investors Buying Tenements.

The estate of Gustavus Sidenberg has sold to Ennis & Sinnott, operators, the five-story flat, with stores, occupying a plot 24.6 by 102.2 on the northwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue.

The Day-McDonald Company of Brooklyn has purchased from the estate of Anna C. Finch 109 East 107th Street, a four-story tenement, on a plot 20.3 by 100.1. Charles Buermann & Co. were the brokers.

The Bronx Market Active.

Several good investment deals in the Bronx added to the strength of the market. One involved the purchase of two new apartment houses in the upper part of the Boulevard and Concourse, in which sixteen vacant lots in the borough were taken by a building company for improvement.

In the Hunts Point section a deal involving property held at $400,000 was closed in the purchase by the Edgewater Realty Company, Elmer C. Coulter President, of the three-story business structure at the northwest corner of Southern Boulevard and 163d Street, 88.5 feet on the street. It was sold by James F. Meehan and formed one of the two sections of the big $1,000,000 Community Building erected by Mr. Meehan on thirty lots about three years ago. The property, sold is directly opposite the Hunts Point apartment house.

In part payment the buyers gave Mr. Meehan the block front on the west side of White Plains Avenue, between 233d and 234th Streets, 228.2 by 181 and irregular. The Cecil Spooner theatre was another section of the Community Building, sold in 1914. Mr. Meehan still owns the central section, containing the palm garden and offices.

Concourse Flats in Trade for 16 Bronx Lots.

Two large apartment houses in the upper part of the Boulevard and Concourse figured in an important deal for sixteen vacant Bronx lots, which will soon be improved. The larger end of the trade involved the two five-story houses on the northeast corner of the Concourse and 198th Street, known, respectively, as Bedford Hall and Imperial Court. They cover a plot 130 by 90 and have been purchased by Charles Kaeppel from the J. L. S. Building Company, John La Spina, President. They were held at $175,000.

In part payment Mr. Kaeppel gave sixteen lots, as follows: Six lots, 150 by 100, on the east side of Townsend Avenue, 130 feet south of 174th Street; four lots on the west side of the same avenue, 175 feet south of 174th Street; two lots on the east side of that avenue, 50 feet north of 174th Street; two lots on the west side of Walton Avenue, 150 feet south of 176th Street, and two lots on the west side of Jerome Avenue, 275 feet north of Featherbed Lane. The building company will improve the lots with five-story flats.

E. Osborne Smith was the broker in the transaction.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from the Roseff Realty Company 1,345 and 1,347 Washington Avenue, a six-story thirty-family apartment, on a plot 60 by 139.6, located between 169th and 170th Streets.

Robert Podgur has sold to an investor in a cash deal the newly completed five-story apartment house at 1,451 Prospect Avenue, on plot 44 by 100.

The six-story flat, occupying a lot 25 by 100, on the northwest corner of 155th Street and Union Avenue, has been resold by Frederic Brown, operator, to Thomas Davies, for investment.

Brooklyn.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold 780 Union Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, a two-story brick stable, on a plot 22 by 95, for the estate of Sara A. McCarty to Sage Brothers.

M. Brown has sold to an investing client of Joseph Metzger 145 South Fourth Street, a three-story brick dwelling, on a lot 25 by 95.

Queens Building Operations.

During the last week 107 applications for new buildings, to cost $557,100, were filed in Queens. The most important was that of the Ridgewood Operating Company for the erection of a $100,000 theatre on the north side of Myrtle Avenue, 131 feet east of Madison Street. Tenement operations in the Long Island City, Ridgewood, and Liberty Avenue sections were predominating features.

4½ Per Cent. Loans Placed.

The New York Title Insurance Company has made the following loans at 4½ per cent.: $20,000 on 118 and 120 West Seventieth Street; $25,000 on 69 East Fifty-fifth Street; $68,000 on 170 and 172 West Seventy-ninth Street; $5,000 on the northeast corner of Hull Avenue and 204th Street, and $3,500 on the east side of Hull Avenue, south of 204th Street.

5 Per Cent. Harlem Loan.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has procured for the Charles Weisbecker Corporation a loan of $25,000 for five years at 5 per cent. on the premises 246 and 248 West 124th Street from the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

Commercial Leases.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased the entire ninth floor in the Printing Crafts Building now nearing completion on the block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street for the Four Hundred and Sixty-one Eighth Avenue Company, composed of the Larkin Brothers, to the Peters Manufacturing Company and the Flower Steel Electrotype Company. The leases are for ten-year terms, aggregating about $150,000.

Louis Schrag has leased for James Alward the building 614 West Thirty-ninth Street for a term of ten years.

Spear & Co. have leased for the Hyatt estate the entire five-story and basement building at 273 Canal Street, running through to 21 Howard Street, to Kramer & Rosenberg, dealers in carpets, rugs, and linoleums.

The Cross & Brown Company has rented the rear store and the entire basement at 524 to 528 Broadway, southeast corner of Spring Street, containing 20,000 feet of space, to Robert Skinner and the Milwaukee Chair Company. This rental completes the renting of this eleven-story building, containing 150,000 feet of space.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Effingham Lawrence to Pierre L. Barbey the four-story dwelling at 108 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Ames & Co. have leased the four-story dwelling at 458 West Twenty-second Street to G. Rinaudo.

Apartments Leased.

Apartments have been rented by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. at 1,000 Park Avenue to Dr. Charlton Wallace, at 108 East Eighty-second Street to George P. Butler, Talbot J. Taylor, and Dr. William H. Sheldon, and 129 East Eighty-second Street to Sidney Prager.

Pease & Elliman have leased apartments at 840 Park Avenue to George C. Heimerdinger, at 1,000 Park Avenue to G. W. Fleming, and at 993 Park Avenue to William Proll Thompson.

The Real Estate Management Company has leased an apartment at 550 Park Avenue to J. Coddington.

Realty Notes.

The proposition to place a garbage disposal plant on Riker's Island will come up for a final hearing before the Board of Aldermen today at 1:30 P. M.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Henry St, 172½ s s, 26.1 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.1x100, six-story tenement and stores; Richard T. Henshaw et al. against Rachel L. Pasinsky et al., executors and trustees; Meyer & Henshaw, attorneys; Archibald E. Baxter, referee; due on judgment, $5,550.52; taxes, &c., $105; subject to mortgage of $32,000; to the plaintiff for $33,000.

By Samuel Marx.

2d Av., 1,072, e s, 62.11 ft n of 56th St, 20.9x69.9, four-story tenement and stores; Gustave Disch against Lena G. Sargent et al.; Miehling & Kayser, attorneys; William Klein, referee; due on judgment, $11,745.34; taxes, &c., $211.51; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

2d Av, 1,074, e s, 83.9 ft n of 56th St, 20.10x70, four-story tenement and stores; Gustave Disch against Clara Zeitner et al.; Miehling & Kayser, attorneys; William Klein referee; due on judgment, $10,896.55; taxes, &c., $178.59; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Villa Av, 3,184, e s, 171.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x122.5x50x123.3, four-story tenement and stores; Luigi Torregiani et al. against Monaco Construction Co. et al.; Patrick J. Dobson, attorney; Arthur N. Gilgerich, referee; due on judgment, $726.15; taxes, &c., $182.90; subject to first mortgage of $21,500; to Alesio Remeo, a party in interest, for $175 over prior liens.

Wales Av, 518, e s, 275 ft s of 149th St, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; John Zahn et al. against Maria A. Buelisbach et al.; J. Homer Hildreth, attorney; W. Stebbins Smith, referee; due on judgment, $3,358.92; taxes, &c., $203.70; to Abraham Fishback for $4,005.

White Plains Road, 4,484, e s, 274.4 ft s of 239th St, 25.1x84x25x83.1; withdrawn.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

734 St, 48 East, s s, 194 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; H. S. Ogilvie against E. A. Demarest et al.; H. M. Bellinger, attorney; due, $37,718.08; taxes, &c., $1,390.40.

By Henry Brady.

113th St, 7 East, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and store; David Werner against Lillian Hershfield et al.; Davis & D., attorneys; due, $3,827.57; prior mortgage, $16,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

52d St, 624 West, s s, 175 ft e of 12th Av, 25x100.5, four-story tenement and store; W. P. Waters against John Rafferty et al.; Levin & R., attorneys; due, $11,006.60; taxes, &c., $2,598.84.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bathgate Av, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 50x115.6, vacant; C. S. Parsons against Richard Pierce et al.; R. A. B. Dayton, attorney; due, $1,937.26; taxes, &c., $1,273.70.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

69th St, n s, 295 ft e of West End Av, for a five-story tenement, 40x87.11; 245 West 69th Street Corporation, 505 5th Av, owner; S. Katz, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost.. $6,000

Bronx Boulevard, e s, 250.7 ft n of Waring Av, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 18x36; Lulu E. Meise, 192 Southern Boulevard, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost..... $2,500

Bronx Boulevard, e s, 275.13 ft n of Waring Av, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 18x30; Carrie L. Olmstead, 2,082 3d Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost $2,200

King Av, w s, 150 ft s of Bowne St, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 24x32; Booth Building Co., William Booth, 800 Centre St, City Island, President, owner; S. J. Stammers, 320 5th Av, architect; cost $4,000

Centre St, n s, 355.73 ft e of City Island Av, for a three-story brick sail loft, 50x150; Ratsey & Lapthorn, Ltd., George E. Ratsey, on premises, Director, owner; George E. Tilt & Co., 90 West Broadway, architects; cost $15,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

SHERMAN AV, n w corner of 204th St, 100x65; Lillian Sasse, individually, et al., executors of Louis Sasse, to John F. Haase and wife, 506 West 140th St, tenants by entirety, ½ part, all title, mtg $51,000; attorneys, Elfers & Abberley, 277 Broadway.. $16,000

128TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6x99.11; John F. Haase and wife to Lillian Sasse, 701 West 177th St, and Henry C. Sasse, 377 West 143d St, executors under will of Louis Sasse, deceased, ½ part, mtg $9,500; all title, March 4; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway..... $100

LENOX AV, s e corner of 128th St, 49.11x100; John F. and Meta S. Haase to Lillian Sasse, 701 West 177th St, and Henry C. Sasse, 477 West 143d St, executors under will of Louis Sasse, deceased, ½ part, mtg $62,500, all title, March 4; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway..... $100

EDGECOMBE AV, 104, s s, 37 ft n of 139th St, 16.6x80; Lulu C. Muller to Clave T. Hunting, her daughter, on the premises, b. and s., all liens, March 4; attorney, Benno Lewinson, 119 Nassau St..... $1

BROOME ST, 226, n e s, at s e s of Essex St, 25x75; Frederick Lawenthal to Bessie, his wife, 501 West 110th St, 1-3 part, all title, b. and s., March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

BLEECKER ST, 341, e s, 21.1x32.6x21.8x29.6, s s; Mildred J. Frecken to Appellate Realty Co., 233 Broadway, mtg $8,000, all liens, March 3; attorney, James A. Turley, 233 Broadway $1

1ST ST, 68, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x128.6x25.2x125.4, foreclosure March 2; Andrew Byrne, referee, to Joseph Yeska, 155 Riverside Drive, March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..... $40,150

SULLIVAN ST, e s, 400 ft n of Bleecker St, 15x100; Sebastino Creeca to Antonio Creeca, 19 Greenwich Av, 1-3 part, all liens, Feb. 28 ..... $100

3D ST, 292 East, s s, 408.11 ft w of Avenue D, 22.8x105.9, Jonas Weil et al. to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, b. and s., all liens, Feb. 25; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St..... $100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kaufmann to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, b. and s., all liens; attorney, same..... $100

94TH ST, s s, 615 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x94.6 to centre line of Apthorpe Lane x17.1x95.3; Marie W. Short et al., executors, Alfred W. Maynard to Frederick A. Van Benschoten, 306 West 45th St, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $18,372

187TH ST, 565 West, n s, 82.6 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 17.6x75, foreclosure Dec. 8; Robert F. Wagner, referee, to Citizens Savings Bank, 86 Bowery, March 4; attorney, John A. Beall, 141 Broadway..... $6,300

187TH ST, 567 West, n s, 65 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 17.6x75; foreclosure Dec. 8; same to same, March 4; attorney, same. $6,300

16TH ST, 433 West, n s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25.2x92, foreclosure Feb. 17; James M. Tully, referee, to John E. Schermerhorn, 25 East 7th St. et al., executors; Katie T. Schermerhorn, March 6; attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe, 44 Wall St..... $18,000

BOWERY, 286, w s, 223 ft s of Houston St, 16.6x88.2x16.6x98.9, foreclosure Feb. 28; William Bondy, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $16,000

103D ST, s s, 40.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 26x100.11; Timil Realty Co. to Nile Levine, 1,406 1st Av, mtg $13,500, all liens; 9-16 part, Feb. 29; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway..... $1

3D AV, s w corner of 80th St, 50.10x100; Nathan Forman to Fannie M. Korn, 875 Park Av, all liens, Feb. 3; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St..... $100

1297H ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Rachel, wife of Charles Jacoby, to Charles Jacoby, 929 West End Av, ½ part, b. and s., all liens, March 2; attorneys, Townsend & G., 32 Liberty St..... $1

14TH ST, 235 and 237 West, n s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 31.7x120x irregular; Lucienne de Pless to Mayme Gerrity, 149 Ridge Road, Rutherford, N. J., all liens, Aug. 18, 1915; attorney, Mechanics' Trust Co., Bayonne, N. J. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Mayme Gerrity to Jos. H. Siebert, 1,224 Fairmont Av, Elizabeth, N. J., all liens; attorney, same..... $1

111TH ST, 113 East, n s, 111.7 ft e of Park Av, 15.11x100.11; Timil Realty Co. to Leonard Weill, 115 West 103d St, et al., mtg $5,000, Feb. 29; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway..... $1

PARK AV, 565 to 569, e s, 75.3 ft s of 63d St, 65.4x100; Morgan R. Howe and another to 565 Park Avenue, Inc., mtg $325,000, Feb. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $150,000

62D ST, 12 East, s s, 229 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; City Real Estate Co. to John T. Pratt, 11 East 61st St, b. and s., all liens, March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

LEWIS ST, 118, e s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Bernhard Lowenstein to Carmana Realty Co., 1,547 Lockwood Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $23,000, all liens, March 6; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St $100

137TH ST, 106 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; David Prowler to William F. McManus, 100 West 144th St, all liens, March 4; attorney, Edw. A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St $100

PRESCOTT AV, n w s, 125.10 ft n e of Bolton Road, 25x136x25x138; Sarah M. Shotts, Yonkers, N. Y., to Jennie H. Curtiss, 647 Academy St, March 6; attorney, Warren C. French, 41 Park Row..... $1

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,865, e s, 138.11 ft s of 153d St, 19.6x100; Timil Realty Co. to Ross Schwartz, 77 West 113th St, all liens, Feb. 29; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 B'way. $1

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, e s, 110.6 ft n of 180th St, 16.11x irregular; Wm. Planck estate to Jacob Marx, 170 West 74th St, March 3; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 99 Nassau St..... $100

BRYANT AV, e s, 93.8 ft n of 180th St, 16.10x100; Ver Planck estate to Jacob Marx, 170 West 74th St, March 3; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 99 Nassau St..... $100

FOREST AV, 735, w s, 18.9x87.6; Asher Cohen to Lillie Roberts, 860 East 161st St, and another, mtg $4,000, Feb. 24; attorney, Lillie Roberts, 860 East 161st St..... $100

BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of Ryer Av, 25.1x102.4; John F. Powers to Josephine Holahan, 285 East 176th St, mtg $12,750, March 3; attorney, Frank E. Holahan, 501 Tremont Av..... $100

SIMPSON ST, e s, at s e s of 163d St, 108.6x 239.4x210x244.4; Utility Realty Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $450,000, March 4; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St..... $1

LOTS 81 and 82, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, 50x100; also plot begins at n s of Lot 200, map of Prospect Hill estate at land of Peter Valentine, 50x125; also Walton Av, w s, 188 ft s of 183d St, 20x85; William J. Gregg to Paulding Construction Co., Feb. 8; attorney, Thomas A. Larkin, 368 West 35th St..... $100

LOTS 115 and 116, map of Daily estate; Morris De Gillo to Salvatore Cinnante, 1,610 Purdy St, ½ part, mtg $1,000, Feb. 29; attorney, D. A. Trotter, 301 East 149th St. $100

EASTCHESTER ROAD, n s, 20 ft e of Jarrett Place, 75x84; L. Napoleon Levy to A. Wolff, Jr., 18 West 36th St, Jan. 31; attorney, A. Wolff, Jr., 16 West 36th St..$1

LOT 141, map of Catholic Protectory; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee, to Frederick A. Southworth, trustee, 410 Riverside Drive, March 6; attorney, William R. Brunckerhoff, 68 William St..... $5,000

CLINTON AV, s w corner of 180th St, 33.6x100.2; Lyman W. Divine to Ludwig Steitz and another, 544 East 183d St, mtg $36,000, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..... $100

SAME PROPERTY; L. W. Divine Co., to Lyman W. Divine, 2,083 Clinton Av, correction deed, March 4; same attorney....$1

LONGWOOD AV, s w corner of Hewitt Place, 51x104.6; John F. Haase to Lillian Sasse, 701 West 177th St, and another, executors, mtg $50,000, March 4; attorneys Elfers & A., 277 Broadway..... $100

LORING PLACE, e s, 351.11 ft n of 183d St, 44x100; Lulu C. Muller to Claire T. Hunting, 104 Edgecombe Av, March 4; attorney, Benno Lewinson, 119 Nassau St...$1

LOT 106, map part Hyatt Farm, 25x100; Peter Devlin to William Greenless, 429 East 238th St, Feb. 21; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200th St & Webster Av..... $1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 176.7 ft n of 184th St, 49.11x100; George R. Reubert to George Gilchrist, 120 Broadway, mtg $3,835, Feb. 18; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200th St and Webster Av..... $100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 833, south store floor; Louis F. Sommer to Benjamin Cohen, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; address, 204 East Broadway $720

BOWERY, 18, store floor; Chatham Square Realty Corporation to Frank Barberi and another, 70 Madison St, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av. $1,800

COLUMBUS AV, 146, store; Uda M. Fleischmann to Gus Calamas, 988 8th Av, 6 4-12 years, from Dec. 15, 1915; attorney, Alfred W. Herzog, 123 West 73d St..... $2,850

2D AV, 2,327, all; Katie Fischer to Peter De Groot, 418 East 80th St, 5 2-12 years, from March 1, 1916; attorney, Grossfield Brothers, 116 Nassau St..... $1,200

59TH ST, 221 East, store and basement; Clara Bloomingdale et al, trustees, to David Simon, 38 Stuyvesant St, 5 years, from July 1, 1915 ..... $1,200

60TH ST, 16 and 18 West, all; Cooper Realty Co. to Laidlaw Co., Inc., 126 West 46th St, 21 years, from Oct. 31, 1915; attorney, J. G. Roberts, 115 Broadway $15,000

118TH ST, 306 West, all; Abr. H. Levy to Pedro Smolyn, 455 East 106th St, 3 years, from March 1, 1916; attorney, Charles M. First, 27 Cedar St..... $2,200

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 1,877, store; John F. Schreyer to Herman Rosenblum, 1,877 Crotona Av, 3 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, H. Rosenblum, 1,877 Crotona Av..... $720

SIMPSON ST, 1,123, n w corner 169th St, 989½ East, store and cellar; McCarthy & Macy Co. to Luba Keilin, 929 East 167th St, 10 years, from July 1, 1915; attorney, Edw. Phillips, 309 Broadway..... $720 to $780

WESTCHESTER AV, 600, store; Mary Seinholz to John Schoen, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, John Schoen, 609 Westchester Av..... $1,020

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, w s, 444.7 ft n of 196th St, 50x100.3; Montrose Realty Co. loans Padula Realty Corporation .40 erect one-story apartment, eight payments.....$30,000

CRESTON AV, w s, 244.7 ft n of 196th St, 50x100.3; Montrose Realty Co. loans Padula Realty Corporation to erect one-story apartment, eight payments..... $30,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 41; Maryland Casualty Co. against Max Kobre et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. J. Dowling.

RIVERSIDE AV, 415; Mary A. Cohnfeld against Emma I. Toplitz et al., action to set aside deed; attorney, J. Philip Berg.

1ST AV, 406; Max Balik against Charles J. Kroehle et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, R. Dorfman.

8D AV, s e corner of 85th St, 25x87.6; Mary Todd against Frank P. Markey et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Mahan.

12TH ST, 532 East; Julie M. M. Grant, trustee, against Max Sass et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Joline, Larkin & Rathbone.

121ST ST, s s, 440 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; United States Trust Co. of New York against James J. Burke, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 147.2 ft n of 182d St, 100x100; Benjamin Kaplan against County Estates, Inc., et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, L. K. Ferry.

LIND AV, 1,263; Herbert A. Treat against Eleanor V. Dykeman et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, L. & A. U. Zinke.

LIND AV, 1,267; Herbert A. Treat against Christina Kurtz et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, L. & A. U. Zinke.

LIND AV, 1,269; Herbert A. Treat against Eleanor V. Dykeman et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, L. & A. U. Zinke.

MONAGHAN AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Leslie F. Randall, as executor, against David N. Weiman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Fress & McEvesty.

3D AV, s s, 57.4 ft w of Brook Av, 20.8x157.2; Montgomery S. Sandford et al., as executors, against Carl H. Richardson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Ver Planck, Prince & Flanders.

154TH ST, 383 East; Mary Ann Murray against Katherine Brand et al., action to declare deed void; attorneys, Kelly & Pantell.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$20,000

Country Home and Farm

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE

This small farm in Westchester, 14 acres; 500 feet elevation; 1¼ hours from city; on State road; splendid neighborhood; with all improvements; good outbuildings; on main road; large frontage; a nineteen-room house; will appeal to the person who desires a comfortable country home. For full particulars inquire of

JOHN CRAWFORD,
7 EAST 42D ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

COLONIAL HOME —AT— NEW ROCHELLE.
In Beautiful BEECHMONT PARK.
This Place You Should See.
House has 12 large, light rooms, 3 baths, every modern appointment and improvement; handsome decorations. About 1 acre. A high, healthy location; old forest trees; garage and man's quarters. Property Must Be Sold SOON. Price Is Much Less Than Cost.
JAMES D. McCANN
221 Huguenot St. Tel., 451—New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE.
All year home, new 12-room house, all improvements; two-car garage, 2 servants' rooms and bath; extensive views; beautiful grounds, shade and fruit trees, abundance of shrubbery, tennis court. Owner anxious to sell.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
23 EAST 42ND ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Real Estate in All Its Branches.
Joseph P. Day
31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.
To Be Sold To-morrow Noon, 324 WEST 22ND STREET
from Phillips' (Auction Stand) 14 Vesey St.
Maurice S. Cohen, Attorney, 64 Wall St.

REAL ESTATE.
Sale or Exchange.
Acreage in Queens Borough, Long Island and in Bergen County, New Jersey, will be exchanged for improved Manhattan property, or sold for cash at very reasonable prices. Plots range from 25 to 60 acres and are free and clear. Equities from $50,000 to $100,000. Suitable for development by suburban builder. Further particulars from
Brett & Goode Company,
Tel. Bryant 6255. 2 West 45th Street.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Brooklyn's Best Bargain
22 minutes to Park Row; ideal 1-family 7-room home; all the improvements of a $75 apartment; parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, sun porch, lawn, garden.
$750 Cash, Balance $36 Monthly.
5c. fare. OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY. Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (Municipal Building) to 22d Av. station. Booklet 25 on request. ALCO BUILDING CO., 22d Av. and 66th St., Brooklyn. Tel. 1118 Bath Beach.

I Know You Want a Home
Everybody does. But a home is not a real home unless you own it. Let me tell you how to buy the PRETTIEST LITTLE SEVEN-ROOM BRICK HOME YOU EVER PUT EYES ON; with your rent money—and a little cash to start with; $4,500. Brooklyn subway 20 minutes. OWNER, Room 16, 60A Liberty St., New York. 7440 Cortlandt.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet S.

LONG ISLAND CITY
Block front, 10 lots, 25 x 100 each.
Washington Ave., between Academy St. and First Ave., only one block from elevated station at Second Ave. Price $3,000 each. Reasonable terms. Apply THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City. Tel. Astoria 801

LONG ISLAND CITY
BLOCK 200 x 600
Just Across Queensboro Bridge.
SUBWAY STATION AT PROPERTY.
Very Low Price to Quick Buyer.
E. A. L'ECLUSE,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

REAL HOME BARGAIN
Must be sold within 10 days, my 7-room cottage, bath, gas, electricity; near station, trolley, and stores; good neighborhood; only 30 minutes out; price $3,700; possession at once for $250 cash, balance small monthly payments. B. CHARLES, 349 East 14th St.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.
COUNTRY LIFE
Near the Sea
WOODLAND TERRACE
The Restricted Section of Midland Beach.
Accessible by Trolley and Railroad.
TWO MINUTES FROM THE WATER. TEN CENTS FARE TO NEW YORK.
Splendid Lots from $250, advancing $25 per street approaching the water; easy monthly payments. Map and particulars.
J. A. MATTHEWS, 18 Broadway, N. Y.

Today MARCH 7

A-R-E-Co. Management applied to the problems of your ownership will give you the personal attention of experienced men; at your service will be an equipment which has saved much money for us during the many years of our ownership of improved properties.
It will be expressed to you in terms of increased net return.
American Real Estate Company
Three Offices Manhattan Three Telephones Bronx Yonkers

BUILDING MATERIAL.
ANTHRACITE coal operators state in recent advertising that "egg" and "stove" are their profitable sizes; while the small steam coals used by the "Spencer Heater" are sold below cost of production at $2 to $3 saving per ton.
SPENCER HEATER CO., N. Y. Office, 101 Park Ave.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
$1,000,000 1st Mortgage Money.
Will divide for centrally located Manhattan. SPECIAL 2ND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP.
S. A. ISRAEL New bldgs. preferred. 18 Nassau St. Manhattan or Bronx. Lowest fees and rates.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOR RENT
398-408 WASHINGTON STREET
100,000 Sq. Ft. in Modern Fireproof Building
Electric Power, Steam Heat, Live Steam for manufacturing purposes, 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Lowest Insurance Rate. Apply to
WM. H. WHITING & CO.,
41 Park Row. Tel. 5900 Cort.
Or Your Own Broker.

Economy
To increase your business profits—Decrease your rent. Become a tenant in the Lord's Court Building where you can obtain more desirable office space for less money than in any modern structure downtown.
Lord's Court
Corner William St. and Exchange Place
For Particulars Apply
PEASE & ELLIMAN (Agents)
On premises Tel. 333 Cortlandt

For Rent—A Store
ON UPPER BROADWAY
Near 96th Street.
69 ft. On Broadway
x 33 Ft. Deep.
Will be altered to suit tenant.
For all particulars see
VAN NORDEN & WILSON
2 WEST 34th STREET

Choice Modern Homes
Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.
Near Sound, 30 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service. Will build to order. Houses to rent. Choice lots cheap. Reasonable terms.
JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

HOUSE NEAR RIVER
In good condition; ready to move in; 6 large, airy rooms; on a half acre of ground; suitable for poultry, &c.; right party can make this an ideal all year home; complete price $1,850; near station and water; healthy town; $100 cash and balance $12 monthly; good title. "River Estate," B., 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Country Home and Farm
Hour out, North Shore, near station; 5 acres fine soil; modern 8-room house, bath, steam heat; 2 barns; farm buildings; apple, peach, plum trees, 400 strawberry plants, shade trees; ideal for commuter; price $7,000; many other farm bargains.
Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

GREAT BARGAIN.
Seven-room house, all modern improvements, $3,900; two lots, 40x100; sidewalks, gas, water, telephone, electric light, and loan to build any house. Price $750; terms easy. Builder, Taylor & Greene, Flatbush Av. and Milburn Av., Baldwin Harbor, Baldwin, L. I.

FARM BARGAIN!
Fine 112-acre farm, South Shore, convenient station, main macadamized highway; fertile, cultivated, orchard, asparagus; house 8 rooms; barn; windmill; outbuildings; $8,750. Bargains everywhere.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

A Great Bargain.
New stucco house at Cedarhurst; 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; every modern improvement; on 5 lots. Price $10,000. Easy terms.
HORACE G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., N. Y

UP-TO-DATE BUNGALOW
5 rooms and bath, within two minutes' walk of bathing beach; has electricity, water, gas, sidewalks, &c.; full price $2,700; terms $200 cash, balance easy monthly payments. K. SHORE, 243 West 34th St.

Free and Clear Country Residence,
Long Island, near Sound, less than one hour out, will exchange for slightly encumbered residence, Manhattan or Brooklyn.
BURTON THOMPSON & CO., Inc.,
Tel. Rector 4042. 7 Wall St., New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
YOUR RENT WILL BUY
THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

6 large rooms and tiled bath; open fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all city improvements; in the hills of New Jersey, only 32 minutes out.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Western disturbance of Sunday night has reached lower Michigan, with increased intensity, and low pressure prevails generally east of the Rocky Mountains, except in New England and Florida. This has resulted in general rains and snows in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the Lake region, and light local snows in the Northwest.

Elsewhere the weather was fair, except over the North districts west of the mountains, where there were light rains and snows, but with high pressure that covers the entire extreme West district.

Temperatures are very high for the season in the Ohio Valley, the South and Southwest, and moderately lower in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Over the remainder of the country they are slightly above the seasonal average as a rule, although considerably lower than on Sunday in the east Rocky Mountain region and the Plains States.

There will be snow Tuesday in the upper Lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, accompanied by strong winds, and followed by fair weather Wednesday. In the Ohio Valley and the South the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be much warmer Tuesday over Eastern districts and somewhat colder in the Western lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the interior of the East Gulf States.

It will be colder Wednesday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the north portion of the South Atlantic district.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Portland to Jacksonville.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast strong south and southwest, except moderate south off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain south, rain or snow north, Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and colder.

Southern New England—Rain or snow Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania—Rain and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Western New York—Rain or snow Tuesday. Wednesday, cloudy.

Northern New England—Snow and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	35	18	4 P. M.	34	23
6 A. M.	35	17	6 P. M.	33	22
9 A. M.	32	20	9 P. M.	34	25
12 M.	35	23	11 P. M.	34	28

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 29; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 20; at 8 P. M. it was 25. Maximum temperature, 28 degrees at 10:45 P. M.; minimum, 17 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 45 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.27 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:20—1,043 B'way; Louis Stern	Slight
1:10—333 8 Av.; John Day	Slight
2:15—301 W. 50 St.; Ella M. Lynch	$500
2:45—Leggett Av. and Barry St.; Pease Piano Co.	Slight
3:55—41 Rose St.; Engraved Stationery Co.	$1,500
5:20—150 St., bet. 7 Av. & Harlem River; Henry Ebbinghausen	None
5:22—342 E. 156 St.; Louise Perett	$100
7:05—2,238 Haviland Av.; R. Newman	$1,000
8:50—698 Amsterdam Av.; Max Goldstein	Slight
10:05—124 E. 118 St.; Rose Silver	Slight
10:15—1,841 Lexington Av.; not given	Slight
10:30—170 E. 106 St.; A. Liebusardy	Slight
11:00—400 E. 78 St.; Lena Davis	Slight
11:05—69 E. 99 St.; Max Freedman	Slight
11:10—90 Amsterdam Av.; A. Bryant	Slight
11:45—1,518 1 Av.; Abraham Bernstein	$50
P.M.	
1:20—226 E. 113 St.; Tony Colegoro	Slight
2:05—8 Gold St.; Empire Product Co.	Slight
5:10—109 E. 109 St.; Morris Truss	Slight
5:30—201 W. 140 St.; Robert Currier	Slight
5:40—215 W. 10 St.; Bartello Dessino	None
6:05—450 W. 41 St.; Hugh Jung	Slight
6:20—Buchanan P. & Grand Av.; not given	Slight
6:55—217 E. 146 St.; J. McLoughlin	Slight
7:55—56 E. 103 St.; Rachel Cetran	Slight
8:15—962 B'way; Fuchs & Golfarb	Slight
8:25—124 Cherry St.; Jerry Rega	Slight
9:00—85 Orchard St.; Herpushack	Slight
9:10—329 Madison; Joseph Margolis	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Capt. T. Schultz, 7th Cav., to recruiting service at Ft. Logan, Col.

1st Lt. H. E. Mann, 5th Cav., from duty at the Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., effective April 6, then to his regiment.

Col. J. C. F. Tillson, inf., unassigned, is assigned to 22d Inf.

1st Lt. E. P. Beaver, Jr., M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Rodman, Mass., during absence of 1st Lt. N. S. Lowe, M. R. C., then to his home and stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Leaves: Pay Clerk W. P. A. T. von Hartung, Q. M. C., one month, and Capt. W. F. Martin, 2d Cav., 15 days' extension.

Navy.

Capt. M. L. Bristol, Director of Naval Aeronautics, Navy Dept., to command Air Service and the North Carolina.

Lt. W. F. Newton, from command of the H-3 to staff of Commander, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet.

Ensign L. L. L. Stedman, the San Diego to the Annapolis.

P. A. Surg. C. C. Wood, the Virginia, home, wait orders.

Assist. Surgs. H. A. Tribou, the Petrel, to the Virginia, and F. Ceres, to New York Naval Hospital.

Gunners H. J. Meriatti, flagship, Atlantic Fleet, to Naval Radio Station, Pearl Harbor, via May transport, and J. J. Delaney, the Kentucky, to flagship, Pacific Fleet.

Pay Clerk W. S. Hulafish to receiving ship at San Francisco.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived — Birmingham, at Mayaguez; Castine, at La Romena, D. R.; Cleveland, at Gulf of Fonseca; Denver, at Corinto; McCall, at President Roads, Boston Harbor; Maryland, at San Diego; Mayflower, at Washington; Melville, at Santiago de Cuba; Nero, at Tiburon; Nicholson and Winslow, at Cienfuegos; Potomac, at Port Gacacal, Canal Zone; Terry, at Apalachicola, Fla., and the Whipple, at San Pedro.

Sailed—Arethusa, Port au Prince for Guantanamo; Aylwin, and Drayton, Guacanayabo Bay for Cienfuegos; Baltimore, Dubuque, Florida, Michigan, New York, San Francisco, and South Carolina, Guacanayabo Bay for Guantanamo; Conyngham, Newport for Key West; Eagle, Norfolk for Guantanamo; Lebanon, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay; Panther and Peoria, Key West for assistance of the K-6; Walker, Charleston for assistance of the K-6, and the Warrington, Guacanayabo Bay for Santiago de Cuba.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignments—To 3d Insp; Dls., from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 9—J. J. Dowd, 83; W. Cardy, 283; J. P. Peclet, Jr., 144; C. Traenkle, 283.

Leaves of Absence, Without Pay—Patrol. J. F. Rice, 143, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 7; H. P. Allen, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 13; M. J. Murphy, 153, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 7; P. J. McArevey, Traffic Div, Sub-Div. A, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 7.

Full Pay While on Sick Report—Patrol. D. L. Smith, Mendicancy Squad, 12:55 P. M., April 24, to 12 P. M., April 30, 9:30 A. M., May 1, to 12 P. M., May 21, and 12:30 A. M., June 30, to 12 P. M., July 3, 1915.

Suspended Without Pay—Patrol. T. J. Leonard, 161.

Death—Patrol. V. Brandt, 167, at 1:02 P. M., Mar. 5.

Fire Department.

The mental examination for promotion to Lieutenant will be held on Tuesday, April 25, and Wednesday, April 26, at Grand Central Palace, Lexington Av., between 46th and 47th Sts. Applications will be forwarded on Friday, March 10. All members of the department who will have served for a period of three years or more at 9 A. M. April 25 (probationary date of appointment) will be eligible for this examination.

Special leave, without pay: Fire, 1st pr. P. Keegan, Eng. 63, 24 hours, 8 P. M. March 7.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Modern residence, three or four master's bedrooms, two or three baths, thirty minutes from New York; not over hundred monthly. E. G. Weymouth, 1,184 Broadway.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

LETTERS OF CELEBRITIES.

Autograph letters of famous authors, actors, statesmen, and military leaders may be met with in the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books every Sunday.—Advt.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for garage foreman.

There are vacancies for forester in Manhattan and Richmond parks. An examination has been ordered.

The War Veterans' Defense Legion of New York State has adopted resolutions protesting against "evasions of the civil service law as applied to veterans by department and administrative heads." It is claimed that in the readjustment, standardization, &c., of civil service employes veterans have been reduced, eliminated or dismissed regardless of legislative enactments.

United States.

An examination for male fish pathologist, to fill a vacancy at $2,500 a year in the Bureau of Fisheries, Commerce Department, has been ordered for March 21. Graduation with a bachelor's degree from a course in a college or university of recognized standing, and in addition at least one year of post-graduate work or the equivalent in chemistry or biology are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fourth but not their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the Board of Education will be held tomorrow.

Dr. Henry G. Leach will lecture on "Scandinavian History" before the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture at 11 A. M. on March 10.

There have been placed, as of March 1, 1916, upon the eligible lists persons holding licenses as assistant teacher to teach in high schools the subjects respectively indicated: French—Mrs. Madeline T. Nice, 80.5. German—Louis E. Wolferz, 81. Music—Harry W. Millspaugh, 73.4.

There have been placed, as of March 1, 1916, upon the eligible list of women holding license No. 1 the names of the following: Mrs. Winifred Davidson, 86; Mrs. Marie P. Holl, 79; Catherine A. B. Wilson, 78.2; Ida F. Duncan, 75.566, and Mrs. Anna Moran.

The opera "Iolanthe," by Gilbert and Sullivan, will be played by the pupils of Erasmus Hall High School at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in June. Miss Marion Thompson will appear as Iolanthe, Miss Jennie Walters as Phyllis, and Diamondo Dilts as Strephon.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

SAXTON, WILLIAM O., (Oct. 4, 1915;) net estate, $333,940. Mrs. Augusta F. Saxton, widow, given life estate in $80,000; Helen A. Benjamin, daughter, given surviving life estate in $25,000 of the widow's life estate, and a life estate in $40,000; the present value of the daughter's share is $36,317; residuary estate passed in equal shares to William O., Jr., Chester E., and Robert T. Saxton, sons, each share being valued at $87,897. Assets: Equity, $50,134, in 172 and 174 Duane St., appraised at $80,500; thirty-six acres of farm land near Babylon, L. I., $14,150; deposits, $1,647; jewelry, $20; insurance, $29,936; mortgages, $39,318; corporate bonds, $9,406; produce, butter and egg and cold storage business conducted by decedent at 174 Duane St., appraised at $208,220.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 8d Av.

LOTON H SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 439 5TH AV.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, private house with garage, plot 30x150; bargain at $18,000, mortgage $8,000. T. A. McGuire, 436 Fort Washington Av., Manhattan.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

In need of ready cash, will sell my two Jamaica lots for $135 each on terms; will do better for spot cash. Jamaica, 133 Times Downtown.

ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 102 Remsen St.

For Sale.—2 lots on Beachhurst, near Whitestone Landing. S 138 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Owner will sacrifice two 5 story 20-family flats, fully rented, near Jackson Av. subway station. C. D. Clark, 347 5th Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Elevator apartment south of 116th St., near Broadway; price not to exceed $200,000; principals only. Investor, C 256 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

First mortgage $3,500; property valued at $7,000; title guaranteed; dwelling under construction. O'Brien, Queens, New York City.

Wanted, mortgage loan, $11,000. Brooklyn warehouse property valued at $20,000; will pay 6 per cent. B 246 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

507 MADISON AV.
Handsomely furnished non-housekeeping apartment of two bedrooms, dining room, parlor, and two baths; meals served.

APARTMENTS.—2 rooms and bath; suitably furnished; in the heart of everything, $14 weekly; bargain; restaurant. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

West Side.

THE WILSONIA,
223-227-229 West 60th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45. 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $60. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; near subway, L, 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

95th St., 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, Between Broadway and Riverside.)—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $60 to $115 monthly; $14 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5392.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St. 7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1134 and 1647 Academy.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS, J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 289 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOLDEN, 162 WEST 72D ST.

47th St., 152 West, (Felix-Portland.) — Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

Facing Drive, four rooms, housekeeping, $75 monthly. Apartment 52, 401 West 118th.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

59th St., 38 West.—Sublet two nicely furnished apts: $150-$200.

57th, 130 West.—North light studio; bath; electric stove; rent at once.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

1,155 PARK AV.,
corner 92d Street.
12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

Madison Av., 2,032, (southwest corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fire-proof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

PARK AV. apartment, excellent neighborhood; reasonable rent. 945 Park Av.

Madison Av., 121. — Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

414 MADISON AV., at 48TH ST.
Two rooms and bath; hotel service.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

249-251 West 109th.—6 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; rent, $30-$35. Inquire premises, or Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th St.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

207 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths; particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,000. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

SIX ROOMS.
Fort Washington Av., S. W. corner 170th St.—Attractive lay-out.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 William St.

ROXBOROUGH, northwest corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Two corner apartments, seven rooms and two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway. Cort. 7475.

141ST ST., 313 WEST.
5 rooms, large and light, $14. Inquire Mrs. Maldorff, 2d floor.

Sublet—Oct. 1, furnished or unfurnished, beautiful apartment, 3D, 645 West End Av., 6 rooms, 3 baths.

36th St., 40 West.—Large living rooms, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; electricity; reasonable.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive, 8 rooms and 5 bathrooms, Broadway and 58th St., N. E. corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 150th to 157th St.

Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

10TH, 60 WEST.—Four rooms, elevator housekeeping apartment; only one, $60; concession.

Apartments, Broadway, corner 103d St.; examine and you will lease.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments, 175 West 58th.

58th St., 240 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line

Furnished.

Wanted—Completely furnished apartment for four adults and three servants, exclusive linen and silver; location near Hendrick-Hudson Apartments, Riverside Drive, or Central Park West, about 90th St.; required May, June, July; state terms, location; best references furnished. Z 340 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment until October 1, 3 to 5 rooms, between 25 and 80; will receive good care; must be artistic; will pay $75; describe. Box 329 130 West 44th St., City.

Wanted.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 8, 9 rooms, below 100th Street, Riverside, Central Park West; pay $700 for 2 months; option longer. Telephone Murray Hill 1184.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, unfurnished apartment or floor, 3 to 5 rooms, between 25th and 59th, studio or duplex preferred; describe and state price. Box 329, 130 West 44th St., City.

Modern two, three room apartment in quiet surroundings, between 80th and 120th Sts., West. H 265 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Limousine body, brand new; has never been mounted; sloping roof; exceptionally roomy; extra disappearing seats; imported gray whipcord lining, large stationary plate-glass windows, vanity cases, toilet articles, flower vase; painted Brewster green, black moldings; will fit any chassis; 120-inch wheelbase up; cost $2,250; make offer. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

LIMOUSINE BARGAIN
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
Luxuriously appointed Pacifics Limousine and touring body, 60 horse power, six-cylinder car; purchased few months ago for $7,800; has been handled by expert mechanic and is as good as new in every way. For details communicate with Room 1,508, City Investing Building. Telephone Cortlandt 6375.

Stearns Knight 1912 Toy Tonneau, combination two and four passenger body; painted gray; dynamo lighting; completely equipped; overhauled and sold with new car guarantee by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

A.—SACRIFICE BUICK 37 TOURING. Electric self-starter and lighting; new tires and paint; five passenger; most satisfactory type in Buick line. Owner, 305 West 79th, (near Riverside.)

Ford 1915 Sedan; wire wheels, V-shaped radiator, sloping hood, many extras; just overhauled by Ford Co.; cost $1,350; price, $750. Porter, 1,690 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

For Sale at a Sacrifice.—A seven-passenger limousine car, in perfect condition; Standard Berlin body; full equipment. CROKER ENGINEERING CO., 1,270 Broadway.

Studebaker Sedan, 6-cylinder, 1914 model; excellent in both condition and appearance; $575. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Overland 1914 touring car, condition throughout; must be seen to be appreciated; $375. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK 1915 ROADSTER, model "C-36," electric equipment, many extras like new; must be sold. FLACK, 1,700 Broadway, (4th floor.)

Packard (1916) limousine, with extra touring. Marmon (1916) touring, 4l, five passenger. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 2347 Bryant.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Diamond-Apperson Motor Co., 56th St. and Broadway.

Mercer touring car, practically new, 1915 model; great bargain. 960 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7946 Prospect.

1915 five-passenger Packard, 48 phaeton wire wheel. L. J. McCreight Circle Building, B'way, 60th St. Phone 4129 Columbus.

Coupe, "1916," light; never run; fully equipped; distinctive; very reasonable. Uptown Garage, 134 West 124th.

Packards, all styles, latest models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,476 Broadway.

Small electric car for sale, without battery; cheap. Apply at 244 East 48th St., John Ferrari.

Spring clean-up sale of serviceable used trucks. A. C. Whitefield, 427 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard cars, up-to-date limousines and landaulettes, from $3 per hour; special rates; daily and monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. Call Acme, Phone Lenox 8252.

Pierce-Arrow 12-48 limousine, $350 monthly to reliable party. 5358 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto. Co., southwest corner 50th St. and Broadway.

Wanted, Packards, Buicks, Cadillacs, Fords, Chevrolets, Scripps-Booth, &c., for cash. 1,763 Broadway. (Upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7620 Bryant. 342 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

37 EAST 38D ST.
Large room; references; table board.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with or without bath; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Unusually attractive front room; running water; twin beds; high-class elevator house; 72d St. subway express; wholesome cooking. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, redecorated room; exceptional table; fine service; table guests.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room, with board; references; table guests.

72D ST., 258 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small room; private bath; first floor; steam; excellent table.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny room; fine location; bath; excellent table.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, double and single rooms; newly decorated and furnished; unusual home atmosphere and table; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Elegant suite; also double room, twin beds; private baths; best home table; electricity.

East Side.

187TH ST., 121 WEST.—Warm, sunny large small rooms; electricity; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Sunny single room; high-class table board; references necessary.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive refined couple or gentleman preferred.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Desirable sunny room; one or two; telephone; table guests.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished, with bath, second floor, suitable for couple or two gentlemen. R. Aarons.

113TH, 540 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

120TH, 118 WEST.—Elegant large room, beautiful private bathroom, for two; also single room; excellent Vienna cooking; dining room, parlor floor; table boarders accommodated.

156TH, 583 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table board.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

NURSES.—The New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plains for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases requires the services of young women to become nurses; free course in training school for nurses for those desiring to take it; diploma upon graduation; will pay at start $22 a month, with board, room, and laundering, and advance according to character of service rendered; experience unnecessary. For application blank containing full particulars call at the hospital or will send postal card request to Dr. B. D. Evans, Medical Director, P. O. address Greystone Park, New Jersey.

SECRETARY.
Wanted immediately, by a permanent War Charity Fund, thoroughly experienced confidential private secretary; must be highly educated, know stenography, and typewriting perfectly, and be able to receive and entertain ladies of society; must be refined and of good appearance; please state salary expected and references. Charity, C 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant for sales office; must be experienced and capable of interviewing customers; state age, experience and salary desired to start. C 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be experienced, rapid, accurate, neat appearing; state age, experience, salary expected; good chance for advancement. L 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be accurate, intelligent, experienced; none other need apply. H. Kamber & Co., 708 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and general office work; 19-20 years; state particulars and references. L 95 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted; competent; also to assist with clerical work. Wertheimer Brothers, 19 East 24th St.

TYPIST.—Wanted young, neat-appearing American; $10 to start; must be efficient and accurate. Room 1,501, No. 60 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous positions open; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $15-$18; stenographers, legal, commercial, $20. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 25 Nassau St. 5051 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers wanted; permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MISS CONKLIN'S SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
17th year. Booklet on request. Removed from 7 West 42d St. to Commercial Engineers' Building, 37 WEST 39TH STREET.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Boyd 30-day Syl-labi is Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Courses. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 587 W. 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING.
Experienced young lady, who has been with several newspapers, (Boston and New York,) desires to connect with reliable advertising agency; can furnish best of references; possess initiative and ambition and able to serve my employers efficiently at all times. Z 349 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; thoroughly competent, neat, and accurate; $12. C 214 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical accountant; ten years' experience; systematizer; open, close books. C 271 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' experience; modern methods; entire charge. C 250 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Expert on all-around work. Efficiency, B 231 Times. Downtown.

FILE CLERK, switchboard operator; thoroughly competent; Christian; excellent references; $12. C 264 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, companion; girl wishes position, part time. Box 44, 824 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, plain, fancy; wash home. Ruckenbrod, 538 West 126th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, English, seeks reengagement; child, 3-6 years; references. E. K., 942 6th Av.

NURSE, graduate, wishes position; housekeeper; $50 monthly. Y. W., 460 West 44th. Bryant 4013.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Quick at figures; knowledge typewriting, clerical duties; $10. C 260 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, file clerk; Christian; neat appearance; $8. C 249 Times Downtown.

OFFICE CLERK.—Thoroughly competent; 6 years' experience; knowledge of bookkeeping. C 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary, (21,) knowledge bookkeeping, conversant office details, seeking situation any capacity where competency, intelligence are mandatory; 4 years' varied experience; $15. C 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, exceptionally neat, good education; Standard operator; legible penman; accustomed rapid dictation; transcribe my notes accurately; excellent grammarian, speller; $12. B 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $8 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 818 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience; fully competent, reliable, good grammarian, understands filing and billing, desires permanent position; highest credentials; salary, $15. Address Accuracy, T 83 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (24,) cultured, brainy, capable holding responsible position; six years' technical experience; good personality; will work hard for advancement; $15. A., 630 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Live wire; three years' mechanical, electrical experience; possesses initiative, ability, grit; uses good common sense; neat; excellent credentials; $10. Anna Brown, 129 Edgecombe Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, office experience; neat and accurate, desires position; moderate salary. Miss Jonas, 80 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Christian, thoroughly experienced, rapid, accurate, desires permanent position. C 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; eight years' practical experience; rapid, accurate; secretarial; start $15. D. B., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' thorough experience; rapid and accurate; excellent references. C 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, import, commercial; reliable; references; $12. Miss Kelly, 430 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, knowledge bookkeeping, experienced; high school graduate. B 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant; neat and accurate; good education; $10. C 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; References. Stenographer, 211 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, American, 2½ years' experience; reliable; references; $10. C 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; familiar with office work; neat appearance; $8. C 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 5 years' experience; neat appearance; salary $12.00. B 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat-appearing, bright and accurate; $7. C 253 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, file clerk; thoroughly experienced; Christian; highest credentials; $12. C 265 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, speaking English, Spanish, French, Italian, German, can take charge of correspondence; previous experience; $10. Cardew, 53 West 16th.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 53d. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, Swedish, Irish, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housework, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (78th St.) Schuyler 9134.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help; Gardeners, Chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 521 Mad. Av., (53d.)

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

White, colored, couples, housework, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9284. Mod. 641 9th Ave.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125d. 6613 Morningside.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

53TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; moderate prices.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive rooms, single or en suite; running water; private baths.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room; magnificent bathroom connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room with private lavatory, electricity, telephone, elevator. Keen.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Large front room; private lavatory; suitable one, two gentlemen; references.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Select rooms, gentlemen; business, living, bath; parlor floor.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; near subway; elevated; gentlemen.

75TH, 150 WEST.
Single, en suite; gentlemen preferred; references.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable large front room, running water, bath adjoining; $6.00.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms, with private bath, $12; also single, $3.50, $4; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, hot-water heated rooms; refined house; reference; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright single rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 up; board optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large room, adjoining shower bath; small room; quiet home; select.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Large room, running water, steam, electricity; reasonable; homelike.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large and small sunny rooms, running water, electric light, and elevator.

82D, 117 WEST.—Elegant sunny large, small rooms; electricity; telephone; home privileges.

82D, 100 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room and front bedroom, suitable two, Koenig.

84TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Crocker. Schuyler 7012.

West Side.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Front parlor, private bath, electricity

MARSHALL ASSAILS 'JITNEY JURISTS'

Says President Will Uphold Our Honor, Despite Their Views of International Law.

COMPARES HIM TO LINCOLN

Vice President Commends Justice Hughes for Refusing to Reenter Political Arena.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Vice President Marshall in an address tonight before the Chicago Bar Association paid tribute to Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes for his refusal to permit his name to be considered for the Republican Presidential nomination.

"How splendid a tribute to that great body [the Supreme Court] it is that Justice Hughes has promptly refused to permit his name to be used as a candidate for President of the United States," said the Vice President. "This refusal makes him as great an American as though he were President, pulled hither and thither by the contending hopes and fears of ambitious politicians."

"We judge life by its best and not by its worst product," he continued. "The greatness of the American bar is, therefore, disclosed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Many of us have not agreed with some of the opinions of that illustrious tribunal, but none of us has had the audacity to think that it was influenced by political considerations.

"The man who becomes a member of the Supreme Court is somehow sobered by the weighty responsibilities, and for the rest of his life he is a vestal virgin trimming the lamps at the altar of equal and exact justice. Voluntarily he blinds his eyes to politics and withdraws from the fever and tumult of political life. He ceases to be an individual and becomes a part of a system."

The Vice President staunchly upheld President Wilson in his diplomatic negotiations with nations at war.

"Jitney jurists in international law," he said, "may continue to write letters to the papers, tending to provoke war, or may cease to write them, but the President of the United States will continue, not only to uphold our honor, but to preserve our peace without any loss of our self-respect.

"It is idle longer to disguise the fact that there are in the Republic many men who, having disregarded the warning of the President, would gladly see our country plunged into war in order to assist the Allies, and opposed is another class which feels that the President, when insisting upon what has hitherto been the rights of neutrals in warfare, is not insisting as an American but as an ally. One class seeks to goad him on by charges of cowardice; the other seeks to deter him by declaring that he is not sincere in his expressed desire of maintaining neutrality and preserving the peace of the country.

"If there be any body of men in America who ought to resent the views of both these classes, it is the lawyers of the land. For fairness and justice they have a passion. They ought to believe that the sole interest of the President is his interest in the welfare of the American people and in those principles of neutrality which are essential to their honor.

"As the present writes of Abraham Lincoln the future will write of Woodrow Wilson."

"NOT A CANDIDATE," HUGHES REPEATS

Justice Tells Bay State Inquirer He Cannot Allow the Use of His Name.

BOSTON, March 6.—A further refusal to sanction the use of his name as a Presidential candidate was made by Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court in a letter to Charles H. Brown, a former State Senator from Medford, which was made public tonight.

"As I understand it, you desire to pledge yourself as a delegate, and you find it will be necessary to have the acceptance of the candidate in whose support the pledge is made," the Justice wrote.

"In answer, I must adhere to the position I have taken; as I have repeatedly said, I am not a candidate in any sense, and in view of my obligations as a member of the Supreme Court, I cannot permit the use of my name."

To Hear Barnes's Appeal.

ROCHESTER, March 6.—The libel suit of William Barnes, Jr., the Albany Republican leader, against Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is to have an echo here at the May term of the Appellate Division, when the appeal from the judgment of the jury in favor of the defendant will be argued.

JERSEY DEMOCRATS INDORSE PRESIDENT

Compare Wilson to Lincoln and Say This Is No Time to Change the Leader.

LAUD HIS ADMINISTRATION

Fielder, Hughes, Martine, and Grosscup for "Big 4"—Scully to Fight Martine at Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 6.—Declaring President Wilson's patience, foresight, impartiality, and patriotism to be without parallel since the time of Lincoln, the Democratic States Committee, at a special meeting here, today adopted resolutions indorsing the President for renomination. The committee also suggested candidates and alternates for delegates at large to the party's coming national convention.

The resolutions were presented by State Treasurer Edward E. Grosscup, who is State Chairman. They not only claimed fulfillment of all the pledges made at the Baltimore Convention, but described the Underwood Tariff act as the "first customs law for a generation." Industry and commerce were characterized as unfettered and monopoly shorn of its control over production, distribution, and prices.

"Already it has substantially contributed toward promotion of vastly improved times, which are observable on every hand," the resolutions said in referring to the tariff law. "Its full beneficial effects will be seen when peace shall have restored normal conditions in international trade."

The Federal Reserve act and the Clayton Anti-Trust law were also commended.

"We now confront the dangers of the greatest and most destructive of known wars," the resolutions continue, "into which many thoughtless or criminal schemers would plunge us. Thus far, with patience, foresight, impartiality, and patriotism unparalleled since the time or Lincoln, President Wilson has piloted us through the seas of trouble, maintaining peace on the one hand and national honor on the other. He stands out bold and prominent as the one man who can be trusted at the helm until all dangers are passed and the civilized world restored to order. This is not the time to change the leader or ondulge in experiments."

The committee selected Governor Fielder, United States Senators William Hughes and James E. Martine, and Mr. Grosscup as its suggested "big four," and chose ex-Judge Clarence L. Cole of Atlantic City, State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections Richard Stockton of this city, ex-State Director of Railroads Robert J. Foote of Morristown, and ex-State Senator Johnston Cornish of Washington as its candidates for alternates.

In simply suggesting the election of the men named the committee avoided a situation that would have arisen had it indorsed them. By not indorsing, no one is pledged to the quartet as a slate, and Democrats are left free to vote for Congressman Thomas J. Scully, who wants to be one of the delegates at large and who will try to beat out Senator Martine. The indications are that Scully will win.

DIVIDED OVER ROOSEVELT.

Bar Association's Invitation to Him Stirs Violent Chicago Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Dissension has arisen among the members of the Illinois Bar Association because of an invitation extended by the Executive Committee to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to address the organization at the time of its annual convention on April 29. A considerable proportion of the membership is outspoken in its declaration that at this juncture of affairs in the history of the country, and with the Republican convention only a few weeks distant, Colonel Roosevelt is "undesirable" as a speaker and a dinner guest at the Bar Association's convention.

The original plan of the association was to hold its convention in June, and Colonel Roosevelt was invited to speak at that time. Later the plan was changed, and the date of the convention was advanced to April. Colonel Roosevelt was advised of the change, and agreed to speak on April 29.

Some of the foremost among the Roosevelt antagonists have threatened to resign if the Colonel is permitted to speak under the association's auspices, and in the face of these threats the Executive Committee has just issued an announcement that no change will be made in the program and that the Roosevelt address will be delivered.

Frederick A. Brown, a member of the Executive Committee, said today that the matter of the invitation to Colonel Roosevelt had been thoroughly thrashed out in advance, and that if any of the members did not like Roosevelt they might stay away.

WILL PROPOSE ROOSEVELT.

Plan of Baltimore Progressive If Sent to Republican Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 6.—Colonel Edward C. Carrington, who was Chairman of the Progressive State Committee and is now a candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention, said today:

"Having been a candidate for the United States Senate, I suppose by the rules of the game I am entitled to be a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention. If I am such a delegate, I want everybody in the State to know that I will support Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as the nominee of that convention, by my vote touching the organization of the convention, as well as anything else that is essential to his candidacy, and that, furthermore, I will, whether he wants it or not, place his name in nomination before the convention."

ELECT REPUBLICAN MAYORS.

Democrats Lose Seven Out of Ten City Elections in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., March 6.—Republican Mayoralty candidates were successful in seven out of the ten city elections held in Maine today. Colonel Frederic E. Boothby, former Republican Mayor of Portland, was elected Mayor of Waterville, his present home, by a margin of only two votes over his Democratic opponent. There will be a recount.

Other Republican Mayors elected are Henry R. Porter, at Auburn; Fred T. Eldridge, at Eastport; Alexander C. Hagerthy, at Ellsworth; John M. Robinson, at Hallowell; James H. Fenderson, at Saco, and Charles E. West, at South Portland.

The successful Democratic candidates are John A. Small, at Bath; Louis J. Brann, at Lewiston, and Frank C. Flint, at Rockland.

JETWOOD

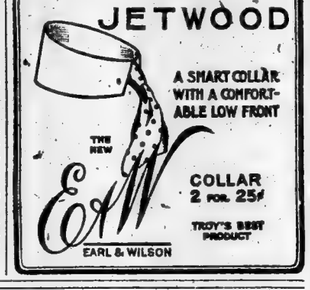

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THE NEW E&W COLLAR 2 FOR 25¢

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

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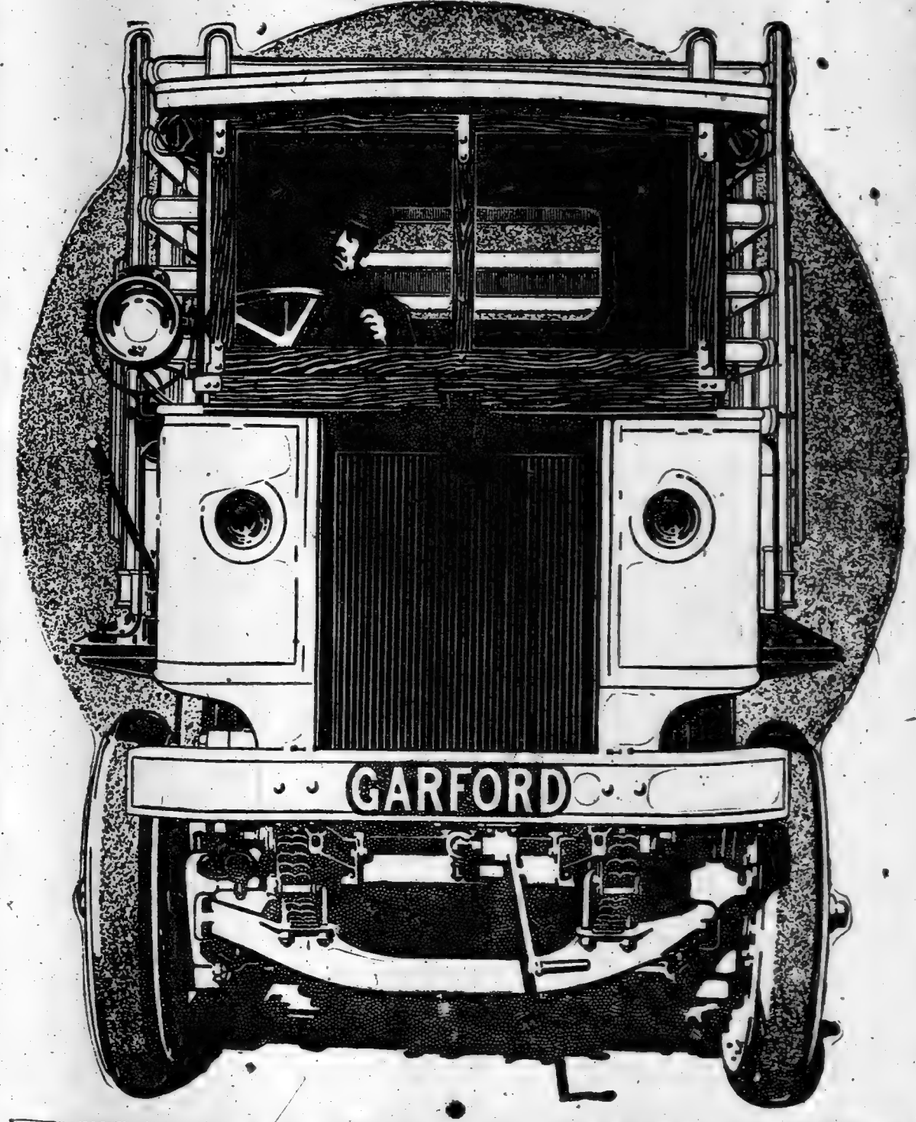

A Motor Truck For Every Purpose

Our reputation as successful builders of high grade motor trucks is one of eleven years' standing.

All that time we have been making constant, diligent, persistent effort towards one end.

We have endeavored to develop the Garford line until we could provide a vehicle to meet every possible requirement for a delivery or transportation medium.

As a result we are now able to provide a Garford for every line of business and every size of business—large or small—*your* business.

Garford Motor Trucks

We know from experience the hauling problems of every business.

Our knowledge has a direct money value to you—if you will only make use of it.

Our advice is gratis and it's worth your serious consideration.

Ask us to confer with you. Call us by 'phone. We will gladly analyze your delivery proposition for you.

R. E. Taylor Corporation

Eastern Distributors, Garford Motor Trucks

NEW YORK CITY, Show Rooms, 427 W. 42d St. NEWARK, N. J., Show Rooms, 330 Central Ave. BROOKLYN N. Y., Show Rooms, 1264 Bedford Ave. BOSTON, MASS., Show Rooms, 72 Brookline Ave. LONG ISLAND, Mineola, L. I.

The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio

Manufacturers of Trucks of ¾, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5 and 6 ton capacity

NEW YORK CITY, Service Station, 427 W. 42d St. NEWARK, N. J., Service Station, 330 Central Ave. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Service Station, 1396 Atlantic Ave. BOSTON, MASS.—Service Station, 72 Brookline Ave.

REMEMBER—*Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes.*

A FRANK STATEMENT

As a business man you must realize that this advertisement would be a failure if it only succeeded in selling ONE box of **Murads** to each smoker who tried them.

The advertising of **Murads** is based on our experience that once you smoke **Murads** you will continue to smoke **Murads.**

This advertising is intended merely to introduce **Murads** to those not yet acquainted with them.

Murads will do the rest.

That is why **Murad** is today the greatest selling high-grade cigarette in America.

Judge for yourself—compare Murad with any 25 Cent Cigarette

Everywhere—Why?

S. Anargyros *Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World*

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled, probably rain or snow by tonight; Thursday fair; shifting winds, becoming strong northwest tonight.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,228. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMANS GAIN ON BOTH VERDUN FLANKS; OCCUPY WOOD AND HILL ON NORTHWEST, AND STORM FRESNES TO THE SOUTHEAST

PUSH ON BEYOND THE MEUSE

Bombardment of Heavy Projectiles Precedes New German Advance.

HALTED IN OTHER ASSAULTS

French Hold Their Ground at Most Points Between Bethincourt and the West Bank.

LOSE AND RETAKE REDOUBT

Counterattack Drives Germans from a Position in Bois d'Hardaumont Region.

LONDON, March 7.—The German attempt to drive in upon the western as well as the eastern flank of the Verdun defenses made progress today in the territory to the west of the Meuse and northwest of the city. German infantry, after a preliminary bombardment with heavy projectiles, obtained a foothold in the Bois des Corbeaux, (on the heights overlooking the river,) but failed in other assaults between that point and Bethincourt.

East of the Meuse and southeast of Verdun the Germans occupied the village of Fresnes, which has been the object of their attacks for several days. A few miles further north, in the Bois d'Hardaumont region, the Germans took a redoubt, but lost it when the French counterattacked.

Following is the night communiqué of the French War Office:

In the Argonne, in the region of Avocourt, our special guns shelled a German aeroplane, which fell within our lines. The two aviators, who were wounded, were made prisoners.

West of the Meuse the bombardment with big shells continued with great intensity. In the course of the day the enemy multiplied his infantry actions between Bethincourt and the Meuse. These attacks were repulsed, except in the sector of the Bois des Corbeaux, where the enemy was able to gain a foothold.

To the east of the Meuse, following a violent artillery action in the region of the Bois d'Hardaumont, the Germans succeeded in entering a redoubt from which they were immediately ejected by our counterattack.

In the Woevre the enemy occupied the village of Fresnes after an engagement which cost him serious losses.

In the Vosges we bombarded cantonments at Diffenbach, east of Mühlbach, and enemy trenches in the region of Wattweiler.

The French War Office this afternoon issued this report:

In the Argonne district endeavors on the part of the enemy at Haute Chevauchée to occupy a mine crater have been repulsed.

Our artillery has continued its bombardment of the lines of communication of the enemy to the west of the River Meuse. Favored by an intense bombardment, German troops have been able to advance along the railroad line in the neighborhood of Regnéville. At the same moment the Germans delivered a very violent attack against Hill 265. An entire division took part in this manoeuvre. They were successful in taking possession of this hill, in spite of the heavy losses inflicted upon them by the fire of our artillery and our machine guns.

We are in possession of the village of Bethincourt and the groves to the east of the Bois des Corbeaux and the Bois de Cumières, and the heights of Côte de l'Oie.

Artillery fighting continued actively last night to the east of the Meuse, in the vicinity of Bras and Hardaumont, as well as in the Woevre, in the sector of Fresnes, and in the villages located in the foothills.

The text of the German official statement follows:

Small British detachments which penetrated yesterday our trench northeast of Vermelles were driven out with bayonets after strong artillery preparations.

In Champagne our position east of Maisons de Champagne which the French occupied on Feb. 11 was recaptured in a surprise attack. Two officers and 150 men were taken prisoners.

Following up the effect of important mining operations in the Argonne, we pushed our positions northeast of La Chalade a little forward.

In the Meuse district the artillery fire on the western bank of the river again became more lively. East of the river it was maintained at medium violence. Apart from engagements of reconnoitring parties no hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy occurred.

In the Woevre district the village of Fresnes was captured by storm early this morning. The French are still holding their own in a few houses on the western boundary of the village. They lost more than 800 prisoners.

One of our airships last night heav-

Continued on Page 3.

Germany's Big Guns Are Superior to the French, But, Joffre Lieutenant Says, Infantry Lacks Initiative.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—"The same two facts emphasized in the Artois fighting in the first fortnight of February have dominated the Verdun battle. They are the strength of the German artillery and the lack of initiative of the German infantry. The first put victory within the Germans' grasp; the second prevented their seizing it."

The speaker was the same staff officer who gave THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent a description of the Artois battle while on leave in Paris. He was soon afterward transferred to the Verdun front, whence he returned Sunday night on a two days' mission to this city. He continued:

"It is no good trying to deceive ourselves; the Germans have developed heavy howitzers far beyond anything we have as regards rapidity of fire. One account says: 'The German 305s were fired like our 75s.' That is no exaggeration. On a position a hundred yards long by fifty deep, near the Samogneux crest, I saw nearly a thousand heavy shells concentrated between dawn and noon. When you remember that each shell makes a hole six or seven yards wide and ten feet deep, you can realize that literally not one square foot of that section escaped an earthquake. As for the defenders, nothing remained of a fine battalion save a few dozen stunned and nerve-shaken men. Small wonder that the German infantry wave surged directly over the position, despite the heavy losses inflicted by our gunners.

"That was perhaps an exceptional case, but it gives one an idea what a terrific strain the Verdun defenders must bear.

"On the other hand, the German soldiers seem unable to push home their advantage. That they renew massed attacks undeterred by carnage speaks well for their discipline, but it is the work of automatons, not men; and, like automatons, they pause inertly as soon as their immediate object is achieved. Once in Artois, the enemy pierced our front line at a point where the supports were weak. They might easily have taken the three succeeding trenches. But no; they stayed where they were, as if incapable of any initiative.

"The same thing occurred at Verdun. At dawn on Feb. 25 the situation was critical. During the 24th we had withdrawn from the strong Samogneux plateau, but the enemy lacked the dash to crown his success and gave us a breathing space which enabled supports to be brought forward. For élite troops they have a singularly poor morale, despite the way they stand hammering. In one phrase, their spirit is passive and negative, while that of the French is active and positive."

Captain Cried "Adieu!" as the Provence Sank, and His Men Replied With "Vive la France!"

PARIS, March 6, (Delayed.)—"Commandant Vesco of the Provence, remaining on the bridge to the last second, dominated the tumult by his voice, crying: 'Adieu, my boys!' The men massed in groups on the forward deck replied with enthusiastic cries of 'Vive la France.'"

Thus writes Maurice Bokanowski, a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Seine, to President Poincaré regarding the sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser Provence, which went down in the Mediterranean on Feb. 26. The Captain was among the lost. M. Bokanowski, a reserve officer of the army, ordered to Saloniki on the Provence, was swimming to get out of the suction of the vessel as she sank.

"All around the ship," he adds, "shipwrecked seamen and soldiers who were swimming or were safe in the boats or clinging to rafts, on seeing the Provence plunge beneath the surface as she went down by the stern, joined in the cry of 'Vive la France!'"

TURKEY'S PLEA WILL BE REJECTED

Opinion Unanimous in London That Allies Will Not Grant Peace.

EMPIRE TO BE ELIMINATED

Its Doom in Europe and Asia Minor Sealed by Atrocities in Armenia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—From the most authoritative source THE NEW YORK TIMES received tonight the following statement concerning the statements that Turkey has made overtures for peace:

"Whether or not Turkey has made peace overtures to Russia I cannot say. This, however, I can say with the fullest emphasis: That if such overtures have been made they will be sterile. Russia will entertain no proposals which have not the full approval of her allies, and peace with Turkey cannot be considered by the Allies apart from the inter alia atrocities in Armenia."

It may be added to the foregoing that in the view of the Entente Powers any immediate advantage that might accrue to their cause from the defection of Turkey would be incommensurate with the objects which the Entente Powers have set out to accomplish and which they are convinced will ultimately be attained. The abominations of Turkish rule displayed in Armenia have sealed the fate of the Ottoman dominion in Europe and Asia. There can be no peace in which a recurrence of such atrocities remains a possibility.

In support of the belief in the possibility of Turkey seeking peace, the theory is advanced that even when due subtraction is made for possibilities of exaggeration in the accounts received via Athens and Rome of conditions in Constantinople, enough remains to show that the situation bristles with difficulties for the Government. Though official communiqués seek to conceal, or to minimize, when concealment is impossible, the seriousness of the Russian advance in Asia Minor, news filters through by subterranean channels that the population, which is suffering severely through the increased cost of all necessities, has given its discontent by demonstrations on an important scale.

The military problem before the Turks cannot be viewed in roseate hues by their commanders. With the capture of Bitlis, following the fall of Erzerum, and Trebizond threatened by the Russian landing at Atina sixty-three miles away, an advance upon Constantinople comes within the range of practicabilities.

Turkey's Military Resources.

A Russian military expert estimates the present distribution of the Ottoman forces as follows: Thrace, 130,000; Constantinople, 65,000; Smyrna, 45,000; Syria, 68,000; Persia, 20,000; Mesopotamia, 68,000; and Caucasus, 125,000. Reinforcements amounting to 65,000 are reported to have been sent to Asia Minor, which indicates that Turkey, in order to strengthen her Asiatic front, has been forced to weaken her position in Europe by utilizing the Constantinople army. The reported evacuation of Palestine is probably correct, in the sense that all the available troops from Syria have been moved eastward to meet the Russian advance.

German announcements at the beginning of the year of an attack upon Egypt during February were disproved by the event, and the belief is now strongly held here that such a development is rapidly passing beyond the necessity of consideration. When this belief becomes a certainty, the very useful force now held to safeguard Egypt will be at the disposal of the allied commands in another field.

With a victorious enemy advancing through Asia Minor, and the possibility of communications with the Teutonic allies being cut, Constantinople is between the devil and the deep sea, and an effort to make peace now would, in this view, cause no surprise. Until definite information on the subject is obtainable, however, it is hardly worth while specu-

Continued on Page 2.

CHURCHILL WARNS BRITAIN ON NAVY

Doubts Recent Progress and Insists on Lord Fisher's Return to the Admiralty.

'THE GERMANS ARE NOT IDLE'

House Cheers Him—Balfour Tells of a Million-Ton Increase of Warships.

LONDON, March 7.—Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, now a Colonel, and fresh from the trenches, sprang back into the Parliamentary arena today in a daring speech, answering First Lord of the Admiralty A. J. Balfour, who had just presented the naval estimates, and declaring that the Admiralty lacked driving force, and must be revitalized before it was too late by bringing back Lord Fisher, former First Sea Lord, to head the Admiralty administration.

Great interest attached to Colonel Churchill's reappearance after a period of silence while serving with the army and while the naval policy he had inaugurated at the opening of the war was undergoing considerable change.

Mr. Balfour had just concluded an optimistic statement of the naval outlook, which strongly appealed to the patriotic sentiments of the House of Commons, so that Colonel Churchill's criticisms were at first coldly received. But he gradually gathered attention and applause until he closed amid a scene of much enthusiasm.

Wants Action or an Explanation.

"I am sorry I must strike a jarring note," he began, "not of reproach, censure, or panic, but of warning. While Jellicoe commands the grand fleet it will be manoeuvred in the presence of the enemy with the utmost professional skill. We must not believe that Germany will be content to allow her fleet to be impotent and derided in the Kiel Canal. We must assume that something has happened in the German naval yards and that Germany has completed her program.

"If ours, too, has not been completed solid reasons must be given to justify the postponement and delay. There must be no unconscious relaxation of efforts at the Admiralty, for if a shortage of naval material occurs, it will give no chance of future recovery."

Colonel Churchill caused some stir by asking whether the Admiralty was keeping the shipbuilding program up to the time to which he and the previous board had been working. He declared there should be no limit of labor in connection with the British fleet, the vital units of which must be the first charge on British labor resources.

He said that since he had returned from the front he had received information which was not entirely satisfying concerning the progress of naval construction. Details must necessarily be avoided, but it could be said that if every capital ship provided in the naval program had been completed, the navy would be ready, with an ample margin of safety. It was within the power of the Admiralty to complete this program, but he expressed doubt whether this had been done. Meanwhile there was an impenetrable veil over the German program.

Warns of Teuton Sea Activity.

"That is a grave fact," said Colonel Churchill, "for, while we know nothing yet, we may be sure that something is going on there. That the German navy, built up by the Kaiser's greatest efforts, is remaining idle in the Kiel Canal without some further supreme effort for its development is unthinkable. We should, therefore, assume that Germany has completed her naval program, and if ours has not been completed, then some weighty reasons should be given.

Continued on Page 4.

THOMPSON ATTACKS P. S. BOARD 'SYSTEM'

Says Whitney Heads Clique with Harkness and Turner, and Railroads Control.

DECLARES HERVEY UNFIT

Lawson Joins in Bitter Arraignment Before Finance Committee—No Vote on Nominations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the committee which has been investigating the Public Service Commissions, told the Senate Finance Committee this afternoon that there existed in the Public Service Commission for the First District an "inside machine, or system," of which Secretary Travis H. Whitney was the head and front and through which the big transit and lighting corporations had been enabled to dominate the commission.

Senator Thompson named as other cogs in this secret machine Le Roy T. Harkness, assistant counsel, and D. L. Turner, one of the principal engineers in the service of the commission. Mr. Whitney, Senator Thompson told his fellow-members of the Finance Committee, was the dominant power in the commission, and he added that Oscar S. Straus, whom Governor Whitman named as its Chairman, was not permitted to know any more regarding the affairs of the commission than Secretary Whitney chose to tell him.

Another interesting statement made by Senator Thompson before the committee had to do with an informal file in the custody of Secretary Whitney, which, while made up of documents which under the law should be accessible to the public, were kept not only from the public, but from the Commissioners themselves whenever Mr. Whitney so directed, the Senator asserted.

All these statements were made in support of the protest, Senator Thompson and Senator Robert R. Lawson of Brooklyn have filed against the confirmation of Mr. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey of Controller Prendergast's staff, as members of the Public Service Commission for the First District. Governor Whitman sent the names of both to the Senate some weeks ago, but the nominations have been held up by the Finance Committee.

Hervey Attacked Also.

Senator Lawson, supplementing the statements made by Senator Thompson, filed a brief with the committee, in which he made no charge against Mr. Hervey, but assailed Secretary Whitney as "a tool of the corporations" and cited instances.

Senator Thompson did not confine his attacks to Mr. Whitney; but arraigned Mr. Hervey as well as unfit for the position. Tonight Senator Thompson said that he was unwilling to make any public announcement with regard to his grounds for protesting Hervey's confirmation, but it is understood that the strongest objection Thompson made against him was that for years his living expenses apparently had been beyond the income he has derived from the various places he has held in the public service.

There was no suggestion that any of the accusations made against the two nominees had been backed up by any tangible proof, but it was said that Senator Thompson had made a strong impression on the Senators who listened to his talk. The meeting of the Finance Committee was held behind closed doors, but Senators not members of the committee were readily admitted. Many took advantage of this opportunity to hear the Governor's nominees assailed. The hearing lasted all afternoon and into the early evening, when the committee adjourned without taking any action on the nominations.

Senator Lawson suggested to the Committee that it name a sub-committee to call on Governor Whitman and place the "charges" made by the two Senators before him with a view of having the Governor withdraw the nominations.

Governor Whitman was in Cleveland today making a speech on preparedness. According to his friends at the Capitol there is not the remotest chance that he will take such action. Senator Thompson said tonight that if the Senate Finance Committee by any chance should report the nominations favorably he would take his fight on the Governor's nominees to the floor of the Senate.

Says Railroads Dominate.

"I am determined that the public shall know," said Senator Thompson. "The railroads have dominated the Public Service Commission of the First District, as the testimony taken by my committee clearly shows. That domination will continue if Whitney and Hervey are confirmed. I am determined that the Senate shall not escape its share of the responsibility if such action results. I would rather see the Public Service Commission law repealed than these two nominations confirmed. I talked freely before the Finance Committee, and there was no comeback. After what I told them, I do not see how any one can vote for the confirmation of these men and feel comfortable."

In telling the newspaper correspondents at the Capitol what he had told the Finance Committee, Senator Thompson said:

"I told the committee that the commission in New York City for years has been absolutely dominated by the railroads, who have fastened and continued their grip on the commission through subtle and subterranean tactics, and during all those years Whitney has been part of the commission. During all those years, too, favors have been given to the corporations by the commission, while equal consideration has been denied the general public. That has happened in instance after instance, as shown by testimony taken before our committee and also through the Secretary's office."

Senator Thompson said the Complaint Bureau, which had been absolutely in the hands of Secretary Whitney, had handled an average of 1,800 complaints annually, and that the inattention shown the public had been notorious. Many of these complaints, Senator Thompson said, never went before the commission at all, but were handled by Mr. Whitney himself.

Senator Thompson said he had charged that the so-called "prior determination" clauses on contracts which left to future settlement what the Interborough should pay the City of New York

Continued on Page 3.

PREDICT SUFFRAGE VICTORY AT ALBANY

Leaders Change Front and Say Referendum Resolution Is Likely to Pass.

LOBBY'S WORK EFFECTIVE

Senate Judiciary Committee Defers Action, but Stands 10 to 3 for Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Although the constitutional amendment which would have given women in this State the ballot was rejected by the voters last Fall by a majority of nearly 200,000, it was predicted tonight by legislative leaders that the Whitney-Brereton concurrent resolution providing for a new referendum on woman suffrage in all probability would be adopted by both branches of the Legislature at the present session. Similar action by next year's Legislature would bring the question before the voters again in the Fall of 1917.

In the Assembly the Judiciary Committee has reported the concurrent resolution with only one vote out of thirteen in opposition. Today it was advanced to third reading in the lower house without debate or dissent.

After a secret session of the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon, at which the members expressed their views on the resolution informally, it was learned that this committee stands ten to three in favor of woman suffrage. At the request of Senate Leader Elon R. Brown the committee deferred final action on the resolution until tomorrow, when it is expected that it will be reported.

The situation as revealed by the leaders of the Legislature involves a complete change of front on the part of a majority of the lawmakers in both houses on a question which the anti-suffragists assert was answered emphatically and once for all at the polls four months ago. The change is ascribed at the Capitol wholly to the very effective lobby which has been maintained here by the advocates for woman suffrage.

Led by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, President of the Woman Suffrage Association, the suffragists again invaded the Capitol today and far outnumbered their sisters opposed to woman suffrage at a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee which had been arranged at the request of the antis.

The suffragists charged the antis and the Judiciary Committee with being partners in a scheme to steal a march on them by calling a hearing for the very day when the big suffrage ball at Madison Square Garden called for the attendance of all good suffrage advocates. As it was, the suffragists who expected final action by the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Whitney-Brereton resolution this afternoon chose to camp on the doorstep of the committee until every New York train except the Empire State Express, which reaches the city at 10 o'clock, had left Albany. And then they found that their long wait had been futile and that final action had been deferred until tomorrow.

"We are going, but we will return," was their parting cry as they left—the biggest delegation of suffragists which has visited the Capitol this season. Mrs. Whitehouse said that after the ball she would take an early morning train for the capital.

The hearing at which suffragist and anti-suffragist clashed was a rapid-fire affair. Henry W. Hayden, representing the Union League Club, which organization, he said, had adopted by a vote of 146 to 45 a resolution against submitting the question again, asserted that if referred to the voters so soon after defeat as the suffragists proposed, their proposition would be beaten by an even bigger majority than it was last Fall. He scoffed at the suggestion that the recent defeat was due to lack of education on the subject.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, head of the anti movement in this State, urged the lawmakers not to be frightened at the threats of the suffragists.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw read many editorial articles from newspapers in this State urging that the question be resubmitted. Mrs. James Griswold Went, President of the Woman's Republican Club of New York, said that women who vote would hold the balance of power in the next Presidential election and would stand by the party which had stood by them. Mrs. Raymond W. Brown said that it was not at all improbable that the voters would reverse their verdict of 1915 in 1917.

"In 1908 there was a 202,000 plurality for Taft in this State," she said. "Two years later we elected a Democratic Governor by a substantial plurality."

Mrs. John Jerome Rooney, wife of a former Judge of the Court of Claims, judging from the applause she received, made a hit with her summing up for the antis.

"For years," she said, "the suffragists have come before you with the plea that all they wanted was to have the people of the State of New York have an opportunity to express their opinion on suffrage for women. This argument and appeal carried with them the tacit if not explicit assurance that if such an opportunity and referendum were given the suffrage agitators would accept the verdict. Under any construction of the situation a reasonable time should elapse before the same issue should be put to the voters.

"It is understood that the present plan of the legislative leaders involves putting the defeat of suffrage up to the Legislature of next year, when the Senators will not be compelled to go back to their constituents for re-election. Even though the Suffrage amendment of last year received a majority in only one Senate District in the entire State, the members of the upper House appear to be panic stricken over the implied threats of the Suffragists that they will wreak vengeance in the campaign against any lawmaker who does not vote for the woman suffrage amendment.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL—1:30 P. M. DAILY. Aiken and Augusta. Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Drawing and state room sleeping cars. Compartment car daily to Augusta. Dining car service. M. T. Odell, 264 Fifth Ave.—Adv.

PRESIDENT WINS BY VOTE OF 276 TO 142 IN FINAL TEST OF ARMED LINER ISSUE; 93 HOUSE REPUBLICANS SUPPORT HIM

President's Next Step Will Be to Demand New Guarantees for Safety of Americans

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Released from the bonds of embarrassment forced upon him by the dissensions in Congress, which have been represented in foreign capitals as indicating that he was making his demands on Germany in direct opposition to the sentiment of the elected representatives of the people, President Wilson now stands prepared to go on with the submarine negotiations with the Central Powers.

The next step probably will be an answer to Germany's last proposal to settle the Lusitania case, in which the United States probably will ask for such further assurances as it considers sufficiently broad and complete, to guarantee that the new submarine campaign which began on March 1 will not endanger Americans traveling the seas on merchant vessels.

The President and his advisers regard the action of the House today as a sufficient answer to Washington reports circulated in Berlin that Congress stood two to one against him in the crisis.

GERMAN ALLIANCE TO ENTER POLITICS

Will Try to Influence Presidential Election, Dr. Hexamer's Secretary Declares.

"LOBBY" LETTERS GENUINE

Stolen from Him, Koelble Says—Denies Armed Liner Propaganda, as Do Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The National German-American Alliance, alleged to be an organization of 2,000,000 voters, intends to use its influence in the coming Presidential campaign. This admission was made this afternoon by A. Godshe, confidential secretary of Dr. Charles J. Hexamer, President of the alliance and manager of the alliance headquarters at 419 Walnut Street. In an interview given to the newspapers following the sudden departure of Dr. Hexamer for Chicago, Mr. Godshe said that the alliance advised and petitioned its members in political matters.

When first questioned Mr. Godshe denied that the alliance took any active interest in political affairs. Later, however, he said that if President Wilson should be pitted against Theodore Roosevelt or Elihu Root the alliance would favor the election of Mr. Wilson.

"The alliance," he continued, "favors the election of a President who is neither pro-British nor anti-German."

Dr. Hexamer, after denying that the National German-American Alliance was behind the Gore and McLemore resolutions in Congress and that the organization was promoting propaganda to control the National Republican Convention in the hope of defeating President Wilson for re-election, promised to make a formal statement later, but left the city without doing do. Adolph Timm, Secretary of the alliance, has left the city.

Dr. Hexamer denied that any effort was being made by the alliance to control the Republican convention or to elect a pro-German President.

"Furthermore," he said, "I know nothing of any plot for a German lobby to work at Washington."

He admitted that the alliance was supporting propaganda to have Americans warned off ships of belligerent nations, to have an embargo declared on contraband of war, and to prevent Federal Reserve banks from subscribing to foreign loans.

The statement promised by Dr. Hexamer will be postponed for perhaps a week, Mr. Godshe said. The doctor went to Chicago to confer with officials of the alliance in that city.

ADMITS LETTERS ARE GENUINE

Koelble Says They Were Stolen and Their Meaning Is Perverted.

The New York World yesterday morning, charging that "the driving force back of the Gore resolution and the McLemore resolution is the National German-American Alliance," reproduced letters written to Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the United German Societies, some of which told of progress being made to get favorable action on the Gore and McLemore resolutions. Mr. Koelble, who is a lawyer at 80 Maiden Lane, admitted that the letters were genuine, and said that he would ask District Attorney Swann to take legal steps to compel The World to disclose how it came into possession of the letters.

Certain of the letters were written by ex-Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, who suggested a "boom" for Champ Clark for President in New York, adding that probably he would be able to "set something in motion" in St. Louis. Other letters were written by Leo Stern, a prominent German-American of Milwaukee; Henry Weissmann of the German-American Alliance; T. L. Marsalis, a real estate operator, of 60 Church Street, and Dr. C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia, President of the German-American Alliance.

Mr. Marsalis made three reports to Mr. Koelble from Washington—on Jan. 6, 11, and 12 last. The first was signed "Goethe," the others "Locke." Mr. Koelble said all three were from Marsalis.

Marsalis mentioned by name those with whom he conferred, among them being Senators Stone, O'Gorman, Gore, and Martine and Congressman Kitchin, the Democratic leader of the House, and the

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BERMUDA. Surprisingly low rates. Delleville's Tours, 1473 B'way, N. Y. Bryant 7176.—Advt.

SUTHERLAND FOR WILSON'S POLICY

Declares, However, We Should Be More Aggressive in Foreign Affairs.

FEARS WORLD'S CONTEMPT

Arguing Against Warning to Americans, He Says We Rather Should Warn Foreign Nations.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Discussing the armed ship issue in the Senate today, Senator Sutherland of Utah, a Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, stood squarely behind President Wilson in his policy in dealing with Germany in the submarine negotiations.

"I do not want war at any time," said Senator Sutherland, "and I pray God that it may not come now, but I would rather have war, with all its sacrifices and suffering, than that this nation, with its long history of heroism and glory, should play the poltroon when confronted by a supreme national duty, because it places a greater value upon its ease than upon its honor.

"I am one of those who desire peace; but a nation, when all other means fail, that will not resent a flagrant and illegal attack upon the lives of its own citizens is only less detestable than a man who will not fight for his wife and children. And, believing as I do about that, if the life of an American citizen is again taken by the illegal and deliberate sinking without warning of a merchant ship, unarmed or armed only for defense, that this Government should hold the offending nation to a stern reckoning. I shall never give my consent to the issuance of a formal and official notice such as has been proposed, which, if not heeded, would, without minimising our duty in the least, have the effect of embarrassing and weakening our moral standing if we should once more be under the sad necessity of seeking reparation for the destruction of the lives of our people."

Law Must Not Yield.

Senator Sutherland discussed the legal status of armed merchant ships under international law and the relation thereto of the newly developed submarine.

"The proposition now insisted upon, baldly stated," he declared, "is simply this: That when a new engine of destruction is invented that cannot be made entirely effective without violating the law, the law is ipso facto automatically modified. Under these circumstances, my own view of the matter is that the new weapon must yield to the law and not that the law must yield to the new weapon.

"If we concede that the rule no longer applies to ships armed for defense alone we must be prepared to face a probable condition much more serious than that involved in the destruction of an armed vessel without warning. To concede the right of a submarine to sink a vessel so armed without giving warning and opportunity for crew and passengers to escape in safety will be to invite the sinking of unarmed vessels without warning as well, since it is well-nigh impossible for the officers of a submarine to determine in advance whether a given vessel is armed or not.

"If, therefore, the commander of a submarine claims to act upon appearances, we shall never be able to determine whether these appearances justified his conclusion until after the vessel and her crew and passengers have gone to the bottom of the sea, and in some cases not even then. The result will be that unarmed vessels, while possessing immunity in theory, will have none in fact.

"The question next arises—and indeed it is really the crucial question—shall our citizens be officially advised to forbear from traveling upon belligerent merchant vessels armed for defense only? Or, indeed, shall we go further and forbid their doing so under penalty for disobedience? If I am correct in what I have already said, namely, that these merchant ships have the right to carry defensive armament, it follows that such a ship has the same status as though unarmed, and that the right of a neutral citizen to transport his goods or travel upon either is the same and not a different right, and that, in fact, is the decision of our own Supreme Court in a great case decided many years ago and never since overruled or modified.

"If, therefore, a citizen take passage upon a ship so armed and lose his life by the sinking of the ship without warning, what must be the contention and claim of this Government? To my mind, clearly this: That the citizen, in the exercise of a clear right, has been deprived of his life by the deliberately illegal act of the belligerent Government which sent the submarine on its mission of death. I can conceive of no other position for this Government to

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FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Est. 8th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote.—Adv.

33 DEMOCRATS VOTE "NO"

The Adminstration Gains Sweeping Victories in Three Roll Calls.

PARTY LINES SWEPT ASIDE

"Stand By the President!" the Rallying Cry Throughout All-Day Battle in Congress.

SPEECHES ROUSE ASSEMBLY

Mr. Wilson, Waiting in Calm Confidence, Expresses His Gratification Over Result.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—By a rousing majority—a majority of 134—the House of Representatives today rejected the effort to interfere with President Wilson's insistence that American citizens must be protected in traversing the seas on merchant vessels, belligerent or neutral, armed or unarmed.

The delegates of the people emphasized the action of the Senate last week in sustaining the President on this important issue. The President is now free to resume negotiations with Germany and Austria on the armed ship question. He will do so with the knowledge that the representatives of the American people approve his stand.

It was a victory that was interpreted here tonight as going far beyond any domestic significance. Not only is it notice to those who have attempted to embarrass the Administration in its conduct of foreign affairs that the country is behind the President in his defense of the rights of American citizens, but, more than that, it is construed as notice to the Teutonic Empires that the President's policy in the armed ship controversy is the country's policy. Administration officials are very happy tonight. They feel that the President has been handsomely sustained.

Three votes were taken in the House during the more than seven hours it was in session, and on each of these a victory for the President's stand was recorded. By 256 to 100 the House decided not to permit any amendments to the resolution of Representative McLemore of Texas, which presented the clear-cut issue that the President wanted determined. The McLemore resolution provided in effect that Americans should be warned that if they took passage in armed belligerent ships they would do so at their own risk—in other words, that their Government would wash its hands of them and afford no redress for them or their dependents if they were injured or lost their lives through the sinking without warning of an armed merchantman by a Teutonic submarine. On its first vote, by a majority of 96, the House ordered the "previous question" on a special rule providing for limiting debate and making it impossible to becloud the issue by amendments to the McLemore resolution. Then came a vote on the rule itself. Here, too, the Administration won, its majority of approval this time being 138. The final vote was on a motion, called for by the special rule, to table, otherwise reject, the McLemore doctrine.

Kills Clark's Prophecy.

That final vote was a surprise to those who were against the President on this great question of international policy. Even Speaker Clark had told the President that the House appeared to be opposed to him two to one, and that "some enthusiastic gentlemen" prophesied that he would be defeated three to one. As things turned out today, the exact reverse of what Speaker Clark had understood proved to be the case. Instead of a majority of two to one against the President's contention that American citizens had the right to travel without molestation on armed belligerent merchant vessels and that Congress had no warrant for advising him in the matter, the majority was nearly two to one the other way. On the final vote, the real test of sentiment in the House, the McLemore resolution was tabled by a vote of 276 to 142, or just eight less than two to one. A change of four votes to the President's side would have made the Administration majority an even two to one.

A feature of the fight was the way the Eastern Republicans stood by the President. On the roll call on the "previous question," the real test of the day, fifty-three Eastern Republicans voted with the majority.

A recapitulation of the vote to table the McLemore resolution shows the extent of the President's victory. Party lines were disregarded. The Republicans who stood by the President were only nine less in number than the Republicans who were against him. The majority for the President's policy probably would have been larger if some of the Republicans had not been angered over the inflexible character of the special cloture rule, which prevented their offering amendments to the McLemore measure and indulging in the fullest and freest debate. Republican speakers contended that the President had sufficient

that he wanted the whole subject discussed without stint. The vote to table was as follows:

VOTE TO TABLE.

Yeas.

Democrats	182
Republicans	93
Progressives	1
Total	276

Nays.

Democrats	36
Republicans	102
Progressives	5
Independent	1
Socialist	1
Total	142
Voting "Present"	1
Not voting, including the Speaker of the House	16

Paired for tabling—Clark of Florida and Taylor of Colorado.

Paired against tabling—Chipperfield of Illinois and Hilliard of Colorado.

Brown of West Virginia and Hamilton of Michigan were paired, but without agreement on the vote.

The first test vote was upon ordering the "previous question" on the cloture rule.

FIRST TEST VOTE.

YEAS.

Democrats	192
Republicans	63
Progressive	1
Total	256

NAYS.

Democrats	21
Republicans	133
Progressives	4
Independent	1
Socialist	1
Voting present:	
Democrat	1
Total	160

NOT VOTING, ABSENT, OR PAIRED.

Democrats	16
Republicans	2
Total	18

On adopting the cloture rule itself after the previous question had been ordered the vote was, Yeas, 271; Nays, 148; present, 1.

Fight Rages All Day.

All day the battle raged in the House. Practically the entire membership was present when Speaker Clark called the House to order. That was at 11 o'clock. The contest began at once when Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee reported the special rule providing that the McLemore resolution should be voted on. Time was allowed for debate on the rule itself, but much of the discussion pertained to the merits of the issue presented in the resolution. It was soon apparent that party lines were not to be rigid. Republicans joined Democrats in opposing Republicans; Democrats stood side by side with Republicans in opposing recalcitrant Democrats. The lines swayed back and forth. Only once was there a truce. That was when Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, announced that it was the birthday of Champ Clark, the Speaker of the House. Everybody was on his feet. Republicans and Progressives were as demonstrative as Democrats in paying a personal tribute to the Speaker. They clapped hands and cheered. The Speaker replied appropriately and the House got into a good humor.

The galleries were crowded throughout the day. The corridors outside the galleries were packed with persons trying to gain admittance. Women seemed to be in the majority. It was a field day in the House and no mistake.

At the outset the Republican leadership indicated an intention to try to amend the McLemore resolution so as to retain some form of warning to American citizen not to travel on armed liners. Leader Mann and Mr. Campbell of Kansas, senior Republican member of the Committee on Rules, gave notice that they would offer a substitute for the McLemore resolution. It would provide that in the opinion of the House, "citizens of the United States under existing conditions and irrespective of their legal rights ought to refrain from taking passage on armed merchant vessels of belligerent nations except in cases of imperative necessity." But when the vote was taken it was demonstrated that many Republicans sympathized with the President and not with their leaders.

Short and Spirited Speeches.

All the speeches were short. Some of them were stirring; that is, the House showed enthusiasm over them. Mr. Decker, a Missouri Democrat, roused his auditors when he described the horrors of warfare in Europe. He was against the Administration's stand. Mr. Pou of North Carolina, Acting Chairman of the Rules Committee, supported the President valiantly. He quoted ex-President Taft as advising Congress and the country to get behind Mr. Wilson.

President Wilson, calm and confident, heard the early results of the voting in the Cabinet Room at the White House with some of the Cabinet grouped about him. He told them he was much gratified with the support of Congress.

One of the day's surprises was the failure of the so-called Bryan influence to develop any appreciable strength against the President.

"Stand by the President and so not embarrass him in his diplomatic negotiations with foreign countries," was the whole burden of the argument of the Administration leaders. They paid little attention to the involved legal phases of the situation. It was enough, they argued, that the President had said the reported attitude of Congress as opposed to his policy was embarrassing him abroad, and to that they stuck.

Tributes were paid to the President by almost every Democratic speaker from Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee to Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who closed it. To a man they insisted that the President did not want war. No one attempted, as was the case in the Senate last week, to say that anything the President had said indicated that he expected war.

Campbell Explains.

At the outset of the discussion on the special rule, Representative Philip Campbell, ranking Republican of the Rules Committee, revealed the plan of attack on the Administration program.

Mr. Campbell informed the House that the vote of paramount importance would come on the previous question on the rule.

"If the previous question on the rule is voted down," he said, "I shall present a substitute resolution, which would simply warn Americans of the danger of traveling on ships of the nations at war. This does not go into all the questions raised by the McLemore resolution, but will bring the House of Representatives to a square vote upon the proposition which President Wilson asked Congress to accord a full discussion and express itself squarely.

"If the previous question is not defeated, then the House will not do the very thing asked by the President—namely, that it give him an unqualified opinion as to the rights of Americans to travel on these armed merchant ships.

"We are not confronted today with a grave crisis involving the honor of the nation. This is a diplomatic situation. The President says his arm has been paralyzed because of the agitation in Congress over this issue.

"The Administration's letter written on Jan. 18, 1916, to the powers at war touching the submarine warfare really closed the Administration's power to insist further upon the right of its citizens to take passage on armed merchant ships. That letter of Secretary Lansing said there was no essential difference between an armed merchant ship and an armed cruiser. Who will contend that an American citizen has a right aboard an armed cruiser of a nation at war?

"The handling of diplomatic affairs is solely an Executive duty. The Executive at this moment is asking Congress to assume a diplomatic function and declare that the citizens of this republic not only have the right, but may with impunity exercise it and take passage on these armed merchantmen—and these merchantmen are armed not only for defense, but, if need be, for offense."

Mr. Campbell closed with a plea for the defeat of the previous question that the House might have opportunity to vote upon the real issue and not upon a resolution as made privileged by the Democrats of the Rules Committee.

Wilson for Peace, Says Pou.

Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee told the House that the McLemore resolution "had been telegraphed to the capitals of Europe and had paralyzed the arm of the Executive in dealing with foreign nations because there accompanied the resolution reports that Congress was not behind the President of the United States."

"It is charged," continued Mr. Pou, "that the McLemore resolution does not raise the real issue. We believe it does because it says that Americans traveling on armed ships do so at their own risk. Is there a member here who would stand for such a doctrine as that? Is there a human being in this country who would so relinquish our rights? The President is standing for the sovereignty of this nation, he is standing for all that goes to make up the sovereignty of a great Government. When the American flag means no protection to the citizens of this country it means the contempt of the civilized world for a nation that will not protect its citizens.

"There has been another charge that President Wilson wants war. All the imps of hell never devised a more infamous lie! No President except Abraham Lincoln has ever gone through trials such as Woodrow Wilson has undergone in the last twelve months."

Mr. Pou said President Taft had recently advised Americans to stand behind the President. "Mr. Taft's entire course since he left office has been characterized by great patriotism and the finest taste," said Mr. Pou. "And it is a remarkable fact in this connection that the three living men who have been President—Roosevelt and Taft, former Executives, and the present Executive—all stand together as a unit today for the protection and preservation of the rights of American citizens."

Representative Chiperfield, Republican, of Illinois declared he favored standing by the President.

"The people of Illinois," he declared, "are desirous of standing by the President to preserve the flag of the nation, untarnished and unsullied, but there is no more dangerous man than he who at all times insists on the full measure of his rights, regardless of what disastrous consequences might follow. He is usually either a fool or a knave, and sometimes both."

Scattered applause from the Democratic side greeted Representative Gardner, Republican, who spoke on the parliamentary status of the McLemore resolution.

"If you want to stand with the President and two ex-Presidents, you will vote to sustain the rule and table the McLemore resolution," said he. Mr. Gardner was the first Republican to line up squarely with the President in the debate.

"The thought furthest from President Wilson's mind is a desire for war," declared Representative Bennet, Republican, of New York. He attacked the rule, however, as "cowardly, evasive, and treacherous." He complained that the House gave many hours to routine business and would give only four hours to consider a resolution "involving war."

Cantrill Stirs Applause.

Representative James C. Cantrill, a Democratic member of the Rules Committee, exclaimed:

"This is not the time for divided counsel; it is not the time that foreign nations should be confused or misinformed as to what sentiment in this country is. I would be untrue to my country and my flag if I did not comply with the wish of the President and vote on this question. President Wilson has kept us at peace; every American citizen should thank God today that Wilson is President."

This was greeted with enthusiastic applause on the Democratic side.

Representative Irving Lenroot, a minority member of the Rules Committee, urged the House to throw open the armed ship controversy to full discussion and amendment of the McLemore resolution.

"This House can either defeat this rule and leave the matter in the hands of the President, where it is now," he said, "or it can defeat the previous question and permit amendments that will afford opportunity for a vote on the real issue. Vote down the previous question and you will have a chance to vote on a question of simple warning. The responsibility is on you. If you vote for the previous question on this rule you cannot say afterward that you had no opportunity to vote on a suitable resolution of warning. Any man who really believes in a resolution of warning and votes for the previous question on this resolution is subject to the charge of cowardice. By so voting he cuts off opportunity for the offering of a substitute resolution or amendment."

Representative Graham, a Pennsylvania Republican, brought wild cheers from the Democrats when he declared he would stand by the President. "The matter before us today," he said, "is whether the House will attend to its business and permit the President to attend to his. I am not throwing bouquets at the President, but when he is right I propose to stand by him. I want him to go on unhindered in his work. How can the President conduct delicate diplomatic negotiations when there are reports of divided counsels here and the House attempts to interfere with his duties. If this matter ever comes to such a serious question as war, then the House will have its functions, but it has nothing to do with these diplomatic negotiations."

Decker Draws the "Rebel Yell."

One of the speeches that aroused great applause and an occasional "rebel yell," as they call it in the House, was made by Representative Perl Decker, a Missouri Democrat, who strode from one side of the House to the other as he painted a word picture of the horrors of war and European battlefields. Mr. Decker, one of the exceptional orators of the House, was cheered wildly by the majority of the Republicans and many Democrats. He replied to Representative Heflin of Alabama, who had called upon "My Southland" to stand by the President. Mr. Heflin asserted that the issue was between President Wilson and Kaiser Wilhelm, between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff.

In reply Representative Decker said:

"In Germany the issue was, will we stand by the Kaiser? In England the issue was, will we stand by the King? In Russia, democratic Russia, the issue was, will we stand by the Czar, the little vicar of God? If war comes we will all stand by the President of the United States. But this, thank God, is a representative Government. And I wish to say to the insinuating gentleman from Alabama the question now is, will you stand by the American people? You cannot dodge the question, gentlemen of the Southland and gentlemen of the Northland. The question is, will you go to war on what Mr. Lansing says is a doubtful right? I am willing to go to war if necessary. My people have borne their part. My father and my uncles fought to preserve the flag. But I say to you, the private citizens of this country, the men who pay the taxes, the men who if there is a war will die in the trenches, the men who will breathe the asphyxiating gas, the mothers of the boys whose flesh and blood will be scattered and spattered on the fields of battle, want to know before war is declared why they have to go to war.

"I have stood by the President of the United States. I have stood by him in his efforts to carry out the mandate of the American people. He has said that if an American citizen on board an armed merchant ship is drowned by a German submarine without warning he will hold Germany to strict account. Stripped of its diplomatic language, it means that if an American life is lost as the result of the sinking of an armed merchant ship without warning—it means war. I am willing to go to war for an American right, but not for a 'doubtful legal right,' as Mr. Lansing says.

The Mexico Warning.

"I am willing to go to war for an American right, but it must be a vital right. Our people had rights down in Mexico. They were valuable rights. They were definite, specific, and certain, based upon treaty obligations. Oh, I know there was no responsible Government down there to call to account for the violation of those rights, but nevertheless we could have sent an army to maintain those rights. But I believe the President did right when he said, in behalf of the lives and the welfare of the mass of American citizens, 'We will not sacrifice the lives of our American citizens for the sake of a few Americans in Mexico,' and warned those Americans in Mexico to come home. Now, if it is right to warn Americans in Mexico to come home, who have certain definite and established rights there in the name of God why am I a traitor and a coward when I stand in the halls where Henry Clay stood and say, You shall not hurl the miners and the farmers of my district into this hell of war, you shall not take the sons from the mothers of my district and sacrifice them at Verdun or in the trenches of Europe in order to maintain a doubtful right."

Representative Jacob E. Meeker of Missouri, Republican, said that 95 per cent. of the men who had talked in the House were in favor of a warning.

"Do you not think that Germany will hear that?" he asked. "Do you not think your talk will go there, as well as your vote? You talk one way and then propose to table this resolution in order to duck it and say it never came to a showdown. As I understand it, the Congress is not the rubber stamp concern it was a year ago. We have been asked for our opinion. We are given the privilege of expressing it, five minutes at a time, and then are offered the opportunity of voting for or tabling a resolution which you would not permit to have amended and in which you have left the objectionable things. You know if you took them out the President would come in about one to ten. We might as well call a spade a spade. The purpose of this program this afternoon is to give exploitation to a lot of gentlemen who talk loudly and bravely about patriotism, but who never came to a showdown on this vote."

Mr. Meeker said the cheapest insurance for munition boats was Americans abroad. He accused the Democrats of dodging the armed ship issue and talking patriotism instead of expressing the opinion asked by the President.

"You do not care to come to a showdown vote," he concluded. "I am pro-United States and pro-horse sense; not pro-German nor pro-Ally, and I say you are simply making a play here to claim the President was vindicated when he was not."

Quotes The London Times.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, Republican with progressive tendencies, read an article from The London Times telling of attacks on submarines by armed merchant vessels and pointed to the article as showing the fallacy of the argument that liners were armed for defense only. Then he read Secretary Lansing's memorandum to the Entente Allies proposing a modus vivendi recognizing armed merchantmen as auxiliary cruisers and not entitled to immunity from attack without warning. He insisted that this memorandum was President Wilson's memorandum and quoted Mr. Lansing as saying "My Government," an expression, contended Mr. Cooper, that could not have been used without the sanction of the President. He contended that President Wilson gave Senator Stone and others who consulted him, to believe that he was ready to go to war over the armed ship issue, whereas a few weeks before he showed that he regarded travel by American citizens on armed vessels as a doubtful right.

"Are we willing," he asked, "that Robert Lansing or President Wilson shall have the power to lay down the rule limiting the use of submarines when, God forbid, we should be compelled to use this implement if we had war?"

Mr. Cooper illustrated his point by suggesting that the United States might be at war with Japan and a Japanese liner attempted to land munitions on the Pacific Coast. Under the rule sought to be established by the President, he said, "you and I must stand back with our submarines because on this Japanese liner there are two Chinamen."

There was applause at this. Mr. Cooper said that he had seen articles copied from Japanese and Russian newspapers urging a coalition of the two Governments—a coalition, he suggested, that might wipe out our ships.

"Shall we stand by the President whatever he may do?" asked the Wisconsin member. "Is this Russia or America? In order for one to stand by a man it is first necessary that the man shall stand still." There was much laughter on the Republican side at this.

Representative Miller of Minnesota, Republican, cited the McLemore resolution's provision that Americans be warned that if they took passage on armed belligerent merchant ships they would do so at their own risk. "No-body but a cowardly man, nobody but a cowardly Congress would indorse any such proposition," he declared, and was applauded. The Congress had sat in humiliated silence while Americans were stood up against walls and shot in Mexico and while Americans were sent to the bottom of the ocean, he said. He believed in standing by the President in holding that Americans had the right to travel on armed ships, but he believed also that it was the part of prudence and patriotism not to take passage on such ships.

Bay State in Line.

Mr. Rogers of Massachusetts, Republican, urged the House to support the President.

"We are all agreed that peace should be maintained if it can be done with honor," he said. "We are all agreed that war is horrible, and the surest, soundest, wisest way to avoid war is to support the President and not tie his hand. We should kill the McLemore resolution as promptly and effectively as possible. This vote today is not an evasive one. A vote on the McLemore resolution is a square vote on the issue of upholding or opposing the President of the United States on the foreign issues."

Mr. Foss, Republican, of Illinois, declared the effort to adopt a warning resolution was clearly an attempt to take out of the hands of the President the handling of foreign relations. Referring to President Wilson's letter to Representative Pou, stating that reports of the division of the opinion in Congress had greatly hampered the negotiations with Germany, Mr. Foss said:

"We all realize that such a condition of affairs weakens the voice of the President and paralyzes his hand. There is no question as to the duty of every American citizen at a time like this."

Representative Hamill, Democrat, of New Jersey, said:

"I deeply deplore the necessity at this time of differing with the President of the United States. I am going to vote against tabling the McLemore resolution because I will not become partner in any proceeding to plunge this country, to plunge 100,000,000 human beings, into the European inferno of slaughter, and then attempt to justify my treachery on the flimsy pretext of party loyalty."

Representative McLemore, the author of the resolution, had thirty seconds for a speech. Amid interest on the floor and a craning of necks in the gallery he stood in front of the speaker's rostrum, and said a few words inaudible to the membership and the gallery alike.

Representative Oglesby, Democrat, of New York declared that from the time of the inauguration of George Washington the management of diplomatic affairs had been left to the President and not to Congress.

Representative Sherley of Kentucky, Democrat, spoke for ten minutes: "It's one thing," he said, "for men to think that people ought not to travel on the merchant ships of a belligerent; it's another thing for Congress to solemnly make such a declaration.

"I marvel at the men who attempt to show that President Wilson is undertaking to drive this country into war. The history of the President during three years of turmoil will not warrant the most bigoted partisan in making such a declaration."

Ex-Speaker Cannon said that so far as he was concerned he had voted against the "previous question" and against the rule, and pointed out that the whole matter had been brought up in the House not from his side but from the Democratic side.

"I am not for the McLemore resolution in all its provisions," he said, "not the President not having appeared before the House, and for other reasons, I shall register my vote against the tabling of the resolution."

Republicans Groan.

Moans, groans, and cries of "No! No!" from the Republican side of the House greeted Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee, late in the afternoon when he said in closing the debate on the resolution that the Senate action on the warning resolution was satisfactory to the country.

"I know it was not satisfactory to those Republicans who would make political capital of it," said Mr. Flood. "I do not think that any member misunderstands the issue upon which we are going to vote. I do not agree to the objections to the McLemore resolution. It is as broad and as good as the proposed substitute brought in here today by a Republican member of the Rules Committee. The question before this Congress is whether it will with its vote sustain the hand of the President in the diplomatic controversy he is having with Germany. The Senate has taken action which is satisfactory to the whole country."

At this point the clamor raised by the Republican side of the house was so great that Mr. Flood was unable to proceed for more than a minute, the Speaker banging his desk vigorously with his gavel.

"I know it is not satisfactory to Republicans who would make political capital of it," he continued, and another storm of cries from the Republican side interrupted him.

"I think the House in a few minutes also will take action that is satisfactory to the country," he continued when silence was restored.

Mr. Flood said the McLemore resolution would, if adopted, say to the world that "We will not defend our President in the exercise of a well-established and universally recognized right under international law."

"We have made suggestions in the note of Jan. 18, 1916," he added, "to England and the other allies to change certain features of international law, and the suggestions were declined, so that the old international law permitting the arming of merchant vessels stands.

"If we yield to Germany we would have to yield to the Allies, and so on, so the whole fabric of international law would crumble, piece by piece. We cannot yield to Germany without admitting the awful crime of the sinking of the Lusitania was justified. The only course to pursue is to stand up strongly for the international law. This the President of the United States has done, and has done it in such a way as to serve the rights and principles of humanity.

"We propose this afternoon to cast a vote that will show the nations of the world that there is no divided America. In the votes taken so far this has not been made a party question. Many Republicans voted with us, and I believe more of the Republicans will join with us in the final issue, the vote to table the McLemore resolution."

When he concluded, Mr. Flood moved to table the McLemore resolution and the final vote was taken. The House then adjourned.

REPUBLICANS GAVE VITAL AID.

Eastern Members' Votes Decisive on Previous Question.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It was the support of Eastern Republicans that saved the day on the vote on the previous question in the House today. Without any Republican and Progressive aid the Democratic majority would have had too few votes to carry their point. Of the 63 Republicans voting in favor of the previous question 53 were from States in the East, Virginia, North Carolina, and West Virginia. Michigan contributed 6 of the Western votes, Ohio 2, Illinois 1, and Tennessee 1. The list is as follows:

Greene, (Mass.,) Bachrach, (N. J.,) Greene, (Vt.,) Beales, (Penn.,) Griest, (Penn.,) Britt, (N. C.,) Carter, (Mass.,) Guernsey, (Me.,) Cooper, (Ohio,) Hamilton, (N. Y.,) Cooper, (W. Va.,) Hinds, (Me.,) Crago, (Penn.,) Hulsted, (N. Y.,) Dale, (Vt.,) James, (Mich.,) Dallinger, (Mass.,) Kelley, (Mich.,) Dempsey (N. Y.,) Kennedy, (R. I.,) Dunn, (N. Y.,) Kiess, (Penn.,) Emerson, (Ohio,) Kreider, (Penn.,) Lafean, (Penn.,) Fairchild, (N. Y.,) McFadden, (Penn.,) Fess, (Penn.,) McLaughlin, (Mich.,) Foss, (Ill.,) Magee, (N. Y.,) Mapes (Mich.,) Freeman, (Conn.,) Miller, (Del.,) Gardner, (Mass.,) Morin, (Penn.,) Gillett, (Mass.,) Nichols, (Mich.,) Mott, (N. Y.,) Glynn, (Conn.,) Paige, (Mass.,) Graham, (Penn.,) Parker, (N. J.,) Gray, (N. J.,) Parker, (N. Y.,) Peters, (Me.,) Platt, (N. Y.,) Porter, (Penn.,) Rogers, (Mass.,) Sanford, (N. Y.,) Scott, (Mich.,) Scott, (Penn.,) Sells, (Penn.,) Snyder, (N. Y.,) Stiness, (R. I.,) Temple, (Penn.,) Tinkham, (Mass.,) Treadway, (Mass.,) Vare, (Penn.,) Walsh, (Mass.,) Ward, (N. Y.,) Wason, (N. H.,) Winslow, (Mass.)

TAMMANY VOTE SPLIT.

Usual Solidarity Not Maintained on Armed Liner Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Tammany Congressmen did not show their accustomed solidarity in the voting in the House today on the armed liner resolution. Representative Fitzgerald, the veteran Brooklyn Democrat, who is a firm organization man, voted for the "previous question" on the adoption of the special rule that limited debate on the McLemore resolution of warning to Americans and prevented amendments to that measure. This meant that Mr. Fitzgerald stood by the House organization in presenting the issue that the President wanted decided in a clean-cut way. But on the merits of the proposal, the warning itself, he voted against tabling the resolution.

Representative Conry, who is regarded as the leader of the Manhattan Democrats, voted to order the "previous question" and to table the McLemore resolution. That was the way the Administration supporters voted.

The votes of other Tammany members were:

Caldwell, in favor of tabling the McLemore resolution as well as for the previous question; Flynn, against the previous question and against tabling the resolution; Dale, against tabling as well as against the previous question; Maher, in favor of tabling, as well as in favor of the previous question; Griffin, in the affirmative on both motions; Riordan, in favor of tabling, as well as in favor of the previous question; Loft, not voting; Farley, in favor of tabling, as well as in favor of the previous question; Dooling, not voting; Carew, in favor of tabling, but for the previous question; Patten voted, as did Carew, and so did Hulbert; Bruckner voted against the previous question and against tabling.

RESULT FORECAST IN LONDON.

"Next Step Lies with Germany," The Graphic Comments.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—The result of the vote in Congress on the McLemore resolution reached London too late for extended comment, and most of the papers print the news without particularly featuring it, as the result had been generally forecast and the British public had dismissed the matter from the realm of uncertainty as soon as the result of the Senate's vote on the Gore resolution was announced.

The Graphic comments: "It is highly creditable to American politicians of both parties that they have taken so definite a stand in defense of national honor. The next step lies with Germany. If she persists in the policy of sinking armed merchantmen the probabilities are that soon American citizens will be drowned and American property destroyed. Then the American Government will have to consider whether they will take that outrage lying down or go to war."

BRYAN BELITTLES VOTE.

But Is Glad If It Will Help Wilson Keep the Peace.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 7.—Commenting on today's action of the House of Representatives in the armed ship controversy, William J. Bryan, ex-Secretary of State, who discussed "Militarism" at a meeting here tonight, said he did not believe the vote on the McLemore resolution represented the sentiment of Congress on the actual issue of warning Americans.

"The question was presented in such a way that there is little significance in the vote," he said. "It does not represent the sentiment in Congress as to the wisdom of Americans traveling upon belligerent merchantmen. Had this question been presented and the opinion of Congress asked upon it, there is no doubt that a majority in both Senate and House would express themselves in favor of preventing Americans from traveling into the danger zones on belligerent ships.

"If the action of Congress helps the President to reach a peaceful settlement of the controversy, everybody will be happy."

COMMENT ON THE VOTE.

Defeat of the McLemore Resolution Is Generally Commended.

Congressional Conspiracy Defeated.

From The World.

The Congressional conspiracy against the President and against the honor of the Nation has failed of its immediate purpose. But the American people still have a supreme duty to perform in respect to their own patriotism. That duty is to deal drastically with every member of Congress who participated in this plot to exalt the military necessities of the German Empire above the faith and the traditions of the Republic.

"Pro-Foreign Propaganda" Foiled.

From The Sun.

The message that was written in the journal of the House yesterday was the same that was recorded in the Senate four days before. It gave notice to the world, to every power, belligerent or peaceful, that the attempt to cut the ground from beneath the feet of the President had failed; that the Congress of the United States would not forge a weapon against America, and that pro-foreign propaganda, selfishness, and the shortsightedness of timorous dispositions do not rule the nation's councils.

That message was more explicitly stated, its terms were more exactly defined, its phrases were more satisfactorily composed, by the Representatives than by the Senators, but in each case the essential sentiment was conveyed that the American republic has not been delivered into the hand of conspirators, of weaklings, of sentimentalists, or to the mercies of a combination of these unwholesome elements.

"Dubious Glory" for the President.

From The Tribune.

The President could drag the insurgents to water, but he could not make them drink. They have escaped his trap. They are free to continue their work of undermining his leadership. What scanty and dubious glory he may get out of a refusal by the Senate and the House to vote on resolutions affecting his conduct of foreign relations is obscured by the fact that it was in the interest of the insurgents in Congress, and not in his own interest, that a direct vote was dodged.

The Democratic leaders in the two houses have not rallied willingly behind the President. They made a "scrap of paper" of his letter to Mr. Pou. They still mean to embarrass him, to block his legislative plans, and to weaken his prestige as a candidate for re-election. His hands will be strengthened, so far as his armed merchantman policy is concerned, by the votes in the House and the Senate. That is a gain for national honor and good faith. But so far as the re-establishment of his leadership of the Democratic Party is concerned, his campaign against the insurgents in Congress has clearly failed.

Now for a Moral Housecleaning.

From The Herald.

The House of Representatives has repudiated Wilhelm the Nihilist and his field commanders, Count von Bernstorff and Mr. Bryan, quite as emphatically as the Senate did last week. The vote taken in disposing of the McLemore resolution should end the pro-German agitation conducted for the purpose of embarrassing the President and besmirching this nation.

Let the present crisis through which the Government of the United States has passed be a warning. Public opinion should now bring an end to the pro-German agitation of the few which is misrepresenting the many; to the professional Irish agitation of the few for the misrepresentation of the many; to the newspaper toleration of the wicked attempt to military domination to rule the world, and to the weak-kneed Congressional truckling to a few pro-German politicians who cannot speak for the masses of voters of Teutonic blood when a question comes of allegiance to Germany or allegiance to the United States!

Let there be a sort of moral housecleaning in this country while President Wilson proceeds to the business in hand.

Calls It Warning to President.

From The German Herold.

"Even with manipulation President Wilson triumphed only with 276 votes as against 143 which were opposed. This vote alone signifies that Mr. Wilson's policy is not favored by the undivided support of the country. One must not forget that it rarely happens that a Congress does not stand united behind the President on any question of foreign policy. The division will be accepted by all as a warning to the President not to drive this country into the war."

KITCHIN'S STATE FOR WILSON.

Bishop Horner Says North Carolina Will Stand by Him Solidly.

The people of North Carolina will stand by the President, regardless of the resignation of Representative Robert N. Page or the attitude of Representative Claude Kitchin, according to the Right Rev. Junius M. Horner, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, who is now in New York. He said they would do so not because they might agree with the policies of the nation's Executive, but because they believed the country should be united in support of the President. Bishop Horner was a college mate of Mr. Wilson at the University of Virginia and subsequently at Johns Hopkins University.

He said he was one of those who believed all should stand by the President, yet he agreed with Representative Page in the wisdom of a resolution warning American citizens not to sail on armed liners of belligerent nations.

"Nevertheless," said Bishop Horner, "the people of North Carolina will place Representative Page in the same class with Bryan as a quitter. They will believe that he should have continued to fight for what he considered to be right. Most of us agree with Representative Page on the question of warning American citizens not to sail on armed liners. We are a peace-loving people, and we do not want to be dragged into this conflict on a technicality in international law, especially since modern conditions seem so completely to have upset international agreements.

"We believe American citizens who are strongly in sympathy with some of the nations now at war might deliberately sail on armed liners with the intent of having this country plunged into the conflict. Thousands of them are fighting in Europe, and there are as many more who will make as great sacrifices. However, it is more likely that only foolhardy Americans would take such risks.

"When I say we are for peace I do not mean we are for peace at any price. I think that phrase has been made the subject of excessive ridicule. We are willing to fight when the essential rights and honor of our country are threatened. There are no braver people than the citizens of my State. There are more than 3,000,000 persons in the southern Appalachian Mountains who are the descendants of the original settlers of the American colonies. They are brave and patriotic, but they do not believe the whole country should be enraged in war on behalf of a few foolhardy ones who persist in technically exercising a right."

Bishop Horner is well informed of sentiment and conditions throughout North Carolina because his work has taken him not only to the cities and towns within his diocese, but into the heart of the mountains where he is trying to build educational institutions. He is in New York to raise funds for an industrial school at Valle Crucis, seventy miles northwest of Asheville, where parents and children alike are to be taught how to cultivate farms, manage dairies, run power looms, and in general to better their condition.

North Carolinians in this city are not apparently in accord with the views of Mr. Page.

George Gordon Battle, a New York lawyer, who is a native of North Carolina, said yesterday that he did not agree with the view of Mr. Page.

"I know Mr. Page," said he, "and I have the highest regard and esteem for him. I do not doubt that his action was inspired by the highest motives. I regret, however, that he acted as he did, for I think he made a mistake."

J. W. Cannon, President of the Cannon Mills, said yesterday he was for preparedness himself, and that he did not believe that the opinions of Mr. Page reflected those of the majority of the people of North Carolina.

TO VOTE ARMY BILL THEN QUIT CONGRESS

Opposed to Preparedness, Sherwood Nevertheless Thinks President Should Be Sustained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Because he believes President Wilson should be sustained, Representative Isaac R. Sherwood of Toledo, a leader of the Anti-Preparedness forces in the House, today announced that he would vote for the Administration Military bill, increasing the standing army from 100,000 to 140,000 men, and then decline to be a candidate for re-election on account of personal convictions that no such increase should be made. Furthermore, Mr. Sherwood today voted to sustain the President in his contention that American citizens should be allowed to exercise their rights to ride on armed belligerent merchantmen, although personally he favors a warning resolution.

"So long as I am in Congress," said Representative Sherwood, "I shall vote to sustain the President, but as I do not want to be here and be overridden on everything I believe in, I have decided not to be a candidate for re-election. I think my district should be represented by some one who is in sympathy with the Administration, so I am notifying my constituents at this time, in order that they may have ample opportunity to pick out some one who is in sympathy with the preparedness demands of the Administration. I cannot seek re-election on a platform that pledges the party to militarism. My convictions against the policy of extreme preparedness are such that I can not and will not seek re-election on the President's preparedness platform."

When his attention was called to the anti-preparedness speech he made on the floor of the House a few weeks ago in which he advocated reducing the present standing army of less than 100,000 by half, he said:

"I have not changed my convictions, but I believe Chairman James Hay of the House Military Committee has kept the bill down as much as he could, and I purpose to support him as long as I am a member of Congress."

"Is your district in favor of preparedness," Representative Sherwood was asked.

"I do not know," he replied.

Representative Sherwood is 81 years of age. He is serving in his sixth Congress. He is Chairman of the Invalid Pensions Committee, and fathered the Dollar-a-Day Pension bill passed in the last Congress.

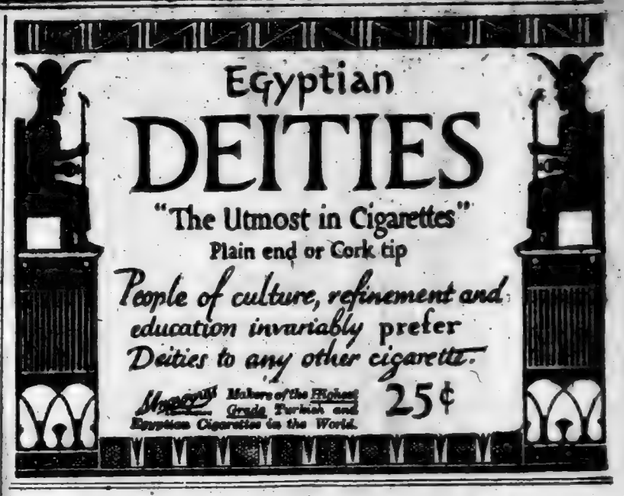

REQUESTED WILSON TO JOIN IN MEDIATION

Sweden Reported to Have Asked His Participation in Neutral Peace Conference.

LONDON, March 7.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent sends the following:

"A dispatch to the Politiken from Stockholm says it is stated in Swedish political circles that the Swedish Government on two separate occasions applied to the United States to obtain President Wilson's co-operation for concerted mediation toward peace.

"President Wilson, who already at an early stage of the war had his offer rejected, adds the dispatch, declined to join the movement unless requested by the belligerents.

"It is stated that in Stockholm and other neutral capitals the question is being discussed of forming a mediation conference without the co-operation of the United States."

KING BACK IN ROME.

Returns Unexpectedly from Front to Confer with Ministers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 7.—King Victor, since the beginning of the war, has displayed those rare gifts as a soldier, statesman, and leader of men which distinguished his ancestors, near and remote.

Yesterday he was at the front encouraging, helping, and inspiring wherever there was danger, suffering, or need of advice. Today he suddenly appeared in the capital, and met his Ministers to confer with them concerning the international situation. He is in as close touch with foreign as with domestic affairs. Politicians speaking of him to date said: "He is a chip of the old block."

DENIES MORGENTHAU RUMOR

Son Says Ambassador Has No Intention of Resigning.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Administration officials were concerned tonight over reports that Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, might resign. It was understood some of the Ambassadors friends were urging him to remain in this country to assist in the next Presidential campaign. He is now at home in New York on leave.

The President is said to consider that Mr. Morgenthau has made one of the best records of any American diplomat abroad. Ira Nelson Morris, now American Minister to Sweden, was being mentioned tonight as a possible successor to him should he decide to give up his post.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said at 1 o'clock this morning that his father had left for Washington a little while before, and that he has positively no intention of resigning.

"My father is returning to his post at Constantinople," said Mr. Morgenthau, "as soon as his sixty-day leave is up."

BATTLESHIPS QUIT KIEL.

Information Received in Rome Held Up by British Censor.

ROME, March 5, (via London, March 7, Delayed.)—Twenty German dreadnoughts have left Kiel, according to information received here today.

The foregoing dispatch was held up by the British censor for two days. Another dispatch filed in London at 3:25 o'clock yesterday morning said that a fleet of twenty-five German warships was observed Monday cruising in the North Sea. This message was received in London from Vlieland, North Holland. It was added that the vessels approached from the northeast and later disappeared northward.

SUTHERLAND FOR WILSON'S POLICY

Continued from Page 1.

assume, and unless it is willing to forfeit the respect of mankind by becoming a craven thing, it must be prepared to sustain that position at whatever cost or consequence."

Senator Sutherland also opposed any change in the rule with respect to the sale of munitions of war or arming merchant ships for defense, asserting that any such changes now would be an unneutral act.

"Nothing in the long run can be more certain to bring trouble upon us than a policy of timidity and vacillation," said Senator Sutherland. "Such a policy is not in keeping with American traditions or spirit.

"If we shall ever have a war with another country, it is more likely to result from some deprivation of rights suffered by our citizens than from any other cause. In Mexico they have been unspeakably outraged, insulted, robbed, murdered—and this series of Mexican outrages has been interspersed with maritime horrors involved in the sinking of the Lusitania, the Ancona, and the others, with their loss of American life, and we have borne it and are bearing it all with a patience which begins to have a suspicious look of pusillanimity.

"We have demanded reparation and have kept on making such demands with decreased rather than increased insistency. The offenders have not been held to accountability, strict or otherwise, and we are now confronted with the proposal not that we shall insist upon reparation for wrongs already suffered but that we shall restrain our citizens from the further exercise of their rights for fear we may be put to the trouble and perhaps the danger of vindicating them.

"I for one am becoming sick and tired of the spineless policy of retreat and scuttle—the policy that, among other things, has ordered our people to abandon their rights in Mexico and that has made us flee our own plain duty in the Philippines. Instead of forever telling our citizens to run, I should like for once to hear somebody bid them stand, with the assurance that their Government will stand with them. Instead of warning our own people to exercise their rights at their peril, I would like to issue a warning to other people to interfere with these rights at their peril. The danger of it all is that by this policy of always backing down instead of backing up we shall encourage an increased encroachment upon our rights until we shall finally be driven into a crisis from which nothing but war can extricate us."

Senator Sutherland adhered closely to his written text and was heard by almost the entire membership of the Senate. No effort was made to continue discussion of foreign affairs after he had concluded and the Senate took up the Shields Waterpower bill.

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To Stop Cold in the Head
Get Ahead of the Cold
25c. a tube—all druggists.
Write for free booklet on colds.
V

NEW BARALONG NOTE ARRAIGNS GERMANY

Britain Rejects Contention That Her Countercharges Had Been Disproved.

ATTACKS ARABIC STATEMENT

German Account Declared to be Disproved by Evidence in Possession of British.

LONDON, March 7.—The British reply to the German note sent through the American Embassy at Berlin in the middle of January, rejecting the British Government's offer for an investigation of the Baralong case by a court composed of American naval officers and announcing Germany's intention to adopt measures of reprisal, was issued tonight. It is for transmission to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin through Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London.

The Baralong, a British patrol boat, last Fall sank a German submarine, and allegations were made that men from the Baralong afterward killed members of the German submarine crew while they were in the water or on board the American steamer Nicosian, which had picked them up.

The British Government disclaims any intention to discuss further its general charges of the inhumanity of Germany's sea warfare, which it holds have been amply proved. Commenting on Germany's statement that her officers had been acquitted of all blame after a thorough examination into the three cases which Great Britain asked Germany to refer with the Baralong case to an American naval board—the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, the destruction of a stranded British submarine by a German destroyer, and the German submarine attack on the British steamship Ruel—the note says the German version of the sinking of the Arabic not only is inherently improbable, but directly contrary to all the evidence the British Government possesses from a large number of independent and truthworthy witnesses.

Case of the Arabic.

"What is the counterevidence on which the German Government relies?" says the note. "Has the Captain of the submarine been tried for murder? Has he even been accused of any deed which, in German eyes, is not meritorious? If, as his Majesty's Government believe, he sank the Arabic without warning, do the German Government so far agree with the rest of the world as to treat that action as a crime? If they do, why should they hesitate to condemn the sinking of the Lusitania? If they do not, why investigate the case of the Arabic?

The note says the British Government finds it difficult to believe the German version of the attack on the submarine stranded on the Danish coast was based on the report of any responsible German officer.

"In any case," the note continues, "it is wholly untrue. There was no engagement. The British submarine had been four hours on shore before the German destroyer attacked her. Her crew in endeavoring to save themselves were shot at in the water by machine guns and shrapnel. This incident took place in the presence of Danish destroyers. It can be proved by superabundant testimony, both British and neutral, at what value after this are we to rate 'a thorough investigation' as thoroughness is practiced by the German authorities?"

The note says that in the case of the steamer Ruel the German Government contends that it did nothing more than put in practice a legal method of retaliation against Great Britain for interfering with German trade, but that it was not these general principles which, while utterly dissenting from them, the British Government desired investigated by the proposed tribunal.

"Illegal, Cruel, and Murderous."

"To sink a merchant vessel," says the note, "without examining whether she is a lawful prize, to compel passengers and crew to leave their ship and endure all the hardships and dangers of a voyage in open boats over stormy seas seems to his majesty's Government to always be illegal, often cruel, and sometimes murderous. This procedure, nevertheless, represents the high water mark of German humanity in their conduct of submarine warfare, and it was not therefore proposed to refer to it in the tribunal designed to deal with the three specific outrages of peculiar atrocities."

In the Ruel case, the note says, the atrocity consisted not merely in compelling the crew to take to the boats, but in firing upon them afterward with rifles and shrapnel, killing one man and severely wounding the Captain and seven other men. On this subject, the note adds, the German Government does not even pretend to have made anything in the nature of an investigation.

The German conclusions regarding the Baralong case, the note continues, not only are quite inconsistent with those the British Government had arrived at, but were based on statements inconsistent with each other. The only witness whose antecedents the British naval authorities have been able to examine, the note says, was not even at sea when the events "of which he was claimed to have been an eyewitness occurred."

Inquiry into the four contemporary cases, says the note, would enable the world to judge between German and British methods of warfare. If when the limited investigation proposed into the four cases was concluded the German Government desired its scope extended the British Government would welcome such a proposal.

Denies Inhuman Retaliation.

Denying the German charge that the British Government in dealing with submarines intends no longer to respect the rule that an enemy put out of action should be spared, the note says:

"It is true that, acting under their Government's orders, German sailors have bombarded open towns and have ruthlessly drowned men, women, and children, neutrals as well as belligerents. It is also true that what German sailors have done the German press has loudly applauded.

"But it is not true that the British Admiralty has ever desired to retaliate by refusing mercy to an enemy who had been put out of action. Were it otherwise, indeed, neither the German Government nor the German people would have just ground for complaint. It is not in consideration for their deserts that the Admiralty reject it. They reject it because in their opinion it is inconsistent with the traditions of the service for which they are responsible."

GERMANS GAIN ON VERDUN FLANKS

Continued from Page 1.

lly bombarded railway establishments of Bar-le-Duc.

Tonight's British official report says:

The day has been quiet except in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt, where the enemy made three unsuccessful bombing attacks last night. This morning he exploded a mine in the same place. We command the crater.

There has been much activity with trench mortars, grenades, and artillery fire between the Hohenzollern Redoubt and Loos.

TO CUT ROAD TO CHALONS.

Paris Thinks That Is the Object of the Drive Northwest of Verdun.

PARIS, March 7.—The immediate object of German attacks to the northwest of Verdun, resulting in the occupation of the French advanced post of the village of Forges, appears to be to take the railway between Verdun and Châlons. Forges had 480 inhabitants, who lived in a street of the same name, which runs into the Meuse. The houses, as at Douaumont, were strung along each side of the street that winds through the woods of Forges, where the Germans have been for some days.

From the Côte de l'Oie to the Châlons-Verdun Railway there is eight miles of territory, reported easy to defend. One great difficulty for the Germans to overcome, it is pointed out, would be the heights of the Bois Bourrus-a-Charny, on which the French have the aid of all the defensive organizations of the fortress. The Germans now hold in that territory the interior of the loop of the Meuse.

French military critics continue to search for a reason that could impel the German effort against so difficult a position as Verdun and its adjacent defensive lines on the right and left. The Temps concludes that the events in Turkey are sufficient explanation, as Erzerum, Mush, and Bitlis," it says, "mark rapid steps in the Russian advance toward the road to Bagdad. The Russians have opened in Persia Kermanshah, the door of Mesopotamia. Saloniki will soon be reinforced by the Serbian Army and become a threat more and more formidable for the Bulgarians.

"It was the hope of counteracting the impressions caused by events in the east and against the discontent which is echoing in the Prussian Diet and the German Parliament that decided the Germans to let loose their offensive against Verdun in this season, unfavorable for operations and transport."

FOUGHT GUNS TWO DAYS.

French Artilleryman Lost His Battery, Joined Another, and Perished.

PARIS, March 7.—An artillery officer who took part in the battle of Verdun has been authorized to make a statement of his experiences and observations. He tells this story of the beginning of the struggle:

"A battery of 90-millimeter guns, established at Haumont, although it had been reached by an infernal fire, valiantly carried out all instructions given to it. Shells of 305-millimeter calibre from the German heavy guns literally rained around this battery. In less than a minute thirteen of them fell around our guns, and the battery of 90s, after having wiped out a large number of the enemy, was obliged to cease firing.

"At this moment a Sergeant Major of a battery of field artillery, named Pierrard, approached the commander of the batteries and said:

"'Commander, my battery of 58s no longer exists. Please employ me elsewhere.'

"'Very well,' replied the commander, 'put yourself at the disposal of the battery of 90s.'

"Pierrard collected the men who had been working with him and brought them to the battery of 90s and opened the fire again and with admirable vigor. He served the pieces for forty-eight hours and kept constantly in communication with the commander, demanding ammunition for his duel, a veritable epic duel with the German guns. Unfortunately, it was impossible at last to send him supplies.

"'Use up what you have in the way of ammunition,' ordered the commander, 'and then blow up your guns.'

"The enemy was approaching. Their first ranks came so near the guns that Pierrard and his companions had to defend themselves with their carbines. Then they began to fire again with the 90s until the moment when their position became absolutely untenable, and they blew up the guns and withdrew. Probably during this movement of falling back Pierrard, brave among a multitude of brave men, was killed. He disappeared from that moment. He was not the only one to show magnificent devotion to his country."

THINK ATTACK IS SHIFTING.

French Observers Believe It Will Be Delivered West of the Meuse.

PARIS, March 7.—"My impression of the situation is that of my colleagues and can be expressed in two words—growing confidence," said the Chairman of one of the chief committees of the Chamber of Deputies last night. There is much speculation, according to the same authority, as to the exact meaning of the new turn which the batle of Verdun is taking, whether it is a diversion or the prelude of the transfer of the main German effort across the Meuse. The latter is the prevailing view, and the suspension of the attacks on the Douaumont Plateu is regarded in itself as encouraging, for it is felt that it amounts to an admission of a check. It also gives opportunity to strengthen the defenses still further.

The hills known as Le Mort Homme and Côte de l'Oie are considered by the military critics as stronger both through geographical position and artificial organization than Douaumont, and onslaughts upon them with dense masses of troops will lead only, it is confidently believed, to fresh cruel losses. The more efforts of this kind the Germans put forth the more rapidly, it is argued, will their strength be exhausted, and the sooner the end will come.

As the first result of their drive to the west of the Meuse the Germans took the town of Forges and since have advanced further to the south and southeast. The capture of Forges, which was an advance post and was not strongly held, was apparently the first step in a serious effort to storm the long, west trending from the Meuse at to Forges Brook. The fire from the highest points along this crest, the Mort Homme and Ole Hills, took the Germans in the rear when they were attacking Douaumont by way of Vacherauville and was partly responsible for their failure of Sunday, while the violent and persistent bombardment of the German artillery had little effect on the fire of the French batteries along the crest. It would be natural, then, for the Germans, according to their known methods, to turn to the alternative of trying to storm the heights with masses of infantry.

The desire of the Germans to reduce the awkward salient formed by the Meuse north of Verdun was anticipated by the French, who were fully prepared for its defense with every confidence that the German attempt would only result in heavy losses for the attacking forces.

Where the Germans Are Pressing In on Verdun

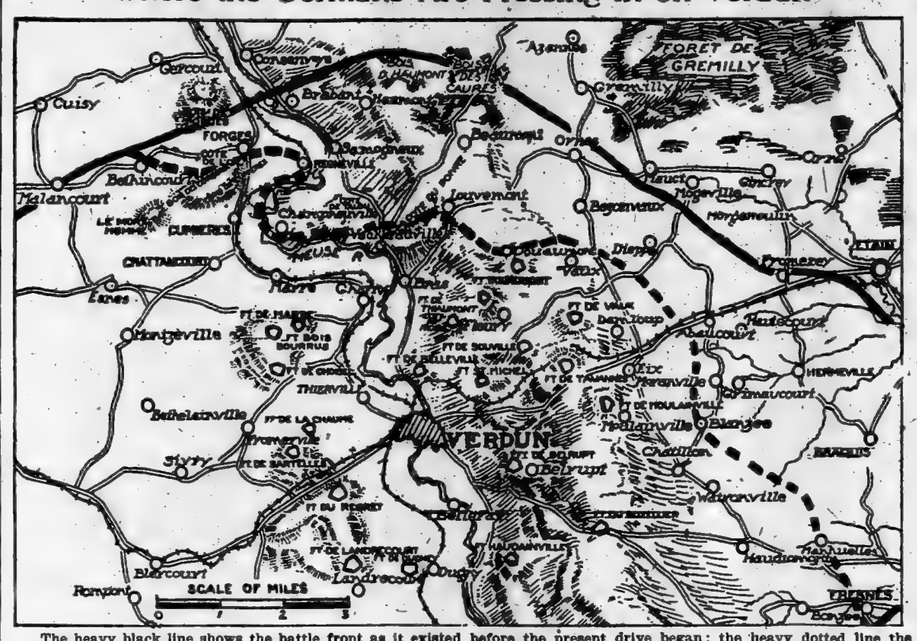

The heavy black line shows the battle front as it existed before the present drive began; the heavy dotted line the limit of German gains to date.

GERMAN FUNDS SENT HERE BY WIRELESS

Berlin's Heavy Sales of Exchange Send Marks Nearly 25 Per Cent. Below Par.

LOCAL BANKERS MYSTIFIED

Suggestion of Fear That Teutons May Lose War Scouted by Pro-German Financiers.

German banks, operating by wireless direct from Berlin, sold German exchange heavily on the local market yesterday, with the result that mark quotations broke to the level reached in the big slump of last Autumn. The rate of 72⅛ cents to the 4 marks for check remittances, touched in the afternoon, was equal to the minimum recorded on the former decline, the lowest that exchange dealers could remember, and nearly 23 cents below par. The wireless remittances sent from Berlin represented transactions usually carried on by cable and the cable rate also was forced down sharply.

When the suggestion was made to bankers with close German affiliations that the reason for the transfer of funds from Berlin to New York might represent fear in the German capital that the war was not shaping itself favorably to the Teutonic arms, it was rejected with emphasis. On the contrary, it was said, accumulation of resources here would seem to reflect no apprehension in regard to the trend of hostilities, and would indicate, further, that German bankers and business men felt no fear of a break between the United States and Germany.

The selling meant that the German banks were transferring funds to New York and it was estimated that several millions of dollars were credited to their account with banks and banking institutions here at the end of the day. The sudden increase of sales was puzzling to bankers, as they were unable to see the need at this time for increased resources in this city at the call of the Berlin banks. Since Jan. 28 there had been a decided check in the output of mark exchange, owing to an agreement among the banks of Germany to limit credits as far as possible to purchases in other countries of necessary supplies. The effect of this compact had been noted by bankers here, and it was supposed that it would be in evidence for some months to come, possibly until the end of the war. Yesterday's sales of exchange, it was said, were as extensive as on any day of the three months preceding the application of the bankers' agreement in Germany.

One theory advanced for the accumulation of German funds in local banks was that preparations were being made to make payment for goods bought some time ago by German importers. Last Summer, and also last Autumn, it was learned that round amounts of copper had been bought for German account to be delivered supposedly at the end of the war. Cotton, too, was bought by Germans for future delivery abroad, and from sources of excellent authority have come reports of extensive purchases of cartridges, rifles, and machine guns. It was believed that the bulk of these transactions were financed through long-term credits, subject to renewal from time to time, and some bankers were inclined to think yesterday that instead of renewing bills shortly to fall due, the buyers in Germany had decided to pay them and were sending funds for the purpose.

It is understood that a part of the war munitions bought by Germans several months ago were taken for the purpose of restricting the supply to the Entente Allies and for speculation, with the expectation of later sales to neutral countries at a profit. If these supplies have been sold, the money received at this centre would go to liquidate the original purchase price, and such a process would not necessitate the transfer of funds from Berlin. As Germany has been unable for more than a year to import goods from this country, as far as the authorities know, there would be no necessity for building up bank deposits here for direct trade purposes. With this thought in mind, bankers said, they were pretty much at sea to account for the heavy sales of exchange.

GEN. VON LOTTERER KILLED.

Director of the German Fire at Verdun Reported Fallen in Battle.

LONDON, March 7.—Major Gen. von Lotterer, commanding the German Artillery Division at Verdun, is reported to have been killed in action, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

AUSTRALIANS AT VERDUN.

Siege Brigade Mans Heavy Guns of the French Defense.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch from Melbourne, published here today, to the effect that the Australian Minister of Defense had announced that an Australian siege brigade was fighting at Verdun, is the first statement printed here that British forces were operating with the French in that theatre of war.

It had been reported here that British artillery had been moved to Verdun and had been doing great execution, but it was not known whether the big guns transferred were being manned by British or French artillerymen.

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Taffeta Petticoats in attractive changeable or plain colorings; deep section flounce; trimmed with frills. Special **4.95**

Evening Petticoats in White or Flesh Color Crepe de Chine,—very pretty model with five net ruffles finished with satin ribbon. Special **3.95**

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TURKEY'S PLEA WILL BE REJECTED

Continued from Page 1.

lating on the possible outcome of peace overtures to Russia.

Exactly what understanding was reached by the Allies before the undertaking to conclude no separate peace was signed has so far remained a closely preserved secret. It has been stated that the agreement was signed without preliminary discussion of the basis upon which terms of peace would be settled by the Allies, but it seems inconceivable that the document of Sept. 5, 1914, could have been drawn up without a more or less concrete understanding as to the broad outlines upon which Sir Edward Grey and his fellow signatories conceived peace to be possible. There is reason to believe the latter view to be correct, even though there may have been no definite formulation of views.

Any overtures by Turkey to Russia would, in the opinion of good authorities here, be considered in the light of the general incidence of such a move upon the plans of all the Allies. Certain declarations made by Premier Asquith and other statesmen as to the future of the Ottoman dominion cannot be lost sight of, though of course considerations, developing at subsequent periods, must naturally affect statements which predicate future policy. Under all these circumstances it is held here in some quarters that while overtures for peace by Turkey to Russia would occasion no surprise, the chances of acceptance would be extremely remote.

From another well-informed source THE NEW YORK TIMES has obtained an emphatic opinion that the reported Turkish overtures are unlikely to have any real basis. This view is rested upon the belief that Turkey now is so bound up with Germany that she would be unable to back out of the war no matter how much she wanted to do so. While there is undoubtedly a strong sentiment among the Old Turks for ending the war with Russia, it is argued that the Young Turks under Enver Pasha must stick to their agreement with Germany, even if for no other reason than to maintain the consistency of their policy in entering the war.

The Old Turks have never been in sympathy with the war policy, THE NEW YORK TIMES informant said, and eager for the day when Turkey will once more be at peace. England has many friends among the Old Turks as well in as the Young Turks party who have always regretted that Turkey went to war with the Allies. The Young Turks sympathizing with the Allies, however, have no voice in the policy of Turkey owing to the Prussian domination of Turkish governmental powers.

The Germans not only have foisted their military leaders upon Turkey, thus commanding the situation at Constantinople, but have flooded the Turkish coffers with gold, which has gone a long way to stiffening the backbone of Enver Pasha. Exactly the same course has been pursued, this authority explained, as the Germans followed in the case of Austria in January, 1915, when Vienna threw out hints of her willingness to hear peace terms from the Allies. Germany at once sent diplomats and military leaders all through Austria, so that soon all talk of peace between Austria and the Allies was stifled and has not cropped up since.

While Turkey is believed here to be heartily sick of the war, it is not thought she will be able to break the bonds by which she is tightly bound.

Egyptian Campaign Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Official and diplomatic Washington was keenly interested today in the statements printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning to the effect that everything indicates that the Grand Duke Nicholas's victories in the campaign of the Russians in the Erzerum region of Armenia, the shortage of food throughout the Ottoman Empire caused by the poorest crops in a generation and sales of requisitioned Turkish food stocks to the Germans, and other elements in the situation, had broken the Turkish defense, and that these things were rendering Turkey's power of offense and defense less effective daily.

The authority from which THE TIMES obtained this information cannot be disclosed, but is of the most trustworthy character, and when consulted today again confirmed the facts as set forth in THE TIMES this morning. The additional information was obtained that everything indicates that the successes thus far met with by the Russian armies operating around Erzerum, Trebizond, and Bitlis have effectually blocked the project of the Turks' occupation of Egypt and the capture of the Suez Canal. Forces that the Turks intended to use in the Suez Canal campaign, it is understood, are being withdrawn for use against the Grand Duke Nicholas in an effort to block his advance westward.

For some time after the evacuation of Gallipoli Peninsula by the allied Anglo-French forces the disposition of the Turkish forces against which they were pitted in the Dardanelles campaign was a military mystery. It now appears that it has been the purpose of the Turks to utilize a portion of these released Turkish troops in their campaign toward Egypt and the rest in the campaign against the Russian advance from the direction of the Caucasus. Some of these forces were, it is understood, actually sent toward Erzerum, but without success, in the effort to check the Russian advance and save Erzerum.

Information reaching Washington indicates that the campaign of the Grand Duke Nicholas has been planned not only so as to produce the withdrawal of Turkish forces from Palestine and the Tigris, but also in what is understood to be his perfected drive from Erzerum by way of Kharput, Diarbekr, and Aleppo to Alexandretta, with a view to cutting the Turkish lines of supplies both for the Egyptian and Bagdad campaigns of the Turks.

It would appear that in that portion of Asia which was the cradle of civilization centuries ago when Nineveh, Babylon, and Bagdad were the three largest cities in the world, the campaign of the Allies is being carried out successfully along systematic lines in a series of inter-related movements that will radically change the political aspect of that section of Asia after the war in the event of its successful consummation. The objective point of the three expeditionary forces sent up the Tigris River from the Persian Gulf by the British is Bagdad, and the purpose in endeavoring to take Bagdad is to checkmate the Turkish-Teutonic project for a continuous line of railway from Berlin, via Constantinople, to the Persian Gulf, the Asiatic links of this line of communication being commonly described as the Bagdad Railway.

FALL OF TREBIZOND AWAITED BY RUSSIANS

Will be Followed by Resumption of Main Army's Advance Westward of Asia Minor.

PETROGRAD, March 7.—The success of the Russian Black Sea coast manoeuvres, in which the Russians landed forces to the east of Trebizond, is attracting great attention.

This is not due solely to the Russian strategy which is gradually expelling the Turks from the coast towns on the way to Trebizond, but because upon the favorable conclusion of these operations rests the possibility of the continued advance of the central Russian army toward Sivas. The capture by the Russians of Trebizond, if it materializes, will enable the central army to resume its westward march.

The Russian progress along the Anatolian coast has been the result of a series of strategic surprises, made possible by the skilful co-operation between the fleet and coast troops. The fleet, being used as a mobile right wing for the troops operating along the shore, has advanced well ahead of the land forces and struck at the Turkish forces on the flank and rear and forced them to retire. Landing parties have then joined the land forces in occupying the abandoned coast towns. In this way the villages of Atina and Mapavra have been taken, and the Russians are making steady progress along the road to Rizeh, which is thirty miles east of Trebizond.

Since the country along the shore, with its mountain ridges rising from 6,000 to 10,000 feet, offers an insurmountable barrier to a frontal attack, the Russian Staff apparently has decided to depend solely upon a continuance of the coast manoeuvres to drive the Turks from this region.

The Turkish losses during the last few days of fighting are said to have been very severe.

TEUTONS AND TURKS QUITTING THE BALKANS?

Paris Hears Kaiser's Troops Have Been Sent to the Western Front.

PARIS, March 7.—A delayed Havas dispatch, filed in Saloniki on Saturday, gives a report that almost all the Austrian and German troops which had been concentrated on the Balkan front have left for the western front.

Some Turkish regiments, the message says, have been sent from the Balkans to the Caucasus.

Bulgar-Greek Clashes on Border.

ATHENS, March 4, (via Paris, March 7,) Delayed.—Further friction has occurred between Greek and Bulgarian soldiers along the frontier. A Greek soldier inadvertently crossed the border and was made prisoner by the Bulgarians. A demand that he be returned to Greece not having been complied with, three additional regiments of Greek troops were sent today to the district of Drama, thirty miles northeast of Seres.

An Athens dispatch of Sunday night, filed after the foregoing delayed message, said Bulgarian soldiers had attacked Greek frontier guards in the neighborhood of Macikovo, near the frontier.

GERMAN ALLIANCE TO ENTER POLITICS

Continued from Page 1.

Republican House leader, Mr. Mann. His talks with Gore and Martine he pronounced "very satisfactory."

Mr. Koelble at his office yesterday afternoon expressed the belief that The World was the personal organ of President Wilson and denied that he or any other German-American had fathered either the Gore or the McLemore resolution, although he "would consider it a great honor to do so."

The World said that the new German propaganda to influence Congress came into being last December following the return from Europe of Mr. Koelble, who "had been to Europe in the interest of the German cause here."

"That statement," said Mr. Koelble, "is absolutely false. I did not go to Europe for that purpose. I went solely in the interest of my client, Hans Schmidt," a murderer recently executed in Sing Sing.

A circular was sent last Fall to prominent German-Americans stating that, "in view of the serious political position of all Americans of German blood arising out of the unjust and unfounded statements of President Woodrow Wilson, it is our holiest duty to revenge to the utmost our curtailed rights as citizens of this country."

The circular contended that it was necessary to form a better organization and closer union, to show "the nativists what we can do," since "all mass meetings and protest meetings are useless if we are not in a position to show our strength at the ballot box."

Emphasis was laid on the necessity for secrecy, and it was suggested that not more than twenty men should be "in the know" and that the money to carry on the campaign should be raised from the smallest possible number of contributors. It was provided that all officers of the proposed organization should be men whose names were not Teutonic, Hungarian or Irish and that the movement should be organized "politically throughout the country for the purpose of influencing Presidents, Senators and members of Congress now and of electing those friendly to us next election."

Marsalis in Washington.

J. T. Marsalis appeared in Washington on Jan. 6, the day after the first Gore resolution to prohibit the issuance of passports for use on belligerent liners was introduced. On the same day the Gore bill to prohibit American citizens from traveling on belligerent vessels was introduced, and on Jan. 10 Mr. Gore introduced his joint resolution authorizing and directing President Wilson "to interdict the exportation of contraband of war to the signatory powers of the Declaration of London" when such power "shall be ascertained to be interfering with the neutral commerce of the United States."

In his letter of Jan. 6, Mr. Marsalis, using the name "Goethe," wrote Mr. Koelble of the progress he was making. "I had," he said, "very satisfactory talks with Senator Gore and Senator Martine," and he told of appointments he had made with other legislators.

The letter of Jan. 11, signed "Locke," told of seeing Representative Stephens of Nebraska and Senator Gore of Oklahoma, both of whom had presented bills to prevent Americans from traveling on belligerent ships, and suggesting that they blend their bills into a joint resolution. The letter continues:

"They concurred, and I shall try to get them together and have them embody some of my suggestions. Their bills will be the advance guard of the embargo bill. Saw Kitchin and told him, as I also told Stephens and Gore, my society, composed of all branches of the white race, would hold a meeting when in their judgment it was advisable."

In the letter of Jan. 12 Marsalis gave what in his opinion was the attitude of various legislators toward President Wilson in the present international crisis. He said he had seen several Senators and Congressmen, and added: "Most of them listened attentively, but some with just a little impatience."

"Of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee," he writes, "I have seen Stone, the Chairman, who I believe is opposed to Lansing and Wilson. Of this committee I also saw Gore, who is utterly opposed to Lansing. Hitchcock, who is opposed to Lansing. O'Gorman, who is also opposed to Lansing. Smith of Arizona heard me patiently without expression. Borah, a Republican, has a fool idea about Americans going everywhere. I think, however, he will change such stuff. Senator Kern agrees avowedly, so does Senator Lewis, both free to say so to me. Our friend Senator Martine of New Jersey also said so to me. Senator Hoke Smith says the Senate will see that the United States will do busines with all countries.

"I have seen Representatives Dillon of South Dakota, Cooper of Wisconsin, Stephens of Nebraska, Bennet of New York, Smith of Buffalo, Kinchloe of Kentucky, Shackleford of Missouri, Staley of Kentucky, Kitchin of North Carolina, and Becker of Kentucky, all of whom want the freedom of the seas. I saw both Mann and Cannon, who listened impatiently but most willingly accept my aid and suggestions. I saw Padgett, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee. He will fall in line after a while.

"I am working with Stephens of the House and Gore of the Senate to put their bills in one bill as a joint resolution. I told them that my league would aid them in getting members of the House and Senate as well as helping them with propaganda (this was their suggestion.) I told both Stephens and Gore and also Kitchin that I would have a meeting held in New York or elsewhere to aid them. They all said they would consider the suggestion.

In a letter, dated Jan. 13, Dr. Hexamer urged Mr. Koelble to do all in his power to notify New York members of Congress to favor the Gore bills.

The letter from Leo Stern of Milwaukee said that it was a foregone conclusion that President Wilson would be renominated; that, to get a candidate against him acceptable to the German element, it is necessary that a portion of the delegations to the Republican National Convention—a quarter to a third—shall consist of approved distinguished German-Americans.

"With this end in view," he continues, "an interview with the Chairman of the Republican State Committee is necessary. I personally have done this here, and out of twenty-six delegates to the National Convention, we have been conceded ten. I believe that equal representations should be secured in every other State, and if, in a majority of the States this number could be secured only such a candidate would be nominated as represents the neutral American situation desired by us."

This scheme is called "The Wisconsin plan."

Henry Weismann in a letter advocated a strong stand against "the nativists" and "the pro-British who are behind the present Administration."

Says Letters Were Stolen.

Mr. Koelble, after reading the expose in full, issued this statement:

"The petty larceny thief, The New York World, has stolen or has received from thieves, stolen letters and correspondence, and, as one cannot expect decency from such a newspaper, it perverts the meaning of the stolen goods and uses them for political purposes on the eve of action in the Congress on the McLemore resolution, undoubtedly in an effort to intimidate such members of Congress as are weak-kneed to vote against peace and for probable war, by making it appear that the McLemore resolution has been sponsored by so-called pro-Germans. Any man of intelligence who will read The World article will, if he is fair, be convinced that all the men mentioned are actuated only by patriotic motives in promoting the best interests of this country."

"What is a 'nativist?'" Mr. Koelble was asked.

"A nativist," he answered, "is one of those persons in America who have a horror of foreign-born citizens, in other words they are Know Nothings. They want a foreigner to remain here twenty-one years before he is permitted to become a citizen. They think the only good American is the native-born American."

Asked about the status of Mr. Marsalis, Mr. Koelble said:

"He is a great admirer of William J. Bryan. What he did he did of his own accord and without advice or suggestion from me. Personally I have not communicated with a single member of Congress in this matter. I think that the Gore resolution is a Bryan resolution. We had nothing whatsoever to do with it. I am heartily in favor of it, however, and would consider it an honor had I fathered it. Marsalis has means of his own, and what he did was his own personal, private business, with which I had nothing to do."

"Suppose Colonel Roosevelt got the Republican nomination, what would the Germans do?"

"Support Wilson, I imagine."

"Suppose the worst comes to the worst with Germany, will the German-Americans support the President?"

"The Germans are good citizens. Personally I think the President would make the mistake of his career if he went to war on a technicality."

Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, who is President of the New York State organization of the National German-American Alliance, also denied that he had taken any part in the alleged movement to maintain a German lobby in Washington to influence action by Congress.

FALSE, SAY LEGISLATORS.

Might Have Met Marsalis, but Not as a Pro-German Lobbyist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The story in The New York World this morning that a German-American political propaganda was under way for the defeat of President Wilson and the control of the Republican Presidential nomination, with the pushing of the McLemore and Gore resolutions as an incident, was the subject of many heated denials today by Congressmen referred to by T. L. Marsalis, the supposed German lobbyist, as having been visited by him. Senator Borah of Idaho, however, who was described by Marsalis in a report to New York as having "no idea about Americans going everywhere," and who defended President Wilson's stand last week in one of the noteworthy speeches of the present crisis, thought he remembered talking with a man who might have been Marsalis.

"If Marsalis was the man," said Mr. Borah, with a laugh, "he got me right enough, but I do not know the man's name. He spoke to me as if he knew me, and I did not like to ask, as I thought I might have met him before. He wanted a resolution introduced, and I told him I did not in any way represent my views, but that he might find some one else to introduce it. The only thing wrong in his letter so far as I was concerned was his opinion that I might change my attitude."

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, sponsor of the resolution, around which the fight in the Senate raged last week, said that he saw Marsalis a few times, but did not know he represented a propaganda. They discussed history, he said, and Marsalis spoke of the need of an alliance of the white races to protect their supremacy. Later Mr. Gore gave out this statement:

"There is nothing easier to say than that Senators and Congressmen have been influenced by a German lobby. This argument proves nothing except the absence of any other argument. It would be just as easy to say that the paper making the charge has been bought, bribed, corrupted, and debauched by the American owners of British ships, by the American owners of British bonds, by a pro-British lobby in the United States. Such an argument would prove nothing except the absence of any other argument. It would have just as much truth and just as little truth as the statement that Senators and Congressmen have been thus debauched.

"Epithets are not arguments. The unfairness of such an irresponsible accusation is demonstrated by the fact that many Senators and Congressmen who are in favor of warning American citizens off armed ships are strongly pro-Ally in their personal sentiments, but officially they are neutral, in accordance with their public duty and the President's proclamation."

Speaker Champ Clark, who was mentioned in one of the letters published as a man for whom it might be well to start a Presidential boom in New York and Missouri in opposition to President Wilson, branded the story both as to himself and the general propaganda for the curbing of the President's stand on armed merchantmen as a lie.

"Both tales are lies," said the Speaker, "plain lies. So far as I am concerned I want to say the whole thing is a lie. I want it stated just that way. I never heard of Marsalis."

In his speech on the McLemore resolution today Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, ranking Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, waved aloft a copy of The World and shouted angrily: "The whole thing is a deliberate, malignant, and malicious lie."

Representative Stevens of Nebraska, a Bryan follower, said that he had met Marsalis, but not as agent for German propaganda. Marsalis had reported that he was working with Mr. Gore and Mr. Stevens to effect a merger of their resolutions.

"The President has no better supporter than I," said Mr. Stevens, "and I expect to remain with him unless conditions change radically."

Senator Kern of Indiana, the majority leader in the Senate, and Senator Smith of Georgia said they knew nothing of any German lobby and did not recall meeting Marsalis, though they might have talked with him. Mr. Kern said that he always supported the President's foreign policies. Mr. Smith said that his views were well known and "freely expressed on the floor of the Senate."

Other Congressmen said they might have talked with Marsalis, but not as representing any one so far as they knew.

FEW SIGNS OF ACTIVITY.

Reports to The Times Show Germans Are Making Little Effort.

Reports made by correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES all over the country indicate that there is little evidence of any actual attempt by pro-German partisans to control the political parties in order to obtain the nomination of candidates favorable to Germany. The prevalence of Presidential primaries has made it more difficult to observe such propaganda, but there have been few signs of it in any unofficial conventions.

At the recent Democratic State Convention in Syracuse there was no sign of pro-German activities. Meyer of Buffalo, the German-American delegate at large, was named largely because he was a strong Wilson man. Tehre may be some defection in the districts where there is a strong German vote, but it is believed that this will amount to very little.

There is good reason to believe that the Germans will do their best to influence delegates in Illinois, but they have not done so yet. In Chicago and in the regions dominated by St. Louis and Milwaukee there will be a heavy German vote, but it is thought that the straightaway Americans will have an easy majority.

In St. Louis the fighting among German Republicans has been on purely personal issues; the Progressive have declared for Roosevelt, and there is no Champ Clark boom, the State organizations having come out strongly for Wilson.

At a convention of Democratic clubs recently in San Francisco, one club was composed entirely of German-Americans; these voted solidly against Wilson, but were heavily outnumbered.

Nothing has developed as yet in Pennsylvania to show that Germans are at work, though there is some talk of such activity. Reports from Boston and Baltimore indicate that there have been such movements there, and in Ohio, in some parts of which State Germans are numerous, such fights as have occurred have been personal. Even Wisconsin has had no pro-German politics as yet. In Minnesota the opponents of Fred B. Lynch, Democratic National Committeeman, made capital out of the fact that he was in New York shipping grain and horses to the Allies, but they mustered only fifty out of 1,450 votes in the convention, and there was no sign of pro-German activity as such.

PUTNAM AN AMERICAN, HIS REPLY TO GERMANS

Resents Charge that He Is a Meddling Englishman Promoting Anti-Teuton Meeting.

Major George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights Committee, was boiling with rage yesterday over the accusation made by the German opponents of the Carnegie Hall meeting, scheduled for next Monday evening, to protest against the Teutonic methods of warfare, that he is an Englishman meddling in American affairs.

"I am an American citizen—not naturalized—born of American parents, and my ancestors have lived in this country since 1640," said Major Putnam. "It is true that I was born in England. That accident of birth resulted from the fact that my parents, who had been on a tour of Europe, were in England on their way home when I was brought into the world. I am no more an Englishman than kittens born in an oven are biscuits. The assertion to the contrary is a mere German impertinence. Aside from my blood I established my title as an American citizen by fighting for my country during the civil war. If the United States ever goes to war again, be it with Germany, England, or any other nation, so long as I am alive I will not be too old to offer my sword again to my country.

"The American Rights Committee has called the meeting in Carnegie Hall next Monday evening to give New York an opportunity to express warm sympathy with President Wilson and to back him up in his present stand on international issues. We condemn those New Yorkers who are in this time of strife and bitterness throwing obstacles in the President's pathway. We particularly condemn Senator O'Gorman for taking part with those who are giving the impression to Berlin that the United States is not firm in its attitude and cannot act with direct and united consistence.

"The United States should put itself at the head of a league of neutral nations for the purpose of protecting the rights of neutrals—which, by the way, and as our pro-German friends forget, includes the rights and lives of American citizens.

"We take the stand that the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, was directly responsible for the actions of his subordinates—Von Papen and Boy-Ed. Those two men acted under direct and official orders. No responsible Ambassador would permit orders to be given over his head, nor would he permit orders to be given to his subordinates without his full knowledge.

"While we have full sympathy with President Wilson, we believe that he has been unduly patient with German evasion. The meeting of next Monday evening has not been called to criticise the President, but to incite him to stronger action concerning the rights of neutrals and the rights of civilization.

"At the meeting next Monday a stand will be taken against the three B's—Bryan, Bernstorff, and Berlin. The purpose of this meeting is to undo many of the wrongs done by Bryan, and to let the world know that the United States does not accept the doctrine of the Bryan group.

"There have been some threats that our meeting will be prevented, by force, if necessary. There will be no force sufficient to prevent this meeting, which is to be held within the laws of our nation and our State."

FRENCH AROUSED AT SWISS.

Aviator's Story Adds Fuel to Suspicion They Side with Germany.

PARIS, March 7.—The feeling which has been aroused in France by the reported partiality of the Swiss toward Germany, as indicated by the acquittal of the two Swiss Colonels accused of having supplied military information to the Germans, has been increased by the publication today of a long letter from Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator, interned in Switzerland. M. Gilbert escaped from Switzerland last Summer, and was ordered to return. He says in part:

"The treatment to which I am subjected is worst than that

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ACTUAL MAKERS

Inflicted Happiness

In this world where so many people live happily—and do not know it;—

It were wise for us occasionally to remind our patrons of the pleasure they are deriving from Cross wares.

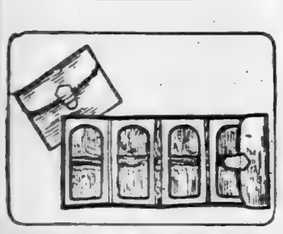

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3 openings $4.25	3 openings $6.00
4 openings $5.25	4 openings $8.00
5 openings $6.00	5 openings $8.50
6 openings $7.00	6 openings $9.50

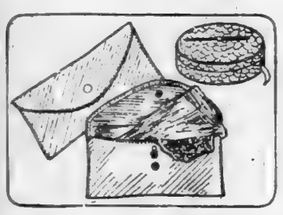

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Ribbon Case (at upper right)—Of colored glazed calfskin, gold border design, white satin lining, bolt of baby-ribbon and bodkin of silver plate, complete.....$3.75

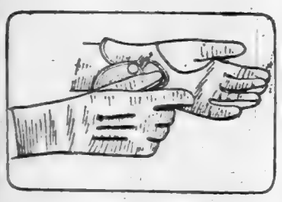

For Ladies

White capeskin, 1 button..$1.50-$2
Tan capeskin, hand-sewn....$1.75
Grey mocha, 1 button..$1.50-$2
White doeskin, washable..$1.50-$2
Yellow chamois, washable..$1.50-$2

For Men

Tan capeskin, hand-sewn....$1.75
Grey mocha, piqué, or outseam..$2
White kid, evening dress....$2.00
White doeskin, washable..$1.75-$2
Yellow chamois, washable..$1.50-$2

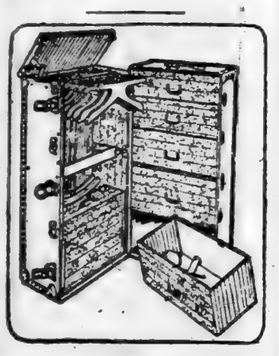

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Dealers Throughout the World

BOOTH IS OPTIMISTIC IN THE FACE OF WAR

Salvation Army Head Believes a Better World Will Emerge from It.

SEES WOMAN EMANCIPATED

Her Advance the Most Marked He Has Observed in His Sixty Years of Life.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 7.—General Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army will celebrate his sixtieth birthday tomorrow, when the War Cry will publish a character sketch by Harold Begbie, an article entitled, "The Happy Warrior."

"It is good to find such man at 60," writes Mr. Begbie, "running over with the most splendid optimism. General Booth sees deeper into the calamity of this awful war than those who wring their hands over it as if Hell had suddenly been let loose upon earth. He feels as deeply as they the agony and waste of it; he is sharply pierced by its inexpressible horror; but he sees that out of it is emerging a better world of international sympathy and a world which will have learned that without God all is chaos. Moreover—and this is matter for the most profound reflection—he stubbornly and challengingly affirms that all the agonies and sufferings and bereavements of the war are as a drop of water in comparison with that ocean of misery which men so long tolerated unmoved in drunkenness, prostitution, and the exploitation of the poor by the greed of capitalism.

"'So the war does not shake his optimism. He believes it will prove to the democracies of Europe the absurdity of settling disputes by brute force, and he also believes that the democracies of Europe, after this furnace of suffering, will learn to look away from materialism and set their gaze more steadily than ever before on moral idealism.

"'The greatest change,' he said to me the other day, 'which has come over life since I was old enough to take a hand in it, is the change from parochial nationalism to something very like international solidarity. When I was a boy nations lived in watertight compartments. The barriers between nations seemed insurmountable; the estrangements between races appeared everlasting. But look at the world today. The workman in the Black Country or in the Clyde no longer looks upon the workman in Italy or in the iron works at Petrograd as belonging to another planet. The pitman in the Rhondda Valley feels himself a brother with the pitman in Westphalia; the peasant in Ireland does not want to crack the head of the peasant in the Swiss mountains. One thinks of the other, not in terms of national pride or military ambition, but in terms of home and family, of wife and children, of old age and sorrow.

"'This change is most significant. Compare it with the state of things fifty years ago and you can hardly exaggerate its importance. The new spirit in life is making for the world's happiness, the world's peace, and the world's progress.'

"It is the same when he looks back on the organized religious life of nations.

"'You cannot imagine the change which has taken place,' he says cheerfully. 'You are too young. Of course, there have been mistakes, but the great thing is that the awakening has come. On the whole, there is an advance. The churches have broken free from sleep; they are awake; they are sincere; they are trying to make the world a better place, and the nations themselves are responding to this fresh sincerity. With all modesty I venture to claim that the Salvation Army has been the first cause in this spiritual awakening. We have stirred up the priests and parsons; yes, really we have done that.'

"'Another cause of his optimism is found in the immensely improved position of women. Fifty years ago woman played an inconspicuous part in the national life. She was either a slave or a toy. Now women are coworkers with men, and the refinement and spirituality of women are gradually making themselves felt in the life of the nation.

"'In nothing in the whole range of my experience,' he says, 'do I see a more striking or more beneficent contrast with the past than in the position woman now occupies in the mind and heart of the world.'"

TURKS STOP MEAT EXPORTS

Riotous Housewives Force the Prohibition of Shipments to Germany.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—Demonstrations, organized principally by women against the exorbitant prices of necessaries of life and the partiality shown the Germans to the detriment of the natives, have resulted in the prohibition of the exportation of meat which Germany instituted with the opening of the Berlin-Constantinople Line, according to advices to Reuter's Athens correspondent from Constantinople.

A railroad car containing preserved meats bound for Berlin was stopped at Adrianople, where the meat was sold to the populace at reasonable prices.

CHURCHILL WARNS BRITAIN ON NAVY

Continued from Page 1.

"These new ships are what the country relies on to meet and overcome any further development Germany may have made."

Colonel Churchill specified ships of the Queen Elizabeth type, armed with 15-inch guns, that had been planned during his administration of the navy. Parliament had sanctioned fourteen such ships with 15-inch guns, and twelve actually were started before the war began. If all these had been completed safely, he declared, then the margin of safety had been adequately secured, but no details were forthcoming as to progress.

Besides the rapid carrying out of the former program respecting capital ships, Colonel Churchill maintained that it was essential to have a further new program, adding: "We must provide not only against Germany's former known program, but also her unknown program, which she surely has been developing to the utmost."

Already the country had felt the grave effect of a shortage of ammunition, he said, and if there should now come a shortage in naval equipment, he contended, it would cause irreparable loss.

"Lord Fisher," Colonel Churchill continued, "must be brought back to the Admiralty, where there exists lack of driving power and energy which cannot be allowed to continue. The Admiralty would be vitalised and animated by the recalling of Lord Fisher. I desire to have placed on record that an attitude of pure strategic passivity would not have been the attitude of my board of the Admiralty during 1916."

Referring again to Lord Fisher, Colonel Churchill continued: "When Prince Louis of Battenberg laid down the charge which he had executed so faithfully I was certain there was only one man who could succeed him, and that man was Lord Fisher. I made it plain that I would work with no other First Sea Lord.

Must Waive Personal Feelings.

"The first six months of the naval administration in this war will, in my opinion, rank as one of the most remarkable periods in the history of the Royal Navy. My mind is clear that we cannot afford to deprive ourselves or the navy of the strongest and most vigorous forces available. No personal consideration must be allowed to stand between the country and those who serve her best.

"It is with a deep sense of responsibility that these words of warning are spoken," continued Colonel Churchill. "It is not too late for action, and the Admiralty must hurl itself into the task of meeting every requirement."

Reverting to Mr. Balfour's statement that the chief restriction on naval construction was labor, Colonel Churchill asserted that when the navy was at stake there could be no limitation by labor. If the First Lord of the Admiralty found this difficult, then it was for him to overcome the difficulty. It would not suffice to say he was doing his best. The speaker said that the Admiralty must prepare to meet new and novel dangers by novel expedients. It was the unexpected that must be guarded against.

"The submarine menace," he said, "may present new and grave dangers, for which the Admiralty must be prepared with maximum efficiency. The great remedy against Zeppelins is to destroy them in their sheds, and I cannot understand why the policy of Lord Fisher and myself is not carried out to raid these sheds at Düsseldorf and Wilhelmshaven."

Colonel Churchill concluded with an earnest appeal against a "negative strategic policy," declaring that the Naval Board over which he presided would never have been content with a naval policy of "pure passivity."

Admiral Sees "Consternation."

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, the member for Portsmouth, who was elected to the vacancy caused by the elevation of Lord Charles Beresford to the peerage, declared that if the Admiralty adopted Colonel Churchill's suggestion and brought back Lord Fisher there would be "general consternation throughout the navy." He added that Colonel Churchill was asking the First Lord and the government "to commit harakiri." That, he declared, was the meaning of the "intrigue."

Admiral Meux wanted to know what had been going on between Colonel Churchill and Lord Fisher, who formerly had been "at daggers drawn." He asserted that Colonel Churchill himself had stated that while at the Admiralty he could not obtain proper guidance from Lord Fisher, then First Sea Lord, and the Admiral desired to know whether that was the man they ought to bring back when the navy itself had not called for him.

Admiral Meux concluded by declaring that everybody wished Colonel Churchill success in France and hoped he would stay there.

After discussing a few minor questions relating to the navy, and hearing Ronald McNeill, Unionist member for East Kent, declare that if Colonel Churchill's speech remained unanswered it would cause much disquietude in the country, the House adjourned.

Mr. Balfour said that never before in Great Britain's history had there been so much naval construction as in the last nineteen months. He asserted the fleet was far stronger than at the outbreak of the war, except in regard to armored cruisers. Many of the cruisers which had been lost had not been replaced.

He emphasized the magnitude of the task Great Britain had taken upon herself since the operations in the Mediterranean began, in transporting, feeding, and supplying the forces there. Moreover, the appearance of German submarines, not only in home waters but in the Mediterranean, had added to the responsibilities already undertaken. He said about 4,000,000 combatants, 1,000,000 horses, 2,500,000 tons of stores, and 27,000,000 gallons of oil for the British and their allies had been transported. This task, in the presence of hostile submarines, had thrown an enormous amount of work upon the Admiralty which could not have been foreseen at the outbreak of the war. The dangers experienced were new dangers, and he felt the nation could look with satisfaction at the manner in which the Admiralty had carried out its vast work.

Justice had not been done, Mr. Balfour continued, to the preparations made by the Committee for Imperial Defense and the Admiralty for such a sudden emergency as arose in August, 1914. They had done all and more than they had professed to do and in a manner reflecting greater praise on all concerned.

Sees Vindication for Churchill.

Mr. Balfour said the work of the navy during the war had been splendid. He remarked incidentally that his predecessor, Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, was completely justified when, reviewing circumstances at the outbreak of the war, he claimed that the fleet he had prepared was adequate for the great task of maintaining command of the seas.

After explaining that it was impossible to give details and that he could deal only in a general manner with the way in which the Admiralty is discharging its responsibilities, Mr. Balfour said the British fleet had become an international fleet, carrying on international work and serving many nations. There was no truth, he continued, in the suggestion that the present Admiralty Board had halted the shipbuilding activities of its predecessors, whose policy, in a general way, was still being pursued.

Speaking of the navy's expansion, Mr. Balfour said a fair measure of its growth was the fact that its personnel had more than doubled within that period and its tonnage had increased by 1,000,000.

Dealing with the relative values of heavier and lighter than air machines, Mr. Balfour said it was extremely desirable from a naval point of view to have lighter than air machines to supplement the efforts of the fleet in scouting. The greatest difficulty had been—he was speaking not of Zeppelins, but of non-rigid airships—to erect suitable accommodations.

With regard to shipbuilding he said: "At no time in our history has there been so much shipbuilding for war purposes as during the last nineteen months, but we are still not satisfied. A real limit is imposed upon us by labor difficulties.

"In dreadnoughts, battleships, dreadnought cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and patrol boats there has been a great augmentation, which has not suffered any check."

The same held good, the first Lord declared, with respect to guns, stores and munitions.

The Royal Naval Division, he said, had covered itself with glory at Gallipoli. The wastage had been great, and the Admiralty proposed to keep it up to its full strength of six battalions. He paid warm tribute to the work of the fleet and said the health and discipline of the men left nothing to be desired.

The First Lord similarly paid tribute to the officers of the Mercantile Marine, who "in the face of the actions of a ruthless and unscrupulous enemy" confronted the dangers and ignored the perils till they met them. He tendered these officers his hearty thanks in behalf of the Admiralty.

Navy Aero Service Increased.

Warm praise was given by the speaker to Colonel Churchill in connection with the establishment of the naval air service. The growth of this branch of the service, he asserted, was even more remarkable than the increase in ships, the aerial service having expanded tenfold since the war began.

Mr. Balfour said the Admiralty had procured a large and especially suitable tract of land for the purpose of training aerial pilots for the navy. This work was to be under command of Commodore Payne, who had rendered invaluable service. He said the navy always must have an aerial service of its own.

Mr. Balfour made his revelations in the course of his statement in introducing the estimates for the navy for the coming year.

The votes for money for the navy will be moved by means of "token" figures. One thousand pounds will be mentioned to represent unknown millions. The only exact information which will be given in the navy estimates this year will be that regarding the personnel, approximately 350,000 officers and men, an increase of 50,000 over last year.

In summing up the conclusions to be drawn from his remarks, Mr. Balfour provoked laughter by saying there was a kind of Teutonic swagger which he would not go within a thousand miles of, and that he desired to show nothing in the nature of overconfidence.

Alludes to Moewe's Return.

The First Lord said he had seen statements that Berlin was beflagged on the occasion of the return of the German raider Möwe. He said the Möwe had got back to Germany by the north of Iceland. Doubtless the Captain and officers of the Möwe displayed seamanlike qualities, Mr. Balfour continued, but he thought the British ought to draw the conclusion that if the enemy's capital was beflagged for such a feat their standard of achievement was not a high one.

Mr. Balfour said that in his opinion there was not the slightest justification for certain pessimism which has reached him from various quarters. He acknowledged that the most ambitious provisions would not preclude accident or disaster, and granted that the British naval obligations to Great Britain's allies had tended to increase anxiety as to the efficiency of the fleet. The world, he added, had come to recognize that the British fleet no longer was merely for the protection of Great Britain's own shores and commerce, but that upon the basis of the British fleet the entire alliance depended.

"I fail to understand," said the First Lord in conclusion, "how anybody who was confident in August, September, and October, 1914, could be anxious in 1916. He must be somewhat poor-spirited who is unable to face the future with serenity."

What Balfour's Figures Reveal.

At the outbreak of the war the number of warships in the British Navy of 1,500 or more tons and of torpedo craft of more than fifty tons totaled 545, with a tonnage of 2,743,756, of which 77 ships, with a total of 555,506 tons, were then building. These figures were prepared by the Office of Naval Intelligence, United States Navy Department, July 1, 1914.

The figures presented by Mr. Balfour reveal also the fact that the personnel of the British Navy has been more than doubled since the beginning of the war. Then it was 151,000 officers and men; it is now 350,000. Since the beginning of the war no official information has been forthcoming as to the number, increase, and disposition of the British fleet. Two points, however, have been dwelt on by newspaper correspondents who have been privileged to visit the Grand Fleet off the coast of England.

These points are the increase in the number of superdreadnoughts and battle cruisers, the latter of which combine the speed of a destroyer with the major battery of a dreadnought, and the presence of certain battleships which were known to have taken part in the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts in February and March last. Since the evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula it is therefore concluded that this class in Eastern Mediterranean waters has been reinforced by armored and light cruisers. From other sources it has been learned that a vast fleet of motor boats ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 tons each has been built in England, Canada, the United States, and even in Australia for the campaign which is being carried on against the German undersea boats.

When the war began the capital ships and cruisers of Great Britain and Germany were as follows:

CAPITAL SHIPS.	Great Britain.	Germany.
Dreadnoughts	20	13
Pre-dreadnoughts	22	12
CRUISERS.	**Great Britain.**	**Germany.**
Battle cruisers	4	3
Armored cruisers	15	4

In the nineteen months of the war the naval forces of each country have been diminished in these units as follows, without counting the protected cruisers of the British or the light cruisers of the Germans:

Great Britain has lost in capital ships ar l cruisers, respectively, nine and e ght, leaving a total of thirty-three capital ships and eleven cruisers; Germany has lost none and four, leaving a total of twenty-six capital ships and three cruisers.

It is estimated that since the war began the British naval casualties have reached 12,000 and those of the German 7,000.

14 Major Ships Added to Navy.

On Nov. 13 last The Daily Express of London in a collation from various sources arrived at the conclusion that fourteen superdreadnoughts had been added to the British navy since the outbreak of the war, all of which would be completed by January, 1916. Of these only two have figured in the dispatches—the 15-inch gun and the 25-knot oil-burning battleships, Queen Elizabeth and Warsprite—but it is a fact that there also have been completed the battleships Benlow and Emperor of India, sister ships of the Iron Duke, and also the battle cruiser Tiger.

Great Britain also has made extensive purchases of foreign warships building at her yards. The Agincourt is the name of a superdreadnought, sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth, which was building at Elswick when the war began for Brazil and then called the Rio de Janeiro. This ship had meantime been purchased by Turkey from Brazil and renamed the Sultan Osman I. The British transaction dates from Nov. 5, 1914, when war was declared on Turkey. Another Turkish ship was also acquired, the armored cruiser Rashadieh, whose name was promptly changed to Erin. She is slightly smaller than the Iron Duke and carries sixteen 6-inch guns instead of twelve. There were also a couple of destroyers building at Cowes, which were taken over from Chile.

Aside from the number of superdreadnoughts mentioned by The Daily Express, which probably include battle cruisers rendered so popular after the sinking of the German Blücher, the only piece of official information issued concerns the light cruiser Caroline, which was completed after ten months in Dec. 17 last. It is believed that her three sister ships, names not stated, were completed at the same time. They are 3,800 tons each and have a speed of thirty knots.

Since August, 1914, Germany, according to the latest edition of Jane's "Fighting Ships," has completed two 15-inch gun dreadnoughts, the Ersatz Worth and the T, and possibly the Ersatz K. Friedrich III. and two armored cruisers which were building at Elbing for Russia, the Movraviev Amursky and the Novelskoy.

It is estimated that in the North Sea Great Britain has in commission at least fifty dreadnoughts and battle cruisers to the German twenty-seven and an overwhelming number of armored cruisers and destroyers. But Germany has, in the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, a means of passing her fleet from the North Sea to the Baltic, which is, therefore, a secondary area to be affected. So far Germany has shown no disposition to dominate the Baltic by means of her capital ships.

SURPRISED AT NEW CHAMPION.

London Chronicle Says Sponsor, Not the Idea, Is Impressive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—The Chronicle's naval correspondent, in approving Colonel Churchill's urgent proposals that Lord Fisher should be recalled to the Admiralty, says this morning: "This impressive statement came as a surprise because, though many people wished to see Lord Fisher again at the helm, few expected to hear the former First Sea Lord returning from the front to present to the House his plea for a course which so many have ardently desired.

"This dramatic proposal, if it is carried into effect, would no doubt be welcomed by the country. The return of Lord Fisher would have the effect of removing Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson from his position as First Sea Lord, which he has occupied since May 23, 1915. Sir Henry is a most distinguished officer, better known, it is true, for his great scientific attainments and his work as the Chief of the Admiralty war staff than for qualities which promise the energising force in war.

"Colonel Churchill was well justified in characterizing the six months during which, for the second time, Lord Fisher held the position of First Sea Lord as a period which will be remarkable and will be remembered in the history of the Royal Navy. It is now learned," the naval correspondent adds, "that some part of the impetus Lord Fisher imparted to the war work of the fleet has become exhausted. To pursue this subject would be injudicious. All we can say is that in a critical time like this, when all depends on the efficiency of the fleet for every emergency, the country cannot be deprived of the servic of any of the greatest of her sons. Personal considerations must not weigh in such matters."

The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The House listened to Colonel Churchill with something like bewilderment. Every one knows it was Lord Fisher's insistence that compelled Churchill's retirement from the Admiralty last May; in fact, it is believed Lord Fisher desired to drive Colonel Churchill not merely from the Admiralty, but out of the Government, and that it was Premier Asquith's refusal to accept his dictation on this point that led to Lord Fisher's own retirement. With the Fisher-Churchill feud in lively recollection, the members were startled to hear one of the parties to it eloquently pleading for Lord Fisher's return to office. The speech, its motive, and purport were subject to much speculation. Subsequently in the lobby some members saw in it a sign of that largeness of nature that subordinates private considerations to public ones.

"According to this view Colonel Churchill, disappointed by the spiritless administration of the present Admiralty board, wants vigor and initiative restored, and regards Lord Fisher in spite of his 75 years, as the man most likely to supply it. Forgiving and forgetting the past he thought only for the needs of his country.

"Another view, and perhaps the most prevalent one, was that the speech would prove mischievous in its results because needlessly alarmist, and would not help but impede the movement for the return of Lord Fisher to public life.

"I am able to say that Lord Fisher will today for the first time attend a meeting of the War Council. The invitation to him to attend the council antedated Colonel Churchill's speech and had no relation whatever to it." The correspondent adds: "It is noticeable that Colonel Churchill spoke with great respect of the German fleet. 'Does anybody think,' he said, 'Germany will allow the great German fleet to lie impotent in the Kiel Canal?' This drew from the Conservative member, George Faber, this challenging interrogation: 'Who said dig them out?'

"Churchill flushed under this rereminder of his blazing indiscretion in his notorious Liverpool speech, but with great dexterity and generosity of spirit he retrieved the situation by turning around to his interrupter, frankly admitting the remark ought never to have been made, and that he often regretted he had given utterance to it. This amende was warmly cheered."

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—Winston Churchill's speech is the subject of columns of comment in the morning papers. The attitude of most editors is that of disapproval.

"The episode will be remembered more for Colonel Churchill's warning on the score of naval material than for his recommendation for the return of Lord Fisher," says The Times.

The Daily News says: "We are not sure that Lord Fisher has not reason to ask to be saved from his friends."

The Standard says: "It is doubtful whether the interests of the navy are best served by the advocacy of an appointment in so public and dramatic a fashion."

The Morning Post says: "It will need more than the vindictive insinuations of Churchill to disturb the nation's faith in the navy."

The resignation in May, 1915, of Lord Fisher as First Sea Lord because of strife with Colonel Churchill, at that time First Lord of the Admiralty, resulted in a Cabinet crisis and a resultant reorganization of the Government by which both Lord Fisher and Colonel Churchill retired. Last November Colonel Churchill resigned from the Cabinet and in the House of Commons delivered a speech in his own defense and answered criticisms of his acts as First Lord of the Admiralty. He complained that he had not received from Lord Fisher, the First Sea Lord, the clear guidance or firm support to which he was entitled.

Lord Fisher replied to Churchill in the House of Lords with the simple statement that certain references had been made to him, and adding: "I have been sixty-one years in the service of my country, and I leave my record in the hands of my countrymen."

RUSSIA REBUYS SHIPS CAPTURED BY JAPAN

Sale of Doya, Tango, and Sagami Taken as Proof of Closer Friendship.

TOKIO, Wednesday, March 8.—Russia has acquired from Japan the warships Soya, Tango, and Sagami. These ships were captured by the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese war. The Soya, formerly was the Variag; the Tango, formerly the Poltava, and the Sagami the Peresviet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—As the result of the recent visit of the Grand Duke George Mikhailovitch, Japanese friendship with Russia has not only been still further cemented by a warm exchange of mutual courtesies, but the Japanese have put the seal on that friendship by a signal proof of their absolute and unbounded confidence in Russia.

The foregoing probably refers to the sale to Russia of the three warships announced in the dispatch from Tokio.

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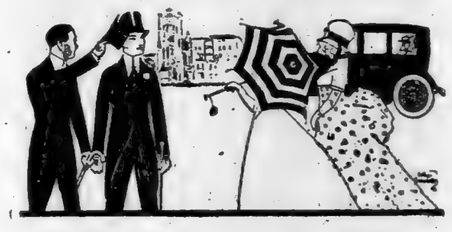

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The checked English cap you have wanted, distinctive shirts and scarfs, and boots built on young men's ideas.

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Prosperity and success follow the tooth brush and

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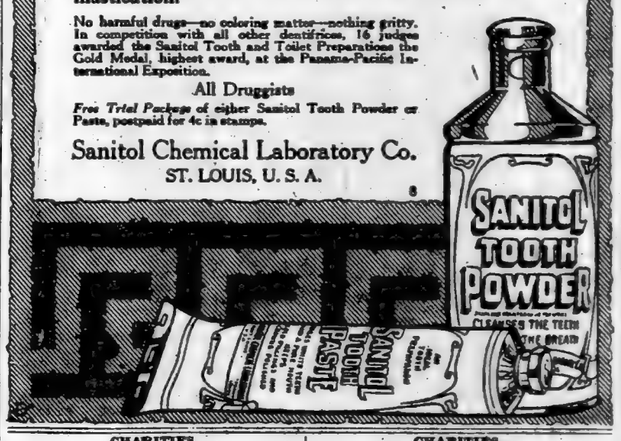

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Formerly $250, $325, $395, $425, $595 to $900
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Formerly $65, $75, $95, $110, $175 to $195
At $35—$65—$95

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Groups are small—prices proportionately low—but the few splendid values that remain are *unusual opportunities* for a limited number of practical purchasers who find suitable selections.

Dance Dresses—Afternoon and Evening Gowns.....at $35
Original Prices $95, $110, $125, $145 to $185.

Very Handsome Reception and Evening Gowns.....at $55
Formerly $145, $165 and $195.

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To close—at $75—$95—$125 and $145

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the prayers of 6,000,000 of your brothers and sisters, war sufferers in the several countries of Eastern Europe, will be in vain. War has driven them from their homes. Cold and hunger are killing them by inches. They will bless you if you help them.

Three thousand workers, followed by 300 wagons, will spend this week seeking donations for the Jewish War Sufferers' Bazaar at Grand Central Palace. They may call on you to-day. Give now. Make the bazaar of March 25-April 2 memorable in the annals of Jewish charity. Do your share for unfortunate humanity.

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Marcus M. Marks.	Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes.	Louis Wiley.
Justice Samuel Greenbaum.	Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise.	Jacob H. Schiff.
Abraham Cahan.	James Speyer.	Herman Bernstein.
Louis Marshall.	Henry Moscowitz.	Judge Irving Lehman.
Philip Lewisohn.	Ex-Judge Leon Sanders.	Lillian D. Wald.

SUFFRAGE DANCERS OVERFLOW 'GARDEN'

Huge Auditorium Closed Against Crowd to Comply with Fire Regulations.

RECEIPTS PUT AT $15,000

Thousands Join in Grand March, Held Back to Await Workers from Albany Hearing.

More than 2,000 persons danced for woman suffrage last night at the suffrage ball at Madison Square Garden and 10,000 others applauded from boxes and tiers of seats that stretched nearly to the roof. It was estimated by committee women that the party gained more than $15,000 through the night's festival.

The big hall at the Garden has seen military tournaments, championship prizefights, and pure food shows, but last night the American flags which hung festooned with the gay blue yellow, and white of the equal suffrage forces gave the old place a new tone.

Fifty women attended the ball who had been in Albany under the leadership of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse arguing for suffrage against the antis in an effort to get two bills before the Legislature.

The women announced that they were going back to the Capital last night, as neither bill had been reported from the Judiciary Committee. Mrs. Laidlaw just before the grand march began said they were all tired, but would be ready to go into the fight again today.

"We are going back on the 12:30 train," she said, "and stay in Albany till our bills get a hearing. We are all very tired, I can tell you, but we wouldn't miss this for anything, so we hurried down for a couple of hours. Anyway, it's not nearly so bad as some of the work we have done in campaigning."

Filled to Fire Limits.

The crowds came so fast to the Garden that to comply with fire regulations the doors were closed at 10:30 to let the people get to their seats and clear the aisles. In fifteen minutes the doors were reopened and the masses again poured in. It was said that fully 20,000 came and went in relays.

It was a democratic crowd that swarmed into the big Garden to march and dance in the cause of suffrage. Women in resplendent evening dress mingled with others in shirtwaists, and traveling gowns. Men in evening clothes walked shoulder to shoulder with the less formally clad, and each seemed to accept the other and to be glad he was there.

The Garden itself lent color enough and to spare to the motley of the throng beneath. A great American flag hung about the centre, while on each side the yellow and blue and white banting chanted its argument for equal rights at the polls.

Only the softest of drinks were dispensed to quench the thirst of dancers, and the prices put upon these innocuous liquids were sufficient to warn frugal suffragists against indulgence. Even water was priced at 5 cents a glass in the name of the cause.

Guests came and went in a never ending stream after the first closing of the doors at 10:30. Many hurried away to get friends at theatres, or who had stayed at home, ignorant of what they were missing. The doors swung continuously, and the special police had as much trouble to keep the entrances and exits free at midnight as when the doors were first open to the great throng.

The first thing to strike the gaze as one entered was a life-size paper figure fluttering before a big electric fan, labeled "Miss Equal Rights."

Further along were girls selling yellow paper hats and ruffs at 15 cents for the outfit.

"This costume," said the woman in charge, "is all that remains of a plan we had to dress everybody here in beautiful yellow dresses and caps of crêpe paper. But Mr. Adamson wouldn't let us, because he said we would be sure to set the place on fire, although I don't see how."

Mrs. Whitehouse's box was decorated with the American flag, and a rumor that started somewhere that President Wilson would be there caused such a crowd to gather that special officers near by had a hard time to keep the aisles open.

The grand march was scheduled for 10:30 o'clock so as to allow the women who had arrived at 10:10 from Albany time to get to the Garden. And most of them were there. Mrs. Whitehouse went home first, and it was 11 o'clock before she came in. As it grew later and later some murmured that they would have to go back to Albany without a grand march, and to avoid such a calamity Mrs. Laidlaw took the lead with Mr. Laidlaw, who, it had been announced, would escort Mrs. Whitehouse.

The loyal men and those who were persuaded to join the march through "influence" started down the hall. When the march was fairly under way there came a sudden interruption. Mrs. Whitehouse, with a pink dress and pinker face from her rush to get into line, hurried upon the floor. While the crowd clapped and cheered Mrs. Laidlaw laughingly pulled the other woman into her place as leader and the march went on with hardly a break.

The Grand March.

Among those who took part in the grand march were:

Mrs. Whitehouse,	J. L. Laidlaw,
Mrs. J. L. Laidlaw,	G. F. Peabody,
Mrs. Raymond Brown,	Ogden M. Reid,
Mrs. M. M. Marks,	Marcus M. Marks,
Mrs. H. W. Cannon,	Raymond Brown,
Mrs. John Blair,	Judge Wadhams,
Miss Rose Young,	Charles H. Strong,
Mrs. Ogden M. Reid,	Mr. Whitehouse,
Miss Alice M. Wright,	Arthur Livermore,
Mrs. H. Manafield,	Ward Melville,
Mrs. A. Livermore,	Howard Mansfield,
Miss Mary G. Hay,	Edward H. Dreier,
Miss Annie Doughty,	Daniel A. Palmer,
Mrs. E. H. Dreier,	David Rodger,
Mrs. D. A. Palmer,	Colonel F. Green,
Mrs. David Rodger,	Morris Underhill,
Mrs. W. G. Willcox,	Richard Aldrich,
Mrs. Richard Aldrich,	W. G. Willcox,
Miss Katherine Blake,	Dr. C. Osterheld,
Mrs. Carl Osterheld,	Thomas B. Wells,
Mrs. Thos. B. Wells,	Charles Suffren,
Mrs. Charles Suffren,	Burdette Lewis,
Miss K. B. Davis,	Judge Hand,
Mrs. W. H. Wadhams,	C. P. Howland,
Mrs. Learned Hand,	Herbert Parsons,
Mrs. C. P. Howland,	George Creel,
Benjamin Willis,	Judge N. Dike,
R. C. Beadle,	H. A. Content,
G. S. Cooper,	Burnett Tuthill,
Dr. A. E. Austin,	Stanley Olmstead,
Ernest Poole,	W. C. Demarest,
Mr. Post.	

Although Madison Square Garden has accommodated charging batteri sof artillery, yet its capacity was taxed by the suffragists who poured in. The well-known ability of every member of the suffrage party to march was proved again last night.

With the long line in the grand march crowding back and winding in a maze there was never a pause or the least hesitation in any evolution which the march demanded.

Sousa's band came down later in the evening, as did the entire Hippodrome Ballet, sent by George W. Dillingham, a well-wisher of the cause.

List of the Boxholders.

Following is a list of the boxholders:

Mrs. Marian Clark,	Mrs. Myron Borg,
John B. Joy,	Miss Julia Ryle,
Mrs. J. S. Stevens,	Mrs. E. H. Hooker,
Mrs. W. D. Straight,	The Misses Todd,
Mrs. C. S. Brown,	Mrs. C. H. Dale,
Mrs. W. M. Leeds,	Mrs. A. Scribner,
Miss M. L. Aldrich,	Mrs. H. Villard,
Mrs L. M. Thomas,	Mrs. George Notman,
Mrs. S. L. Cromwell,	Miss K. S. Dreier,
Mrs. Philip Lydig,	Mrs. F. Le B. Robbins,
Mrs. H. W. Cannon,	R. H. Burnside,
Mrs. J. Sergt. Cram,	Mrs. G. E. Adams,
Mrs. Joseph G. Deane,	Miss Hooper,
Mrs. Sumner Gerard,	Mrs. D. Guggenheim,
Miss Beatrice Bend,	Mrs. F. L. Cranford,
Mrs. E. Winthrop, Jr.,	Mrs. R. Hoe, Jr.,
Mrs. Victor Sorchan,	Mrs. E. H. Dreier,
Mrs. John Blair,	Mrs. F. Peterson,
Mrs. G. Emmet,	Dr. Mary Halton,
Mrs. Percy Turnure,	Mrs. B. Gherardi,
Mrs. James E. Neal,	Mrs. John Campbell,
Mrs. Terrell,	Mrs. Herbert Collins,
Mrs. Ogden M. Reid,	C. R. Crane,
Mrs. A. Clay Bartlett,	Mrs. Frank Cothren,
Mrs. Whitehouse	Mrs. W. R. Hearst,
Mrs. Forbes Morgan,	Miss J. Osborn,
Mrs. P. R. Stewart,	Mrs. E. Willetts,
Dr. K. B. Davis,	Mrs. Clarence Pell,
Mrs. James Byrne,	Judge L. W. Clark,
Mrs. Amos Pinchot,	Miss A. Morgenthau,
Miss C. Delafield,	Mrs. W. G. Willcox,
Mrs. Arthur Lehman,	M. L. Morgenthau,
Mrs. L. G. Morris,	Mrs. F. Stratton,
Mrs. H.W. Shoemaker,	Mrs. P. S. Becker,
Mrs. E. L. Slade,	Miss Janet McRae,
Mrs. E. H. Gary,	Mrs. William Valet,
Mrs. J. H. Watkins,	Miss Rose O'Neill,
Mrs. L. Oppenheim,	Miss Callista O'Neill,
Mrs. S.R.Guggenheim,	Mrs. E. P. Morgan,
Mrs. R. Billings,	Mrs. B. A. Grant,
Mrs. W. T. Bush,	Mrs. H. Mansfield,
Mrs. J. J. Higginson,	Mrs. Joseph P. Day,
Mrs. C. L. Tiffany,	Miss Berggren,
Mrs. C. P. Howland,	Miss A. Iselin,
Mrs. W. B. Franklin,	Mrs. Maud Mayne,
Mrs. Robert Oliver,	Mrs. J. F. Canfield,
Mrs. F. A. Bethell,	Mrs. Mary H. Vorse,
Mrs. Sidney C. Borg,	Miss Caldwell,
Mrs. George Pratt,	Mrs. E. B. Wilson,
Mrs. B. C. Collins,	Mrs. Charles Baker,
Mrs. W. Floyd,	Miss K. Leonard,
Mrs. C. N. Edge,	Mrs. E. M. Childs.
Mrs. E. R. Strange,	

CHALLENGES ZWIEDINEK.

Providence Journal Invites Him to Declare Printed Letter a Forgery.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The statement that Baron Zwiedinek has denounced as a forgery the facsimile letter printed by The Providence Journal several days ago has been widely circulated throughout the country, coupled in many cases with the declaration that The Journal has not seen fit to reply to this charge.

"The truth of the matter is, briefly, as follows: The alleged denunciation of the Journal and the charge that it has been guilty of printing a forged letter was issued in undated, unsigned form, by the Austrian Embassy. Probably that is the reason why the press associations declined to make use of it. The Journal, through its representatives in Washington, has sought for several days to secure from Baron Zwiedinek, or some other person in the embassy, a statement with regard to this announcement. It has attempted a dozen times to force Baron Zwiedinek to personally back the charge, which was made anonymously from the embassy. These attempts have been unsuccessful. Baron Zwiedinek has refused to make any statement, and he has declined in the most positive terms to come out in the open and support the declaration, either over his own signature or by word of mouth.

"Will Baron Zwiedinek father the statement that The Journal has printed a forged document? Will he, furthermore, say over his own signature, or verbally, in the presence of witnesses, that he has not been, and is not now guilty of subsidizing newspapers in this country with large sums of money?

"Speaking for ourselves, we would give a great deal to get Baron Zwiedinek on the witness stand for about fifteen minutes."

NIAGARA PLANT BLOWS UP.

Man Killed and Several Men Hurt at Electro-Chemical Co. Works.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 7.—The large electro-chemical plant of the Niagara Electro-Chemical Company at Buffalo Avenue and Twenty-seventh Streets, was practically destroyed by a series of explosions tonight. One workman was killed and several other men were injured.

The first explosion occurred at 10:30 o'clock. From that time until almost 11:30 there was a series of terrific shocks which shook the city.

The Police and Fire Departments were powerless to check the progress of the fire, and devoted their energies to keeping the spectators out of the danger zones. Bricks, timbers, and steel girders were thrown blocks away. The damage is estimated at $200,000.

The noise of the explosions was heard on the Canadian side, and the guards were rushed to the various bridges and other points to guard against any possible pro-German demonstration, the rumor having spread that the plant was blown up by pro-German agents.

GERMS IN SHAVING BRUSH.

Health Department Will Test Importations for Anthrax.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, yesterday received a letter from Dr. A. K. Chalmers, Health Officer of Glasgow, Scotland, who said that two shipments of London made shaving brushes had been received in Glasgow, and that each brush had been found to contain anthrax germs.

The Health Department announced yesterday that hereafter all importations of shaving brushes would be thoroughly examined for the presence of the germs.

WEST INDIES PAYING HOMAGE TO COLONEL

Fellow-Traveler Says Even the Ship Was Stopped to Permit Him to Admire Views.

BANDS MET HIM AT PIERS

Antigua Strewed Flowers in His Path and St. Pierre Had Review of Troops.

Details of the triumphal progress of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt through the West Indies have reached THE NEW YORK TIMES from a fellow-passenger on board the steamship Guiana, on which Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt traveled as far as Demerara. It appears from this narrative that the tour of the ex-President is regarded as the event of the Winter by the natives, and everything is being arranged to suit his convenience, from the postponement of social events which had previously been as fixed and invariable as the solstices to the stopping of the steamer so that the Colonel can see notable views by daylight.

"The voyage down," it is stated, "was particularly uneventful. The Colonel was in for all the fun offering, but never discussed politics at all. The only thing he spoke of was military preparedness, and then he said very little. Everywhere he said that he was traveling only as an American citizen, but that did not deter most of the islands from giving him a semi-official reception. This started at St. Thomas, the first stop, where the steamer was boarded by the Vice Governor and the consuls of several countries."

It was at St. Thomas that the Carnival Ball, planned for the evening of Feb. 15, which is the social event of the whole year in the island, was postponed to the 17th in order that Colonel Roosevelt could be there. Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt were at dinner, before the ball, when they received a cable announcing that a son had been born to their son Kermit in Buenos Aires. This added to their enjoyment of the festivities, and, as the chronicler relates, "the crowds seemed very much elated that he should visit their island."

Strew Flowers Before Him.

At St. Croix, also in the Danish islands, the Colonel and the Governor of the island exchanged formal calls. The stay there was short, the Guiana proceeding to St. Kitts. Here the boat stopped only four hours, but the Roosevelts had time in those four hours to go ashore at 6 o'clock in the morning, take an automobile ride around the entire circuit of the island, and then drive up to the top of the highest hill in those parts and enjoy the view.

At 3 o'clock the same afternoon the Guiana reached Antigua, where the officials of the island took him around to all the points of interest, while the populace strewed flowers in his pathway and likened him, says the chronicle, to the popular Queen Victoria.

Guadeloupe, the next island, was even more enthusiastic. Every ship in port and every house in the town was dressed with flags and bunting, and big signs reading, "Welcome, Roosevelt!" The Governor, all the higher officials, the officers of the garrison, and the entire membership of the Chamber of Commerce boarded the liner and took Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt ashore in a small boat. At the pier automobiles were waiting, and they made a quick inspection of two churches and two museums, with almost the entire populace, on foot, following behind the train of automobiles. There was a luncheon eighteen miles inland, and then a formal dinner at the port, at which the Governor delivered an address of welcome and Colonel Roosevelt replied briefly and complimented the islanders on their loyalty to the mother country

After dinner the whole party proceeded in triumphal procession to the landing stage, the Roosevelt automobile being preceded by business men of the city, carrying torches and Japanese lanterns, and followed by the clubs, associations, and fraternal societies marching in line. The town was illuminated as it had never been illuminated before, and big electric signs blazed the letters "T. R." from the front of business houses. As the Guiana steamed out of the harbor she was followed for a considerable distance by a smaller boat chartered by the citizens containing a band playing American national airs and a throng of enthusiastic Guadaloupians who cheered the Colonel until the liner was out of sight.

Stop Liner for Colonel.

Guadaloupe's reception was duplicated on a not much smaller scale at Dominica. The next stop was at Fort de France, Martinique, which the liner was due to make at 6 o'clock in the evening. This involved passing during the hours of darkness Mont Pélée and the ruins of St. Pierre. Colonel Roosevelt had expressed a desire to see the rival volcano, so the liner was held off the ruins of St. Pierre until daylight, and then taken close inshore, so that everything could be seen. The citizens of Fort de France were not discouraged by the long wait, and when the Guiana steamed into harbor there was the usual reception marked by brass bands, cheering, flags, and gubernatorial gold lace.

After an orgy of driving about and sightseeing, Colonel Roosevelt returned that afternoon to the Park, where he reviewed the entire garrison, militia, and Boy Scouts of the island, 5,600 in all. That night there was a dinner in the Chamber of Commerce gardens, attended as usual by all the beauty and chivalry of the island. In the midst of the dinner something happened at the power house and all the electric lights in the garden went out suddenly. This was a catastrophe; the French hosts were much disturbed, but some quick witted person sent downtown for candles, which were lighted and set on upturned glasses, and the rest of the dinner proceeded to an appropriate conclusion with a "Vive la France!" and "Vive l'Amerique!"

RUN ON ROOSEVELT ISSUE.

Regular Republicans in Bay State Announce Convention Candidacy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7.—Mayor William H. Feiker of Northampton and City Solicitor Charles H. Beckwith of Springfield today announced their candidacies as delegates to the Republican National Convention from the Second Congressional District, pledged to Theodore Roosevelt.

Both men are regular Republicans, having supported Taft in the primaries and election of 1912. They are opposed by George A. Bacon of this city, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and Alexander McCallum, a Northampton manufacturer.

MISS LAMOS RETURNS.

Survivor of Brindisi Sinking Tells of Perils Then and Later.

One of the 1,891 passengers on the Vasilefs-Constantinos of the Greek Line, which arrived here yesterday from Piraeus, the port of Athens, was Miss Marie Lamos, a member of the J. W. Frothingham Red Cross unit of Chicago, who escaped from the Italian steamer Brindisi when it was sunk by a mine in the Adriatic Sea on Jan. 6 with a loss of 260 lives.

Miss Lamos said that her lifeboat capsized while it was being launched and that she swam till she found a plank, to which she clung for two hours, when she was rescued by a small steamer which had put out from the Albanian shore. After reaching shore and dressing in an Italian soldier's uniform while her own clothes were drying she walked about to keep warm, and had a second narrow escape from one of several bombs which, she said, were dropped from an Austrian aeroplane among the survivors of the Brindisi.

Miss Lamos said that later she found it necessary to walk to Scutari, then the seat of the Montenegrin Government, to ask for aid, but, when she arrived there, the Montenegrins and Serbians were again retreating. She said that on the retreat to Durazzo, through swamps and rough country, she was the only woman she knew of with the army of 60,000 Serbs and Montenegrins. From Durazzo she went to Aviona, and from there to Athens.

13 ON ZEPPELIN DEATH LIST.

No Military Damage Done, According to Official Announcement.

LONDON, March 7.—The total number of deaths from Sunday night's Zeppelin raid was thirteen, according to an official announcement made today. Ninety bombs were dropped. The announcement said:

"It is ascertained that at least ninety bombs were dropped by enemy airships during the raid of March 5-6. The bombs appear to have been dropped indiscriminately over rural districts. This may have been due to the fact that, owing to the rough weather, the Zeppelins were uncertain as to their whereabouts and were anxious to rid themselves of their bombs before escaping under cover of the night.

"No military damage of any description was caused. The casualties were entirely confined to the civil population, and of those previously reported injured one has since died in a village in Lincolnshire, bringing up the total killed to thirteen."

Replying to a question in the House of Commons today regarding what steps in connection with air raids the Government contemplated taking, Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, said he was not in a position to say.

Malone Speaks for Preparedness.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 7.—Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, was guest of honor this evening at the closing of the bazaar held in the parish hall of St. John's Roman Catholic Church. In the course of an address he said: "This question of preparedness now before Congress will decide whether America as a nation shall stand united or be disintegrated. Every man in Congress who opposes President Wilson on this clean-cut issue should be driven out of public life."

THOMPSON ATTACKS P. S. BOARD 'SYSTEM'

Continued from Page 1.

had been complicated on purpose, so that the public should not be able to grasp their meaning, and to facilitate such tactics as the giving of bonuses.

"That is one of the things that have made the administration of the Public Service Commission a public scandal," said the Senator, "and it was the work of the inside machine—the system within the commission which was run by Whitney, Harkness, and Turner.

"These men told the Commissioners only what they saw fit to tell them about the business of the commission, and did not tell them what they had an interest in concealing. I charged that this inside clique—even though the old heads had been thrown out—contrived to keep the system alive.

"They fawn on Straus, the new Chairman, and show him no end of little courtesies to make themselves agreeable in his sight. But Straus doesn't know anything regarding the working of the commission even though he is an able man, and he never will know anything until he gets rid of these fellows.

"I said some things about Hervey that I am not willing to repeat for publication until we have had more light on the matter. If his nomination is reported, however, it will all come out on the Senate floor."

ATTACKS INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

Senator Lawson Protests Nomination of Five Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator Lawson, when before the Senate Finance Committee today, protested against the confirmation of the five Industrial Commissioners who were appointed by Governor Whitman in the legislative recess and whose names were sent to the Senate for confirmation early last month. There were charges made against the Commissioners in connection with the Diamond Factory fire in Williamsburg last November, which resulted in the loss of sixteen lives.

Senator Lawson filed a stack of resolutions adopted by labor organizations, of which the most important was from the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn.

"I told the committee," said Senator Lawson tonight, "that under our sworn duty we could not conscientiously vote to confirm a man who admitted that he had grafted on the State, as did Commissioner James M. Lynch in his testimony before the Kings County Coroners' Jury."

TWO $1,000,000 ESTATES.

Widows of I. E. Gates and L. S. Wing Inherit Large Fortunes.

The will of Isaac Edwin Gates, who died in his eighty-fourth year on Feb. 24 at the Majestic Hotel, where he had made his home for many years, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Gates left about $1,000,000 to his widow, Ellen M. H. Gates. Mr. Gates is also survived by a daughter, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington.

The will of L. Stewart Wing, prominent in business and sports, who died suddenly last Wednesday at his home, 6 West Forty-eighth Street, was filed for probate yesterday. After dividing a few thousand dollars among some of his employes at Wing & Evans and in his stables, Mr. Wing left the bulk of his estate, valued at $1,000,000, to his widow, Mrs. Bertha H. Wing, and their two sons, L. Stewart Wing, Jr., and Stewart Bryce Wing of 390 Park Avenue.

LIFE TERM FOR DYNAMITER.

Canadian Jury Takes Fifteen Minutes to Convict Respa.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 7.—Charles Respa was convicted of dynamiting Canadian buildings by a jury at Sandwich today. The jury was out fifteen minutes. Respa was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Respa was convicted on three charges, dynamiting the Peabody Overall factory at Walkerville June 21; conspiracy with Albert Kaltschmidt of Detroit to blow up the Windsor armory and placing a bomb under the Windsor armory.

Judge Falconbridge, in passing sentence said he knew of no reason why clemency should be granted. He stated that 200 persons would probably have been killed in the armory had the bomb exploded.

ACCUSES U-BOAT CAPTAIN.

Master of the Giava Says He Refused to Tow Survivors.

GENOA, March 6, (via Paris, March 7.)—Silvio Potenzani, commander of the Italian steamship Giava, which was sunk by a submarine on March 1 in the Mediterranean when on her way from Leghorn to Greek ports with passengers and a cargo of cement, gives further details of the destruction of his ship. The commanding officer of the submarine refused to tow the boats with the crew and passengers to the coast of Milo, the nearest land.

On account of the nature of the cargo no attempt was made to torpedo the vessel, the big submarine employing two three-inch guns for that work. It required forty-five shots to send the freighter to the bottom. The Captain affirms that he stopped his vessel at the first warning shot from the submarine, but that the latter continued to fire.

The sea was calm and the transfer of crew and passengers to three boats was accomplished without difficulty. They were discovered soon by the British steamship Trevelyan, and taken to the Island of Milo, where they found 600 survivors from the French auxiliary cruiser Provence II. The British vessel before reaching Milo sighted a submarine, which began preparations to attack her, but was frightened off when a British destroyer appeared in the distance.

The Giava, 2,631 tons gross and 334 feet long, was built at Newcastle in 1881, and was owned in Palermo. Reports from Athens stated that the Giava was sunk by a large submarine flying the Austrian flag about 130 miles from Cape Mattapan.

MOEWE SPED LIKE SHADOW.

Swedish Captain Says German Raider Is Remarkably Fast.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, March 8, (via London.)—The Swedish Captain of a merchant vessel, writing to the Helsingborg Dagblad, describes the German cruiser Möwe, which he saw in the South Baltic Sea a year ago when it was on its speed trials.

The writer declares that the Möwe is a vessel of novel type, lighter in build than ordinary warships, but capable of tremendous speed, concerning which he wrote:

"During one of the speed trials, which I witnessed, the Möwe passed my boat like a shadow."

COAL SHORTAGE IN BRITAIN.

Bad Weather and Heavy Exports to France Are Important Factors.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—A serious shortage of coal for domestic purposes is being experienced in some sections of England, while unusually severe weather has interfered with mining. A shortage of labor is said to be chiefly responsible. Other factors are the excessive demands of more than 3,000 munitions factories, whose demands, of course, come next to those of the fleet. The exportation of 2,000,000 tons monthly to France, where it is reported that the shortage for domestic consumption is beginning to be felt, has also served to reduce the supply in England.

It is announced that the Government is making every effort to improve the situation.

LORD DERBY VOICES REGRET

Declares Britain Unwillingly Calls Her Married Men to the Colors.

MANCHESTER, March 7.—The Earl of Derby, speaking here today on the question of the enrollment of married men for military service, declared he regretted this early calling up of married men more than he could say.

"They are being called up long before they expected to be, and long before I expected they would be," he said, "but I should be casting a slur on their patriotism if I believed they were not going to come forward when called upon."

If the scheme of getting recruits by groups had been in existence before the war, continued Lord Derby, the details could have been fought out. As it was the Government had to get men while the organization was being prepared. He was certain that in good time they would get all the single men, but unless the married men came forward there might be a shortage which might be absolutely fatal.

"I am receiving the assistance of all the Government departments," he continued, "and I have no doubt we shall succeed in securing an army sufficient for our purpose, made up for the most part of single men."

CONSERVATIVE

If you care enough to take the extra risk always involved in speculative possibilities for investments our Guaranteed Mortgages may not appeal to you strongly. But do you know anything better for your wife and children?

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

Madam Simcox has returned from Paris with a beautiful and Exclusive collection of model gowns. Her visit being rather late, enabled her to obtain models not shown to other buyers. Gowns now being shown on living mannequins.

Showings from 10 to 12 2:30 to 5

Simcox Inc. 535 Fifth Avenue

Allcock PLASTERS
The World's Greatest External Remedy.
Coughs and Colds (on chest and another between shoulder blades)
Weak Chests,
—Any Local Pain.
Insist on Having ALLCOCK'S.

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38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

MEN'S FINE SHOES

Lord & Taylor Footwear standards insure the correct style, the comfort, the serviceability of these remarkable offerings.

Leathers of dependable qualities; lasts on the most approved lines. Prices that afford substantial economies.

1000 Pairs of Men's Shoes
$2.95
Our former prices $5.00 to $7.00

Patent leather; lace and button Shoes in several styles. Not all sizes in each style, but every size in the assortment.

Lace Shoes
Special, $3.95
Newest Spring lasts. Tan and black Russia calfskin; unusual value.

Bench Made Boots
$7.85
Our former price $10.00. Tan, black and patent calfskin. Incomplete size range.

Ground Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

A Few of the Special Offerings from the Semi-Annual Sale of
Commercial Stationery and Office Supplies

They are a mere indication of the great opportunities for saving which you will find at this special sale. You will doubly appreciate them when you bear in mind the ever-rising prices of high grade office supplies.

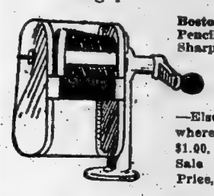

Boston Pencil Sharpener
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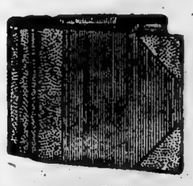

Loose Leaf Ledger—Corduroy binding. Red cowhide back and corners. Leather tabbed index and 250 ledger ruled sheets, size 9¼x11⅞. Elsewhere $6. Sale Price, $4.84

Automatic Numbering Machine—Six wheels. Numbers consecutively, duplicates or repeats. From 1 to 999,999. Verified price elsewhere, $4.25. Sale price, $3.74

Mellicke's Active Phone List—Shows at glance, name, telephone number and exchange. May be attached to any 'phone. Elsewhere, $1.00. Sale Price 69c.

Manilla Typewriter Paper, second sheets of good quality. Per ream of 500 sheets, 15c

White Typewriter Paper, excellent quality, light weight. Just the kind for making several duplicates at one time, 25c per ream. A still better quality and heavier weight, 32c

Combination Offer—Mottled Fountain Pens, safety model, 14-kt. gold point and a bottle of Carter's Traveler's Ink. Wooden Case. Complete, 97c.

Macy's—Stationery Dept., Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

See R. H. Macy & Co. Other Advertisement on Another Page.

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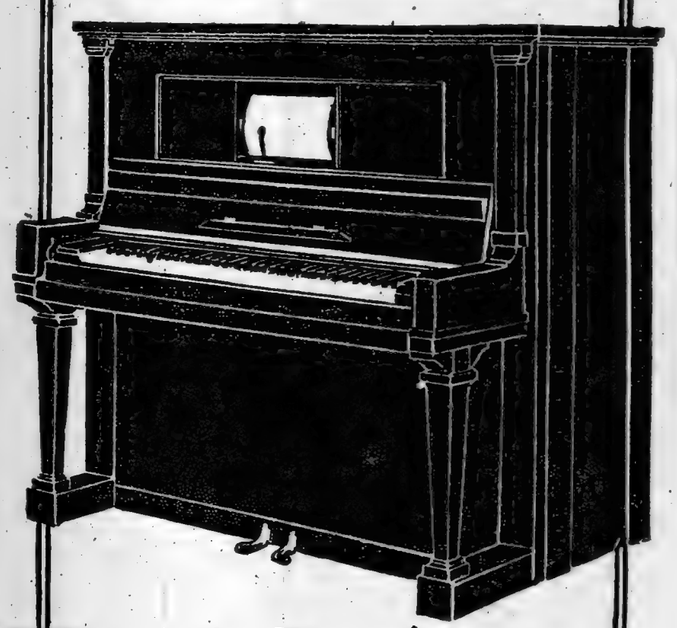

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MUSIC PLAYED BY THE GREATEST ARTISTS of the pianoforte!—nothing less. That is what the Duo-Art Pianola means to you.

Further—it means a remarkable new capability in music for you.

The Duo-Art Pianola re-creates the performances of great pianists—plays note for note as they played, retaining the exquisite tone coloring, the beautiful phrasing—all of the broad range of pianistic effects which they secured.

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55 Liberty Street

PRAISE COLUMBIA POLICY.

Suffragists Glad Women Can Receive University's M. D.

The announcement that the Trustees of Columbia University had decided to admit women to the College of Physicians and Surgeons was received as welcome and significant news yesterday by women in professional and public life. The Columbia medical department is about the last important institution of its kind in this country to let down the bars against women.

Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, Professor of Gynaecology in the Polyclinic Hospital, summed up the sentiment generally expressed by saying:

"The College of Physicians and Surgeons is putting itself in line with modern progress by opening its doors to women."

Dr. Morton expressed the hope that the women students will be admitted upon an equal footing with the man, made to meet the same requirements and receive the same opportunities.

The woman suffragists, of course, regarded the action of the Columbia Trustees as another recognition by men of the right sof women. Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said:

"We suffragists naturally are heartily in favor of the admission of women to medical colleges and regard the decision of the Columbia Trustees as eminently fitting and proper. Of course the best advantage of medical science should be given to women who seek them."

INDICT FOUR IN "GUN" PLOT.

Defendants in Strike Guard Shooting Case Admit Guilt.

As a result of riots in the Harlem shirtwaist strike, four men were indicted yesterday on a charge of attempted murder in the first degree. They were William Sherwood, William Fisher, Richard Harrison, and Joseph Bonjino. According to Sherwood's confession, he was hired by a delegate of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to kill the guards who were protecting strike-breaking girls. He said he was put on the payroll of the union with a salary of $25 a week, with the additional provision that he was to get $100 for every guard he killed.

He said he agreed to the proposition, and hired as assistants Fisher, Harrison, and Bonjino, Fisher and Harrison to get $5 a day for their services. Bonjino's task was to carry Harrison's gun, because the latter had a bad record with the police and was afraid of being caught with a revolver on his person. On their first expedition last Friday they shot two of the guards, who were escorting twenty girls to their homes.

Fisher, Harrison, and Bonjino have corroborated Sherwood.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Simple Rule Soon Rebuilds a Worn-Out Stomach

It really is unnecessary to dose yourself with artificial digestives or to live on a miserable nursery diet. If you will observe one easy rule you can eat the hearty, nourishing foods that your appetite craves and your body needs. That rule is simply to sip with each meal a glass or two of refreshing Man-a-cea Water. It is a non-laxative mineral table water, possessing medicinal qualities that promptly overcome impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating and other stomach disorders. Sold by all druggists and leading grocers.

THIS IS BABY WEEK

You must look out and treat those little engines gently—you can't let a baby chew on a banana skin, cabbage leaf or bit of raw potato and not expect a remonstrance from the inside.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.

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60 REGENTS COUNTS IN 18 MONTHS
Quickest expert preparation in city for Law, Medicine, Dentistry, and other professions. College entrance courses. New methods in real teaching. Experienced faculty of university men. Call or write
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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
125d Street and Lenox Avenue.

SPANISH FOR BEGINNERS.
Private course limited to six members just being organized to meet Friday night or Saturday, (please state your preference;) each lesson 1½ hours, 25 lessons for $20, including book; references exchanged. LENZ-KUSTERER, 12 West 103d St., New York.

PRATT SCHOOL—63 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day.

NEW PLAN GIVES TEACHERS HALF PAY

Chamberlain Bruere Hopes the Meeting Today Will End the Pension Fight.

CITY HELPS BEAR EXPENSE

Eight Per Cent. of Salary Provides for Retirement at the End of 30 or 35 Years' Service.

After all the difficulty that has been experienced in arriving at a practical pension plan for the teachers in the public schools of New York City, it is very possible that an agreement will be reached between the city and the teachers at a meeting in the Municipal Building today of the Pension Committee of the Teachers' Federation and the subcommittee of the Mayor's Pension Commission. City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, speaking last night at a teachers' meeting in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, said the prospects all pointed to an amicable settlement of the question to the satisfaction of both sides.

"By tomorrow night," declared Mr. Bruere, "I hope we will wipe the teachers' pension troubles off the slate."

The compromise plan which will be considered today provides for a pension fund which will be shouldered jointly by the teachers and the city. It will enable the teachers to retire on half pay at the end of thirty years of service on the ground of failing health or at the end of thirty-five years of service on the ground of length of service. For the five intervening years the teacher receives no increase in the pension rate, but if the teacher remains in the service after the expiration of the thirty-five years the pension rate will be increased by one-eleventh of the salary for every year of service.

Miss Grace Strachan, President of the Interborough Teachers' Association and Chairman of the Committee on Teachers' Pensions of the Federation, said an effort might be made to improve the plan from the teachers' point of view by increasing teachers' pensions from one-seventieth to one-sixtieth of the salary for every year of service after thirty-five years. Statistics as to the cost of such an addition to the city and the teachers, she said, were now being prepared.

For the maintenance of a pension fund large enough to make the compromise plan adaptable, Mr. Bruere asserted, the teachers would be required to contribute 8 per cent. of their salary With the introduction of the new plan, however, they were to be relieved of any further obligation to the Teachers Retiring Fund as it exists at present. This fund, he declared, would be shouldered entirely by the city.

In view of the fact that the teachers' pension plan might reach a definite formulation today Mr. Bruere requested an expression of opinion from any one who might have valuable suggestions to make. During the discussion that followed his compromise plan was most vigorously attacked by Miss Jennie Jenness of the Brooklyn Girls' High School, a member of the Pension Committee of the Teachers' Federation, who has stood out for a flat pension rate for all retired teachers irrespective of the positions or salaries which they achieved while in service.

Miss Jenness did not agree with Miss Strachan that a teacher should get a higher pension simply because she held a higher position than another. Once they were retired from the service, it was Miss Jenness's belief that an elementary teacher and a high school teacher were equally useless to the city, and one was not deserving of more consideration than the other, so far as the pension was concerned. If the service of the high school teacher was of a higher and more specialized character than that of the elementary school teacher, Miss Jenness declared the high school teacher received his or her compensation by way of a higher salary. But after retirement, the high school teacher was just as much "dead wood" as the elementary school teacher, and Miss Jenness could not see why there should not be "equal pay for equal rest."

"The teachers themselves," said Miss Jenness, "have never been allowed to vote on a question of lower pension. From what I have seen and heard I have reason to believe that the teachers would overwhelmingly vote for a flat pension not to exceed $750. I think it is better to devise means of paying teachers salaries which they really earned while in the service than to pay large pensions to those teachers who were dead to the service."

THAW AIDS FETHERSTON.

Streets Approaching Normal—12,000 Men and 86 Plows at Work.

The Street Cleaning Department reported last night that the job of cleaning up the streets was well in hand, and that traffic would be on a normal basis within a few hours. The task which the department faced looked like a serious one until the warmer weather lent its aid. As a result of the higher temperature, however, the streets were thick in slush and despite all efforts to keep gutters and sewers open, the conditions caused much discomfort.

The department had eighty-six motor-driven plows at work cleaning the gutters and heaping the snow in great piles. When the thaw set in, immediately after the storm, the snow began to melt rapidly. The street cleaners did their best to cart the snow away but despite their efforts there were almost flood conditions in some parts of the city.

Rain had been predicted but instead a thick fog shut down over the harbor and in lower Manhattan during the morning, causing much delay in the movements of ships. At noon the sun showed for a few minutes and then the thick weather set in again and a fine mist of rain fell for a few minutes. The sun came out again late in the afternoon and the snow piled in the streets began to disappear as if by magic.

Commissioner Fetherston had a force of more than 12,000 men at work in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx.

$336,000 RENTAL TO CITY.

Kracke Gets Bid for 20-Year Lease of Land Under Bridge.

Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke received a bid yesterday for the lease of idle land under the Manhattan end of the Manhattan Bridge which would net the city $336,000 in twenty years. The property is bounded by New Forsyth Street, Division Street, East Broadway, and New Market Street. The bidder was Charles T. Lewis of 822 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, who offered $16,000 a year for the first ten years of the lease and $17,600 a year for the last ten years. The lease carries the right to erect a fireproof building.

"I believe the leasing of this property," said Commissioner Kracke, "will be of benefit not only directly to the city, but also to the property owners near the bridge. The improvement should have a good effect upon property values in the neighborhood."

MANY CATHOLIC CONVERTS.

Figures Reported Are Compiled from Baptismal Registers.

Large numbers of converts have been received into the Roman Catholic Church from other faiths, according to the advance figures obtained by The Catholic Convert through the editor of the Catholic Directory. The accessions are from the dioceses for the year 1915. The figures from the dioceses where the conversions in 1915 were most numerous are:

Cincinnati, Ohio	636	Rockford, Ill.	139
Dubuque, Iowa	352	Superior, Wis.	104
Milwaukee, Wis.	593	Winona, Minn.	112
Cleveland, Ohio	756	Boise, Idaho	180

These figures are reported as compiled from baptismal registers of various parishes as sent to chancellery offices and are vouched for as official.

Profit for Sing Sing Prison Store.

OSSINING, March 7.—A profit of 22 per cent., it was announced today, was made on sales of the co-operative store of the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing Prison during the past fiscal year. Sales made to men and to callers amounted to $12,506.70. The profits for the year are estimated at $2,810.66, or 22 per cent., which, the auditors consider, proves the inmate managers are good business men. The store was organized under Inmate Strook during the administration of ex-Warden T. M. Osborne to enable inmates to purchase at reasonable prices. The proceeds go to the league treasury.

CITY BREVITIES.

A meeting of the Woman's Proclamation Day Committee will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Hotel Marseille. Arrangements will be completed for organizing the Jewish women throughout the country.

Dr. John Grant Lyman entered a plea of not guilty to the new indictment against him in the Federal District Court before Judge Dayton yesterday. The indictment charges him with conducting a scheme to defraud under an assumed name. Lyman entered a similar plea to the first indictment, but in each case has reserved the right to change his plea.

Although charged with having attempted to steal $75,000 from the teller's window of the Colonial Bank at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, Charles Hoffman and William Clark were convicted only of attempted petty larceny by a jury before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday. They can not get more than six months in the penitentiary.

The steamer Birma from Rotterdam, which arrived at the bar yesterday morning at 8 o'clock and anchored, picked up the Atlantic cable when it heaved anchor again at 10 o'clock. It succeeded, however, in clearing the anchor without damaging the cable.

M'ADOO REJECTS BID FOR A JOB AS 'BRIBE'

Says State Senator J. I. Green of Boston Offered Convention Vote as Price

FOR BROTHER'S PROMOTION

Secretary Gives Out Supposed Application and Reply—Text is Wrong, Says Green.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary McAdoo today gave out for publication a telegram he had received purporting to have been sent by State Senator James I. Green of Charlestown, Mass., as follows:

Charlestown, Mass., March 5, 1916.
Hon. William G. McAdoo, Washington, D. C.:

As Secretary of the Treasury you have full power to create immediately the Deputy Surveyorship of Boston just abolished and promote my brother, for you can increase his salary to $6 per day, which is perfectly satisfactory. My conduct as delegate to the national convention will be governed by treatment accorded him. Wire my expense.

SENATOR JAMES I. GREEN.

Secretary McAdoo also gave out his reply, which follows:

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1916.
Hon. James I. Green, Charlestown, Mass.:

Do you realize that your telegram of 5th inst. places you in very awkward position? You practically ask me to bribe you to govern your conduct as a delegate to national convention by giving your brother position of Deputy Surveyor of Boston, which has been abolished because it is unnecessary, or to increase his salary to $6 per day. Your offense is a serious one and deserves to be treated with the contempt I accord it. I shall not prostitute the public service as you propose, and you can act as you please at the national convention.

W. G. McADOO.

Senator Green represents the Suffolk district in the Massachusetts State Senate, which is composed of the Charlestown wards of Boston and a part of the City of Cambridge. He is about 30 years old, and has been mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination. He was a member of the City Council of Boston in 1909, a member of the Democratic City Committee in 1910, a Representative in the lower branch of the Legislature in 1911 and 1912, was elected to the State Senate in 1915, and is now serving his second term.

Members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress say that Senator Green has not had the reputation of a man who would act in the manner indicated by the telegram received by Secretary McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—When copies of the telegrams given out at Washington were shewn to State Senator James Green tonight, he at first denied having sent any telegram to Secretary McAdoo. After repeated questioning, he admitted having telegraphed the Secretary, asking that his brother, John F. Green, an inspector, be promoted, but added:

"You must think I am crazy to send such a telegram as you have shown me. I never wrote a telegram like the one given out by Secretary McAdoo."

Mr. Green declared he was an ardent supporter of President Wilson, and if elected a delegate to the National Convention would vote for his renomination.

NOT TO REBUILD DREAMLAND

Coney Island Company Withdraws Offer to City for Pier.

Following the announcement that the rebuilding of Dreamland Pier at Coney Island, which was destroyed by fire in 1911, would cost $65,000, an increase of $10,000 more than the original estimate, the Coney Island Carnival Company has withdrawn its offer to lease the pier from the city. The company, which is made up of the leading business men of Coney Island, had agreed with Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith to lease the pier for a period of ten years and to pay an annual rental which would reimburse the city at the end of that time for the money spent in its construction.

Dock Commissioner Smith said last night that the city had offered to extend the lease for a period of fifteen years, but the company had refused to meet the terms. He has applied to the Sinking Fund Commission to rescind the order for the issuance of corporate stock to provide funds for the construction of the pier. He said the pier might be rebuilt, but not this year.

YALE SENIORS TABULATED.

Annual Vote on Their Habits and Preferences Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7.—Habits and preferences of members of the Yale senior class were disclosed today by the result of their annual votes. Of the 325 members 225 use tobacco and 140 use alcoholic liquor. Fifty-four began using alcoholic drinks at Yale.

There are 86 Episcopalians, 52 Presbyterians, 38 Congregationalists, 19 Catholics, 18 Baptists, 12 Jews, 9 Methodists, 1 Mormon, and 1 atheist.

The fathers of 65 of the 325 Yale men and the fathers of 110 were college graduates. Princeton, next to Yale, was voted the favorite college, with Harvard a poor second and Williams next.

Plans for the members will take 70 into law, 68 into mercantile business, 37 into manufacturing, 21 into education, 11 into banking, 10 into transportation, 10 into journalism, 10 into art, and 9 into the ministry.

The average cost of the four years of the college course has been $4,073. One member spent $15,000 for his college course, another $800.

More than 35 per cent. of the members wear glasses. There are 25 who admit being engaged. Fifty-eight have voted, including 35 Republicans, 18 Democrats, 2 Progressives, and 1 Socialist.

William Ross Proctor of New York, editor of the Yale Daily New, was voted the member who has done most for Yale, and Henry J. Crocker of San Francisco, the wealthiest member, was the most popular. Nelson M. Way, the baseball pitcher and football tackle, was voted the best athlete. Morris Hadley, son of President Hadley, was voted the most scholarly member, and Otis Guernsey, the full back, the most handsome.

SIEGEL STARTS FOR CHICAGO

Former Dry Goods Merchant Expects to Make $10,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 7.—Henry Siegel left this city tonight for Chicago, where he says he may remain permanently. According to a story told by Siegel's friends today, he has been offered the management of the Siegel-Cooper store in Chicago.

"I am after big money," said Siegel today. "I want it to pay the people I owe. Why shouldn't I be able to make $10,000,000? I was worth half that amount a few years ago, and what was my experience then to what it is now? I don't expect to confine myself to the dry goods business. Anything that pays big returns will serve.

"No merchant should own his place of business. I learned this from experience. I lost $1,500,000 on the building we put up in New York. When our firm was prospering it was a good investment. When we went to the wall it sold for less than $1,000,000.

"My fatal move was going to oston. I lost $8,000,000 there. Upon the experience gained by that failure I expect to make a large amount in the near future. I am going back to Chicago, where Cooper and I started thirty years ago. I may have to start in a small way and grow big again."

COLUMBIA GETS DR. McCREA.

Dean of University of Pennsylvania Accepts Economics Chair.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Rossell C. McCrea, Dean of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted the position of Professor of Economics at Columbia University and will assume his new duties on July 1.

Dr. McCrea has been Dean of the Wharton School since 1912. Before his appointment as professor there in 1911 he served as head of the department of civics and history at the Eastern Illinois State Normal School, instructor in economics at Trinity College, (Connecticut,) and Fayerweather Professor of Economics and Sociology at Bowdoin College.

'SLIVERS' COMMITS SUICIDE.

Frank Oakley, Famous as Clown, Victim of Gas.

Frank Oakley, the clown, known as "Slivers" all over the country and who became famous as the partner of Marceline, committed suicide early this morning in his room at 308 West Seventy-first Street. The landlady, Mrs. Harriet Everett, smelled gas coming from the room at about 2:30 A. M., and, being unable to force the door, sent in a call to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Policeman Lasby answered her call and broke down the door, against which a chair had been placed. He stumbled over "Slivers," who lay dead on the floor.

He was partly dressed and the room had been wrecked. The bed and trunk were overturned, and the curtains torn from the window. Letters and many photographs of the clown in his stage clothes were scattered all over the floor.

The window had been plugged with towels to prevent the escape of the gas, and both gasjets were fully turned on.

According to the landlady, "Slivers" had only been in the house for a few days, and during that time drank heavily. He is said to have been a member of the Elks and White Rats.

ARRESTED AT THE McALPIN.

Up-State Man Accused of Grand Larceny by Department Store.

A man who said he was Max J. Feldman, 55 years old, a tailor of Fulton, N. Y., was arrested last night in the Hotel McAlpin, where he had registered under the name of "J. W. Stephenson, Fulton, N. Y.," by Detectives Hooker and Hauser of the Second Branch Detective Bureau and locked up in Police Headquarters on a charge of grand larceny.

Feldman, according to Saks & Co., the complainants, entered their store yesterday and, after ordering goods to the amount of $152.52, tendered a check on the First National Bank of Fulton, N. Y., signed "J. W. Stephenson," and ordered the goods sent to the McAlpin. After Feldman left Saks & Co. communicated with the National Bank of Fulton and learned that J. W. Stephenson was a Director in the bank and was in this city. The firm reached Mr. Stephenson, and he said the check was not made out by him. Saks & Co. then notified the police and when Feldman accepted the goods yesterday he was arrested.

Colonel A. H. Rogers a Suicide.

SAYVILLE, L. I., March 7.—Colonel Albert H. Rogers, 75 years old, organizer and commander of the Forty-second New York Volunteers, who fought through the civil war, was found dead in his home here today. Coroner Moore of Bay Shore said that Colonel Rogers had been dead for three days and that he had committed suicide by inhaling gas. Colonel Rogers was a widower, and his nearest surviving relative is a niece, Mrs. F. W. Isenbach, who lives in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Broad St. Hospital Asks for Charter.

Application was made yesterday to the Secretary of State at Albany for a charter for the new Broad Street Hospital, at 109 Broad Street. The committee is working upon estimates for adequate hospital equipment. It was announced that sufficient funds had been subscribed by individuals and firms of the Wall Street district to insure the continued service of the hospital to the 1,500,000 people of the downtown section of Manhattan.

FOUR DIE IN HOT-WATER VAT

Roof Collapses Under Weight of Men at Religious Meeting.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., March 7.—Four men were drowned and a number of others injured here today when the roof covering a vat of hot water in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shops collapsed during a religious meeting. The dead are Arthur Wagner, clerk; Harry Crossland, machinist; Harry Lucas, machinist apprentice; John Boronee, laborer.

The men had assembled to listen to a talk by an evangelist who is conducting services in one of the local churches, and a number of them climbed to the top of the vat, which collapsed under their weight. Six were saved by the prompt action of persons near-by.

Judge Does Send Woman to Prison.

Judge Dayton of West Virginia, sitting in the Federal District Court here, sentenced a woman to imprisonment yesterday. On Monday, in the case of Mrs. Hale, a Boston milliner, who pleaded guilty to undervaluation of imports, the Judge imposed a fine only, stating that the association of womanhood with jail was abherrent to him. The woman sentenced yesterday was Rosie Katzka, who was sent to Blackwell's Island for thirty days because, after she had been deported from the United States on account of her character, she returned with a man named Joseph Lazaravitch.

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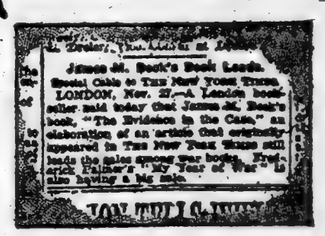

The Evidence in the Case
By
James M. Beck
Ex-Assistant Attorney General of United States

Mr. Beck has taken the diplomatic testimony in one of the greatest controversies in history and, treating the European rulers, statesmen and diplomats as witnesses at the bar of justice, he has given to his scholarly discussion of the moral issues of the present war the fascinating interest of a powerful drama or absorbing novel.

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to Secure at Extraordinary Reductions
Hampton Furniture

ON March 15th, the Hampton Shops will move to the new Gothic edifice which they have builded for themselves in Fiftieth Street, opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral, a few doors East of Fifth Avenue.

During the balance of this week, many noteworthy pieces will be offered for sale in the Thirty-Second Street galleries at prices so radically reduced as to insure their immediate disposal.

These are admirably representative examples of Hampton Furniture and only the exigencies of our removal lead to their being offered at such favorable prices.

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BORIS TO WED A HAPSBURG.

Heir to Bulgarian Throne and Kin of Francis Joseph Figure in Match.

BERLIN, March 8, (via Paris.)—A marriage is being arranged between Prince Boris, eldest son of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and heir to the throne, and a Princess of the House of Hapsburg, according to the Journal des Balkans.

Prince Boris of Bulgaria was born at Sofia on Jan. 18, 1894, and exercises a high command in the Bulgarian Army. The head of the Hapsburg family is the Emperor Francis Joseph. King Ferdinand, according to latest reports, is in Vienna, where he arrived on Feb. 29 on the second visit which he has made to that capital within a month.

WIED CARMEN SYLVA'S HEIR.

All Her German Property Left to Prince William and His Brother.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company from Bucharest says that the late Dowager Queen Elizabeth of Rumania, in a will dated Oct. 14, 1914, leaves all of her property in Rumania to Rumanian charitable institutions and all of her property in Germany to the families of Prince William of Wied, former Mpret of Albania, and Prince Victor of Wied.

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DECISION FOR WIFE, HINT IN HUNTER CASE

Justice Erlanger Plainly Intimates He Will Grant Divorce to the Woman.

SEES NO PROOF OF GUILT

Considers Accusations Against Husband More Serious—Kerfoot Defends Actions.

After both sides had rested in the countersuits for divorce of Frederick W. Hunter, the rich lawyer and collector, and his wife, Anna Belleville Hunter, Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court intimated that he would give Mrs. Hunter a decree. He thought that the testimony of the four colored servants indicated nothing worse between Mrs. Hunter and her husband's brother-in-law, John Barrett Kerfoot, the author and critic, than the usual careless and sangfroid manner that sometimes exists between relatives living under one roof. The fact that the doors of the Hunter home in this city and in Freehold, N. J., were always unlocked tended to show, he thought, that neither Mrs. Hunter nor Mr. Kerfoot had anything to conceal.

Sitting together on the porch of the Freehold home in the moonlight and with the lights burning dimly in the house only meant that the ordinary customs were preserved. Persons sitting on a porch in a place where mosquitos were abundant were apt to lower the lights in the house. The Justice said frankly that he didn't believe the witness whose testimony alone gave sufficient evidence for a divorce. Concerning the accusations against Mr. Hunter, he said he was disposed to consider them more serious. He had journeyed to New Orleans with Mrs. Sarah E. Grenor and a stateroom had been engaged for the journey there and back. The colored porter of the car, Horatio Willock, the court said, was a very intelligent man, and he had told of making up two beds in the stateroom and of clearly remembering Mr. Hunter and Mrs. Grenor. Counsel will file briefs and findings on Monday. Then the question of alimony will be taken up.

The most important witness of the closing day of the trial was Mr. Kerfoot. Cross-examined by Carlisle Norwood, counsel for Mr. Hunter, the witness said that in November and December of last year and in January of this year he had talked with Mrs. Hunter of the cessation of marital relations between her and her husband.

Wife Admitted Unhappiness.

He said he had gathered that the trouble between husband and wife was serious because Mrs. Hunter had quoted her husband as having said that she could go her way and he would go his, and that Mr. Hunter had put his wife aside. In February last Mrs. Hunter had told the witness that she was very unhappy and that she wished she was dead. He denied that Mrs. Hunter had asked him to try to effect a reconciliation.

Early in March, the witness said, Mrs. Hunter asked him to go to New Orleans and place in her hands the facts of the situation that existed between her and her husband as it might be disclosed by the fact that he had been there with Mrs. Grenor. Mr. Kerfoot added he had visited the Hotel Gruenwald, in New Orleans, and having learned that Mr. Hunter had stopped there with Mrs. Grenor had returned and told Mrs. Hunter about it.

Mr. Kerfoot answered "I did" to a question whether he had not lived in the house with Mr. Hunter, ate his salt, broken his bread, sat at the table with him, smoked with him the after-dinner cigar, and exchanged with him the ordinary civilities of close friends. Mr. Kerfoot just as frankly admitted that he had hunted up the porter, Willock, for use as a witness, had chosen the lawyer for Mrs. Hunter, and had otherwise carried through the thing he had undertaken. He said he had consulted Mr. Engerhardt, the lawyer, "upon my own dilemma."

Told to Leave House, Kerfoot Says.

Questions and answers presented a little picture of the scene in Mr. Hunter's home in East Thirty-seventh Street on the evening of April 9 last. The dinner had progressed to the point of coffee and cigars. Mrs. Hunter and the servants had retired. Suddenly Mr. Hunter turned to Mr. Kerfoot and said to him, according to Mr. Kerfoot's testimony:

"John, you drive me to a very disagreeable duty. If you had had a spark of honor, a grain of honor, or a spark of manhood you would have left my house before now, in consideration of the conversations that you have had with Nan in this house this Spring, and I insist that you get out of here. How soon can you get out; tomorrow or the next day?" Mr. Kerfoot said that he replied that he could get out at once, and did so, returning later to pack up his effects and take them away.

Mr. Kerfoot said that he had gathered from what he saw and heard in the house that Mr. Hunter was bound to break his wife's spirit. The witness said he found it impossible to stand idly by and see the thing go on. A few days after he left the house the witness said he wrote a letter to Mr. Hunter asking for a chance to talk things over frankly and sent a boy to the door of the house with it while he waited outside to see if it was productive of any result. It wasn't and he retired.

Mr. Kerfoot said that Mrs. Hunter had frequently told him that she dearly loved her husband, and he was asked why he had said in his answer to the alienation suit brought against him by Mr. Hunter that he could not have alienated her affections because she had no affection for her husband. He was not able to explain this.

Mrs. Hunter testified again earlier in the day. She denied the statement of George Good, her butler, who said that she had been clad only in her black tights when he saw her and Mr. Kerfoot together in a room.

NAMED CANARY FOR CAREY.

Mrs. Toler Called Bird Love Names, Witness Asserts.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carey, who is suing Mrs. Minerva B. Toler for $50,000 for the alleged alienation of the affections of Patrick J. Carey, completed her testimony yesterday before Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court and a jury.

Jeremiah J. Murphy, ticket taker of the Riverside Theatre, testified that one day late in 1913 Mrs. Toler pointed to Carey and asked: "Who is that nice looking old gentleman?" and Murphy said he replied, "Why, that's old Pop Carey." Mr. Carey is not old, but he has gray hair. Murphy said that later he saw Mrs. Toler and Carey sitting together in a box in the theatre.

Sarah Carey, sister-in-law of the plaintiff, said that Mrs. Toler would take Carey out in her limousine, and would send him lots of letters, telegrams, and presents. She said that Mrs. Toler once said to her, "I cannot live without Patrick," and that Mrs. Toler had named her pet canary "Patrick" so she could call him love names when Carey was present. One letter sent to Carey by Mrs. Toler ran:

Dear Love: Dear, I know you don't mind so long as you get a line from your Patsy. Don't look sad, for that drives me mad, and I always try to look cheery in your presence. I am thinking of you every minute of the day. I know my letters will make you long for me, and when you are sad I am sad. I wish some good angel would tell us what to do. I am ever with you, my darling. Always your PATSY.

A batch of other letters and telegrams were marked for identification. Miss Carey told of a talk the plaintiff had with Mrs. Toler, in which the latter was alleged to have said that she would not give Carey up because she loved him. The trial will be resumed today.

LIBRARY BRINGS $29,479.

Burton Book Sale Closes at the Anderson Galleries.

The sale at the Anderson Galleries of the sixth and last part of the library of John E. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis., was concluded yesterday. The total for Part VI. was $2,474.15. The grand total was $29,479.65.

James F. Drake paid $72.50 for "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," thirty-two pages, octavo, by John Locke Scripps, published in Chicago in 1866. It is a copy of the rare Chicago issue of the earliest published life of Lincoln. The proof of it was read and approved by him. Only a few copies are known to be in existence.

George D. Smith gave $47.50 for the rare first edition of "Leaves of Grass," by Walt Whitman, Brooklyn, 1855. The portrait, in first state, is on India paper. An additional portrait is inserted. The margins of a few leaves are repaired. The volume contains the four pages of "Press Notices."

Suffragists Oppose Preparedness.

Dr. Toyokichie Iyenaga, former Professor of Political Science at Chicago University and now head of the East and West News Bureau, gave a lecture on "The Relations of Japan and America" to the William Lloyd Garrison Chapter of the Equal Suffrage Association at its monthly meeting yesterday in the home of Mrs. Henry Villard, 540 Park Avenue. There was a large attendance, the majority of the members of the chapter being present. Mrs. Villard made a brief address on peace and most of those present voiced their opposition to preparedness in every form.

SOFT COAL WORKERS GET WAGE INCREASE

Sub-Committee of Operators and Miners Reach an Agreement.

STRIKE WILL BE AVOIDED

Settlement Adds 12 Cents a Ton to the Cost of Mining Bituminous.

A settlement of the negotiations for a new wage agreement and working conditions in the bituminous coal industry, which is expected to have an important effect upon the terms upon which the anthracite operators will endeavor to reach an agreement with their employes, was reached at 11 o'clock last night by the sub-committee of miners and operators in the soft-coal industry at the McAlpin Hotel.

The settlement carries with it an increase of 12 cents a ton in the cost of mining bituminous coal, which, according to the operators, will be added to the selling price very soon after the new wage scale goes into effect. The General Conference Committee of bituminous miners and operators will meet at the McAlpin Hotel at 11 o'clock this morning, at which time it is expected the agreement will be ratified.

The joint sub-committee of operators and miners in the anthracite wage and working demands will meet at the Union League Club tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock to begin working on the terms of a new agreement to go into effect on April 1.

It can be stated authoritatively that the anthracite operators, taking the agreement of 1912 as a precedent, will attempt to predicate their concessions on those granted in the bituminous industry, and that the United Mine Workers will resist this attempt with all the power of their organization.

The first session of the joint subcommittee of anthracite miners and operators will meet from 2 to 5 o'clock the first day and from 1 o'clock to 5 for a few days thereafter. Later, it is expected, morning and afternoon sessions will be held. The anthracite negotiations are expected to last at least three weeks.

TEACHERS SHY OF GOMPERS

Only 35 of the 700 Invited Attend Dinner in His Honor.

Under the auspices of the Educational Foundations, an informal dinner was given to Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, last night in the Hotel Longacre. Covers had been set for 150 guests, but only 35 appeared. It was said that 700 invitations had been sent out.

Mr. Gompers in a brief speech urged the teachers to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. They could be of great advantage to the cause of labor, he told them, by reason of their opportunity to form the individuality of the youth.

The teachers had nothing to fear by joining the union, he said. Mr. Gompers denied that he had ever called a strike himself, a situation which, he said, required the votes of the members.

A discussion was to have followed, but so many of the guests left when Mr. Gompers finished that the plan was abandoned.

HELD FOR KILLING BROTHER.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 7.—Charged with stabbing his brother to death to get a larger share of an estate left by a relative in Italy, Sebastian Noto, 57 years old, of Metuchen, was held without bail this afternoon by Judge Costello. Two other brothers, Peter and Tony Noto, who are also under arrest, were held as material witnesses. The dead man was Joseph Noto, 21 years old, a barber of Paterson.

The police learned that a relative in Italy had left a small estate to the four brothers, and that efforts had been made to have Joseph relinquish his share of the estate, about $250, but that he had refused.

NINE MUNITION SHIPS LEAVE.

Carry 55,000 Tons of Cargo—One Has to Return to Port.

In the thirty-six hours between Friday evening and Sunday morning nine ships left this harbor with the largest quantity of arms, ammunition, and other military supplies which has been sent from this port within such a period of time. The increase in the production of munitions in this country is being met by the withdrawal of the Cedric, Cymric, and Mauretania from the British naval service for the transportation of munitions and the enlargement of cargo capacity on the Lapland, Baltic, and Adriatic by taking out the passenger accommodations.

The nine ships were the Cedric, Rochambeau, Canopic, California, Napoli, Ardgorm, Southerdown, Apennine, and Headley. The cargoes weighed more than 55,000 tons. Three of the ships—the Rochambeau, Canopic, and California—carried passengers, but no explosives. The only armed ship in the lot was the Napoli, which sailed on Sunday for Genoa. The Canopic, however, will arm at Gibraltar for passage through the Mediterranean to Genoa.

The Ardgorm, which had 14,752 cases of empty shells and quantities of cartridge cases, fuses, cannon primers, bayonets, and other army equipment, developed engine trouble on Monday when she was only one day out and put back to this port. At 6 o'clock last night the vessel anchored off Stapleton, S. I. The cause of the engine trouble was not made known.

The Napoli, which is risking submarine attack by going armed through the Mediterranean, has on board forty tons of trinitrotuluol, 11,144 ingots of copper and quantities of brass and steel, and 850 horses. Some of the items in the manifest of the Cedric, which carried the largest cargo, are 67 aeroplanes and parts, 73 automobiles, 25,981 cases of empty shells, 3,528 cases of cartridge cases, 5,200 cases of cartridges, 23 cases of rifles, 20 cases of rifle barrels, 16 cases of revolvers, 341 cases of cannon primers, 13,792 ingots of copper, 889 plates of spelter, and 4,314 bales of cotton.

The fact that the French Government is equipping its air fleet with the gyroscopic stabilizer invented by Charles A. and Elmer Sperry of Brooklyn, was indicated by an item of ten cases of aeroplane stabilizers in the manifest of the Rochambeau, which sailed on March 4 for Bordeaux. Other items were 2,130 cases of cartridges, 700 cases of empty cylinders, 67 bales of rubber tires, 2,129 reels of barbed wire, 1,097 cases of galvanized wire, and 1,475 barrels of nitrate of ammonia.

The Southerdown has 2,300 tons of steel billets, 407 horses and 133 mules. The California had 10,332 nickel ingots and military supplies of all sorts. The Canopic, among other things, had 2,897 billets of steel, 1,896 plates of spelter, 1,838 slabs of copper, 1,088 packages of aluminium ingots, and 7,863 bars of copper. The Apennine had 1,700 steel billets, 731 bundles of steel, 1,071 bundles of steel wire and various other supplies. The Headley had 21 cases of gun carriages, 3,527 packages of steel, 3,764 plates of spelter, 100 barrels of alcohol, five cases of motor trucks, 93 packages of rubber tires and other military equipment.

ASK ACCOUNTING FROM COX.

Pneumatic Cushion Co. Stockholder Begins Injunction Suit.

Ferdinand Hagen, a stockholder, has instituted a suit in the Federal District Court against the Cox Pneumatic Cushion Company, Charles Henry Cox, its President; William C. Cox, Vice President, and Henry Seibel, Secretary, to enjoin C. H. Cox from selling or leasing the patent rights of the company or transferring its real estate, and calling on him for an accounting. Mr. Seibel, the Secretary, has made an affidavit in support of the plaintiff, and an application for a temporary injunction will be heard on Friday.

The present company, which is organized under the laws of Arizona, and has a capitalization of $2,000,000, absorbed a former California concern with a capitalization of $250,000. It was formed to market a shock absorbing device for automobiles and motor bicycles. It is alleged in the papers that Mr. Cox, who invented the pneumatic absorber and took out the original patents, did not legally assign the rights to the patent to the California company, but merely made an entry in the minute books of the concern stating that the assignment had been made.

It is also alleged that the stock of the Arizona company is not fully paid up and non-assessable, as it is alleged it was represented to those who bought it. It is asserted that when the company purchased a small plant at North Bergen, Cox had the deeds made out in his own name.

LOSES LUSITANIA SUIT.

Hopkins, Lusitania Victim, Signed War Rider to $40,000 Policy.

Mrs. Mary Davies Hopkins of 270 Riverside Drive lost her suit yesterday against the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company for $40,000, which she claimed was due on a policy taken out by her husband, Albert Lloyd Hopkins, just before he sailed on the Lusitania. When the steamship was torpedoed Mr. Hopkins lost his life. It was shown that Mr. Hopkins had signed a war rider to the policy which Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court decided relieved the company of liability. Justice Shearn said:

"This war rider was given great prominence. It was separately signed by the insured, a business man and President of a great shipbuilding company, and it is unreasonable to presume that he did not read the rider he signed."

"Fordham, Jr." Attacks Faculty.

The Fordham Junior, a Fordham College student publication, has followed the example set it by The Challenge and Dynamite of Columbia, and this month's number, out yesterday, has stirred up Fordham through an editorial by James T. O'Donoghue, its editor in chief. The editorial entitled, "Playing the Game," severely criticises the members of the Faculty who, not liking certain articles which have appeared in the Junior, insist that the contributor shall submit his work to them for revision before it comes out in print. O'Donoghue says such professors are not playing fair with the students.

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Verified Price Elsewhere (yd.), $1.50
Firmly woven in a complete assortment of evening and street shades, also black; 40 in. and 36 in. wide. An excellent quality.

Wash Satins (yd.), $1.19
Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.50
In white and flesh color. Excellent quality; 36 inches wide.

Imported Shantung Silks (yd.), 58c
Verified Price Elsewhere, 85c
Natural color, pure silk; good quality and highly desirable; 32 inches wide.

Georgette Crepe (yd.), $1.19
Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.65
A complete range of street and evening colors, also black. The fabric is 40 in. Georgette Crepes are in great demand.

White Habutai Silks (yd.), 69c
Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.00
Good weight and quality. The silks are 35 in. wide.

Fancy Blouse and Shirting Silks (yd.), 79c
Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.00
In a large variety of colored stripes; 32 inches wide.

Black "Marchioness" Dress Satin and Taffeta
These are fabrics manufactured for R. H. Macy & Co. They are too well known to need extra description. For the purpose of this sale several reductions have been made in our usual prices.

"Marchioness" Dress Satin (yd.), 94c
Macy's Usual Price (yd.), $1.19
The goods are 35 inches wide. Lustrous, firm and durable weave. Quality excellent.

"Marchioness" Dress Taffeta (yd.), $1.19
Macy's Usual Price (yd.), $1.49
The width is 36 in. Nothing to compare with this taffeta elsewhere at the price.

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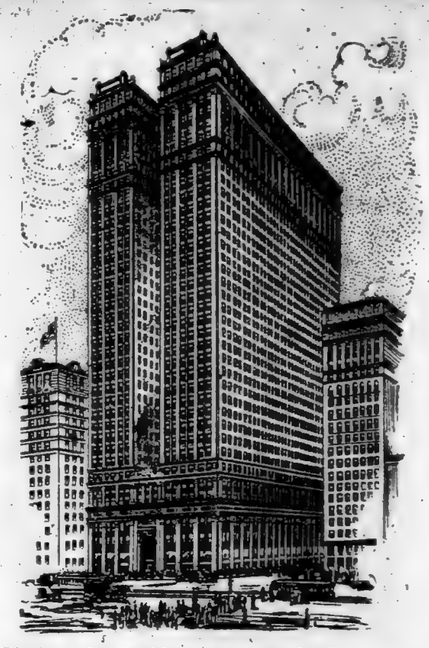

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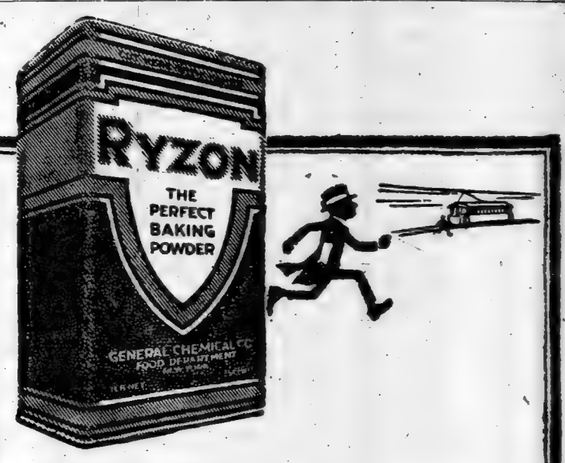

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Modern recipes call for standard level measurements. So do RYZON directions. If you prefer to use heaping measurements, use RYZON exactly as you would any other baking powder.

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THE SQUARE DEAL PROGRAM

1st	Repeal the State Aid Law which compels New York City to pay for local dirt roads in upstate counties, saving us yearly	$1,300,000
2nd	Prevent special State appropriations for local upstate bridges, etc., which cost this City	750,000
3rd	Give this City its share of State highways to which the City must eventually contribute $182,000,000	2,000,000
4th	State to pay for normal schools here as it now does in rest of State	1,000,000
5th	State to pay for Public Service Commission's expenses here as it does in rest of State	600,000
6th	City to get tax on transfers of stock sold here	4,000,000
7th	City to get share of auto tax on machines owned here	500,000
8th	City to get share of new excise tax if additional tax is levied	1,000,000

WON'T WED RICH BOY POUTS CHORUS MAID

Azure Angel in Musical Comedy Loath to Put a Harvard Star Into Paternal Eclipse.

GUESSES SHE LOVES "JOE"

First Met When She Was "Dancing Around"—Father's Telegram Stops Marriage License.

It was very doubtful at 10 o'clock last evening whether Miss Marion Parks of Pittsburgh and the Hotel Maryland in West Forty-ninth Street would marry Joseph Moody, a Harvard Freshman, and the son of Frederick Moody of San Francisco. Mr. Moody is reported to be possessed of wealth. Miss Parks, it might be mentioned, is in the chorus of a musical comedy and young Moody ought to be attending to his job in the halls of learning at Cambridge.

But Moody has not been attending assiduously to his work, however, and on Monday he and Miss Parks were so sure they wanted to marry that, but for the interference of a new made friend, New York would have seen another college boy-show girl wedding, with all the usual paraphernalia of publicity.

The marriage proposal followed a breakfast party in Murray's. Miss Parks told about it last night, and with charming frankness admitted that Joe had pressed her to marry him and that she, in the glow of good fellowship, had consented to become Mrs. Moody.

"We shook hands on it," she said, "and Joe, he says to me, 'Is it a go?' and I says, 'Sure,' and then some one knocked our hands apart and said that a promise made just way should not be broken."

It was during the breakfast, Miss Parks said, that Mr. Moody made the acquaintance of an advertising chap, and in the enthusiasm that followed the engagement announcement took him into their confidence. He was invited to go along and be a witness. It is this guest who is believed to have notified Mr. Moody's father that his son was not at Harvard, but was even then departing in a taxicab with the very pretty Miss Parks bound for the Marriage License Bureau in the Municipal Building.

The elder Mr. Moody lost no time getting into action. He notified Chief of Police Wyllie of San Francisco, and the latter wired to Inspector Faurot, in charge of the Detective Bureau here, asking him to stop the wedding at all hazards. The police passed the warning along to City Clerk Scully, and so a scene was set for the arrival of the party at the Municipal Building.

When young Moody led in Miss Parks they were received by Edward N. Hart of the Marriage License Bureau.

"How old are you?" asked Mr. Hart.

"Twenty," replied Mr. Moody.

"You don't look it to me," said the clerk. "You will have to get a birth certificate."

That ended that chapter of the romance. Mr. Moody escorted Miss Parks home, and later it was reported that he had gone from the Hotel McAlpin without leaving an address. Miss Parks was inclined to be reminiscent as she put on her make-up at the Casino.

"Yes," she said, "I have known Joe two years. I met him first in San Francisco, when my sister and I were in the chorus of 'Dancing Around.' How did I meet him? Oh, he came around. You know he likes girls in the show business. At that time he was in Berkeley College. When he came to Harvard he just looked me up. Sure, he knew where I was. He knew that I was with this show."

Miss Parks said through a petulant pout that she would not marry Mr. Moody; not that she did not love him, for she guessed she did, but because it would make so much trouble for him. Of course, she was expecting to see Joe again, and perhaps they might go to breakfast together again.

"Just to think," she said as she skipped away to answer the call, "if no one had interfered I might have been a married woman at this very moment."

A dispatch from Cambridge received last night said there was a J. Moody there whose name had not as yet appeared in the official college directory.

The press agent of the comedy disclaimed knowledge of the affair. He confessed rather enthusiastically, however, that it was "the real goods."

OPERA NOVELTY NEXT WEEK

Hermann Goetz's opera on "The Taming of the Shrew," called in German "Der Widerspänstixen Zähmung," will be produced for the first time by the Metropolitan Opera Company Wednesday evening of next week. The opera has not been heard here since it was sung about thirty years ago by the American Opera Company. The principal rôles will be sung by Mmes. Ober and Rappold and Messrs. Whitehill and Sembach. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

"Aida," on Monday night, will begin next week's schedule. "La Sonnambula" will be sung on Thursday evening, and "Mme. Sans-Gêne" on Friday. "Samson et Dalila" will be sung at the Saturday matinée, and "Die Walküre" on Saturday evening. Mme. Schumann-Heink will sing at next Sunday night's concert.

On Thursday afternoon of next week there will be the annual special matinée for the Emergency Fund. The program will include the second scene of Act II. of "Il Trovatore," Act II. of "Lohengrin," Act I. of "Pagliacci," with Caruso, and the Tartar Ballet from "Prince Igor." Most of the principal members of the company will appear in some part of the bill.

"Potash and Perlmutter" in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—Montague Glass's play, "Potash and Perlmutter," which has been translated into French by John Raphael, will be presented by Max Dearly at the Bouffes Parisiens Theatre next month.

THE SCHOLA CANTORUM.

A Program of Cantatas, Students' Songs, and Folk Songs.

Mr. Kurt Schindler at the second concert of the Schola Cantorum, given last evening at Carnegie Hall, brought the local composer into prominence. He presented on his program three works composed or arranged by New York musicians. The program had the diversity and the unusual quality that Mr. Schindler makes it a point to attain, sometimes at the risk of insufficient preparation of difficult pieces. He did not entirely escape these consequences last evening, and several of the works performed would have gained by the expenditure of more time in rehearsing them.

There were three cantatas for chorus and orchestra, elaborate though not long. "The Chambered Nautilus" is a setting of Oliver Wendell Holmes's beautiful poem by Deems Taylor, who has not presented himself publicly in New York before as a musician, and is, in fact, a musician only by avocation. He attacks a difficult problem without hesitation, with the use of the most elaborate means. He has many resources in complex and modern harmonies, sometimes resulting in an effect of unrest that is at variance with the mood of the verses. He uses a very full orchestral apparatus not unskillfully. His work is, on the whole, impressive. He has erected an imposing climax upon the last stanza, "Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul," for which he has wisely sought greater simplicity and breadth.

Another elaborate cantata on the program was Mr. Sigismund Stojowski's "Prayer for Poland," a setting of a Polish poem by Krasinski, in which the Virgin Mary is addressed as Queen of Poland. The subject is fraught with gloom and tragic eloquence, which Mr. Stojowski has expressed in his music with an unrelieved and poignant intensity that is sometimes over-elaborated, though deeply felt. There are great difficulties presented to chorus, orchestra, and soprano and baritone soloists, which were not fully mastered. The soloists were Minnie Jovelli and Bernardo Olshansky.

There were also difficulties in Sergei Rachmaninoff's "Voice of Spring"; another tragic history with a more optimistic ending; music of pictorial quality. Balfour Gardner's "News from Whydah" for chorus and orchestra, a vivid setting of Masefield's grisly narrative, was performed by the chorus two seasons ago.

There was relief from all this grimness in a series of gay French folksongs cleverly harmonized for men's voices by Carlos Salzedo, known to New York concertgoers both as a harpist and as a composer; another of Finnish student songs by Merikanjo, Palmgren, and Tornudd, also for men's voices; and another of German folksongs arranged by Max Reger, for mixed chorus. The Finnish and German songs were sung best. All these gave much pleasure. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Stojowski, and Mr. Salzedo were all brought forward upon the platform to receive applause for their works which was liberally bestowed.

HEDWIG REICHER'S RECITAL.

Dramatic Reading in English and German at Punch and Judy.

Hedwig Reicher, who was last seen on the New York stage in her father's production of Björnson's "When the Young Vine Blooms" at the Garden Theatre in the Autumn, gave a dramatic recital yesterday afternoon at the Punch & Judy in West Forty-ninth Street. In a varied program drawn from German and English literatures, she revealed effectively the notable range of her fine voice and her admirable eloquence of gesture.

The German readings were confined to three brief selections from Heinrich Heine. There followed a group of children's poems from "The Crescent Moon" of Rabindranath Tagore, a modern version of an old and terrible Scotch ballad and a slightly abbreviated text of Oscar Wilde's "Salomé," translated into English.

It is a far cry from the triumphant finale of the German poet's "Berg Idylle," which Miss Reicher gave with so much force, to the gentle, whimsical passages from Tagore, passages that are a little reminiscent of Stevenson's songs of childhood and which she read with that note of tenderness her voice has not lost in its conquest of an adopted tongue.

But these were only preliminary to the reading of "Salomé" which consumed at least half of the time allotted to the recital. The mounting passion and excitement of the play found impressive expression with the reader most impressive when she suggested the cunning and jealousy of the unhappy Herodias and the mingled fear and eagerness of the evil old tetrarch.

Miss Reicher stood or sat alone on the prettily curtained stage of Mr. Hopkin's playhouse with the first and last lines of each poem accompanied by the music of an unseen harp. The harpist was Mildred Dilling who came out later to play the prelude for the "Salomé," which Miss Reicher, making a most pleasing picture, read from a small dais that stood between two towering candelabra.

The recital was given under the patronage of Mrs. Martin Beck, Mrs. Emil Boas, Mrs. George Burr, Mrs. Henry Goldman, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. Paula Herzig, Mrs. Mary Knoblauch, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Mrs. William R. Shephard and Mrs. Charles Sooysmith.

MAUD ALLAN OPERATED ON.

Dancer Suddenly Stricken with Appendicitis—Condition Serious.

Maud Allan, the dancer, is critically ill in the German Hospital as the result of a sudden attack of appendicitis followed by an operation. Miss Allan was stricken suddenly on Monday morning at the Hotel Seymour, and was removed to the hospital immediately, where an operation was performed within a few hours by Dr. Willy Meyer, assisted by Dr. J. G. Fishlowitz. It was said last night at the hospital that Miss Allan's condition was serious and that the crisis would not be passed for at least two days.

Miss Allan returned to New York last Fall after a tour of the world. She had planned to sail next Saturday for England. Her last appearance here was four years ago, when she danced at Carnegie Hall.

ENGLISH ANTIQUES SOLD FOR $15,984

Throng Attends Sale of Major Horsfield's Collection of Furniture and Pewter.

TWO OLD SAMPLERS, $300

Highest Price, $825, Is Paid for the Oak Paneling of a Room of the Seventeenth Century.

A dense crowd gathered yesterday afternoon at the American Art Galleries for the sale of antique furniture, old glass, pewter, &c., of Major George Horsfield, Thomas E. Kirby himself conducting the sale. The crowd was so great that the rear of the gallery was filled with people standing, and it was almost impossible to get either out or in. The 166 numbers brought $15,984, and there were some record prices.

The eighteenth century samplers, one 10 by 17 inches and the other small, 6¼ by 12½ inches, sold together and brought $150 each. One had lines of poetry upon it with the alphabet and was signed Mary Whichelo, and the other, more elaborate, had the creed worked upon it by Ann Reynolds in 1768. Little Ann had also worked a number of angels upon her sampler and four medallions with Biblical subjects. They were good samplers, but the people in the audience gazed at one another in amazement when the prices soared, and Seaman, agent, took the two for $300. Two other samplers, one a small one and unframed, both of a little earlier date, went to Bernet, agent, for $40 each.

In the exhibition of the collection the pewter was set out on two old English oak tables, and on each were old-time knives and forks, the latter of the two-tined variety. They were early English pieces, the handles of green-stained ivory, and they brought extraordinary prices. Both sets went to G. W. Bishop, who paid $85 for the first, eight knives and forks, and $80 for the second, six knives and nine forks.

The highest price of the sale was paid for the oak paneling of a room, seventeenth century, with carved frieze, two doors, one window, and a fireplace, which went to Seaman, agent, for $825. The paneling for another room went to Mrs. James Garland for $370, and a seventeenth century English oak cupboard went to Mrs. Garland for $250. There was much competition for an early seventeenth century English oak court cupboard with carving and inlaying in different woods. This went to Bernet, agent, for $780. An English oak priory table of the period, 13 feet 2 inches long, went to James Ladey for $500. An oak dole cupboard of the Jacobin period went to Mrs. Charles MacNeill for $325, and Mrs. MacNeill paid $210 for a walnut armchair of the William and Mary period. An early seventeenth century dole cupboard went to W. H. Coverdale for $205, and F. G. Talman paid $205 for a tall clock of English lacquer of the Queen Anne period.

A Jacobean walnut and oak chest of drawers went to Talmadge for $225; Jack Harris, who made a number of purchases, gave $230 for a seventeenth century Jacobean oak chest, and a seventeenth century English oak drawing table, carved and inlaid, went to L. MacCarthy for $400. Six chairs, Jacobean, back and seat upholstered in leather, went to Mrs. Hare for $255, and Mrs. E. Chauncey paid $510 for a set of six Chippendale mahogany chairs with removable seats covered with old English needlework. A Chippendale mahogany armchair to match went to Lorenz, agent, for $230, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe paid $210 for six seventeenth century Yorkshire oak chairs.

KNEISEL QUARTET PLAYS.

Ravel's Trio a Feature of Its Concert in Aeolian Hall.

The Kneisel Quartet gave a concert at Aeolian Hall last night at which the program consisted of Dvorak's Quartet in F, Op. 96; Ravel's Trio in A minor for piano, violin, and 'cello, and Beethoven's Quartet in C sharp minor, Op. 131. Rudolph Ganz was the assisting artist. With Messrs. Kneisel and Willeke he played Ravel's Trio.

This work received last night what was probably its first public performance here, though it has been played this season by the same artists at a private concert of the Society of the Friends of Music. It is a composition which has some puzzling features, arising from the writer's lapsing occasionally into the more abstruse mannerisms of the moderns, but one in which there is a good deal of interesting music and some arresting instrumental effects.

It was splendidly played by Messrs. Ganz, Kneisel, and Willeke. The work of Mr Ganz was especially impressive because a large share of the musical burden falls on the piano part, which is generally the carrying web of the piece with the other instruments adding related designs to the pattern. The pianist on this occasion played with fine clarity and with a lightness of conception which admirably met the mood of the composition, which is seldom highly emotional or sharply dramatic. His sense of balance of tone against the violin and 'cello was most finely adjusted, and as a result the whole effect, to which the other players contributed notably, was successful to a marked degree.

Beethoven's Quartet, Op. 131, one of the works of his last period, bristles with complications and difficulties which requires experience and expertness to surmount. These qualifications are possessed in abundance by the players who comprise the organization, and their performance of the quartet was such as one rarely hears.

Hackett to Resume in 'Merry Wives'

Complications in the illness of James K. Hackett made it necessary yesterday to abandon the idea of resuming his Shakespearean engagement at the Criterion Theatre this week. Just as he was recovering from the attack of the grip that caused him to close the Criterion last Saturday an acute inflammation of the right knee appeared. It is thought this inflammation was caused by the actor falling on this knee in his fight with Macduff in the last act of "Macbeth" at one of the last performances. According to the present plans Mr. Hackett will not resume until the premiere of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," announced for Thursday night of next week. A professional matinée of "Macbeth" was to have been given Friday and Mr. Hackett hopes to give it later in his engagement.

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. at 2:20. LAST 10 NIGHTS LAST 4 MATINEES MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. "Emphatic success."—Sun. The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. NO MAT. TODAY. Next Matinee Saturday. Last Week at This Theatre. Moves Monday, Mar. 20, to Empire Theatre. Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger present ELSIE FERGUSON in Hall Caine's Dramatic Sensation, MARGARET SCHILLER. SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR SIR HERBERT TREE'S production, "KING HENRY VIII.," beginning TUES., MAR. 14. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, Broadway & 43 St. Evgs. 8:25. Matinees TODAY & Saturday 2:30. MITZI in "Pom-Pom" "Bright and Zippy, Haunting Melodies."—Tribune.

LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU WHEN YOU SEE MRS. FISKE IN ERSTWHILE SUSAN GAIETY THEATRE NOW

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

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HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Kibble as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Tues. The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE HOUSE OF GLASS Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE ST. PATRICK'S DAY. FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. ABE POTASH PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY MAWRUSS

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GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

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Musical Art Society FRANK DAMROSCH, Director. CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY EVE., March 14, at 8:30. Tickets 50c to $2.50. Boxes $50 at Box Office or Musical Art Society, 53 West 42d St. Tel. 9466 Bryant.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Eve., March 14, at 8:15. FLONZALEY

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w Ev., 8:15—3d Concert. N. Y. CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY. Directors—Carolyn Beebe, Gustave Langenus. Seats on sale at Box Office and Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 8 East 34th St. (Steinway Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., March 11, at 3. Modern Composers Recital OSSIP Gabrilowitsch. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON AT 3. The Brazilian Pianist GUIOMAR NOVAES. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

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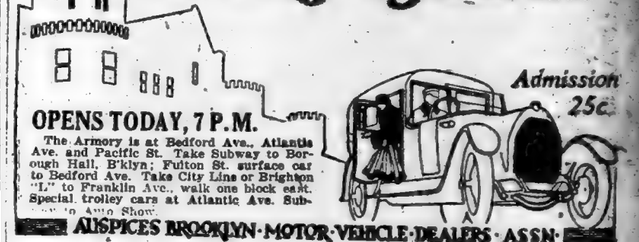

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916.

THE END OF IT.

The courage and the wisdom of the President have their reward. The last stronghold of sedition, of alien intrigue and factional conspiracy, has surrendered. The Senate last week by a vote of 68 to 14 and the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 276 to 142 have put out of the way the cowardly proposal to contract the sphere of American rights to make room for the expansion of Germany's sphere of lawlessness. The Stars and Stripes float over the Capitol.

From the moment when Mr. WILSON put forth his challenge to his foes and the country's unfaithful servants in Congress there was never a doubt of the result. The President is sustained, the plotters against him are overthrown. No sophistication either of the offensive resolutions or of the vote as taken can conceal or dim his triumph. The one thing needful to free his arm, to avert the disgrace which Congress threatened to put upon the country, was to make an end of the Gore and McLemore resolutions. That has been done, and Berlin is on notice that it has to deal with an American President, not with Bryanized Senators and hyphenated Congressmen.

The decision had to be taken. False tongues had magnified the work of disloyal minds until Berlin was deluded into the belief that we could be made to submit to any degree of injury and outrage, that the venom of the propaganda had done its work in Congress, that the President was powerless. Ambassador DUMBA was sent home to cure the mischief wrought by Secretary BRYAN'S evil talking—the sharp and sure way. President WILSON dared Congress to set limits to the exercise of his constitutional powers, and it capitulated. He is now in a position to do what he said he would do—protect the rights of Americans and the honor of the nation.

The significant fact in the House vote yesterday is that only 33 Democrats voted against the President. The Republican vote of 102 against tabling the resolution is not creditable to that party. It shows that many Republicans were guided by no higher motive than partisanship; they voted "No" because that was the way that promised to give the most trouble to the Democrats. But the majority total of nearly two to one cheats them of their desire and is a sufficient disproof of the earlier falsehoods about the readiness of the House to force the President to obey Germany's orders as Sweden, alone among neutral nations, has obeyed them.

Already announcements are made of refusals to accept renominations by Democrats who disagree with the President. Nothing could be more becoming, perhaps nothing more prudent. The country is taking note of these matters at the capital.

MASSING BEHIND THE MAYOR.

The mass meeting in support of the Mayor's proposals for the relief of the city's unjust burdens will be successful in the proportion that it removes the reproach of division of counsel among the city's representatives. The Legislature can be excused for inaction so long as it remains true, as Senator BROWN has said, that the expenses imposed upon the city by the Legislature have been either asked for or approved by the spokesmen for the city. In order to end that obstacle to the "square deal" for which the city is asking there must be an end of partisanship and selfishness. Both of these hindrances are in evidence in the daily prints. No doubt it is natural for partisans to prefer the interests of their party to the interests of the city, and for individuals to consider their personal fortunes in the first place. It is easier to understand than to forgive such sentiments, and the mass meeting is necessary to light a fire under the obstructionists of the program which is necessary for the city's welfare.

It behooves all concerned to be as moderate as the Mayor. He is not asking for all that he would like to get, and the mass meeting of Friday will ask for even less. The mass meeting's program is confined to the relations between the city and the State. There is nothing contentious in the proposal that the city ought not to contribute to betterments by the State for localities unless it receives its ratable share of such local improvements. Either all localities ought to make their own improvements, or the State should make all local improvements from State funds on the same basis. Roads, bridges, normal schools supported from State taxes, should be apportioned equitably, or all localities should go without the aid of the State, as this city does.

The line is most clearly evident in the case of the Public Service Commissions. This city supports its own, and in fairness the State should support the other Commission, which is relieved from duties concerning the city. At least, if the city pays nearly three-quarters of the cost of the up-State Commission the State should pay the cost of the city Commission so far as its activities are concerned with the administration of State functions, for the benefit of the State rather than of the city. The State taxes which are collected mostly in the city, with minimum cost to the State, such as the stock transfer tax, the automobile tax, and the excise tax, are local in their nature, and the city has a claim to a share of them larger than it receives through any benefits conferred from the proceeds.

There are differences of opinion on the larger program, but the contention is confined to the subjects outside the "square deal" proposal of the mass meeting. It is prudent to shorten the proposal for the sake of unity. The eight proposals which would relieve the city's tax burden by eleven millions mean more to the city than to the State, apart from the justice of the requests. If the city unites behind the Mayor and the mass meeting, it will be interesting to remark, the action of the Legislature, and the nature of the contrary arguments, if there are any. There are those who have argued that the city has been deliberately exploited through the political advantage given to the State by reduction of the representation of the city. There can be no doubt that the city is not represented in proportion either to its population or its wealth and its contribution to the State's resources. But there are weak links in the chain of argument that the State is deliberate in its mistreatment of the city. There are too many examples to prove that misgovernment is often rather due to lack of forethought than to contrivance of evil. The opportunity is a golden one for the Legislature to deal justly with the city, once the city agrees on what it wants, and asks for it with reason behind its request.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The documents published by The World yesterday are an astounding chapter in the continued story of German conspiracy against the United States. They prove that a secret campaign has been carried on by a nation-wide German organization, the National German-American Alliance, to prevent legislation unfavorable to the designs and interests of Germany and to promote legislation favorable to those designs and interests. The Gore resolution was favored and impelled by this cabal. The movement for an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war, espoused in Congress by some of the statesmen named by the head lobbyist of this German and anti-American propaganda, masked by its leaders as "anti-English," was one of their objects, made vain by the known determination of Mr. WILSON to veto any embargo measure. The President's Constitutional function in international affairs was to be taken away from him. Americans were to be deprived of rights of uninterrupted prescription in law, at the solicitation and command of men who abuse the privileges of American citizenship to serve an alien power. Congress was set on by this Germany-in-America to oppose the President, to divide and weaken the Government, to serve Germany and disserve and dishonor the United States.

Certain Senators in Congress, members of that illustrious Fourteen that stood with Germany against the United States in the vote on tabling the Gore resolution, were good enough to utter on Monday their perturbation at an editorial article in THE TIMES which said that the German flag ought to be hauled down from the Capitol and the American flag run up in its stead. If on Monday these Senators, whose unaffected zeal to scurry to cover from a position where they stood exposed to public scorn is natural, thought the phrase of THE TIMES was too strong, what was their opinion yesterday? They see the evidence, only a link in a long chain, of this German conspiracy at work in Congress, as through the country, to bedevil our Government. It will not be out of place to speak a word of caution about the list of Senators and Representatives to whom the head German lobbyist says he devoted his missionary work. It is part of his profession to magnify his achievements, and a rich percentage of doubt is to be allowed for; at least he was a mighty good guesser. In his collection of names he made palpable hits.

It is not the boast of a lobbyist, it is the documented revelation of an organized plan to influence and control Congress for the benefit of a foreign Power that should be pondered by Congress, and in particular by the Senators so grieved by THE TIMES'S remarks about two flags. Certain Senators and Representatives find themselves in the worst company. The American people have been patient, sometimes of things intolerable, since the war began. Because they have been patient, injury on injury has been wrought by the foreigner and the disloyal citizen. Now their Government is to be turned over to the foreigner and the disloyal citizen.

And not merely is the Congress to be bullied into becoming an Imperial German Parliament as the result of these alien efforts; not merely is the Executive to be impeded and assailed because he is American; not only is a Federal District Attorney threatened with impeachment because he had the hardihood to bring German plotters to book; the Kaiser's trusty henchmen and lackeys in the United States are to make sure that the next Administration is German. Professor LEO STERN of Milwaukee describes the new "Wisconsin idea." Mr. WILSON is sure to be renominated. The German hope lies in the Republican Convention. To get a "pro-American"—he means a pro-German candidate:

It is necessary that a portion of the delegations to the Republican National Convention—a quarter to a third—shall consist of approved, distinguished German-Americans.

With this end in view an interview with the Chairman of the Republican State Committee is necessary. I personally have done this here, and out of twenty-six delegates to the National Convention we have been conceded ten. I believe that equal representations should be secured in every other State, and if in a majority of the States this number could be secured only such a candidate would be nominated as represents the neutral American situation desired by us.

The Hon. RICHARD BARTHOLDT, the famous St. Louis "pro-American," who incidentally suggests the starting of "a Champ Clark" movement, "to come from non-German Democrats, of course," thinks that German names would be tabooed by "the pro-English." The Germans are to be put into power at Washington by hiding the Germanism of the movement they initiate and control.

Have the Germans ten national Republican delegates in Wisconsin? The futility of the German plotters over here is curiously illustrated by the ease with which their secrets get into print and their want of humor and proportion is clear. But in the light of STERN'S and BARTHOLDT'S letters, the names of candidates for delegates and delegates at large to both national conventions will bear watching. What do Americans of America think of the German scheme to run their Government, dictate its laws, proscribe its President, pick out and elect, if they can, a successor to him who will heel in correct goosestep at Germany's commands?

AN EXAMPLE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

It was announced yesterday that New York bankers had loaned Argentina $15,000,000, making $70,000,000 since the war began, that is, since Argentina's British credits have been stopped. Great Britain still has a long lead in supplying the necessities of this one of the many nations to which she has furnished the first requisite for trade, money. But the tendency of the trade of Argentina is reflecting promptly the change in its credit relations. In 1914 the exports from the United States to Argentina were $27,127,958, and in 1915 they were $52,883,035. With our increased exports, and our loans, we have increased our imports from Argentina from $56,274,246 to $94,677,644. In 1913, the latest normal year, our exports to Argentina were double our imports, and Argentina owed us money on balance. Now we owe Argentina on the merchandise movement, but with our advances of gold we have established an "invisible balance" in our favor.

This is the apparent explanation of the recent premium on dollars in Argentina at the time when the current of remittance ought to have been from us rather than from them, although the usual explanation of such cross-currents has been that we were remitting on England's account. The figures are not small, but the changes they indicate are larger in their prompt proof of what an influence banking has on trade. It would be agreeable to see more of our exports to Argentina in manufactures rather than in gold, but the advance of gold is the first step for us as it was for England. Countries hitherto accustomed to finance themselves elsewhere that are now borrowing from us will soon get the habit of buying where they borrow.

PARKS TO BE PRESERVED.

The cause of park preservation in this city of few parks, continually threatened with encroachment, has been triumphant in the decision of Justice EDWARD R. FINCH of the Supreme Court, granting an injunction to prevent the Water Board's erection of a permanent building in Morningside Park until the consent of the Park Department and the Municipal Art Commission has been obtained. The charter of New York, as Justice FINCH points out, vests in the Park Commissioners general supervision over the parks and requires that the consent and approval of the Municipal Art Commission must be obtained before any building can be erected on city property. The Water Board disregarded these provisions of the organic law of the municipality, under the impression that the special act of the Legislature giving the board power to construct an aqueduct in the city did not expressly provide that it should obtain the approval of any local authorities of any detail of the work. But Justice FINCH "can find no indication "of an intent on the part of the Legis- "lature to create an exception to the "general plan that, so far as the de- "sign, at least, is concerned, a perma- "nent structure above the ground in "the parks should be subject to the "provisions of the city charter in that "regard." That the Water Board intended to erect a permanent structure in Morningside Park, 40 feet high and 40 feet square, is not disputed.

This decision that the public interest is imperiled by park encroachment will be most serviceable as a precedent in combating plans of park invasion in the future. There is no ground for hope that the invaders will ever cease from troubling. Each new scheme for the seizure of park land has its own set of promoters who are obsessed by the idea that they should enjoy a privilege denied to others. It will be most useful, therefore, to have preserved on the records for all time this statement of the court in the case of GUTZON BORGLUM against the Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply and the contractors employed by them:

It is of great public importance that the parks be preserved for the enjoyment and recreation of the people of the city, and any act, official or otherwise, which causes an illegal encroachment on a park tends to imperil the public interests and is calculated to work a public injury. Where congestion is as great as in this city park spaces are necessary to the public welfare, and if the act threatened is also imminent and substantial so as to imperil the integrity of the park a taxpayer has the right to invoke the court's aid.

MISTAKEN ZEAL.

The Senate's military bill provides that hereafter any man who has served six years with the colors in the regular army may be appointed to a place in the civil service, practically without examination, that is to say merely on the report of a board of army officers that he is fitted for the office. Of course, the acceptance of that provision would imperil the efficiency of the civil service, with the conduct of which the Military Committee of the Senate has nothing whatever to do. In the agitation for national defense throughout the country, the spirit which animated the incorporation of this objectionable clause in the Senate's bill is too frequently manifested. If men will not volunteer in the military service of this country without this kind of bribery, the day of compulsory service is not far distant. But we do not believe that men need such inducements to enlist. It has become too much of a habit with military men and naval men also to assume that soldiers and sailors should have certain privileges specially granted to them by the law. We have the largest pension list of any country. The civil service law already extends certain reasonable privileges to men who have suffered disabilities in military service. But that is not enough.

Admiral FLETCHER, in testifying before the House Committee, suggested that a certain percentage of the Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenant Commanders in the navy, in order to expedite promotions in that service, might be placed in the reserve and "employed in the Consular Service." How unjust this would be to the men already in that service, and to those who are undergoing the special training the service requires! We do not think that Admiral FLETCHER had given much thought to this proposal, so far as it relates to the Consular Service, before he put it into words. To judge from some of the public utterances we hear, not only the civil service, but the Diplomatic and Consular Service as well, ought to be made branches of the War and Navy Departments. But the defect in the Senate's bill can easily be remedied, while the rest is mere talk, much of it the expression of overzealous eagerness to build up our defenses.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Here's a New Theory About Germans!

From a source open, perhaps, to suspicion of harboring sympathy for the Allies rather than for their enemies—even of lacking in that sweetly smiling, sweetly speaking neutrality which is so much admired by those who like it—comes a suggestion that probably would be most safely characterized as important if true. At any rate, the suggestion has a certain interest, and, besides, it betrays a slavish mind always to be asking for accuracy and affidavits. For what the thing may be worth, therefore, here it is:

Many have been mystified by the fact that Germany, in spite of her constant and enormous losses of men in a war that has already lasted well along into its second year, is still sending to the front armies of undiminished size. Is it not a possible, even a probable, explanation of her seeming ability to destroy soldiers and still to have them, that this is indeed only a seeming—that in reality many of the German troops now in the field are not men of the ordinary sort and origin, but the synthetic products of great laboratories, working day and night with that scientific efficiency for which the Germans are famous? The more this theory is considered the more plausible it will become to the disinterested critic.

Without going so far as to admit, quite, that enough of consideration would change plausibility into conviction, one can yet confess that this explanation of Germany's astonishing power to suffer prolonged attrition without visible loss has some evidence and argument to support it. The idea of artificial men is no new one in that country, as everybody knows who has read "Faust" and remembers the homunculus in the bottle. And the Germans have done many things in synthetic chemistry which, if not as wonderful as would be the making of men in a factory, yet inspire caution about denying that they have accomplished even this culminating triumph. Moreover, we have learned from the presumably veracious biography of Frankenstein what sort of men those who were thus manufactured would be, and—well, there are the reports of the English, French, and Belgian Commissions, and in several respects the way in which German regiments are sent against cannon and rifle fire, and the way they go when sent, do hint a confirmatory departure from normal humanity.

A Favored Child of Fortune.

That there should be in Germany much exultation over the safe return of the Möwe from her successful cruise is perfectly comprehensible. He would be a critic prejudiced indeed who denied or doubted that the commander of the ship and his subordinates have displayed both skill and courage of a very high order. Their service to their country, if not of much practical value and of little military significance, yet constituted that harassment of the enemy in all legitimate ways which is the object of war, and even the Möwe's victims recognize that her operations were strictly legal and were unmarred by any manifestations of cruelty or ferocity. Her voyage involved a little killing, but it was wonderfully little, thanks to the almost invariable discretion and docility of the people on the craft she halted.

As things go in war, therefore, the record made by the Möwe was one entirely and highly creditable, and her master and his men have earned an enthusiastic welcome home. That much frankly and cordially granted, it is not as ungracious as would otherwise be the case to call attention to the fact that Captain Count von DOHNA owes his escape from the fate that menaced his every hour on the ocean quite as much to his luck as to his seamanship and his courage. The field of his exploits is an enormous place, and it is not so remarkable, after all, that he traversed it without encountering a single real warship. Any vessel except the smallest of that class could, and would, have brought his cruise to a sudden end, for the Möwe was not constructed or armed for battle with anything except the helpless merchantmen of these days.

Fogs must have helped Count von DOHNA as he started from his home port and as he neared it on his return. He could time his departure to take advantage of this shield, but he had to trust much to fortune when he went back. And fortune served him well—as fortune is extremely apt to do for the bold and the efficient.

A Poet Makes a Point.

In another part of this page today are some verses that illustrate the power so often shown by possessors of what is well called "the poetic gift" of seeing elements in a situation that become obvious to other people only after their attention has been called to them.

Others have made remarks, more or less emphatic and feeling about the gathering here this week of certain Irishmen who are so much more Irish than the Irish at home, but it remained for a poet to remind them that when Ireland was in vastly worse case than she has been in recent years, these vehement persons, or the great majority of them, could think of nothing more or better to do for her than to take ship for a happier country. They did not remain for participation in the long battle for Irish rights and liberties.

That battle has been fought and won by Irishmen who were content to share Ireland's misfortunes and glad to undertake the heavy task of rescue and relief. Those who stuck to Ireland are now in the trenches of Flanders or have sent their sons there. The men at this precious "conference" have again selected a safer position.

SALMAGUNDI CLUB EXHIBIT.

Artist Members to Show Oil Paintings for Prizes.

The annual exhibition of oil paintings by artist members of the Salmagundi Club, 14 West Twelfth Street, will be open to the public at the clubhouse on Monday, March 13, and will continue for ten days, closing Thursday, March 23. The hours during which the exhibition may be viewed are 2 to 6 P. M. and 8 to 10 P. M., except Sunday.

Pictures are limited to sixteen by twenty inches in size, but the Art Committee, consisting of Carl Rungius (Chairman), Guy C. Wiggins, E. L. Blumenstein, Edmund W. Greacen, and Gardner Symons, will in its discretion hang pictures up to about thirty-six inches, outside canvas measurement.

Three prizes will be awarded, as follows: The Samuel T. Shaw Purchase Prize of $500, in which contest portraits are excluded; the William T. Evans Prize of $100 for the best figure painting in the exhibition, and the Joseph S. Isador Prize of $100 for the best landscape exhibited. In the first mentioned contest the painting becomes the property of the donor of the prize, Samuel T. Shaw, while in the last two contests the painting remains the property of the artist. Not only in the number of paintings is this the largest annual exhibition the Salmagundi Club has yet held but in the number of representative contemporary artists.

THE "IRISH" CONFERENCE AT THE ASTOR.

Rake the old hatreds up—fan the dead flames of them!
"Irish," they call themselves! Only the names of them!
How many, think you, have e'er seen the sod upon
Which, in the dead past, their forefathers trod upon?
Rouse the old bitterness—probe to the core of it—
Try to pretend you don't know there's no more of it—
And, because memory tears at the heart of her,
Erin will fight as though Belgium were part of her!

Who turned his back, in the past, on the woe of her?
What has he now to say—what can he know of her?
Time passes on, and the rule of democracy
Is a far cry from the age of autocracy.
Erin! The turbulent strain of the wild in her
Melts and unites with the heart of the child in her.
Who thinks that "vengeance" could canker the whole of her
Hasn't a mind that could fathom the soul of her.

Ireland has suffered—och! there you've the right of it.
What you don't grasp, is, she's generous, spite of it.
Rise and traduce her—and call yourself sons of her!
Ireland is answering—hark to those guns of her!
Ireland still fights for the Empire! You're ruing it?
That doesn't alter the fact that she's doing it!
England? You're wasting your time, hatching hell for her—
Ireland has Irishmen, yet, to fight well for her!

BEATRICE BARRY.

'THE FLAG ON THE CAPITOL.'

More Views on What Has Been Taking Place in Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The thanks of the American people are due THE TIMES for the fearless and patriotic editorial, "The Flag on the Capitol," which appeared in THE SUNDAY TIMES, and I rejoice to see in today's paper (Tuesday) that it has been read in Congress. It may bring those cowards in Congress (I speak en masse) to a realization of their contemptible position—failing to support our noble President in his stand against the mandates of Germany. These poltroons do not represent the will of the people. The American people are behind the President.

What has become of the courage and patriotism of American men?

We need men like Lodge and Williams and the Representative from West Virginia who said that the House "was to vote whether it will throw away our Declaration of Independence and at last bow our knee to a monarch of the Old World."

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, March 7, 1916.

Enemies of Their Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was amusing to read the letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning signed by George P. Eustis. Who is he? Why is he hurt? You might tell him that Congress will go slow before they say or do anything to the people's favorite paper, THE NEW YORK TIMES. I wish to congratulate the editor of THE TIMES on the editorial referred to, also the one on Senator O'Gorman. It is too bad that such men as O'Gorman, Bryan, Buchanan, and Kitchin can ruin the Democratic Party. I have always voted the Democratic ticket, but even the President is not strong enough to carry such men, unless, as leader of his party, he should read them out of the Democratic Party.

J. O'REILLY.

Atlantic City, March 6, 1916.

Albany and Bagdad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent in today's issue fairly froths at the mouth referring to your Sunday editorial, "The Flag on the Capitol." The writer was satisfied that sarcastic editorial would produce some results, and would to Heaven it might bring some recalcitrant and un-American members of the Congress to a realization of the plight they have placed the President in before foreign countries as well as in our own country. I sincerely trust he may have sufficient "pull" to have the objectionable editorial read in the Congress, as without a doubt it will have a tendency to arouse those peace-at-any-price Bryanites, and if, as he desires, the impertinent screed of "G. P. E." is read in connection, the desired effect will be produced.

As to his telegram to Governor Whitman, it is simply absurd, inasmuch as this State is not Turkey and Albany is not Bagdad.

The writer has been an attentive reader of the metropolitan press for upward of a half century and of THE NEW YORK TIMES since the days of Henry J. Raymond, and during the entire period cannot recall an instance of such monumental nerve, unmitigated gall, and ponderous self-importance as this display of "G. P. E." It must have been developed by imitation and love of the "Divine Right" Kaiser. If such and similar screeds are to be regarded as "Kultur," thank God there is none of that germ in

THE HERMIT OF ALBANY.

Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1916.

O'Gorman and Chamberlain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in THE SUNDAY TIMES about Senator O'Gorman is fine, only not quite complete, to my mind, for you could have just as well included the distinguished Senator from Oregon, Mr. Chamberlain.

If I am not in error, he, too, voted against President Wilson, and his sole aim, as far as I can see, is to rail against England. At the Century meeting last week for preparedness Senator Chamberlain was one of the speakers, and with clenched fists and upraised arms he shouted: "We must bring England to task for sweeping our commerce from the seas, and, what's more, for interfering with the United States mails!"

Truly a heinous crime, when our mails are being used by Germans in this country to send stuff through that is contraband. Please tell the Senator England may stop our mails, but she has not done what Germany has done, (to her shame,) made war on women.

FRANK L. STRATTON.

New York, March 6, 1916.

From a New Subscriber.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Eustis must have been a listener at and participant in Mr. Goff's recent "neutral" lecture against England. The language of his article savors strongly of the ardent Fenianism there used. Poor man, tell him in your next editorial it is not at all as bad as it seemeth. Whenever the doings of the same pro-German politicians at Washington have made me wish I could write an article worth publishing, I read THE TIMES editorials and immediately feel much better, for they say so well what I would I could say. Just tell him some more in your next.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

New York, March 7, 1916.

French Trench Philosophy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henri Ravenu, a Paris business man, at present a Sergeant of Engineers at the front in France, sends a friend in the United States the following amusing litany, which he says is very popular in the trenches:

"You have two alternatives—either you are mobilized or you are not. If not, you have nothing to worry about. If you are, you have two alternatives—either you are in camp or at the front. If you are in camp, you have nothing to worry about. If you are at the front, you have two alternatives—either you are in reserve or you are on the fighting line. If in reserve, you have nothing to worry about. If you are on the fighting line, you have two alternatives—either you scrap or you don't. If you don't, you have nothing to worry about. If you do, you have two alternatives—either you get hurt or you don't. If you don't, you have nothing to worry about. If you do, you have two alternatives—either you get slightly hurt or you get badly hurt. If slightly, you have nothing to worry about. If badly, you have two alternatives—either you recover or you don't. If you recover, you have nothing to worry about. If you don't, and have followed my advice clear through, you have done with worry, forever."

J. N. P.

New York, March 7, 1916.

No Zeppelins at Sheffield.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest two letters in THE TIMES, written in reply to Germany's reports of the last Zeppelin raid over England, in which they stated that Manchester and Birmingham had been bombarded, the writers denying such statements. In Germany's report it was also stated that Sheffield had been bombarded, and some steel works destroyed.

I have received letters from my sister and a friend residing in Sheffield, living at opposite ends of the city. They wrote to let me know that the Zeppelins had not been near Sheffield, and also that Sheffield was in total darkness when the report of the raid came, even the electric power being cut off, so that street cars were motionless. Knowing Sheffield as I do, lying in a deep valley and in total darkness, it would be impossible for the raiders on their murderous mission to be able to locate any part of the city.

H. KIRKBY.

Middletown, Conn., March 6, 1916.

A Statement from Mr. Calero.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been receiving clippings of papers from the South and Cuba, in which it is stated that I am intriguing in the United States in behalf of General Felix Diaz. The same statement has been given to THE NEW YORK TIMES and other New York City newspapers, and it has even been said that the Department of Justice in Washington is in possession of the details of my conspiracy.

Would you be good enough to publish a flat and absolute denial of all the above stories? I do not have nor have ever had any political connections with General Felix Diaz, and I have never participated nor have the intention of participating in armed movements to settle the political troubles of Mexico.

MANUEL CALERO.

New York, March 6, 1916.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Changes in Europe Unnoted Here—The Real Leaders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that Justice Goff holds an American official position hardly gives his personal expressions more weight. As an American his statements should be purely neutral, but his recent statements show very bad taste.

The Irish in Ireland, who maintain the national principle, are the best judges of their own conditions, and if times and treatment have changed to such an extent that these people are willing to sacrifice their lives by the side of erstwhile enemies, surely it bespeaks an amelioration of relations, and Justice Goff and his followers would have acted more nobly toward the 300,000 Irish soldiers, including those in English regiments and Scotch regiments, by his silence. These 300,000 are capable of thought, and it is presumptuous for the Irish in this country to tell them how they should act.

During the Boer war Ireland, as a whole, was against the war—at that time Lloyd George was the most active "stop-the-war" leader. Times have changed; the causes of the present war are different; the interests of Ireland are changed. Ireland did not stop to think that the Franco-Prussian war was a question of creating another German King; that when Albania had a kingdom thrust upon her a German Prince was appointed; that Ireland, too, might have a German Prince ruling; that almost every European kingdom had German blood in its reigning house—in a word, that Germany was a "kingmaker." She ignored all that, considering only greater advantages she would enjoy, and unhesitatingly placed her own interests and sentiments by the side of Belgium and Serbia, and "Monroeized" her interests, as she considered, after all, she could be better friends with her nearest neighbor than with "the devil she didn't know."

Would Justice Goff have the Irish residents declared "outcasts" by the 20,000,000 Irish who left Ireland and despite wealth and influence never returned?

Let the Irish be true to themselves, and when the Irish in America shake themselves free from political healers; when they cease to permit themselves to be the tools of "antis" and "pros" that have ulterior purposes and judge Ireland in a well-balanced mind, then we may expect to have representative Irishmen in America.

"ANOTHER REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 20,000,000 IN AMERICA."

Newark, March 6, 1916.

Old Race Hatreds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not about time for the representatives of the Fenians, the Clan-na-Gael, and the other fire-eating racial elements in the United States to call a halt in the exploiting of Old World race hatreds in this country?

These antics are nuisances, to my way of thinking, and are wholly beneath the dignity of men who occupy places in our Government. Men who are so utterly raw in their ideas of what this nation stands for as to keep on making of the United States a regular springboard to catapult their revenges into a foreign country disclose how much seasoning it takes to cure a hyphenated herring. When such men debase their American manhood for the purpose of making themselves the vehicles for perpetuating the enmities of bygone ages in other lands they simply reveal the fact that they are still in the tribal stage of national consciousness.

In Ireland, working for the rehabilitation of that fair and fertile land, so that it may enjoy its rightful place in the great economic and cultural lands of the world, one Horace Plunkett, giving painstaking leadership to the people, is worth more than ten thousand orators leading the hosts to hyphenated clansmen heroically charging with their mouths at a New York hotel dinner at $10 a plate, wine included.

ANGLO-GERMAN.

East Orange, March 5, 1916.

The Real Irish Leaders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ireland, through her representatives in the British Parliament, has denounced such men as spoke at the convention here, and the Irish Hibernians to a man are with our leader, Joseph Devlin, M. P., member from West Belfast. Those pro-German Irishmen should be acting along with Sir Roger Casement and others of his kind, who have never been any friends of Ireland.

The reason 200,000 Irishmen are shedding their blood on the battlefields of Europe is because they believe in the justice of Belgium's cause and would not like to see their country downtrodden as Poland has been by Germany. I hope those hyphenated Irishmen will take notice of what the British Government has done for Ireland in the last ten years.

A TRUE IRISHMAN.

Newark, N. J., March 6, 1916.

Conspirators and Informers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the so-called Irish convention at the Astor Hotel last Sunday, a friend of mine, a very famous man, who is a great deal more Irish than I am, once said, in referring to the Irish race in a public speech: "If there were twelve conspirators tonight there would be twenty-four informers in the morning."

J. A. GOODFRIEND.

St. Louis, March 6, 1916.

Dictionary Conclusions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much amused at Dr. Henry Mitchell MacCracken's sense of the ridiculous as expressed in his recent letter to THE TIMES. He takes President Wilson to task for "fondly" using the word "honor" in his letter to Senator Stone, forgetting that "it is an infected word, infected by militarism." He then proceeds to give dictionary definitions of the word "honor," selecting the most obscure and far-fetched meaning of the word to reach a preconceived conclusion. His letter reads like a German dissertation on the reasons for plundering Belgium. He would have us believe that the words "honor," "duel," and "militarism" are inseparably connected; that we should not use the word "honor," for "an affair of honor" is a "duel."

By this process of reasoning, then, we are to forego the use of the word "love," because the dictionary says, "An affair of love is an intrigue"; nor may we employ the word "home" itself, for the dictionary says, "Home, a place for outcasts"; nay, we must refrain from using the word "Henry," for it calls to our minds Henry VIII. with his numerous wives!

Yes, let us pray that Congress will have a better sense of the ridiculous! Can't an educated man like Dr. MacCracken find any more serious objection to the President's letter? Are there no more important matters to discuss?

DAVID LEE CLARK.

Orono, Me., March 4, 1916.

Germans Who Appreciate America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a German working girl I should like to ask some of the people who are shouting so loud about the hardships the Germans have to endure in this country why the number of German immigrants to America has always been so large. Certainly not because roasted pigeons flew into their mouths over there. And why did the German people always call the United States the "Land of Liberty"? Surely not because persons are put into straitjackets here.

It is high time that the members of the working class who have come to this country, willing to toil with their hands and who know how to appreciate their prosperity, made their views known in this matter.

H. M. H.

New York, March 7, 1916.

For a Widowed Mother.

The Widowed Mothers Fund Association of 501 Fifth Avenue in its appeal No. 4 asks aid for a widow and four children. Help with the rent, $10, will make the family comfortable, and the association is anxious to raise $60 to insure this aid for the next six months. Contributions for the exclusive use of this family will be welcomed and acknowledged by Mrs. H. Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, or by the association.

Thanks are offered to "S. J. G." for $1 in response to a previous appeal.

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOYS.

Credentials Carried by the Men Lincoln Sent Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article entitled "Is It a Scrap of Paper?" by James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, appearing in THE TIMES of the 27th ult., expresses surprise at the failure of Mr. Root, in his recent address before the New York State Republican Convention, to advert to the foreign policy of the Wilson Administration in the alleged usurpation of power by the President in excluding the Senate from "any adequate participation in the foreign policies of the Government." A striking instance of the so-called usurpation, says Mr. Beck, is the appointment by the President of "Colonel Edward M. House to be Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary to all Europe."

Doubtless Mr. Root, one time Secretary of State of the United States and a well recognized authority on Constitutional law, will be excused for this failure to criticise the Administration, because of his familiarity with the precedent established by President Lincoln, who in 1861 designated Archbishop Hughes of New York, Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, and Thurlow Weed of New York to visit the European powers, following the "Trent" affair. W. H. Seward, then Secretary of State, in his letter accrediting Mr. Weed to Charles Francis Adams, our Minister to England, says: "It is not intended that he (Mr. Weed) shall take part in or interfere with your official proceedings," &c., and in his letter to Earl Russell, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the British Cabinet, he states: "Mr. Weed is presented as an eminent citizen of the State of New York, for many years my intimate personal and political friend. He is not excelled on this continent for tact, knowledge, sagacity and experience in public affairs generally, and especially in the United States."

The character of the credentials of Colonel House will doubtless become known in due time. It may be doubted, however, whether they will exceed in authority or personal commendation those borne by the great journalist of the Empire State. Whether Mr. Root concurs in Mr. Beck's Constitutional argument, and in the criticism of President Lincoln, which it, of course, involves, is also a question the future may answer.

RANDOLPH HARRIS.

New York, March 1, 1916.

A CARMEN SYLVA LETTER.

The Late Dowager Queen of Rumania on Her Lace Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of the Dowager Queen of Rumania takes from us one of the most original and beautiful characters. Her literary work is well known, but her particularly womanly work and her beautiful resignation under great and numerous afflictions are not such public property. It may be of interest to know more of these, so I am inclosing a letter from her, written in English on a typewriter, that shows her education, her adaptability, and noble acceptance of illness that she bore without complaint. It was accompanied with a shell tatting shuttle, and a silver pin that had been invented for her own use. There were also many pieces of her own work and a book called "The Art of Tatting," that illustrated the lace made by herself. Her account of the pleasure she received from working this lace may help other women to occupy themselves learning this beautiful fabric that occupied the "idle moments of a busy woman."

W. K. V

REAL MARDI GRAS IN MANY BIG HOTELS

Mystic Krewe of Comus Seen in Spectacular Parade at the McAlpin.

DANCING WAS THE FEATURE

Rex, King of the Carnival, with His Queen, Opens the Ball at the Ritz-Carlton.

New York saw one of the most elaborate Mardi Gras celebrations in its history last night. For weeks all the hotels and restaurants had been making preparations for the event, which for three-quarters of a century has been so popular in New Orleans. Special entertainment features were provided in most of the larger hotels and there was dancing everywhere.

At the McAlpin, where the Mardi Gras was celebrated last year, all the restaurants and ballrooms were opened to the merrymakers, and the Tableaux and Ball of the Twelfth Night Revelers and the Knights of Momus and the spectacular parade of the Mystic Krewe of Comus were given. The Waldorf-Astoria had arranged a "Carnival Night," an arrangement of pantomime and dancing, while Shanley's embraced a "Pickaninnies' Jubilee."

The spirit of the Mardi Gras pervaded all the dancing floors in the Hotel Majestic. A Pierrot and Pierrette ball was given in the large ballroom, and in the grill and other restaurants there were special features. The Tuesday evening dinner dance at the Biltmore took on the appearance of a miniature Mardi Gras carnival. Colored calcium lights were thrown on the dancers, and confetti and serpentine were used in abundance. Many old-fashioned Shrove Tuesday dishes were served at midnight.

The celebration at the Claridge took the form of the Court of Napoleon, the members, in appropriate costumes of the period, participating as the ladies and gentlemen of the Emperor's suite. Miss Pauline Frederick impersonated Queen Josephine, Edward Elsner was Napoleon, and John Hazzard was the court jester. Other hotels that participated in the Mardi Gras celebration included the Vanderbilt, Plaza, and Astor.

A Mardi Gras ball was given in the Ritz-Carlton ballroom by the New York Auxiliary of the Southern Industrial Educational Association for the benefit of the Southern mountaineers. It began at 10 o'clock with a tableaux of Rex, King of the Carnival, surrounded by his court and followers, awaiting the arrival of the Queen.

After the coronation there was specialty dancing, including a minuet in which the ladies-in-waiting danced with the King's courtiers.

Mrs. George Villiard Benjamin chaperoned the minuet, and the dancers included the Misses Anne Lee Scott, Marion Perry, Ethel Potter, Ethel Simmons, Dorothea Camp, Marion Townsend, Mary I. Francke, Isabel Yeomans, and Genevieve Sanford and also James A. Trowbridge, Selwyn Delafield, Sidney Parsons, Vincent Siebel, C. Maury Jones, Henri Wellman, Lionel Minot, Francis White, and George Van Sicklen. The pages were Maud and Michelle Bouvier. Miss Adelaide Beddall, who will make her début in 1918, did a solo dance.

In the Bacchanal a number of young girls in Greek costumes under the direction of Albert Latscha danced. They were the Misses Josephine Andrew, Elizabeth Luce, Martha Ray Stewart, Phoebe Gaillard, Sarah Ferrall, Clara Gutlebe, Elise Geery, and Elizabeth Broughton. Then was also a Spring dance and then the King, Arthur L. Trowbridge and Queen Hazil Scott descended from their thrones, and, taking part in the first general dance, opened the ball.

Among those interested in the ball, most of whom were present, were Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, General Coleman du Pont and Mrs. du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock, Mrs. James H. Didwiddie, Mrs. F. A. Carter, Mrs. William Nelson Cromwell, Mrs. Henry Hersey Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Gross, Miss Sara Elliot Barnwell, Jeremiah Beall, Charles Stewart Butler, Dr. J. Riddle Goffe and Mrs. Goffe, and Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Beddall.

The Floor Committee included Theodore Roosevelt Peil, Townsend Pinkney, R. J. Randolph, Jr., Marcellus Shiffbrugge, Charles Elliot Warren, Frederick Woodruff, Minturn Post Collis, James S. Wood, Jr., Colonel Mortimer Delano, F. C. MacDonell, Charles C. Mathiett, and Frederick H. Wooley.

FANTAISIE AT MARDI GRAS.

"Man from Mars" Delves Into the Future at Miss Hodgson's Party.

Miss Ensley Hodgson gave a Mardi Gras party last evening at the home of her parents, Dr. J. H. P. Hodgson and Mrs. Hodgson, 29 Washington Square. As soon as the guests had arrived a man from Mars in Mephisto costume made his entrance to a burst of music, but on inquiring for the King and Queen and being told there were none in this country, he declined to exhibit his magic unless there was royalty present, so the guests elected a King and Queen and then the "Man from Mars" delved into the future, told fortunes and did various other stunts.

A battle of flowers followed, and after the battle the fountain of youth, a bowl of sparkling waters set in stars, appeared, and after all had drank of this an old man hobbled in and told the story of the man who lived too long, who could not die, like the Wandering Jew.

A buffet supper and impromptu dance closed the evening. The guests were largely the old school friends of the hostess, and included the Misses Faith and Ruth Hayden, Helen Byrne, Mary Allerton Cushman, Dorothea Camp, Isabel Yeomans, Dorothy Haight, Margaret Busk, Margaret Smith, Clara Guthrie, and Carita Daggett of Florida.

"LEFTY" FLYNN MARRIES.

Former Yale Athlete Weds Miss Blanche Palmer in Jersey City.

Miss Blanche Shove Palmer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edmund James Palmer of 108 West Eighty-sixth Street, was married yesterday morning to Maurice Bennett Flynn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Flynn of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, at St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church in Jersey City. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Terence E. Gilmartin of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway. The marriage was a quiet one, and following it Mr. and Mrs. Flynn returned to the Palmer home in West Eighty-sixth Street, where there was a reception to which relatives and intimate friends were invited.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Gene Palmer, and by Mrs. Leslie Lithgow. Carl T. Flanders was the best man. The parents of both Mr. Flynn and his bride were in the church.

Maurice Flynn, who was best known as "Lefty" Flynn in Yale, was a football player and athlete. His first wife was Irene Leary of this city, from whom he was divorced in 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Flynn will make their home in Colorado, where Mr. Flynn owns a ranch at Craig. Mrs. Flynn is a niece of Mrs. E. P. Shove of Colorado Springs, and is well known in Denver society.

MRS. WILSON'S MUSICALE.

Julia Culp and Enrique Granados Entertain Guests at White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was hostess this evening at a musicale, when 200 guests assembled in the East Room at 9:30 o'clock.

The artists were Mme. Julia Culp, who earlier in the day sang at the concert of the Philharmonic Society of New York, and Enrique Granados, pianist. Coenraad V. Bos accompanied Mme. Culp. The latter opened her program with a group of Schubert songs, and concluded with two numbers by James H. Rogers. She also gave one old Dutch and one French song.

Mr. Granados gave several of his own compositions with a Chopin nocturne.

The members of the Cabinet and their families, with friends of the President's family, made up the company. Supper was served following the music.

MRS. PHIPPS GETS ORDER.

Court Grants Right to Photograph Tracy Wedding Certificate.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court granted an order yesterday permitting Mrs. Annie C. Phipps, wife of Henry Phipps, to photograph the certificate of marriage of Mrs. Hortense Tracy and Edward Tracy. Mrs. Tracy is suing for her dower rights in property owned by her husband. She has proceeded against property in this borough valued at more than $4,000,000. Included in the parcels on which she has placed liens were the sites of the homes of Mrs. Phipps, Andrew Carnegie, Francis Draz, James Everard, and John Danniell, Jr.

Frank L. Crocker of Crocker & Wickes, attorneys for Mrs. Phipps, said persons who had seen the certificate of marriage, which was dated in 1872, and purported to have been signed by the Rev. Mr. Stoughton, had told him the signature was not in the handwriting of the clergyman.

The order signed by Justice Cohalan gave Mrs. Tracy the right to file with the court reasons why she should not exhibit her marriage certificate.

MISS BAYNE'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Herbert Bugbird on March 25.

Ex-State Senator Howard R. Bayne and Mrs. Bayne have sent out invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Mary Bayne, to Herbert Bugbird, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Harry Bugbird of Yokohama, Japan, at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, March 25 in Christ Church, New Brighton. The rector, Rev. Duncan H. Browne, the rector, will officiate. Miss Bayne will have Miss Marian Elliman as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Julia Gostenhofer and Elizabeth Rossell.

Mr. Bugbird will have Vanlear Woodward as his best man, and the ushers are to be Roger Lutz of New York, Manuel J. Johnson, Archer R. Trench, and Lloyd Bayne. A reception for the bridal party and relatives will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bayne, 75 St. Mark's Place.

WM. R. ADAMS MARRIES.

Lawyer Weds Miss Anna R. Wildung in St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

The wedding of William R. Adams and Miss Anna Rebecca Wildung took place at 8 o'clock last evening at St. Peter's Lutheran Church, 140th Street, in the Bronx. The bride had her sister Miss Georgina Wildung, as her maid of honor, and the Misses Martha Wildung —another sister—Bertha Bandel, Charlotte Keller, Edith Sanders, and Mae Dunlea were the bridesmaids.

Brian G. Hughes, Jr., was the best man, and the ushers were Walter Shields, Peter J. White, Cyril Adrian, and George Wildung, and Frisco Valdes of Philadelphia. There was no reception as the bride's family is in mourning.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams have gone South on a honeymoon trip and on their return will live at 618 West 142d Street. Mr. Adams is a member of the law firm of Quackenbush & Adams of 25 Broad Street.

Phi Delta Theta's Celebration.

The New York alumni and the Columbia University chapter of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity will hold their annual celebration of the founding of the fraternity next Wednesday night. There will be a dinner at the University Club, which will be attended by about 200 members of the fraternity from its seventy chapters. Among the speakers will be United States Senator Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia; John Balcolm Shaw, President of Elmira College, Elmira, and William Hayward of the Public Service Commission.

Single Items

Crayon portrait of HENRY JAMES by J. W. Alexander $200

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ART MUSEUM GETS BLAKESLEE PICTURES

Three Portraits, the Subjects in Armor, Are to Hang in the Gallery of Arms.

ONE 'FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA'

Sir William Beechey's Portrait of Col. Lord Howden brings Top Price, $1,800—Sales to Date, $47,877.

The second sale of the pictures of the Blakeslee Galleries at the American Art Galleries last night brought good attendance. Among the people present were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lane, Mrs. H. J. Chisholm, George Grey Barnard, the sculptor; Paul Cravath, and Gari Melchers. Mr. Barnard was one of the purchasers, buying two battle scenes, companion pieces, each seventeen inches in height by twenty-eight long, "Before the Battle" and "The Attack," by Le Bourguignon, (Jacques Courtois,) for $270. The "Portrait of a Young Lady," by Sir William Beechey, went to Mrs. Chisholm for $600. This showed a young woman with a strong face wearing a mob cap.

Charles A. Platt paid $300 for a "Portrait of a Lady," by Nicholas Hilliard, the English artist of the latter part of the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth centuries. The portrait was of an elderly woman, three-quarter length, wearing a brilliant red-patterned gown with white lace ruff and cuffs, and dark hair with a jewel. A green curtain was at the left of the figure.

Many of the decorative pictures of the collection, where they can be obtained at reasonable prices are being purchased to sink in dark oak walls, in panels and over mantelpieces, and in some instances in the white walls of French rooms, in panels, and over doors in new houses or those being redecorated.

The three portraits purchased by Bashford Dean, curator of arms and armor of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on Monday evening, are to go into his department of the Museum. The pictures were "Portrait of a Gentleman of France" and "Portrait of a Young Gentleman," both by Justus Sustermann, and "Ferdinand of Austria," by Coello. The subjects of the portraits are in armor, and will add to the decorative effect of the gallery.

The returns for the evening were $17,342, making a total to date of $47,877.

Among the pictures bringing the higher prices were the following with name of painting, artist, purchaser, and price:

Lady Mackenzie—Lawrence school; Charles of London	$260
Portrait of Colonel Lord Howden—Sir William Beechey; Seaman, agent	1,800
Portrait of Washington Irving—John Nagle, William Macbeth	575
Hon. William Fletcher—George Romney; M. V. Callan	410
Portrait of a Gentleman—Gilbert Charles Stuart; Ehrich Galleries	570
Portrait of a Nun—Juan Carreno de Miranda; W. H. Coverdale	300
Lady with Book—After Nattier; Clapp & Graham	310
Holy Family—School of Filippo Lippi; Ferdinane Howald	425
Lake of Nemi—Richard Wilson; E. F. Clark	270
Portrait of Mrs. Ramsay—Allan Ramsay; Seaman, agent	775
Vessels in Port—Willem van de Velde; Bernet, agent	1,050
Lady Carteret and Children—George Henry Harlow; Frederick W. Scott	320
Three Children—English School; Henry Smith	280
Judith—Bronzino School; Percy T. Smith	310
Madonna and Child—Pier Francesco Bissolo; Ehrich Galleries	535
Head of Christ—Christoph Amberger; T. Brummer	300
Madonna and Child—Milanese School; Clapp & Graham	250
Santa Lucia—Francesco Bonsignori; Seaman, agent	380
Madonna and Child—Neri di Bicci; W. Glenn	390

The sale will be continued this evening at the American Art Galleries. Otto Bernet, assistant of Thomas E. Kirby, sold the pictures last night.

MISS POILLON ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Poillon to Wed Francis Guerrlich.

The engagement of Miss Gladys B. Poillon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Poillon of New York and Shippan Point, Conn., to Francis Guerrlich, also of New York and Shippan Point, is announced. Miss Poillon is a sister of Captain Arthur Poillon, Military Attaché to the American Legation at The Hague, Holland.

Mr. Guerrlich is a member of the firm of Horace S. Ely & Co. He is a graduate of the New York Law School, and a member of the Bankers' Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Stamford Yacht Club. The wedding will probably take place in June.

Miss Hickok to Wed Max Nelson.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Hickok of 140 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, yesterday announced the engagement of their daughter, Irene Cole Hickok, to Max Nelson, who was graduated from Rutgers College in 1912, and is a son of the late Professor Julius Nelson of the Rutgers Faculty.

Miss Hickok was graduated from Barnard in 1915 with honors, receiving the fellowship for Graduate Study as an award for excellence. She afterward took up graduate work in English and the drama at the University of Wisconsin, where she met Mr. Nelson, also a graduate student there.

Harold Henry's Piano Recital.

Mr. Harold Henry, a young pianist who has been heard several times in New York before, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. There has been occasion to praise the evidences of talent and musical intelligence that his playing discloses, and there was occasion to do so yesterday. It has freedom and spontaneity, abundant spirit and vitality. He may not sound all the emotional depths or rise to the highest eloquence; but the sincerity and the freshness of spirit that mark it are good to hear. There was an occasional failure in his pedalling, apparently not all his fault. Mr. Henry was wise in not undertaking music of the greatest profundity. Beethoven's sonata in E, Op. 109, he gave with vivacity and brilliancy; there might have been more poetical exposition of the variations of the last movement. Nor did he disclose everything that Chopin's C sharp minor Scherzo contains. A piece of Scarlatti's he played brilliantly, though with not quite all the clearness of technique and rhythmic definition that it needed. There were a pleasing impromptu by Scriabine, who communed with Chopin when he wrote it; a "Song from the East," by Cyril Scott, with an esoteric flavor that gave special pleasure; a "Chant de la Nuit" by Reger, who did not wholly succeed in capturing the mood. Grieg's Ballade made large demands upon Mr. Henry's powers. An intermezzo by Brahms, MacDowell's "March Wind," a "Legend" by Rosseter Cole and Liszt's transcription of the last scene from "Tristan" completed the program.

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MISS GRUNDNER A BRIDE.

Weds William W. Struthers in Collegiate Church—The Attendants.

The wedding of William Wood Struthers, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Struthers of 10 East Eighty-sixth Street, and Miss Mary Bloodgood Grundner, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Grundner, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb officiating. The church was decorated with marguerites, which formed an archway filled in with palms, before which the bridal party stood, and white flowers were arranged each side of the chancel.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a simple white satin gown, having a straight, full skirt, with flounces of point lace cascading down each side of the front and forming a panel. The corsage was largely of point lace, and the full, ruched tulle sleeves were long. A long Court train fell from the shoulders, and the tulle veil ruched across the top of her head was held with orange blossoms. She carried white roses and lilies of the valley, and wore a diamond brooch in the lace of her corsage.

Miss Nanin W. Pond, the maid of honor, wore a light violet chiffon frock, combined with taffeta of the same shade, and her small, high hat was made of fold over fold of shaded violet chiffon with pink roses at the sides. Her flowers were orchids and roses. Miss Alice Margaret Chubb, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hendon Chubb of Llewelyn Park, N. J., was the flower girl, in a simple white frock, topped by a large white hat trimmed with pink roses and black velvet ribbon. She carried a wicker basket of Spring flowers.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Frances M. Hyde, Ruth Dean, Sophie M. Pond, and Nathalie W. Wood. They wore pink taffeta and chiffon frocks having the fullness of the skirts arranged in plaited flounces attached half way up the skirts in box-plaited ruchings to the scant tops. The corsages had little puff extensions below the waist line, and the necks were finished with tulle box ruchings, as were also the sleeves. Their large, flat hats were trimmed with overlapping folds of white chiffon over pink. All carried pink roses.

Mr. Struthers's best man was his brother, Duncan Struthers, and the ushers were Robert Struthers, Jr., and J. Walter Wood Struthers, also brothers of the bridegroom; Fenwick Beekman, Reginald V. Hiscoe, A. Mercer Parker, and Floyd Noble.

TREE'S SHAKESPEARE FETE.

Sir Herbert to Give a Gala Entertainment as His Part in Festival.

Sir Herbert Tree announced upon his return yesterday from Los Angeles, Cal., where he has been acting for a moving picture version of "Macbeth" for the last two months, that he would give a gala Shakespearean entertainment on April 23, the 300th anniversary of the death of the poet, as his contribution to the nation-wide festival. Sir Herbert will invite American players to participate with him in this performance, the exact nature of which has not yet been determined, and the proceeds will be donated to some charity, probably to the Red Cross.

"All the world's a stage and men and women merely movie players in Los Angeles," said Sir Herbert. "One day I saw a well-known English actress coming out of a bank sobbing, and I thought she must have lost all her money, but she was only acting a scene for a picture. They kept me at it eighteen hours a day, Sundays included, so that the trip back on the train was the first chance I had to rest. I have never known a Sunday so luxurious a the leisure of that journey after working till after dark and then getting up before daylight. The picture is splendid, and when Mr. Griffith saw it he remarked: 'That play was written for the movies.'"

When asked about the report that a group of New York millionaires had subscribed $50,000 for his New York engagement, Sir Herbert said:

"The idea of giving a New York season of Shakespeare during the Tercentenary was due solely to my own ambition and initiative. The main risk and profit of this undertaking fall upon me. It was suggested that it would be desirable to establish a guarantee fund for an undertaking of such large proportions, and accordingly several gentlemen who are well known for their public-spirited support of the arts came forward.

"Although I do not regard this undertaking as purely commercial, any more than do those who have done me the honor to associate themselves with me, I shall rejoice if the enterprise should be profitable in a commercial as well as in an artistic sense. I may add that Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger have from the first given their enthusiastic support to the project; that they and I are largely responsible for the enterprise and intend to leave no stone unturned to make the entertainment worthy of the occasion and of the New York public."

STARS IN STOCK COMPANIES.

Old Visiting System Is Revived in Chain of Western Cities.

Negotiations for the services of well-known players to appear as visiting stars with the stock companies in several Western cities are being conducted by George Mooser for a group of Western managers. The plan, which has already been put into execution, is a revival of the old visiting star stock system in vogue a generation ago, when stock companies were more numerous.

At present St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco, and Los Angeles are in the chain of cities the stars will visit. In St. Louis two weeks each at the Park and Shenendoah Theatres will be played; in Denver, three weeks at the Lenham; in San Francisco, six weeks at the Alcazar, and in Los Angeles, four weeks at the Burbank. The stars will appear in plays in which they have been successful, and will be supported by the companies resident in the theatres.

Florence Reed and Malcolm Williams are the first stars to be sent over the circuit. They are now appearing in St. Louis. Tomorrow Mary Boland will leave for St. Louis, and in two weeks another star will be sent out. Emmett Corrigan, Julia Arthur, and Henry E. Dixey are among the players with whom negotiations are pending.

ADMIRAL ASA WALKER DIES.

He Commanded the Concord in the Battle of Manila Bay.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Rear Admiral Asa Walker, retired, 70, one of Dewey's commanders at Manila Bay, died today at Annapolis, after a two weeks' illness, of pneumonia. His home was at Portsmouth, N. H.

He was born in Portsmouth and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866, and rose through the various grades until he was appointed a Rear Admiral in 1906. Admiral Walker served on the different stations and for fifteen years was attached to the Naval Academy.

On May 28, 1897, he took command of the United States steamer Concord and participated in the battle of Manilla Bay on May 1, 1898, being advanced nine numbers for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle" on June 10 of the same year. During 1899-1900 Admiral Walker was on duty at the Naval War College in Newport, and during 1900-1 was a member of the Naval Examining Board. From January, 1902, until November, 1903, he commanded the United States steamer San Francisco, then becoming a member of the General Board. During 1904-5 he commanded the Wabash, and in February, 1906, was appointed Superintendent of the Naval Observatory in Washington. Admiral Walker was retired on Nov. 18, 1907.

FUTURIST PAINTINGS
FRANCES SIMPSON
STEVENS
March 8 to 27.
Blaun Galleries
13 West 46th St.

HON. C. F. CHAUVEAU DIES ON WARD PIER

Ex-Solicitor General of Quebec Stricken After Landing from a Trip to Havana.

WAS BANKER AND JURIST

Vice President of La Banque Nationale Was a Son of the Late Former Premier of Quebec.

The Hon. Charles F. X. Alexander Chauveau, Vice President of La Banque Nationale of Quebec, Canada, and a former Solicitor General of the Province of Quebec, died suddenly yesterday afternoon on the Ward Line pier, at the foot of Wall Street, shortly after he had arrived with his wife on the Saratoga, following a two months' stay in Havana, Cuba. The Rev. Father Anthony Crogan of the Mission of Our Lady of Rosary, administered the last rites before he died.

Mr. Chauveau was a son of the late Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, former Premier of Quebec, and in addition to being a King's Counsel, was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was born in Quebec and was in his seventieth year. He was educated in the College of St. Sulpice and McGill University in Montreal, and later attended Laval University. Mr. Chauveau was a descendant of an old French family of Ile d'Oleron, who emigrated to Canada in 1720. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and four years later was elected to the Legislative Assembly. In 1878 he was appointed Solicitor General, becoming Provincial Secretary a year later, and the year after was appointed Judge of Sessions. Mr. Chauveau was head of the department of criminal law of Laval University for fifteen years.

His wife, who was Miss Mary Adele Tessier, a daughter of Judge Tessier, and two sons survive him. Arrangements have been made to send his body to his home, Chauteau Frontenac, in Quebec.

General Nicholas Wyckoff Day.

Brig. Gen. Nicholas Wyckoff Day, a veteran of the civil war and connected with Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists, until his fatal illness, died on Monday at his home, 30 State Street, East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., and when a young man removed to this city. At the beginning of the civil war General Day enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment, later being promoted to Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-first New York Volunteers, In 1864 he was brevetted Brigadier General for bravery.

Obituary Notes.

Captain JAMES FLOY THOMSON, a veteran of the civil war, who served as an officer under Admiral Farragut, at Mobile and New Orleans, La., died on Monday in St. Petersburg, Fla., in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. JENNIE MARTIN SNOW, wife of Whiting G. Snow, President of the Montclair Water Company, died yesterday at her home, 22 Forest Street, Montclair, N. J., in her seventy-third year.

Miss ELLA O'CONNOR, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James O'Connor, died on Monday at her home, Orange, N. J., in her twenty-fifth year.

Mrs. MATILDA BLEECKER TENEYCK died at her home in Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday. She was the daughter of Garrett V. S. Bleecker, and was born in Albany eighty-one years ago.

WILLIAM SPAULDING TAYLOR, formerly a furniture merchant, was found dead yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Putnam, 48 Dip Avenue, Jersey City, in his eighty-ninth year.

BARTLETT VAN VALKENBERG CLARKE, the oldest male resident of Rahway, N. J., and Vice President of the Rahway Savings Bank, died on Monday night at his home there in his ninety-ninth year.

ANTHONY VIEHMANN, a merchant, and father of former Mayor George A. Viehmann of Newark, N. J., died on Monday night at his home there, in his seventy-seventh year.

GEORGE W. CARD, 56 years old, one of the old time Queens farmers, died suddenly at his home in Corona Avenue, Elmhurst, Monday night.

The Rev. Father THOMAS F. McGIVERN, for fourteen years Chaplain of the St. Mary of the Angels Home in Syosset, L. I., and formerly attached to the Sacred Heart Church in Brooklyn, died in Syosset on Monday from heart disease. Father McGivern was in his sixty-sixth year, and was a graduate of St. Mary's College in Baltimore.

Mrs. BERTHA BASIA ADELSON, widow of Nathan Adelson, a manufacturer, died recently at her home, 116 Bay Thirty-first Street, Bensonhurst, aged 89 years.

CHARLES SCHOENHOF, 41 years old, formerly a dry goods merchant of Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 1,462 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and one son.

THOMAS HENRY LYNCH, a retired patrolman who had served on the force for twenty years, is dead at his home, 430 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, aged 46 years.

HENRY GREENLEAF HOMER, auditor of the Barrett Manufacturing Company and prominent in church work in Brooklyn, died at his home, 82 Washington Place, on Monday. Mr. Homer was in his sixty-second year, and was a son of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Whitfield Homer, founder and for forty years the rector of St. James's P. E. Church in Brooklyn. Mr. Homes was the Junior Warden and a former Secretary of the Sunday school of that church. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and two sons.

HENRY WILLIAM CHEROUNY, President of the Cherouny Printing and Publishing Company in Manhattan and one of the original members of the Printers' League, died on Monday at his home, 1,438 Fifty-first Street, Borough Park, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Cherouny learned the printing trade in Halle, Westphalia, Germany, where he was born, and on his arrival in this country he engaged in that business in New Orleans. He served through the civil war and then came to this city and established his printing business in Vandewater Street. Mr. Cherouny was a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., and the Theosophical Society.

Mrs. JULIA WALLACE ROGERS, wife of Joshua H. Rogers, a coal merchant of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 211 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, aged 54 years. Mrs. Rogers was born in that borough and for many years was one of the board of managers of the Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged.

Mrs. MARGARET D. A. BRUTT, wife of Herbert Brutt, a retired hotel man, died from heart disease on Monday at her home, 214 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 49 years of age.

REINHARD SCHADE, 79 years old, a retired hardware merchant of Manhattan, and a Past Noble Grand of Continental Lodge, I. O. O. F., died on last Saturday at the home of his son-in-law, Philip Ritter, 907 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

THOMAS M. JENSEN, a portrait painter who painted many of the portraits of Judges which hang on the walls of the Kings County Court House, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 236 Eighty-sixth Street, Bay Ridge, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Jensen was born in Apenrade, Denmark, and was educated at the Royal Academy in his native town.

JAMES A. PFOUNTS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Huntington & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company of Philadelphia, where he lived at the Hotel Walton, died yesterday in his apartments in the Hotel Imperial here. He was 55 years old.

JAMES T. TREADWELL, one of the locators of the famous Treadwell gold mine on Douglas Island, Alaska, died suddenly Monday night on a ferryboat on which he was returning from San Francisco to his home in Oakland, Cal. He was in his sixty-seventh year, and was born in St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, Canada, going to San Francisco in the late fifties.

ERNEST A. VON DIEZELSKI, a veteran of the civil war and for nearly fifty years employed as a fortifications expert by the United States Government, died on Sunday at his home, 353 Grove Street, North, in East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS, an inventor, who had represented the Excelsior Needle Company in England, France, and Germany, died on Monday at his home in Torrington, Conn.

PATRICK GROGAN, 101 years old, who was with General Winfield Scott at the capture of Mexico City, died on Monday at his home in Kent, N. Y. He was born in Ireland, and was a son of one of the Duke of Wellington's soldiers who fought at Waterloo.

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THE ORIGINAL
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CHARLES G. BALMANNO DEAD

President of Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn Was Prominent Collector.

Charles G. Balmanno, President of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn and well known in banking circles throughout the State, died suddenly yesterday from pneumonia at his home, 591 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year. Mr. Balmanno was born and educated in that borough and while still in his teens began his career in the old Fulton Bank as a messenger. He later became a paying teller and when the Fulton Bank was taken over by the Mechanics' Bank in 1898, Mr. Balmanno remained with that institution as an assistant paying teller. After a few years he resigned to become cashier of the Northern National Bank in Manhattan, but in 1902 he returned to the Mechanics' Bank as the Assistant Cashier and four years later he was made Cashier and a Vice President. He succeeded George W. Chauncey to the Presidency of the Mechanics' Bank in May, 1914.

Mr. Balmanno was also Vice President of the Greater New York Savings Bank, a Director of the Bank of Flatbush, the Brooklyn Storage and Warehouse Company, and the Bank of Coney Island, and a Trustee of the New York Title Insurance Company. Besides his financial activities, Mr. Balmanno was active in many social organizations. He was an ardent collector of old books, prints, coins, stamps, and autographs. He was appointed one of the three appraisers of the collections of old books and prints left by the late J. P. Morgan.

Walter B. Murdoch.

Walter B. Murdoch, a Mexican mining man and engineer, living at 1,400 University Avenue, in this city, died here last Sunday, after an operation. He was born in Washington, D. C., and was a member of an old Baltimore family of Mayflower descent. For many years Mr. Murdoch had been engaged in building a deep drainage and mining tunnel, twelve miles long, to unwater and give access to a chain of more than 100 gold and silver mines in the districts of Pachuca, Real del Monte, and El Chico, State of Hidalgo, Mexico, and only left Mexico when it was impossible for an American to remain there with safety. Since that time he had made his home here waiting for the time when he could return to his Mexican properties. Mr. Murdoch is survived by his wife, a son, and daughter.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

WOLFSON.—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Wolfson announce the birth of a daughter on March 6.

ZUCKERMAN.—Dr. and Mrs. Jerome Zuckerman, 267 West 70th St., announce the birth of a daughter, March 7, 1916.

Engaged

GIBSON—COSBY.—Wilmoth R. Cosby to Edwin C. Gibson.

HARDIE—BURCHELL.—Isabel Burchell to Allen R. Hardie.

Married.

HARE—GOODWIN.—On Thursday, March 2, at Paget, Bermuda, by the Rev. Neil McLauchlan, Elizabeth Sage Goodwin, daughter of the late Dean Sage of Albany, to Meredith Hare.

JOYNES—BEATTIE.—At St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, Feb. 29, Virginia Archer Joynes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levin Joynes, to Harry Canfield Beattie, Jr.

McGUIRE—BLAUVELT.—On Tuesday, March 7th, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Byrne, Bonita Maria Blauvelt to James Frank McGuire.

STRUTHERS—GRUNDNER.—On Tuesday, March 7, 1916, at the Collegiate Church, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb, Mary Bloodgood Grundner, daughter of Max Grundner, to William Wood Struthers.

Brooklyn.

GOAT—RIEMANN.—March 6, Elsie G. C. Riemann to Walter Goat.

JACKSON—MARLER.—March 6, Mildred N. Marler to Richard G. Jackson.

SILVERMAN—SCHWARTZ.—March 4, Ida Schwartz to Benjamin Silverman.

Long Island.

KELLY—VOGT.—March 5, Whitestone, Josephine Vogt to Martin J. Kelly.

Died

ARMBRUSTER.—On March 7, Charles, beloved husband of Susanne, aged 47 years. Funeral from his late residence, 1,025 Faile St., near Westchester Av., Bronx, Friday, March 10, at 2 P. M. Interment St. Michael's Cemetery, New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, respectfully requested to attend. Funeral service at 8 P. M. Thursday, March 9.

BALMANNO.—On Tuesday, March 7, 1916, at his residence, 591 5th St., Brooklyn, Charles G. Balmanno. Funeral services at the Park Congregational Church, corner of 2d St. and 8th Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, March 9, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BEVERLY.—Albert. Funeral THIS FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d. (Frank Campbell Building.) Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock.

BRAINERD.—At Portland, Conn., March 6, Frank Brainerd, President of the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, in his sixty-second year. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Portland, Conn., Thursday, at 2:30 P. M. Friends kindly omit flowers.

BRITTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 7, 1916, Sarah Britton, beloved sister of Edward W. and Jennie A. Britton Stitt. Notice of funeral later.

BURKHAM.—Entered into life eternal on Sunday, March 5, at Atlantic City, N. J., Mary Sinclair, daughter of the late Elzey G. Burkham. Funeral private. Interment at convenience of family.

COLWELL.—On Monday, March 6, 1916, Frank W., beloved husband of Anna Colwell. Services from Winterbottom's Chapel, 75 West 47th St., on Wednesday evening at 8 P. M. Burial at Woodlawn Thursday.

DAY.—At East Orange, N. J., on Monday, March 6, 1916, Nicholas Wyckoff Day, aged 77. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 30 State St., on Wednesday, March 8, at 5 P. M. Automobiles will be in waiting at Brick Church Station, D., L. & W. R. R.,

HARVARD ASKS THREE ATHLETES DEFICIENT IN STUDIES TO RESIGN

THREE HARVARD ATHLETES TO RESIGN

Captain Gilman, Enwright, and Boles of Football Team Deficient in Studies.

CHANCE YET FOR ENWRIGHT

If He Attends Summer School and Passes Examinations In Fall He Will Be Eligible to Play Again.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7.—Harvard's football squad for next Fall received a heavy blow today when three of its strongest candidates, Captain-elect J. A. Gilman of Honolulu, a guard, and Thomas H. Enwright of Fall River and W. J. Boles of Boston, both backfield stars, were asked by the college Administrative Board to withdraw from college because of failure to pass the mid-year examinations.

Under the Faculty rules, this means that Gilman and Boles, even though they are able to return to college, will not be allowed to represent Harvard on the gridiron. Both have been in scholarship difficulties before.

W. F. Ecker of Brooklyn, N. Y., manager of the Harvard second football team, is also one of those invited to withdraw from college on account of Faculty restrictions. He is a member of the class of 1918.

Enwright, whose preparatory school record as a powerful back and great drop kicker had led experts to pick him as the successor of Brickley and Mahan, still has a chance for reinstatement. If he attends the Harvard Summer School at Squam Lake, N. H., for a required amount of study and passes examinations in September he will be eligible to play.

The loss of Boles affects the baseball squad as well as the eleven, for, besides being a fast half back, he was one of the 'Varsity pitchers. Enwright also has gained a reputation on the diamond.

Gilman's withdrawal especially leaves the Crimson football situation in an uncertain condition, for Harvard is now without Captain or coach, as Coach Haughton's contract has expired and he has not yet announced his intentions for the Fall. Gilman's playing last year made him a popular choice for the All-America football eleven.

Richard Harte of Philadelphia, who played end on the eleven last season, was second choice for Captain at the meeting of the 'Varsity team members which elected Gilman in December. Harte was the first Harvard man to score a touchdown last Fall against Yale in the Stadium, when he picked up a muffed punt and dashed across the line. It was generally believed tonight that he would be elected to succeed Gilman.

Harte is a candidate for the baseball team, and has already begun training as a catcher of Eddie Mahan's pitching. He was a member of the 'Varsity tennis team last Fall.

The selection of a Captain rests with the twenty-one men who played in the Yale game, and an early meeting of these players is expected. The choice of a coach is in the hands of a graduate football committee, of which J. Wells Farley is Chairman. Mr. Farley was in New York today, but it was said that he might return tonight.

TRIANGLES WIN POLO CUP.

Lavenders Yield to New York Riders in Final for Leeming Trophy.

In the final game for the Leeming trophy, the Triangles indoor polo team from Durland's defeated the Lavender trio, representing the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, last night in the latter's ring. The score was 9 goals to 8.

The Leeming Cup is placed in competition by the President of the Brooklyn Club, to be competed for by teams representing the various riding academies in Greater New York. Last year Brooklyn won the first leg on the prize. The victory of the Triangles brings it for the first time to New York. No individual cups go with the trophy.

As the match was preceded by a costume ride one of the largest crowds of the season filled the spacious galleries of the club.

The Triangles had their best mounts, and every man was at the top of his game. The first half ended in favor of the Manhattan riders by 8 to 5, but the Lavenders, who were splendidly mounted, put a lot more ginger into their work in the second period and nearly overtook the victors.

Archie Kinney, at No. 1, scored the majority of the points for the Triangles, but he received excellent support from the men playing back of him. Sherman, at No. 3, saved many goals.

For the Brooklynites Harry East was easily the star, and he injected a lot of real polo into the other members of his side. He kept his No. 1 well fed all the time, and Kiley missed few opportunities to score when the ball came his way.

The match was played on the flat. The line-up was as follows: Triangles—Kinney, Bartell, Sherman; Brooklyn—Kiley, H. East, Hopke.

PITT FENCING CHAMPION.

Wins League Title in Three-Weapon Contest at New York A. C.

Steddiford Pitt of the New York A. C. won the three-weapon contest for the President's Cup, emblematic of the all-around championship of the Amateur Fencers' League, which was finished at an early hour yesterday morning in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club. In the final round Pitt was opposed by three clubmates, Sherman Hall, Leo Nunes, and Philip W. Allison.

The three weapons which were used in the contest were dueling swords, foils, and sabres. Pitt easily led in the round robin finals, and finished with a total of 7 points to his credit, while Hall and Allison tied for second with 4 points each. In the fence-off Hall won the right to hold the position, and Allison was relegated to third place, with Nunes fourth, scoring 3 points.

BOSTON SWORDSMEN WIN.

Capture Dueling Weapons Title of East from N. Y. A. C. Experts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—Boston regained tonight the Hunt fencing trophy, emblematic of the Eastern championship at dueling swords, when the Boston Sword Club defeated the team of the New York Athletic Club at the rooms of the Boston Club by four touches to seven.

On the Boston team were F. W. Allen, O. D. MacLaughlin, and F. Schenck. The New York team was composed of Victor Gurti, F. A. Curtis, Jr., and Leo Nunes.

MacLaughlin was the star, winning all three of his matches. Allen defeated Gurti and Curtis, Gurti beat Schenck, Nunes beat Schenck, while Nunes and Allen had a double touch.

The trophy has been in competition for three years. The New York A. C. captured it last year from the Boston Athletic Association.

SPLIT ON IMPORTING GAME.

Breeding and Preserving Association Not a Unit on Question.

When A. N. Frey of this city read a paper on the breeding of ducks other than mallards at the second day's session of the American Game Breeding and Preserving Association at the Waldorf yesterday, he started a discussion which added considerably to the liveliness of the meeting. John W. Titcomb, Conservation Commissioner for Vermont, proposed that the association go on record as favoring the importation into this State of all game bred in captivity from other States. It was decided that the matter was of too much importance to be acted upon without deliberation, and after a heated discussion from delegates who viewed the matter from opposite sides, William F. Boulton, Chairman of the meeting, appointed as a committee to study the subject and to make a report at the next annual meeting H. M. Brigham, New York, Chairman; J. W. Titcomb, Vermont; John Haywood, Massachusetts, and J. C. O'Conner and Frederick C. Walcott, both of New York.

The discussion of water birds occupied the morning session exclusively. W. L. McAtee, Assistant Biologist of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, spoke on the food of wild duck and other shore and water birds, and Harry T. Rogers of Sherburne, N. Y., read a paper on the troubles and difficulties experienced in breeding game.

The greater part of the afternoon session was given over to a discussion of land birds, chiefly the quail, and particularly in relation to its propagation in places where it has heretofore been very scarce. E. C. Hinshaw, Chief Game Warden of Iowa, told of the establishment of bird refuges in ninety-four of the ninety-nine counties in that State, and reported a great increase in the number of quail and partridge in the sequestered areas. From the Forest and Game Commissions in every State he received reports, which varied all the way from the 108,000 acres in Massachusetts devoted to these preserves down to the absolute lack of any State refuge in Nevada, Colorado, South Dakota, and several other States. There are now bills pending before the Legislatures of some backward States providing land and funds for game propagation and refuge.

Ethelbert I. Low, Vice President of the Flanders Club of Long Island, spoke on the continuance of the supply of game birds for hunting purposes by private clubs, and gave statistics and experiences from the history of the birds in the Flanders preserve, near Riverhead. He said that, in spite of the fact that through the increased cost of stocking and the laws prohibiting certain methods of importation, the Flanders Club had been forced to rely upon the success of its own breeding of quail rather than upon a fresh supply of birds; the quail on the preserve had held their own for the last thirty years, and the gunners of today can reach their limit bag easily under fair conditions. The chief enemies of the quail on Long Island are the foxes and the cats. He reported that fox hunters were allowed to destroy the foxes on the club grounds and that 160 foxes were killed last season in the Riverhead district.

Dr. A. K. Fisher of the Bureau of Biological Survey told of the work of the Federal Government along the line of bird preserves, and said that although of late years the number of Federal preserves had increased from twenty to sixty-nine, there had been no increase in the appropriation for taking care of the game in these districts.

In answer to an inquiry as to what the Federal Government was doing to protect the duck, brant, and geese of Alaska from the onslaughts of the employees of the great canneries, Dr. Fisher said that for the most part the wild fowl nested and lived on the islands remote from these canneries, and that consequently the depredations would not materially affect the migratory birds in the Western States, although the Government officials were making plans to wipe out the abuses mentioned.

E. A. Quarles of the American Game Protective Association exhibited lantern slides of the work done in quail breeding on the New Jersey State Game Farm. The meeting adjourned after an Executive Council of thirty-two members had been appointed to select the officers for the ensuing year.

BLUE TO YU WEI OF EGHAM.

Mrs. Hill's Peke Shares Honors with Runnymede Pauline.

Quality was the keynote of the show held yesterday at the Hotel Martinique under the auspices of the Pekingese Club of America. While not over sixty dogs were shown, they were among the best seen at recent exhibitions of the same organization.

Miss Isabel Benjamin of Irvington-on-Hudson made her initial bow as a judge of Pekes. Miss Benjamin owns a large kennel, and knows the breed from its flat muzzle to its feathery tail. Her decisions met with general approval.

The winners in dogs went to Mrs. Percival Hill's Yu-Wei of Egham, one of the handsomest seen in a show ring since the club held its last specialty exhibition. The same owner also took the reserve with Brownie, comparatively a newcomer.

Miss Barry's Runnymede Pauline took the blue in winners, bitches, while the Wen Sin Kennels came in for the reserve with Tou Shi. Mrs. A. McClure Halley carried off the blue ribbon in American-bred dogs with Suns Ouen, which has a splendid coat and was put down in fine condition. Mrs. C. G. West, Jr., showed Nowata Lo, with which she received the red, the third prize going to Mrs. W. H. Scott's To Chin of Downshire. In the same division for bitches Mrs. Palmer Campbell took the honors with Chu Ho.

Although Mrs. Percival Hill's Brownie was defeated by his kennelmate for the best dog in the show, he easily took the blue in open dogs, Mrs. C. G. West, Jr.'s, Nowata Lo being placed second. The awards follow:

Puppies, Under Six Months.—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Lhotai; Mrs. A. L. Holland's Wee Chu of Hydegree, second; Mrs. A. L. Holland's Foo of Hydegree, third.
Puppies, Over Six Months.—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's Gow Wong of Hydegree; Mrs. W. H. Scott's To Chin of Downshire, second; Mrs. W. H. Scott's King Ye of Downshire, third.
Novice, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. W. H. Scott's to Chin of Downshire.
American Bred, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Suns Owen; Mrs. C. G. West, Jr.'s, Nowata Lo, second; Mrs. W. H. Scott's To Chin of Downshire, third.
Limit, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Percival Hill's Yu Wei of Egham; Mrs. C. G. West, Jr.'s, Nowata Lo, second; Mrs. W. H. Scott's To Chin of Downshire, third.
Open, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Percival Hill's Brownie; Mrs. C. G. West, Jr.'s, Nowata Lo, second.
Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Percival Hill's Yu Wei of Egham; reserve, Mrs. Percival Hill's Brownie.
Puppy, Bitches, Under Six Months.—Won by Mrs. Palmer Campbell's Chu Ho; Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Chu Chi, second.
Puppy, Bitches, Over Six Months and Under Twelve.—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Yamai Ku; Mrs. W. H. Scott's Ta Te of Downshire, second; Mrs. A. L. Holland's Meh La of Hydegree, third.
Novice, Bitches.—Won by Miss Barry's Runnymede Pauline; Mrs. W. H. Scott's Ta Te of Downshire, second; Mrs. Chatillan's You Kiana of Egham, third.
American Bred, Bitches.—Mrs. Palmer Campbell's Chu Ho.
Winners, Bitches.—Miss Barry's Runnymede Pauline; Wen Sin Kennel's Ton Shi, reserve.

A. A. U. Gymnastics for Newark.

Announcement was made last night that the national gymnastic championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will take place at the Newark Y. M. C. A. on Saturday night, May 13, in conjunction with the 250th anniversary of the city. The championships will be held on President Wilson's day at the exposition, and the following championships will be contested: Rings, horizontal bars, rope climbing, side horse, Indian club swinging, parallel bars, tumbling, long horse, all-around championship. The latter includes competition on the horizontal bars, parallel bars, side horse, long horse, and flying rings. Gold medals emblematic of the championship of the United States will be given to the winners of the events, silver medals to those finishing second, and bronze medals to those finishing third.

COOL WAVE AND DUST STRIKE THE GIANTS

Brainard Makes Three Hits and Three Runs for Schauer's Team.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 7.—A cool wave enabled the Giants to enjoy their work today, the temperature dropping from an oppressive height to about 70 degrees early this morning and remaining thereabout all day. The change was due to a stiff west wind, which blew the accumulated dust of months around the ball park and interfered seriously with fielding operations.

Manager McGraw gave his regular infield a long workout this morning, but did not attempt to line up the veterans this afternoon. Two irregular teams performed in the practice game, which went five innings. Rube Schauer and Ferdinand Schupp were the rival Captains and pitchers. Schauer's team won by a score of 7 to 4. There were many long hits, due to the high wind, which whisked fly balls away from the outfielders and retarded their returns. As the wind blew out toward centre field, the majority of safe blows were scattered in that direction.

Schupp was batted hard in the second inning, when Brainard and Schauer made home runs, and in the third, when Rodrigues and Martin contributed triples. Schauer had only one bad inning. Ritter and Kramer hurled the last two innings, and neither allowed a hit.

McGraw shifted the batting order again, putting Hunter at third base for the winners and Harrison at short field for the losers. Brainard did the best work in today's game. He made three hits and three runs. The line-ups:

Schauers—Cole, lf; Farrell, cf; Sharman, rf; Rodriguez, 1b; Brainard, 2b; Martin, ss; Hunter, 3b; Wendell, c; Schauer, p; Ritter, p.									
Schupps—Elsh, lf; Jacobson, cf; Thorpe, rf; Kelly, 1b; Shenner, 2b; Babbington, 2b; Harrison, ss; Kocher, c; Schupp, p; Kramer, p.									
The score by innings:								R.	H. E.
Schauers	0	3	3	0	1	—	7	9	4
Schupps	0	1	3	0	0	—	4	6	3

Two-base hits—Jacobson, Wendell, Thorpe. Three-base hits—Babbington, Rodriguez, Martin. Home runs—Schauer, Brainard. Umpire—Charley Doolin.

RAIN HALTS YANKEE GAME.

Regulars Outplayed by B Team in Three Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 7.—The Yankees battled through three innings this afternoon and then were halted by a hard rain. Wind and dust harassed them through the three innings. When Umpire Donovan called the game the team B players were ahead of team A by 5 runs to 2, and were in a fair way to take the game from the regulars.

It was a scrappy joust as far as it went, and with more real baseball than in both of the first two battles put together. More advanced tactics were tried, and while the fielding was ragged on account of the gloom and dust there was more hitting, more hustling, more scoring, and more action than in the previous contests.

The only changes from former line-ups were that Aragon was at short for team B, Cable having an injured hand, and Baumann was at third for team A. Vance pitched for team A and Gallop for team B, and the latter did the better work. Two runs were made off him in the first inning on a bad throw by Aragon and hits by Gilhooley and Pipp, but he held the hitters safe for the rest of the way, barring a harmless three-bagger by Nunamaker.

Little McGovern was a busy citizen for the B troop. He batted in two runs in the first inning with a triple and another in the third with a single. He also made a rare pick-up of a low throw at first and had the assurance to try to steal home on Vance. He was balked in this bit of enterprise.

The first home run of the Spring fell to Lute Boone, who hoisted the ball over the left-field fence. Team B outhit the regulars by five hits to two.

There was a visitor in camp in the person of Frank Schulte, the noted fence breaker of the Cubs, who was on his way to Tampa to join Tinker's de luxe tourists from Chicago.

Frank Baker, the hard-hitting third baseman, missed his Atlanta connection and this delayed his Macon arrival by four hours, so that it was after midnight before he finally reached camp.

After missing his Atlanta train Baker immediately called up Manager Donovan and said that he would be ready for work by Wednesday morning, adding that his injured hand was recovering very well. The arrival of Baker completed the New York squad, as he was the last of the lot to cast his hat into the ring.

MEET CUBS WITH A BAND.

Tampa Welcomes Weeghman & Co., Who Arrive for Training.

TAMPA, Fla., March 7.—Twenty-three members of the Chicago National team, headed by President Weeghman and Manager Tinker, were met at the Tampa station today by city officials and a brass band when they arrived on a special train to begin Spring training. Two hours later Tinker and his men were on the ball field.

Tinker indefinitely suspended Phil Douglas, a pitcher, who had preceded the other players here by a day, for failing to keep in condition after arrival.

MIAMI, Fla., March 7.—Manager Stallings and twenty-six members of the Boston National team arrived here today for Spring training. The players soon after their arrival here were out on the new field built expressly for the Braves' preseason workouts.

FOR PLAYERS WHO RETIRE.

National Commission Provides Special Rating in Such Cases.

A new class of ball players has been organized by the National Commission, and a rule governing the class has been added to the National Agreement. The new division is called the "Voluntarily Retired Class," and affects only players who retire from the game before their contracts expire. The rule is as follows:

"Whenever a player under an unexpired contract for one or more seasons notifies his club in writing or in person that he will not report to it for the succeeding season, such declaration shall be construed as an annulment by the player of such contract. To safeguard itself, the club thus notified shall be permitted to carry the player on its reservation list under the heading of 'Voluntarily Retired,' and in the event of the player desiring to return to the game the salary question shall be a matter of new negotiation between him and the club with which he declined to observe his contract."

Fight Promoter Crockett Drowned.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 7.—Benjamin Crockett, formerly associated in sporting ventures with Tex Rickard and James Coffroth, fight promoters, was drowned last night when an automobile containing three persons plunged off a ferryboat into the bay. The two other passengers were rescued with difficulty in the darkness.

Columbia Sweeps Handball Court.

PRINCETON, March 7.—Columbia handball players defeated Princeton this afternoon in seven straight matches. All but two of the matches took nine games to decide.

ANOTHER FOR NORWEGIAN.

Miss Bjurstedt Beats Miss Handy on Heights Casino Court.

Miss Edith Handy proved to be no match for Miss Molla Bjurstedt when the two tennis players met yesterday in the second round of the women's invitation indoor tournament at Heights Casino. The champion was in better form than in her first round match against Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver, and Miss Handy, although counted on to play a strong game against the Norwegian girl, could not cope with the hard driving and clever placing of her opponent. Miss Bjurstedt, in her first match, had a tendency to get her drives too low, but yesterday she sent them zipping across the net speedy and true.

One game was Miss Handy's total in the opening set. Miss Bjurstedt started service and won her game. Then Miss Handy managed to win her own service at 4 points to 2. The next five games went quickly to Miss Bjurstedt. Miss Handy's total points for the set were only 11.

Miss Handy in the second set steadied a bit and managed to hold her own through four games, each player winning on her own service. In the fifth game Miss Bjurstedt broke down Miss Handy's service, and the Norwegian player met with only feeble opposition in the remaining three games.

Miss Alberta Weber gained a victory over Mrs. Humphries in an interesting three set match, which was won at 6—3, 4—6, 6—0. In another three set match Miss M. Taylor defeated Miss Adele C. Cragin at 6—2, 4—6, 6—1. The summary:

Women's Invitation Singles.—Miss Corona Winn defeated Miss Ina Kissel, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. P. Wilbourne defeated Mrs. Mannheimer, 6—3, 6—0.
Second Round—Miss Florence Ballin won from Miss Jane M. Rowson by default; Miss M. Taylor defeated Miss Adele C. Cragin, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Edith Handy, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. F. Schmitz defeated Mrs. Cassebeer, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. P. Wilbourne, 8—6, 6—0; Mrs. David C. Mills won from Mrs. De Forest Candee by default; Miss Alberta Weber defeated Mrs. Humphries, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0; Miss Corona Winn defeated Miss H. Alexander, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

BRESNAHAN GETS STOVALL.

Bedient Is Also in Federal League Group Signed by Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 7.—George Stovall, last year's manager of the Kansas City Federal League Club, has been signed by Roger Bresnahan, owner of the Toledo American Association Club, it became known today.

Stovall will play first base. Four other former Federal League players are also under contract. They are J. W. Rawlings, third base, Kansas City; Hugh Bedient, pitcher, Brooklyn, George Kaiserling, pitcher, Newark, and Miles Main, pitcher, Kansas City.

In addition, Rex Devoyt, catcher; Abe Bowman, pitcher; Earl Gardner, second baseman; Bill Hoffman, third base; Roy Wood, outfielder; Herbert Hill, A. McCall, and Tom Vaiden, pitchers, all of them members of the former Cleveland American Association Club, will be under Bresnahan's management. Bresnahan is said to be negotiating with another Federal outfielder, asserted to be in the same class with Benny Kauff.

POLY PREP WINS IN TANK.

Defeats De Witt Clinton In Meet of Schoolboy Swimmers.

Poly Prep defeated De Witt Clinton High School by 32 points to 21 last night in a swimming meet at the Fourth Avenue Baths, Brooklyn. Some remarkably fast times were made by the schoolboys.

The 100-yard P. S. A. L. record was surpassed when Fitzgibbons of De Witt Clinton swam the distance in 1:02, but the time will not stand, as such records must be made in championships. In the 220-yard swim, Polk of De Witt Clinton won by about three yards from Rammey of Poly Prep in the creditable time of 3:02. The summaries:

100-Yard Relay.—Won by Poly Prep; De Witt Clinton, second. Time—1:27.
Dive for Form.—Won by Talbot, Poly Prep, 28 points; Kesterbaum, De Witt Clinton, second, 27 points; Polk, De Witt Clinton, third, 26 points.
40-Yard Swim.—Won by O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton; J. Shields, Poly Prep, second; Hoying, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—0:24.
Plunge for Distance.—Won by Mangen, Poly Prep, 60 feet, (0:37;) Remmey, Poly Prep, 60 feet, second, (0:38 2-5;) Greenman, De Witt Clinton, third, 55 feet.
220-Yard Swim.—Won by Polk, De Witt Clinton; Remmey, Poly Prep, second; Kendall, Poly Prep, third. Time—3:02.
100-Yard Swim.—Won by Fitzgibbons, De Witt Clinton; C. Shields, Poly Prep, second; Redmond, Poly Prep, third. Time—1:02.

Lake Hopatcong Yachtsmen Dine.

The Governing Board of the Lake Hopatcong Yacht Club dined last evening at the Hotel Bristol as the guests of the Commodore, George N. Seger, who is Mayor of Passaic, N. J. The club has nearly 200 members and they own 125 boats. At a business meeting preceding the dinner the board appointed committees, dealt out justice to delinquent members, and outlined the policy for the ensuing year. There are to be two regattas a month instead of a regatta each week this season, but there will be a tea, dance, and dinner every Saturday.

The officers elected and committee Chairmen named are: Commodore, George N. Seger; Vice Commodore, H. J. Ketcham; Rear Admiral, H. Carlton Baker; Fleet Captain, J. Fred Runyon, Fleet Surgeon, Lewis S. Pilcher; Secretary, Hamilton Pelz, Jr.; Committee Chairmen—House, H. J. Ketcham; Regatta, W. O. Knudsen; Entertainment, Harry D. Northrup; Aquatic Sports, H. C. Baker; Membership, James Baker, and Tennis, Louis Schwab.

BANKARD FAST ON PALM BEACH LINKS

Chicago Golfer Follows Medal Victory with a 68 in Match of Florida Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 7.—F. H. Bankard, Jr., Secretary of the Western Golfers' Association, had the remarkable card of 68 today in the first round of match play of the Florida State championship golf tournament. He had headed the field in the qualifying round yesterday with a 75, and agreed to play out the full course today after a number of bets had been placed that he would not equal that score.

Bankard started poorly with a 5 on the first, a par 3 hole. Then he took a 4 on the short second, where 3 is bogey. However, he equaled or bettered bogey for the rest of the outward journey, clipping one stroke from the Colonel's mark on the fifth and sixth and two from the ninth, a 350-yard hole, where he ran down a long putt for a 3. This put him out in 32, and he was back in 36, having lost two strokes on the short twelfth. Par here and on the first would have equaled the record of 64 for the course, held by McDonald and Walter Travis.

Bankard's card:

Out	5	4	4	3	4	3	5	3	3—32
In	3	5	5	6	3	4	4	3	3—36—68

James R. Hyde, South Shore, a former State champion, was beaten by George Brokaw, Piping Rock, by 2 and 1. Reginald Lewis, Wykagyl, came through easily at the expense of Sinclair Berdan.

The round developed three extra hole contests, Hugh Willoughby, Winwood, defeating C. D. Smithers, Glenview, in the first flight; George F. Morse, Rutland, winning from David Wagstaff, Piping Rock, in the second, and C. J. Felber, Lacrosse, beating John H. Packard, Sunnybrook, in the fourth division, all on the nineteenth hole. The summary:

First Sixteen.—F. H. Bankard, Jr., Chicago, defeated Alexander Julian, Cincinnati Golf Club, 7—6; Quentin Feltner, New York, defeated Russell G. Colt, New York, by default; George T. Brokaw, Piping Rock, defeated James R. Hyde, South Shore, 2—1; Reginald M. Lewis, Wykagyl, defeated Sinclair Berdan, Collingwood, 3—2; W. A. Knight, St. Augustine Golf Club, defeated D. C. Murray, Yahnundasis, 2—1; Hugh Willoughby, Jr., Wyawood, defeated C. D. Smithers, Glenview, 1 up, (19 holes;) George W. Waits, Durham, defeated John W. Allen, Montclair, 2—1; H. L. Bend, Town and Country, defeated Benjamin Rosenthal, Ravisloe, 1 up.
Second Sixteen.—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo, defeated J. E. Rumbaugh, Asheville, 5—4; A. T. Larty, Pine Valley, defeated Walter C. Witherbee, Port Henry, 8—5; Courtland D. Barnes, Piping Rock, defeated F. E. Trout, Lancaster, 2—1; George F. Morse, Rutland, defeated David Wagstaff, Piping Rock, 1 up, 19 holes; N. L. Buck, Beverly, defeated De Witt Page, Rockaway Hunt, 5—4; Henry F. Lippitt, Agawam, defeated St. John Wood, New York, 1 up; Wilmot H. Smith, Oakland, defeated H. B. Kroger, Avondale, 3—2; E. C. Warren, Miami-Biltmore, defeated Chauncey Olcott, Saratoga, 4—3.

RAIN STOPS POLO GAME.

Camden Defeats Pine Tree Club, 7½ to 4½, in Six Periods.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 7.—What promised to be an interesting game of polo this afternoon between the Camden team and Pine Tree Polo Club was prevented by a dark sky and heavy field, and at the end of the sixth period the game was called on account of rain. Camden had 7½ goals to 4½ goals for the Pine Tree Club. Mr. Prince, who was injured in yesterday's game, is greatly improved. The line-up:

CAMDEN.	Hdcp.	PINE TREE CLUB.	Hdcp.
1—E. Claussen	1	1—G. H. Mead	0
2—C. Little	1	2—E. W. Hopping	6
3—A. Perkins	3	3—H. Talbott	1
Back—E. Shaw	1	Back—M. McCoy	2

Jamaica Bay Invitation Shoot.

Twenty-nine gunners met at the traps of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club yesterday in one of the best-contested matches of the season for a set of prizes offered by that organization. Half a dozen clubs were represented and shoot-offs were required to determine the winner in some of the matches.

The high scratch man was B. M. Higginson of the New York Athletic Club, who returned a card of 95 out of the possible 100. Dr. A. E. Ranney of the same club was second with 94. There were four handicap prizes. Dr. R. F. Hutcheson, with his handicap of 12, broke 98 clay birds. Dr. Martin won the second prize with 96, and A. Burges and G. Kelly tied with 95 each for third prize. Burges won in the shoot-off, thus giving the fourth prize to Kelly. B. M. Higginson, R. B. Cole, G. H. Martin, and F. A. Baker won the four prizes for the best individual string of 25, their respective scores being 24, 25, 25, and 24. Cole and Martin each made perfect scores. A special sweepstake match was won by Stanley Fowler.

HANDICAP GOLF AT AIKEN.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis Beat Mrs. Cochran and J. G. Douglas in Final.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 7.—In the final match of the handicap play mixed foursomes for the cups presented by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, played yesterday at the Palmetto Golf Club, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis, (2) defeated Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran and J. Gordon Douglas, (scratch) by four and three.

In the annual handicap match play for the C. Oliver Iselin trophy interest in the first round centred on the match between F. Amory, Jr. and Richard Howe, which went twenty holes before the latter succumbed. The summary:

First Round.—F. Amory (6) defeated Richard Howe, (16,) 1 up, 20 holes; Joseph E. Davis (4) defeated C. Charlton Henry, (5,) 2 and 1; Victor Sorchan (5) defeated W. H. Sands, (6,) 2 and 1; R. H. Robertson (6) defeated Gifford A. Cochran, (6,) 5 and 4; Prescott Metcalf (5) defeated Joseph Sampson Stevens, (12,) 2 and 1; F. McNeill Bacon (4) defeated J. B. Taller, (4,) 3 and 2; R. S. Babcock (8) defeated Colonel George Harvey, (16,) 2 and 1; F. S. Allen (13) defeated J. F. Tappin, (11,) 2 and 1; J. F. Byers (2) defeated Ralph Preston, (18,) 2 and 1; R. Hunter (plus 2) defeated Amory G. Hodges, (8,) 2 and 1; Marshall Field, 3d, (8) defeated C. Temple Emmet, (4,) 4 and 2; Henry Morgan (8) won from Henry Sage, (8,) by default; William K. Vanderbilt (18) defeated George Bird, (6,) 5 and 3; J. Philip Benkard (10) won from William Payne Thompson, (4,) by default; F. O. Beach (12) defeated H. W. Jewett, (5,) 5 and 4; J. Gordon Douglas (scratch) defeated Dr. A. M. Biddle, (6,) 3 and 2; Garrick Malloy (12) defeated Frank R. Hitchcock, (14,) 2 and 1; Josiah C. Thaw (8) defeated L. A. Frothingham, (scratch,) 2 and 1; Henry W. Deforest (10) defeated Paul Coburn, (5,) 3 and 2; W. Delancey Kountze (1) defeated C. F. Watson, (3,) 5 and 4; Dr. Joseph Collins (7) defeated Thomas Hitchcock, (8,) 3 and 1.

Ernest A. Thomson, George D. Widener, Oakleigh Thorne, Irwin Russell Kirkwood, Harry W. Lamontagne, J. W. Talmadge, Henry Fieltman, M. G. Houghton, John Magee, M. W. Kellogg, and Oliver Perin drew byes.

WIND SPOILS GOLF SCORES.

All Except One Over 100 in Women's Tourney at Belleair.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 7.—The annual women's golf championship of the Belleair Country Club began today with an eighteen-hole qualifying round played over the No. 2 course. The wind was strong and all except Mrs. George S. Munson of Philadelphia were over the 100 mark. She played excellent golf and made the round in 94, going out in 50 and coming home in 44. Mrs. F. G. Jones of Memphis, a former Southern champion, tied at 104 for second place with Miss Marjorie Edwards of Midlothian.

Two sixteens qualified for the match play rounds which will begin tomorrow.

First Sixteen.—Mrs. G. M. Munson, Merion, 94; Mrs. F. G. Jones, Memphis, 104; Miss Marjorie Edwards, Midlothian, 104; Mrs. A. Thorndyke, Sioux City, 105; Miss M. Alexander, South Shore, Chicago, 106; Mrs. T. F. Cole, Northland, 106; Miss Hazel Ford, Tekwanok, 108; Miss Susan Pond, Rochester, 109; Mrs. G. W. Reynolds, Glenridge, 110; Miss A. Morrison, Oakmont, 112; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, 113; Mrs. R. C. Thorne, South Shore, Chicago, 113; Mrs. J. Shepard, Jr., Rhode Island, 113; Mrs. T. McK. Cook, Allegheny, 113; Mrs. J. C. Dilworth, Allegheny, 114; Miss H. Morrison, Oakmont, 115.

ADMIT POWER BOAT CLUBS.

Members of Yacht Racing Association Change Constitution.

At a meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay, held last night at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn, the constitution was amended to admit power boat clubs to membership. The meeting was presided over by Carlos de Zafra, and was attended by representatives of four active clubs, the Atlantic Yacht Club, the New York Canoe Club, the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club and the Bensonhurst Yacht Club. It was stipulated that any powerboat club that applied for membership must agree to hold at least one championship race during the course of the year. A. L. Judson, President of the American Powerboat Association, spoke for the power-boat clubs.

A tentative racing program for the coming season was drawn up, but not announced, as it will be submitted to the clubs for approval before it will be finally adopted.

The junior Corinthian medals won during last season were presented to the following winners last night: John K. Burch, Emilio Supper, Lyman Brown, and Robert Thompson.

Metropolitan Golf Committees.

E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, has announced the appointment of the handicap and tournament committees of the association for the season of 1916. The Handicap Committee is composed of James Tyng, Chairman; A. H. Pogson, Charles W. O'Connor, Anson F. Robinson, and Gilbert C. Greenway. The members of the Tournament Committee are A. M. Reid, Chairman; Herbert L. Pratt, S. O. Miller, Ralph Peters, Jr., and E. Mortimer Barnes.

VAUGHN QUITS AT FORDHAM.

Rumor That Football Coach Will Take Up Work at Colby.

Fordham University's football management for next Fall was faced by sudden difficulty yesterday when Harry Vaughn announced that he would not be a candidate for the coaching position this year. Vaughn would not give any reason, but it is rumored that he has received a large offer to coach Colby next September.

This leaves Fordham confronted by the necessity of getting a coach within the few weeks that remain before the college closes. Although Jerry Kenlon was unable to announce any definite plans yesterday, the Maroon manager is seriously considering returning to the former custom of having a Fordham graduate in charge of the Bronx gridiron candidates. It is probable that the choice will narrow down to Ed Walsh, the former Fordham fullback, and either Howard or Frank Gargan. Both of the Gargan brothers are experienced in coaching, Howard having been Foster Sanford's chief aid at Rutgers for the last three years, while Frank was in charge at Georgetown for one year and at Rensselaer Poly for another.

FOR POST-SEASON HOCKEY.

Amateur Champions of Canada May Play Series Here.

Cornelius Fellowes left last night for Toronto to discuss with Canadian hockey officials his plan to offer an international hockey trophy to be played for here each year between the winners of the senior O. H. A. championship of the Dominion, the holders of the Allen Cup and the champions of the American Amateur Hockey League.

"Such a series would take the place of the games heretofore played annually in the St. Nicholas Rink between the Canadian professionals," said Mr. Fellowes before leaving for Canada. "I do not think the New York public has been satisfied with the playing of the 'pros' the last few years, and I have decided not to bring them here this year."

Hockey followers are of the opinion that with an international trophy at stake the post-season amateur games which are now being planned would be productive of some great hockey, and of far more interest from a public standpoint than the annual "pro" series.

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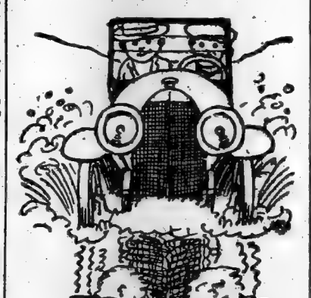

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PRINCETON SWIMMERS DEFEAT COLUMBIA---CONFERENCE ON BIG FIGHT

PRINCETON VICTORY TO BE PROTESTED

Relay Race in Tank Causes Dispute Between Columbia and Tigers.

Standing of the Teams.

SWIMMING.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Yale	5	1	.833
Columbia	4	2	.667
Princeton	4	2	.667
Pennsylvania	3	4	.429
C. C. N. Y.	0	7	.000

WATER POLO.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Princeton	6	0	1000
Pennsylvania	5	2	.714
Yale	4	2	.666
Columbia	1	5	.167
C. C. N. Y.	0	7	.000

Princeton avenged her swimming defeat last week at the hands of Columbia by winning from the Blue and White last night in the Morningside Heights gymnasium in a return meet. The final score was 27 to 26, and was not decided until the last race.

The Tigers took the first event—the 600-foot relay race—by a margin of one foot, and the work of the officials in this race caused an immediate outbreak of protests from the Columbia camp that probably will result in a formal petition for another race.

The Columbia management claimed that Selby, Princeton's first man, beat the starter's pistol by a fraction of a second, and also that Burchenal, the anchor man for the Tigers, was allowed to dive into the water before the third swimmer had touched the end of the tank. John Zimnock of the New York A. C., who directed the starts of the four Princeton relay men, insisted that the succession of swimmers was not open to criticism. However, when Vollmer, Columbia's fourth man, took to the water he was six feet behind Burchenal, and ended the race approximately one foot in the rear. The time was one-fifth of a second slower than the new record made at Princeton last week.

Columbia will enter a protest if the proper authority in the Intercollegiate League can be found. It was contended that since the officials are chosen for each meet by mutual consent of the teams, no appeal can be taken to them.

After the meet Manager J. W. Allison, Jr., of Columbia also intimated that he would protest the judging in the fancy diving contest. It was learned that Mr. Lawrence, one of the diving judges, is a Princeton man.

The Tigers took first and third places in the fancy diving event, and in the plunge for distance. In the swims Hal Vollmer, also of the New York A. C., gave Columbia first place in the 50 and 100 yard races, and won second in the 220-yard event just behind Captain J. C. Lee of the New Yorkers. In the last event, the 100-yard race, Lee and Burchenal swam a dead heat for second place.

Princeton also won the water polo game by a 25-to-4 score. The summaries:

600-Foot Relay Race.—Won by Princeton, (Selby, Lester, De Lacy, Burchenal;) Columbia, (Herbert, Walker, Captain Lee, Vollmer,) second. Time—1:44 3-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Captain Friessell of Princeton; Moeller of Columbia, second; Kazanjian of Princeton, third.

50-Yard Race.—Won by Vollmer of Columbia; Burchenal of Princeton, second; De Lacy of Princeton, third. Time—0:25 3-5.

220-Yard Race.—Won by Captain Lee of Columbia; Vollmer of Columbia, second; Lester of Princeton, third. Time—2:44 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Norris of Princeton, with 73 feet; Levie of Columbia, with 71 feet 6 inches, second; Shipman of Princeton, with 64 feet 6 inches, third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer of Columbia; Captain Lee of Columbia and Burchenal of Princeton tied for second and third places. Time—0:59 3-5.

Referee—L. de B. Handley, New York A. C.

WATER POLO.

Princeton.	Position.	Columbia.
Warden	Centre	Gibson
Selby	Right forward	Noble
Nourse	Left forward	Cooper
Kahn	Right back	Mouquin
Latrobe	Left back	Levinson
Shipman	Goal	Cleveland

Princeton scoring: Touched goals—Warden (4,) Selby. Columbia scoring: Goals from personal fouls—Mouquin (2.)

WILLS DEFEATS LANGFORD.

Southern Negro Outpoints Boston Pugilist by Good Margin.

Harry Wills, the giant New Orleans colored heavyweight, outpointed Sam Langford, the Boston negro pugilist, last night in the main ten-round engagement at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Wills, with natural advantages in height, weight, and reach, easily won the honors in the majority of the early rounds, and, although Langford tried hard during the closing sessions to recover lost ground, the Southern boxer met him at all times and exchanged blow for blow willingly. In these exchanges Wills was seldom worsted.

The contest was a repetition of their previous meeting at a local boxing club, with Wills displaying a superior brand of clever boxing against the aggressive tactics of the veteran heavyweight from the Hub. Wills almost continually kept his left hand in Langford's face, in a stiff jab. Several times Langford brushed in against his opponent's tantalizing left, but was invariably met with a hard right-hand swing to the stomach as he came in close. These blows hurt Langford noticeably, and his attempts at retaliation were frustrated by the Southern negro, who always managed to lock his opponent's arms effectively.

In the ninth session the referee, Johnny Houckop, separated the boxers for some reason or other, presumably for holding or because he thought that both were loafing, but Fred Wenck, Chairman of the Boxing Commission, called the referee to task, and expressed the opinion that it was about as good a heavyweight contest as he had seen in some time.

Clarry Marshall made short work of Harry Burke in the final contest, scheduled for ten rounds. Burke was counted out in the third round after being sent to the floor of the ring seven times in two rounds.

Mike Mazie outpointed Eddie Kelly in the opening ten-round contest.

Substitute Boxer Wins by Knockout

Young Brick, a New London (Conn.) featherweight, knocked out Joe Hopkins of the east side in the seventh round of their scheduled ten-round bout, which was the feature event last night at the Pioneer Sporting Club, West Forty-fourth Street. Brick replaced Young Wagner, whose manager refused him permission to box, asserting that he had an attack of grip.

Bull Dog Club Elects Officers.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Bull Dog Club of America was held last night at the Hotel Gregorian. John Collins, who has been identified with the breed for many years, was elected President; John Trown, Vice President; Joseph A. Buchanan, Treasurer, and Harry Ruchton of Asbury Park, Secretary. Mr. Benjamin, President of the Bull Dog Club of England, who has recently arrived in this country, gave an interesting talk on the breed. The Treasurer's report showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition.

Mrs. Hone Loses Her Pom Fritzi.

Mrs. Philip Hone, one of the exhibitors at the recent show of the Westminster Kennel Club at Madison Square Garden, has given up hope that her tiny Pomeranian Fritzi, which disappeared during the progress of the show, will return home of its own accord, and consequently she has inserted an advertisement in the Lost and Found column of THE NEW YORK TIMES, stating that if the Pomeranian is returned to her at 59 West Ninety-seventh Street, a reward will be paid and no questions will be asked, either of the dog or its captor. According to Mrs. Hone, Fritzi, who was the only pure orange Pom in the show, disappeared during the luncheon period on the Tuesday of the show.

Jumper Taylor Joins I.-A. A. C.

William H. Taylor, the standing high and broad jumper who formerly competed for the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, has served his year as an unattached athlete and will wear the Irish-American Athletic Club colors in all competitions from now on. He has sent in his entry for the standing jumps in the National Championships of America which are to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on March 18.

KLINGER WINS BY UPHILL BILLIARDS

Gives F. S. Appleby His First Defeat of Class A Tourney—Gardner Now in Lead.

Class A Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
E. W. Gardner	4	0	73	10
F. S. Appleby	3	1	50	9 23-48
M. D. Brown	3	1	59	13 23-29
C. Heddon	2	2	61	10 10-59
E. T. Appleby	1	3	52	6 11-43
J. Poggenburg	1	3	73	11 15-35
J. Klinger	1	3	57	10 18-28

One of the most remarkable demonstrations that has marked the Class A national amateur billiard tournament occurred last night, when Jacob Klinger of Austria defeated Francis S. Appleby by a score of 400 to 364 at the Arion Society. Heretofore there has not been a large measure of applause for the victor in any of the contests, but last night the spectators boomed their approval of the Austrian's up-hill struggle in which he supplied some of the prettiest balk-line work that has been seen in the present event.

It was the foreigner's first victory of the present tournament, his last game, and also the first defeat that Francis Appleby has suffered. The victory of Klinger broke the tie for first place and gave unquestioned right to the leading position to Edward W. Gardner of Montclair, a veteran Class A man, who has been several times holder of the national championship.

Appleby played a fine game, but he could not withstand successfully the force which the Austrian displayed. Klinger was at his best, his stroke approximating more nearly that of the professional than that of any of the other Class A men, and he had it working to perfection. In the early part of the game he lacked the delicate precision which he was striving for, and sometimes missed the easiest sort of a carrom because of trying for too thin an edge on the second object ivory. But near the close he worked perfectly, clicking off the points with almost mechanical precision, and playing balk-line of the highest order.

During the early innings, and even through the mid-game, it seemed as if Appleby would win despite the sometimes brilliant work of the Austrian. The Columbia University student played his usual careful game, never ascending to billiard heights, but always counting consistently, and he amassed a lead which it seemed that the Austrian, playing constantly for perfect position, would have difficulty in overcoming. At one time Appleby had more than a fifty-point lead, but it was not sufficient to offset the play of the foreigner in the final innings.

It was not until the last three innings that the Austrian made his real bid for victory, and the quality of billiards which he then displayed reflected what had been expected of him all through the tournament. For the last three innings he averaged better than 38, with his total points for this period of the game 116. It was too much for Appleby to match, and the Columbia University student had to acknowledge his first defeat of the tournament.

In the latter innings, when Klinger was making his uphill fight, the spectators applauded every effort. Apparently it was their hope that Klinger would win, his gameness having inspired admiration. Appleby, on the other hand, got only a small measure of applause, which was the penalty he paid for having led through the greater portion of the match. It was the race from behind to a brilliant victory that pleased. The scores:

F. S. Appleby—0 14 0 7 8 1 0 12 37 14 45 21 0 0 6 5 0 1 8 21 1 32 5 0 17 9 1 0 16 0 11 3 2 19 2 5 1 6 34. Total—364. Average—9 4-40. High runs—45, 37, and 34.

J. Klinger—13 0 1 57 1 0 0 7 4 10 4 1 0 0 0 0 5 1 2 57 2 33 6 8 0 0 40 0 1 1 1 19 6 0 0 0 4 48 25 43. Total—400. Average—10. High runs—57, 57, and 48.

The afternoon match between Edward W. Gardner and Charles Heddon, in one respect at least, was remarkable. Probably no match of any Class A tournament ever attained such a high degree of excellence in safety play. Gardner is master at this type of billiards, and Heddon tried to play the same sort of game, with the result that Gardner won by a score of 400 to 286, in a match that required sixty-one innings, the longest of the tournament. Averages fell to a low standard, Gardner, the winner, making 6 34-61, while that for Heddon was 4 46-60.

When the game was over Gardner remarked to Heddon, "You can't beat me at my own type of game," to which the Western contestant ironically replied, "Mr. Gardner, you have a remarkable constitution." And Heddon added that he thought Gardner could defeat half of the professionals by his safety play.

The game was one of the most important for Gardner. Undefeated thus far, he was opposed by a resourceful player who at any time might gather the balls for a long run that would prove disastrous to him. He was, therefore, taking no chances, and when he found his stroke uncertain for a delicate balkline game, Gardner at once resorted to safety play, depending on open table shots to bring his total to the winning mark.

Heddon was under no misapprehension as to Gardner's style, and determined before the game to play a different type of billiards against the veteran than is his custom. He set out to match safety play against safety play, and in a measure he succeeded as well as did Gardner. The difficulty lay in the fact that Gardner depended on shot getting when he played safety, while Heddon thought he would be able to play safety and also take advantage of any opportunities for close balkline work that might arise.

This reckoning proved faulty, for once Heddon embarked on an afternoon of safety play he found that he could not at will return to his balkline. His success in the one respect ruined his chances in the other, and during the entire match the Westerner could not get one satisfactory run. There was some consolation in the fact that he broke up Gardner's play in a measure, but both were glad when the conclusion was reached.

During the middle game there were fourteen consecutive innings in which Gardner gathered only nine points. The Montclair player, however, led his opponent during practically the entire match. The scores:

Gardner—0 0 3 15 4 0 2 4 1 1 4 2 0 35 2 0 4 9 33 4 0 17 2 33 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 20 2 4 2 0 1 8 0 2 4 17 7 1 4 1 9 0 4 17 25 32 0 25. Total—400. Average—6 34-61. High runs—53, 35, and 33.

Heddon—5 3 0 0 0 1 0 5 0 0 10 1 0 1 2 3 0 12 28 3 3 4 1 0 8 7 3 14 2 1 0 3 8 1 4 2 0 10 2 4 8 3 4 0 5 2 0 0 28 19 3 0 1 0 22 0 0 3 1 0 0 22. Total—286. Average—4 46-60. High runs—28, 28, and 23.

During the early innings, and even through the mid-game, it seemed as if Appleby would win despite the sometimes brilliant work of the Austrian. The Columbia University student played his usual careful game, never ascending to billiard heights, but always counting consistently, and he amassed a lead which it seemed that the Austrian, playing constantly for perfect position, would have difficulty in overcoming. At one time Appleby had more than a fifty-point lead, but it was not sufficient to offset the play of the foreigner in the final innings.

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The afternoon match between Edward W. Gardner and Charles Heddon, in one

STATE COMMISSION TO SCAN BIG BOUT

All Concerned in Willard-Moran Fight Must Lay Cards on Table, Face Up, Today.

The State Boxing Commission is still a little bit suspicious of the sincerity of the intentions of Jess Willard and Frank Moran, so that body has ordered all hands concerned to appear this day at 12 o'clock, high noon, and show the members of the commission the color of the money which was put up for the bout. "Show us the papers," said the commission yesterday.

The Boxing Commission finds it difficult to believe that there is so much money in the world as the $70,000 which Tex Rickard and Sam McCracken have put up for the ten-round quarrel which the big fellows are to indulge in at Madison Square Garden on March 25. They must see it with their own blue eyes before they will believe it.

Rickard and McCracken, Tom Jones, Willard's manager; Ike Dorgan, Moran's manager; officials of the Show Corporation of the Garden and numerous witnesses will appear today and swear to the commission that everything connected with the big show is honest and above board.

Boer Rodel, who has been knocked out a couple of times by Jess Willard, joined his staff of sparring partners yesterday and they boxed two rounds. Rodel took the champion's punches so seriously that at one time in the second round the spectators thought that the Boer was going to tumble over and go to sleep out of force of habit. Rodel and Monahan also wrestled with Jess. Willard punched the bag, too, and went through the regular routine of exercises designed to reduce his waist measurements.

Up at Dal Hawkins's Frank Moran got so wrought up boxing with Frank Kendall and Bartley Madden yesterday that his trainer, Willie Lewis, had to stop him and ask him please not to annihilate the two members of the training camp. In the morning Moran took a long road run and when he got on the scales yesterday afternoon he weighed 202 pounds, the exact weight he expects to carry when he enters the ring against Willard.

Tom Jones, Willard's manager, is ill at his hotel with the grip, and his foot race with Frank Moran, scheduled for today, may have to be postponed. A short time ago Jones boasted that he could beat Moran in a 100-yard dash. Ike Dorgan, Moran's manager, took up the gantlet and the men were to have run the race today. Jones in his younger days used to be a sprinter and says that he could do 100 yards in 10 seconds flat any time he wanted to. He says he can run the 100 close to 11 seconds now.

PROMISING BOUT TONIGHT.

Winner of Leonard-Dundee Match May Meet Welsh.

This evening at Madison Square Garden Johnny Dundee, the Italian lightweight, and Benny Leonard of Harlem will enter the ring as opponents in the feature ten-round bout. This is one of the most important lightweight bouts that have taken place in this city for many months, for both boxers are legitimate contenders in this class, and admitted leaders in the division headed by Freddie Welsh. The contest has added importance because of the possibility of a match with the English titleholder, in the event of a decisive victory for either boxer.

This will be the second meeting of the pair, their previous contest having resulted in a victory for Dundee. The Harlem boxer, however, has shown a wonderful improvement in his ring performances since their last encounter. Reports from the training quarters of the boxers indicate that they have trained faithfully for this contest and are in perfect condition.

Kenny Easy for Levinsky.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 7.—Battling Levinsky easily defeated Wild Bert Kenny with stiff straight lefts and right hand upper cuts in ten fast rounds at the Clover A. C. here tonight. Kenny's wild rushes were easily avoided by Levinsky, who kept using both hands with good effect on Kenny's head and body. Kenny fought a rough battle, but he was outclassed by the clever Battler.

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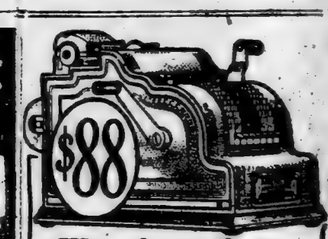

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SWEDISH SHIP TRIED TO RUN BLOCKADE

Stockholm, Hurrying to This Port, Was Finally Halted by a Solid Shot.

67 DAYS FOR ROUND TRIP

Vessel Was Detained Twenty Days on the Outward Voyage by the British.

The steamship Stockholm of the Swedish-American Line arrived here from Gothenburg yesterday, after having spent sixty-seven days on her round trip between this port and Sweden. On her outward bound voyage the liner lost twenty days through detention by the British authorities, and was held in port at Gothenburg after arrival there for several weeks because of the strained relations existing between Sweden and England over the latter's treatment of the ship.

An understanding which was reached between Sweden and England while the ship was at Gothenburg saved the vessel from unusual delay on the way back, and is expected to exempt her from prolonged detention by the British in the future. Under this understanding the cargo of the Stockholm, on its next voyage to Sweden, will be consigned to the Swedish Government, to the Swedish Food Commission or to private persons who have been especially authorized by the British Government to receive shipments.

Returning from Sweden on the present voyage, Captain A. E. Hakanson tried to make up a little of the lost time by taking an extreme northerly course in the hope of slipping through the British blockade. He got through the first and second lines of British patrol boats on the first two days, and made as much speed as possible on the second night. Officers of the ship said that, if they had been favored by a little mist on the third day, they would have run the blockade successfully, but the sun rose on a clear sky and smooth sea, which gave the eye a sweep over an extended horizon.

Two British ships appeared in view and began to pursue the Stockholm, which made her best possible speed until a solid shot was fired over her. This brought the ship to a halt and then she was overhauled by the converted cruiser Columbella, which was formerly the Columbia of the Anchor Line, 145 miles northwest of the Hebrides. The Stockholm was then held at Greenock from Feb. 2 to Feb. 28 and 117 packages of parcel post taken off.

Ephraim Zinn, a hardware merchant of this city, who was on the Stockholm on both the outward and return trips, said that the sea policy of England had transformed the sentiment of Sweden, which was formerly divided, into an active and nearly unanimous sentiment in favor of Germany.

"It is generally believed in Sweden," he said, "that the United States is acting in favor of England. I am too good an American to criticise President Wilson myself, but there is a strong feeling in Sweden against him and the favorite name for him there is 'President Wilson, the Crown Prince of England.'

"When the Stockholm was taken to Liverpool and held there for seventeen days on her way over, no good explanation was made by the British authorities for this course. The passengers found themselves in a hard position between the British naval authorities and the British customs authorities. The two services held contrary opinions regarding what should be determined, and seemed to act with no sort of system. What the naval authorities would pass the customs authorities would hold and vice versa, so practically nothing got through without delay. Even the personal baggage of the passengers was held up for two weeks, so that some passengers had to do without so much as a toothbrush. The Swedish-American Line, however, treated us very well, obtaining passage for us to Sweden on another ship, when it appeared that the Stockholm was to be detained indefinitely.

"The policy of England is evidently designed to cause a stagnation in trade, and is worse in its way than Germany militarism. Millions of dollars' worth of American goods which would be consumed only in Sweden could be sold by us except for British restrictions. I had some articles made for myself in Sweden while I was there, but could not ship them out until the British authorities had inspected them."

Dr. Alfred Rundstrom, the ship's surgeon, said that on the voyage to Sweden a prominent Swedish manufacturer was held as a prisoner by the British because he had the misfortune to have a canine tooth missing from the corner of the upper jaw. When he talked there was a slight whistle which gave some vowels the sound of an umlaut. The first interpreter who questioned him told the British authorities that he was a German. A second interpreter was called in, who asked the Swede to pronounce the syllable "hu." The missing tooth turned the best efforts of the Swedish manufacturer into "hü," so he was taken from his first-cabin suite and locked in the forecastle under the guard of a British soldier when the testimony of the Captain and a number of documents forced the British to accept him as a Swede.

Officers said that the Stockholm could obtain at Greenock barely enough coal to make the voyage to New York and that the ship proceeded part of the way at reduced speed to conserve the supply. It was said that one Swedish ship of the North Star Line had been at Greenock since December because it was out of coal and was not permitted to buy any more at any price. Captain Hakanson of the Stockholm bore all delays on both trips stoically until he arrived outside of New York Harbor, when, because of the snow, succeeded by a fog, the pilot insisted on holding the ship for thirteen hours.

Dr. Rundstrom said that at Liverpool several naval officers who boarded the ship said that they knew very well that the food the Stockholm was carrying would be consumed in Sweden, but that it would enable Sweden to export to Germany an equivalent amount of food raised there.

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BRANDEIS IN LENNOX CASE.

Three Witnesses Testify on the Bankruptcy Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 7. — Moses Stroock, counsel for Abe Stein, a creditor of P. Lennox & Co., today told the Senate committee considering Mr. Brandeis's nomination as Supreme Court Justice that he 'never had any doubt' that Mr. Brandeis represented James T. Lennox in the Lennox bankruptcy case in 1907. His testimony supported Mr. Lennox's assertion that he had employed Mr. Brandeis as counsel. Mr. Brandeis said he had agreed to become counsel for an assignee of the Lennox property.

Mr. Stroock told of a meeting in Mr. Brandeis's office in September, 1907, of Brandeis, Stein, Lennox, and himself. Senator Works read from the stenographic notes of the interview at which Lennox asserted he employed Brandeis.

"What do you think," asked Senator Works, "of two attorneys, each representing creditors, advising a debtor to make an assignment where other creditors are not present and he has no special counsel?"

Stroock insisted that he did not advise Lennox.

"The stenographer's notes show that you would appeal to Brandeis, and Brandeis would appeal to you," Senator Works replied. "You understand, Brandeis was representing Lennox?"

"Yes," replied Stroock.

Abe Stein testified that on Sept. 8, 1907, he employed Brandeis then and there as his attorney in the Lennox matter.

"He didn't state any conditions to me as to conflicting clients," said the witness. "I would not have employed him if he had."

Later in the day, Stein testified, Stroock had told him Brandeis said "he would not represent me, but would represent Lennox instead."

James T. Lennox testified that on Sept. 4 Brandeis, after consulting Nutter of the Brandeis firm, stated there was no reason why he should not accept Lennox's case and act as his counsel.

NAVAL AIRSHIP DESTROYED.

The A-H-10 Hits a Schooner at the Mobile Mardi Gras.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The United States naval aeroplane A-H-10, piloted by Lieutenant Edward O. McDonnell of the navy, was demolished in collision with a schooner off Mobile today. Lieutenant McDonnell was not seriously injured. The A-H-10, which belongs to the naval aeronautical station at Pensacola, Fla., had been ordered to Mobile to participate in the Mardi Gras exercises in co-operation with the battleships Arkansas and New York.

The A-H-10 was of the Burgess-Dunne seaplane type and was equipped with a gyro motor for use in dropping high explosive bombs. In such experiments at Pensacola last October the pilots of the A-H-10 successfully dropped bombs from an altitude of 3,500 feet.

SENATE CONFIRMS BAKER.

Army Officers Favor Appointee for Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The nomination of Newton D. Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, to be Secretary of War, was confirmed by the Senate today.

Unanimous commendation of Mr. Baker's appointment was expressed by Cabinet members at today's Cabinet meeting. General Hugh L. Scott, Secretary of War ad interim, told the President that the selection had been very favorably received among army officers.

POSTMASTER FOR BROOKLYN

W. C. Burton Virtually Selected by President to Keep His Position.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—W. C. Burton virtually has been selected by President Wilson for appointment as Postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y.

He is serving now as Postmaster under a designation from the bondsman who was placed in charge of the office following the resignation of the former Postmaster.

SPEAKER CLARK IS 66.

The President Writes a Letter of Congratulation to Speaker.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Wilson today wrote a warm letter of congratulation to Speaker Champ Clark of the House on the occasion of his sixty-sixth birthday.

WANTS LARGER QUARANTINE

Health Official Says Facilities Must Be Bigger After War.

Baltimore is waiting for New York to transfer the control of its quarantine station from the city to the Federal Government before it will take the same action, according to Dr. James A. Nydegger, head of the United States Public Health Service in Baltimore, who is stopping at the Hotel Martinique.

"The Government is anxious to get hold of the quarantine stations, because of the great influx of foreigners that will in all probability take place after the war is over," said Dr. Nydegger last night.

"We understand that disease is spreading in the foreign countries. Only the other day I read where there were thirty-seven places in Austria-Hungary where cholera had broken out. The great percentage of the immigration to be expected after the war will be, I think, old men, women, and children coming over here to have their friends and relatives take care of them. To meet this, the quarantine facilities would have to be enlarged to a great extent, and this should be done by the national Government rather than the city or State."

"The measure necessary to bring this transfer about," said Dr. Nydegger, "is a simple one. The Mayor has only to write to the Secretary of the Treasury and say that it is the desire of his community to make the transfer. I understand that the matter is under consideration by the city and State government of New York. The Government would state its price and would rent the quarantine station until such time as Congress made the appropriation."

CAN'T AID STARVING MEXICO.

Miss Boardman Says Leaders Won't Accept Red Cross Food.

Miss Mabel Boardman, President of the American Red Cross, declared last night at Cooper Union that conditions in Mexico were frightful, according to recent reports, and the society was powerless to give any help because the leaders there had said they did not want help.

"Poverty and distress exist in all parts of Mexico," Miss Boardman said. "At one time we fed 100,000 people a day. Now we are doing nothing. The leaders will not let us go in and help the people."

In answer to a question from one of the audience as to whether the Red Cross work did not prolong the war by sending the wounded back into the field again, Miss Boardman said that she believed the society was a force for peace.

"We are absolutely neutral in our work," she said. "Therefore I do not see how we could help one side more than another to continue the war. Very few men are sent back within a few days.

"There are many ways in which our work tends to soften the horrors of war. In the Russo-Japanese war the Russian prisoners went home with reports that they had been treated as well as the Japanese by the Japanese Red Cross and as a result friendly relations were encouraged."

Miss Boardman was asked if the society could not do a great deal for peace by favoring the stopping of munitions shipments.

"It is not the part of the Red Cross to take sides," she said. "If we did that we would be hampered in our work, because the different nations would not

FEDERAL EMPLOYES URGED TO UNIONIZE

Hugh Frayne, Federation Organizer, Addresses Their Society's Meeting.

WOULD HELP GET PENSIONS

Improvement in Wages and Hours Held Out as Inducement—Strikes Aimed at Abuses Only.

Unionization of Federal Government employes was advocated yesterday by Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, in an address delivered under the auspices of the Federal Civil Service Society of the State of New York in the assembly room of the Pulitzer Building. William E. Russell, President of the society, said in opening the meeting that the organization was pledged to the general improvement of the 400,000 men and women of the country in the different branches of the Government service.

Chief among the society's efforts, Mr. Russell said, was the securing of pensions for superannuated employes and, generally speaking, better pay. He said that, while no definite action was contemplated at the present time, it had been decided to hear what affiliation with the American Federation of Labor might mean to the Government's employes.

"The American Federation of Labor," said Organizer Frayne, "believes it could do a great deal for the Government employes, while their affiliation with the federation would give a moral support that would be welcome. Civil service employes of the Government are just about where they were in 1853, both as to pay and as to other beneficial legislation, whereas organized labor has made gains right along in the matter of improving working hours, conditions, and increased compensation. The reason why the Government employes have not progressed is that they have not acted in concert in asking for things, and in addition have no organ for voicing their claims for better things.

"The truth is that the services rendered by the civil service employes are underestimated by the public generally. Wages have risen all around them in harmony with the constantly increased cost of living, but they have not participated in this form of recognition. We believe that affiliation on the part of the Government employes with the Federation of Labor would bring the much desired pensions, besides a general improvement in wages and hours."

Mr. Frayne scored the suggestion often advanced against the unionization of Federal employes that strikes would be frequent, with the consequent upset to the general public.

"The only kind of strike we should advocate," he said, "would be a strike at abuses."

He said that were the Government employes affiliated with organized labor there would be less chance of a strike than exists at the present time. He added that, with Government employes members of unions, demands would be acceded to without recourse to drastic action calculated to inconvenience the public.

It was said at the meeting that some Government employes already have formed union organizations in certain parts of the country. When asked what the attitude of the executive heads of the various Government departments was relative to the proposal that Federal employes join unions, President Russell answered that, so far as he knew, the question had not come up for specific consideration.

Placards announcing yesterday's meeting were hung in conspicuous places in the Post Office Building, Custom House and Appraiser's Stores, the announcements stating that the meeting would be held at 5:15 o'clock, after office hours.

CLOAK WORKERS DEFIANT.

Refusal to Deal with Protective Association Points to Strike.

The Council of Conciliation appointed by Mayor Mitchel in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry was formally notified yesterday by the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union and by the International Ladies' Garmen Workers' Union that the members of the labor organizations would hereafter refuse to deal with the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association.

This notice, which was signed by the officials of the two unions and forwarded to the Council of Conciliation, was reported last night to be the first step toward either a general strike or a series of shop strikes by the 60,000 cloak, suit, and skirt makers of the city. George Wishnak, manager of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, explained last night that the determination of the union to have no further dealings with the manufacturers' association resulted from the refusal of the manufacturers to recognize certain rulings of the Conciliation Board. Mr. Wishnak said an announcement as to further action by the union would be made in a few days.

Isaac M. Getskay, Vice Chairman of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, said a similar notice had been served by the union on the manufacturers. Mr. Getskay denied that the members of the association were guilty of any violations, and alleged that the union officials were simply crying "Stop thief!" to cover their own wrongdoing. He said an answer to the notice would be made by the manufacturers' association in a day or two.

OFFER PRIZES TO MOTHERS.

Gramercy Association to Have Contests During Baby Week.

Fifty dollars in gold is to be given by the Gramercy Neighborhood Association to the mother who can best answer in writing ten questions relative to the care and feeding of children. The questions will be put to the mothers at a series of meetings beginning this evening, with others tomorrow and Friday, in the auditorium of Public School 64, at Avenue B and Ninth Street. The mothers will be supplied with a list of the questions, and each of them will also be read publicly and a cartoon shown suggesting the answer.

There will be many features at the meetings, music, educational moving pictures, and addresses. William Franklin Edwards, Executive Secretary of the Gramercy Neighborhood Association; Frank C. Meyers of the Child Welfare Association, and Miss Mary Arnold of the Babies' Welfare Association will make addresses on Neighborhood Improvement.

This is the Gramercy Association's contribution to Baby Week. It will hold meetings in various parts of the neighborhood each week of the month. The $50 prize will be awarded in April.

To Urge Election of Ericsson Statue

Headed by F. Adolf Eckberg of 175 Fifth Avenue, a committee from the Scandinavian-American Alliance will go tomorrow to Washington to attend a public hearing on the Fitzgerald bill, which asks an appropriation of $100,000 to erect a statue of Captain John Ericsson, builder of the Monitor, on the Lincoln Highway in Washington. The bill introduced in the House by Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, and in the Senate by Senator O'Gorman, comes up for hearing on May 15.

STEWART SHUNS PUBLICITY.

State Charities Board Head Says It Doesn't Cure Evils.

Under cross-examination yesterday at the charities inquiry, W. R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, said publicity as a means for curing evils was the last method a State department should use, and he did not approve of it.

"We are the victims of pitiless publicity in this proceeding," he added.

Mr. Hotchkiss read excerpts from the investigation of Charles E. Hughes into the insurance companies and asked President Stewart if there were not analogous conditions which publicity had remedied.

"Do you know what the result of the investigation was?" he asked.

"Yes, Mr. Hughes was elected Governor," Mr. Stewart replied, smiling.

"You are aware," John M. Bowers, counsel for the State Board, said to Mr. Stewart, "that this campaign of pitiless publicity has been started for the purpose of disrupting—rather, as the Mayor has said—of compelling the State Board to do what Commissioner Kingsbury wants it to do?"

"I have been aware of that fact ever since the Doherty paper was read in Baltimore in 1915," Mr. Stewart replied, referring to a report of Deputy Commissioner of Charities Doherty.

Mr. Hotchkiss recalled that Mr. Stewart had said that the State Board had never gone to the courts to close an institution. He pointed to the case of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, where, according to a State Board report made in 1895, the boys' feet were chained together to keep them from running away and in some instances they were chained up for six or eight months. He said that the same conditions had gone on for ten years following the report.

"Wouldn't you have been justified in going to the courts to get an order wiping out that plague spot?" he asked.

"I don't know," Mr. Stewart replied. "By the time we had gone to court the managers would have been able to show that the custom had been stopped."

"Instead you did nothing, but let conditions continue ten years, until 1906, when your Inspectors made a report that was so severe that it drove the home out of business," commented Mr. Hotchkiss.

Mayor Mitchel and Deputy Commissioner Doherty have received scurrilous anonymous letter from Brooklyn, it was learned yesterday. They contained quotations from a pamphlet.

The inquiry was adjourned to tomorrow morning.

SUE MRS. KELLY FOR $20,000

Two City Marshals Allege Libel by Eugenia's Mother and Lawyer.

John C. Gardiner, a City Marshal, who lives at 2,276 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, through his attorney, Robert H. Elder of 115 Broadway, filed a suit for $10,000 in the Supreme Court of Bronx County yesterday against Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, mother of Mrs. Al Davis, and Mrs. Kelly's counsel, John F. McIntyre. He alleged that he was libeled in a letter which McIntyre sent to Mayor Mitchel at the request of Mrs. Kelly on Nov. 24, complaining of the raid Mrs. Kelly said the Marshals had made on her apartment the day before without serving proper papers and during her absence and at the instigation of her daughter, who was a party to it.

Later, in the Supreme Court of Manhattan, Mr. McIntyre and Mrs. Kelly were made co-defendants in a like suit instituted against them by Peter J. Gaffney, also a City Marshal, who alleged that the complaint was malicious and was made with intent to have him suspended or removed from office by the Mayor.

Mr. McIntyre, when seen at his office yesterday, laughed at the idea of his being sued, because, he said, he merely complained of the conduct of city officials. He said it was significant that the same attorney should file the Marshals' suits who filed Al Davis's suit for $50,000 against Mrs. Kelly, and that he deemed it an effort on some one's part to annoy both himself and Mrs. Kelly.

TWO LOSE JEWELS IN AUTOS.

Gems Stolen from Ruxton Limousine —Others Disappear from Taxi.

Two jewel robberies, in which the owners' losses are more than $2,000, both of which took place in automobiles, are advertised in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning.

One robbery victim was Mrs. W. V. C. Ruxton, whose husband is a member of the firm of Spencer Trask & Co., 25 Broad Street, and who lives at 115 East Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Ruxton, at about 9:30 o'clock in the morning last Saturday, stopped in front of the Corn Exchange Bank, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. She was in the limousine and left her jewel case on the seat when she went into the bank. In the case were a diamond knot pin, a diamond circle pin, and a large loose pearl. When Mrs. Ruxton left the car she was careful to close the door.

After transacting her business she returned to the machine, found the jewel case where she had left it, and went on to Greenwich. On her arrival she found the jewel case had been opened, and that the jewels, valued at more than $1,300, were gone. The chauffeur, who had been in the employ of the family for more than ten years, had not heard the door of the limousine opened, nor had he seen any one approach the car.

It is supposed that the thief opened the door, extracted the jewels from the case, shut the door, and disappeared with great dexterity and speed, as Mrs. Ruxton was only in the bank for a few moments. It has been found that the door of the car can be opened noiselessly, and this seems the only tenable supposition. Mr. Ruxton offers $300 reward and "no questions asked" for the return of the jewels or for information leading to their return.

The other advertisement is for a broken diamond bracelet with a platinum setting, containing forty-nine stones, and a small silver chain with a platinum clasp, which were lost in a taxi in the vicinity of Seventieth Street. Mrs. C. L. Carst of 249 West Seventieth Street offers a liberal reward for their return.

Congressman Loft to Name a Cadet.

Congressman George W. Loft announced yesterday that he has the appointment of one cadet to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and will fill it by a competitive examination open to all young men of the Thirteenth Congressional District.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 11, 8S New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. March 11, 8S Chicago.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 5, 8S Cretic.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 11, 8S Vasilefs Constantinos.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, 8S Hellig Olav.

Sweden—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 15, 8S Stockholm.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 11, 8S Kristianiafjord.

Italy—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 9, 8S San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China .....Mar. 9

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.,)—Niagara .....Mar. 10

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Taithnybius .....Mar. 10

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru .....Mar. 10

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru .....Mar. 12

Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian .....Mar. 13

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Montcagle .....Mar. 16

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West,) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .....Mar. 16

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia .....Mar. 17

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 2; Manila, Feb. 5; Shanghai, Feb. 11, and Yokohama, Feb. 11—which arrived per steamer Shidzuoka, were dispatched east from Seattle on March 2 and are due in New York as the fastest mails.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 6:19 | Sun sets, 5:56 | Moon sets, 11:36

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:38	10:57	4:35	4:45
Governors Island	11:05	11:30	5:17	5:27
Hell Gate	12:35	1:11	6:58	7:06

Arrived—Tuesday, March 7.

SS Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus, Feb. 17.
SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen, Feb. 28.
SS Stockholm, Greenock, Feb. 25.
SS Tenadores, Havana, March 3.
SS Siracia, Kingston, Feb. 16.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, Feb. 27.
SS Saratoga, Havana, March 4.
SS Nueces, Galveston, March 1.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, March 1.
SS City of Augusta, Boston, March 8.
SS Ash. Maru, Baltimore, March 3.
SS Euclid, Manchester, Feb. 17.
SS Weeringen, Huelva, Feb. 17.
SS Lodaner, Buenos Aires, Feb. 5.
SS Tynemead, Swansea, Jan. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	Feb. 27
*Ioannina	Gibraltar	Feb. 21
Sicania	Naples	Feb. 8
Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Prosper III	Christiania	Feb. 15
Headcliffe	Tyne	Feb. 17
Kirkoswald	Gibraltar	Feb. 16
Aladdin	Lisbon	Feb. 17
Cayo Citano	London	Feb. 20
Wenvoe	Gibraltar	Feb. 15
Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Atlanten	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Evelyn	San Juan	Mar. 1
Earl of Elgin	Hull	Feb. 19
Karlba	Gibraltar	Feb. 16
America	Naples	Feb. 23
Czaritza	Kola Bay	Feb. 24
Anglo-Bolivian	London	Feb. 20
Belgier	Azores	Feb. 28
Pheoda	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Lancastrian	London	Feb. 22
Ardgowan	Bordeaux	Feb. 22
Ile de la Reunion	Gibraltar	Feb. 20
Exeter City	Bristol	Feb. 21
Munamar	Antilla	Mar. 2
Monawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 5
El Mundo	Galveston	Mar. 2

DUE TOMORROW.

*Santa Marta	Santa Marta	Feb. 28
*Advance	Cristobal	Mar. 2
Hudson	Bordeaux	Feb. 23
Kasenga	London	Feb. 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 6
El Siglo	Galveston	Mar. 3
Creole	New Orleans	Mar. 4

DUE FRIDAY.

*Zulia	Porto Rico	Mar. 4
Samsenger	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Lucifine	Dartmouth	Feb. 22
Harrovian	Havre	Feb. 22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 7
San Jacinto	Galveston	Mar. 4

DUE SATURDAY.

Strathtay	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
Pannonia	London	Feb. 17
Narragansett	London	Feb. 25
Yamato Maru	Gibraltar	Feb. 20
Holbein	Liverpool	Feb. 25
Den of Airlie	London	Feb. 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 8

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	8:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lapland, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Lepanto, Hull	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

San Guglielmo, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Siracia, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Paso, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Denis, Para	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atlas, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago	——	2:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
Valeria, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Siberia, London	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

V. Constantinos, Piraeus	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 7.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 438 miles S. at noon.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 29 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Stanidard, Tuxpam to New York, was 10 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 70 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 335 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 624 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 195 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Munamur, Nuevitas to New York, was 277 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 306 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 161 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lydia, at La Pallice, March 1.
SS Atherstone, at Havre, March 1.
SS Camilla, at Christiania, Feb. 29.
SS Amazonia, at Genoa, Feb. 24.
SS Oceania, at Gibraltar, March 3.
SS Buenaventura, at Sabang, March 6.
SS Pennsylvania, at Bahia, March 6.
SS Dalecrest, at Shimonoseki, March 4.
SS Netherby Hall, at Shimonoseki, March 6.
SS Ferngarth, at Colombo, March 4.
SS Southwaite, at Sabang, March 6.
SS Tiverton, at Glasgow, March 6.
SS Yeandry, at Rotterdam, March 4.
SS Lafayette, at Bordeaux, March 6.

Sailed.

SS Soperga, from Genoa, Feb. 26.
SS Charlois, from Amsterdam, March 1.
SS Tacitus, from Rotterdam, March 1.
SS Gorontalo, from Batavia, Feb. 28.
SS Noordam, from Falmouth, March 6.
SS King Edward, from Havre, March 2.
SS Atlanten, from Las Palmas, March 5.
SS City of Baroda, from Shanghai, March 6.
SS Thegury, from Santos, March 5.
SS Evangeline, from Bermuda, March 7.
SS Touraine, from Bordeaux, March 6.

Passed.

SS Zaandyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Yaguza, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Ulidia, New York for Leghorn, passed Sagres.

Why in German conduct are there no such halting places as the French and English have?

Read "Delusions of German Logic," one of the series of fascinating articles on

Inner Germany

By Garet Garrett

(10 Articles—43 Pages)

In CURRENT HISTORY for March, 220 Pages—16 full-page portraits, 24 full-page cartoons. All the best literature of the war. 25 cts. a copy, $3.00 a year.

ACTION ON PUMP DEFERRED.

Engineers' Committee Reports, but Officials Are Silent.

The Council of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers met yesterday at the Railroad Club, 30 Church Street, to consider the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the pumping station in Morningside Park. Vice President George Gibbs presided in the absence of President Elmer E. Corthel.

The report was signed by William J. Wilgus as Chairman, and was read by Reginald Pelham Bolton, Secretary of the committee. The committee reported four alternative methods which might be employed in unwatering Catskill water tunnel in the Morningside Park region which could take the place of the floating pump system now being installed, and none of which would require the use of an above-ground structure.

The council decided, however, to take no action yesterday, but to consider the matter at an adjourned meeting next Monday. As the Supreme Court has enjoined the Water Board from building any permanent structure without permission of the city authorities, the council felt that publication of any report of its committee should be withheld for the present.

What action the Board of Water Supply and the Corporation Counsel's office would take as a result of the injunction issued by Justice Finch could not be learned yesterday. Charles Strauss, President of the board, was out of town, and inquiries at the department were referred to the Corporation Counsel's office. Assistant Corporation Counsel George P. Nicholson said he had not determined what action would be taken.

NURSES WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

21 Graduates from the Mount Sinai Hospital School.

The annual commencement of the Mt. Sinai Hospital Training School took place last night in the Nurses' Home, and twenty-one nurses were graduated. Among those who made addresses were Miss Jane Delano, Chairman of the National Red Cross Committee, and Dr. Nathan E. Brill, President of the hospital, who presented the diplomas.

The Scholle Scholarship for studious habits, especial aptitude, fitness for the work, and an earnest desire to advance in the profession of nursing went to Miss Bertha Campbell Whitney. The Guggenheim Scholarships for exceptional ability in nursing and class work went to Elsie Ann Baruch, Margaret A. Dooley, Ruth Constance A. Huggan, Lilla May Lawrence, Martha Augusta Moore, and Marion L. Overend.

The Untermyer Scholarship for the best record in kindness and proficiency in the actual duties of bedside nursing went to Marie O. Holm. The Betty Loeb Prizes for the two nurses showing the best executive ability in running a ward were won by Athalene Morgan Straight and Marjorie Alma Griffing.

RESORTS.

White Sulphur Springs
—West Virginia
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
THE GREENBRIER
EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest Bath Establishment in America, Connected Directly with the Hotel
Nauheim and all principal baths of European Health Resorts are given in the Bath House by skilled attendants
FRED STERRY, Managing Director — J. H. SLOCUM, Resident Manager

NORTHERN STATES.

Bartlett Inn and Bungalows
Upper Saranac, N. Y., on Bartlett Carry.
Open from June 24th to October 1st.
Attractive Bungalows, beautifully situated, electrically lighted. Bathrooms, fireplaces. To rent with hotel service. Excellent golf course. Splendid trout and bass fishing. For information apply to
J. H. REARDON, Town and Country, 8 West 40th St., New York City.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 minutes from Grand Central. Country resting place for city folkers. All outdoor sports. Free Montessori School for children. Reduced rates for Winter.
HOTEL GRAMATAN, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES Opens June 24th, 1916
Sharon Springs, N.Y.
THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENS May 12. Folders sent on application.
J. H. GARDNER & SON, W. H. CRAIG, Lessee.

BARTLETT INN AND BUNGALOWS
UPPER SARANAC, N. Y.
Open June 24th to October 1st.
(On Bartlett Carry.) Attractive bungalows, with every convenience to rent with hotel service. Golf, trout and bass fishing.
J. H. REARDON, Town and Country, 8 W. 40th St., N. Y. City.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Steam heat, private baths; every comfort and convenience. Many indoor diversions. Dry pine air; wonderful Winter scenery and views. TOBOGGANING, SKEETING, SLEIGHING, and all Winter sports.
SPECIAL RATES. BOOKLET.
W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

WHITEFACE INN
ON LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
Summer Cottages and Camps to rent to desirable patrons; fully

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD
LONDON

An Investment Involving $4,875

We have selected five bonds ranging in price from 86½ to 102 which in our opinion meet the requirements of true investment. The purchaser of these five bonds would get an income averaging about 5.33%.

Full details regarding this carefully prepared and diversified investment offering will be sent on request for Circular Letter No. 109.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co

Serial Bonds
Secured by Direct Tax
To Yield 5½%
These bonds are exempt from Federal Income Tax and no certificate need be filed by holders.
Circular on request.
Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange.

March Bond List
Is ready for distribution. We particularly recommend municipal bonds, such as Portland, Oregon, New York City, Paterson, Buffalo, Cleveland, Rochester, etc.
Write today for circular.
Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

Exempt From Federal Income Tax
CHICAGO, ILL.
4% Refunding Water Bonds
Due serially January 1, 1934, to 1928, inclusive.
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR NEW YORK AND ALL NEW ENGLAND SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS.
Prices to yield 3.90%
Circular on application
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

$450,000
Omaha, Neb.
4½s
Due March 1, 1920-36
Prices to yield 4.10%
Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York and New England.
Ask for circular T-175.
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

OUR March 7th circular, offering high-grade Municipal and Corporation Bonds which are legal investments for savings banks and trustees in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, will be sent to investors on request.
Estabrook & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Reaction — Influence of Washington Situation — Interesting Exchange Position.

In some quarters of the list the strength which was displayed in the market on Monday was continued yesterday, but the market as a whole was subject to profit-taking sales and renewed bearish pressure, which was facilitated by the fact that a decision was about to be reached in a matter which had held a large share of attention for some days.

There was hardly any reason for expecting that the vote in the House would be at variance with the general expectation, namely, that the House would do as the Senate had done, but there were some who were disposed to sell on the theory that any variation from what was expected would probably help the seller rather than the buyer of stocks. The feeling also prevailed that a favorable vote in the House would in effect only restore the conditions which existed prior to the outbreak of the Congressional rebellion against the Administration's foreign policy, and that this in itself was hardly likely to be a potent market factor. In other words the feeling was that a favorable outcome of the Washington situation would not materially change the market situation, whereas an adverse outcome very well might change it for the worse. The test vote in the afternoon before the market had closed left still less ground than had previously existed for any doubt regarding the main vote. The fact that the previous decline was not thereupon wiped out indicated that other influences were mainly responsible for the irregular and reactionary tone of the market.

The progress made by the Germans around Verdun might be cited as a contributing factor in the day's falling back in prices were it not for the fact that the movement in exchange did not indicate any revival of the German confidence with which the attack on Verdun began, but which was greatly reduced as the difficulty and the awful cost of the undertaking came gradually into clear relief. All of the principal exchange rates were slightly lower yesterday, but it was only in the case of marks that the movement was particularly noteworthy, inasmuch as the decline there, much greater than the decline in sterling, carried German exchange to within a very small fraction of its record low price. Heavy selling of German exchange by Berlin banks for some undisclosed reason was cited as the immediate cause of the fall in marks, but in its broader interpretation it was viewed as a reflection of the general German position.

As the struggle in Europe goes on it is not improbable that the exchange rates will become still more significant than they have been in the past. As matters stand today sterling is selling at a discount of 2.1 per cent. compared with a discount of about 7.5 per cent. last August, while marks are selling at a discount of over 23 per cent., very close to their lowest, whereas at the close of last August they were at a discount of only about 18 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	2½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LONAS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2¼	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾
90 days	2¾
4 months	2¾@3
5 months	2¾@3
6 months	2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.76¼	4.76	4.76⅝	—.00½
Cables	4.76¾	4.76⅝	4.76¾	—.00½
Paris—				
Demand	5.90	5.90¼	5.90	—.00⅝
Cables	5.89¼	5.89⅝	5.89¼	—.00⅝
Berlin—				
Demand	73.12½	72.93¾	72.93¾	—.81¼
Cables	73.18¾	73.00	73.00	—.75

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Yesterday's Rates of Exch.	Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76¾	4.76¾
5.1828	Paris	5.90	5.89¼
95.28	Berlin	72.93¾	73.00
20.20	Austria	12.90	12.85
26.70	Scandinavia	28.20	28.30
19.29	Spain	19.03	19.08
5.1626	Switzerland	5.24	5.23¼
40.19	Holland	42.31¼	42.50
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1626	Italy	6.71	6.70⅝
51.45	Russia	....	31.65
	China—		
....	Hongkong	46.60	46.75
....	Shanghai	63.75	63.87
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	.....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44	Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.70½	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $574,455,291; balance, $55,218,881; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $562,607.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $6.87½ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27d, up 1-16d; New York, 50⅝c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 43¾c.

Railroad Receiver Seeks $114,769.

B. F. Bush, as receiver of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company, has asked reimbursement for $114,769 he spent on improvements, betterments, and new equipment, and Judge Mayer authorized him and the railway company in the Federal District Court yesterday to begin suit against the Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee under the refunding mortgage of July 1, 1899, and Walker Hill, a trustee of the mortgage, so as to establish his right to reimbursement out of a fund of $602,043.43 which they hold.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	554,796
Same day last year	210,270
Year to date	80,837,816
Same period last year	10,988,863
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.15 — .23
Same day last year	61.56 — .25

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	83.49 Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
18	18½	17,700	Alaska Gold Mines	18½	18⅝	17½	18	— ⅝
8⅝	8⅞	700	Alaska Juneau	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
30	30¼	6,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29⅞	31½	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
78	78½	2,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78	79½	78	78	+ ½
63¼	68	150	Am. Agricul. Chem	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
67⅜	68¼	2,400	Am. Beet Sugar	68¼	68½	67⅝	67⅞	— ⅝
168½	180	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr	165	165	165	165	...
59¼	59⅝	5,700	Am. Can	59¼	59⅝	59	59¼	— ⅝
67	67½	2,400	Am. Car & Fdry	68¼	68½	67	67⅛	— 1⅛
117⅝	119½	14	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118	118	118	118	...
158¾	159	400	Am. Coal Products	158	158	158	158	— 1½
53	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	53	53	+ ½
29	29¼	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	28⅞	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅞
20¼	20⅝	500	Am. Linseed	21⅝	21⅝	20¾	20⅝	— ⅛
39¼	39½	400	Am. Linseed pf	39¼	40¼	39¼	39¾	— 1¼
70	70¼	19,110	Am. Locomotive	70¼	71½	69¼	70	— ⅛
101	102	110	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	102	102	...
8½	9	100	Am. Malt	9	9	9	9	+1
34	35	1,200	Am. Malt pf	33⅜	35½	33½	35¼	+2
99¾	100¼	18,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99⅜	100⅝	98⅝	100	+ ⅞
111½	112⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	...
86½	87½	100	Am. Smelt. S. Inf. B	86⅞	86½	86½	86⅞	...
50½	51½	400	Am. Steel F'dries	51½	51½	50½	50¾	— 1½
110¾	110¾	3,000	Am. Sugar Ref	111½	112⅜	110¾	110⅝	— 1½
127⅝	127⅞	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127⅝	127⅞	127⅝	127⅝	— ⅛
199½	200	600	Am. Tobacco	197	200	197	200	+1
52⅜	53	3,800	Am. Woolen	52½	53⅜	52½	52⅜	+ ⅛
99	99½	1,200	Am. Woolen pf	98½	99½	98½	99	+ ½
81¼	81½	5,500	Am. Zinc Lt. S	82¼	82⅞	81¼	81⅜	— ⅝
86¾	87	21,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	86⅞	87⅜	86	86⅜	...
67¾	68¼	800	Associated Oil	68¼	68¼	68	68	— ⅛
102¾	103½	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	103	103¼	103	103	+ ⅛
101	101½	500	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101½	101½	101¼	101½	...
109¼	111	200	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110	110	110	...
104½	105	29,300	Baldwin Loco	105¼	107⅝	104½	105	...
87½	87⅝	2,267	Baltimore & Ohio	88¼	88⅝	87½	87¼	— ⅛
474	475	200	Bethlehem Steel	479	479	476½	476½	— 2½
131	135	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	131	131	131	131	— ½
86½	87	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86⅝	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜	+ ⅛
97¾	98¼	7,000	Butte & Superior	99¼	99¼	97½	97⅞	— ⅛
21	21½	15,400	California Petrol	27½	27½	21	21¼	— 7¼
49⅜	49¾	7,100	California Pet. pf	55⅜	55⅜	49¼	49¼	— 4¼
163¾	163½	100	Canadian Pacific	166⅞	166⅞	163½	163⅝	— ⅛
53¼	53⅝	900	Central Leather	53	53½	52¾	53¼	+ ⅛
111	..	300	Central Leather pf	111	111½	111	111½	+ ½
92¼	93	500	Chandler Motor	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	...
61½	62	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¼	61½	60¾	61½	+ ½
12⅝	13	400	Chi. Great Western	12⅝	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
35½	36¼	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35	35¼	35	35¼	— ¼
93¼	93½	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¼	93¼	93	93½	...
129½	129⅝	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129⅜	129⅝	129¼	129½	— ⅛
126	127	80	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	...
16⅞	17	4,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17¼	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅝
23	23¼	1,900	Chile Copper	23	23	22¾	22¾	...
57¼	58	2,900	Chino Copper	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	...
40	42	100	Clev. C., C. & St. L	40	40	40	40	...
69	70	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	70	70	70	70	...
42	42¼	1,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	42⅜	42⅜	42	42	— ⅛
47	52	200	Col. South. 1st pf	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	— 2⅜
132¾	133	400	Consolidated Gas	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	...
83	84	3,100	Continental Can	81	84½	80¾	83½	+2½
22⅜	22⅞	4,200	Corn Products Ref	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅜	...
97¼	98½	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97½	98	97½	98	...
81½	81¾	57,100	Crucible Steel	81¾	83⅞	80⅞	81¾	— ⅞
113	115	600	Crucible Steel pf	115¼	115½	115	115	...
200	204	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	201½	201½	200	200	— 4½
149½	150½	300	Delaware & Hud	149½	149¾	149¾	149¾	+ ⅜
131½	133	100	Detroit Edison	132	132	132	132	+ ⅝
..	..	35	Do., odd lots	133	133	133	133	...
86⅝	89	100	Detroit United Ry	86¾	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅝
47	47¾	2,000	Distillers' Secur	47¾	47	47	47	— ½
24⅝	25	700	Dome Mines	25	25	24¾	24¾	...
63	63¾	100	Elec. Storage Bat	63¼	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
36½	36⅝	6,900	Erie	36¾	36¾	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
52	52½	1,000	Erie 1st pf	52¾	52⅞	52¾	52¾	...
44	46	700	Erie 2d pf	44¾	45	44¾	45	+1½
..	31	100	Federal M. & S	28	28	28	28	—2¾
50¾	54	400	Federal M. & S. pf	53	54	53	54	+3¾
295	300	40	General Chemical	295	295	295	295	...
114	117	50	Gen. Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	...
168	169¾	500	General Electric	167⅞	169	167⅞	160	+1
71	71½	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71	71¼	70¾	70⅝	—1½
115½	115⅞	100	Goodrich pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅞
90	92¼	500	Granby Consol	92¼	92¾	92	92¼	+1
120¼	121	600	Great Northern pf	120⅞	120⅞	120¼	120½	+ ½
42	42⅜	2,900	G. N. Ores ore prop	42	42	42	42	— ½
49⅝	50	7,900	Greene-Cananea	49⅝	50¾	49⅝	49¾	+¾
21	21¼	1,500	Guggenhefm Explor	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ¼
101	102	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	+ ¼
46	46½	11,800	Inspiration Copper	45¾	46½	45¾	46⅛	+1
17	17⅜	700	Interboro Consol	17	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅜
73	73½	200	Interboro Con. pf	73½	73¼	73⅛	73⅜	+ ⅛
19	20⅛	200	Int. Agricultural	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
60	61	1,100	Int. Agricultural pf	62½	62⅞	61	61	—2
16	16⅜	1,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	16½	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	— ¼
66	66⅜	7,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	66¾	66¾	65½	65⅝	— ¾
45¼	45½	1,300	Int. Nickel	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¾	...
25¼	25⅝	700	Kansas City South	25¼	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
60¾	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	60¾	60¾	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅛
53⅜	57⅜	63,030	Kennecott Copper	53⅜	57¼	54½	57¼	+1⅞
128½	128¾	100	Kings Co. El.L. & P.	128½	128½	128½	128¾	...
75¾	76¼	500	Lackawanna Steel	76¼	76½	75⅜	75⅝	—1½
49¾	50½	1,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	50	50⅝	50	50¼	+ ⅛
77½	78	1,000	Lehigh Valley	78	78¼	77½	77½	— ½
120¼	..	14	Liggett & Myers pf	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¼	...
15	18⅜	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	15	15	13	13	—1⅜
80	82½	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	—2⅞
121½	122	100	Louis. & Nash	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	—2
80¾	83	100	Mackay Cos	81⅝	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝	+1⅝
60½	60¾	2,700	Maxwell Motors	62	62	60	60⅜	—1⅝
83½	84½	900	Max. Motors 1st pf	84	84	83¾	84	—1
45¼	46⅜	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	46½	46½	45¾	45⅜	—1
102¼	103	23,850	Mexican Petroleum	104	104⅞	102¼	102¾	—1½
99	101¼	800	Mex. Petroleum pf	98½	101¾	98½	100⅞	+ ⅞
35⅞	36	1,900	Miami Copper	35⅝	36	35½	36	+ ⅜
4	4¼	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¾	4⅝	4	4	— ⅞
12	12¼	1,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	13½	13½	12	12	—1⅛
..	..	100	Moline Plow 1st pf	98	98	98	98	...
50	..	50	Montana Power pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	...
120	121½	100	Nat. Bis. Co. s 6 f	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	...
24½	25½	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	25	25	25	25	...
67	67¾	1,500	Nat. Lead Co	67½	68¾	67¼	67¾	+ ¼
16⅝	16½	700	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
142	143	300	N. Y. Air Brake	143	143	142¾	142¾	+ ¾
104⅝	105	2,700	N. Y. Central	104	105	103½	104¾	+ ⅝
67	67½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	67⅜	67¾	67½	67½	...
28	28¼	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	28	27½	28	+ ½
115¼	116	200	Norfolk & Western	115¼	115¾	115½	115½	— ⅝
69	70	500	North American	69	69	68½	69	— ¼
112⅜	113	300	Northern Pacific	112⅜	112⅝	112½	112½	— ¼
6¾	7	200	Ontario Mining	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
26½	26⅝	200	Pacific Mail	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½	—1
56½	56¾	5,500	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56⅝	56½	— ½
40½	41	500	Philadelphia Co	41	41	41	41	...
29¾	30	900	Pittsburgh Coal	30	30	29½	29¾	— ½
101	102	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	104	104	102	102	—2¼
52½	53	500	Pressed Steel Car	53½	53½	52½	52⅞	— ⅝
101	108	400	Pressed Steel C. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ½
6½	7	100	Quicksilver pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
38½	39½	250	Railway Steel Sp	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	—1¼
24⅞	24⅞	2,100	Ray Con. Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	...
82¾	83	14,500	Reading	82¼	83¼	81⅞	82⅞	+ ⅝
45	45⅝	100	Reading 1st pf	45	45	45	45	+ ¼
44¼	47	100	Reading 2d pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
51¾	52	2,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	51¾	52⅜	51½	51½	+ ⅛
111	111⅜	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	+ ⅝
4¼	5	100	St. Louis & San F	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
6¾	8¼	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5	6¾	5	6¼	— ⅛
4¼	8½	86	do., odd lots	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	...
7½	7½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
35	36½	200	Seab. Air Line pf	35	36	35	36	+1
127¼	127¾	200	Sears, R. & Co. pf	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	+¾
37	37¼	2,850	Shattuck-Arizona	37	37½	37	37¼	+ ⅛
55	56	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	55	55	55	55	+ ⅛
97¼	97¼	2,000	Southern Pacific	97¼	97¼	96⅞	97	...
180	182	700	So. Porto Rico Sug	178	181	178	181	+4
111	111¼	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	111	111	111	111	...
20¼	20⅜	100	Southern Railway	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+1
57¾	58⅜	300	Southern Ry. pf	58	58	58	58	...
139	139½	11,300	Studebaker Co	141	141¼	139	139½	—1⅝
112	113⅛	200	Studebaker Co. pf	113	113	113	113	...
56¼	57	8,300	Tennessee Copper	57	57¾	56½	56⅝	— ½
201	202½	1,500	Texas Co	204	204	201½	202¾	—1¾
60	61	100	Third Avenue	60½	60¾	60½	60½	— ½
60	61	50	do., odd lot	60	60	60	60	...
7⅜	7½	100	Union B. & P. Co	7¼	7½	7½	7½	...
132	132½	2,700	Union Pacific	132¼	132¼	131½	132⅛	— ⅛
9¾	9½	800	United Cigar Stores	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
143½	144	1,400	United Fruit Co	144	144	143	143¾	—1¼
100		100	Un.F.sub. cfs.1st pd	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	...
14	14⅞	100	United Rys. Inv	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
28¼	29¼	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	...
17½	18	100	U. S. C. P. & F	17½	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ⅝
151½	152	5,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	153	153	151	151½	—1⅝
45	47	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜	46½	—1¾
50¼	50⅝	900	U. S. Rubber	50½	50⅞	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
107¼	107½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107½	+ ⅛
82½	82⅝	83,300	U. S. Steel	82¼	82⅝	82¼	82⅜	— ⅛
116¼	116⅝	700	U. S. Steel pf	116½	116⅝	116	116¼	— ⅛
85½	85½	14,800	Utah Copper	85⅞	86⅛	84½	85½	+ ⅛
17½	17¾	300	Utah Securities	17½	17¾	17	17½	+ ⅛
43	44¼	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	44¼	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	400	Wabash	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
42¾	43	1,100	Wabash pf A	42¾	43	42½	43	+ ⅛
26	26	100	Wabash pf. B	26	26	25⅞	26	...
125	125	300	Wells Fargo Exp	125	125	125	125	...
25⅝	26⅜	1,600	Western Maryland	25⅝	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅝
40	41⅝	500	West. Maryland pf	40	41⅝	40	41⅝	—2¼
89½	89½	1,200	Western Union Tel	89½	89½	88¾	89½	— ⅛
64	64½	9,420	Westingh. E. & M	64	64½	63½	63¾	— ½
3	3¼	600	Wheeling & L. E	3	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
4	4½	700	W. & L. E. 2d pf	4	4½	4	4½	— ⅛
225	228	1,670	Willys-Overland	225	230	225	230	+6
103⅝	104	650	W.-O.pf.sub.cfs. f p	103⅝	104½	103¾	104½	+1½
120	121	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	120½	120½	120½	120½	...

TWO RESUME DIVIDENDS.

Mexican Petroleum and West Penn Traction Vote Payments.

Two companies to order the renewal of dividends yesterday after periods without payments were the Mexican Petroleum Company and the West Penn Traction Company. The Mexican directorate voted to renew preferred stock dividends with a disbursement of 2 per cent. for the current quarter, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 20. The last previous payment was in October, 1913.

The West Penn Traction Company resumed preferred stock dividends after an intermission of more than a year. The distribution will be 1½ per cent. for the quarter, payable April 15 to stock owners of record April 1. An extra one-half of 1 per cent. was also voted on account of dividends in arrears.

400,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

Guggenheims Form a New Firm.

The formation of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers was announced yesterday, to include, besides Isaac, Daniel, Morris, and S. R. Guggenheim, two members of the younger generation of the family which has long been prominent in mining and smelting operations. They are Edmond A.

We execute orders through our London correspondents in

Argentine
and
English Home Rails
and all other stocks listed on the London Stock Exchange.
Purchases of
Foreign Government Bonds
effected on Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and other principal European bourses. Executions reported at actual prices or at New York equivalents, if preferred.

Descriptive Letter C-29 Sent on Request

A. A. Housman & Co.
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BRANCHES:
Grand Central Terminal (70 East 45th St.)
Robert C. Watson, Manager
25 West 33rd Street
Amsterdam Berlin

CANADIAN ISSUES
QUOTATION SHEET ON REQUEST.

American Cyanamid
Brazilian Traction
Canadian Car & Foundry
Canadian Fdy's & Forgings
Canadian Genl. Electric
Dominion Coal Pfd.
Dominion Iron & Steel
Ford Motor of Canada
National Steel Car
Russell Motor Car
Steel Co. of Canada
Tucket's Tobacco

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
15 BROADST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Willys Overland
7% Cumulative
Convertible Preferred Stock
This company's production record, marked by the passing of the 100,000 mark last week for its 1916 cars, has directed particular attention to this stock, yielding over 6½%.
An inquiry will bring a letter giving details.
HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
Members New York Stock Exchange. Members Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
ONE WALL ST. UNION BANK BLDG.
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Phone Rector 8166
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Exempt from Feder l Income Tax
$200,000
City of Baltimore,
MARYLAND,
4% Sewer Bonds Due Aug. 1961
To Pay Nearly 4%
We Invite Inquiries
GEO. B. GIBBONS & CO.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY
Equipment Trust 5s,
1916-1921
At Prices to Net
3.25% to 4.40%
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60 BROADWAY NEW YORK

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4½ Bonds
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Price, any maturity yielding 4.40%
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Investment Securities
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New Jersey Securities
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Phone Broad 6087. 12 Broadway, N. Y

14 STRONG BONDS
Backed by 4 Features of Strength.
BUSINESS FIELD—PROPERTY
MANAGEMENT—EARNINGS
Ask for Utility Review "T."
P. W. BROOKS & CO
Incorporated,
115 Broadway, New York

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INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago

CONGESTION BLAME IS PLACED ON ALLIES

New Yorker Asserts British and French Dictate the Exports from Here.

ASKS A SWEEPING EMBARGO

Interstate Commerce Commission Hears Shippers' Complaints and Defense of Railroads.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Great Britain and France were described today as virtual dictators as to what kind of commodities shall be exported through the port of New York, in a statement to the Interstate Commerce Commission by C. J. Austin of the New York Produce Exchange. He was the day's first witness at the informal conference between shippers and carriers on congested freight at Eastern seaports.

"It is well known," said Mr. Austin, "that the British Government dictates what we shall ship and what we shall not ship. A ship which loads without permission of the British Government is immediately requisitioned. The same condition applies now to French lines. It is a situation you cannot control, and there is no argument about it," Mr. Austin said. He believed the present congested condition would be corrected best by a sweeping embargo on traffic to New York, but opposed "any additional burden in the form of elevator charges or storage charges."

About 300,000 barrels of flour are now on hand at New York, and about 60 per cent. of it is for export, Mr. Austin said. Flour for New York was strung along from Minneapolis to New York in trainloads and carloads and in other ways, he asserted.

J. C. Lincoln, traffic manager of the Merchants' Association of New York, advocated an embargo committee of traffic and operating men from the principal trunk line railroads which should be supervised by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Virtually all the speakers in the two-days' session declared that the situation must be handled promptly, and any action that may be taken is expected in the near future. Shippers and freight receivers in the main blamed the carriers for the congestion, particularly at New York. Suggestions were made for an increase in the number of lighters used in New York Harbor, an increase in railroad equipment, and for embargoes which would affect individual shippers at their plants.

Before the close of the conference, W. G. Besler of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and Howard Elliott of the New Haven made statements defending the carriers. Mr. Besler declared thousands of shipments had been handled quickly and promptly by the railroads through New York.

Charles Kimmich of Charleston, S. C., told the commission Charleston was able to take care of much export business, and that New York would be relieved if the carriers would make sufficiently low rail rates there from the West to divert traffic.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo--Fr. ...5	Oct. 15,'29	94⅛	94⅜		6.15
Argen. Govt..6	Dec. 15,'16	101⅛	101½		4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.	Feb. 21,'17	98	98⅛		4.70
Argen. Govt..6	Dec. 15,'17	100	100⅛		4.85
Argen. Govt..6	May 15,'20	101⅞	102⅛		5.43
City of Mont..5	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100½		4.70
City of Q'b'c..5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼		4.95
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅞		2.80
Dom. of Can..6	Aug., 1917	101	101⅛		4.15
French Rep..5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100⅛		1.00
Italian Govt..6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅝		6.20
Norweg. Govt..6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101⅛		3.90
Norweg. Govt..6	Feb., 1923	100½	101½		5.75
Norweg. Govt..6	Oct., 1917	101½	102		4.65
Swedish Govt..6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101¼		4.50
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1919	99⅝	100¼		4.80
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100¼		4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power..6	Feb., 1918	100	102		4.90
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	101⅜	101⅝		4.05
Am. Locomo..5	July, 1916	100½	101¼		1.00
Am. T. & T.4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝		4.10
Anaconda Cop..5	Mar., 1917	101⅜	101½		3.40
Ark. Val. Ry., Lt. & Pow..6	July, 1'19	97	98½		...
‡Balt. & O..4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½		2.00
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½		2.00
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918	100⅛	101⅛		4.47
Can. North..5	Sept., 1917	99⅝	100		5.00
Can. Pacific..6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103¼		5.46
C.P. R. & L..6	May, 1918	102½	103		...
Ches. & Ohio..5	June, 1919	99⅞	100½		4.95
Chi. & W. Ind..5	Sept., 1917	99⅞	100⅜		4.90
Chi. Elev ...5	July, 1910	94	96		13.70
Con. Power..6	May, 1,'17	99½	100½		...
F. Pow. & L..5	Mar. 1,'18	95	98		...
R. R. ...5½	Apr., 1917	101½	101⅝		3.80
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec.,'18	100⅜	101¼		4.45
Gd. Tk. of Can..5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100½		4.75
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝		4.15
Int. Harv...6	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛		3.80
*Lack. Steel..6	Mar., 1917	101⅜	101½		1.00
Louis. G. & E..6	Apr., 1918	100	101		...
Mich. Ry ...6	June, 1919	101	101⅜		4.75
Mid. W. Util..6	Jan. 1,'25	95	98⅝		...
Minn. Gen. El..6	June, 1917	100⅜	101½		...
Mo. Pacific..6	June, 1919	90	94		...
Mont. Tr. & P..6	Apr., 1917	99	100		6.00
Morgan & Wr..5	Dec., 1918	101¼	101½		4.75
N. Eng. Nav..6	May, 1917	99⅜	100		6.00
NY..N.H. & H..5	May, 1916	100⅛	100½		2.00
Nor. States P..6	June, 1917	100⅜	101¼		3.00
Penn. Co ...4½	June, 15,'21	101⅛	101⅞		4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J 5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝		4.75
Rem. Arms-Un. Met. Cart..5	Feb., 1919	99¼	99½		5.10
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101¼		3.87
Sulzberg'r & S..6	June, 1916	100½	100⅝		4.00
U. S. Smelt...6	Feb., 1926	104⅝	104⅝		5.30
U. S. Pub. Ser..6	Apr., 1918	98	100		6.00
†Unit. Fruit..6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜		1.50
Unit. Fruit...5	May, 1918	101	101⅜		4.30
West. Power..6	Mar., 1917	100½	101		...
W. Sta. G. & E..6	Oct., 1917	100	101		...
Westingh. El..5	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101⅝		3.77
W. Penn. Tr..6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101		5.10
W. Va. T. & E..6	June, 1917	97	99		...
Win. El. Ry..6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅜	101		...
Wis. Rptg. A..5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	99⅞		5.05

*To be called March 31, 1916, at 101.
†To be called May, 1916, at 101.
‡To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916,'22	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.20
Canadian Pac.	1916-'28	4½	4.30	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi. & E. Ill.	1916-'29	5½	5.60	5.00
Chi. & Northw.	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.90
Ch., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.38	4.15
C., C., C. & S. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.05
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.20
Norf. & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.35	4.15
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
St. L. & S. F.	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	4.55	4.25
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.05
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.20

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	40.00	....	46.25	....
Lead	6.70	....	6.60	....
Spelter	19.25	....	20.25	....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	43.50	44.50
Quicksilver	$260.00	....	$260.00	....
Aluminium	*61.00	63.00	*61.00	63.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	100	10	0	101	0	0
Copper, futures	99	0	0	99	10	0
Tin, spot	186	0	0	187	0	0
Tin, futures	186	5	0	187	0	0
Spelter	102	0	0	110	0	0
Lead	81	17	6	82	15	0

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange was largely confined to the specialties, particularly in copper and war groups. Crucible Steel sold at 84¾, but later reacted sharply. The copper shares were also very strong for a time, but the whole market closed with an easier tendency.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Alaska Gold	18⅛	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞
700	Allis-Chalmers	30	31¼	30	30¼
190	Am. Beet Sug.	68	68⅝	67¾	68⅝
2,100	Am. Can	59¼	60⅜	59	59⅝
150	Am. Car & Fdy	68	68	67¾	68
140	Am. Ice Sec.	29½	29½	29½	29¾
2,820	Am. Loco.	70½	71¼	69¾	70
90	Am. Malt.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
8,960	Am. Smelting	98	100⅞	98⅜	99⅝
40	Am. Woolen	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
210	Am. Zinc	81⅝	82½	81¼	81⅞
5,360	Anaconda Cop.	86⅝	87½	86⅜	86⅞
3,890	Bald. Loco.	105	107¼	104	105¼
20	Balt. & Ohio	88⅛	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛
50	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
10	Brooklyn R. T.	86¾	86⅝	86¼	86⅜
70	Butte & Sup.	98⅛	98⅞	97⅝	98
1,960	Cal. Petroleum	27¼	27⅝	21¼	21½
10	Canadian Pac.	166	166	166	166
20	Cent. Leather	53	53	53	53
100	Ches. & Ohio	61¼	61¼	61	61⅛
50	C., M. & St. P.	93½	93¾	93	93¼
280	C., R. I. & P.	17⅛	17½	16½	17⅛
80	Chino Copper	57⅛	57⅞	57½	57⅞
140	Col. Fuel & I.	42½	42⅝	42¼	42½
20	Consol. Gas	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
270	Corn Products	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	23¼
13,960	Crucible Steel	81⅞	84½	80¾	81½
420	Dist. Sec.	47½	47⅝	47½	47½
1,200	Erie	36½	36⅞	36¼	36⅝
60	Goodrich Co.	70¾	71	70¾	71
90	Gt. Nor. Ore	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
1,020	Insp. Copper	45½	46¼	45	46⅛
60	Int. Mer. Mar.	16	16⅝	16	16⅝
400	Int. M. M. pf.	65⅜	66⅝	65⅜	66
60	Int. Nickel	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
2,890	Ken. Copper	55	57⅛	55	57⅛
50	Max. Motor	62½	62½	59¼	60¼
20	Max. M. 2d pf	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
3,250	Mexican Pet.	104½	104⅞	102½	102⅝
220	Miami Cop.	35⅝	36	35⅝	35½
50	N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68	69	67¾	67¾
10	Pacific Mail	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼
30	Pennsylvania	56⅜	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜
30	Pr. St. Car	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
20	Ry. Steel Spr.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜
60	Ray Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜
3,130	Reading	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝
90	Rep. I. & S.	51⅝	52	51⅜	52
60	Southern Pac.	97	97	96⅞	96⅞
20	Southern Ry.	20¼	20½	20⅛	20⅛
370	Studebaker	140⅜	141	138⅝	139⅛
240	Tenn. Copper	57⅛	57⅝	56⅜	56⅝
180	Union Pac.	131½	132½	131½	132½
160	U. S. Rubber	50⅜	51	50⅜	50⅞
5,190	U. S. Steel	82⅞	82⅞	82⅜	82½
280	Utah Copper	85	85½	84⅜	85½
40	Va.-Car. Chem	44¼	44½	44¼	44¼
860	Westing. Elec.	64	64⅜	63⅜	64
62,700					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Isabella	.23	.23	.23	.23
300	Jumbo Ext	.99	.99	.99	.99
1,000	McNamara	.08⅛	.08⅛	.08⅛	.08½
700	Midway	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
500	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
4,100	Rescue Eula.	.27	.27	.23	.24½
300	Sierra Nevada	.37	.37	.37	.37
400	Tonopah Ext.	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
650	Union Con.	.50	.51	.50	.51
8,450					

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	76.88	76.39	76.65	+ .01
25 industrials	96.96	95.26	96.82	— .47
50 stocks	86.77	85.82	86.13	— .23

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 6	86.53	85.22	86.36	+1.25
March 4	85.45	85.00	85.10	— .24
March 3	85.40	84.50	85.34	+ .98
March 2	84.95	84.19	84.36	+ .02
March 1	84.81	83.49	84.34	— .69
Feb. 29	85.87	84.64	85.02	+ .23

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March—	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	86.77	7	83.49	1	86.13
1915	95.87	21	59.86	1	64.05
1914	71.32	24	68.66	9	70.20
1913	74.54	5	70.99	19	73.85
1912	81.74	27	76.29	1	80.81

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	86.13
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	83.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.40	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.08
1912	85.82	Sep. 12	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.80

*To date.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of February showed the following changes compared with last year:

Chi., Ind. & Louis	$165,019	+	$43,178
Denver & Salt Lake	41,700	+	23,695
Ga. Southern & Fla	55,620	+	11,627
Texas & Pacific	420,998	+	58,170
Tol., Peo. & Western	33,615	+	5,196

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the fourth week of February:

Twenty-three roads	$11,481,592	+	$3,056,087

RUTLAND RAILROAD for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$277,359	$242,623	$262,418
Net aft. taxes	47,400	28,943	24,088

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN for January—

Gross	981,597	913,490	1,170,741
Net aft. taxes	208,920	104,715	223,238
Sur. aft. chgs.	58,333	*54,177	58,792
7 mos. gross	7,262,376	6,547,108	8,117,585
Net aft. taxes	2,224,968	979,522	1,918,117
Sur. aft. chgs.	848,883	*180,633	756,746

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN CIGAR CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings	1,850,406	1,508,842	1,817,797
Balance	1,850,406	1,508,842	1,817,797
Pfd. divs.	600,000	600,000	600,000
Balance	1,250,406	908,842	1,217,797
Com. divs.	600,000	600,000	600,000
Surplus	650,406	308,842	617,797
Prev. surplus	9,003,465	8,476,903	7,686,594
Profit from oth. sources			172,511
P. & L. sur.	9,653,870	8,785,745	8,476,903

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Prof. for year	5,160,295	2,788,602	*677,685
Pf. div.	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
Surplus	2,360,295	*11,398	*3,477,685
Depreciation	1,070,690		562,106
Surplus	1,289,895	*11,398	*3,979,791
Prev. surp.	8,024,436	8,035,834	12,015,624
P. and L. sur.	9,305,721	8,024,436	8,035,834

*Deficit.

HAVANA TOBACCO COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Divs. on stock owned, &c.	277,862	204,748	344,478
*Op. exp.	341,516	299,728	279,434
Deficit	64,154	94,980	165,044
Bond interest	375,000	375,000	375,000
Deficit	439,154	469,980	309,955

*Operating expenses include interest on bills payable.
†Surplus.

HAVANA TOBACCO COMPANY (combined income account of the subsidiary companies) for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net prof. aft. exp., dep., & interest	682,160	540,739	731,526
Prop. to Hav. Tob. Co.	515,564	385,945	563,151

SULZBERGER & SONS CO. for the year ended Dec. 25, which compares with the previous report for the fifteen months ended Dec. 26—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
*Net. income	2,463,732	1,511,528	952,204
Pfd. divs.	683,849	692,330	†8,481
Surplus	1,779,883	819,198	960,685
Prev. surplus	5,050,330	4,231,132	819,198
Total surplus	6,830,213	5,050,330	1,779,883

*After interest charges, &c.
†Decrease.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net sales	92,861,016	83,678,812	9,182,204
Mfg. costs, gen. exp., taxes, &c.	79,243,882	71,590,343	7,653,539
Op. profit	13,617,134	12,088,468	1,528,666
Other income	193,784		193,784
Total income	13,810,918	12,088,468	1,722,450
Total deduct'ns	2,962,722	2,311,595	351,127
Net income	11,148,186	9,776,873	1,371,323
Interest	2,790,615	1,908,649	881,966
Net profits	8,357,581	7,868,223	489,358
Divs., U. S. Rub	5,335,588	6,945,388	*1,609,850
Divs. to min. hold's sub.cos	139,995	200,384	*60,389
Surplus	2,882,048	721,950	2,160,098
Prev. surplus	20,005,322	19,129,504	875,818
Capital gain in conversion of 2d pf. into 1st pf. stock	25,000	16,100	† 8,900
Adjust. applica. to prior year	49,951	137,767	*87,816
Profit and loss surplus	22,962,321	20,005,322	2,956,998

YUKON GOLD COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Total income	2,121,031	2,213,126	*92,095
Royalties paid	542,241	489,169	53,072
Amortization	248,037	534,073	*286,036
Interest chgs., exp., &c	245,803	61,577	184,226
Total deduct'ns	1,036,081	1,084,819	*48,738
Surplus	1,084,950	1,128,307	*43,357

*Decrease.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	350	325	350
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	98	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	460	475	460	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	125	120	125

ROCK ISLAND DECISION SOON

Judge Carpenter May Render One on Interest Fight Today.

Bankers interested in the dispute now pending over the payment of $500,000 interest on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway debentures, due March 16, are watching the developments in the Federal District Court of Chicago. Judge Carpenter of that court has indicated that he will render his decision today.

It is believed in local Rock Island circles that if the interest is not ordered paid on the debentures there will also be a default of the April 1 interest on the first and refunding bonds. On the other hand, it is contended that if the debenture interest is allowed provision must also be made for the April interest on the refunding bonds, amounting to about $2,000,000, even if more receivers' certificates will have to be issued.

The Peabody Committee represents about $23,000,000 of the outstanding refunding bonds. The charge made by one of the Amster Stockholders' Committee's attorneys in the Chicago proceedings that the Peabody Committee represented only the holdings of certain insurance companies and trust companies was denied yesterday. It was said that a very great number of the 8,000 individual investors had deposited their bonds with the committee. The bonds, it was added, had been presented in big number since N. L. Amster, Chairman of the Amster Committee, had attacked the Peabody Committee's motives.

It is not probable that a reorganization plan will make its appearance before April 1.

Sulzberger & Sons Earns $2,463,732

The Sulzberger & Sons Company reports for 1915 net income amounting to $2,463,732, the largest in its history and an increase of $952,204 over the preceding year. After paying preferred stock dibidends a surplus of $1,779,883 remained, against $819,198 at the end of 1914. The annual report yesterday said the concern was handling more than 1,000 different meat products and accompanying by-products. On the gross production, said the report, there was less than 3 cents profit to the dollar's worth of goods turned out.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

George A. Jones has been appointed manager of the 125th Street branch of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, to succeed Henry E. Thomas, recently elected an Assistant Treasurer of the company.

Burgess, Lang & Co. are offering to investors $500,000 State of Maine 4 per cent. highway bonds, maturing serially from 1917 to 1936.

The third annual drawing of $191,000 preferred stock, Series A, of the American Smelters Securities Company for retirement has been completed by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. The stock drawn will be redeemed at par on July 1.

A. A. Housman & Co. have prepared a circular on the National Enameling and Stamping Company.

LAST SUGAR SUIT SETTLED.

Government Gets $67,173 for Undervaluations from Federal Co.

Settlement was reached yesterday between the United States Government and the Federal Sugar Refining Company, and with consent of Judge Mayer the suit was discontinued and the Government withdrew its allegation that fraud had been committed. It had sued for duties amounting to $119,080, and the sugar company has agreed to pay $67,173.22.

This ended the undervaluation suits which were begun on Nov. 20, 1912, and covered the importations of sugar from 1902 to 1909. The Government recovered duties from the American, Arbuckle's, and the National Sugar Companies some years ago.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅛	16	15¼	15⅝
Atlantic Refining	660	670	655	665
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	102	105
Chesebrough Mfg.	735	750	735	760
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	280	285	280	285
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L.	65	70	66	70
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	150	153	150	152
Galena Signal Oil pf.	133	137	133	137
Illinois Pipe Line	182	184	182	184
Indiana Pipe Line	105	107	105	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12½	12	12¼
National Transit	20	22	20	22
N. Y. Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Ohio Oil	233	235	233	236
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	64	62	64
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15	15½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	83	85	82	84
Prairie O. & G.	422	425	422	527
Prairie Pipe Line	222	225	222	225
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	207	210
South. Penn. Oil	360	365	360	363
Southwest. Penn.	112	117	112	117
Stand. Oil of Cal.	252	255	252	254
Stand. Oil of Ind.	520	525	518	522
Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	450	435	445
Stand. Oil of Ky.	357	362	357	362
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	512	515	510	512
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	209	212	210	213
Stand. Oil of Ohio	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	82	84	81	84
Vacuum Oil	221	225	223	225
Washington Oil	45	50	45	50

NEW YORK CITY

Sugar Stocks

Central Aguirre
Fajardo
Federal
Guantanamo
Gt. Western
Manati
Michigan
National
Santa Cecilia
Stewart
Trinidad

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine Street, N. Y. Telephone John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100	American Thermos Bottle Stock
100	City Investing Com. Stock
100	Eastern Steel 1st Pfd. Stock
50	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
20	Franklin Insurance Stock
50	Great Northern Paper Stock
100	Gray Nat'l Tel. Ctfs. of Deposit
50	Germania Insurance Stock
25	Hanover Insurance Stock
100	Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50	International Salt Stock
25	Peck, Stow & Wilcox Stock
25	Scovill Manufacturing Stock
50	Victor Talking Machine Stock
5	Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100	Aluminum Co. of America Stock
50	American Lithographic Pfd. Stk.
100	Bucyrus Co. Com. & Pfd. Stock
100	Cumberl'd Corp. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50	Continental Insurance Stock
25	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
40	East River National Bank Stock
25	Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
20	Guaranty Trust Stock
100	Hale & Kilburn Pfd. Stock
100	Midland Securities
50	New Jersey Zinc Stock
25	Victor Talking Machine Stock
25	Washington St'l & Ord. Com. Stk.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Alliance Realty
Am. Graphophone
Gulf States Steel
Empire S. & I. Pfd.
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Manila Elec. Ry. & Ltg. 5s, 1953
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Lima Locomotive
Argentine Gov't 5s, Ser. 1909
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Wayland Oil
Inquiries Invited.
S. L. Waitzfelder & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Generally Lower on Less Active Trading on the Curb —Bonds Are Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 416,826 shares of stock and $290,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 100,025; oil, 44,751, and mining, 272,050. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Aeolian-W. ...	28	29¾	28	29¾
7,200	‡Aet. Exp., w.i.	23¼	23¾	22½	22½
350	Ajax Rub., Inc.	69¼	69¾	68¾	69¾
250	Amer.-Br. Mfg.	22	23	22	23
100	‡Am. Dr. Synd.	12½	12½	12½	12½
910	Am. Int. Corp., 20% paid....	20¼	20¾	20	20
800	Atl. Guf & W. Indies S. S...	28	28½	28	28½
100	Atl. Gulf & W. Ind. S. S. pf.	46	46	46	46
115	Atlantic Steel..	57	57	55	56
5,300	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
600	‡Car. Lt. & P.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½
375	Carwen Steel..	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
300	‡Chev. M. Car.	142	142	142	142
1,000	Cor. of R. & H.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10,800	‡Cuba C. Sug..	55⅝	55⅝	54¼	64½
35	Curtiss Aerop., v. t. ctfs....	52	52	49	49
800	Driggs-Seab.	139	141	139	141
500	‡Electric Gun..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
75	Emerson Phon.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
400	Guants. Sugar.	73	75	78	75
100	‡Int. Mot. pf..	35	35	35	35
200	Jewel Tea, pf.	106	106	106	106
900	Kath. Br'ge pf.	22	23	22	22½
300	Kely-Sp. Tire.	68	68	68	68
15	Kelly Sp. Tire new, 1st pf..	96	96	96	96
4,500	‡Lynn Phono..	2½	3½	2½	3
700	Man. Transit..	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
200	Marconi of A.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,200	‡Maxim Mun..	7	7¼	6¾	7
11,800	‡Midvale Steel.	63¼	64⅝	63	63½
80,000	‡Mid. Steel rts.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Nevins Eleo..	¾	¾	¾	¾
450	Peerless Truck & Motor....	23¼	*29	23	23
850	‡Poole Eng. & Mach. Co....	122¼	123	120	123
310	Red. Elec., Inc.	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
20	‡Saxon Mot. C.	67½	67½	67½	67½
400	Sterling Gum..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Steel Radiation	41	41	41	41
100	‡St. Jo. Lead..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
600	Sub. Boat. v. t. ctfs.....	35⅝	36	35⅝	36
7,800	‡Tob. Products	43	45½	43½	43½
3,500	Un. Prof. Sh..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	‡Univ. Mot. w.i.	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
400	‡U. S. L. & H..	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
300	‡Virginian Ry.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
90	White Motors.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
2,600	World Film Cor. v. t. ctfs....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge. Net
51	Ohio Oil 235	232	232	232	— 2
56	Prairie Oil & G.426	422	422	422	— 3
10	Prairie Pipe L.223	223	223	223	+ 3
45	St. Oil of Cal.255	253	255	255	+ 2
48	St. Oil of Ind..525	520	524	524	+24
15	St. Oil of N. J.513	500	513	513	+ 3
35	St. Oil of N. Y.213	210	210	210	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	‡Am. O. & Gas.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	‡Barnett O. & G.	3	3⅛	3	3
2,000	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.).....	23½	28¼	23	23
8,990	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.....	10½	10⅛	9¾	9⅞
2,000	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i. pfd.	5	5	4¾	4¾
1,700	Empire Pet....	6¾	7	6¾	7
4,700	‡Federal Oil....	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
800	‡Houston Oil..	19	19½	18½	19½
500	‡Int. Petrol....	12¼	12¼	12	12¼
4,500	‡Lincoln O. & G.	2½	3¼	2½	3
7,000	‡Midwest Oil.	72	69	69	69
1,500	‡Mid. W. O. pf.	100	100	97	98
300	Midwest Ref....	60	61	60	61
300	Midwest Ref..	61	62	60	62
4,000	‡Musk. Ref...	3¼	3½	2⅞	2⅛
2,500	‡Sap'lpa O. & R.	14	14	13¾	14
100	‡Ventura C. O.	10	10	10	10
1,500	‡Victoria Oil..	1¼	*1⅜	1⅜	1½
5,000	Wayland O. & G.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼

MINING STOCKS.

4,700	‡Atlanta....	18	18	17½	18
1,000	‡Beaver Con..	36	36	36	36
2,300	Bing. Mining..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,000	‡Booth	32	32	32	32
2,000	B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	‡Calaver's Cop.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,500	‡Caledonia	97	98	97	98
2,500	‡Can. Copper.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,300	C. de P. Cop..	38	38¼	38	38¼
550	Con. Ariz. S..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Con. Nev. Utah	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
7,500	‡Emma Cop..	66	66	66	66
6,000	‡F. R. M. Co.	19	19	19	19
7,500	First Natl. C.	5½	6¼	5½	6
250	‡Goldfield Con.	90	91	90	91
1,000	‡Gold. Merger	14½	14½	14½	14½
1,500	Howe Sound..	5½	5½	5⅝	5½
2,000	Hecla Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
6,000	‡Internat. M.	13	13	13	13
2,300	‡Iron Blos...	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Jim Butler..	89	89	88	88
2,700	Jumbo Exten..	100	100	96	96
1,000	‡Kewanas	17	17	17	17
1,500	Magma Copper	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
3,200	‡Majes. Mines.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
6,000	‡Marsh Min..	38	38½	36	38
200	‡McKin.-Dar..	45	45	45	45
100	Mines of Am..	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
550	‡Mojave Tung.	5½	5½	5¾	5½
80,000	‡Mother Lode	29	30¾	28½	29
400	New U. Bing..	4¼	*4⅜	4¼	4¼
800	Nip. Mines Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,500	‡North Star...	15	15	14½	14½
1,200	‡N. Butte Dev.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	‡Oatm'n Gold, (a prospect)	66	66	66	66
100	‡Oatm'n Cres., (a prospect)	42½	42½	42½	42½
1,000	‡Oatman Ex., (a prospect)	16	16	16	16
1,000	‡Peters'n Lake.	25	25	25	25
6,000	‡Rex Con. M.	20	21	20	21
800	‡Rochester M..	55	55	55	55
1,200	‡Round Mt...	60	61	60	61
800	‡Ruby Silver.	53	53	53	53
11,900	‡Scratch Grav. Gold Mine...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	‡Seven Troughs Coalition ...	40	42	40	40
3,700	‡Silver Pick...	5¾	6¼	5¼	6¼
6,500	‡Silver Tip, (a prospect)	21	21	20	21
750	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅛	*1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡San Toy....	16	16	16	16
4,100	Stewart.....	¾	¾	¾	¾
6,000	‡Success Min.	92	94	92	93
2,500	‡Sup. Min. Co., (a prospect)	84	84	84	84
1,000	‡Tenniskaming	54	54	54	54
2,570	Tono. Exten..	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
500	‡Tono. Midway	15	15	15	15
23,800	‡Ton. R. Rula	24½	25½	22¾	25½
575	United Eastern	4¼	4¼	4	4
5,000	‡U. S. Con. M.	12⅞	13	12¾	12¾
19,290	‡U. Verde Ext.	16	16	14⅞	16
1,200	‡W. E. Cons.	7¼	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
415	‡W. Oaks Min.	6½	6½	6¼	6⅜
800	‡Yuscaran C.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼

BONDS.

$20,000	‡B. & O. n. 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	‡C., M. & St. P. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½
50,000	‡Chi. U. 8. 4½s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
125,000	‡Erie c. 4s, w. i.	87⅝	88⅛	87⅝	88⅛
9,000	‡Erie rights..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
55,000	‡Midv. Steel cv. 5s, w. i.	99	99	99	99

*Odd lot. ‡Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Monday 1,000 Emma Copper sold at 60.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Tube Co.....	108	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co. pf..	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., a. b..	14	15	14	15
Crocker Wheeler.....	105	108	105	108
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Hartman Corp.	73	78	72	78
H. & B. Car Co.....	44	45	44	45
Hopkins & A. Arms..	..	65	..	65
Inter. Mar. Marine..	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Jewel Tea.....	67	68	67	68
S. S. Kresge, w. i....	12¼	13¼	12¼	13¼
Lake Torpedo Boat...	9¾	10	9¾	10
Marlin Arms, v. t. c.	83	85	83	85
N. Y. Transportation.	14½	16	14½	16
O. Eisenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	*100	101
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	18¾	19½	18¾	19½
Standard Motors.....	8	8¼	8	8¼
Stand. Shipbuilding..	12½	13¾	12½	13¼
Triangle F., v. t. ctfs.	3¾	4	3¾	4
U. S. L. & H. pf.....	4½	4⅝	4½	5
Wab.-Pitts. T., w. i..	17½	19	17½	19
Wab.-P. T. pf., w. i.	47	52	47	52

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil.....	15	15½	15	15¼
Savoy Oil.....	9½	10⅜	9½	10⅜

MINING STOCK.

Bannack Gold	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	85	82	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives...	22	24½	22	24½
Astna Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass 254	260	253	257	
Atlas Powder 242	250	242	250	
Atlas Powder pf.....102	105	102	105	
Babcock & Wilcox...120	125	120	125	
Bliss, (E. W.).....350	360	344	355	
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	83	85	83	85
Can. Fdries & Forg.165	195	165	195	
Canadian Explosives.300	330	300	330	
Can. Explosives pf...102	110	102	110	
Colt's Arms.....840	860	840	860	
Du Pont Powder, new.842	859	840	850	
Du Pont Powder pf...106	108	106	108	
Hercules Powder 838	898	835	890	
Hercules Powder pf...117	120	114	120	
International Arms.. 17	20	17	20	
Niles-Bement-Pond ..168	168	163	168	
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf...100	105	100	105	
Savage Arms.....	480	485	..	..
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	470	475	470	480
Winch. Rptg. Arms.....100	103	100	100	

$420,742,391 MONEY ORDERS

Morgan Tells Chamber of Commerce of Post Office's Growth.

The Chamber of Commerce has called attention yesterday to the importance of the New York Post Office in financial international transactions. Last year the Post Office bought $31,046,051 of foreign exchange, as compared with $55,367,605 in the preceding year. Last year the New York office did a business in money orders, transfers, and the like amounting to $420,742,391, an increase of 22.4 per cent. over 1914.

Moreover, according to the report of Postmaster Morgan to the Chamber of Commerce, in 1915 certified money orders for foreign countries were issued to the amount of $39,978,783, while the money orders certified by foreign countries to this office were $5,992,936. Nearly 20,000,000 money orders were issued for both foreign and domestic account, and they amounted to $155,160,498, the average for the 16,779,568 domestic orders being $8.06 each. International money orders paid numbered 431,240, and were for the sum of $7,456,494, as against 521,789 orders in 1914 of the value of $9,196,086. In 1915 international money orders averaged $17.29, and in 1915 $17.62.

The New York Post Office last year contributed to the net national revenue $19,211,849.02, the receipts being $20,127,062.01 and the expenditures $10,915,212.99. This means an increase of net revenue for the year of 2.15 per cent. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, the receipts of the New York Post Office were more than 10 per cent. of the total receipts of the United States Post Office Department.

WOOLEN PROFITS $5,160,295.

The American Co. Reports Big Business Since Last October.

President William M. Wood, in the statement of the American Woolen Company for 1915, said business in the first nine months of the year reflected a pessimistic attitude on the part of buyers. October brought a distinct change. He said:

An acute demand then set in for heavyweight goods of all descriptions and, for the first time in several years, goods for immediate delivery commanded a premium. A buyers' market became a sellers' market. Staple worsteds were again eagerly sought, and soon the large mills of the company enjoyed a full volume of orders. The final quarter of the year was one of great activity. It may be added that domestic orders received since Jan. 1, 1916, have been the heaviest in the company's history.

The statement added that a valuable export business developed last year, particularly with Canada and South America, because these countries could not procure their accustomed supplies from Europe. The expansion of this trade put the company into possession of important knowledge of fabrics required abroad and also as to the best methods of conducting business.

The company's profits in 1915 amounted to $5,160,295, against $2,788,602 the year before. The surplus of $2,360,295, after preferred dividends had been paid, was equivalent to 11.8 per cent. on the common stock, compared with a deficit of $11,898 in 1914. The sum of $1,079,680 was set aside for depreciation, which made up for the lack of a similar reserve the previous year, besides accounting for the 1915 depreciation to an amount equal to the average for several years past. The profit and loss surplus when the fiscal period ended was $9,306,121, a gain of $1,280,685 for the year.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power.....	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	75	77
American Gas Co. 120		122
*American Gas & Electric.....132		136
*American Gas & Electric pf.....50		51
American Light & Traction.....374		378
American Light & Traction pf....112		115
American Power & Light 64		66
American Power & Light pf.....86		87½
American Public Utilities 46		49
American Public Utilities pf.....75		78
American Water Works & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & El. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....54		57
Associated Gas & Electric pf....50		55
Atlantic Power & Light pf.....92		95
Carolina Power & Light.....27		30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....98		100
Cities Service 118		120
Cities Service pf. 75		77
Colorado Power 27½		28¼
Colorado Power pf. 99		101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....63		67
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.....85		87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929.....102		104
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....93		97
Electric Bond Deposit.....72		76
Electric Bond & Share pf.....100		...
Empire District Electric.....70		81
Federal Light & Traction.....11		14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....46		49
Gas & Electric Securities 120		125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....88		92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.....85		87
Northern Ontario Light & Power....15		18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf...59		62
Northern States Power 46¼		46⅝
Northern States Power pf.....91		93
Ozark Power & Water 20		30
Pacific Gas & Electric 82		83½
Pacific Gas & Electric, original..91½		93
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.....89½		92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....23		...
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....69		72
Southern California Edison.....88½		91
Southern California Edison pf....103		105½
Southwest. Power & Light pf.....97½		100
*Standard Gas & Electric.....8		9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....80½		81½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....9¾		10½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf...44½		45½
Toledo Traction, Light & Power....18		20
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf....44		52
United Light & Rys. 51		54
United Light & Rys. pf.....75		77
Western Power 15		17
Western Power pf.....54		57½

*Par value $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Jacket Con.....	.11
Andes	.06	Mexican	.13
Best & Belcher.....	.03	Occidental Con....	.07
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	.32	Savage	.04
Challenge Con....	.05	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va...	.08	Sierra Nevada	.32
Gould & Curry...	.01	Union Con.....	.46
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Utah Con.....	.02

TONOPAH.

Halifax	.69	D'field B. B.....	.02
McNamara	.08	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.15	Florence	.44
Mispah Exten...	.18	G'field Comwl....	.15
Montana	.24	G'field Kewahna..	.03
North Star	.15	G'field Merger....	.12
Rescue Eula	.24	Jumbo Exten.....	.02
Tonopah Exten...	4.55	Lone Star.....	.02
Tonopah Nevada..	6.50	Silver Pick	.07
West End.....	.70	Spearhead	.07

GOLDFIELD. OTHER DISTRICTS.

Atlanta	.16	Nevada Hills	.20
Booth	.32	Nevada Packard...	.31
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines...	.55
Comb. Fraction...	.07	Round Mountain..	.90

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	10½	10¾	Isabella ...	25¼	25¾
Elkton	32½	33	Jackpot ..	6¾	8
El Paso....	83	85	McKinley..	3¾	47
Findlay....	4¾	5¼	Portland..	135	138
Golden C.	208½	205	Vindicator.	240	245
Gold Dol...	2	4	Rav. B. H..	..	2½
Gold Sov..	4¼	5			

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.
German American Filter Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the German American Filter Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 22d day of March, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.

J. W. W. MITCHELL, Secretary.
Dated New York, March 6th, 1916.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of ANTON WEIDL, INC., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 118 East 16th Street, New York, on the 20th day of March, 1916, at 4 P. M., for the election of the Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

OTTO MAYER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Stockholders Meeting of The A. J. Ormond Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 222 Avenue B, New York City, on Saturday, March 18th, 1916, at 2 P. M. JOHN A. LONG, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF U. S. S. ONEIDA.—Sealed bids will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 16, 1916, when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the U. S. S. ONEIDA, now lying at the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C. The appraised value is $9,500, and the sale will be for cash to the bidder offering the highest price. Forms of proposal and bond, and information concerning the vessel, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy. 3-10-14.

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Belding Bros. & Co.
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Preparedness is just as necessary for investors as for nations. If you have investment capital at stake, you should always be prepared for unforeseen events and accidents. This can be done by becoming one of our clients.

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Let us send you the full facts regarding our business. We know you will appreciate the great value of our work.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

PAUL F. GERHARD & CO.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership hereinbefore formed by PAUL F. GERHARD, CHARLES S. GERHARD, and FRANCIS J. ZIMMERMANN has been dissolved by mutual consent, and for valuable considerations the business of the said copartnership will be hereafter carried on by the corporation of PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., INCORPORATED.

In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names and seals at New York, N. Y., this 1st day of January, 1916.

PAUL F. GERHARD, [L. S.]
CHARLES S. GERHARD, [L. S.]
F. J. ZIMMERMANN. [L. S.]

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, GEORGIA TERMINAL COMPANY, ALABAMA TERMINAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit (called below Certificate Holders), issued by Columbia Trust Company, as Depositary of the undersigned Committee, under Deposit Agreement dated May 7, 1914:

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the above-mentioned Certificates of Deposit that on presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, duly endorsed for transfer at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, Depositary, No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that the holders of such Certificates of Deposit will be entitled to receive Fifteen-Year Five Per Cent. Income Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Company, dated November 1, 1915, (or Scrip Certificates representing fractional amounts thereof) equivalent at par to the face amount of such Certificates of Deposit, together with interest thereon at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6%) per annum from July 1, 1914, to November 1, 1

AMERICA NOAH'S ARK TO WARRING NATIONS

Ambassador Morgenthau Says They Believe Our Joining in Would Prolong Conflict.

PEACE TO COME FROM U. S.

Messages from President Wilson and Nathan Straus Read at Free Synagogue Dinner.

Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, in an address at the ninth anniversary dinner of the Free Synagogue at the Hotel Astor last night, said none of the nations now engaged in the European war wanted this country dragged into the conflict, and that all would do everything in their power to prevent such a calamity.

The opinion was everywhere held among the warring nations, he said, that with the United States in the war, there would be no nation which could work successfully to bring about peace, and, if this country became involved, it would have the effect of prolonging the conflict.

The situation would then be faced, he said, where the war would perhaps go on until one side was annihilated, or all of the nations exhausted. The greatest thing this country could do, he said, was to follow up what we had been doing as individuals, and render service to the rest of humanity. Such a service would be rendered, he added, if America could make known abroad that there was one spot in the world where the cause of humanity was uppermost in the minds of the people, and the desire to serve others always present. "A Noah's Ark in the flood," was one term he used.

Mr. Morgenthau's address made a profound impression on his auditors, who had devoted the evening to paying him honor. He had been deeply touched by the many laudatory references to the service he had rendered his country, and, in speaking, he cast aside all reserve.

"I have wanted to come to America and tell the people some of the experiences I have had," he said. "I do not want gratitude, I do not need it, for I am in debt deeply to this country for the opportunity which has been afforded to me to do it a service. If I may use the term, I feel that I have won a big prize in the lottery."

A Woodrow Wilson Incident.

In opening his address Mr. Morgenthau said he felt like an artist who had completed a picture, and stood by while others discussed its merits. He wanted to tell just what had enabled him to paint the picture.

He told of coming in contact with Rabbi Stephen S. Wise about nine years ago, when he heard an address by Dr. Wise. He had been induced to become the head of the Free Synagogue, and in its work he had found much of his inspiration.

Five years ago, when President Wilson was Governor Wilson of New Jersey, he said, he met Mr. Wilson at a dinner of the synagogue. He asked the Governor if he were going to be a candidate for the Presidency the following year.

"Governor Wilson turned to me and said: 'I know a great deal more about the United States than I do about the State of New Jersey,'" continued Mr. Morgenthau. "I thought it one of the most adroit answers I had heard. I immediately said to him: 'Governor Wilson, I want to offer to you my moral and financial support.'

"No step I have ever taken has given me as much reason for satisfaction. I had always felt a desire to serve my country. I went to Turkey reluctantly, because I did not think there was such an opportunity, but when I got there I brought to bear all of my great desire to serve and to repay the debt that I owed the country. And the more I seemed to do the easier it was to me.

"I found that so long as you render service, no matter where and how, all men speak the same tongue and hearts beat the same."

President's Telegram.

The minute a nation entered a war one of the first thoughts, said Mr. Morgenthau, was that of peace and how it would be brought about. There could be no doubt, he said, that all the nations in the war looked to America as the only nation which could act effectively for peace.

"I think there is one lesson to be drawn from this meeting tonight," he said. "If any disinterested citizen can bring about such a flow of gratitude as has come to me tonight it should tend to make us all strive to do something to serve."

The dinner was attended by about 700 representative men and women of the city and there were ministers and others of many faiths present. Abram I. Elkus presided.

President Wilson sent this telegram, addressed to Rabbi Wise of the Free Synagogue:

The White House, Washington,
March 2, 1916.

My Dear Rabbi Wise: It is with the greatest interest that I learn of the purpose of the Free Synagogue to tender Ambassador Morgenthau a dinner on the evening of March 7. May I not say, through you, how genuine a pleasure I should take in being present if it were possible for me to come, and ask you to convey an expression of my warm admiration and esteem for the man who has rendered the country such unusual and distinguished services in a post of extraordinary difficulty?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

This telegram was received from Nathan Straus, who is at Long Beach, Cal.:

Chairman Ambassador Morgenthau Dinner, Hotel Astor, New York:

Regret that absence prevents my joining in the universal recognition by your friends and fellow-citizens of your unique services to your Government and to humanity at large. You have thrown lustre on pure Americanism in standing up for justice and right as against oppression and might.

NATHAN STRAUS.

The speakers included Cleveland H. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, George Foster Peabody, Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement House; Dr. Talcott Williams, the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church; Julian W. Mack, William J. Schieffelin, and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

Toast to President.

Mr. Elkus proposed a toast to the President of the United States, and his reference to Mr. Wilson as a man of "high sense of patriotic duty," who had shown his "sincere devotion to the country we all love," was cheered enthusiastically. He spoke of Mr. Morgenthau as the man who had carried to Turkey the banner of the free synagogue.

Mr. Dodge said it was a good thing that the Christianity of political churches and man-made creeds had failed. Mr. Morgenthau, he said, had done work which would stand as a monument to modern Judaism and had saved thousands of lives which would have been sacrificed but for his bravery and service at the time of the Armenian massacres.

Mr. Peabody and Miss Wald, in their compliments of the Ambassador, touched upon the peace propaganda and deplored peace which would depend on the force of arms. Miss Wald said we liked to think of Mr. Morgenthau as "our peace Ambassador."

William J. Schieffelin said peace and righteousness could only be enforced in this day by the nation which has the power behind it. When the word was heard in Turkey, he said, that Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, the "change in the attitude of the Turks was wonderful." The time had not come, he said, when guns could be abandoned entirely.

He said Mr. Morgenthau had probably kept the United States out of war by occupying the American College for Girls when there was danger of it being attacked. He felt that the power of the United States had something to do with the respect which the Turks paid to the American flag when it was swung over the college.

Many compliments were paid also to Mrs. Morgenthau for the work she did in Turkey.

ST. GALL EMBROIDERIES.

A Chance Now of Settling the Controversy About Them.

Differences of long standing between the Treasury Department and manufacturers and importers of Swiss embroideries may be settled finally, it was said yesterday, as the result of the return to this country on leave of absence of Charles Spach, Special United States Commissioner stationed at St. Gall to supervise embroidery shipments sent here. Mr. Spach arrived Sunday aboard the Rotterdam, and will hold conferences with the Treasury officials at Washington, customs officials here and importers.

There has been considerable friction between the Treasury officials and the manufacturing and importing interests for a term of years over questions of manufacturing costs, market values, commissions, allowances, and other details consequent to laying down the goods in the United States. The situation finally reached a climax in the latter part of 1913, when Ekarl Kaufman, who for fifteen years had acted as American Commissioner at St. Gall, charged with the preparation and publishing of the so-called stitch-rate schedule, which forms the basis for the computation of duties by the customs officials here, resigned in a huff.

Mr. Kaufman's reason for quitting suddenly was said at the time to be due to displeasure at the action of Secretary McAdoo in spending over a commission to investigate conditions in the Swiss embroidery centre. This commission was composed of Special Agents Wheatley and Esterbrook, while Special Agent Achenbach, stationed at Berlin, joined the other investigators at St. Gall. The inquiry was extended later to Plauen, where German laces are produced. At both centres of the embroidery industry, the special agents encountered much opposition from manufacturers, who, while willing to open their books relating to goods sold exclusively in the European markets, declined to reveal trade secrets having to do with the placing of goods in the United States.

When the agents returned a voluminous report was made to Mr. McAdoo, in which, among other things, the abolition of the stitch-count was advocated. The Treasury's head failed to act on this recommendation and on other features of the report. The situation accordingly drifted along until the outbreak of the European war. Of late, however, indications have multiplied, it was stated yesterday in an authoritative quarter, warranting the belief that the Swiss manufacturers and their representatives in this city were inclined to meet the Government half way at least.

This being so, Commissioner Spach was ordered to return and report regarding the present status of the controversy. He was understood to have hurried to Washington to discuss the situation with Assistant Secretary Peters before the latter left for Buenos Aires to attend the meeting of the Joint High Commission of the Pan-American Financial Conference. Within a few days Mr. Spach is expected to confer with John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, and other customs officials here looking to an amicable adjustment of at least some of the points in dispute.

ASKS SHARE OF FUSE ORDER

War Contract Figures in Suit of Thomas J. Ryan.

Thomas J. Ryan, a resident of this city, brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court to try to recover the commission he asserts is due him on an order for 2,500,000 shrapnel fuses, which he obtained from Colonel Mackie, the representative of European Governments in the purchase of military munitions.

In the suit Ryan asserts that he made an agreement with William I. Ohmer, who is, he alleges, the principal stockholder in the Recording and Computing Machines Company, by which he was to receive 40 per cent. on all fuse orders he obtained within sixty days. He negotiated with the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Ltd., an arrangement for the manufacture of 2,500,000 shrapnel fuses by the Recording and Computing Machines Company with the result that the Canadian company contracted for the manufacture of these articles by the Recording and Computing Machines Company on March 15, last year. Under this Ryan says the Canadian company advanced to the Recording and Computing Machines Company sufficient money for the acquisition of new plants and their equipment for the shrapnel fuse manufacture.

Ohmer has, however, Ryan alleges now, repudiated the contract with him, and has declined to pay him the commission, so he now asks the court to enjoin Ohmer from parting with his stock in the Recording and Computing Machines Company, and to order him to render an accounting.

TAXIDERMY SPECIMENS.

New Duties Are Placed on Mounted Birds and Animals.

A recent importation here of taxidermists' work in the shape of mounted birds and a mounted bear had the effect of bringing up the question of the general classification under the tariff of articles of this kind. Collector Malone, after an investigation, wrote to the Treasury Department saying that it had been the practice of his office to assess duty on such articles at the rate of 15 per cent. as non-enumerated manufactured articles under the tariff.

The Collector then stated he had reached the conclusion that a change ought to be made, and the mounted birds returned at 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 347, and mounted animals in chief value of fur at the same rate under Paragraph 348. Assistant Secretary Malburn, in reply, said the department concurred in the view expressed by the Collector, and in future cases customs officials were directed to assess the rate named on the mounted birds as "feathers on the skin, advanced or manufactured, not suitable for use as millinery ornaments," while the mounted animals were directed to be taxed as "articles manufactured from fur not specially provided for."

Mr. Malburn said, however, that the prohibition of Paragraph 347 of the Tariff act against the importation of the feathers, quills, heads, wing, tails, skins or parts of skins, of wild birds not for scientific or educational purposes should be observed.

REBELS LOSE IN CHINA.

Government Forces Take Strongholds by Assault—Win 9-Hour Fight.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The capture of two rebel strongholds by Chinese Government troops in the last four days, with heavy losses on the part of the rebels, was reported to the Chinese Legation today in official dispatches from Peking. The legation made this announcement:

"The troops under General Lung Chen-Kuang, Garrison Commissioner of Kwangsi, have retaken Po Yai, the most important strategic point on the border of Yunnan. Po Yai fell after General Lung's troops had captured the Yuel Hsi forts, and by climbing up a dangerous precipice from behind the mountain, taken the rebels by surprise. In the fight that ensued several thousand rebels were killed. With the fall of Po Yai General Lung's force will be able to advance rapidly toward the capital of Yunnan.

"Sulchow, another important place, in the southwest of Szechuan, has likewise fallen into the hands of the Government troops under Commander Feng, after having been occupied by the rebels a few days. On March 2 the Government troops occupied both banks of the Ming River, a parent branch of the Yang-tse River, after a fierce struggle. The next morning they took the entire Prefecture of Sui, having occupied all the strategic points along the mountains. More than a thousand rebels were killed, several hundred made prisoners, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition captured.

"The Government troops in Honan have had a similar success in the suppression of disturbance. On March 3 they attacked 2,000 rebels in Mayang, Honan. The skirmish began at 8 o'clock in the morning and lasted nine hours. The rebels were defeated and hotly pursued. More than 400 of their number were killed."

Belfast Sailors Go on Strike.

BELFAST, March 7.—Steamship service between this port and Fleetwood and Haysham in England was suspended last night owing to a strike by the crews of the vessels for increased wages. This situation aggravates the already congested condition of Belfast port.

ALLIES PLAN CONTROL OF POST-WAR TRADE

Will Confer Soon in Paris, Asquith Tells Delegation Representing British Commerce.

NO PROMISES UNTIL THEN

Preferential Tariffs Against Germany Urged by Business Interests—Ministry of Commerce Improbable.

LONDON, March 7.—Premier Asquith received tonight a deputation representing the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom and the Empire, whose object was to urge the desirability of Government action for the defense of trade and employment after the war.

Sir Algernon Firth, the chief spokesman, presented the resolution adopted at the Guildhall on Jan. 31, asking for safeguards against the acquisition by Germany of undue influence in the empire's trade after the war. Referring to the suggested preferential treatment of the dominions and allied countries, Sir Algernon said the adoption of a tariff was necessarily implied.

Herr Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, he added, recently had told the American people that this war was being pursued by Germany to prevent the British Empire from adopting a policy of preferential tariffs. It should be a bitter pill for Germany, Sir Algernon said, if the war had a totally opposite effect. The announcement of a strong commercial policy against Germany would impress the German people and help to win the war. He also urged the appointment of a Minister of Commerce.

In reply, the Prime Minister said that a conference had been arranged at Paris and probably would be held in the course of a fortnight, at which all the allied States would be represented. The question of the economic and commercial policy to be pursued after the war would be fully discussed, and in view of that it would be inexpedient for him to make any pronouncement as to the policy the Government would recommend.

"You will agree with me," said Mr. Asquith, "that it is most desirable that we should hear and consider what the great dominions have to say, and be prepared at the conference to act, not merely as the spokesmen of the United Kingdom, but of the empire as a whole. I hope we shall be able to arrive, in concert with them, at conclusions which will be satisfactory both to them and to ourselves."

Premier Asquith further said that a multitude of questions affecting the empire's commerce, which would necessarily arise upon the termination of the war, had been for some time past investigated with the aid of the business interests.

"As we had a 'War Book,' which was prepared during years and years in anticipation of war, to enable us, when war did come, to enter upon it in a state of preparedness in many different directions," continued the Premier, "so we hope to have something corresponding to that in the shape of a 'Peace Book,' which will enable the commercial and various other interests of the Empire to meet the new state of things, not in an improvised, haphazard fashion, which has been so often the rule in the past, but with adequate consideration and examination beforehand."

While not committing the Government definitely on the matter, Mr. Asquith made it clear that he was not in favor of the appointment of a Minister of Commerce, believing that the present Board of Trade offered the best machinery for dealing with the problems.

START FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Commission's Departure Seen by President and Colonel House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—When the members of the United States section of the International Pan-American Commission, led by Secretary McAdoo, went aboard the President's yacht, the Mayflower, at the Washington Navy Yard late this afternoon to start for South America, President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson and Colonel E. M. House were there to say good-bye. The Mayflower will reach Hampton Roads early Wednesday morning and transfer its guests to the armored cruiser Tennessee, which will sail for Buenos Aires, where the International High Commission is to meet in the first week of April.

In the party on the Mayflower were Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer of New York, John H. Fahey of Boston, former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, President of the Southern Commercial Congress; Archibald Kains, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco; Paul M. Warburg, member of the Federal Reserve Board; J. B. B. Parker, and C. E. McGuire, Assistant Secretaries General of the commission.

CARRANZA OUTLAWS DAVILA.

Oaxaca Governor's Troops Now Reported to be in Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, March 7.—General José Maria Davila, Governor of Oaxaca and commander of the rebel forces, who ordered the burning of the City of Oaxaca when attacked by the Constitutionalists under General Castro, has been declared an outlaw by General Carranza.

Reports from Oaxaca state that there is no organized resistance to the Carranza troops, as the rebels have disbanded and have fled to the mountains in small groups. No trace of Felix Diaz's phantom army has been found in the State, and with the taking of the capital the hopes of a new Diaz revolution have received a knockout, Constitutionalists declare.

Alberto Pani, head of the National Railways, stated today that forty-two new passenger coaches recently purchased in the United States would be placed in service at once. Meanwhile the railway men predict that with the arrival of the rainy season, which is close at hand, the entire system is in danger of a tieup, as the rotten ties, which have had more than five years' service, will not stand heavy traffic in wet ground.

EXPIRES IN RESTAURANT.

Mystery in Death of Woman Champion Billiardist in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Three women entered the Mandarin Inn, a fashionable restaurant on Wabash Avenue, at the dinner hour tonight, and ordered a meal. Half an hour later two of them hurriedly went out, leaving the other at the table dead. The woman who died was Mrs. Nellie Shaw of 115 East Forty-ninth Street, wife of Lew Shaw, a well-known billiardist, and known herself as the woman champion billiardist. Who her two companions were has not been learned.

A physician who was called said that Mrs. Shaw had been dead for several minutes, and that the cause of death may have been either poison or heart disease. Police who were called in the restaurant took samples of the oysters, ice water, and coffee, which had been partly consumed by the woman. Detectives are searching for Mrs. Shaw's companions.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHINCHILLA.—We are opened for a quantity of white worumbo chinchilla. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16 West 22d St.

CONTRACTORS on ladies' lingerie waists; guarantee 150 dozen weekly. Kaufman Bros., 132 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Cotton and linen; jobber looking at samples, 7th floor, 122 West 26th.

PIECE GOODS bought in any quantity and of any description. T 127 Times.

SILKS.—Will buy flowered silk foulard, principally green; last season's designs. Farragut 2757.

SUITINGS.—Open for large quantities ladies' woolen suitings for Fall wear; quantities below 50 pieces no; considered. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16 West 22d.

TRUNK salesman's sample wardrobe trunk for dresses. Simon Costume Dress Co., 130 West 29th St.

WAISTS.—Jobs all kinds for spot cash; quantity no object. Z 342 Times Annex.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4348.

WOOLENS.—Open all kinds; quantity no object; will pay cash. Gramercy 4985.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHECKS.—Black and white; high shade corduroy and silk poplins. Farragut 256.

COATS.—TEN-RACK sport coats; newest fabrics, including chinchillas; prices, $6.75 and up. Harry Greenberg, 35 West 31st St.

COATS.—Velour Checks, White Chinchillas, and Golfines, immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Harry Greenberg Co., 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Voiles, flowered fancies, poplins, serges, $1.50 to $3.75. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES.—Children's, misses' white; immediate delivery. B. & J. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Black, white; all sizes. "Snaps," 47 West 34th. Greeley 3606.

EMBROIDERIES, (Swiss,) at reasonable prices for manufacturers of ladies' underwear and children's dresses. Goldwater Bros., 22 West 27th.

IMPORTED SILKS.—Bengalines, crepes, moires; immediate delivery; bargains to close a consignment. Silverberg Import Company, 289 4th Av.

SHOES fit for exporting, (in bulk.) 2,008 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SNAP FASTENERS, black and white. United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

TAFFETA DRESSES, clever style in all shades for immediate delivery. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BUYER.—Wanted good, experienced buyer, gloves, notions, jewelry, neckwear, and toilet articles, Richmond, Va. Call for Weisberger, Imperial Hotel.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday ...3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

The War Game Again.

War business for the woolen mills, which for some time past has been without development, is now very much in evidence again. Three or four months ago the contracts that are offered now would have been quickly taken up even if there was little profit for the mills as a result of the transaction. Business was required then for occupational purposes. This phase has entirely passed out, and the mills are now swamped with domestic orders. Some of them will not be able to take on anything additional for another six months or more. The inquiries of most interest are now coming from Canada, with every indication that other countries are expected to become active very shortly.

Silk Fabrics for Fall.

With the showing of late Spring models by the dressmakers, the silk manufacturers have been given an opportunity to form some idea of the fabrics that will be popular during the coming Fall. From present indications it is generally believed that there will not be anything in the nature of a startling change in the fabrics for the next season. Very nearly the same goods that are now so popular are also expected to be called for in the future. These are taffetas, failles, gros grains, and satins. The last-named fabric is showing an increased pulling power, and the trade is of the opinion that it will hold quite a distinguished position in the demand for Fall. Manufacturers are in no hurry to name prices, owing to the unsettled conditions.

Embargoes Slow Up Coal Trade.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite industry continues to be hampered by a short car supply and the existence of embargoes that make it impossible to ship freely to sections that are clamoring for coal. Instead of geting better as the Winter season draws to a close, the railroad situation tends to become worse. The number of collieries that were unable to work full time on account of car shortage is said to have been greater last week than at any time since December, while the various rail channels leading into New England, Long Island and Eastern New York were either embargoed or so badly congested that a normal movement was out of the question. Bituminous prices are being firmly held at the levels which have prevailed for the last two or three weeks.

Has There Been Speculation?

The cancellations which were expected to follow the frenzied buying of the clothiers in the piece goods market has not yet put in an appearance to any appreciable extent. Some of the selling agents are beginning to doubt whether they had the right idea when they predicted that such cancellations would be received. On the other hand, some sellers believe that it is not yet time to know just how far the clothiers will go in revising their orders. It is held in many quarters that, when the season becomes a little more advanced, it will be found that considerable duplicating of orders has been practiced by the clothing manufacturers. The great desire on the part of the clothiers has been to get deliveries. Mill agents say that, in order to insure themselves against a slip up on the part of the mills, the clothiers placed the same orders with several concerns, hoping to get at least a part of their requirements from each one.

Cutters Are After Linens.

The cutting-up trades seem to be the star performers in the linen market at the moment, though immediate business has been placed by all kinds of buyers in the last several days. Colored dress linens which are now about as scarce, and consequently about as high, as any one connected with the buying and selling of them wants to see them, have been much in demand of late. The cutters want them, the jobbers want them, and the retailers, especially the Southerners, want them. Blue, pink, oyster white, and tan are favored shades, but it is said that assortments are now so badly broken they are hard to get. Linens of the handkerchief variety are being taken by the cutting trade, too, chiefly for waists, and the same colors are favored in these goods as in the heavier colored fabrics. Crashes, damasks, toweling, &c., are also actively sought. Practically all of these goods are said to be moving at prices below the cost of replacement.

Coarse Rubber Wanted Now.

While business on no grade in the local crude rubber market has been what one would call big in the last week or so, there has been a buying movement in the past few days on the part of the manufacturing interests that has brought coarse Brazilian rubber to the front somewhat. Up-river coarse, under the strengthening effect of this trading, was yesterday quoted at 59@60 cents, while up-river fine, spot, was held at 77 cents. The plantation rubbers have not been any too active, but pale crêpe prices are more or less firmly held on the basis of 93 cents for spot and nearby delivery and 92 cents for forward. Smoked sheets are now quoted at 92 cents for spot and nearby, while the forward positions are priced at 90@91 cents. Dealers would welcome a little more activity, as trading of late has been confined to quite some extent to transactions between themselves. Not much is heard of selling pressure, however.

Insuring Fast Dyes.

A clothing concern that has already placed its orders for serges to be used during the Spring, 1917, season, already has a portion of the goods so ordered in its stockroom. The representative of the firm, when asked if he did not think that buying so far ahead was a gamble, said: "There may be some development in the dye situation that will enable the clothiers to get their piece goods cheaper than they have, but we are going to take no such chances. The opportunity presented itself to purchase at least a part of what we will need for next Spring, and we have taken advantage of it. If it turns out that the domestic dye manufacturers are able to relieve conditions in the color market, and that as a consequence there is a decline in the high prices that prevail at present, we will simply have to write off a small loss. We do not think, however, that any such change is to be expected. The increasing cost of wool will take up any slack that may be caused by cheaper dyes.

Dress Cottons Moving Well.

Reports from local wholesalers indicate that there has been no apparent diminution of the demand for cotton dress fabrics here of late, either wash or white goods, in spite of the fact that the season is getting along toward the point where these goods are put on display by the general run of retailers. Some of the bigger stores have already offered their new lines, and the way they have taken with the consumers is shown in the efforts that are being made to reorder. Quite a little of the repeat business now coming to the jobbers is said to be that which ordinarily goes direct to the mills. The reasons are that in several instances the jobbers can make better deliveries than the mills and that some of the latter do not want to commit themselves any further at the present time, in view of the difficulties attending the finishing process. In spite of previous predictions of a smashing big white season, it is apparent that sales of wash goods to date have exceeded those of white goods. Both, however, have sold in great quantities.

Goods Are Hard to Get Out.

The embargoes that have been placed by several railroads on freight shipments and the glutted condition of others are making it very difficult for manufacturers and jobbers in this market to get goods out to their customers on time. This, naturally, is not making business any too easy, though it is said that the average retailer is more wary about cancelling orders this season when things go wrong than is ordinarily the case. An instance is told of where one Southern buyer of women's knitted garments took three dozen silk sweaters home with her as personal baggage rather than trust them to the mercies of the railroads, even as express. In another case a buyer delivered several pieces of wash goods to an express company himself, the store wanting the goods for a certain purpose so badly that he would not even trust the seller to ship them out. In a third case it was said that recently a number of large rugs had been sent by express to a Southern city, where they were wanted for a special Home furnishings sale.

Staple Gray Goods Quieter.

Staple cloths in the local gray goods market were again quiet yesterday and, in the printcloth end at least, there were signs of an undercurrent of weakness. A fair amount of business was put through on these goods, together with sheetings and other staples during the day, but few, if any, of the individual sales were at all sizeable. The bag constructions of sheetings seem to be in the strongest position, 40-inch 2.50s, for instance, commanding 9⅝ cents for prompt delivery and 9¼ cents for futures. For 2.85-yard goods in the same width, 8¼ cents is asked for nearby positions. It is said that there are almost as many prices for 40-inch, 3.50 osnaburgs as there are mills making the goods, depending on deliveries. An average, however, would probably show them priced at 6¾ cents for spot shipment. Fine, semi-fine, and fancy goods continued to move well at very firm prices. Closing quotations on printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	37-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

DOWLING ASSAILS BUDGET.

Tells Young Men's Democratic League About Salary Cutting.

About 250 members of the Young Men's Democratic League of New York attended the annual dinner last night in the Hofbrau Haus, 1,214 Broadway, and heard President of the Board of Aldermen Francis L. Dowling assail some of the present city administration's policies.

Of the city's budget of $211,000,000, he declared that the budget while Mayor McClellan was in office amounted to only $166,000,000, and that was at a time when people were decrying Tammany Hall. When McClellan was Mayor, he said, there was a great cry about filling offices. Now, with efficiency engineers, salaries were being saved, he said, the salaries of poor laborers who could ill afford to lose their positions.

Others at the dinner were Sheriff Alfred Smith, John F. Galvin, Alfred J. Tally, and District Attorney Swann.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

MOSES & LITT, jobbers in cloaks and suits, 15 West Twenty-sixth Street, have made an assignment to Montague D. Cohen. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by B. Howard Wicksel, $500; Ruth Weaver, $5, and Jacob Frankel, $9. Liabilities are reported to be $20,000, and assets over $5,000.

ROBERT RATHKOPF, trading as the Reliance Hat Company and also as the Reliance Hat Remodeling Company, women's hats, 24 Bond Street, has made an assignment to Aaron L. Palmer. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Max Cohn, $150; Morris Blenstock, $100, and O. K. L. Deswatines, $275.

SHAFF BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Shaff Brothers, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 111 West Twenty-seventh Street, by Morris Schwartz, $198; Charles Cohn, $129; L. Tager & Son, $157, and William Lorie, $31. They made an assignment on Monday. Liabilities are reported to be $20,000, and assets $8,000.

HARRY M. SMITH of Poughkeepsie has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $18,168, on a judgment on Nov. 24, 1911, for an accounting as surviving partner in the firm of C. S. Locke & Smith, and assets $2 cash on hand.

ABRAHAM B. MORRISON, agent, of 203 Stanton Street, formerly saloon keeper, 77 Stanton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,903, and no assets.

GEORGE ACKARY, surviving partner of Tadroso & Ackary, general merchandise, 79 Washington Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities to $70,439, of which $17,604 are secured by real estate mortgages, and assets $63,531.

FRICTION TRANSFER PATTERN COMPANY, of 113 University Place, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $38,808 and assets consisting of stock, machinery, and fixtures sold by bailee, amount realized not stated; patents, $2,500, and cash in bank, $192. Among the creditors are S. A. Miller, $8,966; Leopold Balkin, $5,526, and Max Bruckner, $2,725.

BUSY LADY BAKING COMPANY, INC., of 461 Perry Street and 3,620 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,072 and assets of unknown value in hands of the assignee.

FRANK VON GARREL & CO., cafe and restaurant, 2 and 4 Lafayette Street, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $44,070, nominal assets of $15,072, and actual assets of $3,489.

SAUL LEVY, dealer in furniture and interior decorations, 256 West Eighty-first Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $8,043, nominal assets of $4,824, and actual assets of $4,448.

ASSOCIATED FILM SALES CORPORATION, 110 West Fortieth Street, has made an assignment to Evan Shelby. The deed was signed by Arthur Beard, Vice President.

ELIAS STARR, jobber in women's hats, at 679 Broadway, has made an assignment to Samuel H. Lummis.

MINNIE WEINBERG, doing business as the Broadway Flower and Feather Company, 14 West Fourth Street, has made an assignment to William C. Rittenberg.

Judge Mayer has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Louis Del Bene, meat and groceries, at Yonkers, against whom a petition was filed on Sept. 29, 1914.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Ackerson, Rae H. and Fred—El L. Felt.$118.94
A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—A. Peters.1,833.88
American Pastry & Mfg. Co., trading as Knickerbocker Biscuit Co.—N. Raisky. 5,098.99
Albano, Robert—W. H. Fischer et al. 203.01
Assets Collecting Co.—P. Kleeberg et al., costs 101.87
Same—Same, costs 101.78
Same—Same, costs 101.78
Abramowitz, Jacob—T. Baff 371.47
Aldman, Harry—H. Frank, possession of property or 3,152.75
Bauer, Katherine—J. A. Weser 101.42
Baron, Samuel, and Max Rosner—W. Rubanow 113.42
Bigelow, Edwin H.—H. W. McCandless.322.42
Bohn, Julius—George Liss & Co. 221.25
Barber, Frank, and Edward J. Scully—J. Mulligan 11,721.83
Buchanan, Annie R.—E. L. Felt. 286.91
Cunihan, William J.—1,482 Broadway Corp. 215.40
Cannariato, Salvatore—B. Rizzo 581.44
Cowan & Tony, Inc.—H. B. Kerlin 359.91
Collins, Frederick—Holtzman & Co. 188.07
Dinan, Lawrence J.—Lawson-Wilson Co.310.89
Dorf, Irving, and Louis Hauben—Pisch Electric Sign Co., Inc. 149.11
Darling, Chester A.—W. W. Lewis. 185.41
Dimmerling, Susie—Efficiency Construction Co. 820.66
Dons, Benjamin F., and Jay C. Gurgenheimer, costs 154.65
Edmiston, Peter A., and James F. Geoghegan and Edmiston & Geoghegan, Inc.—J. I. Stoltz 109.46
Equitable Audit Co. of N. Y., Inc.—M. M. Rothschild, Inc. 104.01
Friedlander, Edward—N. Mansfield. 496.41
Freedman, Hyman—N. Lubelsky et al. 169.12
Fields, Sol—D. P. Atchison, costs. 296.92
Frankfurter, Jacob—Union Trust Co. San Francisco et al. 284.91
Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md.—J. G. McCrory Co. 2,456.84
Feigenbaum, Louis—H. Baff 165.85
Fleitmann, Ida M. adm.—Northern Bank of N. Y., costs. 110.75
Fairclough, Martha T.—Southern Pacific Co., costs 118.38
Same—Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. Co., costs 117.64
Same—Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co. et al., costs. 118.21
Same—Pullman Co., costs. 117.53
Gordon, Austin J.—J. W. Stoltz. 131.69
Grupsmith, Rose—H. Baff 360.63
Hildreth Granite Co.—P. Bugerman & Co., costs 178.17
Hynes, James T., Jr.—George Ringler & Co. 762.08
Same—Same 365.99
Hynes, Margaret—Same 137.72
Holden, John—J. Long 144.89
Holtzman, Chester—Fourth Nilker & Houston St. Poultry Co., Inc.—L. J. Schwab 950.31
Heyman, Clarence H.—O'Neill-Adams Co. 302.91
Hoetzer, Frederick B.—D. Freda. 546.99
Hull, Frederick, or Joseph F.—M. Wilkes 350.90
Same—L. Hochman 236.40
Imboden, Leonard—27 and 29 Pine St. Co. 4,061.50
Kornbluch, Norman—M. Brachfeld. 103.41
Klipper, Henry—E. C. Hirtfrier. 132.32
Kern, Lewis—David C. Link & Co. 758.82
Kessler, Henry L. and Bertha—C. Ernst. 1,474.35
Lass, Chas. F., and Alice M. Dwikin—M. Schultz & Co. 142.44
Levy, Birdie and Rena.—Weisenburger & Moch, Inc. 680.08
Lewis, Richard—H. & H. Reiners, Inc.10792
Levy, Leo B.—Bonwit, Teller & Co. 103.72
Levy, Henschel E.—M. L. Hymes. 105.41
Lindau, Leon—Gelershaft, costs. 110.12
Layman, H. Douglas, Sr., or Hiram D. Layman, Sr.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 102.71
Liebler, Theodore A., and George C. Tyler—L. Shubert, costs. 162.43
Lloyd, Jesse R.—S. Karsch. 212.41
Mink, Valentine—J. Freund et al. 376.89
Mason-Seaman Transfer Co.—Electric Storage Battery Co., costs. 116.25
McNaughton, Tom—M. Jakob. 2,342.23
McDonald, James A.—J. W. Stolts. 303.30
Maisel, Moses—M. Schaefer. 154.07
Moyse, Leon, and Robert H. Holmes—Robert Emmett Burke. 1,964.13
Mitchell, Patrick J.—M. Malbin. 976.12
Mesibov, David—W. D. Donnelly. 138.58
Martin, Richard—J. Clarke. 40,259.27
McGarry, E. B.—A. H. Oesterheid. 247.43
Murphy, Richard H.—Lenox Sand & Gravel Co. 286.88
N. Y. Railways Co.—L. Rappaport. 500.00
N. Y. Telephone Co.—Advance Novelty Candy Mfg. Co. 220.80
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—C. Futoransky 2,690.10
Phelan, William L.—A. J. Levine. 268.50
Same—Same 268.86
Park & Tilford—Realty Adv. & Supply Co., costs 113.50
Putrick, Ethel, and Samuel Ullman—B. C. Samuel et al. 707.38
Pollock, Samuel and Gabriel—J. Goldberg 114.52
Petrreti, Ernest—Ess & Ess Photo Co., Inc. 174.10
Pressey, Henry A.—Union Bank of Canada 107.42
Palmer, John—Frank J. Lennon Co. 172.95
Pearson, Edwin L.—Coe-Mortimer Co. 537.09
Rosenthal, Samuel—S. Rinelli. 344.41
Rowley, Lloyd V.—E. V. Harman. 123.16
Rowse, Charles A.—W. F. A. Stage. 345.03
Roberts, Antonio, & Benedetto Lamarco —David Stevenson Brewing Co. 2,157.33
Rogoff, Alfred, and Joseph Bankier—S. Spielman 558.74
Smith, Wm. T., and Hudson Navigation Co.—E. Kuschel. 842.00

THE COTTON MARKET DECLINES 20 POINTS

Selling by Recent Buyers Follows an Early Advance and Causes a Break.

NET LOSS 60 CENTS A BALE

Tendency to Back Away from Purchases Around 12-Cent Level Until More Is Known of New Crop.

After making a further gain of 6 to 8 points soon after the opening, the cotton market turned easier on selling by recent buyers, and declined about 20 points from the high level of the morning. The trade is showing a tendency to back away from purchases around the 12 cent level until more is known of the new crop. There is nothing exceptional about this, in view of the belief that the South will plant a full acreage and a favorable season may result in another large yield. The reactionary tendency persisted throughout most of the session and prices closed at a net loss of about a dozen points.

The report of the British Board of Trade on exports of yarns and cloth from Great Britain during February shows exports of 16,000,000 pounds of yarns, against 16,118,000 pounds last year. The total for January and February is 29,634,000 pounds, against 29,957,000 pounds last year. Exports of cloth amount to 417,000,000 yards, against 309,000,000 yards for February last year, while for the two months' period the exports amount to 841,000,000 yards, against 659,000,000 last year.

Sentiment on the market represents a more even division of opinion, and the bear element appears to have been sufficiently impressed by the ease with which the market has rallied 60 points from the low level of last week to go very slow in the increase of short commitments for the present.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 17 points advance, Houston 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points decline, 11.65 for middling. Sales, 1,000 bales.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.62	11.47	11.44@11.46	11.59@11.60
May	11.77	11.64	11.64@11.65	11.79@11.80
July	11.97	11.84	11.83@11.86	11.98@11.99
Oct.	12.18	12.03	12.03@12.04	12.18@12.19
Dec.	12.33	12.15	12.15@12.16	12.30@12.31
Jan.	12.40	12.24	12.23@12.24	12.38@12.39

Total port receipts, 32,989 bales; last week, 27,624 bales; last year, 39,842 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	4,605	4,424	13,562
Galveston	10,822	14,279	16,070
Mobile	126	269	387
Charleston	337	57	681
Savannah	3,140	1,594	4,857
Wilmington	84	173	681
Norfolk	1,879	2,101	1,065

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	321	284	1,017
Memphis	878	13,256	1,847
St. Louis	....	1,340	3,998
Houston	3,782	3,402	6,924

Exports, 24,237 bales; total thus far this season, 3,619,577 bales; total last season, 5,719,495 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

	Middling.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
Sales.				
498	Galveston	11.90	311,879	498,732
....	New Orleans	Holiday	378,253	379,764
....	Mobile	Holiday	20,284	60,642
869	Savannah	11¾	184,634	240,389
800	Charleston	11¾	72,354	105,477
....	Wilmington	11¾	48,915	59,555
623	Norfolk	11.50	117,276	80,153
949	Augusta	11.56	153,432	140,491
4,750	Memphis	11.63	211,644	217,061
39	St. Louis	11¾	....	27,061
8,396	Houston	11.80	147,810	176,632

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline at 7.78. Sales, 7,000; receipts, 97,000; American, 81,000. The market closed steady.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—Thirty-two corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,593,300. They included:

H. Jaeckel & Sons, Inc., furriers, $350,000; W. R. and H. F. Jaeckel, 18 West 32d St.

The Community Mausoleum Co., Inc., constructing mausoleums, $200,000; J. C. Korts, F. L. Randall, A. B. Squire, Orange, N. J.

Waverly, Sayre & Athens Traction Co., Sayre, Penn., formed by consolidation of Waverly, Sayre & Athens Traction and Sayre Railway Companies, $200,000; G. E. Green, H. T., and G. T. Rogers, Binghamton.

German Rock Asphalt Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, machinery, heating devices, smoke regulators, construction, $150,000; F. W. E. Bardol, S. J. Dark, W. M. Knich, 890 West Av., Buffalo.

The Henry Rebscher Co., Inc., Rochester, perfumes, flavoring extracts, kitchen, laundry, household supplies, foods, notions, jewelry, $100,000; W. B. Dingman, C. F. and H. Rebscher, 6 Edgewood Park, Rochester.

Mason Motor Car Co., Inc., autos, vehicles, engines, motors, machinery, boats, $50,000; A. W. Logan, J. Ward, N. N. Mason, Waldo Av., Bayside.

Delawanda Consolidated Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, $375,000; F. Hulser, F. L. Cubley, F. L. Dewey, Potsdam.

Max Spiegel's Enterprises, Inc., theatre proprietors, managers, $50,000; T. F. MacMahon, E. and M. Spiegel, Strand Theatre Building.

New Rochelle Hygeia Ice Co., Inc., New Rochelle, ice, distilled mineral waters, coal, motor vehicles, amusements, $10,000; W. N. and R. N. Bavier, A. B. Mills, 201 Centre Av., New Rochelle.

Cresco Investing Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, $20,000; J. Buckbee, W. Magill, A. E. Williamson, 14 Maine St., Dorchester, Mass.

Alpine Effervescing Co., Inc., effervescent magnesia, syrups, cordials, soft drinks, $5,000; G. J. Gindici, L. Volpi, J. Grasso, 180 Prince Street.

C. W. Prichard Co., Inc., exchanging machinery, tools, equipment, realty, $10,000; M. Israel, M. Cutlering, A. Prichard, 115 Bleecker St., Newark, N. J.

Western Fur Mfg. Co., Inc., fur, woolens, plushes, cloth, $10,000; D. Levin, M. J. Zim, L. Glassman, 507 Howard ave., Brooklyn.

Sterling Color Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, colors, paints, chemicals, oils, dyestuffs, merchandise, $10,000; W. M. Ronan, A. L. Benkert, W. C. King, Bound Brook, N. J.

William G. Milner Mfg. Corporation, Queens, sporting, athletic goods, campers' supplies, ammunition, $9,000; M. L. Bush, F. and W. G. Milner, 15 Lurting st., Queens borough.

The Investigating Corporation, stocks, bonds, equip and finance expeditions, agricultural products, phosphates, precious stones, hotels, restaurants, capital no par value; begin business with $500; J. F. Curtin, S. B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, 34 Nassau st.

National Druggists' Supply Co., Inc., drugs, chemicals, sundries, specialties, $5,000; J. H. Schwarz, J. Frank, C. Londoner, 258 Broadway.

Walter S. Appleton, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, heating, plumbing, specialties, capital no par value, begin business with $500; W. L. Durack, Jr., Harry G. Liptrott, W. S. Appleton, 500 Lexington Av.

Magneto Winding Co., Inc., Millbrook, armatures, coils, electric motors, magnetos, dynamos, autos, $6,000; D. Kassel, S. Sydney Brim, J. S. F. Kleeberg, 110 West 76th St., Manhattan.

International Press News Service, Inc., publishing, news service, publicity, advertising, $5,000; W. J. Nugent, J. G. Gessford, E. D. Nugent, 366 5th Av.

Brooklyn Rubber Co. of New York, Inc., Brooklyn, autos, tires, accessories, hardware, $5,000; A. R. and J. H. Jube, H. S. Walters, 182 Miller Av., Freeport.

Authorization.—Gavin-Armour Steel Corpn., Wilmington, Del., machines, generators, mechanical, chemical, electrical or other, $500,000. Representative, Robert B. Steele, 50 Church St., Manhattan.

Capital increase.—Baker & Bennett Co., New York, $10,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolution.—Jacob Segal & Co., Manhattan; Wantagh Shore Realty Co., Manhattan; Wantagh Realty Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 7.—Charter filed here: Mexico Oil and Exploration Company, to acquire oil lands and to develop the same, and to carry on a general mining business, $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Hertz, all local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions Made Under the Leather Provisions.

Several decisions of interest to the leather trade were made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. One of these cases stood in the name of Charles H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, and had to do with the classification of merchandise described on the invoice as "unfinished horse butts." They were returned by the Appraiser as "dressed leather" and duty taken at 15 per cent., whereas the importers claimed entry at 5 per cent. or at 7½ per cent. The uncontradicted testimony at the trial was that the merchandise was horse hides tanned and buffed. The Custom House authorities were reversed, the board holding in a decision by Judge McClelland that entry accrued at 7½ per cent.

Another St. Louis protest was by the Missouri Belting Company, which imported leather returned by the Government officials as "leather not specially provided for," this calling for duty at 15 per cent. The testimony of the importers' witnesses showed that the goods consisted of whole hides of either steers or cows, trimmed to sizes of about four by five feet, and chrome tanned. After importation to adapt them to use they were subjected to various finishing processes such as greasing, stretching and currying. As the testimony supported the contention, the board ordered the merchandise admitted at 5 per cent. under the provision for "rough leather." A similar claim by C. H. Wyman & Co., was sustained.

The Cohen Company, Norfolk, imported women's leather gloves in mixed lots. Duty was taken by the Collector at the rate of $2 per dozen pairs as women's leather gloves under 14 inches in length, while the importing concern claimed that the customs tax should be only $1 per dozen pairs as schmaschen gloves. A witness for the importers recognized some of the gloves as being of lamb origin and others as schmaschen. It appeared to be impossible to separate the gloves in order to determine which kind predominated. Judge McClelland said that, while it might be that certain percentage of the gloves was of the schmaschen variety, it was impossible for the Collector to make a separate classification. The assessment on the basis of $2 per dozen pairs was accordingly affirmed.

Dingelstadt & Co. were sustained in the contention that sapphire points for cutting tools were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as "articles and wares composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, not specially provided for." The Collector was reversed in returning the points at 45 per cent. as "manufactures of semi-precious stones."

The board took favorable action on protests by Morris Goldberg's Sons claiming that steel slides or buckles intended to ornament women's slippers were dutiable at 20 per cent. as plain manufactures of metal. Collector Malone was reversed in taking 50 per cent. duty as articles silver or gold plated.

Feusterer & Ruhe were upheld in the claim that glass door knobs were properly dutiable under the Tariff act of 1909 at the rate of 45 per cent. as manufactures of glass. The Collector was reversed in taking 60 per cent. duty as decorated glassware articles.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain Wed., followed by fair; colder in the interior; Thurs. fair; fresh s. w. to n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs. fair; moderate to fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Wed.; colder in n. and w.; Thurs. fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Fla.—Rain Wed., except fair in extreme s.; Thurs. fair; moderate n. and e. w. winds, except n. w. to s. over n.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed.; colder in the interior; Thurs. fair; moderate n. winds.

Tenn.—Fair and colder Wed.; Thurs. fair.

Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio—Snow Wed.; colder in e., with strong n. w. winds; Thurs. fair.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed., with fresh to strong n. w. winds; Thurs. fair.

Lower Mich.—Snow Wed.; colder in s. e.; fresh to strong n. w. winds; Thurs. fair.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed., except snow near Lake Superior; Thurs. fair.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair and continued cold Wed. Thurs. fair and warmer.

Wis.—Fair and continued cold Wed. Thurs. probably fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair Wed., warmer in w. and s. Thurs. probably unsettled, warmer in e.

Iowa—Fair Wed. and Thurs; warmer Thurs. and in w. Wed.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Wed. Thurs. probably fair; colder in w.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Wed. and in e. Thurs.

Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed. and in e. Thurs.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Wed. and Thurs.

BRITISH EXPORTS GROWING.

Gain of $50,790,000 Shown by February Figures—Imports Increase.

LONDON, March 7.—The Board of Trade figures for February show that imports increased $10,785,000 and exports increased $50,790,000.

Although imports of food and raw material generally show an increase, wool decreased $7,500,000 and nondutiable food and drink $5,000,000. The increase in exports was mostly in manufactured articles, of which cotton textiles showed an increase of $12,500,000, wool $6,250,000, and metal manufactures $12,500,000.

PRESS RESTRICTION PLANS.

Merchants' Committee on Factory Segregation Is Hopeful.

Several members of the civic committee of merchants which is seeking to eliminate manufacturing from the area between Thirty-third and Fifty-seventh Streets, bounded by Third and Seventh Avenues, met yesterday at the Hotel Belmont to discuss ways and means of carrying on the campaign.

J. H. Burton of Burton Brothers, Chairman of the committee, announced that the response to the appeal, "Shall we save New York?" printed in last Sunday's newspapers, had been remarkable, and that he had no doubt but what the plans of the committee to rid the restricted area of factories by Feb. 1, 1917, would be carried out successfully.

It was suggested that the Commission on Heights of Buildings and Zones be urged to act in restricting the district at the earliest possible moment.

"With a shopping zone definitely determined," said Mr. Burton, "and fully protected by permanent restrictions, it cannot help but encourage building operations in the restricted area. The movement under way will lend stability to the section and make it possible to invite the erection of structures that will be in harmony with the tone of Fifth Avenue, which is undeniably the greatest thoroughfare in the world.

"Judging from the responses to our appeal the public is unanimously in favor of a restricted retail zone, and indications are that no opposition will develop in any quarter."

MORTGAGE MEN TO MEET.

Realty Lenders to Discuss City Zones and Building Heights.

Representatives of financial institutions that lend on real estate will meet today at 3:30 in the board room of the Equitable Life to discuss the future growth of the city. The meeting has been called by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests and the plans for restricting building heights and zoning the city will be discussed.

It has already been proposed by certain lending institutions not to make loans for loft buildings in the Fifth Avenue retail district and to discourage the renewal of mortgages on such buildings. The conference will consider the effect of the plans of the Zoning Commission on the mortgage market, and what financial institutions can do to supplement the work.

The meeting will be presided over by Cyrus C. Miller, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the council, and the plans will be explained by Edward M. Bassett, Chairman; George B. Ford, Consultant, and Robert H. Whitten, Secretary of the commission. The following will also speak:

Charles D. Norton, Vice President of the First National Bank; Willard V. King, President of the Columbia Trust Company; Louis V. Bright, President of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company; Richard M. Hurd, President of the Lawyers Mortgage Company; John J. Pulleyn, Controller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Henry A. Schenck, President of the Bowery Savings Bank; Harry A. Kahler, President of the New York Title Insurance Company; Otto M. Eidlitz, Burt L. Fenner of McKim, Mead & White; William J. Wilgus, engineer, and J. Howes Burton, Chairman of the committee which is conducting a campaign to restrict the Fifth Avenue section for residential and retail purposes.

$25,000 Suit Over Flower Pot.

Marie Hetrick Van Duser, a resident of Indiana, through her counsel, Perry M. Armstrong of 27 Cedar Street, began yesterday in the Federal District Court a suit for $25,000 damages on account of the injuries she received when a flower pot fell on her head. The flower pot was standing on Sept. 6 last on the sill of a window at 33 East Thirty-third Street, and she is suing both the 33 East Thirty-third Street Realty Company, Incorporated, the owner of the building, and the J. Wise Company, Incorporated, the lessee of the premises. She says the flower pot had stood for a long time on the window sill in an insecure position, and that its fall on her head has injured her permanently.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market developed a reactionary tendency yesterday, and prices lost about all of Monday's gain, closing at a net decline of 1⅞@2⅛c. Monday's operations were thought to have weakened the technical position, and when selling orders appeared there was an absence of a demand. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at 6 32½; No. 2 hard, $1.27½; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.36½; No. 2 Northern, Manitoba, $1.47, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.21¼	1.24	1.64½
July	..	..	1.14⅛	1.17	1.30½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.15	1.13	1.13¼	1.15⅞	1.55
July	1.13⅝	1.10⅝	1.10⅞	1.12⅜	1.22½

CORN.

The market for corn was easier under increased liquidation, prompted by the decline in wheat, and owing to more favorable weather in the West, where receipts were liberal. The cash and export demand was poor, and the embargoes against the movement of corn to the seaboard again interfered with business. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85½@84c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75¾	75¼	75¼	76	73½
July	75⅝	75⅜	75¼	76¼	75⅝

OATS.

The oats market was heavy, and at the close showed net losses of ⅜ to ⅝c. The cash demand was slow and the foreign inquiry was very limited. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 49c; No. 3 white, 48 to 48½c; No. 4 white, 47½ to 48c; fancy clipped white, 49½ to 51c; ordinary clipped white, 48 to 49c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43¾	43¼	43⅜	44	57⅝
July	41⅞	41⅜	41¾	42½	53¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was strong and higher early on further buying, prompted by continued strength in the hog position and an advance of 5 to 10c at the yards. Some new high records for the season were made, pork showing special strength. On the advance there was increased selling, which was credited to packers and more or less profit taking, which resulted in a quick reaction, and prices declined to below the previous close. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000; estimated for Wednesday, 34,000. Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 11,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.02	10.80	10.80	10.87	10.52
July	11.10	11.00	11.02	11.10	10.77
Ribs—					
May	12.00	11.87	11.90	11.92	10.10
July	12.12	12.00	12.00	12.05	10.37
Pork—					
May	22.60	22.10	22.30	22.40	17.65
July	22.80	22.00	22.00	22.80	18.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil showed a slight advance early in the day, but buyers were inclined to be cautious about following the advances further, and toward the close there was a reaction which left the market 7 to 17 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.30@10.50	10.34
March	10.35	10.27	10.25@10.28	10.35
April	..	..	10.28@10.35	10.41
May	10.43	10.35	10.33@10.34	10.40
June	..	..	10.20@10.35	10.40
July	10.30	10.20	10.19@10.20	10.29
August	10.31	10.23	10.22@10.24	10.31
September	10.21	10.10	10.10@10.11	10.18
October	9.11	9.06	9.10@9.11	9.17

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet yesterday owing to the holiday in Brazil and in New Orleans, and in absence of aggressive trading price changes were narrow, closing at 2 points net decline to 2 points advance. Total sales were 18,000 bags, of which the greater part was in the form of switches from the near to the distant positions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.72@7.75	7.72
April	..	..	7.78@7.81	7.79
May	..	..	7.86@7.88	7.86
June	..	..	7.90@7.91	7.90
July	7.94	7.94	7.93@7.94	7.92
August	..	..	7.97@7.99	7.96
September	8.02	8.02	8.01@8.02	8.00
October	..	..	8.04@8.06	8.03
November	..	..	8.08@8.10	8.06
December	8.11	8.10	8.12@8.14	8.11
January	..	..	8.16@8.17	8.17
February	..	..	8.19@8.21	8.21

SUGAR.

Futures opened firm, unchanged to an advance of 5 points, with sales on the call 1,350 tons. The advance in refined sugar gave strength to the situation, and private cables reporting continued drought in Cuba led many to believe that the price tendency was upward. The market closed firm, 4 to 5 points net higher, with sales for the day 7,900 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.36	4.28	4.34@4.36	4.29
April	4.39	4.35	4.39@4.40	4.34
May	4.45	4.42	4.44@4.45	4.39
June	..	..	4.41@4.50	4.44
July	4.55	4.53	4.53@4.54	4.49
August	..	..	4.58 flat	4.54
September	4.64	4.62	4.63@4.64	4.59
October	..	..	4.64@4.66	4.60
November	..	..	4.60@4.62	4.56
December	4.48	4.48	4.45@4.47	4.41

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 46,500 packages; last week, 48,170 packages. Exports for week to tropical countries, 406 packages. Pretty full receipts, but steady, fair buying at somewhat higher prices for all grades. Closing sales of extra creamery at 37½c generally, a few of the fancier lots commanding 38@38½c, and fair to choice qualities move out promptly at 35@37c. The range of values has narrowed materially, and there is now very little fresh creamery to be had below 35c. Held goods have come in quite freely from interior freezers, but they have had large sale, and the market is ½@1c higher. It looks as if all of the old goods will soon be out of first hands. Renovated has sold well and prices are fully ½c higher. Ladles a little stronger, with reserved offerings. Packing stock still scarce and wanted. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 37½c; higher scoring, 38@38½c; firsts, 35½@37c; seconds, 32½@35c; thirds, 30@31c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 30½@31½c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds, 27@28c; State dairy, finest, 36@37c; good to prime, 33@35c; common to fair, 28@32c; renovated, extras, (92 score,) 31½c; firsts, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; packing stock, current make, fine, 22½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 20@21½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for the week, 39,267 cases. The market fluctuated widely during the last week. There was a severe pinch last Wednesday and values were pushed relatively high for the season. But since then supplies have been more adequate and values are now falling toward a speculative point. Local market is still considerably above Middle Western values, due largely to delays in transportation of stock now on the way. Production is rapidly increasing. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 28½@24½c; extra firsts, 23c; firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery whites, fine to fancy, 29@30c; ordinary to good, 27@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 26@29c; small whites, 26@27c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 25c; henmery whites, 27c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery browns, 24½@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runners, 33c; Maryland and Baltimore selected, 37@38c; Western and prime Southern, 32@34c; common to fair, Southern, 29@30c.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Joseph Du Vivier of New York City was admitted to practice.

711—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. United States. Motion to advance submitted for appellees.

260—Southern Wisconsin Ry. Co. v. the City of Madison. Argument continued.

261—St. Louis & Kansas City Land Co. et al. v. the City of Kansas City. Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 8: Nos. 249, 262, 263, 264, (and 265,) and 266, 122 (and 123,) 269, 270, 272, 217, and 273.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 653, P. O. Bldg.

Northrup ⟨Phila. & Reading RR.
Parola ⟨Steam Tug
Merced.
Swechulis ⟨L V Coal.
Stallo ⟨Wagner.
Eibel Process Co ⟨Remington Martin.
Moore ⟨City of Yonkers.
Re Vanoscope Co.
Kleist ⟨Breitung.
Galle ⟨Hamburg-Am Line.
Oceanic Steam Nav Co ⟨U S.

Sherman ⟨Marinelli.
Rits Cycle Film Co ⟨Driggs-Seabury.
Hamer ⟨N Y Rys.
Prevot ⟨G. Borgfeldt & Co
Rios & Adams ⟨Levy Dairy Co.
Singer ⟨Lord Baltimore Press.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 2:30 P. M.—Jury calendar.
Karpinski ⟨Lehigh Valley RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Motions, at 2 P. M., in Room 812, P. O. Bldg.

Hite ⟨"Dannenberg."
Moore ⟨Hamburg-American et al.
O'Brien ⟨CNY, Dailey et al (2.)
Bartley ⟨Dalsell.
Rudolph ⟨Downer.
Erickson ⟨Mosher.
Murray ⟨Penn RR 32.
Jordon ⟨Cornell S B.
Barth ⟨Versal T Ad.
McConnCacique & Dalsell.
American C & W Co ⟨Consolidated W Co.
Individual D C Co ⟨Publ.c Service C Co, Passcany ⟨Buck Ridge C & M Co.
U S ⟨Green & Dasbeff.
Gurski ⟨Penn RR Co.
Victor Talking Machine Co ⟨Victory Talking Machine Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Wygodsky Engine Co ⟨Hamilton Term Co.
Cohen ⟨Rothstein (2.)
Kever ⟨Phila & Bdg RR Co.
Glamzo ⟨Marrasford.
Partridge ⟨Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Fawcett, as trustee ⟨Fritz.
Cantlin ⟨Gardiner.
Passcany ⟨Buck Ridge Coal Mining Co.
Kennedy ⟨McCusker.

Note.—By order of court, cases must be tried when reached.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Re application of Rich for peremptory writ of mandamus v. Onondaga Chapter Daughters American Revolution, &c., apits.—Motion to amend record denied; judgment affirmed, with costs.

People v. Levy, deft.; Enoch, apit.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Re application of Boyle, ex'r, &c.; Boyle, ind., &c., apit.; Boyle et al., respts.—Re application of Boyle, ex'r, &c.; Boyle, ind., &c., apit.; Boyle et al., respts.—Orders affirmed, with one bill of costs.

Savage v. Sully, apit.—Appeal dismissed, with costs, on the grounds that it is not from a final order.

Cropsey, District Attorney, apit., v. the Court of Special Sessions, &c.; Silverstein v. Warden or Matron of Bedford Reformatory, apit.; People, apit.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Rochester Telephone Co. v. Woodbury et al., &c., apits.; Cary v. Cary, apit.; re judicial settlement of estate of Estabrook; Bullard Estabrook, ex'r, apit.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Re last will of Horton, dec'd; Horton, apit.; Dickey, respt.—Order reversed and proceeding remitted to the Surrogate's Court for a rehearing, with costs to the appellant payable out of the estate.

Storandt v. Vogel and Binder Co., apit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re transfer tax upon estate of King, dec'd, Controller of the State, apit.; Berwin et al. —Orders of the Appellate Division and the Surrogate's Court reversed, with costs in all courts, and the original taxing order affirmed.

Lumb v. Lumb et al., apits. and Lumb, ex'r, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

DAY CALENDAR—

Townsley ⟨Niagara Life Ins Co.
Berry ⟨Arland.
McCammon ⟨Kaiser.
Fava ⟨Dunton Lodge Realty Co.
Mautsewich ⟨US Gypsum Co.
New Rochelle Water Co ⟨Pond.
Muench ⟨Steel & Mason Ry Cont Co.
Wightman ⟨Campbell.
Whiteman ⟨Gulle.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. —Clarke, Laughlin, Scott, Page, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions in J. P. M.

Millinery Outlet Co ⟨Barclay ⟨Barclay. Wise & Co. Outfit. McNeilus ⟨Stillman. Hollander ⟨Kaufman. Farquhar ⟨Farquhar.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Appeals from orders and judgments of City Court and appeals from Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Chatham Bk Tr Co ⟨Guar & Trust Co.
Werner ⟨I R T.
Heifershauer ⟨Mork.
Punnett ⟨Herald Sq Holding Co.
Chas N Crittenton Co ⟨CNY.
E Fougera Co ⟨same.
Fries ⟨Bell.
Levene ⟨Isbister.
Cohinsky ⟨Behrman.
Shoninger Bros ⟨Duval
Schiff ⟨Lamont Rity.
Valesh ⟨Prince.
Noonan ⟨Brown.
Rowland ⟨MacDonald.
Steffano ⟨Gola.
Young ⟨Pasinsky.
Hedrick ⟨Beckerle.
Lens ⟨Schiavone.
Jones ⟨Emery.
Barrett ⟨Steinhardt.
Fulop ⟨Karhos.
Bernhoff ⟨Livingston.
Beiser ⟨Selzer.
Thompson ⟨Gould Storage Battery Co, Inc.
Kenny ⟨Warden.
Biddinger ⟨Star Co.
Paul ⟨Am Sav Bank.
Great Eng & Mfg Co ⟨Scourence Mfg Co.
Mitchell ⟨Hogan.
Trepel ⟨Deanville Bathing Co.
Stratton ⟨Meehan.
Metro Realty Co ⟨Stratton.
Moore ⟨Cox.
Hirsch ⟨Swiney.
Schepe ⟨Doty.
NY Edison Co ⟨Burke.
Meyer ⟨Miller (2.)
Labruta ⟨Lavisa.
Lisena ⟨John J Cream Co, Inc.
Belfor ⟨Maxwell.
Adams ⟨Bonwit.
Re Mamlock (Lane.)
Re CNY (William St.)
Victoria Bldg & Cont Co ⟨Scheyer.
Oceanic Inv Co ⟨24th St & 7th Av Rity.
Kelly ⟨Ruppert.
Marion Rity Co ⟨Mitchel.
Barbour ⟨Earle.
Brogan ⟨Cont R R. Corp.
Ernest ⟨Goldstein.
Wightman ⟨Wightman.
Re Comm'l Cabinet.
Mohr ⟨Ellison.
Silverman ⟨Ward.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:

US Trust Co ⟨Mowry.
Clarke ⟨Brown.
Van Nort ⟨Van Nort.
Selander ⟨Selander.
Charles ⟨Charles.
Star Co ⟨Wheeler Synd
Weisinger ⟨Weisinger.
Marx ⟨Maze Rty Co.
Puchnicki ⟨Puchnicki.
Koretz ⟨Dr. Lunt.
Cen tTrust Co ⟨Falck.
Bondy ⟨Robinson.
Heaney ⟨Heaney.
Astarita ⟨Astarita.
Demurrer:
Danks ⟨Danks.
Preferred cause:
Rosenthal ⟨Siegel.
General calendar:
Dreyfus ⟨Dreyfus.
Dimas Rty ⟨Bristor.
Lustgarten ⟨Lustgart'n
Blair ⟨Turbo-Elec Const Co.
Ullman ⟨Schwartz.
Keck ⟨Szabo.
Kilpatrick ⟨Crown Infants' Wear Co.
Silverman ⟨Siverman.
Shenk ⟨Oliva.
Prenzlau ⟨McNulty.
Yacono ⟨Yacono.
Buckman ⟨Floral Park Villa Co.
Hitchings ⟨CNY.
Fliashnick ⟨Burke.
Arden ⟨Labin.
Lepatoff ⟨Lepatoff.
Bahrenburg ⟨Bahrenburg.
Egot ⟨Elgot.
Huber ⟨Glow.
Gismet ⟨Moeckel.
Case on.

PART IV. (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.
Case on—Stein ⟨Warren & Wetmore.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Grieme ⟨Grove Hill R.
McClure ⟨Andrews.
Bredo ⟨Holmes.
Wangar ⟨Wangraf.
Bent ⟨Post.
Taylor ⟨Lincoln Co Bk.
Wiener ⟨Greene.
De Lisle ⟨De Lisle.
Townsend ⟨Hyman (2)
Walsh ⟨Tiedmann.
Frank Brew ⟨Parelli.
Comml Trust ⟨Terhune
Elmore ⟨McMartin.
Alcock ⟨Turbina.
Bache ⟨Collier.
Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Silverman ⟨Light.
Mahafsky ⟨same.
R Lorosky ⟨Golden.
L Lorosky ⟨same.
Green ⟨Kroywen Rty.
P Wexler ⟨Silberstein.
I Wexler ⟨same.
Schoenstein ⟨George Morrison Co.
Steves Lacoix Co ⟨Lack Bridge Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gisen ⟨CNY.
Schleicher ⟨NY Rys.
Polansky ⟨Koeptel.
B Ruminofsky ⟨Weisberg.
R Ruminofsky ⟨same.
Ruminofsky ⟨Weisberg (2.)
Kerrigan ⟨Thornton.
Steinson ⟨Biglin.
Coyle ⟨Wright.
Roemer ⟨NY Rys.
Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Devorschak ⟨Union Rty
Prendergast ⟨Schatter.
J Stein ⟨L Eppig Br

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Corner at 108th Street Purchased for Residence—Christopher Street Corner Bought for Mercantile Building—Dwelling Sales—Astor House Site Lease by Capt. Astor.

An unusual sale in the long-neglected section of upper Fifth Avenue was closed yesterday, from the fact that it was announced by the brokers that the buyer is having plans prepared for the erection of a fine private dwelling. The property involves four lots at the northeast corner of 108th Street, 75 on the avenue by 125 on the street, sold by the estate of Charles Parsons, which has held the plot since 1903. The brokers were the J. P. Whiton-Stuart Company.

The property is assessed at $104,700, and the projected operation, if carried out, will be of more than ordinary interest in that it will be the first of its kind in the low district of the avenue north of Ninety-sixth Street, and from the size of the plot, the plans of the buyer evidently contemplate an elaborate building. The remainder of the block front is vacant and a half block front of tenements is opposite, on the south corner of 108th Street.

John Russel Pope about two years ago bought the block front between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, and the announcement was made that two or three fine private homes would be built there but nothing has been done. The new residence of Willard Straight, at Ninety-fourth Street, and those just off the avenue on Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets are now the northerly limit of fine dwellings on the thoroughfare.

Buys Christopher Street Corner.

An operation in the old Greenwich Village section which will result in a new commercial building operation has been disclosed in the purchase by Henry K. Heyman of the properties at 132 to 138 Christopher Street and 644 to 648 Washington Street, being the northwest corner of those thoroughfares, 95 by 80. It has been bought from the Margaret O'Neil estate, which has owned it for forty years. The new owner will erect an eight-story commercial building on the site. J. Irving Walsh was the broker in the sale.

Greenwich Village Dwellings Sold.

The Upjohn Company has purchased from Eliza W. Valentine the three old dwellings at 59-61 Bedford Street and 32 Morton Street, forming the southwest corner of these streets and fronting on the new Seventh Avenue extension. Robert F. Bonsall negotiated the sale.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

August Oppenheimer has sold 8 West Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling on a lot 22 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy.

Porter & Co. have sold for L. Hurd Sanford to George H. Sims, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 131 West 131st Street.

Resale in East Harlem.

The Tiesus Construction Company has resold to a client of Paul M. Hives 319 East 120th Street, a five-story basement on a lot 20.6 by 100.

Recent Buyers.

Samuel A. French is the buyer of 7 West Thirty-first Street, sold Monday by Robert A. Colt.

John T. Pratt is the buyer of the new American basement dwelling 12 East Sixty-second Street.

Bronx Sales.

Samuel Cowen has sold for the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company 770 East 161st Street, a three-story business building; also the vacant lot 25 by 100 on the west side of Bronx Avenue, 100 feet south of St. Paul's Place, for L. Davis to a builder as a site for a new law tenement.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for William L. Condy to a client for investment the four-story double brick stores and apartments, on a plot 26.8 by 100, known as 6,311 Fifth Avenue.

Louis Gold has sold the four-story apartment house at 372 Sterling Place, between Classon and Franklin Avenues.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold a plot of three lots on the north side of Eighty-third Street, 280 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for Charles Blackman to a client who will erect a one-family house for his own occupancy.

Joseph Metzger has sold the two-family house at 193 Keap Street, 25 by 100, to J. Rabinowitz.

Captain John J. Astor Leases Lower Broadway Lot.

Captain John Jacob Astor, son of Baron Astor, has leased to the Schulte Cigar Company the plot of ground, 17.4 by 60, situated on the west side of Broadway, between the building recently erected by Vincent Astor on the corner of Vesey Street and the remaining portion of the old Astor House on the corner of Barclay Street.

The tenant will immediately erect, from plans of Frederick Putnam Platt, a one-story building, having a façade of marble, and upon its completion will open a branch of the Schulte business. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the lease.

Good Bid for City Property Lease.

Charles T. Lewis has presented a bid of $10,000 a year for ten years to the Department of Bridges for the lease of the long vacant property under the Manhattan Bridge, bordered by New Forsyth, Division, Newmarket Streets and East Broadway. The property was advertised at an upset rental of $9,000 a year. Mr. Lewis requests the privilege under his bid, of erecting a two-story fireproof building. For a second ten-year period he offers $17,600 annually. The business use of the plot will undoubtedly be of benefit to the neighborhood.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc. have leased for Louis Stern, Benj. Stern, and the estate of Isaac Stern the sixth and seventh floors of the old Stern building at 32-46 West Twenty-third Street to Edward Magg, upholstery trimmings.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the four lofts at 160 Water Street to Manuel Alvarez & Co.; also the four lofts at 167 Front Street for James Arthur to Norman Lobenstein.

The George Bernard Company, women's apparel, for the last five years located at Thirty-first Street, has taken a long lease on the entire building at 673 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

The Brett & Goode Company, in conjunction with Henry Moeller & Co., has leased store No. 2 in the Printing Crafts Building, which occupies the block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Streets, for Larkins Brothers to Jacob Handel.

William H. Whiting & Co. have rented for Thomas E. Greacen the top floor at 17-27 Vandewater Street, containing 10,000 square feet, to the Russell & Stoll Company; also the store and basement at 67-69 Park Place to James C. Young.

Rockefeller Leases Residence.

William A. White & Sons have leased the five-story American basement residence at 17 West Fifty-fourth Street to Dr. Frank E. Miller. It was recently purchased by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., from Dr. Alfred Duane Pell.

Queens Building Activity.

Building operations in Queens are continuing to show activity. Last week eighty-four applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $889,000 were filed.

In the Rockaways an important development will be commenced by the Bayswater Building Company, Inc., in the erection of eight two and a half-story cottages to cost $90,000. The Morris Park Roman Catholic Church will erect a church on the west side of Church Street, south of Atlantic Avenue, to cost $65,000.

The Degnon Realty and Terminal Company will increase the industrial plants in their development in Long Island City by a four-story concrete factory on Annable Avenue and Creek Street to cost $150,000.

Realty Notes.

William Guerin, former Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau, and a member of the staff of technical experts of the Advisory Council, has framed a bill to amend the Labor law so as to exempt windows in buildings thirty feet apart from the insertion of wire glass.

Walter C. MacNaughton, formerly with the Cross & Brown Company, is now associated with Frederick Fox & Co.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

73d St, 48 East, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; H. S. Ogilvie against E. A. Demarest et al.; Henry M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; John D. Edelson, referee; due on judgment, $37,718.08; taxes, &c., $1,380.40; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

52d St, 624 West, s s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, 25x100.5, four-story tenement and two-story frame rear building; William P. Waters against John Rafferty et al.; Levin & Rubin, attorneys; Roger Sherman, referee; due on judgment, $11,004.60; taxes, &c., $2,596.84; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

113th St, 7 East, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; David Werner against Lillian Bershfield et al.; Davis & Davis, attorneys; Richard C. Murphy, referee; due on judgment, $11,827.57; subject to a first mortgage of $16,000; to the Germad Realty Co. for $17,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bathgate Av, 2.304, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 50x115.6, vacant; Clement S. Parsons against Richard Fierce et al.; Robert A. B. Dayton, attorney; Joseph S. Klein, referee; due on judgment, $1,357.36; taxes, &c., $1,273.70; to the Benson Realty Co. for $5,900.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

22d St, 324 West, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 20.9x88.9, three-story and basement dwelling; estate of Isaac Phillips, deceased.

By Henry Brady.

Bowery, 207, e s, 72.11 ft n of Rivington St, 26.9x100.6, four-story building and store; Lincoln Trust Co. against Lawrence Mulligan et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $27,581.94; taxes, &c., $902.70.

By Joseph P. Day.

61st St, 235 West, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, four-story tenement and store; Abraham Beller against Herbert Fischer et al.; C. J. Foltz, attorney; due, $11,708.69; taxes, &c., $1,037.45.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

10th Av, 341, for a one-story temporary brick shed, 12.6x20; C. A. Brooks, 782 10th Av, owner; F. Jacobsen, 27 Union Square West, architect; cost.....$400

3d Av, n w corner of 64th St, for a one and two story garage, 75.5x130; D. Levin, 354 East 150th St, owner; N. Langer, 31 East 125th St, architect; cost.....$15,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

7th St, 37 East, to a three-story office building and dwelling; Independent Order Beth Abraham, 37 East 7th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler and S. Cohen, 31 Union Square, architects; cost.....$5,500

Avenue A, n e corner of 4th St, to a five-story store and house; M. Rosenthal, 375 8th Av, owner; J. Fisher, 25 Avenue A, architect; cost.....$5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 154 and 156, s w corner Washington St, runs w 60.6 x s 75.10 x e 29.1 to street x n 94.11 to beginning; Christopher St, 158, s s, 60.6 ft w of Washington St, runs s 78.10 x w 10.9 x 19.9 x n 75.7 to street x e 20 to beginning; John F. O'Neil et al, individually and executors of Margaret O'Neil, Beatric, wife of Charles J. O'Neil; Lillian, wife of George S. O'Neil; Jennie, wife of William L. O'Neil, to Hy. K. Heyman, 157 West 79th St, mtg $30,000, all liens, March 6; address, 56 Beaver St..$1

HAVEN, A W, n e corner 180th St, 129.1x 92.7x125x125; John H. Pugh to Great Northern Construction Co., Inc., 320 5th Av, Feb. 29; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$1

MAIDEN LANE, 131, n s, 20.9 ft w of Water St, 19.7x55.4x20.10x55; Rexton Realty Co. to Innes Randolph, 122 East 82d St, b. and s., Dec. 30; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$100

PEARL ST, 230, e s, — x —, with all title to alley into Burling Slip; Pearl St, 231, e s, 25x100; Maiden Lane, 126, s s, 84.7 ft w of Water St, 64.10x20.5x irregular; Beekman St, 110, n e s, 33.6 ft n w of Water St, runs n 66.8x n 25x s e 66.6x s w 25.4 to beginning; Duane St, 9 and 11, n s, n w s of Elm St, 24x45.9; Harriet S. Pettit, Mount Pleasant, N. Y., to William E. Hanna, 88 Decatur St, Brooklyn, all title and all liens, confirmation deed, March 3; attorneys, Everett, Clark & Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William E. Hanna to Harriet S. Greene, 30 Letitia St, Philadelphia, Penn., confirmation deed, all title, all liens, March 7; attorneys, same.....$1

VERMILYEA AV, 123-159, — x —; Benjamin F. Jacobson of Saugerties, N. Y., individually and as President of Allen Construction Co. et al, creditors, to Charles F. Minor, 26 East 120th St, as assignee and trustee in trust for creditors, &c., mtg $116,702.53, Dec. 28, 1912; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Wilson Av and 148th St.....$1

2D AV, 971, w s, 80.5 ft n of 51st St, 20x70; Julius Lowenstein to Hannah Brull, on premises, mtg $6,000, all title, March 4; attorney, William Brunner, 220 Broadway.....$1

3D ST., n s, 88.9 ft w of Macdougal St, 25x 100; West Side Savings Bank to E. & W. Building Co., 6 West 32d St, or 1,630 Park Av, March 6.....$25,500

3D AV, e s, 51.11 ft n of 96th St, 48.10x100; Elizabeth I. Howe to Ernest V. Downey, 2,162 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, 570, w s, 79.0 ft n of 46th St, 20.8x 100; Eliza L. W. Stevens and another, executors, &c., of Byam K. Stevens to Ernest V. Downey, 2,162 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, mtg $300,000, Feb. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$368,500

SAME PROPERTY; Ernest V. Downey to Elizabeth I. Howe, 34 West 75th St, March 1, mtg $300,000; same attorney.....$100

21ST ST, 17 West, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Robert A. Colt to Samuel A. French, 108 West 28th St, mtg $55,000, March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

62D ST, 12 East, s s, 229 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; John T. Pratt to Malcolm D. Sloane, 555 Park Av, b. and s., all liens, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

74TH ST, 306 and 308 East, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 40x102.2; Thomas Dalton to Abraham Kornbluth, 200 West 111th St, mtg $17,000, all liens, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

79TH ST, 78 East, s s, 41 ft w of Park Av, 17x02.2 foreclosure Feb. 16; John H. Rogan, Jr., to Elizabeth A. Benedict, 64 Edgehill Road, New Haven, Conn., March 1; attorney, Nicholas A. Donnelly, 20 Vesey St.....$40,000

80TH ST, 129 West, n s, 224 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; Anna A. Peet as Trustee B. Humphreys, 101 West 81st St, mtg $16,000, all liens, March 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

94TH ST, 160 West, s s, 615 ft f of Columbus Av, 37.10x4.6 to centre line of Apthorp's Lane x17.1x95.3; Frederick A. Van Benschoten to Eliz. E. Dorn and Marietta C. Maynard, 7 Norman Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., mtg $8,250, March 6; attorneys, Dutton & K., 203 Broadway.....$1

96TH ST, 159 West, n s, 211.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x38x irregular; Eleanor L. Knowles to Abr. Wagner, 753 Amsterdam Av, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

113TH ST, 7 East, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure March 7; Richard C. Murphy, referee, to Germad Realty Co., 73 Maiden Lane, mtg $16,000, March 7; attorneys, Davis & Davis, 51 Chambers St..$1,000

116TH ST, 47 East, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av; Carmela Palladino to Michael Palladino, on the premises, March 6; attorney, F. M. Palladino, 417 East 116th St.....$100

123D ST, 45 East, n s, 115.5 ft e of Madison Av, 17.3x100.11; Henry L. Lewis et al to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., March 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

124TH ST, 161 East, n s, 119.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 17.2x100.11; John P. Kelly to Isabel F. McCormick, Sayville, L. I., ½ part, mtg $8,000, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

124TH ST, 247 East, n s, 80.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22x100.11; Pauline Stahl to Charles H. Stahl, 2,365 Davidson Av, mtg $21,000, all liens, Jan. 24.....$100

129TH ST, 241 West, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av; Louis Spahn to Rebecca Spahn, 3,647 Broadway, mtg $8,500, March 7; attorney, Harry A. Silberstein, 99 Nassau St.....$1

154TH ST, s s, 121.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20x99.11; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. to Heather Realty Co., 108 East 29th St, c. a. s., March 1; attorneys, Darnford, R. & K., 66 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 300 ft n of 188th St, 25x 87.6; Annie P. W. Hurlburt to Rosina Resciano, 2,475 Hughes Av, Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50

SAME PROPERTY; Rosina Resciano to Giuseppe Scotellaro, 163 Mulberry St, March 4, mtg $7,400; attorney, same.....$1

DECATUR AV, 3,082, e s, 25x190; Isabel F. McCormick to John P. Kelly, 3,082 Decatur Av, March 6, mtg $8,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

HANCOCK ST, n s, 418.9 ft n of Van Nest Av, 18.8x100; John B. Dosso to John Biavaschi, 89 Greene St, March 4, mtg $3,500; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

KELLY ST, 48, e s, 25x100; Julius Weiss to Sadie Weiss, 748 Kelly St, Jan. 2, mtg $7,500; attorney, J. Weiss, 748 Kelly St..$100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 263 and 265, e s, 55.5 x153.7x48.9x125.6; Wilbur T. Wright to F. M. Wright Realty Corp., 2,549 Valentine Av, Jan. 10, mtg $11,000; attorney, F. M. Wright Realty Corp., 2,549 Valentine Av.....$1

LIVINGSTON AV, w s, at s e corner, deeded to Henry H. Janeway, March 15, 1911, 175 x81x175x—; Delafield estate to Henry H. Janeway, on w s Livingston Av, 200 ft s of 246th St, Nov. 16, 1915; attorneys, Delafield, H. & R., 27 Cedar St.....$1

LOT 16, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Julius Gray to Emil Altman, 125 Sherman Av, Feb. 28, mtg $4,687.50; attorneys, Alexander, C. & S., 51 Chambers St.....$1

LOTS 289 and 240, map of Moss estate; Charles Koeppel to Annie A. Peet as Trustee, Inc., 110 West 34th St, March 6, mtg $2,800; attorneys, Simonson & H., 198 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 382 and 383, map of Eliz. R. B. King, City Island; Isabel F. McCormick to John P. Kelly, 3,082 Decatur Av, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 297 to 304, 285 to 296, 329 to 331, map of Dash Estate; John R. Delafield and another to Parkfield Heights Co., 27 Cedar St, March 3, mtg $22,500; attorneys, Delafield, H. & R., 27 Cedar St.....$1

LOTS 2, 3, 4, Block 9, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Joseph Keller to Rev. Francis P. Moore, 4,329 Richardson Av, Feb. 14, mtg $2,500; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$100

LOTS 1, 24 to 28, same map; Stephen J. Pierano to same, Feb. 21, mtg $8,000; attorney, same.....$100

NELSON AV, w s, 125.4 ft n of 166th St, 25x105.6; Patrick Corrigan to Michael Mee, 127 9th Av, March 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500

PROPOSED ROAD on map of T. & W. Thorn, n s, 515 ft w of Old Post Road, 25x 100.8; also Mosholu Av, n s, 146.11 ft w of Old Post Road; Herbert J. Willis to National Nassau Bank of New York, 233 Broadway, Dec. 21, 1915, mtg $2,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 50 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Philip Kaye to Mary E. Brown, West Orange, N. J., mtg $3,750, Feb. 24; attorneys, Lord, D. & L., 49 Wall St.....$1

TINTON AV, 1,206, e s, 19.6x100; Jacob Wellitoff to Magdolena Haas, 905 East 138th St, March 6, mtg $6,225; attorneys, Breithart & B., 309 Broadway.....$100

TINTON AV, e s, 154.5 ft s of 163d St, 26.7x 135; Louis Holzer to Maria Bonanno, 916 Tinton Av, Feb. 24; attorneys, Palmieri & B., 309 Broadway.....$1

TINTON AV, 1,206, e s, 19.6x100; Magdolena Haas to Lillian Zimmer, 827 Union Av, March 6, mtg $5,000; attorneys, Breithart & B., 309 Broadway.....$1

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 175 ft s of 174th St, 100x100; also Townsend Av, e s, 100 ft n of Belmont St, 25x irregular; also Townsend Av, e s, 130 ft s of 174th St, 125x100; Charles Koeppel to J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., 110 West 34th St, March 6; attorneys, Simonson & H., 198 Broadway.....$100

TOWNSEND AV, e s, 75 ft n of 174th St, 30x100; also Townsend Av, e s, 50 ft n of 174th St, 25x100; Charles Koeppel to J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., 110 West 34th St, March 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WALTON AV, w s, 157 ft s of 176th St, 50x 100; Charles Koeppel to J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., 110 West 34th St, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$100

3D AV, n w corner of 163d St, 170.1x irregular; Henry Ruhl to Annie C. Ruhl, 650 East 163d St, Aug. 2, 1915; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Isabella Johnston and another to same, March 7; attorney, same.....$100

156TH ST, 336 and 338 East, s s, 48.10x irregular; William Krother to Richard Krother and another, 747 Melrose Av, Feb. 6; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$100

176TH ST, n s, 98.4 ft s w of Anthony Av, 50.4x irregular; Olin J. Stephens to Gerard Holding Corporation, Feb. 28; attorneys, Olin & Stephen, 220 East 138th St.....$100

188TH ST, s s, 72 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x 91.2x20x89.9; Bihatac Construction Co. to Dora A. De Waltoff, 451 47th St, Brooklyn, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

194TH ST, s s, 40.1 ft e of Marion Av, 18x 83.8x18.1x80.9; Arena A. Wright to F. M. Wright Realty Corp., 2,549 Valentine Av, Feb. 4, mtg $4,500; attorney, F. M. Wright Realty Corp., 2,549 Valentine Av.....$1

198TH ST, 2,850 to 2,856, n s, 128.6x20x67.6 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x128.8x 97.11x18.1x80.9; Building Co., Inc., to Charles Koeppel, 1,353 Bosco Av, mtg $99,000, March 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CLINTON ST, s s, 150 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Harry Sammit and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, Dec. 7, 1915, due as per bond; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$1,500

HAVEN AV, n e corner of 180th St, 129.1x 92.7; Great Northern Const. Co. to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, March 7, 5 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, Jr., 7 Wall St.....$150,000

JUMEL PLACE, e s, 188.7 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 50x90; Edgecombe Realty Corp'n to Katz & Lelbowitz, Inc., 271 West 125th St, Feb. 28, prior mtg $7,500, installment, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. L. Grubel, 233 Broadway.....$3,500

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 100 ft n of 190th St, 20x98; Zagon Realty Co., Inc., to Gustavus L. Lawrence, 2,228 Broadway, March 1, prior mtg $75,000, due April 1, 1917, 6 p. c., four mtgs, cash $7,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$28,000

3D ST, n s, 88.9 ft w of Macdougal St, 25x 100; B. & W. Building Co. to West Side Savings Bank, 110 6th Av, March 6, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Joseph Rowan, 60 Wall St.....$120,000

3D AV, e s, 51.11 ft n of 96th St, 48.10x100; Ernest V. Downey to Charles F. Dean of Stamford, Conn., March 1, 3 years attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway...$30,000

5TH AV, 570, w s, 79.9 ft n of 46th St, 20.8x 100; Ernest V. Downey to Eliza L. W. Stevens and another, trustees of Byam K. Stevens, 11 East 78th St, March 1, 5 years; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St..$300,000

23D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; 357 West 23d Street Corporation to Aldus Construction Co., 000 West 181st St, Feb. 29, prior mtg $65,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

90TH ST, n s, 224 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; Blanche B. Humphreys to Annie A. Peet, 11 East 42d St, March 7, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$16,000

98TH ST, 159 West, n s, 211.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x38x irregular; Abraham Wagner to Eleanor L. Knowles, 661 West End Av, March 6, due March 1, 1923; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,250

137TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x 99.11; 137th St. Realty Corp'n to Abe Klarenmeyer, 545 West 164th St, March 7, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$17,500

137TH ST, s s, 197 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x 99.11; same to Leopold Jonas, 2,090 7th Av, March 7, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$17,500

154TH ST, s s, 131.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20x99.11; Heather Realty Co. to Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 66 Broadway, March 1, due as per bond; attorneys, Samford, R. & K., 66 Broadway.....$17,750

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 300 ft n of 188th St, 25x 87.6; Rosina Rosagno to Matilda Felkert, 746 Brook Av, March 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500

SAME PROPERTY; Giuseppe Scotellano to Rosina Resciano, 2,475 Hughes Av, March 4, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; same attorney.....$400

CROTONA AV, e s, 75.6 ft n of 176th St, 26.11x30.11x90.4; Joseph Licktenstein et al. to Jacob Baroff, 1,884 Crotona Av, prior mtg $2,700, March 7, due Nov. 24, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Greenberg, 123 East 236th St.....$200

FULTON ST, n w s, being Lots 86 and 88, map Jacksonville; Church of Frances of Rome to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, March 6, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$10,000

HARRISON AV, n e corner of 180th St, 50x 100; Harrison Improvement Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, March 2, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$50,600

HARRISON AV, e s, 55 ft n of 180th St, two lots, each 55x100, two mtgs, each $40,000; same to same, March 2, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$80,000

LOTS 2, 3, and 4, Block 9, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Francis P. Moore to Joseph Keller, 454 West 20th St, March 6, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

LOTS 1 and 24 to 28, Block 9, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Francis P. Moore to Stephen J. Peirano, 24 Mulberry St, Feb. 21, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

ROCK ST, n s, 125 ft e of Cornell Pl, 62.4x 117.9; Thomas J. Totten and another to Jas. Douglas, Palisade Av and 237th St, March 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500

TOWNSEND AV, e s, 50 ft n of 174th St, 55x100; J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to Elisabeth Becker, 350 East 140th St, March 6, 3 years, p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

WALTON AV, w s, 157 ft s of 176th St, 50x 100; J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to Thomas F. Maloney, 418 Mott Av, March 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

153D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 118; Pietro Pizzi and another to Silvio Petroccione, 492 East 141st St, prior mtg $2,800, March 6, due Jan. 1, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Williamson & B., 354 Alexander Av.....$1,200

162D ST, s s, 94 ft w of Teller Av, 75x115; Elleffaitch Realty Co., Inc., to Mathias Haffen, 2,979 Marion Av, prior mtg $10,000, March 1, due as per bond; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av.....$5,000

188TH ST, 512 East, s s, 30x91.2; Dora A. De Waltoff to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,560

202D ST, n s, 135 ft e of Webster Av, 25x 100; Enrico Sica, et al, to Carlo Pavia, 3,827 Bronx Boulevard, Feb. 15, 3 years; attorney, G. Bruccoli, 3,648 Holland Av, $1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

IRVING PLACE, 17 and 19, all; Howard T. Kingsbury, executor, to the Hotel Dunord Co., 15 Irving Place, 5 years from May 1, 1916.....$5,500

LAWRENCE ST, 100 to 104, all; John P. Becker et al. to Straight Edge Distributing Corporation, 452 West 125th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916.....$2,700

2D AV, 1,038, store; Gale H. Tang to Jacob Abramowitz, 1,038 2d Av; 1 year from Feb. 1, 1916.....$570

2D AV, 101; 6th St, 238 East, all; Hugo Rosenthal, executor, to William Herschman, 101 2d Av, 3 2-12 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, M. Millinet, 261 Broadway..$3,300

Bronx.

LOTS 105 and 106, map of Benson estate, all; Annie A. McCort to Pasquale Acconcia, 1,749 Filmore St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$480 to $730

3D AV, 2,629, all; Matilda Levy to Simon Edelstein and another, 81 Borden Av, Long Island City, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, Matilda Levy, Fulton, Ga....$2,400

135TH ST, 582 East, store; Louis Riegel to Herman Cunradi, 582 East 138th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Herman Cunradi, 582 East 138th St.....$900 & $1,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,578; Harry E. Fishberg against Nat Lewis, owner; Wollins & Bull, Inc., contractor.....$70

11TH ST, 218 and 220 East; Kazemier & Uhl against Annie Hochstim, owner and contractor; Max Hochstim, renewal.....$125.89

207TH ST, 11 West; L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc., against Ferris Land Co., owner; Greenfield & Hecht, Inc., contractor....$300

45TH ST, 121 West; George Mattern against James Hebron, owner; Chez Fysler, contractor.....$175

50TH ST, 116 East; Harry E. Fishberg against Annie M. Devery, owner; Wollins & Bull, Inc., contractor.....$95

108TH ST, 203 West; United Plumbers Supply Co. against John Doe, owner; M. Topol, contractor.....$78.40

129TH ST, 263 West; Harry E. Fishberg against Samuel Posner, owner; Wollins & Bull, Inc., contractor.....$160

Bronx.

FOWLER AV, w s, 102.6 ft s of Neil Av, 25x120.6; Justus H. Uhlendorf against Harmony Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$60

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BEAVER ST, 35; Monre M. Golding against estate of Jeannie A. Valentine et al., Feb. 17, 1916.....$30

Bronx.

187TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Valentine Av, 25x 100; Julius C. Koechig against August H. Von Hollen et al., Feb. 25, 1916....$300

189TH ST, s w corner of Cambreling Av, 60x 100; Vincenzo Pastina against De Candido Construction Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 13, 1916.....$169

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

HARRISON AV, n e corner of 180th St, 100x 165; City Mortgage Co. loans Harrison Improvement Co., Inc., to erect 3 five-story apartments.....$95,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 120 and 122; Edmund J. Levine et al against Reuben Isaacs et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. C. Steinhardt.

JUMEL TERRACE, 12; Frances C. Good et al against John P. Howard et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. Carpenter.

12TH ST, s s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 103.3; Henry C. Both against Matie E. Grindje et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. J. Ewald.

78TH ST, 171 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against James C. Crowley et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

130TH ST, 21 East; Neil P. Cullom against Marguerite Booker et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. D. Elder, Jr.

Bronx.

5TH AV, s e corner 4th St, 60x105; Mary Dumas against Jennie Wolff et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. G. Whaley.

147TH ST, n s, 432.8 ft w of Brook Av, 42.3x99.9; East River Savings Institution against Rosalie Singer et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, To Close an Estate.

324 WEST 22D STREET

PHILLIPS (Auction Stand) 14 Vesey St. TO-DAY NOON.

Maurice S. Cohen, Attorney, 64 Wall St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Overlooking the Sound

Modern home of 10 rooms and 2 baths; open fireplaces; hardwood; spacious porches; hot water heat, sewer, water, gas and electricity; 3 minutes to restricted bathing beach, dock, etc.; deep water anchorage; 2 blocks to station; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged.

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NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Hudson River Farm

WONDERFUL RIVER VIEWS.

Perfectly grand location; 1½ hours out; 350 acres superb land; views up and down the noble Hudson for 35 miles are unequaled; 800 acres tillable; for gentleman's estate and profit farm this cannot be excelled.

Brick residence well back from fine State road, set in most charming three-acre lawn; magnificent and rare shade; 18 fine large rooms; all modern improvements. Tenant house. Modern stock barns; silo; farm beautifully watered. To close estate, $35,000. Special price inducement now before yearly contract with farmer.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

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Free and Clear Country Residence,

Long Island, near Sound, less than one hour out, will exchange for slightly encumbered residence, Manhattan or Brooklyn.

BURTON THOMPSON & CO., Inc., Tel. Rector 4042. 7 Wall St., New York City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DWELLINGS TO LET | $600 and upward. CONCESSIONS. All offers submitted.

PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125 St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Desirable Sub-Let Furnished Apartments.

4 to 8 ROOMS.

**

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The disturbance that was over Michigan Monday night is still central in that vicinity, with a slight secondary disturbance over Southern Virginia, and general rains and snows continued over northern districts east of the Mississippi River and extended into the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, except Florida.

The snow area also extended westward into the Missouri Valley and the Northern Plains States. In Northern Michigan and in portions of New York and New England the snowfall Monday night was heavy. In the extreme West the weather was fair, except in Washington, where there were rains, with falling pressure and high winds.

It is much warmer in the East, and high temperatures continued in the South. In the Central Valleys there was a decided fall in temperature to below normal conditions, while in the extreme West temperatures are generally higher and above the seasonal average.

Unsettled weather will continue Wednesday in the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, with snow or rain, mostly snow, that will reach the Atlantic Coast by Wednesday night. In the Ohio Valley and the South the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, and it will also be fair Thursday elsewhere east of the Mississippi River.

It will be somewhat colder Wednesday in the Upper Ohio Valleys, the Middle Atlantic States, and the South.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate variable. South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh southwest, except south off the Florida Coast.

FORECAST TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Wednesday; probably rain or snow by night; Thursday fair.

Western New York—Rain or snow Wednesday; Thursday probably fair.

Northern New England—Cloudy Wednesday; snow at night or Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	36	29	4 P. M.	36	37
8 A. M.	36	29	6 P. M.	35	38
9 A. M.	35	30	9 P. M.	34	36
12 M.	36	32	11 P. M.	34	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 7:30 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.57 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.63 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. (Monday.)

11:55—434 Hudson St.: Herman Cantor..Slight
A. M. (Tuesday.)
12:30—242 Delancey St.; A. Kirschenbluth. $400
1:10—225 Greene St.; A. Mandel...Not given
3:15—117 E. 58 St.; Jacob Bernstein.....$500
7:30—314 W. 37 St.; Nellie Keneily.....$10
9:00—424 5 Av.; Francis Clyne.....None
9:25—508 E. 18 St.; Mary Tyler.....$200
9:50—245 W. 49 St.; William Lea.....Slight
10:40—370 E. 10 St.; Max Gilbert.....Slight
11:30—838 E. 40 St.; not given.....$10
M.
12:00—1,420 Parker St.; Adam Heinlein..$175
P. M.
12:30—268 W. 123 St.; not given.....None
1:55—529 W. 45 St.; Edward McMahon..$100
2:00—683 Washington St.; Henry Brunig. Slight
2:45—191 Henry St.; Louis Mishkin.....Slight
2:45—25 Market St.; Sarah Yazel.....Slight
3:00—295 E. 61 St.; Esther Frank.....Slight
3:30—117 E. 19 St.; Katherine Conze..$1,500
3:10—181st St. and Daly Av.; not given.
Slight
5:30—235 Cherry St.; Sarah Fiss.....Slight
5:45—1,420 Brook Av.; Isadore Rodoff..$400
5:35—35 Walker St.; Berger & Wender.
Slight
6:10—530 E. 12 St.; Rose Weisberg.....Slight
6:15—40 E. 21 St.; Imperial Kimono Mfg. Co.....Slight
6:15—274 E. 96 St.; George Grietzng..$200
6:25—214 E. 58 St.; Albert Shuster.....Slight
7:50—27 Greene St.; Gross & Frozenblum.
Slight
8:15—394 Manhattan Av.; M. Belsky..Slight
9:05—167 South St.; Marine Metal Co..Slight
9:45—83 Pitt St.; Henry Elias Brewing Co.....Slight
11:40—710 9 Av.; Anna Simpson.....$300

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: To 169, from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 15: G. Clark, 16; H. Rose, 36; F. J. Reilly, 60; P. P. Toffman, 147; T. N. Hill, 161; F. T. Hochwald, 167; F. L. Burke, 31; T. C. Stack, 42; J. L. Burke, 143; T. Brady, 151; W. Goodburn, 165; J. P. Shea, 172.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. H. W. Salomon, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 11; Mc'Cormack, 31, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 11; T. J. Cosby, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 11; G. A. Stoffers, 174, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 12.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. Duffy, 172, noon, Jan. 12, to noon, Feb. 8; D. G. Graney, Traffic Div., Sub-Div. B, 7:50 A. M., Jan. 24, to 12 P. M., Mar. 4.

Resignation accepted: Acting Det. Serg., 2d grade, W. C. Johnson, D. B.

Death: Patrol. J. S. Bennett, 10, at 2:30 P. M., Mar. 6.

Fire Department.

Death: Fireman First Gr., J. Scanlan, H. & L. 27, at 12:38 A. M., Mar. 6. Funeral from his late residence, 2,344 Blackrock Ave., the Bronx, at 9:30 A. M., today. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery. Members of H. & L. Co. 27 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

The following will report at Firem. 1st gr. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Reg. Armory, Park Ave. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Engine 13; J. T. Foote, Engine 18; A. Hothersall, Engine 31, R. Bornholz, Engine 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Engine 56; W. Clancy, Engine 76; E. J. Donovan, Engine 76; J. J. Dressler, Engine 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Jr., Engine 96; F. J. Munn, Engine 227; F. Erzenzinger, Engine 237; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Engine 250; H. B. Escher, Engine 262; A. G. Klein, Engine 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Engine 277. W. F. Hickey, Engine 289; S. T. Richards, Engine 282; E. A. Wendell, Engine 286; C. Stees; A. T. Cole, Engine 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; J. H. Lee, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; W. Klein, Engine 81.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

KEATES, Mrs. GERTRUDE MEAD, (Dec. 18, 1914:) net estate, $117,705. Robert G. Mead, brother, given $59,317; Elizabeth Oakley Deming, niece, $29,404; Richard Deming, Jr., nephew, $28,980. Assets: Accrued income, $1,465; personalty, $954; received on the death of Edward Ellis, $400; decedent formerly owned six-fiftieths interest in 23 and 25 Nassau St., and before her marriage to George W. Keates of Boston she executed a deed of trust under which she received the income of the property and provided its distribution as a part of her estate. In July, 1904, the property was sold by permission of the Supreme Court and the proceeds reinvested and placed in hand of trustees under the other conditions of the deed of trust, the value of the assets of the trust was $116,240. The property was sold to the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $30,000. No provision is made in the will for George W. Keates, who is referred to in the instrument as "my former husband."

McHARG, HARRIET P., (May 14, 1915:) net estate, $106,670. Mary S. Andreini, sister, given $60,329; Presbyterian Church in University Place, $10,000; Mary S. Hollister, cousin, life estate in $9,000 and $500 outright; Kate McDermott, not related, life estate in $7,000; two nephews each given $5,000; twelve other bequests to relatives and friends and to institutions. Assets: Deposits, $8,111; personalty, $500; notes and mortgages, $9,978, and stocks and bonds, $86,884. Largest holding of stock was $21,000 stock of the Provident Loan Society of New York.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents on agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Roolnson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

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43 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.

Do you wish to live in a first-class family hotel, with its luxuries and conveniences, and yet pay the same price charged by ordinary boarding houses? You may obtain exactly this if you will be permanent and will lease by the year after trying it for a few weeks to satisfy yourself that this is a genuine proposition.

Room, with private tiled bathroom, including table board for two, $14.50, $15.50, $16.50, and $20 per week.

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Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.

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Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with modern country home, will care for invalids or convalescents; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address Country, Y 262 Times Annex.

NURSE, owning farm and beautiful house, will take tubercular patients; board and nursing, $15 per week. Address Graduate, Z 365 Times Annex.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Following additional 2d Lts. of Inf. are assigned as 2d Lts. to their present regiments: M. McE. Eberts, 3d, Dec. 4, 1915; O. A. Straub, 20th, Dec. 5, 1915; E. M. Price, 14th, Dec. 6, 1915; A. A. White, 26th, Dec. 8, 1915; B. W. Mills, 9th, Jan. 18, 1916; M. H. Quesenberry, 12th, Jan. 22, 1916, and R. L. Williams, 17th, Jan. 30, 1916.

Following additional 2d Lts. of Inf. are assigned as 2d Lts. to regiment indicated, with rank from June 12, 1915: J. Keliher, 30th, to 3d, and T. F. Taylor, 19th, to 18th.

Following promotions of C. A. C. officers announced: J. L. Holcombe, 1st Lt. to Capt.; J. S. Dusenbury, 1st Lt. to Capt., and C. M. Smith, J. T. H. O'Rear, and R. E. Haines, 2d Lts. to 1st Lts. Capt. Holcombe is assigned to 77th Co. until time for him to comply with previous orders; Capt. Dusenbury is assigned to 88th Co.; 1st Lt. C. M. Smith will report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Baltimore, for assignment to a company; 1st Lts. O'Rear and Haines will remain on present duties at present stations.

The promotion of Maj. W. C. Short, Cav., from Capt., 4th Cav., with rank from Dec. 24, 1915, is announced. He is attached to 4th Cav. until May 27, on which date he is assigned to that regiment.

Following additional 2d Lts. of Cav. are assigned as 2d Lts. to present regiment, with rank from June 12: W. B. Feebles, 10th; F. W. Boye, 5th, and K. H. Gorman, 6th.

Following Capts. in C. A. C. are assigned as 2d Lts. of that corps, to rank from June 12, 1915: C. H. Chapin, W. P. Cherrington, and C. R. Finley.

Following assignments of M. C. officers ordered: Col. W. D. McCaw, after arrival in United States and after any leave to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty; Capt. H. L. Kaufauver, after arrival in United States and after any leave, to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty, and Capt. H. C. Maddux, after arrival in United States and after any leave, to Fort Myer, Va., for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Capt. B. Lear, Jr., 8th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth Army Service Schools, for duty, April 6.

Capt. W. R. Dear, M. C., is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and will proceed at proper time to New York City and sail on the Buford about March 15 for the Philippines for duty.

Name of 1st Lt. C. Parker, 4th F. A., to detached, effective April 28, and name of 1st Lt. W. A. Capron, F. A., removed therefrom, effective April 27. Lt. Capron is relieved from duty at School of Fire for F. A., Fort Sill, Okla., effective April 27.

1st Lt. E. W. Phillips, 14th Inf., from present duties with organized militia, effective March 31, then to his regiment.

Leave: Capt. D. T. Merrill, 10th Inf., one month.

Navy.

Ensign W. J. Causey, Jr., to receiving ship, Philadelphia, connection fitting out the Oklahoma, and on board when commissioned.

P. A. Paym. I. D. Coyle, Naval Academy, to the Supply, March 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arathusa, Arkansas, Baltimore, Dubuque, Florida, Michigan, San Francisco, South Carolina, Texas, and the Wyoming at Guantanamo; Jouett at Whitestone Landing, Kentucky at New Orleans, Panther at Tortugas, Walke at Charleston, and the Worden at Mobile.

Sailed—Nanshan, La Paz for Guaymas; Ontario and Utah, Guacanayabo Bay for Guantanamo; Pentucket and Vesuvius, New York Yard for Newport; Terry, Apalachicola for Mobile.

The Blakely, now at Newport, has been ordered to proceed to the New York Yard for docking.

The Lebanon has been transferred from the Auxiliary Division, Atlantic Fleet, to the Mining and Mine Sweeping Div., Atlantic Fleet.

The Nero will leave San Francisco about March 15 for the West Coast of Mexico.

The Kentucky will remain two weeks at New Orleans and then proceed to Philadelphia via Pensacola.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Assembly bill 498, providing for one attendance officer for 5,000 children, has been disapproved by the By-Laws Committee of the Board of Education because it is mandatory. John Martin will ask the Board of Education to limit the reassignment of kindergarten teachers to first year grades.

It is proposed to abolish the following special committees: Vocational Survey, Salaries of Teachers; Salaries of Employes, Pensions, and Conference with Museum Trustees.

"Pygmalion and Galatea" will be presented by the New York Evening High School Dramatic Society at the De Witt Clinton High School on the evening of March 10.

Louis K. Anspacher will speak on "The Drama as a Social Force" at the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue, on the evening of March 11.

There will be a meeting of high school substitutes at the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue, at 1 P. M. on March 11.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for dietitian will be received until 4 P. M. on March 16. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; duties, 4; oral, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. There are two vacancies in the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals at a salary of $720 each with maintenance. Candidates must be 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

An examination for male junior civil engineer, Grade 1, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be held on March 22. The salaries range from $1,200 to $1,680 a year. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first, but not their thirty-sixth birthday, on the date of the examination.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FORD 1913 Touring Car, excellent condition, $275; HUDSONS, 1913 and 1914 Models, excellent condition, repainted; no reasonable offer refused.

HUPMOBILE, Model 32, Touring Car; electric equipment, overhauled and repainted; a bargain, $200.

HUPMOBILE 1915 Touring Car; excellent condition, with Winter Sedan Top, $650.

CHEVROLET 1915 Roadster, perfect condition; sacrifice.

PEERLESS, 7-passenger Touring Car; ideal for hacking; excellent running order; a bargain; $200.

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
1,690 Broadway, New York.

Ford, 1915 touring, almost new; General Electric starter, demountable rims, oversize shoes; other special extras; will sell at bargain price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway, New York.

Ford, 1915 Sedan; wire wheels, V-shaped radiator, sloping hood, many extras; just overhauled by Ford Co.; cost, $1,350; price, $750. Porter, 1,690 Broadway. Phone Circle 1810.

Baker Electric four-passenger extension coupe, new batteries, newly painted; $700. Baker R. & L. New York Corp., 17-19 Central Park West.

1915 MARMON; 5-passenger touring; used little; like new; bargain. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

Packard (1916) limousine, with extra touring. Marmon (1916) touring, 41, five passenger. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 5247 Bryant.

1916 MITCHELL; 5-passenger touring; used little; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Mercer touring car, practically new, 1915 model; great bargain. 860 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7546 Prospect.

List with this office any high-class cars you may have for sale. Ellsworth, 331 Madison Av. Phone 782 Murray Hill.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,890 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6521.
Locomobile Touring, 1915, 5 and 7 pass.
Packard Twin Six, (new,) 1916, 7 pass.
Packard Limousine "8-38," 1915, 7 pass.
Packard Touring, "3-38," 1915, 5 and 7 pass.
Packard Touring, "1-38," 1914, 5 pass.
Cadillac Touring, 8 cyl., 1915, 7 pass.
Cadillac Sedan, 4 cyl., 1914, 5 pass.

Automobiles for Rent.

Elegant Packard landaulet, limousine, horn; month rates reasonable. Exceptional Chauffeur, Lenox 8176.

Pierce-Arrow 12-48 limousine, $350 monthly to reliable party. 6358 Columbus.

Handsome Packard limousine; very low rate; hour or month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto. Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Wanted, 7-passenger high-grade touring car; low price. T. H. Otto, 6317 4th Av., Brooklyn. Phone Sunset 5181-J.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St., Victoria and touring tops, slip covers, automobile coach work repairs of all kinds.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

944 Park Av., (81st St.)—Well-furnished six-room apartment, two baths; elevator; rent $150; possession May 1. Write W. S. Miller, 133 East 40th St.

APARTMENTS.—2 rooms and bath; suitably furnished, in the heart of everything, $14 weekly; bargain; restaurant. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

178 Madison Av.—Two rooms and bath; maid and elevator service; $75 a month to Oct. 1.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease not unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

95th St., 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, Between Broadway and Riverside.)—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $60 to $135 monthly; $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

Apartment, 4 large rooms, delightfully furnished; every convenience, to be sublet until Sept., seen by appointment. 600 West 183d St. Apt. 46. Phone 4260 Audubon.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5392.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
289 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 102 WEST 72D ST.

79th St.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, new building, 2 months, longer. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Beautifully, completely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, 70's; $200 month; 2 months, longer. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.) — Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

93d, 309 West.—Completely furnished 5-room apartment for Summer; reasonable. Kleinbaum.

50th St., 38 West.—Sublet two nicely furnished apts.: $150-$200.

57th, 130 West.—North light studio; bath; electric stove; rent at once.

64TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 2,032, (southwest corner 120th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; 435; light, outside rooms.

Very attractive two-room apartment and bath; reasonable; meals if desired. Lenox 9494.

PARK AV. apartment, excellent neighborhood; reasonable rent. 945 Park Av.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent on premises or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
ELEVATOR APTS. LARGE ROOMS.
805 ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 150TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,753 B'way, (147th.)

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
128-130 West 84th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent $45@$55.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $70.
400 WEST 152D ST., (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

To Sublet.—Seven large rooms, elevator apartment, at great sacrifice. C. M. Oppenheim, 515 West 157th St.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 501 West 115th St.

202-204 West 96th St.—Six rooms; steam heat, hot water; rent $30-$32.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 2,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line

Furnished.

Wanted—Completely furnished apartment for four adults and three servants, exclusive linen and silver; location near Hendrick-Hudson Apartments, Riverside Drive, or Central Park West, about 90th St.; required May, June, July; state terms, location; best references furnished. Z 340 Times Annex.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
for Spring and Summer, by man and wife, two or three furnished rooms with bath, southern or eastern exposure, east side, central; answer stating price and details to P. O. Box 200, Haverford, Penn.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment until October 1, 3 to 5 rooms, between 35 and 80; will receive good care; must be artistic; will pay $75; describe. Box 329 130 West 44th St., City.

Small, nicely furnished apartment; reference given. T 110 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, unfurnished apartment or floor, 3 to 5 rooms, between 55th and 59th, studio or duplex preferred; describe and state price. Box 329, 130 West 44th St., City.

Wanted, May 1, by single gentleman, unfurnished apartment of 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath; elevator service; west side, below 72d St.; yearly lease; references. T 89 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with or without bath; references.

72D ST., 258 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, double and single rooms; newly decorated and furnished; unusual home atmosphere and table; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Elegant suite; also double room, twin beds; private baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

90TH, 812 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive refined couple or gentleman preferred.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Desirable sunny room; one or two; telephone; table guests.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

West Side.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large room, beautiful private bathroom, for two; also single room; excellent Vienna cooking; dining room, parlor floor; table boarders accommodated.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table board.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN (35) from Western city, locating in New York, desires lodging and board with cultured family; social, homelike surrounding; references exchanged. C 288 Times Downtown.

ELDERLY Jewish lady wants a comfortable home in respectable family; Kosher table and pleasant surroundings necessary; references exchanged. Address Mrs. A. Hirsch, 152d St. and Riverside Drive.

TWO GENTLEMEN, Jewish, want 2 rooms and board in private family; permanent; state particulars and price. T 115 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; high-class elevator apartment; moderate. Chevalier.

23D, 29 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

45TH, 27 EAST.—Attractive, sunny room, private bath; refined surroundings; gentlemen only.

57TH, 116 EAST.—Large, light, double room; also light and airy single room.

187TH ST, (4,622 Park Av.)—Cheerful, comfortable room, conveniences; business lady; private. Stern.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; moderate prices.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive rooms, single or en suite; running water; private baths.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room; magnificent bathroom connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 89th.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room with private lavatory, electricity, telephone, elevator. Keen.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Studio; also front basement during day; studio by hour.

96TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; hot, cold water; refined family.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms en suite, all conveniences; strictly private house.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Large front room; private lavatory; suitable one, two gentlemen; references.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; private; telephone. 1235 Columbus.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Select rooms, gentlemen; business, living, bath; parlor floor.

72ND WEST.—Elegant large, front room or suite; shower, electricity, steam heat, elevator service, private family. Columbus 2,061.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny front room; running water; private; moderate; telephone; gentlemen.

76TH, 60 WEST.—Large rooms, neatly furnished; all improvements; private elevator apartment; for three gentlemen; board if desired. Phone Schuyler 3624.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Single, en suite; gentlemen preferred; references.

West Side.

78TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable large front room, running water, bath adjoining; $9.00.

76TH, 8 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms, with private bath, $12; also single, $3.50, $4; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, hot-water heated rooms; refined house; reference; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, telephone, reception room, $3 up; board optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large room, adjoining shower bath; small room; quiet home; select.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large room, running water, steam, electricity; reasonable; homelike.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large and small sunny rooms, running water, electric light, and elevator.

84TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Crocker. Schuyler 7012.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny room; elevator, electricity, cleanliness. Sharples.

86TH ST., 337 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, double, single rooms; private; reasonable; references; telephone.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Near park; front parlor, alcove bedroom; $8; electricity.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, with bedroom, $8; also medium, $5; telephone.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentleman; $4.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; subway; bath.

123D, 547 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Comfortable double room; elevator, telephone; $5. Crawford.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Single front; reasonable; modern; convenient location; also evenings. Turner.

HANDSOMELY furnished room, private home; improvements; reasonable. Telephone 640 Audubon.

IN HIGH-CLASS elevator apartment, extra large front room; southern exposure; convenient subway, surface cars. Phone 772 Morning.

WEST END AV, 611.—High-class, single or en suite; $7, $10, $15; subway.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN

SALESWOMEN.—We require saleswomen for our jewelry, lace and notion departments. Only those having had experience in houses of the first order and possessing exceptional credentials will be considered. Applications can be made in person or by mail to the Superintendent.

A GENTLEWOMAN wanted, not over 35, for office work in sanitarium; no previous experience required, but must be active and quick to learn; salary, $400 a year and maintenance. Z. A. R., 25 Times.

EXPERIENCED
MANICURIST.
Box T 130 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
A MACHINE OPERATOR
FOR THEIR
MILLINERY WORKROOM.
Apply at employment office,
fifth floor, 32d St. side.

HOUSEWORKER.—Good cook, capable taking full care of apartment, Manhattan; three adults, good wages; no laundry. L 98 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl wanted in family of two to do general housework. Apply 655 West 160th St.

MODELS.—TALL, STYLISH, YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON GOWNS IN FIFTH AVENUE DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT. CALL AFTER 10 O'CLOCK, FARQUHARSON & WHEELOCK, 724 5TH AV.

SALESLADY.—I have a vacancy for educated lady; teacher preferred; salary. D. E. Brainerd, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two first-class stenographers for positions demanding intelligence, neatness, initiative, and accuracy; in advertising department of large publishing house; applicants must be A1 stenographers, industrious, tactful, and with personality; wide opportunity for development justifies above requirements; state age, religion, nationality, experience, and salary desired. T 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; one with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. H. Kamber, 708 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, salesroom art novelties; $7 to $8. D. Samuelson, 31 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; salary $10.00. State age and experience. B 19 Times Annex.

TYPIST to translate Spanish into English; $8 start. International, 1,431 Broadway, (40th.)

WOMAN of prepossessing appearance, not under 30, for position requiring tact and education; must be able to take short trips out of town; references. L 99 Times.

WOMAN.—An educated American woman for permanent position; good talker; energetic and not afraid of work; salary to start, $12. Call after 9, J. C. Stevens, 44 East 23d St.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted for statistical department, Wall St. broker's office; not necessary to be stenographer, but must be able to answer correspondence; state experience and salary expected. C 306 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR familiar with handling five adding attachments, $15.00.
BOOKKEEPER, able to assist on double entry books, $12.00.
STENOGRAPHERS for high-grade positions; salaries from $8-$16.
STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY for physician's office; prefer some one with similar experience; $45-$50 month and board.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXC.,
30 Church.
Call between 9 and 1.

BILLING CLERK and typist, salary $15.
FILE CLERK, salary $10.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, salary $15.
MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS, temporary; salary, $2 per day.
STENOGRAPHERS, 6 wanted; salaries, $12-$25.
TYPISTS, salary $12.
CARPENTER EXCHANGE, 149 Broadway, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, dictaphone operators, office assistants; experienced only; interview, 9-2. Efficiency Bureau Incorporated Agency, 30 East 42d, Room 628.

TYPISTS, $12 to $15; stenographers, $15 to $20; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous positions open; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses. Apply for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.,) director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wadsworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHORUS MEETS every Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the National Y. W. C. A. Building, 600 Lexington Av. Instruction free. All girls welcome. L. Camilleri, Director.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING.
Experienced young lady, who has been with several newspapers, (Boston and New York,) desires to connect with reliable advertising agency; can furnish best of references; possess initiative and ambition and able to serve my employers efficiently at all times. Z 349 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical accountant; ten years' experience; systematizer; open, close books. C 271 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Clerk.—Competent to take part, entire charge, small office. T 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience, capable taking entire charge; knowledge stenography. T 117 Times.

CASHIER and assistant bookkeeper; best references. Miss Butler, 287 West 127th.

COMPANION.—Refined, educated young lady as companion or secretary; A1 references. T 125 Times.

COMPT

STOLE TO JOIN LOVER, CHARGE AGAINST GIRL

Bride Accused of Forging Justice Hoffman's Name Brought Here from the West.

TAKEN FROM JAIL TO WED

Husband Gave Up Post in Austrian Army to Marry Beneath Station and Sweetheart Followed Him.

Detective Davis of the First Branch Detective Bureau last night returned from Muskegon, Mich., with Mrs. Mary Zelnick Ostrazicky, who was arrested there last week on a bench warrant charging her with forgery in the second degree. As the police have learned her story, she was a girl of the lower classes in Austria when she fell in love with Teofil Ostrazicky, an officer in the army. The difference in their stations made marriage impossible, so Ostrazicky resigned his commission and came to this country.

He went about from city to city looking for work and presently got a job as coremaker in an iron foundry at Muskegon. Mary Zelnick followed some months later, but she got no further than New York when her funds gave out. Here she got work as a servant, and about five months ago was employed in the household of Justice Benjamin Hoffman of the Municipal Court, at 271 Seventh Street.

About two weeks ago she left her position and disappeared, and a couple of days later Justice Hoffman learned that Philip Wildfire, who owns a shoe store at 80 Avenue B, had cashed a check for $70 signed with the Justice's name. The check, he said, had been presented by Mary Zelnick.

The police got trail of the girl, learned that she had gone to Muskegon, and had her arrested by the police of that city just on the eve of her marriage to Ostrazicky. Pending the arrival of Detective Davis from New York she was locked up in the Muskegon jail, and there she became ill. Social workers in the city, persuaded that it was the condition of the jail that was at fault, were aroused by the case, and eventually a Mrs. Coons, prominent in social work and welfare activities in Muskegon, got the police to release the girl in her custody until she should be well enough to be moved.

By Saturday last Miss Zelnick was well enough to be married to Ostrazicky. The marriage was performed in Mrs. Coons's house, and two days later, the girl having recovered sufficiently, Detective Davis started back to New York with her. She was locked up last night in Police Headquarters. Her husband is still in Muskegon. The police say that she admitted forging the check, which she said was only for a sum large enough to cover her necessary expenses to join her lover.

CASSIDY GUEST AT DINNER.

Says He Knew of Tradition That Nominations Were Paid For.

"Curly Joe" Cassidy, former "boss" of Queens County and lately a private in Sing Sing Prison, was the chief at a dinner last night in Schuetzen Park, Astoria, L. I., given by about 700 friends, mostly ex-office holders under Cassidy. Cassidy did not reach the dinner until after 10 o'clock, and when he arrived was greeted with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and a huge sign strung across the tables bearing "Welcome, Cassidy!" Parodies of songs once popular were sung by the diners. "Old Black Joe" was rendered "Old Boy Joe," and "Maryland" became "Cassidy, Our Cassidy."

Shortly before the feast began news was brought that William Willett, who is now in Sing Sing in connection with the attempted trading in a Justiceship that caused the conviction of Cassidy, had sold today, through an agent, his Far Rockaway theatre for $110,000 to J. Jacobwitz.

Responding to calls for a speech, Cassidy said in part: "Nine-tenths of those here tonight have been my friends, and the welcome you have given me makes me feel that I am square with the world."

Referring to the much-criticised dinner of the Flushing Business Men's Association, at which, it is said, Cassidy appeared uninvited, he said:

"All of the improvements that Flushing now has were given it while I was in office. The only thing the man who, I hear, criticised me has ever done is to 'discover that pigs is pigs.' I have attended many conventions, and I always found there the tradition that nominations were paid for. In my case I was up against that tradition."

Cassidy's speech was received with applause.

At last night's affair there were no Justices nor Judges present.

BURTON ATTACKS WILSON.

Scores "Halting and Vacillation" of the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio attacked President Wilson tonight in a speech before the Republican Club of this city, declaring that the danger to peace was brought about by the Administration's shifting policy. "You may steer a ship by a star," he said, "but you cannot steer it by a comet."

"The present status of the United States in relation to other countries," he said, "has been brought about by the halting hesitancy and vacillation of the present Administration. Except for this murder and anarchy in Mexico would long since have ceased. It is reasonable to asume there would have been no controversy with Germany over submarine warfare and that we never would have had a dispute with Great Britain respecting the rights of American commerce. All these could have been prevented if we had attended strictly to our own business and adhered to a firm and consistent course.

"It is our earnest desire to stand by the President, but this is only possible if the President stands by himself; to stand by presupposes a fixed purpose, but if such purpose is constantly changing it may be possible to change with it, but it is not possible to stand by it. Mr. Wilson and the Democrats came into power just three years ago, and on almost every great question, foreign and domestic, they have taken both sides."

Defect for Liquor Interests.

ALBANY, March 7.—The liquor interests lost the first battle of the year on the floor of the Assembly today when the McCue amendment to the Talmage bill, increasing from 18 to 21 the age limit of persons who may purchase liquor, was defeated on a rising vote, 87 to 8. The amendment would have made the sale of liquor to a minor a misdemeanor only when the dispenser knew the purchaser was under 21 years of age. The bill, which would make it a violation of the law even though the dispenser did not know the age of the purchaser, was advanced to order of third reading without objection.

To Change State's Fiscal Year.

ALBANY, March 7.—Two bills introduced by Assemblyman Adler, to change the date of the fiscal year from Oct. 1 to July 1 and to provide that all unexpended balances at the end of the fiscal year shall be returned to the State Treasury, were passed by the Assembly today.

CHEER TOAST TO WILSON.

Republicans Applaud President at Big Legislative Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Republican members of the Senate gave a dinner tonight to the Republican members of the Assembly at the Ten Eyck Hotel. Senator Elon R. Brown, President Pro Tem. of the upper house, proposed a toast to President Wilson, in which he said:

"May he use his high office to maintain the honor, dignity, and power of this great country and to protect its citizens on land and sea under the laws of nations."

The diners drank the toast with cheers.

No mention was made by the speakers of Governor Whitman except to express regret at his absence, the Governor being in Cleveland.

While on its surface the affair was a social occasion there was a gathering of Republican politicians from all parts of the State. Among those present were ex-Congressman William M. Calder of Brooklyn, referred to by Speaker Sweet as "the next Senator from the Empire State"; Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee; Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, and ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell. The tenor of all the speeches was the opportunity of the Republican Party to return to national power this Fall. Addresses were made by a number of leading members of both houses.

ASSAILS STATE CENSUS.

Brooklyn Senator Says It Is Full of Inaccuracies.

ALBANY, March 7.—The charge that the State census of last June, taken under the supervision of Secretary of State Hugo, is "filled with inaccuracies" was made on the floor of the Senate today by Senator Carswell of Brooklyn.

The Secretary of State's figures, he asserted, gave Kings County a population of 1,798,313, and the police census, taken about the same time, gave the county a population of 1,932,890. Under the State figures the number of Kings County representatives in the Senate would remain eight. Under the police figures the county would be entitled to nine Senators.

HANEL TELLS OF MURDER.

Admits He Hit Mrs. Heilner, but Did Not Mean to Kill Her.

Joseph E. Hanel, who has been on trial in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Frederick E. Crane, for the murder of Mrs. Julia Heilner, at her home, 217 Albemarle Road, will probably learn his fate some time today. After the defendant testified in his own behalf yesterday his counsel, Edmund J. Driggs and James W. Faweett, announced the completion of their case. The defense and prosecution will sum up this morning, after which Justice Crane will charge the jury.

Before calling Hanel to the stand Lawyer Driggs made a short address to the jury in which he said he believed in perfect candor. "As the iron ring fits more closely around the neck of this defendant," said Mr. Driggs, "I sincerely trust after you have heard his story told in his own way that you will bring in a verdict no more serious than manslaughter. Hanel was intoxicated and Mrs. Heilner found fault with him. When Hanel struck her with the beer bottle there was no intuitive impulse to kill and there was no premeditation."

Hanel in testifying repeated the confession he made to the police after he was brought back to this city following his capture in Baltimore. He told how he had quarreled with Mrs. Heilner after she discovered that he had been drinking. He declared that she picked up an empty beer bottle and threw it on the floor, exclaiming, "I am not buying beer for you to drink." After this, according to Hanel, she rushed at him in a frenzy and he struck her with the bottle. He declared he did not intend to kill Mrs. Heilner and did not know of her death until the next day.

Seligman M. Heilner, the husband of Mrs. Heilner, identified several pieces of jewelry belonging to his wife which were recovered from a pawnshop in Philadelphia, where they had been pledged by Hanel.

CLERGY FOR PREPAREDNESS

Canvass Shows 156 in Favor Here and 14 Opposed.

Clergymen of New York City, representing nineteen different denominations, are overwhelmingly in favor of preparedness as shown by a canvass made by the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, and Chairman of its Committee on Waste of War. The figures gathered by Mr. Laidlaw show that 151 ministers are in favor of greater national defenses, while six others indorse the movement with certain qualifications, and only fourteen are opposed to it.

Here is the result of the poll taken by the Rev. Mr. Laidlaw:

	Unqualified. Yes.	Qualified. Yes.	Qualified. No.
Baptist	14		2
Congregational	10	1	2
Protestant Episcopal	26		1
Lutheran	5		2
Methodist	28		1
Presbyterian	30	3	1
Reformed	13		1
Reformed Presbyterian			1
Primitive Methodist	1		
Moravian	1		
Salvation Army Staff	2		1
Disciples	2		
Swedenborgian	2		
African Methodist	1		
Unitarian	3		
Universalist	1	1	
Union Protestant	7		
Unclassified	5		
Jewish		1	
Total	151	6	14

Mr. Laidlaw said he had not taken the poll on behalf of the New York Federation of Churches, but simply as a churchman who wanted to find out if it was true that the clergymen of New York City were opposed to preparedness, as Congress recently was informed by ministers from New York. From his home in Spuyten Duyvil he sent out a circular explaining the reasons for the canvass with a postal card on which each minister was to reply. Mr. Laidlaw was one of the charter members of the League to Enforce Peace, American Branch, founded in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on June 17 last.

GIRLS' FEET BLEED IN PARK SNOW DANCE

Barefoot Summer Movie Spectacle Staged on Thin Crust of Sleet and Ice.

TENDER ANKLES GASHED

Eight Spartan Maidens Race Uphill and Down, Regardless of the Pain of Every Step.

A blood-flecked trail marked the snow in Central Park near Seventy-second Street and Central Park West yesterday, where eight girls gave an exhibition of Roman barefoot dancing for the movies. Their feet and ankles were cut and scored by breaking through the crust of ice. Apparently neither the girls nor their instructor, Miss Marion Morgan, all of Los Angeles, knew that the sleet and rain of Monday night had left a covering, brittle, and sharp as glass when broken, when they were induced to give the barefoot demonstration in the Park. The girls discovered the Spartan character of their task when their feet first sank through the frozen crust, but they were urged on by Miss Morgan and the camera men until one little miss cried in pain: "Con't you see our feet are bleeding!"

But their protests were little heeded, and they were sent on, holding hands and circling while the instructor measured their rhythm. They went to the dance in high glee, but ended it almost in tears.

Shivering in their sleeveless filmy garments of red that hardly reached half way to the knees, the girls stopped time and again, though the camera operators and Miss Morgan urged them from one pose to another. With handfuls of snow they rubbed the blood from their ankles and feet, but obeyed orders like soldiers going to a charge.

"I can't stand this any longer," cried one of the girls, but she did.

"Isn't this terrible?" pleaded another, but she danced on.

"We can't dance on this crust of ice; it's cutting our feet and legs all to pieces," protested still another, while scores of persons, attracted by the unusual sight, crowded around. Many left their motor cars on the drives to view the scene at closer range.

The girls shivered in their less than musical comedy attire, and their teeth chattered, despite their vigorous movements, till the snow was deeply marked with crimson and women among the spectators shook their heads in disapproval.

The exhibition was staged at the foot of a steep short hill. As their supreme ordeal the girls were asked to run to the top of this hill through the unbroken ice crust and down again while the cameras caught their movements. One girl gave a shriek and leaped into the deep snow. She stumbled and sank to her knees, but pulled herself up and dashed away, the others following. They reached the top, stood a moment, bewildered with cold and pain, then under instructions they joined hands and dashed down the hill through the ice crust, their ankles again covered with blood.

"Now take pictures of our feet," pleaded one girl as she drew her companions to her side and the picture men advanced.

"Oh, no, don't do that," protested Miss Morgan. "That would be too horrid."

FOOD PRICES ABROAD SOAR.

Lower in the Allied Countries Than in Germany and Austria.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Enormous increases in food prices in European capitals, particularly those of the Teutonic allies, are shown in a comparative statement completed today by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. All food is cheaper in the allied countries than in Germany and Austria, but there have been sharp rises in prices also in England and France.

Vienna has suffered most of all. Meat that sold a year ago at 20 cents a pound is selling now for 47. Many other foods have gone up in proportion. Bread prices are not given. In Berlin beef rose from 22 to 32 cents, veal from 22 to 38, and pork from 20 to 30. Bacon is selling at 61 cents, twice as much as a year ago, and ham has risen to 58 cents. Lard has doubled in price. Eggs at 80 cents a dozen are twice as high as a year ago.

Prices in Great Britain are given as 44 per cent. more than a year ago. The rise in France has been about 23 per cent. In Italy prices have gone upward very slowly for the last twelve months. Meats alone showed an appreciable increase.

Prices in the Netherlands, the only neutral European country shown, have risen steadily within the year, but not so rapidly as in the belligerent countries.

Food, on the whole, costs 3 per cent. more in the United States now than a year ago, the bureau estimates.

Grenner Reorganizes Old Club.

The Murray Hill Republican Club of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, which organized in 1894 and switched to a Bull Moose organization in 1912, and then went out of existence after the election of President Wilson, will be reorganized as a Republican Club at a meeting in the Hotel Gregorian tonight. Louis S. Grenner, one of the former members, said club rooms would be opened in West Forty-third Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue.

Woman Held in Peekskill Murder.

PEEKSKILL, March 7.—Miss Katherine Irvine of Peekskill was held, as an accessory before the fact, by Coroner J. R. Foshay today following an inquest into the murder of Frank Cunningham. Cunningham was murdered recently while passing Miss Irvine's home. It is charged that George Dessone, alias George Male, shot him by mistake while firing at a rival suitor who had called Miss Irvine out into the street.

INDIANA RETURNS SLOW.

Early Figures Show Heavy Republican and Light Democratic Vote.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—Returns from the first Statewide preferential primary in Indiana were slow in coming in, but those received up to 10 o'clock tonight indicated an unusually heavy Republican vote and a falling off in the Democratic and Progressive votes. The heavy Republican vote was due probably to the many contests, while there were few contests for Democratic nominations and none for the Progressive places.

Unofficial returns from twenty-six of the 3,177 precincts in the State gave the following for the Republican candidates: For United States Senator—Harry S. New, 347; James E. Watson, 1,038, and Arthur E. Robinson, 218.

For Governor—James R. Goodrich, 983; Warren T. McCray, 742; and Quincy A. Myers, 206.

Thirty-two scattering precincts gave in the Democratic race for Governor: John A. M. Adair, 1,230, and E. Leonard B. Clore, 844.

United States Senator John W. Kern was unopposed for renomination on the Democratic ticket, as was also President Wilson and former Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, candidates for the nomination for President on the Democratic and Republican tickets, respectively.

With one or two exceptions, the primary passed quietly. At Terre Haute there was a shooting affray in which Ad Rogers was probably fatally wounded. Sylvester and Seymour Jordan were arrested, charged with the shooting. Edward Holler, former Chief of Police, also was slightly wounded in the affray. All four of the men pleaded guilty to election conspiracy in the Federal Court here last Spring.

ARMENIANS GET RELIEF.

State Department Assured Deportations by Turks Have Ceased.

A reply was received yesterday from the Department of State in Washington to the recent letter of Dr. William A. Shedd relative to the Armenian situation. Dr. Shedd wrote to Secretary Lansing, asking guidance from him in an effort to obtain intercession on the part of the United States Government to save the suffering Armenians from further Turkish persecution. The letter from the State Department, signed by Second Assistant Secretary Alvey A. Adee, says in part:

"In his latest telegram (received by the department on March 1) the American Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople states that during his last interview with the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs the Minister emphatically asserted that all deportation of the Armenians had ceased and that no more would take place, and that Protestant and Catholic Armenians who had been deported would be allowed to return to their homes. The Chargé adds that some amelioration of the Armenian situation is already noticeable and that American relief is now being distributed among the surviving Armenians without local official interference."

Contributions for the suffering Armenians may be sent to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WANT PEACE WITH AMERICA.

Germans' Attitude Discussed by Berlin Consul General's Secretary.

Roy S. MacElwee, Secretary to the American Consul General in Berlin, arrived here yesterday on the Norwegian-American liner ristianiafjord. He said that the great majority of the people in Germany were anxious to preserve peace with the United States, but that the military class had little respect for the military strength of the United States and did not wish to have Germany deny herself any military or naval advantage for the sake of keeping peace with this country.

"Many Germans argue that the United States sympathizes with and aids the Allies and that the support they obtain from this country enables them to prolong the war," he said. "At the same time Germany is solid in the confidence that she will be finally victorious."

Mr. MacElwee added that Germany was taking care of her babies and that they were not suffering because of the scarcity of milk. He said he had seen nothing of bread riots or Socialist riots in Berlin.

PUSHES 'MARIE-ODILE' CASE.

Newark Police Chief Will Ask Court to Vacate Injunctions.

Chief of Police Long of Newark will move in the Chancery Court in Newark today for a vacation of the injunction preventing the police interfering with the production of "Marie-Odile" by Edward Knoblauch, in which Frances Starr is playing the title rôle under the management of David Belasco, at the Newark Theatre this week.

Chief Long is attempting to have the play stopped on the ground that it is sacrilegious. The chief notified George W. Robbins, manager of the theatre, on Monday that the police would not permit the play to be run in Newark. Through the Newark law firm of McCarter & English the Hyde & Behman Amusement Company, lessees of the playhouse, obtained the restraining order from the Vice Chancellor.

When the petition for the injunction was filed there was attached a statement of the Very Rev. O. H. Moye, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Wheeling, West Va., in which the clergyman declared that there was nothing in the play objectionable to Catholics.

Chief Long's motion will result in having the matter settled now instead of on March 14.

TELLS OF $1,700 ROBBERY.

Buffalo Man Causes the Arrest of an Actress.

Charles Rosenberg of Buffalo, who is on a visit to this city, complained yesterday at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau that he had been robbed on Monday night in an apartment at 230 Riverside Drive, near Ninety-fifth Street, of a wallet containing $1,000 and of jewelry worth $100.

Detectives Boyle and McGee of the Fourth Branch went to the apartment house last night and arrested Mrs. Harriet Curtis in an apartment on the second floor. Rosenberg told the detectives that he had gone to the apartment with another woman, who had disappeared, but that he had seen Mrs. Curtis in the apartment yesterday morning.

Mrs. Curtis said that she was an actress and was indignant about her arrest, but was looked up in the West 123d Street Station on the charge that she had acted in concert with the woman whom Rosenberg had originally met.

CLOSE PUBLICITY OFFICE.

But Suffragists Expect Soon to Open Another One.

Members of the Publicity Department of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party permanently closed their headquarters at 663 Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-second Street, last night. Through Mrs. Henry Phipps the women have had for a number of years the use of a big shop for suffrage meetings and work, but the place has now been rented. They were allowed an additional few days that they might continue to advertise and sell tickets for the ball last evening.

The old oak English refectory tables, the tables for tea and the wing chairs, where tea guests sat, belong to Norman de R. Whitehouse, and are this Summer to go to the Whitehouse Villa in Newport. Yesterday they were put in storage.

The Publicity Committee, of which Mrs. John Blair is Chairman, will take up its headquarters at 303 Fifth Avenue, the party headquarters this morning, and will remain there until another desirable store can be obtained.

Celebrate Baby Week in Ireland.

Baby Week will be celebrated this year for the first time in Ireland, according to Lord Aberdeen, who has come to America "to prevent the disastrous effects of the war upon the group of useful agencies conducted by the Women's National Health Association of Ireland." It will begin next Monday, directly following baby week in the United States. "We have instituted it," said Lord Aberdeen last night, "not because we think that the mothers of Ireland are not as good mothers as there are to be found in the world, for they are, but because of the terribly crowded conditions in some of the poorer sections of the Irish cities, where the babies do not receive an opportunity to grow up as normal children."

RIKER'S ISLAND SPARED.

Aldermen Defeat Garbage-Disposal Plan Opposed in the Bronx.

After a lively debate yesterday the Aldermen defeated the proposal to have a garbage disposal plant erected on Riker's Island. The matter was before the board in the form of an application from the Board of Estimate for concurrence in an issue of corporate stock to the amount of $1,500,000. The money was to be used for the purpose of taking over the plant after the contractors, Gaffney, Gahagan & Van Etten, should erect one at a cost of $2,500,000 and run it for five years.

Strenuous opposition to the plan developed in the Bronx and Queens in the neighborhood of Riker's Island and at the various hearings on the subject indignant taxpayers said that the odors from the garbage would tend to depreciate the value of property.

As the matter had been passed by the Board of Estimate, the Borough Presidents did not have a vote on the subject when it came up yesterday. It required fifty-five votes to pass the corporate stock authorization. It was lost by a vote of 32 to 38, and the citizens from the Bronx and Queens went away happy. Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston spoke in favor of the plant and for more than an hour answered questions put to him by Aldermen. The Commissioner declared that the project would bring in $5,000,000 revenue to the city, and that the Aldermen should approve it.

President Connolly of Queens spoke at length against the proposed plant, saying that people had refused to purchase property in Queens since the project was broached, and that money even could not be raised on mortgages until the matter was settled.

The Bronx Aldermen who opposed the plan pointed to Barren Island as an example of what the people of the Bronx and Queens might suffer if the plant was established on Riker's Island.

TAKE PICTURE FROM SCHOOL

Education Board Recalls Painting Loaned to Labor Forum.

By vote of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education Dallman's painting, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" must be returned at once from the Washington Irving High School to the Education Board Hall, from which it was borrowed by the Labor Forum.

This action was taken after the committee had received a communication from Carl Beck, director of the Labor Forum, asking that it be allowed to have the painting in the school auditorium on Sunday nights, so that the audience might study and benefit by it. the picture during the week being draped and "hidden from the sight of the girls of the school, for whose education it is not deemed proper." The committee decided that if a picture owned by the board were issued to one society it would establish a precedent of which many others might take advantage.

Mr. Beck said the effort would be kept up to have the painting displayed in some place where it could be seen by the public.

'DRYS' BEATEN IN VERMONT.

Prohibition Amendment Is Defeated by 14,366 Majority.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 7.—Local option won over prohibition in this State today by a margin of 14,366 votes. The prohibition amendment was first placed on the statute books in 1852 and was repealed in 1903 by a majority of 729. The vote today on the question of re-enacting the amendment was yes, 17,601; no, 31,967.

Every county in the State with the exception of Orleans gave a majority in favor of local option.

Brooklyn Auto Show Opens Tonight

Brooklyn's fifth annual automobile show will open this evening in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford Avenue, between Atlantic Avenue and Pacific Street, Brooklyn. There will be seen the first exhibition of commercial cars in New York this year, as the Grand Central Palace show did not include this type of vehicle. The show will continue through next Sunday, open daily from noon until 11 o'clock at night.

PORCARO ADMITS PERJURY.

Importer Tells of Money Received for Gaimari Case Evidence.

Further testimony as to the perjury plot in the trial of Gaetano Montimagno for the murder of Mike Gaimari, Tom Foley's lieutenant, was presented to Judge Crain and a jury in General Sessions yesterday. Thomas Porcaro, an importer of 11 Broadway, told in detail how he had been induced by Joseph Brondini, now on trial for subornation of perjury, to give false testimony in Montimagno's defense.

According to Porcaro, who told substantially the same story as Louis De Mar on the first day of Brondini's trial, the paymaster in the perjury conspiracy was John Rofrano, brother of Michael Rofrano, the former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, who was indicted on a charge of having instigated the Gaimari murder for political reasons. John Rofrano disappeared about the same time as his brother, and the police have not been able to find either man.

When examined by Assistant District Attorney Brothers yesterday, Porcaro said John Rofrano on two occasions gave him $50 in payment for his consent to commit perjury. Half the money he received from John Rofrano, Porcaro said, he gave to De Mar.

"John Rofrano persuaded me into believing that the law in Italy was not the same as in the United States, and that no trouble would result from my committing perjury," Porcaro testified. "He said he would get other witnesses to corroborate my testimony, and left $50 with me, which I was to give to De Mar."

Porcaro testified that he was first approached with a request to appear in Montimagno's defense by Joseph Brondini. He said he refused Brondini time and time again, because he did not want to get into any trouble.

The trial goes on today.

HELLER TO AID EXPLORATION

Naturalist to Join American Museum's Chinese Expedition.

Edmund Heller, a naturalist, who has worked with Theodore Roosevelt in Africa, was added yesterday to the Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History by a special vote of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees.

The expedition is to leave on March 20, in charge of Roy C. Andrews, and for two years it is to be in parts of China never before zoologically explored. Mr. Heller is a graduate of Leland Stanford University, and one of the world's best-known naturalists. His researches among the small mammals have been notable. As there are believed to be many small animals in Southern China which have not been known to science, the work of Mr. Heller may be of especial importance.

He has just returned from Peru, where he was with the Yale Expedition, and he brought back many fine specimens. After working up this material he will join Mr. Andrews and the others of the party in China. Mr. Heller was the author, with Colonel Roosevelt, of a work on their African experiences entitled "Life History of Big Game Animals."

Now Central Jewish Institute.

The Board of Regents has recently permitted the Yorkville Jewish Institute to change its name. From now on this institution will be known as the Central Jewish Institute. The cornerstone of the building, which is on Eighty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, was laid last May by Felix M. Warburg. The building will be dedicated in the early part of May. Among the speakers will be Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, and the Rev. Dr. Judas L. Magnus.

Henry C. Emery, Professor of Political Economy at Yale and chairman of Taft's Tariff Board, writes a sane consideration of "After the War—What?" for this week's

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LETTERS OF CELEBRITIES. Autograph letters of famous authors, actors, statesmen, and military leaders may be met with in the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday.—Advt.

There's Need for Haste

Only a matter of days now—and the Spring Season will have opened formally in all of our stores.

Before that event takes place, however, we must move lots of fine Winter goods in our

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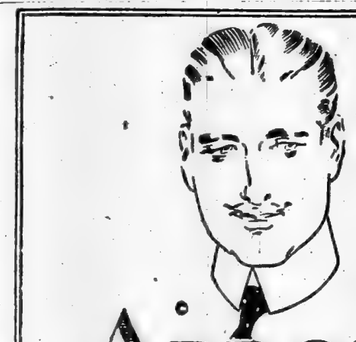

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Fashions for Spring

New designs in women's wear by Worth, Paquin, Martial & Armand, Jenny, Beer, and Jeanne Lanvin, the leading dress creators of Paris, will be reproduced in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times, Sunday, March 19. The printing will be executed so as to bring out the details of fabric in the make-up of gowns, skirts, wraps, and hats.

Sketches were made in the ateliers of the famous dressmakers, especially for The New York Times, and each is signed by the creator.

The fashion numbers of The New York Times are eagerly studied by women who wish to be well dressed, and they form an absolute criterion in those matters dear to the feminine heart. The great modistes have designed smart and striking garments, each of which is a masterpiece of inventive skill.

The Times Spring Fashions promise novelty, beauty, and charm.

The circulation of Sunday's New York Times exceeds 400,000 copies.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair with west to northwest gales Thursday; Friday fair and somewhat warmer.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,229. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMANY OFFERS TO OBSERVE LAW IF BRITAIN WILL

Sends New Memorandum Charging Foe with Forcing Her to Submarine Warfare.

APPEALS TO OUR PEOPLE

Holds Blockade and Arming of Liners Responsible for Peril to Neutrals.

WILSON STUDIES NEXT STEP

Probably Will Not Act Until Sea Orders of All Belligerents Are Understood.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called at the State Department today and delivered to Secretary Lansing a new memorandum from the German Government explanatory of its attitude in the controversy over the conduct of German submarines toward armed enemy merchant ships. The memorandum took the form of a historical narrative of the successive stages of the development of the German submarine campaign to the point where, from the viewpoint of the German Government, it was regarded as necessary to resort to the reprisal of attacking armed enemy merchant vessels without warning.

The burden of the communication is an attempt to place the responsibility for the German U-boat campaign on the British Government, Germany alleging that Great Britain declined to ratify for the purposes of the present war the Declaration of London in its entirety, as Germany had expressed a willingness to do, and that the British blockade, the extensions of the British contraband list, British interference with mails, British treatment of German non-combatants on the high seas, and, finally, the alleged armament of British merchant vessels for offensive purposes had created conditions which forced Germany to utilize a new weapon of warfare—the submarine—against British merchant ships.

A peculiar feature of the note is the appeal in its final paragraph to "the people" of the United States to "appreciate the German viewpoint." It is the German contention also that the "principle of the United States Government not to warn their citizens off belligerent merchant ships has been used by Great Britain and her allies to arm merchant ships for offensive purposes." The note makes what is interpreted as a conditional promise to the effect that Germany is willing to comply with international law prevailing before the war if England consents to do likewise.

The memorandum was submitted to President Wilson soon after its receipt. It will be considered, together with other documents from the German Government, in determining what shall be the next step of the United States in the submarine negotiations. There was every indication tonight that the Administration would be in no hurry to announce a stand as to the new policy of the Central European Powers, or to pass finally upon Germany's latest proposal for a settlement of the Lusitania case.

Won't Warn Americans.

From both the White House and the State Department there came during the day emphatic denials of a rumor that the Administration intended to warn American citizens off armed ships. At the State Department it was explained that it was for the citizens themselves, who took passage on armed ships not entering American waters, to determine whether they were boarding vessels armed defensively or offensively, and the nature of the instructions under which ship captains would act in the presence of a submarine. An offensively armed ship which entered American waters, it was said, would be regarded as a war vessel, and would not be allowed to remain more than twenty-four hours. In foreign waters, however, it is no concern of this Government how ships are armed.

The new submarine campaign of the Central Powers has now been in operation eight days and up to tonight the State Department has had no reports of any act by a German or Austrian submarine commander under the changed orders. State Department officials make no secret of the fact that they do not believe any acts will be committed if they can be avoided which will involve the death or injury of American citizens.

Administration officials began considering today the complete translated documents appended to the German declaration of intention to attack armed merchantmen. It was indicated that the next move by the United States might take the form of an inquiry to Great Britain as to the authenticity of the German confidential copies of alleged instructions to British sea captains.

Studying Both Sides.

When attention was called to the apparent discrepancies between the German and the British versions of the instructions, officials pointed out that the date in the German version was prior to that on the British version. It was said that future events would be considered in the light of the orders now in force. The United States will accept the assurances of the British Government as to which orders are in force, just as it will accept the assurances of Germany regarding any action by that Government.

High officials said the entire subject would be carefully studied in an effort to reach a conclusion which would be fair to all the nations concerned and upon which the United States could stand hereafter. Meanwhile should an American citizen be involved in an attack on an armed merchant ship, upon the facts in the case will depend whatever action is taken.

TEXT OF THE MEMORANDUM.

Germany's New Statement of Case for Submarine War.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Following is the text of the memorandum presented by Count von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing today:

The Imperial German Government, on account of the friendly relations

Continued on Page 2.

Saw 50 Big Warships of Germany at Sea

LONDON, March 8.—A German fleet, consisting of at least fifty big warships, followed by a large gray-painted armed trawler fleet, two big Zeppelins and numerous submarines, was sighted Monday afternoon in the North Sea, off Terschelling Island, North Holland, according to the report of a steam trawler which has arrived at Ymuiden, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The fleet was proceeding westward.

A dispatch from Reuter's Ymuiden correspondent says the fleet returned to its base this morning. He adds: "A Dutch trawler which was searched by one of the warships reports that many vessels had a peculiar appearance. Those carrying several funnels had a sternmost funnel painted yellow or covered with yellow cloth, while the other funnels were gray."

ARMED LINER ISSUE DEAD IN CONGRESS

Subject Not Likely to be Debated Again—Stone Abandons Speech.

SAYS WILSON WANTS NO WAR

President Congratulated in Flood of Telegrams—Republican Split Called Significant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Opinion appears to be general in Washington that the armed ship issue was laid away in its tomb, so far as Congressional interference was concerned, by the overwhelming vote of confidence given to President Wilson by the House of Representatives yesterday. A few dissatisfied Congressmen, among them Claude Kitchin, the House leader, are asserting that yesterday's action was not decisive, but their professed view has few supporters.

It is believed here that the adherents of the proposal to warn American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships have been so effectually beaten that no effort on their part to revive the agitation will gain momentum. Hysteria has disappeared from the House and nobody seriously takes stock in the charge that President Wilson wants war.

A similar condition exists with respect to the Senate. Discussion of the armed ship matter continues there under the flexible rules of that body, but the speeches are not of a sensational character, and no excitement has been aroused among Senators. Whatever may be their private views as to the meaning of the Senate's action last week in tabling the Gore resolution aimed to embarrass the Administration in its negotiations with Germany and Austria, they realize that the effect of the Senate's action was to effectually smother any effort to interfere with the President and the Secretary of State in their handling of this delicate diplomatic controversy.

Hears from the Firesides.

Ever since the Senate tabled the Gore resolution, letters and telegrams have been coming to the White House from persons all over the country praising the President's stand and congratulating him on the outcome of his battle with the Upper House. Most of the letter writers give as their reason for communicating with the President the statement he made in his speech at the Gridiron Club dinner on Feb. 26, that he would rather know what was being said around the firesides of the country than what was talked about in the cloakrooms of Congress. A large number of American citizens have taken this remark as a literal invitation to them to let the President know how they view his handling of international relations. In the main, what they say in their letters is not complimentary to Congress.

The White House declines to give these letters to newspapers for publication, but a reading of some of them selected at random indicates that there is a striking unanimity of opinion among people of all sections—North, South, East, and West—that the President can be trusted to conduct diplomatic negotiations in a way to serve the best interests of the nation, and that he is right in holding that "the rules of the game" cannot be changed while the game is in progress, unless with the the consent of all the Governments concerned.

There was an air of elation around the White House today that officials were unable to conceal. All they would say for publication was that the President was gratified over the handsome way in which he had been sustained by the House. This satisfaction was increased by a great deluge of telegrams expressing gratification over the President's victory. The political aspects of the vote in the House, tabling the McLemore resolution by a majority of 124, came in for much discussion among supporters of the Administration today.

The opinion rather generally expressed was that the Republican leadership in the House had lost a great opportunity in opposing the motion to table the McLemore measure. One official who is close to President Wilson said the Republican leaders had made a scrap of paper out of Elihu Root's speech before the Republican State Convention in New York, calling for a vigorous upholding of the international rights of American citizens. Another said the House Republicans had failed to follow the keynote sounded by Mr. Root for the forthcoming political campaign, and had shown a division of opinion in the party. It was pointed out, however, that nearly half the Republican members of the House had failed to follow the lead of their leaders by voting as President Wilson wished.

Stone Drops Discussion.

After conferring with President Wilson last night Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who had prepared an elaborate address setting forth his view that neutrals should not travel on armed belligerent ships, announced in the Senate this afternoon that he would not make his speech. This announcement is taken to mean that serious discussion of the foreign situation is prac-

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RUSSIANS SEIZE PORT OF RIZEH

Turkey's Black Sea Coast Defenses Crumbling Under Fire of Fleet.

TREBIZOND BEING SHELLED

Occupation of Sehna, in Persia, by Grand Duke's Forces Confirmed.

GREAT MASSACRE BY KURDS

40,000 Armenians Driven from Erzerum and Killed, According to Petrograd.

Turkey Awaits Result of Great Verdun Battle

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Before the attempted assassination of Enver Pasha (it is reported in some quarters here that the Young Turk leader has since died) the whole new Turkish Commission met, with all the Ministers present. The Grand Vizier upheld the contention that immediate peace should be concluded with the Allied Great Powers, but in the end the committee decided to await the result of the present fighting on the French front.

It was in view of certain potential eventualities that the Ottoman Government instructed the local authorities to carry out the clearance of mines from the passage of the Dardanelles.

PETROGRAD, March 8. — Russian troops, in their advance on Trebizond, along the Black Sea Coast, have captured the town of Rizeh, thirty-five miles east of the former place. This announcement is made in the following official statement issued today from General Headquarters, which says:

Caucasus front—In the coastal district our troops continue to press the Turks closely. We captured the town of Rizeh on the 7th.

Persian front—We have occupied the town of Sehna, fifty versts northward of Kermanshah.

According to recent dispatches from Sebastopol, the Turkish Coast defenses along the Black Sea are crumbling up before the intensity of the bombardment of the Russian warships. There is apparently a growing disposition on the part of the Turks along the Anatolian shore to surrender without fighting. In many cases, according to reports received here, the Turkish population have sent out emissaries in boats to the Russian fleet, offering submission to Russia. Russian cruisers continue to bombard Trebizond.

Rumors of Turkey's willingness to enter into peace negotiations with Russia are increasingly current here, but there is no official confirmation that Turkey has up to the present made actual overtures to the Russian Government.

Only 16 Armenians Alive in Erzerum.

LONDON, March 8.—The Russians found only sixteen Armenians alive in Erzerum out of the usual Armenian population of 40,000, according to information received in Petrograd and forwarded by Reuter's correspondent in the Russian capital.

"The Turkish inhabitants of Erzerum," the correspondent adds, "stated that a few days before the capture of the fortress by the Russians all the Armenians in the town were driven out by the police in a westerly direction, where the Kurds, who had been forewarned, massacred all of them."

Armenian Refugees Here.

The armed Italian liner America arrived in the bay yesterday from Naples and Genoa with 187 cabin passengers and 1,727 steerage passengers, the largest number of immigrants brought to this country on any one ship since the war began. Many of the Italians on board were young and able-bodied, but they explained that the Italian Government had released them from military service because they had families in this country.

On the boat were forty-five Armenian refugees, who had been brought to this country by the American Committee of Armenian and Syrian Relief. All were formerly inhabitants of the villages Habatlee and Batyas on Mount Moses, bordering on the Mediterranean, eighteen miles from Antioch.

Late last Summer, they said, the 10,000 inhabitants of the two villages received word from Turkish officials that they had been ordered deported to a desert in the interior. During the time given them for preparation to leave their village, about 5,000 men, women, and children fled to refuges on Mount Moses, the remainder being driven under a guard of soldiers to some place in the interior from which none are known to have escaped. The refugees on the mountain twice repulsed a force of Turks sent to dislodge them. Finally they stole from the mountain fastnesses to a slope near the Mediterranean which was patrolled by numerous French ships. Here they laid out a huge square of white cloth, made by sewing sheets together, with a large red cross in the centre made of cloth from garments. This was observed by a French cruiser, which brought rescue to the whole party, which numbered at the time 4,200.

All were taken to Port Said, and many of them will be brought to this country in small numbers by the American Committee.

STILL HOLD MINE CRATERS.

Russians Near Illukst Repulse All German Attempts to Capture Them.

PETROGRAD, March 8.—The official communication issued by the War Office today contained the following concerning the operations on the Russian front:

In the Riga sector our artillery has several times brought about the cessa-

Continued on Page 8.

Scandinavians Confer on Blockade, But Do Not Expect to Initiate Peace

COPENHAGEN, March 8, (via London.)—The conference of the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the Scandinavian countries, suggested by the King of Sweden, will begin its sessions at the royal palace here tomorrow. It is not believed that any definite program has been outlined other than the discussion of the commercial difficulties which have been brought about by recent phases of war restrictions, and an effort to obtain absolute concert of action by these northern countries in dealing with the belligerent powers.

Official Copenhagen does not believe, as has been reported from Stockholm, that the conference will undertake a discussion of preliminary steps toward suggesting peace. Sweden, it is said, might be prepared to sound opinion in that direction, but Denmark and Norway seem to realize that no intimation of peace is desired by the Entente Allies at this time, and they are not likely to do anything.

It is argued here that the northern countries could not approach this subject without joint action on the part of the United States and other neutral countries. The conference here could only signify the willingness of Scandinavia to act with the others when the occasion might seem to warrant forward steps, but it is considered doubtful if it will go that far.

All three Scandinavian countries have felt the effect of the blockade and trade restrictions, but Sweden probably most of all, and that is why Sweden took the initiative in bringing about the conference, which is ostensibly the outgrowth of the meeting of the three Scandinavian Kings at Malmo in December, 1914, when an agreement was made concerning continued collaboration.

Sweden desires to place her peculiar difficulties more clearly before her sister countries and to ask their advice and assistance. Denmark and Norway have trade agreements with England, which free them from many of Sweden's problems.

SENATORS HOLD UP REPORT ON SUFFRAGE

Judiciary Committee Postpones Report, to Discomfiture of Women Advocates.

HOLDS BROWN RESPONSIBLE

Mrs. Whitehouse Attributes Delay to Senate Leader—Her Attack Fails to Speed Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—The suffragists have been put off again by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse came to the Capitol early today, accompanied by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and some other suffrage advocates, fully expecting to hear that the committee had voted to report favorably the Whitney-Brereton resolution providing for the resubmission of the suffrage referendum. Instead, she was informed that the committee had decided to postpone action until next week.

Mrs. Whitehouse said later that she held Senator Brown responsible for the delay. Senator Brown did not take the trouble to deny the impeachment.

"We are as puzzled and impatient as can be," said Mrs. Whitehouse. "We cannot understand why there should be any further delay. We think that we have been very badly treated by the committee. We are tired of coming up here only to be put off for a fortnight or a week at the time, in spite of the fact that a large majority on the committee, as we are well aware, favor the proposed amendment."

No explanation of the delay has been made, but it was suggested that Mrs. Whitehouse might have offended certain members of the committee yesterday when the women were here in force and that the delay was meant as a sort of disciplinary measure. As hour after hour slipped by with the committee in session behind closed doors, the suffragists burst into the committee room and demanded action, as they were anxious to be in New York in time for the suffrage ball.

"How do you spell 'ball'—b-a-w-l?" asked one of the Senators of the suffrage leader.

Then, it is said, Mrs. Whitehouse spoke, and with much directness. One member of the committee said the suffrage leader "read the riot act."

Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. Laidlaw went to New York last night to lead the grand march at the suffrage ball, but they were back early today.

It is not suggested that the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee will affect the final result. In the Assembly the amendment is to come up for final passage on Tuesday. It is predicted that it will pass by a large majority.

REPORTS AMERICANS WERE SLAIN BY VILLA

Two Mormons Believed to Have Been Killed in Chihuahua—Bandit at Nogales.

EL PASO, Texas, March 8.—Unconfirmed reports received today by General Gabriel Gavira at Juarez, state that two Americans named Franklin and Wright were killed by Villa bandits Monday at Pacheco, between Casas Grandes and Janos, Chihuahua.

The advices contained nothing as to the fate of the wife and small son of Mr. Wright, who were reported with the men at Pacheco.

Cavira declared the men, said to be Mormon ranchers living west of Casas Grandes, disregarded warnings he had sent to all American residents of northwest Chihuahua when he first learned of Villa's movements in that region.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 8.—Francisco Villa and his forces today reached the ranch of the Palomas Land and Cattle Company at Nogales, Chihuahua, ten miles below the border and forty-four east of here, according to a telegram sent by the American foreman of the ranch and which was received here late today.

The message made no mention of Arthur McKinney, James Corbett, and James O'Neill, American cattlemen, believed to have been taken prisoners yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—What was regarded as confirmation of the report that Villa was on Palomas ranch, a few miles south of Columbus, New Mexico, was received today by the State Department. No information reached Washington concerning the report that Villa killed two Americans named Franklin and Wright between Casas Grandes and Janos. All the Americans employed on the Palomas ranch except one were reported to have crossed to the American side on the approach of Villa, who was said to have with him about 400 men.

WEEK-END OUTINGS—PINEHURST, Southern Pines, Camden.—Carolina Resorts. Golf. Tennis. Seaboard Air Line. 1184 B'way. —Advt.

THOMPSON'S CHARGE IS DENIED BY STRAUS

P. S. Chairman Says the Three Men Accused as Clique Are Most Valuable in Board.

WON'T STAY WITHOUT THEM

Whitman Will Not Withdraw Whitney's Name—Story of Thompson's Alleged Animus.

Oscar S. Straus, present Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and William R. Willcox, first Chairman of the commission, yesterday denied the charges of Senator Thompson that Travis H. Whitney, Leroy T. Harkness, and Daniel L. Turner, three of the leading officials of the commission, forced their opinions on the Commissioners. Chairman Straus declared that if he were to be deprived of the services of the men named he should refuse to continue in office.

Mr. Willcox also spoke of the fitness of Mr. Whitney for promotion to a Commissionership, and pronounced him one of the most useful officials in public life.

Here is Chairman Straus's statement:

"I see from reports in the press that Senator Thompson credits me with being an able man, and in the same breath he seems to deny my capacity by the statement that I am in the hands of a clique here, who hold me in the hollows of their hands. I confess we have some very able men in the commission, and I would single out the very three men that Senator Thompson names, namely, Mr. Whitney, the Secretary; Mr. Harkness, Assistant Counsel, and Mr. Turner, Deputy Engineer.

Straus Praises Three Men.

"I have had some experience in large administration, particularly when I was head of the Federal Department of Commerce and Labor, which was one of the largest departments, if not the largest, of the Government—so large, that since I held it in President Roosevelt's Administration it has been divided into two departments, namely, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor I believe it is generally conceded that I administered the affairs of that department with some credit and efficiency. In that department, which was originally organized by Secretary Cortelyou, its first chief, we had many able men, but none more competent in their several bureaus or of higher character than Mr Whitney, Mr. Harkness, and Mr. Turner.

"The city is fortunate in having such men in its employ. I have been the head of this commission long enough to value their ability and their character, but the responsibility that devolves upon the Chairmanship of this commission is mine. I assume it. In assuming it I avail myself of the able technical opinion in the various branches of the commission as every administrator of a great service must do. Then I act as do my fellow-Commissioners, on our own judgment, and we assume full responsibility for such action. This must be so and doubtless was true under my predecessors. If there have been any errors made, either in the acts of past Commissioners or those of the present Commissioners, the responsibility is theirs and not that of under-officials in the department.

"I would regard it as a calamity if the commission should lose the benefit of the ability and devotion to duty of these assistants. I accepted most reluctantly the appointment of the Governor to the Chairmanship of the commission, but it came to me as an urgent call to render a public service and to aid in rehabilitating the commission in public confidence. I have given to it the best abilities that I possess, and if I am to be deprived of the services of the men named I should certainly refuse to continue in office."

Willcox Adds Laudation.

Mr. Willcox said:

"The opposition to the confirmation of Travis H. Whitney as Public Service Commissioner seems to be predicated upon words and assertions unsupported by facts. Any one familiar with Mr. Whitney's record knows that he is one of the most useful officials in public life, and that his appointment to the Public Service Commission is a recognition of merit and ability.

"The statement that he, Mr. Harkness, and Mr. Turner tried to dominate any action or policy of the commission in the first five years of its existence is not only untrue, but is too absurd to be taken seriously by any one. The commission during my administration assumed full responsibility for its acts and is perfectly willing to stand upon its record."

The Public Service Commission will adopt today an order calling upon the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to supply it within ten days with a sworn statement concerning every item charged to the account known as "Other Suspense" up to June 30, 1915, and the final disposition made of each. This action will be taken on the report of Dr. A. F. Weber, its chief statistician, and should clear up finally the controversy which has raged around the amounts chargeable by the company to the cost of subway construction, for expenses incurred prior to the signing of the dual contracts.

Altogether, in the prior determination

Continued on Page 8.

FRENCH CHECK GERMANS WEST OF VERDUN; RETAKE MOST OF THE CORBEAUX WOOD, BUT LOSE VILLAGE OF REGNEVILLE

"Don't Worry; Joffre Isn't Tearing His Hair," Is Word on Verdun From an Entente War Office

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—"Don't worry; Joffre isn't tearing his hair," was the answer that came today to a cable inquiry about Verdun sent by an official of one of the Entente Embassies to a friend in the War Office of his Government.

The Embassy official was concerned over the reports of German successes in the great battle that is being waged around Verdun. The answer from the friend in the War Office has served to cheer diplomatic representatives of the Entente Allies in Washington; but before the cable response had been received they had gained confidence that the outcome of the battle would be favorable to the French arms.

BALFOUR DEFENDS HIS NAVY POLICY

Charges Churchill Bereft Big Shipyards of Labor to Bolster Up Recruiting.

PUT BIG GUNS ON MONITORS

Britain's Strength at Sea Now Greater Than Ever, He Says, Answering His Critic.

LONDON, March 8.—Bitterness marked the reply of A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons today to Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill's attack Tuesday on the naval administration, which the First Lord said was unfortunate both in form and substance and likely to arouse misgivings among the people.

While deprecating the controversy, Mr. Balfour exclaimed: "I absolutely deny Colonel Churchill's charges!"

He then threw the blame on Colonel Churchill for depleting the ranks of skilled shipwrights by allowing them to join the army during Churchill's tenure of office, thus hindering the shipbuilding plans which, he said, however, the Government had succeeded in keeping abreast with the needs.

"If the fleets at the command of this country at this moment are insufficient to secure safety, then in the whole history of Great Britain they never have been," was one of the parting shots uttered by Mr. Balfour.

At the outset of his address Mr. Balfour denied there had been any breach of continuity between the present board and its predecessor. Regarding the shortage of labor, he said the Government was doing all that was possible to alleviate it, if not completely to remedy it.

Referring to Colonel Churchill's explanation that his mind had become clearer since he had been in the trenches, Mr. Balfour said the Colonel must have inherited the qualities of the great Duke of Marlborough, who never was cooler or more collected than when in action. He said he thought Colonel Churchill's "apology" to Lord Fisher as little short of an insult to Sir Henry Jackson, Lord Fisher's successor as First Sea Lord.

Big Guns Made in America.

It was when Mr. Balfour complained that under the Churchill régime skilled shipwrights were permitted to join the army that his speech waxed most bitter. He asserted the delay in completing dreadnoughts was due to the fact that Mr. Churchill had used guns and gun mountings designed for capital ships to complete the equipment of monitors.

Here Sir Arthur Basil Markham, Liberal member for Nottinghamshire, interjected: "The monitor guns came from America."

"There was more than one lot of guns," retorted Mr. Balfour.

Continuing, the First Lord said the monitors had proved of the greatest value, but that all the monitors in the world would not add a tittle of strength to the grand fleet; they could not work with the grand fleet and were not intended to work with it. He did not assert that it was wrong to build these vessels, which had done good service in the Dardanelles and on the coast of Belgium, and might yet do good service again, but it was not right that those who had deliberately (and perhaps rightly) weakened the grand fleet to create those monitors should turn around and say, "You are neglecting the grand fleet."

Mr. Balfour said he was not pessimistic about the strength of the fleet. It was more powerful than when Mr. Churchill left office, and was being increased in strength constantly.

A contest between two persons, who had occupied the same place in the Cabinet, was, in Mr. Balfour's opinion, neither decorous nor profitable; and to suggest alarms and fears was to act contrary to the public interest.

Mr. Balfour urged his hearers to dismiss empty fears. He said every kind of ship regarded as of value in a modern war had been increased largely since the war began.

Colonel Churchill's suggestion to recall Lord Fisher to office, Mr. Balfour continued, had been listened to with profound stupefaction. He characterized Colonel Churchill's suggestion as a paradox of the wildest and most extravagant kind, and proceeded to pay a warm tribute to Sir Henry Jackson. He said he should regard himself as contemptible beyond the power of expression if he yielded to the demand for supercession of Sir Henry made in such a manner by Colonel Churchill.

Churchill Makes Retort.

As soon as Mr. Balfour concluded his speech Colonel Churchill arose. He said his disquietude was due to doubts whether the destroyer and battleship program was being executed according to the revised plans, and that on this point Mr. Balfour had given no assurance. He admitted that there was no reason to suppose that the British margin of strength was not sufficient, but

Continued on Page 3.

CALLS NEW DRIVE ON VERDUN FUTILE

French Artillery Officer Says Defenses West of the Meuse Are Impregnable.

LITTLE COVER FOR GERMANS

Numerous Ravines Shelter the French, Whose Gunners Can Locate the Foe's Howitzers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 8.—An artillery lieutenant who commanded a battery on one of the heights on the west bank of the Meuse and was wounded by a shell splinter, thus describes tre recent operations in the Forges-Regnéville sector:

"There is a close parallel between the latest fighting and the earlier operations east of the Meuse. The Germans advanced by exactly the same methods, first concentrating their artillery fire on the exposed slopes, and then by infantry attacks proceeding along the sheltered ravines.

"You may have noticed the general rule that where a river bends the concave banks are always higher than the convex. This is the case with the Meuse, where the Forges-Regnéville convex is dominated by the Brabant-Samogneux concave. It was a certainty that as soon as the Germans brought up their guns our advanced positions would become untenable. Their infantry was sheltered by Hill 265 in the advance from the river, and by the ravine between Côte d'Oie and Dead Man Hill (Le Mort Homme,) in the advance from the north. Thus they managed to force their way near to the head of this ravine, where the Bois des Corbeaux is situated, and at the same time tried to rush the Côte de l'Oie from the east, along the narrow neck which links that crest to Hill 265.

Strong French Defensive Positions.

"Although I find in Paris the fairly general opinion that the new battle is likely to occur on the west bank on the same scale as the previous fighting, no one who knows the country can imagine that even the Germans' needs for a striking success would induce them to face the additional losses, which are bound to be far larger than those they have already suffered, owing to the configuration of the ground.

"From Forges Brook the ground rises to a high plateau, which is much less split by ravines running from north to south than the similar plateau across the Meuse. At the same time there are several ravines running east and west which afford perfect cover for our guns, which are now fully equal to the Germans' in number and power, and can enfilade the attackers terribly. Numerous woods also give cover, so that we can launch unexpected infantry counterattacks in a more advantageous fashion than on the comparatively open eastern plateau.

"I saw what happened to the enemy who tried to debouch from the ravine between Le Mort Homme and the Côte de l'Oie. Our trenches were hidden in the Bois des Corbeaux, on a hill, and as the enemy struggled to pass the barbed wire wound around the trees at the entrance to the wood they were swept by mitrailleuse and rifle fire which slaughtered them in rows. People talk of the execution done by the 'seventy-fives,' which tear visible holes in the charging ranks; but, though I am an artilleryman, I put faith in small arms for stopping a rush. It is the hail of bullets under which none can escape, while shellfire looks worse, but spares whole blocks of the line.

Where the Germans Lost 5,000 Men.

"The enemy tried seven rushes before abandoning the attempt, which must have cost them 5,000 men at that one point, without gaining a yard.

"What is more, they cannot demolish these positions, as they did at Samogneux or Brabant, because our heavy gunners know the only possible emplacements for the big guns in the ground we have abandoned, and will not be firing blindly, as they did before the enemy advanced his artillery. Thus they can easily destroy any German battery around Samogneux that becomes obnoxious, while they themselves remain hidden, as the Germans were at first. How great an advantage this is only an artillery expert can realize."

When I asked whether the Germans might not advance along the low ground close to the river, thus turning the positions on the bluffs, my informant replied:

"It is most unlikely. In the first place the river is in flood, which makes the available roadway very narrow. In the second, directly they got beyond Cumières, they would be exposed to a tremendous concentration from all our guns across the river on Froide Terre and in the central forts. It is another case of the river convex, but this time the concave opposite is in our hands.

"Finally, the east and west ravines of which I spoke would enable us to launch crushing counterattacks right on the German flank. No, you can take it from me that the way to Verdun is not on the west bank of the Meuse. What the east bank means the Boches have learned already."

GERMANS CLAIM BIG GAIN

Say They Won Positions on 4-Mile Front on West of Meuse.

WIN HARDAUMONT REDOUBT

Resume Battle Near Douaumont, but Are Unable to Make Any Advance.

ARTILLERY DUELS IN WOEVRE

Batteries on the Meuse Heights Vigorously Reply to German Guns Firing from the Plain.

LONDON, March 8.—The German attempt to prosecute the flanking movement to the northwest of Verdun, on the west bank of the Meuse, met a check today, when the French drove the Germans from most of the positions in the Bois des Corbeaux, which the latter occupied yesterday. The part which is still in German hands lies between Le Mort Homme and Côte de l'Oie and is apparently of no great strategic importance. The Germans have, however, occupied Regneville on the riverbank.

A violent bombardment is again in progress east of the Meuse, in the neighborhood of Douaumont, where German assaults to the east of the fort failed. German infantry, however, reoccupied the Hardaumont redoubt, captured by the French yesterday.

There was brisk artillery fighting in the Woevre, the French batteries on the Meuse Hills countershelling the German positions on the plain.

In an attempt to hamper the Germans in forwarding men and munitions from the rear a French squadron of sixteen aeroplanes dropped 124 shells on the Sablons station at Metz, where several trains were standing.

The French War Office has information that the Germans set aside 300,000 men for the capture of Verdun. Only 200,000 having been employed until yesterday, when the attack to the west of the Meuse developed its greatest strength, it is assumed that the 100,000 hitherto kept in reserve are accounted for in this new offensive, which is expected to reach its climax tomorrow or Friday.

The French War Office tonight issued this report:

To the north of the Aisne destructive bombardments have been carried out against the enemy works on the plateau of Craonne and the environs of Pasly, north of Soissons.

In the Argonne we concentrated our fire on the German organizations at Haute Chevauchée and the Cheppy Wood.

West of the Meuse the enemy attempted to make a fresh advance in the course of the day. Under cover of an intense bombardment an attack by heavy effectives was directed against our positions at Bethincourt, but was repulsed.

A counterattack launched by us on the Bois des Corbeaux, where the Germans penetrated yesterday, drove the enemy from the greater part of that wood, of which he occupied no more than the eastern extremity.

On the right bank of the Meuse the bombardment has again become very violent in the region of Douaumont, where the Germans attempted unsuccessfully to attack our lines. East of the fort, after an infantry action, the enemy succeeded in reoccupying the Hardaumont Redoubt, of which we took possession yesterday.

In the Woevre a very spirited artillery action has been maintained. Our batteries on the Meuse Hills have energetically countershell the German artillery.

In Upper Alsace a grenade attack enabled us to reoccupy some sections of trenches taken by the Germans on Feb. 12 to the east of Seppois.

One of our bombing groups, composed of sixteen aeroplanes, dropped 124 shells of all calibres on the Metz-Sablons station, where there were several trains. The projectiles struck well. A squadron of enemy aeroplanes gave chase to our machines, which returned to their base, with the exception of one which was obliged to make a landing, owing to motor trouble.

The text of the communication issued by the French War Office this afternoon is as follows:

In the Champagne district, in the region to the east of Maisons de Champagne, we launched an attack which placed us again in possession of the sections of trenches occupied by the enemy on the 6th of March. In the course of this fighting we took eighty-five prisoners, including three officers, and captured a machine gun.

A counterattack on the part of the enemy delivered a little later against the positions we held was successfully repulsed.

In the Argonne our artillery has shelled the highways in the vicinity of Montfaucon, over which it was reported that automobile transports were making their way.

In the region to the north of Verdun no change has been reported. During the course of the night the Germans continued their bombardment of our front to the west of the River Meuse, but without putting forward their infantry.

Our batteries responded with energy

to the fire of our adversaries in this sector, as well as to the east of the Meuse, where the artillery bombardment has been intermittent.

There has been very spirited artillery fighting in the Woevre. We have bombarded Blanzée, Grimaucourt, and the environs of Fresnes. An attack by the enemy against the railroad and the highway to Manheulles was checked by our curtain of fire and the activity of the French infantry.

Today's official statement from Berlin says:

At 10 o'clock in the evening the French delivered a counterattack against the position east of the farm of Maisons de Champagne which we had recaptured. On the right wing hand-grenade fighting continues. Otherwise the attack was completely repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse, in order to improve the connections with the new German line on the right bank of the Meuse, which runs on the southern slopes of the Côte du Poivre and on the Douaumont positions, we stormed French positions on both sides of Forges Brook, below Bethincourt, over a width of six kilometers (3.7 miles) and a depth of more than three kilometers, (1.8 miles.)

The villages of Forges and Regnéville, as well as the heights of Raben and the Cumières woods, are in our possession. Counterattacks by the French against the southern boundaries of these woods were repulsed with sanguinary losses. A great number of the occupants in the captured positions perished. Fifty-eight officers and 3,277 men were taken prisoners. Furthermore, ten cannon and much other war material were captured.

In the Woevre district the enemy was driven out of the last houses in Fresnes. The number of prisoners taken there was increased to eleven officers and more than 700 men. A few machine guns were captured.

Our aeroplane squadrons dropped bombs on the villages to the west of Verdun which are occupied by the enemy.

Mine Fighting on British Front.

The British official statement on the campaign in the west, issued tonight, reads as follows:

Last night the enemy sprang a mine near the Ypres-Comines Railroad, doing no damage. Our artillery bombarded that vicinity today.

By exploding a small mine today eastward of Laventie we interrupted the enemy's mining. Near Grenay there has been fighting with trench mortars, during which we did considerable damage to the enemy's defenses. The enemy shelled our position in craters to the east of Vermelles.

Elsewhere nothing occurred.

The Belgian official communication says:

Minor artillery actions occurred at several points of the front. A violent engagement with bombs took place near the Ferryman's House.

VERDUN BATTLE AREA WIDENS

Paris Thinks the New Tactics Will Tax Germany's Waning Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is now apparent that a third stage of the German offensive has opened, although its exact character and object are not yet quite certain. The tactics of a central thrust on a narrow front having failed in its second stage on the Douaumont plateau, a double attack on the western and eastern wings was begun on Monday and opened with some success.

When the German capture of the village of Forges and Hill 265, just above it in the loop of the Meuse, became known the question arose whether this was merely a local movement against the batteries which were enfilading all the German positions on the other side of the river, from Champneuville to Louvemont, or the beginning of a new and larger plan of attack. The later news favors the second assumption.

The storm of heavy shells which had been continuous for some days all along this western sector was succeeded yesterday morning by an enlargement of infantry actions over the four miles between Bethincourt and the river. It required a whole division to win Hill 265, battered and smashed as its defenses were; how many men were needed to get half way into the Bois des Corbeaux we do not yet know.

Meanwhile a new effort to make progress on the opposite side of the Meuse Heights, in Hardaumont Wood, had been checked after a momentary success in occupying a redoubt probably one of the outlying works of Fort Douaumont. At the same time, however, the German extreme left wing managed to get complete possession of Fresnes village, which lies three miles beyond the foot of the hills southeast of Verdun.

This triple movement seems to mark the abandonment of the original plan of a narrow thrust in favor of that of closing the pincers. All that can be said about it at present is that if it is to be pursued on any considerable scale it must involve a further large increase of the effectives employed. The fighting front is now about thirty miles long, whereas the first and only successful stage of the offensive was limited to a front of about eight miles.

If this third stage of the battle is to attain the same intensity it looks like an adventure that may exhaust the last aggressive forces Germany can provide.

LULLS IN BATTLE THE WORST.

French Professor-Officer Tells of Great Nerve Strain.

PARIS, March 8.—"You are not cool enough to feel fear during a battle," said a captain of light infantry who, in civil life, is a professor of philosophy, and who fought in the Battle of Verdun, "but when the uproar ceases, when the cannon are silent, you have a sensation that something is going to happen, but what you do not know. You expect anything. Those are the horrible moments, and the following is an instance:

"The German attack was beginning. In a little wood near Vaux we had made for ourselves a hiding place, taking advantage of a hollow in the ground where the searchlights passed over us. All day and evening the German artillery searched out our lines all around our shelter. Great shells tore craters, but our improvised trench remained untouched. Toward 2 o'clock in the morning the guns stopped. For nine hours my men had not moved nor spoken, for fear of revealing their presence. Their nerves were worn to rags. I could feel their powers of resistance failing, and I was afraid every instant that some one would shout and bring down a shower of heavy shells upon us.

"Mysterious life filled the night—life which none of us understood, full of strange lights and sounds. My men began to grit their teeth. This enveloping mystery tortured their nerves. Some closed their eyes, others gnawed their fists. Before us we saw crawling forms; they were certainly Germans. We waited for them with machine guns loaded and pointed, but our orders were to let the assailants approach and to shoot them down safely from our shelter. But the men could hold themselves in no longer. Those groping shadows, in the darkness, pierced by mysterious flashes, set them mad, and they raged at not being able to understand why they were kept tied down in a hole.

"Suddenly, before I could stop them, they leaped from the hole and fell upon the Germans in the dark, yelling like madmen. They should have perished to a man under the fire of the German machine guns; but luck was on their side, and in a minute they were all back in the trench, quite calmed. They had at length pierced, at the peril of their lives, the mystery of the lights, that mystery peopled with phantoms and will-o'-the-wisps which causes the bravest to shudder."

TELL OF BIG GERMAN LOSSES.

Prisoners Say Two-Thirds of Men Engaged Have Been Wiped Out.

PARIS, March 8.—German prisoners taken at Verdun estimate the losses of the battalions engaged in infantry assaults since Feb. 25 at an average of two-thirds of their total strength.

"Our officers promised us," said one, "that cannon would clear the way for us so that we could occupy the French lines almost without loss. We believed

Scene of the Western Drive Toward Verdun.

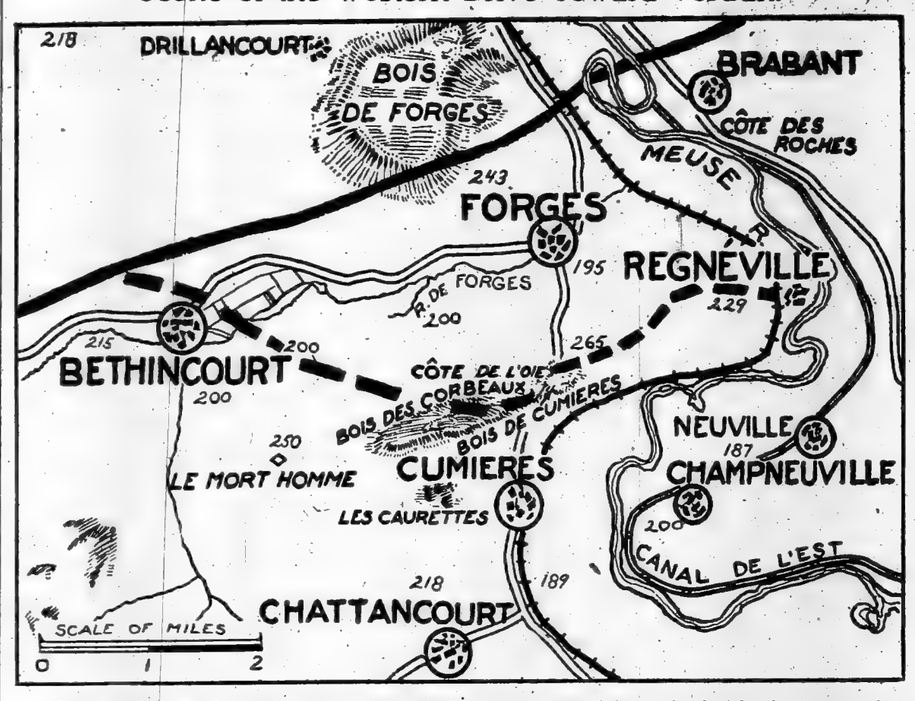

The space between the continuous and dotted black lines represents the ground gained by the Germans since the great offensive began. The furthest point of the German advance is about seven miles northwest of Verdun.

also that at each stage of our advance new artillery preparation would enable us to continue without great risk. Instead, my battalion, under unheard-of fire from field guns and machine guns for hours together, was cut to pieces. The effort we made passed all measure of human strength. That is why the march on Verdun failed."

A German soldier belonging to the Sixty-fourth Infantry said:

"Our battalion started from its position in the woods on the night of March 2, with orders to occupy an earthwork to the east of Fort Douaumont. Suddenly some one called: Here come the French!' The shock was so impetuous that it overwhelmed our lines. I fell into a hole made by a shell and lay there all night listening to the calls of the wounded for stretcher-bearers. The moans often ended in the death rattle.

"There can scarcely be anything left of my company. It had already lost one-fourth of its numbers in the fighting from Feb. 21 to Feb. 24. This was the finish."

Another German, a member of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, said:

"I was glad to get out of that hell. Our spirits were pretty low in all the division, because we felt that the work of taking Verdun would have to be begun all over again."

ITALIANS' PRIVATIONS FEW.

Rome Newspaper Declares Stories of Suffering Exaggerated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 8.—Writing today in the Messaggero, a writer, evidently with Governmental approval, takes occasion to answer stories, recently published in newspapers throughout the United States, of Italian privations and suffering due to the war. The writer admits that the stories, while spread in America with a good purpose—to raise funds for the relief of wounded soldiers and their families—are doing Italy and the Italians a grave injustice.

"Some of the correspondence from Italy to America depicts the Italians as starving and ragged people," says the Messaggero. "Intending to confer a benefit on us, the writer in reality is causing us enormous damage in describing our towns as a prey to starvation, our committees as the prey of insurmountable needs, and our women and children ill-nourished and clothed."

The article closes with a protest against the prominence given to American women in relief work, while Italian women of all classes are working indefatigably but quietly without advertising their sacrifices."

BRYCE CHAMPIONS POLES.

A Great People Who Should Get Justice After the War.

LONDON, March 8.—"The time is approaching," Viscount Bryce tonight declared, "when those who have been the exponents of liberty and right in this war will have in their hands the resettlement of Central and Western Europe. I hope that one of the problems which will then receive attentive and sympathetic consideration will be that of the Poles, who are a great people."

Viscount Bryce was proposing a vote of thanks to a former Polish member of the Duma, Roman Dmowski, for a lecture in which he described the hardness of German methods. Viscount Bryce said that the rest of the world must expect the introduction of such methods if Germany won the war, and, he added, the failure of Germany was comforting. He compared the German system of force, as exemplified in German Poland and Alsace-Lorraine, with the system Great Britain had pursued during the last 120 years of giving liberty and equal rights, for example to the French in Canada and the Boers in Africa.

PASSPORT FORGERIES END.

Washington's Stringent Rules Wipe Out Abuses by Spies in England.

LONDON, March 8.—The stringent regulations put into effect by the American Government to prevent the issue of fraudulent passports have been so effective that the use of American passports by spies in England has practically ceased. At present not a single person held in England for espionage is the possessor of an American passport.

Not only has it become extremely difficult for an American without legitimate business to get a passport, but such close track is kept of those already issued that spies are unlikely to take the risk of attempting to enter England with a forged American passport.

CLYDE WORKERS COMPLAIN.

Trouble Threatened Over Refusal of an Advance in Wages.

LONDON, March 8.—Trouble is again threatened among the Clyde workers owing to the refusal of the Government Committee on Production to concede an advance in wages there.

The Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades has passed a resolution declaring: "The decision which refuses any increase in wages to the workers, in spite of a 40 per cent. increase in the cost of living, is neither a fair nor a true finding, and is unworthy the name of arbitration."

The various Executive Committees concerned have been summoned to meet immediately to take the situation under advisement.

MEDIATION REPORT DENIED.

Legation Says Sweden Has Not Approached United States.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Swedish Legation today denied a report from Copenhagen that Sweden had twice approached the United States for co-operation in efforts to establish peace in Europe.

The report is believed to have been based on a misunderstanding of the purpose of two proposals by Sweden looking to co-operation with the United States for the defense of the rights of neutral commerce.

ARMED LINER ISSUE DEAD IN CONGRESS

Continued from Page 1.

tically at an end in the Senate, for the time being at least.

Some speeches have been announced for the next few days, but with Mr. Stone keeping silent it is practically certain that these will not lead to any concerted effort for action on the McCumber resolution of warning, still lying on the Vice President's table. Mr. LaFollette of Wisconsin, a radical Republican, was to have spoken this afternoon and probably will address the Senate on foreign questions tomorrow. Mr. Vardaman of Mississippi, a radical Democrat, also has announced his intention to speak. But it is not expected that these addresses will revive any general debate.

"With much care," said Mr. Stone, "I have prepared a speech which I proposed to deliver, and in which I joined issue with some Senators who have spoken on these questions, particularly as to the law, if indeed there be a law established and recognized, touching the subject of armed merchantmen.

"There are potent reasons why I would be glad to lay these matured views on this and co-related subjects before the Senate; but some of my colleagues, in whose judgment I have great confidence, a number of them being substantially in accord with my views, have expressed to me their belief that it would be wiser and better in every way if I should defer the delivery of this address for the time being. I recognize the force of what they have said to me, and in fact sympathize with their suggestions.

President Stanch for Peace.

"Last night I had another very frank talk with the President—I say frank talk, for that is the way we talk with each other, as we should. I am sure I will not offend if I say that so far from the President desiring to involve this country in this disastrous European war, his supreme wish is to avoid that calamity. I may not be in accord with some of his views; I have already stated that on the Senate floor; but it should be impossible for any Senator to believe that the President has so changed the attitude he has so long maintained as an advocate of peace as to wish now to make this country a party to this conflict.

"As Senators well know, I have from the first been earnestly opposed to having any of these questions presented in any formal way to the Senate, and I have been equally opposed to any public discussion of these questions while they were the subject of diplomatic consideration. In view of this situation I have determined that I could better serve the cause I have at heart—that is, the maintenance of peace in this country—by withholding any expression of my opinions so long as the questions at issue are the legitimate subject of diplomatic negotiations. I profoundly hope that no occasion will arise when I shall feel obliged to take these subjects up in a public way, but if perchance such an occasion should arise I will speak and act as I think.

"In the meantime I shall give the President whatever support I can in the discharge of those duties devolved upon him by the Constitution. All through his service as President I have cooperated with him, and with all my heart I wish to continue that co-operation, and so I have concluded not to say anything at this juncture that might be misunderstood, especially in foreign capitals, and which might by any chance contribute to the difficulties with which the President is beset. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Light on Sherwood's Case.

Ex-Representative Timothy T. Ansbery of Ohio, Democrat, gave out a statement today in which he took issue with the announcement of Representative Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio, Democrat, that General Sherwood felt obliged to decline renomination because he could not remain in Congress unless he supported the President: General Sherwood voted with the President's friends yesterday to table the McLemore resolution, although he was in favor of warning Americans not to take passage on armed ships. Mr. Ansbery said: "General Sherwood's rather surprising change of base on preparedness and his opposition to the President with reference to the McLemore resolution was brought about, in my judgment, by the attitude of the Democratic organization, and county and State officials in Toledo," General Sherwood's home. Mr. Ansbery said that "the organization to a man was against him on his attitude, and they bombarded the General with telegrams and letters requesting him to stand by the President." The truth of the matter was, as Mr. Ansbery viewed it, that General Sherwood "did not expect to run again as he had promised Charlie Thatcher, a prominent Toledo lawyer, that he would not run again and would support Thatcher." The Democratic organization in Toledo would not support General Sherwood, said Mr. Ansbery.

A telegram sent from New York to Congressmen under the signature of "Irish-German Democrats," attacking the President's attitude and saying "We are concerned about Democratic success," was brought to the attention of the House today by Representative Dupré of Louisiana. Mr. Dupré expressed his contempt for the anonymous manner the telegram was sent and said that "in a crisis in our country's history I know neither Democrats nor Republicans, but only Americans."

400,000 CROSSED ATLANTIC.

250,000 Took Ships of Belligerents Last Year.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Despite the perils of submarine warfare, 400,000 persons crossed the Atlantic between American and European ports as passengers last year. Figures assembled today in the Bureau of Navigation show that 250,000 of them traveled on vessels owned by the belligerents and 150,000 took passage on neutral ships.

Slightly more than half the Atlantic travelers were eastbound, and Italian ships carried more than vessels of any other nation. Only 38,000 of the passengers traveled first class, and 270,000 went in the steerage.

Passengers carried by belligerent ships are divided as follows: By Italian ships, 113,000; British, 89,000; French, 43,000; Russian, 9,000; Belgian, 1,000. Those on neutral ships were: American, 51,000; Greek, 28,000; Danish, 27,000; Dutch, 23,000; Norwegian, 15,000; Spanish, 4,000.

WHOLE EAST RALLIED TO PRESIDENT'S AID

Representatives of Seaboard States Gave Heavy Majority—New York 30 to 10.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—An analysis of the House vote on the motion to table the McLemore resolution shows today that President Wilson's chief support lay in the delegations from the Atlantic Seaboard States, while the Middle West recorded a majority against the President's policy on the armed ships issue.

New England was the banner section from the standpoint of the Administration. Only three New England members of the House voted against the motion to table—Sullaway of New Hampshire, Roberts of Massachusetts, and Hill of Connecticut, Republicans.

Several States lined up solidly for the Administration, notably Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

On the other hand solid votes were cast against the Administration by delegations from Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. These four States cast 38 votes in opposition to the President.

New York gave the President's policy a 3 to 1 vote, the Empire State delegation voting 30 to 10 to table the McLemore resolution. There were three absentees.

Pennsylvania stood 24 to 12 for tabling. New Jersey, the President's own State, voted 7 to 6 for tabling, four Republicans and one Democrat voting in opposition to the Administration. The six New England States gave the President a vote of 29 to 3.

A comparison of the vote in other States shows the following results as for or against the Administration program to table the resolution:

	For.	Against.
Arizona	1	0
California	4	7
Colorado	1 paired	2 1 paired
Delaware	0	1
Florida	2	0
	1 paired	
Illinois	8	17 1 paired 1 absent
Indiana	10	1
Kansas	5	3
Kentucky	9	2
Maryland	5	1
Massachusetts	15	1
Michigan	11	1 1 absent
Mississippi	7	1
Missouri	10	5 1 not vote
Montana	2	0
Nevada	0	1
New Mexico	0	1
North Dakota	0	3
Ohio	12	9
Oklahoma	7	1
Oregon	3	2
South Dakota	1	1
Tennessee	9	1
Texas	8	8 4 absent
Utah	2	0
Virginia	9	1
Washington	4	1
West Virginia	8	2 1 absent
Wyoming	0	1

A recapitulation of the vote of all the States shows that President Wilson was approved by a majority of the State delegations, the Representatives of thirty-three out of the forty-eight States voting by large or small majorities to uphold him.

North Carolina, the State from which comes Mr. Kitchin, the majority leader, and Representative Page, who announced two days ago he would retire from Congress because he could not support the President in his armed ship policy, cast a solid vote in favor of tabling the McLemore resolution. Mr. Kitchin himself voted to table, although known to favor a resolution of warning if drawn in a form different from that offered by Mr. McLemore.

In a statement issued here tonight Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee gives Speaker Clark and Mr. Kitchin credit for aiding the fight to lay the resolution on the table. After praising the House membership for standing by the President, Mr. Flood says:

"Men on both sides stood together in the ultimate result to show this is a united country standing back of the head of the nation in his diplomatic negotiations with a foreign power in defense of the rights of neutrals. And in the aftermath of thought it is appropriate to place credit where it is due and say that without the co-operation and active assistance of Speaker Champ Clark and the leader of the Democratic majority, Representative Claude Kitchin, the splendid majority by which this resolution was laid on the table could not have been obtained."

CANNOT CONTROL U-BOATS.

Dutch View of Why Germany's Words and Acts Are at Variance.

THE HAGUE, March 8.—The Nieuwe Courant, commenting today on the reported attack without warning by a submarine on the Dutch steamer Bandoeng in the Mediterranean Sea while the vessel was on her way from India to Holland, says:

"It again proves that the way the German submarine commanders wage war is not acceptable to neutrals, in spite of the good-will shown by the German Government after such incidents. The policy of the German naval warfare is apparently of such a character that the German authorities themselves cannot be certain that their orders will be strictly obeyed. Such experience make all the more understandable President Wilson's tenacious adherence to his principles regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare."

The steamer Bandoeng, which arrived at Rotterdam last Sunday, was said to have been attacked without warning by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The steamer escaped with slight damage to her lifeboats.

GERMANY OFFERS TO OBSERVE LAW

Continued from Page 1.

which have always existed between the two great nations, and earnestly desiring to continue them, wishes to explain the U-boat question once more to the American Government.

At the outbreak of the war the German Government, acting upon the suggestion of the United States, immediately expressed its readiness to ratify the Declaration of London. At that time a German prize code had already been issued, which was entirely and without modification based upon the rules of the Declaration of London. Germany thereby proved her willingness to recognize fully the existing rules of international law which insure the freedom of the seas for the legitimate trade of neutral nations, not only among themselves but also with belligerent countries.

Great Britain, on the other hand, declined to ratify the Declaration of London, and, after the outbreak of the war, began to restrict the legitimate trade of the neutrals in order to hit Germany. The contraband provisions were systematically extended on Aug. 5 and 20, Sept. 21, and Oct. 29, 1914. On Nov. 3, 1914, the order of the British Admiralty followed, declaring the whole North Sea a war zone, in which commercial shipping would be exposed to the most serious danger from mines and men-of-war. Protests from neutrals were of no avail, and from that time on the freedom of neutral commerce with Germany was practically destroyed. Under these circumstances Germany was compelled to resort, in February, 1915, to reprisals in order to fight her opponents' measures, which were absolutely contrary to international law. She chose for this purpose a new weapon the use of which had not yet been regulated by international law, and in doing so could and did not violate any existing rules, but only took into account the peculiarity of this new weapon, the submarine boat.

The use of the submarine naturally necessitated a restriction of the free movement of neutrals and constituted a danger for them which Germany intended to ward off by a special warning analogous to the warning England had given regarding the North Sea.

America's Efforts.

As both belligerents—Germany in her note of Feb. 17 and Great Britain in those of Feb. 18 and 20, 1915—claimed that their proceeding was only enacted in retaliation for the violation of international law by their opponent, the American Government approached both parties for the purpose of trying to re-establish international law as it had been in force before the war.

Germany was asked to adapt the use of her new weapon to the rules which had been existing for the former naval weapons, and England not to interfere with the food supplies intended for the non-combatant German population and to admit their distribution under American supervision. Germany on March 1, 1915, declared her willingness to comply with the proposal of the American Government, whilst England, on the other hand, declined to do so. By the Order in Council March 11, 1915, Great Britain abolished even what had remained of the freedom of neutral trade with Germany and her neutral neighbors. England's object was to starve Germany into submission by these illegal means.

Germany, after neutral citizens had lost their lives against the wish and intention, nevertheless in the further course of the war complied with the wishes of the American Government regarding the use of her submarines. The rights of neutrals regarding legal trading were in fact nowhere limited by Germany.

Merchantmen Then Armed.

Then England made it impossible for submarines to conform with the old rules of international law by arming nearly all merchantmen and by ordering the use of guns on merchant vessels for attack. A telegraphic reproduction of those instructions have been transmitted to neutral Governments with the memorandum of the German Government of Feb. 8, 1916. These orders are obviously in contradiction with the note delivered by the British Ambassador in Washington to the American Government on Oct. 5, 1914. On account of the proposal, made by the United States on Jan. 23, 1916, regarding disarmament, the Imperial Government hoped that these facts would enable the neutral Governments to obtain the disarmament of the merchant ships of her opponents. The latter, however, continued with great energy to arm their merchantmen with guns.

The principle of the United States Government not to keep their citizens off belligerent merchant ships has been used by Great Britain and her allies to arm merchant ships for offensive purposes. Under these circumstances merchantmen can easily destroy submarines, and their attack fails will consider themselves in safety by the presence of American citizens on board.

The order to use arms on British merchantmen was supplemented by instructions to the masters of such ships to hoist false flags and to ram U-boats. Reports on payment of premiums and bestowals of decorations to successful masters of merchantmen show the effect of these orders. England's allies have adopted this position.

Germany's Position.

Now Germany is facing the following facts:

(a.) A blockade contrary to international law (compare American note to England of Nov. 5, 1915) has for one year been keeping neutral trade from German ports and is making German exports impossible.

(b.) For eighteen months through the extending of contraband provisions in violation of international law (compare American note to England of Nov. 5, 1915) the overseas trade of neighboring neutral countries, so far as Germany is concerned, has been hampered.

(c.) The interception of mails in violation of international law (compare American memorandum to England of Jan. 10, 1916,) is meant to stop any intercourse of Germany with foreign countries.

(d.) England, by systematically and increasingly oppressing neutral countries, following the principle of "might before right," has prevented neutral trade on land with Germany so as to complete the blockade of the Central Powers intended to starve their civil population.

(e.) Germans met by our enemies on the high seas are deprived of their liberty, no matter whether they are combatant or noncombatant.

(f.) Our enemies have armed their merchant vessels for offensive purposes, theoretically making it impossible to use our U-boats according to the principles set forth in the London Declaration (compare American memorandum of Feb. 8, 1916.)

The English White Book of Jan. 5, 1916, on the restriction of German trade boasts that by British measures Germany's export trade has been stopped almost entirely whilst her imports are subject to England's will.

The mperial Government feels confident that the people of the United States, remembering the friendly relations that for the last hundred years have existed between the two nations, will in spite of the difficulties us into the way by our enemies appreciate the German viewpoint as laid down above.

A PUZZLE OF "INSTRUCTIONS."

Complications About the Woodfield Include Question of Her Status.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In its presentation of its case relating to alleged British Admiralty instructions to merchantmen the German Government is laying particular stress on the instructions which it says were found on the British steamer Woodfield, sunk by the Germans on Nov. 3.

A Berlin news dispatch has stated that the British instructions, as given out by the German Government, were taken from the "Admiralty transport Woodfield." If it can be shown that the Woodfield was not a merchantman, but an "Admiralty transport," and that the orders given to it as an "Admiralty transport" were different from those given to merchantmen armed for defense, a different aspect might be given to these instructions.

The German memorandum of Feb. 10 has not been made public officially in this country. Press dispatches sent from Berlin on Feb. 10 purporting to give the text of the German memorandum and excerpts from instructions found on the Woodfield referred to that vessel as "the British steamer Woodfield."

Whatever the status of the Woodfield, it developed tonight that the "instructions" said by the German Government to have been found on the Woodfield, appear to indicate that the British Government has classified its armed vessels into two groups. One is described in the "instructions" found on the Woodfield as "defensively armed merchant vessels," while the other group is described as "ordinary merchant vessels," in that portion of the "instructions" which reads: "Defensively armed vessels follow generally the instructions for ordinary merchant ships," but the "instructions" found on the Woodfield appear on their face to indicate that at that time both classes of British vessels should follow generally the same instructions.

As made public by the German Embassy, the "instructions" found on board the Woodfield read as follows:

Defensively armed vessels. Follow generally the instructions for ordinary merchant ships:

"In submarine waters guns should be kept in instant readiness.

"If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day, and it is evident to the master that she has hostile intentions, the ship pursued should open fire in self-defense, notwithstanding the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act, such as firing a gun or torpedo.

"In view of the great difficulty in distinguishing a friend from an enemy at night fire should not be ordered after dark unless it is absolutely certain that the vessel fired at is hostile.

"It is essential that fire should not be opened under neutral colors."

While the wording of what is regarded in Washington as a vital part of the British instructions of Oct. 20, as given out by the Admiralty Thursday night, is different from the essential part of the instructions found on the Woodfield, the point was made here today that the purpose of both sets of instructions, assuming the Woodfield instructions to be genuine, was identical. That purpose, it was argued, was to permit British armed merchantmen to fire on a submarine when the latter tried to "approach" the merchantman, even if the submarine had not fired a gun or a torpedo in an attack on the merchantman.

In both sets of instructions the question whether a submarine has the "right of approach" toward a merchantman without being made the subject of an attack is raised, and collaterally the question is raised whether a merchantman which fires on an "approaching" submarine is to be regarded as firing only defensively, or whether such a use of guns by an armed merchantman is to be regarded as an offensive attack.

The United States Government has been insisting that submarines must observe the right of visit and search; that is, that before sinking merchantmen that neither resist nor try to escape the submarine must warn the merchantman, and afford safety for passengers and crew. The German Government is contending that it is impossible to exercise the right of visit and search if the submarine is not to be allowed to approach a vessel for that purpose without being fired upon.

A high official when asked today whether this Government interpreted the law governing naval warfare as vesting submarines with the right to approach without being fired at declined to answer the question on the ground that it involved the very heart of the controversy.

"WISCONSIN IDEA" FAILED.

Denied That Germans Control Republican Convention Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 8.—The German plan to control the Wisconsin Republican National Convention delegation is admitted here, but it failed because Alvin Kletzsch was not able to put through his scheme to have the State Committee name the delegation.

"We thought Mr. Kletzsch was the man to talk to," a member of the committee said today, "but his suggestion was never carried out and the present delegation does not represent the plan. All we wanted was a purely pro-American convention and Presidential nominee."

GERMAN LAW EXPERT'S VIEW.

Dr. Teich Says Berlin Never Agreed to Arming of Merchantmen.

BERLIN, March 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In an article in The Cologne Gazette Dr. Teich, an authority on international law, discusses the question whether the attitude of the German Government in regard to the treatment to be accorded to armed merchantmen involves a change in international law during the war. Referring to this article, the Overseas News Agency says:

"Dr. Teich states that international law is made valid only by the consent of civilized nations. Therefore the British pretense that the arming of merchantmen is sanctioned by international law is wrong, inasmuch as Germany never has agreed to this. The British claim in regard to armed merchantmen therefore is a one-sided declaration, a refusal to recognise that which does not imply a change of international law.

"This is proved also by international treaties. For example, armed merchantmen are not mentioned in the conventions of The Hague. The convention of 1907 dealt merely with changing merchantmen into men-of-war.

"Dr. Teich refers to the opinions of Scandinavian legal authorities, which are opposed to the British contention regarding armed merchantmen, on the ground that it is contrary to the stipulation of the 1907 convention of The Hague in regard to changing merchantmen into men-of-war."

GREECE PLANS NEW STAMPS

Present Design Is Criticised—Four Varieties Used at Once.

ATHENS, Feb. 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Designs for a new issue of Greek postage stamps have been approved, and, unless the Serbian occupation of Corfu interferes with the printing of them, the stamps will be on sale within a few months. Greek paper money is printed in the United States, but the postage stamps are printed on Corfu.

The matter of stamps for letters in Greece has become complicated by the fact that during the holidays, such as those around Easter, no letter posted for delivery in Greece will reach its destination unless it is stamped with a "National Relief Stamp" in addition to the regular postage. These relief stamps are in two denominations—2-5 of a cent and 1 cent—and the proceeds of their sale goes to the aid of families of those killed in the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913. The design of both these stamps shows a dying soldier in the foreground, while a white-robed figure in the background takes a woman and child to her bosom. From an artistic point of view they are very ugly designs.

In addition to the obligatory National Relief Stamps there are 1-cent Greek Red Cross stamps and stamps of the Women's Patriotic League on sale in all Post Offices. The use of these is so strongly urged by the postal clerks that the average Greek ends by believing that they, too, are obligatory, with the result that he covers a good part of an envelope with stamps. These, as well as the Red Cross stamps, are issued in one denomination only—1 cent each.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

BRITISH REPLY READY ON BLOCKADE PROTEST

Note of 7,000 Words to be Sent by Mail—No Intimation Yet As to Its Tenor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Lansing has received a cablegram from Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London, stating that the British reply to the American note of Oct. 21, 1915, protesting against British restraints on neutral commerce, is about ready to be delivered to him for transmission to the Washington Government. The dispatch did not indicate the character or scope of the British reply, but stated that it would be sent to the State Department by mail in order to save cable tolls. The response is voluminous.

The American note of Oct. 21 was itself voluminous and fully covered the situation created by the British Order in Council of March 15, and the so-called blockade of Germany from the standpoint of the American Government. It was in this note of last October that the United States for the first time formally challenged the validity of the British Orders in Council under which the so-called blockade was instituted.

Desiring to avoid controversy and in the expectation that the actual administration of the so-called blockade measures under the Order in Council would conform to the established rules of international law, the United States until last October refrained from challenging the legality of the Orders in Council, although protesting against and refusing to recognise the so-called blockade. The question of the actual validity of the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, was reserved until our note of Oct. 21, 1915, was presented to the British Foreign Office, but in the circumstances that had been developed by October the United States felt that it could no longer permit the validity of the alleged blockade to remain unchallenged.

This was the language in which Secretary Lansing, speaking for President Wilson, challenged the so-called blockade:

"Without mentioning the other customary elements of a regularly imposed blockade, such as notification of the particular coast line invested, the imposition of the penalty of confiscation, &c., which are lacking in the present British 'blockade' policy, it need only be pointed out that, measured by the three universally conceded tests, above set forth, the present British blockade measures cannot be regarded as constituting a blockade in law, in practice, or in effect."

On Jan. 12 last intimations came from London that the so-called blockade of Germany by the British Government and its allies was to be transformed into a real naval blockade in strict accordance with the requirements of international law, and that instructions were about ready to be issued to the British Fleet to tighten the coil around Germany.

It was likewise intimated at that time that the declaration of a naval blockade would be the British answer to the American note of Oct. 21, but the transformation from one to the other kind of blockade has not taken effect, so far as official notification to the United States Government goes. In official circles here, where there is professed to be not the slightest intimation as to the character of the forthcoming British reply to the American note, there is speculation as to whether the January intimation of a change from the Order-in-Council blockade to a formal naval blockade will now be made coincidental with the delivery of the British response.

The British Government's response to the recent protest of the United States Government against interference with American neutral mails of the first class touching at British ports en route to and from this country and neutral nations on the Continent is already en route to Washington. It is being sent by mail from the Foreign Office direct to the British Embassy here for delivery to the State Department and is expected to reach Washington within a week.

LONDON, March 8.—The joint Anglo-French reply to the American note on the detention of mails has been mailed to Washington, where it will be presented to the State Department by the English and French Ambassadors. The reply on the American note in regard to the blockade is also practically ready. It will be handed to Ambassador Page within a few days to be transmitted by mail, as it consists of between 7,000 and 8,000 words.

Two Swedish Steamships Held.

LONDON, March 6, (delayed by censor.)—The Swedish steamships Aland, from Narvik for Philadelphia with iron ore, and Anglia, from Savannah for Malmoe with oil cake, have been taken into Kirkwall for examination by the British authorities.

67
SAFETY
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OTHER things equal, a depositor is safer if his fellow depositors are many in number with medium-sized accounts. Average size depositors are not apt to close out their accounts.
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SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY
"Sam! Here-after we call you 'Davids' Electro Chemical'—Cause you're coal black, waterproof and very smooth
Demand Davids' Electro Chemical Writing Fluid. Our special filtration process eliminates all objectionable substances such as glutinous matter and sediment which tend to clog ink-wells and steel pens
We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.
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Flat Feet or Crutches—The Spring Is Gone From Life
Spare your children the suffering and physical handicap of flat feet and broken arches. Take care of their feet while they are growing. Select the proper shoes.
Best's Orpic (Pat. Sept. 8, 1915,) shoe is the new orthopedic shoe. A preventive and corrective shoe of the highest type, embodying the most successful principles of modern orthopedic practice. No steels, no bulky building up, no bracing of any kind—Best's Orpic is a flexible, good-looking, normally-styled shoe, light, easy-wearing, foot-conforming. Endorsed by leading orthopedic surgeons.
In addition to the obligatory National Relief Stamps there are 1-cent Greek Red Cross stamps and stamps of the Women's Patriotic League on sale in all Post Offices. The use of these is so strongly urged by the postal clerks that the average Greek ends by believing that they, too, are obligatory, with the result that he covers a good part of an envelope with stamps. These, as well as the Red Cross stamps, are issued in one denomination only—1 cent each.
Bring that boy with his slipshod gait to Best's. See what a pair of Best's Orpics will do for *him*. Patented, sold nowhere else.
Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street

COST $1,500,000,000 TO PUT NAVY FIRST

Admiral Fletcher Estimates the Upkeep at $760,000,000 and Says We Can Afford It.

MUST KEEP ON BUILDING

Nevertheless, He Believes Peace and Disarmament May Come Within Eighteen Months.

WASHINGTON, March 8. — Approximately $1,500,000,000 for new ships and an annual upkeep charge of $760,000,000 is what Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, estimates it would cost to carry out the Navy General Board's recommendation that the American Navy should equal the most powerful fleet afloat by not later than 1925.

The Admiral's estimate was given today in testimony before the House Naval Committee. Representative Callaway, who brought out the statement, called attention to published reports that Great Britain had added nearly a million tons to her fighting ships since the war began. He asked if the situation was not "hopeless." Admiral Fletcher thought not, adding that, judging by its great wealth, the United States could well afford to give its interests the same protection that other nations thought necessary.

Representative Hensley asked if a race in building warships or in any other military preparation between two nations had not invariably led to war. Admiral Fletcher said "No," and expressed the opinion that failure to prepare was merely making certain that a nation must surrender its rights.

War Over Within Eighteen Months.

Representative Callaway asked if it was not reasonable to assume that the European war would end within a year or a year and a half at most. Admiral Fletcher thought it would, and added that he believed the close of the war would see the greatest opportunity in history for the success of an international disarmament or limitation of armament agreement. He insisted, however, that the United States could not afford to put off its navy building on that account.

"Why not put all our energies into completing ships already authorized," Representative Callaway asked, "and, so far as new building is concerned, await the conclusion of the war?"

Admiral Fletcher repeated his statement that the hope of a disarmament agreement was too vague to build upon.

Representative Oliver asked if anything had developed within the last two years to shake Admiral Fletcher's faith in heavy armored ships as the main strength of a navy. He asked particularly if high explosive shells had made armor less trustworthy.

"There has been no development in high explosive shells worth mentioning in that time," Admiral Fletcher replied.

Representative Callaway took the witness through a number of hypothetical naval engagements to support his contention that battleships, in the presence of submarines, mines, and torpedoes, no longer can fight in fleets. Admiral Fletcher disagreed and resorted to paper and pencil to map out the operations of two hostile fleets under the conditions set.

Would Take 19-Knot Submarine.

After Admiral Fletcher concluded his testimony Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and Rear Admiral Griffin, Chief of Steam Engineering, explained to the committee the situation as to the two fleet submarines authorized last year. Secretary Daniels has submitted the decision of this problem to Congress, bids on the two big submersibles authorized not having fallen within the requirements of the act.

Admiral Taylor said one bidder would guarantee a 19-knot surface speed, but not the 20 knots specified in the act. Both he and Admiral Griffin recommended that the 19-knot proposal be accepted, if the boats could not be made to do better.

Both Admirals disagreed with Rear Admiral Grant and other officers of the submarine flotilla as to the desirability of abandoning all other types of submersibles for an 800-ton boat similar to those used in the German Navy. They believed it impossible that the requirements as to speed, endurance, and habitability rquired by Admiral Grant could be met.

Admiral Taylor recommened, however, that three 800-ton boats be ordered as experiments, ordinary conditions of construction to be set aside to produce them in the shortest possible time. If the result of this experiment was to bear out Admiral Grant's statements, he said, it was desirable to establish the fact as soon as possible.

The committee reached no decision on the question.

PASS SCHOOL MILITARY BILL

Vote 37 to 10 on the Measure in New Jersey Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—The New Jersey Assembly, by a vote of 37 to 10, passed tonight the Pierson bill appropriating $150,000 for military training for boys and girls in the high schools of the State. The measure probably would have received a unanimous vote had the House not earlier adopted the Oliphant resolution authorizing appointment of a commission to investigate the question of such instruction and report to the next Legislature. Those who voted against the Pierson act did so because they thought it inconsistent with the Oliphant proposition.

The Pierson bill provides, in addition to the appropriation, that two hours a week shall be devoted in the high schools to military training, the course to be arranged by the State Board of Education and the Adjutant General of the State. The boys, if the measure becomes law, will be given instruction in shooting and camp life, while the girls will be taught nursing and kindred matters.

ZEPPELIN REPORTED HIT.

Raider Seen to be Damaged in Sunday's Flight Over Kent.

LONDON, March 8.—Messages received here from newspaper correspondents in Kent assert that one of the Zeppelins that took part in Sunday's raid was damaged by anti-aircraft guns.

One message states that a Zeppelin which passed over the Kentish coast homeward bound early on Monday morning was seen to be in difficulty.

Another dispatch says it is reported that an explosion took place on board the Zeppelin when it was hit and this partially crippled it. A broken part of a Zeppelin propeller was found in Kent today.

The War Office announces that five of the persons who were previously reported as having been injured in the raid have died. The total number of casualties in all the areas attacked by the airships follow: Killed, 9 men, 4 women and 3 children; injured, 22 men, 22 women, and 8 children.

VISITS GERMAN WOUNDED.

Our Ambassador to France Views Conditions in Lyons.

LYONS, France, March 8.—William Graves Sharp, American Ambassador to France, with Lieutenant Carl Boyd, Military Attaché of the embassy, is in this city to see the German wounded and learn how they are cared for. He visited the Sample Fair, now in progress.

Senator Herriot, who also is Mayor of Lyons, gave a luncheon in the Ambassador's honor.

RUSSIANS SEIZE PORT OF RIZEH

Continued from Page 1.

tion of operations of German working parties and silenced enemy batteries.

On the Dvinsk position, near Illukst, fighting for mine craters continues. All German efforts to occupy them have been repulsed.

Southward of the Pchiewesch Railroad we have pushed back the Germans and made a slight advance. Northeastward of the Olyka Station on the Kovelrovno line, the enemy tried twice to approach our trenches, but on each occasion was repulsed with heavy losses by our fire.

In the Upper Stripa region we permitted a strong body of the enemy to approach within fifty paces of our trenches without firing a single shot, and then dispersed them with our fire.

Northward of the Bojana (Bukowina) our scouts have destroyed a German post.

BERLIN, March 8, (via Sayville.)—The report on military operations on the Russian front issued yesterday at Vienna by the Austrian Headquarters and received here today is as follows:

Detachments of the army of the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand drove the enemy from an intrenched position near Karpiloseka, which they then occupied. Northwest of Tarnopol an Austrian detachment drove the Russians from a trench 1,000 meters in length. At this place and on the Dniester and Bessarabian frontier the artillery action on both sides is growing lively.

The Berlin War Office bulletin today says:

Russian local attacks were repulsed at several points. The stretch of railway between Ljachowitschi, southeast of Branowitschi and Luninieo, where great railway traffic was observed, was attecked by our aviators with good results.

PERSIAN PREMIER OUT.

Prince Firman Firma Succeeded by Sipahdar, a Pro-Russian.

LONDON, Thursday, March 9.—Prince Firman Firma has resigned the Premiership of Persia and has been succeeded as Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior by the Russophile Sipahdar, says a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Teheran.

Prince Firman Firma was made Premier of Persia last December. Sipahdar is a former Premier and Minister of War. He is the leader of the Nationalists in Persia and once held the post of Governor of Teheran.

AMERICAN SAILORS FIGHT GERMANS ASHORE

Not Allowed to Land in Constantinople Now Except Under Promise to Be Good.

LONDON, March 8.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says:

"Private advices from Constantinople report several brawls between Germans and bluejackets of the American stationaire, (guardship.) The latter are now only rarely permitted to land on condition that they do not enter places of amusement frequented by Germans.

"Great animosity is said to exist in Constantinople against the Germans, who, according to travelers, continue to hold their own by main force. The Turkish soldier, however, keeps on good terms with his German comrades."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The American station ship at Constantinople is the gunboat Scorpion, a converted yacht, which has been there for the last eight years and is the only vessel of the United States Navy on duty permanently at any foreign port. She is under control of the Embassy and is commanded by Commander James P. Morton.

On last Christmas Day Ambassador Henry Morgenthau gave a party for the crew of the Scorpion and the wives of members of the crew who are in Constantinople. The Ambassador sent a photograph of the company to the Secretary of the Navy, and in the letter accompanying it stated that inasmuch as he had heard that a great many of the crew who had been compelled to remain in Constantinople overtime were discouraged and unhappy, due to the stress of circumstances always incident to war times, he thought it would be a good plan to give them an entertainment.

Theatre of Russian Operations in Asia Minor

From their base at Erzerum, (1) recently captured, the Russians are moving west, northward and south. The combined naval and military operations along the Black Sea litterol have resulted in the occupation of the coast to Rizeh, (2) the capture of which is reported in the latest official dispatches, and the forces are pressing on to the important port of Trebizond, thirty-five miles further west, which is under bombardment. Southward the Grand Duke's line extends to Bitlis (3.) The army operating in Persia, after taking Hamadan and Kermanshah from the combined Persian - Turkish - German forces, has occupied Selma (4,) northwest of Hamadan.

FOOD PRICES IN TURKEY RAISED 185 PER CENT.

Morgenthau Arranging for Naval Collier to Take Provisions to Palestine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8. — Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, came to Washington today from New York and spent a large part of the morning and afternoon at the State Department consulting Secretary Lansing and Counselor Polk and going over reports sent by the embassy in Constantinople within the six weeks since Mr. Morgenthau left there. Tomorrow Mr. Morgenthau will see President Wilson and will acquaint him with the intimate story of conditions in Turkey, which are represented to be very bad.

The State Department has received information confirming previous advices that the food shortage in the sultan's possessions has produced a serious situation. Officials are anxious to have Mr. Morgenthau's account of conditions, and it is supposed from what was said today that he did not disagree with what had come to the State Department from various sources. A ring of officials has cornered the food supply and is making a fortune in selling at high prices to the already overburdened people of the empire. According to the State Department's information the prices of food have been advanced 185 per cent.

As to the reports of the assassination of Enver Bey, the Turkish Minister for War, information here, which it is understood came from Mr. Morgenthau, tends to discredit them. The Turkish police system, it is explained, is now a marvel of perfection. Plots are quickly suppressed and gatherings of any group of persons, however small, are practically impossible. Any concerted attempt to organize a mob for the purpose of attacking Enver Bey would be virtually out of the question, according to the information that has been imparted to officials here.

Part of Mr. Morgenthau's business in Washington is to arrange for sending a United States naval collier with a cargo of food for the famishing people of Palestine. About 900 tons of food are to be supplied by a group of men in New York, Mr. Morgenthau said. In Constantinople, Americans in schools and other places have food enough in sight for a while, but it was explained by Mr. Morgenthau that they would need more in the Autumn. He had conversations today with officials of the State and Navy Departments with reference to sending food supplies to Palestine on a collier.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman of New York and Simon Wolf of Washington called on President Wilson today and urged him to attend a mass meeting to be held in New York in honor of Mr. Morgenthau's services in Turkey during the war. The date has not been set, but it is intended to hold the meeting next month. President Wilson said he would attend if possible. The Administration is greatly pleased with the character of the services rendered by Mr. Morgenthau, and it was evident from what was said in official circles today that it is anxious to show its appreciation.

Mr. Morgenthau today reiterated the denials he made in New York that he had any intention of resigning his office. He said he would return to Constantinople. Many of Mr. Morgenthau's friends have urged him to remain in the United States and take an active part in the campaign for the re-election of President Wilson and it was said to be Mr. Morgenthau's disposition to accede to this sentiment if it was shown that his services were absolutely necessary in the campaign.

Rumors have been in circulation in Washington that Secretary McAdoo would resign from the Cabinet in the early Summer, perhaps to become campaign manager for the President, and that Mr. Morgenthau might succeed him in the Treasury Department. Nothing to confirm these rumors could be obtained here, and Mr. Morgenthau discredited them.

CANADA DRIVES OUT 2 LUTHERAN PASTORS

The Rev. C. R. Tappert of Berlin, Ont., Ill-Treated by Soldiers and Leaves Town.

REV. HANSEN ALSO GOING

Lieut. Col. Martin Apologizes to Our Consul, as Tappert Is American Citizen.

Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Ont., March 8.—With one local minister of the Lutheran Church, who is an American, an exile from Canada, driven out, as he charges, by volunteer troops after indignities, and another minister of the same denomination under orders to resign his pulpit and depart at once, a long-standing feeling between the ministers and members of their congregations on one hand and the Dominion military and police authorities on the other reached a culmination.

The Rev. R. C. Tappert, pastor of the Lutheran Church, has gone to Buffalo with his family, a wife and nine children. Before he left the country he laid formal complaint against local members of the 118th Battalion, Canadian volunteer contingent, before José de Olivares, United States Consul in Hamilton, Ontario.

Hardly had the feeling incident to a demonstration against the Rev. Mr. Tappert in front of his parsonage on Sunday night been allayed than a new development occurred, when the Rev. Henry Hansen, pastor of the Constego Lutheran Church, was likewise ordered to depart. The issuance of the order came quickly after a special agent of the Canadian police had called on him.

Both ministers, the authorities assert, have been avowed advocates of certain rights which, they say, are possessed by pro-German members of their denomination in Canada. A feeling of bitterness has been engendered against them, it is stated, for a long time, and this has been heightened as the sermons of one or the other, or both, were objected to by the civilar population and troops quartered here. The population of this city and its environs, as its name indicates, is composed in considerable proportions of descendants of native Germans.

The charge against the Rev. Mr. Hansen is, he says, that he is pro-German, and has been circulating anti-Ally views.

On behalf of the officers of the Berlin Overseas Battalion, Lieut. Col. Martin today apologized to Consul de Olivares at Hamilton for the treatment accorded the Rev. Mr. Tappert at his home here Sunday evening. He said the men were severely rebuked, but as the demonstration was against a civilian, the military authorities were not in a position to try the offenders.

Lieut. Col. Martin's apology followed a telephone message to Berlin, in which the Consul made emphatic protest against the attack on the Rev. Mr. Tappert, on the grounds that he was an American citizen, and that assurance had been given that he would not be harmed.

Mr. de Olivares insisted that the rights of an American citizen must not be violated, and it is said that he has taken the matter up with Ottawa and Washington.

The Rev. Mr. Tappert told the Consul he had a wound in the back of his head requiring several stitches and also a blackened eye, and that his family had been illtreated. The soldiers went to the Tappert home, it is alleged, called the pastor out of his house, and beat him as a German sympathizer, because he had not left Canada on March 1 as advised to do so by townspeople.

The Rev. Reinhold C. Tappert reached Buffalo last night and from there sent this telegram to his brother, the Rev. Dr. G. H. Tappert, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church at 794 East 156th Street, the Bronx:

Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1916.
Family arrived safely at Buffalo. Details later. You will be astounded. Samt Und Sonders—" the whole bunch."
REINHOLD.

All of the nine children of the exiled minister were born here. His eldest daughter, Miss Johanna Tappert, was educated at the Normal College, and another daughter, Miss Martha Tappert, was a student at Morris High School. The Rev. Dr. Tappert came here and was ordained in 1887, and subsequently became a naturalized American. He was first the pastor of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church at Greenport, L. I., then for several years pastor of a Manhattan church, and for many years was pastor of the Emmanuel Lutheran Church at Malden, Conn.

He received a call to Berlin, Ontario, three years ago and had since built a larger church to replace the old one there. His wife was Miss Magdalena Drach, daughter of Peter Drach of Greenport.

"My brother has never, during his residence in Canada, caused offense by pro-German sentiments, expressed or implied," said the Rev. Dr. G. H. Tappert at his parsonage last night. "He is too conservative and too good and loyal an American to do anything of that kind. In fact, he even has hesitated to assert his full rights as an American because he wished to refrain from involving this country officially in his personal troubles in Canada.

"I have not received full details of the trouble, but I know his difficulties began more than a year ago, when some of the newspapers in Canada began to criticise him on the basis of a statement he was said to have made to some members of his congregation regarding alleged Belgian atrocities. My brother was asked by a member of his congregation if some features of the Belgian charges were true. He simply replied that he doubted the truth of some of them, at least.

"From that time on the persecutions never have ceased. My niece, Johanna, applied for a position as teacher in the Canadian public schools. Her training at Normal College was ignored, and she was required to take further studies in a Canadian school. Martha resumed her studies, also, in a high school. An envelope, which was handed to her for a subscription to the war fund, she returned empty, explaining that she was an American, and as a daughter of a clergyman, she objected to contributing to war purposes. Thereupon the principal of the school called her an 'American parasite.'

"Then the boys, who were at school, were asked to swear allegiance to the British flag. This they said they could not do, being American by birth and education. In February this warning telephone message was given to my brother: 'If you do not leave in forty days you will be tarred and feathered.'

"THE BERLIN BOYS.'

"The 'Berlin Boys' composed the battalion at the barracks there. Other warnings were received, some friendly and others threatening. Then members of the congregation reported that pressure was being exerted on them to get rid of their pastor. Some said they were boycotted in business and their social relations. Then my brother decided to resign, and had done so when he was attacked in his home.

"Seventy of the battalion members called at the parsonage at midnight on Sunday and called to him to come out. He declined, whereupon the front door of the parsonage was broken down and the place invaded. When my brother confronted the intruders they seized him and dragged him outside, refusing his wife permission to give him a hat or overcoat.

"For some time the soldiers marched my brother up and down King Street, hitting and slapping him. Then they took him to the rear of the barracks, and ordered him to sing the English national hymn. When finally permitted to return home he found every member of his family prostrated with fear for his safety."

AMPUTATES FINGERS OF COMRADE IN MIDAIR

Lieutenant Assists Captain Who, Shot by Pursuer, Still Steers Aeroplane.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, Feb. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The cool heroism of two British airmen was demonstrated recently when one of them amputated the fingers of another while under fire.

Lieutenant S—— and Captain C. D—— were being chased by a German aeroplane, commanded by Lieutenant Immelmann, who opened fire on the Englishmen with his machine gun and pierced their gasoline tank with his first shot. The British aeroplane began to descend in a volplane, and the German fired again, wounding the Captain in the right arm and smashing two of his fingers. While the captain steered with his left hand, Lieutenant S—— amputated the two fingers.

The airmen came down to safety, but as they had no more gasoline in their tank they were unable to set fire to their machine, which fell into the hands of the Germans.

Superintendent Says Gun Was Give Prince Joachim Composes Marches.

BERLIN, March 8.—Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, whose musical compositions have been a prominent feature recently of programs at the Prussian court, has written six marches of a popular character since the beginning of the war. They are called "Pro Gloria et Patria," "1914," "The Liége March," "With God for King and Country," "Young Germany" and "The Men in Field Gray."

James McCreery & Co.

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SPRING SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Specially Priced for Today

Men's and Young Men's Spring Suits made of Cheviot, Tweed, Homespun or Blue Flannel; some have silk-lined sleeves. Size 34 to 42 inch chest.
Special 15.00 and 20.00

Men's and Young Men's Spring Top Coats made of Imported Covert Cloth,—quarter silk lined; in Oxford Vicuna,—full silk lined. Size 34 to 42 inch chest.
Special 20.00

URGE HASTE TO GET NITROGEN SUPPLY

Naval Consulting Board Wants Government to Appoint Commission on the Problem.

VITAL IN EVENT OF WAR

Agricultural Prosperity Also Involved — Possible Deposit Located in the Far Northwest.

The Naval Consulting Board at a meeting in the Engineering Societies Building, in West Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday discussed the nitrogen situation and then wired a resolution to Secretary of the Navy Daniels urging him to impress upon the President the need of immediate action to secure for this country an adequate supply of nitrogen products, pronounced vital to the military and agricultural interests of the country.

The board also received a report on progress in the organization for war purposes of the industrial plants of the country. This report, which shortly will be made public, shows that an immense amount of work has been done, and that this organization, including 30,000 mechanical, chemical, electrical, civil, and mining engineers, will be ready in emergency.

Those who attended the meeting were William L. Saunders, the Vice Chairman, who, in the absence of Thomas A. Edison, presided; Howard E. Coffin, Hudson Maxim, Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Elmer E. Sperry, Frank J. Sprague, Lawrence Addicks, Miller R. Hutchison, Joseph W. Richards, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Thomas Robins, Andrew L. Riker, William LeRoy Emmet, Andrew M. Hunt, B. G. Lamme, Spencer Miller, Arthur G. Webster, Dr. W. R. Whitney, M. B. Sellers, Alfred Craven, and Robert S. Woodward.

The board pronounced the nitrogen situation acute. As remedies the members discussed the creation of a system of plants for the fixation of nitrogen from the air, the laying in of a store of nitrogen sufficient to last through the first year of any war, and the investigation of possible nitrate fields in the United States. At present practically the country's entire supply of nitrates comes from Chile. Owing to the demands of the Allies the price of Chilean nitrate has reached an almost prohibitive figure.

The nitrogen report was submitted by Dr. Whitney, Chairman of the Committee on Physics and Chemistry. This committee has been working on the problem for several weeks with the Committee on Ordnance and Explosives, of which Hudson Maxim is the head. The report embodied the result of the joint investigation. The resolution wired to Secretary Daniels follows:

Whereas, The synthetic production of nitrogen products, which is now successfully carried on abroad but is not in this country, is immediately vital to the agricultural and military interests of the United States, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to urge upon the President that he co-ordinate the efforts to make effective the synthetic production of nitrogen in this country by the creation of a commission, which shall include representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior and the Army and Navy Departments, to study the question and report on the same at the earliest moment.

"The action taken by the board," said Mr. Sprague, who introduced the resolution, "follows that taken at a previous meeting, when the board informed the Navy Department that it was of vital importance that the United States at once make preparation to get nitrogen by some synthetic process, rather than wait for war to come. We submitted three propositions—to store up enough nitrogen products to last through a war of reasonable length, to provide for the manufacture of nitrogen products or to store a supply sufficient to last a year and to establish at the same time a fixation plant of sufficient capacity to train skilled men to man other fixation plants that would be needed in the event of war. We would fall back upon the year's supply in storage during the period the fixation plants were being developed.

"Shortly after we made our recommendation General Crozier, the Chief of Ordnance for the Army, made a similar recommendation. In his report submitted today Dr. Whitney said that two important financial interests in this country had expressed a willingness to take up the fixation problem provided the Government would make certain concessions."

The free use of Government-owned water powers or coal fields, it was said, might be the concessions required. In normal times, it was pointed out, fixation plants find it impossible to compete with the Chilean fields.

There may be an extensive saltpeter or potassium-nitrate field in a section of about 100 square miles comprising Northeastern California, Southeastern Oregon, and Southwestern Idaho. This was pointed out by H. N. Lawrie, Chairman of the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology Commission, who was a visitor at the meeting.

"In July, 1915," said Mr. Lawrie, "samples of saltpeter from this section, with other minerals closely related and having a high nitrogeneous content, began appearing at the office of the Oregon Bureau of Mines at Portland. Some of the samples were almost pure potassium-nitrate, which is used in powder and fertilizer manufacture.

"A preliminary reconnoissance of this area was made recently by the United States Geological Survey. The geologists have made a preliminary report which indicates in general what I have said. This examination was made as a part of a general survey of the whole United States to determine from the localities of maximum dryness the possible discovery of such soluble minerals which occur under this favorable condition. Should the deposit in question exist it is fairly well protected from an invading force, as it lies east of the Cascade Mountains."

Herbert S. Houston, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, submitted a plan to the board to bring to the Government's service thousands of advertising men in all parts of the country to aid in bringing into a common organization for the national good the various industries of the country. Mr. Houston and a committee discussed the matter with President Wilson a few days ago, and the President asked them to talk the matter over with the Secretary of the Navy. At the suggestion of Secretary Daniels Mr. Houston brought the matter to the attention of the board, which was favorably impressed with the idea that the plan would give to the Government free of cost advertising space worth $1,000,000.

Jamaica to Levy Export Taxes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 8.—Taxes amounting to nearly $1,000,000 a year are to be levied by the Legislature which met today. A small export tax is to be laid on bananas, coffee, and sugar.

KAISER DECORATES CAPTAIN OF MOEWE

Presents the Order Pour le Mérite to Count von Dohna, Who Has an Iron Cross.

LONDON, March 8.—Emperor William has received the commander of the German commerce raider Möwe and personally presented to him the Order Pour le Merite, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

An Amsterdam dispatch on Sunday stated that Count von Dohna, the Möwe's commander, had received the Iron Cross of the First Class and had been ordered to meet Emperor William at headquarters, while the men of the crew received the Iron Cross of the Second Class.

SEEKS RELIEF FOR SERBIA.

American Charge Wants Teutons to Let Supplies Come In.

ROME, March 8, (7:01 P. M.)—George L. Lorillard, American Charge d'Affaires in Serbia, who is now at Curp, has requested on behalf of the Serbian Government that permission be obtained by the United States Government from the German and Austrian Governments for furnishing of supplies by the American Relief Clearing House to the needy in Serbia. The suffering there is said to be intense.

Hugh Griffen, of the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, has $100,000 ready to provide relief for the Serbians if the authority is procured by the Washington Government.

HEADS ARMY AT AVLONA.

General Piacentini Appointed to Lead Italian Forces in Albania.

ROME, March 7.—The appointment of General Piacentini, one of the ablest Italian military chiefs, to command the forces already in Albania is stated by the press to be an indication of Italy's determination to hold the Avlona section of Albania at any cost. Sufficient troops are said to be concentrated there to meet all emergencies.

The Albanian expeditionary force is now controlled by General Cadorna, who has been made Commander in Chief of the Italian forces on all fronts.

Bulgars Stop Intrenching.

PARIS, March 8.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says the Bulgarians have ceased work they had begun on intrenchments in the neutral zone along the Greco-Bulgarian frontier, as a result of a protest from the Greek Government. Advices received in Athens from Saloniki state that a German aeroplane flew over the Franco-British camp and dropped a bomb, which failed to explode.

King Nicholas Moves to Bordeaux.

LYONS, March 8.—The seat of the Government of Montenegro has been transferred from Lyons to Bordeaux. The King and the other members of the royal family with the Cabinet officers left here last night to take up their new residence in a mansion which has been prepared for them near the city of Bordeaux.

The Cretic Arrives at Naples.

News was received last night that the White Star liner Cretic, which sailed from this port on Feb. 20 with passengers and a cargo of munitions, and which took on a four-inch rifle at Gibraltar for protection against submarines, had arrived safely at Naples on March 6.

GERMANS LAY MINES NEAR MOUTH OF THAMES

British Declare Submerged Obstructions Are Planted on Route to Holland.

LONDON, March 8.—The blockade of England by mines, reported as threatened by Germany, is already in existence along the trade route to Holland, according to naval circles here. German submarines are reported to have been busy recently laying anchored mines between the mouth of the Thames and the Galloper Lightship. It is in this neighborhood that many disasters have occurred during the last month.

Passenger ships have been successful until recently in dodging floating mines by making their voyages in daylight, but no method is known of guarding against submerged anchored mines.

GERMANY TO BAR ENVOY IF SHIPS ARE NOT FREED

Portugal Must Release Seized Craft by Saturday, Says Frankfort Report.

LONDON, March 8.—Unless the German ships seized by Portugal are released the Portuguese Minister to Germany will receive his passports Saturday at noon, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Zurich, Switzerland, which gives a report from Frankfort as the basis for the statement.

The Munich Nachrichten, the dispatch adds, says that no ultimatum has yet been presented to Portugal.

GERMANS FREE AMERICAN.

Eugene Smith of Springfield, Mass., Is on Way with Others to England.

ROTTERDAM, March 8, (via London.)—One American citizen and seven British subjects from Ruhleben, the German detention camp for civilians of enemy countries, located near Berlin, have arrived here on their way to England.

The American is Eugene Smith of Springfield, Mass., who has been a prisoner in Germany for six months.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 8.—The American mentioned in the Rotterdam dispatch as a prisoner on his way from Germany to England has been identified as Eugene Smithers of Springfield. Mr. Smithers, who formerly owned a stable in this city, left early in 1914, announcing his intention to enlist in the British Army.

Britons Plan Shakespeare Tribute.

LONDON, Feb. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—To celebrate the Shakespeare tercentenary an appeal is being made to every person in the British empire to wear from April 23 to May 3 a medallion of Shakespeare. The birth and death date, old style, was April 23, new style May 3. A committee headed by the Lord Mayor of London has issued a letter in which it says: "Those who wear them will do homage to the immortal name that voiced or inspired almost every ideal to which we have pledged our national honor, and for which we are today prepared to sacrifio our 'last shilling and our last man.'"

BLAME BOMB PLOTTERS FOR BORDER EXPLOSION

Niagara Falls Munition Plant Is Damaged $200,000—Guards Watch Other Places.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 8.—The blowing up of the plant of the Niagara Electro-Chemical plant here today and the attempt to wreck the barracks of the Ninety-eighth Welland Regiment, at Niagara Falls, Ont., have caused fresh alarm along the border. It is now firmly believed by police on both sides of the border that a conspiracy really exists to destroy munition plants.

Such a report recently resulted in the Canadian authorities rushing many extra troops to the border, but American officials minimized the danger.

All factories in this city and vicinity that are filling war orders are under heavy guard. Two Buffalo plants engaged in making supplies for the Allies have been closed by strikes of machinists, but the guards were doubled tonight to prevent any one getting near the buildings.

The Chief of Police here says he believes today's explosion was caused by chemicals and not by dynamite, but Dr. H. R. Carvath, manager of the plant, says outsiders blew up the buildings, which cost the life of one man, the injury of half a dozen others, and a property loss of more than $200,000.

SEES CHANCE FOR PEACE.

Hillquit Says 40 Per Cent. of Socialists in Germany Oppose the War.

Nearly 2,000 persons were admitted to Cooper Union last night to hear Morris Hillquit, Chairman of the Socialist Party, and Meyer London, the New York Socialist Congressman, discuss the attitude of the United States toward the war.

Mr. Hillquit told of going with a committee of Socialists to President Wilson and the House Committee on Foreign Relations with a plan to stop the war. He also said the Socialists of the warring nations were at last arousing themselves from the "madness" which caused them to permit the war.

"Forty per cent. of the Socialists in Germany are now arrayed against the Government in the conduct of this war," said Mr. Hillquit. "It is so in Austria, while in Bulgaria the entire party is against the war. In England, also, and in Italy, the Progressive Labor Party is for a peace. I tell you that this whole movement of the Socialist Party is bound to reach a higher culmination in a few months more."

Representative London described the scene in Washington when a vote was taken on the McLemore resolution.

"It was very stirring," said the Congressman, "and oldtimers told me it was comparable to 1898. The only trouble was that the issue was beclouded. We were given the choice of showing whether we preferred the Kaiser or President Wilson, when the real issue should have been whether or not this country was going to be plunged into the maelstrom of war."

FIGHT AMID AVALANCHES.

Snow, Fogs, and Heavy Rain Hamper Operations on Italian Front.

ROME, March 8.—The War Office communication issued today says:

Despite heavy avalanches and snowfalls, which have reached a depth of sixteen feet at many places, in our operations in the mountains our troops have displayed great energy.

Along the Isonzo front the artillery continues to display much activity, although it is frequently hindered by dense fogs and heavy rain.

BALFOUR DEFENDS HIS NAVAL POLICY

Continued from Page 1.

he thought the greatest efforts should be made to build at the highest possible speed.

Colonel Churchill charged Mr. Balfour with using every parliamentary device of which he was master to make an effective reply. He said that the First Lord had put in rudely exaggerated form the charges which he, Churchill, had brought.

He added that he agreed there was no reason for alarm as to the strength or readiness of the navy. All he desired to do was to sound a note of necessary warning, and he only was restrained by regard for public interest from making it still stronger.

"If we could associate," he said "the guiding power of Lord Fisher with the carrying on of Lord Fisher's policy great public advantage would result."

Other members protested against such a squabble in the House of Commons, and James M. Hogge, Radical for East Edinburgh, criticised Colonel Churchill for starting a controversy which could not be easily stopped.

A number of other departments of Admiralty activity, such as requisitioning merchant shipping, arming of merchantmen, and air defense, were subjected to discussion, but the committee of the House eventually approved a vote for 350,000 men for the navy and several "token" appropriations for navy expenditures, which had been introduced in this manner in order to avoid giving total amounts.

SEEK CHURCHILL'S PURPOSE.

London Political Leaders Take His Attack as Sign of a New Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 9.—What the motives were that actuated Colonel Winston Churchill in his sensational intervention in the House of Commons Tuesday was the burning question of the hour at Westminster yesterday. Some politicians profess to descry in the attack on Mr. Balfour a fresh development of what has been described at previous stages in the history of the coalition Government as "a conspiracy" to upset the Cabinet or at least to provoke the elimination of certain members.

According to this view, Churchill's "note of warning" was in reality an attack upon the present head of the Admiralty, and Balfour's emphatic approval of Commander Carlyon Bellairs's statement that "for one who had been First Lord to urge the Prime Minister that over the head of the present First Lord he should discard his present naval advisers was intolerable," was taken to justify this belief. Mr. Balfour's reply in the House yesterday showed how deeply he resented Colonel Churchill's speech. Persons who have known Balfour for many years say they never have seen him so angry.

His manner and words were marked by a depth of feeling all the more significant because of the cold restraint under which he kept himself.

Churchill's speech of Tuesday made a bad impression upon the House generally and one member said that if, as suggested, it was a bid for the premiership, it was a very bad one.

In view of Lord Fisher's attendance at the War Council yesterday it is significant that word reached THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent some time ago upon excellent authority that Lord Fisher's acknowledged ability was going to be utilized in a consultative capacity and that there was no question of his being recalled to the Admiralty as First Sea Lord.

The incident created considerable disquiet in the public mind, and will doubtless serve the purposes of panic-mongers and pessimists who have been finding considerable space in certain newspapers recently, but Mr. Balfour's speech yesterday is expected to prove a strong corrective.

A large majority of the provincial papers, whose opinions are less colored by purely political influences than the metropolitan press, severely criticised Churchill's attitude.

The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"If yesterday was Churchill's day, today was Balfour's. The First Lord of the Admiralty was almost benign in his attitude to his predecessor yesterday, but today he administered to him a severe castigation, amid the plaudits of the House of Commons. Churchill, who is never good at improvisation, made an ineffective rejoinder, and took, for him, the singular line that as a much younger man than Balfour, he could not compete with that consummate master of parliamentary sword-play.

"I hear tonight that there is a possibility that Churchill may not return to his regiment. That, however, does not depend upon himself, for he is a man under authority. The suggestion is made that were he liberated from his military duties, he would be prepared to assume the leadership in any opposition in the House whose policy would be to 'ginger up' the Government and spur it on to more vigorous action.

"The attitude of the House in general to Churchill today, as yesterday, was markedly frigid, and the only applause he got came from Sir Henry Dalzel, Mr. Booth, and Sir Arthur Markam, Liberal activists who, oddly enough, were unrelenting critics of the Dardanelles enterprise, with which Colonel Churchill is so inglorioously associated."

LONDON, Thursday, March 9.—There are many evidences of a highly charged political atmosphere as a result of Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill's sensational reappearance in the House of Commons yesterday and the equally sensational reply to Colonel Churchill made by Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty.

"Is Colonel Churchill preparing to return to politics?" is the question on many lips. Yesterday he attended a meeting of a self-appointed committee of Liberals, who suggested to him that he ought to come back into the Parliamentary forum. Colonel Churchill replied, according to those present, with a speech criticising the work of the present Admiralty, and said he was "gravely considering" what course it was his duty to pursue.

Colonel Churchill's intentions in this respect are of such importance that the morning newspapers today show reluctance to hazard any guesses, although none hesitates to censure, even more harshly than yesterday, the manner in which he brought himself back into the limelight.

CLASH AT HEARING ON HOME RULE BILL

County Officials Protest Against Control by the Board of Estimate.

SWANN FEARS A HANDICAP

Mayor Mitchel Defends Principle of Brown Bill, but Thinks Referendum Is Unnecessary.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—There was a clash between Mayor Mitchel and officials identified with the various county administrations which are supported with funds from the New York City Treasury, at the joint hearing today before the Senate and Assembly Cities Committees on the New York City relief measures proposed by the Brown Committee. Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast joined in an urgent plea for Board of Estimate control of expenditures and conditions of employment in the county offices within the city, while the county officials presented a united front against any such proposal.

The issue was joined over the Brown bill which provides for a referendum in 1917 on the question. The protesting county officials asserted with practical unanimity that they much preferred to have final authority in such matters conferred on the Board of Aldermen and urged that the referendum be so worded as to permit the voters to express a preference for Aldermanic control.

Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, who is Chairman of the legislative committee which spent many weeks in investigating the financial affairs of the city, in a warmly applauded speech, made as the hearing closed, deprecated the bickerings which threatened his program for financial relief to the city.

"I wish to say," said Senator Brown, "that when the committee took up its work it was not alone with a view to giving relief to New York City, but with a view to wiping out sectionalism within the confines of this great State. If there is one thing essential to progress and to the welfare of the State, it is that this division should no longer continue, but that every section of the State should feel its solidarity with every other section. To that end all these elements of irritation, or possible irritation, should be wiped out, so that we may all unite in the work of upbuilding."

District Attorney Edward Swann of New York County was the first of the county officials to get a hearing. He protested against the proposal to put the salaries of employes in his office under municipal control.

"The District Attorney's office is part of the State judiciary system, and performs no municipal function," said District Attorney Swann. "I am not against home rule, but I am against a proposition which on occasions I can conceive of might seriously handicap, hobble, and embarrass the District Attorney in his prosecution of crime, owing to outside control of the sinews of war."

Senator Brown called the attention of District Attorney Swann to the fact that in some of the smaller rural counties the Supervisors had control over salaries and conditions of employment in the District Attorney's office, but this did not cause Mr. Swann to recede from the position he had taken, in which he was supported by District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Kings in a letter and by District Attorney Francis Martin of the Bronx, and Assistant District Attorney Frank H. Innes of Richmond in oral protests.

District Attorney Martin said that if the power of fixing salaries in county departments was transferred it should be lodged in the Board of Aldermen, or perhaps in the Aldermen from the respective counties sitting as Supervisors. Jesse Fuller, counsel to Register Edward T. O'Loughlin of Kings and County Clerk William F. Schneider of New York, joined in this suggestion.

O'Loughlin Assails Standardizers.

Register O'Loughlin himself suggested that the plan to increase the power of the Board of Estimate might enable the Mayor to build up a strong political machine by the aid of county patronage. He said every county official had been severely harassed by the efforts of the Mitchel administration to standardize salaries and grades of employment.

"These standardizers with Standard Oil methods," Mr. O'Loughlin said, "who are sent into New York City by the present administration and entirely lack qualifications and experience for their work, seek to accomplish in an hour and a half what we are lucky to achieve in a period of two or three years.

"If this referendum should go through, by the failure of the voters to understand what it is all about, we would become mere figureheads and all the power would be in the hands of these youthful standardizers."

Register O'Loughlin said that just prior to the last election standardizers were sent into the Register's office to "terrorize" him.

"These standardizers from out of town," he said, "were sent out with orders to shoot to kill. They found that twenty-six officials in my office were drawing more salary than was provided for in the statute, involving altogether some $8,000, and they proceeded to cut them down to the bone, not knowing that the increases had been ordered by the Board of Estimate itself so long ago that no one could remember. Apparently, however, they hit somebody whom they oughtn't to have hit and that somebody made a howl. Soon after election a fellow slipped into my office quietly and put the $8,000 back. It's the faking of the public that I object to."

County Clerk Schneider said that the Board of Estimate had failed to act favorably on salary increases in his office and had cut salaries which should not have been touched.

"I have had four resignations, and every man whose salary has been cut is looking for a new job," said Mr. Schneider. "We are getting an inferior class of help as a result."

Mitchel Defends the Plan.

Mayor Mitchel got the floor at this point. He said that he supported the principle of the Brown bill, but did not regard the referendum necessary, and asserted that if the referendum plan was adhered to the new budget scheme would not become operative until 1919. He urged that the Legislature pass the necessary legislation this year, or if the referendum was to be submitted, submit it this Fall.

"The opposition to this bill springs from an interest in jobs and nothing else," said the Mayor. "The opponents protest against expert consideration of salaries and want the matter left to the Board of Aldermen, which body would not be in a position to render the intelligent judgment that can come only as the result of expert investigation. It would merely mean that municipal extravagance would continue while the Board of Estimate, with broadened control, could save $2,000,000 out of the $7,000,000 expended for the support of county governments annually."

Mayor Mitchel said the suggestion that a political machine could be built up with $7,000,000 worth of county patronage annually was absurd.

"Why, the Mayor's office has $60,000,000 worth of patronage a year and yet no political machine has been built up by either this or the preceding administration," said the Mayor. "The politics is all on the other side."

Controller Prendergast said that he had been assured that if all the city's representatives in the Legislature would get together and favor immediate action by the Legislature the referendum plan would be abandoned. He urged them as a duty to do so. He ridiculed the idea of financial control by the Aldermen and said that the criticism of the Board of Estimate was not justified by facts.

Lawrence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board; Abraham Korn of the United Real Estate Owners' Association; Frank Demuth of the West Side Taxpayers' Association; George Alexander Wheelock, and others representing taxpayers indorsed the Home Rule referendum, but objected to the bills providing for the inauguration of the pay-as-you-go policy and the measure changing the date for collecting taxes from May and November 1 to January 1 and July 1, as a burden on small property owners. The pay-as-you-go policy, they urged, would increase taxes.

Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast admitted that it would increase taxes for ten years to come, but that afterward there would be a reduction and that in any event it was essential to put a stop to the policy of constantly burdening the city with long-time loans. There was no objection to the Court House bill, the measure making the Sheriff's office a salaried office, and that transferring supervision of the civil prisons to the Department of Correction.

ASSAILS SPEAKER SWEET.

McQuistion Accuses Him of Certifying a False Document.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—For two hours today Assemblyman R. Hunter McQuistion tried to have the Ways and Means Committee discharged from further consideration of his resolution calling for an investigation of the expenditures of the Panama Pacific Exposition Commission and legislative committees. He failed, but not before he had precipitated the most acrimonious debate of the year in which broad reflections were made upon the veracity of Chairman Maier of the Ways and Means Committee, and Majority Leader Adler, and Speaker Sweet had been accused of affixing his signature to a false document.

Assemblyman McQuistion started by saying that the Ways and Means Committee had applied so much anaesthetic to his resolution he feared for its life and asked that it be brought up on the floor of the House. To show, he said, that the committee was against the spirit of the resolution, he called attention to what he regarded as suspicious tactics in reporting out last week a resolution to prolong the life of the Panama-Pacific Commission until July 1. It had been passed while Mr. McQuistion was away, on Thursday, and he asserted that it had been introduced on Monday night, rushed to the printers and placed on the desks of the members shortly before midnight Monday, so that it could be on the desks the required three days and could be passed on Thursday.

It was alleged in the debate, that proper notice of the meetings of the Ways and Means Committee at which the bill was reported out had not been given, that it had been passed with less than three-fifths of the members present and that there were other suspicious circumstances surrounding its passage.

It was in this matter that he charged that Speaker Sweet in certifying its passage had falsely affirmed that the required three-fifths of the Assembly were in attendance. Mr. McQuistion said that only a score of members were present.

The bill for the expenditures for the Whitman party's journey to the fair were read, as an example of how the commission itemized bills, and Mr. McQuistion advanced the argument that the opinion of the Attorney General that the State Controller had no power to audit the bills of the commission and of legislative committees generally, demanded that some law be passed to remedy the situation.

Assemblyman Callahan, the minority leader, seeing a chance to embarrass Governor Whitman, swung most of the Democrats into line behind Mr. McQuistion, but the motion to discharge the committee was defeated by a vote of 89 to 39.

Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam, then served notice that next week he would call up his resolution providing for an investigation of the work of the Panama-Pacific Commission.

DISCUSS SIGNAL SYSTEMS.

Manufacturers Want Wider Choice in Factory Fire Alarms.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—The State Industrial Commission held a hearing today on the proposed amendments in the laws affecting factories. Particular attention was paid to the proposed changes in the regulations regarding fire alarm signal systems, by which the rule requiring "closed" circuit systems of strictly prescribed character would be altered, allowing the use of whistles, bells, and gongs in buildings less than six stories in height, "open" circuit systems in buildings of less than nine stories, roundsmen systems with either "open" or "closed" circuits in buildings less than twelve stories in height and "closed" circuits in all other buildings.

It was asserted by representatives of the Manufacturers' Association that the present law prescribing "closed" circuit systems worked a hardship because a few closely associated concerns manufactured such apparatus and kept the price high. They favored a rule permitting the use of "open" circuit systems or any other system in which, they said, there could be a wide competition of manufacture.

Representatives of the American District Telegraph Company and other concerns making the "closed" systems said that the proposed new apparatus would not prove less costly and would increase fire hazards.

WANTS CITY TO KEEP TOLLS.

Commissioner Kracke Urges Bill Reforming Bridge Procedure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—Bridge Commissioner Kracke of New York City appeared today before the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment to urge a favorable report on the Lawson bill to relieve the city from the necessity under the tax law of returning to traction companies as rebate on their franchise taxes, tolls paid for the use of bridges between Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The Commissioner said that the city had invested more than $100,000,000 in its bridges and that the right granted to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the New York Railways Company, and the Third Avenue Company to use the city's tracks over certain of these structures was not a special franchise, but a simple business arrangement, allowing the passage of the cars for a five-cent toll, and that ended it.

Under old contracts the tolls were paid back to the companies as a rebate on special franchise taxes. The city held today that this was wrong, that the right to use the tracks, not being a special franchise, should not carry with it a right to a refund of the tolls, which from 1904 to 1914 amounted to more than $3,000,000. Assistant Corporation Counsel Scoville of New York City said the Mitchel administration was in favor of the Lawson bill.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, through G. D. Woody, contended that the bill was an attempt to obtain more revenue for New York City at the expense of the traction companies. He cars over the Williamsburg Bridge and the Brooklyn Bridge at a loss. Representatives of the other traction companies also opposed the measure.

Commissioner Kracke argued that the cars were not operated over the bridges at a loss, and that the traction companies had been enjoying an unfair advantage.

BILL WOULD CUT SCHOOL BOARD HERE

Proposes One of Twenty-one Members to Replace the Present Forty-six.

WOULD INCREASE POWERS

And Fix Teachers' Salaries in All Cities of the State Except New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—A bill revising the education laws of the State, which has been under consideration by the State Department of Education for two years, was introduced today by Senator Lockwood of Kings and Assemblyman Kincaid of Onondaga. It provides for the recodification of hundreds of educational laws now on the statute books, filling 450 pages, into one act of about 25 pages.

The act fixes the first Tuesday in May as public school day and prescribes that all elected school officials shall be elected on that day. It prescribes the size of school boards. The Board of Education in New York City is reduced from forty-six to twenty-one members, of which Manhattan is to have five members, Brooklyn five, the Bronx three, Queens two, and Richmond one. The remaining five members are to be chosen from the city at large. The members would be appointed by the Mayor for five-year terms.

The bill confers certain administrative powers on Boards of Education relieving them of many journeys to the Capitol to obtain special powers. No changes are made in the teaching forces of any city, with the exception that all new teachers are to serve a probationary period of one, two, or three years. Boards receive power to require additional qualifications to those laid down in the general education law. Incorporated in the bill is a schedule of salaries for all cities except New York, where no change is made.

Generally, the new law makes few radical changes in the powers of local educational authorities, the changes being in the direction of home rule. The avowed purpose is a simplification of the existing laws to remove contradictions and ambiguities. The methods of naming School Commissioners and of raising moneys for school purposes and of appropriating them are unchanged.

PREDICT NEW RATE FIGHT.

Central's Opponents Say Passenger Increases Presage Freight Advances.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—At the hearing today before the Second District Public Service Commission on the application of the New York Central for permission to increase its passenger rates in New York State the railroad's attorneys denied the assertion made at the last hearing that the road's statisticans had failed to take into account $12,000,000 received as interstate fares in presenting figures showing unprofitable passenger business in the State.

Louis Marshall, representing those who oppose the increases, said that expert accountants would between now and March 22, the date of the next hearing, make an examination of the road's figures.

The Central's lawyers attempted to introduce a table showing that the passenger traffic was becoming more unremunerative, but it was excluded on Mr. Marshall's plea that it applied to other States in addition to New York.

The suggestion was made by lawyers opposing the New York Central that the attempt to raise the New York State passenger rates foreshadowed a new fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in freight rates, inasmuch as the Federal Commission had ruled that the railroads should do everything possible "to make passenger business bear its just proportion of the cost of operation."

Mr. Marshall told the commission that those who oppose the increases would like to delay the presentation of their side of the case until after May 10, when Samuel Untermyer, their head counsel, is expected to return from South America. As the granting of this request would necessitate a further suspension of the proposed increased tariffs, the Commission took the matter under advisement.

DISCUSS FREIGHT TRANSFER

Railroad Men Address the Newark Board of Trade.

Problems affecting the question of coordinating steamship and railway terminals to permit the quick handling and transfer of freights were discussed last night at a meeting of the Newark Board of Trade in the Globe Building in Newark. A resolution offered by Calvin Tomkins, ex-Dock Commissioner of New York, was adopted, authorizing A. V. Hamburg, President of the Board of Trade, to appoint a special committee to confer with the Federal, State, and local authorities on the question of co-ordinating terminal and shipping facilities.

Representatives from various railroads discussed the question of the handling and transfer of merchandise freight. Among the speakers were William G. Bessler, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; Morris R. Sherrerd, Engineer of the City of Newark; B. F. Cresson, Engineer of the Board of Commerce and Navigation; Charles Krick, Acting Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Nathaniel Duke, Freight Traffic Manager of the Lackawanna Railroad.

NEAR PENSION AGREEMENT.

Teachers and Mayor's Committee to Consider Bill Next Week.

Representatives of the Pension Committee of the Teachers' Federation and the sub-committee of the Mayor's Pension Committee conferred in Chamberlain Bruiere's office for several hours yesterday. The Federation was represented by Miss Grace Strachan. After the conference Chamberlain Bruere said:

"An agreement has been reached on all points of principle. The final conference with regard to the amount of benefit will be held on Monday of next week, at which a tentative bill will be considered.

"For new entrants to the service, the teachers and the city will contribute each one-half the cost of pensions. The teachers will contribute one-half the cost of their pensions except in cases where this one-half exceeds 8 per cent. of their salaries. The city will contribute one-half in all cases plus the amount to make up the difference between 8 per cent. and the actual difference in the cost of pensions for teachers now in the service who are approaching the date of retirement."

T. F. KEARNS'S BODY FOUND.

Former Mayor of Waltham Disappeared Last December.

WALTHAM, Mass., March 8.—The body of Thomas F. Kearns, formerly Mayor of Waltham, who disappeared on Dec. 30, three days before his successor was inaugurated, was found in the Charles River near here today.

Mr. Kearns had been ill a week before his disappearance, and it is believed that he wandered away from home and fell into the river. He was 45 years of age and unmarried.

Passes Anti-Silencer Bill.

ALBANY, March 8.—Senator Joseph's bill to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or use of silencing devices on firearms, except in the case of civil or military authorities, was passed in the Senate today.

MERIT SYSTEM FOR POLICE.

Good Records Will Aid in Promotions and Add Incentive.

Police Commissioner Woods has begun in earnest to try out the new "merit system," by which the heads of the Police Department may see at a glance just what the record is of every uniformed man and of all the Detective Sergeants. The purpose of the plan is to give the men an added incentive to do good work and to keep their records so free from fault that in case they come up for promotion their records will aid them.

The new system is to be worked out with cards which are to be kept in the various police stations and the Sergeants are to write on each man's card certain marks due him for good work and certain demerit marks charged against him for any fault in his work as a policeman or for misbehavior. The system was first tried out in two precincts, and it appeared to work satisfactorily. Now the system is to be extended, but whether it will run all over the city has not yet been decided upon.

Among the things which will result in demerits are untidiness in habits, slovenliness in dress, discourtesy to citizens, for improperly treating and searching a prisoner, for sitting in a public conveyance when citizens are compelled to stand for lack of seats, for reading on patrol, for being late at roll call, and for smoking when on duty.

For good conduct, and for acts worthy of special mention, the merit marks run as high as 60. An honorable mention accompanied with a department medal yields the maximum number, while the winning of a department medal alone yields 40 merit marks, plain honorable mention 30, commendation 20, and excellent police duty 10. Merit marks may also be earned for making arrests for arson, burglary and poisoning and for identifying persons for whom alarms have been sent out. The cards will be kept in the stations and will be kept up to date by the Sergeants.

Guy H. Scull, secretary of the department, said last night that the system was mainly one of figures and tables, and that the purpose was to increase the efficiency of the department by giving each policeman an interest in proper work and in close attention to his principal job of keeping order and in arresting law-breakers. It was an elaborate bit of work and the test already given it appeared to make its success reasonably certain. The actual operation of the new system began on Wednesday.

ATTACK TORONTO "DRYS."

Returned Soldiers Tear Down Banners and Snowball Marchers.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, March 8.—Disorder marred the demonstration of the Canadian "drys" today, when soldiers who had returned from the front attacked the marchers and tore the banners from the hands of the paraders and heckled the advocates of prohibition along the line of march.

Twenty thousand men and women with banners, brass bands and a "civic water wagon," with "Old Man Ontario" perched on the seat, and various other features, formed a parade that marched to the House of Parliament this afternoon and presented to Premier Hearst a petition containing 800,000 signatures requesting legislation to make Ontario dry, at least during the war.

During the march there were numerous disturbances and several free-for-all fights. As the parade passed the Soldiers' Convalescent Home a number of returned soldiers singled out the young men in the ranks and hurled pertinent questions as to why they were still in mufti. A few minutes later they placed on the water wagon a sign "We Fought for You; Do Not Cut Out Our Liberty."

One of the delegates tore the sign off. This enraged the soldiers, and a fight followed "I am so dry" was then sung by the soldiers.

Another serious disturbance broke out when the parade reached the armories. Here a number of soldiers threw snowballs at the paraders and tore down banners. Several spectators were injured when the police attempted to quell the disturbance by riding down the rioters.

PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

TOY BALLOON BURNS DINER.

Hurled at Masker in Jest, It Hits Cigarette and Explodes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—By the explosion of a toy balloon at a dinner party given at the Bellevue Stratford last night prior to the Bal Masque, Foster Crompton, who is well known in New York society, was burned severely on the face. Twenty-five guests, all in fancy costume, were at the dinner, which was given in one of the private dining rooms of the hotel.

Many of the guests had toy balloons filled with gas. They were tossed to and fro, and one of them, hurled at Mr. Crompton, struck him in the face. He was smoking a cigarette and the lighted end came into contact with the balloon, causing it to explode. The gas ignited the ruching about the neck of his costume and flared into his face.

Abel P. Vetherill of Wynnewood, who was one of the guests, was burned in smothering the flames. It happened that Dr. Harry C. Deaver was also one of the guests, and he dressed the burns of both men. Efforts were made to keep the accident from becoming public, and it was not known until tonight, when Mr. Crompton was being helped from the hotel to a train for New York.

CUT-RATE KING TO TELL.

Joe Leblang Will Give Figures on His Income to Tax Department.

Joe Leblang, head of a cut-rate ticket office at Forty-third Street and Broadway, who is known in the theatrical business as the "Cut-Rate King," has at last promised Chief Nutt of the city branch of the Income Tax Department that he will tell him everything about his earnings and try to refute the charge that he makes anywhere from $40,000 to $50,000 a year. Norman Sterne, former manager of Leblang's business, was called in by the Income Tax Department to testify as to the profits made out of selling orchestra seats at $1 each, and other money-saving devices, and he told Mr. Nutt that on good days Leblang's gross sales sometimes ran as high as $9,000.

Leblang told the first Inspectors, who visited him that he never kept books, and that his friends had been telling everybody how much money he was making as a favor to him. When another visit was made, however, and he was confronted with Sterne's statements, he said that he would give all the information possible to the Income Tax Department.

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What to Do for Itching Skins

Most itching, burning skin eruptions are so easily made worse by improper treatment that one has to be very careful. There is one method, however, that you need not hesitate to use, even on a baby's tender skin—that is, the resinol treatment. Resinol is the prescription of a Baltimore doctor, put up in the form of resinol ointment and resinol soap. This proved so remarkably successful that thousands of other physicians have prescribed it constantly for over 20 years.

Resinol usually stops itching promptly and clears the eruption away, unless due to some serious internal disorder. Resinol ointment and resinol soap can be bought at any druggist's, and are not at all expensive. Write for free sample, Dept. 1-R, Resinol, Baltimore.

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in light and heavy weights, former prices $45 to $50
We specialize in these Men's Overcoats from foremost tailors of foreign countries, but we close out our remaining stock of Fall and Winter weights..... $19.50

Men's $40 to $50 Silk Lined Winter Overcoats, $25

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Sore Throat in Morning All Gone by Night

Throat soreness and tonsilitis are caused by bacterial infection, but will usually have no serious results or last more than a few hours if the throat is promptly and properly sterilized, says Dr. W. J. Steele, a well-known Long Island physician.

A simple and safe thing to use in sterilizing the throat and which requires no gargling, spraying or nauseating swabbing is provided in a substance taken from the Luban tree. The great value of this remedy for quickly eliminating throat soreness and tonsilitis has been known to physicians for many years. Such world-renowned physicians as Dr. Klebs, of Prague; Drs. Kleine, Hoffman, Letzerich and Demme used it extensively for that purpose.

The Luban tree product is usually prescribed in combination with other healing ingredients, but it can be obtained in proper proportions in the formula known to druggists as Bensomint. A few swallows of Benzomint will give surprisingly quick relief in either mild or severe cases of sore throat or tonsilitis. It is especially desirable to use because it contains no injurious coal tar products or other harmful or deleterious substances. You can get Benzomint at Riker-Hegeman's or other druggists. It is a good idea to keep it in the house, ready for emergencies.

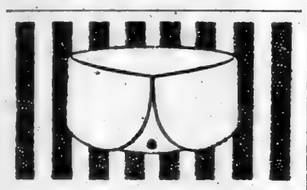

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MARSHALL CASE REPORT IS READY

House Committee to Get It Today with District Attorney's Letter to Carlin.

RAE TANZER'S STORY HEARD

Contempt Charge Made Temporarily Against Reporter Likely to be Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Carlin sub-committee investigating impeachment charges against District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York will make a preliminary report to the full Judiciary Committee of the House tomorrow and will present, in addition, a copy of the letter written to Representative Carlin by Mr. Marshall accusing the committee of unfairness and of "trying to disgrace" the District Attorney.

Members of the sub-committee are understood to be resentful of the tenor of Mr. Marshall's letter, which is regarded as an attack not only on the committee but the dignity of the House.

"In the entire history of impeachment investigations," said a member of the House Committee today, "no such letter has ever been written by an accused Federal officer. It is a most remarkable document and exhibition of anger on Mr. Marshall's part."

Any effort to punish District Attorney Marshall will be met with opposition in the Judiciary Committee. One Democratic member of the committee tonight expressed the opinion that the full committee should immediately terminate the work of the sub-committee and report to the House that it was inadvisable to proceed with the investigation of the Buchanan charges until Congressman Buchanan had stood trial. In discussing the case, he said:

"Of course I do not know what Mr. Carlin will report tomorrow. I have attended but one meeting of his sub-committee. At that meeting all of the evidence was highly favorable to Mr. Marshall. But unless he makes out a much stronger case in his plea to the committee for action against Mr. Marshall than Mr. Marshall made out in his letter to him against the sub-committee, I think any proceeding against the District Attorney would be most unwise and extremely unjust."

It was learned on good authority that Leonard R. Holme, THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter charged with contempt by the Carlin sub-committee, probably will never be brought to account before the full Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Holme refused to answer questions as to the source of a statement made in his newspaper story that the District Attorney's office regarded the Marshall investigation as a pro-German affair. The attitude of the sub-committee is understood to be that Mr. Marshall's letter has furnished the very information sought by the investigators—namely, where Mr. Holme obtained his information—and the committee may afford to waive the charge of contempt temporarily made against the reporter.

Miss Rae Tanzer, who brought a breach of promise suit against former Assistant District Attorney James F. Osborne and whose name figured in the impeachment charges preferred against Mr. Marshall by Representative Buchanan, was heard in secret by the sub-committee today. It is understood the testimony covered the entire field of the Tanzer-Osborne case, beginning with Miss Tanzer's original charges against James F. Osborne, whom she claimed to have known as "Oliver" Osborne, and ending with the indictment of Miss Tanzer and her attorney.

It was reported that Miss Tanzer told the sub-committee of an alleged agreement she understood was made between her attorney and the District Attorney's office. Under this agreement, it is understood, Miss Tanzer was to get immunity from any prosecution if she signed a paper in return saying she was mistaken as to the identity of Osborne. The sub-committee will endeavor to ascertain if any such document is in existence or any agreement, tentative or otherwise, was made between the District Attorney's office and the representative of Miss Tanzer.

Miss Tanzer was heard with difficulty today, because she cried almost continually and was nervous and near hysterical in relating her involved story of alleged unpleasant experiences with the District Attorney's office.

3 ACCUSED BY COCHEU HELD

Nichols Family's Lawyer Denounces Magistrate Walsh.

Howard J. Nichols, his wife, Mrs. Lulu Nichols, and his mother, Mrs. Lois Nichols, who are charged with having extorted a check for $20,000 from Theodore Cocheu, the 78-year-old Customs Inspector, were held yesterday by Magistrate Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, to await the action of the Grand Jury. All three returned to Raymond Street Jail. The young woman carried her 16-month-old son to a cell with her.

When the case was called Luke O'Reilly, counsel for the Nichols family, announced that Martin T. Manton, the lawyer to whose office Mr. Cocheu, Nichols and his mother went to find out if the check was "legal," was busy with an action in another court and could not be present. Mrs. Lulu Nichols was put on the stand for additional cross-examination, after which Mr. O'Reilly asked that the indictment be dismissed.

"I have no power to pass upon the facts in this case," said the Magistrate. "That is the duty of the Grand Jury, whose power is higher than mine. I am sitting simply as a committing Magistrate, and as the case stands it is my duty to hold these persons for the Grand Jury."

"I hold that you are mistaken," replied Mr. O'Reilly. "It is your function and your function alone to pass upon the facts. If it is not your function you have no business here and the whole Magisterial system is a farce. This is an outrage.

"The whole story of this old man is a lie on the face of it," he continued. "He has contradicted himself on what happened when they all went to the station house. No police lieutenant would send them away if such a criminal charge had been brought against them. You are sending these three innocent persons to jail; you are sending this mother of a young child to jail. I do not question your honesty in holding them, but your judgment is wrong."

After announcing that he would hold all three Magistrate Walsh began to tell them of their right to notify friends of their plight. Mr. O'Reilly, in a burst of anger, shouted, "They have no friends!" and left the court hurriedly.

Ex-Moose Club Now G. O. P.

The Murray Hill Republican Association of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, once a Progressive organization, reorganzied at the Gregorian Hotel last night, with Daniel P. Ritchey as President and Louis S. Grenner as Chairman of the Executive Committee. Other officers are W. W. Armstrong, First Vice President; C. M. Walcott, Second Vice President; G. H. Davis, Third Vice President; William Charlton, Secretary; Alphonse Hartog, Recording Secretary; Fred A. Cella, Financial Secretary; L. S. Cardani, Treasurer, and J. T. Gallahorn, Sergeant at Arms. Club room will be opened tomorrow night at 122 West Forty-third Street.

THOMPSON'S CHARGE IS DENIED BY STRAUS

Continued from Page 1.

the engineer of the commission allowed $129,405 for various items under the head of engineering and superintendence, in addition to the $198,000 for legal expenses and administrative charges, and it has seemed to the commission that the time has arrived when this $129,405 should be taken from the "Other Suspense" column and its items definitely distributed under the heads to which each belongs.

Suggests Thompson's Animus.

The opposition of Senator Thompson to the appointment of Mr. Whitney to a Commissionership is due, according to an Albany dispatch printed last night in The Evening Post, to the opposition Mr. Whitney, when Albany representative of the Citizens Union, displayed toward a bill Mr. Thompson as an Assemblyman introduced in 1904 in favor of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company. This was actually passed by both houses, but met with such fierce opposition as the "Niagara Power Grab" that Governor Odell vetoed it.

The bill conferred on the electric corporation, with which Joseph G. Robin, the skyrocket financier, was associated at the time, sweeping powers of eminent domain. According to an analysis of the measure, issued by the Citizens Union, it gave the company the right to increase its capital to an unlimited extent, to furnish electric light, heat, and power to any county, city, town, and village, or to any person, firm, or corporation. It conferred on it the right to purchase, hold, and sell, the securities of any corporation, domestic or foreign, and to enter upon and, if necessary, change the grade of any street, highway, railroad, land, or public ground, except the Erie Canal lands.

In vetoing the bill, Governor Odell stated that the State, "If this bill should become a law, would have given away that which belongs to the people without in any way exacting compensation or throwing around it such safeguards as would secure such services as might be desired by the users of power and electricity throughout the State."

Horace White, who was then Chairman of the Cities Committee, speaking at Syracuse, asserted that the passage of the Thompson bill was "the high-water mark in this contemptible business" of giving "to rich and often corrupt corporations the most valuable rights with no offer of compensation in return."

Clashed on Another Bill.

The Westinghouse interests bought out Robin soon afterward, and when the bill was introduced the following year in a somewhat modified form Mr. Thompson refused to be a sponsor for it, and he said last night at Albany he voted against it.

Another matter in which, according to The Evening Post, Mr. Whitney has opposed Senator Thompson dates only from last year. The Horton-Keeny bill repealed certain safeguards which the Public Service Commission law threw around the purchase of the securities of small lighting companies by large ones. Senator Thompson, The Evening Post states, was in favor of it and worked for it, and Mr. Whitney, as Secretary of the Public Service Commission, went to Albany to oppose it. The Citizens Union also opposed it on the ground that it made it possible to water stock without limit and removed all the safeguards on which investors in public service corporations had relied. Governor Whitman vetoed the measure.

Thompson Here, Explains Bill.

Senator Thompson, when he was asked about the Lockport bill at the Biltmore on his return from Albany last night, said:

"I haven't read The Evening Post story yet, but I can't let Whitney get away with that. In 1904 I was in my first session, and the bill was given to me as a local bill. The company was then a sort of public trust for the business men of Lockport, and I helped to put it through.

"But the following year Robin and other financiers got hold of the company, and when the bill was introduced again I opposed it. If Whitney opposed it, too, I did not know it, but it was a good thing, for it was a bad bill. It was a bad thing for me, though. I killed the bill and my constituents killed me, for I got turned down at the next election."

When the Thompson Committee meets today it is expected that Travis H. Whitney will be the first witness, and that Theodore P. Shonts will then be recalled.

NOMINATIONS GO OVER A WEEK

Thompson Says He Finally Voted Against Power Grab.

ALBANY, March 8.—The fate of Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey, Governor Whitman's nominees for vacancies on the Public Service Commission for the First District, is in the balance, while the leaders of the Republican majority in the Senate are puzzling over some method to avert a party split over the question of their confirmation. The Democrats, after a conference today decided to bide their time, watch development, and jump whatever way is calculated to add most to the perplexities of the Republicans.

The Senate Finance Committee was to have considered the nominations in executive session this afternoon, but the meeting was put off for a week. In the meantime, Senator George F. Thompson said he would urge the appointment of a sub-committee to call on Governor Whitman and urge him to withdraw the nominations.

"When I considered these men for the appointments I went thoroughly into their records," said the Governor when he heard of this. "I reached the conclusion that they were particularly well fitted for positions on the Public Service Commission. Nothing brought out so far has led me to change my opinion in the slightest degree."

Governor Whitman said he was well aware of the intention of Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the New York City Commission, to hand in his resignation in case Mr. Whitney should fail to be confirmed.

Governor Sticks to Whitney.

"His resignation would be a misfortune, and I certainly trust nothing will happen to deter Mr. Straus from continuing in his present position," said the Governor. "I know how strongly he feels on the subject, for I talked over the appointment with him at length. I talked the appointment over also with other intelligent, experienced, and responsible New York men on whose judgment I know I can safely rely. They were unanimous in their support of Mr. Whitney. I believe as firmly as ever that he is the right man for the place."

When Senator Thompson's attention was called to the threat of Chairman Straus to resign, he said:

"This only confirms what I said yesterday before the committee; that Whitney has Chairman Straus hypnotized."

Senator Thompson expressed much astonishment when he was told of an article published in a New York evening paper in which it was said that his opposition to Mr. Whitney was due to the latter's fight on a Niagara power bill which Senator Thompson fathered in 1904, when he was a member of the Assembly. Mr. Whitney at that time was at the Capitol as legislative agent for the Citizens Union.

"If Whitney opposed that bill this is the first I have heard of it," said the Senator. "It is also about the first good thing I've heard about Whitney. I opposed that bill myself in 1905 and helped to kill it."

The statement had reference to a measure that was introduced in 1904 on behalf of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, which was denounced as a grab. Thompson was sponsor for the bill in the lower house, but said tonight that, while it bore his name, Assemblyman Liggett, his colleague from the First Niagara District, really was the one most interested in the bill. The bill passed both houses. Governor Odell vetoed it. It was reintroduced the next year. In the meantime the company had changed hands, and Mr. Thompson, who had lost interest in the measure, voted against it.

Thompson Solicitous for Governor.

In discussing his proposal for the naming of a sub-committee, Senator Thompson said:

"I do not want to see the Governor humiliated. I want a committee to go to him, and say that there is so much question regarding the fitness of these men, and it would be so easy to find other men about whom there could be no question, that he ought to withdraw these nominations and name two other men."

The course of the Senate Finance Committee is greatly in doubt. There have been suggestions that the committee report the names to the Senate without recommendation. This would bring a line-up on the floor between the Whitman and the anti-Whitman men. The opinion most prevalent here is that the Senate Finance Committee should accept the responsibility for failing to report the Governor's nominees, or else report the nominations favorably.

TO SUE FOR SHONTS BONUS.

Interborough Stockholder Wants Restitution of Gifts.

A new angle was given yesterday to the investigation of the dual subway contracts and the incidents surrounding them by a suit instituted by John C. Wilson against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Wilson is one of the large stockholders of the Interborough, owning 2,700 shares, and he instructed William A. De Ford, an ex-District Attorney, to sue the company to force restitution of certain sums which it has paid out, as he contends, illegally.

These sums are the $150,000 bonus to Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, the $50,000 bonus to Richard Reid Rogers, counsel, and the $10,000 to E. F. J. Gaynor, auditor of the company, for exceptional services rendered during the negotiation of the subway contracts. He argues that the salaries paid these officers were sufficient to cover anything they did during the negotiations.

Mr. Wilson also asks restitution of the $500,000, which went to J. P. Morgan & Co. for their services as bankers, claiming that nothing they did entitled them to such compensation.

ROOSEVELT BARS ILLINOIS.

Disavows Candidacy of Delegates Using His Name in Primary.

John W. McGrath, Secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, forwarded a dispatch he received from the Colonel yesterday to Louis G. Stevenson, Secretary of State of Illinois, at Springfield, in which the Colonel asked that his name be withdrawn from the primary ballots in that State.

The Colonel's message said:

"I hereby disavow candidacy of any and all delegates to Illinois primary who file petitions expressing preference for me for Presidential nomination."

Several days ago Secretary McGrath asked that the Colonel's name be withdrawn from the ballots.

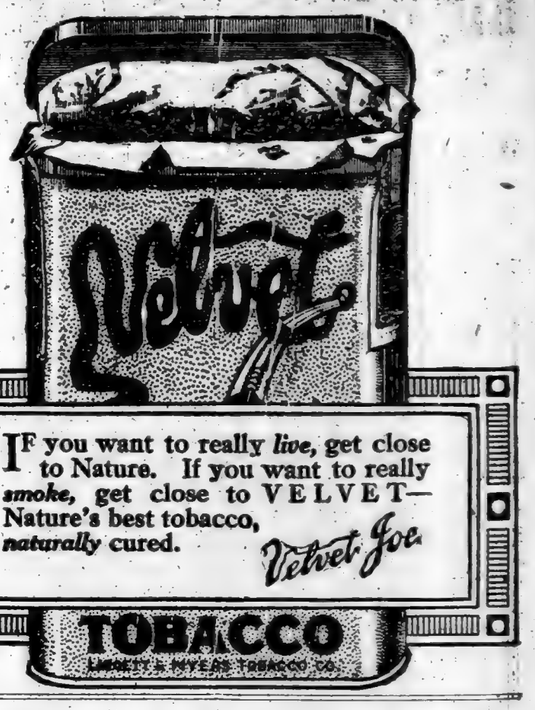

BALL PRIZES DIVIDE CLUB.

Democratic Organization Head Resigns After Daughterand Niece Win.

Richard Keene of Jamaica, Queens, selected Magistrate Harry Miller to be one of the judges of the most handsomely costumed girls at a political ball, and the Magistrate and the other judges selected Keene's daughter and one of his nieces as two of the prize winners. Keene was President of the Jefferson Democratic Club of Jamaica, an organization of about 500 members.

The Jefferson Club ball was on Feb. 26 and the awarding of the prizes caused much dissatisfaction, according to members of the club. Words passed after the ball between Keene and Peter K. Kerr, secretary of the club, who is a wealthy contractor. As a result Keene read his resignation as President at the club's last meeting. A contest is expected when the club meets to elect his successor on March 18.

DIES FOR HIS SHIP.

Captain Collapses on the Bridge as Vessel Enters Port.

BOSTON, March 8.—Collapsing from exhaustion on the bridge, after a four days' battle against storms, Captain Charles W. Pickthorn of the British steamship Clearaway died tonight as he was bringing his vessel into port with a million-dollar cargo from the Orient.

The Clearaway had an unusually long and difficult voyage from Calcutta. She left there on Dec. 21, and encountered much stormy weather, which culminated in a series of gales off this coast.

When the ship docked a bundle of letters from the Captain's wife in England and from his son, a Lieutenant, serving with the British Army in Flanders, was sent on board.

MORE STRIKES IN JERSEY.

Men Threaten to Call I. W. W. Leaders to Aid Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 8.—Announcement was made this afternoon by the 300 strikers from the Magor Car Company, Athenia, who left work this morning for a 25 per cent. increase, that they will bring I. W. W. leaders to the city tomorrow to take charge of their strike.

Nearly 1,000 weavers and spinners from the big plants of the Forstmann & Huffmann Company, woolen manufacturer, are still on strike, also asking a 25 per cent. increase. They say they will make no further demands, nor will they give in to the company. Julius Forstmann, head of the concern, said today he had made his final move in offering a 15 per cent. increase.

More than 200 employes of the Heming Manufacturing Company, Garfield, maker of electrical goods, are on strike for a 20 per cent. increase. Two hundred have left their work at the Hamerschlag wax paper plant in Garfield for a wage increase. The Heming strikers are also considering bringing I. W. W. agitators to this city to handle their strike.

The great 1912 strike started in the Forstmann & Huffmann plant and spread quickly to others, and there was much rioting.

Six Killed in Spanish Strike Riots.

MADRID, March 8, (via Paris.)—Six workmen have been killed and a number of other persons wounded, including six policemen, in disorders resulting from the general strike which is in progress at Cartagena. The strike has extended to El Ferrol and Barcelona. El Ferrol is Spain's chief naval arsenal.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

To-day,— Spring Opening in Our MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION

In the history of this Store, we have never assembled a more notable collection of fine clothes for men than that which we are placing on sale today.

We have gone to infinite pains to make our assortments wider and more varied than ever before—our standard of quality higher; our basis of service broader.

And in the matter of style—we have never seen garments that expressed so well the kind of style we have always wanted to have for the men who buy their clothes of us.

You will agree with us when you come in and look about.

You will find the newest and best of the 1916 Spring styles—novel ideas in design, faultlessly correct and with just the touch of conservative dignity that the men who buy their clothes here wish.

You will find *your* kind of style—no matter what your age, your build or your tastes. And you will be absolutely sure that it is correct.

New fabrics—new in weave, in color, in texture. And each is guaranteed unqualifiedly as to fastness and wear. (Important just now, you know.)

New standards of workmanship, too. Great care as to the hidden things—thread, haircloth, linings. This means long wear—long satisfaction.

As to value—you can do no better in all New York. At $18.50, at $20, at $25, at $30, or at $35—your money will buy the utmost. Come in today—and see.

Fourth Floor.

CHINESE RUGS

To own a Chinese Rug is to possess a page out of the History of the Celestial Empire. The heart throbs of a nation, highly civilized when our forefathers were still leading the life primitive, are woven into the symbols which make these rugs so wonderfully odd and attractive. Ancient Buddhism, with its "Noble Truth," Confucianism with its Worship of Ancestors, and Taoism, the religion of fear, have left their impression in the symbols of the Chinese Rug.

The ever-growing desire for Chinese porcelains, hangings, lacquer, and things Chinese in general has brought forth

A great demand for Chinese Rugs

Macy's is prepared to meet this demand in its usual unusual way. Many months ago, when the Chinese Rug situation was much more favorable in the way of prices, Macy's bought extensively—and paid cash. Consequently, you are now able to secure Authentic Chinese Rugs at prices lower than anywhere else in the city.

Following are a few sizes and prices at which you may purchase, in perfect condition, these

AUTHENTIC CHINESE RUGS

5 x 2.6 ft.,	$37.50	10 x 8 ft.,	$107.00	12 x 9 ft.,	$384.00
5 x 3 ft.,	37.50	10 x 7 ft.,	116.00	12 x 9.2 ft.,	374.00
6 x 3 ft.,	57.50	11.9 x 2.6 ft.,	42.50	13 x 10.3 ft.,	497.00
8 x 5 ft.,	82.50	12 x 9 ft.,	98.50	14.1 x 10.3 ft.,	724.00
9 x 7 ft.,	83.50	12.8 x 9.8 ft.,	524.00	14 x 9.2 ft.,	642.00
9.10 x 7.11 ft.,	62.50	12.1 x 9.2 ft.,	262.00	15 x 2.6 ft.,	52.50
9.1 x 8 ft.,	57.50	12 x 9 ft.,	539.00	18 x 12 ft.,	724.00

All of these Rugs are of different weaves and absolutely genuine. The largest is 18x12 ft., at $974.00.

Oriental Rug Department, Fourth Floor, Centre.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

INDICTS E. H. GARY AND SIX STEEL COS.

Youngstown Grand Jury Charges They Conspired to Fix Wages, Violating State Law.

CANNOT TELL RIOT CAUSE

But Mayor and Police Are Criticised —Gary Calls the Indictment a "Travesty."

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 8.—Indictments were returned today by the Mahoning County Grand Jury against the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, the Republic Iron & Steel Company, the Brier Hill Steel Company, the Youngstown Iron & Steel Company, the Carnegie Steel Company, the United States Steel Company, and Judge E. H. Gary, Executive Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. The defendants are charged with having formed a trust to fix the wages of common labor in violation of the laws of Ohio. These indictments followed an investigation of the East Youngstown riots and labor troubles of January.

The specific offense charged against the six steel concerns is that they conspired to keep the wages of common labor at the same figure at the time of the strike at the Republic Iron & Steel Company and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company in January. Announcement was made by all these companies within two days' time of a 10 per cent. increase in wages. This action is held to be due to an agreement.

Indictments also were returned against Mayor W. H. Cunningham and six councilmen of East Youngstown, charging them with being financially interested in property purchased for village purposes.

Cause of Riots Not Fixed.

Among other things, the jury report sets forth that the Grand Jury was unable to fix any particular cause for the recent East Youngstown reign of anarchy. The report denounces Mayor W. H. Cunningham and members of the East Youngstown police force, saying that neither the Mayor nor any member of the police force made any effort whatever to disperse the mob.

Mayor Cunningham is criticised for not closing the saloons of East Youngstown after he received notice of the temper of the mob. The report says that the Mayor and police officers of East Youngstown were guilty of such inefficiency and disregard for the law as to be unfit and unworthy to fill the positions which they hold.

The report recites that a guard at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, who was a member of the State Militia, without legal authority, took ten members of the National Guard to the Sheet & Tube Company's property to guard the same. It is stated also that the guard appropriated State ammunition, although the Grand Jurors say that they do not feel that he intended to steal the ammunition. It is set forth that the action of the guard made it impossible for the Sheriff or the Captain of the Militia to mobilize militiamen in time of grave public danger.

Guards on the Sheet & Tube Company bridge who fired into the crowd assembled about the time office before the rioting began, are censured. The report says that they were not of the standard to be trusted with such a responsible duty. The report goes on to say that the Grand Jury was unable to find that the influence of any foreign government was responsible for the riot. The alleged combination of manufacturers with the intent to keep down the wages of common labor is criticised.

Calls Gary a Dictator.

"Judge Gary has been indicted individually," said County Prosecutor A. M. Henderson, "because the evidence laid before the Grand Jury tends to show that he is the dictator of the iron and steel industry in the United States."

Mr. Henderson explained that Judge Gary was the sole individual indicted because it was necessary for the Grand Jury to rely on information furnished by officials of other companies. He refused to make public the names of steel men who had testified.

The prosecutor said the trial of Mr. Gary and the six indicted corporations would be held within a month.

"If Judge Gary does not come to Young todge voluntarily for trial, we will bring him here," Mr. Henderson added.

Should the defendants be convicted the court could not order a dissolution of the alleged unlawful combination, and according to Prosecutor Henderson he is planning to commence a civil suit seeking to dissolve it.

Mr. Henderson engaged H. H. Wickham of Youngstown as special counsel to aid him in the prosecution of the cases. He declared that the Federal Government had had no part in the investigation, and he did not know whether the Department of Justice would offer its co-operation in trying the cases.

The sixth annual distribution of bonuses to employes under its profit-sharing plan is being made today by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. More than $250,000 will be given to 5,000 employes eligible to participate, the bonuses representing 5 per cent. of the annual wages for the year 1915. More than $1,100,000 has now been distributed by this company under the plan. The Federal Department of Labor has made a special investigation of the system used by the company.

Gary Calls It "An Outrage."

When informed of the indictment returned at Youngstown against the United States Steel Corporation, other steel companies and himself, Judge Elbert H. Gary yesterday issued the following statement:

"There are no facts to justify the indictments returned by the Mahoning County Grand Jury against the United States Steel Corporation or the Carnegie Steel Company, or any of the officers, or so far as I know against any of the other companies. The indictment is an outrage—a travesty."

John A. Topping, President of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, said he was "astonished beyond measure" at the action of the jury, and that he was "absolutely without knowledge of any attempt toward conspiracy by either the officials of the Republic Iron & Steel Company or any others."

ANTHRAX CURED BY SERUM.

Remedy Sent to Newark Case by Bellevue Authorities.

Serum furnished by Bellevue Hospital to the City Hospital in Newark more than a week ago was said yesterday to have brought about the cure of Maty Wilna of 108 Chambers Street, Newark, who was admitted to the Newark institution suffering from anthrax. Dr. Max Wegman made the diagnosis and a messenger was sent to Bellevue at midnight to obtain the serum. A similar case was cured at the Newark hospital about a year ago through aid of the serum. It was said that the quick diagnosis and prompt application of the serum were responsible for the recovery in both cases.

CORNELL DROPS 130 MEN.

Number of Students Flunked Out Almost Equals the Record.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 8.—Cornell has dropped 130 students for failure to

AIR PRESSURE FOR 'BENDS.'

Tunnel Inspector Relieved by a New Treatment.

Compressed air treatment was used successfully early yesterday morning to cure Richard Hefler, a Public Service Commission Inspector, of the "bends," an ailment which workers in tunnels, where they labor under air pressure, have to guard against.

Hefler was transferred on Tuesday from the Seventh Avenue Subway in Manhattan to the work on the new East River tube at the foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn. The air pressure in the locks there is twenty-two pounds. Hefler quit work at midnight Tuesday and was on his way to his home at 164 South Portland Avenue when he felt pains in his abdomen.

Before he entered his house the pains increased, and he decided to get medical treatment. He almost staggered into the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at Hanson Place and South Portland Avenue, which is a few doors from his home, and asked the clerk to send for a doctor. When Dr. Herring, who was summoned from the Brooklyn Hospital, arrived Hefler explained his condition.

Dr. Herring hurried Hefler in the ambulance back to the river tube at the foot of Montague Street, where there is an emergency lock for treating cases of the "bends." The air pressure was raised to a degree where Hefler felt that the pains practically disappeared, and after a time it was slowly decreased until Hefler was permitted to leave the tube shaft.

He was then taken home by the ambulance surgeon. While he felt weak from his experience, it was said last night that he will be able to return to work in a few days. Tunnel men familiar with cases of the "bends" were of the opinion that Hefler, after finishing work, came out of the air-pressure locks to the normal atmosphere too soon.

CHAMPION OF OLD SCHOOL.

Lawyer Satirizes Modern Methods of Teaching in Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 8.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the publication here of a pamphlet entitled "The Square Deal," by Charles S. Champion, a lawyer, of 65 Pleasant Avenue, which is a satire on recent talks by members of the Montclair Board of Education. The pamphlet is written in the form of play manuscript and the various personages are given names which serve to identify them with board members. Mr. Champion, in his preface, indicates that his purpose is to show that the subject of education, in the strict sense of the word, is being lost sight of in the modern movement to provide recreation and design bubbles. Some of Mr. Champion's suggestions for local school reform are contained in the following paragraph of the preface:

"Root out the inductive method and make the 'teachers' teach; smash the teachers' organization and restore the conditions found in the best public schools of a generation ago. Remove the fads firmly, if not gently, from the curriculum. For example, in the fifth grade a good beginning may be made by throwing out science, foreign history work, and the making of valentines and other alleged drawings of like type. Taken in connection with the first suggestion, this would give time to do some real work in the fundamental subjects."

Members of the Montclair Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools Dom C. Bliss refused to comment on the pamphlet today. Mr. Bliss said that Mr. Champion had on two occasions written the Board of Education expressing his dissatisfaction at teaching methods which prevailed in Montclair.

NEED NOT RISK SON'S LIFE.

Court Says Traffic Dangers Justify Absence from School.

A mother need not send her child to a school which can be reached only by crossing dangerous thoroughfares, thus endangering the child's life, Magistrate Cornell decided yesterday in the Domestic Relations Court. Mrs. Rose Rocco of 451 East 116th Street was summoned by Francis W. Creegan, attendance officer of the Board of Education, because her nine-year-old son Achille, who formerly attended Public School 78, at 119th Street and Pleasant Avenue, but who was transferred on Feb. 1 to Public School 85, at 117th Street and First Avenue, had absented himself.

Mrs. Rocco said she did not object to sending her children to school, and pointed to her daughter Camille, 7 years old, who attends Public School 78. She said she would not allow her son's life to be endangered by crossing the maze of heavy traffic on First Avenue in order to reach the school to which he had been transferred. Magistrate Cornell held that Mrs. Rocco's objection was justified and dismissed the complaint.

He said the responsibility rested not with Creegan, but with those in authority in the Board of Education who caused the boy to be transferred to another school.

DU PONT BONUS APRIL 1.

Old and Faithful Employes to Receive Additions to Salaries.

The announcement was made in Newark yesterday that the Du Pont merit payroll plan, which gives 1,200 employes at Arlington more pay, will go into effect on April 1. The increase is given as a reward for continuous, efficient and faithful service, but the plan does not apply to foremen or heads of departments.

Those employed two years and less than five will receive 5 per cent. of their salaries in separate envelopes each month; those employed five years and less than ten 10 per cent.; ten years and less than fifteen 15 per cent., and fifteen years or more 20 per cent.

POLICE BOAT TO BE SOLD.

The Patrol Transferred to Sinking Fund at $25,000.

The police boat Patrol is to go to the auction block. She is a powerful and seaworthy tug, but she costs too much to operate, so it is planned to replace her with a smaller and faster craft. The Commissioner yesterday transferred the Patrol to the Sinking Fund for sale, with the stipulation that the lowest bid must exceed $25,000.

The Patrol was bought in 1894 and was taken out of commission on Jan. 1, several smaller boats being added in her stead to the police fleet. The boat's coal bunkers have a capacity of fifty tons, and besides mounted rapid-fire guns at bow and stern, it is equipped with a 1,000 candle power searchlight.

Exquisite Period Fixture.

The Low Prices of Dale Fixtures

are possible because we sell from the factory direct to you. You'll always save 20 to 35%. Only the very best material is used in the manufacture of Dale fixtures, and the supreme craftsmanship of our artisans assures you of original and artistic designs. The advice and co-operation of our experts are offered you free of

SETTLE MINE WAGES BY A VOTING SCHEME

Bituminous Scale Technically, but Not Really, a "Unanimous Agreement."

HARD COAL SITUATION NEXT

Anthracite Workers to Press Demand for 20 Per Cent. Increase in the Conference Today.

The demand of the anthracite miners for a 20 per cent. increase in wages will receive first consideration by the joint sub-committee of miners and operators in the hard coal industry, which will meet at the Union League Club at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Both sides are eager to come to a definite understanding on the problem which, the operators have asserted, may cost the consumers of domestic sizes of anthracite coal something like $23,000,000 additional a year, and a determined fight by the operatoors and miners was freely predicted yesterday.

The soft coal situation was cleared up yesterday, as far as any further discussions in New York City were concerned, by a ratification of the settlement arranged by the joint sub-committee appointed by the General Conference Committee in the soft coal negotiations; but it was a ratification with a possible aftermath, as was demonstrated by the way the vote was obtained.

It was announced by the General Conference Committee that the settlement had been indorsed unanimously, although it was admitted at the same time that the Indiana miners appointed to the General Conference Committee had voted solidly against it, and that two other miners from two other States had "bolted" the meeting. One of the bolters was Adolph Germer, candidate for National Secretary of the Socialist Party, who was a delegate of the soft coal miners from Illinois, and the other was Charles Albasen of Bridgeport, Ohio, President of the miners' organization in Sub-District 5 in that State.

This left the miners of Western Pennsylvania as the only delegation of the General Conference that voted solidly in favor of the agreement reached by the joint sub-committee.

How It Was "Unanimous."

Under the rules by which the General Conference Committees in the coal negotiations are created a single vote in opposition from either side negatives a settlement, and the unanimous verdict was reached by having President John P. White of the United Mine Workers stand responsible for the miners in Indiana, and by having him vote in favor of the agreement. The opposition from Illinois and Ohio was avoided through the voluntary action of Mr. Gerner and Mr. Albason, who left the meeting. This removed all the opposition and a unanimous vote was entered in the records.

The elimination of the soft coal situation brought with it a host of conjectures and rumors as to the outcome of the hard coal negotiations.

President John P. White of the United Mine Workers promptly went on record by issuing a statement in which he asserted that there was no justification whatever for rumors that the miners would accept concessions from the anthracite operators on a basis of similar percentage as those granted in the soft coal truce. He said:

"Comparison of bituminous wages with those of the anthracite workers will prove to the satisfaction of the most careful observer that the hard coal miners are entitled to a much larger increase, and I feel confident that our wage negotiations will bring anthracite rates up to the bituminous wages.

"There is no reason why a strongly fortified industry like the anthracite should not grant to its employes every beneficial condition now enjoyed by the miners in the bituminous coal regions, where competition is keen and profits much smaller."

Mr. White said the concessions obtained in the soft coal settlement "highly gratified" the miners. The establishment of a universal run-of-mine system of weighing coal produced, he said, marked a new epoch in the affairs of the union, and was the happy accomplishment of a thirty-year campaign by the United Mine Workers of America.

Agreement for Two Years.

"The increases of from 5 to 13 per cent. on tonnage, yardage, and day-wage rates measure up to the prosperity of the times," he said, "and will better equip the many thousands of union miners who have been anxiously awaiting the outcome of our negotiations to meet the ever-climbing cost of food and other necessities of life."

Mr. White commented on the fact that the agreement reached between the soft coal miners and operators was for a period of two years, and he said it assured peace for that time in that industry.

The victory of the soft coal miners in restricting the contract to two years renewed the confidence of the United Mine Workers that an equally short agreement would be signed with the anthracite operators. The latter have asserted in statements and advertisements that they were anxious for a settlement extending over a longer period, but this is objected to by the union, which wants an opportunity to remedy conditions as frequently as possible.

The big fight, however, in the anthracite discussions will be the question of wages, and both miners and operators will take great care to inform the public as to which is to blame if an increase in the cost to the consumer results from a new contract.

ATTACKS AUTOSALES SUIT.

Bondholder Alleges Mismanagement and Wants to Intervene.

Attacking the steps taken with regard to the handling of the Autosales Gum and Chocolate Company, a $6,000,000 corporation which, as the result of a creditor's suit, was placed last January in the hands of William H. Coverdale and George W. Morgan as receivers, Gordon S. P. Kleeberg of 110 West Seventy-sixth Street has asked that he and other bondholders similarly situated should be permitted to intervene in the creditor's suit. Argument on the matter was heard yesterday in the Federal District Court by Judge Mayer, who reserved decision.

One of the points attacked is an agreement made on April 16, 1914, between the Autosales Company, the Gum and Confections Company of Maine, one of its subsidiaries, and Percival S. Hill, President of the American Tobacco Company. The Sterling Gum Company had purchased from the Autosales Company a certain gum-making plant and had paid for it in stock, the Gum and Confections Company getting 200,000 shares of the face value of $5 each and the Autosales Company 300,000 shares. Under the agreement Mr. Hill was to dispose of these shares at his discretion, and Mr. Kleeberg has now contended that this agreement was ultra vires; that Mr. Hill made an improper disposition of the proceeds of the stock, and that a good deal of litigation is likely to ensue.

The Guaranty Trust Company is the trustee of the Autosales Company, and Mr. Kleeberg attacks it because it permitted this particular arrangement. He also asserts that it is incapacitated from representing the minority bondholders in the creditor's suit against the Autosales Company because it took no action when the interest on the bonds was defaulted on Jan. 1 last.

THREE SOLDIERS DIE IN FIRE

Two Others Seriously Injured at Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, March 8.—Three soldiers were killed and two seriously injured in a fire yesterday that destroyed the main barracks and ammunition houses at Fort Gibbon, occupied by Company B, Fourteenth Infantry. The dead are Privates Harman Lund, Henry Miner, and Curtis B. Willis. Injured, Sergeant Anthony Kivinak and Private Gross Kelley.

The fire started in the upper story of the barracks, close to the bed occupied by Private Miner. Sergeant Kivinak severed an artery in his arm while breaking the glass in a window of the barracks and nearly bled to death. Private Kelley fell through an open window and struck on his head.

MRS. WILLIAMS BANKRUPT.

Wife of Ex-Police Inspector Files Petition with $3,408 Debts.

Mrs. Alexander S. Williams, wife of the former Police Inspector, of 8 West Ninety-fifth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, giving liabilities at $3,408 and no assets. Ex-Chief of Police William S. Devery of Far Rockaway heads the list of six creditors with a $1,153 note dated Dec. 2, 1912.

The other creditors, all for loans on notes, are James M. Lowden, 143 West Fifteenth Street, $500; Mrs. Mary Buhl, 150 East 116th Street, $400; Etta S. Westleton, 81 West 102d Street, $355, and Laira Wilson and Lillie Knowlton, $500 each.

At his home last night, ex-Inspector Williams said his wife's financial troubles were due to unfortunate speculation, but declined to go into details.

ROSELLE CASINO IN RUINS.

Fire Destroys Country Club and Clio Club Loses Property.

ROSELLE, N. J., March 8.—The Roselle Casino is in ruins from a fire which started shortly before midnight and burned until 6 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at about $15,000. The Clio Club, a woman's literary organization, which had quarters in the building, lost all its china and silverware. The building contained an auditorium, a reception room, pool and billiard rooms, bowling alleys, smoking rooms, shower baths and everything essential to a modern country clubhouse. The fire started in the bowling alleys.

The Casino was owned by a stock corporation composed of prominent residents. Practically all the important social events of Roselle were held there.

An Anonymous Complaint

against Tecla advertising —and a reply in the open

A great newspaper of this city advises us that one or more prominent Fifth Avenue jewelers have complained that Tecla advertising has a tendency to confuse Tecla Pearls with Oriental Pearls.

Tecla Pearls and Oriental Pearls are so strikingly alike in appearance that only an expert can avoid confusing one with the other, but it is against the policy of M. Tecla & Company to add to that confusion in the public prints.

We have never consciously made any misrepresentation about Tecla Pearls, and have never felt impelled to do so, for the truth about them is far more remarkable than any alternative which imagination could supply.

Tecla Pearls are not Oriental Pearls—but to all but experts, they are indistinguishable copies

And if it be a crime to have created and given to the world a gem which simulates the magnificence of the genuine pearl at a fraction of the cost, at least we have received no indication of it in the ever-growing demand for Tecla Pearls by the socially distinguished in this country and abroad.

528 RAILROADS FACE NEW SCALE DEMAND

Referendum Reported to Favor 8-Hour Day and Overtime Wage Increase.

EXPECT RESULT TOMORROW

Leaders Confer in Chicago on Vote —$100,000,000 a Year as Cost of Change.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Announcement of the referendum vote of 400,000 railroad employes, involving every road in the country, or 528 different lines, on the question of demanding an eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime, is expected to be made tomorrow or Friday. More than 80 per cent. of the vote of the 400,000 men is said to be in favor of the demands. The present wage agreements expire March 31. The taking of the vote, by mail, has been in progress several months.

Officers of the engineers', firemen's, conductors', and trainman's organizations met here today to tabulate the vote and consider plans for presenting the demands. The union leaders conferred all day, but said no announcement of the result of the vote would be made within forty-eight hours.

W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said this afternoon:

"There is little question that the vote will be in favor of the eight-hour day, and for immediate action. If that is the case the railroads will be notified that the men demand an eight-hour day, and they will be given thirty days in which to prepare their reply. If the demands are refused our next step will be to call for a referendum strike vote, and negotiations will be begun with the railroads. There is a prospect of a strike, but there are many conditions which may arise between the present time and the final calling out of the men which may prevent such action."

Those present at today's conference, besides Mr. Lee, were: W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; A. S. Garretson, Order of Railway Conductors; P. Kilduff, Chairman of the Executive Committee; W. Burke, Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee; H. A. Enochs, Secretary of the Executive Committee, and E. J. Godd, Assistant Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Railroad officials declare that the eight-hour day and overtime demanded by the employes would mean an increase in wages of nearly $100,000,000 a year, and this increase cannot be granted under existing conditions.

RELIEVE SLEEPING SICKNESS

Physicians Think Man Bitten by Tsetse Fly Will Recover.

Dr. Albert C. Pervell, the Brooklyn physician who has been confined to his home, 14 Hancock Street, for the last five months with "sleeping sickness" caused by the bite of the tsetse fly in the Congo country, is near recovery, according to Dr. Elmer Lee, his attending physician.

Eight weeks ago Dr. Pervell could hardly move without assistance, and his condition aroused considerable attention of the medical profession. He frequently lapsed into a sleep and was rapidly losing the use of his legs. It was feared that paralysis, which was apparently creeping over his limbs, would result in his death.

Within the last few weeks his condition has shown a marked improvement. Dr. Pervell has been rapidly regaining the use of his limbs and is now able to take short walks around his apartment and sit in his chair for several hours without fatigue.

Neither Dr. Lee nor Dr. W. D. Hendrickson would talk about the treatment used in Dr. Pervell's case. Dr. Hendrickson, an osteopathic graduate, has assisted Dr. Lee in treating the patient.

To Arrange Catholic Convention.

A meeting of the Presidents of the several hundred Catholic societies in the archdiocese of New York will be held this evening in the Cathedral College, 462 Madison Avenue, at 8:15 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting is to organize committees to arrange for the fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, which will be held in New York Aug. 20-23 next. Addresses will be made at the meeting tonight by John Whalen, National President of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, and Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, who has been appointed by Cardinal Farley as his personal representative in the work of preparing for the convention.

WORLD TRANSLATOR ERRED.

German-American Alliance Says Circular's Meaning Was Changed.

In connection with the entrance of the National German-American Alliance into American politics it was pointed out yesterday that several mistakes of translation were contained in the letters and documents as published in The World on Tuesday to show the existence of a "German lobby" working in the interests of the Gore and McLemore resolutions in Congress.

The circular sent out by Henry Weismann, President of the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Staatsverband of New York to prominent German-Americans reads in its first paragraph:

In Folge der ernsten politischen Lage aller amerikanischen Buerger deutscher Abkunft, hervorgerufen durch die fortwaehrenden ungerechtfertigten und unbegruendeten Angriffe seitens des Praesidenten Woodrow Wilson, ist es unsere heiligste Pflicht, die uns verbrieften Rechte als freie Buerger dieses Landes auf das aeusserste zu vertheidigen.

This was erroneously translated as announcing to Americans of German blood that "it is our holiest duty to revenge to the utmost our curtailed rights as citizens of this country." Instead, the German circular stated "it is our holiest duty to defend to the utmost our vested rights as free citizens of this country."

STATE WINS CANAL SUIT.

Grant of Jersey City Basin to Lehigh Valley Illegal.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—The State of New Jersey received a decision in its favor today in the suit before the Court of Errors and Appeals involving title to the big basin of the Morris Canal in Jersey City. The court holds that the riparian grant by the State in 1899 to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for the basin property, worth several million dollars, was without authority. The property will, therefore, revert to the State.

When a commission was appointed to consider abandonment of the Morris Canal, George L. Record made the point that the grant was not a legal one. Three ex-Governors, composing the commission, instructed the then Attorney General McCarter to test the matter in court.

The Lehigh Railroad, by reason of the grant, claimed absolute ownership of the basin, reversionary rights and others included.

Under the decision and the Morris Canal and Banking Company charter, the State may buy the big basin with the remainder of the canal property in 1925, or wait until 1975, when the property automatically reverts to the State.

'MARIE-ODILE' CASE TODAY.

Hearing to Decide If Newark Police May Suppress Play.

Through a misunderstanding there was no hearing yesterday in Newark on the injunction to restrain the police from interfering with "Marie-Odile," which is playing at the Newark Theatre. Chief of Police Long had attempted to suppress the play on the ground that it was immoral and sacrilegious.

The hearing has now been set for this morning at 9:30.

EX-ERRAND BOY BUYS HOTEL

Burrell Leaves Imperial to Manage New Property in Colorado.

It took just eighteen years for George M. Burrell of this city to rise from the position of messenger boy at the Hotel Imperial to owner of the Alamo, at Colorado Springs, one of the finest hotels in Colorado. The complete transfer of the business and property was made on March 1, a few days after Mr. Burrell resigned his position at the Imperial, where he began working eighteen years ago, gradually working himself up to the position of chief clerk.

Being alive to the opportunities in the West, Mr. Burrell made several trips through the country and visited in Colorado Springs, where he was favorable impressed with the Pike's Peak region, and decided to locate there. He will move his family there at once and give the management his personal attention. It is his intention to make extensive alterations and improvements on the property.

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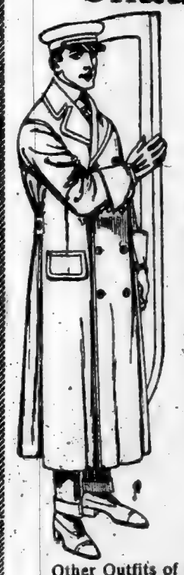

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Motor Apparel Catalogue and Correct Chauffeur's Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

Where Billie Burke is Lovely in Pajamas!

In "Peggy," the first film play of Billie Burke, the Triangle Film Corporation is keeping up the furious quality pace it set last autumn.

And quality, as *TRIANGLE* understands the word, means nothing technical; it means charm—the indefinable *something* that makes you glad you went.

Sometimes it is the wonder of photography. Sometimes the tense interest of an unusual story.

Again—great pictures of great scenes, where thousands of men and horses play on a stage that covers miles of mountain and plain.

In "Peggy," "quality" is the charm of Billie Burke herself—

Whether bounding gaily about her bedroom in pajamas—or shocking Sunday Scotland in a rakish white speedster—or acting princess in a fairy story for the kiddies.

Go and see "Peggy," and take the youngsters, and your sweetheart—whether she's your wife yet or not.

"Peggy" is only one *TRIANGLE* play.

There are two new ones, and two new TRIANGLE-KEYSTONE comedies every week.

And until all tastes are the same, you will like some better than others.

So far, most people seem to like *most* of them—

Which is, after all, the great test.

All *TRIANGLE* plays are produced under the supervision of one of the very great directors—Griffith, Ince, or Sennett.

In each you will find at least *one* very lovely woman star.

Some of these are listed below:

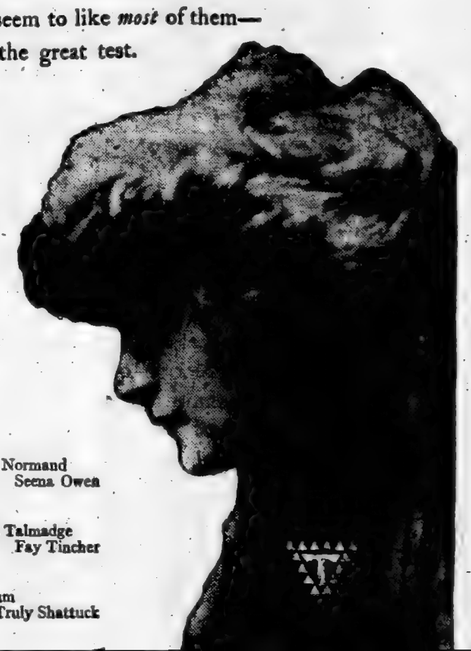

Bessie Barriscale
Dorothy Gish
Mae Marsh
Mabel Normand
Lillian Gish
Seena Owen
Jane Grey
Enid Markey
Norma Talmadge
Fay Tincher
Mae Busch
Constance Talmadge
Louise Glaum
Truly Shattuck

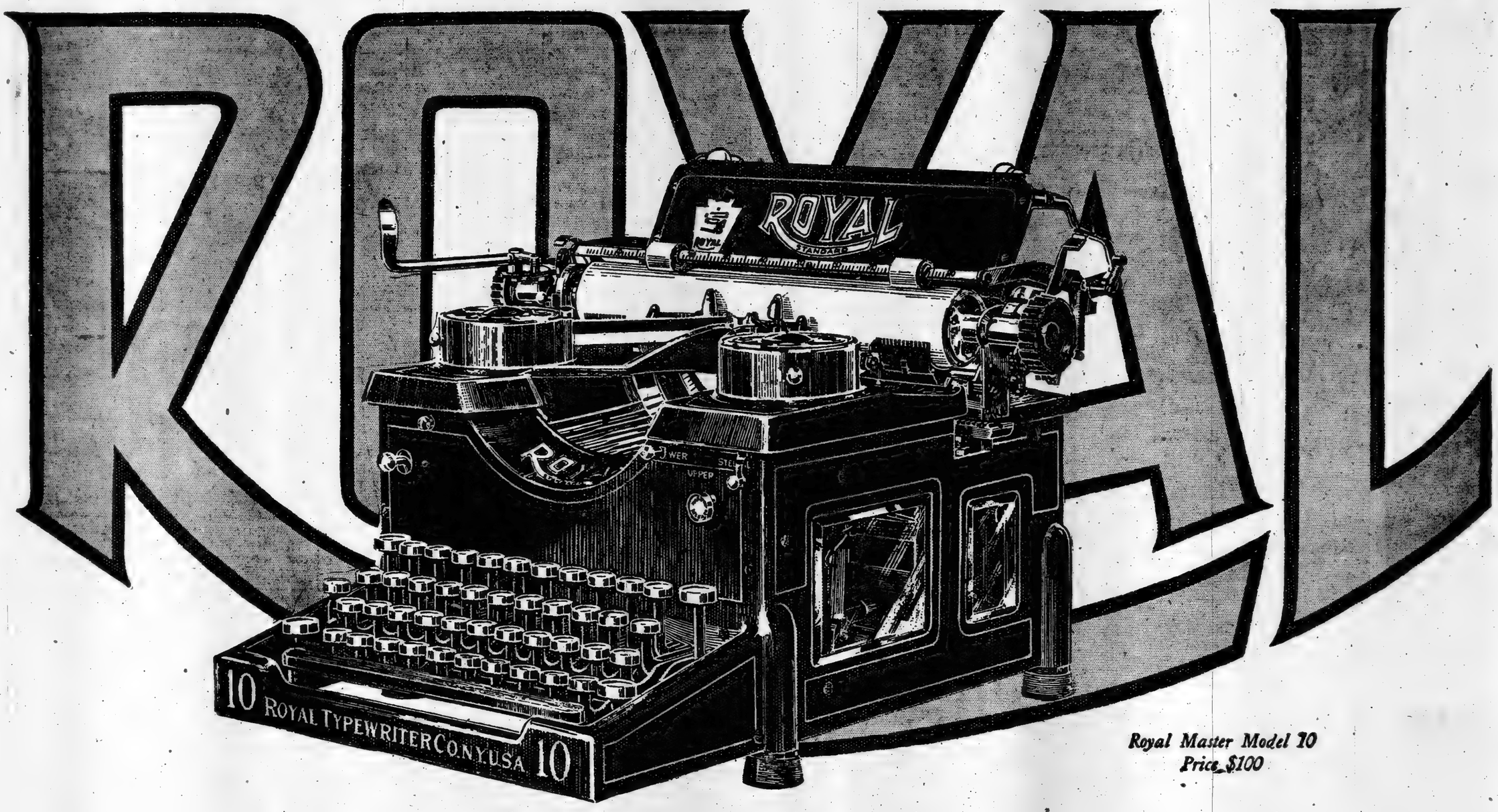

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NURSE FOUND DEAD; PHYSICIAN IN STUPOR

Furniture Upset Near Miss Keena's Bruised Body in Dr. Searing's Home.

KNOWN THERE AS HIS WIFE

After Inert Man Is Taken to Bellevue a Prisoner, Neighbors Tell of Hearing Blows and Screams.

An excited voice came over the telephone to Police Headquarters shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday. "There's a woman lying dead in the lower-floor apartment of the Welford Apartments, 56 West Eleventh Street," the voice said. "It is the apartment of Dr. Searing. The woman has been heard crying at different times for several days past, and sounds of heavy blows have been heard."

The voice ceased before the Lieutenant at the Headquarters end of the wire had a chance to find out who the speaker was. He called the Mercer Street Station immediately, and two policemen were sent from there to the apartment house, which is between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The hallboy let them into Dr. Searing's apartment, on the first floor, to the right of the entrance.

In the first room which the policemen entered they found the body of a partly dressed woman, about 30 years old, lying face downward on the floor. Her face was discolored, her body was covered with bruises, and her nose was broken.

In an adjoining room the policemen found a heavy-set man lying in a stupor. Attempts to arouse him were vain. Throughout the five-room apartment chairs, tables, and other articles of furniture were overturned.

Woman Dead 24 Hours.

A search disclosed several empty champagne bottles, several whisky bottles, and a box partly full of tops from beer bottles. Several letters were found, some addressed to Dr. Benjamin H. Searing and others to Miss Nellie F. Keena.

Deputy Commissioner Scull, Inspector Cray, Captain Deevy, and Detectives Murray and Brown went to the apartment and Coroner Hellenstein was called. Coroner's Physician Timothy D. Lehane said the woman had been dead at least twenty-four hours. The stupefied man in the apartment was identified as Dr. Searing, and the police were told he had notified a hallboy early in the morning that the woman was dead. The agents of the building were said to have been notified at that time.

The physician was unable to say whether the woman had died of a blow or from some other cause. Only an autopsy, it was asserted, could determine that point.

For several hours the detectives tried without success to make Dr. Searing respond to questions. Shortly before 6 o'clock he was removed to Bellevue a prisoner, and as he was placed in the ambulance he said to Captain Deevy: "She's not dead, is she?" He was still in a serious condition from alcoholism last night, and the police said it would be useless to question him any further.

Little could be learned from employes of the apartment house about Dr. Searing and the woman who was known as his wife. They had moved in about five weeks ago, it was said, and during the last two weeks had rarely gone out, even to get food. Other tenants recalled hearing heavy sounds and a woman's screams.

Letters addressed to Miss Keena at other places than the Eleventh Street apartment were found in the room and through them it was learned that she was a trained nurse and had a brother in the real estate business in this city. Early last evening the brother, John J. Keena of 242 West 109th Street was found.

Brother Is Questioned.

Mr. Keena said he had known of his sister's acquaintance with Dr. Searing, but had thought it was in a professional way. Last Summer, he said, he was notified that his sister was in Bellevue suffering from alcoholism and he went to see her, he said, and unbraided her about drinking. He had 'seen little of her since, he asserted. He said he had understood Dr. Searing was a married man, that his sister had once spoken of the doctor's wife being jealous of her.

Dr. Searing, it was learned, was about 35 years old. His father was formerly a partner in the firm of Searing & Moore, lithographers, at 24 Beaver Street, but James J. Moore, the present head of the firm, could give the police little information about Dr. Searing.

From other sources it was learned Searing was a graduate of Cornell Medical College and had practiced from an address in Eighty-first Street until several months ago. He had no medicines or physician's equipment in the Eleventh Street apartment and it was said there that he had not practiced there.

John Riordan, the hallboy whom Searing told of the woman's death early yesterday morning, was found last night and taken to Headquarters. He said Searing had appeared at the door and remarked: "You do the right thing by me and I will do the right thing by you. You get me an undertaker." The boy said he notified the agent.

Riordan said that several times he had heard voices raised in quarrels come from the physician's apartment. On Monday he said he saw Miss Keena, who had two black eyes at the time. "She was always falling over chairs and things," he added.

The police decided it was useless to try to clear up the case until Dr. Searing recovered, and at the hospital it was said it might be several days before he was well enough to tell his story.

At 167 West Eighty-first Street, where Dr. Searing formerly lived, it was said last night, that the physician was married, and that his wife and child, a boy of 7, had left the place about eight months ago. It was not known where they were.

MANY INDORSE MARSHALL.

Ex-Gov. Griggs and District Attorney Cropsey Write Him.

District Attorney Marshall gave out yesterday two other letters which he had received, supporting him in his controversy with the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, which has been investigating charges against him. One was from John W. Griggs, ex-Governor of New Jersey, a former Attorney General of the United States, and the other from District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn. Mr. Griggs wrote:

New York, March 6, 1916.

Dear Mr. Marshall: I want to say that I thoroughly approve of your letter to the Chairman of the sub-committee of the House of Representatives, and of your refusal to permit Grand Jury proceedings to be publicly aired before that self-important committee. It is time that the overbearing spirit of these investigating bodies should be publicly rebuked, and you have done it fittingly. Very sincerely,

JOHN W. GRIGGS.

Here is District Attorney Cropsey's letter:

March 7, 1916.

Dear Mr. Marshall: I cannot refrain from writing a word of genuine commendation upon the stand you have taken with reference to the Congressional inquiry that is now under way. No one that knows you has for one moment ever believed any of the things charged against you. Every one knows that you stand for just the opposite of what is suggested or charged. I can understand that your experience, however, is an unpleasant one, and that unfortunately is what one has to go through at times in standing for what is right. More power to you.

With very best wishes, believe me as ever, sincely yours, JAMES C. CROPSEY.

Mr. Marshall has received a number of letters congratulating him on the protest he made.

VOLCANO MENACES CITY.

Ashes from Ecuador Mountain Keep Ambato in Darkness.

AMBATO, Ecuador, March 8.—Tunguragua volcano, in this province, has been in eruption for several days. The City of Ambato and the surrounding region are almost in darkness on account of falling ashes.

At night the flames from the volcano are visible at a great distance. The people of Ambato are greatly alarmed, fearing a catastrophe.

COLLUSION DEFENSE IN MRS. CAREY'S SUIT

Mrs. Toler Will Try to Show Action Was Planned by Husband as Well as Wife.

HINT LETTERS WERE FORCED

Superintendent Says Gun Was Given Him by Defendant After He Heard Cries in Apartment.

The character of the defense that is to be offered in the suit of Mrs. Elizabeth Carey against Mrs. Minerva B. Toler for $50,000 for the alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Carey's husband, Patrick, was slowly developed yesterday during the examination of many witnesses before Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court and a jury. Thomas L. Hurley and William J. Morris, counsel for Mrs. Carey, expressed dissatisfaction over their failure to hale Carey himself into court. They have about forty process servers hunting for him in every location where it was thought likely he would be, but he has succeeded in escaping service.

The line of defense will be an effort to prove to the satisfaction of the jury that the suit was planned by both the plaintiff and her husband; that they were as much together after the beginning of the action as before it; that Carey deceived Mrs. Toler into thinking that he was not married; that Mr. and Mrs. Carey lived very unhappily together; that he had threatened more than once to kill his wife; that the love letters written by Mrs. Toler to Carey were written under duress, and that Carey was given to drink and idleness.

Concerning the many lovelorn epistles no direct testimony was obtained owing to successful objections on the part of Mrs. Carey's counsel. William C. Nichols, Superintendent of the apartment house at 215 West 101st Street, where Mrs. Toler lived, testified that one day in April, 1915, he heard a woman scream in Mrs. Toler's apartment, and then he heard the cry, "My God! Don't do that!" He went to Mrs. Toler's apartment and she handed him a small-bore double-barreled shotgun, with hammers. The witness identified the weapon. There was a man in Mrs. Toler's apartment, but the witness was not permitted to testify any further on this point.

An effort will be made to prove that this was one of the occasions when Carey forced Mrs. Toler to write him the love letters that have been submitted in evidence. The witness said that Carey had brought the gun to Mrs. Toler's apartment. The latter gave the witness some cartridges that fitted the gun. Nichols also testified about Mrs. Carey calling on him and telling him that Mrs. Toler had separated her and her husband. Nichols said he tried to persuade Mrs. Carey to meet Mrs. Toler and have a talk with her, but did not succeed.

Mrs. Annetta Slocum, wife of a physician, who formerly lived at Long Branch, N. J., testified that she met Carey several times in Mrs. Toler's apartment, and that Carey passed himself off as a widower.

"He told me," said the witness, "that his wife was dead and that his children were living with his sisters. Carey talked a lot about his estates in Ireland and his Summer camp in Maine."

Mrs. Slocum said that Carey had asked her to find out if Mrs. Toler loved him and would marry him. Asked to give the time of this talk, Mrs. Slocum replied that it was in June, 1914. Mrs. Slocum admitted, under cross-examination, that she had once sued her husband for a separation, but had later become reconciled with him and the suit was dropped.

Louis Dannenburg, a chauffeur, testified that Carey used to hang around his stand, at Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, and that one evening he had driven Carey and a woman through Central Park. During the drive a policeman had called his attention to the actions of his passengers. He was not permitted to describe what the misconduct consisted of.

Henry Platt, a private detective, and Miss Marie Wing Dupree, an actress, testified about trailing Carey and two women from the Paulist Church to a house in Sherman Avenue, where they spent the night. Many other witnesses were examined, but the testimony was along the same line, all of it tending to show that Carey was fond of women and that he had plenty of time to cultivate their society.

Some of the expressions in the letters alleged to have been sent by Mrs. Toler to Carey were: "I want you, I need you, I love you, Patsy"; "I wish I could step in your bedroom while you were asleep and wake you up with kisses," and, "Dear, you certainly do love me and I know it. How I wish for you, dear, every minute of the day."

The trial will be continued today.

OSBORNE GETS PARTICULARS

District Attorney Weeks Grants Demand of Ex-Warden.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 8.—Owing to the illness of Justice Tompkins, Huntington W. Merchant, who appeared today for ex-Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison for the purpose of obtaining a bill of particulars in connection with the indictment of Mr. Osborne on a charge of perjury, went before Justice Keogh in Part I. of the Supreme Court today to get the order. Before counsel for the former Warden had a chance to argue his motion District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks whispered to Mr. Merchant that he would consent to the entry of the order.

"I will give you the names of the witnesses you ask for," said Mr. Weeks.

The bill of particulars simply covered the names of convicts who testified in the James Harvey charges, which resulted in the indictment of twenty-one convicts for a serious felony, but by giving the bill of particulars the prosecutor was precluded from calling any other witnesses except those mentioned in the court order. Justice Tompkins sent word that he would draw a panel of 150 extra talesmen tomorrow morning and that the trial of Mr. Osborne would proceed on next Monday.

"There is no truth in the report that Mr. Osborne intends to move for a change of venue," said Mr. Merchant this morning. "In fact we have not thought anything about it. We will be ready to go to trial on March 13, as agreed upon."

FINDS SUFFRAGISTS BUSY.

Mrs. Catt Back from Conferences in Ten States.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the National President, who yesterday returned from attendance on a series of conferences in ten States, says the campaign started by the National Woman Suffrage Association for the Federal Amendment is the biggest one the suffragists have ever undertaken and the enthusiasm of the women is extraordinary.

"Every Congressional district in the six New England States sent representatives to our conferences," said Mrs. Catt, "and it was the same in Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri, and Illinois. The difficulty, which amounts almost to an impossibility for the women of some of the States to get the vote through their State Constitutions has increased interest in the Federal work."

Mrs. Catt will visit the West shortly.

COURT'S DEDUCTION FREES MISS EVERSON

Magistrate Holds Sunday School Teacher Didn't Dictate Improper Notes to Pupil.

DISBELIEVES GIRL'S TALE

Woman Has No Knowledge of Foreign Terms Used in Letters She Is Accused of Sending to Herself.

Psychological deductions which convinced him of the innocence of the prisoner long before all of the evidence in the case had been heard yesterday persuaded Magistrate Fitch in the Flushing Police Court to discharge Miss Mary M. Everson, 50 years old, a Sunday school teacher, of Little Neck, L. I., who was arraigned on a charge of impairing the morals of a minor, her offense being, according to the now discredited accusation, that she dictated some forty letters of unprintable vulgarity to Alvena Woltje, 15 years old, in which she viciously attacked herself.

The girl, an odd-looking child, with habits and manners beyond her years, yet of retarded mentality, was called as the first witness in the examination, and, with strange unconcern, identified the letters as having been written by her at Miss Everson's dictation, and signed, most of them at least, with the name of Mrs. Louis Crovetto, a former neighbor of Miss Everson, with whom she was not on good terms. Mrs. Crovetto was arrested as a result of early disclosures in the case and it was the theory of the prosecution that Miss Everson had caused the letters to be written to herself so that she might prosecute Mrs. Crovetto, who was released and exonerated soon after her arrest.

Alvena Woltje testified yesterday that between Jan. 10 and Feb. 14 last she went to Miss Everson's home, where she lived alone, several times each week and wrote the letters as Miss Everson directed her, stopping only for the woman to explain with coarse detail the vulgar terms used. As Alvena testified Miss Everson, a little, trim white-haired woman, sat near by shaking her head in distressed denial.

The girl had not finished her testimony when Magistrate Fitch, who, it seemed, did not believe her testimony, interrupted the proceedings and invited the lawyers interested in the case into his private chambers. These were Deputy Assistant District Attorney Theodore J. Groh, James E. Bennet of 150 Nassau Street, counsel for Miss Everson; W. W. Walling, counsel for the girl, and Timothy J. Shay, legal representative of the Children's Society, at present custodian of the girl.

In the Magistrate's chambers, according to report, the lawyers were asked to outline what evidence they intended to introduce. Mr. Bennet, it was said, told the Magistrate that he could introduce evidence to show that German, Italian, and Latin expressions in the letters could not have been dictated by Miss Everson as she knew none of these languages. Alvena's family is German; she associates with Italian neighbors, and she graduated from Grammar School only last June, after finishing a beginner's course in Latin.

After the conference the Magistrate then asked Miss Everson a series of questions calculated to test her mentality and habits, it being apparent that the author of the letters was a person of weakness in both. Miss Everson, speaking in a clear voice, frankly answered every question, manifesting no trace of either mental or moral impairment. After he had finished the questioning, Magistrate Fitch said:

"I discharge this defendant, and I will say that my basis for discharging her is the action and demeanor of the complaining girl on the witness stand, her mentality, and the forms of expressions in the letters as compared with the action and demeanor of the defendant, her mentality, and the evidence that she could not have used the expressions in foreign languages. My questions to Miss Everson were asked to get at her mentality, her habit of mind, and I am thoroughly convinced that she could not have dictated the letters. There may be interesting psychological possibilities in the question of who did inspire the letters if the authorities choose to take up the matter."

Alvena was taken from the court by officers of the Children's Society, under whose authority she will stay until March 17, when she will be arraigned for juvenile delinquency, and final disposition will be made of her case.

Miss Everson has been served with summonses in two damage suits by Mrs. Crovetto, but, as she has been acquitted of the charge of dictating the letters to which Mrs. Crovetto's name was signed, Mr. Bennet thinks that neither of the suits will be pressed. Their nature was not disclosed in the summonses, but Mr. Bennet assumes that Mrs. Crovetto intended to seek damages.

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SECRET SAFE, EDISON SAYS.

Inventor Denies Divulging Hidden Submarine Battery Details.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 8.—Thomas A. Edison denied tonight that he had publicly divulged any of the secrets concerning the manufacture of the Edison submarine storage battery, as stated in a dispatch from Washington last night. Mr. Edison said:

"I wonder who the navy officials are who are surprised at the publication of a 'navy secret' about a private company's product with which practically all technical men have been familiar for years. There is evidently some one who has had so little honor as to take and have published matter contained in a catalogue which was sent to the officers of the United States Navy.

"Because of manufacturing secrets and special chemical processes used to obtain the elements contained in the battery it is impossible to imitate, let alone duplicate, it. Several years ago I sold my patents to a German concern. They sent their experts to my factory and chemical works, and remained there two months, but on their return to Germany they were never able to make the chemicals to obtain the proper results. There need be no fear that I will be as unsecretive as others, and divulge this all-important matter."

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83M

9,000 EXTRA MEN HELP CLEAR STREETS

Colder Weather Today Expected to Impede the Work of Removing Snow.

TO TEST A STEAM SYSTEM

Building in Lafayette Street Will Supply Vapor That May Solve Fetherston's Problem.

Four inches of snow which fell yesterday added to the seven inches which was left from Monday's and Tuesday's storm spurred to greater activity thousands of extra men hired in addition to the regular forces of the Department of Street Cleaning to clear the streets.

Nine thousand emergency workers attacked the drifts throughout the city. Then there were 2,500 shovelers and drivers of the contractors, who had 1,200 carts in commission, and the 3,000 regular street cleaners, who cleared the crossings of slush in the principal centres. Eighty auto snowplows in Manhattan and twenty each in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and the Bronx rolled up windrows of white for piling. In many districts the snow was pushed into sewers.

John T. Fetherston, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, said last night that all the main arteries of travel were clear in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. All the snow had been piled below Fourteenth Street, and by this morning it would be carted away, he asserted. The scraping of the shovels continued all night. Although there were delays here and there on account of the men who had worked on the first storm being paid off, the Commissioner said that the force was efficient. This morning he probably will be short of men, for many of the emergency shovelers, after getting a little money, disappear until their pockets are empty again. During the heavy snowfall yesterday many of the unseasoned drivers quit work because their feet got cold standing in the snow-laden wagons.

The problem of tackling the snow will be harder this morning on account of the colder weather due today. The mercury at 8 o'clock yesterday morning stood at thirty-three degrees above zero and at the corresponding hour last evening it was twenty-nine degrees. The local office of the United States Weather Bureau said that the thermometer would probably register twenty-four degrees above zero by daylight. This means the freezing up of pipes and the hardening of the piled snow. The weather today will be clear and cold and a stiff northwesterly gale is due.

Warmer weather is predicted for tomorrow, so that there will be no sustained cold wave to retard the work of street cleaning. The Commissioner estimates that the snow removal so far this Winter has cost $1,150,000.

Many plans are being suggested by public-spirited citizens for getting rid of snow cheaply and quickly. This morning at 8 o'clock hot water and steam will be used in a test in front of 80 Lafayette Street, which is owned by the U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company. The boilers of the heating plant in the basement of the building will furnish the steam and water for hose lines to the snow in the street. If the same idea could be followed out by owners of loft and office buildings throughout the city the department would have a useful auxiliary, in the opinion of experts.

The Hotel Plaza has a snow removal plan of its own which it has been using this Winter about its own neighborhood. A shallow tank of iron, 10 feet in length, 4 in width is placed over the gutter. From the boiler room of the hotel live steam is led through a pipe out over the sidewalk and into the tank. The steam melts the snow which is thrown into the trough, and the water resulting flows over the sides of the tank into the gutter, and thus gets to the sewer.

The storm of yesterday took the city by surprise, and traffic was impeded in all directions. The surface cars trundled along like processions of tortoises, and only after the electrically driven sweepers had made many trips were the tracks cleared.

The mercury was above the freezing point most of the day, just enough to keep slush in the gutters and to make the crossings disagreeable. There were many delivery wagons and light vehicles stalled or held in the block of traffic. Heavy trucks laden with coal were often swung across car tracks and emergency apparatus was called to set them out of the way. Subway trains were delayed in the early hours slightly by the snow in the open cuts and on overhead structures.

Railroad schedules were disarranged and trains were reported late in the morning hours. The bay was covered with a veil of snow and fog, and incoming liners anchored down the bay waiting for the air to clear.

DISCUSS SNOW REMOVAL.

Experts Tell of Street Cleaning Problems at Conference Here.

Snow removal in all of its phases, the advantages of the motor-driven plows for clearing the streets of snow as compared with horse-drawn plows, and the labor difficulties that the snow removal supervisors have to contend with were discussed last night at the Automobile Club of America, 247 West Fifty-fourth Street, with William H. Connell, Chief of the Bureau of Highways and Street Cleaning of Philadelphia, and John T. Fetherston, Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning of New York, as the chief speakers. George H. Pridg, Treasurer of the Motor Truck Club of New York; Gus H. Hanna, Vice President of the Society of Street Cleaning and Refuse Disposal of the United States and Canada, and A. E. Kalbach, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner of the Bronx, were other speakers.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Division of Municipal and Highway Engineers of the National Highways Association, the Automobile Club, the Society of Street Cleaning and Refuse Disposal of the United States and Canada, and the graduate course in Highway Engineering in Columbia University. Mr. Connell spoke of the methods of snow removal in Philadelphia, laying particular stress on the fact that no two snowstorms present the same aspects to the snow removal force, and so the methods of attack must vary.

"Methods were crude," he said in part, "before, because the matter of snow removal was not considered as an engineering problem. There are just two classes of snow removal methods: those which have proved to be successful and those which many inventors have offered. For instance, in time it may be possible to steam-pipe the streets under the sidewalks so that snow will melt as soon as it falls, but the cost of that method of removal would be too great to allow us to do it at present. In fifty or 100 years from now, when cities have reached an ideal state, the method should be recommended.

Commissioner Fetherston said that it was no easy matter to clean the New York streets, and that the removal force was not large enough. The force should be 18,000 a shift, he said.

"The tenement districts present a great difficulty to us," he said. "We have to clear them among the first because persons throw refuse into the snow, which brings about an unsanitary condition when a thaw comes."

$625 FOR LEIGH HUNT MSS.

Books Owned by English Essayist Bring Good Prices at Sale.

An original manuscript by Leigh Hunt entitled "Sonnets by Italian Poets, with Notes," was obtained for $625 by George D. Smith at a sale of first editions, manuscripts, &c., of British and American authors by Scott & O'Shaughnessy at the Collectors' Club, 30 East Forty-second Street, yesterday. Hunt's manuscripts are rare.

Mr. Smith paid $100 for the "Life of Geoffrey Chaucer," by William Godwin, London, 1804. Volume 1 has this inscription: "Leigh Hunt, March 24, 1850. Happy to possess it at last, thanks to the bookstalls, notwithstanding the dirty face of this its title." James F. Drake gave $52 for André's Journal by the Bibliophile Society, Boston, 1903. It is one of the most highly esteemed of the society's publications. An uncut copy of Pierce Egan's "Life in London," illustrations by I. R. and George Cruikshank, first edition, London, 1821, went to Mr. Smith for $62. He gave $36 for a first edition of Philip G. Hamerton's "Etchings and Etches."

Mr. Drake paid $82.50 for the very rare first edition of Leigh Hunt's "Attempt to Stem the Folly and Danger of Methodism," London, 1809. The same bidder obtained for $47.50 another rare Leigh Hunt first edition, "Ultra-Crepi Darius," a satire on William Gifford, London, 1823. G. S. Hellman paid $37 for a copy of George L. Craik's "Spenser and His Poetry," three volumes, London, 1845, with Hunt's name in each volume, with marginal notes. Mr. Smith bought for $75 John Milton's "Poetical Works," in six volumes, each volume containing Hunt's autograph and his manuscript notes. Henry E. Napier's "Florentine History," first edition, London, 1846, with Hunt's inscription, a dedication copy from the author, went to Mr. Smith for $85. He paid $70 for the "Works of Plato," with Hunt's autograph and marginal notes.

The sale realized $3,500.

URGES PORT IMPROVEMENTS

Ex-Congressman Calder Says Navy Would Need Them in War.

Ex-Congressman William M. Calder of Brooklyn sent a letter yesterday to James P. Clarke, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, in regard to the development of waterways in and about the City of New York. The matter, he wrote, was pertinent at this time owing to the discussion of the River and Harbor bill, which will affect the matter of national defense. In case of trouble with a foreign foe, Mr. Calder wrote, the most vulnerable places of the Union would be the cities on the seaboard, particularly the Port of New York. In his letter he said:

"The destroyable property on Manhattan Island alone is competently estimated at over $11,500,000,000, besides bullion, precious metal, and securities in vaults and safes of unascertainable value. An hour's bombardment and ensuing conflagration would ruin all of the insurance companies in the country. The ransom asked to save New York from bombardment would stagger the country, rich as it is.

"It seems worth while to call the attention of Congress to the possibility of such calamities and the urgency of avoiding them if possible. The navy must be, then, our greatest reliance. Its efficacy as to New York would be sadly handicapped by the narrowness of the fairway north of the Ambrose Channel, the impassability for big ships of the East River, and the uselessness of the Harlem River and Kills for submarines."

INSURANCE BROKER GUILTY.

Alexander and Two Others Were Indicted for Frauds.

Daniel Alexander, an insurance broker of 56 Pine Street, was convicted yesterday in General Sessions before Judge Mulqueen, after the jury had been out for five hours, of attempted grand larceny in the first degree. He was indicted with Samuel Lustdader, Jr., and Samuel Milch charged with having conspired to defraud the Philadelphia Insurance Company out of $15,000 on the life of Samuel Kaminsky of 550 West Forty-fourth Street.

Kaminsky was an old man suffering from many complaints common to advanced age, and it was charged that these three men contrived to get Dr. F. K. McMurrough, the company's regular physician, to accept him as a good risk. Mrs. Kaminsky assigned the policy to Lustdader, and when the old man died and Lustdader made an attempt to collect the insurance money the company started an investigation, which resulted in the indictments.

Since then the insurance company has canceled $150,000 worth of its policies which were written by Milch, who is an insurance agent. Lustdader and Milch are now awaiting trial.

KNEWITZ ON TAX BOARD.

Mayor Appoints Edwards and Kochendorfer to Bench in Queens.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday appointed Clarence Edwards of Elmhurst, L. I., a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions to succeed John Fleming of Jamaica, retired. Mr. Edwards is a lawyer in Queens and in politics an independent Democrat. He has lived in Elmhurst since 1892. The salary of the position is $9,000 a year.

The Mayor also appointed Alderman John Kochendorfer of Richmond Hill a City Magistrate in Queens to succeed Judge John Leach. Mr. Kochendorfer has served two terms in the Board of Aldermen. He is a Republican.

John J. Knewitz, Chairman of the Bronx County Republican Committee, was appointed to succeed George V. Mullan as a member of the Tax Board. For four years he has been Deputy Receiver of Taxes under Controller Prendergast.

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If there is any skin trouble, touch it with Cuticura Ointment after the bath. He can't sleep and eat if he has skin troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

THIS IS BABY WEEK

Think carefully one moment and you'll understand how reasonable my appeal is:—"Just a baby—that's all I am—a little Kid sick and miserable—but here the sun shines—the air is pure and I can sleep in clothes that aren't itchy."

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
68th St. at Lexington Ave.

MODIFIED GARY PLAN TO COST $12,464,784

Superintendents Report to Board of Education on Changes Needed.

JOBS FOR KINDERGARTNERS

May Teach in First-Year Grade—No Relief for 7th and 8th Grade Teachers Under Waivers.

President Willcox, at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, said that the matter of salaries for those teachers in the seventh and eighth grades, who are serving under waivers, had been considered by a special committee, the teachers, the Corporation Counsel, the Controller, and the Deputy State Commissioner of Education. In the opinion of the committee these appointments should be made, as a matter of justice, but the board should not make them unless the Board of Estimate appropriated further funds for this purpose. The attorney for the teachers, Mr. Willcox said, had declared that they would not wait until September for a possible settlement and the Corporation Counsel had been asked for an opinion.

The evening trade schools, Mr. Willcox declared, had increased this year in average registration, 10 per cent. and in attendance, 20 per cent. Last year there was a falling off in both registration and attendance. This increase showed that the two nights a week, instead of four as formerly, was giving better results as well as saving $48,300 a year.

A communication was received from the Bronx Superintendents in regard to the changing of the school system so as to bring it under the modified Gary plan. It said that to change the school properties and to acquire additional property so as to abolish part-time classes by organizing schools or the duplicate plan would cost $10,129,326. To change school properties and acquire additional property so as to abolish part-time and to supply work-study-and-play facilities for the present double-session classes by organizing schools on the duplicate work-study-and-play plan would cost $12,464,784.

Owing to the redistribution of the budget by the Board of Education's Committee on Economy, 300 kindergarten teachers were deprived of classes. There are now 206 of them out of work and subject to discharge. The board intended to transfer them to the elementary grades, but this was prevented by an appeal to the State Commissioner of Education by persons on the License No. 1 list. John Martin yesterday offered a resolution that kindergartners having permanent licenses may be transferred to teach in the grades of the first elementary year and said the Corporation Counsel had told him there was a better chance of the State Commissioner deciding in favor of the kindergartners if the grades into which they were to go were limited to the first year. Thomas W. Churchill opposed the resolution, but it was carried by a 21 to 13 vote.

SENATORS PLEDGE SUPPORT

Tax Reduction Committee Encouraged by Legislators.

While the Executive Committee of the Tax Reduction Committee was in session yesterday telegrams were received from five city legislators. Senators Dunnigan, Joseph, Doll, Sullivan, and Simpson all wired that they would support the committee's entire program of legislation for the city's relief. The legislators who have refused to give any pledge are Senator William M. Bennett, and Assemblymen Leon Bleecker and William H. O'Hare. Those who say they are willing to approve most of the program, but not the whole of it, are Senators Lockwood, Mills, and Hamilton, and Assemblymen Flamman, McMarsh, Stephens, Brennan, and Simpson.

"The replies we have received are very encouraging," said Alfred E. Marling, Vice Chairman of the Tax Reduction Committee. "When we have our mass meeting in Carnegie Hall Friday evening we expect to have heard from all of the eighty-five city representatives. The responses we have received from the organizations invited to our meeting show that this question of getting justice for New York City from the Legislature is a live one."

WIFE WANTS REALTY BACK.

Mrs. Philip Becker Intimates She Was Forced to Sign Transfer.

Mrs. Jennie T. B. Becker began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to set aside a transfer of property made by her to her husband, Dr. Philip G. Becker, in 1913. The defendant is a lawyer as well as a doctor. He practices medicine at 145 West Eighteth Street. In her complaint Mrs. Becker said that she and her husband were married on Dec. 30, 1890. At the time she owned a half interest in several parcels of realty in this borough and Brooklyn. In 1896 she obtained possession of more realty through the will of her father.

When she was married to the defendant she agreed with him to use her income to provide all of the necessary living expenses, and he was to use the income from his practice in buying property for their joint benefit, the property to be held in the name of the Philbeck Realty Company. Up to 1911 Mrs. Becker said she spent $49,000 for the upkeep of their home. Among the property her husband held in the name of the company were many parcels in this borough, at Bellport, L. I., and in Astoria.

The plaintiff said she suffered a nervous breakdown in 1911 and that the treatment of her husband caused her much physical and mental suffering. He tried to force her to transfer her interest in the property to him, she said, and finally through illness and a weakened will she yielded, signed the transfer and received $16,500 in cash and some property, the total value being far less, she said, than the amount to which she was entitled.

Mrs. Becker said that she left her home in October, 1912, and later began a suit for separation in Kings County. She asked the court to allow her $500 a month alimony and $2,500 for counsel fees. She admitted she was worth $400,000 and the court refused to make her any allowance. The suit was transferred to this county but it was never pressed to trial.

HOLD LILIUOKALANI SANE.

Hawaiian Supreme Court Upholds Her Transfer of Property.

HONOLULU, March 8.—The Supreme Court of Hawaii held today that Liliuokalani, former Queen of Hawaii, was mentally competent when, several years ago, she executed a deed of trust conveying all her property to three Trustees, headed by the late Samuel Cleghorn, father of Princess Kaiulani, also deceased.

The decision was rendered in a suit brought by her nephew John Kuhio Kalanianaole, better known as "Prince Cupid," delegate to Congress from Hawaii, to have the trust deed dissolved on the ground that the former Queen was mentally unsound when she executed it.

The nephew brought suit as Liliuokalani's "next best friend." The court denied his right to bring the suit and decided that the former Queen was presumably sane and competent. The deed of trust gave the Trustees absolute and irrevocable control over Liliuokalani's extensive estate.

MME. RANC RELEASED.

French Artist Detained at Ellis Island and Allowed to Land.

Mme. Eloise Ranc, a Frenchwoman, who was detained at Ellis Island on her arrival here on March 1 on complaint of another woman, was released yesterday by order of the Department of Commerce at Washington. Two secret hearings regarding Mme. Ranc were held by the Board of Inquiry at Ellis Island, the first resulting in an order for her deportation. This order was overruled at the second hearing, and the case was then referred to Washington.

Mme. Ranc, who is an artist, went to the Hotel Vanderbilt after her release. She insisted at the hearing that she was engaged to a man in New York, and that the complaint against her was due to the jealousy of another woman.

Morales Boy Going to Institution.

In spite of two offers to give him a good, comfortable home, Michael Morales, the 13-year-old boy who was found living alone and supporting himself at 331 East Forty-seventh Street, chose yesterday in the Children's Court to go to a public institution, because his sick father wanted him to do so. Matheo Morales, the father, who has been in the New York Hospital since last December, has been told by the doctors that with proper care he might recover sufficiently to do light work to support himself and his son, and he does not wish Michael to enter another home where he might grow away from his father's influence. Justice Collins, therefore, turned the boy over to the Department of Public Charities, which will send him to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Mount Loretta, S. I.

DEPLORES INJUSTICE TO COLORADO MINERS

President's Strike Commission Says Indictments Leave a "Festering Sore."

ALL AGAINST THE WORKMEN

Some Discrimination in Employment Found—Rockefeller's Plan Yet to be Tested.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Wilson's Colorado Coal Strike Commission, whose report he sent to Congress today, finds that the 400 indictments returned in the Western State—all against strikers—have left a "festering sore" on public opinion, and that in some cases "the men affected are suffering from great injustice." The need of providing a prompt remedy is urged.

The report states that there is doubtless discrimination against some individuals in the matter of employment, although, broadly speaking, the operators are employing union and non-union men without regard to the strike. It is recommended that the Federal Trade Commission study the economic side of coal mining with a view toward preventing waste and putting the industry on a basis giving maximum safety and maximum steady employment.

The report was sent to Congress for its information. Seth Low of New York, Charles W. Mills of Philadelphia, and Patrick Gilday of Clearfield, Penn., composed the commission.

"Some of the citizens of Colorado," the report says, "believe that many illegal acts were committed on the part of the operators, and the justice which finds all the indictments on one side does not seem to them even-handed. Your commission naturally expresses no opinion as to the correctness of this belief. It simply calls attention to the existence of this feeling. Again it is believed by some, even among the operators, that in many of these cases the State has not sufficient evidence to convict.

Injustice to Defendants.

"In such cases, and your commission believes that there are such, the men affected are suffering from great injustice in that they are either confined in jails, unable to get bond, or, if out on bond, they are refused employment in Colorado on account of the indictments against them, and are prevented from leaving Colorado or the jurisdiction of the court by their bondsmen.

"As long as this condition of affairs exists the industrial health of Colorado will be weakened by this festering sore. It is not the business of your commission to weigh the rights and wrongs of the case, but we should fall short of our duty if we did not call attention to this feature of the situation and emphasize the importance to the State of providing a prompt remedy. Even in the interest of public order in the long run, this situation should be quickly ended."

A general indorsement is given to wages, living conditions and educational advantages in the Colorado field.

"So far as the mining conditions are concerned they are in many respects as nearly ideal as it is possible to make them, but the coal is being mined under the competitive system in Colorado, under conditions which can make coal mining profitable in the mines where the coal can be placed on the market most cheaply."

The commission says the most serious drawback to the prosperity of the coal industry in Colorado is the shortage of industries in the State to consume smaller sizes of coal and slack which might keep the mines in continuous operation throughout the year.

"Out of the recent coal strike in Colorado," the report says, "two things have strikingly emerged—the peculiar power granted by the State to its Industrial Commission and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's plan, put into operation about Oct. 1 last for regulating by contract the relations between the corporation and its employes."

Test of Rockefeller Plan.

The plan referred to is one proposed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., after his visits to the mines last Fall, which recognizes the trade union right to organization. The report says that the company is operating the plan with entire good faith, but the real test on it will not come until Jan. 1, 1918, when a new contract is to be drawn.

"All of the operators," the report continues, "maintain that they are employing union and non-union men without discrimination on account of the strike. Broadly speaking, your commission believes that this statement is correct, though there are doubtless some individuals who are not employed because as individuals, for one reason or another, they are not wanted, or else that they are undesirable in that they cannot be depended upon for continuous service.

"The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the Fremont County field has taken the ground that with it 'bygones shall be bygones,' and that it will employ strikers who are under indictment, judging them by their future rather than their past; and we believe it would be a very happy solution and have a tending to accomplish much for peace and harmony if all of the operators would take the same position."

Fear of discrimination, said to be entertained by the miners in the Trinidad and Walsenburg Districts, the commission suggests, is probably imaginary rather than real.

"The commission believes," says the report, "that time will steadily, even if only gradually, ameliorate conditions both as to matters of preference in employment on the part of the men and fear of the companies, which makes the miners reluctant to openly acknowledge their union membership."

Discrimination against strikers in the Northern field, comprising Boulder and Weld counties, according to the commission, is greater than elsewhere.

Members of the commission in presenting the report tendered their resignations.

CLOSE BRANDEIS HEARINGS.

Nominee's Opponents to File Brief with Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Public hearings on the nomination of Louis J. Brandeis of Boston to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court were closed today by the Judiciary Sub-Committee of the Senate. The inquiry has been in progress for a month. The sub-committee gave no indication as to when it would report to the Judiciary Committee.

The sub-committee immediately took up consideration of its report. Austen G. Fox, attorney for those opposed to Mr. Brandeis, obtained permission to file an index or brief to the testimony of the thirty-nine witnesses who appeared at the investigation. Counsel for the committee may file an index also.

The full sub-committee participated in the secret session at the close of testimony except Senator Fletcher, who is leaving for a two months' absence in South America. It is understood he has authorized Chairman Chilton to cast his vote in favor of the confirmation.

PASS WATER POWER BILL.

Vote in Senate 46 to 22—House May Modify Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate tonight, after four weeks of debate, passed, by a vote of 46 to 22, the Shields bill to provide for the development of water power in navigable waters by private capital. Conservation champions fought hard in vain to amend the measure. Several Senators voted for the bill who had opposed it in debate. One of them, Senator Walsh of Montana, said he considered it bad legislation, but firmly believed it would be amended when it reached the House.

Senator Reed of Missouri attacked the provision of the bill which provides that any contest shall be decided in favor of the applicant able to guarantee the best construction, declaring that this would result in the best sites going to the interests now operating power plants. He declared the measure would grant corporations absolute control of the country's water power for a long time.

"At the end of the fifty years in the grant," Senator Reed said, "the Government can enjoy the blessed privilege of taking over the plants and paying for them the full value. I believe that back of this law which would grant these enormous powers is the same crowd that was back of the Coosa River project in Alabama."

As adopted, the bill permits the construction of dams in navigable waters under licenses issued by the Secretary of War, and gives to grantees the right to operate power plants for fifty years, after which time the Federal Government may take over the plant after giving two years' notice and paying a fair value, to be determined by the Secretary of War and the owner, or by proceedings in the United States courts.

Regulation of rates and services is placed with the States in which the plants are located, or, if interstate commerce is involved, with the Interstate Commerce Commission on appeals when the States involved are unable to agree on reasonable rates and adequate service. The bill also provides that no works shall be operated in any combination to limit the output of electric power or in restraint of trade.

STOTESBURY'S GIFT STOLEN

Burglars Get $7,700 Worth of Jewelry from O. E. Cromwell's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Jewelry valued at $7,700 was stolen from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Eaton Cromwell at 1,721 Locust Street early today before they had returned from a ball masque in Horticultural Hall. Included in the jewelry stolen was a diamond bracelet, the gift of Edward T. Stotesbury, stepfather of Mr. Cromwell. The Cromwells were married only last November, the bracelet being one of Mr. Stotesbury's presents to the bride, formerly Miss Hope Truxton Beale. Besides the bracelet the burglars got a diamond tiara, a jeweled handbag, and a necklace.

The house was entered from a second-story front window. The thieves climbed up on a scaffolding erected in front of the house adjoining the Cromwell residence.

According to Mr. Cromwell the bracelet and the other jewels were in a casket on a dressing table while the handbag lay near by. The casket and the handbag alone were taken. Although the robbery took place early in the morning the police were not notified until late in the day.

REAL RESPONSIBILITY

We feel very definitely our responsibility to our policyholders.

Last year we added to our reserved fund $562,000.

This was money we were entitled to pay out to our stockholders as dividends.

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IN ANY CONDITION
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Do Your Assemblyman and Senator Favor

A Square Deal for New York City and $11,000,000 Less Taxes Yearly?

Adv. No. 4

YOU and your fellow voters in each district can make your representatives stand up and be counted.

Most of the City's legislators are standing to the guns for their City. They deserve and should receive unanimous support.

Ask the men who represent you whether they favor

"The $11,000,000 Square Deal Program."

Do they stand for the repeal of the iniquitous State Aid Law, which forces this City to give a yearly subsidy of $1,300,000 to the up-State townships?

Do they stand for State support of the Public Service Commission in this district (costing the City $600,000 a year), just as the State supports the up-State Commission?

Do they stand for State support of our normal schools (costing the City $1,000,000 a year), just as the State supports up-State normal schools?

Do they stand for giving New York City a share of the State highways, which will eventually cost the City $182,000,000 for bonds and interest, and $8,000,000 a year for maintenance?

Do they stand for stricter scrutiny of special appropriations for local up-State benefits which cost this City $750,000 a year?

Do they stand for a fairer distribution of indirect taxes, such as the automobile tax, the liquor tax and the stock transfer tax, so that our ordinary taxes may be reduced $5,500,000 a year?

High Taxes, Big Rents and Unfair Tax Burdens Go Together

Ask your local legislators to work for you, and for your City.

If you want to learn how you have been imposed upon in the past, and how these impositions may be stopped, attend the

MASS MEETING at Carnegie Hall Friday Eve., March 10

NO RESERVED SEATS AFTER 7:45 O'CLOCK

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EDWARD C. BLUM, LAURENCE M'GUIRE, JESSE ISIDOR STRAUS.
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ABRAM I. ELKUS, CYRUS C. MILLER,

Adv. No. 4
More To-morrow

With Kaiser and Crown Prince Before Verdun

Latest Photograph of the Kaiser and Crown Prince, Reduced One-half, from Page Three, Mid-Week Pictorial, New York Times, for March 9, 1916

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Issue of March 9, 1916

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Mid-Week Pictorial

¶The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times is on sale today—all news stands. It contains 24 pages, *each page in velvety rotogravure. Superb, gripping, timely pictures from* all the theatres *of war in Europe and Asia. The pictures cannot be described; there are over 50 of them. Each picture is* worth framing. *Buy a copy today; all news stands; 10c a copy.*

SLIVERS, THE CLOWN SUICIDE FOR A GIRL

Man Who Amused Millions Dies When Bedford Reformatory Inmate Refuses Him.

HAD ACCUSED HER OF THEFT

Sought to Marry Her, but Institution Had Changed Her Viewpoint and Life Ambition.

Twelve hours after the girl who had been sent to the Bedford Reformatory for stealing his jewels, nearly three years ago, had refused to marry him and get a parole from the institution, Frank Oakley, otherwise known as "Slivers," the famous Hippodrome and Barnum & Bailey clown, committed suicide with gas in his room at 308 West Seventy-first Street.

A friend of the clown received a letter from Mrs. Mary Rebecca Moore, Superintendent of the institution, yesterday morning, telling him that the girl had told her she wanted no more of "Slivers": and when the friend called at the house to break the news he learned that "Slivers" had killed himself shortly after midnight.

Mrs. Moore had not communicated with "Slivers" direct, and it will never be known whether he had been told that the girl had refused the chance for a fresh start with him. But his friends believe that he had other sources of information than the authorities, and that an intimation from some one about the reformatory had convinced him that he had no chance of getting the girl to throw in her fortunes with his. No other motive is known for the suicide.

It was early in 1913 that "Slivers" was playing in Utica in the same vaudeville bill with Viola Stoll, a pretty blond not yet seventeen years old. One night she told him, crying, that she had lost her job. The clown was well over forty, and when he offered her a ticket to New York she accepted. A day or so later he came here himself and kept in communication with her, and learned that her money was giving out. The middle-aged man was her only friend, and when he proposed to the girl that she come and live with him she accepted.

"Here's Some Jewelry for You."

Oakley's wife had left him about five years before that, and he had an apartment at 520 West 139th Street. The pair had lived together for several weeks when Oakley came home one day and said to the girl, "Here's some jewelry for you."

The gems were worth about $5,000, and had been the property of Oakley's wife, who had died about the time he set up the establishment with Viola Stoll. Oakley said later that he never meant them as a gift. Viola said she thought he did. Anyway, when the time came that the girl began to feel a revulsion for the man much older than herself she decided to run away and take the jewels with her.

The police set to work, and a month afterward Detective Frank Connors went to St. Louis and arrested the girl at the home of her stepfather. She had pawned one diamond piece for $200, but the other jewels she still had.

Viola was sentenced to three years in Bedford and for a long time Oakley saw or heard nothing of her. Then, about six months ago, he met her mother, also an actress, in Chicago. When her mother reminded him that Viola was coming out of the reformatory this Summer, and told him something of how she was getting along, she began to haunt him again.

When he came back to New York he got into communication with George Young, secretary to George S. Dougherty, when he was Deputy Police Commissioner, and last Wednesday Oakley and Young went to the reformatory. Oakley told Mrs. Moore he wanted to marry the girl and take her away with him.

Girl Has New Viewpoint on Life.

There were a good many obstacles. The new parole law forbids persons paroled to leave the State, and Oakley had just signed a contract with Barnum & Bailey to go to the Pacific Coast. However Oakley persuaded Mrs. Moore to tell the girl he wanted to marry her at once and take her away.

But in her two years and a half at Bedford Viola Stoll had come to look at things in a new light. She had had enough of the stage, she said; she wanted some quiet place to settle down. She was looking for a home, and partnership with a traveling clown didn't appeal to her. Moreover, she had forgotten the man who had paid her railroad fare to New York when she was stranded in Utica, and remembered only the man thirty years older than herself who had taken her into an irregular household, and had finally accused her of stealing jewels that she had regarded as a gift. So she said she wouldn't marry Oakley under any circumstances; that she could serve her term, and she begged Mrs. Moore not to let the clown know of her whereabouts after she left the reformatory.

On Thursday night Mrs. Moore wrote to one of Oakley's friends, who was to be the medium of communication, and told him what the girl had said. And yesterday morning before the message had reached him, at least by that route, Oakley had killed himself.

The dead clown had a wide acquaintance, and there was much sadness yesterday when his suicide became known. One of his old associates was Clyde W. Powers, who appeared as a clown at the Hippodrome when "Slivers" was there in his baseball pantomime.

Began in Barnum's Cook Tent.

"When Slivers finally landed with Barnum & Bailey," said Mr. Powers, "he got a job in the cook tent, doing chores. Everybody liked the boy, but his best friend was 'Nosey' Monroe, the elephant keeper. He used to let the boy practice leaping over the elephants between performances, and finally Slivers made his first appearance before an assemblage which included almost everybody attached to the circus. His friends carried him out of the tent on their shoulders that day.

"When Slivers came to the Hippodrome, facing audiences of a different type, he studied them carefully, at the same time studying his art as patiently and faithfully as an opera singer."

Outside of the tent he was a serious-minded man. One day he said to a friend:

"I never see the lights go on and hear the band strike up for the grand procession but I think of Dan Luby—a great clown and a good friend of mine—my side partner. A good many years ago, some place in Indiana, we marched together into the big tent behind the elephants. Dan was feeling lowspirited and had been talking all day about a hunch that something was going to happen. But I cheered him up, and we frolicked along till the grand entry was over.

"Then they brought out the elephants and Dan and I began to jump over their backs. At least Dan did—he was a good jumper, and I was the faker, the fellow who tries to jump and makes all sorts of funny tumbles. Of course Dan had to 'horse' his act, too, but just the same he had to put over his thriller.

Laughed in Presence of Death.

"Well, the time came for him to jump from a springboard over four elephants. He got away in good shape, but in clearing the last beast he didn't right himself, and hit the tanbark flat on his back. The crowd yelled with laughter—funny stuff to see, I knew what had happened; we all knew. But it was the first night of a three-day stay, and we couldn't afford to do anything to make that bunch unhappy: I flip-flopped up to the best friend I had on earth, and he lay there dead with his back broken. Up came the other clowns. We picked him up and carried poor Dan off, doing funny stuff while the crowd roared with laughter. When we got Dan behind the scenes we cried over him."

Slivers's funeral service will be at Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 Eighth Avenue, at 6:30 o'clock tomorrow evening.

APPOINTED RESERVE AGENT.

Caldwell Hardy Selected for Federal Post at Richmond, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The selection of Caldwell Hardy of Norfolk, Va., as Federal Reserve Bank agent at Richmond was announced by the Federal Reserve Board today. Mr. Hardy is President of the Norfolk National Bank. One of the leading candidates against him was his fellow townsman, W. T. Old, President of the Seaboard National Bank. Mr. Hardy succeeds William Ingle of Baltimore, who resigned to become President of the Baltimore Trust Company.

The salary of Federal Reserve Agent at Richmond is $10,000, and there was a spirited contest for the place. Until yesterday it was expected that Rolfe Bolling of this city and formerly of Baltimore and Panama, where he was in charge of the branch of the Commercial National Bank of Washington, would be appointed. Mr. Bolling is a brother of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. It is understood that this relationship was an obstacle to his selection. It was pointed out that in 1913, when President Wilson's brother was a candidate for Secretary of the United States Senate, his name was withdrawn at the President's request.

Mr. Hardy, the new Reserve Agent, is a native of North Carolina. He moved to New York with his parents when he was a child, in the early sixties, and was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He entered a broker's office in Wall Street in 1870, and soon afterward went to Norfolk to engage in banking. He became cashier of the Norfolk National Bank in 1885, when it was organized, and has been President of the institution since 1899. He has served two terms as a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, and was its President in 1902.

ADMITS HE FORGED CHECKS.

Maarsen Confesses Pawning Jewelry Obtained by That Means.

William Maarsen, a salesman, residing at 114 West 114th Street, was arrested last night by Detectives Quinn and Thompson of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau on a charge of forgery and receiving money under false pretenses. Maarsen was said by the police to have confessed to obtaining and pawning jewelry valued at $707.50, for which he gave forged certified checks signed with three different names.

On Feb. 2 last Maarsen bought of Brandle & Covecs, 138 Lenox Avenue, jewelry worth $165, for which he gave a certified check signed L. Lewis, on the Astor Trust Company. On Feb. 23 he gave a check for $300 on the same company to Phillip Rosenberg, a jewelry dealer at 3,480 Broadway, bearing the signature L. Levee. Benjamin Schleifer, 1,030 Amsterdam Avenue, was the next to suffer. On March 3 Maarsen gave him a certified check drawn on the Empire Trust Company for $242.50, and signed Dr. Edwin R. Morrelson.

Last night Schleifer saw Maarsen walking on Lexington Avenue and 133d Street. He at once called the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau by telephone. Meanwhile he kept an eye on his man; and when the detectives arrived pointed him out.

On Feb. 4 Maarsen deposited a draft signed L. Lewis on a Philadelphia bank for $300 with the Astor Trust Company, 389 Fifth Avenue. On March 4 he deposited a draft on a Chicago bank for $4,987.50 signed Dr. Edwin R. Morrelson with the Empire Trust Company, 390 Fifth Avenue. Neither of the drafts was good. One of the rings which he obtained, worth $200, he pawned with J. Simpson & Co., 225 Park Row, for $125.

PARSONS JAILED BY WOMAN.

Martin's Former Secretary Accused of Threatening Her.

Ernest B. Parsons, an artist and once Secretary to the late Frederick Townsend Martin, was held in $500 bonds to keep the peace by Magistrate Murphy in West Side Court yesterday. Parsons was in court to aswer a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Leone Lacomb Parsons, who denied Parsons's assertion that she was his wife, a suit for separation which she brought before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan having been dismissed for lack of legal proof of marriage.

According to the complainant, Parsons of late had frequently annoyed her on the street and in a Broadway restaurant, and on several occasions had threatened to kill her unless she returned to him. Parsons's habit of pinning French notes and the "nine of diamonds" to her door were also part of the complaint. The woman admitted yesterday a trip of several days at Long Beach, L. I., where she stayed at a hotel with Parsons, but added that she had paid all the bills.

Parsons denied that he had ever said he would kill any one. He was unable to obtain the $500 bond and went to jail.

CAR MEN AGAINST UNION.

Newark Trolley Employes Ask Organizers to Desist.

A delegation of eighteen motormen and conductors employed by the Public Service Railway Company of Newark, headed by Thomas J. Pope, waited on George Keenan and Magnus Sinclair, union organizers, yesterday and requested them to desist in their efforts to organize the Public Service men. Keenan and Sinclair, who are representatives of the national organization, went to Newark several days ago with the intention of trying to complete preliminary work which had been going on for some time.

At the meeting of the Essex Trades' Council last Friday the organizers stated that they were going to remain in the city until they succeeded in effecting an organization, unless requested by the trolley employes to withdraw. It was because of that statement that the request was made, the employes' committee declaring that the motormen and conductors are perfectly satisfied with present conditions. Keenan and Sinclair took the request under consideration.

MAY BAR FEMININE ROLES.

Harvard Discussion of Regulation of College Theatricals.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 8.—Harvard may follow Yale's lead, and after the present college term restrict the portrayal of feminine rôles by students who participate in college theatrical productions.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, held this afternoon, it is believed that the matter was discussed, but no official statement of the Faculty's stand has been made public.

The Pi Eta, Hasty Pudding, and Delta Upsilon shows are already in rehearsal. If the Faculty approves of the proposed restriction it will go into effect next season. It is said unofficially that the Harvard authorities agree with their Yale confreres that the portrayal of feminine rôles in amateur theatricals tends to effeminacy.

BAKER LEAVES CLEVELAND.

Starts for Washington to Take Up Duties of War Secretary.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8.—Newton D. Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, left today for Washington, where tomorrow he will take the oath of office and enter upon his duties as Secretary of War. Mr. Baker has been occupied for the past two days receiving the congratulations of his friends and shaping his private affairs before leaving Cleveland.

To some of his friends Mr. Baker said jokingly just before leaving: "I shall have a great deal to learn. Why, as a boy: I never even played with tin soldiers."

POOR WITH FORTUNE HELD FAST BY LAW

Till Husband Is Proved Dead by Zeppelin Bomb, as Reported, Mrs. Dunn Can Sell Nothing.

MOVES FROM FINE HOME

News from Banker-Doctor, Who Went to Work in French War Hospital, Long Awaited.

With papers representing property worth $25,000, Mrs. Louise K. Dunn, wife of Dr. Berkeley Sherwood Dunn, ex-President of the European-American Bank, who sailed for France to do hospital work on May 15 last, and who, it is believed, was killed in the Zeppelin raid on Paris on Jan. 30 last, told a story of poverty yesterday to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mrs. Dunn's story began on Feb. 22, 1892, when, traveling in France with her father, the late Royal C. Knapp of Rochester, she was married to a physician in the American colony of Paris. Then it was a story of wealth. Mrs. Dunn had money in her own right, and soon she and Dr. Dunn returned to America, where Mr. Dunn, as he called himself when he left his profession, entered the banking business. He became Secretary of the Century Trust Company and President of the European-American Bank here, President and Director of the Aiken Trust and Savings Bank in South Carolina, and Director in five other Carolina banks.

It continued to be a story of wealth and prosperity until three years ago, when two of the Carolina banks failed, and both Mrs. Dunn and her husband lost most of their money. Then, giving the furnishings of her $30,000 home as security for her husband's note, she began a struggle for a new start. Mr. Dunn again became Dr. Dunn and went to Green Cove Springs, Fla., to develop a sanitarium there.

Mrs. Dunn came to New York to continue educating her children—and here her story of poverty in the midst of wealth began.

When the war began Dr. Dunn, who had seen his family rarely since the failure of the Carolina banks, decided to go to France, where he had been educated and where he had practiced more than seven years after his graduation from the University of France. He was first at Paau as an Assistant Superintendent in the convalescent hospital there, and then went to Paris to work with his old colleague, Professor Pozzi, in the Broca Hospital, as a member of the French Red Cross.

The money sent to the twin sons to help support them came more infrequently and in decreasing amounts and then ceased. He had written to "the boys" not to sell goods in storage. "You ought to insist that your mother keep them for you boys. They will make one of these days a new home, and if things go well for me I will be able to pay the accumulated charges and give them to you. * * * But at present I can do nothing more than advise."

At last Mrs. Dunn decided to sell some of the things in storage, but the warehouse charges swallowed the whole amount, and left the family with nothing more than the relief that at least one bill was smaller. Then she wrote to South Carolina in the attempt to have a case of silverware, valued at $2,000, sent to her, but it is held there for payments upon notes, said to be one-fourth the value of the ware.

Another attempt to sell property valued at $20,000 in Chicago failed when Dr. Dunn did not send the power of attorney. Now she and her sisters are trying to sell apartment houses in Rochester valued at $50,000 but mortgaged for $34,000, "and if we can't sell them I don't know what we will do unless we will be able to borrow a little to enable us to take up some of our notes and thus release our securities. Of course, if it is true that Dr. Dunn was killed in the Zeppelin raid, we will need no power of attorney to sell the property in Chicago."

Then she told how she and her daughter and her son had sought work while the younger son supported the four on $10 a week earned as a clerk in a broker's office, and how, even before the older twin—older by fifteen minutes—lost his job the family moved to the east side from an apartment they had held on Central Park West for many years.

In January, sickness laid hold of the family's only jobholder, and the $10 income—with other things, too—was stopped. Although the twin brothers look so much alike that it is almost possible for either to shave by the other's photograph, the younger could not step into the place because he did not know the work. Day after day the other members of the family raked for jobs, any kind of jobs, and found only promises, all yet unfulfilled. Friends fled, their memories growing shorter with the decreasing bank account.

The eighteen-year-old daughter is an artist, and the elder son, who may not be the elder son because they look so much alike, "he's anything" where he can make "even $10 a week."

No one has heard from the father since about Jan. 28, a few days before the Zeppelin raid, and a few days before Thomas F. Sisson of Holyoke, Mass., wrote that he had been injured by a "Zepp" bomb as he was walking along a Paris boulevard with "a Mr. Dunn of Florida, U. S. A.," who died in the hospital "at 3 o'clock on Monday, Jan. 31."

A few days before the raid Harlan Moore of 120 Broadway, Mr. Dunn's counsel, had a letter from his client, but he has not heard from him since. It said: "We expect another visit from the 'baby killers' tonight and tomorrow night." And they came.

A few months before he had written to "the boys" of Paris's lack of interest in "Zepp" raids, and told how workers in the hospital never left their work to rush to the windows when the groan of the "Zepps" and the boom of bursting bombs were heard.

TO LIMIT USE OF JITNEYS.

Jersey Assembly Passes Bill Aimed at Auto Buses.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—The Assembly passed tonight the substitute measure reported by the Committee on Municipal Corporations for the original bill introduced by John B. Kates of Camden County, regulating the use of jitney buses. There was a spirited debate on the bill, as it was charged that the substitute would do more to put the 3,500 jitneyers out of business than the Kates bill.

The measure provides that owners of the automobile buses must take out liability or indemnity insurance to the amount of $5,000, and Assemblymen Godfrey and Whitman, both of Atlantic County, charged that no insurance company operating in the State would issue such a bond for a fee that the jitney men could afford to pay.

As had been expected, Governor Fielder today vetoed Assemblyman Godfrey's bill reorganizing the State Department of Labor and continuing Commissioner of Labor Lewis T. Bryant in office for another full term of five years. The Governor said the act repudiated the findings of the Economy and Efficiency Commission, and was improper legislation in that the admitted reason for it was that the Commissioner and the Governor were not of the same political faith and it was feared the former would not be reappointed. The same bill was passed by the Republicans last year, but the Governor vetoed it too late for reconsideration. That his disapproval will be overridden before this session closes seems certain in view of the Legislature's action in again passing the measure.

BLOW TO 'SEVEN SISTERS.'

Decision Permits One Company to Hold Stock in Another.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—Reversing the decision of the Supreme Court the Court of Errors and Appeals today pulled some of the teeth out of the so-called "Seven Sisters" anti-trust laws enacted at the behest of President Wilson when he was Governor and which has driven numerous corporations formed in this State to dissolve and reincorporate in other Commonwealths.

The opinion, written by Chief Justice Gummere, held that the prohibition against one company acquiring stock in another applied only to New Jersey corporations doing business in the State. The decision is in the case of the Island Heights and Seaside Park Bridge Company, a New Jersey corporation, to compel the Brooks & Brooks Corporation, chartered in New York State, to purchase stock in the former concern under a contract made in connection with the building of a bridge across Barnegat Bay, near the mouth of Tom's River. The New York company sought to break the agreement on the contention that it violated the "Seven Sisters."

SUES LAWYER'S ESTATE.

Alleged to Have Sold House Without Filing Mortgages.

Papers were filed in a suit in Newark yesterday by Walter MacLear of 882 South Seventeenth Street, Newark, against the estate of Thomas F. Bowers, a lawyer, to recover $56,400 alleged to have been lost through a real estate deal.

It is charged that Bowers sold MacLear an apartment house in Jersey City in 1912 supposed to be mortgaged for $35,000, and that it was revealed that there were three other mortgages.

KITCHEN BALKS BOULEVARD.

Road May Make Detour to Miss Corner of a Flushing House.

Because Burdette Phillips, who has a home in Flushing, objects to a proposed boulevard from the Sound to the ocean passing through his kitchen, the Kissena Park Association, has deferred approving the boulevard plan until Mr. Phillips and city officials reach an agreement.

The proposed boulevard is to start at Whitestone and run through Flushing, Kissena Park, and Jamaica and on to the sea. It is expected that a detour will be made to miss the Phillips house.

CROWD SEE RESCUE OF MAN HURT IN LIFT

Emergency Railway Crew Called to Save Man Hurt in Fifth Avenue.

FIGHT WAY THROUGH THRONG

Tailor Has Both Legs Broken and Is Injured Internally as He Jumps from Car.

Morris Isicof, 49 years old, a tailor, employed in the Billings Court Building, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, was seriously injured late last night by being wedged between the bottom of an elevator in the building and the ground floor.

The man's cries of pain drew a large crowd that blocked the entrance to the building and stretched out to the curb, badly hampering the traffic which, because of the letting out of theatres, was extremely heavy at the time. With the crowd came Policeman Bennett of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

After trying in vain to extricate Isicof, Bennett sent in a call for an emergency crew from the New York Railways Company station at Thirty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. The three men of the crew finally got Isicof out, but not before they had jacked up the car.

The work of the men in carrying the big jacks from the automobile into the building was greatly increased by their having to fight their way through the throngs of curious onlookers who were outside the entrance of the building.

The police say that Isicof and his employer, Joseph Kanefsky, worked late last night, and after closing up rang for the elevator. William Daly, a night watchman, ran the car up, and when the ground floor was reached the car descended a few feet below the level. Daly, the police assert, ran the car up again, although he had previously opened the door. Isicof, it is said, became frightened and suddenly leaped out of the car, which, descending again, pinned him to the floor.

Dr. Spencer, who removed Isicof to New York Hospital, said the tailor had received compound fractures of both legs and probably was internally injured. Isicof lives at 879 Fairmount Avenue, the Bronx.

$30,300 FOR INJURED MINER.

Lawry Wins Verdict Here for Accident in Pennsylvania.

Walter Lawry, a miner, got a verdict yesterday from a jury in Justice Newburger's part of the Supreme Court for $30,300 from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company for injuries received in an explosion in the Auchincloss Colliery, near Scranton, Penn., on May 14, 1914. The explosion was due to marsh gas, set on fire by a miner's lamp that had dropped from his hand. One miner was killed outright and Lawry was injured, the flesh of both of his hands being burned off. He was also so badly burned on the chest that skin grafting was resorted to.

Lawry's counsel, Max Greenwald, contended that the mine foreman had been derelict in permitting the gas to accumulate. The mine was operated by the defendant company, whose counsel set up as a defense that the company was relieved of liability because of the provisions of the anthracite mining law of Pennsylvania, which provided that all workmen in coal mines should be under the direction of a certified mining foreman, paid by the company but employed by the State.

HANEL GUILTY OF MURDER.

Slayer of Mrs. Heilner Collapses When He Hears Verdict.

Joseph E. Hanel, who has been on trial in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, since Monday for killing Mrs. Julia Heilner of 217 Albemarle Road on April 23, 1915, collapsed yesterday when he was declared guilty of murder in the first degree. The demeanor of indifference assumed by the prisoner since his arrest fled when he arose and faced the jury. When he heard the verdict announced he seemed stunned, and would have fallen to the floor had not Deputy Sheriff James Shortell seized him about the waist.

While Shortell held Hanel the Clerk of the court proceeded to ask him the usual questions. The prisoner, however, remained limp in the grasp of the Deputy Sheriff, and although he seemed to realize the meaning of the words of the Clerk he was unable to make a reply. Shortell had to carry Hanel to the prisoners' pen, where, after some time, he recovered sufficiently to be taken to Raymond Street Jail. Sentence will be imposed on Monday by Justice Crane, who presided at the trial.

The jury retired at 11:40 A. M. At 4:30 P. M. they returned for further instruction. Fifteen minutes later they returned with the verdict. Justice Crane thanked the jury for its efforts and said: "You have finished a good afternoon's work. A verdict like this is a wholesome thing for the community. Burglars who strike and kill should be convicted of murder in the first degree."

MEASLES SPREAD IN JERSEY

Wrong Diagnoses Blamed for Illness Among School Children.

Wrong diagnoses by physicians of Orange, N. J., were stated last night to have caused a great spread of measles among school children in that city. Forty-three cases were reported at the Lincoln Avenue School alone, and fear was expressed that many more children would be taken ill before the disease was brought under control. The charge against the physicians was made by Frank J. Osborne, health officer of Orange, who asserted that children were sent back to school upon the physicians' orders after they had been told to go to their homes by their teachers.

A similar condition among school children in Montclair, N. J., was also reported last night. Fifty cases were reported, and the disease was said to be especially prevalent in the north end of the town. The health department, as a result, issued orders yesterday that children excluded from school must not be permitted to leave their homes until they had been pronounced cured. The spread of the disease in Montclair is laid to the fact that many of the children sent home from school were permitted by their parents to attend Sunday school classes.

MOTHER LOVE HOLDS HER.

Woman, in Want, Abandons Baby, but Lingers Near Till Arrested.

After abandoning her baby George, 6 weeks old, on the stoop of the New York Foundling Hospital, at 175 East Sixty-eighth Street, late last night, mother love prompted Mrs. Menly Anastor, 20 years old, a native of Greece, who lives at 2,116 Third Avenue, to linger near to see that the baby was taken in by the nurses. This led to her arrest by Patrolman Blake, to whom a man and woman who had seen the mother abandon the child, reported the incident.

Mrs. Anastor at the police station told the Lieutenant she was separated from her husband. Destitute and in want of food, she said, she decided to leave her baby in the care of the hospital authorities and seek work. The policemen took up a collection and food was bought for mother and child, after which they were taken to the House of Detention, where Mrs. Anastor was held a prisoner, charged with abandonment.

Lost Her Ward at Grand Central.

Mrs. Elsie Fisher of 42 West Sixty-eighth Street asked the police yesterday to send out a general alarm for her ward, Miss Charlotte Wagner, 25 years old. Mrs. Fisher said that Miss Wagner had recently left a sanitarium where she was suffering from a nervous breakdown and had become separated from her in getting off a subway train at noon yesterday at the Grand Central station.

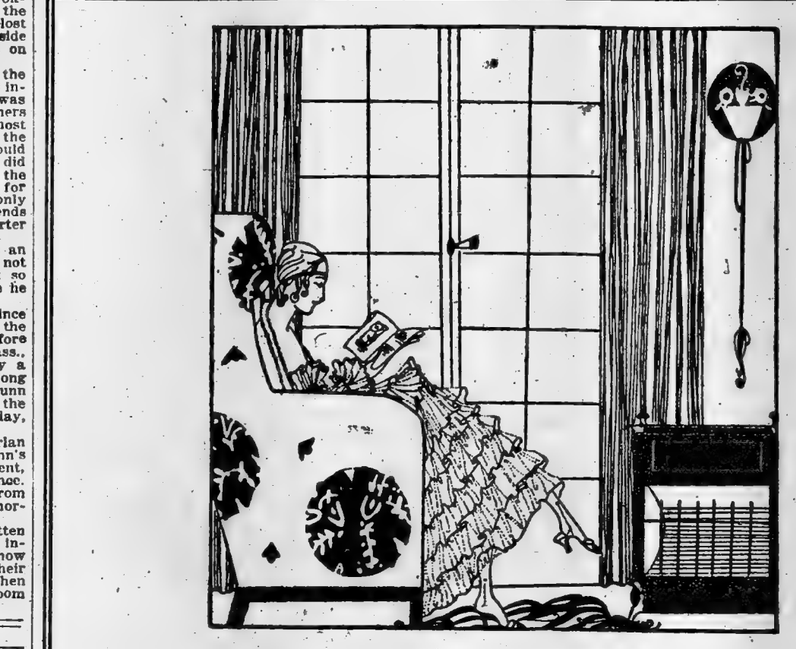

March is the month of variable weather

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Its beautiful case, with dignified simplicity of outline and glossy depth of finish, make it a genuine *objet d'art* capable of enhancing the most elegantly furnished apartment.

You are invited to hear the Style K Aeolian-Vocalion or other models of this great new phonograph, irrespective of any intention to purchase.

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BUSINESS AUTOS IN BROOKLYN SHOW

Commercial Vehicles Rank with Pleasure Cars in 23d Regiment Armory.

GREAT PROGRESS SHOWN

Crowds at the Exhibition Attest the Popular Interest in All That Pertains to Motors.

The automobile, which had such a successful week at the Grand Central Palace at the beginning of the year, began a return engagement in this city last night. This time the stage was set in Brooklyn, at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, where the Brooklyn automobile show opened at 7 o'clock last evening. The automobile has been a greater drawing card this year than ever before, as evidenced at shows held all over the country, and there was every indication last night that the Brooklyn exhibition would maintain this record. Even though the weather was not favorable the armory was crowded.

The show follows another 1916 characteristic of automobile exhibitions—increase in size. It, too, is the largest of any of its predecessors in Brooklyn, being the fifth. There were 260 cars on the floor of the armory last night, and a number of others will be put in place today. Of these 230 were pleasure cars. There were some types not seen at the New York show, and on the whole the display was much more suggestive of the nearness of Spring. There was a larger proposition of touring cars than was exhibited in New York.

In one feature the show presented a phase of the automobile industry not hitherto presented in New York this year; that is in the display of commercial cars. This exhibit sustains the prediction that 1916 is to be marked by a notable development in this branch of motor car making. There are thirty different types of motor delivery wagons and trucks on view.

These presented practically every kind of delivery and transportation service. The delivery wagons range from the small, graceful parcel car to moving vans, which in their size were suggestive of the railroad freight car. The carrying capacity of the trucks runs up to seven tons. Among the delivery wagons are a U. S. Mail wagon, a combination express and baggage wagon, a wholesale grocery delivery wagon, and a department store delivery wagon. In the truck list are a chemical fire truck, five-ton dump truck, two-ton coal truck equipped with automatic hoist, six-ton dump wagon, also with automatic hoist, seven-ton dump with hydraulic hoist, and a five-ton oil-carrying tanker. Several truck chasses are included in the exhibit. Some of the trucks are equipped with self-starters and other features of the passenger cars, so as to give the operator the benefit of every efficiency. The motor truck exhibitors include the following: Pierce-Arrow, Garford, Hall, Studebaker, Buick, Packard, Ford, White, Reo, Velie, Jeffery, and Schacht.

Motor cycles are also shown for the first time this season in New York at the Brooklyn exhibition. The makes of motor cycles on display are: Reading Standard, Indian, Harley-Davidson, Emblem, Excelsior, Cleveland, and the Smith motor wheel. There is also a comprehensive exhibition of accessories.

Seldom, if ever, have automobiles been shown in a handsomer setting than they have at this show. There is the advantage of a single floor for the display, and that a vast one, containing more than 60,000 square feet. There is no crowding; each car stands out and yet the whole display has been worked up into a brilliant and impressive ensemble. The decorative treatment has been adroitly designed to enhance this sense of spaciousness. The great cylindrical roof of glass and steel of the armory has been covered with a canopy of delicate blue, suggesting the sky. Shallow white drapery marks the lines of the girders. The balcony has been decorated so as to repeat these notes of color. The lighting, supplied by huge pendant chandeliers, from which dangle circlets of leaves of hues indicative of Spring, is spaced so as to show the highly polished cars to the best advantage.

The show was formally opened by Secretary of State Francis H. Hugo. In speaking of automobile laws and legislation now pending he said:

"The immediate future of highway regulation is becoming more and more complicated with the rapidly increasing number of motor cars and the time is fast approaching when our streets will be crowded with motorists of every degree of carefulness and recklessness. But the legislator, in enacting more laws, should remember to be careful that in framing new restrictions against a small minority of motorists who abuse their privileges he does not deal a severe blow to a great industry which already has become of immense service to all classes."

The show will continue until March 15, open daily except Sunday from noon to 11 P. M. For all days the admission fee will be 25 cents.

RELIGION FOR BROADWAY.

Preachers to Talk to People "of the World" at the Candler.

Denizens of Broadway, who have not shown an inclination to go out of their way to seek religion, are to have religion brought to them through a plan promoted by several clergymen, of whom the Rev. Samuel Colcord is the leading spirit. Next Sunday night the first of a series of meetings will be held at the Candler Theatre, at which the Rev. Mr. Colcord will speak.

Advance announcements advertise that the movement is designed to attract "not the poor, nor yet the ignorant, the depraved, or the criminal classes, but the well-to-do, ambitious, and more or less cultured moral men and women of the world."

"This class," said the Rev. Mr. Colcord yesterday, "is most neglected by religious influences. There are hundreds of very admirable agencies reaching the poor, the ignorant, the depraved, or the criminal, but so far there has been not one organized effort to meet men and women of the world. The Christian pulpit cannot reach them, for they do not come to church; yet because of their intellectual attainments and influence they are perhaps the most valuable of all, and they can be reached. Hence the present movement to carry the Gospel to them."

Other speakers besides Dr. Colcord will be the Rev. Dr. William Pierson Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Dr. Theodore Sedgwick of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. Many prominent ministers of all denominations indorse the movement.

The Rev. Mr. Colcord was formerly pastor of the Puritan Congregational Church, Brooklyn. About twenty-five years ago he conducted similar meetings in the old Chickering Hall in Fifth Avenue, at Eighteenth Street, then one of the most fashionable places of assemblage in the city. Sunday services were held there for seven years, and there were many converts. After that the Rev. Mr. Colcord toured the country, delivering a lecture in answer to the infidel doctrines of Robert G. Ingersoll.

NO GIRLS GUARD H. C. FRICK.

Imaginative Person Started Story of Two with Pistols in Muffs.

Somebody who had been reading detective stories about plotters against American multi-millionaires yesterday started a circumstantial story about the precautions taken by leading financiers to ward off men who were supposed to be lying in wait for them at every street corner. Henry C. Frick, according to this story, was the most craftily protected, for he was said to have two girls following him at all times with automatic pistols concealed in their big black muffs, ready to fire at the slightest sign of danger. J. P. Morgan, Vincent Astor, E. I. du Pont, and Daniel G. Reid were others mentioned as taking extra precautions.

Wall Street was not much impressed by the tales. It was pointed out that Mr. Reid and Mr. Frick in particular were accustomed to take long walks alone, followed by neither girls whose black muffs masked automatics nor by any other sort of bodyguards. Nor was there any reason to believe that anybody else had taken unusual precautions lately against attack.

MISS NOVAES PLAYS AGAIN.

The Young Brazilian Pianist Appears with Great Success.

Miss Guiomar Novaes, a young Brazilian girl taught in Paris, made her first appearance in New York as a pianist early in the season, and delighted her listeners by her playing. She gave another recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, and delighted them still more. Miss Novaes, still a young girl, has an extraordinary talent. She is equipped with a great deal that the schools and the masters can teach her in the matter of technique; and some of it of a remarkably brilliant, fascinating and masterly kind. But she possesses, fortunately, also much that cannot be learned in the schools and from the masters, because it cannot be taught; an intensely musical feeling that vitalizes and thrills much of her playing; an instinctive understanding of the composers' intentions and the differentiations of style necessary to bring those intentions to the personal quality that gives her playing engrossing power. It is hardly a realization to be expected that a player of Miss Novaes's age and experience of life should sound all depths; but there was extraordinary maturity and ripeness of conception in her performance of the greater work on her program.

These were Beethoven's Sonata Op. 81 A, called "Les Adieux, L'Absence et le Retour," and Chopin's Sonata in B minor. Beethoven's Sonata, with the suggestion of a program in its title, is a "mood picture," and Miss Novaes played it so, with poetical suggestion, with significant coloring in her tone, with great point and brilliancy in the last movement. Chopin's Sonata is equally a mood picture, though the moods are not named, and her playing of it was full of passion and vehemence, of poetic insight, of sentiment; and it was absolutely free from sentimentality. Not the least valuable feature of her reading of it—for it was a real reading—was the skill, or the musical instinct, that guided her to a logical and close-knit presentation of a work that easily falls apart and seems disjointed; and in pursuance of it, the manner in which she conceived the second theme of the first movement as something different from an adagio.

There was delightful simplicity and repose in the piece by Couperin, and vivacity in the one by Daquin; and the more purely virtuoso pieces that came at the end she played brilliantly. Miss Novaes's technique has a singular clarity and perfection of articulation, her left hand an especial vigor and freedom. But she has the true artist's purpose of using it only as a means to an end. There was less tendency in her playing yesterday to an overemphasis of contrasts in dynamics and in tempo than was noted at her first appearance here. Such a young person has an interesting future before her. Her progress into it will be observed with close attention.

BARRIE BURLESQUES MOVIES

"The Real Thing at Last" Puts a Comic "Macbeth" on the Screen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 8.—The chief item in the program of yesterday's performance at the London Coliseum in aid of Y. M. C. A. funds to provide concerts for the troops was a satire by Sir J. M. Barrie on the American film play. A distinguished audience, in which were Queen Mary, Princess Mary, and Prince Albert, attended it.

The piece, which is entitled "The Real Thing at Last," is "Macbeth" as it might appear on the screen as adapted by an up-to-date American producer. The contention is that picture theatres have been ignored by the committee which has the Shakespeare tercentenary celebrations in hand, so there is nothing for them but to have a celebration of their own.

A large and notable cast lent its services to making the film, but in the flesh nobody has much to do on the stage except Edmund Gwenn, who as the ultra-American producer presents the film with more or less appropriate comments. Most of the accepted accessories of the movies are recognized. There is a wild piano accompaniment of popular songs adapted to suit each incident, as well as the inevitable explanations thrown on the screen, as, for example:

Dear Macbeth: The King has gotten old and silly; slay him.
Yours sincerely, LADY M.

Macbeth's reply is:

I can't; I'm a white man.

While the man at the piano plays the air, "A Fine Old English Gentleman," Duncan says: "Those Macbeths! I don't trust them." And when he retires to rest hides his crown under the bed.

Another legend tells the spectators that "the elegant home of the Macbeths in North Britain is no longer a happy one"; and later Macbeth receives a letter which says: "Macduff is after you: if you see a wood moving it's a cinch"; and next the wood seen dancing about as it never danced before in any Shakespearean production.

The drama ends happily with a touching reconciliation between Macbeth and Macduff, and Macbeth embracing his wife, while the piano plays "Life's Too Short to Quarrel."

The burlesque will be included in the regular bill of the Coliseum.

RITA JOLIVET WEDS COUNT.

Actress Was Married to Giuseppi De Cippico in London on Jan. 28.

Broadway learned yesterday that Rita Jolivet, the actress, was married to Count Giuseppi de Cippico, said to be an Italian nobleman, in London on Jan. 28. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's father, Eugene Jolivet, in Kew Gardens. The Count and Countess are stopping at the Claridge, having arrived recently from London.

Countess de Cippico is of French parentage, and is known to American audiences through her appearance with Otis Skinner in "Kismet" at the Knickerbocker, in "When Ignorance Is Bliss" at the Lyceum, and in "A Thousand Years Ago." Her last appearance here was early this season in "Mrs. Boltay's Daughters." She made her stage début in London as Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing."

Miss Jolivet was a passenger on the Lusitania when it was sunk by a German submarine, and it was she who reported the last words of Charles Frohman. She met the Count in Italy before the war, while there acting for motion pictures. After acting for pictures in California, where she will go shortly, she expects to retire to private life.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A performance of "Petrouchka," a Russian pantomime, will be given at the Neighborhood Playhouse Saturday night. The ballet, which is in four scenes, will be preceded by divertissements.

The new program of the Washington Square Players announced for presentation at the Bandbox next Monday night, has been postponed till the following Monday. The current bill will be retained next week.

Maud Longenecker, a member of Mrs. Fiske's "Erstwhile Susan" company, has been made Chairman of the social Committee of the ball that will be given in May by the motion picture interests for the benefit of the Actors' Fund.

Phyllis Davies, an English contralto, who has sung in concert in London and with the Carl Rosa Opera Company, has been engaged to sing at the Strand next week.

Richard Lambert's company that will be seen at the Cort next Monday in the Hatch-Homan farce, "The Blue Envelope," went to Atlantic City yesterday to give four performances before beginning their metropolitan engagement.

The performance of "The New York Idea" next Wednesday night by Grace George and her company at the Playhouse will be in the nature of a benefit for the Young Men's and the Young Women's Hebrew Association of Borough Park.

Flo Ziegfeld and Billie Burke, his wife, have returned from an extended stay at Palm Beach. While at the resort Miss Burke acted some scenes for motion pictures.

St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated at the Hippodrome with special features added to the regular program. One of these will be a candle dance on skates executed by Charlotte. In this she executes some intricate figures around sixteen candlesticks.

Alice Nelsen and Clara Kimball Young have signed contracts for engagements in Keith vaudeville theatres. Hattie Williams is another vaudeville recruit. She will appear at the Palace next week in a comedy by Grace Livingston Furniss entitled "The Army Widow."

$57,522 PAID FOR 274 BLAKESLEE PICTURES

"Portrait of Dr. Homan, Physician to George IV.," Brings Top Price, $520, at Third Sale.

A SIR JOHN MILLAIS, $310

"The Piazza, Venice," by Marieschi, Fetches $400; "Master Haddon Brown," by Peters, $450.

The Blakeslee pictures in the third sale at the American Art Galleries last night, Otto Bernet selling, reached a total to date for 274 pictures of $57,522. The evening's sale brought $9,645. The highest price given was $520 for the "Portrait of Dr. Homan, Physician to George IV.," by George Henry Harlow, which went to A. Rudert, agent.

Two pictures, companion pieces, by Giovanni Paolo Pannini, sold one with the privilege of the pair, "Exterior of a Palace" and "Interior of a Palace," both went to Bernet, agent, for $350 each. There was considerable competition for a picture of "Flora Macdonald," attributed to Sir John Millais. It went to W. V. Callan for $310. "The Piazza, Venice," by Jacopo Marieschi, went to Dr. Heinrich Wolf for $400.

Of other pictures Mrs. H. J. Chisholm paid $490 for "Master Haddon Brown," by the Rev. Matthew William Peters; "Cottage and Farm," by Henry Ladbrooke, went to A. H. Goldingham for $220; "Portrait of a Lady," by Thomas Phillips, went to A. M. Henry for $270; "Portrait of a Gentleman," by Sir Godfrey Kneller, to Harry B. Goldsmith for $295; "Lady Playing Piano," by Philippe Mercier, to Edward Brandus for $310, and the same buyer paid $250 for an overdoor, "Vertumnus and Pomona," by François Le Moyne. The "Portrait of Miss Hastings," by Francis Cotes, went to A. M. Henry for $250. Mrs. Harry B. Smith was one of the purchasers.

The sale will be continued this evening at the American Art Galleries.

BOY PLEADS FOR CLEMENCY.

Charged with Stabbing, He Writes Justice He'll Be Good to Mother.

While waiting to be arraigned in the Children's Court yesterday on a charge of stabbing Frank McMahon, 12 years old, of 1,840 Third Avenue, William Hubbard, 13, of 171 East 102d Street, wrote an appeal for clemency which he handed up to Justice Mayo. It was:

Here is my plea for my last chance. It is that I shall never be seen again in the Children's Court. It is not for my sake that I ask this chance, but only to be home with my dear mother and my little brother and sister. Please, for God's sake, let me have one chance. I am giving you my word that I will be very good to my mother. By doing this you will be very kind to WILLIAM HUBBARD.

Appended to the note were a number of proverbs which, in response to a question by Justice Mayo, Hubbard said he remembered from reading Ben Franklin. In order to investigate, Justice Mayo put the case over to March 15.

TO BE CITIZEN TO AID WIFE.

Mackenzie Gordon Will Renounce Britain So She Can Regain Vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Peter Gordon Mackenzie, a singer, known on the stage as Mackenzie Gordon, filed application for American citizenship here today so he might restore to his wife, Ethel Cooper Mackenzie, her American citizenship, which she lost when she married him, a British subject.

Mrs Mackenzie, who voted in California before her marriage, carried to the United States Supreme Court a suit to compel recognition of her right of suffrage. The courts throughout held that she lost her citizenship when she married an alien.

Mackenzie contended that he filed his application for citizenship here in 1899, but that the papers were destroyed in the fire of 1906.

AUTO SMASH KILLS ONE.

Four Others Hurt in Accident Near Salem, N. J.

Morton McClintock, 28 years old, son of John McClintock, engineer for the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, was killed and four persons were seriously hurt when the rear wheels of an automobile in which they were riding collapsed on the Salem-Bridgeton Pike near Salem, N. J., yesterday. The car whirled over on its side when the wheels gave way, and the five occupants were thrown violently out upon the snow-covered highway.

The four persons who were injured were Smith Farney, Alexander Lounsbury, William Lacey, Jr., and Josiah Coffey.

Fine Suits Are Made in Kitchens.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation said before striking custom tailors in Plaza Hall, 110 East Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday, that many high-priced suits were made by tailors in the bedrooms or kitchens of their homes. Mr. Gompers criticised employers for tolerating such conditions and because they charged their men for the space they occupied while at work in the factories. Mr. Gompers said the wearers of good clothes could much better afford to pay a little more than could the underpaid tailors for the room they took up on their work benches.

Y. W. C. A.'s Shakespearean Exhibit.

An interesting Shakespearean exhibit is being held in the library of the Central Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association in East Fifteenth Street. The exhibit contains many steel engravings, the model of a section of Stratford-on-Avon, and one of the Globe Theatre, a costume worn by Mrs. Sol Smith in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," a calico made in the reign of Queen Anne with pictures of the poet, Garrick, and other actors printed on it and some old volumes. The exhibit will be open till March 15.

Yvette Guilbert's Recitals.

Yvette Guilbert will give a third series of recitals, before beginning a tour that will take her to the Pacific Coast, at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, beginning Sunday night, March 19. This will be followed by recitals the subsequent Tuesday and Friday afternoons and Sunday night. She will add other songs to her répertoire already given.

CITY BREVITIES.

Tenants in the building at 243 Centre Street were driven to the roof yesterday by a $5,000 blaze in the Royal Art Glass Company's plant on the third floor. Women were about to jump to the street, six stories below, when firemen under Deputy Chief Langford reached them and guided them safely down the main stairway.

Governor Whitman will address the members of the Bronx Union Young Men's Christian Association next Sunday afternoon in its new building at Washington Avenue and 161st Street. The Governor will be the guest of honor at the Bronx Board of Trade dinner next Saturday night in McKinley Square Casino, Boston Road and 169th Street.

More places for the unemployed were found by the Public Employment Bureau in last February than in any other month in the bureau's history. An announcement issued yesterday stated that 1,356 persons had been provided for in that period. This was an increase of 10 per cent. the bureau announced, in the placements for each business day. There were 1,639 calls from employers in the same month, those for whom work was found being chosen out of 1,805 applicants.

John S. Shepard, Jr., as receiver for the United Five and Ten Cent Stores, Incorporated, of 106 East Nineteenth Street, was authorized yesterday by Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court to start ancillary proceedings to get possession of the assets in the company's branch establishments in Delaware, New Jersey, Florida, Massachusetts, Virginia, and Ohio. The business in those States was handled by subsidiary corporations.

MLLE. ARTOIS APPLAUDED.

Pro-German Belgian Actress Addresses Terrace Garden Audience.

Mlle. Philippine Artois, a Belgian actress, who was repudiated a year ago by the Minister from Belgium because of her pro-German utterances, was loudly applauded last night in Terrace Garden by an audience of evident Teutonic sympathies, when she denounced the blockade maintained by the British.

She told of interviews she had had on a recent trip to Germany with von Jagow, General von Bissing, and others, all of whom "literally wept" over the necessity of invading Belgium. There was no race hatred anywhere in Berlin against her countrymen, she declared, but on all sides people could be heard saying, "Poor little Belgium."

Slides of the "war lords" of the Fatherland were shown, in addition to views of the churches, art galleries, and public buildings in Belgium which the Germans have not destroyed.

When the Kaiser was flashed on the screen the applause was long and continued, but only one hand could be heard when the historic painting of Washington crossing the Delaware, with an American flag above it, was shown to the audience.

AMATO SINGS RIGOLETTO.

Caruso as the Duke—Mme. Farrar Ill, "Butterfly" Is Withdrawn.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Verdi's "Rigoletto" was sung with Pasquale Amato in the title rôle for the first time this season. Caruso sang the Duke and Mme. Barrientos was Gilda, while the rest of the cast included Mmes. Perini, Mattfeld, Egener, and Borniggia, and Messrs. Rothier, Rossi, Begue, Bada, and Reschiglian. Mr. Polacco conducted.

The special matinee of "Madama Butterfly" scheduled for this afternoon with Mme. Farrar in the title rôle has been withdrawn, owing to the singer's continued indisposition. While it is still maintained that her condition is not such as to threaten her health in any way, it is said that her cold continues so severe that it would be impossible for her to sing.

Punch & Judy 48th E. of B'way | Charles Hopkins
TIMES | Mrs. Hopkins
—? "It's a Summons, Matey" !!!
Treasure Island
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Tel. 1566 Circle.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way at 38th. 12:30 Noon to 11 P.M. 25 & 50c.
WILLIE COLLIER in "WIFE & AUTO TROUBLES" and a big psychological TRIANGLE DRAMA, "THE MORAL FABRIC."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE | TONIGHT at 8:15,
(Operetta), "HONEIT TANZT WALZER."
Fri. & Sat. Eve. 8:15, produced in German, "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."
Sat. Mat. 2:15. "Wirtshaus z. Stadt Petrograd."

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Today—ADELE BLOOD in "The Devil's Toy,"
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BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 41st St.
MARGUERITE CLARK in "OUT OF THE DRIFTS."
Special—BURTON HOLMES Travel Pictures.

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WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
"Clod." "Roadhouse." "The Tenor." "Red Cloak."

ICE SKATING PARK WEST OUTDOOR RINK TODAY Admission 25c.
Central Park West, Cor. 97th St. River 5967-8415.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. MAE MURRAY in "To Have & To Hold" Next Week, Fannie Ward in "For the Defense"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices.
BEN WELCH AND HIS BURLESQUERS

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH Matinee Daily
Military Maids Extra Attraction Joe Bernstein & Kid Griffo

Weber's, 29th St. & B'way, 12 to 11 P. M.
The N. Y. State-Zeitung Presents GERMANY'S GREATEST BATTLES.
ADMISSION 35c.

Actors' Problems

The problems actors have to meet with the great Shakespearean rôles is the subject of an interesting discussion by

JAMES K. HACKETT

in the fourth Shakespearean Supplement of The New York Times published next Sunday, March 12th.

In this same issue Alexander Woollcott contributes an interesting article on the "Odds Against Shakespeare On the Stage," and Edith Wynne Matthison tells of the Shakespeare she has known, and why he is great enough to be interpreted in many different ways.

There are fourteen illustrations, including an old print of James K. Hackett's father, James Henry Hackett, as Falstaff; also a reproduction of the painting in the Metropolitan Museum of Art of Lear, act I., scene 1, by Edwin A. Abbey, beautifully printed by the Rotogravure process.

OUT OF PRINT.

The first Shakespeare Supplement, issued Feb. 20th, is now out of print, but there are some extra copies of the second and third supplements; they may be had at the regular price of The Sunday Times, 5 cents.

To make sure of getting the fourth supplement issue next Sunday it is advisable that you order now through your newsdealer.

The circulation of the Sunday Times exceeds four hundred thousand.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2:30.
LAST 5 NIGHTS 3 MATINEES LAST
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15 Mat. Saturday 2:15.
Last Week at Empire Theatre. | Moves Monday, Mar. 20, This Theatre. | to Empire Theatre.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger present
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hall Caine's Dramatic Sensation, MARGARET SCHILLER
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR SIR HERBERT TREE'S production, "KING HENRY VIII," beginning TUES., MAR. 14. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:25 Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
MITZI in "Pom-Pom"
"In a whirl of melody 'Pom-Pom' wins the town."—World.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25
MRS. FISKE
in a deliciously humorous comedy about the Pennsylvania Dutch, ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy, "THE MELODY OF YOUTH"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Tues. 2:30.
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:30.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:15 SHARP. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. & Mar. 17, 2:15
EXTRA MATINEE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
ABE POTASH PERLMUTTER MAWRUSS IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Sat. 2:15.
A New Comic Opera | THE ROAD TO MANDALAY

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GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

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This Thursday and Saturday at 8:45 P.M.
Saturday Matinee at 3 o'clock.
100 SEATS ONLY.

CENTURY THEATRE NEXT Tuesday 2 P. M.
William Winter Testimonial
Ruth St. Denis, Grace George, Viola Allen, Frances Starr, Elsie Ferguson, Mrs. Fiske, Blanche Bates, Jane Cowl, Henrietta Crosman, Rose Coghlan, Chrystal Herne, Beatrice Cameron, Gladys Hanson, Alice Fischer, Isabelle Irving, Victor Herbert, William H. Crane, David Bispham, Sir Herbert Tree, Leo Ditrichstein, James K. Hackett, John Mason, James O'Neill, Orrin Johnson, Walter Hampden, Frederick Lewis, etc.
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AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., March 12, at 2.
E. BROWN The Sensational Violinist
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Popular Programme. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, MONDAY AFT., MAR. 13, at 3.
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Tonight at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Kurt, Mason; Goritz, Well, Althouse, Cond., Bodanzky.
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Sat. Mat. at 1:30, Meistersinger. Gadski, Mattfeld; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3.) Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos; De Luca, Damasco, Didur, Cond., Bavagnoli.
Next Mon. at 8, Aida. Rappold, Homer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott, Rossi. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Wed. at 8, Taming of the Shrew. Ober, Rappold; Whitehill; Sembach, Goritz, Leonhardt, Reiss, Ruysdael, Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs, Special Mat. at 2 Act II. Trovatore. Ober, Martinelli; Act II. Lohengrin. Gadski, Homer; Urlus, Well, Braun; Act I. Pagliacci. Caisti; Caruso, De Luca; Ballet scene from Prince Igor. Galli, Bonfiglio and Corps de Ballet.
Thurs. at 8:15, La Sonnambula. Barrientos, Perini; Damasco, Didur, Cond., Bavagnoli.
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If not before, at least after the play drop in to see the twenty act cabaret.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 905, 367 Fulton Street
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8. Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1916.

FOR OR AGAINST THE CITY?

The Tax Reduction Committee in aid of the Mayor's program for the relief of taxpayers with the assistance of the Legislature invited the co-operation of the eighty-five legislators from the city. Up to yesterday only eighteen thought it necessary to reply. This is a case where silence does not give support, but is the same as opposition. Senators LOCKWOOD and MILLS and Assemblymen FLAMMAN, MARSH, and STEPHENS will receive the city's thanks in proportion to the support they give. It is difficult to see how they, or anybody else, can give qualified support, but that is how they look at the matter. Senators WAGNER, BOYLAN, PATTEN, and CARSWELL and Assemblymen BAUER, McARDLE, KRAMER, KELLY, EVANS, and CALLAHAN support the entire program, and class themselves with the distinguished gentlemen in the Mayor's company who are citizens before they are partisans. The city is particularly indebted to Mr. WAGNER and Mr. CALLAHAN, respectively leaders of the minority in the Senate and Assembly. It is a pity that they are not members of the party which is in control of the Legislature, and might, therefore, give a practical pledge of the passage of the necessary legislation.

It does not yet follow that Republican silence implies the defeat of the legislation. The control of the city's fortunes rests outside the city, and there is hope that the legislators not from the city may be more open-minded than the city's own representatives. Neither personal nor partisan advantage should be sought in proposals which appeal to public spirit and public service. On the other side, against the city, are the personal and the party service resulting from the expenditure of public funds of both city and State. There is a blind pipe line connecting these funds and the partisans from all camps who control them. The task of the Mayor's supporters is to break the affiliations between taxlayers for such purposes.

The time is opportune for both the Mayor and his opponents. He can put pressure upon them to embrace an unsurpassed opportunity to free themselves from suspicion of being the tools of abler and less honest men. The lines are being drawn with unusual precision, and it is open to all to make their choice. They should be compelled to make it publicly, after full and fair warning that those not for the city are against it, whatever the reasons.

THE EASY WAY TO RAISE TAXES.

There is woe in Oyster Bay because its taxes have been raised 100 per cent., but there is joy in Hempstead. The explanation is that Hempstead is reaping the fruits of its lawsuit for the equalization of the tax assessment in Nassau County. Upon proof of the inequality in valuations the court ordered that the underpayments by Oyster Bay should be repaid to Hempstead in four annual installments, and the process has begun. Theoretically there is a State Equalization Board which equalizes taxes between counties as the court equalized the taxes between towns contained in a single county. But it is notorious that the State equalization is a farce. Even after it is finished the official record shows that the law for valuation at market value is not complied with. Complicated with an almost universal undervaluation is inequality of relative valuations as between counties. The abuse is so notorious and ancient that it has become a vested right in the opinion of the counties enjoying it, and whose representatives control the offices and the Legislature.

An attack upon the abuse by that route would be hopeless, but the success of Hempstead shows that there is hope through the courts. No doubt those participating in these injustices between counties and between individuals within counties defend themselves by the common practice. No doubt, also, no harm is intended in many cases, and the inefficiency springs from ignorance of the methods practiced in this city, for example. It may be doubted whether all the elaborate proposals of tax reform put together have a greater capacity for both justice between taxpayers and increase of tax receipts than the simple enforcement of the laws already on the statute books.

There is a particular reason for making this suggestion when there is pending a proposal for an income tax justified by reference to the Wisconsin experience. It is said that the present income tax in the "laboratory" State is successful because its administration is centralized. Therefore it is proposed to centralize the New York income tax, in confidence that the defects will be remedied by that magic. But our real estate tax administration is centralized, and there have been abuses under it for scores of years. Would it not be an excellent preparation for the income tax, even in the minds of its promoters, to perfect the centralization of our real estate tax administration? That is something worth doing for its own sake. If it then should appear that the income tax had been made unnecessary, who would lament? And if the income tax's necessity remained a demonstration there would be less objection if the administration seemed worthy of confidence.

THE REPUBLICAN IDEA OF TEAM WORK.

With great ability and keen political insight ELIHU ROOT shaped the vital campaign issue for the Republican Party and put it before the country in his speech at Carnegie Hall. The Democrats were to be assailed all along the line because the Administration had been weak and nerveless in the conduct of our foreign relations.

Mr. ROOT'S speech was published in the morning newspapers of Feb. 16. On the afternoon of that day the Administration dealt Mr. ROOT'S issue a body blow in the announcement of the Secretary of State that "any settlement of the Lusitania case must depend on how German submarine warfare will be conducted in the future." One week later the President in his letter to Senator STONE so grievously mishandled the Republican issue that it was left gasping and in need of immediate restoratives.

Now the Republicans in the House of Representatives, by casting 102 votes against tabling the McLemore resolution of surrender to Germany to 161 in support of the motion to lay on the table, the entire delegations from some great Republican States voting solidly against the President, have knocked the last spark of life out of Mr. ROOT'S issue. When the result of the vote taken on Tuesday was announced it gave one little squeak and expired. The Republican Party now enters the campaign without any issue that can be set forth in a speech, described in letter press, made visible by pictures, or explained by a diagram.

FOREIGN TRADE METHODS.

EDWARD N. HURLEY, Vice Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, addressing the New York Trade Press Association, made a practical suggestion for safeguarding the foreign trade relations of this country in the new era now opening. One is that our producers shall not unduly increase productive capacity by excessive investments of fixed capital until they have fully developed the capacity now existing. By working the plants in night shifts capital will be left free for other uses, and there will be no repetition of the experience when millions were tied up in plants running three days a week to supply the domestic market, with no returns on the investment. He remarks that the great cash resources of several industrials put them in a position to finance greater business than ever before, and without special assistance from bankers, particularly in foreign trade. That was the manner in which the German dye trade got its start and its hold on the business now offering for our acceptance.

Another need of our foreign trade is organization of sellers to deal with foreign combinations of buyers. When the foreigners are combined and we are not, then we buy abroad at the mercy of the foreign sellers, and sell abroad at the mercy of the foreign buyers. For example, in Frankfort there was a combination of German metal buyers who controlled the world's markets for copper, lead, zinc, and other metals. This country produces two-thirds of the world's copper, and ought to set the world's prices, but the German combination has made us sell abroad cheaper than at home because the combination dealt with our producers as individuals, and played one against another. That German combination had subsidiaries in many nations, including the United States, and itself was a producer in more than one of our States. In business on that scale we are but children, and are dominated by politicians without a world outlook.

Mr. HURLEY also thought that means ought to be taken to prevent selling too cheaply, especially natural products. He illustrated his meaning by reference to the potash incident, when Americans bought so cheaply in Germany that the German Government intervened, and prevented deliveries. The Government took the ground that the German potash owners were trustees for the German people, and were squandering the nation's future wealth. That is conservation of a sort different from that practiced in this country, and yet much needed in our phosphate trade, for example. Phosphate is more essential to agriculture than potash, and the United States produces nearly half the world's output, of which nearly half is exported, at the buyer's price. The country is the loser by as much as the price is too low. We must meet system with system or we shall be overmatched.

ONE MORE DECLINER.

General ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Democrat, that veteran in Congress, that good friend of pensions and foe of preparedness, except when some drippings of military expenditure may fall on his Congress district, the Ninth Ohio, will retire to Toledo and private life at the end of his present term in the House. "My convictions," he says, "against the policy of excessive [he means "adequate"] preparedness are such that I cannot, and will not, seek re-election on the "President's preparedness platform." He will vote for national defense because he thinks that Democrats should uphold the President, but after March 4, 1917, somebody else will represent the Ninth Ohio District.

A wise resolution. Democrats afflicted with the Bryan bacillus should follow General SHERWOOD'S example. It is good to know enough to go in when it rains. By declining a renomination they preclude defeat, save their "face," depart in a fine odor of sacrifice and conscience. They also show that they are good observers of political meteorology.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

Shadowy ships of the German fleet are often seen by enthusiastic German correspondents coming out of Kiel Harbor or cruising in the Baltic or the North Sea. They are looking for the British, who avoid a fight. Joy fills the heart of the home folks. Where is the Mistress of the Seas now? Fine individual romantic exploits like those of the Möwe are celebrated almost as if they were a Trafalgar. The Germans have paid high for a navy. They have an admirable navy, excellently manned and officered. The only trouble with it is that the British are too strong for it. The undersea campaign has made only a scratch on the British merchant marine. The statement of Mr. BALFOUR, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons Tuesday, shows that, in spite of the loss of nine capital ships and eight cruisers, the British Navy is now about twice as strong as it was at the beginning of the war.

Its strength has increased by a million tons. In all fighting units, except armored cruisers, a class which has in the last ten years been replaced in new construction by battle cruisers, this doubling has occurred. In spite of the loss of armored cruisers and the fact that successors to them have not been built, the British superiority in that class, Mr. BALFOUR says, is "enormous and incontestable." The air service has been decupled. Ships have been constructed more rapidly than at any other time in British naval history. Foreign warships, building in British yards, have been bought.

"In dreadnoughts, battleships, dreadnought cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and patrol boats and guns," there has been "a great augmentation." According to unofficial information, fourteen new superdreadnoughts have been added to the fleet. The increase in this class, and in battle cruisers, swift as a destroyer, gun-powerful as a dreadnought, is notable.

Without the British fleet France would have lost her colonies and her cause. Italy could not have entered the war. The Mediterranean would be a German and Austrian lake. The inestimable, the primary, value of the fleet to the Allies is too often forgotten. It has practically swept German war and mercantile vessels from the seas. A raider or two may be lurking somewhere in the vast expanse of oceans, but German commerce is bottled up, except in the Baltic. The German fleet has stayed bottled up, save for sporadic demonstrations for home effect. Will it remain bottled up? What has the German Admiralty been doing in the construction of warships in the last nineteen months?

WINSTON CHURCHILL came out of the trenches to sun himself in applause by the display of a skillful magnanimity toward his old antagonist, Lord FISHER, to ask these questions and to make some rather ungracious remarks about "strategic passivity." No doubt what the utmost activity, scientifically organized and directed, can do in the hopeless task of catching up with British warship building has been done by the Germans. They have not lost so much as the British, but, so far as is known, they cannot construct at anything like the same rate. Three to one, or two to one, or whatever the present proportion between the two fleets, the British pre-eminence exists, has probably been greatly increased. The German reluctance or unwillingness to venture upon a decision shows that.

If the Germans are ultimately beaten on land, or the land game remains a draw, Great Britain will still hold the seas. If they win on land, Great Britain holds the seas. German commerce has no outlet, German ports are blockaded, on all the salt water of the world there is no German ship unless she is at refuge in some neutral port or is a ship of war hiding from the British fleet. In vain does the German irresistible artillery smash every defense. In vain are German soldiers slaughtered in pursuit of the grandiose, the megalomaniac, German dream. Silent, waiting, the floating steel bulwarks of the British fleet wall the world against Germany. She may win splendid, costly triumphs, wearing herself down with the winning. The real enemy, the fatal adversary, remains. Germany is cut off from the oceans. She is walled up. The sea-borne commerce that she built up with such marvelous energy, enterprise, and comprehensive design, which she flung away so rashly, is over and done. To Scandinavia and Holland, to such petty limits has that world-wide interchange of products shrunk. To the east is Russia, made unconquerable by her vastness and resources. France will fight to the last extremity. Whatever France or Italy or Russia may do or not do, there is the British fleet. Germany is strangled unless she can defeat it. Great Britain will not make peace so long as that superiority of sea power, whose cardinal importance Admiral MAHAN taught Germany, is British. It was NELSON that broke the Napoleonic fabric of super-empire. Until Germany shatters British sea power her strivings for victory will be impotent.

MR. GOMPERS AMONG THE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Hon. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, is scattering the seed of unionism on stony ground. For some time he has been eager to bring the New York school teachers under the sheltering wings of the Federation. Tuesday night only thirty-five, whether attracted by curiosity or the prospect of a feast, sat at his table and listened to his teachings. The hotel keeper was disappointed, having provided for a larger number of feasters. Probably Mr. GOMPERS was disappointed, too.

The New York teachers are so powerful in the matter of pay and pensions, their organization has so persuasive a tongue at Albany, as the Board of Estimate and the taxpayers know to their cost, that they may well be deaf to the eloquent pleadings of Mr. GOMPERS.

Will the implacable Mr. GOMPERS set no bounds to his restless activity? After he has unionized the teachers, does he mean to unionize the scholars?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Obviously a Case for Action.

A quarrel so full of possibilities in the way of making the judicious grieve, delighting sportsmen, making business for lawyers and accomplishing other highly desirable ends, as is the one that has broken out between the Secretary of the Treasury and one JAMES L. GREEN, a member of the Massachusetts Senate, certainly should not be allowed to subside after a single interchange of accusation and denial. In the interests of Truth, so beloved by us all, it should be carried to its logical conclusion in a court of competent jurisdiction.

The alternative is little less than appalling—there will forever linger in the public mind, not only the pain inflicted by foiled curiosity, but the suspicion that one of two eminent Americans is in need of severe reproof, something at once novel and intolerable.

Secretary MCADOO has made public a telegram seemingly from Senator GREEN, in which, if the document be of its asserted authorship, the Senator asked for the promotion of his brother in the Customs Service, and stated that on the granting or refusal of this favor would depend what he—the Senator—did as delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Secretary MCADOO has also made public his answer to this truly remarkable communication—an answer properly characterizing it as an attempt at bribery, sternly refusing to make the requested promotion, and telling the Senator to revenge himself as he chooses in the convention.

Senator GREEN, on the other hand, after first denying that he sent any telegram at all in regard to his brother, admitted that he had sent one, but he insisted that it wasn't at all like the one given to the press by the Secretary. And he made what really looks like a good point by adding, in effect, that, not being insane, he couldn't have proposed a bargain obviously impossible except between two men both cynically corrupt and conscienceless.

There the matter stands, but there it mustn't stand if the pillars of politics are not to be shaken and their limit of elasticity exceeded. It is the duty, in this dire issue of veracity, of the one party to prosecute or of the other to sue for damages—good heavy ones, too, of the sort called "swingeing."

Who Alone Dislike the Light?

Not the least interesting, and perhaps not the least important, outcome of the charities inquiry is the statement on the witness stand by President STEWART of the State Board that "we are the victims of pitiless publicity in these proceedings." This followed his assertion of the belief that publicity, as a means of curing evils, was the last method a State department should use.

These are sentiments ill calculated to win either approval or sympathy. Their inevitable effect will be to excite in the minds of most people to whose attention they come emotions of exactly the opposite sort. There is no conceivable reason why the officials to whom Mr. STEWART referred as "we" should not be subjected to as much "publicity" as anybody may desire to give them, and, as they are male citizens of adult age, fully competent to make whatever defense of themselves the circumstances permit, the light thrown on their actions and their policies is the better, not the worse, for being "pitiless."

As for the curing of evils in State departments, if efficiency be the test of remedies, experience in a hundred cases has proved that wisdom lies in resorting to "publicity" not last, but first. And Commissioner KINGSBURY can well afford to smile at the charge which Mr. STEWART and the counsel of the State Board between them carefully formulated and solemnly emphasized—the charge that the Commissioner had used "pitiless publicity" as a means of accomplishing what he wanted to do. There is much to be said for any end that can thus be attained—certainly something more than presumption, when public affairs and interests are concerned, is in its favor.

And while they were criticising "pitiless publicity," why did not Mr. STEWART and his counsel have something to say about the quality of publicity given to some other officials by the widely distributed pamphlet entitled "A Public Scandal," of which the Rev. WILLIAM B. FARRELL is the author? Of that production there is at least this to be said—its title exactly describes it.

A Domestic Problem Considered.

When people want to sell a possession which they would naturally be expected to keep if there weren't something rather serious the matter with it, they always, or at any rate usually, include in the notification of their desire an explanation of it either accurate or ingenious, according to circumstances. These explanations are most often made, perhaps, in the case of horses privately owned, and invariably the reason given for disposal is some other than a fault in the animal that has worn out the owner's love or patience.

Cats, now, are so much less often bought and sold than horses that the custom with respect to them is not by any means as well established. Indeed, the first following of it by the owner of a cat that ever came to the attention of the present commentator is revealed by this interesting advertisement, which appears in The Kenosha (Wis.) News:

> For Sale—Pedigreed white Angora female cat, 9 months old. Just brought from San Diego, Cal. Selling on account of baby in family. Can't take care of both.

The reason here announced for selling a cat would probably pass for adequate with the Colonel, and with others who, to a greater or less degree, share his views as to the value, comparative and absolute, of babies. But if anybody hears a noise as of sniffing when this item of news is under discussion, the hearer may be sure that he is in the presence of one whose appreciation of cats goes the length deemed only moderate by the real admirers of the species. He—or it is more likely to be she—may not criticise aloud the Kenosha family for the choice its members have made between their cat and their baby, but the thinking that will be kept up certainly will find expression of some sort.

THE QUESTION OF LOYALTY.

The Flag with the German-American Alliance and at Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The strength of the Kaiserbund in this country could be gauged at the recent annual meeting at Utica of the State German-American Alliance. The banner of this State organization bearing the words "United and Strong—German to Marrow" was placed over the Stars and Stripes.

It is time Americans woke up, sat up and took notice. You may be interested to learn that the constitution and by-laws of the New York State German-American Alliance require that the official language and the language of the records shall be German.

Herkimer, March 6, 1916. MOHAWK.

Iron Crosses for Congressmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an ardent admirer of the German-American Alliance and those who advanced its propaganda, I respectfully suggest that the names of those members of Congress and Representatives who recently voted against our President be properly inscribed on a "roll of honor" to be kept before Americans, that they may be given a "political cross" a little later on, and possibly decorated with an Iron Cross now, as a tribute to their activities and zeal and their heroism. On the reverse side of these Iron Crosses I suggest that the features of Benedict Arnold might appear, as not being inappropriate. Surely such patriotism should not go unrewarded. A. E. O.

March 8, 1916.

O'Gorman's Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials on "The Flag on the Capitol" will go down in history as the sanest, safest, and most opportune of any like writings ever published by any paper in this country. There is no doubt as to their beneficial effect. They put Senators like O'Gorman, Borah, &c., to rest, we hope for all time. I believe Senator O'Gorman's political days are nearly over; they ought to be, at least. It seems to the writer that a man who will desert his party and country is entitled to be left out of legislative halls.

DAILY READER.

New York, March 8, 1916.

Thanks for Brave Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly accept the congratulation of a half-century reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for that great, patriotic, and inspiring editorial, "The Flag on the Capitol." The American people owe THE NEW YORK TIMES a debt of gratitude for those brave words, that seem to have swept the country, inspiring true love of our land.

ALFRED PAYNE.

New York, March 8, 1916.

The Flag and the Foreign Press.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article, "The Flag on the Capitol," in today's issue of THE TIMES breathes the spirit of true Americanism; it should meet with the approval of every American with red blood in his veins. Incidentally, why should newspapers, printed in a foreign language, be allowed to continue their seditious utterances? CHARLES F. MASON.

Providence, March 7, 1916.

Face the Facts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you for your two splendid articles, "The Flag on the Capitol." I wish that all editors had the clear insight into the affairs at Washington that you have and had the courage to present the facts to the public in the same fearless way. By the way, the shoe must have fit George P. Eustis or he would not have put it on so quickly.

A. M. BREWSTER.

Tarrytown, March 7, 1916.

For Their Sons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for your magnificent article, "The Flag on the Capitol." It takes us from our shame out into the light of self-respect and puts into the hearts of mothers the desire that their sons may stand with you in your ideals for the true American.

A MOTHER OF SONS.

Atlantic City, March 7, 1916.

A Quotation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an evidence of loyalty in your editorial of Sunday on the flag on the Capitol it seems to me that the offering of a few lines by William Henry Haworth for all traitors to read will suffice: "Man never made, and nature never produced, anything more beautiful than the American flag."

UNHYPHENATED.

New York, March 7, 1916.

Showing One's Colors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of questioned loyalty, when every citizen's position in regard to grave matters of state should be openly known, would it not be a good thing for all men and women to wear a small American flag?

If those loyal to other countries object, let them wear that country's flag. At least, it would make an open record of the sentiments in our midst. F. F. S. CLARK.

New York, March 7, 1916.

IRRESPONSIBLE SHOPPERS.

Results of an Investigation by the Consumers' League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago the Governing Board of the Consumers' League decided that it would be an admirable thing to start a crusade to suggest to customers that they refrain from buying goods which they do not intend to keep. After a further investigation publicity was given to the facts gleaned, and as a consequence the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 228 clubs, at its convention held last October, unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was presented by the Consumers' League.

Whereas the Consumers' League has found through a study of shopping methods in New York City that the common practice of returning and exchanging goods has assumed such large proportions that it has become a matter of public concern, because

1. This practice brings hardship to the employes through the loss of sales, and

2. This practice, particularly as regards wearing apparel, is not for the best interests of the public health, and

3. This practice adds materially to the cost of business, which is ultimately borne by the consumer; be it therefore

Resolved, That the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs indorse and support the efforts of the Consumers' League in discouraging this irresponsible habit among shoppers.

We found upon investigation that 30 per cent. of all goods purchased by customers and charged to their accounts are returned for credit; 20 per cent. of all goods shipped out C. O. D. are not accepted; 10 per cent. of all cash purchases are exchanged; every fifth pair of shoes that is sold has to be sold over again. The records of the merchants show that this is not spasmodic, but a year in and a year out occurrence.

It is not unusual to have customers send back goods to be credited which they have had out three, six or twelve months. If such merchandise is affected by the changing fashions, it becomes either unsalable or must be greatly reduced.

Sometimes, of course, it is necessary to return goods, but the practice has assumed such huge proportions that we earnestly advocate that shoppers buy more carefully and return as little as possible.

From your article of March 4 one would suppose that this idea had come from the leading suffragists, whereas the movement was started by the Consumers' League of the City of New York, and I am sure when you know these facts you will give credit to the association to which it is due.

MAUD NATHAN,
President the Consumers' League.

New York, March 6, 1916.

Stars and Stripes in Canada.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly allow me to say, in connection with the surprising statement made in the letter of E. E. Sweeney in a recent issue of THE TIMES, that the hissing of the American flag in Toronto or in any other Canadian community is practically an unheardof incident, an impossibility. Mr. Sweeney has probably been imposed upon by persons of evil intent. I have lived for many years in Toronto and in other Canadian cities and am tolerably well informed on the state of feeling in Canada for the American people and the American flag. From the Atlantic to the Pacific there is no feeling in Canada for the United States and for Old Glory other than that of entire friendliness and hearty respect. To suppose anything else is preposterous.

J. G. CARTER TROOP.

New York, March 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to allay Mr. Sweeney's anxiety by answering that America's "Canadian cousins" are good, true friends and neighbors; that we are a peace-loving people, but not cowards; that many of us have a great love for America and her flag. The only thing we greet from America with disdain and hisses is the traitor who with one hand waves above his head the Stars and Stripes and flings bombs with the other; who with his heel on America's honor, his heart in another country, and American dollars jingling in his pockets, spends his time and energy in stirring up strife between nations for his own private ends.

J. M. MONTREUIL.

New York, March 7, 1916.

The Silencer Peril.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The silencer on weapons must go. For military purposes the silencer may be justified, but its employment in a peaceful community such as ours is indefensible. Whom does the silencer serve except bandits, gunmen, or the Black Hand? Who owned the silencer which made possible the recent shooting down of an unoffending citizen in broad daylight on the most prominent thoroughfare in New York City? How was this silencer obtained by the assassin who used it?

It cannot too strongly be insisted upon that just so long as the silencer can be legally manufactured just that long will it menace every law-abiding person who may incur the malice or envy of our criminal element. Prohibiting the sale of silencers is well enough so far as it goes, but unless their manufacture be prohibited also it utterly fails in its purpose. If a silencer can be made it can be bought, and the gunman can buy it where his victim cannot.

There is one remedy, and only one—stop the manufacture of the silencer except under War Department contracts. Legislators, please note. H. T. GUTHRIE.

New York, March 7, 1916.

From Street Car to Snowbank.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call attention, through your columns, to the desirability of some action on the part of the Street Cleaning Department as to snow removal which will conform to the rule requiring the street cars to stop on the near side of cross-streets? The cross-walks are carefully cleared in most instances, but this does not benefit the passengers who alight from the rear platforms of the street cars and who must either walk along the track to the cross-walk or, in the case of a storm such as the one we have just had, wade through deep snow to the sidewalk, involving—especially to older people—danger or discomfort. The matter would appear to be one easily remedied by the issuing of orders for the street cleaning forces to clear a path to the sidewalk about opposite where the rear platforms would be when the cars are stopped. FREDERICK HAYDEN.

New York, March 7, 1916.

Rights of the French in Canada.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of last Sunday, your Ottawa correspondent gives a very clear account of the dispute at present in progress over the bilingual school question in the Province of Ontario. He states, however, that: "By the Treaty of Paris, after the conquest of Quebec, the French Canadians were given the right of retaining their language, their customs, and their religion."

This is not quite correct. The Treaty of Paris ceded Canada to Great Britain, giving free exercise of religion to the people of the colony, but no stipulation is made therein as to language, either French or English.

W. G. BLYTH.

Toronto, Feb. 28, 1916.

THE LITTLE TOILERS.

Oh, brief is childhood's life,
A little span—a day!
Yesterday I was playing in the sand,
Today my hair is gray.

Little children at the wheel,
Deaf with the factory's din,
To open the playgrounds in the world
And see you trooping in!

To see your faces, pale and wan,
Grow ruddy in the air—
To see you dancing on the green
To pipers piping there.

From every land to call you in,
Each toiling girl and boy,
And give you back your own—
Your heritage of joy.

Oh, brief is childhood's life,
A little span—a day;
We should not need their toil—
Oh, let the children play!

JOY MONTGOMERY HIGGINS.

PROTESTS FROM IRISHMEN.

The Recent Meeting Viewed as Disloyalty to This Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The gathering of some of my thoughtless countrymen to denounce Great Britain at a time when Congress was discussing the upholding of our President, and Prussianism and other evils lobbying in the halls and galleries of the Capitol to discredit our neutrality, seems an unparalleled piece of disloyalty to the United States. But to think that some jurists should descend from the dignity of the bench to such intemperate conduct casts a dark cloud over justice. It raises the question of national prejudice in legal decisions.

As an Irishman born and raised in Ireland, and one who has visited his native country since becoming an American citizen, I am firmly convinced that all the eloquence of Justice Goff and others who have forgotten judicial and true American discretion shall never see a sword drawn by a sensible Irishman on the other side to break up the good feeling now existing between the Irish and the English peoples. I am not an "Orangeman" or a "Ribbon Man," but I love my native land and my own nationality. Yet I realize that I am an American now fully and completely, and have ever been since I became a citizen forty years ago; and it is because of this realization that I consider the conduct of some of my countrymen last Sunday and those of Irish blood born in the United States unworthy of true citizenship.

Of all people, the Irish ought to uphold the hands of the President of the United States. In dark and sad days they were Washington's friends and upholders. The strife today is of a different nature, but it demands the same kind of loyalty to the Chief Executive. He is capable enough to settle our troubles with Great Britain, if there be any, and strong enough, with all true citizens at his back, to meet Teutonic difficulties. Surely the Irish who suffered in Ireland from Germanic evils a few hundred years ago must be blinded by some unreasonable prejudices today not to know that there is never any true sympathy for them in a country (Germany) which helped to crush them through Teutonic Kings of England who oppressed the very English themselves. Such Kings are now dead in England. INGRAM N. W. IRVINE.

St. Mary's College, Brooklyn, March 8, 1916.

Better Conditions in Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a great comfort to know that intelligent people are not likely to be deceived by the senseless vaporings of long-distance patriots in the Hotel Astor on Saturday. At any time such sentiments are offensive to us who love our Ireland, but they are odious and unbearable just now, when our men are laying down their lives for freedom and democracy and the life of the empire of which we are proud to form a part.

Ireland never was so prosperous as now. The prices for cattle, sheep, grain and produce of all kinds are higher than they have been for many years, wages are better than they ever were before, while necessaries such as flour, meat, sugar, &c., though they have advanced in price about 40 per cent. since the beginning of the war, do not cost as much even now as they cost here in New York and vicinity all the time. There is no distress in Ireland, but plenty of work. People who were accustomed to hire help now have to do their own work, and besides caring for wounded soldiers and sending comforts to soldiers at the front and to prisoners in other countries, there are hundreds of Belgian refugees in the country to be helped and looked after.

Ireland is doing her bit in the war. I leave it to you, Sir, to judge between her and the "Irish convention."

S. G. KINCH.

Nyack, N. Y., March 6, 1916.

If Tried in Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not one of those long-range fighters who shriek defiance of England 3,000 miles from her shores would have the hardihood to face an audience of Irishmen in Ireland and indulge in such twaddle. The far-reaching pro-German propaganda has evidently won a doubtful victory by influencing the leaders of the Clan-na-Gael organization, (long discredited by all Irishmen possessing common sense.) They are the bitter haters of John E. Redmond and his colleagues in the Irish Parliamentary Party, and for many years did their very best, often by mean, despicable methods, to hamper the work of patriotic Irish-Americans in promoting measures for the betterment of conditions in the old land.

But the latest bit of comedy staged by the small but noisy remnant of this do-nothing faction has merely served to give a few of the "fire-eaters" the last opportunity to appear in the limelight. A HIBERNIAN.

Trenton, N. J., March 7, 1916.

For a New Central Park West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Coming from Detroit, the city beautiful, I noticed the discussion here about compelling the street railway company to move its double tracks from one side to the centre of the rather narrow street called Central Park West. The New York Court of Appeals has since decided that the city has no power to compel such removal. That settles it. Nevertheless, some such improvement must be made on the ground of public safety and good appearance.

As matters stand, the tracks occupy one side of the street, and vehicles going and coming are compelled to use the other side. Therefore let the tracks remain where they are, which is the best and only place for them, but remove the sidewalk and relay that space with street paving for the sole use of all northbound vehicles which must now use the wrong side of the street, with confusion and danger to pedestrians, street cars, and vehicles. Then relay the sidewalk just inside the stone wall or border of the park and reduce the height of the wall to a low curb or coping between the new walk and the street. The park reservation would not be put to any use for which it was not originally and specifically designed, and the arrangement would greatly relieve congestion on parallel streets and be more attractive than the present dangerous and unsightly layout of sidewalk, blank wall, street and park views. It would also open up a panorama now invisible from the walk and street because of the high stone wall.

LE VERT CLARK.

New York, March 7, 1916.

The Trees of City Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 28 Mr. H. Sutro states that the Park Department plants elm tree saplings in City Hall Park year after year and that they die, and asks why not try some other kind of tree.

As arboriculturist and gardener in all parks south of Fifty-ninth Street during the past five and a half years, having charge of all gardening and arboricultural work, I can state that not an elm tree of any kind has been planted in City Hall Park during my time in charge. I can also state that the only trees I had occasion to remove, which I planted and had died, were three liquid ambers and two Norway maples. The trees planted by me are still in the park in a healthy condition.

JOHN M. GRIFFIN.

New York, Feb. 29, 1916.

To Friends of War Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of my committee has been drawn to some very flattering comments on the work of the Blue Cross Fund which have appeared in recent issues of your paper. We are deeply grateful to you for the most generous help which you have thus afforded to the cause which we all have so much at heart. Might I, through your columns, venture to express my gratitude to the many contributors from America who have sent their donations to aid this valuable work?

An excellent branch of the work has been opened in New York, Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland of 820 Park Avenue, New York City, acting as our Honorary Secretary and receiving donations and subscriptions toward the work, which are duly transmitted to the headquarters in London.

OLIVE SMITH-DORRIEN,
President Blue Cross Fund.

London, Feb. 1, 1916.

KOREA, JAPAN, AND AMERICA.

Professor Ladd Tells Another Story of the 1905 Treaty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a time when the relations between the United States and Japan are so unsettled, not to say severely strained, the revival for political purposes of the falsehoods regarding the methods employed to secure the treaty made with Korea in November of 1905 and the subsequent treatment of Korea by Japan seems to me particularly inopportune and perilous. I have no private means of testing the truthfulness of Mr. Homer B. Hulbert's "full story of his attempt to get President Roosevelt to intervene," as told by him in last Sunday's TIMES. The answer to his complaints of unfairness on the part of our Government at that time must come from its official heads, especially Messrs. Roosevelt, Root, and Adee. But I believe that they acted with diplomatic wisdom and according to international usage and essential justice.

The case is entirely different when it comes to Mr. Hulbert's narrative of what went on in Korea during the night of the 17th of November, 1905, the night when the treaty was negotiated. Mr. Hulbert's story of those transactions is untrue in almost every essential particular. On the contrary, the full, indisputably true, and historically authoritative story of those transactions was first told in 1908, in Chapter XI. of my book, "In Korea with Marquis Ito." This story was told as founded upon the material furnished to my hand by our own strictly truthful and highly honorable fellow-countryman, the Hon. Durham White Stevens, then in charge of the foreign affairs of Korea; it consisted in the main of translations of the Japanese and Chinese official records, including the interchange of views between the Emperors of Japan and Korea and the report in detail of Marquis Ito to his own Emperor, and it was all thoroughly scrutinized and revised by Ito himself, and thus made a report to the world on which he staked his reputation for honor and truthfulness. Ito, shrewd politician as he was, hated a lie as much as the most honest Englishman or American. He once said to me in indignant reference to Mr. Hulbert and two or three others: "Do these men then think that I would lie to my own Emperor?"

Mr. Hulbert answers the similar question, "How do I know?" by reference to a conference with the Korean Han Kiu-sul, who was Premier at the time of the treaty-making but who disappeared from the room before the affair was concluded and could not be found afterward. It became known subsequently that Mr. Han, when on his way to the apartment of the Emperor to convey the information that all but two of the Korean Ministry had expressed themselves in favor of the treaty, in his agitation blundered into the rooms of Lady Om, the Emperor's infamous concubine, and was then led by some Korean officials to a small retiring room, where he spent the night. The next

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WAR INCREASES PATRONAGE

Thousands Use Documents for Business Research—Information on Novel Topics.

The New York Public Library now leads the world in number of readers, according to the annual report for 1915 to be issued today. The large increase in the number of persons who use the library for research as well as for recreation has been due for the most part to the European war, according to E. H. Anderson, Director.

As a result of the war the library has become an immense laboratory for scientific investigators, particularly those seeking information regarding new industries that have sprung up in this country. The report also says:

The newspapers are being consulted more than ever for statistics regarding the prices of securities and of merchandise. They are also being used by persons who wish to get first-hand knowledge of the history of newspapers and of such subjects as advertising, head lines, cartoons, and editorial articles. Writer of plays and short stories consult the older papers for local color. The war collection of newspapers, from forty different European cities, has been useful to newspaper reporters and a continuous source of interest to other readers. A test in December, 1915, showed the approximate daily average of persons entering the Newspaper Division to be 1,375.

"There has been a lively interest in the printed material relating to the technical side of the European War," according to the report. "Investigators have been studying opportunities for new industries, notably in the coal-tar and petroleum products. Students came to find the cost of producing potash in Germany; the French standard gauge for nails; the effect of alkali on concrete; a method for spinning asbestos; a description of canal boats used on the River Arno; dimensions of German heavy artillery, &c. These are merely representative questions, taken from among a great number of inquiries."

The report says the immediate interests of today appear to be in the reading rooms devoted to current periodicals and newspapers. The report mentions THE NEW YORK TIMES Current History among the collection of periodicals relating to the war, which has been of particular interest to many readers.

"The volume of work performed by the library," says the report, "and the number resorting to it show constant increase. The average number of readers is almost double the numbers using the British Museum of London or the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris."

The number of books borrowed last year was 10,384,579, compared with 9,516,482 in 1914, and in the year 2,558,717 persons used the library rooms for study and reading.

There were 996,574 books and 312,853 pamphlets, a total of 1,309,427 pieces, in the Reference Department of the Central Library at the end of 1915. The circulation departments, including the branch libraries, had 1,100,952 volumes. The total number of pieces in the library was 2,410,379.

Reviewing the work of the library the Trustees say: "All of this, it must be noted, has been accomplished without any corresponding increase in the invested funds of the corporation or in its income. The income for circulation is almost entirely derived from an appropriation by the city.

"We have been able to make our income and outgo balance only by cutting down expenditures for books and binding, and by ruthlessly eliminating from our budget a variety of items for purposes which were strongly urged as desirable."

ARRIVALS AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss and Party Among the New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., March 8.—Many New Yorkers are gathered at the Greenbrier for the Lenten season. Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss arrived this morning to take the cure. Her party included the Misses A. B. and C. J. Adchincloss and the Misses M. Curtiss and Violet A. King. Mrs. Ira Davenport also arrived this morning.

Harold Kennedy of Quebec has arrived from Washington, D. C., with his daughter Miss Kennedy. Mrs. Kennedy and another daughter will join the party next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Lurie have joined the Chicago colony.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rea and Miss Ruth Rea, who had been at the Greenbrier a fortnight, left last night in their private car for the East.

Golf and riding are now the favorite diversions. Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Owen Johnson, Oscar L. Richard, and James O. Hinkley are among those seen daily on the links. Miss Jane N. Varick rode over Bobb's Ridge this morning. Miss Helen Draper and Miss Helen M. Flake rode through Morning Draft. Among others in the saddle were Mrs. C. W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. John Bishop, Jacob E. Ridgway, H. L. Lorentzon, Miss Elise Burns, and Miss Spadone.

LECTURES FOR WAR RELIEF.

Audience at Sherry's Liberal After Hearing Herbert Ward.

Tales of heroism and self-sacrifice brought from the European battle fronts thrilled an audience which gathered at Sherry's yesterday to hear the lecture of Herbert Ward, an English painter and sculptor. Especially he spoke of the spirit of France. He illustrated his talk with reproductions on the screen of sketches made by him amid the roar of war.

Mr. Ward had lived in Paris for twelve years before the war and so attached was he to the cause of the Allies that he enlisted in the British ambulance service. He was wounded by a piece of exploding shell and is now on sick leave. He has been commended for his gallant service in the war and is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. It is to raise funds for the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies that he is giving the lectures.

Joseph H. Choate introduced the speaker. He appealed for aid for the cause. Those present contributed $500 in cash as they went out, and many left pledge cards filled out with liberal amounts.

An Uniquely Attractive Hotel

One rarely finds a hotel in any large city that offers the same exceptional possibilities for comfort and convenience as does the

Hotel Bossert

Its situation is exclusive and of quiet charm, its atmosphere refined and homelike, its management experienced, its cuisine and service of the highest order. Located on the aristocratic Brooklyn Heights with a sweeping view of the harbor, yet within 20 minutes of the center of New York.

The rooms, suites, apartments and rates are equally attractive. Transient and residential.

Montague-Hicks-Remsen Streets, Brooklyn

SEMINOLES IN SUN DANCE.

Palm Beach Visitors Attend Opening of a Mardi Gras on Lake Worth.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 8.—A Mardi Gras under the name of the First Palm Beach Seminole Sun Dance opened in the section of the resort on the west side of Lake Worth today and will last until Saturday. Hereafter it is to be an annual event. The whole county has turned itself upside down to produce a great demonstration of Indian dances, folk dances, costume parades of every description, and a baby parade. The feature tomorrow will be the arrival of a delegation of Seminole Indians from the Everglades, who, having received permission from the Washington Government, are to give their famous Sun Dance. This Sun Dance is one that for real activity has the old-fashioned turkey trot lashed to the mast. It incapacitates the participants for about seven days, according to Mayor Thompson, which is the reason it is no longer allowed except under special permit.

Mr. and Mrs. Gurnee Munn got up one of the many parties of Palm Beach members who went over to see the opening today, and had with them Mr. and Mrs. John King, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Eddy, and Mr. and Mrs. Artero de Heeran. In another party were Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Larry Waterbury, and Miss Angelica Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney took some friends over in one of the tenders from the Captiva and afterward took them aboard for a sunset tea. Other people making the pilgrimage included Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beadleston, Walter Denegre, Lawrence Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Hammill, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Frazier Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monnell, Jr., Earl Dodge, Peter Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Liggett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden, J. B. Post, and Ogden Mills.

Alexander Sakhonvsky of Moscow, Russia, arrived at the Poinciana today with his bride. He has been in New York about a year and is attached to the offices opened there by the Russian Government for the purchase of war supplies. Mr. and Mrs. Sakhonvsky were entertained at tea today by Mr. and Mrs. Surgey Frieda, the former of whom is also in the country in the same official capacity. Mr. Frieda's health gave out early in January, when he purchased John Bradley's villa.

Rodman Wanamaker today leased for next season the villa near the ocean front on Sunset Avenue now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Artero de Heeran.

NORTHAMPTON MAYOR WEDS

Wm. H. Felker and Mrs. C. S. Richards Came Here for Ceremony.

William E. Felker, Mayor of Northampton, Mass., and Mrs. Catherine Smith Richards of the same place called on City Clerk P. J. Scully at the Municipal Building yesterday afternoon and obtained a marriage license. Mayor Felker told the City Clerk that they were to be married last evening at the Church of the Transfiguration.

It was learned later at the church that the wedding had not taken place there, as the rector, the Rev. George C. Houghton, does not perform any marriage ceremonies on Ash Wednesday. According to a dispatch received last night from Northampton, friends of the Mayor and his bride had been advised of their marriage here.

Mayor Felker is 47 years old and was born in Germany. He is a graduate of Cornell University and a lawyer, and was elected Mayor of Northampton four years ago. Previous to that he had been a Representative in the Legislature and a member of the State Senate for several years. He is now in the field as a candidate for district delegate to the Republican National Convention in favor of Colonel Roosevelt for President. This will be his first marriage.

His bride, who is 37 years of age, is a widow and has two small children. Her husband, Herbert Richards, was killed some years ago in an automobile accident.

H. F. HERBERMANN TO WED.

Lawyer, Son of Professor, Engaged to Miss Ida K. V. Pimm.

The engagement of Miss Ida Katherine V. Pimm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pimm of Oxford, England, and a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Emil C. Beck of South Egremont, Mass., to Henry Frederick Herbermann, a son of Professor Charles G. Herberhmann of 346 Convent Avenue, is announced. Professor Herbermann was formerly head of the Latin department of the City College, and recently resigned from the Faculty after having been connected with the college for fifty years. He was also editor in chief of the Catholic Encyclopedia.

Henry F. Herbermann was graduated from St. Francis Xavier College, and in 1913 from the Columbia University Law School, and is with the firm of O'Brien, Boardman & Platt, 120 Broadway.

Miss Pimm has made her home in this country for several years with Mr. and Mrs. Beck at their country home, Fairlawn Farm, South Egremont. She has two brothers, John Pimm, Jr., and Henry Pimm, who have been at the fighting front in France almost since the beginning of hostilities. They are with the English Ambulance Corps.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

MISS PRATT'S WEDDING.

Her Marriage to B. P. Twitchell to be Held at Glen Cove This Summer.

A dispatch from California announces that the marriage of Miss Katharine Eugenia Pratt and Burton Parker Twitchell, a son of the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell of Hartford, Conn., will take place in the early Summer at Seamoor, Glen Cove, L. I. Miss Pratt, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt, is spending the Winter at Casa Barranca, Nordhoff, Cal.

Mr. Twitchell's father was for many years the neighbor and close friend of the late Charles Dudley Warner and Mark Twain at Hartford. Mr. Twitchell was graduated from Yale in 1901, and afterward studied law. He is now Master of the Thatcher Prep School in the Ojai Valley, California.

Miss Pratt, who made her début about two years ago, met her fiancé in California. She was graduated from Vassar College. Her sister, Miss Margaret Richardson Pratt, last October married Frank Jefferson Frost of St. Louis, and her brother, Theodore Pratt, married Miss Laura Merrick of New Orleans.

Election at Hebrew Home for Aged.

At the annual election of officers of the Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged, Dumont and Howard Avenues, Brownsville, held yesterday, Mrs. Charles Rosenthal was elected President to succeed Mrs. Samuel N. Berlin, who has held the office for the past six years. There was some doubt at the final outcome of the balloting, which lasted from 2 o'clock until 6, but a count showed that Mrs. Rosenthal had been elected with 75 votes to spare.

DIAMONDS

The Finer Grades Only

Solitaire Diamond Rings

Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred

Theodore A. Kohn & Son

JEWELERS

321 Fifth Avenue at 32d Street

G. W. COLLORD LEFT ESTATE OF $902,481

Stockbroker's Property Divided Among Brother, Sisters, and Philanthropy.

CHURCH TO GET $25,000

Assets Included Standard Oil Company, Trust Company, and Bank Shares.

George W. Collord, retired stockbroker, who died in Egypt on March 16, 1914, left a net estate of $902,481, according to the transfer tax appraisal.

The apportionment to relatives includes $162,000 to James Collord, a brother; $132,984 each to his sisters, Lucy, Emma, and Clara Collord, who also receive for life one-fourth each of the income from a trust fund which yields $5,000 yearly. The remaining fourth of this trust income goes to another sister, Edith Collord, who receives also the income for life from a separate trust fund of $107,984.

The bequests to institutions include $25,000 to the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, $10,000 each to the New York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, the Drew Seminary at Madison, N. J., and the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. There are bequests of $1,000 each to eleven other institutions.

The grouped assets include 260 West Seventy-third Street, appraised at $31,000; bank deposits of $17,186, paintings appraised at $4,210, and stocks and bonds of the aggregate appraised valuation of $906,923.

The most valuable paintings include "Cattle Returning Home," by E. Van Marcke, appraised at $1,500; the "Little Flower Girl," by Bouguereau, $750, and "Cattle in the Lowlands," by Professor Voltze, $520.

The securities include 400 shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey, appraised at $168,400; 330 shares of Standard Oil of New York, $77,550; 500 shares American Exchange National Bank, $102,500, and 100 shares Central Trust Company, $101,500.

ADA REHAN LEFT $200,000.

Rare Prints to John Drew Among Gifts Named in Actress's Will.

The will of Ada Rehan, the actress, disposing of an estate of more than $25,000 in realty and personal property in excess of $175,000, was filed for probate yesterday. The residuary estate is divided in two equal shares for the benefit of her sisters, Mrs. Mary Kate Byron of Montclair, N. J., and Mrs. Harriet Russell of 164 West Ninety-third Street, the latter receiving the house she lives in and the contents. Mrs. Russell also receives several jewelry items, among which are a string of seventy-three beads, a pearl necklace, a diamond and sapphire bracelet, a heart-shaped diamond and sapphire pendant and a sapphire and diamond cross.

A letter written by Miss Rehan to Sir Eric Barrington of London, England, one of the executors, is filed together with the will. It provided for the care of "Bobsy," a pet dog, now dead. The letter, dated March 4, 1911, requests that the executors pay £200 sterling and six months' wages to Ada Mees and Grace Rivers, if they were in the employ of the actress at the time of her death. The petition accompanying the will recites that neither was in the service of Miss Rehan when the actress died. The letter then reads:

"And in case of Bobsy's surviving me, I should wish her, Grace Rivers, to be retained to look after him, if she is willing to do so, and to receive her present salary as long as she lives. Lady Barrington is, if she survives me, to take charge of him and to come over to New York and fetch him, if it be necessary."

The actress also requests in her will that her executors make certain gifts of personal property to friends, including John Drew, who is to receive some rare old prints of Dora Jordan, as Hypolita, Peg Woffington, and Nell Gwynn. Sir Eric Barrington is to retain for his own all moneys in his hands, amounting to about $20,000. There are minor bequests to several friends and distant relatives.

TRUSTEE CONTROLS CHURCH

Court Names Him to Settle Row in the Congregation.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 8.—The factional fight between the Trustees of the Shiloh Baptist Church of New Rochelle for the control of the little church, which has resulted in twenty-two court proceedings and the haling of some of the deacons to police court, brought a decision from Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the Supreme Court today, in which he gave some advice as to how to end the church row.

He said that the best disposition to make of the quarrel was to order a new election of five Trustees. Then he asserted:

"Until such election, Edward Lewis shall be the sole trustee and shall have possession and control of the temporal affairs of the corporation, and none of the other claimants shall interfere therewith. Let these contending factions now lay aside their prejudices and bury their differences, and in the spirit of forgiveness and love, conciliation, toleration and prayer, enter upon a new era of Christian fellowship and service."

When the church row first came up before Justice Tompkins he suggested that the congregation hold a real old-fashioned prayer meeting and bury their differences, but one of the deacons jumped up and said this was impossible. Hence the decision of the court.

Wiarda-Wade Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Wade of 454 West 153d Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Aymar Wade, to John Wiarda, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wiarda of 875 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Wade's father is a District Superintendent of the Department of Education of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

A Daughter to R. L. Livingstons.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Livingston are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter yesterday morning, at their home, 41 East Seventy-fifth Street. Mrs. Livingston was formerly Miss Marie J. Sheedy of Denver, Colo., and is a sister of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. This is the second child, both daughters, born to Mr. and Mrs. Livingston.

Special Aid Society Meets Today.

A meeting of the National Special Aid Society, of which Mrs. William Alexander is President, will be held this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the ballroom at the Hotel St. Regis. La Baronne Huard is to give an illustrated lecture on personal experiences at the front, and Mme. Huard will talk on preparedness as carried on by the society in organizing classes in hygiene and first aid throughout the country, and in training in food preparation, sewing, and other work appropriate to women.

Ethical Culture Art School Benefit.

Mme. Ida Reman will give a song recital at the Princess Theatre on Sunday afternoon for the benefit of the Art High School of the Ethical Culture Society. E. Perrin of the Théâtre de l'Odéon of Paris and Mlle. Andrée Bartlette will appear in a comedy called "Séance de Magnetisme."

SALESWOMEN FOR CHARITY.

Prominent Women Will Act as Clerks in Gimbel's Next Week.

A new device for raising charity funds, with store owners as contributors and society women as collectors, will be tried in New York next week, when the women in charge of the movement will act as clerks in the Gimbel Department Store and receive 10 per cent. of the amount of their sales for charity uses. The undertaking is in behalf of needy convalescents and families of convalescents discharged from Bellevue Hospital. The plan is under the auspices of the Social Service Bureau of Bellevue, of which Mrs. William Church Osborn is Chairman.

The volunteers, who offered their services as "saleswomen" were so numerous that they have been divided into groups. The division headed by Mrs. J. W. F. Potter and Mrs. Nicholas Biddle will be saleswomen on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the other section, headed by Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., and Miss Ruth Morgan, will be on duty Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Among those who have agreed to attend to the counters are Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Sidney Breese, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Grenville Emmet, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Austen Gray, Miss Yvonne Iloard, Mrs. Hamilton Hadden, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. G. Hermann Kinnicutt, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Stowe Phelps, Mrs. R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Mrs. P. Stuyvesant Pillot, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Frank L. Polk, Mrs. John Pratt, Mrs. John Prentice, Mrs. Alfred Seton, and Mrs. Willard D. Straight.

Before beginning their week's work, the volunteers will be instructed in the rules of salesmanship and treatment of customers. Each will be supplied a salesbook in which the day's purchases will be entered, and all of them will be required to wear armbands of red with a white cross, to distinguish them from employes of the store. A duplicate record of sales will be kept by the regular saleswomen, who will act as assistants.

The Social Service Bureau, which last year distributed $14,000 in contributions for relief, maintains a staff of thirty-two women workers under Miss Mary E. Wadley, with headquarters at the hospital. The city contributes about $23,000 a year toward the salaries of part of the staff. The remainder of the expenses, as well as the funds for emergency relief, is supplied by outside contributions.

CRITICISE MRS. WHITEHOUSE

She Is in Dilemma Over Indorsing Masses, Anti-Suffragists Say.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, the suffrage leader, is in a dilemma, according to officers of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. The remarks were made following an executive meeting at which the association discussed Mrs. Whitehouse's signing of a commendation of The Masses for a suffrage number which it published.

The anti-suffragists had accused Mrs. Whitehouse and some of her confrères of radical views because of the indorsement of the magazine, and Mrs. Whitehouse had disavowed knowledge of the magazine's contents aside from the suffrage article. The anti-suffragists thereupon took up the matter yesterday, studied all the magazine's points, and in a long statement mentions several of them as "objectionable."

"What was the character and history of this publication before Mrs. Whitehouse indorsed it in such glowing words?" the anti-suffragists said in that statement. "If Mrs. Whitehouse was ignorant of all these things she then asks us to believe that the suffrage leader of New York will indorse the most radical publication in New York and sign a statement saying that its contents are the best in America for her cause without knowing or reading them."

$16,000 ALIMONY MAY STOP.

Referee to Report on G. B. Lester's Application for Relief.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 8.—Leo C. Dessar of 290 Broadway, Manhattan, who was appointed a referee to take testimony on the motion of George B. Lester, the yeast manufacturer, whose income is put at $60,000 a year, to be relieved of a divorce agreement, may file his report with Justice Tompkins at his chambers in Nyack within a few days. Testimony has been taken in behalf of both parties.

When Lester was divorced he agreed to pay his wife $10,000 a year and allow her $6,000 a year for the support of their young daughter. Now that she is remarried, he has asked the court for an order allowing him to stop the payments. The wife, alleged when she brought the action that her husband, who is Vice President of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, received a salary of $60,000 a year.

YEARNED FOR OLD SONGS.

So ex-Minstrel Forged a Check to Buy a Phonograph, It Is Charged.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 8.—C. L. Pillsbury was lodged in the county jail today on a charge of forging a check to buy a phonograph from which he could hear the minstrel songs he used to sing. Pillsbury says he is a son of a once well-known New Yorker. His wife, weeping, sat outside the bars of his cell today.

"My husband is an old theatrical man," she said. "At one time he was a minstrel, and he once operated a theatre in Stockton. During the Actors' Benefit Week here my husband and I went to the theatre. When we went out he dropped the last $5 he had in the world into the contribution box."

Immediately, it is said, he committed the forgery for which he was arrested.

Scenic Artists to Dine.

The annual dinner of the United Scenic Artists' Association will be served at the Hotel Breslin, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, on Saturday night. The guests of honor will include Congressman Murray Hulbart, Commissioner of Licenses George F. Bell, and Judge John F. Cowan. Many of the noted scenic artists will attend and will engage in a pencil discussion of distinguished men and current events. The menus are being made by the members of the association, of which Frank Cambria is the President. Colonel John F. Hobbs, who is "King" of a group of islands in the New Hebrides in the South Pacific, will be one of the guests, and will tell some of his experiences on these islands.

The Rev. Dr. Foster Ely.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 8.—The Rev. Dr. Foster Ely, a retired Episcopal clergyman, died here today. He was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1838, the son of Admiral Ely. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1858 and practiced law in Mississippi, where he knew Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. When the war began he obtained a chaplaincy and served with the Confederate Army with the rank of Captain. In 1864 he was ordained in the Episcopal Church and was rector of churches in Mobile, Kingston, Newport, Ky., Lockport, N. Y., and Ridgefield, Conn. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war he was rector of the American Church in Paris. His last charge was at Ridgefield, from which he was retired in 1907.

Samuel Millbank Cauldwell.

Samuel Millbank Cauldwell, President of the Cauldwell-Wingate Company, builders, of Twenty-seventh Street and Fourth Avenue, died yesterday at his home in Hartsdale, N. Y. Mr. Cauldwell was born in this city fifty-three years ago. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1883. After his graduation he became interested in the building business and continued until the time of his death. The concern of which he was head was the builder of a number of large office buildings. Mr. Cauldwell is survived by his wife and four children.

EX-JUSTICE LEWIS DIES AT 91 YEARS

Former Supreme Court Jurist a Victim of Pneumonia at His Home in Buffalo.

DEFENDED LEON CZOLGOSZ

Chosen by the State Bar as Its Ablest Lawyer—A Republican and Fourteen Years on Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8.—Ex-Justice Loran L. Lewis, for nearly sixty years one of the leading members of the New York State bar, died at his home here tonight from pneumonia, after an illness of about three weeks. He was 91 years old.

Mr. Lewis was born at Ments, Cayuga County, N. Y., a descendant of a familly of pioneers in Central New York. He received a common school education, and at the age of 18 went to study law in an office in Auburn, where he opened an office of his own after his admission to the bar.

Early in his career Mr Lewis won a high place in the Erie County bar and had many prominent cases, which he carried to a successful conclusion. He was a member of several Buffalo firms, the last of which was Lewis & Lewis, which he formed with his two sons.

Mr. Lewis was an ardent Republican, and although his devotion to the practice of law deterred him from accepting public office as many times as he might have, he served two terms as State Senator, from 1869 to 1873. In 1883 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court for the Buffalo District, and twelve years later was re-elected, but retired in 1897 on account of the age limit.

After his retirement Mr. Lewis went back to Buffalo to practice with his sons. When President McKinley was shot in Buffalo in 1901 the State bar was asked to agree on the ablest lawyer to be assigned to the defense of Leon Czolgosz. The name of Mr. Lewis was proposed and he was chosen to defend Czolgosz.

A few years ago Mr. Lewis retired from his law practice. He is survived by two daughters and two sons, one of whom is George L. Lewis of New York.

Richard Carle's Son Dies.

Lloyd Carle, a son of Richard Carle, the comedian, died yesterday in Long Branch of pneumonia. Lloyd Carle was 18 years old and lived in Long Branch, where the Carles have a Summer home. Richard Carle is appearing in George Cohan's revue at the Astor. His rôle is one of the most important in the entertainment, and as he has no understudy it was necessary for him to play both matinée and night performances yesterday in spite of his bereavement. The body will be taken to Boston for burial.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMILY NEVILLE McGUIRE, dwod of Frederick B. McGire and a sister of Mrs. Robley D. Evans, died yesterday at her home, 1333 Connecticut Avenue, Washington. Mrs. McGuire was a daughter of the late Franck E. Taylor. Mrs. Evans and her son, Lieutenant Franck Taylor Evans, hurried from Newport yesterday to the bedside of Mrs. McGuire.

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON, a former Councilman of Roselle Park, N. J., died at his home there yesterday of acut indigestion. He was 52 years old. For many years he had been in the dry goods business in the West. He moved to Roselle in 1908, and had been active in Republican politics there since.

EDWIN SOMARINDYCK TOWNSEND died Tuesday at his home, 901 West End Avenue. Mr. Townsend had been well known as a dry goods merchant for fifty years. He started in business with the firm of Henry Smith & Townsend, of which his father was a member. After the civil war he became connected with John Shillito & Co., where the last fifteen years he had been in business for himself as a resident buyer. Mr. Townsend was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars.

THOMAS A. SMITH, for the last seven years in the Samuel Budd Shirt Company's factory at Belleville, was found dead in the bathtub in a furnished-room house at 158 Hamilton Street, Paterson, N. J., last night. He was 70 years old and a widower.

C. C. ROMAINE, 80 years old and former Mayor of Pompton Lakes borough, N. J., died in that place yesterday. He was one time proprietor of the Lakeside Hotel at Pompton, but of late years had led a retired life.

LOUIS SAUNDERS KNEVALS, Secretary of the Copper Oil Products Company, is dead at his home, 124 Drake Avenue, New Rochelle, from heart disease. He was 62 years old. Mr. Knevals had been in business this city for many years, making his home in New Rochelle and in Larchmont.

Mrs. VIRGINIA FAULKNER McSHERRY, President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy from 1909 to 1911, is dead at her home in Marienburg, W. Va. She was the wife of Dr. James W. McSherry of that place.

MAX MENDEL, for nearly twenty-five years an employe of the Post Office Department, is dead at his home, 239 West 148th Street. He was 43 years old.

JUNIUS T. AUERBACH, a member of the Boston bar, died Monday night in Corey Hill Hospital, Brookline, following two operations for appendicitis. Mr. Auerbach was a graduate of Cornell and of the Harvard Law School.

Miss HARRIET ELIZABETH JOHNSON of Chatham, N. J., died Tuesday night in Overlook Hospital, Summit, at the age of 96. Miss Johnson, who was a granddaughter of one of General George Washington's scouts, was born in Morristown and had lived in New Jersey all her life.

Mrs. GRACE MABEL KRITZER, a store detective in Brooklyn, died from tuberculosis on Tuesday at her home in Verona, N. J., in her thirty-third year. Mrs. Kritzer was a daughter of the late Adolph W. Berg of Brooklyn, and after her marriage to Charles Jamison Kritzer in 1911 she removed to Verona. Her husband and her mother survive her.

JOHN GALPINE, a civil war veteran and a Past Noble Grand of Brooklyn Lodge No. 26, I. O. O. F., died on Tuesday at his home, 641 Maple Street, Flatbush, aged 69 years. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

FREDERICK W. STREETER, for sixteen years City Clerk of Watertown, N. Y., and formerly President of the State Association of City Clerks, died in Watertown yesterday. He was 58 years of age.

Mrs. FANNIE GADDIS ALGEO, widow of Charles Algeo, and a lifelong member of the P. E. Church of the Ascension, is dead at her home, 139 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

Mrs. REGINA R. McGINLEY O'NEILL, 37 years old, wife of Peter J. O'Neill, Postmaster of Bay Shore, L. I., and prominent in social and church work in that town, died on Tuesday. She was a member of the Bay Shore Library Association and of the alumnae of St. Joseph's Academy at Brentwood.

Mrs. HANS H. WANDERS, wife of a newspaper man, died on Monday at her home, 159 Seventy-sixth Street, Bay Ridge.

Mrs. ANN CUNNINGHAM, an old resident of Brooklyn and widow of Patrick Cunningham, died at her home, 286 Tenth Street, that borough, on Tuesday, aged 68 years.

WILLIAM LOTT HANDLEY, for forty years in the express business in Manhattan and Brooklyn, died in the Kings County Hospital on Monday from heart disease. He was 68 years old, and lived at 5,712 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

HENRY L. EDWARDS, 84 years old, a retired farmer and for many years an Elder of the Presbyterian Church at Amagansett, L. I., died in Springs, L. I., on Monday.

PETER BRENNEN died on Tuesday at his home, 515 Hart Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year. Mr. Brennen was an old-time Democratic politician of the Nineteenth Assembly District, and was one of the early Presidents of the Democratic Association in that district. For a number of years he was in the employ of the Highways Bureau of the Department of City Works of the old City of Brooklyn, and at one time was employed in the office of the late Mayor Martin Kalbfleisch.

JOHN EDWARD BARGMAN, an electrician, for twenty-five years in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, died recently at his home, 1,304 Park Place, Brooklyn, aged 50 years.

EDWARD FRANCIS BOURKE, for forty-six years in the employ of the American Bank Note Company as an engraver, died on Monday in the Long Island College Hospital after an operation. Mr. Bourke was 63 years old and left a widow, four sons, Dr. Valentine V., Dr. Victor G., Douglass, and Lester Bourke, and two daughters, Mariam and Gertrude.

FRANK W. COLWELL, a veteran of Company F of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard, died on Monday at his residence, 520 West 145th Street, after a short illness. Mr. Colwell was for many years in the cement business in New York.

SUES LIEUT. SMITH ESTATE.

Woman Asks $15,000 for Services She Says She Performed.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 8.—Conto Smith, as administrator of the estate of his father, Lieutenant Fitzhugh Smith, is defendant in an action brought in the Supreme Court here by Miss Lizzie Borgers of Locust Valley, L. I., who asserts that the Smith estate owes her $15,000 for services she performed for the Lieutenant in managing his estate on Long Island and in New York City and in nursing him from Dec. 1, 1905, to March, 1914, when Smith died. Of the amount sued for $5,000 represents money which the plaintiff alleges she lent the defendant.

Lieutenant Fitzhugh Smith, who lived for many years at 709 Greenwich Street, was an aid to General Grant in the civil war. Smith left an estate of about $150,000, which was inherited by his son, Conto, of Glen Cove, L. I. The defendant, in answering the suit, states that the claim against his father was compromised for $1,000 and that the Statute of Limitations now applies to it.

CHINESE LEADER DEAD.

Tong King Chong Was a Promoter of Present Revolution in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Tong King Chong, President of the Chinese Republic Association, founder and editor of the Chinese Republic Journal and active in the promotion of the present revolution in China, died here last night of a lung affection.

Tong King Chong in the promotion of the present revolution was constantly in touch with leaders in China. He raised money in this country to support the rebellion and conducted a campaign to arouse sympathy for the movement. He was a member of the First Constitutional Assembly under the Chinese Republic, representing his countrymen abroad.

Tong King Chong was forced to leave Pekin, it is said, because of his opposition to Yuan Shih-kai as prospective Emperor. Born in Kwangtung Province, China, 48 years ago, Tong King Chong received his early education in the schools of San Francisco.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

LIVINGSTON.—A daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Livingston, on Wednesday morning, March 8, at 41 East 75th St., New York City.

Engaged

HERBERMANN—PIMM.—The engagement of Ida Katherine V. Pimm, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Emil C. Beck of South Egremont, Mass., to Henry Frederick Herbermann, son of Professor Charles G. Herbermann, 346 Convent Av., New York, is announced.

STAMFORD—SIMPSON.—Madeline Simpson to Robert H. Stamford.

Married.

HARE—GOODWIN.—On Thursday, March 2, at Paget, Bermuda, by the Rev. Neil McLauchlan, Elizabeth Sage Goodwin, daughter of the late Dean Sage of Albany, to Meredith Hare.

Long Island.

YOUNGS—BYXBEE.—March 7, Oyster Bay, Mary F. Byxbee to Arthur V. Youngs.

Brooklyn.

BAIRD—UNDERHILL.—March 7, Ruth C. Underhill to Harry W. Baird.

DE CASTRO—FANNY.—March 6, Fanny Murphy to Joseph F. De Castro.

VAN HAUT—CORNELIUS—March 5, Mary Morgan to Cornelius Van Haut.

Died

ARMBRUSTER.—On March 7, Charles, beloved husband of Susanne, aged 47 years. Funeral from his late residence, 1,025 Faile St., near Westchester Av., Bronx, Friday, March 10, at 2 P. M. Interment St. Michael's Cemetery. New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, respectfully requested to attend. Funeral service at 8 P. M. Thursday, March 9.

BALMANNO.—On Tuesday, March 7, 1916, at his residence, 591 5th St., Brooklyn, Charles G. Balmanno. Funeral services at the Park Congregational Church, corner of 2d St. and 6th Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, March 9, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BALMANNO.—Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of Mechanics Bank, Brooklyn, held on the 7th day of March, 1916:

The Chairman of the board announced the death of the President, Mr. Charles G. Balmanno, this morning, whereupon the following minute was unanimously adopted:

Mr. Charles G. Balmanno, President of the bank for two years, was born in the old City of Brooklyn fifty-one years ago, and served the bank first as clerk, afterward as teller, Cashier, President, and President, for the past eighteen years.

His banking career started in the old Fulton Bank, which was merged into the Mechanics Bank in 1898. On the merger Mr. Balmanno entered the Mechanics' employ, and has since served its stockholders and patrons with that painstaking devotion to duty and uniform courtesy with which his associates and the public are so familiar, and which endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Unlike most successful men of business, he found time to engage in educational, charitable, benevolent, and civic work, and to indulge his taste as a collector of curios and works of art.

After his family, the bank held the first place in his affections, and to its care and management he gave the best part of his time and energies.

His modesty, his sense of proportion, his appreciation of the rights of others, and his great-hearted charity for all, endeared him to his friends and business associates, and his untimely death in the midst of his unusually successful career is deeply deplored.

The board extends to his family its heartfelt sympathy.

GEORGE W. CHAUNCEY, Chairman of the Board.
HARRY M. DE MOTT, Secretary.

BLANC.—At Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1916, Jerusha Campbell, widow of Louis Blanc and mother of Mrs. J. H. Selleck, in the fifty-sixth year of her age. Services at Eagle Mills, Troy, N. Y., Saturday, at 10 A. M.

BRITTON.—Suddenly, Tuesday, March 7, 1916, Sarah Britton, beloved sister of Edward W. and Jennie A. Britton Stitt. Home services at late residence, 1,548 St. Nicholas Av., Thursday, March 9, at 2 P. M. Fun

WILLARD-MORAN FIGHT MONEY TO BE IN CARE OF STATE AGENT

BOXING COMMISSION TO SUPERVISE BOUT

Bob Vernon Ousted as Stakeholder and New Man Is to be Appointed.

WILL HANDLE ALL MONEY

Action Taken to Protect Public from Tricks of Boxing Game—Criticism of Match.

The State Athletic Commission took a hand in the Willard-Moran bout yesterday and decided to appoint a stakeholder of its own, in place of Bob Vernon, who now holds whatever money has been put up in forfeits by the contestants and their managers. Before Monday a stakeholder will be appointed who will be satisfactory to the commission and others concerned. This official will have full charge of all the money, including the purse, forfeits, and gate money. The identity of the new official will probably be kept secret, as the management wishes to prevent any attachments or legal tangles over the money just before the bout takes place.

The commission decided that Vernon was not acceptable as stakeholder at a meeting of the body held yesterday which was attended by Chairman Fred A. Wenck and Commissioners Frank Dwyer and John Franey. The Chairman explained that the commission had no control over Vernon and could not instruct him about holding the money according to their wishes. He advocated appointing a new official over whom the commission would have complete jurisdiction.

Hiram C. Edwards, President of the Show Corporation, which controls Madison Square Garden, and James J. Johnston, the manager, appeared before the commission and it became known that the Show Corporation is conducting the bout. Tex Rickard occupies a position as assistant to Manager Jimmy Johnston.

This arrangement was necessary because Rickard and McCracken could not conduct the bout as promoters, as they have no part in the affairs of the Show Corporation.

Chairman Wenck stated that he did not think it fair to Rickard for the boxers to demand that they be paid the purse twenty-four hours before the bout, as stated in the articles of agreement. It is stated that Tom Jones, manager of Willard, will insist on this arrangement, in spite of the fact that the commission expects that the money will be kept safely in the hands of the officials until after the bout takes place. This arrangement puts Rickard in a rather peculiar position, for if the official stakeholder insists on holding the purse until after the fight and Willard insists on getting his money twenty-four hours before the bout takes place, Rickard and McCracken will have to put up another purse so that both parties will be satisfied.

President Edwards of the Show Corporation showed the commission all the papers which have been drawn up for the bout and Rickard also exhibited all his contracts. Moran is going to get more than was at first announced. He will receive just half of what is to be paid to Willard, or \$47,500, and Moran's share will be \$23,750. This is probably the largest amount ever paid a boxer who holds no title.

Chairman Wenck explained that the commission deemed it wise to take over the control of the money, as there had been considerable criticism of the promoters of the bout because the public was guaranteed no protection. The commission announced that it has the interest of the ticket purchaser at heart and the commission believed that it should have control over all the money so that the public would be protected in case something about the bout went wrong.

Promoter Rickard agreed to place all money involved in the hands of the stakeholder by next Monday. He told the commission that he had already paid over \$2,500 to Willard for training expenses and yet Willard is charging admission to his quarters, and the gate for last week's matinees is said to have amounted to more than \$900.

Tex Rickard, promoter of the Willard-Moran bout, received a cablegram yesterday from Lord Lonsdale, England's prominent patron of boxing, stating that he would be unable to come here on March 25 and see the heavyweight bout.

It was stated that one of the preliminary bouts would be between Battling Levinsky and Jim Flynn. The commission has appointed an up-State official, Claude Tibbotts, to referee the preliminary bouts, while Charley White will referee the big bout.

The commission issued licenses to two new clubs. William Poth is at the head of the new Stadium Athletic Club which will conduct bouts at the Manhattan Opera House, with Billy Gibson as matchmaker. The new club announced that one of its policies would be to give special attention to women boxing fans.

A license was also issued to the Visitation Parish Club whose clubhouse will be at 77 Verona Street, Brooklyn. The club is in charge of the Rev. William J. Long, who is a strong advocate of boxing among the young men of his parish.

ATTEMPT TO PREVENT FIGHT.

Assemblyman McCue Fails to Get Resolution Introduced.

ALBANY, March 8.—An attempt to prevent the Willard-Moran boxing contest being held in Madison Square Garden on March 25 was forestalled, temporarily at least, in the Assembly today when Assemblyman Malone of Albany objected to the introduction of a resolution of Assemblyman McCue of New York, a former pugilist, calling on the State Athletic Commission to revoke the license for the fight.

Malone's objections prevented the introduction of the resolution, for which unanimous consent was necessary. McCue thereupon announced he would move next Tuesday to suspend the rules to permit its introduction. He argued that, under the regulation governing boxing, contests could be held only by bona fide clubs composed of citizens of the State.

"These rules are now going to be lived up to in this fight," he declared. "I don't want the people to be humbugged out of a lot of money as they were a few months ago. Then a man named Gibbons and a man named McFarland fought. It was a sham of the worst kind. After they went back West they laughed at the suckers in New York.

"I looked at Jess Willard a few days ago. He is no more in condition to fight than I am. To permit this fight to be held will be the death knell of boxing in New York."

Malone explained that he objected to the McCue resolution because he believed the fight was to be an honest one. He defended the State Athletic Commissioners and said that if Willard was unfit physically to enter the ring the commission would not allow the bout to be held.

ATTACK BOXING COMMISSION.

Senators Dunnigan and Joseph Complain of Discourtesy of Members.

ALBANY, March 8.—Severe criticism of the State Athletic Commission was voiced in the Senate today by Senators Dunnigan and Joseph of New York. Earlier in the session Dunnigan introduced a bill, which is now before the Judiciary Committee, intended to provide that boxing exhibitions should be prohibited in buildings or inclosures that were not used exclusively for boxing. Today he offered a resolution asking the Senate to demand of the Athletic Commission certain information which he desired to lay before the committee.

Dunnigan and Joseph both declared the commission was not inclined to be courteous when information was sought, and Joseph further charged that the creation of jobs was one of its functions.

On motion of Minority Leader Wagner the resolution was laid aside, and in the meantime Senator Dunnigan will request the commission to furnish the desired information. It was indicated that the resolution would not be brought up again unless the commission should refuse Dunnigan's request.

MORAN TO TAKE REST.

Less Strenuous Work Prescribed to Avert Staleness.

Frank Moran was ordered by his trainer, Willie Lewis, yesterday to take a few days' rest from strenuous training, as there is danger of his being overtrained for his bout with Willard on March 25. Moran is in the best condition of his career as a fighter, and too much work at this time may cause him to become stale.

Moran was out in the snow at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse early yesterday morning and had a snowball battle with his camp mates, Madden and Lewis. Then the blonde boxer posed for the "movies," and he was caught going through his course of outdoor training. He did no work in the afternoon and will do little today.

Jess Willard put in the hardest day's work yesterday, and when he finished his afternoon's routine at the Pioneer A. C. was perspiring more freely than at any time during his training here. Willard wore a heavy flannel shirt under his jersey yesterday morning which kept him well heated during his boxing bouts.

Yesterday morning the champion took a run of four miles through Central Park. It was hard going over the snow, and Trainer Monahan expects that the champion will drop off several pounds of excess weight this week. He had a lively bout yesterday with Walter Monahan, who slugged the champion's face and jaw much of the time. Once he got him on the ropes and sent two terrific jabs into the pit of the champion's stomach. Willard's boxing consisted mainly of defensive work.

He boxed a couple of rounds with Boer Rodel, but no damage was registered by either party. Willard's boxing was slow and lacked aggressiveness. Tom Jones, Willard's manager, is still confined to his hotel with a bad cold and will not be out for a few days.

TIGERS BEAT BLUE BIRDS.

Durland Polo Team Outplays Rivals from Central Academy.

In a regular league indoor polo match played last night at Durland's Riding Academy the Tigers defeated the Blue Birds from the Central Park Riding Academy, 10 to 6 goals.

The Blue Birds were conceding three goals by handicap, but the victors would have beaten their opponents on the flat. The losers tied the score at 3 all in the first few minutes of play, and it looked as if they were going to make a runaway match of it. But the Tigers played up, and at the end of the first half the score was 5 to 4 in favor of the winners.

In the second period H. A. Sherwin took the place of Dr. Biers for the Tigers, and immediately after the ball was thrown in the team started to score. Curry had a bad fall in the second half when his stirrup leather broke and he was thrown to the boards, but he got on his feet in a moment and resumed playing. The Blue Birds were only able to score two earned goals in the last part of the game. The summary:

Blue Birds—J. E. Maher, S. de Sulima, and C. Curry.

Tigers—Dr. E. Biers, H. A. Sherwin, M. Goodman, and H. R. Guggenheimer, Jr.

Tigers—Goals by handicap, 3; goals earned, 7. Total—10. Blue Birds—Goals earned, 6. Individual goals—Tigers: Guggenheimer, (2,) Goodman, 2,) Sherwin, (2,) Biers. Blue Birds: Curry, (5,) Sulima. Referee—H. A. Sherwin and A. W. Kinny.

Late Rally Wins for Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 8.—A six-point rally in the last three minutes of play enabled Wesleyan to defeat Williams by a 20-to-18 score in her last basket ball game of the season here this evening. Harmon, Wesleyan's Captain, was responsible for the last two field goals, which turned the tide against the home team.

BENNY LEONARD DEFEATS DUNDEE

Fast and Furious Bout at Garden Won by Young Newcomer in Boxing.

For ten rounds at Madison Square Garden last night Benny Leonard, the Harlem lightweight, and Johnny Dundee, the little Italian boxer, indulged in the most spectacular bout that has been seen in a New York ring in a long while. The cool, cautious Leonard was pitted against the dogged aggressiveness of Dundee, and if there was any advantage when the end came, Leonard had it by a very narrow margin.

Dundee fought his usual aggressive battle. He was always coming in head down, but his arms were swinging wildly last night, and he missed repeatedly. Leonard did not resort to swinging. He hit out straight from the shoulder, and popped Dundee's face until it was red and his nose bleeding. Leonard's generalship and good judgment was remarkable for so young a boxer. When the most dangerous of Dundee's smashes came at him he ducked and sidestepped with the agility of a ballet master.

The big moment of the scrap came in the eighth round, when Leonard hooked a quick, sharp blow to Dundee's jaw, and the Italian went to the floor. He bounced up again and rushed wildly at Leonard, who managed to keep him away until the bell sounded. Dundee rushed so wildly that time and again he had to go into a clinch to stop himself. At infighting the Italian pounded Leonard's body thoroughly, but he was unable to land often on his face or jaw. Leonard finished the bout without a mark on his face. He boxed a careful, cool-headed fight and permitted Dundee to go ahead in his madness.

The bout was full of action from the start. Neither of the boxers tired until the tenth round and, although the mark of fatigue was upon them, they went at each other and made a spectacular finish. Leonard weighed 131½ pounds and Dundee 129.

The first round sparkled with fast work and continued throughout the bout. Dundee was unable to stay on the floor. He jumped at Leonard in the first and stung him with a jab on the jaw, but Leonard was retreating at the time, and it did not hurt. Leonard did nothing much in the first round except feel his way along, and Dundee tore in aggressively and won the round.

For the next few rounds the boxing was very even, and the boxers pecked each other with so many blows that it was hard to keep a record of them. Leonard was very successful in avoiding the hardest of Dundee's smashes by clever ducking.

In the seventh round Leonard began to show to advantage. His blows were cleaner and more effective than Dundee's, although the little Italian worked incessantly. He often became too excited and once or twice completely lost his bearings. In the seventh Dundee was so wild that he missed a swing which had so much steam behind it that he was carried off his feet.

The eighth round was a hummer. Early in this session Dundee came rushing in, but Leonard stepped back and caught him a clip on the jaw so cleanly that Dundee was upset and went down on the canvas with a thud. Leonard followed up this advantage, and although Dundee was back at him furiously, Leonard beat a tattoo of jabs on Dundee's bleeding nose.

In the ninth Leonard kept up his fast work and scored effectively with his straight arm jab. Dundee danced around him like a wild man, but Leonard blocked the dangerous blows. It was the biggest crowd that has seen a bout at the Garden in a long time and each of the boxers had a big following. Both got a great reception, and the cheering for Leonard lasted several minutes. The bout worked up so much enthusiasm that the crowd was in an uproar from start to finish.

To Save Lloyds Harbor Beach.

A. P. Bennett, Commodore of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, presided at a meeting held at the New York Athletic Club recently and attended by representatives of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, New York Athletic Club, Lloyds Harbor Club, Waterway League, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Huntington Yacht Club, and several other yachting organizations. The purpose of this meeting was to oppose the cutting up of Lloyds Harbor Beach in Huntington Bay, Long Island Sound, it having become known that it is planned to dredge the sand away for building purposes. The matter will come before the Town Board at Huntington on March 15, at which time the yachtsmen under the leadership of Commodore Bennett will endeavor to show that the proposed scheme will destroy a harbor valuable to commerce and yachting and also cause local loss as to fishing, scallop beds, and local patronage.

New Home for Stanford Crew.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., March 8.—Hopes of winning the annual Poughkeepsie regatta this year were augmented at Leland Stanford Junior University today by the announcement that a new boathouse and course on San Francisco Bay had been offered the crew. The course on which last year's crew practiced was a slough, which at low tide was a mud flat.

GOLF BOOM IN SOUTH.

Estimated That 10,000 Persons Play Every Day This Winter.

According to the golfers who are making an early return from the Southland the Southern courses have never been so densely populated as they are this Winter. The Florida season is now at its height and many of the best amateur and professional golfers in the country are industriously whacking the ball over the courses that abound in relics dating back to the invasions of the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. It is estimated by one golfer who has just returned from a trip that included a visit to almost every golf course as far south as Atlanta, that there are at least ten thousand players on the southern links every day. These players are nearly equally distributed over the links in the different States, but Florida, having the largest number of links, leads in having the largest visiting golf population.

The crowded condition of the Palm Beach course made it impossible this year to set aside two days in which to play the Florida open championship, but according to a Southern writer in The American Golfer, this fixture will be revived next year upon the completion of a new eighteen-hole course at the old Gun Club grounds. Among the other places in Florida that have felt the boom are Miami and Tampa, where eighteen-hole courses are being laid out, the one in Tampa being the product of Tom Bendelow, the Chicago golf architect. St. Petersburg is also mentioned as the probable site of a full circuit for next season, and the nine-hole course at De Land will be extended to the full length. These additions to the golfing facilities will make Florida the Mecca of Winter golfers.

The experience of Isaac Mackie, the well-known professional, is an instance of the great wave of enthusiasm for golf that is sweeping through the South. Mackie recently returned from Lynchburg, Va., where he was in charge of the links of the Oakwood Country Club. It is practically a new club, but the membership has reached 600 and every member is anxious to reach the handicap five-class on the U. S. G. A. rating. When Mackie went there, he found a small course of about six holes laid out in haphazard fashion, which was occupied occasionally by a few people who were regarded as peculiar by the other inhabitants. Mackie constructed a full eighteen-hole course about 5,500 yards long, trapped and bunkered, with an abundance of interesting holes. Within a few weeks the population had gone golf crazy. Every man, woman, and child that could get a club of any kind was out on the links from morning until night, and the new course received a terrific "trial by fire," but it is reported to have stood the ordeal well.

The Southern season is attracting a better class of players every year, and this season its lure was so strong that it caused Walter J. Travis, who had forsworn tournaments, to take up his clubs in competition long enough to annex the South Florida championship, and as it was his third victory he obtained permanent possession of the silver trophy donated five years ago by Clarence Geist. The former amateur and British champion also journeyed to Belleair and captured the amateur-professional four-ball contest with the aid of Gil Nicholls.

Phil Carter, the three times junior metropolitan champion, has spent most of the Winter winning trophies and breaking records at Pinehurst. Among the other low handicap players known to Northern courses are Hamilton Kerr, the Ekwanok golfer; Dr. C. H. Gardner of the Agawam Hunt, former Rhode Island champion; H. J. Topping of the Greenwich Country Club; R. W. Harvey of the Philadelphia Country Club; Reggie Lewis of Wykagyl, and B. P. Merriman, former Yale player and twice Connecticut State champion, who battled with Phil Carter in the finals of the annual Spring tournament at Pinehurst recently. Nelson Whitney, the Southern champion, and his clubmate from the Audubon Golf Club of New Orleans, Reuben Bush, have also been prominent in the Winter golf in their part of the country.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal, Western champion, and Miss Lillian B. Hyde, metropolitan champion, added lustre to the list of players in the Florida championship for women, and the field of professionals that competed at Belleair for the West Coast open championship, would have done credit to a national title event. Alec Smith, MacDonald Smith, Gil Nicholls, Pat Doyle, Mike Brady, Tom McNamara, Freddy McLeod, and a host of other lesser luminaries teed up in the contest, which was eventually won by young Mac Smith with a sterling score.

LEWIS VICTOR ON PALM BEACH LINKS

Beats Brokaw on 18th Green, and Will Play Bankard Today in Florida Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 8.—The second round of match play in the Florida State championship golf tournament was played today in a pouring rain that began before the first pair got started and lasted until all were in. Some of the greens were largely under water, and naturally there was no scoring approximating the several exceptionally low cards turned in yesterday.

In the first flight Hugh Willoughby of Wynwood took an extra hole to defeat W. A. Knight of St. Augustine. Reginald Lewis of Wykagyl had almost as hard a time disposing of George T. Brokaw of Piping Rock, whom he finally defeated on the eighteenth green.

The other matches of the first flight brought H. K. Bankard, Jr., of Midlothian and H. K. Bend of Town and Country Club through with easy victories.

Lewis and Bankard will meet in tomorrow's semi-finals. The summary:

First Sixteen.—F. H. Bankard, Jr., Midlothian, defeated J. F. Feltner, New York, 6 and 4; Reginald M. Lewis, Wykagyl, defeated George T. Brokaw, Piping Rock, 1 up; Hugh J. Willoughby, Jr., Wynwood, defeated W. A. Knight, St. Augustine, 1 up, 19 holes; H. K. Bend, Town and Country, defeated G. W. Watts, Durham, 6 and 5.

Second Sixteen.—A. J. Carty, Pine Valley, defeated Frederick Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo, 4 and 3; G. E. Morse, Rutland, defeated Cortlandt D. Barnes, Piping Rock, 7 and 6; Henry Lippitt, Agawam, defeated W. J. Buck, Beverly, by default; Willmot H. Smith, Oakland, defeated G. F. Warren, Minikahda, 3 and 2.

CLUB GOLF AT PINEHURST.

Blue Team of Tin Whistles Defeats Reds, Who Pay for Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 8.—Miss Elinor Gates of Nassau, paired with Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Bryn Mawr, won the Silver Foils four-ball medal golf play today with 88 net. Both played from scratch. For second prize there was a tie at 85 between Mrs. J. D. Chapman of Greenwich and Mrs. T. R. Palmer of Erie, Miss A. D. McCague of Sewickley and Mrs. E. R. Behrend of Erie.

The Tin Whistles held their sixth annual team match for a dinner today with twenty-two men on a side. The Blues won over the Reds, 11½ to 10½. At the banquet at the club house this evening there were 100 members and guests. T. B. Boyd of St. Louis, Vice President of the Western Golf Association, acted as master of ceremonies.

Hard Matches in Women's Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 8.—Two of the favorites had to work hard to win their matches in the first round of the Belleair women's golf championship, played today on the No. 2 course of the Belleair Country Club. The medalist, Mrs. George H. Munson of Merion, was one of those who had a hard struggle to get through, as she was carried to the home green by Mrs. Susan B. Pond of Rochester, but won by 2 up. The former Southern champion, Mrs. Frank G. Jones of Memphis, also found a worthy opponent in Mrs. G. W. Reynolds of Glen Ridge. After a close match Mrs. Jones finally won by only 2 up and 1 to play.

Summary of the matches:

First Sixteen.—Miss Marjorie Edwards, Midlothian, beat Miss Hazel Ford, Ekwanok, 7 and 5; Mrs. George S. Munson, Merion, beat Miss Susan B. Pond, Rochester, 2 up; Mrs. A. Thorndyke, Sioux City, beat Mrs. R. C. Thorne, South Shore, Chicago, 6 and 5; Mrs. J. C. Dilworth, Allegheny, beat Miss M. Alexander, South Shore, Chicago, 5 and 4; Mrs. F. G. Jones, Memphis, beat Mrs. G. W. Reynolds, Glen Ridge, 2 and 1; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, beat Miss H. Morrison, Oakmont, 3 and 2; Mrs. T. McK. Cook, Allegheny, beat Miss H. Morrison, Oakmont, 2 up; Mrs. T. F. Cole, Duluth, beat Mrs. J. Shephard, Jr., Rhode Island, 5 and 3.

Second Sixteen.—First Round.—Mrs. J. T. Mollard, Florida, beat Mrs. Clarence Hobart, Belleair, 1 up; Mrs. A. G. Cummer, Mayfield, beat Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Baltusrol, 6 and 4; Mrs. F. E. Rogers, Florida, won from Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Ekwanok, by default; Mrs. C. V. Rich, Sleepy Hollow, beat Miss E. Cole, Northland, 3 and 2; Miss L. B. Jones, Memphis, beat Mrs. Sewall Ford, Belleair, 4 and 2; Miss M. Lee, Northampton, beat Mrs. G. Carhart, Greenwich, 1 up; Mrs. F. D. Leeper, Zanesville, beat Mrs. D. Simonds, Worcester, 4 and 2; Mrs. R. L. Whitman, Myopia, beat Miss B. Sbults, Sleepy Hollow, 5 and 4.

KEEN PLAY AT DOUBLES.

Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Schmitz Win at Heights Casino.

Three pairs advanced to the semi-final round of the doubles event in the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Heights Casino yesterday. Miss Molla Bjurstedt and her partner, Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, defeated Mrs. Theodore K. Cassebeer and Miss Gertrude Della Torre at 7—5, 6—3, in a match which was the feature event of the day. Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver advanced by scoring a victory over Mrs. David C. Mills and Mrs. Albert Humphries, 6—4, 6—4, and Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Helen Alexander won their way through the second round when they defeated Miss Adele Bull and Miss Cornelia Cousins, 6—4, 6—2.

In the match which Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Schmitz won, Miss Bjurstedt did the greater part of the effective work and also helped the opposing side in the first set by frequent errors. The Norwegian player was active in covering the court, but during the first set she exhibited a characteristic of her play, slow starting. She did not warm to her task until the set was well under way, her drives, her strongest asset, frequently finding the net.

Miss Bjurstedt's service was broken through at the start, Miss Della Torre and Mrs. Cassebeer winning a love game. The games were evened up, however, when, in the fourth, Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Schmitz broke down Miss Cassebeer's service. The fifth game found Miss Bjurstedt still unable to win her service and the score of the set went to 3—2. Miss Della Torre and Mrs. Cassebeer advanced it to 5—3 in their favor, by brilliant playing, and the game that might have decided it found them leading at 30 love.

The rally, however, ended there, for Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Schmitz steadied and took four games in a row. Miss Della Torre and Mrs. Cassebeer scored only six aces in the last four games.

The second set, in its early games, was hard fought. Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Schmitz took the first three games, and then their opponents brought the set score to 3—2. The end, however, was in sight and Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Schmitz ran out the set without much opposition.

Miss Ballin and Mrs. Weaver met with stiff opposition before they gained a victory over Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Humphries. Nearly every game of the two sets was closely contested, thirty points being played in one before a decision was reached. The summary:

Women's Invitation Doubles.—First Round—Miss Ceroma Winn and Mrs. Percy Wilbourne defeated Miss Margaret Taylor and Miss Abbie Morrison, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Adele Bull and Miss Cornelia Cousins won from Mrs. Mannheimer and partner by default. Second Round—Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver defeated Mrs. David C. Mills and Mrs. Albert Humphries, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Ina A. Kissel and Miss Helen Alexander defeated Miss Adele Bull and Miss Cornelia Cousins, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Mrs. Theodore K. Cassebeer and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 7—5, 6—3.

No Insignia for Hockey Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., March 8.—Harry Murchie, Dartmouth's 1916 hockey Captain, was not awarded insignia this year, the first time in many years when a 'Varsity Captain failed to make his letter. Insignat were granted to five men—Captain-elect R. G. Tyler, '17; B. L. Gale, '17; W. G. Reycroft, '17; C. N. Holmes, '16, and F. Morse, '18.

Basket ball insignia were granted to the following: G. V. Rector, E. R. Williams, J. H. Martin, A. H. Steenrod, J. A. Pelletier, C. J. Eskeline, W. C. Sisson, and H. A. Rau.

Freshman hockey numerals were ratified for the following: C. S. Austin, R. J. Paisley, J. C. Davis, J. Ross, W. M. Lovejoy, and R. Proctor.

CARTER LOSES AT TENNIS.

Nassau Golfer and Balfe Beaten in Straight Sets at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 8.—The semi-final and final rounds in the men's doubles and the first round in the men's singles in the Pinehurst tennis championship were played today.

Walter Goldstein and J. P. Mattheyss of Toronto won the final in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, being too strong for Phil Carter, the Nassau golfer, and R. Adams Balfe. They also won their semi-final match in straight sets, 6—1, 6—3. Summary:

Men's Singles, First Round.—F. V. G. Carter, Nassau, drew a bye; E. Hendricks, Braeburn, beat J. W. Blodgett, Kent County, 6—0, 7—5; J. P. Mattheyss, Toronto, beat M. D. Crary, Warren, 6—2, 6—3; J. F. Abbott, Columbia C. C., drew a bye.

Men's Doubles, Semi-Final Round.—F. V. G. Carter, Nassau, and R. Adams Balfe, South Shore, beat J. F. Abbott, Columbia C. C., and R. D. Crary, Warren, 6—1, 6—3; Walter Goldstein, Toronto, and J. P. Mattheyss, Toronto, beat J. W. Blodgett, Kent County, and E. Hendricks, Braeburn, 6—1, 6—3. Final.—Goldstein and Mattheyss beat Carter and Balfe, 6—2, 6—4.

KING'S GIFT TO CANADA.

George V. Presents Stallion Anmer to Dominion for Breeding.

Word has been received at the Jockey Club that the stallion Anmer, under whose flying hoofs Miss Davison, a suffragette, lost her life during the running of the Epsom of 1913, has been presented by King George V. to Canada for the breeding of remounts.

On the occasion above mentioned Miss Davison ran out when the horses were at the top of their speed and clutched the bridle rein of the King's horse, bringing him down headlong upon herself and losing her life as a consequence. Anmer, as a result, was put out of the race. He is now six years old.

The new Canadian sire has a distinguished pedigree. His own sire, Florizel II., was a brother to Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee, both of which won the Derby and St. Leger for the late King Edward. Florizel II. was sold to the Argentine Republic for \$150,000. Guineas Hen, the dam of Anmer, is by Gallinule, sire of Pretty Polly, Sanfoy, and other great English race horses.

Chessmasters in Drawn Game.

For the first time in their match of five games up a draw resulted from the seventh game contested between D. Janowski, the French chess champion, and C. Jaffe of this city at Marshall's Chess Divan yesterday. Jaffe had the white pieces, and once more the queen's pawn development was essayed. By a transposition of moves a regular variation of the queen's gambit accepted was developed. The players emerged safely from the opening stage of the game, and subsequently a wholesale exchange of the pieces took place. In the ending Jaffe was left with a knight against a bishop, but, after trying vainly to accomplish something, the players agreed to draw in fifty-eight moves. The record to date: Janowski, 3; Jaffe, 3; drawn, 1.

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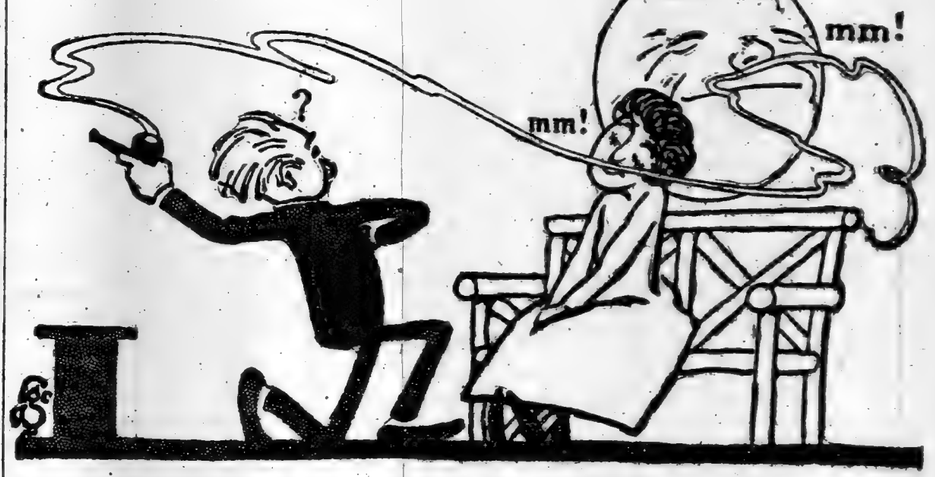

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BAKER AND MAGEE DRIVE BALL HARD AND FAR FOR THE YANKEES

HOME RUN BAKER WIELDS HIS BAT

Third Swing at Ball Sends It to the Fence as if in a World's Series.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 6.—The Yankees, reinforced by J. Franklin Baker, the Chesapeake Bay farmer and ball buster, loafed this morning and practiced this afternoon. The day was windy and cold, too much so for anything but general practice to promote condition and warmth. The candidates batted and bunted and ran bases, the usual drill in rudiments, but Manager Donovan forbade a game because it was not the sort of weather in which to allow valuable baseball material to stand around and wait for something to do.

Baker was in the practice. He entered into his first day of work as a Yankee with a good deal of spirit and in spite of his bruised fingers did as much work as anybody else. He did not favor the wounded hand much on the field, but he did favor it when being introduced this morning to players, bosses and historians. He thought his right hand had been sufficiently squeezed by the log that fell on it last week when he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Maryland without undergoing any more of that in handshaking, so he attended to that ceremony with the left hand.

The middle finger of the priceless hand is bandaged and the digit immediately continuous is anointed with iodine.

"Getting along all right, and will be ready for use in a few days," responded Baker to many solicitous inquiries as to the condition of the maimed member.

Baker had no trouble whatever swinging his bat in practice this afternoon. The hand did not bother him that way in the least—not a bit more than it did in base running, and he ran around the paths speedily and as if he enjoyed it. He also did some catching of a ball tossed to him. The chances are he could play now if necessary.

The batting practice was characterized by clean, hard hitting. The batters met the ball squarely and winged it on a line, but they were helped by the fact that the pitchers were not letting out on such a cold day. Donovan gave all of his regular moundsmen a chance to warm up. Tipple, Caldwell, Keating, Fisher, Shawkey, and Markle were on the mound. It was the first time Ray Fisher has pitched to batters and he went through his practice wearing a thick sweater.

Baker popped the first ball pitched to him straight up in the air with all the ardor of 300 batsman. He sent the next one to centre field and gave the third a long ride to the rightfield fence, just as if he were in a world's series against the Giants.

Lee Magee smacked several on a line to the fence and sent his to both fields. He cut loose on the bases and sprinted to first at a swift pace, evidently polishing up his dash over the first quarter.

Eugene Layden, one of the substitute outfielders, hit the longest ball thus far in the sojourn here. He put it over the right field fence and nearly down to centre field.

McGRAW STIRS THEM UP.

Makes New Team Combinations, and a Hot Game Results.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 8.—Manager McGraw shook up the experimental batting orders again today, added some new pitchers and seasoned with some experienced infielders. The result was a ball game in which the score was tied for five innings. Then a team captained by Louis Wendell profited by a change of boxmen and won in eight innings by a score of 9 to 5.

Conditions were again ideal for baseball. For the first time in two days there was no wind and the sun was scorching. The temperature, however, was only seventy during the game and the players performed with vim.

Every member of the regular infield except Lobert got into action. Honus has not ironed all the kinks out of his throwing arm, so he acted as umpire today. Merkle and Doyle played with the losing team, which was captained by Bradley Kocher, and Fletcher served six innings at short for the winners.

Most of the runs were charged to Rube Benton and Fred Anderson, who pitched the first three innings. Each allowed five runs and five hits. They did not attempt to put much on the ball.

Kramer and Henry Wacker, the Dartmouth sophomore, hooked up for the next three innings, Kramer being assigned to the Kochers. The Vancouver recruit not only held the Wendells to one hit in three innings, but caught three runners at first base with a half balk movement that McGraw pronounced unusually clever for a young pitcher. Wacker had lots of speed and was reached for only two hits.

In the sixth Ralph Stroud began to toss them up for the Kochers. It was Stroud's first time on the slab. A long single to left by Charley Dooin, who acted as pinch-hitter for Wacker, and a triple by Farrell produced four runs. Schupp relieved Wacker in the box and prevented the Kochers from scoring.

There were many bits of fine fielding, but first prize was awarded to Hunter, who made a sensational one-handed catch of Kelly's liner in the seventh, and then beat Jim Thorpe in a slide to third base, completing a double play. The batting orders and score follow:

Wendels.—Burns, lf.; Sharman, lf.; Farrell, cf.; Thorpe, rf.; Kelly, 1b.; Fletcher, ss.; Martin, ss.; Shepner, 3b.; Babbington, 2b.; Wendell, c.; Sandberg, c.; Anderson, p.; Wacker, p.; Schupp, p..

Kochers.—Cole, cf.; Jacobson, rf.; Elsh, lf.; Merkle, 1b.; Rodriguez, 1b.; Doyle, 2b.; Harrison, 2b.; Brainerd, ss.; Hunter, 3b.; Kocher, c.; Kenny, c.; Benton, p.; Kramer, p.; Stroud, p.

	R.	H.	E.
Wendells	3	2	0
Kochers	5	9	3

Two-base hit—Elsh. Three-base hits—Farrell. Thorpe. Home runs—Cole, Burns. Umpire—Hans Lobert.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

Sparrow Robertson, dean of athletic starters, has been engaged to fire the gun in the indoor championships of the Western collegiate conference, which will be held in Evanston, Ill., on March 18, the same night as the indoor title meeting of the A. A. U. in this city. Robertson was listed as one of the starters for the A. A. U. games, and the bulk of the starting will now fall on John McHugh.

New York athletic enthusiasts will be denied the pleasure of seeing Binga Dismond, the University of Chicago's sensational negro runner, in competition in the national A. A. U. championships. Dismond, who won the Suburban quarter from Ted Meredith and a quartet of other cracks, will compete in the conference championships.

Homer Baker, who apparently has regained the high class form he lost after an accident at Travers Island last Summer, will not switch from the Seventy-first Regiment to a Brooklyn National Guard organization, as reported. Baker stated yesterday that he would remain with Bernie Wefers, trainer of the Seventy-first and the New York A. C., the club he formerly represented. There is a possibility that Baker may be seen in his old colors before long, it is said.

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YALE SWAMPS COLUMBIA.

Ellis Close Basket Ball Season by Winning 50 Points to 10.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pennsylvania	8	2	.800
Princeton	7	2	.778
Cornell	6	4	.556
Yale	5	5	.500
Dartmouth	3	7	.300
Columbia	1	9	.100

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—In the final game for Yale of the intercollegiate basket ball series Yale tonight defeated Columbia by a score of 50 to 10. The game was uninteresting. The first period furnished the most competition. It ended with Yale in the lead by a score of 23 to 9. The field goals made by Littauer, Burghard, and Wilber came as the result of long shots from the floor rather than from team play. In the second period Captain Dwyer shot a goal from the foul line, the only point made by his team in that period. Weiner, Captain Taft, and Kinney were the Yale stars. Kinney scored 24 points and now stands in first place in the individual rating of players in the league. Until tonight that position was held by Captain McNichol of Pennsylvania. The line-up and summary:

Yale.	Position.	Columbia.
Weiner	Right forward	Dwyer
Kinney	Left forward	Leonard
Garfield	Centre	Burghard
Taft	Right guard	Littauer
Mallon	Left guard	Wilber

Goals from field—Weiner, (7.) Kinney, (9.) Taft, (2.) Mallon, (4.) Burghard, (2.) Littauer, (2.) Wilber. Goals from fouls—Kinney, (6.) Dwyer, Leonard. Substitutions—Columbia: C. Megoner for Wilber; Roberts for Littauer. Yale: Conway for Taft; Brush for Mallon; Baker for Horton; Clark for Kinney; Horton for Garfield. Referee—T. A. Reed, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Umpire—Mr. Tower, Andover. Time of halves—twenty minutes each.

INCREASE FORDHAM SQUADS

Men on Disbanded Basket Ball Team Out for Nine and Crew.

The baseball and rowing squads at Fordham University received several welcome additions yesterday when the freshman basket ball team disbanded. Fordham ran a separate plebe team in basket ball at the suggestion of Billy Lush to determine just what strength Fordham would have next year if 'Varsity basket ball is reinstated in the list of sports. The Maroon infants won four of their eight games.

Baseball was the great gainer as a result of the freeing of the freshies, eight of the squad immediately coming out for the ball team. Among this number were Fitzpatrick, the Captain of the freshman five, who also led the baseball nine at Fordham Prep a year ago, and Howard, who twirled for the Maroon youngsters.

Yesterday Billy Lush staged the first indoor game of the year in the cage in the gym. While it only lasted five innings Lush tried out all the more likely members of the squad. Bob Collins pitched for team A, while McQuade, the other veteran twirler of 1915, worked for the second aggregation. No attempt was made to keep score, Lush devoting all his efforts to directing the batters.

While the baseball drill was on four of the freshies were getting their first drill on the machines in the crew-room. Henley, who rowed number seven in the Prep shell a year ago, was immediately put into the same position in the second junior 'Varsity line-up on the machines.

AGE AND YOUTH TO FENCE.

Veteran Foilsmen Will Tackle Youngsters at N. Y. A. C. Tomorrow

Youth is a salient factor in most sports, but there are many veterans in fencing who do not believe it is an essential in foilsmanship. Some of them will endeavor to prove their theory at the New York A. C. tomorrow night, when a team composed of men who are at least 35 years old and another squad composed of foilsmen who are not over 25 years will match their skill.

Three kinds of weapons will be used in this competition, foil, dueling sword, and sabre, and the veterans, among whom will be Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, President of the New York A. C. and the Amateur Fencers' League, are confident that their eyes will prove keener than the youngsters' in all three divisions.

The gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club will be thrown open to women tomorrow night, provided they are accompanied by members.

Timing Apparatus for Oarsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 8.—An electrical device for timing each Cornell oarsman's stroke was installed on one of the Cornell rowing machines today and given a trial. Results so far are not complete enough to show the coaches whether the device is worth retaining. The mechanism was invented by W. F. Beachy, assistant manager of the navy.

Aiken Polo Finals Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 8.—The final polo match for the Aiken Cups, which was to have been played off today, was prevented by a wet field. If conditions are improved tomorrow, the match will be played between Cooperstown and the Fifth Cavalry of Fort Myer.

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BROWN WINS EASILY FROM F. S. APPLEBY

Gives Nice Exhibition of Balkline Billiards in Class A Title Tournament.

Class A Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H.R.	H.Av.
E. W. Gardner	4	0	73	10
M. D. Brown	4	1	59	13 23-29
F. S. Appleby	3	2	50	9 13-43
E. T. Appleby	2	3	52	7 36-52
C. Heddon	2	3	81	10 10-39
J. Poggenburg	1	3	73	11 15-35
J. Klinger	1	5	57	10 18-28

Morris D. Brown administered to Francis S. Appleby last night, at the Arlon Society's rooms, the second defeat sustained by the Columbia student in the Class A national amateur billiard tournament. The score was 400 to 247, and it represents pretty accurately the relative skill of the two in cue wielding as manifested in this particular contest. From almost the outset of the game it was evident that, barring a complete right about face on Appleby's part, he was doomed to defeat. He appeared unable to get his stroke properly at work, and several bad breaks in the luck which were his in the early sessions did not contribute to his equanimity. Consequently he played a trailing game throughout, with few manifestations of anything approaching his best form.

Meanwhile Brown was sailing along serenely, with his game well under command, and with a consistently creditable exhibition of the balk-line game, steadily increasing his lead. It was his best exhibition of the tournament to date, and contrasted violently with the choppy stroke and poor judgment of speed shown by Appleby. The scores:

Brown—0 20 1 7 0 20 17 2 1 0 6 30 7 0 0 9 5 1 0 12 0 3 36 1 3 32 0 52 4 8 8 19 1 2 2 25 4 0 1 1 7 8 0 16 0 9 34 23—Total, 400. Average—8 40-45. High runs—52, 36, 34.

F. S. Appleby—2 10 31 0 5 4 0 3 4 2 0 4 0 1 1 23 3 0 0 6 1 1 3 0 0 5 4 0 6 7 5 5 8 12 29 1 1 28 2 0 8 3 1 0 15—Total, 247. Average—5 27-44. High runs—31, 29, 28.

E. T. Appleby met with little opposition in the afternoon when he gained a victory over Charles Heddon, the Western representative in the tournament. The score of the match was 400 to 259, the Columbia University student having the upper hand from the first inning to the close. In winning Appleby made his highest average of the tournament, 7 36-52, and is tied with his opponent of yesterday for fourth place in the event.

The Western billiardist showed plainly that he was out of stroke, the prolonged match of the previous day against Gardner having apparently sapped his strength. Heddon played plodding billiards, never showing any of the execution that marked his first match of the tournament. It was not so much that he could not get the balls running to his liking, but rather that he could not make points with the necessary precision. Several times when the ivories were under perfect control he slipped up on easy shots such as must necessarily come in a continued run at balkline.

Appleby jumped into a comfortable lead in the sixth inning with a neatly gathered cluster of 44, his best effort of the match. This made the score 83 to 24 and the margin of difference steadily widened as the innings passed by. After twenty-seven innings Heddon had only 88 points for an average that was just over three. As it became certain that he could not get in stroke, that defeat was almost sure to come to him, there was an air of resignation in his play. He shot, apparently, simply because it was his turn, and with little enthusiasm for the task in hand.

Heddon was in ill health when he came East for the tournament and his play of yesterday reflected his physical condition. He has taken part in several hard matches, notably the one against Gardner, and undoubtedly could not do himself justice yesterday.

Appleby played steadily and with confidence. Had he been a bit less eager he might have counted several high runs. He hurried his stroke a little when the balls were close together and sometimes failed to complete what should have been an easy carrom. The scores:

E. T. Appleby—0 15 11 8 5 44 1 3 0 0 15 3 2 25 4 0 7 15 0 8 5 0 10 8 30 0 0 4 12 9 10 10 1 8 9 0 2 0 14 18 7 7 9 3 1 28 3 0 11 7 0 9. Total—400. Average—7 36-52. High runs, 44, 30, and 28.

C. Heddon—1 0 0 1 21 1 14 4 0 0 0 2 6 1 20 0 0 1 4 1 0 0 1 0 8 3 4 12 8 12 5 11 4 15 13 0 1 13 9 2 5 1 6 0 3 7 15 0 5 17 0 7. Total—259. Average—4 51-52. High runs—21, 20, and 17.

REFEREE'S DECISION FINAL.

Tiger Official Columbia's Only Basis if Swim Is Protested.

Faculty and alumni of Columbia will decide next week whether to protest the Princeton victory in swimming, registered by a one-point margin in the Morningside tank Tuesday night. Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager, said yesterday that the matter would come up at the next meeting of the University Committee on Athletics on Tuesday.

It appeared yesterday as the result of a close study of the by-laws of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association by the Columbia management that no protests can be made on the grounds that Selby, Princeton's first relay swimmer, or that Burchenal, the Tiger anchor man, did not conform strictly to the rules of the meet. Selby was charged with beating the starter's pistol, and it was contended that Burchenal was touched off by John Zimnock of the New York A. C., one of the officials, before the third Princeton swimmer had completed his distance. Last year an amendment was made to the league code prohibiting appeals from the referee's decisions and Referee Handley Tuesday night declared Princeton to be winner of the relay event by one foot.

Columbia's sole ground for a petition for another meet with Princeton, therefore, appears to be the fact that Mr. Lawrence, a Princeton man, acted as a judge in the fancy diving contest. Article VIII. of the by-laws reads: "No graduate or alumnus or person connected with either competing college shall be allowed as a referee or official except by mutual agreement." According to the Columbia management, Mr. Lawrence gave Kazanjian of Princeton second place in the diving event. This decision, it is argued, won for Kazanjian third place, although the majority of the other diving judges rated the divers in the following order: Captain Friessell of Princeton, first; Moeller of Columbia, second; Mills of Columbia, third.

Manager J. W. Allison, Jr., of Columbia said yesterday that Mr. Lawrence was not chosen "by mutual agreement."

Fox Hills Tourney Late in June.

President Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., of the Fox Hills Golf Club, has announced that the annual invitation tournament of the Staten Island Club will be held June 22-24. The Tournament Committee appointed by the President is composed of W. Roy Barnhill, Chairman; George G. Worthley, Percy B. Parker, J. D. Barnhill, H. W. Bearman, E. H. Sykes, and Richard R. Mamlok. L. G. Spindler has been appointed Golf Captain. In addition to the regular Saturday, Sunday, and holiday competitions through the season, there will be no less than twenty-six special competitions for handsome trophies donated by the club members. The course has been improved over the Winter season, with the addition of traps and some of the easier greens, and the turf has been treated with a dressing which is expected to improve the fair green considerably during the coming season.

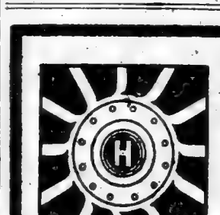

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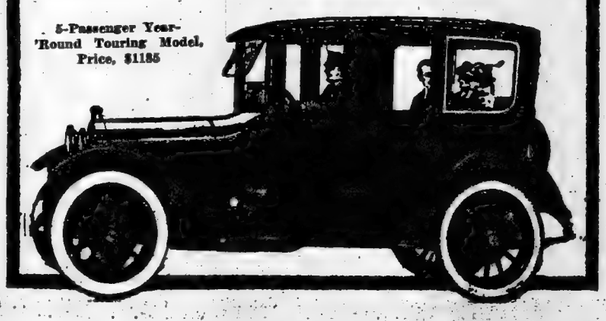

CALDWELL WINS FAST RACE.

Ted Meredith Defeated in 600-Yard Run at Newark.

Dave Caldwell, the Boston A. A. star, defeated "Ted" Meredith, the University of Pennsylvania flier in the special 600-yard run at the annual indoor games of Central High School held at the First Regiment Armory in Newark last night. It was a close battle from the start to the tape, where Caldwell led by a step in 1:12 4-5.

Frank Lagay, the Dartmouth collegian won the 500-yard New Jersey A. A. U. championship. Lagay, who is a former student of the local school, won from Randolph Granger, an ex-Dartmouth star, by about four yards, after a close race all the way in 1902. Robert Meredith of the Irish-American A. C., New York, finished third in this event, with T. C. Young, unattached, fourth.

The 70-yard handicap attracted a star field of entries, with Howard Drew on scratch. The negro sprinter was unable to make up his handicap, however, and finished fourth in the finals, although he was clocked at the 50-yard mark officially in 5 2-5 seconds, which equals the world's record. Roy Morse, the Salem-Crescent sprinter, led the way home from the one-yard mark, with Frank Stephenson of the Trinity Club second from the four-foot line, and David Politzer of the Irish-Americans third, with a seven-foot handicap. Morse was timed in 7 1-5.

Mike Devanney, the Millrose distance runner, started on scratch in the mile handicap and crossed the tape in first place in the fast time of 4:22. W. Banfield, Knights of St. Antony, was second from the 65-yard mark, with Sid Leslie of the Long Island A. C. third from the 15-yard mark.

The Central High School boys won the point trophy for high schools, but presented it to the Morris High School team, which finished second. The team scores were as follows:

Central High School of Newark, 36; Morris High School, 16; Ridgewood High School, 4; St. Benedict's Prep. School, 3; Jamaica High School, 3; Barringer High School, 2; Erasmus Hall High School, 2; St. Peter's Prep. School, 2; Richmond High School, 1, and Rutherford High School, 1.

Terse News of Sports

Union College Football Schedule.

Manager F. W. Porter of the Union College football team has announced the schedule. Columbia and Amherst are the two new opponents that Union will face this year, and the opening of relations is a source of gratification to the alumni of the three institutions. Worcester Polytechnic is included in this schedule after a lapse of two years in athletic relations, while Hamilton holds the time-honored place on the list. The schedule: Sept. 30, St. Lawrence at Schenectady; Oct. 7, Williams at Williamstown; 14, Worcester Poly. at Schenectady; 21, Columbia at New York City; 28, N. Y. U. at New York City; Nov. 4, R. P. I. at Troy; 11, Amherst at Amherst; 18, Hamilton at Schenectady.

Big Leaguers with Chattanooga.

The Roster of the Chattanooga Baseball Club of the Southern League has been changed by two additions and three suspensions. Contracts have been signed securing Charles Smith, former right-handed pitcher of the Chicago Cubs, and Wilson Collins, formerly a football player at Vanderbilt and later an outfielder with the Boston Nationals. Players suspended were Rivington Bisland, the shortstop; Jap Efird, the former Atlanta pitcher, and Rudy Somers, who was with the Chattanooga club in 1913 and later with the Federal League.

Depauw Dedicates Gymnasium.

Depauw University's new $125,000 gymnasium was dedicated at Greencastle, Ind., yesterday with elaborate ceremonies, over which Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice President of the United States, presided. Bishop William H. McDowell of Chicago delivered the dedicatory address. The gymnasium, which is to be known as the Bishop Thomas Bowman Memorial, is modern in every way, and in addition to the large gymnasium room it contains a swimming pool, bowling alleys, and the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. rooms.

To Direct Depauw Athletics.

Frederick W. Dixon, director of physical education and athletics at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, has been appointed temporary director of athletics of Depauw University. B. A. McGlacklin, Dixon's assistant at Ohio Wesleyan, has been made assistant director of athletics at Depauw and is expected to succeed Dixon as director in a short time. Dixon still retains his position at Ohio Wesleyan and will only spend three days a week at Depauw.

Bresnahan Incorporates Club.

Incorporation papers were filed at Columbus yesterday by the Toledo Baseball Club, a corporation organized at Toledo by Roger P. Bresnahan to take over the franchise of the Cleveland American Association team. The club was purchased from Cleveland bankers Monday by a group of American Association magnates as a temporary arrangement pending organization of the Toledo corporation by Bresnahan. The capital stock is $100,000 and the incorporators besides Bresnahan are Charles F. Northrup, George W. Ritter, John B. McMahon, and W. M. Richards, all of Toledo.

Central to Play 140 Games.

A schedule of 140 games with a season opening April 26 was drawn up by a committee of central leagues at Chicago yesterday and copies were sent to the eight clubs. The committee believes it has eliminated the objectionable features found in previous charts and recommended the adoption of the new draft. The clubs will act on it in a mail vote, and the result probably will be announced on Saturday by President Dickerson at Grand Rapids.

Crescents' Last Hockey Game.

The Crescent A. C. hockey team has a fine opportunity to tie the Harvard Club of Boston for third place in the Amateur League race this evening. The Crescents will play their last game with the Hockey Club team at St. Nicholas Rink. The Crescents got a bad start this season, but the team has been playing fine hockey in its last few games. It was the only club to defeat the St. Nicholas Club this season. The St. Nicks will play the Boston A. A. in the final game of the season on Saturday night.

P. S. A. L. Swimming Meet Tomorrow

On Friday evening the Public Schools Athletic League will conduct the annual high schools indoor swimming championships at the natatorium of the College of the City of New York. An entry of more than 140 boys has been received for the six events. The trials in the plunge for distance and the 220-yard swim will be held this afternoon. The Robert Kammerer Trophy will be awarded to the school whose team scores the greatest number of points in this meet.

Irvington-Millburn Race Revived.

Entry blanks are out for the Irvington-Millburn twenty-five-mile road race, which will be run over the original course, near Newark, N. J., on Decoration Day, May 30. The Cycle Racing Association of Newark is reviving the cycling classic after a lapse of eight years. The first prize will be an automobile, and another car will be awarded to the rider making the fastest time for the course.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN

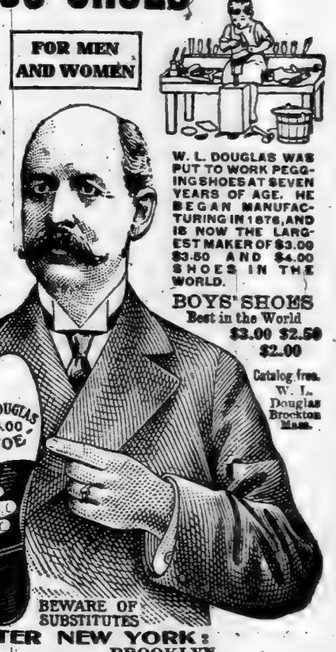

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WASHINGTON WAR LETTERS

Communication from Thomas Jefferson Tells of Order for Virginia Recruits in 1781.

The manuscript of Walt Whitman's poem on the death of his mother, on May 23, 1878, is in a sale of autographs by Stan. V. Henkels at 1,806 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn., on March 11. It consists of twenty-one lines, and is entitled "As at Thy Portals Also Death." It was printed in "Leaves of Grass," but contains two lines not in the published version.

Another manuscript is of Whitman's poem "The Singing Thrush." It is written on a four-page octavo sheet of letter paper, an unusual waste of paper for him, as he was in the habit of writing his poems on scraps, backs of addressed envelopes, in fact, any old piece of paper handy. At first he entitled the poem "The Future Song," this he has erased and inserted "The Singing Bird." He has then crossed out "Bird" and substituted "Thrush." The poem has several lines not in the printed version. The manuscript of "Shakespeare for America," seventeen lines, is on the back of an addressed envelope. It was written in 1890 and published in "Good-bye, My Fancy." The manuscript of "The Old World," sixteen lines, is written in two paragraphs, the first "The Old World (Europe and Asia,)" and the second "But the New World (America.)" Of this he says:

But the New World (America) is the region of the future, and its poetry must be spiritual and democratic. Evolution is not the rule in Nature, or Politics and Inventions. I know our age is greatly materialistic, but it is greatly spiritual too, and the future will be too.

Unpublished Signed Portrait.

An unpublished signed portrait of Whitman was taken when he was about 58 years of age. The rolling chair is the one used by him during his illness, when he resided at Camden, N. J. He presented it to a feeble old lady friend that she might get the benefit of fresh air.

A letter of George Washington, dated Head Quarters, Newburgh, Jan. 21, 1783, and addressed to Colonel Tallmadge, is with reference to checking illicit dealings with the enemy. A letter of Charles Willson Peale, who painted the first portrait of General Washington, is dated Oct. 23, 1814, and discusses inventions, windmills, &c. In it he says:

Dr. Franklin, when he was a young man, went to London and worked in divers shops and in different parts of the printing business. I heard a curious anecdote of him: he hired himself to work at press in an office, when a friend of the owner of the press came to see him, the printer told his friend that he was in great want of a good compositor, and asked where he could find one. I am much surprised that you should want a compositor when you keep a man at the press (pointing to Franklin) who is the best compositor in London.

A Lord Nelson Letter.

A letter of Lord Nelson, who was mortally wounded at Trafalgar, is dated June 12, 1801, and reads in part:

I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind remembrance of me by Colonel Stewart, and I sincerely hope that some day very near we shall meet in real peace, for at present all does not seem cordial and as it ought, and yet I should have thought that the unprecedented kindness of our Ministers would have made the whole nation grateful; it never happened in the annals of the world that after shot had been fired that the property siezed had not been immediately confiscated, but the King has shown a magnanimity and kindness towards Danish subjects which cannot fail to make a sensible impression on the mind of his illustrious nephew, and I trust in God that the return of affection from his Royal Highness will, with the blessing of God, be the means of restoring and cementing closer the bonds of union between our two dear countries.

A letter of Major General Benjamin Lincoln, Aug. 9, 1782, is addressed to General Greene. In part it reads:

By the enclosed copy of a letter from Sir George Carleton you will observe that negotiations for peace are really on foot; I think, however, we should be exceedingly on our guard that the enemy do not avail themselves of our inactivity, which is greatly to be apprehended, for our people are manifestly tiring under the imaginary rather than real weight of the war. There is not energy enough in our government to enforce an unpopular measure, all taxes whenever they become heavy are in fact. Those, who would blush to find fault with their just proportion of the whole, find means to clamour about the inequality of the tax. You will observe by the enclosed extract of a letter from General Washington that the troops are embarking for South Carolina. I can hardly suppose it a fact, more especially while the French fleet is hovering about their coast.

Jefferson's Recruiting Order.

A fine war specimen of Thomas Jefferson, while Governor of Virginia, Feb. 17, 1781, to General Greene, reads in part:

In the moment of receiving your letter of the 20th I issued orders to the Counties of Washington, Montgomery, Botetourt, and Bedford for seven hundred and odd riflemen, and to those of Henry and Pittsylvania for four hundred and odd of their militia. Yet my trust is that neither those nor the adjacent counties have awaited orders, but that they have turned out and will have joined you in greater numbers than we have directed. The reinforcements from Chesterfield Court House cannot march these ten days. I shall be glad if you will call on the neighboring county Lieutenants for any succours which you may want and circumstances forbid to be delayed. A minute communication of events to us will be very necessary, as we wish, as far as we are able, to increase the opposing force. If that already ordered shall be insufficient. This change of position has thrown us into great doubt where to collect our provisions.

Two days ago I received notice of the arrival of a sixty-four-gun ship and two frigates of thirty-six guns each, part of the French fleet at Rhode Island, having yet had no communication of the views of the commanding officer (Tilly) I cannot say to what measures this aid will lead. They are equal to the destruction of the British vessels could they get at them, but these are drawn up into Elizabeth River, into which the sixty-four cannot enter.

There is an autograph manuscript of Lafcadio Hearn, signed twice, entitled "Notes on a trip to Izumo." It consists of ninety-one pages and title, octavo, and is dated Jan. 9, 1897. It is probably the most beautiful and neatest of his manuscripts in existence.

A document, dated May 5, 1665, and signed by Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; Monck, John Lord Berkeley, and others, relates to the plague of Yarmouth and the necessity of keeping the inhabitants from leaving that town. It was written in the year of the great plague.

There are other interesting autographs including those of James Boswell, John Bradshaw, who tried Charles I., and Benjamin Franklin.

INDIANA RACE CLOSE.

New and Watson Nearly Tied in Senate Contest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 8.—Unofficial returns from 2,400 of the 3,177 precincts in the State give Harry S. New 72,589 votes and James E. Watson 72,529 votes in the race for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. Counting of the second choice ballots cast in the primary will be necessary, it is believed, to decide the contest.

James P. Goodrich probably won the Republican nomination for Governor, and Congressman John A. M. Adair was nominated for Governor by the Democrats, his opponent, L. H. Clore, conceding defeat.

SUSPECT THE JANITOR.

Columbia Heights Schoolgirls Withdraw Their Tinfoil Benevolences.

The janitor of a girls' school on Columbia Heights has been collecting tinfoil, perhaps for the entertainment of his children, perhaps for profit—if there is any profit in second-hand tinfoil. The little girls at the school consume large quantities of milk chocolate, the cakes of which come wrapped in tinfoil, and at his request they have been saving the tinfoil for the janitor.

But not so now. Dark suspicion has come between the janitor and the little girls. The janitor happens to be a German, and the girls have gotten it into their heads that he is collecting the tinfoil to melt it down into bullets for the use of the armies of the Kaiser.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—Forty-nine corporations, having aggregate capital of $2,540,050, were chartered today. They include:

Symington Machine Corporation, Rochester, machinery, mechanical devices, instruments, equipments, $1,000,000; A. N. Taylor, W. Haviland, J. B. Summerfield, 71 Wall St., Manhattan.

South American Columbian Marble Co., marble stone mining, quarrying, smelting, $400,000; J. M., A. V., and J. M. Lamadrid, 258 Broadway.

Champlain Pulp and Paper Corporation, Saratoga Springs, paper manufacture, $200,000; C. W. Higley, R. C. Tefft, W. W. Allerdyce, Saratoga Springs.

The Gay Corporation, Troy, department store, $50,000; J. F. Shannon, W. T. Shields, J. P. Gay, Third and State Sts., Troy.

The Reliance Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., Inc., spun, stamped, and drawn metal articles, $150,000; M. Berman, H. Shapiro, I. Schulman, 128 Norfolk St.

W. Cameron Smith Coal and Coke Co., Inc., agent, broker, contracting, handling coal, coke, $25,000; J. T. McLean, W. C. Smith, W. W. Ackerman, 17 Battery Place.

Bowes Bros., Inc., Utica, paper, fiber, products, office supplies, roofing, crates, baskets, $75,000; C. S., J. A., and H. L. Bowes, Utica.

The Frank A. Bronson Co., Inc., Binghamton, tobacco, $75,000; F. D. Gage, C. J. and F. A. Bronson, 107 Front St., Binghamton.

Levin Burgh, Inc., wearing apparel, $25,000; C. Podseulik, H. C. Dennin, E. E. Wolbarst, 46 Cedar St.

John J. Kahaly & Sons, ostrich and fancy feathers, $20,000; E. C. and G. Ross, A. T. Kahaly, Bay Shore.

Wild Acre Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, merchandise, fixtures, machinery, $75,000; L. B. Cohen, M. B. Echt, A. I. F. Buxbaum, 44 East 44th St.

The Raceum Co-operation, Rochester, skating rinks, theatres, amusement enterprises, $100,000; D. E. Skinner, W. E. and V. A. Rew, Rochester.

The 58 to 64 Fortieth Street Corp., realty, $50,000; J. Kelly, W. J. Colihan, T. F. McDermott, 34 Ithaca St., Elmhurst.

William W. Clark Co., Inc., Middletown, realty, $25,000; C. E. Taylor, A. P. and W. W. Clark, Middletown.

Colonial Diamond Importing Co., Inc., Buffalo, diamonds, precious stones, jewelry, $25,000; C. and J. Silverberg, E. Croozinsky, 242 Grant St., Buffalo.

Johnson Machine Tool Co., Inc., Gouverneur, machinery, tools, foundry factory, mill supply, $25,000; E. G., S. W., and S. F. Hartley, Gouverneur.

Cain Bernkoff, Inc., Corning, dry goods, clothing, notions, millinery, $25,000; S. Fett, C. Jacobs, H. Brill, 601 West 162d St.

C. G. Mailliet & Co., diamonds, brokers, $15,000; J. Delmater, W. and C. G. Mailliet, 14 Maiden Lane.

Standard Surfacing Co., Inc., contractor, cements, paints, finishes, merchandise, $10,000; A. D. and H. A. Hyman, H. A. R. MacLean, 665 McDonough St.

Metropolitan Steel and Iron Corp., iron, steel, copper, coal, wood, lumber, $10,000; C. Mansfield, 44 N. Judge, J. T. Fenton, 225 Corliss Av., Pelham.

Foundry Assets Corp., Utica, realty, machinery, stocks, securities, personal property, merchandise, $10,000; R. L. Kinne, A. B. Maynard, J. Rothstein, Utica.

The Inter-State Storage Corp., Albany, storage, wharfage, warehousing, forwarding, $5,000; S. Preston, C. H. Guyer, B. Axelroad, 54 Alexander St., Albany.

Atlas Lubricants Corporation, petroleum, products, lubricants, $5,000; M. M. Hill, R. S. Fletcher, H. Sillcocks, 10 West 48th St.

Aspha Bric Corporation, rock, sand, clay, tile, asphalt, cement, paving blocks, $10,000; W. H. Kershaw, J. P. Cook, J. Baker, Jr., 17 Battery Place.

Behringer Brothers, Inc., Buffalo, carpentry, planing mill, woodworking, $10,000; H. and E. Behringer, 858 Eagle St., Buffalo.

Dick & Dunn Co., Inc., Buffalo, wallboard, furniture, building materials, $5,000; W. H. Dick, K. L., and M. H. Dunn, 158 Bedford Av., Buffalo.

Minerva Drug Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; F. J. Rose, J. and M. Traver, 74 West 108th St.

Olympic Dress Co., Inc., ladies' apparel, $5,000; G. D. Reyer, H. Oransky, D. Deutsch, 376 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

Decarboe Refining Process Corporation, hydro-carbons, refining, capital no par value, begin business with $500; P. J. Dubois, G. F. O'Neill, J. Lane, 120 Broadway.

The Modern Painting and Decorating Corporation, Brooklyn, paints, wall papes, $5,000; E. Bloch, H. shimanowitz, J. Carseff, 18 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

County Building Corporation; Bronx, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $5,000; E. E. Dey, Jr., H. W. Folk, D. S. MacDonald, 561 West 141st St.

Schwartz, Friedmann, Inc., furs, hides, skins, $5,000; Schwartz, Friedmann, E. and M. Schwartz, 429 Fifth Av.

Four and Five Hanover Street, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, capital no par value, to begin business with $500; R. N. Chambers, J. French, W. P. Butler, 50 Wall St.

The Charles D. Endicott Corp., transportation, navigation, $10,000; B. M. Langstaff, T. Achenbach, J. Myers; Van Vorst, Marshall & Smith, attorneys, 46 Cedar St.

Morton Curtain Mfg. Co., novelties, merchandise, $10,000; J. Murphy, J. W. Smith, C. Hunicke, 480 West 50th St.

Phonograph Publications Co., Inc., print, publish trade paper, advertising, $5,000; J. L. Friedmann, C. A. Wessel, E. H. Davis, 97 Water St.

The Lent Brokerage Co., Inc., hemp fibres, cordage, twine, $5,000; L. Engel, W. Coenen, H. S. Lent, 1,577 East 45th St.

Mammals Corporation, milk, cream, dry compounds, sugar, farmers, food, purveyors, hotels, restaurant, common stock of no par value, to begin business with $1,000; J. R. Haltmaker, C. McNamee, F. White, 32 Liberty St.

Authorizations: Finance and Trading Corp., Richmond, Va., finance, manage, liquidate, reorganize properties, commission agents, manufacturing business, $2,000,000; representative, Edward R. Duer, 48 Exchange Place, Manhattan.

The Halbon Amusement Producing Co., Los Angeles, Cal., theatrical plays, productions, printing, publishing, $500,000; representative, Herrmann N. Holde, 1,600 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases: The A. D. Porter Co., New York, $100,000 to $300,000; Connecticut Air Metals Co., Inc., New York, $15,000 to $5,000; Universal Merchandise Co., New York, $24,000 to $50,000; Quality Mattress Co., Buffalo, $12,000 to $52,000; Phoenix Machine Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $75,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Com Fy Tie, Inc., Manhattan; Rome Paper Box Co., Inc., Rome; James Prowse & Sons, Inc., Long Island City; Sciams & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—Charters filed today:

Heatherfield Realty Co., East Orange, real estate, $5,000; John J. Heatherton, J. P. Heatherton, East Orange; Robert W. Patrick, Newark.

Paine Statistical Corporation, Newark, stocks and bonds, $10,000; John McLaren, F. B. Knowlton, E. M. Beyl, New York City.

Corrigan & Co., Paterson, clothiers, clothing, $50,000; Thomas J. Corrigan, Wm. A. Burkett, Homer C. Robinson, Paterson.

Hudson Supply Co., Inc., Jersey City, hosiery and other fabrics, $50,000; Henry L. Cohan, Tittle Cohan, Samuel Elfenbein, Jersey City.

Eureka Sand and Land Co., Camden, land development and sand excavation, $50,000; Wm. S. Darnell, H. A. E. Darnell, K. S. Darnell, Camden.

John J. O'Hara, Inc., Hoboken, autos, $25,000; John J. O'Hara, Maurice Breen, John J. Fallon, Jr., Hoboken.

Nicholas Seeger & Son, Trenton, contracting and repair work, $25,000; Nicholas Seeger, John P. Seeger, John G. Kittelberger, Trenton.

Beechwood Hotel Co., Newark, hotel enterprise, $125,000; Anna M. Gillen, Louise M. Edward, Forest Hills, L. I.; Eliza H. Peck, Westfield.

Mansfield Sons Co., Newark, mining, $10,000; Clifford W. Canfield, Katherine Canfield, Irvington; S. Frank Palmer, Madison.

Integrity Development Co., Camden, real estate, $150,000; Hyman Hoffman, Harry L. Fguiks, Edward M. Sullivan, Camden.

Independent Scarf Mfg. Co., Jersey City, manufacture scarfs, $45,000; Israel Friedman, Ray Friedman, Brooklyn; Charles Zornbauer, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 8.—Charters filed here:

National Underwriting Syndicate, Inc., $2,000,000, to deal in investments of all kinds; incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

Alta Vista Company, $60,000, to grow and breed stock of all kinds; incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties, H. M. Kennedy, M. B. F. Hawkins, J. G. Gray.

Maru Navigation Company, New York, $100,000, to build, own, and operate steamships, vessels, &c., for carrying freight, passengers; Peter McDonnell, Alexander McDonald, both of New York; Dominick A. Triggs, Brooklyn; Herbert E. Latter, Clement M. Egner, Wilmington, Del.

DON'T HURRY REFORM SAYS CITY MANAGER

H. M. Waite Believes Dayton Has Most Advanced Form of Government.

BUT HE URGES CAUTION

Community Should Grow to Want Commission-Manager System Before It is Adopted.

Conservative adoption of the commission-manager form of government by cities was recommended by H. M. Waite, City Manager of Dayton, Ohio, when he was at the Waldorf-Astoria recently. Before discussing the commission-manager form of government, however, Mr. Waite made several general statements intended to give a foundation for what he had to say later.

"Improved governments are known as reform governments—this is unfortunate," he said. "Improved governments are governments reformed by the desire of the citizenship. We shall be governed precisely as we deserve and desire. If you desire to reform an individual you do not herald the fact in the newspapers and then ram the reform down his throat; on the contrary, you build up his courage and confidence in himself and the improvement follows. We, as a people, do not want to be reformed; we desire to reform ourselves—that is democracy."

Continuing then, Mr. Waite described the well-known form of municipal government that employs a Mayor as "the modified Federal form," and he criticised it as "too cumbersome for efficiency." The straight commission form of government, he said, was a step in advance.

"But in this form," he went on, "there is confusion between legislative and administrative functions."

Coming, then, to the commission-manager form of government such as that adopted at Dayton, Mr. Waite said:

"In the past our old forms of municipal governments have had three glaring faults: First, no centralized authority or responsibility; second, confusion of legislative and administrative functions; third, attempting through the ballot to select trained officials for particular functions of government.

"The commission-manager form of municipal government overcomes the three glaring faults of the old forms. With centralized authority and responsibility, the legislative and administrative functions are separated, and trained men can be selected for particular functions of the government without the aid of the ballot.

"The charter of Dayton calls for a commission of five, elected at large on a non-partisan short ballot. This commission has the power to employ a city manager from any place in the United States and at any salary that they may think advisable. The manager has the authority to select five Directors, and administer the government as directed by the legislative actions of the commission.

"The manager is responsible for the organization under him to carry out the administrative duties that he may assign to that organization. The manager acts with his commission just as any executive acts with his Board of Directors. The manager does not know the political faith of any of the appointees, as he is not interested, and appointed from efficiency only."

Mr. Waite told of particular problems that confronted the new form of government when it was first adopted in Dayton in spite of how these had been overcome through efficiency resulting from the new system. When asked the extent to which the idea of the commission-manager form of Government had spread, he said that the Government plan had been adopted in more than eighteen cities, among which he named Beaufort, S. C.; Amarillo, Tex.; Big Rapids, Mich.; Cadillac, Mich.; Clarinda, Ia.; Grove City, Penn.; Grand Haven, Mich.; Hickory, N. C.; Jackson, Mich.; Norwood, Mass.; Rock Hill, S. C.; Sherman, Tex.; Springfield, Ohio; St. Augustine, Fla., and Winnetka, Ill.

"It is particularly interesting to note," he said, "that reports from these cities are that conditions in all of them, before the adoption of the commission-manager form of Government, were practically the same—they had been extravagantly handled and were badly in debt. Since then improvements have been made and debts have been decreased by nearly all of the managers."

Mr. Waite would not, however, have reformers proceed too rapidly.

"When Governments advance too far ahead of the majority of the people," he said, "they lose the sympathy and support of the people. The commission-manager form of Government is today the most advanced form of city Government, and it should be adopted with caution."

The intelligent and continued support of a Government by the people, he said, was necessary to its success, so he would have a community grow to want the most advanced form before it was adopted.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the auction salesrooms yesterday by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

14 shares P. R. Mitchell Company common, $100 each, 25.

137 shares P. R. Mitchell Company preferred, $100 each, 100.

30 shares Manhattan Pharmacy Company, $100 each, $4 lot.

100 shares Newhouse Wheel Company preferred, $100 each; 100 shares Newhouse Wheel Company common, $100 each; 10 shares Canal Street Bank, N. Y., $100 each, $9 lot.

$500 note of Emma West Knowlton, dated Feb. 4, 1911, due Aug. 4, 1911; $1,500 note of Emma West Knowlton, dated Dec. 12, 1910, due 6 months after date, interest 6 per cent.; $250 note of E. A. Griffin, dated May 15, 1911, interest 6 per cent.; $1,500 note of R. R. Bailey, dated July 6, 1909, due Sept. 6, 1909, interest 6 per cent.; $100 note of E. L. Ferry, dated Sept. 1, 1908, due 1 year after date, $2 lot.

20 shares Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, $100 each, 215.

30 shares Associated Merchants' Company first preferred, $100 each, 53¼.

25 shares United Dry Goods Companies preferred, $100 each, 61.

5 shares Port Morris Land and Improvement Company, $100 each, 260.

1 share Clinton Hall Association, $160, 27.

10 shares Crowell Publishing Company preferred, cumulative, 94¼.

125 shares American Tube and Stamping Company Common Committee receipt, deposited subject to stock pooling agreement of May 18, 1911, 8.

37¼ shares American Electro-Matrix Company, $100 each; 100 shares Hickory Farm Oil Company, $25 each; 5 shares Green Mountain Summer Home Company, $25 each; $280 Green Mountain Summer Home Company, January, 1896, coupon on and Trustee's receipt for July, 1894, and July, 1895 and 1896 coupons; 50 shares Omaha & St. Louis Railway Company, Trustee's certificate, common, $100 each; 48 shares Omaha & St. Louis Railway Company preferred, $100 each; 6 shares Block Island Land and Improvement Company, $25 each, $27 lot.

1,100 shares North Butte Extension Copper Mining Company, 16 cents per share.

50 shares Western Light and Power Company preferred, $100 each, 35½.

$25,000 Pere Marquette Railroad Company five-year 6 per cent. collateral gold notes, due March 1, 1916, Guaranty Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit, $1,000 lot.

53 shares First Mortgage Guarantee Company, 91.

5 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $50 each, 123 per share.

50 shares United States Steel Corporation common, $100 each, 91.

Equity in 25 shares common stock of Weeks Carrier Company over and above the sum of $500, $5 lot.

$2,500 an unliquidated claim against Weeks Carrier Company and Oscar J. Weeks, $5 lot.

$2,103.96 judgment against Fred E. Butters, John Noval, William A. Jensen, and Leo M. Bishop, $5 lot.

$1,600 chattel mortgage covering certain furniture and fixtures in premises 430 Columbus Avenue for unpaid balance, $1 lot.

11 Shares Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Manufacturing Company, $735 lot.

75 shares B. & R. Corporation, certificate No. 9, $100 each; 75 shares B. & R. Corporation, certificate No. 10, $100 each; 75 shares B. & R. Corporation, certificate No. 8, $100 each; 75 shares B. & R. Corporation, certificate No. 7, $100 each, $250 lot.

$6,500 Elko Realty and Development Company first mortgage 6 per cent coupon gold bonds, due January, 1916, with unpaid coupons attached, $100 lot.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:18|Sun sets..5:37|Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:16	11:42	5:22	5:25
Governors Island	11:49	12:09	6:07	6:15
Hell Gate	1:56	1:55	7:48	7:56

Arrived—Wednesday, March 8.

SS Nordfarer, Bermuda, March 2.
SS Ruby, Baltimore, March 7.
SS Mayaro, Newport News, March 6.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, March 6.
SS Lejie, Shields, Feb. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

SS America, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.		
*Chicago	Bordeaux	Feb. 27
*Ioannina	Gibraltar	Feb. 21
*Santa Marta	Santa Marta	Feb. 28
*Advance	Cristobal	Mar. 2
Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Prosper III	Christiania	Feb. 15
Kirkoswald	Gibraltar	Feb. 18
Aladdin	Lisbon	Feb. 17
Cayo Citano	London	Feb. 20
Wenico	Gibraltar	Feb. 15
Mongineyre	Genoa	Feb. 15
Atlantes	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Evelyn	San Juan	Mar. 1
Earl of Elgin	Hull	Feb. 19
Kariba	Gibraltar	Feb. 16
Czaritza	Kola Bay	Feb. 24
Anglo-Bolivian	London	Feb. 20
Belgier	Azores	Feb. 23
Pheoda	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Lancastrian	London	Feb. 22
Ile de la Reunion	Gibraltar	Feb. 20
Exeter City	Bristol	Feb. 21
Munamar	Antilla	Mar. 2
Hudson	Bordeaux	Feb. 23
Kasenga	London	Feb. 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 6
El Siglo	Galveston	Mar. 3
Creole	New Orleans	Mar. 4

DUE TOMORROW.

*Zulia	Porto Rico	Mar. 4
Samnanger	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Lucilina	Dartmouth	Feb. 23
Harrovian	Havre	Feb. 22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 7
San Jacinto	Galveston	Mar. 4

DUE SATURDAY.

Strathtay	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
Pannonia	London	Feb. 27
Farragusets	London	Feb. 25
Yamato Maru	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
Holbein	Liverpool	Feb. 25
Den of Airlie	London	Feb. 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 8

DUE SUNDAY.

*Cameronia	Liverpool	Mar. 4
*Manuel Calvo	Barcelona	Feb. 20
*Prins F. Hendrix	Curacao	Mar. 1
*Heilig Olav	Kirkwall	Mar. 3
Atahualpa	Manaos	Feb. 23
Goyaz	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 16
Philadelphian	London	Feb. 29
Verona	Gibraltar	Feb. 25
El Norte	Galveston	Mar. 6

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Morro Castle, Havana.	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Paso, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Denis, Para	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atlas, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago		2:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
Munamar, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Siberia, London		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

V. Constantinos, Piraeus	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 8.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 63 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 23 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Munamar, Nuevitas to New York, was 240 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 233 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 206 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Diana, Charleston to New York, was 60 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 202 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 604 miles S. at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 12 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 235 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 185 miles S. at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 79 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Chopera, at Genoa, Feb. 26.
SS Ischia, at Genoa, Feb. 26.
SS Bassam, at Sierra Leone, Feb. 27.
SS Finland, at Liverpool, March 7.
SS Italia, at Gibraltar, March 4.
SS Cretic, at Naples, March 6.
SS Chelmsford, at Palermo, March 4.
SS Bantu, at Valdavia, March 7.
SS Capac, at Callao, March 7.
SS Hypatia, at Port Natal, March 8.
SS American, at Antofagasta, March 7.
SS Challister, at Port Natal, March 7.

Sailed.

SS Adela Accame, from Genoa, March 7.
SS Ada, from Genoa, March 1.
SS J. Jever Sears, from Barcelona, March 7.
SS Quernstad, from Shields, March 7.
SS Baltic, from Liverpool, March 7.
SS Australia, from Calcutta, March 4.
SS Magdalena, from Rotterdam, March 4.
SS Orbilia, from Amsterdam, March 4.
SS Deven City, from Havre, March 4.
SS Arkoku Maru, from Yokohama, March 6.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 11. SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. March 11; SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 5. SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 11, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Heilig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 15, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 11, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 9, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China.....Mar. 9
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Niagara.....Mar. 10
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Chiyokhiku.....Mar. 10
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru.....Mar. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Mar. 12
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Mar. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Montagle.....Mar. 16
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Mar. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Mar. 17

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Auckland, Feb. 9; Wellington, Feb. 10; Melbourne, Feb. 15; Sydney, Feb. 16, and Honolulu, Feb. 23—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east March 6, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, March 11.

Indorse Edge for Governor.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 8.—Fifty prominent Republicans in conference here last night indorsed these candidates: State Senator Walter E. Edge for Governor; Edward Bauer of Elizabeth, for County Clerk; former State Senator Ernest R. Ackerman of this city, for Delegate to the National Convention; Ira Kipp of Essex County, Hamilton F. Kean of Union County, and Newton K. Bugbee of Mercer County, for delegates at large to the National Convention.

TO SPEND $25,000,000 ON U. S. STEEL PLANT

Part of Great Additions at Gary, Ind., Will Be Complete Within 14 Months.

NEW WORKS FOR CANADA

Corporation May Put $103,000,000 Into Improvements—Contracts Let Now for $53,000,000.

The United States Steel Corporation, following its established policy of making big improvements out of surplus earnings, announced yesterday that it would spend another $25,000,000 on the big Gary steel works at Gary, Ind. Judge E. H Gary, Chairman of the board, made the announcement, and said that a part of the new plant would probably be ready for operation in fourteen months.

Never in its history was the Steel Corporation in a stronger financial condition. On Jan. 28, after the quarterly meeting of the board it was announced that the corporation had $105,000,000 in bank. It now appears probable that a good part of this enormous cash surplus will find its way into additions to the company's work. To the $25,000,000 to be spent at Gary must be added another $28,000,000 set aside for development work in the last six months, making a total of $53,000,000 already contracted for. It is understood in the financial district that at least $50,000,000 additional will be used in further construction, and that plans for its expenditure will be announced before the end of this year. A part of the $50,000,000, it is believed, will be used to construct a monster steel plant in Canada, just over the border, and near the northern ore fields of the United States. This plant would serve the Canadian demand and also provide for some of the export business of the Steel Corporation.

The famous Gary plant, which has cost about $65,000,000 to date, was paid for almost entirely from funds earned by the company in its good years. A single bond issue of $15,000,000 was floated to aid the construction. The new expenditure of $25,000,000 will bring the cost of the plant to $90,000,000, and some day, steel men say, the country will boast of a $100,000,000 steel plant at Gary.

Judge Gary made this formal statement regarding the new development work:

We have decided to build, and will promptly commence the construction, of a first-class tube plant at Gary, Ind. It is estimated the improvements, including ore docks, ore yards, blast furnaces, converting mills, blooming mills, power station, water works, sheared plate mill, universal plate mill, continuous mills, lap plate mills, butt mills, job shops, and all auxiliary departments, will cost $25,000,000. It is probable the plant will be built in two units, the first of which it is hoped will be completed in about fourteen months.

In addition to the $53,000,000 set aside for new plants, about $3,000,000 has been spent recently for a new zinc plant at Donora, Penn. The $53,000,000, also is exclusive of the millions spent on the new steel plant at Duluth and known as the Minnesota Steel Works. The first steel was drawn at this plant early in January and it is expected that this plant will also require additional construction funds. Another $5,000,000 was spent last year on new by-product coke ovens at Youngstown, Ohio. Bengol can be manufactured soon with the aid of these ovens, and it is understood that a large part of the benzol product will be used in the manufacture of dye products in the United States.

The announcement of Judge Gary was favorably received in the financial district, where every large expenditure of this kind is viewed as an added proof that the big industrial interests think well of trade prospects. If it seems desirable to spend a big surplus for an enlargement of capacity, it is contended, rather than for bolstering a reserve fund, then the prospective orders in the steel industry will run ahead even of the 1

Bonds Which Can Be Relied Upon

It is generally recognized that properly secured bonds of companies which supply growing communities with light and heat are among the most dependable of investments.

We offer the General and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds of the Springfield, O., Light, Heat & Power Company on a basis which should appeal to every conservative investor.

Send for Descriptive Circular No. A-73.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall St., New York

Tax Exempt in New Jersey
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Security: Absolute first mortgage.
Net Earnings: Approximately double annual bond interest.
Replacement Value: Largely in excess of bonded debt.
Mortgage Provisions: Stringent.
Competition: None.
Adequate maintenance depreciation sinking and improvement funds.
Issue approved by New Jersey Public Service Commission.
Yielding 5.15%
Full particulars on request for Circular AG-66.
N.W.Halsey&Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

United States Bonds
New York City Bonds
and other choice
Investment Securities
Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar Street New York

Tax Exempt in New York State
Manhattan Railway Company Second Mortgage 4's
EARNINGS
(as officially reported 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1915)

Gross Earnings	$15,892,380.00
Oper. Exp. and Taxes.	8,484,651.00
	$7,407,729.00
Bond Interest	1,805,280.00
Surplus	$5,602,449.00

Net earnings over four times the interest on all bonds outstanding.
Price to yield about 4½%.
Circular on request.
E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Denver San Francisco

March Bond Circular
We shall be pleased to send a copy of our March General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.
Send for General Circular 90
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Short Term Bonds 6% That Yield
Call or write for Circular T-6
Commercial Security Company
Established 1906. Resources $7,000,000.
Knabe Bldg., 5th Ave. & 39th St.

Redmond & Co.
Investment Securities
33 Pine Street
New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance in Last Hour of Irregular Session—Decline in German Exchange.

Amid the conflict of impressions created by the vote in Congress, the resumed submarine negotiations and the war news, the stock market yesterday was kept in a state of uncertainty which did not, however, stand in the way of pronounced strength in a considerable number of issues, particularly in the final hour of trading, in which the transactions considerably exceeded those of the corresponding period the day before.

There was sufficient news bearing directly on business matters to arouse interest had the market's attention been drawn in that direction. The bituminous wage adjustment and the news from the steel trade were symptomatic of the great activity which has developed in industry, and at the same time of the existence of a give and take attitude between employer and employe which is conducive to the maintenance and encouragement of existing prosperity. The market was thinking mainly, however, of recent Washington episodes and of their bearing on the country's international relations. It was thinking, too, of the war news from the western front, where progress has been made each day by Germany to an extent which demands attention, even though it falls short of the spectacular success which attended the first onrush in the Verdun attack.

Traders made capital out of the varying reports from Washington, including the rumor on one hand that Germany would not change the position which she has taken, and on the other hand that England would limit more narrowly than in the past the use of armament on merchant ships. The question to which most people were seeking an answer was whether or not the ending of Congressional interference with the Administration's foreign policy would lead to a course resulting in another crisis in our relations with Germany. The purpose of obtaining the vote in Congress was to strengthen the hand of the President. Would Germany yield or would the negotiations with the German Government again reach a critical stage? The majority seemed to answer this question favorably. There were some who took a decidedly serious view of the probable future of our international relations, but these seemed to be a small minority. There was enough difference of opinion to cause uncertainty in the market, but not enough to stand in the way of vigorous advances in certain stocks which were picked out by traders who were disposed to take the long side of the market on a larger scale. The short interest seems to be quite large, and its existence accentuates the results attained whenever other traders undertake to bid up quotations.

A further decline in German exchange, while accentuating the effect of Germany's employment of paper money in the financing of her war expenditures, seems to be more closely related than had previously been supposed with post-bellum financial plans of the German Government. A heavy loss in exchange is being accepted now, apparently in the belief on Germany's part that it is worth while for her to pay a high price to have at the close of the war a large supply of funds here in the only really free gold market of the world, which will probably be as free after the war as it is today.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 60.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	5
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	5
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½%
Ninety days	2½%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2½	2½

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	2½@3
90 days	2½	6 months	2½@3
4 months	2½@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76½	$4.76½	$4.76½	—.00½
Cables	4.76½	4.76¾	4.76¾	—.00½
Paris—				
Demand	5.90½	5.91¼	5.91¼	—.01¼
Cables	5.89⅝	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	—.01¼
Berlin—				
Demand	72.75	72.56¼	72.56¼	—.97¼
Cables	72.81¼	72.62½	72.62½	—.97½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to the four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1828	Paris	5.91¼	5.90⅛
95.28	Berlin	72.56¼	72.62½
20.20	Austria	12.70	12.75
26.70	Scandinavia	28.25	28.35
19.29	Spain	19.03	19.08
5.1826	Switzerland	5.24	5.23
40.19	Holland	42.25	42.37½
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.71¼	6.70½
51.45	Russia	....	32.00
	China—		
....	Hongkong	46.00	46.75
....	Shanghai	68.75	68.87
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	.....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
82.44	Rio	23.25	23.87½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $442,710,944; balance, $27,915,390; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $341,469.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $6.625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27d, unchanged. New York, 50¾c unchanged; Mexican dollars, 48¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916. Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	1,370,144
Same day last year	1,164,662
Year to date	11,370,144
Same period last year	11,164,662
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.00 — .13
Same day last year	87.49 — .07

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 6	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	94.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	75.00	Jan. 31	87.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21½	21⅝	34,600	Alaska Gold Mines	17⅝	21⅝	17⅝	21⅝	+3⅝
9¼	9⅜	4,250	Alaska Juneau	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
29¾	30	3,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30⅛	30¼	29¼	30	...
78	78½	325	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	76	78	77¾	77½	— ½
65¼	67⅜	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅛
67⅛	68⅛	1,200	Am. Best Sugar	68	68¼	67	68¼	+ ⅛
100¾	101¼	100	Am. B. S. & F. L. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	—1½
59⅝	59¾	7,600	Am. Can	59	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	+ ⅞
111	111½	300	Am. Can pf.	111¼	111⅜	111¼	111⅜	+ ⅛
67⅛	67½	900	Am. Car & Fdry.	67⅛	67⅝	67	67⅜	...
52	53¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	52	52½	52	52½	— ⅛
9¼	10	100	Am. H. & Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28½	29	300	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
20½	21	710	Am. Linseed	20½	21¼	20½	21	+ ⅝
39	39½	1,100	Am. Linseed pf	38¾	39⅝	38½	38½	—1½
70	70¼	7,700	Am. Locomotive	70	70⅝	69⅝	70¼	+ ⅛
101	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	101⅜	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	+ ⅛
34½	36	300	Am. Malt pf.	34½	35⅝	34½	35	— ⅛
99½	99⅝	6,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	+ ⅛
49½	50½	2,100	Am. Steel Fdries.	49⅞	50	49¾	49¾	— ⅜
109½	110⅞	5,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	110⅝	111	107⅝	109⅝	—1
127⅝	127⅞	800	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	127⅛	127⅞	127⅛	127⅞	...
198	199	300	Am. Tobacco	199	199	197½	197½	—2½
52⅝	53¼	4,750	Am. Woolen	53	53½	52¼	53	+ ¼
99⅝	99⅞	700	Am. Woolen pf	99⅝	99⅝	98⅞	99	...
11	13	300	Am. Writing P. pf.	11½	11½	11	11	— ⅛
83¼	83½	9,700	Am. Zinc Lt. & S.	81⅜	83⅞	80	83¼	+1⅝
86⅝	86⅞	10,500	Anaconda Cop. Co.	86⅞	87⅜	85⅝	86⅝	— ⅛
67½	68¼	100	Associated Oil	67⅞	67⅞	67¾	67⅞	— ⅛
102½	103½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	— ¼
100½	101½	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅜	101⅜	101	101½	...
104½	104⅝	17,300	Baldwin Loco	104⅜	105½	103¼	104½	— ½
87⅞	87½	900	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅜	87½	87	87¼	— ¼
75¾	76¼	800	Baltimore & O. pf.	76⅜	76⅝	76	76	...
2	2½	300	Batopilas Mining	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	...
476	478	100	Bethlehem Steel	477	477	477	477	+ ½
86⅝	87	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86⅜	87	86⅜	87	+ ⅝
112¾	120	100	Bush Terminal	115	115	115	115	+ ¼
102½	103	15,400	Butte & Superior	97¼	102	97¼	102½	+ 4½
22⅜	22½	7,700	California Petrol.	22	23¼	21	22⅝	+1½
50⅜	51½	6,300	California Pet. pf.	50⅜	52¼	48⅜	51½	+2
58½	60	6	Canada Southern	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
163½	167	500	Canadian Pacific	160¼	166¾	165	165¾	— ⅝
52⅜	53¼	900	Central Leather Co.	53	53	52⅜	52⅞	— ⅛
92½	92¼	400	Chandler Motor	92¼	92¼	92	92	— ¼
61	61½	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	61½	61¾	60¾	61	— ⅛
35	35½	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	34¾	35½	34¾	35½	...
92⅜	93½	409	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93⅜	93¼	92¾	92⅝	— ⅜
129	129⅜	100	Chi., M. & St. P.pf.	129⅛	129½	129½	129½	...
125¼	127	100	Chi. & Northwest.	126	126	126	126	— ¼
170	175	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	174	174	174	174	—1
16⅝	17	6,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	16⅞	16¾	15⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	500	Chile Copper	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅞	...
57¼	57½	3,800	Chino Copper	57⅛	57½	56⅜	57½	...
41½	41⅝	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	42	42	41	41⅝	— ⅛
25½	26	100	Colorado Southern	26	26	26	26	...
132½	133¼	300	Consolidated Gas	133	133⅛	133	133⅛	...
82½	84	100	Continental Can	82½	82½	82½	82½	—1
22⅞	23	10,200	Corn Products Ref.	22⅝	23¼	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
98¼	99	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	98	98	98	98	...
80⅜	81	80,100	Crucible Steel	80¼	81⅝	78¼	80⅞	+ ⅝
113½	114⅝	200	Crucible Steel pf.	115	115	113½	113⅝	—1½
201	205	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	202	208	200½	201	+1
14	16	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	15	15	15	15	—3⅝
131½	132½	120	Detroit Edison	131	131	131	131	—1
...	..	300	Det. Edison rights	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	...
...	..	50	Do., odd lot	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼	...
86¾	90	100	Detroit United Ry.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+1½
47½	47¾	2,200	Distillers' Securities	47⅞	47⅞	46¾	47	...
24⅝	25	800	Dome Mines	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
62½	64	100	Elec. Storage Bat.	63½	63½	63½	63½	...
36⅝	36⅞	5,800	Erie	36½	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
52¼	52⅝	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	52¼	52⅝	52	52	— ⅛
300	305	100	General Chemical	300	300	300	300	+15
300	305	65	Do., odd lot	296	299	296	299	...
115	117½	136	Gen. C. pf. odd lots	115	116	115	116	...
168	169⅝	100	General Electric	169	169	169	169	...
450	470	1,000	General Motors	460	465	460	465	—6
112⅝	113¾	100	General Motors pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½	— ½
71	71¾	9,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	71	71¾	70⅝	71¾	+ ⅛
91	92	200	Granby Consol.	91	91¾	91	91½	+ ⅛
120½	121¼	400	Great Northern pf.	120¾	121	120¾	121	+ ⅝
42	42½	1,100	G. N. certs.ore prop.	42¼	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
49½	50	2,600	Greene-Cananea	50	50	49	49¾	+ ⅛
21	21¼	200	Guggenheim Explor.	21¼	21¼	21	21	...
114	...	100	Helme (G.W.) Co.pf.	119	119	119	119	+6½
101	102	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	...
46¾	46⅞	6,700	Inspiration Copper	46¼	46¾	45¾	46⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	300	Interboro Consol.	17	17	16½	16½	— ⅝
73¼	74	500	Interboro Con. pf.	73½	74	72½	74	— ⅛
60½	61	200	Int. Agricul. pf.	61	61	60½	60¾	— ⅛
109¾	110	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110	110	109½	109½	—1½
16⅝	16⅞	2,100	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	16¼	16⅞	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
68⅜	68½	20,400	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	66¾	68½	63¾	68½	+2½
46½	47	1,800	Int. Nickel	46⅝	46¾	45	46¾	+1⅛
110	111	100	Int. Nickel pf.	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	—1⅛
61	65	10	Kan.C.,F.S.& M. pf.	62⅞	62⅞	62½	62⅞	...
25	25½	200	Kan. City Southern	25	25½	25	25¼	— ⅛
56⅞	57⅛	36,600	Kennecott Copper	57⅜	57⅝	56⅜	57	— ⅛
128½	129	17	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	...
75⅝	76	400	Lackawanna Steel	76⅛	76⅜	75½	75½	— ⅛
77¾	78	800	Lehigh Valley	78¼	78⅜	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
196	197½	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	196	196	196	196	+1½
67½	68¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	68	...
60	60¾	2,500	Maxwell Motors	60¼	60¾	59⅝	60	— ⅜
84	84½	242	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84	84¾	84	84½	+ ⅛
44⅝	45½	200	Max. Motors 2d pf.	45½	45⅝	45½	45½	+ ⅛
101¾	102	32,700	Mexican Petroleum	102⅛	102⅝	99½	102	— ½
99½	102	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	101	101	101	101	+ ½
36⅛	36¼	2,200	Miami Copper	35⅝	36⅜	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛
4½	4⅝	200	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	3⅞	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¼	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
11	12	1,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	12	12	11¾	11¾	...
4½	5	400	Missouri Pacific	4⅞	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
100	...	100	do., trust rcts.	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4⅝	...
77	77	800	Montana Power	74½	77	74½	77	+2⅝
120	140	100	Nash., C. & St. L.	136	136	136	136	+6
129	140	67	do., odd lot	135½	135½	135½	135½	—1
73	73	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73	73	73	73	...
25	26	300	Nat. En. & St. Co.	25	25	25	25	...
68	68	500	Nat. Lead Co.	68	68	67¼	67¾	— ⅛
113¼	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	— ⅛
16⅝	16⅞	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	...
141	141	100	N. Y. Air Brake	141	141	141	141	—1½
104¼	104½	900	N. Y. Central	104¼	104½	104	104½	— ½
37⅜	37⅝	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+⅝
66⅝	66⅞	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66⅝	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅜
28	28⅛	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
115⅛	115⅝	200	Norfolk & Western	115½	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+ ⅛
85	85	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	85	85	85	85	+ ⅛
68⅛	68⅜	100	North American	68⅛	68⅜	68⅛	68⅜	+ ⅛
112	112⅜	100	Northern Pacific	112	112⅜	112	112⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	400	Ontario Mining	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
26¼	26¾	1,100	Pacific Mail	26¼	26¾	24⅝	25	—1⅛
56⅞	57⅛	2,200	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
103	105	1,200	People's Gas, Chi.	104	106	104	105	+2
29⅜	29⅝	6,400	Pittsburgh Coal	29⅜	29⅝	28¾	28¾	—1¼
102	103	1,700	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	102	102	100	101½	+ ⅛
51½	52	400	Pressed Steel Car	51½	52	51½	52	+ ⅛
117⅝	118	200	Public Service N. J.	117⅝	118	117⅝	118	+1¼
162	164	100	Pullman Co.	162	162	162	162	...
...	...	100	Quicksilver	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
...	...	100	Quicksilver pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
38	39½	200	Railway Steel Sp.	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
95	98½	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	—1½
24¼	24⅝	8,300	Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
84⅞	85	58,300	Reading	83	85	82¾	84⅞	+2
45	45½	250	Reading 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	...
47	47½	100	Reading 2d pf.	45	45	45	45	+ ½
51½	51⅝	2,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	51½	51⅝	50⅞	51¼	— ⅛
...	...	300	Rock Island Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
6½	6⅝	700	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	6½	6½	6¾	6¾	...
4⅜	7½	1,300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
35	36½	200	Sauk. Air Line pf.	36	36	36	36	...
37	37¾	1,900	Shattuck-Arizona	37	37¼	36½	37	— ¼
55	56	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	55½	55½	55	55	...
97	97¼	1,400	Southern Pacific	97	97¼	96⅞	97	...
300	305	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	300	300	300	300	+15
300	305	65	do., odd lot	296	299	296	299	...
115	117½	136	So. P. R. Sugar pf.	115	116	115	116	...
168	169⅝	100	Southern Railway	169	169	169	169	...
450	470	1,000	Studebaker Co.	460	465	460	465	—6
112⅝	113¾	2,000	Tennessee Copper	112½	112½	112½	112½	— ½
71	71¾	1,000	Texas Co.	71	71¾	70⅝	71¾	+ ⅛
91	92	1,200	do., rights	91	91¾	91	91½	+ ⅛
120½	121¼	100	Texas & Pacific	120¾	121	120¾	121	+ ⅝
42	42½	300	Tobacco Prod. pf.	42¼	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
49½	50	1,100	Twin City R. T.	50	50	49	49¾	+ ⅛
21	21¼	2,600	Underwood Typewriter	21¼	21¼	21	21	...
114	...	200	Union Bag & P. Co.	119	119	119	119	+6½
101	102	100	Union Pacific	102	102	102	102	...
46¾	46⅞	6,700	Union Pacific pf.	46¼	46¾	45¾	46⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	300	United Cigar Stores	17	17	16½	16½	— ⅝
73¼	74	500	United Fruit Co.	73½	74	72½	74	— ⅛
60½	61	200	United Fruit pf.	61	61	60½	60¾	— ⅛
109¾	110	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	110	110	109½	109½	—1½
16⅛	16⅜	2,100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	16¼	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
68⅜	68½	20,400	U. S. Express	66¾	68½	63¾	68½	+2½
46½	47	1,800	U. S. Indus. Alco.	46⅝	46¾	45	46¾	+1⅛
110	111	100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	—1⅛
61	65	10	U. S. Rubber	62⅞	62⅞	62½	62⅞	...
25	25½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	25	25½	25	25¼	— ⅛
56⅞	57⅛	36,600	U. S. Steel	57⅜	57⅝	56⅜	57	— ⅛
128½	129	17	U. S. Steel pf.	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	...
75⅝	76	400	Utah Copper	76⅛	76⅜	75½	75½	— ⅛
77¾	78	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	78¼	78⅜	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
196	197½	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	196	196	196	196	+1½
67½	68¾	100	Wabash	66	66	66	66	...
60	60¾	2,500	Wabash pf. A	60¼	60¾	59⅝	60	— ⅜
84	84½	242	Wabash pf. B	84	84¾	84	84½	+ ⅛
44⅝	45½	200	Western Maryland	45½	45⅝	45½	45½	+ ⅛
101¾	102	32,700	Western Maryland pf.	102½	102⅝	99½	102	— ½
99½	102	200	Western Union Tel.	101	101	101	101	+ ½
36⅛	36¼	5,100	Westingh. E. & M.	35⅝	36⅜	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛
4½	4⅝	800	Willys-Overland	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11	12	200	W.-O. pf. sub.cfs. rp.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
4½	5	100	do., odd lot	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
120½	122	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	120½	120¾	120	120	— ½

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

American Securities Not Affected by News from Washington.

LONDON, March 8.—The stock market was quiet and uninteresting today. Allied loans with gilt-edged securities generally declined a fraction on the uncertainty of the next war borrowing. Rubber and shipping shares were steady, but Rio Tintos were flat. American securities were not affected by the news from Washington and trading was limited.

Money and discount rates were quiet.

The feature of the weekly Exchequer returns was the sale of Treasury bills amounting to nearly $80,000,000, which, with the $45,000,000 Exchequer bonds sold and $45,000,000 income tax collections well covers the Government expenditures for the period.

The banks have notified a few remaining borrowers that loans on American securities must be paid off.

SHIP 739,000 TONS OF SUGAR

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The exports of sugar from Cuba since the beginning of the year, according to advices received by the

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Investment Suggestions

The Securities recommended in our "Stock and Bond Investment Suggestions" are those only that we ourselves have purchased after thorough investigation of each issue. The March number is now ready, and we shall be pleased to send copy on request.

Write for Circular T-250

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GERMANY PILING UP BIG BALANCES HERE

May Draw Heavily on Gold Supplies of This Country at End of the War.

NEW LOW EXCHANGE RECORD

Continuance of Selling from Berlin Indicates Plan for Strengthening Resources in U. S.

"German banks are building up great balances in this country so that at the end of the war, when there will be need of bolstering up both the nation's credit and her currency system, the gold supplies of the United States may be drawn upon."

This statement was made yesterday by a leading banker, whose connections in the international money market are such as to bring him much information regarding the plans of bankers in Germany. It is believed in quarters where the operations of the banks of the Central Powers are closely followed that the process of strengthening German resources in this city has been the chief factor in depressing Berlin exchange in recent days to the lowest figures ever known.

A continuance of the selling of reichsmark cables direct from Berlin was noted yesterday and rates established new low records. At one time reichsmark checks commanded a bid price no higher than 72⅝ cents to the four marks, and there were transactions at 72 9-16, compared with the previous low record of 72⅞. The "cable" rate, which was especially influenced by the selling, because the bulk of transactions came by wireless, was forced down to 72⅝ in actual transactions. This is a decline of more than five cents to the four marks since the first week of February.

Bankers are of the opinion that what is going on has the approval of the German Government, and that the need was realized not long ago by the Kaiser's financial advisers for taking time by the forelock as far as future credit necessities are concerned. It is understood that four or five of the leading banks of Germany are engaged in the accumulation of a vast amount of funds negotiated through wireless transfers, and that the Reichsbank, which guides the country's most important financial operations, is exercising an oversight in the present transactions.

The status of our gold resources when the war is over has been a question of debate among bankers for many weeks, and it has been believed in many quarters that European nations would immediately begin to draw the metal from this country. It had been supposed, however, that Great Britain and France would be most active in this work, and the appearance of Germany in the role of first bidder for our gold has brought a distinct surprise to many students of the international situation.

If the German banks should have many millions of dollars to their credit at this centre when ocean lines of communication are again free to German ships they could take it all in gold. As a banker said yesterday, "The United States is the only country in the world today where a bank balance is as good as gold," and special measures would have to be taken by the Treasury authorities to head off this gold drain if such step should be deemed desirable. Financial experts believe, however, that no efforts to prevent Europe from taking back part of the gold lost to the United States since the war began would be held necessary if the movement started, as the process would help strengthen the countries abroad, a development to be desired by this country from the point of view of commercial intercourse with them.

At current rates of exchange the German banks are paying heavily for the privilege of getting gold when the proper time arrives. The mark, which has a paper value of slightly more than 23 cents in Berlin, is worth only 18 cents in gold at this centre. In other words, for each mark bought on this side in gold five cents more would have to be paid than would be necessary if German currency were at the normal rate instead of in its present depreciated state in the local market. If the transfer of funds continues for some time, bankers look for a further depreciation of reichsmark exchange, but those familiar with the German plans hold that a decline sharper than anything yet seen would not check the upbuilding of balances in banks of New York.

The pressure against reichsmark rates caused a sentimental decline in Austrian exchange, which also established a new low record yesterday at 12.50. The normal quotation for kronen is 20.20. Because of the sagging tendency of these exchanges, Zimmermann & Forshay lowered their offering price for the 5 and 4½ per cent. German Treasury notes of the fourth Imperial war loan to levels lower than ever quoted before. The 5 per cent. notes were offered at $187.50 per 1,000 marks, and the 4½ per cent. at $180 to the 1,000 marks. Recently the 5 per cent. issue was offered at $190, and the other was slightly higher than the present price.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf	77	
*American Gas & Electric	120	122
*American Gas & Electric pf	132	136
American Light & Traction	50	51
American Light & Traction pf	374	378
American Power & Light	84	86
American Power & Light pf	86	87
American Public Utilities	46	49
American Public Utilities pf	75	78
American Water Works & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	17	
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	54	57
Associated Gas & Electric	50	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	99	100
Cities Service	124	127
Cities Service pf	75½	77
Colorado Power	27½	28½
Colorado Power pf	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L	81	83
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers' Power pf., Me	93	95
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit	72	76
Electric Bond & Share	100	
Empire District Electric	79	82
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	59	62
Northern Ontario L. & P. 6s, 1931	88	85
Northern States Power	48	50
Northern States Power pf	92¼	92¾
Ozark Power & Water	29	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	62½	63
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	91½	92½
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf	89½	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co	29	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	70	74
Southern California Edison	88½	91
Southern California Edison pf	103	105½
Southwest. Power & Light pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	30¼	31½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10¼	11
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	44½	45½
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	17	20
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf	44	52
United Light & Rys.	51	54
United Light & Rys. pf	75	77
Western Power	16½	17½
Western Power pf	57½	58

*Par value $50.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sep., 1916	101¼	101⅝	101⅛	101⅜
6s	—Sep., 1917	103½	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s	—June, 1965	107⅛	107½	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1963	107	107¼	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106⅝	107	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅝	107	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101		101	
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅜		100⅜	
4½s	—Mar., 1964	102¼	102½	102	102¼
4½s	—Mar., 1962	102½	102¾	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	—Sep., 1960	102⅜	102½	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1960-80	102	102¼	101⅝	102⅛
4s	—May, 1959	99	99¼	98⅞	99⅛
4s	—Nov., 1938	99	99¼	98⅞	99⅛
4s	—May, 1957	99	99¼	98⅞	98⅛
4s	—Nov., 1956	98¼	98½	98	98⅛
4s	—Nov., 1955	98⅛	98⅜	98	98⅛
4s	—Nov., 1958	97⅞		97¾	
3½s	—Nov., 1955	88¼		88	
3½s	—Nov., 1954	88¼	89½	88½	89
3½s	—May, 1954	88½	89½	88½	89

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

At the close of the day the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was generally at its best. Following early irregularity it had been gradually strengthening. This was after the announcement that Germany had reaffirmed her position in the armed merchantmen controversy. Rumors, however, circulated toward the close that an agreement, nevertheless, would shortly be reached which would end the crisis. United States Steel common, Crucible Steel, and Reading were all prominent in the final advance.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
870	Alaska Gold	18½	21⅝	17⅝	21⅝
320	Allis-Chalmers	30½	30½	29¼	29¼
20	Allis-Chal. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½
170	Am. Bt. Sug	67½	68	67	67¼
1,410	Am. Can	59	59⅝	58⅜	59⅛
30	Am. Car & Fy.	67	67	66⅞	66⅞
1,440	Am. Loco	70¼	70½	68⅜	70⅛
2,420	Am. Smelting	99⅜	99½	98⅜	99⅛
50	Am. Sugar	108½	108½	108½	108⅜
150	Am. Zinc	80⅜	83⅜	79⅜	83⅜
2,710	Ana. Copper	86⅛	86⅜	85⅜	86⅛
1,810	Baldwin Loco	106⅛	105⅝	103⅜	104⅞
930	Balto. & Ohio	87⅜	87⅝	87⅛	87⅜
40	Batopilas M	2	2	2	2
1,250	Butte & Sup	98	102⅝	97½	102⅛
980	Cal. Petrol	21⅞	23	20⅜	22
150	Cal. Pet. pf	51	51	49	49⅛
20	Can. Pacific	164⅜	164⅜	164⅜	164⅜
120	Ches. & Ohio	60⅜	60⅞	60⅛	60⅞
270	Chi., R. I. & P.	16⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜
20	Chino Cop	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
150	Col. Fuel & I.	41⅝	41⅞	41¼	41⅝
870	Corn Prods	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	23
8,280	Crucible Stl	80⅜	81⅝	78¼	80⅞
220	Dist. Secur	47⅜	47⅜	46½	46½
820	Erie	36½	37	36¼	36¾
10	Goodrich Co	71	71	71	71
30	Gt. No. Ore	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
290	Inspir. Cop	45⅝	46¼	45⅜	46¼
30	Int. Mer. Mar.	18⅜	18⅜	16½	16⅝
1,270	In. M. M. pf	66	68¼	65¼	68¼
690	Ken. Copper	57⅞	57⅞	56½	57
70	Lehigh Valley	78	78¼	77½	77⅞
10	Maxwell Mtr	60	60	58⅞	59
2,780	Mexican Pet	102¾	102⅞	99½	102½
40	Miami Cop	36	36¼	35⅞	36¼
80	M., K. & T. pf	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
80	Nevada Con	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16¼
10	N. Y. Central	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
40	N. Y., O. & W.	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝
10	Northern Pac	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝
120	Pacific Mail	25	25¼	24¾	25
195	Pitts. Coal	26⅝	26⅝	27	27
40	Ray Copper	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
7,480	Reading	82¾	84⅞	82¾	84⅜
60	Rep. Iron & S.	51⅝	51½	50⅞	51⅞
10	Sloss-S. S. & I.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅞
40	Southern Pac	97	97⅛	97	97⅛
10	Southern Ry	20	20	20	20
320	Studebaker	138⅞	138⅞	137¼	138⅝
50	Tenn. Copper	55⅞	55⅞	55⅜	55⅝
30	Texas Co	203⅝	203⅝	203⅜	203⅝
240	Union Pacific	131⅜	132	131⅜	132
20	United Fruit	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞
45	U. S. Ind. Alc	148⅞	149⅜	148⅞	149⅝
120	U. S. Rubber	49⅝	50	49⅝	50
6,690	U. S. Steel	82⅝	82⅞	81⅞	82⅞
170	Utah Copper	85¼	85¼	84½	84⅞
160	West. Elec	63⅜	63½	63¼	63⅜
65,490					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	17½	17½	17½	17½
500	Elkton	.32	.32½	.32	.32½
200	Halifax	.65	.65	.65	.65
325	Iron Blossom	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½
1,000	Isabella	.24	.24	.24	.24
400	Jim Butler	.88	.88	.88	.88
300	Jumbo Ext	.95	.95	.95	.95
2,800	McNamara	.08¼	.08¾	.07	.07
100	Portland	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
4,000	Rescue Eula	.24½	.24½	.19	.19½
500	Silver Pick	.07	.07	.07	.07
300	Sierra Nevada	.33	.33	.33	.33
200	Union Con	.48	.48	.48	.48
400	West End	.74	.74	.74	.74
11,525					

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	98	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	460	475	460	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-Fr	5	Oct. 15, '20	94⅜	94⅝	6.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	101¼	101½	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 28, '17	94¾	95⅛	4.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	101⅜	102¼	4.63
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	101⅞	102⅝	5.45
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅝	100½	4.70
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅞	101	4.25
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100¼	1.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99½	99⅝	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	101	101⅛	3.90
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100½	101½	5.78
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.05
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101½	4.50
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100¼	4.85
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100⅛	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.05
Am. Locomo	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101⅛	4.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
Anac. Cop	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.40
Ark. Val. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	6	July 1, '19	97	98½	..
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	100⅞	101¼	2.00
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅝	101⅞	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	103½	5.40
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	99⅝	100⅜	4.90
Chi. Elec.	5	July, 1918	98	100	13.70
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	99¾	100⅛	..
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	4.50
E. Pow. & L.	5	Mar 1, '18	97	98	..
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.80
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	101⅛	4.45
Gd. Tk. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.75
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101½	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harv	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅛	102⅛	3.90
‡Lack. Steel.	6	Mar. 1917	101⅛	101½	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mich. Ry	6	June, 1919	101	101¾	4.75
Mid. Ill.	6	Jan. 1, '25	95	96½	..
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101½	..
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	90	94	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99½	6.50
Morg. & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	101⅜	101⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅝	100	6.00
NY. N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101½	5.00
Penn. Co	4½	June, 15, '21	101⅝	101⅞	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Ren. Arms. Un. Met. Cart.	5	Feb., 1919	99¼	99½	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101½	3.87
Sulzberg'r & S.	6	June, 1918	100½	100½	4.00
U. S. Smelt.	6	Feb., 1926	104¼	104⅝	5.30
U. S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
Unit. Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.30
Westingh. El.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.77
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	5.10
W. Va. Tr. & El.	6	June, 1917	97	99	..
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101	..
Wm. El. Ry.	5	Jan. 1, '18	100¼	101	..
Wln. Rptg. A.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	99⅞	5.05
W. Sta. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	..

*To be called June, 1916, at 102½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.
†To be called May, 1916, at 101.
‡To be called March 31, 1916, at 101.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.05
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi. & East. Ill.	1916-'23	5½	5.55	5.00
Chi. & Northw.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.10
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.20
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.15
Norf. & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.38	4.15
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.70
St. L. & S. F.	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.90	4.30
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.25

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
644	Ahmeek	103	104	102½	103⅝
9,905	Alaska Gold	17⅜	21⅞	17⅜	21⅜
920	Allouez	71¼	71½	71	71
5,870	Am. Zinc	81¼	83⅜	79⅝	83⅜
310	Butte & Balak	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,412	Butte & Sup	97⅞	102⅜	97¼	102½
1,235	Cal. & Ariz	71¾	72	71	72
10	Cal. & Hecla	552	552	550	550
45	Centennial	16	16	16	16
20	Chino	56⅜	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞
390	Copper Range	62¼	64	63	63¾
135	East Butte	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
4	Franklin	9	9	9	9
60	Granby	92	92	91¼	91½
95	Greene Can	49¼	49¼	49	49
143	Hancock	15½	15½	15	15¼
25	Island Creek	45½	45½	45½	45½
20	Isle Creek pf	90½	90½	90½	90½
140	Isle Royale	28½	28½	27½	27½
1,045	Keweenaw	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3½
100	Lake	16¼	16¾	16¼	16⅝
150	Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
220	Mass Con	14	14	13¾	13¾
5	Miami	36	36	36	36
105	Michigan	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
115	Mohawk	93½	94	93	94
70	New Arcadian	8½	8½	8½	8½
106	New Idria	18½	18¼	16½	16½
45	Niplasing	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
380	North Butte	29½	29½	29¼	29⅜
100	North Lake	1	1	1	1
15	Ojibway	2	2	2	2
745	Old Dom	72	72	71¾	71¾
1,080	Osceola	95¼	95½	95	95¼
20	Pond Creek	12	12	12	12
85	Quincy	92	92¾	91½	92½
35	Ray Con	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
160	Santa Fe	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
220	Shannon	11¼	11¼	10	10⅜
393	South Lake	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
5	St. Mary's L'd.	70	70	70	70
320	Tamarack	53¼	53½	53	53
480	Trinity	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½
4,081	U. S. Smelter	64	64½	63½	64
229	U. S. Sm. pf	50¾	50⅝	50¼	50¼
400	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
95	Utah Con	14	14	14	14
5	Utah Cop	85¼	86¼	85¼	85¼
810	Utah Metal	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
65	Victoria	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Wolverine	59½	59½	59¼	59¼

RAILROADS

10	Boston Elev	80¼	80¼	80½	80⅝
216	Bost. & Lowell	140	140	139	139
152	Bost. & Maine	44½	45	44¼	44⅜
3	Bost. & Me. pf	39	39	39	39
3	Conn. & M. "3"	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
36	Fitchburg pf	77½	78½	77½	78¼
1	Maine Central	101½	101½	101½	101½
50	Mass. Elec. pf	37	37	37	37
50	Maine Elec. pf	37	37	37	37
238	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67½	67½	66½	66½
2	North N. H.	103½	103½	103½	103½
44	West End	66	66	65½	65½
208	West End pf	83½	84	83½	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agr. C	67½	67½	67½	67½
10	Am. A. C. pf	98	98	97½	97½
120	Amoskeag	70¼	70¼	70	70
90	Amoskeag pf	100	100	100	100
100	Am. Sugar	110¼	110¼	108	109
19	Am. Sugar pf	117½	117½	116½	116½
792	Am. W. & P.	127⅞	128	127⅞	127⅞
246	Am. W. & P. ctfs.	53½	53½	52¾	52⅞
726	Am. Wool. pf	99	99¼	99	99¼
826	A., G. & W. I.	28½	28½	28½	28½
100	A., G. & W. I. pf.	46	47½	46	47½
125	Edison	249¾	249¾	249½	149½
10	Gen. Ry. & E. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½
35	Gen. Electric	169	169	169	169
100	Int. But. Hole	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
84	Mass. Gas	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
65	Mass. Gas pf	86½	87	86½	86¾
1	McElwain pf	102	102	102	102
16	Mex. T. & T.	1	1	1	1
8	Mex. T. & T. pf	3	3	3	3
70	N. E. Tel	136½	136¾	136½	136¾
915	Nipe Bay	127	134	127	132
10	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
127	Swift	133½	133¾	132½	132½
28	Torrington	47	47	45½	45¾
38	Torrington pf	31¾	32	31½	32
625	United Fruit	141⅝	144¼	142	144½
111	Un. Shoe Mac.	54⅝	54⅝	54	54⅝
310	Un. S. M. pf	29	29	29	29
275	U. S. Steel	82¾	82¾	82	82¾
21	U. S. Steel pf	116½	116½	116½	116½
620	Ventura Oil	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼

BONDS.

$3,000	A. G. 6s, "A"	100	100	100	100
6,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92	92	91½	91½
200	Am. T. & T. 4½s	106¼	106	105¾	106
43,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77½	77¾	77½	77¾
2,000	M. G. 4½s, '29	99	99	99	99
1,000	M. G

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100	Atlanta, Birm. & Atlan. R.R. Stk.	
100	American Cyanamid Co. Stock	
25	Bankers Trust Stock	
50	Continental Insurance Stock	
100	Del., Lack. & West. Coal Stock	
25	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock	
25	Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock	
100	Jas. Butler Com. Stock	
25	New Jersey Zinc Stock	
100	Union American Cigar Pfd. Stk.	
25	Victor Talking Machine Stock	
5	Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.	
25	Wash. Steel & Ordn. Com. Stk.	

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100	Aetna Explosives Pfd. Stock	
50	Belding Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stk.	
100	Eastern Steel 1st Pfd. Stock	
50	E. W. Bliss Com. Stock	
50	Great Northern Paper Stock	
50	Germania Insurance Stock	
25	Hanover Insurance Stock	
25	Niagara Insurance Stock	
75	Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock	
50	Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock	
25	Scovill Manufacturing Stock	
25	Victor Talking Machine Stock	
5	Winchester Repeating Arms Stock	
25	Wash. Steel & Ordn. Com. Stk.	

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market, with Irregular Price Changes—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 317,001 shares of stock and $148,500 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 73,100; oil, 44,591, and mining, 199,310. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,700	‡Ast. Ex., w. i.	22⅝	22⅝	22	22⅛
200	Ajax Rub. Inc.	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾
20	A., G. & W. I. pf.	30	30	30	30
850	A., G. & W. I. pf.	46⅝	48	46¼	47
5	Atlantic Steel	57	57	57	57
4,500	Can. Nat. Gas	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
86	Carbon Steel...	70	70	69	70
600	‡Car. L. & P.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
385	Carwen Steel	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2,100	‡Chev. Mot. C.	140	145	140	145
100	Cor. of R. & H.	5½	5½	5½	5½
8,400	‡Cuban C. Sug.	54¼	55⅛	52¾	54
780	Drug-Sch.	141	143	141	142
750	‡Electric Gun...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
210	Emerson Phon.	12	12	11¼	11½
100	Guant. Sugar	74	74	74	74
5	‡Hall Signal...	15	15	15	15
1,100	Inter. Rubber...	13	14⅜	13	14⅜
400	Inter. Tea pf.	106	106	106	106
100	Kath. Br. pf.	22	23	22	22
370	Kelly-Sp. Tire	68⅛	69	67⅝	69
10	Kelly-Sp. Tire 1st pf.	96	96	96	96
5,000	‡Lynn Phono..	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
400	Manhat. Tr.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Marc. of Am..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Marlin A. v. t. cfs	32½	32½	32½	32½
800	‡Maxim Munit.	6	6	6	6
5,200	‡Mid. Steel	63⅝	63⅝	63	63⅜
15,000	Mid. S. rights	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1
900	‡Nevins Elec...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
620	Peerless Truck & M. Corp...	28	28⅛	27⅝	28
450	‡Procter & G. pf.	122	123	120	120
200	Redrop El. Ins.	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
100	‡Saxon M. Car.	67½	67½	67½	67½
1,300	‡Stand. Motors	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼
200	Sterling Gum..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	‡St. Jos. Lead.	15½	15½	15½	15½
800	St. L., R. M. & P. v. t. cfs	35½	36	35½	36
1,000	Sub. B. v. t. cfs	35⅝	36½	35⅝	36
2,710	‡Tobacco Prod.	44	44½	43½	44½
800	Tri. F. v. t. cfs	3⅜	3⅞	3½	3½
2,200	Un. Prof. Sh..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
6,500	Univ. M. w. i.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
600	‡U. S. L. & H.	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
400	U. S. L. & H. pf.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
2,000	World F. v. t. cfs	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
75	Ohio Oil	232	231	232	
20	Prairie O. & G.	423	423	423	+ 2
55	Prairie P. L.	228	225	228	+ 5
10	So. Penn. Oil	362	360	362	
60	Stan. O. of Cal.	257	254	257	+ 2
‡10	St. Oil of N. J.	515	515	515	+ 2
30	St. Oil of N.Y.	214	210	214	+ 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	Am. O. & G.	⅞	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Barnett O. & G.	3	3	2⅞	3
2,000	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	23½	23½	22¾	22¾
8,900	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	9⅞	10	9½	9½
2,000	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w.i., pfd	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1,815	Empire Pet.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,900	‡Fed. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	‡Houston Oil	18½	18½	18½	18½
1,600	‡Int. Petrol.	12	12¼	11⅝	11⅝
2,500	Lin. Oil & G.	25	25	25	25
150	Midwest Ref.	61	62	61	62
15,000	††Midwest Oil	71	72	69	70
1,500	††Midwest O. pf.	97	100	96	97
2,500	‡Musk. Ref.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,766	‡Sapul. O. & R.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2,300	‡Victoria Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	Wayland O. & G.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	††Atlanta	17	17¾	16½	16½
300	Barnes King D.	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼
2,500	‡Booth	32	32	32	32
700	Butte & N. Y.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
18,400	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7⅞	9⅝	7⅞	9⅝
50	Calaveras M.	3	3	3	3
8,500	‡Caledonia	98	99	97	98
1,000	‡Cosden Coal	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1½
700	C. de P. Cop.	38	38⅝	38	38⅝
8,700	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	‡Con. Cop. M.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
3,500	‡Emma Copper	60	60	55	58
8,400	‡Fed. Res. M.	20	20	18	18
1,500	First Nat. Cop.	6⅜	6	5⅝	6
2,500	‡Goldf. Cons.	91	91	90	91
5,000	‡Gold. Merger	13⅛	13⅛	13	14
12,000	‡Greenwater	6	6½	6	6½
1,000	Howe Sound	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	Hecla Mining	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5,000	Inter. Min.	13	13	12	13
650	‡Iron Blossom	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,500	‡Jim Butler	88	88	85	86
2,600	Jumbo Exten.	93	93	89	90
4,000	‡Kewanas	16	16	15½	15½
600	Magma Copper	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2,500	‡Marsh Min.	37⅛	38	37¼	37¼
1,000	McIntyre	94	94	94	94
900	McK.-Darragh	45	45	45	45
400	Mines of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Mojave Tung.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
28,000	‡Mother Lode	30	30	29	29
1,150	New Ut. Bng.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
200	Nip. Mines	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜
1,000	‡N. Butte D.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
150	‡Oatman Gold (a prospect).	70	70	70	70
200	††Oat. Creek (a prospect).	43	43	43	43
600	††Oatman Ex. (a prospect).	16	16	16	16
1,000	‡Oro	4	4	4	4
1,000	‡Peterson Lake	25	26	25	26
200	‡Ray Herc. M.	3	3	3	3
800	‡Ray Con. M.	21	21	21	21
1,400	‡Rochester M.	55	56	55	56
700	‡Rount. Mt.	60	60	60	60
800	‡Ruby Silver	54	54	54	54
6,000	‡Scratch Gravel Gold Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Sev. Tr. Co'n.	40	41	40	41
1,000	‡Silver Pick	7	7	7	7
4,000	‡Silver Tip (a prospect)	20	20	20	20
400	Stand. Sil.-Le.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,600	Stewart	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
8,500	††Success Min.	93	94	92	93
8,500	‡Superstit. Min. Co. a prospect	34	34	34	34
1,000	Tono. Ext.	4½	4½	4½	4½
50	Tono. Mining	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,500	‡Tono. Jim B.	85	88	86	87
9,000	‡Tono. R. Eula	20	23	20	23
350	United Eastern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,000	††U. S. Con. M.	12½	13	12⅝	13
21,500	‡Un. Verde Ex.	16¾	18¼	16½	17½
200	White Knob pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
310	‡White O. Min.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
600	‡Tuscaran Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$28000	‡B. & O. new 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
3,000	C., M. & St. P. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
80,000	‡Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
77,000	‡Erie cv. 4s, w. i.	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88½
85,000	‡Mid. S. cv. 5s, w. i.	99	99	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xxEx rights.

Note.—Tuesday 500 Emma Copper sold at 60 and 100 Peerless Motor Monday at 29⅝.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	12	12¼	12	12¼
Balt. Tube Co.	108	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co. pf.	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	14	15	14	15
Curtiss Aeroplane	47	50	47	50
Crocker Wheeler	103	105	102	105
Fed. Dye & Ch., w. i.	45⅜	48¼	45⅜	48¼
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
H. & B. Car Co.	44	45	44	45
Hopkins & A. Arms	65		65	
Inter. Mer. Marine	14⅜	15½	14⅜	15½
Jewel Tea	66	67	66	67
S. S. Kresge, w. i.	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Lake Torpedo Boat	9½	10	9½	10
Lima Locomotive	18	23	18	23
N. Y. Transportation	14½	16	14½	16
O. Eisenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	10½	10½	10½	10½
Standard Motors	8	8¼	8	8¼
Stand. Shipbuilding	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Virginia Railway	23	23¾	22	23¾
Wab.-Pitts. T., w. i.	17⅛	19	17⅛	19
Wab.-P. T. pf., w. i.	47	52	47	52

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	15	15½	15	15½
Savoy Oil	9½	10½	9½	10½
Ventura	9⅝	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜

MINING STOCK.

Bannack Gold	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝

BOND.

Pierce Oil Co.	83	85	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass	258	262	254	260
Atlas Powder	242	250	242	250
Atlas Powder pf.	101	102	101	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.)	355	365	350	360
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	83	75	83
Can. Fuse & Pow.	195	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	340	360	340	360
Du Pont Powder, new	342	352	342	352
Du Pont Powder pf.	106	108	106	108
Hercules Powder	386	388	388	396
Hercules Powder pf.	117	120	117	120
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	170	180	163	168
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms			495	
Scovil Mfg. Co.	475	495	470	485
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,500

APRING GOODS.

Season's new materials brought under the eyes of buyers in the Business Page of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

WAR PROFITS DISAPPOINT.

American Steel Foundries Gross Sales Show Loss Over 1914.

Wall Street received another annual report yesterday of a company whose stock figured strongly in the general rise some months ago of the so-called war stocks. It was that of the American Steel Foundries and, like a number of other reports of the "war order companies," it contained some surprises and disappointments.

The gross sales of the company for 1915 were $10,024,870, a loss of $1,100,000 compared with 1914. The total profits were $502,765, after allowing $204,083 for depreciation. This profit represented an increase of only $9,500 over 1914. The net profit was $264,156.

R. P. Lamont, President of the American Steel Foundries, recounts in his report to the stockholders that the improvement in business did not come until the last quarter of the year and it was December before all the company's plants were running at capacity. On the average the plants were operated at 46.5 per cent. of their capacity during the year as against 50.4 per cent. in 1914. January showed a loss of $79,000 and by December the company was showing profits, above charges, of $156,000.

The outlook for the next six months is encouraging, according to the President, and orders on the books are greater than ever before. Orders for steel and forgings for foreign account amount to $18,000,000 and it is this item, apparently, which led to the recent war-order rumors. When speculation in the company's stock was at its highest the stock sold for 74½. In yesterday's trading it closed at 49¾.

SUGAR EARNINGS $2,991,465.

American Refining Co.'s Investment Profits in 1915, $2,312,646.

The annual report of the American Sugar Refining Company, published yesterday, showed that the company's profits from operation were $2,991,465, an increase of $200,000 over 1914. Considering the higher prices of sugar it had been expected by some that profits would be greater.

Profits from the company's investments were $2,312,646, which represented an increase of $683,996 over 1914. The good showing was due to the enhanced value of raw beet sugar produced by the companies in which the American holds stock. If the enhanced market valuation of these stocks were counted, the American's investment account would have shown a great increase. In the report, however, no reappraisement was included.

Total net profits of the parent company were $6,184,720, an increase of $45,331. After allowing for the regular dividends on both common and preferred there was a small surplus. The actual amount earned on the common was 6% per cent., whereas 7 per cent. was paid. The company's total surplus, as of Dec. 31, was $16,328,802, a decrease of $701,-992.

Earl D. Babst, who served his first year as President of the American Sugar Refining Company, made the report to the 19,565 stockholders of the company.

EQUITABLE TRUST APPEALS.

Goes to Circuit Court on Ruling in Western Pacific Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The Equitable Trust Company of New York filed with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today an appeal from the decision of Judge Van Fleet in the Federal District Court, ordering that the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company and the Missouri Pacific Railway Company be included as defendants in the receivership proceedings against the Western Pacific Railway Company.

The Circuit Court on Monday was asked for a writ of prohibition restraining Judge Van Fleet from enforcing his order that the Equitable Trust refrain from further proceedings in the case in other courts except upon authority of the District Court here.

NEW STOCK ON EXCHANGE.

Jewel Tea, Old Dominion, and Kelly-Springfield Tire Listed.

The New York Stock Exchange yesterday admitted to the regular list $4,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative prefered stock and, $12,000,000 common stock of the Jewel Tea Company, Inc., which operates a chain of stores in the United States. These stocks have been traded in for some time on the Curb.

Other listings authorized were: $7,333,825 stock of the Old Dominion Company; $80,000,000 temporary refunding and general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Series A, due 1995; and $3,758,200 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and $3,382,500 common stock of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company.

COTTON GAIN SLIGHT, MARKET IRREGULAR

Movement Is Within a Narrow Range, and No Decided Tendency Is Shown.

NEW CROP ACREAGE PUZZLE

Increase of 25% in Oklahoma Reported—Shipments to New England Uncertain.

Cotton yesterday moved within a narrow range and closed at a small net gain for the day. Fluctuations were marked by considerable irregularity and at no time did the market show any decided tendency. Outside interest is small, and while sentiment is less bearish than it has been there is little incentive for taking an aggressive position on the long side.

The present situation contains a great many uncertainties, chief among which is the lack of conviction regarding the acreage for the new crop. One New York cotton man who has just returned from Oklahoma says that indications point to an increase of about 25 per cent. in that State. Moreover, there is a fear that the present freight congestion may interfere materially with shipments of cotton to New England mills. The embargo established by the New York, New Haven & Hartford will work against immediate shipments in that section. This is not of urgent importance, as mills are supposed to be well supplied with raw material.

Conflicting estimates of the size of the East Indian crop were received in the market yesterday. An early cable stated that Messrs. Ralli Brothers placed the India crop at 5,736,000 bales. These figures include a carry-over of 900,000 bales from last season. On the other hand a local firm received a cable from Bombay stating that the Colonial Government of India estimated the India crop at 3,819,000 bales. The wide discrepancy between these estimates is confusing and is not wholly accounted for by the allowance for carry-over. It is possible that the Government estimate may have been expressed in bales of 500 pounds each, while Ralli Brothers' estimate was based on the usual 400-pound bales.

Ocean freights are somewhat lower. Galveston advices stated that rates to Liverpool were quoted at $2.85 to $2.90 a hundred and to Havre at $2.85. The New York rate to Havre yesterday was quoted at $2.50 a hundred.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 11.65 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.47	11.42	11.46@11.47	11.44@11.46
May	11.69	11.60	11.66@11.68	11.64@11.65
July	11.89	11.80	11.86@11.87	11.85@11.86
Oct.	12.03	11.93	12.01@12.02	11.98@12.00
Dec.	12.19	12.08	12.18@12.19	12.15@12.16
Jan.	12.27	12.17	12.25@12.26	12.23@12.24

Total port receipts, 9,217 bales; last week, 16,427 bales; last year, 40,142 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	348	6,803	11,444
Galveston	4,627	1,406	8,748
Mobile	229	4	35
Charleston	79	191	1,199
Savannah	1,838	1,340	4,001
Wilmington	13	5	2,121
Norfolk	945	867	2,478

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	378	274	653
Memphis	735	1,710	2,900
St. Louis	774	3,100	5,360
Houston	4,501	4,425	7,952

Exports, 11,752 bales; total thus far this season, 3,631,320 bales; total last season, 5,786,651 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

	Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200 Galveston	11.90	315,739	502,158
4,415 New Orleans	11.50	374,113	377,322
250 Mobile	11.25	20,513	46,765
1,332 Savannah	11.75	182,141	217,404
100 Charleston	11½	73,963	106,678
Wilmington	11.50	43,928	61,656
243 Norfolk	11.44	117,621	80,477
1,055 Augusta	11.56	153,413	140,017
1,000 Memphis	11.63	210,120	219,329
St. Louis	11½	19,422	36,998
1,903 Houston	11.80	147,091	176,073

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline, at 7.72. Sales, 7,000. Receipts, 29,000 bales. American, 19,000. Market closed very steady.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market broke 2¾ to 3¾c yesterday under very heavy selling, and closed with a partial rally, although with net losses of 2 to 2¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.28; No. 1 durum, $1.30; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.34 and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.44½, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.18⅞	$1.21½	$1.61
July	..	..	1.11⅞	1.14½	1.27⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.12⅝	$1.09⅞	1.10⅞	1.13½	1.51⅝
July	1.10	1.08½	1.06⅝	1.10⅝	1.19¾

CORN.

The corn market was lower, with wheat, and while there was a rally of ⅝ to ¾c from the lowest, closing quotations were ⅝ to ¾c below the previous close. The cables were lower, and the demand abroad was said to be less active, owing to milder weather. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½ to 83½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74⅞	73⅝	74½	75¼	72½
July	75⅛	74⅛	74⅞	75⅝	74⅝

OATS.

The oats market was easier early, with wheat and corn, but toward the close showed some independent firmness, and final quotations were only ⅛@⅜c net lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 48c; No. 3 white, 48@48½c; No. 4 white, 47½@48c; fancy clipped white, 49½@51c; ordinary clipped white, 48@48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43⅛	42⅝	43	43⅜	56⅜
July	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅝	52¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products declined early in the day under quite active liquidation, but rallied, and at the close values were firm, in sympathy with a further advance in the live hog market. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 37,000; estimated for Thursday, 32,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 5,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.85	10.75	10.82	10.80	10.50
July	11.07	10.97	11.02	11.02	10.72
Ribs—					
May	11.92	11.77	11.87	11.90	10.05
July	12.02	11.90	11.97	12.00	10.35
Pork—					
May	22.32	22.07	22.17	22.30	17.57
July	22.20	22.00	22.07	22.00	17.95

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again active, total sales amounting to 19,500 barrels. There was a good commission house demand for June and bullish sentiment was further stimulated by pronounced strength in the crude market, which was quoted at 68 to 69 cents per gallon. There was sufficient profit taking, however, to hold the market within a narrow range and final quotations were 2 to 5 points net higher. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.28@10.50	10.30
March	10.31	10.30	10.28@10.33	10.25
April	..	..	10.32@10.40	10.28
May	10.35	10.29	10.35@10.36	10.33
June	10.31	10.30	10.30@10.31	10.20
July	10.23	10.21	10.24@10.25	10.19
August	10.27	10.23	10.25@10.26	10.22
September	10.13	10.10	10.13@10.15	10.10
October	9.13	9.11	9.13@9.13	9.10

COFFEE.

Operations in the coffee market were small, total sales amounting to 26,000 bags, but the undertone was firmer and closing quotations were 9 to 13 points higher. The local spot market was inactive, but prices were steady to firm with Rio 7s quoted at 9½c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	7.80	7.80	7.85@7.87	7.72
April	..	..	7.91@7.93	7.79
May	7.95	7.93	7.97@7.99	7.86
June	..	..	8.00@8.02	7.90
July	8.06	8.06	8.04@8.06	7.93
August	..	..	8.08@8.09	7.97
September	8.14	8.07	8.11@8.12	8.01
October	..	..	8.14@8.16	8.04
November	..	..	8.17@8.19	8.08
December	8.21	8.19	8.21@8.22	8.12
January	8.28	8.28	8.25@8.27	8.16
February	..	..	8.29@8.31	8.19

SUGAR.

The advance in raw sugar and continued strength shown in refined caused a firm futures market yesterday, but offerings were light. There was a little short covering, and support by trade interests kept values within a point or two of the opening level throughout the middle session. On the call prices showed advances of 1 to 3 points, with 550 tons traded in. The market closed steady, net unchanged to an advance of 4 points, with sales for the day 5,600 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	4.38@4.40	4.34
April	..	..	4.43@4.45	4.39
May	4.48	4.45	4.48@4.49	4.44
June	..	..	4.53@4.54	4.49
July	4.58	4.55	4.57@4.58	4.53
August	4.63	4.61	4.62@4.63	4.58
September	4.67	4.

CITY MARKETS MEET BUSINESS OPPOSITION

Board of Trade and Transportation Calls Scheme Socialistic and Expensive.

COST PUT AT $60,000,000

Legislature Asked to Defeat Bill Enabling the Establishment of New Department.

The proposed City Department of Markets was condemned by members of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday at the regular monthly meeting as a radical socialistic venture to interfere with legitimate business, besides adding millions to the city's debt. S. V. V. Huntington, President of the board, presided.

The discussion of the market project followed a report prepared by William McCarroll, Chairman of the Committee on City Affairs, calling for the defeat of the market bill now in the State Senate.

The report gave it as the committee's belief that the department would increase officeholders, "thus adding to the public expense, and, therefore, inconsistent with the avowed purpose of the present city administration and the desire of all taxpayers to reduce the public expenditures in every possible way."

Another objection was that the Department of Markets was only the first step in the declared program of the Mayor's Market Commission for markets to cost ultimately $60,000,000. It was pointed out that the bill would authorize the Commissioner to issue orders, and that failure to obey would be punishable by fines or imprisonment without appeal to the courts.

"I think business men should come together," said A. B. See, "and oppose a socialistic plan of this kind. This proposed department would work against the legitimate storekeepers, injure the value of rentals, and prove costly to taxpayers. The Legislature should be given to understand that the sentiment of the business community is strongly against any such venture."

J. Henry Deeves and several other speakers voiced similar sentiments. The report was unanimously adopted with a resolution that the proposed department was not necessary and the attendant expenditure inadvisable.

Approval was also given to the bill introduced at Albany to consolidate and simplify inspections of buildings.

WOOL MARKET IS QUIET.

Attempts Are Being Made to Bring Down Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 8.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market has been quiet for the last week. Attempts are being made in London to lower the cost of wool, causing hesitancy in the market. Manufacturers, moreover, seem to be pretty well supplied for the present.

"The woolen goods situation is stronger. The prices of wool and of yarn are higher, and it is more difficult to obtain dyestuffs. There is very little indication that the woolen market will change, and the present tendency is upward. The men's wear market is satisfactory. The women's wear market has been very active.

"In cotton goods the situation is relatively strong. Prices of cloth have not declined with the prices of cotton. A surprising development in the fancy goods trade has been the continued purchasing, even though some of the largest operators are out of the market entirely. A good exportation of fancy fabrics has taken place."

Auctioneers

unless announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

EASTERN MERCHANDISE CO.,
Stocks and Plants Bought. 486 BROADWAY.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE, Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERELMUTTER, 208 CANAL STREET.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. Salesrooms, 115-17 Spring St., Tel. 5382 Spring.

STOCKS AND PLANTS FRANK JACOBVITZ. BOUGHT—10 Lispenard. Tel. 2590 Franklin.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St., Tel. Spring 4209.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schasp & Sons, 394 Broadway.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2247 Frank.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4643. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 839 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2000 Spring. Cash buyers high-grade mdse.

DAN'L GREENWALD, 23 LISPENARD STREET. TEL. FRANKLIN 1786.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.
Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

HIGHEST PRICES FURNITURE, PIANOS, ANTIQUES. A. Kalish, 68 Univ. Pl. Phone 2377 Stuyvesant.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7176 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 338-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT AUCTION

At Vancouver, B. C., of the Contracting Equipment formerly used by the

B. C. Electric Railway Co. Ltd.

on construction work at Lake Buntzen and Coquitlam Lake. Originally costing $250,000. Including New Baldwin Locomotive and Tender, Air Compressors, Mining Locomotives, Logging and Yarding Engines, Stationary Engines, Hoists, Motors, Pumps, 24 Mechanical Stokers (new), 2 Lidgerwood Panama Type Cableways (complete), 1,100 feet and 1,200 feet span, 2½-inch cable, Bollers, Drills, Tunnel Bars, 250 tons of Hollow Round and Octagonal Drill Steel, etc.

Will be sold at Public Auction during April. Catalogues on application to the Auctioneers.

F. GRIFFIN & CO.
448 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C. and 311 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

One Pike
Adding and Listing Machine

(Pike Co. now owned by the Burroughs Adding Machine Co.) will be sold at public auction, without reserve, at 80 Church St., Room 101, New York City, on Wednesday, March 15th, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. No time displayed.

JOHN E. RANSON, Auctioneer,
80 Church St., Room 101 (street floor, near corner shop), N. Y.

KODAK COMPANY APPEALS.

Will Ask Supreme Court to Decide Whether It Is a Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 8.—The legal battle between the Government and the Eastman Kodak Company entered a new phase today, when counsel for the latter appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the recent United States District Court decree adjudging the corporation an illegal monopoly and ordering its dissolution. The appeal was filed with Judge John R. Hazel, who entered the decree, in the United States District Court at Buffalo.

The appeal covers eleven pages of legal papers and takes exception to the decree of dissolution on forty-eight points, covering practically every issue raised by Judge Hazel in his decision. The kodak company again signifies its willingness to eliminate certain trade practices complained of, but manifests equal willingness to fight dissolution to the last ditch.

A motion by the Government asking for an injunction restraining the Eastman company from continuing the monopoly pending the appeal of the case has been settled out of court, it was announced today. Until the Supreme Court gives its opinion, the affairs of the company will continue in statu quo. A year will elapse, it is believed, before the case will be called at Washington.

EXAMINATION OF IMPORTS.

Recommendations by Customs Chemists Are Formulated.

The three-day conference of Chief Chemists of the United States customs service held at the Appraiser's Stores ended yesterday after a wide range of subjects connected with Government laboratory work had been discussed. Recommendations were drawn up which will be laid before Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo upon his return from South America.

The establishment of a central bureau for the dissemination or distribution of samples for analysis, as well as the distribution through such an agency of chemists' reports and all information appertaining to the various laboratories, were recommended in the report sent to the head of the Treasury Department. It was suggested that the office of Supervising Chief Chemist be created with the object of attaining authentic, comparative samples for the various laboratories and specifications as to size, method of sampling containers and containers for samples sent to laboratories. The new office, if created, will have charge of all these matters.

The conference devoted considerable time to a discussion of the standardization of methods of recording and reporting samples sent in to Government laboratories by importers, improvement in this direction being recommended. The Secretary was also asked to approve the plan taken up at the conference looking to the publication of a manual of methods containing the official chemical procedure followed in Government laboratories. The officers of the conference were Chairman F. A. Bates, Washington; Vice Chairman Dr. Edward R. Pickrell, New York, and Secretary J. A. Hynes, Chicago.

AMOUNT OF CROPS ON FARMS

Much of the 1915 Product Still Here, Despite the Heavy Exports.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Owing to the heavy export of wheat and corn since the last harvest season much interest centred in the Agricultural Department's monthly report announcing the amount of wheat of last year's record crop remaining on farms March 1. The department's crop reporting board, from reports of its correspondents and agents throughout the country, estimates the amount of wheat, corn, oats, and barley on farms, with comparisons of preceding years, the proportion of each crop which will be shipped out of the counties where grown, and the percentage of the 1915 corn crop which was of merchantable quality, as follows:

WHEAT.—About 241,717,000 bushels, or 28.9 per cent. of the 1915 crop, remained on farms March 1, 1916, compared with 152,903,000 bushels, or 17.2 per cent., of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915; 151,705,000 bushels, or 19.9 per cent., of the 1913 crop remaining in 1914, and 156,463,000 bushels, or 21.4 per cent. of the 1912 crop remaining in 1913. About 61.7 per cent. of the 1915 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 60.7 per cent. of the 1914 crop so shipped, 53.1 per cent. of the 1913 crop so shipped, and 61.6 per cent. of the 1912 crop so shipped.

CORN.—About 1,186,773,000 bushels, or 37.3 per cent. of the 1915 crop remained on farms March 1, 1916, compared with 910,894,000 bushels, or 34.1 per cent. of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915; 868,352,000 bushels, or 35.4 per cent. of the 1913 crop in 1914, and 1,289,655,000 bushels, or 41.3 per cent. of the 1912 crop in 1913. About 18.6 per cent. of the 1915 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 18.6 per cent. of the 1914 crop so shipped, 17.2 per cent. of the 1913 crop so shipped and 21.8 per cent. of the 1912 crop so shipped. The proportion of the 1915 crop which is merchantable quality is about 71.8 per cent., compared with 94.5 per cent. of the 1914 crop, 80.1 per cent. of the 1913 crop, and 85 per cent. of the 1912 crop.

OATS.—About 596,600,000 bushels, or 38.7 per cent. of the 1915 crop remained on farms March 1, 1916, compared with 379,369,000 bushels, or 33.2 per cent. of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915; 419,431,000 bushels, or 37.4 per cent. of the 1913 crop in 1914, and 601,216,000 bushels, or 42.6 per cent. of the 1912 crop in 1913. About 30 per cent of the 1915 crop will be shipped out of the counties were grown, against 29.4 per cent. of the 1914 crop so shipped, 28.5 per cent. of the 1913 crop so shipped, and 30.9 per cent. of the of the 1912 crop so shipped.

BARLEY.—About 60,611,000 bushels, or 25.5 per cent. of the 1915 crop remained on farms March 1, 1916, compared with 42,889,000 bushels, or 22 per cent. of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915; 44,126,000 bushels, or 24.8 per cent. of the 1913 crop in 1914, and 62,233,000 bushels, or 27.6 per cent. of the 1912 crop in 1913. About 48.1 per cent. of the 1915 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 45.1 per cent. of the 1914 crop so shipped, 48.4 per cent. of the 1913 crop so shipped, and 53.7 per cent. of the 1912 crop so shipped.

The next grain report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates will be issued Friday, April 7.

Pardon for W.J.Cummings Reported.

Prison officers received a report last night that William J. Cummins, ex-President of the Carnegie Trust Company of New York City, was about to be pardoned from Great Meadow Prison at Comstock. It was said that Cummins would be pardoned within forty-eight hours. He was transferred from Sing Sing several months ago, after a break with ex-Warden T. M. Osborne.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Continued cold Thurs.; Fri. fair, warmer; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Fair Thurs.; Fri. fair and warmer; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ala.—Fair Thurs.; Fri. cloudy and warmer; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Miss.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; Fri. rain, warmer in e.; moderate n. e. to s. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair, warmer Thurs.; Fri. cloudy; probably rain in w.; warmer in e.

Ohio—Fair, slightly warmer Thurs.; Fri. cloudy and warmer; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Thurs.; Fri. cloudy and warmer; probably rain.

Lower Mich.—Fair, somewhat warmer, Thurs. Fri., cloudy and warmer; probably rain or snow; moderate, variable winds, becoming e.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs.; snow at night or Fri.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

La., Ark., Okla., and E. Tex.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., fair.

Ill.—Cloudy Thurs., followed by rain in s. and rain or snow in n. Fri., probably rain in s. and rain or snow in n.

Wis.—Unsettled and warmer Thurs.; probably rain. Fri., unsettled and colder; probably rain or snow in e.

Wis.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs., probably followed by snow. Fri. snow and colder.

Minn.—Unsettled Thurs.; warmer in e. Fri. cloudy and colder.

Iowa—Rain or snow and warmer Thurs. Fri. unsettled and colder.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and colder Thurs. and probably Fri.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; colder Fri. and in w. Thurs.

Neb.—Cloudy Thurs.; colder in w. Fri. fair and colder.

Kan.—Unsettled Thurs., probably preceded by rain in e.; cooler in w. Fri. fair and colder.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS, Children's Pile Fabrics.—Will look at samples. Room 1,123, 1,133 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Contractor, large plant, desires work making suits from $8 to $12.50; best references. L 100 Times.

CONTRACTORS wanted on cotton and voile dresses; we furnish our own material; bring samples with you. Perlis & Gilbert, 141 West 36th St., eighth floor.

CORDUROY.—Open for quantity, narrow, wide wail. H. B. Schwartz, 15 West 20th.

CREPE DE METEORS.—Silver gray; crepe de chines; copen; wanted for cash. Broder & Co., 38 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Cotton and linen; looking at samples. 8th Floor, 10 West 18th St.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 338 6th Av.

JOBBER looking at wash dresses will place orders on good styles. 12 West 31st, Sixth Floor.

MERCHANDISE.—Mr. E. M. Smit, buyer for The United Department Store, Detroit, Mich., is open for any kind of job lots of general mdse. for cash; must be bargains. Call at once. Room 330, Broadway Central.

PIECE GOODS wanted, in quantities, in ural lamb, astrachan, matanlamb; submit swatch, stating lowest prices and quantities. Z 366 Times Annex.

SILKS.—Will buy flowered silk foulard, principally green; last season's designs. Farragut 2767.

SPRING SUITS, Coats, Dresses, Waists, jobs wanted; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben. F. Levin, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

SUITS, COATS, WAISTS.—Wanted, discarded samples and jobs of all kinds of women's misses' and children's ready-to-wear. Apply either by letter or in person, Wednesday morning, to S. Hirsch, Mdse. Manager of W. & A. Bacon Co.'s New Bargain Basement Store, 1,133 Broadway, 3d Floor.

TRUNK.—Salesman's sample wardrobe trunk for dresses. Simon Costume Dress Co., 130 West 29th St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4848.

WOOLENS.—Open all kinds; quantity no object; will pay cash. Gramercy 4663.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CASHMERES, GROSGRAINS.—From a large purchase of tan cashmeres and tan grosgrains I offer a limited quantity at less than today's prevailing prices. L. Felsenheld, 141 West 36th.

CHECKS.—Black and white; high shade corduroy and silk poplins. Farragut 256.

CHIFFONS, Georgettes, Crepes, Nets, Silks. —Dyed colors, blacks, 8 cents yard. Goldman, 922 Amsterdam Av.

COATS.—Fancy sports, also white chinchillas, from $2.25 up; immediate delivery. Shapiro & Schilling, 157 Spring St.

COATS.—TEN-RACK sport coats; newest fabrics, including chinchillas; prices, $6.75 and up. Harry Greenberg, 35 West 31st St.

CREPE DE CHINE; have 3,000 yards, flesh, $0.90 cash, worth $1.00. Stuyvesant 1682.

DRESSES.—150 high grade silk dresses, taffetas, crepe de chines, Georgette combinations, all new and up to date, to close out. Phil. I. Levenson, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Voiles, flowered fancies, poplins, serges, $1.50 to $8.75. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES.—Children's, misses' white; immediate delivery. B. & J. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Black, white; all sizes. "Snaps," 47 West 34th. Greeley 3606.

EMBROIDERIES. (Swiss,) at reasonable prices for manufacturers of ladies' underwear and children's dresses. Goldwater Bros., 22 West 27th.

JOB GOOD SUITS, DRESSES; sell cheap for cash. Dawson, 116 West 117th St.

NAVY TAFFETA for immediate delivery. 36 inches. Mohawk Silk Co., 44 East 23d St., N. Y.

SNAP DRESS FASTENERS for sale, immediate delivery. Abramson, 188 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN carrying line ladies' bags, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, can secure in connection well-known line ladies' belts; commission, R. H., 125 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3@3¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Italians Through Buying.

The Italian Government is reported to have completed all the purchases it intends making in this country except of ammunition. The large shoe contract given out by this belligerent has been finished. According to a source in close touch with the Italian buying representatives, they will return very shortly to their own country. It may be of interest to note that they expect the war to end by September. The Italians have been quite large buyers in this market of uniform cloths, blankets, shoes, and other equipment for their soldiers.

Duty on Cotton Belting.

Importers of cotton in belt form used to carry materials, failing to reach an agreement with Collector of the Port Malone regarding the classification of such goods, have decided to take the issue to the Board of General Appraisers and to the Customs Court if necessary to safeguard their interests. The Collector took the view that the goods were properly dutiable at 30 per cent. under Paragraph 396, which among other things specifies "articles of cotton cloth." He accordingly took duty on that level. Counsel for the merchants will prepare a test case in which it will be claimed that entry should be given at 15 or 25 per cent. under Paragraph 262, as "cotton belting."

Danger in New Dye Process.

The process of obtaining khaki shades in wool by treating it with nitric acid and an alkaline bath of one of the ordinary mordants, described by Dr. Thomas H. Norton in a recent issue of Commerce Reports, was commented upon by a mill Superintendent yesterday as a "little too dangerous to handle." With the usual class of help in the dye houses, he said, it might be a costly experiment to introduce a process that would require the use of nitric acid, ammonia and caustic potash. The method described has been newly patented in England and shades of great fastness are produced, it is said, in which neither natural nor artificial colors are employed. The depth of the khaki shade is regulated by the preliminary treatment in the nitrifying bath.

Labor Situation Is Watched.

Considerable interest is being manifested among dress goods sellers in the labor situation that exists in the coat and suit trade. If the differences between the manufacturers and their employes cannot be patched up in some way later shipments of goods now on order will be asked by the garment trade. On top of the heavy purchasing that has been done a strike will lead to very confusing conditions, and sellers have no doubt but that the manufacturers will attempt to cut down their orders even at a late date. Those who have been following the labor situation closely do not believe that the manufacturers, with the prospect of a record business ahead of them, will risk the loss of it by bringing on a fight with the union.

Are They Machine Tools?

Assistant Attorney General Hanson was asked yesterday by the Treasury Department to carry to the Customs Court of Appeals the question of the classification under the present tariff of card-clothing grinding attachments. The Board of General Appraisers held in December in a test case that the attachments were of a class warranting their inclusion in the provision for "machine tools." The department, with the aid of the Assistant Attorney General's office, hopes to work up a strong presentation of the Government's claim that the attachments are properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as plain manufactures of metal, without the distinguishing characteristics of machine tools as that term is used in the law. As machine tools the attachments would pay only 15 per cent.

Children's Styles Many.

One of the features of the offerings in children's garments for Spring is the variety of them. Smocked effects have been shown profusely and have met with favor, not only in the more expensive goods, but in the popular-priced ones as well. Both high and low waisted dresses are included in the new lines, with the demand tending to favor the former. This is said to be growing more noticeable as the season advances. As with the garments of women and misses, the children's dresses show a strong tendency away from tight-fitting models. Loose, one-piece, high-waisted effects, more or less pleated, have met favor with buyers. Pink, blue, green, tan, and white are among the most liked colorings, while the favored materials include taffetas, crepes, chiffons, dimities, linens, lawns, chambrays, and ginghams. The business taken to date is said to be generally satisfactory.

Record Call for Aquamarines.

In spite of the fact that they have been the most favored of the so-called semi-precious stones in this market for some time, the present demand for aquamarines, instead of falling off, has reached record proportions. Next to them come tourmalines in fine light shades. Pink and green tourmalines are both in demand, but the call for pinks is said to be much the better. Stocks of aquamarines and tourmalines, both rough and cut, in this market at the present time are somewhat difficult to determine, but it is thought that they are smaller than desirable in view of the present run on these stones. While the sale of fine pearls, rubies, and emeralds can hardly be called rapid, they are being taken more freely now in some cases than at any other time in the last two years. The call for diamonds, particularly the better and larger stones, is said to reflect this condition.

Drug Speculators Active.

The feature of the week in drugs and chemicals, Weekly Drug Markets says today, was the more numerous sharp uplifts of prices based solely on an increased scarcity of spot stocks, a larger demand, smaller arrivals of supplies from abroad due to a more pronounced scarcity of freight room, together with the further enhancement of the various raw materials at primary markets. There have been unusual price changes brought about by the activities of second hands and, despite the efforts made by manufacturers and importers to control supplies and stifle competition of outside interests, the latter have accumulated considerable stocks. Sharp advances occurred in acetanilid, acetphenetidin, alkaloid in second hands, cod liver oil, coriander oil, Russian cantharides, glycerin and carbonate of sodium. Important declines took place on bleaching powder, carbolic acid, hydrogen peroxide, mercury in flasks and pyrogallic acid.

Washable Satins Are Popular.

Reports from makers of undergarments for women indicate that washable satins, especially in flesh color and white, are in high favor this season for use in the better grades of the various articles offered. As a result they are shown quite profusely in Princess slips, petticoats, and negligees of one kind or another, many of them making use of medium weight laces. Princess slips, both in cotton and silk, are taking well with the better class trade for wear with Summer frocks, while in the more popular-priced goods there is an excellent call for such garments as plain and envelope chemises, combinations, &c. Bloomers, separate drawers and similar goods appear to be doing best in the cheapest lines. The envelope chemise is offered in a number of cloths, including glove silk, mull, and mercerized lawn, all of which appear to be doing well. The continuance of wide dresses and skirts in the outer garments means continued popularity for petticoats of taffeta and other materials stiff enough to meet the requirements made of them.

Are Using "Tender" Silks.

While realizing that the present condition of the silk market is enough to give the average manufacturer of women's garments something to worry about, the complaint was made here yesterday by a man close to the cutting-up trades that some producers are using it as a cloak to their working up very poor silks into their goods. Some of the petticoat makers are said to be especially guilty of this practice at the moment, they being said in many cases to be using silks that either have reached the "tender" stage or that are so heavily weighted with tin that they are practically worthless from the standpoint of wear. This charge is made, naturally, more against producers of the cheaper goods than against makers of the better grades, though it holds for some of the latter. The reason is that good petticoat silks, especially taffetas, are "sky high" in price; too high to put into the lower grades of garments. At the same time it is said not to be doing any one any good to have the made-up merchandise practically fall to pieces on the wearer.

Gray Goods Prices Unsteady.

Prices wavered somewhat in the print-cloth end of the local gray goods market yesterday, but these waverings can hardly be said to have been general enough to affect list prices. For some spot 39-inch 68-72s, for instance, 5⅝ cents was paid, but 5 7-16 cents was asked in several cases. It was also reported that some spot 38½-inch 64-60s had come out at 4⅞ cents, but here again the asking price was in many cases a sixteenth higher. Thirty-nine-inch 72-76s sold for near-by delivery at 6¼ cents, though 6¼ was asked. Good-sized bids were in the market for 40-inch sheetings, especially 2.50s and 2.85s, for April-June delivery, while 3.00 sheetings sold well for near-by shipment at 4⅝ cents. March-April sales of 3.50 osnaburgs were reported at 6⅝ cents, and some good bids of 5¼ cents for 3.95-yard drills were also told of. Fine and fancy goods were active and firm. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4½c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5⅞c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 64-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5½c	37-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

Good Wools Are Steady.

LONDON, March 8.—There were 7,900 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Good wools were steady, but inferior grades were slow and were frequently withdrawn. Russia paid 2s 10d for scoured Cape of Good Hope and Natal.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Mrs. M. H. Black, muslin underwear and infants' wear buyer, formerly with the Famous & Barr Company, St. Louis, is now with the Rosenbaum Company of Pittsburgh.

W. M. Spellman, for fourteen years with J. Solomon & Sons, has become connected with S. F. & A. F. Miller & Co., men's clothing, of Baltimore.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

204TH STREET CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the 204th Street Corporation, builder, 2268 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, by Evans & Kastner, Inc., $386; Metropolitan Stone Works, $200, and John J. Nason, $750. Liabilities are about $30,000.

ELEANOR M. WILLIAMS, of 8 West Ninety-fifth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $3,406 and no assets. Among her creditors is the brother, William S. Devery of Far Rockaway, the ex-Chief of Police, leads the list with a debt of $1,153 on a note dated Dec. 2, 1912.

FRANZEN & WHITE, cafe, at 16 Beekman Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $27,120 and no assets. Of the liabilities $21,004 is in the form of

ELIAS STARR.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Elias Starr, women's hats, 679 Broadway, by Jacob Korpel, $344; Thomas C. Pollard, $30, and Pauline Goodman, $134. Liabilities are reported to be $33,000 and assets $20,000.

MAX GROGINSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Groginsky, 1602 2d Eighth Avenue, by J. E. Bates & Co., $433; Frank H. Hobbs, $162, and Henry Lilly Co., $342. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $700.

HARRY HERRMAN, salesman, 3,498 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $27,319 in deficiency judgments and no assets.

JOHN R. HAYES, butcher, Monroe, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,721 and assets $353.

CHRISTIANUS V. D. CORLE, 516 West 184th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $558 and no assets.

DISKIN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Diskin Brothers, merchants, at New Rochelle, N. Y., by five creditors with claims for $637.

MACK H. FINKELSTEIN, as the Willard Company, at 261 and 941 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $89,717 and assets $40,292.

ABRAHAM STADTMORE, grocer, 88 Hester Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $44,668, of which $33,250 is secured by bond and mortgage and assets consisting of real estate at 138 Essex Street and East Ninth Street, sales unknown, and stock and fixtures, sold for $1,040 by the assignee.

RAY FACTOR, wholesale grocer, 434 Grand Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $34,079 and assets $8,448.

MURPHY WAIST HOUSE, INC., 12 West Twenty-seventh Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $19,530 and assets $5,000.

LOUIS DANIN, shoes, 248 West 125th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,854 and assets of unknown value.

UNITED FIVE AND TEN CENT STORES, INC.—Judge Mayer has directed companies of the same name in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Virginia, Florida, and Ohio to turn over to the receiver all their property.

Dr JOHN GRANT LYMAN, stock broker, 68 William Street, has filed an answer to the bankruptcy petitions filed against him recently denying all the acts of bankruptcy alleged in the amended petition and demanding a jury trial.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Fox Printing Co.—City of New York..$135.85
Farkas, Fungsten Lamp Co.—Same.....191.78
F. & M. Specialty Co.—Same.....133.85
Farkas Metallic Filament and Lamp Co. —Same 191.73
Greenwich Cold Storage Co.—Same....110.77
James M. Fanning Co.—Same.....110.77
Abbenheimer, Louis H.—M. M. Marcus..117.85
Adams, Otto—W. J. Fensterer et al..1,253.64
Allen, Lena, and Walter B. Betts—People, &c. 5,000.00
Beckos, John—F. Rozzo & Co.....253.02
Bertoli, Giovanni—Imperial Paint Co. costs 110.42
Brophy, Timothy L.—S. Derman.....155.41
Brown's Riding School, Boarding, Training and Sales Stable, Inc.—J. H. Tremper 880.58
Burke, James—S. C. Lamport et al....166.34
Braun Casino Corp.—M. Fertig.....930.72
Blumenthal Cigar Co.—Schwartz & Gattle 102.81
Carney, Josephine M.—City Real Estate Co. 3,631.90
Carey, Eleanor D.—F. G. Smith.....532.41
Crabtree, John H.—N. R. Delornie.....424.31
Carpenter, Harry S.—J. S. Hall.....184.16
Same—J. Moore 141.81
Cordes, Helen and William B. H., Jr.—Pierce 587.04
Engelman, Isaac—I. O. Schiff et al.....118.85
Fliashnick, Bernard—Stern & Stern.....239.63
Fogelson, Samuel—I. Mosson et al.....131.03
Fort, William L.—W. B. Parsons.....281.55
Foster, Raymond—Maxim's Hotel and Restaurant Co. 627.96
Gerdts, Charles—J. Groh.....300.64
Gamaz, Charles—Eagle Sash & Door Co., Inc. 128.32
Horwitz, Meyer and Joseph—N. Halpern.632.97
Jamaica Bay Mfg. Co. and Frank Chamberlin—Jasper Bayne Co.....781.27
Katz, Simon—Ittner Realty Co., Inc...208.12
Kugler, David, by guardian—J. A. Bennett 114.07
Kopetzky, Samuel J.—E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc. 158.31
Kaghan, Solomon—J. Schuman.....216.72
Sanie—Same 235.12
King, May—E. A. Smith.....117.37
Kiss, Frank—J. Silberfeld.....195.21
Kinstler, Jacob S.—L. R. Jacobs.....265.40
Lippmann, Jacob—J. F. Fanning.....163.25
Lewis, Harvey S.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Co. 178.28
Maida, Salvatore, by guardian — N. Kohn. 116.58
McDougald, Cornelius W.—J. F. Bottomley 162.81
Moore, Robert J.—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. 316.41
Meyer, Max, and Joseph Gibian—G. Ceruso 4,642.66
McLaughlin, Josephine D.—N. Y. Investors & Corp. 606.02
Monkovitz, Lippe—Lawrence Holding Co. 812.46
Miller, Thompson, W. & J. Phillip Holmes—American Blue Stone Co.....251.74
Morrison, Mitchell, Inc.—I. Harris.....286.88
Meyer, John W.—Burns Bros.....149.16
Ottenheimer, Sidney—A. Stern et al.....224.46
Rush, Anita—P. Reilly.....621.31
Rauscher, Joseph C.—J. Ruppert.....506.54
Rosenbaum, Lotis—Wheeler Varnish Works 258.63
Reinach, Louis—Stutzman et al.....118.88
Robert W. White & Co., Inc.—A. Marhoffer 200.04
Rock, Patrick—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc. 188.86
Rosenberg, Samuel S.—William Knabe & Co. Mfg. Co. 365.79
Reeves, Chapman—Irving National Bank of New York 307.61
Shaw, Russell A.—T. J. O'Reilly.....192.15
Siebert, Julius H.—G. W. Kennedy.....787.12
Sundstrom & Stratton Co., Charles Sundstrom, and William D. Stratton—Marion Steam Shovel Co. 14,463.06
Schwickart, Julia L.—United Burial Co., Inc. 140.72
Siegel, Max—E. H. Soyre et al.....104.25
Stearns, Fred—J. Kroner.....285.50
Stellin, Louis—F. E. Boehncke et al..969.03
Sarinsky, Charles—L. Sinsheimer.....131.27
Thevor, Norman—46th St. Hotel Co.....456.84
Venterola, Frank—R. Bikan.....127.47
Weinschanker & Kornbluth, Inc.—Max Sager & Co. 309.84
Wheeler, Albert G., Jr.—C. T. Wheeler, possession of property, costs $86.44 or 12,589.44
Welensky, Morris—S. Goldman, costs..170.44
Wolf, Angele—A. W. Musel.....108.41
Werner, Henry W.—Beith & Reilly.....186.15
Zagon, Isador—P. Finkelstein et al..1,121.22
Zimmerman, Clinton S.—F. H. Perdew.221.59

In Bronx County.

Braun Casino Corp.—S. Fertig.....$524.72
Same—M. Fertig 930.72
Beerman, Ida—M. Schuster.....880.33
Bergman, John J.—Hood Tire Co., Inc..352.27
Heller, Abraham—M. N. Dworetsky et al. 86.28
Lynch, James J.—Hood Tire Co., Inc.356.29
Lefkowitz, Arthur—Bartelstone Co., Inc.40.82
Lipshitz, Max—A. Shibko.....99.72
Mayer, Henry—Phenix Cheese Co.....399.68
Morrison, Joseph E.—J. W. Sutphen.....85.72
Pfaff, Carl B.—Elmer & Amend.....74.77
Rockaway Motion Picture Co., Inc., Morris Zukoff, Louis Watnick, and Harmer Landau—I. Levy.....353.87
Some, Louis—F. Goodman et al.....43.67
Trop, Eva—H. M. Kahn.....12.72
Same—S. Blumberg 12.72
Werner, Henry W.—A. B. Beith et al..166.15

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Berkowitz, Joseph—C. M. Busse, Aug. 2, 1914 .....$1,029.13
Cort, Harry L.—M. Berkowitz, Nov. 20, 1915 .....357.62
Payne, Henry M.—Broun & Green Co., Dec. 22, 1914.....113.81
Stern, Samuel—I. Elsler et al., Feb. 1, 1915 .....389.42
Schaffler, Louis, Israel Schaffler, and Jacob Fass—J. Jacobson, July 23, 1914..800.73
Hurwitz, Philip—L. Weber, Oct. 21, 1915 .....345.25
Hackett, Walter—A. S. Friend, Sept. 13, 1915 .....3,692.00
Jacoby, Henrietta and Nathan—John Wilking Co., Inc., Dec. 12, 1913.....480.56
McLean, Allan D.—Beau Site Co., Nov. 17, 1915.....155.11
National Surety Co. and Gus Sperling—People, &c., Aug. 22, vacated.....1,000.00
National Surety Co. and Orlando—Same. Sept. 4, 1913, vacated.....1,000.00
National Surety Co. and Thomas Killeen —Same, Oct. 11, 1912, vacated.....1,500.00
Harde, Herbert S.—V. Pierret, June 14, 1911, vacated 1,345.98
National Surety Co.—B. Gelder, June 19, 1912 .....2,309.14
Same—B. Wolowitch, May 3, 1911.....1,097.00
Same—National Nassau Bank of New York, May 13, 1913.....604.94
Same—Otto L. Spanhake, Inc., March 2, 1911 .....805.64
Same—C. F. Bond, April 2

OUT-OF-TOWN FIRMS AID CITY 'ZONE' IDEA

Merchants Write That They Won't Deal with Factories in Shopping District.

APPEAL MADE TO LENDERS

Told at Conference They Can Help Movement by Discrimination in Financing New Building.

The work of the Commission on Heights of Buildings and Zones was indorsed yesterday at a meeting of representatives of various financial institutions in the city which make loans on real estate. The meeting was called by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests and held in the board room of the Equitable Life.

There were about 125 present, including a delegation of merchants from the Fifth Avenue district, who are endeavoring to bring about the immediate restriction of that section of the city between Thirty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets, Third and Seventh Avenues from further invasion by factories.

Edward M. Bassett, Chairman of the commission, said a tentative plan before the Board of Estimate would be published this week, and he believed the matter would be settled within six months.

John J. Pulleyn, Controller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, declared that the money lenders of this city had been in a chastened spirit since the demoralization of real estate. He pleaded for a general meeting of money lenders on real estate to carefully study the plan devised. "My concern," he said, "has loaned about $65,000,000 in Manhattan alone, and so we have had to study the question. As a matter of fact those men who lend money on real estate are really responsible for the present condition. I believe, however, that mortgage loans, with a little care, will soon be as desirable as heretofore."

J. H. Burton, representing the delegation of Fifth Avenue retail merchants, explained the causes for the recent co-operative movement for the protection of the section north of Thirty-third Street. He insisted that the remedy against such evils lay with the money lender, pleading with him to lend money in the proper zones, downtown and curtail those uptown. He had received thousands of letters within the last three days, he said, and assurances even from Chicago, Philadelphia, and Rochester that houses there would not buy goods from firms whose factories were located in the restricted area they were endeavoring to preserve as a retail centre.

George T. Mortimer of the Equitable Life Building said the zoning of the city as planned would act as a stabilizer for real estate values, and H. A. Schenck, President of the Bowery Bank, talked in like fashion.

For the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, J. W. Cleveland said that some such stabilizer was imperative, and that the mistake of overcrowding downtown with skyscrapers should not be repeated in other sections.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Prices of Foreign Cheese a Subject of Controversy.

Many controversies between the Government and importers of cheese are coming before the Board of General Appraisers raising the question of the special market abroad for certain classes of this commodity. The cases coming up for settlement at the present time relate in large measure to cheeses of different kinds from Italy and Greece. It is understood here that market prices of cheeses vary considerably at certain points in the two countries named, and that importers are inclined to invoice their goods at prices in the lowest market to be found. This practice has resulted in a good deal of friction, as the Custom House authorities frequently based their assessments on values prevailing in markets other than those chosen by the shippers.

One of the cases of this kind settled yesterday had to do with goods shipped to this city by Accardi Antonio, Palermo. The cheese, which was known as Pocorino, was entered by the importers here as having a value of 258 lire per 100 kilos. Appraiser Sague raised values and the Collector took duty on the higher basis. Board 2 yesterday, however, after considering the evidence, sustained the entered values and ordered a reliquidation. It was held that Castelvetrano was the market for the cheese, and not Palermo, as claimed by the Government. Another decision by Judge Waite favorable to the claims of importers had to do with Gorgonzola cheese exported by L. Inverurzio of Milan. The latter city was held to be the actual market, and not other Italian centres, as claimed by the Treasury Department. The commodity was allowed to pay duty on the basis of 2.35 lire per kilo.

Board 1 of the classification division held that telescopes which, when extended were over a yard long, could not be regarded as in the category of toys. The instruments were imported by Siegsfeld, Lorsch & Co., and were claimed to be properly dutiable at 25 per cent. under the direct provision for "telescopes." The articles were composed of cardboard embossed, in three or four sections parts, with metal rim and glass lens having the usual magnifying power common to all concave glass. Collector Malone returned them under the low schedule, but the board held this classification erroneous and sustained the protest.

In the absence of sufficient testimony, the board decided that merchandise described on the invoices as "moss and seagrass" was properly assessed at 25 per cent. under the tariff as "manufactures of grass." Charles H. Demarest, the importer, claimed a rate of 10 per cent. under that part of Paragraph 372 specifying "moss and seagrass." Judge McClelland said that the testimony put before the board at the trial was wholly insufficient to overcome the presumption of correctness attaching to the Collector's return.

Joseph Will & Co. and the Frank Woolsey Company entered Oriental furniture at Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, which the Collector classified as in chief value of grass calling for a duty of 25 per cent. It being shown to the satisfaction of the board that wood predominated in the make-up of the goods, entry at 15 per cent. as manufactures of wood was ordered.

Consignments of Dutch orchid plants for John De Buck and Maltus & Ware were yesterday held free of duty as mother bulbs for propagating purposes. The Collector was reversed in taking duty.

CAR SHORTAGE PENALTIES.

Eastern Roads Face Trouble Unless They Move "Empties" West.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The commission on car shortage of the American Railway Association today notified Eastern railroads that it would impose penalties upon such of them as continued to disregard the commission's suggestions for delivering box cars to Western roads to ameliorate the present car shortage in the West.

The recommendations of the commission, approved last month, were that Eastern roads should deliver to Western roads 20 per cent. more westbound box cars than the number delivered to them by Western roads for shipment East.

The commission consists of Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway, Chairman; R. H. Aishton, Vice President Chicago & Northwestern Railway; E. J. Peck, Vice President Pennsylvania lines; H. E. Byrnm, Vice President Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad.

"Notice is now given," said the commission's statement, "that unless deliveries are made and maintained in substantial accord with the recommendation of the commission, it will be necessary for the commission to exercise the powers given to it by the American Railway Association of imposing penalties upon delinquents."

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—221—W. A. Stowe v. E. F. Taylor.—Dismissed, with costs.
217—A. M. y Ramos et al. v. La Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas.—Submitted.
249—A. Rosenberger v. Pacific Express Co.—Argument commenced.
262—M. L. Bullen et al. v. the State of Wisconsin.—Argued.
263—S. E. Gidney v. S. C. Chappel et al.—Submitted.
264—G. F. Verner et al., &c., v. the New Hampshire Savings Bank et al.; 265—The Haines Tile and Mantel Co. v. same, and 266—The Jackson-Walker Coal and Material Co. v. same.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until tomorrow.
Call for March 9: Nos. 264 (and 265 and 266), 122 (and 123,) 269, 270, 273, 275, 274, 279, 280, and 281.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Parels‹Steam Tug Merced.
Galle‹Hamburg-Am Line.
N Y Mail Co‹Anderson.
West Shore R R‹Flemington.
Re Loeb.
Rosenthal‹Bronx Nat Bank.

C F Harmalo‹Upper Hudson Stone Co.
Blakley‹Tug W E Cleary.
Page Machine Co‹Dow Jones & Co.
Re Hunter Arms Co.
Van Kammel Rev D Co‹Straus.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Sherman‹Marinelli.
Ritz Cycle Car Co‹Driggs-Seabury.
Hamer‹N Y Rys.
Frey‹G. Borgfeldt & Co

Rice & Adams‹Levy Dairy Co.
Singer‹Lord Baltimore Press.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on—U8‹408 Bushels of Oysters. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law.

Case on—Wygodsky Engine Co‹Hamilton Terminal Co.
Partridge‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.

Bankruptcy at 10 A. M.:
Re Louis Schenone and J. Bacigalupo.
At 2 P. M.:
Re Vyse.
At 4 P. M.:
Re Kobre.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Building.
Naturalization at 9:30 A. M. Criminal at 12 noon. US‹Sanitas Disinfectants Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—
McCammon‹Kaiser.
People‹Van Aken.
Snare & Triest Co‹CNY.

Cecurity Bk of NY‹Finkelstein.
Toone‹CNY.
Lintig‹Jenkins et al.
Eisemann‹Hazard.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Clarke, Laughlin, Scott, Page, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Abbott‹Leprevost.
McAddon‹Cant Trust Co.

Holzman, Cohen & Co
Tegtie.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Appeals from Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Weiss‹St Vincent Hos
Pulito‹Rotterbaum.
London Finance Co‹McSherry.
Re Knapp.
Kent Mfg Co‹Wellington.
Mahoney‹Lyons.
Re Perot.
Orleans R E Co‹Verlo Land Co.
Hanauer‹Hanmerle Light Fixture.
Howard‹Howard.
Re Cherrie.
Schlesinger‹Santa Heid'g
Tweed‹Browning King Co.
Towbin‹NY Tel Co.
Guide Service Co, Inc‹Clarke.
Pendergast‹Warburg.
Re Bowery Sav Bank.
Schwartz‹I R T (2.)
Kupferman‹Hoepfner.
NY Water Supply
Equip Co‹Bayer.
Stein‹Casualty Co of America.
Cont Paper Bag Co‹Eagle.
Hager‹Klatzoo.
Lenatofsky‹Werbofsky.
Domico‹Simmons Rlty & Const Co.
Bell‹T Hogan & Son, Inc.
Martin‹Martin.
Re Shakt (Silverstein)
Newman‹Appel (2.)
Lagarda‹Oakes Mfg.
Engel‹Shubert Theatrical Co.
Porter‹Richard.
Lawyers Mtg Co‹Schwab.
Forb‹same.
Wolcianowics‹Phila & Reading Coal & I.

Lexington Av Prop Co ‹Bradley Cont Co.
Re Zwick.
Hopper‹Altman.
Fredel‹Easeletyn.
Steele‹Cook.
Re John Miles Corp.
Ellis‹Ellis.
Sutton‹Weinstein.
Casablanca‹Nat Cloak & Suit Co.
Tweed‹Lippard & Stewart Mot Sales.
Hechter‹Baratz & Hechter.
Petry‹Matz.
Bohman‹Goodman.
Re Rosenzweig.
Ronsheim‹Knick Ice.
Freidman‹Blauner.
Tolmach‹Meehan & Co.
Relfe‹F. M.
Jacobs‹Gerstanzang.
Forbus‹Winkelman.
Roskowski‹Roskowski.
Re Leyengaston‹
Re Farmer.
Re Manhattan Ry‹Baer (2.)
Re Aron (Wallenhaupt.
Kent‹Kent.
Olwell‹Schultz.
Re Erikson.
Pincus‹Platt.
Haber‹Lincoln Dye Works.
Tracy‹Phipps.
McGee‹Fauner.
Knowles‹Davis.
Blick‹Block.
Cohen‹Bronstain.
Burten-Pierce Co‹same.
Wolf‹same.
Smith‹Linch.
Pellerito‹same.
Praise‹O'Donohue.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Fox‹O'Brien. (3.)
John‹French.
Weinstein‹Seidemann.
Phillips‹Phillips.
Platka‹Platka.
Chauveau‹Maxwell.
Stein‹Slatnick.
Senning‹Senning.
Bunck‹Cordes.
Preferred causes:
Rosenthal‹Siegel.
NY Trust Co‹Bonsor.
General calendar:
Silverman‹Silverman.
Shenk‹Olive.
Blair‹Turbo-Elec Con.
Klar‹McGee.
Abramowitz‹Hoffman.
Kilpatrick‹Crown Infants' Wear Co.
Flaishnick‹Burke.
Arden‹Lubin.
Lepatoff‹Lepatoff.

Bahrenberg‹Bahrenberg.
Wilson‹Ward.
Streiter‹Moore.
Moran‹Vreeland.
Schwartz‹Keepsdry Con Co.
Mapmaker‹Marmann.
Flynn‹Flynn.
Bianchini‹Cicerale.
Rahmlow‹Rachmlow.
Buchmiller‹Buchmiller. (2.)
Berger Bros Tea Co‹Meyer.
Klein‹Beakman.
Gobel‹Golle.
Heilborn‹Rosenbaum.
Re.
Feigel‹Feigel.
Reilly‹Reilly.
Schuyler‹Van Wyck.
Buchmiller‹Buchmiller
Case on.

PART IV.—(January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.
Case on—Stein‹Warren & Wetmore.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Alcock‹Turbine.
Rudnick‹Saven.
Gray Litho Co‹Perlumer.

Olenick‹Olenick.
Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Steve Lacois Co‹Lackawanna Edge Co.
Silverman‹Light.
Marshafsky‹same.
Green‹Kroywen Rty.
P Werler‹Silberstein.

I Werler‹same.
Schoenstein‹George Morrison Co.
Czim‹Hollander.
Clear.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Glenn‹CNY.
Polansky‹Koepfel.
R Ruminofsky‹Weisberg.
R Ruminofsky‹same.

Ruminofsky‹Weisberg (2.)
Kerrigan‹Thornton.
Steinson‹Biglin.
Roemer‹NY Rys. Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Devorschak‹Union Ry
Prendergast‹Schatter.
J Stein‹L Eppig Brew
M Stein‹same.
Lever‹Callagher.

Altonal‹Bradley Cont.
Traverso‹Int R T Co.
V Muller‹Wendt.
F Muller‹same.
Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fuchs‹Bierman.

Case on.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hohn‹Doctor.
Stutz‹Ennis.
Phillip‹Edelstein.
Hill‹Greeley Sq Hotel.
Thompson‹Am Optical

Winter‹Lieberman.
Benkovic‹Stoller & Cook Co.
Roland‹Wootan.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Murphy‹Stephens (2.)
Terullo‹Horton & Co.
Haertel‹Linch.
Raiser‹Iray.
Kanzer‹Ossman.
Kropf‹Gottfried.

Bernman‹Tuna.
Murray‹G Schneider & Co.
Zimmerman‹Jacobs.
Schlessinger‹3d Av Ry
Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Zenfino‹Abruzzese.
Shein‹Englander.
Reimer‹Whiting P Co.
Renaldi‹CNY.
Alheidt‹Horan.
Slavis‹Astoria Lt, &c.
Hooley‹Mason & Seaman Thomp Co.
Kinney‹same.
Hoffman‹R S Rty.
Bolten‹Kenlon.
Cogan‹Simpson & Co.
Stoker‹R & L Co.

Rottenberg‹CI & B RR
Lounsbury‹Dochterman Van, &c. Co.
Wicks‹McKenna.
Cunningham‹Delany, Trell & Spitzel.
Bold‹Cohan.
Bowden‹NY Rwys.
Robinson‹Carnegie Hill, &c, Co. (2.)
Steinhardt‹Wise.
Fullen‹Globe Taxi Co
Thomas‹same.
Case on.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Winter‹Fay.
Cohen‹Meren.
Same‹Moran.
Reilly‹3d Av Ry.

Cohen‹Peck & Mack Co.
Clear.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

J Moore‹Tennant.
G. Moore‹same.
Butcher‹Thomas & Buckley Hoist Co.
Kingsley‹Nassau RR.

Reinhardt‹Eiseman.
McLaughlin‹Scott.
Baldwin‹Am Fin Sec.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheridan‹King.
Malone‹Morgenthau.
Daley‹Bradley Cont.
Bauer‹Costello.

Fay‹Lewis Pub Co.
Woodward‹Straus.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Recess.

PART XVI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Special Term.

Townsend‹Carter Const Co.
Arthur‹Baum.
Weintraub‹Cowen.
Wright‹Bittington.
Ehrich‹Kamhols.

Part VII., room.
Herring‹Mall.
Brit-Am Tobacco Co‹U S Fld, &c, Co.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Miri‹D Well Sons Lith.
Eastern Asphalt Pav Co‹CNY.
NY Assets Realis'n Co ‹Thompson.
Thompson-Starrett Co ‹Federal Huber Co.
Wilson‹Illinois Surety.
Fay‹Robt Graves Co.
Sutter‹Century Bank.

Johnson Heating Co‹same.
Booth‹Grubb Koesgarten Bros.
Mulcahy‹Boyd.
Harris‹Lawrence.
Veeck‹Berger.
Rambaut‹Engel.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Duban‹Berke.
Schweinler‹Earl.
Triangle Waist Co‹Gen Acetd Assur C. De Waal‹Jamison.
Slimel‹Faul.
Lyons‹Borchard.

McManus‹Crandall.
Pac Motor Car Exch‹Bwy & 53 St Co.
E Moch Co‹Sec Bk.
Gold‹Klein‹Barbati. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
George A Blessing.
Bernardino Rolle.
Cath. E De Corday.
Joseph Horwitz.
Will for probate:
Mary F Rogers.
Margaret S Gold.

Forbes‹J Hennessy.
George Vorzuner.
A Gertrude Cutter.
Lloyd Bingham.
William B Carrow.
L Stuart Wing.
Ada Rehan.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Manheim‹Shevell.
Utility Rty Co‹Musliner.
Holstein‹Risse.
Lindes Paper Co‹Dershowitz.
Asch‹Brooks.
Reiss‹I Rosner & Son.
Meyer Co‹Feinberg.
Rogers Peet Co‹Van Allen.
Spielman‹Brettschneider & Grill.
Dan Talmage's Sons Co‹Am Dock Co.
Fleischer‹Beauty Waists
Punnett‹G Backer Con Co.
Dubilcer‹Rivington Neighborhood Assn.
Foley‹Rose, (2.)
Gatelman‹Uvalde Asp Pav Co.
Friedman‹Rose.
Davern‹Louy.
Schatz‹Vassel.

Richman‹Structural Erecting Co.
Miller‹G Ringler & Co
Marletta‹Lawrence Holding Co.
Levy‹Goldstein.
Kramer‹Franzil.
Knopler‹Neuman.
Levine‹Simiansky.
Miker‹Washburn Wire
Krlnsky‹Weissman.
Cohen‹Stern.
Cohen‹J Stern & Sons.
Greco‹Bosch.
Hank‹Whitehouse.
Mullnos‹Wolfson, (2.)
Barkley‹Moore.
Amer‹Goldman.
Beslofsky‹Ulin.
Leveson Wrecking Co‹Hillebrand.
Lupin‹Lehmann.
Brownfng, King & Co ‹Loewinthan.
McKeufick‹Moran.
Frooks‹Becker.
Rosen‹Levin.
Guerro‹McNally.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Stewart Auto Co‹Piccirillo.
Schaberg‹Int R T.
Buchholtz‹Adams.
Zimmerman‹NY Rys.
Feingold‹same.
Shadloff‹Miller.
Eglinsky‹Epstein.
Yatkowsky‹United Dressed Beef Co.
Russo‹Simcox.
Shapiro‹Schwartz.
Burnett‹McFall.
Aetna Accident, &c. Co‹NY Rys.
Beckerman‹same.
Schmulowitz‹same.
Cohen‹I R T.
Craig‹Miller.
Liebenberg‹NY Rys.
Caravella‹Man Ice Co.
Marcus‹Rosenson.
Kelbansky‹Herzog.
Trapani‹Clarence Rty. Co.
Pepe‹Paradiso.
McCarthy‹Cories.
Kranzbaum‹King.

Hausman‹Adams-F'Co
Kornbluth‹Levy.
Fabian‹NY Rwys.
Springer‹same.
Ross‹same.
Woodfork‹same.
Hollosi‹Misch.
Wolfert‹Glens F Ins.
Same‹Liverpool, &c, Ins Co.
Same‹Aetna Ins Co.
Same‹Nat Fire Ins Co
Same‹Va, &c, Ins Co.
Same‹Caledonia Ins.
Same‹Peninsula F In.
Same‹Equit F & M In
Same‹Citizens F I Co.
Lombardo‹Welser.
Katz‹Gottfried.
Bromberg‹Holmkowitz
Sher‹NY Mut Gas In.
Schoinick‹NY Rwys.
McQuillan‹Schlechter.
Glasser‹Nat Cloak & Suit Co.
Schor‹Slafkes.
Rothschild & Co‹MacDonald.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Lerner‹Gabbe.
Harris‹Doelger.
Rothberg‹Herman.

Trapani‹Welsman.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chamber St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Lindemann‹Schuessler
Levenson‹Gaynor.
Corp. of H & A ‹Cohen‹Hungerford.
McDonald‹Wells.

Bloom‹Berlowitz.
Rosenblatt‹Sobel.
Martin‹Sclafani.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finnlitt, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—N. Y. Savings Bank‹Burke—Francis A. Will. Re Mainlock—John De Witt‹Warner, Rindsell‹Worthen Realty and Construction Co.—Ely Rosenberg, Smith‹Bleyer—Charles L. Borck. Re Kidde—William Hoppin. Re Lorillard—William A. McQuaid. Re Bernstein—Louis J. Schwartz.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Lawyers' Title and Trust Co.‹Hahn—Michael Schapp.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S.—Hardesty‹McCauley—Michael J. Egan.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Barber‹Woolf—Marcel Levy. Powel‹Thorn—John J. Brady, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—William A. Schroeder‹Mary Schrader—Mary Schrader.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Katharine L. Buckley‹Elizabeth Fernbacher—A. Parker Nevin. Mary Tod‹Frank C. Markey—Emanuel Dreyfus. Ethel Eaton Anderson‹Ethel Smith—John N. Boyle. Benjamin Gutman‹Delman Realty Corporation—William L. O'Conor.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Durchslag‹Bernstein.
Baker‹Tanore.
Island Inv Corp‹Erickson.
Deuscher‹Watson.
Re Riverdale Av.
Tower Mfg & Nov Co ‹Guttman.

Re Bronx Auction Co, Inc.
Sanford‹Cohen.
Vinci‹Balian.
Perlmutter‹Perlmutter.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schuessler‹Ellis.

Flock‹Mahoney.

Highest number reached in regular order, 545.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Green‹McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Grossman Tarret, Abo‹Cauldwell-Wingate.
Schneider‹Block.
Forgione‹McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Gibbs‹CNY.
Rowan‹Block.

Roche‹Kahn.
Lintz‹Ruppert.
Taggart‹N Y Rys Co.
Seel‹Paul.
Page‹Peyser.
Pagano‹Union Ry.
Epstein‹Ebling Brew.
Cook‹Mason-Hanger Co, Inc.
Same‹same.

Highest number reached in regular order, 500.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Motion calendar.

Smalls Rty Co‹Tesoro.

Lorber‹Harrison.
Hurwitz‹Weiss.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Lawyers' Mortgage Co‹Moran—Joseph L. Egan. Kurzman‹Perry—Charles M. O'Keeffe. Kurth‹Fordmont Realty Co—Harry Kempner. Waltz‹Boscobel Building Co—Edgar Hirschberg. Keefe‹Wilhelm—Orson A. Rayner. The Metropolitan Savings Bank‹Palermo—Patrick J. McGrath.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester Co‹Goodwin Gallagher Sand & Gravel Corporation—Walter L. McLaughlin. Henry C. Rindlaub‹Wolf Burland, (2)—Henry W. Pollock.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

People‹Cleary.
Cohen‹Newman.
Braun‹Meyer.
Sugarmann‹Stolitsky.
Starbuck‹Smith.
Com of Charities‹Halperin.
Re Brooklyn Trust Co.
Kromgn‹Meyer.
Queens Villa Co‹Shields.

Bruckner‹Van Brunt St. RR.
Hamilton‹Royal Co.
Noll‹Std Oilcloth Co.
Perroto‹Ennis.
Schlegel‹McDonnell.
Eonner‹Hiller.
Donato‹Hallock, (2.)
Ackley‹Bd of Educ.
Mahoney‹Burch.
Gilbert‹CNY, (2.)
Eckenberg‹same.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Blackmar, Kapper, Callaghan, JJ.—Day calendar at 1 P. M.

Stenack, &c‹Doerzaph.
Petsche‹Macdonald.
Boyle as ass'e Wiess‹Jones et al.
Weitzman‹CI & B RR.
Livingston‹Sherman et al.
Ryan‹O'Keefe.
Rehberg‹Kennedy, (2.)
Greenberg‹L I RR.
Segal‹Griffin, &c.
Annenberg‹T G & Tr.
Fowler et al‹Gross Mfg Co.

Princess' Con Co‹Sullivan.
Crane's Sons Co‹Seaboard Bonds Corp.
Damm‹Schaper.
Weh‹Petit.
Ingrassia‹Esposito.
Barondess‹Rosenzweig
Haltzendorff et al‹Ryan.
Heffron‹Murphy.
Annenberg et al‹The Ebling Brew Co.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 1700.

County Court.

Young, J.
Jamba‹Feldman.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, JR., MELANCTHON.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Melancthon Burr, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed, at their place of transacting business at the office of The Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next.
Dated, New York, the 15th day of September, 1915.
VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executors.
NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

SERVANTS AND EMPLOYERS.

First-class domestic servants seek situations in good houses. Superior employers and the better class of help brought together by The New York Times.—Advt.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—at 10:00 A. M.—Motions.

Alessandratos‹Rasgaves.
Kimberly‹Desperino, (2.)
Same‹Harding.
Dims Sav Bk‹A D M Co, Inc.
Schwartz‹Joyce.
Carroll‹Stonehan.
Scott‹Scott.
Zacharius‹Zacharius.
Adams‹Adams.
Papazian‹Int R T.
Re 56 St, (Mitzgerald.)
Wm Ulmer Brew‹Brown.
Saunders‹Brody Bldg.
Scott‹Smith.
NY Mtg & Sec Co‹Bklyn Rty Sec.
Samuels‹Healy.
Rosenbaum‹Smith.
Sutera‹Anchor Line.
Brown‹Bklyn Citizen.
Hingle‹Hingle.

Manisealco‹Queen Margaret Boey Co.
Cox‹Cody.
Goldberg‹Goldberg.
Kornfeld‹Henry.
Graham‹same.
Posner‹Posner.
Moses‹Gayety Taxi Co
Re Washington Av.
Hanson‹Astoria Dev.
Walker‹Walker.
McCue‹Goss.
Re Oliver.
Vasey‹Heidelberger.
Thornton‹Miller.
Leland‹Fountain.
Scully‹Scully.
Finkle‹Nat F'proof Co
Greason‹Crary, (2.)
Altman‹Parker.
Howell‹Facey Erec Co
People‹Marino.
Re Kaiser Garden Co, (Marks.)
Bulova‹Traub.
Graichen‹Hausser.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.

Van Cleave‹Demorest.
Atlantic Macaroni Co‹Savarese.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co‹Wilson.
Same‹Messiter.
Ferd Muench Brew Co ‹Sharkey.
Monroe‹Monroe.
Berwin‹Geil.
Rigoulot‹Roulando.
Gold & Taylor Cut Co‹CNY.
Brickelmaier‹Boyd, (2.)

Ginsburg‹Ginsburg.
Fulmer‹Fulmer.
Schroeder‹Heise.
Fleischman‹Fergueson
Higgins‹Higgins.
Stefano‹Stefano.
Rosenberg‹Rosenberg.
Quinn‹Mitchell et al.
Newbury‹N Y Con RR.
Shields‹Shields.
Curran‹Curran.
Koulins‹Rosenfeld.
Cohen‹Bielenberg.

Highest number reached on regular call, 376.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Sarah Moran.
Thomas J. Pursell.
Ann Johnson.
Oscar Almann.
Pauline M. Schwartz.
Guyenia Hovenden.
Gertrude M. Leitch.
L. F. Bloodgood.
Peter J. Manning.
Lizzie Condor.
Francis J. Madden.
Sarah Eggerton.
Nellie V. Kohan.
W. E. Whitlock.
Accounting of:
Helen Warnock.
A. Kundson.

John Murphy.
Adam Liebel.
Christian Sporch.
Matilda Popp.
Ann O'Neill.
John Maguire.
Johanna Messenger.
Andrew Stutz.
J. F. Dunham.
John J. Curtin.
Emil Gamson.
Herman Winter.
John Granman.
Ida Nelson.
Wm. Hendernand.
Henry Schaefer.
Annie Daly, (2.)

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Mary J. Armstrong.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Arghieri‹Nas Elec RR.
Tarantino‹Dinerman.
Okonski‹St. Germain.
Sanimeto‹B, Q Co & S R R.
Ganley‹B H R R.
Gouldmgn‹Chieffe.
Fabozzi‹McManus.
Feldman‹B H R R.
The reserve calendar marked ready and passed until March 13.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Stolz‹Infant‹Hubbell et al.
Slinoy‹White.

Geiger‹Packard Motor Car Co et al.
Butler‹Franklin et al.

No reserve calendar. Cases will be added to the calendar each day from the reserve calendar of March 7, 1916.

Highest number reached on the regular calendar is 810.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Seidenberg et al‹Holland et al.
Brodie‹V & Q Elec L & P Co.
Smyth‹B H R R.
Manna‹same.
Bowden‹L I RR Co.
Feehan‹B H R R.
Clemens‹same.
Nathan‹Harrison.
McNamara, an infant‹C I & B Ry Co.
Harpell‹N Y & N S Traction Co.
Roos‹B H R R.

Staebler‹Weddle.
O'Flaherty, an Infant‹B, Q Co & Ry.
Kaye‹B H R R Co.
Cutler‹same.
Carney‹same.
Munnich‹B, Q Co & Sub Ry.
Seebach‹Dara.
Plasinski‹Luckas et al.
Britton‹Rosenthal.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 145.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—Court convenes and calendar called at 9:45 A. M.

Borden‹West Ia Co.
Pooler‹3d Av Ry.
Saccipanti‹Stella & Reading C & I Co.
Levine‹West St Ry.
Harrison‹West El RR
Goerman‹Dobbins.
Ranft‹Elsele.

Finken‹Bkl Un El RR
Gibbons‹Nassau RR.
Coppins‹D, L & W RR.
Gray‹Nassau RR.
Walsh‹same.
Tiedeman‹B H RR et al.
Commer‹Klein.
Obermeyer & Liebmann‹Congalton.
Thompson‹B H RR.
Bachmann‹Bruns.
Tomachites‹Jamison et al.
Caufield‹Corrigan.
Wagner‹Hurlbut Bwg.
Erigani‹Szemko et al
Lieponas‹Bklyn Coperage Co.
Tuthilo‹Tumbridge.
Schuberg‹Smith.
Deutsch‹Brown.
Schnitzer‹Bway Theatre Co, Bklyn.
Spooner‹Rubsam & Hoormann Brewing.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Vellante‹Bklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
Madden‹Underhill.
Brown‹Speedwell Con Co et al.
Same‹McCormick.
Cohen‹Bott.
Renz‹Wels & Zerweck.
Sanack‹B U Gas Co.
Haslin‹B H RR.
Sackett & Chelms Co‹Jamison et al.
Jenson‹Hecker-Sackett-Jewell Milling.
Eldridge‹Eckelcamp et al.
Kleiman‹Ehrlich.
Wells‹Agar & Co.
Hernandez‹Rose.
Brockman‹Rd of Edu.
Kendrick‹Nassau RR.
Catalli‹same.
King‹B H RR.
Finlay‹C I & B RR.
Rosenthal‹B H RR.
Carusc‹Cranford.
Riendeau‹Josephson.

Highest number reached on regular call, 376.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Sarah Moran.
Thomas J. Pursell.
Ann Johnson.
Oscar Almann.
Pauline M. Schwartz.
Guyenia Hovenden.
Gertrude M. Leitch.
L. F. Bloodgood.
Peter J. Manning.
Lizzie Condor.
Francis J. Madden.
Sarah Eggerton.
Nellie V. Kohan.
W. E. Whitlock.
Accounting of:
Helen Warnock.
A. Kundson.

John Murphy.
Adam Liebel.
Christian Sporch.
Matilda Popp.
Ann O'Ne

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Quick Resale of Washington Street Corner—Investor Buys Maiden Lane Building—Old Sullivan Clubhouse Sold at Auction for $22,000—New Company Buys Summit, N. J., Hotel.

The old Greenwich Village section, where there has been considerable speculative and investment buying since the first of the year, furnished an interesting transaction yesterday in the quick resale of the southwest corner of Christopher and Washington Streets.

The deal involves the properties at 644 to 648 Washington Street and 152 to 158 Christopher Street, which were resold for Henry K. Hayman to Leon Ottinger, who holds title to the adjoining property on Washington Street. The plot fronts 94 feet on Washington Street and 80 feet on Christopher.

With this addition Mr. Ottinger now controls the entire block front on Washington Street, 195 feet between Christopher and Barrow Streets.

The seller acquired the property from the O'Neil estate Monday. J. Irving Walsh negotiated both transactions.

Investor Buys on Maiden Lane.

As an investment James J. Moore has purchased from Innis Randolph 131 Maiden Lane, a four-story building occupying a lot 20 by 50 feet adjoining the corner of Water Street. Cauman Voorhees and Floyd negotiated the sale.

Buys in Old Sullivan Clubhouse.

The Lincoln Trust Company, as plaintiff, bought in the four-story building at 207 Bowery, 20.9 by 100.6, near Rivington Street, for many years the "Tim" Sullivan Club in the Third Assembly District. It was sold at auction by Henry Brady in the Vesey Street room at foreclosure to secure a judgment of over $27,000 against Lawrence Mulligan and others. The property was knocked down to the plaintiff for $22,000.

West Side Dwelling Sold.

The four-story American basement dwelling at 247 West 101st Street, 16.8 by 100, has been resold by Kick & Sharrott for a client to Mrs. A. Villanti. The seller recently obtained the property from Mrs. Elizabeth D. Clarke.

Deal in West Harlem.

The five-story flat at 136 West 112th Street, 25 by 100.11, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, has been purchased by the Martonkert Realty Company, Herbert R. Snyder, President. It was held at $30,000. Hattie Storg was the recent owner of record.

Bronx Sales.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for the Mason Construction Company for cash, to an investor, the three three-story buildings on lot 75 by 125, known as Nos. 706, 708, 710 East 215th Street, near White Plains Avenue.

Brooklyn.

John Pullman has sold 248 Sixth Avenue, on the Park slope, a three-story and basement brown stone dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, for James S. Carrigan, to a client for occupancy.

O. E. Allard sold seventeen lots on the east side of East Twelfth Street south of Avenue K for Spencer C. Cary to the Aladdin Building Company. The property will be improved with a semi-detached one-family houses with auto driveway.

J. Rabinowitz sold to a client of Joseph Metzger's for investment 191 Rodney street, a three-story and basement private dwelling on a lot 19.6 by 100.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates has sold a building plot in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, on Walworth Avenue, to Henry Van Duyne, a New York business man at present residing in White Plains.

Hotel Beechwood Sold.

The Hotel Beechwood at Summit, N. J. has been sold for $125,000 by the Board of Trustees in charge of the property to the Hotel Beechwood Company.

The incorporators are Miss A. M. Gillan and Miss Louise Edwards of Forest Hills, L. I., and Frederick S. Tarrant, of Newark lawyer.

The money derived from the sale will be devoted to a memorial to be known as the Nicholas H. Clissborough Orphan Asylum. A twenty-two acre site has been procured, and a building will be erected at a cost of $250,000. The balance will serve as an endowment.

$135,000 Club House for Morris County Golf Club.

George B. Post & Sons of New York will be architects for the $135,000 club house to be erected by the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., to replace the house burned down last Summer.

The building will be in the English style, and will be of fieldstone and stucco.

A small lake near the Club will be made a feature of the decorative scheme of the grounds. The house is on higher ground than the old house, and will overlook the country for miles around.

$400,000 in Heights Loans.

H. W. Straus & Co. have made a loan of $200,000 in the form of a first mortgage serial bond issue, under "The Straus Plan," bearing 5½ per cent. interest, to the Columbus Circle Construction Corporation, secured by the land and building at the southwest corner of 140th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, known as the College Heights Building.

New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $200,000 to finance building on a plot of six and one-half lots on the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 172d Street, recently reported sold by Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum.

Chelsea Dwelling at Auction.

In the old Chelsea district the four-story dwelling at 324 West Twenty-second Street, 25 by 98.9, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, was sold at voluntary sale in the Vesey Street Auction Room yesterday by C. J. Phillips & Co. It was purchased by the Metropolis Holding Corporation. William Prager, for $11,100. The property was sold for the estate of Isaac Phillips, whose family has owned it for fifty years.

West Forty-fifth Street Apartment.

Plans are being prepared by the architects, Gronenberg & Leuchtag, for a six-story apartment house covering the site of four old dwellings at 341 to 347 West Forty-fifth Street, 100 by 100.5, for the Forty-eighth Street Realty Company, Henry Claman, President. The facade will be in the Gothic type of architecture and the cost is placed at $140,000. It is just east of the Astor apartment and the new building to be erected in the block by Vincent Astor as a home for graduate nurses of the New York Hospital.

Commercial Leases.

Spear & Co. have leased for Doubleday Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, agents, the entire six-story and basement building at 492-494 Broome Street to Engel, Heller & Co.

J. B. English has leased for A. N. Lyon the store and two lofts in building, 776 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-first Street, to Floyd Grant & Co., for a term of years.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc., has leased for the New York County Bank to John Bernardus, a store at 2,487 Broadway, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $8,000.

Realty Notes.

J. Clarence Davies negotiated the sale of the Community Building in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx reported sold for James F. Meehan Tuesday.

Kenneth M. Murchison has prepared plans for an eight-story building at 96 Pine Street, 18 by 41, as an addition to Bank's Company's building adjoining on the Pine Street corner. The Santos Company recently acquired the 96 Pine Street plot.

Today at noon, in the Exchange Salesroom, Joseph P. Day will hold a special sales day which will include the offering at public auction sale of dwellings, tenements, vacant properties, and a business building located in Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan, and Newark, N. J.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Briggs Av, n w corner of 197th St, for a five-stocy brick tenement, 76.10x81; Miltner Bros., Inc., Frank Miltner, 383 East 195th St., Pres., owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av., architect; cost, $60,000.

Concord Av, n e corner of 151st St, for four brick tenements, 47.163x84.7, 47.63x84.7, 42x82, 42x82; Janota Building Co., Wm. Janota, 2,207 Hull Av. Pres., owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av. architect; cost, $150,000.

Grand Av, n e corner of 184th St, for three five-story brick tenements, 51x88, 48x90; Mercedes Building Co., John P. Boyland, owner and architect; cost, $150,000.

Honeywell Av, n e corner of 180th St, for a one-story brick store, 35.1x96; Charles Herrmann, 2,151 Mapes Av, owner; Charles Stegmaver, 168 East 91st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Bryant Av, e s, 310 ft s of 165th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 52x87; Washington Place Building Co., David Lenten, 150 Eggemboe Av., President, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 307 5th Av, architects; cost, $110,000.

Edison Av, e s, 150 ft s of Roberts Av, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 x48; Mrs. Mary Zorz, 3,006 Westchester Av, owner; Anton Firner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Morris Av, w s, 22.37 ft s of 143d St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 23x40; Ralph Sansone, 287 East 148th St, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 491 East 149th St, architect; cost, $3,000.

Hughes Av, w s, 150 ft n of 182d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Martin Delise, 530 Crescent Av, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, architect; cost, $45,000.

Water St, n w corner of Burling Slip, for a five-story steam power house, 116.8x107.4; Kenneth Stevenson, 15 West 55th St., owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St., architect; $170,000.

Spring St, s s, 50.4 ft w of Lafayette St, for a six-story tenement and store, 50.1x81.1 xirregular; Savoy Holding Co., 226 Lafayette St, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; $45,000.

Alterations.

All items under $5,000 omitted.

47th St, 620 West, to an eight-story warehouse; E. Flagg, 109 Broad St, owner; H. J. Krapp, 114 East 16th St., architect; $5,000.

56th St, 40 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; S. J. Owen, 635 Park Av, owner; L. A. Sheinart, architect; $5,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

22d St, 324 West, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale to Metropolis Holding Corporation for $11,100.

By Henry Brady.

Bowery, 207, w s, 72.11 ft s of Rivington St, 20.9x100.6x20.9x100.4, four-story clubhouse; Lincoln Trust Co. against Lawrence Mulligan et al.; Powers & Sands, attorneys; Alphonse G. Koelble, referee; due on judgment $27,581.94; taxes, &c., $902.70; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

61st, 255 West, n s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; Abraham Heller against Herbert Fischer et al; Charles J. Foltz, attorney; Henry Smith, referee; due on judgment of $11,768.80; taxes, &c., $1,085.45; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Rockaway Av, e s, between Bedford Park Boulevard and 201st St, 100x118, vacant; voluntary sale.

134th St, 132 West, s s, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 30x100.11 five-story tenement; voluntary sale.

51st St, 11-13 West, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5, two four-story dwellings; voluntary sale.

135th St, 280-282 East, s s, 131 ft w of Willis Av, 35x100, two three-story buildings; voluntary sale.

Fairmont Av, s e corner of Kearney Av, 50x100 vacant; voluntary sale.

Brooklyn—Myrtle Av, 715, n e corner of Walworth St, 20x100, four-story tenement; voluntary sale.

Newark, N. J.—332 Mount Prospect Av, extending to Clinton Av, 100x110.3x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale.

Sedgwick Av, corner of Kingsbridge Terrace, 95.1x56.1x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale.

South St, 198, w s, 19 ft n of Oliver St, 31x64.11, five-story building and store; Robert Omor against W. A. Wilson et al.; Maclay & M., attorneys; due, $3,956.79; taxes, &c., $655.89.

120th St, 60 East, s s, 275 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11 five-story flat; M. B. May, executor, against Julius Reiss et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; due, $13,405.71; taxes, &c., $205.

By Samuel Marx.

11th St, 342-344 West, s e corner of Washington St, 31.9x49.4, five-story tenement and stores; also 11th St, 340 West, 37.2x102; three-story front and rear tenements; executor's sale; estate of Patrick Anderson, deceased.

By Charles A. Berian.

Block bounded by 137th and 138th Sts, St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avs, 24x262.7x67.7x199.10, six-story apartment house; Lincoln Trust Co and another, trustees, against Yale Realty Co. et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; due $40,430.52; taxes, &c., $2,026.25.

138th St, n e s, St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avs, 77.8x101.4x99.11x94.6, vacant; same against John M. Linck Construction Co.; same attorneys, due, $36,711.06; taxes, &c., $654.50

By Samuel Marx.

16th St, 41 West, n s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, 21x92, four-story building; J. U. Van Hise against R. T. Underhill et al.; William Klein, referee; partition.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Longfellow Av, 1,445, w s, 125 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100, two-story frame dwelling; M. Schumann and another, executors, against C. P. Schneller et al.; John Larkin, attorney; due, $10,168.21; taxes, &c., $98.42.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE

Samuel Marx, Auctioneer,

HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED BY

Emily J. Tighe & John Dobbins,

EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF

Patrick Anderson, Deceased,

To Sell at Public Auction

Today, Thursday, March 9th, 1916

at 12 noon, at the Exchange Salesroom,

14-16 Vesey Street, N. Y. City,

No. 342-344 West 11th St.,

S. E. cor. of Washington St., five-story brick and stone tenement, with two stores on the first floor; size of lot 31.9 ft. x 49.4 ft.; 42.2 ft. x 43.2 ft.

No. 340 West 11th St.,

three-story brick and stone, front and rear, tenements; 37.2x102 ft., irregular.

To Be Sold as One Parcel.

First Mortgage of $18,000 at 5%, due October 2, 1916.

Further particulars from Allen & Dean, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 149 Broadway, or at Auctioneer's Offices, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-26. Tel. 6911-12—Barclay.

To-Day

at 12 o'Clock Noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.

Special Sales Day

AUCTION SALE OF

Private Dwellings,
Tenements,
Business Building,
Vacant Property

'Phone for particulars, or, better still, come to the sale.

Phone [illegible] 31 Nassau St., [illegible] N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

REAL ESTATE.

Sale or Exchange.

Acreage in Queens Borough, Long Island and in Bergen County, New Jersey, will be exchanged for improved Manhattan property, or sold for cash at very reasonable prices. Plots range from 25 to 60 acres and are free and clear. Equities from $50,000 to $100,000. Suitable for development by suburban builder. Further particulars from

Brett & Goode Company,

Tel. Bryant 6255. 2 West 45th Street.

EXPERIENCED BROKER wanted by large and well-known real estate firm. Address H. S. E., P. O. Box 1936, New York City.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$1,000,000 1st Mortgage Money.

Will divide for centrally located Manhattan. SPECIAL 2ND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP. New bldgs. preferred.

S. A. ISRAEL Manhattan or Bronx. 15 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$20,000

Country Home and Farm

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE

This small farm in Westchester, 14 acres; 500 feet elevation; 1¼ hours from city; on State road; splendid neighborhood; with all improvements; good outbuildings; on main road; large frontage; a nineteen-room house; will appeal to the person who desires a comfortable country home. For full particulars inquire of

JOHN CRAWFORD,

7 EAST 42D ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

NEW ROCHELLE.

All year home, new 12-room house, all improvements; two-car garage, 2 servants' rooms and bath; extensive views; beautiful grounds, shade and fruit trees, abundance of shrubbery, tennis court. Owner anxious to sell.

FOX REALTY COMPANY

22 EAST 42ND ST.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

In Its Entirety,

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn's Best Bargain

22 minutes to Park Row; ideal 1-family 7-room home; all the improvements of a $75 apartment; parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, sun porch, lawn, garden.

$750 Cash, Balance $36 Monthly.

5c. fare. OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY. Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (Municipal Building) to 22d Av. station. Booklet, 25 on request. ALCO BUILDING CO., 22d Av. and 68th St., Brooklyn. Tel. 1118 Bath Beach.

I Know You Want a Home

Everybody does. But a home is not a real home unless you own it. Let me tell you how to buy the PRETTIEST LITTLE SIX-ROOM BRICK HOME YOU EVER PUT EYES ON, with your rent money—and a little cash to start with; $4,500. Brooklyn subway 20 minutes. OWNER, Room 16, 60A Liberty St., New York. 7440 Cortlandt.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,

17 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

Send for Booklet B.

REAL HOME BARGAIN

Must be sold within 10 days, my 7-room cottage, bath, gas, electricity; near station, trolley, and stores; good neighborhood; only 30 minutes out; price $5,700; possession at once for $250 cash, balance small monthly payments. B. CHARLES, 349 East 14th St.

IDEAL HOME

of 7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; large plot of ground; $200 cash needed at once, balance as rent. HOME, 193 Times Downtown.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

COUNTRY LIFE

Near the Sea

WOODLAND TERRACE

The Restricted Section of Midland Beach.

Accessible by Trolley and Railroad.

TWO MINUTES FROM THE WATER. TEN CENTS FARE TO NEW YORK.

Splendid Lots from $250, advancing $25 per street approaching the water; easy monthly payments. Map and particulars. J. A. MATTHEWS, 18 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Waterfront Factory

Bergen Pt.——Bayonne

11 ACRES

Deep Water and R. R. spur. Lighterage limits Port of N. Y. Modern buildings, with mechanical equipment and 350-horse power. Riparian rights.

Particulars of

HENRY STEERS, Inc.,

17 BATTERY PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

6 large rooms and tiled bath; open fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all city improvements; in the hills of New Jersey, only 32 minutes out.

BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

CRANFORD Houses & Bungalows **$100**

Cash; balance as rent; sewer, gas, electricity, steam heat, open fireplace, sleeping porch, $2,650 up; near station, schools; commutation 10c.; few for rent. CRANFORD ESTATES, 29 Liberty St., N. Y.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

FOR RENT **SUMMER HOMES**

SEND FOR BOOKLET "T"

E. V. PATTERSON & SON

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Free and Clear Country Residence,

Long Island, near Sound, less than one hour out, will exchange for slightly encumbered residence, Manhattan or Brooklyn.

BURTON THOMPSON & CO., Inc., Tel. Rector 4042. 7 Wall St., New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th day of February 1916, The Hoboken Ferry Company, as Owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as Lessee and Charterer of the Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS," filed their petition and libel, praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about the 21st day of October 1915, from a collision between said Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS" and the Recreation Pier, so-called, in the North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this Court, in the sum of $85,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said Court, to prove their claims before ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, JR., ESQ., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that the petition of "Hecht & Campe, Inc.," to change its corporate name to "The Campe Corporation," copy of which and of this notice has been duly filed with the Secretary of State, will be presented to a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of Westchester, at the County Court House, in the City of White Plains, on the 24th day of March, 1916, at the opening of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion made for an order granting the leave prayed for in such petition.

New York, February 28th, 1916.

ARTHUR FURBER, Attorney for Hecht & Campe, Inc. Office and P. O. Address, 287 Broadway, City and County of New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

Without question the bathing beach at Neponsit in New York City is the finest on the Atlantic Coast—and less than an hour from your office. Furthermore, it is absolutely restricted, and each property owner is insured freedom from the encroachments or intrusions which usually harass the seaside resident during the summer. Write or 'phone for illustrated booklet.

Neponsit Realty Company

New York City: Brooklyn, N. Y.: Suite 505, Suite 205, 1 West 34th St. 162 Remsen St. Tel. Greeley 2741 Tel. Main 6480

100 LOTS FOR $3,500 WORTH $12,500

Right in the heart of the Village of Centre Moriches, L. I.; 3 minutes to depot, 10 minutes to Bay; just right for an enterprising developer; the best thing on Long Island; only $35 per lot, and you can sell at $150 to $250 on easy payments. Get to this at once. Terms $500 down, $50 monthly.

W. H. MOFFITT, Bayshore, L. I.

ONE ACRE ON WATER

55 MINUTES EXPRESS TRAIN

Fine residence; 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths. Price, $20,000.

Might rent with option to purchase.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co.,

18 East 34th St. 4030 Murray Hill.

HOUSE NEAR RIVER

In good condition; ready to move in; 6 large, airy rooms; on a half acre of ground; suitable for poultry, &c.; right party can make this an ideal all year home; complete price $1,850; near station and water; healthy town; $100 cash and balance $12 monthly; good title. "River Estate," B., 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

Near Sound. 30 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service. For sale or will build to order. Houses to rent. Choice lots cheap. Reasonable terms.

JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

Country Home and Farm

Hour out, North Shore, near station; 5 acres fine soil; modern 8-room house, bath, steam heat; 2 barns; farm buildings; apple, peach, plum trees, 400 strawberry plants, shade trees; ideal for commuter; price $7,000; many other farm bargains.

Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW

At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

FARM BARGAIN!

Fine 112-acre farm, South Shore, convenient station, main macadamized highway; fertile, cultivated, orchard, asparagus; house 8 rooms; barn; windmill; outbuildings; $8,750. Bargains everywhere.

HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

ACTUAL WATERFRONT

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, electricity, water, sidewalks, &c.; 40 minutes from city; will dispose at considerably less than their real value for cash if bought at once. BALD, 138 Times Downtown.

A Great Bargain.

New stucco house at Cedarhurst; 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; every modern improvement; on 5 lots. Price $10,000. Easy terms.

HORACE G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., N. Y.

UP-TO-DATE BUNGALOW

5 rooms and bath, within two minutes' walk of bathing beach; has electricity, water, gas, sidewalks, &c.; full price $2,700; terms $200 cash, balance easy monthly payments. K. SHORE, 243 West 34th St.

NEW HOTEL AT ROCKAWAY PARK

17 bedrooms, 2 baths, 14 bathhouses; one block of station, half block from ocean; unfurnished; terms reasonable; representative on premises Sunday.

Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Select Offices

At 37-39 Liberty St, in a well-managed fireproof building of more than average dignity. Rents $420 to $2250.

Lawyers especially solicited. Ask for Mr. Hanisch at the building or

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

2000 John 92 William St.

If we have nothing you want or will benefit you, we frankly say so and gladly help you. Conserve your time, not waste it.

OFFICES TO LET

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

16-Story Modern Office Building.

Apply to Agent, E. A. TREDWELL, on Premises.

Phone Cortlandt 3918.

5th Av. & 21st St.

1,200 Square Feet First Loft

Modern Building. Suitable for SHOWROOMS or OFFICES.

Rental $1,000 a Year.

Levison & Company, 141 Fifth Ave.

OFFICES,

150 to 1,800 SQUARE FEET, with exceptional air and light; most convenient location; 100 feet from Times Square; $1.50 per square foot.

J. ROBINSON, Agt., Room 1306, 220 W. 42d St. 'Phone 4757—Bryant.

SKYLIGHT OFFICES—STUDIOS

36 East 23d St., at Subway Entrance.

Modern 10-story Office Building. Two Elevators. $35 Month.

Outside Offices $25 Month Upward

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., Agents. Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

GARAGE

50x100. Two Story and Basement. Rent $5,300. Near Broadway.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,

100th Street and Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MARBRIDGE BUILDING

Broadway & 34th St.

Most Accessible Location.

OFFICES

SINGLE OR EN SUITE, at Attractive Rentals.

Modern in Every Respect. Make It Your Permanent Home. Continuous Elevator Service.

WM. B. H. MARTIN, TRUST. B. J. BLOODGOOD, Mgr.

FOR RENT

398-408 WASHINGTON STREET

100,000 Sq. Ft. in Modern Fireproof Building

Electric Power, Steam Heat, Live Steam for manufacturing purposes, 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Lowest Insurance Rate. Apply to

WM. H. WHITING & CO.,

41 Park Row. Tel. 5900 Cort.

Or Your Own Broker.

Economy

To increase your business profits—Decrease your rent. Become a tenant in the Lord's Court Building where you can obtain more desirable office space for less money than in any modern structure downtown.

Lord's Court

Corner William St. and Exchange Place

For Particulars Apply

PEASE & ELLIMAN (Agents)

On premises Tel. 333 Cortlandt

LAFAYETTE & HOWARD STS.

NORTHEAST CORNER.

LIGHT LOFTS AND STORE AND BASEMENT

NET AREA 2,700 SQ. FT., NINETEEN WINDOWS ON EACH FLOOR. BROAD STREETS, PERFECT SHIPPING FACILITIES. ELEVATOR. ELECTRIC LIGHT. STEAM HEAT; WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF STATIONS ON

THREE SUBWAYS

REACHING ALL BRIDGES AND ALL PARTS OF MANHATTAN, BRONX, BROOKLYN, AND QUEENS.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF

RULAND & WHITING CO.,

5 Beekman St. Tel. Cort. 1132.

710 Madison Ave. Tel. Plaza 4951.

SHOWROOMS and STUDIOS AT 15 West 34th Street.

Brand new, clean and attractive, excellent light, full office service.

LOW RENTS.

Large Skylights in three of these rooms. Sizes, 9.7x18 to 25x33.

Prices, $200 to $1,200, the lowest rents in this section.

For full information

VAN NORDEN & WILSON 1 WEST 34 STREET

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR

New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Av.

LOFT 247-253 WEST 19TH ST.

Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.

Apply superintendent on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or Your Own Broker.

LARGE CORNER STORES

in thickly populated and rapidly growing neighborhood. Car lines pass door; subway one block away; new subway express station at the door. For particulars apply A. Arent Company, 1,014 E. 163d (Bronx). Phone 4600 Intervale.

Long Island.

25 LEASES Rentals ranging from $25 to $250 per month

closed last week in the 14 story HAVEMEYER BLDG., 26 Cortlandt St., 25 Dey St. and 25 Church St. There must be a reason for this. Best located Office Building Downtown. Don't sign a lease elsewhere before seeing us.

W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, Renting Office, Room 107.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

I

We have a client who wishes to lease a building containing 100,000 square feet suitably arranged for the manufacture of furniture. A Manhattan location is preferred.

II

We also require for a client manufacturing a Furniture specialty a plot 100 x 100, with railroad siding on which to erect a factory of their own. This location must be on Long Island.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

I. TANENBAUM SON & CO.,

170 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line

Furnished.

Five-room apartment must be beautifully furnished; by month, rent not to exceed $150; in 70s or 80s. Call 2,160 Circle, Apt. 112.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment until October 1, 3 to 5 rooms, between 35 and 80; will receive good care; must be artistic; will pay $75; describe, Box 329 130 West 44th St., City.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, unfurnished apartment or floor, 3 to 5 rooms, between 35th and 59th, studio or duplex preferred; describe and state price. Box 320, 130 West 44th St., City.

Wanted—Four or five room ground-floor apartment, between 140th-180th Sts., west side; $30-$35. C 325 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE FAIRFIELD S. W. COR. 163D ST.

97 FT. WASHINGTON AVE.

Sublease at Bargain

4 elegant, large, light, beautifully decorated rooms; unsurpassed view of Palisades and prettiest part of Hudson River; southerly and westerly exposure. Premises or

KEMPE & CO. Bryant 67 St. Schuyler 5410

Netherland Apartments

340 West 86th St.

On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway. High-Class Apartment House.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths

Rents Very Moderate.

Apply Superintendent on Premises.

Southwick Apartments

674 WEST 161ST ST.

THE LOYAL

894 Riverside Drive, Cor. 161st St.

4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths. Rents $480 to $864 yearly. 7 Rooms, cor. Apt. and 2 Baths, $1,140. Open Evenings. Renting Agent on Premises. 'Phone 8282 Audubon.

FRIEDMAN CON. CO., 189 Broadway.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Crescent

B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.

3-4-5 ROOMS, ALL IMP.

$23 to $36

Class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Michael J. Martin Corporation

Call at above address ONLY.

601 W. 164th St., cor. B'way

SUBLET CONCESSIONS

4-5 ROOMS, $40 TO $50

46—Ft. Washington Ave.—47

CHATEAU D'ARMES—RONDA

4-5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $45-$85.

Elevators; all improvements. Near 157th St. Subway.

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.

Mosholu Arms Apts.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT 199TH ST.

BRIGGS TO BAINBRIDGE AVE.,

3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.

N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

3-4-5-6 Rooms - - $25-$28-$35-$45

BIG CONCESSIONS

314 West 94th St. *NEAR RIVERSIDE*

7 Large, Light Rooms, Bath, Extra Lavatory, $42.50. ONLY ONE LEFT.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

LA JACQUETTA

166 West 87th Street

ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT.

J. AXELROD. 300 W. 72d St.

THE CLEBURNE

West End Ave., 105th St.

8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

BRONX.

PARK VIEW APARTMENTS

2534-2550 Creston Ave.,

Fordham Heights, West Bronx.

Just Completed. Facing St. James Park.

5 Rooms and Foyer, $38 up

OWNER, ON PREMISES.

CASTLETON AND IRVINGTON APARTMENTS

N. W. Cor. 184 St. & Grand Concourse, Suites of 4-5-6 Rooms

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS AT MODERATE RENTALS

AGENT ON PREMISES

FINDLAY AVE. & 170TH ST.

NEAR GRAND CONCOURSE.

3-4-5-6 room apts; up to date; select tenants; near school and all transit facilities. Telephone. **$19-34**

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loans.

First mortgage $3,500; property valued at $7,000; title guaranteed; dwelling under construction. O'Brien, Queens, New York City.

Have $40,000 for good first mortgages, Manhattan, Bronx property. Trustee, 433 Times.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY 489 5TH AV.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

For $100 cash and $12 a month I will sell my nice 6-room house to an honest working man; near city; improvements and big plot of ground; must furnish references, and will make price right to good party. A. Baas, 144 Times Downtown.

In need of ready cash, will sell my two Jamaica lots for $185 each on terms; will do better for spot cash. Jamaica, 158 Times Downtown.

ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St. See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS. 15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LEASE FLATS AND TENEMENTS ON NET RENTAL; SECURITY GIVEN. ADDRESS RESPONSIBLE, L 100 TIMES.

Have a plot 72x100 on Third Av., between Claremont Parkway and 169th St., on which we will build a garage, warehouse, factory or any kind of a business building to suit good tenant. Apply at 18 Times Annex.

14th, 219 West.—Double house, 32 rooms, furnished; plot 50x125; near 7th Av. subway; price $35,000; bank mortgage $31,500. Apply Owner, above address.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, private house with garage, plot 80x150; bargain at $18,000, mortgage $8,000. T. A. McGuire, 836 Fort Washington Av., Manhattan.

A Bargain.—Private house, with garage, in the best section of Brooklyn; price $17,000; mortgage $8,000. Attorney, 152 Times Downtown.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

For home sites at City Island see Joseph P. Day, Agent, 31 Nassau St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER. 174-182 Worth Street, between subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations. Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings. Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER: excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

OFFICES AND LOFTS to sublet for unexpired terms; at saving in rental. All parts city; large or small; long or short periods. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (cor. 42d.) Bryant—5786.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 98th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A secondary disturbance that was over Southern Virginia Tuesday night has moved northeastward with greatly increased intensity and is central tonight off the Massachusetts Coast. This disturbance, together with the great lakes disturbance of the last two days, has caused during the last twenty-four hours rain in the South Atlantic States and general snow in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lake region, and the Ohio Valley.

There were also gales along the Atlantic Coast. Pressure has fallen considerably in the Northwest, but without precipitation of consequence thus far except in the North Pacific States.

It is decidedly colder in the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley and the South, with temperature from 10 to 25 degrees below the seasonal average, while west of the Mississippi River it is much warmer, with temperatures from 10 to 25 degrees above the seasonal average.

Except for snow in New England the weather will be fair Thursday east of the Mississippi River with continued low temperatures, but with a rising tendency in the upper lake region and the Ohio Valley. On Friday generally rising temperature is indicated, with fair weather except in the upper lake region and the Lower Ohio Valley, where snow or rain is probable.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Savannah to Eastport.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be northeast gales, shifting to northwest during Thursday; Middle Atlantic Coast, northeast gales, diminishing by Friday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh northwest.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair Thursday; Friday, fair, slightly warmer.

New England.—Snow, colder Thursday; Friday, fair, slightly warmer.

Western New York.—Cloudy Thursday; Friday, fair, warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	33	32	4 P. M.	40	32
6 A. M.	31	33	6 P. M.	38	31
9 A. M.	30	33	9 P. M.	31	31
12 M.	34	30	11 P. M.	28	29

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 35 degree at 4 P. M.; minimum, 29 degrees at 7:05 P. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.49 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.50 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:20—Front 416 W. 53 St., (taxi;) John C. Hare	None
12:25—1,315 Stebbins Av.; Abbott Linen Supply Co.	Slight
12:58—221 W. 19 St.; Gonato Piscipo.	Slight
5:43—894 Broome St.; not given.	None
8:05—312 E. 94 St.; William Wolf	Not given
9:45—763 Columbus Av.; Sadie Mallon.	Slight
10:15—243 Canal St.; Royal Art Glass Co.	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—Cypress Av. and 133 St., (steam digger,) vacant lot; Digger Machine Co.	Slight
3:55—20 Gramercy Park; G. Orea.	Slight
3:10—183 W. 57 St.; Lena Nugent.	Slight
6:10—1,423 2 Av.; Yorkville Tinsmiths Supply Co.	Slight
4:25—54 James St.; Frank Perpona.	$25
5:05—262 2 Av.; Samuel Hyman.	None
6:30—54 Rutgers St.; Samuel Spector.	Slight
8:45—198 Henry St.; John Rosenberg.	Slight
5:50—75 Ave. B; Bertha Buchman.	Slight
7:00—2,450 8 Av.; Mary Lavid.	Slight
7:40—858 9 Av.; Max Greenberg.	Slight
10:55—60 Wall St.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.	$200
11:25—209 E. 100 St.; David Leigh.	Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BACK, ALBERT, of East Orange, N. J. (July 14, 1915;) entire personal estate, $382; real, $32. Stock of ruchings, fixtures, and machinery, 145 and 153 West 15th St., appraised at $13,783; bonds, $9,000; total N. Y. assets, $22,783; net N. Y. assets, $18,186; Mrs. Sarah Back, widow, given an annuity of $6,500; rest of estate passed to four daughters and son.

FURST, ISIDOR, (Oct. 19, 1915;) net estate, $84,902; estate was equally divided between Mathilde Furst, widow, and Gladys B. Furst, the daughter. Assets: Deposits, $1,818; mortgages, $22,302, and stocks and bonds, $63,497. Decedent owned bonds of the Grand Opera Arts Co., appraised at $10,006; 35 shares Publishers Printing Co., preferred, $6,943, and 32 shares Publishers Printing Co., common, appraised at $47,488.

HEWITT, ALFRED D., (Jan. 15, 1915;) net estate, $748,790. Marguerite B. Bange, widow of a nephew of decedent, given a cash bequest of $5,000, personalty $3,533, and a life interest in a trust fund of $138,228; Joseph P. Hewitt, nephew, given remainder interest after the life estate; Mrs. Marguerite B. Bange, and $87,935 outright; Horace H. Smith, Edwin S. Loskom, William M. Robertson, Emma L. Elkinson, and Elizabeth J. Best, friends, each received $2,500. Assets: Deposits, $531; personalty and commissions due, $3,574; stocks and bonds $231,865; interest in firm of Edward Blackburn & Co., 68 Broad Street, importers and dealers in wines and liquors, $31,283, and commissions due as trustee of the estate of Frederick Leeds, $409. Largest holdings of stocks: 606 shares Penn. R. R., $31,762; 250 shares N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R., $22,125; 200 shares Consolidated Gas Co., $23,700, and 200 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R., common, $14,300. Largest holding of bonds were Ackerman, Mecrall & Condit 6s, appraised at $7,006, and bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., appraised at $20,518. There were twenty-one items of bonds in smaller blocks. The firm of Edward Blackburn & Co. was established by Edward Blackburn, grandfather of decedent, and the decedent had been connected with the firm for fifty-eight years. The report states that practically the entire profits of the firm are received from James Hennessy & Co., from the sale of their goods in the United States, but the concern had no contract or agency with the Hennessy firm.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A letter was received yesterday from City Superintendent Maxwell, who is at St. Augustine, Fla., by his secretary, Josiah H. Pitts. Dr. Maxwell said that his health was improved.

Professor Franklin H. Giddings was unable to attend the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday on account of illness.

The following have been elected officers of the general organization of the Eastern District High School: Elizabeth Smith, President; Irene Shultz, Vice President, and Helen Peterman, Secretary. The Class Day Committee consists of Marjorie Kennedy, Chairman; Celia Jasper, Florence Bernstein, Irene Frankel, and Celia Schreiber.

It was decided yesterday to appoint a special committee of five to consider the reports of the committee on the Goodnow-Howe report and Director Shiels's report on the reorganization of the Board of Education and its committees.

Permission has been granted to Lida B. Earhart, Principal of Public School 50, the Bronx, to attend the meeting of schoolmasters at Philadelphia on April 14.

Two continuation classes for bakers will be established at Public School 4, the Bronx. A continuation class will be established at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

A leave of absence for three months for restoration of health has been granted to Henry R. M. Cook, Auditor of the Board of Education.

The application of Mrs. Helen T. Bush, a teacher in Public School 4, the Bronx, for the rescission of her leave of absence heretofore granted on account of maternity, has been denied.

The Board of Education yesterday on the report of Associate City Superintendent Meleney disapproved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that Thomas F. Downey of Public School 4, Brooklyn, be transferred to Public School 119, Brooklyn. Mr. Meleney said that Mr. Downey was not qualified to take charge of Public School 119, which is a larger school than he is now in.

It was decided to continue the evening elementary schools for three nights a week until March 30.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for male stenographer and typewriter, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. March 13. Subjects and weights of the examination are: Dictation, 5; copying test, 1; facility in transcribing, 1; spelling, 1, and tabulation, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must be 18 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The salary ranges from $600 to but not including $1,200 a year.

United States.

An examination for male laboratory aid to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $600 to $900 a year will be held on March 22. An educational training equivalent to that required for graduation from a high school is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

STORY OF THE WAR.

Current History, published monthly by The New York Times, provides readers with the story of the previous four weeks that is holding the world. Articles of war by Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, soldiers, poets, and novelists of all nations. 35c.—$3 a year. Volumes I. and II., $2 each, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Promotions in infantry arm: H. R. Perry, Capt., Unassigned, to Major, 23d. 1st Lts. to Capt.: R. R. Wood, to 24th; L. H. Cook, to 6th; H. I. Lawrence, to 9th; W. B. Wallace, to 20th, and W. T. Conway, to 7th. 2d Lts. to 1st Lts.: W. R. Weaver, to 22d; A. Lee, to 16th; R. W. Winton, to 14th; F. C. Phelps, to 12th; J. L. Frink, to 8d; E. R. Andrews, attached to 13th, and J. A. Rogers, to 20th.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. D. C. Kingman, Chief of Engrs., is announced.

1st Lt. H. Q. Fletcher, M. R. C., from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to his home and stand relieved.

1st Lt. E. R. Householder, 26th Inf., from Military Academy, effective April 12, and, after leave, to his regiment.

Capt. A. B. Warfield, Q. M. C., from Philippine Dept., effective May 14, and, on or before leave, to United States for further orders.

2d Lt. W. H. Jouett, C. A. C., is attached to 38th Co. until time for him to proceed to Honolulu in compliance with orders of Feb. 28.

Name of 1st Lt. B. F. Ristine, 23d Inf., to Detached, effective March 24, and name of 1st Lt. W. C. Stoll, Inf., removed, effective March 28. Lt. Stoll is relieved from duty as Inspector-Instructor of the Organized Militia of Nebraska.

1st Lt. P. J. Morrissey, Inf., is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, effective April 6.

Name of 1st Lt. W. H. Rucker, 6th F. A., to detached, effective April 29, and name of 1st Lt. F. Therp, Jr., F. A., removed, effective April 28. Lt. Therp is relieved from duty with Organized Militia, effective April 29.

Name of 1st Lt. W. R. Henry, 14th Cav., to Detached, effective April 80, and name of 1st Lt. G. Grunert, Cav., removed, effective April 29.

1st Lt. G. Grunert, Cav., is relieved from duty at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., effective April 30.

Navy.

Lt. F. F. Rogers, the Virginia, to the Castine as Executive and Navigator.

Jr. Grade Lts. F. T. Chew, from command of the K-3, home, wait orders; N. R. Van der Veer, office of Judge Advocate General, March 15, to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia, April 8, connection crew of the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned, and J. S. Glennon, Washington Yard, to Indian Head Proving Ground, Md.

Chief Boatswains, E. I. Allen, the Ohio, to the Indiana, and A. D. Warwick, the Alabama, to the Missouri.

Boatsfains H. G. Billings, the Missouri, to temporary duty the Kearsarge; E. L. Jones, the Georgia, to Boston Yard, and W. A. James, the Kearsarge, to Newport, R. I., Training Station.

Chief Gunners W. H. Leitch, the North Dakota, to the Wisconsin; H. Johnson, Fort Lafayette, N. Y., March 24, to the Missouri; J. T. Swift, to Fort Lafayette, N. Y., March 24, and G. W. Irwin, the Wisconsin, to the North Dakota.

Chief Mach. J. W. Murray, the Ohio, to Philadelphia Naval Hospital, sick.

Following gunners have been appointed from March 7, and assigned to duty as follows: For electrical duty, S. H. Sacker, to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.; E. J. McCluen, to the Prometheus; J. D. Pratt, to the Maine; F. M. Kirkpatrick, to the Kentucky, and C. Lovelace, to the Rainbow. For radio duty, C. B. Arney, to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.; M. Dickinson, to the Washington, and J. J. Alexander, to the Maine.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Castine, at Santo Domingo City; Celtic, New York, Ontario, and Utah, at Guantanamo; Cushing and Parker, at Santiago de Cuba, and the Tennessee, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed — Arethusa, Guantanamo for Port Arthur; Cassin, Cummings Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, and McDougal, San Juan for cruise in Haitian waters; Delaware and Sonoma, Guanamiyabo Bay for Guantanamo; H-1, Mare Island for San Pedro; Macdonough, Miami for Key West, and the Mayflower, Washington for Hampton Roads.

The flag of the commander of the Third Division, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Virginia to the New Jersey.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. D. Glenn, 35, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days; 8 A. M. March 8. Patrol. L. P. Marschall, 2, to 2d I. D., duty with Committee on the Revision of Posts, 30 days, 8 A. M. March 10. To 168, from prec. indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 7 P. M. Mar. 14: H. C. Wilder, 153; J. J. Govera, 154; J. O'Connor, 167; G. Zeiss, 172; J. S. Perfors, 172; J. R. Kelly, 172.

Leave of absence (without pay): Patrol. E. M. Cahill, 35, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 14.

Sick leave: Patrol. E. Geraghty, 165, 60 days, 8 A. M. Mar. 8.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. R. R. Amas, 82, 2:15 P. M. Feb. 28, during disability; S. Dowling, 33, 6:25 P. M. Feb. 16, to noon Feb. 23; J. W. Shefcik, 33, 1:15 P. M. Feb. 15, to 12 P. M. Feb. 21; E. W. Vath, 88, 2:50 P. M. Feb. 20, during disability; E. J. Hoffman, 48, 10 P. M. Feb. 26, to 12 P. M. Mar. 2; J. J. McKee, 68, 7:35 A. M. Mar. 1, during disability; T. A. Lavin, 143, 4 P. M. Feb. 14, to 12:01 A. M. Feb. 23; H. M. Van Cott, 143, 4 P. M. Feb. 14, to noon Feb. 24; H. V. Seward, 143, 4:30 P. M. Feb. 14, to noon Feb. 16; A. Steigerwald, 159, 9:15 P. M. Feb. 14, to 12 P. M. Feb. 23; A. Bregite, 165, 1 P. M. Feb. 21, to 12 P. M. Mar. 4; M. J. Harinett, 275, 2 P. M. Feb. 20, to 12 P. M. Mar. 1; M. P. Dowling, 277, 5:10 P. M. Feb. 28, during disability; F. J. Malcolmson, 283, 5:35 P. M. Feb. 28, to noon Feb. 29; N. Smalley, Traffic Div., Sub-div. D, from noon Feb. 19 to noon Feb. 22; E. A. Kearney, Bridge, 1:30 P. M. Mar. 1, during disability. Sergts. W. J. McGowan, 74, 3:15 P. M. Mar. 1, during disability; P. Reilly, 276, 1:20 P. M. Feb. 20, during disability.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FORD 1913 Touring Car, excellent condition, $275; HUDSONS, 1912 and 1914 Models, excellent condition, repainted; no reasonable offer refused.

HUPMOBILE, Model 32, Touring Car; electric equipment, overhauled and repainted; a bargain.

HUPMOBILE 1915 Touring Car; excellent condition, with Winter Sedan Top, $650.

CHEVROLET 1915 Roadster, perfect condition; sacrifice.

PEERLESS, 7-passenger Touring Car; ideal for hacking; excellent running order; a bargain; $200.

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,690 Broadway, New York.

Limousine body, brand new; has never been mounted; sloping roof; exceptionally roomy; extra disappearing seats; imported cord velvet lining, large windows; plate-glass windows, vanity cases, toilet articles, flower vase; painted Brewster green, black moldings; will fit any chassis; 120-inch wheelbase up; cost $2,250; make offer. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7800.

LIMOUSINE BARGAIN FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

Luxuriously appointed Peerless limousine and touring body, 60 horse power, six-cylinder car; purchased few months ago for $7,500; has been handled by expert mechanic and is as good as new in every way. For details communicate with Room 1,106, City Investing Building. Telephone Cortlandt 6375.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6621. Locomobile Touring, 1915, 5 and 7 pass. Packard Twin Six, (new,) 1916, 7 pass. Packard Limousine "3-38," 1915, 7 pass. Packard Touring, "3-38," 1915, 5 and 7 pass. Packard Touring, "1-38," 1914, 5 pass. Cadillac Touring, 8 cyl., 1916, 7 pass. Cadillac Sedan, 4 cyl., 1914, 5 pass.

Pierce Arrow 6-38-1914 Landaulet.
Pierce Arrow 6-48-1914 Limousine & Touring.
Pierce Arrow 6-48-1912 Touring.
Pierce Arrow 6-48-1911 Landaulet.
Pierce Arrow 6-48-1910 Limousine & Touring.
1910 and 1911 have electric equipment.
HESS BROS., 212 West 43d St.

Stearns Knight 1912 Toy Tonneau, combination two and four passenger body; painted gray; dynaho lighting; completely equipped; overhauled and sold with new car guarantee by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7800.

SACRIFICE PEERLESS TOURING.

Luxurious seven-passenger, six-cylinder, 1914; Lavine electric improvements; condition guaranteed; cost $6,000; accept $800. Palmer, private garage, 306 West 79th.

Ford, 1915 touring, almost new; General Electric starter, demountable rims, oversize shoes; other special extras; will sell at bargain price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway, New York.

SACRIFICE BUICK 37 TOURING.

Electric self-starter and lighting, new tires and paint; five-passenger; most satisfactory type in Buick line. Owner, 305 West 79th.

BUICK 1915 ROADSTER,

model "C-36," electric equipment, many extras; like new; must be sold. FLACK, 1,700 Broadway, (4th floor.)

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 66th St. and Broadway.

Mercer touring car, practically new, 1915 model; great bargain. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

List with this office any high-class cars you may have for sale. Ellsworth, 331 Madison Av. Phone 782 Murray Hill.

For Sale—1914 Chalmers Master Six Limousine; private party; excellent condition. J. Griffith, 248 West 80th.

Packards, all styles, latest models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway.

Spring clean-up sale of serviceable used trucks. A. C. Whitefield, 427 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Automobile delivery service; strict attention given every parcel; deliver anywhere in N. Y. City, 10 cents a parcel up to 25 lbs. Reliable, T 135 Times.

Pierce-Arrow 12-48 limousine, $350 monthly to reliable party. 8358 Columbus.

Handsome Packard limousine; very low rate; hour or month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto. Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Wanted, Packards, Buicks, Cadillacs, Fords, Chevrolets, Scripps-Booth, &c., for cash. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Wanted, 7-passenger high-grade touring car; low price. T. H. Otto, 6317 4th Av., Brooklyn. Phone Sunset 5151.

Automobile Instructors.

WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A., Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

MADISON AV, 222, (near 36th.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; private house, $8.

West Side.

218T, 226 WEST.—Front parlor, bright, heated; $6. McGernan.

46TH, 213 West, Opposite Hotel Astor.—Back parlor for rent, with private bath, telephone; also small room.

48TH ST., 201 WEST.—Large corner parlor, Broadway, in private family; 3 windows; use piano; heat and bath; to gentlemen; reference.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive rooms, single or en suite; running water; private baths.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room; magnificent bathroom connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room with private lavatory, electricity, telephone, elevator. Keen.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Studio; also front basement during day; studio by hour.

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; running water; refined family; phone.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Large front room; private lavatory; suitable one, two gentlemen; references.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; private; telephone. 1256 Columbus.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Select rooms, gentlemen; business, living, bath; parlor floor.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine large room, private bath; separate single room; electricity.

72D, WEST.—Elegant large, front room or suite; shower, electricity, steam heat, elevator; private family. Columbus 2051.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; near subway; elevated; gentlemen.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny front room; running water; private; moderate; telephone; gentlemen.

75TH, 60 WEST.—Large rooms, neatly furnished; all improvements; private elevator apartment; for three gentlemen; board if desired. Phone Schuyler 3624.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Large room, twin beds; single rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable.

95TH, 150 WEST.

Single, en suite; gentlemen preferred; references.

76TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable large front room, running water, bath adjoining; $9.00.

76TH, 8 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms, with private bath, $12; also single, $3.50, $4; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, telephone, reception room, $3 up; board optional.

78TH, 113 WEST.—Large room, adjoining shower bath; small room; quiet home; select.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Desirable large front room, quiet; private house; phone, reference.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Large room, running water, steam, electricity; reasonable; homelike.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large and small sunny rooms, running water, electric light, and elevator.

82D, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room and front bedroom; suitable two. Koenig.

84TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Crocker. Schuyler 7012.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny room; elevator, electricity; cleanliness. Sharples.

86TH ST., 204 WEST.—High class front suits; newly furnished; reasonable; references.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Near park; front parlor, alcove bedroom; $8; electricity.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, with bedroom, $8; also medium, $5; telephone.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentleman; $4.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; subway; bath.

110TH, 501 WEST.—Desirable room, high-class apartment; private family. Apt. 32.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

IN HIGH-CLASS elevator apartment, extra large front room; southern exposure; convenient subway, surface cars. Phone 772 Morning.

TWO beautiful, large rooms in elevator apartment, suitable bachelor wishing refined home; references. L 75 Times.

WEST END AV, 611.—High-class, single or en suite; $7, $10, $15; subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced all branches; expert; salary, $15. E. Pick, 158 West 121st.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 129.—Large and small unfurnished rooms; Greenwich Village; studio plan.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

A room and bath, with some meals, in refined home or high-class boarding house, by prominent business man of 40; permanent; eastern or southern exposure; city or suburb; reply in detail; absolutely confidential. B 22 Times Annex.

COUPLE, Jewish, desire room and board with refined family; $12 to $14; permanent; references exchanged. T 150 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold:

Process returnable Monday, March 20, 1916. Southern Pacific Company vs. Barge "Geraldine Schuyler," her tackle, &c., for cargo damage, $5,805.76.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Proctor for Libellant.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Seizure Room, No. 612 Washington Street, cor. Morton Street, New York City, N. Y., Seven Gowns and One Coat, One Lace-trimmed Gown, One Silk Gown, &c., &c. The goods will be on exhibition on day of sale, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

Catalogues mailed upon request.

Dated, New York, February 24, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with or without bath; references.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable couple, gentleman; board optional.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Unusually attractive front room; running water; twin beds; high-class elevator house; 72d St. subway express; wholesome cooking. Hubbell.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room, with board; references; table guests.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Elegant suite; also double room, twin beds; private baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, open rooms, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-106-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; good, generous table; location ideal.

83D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; home atmosphere; table guests.

83D ST., (Broadway.)—Large room; excellent board. Phone 3573 Schuyler. Apt. 5.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Sunny room, bath; those accustomed to best; home living.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive refined couple or gentleman preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING.

Experienced young lady, who has been with several newspapers, (Boston and New York,) desires to connect with reliable advertising agency; can furnish best of references; possess initiative and ambition and able to serve my employers efficiently at all times. Z 349 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, 6 years' experience, familiar office details, desires position; not to work on Saturday. C 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical accountant; ten years' experience; systematizer; open, close books. C 271 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thoroughly competent, quick, accurate; $12. Deans, 22 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 3½ years' experience, with refined concern. Address Bookkeeper, 852 Columbus Av.

COMPANION.—By woman of refinement; willing and cheerful; good traveler. B 355 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Expert on all-around work. Efficiency, B 231 Times.

FILE CLERK, switchboard operator; thoroughly competent; Christian; excellent references; $12. C 321 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Refined, educated Jewish lady, governess, companion; useful in refined family; cheerful, conscientious; executive ability; references. Address Superior, T 109 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A refined lady wishes a position as housekeeper. T 121 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Clergyman's daughter desires position as mother's helper; experienced. L 90 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER, useful companion, visiting, position wanted; reference. Address 606 Columbus Av.

NURSE, companion, attendant, wishes situation; special experience with nervous and elderly people; only refined persons need answer. Mrs. B., 522 West 122d. Phone Morningside 5550.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Knowledge typewriting; quick at figures; clerical duties; $10. C 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary, (23,) knowledge bookkeeping, conversant office details, seeking situation any capacity where competency, intelligence are mandatory; 4 years' varied experience; $15. C 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, exceptionally neat, good education; Standard operator; legible penman; accustomed rapid dictation; transcribe my notes accurately; excellent grammarian, speller; $12. B 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly first-class, refined American young lady seeks position; 5 years' practical experience; rapid, accurate, reliable; highest references; good appearance; $20. T 144 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (24,) cultured, brainy, capable holding responsible position; six years' technical experience; good personality; will work hard for advancement; $15. A., 836 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — 8 years' experience technical matter; salary $15-$18. Z 355 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wideawake, bright, neat, experienced; salary $7. C 313 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A GENTLEWOMAN wanted, not over 35, for office work in sanitarium; no previous experience required, but must be active and quick to learn; salary, $400 a year and maintenance. Z. A. R., 26 Times.

BEAD WORKERS.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED WORKERS ON FANCY BEAD BAGS; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO FIRST-CLASS WORK.

J. M. GIDDING CO., 564 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Must be accurate, quick, and thoroughly experienced; $12 start. B. B. 212 Times.

BOOKKEEPER having some experience of factory bookkeeping. Address Advancement, 145 Times Downtown.

DEMONSTRATOR.—To introduce a new kind of cheese to large retail and department stores; experience preferred. Apply Reynolds & Co., 28 Harrison St.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED.—A desirable all-year-round position for young women who understand dressmaking. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to N. Kennedy, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

HOUSEWORK. — Girl (white) wanted; no washing; must be good plain cook; $30 month; city reference. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St. Phone 3502 River.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl wanted in family of two to do general housework. Apply 455 West 160th St. Schulman.

INTERVIEWER.—To secure members for prominent society; good leads; neat appearance, persuasive talker, pleasing personality; commission with drawing account; write, giving references. C 328 Times Downtown.

MILLINERS.

COMPETENT TRIMMERS, MAKERS, PREPARERS, AND APPRENTICES; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO FIRST-CLASS WORK.

J. M. GIDDING CO., 564 5TH AV.

MILLINERS.

Experienced milliners wanted; long season; good salary. Apply

MISS CURRAN, 57 EAST 56TH ST.

MILLINER.—Splendid opportunity for young girl to learn high-grade millinery; must be neat, active, and have a fair education; position permanent and advancement rapid to right girl. L 108 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Girl, about 18, for general office work; salary, $6 to start. E. B., 431 Madison Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

SOLID SERVICE FOR SOLID PEOPLE.

Investors find it to their advantage to intrust their requirements to us, as we use a great deal of care in recommending manufacturing or mercantile openings to our clients.

HÜTTEN'S SERVICE BUREAU, INC., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 6219.

An opportunity to secure one of the best located factories in Buffalo; 1¼ acres of land; about 43,000 square feet of floor space; mill and dry-kiln, on railroad. For price and particulars address Ira B. Littlefield, Erie Co. Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Old-established concern is open to act as New York distributers and selling agents for parties having first-class staple articles; we have office, clerical, warehouse, and credit facilities; fullest particulars. Address Commission Basis, C 338 Times Downtown.

LIVE PARTNER WANTED

in established specialty business; based on past results, annual income $6,000 to $12,000 should be made by the investment of $2,500. L. A. Hunton, 1,328 Broadway, or evenings Hotel Claridge.

Manufacturer, with large factory, power presses, toolroom, high speed and screw lathes, plating and polishing plant, sellers extra work; guarantee prompt deliveries. Address Power, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Wanted—Partner with a few thousand dollars to put the only Condensing Exhause Head on the market; patents completely cover, and a wide field exists. Willis, C. E., Box 298, Newark, N. J.

WANTED, PARTNERSHIP

in machine shop; will invest capital and give active interest; strictest investigation; machine designer. Box 8, Pelham, N. Y.

Partner, one-third interest, $11,000, in reliable business; can furnish best of references; large profits. B 16 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A MAN thoroughly competent to take complete charge of women's garment department, including cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, and kindred lines; must not only be thoroughly acquainted with the markets in buying, but also must be a seller. We have a position open for such a man. Apply by letter at once, giving complete information and references. Address W. T. Knett, 28 East 26th St.

Architectural draftsman, clever and speedy, on high-class country house working drawings and details. Address, giving qualifications and salary expected. Z 350 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—A young man with a knowledge of the market wanted to buy women's clothing for a rapidly growing mail-order house; for the man with some mail-order experience, who is willing to start at a small salary, there is a tremendous opportunity for growth with the business. L 110 Times.

A YOUNG MAN wanted as assistant to shipping clerk; knowledge of writing receipts and marking required; good penman; salary to start, $7; answer by letter only. Manhattan Baking Powder Co.

BRIGHT BOY wanted to enter stock brokerage business at bottom; high school graduate preferred. Address C 330 Times Downtown.

BOYS, must be over 16, for office work; good promotions for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY wanted in office of importing house; salary, $6; state nationality, age, and experience. C 318 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; opportunity for advancement; start $5. T 145 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wanted at Metallurgical plant near New York City; none but experienced men need apply. Address Z 355 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER SALESMAN.

Large corporation requires services of young man willing to travel, who has had extensive experience in selling commercial paper to country banks; the advertiser desires a man competent to aid its dealers in strengthening their financial relations with their respective ban

CONVICT 4 FOR SALE OF LIQUOR TO GIRLS

Staten Islanders Open Campaign to Catch Hotel Men Accused of Corruption.

3 ARE REMANDED, 1 FINED

District Attorney, Police Inspector, and Children's Society Officer Are Behind the Movement.

As the first move in a campaign to catch hotel keepers in Staten Island who have been instrumental in corrupting the morals of young girls by selling liquor to them, or to the young men with whom they traveled, four convictions were obtained yesterday in Special Sessions, held in the Borough Hall, St. George, S. I., for selling liquor to Miss Ruth Booth, 16 years old, of Union Place, West New Brighton, S. I., and to Miss Helen Ferris, 15 years old, of Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I.

The men convicted were Paul Triebel, 40 years old, the proprietor of the Brook House, at New Springfield; Michael O'Connell, 35 years old, bartender at a place referred to by District Attorney Albert Fach of Richmond County as "the Chicken Farm"; Henry Feith, proprietor of the Point House, at West New Brighton, and Alexander Mangani, 50 years old, proprietor of the Cliff House, Cliff Street, Rosebank. The first three men were remanded without bail to the county jail on Staten Island for one week pending investigation of their character and records. Mangani was fined $10 and discharged, because he was said to run a respectable place, and his wife refused to sell more liquor to the girls after the first drinks when she discovered their age.

The triumvirate which has declared war on resorts of a questionable character, consists of District Attorney Fach, Police Inspector for the Borough of Richmond, Cornelius Cahalane and Richard J. Curran, local officer of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It is the opinion of these three that there are many places in Staten Island which are engaged in this sort of business. They say that there are a number of young men connected with wealthier Staten Island families, who being unscrupulous in their morals invite unsuspecting and innocent girls out for automobile rides, and then take them to these places. While they order only soft drinks, they need merely to give the waiter a wink, it is said, to have something stronger put into the beverage. In this way, it is believed, many girls are led astray, and the Police Inspector, District Attorney and Children's Society officer declare that they will detect and prosecute hotel proprietors who are fostering these conditions.

The first case which came up yesterday was that of Paul Triebel. Judges Fiescli Herbert, and Russell were on the bench. The two girls testified that on last Christmas night each of them had bought two glasses of port wine at Triebel's place while they were in company with two young men. Triebel's defense was that he had sold them celery tonic; that the delivery was made to the two men, and that the young folk had posed as being married. He was found guilty, however.

Immediately on the conviction of Triebel O'Connell pleaded guilty. It was a great surprise to him when he was remanded to the county jail for one week pending sentence with Triebel. Feith also pleaded guilty and was remanded for one week. He has been convicted of petty larceny, but released on a suspended sentence.

Miss Booth was recently arrested on a charge of incorrigibility made by her father and committed to the Waverly House. While there she boasted of her escapades, and it was learned that she had bought liquor at a number of places on Staten Island.

SEEK GEMS IN STOLEN MAIL.

Pawnbrokers Notified to Look for Valuables Taken from Pouches.

The Post Office Department yesterday sent to all pawnshops in New York a list of jewelry that was stolen in one of the four pouches of registered mail taken from a wagon on the way from the Jersey Central Transfer Station at Communipaw to the New York Post Office on the night of Feb. 26. Among the articles missing are the following:

A necklace of 113 graduated pearls.
One lady's diamond guard ring with thirty-six squared stones.
One lady's platinum ring with a 3.43 karat sapphire and seventy-one small diamonds, approximate value, $1,050.
One diamond and sapphire ring, stamped with No. 982 inside, and valued at $1,200.
One sapphire and diamond flexible bracelet containing twenty-five diamonds and valued at $600.
One hundred loose diamonds ranging from .46 karat each down to .97 karat.
One sapphire weighing .64 karat and one ruby valued at $2,500.
One diamond chain of sixty-seven stones, valued at $1,000.
One diamond and sapphire cluster ring, valued at $300.
One diamond heart and crown brooch, valued at $450.
A number of mirrors of varying size and value.

A reward is offered, but no approximate value of the stolen goods is given.

ARRESTED WITH HIS CAPTIVE

Intoxicated Man Brings Another in Same Condition to Station.

Jeremiah Shea, 40 years old, of 177 East Seventy-eighth Street, staggered into the Mulberry Street Police Station last night dragging with him Francis Kelly, 39, of 450 Hudson Street.

"Here's a man who's intoxicated," said Shea. "As a citizen, I have arrested him and I want you to lock him up."

"And as a policeman I am going to lock you up on a charge of intoxication also," said the Lieutenant.

Both men were later arraigned in the Men's Night Court before Magistrate Simms on charges of intoxication. Shea was fined $1. Kelly was sentenced to the workhouse for six months.

Arrest Old Actor for Begging.

Leonard Hess, 52 years old, who said he was an old-time actor and out of work, was arraigned last night before Magistrate Simms in Yorkville Court charged with vagrancy. Hess was arrested in West Forty-third Street near Fifth Avenue by Detective Callaghan of the Mendicancy Squad, who said the old actor had accosted a number of passers-by and had asked for money. On Hess's plea that he did so only out of dire need Magistrate Simms suspended sentence.

Castro Enters Oaxaca City.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, March 8.—General Agustin Castro, commanding the Constitutionalist force, entered Oaxaca City this morning amid joyful demonstrations by the inhabitants. He issued a manifesto offering full guarantees to peaceful residents. It is reported that the Oaxacan rebels, scattered in small bands, are seeking refuge in the southern mountains. The Constitutionalists are closely pursuing them.

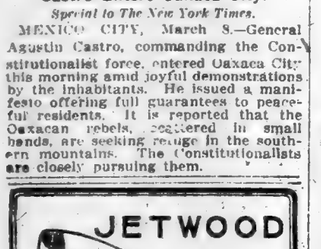

ONCE RICH, HE DIES BEGGAR.

Faithful Wife Follows Doctor About Streets for Many Years.

Dr. Emil Meyer, 44 years old, once a wealthy veterinarian in the Bronx, who lost all he possessed through speculation about twelve years ago, was buried yesterday in the Lutheran Cemetery. The only mourner at his grave was his wife, once a leader in Bronx society, who since misfortune overtook her husband had been his companion wanderer in the streets.

Twenty-five years ago Dr. Meyer, then prosperous, son of Professor J. M. Meyer, who was head of the Department of Languages in the public schools, and Miss Alice Foy, daughter of well-to-do parents, were married at an elaborate wedding in St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church. Everything went well with the couple until 1904, when Dr. Meyer began to dabble in stocks. At first his speculations were successful, but fortune turned, and within two years he lost all. Rather than leave her husband and return to her rich relatives, Mrs. Meyer went out into the world with him penniless and without a place to go to where friends might give them lodging even for a night.

Last Saturday night, while the couple were parted for a few minutes, a policeman had Meyer removed to Lebanon Hospital. It was not until Monday morning that the wife was directed to the hospital, where she was told that Dr. Meyer had died early that morning. Yesterday the heartbroken wife was asked whether she intended to go back to her family, but was too grief-stricken to answer.

Asks $2,000 for Artificial Legs.

Herbert Allen of 295 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, wants $2,000 damages for the smashing of his artificial legs in a trolley collision on April 3 of last year, when a Bushwick Avenue trolley car on which he was a passenger collided with a Myrtle Avenue car in Brooklyn. His artificial legs were smashed, but otherwise he escaped injury. His suit for damages against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company was called for trial in the Queens County Court yesterday.

ONCE HAD MILLIONS; HELD AS SMUGGLER

Friend of Diaz, Assailant of Madero, Exiled by Huerta, in Tombs for Lack of $1,000 Bail.

BILTMORE TO A $50 FLAT

Alleged to Have Brought in Diamond Necklace to Live on Till Mexican Revolution Ends.

Cecilie Ocon, once a friend of President Diaz and one of the wealthiest men in Mexico, and still the owner of dock concessions in Tampico, which he values at $3,000,000, after being rescued from death at the hands of Huerta by Admiral Fletcher, spent last night in the Tombs with his agent, Pablo A. Lopez, in default of $1,000 bail each. They were held by Commissioner Houghton yesterday afternoon on the charge of conspiring to defraud the United States of the duty due on a necklace of fifty-seven diamonds set in platinum.

Ocon, who lived with his wife and four children in Mexico City, was one of the refugees transported from Vera Cruz to Havana in the battleship Louisiana. He came to the Biltmore in this city, but his funds ran out and he took rooms at 205 Columbus Avenue at $50 a month.

He has been negotiating with prominent interests concerning the Tampico dock concession and his counsel says he had an offer of $1,000,000, but wanted $3,000,000. Meanwhile, in his need for ready money, he thought of the necklace he had left in Mexico City, worth about $8,000. To get it here, it is charged that Lopez made a trip to Mexico and returned on Feb. 22 on the Ward liner Saratoga.

On his arrival, it is alleged, Lopez declared only fifty cigars, and said nothing about the necklace, on which the duty would have been $4,800. After he had delivered it to Ocon, it is alleged, he was instructed to take it to some Fifth Avenue jewelry stores to sell. The price he expected was too large, and four stores refused it, but the report of the negotiations got about and Customs Agent Patrick J. Farley started an investigation.

He says he found the necklace at a shop where it had been left for examination.

Ocon was prominent in the events of Mexico City in February, 1913, which resulted in the overthrow of President Madero. On May 24 of that year, in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, he was charged by Querido Moheno, who later became Minister of Foreign Affairs, with being "the actual murderer of Gustavo Madero," a brother of the late President. Moheno's denunciation was made in connection with a demand for an appropriation of $10,000 to be paid to Ocon "for service rendered to the Government."

When General Felix Diaz made his spectacular escape from Mexico with Ocon and Jose Sandoval, then said to be his chief supporters, it was announced that Huerta had just previously ordered the arrest of Ocon and Sandoval. Ocon's property in Mexico City, valued in the millions, was confiscated by Huerta. After his arrival in this city with other Diaz followers Ocon continued to play a conspicuous part in Mexican affairs, attending the Niagara Falls Mediation Conference in May, 1914, as a spokesman for Diaz.

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At Both Stores— Newest Spring Styles

There are many new patterns this spring—imported and domestic fabrics of unusual attractiveness. We have hundreds of them on view now.

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Fit, finish and service strictly guaranteed. Samples and Style Portfolio on request.

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30,000 houses have actually been built from LADIES' HOME JOURNAL plans. And this number is several thousand shy of the actual total. There was a time when builders and architects said: "LADIES' HOME JOURNAL houses look nice in the pictures, but they aren't practical." But that was 20 years ago. Now the 30,000 houses actually standing prove the contrary, until one leading architectural authority was recently forced to say:

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YOU'LL find many smart overcoat styles in any store where you find our clothes; and if you find our label you'll know the style's right.

You can get your overcoat single or double breasted; with plain or patch pockets; fancy weave or plain color; for young men, older men, all sizes of men.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, warmer, probably rain or snow today; fair, somewhat colder tomorrow; south, shifting to strong northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,230. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMANS ASSAIL VAUX AND FORT; BOTH STORMED, BERLIN REPORTS; TOWN STILL HELD, SAYS PARIS

FRENCH SILENT AS TO FORT

But Insist They Hold Lines at Foot of Near-by Hills.

VIOLENT NIGHT ASSAULTS

Posen Reserve Regiments Led by a General Against the French Positions.

WESTERN FIGHT GOES ON

Renewed German Attacks on Bethincourt Are Repulsed with Heavy Losses.

LONDON, March 9.—Shifting their main attack back to the east of the Meuse, the German forces before Verdun have been delivering violent assaults on the French front east and southeast of Douaumont, their chief objective being Vaux and Fort de Vaux, which lies a little more than half a mile to the southward of the village.

Both Vaux and the fort were captured by two Posen reserve regiments in a "glorious night attack," Berlin reports, stating that the victorious troops were led by General von Guretsky-Cornitz, Commander of the Ninth Reserve Division of the infantry, and that they took "numerous adjoining fortified positions."

Loss of the village is flatly denied by the official bulletins issued in Paris, which indicate, however, that the fighting there has been of a very desperate character. The afternoon report says that after an intense artillery fire the Germans made several powerful onslaughts, but were completely repulsed, some detachments who entered Vaux being driven out by a counterattack. The night report emphasizes the check to the Germans at this point. Furious onslaughts, probably made today, were repulsed with heavy losses, it is said.

A Suggestive French Statement.

Of Fort de Vaux the French War Office makes no mention in its afternoon bulletin. Tonight's communiqué, however, contains this paragraph, which suggests the possibility that the fort has been lost, although the French still hold commanding points in that vicinity:

"Finally, the Germans launched against our trenches bordering the foot of the slopes of the ridge dominating Fort de Vaux violent attacks in solid formations, which were driven back. The Germans suffered enormous losses from our curtain of fire."

Fort de Vaux lies nearly two miles southeast of Fort de Douaumont, which presumably the Brandenburgers are still holding, and is a trifle nearer Verdun, which is a little more than four miles distant.

Fighting continues on the west bank of the Meuse, but apparently with less vigor. The Germans have been renewing their attempts to capture Bethincourt, but Paris says they have failed. The French state that they have made further progress in the Bois des Corbeaux, and now hold practically all of that section wherein the Crown Prince's soldiers made such a successful drive on Tuesday.

As a result of the operations of yesterday and today, the French line now runs from Bethincourt, by Corbeaux Wood and the northern part of Cumieres, to the upper end of Côte de l'Oie, and is thus in advance of the first line of resistance, constituted by positions running from Le Mort Homme Hill to the south of Cumieres.

The night report of the French War Office reads:

In Belgium our artillery has displayed activity against the enemy positions to the south of Lombaertzyde.

In Champagne we effectively bombarded the defensive organizations of the enemy to the west of Navarin, to the east of the Butte du Mesnil, and in the region of Massiges.

To the west of the Meuse our troops continued to make progress during the course of the day in the Bois des Corbeaux, almost the whole of which we hold.

To the east of the Meuse the Germans directed several attacks against our front from Douaumont as far as Vaux. At the outskirt of the Village of Douaumont an attack was broken by our infantry and artillery fire.

Furious assaults against the Village of Vaux likewise were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

Finally, the Germans launched against our trenches bordering the foot of the slopes of the ridge dominating Fort de Vaux, violent attacks in solid formations which were driven back, the Germans suffering enormous losses from our curtain of fire.

The artillery activity to the west and east of the Meuse has been very violent on both sides.

The bombardment in the Woevre has been intermittent.

In Upper Alsace we carried, after grenade fighting, one section of an enemy trench in the region of Entre-larguel, east of Seppois.

The French official statement of the afternoon says:

In the Argonne our artillery has continued its bombardment of the enemy's routes of communication, notably in the Eastern Argonne and in the region of Montfaucon and Nantillois.

To the west of the Meuse the enemy has attempted several counterattacks in the course of the night to regain the ground lost by him yesterday. Two abortive attacks were preceded by an

Continued on Page 3.

French Losses at Verdun Estimated at 40,000; Only 1,500 Unwounded Men Captured, Paris Says

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 9.—Joseph Reinach writes in the Figaro today:

"The terrific enthusiasm of victory, which was to electrify Germany and stagger humanity, has failed, and will never materialize. We and our allies are more certain of final success, and the Germans and their allies are more depressed. They have now begun to fear the worst."

This is a reflection of the growing exultation in Paris as Verdun continues to resist the German battering ram. Swiss critics were speaking nearly a week ago of a "German check," but the French did not dare to believe that danger was averted. Even yesterday one read forebodings about the west of the Meuse attacks being on the same scale as the earlier fighting east of the river. M. Reinach's words are the first evidence of the French feeling that the legend of German invincibility is but a ghost from the past of 1870 and that General Petain and his "troupes de choc" have laid that ghost at last.

In comparison with the stories of huge German losses the French casualties are really insignificant. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed on authority that not more than 1,500 unwounded prisoners have been taken by the Germans, while the total losses are under 40,000.

BERLIN, March 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Major Moraht, military expert of the Vossische Zeitung, estimates that the French losses in the fighting around Verdun total 70,000 to 80,000. Major Moraht says that more than 20,000 French soldiers have been made prisoners.

PARIS REASSURED; SEES FOE FAILING

Believes Germans Are Checked West of Verdun and Cannot Now Win.

THIS ASSAULT TOO LATE

Crown Prince Said to Have Disdained Generals' Advice in Making Attack on East.

PARIS, March 9.—The official bulletins of the War Office have done much to relieve the public tension caused by the expectation of a great onslaught on the main French defenses on the west bank of the Meuse. Press and public are now more than ever convinced that the Germans will not be able to take Verdun.

The whole front west of the Meuse was copiously shelled yesterday by the German heavy artillery, but the German infantry attacked only against positions at Bethincourt, on the left of the more westerly of the two plateaux between which the French line runs. Wave after wave of densely packed masses dashed forward, but the Frenchmen, having emerged from shelter as soon as the preliminary bombardment had ceased, directed such an effective fire from carefully placed machine guns, accompanied by fire from rifles and 75 millimeters guns that after struggling boldly again and again the assailants finally gave up and retired. Encouraged by their successful resistance, the Frenchmen then won back Corbeaux Wood, which they had lost on Wednesday.

Artillerymen on both sides are living up to the reputation already established for the battle of Verdun as the greatest artillery duel of the war. Many sectors of the French front on Sunday and Monday received an average of 100,000 shells in twelve hours. Whole woods were reduced to kindling material. The little river at Forges disappeared altogether, having been dammed in half a dozen places, and thirty feet of the crest of Hill 213, near Forges, was blown away.

The first attack on Bethincourt, made on Tuesday, was preceded by six hours' terrific bombardment. Then the infantry came on from three sides, along the road from Gercourt to Bethincourt, from Forges village, and from the slopes of Hill 265. French officers estimate that the attacking forces numbered at least 20,000. Fifteen different battalions were identified. All day long the Germans fought to gain a footing in Bethincourt, which lies in a hollow commanded by both sides. When night fell the last attacking column was thrown back by the French, who fought with great determination against forces double their number.

The position on Côte de l'Oie was similar. The Germans were held in check as long as daylight lasted. Then sheltering themselves in ravines in Corbeaux Wood, they managed to force a way up a narrow lane leading to Cumieres Wood, which stands on the top of the ridge linking l'Oie and Mort Homme hills.

The German losses in officers is particularly heavy, according to statements made by prisoners, and this fact is believed to be the explanation of the unexpected spectacle of German officers up to the rank of General by orders of the Emperor leading their men into action instead of following them. This sight had not been witnessed, it is said, for many months.

Say Crown Prince Made Error.

Military observers express the belief that the Germans originally intended a frontal attack on Verdun, which was to be accompanied by two flank attacks, one in the Woevre, not meant to be pushed home, and the other on the west bank of the Meuse, which might develop into the main attack. Desiring, however, to justify a premature announcement of the capture of Douaumont, the Crown Prince kept 200,000 men on the right bank of the river, against the advice of his generals, who insisted that they could be better employed on the other bank. Now that the Germans have begun the flank attack, French critics say, it is too late by ten days.

In conjunction with the attack to the west of the river yesterday, the Germans made another determined effort to carry Douaumont plateau, but only succeeded in restoring the situation as it was on Monday.

At the same time the Germans increased the vigor of their action in the Woevre district. When the operations began, the Germans had, from Etain to

Continued on Page 3.

Is Express or Parcel Post Cheaper? New York Book, ready March 20—14 answers the question—to every Post Office. Brooklyn Book soon. National Shippers' Ass'n, Hudson Terminal.—Advt.

BERLIN REJOICES IN WESTERN GAINS

Says French Lines Were Driven In to Stop Flanking Gunfire Across the Meuse.

CALL BATTLE LOSSES SMALL

Correspondent Says Few Graves Are to be Seen on the Verdun Fighting Ground.

BERLIN, March 8, (via London,) March 9.—The attack on the village of Forges, on the west bank of the Meuse, which resulted in its capture by the Germans, was made necessary by the fact that the French positions overlapped those of the Germans by several kilometers to the north. From the ridges of the Côte de l'Oie the French heavy artillery was able to take the Germans from the flank and rear.

In the earlier phases of the operations the Crown Prince confined his attack to the eastern bank of the river and neglected the region west of the Meuse.

At Forges is a promontory which forces the Meuse to make a sharp bend toward the east. The German attack swept the French back from the river about two miles.

The new position to which the French have been driven lies along the ridge of Côte de l'Oie, the backbone of the Forges Peninsula. The French have been forced to move their guns to the next ridge, known as Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's hill), which is 205 meters high.

The loss of Fresnes is a serious blow to the French defenders of Combres Heights and Les Eparges, the southernmost French salient, where the German lines which, up to this point, have lain in the Plain of Woevre, turn and climb the heights of the Lorraine hills. Fresnes, when in the hands of the French, protected Combres from attack from the east, but the hill is now open to attack from both east and south.

A suggestive feature of the news is that while the French have been unsuccessful in forcing the Germans back from the northern and eastern faces of the fortress the Germans have demonstrated that they still have the power to gain, and gain extensively, against reinforced and prepared French forces both at Forges and south of Fresnes.

The statements that German losses at Verdun are relatively light, seem to find corroboration in an official list of the casualties of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Brandenburgers, who were in the thick of the fighting from the beginning and stormed Fort Douaumont. The total casualties in the list are 202, of whom fifty are dead. Reports circulating in Neuripin, the nome garrison of the regiment, are that the total losses in the storming of the fort were only eighteen killed and wounded.

Sees Few Graves on Battle Fields.

METZ, March 7. (via Berlin and London, March 9.)—Judging from close observation of the fields of recent battles east and northeast of Verdun, The Associated Press correspondent sees no reason to question the statement of officers from German Headquarters, and the units engaged that the German losses in these operations, and particularly in storming Fort Douaumont, were by no means high.

Graves of soldiers usually furnish fairly accurate indication of the extent of casualties in a given action or series of actions. In the advance across the Woevre plain toward the foothills of the fortress the losses seem to have been almost insignificant. Few graves, either French or German, were seen around Ornes, Maucourt, Fromezey, Etain, and other points over which the Germans swept in pursuit of the retreating French.

Reports from British and French sources have dilated on the enormous price the Germans paid for Fort Douaumont, but they are not borne out by the correspondent's observations. The number of graves noted in the sections of ground over which the attack passed was remarkably few in comparison, for example, with those seen by the correspondent at corresponding points on the Soissons battlefields a year earlier. This may be attributed to the intense artillery fire, which fairly smothered the defense.

The correspondent saw German troops who had been fighting continuously

Continued on Page 3.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Inseparable for Champagne Cup. —Advt.

Brazil Talks of Seizing Interned German Ships

RIO JANEIRO, March 9.—The Jornal do Commercio recalls the fact that Germany is still in debt to Brazil for coffee to the value of 120,000,000 francs.

The newspaper suggests that measures be taken to prevent German ships, at present in Brazilian ports, escaping, and recommends that negotiations be opened with Germany with a view to chartering these vessels in order to relieve Brazilian exportation.

More drastic measures, the paper intimates, could be taken should Germany refuse.

GAVE A PRINCIPALITY, GAYNOR TOLD TOWNS

Thought Mayor's Words a Message or a Trap, Lawyer Tells Thompson Committee.

AFTER SHONTS CONFERENCE

Interborough President Testifies There Were No "Commitments" to Any City Official.

The Thompson Legislative Committee recalled Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, to the stand yesterday when it resumed its sessions in an attempt to learn more about alleged "commitments and obligations" in connection with the subway and elevated railway third-tracking contracts. Mr. Shonts told all over again of his visit to St. James, L. I., to get the co-operation of William J. Gaynor, then Mayor.

Mirabeau L. Towns, the lawyer, who received $5,000 from the Interborough for his work as intermediary between Mr. Shonts and Mayor Gaynor, also was on the stand, and surprised the committee by admitting that he had collaborated with Mayor Gaynor in the composition of many of the Mayor's famous letters. Mr. Towns amid much merriment told how he had acted as "secretary lunatico" to Mr. Gaynor, and had burned midnight oil in assisting him to write letters to a ratcatcher, a crazy baker in Flatbush, and an Italian barber, among others. This work, he said, was part of the services he performed for the $5,000 he received from the Interborough.

In going over the history of the St. James visit Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, brought out several new facts. One was the statement by Mr. Shonts that John Campbell, former Deputy City Chamberlain, accompanied them on the trip, and that they went twenty-five miles out of their way to call upon Edwin C. Hawley at Babylon. Mr. Hawley at the time was a Director in the Interborough.

Mr. Moss asked pointed questions of Mr. Shonts as to whether Andrew Freedman kept a banking account in Europe; as to whether payments of money by commitments and obligations were made to any city official, and as to the attitude of both Mayor Gaynor and Controller Prendergast toward the dual subway contracts.

Friday and Saturday Hearings.

Senator Thompson announced yesterday that from now on he would hold hearings only on Friday and Saturday of each week as he had to attend to his legislative duties the rest of the time. The committee will hold an executive session today to draft a preliminary report to the Legislature and the Senator will confer with Mayor Mitchel. He held a conference with Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy last evening in regard to the advisibility of the city bringing a suit to recover the amount of the bonuses to President Shonts and other officials of the Interborough. Senator Thompson also announced that he had introduced a bill in the Legislature which was designated either to force the T. A. Gillespie Company to furnish its books and accounts for the committee's inspection, or to have its officers punished for contempt. The bill empowers the Senate to deal with the situation itself without regard to action by the Assembly.

The hearing yesterday was held in the Coroners' Court in the Municipal Building. Mr. Shonts was accompanied by his retinue of Interborough lawyers, including De Lancey Nicoll, John B. Stanchfield, and James L. Quackenbush, and showed the effects of his recent illness. Speaking in a low voice, and without the geniality and force that accompanied his testimony when he was first on the stand, Mr. Shonts admitted that his memory had been refreshed regarding some of the details of the St. James visit.

"Mr. Shonts, when you were before us the last time," began Mr. Moss, "you talked about commitments and obligations. Considering that certain commitments and obligations were referred to in connection with the subway contracts, I want to ask you if there were any commitments and obligations in the $500,000 that went to Mr. Morgan?"

"Not beyond that stated in the resolutions which were passed at the time the authority was adopted," said Mr. Shonts.

"Were there any commitments and obligations to Mayor Gaynor?"

"How do you mean; from me?" inquired the witness.

"From you or from the railroad."

Mr. Shonts said there were not.

"Commitments and obligations," went on Mr. Moss, "is something we have not defined accurately, but if you will take this view of it, we will ask if you have any impression or information as to the payments of money by commitments and obligations to any public officer on railroad matters?"

"No; I could say—"

"No; let us stick to the text," insisted Mr. Moss. "You remember there were some members of the city Government who had opposed the scheme of rapid transit your company was interested in?"

"Yes."

"Were there any commitments or obligations incurred as to any officials of the city Government who were opposed to it?"

Mr. Shonts said he had no such information. He was then asked if he had a good memory.

"As to some things, very good," said Mr. Shonts "but as to others, not so good. Names and faces I have a poor memory on, but as to facts and figures I have a very good one."

"Well, don't you think you might forget some things about commitments and obligations?"

"No"

Shonts Recalls Towns Now.

Mr. Moss then read several pages of testimony given by the witness at a previous examination in which Mr.

Continued on Page 20.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Ent. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote. —Advt.

PLAN TO SEND A FORCE INTO MEXICO TO PUNISH VILLA RAIDERS FOR KILLING 17 AMERICANS IN COLUMBUS, NEW MEXICO

CARRANZA AGENT NOTIFIED

Mexican Envoy Told by Lansing We Shall Take Our Own Measures.

ADVISES CHIEF TO AGREE

President to Lay Case Before Cabinet Today and May Take It to Congress.

19,000 TROOPS ON BORDER

National Guard or Volunteers May Be Called for Patrol While Regulars Go to Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Thoroughly aroused over the unprovoked attack by Francisco Villa and a band of 1,500 bandits on Columbus, N. M., and the camp of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry at that place, the Administration is determined to punish the perpetrators of the outrage, and will send a punitive expedition into Mexico to capture Villa and those who participated in the raid.

On high authority the statement is made that the United States Army will be utilized in the present crisis regardless of the attitude of the Carranza Government.

It developed tonight that Secretary Lansing so informed Señor Elisio Arredondo, confidential agent of the Carranza Government, during a visit of the latter to the State Department late this afternoon. The statement is made on unquestionable authority that the Secretary of State informed Señor Arredondo that the United States Government was determined to punish this latest and most serious of a long series of offenses against Americans; that American troops had already gone into Mexico in pursuit of the raiders, and that the United States Government contemplated taking the action which it deemed proper without the approval or consent of the Carranza de facto Government.

Advises Carranza to Agree.

The statement is also made that Señor Arredondo told the Secretary of State that he would immediately communicate with Carranza and advise him neither to object nor to attempt to interfere with the plans of the United States Government.

While it is understood that the Administration has decided to dispatch troops into Mexico for the specific purpose of punishing the Villista and other perpetrators of this outrage, the positive statement was made tonight that no orders had gone from Washington to General Funston directing him to move troops, and that no such orders were to be issued until after tomorrow's Cabinet meeting. There is understood to be a possibility that the President will go before Congress and make a statement of the situation and of the purpose of the Administration.

While the War Department professed late tonight to be without definite reports regarding the troops Colonel Slocum of the Thirteenth Cavalry was understood to have sent across the border, it was learned that the State Department had received information tonight that the troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry that had gone into Mexico, had penetrated five miles southeast of the border, where the raiding party had fled into the hills, and that fighting between the American forces and Mexicans was in progress.

Colonel Slocum is understood to have crossed into Mexico at the head of five of his seven troops of cavalry, and his presence there is taken to account for the inability of General Funston to obtain more than meagre information at Fort Sam Houston regarding what was transpiring at Douglas and south of that place.

May Call Volunteers.

It is fully appreciated by the Administration that a force of five troops of cavalry, consisting of not more than 400 men, is not sufficient to make a complete job of crushing out the Villista bandits, and that a much larger force probably will be necessary, pos-

Continued on Page 3.

List of Americans Killed and Wounded in Raid of Mexican Bandits at Columbus, N. M.

THE DEAD

Civilians

A. L. RITCHIE, hotel proprietor.
WALTON WALKER, U. S. Customs rider.
MILTON JAMES.
Mrs. MILTON JAMES.
J. S. DEAN, merchant.
J. J. MOORE, merchant.
CHARLES DEWITT MILLER, Albuquerque.
Dr. H. M. HART, El Paso.
W. A. DAVIDSON, El Paso.

Soldiers

THOMAS BUTLER, private, Troop F, Thirteenth Cavalry. Emergency address, Ester Butler, mother, 725 Marcellus Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

MARK A. DOBBS, Sergeant, Troop E, Thirteenth Cavalry, on duty with machine gun troop. Enlisted Nov. 26, 1913, at Fort McDowell, Cal. Single. Residence, Comanche, Texas. Emergency address, James P. Dobbs, father, Placid, Texas.

FRANK R. KINDVALL, horseshoer, Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 15, 1915, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Single. Residence, Jamestown, N. Y. Emergency address, Laura Rosquist, sister, Lakewood, N. Y.

PAUL SIMON, private, band, Thirteenth Cavalry. Enlisted Oct. 7, 1915. Single. Emergency address, Fred Hease, uncle, Centre, Wis. At his first enlistment, Oct. 4, 1912, he gave residence as Hoboken, N. J., and emergency address as Mrs. Fred Heuser, aunt, Centralia, Mo.

JOHN G. NIEVERGELT, Sergeant, band, Thirteenth Cavalry. Re-enlisted July 2, 1914, seventh enlistment. Married. Residence, Vancouver, Wash. Emergency address, Louise Nievergelt, wife, 514 East Sixteenth Street, Vancouver, Wash.

FRED A. GRIFFIN, private, Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry. Enlisted Nov. 12, 1914. Single. Emergency address, Ambrose E. Griffin, father, Cottondale, Ala.

HARRY E. WISWELL, Corporal, Troop G, Thirteenth Cavalry. Enlisted Jan. 24, 1914, fourth enlistment. Single. Emergency address, Mrs. Charlotte Wiswell, mother, 12 Dickerson Avenue, Edgemere, L. I., N. Y. Residence in 1908 was Redding, Cal.

Unnamed trooper, in afternoon battle.

THE WOUNDED

Soldiers

JOHN V. YARBOROUGH, private, Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry. Emergency address, Mrs. Harriet L. Yarborough, mother, 120 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

JAMES VENNER, private, Troop M. Residence, Paterson, N. J. Emergency address, Lena Venner, sister, 71 Henry Street, Paterson, N. J.

MICHAEL BARMAZEL, private, Troop A, Thirteenth Cavalry. Emergency address, 1505 South Lawndale Avenue, Chicago.

JESSE P. TAYLOR, private, Troop F, Thirteenth Cavalry. Emergency address, Mrs. Mary Taylor, mother, Rural Free Delivery No. 1, Pittsboro, Miss.

JOHN KEOGH, private, Troop G, Thirteenth Cavalry. Emergency address, Mrs. H. Simmeyer, mother, 541 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City.

THEODORE KATZORKE, private, Troop L, Thirteenth Cavalry. Emergency address, Frank Katzorke, father, 717 North Tenth Street, Vincennes, Ind.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Captain, Adjutant of the Thirteenth Cavalry, in afternoon battle.

NIGHT ATTACK ON BORDER

Bandit and Followers Creep Into Columbus and Start Massacre.

PUT TORCH TO THE TOWN

Snipers Shoot Down Inhabitants as They Rush from the Blazing Buildings.

BEATEN BACK BY REGULARS

Cavalry Force of 250 Pursues Raiders 5 Miles Into Mexico —100 Bandits Slain.

Report Villa Signal Lights Flashing Along the Border

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 9.—The women and children, remaining here tonight, were quartered in the School House and at the army camp under an armed guard of civilians and soldiers.

Villa signal lights were flashed all along the border below here and a report that Deming, N. M., thirty-six miles north, might be the next point of attack was circulated.

A report reached here tonight, and was relayed to military headquarters at Hachita, N. M., that a Villa force had appeared on the American side of the border west of here with the apparent intention of attacking the Seventh Cavalry border guard.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 9.—Francisco Villa, outlawed Mexican bandit, raided United States territory before daylight today. With a force of 1,500 men, he attacked Columbus, killed at least seventeen Americans, of whom eight were soldiers, and fired many buildings before he was driven back across the international border.

About 250 troopers of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry followed the Villa band into Mexico. Reports to Colonel H. J. Slocum, commanding the United States troops at this point, late today said that Villa and his men had made a stand five miles south of the border, and that spirited fighting had ensued.

In this engagement a Corporal was killed and Captain George Williams, Adjutant of the Thirteenth Cavalry, was wounded.

The small detachment of troopers, under Majors Frank Tompkins and Elmer Lindsley, fighting dismounted, made a determined stand against the renewed Villa attack. They killed or wounded seventy-five Mexicans and returned to the United States with the loss of one man killed.

Troop G, stationed at the border gate south of here, caught the retreating Mexicans on the flank, and it is reported killed eighteen. Corporal Wiswell of the same troop was shot through the right eye and killed. Lieutenant Beson of Troop G was wounded in the left arm.

The raid on American territory proved costly to the Mexicans. The bodies of twenty-seven bandits, including Pablo Lopez, second in command, had been gathered and burned before noon, and troopers reported an undetermined number of dead still lying in the brush.

"Death to Americans!"

Led to the attack under the slogan, "Death to the Americans," Villa's followers fought with desperation. Just before dawn they crept along ditches skirting the United States cavalry camp and rushed the sleeping town, firing heavily.

The first volley brought American troopers into almost instant action. While some of the raiders engaged the cavalrymen others began applying the torch and shooting American civilians as they ran from the buildings. Lights in homes and public buildings immediately became targets for snipers posted at Villa's direction. Other bandits, creeping close to American homes, enticed a number of civilians into the open with English-spoken invitations. A number of fatalities are attributed to this ruse.

Stores were looted, oil was poured upon frame structures, and the match applied. The Post Office was raided and the furniture smashed, but the looters got only one small registered package.

Many civilians barricaded themselves in their homes and fired at the Mexicans as they darted through the streets. The fighting in the town ended almost as suddenly as it began. Less than two hours after the first shot was fired Villa's buglers sounded the retreat, and the raiders began a disordered flight, closely followed by the American troopers.

Killed More Than 100 Mexicans.

The casualties of the Thirteenth Cavalry in the fighting at Columbus were seven killed and six wounded. Villa's total losses in the day's fighting were estimated tonight in excess of 100 killed and twice as many wounded. The American pursuit into Mexico, which ended about 2 o'clock, was reported to have accounted for more than seventy-five Mexicans killed or wounded. The American loss on the Mexican side was one

Continued on Page 2.

Woman Held by Villa Nine Days Tells Story of Mexican Raid

American Mother Captured by Bandit, Who Seized and Probably Slew Her Husband and Took Baby Away, Says Villa Has 3,000 Men—Saw Countryman Killed.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 9.—Mrs. Maud Hawk Wright, an American woman who said she was held captive by General Villa for nine days and was liberated in the midst of today's fighting, declared that Villa announced on March 1 his intention to attack Columbus and proceeded north under forced marches to carry out his purpose. His men, with scant supplies of water and meat, suffered severely, she said, and many dropped from their horses on the march to Boca Grande.

Villa, she declared, ruled them by fear, and his officers with the flats of their swords beat the soldiers into animation sufficient to reach that point, where they rested and prepared for the raid.

Tuesday, Mrs. Wright related, Villa bandits attacked employes of the Palomas Cattle Company engaged in rounding up cattle, killing four Americans. Mrs. Wright said her husband, Edward John Wright, formerly of Houston, Texas, and Frank Hayden, a youth employed at the La Rooker sawmill, were taken from the Wright ranch on March 1 and presumably killed. When she was taken prisoner and forced to ride away with a detachment of Villa's men under Colonel Nicholas Servantes, she said a bandit ordered her to give her baby to a Mexican family.

Mrs Wright was cared for today at the home of Mrs. Slocum, wife of the Colonel Slocum. There she told the story of her capture and experiences from the time she was taken from the ranch at Colonia Hernandez, west of Pearson, where the de facto Mexican Government was reported to have maintained a heavy garrison for the protection of Americans.

Up to yesterday, she said, Villa wore civilian clothes, a queer little round straw hat and rode a small mule. But just before the fight this morning he appeared clad in a trim military uniform and rode one of the three handsome sorrel chargers which had not been used during the long march. Mrs. Wright said Villa led nearly 1,500 men upon the sleeping American town, at which were quartered less than 300 American troopers.

Claim Strength of 3,000 Men.

She said some of the men detailed to guard her during the march north told her that Villa had 3,000 men and 6,000 horses.

"It appeared to me as if he had twice that many men and horses," she added.

Just before she and her husband were taken prisoners with the Hayden boy, Mrs. Wright said, the Villa men told her they had raided Colonia Juarez, an American Mormon settlement west of Pearson, looted all the stores and had killed some of the foreigners.

"Servantes, with twelve men, came to the ranch the night of March 1," Mrs. Wright said in her story. "They pretended to be Carranza soldiers and asked me if I had any food to sell. My husband and Frank Hayden were at Pearson buying supplies. I told them we had only a little flour and meal—just enough for our family and the family of a Mexican employe. I was cooking in expectation of my husband's arrival home, and Servantes asked if he might buy food for some of his men. I told him I would give him and his men something to eat.

"It was just about dark then, and my husband came into the yard with two pack mules, which he unloaded. As soon as that was done some of the Mexicans caught and saddled the animals. My husband came into the house and said, 'That looks bad.' I said we would have to put up with it and do the best we could. Servantes became impatient and demanded to see our stores of flour and meal. As soon as I opened the storeroom he ordered some of his men to take all our supplies. Then they called my husband outside.

"The next I saw of him his hands had been tied behind his back. My husband called to Hayden, and he also was tied. Then I went out, with my baby in my arms, to Servantes, and told him that he had eaten our food, taken all of our flour and meal, leaving us nothing, and that I did not think it was just to make a prisoner of my husband. Meanwhile the soldiers, evidently at Servantes's order, began stripping the house of everything. They took thirteen horses and every other animal on the ranch. I protested again, and Servantes said he would order the flour to be returned, but the man to whom he gave the order never moved.

Baby Taken from Mother.

"My husband was taken out to the gate of the ranch yard and tied there with Hayden. I went out with the baby to see him, and saw that they also had made a prisoner of the Mexican who had been working about the place. A Mexican soldier ordered my husband not to talk. I said to my husband, 'I am sure they intend to kill you.' The soldier told me to 'shut up,' and my husband said he thought everything would be all right if I went into the house. He said it was too cold for the baby outside. So I went into the house, but soon afterward a soldier came in and said my husband wanted to see me. When I went out he told me to leave the baby with the wife of the Mexican who also had been taken prisoner. I did that. The soldier and I went out together after he told me that my husband was at the top of a hill a short distance away.

"The soldier told me to mount behind on his horse. When I refused he put me on one of the pack mules taken from my husband. I was suspicious, and said so. I did not see my husband. When I called he did not answer. Then I said, 'I am going back to my baby.'

"The soldier replied, 'We have given your baby to a Mexican family.' That made me frantic, and I cried, 'I am going back to my baby,' whereupon the soldier drew his sword and declared that if I did he would kill me. I dismounted from the mule, but he forced me back, and I knew then I was a prisoner.

Men Secretly Hate Villa.

"We rode all night and reached Jiminez, where we made camp for three hours. Three hours was the longest we ever stopped in any twenty-four until we reached the Boca Grande River.

"I saw Villa at Jiminez, but he refused to talk to me. 'I am too busy,' he would say. 'Talk to one of my Colonels—that is what they are for.' Throughout all the nine days I was a prisoner I slept only in the saddle or the camp a little while with my head against a tree or stump. The men guarding me treated me well, and one of them told me that Villa's men did not love him, but were ruled entirely by the fear he had instilled in them. Villa was protected from assassins throughout the march by his officers—a score of Colonels and Generals—and by a picked body of men known as 'Dorados' who camped and rode by themselves."

Mrs. Wright then told of how the meat supply and water gave out during the march northward through the desert region of Chihuahua and how men, their tongues swollen, eyes glazed, and thoroughly exhausted, would drop from

Continued on Page 2.

Corporal slain. This was when Villa threw out a heavy guard to engage the pursuing American troopers.

Of the American civilians slain here, Charles De Witt Miller of Albuquerque and Dr. H. J. Hart of El Paso were burned to death in the fire that destroyed the Commercial Hotel. The body of Walton Walker, a Sunday School Convention delegate from Playas, N. M., who was shot to death with W. T. Ritchie, proprietor of the hotel, also was incinerated.

Mrs. M. James was shot and killed in the doorway of another hotel from which she was running with her sister, Mrs. James Fell, dying over the body of C. C. Miller, who had been driven from his drug store across the street. Her sister, a child not yet in her teens, escaped the fusilade without a scratch. Mrs. James's husband was wounded.

Mrs. T. F. Ryan, wife of the Captain of Troop E, and Captain Rudolph Smyser of Troop H, with Mrs. Smyser and her little children, had narrow escapes from the bandits. The Ryan house fronts Regimental Headquarters and the ditch up along which Villa's troops came. It was riddled with bullets. Mrs. Ryan was in bed in line with a front window facing the ditch in which Villa opened the attack. Bullets shattered the glass and struck through her clothing arranged on a chair near the bed.

Fred Griffin, private, of K Troop, was on sentry duty in front of the headquarters, and opened fire on a party of Mexicans attacking the quarters of Lieutenant John P. Lucas, commanding the machine gun troop of the Thirteenth Cavalry. Griffin fell mortally wounded under a volley of bullets, but killed two Mexicans, and then crawled to the side of the Ryan home.

Mrs. Ryan, arising, ran around the side of the house, under fire of the Mexicans, to an adobe garage. A party of bandits was standing about Griffin. She opened the garage, when a Mexican grasped her arm and demanded where she was going. She answered calmly that she was going into the building to get a motor car. The Mexican let her go, and during the fighting in the camp she remained in the automobile unhurt. Every piece of furniture in the Ryan home was riddled.

The Smyser home, north of the railroad track, was surrounded on three sides by bandits before a shot was fired. Captain Smyser heard some one tell the bandits that an American army officer and his family lived there. Gathering his wife and children together in their night clothes, he emerged from the back door, and reached the barn just as the bandits broke in the door.

The bandits looted the house and were preparing to set fire to the barn when the American forces opened fire. Leaving Mrs. Smyser and the children, Captain Smyser managed to join his troop in time to participate in the battle.

Captain F. G. Turner and his wife were in an adobe house just north of the railroad track. Mexicans pointed out his dwelling as a house occupied by an American army officer. The family remained inside until the troops in camp got into action and scattered the bandits.

Villa dropped his personal papers as he went with his fleeing men back into Mexico. A note found among these, evidently a transcript of an order issued just before the attack, read: "Kill all the Gringoes."

Villa's presence is accepted here as discrediting his recent assertions that he was not responsible for the assassination of fourteen Americans west of the City of Chihuahua a few weeks ago. That outrage was laid at the door of Pablo Lopez, Villa's second in command. In so, the Americans apparently have been avenged, for a body among the invaders slain by the troopers was identified as that of Lopez.

Three troops of cavalry were posted on the boundary tonight. A battalion of infantry and a squadron of the Eighth Cavalry from Fort Bliss left El Paso late today to reinforce the troops here. With these forces Colonel Slocum said he could handle any further attack Villa in desperation might decide to make.

Attack Long Planned.

There seems to be no doubt that the attack was deliberately planned and that days were devoted to preparation for it. Several American citizens in Columbus declared they personally saw Villa directing his men, and a portmanteau discovered by a trooper contained Villa's personal papers.

Villa, according to reliable information obtained by Colonel Slocum, attacked with 1,500 men, leaving 1,000 across the border. Twenty of his officers, sent here Tuesday to spy out the situation, learned that five American cavalry troops with headquarters here were scattered for miles along the border on patrol duty, in accordance with instructions.

Two troops stationed at Gibson's ranch, fifteen miles west, did not get into the action. Three troops were in camp here, with an effective force of about 250 men. Informed of this and assured by his spies that certain aid would be given by some of the Mexican residents, Villa started his advance from the Boca Grande River late yesterday.

The first intimation of the approach came when Private Griffin, on sentry duty, saw a number of Mexicans around the quarters of Lieutenant John P. Lucas. Griffin opened fire, and at the cost of his life drew the attention of the bandits for a sufficient time to permit Lucas to reach camp and turn out his machine gun troop.

The attack was a complete surprise, Villa deceiving all the authorities by dispatching a telegram to Hachita, N. M., last night, saying that he was at the Nogales Ranch in Chihuahua, near the border, at least forty-four miles from here. This telegram was signed ostensibly by the American caretaker of the ranch, and stated that Villa personally was at the ranch house. All the while, however, the bandit leader was making his way from Boca Grande Ranch, about twenty-five miles southwest of here.

A Mexican scout had given an intimation of this. He reported late last night that he saw two parties of Villa's men moving eastward from Boca Grande ranch toward Palomas, an abandoned Carranza outpost, six miles directly south of here.

Hanged Three Americans.

Prior to the attack the Villa bandits hanged three Americans whom they had held as prisoners for some days, according to information received here. Their bodies were burned, the report said.

Villa and his men apparently came over the line at or near this point. A party of Carranza soldiers are reported to have joined them. The raiders deployed in open order. Villa sent them up a deep ditch, running up from the border, and paralleling the road skirting the United States army camp, the custom house, and the railroad station.

The fight began here in town. The families of A. L. Riggs, customs officer, and L. Jager, station agent of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, were in the midst of it, but no member of either family was hurt. In the first firing, M. Puche, a merchant, was shot through the hand.

At the first shot Lieutenant Castleman, officer of the day, turned out all the men remaining in the camp. Shrieking battle yells, the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers rushed savagely through the town. A courier was sent to Major Lindsley at Gibbon's ranch, fifteen miles east, to bring up the troops posted there.

Villa, it was discovered later, had cut the telegraph wires east to El Paso so as to prevent any call for American troops stationed there. The telephones also went out of commission.

While part of his forces fought the hastily rallied American troops, Villa detailed snipers and other soldiers to fire houses. Residences throughout the town were riddled with bullets.

Barricaded Behind Mattresses.

Riggs, the customs officer, his wife, and two children, in the living quarters of the Custom House, barricaded themselves behind mattresses on the floor. L. Jager and his wife and two children on the second floor of the railroad station building did the same. In the section house nearby, Foreman S. H. McCullough and his wife and four children sought safety on the floor. Bullets flew over their heads.

Snipers posted in front of frame buildings which had been set on fire shot at the inmates as they rushed out to escape the flames. These snipers, sheltered by the dark, moved deliberately. The lighting of lamps by householders and hotel guests startled out of sound sleep by the rifle fusillade promptly brought a shower of bullets. Every house in town and nearly every window seems to have been hit from once to a dozen times.

Civilians armed themselves and from vantage points within their homes answered the shots of the Mexicans. More than one of the bandits sought to entice Americans out into the streets by speaking English. J. S Dean was caught in this way. A Mexican, who spoke excellent English, called to him.

Mexican Raider and His Pursuer.

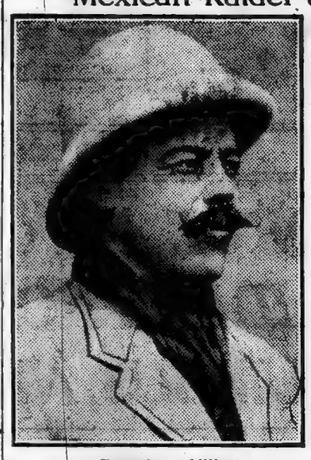

Francisco Villa.

Colonel Herbert J. Slocum.

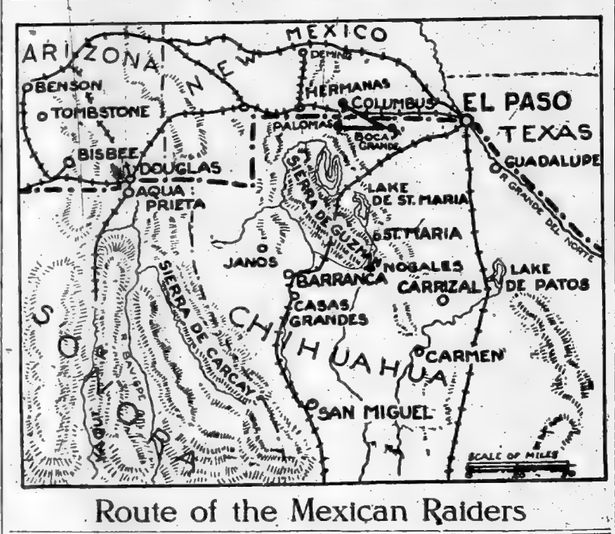

Route of the Mexican Raiders

Dean emerged from a doorway. His reply in English betrayed him to be an American and brought his death.

At the same time another American shouted: "Hey, who are you?"

"Villa Villa," came the reply.

"I don't know who he is," the American answered, "but I have some of him left here, scattered in the street."

The American pointed to the street intersection, where half a dozen dead raiders lay in the pale light of dawn.

Revolver Shot from His Hand.

Colonel Slocum's revolver was shot out of his hand as he emerged from his quarters. The bullet dented the Colonel's weapon, making it useless.

Walton Walker of Playas, N. M., was shot at the Commercial Hotel, as was the proprietor, W. T. Ritchie. Mr. Walker was a delegate to the New Mexico State Convention of Sunday Schools. His body was burned in the ruins of the hotel, as were several others.

Mrs. Rachel Walker, also a delegate to the convention, was saved by Jolly Garner and his partner, Ben Aguirre, United States customs border riders, who tied sheets to her arms and lowered her from a window of the burning hotel.

Walker was taken from the arms of his wife by one of the bandits who invaded the hotel. The bandit paid no heed to her appeals for mercy, except to tell her that he wanted her husband to go downstairs and shake hands with his Captain. A few moments later Mrs. Walker heard the shots that killed her husband and the hotel proprietor.

Shortly afterward oil was thrown on the building and a match applied. The flames spread rapidly. After Garner and Aguirre had rescued Mrs. Walker, they themselves escaped.

Ritchie, the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, was dragged from a sick bed and killed. Mrs. Ritchie was roughly handled, the bandits tearing several rings from her fingers.

A bandit also invaded the Hoover Hotel and shots flew through the halls. Throughout the raid the proprietor, W. C. Hoover, and his wife and two children, who were on the ground floor, escaped the bandits unnoticed.

The bandits first attacked the camp of the Thirteenth Cavalry, but it suffered little. Later a number of American soldiers were killed or wounded in the fighting. A number of cavalry horses were ridden off by the Mexicans as they fled back toward Mexico.

A number of the wounded Mexicans were treated at the hospital of the Thirteenth Cavalry. Some of them were mere boys.

Houses of Mexicans Searched.

Army officers whose quarters were attacked bore testimony that resident Mexicans of the town pointed out to the bandits the houses occupied by Americans and those sheltering Mexicans. As a result of this Colonel Slocum ordered a troop to search every Mexican house and deprive every one of arms on pain of death if they were not voluntarily given up. There are about 500 Americans in Columbus, and nearly as many Mexicans.

One Mexican, Lebrado Marquez, was caught and placed in a military guardhouse, charged with having directed the operations of the bandits and also with having given information to Villa through his spies.

Lieutenant John P. Castleman, commanding Troop F, was officer of the day. The sentry heard Griffin's shots and the answering volley, which pierced Griffin's stomach, caused Castleman to leap for the door. He was met by a Mexican, who fired point blank at him and missed. Castleman killed him.

By this time, the Mexicans had swept through the town, riddling the barracks and hospital, and leaving fourteen of their number dead. Castleman marched Troop F into the town to protect the men, women, and children, who already were running through the streets under the fire of Mexican troopers who were lighted in their work by the flaming buildings. Lieutenant John P. Lucas disposed his men on the railroad skirting the southern side of the town with two machine guns supported by riflemen.

Castleman, stationing his men in front of the hotel owned by Mayor W. C. Hoover, next door to the Columbus Bank, engaged many times the number of Mexicans and drove the bandits westward. They sought the cover of a hill in the rear of the Custom House, fifty yards southeast of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad station. Lucas's machine gun troop caught the as they crossed the track and riflemen in a ditch took them in the flank as the Mexicans, practically all mounted, dashed southward.

Colonel Slocum was out of his quarters uptown within ten minutes after the first shot was fired, and reached the Hoover hotel corner as the Mexicans approached. It was then that the bullet struck the barrel of his revolver and knocked it from his hand.

As the Villa men retreated southward the Mexicans stopped at the ranch of J. J. Moore long enough to kill Moore, wound his wife, and loot the place. Moore was taken out of his house and murdered on the doorstep. His wife was found out in a field. American soldiers passing saw her wave a handkerchief, and with Mrs. Wright, who had been liberated by Villa near by, assisted her to an army ambulance. She was wounded in the thigh.

Villa apparently left when Colonel Slocum's troops began pressing the snipers toward the south. The town was cleared of the raiders by 6:30 o'clock, and the remaining people of Columbus began to take account of their losses.

The raiders apparently did not stand fire as Villa thought they should, and he raved and cursed and threatened as he followed them southward striving vainly to rally them for another attack.

Villa Harangued Followers.

Information that Villa and his chief lieutenant, Pablo Lopez, were in personal command of the raid was given to Colonel Slocum by a Mexican rancher captured by the bandits last Sunday and who escaped during the fighting. He told of the hanging of the American ranchers, McKinney, Corbett, and O'Neil, and declared that a fourth American, whose name he did not know, was hanged at the same time. The Mexican informant said Villa attacked with from 800 to 1,000 men and a machine gun platoon.

The Mexican told Colonel Slocum that Villa left the Boca Grande ranch on Tuesday, made a leisurely journey north, and about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon left a point on the Boca Grande and started for the border.

Armed with Raiders' Rifles.

Colonel Slocum tonight declared that if Villa, in a surprise attack with his large force, could not overwhelm 250 American troopers stationed here, he had less chance with every American soldier and civilian on the border alert. He also referred to the augmenting of his force by a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry from El Paso. All told, thirty-six New Mexico militiamen arrived from Deming during the day. They were augmented by American cowboys and civilians, armed in a large measure with rifles taken from dead and fleeing bandits.

Late in the day there was an exodus of many American women from Deming, in fear of another attack. These included the wives of many army officers and Mrs. A. L. Riggs, wife of the American customs officer.

S. H. Burchfield, a cattleman from El Paso, was a guest of the Commercial Hotel when it was raided and burned. The Mexicans robbed him of $250, his watch and jewelry, but while they quarreled over the division of the booty, Burchfield escaped.

Mrs. Riggs was barricaded in her home adjoining the Custom House during the fighting with her three children, one a baby. To prevent the baby's crying and thus betraying their presence to the bandits, Mrs. Riggs stuffed a pillow case in the child's mouth.

COL. SLOCUM'S REPORT ON THE PURSUIT

Tells Funston of the Chase Into Mexico and Also of the Attack.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 9.—"All peaceful as a Summer morning at this writing," was the way Colonel Slocum described the situation in Columbus tonight. Following is the text of Colonel Slocum's report as given out by General Funston at Fort Sam Houston:

"When Villa troops fell back just before daylight, we followed them with a dismounted line. At the same time I sent Major Tompkins with three troops mounted to attack. Tompkins followed them for about five miles into Mexico, having three running fights with them, and they finally made a stand with their entire force and stopped Tompkins's advance, and he returned here. We had one corporal killed in the pursuit. The Mexicans dropped considerable material and loot that they had gotten in town.

"I am reliably informed it was Villa who made the attack with 1,500 men, leaving about 1,000 on the river east of Boca Grande. From his spies in Columbus he was informed that there was but four troops here with three machine guns. Three of our troops being out he took this opportunity to attack.

"He intended capturing the town, looting the bank, and killing all Americans. Our casualties were five wounded, seven killed. Lieutenant Benson was shot in the arm. Captain Williams, Adjutant, received a slight wound in the hand. Eight civilians were killed in the town, including one woman. We have already buried twenty-seven Mexican soldiers, most of them killed in the camp, some near the bank, and there are many other dead Mexicans on Villa's line of retreat, about one mile west, not yet collected.

"Mexican troops under Villa's personal command and by his orders made the charge through the camp. Our troops turned out quickly and drove the Mexicans out, killing seventeen in or about the camp. About ten or twelve Mexicans were killed in the town. While our people at that time in the morning were surprised they did their work well. Villa's attempt to capture camp and town was a complete failure.

"I recommend one battalion of infantry, one squadron of the Eighth Cavalry to be sent here, and that two mounted troops be used to follow up Villa, leaving the infantry to protect the town.

"I do not believe Villa will make another attempt here. Several of our family living in town had narrow escapes, as the attack was fierce. All peaceful as a Summer morning at this writing. I have sent five wounded to Fort Bliss. The dead will follow. All troops including Madine and troop, now here. Lindsey and his force are in from Gibbons."

General Funston said tonight he had no fear of Villa attacking Hachita, N. M. While he anticipated that Villa might move in that direction, he did not expect him to cross the American border, but, as a precaution, reinforcements were ordered, which General Funston said he believed would strengthen the garrison to a point where it would be able to cope with any eventuality. The troops should reach their destination by midnight.

VILLA'S MEN TURNED ON 35 TROOPERS

Advance Force of Americans Had Three Miles of Running Fight on Their Retreat.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 9.—Major Frank Tompkins, with thirty-five men of the Thirteenth Cavalry, pushed on ahead of the main body of troopers in pursuit of Villa over the Mexican border this afternoon, until Villa's command turned and forced them back, after a desperate running battle with pistols. Major Tompkins with his thirty-five troopers arrived in town at dark tonight, after having pursued Villa fifteen miles into the open country.

Until Villa saw the small number advance in force he was fleeing in disorder, thinking the entire border cavalry brigade was in pursuit. When the thirty-five brave soldiers galloped out in a cloud of dust onto the open plain and Villa's men saw the small number they turned and pursued the United States soldiers, who had a desperate time getting back to the main body. Major Tompkins was shot through the hat, his horse was shot from under him, and two of his troopers lost their mounts and had to be brought in on machine gun mounts. Seventy-five of the Villa soldiers, including several officers, were killed, according to Major Tompkins.

It was at the head of a command of 250 men that Major Tompkins galloped after Villa, when the bandit leader and his followers were expelled from Columbus. They found shelter behind the sand dunes and small hills for the first twelve miles of the way. Machine gun equipment, provisions, and even rifles and ammunition were abandoned by Villa's men, who ran for the open country. Captain Stedje, leading Major Tompkins's reinforcements, made a pistol charge to cover the retreat of the advance guard and did terrible execution in the ranks of the Villistas. It was during this pistol duel and when the Villa soldiers turned that Major Tompkins had his narrow escape from death, his hat being punctured and his horse killed. It was reported that Villa was wounded, but this is not confirmed.

SAYS MACHINE GUNS FAILED TO OPERATE

Why So Many Mexicans Escaped, According to American Soldiers Reaching El Paso.

EL PASO, Texas, March 9.—Failure of the machine guns to work at the moment when they were most needed at the beginning of the fight between the Villa bandits and the Thirteenth Cavalry at Columbus, N. M., was the cause attributed for the escape of the raiders across the border and also for the relatively small loss of life among them, according to Private Thomas Barton of the Hospital Corps, who, with Private E. M. Johnson, brought five wounded soldiers and one officer to El Paso this afternoon.

According to the men the attack began near the edge of Columbus. There were no guns or weapons of any kind in the Hospital Corps. Johnson said he killed one bandit with an axe which he threw as the fleeing Mexican passed the hospital shouting "Viva Villa!"

Johnson also said that the body of Pablo Lopez, Villa's Lieutenant, who directed the massacre of the eighteen Americans at Santa Ysabel two months ago, was identified. He exhibited what he said were Lopez's leggings.

Private James Vener, Troop K, who was shot through the chest, says he killed four Mexicans and was raising his rifle to fire at another when a bullet laid him low. He says many of the guns used by the bandits were 32-calibre rifles and others were of ancient models. The Villa men, he said, were without machine guns.

The fight at Columbus was without quarter on either side, according to Private Johnson.

"I asked the boys if there were any prisoners," said Johnson, "and they answered that nobody took any. I know I brained one black Mexican with an axe. The boys fought like devils. There were no arms in the hospital tents and the attendants were asleep when attacked. They had to fight with any weapon at hand."

INTRENCH ON BORDER TO RESIST ATTACK

Troops Sent Eastward from Douglas, Ariz.—Infantry as Guard, Cavalry as Mobile Force.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 9.—With United States troopers stationed along the border east of here intrenched to repel a possible night attack by Mexican bandits, and other infantrymen entraining to move eastward for guard duty along the New Mexico border, the situation here assumed a warlike aspect late today.

One battalion of the Eleventh United States Infantry departed late in the day on a special train en route to Hachita, N. M., to assume border guard duty. This movement was for the purpose of leaving the American cavalry detachment at that place free to act as a mobile field force in case of an attack from the Mexican side. Two companies of the Sixth Infantry left late in the day for San Bernardino, eighteen miles east of here.

Eight hundred Mexican bandits passed Mimbres, N. M., the first station west of Columbus, N. M., early today and were headed west toward Hachita, N. M., according to a message received here from the dispatcher of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad at Mimbres.

The infantry contingent remaining at Douglas was temporarily attached to the Second Cavalry Brigade, under command of Colonel George A. Dodd, with headquarters here. Telegrams were sent to Washington urging that Colonel Dodd be placed in command of any expeditionary force sent from here into Mexico. Colonel Dodd is familiar with the section the raiding forces are traversing because of his participation in the campaign against the Apache Indians.

A volunteer automobile company was formed by citizens here today and a large number of machines were placed at the disposal of army officers for use in transporting soldiers to any point desired.

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Telephone Gramercy 3100

Woman Held by Villa Nine Days Tells Story of Mexican Raid

Continued from Page 1.

their horses, only to be beaten and prodded with swords by Villa's officers until they remounted and again joined the column.

"From the first I knew that Villa intended to attack Columbus," Mrs. Wright continued. "It was freely discussed by the men and the officers. Some of the latter told me that Villa intended to kill every American he could find, but they pointed to me as an example of their decision not to harm women. Later, as we approached the border from Boca Grande, these same officers told me that Villa—his rage growing as he neared the boundary—would make torches of every woman and child, as well as of every man in Columbus.

Counted on Aid of Japan and Germany

"'He intended,' they said, 'to kill everybody in the United States and would be helped by Japan and Germany.' At Boca Grande I saw evidence of their determination. I did not see the three American cowboys named McKinney, Corbett, and O'Neill slain, but I saw officers wearing their clothing. That was after Villa had sent out twenty men to break up the Palomas cattle roundup and supply the hungry column with meat.

"I did see another American killed. He appeared in the road just ahead of the column and a squad took out after him. He was trampled down by the horses of a score of men. Then Servantes dragged the American past the company with which I was marching. Servantes drew his revolver and shot him in the neck. The American ran about forty feet and fell. The Mexicans stripped him of his clothing, which they divided. The whole column then rode their horses over him and the last man fired a parting shot into his head. He was nothing more than a pulp.

"When we left Boca Grande I pleaded to be released," Mrs. Wright added, "but Servantes, with a smile, told me that instead he intended to give me a 30-30 rifle and force me to fight with the Mexicans against the Gringoes. I told him if he did that I would throw the gun into the river.

She Is Threatened with Death.

"'If you do,' he said, 'I will throw you in after it.'

"I then told him I could die but once, and that the first one I would fire upon would be him, and then I would try to shoot some other officers.

"Servantes turned to some other officers and said: 'I really believe she would, and I will not give her a rifle.' Then, turning to me, he said: 'You are the hardest woman I ever saw.' I replied: 'This would make any woman hard.'

"Just before the match for the border began I spoke to Villa again, asking him to set me free because I did not want my own countrymen, the American soldiers, firing upon me in the ranks of the Mexicans. But he laughed and said that when we got to Columbus he would give me my papers in the office of the bank there. He also said the life I had led with his troops was making me fat.

"'Your cheeks are rosy and fat,' he said. 'Sunburnt and swollen,' I said.

"We left Boca Grande yesterday and crossed the border west of Columbus before 4 o'clock. The officer in charge of the company I was with said: 'We will lay the town in waste,' and Villa said, 'We are to make torches of every man, woman, and child to be found.'

"As we entered the ditch leading past the American army camp below Columbus the Captain of my company told me that he and twenty other officers had crossed the border yesterday as spies and found that only a few American soldiers were in camp, that the others were further west. He added that everybody expected an easy time capturing and burning the town and destroying every American in it. The Mexican inhabitants, he told me, were to be spared.

Villa Curses in His Rage.

"I was in the line Villa threw along the railroad tracks after his troops had swept eastward through the United States cavalry. A bullet hit the saddle of my horse as I stood dismounted behind it. Villa sent his men across the tracks into the town. Soon I saw buildings on fire. Then the American troops apparently got into action, and in a little while the Mexicans came back.

"Villa rode among the men, cursing and threatening to shoot any man who ran away. An old soldier named Manuel, who said he was too sick to fight, had been detailed to guard me. He said if he could he would run into American territory with me because he had had enough of war, but he was afraid, and I went back with the retreating forces until I reached a point near the house where Mr. Moore was killed and his wife wounded. Here Villa came upon me. Again I asked him to set me free.

"'You go; you are at liberty,' he said. I went to the Moores' house and found Mr. Moore lying face down on the steps, dead; his wife was in a near-by field, wounded. She had seen her husband shot, but did not know he was dead. Some American soldiers came by. They called for an ambulance, and I came to Columbus with Mrs. Moore.'

Mrs. Wright assisted surgeons who attended Mrs. Moore, and in the army camp she again assisted in helping wounded soldiers. She was then taken in charge by Mrs. Slocum, who put her to bed, the first bed she had slept in since March 1, and kept her there all day and tonight, letting her rise only to eat a little of what she described as "real feed" and drink a few cups of tea.

"I have had nothing for nine days but mule meat and scorched beef without salt," she said. "You are a real mother," she added, turning to Mrs. Slocum. Mrs. Wright came from Santa Clara County, Ala.

PLAN TO SEND FORCE FOR VILLA BANDITS

Continued from Page 1.

sibly as many as 5,000 or 10,000 men. Since these cannot safely be withdrawn from the force of 19,000 regulars patrolling the border, it may be necessary to supplant regulars along the border by other regulars or by National Guardsmen or volunteers.

It is impossible for troops to travel far into this arid section of Chihuahua without carrying along a supply of water, and such an expeditionary force as the Administration is understood to be contemplating sending into Mexico would have to be large enough to meet any unforeseen contingency of combination of factional forces to resist the American forces, and would likewise have to be thoroughly equipped with supply trains.

Colonel Herbert J. Slocum, commanding the Thirteenth Cavalry, whose camp was attacked at Columbus, reported through Generals Pershing and Funston late this afternoon that Villa himself led the charge of the Mexicans through the army camp and that captured Mexican prisoners said that Villa was very bitter and was vowing death to all Americans.

Villa Led the Charge.

It is firmly believed here that Villa led this attack in a deliberate attempt to force American intervention in order to embarrass the Carranza Government, and it is fully realized that if an American expedition were to be sent against Villa it might be resented and resisted by Mexicans of all factions, thus precipitating the very intervention that Villa is represented as determined to provoke.

Despite reports that American troops had already crossed the border in pursuit of Villa and his band up to a late hour the Administration was without official confirmation of that act. The nearest approach to an official confirmation of press reports to that effect came to the War Department late this afternoon in a dispatch from General Pershing, forwarded through General Funston, stating that "Slocum sent five troops in pursuit, with orders not to go more than two miles beyond the border." This dispatch created the impression that these troops had crossed the border, but careful reading of the message showed that it did not say that the troops actually had crossed the international line.

At the War Department it was emphatically insisted that no orders whatever had been issued to General Funston or Colonel Slocum, and that the previous standing orders prohibiting the American border patrol from crossing the border, except on explicit orders from Washington, had not been countermanded. But the official reports that Colonel Slocum was in pursuit of the raiders did not appear to arouse resentment in official circles, and it is believed that if American cavalrymen actually pursue the Villa band across the border no court-martials will result. In view of all the circumstances, the premeditated and unprovoked character of the attack, and the apparent inability of Carranza to handle the situation, the capture of Villa and members of his raiding party by American troopers on the Mexican side of the line would be hailed with satisfaction by official Washington.

Ask Funston for Facts.

The action taken by the Administration today was confined to a dispatch to General Funston for complete particulars, and a message to John R. Silliman, the American Consul with Carranza, directing him to call Carranza's attention to the attack immediately, and to make representations to the effect that this Government viewed the Columbus affair, and the failure of the Carranza Government to prevent it, with most serious concern.

In response to a dispatch from Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, asking whether American troops had been sent across the border, General Funston, at 10 o'clock tonight, telegraphed to the War Department that he had no official knowledge that American troops had crossed the border. General Funston's message follows:

Fort Sam Houston, March 9.
Chief of Staff, Washington.

The only information that I have of our troops having crossed the border is newspaper reports. Reports from Colonel Slocum most meagre, in spite of telegram to him this morning for full particulars. I wired him again this afternoon for full report. Will forward further details as soon as I can get them.

FUNSTON.

The Mexicans Killed.

Shortly before 11 o'clock tonight General Funston notified the War Department that forty-six Mexican soldiers had been killed and seven seriously wounded, and that the casualties to the Thirteenth Cavalry were seven men killed and two officers and five cavalrymen wounded. This message read:

Fort Sam Houston, March 9.

The latest report from Colonel Slocum is: "Forty-six Mexican soldiers killed, seven seriously wounded, now in camp. We had seven men killed and two officers and five men wounded. They will recover."

FUNSTON.

When the message reached the War Department from General Funston late this afternoon to the effect that Colonel Slocum had sent five troops of cavalry in pursuit of the Villistas, "with orders not to go more than two miles beyond the border," the report soon became current in Washington that this force would go as far as was necessary to round up the bandits. But it developed late tonight that high officials of the Government did not expect this force to go very far or stay out very long.

It was pointed out in military circles that five troops, consisting of about 350 or 400 men, could not go very far or stay in Mexico very long without provisions and supplies, and that in such a pursuit as Colonel Slocum had ordered, it was manifestly impossible to send supply trains along. If Colonel Slocum sent these men across the border it was in immediate pursuit of the fleeing bandits and not with a view to an extended campaign.

Need 5,000 Men.

It was explained by high officials that unless Villa and his men were immediately captured, he would probably flee into the Sierra Madre Mountains and that a well-organized and strong force would be necessary to capture them. One high official suggested that if such a campaign were undertaken not fewer than 5,000 men would be sent across the border.

The War Department has 19,000 men on the border. There are only 930 cavalrymen at Columbus, but 10,000 men are within easy reach of that point. If an expedition is to be sent into Mexico more men would have to be dispatched to the border, it was explained by a high official tonight, because the Administration would not consider it wise to strip the border patrol of from 5,000 to 10,000 men for a punitive expedition, and thus weaken important links in the border guard.

Funston Reports Raid.

The first official dispatch to the War Department, received at 10:58 o'clock this morning from General Funston, read as follows:

Fort Sam Houston, March 9.
Adjutant General, Washington:

Colonel Slocum, Thirteenth Cavalry, reports camp attacked at 4:30 this morning by force of Mexicans from across border. Attack repulsed at time of reporting, 6:45 A. M. Mexicans were then retiring toward border southeast. He has sent mounted troops in pursuit. Several buildings burned in town of Columbus. So far as known at time of report, loss three men killed and four wounded. Number of civilians killed in town not known. Number dead Mexican soldiers lying around town and camp. All firing has ceased. FUNSTON.

The next dispatch to the War Department, received at 3:05 o'clock this afternoon, read:

Fort Sam Houston, March 9.
Adjutant General, Washington.

Report from Colonel Dodd, commanding border patrol district in which Columbus lies, states that in the attack on Columbus early this morning three soldiers were killed and ten wounded. Am sending battalion infantry from Douglas to garrison Hachita so that cavalry can be free to patrol or for any other necessary duty. Colonel Slocum at Columbus reports no help necessary.

FUNSTON.

Late this afternoon the War Department received a third dispatch from General Funston reading as follows:

Fort Sam Houston,
March 9, 4:35 P. M.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Following from General Pershing, Fort Bliss, just received:

"Slocum reports by telephone and asks me to repeat that Villa himself led charge through camp with force estimated at 500 to 1,000. Eleven Mexicans killed in camp and twenty-three killed altogether so far. Four enlisted men killed, and one officer and seven men wounded. Prisoners state Villa very bitter, vowing death to all Americans. Villa retreated into hills southeast. Slocum sent five troops in pursuit with orders not to go more than two miles beyond the border. Slocum thinks he has enough to handle situation and recommends that cavalry be sent if any numbers of troops are to go after Villa."

FUNSTON.

State Department's Bulletin.

The State Department late this afternoon issued this announcement based on a report from Collector Cobb at El Paso on information received by the latter from the Deputy Customs Collector at Columbus, N. M.:

The department's official advices regarding the attack on Columbus, N. M., have just been received. They were sent from Columbus, N. M., to El Paso, from which place they were telegraphed to the department at 9 A. M. today. The following is the substance of the report received by this department:

"Columbus was attacked this morning at 4:30 o'clock. Citizens murdered. The attacking force was repulsed at about 6 o'clock. The town was partly burned. The attacking party retreated to the west. It is not possible to state definitely how many were killed. The employes of the Customs Service and their families are reported safe."

It is stated that the attacking force numbered between four and five hundred, and that General Villa was probably in charge. Three American soldiers were killed and several injured. There were four civilians killed and four wounded. Several of the attacking party were killed and several wounded by the American forces. The attacking party burned the depot and principal buildings in Columbus.

The department is in receipt of a mail dispatch dated Feb. 24, 1916, from Frontera, State of Tabasco, stating that the Governor of the State of Tabasco, by a decree dated Feb. 3, 1916, officially changed the name of the capital of that State from San Juan Bautista to Villa Hermosa.

Many Other Border Raids.

In times past there have been treaties and less formal agreements between the United States and Mexico permitting the troops of one country to pursue marauders in the territory of the other. These agreements related specifically to Indians, however, and have lapsed with time. Representative Slayden of Texas, who believes the United States should assist Carranza in running Villa to earth, recently cited in a speech in the House a number of incidents when American troops crossed the border.

"Since Texas allied herself with the American Union there have been frequent forays from Mexico into that State, and according to the records, from Texas into Mexico," said Mr. Slayden. "These forays provoked much diplomatic correspondence. In 1856, Secretary Marcy, referring to the fact that Texas Rangers had pursued Mexican Indians across the border, wrote: 'If Indians, whom the United States are bound to restrain, shall make hostile incursion into Mexico, this Government will not complain if Mexican forces shall cross to this side, in the effort to repel them.'

"In 1874, Secretary Fish said that 'an incursion into Mexico for the purpose of dispersing a band of Indian marauders is, if necessary, not a violation of the law of nations.'

"In 1877, Secretary of War McCrary directed General Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, to pursue marauders into Mexico, when 'in sight of them or upon a fresh trail,' but expressed a desire to co-operate with the Mexican officials in the suppression of lawlessness, and instructed Ord to communicate with them.

"In 1878 Secretary Evarts wrote to our Minister in Mexico, Foster, now living in Washington, that it was the firm purpose of our Government to protect the people of the border, but suggested co-operation with Mexican authorities. At that time the Government of Diaz was embarrassed exactly as that of Carranza is today. It wanted border lawlessness ended and criminals punished, but was afraid of frank co-operation with the Americans, which, it was believed, would arouse hostility among the Mexicans.

"The most important development in the border warfare was the treaty of 1882, negotiated by Secretary Frelinghuysen and Minister Romero of Mexico, which provided for the reciprocal crossing by the troops of both Governments in pursuit of savage Indians, under these conditions: When in close pursuit; the crossing to be within certain defined areas; notice of the proposed invasion to be given to the officials of the invaded country; and, invaders to return to their own country when the purpose of the pursuit had been accomplished or the trail lost."

TROOPS MOVING TO BORDER.

Infantry Shifting to Allow Cavalry Chance to Concentrate.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 9.—The following movement o ftroops, resulting from the border trouble, was reported tonight from Southern Department Army Headquarters.

A battalion of infantry sent from Fort Bliss (El Paso) to Columbus.

A battalion of infantry, commanded by Major John D. Bennett, from Douglas, Ariz., to Hachita, N. M.

Two companies of infantry from Douglas, Ariz., to Slughters Ranch, near San Bernadino, eighteen miles east of Douglas.

Two companies of infantry from Douglas, Ariz., to Naco, twenty-seven miles west.

One company of infantry sent to guard the bridge near San Bernardino, east of Douglas.

Five troops of Seventh Cavalry moving east from Douglas into the Hachita, (N. M.,) district.

Six troops of Tenth Cavalry moving from Fort Huachuca to Douglas.

The posting of the infantry companies at strategic points leaves the cavalry free to concentrate at any point and patrol the border.

TROOPS GUARDING EL PASO.

Fear Attempt to Dynamite City's Light and Industrial Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 9.—Troops are guarding the smelter, the cement plant, and the electric light and gas plants here tonight to prevent any attempt to dynamite them, throw the city into darkness, and loot the stores.

Heavy guards are scattered throughout the city, especially in the Mexican quarter.

SHERMAN FOR INTERVENTION.

Senator Says It Is the Only Solution of Present Difficulties.

PRINCETON, Ill., March 9.—Armed intervention in Mexico is the solution of present difficulties there, in the opinion of United States Senator Sherman, who issued a statement here today discussing the border trouble.

"We should send an army to the border, not only to protect American soldiers, but to go across and make the Mexicans respect us," said Senator Sherman.

"We may expect occurrences of this kind while we continue our indecisive policy," he added.

TROOPERS ITCHING TO GO AFTER VILLA

Will End His Raiding Forever if Sent Over the Line Again, Officers Say.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 9.—The officers of the Thirteenth Cavalry stationed in Columbus declare that if they can get permission to take up Villa's trail with sufficient men and supplies they can run him down and put an end to his raiding. The men who pursued the raiders into Mexico say they know where Villa is and they know his numerical strength. They are begging for permission to go into

GERMANY AT WAR WITH PORTUGAL

Denounces Seizure of Ships and Calls Nation Vassal of England.

BREACHES OF NEUTRALITY

Long List of Provocations Under Which, the Declaration Says, Berlin Was Forbearing.

FALSEHOOD ALSO CHARGED

Spanish Cabinet Meets to Consider the Situation Resulting from German-Portuguese Break.

BERLIN, March 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Germany declared war on Portugal at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, and handed his passports to the Portuguese Minister.

"The German Government therefore considers herself from this time in war with the Portuguese Government, is the conclusion of the declaration handed by the German Minister at Lisbon to the Portuguese Government, and in Berlin to the Portuguese Minister, according to the official Overseas News Agency announcement.

"The German declaration," continues the News Agency, "emphasized the fact that this step was made necessary by the recent 'illegal seizure of German ships in Portuguese ports, which is the gravest sort of breach of neutrality and of special treaties. Germany, therefore, is obliged to give up her former attitude of forbearance, which she had maintained because of Portugal's awkward situation.

"The declaration enumerates a long series of breaches of neutrality by the Portuguese Government, such as the permission of free passage to English troops through the colony of Mozambique, the permission given to English men-of-war to use Portuguese ports for a time exceeding that given neutrals; the permission given the English Navy to use Madeira as a naval base; actual engagements between Portuguese and German troops on the frontier of German Southwest Africa and Angola; frequent insults to the German nation by members of the Portuguese Parliament, who never were reprimanded.

"The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on Feb. 23 was an act against the law and the treaties concluded between Germany and Portugal. It states that, according to the treaty between the two nations, the seizure ought to have been preceded by an agreement regarding the price to be paid the owners and that it was only justifiable in case of public necessity in Portugal, whereas the tonnage of the ships was evidently larger than that needed to remedy the scarcity of the tonnage at Portugal's disposal. It is further stated that the Portuguese Government did not even try to enter into communication with the German owners or the German Government. The declaration continues:

"'The Portuguese Government, by these acts, openly gave evidence that Portugal considers herself England's vassal for whom England's interests and wishes are paramount in comparison with other considerations. The Portuguese Government seized the ships in a fashion which must be considered as an international provocation of Germany. The German flag was hauled down on board the ships and the Portuguese flag, with the war emblem set, while the Admiral's ship fired a salute.'

"Regarding the events of the last few days," continues the news agency statement, "it is further known that on Feb. 27 the German Minister to Portugal protested against the illegal seizure of ships in Portuguese ports. Nevertheless, the Portuguese Government declared semi-officially in Lisbon newspapers that there had been no German protest. The Portuguese Minister of Justice, in Parliament, also denied the existence of a German protest. The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs declared on his word of honor to a member of the staff of the Italian newspaper Secolo that Germany had entered no protest.

"The German Minister asked for a rectification of the semi-official declaration, but without success. It was only on March 4 that the Portuguese Minister at Berlin handed to the Foreign Office a Portuguese note denying the justice of the German claims. A copy of this Portuguese note was sent to the German Minister at Lisbon together with instructions to transmit the already quoted declaration to the Portuguese Government."

LISBON, March 8, (via Paris, March 9.)—Large numbers of German residents are leaving Portugal as a result of notice given to them by German Consuls that they should quit the country as soon as possible.

PARIS, March 9.—A Lisbon dispatch to the Matin says special protective measures have been taken along the coast and at the entrance of the Tagus against submarines. The lighthouses have been ordered to remain dark.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Lisbon states that the exodus of German families from Portugal continues. The Minister of Marine, the dispatch adds, has published an order congratulating the commandant, the officers, and sailors who seized the German ships for the manner in which they took their positions and utilized the vessels in the Tagus River.

MADRID, March 9, (via Paris.)—The Cabinet met today and considered the situation which might arise in case of a state of war between Portugal and Germany.

13TH NATION TO ENTER WAR.

Portugal's Maximum Fighting Strength Put at 870,000 Men.

Portugal, the thirteenth nation to enter the war, in the last week in February took over thirty-eight German and Austrian merchant vessels which had been lying at her ports since the war began. An ultimatum was sent by the Berlin Government demanding the release of the ships. The Lisbon Government is understood to have paid no attention to this ultimatum.

The merchant marine of Portugal consists only of 68 steamers of 70,193 tons and 259 sailing vessels of 43,844 tons, and her principal commerce is carried on in English bottoms. Owing to Germany's submarine campaign, the taking over of steamers by the British Government, and the rise in marine insurance, the freight rates to Portugal have risen considerably, so that not only was the republic deprived of luxuries, but also of raw materials for her factories, while food products had grown so scarce and high that the people found themselves in actual want.

The foregoing is believed to be the main reason of Portugal's taking over the German and Austrian vessels at her ports, thus adding 132,000 tons to her flag.

On March 2 sixty leading members of the German colony in Portugal hurriedly left the country for Spain on receipt of the news that the German Minister at Lisbon was packing his trunks and that Germany was about to declare war.

In October, 1914, Germany had begun actual war on Portugal by invading the Province of Angola, Portuguese West Africa. Some minor engagements took place between the German and Portuguese troops, but as the latter were soon reinforced the Germans withdrew.

Successive Portuguese Governments have been outspoken in the adhesion of the republic to the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, which is to the effect that if the colonies of either nation be threatened by a third the other shall come to the aid of the one attacked, and the latter shall give free access to its territory for such purpose.

This last clause has a particular bearing on the fact that Great Britain during the Boer War observed the neutrality of Delagoa Bay in Portuguese East Africa, when by violating this neutrality British troops might have been placed in the rear of the Boers. For this observance of international law and morals the Portuguese have since shown themselves to be grateful.

As late as Dec. 3 last the new Government defined its policy as follows:

"The Government will make strong efforts to execute the laws passed by Parliament upon the subject of the attitude of Portugal in the present war, safeguarding thus the dignity and interests of the nation and lending co-operation to right and justice, defended by England and her allies, whom the Portuguese people assured of their moral sympathy at the beginning of the war and several times since."

It has been said that the Anglo-Portuguese treaty has a clause by which Portugal binds herself to place 10,000 troops at the disposition of England if required, but by the best authorities this is understood to mean for the mutual defense of colonies in Africa. As the situation there now stands, the only military operations are those in German East Africa. Since the capture of German Southwest Africa by the army of the Union of South Africa a year ago Portuguese Angola has been free from menace.

Portugal's regular army consists of 30,000 regular troops and 230,000 reserves. She is credited with a maximum force of 870,000 fighting men. Her navy is negligible, consisting of five second-class cruisers and smaller craft, but her ports, from now on open to the British Navy, will be of great benefit to the allied fleets.

MME. SCHWIMMER OUT.

Decides to Retire from the Ford Peace Board.

STOCKHOLM, March 10, (via London.)—Mme. Rosika Schwimmer has decided to retire from the Ford Permanent Peace Board, but will remain in Stockholm.

Mme. Schwimmer has been credited with being the originator of the Ford peace ship, and also with causing much of the dissension in the party by her arbitrary methods of directing affairs. It was she who was said to have assurances of support from European Governments that promised success for the Ford expedition, but which never materialized.

BERESFORD AFFIRMS CONFIDENCE IN NAVY

Admiral Tells House of Lords Its Honor Is Safe in Balfour's Hands.

CHURCHILL IS CONDEMNED

London Press Sees in His Attacks "a Grave Disservice" to His Country.

LONDON, Friday, March 10.—A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, has found a strong supporter in Admiral Lord Beresford, who, speaking yesterday in the House of Lords on the air defense debate, said he deprecated statements suggesting naval unpreparedness.

"The navy," declared Lord Beresford, "has the most complete faith in its Commander in Chief and the present Board of Admiralty. The navy's honor is safe in Mr. Balfour's hands. I advise the country to trust implicitly in the navy, which has never failed us."

These remarks were made merely as an addition to a speech in which Lord Beresford expressed the opinion that the appointment of an Air Minister was not called for. He thought too much money had been wasted in buying useless machines from other countries. His view was that the British should attack and smash the Zeppelins in their sheds, as he did not see how they could attack them after their arrival over England. Baron Montagu of Beaulieu expressed similar views.

The whole debate was rather tame except for Lord Beresford's speech and the Marquis of Lansdowne's announcement that the British output of aeroplanes now totaled twenty times the number produced during peace, and would again double itself during the coming Summer. All the speakers recognized Zeppelin raids as a real danger. Viscount Haldane, former Secretary for War, however, was optimistic.

The London newspapers continue their comments on the return of Colonel Winston Churchill and his discussion with Arthur J. Balfour, his successor as First Lord of the Admiralty, of the condition of preparedness of the British Navy. The Standard says:

"When Colonel Churchill returns permanently to the House of Commons it will be under changed conditions, and is is a matter of speculation where he will find his following. That he will in due course again become a political personality to be reckoned with no one in the Commons doubts. For the moment he is thrown into the arms of Radicals who are neither supporters of the Coalition Government nor members of Sir John Simon's group. This is a party which will grow from the nature of developments that are impending, and through it Mr. Churchill may rehabilitate himself."

The Daily Graphic thinks that the renewal of the debate by Mr. Balfour can only increase regret that the discussion ever arose. It says:

"The spectacle of the former head of the Admiralty bandying charges with his successor can have no other result than to discredit our naval position. Colonel Churchill has done a grave disservice to his country. If his motive had been to strengthen the navy he would have been content to make private use of his information. He is in close personal touch with most of the Cabinet Ministers and has access to all of them. If he had a message of such vital importance, he could have been sure of a hearing. Instead, he appeals from men who know to the public which does not know. Colonel Churchill must have known that his insinuations would be spread over the world as a confession by the former head of the Admiralty that the navy is falling short of its task. There is nothing the navy can possibly gain from Churchill's attack which can compensate for the mischief it causes."

The Morning Post, under the heading "Exit Churchill," says:

"By a kind of reflex action Mr. Churchill's wild attack has had the effect of increasing and confirming confidence in the Admiralty. Mr. Balfour is right to deal plainly with irresponsible politicians who endeavor to awaken suspicion. Mr. Churchill is a politician. His value to the former Government consisted entirely in his political ability, which means power to persuade mobs. Mr. Churchill's behavior in the present instance is an illustration of the curious mental disability which afflicts our politicians.

Under the heading "Churchill in Search of a Party" The Daily Express says that Churchill is holding conferences with groups and coteries from the House of Commons in pursuance of a purpose of forming a new opposition party in the House of Commons, of which he would be leader.

There are at present in the Commons two groups which, while not posing as open opponents of the coalition Government, keep watch on the Government's movements and endeavor, by suggestions and criticisms, to keep the Ministry keyed up to the most active prosecution of the war. One of these groups is a committee of about forty Liberal members with whom Colonel Churchill conferred on Wednesday, the other is a Unionist "War Committee" of 150 Commoners. In both groups are men, who are opposed to a Churchill leadership, but there are also many, who would be glad to see the groups united under any efficient leader.

The Express asks, "What will the Unionist group do? Will it throw in its lot with the Liberal group and form a powerful opposition under the Churchill banner?"

BRITAIN TO ADHERE TO TRADE POLICIES

Asquith Assures House That Allied Conference Is to be Only Deliberative.

NATION'S ACTION IS FREE

It Would Be Unfriendly Not to Have Accepted France's Offer, Says the Premier.

LONDON, March 9.—It was revealed in the House of Commons today that the economic conference to be held shortly in Paris will be only deliberative, and will not commit the allied nations represented to any specific measures.

This point was raised in Parliament today, the suggestion being made by Richard Holt that the conference should not commit Great Britain to any radical change in its fiscal policy before Parliament had been permitted to discuss the matter thoroughly. Another member said there had been boasting outside the House that free trade had been killed and that a policy of protection had been decided upon. In reply Premier Asquith said nothing would be done at the Paris conference to fetter the action of the Government, Parliament, or the nation. He made it plain the British representatives would not go beyond an interchange of views, and would return absolutely uncommitted to any specific measures.

The Premier added that care must, of course, be taken not to adopt measures which would be more harmful to Great Britain than to her enemies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 10.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"General satisfaction is expressed at the Prime Minister's declaration on the forthcoming conference of the Allies on the best means of utilizing their economic powers during the war. Premier Asquith is very emphatic in his assurance that the British representatives at the conference will do nothing to hamper the free action of the British Government or of the House of Commons.

"The speeches of first-rate quality set forth the free trade position with unanswerable cogency. One was contributed by John M. Robertson, a theorist and an intellectual, and the other by R. D. Holt, a practical man with extensive experience in shipping. Both argued on the assumption that no peace is possible that does not involve the payment by Germany of indemnities to Belgium, Serbia, and France, but when restitution has been made by Germany she must not be penalized also by a trade war.

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PLAN TO SEND FORCE FOR VILLA BANDITS

Continued from Page 2.

the border. More troops are arriving from El Paso on special trains and are going into camp along the railroad tracks.

MILES KEEN FOR ACTION.

Retired General Wants Villa and His Band Exterminated.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—"Villa and his bandits should be exterminated and the quicker that he and his followers are lined up in front of a wall and shot the better off will be Mexico and the United States," declared Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, today.

General Miles came to this city to address the Economic Club at its fifth annual dinner at the Bellevue Stratford tonight.

The General said that while he was in favor of peace he believed that the Mexican bandits should be routed.

CALLES TO GUARD SONORA.

Carranza Chief Declares He Will Frustrate Villa's Retreat.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 9.—General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, who arrived at Agua Prieta, the Mexican town opposite here, late today, said he had come to supervise the campaign against Francisco Villa and his forces should they enter Sonora.

"I will remain until Villa has been killed, captured, or driven into some other part of Mexico," General Calles declared tonight. "I have plenty of troops to protect Sonora border and the mining camps within the State. I have nothing to say about what the de facto Government will do if United States troops enter Mexico. That is a matter which rests entirely with General Carranza."

General Calles said he had ordered the garrisons at Huachinera, Bavispe, and Bacerac, Sonora, on the Chihuahua State border, to mobilize immediately and make every endeavor to cut off Villa's retreat into the mountain regions. He said 600 cavalrymen were available for that purpose.

A special representative of the de facto Mexican Government will be sent to Columbus to make a full investigation of Villa's raid, General Calles said. "I am anxious to aid in my power to avenge this murder," he added.

The first American refugees from Sonora were three women who arrived here today from El Tigre, a mining camp, which at first was reported as the objective of Villa and his band when he appeared in Western Chihuahua last Saturday. Others were expected to follow tomorrow.

The battalion of the Eleventh United States Infantry ordered to Hachita traveled in box cars, which were hastily assembled for the occasion.

HOUSE DEBATES VILLA RAID.

Wilson's Mexican Policy Attacked by Mondell, Defended by Foster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Reference to Villa's raid at Columbus, N. M., was made in the House today by Congressman Frank W. Mondell, a Wyoming Republican, during debate on the Legislative, Executive, and Judical Appropriation bill. When the item to appropriate $100,000 for the promotion of trade in Central and South America was reached, Mr. Mondell sarcastically asked why money should be appropriated for trade Mexico and increase the business of this country with Mexico, we sent word that we could not protect our citizens when they needed protection and that we had no disposition to protect them, so they had better come home. Most of them did come home. The bodies of several hundred others now rest in Mexican soil.

"The wires bring today not only word of the murder of Americans in Mexico, but the invasion of American soil by those who have been encouraged by our pusillanimous attitude to invade our territory. Why, therefore, should we appropriate money for promoting trade in Central and South American countries? Suppose there should be an uprising or revolution in one of those countries, would we refuse to protect our citizens there and tell them to come home?"

Representative Sabath, an Illinois Democrat, asked: "What would you do about Mexico?"

"I would first put in a Republican Administration that would not meddle with the domestic affairs of that country," said Mr. Mondell, who said that the Administration had brought trouble on itself by seeking to dictate in Mexican affairs.

"President Taft and President Wilson did right in not asking the boys of this country to march into Mexico to protect some little property down there," interrupted Representative Martin D. Foster, Democrat of Illinois. "Men sit back here and want their property protected, but they do not want to go into Mexico themselves or send their sons into Mexico. I am tired of this continual talk of protecting property in Mexico at the point of the sword. This country has protected the lives of Americans and looked after them as well as it could be done under conditions in Mexico. I do not believe it is the duty of our Government to send our boys into Mexico and plunge this country into war."

Mr. Bennet of New York asked if Mr. Foster had heard a report that the United States has asked consent of Carranza to send troops across the border after the Villa bandits. Mr. Foster said promotion "when we do not protect our citizens after they go to a foreign country."

"About three years ago," said Mr. Mondell, "there were some 50,000 Americans doing business in Mexico. After encouraging these people to go to he had not heard such a report, but if it was true the President probably had decided that such a thing was necessary, and he had no criticism to make.

WANTS 500,000 MEN.

Fall Prepares Senate Resolution Looking to Intervention.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Following the news of the Villa raid, Senator Fall (Rep.) of New Mexico announced that he had prepared a resolution to authorize the recruiting of an army of 500,000 men to intervene in Mexico and aid the existing authorities in stamping out brigandage.

As soon as he heard of the raid Senator Fall sent telegrams to railroad officials and citizens in the neighborhood of Columbus, asking for details.

The news of the raid spread rapidly over the capital. Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, at once got into communication with the State Department and asked Senator Fall for a conference.

Senator Stone said that he expected the raid might precipitate another outburst in the Senate, but that he proposed to await official reports and official action by Executive departments of the Government.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democrat, said in discussing the raid:

"That means intervention. I don't see what else can be done."

Senator Tillman said that the news was almost incredible. "There never has been a President who tried so hard to keep out of war as President Wilson," he said, "but if this is true it looks as if General Funston would have to get busy at once."

SLOCUM WELL KNOWN HERE.

Formerly Stationed at Governors Island—New Yorkers in the Fighting.

Colonel Herbert J. Slocum, U. S. A., commander of the American troops at Columbus, N. M., the scene of the Villa raid, is well known in New York, where he was stationed until two years ago as Inspector General of the Eastern Department of the Army, with headquarters on Governors Island. He is a nephew of Mrs. Russell Sage and was a classmate at West Point of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army.

Colonel Slocum is 61 years old. He is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1876. With the exception of the two months following his graduation, when he was attached to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, his entire service has been with the cavalry. He succeeded Colonel Charles A. P. Hatfield as Colonel of the Thirteenth Cavalry in September, 1914.

Lieut. Col. Tyree B. Rivers is second in command of the Thirteenth. The Majors commanding the battalions are James A. Ryan, Elmer W. Lindsley, and Frank Tompkins. The Captains commanding troops are Walter C. Babcock, George Williams, Wallace Craigie, Thomas F. Ryan, Aubrey Lippincott, John H. Lewis, H. N. Cootes, Edward Davis, W. F. Herringshaw, A. H. Davidson, Hamilton Bowie, R. E. Smyser, J. E. Stedje, and O. W. Rethorst.

Major Lindsley and Captain Lippincott are New Yorkers. Other New Yorkers in the regiment are First Lieutenants Frederick G. Turner, John T. Donnelly, Berkeley T. Merchant, and George F. Patten, and Second Lieutenant C. C. Benson.

TWO WIDOWS FEAR FOR SONS.

Unable to Determine Slain Trooper's Identity to Satisfaction.

At 541 West Forty-ninth Street, which was given as the address of John Keough, Private in Troop G of the Thirteenth Cavalry, slain in yesterday's Villa raid, it was said that no Mrs. Simmeyer lived at that address. It was said that a Mrs. Steinmeyer had moved from the house to Fifty-first and Eleventh Avenue, but at the latter address the name was unknown.

Mrs. Charlotte Wiswell, mentioned in the War Department list as being the mother of Harry Wiswell, another Villa victim, could not be found at the address given, 12 Dickerson Avenue, Edgemere, L. I., and residents there said she was unknown to them, but two women named Wiswell, who live in Brooklyn, have sons in the army. Mrs. Estelle Wiswell, a widow, living at 1,126 Pacific Street, said she had not seen her son, Harold, since 1910, when he enlisted under the name of Harry in the United States Army. She said her son wrote that he had been discharged two years ago, and up to a month ago he was supposed to be employed by Wells Fargo Co. at Santiago, Cuba.

Mrs. Sarah Wiswell, also a widow, of 333 Lafayette Avenue, had a son Harry, who formerly was a private in the Thirteenth Coast Artillery in Brooklyn. He went West two months ago, and she has not heard from him since. Mrs. Wiswell does not believe her son enlisted in the army, as he was 42 years old.

RASH MOVE, SAYS MADERO.

Brother of Slain President Is at a Loss to Ascribe Motive for Raid.

General Raoul Madero, brother of Francisco I. Madero, the assassinated President of Mexico, and until last October, when he and his brother Emilio announced that they would stand aloof from Villa's guerrilla warfare, a military official in Villa's army, denounced the invasion of United States soil by the Villistas last night, and said that he could not conceive of a motive for what he considered a very rash move. General Madero has been living with his family at the El Dorado Apartments, 300 Central Park West, since he came here a refugee from Mexico.

"I have been a refugee in this country for the last four months," he said last night, "and only have been able to keep in touch with Mexican affairs through the newspaper reports of troubles there. I really don't care to discuss the present case, because I am not certain that all the reports of the Columbus invasion have yet been authenticated. Of course if what the newspapers say is true there is no excuse, as far as I can see it, for the act. I certainly cannot conceive of Villa doing such a thing and assuming such grave responsibilities.

"When I was in Mexico four months ago fighting with the Villista machine against the Carranza Government I don't think Villa had it in mind to attack towns inside the United States border, although a recent newspaper report said he was going to do just that. I am bitterly opposed to the whole scheme of the Government in Mexico now and that is the reason why I am what one might term a refugee from my country until the Government is put on a sane basis. My whole family is in this country, most of us being here in New York."

VIEWS OF THE LOCAL PRESS.

General Agreement That Villa Must Be Brought to Justice.

Newspapers of this city make the following comments this morning on the raid by the Villa bandits and the action of our military authorities:

Villa Alive or Dead.

From The New York World.

Nothing less than Villa's life can atone for the outrage at Columbus, N. M.

Whether or not he led the raid in person, he unquestionably planned it, and the gherrillas who executed it belonged to his forces. Every drop of American blood shed at Columbus is on his hands. So far as it is posible for a bandit to be at war, Villa is now at war with both Mexico and the United States. The Mexican Government, in spite of the efforts of Carranza, has proved unable to cope with the situation, and so the duty of effective action devolves upon the United States.

No complications with the Mexican Government need attend a punitive expedition, unless Carranza himself creates the complications. It ought to be plain enough by this time that the United States is seeking nothing in Mexico but order, and that American troops dispatched into Mexico to kill or capture Villa would be withdrawn as soon as their mission was accomplished.

Carranza's Attitude.

From The Sun.

On the strength and disposition of the Carranzista "Government" in Mexico depend the status of the excursion of United States troops into that country decided upon by the Administration at Washington. If the First Chief conceives himself sufficiently strong with his people to permit without peril to his fortunes the entrance of our soldiers in pursuit of the Mexicans whose raid has compelled Washington to act, and he is not under outside influence inimical to us, his consent to the proposal put forward through Secretary Lansing may be expected. * * *

Incidental to the direction of the military activities there rests upon the United States another task to be performed immediately. By whom was the raid across our border inspired? What ultimate influence produced it? Was it exclusively Mexican in conception, or was it the fruit of political intrigue of a wider and more sinister significance? The answers to these questions are for Washington to find.

The Avenger's Carbine Needed.

From The New York Herald.

A wise man he who could solve the Mexican question. But solution does not at this hour confront the Administration at Washington. The matter immediately at hand is the use of the avenger's carbine and machine gun. If Carranza desires the assistance of the United States Army, well and good. If he does not, he must not stand in the way of this country doing what he cannot do. Northern Mexico must be made safe and the United States must be insured against further forays.

Our request of Carranza for permission to send troops into the country is much like the declaration of war in 1846, which came long after war had broken out with the ambushment of Thornton's Cavalry—our troops have already gone into Mexico without permission, thanks to Colonel Slocum, to whom all honor is due!

But the task is no task for the timorous pacifist.

Villa Must Be Rounded Up.

From the New York Tribune.

By his attack on Columbus Villa has forfeited all claim to protection from the Carranza Government, all right of recognition as a Mexican national. He is either a revolutionist maintaining a Government of his own, hostile to that of Carranza, or he is an international outlaw—a criminal without a country.

There is no reason why the United States should not send its armed forces across the Rio Grande to capture and destroy this pillager and cutthroat.

Nothing short of a demonstration of force can now restore American prestige in Mexico and undeceive the lawless elements there as to the value our Government sets on the lives of its citizens. The Administration has evaded a duty to Americanism long enough. If our flag, our escutcheon and our diplomacy are to mean anything again south of the Rio Grande Villa and his followers must be rounded up by our troops and made to pay the penalty of their hideous crimes against American citizens.

Urges Immediate Action.

From The New York Press.

There are two things we can do. We can tell Carranza that we will assist him to run down all the outlaws that are near enough the American line to make trouble on our territory. We can tell him that if he invites us to assist him we will do so in behalf of his Government and in the name of his authority, but that if he does not invite us we shall assist him, nevertheless, to that very end.

We can tell him this with friendly but firm assurance that we mean to get action immediately. Then, with or without his invitation, we can act.

The United States Government would better begin now.

GERMANS ATTACK VAUX AND FORT

Continued from Page 1.

intense artillery preparation directed against the village of Bethincourt. The attacks were stopped by our batteries, which prevented the enemy from debouching from the Corbeaux wood. The renewed efforts of the enemy have not been able to dislodge us from the large stretch of territory which we have reconquered and consolidated.

To the east of the Meuse the struggle is being carried on with great bitterness since yesterday. At the end of the evening and in the course of the night in the region between Douaumont and the village of Vaux the Germans directed several powerful attacks on our positions. In spite of the intensity of the artillery fire and the violence of the infantry assaults the enemy was unable to make any impression of our lines and has been completely repulsed.

Some detachments of German infantry who had penetrated the village of Vaux were driven out immediately at the point of the bayonet by a counterattack.

In the Woevre there has been an intermittent bombardment on both sides without any infantry action.

In Lorraine a surprise attack to the west of the Le Prêtre Forest resulted in the capture by us of twenty prisoners.

German Report of Successes.

The German Headquarters staff report reads:

The artillery activity on both sides frequently increased to great violence.

The French recaptured the western part of a trench near the farm of Maisons-de-Champagne, where handgrenade fighting occurred yesterday.

West of the Meuse we were occupied in clearing out the rest of the French troops remaining in the woods of Corbeaux.

To the east of the river, to shorten the connections between our positions to the south of Douaumont and our lines in the Woevre district, the village and armored fort of Vaux, with numerous adjoining fortified positions, were captured in a glorious night attack, after thorough artillery preparation, by the Posen reserve regiments Nos. 6 and 19, under the leadership of the commander of the Ninth Reserve Division of Infantry, General von Guretsky Cornitz.

In a series of aerial engagements in the neighborhood of Verdun our aviators were victors. It is certain that three enemy aeroplanes were shot down. All our aeroplanes returned safely. Several of their brave pilots were wounded. Enemy troops in villages west and south of Verdun were heavily bombarded.

By the attack of a French aeroplane squadron within the radius of the fortress of Metz two civilians were killed and several houses damaged. In an aerial battle the machine of the commander of the squadron was shot down and the commander captured. The observer was dead.

Artillery Active at Ypres.

The British official communication issued tonight says:

Last night we repulsed a small attack near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Today the enemy sprang a mine near Givenchy, but made no infantry attack.

There has been considerable artillery activity by both sides about Ypres.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There have been reciprocal artillery actions, especially in the region of Dixmude and further to the north.

PARIS REASSURED; SEES FOE FAILING

Continued from Page 1.

Fresnes, the Fifth Landwehr Division of the Fifth Corps and the Third Bavarian Corps, in all, 60,000 men, spread along a twelve-mile front. The capture of Fresnes enabled them to advance and shorten their lines to seven miles. Fresnes had for some days been partially enveloped by the Germans, who, at Manheulles on the north and Champion on the south, had rendered the position a difficult one to hold.

The French fell back from Fresnes on formidable positions on the heights of the Meuse and their batteries on the hills stopped the German attempts to push forward from Manheulles and Fresnes. It is not thought likely that a serious offensive will be undertaken by the Germans against the heights without considerable reinforcements of infantry and more heavy guns.

Zeppelins are active behind the French lines endeavoring the strike at communications. They appeared Tuesday over Revigny station, with the evident intention of destroying a trainload of munitions. The station agent, named Plançon, with the help of a station hand, coolly coupled up the seventy cars composing the train and got them off to a place of safety, bombs exploding all around, none striking the target. For this the station agent has been decorated with the Military Cross.

GERMAN CENTRE EXPOSED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The second day of the third stage of the Verdun battle was felt in French military quarters to be critical. The capture of the broken houses of Forges on the west and Fresnes on the east, two low-lying outposts, which were commanded easily by the German guns, was of no consequence, but the further advance between Dead Man's Hill and Goote Hill, where the gap or saddle is covered by Crows' Wood (Bois de Corbeaux) clearly indicated that a great effort was to be made on the west of the Meuse. How would this plan reveal itself was the question, and how without new resources of guns and men would it be supported?

The critical day has passed, with the result balancing in favor of the French. For the moment the western wing is the chief field of action, and will continue to be so in proportion as the hope of attaining the object of the battle of Verdun disappears.

The German centre on the heights of the Meuse, thanks to the rapidity of the first advance, has been left badly uncovered, and a depth of about three miles is subject to flank fire from the French batteries on the west side of the river. Merely to hold the positions they had won on the heights, therefore, the German commanders are bound by great expenditure of strength on their right to attempt to smooth out the acute irregularities of the front which the first plan has produced.

This is one of the dangers of the tactics of a narrow thrust for which they are now paying dearly. The Western sector, so far, is only about five miles wide and contains only two high roads, running from north to south, one from Bethincourt to Esnes by the western side of Dead Man's Hill through a valley everywhere under French guns, the other from Forges over the saddle of Goose Hill to Cumieres.

There is also a road from Bethincourt to Cumieres behind the present French front, and in the loop of the now much flooded river there is a road from Forges through Regneville to Cumieres. The Germans now hold part of this valley loop, but it is so marshy and so subject to gunfire from the neighboring hills as to be valueless for large movements as long as the French hold Cumieres ridge between these highways.

The hillsides are generally bare, and a series of murderous operations will be required to carry them.

BERLIN REJOICES IN WESTERN GAINS

Continued from Page 1.

since Feb. 21. They were in good condition and spirits, though from the appearance of their uniforms and equipment none would guess that many units had come freshly from a period of recuperation and had been newly uniformed before their return to the front. The thickets and tenacious clay of Lorraine had soiled and torn the new uniforms until the men looked as much like veterans as the men of the veteran — and — corps who were daubed in yellow mud to the eyes and hair. The men are jovial and self-confident in the face of the task before them.

Officers with whom the correspondent spoke paid high tribute to the fighting spirit of the French, although saying this was due to some extent to the continuous pouring in of fresh troops for the defense of Verdun. Not only the troops but the commanders are constantly changing. Thus far three Generals have undertaken the defense of the fortress since the German operations began. General Herr, the original commander of the defending army, was displaced by General Humbert, who in turn was displaced by General Petain.

It is not believed the French were taken by surprise by the German operations. They seem to have suspected what was impending two or three days before the German attack was launched, but it was then too late to make the necessary artillery disposition and bring up an adequate number of heavy guns and reserves to meet the German offensive.

The French troops are almost all equipped with steel helmets. While they have been efficacious to a certain extent, they do not furnish absolute protection, as is shown by a number of these helmets with bullet holes drilled clearly through the metal, which were inspected by the correspondent. One of these helmets, which marked the grave of several French soldiers before Douaumont, had been pierced by five bullets.

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

A TAILOR can't pull clothes from the shelf, dust them off and say jauntily, "Here you are!" Taking infinite pains, I must take reasonable time. Leave your Spring Order.

You'll get the cream off the top of the pitcher in pick of patterns and punctuality of service. Come to be measured or send for cloth clippings!

$20 *to* **$45** *for Suits and Topcoats to measure*

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17 Years On This Corner

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ONE-FIFTY is the lowest price with which a *good shirt* can go in business. Bring that price here, and see the *towering money's worth* it buys in a long-to-wear, slow-to-tear Shirt, finished with "custom" elegance.

The makers of *Metric Shirts* work with me to turn out exclusive designs, my own patterns.

Heavier fabrics, middling weight fabrics or fabrics as thin as a Ritz-Carlton sandwich, just as you prefer.

Exclusive Spring Patterns

$1.50 to $10

JOHN DAVID

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

Broadway at 32nd Street

Skating Into the Lap of Spring

IT looks like the ice ballet will get mixed up with the pussy willows.

New Yorkers promise to skate right into the bathing season.

* *

But it makes no difference in the clothes show. The new suits and the new neckties are already here.

There's sunlight on the pavement and bright prospects in the air.

* *

New York is talking style and looking style—feeling as young and exclusive as a debutante.

* *

It's going to be an unusually "dressy" Spring, when every man must look to the cut of his coat and haberdashery.

* *

The Weber and Heilbroner Spring stocks are larger, in proportion to these larger times.

They're ready now—suits and topcoats $20 to $40.

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241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt; 345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 27 New; 757 Broadway, 58 Nassau; 1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

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BRYCE SAYS BRITAIN WARS FOR HUMANITY

Writes Pamphlet Pledging His Country to Crush Teuton Power, Only for Peace.

SERVES NEUTRALS AS WELL

German Government, Not Its People, Are at Fault—Favors League to Enforce Tranquillity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—The Macmillan Company will soon publish in pamphlet form an article written by Viscount Bryce, at the request of a Swiss editor, on "The Attitude of Great Britain in the Present War." By courtesy of the author THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has obtained an advance copy.

Bryce enunciates "the principles which animate the British people, making them believe that they have a righteous cause, and inducing them, because they so believe, to prosecute the war with their utmost energy."

These principles are five: First, liberty; second, nationality; third, maintenance of treaty obligations and of those rights of smaller nations which rest upon such obligations; Fourth, the regulation of the methods of warfare in the interests of humanity, and especially the exemption of noncombatants from the sufferings and horrors which war brings; fifth, representation by England of a pacific as opposed to a military type of civilization.

Viscount Bryce develops each of these heads, and then adds "a few words of a more personal kind to explain the sentiments of those Englishmen who have in time past known and admired the achievements of the German people in literature, learning, and science, who had desired peace with them, and who had been constant advocates of friendship between the two nations. Such Englishmen, who do not cease to be lovers of peace because this war, felt to be righteous, commands their hearty support, are now just as determined as any others to carry on the war to victory."

The reason is that this war presents itself to them as a conflict between the principles which Lord Bryce enunciates as actuating England and "the doctrine that the end of the State is power; that might makes right; that the State is above morality; that war is necessary, and even desirable, as a factor in progress; that the rights of small States must give way to the interests of great States; that a State may disregard all obligations, whether undertaken by treaties or prescribed by the common sentiment of mankind and that what is called military necessity justifies every kind of harshness and cruelty in war."

Lord Bryce's conclusion is peculiarly interesting, as reflecting the views of that class of Englishmen whom he so admirably typifies. He writes: "I do not attribute to the German people an adherence to the former set of doctrines, for I do not know how far these doctrines are held outside those military and naval castes which now, unhappily, have gained control of the German policy, and I cannot believe that the German people, as I hitherto have known them ever since I studied at a German university more than fifty years ago, could possibly approve of the action of their Government, if their Government suffered them to know the facts relating to the origin and conduct of the war; those facts are known to the rest of the world.

"We have had no hatred of the German people. We did not grudge them their prosperity; neither have we any wish to break up Germany, destroying her national unity, or to interfere in any way with her internal politics. Our quarrel is with the German Government. We think it is a danger to every peaceful country, and we believe that in fighting against its doctrines, its ambitions, and its methods of warfare, we and our allies are virtually fighting the battle of all peace-loving neutral nations as well as our own. We must fight on till victory is won, for the Government which scorns treaties and wages inhuman warfare against innocent noncombatants cannot be suffered to prevail. By such methods, triumphant and aggressive, Germany mistress of the seas as well as of the land would be a menace to every nation, even to those of the Western Hemisphere. Be this as it may, the facts show that the present rulers of Germany have acted upon the former set of doctrines as consistently as ever did Frederick or Napoleon. They seem to us to be smitten with a kind of mental disease which sapped honor, extinguished pity, and destroyed their sense of right and wrong. They invaded Belgium without provocation and slaughtered thousands of innocent noncombatants. They persisted against the protests of America in drowning innocent noncombatants at sea.

Could Restrain Turks If They Would.

"They look calmly on while Turkish allies, whom they dragged into the war, and whose action they could restrain if they cared to do so, are exterminating with every cruelty that Turkish ferocity can devise, a whole Christian nation.

"These things are a reversion to ancient methods of savagery which marked the warfare of bygone ages. They are a challenge to civilized mankind; to neutrals as well as to the belligerent States. Neutral nations would do well to recognize this, for they themselves are concerned, as the same methods hereafter may be used against them as are being used against us now. They also ought to desire the defeat of any and every Government which adopts such principles and practices such methods, for its victory would be a blow to morality and human progress, which it would take centuries to retrieve.

"Those Englishmen whose views I am seeking to express, recognizing the allegiance we all owe to humanity at large, and believing progress is achieved more by co-operation than by strife, are, however, hoping for something more than a victory of their own country. They desire to see the world relieved from the burden of armaments, and from that constant terror of war which has been darkening its sky for so many generations. They ask whether it may not be possible after the war has come to an end to form among the nations an effective league of peace, embracing smaller as well as larger peoples, under whose aegis disputes might amicably be settled, and the power of the league invoked to prevent any one State from disturbing the general tranquillity.

"Obstacles in the way of creating such a league are many and obvious, but whatever else may come out of the war, we in England hope that one result will be the creation of some machinery calculated to avert a recurrence of so awful a calamity as that from which mankind is now suffering."

HONOR AMERICAN COUNTESS

Austrian Red Cross Order Conferred on Gladys Vanderbilt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—Austrian papers received here state that Countess Laszlo Széchényi (Gladys Vanderbilt) has received from Emperor Francis Joseph the Order of the Red Cross in recognition of her charitable works.

Gladys Vanderbilt, the youngest of the five direct heirs of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, was married to Count Laszlo Széchényi in 1908. By the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt she is receiving the income of $5,000,000. They have a town house in Budapest, and the estate of the Széchényis, renovated by the bride's money, at Château d'Oemerzoe, a feudal village which has been held by the Lords of Széchényi from the Middle Ages.

From the very beginning of the war the Countess Laszlo has interested herself in the Hungarian wounded, principally as a nurse attached to Military Hospital 3. Here she was taken ill with smallpox, and was quarantined at Oemerzoe for over a month. On her recovery in April, 1915, she continued her nursing at other hospitals.

BRITAIN MAY REJECT UNITED STATES DEMAND

Washington Hears She Will Refuse to Release Teutons Seized on American Ship.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Confidential advices received here today indicate that Great Britain will not comply with the request made by the United States for the release of thirty-eight Germans, Austrians, and other persons removed by a British cruiser from the American steamship China bound from Shanghai, China, to San Francisco.

A reply to the American note on the subject, which was presented some weeks ago to the British Foreign Office by Ambassador Page at London, is expected within the next fortnight. It is being delayed, according to the information received here, pending the conclusion of an inquiry being made into the antecedents and the status of the prisoners. Those persons found to be over the military age, or not in any sense reservists, probably will be released, but Great Britain is expected to insist upon holding those prisoners believed to be seeking to return to Europe to assist in the war against the Entente Allies.

Such a position would be entirely contrary to the position which has been assumed by the United States. The State Department, in a note regarding the arrest and detention during the early days of the war of August Piepenbring, emphatically declared that "there is no justification in international law for the removal of an enemy subject from a neutral vessel on the high seas bound to a neutral port, even if he could be regarded as a military person."

A rule to this effect was stated for Great Britain herself by Earl Russell in the case of the Trent, and there are other precedents for the position of the United States.

Some confusion has prevailed as to the exact location of the China at the time of the removal of the enemy subjects now held prisoners. One dispatch intimated that the vessel might have been within waters adjacent to Shanghai, over which Great Britain maintains extra-territorial jurisdiction. Other reports to the State Department, however, have stated that the vessel was ten miles off shore when she was stopped by the cruiser.

If Great Britain makes the reply it is indicated she will make to the American representations further diplomatic negotiations will ensue. The United States, it is understood, will insist that the prisoners be released.

PETROGRAD EXPECTS TURKEY'S COLLAPSE

Break-Up of Defense in Early Spring Predicted as Result of Rapid Russian Advance.

PETROGRAD, March 9.—The final collapse of the Turkish campaign in the early Spring is confidently predicted by the Russian military critics, who base their assertions upon the remarkable progress the Russian Army is making along the Black Sea coast and in Persia. The critics find increasing evidence of demoralization among the Turks and inability to hold their organized positions.

The past week has brought the northern and southern Russian Caucasian armies considerably nearer their immediate objectives. The recent victories in Persia will enable the Russians to push forward over the mountain range, hitherto considered impassable, to a point within twenty-five miles of the Mesopotamian border, while the troops moving along the Black Sea coast under the protection of the Russian fleet are now within a like distance of Trebizond. The capture of Rizeh leaves no important coastal defense on the way to Trebizond, and a combined land and sea attack on Turkey's most important Black Sea port is now being prepared.

According to all reports the Turks have done everything they could to improve the fortifications at Trebizond, but it is believed here that they have not had sufficient time to bring up the necessary reinforcements to withstand a sustained Russian assault.

TURKEY NOT SEEKING PEACE.

Russian Foreign Office Has Received No Proposals as Yet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 9.—The Foreign Office today in reply to an inquiry said that it had no knowledge that Turkey had made overtures for peace.

PETROGRAD, March 9.—A categorical denial that Turkey had made peace proposals of any sort to Russia was given at the Russian Foreign Office tonight. M. Belieff, chief of the Department of the Near East, said:

"No overtures, official or semi-official, directly or indirectly, have been received. We only have heard of such alleged proposals through inquiries at this office based on newspaper reports. You may definitely deny the truth of their existence.

"Furthermore, we have no intimation that Turkey intends to ask for peace terms."

Neither the American Ambassador, George T. Marye, nor the British Ambassador, Sir George W. Buchanan, has knowledge of the subject. Ambassador Marye has received the decoration of the Order of Alexander Nevski in consideration of his official services. Emperor Nicholas will receive the Ambassador on Saturday in farewell audience.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 10.—While there is a growing belief in Turkey's inclination to make peace, no official news of a move in that direction has yet reached London.

MORGENTHAU SEES WILSON.

Gives President Detailed Report of Conditions in Turkey.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, made a detailed report today to President Wilson on his work in Turkey since the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Morgenthau also spoke of the need for supplying sufferers in Palestine with more food soon and recounted vivid stories of massacres of Armenians.

CALL FOR MARRIED MEN.

British Army Proclamation to be Issued Next Week.

LONDON, March 9.—The newspapers announce this morning that the proclamation will be issued next week calling to the colors married men between the ages of 27 and 35.

HUMANITY BENEFITS BY HER PATRIOTISM

Miss Elsie Nicoll Tells of Her Interest in American Ambulance Hospital.

AN EXHIBITION NEXT WEEK

Young Woman Had Wonderful Spiritual Experience Following Her Concern for Her Country.

A romantic story of a socially prominent and popular young woman's patriotism and striving for personal military preparedness underlies the announcement that the Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital will give an exhibition for the benefit of the hospital at 24 East Fifty-seventh Street, beginning Monday, March 13.

The young woman in whom the story centres is Miss Elsie Nicoll of 46 West Fifty-fourth Street, Chairman of the Junior Committee.

"When one feels very deeply," Miss Nicoll said yesterday, "one is reluctant to bare those feelings, but I am so anxious that every one may realize what the American Ambulance Hospital means I am willing to forget my own inclinations and tell what a wonderful spiritual experience I have been through in finding out what the hospital really does stand for and mean.

"The Summer of 1914, as every one knows, was beautiful, and then, with horrible suddenness the whole world was darkened by the war. My first sensation was intense pain. I had traveled in Europe and had many friends there, and it was inexpressibly shocking to me that the places I knew and loved were battlefields and that friends were fighting in those battles.

"My next concern was about my own country. Would we be drawn into the vortex? Ours is the greatest country in the world. In traveling across it—in viewing its cities, its mountains, its immense, rich prairies—I have been awed by its grandeur, and I have been proud that it was my country. And who can read American history without the finest in one being thrilled and stimulated?

"Then the thought came to me that, if our people were to be dragged into the awful conflict, I wanted to be ready to help—to do my tiny part in helping to achieve victory—in helping America to be America. I am sure I had preparedness of the heart, but I wanted preparedness of the head and hand, too.

"But what could I do? The question haunted and depressed me. I couldn't get away from it. Then the Red Cross classes in nursing were organized, and I took that course. I gave up everything else and worked for weeks in a hospital so I would be worth while to my country if American soldiers should need nurses.

"When the course in nursing was concluded, however, my conscience would not let me rest. I yearned to help in some way those who were in the throes of suffering that we had so fortunately escaped. That sort of thing—the helping of humanity—seemed to be an American duty, too. But again arose the question, 'What can I do?' The question haunted me, unanswered for a long time. The American Ambulance Hospital near Paris then attracted my attention. I read everything about it that I could lay my hands on. It seemed to me that the institution was typically American. I wanted to aid it.

"About that time William M. Chase was painting my portrait, and one day I asked him if he would pose friends of mine in living poses for the benefit of the hospital. He said at once he would be glad to do so. The Ritz promised room for the affair, and I got friends interested in it. On the committee which had charge of that were Miss Harriet Alexander, Mrs. H. Ives Cobb, Jr., Mrs. Sidney Fish, Miss Carol Harriman, and others. We called ourselves the Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital, to indicate that we were subordinate to the main committee of the hospital, headed by Mrs. Robert Bacon, which was doing and is doing such magnificent work for the hospital. At our first entertainment we cleared enough to send twelve nurses to the front for six months. It was one of the happiest days of my life.

"Now we have worked hard to make the forthcoming exhibition a success, hoping we can repeat the practical good done before. At the exhibition there will be on view a model operating room, a model hospital and ambulance flags that have been in battle many times and are stained with powder and war gas fumes. There will be, too, many other relics and pictures showing the work of the hospital in its intimate details. Besides that, American girls who have driven ambulances at the front will narrate their thrilling personal experiences in daily lectures. These talks will be at 4:30 P. M. Altogether, there will be opportunities at the exhibition to learn a wonderful lot of things about the war which are not appearing in the newspapers—the smaller personal aspects of the great fighting to which printed space cannot be given when there is so much to tell of the bigger events.

Associated with Miss Nicoll on the Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital are the following:

Miss Harriet Alexander, Miss Civilise Alexandre, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Miss Angelica S. Brown, Mrs. Joseph Choate, Jr., Mrs. H. Ives Cobb, Jr., Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock, Mrs. Sidney Fish, Miss Bell Gurnee, Miss Carol A. Harriman, Miss Maud Kahn, Miss Cornelia Landon, Miss Edith Mortimer, Miss Camilla Morgan, Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Barbara Rutherford, Miss Elsie Stevens, Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens, Miss Jane Wallach, Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. Lewis S. Morris, and Miss Beatrice Pratt.

Presiding at the teas next week will be Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. William Hamilton Russell.

BRITISH CHECK ON TIGRIS.

Relief Force Fails to Dislodge Turks at Essinn.

LONDON, March 9.—The War Office issued tonight the following official statement on the campaign in Mesopotamia:

General Lake (commander of the British forces) reports that General Aylmer (in command of the relieving forces) advanced on March 8 and, moving by the right bank of the Tigris, reached Essinn, a position about seven miles east of Kut-el-Amara. This position was attacked March 8, but General Aylmer was unable to dislodge the enemy.

General Aylmer states that the enemy suffered very severely, and, beyond strengthening his position, has shown no activity. Our casualties were not heavy, and in the majority of cases were very slight.

BRITISH WAR FILMS OF ARMY AND NAVY

To be Shown as Proof That the Nation Is Prepared on Land and Sea.

PRIVATE VIEW IN HALL

Kitchener's Troops, the Grand Fleet, Fighting Aviators, and Munitions Are Pictured.

A moving-picture review of the naval, military, and munition activities of Great Britain was shown at a private exhibition in Wurlitzer Fine Arts Hall, 120 West Forty-first Street, last night. They were the first official British moving-picture films to be exhibited in the United States since the European war started. They were taken with the sanction of Lord Kitchener, David Lloyd George, and Arthur J. Balfour, holders, respectively, of the British War, Munitions, and Naval portfolios.

The purpose, it was stated, was to show to the peoples of the British Empire and those of the neutral world that at last Britain is prepared to do her part on land as well as on sea in the present great conflict.

Frederick Palmer, the American war correspondent, made a brief speech before the pictures were shown, and explained that in every instance the film was absolutely genuine and represented exactly what the caption said.

The military pictures showed Kitchener's army in the making from the moment the recruit was sworn in until the finished legions were started off to France and the battle front. The naval pictures showed the Grand Fleet in the North Sea, with glimpses of Jellicoe and other notable naval figures, while the munition films proved that not only the men but the women and girls of Britain are busy night and day keeping the army and navy supplied with ammunition.

In a little pamphlet given out last night by Charles Urban, under whose direction the pictures were taken, there was printed a speech delivered by Arthur J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Admiralty, on the occasion of the first showing of the pictures in England.

Balfour Lauds Pictures.

"These wonderful photographs," said Mr. Balfour, "are big with lessons of the deepest import to us and to the world. You have seen the training of the armies which Great Britain and the empire are in process of creating in support of our allies on the Continent. You are to see photographs of a part of the fleet on which, as I think, the success of the land operations ultimately depends. The part of the Grand Fleet which you are about to see is actually engaged in a great operation of war. On it as you will see it represented to the life, depends the whole of the operations carried out by the Allies from Archangel in the north far round to the Persian Gulf, because were the British fleet removed, the allied nations who are now banded together against the tyranny of the Central Powers would have no means of intercommunication. They would be cut off from the outer world; they would be cut off from each other.

"The means of communication between the far-distant operations of this unexampled war are protected by the navy and are provided by the navy. What a wonderful system of internal communications does for Germany and Austria, the navies of the Allies, and, we may say without undue self-laudation, in the first instance the British Navy, do for the Entente Powers. I doubt whether in our ordinary moments we conceive the magnitude of the task which is thrown upon the British Navy, and which so far the British Navy has triumphantly accomplished.

"The Grand Fleet, which as a Grand Fleet has never yet had the opportunity of being in action, nevertheless has, from hour to hour and day to day through all the months of this war been the foundation on which everything else has rested. But for the Grand Fleet you could not have driven the enemy's commerce from the seas, you could not now be strangling her economic position, you could not now be transferring your troops freely backward and forward from Great Britain to France, from Canada to Britain, from Australia to Egypt; you could not now be carrying on military operations thousands of miles from our shores, absolutely secure from every species of attack by any vessel other than the submarine.

Shows the Grand Fleet.

"Men, women, and children in this country when enjoying their daily meals and carrying out their ordinary vocations, when they feel that their shores are protected from the brutal attacks of an unscrupulous enemy, should remember that they owe these incomparable blessings to the British Navy and to the Grand Fleet.

"The world has yet to know, and it does not yet know, how much it owes to the British fleet, and how the assured victory which is coming to us in the future is coming at least as much as the gift of the British Navy as it is of the splendid valor of the allied troops, whether British or foreign."

As for the pictures themselves, the first series of films show the new British army in the making. First comes the recruiting service. You witness the appeal of the recruiting officers, and you see the volunteer get his papers and march away to the barracks to emerge in khaki, ready for the first day's work under the drill Sergeants. Bayonet charging, cavalry sword exercises, wagon drills, long marches, expert instruction in trench digging and protection are thrown upon the screen. The trench work shows the happy, but serious soldiers roofing dugouts, rushing the imaginary trenches of the enemy, throwing bombs in a charge, disguising trenches to deceive hostile air scouts throwing the deadly hand grenade and exploding land mines.

There is another film which shows England's response to Lloyd George's appeal for "more munitions and still more munitions." One picture shows 100,000 men and women at work in the great Vickers plant. There are thousands of these women workers and they are shown turning and assembling and filling shells, making fuses, and working lathes. This is one of the great pictures of the series.

Aviators in Actual War.

Then come the reels showing aviators in actual war. One picture shows the chase of a hostile aeroplane, a breath halting race 5,000 feet in the air.

For a few minutes another film taker the audience on a trip with the motorcycle corps, scores of little armored cars each mounting a vicious Lewis machine gun. They are seen defending a road, firing from concealed positions and dugouts and lastly comes the picture of a retreat, all the time fighting, with a motorcycle machine gun detachment covering rough roads to safety.

Finally at the end of the army pictures is a review by the King of thousands of British soldiers as they are about to depart for the war zone.

The second part of the exhibition is devoted to the Grand Fleet. The first film shows the launching and rushing to completion of a dreadnought, the making of giant naval shells, the explosion of a 15-inch cordite shell.

The mine sweepers are seen combing the North Sea for German mines, and there is a stirring picture of the arrival of the Canada, one of the newest units of Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe's great command, to take her place in the fleet. You see the great superdreeadnought Iron Duke, the flagship of the Commander in Chief, with Jellicoe on the quarter deck with his famous British bulldog scampering about, "looking for the enemy."

Another picture shows a whole battle squadron under way escorted by a flotilla of destroyers, and then comes the giant of them all, the famous Queen Elizabeth, with Captain Hope walking the quarter deck. You see the 15-inch guns, and they seem near enough to touch. You see the bluejackets at work, and finally you look into the muzzle of a great gun and there find Lizzie. You see he great superdreadnought fast asleep. Other first-line fighters shown are the Africa, the Britannia, the New Zealand, and the Commonwealth, and, lastly, the submarines and the destroyers, the exhibition ending with moving photographs of Jellicoe, Rear Admiral Sir David Beatty, the victor of the only great battle so far fought in the North Sea, and Rear Admiral Sir J. C. Doveton Sturdee, the commander of the squadron that destroyed the German squadron of von Spee.

ZEPPELINS LEADING GERMAN FLEET AT SEA

Airships Twice Seen Scouting Ahead of Naval Squadrons—Keep Sharp Eye on British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—Rotterdam dispatches confirm reports of German naval activity in the North Sea, not merely in small squadrons and few destroyers, but a huge fleet numbering fifty warships, some of them of great size. Two Zeppelins and several submarines have been seen.

In these trips the Zeppelins play an important part as scouts to prevent surprise by the British fleet. During the recent air raids on England one Zeppelin was seen guarding three cruisers, a number of destroyers and submarines, which were credited with the intention of making a dash to English waters. The Zeppelin scouts, however, discovered the watchfulness of the English fleet and the German squadron hastily withdrew.

When the German fleet was last seen on Monday it was about 165 miles due west of the mouth of the Elbe.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 9.—The morning newspapers publish from their correspondents in Holland such details as are available there regarding the recent activity of the German fleet in the North Sea. All the German ships were painted a war gray and were invisible at a short distance. Heavy clouds of smoke frequently hid them completely.

PEACE PROJECT REJECTED.

Swedish Upper House Frowns on Overtures—Premiers in Session.

STOCKHOLM, March 9, (via London.)—The First Chamber has rejected a proposal recently made that the Riksdag invite the Government to consider the summoning, through Scandinavian or through Swedish initiative, of a conference of neutral powers to formulate plans to prepare for a lasting peace.

In the course of the debate on the project M. Trygger, one of the party leaders, declared that such a conference would be more harmful than useful, and would be likely to destroy the desire which Swedes now entertain for an early peace.

COPENHAGEN, March 9, (via London.)—The first meeting of the conference of Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the Scandinavian countries, held today, was devoted almost wholly to reception ceremonies and organization. Nothing definite is expected to result before Saturday, which probably will be the concluding session. It will then possibly be made clear whether the Ministers of the three northern countries feel they can go farther than a discussion of their continued friendly neutrality.

National Guard in Tournament.

Acting Adjt. Gen. Allan L. Reagan issued an order yesterday directing the officers of National Guard commands in New York City to meet at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, next Wednesday evening, March 15, at 8:30 o'clock, to discuss plans for the forthcoming military and naval tournament at Sheepshead Bay. Sub-committees will be appointed to arrange the details of the program for the 7,000 National Guardsmen who will manoeuvre in conjunction with the Naval Militia at the tournament.

RAID CABARET SHOW AS BIG CROWD JEERS

Police Descend on Pabst's, in Fourteenth Street, and Stop Young Girl's Dance.

SOCIETY WOMAN HELPED

Prominent Persons Assisted Police to Get Evidence Against Performers in the Resort.

A few moments before an eighteen-year-old girl was to appear in what was described as a sensational table dance, and while the place was filled with about 100 men and women who had applauded other numbers contributed by cabaret performers, Inspector John Dwyer of the Second Inspection District, and fourteen members of his staff raided Pabst's Subway Café and Rathskeller at 60 East Fourteenth Street at 11:30 o'clock last night.

Three girls all employed as cabaret performers and four men employed in the rathskeller, including the manager, were arrested after the 100 patrons of the place had fled into the street, followed by the jeers of a large crowd which gathered on the sidewalk as soon as the news of the raid became known.

Frederick Whitin, General Secretary of the Committee of Fourteen, Mrs. Whitin, Miss Luther of the Florence Crittenton Home, and a woman whose identity was not disclosed but who was said to be a member of a family that had contributed considerable money to Wellesley College, and who was said to be interested in welfare work in behalf of young girls, were in the rathskeller by prearrangement with the police and accompanied the prisoners to Night Court as witnesses.

The warrants upon which the arrests were made had been issued early in the evening by Magistrate McAdoo upon evidence gathered by Detectives O'Connor and Jones of Inspector Dwyer's staff, who had been posing as wealthy men and who had been daily visitors at the rathskeller for a week.

The three girls who were employed by the Rathskeller as cabaret performers, and who were arrested, were Henrietta Goldstein, 23 years old, of 1,780 Madison Avenue; Stella Rose, 25 years old, of 10 West 118th Street, and Senna Field, 18 years old, of 320 West Fifty-third Street. The Field girl was the one who was to do the table dance and she took her arrest as a joke.

"What are you girls weeping about?" she said when the other and older girls burst into tears. "They can't frighten me any, and I don't see what you're afraid of."

The Field girl, who is attractive after a fashion, was arrested on a charge of incorrigibility, and the other two girls on charges of being disorderly. Henry Maftinson, 39 years old, who said he was the manager of the place, was arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

The rathskeller, which has a license under the name of the Orinoco Company, has been known to the police as being a popular resort with some persons who have money to spend and are willing to entertain liberally.

When the police were notified a little more than a week ago that the kind of entertainment furnished there was too radical for public tolerance, Detectives O'Connor and Jones were assigned to make an investigation. O'Connor took the name of Nicholson and said he was a millionaire willing to spend all he had on a good time, and Jones posed as a Mr. White, who also had plenty of money and was bent on having as much fun as he could out of it.

They bought a great deal of wine, some of it, according to their stories, for the Field girl and the others, and the charges against the cabaret performers were partially based on the conversation the detectives had with them.

BAKER IS SWORN IN.

New Secretary of War Is Introduced to Staff by Daniels.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Newton D. Baker was sworn in today as Secretary of War. The oath was administered by John Randolph, assistant chief clerk, who has been with the department for nearly fifty years and has administered the oath to many of Mr. Baker's predecessors.

Mr. Baker was accompanied to the department by Secretary Daniels, who introduced him to the staff officers there and to General Scott, Chief of Staff, who had been Secretary of War ad interim since the resignation of Secretary Garrison Feb. 10.

Soon after taking the oath, Secretary Baker held an informal reception at his office, where he met most of the army officers stationed in Washington.

NEW COLUMBIA DIRECTORY.

Some Alumni Object to Method of Selling the Publication.

Alumni of Columbia University have been interviewed lately by representatives of R. L. Polk & Co. of 91 Third Avenue, publishers of directories, seeking information to be contained in the next general alumni catalogue of Columbia University. Each alumnus has been asked to fill in a blank with statistics of his college life and other material suitable for the catalogue.

After the blank has been filled in the alumnus has received a slip of paper with a request to sign it and thereby obligate himself to pay $6 for a copy of the catalogue when it shall be published. Many have objected to this procedure.

F. D. Fackenthal, Secretary of Columbia University and one of a committee appointed by the university Trustees to direct the issuance of the catalogue, said to THE TIMES yesterday that he had heard a few complaints from offended alumni, but he had not found R. L. Polk & Co. guilty of anything improper.

"Of course Polk & Co.," he said, "must sell the catalogue to make its publication pay them, and I can see no harm in their soliciting subscriptions at the same time that they solicit information if their representatives are not ungentlemanly or unfair. If we should hear of any act of misrepresentation we would step in in a moment and prevent its repetition.

"The question of whether an alumnus subscribes for a copy of the catalogue, of course, has nothing to do with what goes into the book. No one can purchase space in the catalogue and no one will lose his space if he refuses to sign the subscription slip. We have retained complete control of the matter that goes into the catalogue, and our only interest is to get out the most complete alumni list possible."

At the offices of R. L. Polk & Co. a representative of the firm frankly admitted that the solicitors were also salesmen. He said that the publication of the catalogue was "a selling proposition" as well as a matter of gathering information, and that the solicitor-salesmen were expected to get as many orders for copies as they could with legitimate means.

Polk & Co. have just completed a similar catalogue for New York University.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA
JACKSON HEIGHTS
Well located land, near rapid transit in a section with a big demand for rentals, is the basis of security for building and permanent loans. This is the security to-day at Jackson Heights.
Send for Dual Subway Map of New York City.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

THIS IS BABY WEEK
We are here in this great Metropolis—because things are not as perfect or as right as they should be. Not only do the babies need care, but the mothers need instruction.
THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.

All Departments Now Under One Roof
GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE., BOUNDED BY 53RD STREET
50 S. H. Green Trading Stamps Free Today with Purchases of $1 or More.
CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY
This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S. H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, March 10.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. GREENHUT'S.
N. Y. T., 3-10-16. 140
GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR
This $17.50 Brass Bed Outfit at .. $10.95
Today's Best Bargain in Our Furniture Store.
(See illustration.) The oufit consists of:
A 2-inch post BEDSTEAD; bright or satin finish, in all regular sizes; neat ornaments; head end 53 inches high.
10-year GUARANTEED ROMELINK SPRING, with high risers.
WELL MADE MATTRESS, with soft top, covered in a good quality of ticking.
NOTE—NO MAIL, TELEPHONE or C. O. D. ORDERS FILLED ON THE ABOVE. In addition we offer no less than 20 Styles of Brass Bedsteads at Present Wholesale Prices
These come in all regular sizes, and are EXCEPTIONAL VALUES. They will be made up to YOUR OWN ORDER and delivered at short notice.
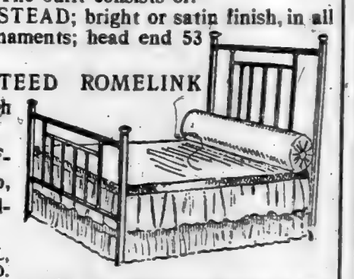
Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH STS
New Modes introduced at the Formal Openings of the Haute Couture in Paris—just received via steamship Rochambeau are now shown in the Gidding Salons—and will be reproduced or adapted to Special Order.

BORDEN'S MILK
Plays such an important part in the daily life of the community that it rises to the dignity of a public institution. As much as we dislike superlatives it is difficult to keep away from them when discussing Borden's products and the more you know of them the more you will understand the temptation to say "Best" when speaking of Borden's.
A Borden wagon passes your door every day. The salesman will be glad to serve you. When buying milk or milk products be sure they're Borden's.

Sunkist Oranges ~from California
—juicy, sweet, firm, tender and healthful. Order from your dealer now.
—serve Sunkist Oranges at every meal.
—look for the tissue wrapper stamped
Sunkist
and save these wrappers for beautiful silverware. Write for free book "Sunkist Salads and Desserts."
California Fruit Growers Exchange
Co-operative—Non-profit
Eastern Headquarters: 139 N. Clark Street, Chicago
Try This Recipe
ORANGE CAKE
1 cupful sugar; 3 egg-yolks; Juice of 1 orange; 1 cupful bread-flour; 1½ teaspoonfuls baking powder; 2 egg-whites; Few grains of salt
Beat the egg-yolks till creamy, add the sugar, and blend thoroughly. Measure the orange juice and add water, if necessary, to make a half-cupful of liquid. Mix the baking powder with the flour, and add alternately to first mixture with the orange juice. Fold in the egg-whites beaten stiff. Bake in layers about five minutes in a hot oven; reduce the heat and cook more slowly till the cake is done—about fifteen minutes in all. Put together and ice with orange frosting, or use a jelly or whipped-cream filling, and sprinkle powdered sugar over the top. This cake will keep moist for several days.

LANSING DISCLAIMS SHIP WARNING TALE

Brands as False the Report That Americans Will Be Asked to Avoid Armed Liners.

WANTS BRITISH SEA ORDER

United States Asks for Copy of Instructions to Merchantmen—Embassy Answers Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary Lansing today denied formally and emphatically a report published in some morning papers that the department was preparing to warn Americans indirectly against traveling on armed belligerent ships. The report was cited by Senator McCumber of North Dakota on the floor of the Senate this afternoon as one reason for withdrawing his resolution of warning.

Mr. Lansing requested publication of the following statement:

"I wish to deny that there is the slightest foundation for a story sent out of Washington last night by a news service and appearing in the newspapers this morning to the effect that American citizens will 'receive indirect but effective warning' not to take passage on armed merchantmen. The story is false from beginning to end. Nothing I have said could be construed as having such a meaning."

The British Embassy today gave out a reply to the memorandum presented to the State Department yesterday by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. According to the British view, the German submarine warfare was not in retaliation for anything done by the British Navy, because German submarines had torpedoed British merchantmen without warning as far back as Oct. 20, 1914.

The British Embassy also gave another version of the failure to adopt the principles of the Declaration of London.

The Embassy's statement follows:

According to the German statement, German submarine warfare was enforced on Feb. 18, 1915, as an act of reprisal against illegal acts of Great Britain.

The Amiral Ganteaume, with 2,000 unarmed refugees on board, mostly women and children, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on Oct. 26, 1914. Two British merchant vessels were torpedoed without notice on Jan. 30, and the British hospital ship Asturias fired at with a torpedo on Feb. 1.

The illegal acts complained of are apparently the nonacceptance of the London convention of 1909, the enlargement of the list of contraband, the warning to merchantmen as to mines in the North Sea, and the capture of the Wilhelmina with foodstuffs on Feb. 9.

The declaration of London of 1909 was never ratified by the British Government and was never binding on them. One of the reasons of the nonratification of the convention was the claim of the German Government as to the right to treat foodstuffs as contraband. The enlargement of the list of contraband is an acknowledged belligerent right; the warning to merchant vessels in November was due to the fact that the Germans had sown mines in the high seas, resulting in the destruction of many innocent merchant vessels, foreign as well as British. The Wilhelmina, with a cargo of foodstuffs for Hamburg, was only stopped after the German cruisers had destroyed the Dutch vessels Maria (September, 1914) and the Frye, (January, 1915,) which were conveying grain from California to Ireland.

The United States has asked Great Britain for a copy of the confidential instructions to commanders of merchant vessels, which Germany contends prove that merchantmen, armed ostensibly for defensive purposes, have orders to act offensively against German and Austrian submarines. The request is understood to have been made today through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador. This is the first step the United States has taken since Administration officials began studying the complete memorandum in which the German Government announced its intention to treat as warships armed merchantmen of the Entente Allies.

There were strong intimations tonight that an opportunity would be afforded to Great Britain to answer all the German charges and to comment upon the twenty incidents where Germany asserts that defensively armed ships have acted offensively toward submarines of the Central European Powers. The inquiry to Great Britain was determined upon as a means of gaining an accurate understanding of the British position. The State Department wants to know definitely under just what instructions British sea Captains are operating, so that it will be in a position to carry on future diplomatic negotiations.

The British Government already has given out for publication a copy of instructions said to have been issued to the commanders of merchantmen. The German version of the contents, as submitted to the State Department, is materially different. The State Department has no official knowledge of the British version, although officials have read with interest the press dispatches containing the instructions, as given out in London for publication.

Pending receipt of the copy of the instructions asked for, the State Department, it is said, will not consider the question of whether the British Government has violated the assurances given during the early days of the war in regard to the peaceful character which would be assumed by British merchantmen.

It is considerably unlikely, too, that there will be any further negotiations on the subject with Germany until after a reply has been received from Great Britain.

LINER ISSUE VANISHING.

McCumber Withdraws His Resolution—Vardaman Dissatisfied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The last chance for a renewal now of the fight in the Senate over armed merchantmen disappeared this afternoon when Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, a Republican, withdrew his resolution advising Americans to refrain from exercising their right of travel on armed ships. The real significance of Mr. McCumber's move is that advocates of such resolutions realize that they lack support for any effort to weaken President Wilson's foreign policy, but he explained his course today by quoting the alleged statement from Secretary Lansing, which Mr. Lansing later denied.

"In view of the rather sharp turn of events during the last twenty-four hours in our international tangle," said Mr. McCumber, "and in view of what seems to be an authorized statement from the Secretary of State 'that seagoing Americans will presently find themselves as effectually warned against passage on armed merchantmen as though this Government had in fact put into force either the Gore or McLemore resolution,' and in view of the fact that new proposals and counter-proposals are being presented by the contending nations, all of which indicate a tendency toward settlement of the U-boat controversy, I feel that any resolution dealing with this question would be improper and possibly embarrassing at this time. The resolution introduced by me, and pertinent at a time when the President himself was asking for an expression from Congress, and in response to that request, under these changed conditions ought, in my opinion, now be withdrawn. As the resolution is a concise expression of my own views as to the duty of American citizens during this controversy, if occasion demands it in the future, I shall reintroduce it. I ask, therefore, permission to withdraw the resolution."

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, a Democratic critic of President Wilson, read a prepared speech on the armed ship question, that did not, however, revive general discussion. Mr. Vardaman said he did not regard the recent votes in Congress as votes of confidence in the President, but as votes of obedience; not as votes of counsel, but as sullen acceptance of what members thought was demanded of them. Mr. Vardaman expressed the belief that the President and his official advisers were friendly to the Allies.

While Mr. Vardaman was rapidly reading his speech into The Record, David R. Francis of Missouri, the new American Ambassador to Russia, accompanied Senator Stone of Missouri on the floor for a few minutes. Then the Ambassador visited the Democratic cloakroom, where Senators of both parties greeted him.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, a radical Republican, is expected to deliver his speech on armed ships tomorrow.

PRAISES OUR IDEALISM.

London Times Comments on Foreign Affairs in Our Politics.

LONDON, March 9.—"A great feature of the present American situation," says The Times editorially, "is that, for almost the first time, foreign affairs have become the leading issue in American politics. Though students in Europe of American affairs have long foreseen that this result was inevitable, they anticipated that the process might be slow, and even now foreign affairs may again subside into the background.

"But the fact remains that, for the present, both Republicans and Democrats are making foreign affairs the chief subject of their appeal to the people, and that both approach them in a spirit of elevated idealism."

WILSON FIGHT PUZZLES BERLIN

German Press Unable to Interpret Situation at Washington.

BERLIN, March 9. (By Wireless to Sayville.)—"Berlin newspapers in discussing German-American relations," says the Overseas News Agency today, "point out the difficulty of forming an independent opinion regarding events in Washington and their real meaning. They express regret that it is impossible to inform the German public accurately in this respect at a moment of possibly great importance. Germany and probably the United States also, because of the interruption of direct and unhampered cable service, the newspapers say, are forced to distill the truth from reports emanating from interested British sources.

"The newspapers give as an instance the recent British news agency report, published in the Nieue Rotterdamsche Courant on March 6 in which debates in the House of Representatives are described as a struggle between President Wilson and a group of anti-American propagandists in which the pro-German party declines to support the United States Government during the negotiations and in which, after useless debates, motions are finally proposed that bear a highly treasonable character.

"The German press points out that this report is most certainly an incorrect description of real American opinion and of the trend of affairs in Washington. In addition it is considered bad form here that the news agency should use expressions like 'high treason' when discussing proceedings in the American House of Representatives."

BERLIN, March 9, (via London.)—The vote in the House of Representatives at Washington tabling the resolution warning American citizens against traveling on armed ships aroused lively interest here. The newspapers are fairly well agreed that it means the giving to President Wilson a free hand for further negotiations on the Lusitania and other questions, and that Congress desires to avoid hampering him at this time.

The Morgen Post, referring to Representative Mann's statement in his speech that the tabling of the resolution could be taken as an invitation to Americans to travel on armed ships, says it does not believe Congress intended that. The newspaper expresses the hope that the situation will work out well.

Count von Reventlow indulges in sarcasm at the expense of those who talked of "a reversal of sentiment" in America. This reversal, he says, has now found expression in Congress by an action which means that President Wilson in the future, as in the past, will have a free hand to determine the attitude of America toward Germany. The writer ridicules those who continue to expect a reversal of sentiment, saying, "The attitude of the Senate and the House shows irrefutably, for everybody who does not believe everything he hears that both houses are as matter of fact, in agreement with President Wilson's policy in German-American affairs."

The Lokal-Anzeiger thinks President Wilson won a victory in so far as he retained a free hand to negotiate, but that Congress did not express approval of his standpoint that the announcement in the German memorandum of Germany's intention to sink armed merchantmen without warning is in violation of international law.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

Republican List Includes Depew, Butler, Parsons, and Hedges.

The names of suggested delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention, to be voted on at the Presidential primaries on April 4, were announced yesterday by Republican County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig. They are:

Eleventh District—Chauncey M. Depew, George Cromwell. Alternates—J. M. Price, Eli Rosenberg.

Twelfth District—Samuel S. Koenig. Alternate—William Blau.

Thirteenth District—Frederick L. Marshall. Alternate—Michael Ibell.

Fourteenth District—Otto T. Bannard, Herbert Parsons. Alternates—Clarence H. Fay, Harry Kopp.

Fifteenth District—John E. Hedges, Henry L. Stimson. Alternates—John S. Shea, Benjamin F. Fox.

Sixteenth District—Martin Steinthal, Beverley R. Robinson. Alternates—Clarence I. Schmelzel, Michael H. Blake.

Seventeenth District—William H. Douglas, William Bondy. Alternates—Joseph Nejedly, Gilchrist Stewart.

Eighteenth District—Ogden L. Mills, James R. Sheffield. Alternates—Ambrose Neal, William F. Quinn.

Nineteenth District—Nicholas Murray Butler, Charles D. Hilles. Alternates—J. Robert Rubin, John J. Lyons.

Twenty-first District—George R. Sheldon, Valentine Hahn. Alternate—George Z. Medalie.

The delegates and alternates from the Twentieth District are yet to be selected.

DECLARES RAID SHOWS CARRANZA WEAKNESS

De La Barra Says It Indicates That Government Cannot Control the Situation.

Francisco L. de la Barra, at one time Provisional President of Mexico, asserted last night at the Hotel Astor that the invasion of the United States by the Villistas was an indication that the de facto Government in Mexico could not control the situation.

"As a Mexican," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "I regret very much that the present Government can give no adequate protection to lives and property. The incident itself I consider most regrettable.

"It is only a manifestation of the spirit which, I am afraid, dominates the lower classes in Mexico. It shows the necessity for legislation in favor of the lower classes which will tend to breed a feeling of tolerance and respect for law.

"The situation is most difficult, but I believe that Mexico will find some solution eventually."

"Do you believe that solution is only to be reached by finding a man who is strong enough to rule the country and maintain order?" Mr. de la Barra was asked.

"No," was the reply. "I believe that the situation in Mexico will be cleared up only through the education of the lower classes. That seems like a difficult, almost impossible, undertaking; but in my opinion that is the only way to establish a stable Government. The remedy must come from below.

"My position is very delicate, you know, and I must be careful as to what I say. But I cannot speak in terms strong enough to show my regret at this latest manifestation of the lawlessness of the Mexican lower classes."

Mr. de la Barra was asked if he did not think that the incident would kindle a new feeling in this country against Mexico.

"I cannot discuss that," he said.

MARSHALL'S LETTER BEFORE COMMITTEE

Impeachment Investigators Give Report, but Action Is Delayed in Capitol.

HOLME CHARGE IN ABEYANCE

District Attorney Answers Rae Tanzer's Testimony by Producing Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The letter of District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York, who virtually defied the Congressional investigators sent to New York to get testimony on the impeachment charges made against him by Representative Buchanan of Illinois, was laid before the House Judiciary Committee today by the Carlin sub-committee.

The full committee postponed action on the report, which related mainly to Mr. Marshall's letter to Chairman Carlin. It was said after the meeting that practically the entire committee membership was aroused to a greater or less degree over Mr. Marshall's vigorous criticism of his investigators.

There was a discussion in the committee of the gravity of Mr. Marshall's offense and whether Mr. Marshall's letter constituted a contempt of the committee and the House of Representatives. Decision on this point will be reached later. Chairman Carlin also reported to the full committee regarding the refusal of Leonard R. Holme, THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter, to answer questions asked by the sub-committee regarding his authority for a story which asserted that at the District Attorney's office it was felt the Congressional inquiry was not being conducted in good faith.

The committee seemed disinclined to press the contempt charge temporarily made against Mr. Holme by the sub-committee, nor did Chairman Carlin urge that the charge be pressed. The charge, it is understood, will be dropped by the committee, and possibly will be given no consideration other than the brief reference to the matter at today's executive session.

"The committee is more interested in the defiant letter sent to the Carlin sub-committee than it is about Mr. Holme," said a member after the meeting today.

"There was no attempt in the committee to urge any action against Mr. Holme. In fact, members of the committee are inclined to admire his stand in refusing to state the source of his information—in view of the fact that the investigators were sure that Mr. Holme had not manufactured the story and that he did get such an impression at the District Attorney's office.

"Mr. Marshall's letter accepting responsibility for the statement made by Mr. Holme is just the information the committee sought and the question is now what shall be done about Mr. Marshall's criticism of the sub-committee, which was only carrying out the orders of the House in conducting its investigations. The full Judiciary Committee will take up the Marshall letter again within a short time. It was agreed today that the matter was of sufficient importance to justify thorough consideration."

It was said that if the committee decided to hold the District Attorney in contempt, two courses would be open. Upon complaint of the committee the Speaker of the House is authorized to certify the contempt charge to the District of Columbia Grand Jury for action. Another course would be to report the facts to the House and let it determine whether Mr. Marshall shall be haled before the bar of the House to answer to a charge of affronting the dignity of that body. Sentiment has not yet fully crystallized in committee as to whether the Marshall letter shall be ignored or whether it shall be held to constitute contempt. Meanwhile, the impeachment investigation will be resumed either in New York or Washington within the next few days.

District Attorney Marshall contradicted yesterday the statement of Rae Tanzer to the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives investigating his official conduct in Washington. She asserted on Wednesday that she had received the promise of immunity if she would testify that she had been mistaken in identifying James W. Osborne as "Oliver Osborne." This is what Mr. Marshall said about it:

"I have observed a statement that in the secret session of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee held in Washington yesterday, there was testimony to the effect that Rae Tanzer had made or her lawyer had made an agreement with my office that the prosecution against her would be dropped if she would make a statement to the effect that James W. Osborne was not the man who had promised to marry her.

"I also observed that the sub-committee is said to have stated that they were anxious to see the agreement made betweeh my office and this woman. The only agreement that ever was made between my office and this woman was witnessed by Harold Spielberg, her attorney, and others, and it is as follows:

WAIVER OF IMMUNITY.

The interview, which I am to have today, and any further interviews which I may have with the United States District Attorney are at my request, and not at the request of the United States District Attorney.

I intend to make a full, free, and unreserved statement of facts, and I consent that anything which I say may be used in any way by the United States authorities, in which it may become proper or desirable to use it. RAE TANZER.

New York, N. Y., March 29, 1915.

Witnessed by Harold Spielberg, W. G. Swain, H. B. Mayhew.

Mr. Swain and Mr. Mayhew are Post Office Inspectors. With the statement Mr. Marshall gave out photographic copies of the document, signed by Miss Tanzer.

KILLED 30 CARRANZISTAS.

Wholesale Execution by Villa Bandits Reported Near Torreon.

LAREDO, Texas, March 9.—Thirty or more Carranza soldiers, including a number of officers, were executed by bandits three days ago near Torreon, according to authentic information received here tonight.

The bandits were reported to be adherents of General Villa and commanded by Colonel Chacon.

'ALFALFA BILL' ON TOBACCO.

Murray Regales House with Comic Eulogy, Which Is Interrupted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The House of Representatives, which staged only forty-eight hours ago the important debate on international affairs, today was entertained by a dissertation on tobacco, Kentucky Colonels, sauerkraut and beer.

Representative "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of Oklahoma precipitated this lively discussion when an item was reached in the legislative appropriation bill relating to the collection of statistics on production of tobacco and cotton. Two Kentucky members were drawn into the exchange of verbal pleasantries, which came to an end when Representative Thomas of the Blue Grass State waved aloft a small chew of tobacco and vowed that "'Alfalfa Bill,' had borrowed $40 worth of chews from me this session."

"Tobacco has gone down the line with the progress of civilization," said Representative "Alfalfa Bill," opening the discussion. "History tells us that in the early days of this country we used tobacco as money, and it was circulated and made the basis of money as tobacco is today. History tells us also that preachers were paid in the early days by so many pounds of tobacco from each parish, and Patrick Henry won that celebrated case against the minister when he demanded 4,000 pounds of tobacco, because Henry thought that was too much tobacco for one preacher. So it will be observed that religion was established here by tobacco.

"In all of the progress, whether commerce, religion or fireside, tobacco has played a great part. The Dutch have their sauerkraut, the Mexican has the tortilla and the cigarette, the Scotch like Scotch whiskey, the German likes his glass of beer—but the real, genuine, aboriginal American likes tobacco."

"What is the gentleman's stimulant?" queried Mr. Barkley of Kentucky.

"My stimulant, sir, is tobacco, smoked in the form of cigar or pipeload," said "Alfalfa Bill." "I know the gentleman objects to that because he smokes cigarettes, which I despise. There is not enough tobacco in them. Your State, Kentucky, cannot deny that it outstrips all the rest of the Union for tobacco and Colonels. The State is full of Colonels and the Colonels are full of corn and tobacco."

In a high voice Mr. Thomas rushed oratorically to the defense of the Kentucky Colonels.

"The gentleman told this House," said Mr. Thomas, "that he uses tobacco only in the form of cigars or in a pipe. Why, Mr. Speaker, I have given him since this session opened at least $40 worth of chewing tobacco. He will not buy a cent's worth."

"I don't chew enough to justify my buying it," retored "Alfalfa Bill." "Is my allowance to be cut off?"

"It will be or my salary will have to be raised," said Mr. Thomas, who then launched into a eulogy of the Kentucky Colonels.

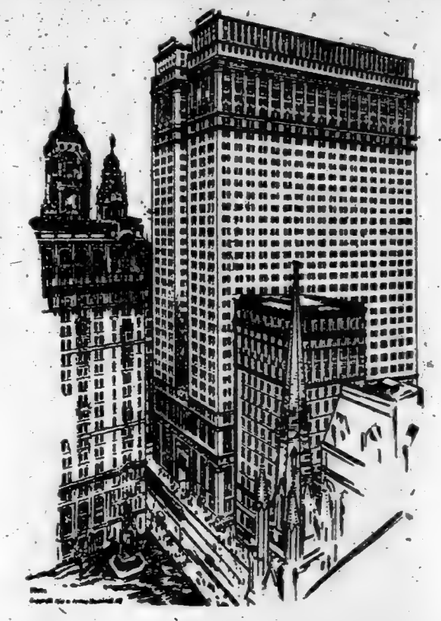

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Old reliable tailoring, old method of pricing our wares at a modest profit, old custom of embodying all value possible in our garments, old courtesy of serving customers properly.

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Smart winter suits and overcoats, fine qualities, fine styles, fine fitting, hand-tailored garments are being sacrificed to the exigencies of an unfailing Gimbel policy—not to carry over clothes stocks from season to season.

The Final Clearance of Winter Stocks Is On

In many cases prices are literally half what they were six or eight weeks ago. For instance, a suit that was exceptionally good value at $25 when the season opened, is now ***$15.*** The same suit, nothing changed by the season and our determination to clear stocks. Here are a "taste" of the values:

Men's Winter Suits

$11.75 — $14.50 — $16.50 — $19.50.

That were $20 to $45.

Many weeks of winter ahead to say nothing of wearing these clothes through spring and fall as well as next winter.

Winter Overcoats

$11.75—$14.50—$16.50—$19.50—$25.

That were $22.50 to $50.

Swagger styles, box styles, form fitting styles—mention your favorite, then come and find it here in this final clearance.

Men's Spring Weight Full Silk Lined Overcoats

Oxford Gray—All Sizes

An extraordinary offering. Coats that must be compared with new spring arrivals to be appreciated. Smart new

$15

Formerly Priced at $25.

coats whose only fault is that they did not find owners before the clearance cut their *prices down to $15.*

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Full Dress & Tuxedo Coat & Trousers, *that were $35.* ***Now at $21.50.***

Full Dress & Tuxedo Coat & Trousers, *that were $42.* ***Now $26.50.***

Cutaway Coats and Vests, *that were $60.* In the clearance ***at $33.50.***

Foreign Overcoats, light and heavy weights, *were $40 & $50.* ***at $19.50.***

Imported Raincoats, exceptional values, *formerly $35.* ***Now priced $21.***

Fur Coats and fur lined coats, very unusual opportunity. ***HALF PRICE.***

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They are finished as fine as though made to measure. Linen bosoms and cuffs. The body is cut of fine, soft cambric. Buttonholes strictly hand-made.

These Custom Stock Dress Shirts can be had, ready to wear, in sizes ranging from 14 to 17, with a choice of 34, 35 or 36 inch sleeves.

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Suits	$24.75 to $84.75
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SAYS CAREY WORDED NOTES SHE SENT HIM

Mrs. Toler Also Testifies She Fought for Her Life with Him in Home.

DENIES SHE LOVED CAREY

Defendant in $50,000 Alienation Suit Declares Plaintiff's Husband Admitted Plot.

Mrs. Minerva B. Toler, widow of John De Peyster Toler, was called to the witness chair before Justice Philbin and a jury yesterday afternoon to testify in her own defense in the suit for $50,000 brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Carey for the alleged alienation of the affections of the plaintiff's husband, Patrick J. Carey.

In reply to questions by her counsel, William J. Morris, Mrs. Toler said that her husband died five years ago and that she had an 8-year-old son. She met Carey in the Riverside Theatre on Dec. 23, 1913. He came into a box in which she was sitting and scraped an acquaintance through some ordinary courtesies. She told how the acquaintance grew through other meetings with Carey until at his request she permitted him to call on her at her home at 215 West 101st Street. There was a party in her home at the time. Among those present were her sister, Miss Florence Brundage, William H. Edwards, a lawyer; the Rev. Father Murray, and one or two others.

That Winter, Mrs. Toler said, she skated some at the St. Nicholas Rink and Carey fell into the habit of meeting her there, although she really did not care for him. She said: "I was afraid of him from the second time I saw him, and when he called I got my sister to remain in the room with me." But Carey, so the witness said, was indefatigable in his attentions. She told of Carey sending two deer heads and two guns to her house.

"Mr. Carey told me," said Mrs. Toler, "that he was a widower with four children and that he was a rich Fifth Avenue real estate dealer. He also told me that he was related to Dukes and Lords in Ireland."

Frequent Telephone Calls.

Almost immediately after their acquaintance began Carey frequently telephoned her, the witness said, sent her presents, and wrote many letters to her. He was so assiduous in his attentions that she was puzzled what to make of them. Mrs. Toler testified:

"In March, 1914, he told me he would go away if I didn't love him. He put in his pocket one of my photographs in a metal frame and took out of his pocket the picture of another woman, tore it in two, and threw the pieces away, saying that was the end of his love for Tessie."

Continuing, Mrs. Toler testified that Carey went to Springfield, and from there sent her a letter telling her she must visit him there.

"He said," went on Mrs. Toler, "that if I did not go to Springfield he would kill himself and pin my picture on his bosom, and he asked me if I did not think that would look nice in the newspapers, together with a note telling who I was. He asked me 'That would be fine for yourself and son, wouldn't it?'"

Mrs. Toler said she received another letter from Carey repeating the threat, and on March 24 she went to Springfield to get her picture.

"In April Carey came to my apartment and just after him his sister Sarah came in. She said to me: 'O, I have come to plead for my brother. Can't you do something for him. Just tell him a few little words of love,' and I told her I did not love him."

Mrs. Toler said that she saw very little of Carey during May and June. In reply to a question from her counsel she said she had to write such letters as Carey dictated, under penalty of death if she refused. The plaintiff's side has more than 200 letters and telegrams sent to Carey by Mrs. Toler. The latter testified that all of these were dictated by Carey. She said that Carey would write to her while she was in her home in Rhinebeck and tell her just what to say in her letters to him. All of the letters sent her by Carey, Mrs. Toler said, had been destroyed by her sister Florence, who had the privilege of reading them if she wanted to.

Says She Was Caught Like Rat.

"He caught me like a rat in a trap," said Mrs. Toler. "I returned home in September, and on the 16th Carey came to the apartment, took off his cuffs, rolled up his sleeves, and told me he was

CHARITY INSPECTION LAX.

Member of State Board Visited Only Three of Eight Institutions.

William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, declared yesterday at the inquiry into the board, which is being held before Commissioner Charles H. Strong at the Bar Association, that in spite of the handicap of too few Inspectors the board had been able to maintain a close supervision over the charitable institutions. Mr. Stewart said that he believed many improvements had been due to the reports of the State Board Inspectors.

"It would be better if we had more Inspectors," Mr. Stewart said in reply to questions by Commissioner Strong. "Perhaps it would be well to have enough Inspectors so that the institutions could be visited twice a year, instead of once a year, as at present."

Commissioner Strong asked if Mr. Stewart believed that the city Department of Charities had shown enough defects in the State Board's method of supervision as to cause the State Board to say in its defense that it had not enough Inspectors. Mr. Stewart denied that such defects had been shown.

Henry Marquand, of Bedford Hills, of the State Board was cross-examined by William H. Hotchkiss as to his knowledge of the institutions in the district in which he lives. There are eight institutions in Mr. Marquand's district, but he could not name them. He recognized some of the names from having read them in the newspapers.

"In the eighteen months during which you have been on the board what have you ever done for the child-caring institutions besides reading reports and attending meetings?" Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

"I have visited three of them," was the reply.

The inquiry will be continued this morning.

FOR CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

Heads of Organizations Meet to Further August Gathering.

Presidents of Catholic organizations in New York representing more than 100,000 members met last night at Cathedral College, 462 Madison Avenue, to discuss plans for the convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in this city in August.

Mgr. M. J. Lavelle made the principal address. He told of what the federation had accomplished since its organization a dozen years ago and declared that the coming convention would be the greatest Catholic demonstration ever made in the New York Diocese.

Those present were formed into a general committee to oversee the work of preparation.

DR. ROBERTSON CLEARED.

Court Says He Had the Right to Enter His Wife's Home.

Dr. David A. Robertson, 41 years old, living at the Hotel Albemarle, 203 West Fifty-fourth Street, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court when charged with disorderly conduct by his wife, Mrs. Sarah L. Robertson. The couple have been separated since Jan. 21 last, Mrs. Robertson living at 47 West Forty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Robertson said her husband broke into her residence on Monday with an axe, and that he had frequently threatened her with violence.

HEALTH DEPT. FEAST FOR 50TH BIRTHDAY

Work for the City's Betterment Through Half Century Praised by Men of Authority.

CANADA SENDS GREETINGS

State and Nation Represented by Men Who Help to Keep the Country from Contagion.

The Health Department celebrated its fiftieth birthday with a dinner last evening in the grand ballroom of the Plaza. Gathered about the tables were 250 members of the department and guests, some of whom who had held prominent places in the service years ago and nearly all of them men who by research work had made possible the present standing of the health service.

It was a love feast. The Mayor was there, and he told how efficient the department was, and Dr. Haven Emerson, who has been for many years prominent in the health work of the Dominion.

Seated about Commissioner Emerson were the Mayor, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere; Controller William A. Prendergast, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Dr. John W. Trask, Assistant Surgeon General of United States Public Health Service; Dr. Peter H. Bryce, Provincial Health Officer, Canada; Dr. Stephen Smith, 95 years old, who was New York Health Commissioner in 1866; Professor William H. Welsh of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York State Commissioner of Health; Dr. Walter B. James, President of the New York Academy of Medicine; former Health Officer of the Port Dr. William T. Jenkins, Dr. Abraham Jacobi of the Medical Advisory Board of the Board of Health; Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Nathan Straus, former Commissioner of Health; former Health Officer of the Port, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, and former Commissioners of Health Dr. John B. Cosby, Dr. E. J. Lederle, Dr. Thomas Darlington, and Dr. S. S. Goldwater.

Mayor Mitchel paid a tribute to those who have brought the city's health service to its present state of efficiency. This, he said, was due not to the efforts of any one but of each succeeding department. He pointed out that notwithstanding the responsibilities of the department had increased and the scope of its activities widened it had been accomplished in 1915 at less cost than in preceding years.

Greetings from Canada were presented by Dr. Bryce, who has been for many years prominent in the health work of the Dominion.

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We build speedily, we build economically, but above all, we build well, for neither speed in construction nor economy of cost can extenuate work indifferently done.

A Thompson-Starrett operation is all silk and a yard wide, and will make good under the most competent and critical analysis.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
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Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.
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ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.
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WET CELLARS MADE DRY — FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

SERVANTS AND EMPLOYERS. First-class domestic servants seek situations in good houses. Superior employers and the better class of help brought together by The New York Times.—Advt.

Before Congestion Gets Worse Provide Autocar Transportation

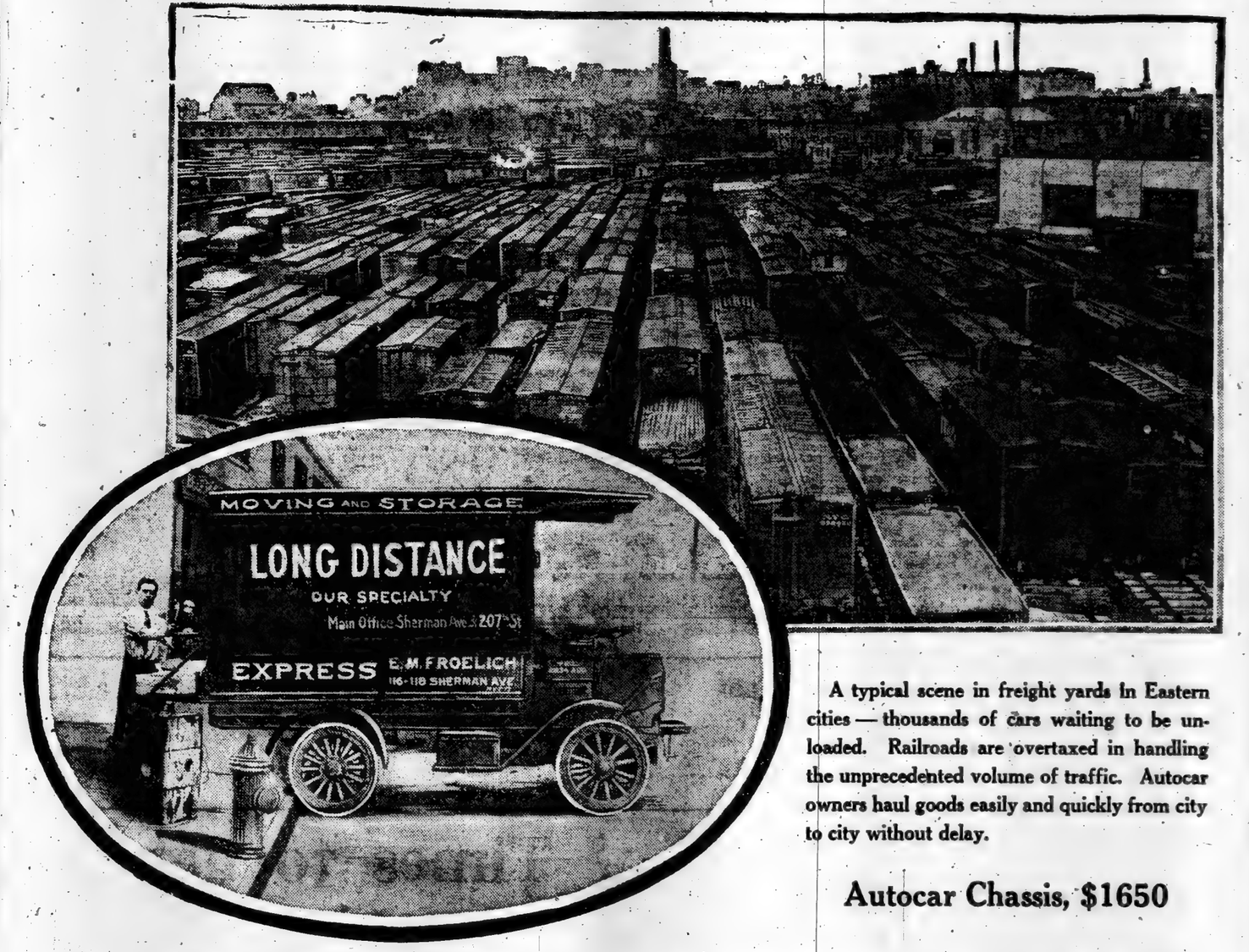

A typical scene in freight yards in Eastern cities — thousands of cars waiting to be unloaded. Railroads are overtaxed in handling the unprecedented volume of traffic. Autocar owners haul goods easily and quickly from city to city without delay.

Autocar Chassis, $1650

IN NORMAL times, more than 3000 American business houses are finding the Autocar the most efficient and economical delivery vehicle there is.

Now, when freight congestion is so acute along the Atlantic Seaboard, hundreds of these Autocars are hauling goods from city to city.

The Nassau Smelting and Refining Company, of W. 29th Street, New York City, says:

"The freight congestion has been a serious handicap to us, but we have found a remedy. Recently it became necessary to send a consignment of material from our factory to a city 60 miles away. It was shipped by freight, and after being three weeks on the road was not yet delivered. The concern to which we shipped called us up and said it was absolutely necessary to have the material at once. We hired a motor truck, loaded some of the material wanted on it, and had it in our customer's hands that afternoon. We then consulted the Autocar Company with reference to their trucks, and on March 2 placed an order with them."

Partheymueller & Gloekler, manufacturers of showcases and store fixtures, 3-5 Laight St., New York City, says:

"A few weeks ago we were fitting up a large drug store in Germantown, Philadelphia. Showcases and other fixtures were shipped by rail. When they arrived much of the glass was broken. It became necessary to send 4000 pounds of glass over immediately. The workmen were waiting for the material. Freight under present conditions would have taken weeks. We loaded the glass on our Autocar at 5 o'clock in the morning and it arrived in Philadelphia at the place of our contract early in the afternoon. The car was back in New York that night, ready for business the next morning."

Autocars have standardized delivery service. For long or short hauls they have proved their value to every line of business

The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa.

Commercial Delivery Car Specialists — ESTABLISHED 1897

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For Justice to New York City
For Lower Rents and Less Taxes
For Relief from Legislative Oppression

MASS MEETING
TONIGHT, At CARNEGIE HALL

Admission Free

SPEAKERS

Mayor Mitchel — **Martin W. Littleton**
Peter J. Brady — **Adolph Bloch**
George Gordon Battle — **William M. Calder**

69th Regiment Band

If you don't already understand the **"Square Deal Program,"** which will save $11,000,000 a year for this City, come to Carnegie Hall tonight!

When the speakers have finished, you too will take up the cudgels for your maltreated City.

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RICH MEN IN COURT OVER SHAKESPEARE

Film Magnate Enjoins Fabyan from Calling Avon's Bard a Faker.

LATTER DEFENDS BACON

Supreme Tribunal Will Get the Long-Mooted Question, Both Chicagoans Agree.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—One of the most extraordinary legal actions in the history of literature was begun in this city today. Upon the application of William N. Selig, moving picture manufacturer, Judge Richard S. Tuthill of the Circuit Court issued a temporary injunction against Colonel George Fabyan, Katie Wells, Elizabeth Wells, Gallup, and the River Bank Company—the Fabyan country seat—restricting them from "defaming" the name of William Shakespeare.

The real—although empirical—defendant to the suit is Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Alban, and Lord High Chancellor of England 300 years ago.

Upon the outcome of the suit depends whether in the law's opinion Shakespeare is to be branded as a "literary faker" and driven from the memories of the world and Lord Bacon lifted to the lofty pedestal of fame in his stead and hailed as the true author of Shakespearean works.

The wealth of both Colonel Fabyan and Mr. Selig has been pledged to fight the case to a finish. Each says the United States Supreme Court will be asked to pass finally upon the mooted question. Charles J. O'Connor, attorney for Colonel Fabyan, and John A. Verhoeven, representing Mr. Selig, appeared before Judge Tuthill when the preliminary injunction was issued. After hearing arguments on both sides Judge Tuthill said:

Wants Question Settled.

"For a long time I have wondered whether Bacon really was the author of the works credited to Shakespeare. It should be legally settled, for our school children are taught to revere him and his works, his birthday is celebrated the world over, and we pay homage to him. It is time that the question is legally settled. I will issue a temporary restraining order."

"If such charges as Colonel Fabyan makes were allowed to go unrefuted and were published it would not only defame an ideal of the literary world, but of the masses," Mr. Selig later said. "It is time the matter was decided by our highest court authority. I'm in the fight to a finish."

Selig has prepared films for the tercentenary of the death of Shakespeare which is to be celebrated internationally on April 23. He says the defendants are contemplating the publication of a series of works which will attribute Shakespeare's plays to Lord Bacon. He asks that the publication be restrained "or the fame of Shakespeare will be shattered" and the public will not attend the performances of the films to be shown by him.

Colonel Fabyan is a member of the firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., dry goods brokers of New York, Boston, and Chicago. He is a man of wealth and a passion for doing things a little different from other mortals. He owns a magnificent estate at Geneva, Ill., about forty miles from Chicago, where he makes his residence, or to be more accurate, residences, for on this estate Colonel Fabyan possesses no less than three houses, the smallest of which contains twenty-five rooms.

In addition he maintains a complete menagerie, lions, tigers hyenas, &c., and a wonderful collection of live snakes of all descriptions, rendering a saunter through the Fabyan estate more or less thrilling

Bugs and Coyotes There, Too.

He, moreover, has a strange and curious liking for bugs of various descriptions, and maintains professors with elaborately equipped laboratories to carry on research in the insect world.

The laws of sound waves also appeal to Colonel Fabyan, and he has an elaborate system of wires on his estate capable of producing sounds in most startling fashion and capable of being heard a mile or more away. Music is another fad, and, go where you will throughout the estate, music follows the visitor. It is produced, according to Colonel Fabyan, by vibration on wood and is controlled from the main villa on the estate.

The Colonel was explaining all this to a visitor to his estate the other day while walking through an elaborate Japanese garden. The Colonel's dissertation was broken off by a wild yell, which caused the visitor's hair to stand on end.

"Only a coyote, nothing to be afraid of," smilingly said Colonel Fabyan. "He's locked up behind you in the animal house. That coyote doesn't make much noise. You ought to hear that tiger cat in the cage next to him scream once in a while."

The visitor looked toward the tiger and took in not only the "cat" but a couple of black bears, several wolves, a bunch of chattering monkeys, and a score of other denizens of the wilds.

"Just got in a case of ten-foot snakes this morning," added Colonel Fabyan. "One of our scientists is experimenting with them."

Colonel Fabyan, discussing tonight the Selig injunction proceedings, made this statement:

"I have conclusive evidence making it manifest and obvious to a mind of average intelligence that Shakespeare was a faker and Lord Bacon hid behind his name. I have been making this research secretly. I wanted to satisfy myself if it were right.

Like Religion to Delvers.

"I'm convinced now I am 100 per cent. right. We have discovered things in Shakespeare's works that will stagger the world. It has been the religion of the two men who have spent much of their lives in the mountain of work that has gone along with the deciphering.

"Our investigation hasn't ended by any means. When Bacon wrote these works he probably labored harder than any known human being ever worked before. In writing his famous plays—attributed to Shakespeare—he interwove into them the remarkable stories we have deciphered. In some instances the stories are interwoven into four and five different works. All of this he did without causing either of the stories he was writing to lose its force or its continuity. But the cipher unfailingly brings them to light.

"Colonel Selig's suit for an injunction is welcomed. I'll fight it to the highest court along with him. I invite any Shakespearean scholar or society to submit any proof it has against our claim. I want to see every bit of data obtainable brought into court, and a final showdown made. It's a fight for the masses."

The suit for injunction is based on the charge of Colonel Fabyan and his two co-defendants that Shakespeare was an "illiterate faker." They charge—and were preparing to issue the accusation in book form—that the man who has been regarded as the world's greatest writer did not pen a single line of the works credited to him.

ART MUSEUM BUYS BLAKESLEE PICTURE

"Portrait of a Gentleman," by Adam van Noordt, to Hang in Armor Gallery.

Curator of Arms and Armor, Bashford Dean, of the Metropolitan Art Museum, made another purchase for his department of the Museum last evening at the Blakeslee sale at the American Art Galleries. The subject was another man in armor, "Portrait of a Gentleman," by Adam van Noordt, a Flemish painter of the last half of the sixteenth and first part of the seventeenth centuries. It was a three-quarter length portrait, standing, the man wearing a dark suit edged with gold, and a large white ruff. He had brown hair and a short beard, and his left hand held the hilt of his sword. A helmet with feathers was on a table at one side. It went for $50.

The returns for the evening were $7,704, bringing the returns to date up to $65,226.

George Grey Barnard, the sculptor, was again a purchaser, paying $260 for an Italian picture: "The Annunciation," of the Fra Angelico School. The "Portrait of Lady Olive," by Francis Cotes went to A. L. Kramer for $290, and the same buyer paid $300 for the "Portrait of a Gentleman," English School. The "Portrait of a Child," a little one, in a white dress, standing in a wood with a cone in its hand, went to A. M. Henry for $220. A portrait of "Sir John Ross, the Explorer," by Thomas Phillips, a seated figure in uniform went to A. L. Kramer for $280.

"Madonna and Child," of the Flemish school, was sold to A. M. Henry for $310. "Portrait of Joseph Wright of Derby, the Artist," by Thomas Barker of Bath, went to the Ehrich Galleries for $430, the highest price of the evening: "The Miniature," a picture of a young man and woman, the latter holding a miniature, by Carle van Loo, went to A. M. MacDonald for $300, and "The Shipwreck," by Ludolf Backhuysen, to the same buyer for $230; "Woman with Musk," a picture of the eighteenth century French school, went to Henry Blaub for $375, and Clapp & Graham paid $200 for "Portrait of a General," by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The sale will be concluded this evening at the American Art Galleries.

A SECOND "GALA CONCERT."

Messrs. Kreisler and Casals Play Brahms's Double Concerto.

The second of the "gala concerts" in Carnegie Hall with which the New York Symphony Orchestra is ending its season was as notable as the first. It took place yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, and is to be repeated on Sunday. Messrs. Fritz Kreisler and Pablo Casals were the solo artists, and they joined in a performance of Brahms's double concerto for violin and violoncello. The orchestral numbers were the Bacchanale from the first act of "Tannhäuser," in the "Paris version," and Strauss's symphonic poem "Death and Transfiguration."

It is not often that two great artists are united in one performance with results of such supreme artistic value as was the case yesterday, although New York in the last season or two has had several times a similar good fortune. The concerto is not often heard. The performance of such a work implies a certain abnegation on the part of the two artists concerned in it; a division of the central position which a solo performer naturally expects in these days to maintain in the playing of concerto. But Messrs. Kreisler and Casals —par nobile fratrum—are so much more artists than they are virtuosos; so much more interesting in music than they are in the presentation of themselves before the public, that the opportunity to share in the performance of a composition so nobly beautiful, so profound, so exacting not only upon the technical ability of its interpreters but still more upon the deeper qualities of their musicianship, was one to be welcomed.

That it was welcomed seemed evident from their playing of the concerto. It is the business of an artist to reproduce music in the style and spirit in which it is conceived and which make it what it is. But rarely do two such masters, each foremost in his art and hence strongly individual in his manifestations of it, approach a composition so nearly at one in point of view and in feeling as did these two. And herein lay one of the most notable qualities of the performance. The two artists were animated by the same spirit and kindled by the same enthusiasm. How many phrases of the music, recurring for one instrument and the other, were delivered with the same significance, the same understanding of their beauty; and with what a subtle balance and unity were so many of the concerted passages interpreted!

The concerto has this characteristic in common with Brahms's other concertos, that it is not meant chiefly for virtuoso display, but for the exposition of musical ideas. The orchestral part has much more than the function of an accompaniment, and the two solo parts are closely welded with it. It may be said that the beauty and richness of the orchestration is characteristic of Brahms's orchestral writing at its best, deeply and glowingly colored, exactly fitted for the expression of the musical ideas. The music is full of vigor and vitality; the slow movement is of much poetical beauty, and the last movement suggests the Hungarian rhythms that had so much attraction for the composer. The orchestral part had been carefully prepared and the performance had the true effect of a great ensemble piece. Needless to say it stirred the listeners greatly, and there was much applause.

Strauss's tone poem was admirably performed by Mr. Damrosch and his men, with a clear exposition of the musical value that underlies the attempt at delineation. It was a more effective performance than that of the Bacchanale; and at its close Mr. Damrosch made the orchestra rise to receive the applause which it got and deserved.

CAMPANINI HOLDS THEATRE.

Wants to Know Who Is to Pay Chicago Opera Company's Rent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Differences of opinion have arisen as to whether John C. Shaffer alone is responsible for the payment of the $100,000 annual rent fixed by the lease of the Auditorium Theatre, which the Chicago Grand Opera Company holds. As a result Cleofonte Campanini, director general of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, is holding the fort behind barricaded doors at the Auditorium Theatre, while Mr. Shaffer is speeding back to Chicago from Colorado.

Pending a cablegram from Harold F. McCormick, in Zurich, Switzerland, the status of grand opera in Chicago and the possession of the Auditorium Theatre remain unchanged. Mr. McCormick who is chief financial sponsor of the Chicago Grand Opera Association, has been requested by cable to settle the matter. Further developments await his action.

Cleofonte Campanini has stationed ten armed guards at all entrances of the Auditorium and has changed all the locks on the doors. He refuses to make any statement.

Edward J. Brundage, attorney, representing the interests of John C. Shaffer, today took no definite steps toward obtaining the release of Mr. Shaffer from responsibility for the lease of the theatre or toward taking physical possession of the property.

Mr. McCormick, it is said, by the Shaffer interests, can settle the matter by releasing Mr. Shaffer. Charles G. Dawes, President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, a member of the Chicago Grand Opera Association, and the one who has been handling its affairs for the guarantors, said he expected this would be done.

WOMEN ARE TO ARM AND LEARN TO DRILL

League for Self-Defense Organizes to Protect Homes in the Event of War.

STIRRED BY ATROCITY TALES

Speakers Say Members Are No Longer Considered "Pampered Dolls"—To Try Target Practice.

A campaign for women to arm and drill in the use of firearms was launched last night by the American Woman's League for Self-Defense at a meeting held at the Park Avenue Hotel. Miss Ida Ebsworth Lowber, who, with Mrs. E. Vandercook-Browne, organized the league about a year ago, said that Major Gen. Leonard Wood told her that the woman's self-defense movement was "the greatest thing ever thought of to arouse enthusiasm in the men." Mrs. Vandercook-Browne is President of the league and Miss Lowber is First Vice President.

Mrs. Lee G. Boardman, Second Vice President of the League, in addressing the meeting last night, said, in regard to the aims of the league: "The conflict in Europe has brought to our minds the necessity for woman being prepared physically, and able to protect herself physically if necessary. Our league is organizing classes in the Swedish drill for women in all parts of the country, in order to strengthen their bodies; but along with the Swedish drill woman is learning the handling of a gun, to use it if she needs it, not that she may join the army and go to war, but that she may be able to protect herself in her own home if the necessity ever arises."

Mrs. Martha S. Gielow, the founder of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, was the next speaker. She spoke of the patriotism of the Southern mountaineers, and added:

"We should know that preparedness does not mean war; it is unpreparedness that means war; it means disaster, it means misery. And we need to prepare women to defend themselves. We must be prepared to hold our own. It is our interest and enthusiasm for a cause, and in this case the cause of the nation, which keeps us young."

Mrs. Gielow read a poem she had written entitled, "Line Up for Uncle Sam."

The next speaker, Miss Ida Vera Simonton, said that America should not send its guns and cannon abroad for other nations to use against us when they got ready.

"We take our guns and ammunition and airships," she declared, "and we prostitute them to foreign Governments for the almighty dollar, while we leave our own coasts open to attack from almost any quarter; but we should make our defense so strong that any nation in the world would hesitate before they would attack us.

"It was civilization that made a baby doll out of woman, and it is civilization that must recognize the duty to protect her. The women of this country do not need or want to go on the firing line, in case of war; but we can follow the firing line up and give first aid to the soldiers, and we can see that they are properly clothed and fed. When a nation sees its women lined up for self-defense, that country may sense the danger of invasion; and women all over the country have told me, 'We fear, we fear, and unless the men defend us there may be good reason to fear.

"If the newspapers could only tell of all of the horrible atrocities that have befallen the women in Europe you might better know what there is for women to fear; but the mothers will tell it to their daughters, and women will whisper it among themselves until all know. Then the women will urge their menfolk to prepare to defend them, and then will not hold back, fearing to let those dearest to them prepare for defense.

"We are not the doll babies men think we are. We like to be pampered, but when it comes to a fight I want every man to feel that the women are at their backs. 'Go along, now; go along,' I will tell the men. 'Don't fight unless you have to, but if you have to, why, go to it!'

"Let us talk war more. Let us not appear to be afraid to fight. Then the aggressive nation will say: 'Oh, the Americans at last want war. They have forgotten worshipping the almighty dollar. They are probably prepared for it now. I guess I shall reconsider attacking them.'

"This league is starting military drill for women to harden their bodies, so that when it comes to war we will not be the soft doll babies, and we are learning to use firearms to prepare for the time when we may need them."

MISS MAUDE NOT TO WED.

Troth of English Actor's Daughter and Thomas Achelis Broken.

The engagement of Margery Maude, daughter of Cyril Maude, the English actor, and Thomas Achelis, has been broken. Announcement of the engagement was made several weeks ago while Miss Maude and Mr. Achelis were touring with George Arliss as members of his company in "Paganini."

Miss Maude is still with the company, while Mr. Achelis has returned to New York and is rehearsing with James K. Hackett for "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

A Tribute to Frederick Warde.

An entertainment in honor of Frederick Warde, the actor, will be given Tuesday night, March 21, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The program will include a scene from "As You Like It," a playlet, entitled "The Return of Shakespeare," acted by the Girls' High School Dramatic Society of Brooklyn, and a group of dances from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Mr. Warde has had a distinguished career as a Shakespearean actor. In England he played Romeo to Adelaide Neilson's Juliet and acted with Sir Henry Irving, and after coming to this country he acted with Booth, McCullough, and Louis James.

Mme. Kurt in "Der Rosenkavalier."

Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, with Melanie Kurt in the rôle of the Princess. This was the first time Mme. Kurt had sung the part here and the first time any singer other than Mme. Hempel had appeared in the rôle. The rest of the cast was as usual, with the principal rôles in the hands of Otto Goritz, Mme. Ober, and Edith Mason. Mr. Bodanzky conducted.

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23RD REGT. ARMORY
MAR. 8 TO 15 EXCEPT SUNDAY 12 NOON TO 11 P.M.
Unusual opportunity to see collectively the newest models of America's leading makers. 300 cars shown on one floor. Comprehensive display of Motor Trucks, Motorcycles and Accessories.
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NOW OPEN
The Armory is at Bedford Ave., Atlantic Ave. and Pacific St. Take Subway to Borough Hall, B'klyn; Fulton St. surface car to Bedford Ave. Take City Line or Brighton "L" to Franklin Ave., walk one block east. Special trolley cars at Atlantic Ave. Subway to Auto Show.
AUSPICES BROOKLYN MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS ASSN.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:20.
LAST 8 NIGHTS 3 MATINEES LAST
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."
LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
"EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—SUN.
The Heart of Wetona
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15 Mat. Tomorrow 2:15.
Last Week at This Theatre. | Moves Monday, Mar. 20, to Empire Theatre.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger present
ELSIE FERGUSON
In Hall Caine's Dramatic Sensation, MARGARET SCHILLER
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR SIR HERBERT TREE'S production, "KING HENRY VIII.," beginning TUES., MAR. 14. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT | Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL
GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:23 M. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
MITZI in "Pom-Pom"
"Best musical comedy in years."—Sun.
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:25
MRS. FISKE
in a deliciously humorous comedy about the Pennsylvania Dutch, ERSTWHILE SUSAN
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.
FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy, "THE MELODY OF YOUTH"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs. 2:30
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:30.
LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
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The COHAN REVUE 1916
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
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FAIR AND WARMER
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ABE MAWRUSS
POTASH PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....261 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 606, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.

THE LUSITANIA. NOT ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

The United States has raised no issue with the German Government over armed merchantmen. That is, at most a paper discussion, hardly more than a verbal interchange. German submarines have destroyed no belligerent armed merchantmen carrying American passengers. There is no case pending. The difference between the two Governments is that arising out of the sinking of the Lusitania, which, after much correspondence and repeated protests and demands, remains unadjusted. The intensity of the strife over the constitutional rights of the President, a domestic question, has given rise to a profound misunderstanding of the matter. It is disclosed by speeches in Congress and by discussions in the public prints. Solemn and even passionate warnings have been addressed to Americans not to bring their country to the verge of war, perhaps actually plunge it into war, by blind insistence upon their rights to cross the seas in any ship of peace of whatever nationality. All that is beside the mark. The destruction of American lives through an attack by a German submarine upon a merchantman armed for defense, which our Government holds to be a ship of peace, would undoubtedly be a grave matter. But it would be only an additional instance of disregard of law cumulative to the leading case, that of the Lusitania, an aggravation of a difference already very grave, the adjustment of which is not yet in view. Such an incident, serious enough in itself, would derive its chief gravity and importance from the fact that we should be compelled to construe it as practically conclusive evidence that Germany did not intend to make the acknowledgment and the reparation we have demanded in respect to the Lusitania.

"It is ground often gone over, very familiar, but it is essential to a clear understanding that these events in their historical sequence should be kept clearly in view. When the German Admiralty issued its war zone proclamation declaring that enemy merchant vessels in waters about the British Islands would be destroyed and neutral vessels visiting those waters would be exposed to grave danger, we dispatched to Berlin the note of Feb. 10, 1915, in which, referring to the implication of the warning that even American lives might be destroyed, we declared that "the United States would "be constrained to hold the Imperial "German Government to a strict ac"countability for such acts of their "naval authorities and to take any "steps it might be necessary to take "to safeguard American lives and "property." Then, when the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk without warning, we said in the note of May 13 that "the Imperial German Government will not expect the Government "of the United States to omit any "word or act necessary to the per"formance of its sacred duty of main"taining the rights of the United "States and its citizens and safeguard"ing their free exercise and enjoy"ment." We renewed these demands on June 9, and in the note of July 21 we added the warning that a repetition of acts in contravention of our rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States "as deliberately unfriendly."

The disavowal we demanded has not been made or promised. The assurances we asked for that such lawless acts would not be permitted were given in Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF'S written pledge to the Secretary of State, and we were told that orders in conformity with that pledge had been issued by the German Admiralty. That is the status today of the Lusitania case.

Enforcement of strict accountability would demand not merely reparation, which it is understood Germany has been willing to make, but express disavowal of the sinking of the Lusitania as a lawless act. Over that Germany has indulged in much verbal sparring, having shown willingness, it is understood, to "recognize" but not to "acknowledge" illegality. Our demands in the Lusitania case have not been met. Under date of Feb. 16, 1916, Secretary LANSING issued this statement:

> Any settlement of the Lusitania case must depend on how German submarine warfare will be conducted in the future.
>
> The whole question of submarine warfare is again under consideration by our Government.
>
> The question is whether the new German declaration of intention to sink armed enemy liners without warning modifies or nullifies the assurances previously given and made public.
>
> The new German declaration appears to open up the question as to how submarine warfare will be conducted in the future, and all this enters into the settlement of the Lusitania case.

Above all, primary, controlling, inclusive of the whole issue, stands the case of the Lusitania. Acts committed in pursuance of the policy of submarine attack upon armed merchantmen, announced for March 1 would be subsidiary. As we have said, they would be grave, but not as any new form of lawlessness. Evidence of deliberate unfriendliness to us would not take its origin in such transgressions. They would but confirm the presumption arising from the Lusitania case and as plain violations of Germany's pledge they would have a manifest tendency to make that presumption too strong to be easily removed. If we have serious trouble with Germany, which is not expected or believed, it will not be due to the insistence of American citizens on the exercise of their lawful rights. It will be due to Germany's continued manifestation of a spirit of deliberate unfriendliness. Trouble will not arise from a German submarine attack upon an unarmed merchantman, it will date back to the destruction of the more than 100 lives in the unwarned attack upon the Lusitania.

TWO FIT APPOINTMENTS.

MR. TRAVIS H. WHITNEY and Mr. CHARLES S. HERVEY, named by Governor WHITMAN as members of the Public Service Commission of the First District, are capable, experienced, trained men, of blameless reputation. Each has qualifications and expert knowledge which would be of great use in the work of the commission, a work which calls for various talents and capacities. The Chairman of the commission, whose hold on public respect and confidence is a just tribute to his character and services, has testified in the strongest terms to Mr. WHITNEY'S ability. The technical and special accomplishment of Mr. WHITNEY and Mr. HERVEY will supplement the broad judgment and administrative energy of Mr. STRAUS.

The reasons for the appointment of Mr. HERVEY and Mr. WHITNEY, and for the confirmation of their appointment, are clear. They are appointed for their fitness. Against them are only the unreasonable objections of Senator THOMPSON and a few Republican associates. The sympathy and interest of the public back Governor WHITMAN in resisting the attempt of a little Republican junta to keep two unexceptionable men out of an office where they are needed and for which they are competent.

THE POSTMASTER OF NEW YORK.

If Washington statements or surmises are to be believed, the Postmastership of this city is once more engaging the attention of the Administration. It would be most unfortunate if Mr. WILSON, after so memorable a victory over those who would embarrass him in his foreign policy, should embarrass his friends and grieve many of his most loyal supporters by making here an appointment that could bear no other meaning than a yielding to supposed political expediency and a desertion of those principles of civil service reform of which he has long been an advocate.

Probably some of the Democratic politicians here assume that the public opinion which showed itself to be so strong a few weeks ago in favor of the reappointment of Postmaster MORGAN has been forgotten or has died away; that in the heat of so many controversies at Washington and the preoccupation of so many minds with the war the transfer of the management of the country's greatest Post Office to untried hands can be made without much criticism or dissatisfaction.

Such an assumption is incorrect. The people, the business, not only of New York but of the nation, have a direct interest in the management of the New York Post Office. The man now at the head of that mighty business establishment has grown up in it, has an experience and a knowledge of it that no beginner, however estimable or able, can hope to acquire save after a protracted apprenticeship. The place is in the best of hands. Keep it there. The public is served to its satisfaction. Who, besides the new appointee, would benefit by a change? Surely not the public. The party? The party can only be injured by the injection of politics into the postal service.

It will be said, not too sincerely, that a new Postmaster can be appointed who will keep politics out of the Post Office and make his administration of it strictly businesslike. But politics is out and the man who best understands the business is in. There is just as much justification for the supplanting of Postmaster MORGAN, because he happens to be a Republican and the Democrats are in power, as there would be for the removal of the President of a university for like reasons. The politics of an efficient administrator is or ought to be exactly as important as the color of his hair.

Mr. CLEVELAND, in his first Administration, by the retention of a Republican Postmaster of New York, set a precedent which Mr. WILSON may be proud to follow.

THE DEFENSE MUDDLE.

The necessity for prompt action in the matter of providing this country with means of protection does not decrease as the weeks go by; quite the contrary. Yet many of the fellow-citizens of Senator NEWLANDS of Nevada are beginning to share his apprehension that Congress will not evolve a practical system of defense from its extended deliberations this session. The Senate's bill, which has now been returned to the hands of the committee which shaped it for further consideration, comprizes eighty-eight printed pages and includes at least one provision, that providing for a partial nullification of the Civil Service law, which must be eliminated, as well as many which require careful consideration. Presumably the House bill is no shorter, and it will certainly require as careful scrutiny. There is no sign yet of the completion of a naval bill in either house. The process of deliberation, "like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along." Admiral FLETCHER suggested to the House Committee yesterday the expenditure of $1,500,000,000 on the navy. A little while ago, when an expenditure of $500,000,000 for sea defenses was advocated, the country was visibly shocked. The whole submarine question was reopened when Admiral TAYLOR, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Construction, contradicted the testimony of Admiral GRANT, commander of the submarine fleet, as to the inutility of small boats. The bureau is responsible for the F-boats and K-boats which meet with so many mishaps. It seems that Admiral GRANT'S practical experience with submarines ought to give his testimony weight.

Senator NEWLANDS suggested some weeks ago the appointment of a commission to consider the whole subject of defense. It seemed at that time that such a commission would only tend to increase the confusion. But the confusion is already so bewildering that there now is small ground for hope that a program of naval and military preparedness at once adequate and reasonable can be first evolved and then agreed upon without great waste of precious time.

THE ABOLITION OF MAN.

Who was that dauntless stateswoman, worthy of stern Kansas of the fifties, who uttered the immortal phrase, "Man must be abolished"? She was of Kansas. Perhaps she was of the mighty days of Populism. At any rate, her stark words still rankle in the bosom of the sex to be abolished. Hers was a counsel of perfection. In The Emporia Gazette a milder but still sinister attack on the Tyrant is made by "A Woman Who Votes." She writes that "the men will never again "have a right to smoke at banquets in "Kansas." To live in Kansas may be a joy so consummate that the smoker will not miss the forbidden cigar. But coarser men, in non-suffrage States, may be forgiven for shuddering.

California bans another scourge:

> The women clubs of the Alameda district, in session recently at Lodi, adopted a resolution for the restoration of the poll tax, but specified particularly that the tax should not apply to women.

So The Sacramento Bee. Where, where shall guilty man hide? These curtailments and burdens seem guideboards on the dark road to Abolition.

FOR AND AGAINST THE CITY.

At the Carnegie Hall mass meeting tonight announcement will be made of the attitude of the eighty-five city representatives regarding the "square deal" tax reduction program in connection with the Mayor's proposals. As the time draws near appreciation grows of the prudence of being on the right side, that is, on the city's side. A mass meeting record is not like a legislative record, which is seen by few. Every newspaper in the city will print this record, and will refer to it when the question comes up in the Legislature. Accordingly, the legislators are hastening to put themselves right, in anticipation of those whose later action will have an appearance of tardiness, or even of reluctance. Those early in putting themselves on the city's side are entitled to recognition of their co-operation with the distinguished citizens under the Mayor's leadership. Thirty-five Senators and Assemblymen had been heard from yesterday. The eleven Senators whose names are here printed, with their districts, approve all eight proposals:

> BERNARD M. PATTEN, Second; WILLIAM B. CARSWELL, Sixth; DANIEL J. CARROLL, Seventh; CHRISTOPHER D. SULLIVAN, Eleventh; HENRY W. DOIL, Twelfth; JOHN J. BOYLAN, Fifteenth; ROBERT F. WAGNER, Sixteenth; GEORGE W. SIMPSON, Nineteenth; IRVING I. JOSEPH, Twentieth; JOHN J. DUNNIGAN, Twenty-first; GEORGE CROMWELL, Twenty-third.

Ten Assemblymen have equally clear record of approval of all the proposals, namely:

> PETER A. MCARDLE, Fourth Kings; HERMAN KRAMER, Thirteenth Kings; WILLIAM A. BACHER, Nineteenth Kings; C. D. DONOHUE, Ninth New York; JOSEPH D. KELLY, Twelfth New York; MARTIN G. MCCUE, Sixteenth New York; VINCENT GILROY, Seventeenth New York; THOMAS T. REILLEY, Twenty-first New York; WILLIAM L. EVANS, Thirty-second New York; JOSEPH M. CALLAHAN, Thirty-fifth New York.

Senators LOCKWOOD, Fourth District, and MILLS, Seventeenth District, qualify their approval with criticism of some of the proposals. Senator LOCKWOOD approves all but the stock transfer tax proposal. Senator MILLS has doubts regarding the constitutionality of giving the city any of the proceeds of the State highway bonds, and is doubtful regarding the stock transfer tax proposal. Senators HAMILTON and BENNETT would like to assist in reducing the city's burdens, but are noncommittal regarding this program.

Ten Assemblymen qualify their assent to the program by sundry reservations. These are:

> R. H. MCQUISTION, First Kings; N. SHAPIRO, Sixth Kings; FRED M. AHERN, Tenth Kings; GEORGE R. BRENNAN, Eleventh Kings; WILLIAM T. SIMPSON, Twelfth Kings; AUGUST C. FLAMMAN, Twentieth Kings; LEON BLECKER, Tenth New York; ROBERT MCC. MARSH, Twenty-fifth New York; STEPHEN B. STEPHENS, Richmond; WILLIAM H. O'HARE, Third Queens.

Senator WAGNER'S indorsement of the Tax Reduction Committee's program is worth reproduction:

> I agree with you that these bills are of vital importance to the City of New York, particularly at this time, when the taxes are crushing our property owners. Without going into further details, I beg again to assure your committee of my unqualified support, and they may command my services at any time in any way to aid in carrying out their recommendations.

These names will be remembered. There is still time for those in doubt to choose on which side they will be found.

THE BUILDING INSPECTION BILL.

The Building Inspection bill introduced in the Legislature Wednesday is the work of a committee appointed by the Mayor, headed by the Fire Commissioner, and composed of representatives of various organizations specially interested and competent in the subject. If it becomes law it will clear away the impotent welter of jurisdictions and inspections which is the present system or want of it. There will be one inspection of a building going up. A certificate of occupancy will testify that the finished building has been erected in accordance with all the building laws and ordinances. Alterations will be certified in the same manner. The Fire Commissioner inspects all finished buildings. If he finds that the laws have not been followed he orders such changes as are necessary, and they are made under the direction of the Building Department.

A Board of Standards and Appeals, consisting of the Fire Commissioner, the Superintendents of Buildings, the Chief of the Uniformed Force of the Fire Department, and six other members appointed by the Mayor, of whom four are experts, is to exercise the power in regard to buildings given to the Industrial Commission by the law of 1915. The pernicious inactivity of the Industrial Commission was exhibited in detail by the Coroner's jury that investigated the Diamond candy factory fire. The bill promises two most desirable objects: to keep the incompetents of the State Labor Department out of structural factory inspection, and to provide, in the Board of Standards and Appeals, a skilled and trustworthy vehicle of consistent building regulation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Greatest in the Best of Senses.

Mere size—the number of what the librarians call "pieces"—certainly does count, and for much, in estimating the importance of a library among the libraries of the world. The ideal library, probably, would be one containing all the books and other printed matter that have ever been published. As that ideal is obviously unattainable, it is fair and indeed necessary to apply other tests as well as that of size in deciding whether or not a library deserves to be called "great" and in fixing its place in the library scale.

Now, there are collections of books and pamphlets and manuscripts that are larger than that in the New York Public Library. London has one claiming that worthy distinction, and so has Paris, but the officials of the New York institution have the best of rights to emphasize the fact, demonstrated by the statistics gathered by them, that our library is more used, and therefore is to a greater degree serving the purpose for which libraries are maintained out of public funds, than the largest and best in other countries. That, too, is a worthy distinction, and it is one enabling New Yorkers not only to be proud of their library, but also to claim a certain degree—very gently and cautiously, of course, so as not to offend or grieve anybody—of credit for themselves.

We are supposed by our neighbors, near and remote, to be a hurried and anxious lot, with little thought for anything except getting and spending money, but it seems that we are highly appreciative of the advantages to be derived from books and avail ourselves of them more gladly and industriously than do the people at home and abroad who assert the possession of culture superior to ours. Perhaps they have it, some of them, but at least we seem to be doing our laborious best to catch up with them.

Some of our merit, however, may be due to the estimable belief of those who manage and conduct our library that it is a means, not an end. They show as little of the spirit of "institutionalism" as could reasonably be expected from mere mortals, and they are working effectively and steadily, under not a few handicaps, to bring the benefits of the library to as many seekers of information and edification as possible. They are sending the books to the people as well as inviting the people to the books, and they really do not seem to suffer much when the books are worn out by legitimate use! That, for librarians, is wonderful.

Laboratory Methods Were Used.

Whoever knows anything about the practical possibilities that lie, as yet almost unutilized, in the science of psychology as it has been developed in certain modern laboratories for the study of mental phenomena, has reason for encouragement in action taken by Magistrate FITCH, this week, in the Flushing Police Court.

The case before him was that of an elderly woman who was charged, on the evidence of a young girl, with the authorship of some highly objectionable letters. It was an instance of what might easily have been taken as a balancing of accusation and denial, and there was excuse for uncertainty as to where the truth lay. The Magistrate, however, wisely chose to consider the minds of the conflicting witnesses rather more than their testimony, and, by applying psychological tests of a simple sort in a common-sense way, he reached the conclusion that the elderly woman couldn't have dictated the letters, and, therefore, didn't, while he became also sure that they were the productions of the girl without assistance from anybody.

His decision was in harmony with these deductions, and there is no reasonable question as to its accuracy. Detectives of the old school are also psychologists in their way, but the limitations of their knowledge have made them properly cautious about assuming what people would and would not do. That they leave to the detectives of fiction, and for the most part content themselves with finding out—when they can—what has been done and by whom. They like to believe that they deal with certainties and the demonstrable, but the evidence on which they rely—and courts, too, for the most part—is not nearly as trustworthy as that to be obtained by the methods of the new psychology.

By those methods the truth can often be extorted from witnesses intentionally dishonest as well as from those honestly mistaken. Yet judges, and lawyers, too, are still unwilling to ascribe convicting importance to deductions based on association tests and time reactions. They will come to both, in time, just as, after long refusal, they at last admitted the adequacy of finger prints as evidence, even in capital cases.

His Heirs Have a Grievance.

In the will under which the property of ADA REHAN must be distributed there is one clause providing for the support of a dog owned by the testatrix at the time the document was drawn. The dog is long since dead, but the clause in the will remains uncanceled. No lawyer would hesitate to say that the dog's legacy will become a part of the residuary estate, and be allotted as such. But why, one might—and in fact does—ask, should that be the disposition made of that part of the estate?

The law would have confirmed the dog's enjoyment of the bequest had he survived his owner, and as he had a right to inherit, should not the benefits of that right pass to his next of kin, exactly as they would were he a human heir dying intestate? There may be children of his still alive; there certainly are relatives. And the affiliations of a dog such as a distinguished actress would be apt to own and cherish can almost certainly be traced from records that are more carefully kept than are those of most human beings.

Of course somebody will try to spoil this problem in law and ethics by writing in to us that the dog was the beneficiary of a trust, and not an heir at all, but it is much more interesting to credit him with the superior function or status. To do so at least provides for discussion a topic other than war, and that is something, these days.

TAX REDUCTION CLAIMS.

How the City Would Lose by the Proposed Change of Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The advertisement of the Tax Reduction Committee printed in THE TIMES claims that if the measures advocated by this committee should be enacted they will result in a total annual saving to New York City of $11,000,000. This claim is not warranted by the facts.

Two of the items counted upon for $5,000,000 of this alleged saving are proposals to give the city the proceeds of the stock transfer tax and a share of the new excise tax if an additional tax is levied.

In respect to the stock transfer tax, the saving claimed by giving the City of New York the proceeds of the sales of stamps here is $4,000,000. This amount is excessive, nor will it all be a saving. It is true that the average receipts from the stock transfer tax for the last ten years have been slightly in excess of $4,000,000 a year, taking the State as a whole. But the receipts from that tax have been decreasing ever since its enactment. For the first five years, 1906-1910 inclusive, the average was $5,000,000 annually. But for the last five years, 1911-1915 inclusive, the receipts have averaged only $3,000,000 annually.

It is a very debatable question as to whether the localities have a right to a share in a tax of this character. Personally, I believe the proceeds belong to the State. But waiving this point, the State would be deprived of that much revenue, which at present decreases the total of any direct State tax which may be imposed. New York City pays 90 per cent. of the stock transfer tax (theoretically); it actually pays 70 per cent. of any direct State tax. So that any possible saving would only be 20 per cent. of the aggregate. If New York City retained $3,000,000 annually from the sale of stock transfer stamps, the net gain, after making up its share of the additional direct State tax, would be about $800,000.

The case in respect to the excise tax is worse. The city now pays about 60 per cent. of this tax, and the rest of the State 40 per cent., whereas this city contributes 70 per cent. of direct State taxes and the rest of the State 30 per cent. Therefore the city would gain by 10 per cent. should all of the excise money be taken over by the State in order to prevent the imposition of a direct tax. Conversely, if the city retains, as stated in this advertisement, $1,000,000 of any additional excise money, this means that the localities in the rest of the State would retain over $600,000. If this decrease of $1,600,000 had to be made up by a direct tax New York City would pay about $1,100,000, losing by this change in the law about $100,000 instead of gaining the predicted $1,000,000.

A. C. PLEYDELL,
Secretary New York Tax Reform Association.
New York, March 7, 1916.

Europe After the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Long before the civil war in America Wordsworth told Emerson that what the United States needed was a civil war to knit the States into a more perfect union.

May it not be that just as the States of the Union were fused in the crucible of civil strife into a more homogeneous mass and the barriers of sectional differences broken down, so the barriers of nationality are being broken down in the present European war and the nations fused into a more united Europe that will put humanity above nationality and the interests of the people above those of hereditary rulers? Thus will liberty rise, Phœnix-like, from the flames of war.

WALTER J. TURNEY.
New York, March 6, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Exhibitions at MacDowell and Union League Clubs—A Futurist.

The MacDowell Club exhibition, open until March 12, hardly strengthens the position of the club with relation to juries, but the general level of exhibitions under its system has been higher this year than last, and the little show now on has its rewarding moments. It is pleasant to see the return of "la chinoiserie" in decoration if we are determined upon an eighteenth century mood, and Agnes Street has two or three charming designs worthy of a more exquisite workmanship. Jane Peterson always entertains her public, but she is not in need of the MacDowell method to effect an entrance. Clifford W. Ashley says an agreeable word about "Rocks, Shingle, and Sea," and in a big blue composition treats the leaping porpoise with the true Oriental respect for aspiring fish. Other exhibitors are H. E. Ogden Campbell, Emile A. Gruppe, Clara Hill, Emilie de Hoa LeBlanc, Clara Mamre Norton, Delos Palmer, Marea Stone, Katherine Underhill, and Julia M. Wickham.

At the Union League Club.

This month's exhibition of pictures at the Union League Club follows precedent in consisting of the work of five painters, Paul Dougherty, Frederick C. Frieseke, J. Francis Murphy, Gardner Symons, and Douglas Volk. Small as the number is it provides some piquant contrasts, Mr. Volk and Mr. Frieseke, for example, both medal men and favorites of artists and public alike, one hinting at Renaissance Italy, the other fresh from nineteenth century France. Mr. Symons and Mr. Murphy show no less divergent tendencies and each is leagues away from the special inspiration of Paul Dougherty. Mr. Watrous deserves applause for his insistence on variety in harmony. His Murphy wall is particularly impressive with its unusually wide range of the artist's accomplishment.

Frances S. Stevens's Work.

At the Braun Galleries, Frances Simpson Stevens is showing the work she recently has done in Italy under the guidance of Severini, with the Futurist doctrines at heart. The gallery visitor, fresh from the Forum and the Ten and the birds and the beasts and the ladies of the various exhibitions now turning New York into a vortex of sensation, will wander into this quiet haunt of ancient peace and think he has missed his way. He next will be glad that he has missed his way or that the gallery has missed its way, whichever it may turn out to be. For these very modern pictures with extraordinary titles are beautiful with the beauty that still comes out of Italy, beauty of color and tone and drawing and amiability. Even the "Fingers of the Printing Press" and the "Simultaneity of Power House" possess a confiding beauty of these things that makes you wish to know them better.

"Italians Approaching Gorizia" is a war picture. You are supposed to have passed the first trenches and up in the air is an aeroplane and there are cannon and troops and there is color in excited motion. One seldom sees color so excited, and there is no joke about it. Let the practical man go and look at it and judge for himself. Then there is a "Torpedo Deflected by Imaginary Hand," which cartoons Wilson's diplomacy in a quite new way. Miss Stevens explains herself and her theory in the preface to her catalogue. She argues in favor of something to cheer the tired business man: "The general objection today," she says, "of any representation of New York, its traffic, factories, or subways, is that it is not beautiful and that a tired business man coming home does not wish to see the same things that he has worked with all day. Exactly! He is quite right, and it was practically for the same reason that the Moors decorated the Alhambra with geometrical, imaginative designs. They forbade any imitations of nature, and I think some of our drawing-rooms would be much more beautiful without certain French paintings of cows wading in muddy streams or exact reproductions of hot, dirty men unloading steamers or working in factories. Machinery can be made into a harmonious, informal design for the wall.

"A Futurist artist in Italy, seeing an ordinary street car go by, realizes the future possibilities of power and speed, and he begins to paint great trains going so fast they lose their definite form in the lines of direction."

Whether we are convinced or not by Miss Stevens, it is worth while to see her pictures not only because they are charming expressions of an unfamiliar idea in art, but because they are every one of them wholesome in spirit and hung by an artist who has been willing personally to work for a sympathetic environment in which to show the result of her effort. Curtains and a sofa pillow and a delicious striped drapery have been pressed into service and the gallery is no longer a gallery, but an "interior."

A Navy First.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that it is so difficult for Congress to take an ordinary business view of the nation's necessities? Given an adequate, well-balanced navy, properly manned, with sufficient colliers and supply ships, this country need stand in no fear of invasion. It should be no great sacrifice to the citizens of the United States to furnish sufficient funds to obtain such a navy, and obtain it in the shortest time possible to build it. A trained force of soldiers is concededly needed, but why not do the first thing first? An adequate navy and sufficient colliers and supply ships to accompany it are needed first.

W. M. PETICOLAS.
El Paso, Texas, March 4, 1916.

FEET.

Thick glass, cemented in the pavement overhead
To give us light down here
To do our daily work by, and on that roof
Walks all day, all day long, the world above.
Feet, feet, feet; little and big and fast and slow,
Droves and droves of feet.
Like fishes swimming past in a green tank,
Each one intent upon his way, all making toward a mark,
Gray shadows flitting jerkily across,
And yet again more shadows, all day, all day long,
An endless march of feet.
I am afraid; I watch those clacking feet in the ceiling
Swarming over my brain:
If they would only stop—if for one single day
That cloudy square of light could stay untroubled!
But no, not for an instant will they give me peace,
Those myriads of hungry feet
Like flocks of dim birds driven through the rain.
When I am dead will they still rush across the earth
And rob me of my very hard-earned sleep
As now they do all night, while I must watch them pass?
That dreadful army of feet.

ETHEL H. WOLFF.

WANTS AMERICA TO ENFORCE PEACE.

Professor Francke Says We Should Take Sides Against the Nations Which Refuse Our Mediation.

By KUNO FRANCKE,
Professor of the History of German Culture at Harvard University.

Harvard University, March 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his recent speech before the Gridiron Club President Wilson is reported to have said that only the call of humanity and justice could make it a duty for this country to take an active part in the European conflict. That call, it seems to me, has gone forth long ago; its command is daily becoming more imperative.

If, instead of bending their energies upon upholding the formal right of neutral individuals to travel on belligerent armed vessels, American statesmen were giving heed to the real call of justice and humanity that comes to us from a whole continent, they would thereby enable this country to serve mankind in such a way as perhaps no single nation has ever been privileged to serve.

The European conflict has assumed such appalling proportions, it has wrought such endless havoc, it is so seriously threatening the future of all civilization, it is so fast approaching a fatal deadlock in which all the nations of Europe will waste their vitality without any one of them gaining any advantage from a further prosecution of the war, that America's mission to stop this purposeless slaughter cannot any longer be ignored.

We cannot and must not forget that Europe is our common mother. We cannot and must not sit by indifferent to her nameless distress. Least of all should we go on profiting ourselves ingloriously from her death agony. True Americanism demands that we make an end of this frightful war, even if we are forced thereby to go beyond the limits of formal neutrality.

I do not pretend to know just what diplomatic action would be the best means of accomplishing this end. But whatever form our diplomatic procedure may have to take, let us proclaim the principle of our action without ambiguity.

Let us issue a declaration addressed to both the warring factions. In this declaration let us, in effect, say to Germany and her allies: "We offer to submit for you to your enemies peace proposals which will insure the restoration of Belgium and Northern France and the establishment of some sort of Polish independence, the precise definition of these terms to be made a subject for negotiations between the belligerents for which the United States cannot assume responsibility. If you decline this offer we shall assist your enemies in every possible way, even at the risk of war, to force you to such conditions of peace." In the same declaration let us say to Great Britain and her allies: "We offer to submit for you to your enemies peace proposals which will leave the territory of Germany and her allies inviolate and which will assure a sound economic basis for the future peaceful development of the great Central European powers, the precise definition of these terms to be made a subject for negotiations between the belligerents for which the United States cannot assume responsibility. If you decline this offer we shall cut you off from munitions and all other war supplies and thereby help to force you to such conditions of peace."

It is hard to believe that either of the two warring groups should remain deaf to such warnings. But if one of them should refuse to listen then we should clearly be justified to side with the other. If both of them should refuse and thereby make American action impossible, then America would at least have put herself on record as really standing for the principle of humanity and justice, she would have shown herself conscious of her supreme duty, the effort to save Europe. And in the end she would receive recognition as having been inspired by friendliness and good will toward all the warring nations.

Can there be any doubt that such a policy would be more truly American than the partisan policy which now is being advocated so vociferously by violent fanatics on both sides? Is there not here a program which might bring together for common action all sincere believers in international justice, which would furnish a concrete illustration of what may be accomplished by a League to Enforce Peace?

KUNO FRANCKE.

CONGRESS AND THE FLAG.

Questions Raised by the Recent Vote and German Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "The Flag on the Capitol," of several days ago and your editorial this morning, "The End of It," are, to my mind, inspired by a feeling of pro-Americanism. It is indeed gratifying to read what true, dyed-in-the-wool Americans think, and I only wish your way of thinking was that of all the citizens of this great country. Most of us are for America first and always, but there are some who would lower the Stars and Stripes and raise the German flag over the Capitol. We can only pity such poltroons as these.

This talk of not being behind President Wilson is all foolishness. Every American of any intelligence knows and hopes that the rights of Americans to travel on belligerent ships armed for defense will not be abridged. Both the Gore and McLemore resolutions were introduced in the Senate and House by men who had only a thought for sentiment. Sentiment in the United States may be against Americans traveling on armed ships, but the question is, Shall this nation give up the right, by international law, to travel on these ships? I don't believe they should, and any American with pure American blood in his veins does not believe he should.

Thank the Lord we have in this country a man like the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who is not afraid to say what he thinks, and says it with the force that he does.

A VIRGINIAN.
Washington, March 8, 1916.

Congressman Carew's Advice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a letter received this morning. Apparently Mr. Carew is sending it forth broadcast to his constituents. Is this a fair sample of the fibre of Congress?

A. E. W.
New York, March 9, 1916.

[Inclosure.]

John F. Carew, M. C., Seventeenth District,
New York. Tel. 1009 Plaza. 311 East Fifty-seventh Street; New York City.
House of Representatives,
Washington, March 7, 1916.

Sir:

As your Congressman I feel it my duty to write you as follows:

Although it is one of the rights of an American citizen to travel abroad upon the merchant ships of the belligerent nations in the present war, a right which neither the President nor Congress can or should surrender, it is a right the exercise of which today is entirely unnecessary, and may possibly involve the Government and the people of the United States in serious diplomatic difficulties, and may even in its consequences involve us in war.

I think that an American citizen who travels on one of such ships is guilty of a treasonable disregard of the supreme patriotic duty which every man owes to his country, never to imperil her peace and happiness. So far as I am concerned I will be inclined to regard with indifference the fate of a man who disregards this warning.

If you have to go to sea, go in an American ship. If you don't have to go, stay home. At all times and in all places do all you can to keep our beloved country out of danger. Remember your duties to your country as well as your rights.

"May Columbia ride safe through the storm." Yours truly, JOHN F. CAREW.

Senator Gallinger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Three hearty cheers for your editorial, "It Might, Indeed." Will not THE TIMES greatly oblige many of its readers by a compilation of a list of Congressmen who stand for America and also a list of those, like Senator Gallinger, willing to crawl into any hole to evade issues which every manly instinct calls upon us to meet? Why should not THE TIMES' readers know who are the false friends of America in Congress and who may be trusted? JOHN D. ELWELL.

New York, March 6, 1916.

"The Searchlight on Congress."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES there appeared a communication from Mr. John W. Loveland lamenting the fact that no newspaper recorded the votes of Senators and Representatives on important bills and measures before the Senate and House. If Mr. Loveland will watch for "The Searchlight on Congress," published by the National Voters' League of Washington, he will find what he is looking for.

BENJ. L. CURTIS.
Northampton, Mass., March 6, 1916.

A Toast to Mr. Eustis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At dinner this evening six members of this club drank a toast to Mr. George P. Eustis of Washington, D. C., for his reply to your infamous editorial, "The Flag on the Capitol." This gentleman certainly expressed our sentiments as to the editorials of THE TIMES and some of the other metropolitan advertising sheets called newspapers. For the cause of Wall Street and the ammunition manufacturers you would have us go to war. Your efforts will fail. This country will not go to war because some fool is looking for a "thrill" and sails upon a ship that is not neutral.

WALTER KANE.
New York Athletic Club, March 6, 1916.

A MODEST DUTCH APPEAL.

Will the Sons of the Early Settlers Help the Flood Sufferers?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the first six weeks of this year severe eastern storms attacked the northern part of Holland. The water of the ocean—the defensive weapon of the Kingdom of the Netherlands—turned traitor. More than 100,000 acres of rich farming land were flooded. 60,000 people were made homeless, and an immediate damage of over 30,000,000 guilders was done.

Of course the land is not lost. Within a few years it will be dry. Meanwhile the biting salt water causes irreparable ruin to the entire region between Edam, Alkmaar, and Volendam, while little has been left of the island of Marken.

Under normal circumstances Dutch charity would have been able to take care of the sufferers. Normal circumstances, however, ceased on July 31, 1914. On that day every available man in Holland was called from his ordinary occupation and was sent to defend the frontier. At the present moment he is still there. During the Autumn of the same year Holland was able to give asylum to 1,200,000 Belgians, half a million of whom remain today and are provided for by the Dutch State.

Again, under normal conditions that expense, too, would have been carried most cheerfully. But the mysterious system of international politics which allows the large nations to make war upon each other at the expense of the small ones has destroyed the industries of Holland, as it has those of Belgium, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian States. Therefore (and only under the pressure of these extraordinary circumstances) the Dutch Government, through the Netherlands Minister in Washington, has allowed this appeal for the benefit of the 60,000 sufferers of the flooded districts around Amsterdam.

Let there, however, be no misunderstanding. The people of Holland, who are familiar with the work of the American Relief Committee in Belgium, would be greatly disappointed if the funds meant for their own Flemish neighbors should be used for their own benefit. Neither do they want to

GIVE FIRST MILLION TO CHURCH PENSIONS

Bishop Lawrence Announces Pledges for One-fifth of Proposed Episcopal Fund.

COMMITTEE OF 134 NAMED

Prominent New Yorkers Take Up the Work of Providing for Superannuated Rectors.

Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts announced yesterday that $1,000,000 had been pledged toward the $5,000,000 reserve pension fund for the clergy of the Episcopal Church. The Bishop made this announcement at a meeting of the New York Committee in the library of J. P. Morgan, at 83 East Thirty-sixth Street. He said, furthermore, that he had suspended his work in Massachusetts for the present year to devote himself entirely to raising the fund, which will enable Episcopal clergymen to retire after long years of service on comfortable pensions.

"That $5,000,000," said Bishop Lawrence, "must first be pledged in order that the pension system may be financially sound and not meet the rocks of bankruptcy upon which many systems are now driving due to the lack of this very reserve.

"Upon the raising of this money the Episcopal Church will have her attention fixed until the first day of March, 1917, for never so far as we can learn has any church organization ever undertaken to raise a sum so large as $5,000,000 within a specified time."

Bishop Lawrence will be assisted in his campaign by a committee of 134 members. The members of the New York Committee are:

William F. Morgan, Chairman;	Bancroft Gherardi,
Samuel Thorne, Jr.,	J. M. Hare.
Stephen Baker,	Avirell Harriman,
John T. Pratt,	Pierre Jay.
William C. Breed,	D. P. Kingsley,
Horace E. Andrews,	Francis G. Landon,
F. S. Ball,	Charles Lanier,
George G. Battle,	George V. McNeir,
Edmund L. Baylies,	Alton B. Parker.
George H. Bell,	Edward S. Pegram,
August Belmont,	Charles A. Peabody,
Nicholas M. Butler,	George B. Post, Jr.,
Newcomb Carelton,	Dallas B. Pratt,
George L. Clark,	John H. Prentice,
George B. Cortelyou,	Ogden M. Reid,
Robert F. Cutting,	H. L. Saterlee,
E. C. Delafield,	Charles Steele,
F. P. Delafield,	Francis L. Stetson,
Stuyvesant Fish,	G. W. Wickersham.

An Executive Committee composed of William Fellows Morgan, Chairman; George W. Burleigh, Vice Chairman; Samuel Thorne, Jr., Recording Secretary; Stephen Baker, John T. Pratt, Alonzo Potter, Morton Fearey, and William C. Breed, has been chosen.

The pension system to be instituted by the Church will provide that the parish contribute to the pension fund each year about 7 per cent. of the rector's salary, so that he may retire at the age of 68 on a pension equal to one-half of the average salary received by him during active service. If disabled while in active service, he will receive a pension, and at death an annuity is to be provided for his wife and children.

ANCIENT CHINESE ART SOLD.

Shotaro Sato's Brocades and Tapestries Bring $5,678.

The sale of the collection of ancient Chinese brocades and tapestries, paintings, color prints and illustrated books and curios of Shotara Sato of Kyoto, Japan, opened at the Anderson Galleries yesterday with two sessions, afternoon and evening. The returns for the day were $5,678. For one of the fine textiles from the Imperial loom, a "Kinshuchin Kesa," design of clouds and dragons on a blue ground, O. G. Smith paid $77.50; a large Chinese piece of the Ming period, conventional clouds and dragons on a dark blue ground, a "Toh Kinran Kesa," went to W. T. Riddle for $75; to Mr. Smith went a "Nishiki Kesa," design of mandarin ducks on a green ground, for $140.

A "Karaori Kimona," an early sixteenth century piece, considered one of the most important in the collection, went to C. A. Mason for $140. To the same buyer went two Japanese prints, one a triptych, a Damyo entertained by dancing girls, important work by Yeishi, for $160 and another print by the same artist, "Prince Genji," for $80. An antique Oriental rug of the Samarcand weave, went to M. Pack for $90, and a Chinese kakemono, early Ming, was sold to B. W. Bland for $85. The sale will be concluded this evening.

GERMAN WAR BAZAAR READY.

Copy of Jaegers Statue Placed in Madison Square Garden.

A feature of the bazaar for the assistance of war sufferers in Germany and allied countries, which opens tomorrow in Madison Square Garden, will be a copy of a statue by Albert Jaegers, commemorating the arrival in 1684 of the first German settlers in the United States. The original statue will be erected in Germantown, Penn., where the German pioneers built the homes they defended so valiantly during the Revolutionary War.

The monument will be erected in the Garden in the centre of the Plaza of Peace—a miniature town of pavilions and booths, separated by streets bearing the names of Washington, Lincoln, Steuben, and De Kalb. At the base of the statue will be an illuminated fountain.

Another attraction will be a model market place in a small German town. In the background will be a picturesque Town Hall. It was announced yesterday that through the kindness of Mrs. Augustus Heckscher an art gallery will be added to the bazaar. Among the pictures to be hung are several by Franz Hals, a Rembrandt and four or five modern pictures by Franz V. Stuek and Lenbach.

The amount of contributions already received is $180,000. A gift of $10,000 was received from George Ehret, the brewer, who is now in Europ.

M. J. COHALAN MARRIES.

Brother of Justice and Surrogate Weds Miss E. D. Dietze.

Michael J. Cohalan, a lawyer and brother of Supreme Court Justice Cohalan and of Surrogate Cohalan, was married on Tuesday evening to Miss Emma Dorothea Dietze by the Rev. Father Casserly in the Church of the Paulist Fathers at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

Mr. Cohalan is employed in the legal department of the New York Telephone Company and Miss Dietze worked as a stenographer in the office of the company. Timothy E. Cohalan, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The honeymoon will be spent in Washington, D. C.

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT.

New York Society Plays Schubert's Octet in Aeolian Hall.

The New York Chamber Music Society, an organization formed of ten players of the stringed and wind instruments, gave its third concert in Aeolian Hall last night. The program comprised Schubert's Octet in F for two violins, viola, 'cello, double bass, clarinet, bassoon, and horn; Brahms's Sonata in E flat for clarinet and piano, played by Gustave Langenus and Carolyn Beebe; C. M. Loeffler's "L'Etang," rhapsodie in C minor for oboe, viola, and piano, and Paul Juon's Kammersinfonie in B flat, Op. 27, for piano, violin, viola, 'cello, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and horn.

It is only on very rare occasions that music of this sort is heard in the concert halls, and for this reason, if for no other, the concerts of this organization are interesting and valuable. There are, for instance, probably ten persons who have read of Schubert's octet to one who has heard it. It would be too much to say that the new organization plays with perfect finish as yet. Last night there were instances of faulty work on the part of some of the players, and the ensemble effects were not always made with perfect precision. In the scherzo of the octet, for instance, there seemed to be some difference of opinion as to tempo, and the compromise arrived at deprived the movement of some of the lightness it should have had.

ACTORS MAY JOIN LABOR.

Equity Association to Vote on Question of Federation Affiliation.

The Actors' Equity Association, an organization of players formed several years ago to further the interests of actors and actresses of the legitimate stage, will hold meetings today to vote on the question of whether or not the society shall affiliate itself with the American Federation of Labor. The association has a membership of about 2,600, and as members are scattered throughout the country, mass meetings will be held in five cities. The meeting here will be held at the Hotel Astor, and there will be similar meetings in Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The White Rats Actors Union, whose membership is recruited largely from the ranks of vaudeville entertainers, is a member of the American Federation of Labor. Recently it has been conducting a vigorous campaign for new members with the avowed intention of correcting some alleged abuses the vaudeville managers have been held responsible for. The White Rats have urged the Actors' Equity Association to affiliate with the Federation, it is said, with the idea that both being joined to a parent body the actor will be in a more strategic position to demand his rights.

ACTRESS'S WEDDING HALTS.

Best Man Vainly Waits for Frances Burress and V. Chester Thompson.

Oscar Shaw stood holding $9 worth of orchids yesterday morning in his apartment at 226 West Fiftieth Street, waiting for the motor that was to come and carry him to Jersey City to be best man at the wedding of V. Chester Thompson and Frances Burress. Eleven o'clock, the appointed hour, came, but the motor did not, and finally Mr. Shaw gave up in disgust.

Miss Burress is the tall young woman who until recently sat at the south stage table on the New Amsterdam Roof and sang the choruses of the "Midnight Frolic" songs. Before she joined the Ziegfeld company she was in "Sari," and was the girl whose gown was cut so low in the back that Mitzi Hajos used to remark, "What a long neck that girl has."

Several nights ago Miss Burress did not appear for the "Frolic," and the report spread that she was to marry Mr. Thompson. This seemed to be confirmed by the invitation to Mr. Shaw, who is one of the principals of the nocturnal revue, to be the best man. Just why Mr. Shaw was kept waiting with his orchids he had not learned at a late hour last night.

Miss Burress told a TIMES reporter over the telephone yesterday that so far it was only an engagement, but that today she might have a date to announce. She said Mr. Thompson was an oil man, Standard Oil, she thought, but as to whether or not he was wealthy she really had no idea.

STRAND ROOF IS TO CLOSE.

Dance Hall Was Opened by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Others.

The Strand Roof, which Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe opened as a dance hall a year and a half ago, will close a week from tomorrow night, and it is probable will not reopen under the same management.

When it was first opened the resort was popular, and men and women of varied social strata danced there.

Lucy Lee Call, Soprano, Sings.

Lucy Lee Call, soprano, gave a recital at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon. She has not appeared before the public here lately, but was known some seasons ago as a singer of smaller rôles at the Metropolitan Opera House. The program for her recital yesterday afternoon consisted of some old Italian music, a group of modern French songs, and another representing modern German composers, and four songs in English by Strauss, Horsman, Bibb, and Carpenter. Miss Call's voice is of considerable volume, and has an inherently good timbre, but she has a very serious drawback in almost constant faulty intonation and a method of tone production which deprives the voice of resonance and quality. She has some sense of style in song singing. Camille Decreus played the accompaniments in his usual finished style.

Virginia Fox Brooks Ill.

Virginia Fox Brooks is ill at the home of her father, Joseph Brooks, at 140 West Seventy-ninth Street, and Betty Carlish is appearing in her rôle in "The Great Lover" at the Longacre. Miss Brooks was taken ill with ptomaine poisoning last week, and when she was recovering from that she caught the measles. Dr. G. W. Colby is attending her.

Valor Medals for Guardsmen.

Medals for valor and certificates of honorable mention were presented to officers of the Fourteenth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., by Major General John F. O'Ryan, Commander of the National Guard, at a review last night in the Armory in Brooklyn. Those who received medals were Captain William R. Jackson, Regimental Adjutant; Sergeant John Cuthbert and First Sergeant William C. Keegan, both of Company K. The certificates went to First Lieutenant John C. Hardy, Company L, and Sergeant Peter M. Depp of Company K. The men were rewarded for risking their lives in saving drowning comrades at the manoeuvres at Fishkill Plains last Summer.

HIBERNIANS AT PEACE AT CARDINAL'S WISH

Fighting Factions Compromise and the St. Patrick's Day Parade Will Be Held.

NEUTRAL TO HEAD LINE

Col. Conley Chosen Marshal at Conference at Which Mgr. Mooney Represents His Eminence.

St. Patrick will see the regular, old-fashioned parade of his loyal sons next week in spite of all the gossip that has arisen lately regarding dissension in the ranks of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which threatened to stop the usual celebration of March 17. This was told THE TIMES last night on the highest authority.

Cardinal Farley, it was stated, had decreed that peace must be restored between those who asserted that they alone possessed the right to conduct the parade and the others who held the Mayor's permit for the march up Fifth Avenue on March 17.

There have been several conferences recently between Mgr. Lavelle and officials of the A. O. H., and Tuesday there was a meeting in the Cathedral rectory at which the Senior Vicar General, the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph Mooney, appeared at the request of Cardinal Farley. In addition, there were present Colonel Louis D. Conley of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry of the State National Guard; Eugene J. Flood, County President of the A. O. H.; Michael J. Carolan, and Coroner Timothy Healy. Roderick J. Kennedy, leader of the faction opposed to Coroner Healy and his friends, was unable to be there, but he sent representatives, and there were also several neutrals.

The question which was being debated was who should conduct the parade, and who should lead it. Whether there should be a parade or whether there should be two parades. Also, in case there was the parade, whether or not there should be a grand stand built in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral. To settle these various points, it was admitted at the time, required a keen and impartial judgment.

The trouble all started last year, and time failed to end the feud. A number of societies in Manhattan belonging to the Ancient Order of Hibernians for some unknown reason were suspended from the national organization. Coroner Healy and Eugene Flood belonged to the latter, and about six weeks ago they applied for a permit to parade in regular fashion, starting at 2 o'clock, up Fifth Avenue on St. Patrick's Day. It was granted to them. Thus when Mr. Kennedy and his friends applied a few days ago they were told that they would have to parade some other time or join their opponents.

The regulars refused both suggestions. They declared they were the real A. O. H. in this city, and they were therefore entitled to boss the parade. Furthermore, they said they had the permit for the erection of the grandstand, and if they did not conduct the parade then there would be no grandstand. They talked of a court injunction to prevent the parade, while their opponents declared they were in the majority and had the permit, and that, rain or shine, there would positively be a parade up Fifth Avenue on March 17, which would be conducted not by Mr. Kennedy or any of his faction.

At the conference Tuesday, after listening to the arguments which Cardinal Farley sent, asking that there be a settlement, the rival factions compromised. Colonel Conley, the commander of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth," and deemed a neutral Irishman, at any rate so far as the trouble between the different members of the A. O. H. was concerned, was selected as marshal. Behind him will march the Sixty-ninth, and after them will come the boys from the Bronx, having the place of honor as visitors in Manhattan.

What will come after that and what will happen, as one of the men who figured prominently at the meeting Tuesday said, "Only St. Patrick knows."

SHAMROCKS FROM JAPAN.

Shipload of St. Patrick's Day Greens Held for Duty.

Another discordant note sounded from Erin's harp yesterday, and a new element of racial prestige was thrust into the forthcoming St. Patrick's Day celebration, when the customs authorities here held up shipments of crêpe paper shamrocks from Japan on the plea that the shippers had undervalued the Oriental imitations of the Irish national emblem. In former years most of the paper ornaments came from Germany, but this year the war shut off the German supply, because the Imperial Government had taken over the paper factories to meet army requirements.

Japanese manufacturers, with characteristic keenness for new markets, learned of the inability of the Germans to meet this year's demand of Irish-American patriots, and proposed to firms here to supply the lack.

New York importers gave heavy orders for shamrocks, conditioned on a low price and early delivery. The Nippon manufacturers, however, invoiced the St. Patrick's Day tokens at such low prices that when the goods arrived Appraiser John K. Sague instructed the examiners to look into the matter of price thoroughly and report.

It was then discovered that the shamrocks were invoiced at prices much below the market values prevailing in Japan for similar merchandise at the time of shipment. The Appraiser's men also reported that the shamrocks come under the provision for "articles manufactured from crêpe paper," calling for a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

The Appraiser held that to take this rate on the values appearing on the invoices would mean a considerable loss of revenue to the Government. He accordingly directed that duty be taken on the basis of 50 yen per gross instead of 40 yen, as entered at the Custom House. Collector Dudley Field Malone approved the Appraiser's recommendation. The importers appealed, but Judge McClelland upheld the port officials. The importers will carry the case to a full Board of General Appraisers.

CHARLES D. STICKNEY DEAD.

Lawyer and Banker Who Was Prominent in New York Society.

Charles Dickinson Stickney, a lawyer with offices at 60 Wall Street, died yesterday morning from pneumonia in his apartments at the Renaissance Hotel in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., and was a graduate of Harvard University. Mr. Stickney was a Director in the Fifth Avenue Bank, the Sherman National Bank, and the Volunteer Hospital.

He was a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, the Church Club, and the New York Genaeological and Biographical Society. For many years he was prominent in society here, and was active in philanthropic work. Mr. Stickney married Miss Helen Hamersley, a member of a prominent family here, who died several years ago.

Original Drawings

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WOMEN WERE DIGNIFIED.

Mrs. Whitehouse Denies Statements Attributed to Her.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, denied statements attributed to her in a dispatch from Albany, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. She said:

"The report that our committee burst into the room of the Senate Judiciary Committee and demanded action is without foundation. On the contrary, Mrs. Laidlaw and I were sent for by the Chairman of the committee and invited into the committee room. We received the most courteous treatment from all members of the committee. We are confident and hopeful that the Legislature will not deny us the opportunity for a referendum in 1917."

TRAVEL ON OPERA MONEY.

Congressional Union Delegates to Tour Western States.

"Melinda and Her Sisters" will take members of the Congressional Union through the Western States to ask the women voters there to help get the Federal suffrage amendment through the present Congress. More than $8,000 was raised by the presentation of "Melinda," the first and only suffrage opera, at the Waldorf on Feb. 18, and the money will go into this Western tour.

Two delegates from each of what the Congressional Union calls the "unfree" States will join the delegation to visit the women of the "free" States, starting from the East on April 9. The delegates will be the pick of the serious-minded women of the country.

There are now more than 4,000,000 voters in the enfranchised States, the members of the Congressional Union say.

Representative Wm. G. Brown, Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Representative William G. Brown, Jr., Democrat, of the Second West Virginia District, died of paralysis today, in a hospital here. He was born in Kingwood, W. Va., and was in his sixtieth year. Mr. Brown engaged in law practice in Kingwood, where he also became extensively interested in banking, farming, and the raising of thoroughbred stock.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. A. L. MARCY, a retired physician, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George R. Townsend, 96 Halstead Street, East Orange, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Springfield, Mass., and was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia.

WILLIAM THEODORE GREGG, for a number of years in the optical business in Yonkers and recent years a real estate and insurance broker, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home in Yonkers. Mr. Gregg was born in Brooklyn sixty-six years ago, and was one of the organizers of the old Brooklyn Republican Club and a veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment. He left a widow.

ISIDOR TOPLON, a lawyer, formerly of the law firm of Manheim & Manheim, died on Wednesday at his home, 625 East Fourteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 28 years. Mr. Toplon was a native of Marquette, Mich., and a graduate of the College of the City of New York and of the New York Law School. He was unmarried.

JAMES HENRY HATHAWAY, a veteran of the civil war and for a number of years in the paper box business in Brooklyn, died in the German Hospital on Tuesday, aged 75 years. He lived at 123 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNA K. DRESCHER DAVEY, wife of James W. Davey of Baldwin, L. I., and a sister of former Senator John Drescher, died in the German Hospital, Brooklyn, on Wednesday in her forty-fifth year. The funeral services will be held at the home of her brother, 684 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, a civil war veteran who was confined for more than a year at the Andersonville prison, died on Wednesday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. He was employed as a foreman in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and was a member of the National Society of Andersonville Survivors and of the International Association of Machinists.

Mrs. MARY BURNS GROPPE, wife of Francis T. Groppe, a retired coal merchant of Newtown Creek, is dead at her home, 18a Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, aged 51 years.

JAMES P. MORRISON, a retired stock broker of Manhattan, died on Wednesday at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Matthew Murray, 561 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Bainbridge, Ga., and is survived by two sisters.

GEORGE ABRAM McKIMM, a musician and composer, and at one time on the vaudeville stage, died at his home, 474 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, on Tuesday. He is survived by his wife.

Miss SUSAN CORNELIA HEBBERD, a prominent member of the women's societies of the Fennimore Street Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Tuesday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles W. Mason, 226 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, in her seventy-fourth year. She was a daughter of the late Robert S. Hebberd, a manufacturer of Seneca Falls, N. Y., where she formerly lived, and where the interment will be made.

HARRY A. CAMPBELL, a rigger in the employ of the United States Navy, died in the Cumberland Street Hospital on Wednesday from a fracture of the skull that he received the day before by falling on the second deck of the U. S. S. Arizona, now in the navy yard. Mr. Campbell was 35 years old, and lived at 230 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

DANIEL O'LEARY, 76 years old, a retired coffee sampler and at one time active in Democratic politics in the Seventh Ward of Manhattan, died from kidney disease on Wednesday at his home, 207 Ross Street, Brooklyn. He left a widow, a daughter, and a son.

Dr. GEORGE HUNTINGDON died on Friday in Cairo, N. Y., in his sixty-seventh year.

Miss HARRIET ELIZABETH JOHNSON of Fairmount Avenue, Chatham, N. J., is dead in the Overlook Hospital there in her ninety-seventh year.

EDWIN H. ROGERS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hoffman estate, died on Wednesday in his apartments in the Hotel Berkley in his seventy-fifth year.

WILLIAM B. LORENZO, Secretary and Treasurer of Charles Hvass & Co., manufacturers of street cleaning machinery, is dead at his home, 407 Terrace Avenue, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., in his fortieth year.

STEPHEN SHERIDAN, 35 years old, with the insurance firm of Wilcox, Peck, Brown & Crosby and living at 309 West Eighty-sixth Street, died on Tuesday in a hospital here.

Mrs. ANNA JENKINS BROWNELL, wife of Willis Lord Brownell, former Councilman of East Orange, N. J., died suddenly on Wednesday at her home, 260 Park Avenue, East Orange, in her seventieth year.

CHARLES BURLEIGH YARDLEY, father of Mayor F. Yardley of West Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year. He was Senior Warden of Christ Episcopal Church and formerly served both as Secretary and Treasurer of the church.

Mrs. ELLEN METCALF GILL, widow of John Gill, former Mayor of Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday at the home of her son, George M. Gill, in Orange, in her eighty-fifth year.

LOUIS WARNER died on Wednesday night at his home, 800 Upper Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J., in his forty-second year.

FREDERICK THAYER HUNT, a member of the firm of Edmund S. Hunt & Sons which was founded by his father, died on Wednesday in Weymouth, Mass.

SAMUEL S. GREELEY, Harvard 1844, said to have been the oldest alumnus of the university, died yesterday at the home of his daughter in Chicago, in his ninety-third year.

JOHN W. GRIFFIN, President of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and formerly a member of the Buffalo Police Department, died on Tuesday in this city.

DE WITT CLINTON BECKER, a banker and manufacturer, died on Wednesday at his home in Fairport, N. Y., in his sixty-fourth year.

FRANK BOHM, 33 years old, a manager of vaudeville acts, died yesterday morning in the Park Hospital, 100th Street and Central Park West, from a complication of diseases. He was a member of the Friars, Vaudeville Comedy Club, and the Masonic order.

Mrs. LOUISE MATTHEWS WARREN, widow of the Rev. Dr. D. F. Warren, the first rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday in her ninety-fifth year.

Mrs. THEODORE WILSON, who was graduated from Vassar College in 1869, died on Wednesday at her home in Orange, N. J., in her sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. BRIDGET WILKINSON, 70 years old, widow of John H. Wilkinson, a pioneer merchant of Paterson, N. J., died on Tuesday at her home there.

Dr. SAMUEL MINSTER, a pioneer dentist of Yorkville, where he settled forty-three years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 576 Riverside Drive, in his sixty-sixth year.

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Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

PROHIBITION CUTS LIEBMANN ESTATE

Appraiser Reduces Value of Brewery Stock in View of Temperance Threat.

SALOON LIENS IN AT 20 P. C.

Property Left by Testator Estimated for Transfer Tax at $1,401,288 —Gifts to Philanthropy.

Joseph Liebmann, the brewer, left a net estate of $1,401,288 when he died on March 25, 1913, according to the transfer tax appraisal.

The testator's holdings in the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company are appraised at $715,064. The report shows that the assets of the company on Dec. 31, 1912, were $7,732,350, but that there was an estimated depreciation, as stated by the executors, of $2,530,537.

In the section of the report that deals with the good-will of the brewing concern it is recited that the testator's salary was $50,000 a year, but for transfer tax purposes, this item is reduced to $25,000. Under this same good-will heading the value of the brewery company's stock is put at $692 a share.

Dealing further with the matter of good-will and the depreciation of the company's stock, the report shows that the chattel mortgages, &c., held against saloons, amounted on the books to $716,706, but the appraiser allowed only 20 per cent. value on this item because of the precarious nature of the interest of the concern, which, as stated in the report, was merely for the purpose of extending the sale of the company's beer. Appraiser Kopp then also observes in this regard:

"I am not unmindful of the fact that in the past the company has earned large profits. There is, however, evidence in the record before me, and other evidence of which I take judicial notice, that there is a strong prohibition movement all over the world, that excise taxes both in this and in neighboring States have been constantly increasing, and that local option must necessarily affect to a large extent the future profits of this company."

The books of the company show that the earning power of the company for the three years preceding the death of the testator was $441,756, but the report gives no hint as to whether there has been reduction in earnings due to growth of prohibition sentiment.

The apportionment of the estate included bequests of $356,935 each to his daughters, Mrs. Sadie L. Steiner and Mrs. Ida L. Oppenheimer, while the sons, Adolph and David, each received $337,688. There were bequests that aggregated $12,000 to religious and educational institutions, and several minor bequests to relatives and friends.

The grouped assets show that the securities totaled $1,114,882, the realty holdings summed up $182,633, the bank deposits were 6,901, and the mortgages, claims, and other items were appraised at $178,578.

L. E. OPDYCKE DIED INSOLVENT

Total Assets of Estate $79,039, with $83,648 Indebtedness.

Leonard E. Opdycke, who was Manager for the New York Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, found dead in his Bar Harbor home with a bullet wound in the roof of his mouth, on Sept. 3, 1914, was at that time insolvent according to the appraisal of his estate filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller by Transfer Tax Appraiser John J. Lyons. The report shows that the total assets are appraised at $79,039 while the debts, administration and other expenses of the estate are place at $83,648.

The principal item in the schedule of assets was 1,000 shares of the Hooker Electrical Chemical Company stock, appraised at $65,000. Mr. Opdycke's total indebtedness to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was $137,004, secured partly by stocks valued at $57,660, and partly by other stocks, not enumerated, of which he and Mrs. Edith Opdycke, the widow, were joint account custodians.

WILL HAS 83 BEQUESTS.

Many of Beneficiaries Named by Mrs. Haag Live in Germany.

By the will of Mrs. Friedericka Catherine Haag of 775 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, who died Feb. 28 last, bequests are made to eighty-three relatives and friends. Actual cash bequests, amounting to $25,900, are made to twenty-three beneficiaries. Among these is a bequest of $500 to Paul Lehman, Lieutenant Commander of the German Imperial Marine at Kiel. When the will was executed on Feb. 6, 1913, he was in command of a German gunboat.

Thirty of the beneficiaries named in the will live in Germany. In issuing the citation to these persons Surrogate Schulz directed that a copy of the citation be issued to each of them, although the mails to Germany are interrupted and many of them will never receive notice of the will. Citation is returnable April 5. Edward A. Acker of 776 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, is named as executor.

HENRY GLASS LEFT $500,000.

Widow Receives $50,000 Cash and a Life Income.

The will of Henry Glass, who was head of the linen importing house bearing his name, disposing of an estate in excess of $500,000, was filed for probate yesterday.

The widow, Mrs. Fannie L. Glass, receives the home at 142 West 121st Street, together with the contents, $50,000 in cash and the income for life from $100,000 worth of the stock of the linen company.

The son, Israel M., receives the income from $125,000 worth of the company's stock until he is twenty-five, when he receives the principal outright.

The daughter, Miss Rebecca Glass, receives $100,000 in cash, while another daughter, Mrs. Florence Herman, receives the income for life from a trust fund of $100,000.

There are bequests aggregating $10,500 to institutions, $1,000 each to the Uptown Talmud Torah Association, Beth Israel Hospital, Lebanon Hospital, the Hebrew Free Loan Association, and the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun.

City Reception to Morgenthaus.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks and the other Manhattan Borough officials will tender a reception to Ambassador and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau on Wednesday afternoon, March 15, at 2:15 o'clock, at the Municipal Building. Previous to the reception Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau, the Mayor, Controller, and other members of the Board of Estimate will be the guests of the Borough officers at one of their regular weekly departmental luncheons at Peck's Restaurant, 140 Fulton Street. Among those invited to speak at the reception are Mayor Mitchel, Cleveland H. Dodge, Dr. Albert Shaw, Chairman Oscar S. Straus, George McAneny, George W. Perkins, and Miss Katharine B. Davis.

J. W. Von R. Qvistgaard Gives a Tea

J. W. Von Rehling Qvistgaard gave a tea yesterday afternoon at his studio, 110 West Fifty-ninth Street. Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel received and a miniature of her, just completed by Mr. Qvistgaard, was on private view. Mrs. Lamar Hardy poured tea. A second tea will be held on March 16.

Altman-Newmark Wedding Sunday

The wedding of Miss Miriam Newmark, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Hyman Newmark of 566 West 149th Street, and Dr. M. Robert Altman will take place on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock in Temple Israel, Lenox Avenue and 120th Street.

LORD RONALD S. GOWER DIES

Sculptor of the Statue of Shakespeare at Stratford Was 81.

LONDON, March 9.—The Right Honorable Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, a former Member of Parliament from Sutherland County, and the uncle and great uncle of the Dukes of Argyll, Sutherland, Leinster, and Westminster, died tonight, at his home in Tunbridge Wells, in his eighty-second year. He was a sculptor of note and also the author of several works on fine arts and history.

Lord Gower was the son of the Second Duke and Twentieth Earl of Sutherland, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery and of the Birthplace and Shakespeare Memorial Building at Stratford-on-Avon. In addition to his many other pieces, he was the sculptor of the statues of Marie Antoinette on Her Way to Execution; the Old Guard at Waterloo, and the Shakespeare Monument at Stratford, which consists of the colossal statute of the dramatist, with four life-sized statues at the base of the memorial.

In addition to his many writings on fine arts, Lord Gower wrote "Last Days of Marie Antoinette," "History of the Tower," "Stafford House Letters," and "Life of Joan of Arc."

JOHN OSBORN DEAD.

Ex-Commissioner of Street Openings Dies at His Home in the Bronx.

John Osborn, chief clerk in the office of Borough President Douglas Mathewson, of the Bronx, died last night at his home, 2,071 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Osborn was last at his office a week ago, since which he had been confined to his bed. He was born in Manhattan and had lived in the Bronx since a boy.

As a member of the Democracy of the Bronx when it was under the leadership of the late Henry D. Purroy, Mr. Osborn received his first appointment as Commissioner of Street Openings in the Bureau of Highways. When the greater city charter esttablished the borough system Mr. Osborn was appointed Chief Clerk in the office of the President, and each successive administration retained him. For many years Mr. Osborn had been a member of the Schnorer Club, now at Eagle Avenue and 163d Street, one of the leading Democratic organizations in the district. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

Colonel Alfred Hicks.

PITTSBURGH, March 9.—Colonel Alfred Hicks, aged 79, coal operator, steel manufacturer, and financier, died at his home here yesterday. He founded the Allegheny Steel & Iron Company and up to the time that he retired six years ago, had been connected with twenty coal companies. Colonel Hicks was a veteran of the civil war and was in Ford's Theatre when President Lincoln was assassinated.

Marriages and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

McKEIGE—JENKINS.—Elsie M. Jenkins to Harry D. McKeige.

Died

BELL.—Thursday morning, Mrs. Roxaline Bell, in her 81st year, for ten years a member of the family of Mrs. John Jewell Smith, 320 West 91st St. Funeral Friday, private.

BOHM.—Frank, March 9. Funeral from residence, 251 West 98th, Friday, March 10, 1 P. M.

BLANC.—At Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1916, Jerusha Campbell Blanc, widow of Louis Blanc, in the 58th year of her age. Interment at Eagle Mills, N. Y.

BROWNELL.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., March 8, 1916, Anna Jenkins, wife of Willis Lord Brownell. Funeral services will be held from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur T. Prescott, 262 Park Av., on Saturday, March 11, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CAULDWELL.—On March 8, after a short illness, Samuel Milbank, husband of Julia Valentine Cauldwell, in the 54th year of his age. Services at his late residence, Hartsdale, N. Y., Friday, March 10, at 4:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Station at 3:40. Interment private.

CRONIN.—At her late residence, 219 West 106th St., March 9, Annie Aird, widow of Henry F. Cronin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DALLEY.—Henry, suddenly, March 9, in his 69th year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. B. Claflin, at West Redding, Conn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIPPEL.—On Wednesday, March 8, 1916, Cathrine Dippel, aged 73 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 353 Forrest St., Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, March 10, at 8 P. M. Interment at Sparkhill, N. Y., at convenience of family.

DUBLON.—Barbara, suddenly, in her 70th year, at her late residence, 104 East 96th St. Notice of funeral later.

GILBERT.—At his home, 8 Amackassin Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., on March 9, 1916, Walter Rutherford Gilbert, husband of Charlotte Barnum Gilbert, after a lingering illness. Funeral private. Cleveland papers please copy.

GILL.—At her home, 95 Cleveland St., Orange, N. J., March 8, 1916, Ellen Metcalf, widow of John Gill and mother of Emlyn M. and George M. and Charles O. Gill, in her 86th year. Funeral private.

GREASON.—Officers and members of Progress Council, 645, Royal Arcanum, are earnestly requested to attend the funeral services of our deceased brother, Herbert Greason, at his late residence, 850 Columbus Av., on Saturday, March 11, at 1 o'clock. JACOB B. ENGEL, Regent.
L. W. LEVENSON, Secretary.

GREENE.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 8, 1916, William Stewart, husband of Elizabeth Ridgely Nicholas Greene and son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Greene of Philadelphia, in his 43d year. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, March 11, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

HEILBRUN.—Alice, aged 9 years, beloved daughter of Harry and Amy Heilbrun of 240 Summit Av., Mount Vernon, at 3 A. M. March 8. Funeral private.

INNES.—March 8, William, beloved husband of Eliza Innes of 74 Bostwick Av., aged 49 years. Relatives and friends, also Jersey City Lodge, No. 73, F. and A. M. and Royal Arcanum, Ridgefield Park Lodge, 1,428, are invited to attend the funeral services at the Claremont Presbyterian Church Saturday afternoon, March 11, at 2:30. Interment in New York Bay Cemetery.

JAMES.—On Thursday, March 9, 1916, at his residence, 808 West End Av., William P. James, beloved husband of Mattie B. James, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services and interment at Washington, D. C., on Monday, the 13th inst. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

JOHNSON.—At Roselle Park, N. J., Wednesday, March 8, 1916, Thomas E. Johnson, aged 52. Funeral services at his late residence, 330 Chestnut St. West, Roselle Park, N. J., Friday evening, March 10, at 8 o'clock.

KAWCZYNSKI.—At Midland Park, N. J., March 8, 1916, Elise Kawczynski,

NEW YORK BASEBALL TEAMS IN PRACTICE GAMES---KAUFF TO JOIN GIANTS

GIANTS PLAY FOR A SOUTHERN CAUSE

In Full-Sized Game for Benefit of Daughters of Confederacy the Ever-Readys Win.

PLENTY OF HEAVY BATTING

Good, Bad, and Indifferent Pitching Shown—The Two Teams Involved Will Meet Waco and Dallas.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 9.—The Giants surrendered to the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy this afternoon and played a nine-inning benefit game for that organization. About 300 fans paid admission and were rewarded by a contest in which there was plenty of long-distance hitting, some fine fielding, and a display of fancy base running. Some of the pitching was good and some could have been better.

It was a real benefit game, however, and the Giants were not the least of the beneficiaries. The weather was delightful and the long workout helped Manager McGraw to get a good line on his men.

McGraw picked two teams, one of which will perform in Waco next Saturday and Sunday, and the other in Dallas. He assigned six pitchers to work three innings each. Umpire Honus Lobert introduced these teams as the Readys and the Ever-Readys. The Ever-Readys won by a score of 14 to 11. They were ahead by 14 to 3 at the beginning of the eighth inning, but had a real scare in that session when the Readys leaped on Kramer for seven runs.

A pair of home runs by George Kelly figured prominently in the score. Other four-base blows were struck by Thorpe, Harrison, Wendell, and Martin. Wendell's homer was delivered with three men on bases in the eighth inning.

Neither team scored in the first three innings, when two left-handers, Schupp and Palmero, graced the mound. Pol Perritt kept up the good work for the Ever-Readys after Schupp retired, but Fred Anderson, who relieved Palmero, was clouted for nine hits and nine runs in three innings. Anderson had poor control and was afraid to put much on the ball for fear of beaming the batters.

Bill Ritter's one bad inning gave the Ever-Readys their winning runs. Four hits and two errors developed into five tallies in the seventh. Kramer opposed Ritter and was punished for eight hits and seven runs in the eighth inning, eleven batters facing him.

The batting order was as follows:

Ever-Readys—Cole, lf; Thorpe, rf; Kelly, cf; Doyle, 2b; Rodriguez, 3b; Martin, ss; Shepner, 1b; Kocher, c; Schupp, p; Perritt, p; Kramer, p.

Readys—Burns, lf; Jacobson, lf; Farrell, cf; Harrison, rf; Merkle, 1b; Fletcher, ss; Hunter, ss; Brainerd, 3b; Babbington, 2b; Wendell, c; Palermo, p; Anderson, p; Ritter, p.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Ever-Readys	0 0 0 5 4 2 3 0 0	14	15 2
Readys	0 0 0 0 0 1 6 1 1 1 1	11	17 5

Two-base hits—Harrison, Doyle, Burns, Brainerd. Three-base hit—Jacobson. Home runs—Kelly, Cole, Wendell, Thorpe, Harrison, Martin. Umpire—Hans Lobert.

WISCONSIN WANTS GILMAN.

Harvard's Ousted Football Captain Offered Place as Assistant Coach.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9.—Captain-elect Joseph Gilman of the Harvard football team, who was dropped from the university for failure in studies, today was offered a position as assistant coach of the eleven at the University of Wisconsin. He has taken the matter under advisement.

It was reported that W. J. Bibles, the backfield star and pitcher who suffered a similar discipline, was considering an offer from one of the Boston major league baseball clubs.

KAUFF CASE SETTLED.

Federal League Slugger Will Join Giants at Marlin Next Week.

Benny Kauff will be on his way to the Giants' camp in Marlin, Texas, by Sunday night, according to a report circulated in baseball circles following a conference between Harry N. Hempstead, President of the New York National League Baseball Club, and John M. Ward, attorney for the belligerent player at Hempstead's house early last evening.

According to the report Ward reached an agreement with Hempstead whereby the New York club would virtually yield to Kauff, yet will not comply with his demand for a $5,000 bonus and $5,000 from the purchase price paid by the local National League organization to Harry F. Sinclair of the defunct Federal League.

The story told following the meeting between Hempstead and Ward avers that Kauff would be tendered a new contract which will call for a figure larger than he would receive under his present offer.

The addition of the Federal League slugger to McGraw's squad in Marlin will relieve the manager of some of the strain he has been under for the past week trying to solve his outfield problem. Kauff, provided he does depart for the South by Sunday, will be only a few days late in reporting, but will still have plenty of time in which to condition himself before the opening of the Spring schedule tour. He has been keeping himself in condition by working in a local gymnasium.

CHECK ON BALL PLAYERS.

Major Leagues to Prevent Barnstorming at Any Time.

The National Baseball Commission has taken a decided stand against barnstorming trips by major league players before, during or after the regular championship season. Both the National and American League club owners, at their last meeting in this city, went on record as being against the practice, and the commission has decided to stop it for the best interests of the game.

The practice of barn-storming trips has been greatly abused by many players. Not only have long trips been taken at the close of the season by picked teams, but the individual players have identified themselves with semi-professional organizations. Many players have played with teams in and about New York after the close of the major leagues' season, and the club owners do not look upon the custom with favor. The players are also barred from playing basket ball and football.

The new rule of the commission will be a hard blow to many of the players who acquire considerable extra money by playing with semi-professional clubs. The commission says that "the practice has been abused from the standpoint of sportsmanship and has resulted in injuries to players that have impaired their ability and earning capacity."

Clause 9 of the players' contracts reads as follows:

"The player will not, either during the playing season, or before the commencement or after the close thereof, participate in any exhibition baseball game, indoor baseball, basket ball or football, unless written consent of the club has first been given to him."

The commission has ruled that "as the vote of each league for the abolishment of barn-storming trips and exhibition games was unanimous, application for permission to engage in such games cannot be granted by clubs while the legislation referred to remains in effect."

Another important action by the National Commission yesterday gives all the major league clubs the right to retain control of fifteen farmed-out players during the coming season, instead of eight, as formerly, and the clubs are also permitted to release five players under optional agreement, instead of two, as formerly. These players may be recalled from other clubs under optional agreements. The commission states that the action is made general in both leagues "because of the unsettled state of the game, and which cannot be corrected until the return of the game to a normal condition."

Kentucky May Legalize Boxing.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 9.—A bill to legalize fifteen-round boxing bouts in Kentucky passed the House today by a vote of 48 to 27. Friends of the bill claim it will pass in the Senate. The measure provides for a board of control of three members, to be appointed by the Governor, to have "sole direction, management and control over all boxing and sparring matches."

WENCK ANSWERS DUNNIGAN ATTACK

Senator's Charges Against Boxing Commission Denied by Its Chairman.

Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, sent a prompt and pointed answer to Senator John J. Dunnigan yesterday. Senator Dunnigan has made the charge against the commission that many of the licenses issued are not legal and he also charged that the commission was not courteous when he sought information about its affairs.

Chairman Wenck in his letter to Senator Dunnigan stated that all the files of the commission, the letters, pigeon holes, and every drawer in every desk in the office were open for inspection, and, while it would be impractical to move them all up to Albany, the Senator is at liberty to go to the office at 41 Park Row and copy any or all of the records.

As to Senator Dunnigan's claim that licenses should be issued to clubs in halls which would be used exclusively for boxing, Chairman Wenck stated that this was impossible, because under that arrangement, there would be only four or five clubs in the State.

In his letter Chairman Wenck says: "All the copies of applications, leases, and complaints requested by you would practically mean the stripping of our files for the last four and a half years, and as this commission is allowed but one employe, who acts as clerk and stenographer, and whose regular routine work now is actually more than one person should have to do, it is very impractical, to say the least, for us to comply with your request, however willing and anxious we may be to do so.

"I would respectfully suggest that you send to this office a representative to copy anything from our files that you may desire. We have kept all records intact since the commission was formed and every file, pigeon hole and drawer is open to the inspection of yourself or your representative at any time. Furthermore, our stenographer, our Secretary, Mr. Mathewson and myself will render you or your representative every possible assistance in procuring the data you or he may desire.

"I would suggest that such a course would enable you to get at the specific data required and save you much needless research among irrelevant papers. Your letter says: 'Many boxing clubs in the City of New York are conducting exhibitions in buildings and in parks, when, as a matter of fact, they have no legitimate lease of such premises for a period of one year.'

"In this connection, I would say that we subject every lease submitted to a close scrutiny and, as far as we know, every lease on file here, since the advent of the present commission, is a bona fide instrument. True, some of them are sub-leases, but such are held to be entirely within the law. It is quite possible that different leases may have been granted twice in one year for the same premises, but this we consider entirely consistent when one club dissolves or otherwise suspends operations and gives up its lease, leaving the premises open for another lessee.

"In reference to the Willard-Moran exhibition, I would say that this is being held under the auspices of the Show Corporation, which has a bona fide lease for boxing purposes in Madison Square Garden and is the biggest and one of the best conducted clubs in the State. This corporation has purchased all the contracts from and has assumed all the obligations of Tex Rickard, whom you mention. Tex Rickard is to assist its regular manager, James J. Johnston, in the management of this particular exhibition. All the papers to substantiate the above are on file in this office and may be examined by you or your representative at your pleasure.

"Your bill introduced on Feb. 8 naturally interests us very much, because were it to become a law it would limit boxing to about four clubs in the State and would discourage real estate investors from putting any capital into any arena or coliseum in which boxing might properly be relied upon to guarantee a certain part of the returns on investments. I can see no possible objection to boxing in the Summer time at St. Nicholas Rink, a fine, clean, well-ventilated arena, which, were your bill to become a law, would be barred from holding boxing exhibitions because it was built for and was primarily an ice plant and skating rink. The same holds true of Madison Square Garden and numerous other arenas and theatres, that were built for amusement, entertainment, and exposition purposes, and since the State has legally included boxing in that category cannot possibly imagine any objection to boxing exhibitions, provided, of course, all the rules of the commission and the laws of the State are lived up to in the conduct of boxing.

"In conclusion, let me assure you that we will greatly appreciate and welcome any co-operation or suggestions from you or from any other member of the State Legislature that will tend to improve and elevate the sport of boxing."

$70,000 IN SEATS SOLD.

Orders for $20,000 More for Willard-Moran Bout at Garden.

Tex Rickard, promoter of the Willard-Moran bout, announced yesterday that the box office at Madison Square Garden had already taken in about $70,000 in cash for tickets for the big bout on March 25. He also stated that the management of the Garden had more than $20,000 worth of orders for boxes, and $30,000 worth of seats still remain to be sold.

While Rickard has consented to follow the dictates of the State Athletic Commission concerning the financial details of the bout, nevertheless he does not think the commission would have a legal right to hold up the money that he has contracted to give the boxers. He has agreed to give them the purse for boxing an exhibition bout—not a prizefight—and when they box the ten rounds at the Garden they will have fulfilled their part of the contract. He believes that if the commission should decide that the bout was not satisfactory or a fake and withheld the purse the boxers could sue him for the amount he had contracted to give them.

Willard kept up his hard work at his training quarters at the Pioneer A. C. yesterday and when it was over he was tired and perspiring freely. His trainer, Walter Monahan, stated that since Willard has been training in New York he has reduced his weight nearly eight pounds. If that is true, he has lost more than four pounds since last Saturday.

The heavy woolen underwear which the champion has been wearing during the last few days has been a big aid in reducing his weight. Willard sailed into Walter Monahan hard yesterday and one of his left jabs cut his sparring partner's mouth and sent him off his balance to the floor. He also boxed two rounds with Boer Rodel and Jack Hemple.

Frank Moran is taking things easy at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse. He took his customary tramp over the snow-covered roads yesterday and returned and spent much of his time reading. Later he took a long ride in his automobile. Moran will rest again today and resume his boxing on Saturday afternoon.

Whitman Will Not Interfere.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—Governor Charles S. Whitman said today that he would not interfere with the Willard-Moran fight at Madison Square Garden on March 25. When his attention was called by attempts of members of the Legislature to prevent the fight because provisions of the law, they said, were being violated, the Governor said he was confident the Sheriff and District Attorney of New York County would see that the law was obeyed.

Assemblyman McCue of New York will offer a resolution early next week ordering the State Athletic Commission to revoke the permit for the championship contest on the grounds that the promoters are not residents of New York, as is required by law.

YANKEES IN LONG GAME.

Team A Triumphs Over Team B, 3 to 2—Baker Not in Game.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 9.—Manager Bill Donovan put his Yankee players through brisk and advanced baseball this afternoon. Team A beat Team B 3 to 2 in a ten-inning game, which contained diverse tactics in trying to get base runners around. The inside game was worked constantly, and although the hitting was too desultory to make the most of the hustling, the base running, sacrificing, and hit-and-run device kept the action going. The afternoon was warm and provided weather which prompted players in training to extend themselves.

While the game was on, Frank Baker was having his favorite hitting practice. Baker borrowed several of Donovan's pitchers, took them with him to a remote spot in the outfield, and there hit the ball with fervor all afternoon. Baker bruised his convalescent finger in the morning, but not enough to keep him away from practice in the afternoon.

The practice game was lively in its early and late innings and dragged in between. The hitting slumped so that the constant movement on the bases to advance runners was useless. The second team opened on Blodgett with two hits by High and Cook, but Blodgett, aided by a running catch by Magee, stopped them. They did not make another hit off Blodgett and did not make any off Shocker. It was not until Ross, who, like Blodgett, is a left-hander, went in the box in the seventh that they began hitting the ball again.

Team A meanwhile was having trouble with Love and Brady. Gilhooley, the leading hitter of the squad so far, singled in the first and reached third on a steal and Nunamaker's high throw. He tried to score on Magee's rap to Cook, but Doc's splendid throw to Nunamaker nailed him. In the second inning Pipp drove a long home run over the left field fence. That was Team A's last run until the ninth. Their hitting died away and they faltered on the bases. Love caught two men napping off first base.

Ross retired two Team B men in the eighth and then passed High and Cook. Hendrix batted High across with a solid single. Hartzell singled in the ninth. Gedeon ran for him and stole second, an out put him on third, and as he was stealing home Alexander drifted a two-bagger to the left field fence. That put Team B one run ahead. Nick Cullop passed Maisel in the last half of the ninth, Gilhooley singled, and Magee sacrificed. Cullop fanned Pipp with a drooping curve. Then Alexander's throw to third to catch Maisel napping got away from Gedeon Maisel romped in with the tying run.

Team B had tough luck in the tenth. High walked, but was hit by Cook's savage liner to right. Hendrix followed with a hit which put Cook on third, but tried to stretch his hit and was cut down when Magee made a perfect throw to Mullen at second. Peck in the second half of the tenth inning reached second base when Hendrix dropped his fly. Aragon bunted deftly and Smith wafted a long fly to Cook, which brought Peck home.

Baumann played second base for Team B in place of Boone, who is laid up with a sore throat. Aragon was back at third base for the regulars. Magee did effective all-around work for the regulars. The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Team B	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	0	2	9 5
Team A	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	2	3	6 2

Batteries—Love, Brady, Cullop, Nunamaker and Alexander; Blodgett, Shocker, Ross, Vance, Walters and Smith.

The Macon Y. M. C. A. has extended the use of its clubhouse to the Yankee players, and this will be helpful in the training on bad days.

SCHOOLBOY TESTS IN WATER

Preliminary Events in Championships Show High-Class Marks.

That there will be high-class swimming in at least two events in the high school individual championships, which will be contested tonight in the natatorium of the College of the City of New York, was indicated in the trials yesterday afternoon in the 220-yard swim and the plunge for distance. Close to record marks were made in these preliminaries, and P. S. A. L. officials believe the 220-yard mark will be excelled.

In the furlong swim L. Giebel of Stuyvesant High School, who last year annexed the plunge for distance championship; A. Sherman of Townsend Harris Hall, W. O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton, present title holder, and L. Lehrman of Townsend Harris, were the qualifying contestants. In winning the second semi-final heat Giebel made the fast time of 2:50 3-5, within a few seconds of the record, and he would have done much better had he been hard pressed.

The plungers had to float under water for fifty-five feet to qualify, and only four went the distance—Paul Stickel, Stuyvesant; P. Morgan, Erasmus Hall; C. Greenman, De Witt Clinton, and L. Thuor, Townsend Harris. The last-named youth, who is favorite in this event, made the distance easily, while Stickel and Morgan also negotiated the required fifty-five feet on the first of the two trials allowed each contestant.

Almost every high school in New York will be represented among the boys who will participate in the championships in the C. C. N. Y. tank tonight. The swimming events will be decided over 50, 100, and 220 yard courses and the relay over a 300-oot route. The form dive and plunge conclude the program. The results in the trials yesterday follow:

220-Yard Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by L. Giebel, Stuyvesant; H. Griffiths, Townsend Harris, second. Time—3:00 3-5.

Second Heat—Won by W. O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton; A. De Fronzo, Manual Training, second. Time—3:05 2-5.

Third Heat—Won by L. Lehrman, Townsend Harris; L. Polk, De Witt Clinton, second. Time—3:04 1-5.

Fourth Heat—Won by A. Sherman, Townsend Harris; M. Brourr, High School of Commerce, second. Time—3:15 2-5.

First Semi-Final, (first two to qualify for final)—Won by W. O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton; L. Lehrman, Townsend Harris, second; H. Brourr, High School of Commerce, third; H. Griffiths, Townsend Harris, fourth. Time—2:54 4-5.

Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by L. Giebel, Stuyvesant; A. Sherman, Townsend Harris, second; L. Polk, De Witt Clinton, third; A. De Fronzo, Manual Training, fourth. Time—2:50 3-5.

Plunge for Distance, (plunge of 55 feet or better necessary to qualify)—Paul Stickel, Stuyvesant; Louis Thuor, Townsend Harris; Paul Hrgan, Erasmus Hall; and C. Greenman, De Witt Clinton, qualified.

Dillon and Flynn Box Tonight.

Manhattan Casino at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue will be reopened as a fight club tonight, when Jack Dillon, the heavy-hitting Western light heavyweight, engages Jim Flynn of Pueblo in the main bout scheduled for ten rounds. Dillon has always boxed fast bouts, and in Flynn he opposes one of the most rugged heavyweights who has worn the gloves. The Pueblo fireman has been specially prepared for this contest, and has a new row of gold teeth which he hopes to possess after Dillon is through with him.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH OF GREAT AGE

HEDDON WINS GAME, THEN CATCHES TRAIN

Michigan Billiardist Beats Poggenburg with Big Run and Rushes for Home.

Class A Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
E. W. Gardner	5	0	80	10
M. D. Brown	4	1	50	13 23-29
F. S. Appleby	3	3	50	9 13-43
C. Heddon	3	3	81	10 10-39
E. T. Appleby	2	3	52	7 36-52
J. Poggenburg	1	4	73	11 16-35
J. Klinger	1	5	57	10 18-28

Charles Heddon of Dowagiac, Mich., played his last game in the 18.2 amateur billiard championship at the Arion Society yesterday afternoon and scored a victory over Fred Poggenburg by 400 to 364, this being the fourth defeat of the tournament for Poggenburg. The Western contestant was playing under a high tension, as he had made arrangements to leave for home on a 6 o'clock train, and the progress of the match indicated that it would interfere with his plans. Heddon was determined to give the match to his opponent at 5:30 o'clock, but when his turn again came to shoot his first effort brought the ivories to such perfect position that he continued shooting and ran the match out with a cluster of 33 points and caught his train.

The Western player was really indifferent as to whether he won as the game neared the end and threatened to interfere with his plans for leaving the city. During the latter part of the game he left repeated set-ups for his opponent, who could not take advantage of them. The Western player had only one object in mind to bring the match to a speedy conclusion, and victory or defeat mattered little to him as long as he could gain his object and live up to the ethics of the game by playing all of his matches.

His opponent, knowing the situation, apparently decided that playing against time was as good a chance as any, and he was deliberate in his shooting. The strategy, however, failed of its object and Poggenburg went down to defeat.

Heddon played at times a pretty game of balkline, somewhat approaching that which he showed in his opening game of the tournament. The fact that his mind was not altogether on the game seemed to help rather than deter him, and he played the ivories under splendid control.

In the early innings the advantage was all with the Western player, and then his opponent came to the front and to the surprise of many took the lead for a brief period in the middle of the game. The fact did not affect Heddon, however.

In the last three innings Heddon was at his best. Utterly carefree he clicked off the points rapidly. If he had used more care he might have fared better, and on the other hand he might have experienced greater difficulty. His forty-fourth inning furnished a cluster of 15, the next was better with 18, and in what proved to be the final inning he showed excellent judgment of speed and execution that gave him the game. The scores:

Charles Heddon—38 0 13 0 36 2 4 1 21 0 3 0 15 0 0 2 2 18 3 8 12 0 1 0 2 0 5 4 4 2 30 45 0 0 25 12 0 2 0 2 0 4 0 0 15 18 33. Total—400. Average—8 32-46. High runs—43, 38, and 36.

Poggenburg—4 1 0 1 3 9 12 8 2 0 0 0 24 0 22 0 21 0 14 15 0 0 0 6 8 2 5 42 4 31 7 4 5 1 4 19 0 0 11 0 0 11 3 19 6 0 13—Total—364. Average—7 32-46. High runs—42, 31, and 24.

A notable cluster of eighty carroms accumulated last night by E. W. Gardner in the twenty-second inning of his game with Francis S. Appleby, proved sufficient to swamp the craft of the young Columbia player, and enabled Gardner to rest on his oars for the rest of the evening.

Up to the time of this outburst on the part of the New Jersey cue expert, the battle had been waged on fairly even terms, with each player manoeuvring cautiously and seeking to offer as few openings as possible. That was the history, too, of the remainder of the game, as far as Gardner was concerned, although Appleby, striving desperately for the opportunity to regain some of the lost ground, took more chances.

Gardner's big run was a neatly compiled string, composed chiefly of points clicked off with the balls held closely clustered and barely moving, in marked distinction to his characteristic style of open-table play.

As a result of last night's game Gardner is more firmly intrenched than ever in first place. The scores:

E. W. Gardner—12 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 25 0 9 4 2 6 6 0 5 1 15 0 80 17 1 6 14 0 14 0 2 18 0 17 3 16 1 4 2 8 6 2 1 10 0 54 17 8 0 1 12 Total—400. Average—8. High runs—80, 54, 25.

F. S. Appleby—7 0 3 0 1 0 1 2 0 4 0 0 21 7 0 4 0 1 0 16 0 2 28 2 7 4 42 4 8 0 0 0 19 11 0 12 0 4 23 0 8 33 0 8 10 6 22 0 0 0. Total—329. Average 6 29-50. High runs—42, 33, 28.

TOM DOWNING SUSPENDED.

Jumper Said to Have Competed on Expired Registration Card.

Tom Downing, high jumper of the Irish-American A. C., was indefinitely suspended yesterday by Chairman Mathews of the Registration Committee of the A. A. U., for failing to return a first prize he won while competing on a registration card alleged to be several years old. According to Mathews, Downing won the running high jump at the Brooklyn College games several weeks ago, when he was ineligible to compete because his registration card had expired, and he had used a card taken out three years ago.

Four letters were sent to Downing asking him to return the trophy he received on account of his high-jump victory, yet Mathews asserts he received no reply from any of his communications. The last letter contained a threat of suspension from Mathews provided Downing declined to comply by March 4 with the order of the Registration Committee.

Interclass Wrestling at C. C. N. Y.

The interclass wrestling bouts of the College of the City of New York started yesterday in the gymnasium. The Juniors qualified men in both of the classes contested. The summaries:

120-Pound Class.—Kistinick, 1919, defeated Komp, 1919, in 1 minute; Greenbaum, 1917, defeated Greenblatt in 2 minutes 30 seconds.

130-Pound Class.—Girdansky received decision over Schubert in 6 minutes; Soos, 1917, defeated Klees, 1919, in 45 seconds.

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75c Merino, now 49c

BANKARD'S LONG PUTT WINS

Western Golfer Beats Reginald Lewis in Florida Semi-Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 9.—High J. Willoughby of Wynwood won his way into the final of the Florida State championship golf tournament today by defeating H. K. Bend of Town and Country Club on the nineteenth hole, to which hole he had been forced for a decision in every one of his matches in the tournament. In the championship round tomorrow he will play E. H. Bankard, Jr., Midlothian.

Bankard in today's semi-finals defeated Reginald Lewis, Wykagyl, 3 and 2, maintaining the splendid game he has been playing here. Both played to the turn in 33, and when Bankard had won on the sixteenth green he had two fours for a 68. On the first bye hole he pulled his drive out of bounds, taking a five, and made a medal score of 70 for the eighteen holes. On the inward journey Lewis lost the first two holes, 5 to 4 each, but won the third, 3 to 4. He pulled his drive on the next and was stymied by a tree and then over-approached and lost. The next two holes were halved in fours.

Lewis reached the last hole in 4 also, but Bankard ran down a putt from three feet off the green for a three and won the match.

There were nineteen-hole contests also in the consolation of the first flight, where D. C. Murray of Yahnundasis defeated Benjamin Rosenthal of Ravisloe, and in the third flight, where Douglass Paige of Rockaway Hunt Club defeated A. H. Poehler of Minikahda. The summary:

First Sixteen.—E. H. Bankard, Jr., Midlothian, defeated Reginald Lewis, Wykagyl, 3 and 2; Hugh J. Willoughby, Jr., Wynwood, defeated H. K. Bend, Town and Country Club, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Sixteen.—A. H. Carty, Pine Valley, defeated G. E. Morse, Rutland, 2 and 1; Wilmot Smith, Oakland, defeated Henry Lippitt, Agawam, 4 and 3.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN RING.

Many Bouts Are Staged in Crescent A. C. Preliminaries.

Aspirants for recognition in amateur boxing circles entertained a large crowd of members of the Crescent Athletic Club in a long program of bouts in the gymnasium of the club's town house last night. The contests were the preliminaries to the club's bi-monthly tournament. The finals will be decided tomorrow night. Contests in four classes were decided, and short bouts were numerous in each division.

Among the competitors were two deaf mutes, A. Barr and W. Radebold, both competing in the 125-pound class. The former was pitted against W. Dressler, East Side House, and lasted less than one round. Radebold was opposed by W. Schick, Clarke House, and after three rounds the judges decided in favor of the latter.

The best bout of the evening was the contest between J. O'Brien, unattached, and W. Morris, East Side House, in the 125-pound class. The judges gave the latter the decision, but he was forced to extend himself to win the honors.

Another good bout was the one between R. Levitsky and W. Kempf in the 110-pound class. This contest brought forth the only disagreement of the evening among the judges, but the referee, Eddie Forbes, decided in favor of Kempf without hesitating. The summary:

110-Pound Class.—G. Skillen defeated C. Owens, one round, referee's decision; F. Micele defeated S. Spoinick, three rounds, judges' decision; W. Kempf defeated R. Levitsky, three rounds, referee's decision, (judges disagreed;) C. Goldstein defeated J. Meyers, three rounds, judges' decision; M. Smith defeated N. Rosen, two rounds, referee's decision, (Rosen disqualified;) E. Herzog defeated J. J. Tuite, two rounds, referee's decision, (Tuite disqualified.)

145-Pound Class.—R. Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, defeated M. Tauber, Union Settlement A. C., two rounds, referee's decision, (Tauber disqualified for holding;) G. Bory, East Side House, defeated W. Nodine, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., two rounds, referee's decision; M. Buckwalter defeated A. Silberstein, three rounds, judges' decision; F. Meyer, Union Settlement A. C., defeated M. Starke, three rounds, judge's decision.

125-Pound Class.—M. Anderson, West Side Y. M. C. A., defeated S. Scheffman, Clark House, two rounds, referee's decision; W. Dressler, East Side House, defeated A. Barr, unattached, one round, referee's decision; F. Zellner, Trinity Club, defeated W. Dillon, Presentation Club, three rounds, judges' decision; W. Morris, East Side House, defeated J. O'Brien, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; B. Volger, Educational Alliance, defeated J. Jacobsong Grace Club, two rounds, referee's decision; L. Lonergan, Carmelite Club, defeated M. Rothman, unattached, three rounds, referee's decision; C. Beecher, Educational Alliance, defeated G. De Lucas, West Side Y. M. C. A., one round, referee's decision; A. Enz, Paulist A. C., defeated W. Hirsch, unattached, one round, referee's decision; W. Schlek, Clark House, defeated W. Radebold, three rounds, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class.—H. F. Conrad, Dominican Lyceum, defeated F. O'Hearn, St. Ann's Club, one round, referee's decision; C. Kovey, Educational Alliance, defeated R. Ahearn, St. Anthony's Club, two rounds, referee's decision; A. Marcus, Union Settlement A. C., defeated W. Brown, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

110-Pound Class. (Second Trials.)—G. Skillen defeated F. Micele, three rounds, judges' decision; A. Goldstein, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., defeated W. Kempf, one round, referee's decision.

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CATHOLIC LEAGUE GROWING.

Two More Clubs Join the Reorganized Athletic Body.

The membership of the Catholic Athletic League was augmented last night by the admission of two new clubs at a special meeting held at Holy Cross Lyceum, with the Rev. James Ferris, President of the league, in the chair. The new members, which bring the total to fifteen, are the Italian Athletic Club, located in Houston Street and the Bowery, and St. Peter's A. C., with headquarters in Barclay Street.

Prospects for the outdoor Spring campaign were discussed by a large representation and further plans for the annual Catholic Athletic League handicap road run on April 30 were laid.

President Ferris found the outlook decidedly encouraging and informed the delegates that the league was now on a sounder basis than at present. Many of the clubs, through their delegates, announced increasing activity among their athletes following the rehabilitation of the Catholic League.

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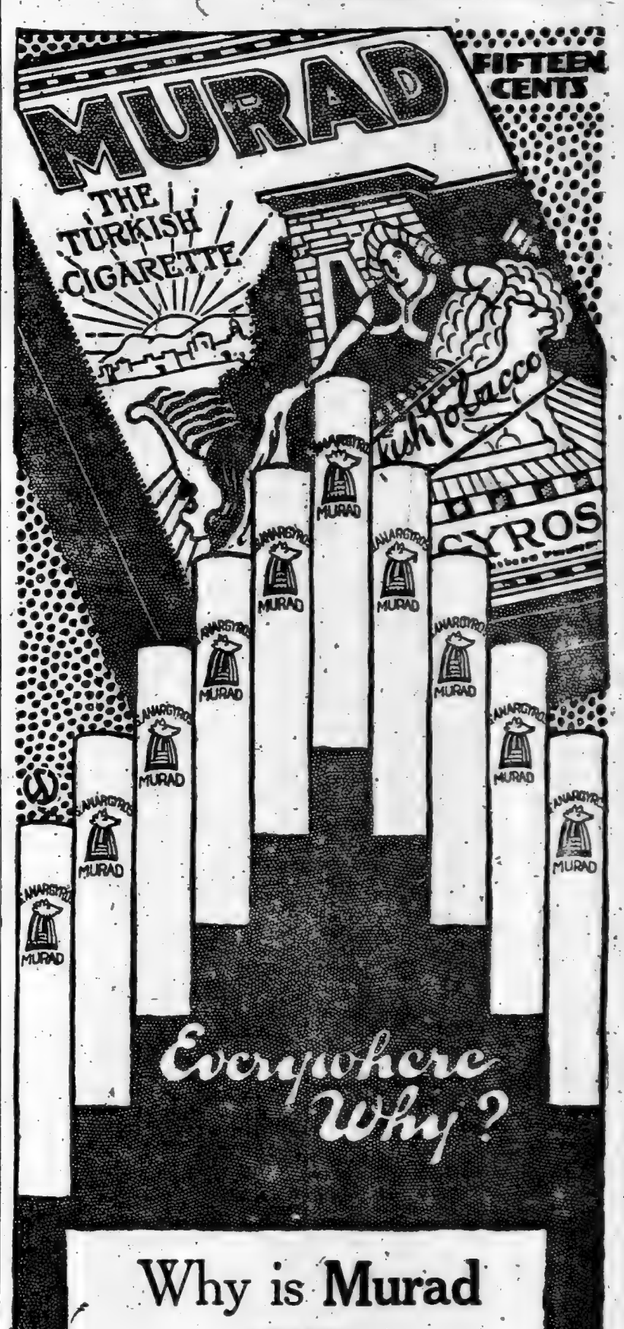

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Terse News of Sports

Final Amateur Hockey League Game.

Captain Russell Ellis of the St. Nicks will have a chance in the St. Nicks-Boston A. A. hockey game tomorrow night to become the leading individual scorer in the Amateur Hockey League for 1916. The little leader of the champions has scored fourteen goals and is only one behind Phillips of the Harvard Club, who tops the players in the league. Ellis is at home in the St. Nicholas Rink, where the final game will be played, and the experts look to see him get at least two goals. If the St. Nicks win, the game will be the last in the league series, but if the visitors gain a victory there will be a tie between the two teams for first place and a play-off will be necessary. In this event the game will be held before the international series between the St. Nicks and two championship Canadian teams.

Haworth to Increase Membership.

Because of the increased facilities now offered golfers by the Haworth Country Club it has been decided to increase its membership limit from 225 to 300. Through improvements and rearrangements in the courses made last year at Haworth, the playing distance being increased some 300 yards, to 6,200 yards, this increase in membership was considered desirable. Announcement has been made that the course will open April 1, weather conditions permitting.

Milwaukee Signs Jay Kirke.

Jay Kirke, first baseman of last year's Cleveland American League baseball team, has been signed by the Milwaukee American Association Club.

Aberg to Wrestle Stecher for $15,000.

Alexander Aberg has accepted a guarantee of $15,000 to wrestle Joe Stecher of Dodge, Neb., in Omaha or Chicago any time after May 1.

Schulte Loses Place on Cubs.

Frank Schulte, veteran Cub outfielder, has lost his place in the regular line-up because he failed to report at Tampa yesterday as ordered. Manager Tinker announced at the training camp. Zwilling will be given his place. Schulte and George Zabel, pitcher, who also neglected to show up on time, were fined $100 each in addition, and Zabel, Tinker said, may be traded.

Mahan Accepts California Job.

Announcement was made yesterday that Eddie Mahan, former Captain and full back of the Harvard football team, has accepted the position of assistant coach of the University of California football squad, and would report for duty next August.

Rochester Gets Two Pirates.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club that James E. McAuley, short stop, and W. P. Siglin, second baseman, had been conditionally released to the Rochester Club of the International League.

Sisson to Lead Dartmouth Five.

Walter C. Sisson of Potsdam, N. Y., was elected Captain of the Dartmouth basketball team yesterday.

Penn State Re-engages Whitney.

Lawrence C. Whitney, former Dartmouth football captain and back field star, has been re-engaged to assist Dick Harlow, coach of Penn State's eleven next Fall. Under Bud Whitney's tutoring last Fall State College produced one of the best back fields that has been developed at the institution. By many authorities its defensive strength was considered superior to that of any eleven on the field in 1915. Whitney will report early in September and assume his duties as back field coach. Head coach Harlow has had State's linemen at work indoors for the last two weeks. Daily drills in offensive and defensive tactics are conducted under McAllister Hall. Saturday afternoons are devoted to workouts with the backs and linemen in the stock pavilion. Dutch Herman, Varsity basket ball and freshman football coach, will assist Harlow in the Spring practice when the men will be drilled outdoors.

Seven in Pocket Billiards.

Seven entries have been accepted for the national amateur pocket billiard tournament, which will open at the New York Athletic Club Monday. The entry list was unwieldy, and several names were stricken out to bring the number down to seven, which is considered best for the championship event. J. Howard Shoemaker, holder of the championship, is entered, also Edward F. Raynolds, who was runner-up in the event of last year. These two are entered from the Amateur Billiard Club, and another entry from this organization is that of J. M. Munoz. Ferd F. Unger is entered from Montclair, H. S. Osborne from Bridgeport, Herbert B. Hawkins from Brooklyn, and James J. Maloney from Manhattan. The schedule announced for Monday evening is Shoemaker versus Maloney. Tuesday afternoon Hawkins plays Munoz. In the evening Osborne and Raynolds will be the opponents.

Cubs Sell Pitcher Douglas.

Phil Douglas, a pitcher, has been sold to the St. Paul American Association Club by the Chicago Nationals.

Williams Hockey Captain.

Thomas Rochester has been elected as Captain of Williams College hockey team for next season. He prepared for Williams College at Lafayette High School in Buffalo and this season played well at left wing on the team.

Wiltse to Manage Albany Club.

George Wiltse, formerly with the New York National League Club, has signed a contract to manage the Albany Club of the New York State League for the coming season. Dr. F. N. Tate, the

SANTA MONICA TO HOLD VANDERBILT CUP AUTOMOBILE RACE IN APRIL

VANDERBILT CUP RACE IN WEST AGAIN

Santa Monica, Cal., to be Scene of Classic Automobile Contest in April.

It was learned yesterday that the Vanderbilt Cup automobile race will be held this season over the Santa Monica, Cal., course in the latter part of April. Llewellyn A. Nares, a member of the Board of Commerce of Fresno, Cal., applied to Henry B. Anderson, the official representative of the Motor Cups Holding Corporation, which has control over the trophy and the race, for permission to hold the race at Fresno this year, but he was informed that all arrangements had been completed by which the big road race was to go to Santa Monica this year. It was stated that this action was taken in view of the fact that the race was scheduled to go to Santa Monica last year, but the Santa Monica officials had relinquished their claims so that the contest might be conducted in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition at the Fair Grounds in San Francisco.

This disposes of the report that the Vanderbilt Cup contest was to be staged at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway in April. The Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation and the Indianapolis Speedway Corporation had applied for the contest, but their requests were rejected because of the objections of the donor of the cup, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to holding the race on a track. It is also stated that the donor is in favor of a stiffer road test than that provided by the Santa Monica course, which has been reconstructed so completely for automobiles that it is almost considered a track, with only two curves of any sharpness—one called "Dead Man's Curve," near Santa Monica, and the other a square right angle turn near Sawtelle.

Mr. Nares, who is stopping at the St. Regis, said to a representative of THE TIMES last night that he would put in an application today with the Motor Cups Holding Corporation for the holding of the race in Fresno in 1917, and he expects to get the award of the contest in connection with the great Raisin Day celebration which is held there annually in April. He said that the course at Fresno is of the type desired by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for the contest, with a long oiled boulevard wide enough for four cars at any place running in a winding direction through the hills and dales of the famous raisin district.

The contest this year at Santa Monica will provide the drivers of the high powered cars with an opportunity to break the record for this event which was made by Ralph De Palma in 1914 over the same course when he averaged 75.60 miles an hour.

The Vanderbilt Cup was first contested for on Long Island in 1904 when Heath, an American driver, won the race with a Panhard in an average of 52.02 miles an hour. Except for the year 1907 the race was held annually on Long Island until conditions became so dangerous that it was transferred to Savannah in 1911 and run off with the Grand Prix race. In 1912 it was held in Milwaukee, and in 1913 there was no race owing to a dispute between the managers and the drivers of the racing cars. In 1914 De Palma set his record at Santa Monica and last year the race was held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition and for the first time in the history of the event part of the race was run over a track, as the course led into the exposition grounds, where the track was specially prepared and the finish line placed. New York has not seen the race since Harry Grant won on Long Island in 1910 with his Locomobile with an average of 64 miles an hour.

Last of Senators Go to Camp.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The second squad of the Washington American League Baseball club left here today for their training camp at Charlottesville, Va., with Manager Griffith in charge. Griffith has thirty-one men from among whom he will select his team—thirteen pitchers, four catchers, six infielders, and eight outfielders. Ainsmith, one of the veteran catchers, who is here undergoing treatment for his eyes, did not accompany the squad, but will report later. Walter Johnson was the only pitcher in the party, all of the others being numbered among the first squad, which arrived in camp March 1. The team will stay at Charlottesville until the latter part of the month, leaving in time to reach here for a series of exhibition games, the first of which is scheduled March 20.

TIE IN BASKET BALL LEAGUE.

Princeton Beats Cornell in Final Game and Is Even with Penn.

FINAL STANDING OF TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pennsylvania	8	2	.800
Princeton	8	2	.800
Cornell	5	5	.500
Yale	5	5	.500
Dartmouth	3	7	.300
Columbia	1	9	.100

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 9.—Princeton by defeating Cornell, 22 to 19, at basket ball here tonight tied the University of Pennsylvania for the championship of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League. The game was close from start to finish and the Cornell five showed flashes of return to form from their recent bad slump, which has placed them in a tie for third place with Yale, last year's pennant holders. The league season closed with this game and it is unlikely that there will be a play off of the tie for first place.

Cornell led 9 to 5 at the end of the first half, but a fast rally by the Tigers soon placed them in the lead, which was reached within a point twice by Cornell. Glick, who was substituted in the last minute of play, dropped a field goal, which placed Princeton safe. Haas, the Princeton star forward, was the star of the game, while Bill Sutterby, Captain McTigue's opponent at centre, was Cornell's best player. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Princeton.
Lunden	Left forward	Haas
Brown	Right forward	Ferve
Sutterby	Centre	McTigue
Shelton	Left guard	Rohill
Austin	Right guard	Davis

Field goals—Lunden, Brown, Sutterby, (3,) Shelton, (3,) Austin, Haas, (4,) McTigue, Paulson, (3,) Davis, Glick. Foul goals—Brown, Haas, (2.) Substitutions—Paulson for Rohill, Glick for Paulson. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each. Referee—Mr. Deering, Manhattan College.

CYCLE TRACK FOR OUTLAWS.

Five-Lap Course to be Built at Belleville, N. J.

Work is to be started within a few days on a track at Belleville N. J., for the outlaw cyclists, according to Dave MacKay of Newark. The Stadium Amusement Company is to be incorporated for the purpose of conducting the meets Sunday afternoons and Wednesday nights, opposite Hillside Park, Belleville.

The company will be incorporated for $100,000 and MacKay is to be President and General Manager of the company. A plot of nine acres known as the Shaefer tract, is to be purchased for $31,000 and the track, which will be five laps to the mile, is to cost $45,000. It is the intention of the promoters to conduct athletic events also, and a six-lap running track will be built inside of the bicycle track.

MacKay stated that the $45,000 stadium would be built in three weeks, which will enable the outlaws to start their racing season fully as early as the Velodrome promoters, who have scheduled their opening for April 2.

There will be a meeting of the riders' union at MacKay's hall at Newark tonight and the riders in the union will be asked to guarantee their appearance at all of the meets during the season at the proposed track. When this guarantee is received the promoters of the company will go ahead with their venture. MacKay stated that there was no chance of a hitch in getting the riders to guarantee their appearance and that application for a franchise for the track will be made to the American Federation of Cyclists, following that guarantee.

To Change Squash Ratings.

The National Squash Association decided to change the method of ranking the leading players this year. In the past the first five players have been ranked numerically, but this season the ranking will give the first ten players numerically, and others will be grouped alphabetically in groups of ten, the method conforming in nearly every particular to that employed by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The rankings will probably be announced within a short time. A. W. Filley of the Princeton Club, the new President of the association, has appointed a committee headed by F. S. Keeler of the Columbia Club, to report on the size and weight of the ball to be used in tournament play, and also on the construction and size of the courts.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Manhattan A. C.—Jack Dillon vs. Jim Flynn. Ten rounds.

New Polo A. A.—Billy Hamilton vs. Willie Ryan; Marty Schwartz vs. Pete Collins. Both ten-round bouts. One special bout and three four-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn — Dutch Brandt vs. Young Zulu Kid. Ten rounds.

East New York A. C., Brooklyn — George Sharkey vs. Buddy Nadler; George Kitson vs. Young Jersey. Both ten-round bouts.

HOCKEY CLUB CLOSES SEASON A LOSER

Crescent A. C. Ties Harvard Club for Third Place in Amateur League.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pc.
St. Nicholas S. C.	6	1	.857
Boston A. A.	5	2	.714
Crescent A. C.	4	4	.500
Harvard Club, Boston	4	4	.500
Hockey Club	0	8	.000

The Hockey Club seven went through the season without winning a game. They had their last chance at St. Nicholas Rink last night against the Crescent A. C. team and the New Mooners won by a score of 4 to 2 and are tied for third place in the Amateur Hockey League race with the Harvard Club of Boston, each team having won four games and lost four.

For a time last night the Hockey Club, with a rearranged lineup, held the advantage and it looked as though they would finish the season with one victory. In the second half, however, the Crescents got together and won out.

Jimmy Britton, who was a fast rover a few seasons ago, played one of the wing positions last night, but he did not have the speed he had in the days when the Hockey Club won the title. He was spilled many times and was rather roughly treated by the Crescent skaters.

The best performance of last night's game was by Smart, the Crescent goal tender. During the 40 minutes of play he turned aside 42 shots from the Hockey Club sticks. Lewis, the Hockey Club goal tender, had 20 stops.

The first half ended with the score tied 1 to 1. Britton scored first for the Hockey Club and White tied it for the Crescents with a lucky shot, which bounded off Lewis's shoulder. The second half furnished a lot of rough hockey, but the team work of the Crescent players began to tell, and they took the upper hand and kept it.

There was a mix-up in the second period when Klemmer and Smith went down together and began to make things exciting while they were flat on the ice. Both were ruled off the ice for a minute. With the score tied at 2 to 2, "Stubby" Smith put the Crescents in the lead with a pretty shot from Heffernan, and Heffernan scored the last goal alone. The line-up and summary:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	Hockey Club.
Smart	Goal	Lewis
White	Point	Dufresne
Browne	Coverpoint	Young
McCarthy	Rover	Macdonnell
Heffernan	Centre	Smith
Klemmer	Left wing	Britton
Smith	Right Wing	O'Keefe

Goals, first half—First goal for Hockey Club by Britton in 1:43; second goal for Crescent by White in 11:17. Second half—Third goal for Hockey Club by Macdonell in 7:08; fourth goal for Crescents by Heffernan in 14:43; fifth goal for Crescents by Smith in 17:00; sixth goal for Crescents by Heffernan in 17:47. Referee—Ernest Garon. Assistant referee—Clyde Martin. Timer—W. J. Croker. Time of halves—20 minutes.

CARTER DEFEATED AT NET.

Pinehurst Tennis Final Won by J. P. Mattheysz of Toronto.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 9. — The final in the men's singles in the Pinehurst tennis championship tournament was won today by J. P. Mattheysz of Toronto. He defeated Phil Carter of Nassau, 3 sets to 1.

The mixed doubles were brought down to the semi-finals by the playing of two matches today. Miss Fay Neil will meet Miss Olivia Flint in the final of the women's singles for the championship. The scores:

Woman's Singles, First Round.—Miss Fay Neil, Columbus, Ohio, beat Miss Priscilla Beall, Uniontown, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-final.—Miss Olivia Flint, Munson, Mass., beat Miss Ruth Stephenson, Northfork, 8—6, 6—2; Miss Neil beat Mrs. B. Hendricks, First Regiment Tennis Club, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Men's Singles, Semi-final.—P. V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat B. Hendricks, Bras Burn, 6—0, 6—0; J. Mattheysz, Toronto, beat J. F. Abbott, Columbia C. C., 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Final.—Mattheysz beat Carter, 9—7, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles, First Round.—M. D. Crary, Warren, Penn., and Miss Barber, New York, beat Mr. and Mrs. B. Hendricks, Boston, 6—2, 6—3; P. V. G. Carter, Nassau, and Miss Elinor Gates, Nassau, beat Walter Goldstein, Toronto, and Miss Cora Danforth, Northfork, 6—0, 6—2.

STARS IN INDOOR TENNIS REACH FINAL

Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Schmitz Will Play Miss Ballin and Mrs. Weaver.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz will play as opponents to Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver in the final round of the Heights Casino tennis tournament. Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Schmitz went through the semi-final round by scoring a victory over Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3. Miss Ballin and Mrs. Weaver advanced by defeating Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Helen Alexander, 6—2, 10—8. Miss Bjurstedt won her match in the third round of the singles, defeating Miss Caroma Winn, 6—4, 6—3. Miss Ballin defeated Miss Margaret Taylor 7—5, 6—3 and Mrs. Schmitz scored a victory over Miss Vanderhoef in an unusual three-set match at 0—6, 6—4, 6—0.

The victory of Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Schmitz was not unexpected. The two work together well, Mrs. Schmitz being willing to sacrifice her opportunities to the stronger play of her partner. Mrs. Pouch and Miss Handy were unable to offer effective opposition to the speedy play of their opponents and lost five games in a row in the first set. For a moment they rallied as the set was nearing a close and took three games, but they could not maintain the pace and Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Weaver won the last game easily, their opponents getting a single ace.

The second set was better balanced, but the result was again in favor of Miss Bjurstedt and her partner. The Norwegian was clever in placing, scoring many aces as a result of clean passing. She was a trifle unsteady, making a number of errors, as did Mrs. Schmitz, but they were not so many as to preclude the possibility of easy victory.

The singles match between Miss Winn and Miss Bjurstedt attracted considerable attention. Miss Winn in her earlier endeavors in the tournament showed a forehand drive that compared favorably with that of the champion. It had speed and direction, but there was a tendency to drive out. Opposed by Miss Bjurstedt, however, Miss Winn's play did not quite reach the high standard of the previous matches, and it was a comparatively easy victory that Miss Bjurstedt scored in each of the two sets.

Mrs. Schmitz and Miss Vanderhoef played a peculiar match. The latter won a love set at the outset, two of the games going to deuce. Mrs. Schmitz scored a total of only 11 points. At the start of the second set Miss Vanderhoef still continued to win, taking the first two games. Miss Vanderhoef followed with two more and then Mrs. Schmitz ran out the set by taking four straight. The third set was a duplication of the first except that Mrs. Schmitz was the winner. Every game in this set went to deuce. The summary:

Women's Invitation Singles, Third Round.—Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 7—5, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss Vanderhoef, 0—6, 6—4, 6—0; Miss Alberta Weber won from Mrs. David C. Mills by default.

Invitation Doubles, Second Round.—Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy defeated Miss Caroma Winn and Mrs. Percy Willbourn, 8—6, 6—1.

Semi-final Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Edith Handy, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver defeated Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Helen Alexander, 6—2, 10—8.

Squash at New York A. C.

Charles Ward advanced to the fourth round in the Class B handicap squash tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday by defeating T. C. Habrich, in a well-contested match. Extra points were needed to decide the first game which was won at 17—14 and Ward won the second game at 15—12. One of the best matches was between Dr. J. F. Connors and J. J. Hanley, both of whom were on scratch. Three closely fought games were played, Hanley finally winning by 14—17, 15—10, 15—13. Hanley was adept in taking shots from the back wall and his placing won many points. The summary:

Second Round.—J. J. Hanley, (scratch,) defeated Dr. F. A. Lund, 15—12, 8—15, 15—13; A. C. Seebeck, (plus 2 aces,) defeated A. C. Ranney, (scratch,) 15—7, 14—17, 15—8; S. Hall, (scratch,) defeated J. Meenan, (plus 3 aces,) 15—10, 10—15, 15—13; A. K. Handy, (scratch,) defeated H. K. Bird, (scratch,) 15—1, 15—6.

Third Round.—A. E. Seebeck, (scratch,) defeated S. Hall, (scratch,) 15—4, 15—8; A. K. Handy, (plus 8 aces,) defeated J. H. Marchmont, (scratch,) 17—4, 15—8; J. J. Hanley, (scratch,) defeated Dr. J. F. Connors, (scratch,) 14—17, 15—10, 15—13.

Fourth Round.—Charles Ward, (plus 3 aces,) defeated T. C. Habrith, (scratch,) 17—14, 15—12

Ben Franklin, who was a temperate as well as a wise man, said that temperance was—

to eat, but not to dullness
to drink, but not to elevation

If Ben Franklin were living today he would drink that wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

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You'll be a surprised party when you examine our Spring Suitings and Topcoats at $20. It'll convince you how foolish it is to spend $30 to $40 elsewhere.

Our only price is $20. You can't pay us more.

CHOICE OF THE HOUSE.
Suit or Topcoat
$30 to $40
Values

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No Extras

We don't sell one suit at $40 and make big money; we sell two for $40. Our profit is less, yes, but we do a bigger business by turning our stock into cash several times a year.

SAMPLES? Sure! Lots of them—FREE

SUIT ONLY ONE PRICE $20 O'COAT

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If a wooden frame were used it would not be practical to apply the enamel which gives the body its lustrous finish. The body is electrically welded into a unit. Then the enamel is baked on at a high temperature.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)

The price of the Closed Touring Car or Roadster, complete, including regular mohair top is $950 (f. o. b. Detroit)

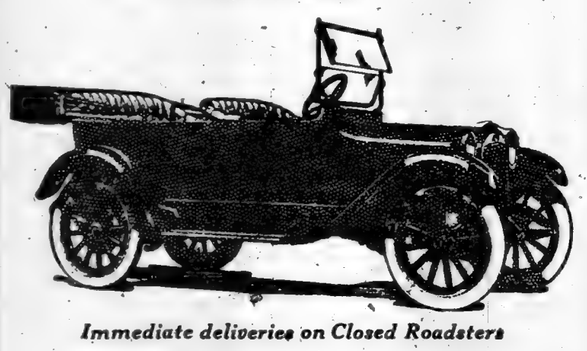

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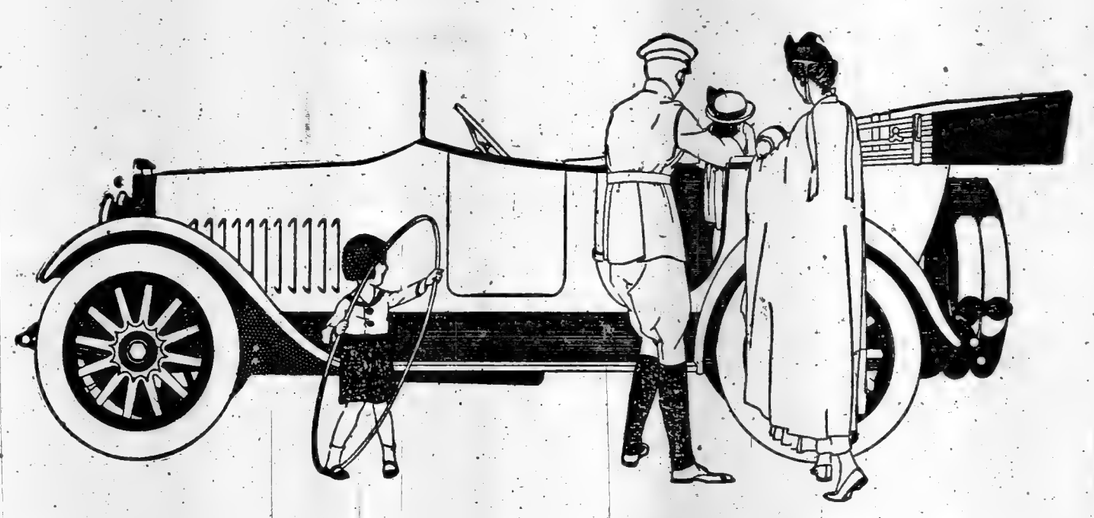

3400 r. p. m. Chalmers Means Gallant Going Over All Kinds of Roads

The swift, silent breathing of the unique engine of the new 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers is faster than that of any other car on the road.

Without gasp or throb, this weird, aluminum-lunged beast inhales a mist of gasoline through the tiny nostril in its carburetor so rapidly that it can spin its motor at the supreme velocity of 3400 revolutions per minute.

High engine speed in a racer means just one thing—track-burning car speed.

But the high-speed engine of the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers means automobile attributes not measured in mere speed alone.

It means the whole gamut of performance most desired by men and women who demand more from a car than a beltful of racing records.

Chalmers engineers have translated superlative engine speed into the composite boon of pick-up, poise, and power.

The versatility of this vehicle has won it the vigorous O. K. of every person I know for whom it has performed.

The 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers does everything a car should do. It wrings 18 miles of gallant going out of every gallon of gas, a mile a minute if you're keen for speed.

Always there is the feeling of velour beneath my accelerator foot.

This car has the liveliness of a spirited mare, with a Pullman-like stability that keeps your back-seat passengers from rattling around like peas in a pod, which happens in so many other light, fast cars.

This able Six is heavy enough and so finely poised that its four wheels stay always on the ground, with direction as straight as a bullet.

By transforming this car's superabundance of brute might into all-round performance, Chalmers engineering has saved you from $150 to $200 worth of fuel per year.

So it's a sane and sensible buy from every slant—and the smart ones whose sense of values hasn't been blunted by prosperity are dropping around with their check-books.

$1050 Detroit.

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Southampton, L. I.
Paterson, N. J.
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SEES PREPAREDNESS AS EDUCATORS' DUTY

Lehigh University President Warns Nation Against False Confidence.

PRAISES STUDENT CAMPS

Dr. Drinker Says He Is Glad He Took Part in Three of Them—War Peril Not Remote.

Special to The New York Times.

COLLEGEVILLE, Penn., March 9.—Dr. Henry Sturgis Drinker, President of Lehigh University, in addressing the students, Alumni, and Faculty of Ursinus College tonight at the founder's day exercises on "The Relation of Education to Preparedness," praised the newly-devised intercollege scheme of students' training camps in hearty terms. Dr. Drinker, himself a member of the Engineers' Reserve Corps National Committee, as well as of other preparedness organizations, emphasized the value of military training camps to the youth of the United States not only for the knowledge of the technique of defense they impart, but for the improved morale of citizenship the camps confer on all who attend them through the disciplinary lessons learned there.

After declaring that he came from Quaker stock and that all his instincts were for peace, he said: "Of all things the American youth of today needs, and needs most, is the advantage resulting from an experience of rigorous, self-imposed discipline, such as the young men joining these camps get of their own motion.

"Today the great war abroad!" Dr. Drinker said, "has brought home to our people with startling, insistent force the question of our ability and readiness to resist aggression. Our educational institutions, particularly those of higher grade, our colleges and universities, cannot shunt to others the duty of considering these matters. We are training and sending out annually thousands of young men to take their place in the world. The study of great national questions affecting the life of the nation concerns them and concerns those charged with their education. No duty is greater, no lesson more important, than the fostering of a spirit of true, broad patriotism, not militarism, but the lesson of devoted love of country and of our country's needs.

"We are a great, progressive, and enlightened nation, not prone to aggression against other nations for gain, but we have just seen abroad that this spirit confers no immunity against possible and causeless aggression against us. Are we prepared to meet and stay it?"

To answer this Dr. Drinker quoted from last September's War College report of the Army General Staff to the Secretary of War. This report contained a warning against the nation's false sense of security. He contrasted this present-day reminder with a quotation from Livy's history of the Macedonian war in B. C. 168. He declared the words of the old Roman Consul Aemilius Paulus were applicable today as then, when he warned the people against those who would steer the ship of state while in security, but would desert it in war.

Tempted by False Sense of Safety.

"The trouble seems to arise," said Dr. Drinker, "from the fact that we are essentially a peace-loving nation, averse to war, with a sharp realization of the folly and wickedness of war and unable to appreciate that we may be brought to experience its evils—not by our own act, but by that of others—and we are tempted to rest in a false security based on theoretical grounds of right and justice which should rule the nations of the earth, but which as yet are not controlling.

"There are two extremes of opinion on this question—the one maintained by those who are opposed to the use of force in any degree and the other urged by those who believe that we should be prepared by sufficient strength to defend our land or to enforce the maintenance of peace. When a man of peace says, as a noted exponent of the doctrine of peace is reported to have testified recently before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, that he is not an advocate of 'peace at any price,' but that he thinks the present agitation for preparation unduly great, his opposition to preparation becomes merely a question of expediency and judgment.

"If we consider the matter from that plane surely it behooves us to take counsel today, and for the future, to see that our thinking young men are given in their education the training to enable them justly and wisely to measure the possible dangers to our nation of a policy of non-preparedness.

"Peace will not come of itself to the world until a spirit of righteousness has so developed among the peoples of the world that war will be to all men an abhorrent and impossible mode of adjusting differences, but we have not reached that ideal condition.

"Our great cities cannot yet commit the security of their citizens to the innate sense of right of the community. We still need police to maintain order, and courts to punish infractions of the peace; and on a larger scale, as between nations, force is still needed to restrain the aggressive strong nation from imposing on its weaker neighbor, and to control and hold back the evil passions of those who would resort hastily to the sword to forward their ambitions or desires.

Lauds League to Enforce Peace.

"In this view the organization of the League to Enforce Peace appears to be one of the best conceived and most logical peace moves so far made, for while essentially an organization devoted to the establishment and maintenance of peace among the nations of the earth, it recognizes that today force may and often must be used to attain that end. The American branch of the league, organized appropriately in Independence Hall in Philadelphia in June last, is extending its influence throughout our country, and branches are being established in all the States of the Union. Its proposals embrace the formation of a league of nations binding the signatories to—

"First, the submission of all justiciable questions arising between them to an international judicial tribunal.

"Second, the submission of all other questions to a council of conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation; and,

"Third, the use by the signatory powers of their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war or commits acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall have been so submitted.

"Surely a wise and far-reaching program calling for preparedness, which, if eventually adopted by the nations of the earth, should go far to prevent the occurrence of war, and certainly a peace propaganda in advance in practicality of any peace movement heretofore conceived or pressed."

The university President then told the Ursinus students and his fellow-educators how he himself had taken part in the students' military instruction camps during the last three Summers. He described conditions there in detail, and praised the camps, both from a physical standpoint and their curricula and methods.

"I slept on a cot, as the boys did," he said, "and ate in the mess tent where the boys and officers met at meals. I was impressed with the cordiality and kindly intercourse between the officers and students and especially with the intense interest shown by the young men in all their exercises."

"A training school for good citizens," was the way he characterized the military camps system.

"I do not believe," he concluded, "that we need ever fear that a God-fearing, law-abiding nation such as is constituted by the people of these United States will ever use its strength for the oppression of other peoples—or in unprovoked aggression. We have too much horsesense for such wicked folly. God grant that we may have the wisdom to so develop our strength that we may defend our loved land against aggression and protect our women and children from what we see is befalling the women and children of other lands, and may be so guided and sustained in the work by right and justice and wisdom that in the words of the Father of our Country, our preparation for war may and shall be 'one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.'"

EDISON AIDS BOY INVENTOR.

Lad Would Offer Device to Detect Submarines to This Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 9.—Thomas A. Edison has interested himself in an invention of a West Orange High School boy by means of which the lad believes it will be possible for a battleship or any other boat to detect submarines under water as it is now easy for the submarine to see objects on the surface by means of the periscope. Mr. Edison advised the lad to take his idea which has been tried out in Cable Lake, West Orange, to the Consulting Naval Board, of which Mr. Edison is Chairman.

The inventor is Orlando R. Angelillo, in his second year of the West Orange High School. He was born in Italy sixteen years ago. He is thoroughly American, and declares that he wants this Government to make use of his invention if it will. He wants the British Government to get hold of the device, if this Government will not try it out, because he thinks that nation has the greatest use for it. He does not want Italy to have it. He will apply to the British Admiralty Board through the New York Consulate if this country will not give him a hearing or decides against his invention.

The boy will not say what the nature of his invention is, except that it enables the searching boat to find a submarine just as the submarine can find a ship.

TORPEDO A DEFENSE EXHIBIT

One Obtained from Navy Department Put at Subway Entrance.

An idea of the interest New Yorkers are taking in the movement for an adequate national defense may be obtained from the throngs that at all hours are to be seen gazing at the Whitehead torpedo which the American Defense Society has placed on exhibition in the entrance to the Grand Central Terminal Station of the subway.

Some time ago the society obtained the torpedo from the Navy Department to be used in the campaign to educate citizens to the need for preparedness. The instrument of war, fully loaded and ready for business, was first placed before the public in a Fifth Avenue store window, where it attracted considerable attention. Later the torpedo was transferred to a Broadway shop, and there the crowds grew larger, but it was not until last week, when the "aquatic bullet" was put in the subway, that the people began to take real notice.

The thought of a torpedo in the subway seemed to appeal to a great many. The society stated that of the thousands who stop daily to look at the 1,500-pound instrument of death, an average of 150 daily have signed their names to support the preparedness movement. Examination of the "defense roll of honor" revealed that the signers lived in nearly every State in the Union.

BANK HAS RIFLE TEAMS.

Guaranty Trust Encourages Employes in Preparedness Campaign.

As a step in forwarding the preparedness campaign, the Guaranty Trust Company has formed among its employes several rifle teams which will receive regular instruction in sharp shooting. The training course will be under the supervision of an advisory board of men from different departments of the company, who have had military instruction. The board will consist of W. C. Bradley, veteran of Squadron A; Alden S. Blodget, Squadron A; E. P. Tate, veteran, Twenty-third Regiment; V. H. Seaman, First Cavalry; William McKenzie, veteran, Twenty-third Regiment, Alanson G. Fox, Squadron A; R. B. Randolph, veteran, Signal Corps, all of the National Guard of New York; G. W. Osburn, formerly in the United States Navy, and L. G. White, a former West Pointer.

$30,000 TO CONSCIENCE FUND

Contributor Says He Has Sent Four Times Amount He Stole.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The conscience fund in the United States Treasury took a sudden leap toward the half million mark today. In the mail this morning on the desk of George B. Cooksey, Secretary to Secretary McAdoo, lay an envelope mailed in New York which brought in cash the round sum of $30,000 to be deposited to the credit of "conscience." The sender evidently had planned his remittance with more than ordinary care to avoid possible discovery of his identity.

The amount restored to the Government is the largest single contribution ever received. It came in a long envelope and was in the form of old, well-used gold notes carefully smoothed out and placed lengthwise between pieces of white cardboard. There were eleven notes of $1,000 denomination, twenty-one $500 notes, and eighty-five $100 notes. The postmark on the envelope was that of the main postoffice in New York and the time mark was 10:30 yesterday morning.

In an ordinary plain white envelope found in the same mail and bearing the postmark of the main office in New York and the same time mark and date, was a letter, written in Philadelphia, which explained that the $30,000 makes a sum aggregating $80,000 which was sent to the United States, or four times the amount which the writer stole years ago. The writer adds: "May every thief understand the awfulness of the sin of stealing, is the sincere wish of a penitent. Let no one claim any of this amount on any pretext."

With this addition the conscience fund now amounts to $489,033.

The money will go into the general fund of the Treasury like all other conscience contributions.

Nothing was known of the latest and largest contributor to the Government Conscience Fund at the Customs House or any of the other Federal offices here yesterday.

MOORE LIBEL SUIT ENDS IN APOLOGY

Testimony of Viscount French, British Ex-Commander, Vindicates His American Friend.

WINS PROMPT DISAVOWAL

Lord Chief Justice Reading Calls The Manchester Chronicle's Charges Infamous.

LONDON, March 9.—An unusual sensation was caused in the Court of the King's Bench today by the appearance of Viscount French, the former Commander in Chief of the British Army in France, as a witness in the libel action brought by George Gordon Moore of Detroit against Hulton & Co., publishers of The Manchester Evening Chronicle.

The libel complained of consisted of an article accusing Mr. Moore of betraying British military secrets which he had learned through his intimacy with Lord French. After evidence had been given on behalf of Mr. Moore the defendants withdrew all charges and apologized. The case was then withdrawn on terms which were not made public, the defendants paying the costs.

Many prominent persons were in court when the case was called. Henry Edward Duke, member of Parliament for Exeter, who acted as counsel for Mr. Moore, in opening the case said that it was only fair to say that the defendants were not responsible for the libel and that he expected to receive assurances which would permit the case to be closed forthwith on terms which had been agreed upon. Mr. Duke then explained that Mr. Moore had been a close friend of General French for some years and that he had visited him at headquarters in France. He said that his client had been associated in business undertakings with the Duke of Argyll, Lord Rowland Hill, Lord Francis Knollys, Sir John Rolleston, and other influential men, and that the libel grew out of the fact of the friendship between General French and Mr. Moore and the fact that they shared a residence in London.

These facts, he said, were made the basis of odious imputations that Mr. Moore had obtained military secrets and betrayed them to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States. It was further charged that Mr. Moore had used his own position and the services of a member of his family to work mischief against the cause of the Allies. Mr. Duke denounced these charges as being malicious inventions, the fact being that General French had consulted Mr. Moore upon military problems requiring scientific knowledge and industrial experience, problems which it was not in the public interest to divulge. This work, he said, extended over a considerable period and necessitated several visits to General French's headquarters.

Absolves Moore's Sister.

Regarding the charges involving Count von Bernstorff, counsel said that the visit Mr. Moore had paid in Long Island was to Theodore Roosevelt. Turning to the imputation that Mr. Moore's sister was involved, Mr. Duke said: "His only sister is an invalid lady residing in Canada, who has never met Count von Bernstorff."

Lord French confirmed the statements of Mr. Duke. Asked whether Moore became acquainted with any military secrets, Lord French replied emphatically: "There is not a shadow of foundation in such a charge. I absolutely deny it."

Lord French testified that Mr. Moore rendered valuable services gratuitously and continuously and on occasion of some danger to himself. For some months, he said, his work was done in consultation with the staff and his chief engineer and was invaluable.

Mr. Moore testified that after he had made a speech in Detroit advocating the cause of the Allies he received letters threatening his life. He said he had not a single friend or family connection with a drop of German blood in his veins.

After the defendants had explained that the publication of the libelous article was due to the indiscretion of a sub-editor, and offered a full apology, the case was withdrawn with the concurrence of Lord Chief Justice Reading. The Chief Justice described the charges against Moore as infamous and wholly unfounded. He concluded by stating that nobody would have believed the suggestions made against Lord French, but it was right that he should have had the opportunity of entering the witness box to deny them.

Moore's Defense of French.

When Mr. Moore was at the Hotel Manhattan in this city last June he undertook to defend Sir John French against the charge that he took British aristocratic society far more seriously than he did his post as Commander in Chief of the English Army in Flanders. On that occasion Mr. Moore said:

"The British commander is a great General, and Lord Kitchener is a great War Secretary. Sir John's only enemies are the Germans. He is my intimate friend—when he went to the front in the middle of August, 1914, he asked me to visit him. I did so, and have been at the British Headquarters almost continuously since the outbreak of hostilities. I was the only American so favored.

"As far as I know, the only woman entertained at the British Headquarters in France was Lady Eileen Roberts, daughter of Lord Roberts, who was there when her father died. It is not true that Sir John surrounds himself with young and inexperienced officers because of their social position."

When the war began Mr. Moore was already famous as a promoter who had won an international reputation; when he retired from active business in 1912, at the age of 36, he was one of the principal owners of public utilities in Georgia, Nebraska, Canada, Brazil, and certain German States.

He was born in Lampton County, Ontario, enjoyed a common school education, and was admitted to the bar at the age of 21. At first he was a partner of O'Brien J. Atkinson at Port Huron, Mich., but gave up law for corporation promoting four years later. What is said to be his greatest achievement was taking over the Michigan United Traction Company and developing it from 18 miles to 500, thereby controlling the electric transportation of Michigan and making it one of the largest electric systems in the country.

He has a wonderful game preserve in North Carolina of over 100,000 acres. At St. Clair, Mich., he has a stud farm which produced Justice Brooke, the record-breaking two-year-old trotting stallion. He also has large interests in Kentucky stock farms.

GIVES COURTESY TO GARY.

Prosecutor Won't Compel Youngstown Visit to Furnish Bail.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 9.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, who was indicted yesterday in connection with an alleged conspiracy to fix the price of labor in the steel mills of this district, will not be brought to Youngstown to furnish bail. A. M. Henderson, Prosecuting Attorney, announced today that Judge Gary would not be required to come here until the trial begins, probably within the next month or six weeks.

Judge Gary supplemented his comment of Wednesday on the indictment returned by the Grand Jury with a statement yesterday regarding the wage matter.

"The wages of our men have not been decreased since Jan. 1, 1904," he said. "They were restored as follows: On Jan. 1, 1907, by about 7 per cent.; on Jan. 16, 1910, by about 6¾ per cent.; on Feb. 1, 1913, by about 10 per cent., and on Feb. 1, 1915, by 10 per cent. The percentage of increase, as stated, applied in every case to rates being paid at the time such increases were made."

Judge Gary declined to say whether or not he intended to fight extradition to Youngstown.

DUKE WANTS TO PAY DEBTS.

Manchester Appears in Bankruptcy Court to Discuss His Affairs.

LONDON, March 9.—The Duke of Manchester appeared in bankruptcy court today to testify in the continuation of his case. In his examination the Duke went over many details of his affairs, which already have been made public.

Replying to a question from a creditor, he declared he was anxious to get all of his debts paid in full as soon as possible.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Niagara .....Mar. 10

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Taitihyhtus .....Mar. 10

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru .....Mar. 10

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle) — Shidzuoka Maru .....Mar. 12

Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Mar. 13

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Monteagle.....Mar. 16

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Mar. 16

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia .....Mar. 17

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:16|Sun sets..5:58|Moon sets..12:16

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:04	12:00	6:18	6:10
Governors Island	12:15	12:40	7:05	7:05
Hell Gate	2:21	2:46	8:44	8:50

Arrived—Thursday, March 9.

SS America, Naples, Feb. 22.
SS Rio Colorado, Victoria, Feb. 7.
SS Manchioneal, Kingston, March 4.
SS Munamar, Nuevitas, March 6.
SS Standard, Tuxpan, March 1.
SS Serbian Prince, La Pallice, Feb. 21.
SS Evelyn, San Juan, March 1.
SS Salamis, Norfolk, March 7.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, March 8.
SS Santurce, Boston, March 7.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, March 3.
SS San Jacinto, Key West, March 7.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, March 3.
SS Almirante Lobo, Cadiz, Feb. 21.
SS Conde, Cardiff, Feb. 17.
SS Leonatus, Matanzas, Feb. 29.
SS Santa Marta, Santa Marta, Feb. 28.
SS Evangeline, Bermuda, March 7.
SS Advance, Colon, March 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	Feb. 27
*Ioannina	Gibraltar	Feb. 21
Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Kirkwald	Gibraltar	Feb. 18
Aladdin	Lisbon	Feb. 17
Cayo Citano	London	Feb. 30
Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Atlanten	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Czaritza	Kola Bay	Feb. 14
Anglo-Bolivian	London	Feb. 20
Belgier	Azores	Feb. 22
Pheeda	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Lancastrian	London	Feb. 23
Ile de la Reunion	Gibraltar	Feb. 20
Exeter City	Bristol	Feb. 21
Hudson	Bordeaux	Feb. 23
Kasenga	London	Feb. 28
*Zulia	Porto Rico	Mar. 4
Sammenger	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Leeline	Dartmouth	Feb. 28
Harrovian	Havre	Feb. 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 4
San Jacinto	Galveston	Mar. 4

DUE TOMORROW.

Strathtay	Gibraltar	Feb. 29
Pannonia	London	Feb. 27
Narragansett	London	Feb. 28
Yamato Maru	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
Den of Airlie	London	Feb. 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 8

DUE SUNDAY.

*Cameronia	Liverpool	Mar. 4
*Manuel Calvo	Barcelona	Feb. 20
*Prins F. Hendrix	Curacao	Mar. 1
*Hellig Olav	Kirkwall	Mar. 3
Atahualpa	Manaos	Feb. 23
Goyaz	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 16
Philadelphian	London	Feb. 29
Verona	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
El Norte	Galveston	Mar. 6

DUE MONDAY.

*St. Paul	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Caserta	Naples	Feb. 20
Holbein	Liverpool	Feb. 25
Ocean	Rotterdam	Feb. 27
*Iroquois	San Jacinto	Mar. 2
Palacine	Fowey	Feb. 27
*Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 11
Guahyba	Pernambuco	Feb. 26
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 8
City of Columbus	Savannah	Mar. 10
Samarinda	Rotterdam	Feb. 26
*Coamo	San Juan	Mar. 8
*Mexico	Havana	Mar. 9
Hudson	Jacksonville	Mar. 10
El Norte	Galveston	Mar. 7

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Denis, Para	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atlas, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago	——	2:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Siberia, London	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

V. Constantinos, Piraeus	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 11, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. March 14, SS Chicago.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 5, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 11, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.

Italy—Close at 6:30 A. M. March 11, SS San Guglielmo.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Hellig Olav.

Sweden—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 15, SS Stockholm.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 11, SS Kristianiafjord.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Alliance, at Cristobal, March 9.
SS Chulmleigh, at Nantes, March 4.
SS Silvia, at Porto Farrajo, March 3.
SS King Neddyn, at Havre, March 8.
SS Rotlan, at Havre, March 8.
SS Westbury, at Marseilles, March 6.
SS Copenhagen, at Coquimbo, March 4.
SS Tuscania, at Liverpool, March 8.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Falmouth, March 9.
SS Giuseppe Verdi, at Fayal, March 6.
SS Queen Mary, at Batavia, March 4.
SS Espagne, at Bordeaux, March 9.
SS Jeserig, at Port Natal, March 7.

Sailed.

SS Palestria, from Copenhagen, March 1.
SS Caserta, from Naples, March 4.
SS Rixhoim, from Swansea, March 8.
SS Santa Cecilia, from Rio Janeiro, March 8.
SS Camine, from London, March 4.
SS Muritai, from London, March 4.
SS Athell, from Glasgow, March 8.

Passed.

SS Themistocles, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Northam, New York for Hull, passed Dover.
SS Gold Shell, New York for Dunkirk, passed Lizard.
SS Ryswyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 9.

SS Iroquois, San Domingo to New York, was 1,626 miles S. at 7 P. M., March 7.
SS Gulfstream, Port Arthur to New York, was 60 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 159 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles E. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 10 miles S. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 235 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 1,127 miles S. at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 433 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 35 miles N. of Charleston Lightship at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 158 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 185 miles S. at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 107 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Diana, Charleston to New York, was 30 miles N. of Cape Charles at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 236 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7:28 P. M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Auckland, Feb. 9; Wellington, Feb. 10; Melbourne, Feb. 15; Sydney, Feb. 16, and Honolulu, Feb. 29—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east March 6, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, March 11.

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*CALIFORNIA - SAT., APR. 8, 10 A. M.
*CAMERONIA - SAT., APR. 22, 10 A. M.
*The Route to Glasgow.

NEW YORK—LONDON

PANNONIA - SAT., MAR. 18, 10 A. M.
†ANDANIA - THURS., APR. 6, 10 A. M.
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Lapland.....Apr. 12 | Baltic.....Apr. 18

Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic.....April 5 | Canopic.....April 18
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POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX

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LA TOURAINE . . Mar. 18, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE . . Mar. 25, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . . Apr. 1, 3 P. M.

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S. S. STOCKHOLM, 22,000 tons displacement.
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(Cargo and Passengers.)
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S. S. Manuel Calvo...March 12
For CADIZ and BARCELONA.
S. S. Manuel Calvo.....April 8
J. ZARAGOZA, Agt., Pier 3, E. R.
Telephone, Hanover 846—847.

Bermuda—3 days, with or without hotel accommodations, $30 and up. Send for itinerary. GILLESPIE, KINFORTS & BEARD, 311 5th Ave., N. Y. Phone 9050 Mad.

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Round Trip, Savannah $25, Jacksonville $45.35
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SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. BYRON.....Mch. 18, 2:30 P. M.
S. S. VESTRIS.....Apr. 1, 8:30 A. M.
BURK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 3 Broadway, N. Y.

MARDI GRAS New Orleans. Special Rates to Tours. Feb. 29, Mar. 1. Marwers, 1246 B'way, N. Y. C.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
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Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line, Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

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Sailing from N. Y. each Wednesday.
West Indies Delightful cruises — about 28 days, S.S. "GUIANA," March 24th, and S. S. "PARIMA," April 14th. For booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 1,081 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 311 5th Av.; McCann's Tours, 1,328 B'way.

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Mahogany or oak.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,794. In Bankruptcy.—BUSY LADY BAKING CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Busy Lady Baking Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 14th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 21st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 6th, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,950.—In Bankruptcy.—SIMON T. J. WILLAX, Jr., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Simon T. J. Willax, Jr., are hereby given notice that on March 6th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 20th, 1916, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 8th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,961.—In Bankruptcy.—ANNA A. G. WILLAX, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Anna A. G. Willax are hereby given notice that on March 6, 1916, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 20th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may pr

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First Mortgage
5% Gold Bonds

Security: Absolute first mortgage.

Net Earnings: Approximately double annual bond interest.

Replacement Value: Largely in excess of bonded debt.

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We have selected five bonds ranging in price from 86½ to 102 which in our opinion meet the requirements of true investment. The purchaser of these five bonds would get an income averaging about 5.33%.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise and Are More Active —Hopeful View of International Relations.

Stocks gained considerable ground yesterday. Moreover, they were much more active than they had been on recent days. The action of the market seemed to bear out the view which a good many people came to take of the Washington situation while the attitude of Congress toward the Administration's foreign policy was under discussion. It seemed then that the importance of this matter from a stock market point of view was being exaggerated, for there was nothing to show that a vote upholding the President would being about any great change in our international relations.

The confidence which the market displayed yesterday was based in part at least on the fact that the forty-eight hours which had passed since the vote in the House following the previous vote in the Senate had not led to any more acute stage in our relations with Germany. On the contrary, the impression was gained that the negotiations over the submarine issue were running in somewhat smoother channels. This did a good deal to modify the apprehension which a minority in the financial district had previously felt and lifted some of the barriers which had stood in the way of the stock market.

Not much evidence was afforded that the public had renewed to any large extent its interest in Stock Exchange speculation, but the supply of stock in the market was so small that buying by professional traders, some of them organized into pools, sufficed to lift the market in substantial degree. There were some conspicuous exceptions among the railroad stocks. In the case of Reading the reaction was primarily due to the fact that the recent advance had been large enough to invite some free profit-taking, but a more general adverse influence was exerted by the joining of issues between the railroads and their employes on the question of the wage increase and shorter hours demanded by the men. The railroad labor situation is in some respects a thing apart from other labor questions, but there is no reason for assuming that it will not be settled without an open break between the men and the roads. The common expectation is that some form of arbitration will be resorted to. There are few if any in the financial district who think that a railroad strike is at all likely, but the mere talk is enough to exert restraining influence upon those who otherwise might be attracted to the railroad stocks by the extraordinarily good earnings which have lately been reported by so many lines.

The war news was rather better than that of preceding days inasmuch as it indicated that at several points the French were finding it possible to make more effective counterattacks and the further progress reported by the Russians in their campaign against the Turks offered some offset to the gains which Germany reported on the western front. How commonplace a thing war has become was shown by the indifference with which news was received that Germany had declared war on Portugal. Such a step had been expected and therefore might be regarded as being discounted, but as a matter of fact, it would probably be truer to say that it was regarded as too unimportant to exert any influence upon prices. All things are relative, even wars.

In some earlier stages of the Mexican trouble the news from the border yesterday would have caused excitment in the market in the belief that the Villista raid might lead to serious complications. The news was accepted yesterday with perfect calm, the belief being that this latest incident would bring no change in the Government's attitude toward the Mexican problem.

WABASH BONDHOLDER SUES

Opposes Plan for the Rehabilitation of the Railroad.

Joseph T. Brenan, an owner of $35,000 bonds of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway Company, brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court to restrain J. N. Wallace, Haley Fiske, Harry Bronner, Gordon Abbott, and Richard Sutro, as well as the Central Trust Company, from carrying out a plan for the rehabilitation of the railroad which was put out on Jan. 4 last. He also asked that they be ordered to deliver to him the bonds which he had deposited under an earlier agreement with the Central Trust Company, and that the trust agreement of June 3, 1908, be terminated.

The plan to which Mr. Brenan has objected was formed by the joint committee which resulted from the combination of the original Wallace Committee and a second one formed in 1910. The first plan they sent out was rejected, and so on Jan. 4 they suggested that an underwriting syndicate be formed to supply the $5,000,000 of cash required for the reorganization less $500,000 to be supplied in cash by the bondholders. This, Mr. Brenan complains, has been declared operative by the committee, although less than one-half the bondholders have assented to it, and it would tend to create a class of bondholders who would be able and willing to pay the assessment required by the plan in association with an outside underwriting syndicate, and this class would have interests with respect to the mortgaged property and the proceedings concerning it, which would be directly opposed to the interests of one-half the bondholders who had not assented to it.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, March 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	3,904,000
Silver in hand decreased	234,000
Notes in circulation increased	189,513,000
Treasury deposits decreased	12,653,000
General deposits decreased	8,432,000
Bills discounted decreased	40,763,000
Advances decreased	4,037,000

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Frederick F. Graham, Secretary of the Lackawanna Steel Company, was elected a Director at the annual meeting yesterday to succeed the late John G. McCullough. The company has twenty Directors with one vacancy in the Board still to be filled.

William D. Seddon, R. C. Conklin, and S. A. R. Grossman have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

John H. Brennan has been appointed credit manager of the Atlantic National Bank. Mr. Brennan had been connected with the Citizens' Central National Bank for fifteen years.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and Blair & Co., Reorganization Managers, gave notice yesterday that the interest due on the various securities involved in the plan of reorganization for the Kansas City Railway & Light Company would be paid on March 15, at the office of the New York Trust Company. On the same date the interest due Jan. 1, 1916, on the new securities issuable under the plan to the depositors of old securities will be paid.

An investment firm, consisting of George Perry, Jr., Beecher Winckler, Winfield S. Fleming, and Frederick H. Michel, has been formed under the name of Perry, Winckler & Co., 42 Broadway.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, March 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Total reserve increased	£171,000	
Circulation increased	202,000	
Bullion decreased	31,333	
Other securities decreased	3,562,000	
Other deposits decreased	4,983,000	
Public deposits increased	1,544,000	
Notes reserve increased	63,000	
Government securities unchanged.		

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 27.76 per cent.; last week it was 27.02 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$6,019,274	$137,878,606
Ord. int. rev. receipts	7,637,167	280,412,942
Income tax	503,943	19,100,001
Miscellaneous	1,109,884	31,219,000
Total receipts	15,270,269	448,609,451
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rec'ts.	16,467	52,978,849
Excess of total rec'ts over total disburse.	2,257,767	.....
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	.....	55,718,807
Expenditures	15,286,737	501,482,801

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	699,142
Same day last year	171,855
Year to date	32,075,286
Same period last year	11,335,747
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.70 + .70
Same day last year	81.58 + .11

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	83.49 Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
140	144	300	Adams Express	140¾	140¼	140	140	+2
20⅞	21	15,800	Alaska Gold Mines	22¼	22¼	20⅝	20⅜	- ⅝
9⅝	10	3,100	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	30¼	2,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30	30⅜	30	30	...
78	79	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78¾	78¾	78½	78½	+1
67½	68	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67¾	68	67¾	68	+ ¼
69¼	69½	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	68½	69½	68½	69¼	+1
60	60⅝	8,600	Am. Can	59⅝	61	59½	60	+ ⅝
111	112	340	Am. Can pf	111½	111⅝	111½	111⅝	+ ⅛
69	69¼	5,300	Am. Car & Fdry	67½	69¾	67½	69½	+2⅜
161	163½	900	Am. Coal Products	160⅝	164	160⅝	163½	+5½
126	130	200	Am. Express	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	—
8⅞	10	1,200	Am. H. & Leather	9¾	10½	9¾	10	+ ⅝
49½	49¾	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	48	49¾	48	49½	+2½
20	20½	500	Am. Ice Securities	20	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
21¾	21½	800	Am. Linseed	21	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
38½	39⅜	400	Am. Linseed pf	39	39⅝	39	39⅜	+1⅛
70½	70⅞	18,200	Am. Locomotive	70⅜	71⅝	69½	70⅞	+ ⅝
101¼	102	200	Am. Locomotive pf	101½	102	101½	102	+ ½
8½	9	400	Am. Malt	9¼	9¼	8¼	8¼	- ⅛
35	36	600	Am. Malt pf	36	36¾	35½	35⅝	+ ⅜
100⅞	101	30,210	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100½	102¼	99¾	101	+1⅝
111⅜	112¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112	112	112	+ ⅞
93	93¼	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	...
86½	87½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf B	86½	86½	86½	86¾	...
...	...	1,350	Do., s. 30 f	85½	86	85½	86	...
51	51¼	1,100	Am. Steel F'dries	49¼	52¼	49¼	51	+1¼
108½	109	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	109⅞	108	109	- ⅜
128	128¼	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127⅞	128	127⅞	127⅞	+ ⅞
198½	200	600	Am. Tobacco	197	199¾	197	199¾	+2½
53⅛	53¾	3,100	Am. Woolen	53	53½	52¾	53¼	+ ⅜
99¾	99⅞	900	Am. Woolen pf	99½	99⅞	99½	99⅝	+ ⅛
86⅞	87	35,200	Am. Zinc L. S.	84½	88¼	84½	87	+3⅝
87⅛	87½	14,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	86¾	87¾	86¾	87¼	+ ⅝
102⅜	102⅞	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102⅜	103	102⅜	102⅞	+ ⅛
100½	102	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
105	105¼	12,900	Baldwin Loco	105¼	106⅝	104⅝	105⅞	+ ⅝
87½	87¾	700	Baltimore & Ohio	87½	87½	87	87⅜	+ ⅛
76¼	76¾	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ¼
76¼	76¾	50	Do., odd lot	76⅛	76⅝	76⅝	76½	...
...	...	23	Bank of Commerce	173	173	172	172	...
1⅞	2¼	500	Batopilas Mining	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
480	484	300	Bethlehem Steel	478	484	478	484	+7
85⅛	85½	100	Bklyn Rap. Tr. x d.	85½	85½	85½	85½	...
11	12	3,000	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S.	12	12⅜	11½	11½	- ⅛
104	104½	20,800	Butte & Superior	102	105¼	101¾	104	+1½
24¼	25	8,550	California Petrol.	23	25	21⅞	24½	+1⅝
53	53½	2,500	California Pet. pf.	51½	54⅜	51	53⅛	+2
165½	166	1,600	Canadian Pacific	165¾	166⅞	165½	165¾	- ¼
53⅜	53¾	1,800	Central Leather Co.	53¼	53⅝	53	53⅜	+ ⅛
92	92¼	500	Chandler Motor	92¼	92½	92	92	...
61¼	62	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	61½	62¼	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅜
35½	36¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35¼	35¾	35½	35½	+ ⅛
93¼	93⅞	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93⅛	93⅝	93½	92⅝	+ ⅛
126	127	200	Chi. & Northwest	126	128½	126	126¾	- ⅛
16½	16⅜	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17	17	17	17	+ ¼
22⅞	23	2,800	Chile Copper	23½	23⅝	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
57	57¼	6,800	Chino Copper	57⅜	57⅞	57	57¼	- ⅛
43⅜	43⅝	7,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	41⅞	44	41⅞	43⅝	+1⅝
26	27	200	Col. & Southern	26	26	26	26	...
46	47½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	46½	48½	46½	46½	...
133⅜	134	500	Consolidated Gas	135	135⅞	133	133½	+ ⅝
81½	82	100	Continental Can	82½	82⅝	82½	82½	...
108	110	100	Continental Can pf	108	108	108	108	+2
23¾	23¾	10,700	Corn Products Ref	23	23¾	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅝
99	99½	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98⅝	99	98½	99½	+ ½
81⅜	82	42,600	Crucible Steel	81¼	83⅞	80⅝	82	+1½
113½	115	500	Crucible Steel pf	114¼	114¾	114¼	114⅞	+1⅝
202	204	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	204½	204½	202	202	+1
131½	132½	100	Detroit Edison	132½	132½	132½	132½	+1½
...	...	80	Do., odd lots	132⅝	132⅝	132½	132½	...
...	...	100	Detroit Edison rgts	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	- ⅛
...	...	60	Do., odd lots	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	...
47⅞	48¼	8,600	Distillers Secur	47¼	48⅞	47¼	48	+1
37	37⅛	8,200	Erie	36⅞	37⅝	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
52½	53	1,100	Erie 1st pf	52¾	53	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
28	33	500	Federal Min. & S.	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	+3
52	55	900	Federal M. & S. pf	53¾	54	53	53	—1
310	315	200	General Chemical	305	310	305	310	+10
310	315	86	Do., odd lots	314	315	314	315	...
115½	117½	300	Gen. Chemical pf	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+1¼
169⅜	170⅝	950	General Electric	169½	170½	169½	170	+1
460	470	400	General Motors	465	469½	460	469½	+4½
72	72¼	6,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	70½	72¾	70	72	+ ⅝
115⅞	116⅝	500	Goodrich pf	115¾	116	115⅞	116	+ ⅛
92⅜	92⅝	500	Granby Consol	92¼	92½	92½	92½	+1
121	121¼	100	Great Northern pf	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	+ ⅝
43⅛	43¾	5,900	G. N. certs.ore prop	42⅝	43¾	42½	43¼	+1
50½	51	11,700	Greene-Cananea	50	53⅝	49¾	50⅝	+ ⅞
21	21¼	100	Guggenheim Explor	21	21	21	21	...
102	103	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	...
102	103	25	Do., odd lot	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	...
46¾	46⅞	10,450	Inspiration Copper	46½	47	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅜
17	17¼	200	Interboro Consol	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
74	74½	200	Interboro Con. pf	73⅝	74	73⅝	74	...
21	21⅜	500	Int. Agricultural	20⅝	22½	20⅝	21⅜	+1⅛
60½	61⅜	3,600	Int. Agricultural pf	61¼	64	60	61⅜	+ ½
103⅜	111	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅝	+ ⅛
68	70	300	Int. Harv. Corp	70	70	68½	68½	+ ½
17	17¼	10,700	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	17¾	17¾	17¼	17	+ ⅛
69⅜	70	49,700	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	69	71⅝	68¾	69⅜	+1¼
46½	46¾	3,700	Int. Nickel	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
71	73	2,300	Jewel Tea	67	72¾	67	72¾	...
106½	110	200	Jewel Tea pf	108	108	106	106	...
25⅝	25⅞	500	Kansas City South	25	25¾	25	25¾	+ ⅜
80	85	50	Kayser (J.) & Co	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	...
69½	70¼	1,000	Kelly Spring Tire	69⅝	70	69⅝	69⅝	...
57⅞	57¾	31,400	Kennecott Copper	57	57⅜	57	57⅞	+ ⅛
129	129¼	600	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	129	129	129	129	+ ½
129	129½	10	Do., odd lot	128¼	128¼	128½	128½	...
76½	77	5,000	Lackawanna Steel	76¼	78⅛	76	77	+1⅞
103½	106	100	Laclede Gas	106	106	106	106	+1
51	51¼	1,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	50¾	51¾	50¼	51	+ ⅞
78	78½	2,100	Lehigh Valley	78	78½	77¾	78¼	+ ⅜
80	90	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
122½	128	100	Louis. & Nash	122	122	122	122	+ ⅜
80	81¾	100	Mackay Cos	80¼	80½	80½	80½	- ⅛
67	68¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	...
129	131	100	Manhattan Elev	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	- ¼
60¼	61	2,800	Maxwell Motors	60	61⅞	60	61	+1
84⅜	85	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	84½	88¼	84⅜	84½	+ ½
45½	46⅜	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	46	46⅞	46	46	+ ½
103	105¼	100	May Dept. St. pf	105	105	105	105	+2½
102	102¼	13,000	Mexican Petroleum	102¾	103½	101⅝	102	...
36⅜	36¾	3,550	Miami Copper	36⅜	38⅝	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
127	140	100	M.,St.P.& S.S.M. pf.	135	135	135	135	— ⅝
3⅞	4¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
11	12	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11	11	11	11	...
4½	5	100	Missouri Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
120¼	122	600	Nat. Biscuit Co	120¼	121¾	120¼	121¾	+ ½
25½	26	1,750	Nat. En. & St. Co	25½	26½	25½	26	+1
97	98	200	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	97	97	97	97	— ½
68¼	69¼	3,000	Nat. Lead Co	68¼	69⅝	68¼	68½	+1
16⅜	16⅝	700	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	...
144½	145¼	1,800	N. Y. Air Brake	142	145¾	142	145¾	+1¼
104½	104¾	3,800	N. Y. Central	104¼	104¾	104¼	104⅝	+ ⅛
66¾	66¾	4,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	66¾	66¾	64½	66	— ⅝
117	117¼	2,700	Norfolk & Western	115¾	117⅝	115¾	117	+1⅝
69½	70	200	North American	69½	69½	69½	69½	+1
69½	70	30	do., odd lot	68¼	68¼	68½	68½	...
112¾	113	200	Northern Pacific	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅜
71⅝	72¼	100	Old Dominion	72¼	72¼	72½	72½	...
7	7⅜	800	Ontario Mining	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
24½	25	800	Pacific Mail	23	25	23	24⅝	+ ⅛
56¾	56⅞	2,840	Penn. R. R.	56¾	57	56¾	56⅞	+ ⅛
104½	105	100	People's Gas, Chi	104¼	104¼	104¼	104⅝	+ ⅛
41⅜	42½	800	Philadelphia Co	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	+1½
28½	29	1,700	Pittsburgh Coal	28¾	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅜
102	103	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅜
94	95	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1½
53¼	53¾	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	52¼	53¾	52½	53½	+1½
162	164	200	Pullman Co	162	162¾	162	162¾	+1½
4½	5	100	Quicksilver	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6½	7	100	Quicksilver pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
39⅜	40	700	Railway Steel Sp	39	40	39	39¾	+1⅝
95	98	100	Railway Steel S. pf	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¼	—1¼
24⅝	24⅞	2,800	Ray Con. Copper	24¾	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
84	84½	26,500	Reading	83	85¼	84	84½	+ ⅝
52¼	52½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	52	52¾	52	52¾	+1½
111	112	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111½	111¾	111½	111¾	— ½
5	8½	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	6	6	6	6	— ½
15½	16¼	100	Seaboard Air Line	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ½
177	177¾	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	177	177	177	177	+1
38	38¼	9,300	Shattuck-Arizona	37⅝	38⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅝
55½	56½	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	56	56	56	56	+1
97½	97¾	3,500	Southern Pacific	97½	97¾	97¼	97½	+ ½
111⅝	112	50	So. P. R. Sugar pf	112	112	112	112	...
20⅝	20⅞	1,400	Southern Railway	20½	20⅞	20¾	20⅝	+ ⅛
58½	59	100	Southern Ry. pf	58	59	59	59	+1
140⅜	141¼	9,700	Studebaker Co	140¾	142¾	139⅝	141¼	+1⅝
113	114	100	Studebaker Co. pf	113¼	113¾	113¼	113⅝	+ ⅛
56½	57¼	1,800	Tennessee Copper	57¼	57⅝	56¾	57	+ ⅛
207	207½	5,900	Texas Co	205	208½	202	207	+3⅞
6⅞	7¼	300	Texas & Pacific	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
60¾	61	500	Third Avenue	61	61¼	61	61	+ ½
108½	108	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	108	108	108	108	...
95½	96	100	Twin City R. T	95½	95½	95½	95½	— ⅝
7½	7⅝	800	Union B. & P. Co	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
29½	30½	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	30¼	30¼	30½	30½	+ ½
132½	132¾	3,700	Union Pacific	132½	132¾	132	132⅞	+ ⅛
82½	82¾	100	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
9⅛	9½	3,400	United Cigar Stores	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
144	145	500	United Fruit Co	145	145¾	144	144	— ⅝
14⅝	14⅝	100	United Rys. Inv	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
20½	20½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	+1
19	19⅜	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	+1⅛
49¼	49¼	100	U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
45⅛	45⅞	100	U. S. Express	45⅛	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	+ ⅛
150	152½	6,600	U. S. Ind. Alco	150	152½	149	149½	— ⅝
1⅝	1⅞	300	U. S. Red. & Ref	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	2⅛	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
50½	51	700	U. S. Rubber	50	50⅝	50	50½	+ ⅝
107	108	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅞
83⅜	83⅞	79,000	U. S. Steel	83½	84½	83	83⅜	+ ⅜
116⅜	116⅝	700	U. S. Steel pf	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116½	+ ⅝
86	86⅜	13,000	Utah Copper	86	86¾	85½	85⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	17¾	200	Utah. Securities	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
44	44	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	44	44	44	44	+1
100	109	30	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	100	109	100	100	...
13⅞	14	700	Wabash	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	10	do., odd lot	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
43¼	43½	1,800	Wabash pf. A	43⅜	43⅝	43½	43⅞	+ ¼
26½	26¾	1,800	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ¼
124	128	90	Wells Fargo Exp	126	128	125	125	...
26¾	27¼	1,800	Western Maryland	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
41	44	800	West. Maryland pf	41⅜	43½	41⅜	43½	+2¼
89½	90	100	Western Union Tel	90	90	90	90	+1
64½	64¾	10,400	Westingh. E. & M	64	65	64	64½	+ ½
228	232	400	Willys-Overland	230	230	230	230	+1½
120	122	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	121	121	121	121	+1

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Two Exchange Factors.

Dealers in foreign exchange say that, week by week, they are seeing a decline in the demand from drygoods importers for remittances to London and Paris. This is because of dwindling imports of finished goods. The wholesale houses, it is said, are buying more goods of domestic manufacture than a year ago and, consequently, receipts from abroad are less. While this trade tendency is displaying itself

Freight Congestion and Railroad Equipment

Special Letter "74"

Sent on Request

Renskort, Lyon & Co.

Investment Department

Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

33 New St. (GROUND FLOOR) New York

Telephone Broad 2505.

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E. W. Bliss
Ingersoll-Rand
National Sugar Refining
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Scovill Manufacturing Co.
Semet-Solvay
Standard Screw

Private Wires to HARTFORD MONTREAL TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO
15 BROADST
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MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIVIDUAL INVESTING

So many elements enter into the investment of funds that a security which admirably meets one investor's needs may be not at all suited to another.

The investment house has an exceptional opportunity, in this connection, to utilize its specialized information for the benefit of its customers.

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GOLD COINAGE LAW BURDENS TREASURY

Reserve Board Urges Amendment to Meet Situation Due to War.

BULLION IS PILING UP

And Law Limits the Amount Which Can Be Kept In Form of Bars.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—So much gold is piling up in this country as a result of the European war and the increasing balance of trade in favor of the United States that the Treasury cannot comply with the law, without great expense, as to gold reserves against gold certificates. The Reserve Board today recommended to Congress a change in the existing law so that the Treasury may hold one-half of the gold reserved against gold certificates, in bars or coin, from foreign countries instead of only one-third as at present.

It is asserted that there is now an abundance of gold coin for commercial use in the United States. To comply with the present law it would be necessary to coin $100,000,000 of foreign gold at a cost of $125,000 to this Government, such coinage being unnecessary for circulation. There is now about one billion dollars in gold coin in the United States. The Reserve Board recommends this change in existing law:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, receive, with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, deposits of gold bullion bearing the stamp of the coinage mints of the United States, or the assay office of New York, certifying their weight, fineness and value, in amounts of not less than $1,000 in value, and issue gold certificates therefor of the description herein authorized. But the amount of gold bullion and foreign coin so held shall not at any time exceed one-half of the total amount of gold certificates at such time outstanding."

In explaining the advisability of the change in the law that gold may be held in bars and not coined, the Reserve Board says, through Secretary McAdoo:

"The present law permits the issuance of gold certificates against gold bullion and foreign gold coin to the extent of one-third of the total gold certificates outstanding, the other two-thirds being secured by gold coin stored in the vaults of the Treasury Department.

"There is at present a total of gold coin so held amounting to approximately one billion, and the amount of gold bullion held as a reserve against gold certificates has reached the prescribed one-third, owing to the heavy influx of gold since the commencement of hostilities in Europe.

"The Treasury is placed in the position of having to coin upward of one hundred millions in order to offset the bullion receipts, and the expense of such coinage is deemed totally unnecessary when one considers that the amount of gold coin used as a circulating medium is infinitely small compared to the stock of gold coin stored in our vaults. Again, under the present provisions, it will be necessary to immediately turn into coin all further bullion received, or at least two-thirds of it, to permit the issuance of additional gold certificates with which to pay for the bullion, as payment is almost invariably requested in certificates.

"The cost of coining one hundred millions in gold is approximately $125,000, and there is no actual demand for such additional coin for any purpose other than to store it in our vaults to be held as a basis for further issue of gold certificates. It might just as well be stored in the form of fine gold bars, thus eliminating the expense of coining it.

"The bill I am submitting would permit the increase of our bullion reserve and eliminate the necessity for further coinage of gold to be stored as a reserve against gold certificates until such time as the amount of bullion so held equaled the amount of coin held, thereby effecting a considerable saving.

"Another phase which has a direct bearing on this situation is that when gold is wanted for export purposes, the demand is invariably for fine gold bars, and the enactment of the proposed bill would permit us to accumulate a good stock of such bars."

Phelps, Dodge & Co. Dividend.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., the copper-producing firm, declared yesterday an extra dividend of $3.50 a share besides the usual quarterly payment of $2.50, payable March 31 to stockholders of record March 20. In each of the three preceding quarters the extra payment was $3 a share.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining	660	670	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	104	101	104
Chesebrough Mfg.	740	750	735	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	282	288	280	285
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	44	47
Cumberland Pipe Line	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line	225	230	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	152	154	151	153
Galena Signal Oil pf.	134	137	133	137
Illinois Pipe Line	182	184	182	184
Indiana Pipe Line	105	107	105	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12½	12	12½
National Transit	20	22	20	22
N. Y. Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	104	107	103	106
Ohio Oil	234	238	231	233
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	65	68	65	68
Prairie Oil	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
Prairie Oil cv. 6s, '24	83	85	83	85
Prairie Oil & Gas	425	428	420	423
Prairie Pipe Line	228	230	227	228
Solar Refining	290	300	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
South Penn. Oil	362	366	360	365
Southwest. Penn.	112	117	112	117
Stand. Oil of Cal.	236	239	235	238
Stand. Oil of Ind.	525	530	520	525
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	460	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	357	362	357	362
Stand. Oil of Neb.	355	360	355	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	518	516	512	515
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	213	216	213	215
Stand. Oil of Ohio	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	220	225	220	225
Washington Oil	42	48	45	50

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	116	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	101	98	101
Conley Foil	375	380	325	380
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	220	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	460	475	460	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Mexican	.17
Andes	.08	Occidental Con.	.75
Best & Belcher	.08	Ophir	.16
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.30	Seg Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07	Sierra Nevada	.37
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.46
Hale & Norcross	.08	Utah Con.	.02
Kentucky Con.	.04	Jacket Con.	.11

TONOPAH.		Dia'd Bi. Butte.	.02
Belmont	4.15	Dia'd Daisy	.08
Jim Butler	.81	Florence	.42
MacNamara	.07	Goldfield Con.	.58
Midway	.15	Goldfield Kew	.15
Montana	.22	Goldfield Mer.	.12
North Star	.15	Jumbo Extension	.04
Rescue Eula	.25	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Ext.	4.65	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Spearhead	.07
West End	.70	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.15	Nevada Packard	.32
Booth	.31	Rochester Mines	.57
Cod	.03	Round Mountain	.61
Combination Frac.	.70	White Caps	.14

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10¾	11	Gold Sov.	4½	5
Elkton	32½	34	Isabella	25	25½
El Paso	82	83	Jackpot	6¼	8
Findlay	4¾	6¾	McKinney	45	48
Gold. Cyc.	209½	210¾	Portland	175	185
Gold Dol.	2½	4	Vindicator	239½	240½

ELLIOTT HAS ASSISTANT.

E. J. Pearson New Vice President of the New Haven System.

E. J. Pearson, President of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, has been elected Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He will act as general assistant to Howard Elliott, President and Chairman of the New Haven system, and will have charge of construction and maintenance work. The New Haven is planning extensive improvement work, and Mr. Pearson's experience as a railway engineer will be utilized by the company. J. D. Lancaster is to succeed Mr. Pearson as President of the Texas & Pacific, a Gould road.

Mr. Pearson, it was recalled yesterday, was formerly the associate of B. F. Bush in the operating department of the Missouri Pacific system. Mr. Bush was also on the Texas & Pacific Board, but was forced out through the influence of the Gould Directors, supposedly in retaliation for the ousting of the Gould Directors from the Missouri Pacific.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

For the greater part of the day, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was trending upward. Prices, however, reacted somewhat from the best toward the close; profit-taking apparently being chiefly responsible. On the earlier advances the market reflected a distinct tendency to broaden out. Trading sentiment showed an improvement, and over night the impression appeared to have strengthened that the submarine situation was clarifying.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Alaska Gold	21½	21⅞	20⅝	21½
270	Allis-Chalmers	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅝
50	Am. Beet Sug.	68¼	69¼	68¾	69
2,140	Am. Can	59⅞	61	59¼	60¾
220	Am. C. & F.	67⅝	69¼	67½	69¼
50	Am. Lin. pf.	39¼	39½	39¼	39¼
1,770	Am. Loco	70½	71⅝	69¼	70¼
8,980	Am. Smelting	100	102¼	100	101
20	Am. St. Found	51½	51½	51¼	51½
240	Am. Zinc	85⅝	88¼	85½	87
2,950	Amconda	85¾	90⅛	85¾	87¾
1,220	Baldwin Loco.	105⅝	106⅞	104⅝	105⅜
10	Balt. & Ohio	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
100	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
80	Brook. R. T.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅜
70	Bruns. Dock	12¼	12¼	11⅜	11⅜
1,070	Butte & Sup.	101⅞	103¼	101¼	103⅛
390	Cal. Pet.	23	24¾	22¼	24
100	Cal. Pet. pf.	52½	52¾	52¼	52¾
80	Can. Pacific	167	167	165½	165¾
145	Central Leath.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
120	Ches. & Ohio	61⅛	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
50	C., M. & St. P.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
10	C., R. I. & P.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
80	Chile Copper	23¼	23¼	23	23
80	Chino Copper	57½	57½	57¼	57¼
430	Col. F. & I.	62¼	64	62¼	63½
270	Corn Products	22⅞	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛
5,690	Crucible Steel	81¼	83½	80¾	82
780	Dist. Securi	47¼	48¾	47	48
750	Erie	37	37¾	36¾	37¾
170	Goodrich Co.	71	72	70¾	72
150	Gt. North. Ore.	43	43¾	42¾	43¾
60	Greene-Can.	52¼	53½	51¼	51¾
190	Inspir. Cop	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
70	Int. M. M.	17¼	17¼	17	17¼
1,870	Int. M. M. pf.	69¼	71¼	69	70¾
40	Int. Nickel	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼
480	Ken. Cop.	57¾	57¾	57	57
70	Lack. Steel	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾
10	Lehigh Valley	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
10	Maxwell Motor	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
1,880	Mexican Pet.	102¾	103¾	101¾	101¾
20	Miami Copper	36¾	36⅝	36¾	36⅝
180	Nevada Cons.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	65¾	66	64¾	66
10	Ontario Min.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Pacific Mail	25	25¼	25	25¼
160	Pitts. Coal	28¼	29	28¼	28⅞
90	Pr. Steel Car	52¾	53¾	52¾	53⅛
10	Mich. Silver	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
110	Ray Copper	24⅜	25	24⅜	24⅝
2,178	Readig	85	85¾	84½	84¾
80	Rep. Iron & S.	52¾	52¾	51¾	51¾
210	Shattuck Cop.	38	38⅜	38	38⅜
180	Southern Pac.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
10	Southern Ry.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
560	Studebaker	140	142½	139¾	141¾
30	Tenn. Copper	57¼	57¼	57	57¼
270	Union Pacific	132¾	132¾	132	132⅜
20	United Fruit	143¾	144¾	143¾	143¾
75	U. S. Ind. Alc.	150¼	152⅜	150¼	151½
120	U. S. Rubber	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
19,686	U. S. Steel	83¾	84½	83¾	84
570	Utah Copper	85¾	86⅛	85¾	85⅝
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
30	Wabash pf. B	28¾	29⅛	28¾	28⅝
51	W. Union Tel.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
280	West. E. & M.	64¾	65	64¾	64¾
58,478					

MINING STOCK.

500	Atlanta	.17	.17	.17	.17
1,300	Comb. Frac.	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛
300	G'field Cons.	.89	.89	.89	.89
500	G'field Mer.	.13	.13	.13	.13
300	Halifax	.67	.67	.67	.67
200	Jim Butler	.87½	.87½	.87½	.87½
400	Jumbo Ext.	.00	.00	.00	.00
500	MacNamara	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Portland	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
1,500	Rescue Eula	.20½	.22	.20½	.22
150	Tonop. Belm.	4.12½	4.12½	4.12½	4.12½
200	Tonopah Ext.	4.42½	4.42½	4.42½	4.42½
300	West End	.73	.73	.73	.73
6,450					

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or' Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2½	2¼

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	3
90 days	2¾	6 months	3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.75¼	$4.76½	+.00¾
Cables	4.76¾	4.76⅛	4.76½	+.00¾
Paris—				
Demand	5.91	5.91⅛	5.91	+.00⅛
Cables	5.90¾	5.90⅝	5.90¾	+.00¼
Berlin—				
Demand	72.50	72.25	72.50	—.06¼
Cables	72.56¼	72.31¼	72.56¼	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8667	London	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.91	5.90¾
95.28	Berlin	72.50	72.56¼
20.20	Austria	12.60	12.65
28.70	Scandinavia	28.35	28.40
19.29	Spain	19.05	19.10
5.1826	Switzerland	5.23½	5.22½
40.19	Holland	42.18¾	42.37½
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.70½	6.70
51.45	Russia		31.87½
	China—		
	Hongkong	46.75	46.90
	Shanghai	64.00	64.12½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44	Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $407,536,522; balance, $26,896,266; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $939,667.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $5.93¾ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27d unchanged. New York, 56⅝c unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43¾c.

NEW LOW HERE FOR MARKS.

Berlin Exchange Touches 72 1-4 Cents, but Rallies to 72 1-2.

The market for Berlin exchange suffered another relapse yesterday, moderate selling sending the reichsmark check rate down to a new low record at 72¼ cents for 4 marks at this centre, compared with a normal value of slightly more than 95 cents. German banks were again sellers by wireless, but offerings from these sources slackened in the afternoon and the demand for exchange thereafter was sufficient to cause a recovery to 72½.

Bankers in touch with the operations of the Berlin institutions bore out the statement in THE TIMES yesterday that a large balance was being built up here for the purpose of effecting a "call" upon our gold after the war, and supplemented this with information that, in spite of the blockade, Germany was still getting many goods from this side, which were being paid for through wireless remittances to New York. Merchandise, consisting largely of cotton and preserved foodstuffs, it was said, was finding its way steadily to German cities through neutral countries.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15, '29	94½	94⅝	6.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	101⅛	101½	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21, '17	94⅝	95½	4.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	101⅝	102⅛	4.65
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	101⅜	102⅛	5.43
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100½	4.70
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.15
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100¼	1.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct., 15, '16	99½	99⅝	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	101	101⅜	3.90
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1928	100½	101½	5.73
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100½	101½	5.73
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	98⅜	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101⅝	101¾	4.05
Am. Locome.	5	July, 1918	100¼	101¼	4.60
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Ansc. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.40
Ark. Val. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	6	July	1,'19	97	98½
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	100⅛	101½	2.00
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	100⅛	101⅝	2.00
B'klyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103¼	5.40
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	99⅛	100⅜	4.90
Chi. Rwy.	5	July, 1918	93	96	13.70
Con. Power	6	May 1,'17	98⅜	100⅛	
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	4.50
E. Pow. & L.	5	Mar 1,'19	97	98	
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101½	101¾	3.80
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	101¼	4.40
Gd. Tk. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100½	4.75
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101½	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101¾	102½	3.90
‡Lack. Steel.	6	Mar. 1917	101¼	101½	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101¾	4.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	95	96⅝	
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101¼	
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	90	94	
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	98½	6.50
Morg. & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	101⅜	101⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅝	100	6.00
NY., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June, 15,'21	101⅝	101¾	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100¾	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un. Met. Cart.	5	Feb., 1919	99¼	99½	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.87
Stulsberg Frict.	6	June, 1916	100½	100½	4.00
U. S. Smelt.	8	Feb., 1926	104¼	104¾	5.30
U. S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101¾	1.50
Unit. Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101⅜	4.80
Westingh. El.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101¾	3.77
W. Penn.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	5.10
W. Va. Tr. & El.	6	June, 1917	97	98	
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101	
Wm. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 1,'18	100¼	101	
Wm. Rptg. A.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	99⅞	8.05
W. Sta. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.
†To be called May, 1916, at 101.
‡To be called March 31, 1916, at 101.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Rad.	395	395	395	395
185	Am. Shipbldg.	39¾	40⅝	39¾	40⅝
10	Am. Ship. pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
10	Fish	28	28	28	28
150	Fish pf.	74⅞	75	74⅝	75
40	Chi. Title & T.	222	222	222	222
1	Com. Edison	142	142	142	142
12	Diamond Mtch.	105	105	105	105
40	Illinois Brick	80	80	80	80
450	Lindsay Light	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
62	Mont. Wd. pf.	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝
185	Carbon	172½	172⅝	172¼	172⅝
110	People's Gas.	104½	104½	104½	104½
35	Public Service.	114	114	114	114
4	Quak. Oats pf.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
80	Sears Roebuck.	175¾	177	175½	177
128	Stewart Warn.	85¼	86	85½	86
334	Swift & Co.	132½	133	132½	132⅝
20	Carbide	170	171	170	171
45	Deere pf.	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¼
10	Roofing pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½

BONDS.

$1,000	Armour 4½s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	City Ry. 5s	90½	90½	91¼	90½
1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	95½	96⅛	96⅛	95⅛
5,000	C. Edison 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
1,000	Morris 4½s	92¾	93	92¾	92¾
10,500	Swift 5s	99⅛	100	99⅞	100

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
132	Ahmeek	103¾	103¾	102¼	102½
5,675	Alaska Gold	22	22¼	20½	21
200	Allouez	71¾	71⅝	71	71½
17,965	Am. Zinc	84½	88	84	87
430	Ariz. Coml.	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
65	Butte & Balak.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
1,900	Butte & Sup.	103	106¼	101½	104⅝
735	Cal. & Ariz.	72¾	72¾	72	72¾

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Amer. Telegraph & Cable Stock.
100 American Thermos Bottle Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 Farmers' Loan & Trust Stock
50 Germania Insurance Stock
10 Globe & Rutgers Ins. Stock
50 Great Northern Paper Stock
50 H. B. Worthington Pfd. Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 Jas. Butler Pfd. Stock
50 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
25 Thompson Starrett Com. Stock
25 Victor Talking Machine Stock
25 Wash. Stl. & Ordnance Com. Stk.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. Stock
100 Aluminum Co. of America Stock
300 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Pfd. Stk.
100 Amer. Cyanamid Com. Stock
25 Bankers Trust Stock
50 Childs (Real.) Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Continental Insurance Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock.
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock.
100 Remington Typewriter Com. Stk.
100 Unexcelled Mfg. Stock
15 U. S. Fire Insurance Stock
25 Victor Talking Machine Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
25 Wash. Stl. & Ordnance Com. Stk.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Gulf States Steel

C.C.Kerr & Co.
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Bankers Trust Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
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Mech. & Met. Nat. Bk.
Continental Ins. Co.

CLINTON GILBERT
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WE WILL BUY
10 International Silver 1st. 6s 1948
15 Binghampton R'way Cons. 5s 1931
50 Mathieson Alkali Com.
25 Adirondack Power Pfd.
15 Buffalo Lake Erie Tract. 5s 1936
WE WILL SELL
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100 Niagara Falls Power
5 Un. Waxed & Parch. Paper 6s 1920

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Federal Lt. & Trac. 7s, 1923
Joplin & Pittsburgh 5s, 1930
Newark Gas Co. 6s, 1944
Southern Cal. Gas. 1st 6s, '50
Standard Motor Cons. 6s, 1927
Eastern Steel Com.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Activity and Strength Characterize Dealings in Curb Market—Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 409,870 shares of stock and $159,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 118,223; oil, 44,463, and mining, 247,190. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	‡Aet. Ex. w.i..	22⅞	23⅛	22½	22½
900	Ajax Rub. Inc.	69⅜	70	69⅜	70
1,200	A.G.&W.I.S.S..	29	30¼	29	30
600	A. G. & W. I. S. pf.....	47	48	47	48
700	Burns Bros. L. w. i.....	30	31	30	30
3,600	Can. Nat. Gas.	2	2¼	2	2¼
4,000	‡Car. L. & P..	5¼	6	5¼	5¾
285	Carwen Steel..	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
920	Chev. Mtr. C.	145	145	143	145
25,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	54½	56⅝	54½	56⅛
355	Driggs-Seab..	143	143	141	143
500	‡Electric Gun.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Emer. Phon....	12	12	12	12
827	Guan. Sugar...	78	78	74	78
15	Hall Signal....	15	15	15	15
600	I. P. S. C.	16½	16¾	16⅜	16½
2,050	Inter. Rubber..	14⅝	*16	*14⅜	15½
300	Kath. B. pf....	22½	23	22½	23
400	‡Lake T. B...	10	10	9½	9¾
5,500	‡Lyon Phonog.	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
1,850	Man. Transit..	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
600	‡Maxim Muni.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
5,300	‡Mid. Steel....	63¾	63¾	63½	63½
25,000	‡M. S., rights	1	1⅛	*⅞	1
1,000	‡Nevins Elec..	¼	¼	¼	¼
250	P. T. & M. C.	28	28	27¾	28
1,625	†P. E. & M. Co.	122	126	120	125
200	‡Pyrene M. Co.	18	18¾	18	18¼
300	C. of R. & H.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5½
300	Red. El., Inc.	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
338	‡Sax. M C. Co.	67½	68½	*67	68½
200	‡Stand. Motors	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼
3,400	‡St. Jos. Lead.	15¾	15⅞	15	15⅛
900	St. L., R., Mt. & F. v. t. cfs.	35⅜	36⅜	35¾	36¾
700	Sub. B., v.t.cfs.	36	36½	35¾	36
6,700	‡Tobacco Prod.	45	47½	44⅜	47
400	Tri. F. v. t.cfs.	3¾	3⅞	3½	3¾
1,600	Un. Pr. Shar..	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
3,600	‡Univ. Motor..	8¾	9¼	8¾	9
80	‡U. C. S., w. i.	95	95	94½	94½
2,000	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp...	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅞
100	‡U. S. Light & Heat Cor. pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
700	‡Virgn. Ry....	23⅝	24	24½	24
120	White Motors..	48	48	49	48
1,100	World Film C. v. t. cfs....	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge
20	Continental Oil.	285	285	285	+ 5
10	Illinois P. L..	183	183	183	+ 1
120	Ohio Oil.....	237	238	235	+ 3
25	Prairie O. & G.	425	425	425	+ 1
25	Prairie P. L..	229	227	229	+ 1
70	St. O. of Cal..	259	257	258	+ 1
23	St. O. of Ind..	530	525	530	+ 6
20	St. O. of N. J.	515	512	515	
20	St. O. of N. Y.	213	213	213	− 1
5	Un. Tank Line.	84	84	84	− 1
20	Vacuum Oil....	222	222	222	− 6

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Am. Oil & Gas	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,100	‡Barn. O. & G.	8	8¼	8	8
1,000	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)....	23	23	22½	22½
800	‡Cos. Oil & G., w. i.	9¾	9¾	8¾	9¾
500	‡Cos. Oil & G., w. i., pf....	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,500	Empire Petrol.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
3,300	‡Federal Oil...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	‡Houston Oil..	18½	18½	18½	18½
15,000	††Midwest Oil.	71	74	71	74
4,300	††Mid. Oil pf.	100	100	97	99
305	Midwest Ref..	61½	63	61½	63
100	Pierce Oil.....	15½	15½	15½	15½
3,000	Mus'gee Pet.	22⅝	24	22⅝	24
2,800	‡Sap. O. & Ref.	13½	14	13½	13¾
100	Savoy Oil.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	‡Vent Cons. O.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
600	‡Victoria Oil..	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
8,000	Way. Oil & G.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	†Alta Cons....	23	23	23	23
8,500	††Atlanta	17½	17½	17	17
1,000	†Am. Comm....	9	9	9	9
500	Big Ledge D...	1½	1½	1¼	1½
1,000	Bingh. Min....	11	11	11	11
2,500	††Booth	31½	32	31½	32
1,550	Butte & N. Y.	3	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
38,800	B.C.&Z.v.t.cfs.	9⅛	11⅜	9⅛	10⅞
200	‡Cal. Copper...	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,500	†Caledonia	88	90	86	90
2,000	††Can. Copper..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
450	Cerro de P. C.	89	89	88½	88½
9,500	Con. Ariz. S..	1½	1¾	1½	1⅝
310	‡Con. Cop. M..	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
10,000	‡Ely Witch....	20	27	18	25
5,000	††Emma Cop..	85	89	85	88
5,600	††F. R. M. Co.	19	19	19	19
7,500	First Nat....	6	6¾	6	6¾
2,700	†Goldfield Con.	91	91	89	90
6,800	††Goldfield M..	13	13	12	13
800	Howe Sound...	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,000	‡Hecla Mining.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,000	††Inter. Mines	13	13	13	13
1,000	††Iron Blossom	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
4,500	††Jim Butler..	85	87	85	86
6,800	Jumbo Exten.	90	91	88	89
2,400	††Kewanas	16	16¾	16	16
2,500	Magma Copper	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞
1,200	‡Majestic M....	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
6,000	††Marsh Min..	38	38	37½	38
1,100	††McK.-Dar....	45	45	45	45
1,000	‡Mojave Tung.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
8,000	††Mont. Consl.	¾	¾	¾	¾
85,000	††Mother Lode	29	30	28½	29¼
800	††Nat. Z. & L.	2⅜	3½	2⅜	3¼
1,500	New Ut. Bing.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
500	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½
800	‡N. Butte Dev.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	††Oatman Gold (a. prospect)	69	69	69	69
200	††Oat. Crescent (a. prospect).	44	44	44	44
500	††Oatman Ex. (a. prospect).	16	16	16	16
1,000	††Person Lake	26	26	26	26
2,000	†Rex Cons. M..	20	22	20	20
800	†Rochester M.	55	58	55	58
1,100	††Round Mt....	60	61	60	61
400	††Ruby Silver.	58	63	53	53
6,800	‡Scratch Grav. Gold Min....	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
3,000	†Seven Tr'gths Coalition	41	41	41	41
4,700	††Silver Pick..	7	8	7	8
5,600	††Silver Tip (a. prospect)	20	20	20	20
1,000	St. Bll. Lead...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
9,700	††Success Min.	93	94	91	92
4,300	†Superstl. Min. (a. prospect).	34	35	34	34
375	‡Ton. Belmont	4½	4½	4½	4½
500	Tonopah Ext..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000	†Ton. R. Eula.	20½	21	20½	21
1,275	United East...	4	4¼	4	4¼
3,000	††U. S. Con. M.	13	13	12	13
8,000	††Un. V. Ext.	18	18	17	17½
2,500	††W. E. Consol.	72	72	71	72
210	†W Oaks M....	8¼	7	8¼	7
800	‡Yuscar. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$50,000	‡Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100⅝	100½	100⅜	100½
50,000	‡Erie cons. w. i.	88⅜	88½	88⅜	88½
6,000	‡Erie rights..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
53,000	‡Midv. Steel, cons.5s, w.i.	99	99	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—March 1 not reported. 200 Consolidated Nevada-Utah at ⅛.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug. Syndicate	12¼	12¾	12	12¾
Balt. Tube Co.	108	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co. pf..	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b..	14	15	14	15
Curtiss Aeroplane....	47	50	47	50
Crocker Wheeler	103	105	103	105
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45¾	48¾	45¾	48¾
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
H. & B. Cav Co....	44	45	44	45
Hopkins & A. Arms.	65		65	
Inter. Mer. Marine..	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Lima Locomotive	18	23	18	23
Marconi of America..	3¼	3⅝	2¾	3⅜
Marin Arms	82	84	82	84
N. Y. Transportation.	14½	16	14½	16
O. Elsenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Stand. Shipbuilding..	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
Virginia Railway	23	23¾	23	23¾
Wab.-Pitts. T., w. i..	17¼	19	17¼	19
Wab.-P. T. pf., w. i.	47	52	47	52

OIL STOCKS.

Int. Petroleum	11¾	12	11¾	12

MINING STOCK.

Bannack Gold	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil Co.....	83	85	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astra Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass.....	258	262	258	262
Atlas Powder	242	250	242	250
Atlas Powder pf....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox...	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.).....	355	365	355	365
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	83	75	83
Can. Fuse & Pyro.	165	185	165	185
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf...	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms.....	840	860	840	860
Du Pont Powder, new.	342	352	342	352
Du Pont Powder pf..	106	108	106	108
Hercules Powder.....	390	395	390	395
Hercules Powder pf..	117	120	117	120
International Arms..	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	165	175	165	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	475	495	475	495
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,000

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.

In the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times slightly used cars by well-known makers are offered daily. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

COTTON ADVANCES IN ACTIVE MARKET

Maximum of 30 Points Rise Over Wednesday's Close Cut to 22 by Profit Taking.

SALES IN 5,000-BALE LOTS

Stock Market Strength Encourages Bullish Sentiment — Spot Position Steadier.

Cotton was active and higher yesterday, with marked strength in the afternoon. There was a maximum advance of nearly 30 points over Wednesday's close, although some profit taking brought the net gain down to a matter of 22 to 28 points.

The growing bullishness of sentiment in cotton received fresh encouragement from the strength of the stock market, and along in the afternoon Wall Street and trade shorts, who had been more or less nervous, rushed to cover. Buying was at times on a large scale, and blocks of 5,000 bales or more changed hands without affecting prices materially.

Spot markets were steadier, and Southern quotations showed advances of 1-16 to ⅛ of a cent. The export movement for the day was light, but this had no market effect, as it is known that quite a large number of vessels are due to arrive at Southern ports, notably Galveston, in the near future, and shipments of cotton abroad are expected to increase somewhat.

Around yesterday's high prices cotton had scored a recovery of about 70 points. The congestion on the short side, in the opinion of many good judges, has been relieved, and it probably will require some fresh incentive of a strong news character to bring about a further advance.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 12 to 20 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 25 points advance, 11.90 for middling. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.75	11.45	11.74@11.75	11.46@11.47
May	11.95	11.66	11.80@11.90	11.60@11.68
July	12.13	11.90	12.08@12.09	11.88@11.87
Oct.	12.28	12.06	12.23@12.24	12.01@12.02
Dec.	12.45	12.25	12.41@12.42	12.18@12.19
Jan.	12.50	12.34	12.47@12.48	12.25@12.26

Total port receipts, 10,084 bales; last week, 12,814 bales; last year, 16,926 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	2,688	2,667	3,064
Galveston	5,917	6,963	5,317
Mobile	71	1,568	108
Charleston	133	199	875
Savannah	878	....	4,598
Wilmington	115	619	541
Norfolk	991	643	2,104

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	304	261	718
Memphis	619	1,486	3,847
St. Louis	302	7,332	2,678
Houston	2,337	2,326	5,535

Exports, 1,577 bales; total thus far this season, 3,632,906 bales; total last season, 5,850,600 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
250	Galveston,	12.10	320,708	485,979
8,685	New Orleans	11.63	377,631	380,397
375	Mobile	11.38	20,568	46,820
19,080	Savannah	11¾	182,424	208,965
	Charleston	11½	74,096	85,551
	Wilmington	11¾	44,043	61,897
274	Norfolk	11.44	116,942	79,769
1,182	Augusta	11.69	158,264	139,023
1,250	Memphis	11.75	209,264	219,490
	St. Louis	11¾	19,272	87,322
8,389	Houston	12.00	144,367	173,228

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling 4 points decline at 7.76. Sales, 6,000. Receipts nil. Market closed quiet.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	51.00	....	49.50	....
Lead	7.00	....	6.90	....
Spelter	18.75	....	18.75	....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	$260.00	....	$260.00	....
Aluminium	61.50	63.00	61.00	63.00
Iron, No. 2X ffy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27⅜ per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	97	15	0	95	15	0
Copper, futures	96	0	0	96	0	0
Tin, spot	188	0	0	187	0	0
Tin, futures	187	15	0	187	15	0
Spelter	97	0	0	98	0	0
Lead	32	15	0	32	0	0

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair, warmer Fri. Sat. fair, moderate s. w. winds.

Geo. and Ala.—Fair, warmer Fri. Sat. fair; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair, warmer Fri. Sat. fair; gentle variable winds, mostly n. and n. e. over s.

Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat., gentle shifting winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio—Cloudy Fri., probably rain or snow in n. and cen., colder at night. Sat. fair; strong w. to n. w. winds, diminishing Fri. night.

Ind.—Fair Fri., colder in n. Sat. fair.

Lower Mich.—Snow and colder Fri., with strong n. w. winds. Sat. fair.

Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Fri. Sat. fair.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Cloudy and colder Fri., cold wave in extreme n. Sat. fair, colder in s. e.; strong n. w. winds Fri.

Mo.—Cloudy and colder Fri. with fresh n. w. winds. Sat. probably fair.

Wis.—Cloudy and colder Fri., probably snow flurries in extreme s., cold wave in s. Sat. fair, warmer in w.; n. w. gales diminishing Fri. night.

Minn.—Fair Fri., colder in e. and s. Sat. probably unsettled and warmer; diminishing n. w. winds.

Iowa—Cloudy and colder Fri., cold wave in n. e. Sat. probably fair.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and continued cold Fri. Sat. probably unsettled and warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair and colder Fri. Sat. cloudy and warmer.

Neb.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; colder Fri.

aKn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler Fri.

400,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Some very bearish deductions were made on the Government report figures on farm reserves, published on Wednesday, but while yesterday was the first chance the wheat trade had to express its views of the report through market operations, prices rallied very quickly from a slight early decline and advanced 2 to 2⅝c from the opening. There was a partial reaction toward the close, but final quotations were ½c to ⅝c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.30¾; No. 2 hard, $1.26¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.34½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.45¼, all free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.19½	1.18⅞	1.62¼
July	..	..	1.12½	1.11⅞	1.27½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.12⅝	1.10	1.11⅜	1.10¾	1.52½
July	1.10½	1.08⅛	1.09⅛	1.08⅛	1.19⅝

CORN.

The corn market felt the influence of the advance in wheat, and after an early decline of ⅝c to ⅞c prices rallied, and closed with net gains of ½c to ⅝c. Liverpool was easier, and offers from the Argentine were said to be larger. Argentine shipments were estimated at 850,000 bushels, compared with 604,000 last week and 2,211,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83½c to 83¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75⅝	73⅞	75	74⅛	72⅜
July	76	74½	75⅝	74⅞	74⅝

OATS.

The oats market showed a steady tone and closing prices were ½c net higher. The Government report figures were large, but were offset to some extent by the action of wheat and corn and by rumors of export demand. The local cash market was quiet, standard being quoted at 49c; No. 3 white, 48c to 48¼c; No. 4 white, 47½c to 48c; fancy clipped white, 49½c to 51c; ordinary clipped white, 48c to 49c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43⅜	42¼	43⅛	42	37⅛
July	41⅞	41	41⅝	41¼	32⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market again showed a strong undertone with evidences of confidence on the long side. Hog receipts were moderate and hog prices were generally higher. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 26,000, estimated for Friday 20,000; Kansas City received 7,000, and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
May	11.10	10.90	11.00	10.82	10.57	
July	11.32	11.10	11.22	11.02	10.77	
Ribs—						
May	12.12	11.97	12.07	11.80	10.12	
July	12.27	12.05	12.20	11.90	10.42	
Pork—						
May	22.87	22.82	22.70	22.10	17.67	
July	22.70	22.25	22.60	22.07	18.07	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil again made new high records, and at the close of the day was 5 to 18 points net higher. Belated shorts in March were anxious buyers, and that position went to a premium of 2 points over May at the close, and sales were made at 10 points higher than May.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.45@10.70	10.28
March	10.55	10.45	10.48@10.49	10.28
April	..	..	10.40@10.50	10.32
May	10.45	10.39	10.44@10.45	10.35
June	10.40	10.35	10.39@10.39	10.30
July	10.35	10.29	10.34@10.35	10.24
August	10.37	10.32	10.37@10.39	10.25
September	10.27	10.22	10.26@10.27	10.13
October	9.37	9.23	9.34@9.36	9.18

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again firm, and prices advanced 8 to 15 points. The volume of business was not large, total sales consisting of 23,750 bags, but the buying was more aggressive than the selling. The local spot market was inactive, but prices were firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.99@8.01	7.85
April	..	..	8.06@8.08	7.90
May	8.11	8.05	8.11@8.12	7.90
June	..	..	8.12@8.14	8.00
July	8.15	8.10	8.14@8.16	8.04
August	..	..	8.17@8.19	8.08
September	8.22	8.16	8.20@8.21	8.11
October	..	..	8.23@8.25	8.14
November	..	..	8.26@8.28	8.17
December	8.31	8.25	8.29@8.31	8.21
January	..	..	8.33@8.35	8.25
February	..	..	8.37@8.39	8.29

SUGAR.

Continued strength in raws, firmness in refined, and rumors that the drought in Cuba might curtail crop estimates caused futures to become fairly active today and with a good buying demand. Opening prices were generally unchanged to an advance of 5 points, but a little short covering later sent values up several points, and in the early afternoon active positions were about 4@9 points net higher. The market closed firm, generally 1@10 points net higher, with sales for the day 10,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.50	4.49	4.48@4.50	4.38
April	4.50	4.49	4.49@4.50	4.48
May	4.57	4.50	4.55@4.58	4.48
June	..	..	4.60@4.61	4.58
July	4.67	4.61	4.63@4.66	4.57
August	..	..	4.69@4.70	4.62
September	4.75	4.73	4.73@4.74	4.67
October	4.78	4.73	4.75@4.76	4.68
November	..	..	4.70@4.72	4.64
December	4.48	4.47	4.48@4.47	4.45
January	4.40	4.40	4.39@4.40	4.45
February	..	..	4.37@4.40	..

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,170 packages. Trade somewhat improved and the market had a little steadier tone but without material change; 120 tubs creamery extras sold on 'Change at 37c, and that price was current on the street. Very much of the business, however, was in range of 35@36½c. A considerable quantity of storage creamery has changed hands at full late prices. Renovated firmer, with a disposition to ask a little more money. Ladies and packing stock quite strong. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 37c; higher scoring, 37½@38c; firsts, 35½@36½c; seconds, 32½@35c; thirds, 30@31c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 30½@31½c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds, 27@28c; State dairy, finest, 36@37c; good to prime, 33@35c; common to fair, 26@32c; renovated, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c

WALL PAPER HOUSE BANKRUPT BY WAR

Frederick Beck & Co., Unable to Get Dyes, File Voluntary Petition.

$110,000 ORDERS UNFILLED

Liabilities Are Estimated at $500,000, with Assets $200,000—Receivers' Bond of $50,000.

Frederick Beck & Co., a large wall paper concern, with head offices at 111 Broadway and branches at 206-208 West Twenty-ninth Street and in New Jersey, filed yesterday in the Federal District Court a voluntary petition in bankruptcy through its attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall. Judge Mayer appointed later as receivers, under a joint bond of $50,000, Ezra P. Prentice, a lawyer, of 61 Broadway, and George J. Leeming, the manager and Treasurer of the concern. They received authority to carry the business on for twenty days and to institute ancillary proceedings in New Jersey.

Mr. Leeming declined yesterday to discuss the failure of the concern, but said when its affairs had been looked into there might be a statement issued. He said, however, that its bankruptcy was due to business conditions, and in particular to the effect of the war. The company has, it is said, orders outstanding to the amount of $110,000, but the war has prevented it from getting materials and particularly the aniline dyes, which are required for the coloring of papers.

Exact figures of the extent of the assets and liabilities are not given in the bankruptcy petition, but it is estimated that the former amount to about $200,000, including stock valued at $41,692, while the liabilities are about $500,000.

Among the liabilities are $70,697 due the estate of Frederick C. R. Bauerdorf on a promissory note; $51,000, secured, due to Charles R. Bauerdorf as Trustee; $19,769 to the estate of Frederick Beck; $17,979 to H. G. Craig & Co., $6,275 to the Wallcomac Paper Company, $3,595 to the Gatti-McQuade Company, and $5,596 to Robert Craig & Sons.

Ranking behind these liabilities are claims for about $300,000 on debentures. Of these the largest holders are: Estate of Frederick Beck, $240,300; Bertha Beck, $30,000; G. J. Leeming, $18,000; Dora Hanfield, $16,300; Frederica Schaeffer, $13,800.

MUNITIONS KEEP DYES DOWN.

Metz Says Needed Materials Are Used for War Purposes.

Ex-Congressman Herman A. Metz told the members of the Paints, Oils and Varnish Club at their dinner at the Hotel Astor last night that one of the chief reasons for the present shortage of dyes was that a large part of the materials which should be used for dyes was going into ammunition. Mr. Metz said that a certain percentage of the materials should be reserved for dyes.

"We are setting aside practically nothing from the dye materials," he said. "We are putting a great deal of the chemicals into munitions which are being shipped to England. England in turn, instead of shipping us some of her materials, is sending them to Sweden to be made into dyes. Another trouble is that we are much too wasteful. We have not developed the manufacture of by-products as Germany has. We are throwing away large quantities of good materials."

The officers of the club are Frank Woolsey, President; H. S. Chatfield, Vice President; Frank E. Cornell, Secretary, and F. W. Medberry, Treasurer.

FEARED FOR LIFE IN CANADA.

Minister Who Left After Being Mobbed to Start for Here Today.

BUFFALO, March 9.—The Rev. C. Reinhold Tappert, the Lutheran clergyman who was mobbed by soldiers in his home at Berlin, Ont., spent today in Buffalo with his brother in law, the Rev. William C. Drach, and will leave tomorrow morning for New York. Mr. Tappert left Berlin with his family of nine children when it came to his ears that the ringleaders of the soldiers who attacked him would go unpunished.

"I believed my life and the lives of my children were in danger," he said. "After I have conferred with Dr. George Haas, President of the New York Ministerium in New York Tomorrow, I expect to visit Washington to supplement the report that is being forwarded to the State Department by J. de Olivares, United States Consul at Hamilton, Ont."

The minister plainly showed the marks of the beating he received from the soldiers. His right eye is swollen and bruised, a tooth is missing and there is a cut on the back of his head. He is a native of Germany, but has lived in this country about thirty years.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ont., March 9.—Sergeant Granville Blood and Private Sam Schaefer, the two soldiers arrested in Berlin, Ont., in connection with the raid on the Rev. C. R. Tappert, will come up for a further hearing next Monday in the Berlin Police Court, the military officials today guaranteeing their appearance. On the Monday following the incident the men were given a preliminary hearing.

BUY URAL GOLD DEPOSITS.

California and English Syndicates Participate in $15,000,000 Venture.

LONDON, March 9.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Times says that a representative of English and California syndicates has arrived from the Ural Mountains, where he bought at auction 252 deposits of gold and platinum for a total sum of $15,000,000.

OSBORNE VISITS SING SING.

Ex-Warden Confers with Welfare League Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, March 9.—Former Warden Osborne of Sing Sing, prison attachés reported, paid a visit to the prison today and conferred with executive committeemen of the Mutual Welfare League. Some of the league delegates are expected to be witnesses at the Osborne trial at White Plains on Monday.

There have been several changes in officers of the league, including the Executive Committee, since the former Warden left. Tammane of the foundry company, selected as an executive committeeman, and Wright of the jobbing company, as a judicial committeeman, are among the new officers handling the prisoners' affairs.

So readily do discharged inmates get work on leaving Sing Sing, Chairman Barry of the Employment Committee reports, no applications have been received for work from those released in the last month.

ART IN HIDING WRINKLES.

Timothy Cole Tells of Woman's Adaptability During Lecture.

In a lecture on "The Analogy Between Engraving and Painting" yesterday before the American Academy of Art and Letters in the Chemists' Club, 52 East Forty-first Street, Timothy Cole, one of the foremost masters of wood engraving, told of the art involved in concealing a woman's wrinkles.

"I have seen a narrow strip of black velvet ribbon," he said, "encircling the necks of those whose faces would, without this startling device, have shown deep lines—as in matrons of experience and character—but by this artful contrivance the lines vanish. How is it possible to discover the wrinkles when this infinitely deeper wrinkle holds the eye? Millet counsels the artist to hide his art behind his canvas. So the engraver hides his behind his block. So also the feminine arts are past finding out: no one knows where they lie concealed."

Mr. Cole said that there were all kinds of lines in nature, the rough, the smooth, winding, straight, angular, and round, and that nature has for the most part mingled her inferior and noble elements as she mingles the sunshine and the shade. Hogarth's line of beauty, he said, was the serpentine figure of the letter "S," but that it palls by its too frequent use. He said that beauty deprived of its proper foils and adjuncts ceases to be enjoyed as beauty just as light deprived of all shadow ceases to be discerned as light.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cole's lecture Professor Brander Matthews, on the part of the academy, read an appreciation of the character of Professor Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury, who died last April.

Y.W.C.A. TO RUN CAFETERIAS

Training School to Teach the Work to Girls Opens Today.

A big, new, practical work begins today by the National Board of the Young Woman's Christian Association in a training centre for cafeteria directors at 29 to 33 West Thirty-sixth Street. The students are to be put through the actual experience of managing a lunch room or the cafeteria order to supply the particular needs of Young Women Christian Associations.

The Association Cafeteria, which will be a public lunch room, occupies a main floor and basement of the building it is using, and will be opened this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock with a luncheon by the National Board to the Board of Directors of New York City and Presidents and Boards of Directors of nearby associations. There will be a supper this evening at 6:45 o'clock to the girls of New York who visited the Y. W. C. A. camps last Summer, and tomorrow evening at the same hour there will be a supper for the girls who are members of the classes and clubs in the associations in New York and surrounding cities. The cafeteria will be open to the public Monday morning, and will serve its guests from 7 A. M. through the evenings.

Mrs. Robert E. Speer, President of the National Board, will preside at the luncheon today, and Miss Louise Holmquist, Executive of the Department of Method and National Organization, will explain the purposes of the cafeteria. Miss Ella Schooley, who was Executive of the Young Woman's Christian Association at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, will be the chief executive in the National Cafeteria Training School, and will speak on the need which the National Board is hoping to meet in this new undertaking.

Y. W. H. A. Branch for Brooklyn.

Steps were taken yesterday to form a branch of the Young Women's Hebrew Association in Brooklyn, at a meeting held in the home of Mrs. Martin Jacobs, 227 Seventeenth Street, in that borough. It was announced that the new organization would be purely social and would be self-supporting. Two silver medals are to be awarded to the young women obtaining the greatest number of new members in a specified time. Several offers were received of the use of schools for meeting places, and the following officers were elected: Mrs. Jacobs, President; Miss Betty Weinstein, Vice President; Miss Molly Silverstein, Secretary, and Miss Josephine Housman, Treasurer.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted, with samples on cotton dresses. Call Saturday morning after 10 o'clock, Room 606, 37-39 East 28th.

LINENS.—Contractors call with linen and wash dresses; bring samples. 9th floor, 5 West 35th St.

MERCHANDISE.—Good English house, established 25 years, desires connections with manufacturers making suitable goods for Argentine market; cash on shipment; reply stating exactly class of goods manufactured. L 117 Times.

Open for jobs of fancy worsted in Spring shades. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS wanted, in quantities, in ural lamb, astrachan, matanlamb; submit swatch, stating lowest prices and quantities. Z 366 Times Annex.

TAFFETAS.—Can use 200 pieces navy stripe taffetas and 200 pieces stripe silk checks, and also navy and black georgettes at a price. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTH.—All wool whipcord in all colors. Telephone 2158 Farragut.

DRESSES.—Voiles, flowered fancies, poplins, serges, $1.50 to $3.75. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Black, white; all sizes. "Snaps," 47 West 34th. Greeley 3606.

DRESSES.—Jobs in taffetas and crepes, 5th floor, 30 East 20th St.

EMBROIDERY.—Colored shiffley, in allovers and flounces, and organdie and fancy cloths; also fancy buttons; discontinued patterns, 50 per cent. off. Elife Works, 19 West 21st St.

KNIT PANTS.—Children's knit pants for sale, about 800 dozen ribbed bottoms, and about 100 dozen of plain bottoms from combed Egyptian yarn; misprinted cotton flour sacks, about 10,000 lbs., at about 1c each, lot 6,363; samples with Joseph Doyle, Room 401, 43 Leonard St., New York City. Phone 135 Franklin. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

LINENS.—Household linens, fine hucks, embroidery linens, colored dress linens; stocks here. Alfred Alderdice & Co., Mill Agents, 350 Broadway, New York.

SNAP DRESS FASTENERS for sale, immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

SUITS.—Will sacrifice 300 fine high-grade Spring suits for cash. Meyer Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th.

YARNS AND THREADS FOR SALE:—Colored sweater yarns, various grades and colors; cotton sewing threads, about 3,500 lbs., 45 three-ply on cones, various colors; silk yarns, white and various colors, large quantities. Samples with Joseph Doyle, Room 401, 43 Leonard St., New York City. Phone 135 Franklin. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Cloaks, suits; traveling entire New England; open. Al line. T 165 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..3@3¼ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Duty on the Clo-clo Braids.

R. H. Macy & Co. were upheld yesterday by the Court of Customs Appeals in the contention that so-called Clo-clo braids were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as "manufactures of lead." The goods were made up with pieces of lead covered with braid, their use being to weight down women's skirts, gowns, and cloaks. Collector Malone returned the articles as part braid under Paragraph 358, but the court indorsed the plea of ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for Macy & Co., that the classification of articles under Paragraph 358 was restricted to goods composed of yarns, filaments, or threads.

Between Two Fires.

The manufacturing clothiers are between two fires in the matter of suit linings. Prices have advanced to such an extent on the silk varieties that the item is proving a stumbling block in the universal effort made to keep down costs. Serge and linen linings have also advanced considerably, and cottons are beginning to creep up. When the clothiers were placing their orders for piece goods many of them figured to keep down their costs by using lighter weight fabrics. This ordinarily would entail the use of either more or heavier lining. The result is that the use of linings to a greater extent would seem to be forced by such conditions, and it comes pretty near being a case, as one manufacturer said, of "out of the frying pan into the fire."

Raw Silk Prices Still Rising.

The Yokohama raw silk market has seen another advance of $10 to $15 a picul in the last several days on the best grades of silks, which are still in very good demand. Sales for the week there amounted to 2,600 bales, with stocks left at 7,000 bales, or 5,000 bales less than at this time a year ago. The Canton market is firmer and with more demand at current quotations. New season's silks for forward deliveries, which are comparatively cheap, are now attracting the attention of buyers. The Shanghai market continues active, and prices are steadily gaining ground. A large business is being done on China steam filatures for delivery during the Summer, mostly for American account. Business in the Italian market is almost wholly confined to European buyers. The local demand is active generally, with prices firm and advancing.

A Lull in Ribbons.

There is a temporary lull in the demand for ribbons, which manufacturers welcome rather than decry. The time given can be very profitably employed, so the trade believes, in smoothing out the large business that has already been taken. An opportunity will be afforded the manufacturers to catch up on their deliveries. As the manufacturers look at it, prices for the coming Fall will be about one-third higher than they were the previous season. This will keep some of the buyers from placing their orders early in the hope that prices may not be so high later on. From all indications, however, the trade cannot see anything ahead but higher costs and consequently higher prices to customers. Advances on dyeing, weaving and raw material will serve to strengthen the sellers' position.

Retail Clothiers Meet.

The meeting of the newly formed New York State Retail Clothiers Association yesterday at the Hotel Savoy was devoted principally to details of organization. There were about thirty retailers present. E. W. Estes of the Harlem Chamber of Commerce, was chosen as the Executive Secretary of the association. A resolution aimed at the practice made by some wholesalers of selling to retail customers was passed. It paraphrased the resolution adopted Wednesday in Chicago by the Joint Committee, representing the National Associations of Clothiers and Retail Clothiers, which urges that manufacturers and retailers alike should use every reasonable and proper means at hand to discourage the sale of clothing by manufacturers at retail in their own plants, and the operation by manufacturers of retail stores.

For Purposes of Comparison.

According to representative clothing manufacturers approached on the subject, the retailer who attempts during the next Fall season to maintain his usual prices will be making a mistake. Owing to the increased cost of piece goods, inferior merchandise will have to be offered if the same price levels are continued. For example, if a retail clothier starts his line at $15, he will have to boost this figure either to $18 or $20. The only alternative is to give less value at $15 than he did last year. The manufacturers do not think the retailers will do this. The general opinion among the manufacturers is that the lower grades of clothing, or the inferior goods, should be shown only in small quantities for the purpose of comparison. In short, the manufacturers believe that the retail customer will be able to see the difference between what $15 would buy last Fall and what it will buy during the coming season.

Fall Shoes Hard to Get.

Shoes are going to cost a lot more at wholesale this Fall than they have for many years, and, because of the uncertainty that surrounds the making of prices for the coming season, in view of the present position of the hide and leather markets, many of the manufacturers are refusing to book advance orders at the present time. There is one notable exception to this condition, however, and in this case salesmen of a distributing house have now been on the road about two weeks. They are turning in record business, from all accounts. Apropos of the refusal of women's shoe manufacturers to sell now for Fall, an incident is told in which a buyer for a big local store went to Rochester and Cincinnati with $60,000 to spend. He returned without spending a dollar, it is said, because no one would sell him any shoes. At this time in normal years he would have been able to use up his whole appropriation without leaving the city. There are said to be several other cases where big retail buyers have been scouring the shoe producing centres for Fall shoes with little or no success.

Jewelry Strike Still On.

The strike in the local platinum and gold jewelry manufacturing shops entered its fifth week on Wednesday without a real prospect of settlement. The manufacturers of the better class of this merchandise are determined to stick to their decision to refuse all the demands of the union, while the union officials seem encouraged by the fact that a few of the smaller of the 200 or so shops that are involved in the trouble have signed the agreement drawn up by the workers. It is said to be an open secret, however, that the shops which have signed up did so in the hope of obtaining business that ordinarily would go to the larger shops, and it is further said that the agreements with the union will probably be repudiated by the present signers in the event of the workers losing out generally. The manufacturers who are still "in the ring" are encouraged by the resolution recently passed by the association of retail jewelers in the metropolitan district backing them up and offering to hold up special orders until things get running smoothly again. It is the branch of the business that is hit hardest by the strike, much of the regular business being done from stock.

Are Wrongly Blamed for Things.

It is the contention of certain executives in local retail dry goods stores that considerable damage is done these stores by women who say things thoughtlessly about the way they conduct their business, and by women who repeat things they have heard without taking the trouble to get to the truth of the matter. Much of this injurious talk is about the wages paid the girl workers by the stores and their treatment by the latter. A case in point follows: A woman employe of one well-known store was going through the picture department recently when she heard two shoppers commenting on screams that were coming from behind a partition separating that department from another. They had apparently arrived at the conclusion that some girl had become hysterical under the berating of a floorwalker. What really was going on was that one of the store's nurses was trying to calm a girl who was suffering from an attack of epilepsy. This girl is not an efficient worker, because of her ailment, but the store keeps her because she needs work badly and would have trouble getting another position if she were dismissed and the reason for it became known.

Gray Goods More Active.

The feature of the local gray goods market yesterday was large selling, late in the afternoon, of 38½-inch 64-60s at 4 15-16 cents for deliveries running into October. This business came as considerable of a surprise, orders having been taken on these goods earlier in the day at 5 cents for May shipment. Before that, May business had been done at 4 15-16 cents in a fair way. April business on 38½-inch 60-48s was done at 4¾ cents, bids of a sixteenth less having been refused by the mills. A few 39-inch 68-72s were said still to be available for prompt delivery at 5⅝ cents, though practically all of the mills are firm in their demands for at least 5 7-16 cents for any delivery. A pretty good business was done on sheetings suitable for bag purposes, it ranging all the way from sales of 27-inch 2.50s at 2⅞@2 13-16 cents to 40-inch 2.50s at 3⅝ cents. Six cents was paid for quite substantial quantities of 3.95-yard drills. Fine goods and fancies continued active and firm for all deliveries. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅜c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅛c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅞c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅛c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

Only Good Wool Selling Well.

LONDON, March 9.—A miscellaneous assortment of 8,200 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. Good clips were well absorbed, but other grades were weak and withdrawals were frequent.

BRITISH SHIPPING GAINS.

Nearly 800,000 Tons More at First of Year Than in 1913.

LONDON, March 9.—The total net British mercantile tonnage on register at the end of 1915 was 12,416,408 tons, as compared with 12,119,891 at the end of 1913.

This statement was made in the House of Commons today by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question on the subject.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Fixing Duties on a Variety of Imports.

Close to 150 shipments of so-called "Val" white cotton lace were involved in a reappraisement decision yesterday by Judge Cooper of the Board of General Appraisers. The controversy had to do with the question of the dutiability of a cash discount of 2 per cent. representing commissions. Appraiser of the Port Sague disallowed this item on the various invoices with the result that the Collector included it in the dutiable value when liquidation was made at the Custom House. Judge Cooper reversed the Appraiser and sustained both the entered values on the merchandise, and the contention that the 2 per cent. commission was not dutiable. The importers included Fred Vietor & Achelis, M. Doob's Sons, Leo Rosenberg & Co., Klauber Brothers, and P. K. Wilson & Son.

The P. H. Petry Company lost yesterday before the Classification Division in a protest relating to fusible enamel. This had the appearance of glass, and was imported in thin, flattened, pressed, variously colored cakes. In use, the enamel is finely powdered, mixed with water to a paste, applied to the metal article to be enameled, and then fired by intense heat, thereby fixing it to the surface of the metal. William L. Wemple, who appeared for the importers, claimed that duty properly accrued at 15 per cent. as "enamel or enamel paints not specially provided for." Witnesses were put on the stand who testified to this effect. The Government also had trade witnesses who were of the opinion that the product was fusible enamel. Judge Sullivan accordingly affirmed the Collector in taking 20 per cent. duty as "fusible and glass enamel not specially provided for."

Favor Ruhl & Co. were sustained in the claim that linseed oil and varnishes put up in bottles of less than 2¼ pounds gross weight were wrongly classified by the Collector as chemical compounds calling for a duty of 20 per cent. Judge Brown decided that the linseed oil was entitled to enter at 10 cents per gallon and the varnishes at 10 per cent.

A protest was made by importers of gray cotton cambric from Stickerei Feldmuhle, Manchester, on goods invoiced as "46,153, unbleached plain," and entered as having a value of 18d. 1½d. per piece of 63 yards, together with a discount of 2½ per cent. The Collector, on the advice of the Appraiser, took duty on a basis higher than that entered, but Judge Cooper reversed this action and ordered duty assessed on the entered price.

The board took adverse action on a protest by Edward Zinn in which it was claimed that tree trimmers were entitled to free entry as "agricultural implements." The Collector was therefore affirmed in returning the articles at 30 per cent. as "shears."

G. W. Sheldon & Co. imported betel nuts, on which duty was assessed at 1 cent a pound. The importers claimed them free of entry as crude drugs in the form of seeds. The board reached the conclusion that the merchandise could not be deemed "seeds" and affirmed the Collector.

Lord & Taylor and B. Altman & Co. were overruled in claims for lower duty on embroidered cotton stockings. The importers asked for a rate of 50 per cent. under Paragraph 260, but the board held that Paragraph 358 under which the Collector took duty was more specific. The assessment at 60 per cent. was allowed to stand.

NEW RULES ON DRAWBACKS.

They Are Designed to Make the Conditions More Strict.

The Treasury Department, in an order sent out to Collectors and other officials of the customs, has stiffened earlier rules relating to drawback on articles covered by supplemental sworn statements or schedules. The new instructions state that a number of cases have come to the attention of the department from which it appears that at some ports it has been the practice to accept supplemental sworn statements and schedules and to allow drawback on the articles covered thereby, notwithstanding that the drawback rate contains no authority for such action.

The order also recites that at a few ports drawback is being allowed on articles exported prior to the receipt of authorized supplemental statements and schedules. It is now directed that in the future, where supplemental statements or schedules are presented in connection with rates of drawback containing no authority for the filing thereof, the date of receipt shall be noted thereon and the same shall be transmitted to the department. The liquidation of entries covering articles embraced in such supplemental certificates is to be suspended pending receipt of departmental authority.

Hereafter, when supplemental sworn papers are filed showing changes in the quantities or kinds of imported materials appearing in the manufacture of an article, or covering other articles or brands of the same article, or in any way affecting the rate of allowance, drawback is to be allowed only upon exportation on or after the date of receipt of the supplemental statement or schedule in the Collector's office. In order to give manufacturers doing an export business sufficient time to comply with the amended rules Assistant Secretary Peters directed that they shall not be effective until March 21.

TO HEAR $20,000,000 SUIT.

Counsel to Argue Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Case on Saturday.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 9.—More than $20,000,000 is involved in a suit against the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company that will be heard in the United States District Court Saturday before Federal Judge Killits. The hearing will be upon the applications of the Central Trust Company of New York to foreclose on $11,527,000 worth of underlying securities, and that of E. G. Merrill et al. to foreclose on their lien of $9,000,000.

The hearing will bring to Toledo a number of the best known corporation attorneys in the country. The claims of their clients against the road are responsible for the insolvency and receivership decreed on Oct. 23, 1914.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Landy Bros.; A. Landy, furn. goods, hosiery, women's children's cloaks; St. Denis.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 597 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pfeifer, D. G. Co.; A. Weinstein, carpets, rugs; 1,161 B'way.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Weiden Co.; B. F. Weiden, curtains, china; 220 5th Av.
BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—S. Turk, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; J. Watters, mdse. mgr., women's ready-to-wear; 1,153 B'way.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Mahoney, skirts; Miss J. Creed, silk waists; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON.—L. P. Hollander & Co.; Mrs. S. A. Blood, misses' dresses, suits; 550 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. J. Connolly, men's furn. goods; 18 W. 33th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. F. Smith, coats, suits; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. L. Clawson, representing; 43 Leonard.
CADIZ, Ohio—J. Clark & Co.; Miss J. Clark, fancy goods; Marlborough.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; H. H. Rosenthal, millinery; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—F. A. Rauck Co.; F. A. Rauck, upholstery goods; Albert.
CHICAGO.—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Eagan, children's, girls' wear, basement; Mrs. M. Moore, women's waists, negligees, basement; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO.—Siegal Cooper & Co.; Mrs. N. Yandell, infants' wear; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO.—H. W. Gossard Co.; H. Rothschild, holiday novelties; 88 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Alexander, notions, laces, ribbons, hdkfs., 115 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Hart Co.; J. H. Mellen, flowers, feathers; 370 5th Av. 22d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Clothing Co.; L. Levy, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; Great Northern.
CONCORD, N. C.—Parks Belt Co.; J. G. Parks, notions, clothing; Grand.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Miss E. Lowe, millinery; 19 E. 24.
DENVER, Col.—Neustetter Co.; Max D. Neustetter, general mdse.; Louis F. Cohen, basement, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Miss B. Flynn, ready-to-wear, waists; 71 W. 23d.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. H. Schrashun, jewelry, leather goods; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT.—J. Greenbaum, ready-to-wear, waists; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss Lehan, cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts; 334 4th Av.
DETROIT—J. Greenbaum, ladies', misses', children's cloaks, suits, dresses; B'way Central.
HAMILTON, O.—W. C. Frechtling Co., Inc; R. F. Frechting, dry goods, French, Austrian china; McAlpin.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks, suits; W. H. Smiley, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.
HAVERHILL, Mass.—Leslie D. G. Co.; R. E. Wiley, cloaks, waists; Latham.
INDIANAPOLIS—J. A. Rink, millinery; Breslin.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. Sayres & Co.; C. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis D. G. Co.; Mrs. McLaughlin, dressmaking; 2 Walker.
LOS ANGELES.—A. Hamburger & Sons; J. R. Collins, drug sundries, toilet goods, photo supplies; 215 4th Av.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—N. Spigel, ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; V. Hamilton, shoes; 22 E. 17th.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Spare D. G. Co.; J. A. Suggles, cloaks, suits; 315 5th Av.; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—H. Starin, woolens; Park Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—N. S. Gilbert & Sons; S. A. Gilbert, carpets; Park Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 27th.
PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Brothers; A. A. Lewis, art needlework; 71 West 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—A. E. Kirschbaum & Co., M. A. Ellerman, clothing; 212 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Cohn Brothers Co.; A. Cohn, men's wear; Marseilles.
PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—A. Sharron, notions, furn. goods; Continental.
POTTSVILLE—Bernard's; Miss S. Le Jeune, ready-to-wear millinery; 212 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—E. McGrath & Co.; I. Rose, cloaks, furn. goods; B'way Central.
RALEIGH, N. C.—Dobbin-Ferrall Co.; W. Dobbin, general mdse.; 1 Park.
RICHMOND, Va.—Dreyfuss Co.; S. B. Hazle, ready-to-wear; 1,115 B'way.
ROANOKE, Va.—Roanoke Clothing Co.; J. Spigel, ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22.
RUTLAND, Vt.—Wilson Clothing Co.; F. M. Wilson, clothing, furn. goods; Cumberland.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; Mrs. Almy, representing; 2 Walker.
SAN FRANCISCO—Regent Garment Co.; Mr. Morse, silk dresses; 43 W. 27th.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Morris Slotin; Mr. Slotin, ready-to-wear; Hotel Albert.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Lamb Shirt Co.; M. L. Kahn, shirts; Latham.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; A. Steiger, dry goods; 315 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice Stix D. G. Co.; C. A. Jobes, knit goods, underwear, men's sweater coats; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Sonnenfelds; L. Ackerman, millinery; 362 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; W. Addison, linens, white goods; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—"Lindells"; G. Roth, hdkfs., white goods; Great Northern.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; A. Steedman, linens, white goods, hdkfs.; 385 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Freidman Clothing Co.; F. Lebosky, cloaks, suits, skirts, waists; 1,133 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—L. Vinney Clothing Co.; C. Lenhardt, children's clothing; Park Av.
TAMPA.—Exclusive Shop; J. E. Sherman, millinery; Arlington.
WARR, Mass.—A. Bryson & Co.; A. Bryson, millinery, ready-to-wear; Murray Hill.
WATERBURY, Conn.—W. D. Scott, cloaks, suits; Grand.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss B. Hart, dresses, gowns, misses' wear; 334 4th Av.
WILKES-BARRE.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; W. F. Logan, representing; 212 5th Av.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; F. E. Harris, dry goods; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; L. C. Brown, representing; 2 Walker.
YORK, Penn.—Regal Umbrella Co.; F. W. Zercher, umbrellas; Herald Square.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—Hercules Clothing Co.; M. Resler, pants; Imperial.

Zeess

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Z. & S. MIDDY CO.,
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Silk
From $2.75 **Dresses** to $4.50
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New 16-Column Visible Electric
Adding
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John E. Ranson,
Auctioneer,
30 Church St., N.Y.
N. B.—Figure your inventory in a few minutes with our $25,000 battery of rapid-fire multiplying machines.

Cash For Manufacturers
"My capital is in my ledgers," a manufacturer told me recently. "But prior to this, my credit has been 'gilt edge.' Now, every manufacturer has to put up the cash before he can get a pound of raw material."
If you are facing the same problem as this manufacturer, come and see me. I'll give you spot cash on your outstandings and charge only 6% per annum, plus a small commission.
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Near 7th Ave. 100% sprinkler. Maximum occupancy under labor law. Possession now. Rent reasonable.
E. S. Willard & Co.
Hanover 5989. 32 William St.
Full commission to brokers.

AUCTION SALES.

Jos. Shongood's Sons, Julius Shongood, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 94 Bowery, will sell at 12 o'clock, on March 10, by order of Daniel E. Wing, Executor of the Estate of Emma J. Platt.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

FREDERICK BECK & CO.—Ezra P. Prentice and George J. Leeming were appointed receivers yesterday for Frederick Beck & Co., (corporation,) manufacturers of wall paper, 111 Broadway, 206 and 208 West Twenty-ninth Street, and Hoboken, by Judge Mayer of the Federal Court. The company filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $632,607, of which $329,900 are debenture bonds, which are subordinate to those of the general creditors. Nominal assets are $305,702. Among the creditors are the estate of Frederick Beck, $20,497 and $240,300 debenture bonds; estate of Bertha Beck, $30,000 debentures; Charles R. Bauerdorf as trustee, $51,000, secured; R. H. McCarter Potter, $10,000, secured; Gatti McQuade & Co., $8,595, and West Side Bank, $4,650. The receivers were authorized to carry on business twenty days and were directed to file a bond of $50,000, and were also authorized to apply for ancillary receivers in New Jersey.

STATE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, contractor, 44 Whitehall Street, has filed petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $17,336 and assets $4,091. The principal creditors are Henry J. S. Hall, $7,100, and Lorillard Spencer, $3,100.

FAY ROSE LANDAU.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fay Rose Landau, dealer in gowns and blouses, 2,482 Broadway, by A. Klein & Co., $255; Goldberg-Goldschmidt Costume Company, $104, and Harry Collins, $233.

FREDERICK E. WIEBER, plumber, Kingston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $22,600 and asset $8,200.

MORRIS SCHULMAN, grocery clerk, 1,287 Stebbins Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,689 and no assets.

CHARLES F. ENDERLY, 1,974 University Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,500 on bond and mortgages on property in this city and Westwood, N. J., and no assets.

204TH STREET CORPORATION.—Judge Mayer has appointed A. Parker Nevin receiver for the 204th Street Corporation of 836 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, bond $1,500. Liabilities are $30,000 and possible assets $3,000 to $4,000 equity in a building at 667 West 204th Street.

Z. PADDLEFORD & SON.—Schedules of Z. Paddleford & Son, general store, Monroe, show liabilities $39,786 and assets $9,708.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 9.—Edward O. Alvord, an agent, 22 West Monroe Street, voluntary petition; liabilities $36,660; assets none.

WACO, Tex., March 9.—T. C. Webb, cotton seed buyer of Rogers, Tex., filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy here; liabilities $15,690; assets $21,955; exemptions $2,600.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were fil

WAR FREIGHT JAMS ALL BRITISH SHIPS

But Cunard Line Denies That Only Munitions and Grain Are Taken.

ALLIES ARE BUYING WHEAT

Purchase Vast Stocks in Argentina, Australia, and Rumania—Britain Hopes to Control Exchange.

Officials of the Cunard Steamship Company and of the International Mercantile Marine had their attention directed to a statement in an afternoon New York newspaper yesterday, that the Cunard Company, acting under orders from the British War Office, had announced a refusal to accept any freight in the future at the Port of New York except ammunition or grain consigned to British authorities. This action by the British Government, and its action "in regard to such ships of the International Mercantile Marine as are under the British flag," had precipitated "a crisis," according to the newspaper, that threatened transportation men and shippers with heavy losses.

Frederick P. Gaskell, General Freight Manager of the Cunard Company, said it was true that all the vessels of his company were booked for two months ahead, but that the ships of the line had not been commandeered.

"For months past the British Government has been requisitioning much space in our steamships," he said. "We voluntarily offered to devote half of the space of our vessels to carrying grain. This was done for private shippers, however. There has been no sudden action by the British Government, and no crisis has been created. The conditions which exist are, of course, due to the war, but we are not in a worse position now than we have been for some time."

A. C. Setterolf, General Freight Manager of the International Mercantile Marine, said:

"The statements in the newspapers are not correct. I think some of the newspapers are trying to make a great deal more out of the situation than is necessary. The steamship lines are doing all that is possible to help them to do. I can't see how any such agitation as began by the newspapers can help matters any."

It has been common knowledge for some time that the steamships of the White Star Line were being exclusively used for shipments of war supplies to Great Britain, and the statement of the International Mercantile Marine official merely dealt with the charge that new vessels had been commandeered by the British Government for war purposes.

J. C. Lincoln, Manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association, asserted that he did not know anything about what the British Government had done, but that the freight congestion here was "worse than it ever had been" and that unless the Interstate Commerce Commission took speedy action "it would be too late" for a great many shippers of the country.

Allies Buying Wheat.

LONDON, Feb. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Great Britain and her allies have gone into the wheat business on a very extensive scale, the Governments themselves buying vast stocks of wheat—200,000 tons in Australia at a cost of $16,000,000, 250,000 tons in Argentina at a cost of $20,000,000, and the whole remaining crop of Rumania at $50,000,000—in all about $86,000,000, probably the largest bulk expenditure for wheat ever made.

This is a new departure—Governments buying up the wheat supply. It is of especial interest to the United States for two reasons, namely:

First: The rate of American exchange, which went so strongly against England last Fall, is depending on keeping down imports of American wheat, cotton, and other products. In this way the balance of trade will not be so heavily against England as it was last Fall; the drain of gold to meet that balance will not be so heavy, and the exchange rate will remain steady. One of the highest officials of the Government told The Associated Press correspondent when the rate of exchange crisis occurred last Fall that one of the surest methods of steadying exchange was for England to stop buying wheat in the United States and buy it instead in Australia, Canada, and elsewhere. He intimated strongly, too, that this would be done, and apparently it has been done, although the Corn Exchange is flooding the London press with queries as to why these Government purchases are made.

Second: Irrespective of the exchange rate the Government purchase of wheat discloses the tremendous weapon which the Quadruple Allies possess in the control of that fundamental food product. As it stands now the countries forming the Quaoruple Alliance have an enormous stock of wheat, about one-half of the total world's crop of 1915; the neutral countries come next with about half as much as the Quadruple Allies possess, and the Central Powers come last with a comparatively insignificant stock of the great food staple. A rough summary showing the wheat holdings of the various groups is as follows: Quadruple Allies, 223,452,000 quarters; neutral countries, 180,181,000 quarters; Central Powers, 56,789,000 quarters.

That is, the Quadruple Allies have the bulk of the world's wheat supply and are buying up a good deal of the neutrals' share, while the Central Powers have about one-sixth the supply of their opponent with little chance of buying from neutrals or getting it delivered if bought.

Division of Supplies.

The details of wheat holdings by the two war groups and by the neutrals can be approximately figured out from reports obtained through the Corn Exchange. While not official the figures are published in the leading organs of the Exchange, as compiled from all available sources, including official. Rearranged according to groups in the present war—for this is a struggle between war groups—the stocks of wheat, in quarters, are as follows:

Quadruple Allies—France, 32,000,000; Algeria and Tunisia, 5,700,000; United Kingdom, 9,100,000; India, 47,922,000, Canada, 42,030,000; Egypt and the Cape, 5,200,000; Australia, 23,200,000; New Zealand, 1,000,000; Italy, 21,350,000; Russia, 133,000,000; Japan, 2,950,000. Total, 323,452,000 quarters.

Neutrals—Spain, 17,000,000; Portugal, 800,000; Rumania, 11,250,000; Greece, 600,000; Holland, 711,000; Switzerland, 485,000; Sweden, 1,000,000; Denmark, 986,000; United States, 126,440,000; Mexico, 400,000; Argentina, 24,000,000; Chile, 2,000,000; Uruguay, 1,200,000; Peru, 600,000; Persia, 1,700,000. Total, 180,181,000 quarters.

Central Powers—Germany, 20,000,000; Austria, 7,500,000; Hungary, 18,939,000; Croatia and Slavonia, 1,500,000; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 500,000; Bulgaria, 5,785,000; Serbia, 1,500,000; Belgium, 1,000,000. Total, 56,730,000 quarters.

There are, of course, other factors operating in this war which affect the foregoing stocks of the various countries. Russia's vast stock is practically sealed up, and while it can supply her own army and people it cannot get out through the Dardanelles, or westward across the Austro-German lines, or northward through the ice ports and the German Baltic fleet. Belgium's stock, also, while controlled by the German occupants of the country, is by arrangement used for internal needs. So that these and some other small grain-producing countries are out of the world's fluctuations of grain as the food-weapon of warfare.

The recent Government purchases in Australia and Argentina are referred to in an official statement, which says that the British and French Governments purchased 200,000 tons of wheat from Australia, the share of the British Government being 50,000 tons. The Argentina purchase, the statement says, was 260,000 tons by the British Government. At the prevailing rate this would be about $16,000,000 for the Australian and $20,000,000 for the Argentina supplies. Details of the Rumanian purchase are given in letters from Bucharest, saying that Sir George Barclay, the British Minister, signed the purchase contract, which the British Legation announced was made in behalf of the Government. The purchase covered 80,000 carloads at £128 per carload, or a total of £10,000,000 sterling—$50,000,000.

TRAINMEN NOT FOR STRIKE.

Say They Will Try to Obtain Demands in Peaceful Way.

CHICAGO, March 9.—It was officially announced here tonight that the vote of 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen of American railroads overwhelmingly favored authorizing union heads to enter into negotiations with the railroads for an eight-hour day. The following statement was issued:

"While the returns from the membership of these four organizations are not completed, it is evident that the vote is overwhelmingly in favor of presenting to the railway companies of the United States the requests for the eight-hour day and time and one-half for overtime. Consequently the movement with that object in view will be carried forward in its regular course.

"The present vote has no significance except as an indication of the desire of the men that this matter should be presented to a conclusion, and all reports that it has significance as a strike vote are erroneous and misleading. In the immediate future the requests will be presented to the railway managements and the necessary steps taken to make the same effective."

According to W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the demands in a few days will be presented to the railroads and they will have thirty days in which to make reply.

It was learned here yesterday that the United States will request the officials of the four brotherhoods to make public the details of the vote taken by the unions in regard to presenting their demands for an eight-hour day, with pay of time and a half for overtime. The unions will be asked to give the figures for each of the railroads, instead of in bulk, in order that each of the roads may learn the attitude of its own employes. It is expected that the request will be resisted, but the railroads will argue that in no other way can they obtain an accurate survey of the situation

The preliminary announcement sent out from Chicago of the result of the vote disclosed an unusually low percentage in favor of the demand, according to the railroads. Considering the fact that the men were asking for what is declared to be an increase in wages, it was surprising that 80,000 votes should have been recorded in the negative. Heretofore, it was explained, demands of a similar nature have never netted less than 94 per cent. of the voting strength of the unions, according to the totals announced by the labor officials.

The comparatively low percentage was attributed to the disinclination of many of the members of the four brotherhoods to engage in a strike at the present time. The railroads believe if the details of the vote are made public that hardly any strike sentiment will be found among the employes in the passenger service.

DUTY ON CERTAIN RUGS.

Collector's View Upheld by Divided Board of Appraisers.

A test case was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers dealing with the rates on Wilton and Brussels tapestry rugs. Henry Beuttrell & Sons were the importers of the goods.

Collector Malone took duty at 50 per cent. under the provision for carpets, woven whole for rooms, and rugs. Ex-Judge Sharretts, who appeared for the importers, maintained that the goods were properly dutiable at 30 or 20 per cent.

In a majority decision, written by Judge McClelland and coincided in by Judge Sullivan, the board affirmed the Collector's assessment of 50 per cent., it being held that rugs of the kind in controversy, in long lengths of from forty to sixty yards, with places of separation marked in the weave, were not "carpet or carpeting." The majority decision made the further point that such rugs, after being so woven and before importation being separated by cutting at the lines indicated by the break in the weave of the pile and hemmed or fringed, were completed rugs.

Judge Brown, dissenting, took the view that the merchandise involved in the suit properly fell under the provision for "rugs for floors and other portions of carpets or carpetings," which, the General Appraiser held, threw them under the provisions for similar carpetings.

The importers will appeal the case to the Customs Court.

COURT HOUSE COST CUT.

Board Has Modified Plans and Will Ask for $7,500,000 Today.

The question of the new Court House, concerning which there has not been any official action for many months, although there have been a number of conferences, will come up again today before the Board or Estimate. A communication has been addressed to the board by the Court House Commission, in which modified plans and specifications are submitted, and a request is made that the board will authorize forthwith the issue of $7,500,000 to meet the cost of the construction contract.

The construction plans, already approved by the Board of Estimate, called for the expenditure of about $10,000,000. As the Court House Commission desires to let one contract for the construction work so as to avoid the necessity of a series of subsidiary contracts, which it thinks would considerably increase the total cost of the building, this would have called for the placing of a $10,000,000 charge immediately against the city's debt limit.

The communication of the Court House Board will be referred to the Corporate Stock Budget Committee, and the modified plans will be sent to the Bureau of Contract Supervision for report.

105 ON MATERNITY LEAVE.

Mrs. Breslaw, Leader of Mother-Teachers, to be Absent Again.

Mrs. Sara C. Breslow, one of the mother-teachers whose right to be absent from school to bear a child was upheld by the State Commissioner of Education a little more than a year ago, has applied for and been granted a two-years' maternity leave from Feb. 1, 1916, to Feb. 1, 1918.

Six other teachers were granted the maternity leave, making the total number now on such leave 105. The six are as follows:

P. S. 39-B, Manhattan—Mrs. Lillian S. Schlenger.

P. S. 143, Brooklyn—Mrs. Millie A. Cuneen.

P. S. 159, Manhattan—Mrs. Amy S. Colton.

P. S. 51, Brooklyn—Mrs. Isabel M. Goodwin.

P. S. 98, Manhattan—Mrs. Wilhelmina B. Leining.

P. S. 139, Brooklyn—Mrs. Alma D. Luster.

$15,000 Verdict for Husband's Death

A verdict for $15,000 damages was returned by a jury in the Supreme Court of Bronx County yesterday in favor of Mrs. Fanny Rose for the death of her husband, Morris Rose, a public accountant, who was run down and killed on March 24, 1914, by an automobile belonging to Harry Balfe of 873 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Balfe is Vice President of Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., wholesale grocers. The accident occurred at St. John's Place and Eastern Parkway in Brooklyn. Mrs. Rose, who is the mother of a 2-year-old boy, brought suit for $50,000.

$329 for Loss of Wooden Legs.

The value of a pair of broken wooden legs belonging to Herbert Allen of 295 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, which he said were smashed in a trolley collision on April 3, 1915, was fixed by a jury in the Queens County Court yesterday at $329. Allen, who lost both of his natural legs in an accident a few years ago, sued the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $2,000 damages. He alleged, in addition to the loiss of his wooden legs, that he was thrown about the trolley car in which he was riding and cut and bruised. County Judge Humphrey denied a motion by counsel for Allen to set aside the verdict.

WATER POWER AID IN EVENT OF WAR

Hydroelectric Machinery Makers See in It Means of Making High Explosives.

NITROGEN FROM THE AIR

Manufacturers Organize in Effort to Obtain More Liberal Laws for Use of Streams.

Manufacturers of hydroelectric appliances yesterday formed the Water Power Development Association at a meeting held in the offices of I. P. Morris Company at 100 Broadway and announced the beginning of a campaign of publicity for obtaining more liberal laws governing the use of streams.

The corporations represented were:

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; American Rolling Mill Company, Mansfield, Ohio; American Smelting and Refining Company, New York City; Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York City; Archbold-Brady Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Buffalo Foundry and Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Goulds Manufacturing Company; James Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio; Locke Insulator Manufacturing Company, Victor, N. Y.; General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Morris Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; Ohio Brass Company, Springfield, Ohio; Pelton Water Wheel Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Pittsburgh High Voltage Insulator Company, Derry, Penn.; Platt Iron Works, Dayton Ohio; S. Morgan Smith Company, York, Penn.; Standard Underground Cable Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; R. Thomas & Sons Company, East Liverpool, Ohio; Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

H. P. Hand, the Chairman of the newly created association, said that ever since 1913, when rigorous conservation laws were enforced, that the business of making apparatus for converting the power from rivers and falls into electrical energy had been waning. Government officials had practically stopped the giving of permits for the use of water on Government lands. Had it not been for the war orders all these industries would have suffered more than they have. The manufacturers are now taking account of the future of their industry. With the end of the demand for munitions they expect that many thousands of men will be idle.

It was given out by a representative of the new organization that there were 600 manufacturers interested, whose total capital was $200,000,000, and that in all they employed 400,000 men. The association says that the Government should encourage the hydroelectric machinery industry by giving more liberal use of the streams.

Cheap water power will, in its opinion, be the means of obtaining nitrogen from the air for making ammunition and high explosives should this country be shut off from the supply of the Chile nitrates. Germany has been extracting nitrogen in this way and the results have been very effective, according to the official statement of the new organization. The reproduction of nitrates from the fixation of the atmosphere depends upon the availability of cheap power.

It was pointed out that with the exception of the plant of the Southern Chemical Company, at Charlotte, N. C., of which James B. Duke is the head, that no plant is equipped for producing nitric acid in this way. The association also sees in the increase of water power a means of conserving the coal supply.

In order to bring before the public its views the organization has established a publicity office in the Marbridge Building in this city, and will shortly open another in the Munsey Building of Washington.

The manufacturers advocate the enactment into law of the Shields and Ferris bills.

The Shields bill, which has passed the Senate, permits the construction of dams in navigable rivers under the consent issued by the Secretary of War. It gives the right to operate power plants for fifty years, after which the Federal Government may take them over after giving two years' notice and paying a fair value.

The officers of the new organization are Mr. Hand, the Chairman; Calvert Townley of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company of East Pittsburgh, Vice Chairman; W. W. Nichols of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wis., Treasurer.

TAX MEETING IS TONIGHT.

Twenty City Legislators Now Pledged to City Relief Bills.

The Tax Reduction Committee, of which William H. Childs is the Chairman, and which is co-operating with the Mayor in carrying out his program of legislative relief for the city, gave out some of the divergent views of city legislators yesterday.

Senators Ogden L. Mills of Manhattan and Charles O. Lockwood of Brooklyn questioned the legality of some of the proposed measures in letters to the committee. Assemblyman William H. O'Hare of Queens wrote advising that the city abandon some extremely expensive notions, the $8,000,000 library building and the Schoharie water scheme and discharge a few of its foreign $10,000 a year experts." Senator William M. Bennett also believes in abandoning the Schoharie water project and the new Court House.

"The extravagance and waste of the city are most shocking," wrote Assemblyman Nathan D. Shapiro of Brooklyn.

Eleven Senators and nine Assemblymen wrote pledging themselves to all eight city relief bills.

The Tax Reduction Committee will hold a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall tonight, to discuss the situation. The Mayor will speak and so will Martin W. Littleton and others.

CURB REORGANIZATION ON.

Committee Suggests That No New Members Be Admitted for Present.

Progress on the plan for reorganizing the Curb Market was indicated in a recommendation made on Wednesday by the Special Committee in charge of the matter to the Board of Representatives. The recommendation, which was made public yesterday, said:

Resolved, That in view of important steps being taken for the reorganization of the New York Curb Association, the Special Committee recommends to the Board of Representatives that in fairness to the present members no new applications for members be considered by the Membership Committee of the New York Curb Market Association until such time as plans now pending are matured.

It is expected that the suggestion will be adopted. The sponsors of the reorganization plan have been notified of available space in the Wall Street district in case it is decided to put the Curb Association under roof, but no definite action toward this end is expected to be taken for some time.

SEEKS DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY

Right of a Physician to Hide Secrets Questioned by Surrogate.

The right of a physician to hide behind his professional privilege of secrecy as to what took place between him and his patient was questioned yesterday by Surrogate Fowler when he announced that he would on April 3 hear the testimony of the physician (his name was not revealed) of Mrs. Mary Mele, whose will is being contested on the ground of her mental incapacity.

The Surrogate held that if the husband were living he undoubtedly would release the physician from his duty to keep inviolate communications between himself and his former patient. The husband having died after the filing of the will, the executor was made a party to the proceeding, and the latter has been reluctant to permit the physician to testify.

The estate in question is not large.

GETS SHIPBUILDING PLANT.

Christoffer Hennevig Acquires Control of Pusey & Jones Co.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 9.—Christoffer Hennevig of the ship brokerage firm of Hennevig & Johnson, 78 Broad Street, New York City, has acquired the controlling interest in the stock of the Pusey & Jones Shipbuilding Company of this city. The purchase price is not given. Mr. Hennevig has recently contracted for the building of a large number of ships in this country, and it is his intention to improve the shipbuilding facilities of the local plant. The Pusey & Jones yards construct vessels of moderate tonnage. A large foundry is connected with the works, and it is said that the plant's capacity will be so increased as to enable the company to build ships on a larger scale than formerly.

The plant will be operated by the same officers and organization as heretofore and the new Board of Directors will be composed of Christoffer Hennevig, Ralph James M. Bullowa; Stirling H. Thomas, John M. Mendinhall, Elbert H. Neese, and Robert F. Richards.

Certain rumors had it yesterday that the brokerage firm of Hennevig & Johnson was acting for clients and Charles M. Schwab was mentioned as the possible centre of the deal. Some color was lent to this by a rumor which reached this city a few days ago from Palm Beach, where Mr. Schwab is spending his vacation, that he was interested in transactions that might add to the shipbuilding interests of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Ralph James M. Bullowa, who will be a member of the Board of Directors of the Pusey & Jones Shipbuilding Company was a prominent witness in the Hamburg-American trial. It was Mr. Bullowa who first exposed the fact that the Hamburg-American Line was employing a chain of neutral ships to carry supplies to the German war vessels. He testified at the Hamburg-American trial, that the steamship line had chartered two Norwegian vessels, the Fran and Sommerstad, with the pretended purpose of using them to replenish the supplies of German merchant vessels in Brazilian waters, but had really attempted to use them to carry coal and other supplies to German cruisers.

TEACHERS WIN A POINT.

State Holds Up Transfers to High School Grade.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—After hearing a protest of New York City teachers against recent transfer orders of the Board of Education, Deputy State Commissioner of Education Finnegan today sent to the Board of Estimate a restraining order against the employment or transfer of any high school teacher until the appeals now before the State Department have been decided. A previous order had enjoined the employment or transfer of elementary school teachers. The State Department expects to render a decision about April 1.

The appeals, the third of which was heard today, are directed against the action of the Board of Education in assigning elementary teachers to high school classes and special and kindergarten teachers to elementary grades. The vacancies caused by the assignments, it was said, would be filled by probationary teachers at less than full pay.

The teachers' organizations oppose this on the ground that the 1,500 needed teachers should be taken from the eligible lists of those who have filled requirements for the different grades. In other words, they oppose the placing of kindergarten teachers in elementary grades and elementary teachers in high school grades.

Assistant Corporation Counsel McIntyre appeared for the Board of Education and said that the proposed transfers were temporary, were intended to save money, and were justified because the funds of the Board of Education were low.

PAPER MAKERS CONFER.

Meet to Discuss Trade Problems Resulting from War.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 9.—Over a score of paper manufacturers of the Connecticut Valley gathered to discuss trade problems, particularly those arising out of the shortage of rags. Since the beginning of the war the European and Asiatic markets have been uncertain, and, with the embargo which Great Britain has placed on the exportation of rags, the manufacturers have had to advance prices from 25 to 100 per cent.

Conditions in the paper industry have reached such a pass that within the last week the large paper manufacturers agreed to withdraw all their quotations and not to guarantee prices. In addition to rags, which have, of course, gone away up in price, every sort of raw material out of which paper is made has gone up in price, and the end is not yet in sight.

The dye shortage has also affected the paper trade. Blues, reds, and blacks now are unobtainable, and all manufacturers are turning down orders for deep colors, such as purples, greens, and scarlets. Experiments with new combinations have not produced satisfactory results up to the present time.

UNIVERSITY CLUB TO GROW.

Gets Option on Two Lots in Rear of Building for Addition.

Preparations to enlarge the University Club in the near future have just been made in the securing by the Building Committee of the club of an option on two lots in the rear of the club building on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. Definite action in approving the purchase will be taken by the members at their annual meeting on March 18.

The property which the club intends to buy includes the vacant lot at 3 West Fifty-fourth Street, fronting 25 feet by 100, and the abutting lot, covered by a four-story dwelling house, at 8 West Fifty-fifth Street, with a front of 27 feet and 100 feet depth.

The two parcels on which the option has been obtained are owned by George Sherman, and they were assessed last year for $220,000. The University Club, a nine-story structure erected several years ago, covers the lower half of the Fifth Avenue block front. Its assessed value is $2,175,000.

Walter G. Oakman, Treasurer of the club, confirmed the fact that an option has been taken on the Sherman property, but said yesterday that no definite plans had yet been made for building.

SAYS EGGS ARE 'AWAY DOWN'

Food Commissioner Advises Also on Cheap Cabbage and Oranges.

"Remember, this is the season for the finest eggs and the lowest prices of the year. Take advantage of your opportunity and consume eggs freely," is the advice of John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets. Consumers should also know, he says, that now is the time to buy cabbages, apples, grapefruit, and oranges, and to use meat, poultry, and potatoes sparingly.

The season is now at hand, Mr. Dillon explained, when egg speculators use every effort to establish the lowest prices for eggs so they may fill the cold storage warehouses at rates that will guarantee profits next Fall. For the next sixty days eggs will be one of the cheapest and best foods in the market.

Consumers should not pay more than 30 cents a dozen for the best Western eggs, or 36 cents for the best New York State eggs. Grapefruit and oranges should be bought for 2 or 3 cents a piece; cabbage should not be more than 5 cents a head, and apples 40 cents a peck. Any one failing to get these prices should telephone the Department of Foods and Markets for advice as to where to buy.

Win $1,000 Hygiene Prize.

The prize of $1,000 offered by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company through the American Social Hygiene Association for the best pamphlet on social hygiene for boys and girls was awarded to Dr. and Mrs. Donald B. Armstrong of Stapleton, S. I., it was announced yesterday. The prize paper will soon be issued by the Metropolitan as one of the health and welfare series issued by the company for the benefit of its policy holders.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Archibald Ewing Stevenson of New York City was admitted to practice.

264—G. F. Varner et al., &c., v. the New Hampshire Savings Bank et al.; 265—The Raines Tile & Mantel Co., v. same; and 266—The Jackson-Walker Coal & Material Co., v. same.—Argument continued.

122—Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co. v. U. S., and 123—U. S. v. Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 10: Nos. 122 (and 123), 269, 27 , 272, 273, 274, 279, 280, 281, and 282.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Cōxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Two United Copper Sec Co‹Amalgamated Copper Co.
Parels‹Steam Tug Merced.
N Y Mail Co‹Anderson.
Rosenthal‹Bronx Nat Bank.
C F Harmale‹Upper Hudson Stone Co.
Blakley‹Tug W H Cleary.
Page Machine Co‹Dow, Jones & Co.
Re Vanoscope Co.
Kleist‹Breitung.
Oceanic Steam Nav Co‹U S.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on—US‹408 Bushels of Oysters. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned motions:

Hewitt‹Speyer.
Victor Talking Mach Co‹Globe T M Co.
Wright & Cobb‹Royal Mail.
Home SS Co‹Munson Line.
Lowe‹Weed.
N Y & Bermudez Co‹Nowinckel (4.)
Fried‹Taylor.
Thorburn‹Gates.
Olson‹Scully.
Re Stallforth.
Susquehanna Coal Co‹Dollard.
Hodges‹Monorood.
Gretsch‹Schoening.
Automatic‹Bankus Service Corp.
Macbeth & Evans‹Schafer.
Young Men's Lyceum‹Natl Ben Franklin Ins Co.

Noticed motions:

Panther‹Feeney & Moss (2.)
Dahl‹Stransburger, Underhill‹Belasco.
Ziegler‹Carnegie.
Hewlett‹N Y C M SS.
Lemkan‹same.
Copens‹same.
Wolin‹same.
Marquardt‹same.
Goldsmith‹same.
Hagen‹Cox.
Littauer‹Union Sp. Machine Co.
Re Rettig.
Metal Arts & Crafts Co‹Hudson Brass Works.
U S‹Strauss.
Re N Y Dock Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
David Murray, Jonas Rosenstock, Hermine C Feser, I Hurwitz, Inc, Sigmund Kaphan, Harry Peragallis, Edward L Shea.
Motions:
Catlick Constr Co. - J Sakstein & Son, Inc, Julius Gutman, William Scott, John Stuart, John J McGrsw, Harry A Spencer, Louis Schwab, Berkman & Miller.
Abraham L Kass, Meyer Walker, Jacob & Sam Jaffe, M J & Schwaschschild, George L Tarshis, William F Messiter, Michael Lapetina, Otto Singer, Andrew Ruegamer, Jr, Abraham L Kass, Harriet De Leeuw, Giuseppe‹Lenci, Frederick Lundy, Christopher D Murray, New Century G & E Co, Simon Fritz.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Common law calendar.

Case on—Wyckoby Engine Co‹Hamilton Terminal Co.
Cohen‹Rothstein (2.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—
Security Bk of NY‹Finkelstein.
Toone‹CNY.
Lintig‹Jenkins et al
Eisemann‹Hazard.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Clarke, Laughlin, Scott, Page, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Holzman, Cohen & Co‹Tegua, Son & Gledhill‹Schiff.
Riviera Rty Co‹Illinois Surety Co.
Rinanda‹D G Weeks & Son.
Schnabel‹Int R T.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Clark‹Brown.
Ludlam‹Carnegie.
Fabre‹NY Cent RR.
Buckman‹Int R T.
Clark‹same.
Week‹same.
Hall Safe Co‹Farleigh.
Bender‹Int R T.
Scottini‹West St RR.
Lent‹Duffy.
Papa‹Rini.
Hartmann‹Hofmann.
Re Dalby.
Brill‹Brill.
Re Olin.
Bradstreet's Coll Bureau‹Bradstreet's Co.
Jamrose‹Schermerhorn.
Braun‹Christie.
Re Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co.
Byrne‹Byrne.
Kaplan‹Mendelson.
Mulligan‹Int R T.
Young‹Lessem.
Myers‹Devery.
Campino‹Campino, Re Katz‹A Berreit, Inc.
Corp of Brick Presby Church‹Floyd.
Hemmingway‹Bd of Education.
Hildreth Varnish Co‹Paris.
Smith‹Browning.
McGinley‹Thompson & Starrett Co.
People, &c‹Fermoglich
Re Kill Kold Kemical Corp.
Lyons‹Davies Bros, Inc.
Schneiderman‹Koenigsberg.
Newmark‹Goldwater.
East River Sav Inst‹Essef Pr Co.
Re L Bauer Co, Inc.
Guaranty Trust Co‹2d Av RR.
Re Goldman.
Re Schlanger.
Auto Piano Co‹Apfelberger.
Re Schlanger.
Schlusselberg‹Grunberg.
Goetz‹McPartland.
Smith‹Staten Isl L Co
Newcombe‹Van Tilzer Lawyers Mtg Co‹Schwab.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Schmitt‹Burns Bros.
Taylor‹Nassau E RR.
Case on.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Stutz‹Ennis.
Thompson‹Am Optical
Winter‹Lieberman.
Benkovic‹Stoller & Cook Co.
Roland‹Wooten.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Schlesinger‹3d Av RR
Murphy‹Stephens (2.)
Terullo‹Horton & Co.
Hearle‹Linch.
Kanzer‹Ossman.
Berman‹Tuna.
Murray‹G Schneider & Co.
Finnegan‹Jacobs.
Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sheim‹Englander.
Reisner‹Whiting P Co.
Alhadi‹Horan.
Slavis‹Astoria Lt, &c.
Hooley‹Mason & Seaman Transp Co.
Kinney‹same.
Hoffman‹R S Rty.
Bolten‹Kenlon.
Case on.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Winter‹Fay.
Cohen‹Peck & Mack.
Cowit‹Kaye.
Sonnenberg‹Int R T.
Riffe‹Gollick & Smith, Inc.
Case on.

PART XII.—Pleitsk, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Reinhardt‹Eiseman.
McLaughlin‹Scott.
Corvi‹J M Horton Ice Cream Co.
Sullivan‹Hartmann, McCain‹De Winter.
Clear.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sheridan‹King.
Paley‹Bradley Cont.
Woodward‹Straus.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Weinrschenken‹Ocean Acadt, &c. Corp.
Caggiano‹Winston.
Graaf‹Trumbull Motor Car Co.
Nierenberg‹Gen Acadt &c Corp.
Emmet‹Krakower.
Green‹1,078 1st Av.
Ragona‹Riccobene.
Hayes‹Welling Co.
Vernon‹Woodward.
Gould‹Healy.
Talbot‹Lawrence Bros
Same‹Paterno Con Co.
Jabelle‹Taylor, (2.)
Vincent‹same.
Tunis‹Brescher.
Strysower‹Block.
Straus‹Shanley.
Hecht & Campe‹Kohn CNY‹Lamb.
Same‹Schlessel.
Bailey‹Duane.
Snare & Triest‹same.
Barclay‹Barclay.
Gilsey‹Starrett.
Fitz Hugh-Luther Co‹Coen.
Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.

PART XVI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.

Arthur‹Baum.
Wright‹Kittington.
Ehrich‹Kamholz, Herring‹Hall.
Brit-Am Tobacco Co‹U S Fid, &c, Co.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Schreiber‹Gem Stopper Co.
No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kennedy‹Mulligan.
Re Williamson.
Stimel‹Fauti.
Newhouse‹Crown Mills.
McManus‹Crandall.
Pac Motor Car Exch‹Bwy & 53 St Co.
E Mech Co‹Sec Bk.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, 10:30 A. M.

Christiane Zwinge,
George A. Jackson,
Timothy J. Kieley,
John A. Watjen,
Solomon Cohen,
J. Breckenridge,
Amanda J. Burman,
Grace C. Auerbach, infant,
Anna Wright, infant,
Michael Mitchell,
Louis Israel,
Michele Caputo,
John E. Hey,
Nicholas Glovio,
M. Goldwasser,
Louis Kerner,
Thomas Bacilo,
Martin Begley,
R. D. Conacher,
Catherine Kotsch,
John Cuneo,
Susan Gunthorp,
Bertha Heldelberger,
G. S. Truesdell,
T. F. O'Rourke,
Isidor Zippert,
Anton Kroll,
William Brennan.
Emma J. Richardson,
William Klatzco,
Henry Hilton,
W. Van Norden,
Amanda J. Surman,
E. S. B. M. Fleming,
Augusta Hyatt,
Catherine M. McGee,
Isaac Hertzler,
Henry Pasinsky,
Amelia L. Miller,
James B. Horner,
Joseph Hirsch,
Anna U. Bowen,
Rosalie King, (2.)
O. W. Dusenberry,
M. Caulfield,
C. Dessauer,
Elizabeth Frank,
Adolphine Holz,
I. Goldenberg,
W. C. Peckham,
At 4 P. M.—Cohalan,
Estate of James Harden.
S.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Alfred Engelsberg,
Eliza F. Williams,
Edward H. McCray,
Henry L. Rauch,
Leopold Mayer,
Mary Fuller,
Helen L. Mackay,
Eda Katz,
M. Gluckman,
William Milne,
George J. Scott,
Mary C. Leary,
Lippman Ober,
William H. Lord, (2.)
Charles R. Ward,
Mary C. Farris,
Catherine Shields,
Yetta Kahn,
Henrietta Borsum,
James G. Byron,
Margaret Emmett,
Kate Malley, &c,
Elda A. Liberty,
Clothilda Engelfried,
Katherine Pine,
Ernst Conrades,
John J. Kenny,
Mary L. Cottenet,
David Mahany,
Agatha Habel,
Morris Goldberg,
George W. Levy,
Mary Hays,
Lewis Keiffer,
Benno Neuberger,
John T. Vanneck,
William Brill.
Wills for probate:
Abraham Solomon,
Henry Loewer,
Catherine Curran,
Anna Svoboda,
Catherine Brady,
John M. Laflin,
Elizabeth Mathers,
Max Fromer,
Mary C. Archibald,
William A. Rees,
Edward S. Simon,
Emma H. Brickerhoff,
Honore L. Du Faux,
Jane E Barney.
Tuesday, March 14.
S.—In Room 510.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills:
Chancey A Frees,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Godt‹Reisfield.
Swiryn‹Caro.
Rattner‹Wright.
Wiener‹Hirsch.
Ill Surety Co‹Post.
O'Neill-Adams Co‹Hebron.
Thorn‹Popkin.
Fox‹Henry.
Jacobs‹Jones Co, Hartford F I Co‹Harras.
McHenry‹Vogue Hat.
Campbell‹Hutton.
Zimmerman‹Stern.
Morris‹Semprini.
Morrissey‹Ruppert.
Capuano‹Caterino.
Gross‹Levy.
Thurston‹Coe.
Falco‹Campanano.
Man Hardware, &c, Co‹Ellison.
De Domenico‹Nat Meter Co.
Singer‹Hofmeister.
Goldstein‹Fleisher, (2.)
Holtzman‹Fechter.
R

SIDEWALK GRATINGS IN SUBWAY TO STAY

Engineers Report That Other Means of Ventilation Would Cost $14,000,000.

AIR PURE AS ON STREETS

Service Board Is Told That Summer Refrigeration Would Be Desirable, but Too Costly.

Property owners and business houses which have complained to the Public Service Commission of the sidewalk gratings used in the construction of the new subways are not likely to get any relief, if the commission adopts as satisfactory the report filed with it yesterday by a committee of engineers appointed to consider the subject. They have found that the subway air is almost as fresh as the air of the streets and quite as healthy and that the heat of Summer is due mainly to the number and speed of the trains. The engineers also considered the suggestions for improving the subway ventilation and have found that none is promising enough to warrant its great cost.

The committee consisted of William Barclay Parsons, who was the chief engineer of the old Rapid Transit Commission; S. L. F. Deyo, chief engineer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; J. Vipond Davies, Vice President of Jacobs & Davies, and Lewis B. Stillwell, consulting engineer of 100 Broadway.

First they considered in their report the healthfulness of the subway air and show that even under the worst possible conditions there is always a smaller percentage of carbon dioxide than the Board of Health considers dangerous, and that, taking the average, the quality of the air is not very much worse than in the streets. Their tests showed that there were actually fewer bacteria in the subway than in the open air.

The heat of the subway in Summer, the engineers admit, is very unpleasant, and point out that our subway trains are more frequent and run faster than those elsewhere. Consequently there is a greater amount of energy to be converted into heat, and as the New York subway has been built with walls waterproofed, they have lost some of their power to conduct heat outward.

Ideas for special shafts as outlets for subway air were rejected as impracticable and expensive. The engineers estimate that to equip the subway from Brooklyn Bridge to Ninety-sixth Street with forced draft plants would cost $14,000,000.

RESORTS.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL TYPESETTING MACHINE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS TO PRESENT CLAIMS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, Complainant, against INTERNATIONAL TYPESETTING MACHINE COMPANY, Defendant.—Consolidated Cause.—In Equity.—No. 12-277.

To any and all persons, firms, associations, and corporations having any claim or claims of any kind or nature against International Typesetting Machine Company or against the property owned by it, except holders of the first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of said company:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the following is a copy of an order in the above entitled cause duly signed, filed, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on February 28, 1916.

Dated, New York, February 29, 1916.

Yours, &c.,
O'BRIEN, BOARDMAN & PLATT,
Solicitors for Erskine Hewitt, Receiver of the International Typesetting Machine Company.

"Now, on this 28th day of February, 1916, this cause coming on further to be heard upon the petition of Erskine Hewitt, Esq., as Receiver of the property and assets of the International Typesetting Machine Company, heretofore appointed in this cause, praying that an order be entered respecting filing of claims against said company, and the International Typesetting Machine Company defendant in said cause, said Guaranty Trust Company of New York as complainant in said consolidated cause, International Banking Corporation and Central Trust & Savings Company as complainants in one of the causes consolidated under the above title, Henry E. Cooper and Livingston Platt, purchasers of the property of the defendant corporation, and said Erskine Hewitt, as Receiver, having appeared upon the hearing of said petition and application by their respective solicitors, and having consented thereto, and the Court being further advised in the premises, and due deliberation having been had thereon, now, on motion of the solicitors for the said Receiver, it is

ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that any and all persons, firms, associations, and corporations, having any claim or claims of any kind or nature against said International Typesetting Machine Company or against the property owned by it, except holders of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, file statements of their respective claims with Henry B. Closson, Esq., who is hereby appointed Special Master in Chancery of this Court for the purposes of this order, and who was heretofore appointed Special Master of this Court for ascertaining and determining the principal and interest due upon said First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, at his office, No. 54 William Street, New York City, on or before the 14th day of April, 1916, and on failing so to do all of said claimants not filing claims shall be forever barred from asserting any claims, right, title or interest in or to any of the property or assets of International Typesetting Machine Company in the possession of its Receiver appointed in the cause or in or to any other property or assets in the possession of the said Receiver.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that each claim so filed shall consist of a brief statement of all the items, nature and character of the claim, and that all statements of claim shall be verified by the oath of the person or by an officer of the corporation making such claim or by some person duly representing such claimant as to the justness and correctness of such claim.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Erskine Hewitt, Receiver herein, shall give notice hereof to all such claimants against said International Typesetting Machine Company by publication of a copy or summary of this order once in each week for three successive weeks in each of the following newspapers: New York Times, Chicago Tribune, New Orleans Times-Picayune, and San Francisco Chronicle, and that he also give notice of this order by mailing a copy or summary thereof to the last known business address of each and every person, firm, association, and corporation, appearing on the books of said company to hold any claim against said company or known by the said Receiver to make any claim of any sort against said company or its property, except the holders of its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds aforesaid.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Special Master shall from time to time during the period herein fixed, file with this Court a full list of all claims filed to which no objections have been made, and also a list of any claims pending before said Master to which objections have been filed, together with the objections so filed.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Special Master shall whenever any objections shall be filed to any claim so filed with the said Master, proceed, upon reasonable notice to the claimant and to the person or persons so filing such objections and to the solicitors of record in this cause, to take such evidence as may be offered in support of any such claim or as may be offered in opposition thereto and to report such evidence with his conclusions of law and fact to this Court with reasonable dispatch.

The Court reserves full power and jurisdiction as to any claimant who may not have received actual notice of the entry of this order or who may not have actual knowledge thereof prior to the expiration of such period, or who may show other good cause for an extension of time within which to file claims and this Court further reserves jurisdiction to make any further order in the premises as may seem meet and proper.

Dated, February 28, 1916.
CHARLES M. HOUGH, U. S. D. J."

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

American Real Estate Company Buys Twelve-Story Loft Building on East Thirty-first Street—Fifth Avenue Deal Pending—Big Plot on Washington Heights Sold to Operators.

The feature of yesterday's realty market was the purchase by the American Real Estate Company of the twelve-story fireproof loft building at 32 and 34 East Thirty-first Street from the Adroit Building Company.

Occupying a plot 45 by 100 feet on the south side of the street, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue, the structure is especially fortunate in being provided with permanent light and air by reason of the low church building adjoining the property on the west.

It was completed in the Winter of 1915, many of the floors being leased from the plans and was fully rented when its doors were opened for occupancy.

In addition to a substantial cash consideration, the American Real Estate Company gives eleven lots located on the west side of Townsend Avenue at East 170th Street, a portion of the property the company acquired from Vincent Astor last year, and two five-story apartment houses, 945 and 949 Hoe Avenue, south of Aldus Street, all being in the Borough of the Bronx.

It is understood that Joseph M. Brody, President of the Adroit Building Company, is to improve the Townsend Avenue lots at once by the construction of five-story apartment houses.

This will be the second operation on this plot, known as the Astor-Areco property, the other being a very substantial operation by Hyman S. Crystal & Brother on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse at East 170th Street, plans for which have been prepared by George and Edward Blum.

Fifth Avenue Deal Pending.

Negotiations are reported pending for the sale of 549 Fifth Avenue, a six-story business building.

The structure, which is owned by the estate of Thomas Eckert, who was at one time President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, occupies a lot 22 by 51 feet, between a five-story building at the northeast corner of Forty-fifth Street and the Church of the Heavenly Rest to the north. It was assessed for taxation purposes last year at $190,000.

Mandelbaums Buy Big Heights Plot.

Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, who have been large operators in the upper Washington Heights section, have made another important purchase there by acquiring from the Loyal L. Smith estate a plot of ten lots on the south side of 162d Street, 140 feet west of Fort Washington Avenue. The plot fronts 250 feet by 100 deep, and adjoins the Highland apartment house, a six-story structure, on the southwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 161st Street. The Mandelbaums have purchased, within the last two years, most of the Smith estate holdings and resold the lots to builders for apartment operations. The J. Romaine Brown Company acted as the brokers.

Audubon Avenue Investment.

In the upper Manhattan section the two new five-story apartment houses at 272 to 278 Audubon Avenue, each on plot 50 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of 179th Street, have been purchased for investment by a client of O'Reilly & Dahn from the builders, the V. R. Building Company, Selig Rosenberg President. The property was held at $150,000. M. I. Strunsky & Co. acted as the brokers for the sellers in the transaction.

East 62d Street Protective Purchase.

Edmund L. Baylies has taken title to the residence at 26 East Sixty-second Street, and he was also the buyer a short time ago of the adjoining house at 14. It is understood he has acquired the houses to prevent an apartment house operation. Mr. Baylies lives at 10 East Sixty-second Street. He formerly owned the house at 12, which he sold to John T. Pratt, and recently it was purchased by Malcolm D. Sloane. Mr. Baylies will remodel the houses at 14 and 16 into American basement dwellings.

Two West Side Deals.

George N. Bruno & Co. have sold for the Farmers Loan and Trust Company the five-story building with stores 236 East Twenty-ninth Street. The buyer will improve the property.

The Windemere Realty Company has resold through J. P. Finneran and P. J. Ryan 242 West Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 15 by 78.9, to Anna E. Woodcock.

Investors Buying Tenements.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for cash, for Elihu Chauncey, Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., and John A. Dix the six-story new law tenement on the northwest corner of First Avenue and 108th Street on a plot 51 by 100. The buyer is an investor.

Gustavus Reynolds sold to an investing client of W. J. Huston & Son 306 West 142d Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 99.11.

Bronx Sales.

The Traf Building Company has sold to an investing client of Gettman, Simon & Asher 1,278 Union Avenue, a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 50 by 100. The property was held at $50,000.

Daniel H. Jackson sold a plot 96 by 100, at the southwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and 197th Street, to Emily Krause, who has resold it through Ernest Califano, a broker, to the Lemarac Realty Company. The latter concern has also purchased from various owners adjoining parcels, and now controls a plot fronting 163 feet on the Concourse, 100 feet on 197th Street, with an inside 25-foot lot on Creston Avenue. A resale of the entire plot to a builder is reported pending.

Brooklyn.

Corwith Brothers have sold the plot of ground on the north side of Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, adjoining the 16ist Police Precinct, for the Logan estate to the Greenpoint Amusement Company, who operate the moving-picture enterprise on the ground floor.

Louis Gold, a builder, has sold the three-story store brick building at 1,670 Myrtle Avenue to an investor.

Walter S. Ross, with Charles C. Gretsinger, has sold for the Owl's Head Realty Company to an investor a plot 40 by 109, on the south side of Eightieth Street, east of Third Avenue.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold five lots on the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Eighty-first Street, Dyker Heights, for Robert Gray to a builder for improvement with one-family detached houses.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 50 by 100 feet on Dale Place to Frank Sebastian, and a plot 30 by 100 feet on Oxford Place to Marie Sheldon.

The estate of Elizabeth Nikols sold to George Lederle the two-family frame dwelling, 106 Jerome Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., on a plot 50 by 100. H. A. Ficken & Co. were the brokers.

The G. X. Mathews Company, which is building a number of three-story tenements in the section north of Jackson Avenue and east of Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, has added to its holdings by the purchase of a plot 75 by 100 at the southeast corner of Broadway and Baldwin Street, from William Sierichs.

Staten Island.

Francis J. Porter of Manhattan sold to Henry Koch the four-family store and dwelling, together with the vacant lot adjoining, located at 381 Jersey Street, New Brighton. The vacant plot will be improved at once by the buyer with a store building. Moffat & Schwab were the brokers.

New Jersey.

The Batson Farm Agency has sold the residence at 41 Chestnut Street, East Orange, N. J., on lot 60 by 150, to Mrs. A. Byam of East Chatham, N. Y., the former owner, H. Angus, having taken a village farm at East Chatham as part payment.

Stevens Institute of Technology has acquired a tract of about two acres east of its main building in Hoboken. This purchase, together with the purchase of seven acres last Fall from the private grounds of the Stevens estate, gives the institute all of the land north of Fifth Street to the Castle.

Two Big Deficiency Judgments.

A deficiency judgment for $227,931 has been entered against the 507 Fifth Avenue Company in favor of James B. Ford, individually and as executor of John Howard Ford, growing out of the foreclosure sale of leasehold premises, 507 Fifth Avenue.

A deficiency judgment for $287,591 has been entered against the Simpson Realty Company in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on the north side of Nineteenth Street, south side of Twentieth Street, and west side of Sixth Avenue.

February Building Report Shows Substantial Gains.

The February building record, according to Bradstreet's reports, shows a good gain in aggregate expenditures over last year and 1914, but a decrease from the like month of 1913. February permits show gains over January this year in all groups but New England and the Southwest, but compared with February a year ago the permits show decreases in New England, the Southwest, and the South, while expenditures are reckoned as smaller in the middle group, due to a large decrease at New York, mainly in Manhattan.

Viewing tendencies the country over, however, it might be noted that the gain over a year ago in February in all expenditures is almost as large as in January, and fuller returns will probably show that February this year was second only to February, 1913, in the volume of expenditure for that month.

There were 15,500 permits issued during February at 132 cities of the United States, a gain of 21 per cent. over January, and of 4.3 per cent. over February a year ago, while expenditures aggregated $50,795,808, a gain of 20 per cent. over February last year, and comparing with a gain of 20.6 per cent. in January.

$389,000 for Queens Buildings.

Last week in the Borough of Queens applications were made for permits to erect eighty-four new buildings of an estimated cost of $389,000; fifty-seven applications for alterations and additions, of an estimated cost of $62,500, and fifty-four applications for plumbing to cost $23,400.

Lively Bidding at Auction.

Yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom Joseph P. Day sold eight widely scattered parcels located in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Newark, N. J., consisting of tenements, dwellings, and vacant properties. All but one was successfully disposed of to outside bidders.

The results were as follows: 715 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, sold to Max J. Annenberg for $9,600; east side of Bainbridge Avenue, 148.7 feet north of Bedford Park Boulevard, Bronx, sold to Frederick Fox & Co. for $10,100; 380 and 382 East 136th Street, Bronx, to J. Homer Hildreth, for a client, for $14,000; southeast corner of Fairmount and Kearney Avenues, Bronx, to J. Homer Hildreth, for a client, for $600; corner of Sedgwick Avenue and Kingsbridge Terrace, Bronx, to Richard Harrison for $6,000; 332-Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J., to B. McGovern for $19,500; 11 and 13 West Fifty-first Street, withdrawn.

Commercial Leases.

Another large export company has joined the uptown move. The North American Copper Company, which for many years has occupied the building at 164 Front Street, has leased the second floor of the Vanderbilt Concourse Building, at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue.

The Duross Company has leased the building 357 Washington Street for the Elias G. Brown estate to Yohalem & Diamond for a term of years.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store and basement at 148 Columbus Avenue to A. J. Praitano.

Froman & Taubert have leased for Hortense B. Fischer the store and basement at 150 East Eighty-sixth Street to David Schaye for a term of years; also, for the estate of Richard C. Baker, the store and basement at 1,410 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Eightieth Street, to the Yorkville Electric Appliance Company.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased the greater part of the seventeenth floor, approximately 24,000 feet, in the new Printing Crafts Building on Eighth Avenue, Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, to the Railway Mail Club of New York, now located at 252 West Twenty-ninth Street, and in existence about twenty-five years.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the store 77 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street, to the Rockland Silk Company.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for putting in new fireproof partitions and building a stair tower in the five-story dormitory and lecture building of the German Hospital and Dispensary at 100 Lexington Avenue, at a cost of $35,000. I. E. Ditmars is the architect.

Negotiations are still pending for the sale of the two nine-story apartment houses 144 to 160 West Eighty-seventh Street.

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RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

51st St, 11-13 West, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5, two four-story dwellings; voluntary sale; withdrawn.

Bainbridge Av, e s, 148.7 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 100x118, vacant; voluntary sale; to Frederick Fox & Co., for a client, for $10,100.

134th St, 132 West, s s, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 30x99.11, damaged flat; voluntary sale; to Joseph F. Feist for $5,100.

136th St, 380-382 East, s s, 131 ft w of Willis Av, 50x100, two three-story buildings; voluntary sale; knocked down at $14,000.

Fairmount Av, s e corner of Kearney Av, 50x100, vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down at $600.

Brooklyn—Myrtle Av, 715, n e corner of Wolworth St, 20x101, four-story tenement; voluntary sale; to Max J. Annenberg for $9,600.

Newark, N. J.—332 Mount Prospect Av, extending to Clinton Av, 100x410.3x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale; to B. McGovern for $19,500.

Sedgwick Av, corner of Kingsbridge Terrace, 65.1x56.1x irregular, vacant; voluntary sale; to Richard Harrison for $6,000.

South St, 196, n s, 10 ft e of Oliver St, 31x54.11, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to March 16.

120th St, 60 East, n s, 275 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11, five-story tenement; adjourned to March 20.

By Samuel Marx.

11th St, 340-344 West, s e corner of Washington St, 80.4x102.1x irregular, five and two three-story tenements; adjourned to Mar. 23.

161h St, 41 West, n s, 220 ft e of 6th Av, 21x92; four-story dwelling; Julia U. Van Hise against R. A. Underhill et al.; William Klein, referee; partition, to the Alchemist Realty Corporation for $14,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Block bounded by 137th and 138th Sts, St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avs, 84x202.7x67.7x190.10, vacant; Lincoln Trust Co. et al. against Yale Realty Co. et al.; Elhus Gleason & Proskauer, attorneys; Edw. H. Hawkes, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $40,441.32; taxes, &c., $2,262.25; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

138th St, West, s s, between St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avs, 77.8x101.8x99.11x94.6, vacant; same against John M. Linck Construction Co.; same attorney, same referee, due on judgment, $36,711.66; taxes, &c., $654.50; to the plaintiff for $36,000.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Longfellow Av, 1,435, w s, 450 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Matilda Schumann et al. against John Larkin, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due on judgment, $10,163.21; taxes, &c., $98.42; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

115th St, 323 and 325 East, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100, two four-story tenements and stores; Rudolph Wallach Co. against R. J. Imperatori et al.; August Weyman, attorney; due, $2,028.54; taxes, &c., $2,877.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & P., attorneys; due, $16,337.32; taxes, &c., $1,577.98.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

137th St, 591 East, n s, 576.9 ft w of Cypress Av, 25x100, three-story tenement; Ella Hertlein against Bridget O'Rourke et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $6,012.52; taxes, &c., $162.92.

By George Price.

Longfellow Av, 1,447, w s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100, three-story house; M. G. Tinker against C. P. Schneider et al.; W. C. Wolf, attorney; due, $9,167.30; taxes, &c., $121.42.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Greene St., 104 to 110, for a 12-story warehouse, 87.6x100, P. W. Rouse, 320 Garfield Pl., Brooklyn, owner; New York Parker Engineering Co., 45 B'way, architects; cost $300,000.

Stilwell Av, w s, 254.60 ft s of McDonald St., for a 2-story frame dwelling, 21x39; Carl Brenner, 1,733 Melville St., owner; Dunnigan & Crumley, 391 East 149th St., architect; cost $3,000.

University Av, e s, 773.63 ft. n of 183d St, for five 2-story brick tenements, 44x91 and 46x91; William Evans, 2,340 University Av, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Company, 1,020 East 163d St, architects; cost, $80,000.

Haven Av, 138 to 150, for two five-story tenements, 70x123 and 66x104; Alto Realty Co., 320 5th Av, owner; Rouss & Goldstone, 38 West 32d St., architects; cost, $200,000.

53d St, n s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, for a six-story store and loft building, 75x92; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 16 William St, owner; J. F. Burrowes, 410 West 34th St, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, 1,092, to a 5-story dormitory etc., German Hospital and Dispensary, 112 East 77th St, owner; I. E. Ditmars, 111 5th Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

Lexington Av, n e corner of 53d St, to a three-story and basement dwelling; E. D. Dowling et al., executors, 280 Broadway, owners; R. J. Kelley, 477 5th Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

Broadway, s w corner of 131st St, to a one, three, and five story garage, lofts, &c.; C. Sherman, 3,251 Broadway, owner; F. Wolfgang, 535 East 177th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

31st St, 12 to 16 East, to a twelve-story hotel; Mrs. E. M. Anderson, 80 West 40th St, owner; C. F. Winkelman, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,237 and 1,239, w s, 64.8 ft n of 30th St, 40x284.5, to e s of 6th Av, 50d and 50d; Hopaltrun Realty Co. to Columbia Trust Co., trustee, Morris P. Altman et al, 30 Broadway, mtg $1,015,000, March 6; attorneys, Davies, A. & C., 34 Nassau St. $1

BROADWAY, w s, 488.6 ft s of W. 8th St, 75x100, foreclosed March 1; Richard B. Dawson, referee, to Mary M. Stagg, 36 West 8th St, March 6; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 90 West Broadway. $16,000

DELANCEY ST, 114, n s, 38.7 ft e of Ludlow St, 25x75; Dora Filipowska to Louis Block, on premises, mtg $21,500, all liens, ½ part, quitclaim, March 8. $500

FRONT ST, 546, n s, 420.6 ft w of Jackson St, 19.11x69.4; Annie G. O'Meara to Albert G. Hubbell, 13 East 14th St, March 8; attorney, Frank T. Warburton, 68 William St. $1

LEXINGTON AV, 2,054, w s, between 124th and 125th Sts, 33.5x irregular; David Schwarts to D. & C. Schwartz, 16 Bible House, March 7; attorneys, Jerome, R. & K., 37 Wall St. $1

THOMPSON ST, 132 and 134, e s, 135 ft n of Prince St, 60x96.2; Giovanni Ronca, Inc., to Giovanni Ronca, 1,220 49th St, Brooklyn, mtg $67,500, all liens, Nov. 17, 1915; attorneys, Blumberg & L., 27 Cedar St. $100

WASHINGTON ST, 17 and 19, e s, 180.4 ft n of Battery Place, 48.8x45.7x irregular; Walter A. Burke, 725 Park Av, trustee of will of Thomas E. Burke, to Regina B. Saportas, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., mtg $23,000, all liens, March 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way. $46,000

WEST END AV, s w corner, 100.8x100, mtg $500,000; West End Av, 569, 86 ft n of 87th St, 20.2x100, mtg $20,000; Paterno Construction Co. to Paterno Investing Corp., 2,235 Broadway, March 8; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway. $100

WEST END AV, n e corner of 84th St, 102.2x183; Paterno Construction Co. to Paterno Investing Corp., 2,235 Broadway, mtg $650,000, March 8; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway. $100

2D AV, 2,387, w s, 71.10 ft n of 122d St, 30x87.6x irregular, foreclosed March 8; Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., referee, to Edward and Ida Ridley, 120 East 86th St, and Henry E. Ridley, 118 East 64th St, executors, &c., of Arthur J. Ridley, March 9; attorneys, Uterhart & Graham, 27 Cedar St. $13,000

2D AV, s w corner of 99th St; Paterno Construction Co. to Paterno Investing Corp., 2,235 Broadway, March 8, all liens; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway. $100

8TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue C, 33.9x94; Michael Zipser to Amelia Zipser, 229 West 86th St, all liens, Feb. 19; attorney, William V. Zipser, 32 Broadway. $1

10TH ST, 379 East, n e s, 233 ft n w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Morris and Bertha Zipser to Amelia Zipser, 229 West 85th St, all liens, Feb. 19; attorney, W. V. Zipser, 32 Broadway. $1

27TH ST, 226 West, s s, 235 ft e of 8th Av, 24.10x98.9; 27th St, 238 West, s s, 24.10x96.9; Central Associates Co. to Anna Van Dyke Malcolm, 130 West 57th St, mtg $47,000, Sept. 18, 1915; attorney, D. B. Simpson, 165 Broadway. $1

44TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Emil Herbert to Carrie Kessler, (Herbert,) 601 10th Av, ½ part, all liens, March 8; attorney, John J. Phelan, 261 Broadway. $100

76TH ST, 158 West, s s, 341.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20.10x102.2; Jennie M. Nelkin to Sarah Tribell, 176 West 89th St, mtg $24,000, March 7; attorney, H. N. Montgomery, 280 West 75th St. $1

79TH ST, 15 East, n s, 206 ft e of 5th Av, 16.10x102.2; Fannie M. Kahn to Thomas Newbold Hyde Park, N. Y., all liens, March 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

79TH ST, 13 East, n s, 188 ft e of 5th Av, 20x102.2; George A. Holden, executor, &c., of Edwin R. Holden, to same, March 8; attorney, same. $75,000

100TH ST, 226 East, s s, 180 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.7; Oscar Kramer to Elizabeth Keller, 402 East 161st St, mtg $17,800, b. and s., all liens, March 7; attorney, Edgar Whitlock 2 Rector St. $1

111TH ST, 304 East, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Harry M. Lewy, referee, to Milin P. Palmer, trustee, Frances B. Hegeman, 7 East 81st St, March 8; attorneys, Baylis & S., 141 Broadway. $5,000

117TH ST, s s, 290 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Kathie Fischer to Ruhl Real Estate Co., 2,428 University Av, mtg $14,500, March 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

119TH ST, 1 West, n s, 83.7 ft w of 5th Av, 14.4x42.7; 119th St, n s, 67.5 ft w of 5th Av, 14x-x14.6x45; Ella F. Fay to Gertrude T. Fay, 744 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, mtg $9,000, Oct. 7, 1915; attorney, Hy J. Rupert, 1 Madison Av. $1

122D ST, 247 to 251 East, n s, 101.6 ft w of 3d Av, 48x100.11; Edmund Hurley, referee, to United States Trust Co., guardian, Frances A. W. Laurance, 45 Wall St, March 8; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St. $88,000

126TH ST, 120 East, n s, 320 ft e of Park Av, 20x99.11; Mary R., wife, and Percival E. Nagle, to Lottie E. Field, at Hollywood, Cal., quit claim, Feb. 11; attorney, Eugene Berry, 258 Broadway. $1

134TH ST, 52 West, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Wilhelm Lauter to Lauter Lodes, Inc., 837 Washington Av., all liens, March 8; attorney, C. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av. $100

Bronx.

LOT 319, map of Van Nest Park; Louis Lande, referee, to Clement S. Parsons, 199 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, March 8; attorney, Richard A. B. Dayton, 15 William St. $500

LOT 57, Block 27, map of Section C, Edenwald; Realty and Commercial Co. to Giovanni Pietrofesa, 226 East 50th St, Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $550

LOT 227, map of Haight estate; also Glebe Av, s e corner of Union Av, 95x25; Jacob Sorin to Ethel Rosental, 839 East 171st St, mtg $117; attorney, B. Sorin, 1,282 Clinton Av. $100

LOTS 377 and 378, map of Lacolla Park, N. Y.; Co-operative B. & L. Association to Frederick Silman, 2,233 Belmont Av, Feb. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

LOT 9, Block 21, map of Edenwald, 25x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Hy. Isaacs, 1,012 Garrison Av, Feb. 29; attorneys, Epstein & R., 3 Cedar St. $300

PELHAM ROAD, w s, 14.7 ft n from angle in said road opposite Middleton Road, 75x-x to low water mark Westchester Creek x78.2 x—; Annie A. McCart to The Wheeler Corp., 503 5th Av, March 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

ANDREWS AV, 2,438, e s, 25x100; Sam E. Barr, trustee, to Rosetta A. Barton, 72 Bay 25th St, Brooklyn, March 7; attorney, F. A. Huston

WAGES FIRST ENGAGE THE HARD COAL MEN

Sub-Committee of Operators and Miners Takes Up the Most Important Point at Once.

ALL ELSE IN ABEYANCE

Statistics Submitted to Prove That Living Cost Has Exceeded Increase in Miners' Pay.

Caution marked the opening of the negotiations for a new agreement between the anthracite operators and miners at the Union League Club yesterday. The joint sub-committee of four operators and four officials of the United Mine Workers of America, to which the General Conference Committee had delegated the task of reducing the ten demands of the miners to terms acceptable to both sides, met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and at once approached the question of wages.

The operators present at the meeting yesterday were W. L. Connell, President of the Green Ridge Coal Company; W. J. Richards, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; S. D. Warriner, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and Morris Williams, President of the Susquehanna Coal Company. The officials of the United Mine Workers present were: President John P. White of the United Mine Workers of America; John T. Dempsey of Scranton, Penn., President of District No. 1; Thomas Kennedy of Hazleton, Penn., President of District No. 7, and James Maitnews of Shenandoah, Penn., President of District No. 9 of the miners' organization.

Alvan Markle of Hazleton, an operator, presided, and James A. Gorman of Hazleton, secretary of the Conciliation Board, was secretary. Neither of these two men has a vote, however, as members of the sub-committee.

The first demand of the ten submitted by the United Mine Workers to go into effect on April 1 next deals with the provision that the next agreement between the miners and operators be restricted to two years, but this was temporarily tabled to enable an immediate discussion of the wage demand, which is for a 20 per cent. increase in wages.

The representatives of the miners submitted statistics which they asserted had been gathered by the Department of Labor at Washington in proof of their contention that the increase in living cost in the last ten years had exceeded by far the advances in wages won by the miners.

Kinciock C. Adams, speaking for President John P. White of the miners' organization, gave out a statement at the Continental Hotel following the adjournment of the sub-committee that additional figures bearing on this point would be submitted by the miners for several days, and that during that time very little else probably would be discussed. Another statement given out for both sides at the McAlpin Hotel by Secretary Gorman merely announced that the wage problem was the sole discussion of the day.

The joint sub-committee will meet again at the Union League Club at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the temporary organization of high school substitutes will be held at 1 P. M. tomorrow at the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue. Elementary school substitutes are invited to be present.

The Board of Education has adopted a report advising the Board of Estimate that a new schoolhouse at Douglaston, L. I., is urgently needed.

John Martin has asked the Board of Education to request the Board of Estimate to transfer to the former the services of William Wirt in an advisory capacity in connection with the duplicate-plan system," and to provide the funds in order that his compensation in future may be paid by the Board of Education. [Since Jan. 1 Mr. Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., has been retained by the Board of Education as educational consultant at $10,000. The [illegible] in Public School 48, Manhattan, used for storage purposes, will be [illegible] annex to the Julia Richman High.

The Board of Education has requested the Board of Estimate to provide the Fire Department with funds to maintain the fire alarm systems in the public schools, or to ask the Fire Department to take care of them from its appropriation.

Bernard Fletner, a special teacher of German in Public School 9, Brooklyn, has been fined thirty days' pay for misconduct and insubordination.

Miss Alice E. Robbins has been appointed as a member of the local School Board of District No. 27, Brooklyn.

Public School 111 will be discontinued as a separate school and made an annex to Public School 9, Brooklyn.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the local school boards of Manhattan will be held on March 14 at 3:45 P. M., in the office of the President of Manhattan, Municipal Building. In addition to the members of the Central Committee, invitations have been sent to all the members of the local school boards of the borough. Reports will be submitted by two committees which were appointed several months ago by J. W. Adams, Secretary of the borough and Chairman of the Central Committee of the local school boards, to study the operation of the Gary and other work, study, and play systems. Addresses will be delivered by Superintendent Goldwasser and Principal John Wade.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., March 10, 1916: Sergts. J. W. Brown, 148, to 277, bicycle duty; W. T. Riley, 275, to 26; W. J. Roach, 277, to 153; J. F. Quinn, 277, to 273; F. F. Gallagher and J. O. Kluber, 277, bicycle duty. Bicycle Sergt. F. J. Putz, 153, to 277. Patrol. C. R. B. McCartie, 12, to 188, motorcycle duty; A. A. Logomarsini, 187, to 188, bicycle to mounted duty; D. Anderson, 167, bicycle duty; W. H. Thompson, 168, motorcycle to mounted duty.

From prects. indicated to Traffic Div., Sub-div. C: E. N. H. Rosenfeld, 18; E. R. F. Ihnken, 161; F. C. Witten, 65. From Traffic Div., Sub-div. C, to prects. indicated: J. Smith, 18; D. J. Fitzpatrick, 143; A. G. Reinert, 65; Matron Catherine M. Fitzgibbons, 153, to 155.

Mutual transfers at 4 P. M. Mar. 10: Patrol. C. E. W. Terriere, 149, to 153; J. E. Steel, 153, to 149.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. R. V. McCauley, 21, to C. O. Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M. Mar. 10; Patrol. G. J. Busweiler and D. Kinane, 172, to 74, 30 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 10. To 3 I. D. from prects. indicated, 21 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 10: L. F. Costuma, 5; F. T. Nisbet, 14; J. H. McCormick, Jr., 25; P. S. McCarthy, 28; J. T. Dugan, 63.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. J. J. Curtin, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 11; E. Ladue, 277, 3 days, 12:01 A. M. Mar. 11; L. Colton, 283, 1 day, 4 P. M. Mar. 14.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

355, 357 West 36th St.—Loft containing about 9,000 square feet, good light, electric elevator, steam heat, light, and power; immediate possession; reasonable rent; suitable for printing or manufacturing business. H. S. SHAPTER, 7 East 42d St.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation, VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes, LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Offices, lofts, and stores to sublet at big reduction; all parts city; long or short lease; furnished, unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 51 East 42d. Murray Hill 7909.

Established dental parlor to rent or sell; corner; floor rent $30; inquire E. Conner, 2,385 Myrtle Av., corner Van Cortlandt Av., Ridgewood, L. I.

4,000 square feet, fireproof building, for silk finisher and dyer with live steam at 137 East 25th; cheap. Brackett Realty Co., 122 East 25th.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Scale and Supply Co., 145 Chambers St.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft., $40 up; elevator; good location. 408-412 West 13th St.

Offices.—Large and small attractive offices, modern conveniences; $17.50 to $50 monthly. 109 Broad St. Apply on premises.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av

Deskroom, stenographer, telephone. Room 401, Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St.

Deskroom to let. S. Roebuck Co., 56 Murray st.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Atlantic Coast storm of Wednesday has passed beyond the Canadian Maritime Provinces, and during the last twenty-four hours it was attended by snow in the lower lake region, New York, and New England. Another disturbance of marked character from the Canadian Northwest has reached Northern Michigan, with greatly increased intensity, and has thus far caused snows in the upper lake and west lower lake region.

It will be warmer Friday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and colder in the upper lake region. It will be colder Friday night in the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley and colder Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Cold wave warnings have been issued for North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Northeastern Illinois.

Low Temperatures prevailed Thursday morning east of the Mississippi and there were frosts as far south as Northern Florida.

Except for snow in the upper lake region and rain or snow to the eastward, reaching the New England Coast Friday night, the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh southwest, increasing Friday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, southwest, increasing by Friday night; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy and warmer Friday; probably rain or snow. Saturday, fair and somewhat colder.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy and warmer Friday; rain or snow at night. Saturday, probably fair and somewhat colder.

New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Friday, probably rain by night north and central; Saturday, fair, colder.

Western New York—Snow or rain and warmer Friday; Saturday, cloudy and colder.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Friday, probably local rains north and west; Saturday, fair, colder.

Northern New England—Fair Friday, snow at night or Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	25	22	4 P. M.	41	31
6 A. M.	24	17	6 P. M.	38	29
9 A. M.	32	22	9 P. M.	34	27
12 M.	37	28	11 P. M.	32	28

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 24; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 19; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature, 32 degrees at 4:20 P. M.; minimum, 17 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.58 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M	Loss.
12:20—218 3 St.; St. John Kutno	Slight
8:15—Front 31 W. 34 St, (taxi;) Philip Collins	$400
9:40—5 Jackson St.; Harry Hurst	Slight
9:50—171 E. 108 St.; Patrick Reilly	Slight
10:35—320 E. 108 St.; Rosa Laccuimina	Slight
P. M.	
12:28—185 7 St.; John Ziro	Slight
1:00—520 W. 48 St.; Globe Mfg. Co.	Slight
2:35—1,041 So. B'vard; not given	$25
3:20—459 Claremont P'kway; Samuel Sandler	Slight
7:50—993 Boston Road; T. Sanderson	Slight
8:35—163 E. 112 St.; Isaac Maus	Slight
9:35—127-133 W. 28 St.; M. Wiener Co.	Slight
10:00—846 St. Ann's Ave.; Leonard Fatrone	Slight
10:05—35 Willett St.; Morris Goldberg	Slight
10:15—512 W. 136 St.; Charles Stahl	Slight
11:10—301 W. 154 St.; L. Israelson	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Orders of Feb. 9, directing Capt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., and 2d Lt. T. R. Murphy, C. A. C., to join 15th Co. at Charleston, S. C., by transport carrying the 124th Co. from New York City between Feb. 15 and March 15, amended to direct these officers to join the 15th Co. at Pensacola, Fla., by transport carrying the 124th Co. from New York on or about April 1.

Name of Capt. M. C. Kerth, 30th Inf., to Detached, effective April 20, and name of Capt. G. A. Hadsell, Inf., removed, effective April 20. Capt. Hadsell is relieved from duty with Organized Militia, effective April 20.

Name of Maj. R. S. Abernethy, C. A. C., to Detached, effective May 9, and name of Maj. A. S. Conklin, General Staff, removed, effective May 8.

Capt. W. C. Sweeney, 21st Inf., is relieved from duty with Organized Militia, effective April 25, then to his regiment.

Promotions in cavalry Arm: From 1st Lts. to Capts.—J. E. Abbott, to 6th; R. B. Ellis, to 14th; S. D. Smith, 10th to 15th, April 25; G. F. Bailey, to 2d; C. C. Culver, to 3d, March 23; F. F. Turner, 13th to 10th; F. B. Edwards, to 12th; J. P. Barney, 2d Cav., to 4th; W. C. Gardenhire, to 10th; B. O. Davis, Unassigned; E. C. Wells, to 14th, and R. W. Walker, to 12th. From 2d Lts. to 1st Lts.—H. W. Hall, to 3d; D. V. Sumner, Jr., to 2d; A. E. Wilbourn, 13th to 12th; E. G. Cullum, to 4th; W. W. Erwin, to 7th; H. H. White, to 1st; C. St. C. McNeill, to 8th; F. K. Ross, 6th to 10th; H. Kobbe, to 1st; J. A. Warden, to 15th; J. B. Johnson, to 2d; V. M. Whiteside, to 5th; C. B. Hunt, to 13th; N. B. Briscoe, 15th to 12th, and E. E. Farman, Jr., to 2d. Capts. Ellis, Culver, Davis, and Lts. Sumner, Erwin, McNeill, Ross, and Farman will remain on present duties. Capt. Gardenhire will join troop to which assigned, after leave of absence. Lts. Hall and Briscoe, upon arrival in United States and after any leave, will join regiments to which assigned, and Capt. S. D. Smith will proceed on first available transport to join regiment to which assigned.

2d Lt. P. G. Blackmore, C. A. C., now unassigned, will report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook for assignment.

Capt. G. Sevier, C. A. C., from assignment to 137th Co. to unassigned, and report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook, for duty on his staff.

Capt. T. M. Robins, Corps of Engrs., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Army Building, New York City, appointed July 23, 1915. Vice Col. W. M. Black, Corps of Engrs., relieved.

Leave: 1st Lt. G. L. Van Deusen, C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. Commander F. R. McCreary, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, to work of Gallaudet Co., Norwich, Conn.

Jr. Grade Lts. H. H. L. Benson, Washington Yard, to Bureau of Steam Engrg., Navy Department, and W. H. O'Brien, the Yorktown, to Mare Island Yard connection Alaskan Radio Expedition.

Ensign R. D. Kirkpatrick, receiving ship at San Francisco, to the Yorktown.

Chaplain J. F. Fleming, to Mare Island Yard, March 28.

P. A. Paym. J. H. Knapp, Radio Station, Radio, Va., to the Supply, March 15.

Machinists J. Oettenger and J. J. Enders, appointed.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cheyenne and H-1, at San Pedro; Cleveland, at Acajutla; Delaware and Sonoma, at Guantanamo; Kanawha, at Port Arthur, Texas; Marietta, at Vera Cruz; Nanshan, at Guaymas; Pentucket and Vesuvius, at Newport; Terry, at Mobile, and the Whipple, at San Diego.

Sailed—Barney, Annapolis for Philadelphia; Birmingham, Mayaguez, P. R., for Ponce, P. R.; Mayflower, Hampton Roads for Washington; Tennessee, Hampton Roads for Port au Prince; Virginia, Guantanamo for Boston, via Hampton Roads, and the Walke, Charleston for Key West.

The flag of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet, has been transferred from the Milwaukee to the Maryland.

The flag of the commander of the Battleship Squadrons, Atlantic Fleet, has been temporarily transferred from the Arkansas to the Texas.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To attendant, female, Parks Department, Manhattan and Richmond: Elizabeth C. Dickso, 86.82; Kate Gallagher, 85; Hannah Buggie, 81.95.

To assistant landscape architect, Grade D, Parks Board: Joseph Gatringer, 93.50; Arthur G. Waldreson, 90.39; Anthony V. Grande, 75.80.

The American Alliance of Civil Service Women has formed a free class for the coming State examination for probation officer.

United States.

An examination for assistant biologist, male, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Biological Survey Agriculture Department, Washington, D. C., will be held on April 4. The salary is $2,000 a year. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing and at least two years of field and laboratory experience in the scientific investigation of birds and mammals, which have included the preparation and publication of technical papers on birds and [illegible] requisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6521.
Locomobile Touring, 1915, 5 and 7 pass.
Packard Twin Six, (new,) 1916, 7 pass.
Packard Limousine "3-38," 1915, 7 pass.
Packard Touring, "3-38," 1915, 5 and 7 pass.
Packard Touring, "1-38," 1914, 5 pass.
Cadillac Touring, 6 cyl., 1915, 7 pass.
Cadillac Sedan, 4 cyl., 1914, 5 pass.

Stearns Knight 1915, Limousine, "Light 4," thoroughly overhauled; equipment complete, including Gray & Davis electric starting, lighting system, left-hand drive, centre control, new imported gray whipcord lining; very desirable; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. Columbus 7600.

Ford, 1915 touring, almost new; General Electric starter, demountable rims, oversize shoes; other special extras; will sell at bargain price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway, New York.

Baker Electric four-passenger extension coupe, new batteries, newly painted; $700. Baker R. & L. New York Corp., 17 19 Central Park West.

1915 MARMON, 5-passenger touring; used little; like new; bargain. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

1916 MITCHELL; 5-passenger touring; used little; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Mercer touring car, practically new, 1915 model; great bargain. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

For Sale—1914 Chalmers Master Six Limousine; private party; excellent condition. J. Griffith, 248 West 80th.

Automobiles for Rent.

Handsome Packard limousine; very low rate; hour or month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Elegant Packard Landaulet; low rates hour, month; exceptional chauffeur. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto. Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Wanted, 7-passenger high-grade touring car; low price. T. H. Otto, 6317 4th Av., Brooklyn. Phone Sunset 5151.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St., Victoria and touring tops; slip covers, automobile coach work repairs of all kinds.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loans.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

Have $40,000 for good first mortgages, Manhattan, Bronx property. Trustee, 433 Times.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

JERF JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 192 Montague St., B'klyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Have a plot 72x100 on Third Av., between Claremont Parkway and 169th St., on which we will build a garage, warehouse, taxpayer, or any kind of a business building to suit good tenant. Apply B 18 Times Annex.

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Flatbush.—Full 3 story and basement, stone one-family dwelling; 12 rooms, 2 baths; good neighborhood; $18,000, worth $21,000; mortgage to suit. Owner, 139 Times Downtown.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate, Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FARM—$5,000—64 acres, lying on the State road between Sharon Village and Lakewood, overlooking miles and miles of beautiful country; two miles from Sharon Village, a Summer resort; Sharon station on the Harlem Railroad; tillable land, 42 acres, 22 acres of woodland; nine-room house; about 80 apple trees; very little cash needed. Inquire Joseph Blank, 428 Highland Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity; fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Finnegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms; plot 80x110; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. Head, 166 Times Downtown.

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Coney Island bungalows and plots to lease on easy terms; near ocean and bay. Sea View Realty Co., Room 202, 7 East 42d St.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

A Summer home by the sea for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished; to close estate will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit; waterfront, private dock, and best anchorage on coast; Pequot Av., New London, Conn.; three acres; trees; house 10 rooms; garage; all conveniences; 3 hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address J. B. C., Post Office Box 206, Madison Square, New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department of State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Moresemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department, and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Westfield.—For sale, unusually desirable, well-located, modern 9-room residence; wonderful, large living-room porch; railroad station and trolley convenient; bargain for cash. Telephone for appointment, Murray Hill 1715.

Fine old country place, modernized; no farm; all-year home; details mailed; principals only. Owner, 674 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 736 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
138 Cooper Av.; Montclair 1181-R; frame house, 75x200; $9,500; 9 rooms and bath.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate titles; write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

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Country place near Ridgewood for sale, rent, furnished or unfurnished. B 170 Times.

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Small poultry farm with a good big house and plenty of ground for chickens and vegetables; some nice shade trees; in a large town where there is a demand for products of all kinds; hour out; only $125 cash and balance in 8 years. B. Healy, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 146 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22-38 WEST.—Small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath; references.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable couple, gentleman; board optional.

72D ST., 233 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Elegant suite; also double room, twin beds; private baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; good, generous table; location ideal.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Sunny room, bath; those accustomed to best; home living.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive refined couple or gentleman preferred.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Desirable sunny room; one or two; telephone; table guests.

93D, (690 West End Av.)—Suite, second flight, furnished or unfurnished; reference.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large room, beautiful private bathroom, for two; also single room; excellent Vienna cooking; dining room, parlor floor; table boarders accommodated.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

Gramercy Park, 148 East 21st St., sublet at once, attractively furnished apartment, silver, linen; living room 18x20; bedroom, bath, kitchenette, trunk closet; maid service; key to park; unusual; references. T 162 Times.

FURNISHED—West Side.

95th St., 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, Between Broadway and Riverside.)—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $60 to $115 monthly; $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3064 Riverside.

Desirable Sub-let Furnished Apartments, 4 TO 8 ROOMS.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Partnership Management,
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Apartments HANDSOMELY furnished, Choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
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CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST.
269 West 73d St. Columbus 5974.

High-class, artistic, 4 rooms, near Drive; delightful home, refined people. Call 10 to 4. Phone 7280 River. Albert, 321 West 94th.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

64TH ST., 18 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath. $80 and $90.

57th, 130 West.—North light studio; bath; electric stove; rent at once.

FURNISHED—West Side.

Apartment, luxuriously furnished, three rooms and bath, 92d St., overlooking Central Park, $60 per month. Occupancy May 1. Box C 354 Times Downtown.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 2,032, (southwest corner 126th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 2,920 Broadway.

234-236 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

Roxborough, Northwest Corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Eight-room corner apartment, two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis H. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway. Cort. 7475.

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For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

202-204 West 96th St.—Six rooms; steam heat, hot water; rent $30-$32.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line

Unfurnished.

Wanted to sublet, 5-room unfurnished front apartment, West End Av., between 79th and 110th Sts. preferred, consider side streets, Broadway to Drive; young couple; possession April 15. L 111 Times.

Wanted from May 1st apartment 6 all outside rooms, southern exposure; rent under $60. H 307 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; high-class elevator apartment; moderate. Chevalier.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6; another, $4. Telephone.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

57TH, 116 EAST.—Large, light, double room; also light and airy single room.

MADISON AV, 222, (near 38th.)—Nicely furnished single rooms, private house, $6.

West Side.

21ST, 226 WEST.—Front parlor, bright, heated; $5; McGernan.

45TH, 211 West, Opposite Hotel Astor.—Back parlor for rent, with private bath, telephone; also small room.

48TH ST., 201 WEST.—Large corner parlor, Broadway, in private family; 3 windows; use piano; heat and bath; to gentlemen; reference.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room; magnificent bathroom connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room with private lavatory, electricity, telephone, elevator. Keen.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Studio; also front basement during day; studio by hour.

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms en suite, all conveniences; strictly private house.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Large front room; private lavatory; suitable one, two gentlemen; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, with running water; near all car lines; also parlor.

72D, WEST.—Elegant large, front room or suite; shower, electricity, steam heat, elevator; private family. Columbus 2061.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny front room; running water; private; moderate; telephone; gentlemen.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Two large rooms, suitable two gentlemen or couple; board optional.

75TH, 60 WEST.—Large rooms, neatly furnished; all improvements; private elevator apartment; for three gentlemen; board if desired. Phone Schuyler 3524.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable large front room, running water, bath adjoining; $5.00.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms, with private bath, $12; also single, $3.50, $4; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant rooms; every convenience; home comforts.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, telephone, reception room, $3 up; board optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large room, adjoining shower bath; small room; quiet home; select.

80TH, 165 WEST.—Warm, sunny rooms, furnished in ivory and wicker, single or en suite; all modern conveniences.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large room, running water, steam, electricity; reasonable; homelike.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single, double room; bath; $4 and $6.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Near park; front parlor, alcove bedroom; $8; electricity.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, with bedroom, $8; also medium, $5; telephone.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Room for rent with teachers, in Apt. 45; dining room in house.

123D, 547 WEST. Near Broadway.—Comfortable double room; elevator, telephone; 45. Crawford.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

WEST END AV., 350.—Exceptional rooms; private house; electricity; phone; business people.

WEST END AV, 611.—High-class, single or en suite; $7, $10, $15; subway.

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Twenty cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING.
Experienced young lady, who has been with several newspapers, (Boston and New York,) desires to connect with reliable advertising agency; can furnish best of references; possess initiative and ambition and able to serve my employers efficiently at all times. Z 348 Times Annex.

AMERICAN, (40,) intelligent and absolutely trustworthy; good housekeeper and thoroughly experienced in the care of children from birth; positively no laundry work; fine references. Address, stating terms; Comfort, care of X 203 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, 6 years' experience, familiar office details, desires position; not to work on Saturday. C 332 Times Downtown.

DIRECTING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced woman, refined, desires position; capable stewardess, charge of tea room; would consider full charge of apartment; highest references. Address L 59 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF GIRLS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 & 18 YEARS FOR THEIR,
INSPECTING DEPARTMENT.
MUST BRING BIRTH CERTIFICATE OR WORKING PAPERS.
Apply at employment office, 5th Floor 32d St. Side.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow of culture desires position as supervising housekeeper in small private family; active, capable, cheerful, some means; chaperone or companion; city or country; moderate remuneration. X 206 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly first-class, refined American young lady seeks position; 8 years' practical experience; rapid, accurate, reliable; highest references; good appearance; $20. C 338 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Assistant bookkeeper; five years' experience; refined, educated American; operates any machine; unquestionable references; salary $14. C 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Secretary, rounded experience; technical training; handle all details; $15; employed, but can make quick change. L 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation; accurate typist; willing, obliging; $8. Hilda Goldner, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d Street. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER—secretary, eight years' experience, efficient, reliable, wants permanent position; $30. Address B 38 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; various lines; rapid typist; references; $15. C 341 Times Downtown.

TELEGRAPHER - STENOGRAPHER. — Expert; brokerage experience; desires position; reliable firm; references. C 335 Times Downtown.

UNIVERSITY WOMAN; member of the Bar; high-class writer; competent literary assistant, desires engagement. T 167 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125d. 6016 Morningside.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Makers of papier mache articles, of wooden boxes, and of tin ware, all kinds, please communicate with The Art Craft Studio, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Business Loans.

LIBERAL ADVANCES
supplied to manufacturers and jobbers on outstanding accounts and on merchandise. Reasonable terms. Up-to-date, clear methods. Principals only. Inquiries treated confidentially. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Established retail furniture dealer would like to borrow $1,000 to $5,000 on good installment accounts. B 39 Times Annex.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 860.

Purchase and Exchange.

Equipping factory to build motor trucks, machinery wanted; send fullest particulars; many large tools required. H 300 Times Downtown.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

W

ROOSEVELT'S HAT AGAIN IN THE RING

He Issues a Statement Which Political Leaders Agree Is a Bid for Presidency.

FIRST AIM TO BEAT WILSON

Wants Nomination Only if Nation Is 'In Mood for Heroic Action' at Home and Abroad.

A RARE TIME IN HISTORY

Whether We Meet It, He Says, Depends Upon Republican and Progressive Conventions.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt gave out a signed statement in Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies, yesterday, which political interpreters in New York read as an announcement that he would be a candidate for President when the Republican and Progressive conventions met in Chicago on June 7. This is the full text of Colonel Roosevelt's statement:

Mr. Roosevelt's Statement.

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred on me and of the good will shown me by the gentlemen who have announced themselves as delegates to be elected in my interest in the Massachusetts Presidential primary. Nevertheless, I must request and I now do request and insist that my name be not brought into the Massachusetts primaries and I emphatically decline to be a candidate in the primaries of that or of any other State.

Months ago I formally notified the authorities of Nebraska, Minnesota, and Michigan to this effect. I do not wish the nomination. I am not the least interested in the political fortunes either of myself or any other man. I am interested in awakening my fellow-countrymen to the need of facing unpleasant facts. I am interested in the triumph of the great principles for which, with all my heart and soul, I have striven and shall continue to strive.

I will not enter into any fight for the nomination and I will not permit any factional fight to be made in my behalf. In deed, I will go further and say that it would be a mistake to nominate me unless the country has in its mood something of the heroic; unless it feels not only like devoting itself to ideals, but to the purpose measurably to realize those ideals in action.

Rare Time in History.

This is one of those rare times which come only at long intervals in a nation's history, when the action taken determines the life of the generations that follow. Such times were those from 1776 to 1789, in the days of Washington, and from 1858 to 1865, in the days of Lincoln.

It is for us of today to grapple with the tremendous national and international problems of our own hour in the spirit and with the ability shown by those who upheld the hands of Washington and Lincoln.

Whether we do or do not accomplish this feat will largely depend on the action taken at the Republican and Progressive National Conventions next June. Nothing is to be hoped from the present Administration, and the struggles between the President and his party leaders in Congress are today merely struggles as to whether the nation shall see its Governmental representatives adopt an attitude of a little more of a little less hypocrisy, and follow a policy of slightly greater or slightly lesser baseness.

All that they offer us is a choice between degrees of hypocrisy and degrees of infamy. But disgust with the unmanly failure of the present Administration I believe does not, and I know ought not to mean that the American people will vote in a spirit of mere protest. They ought not to and I believe they will not be content merely to change the present Administration for one equally timid, equally vacillating, equally lacking in vision, in moral integrity, and in high resolve.

Demand Steadfast Policy.

They should desire, I believe they do desire, public servants and public policies signifying more than adroit cleverness in escaping action behind clouds of fine words, in refusal to face real internal needs, and in complete absorption of every faculty, in devising constantly shifting hand to mouth and day to day measures for escape from international duty, by the abandonment of national honor, measures due to sheer dread of various foreign powers tempered by a sometimes harmonizing and sometimes conflicting dread of various classes of voters, especially hyphenated voters at home.

We must clarify and define our policies. We must show that our belief in our governmental ideals is so real that we wish to make them count in the world at large and to make the necessary sacrifice in order that they shall count surely. We of this great republic have a contribution to make to the cause of humanity, and we cannot make it unless we first show that we can secure prosperity and fair dealing among our own men and women.

I believe that in a crisis so grave it is impossible too greatly to magnify the needs of the country, or too strongly to dwell on the necessity of minimizing and subordinating the desires of individuals. The delegates who go to Chicago will have it in their power to determine the character of the administration which is to do or leave undone the mighty tasks of the next four years. That administration can do an incalculable amount to make or mar our country's future.

Puts Ban on Politicians.

The men chosen to decide such a question ought not to be politicians of average type and parochial outlook. Still less should they be politicians controlled by sinister influence from within or without. They should be the very best men that can be found in our country, whose one great mission should be to declare in unequivocal terms for a program of clean-cut, straightout, national Americanism, in deeds not less than in words, and in internal and international matters alike; and to choose as a candidate a man who will not merely stand for such a program before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected.

These men should be men of rugged independence who possess the broadest sympathy with and understanding of the needs and desires of their fellows. Their loyalty should be neither to class, nor to sections, but to the whole of the United States and the people that dwell therein. They should be controlled by no man and no interest, and their own minds should be open.

June is a long way off. Many things may occur between now and then. It is utterly impossible to say now with any degree of certainty who should be nominated at Chicago. The crying, the vital need now is that the men who next June assemble at Chicago from the forty-eight States and mingle the views of the entire country, shall act with the sane and lofty devotion to the interest of our nation as a whole which was shown by the original Continental Congress. They should approach their task unhampered by any pledge, except to bring to its accomplishment every ounce of courage, intelligence, and integrity they possess.

THEODORE ROSEVELT.

Foretold in The Times.

Among men professing ability to interpret political broadsides no opinion was expressed except that Mr. Roosevelt's words were a definite avowal that his hat was again in the ring, and his assertions caused a profound sensation in political circles.

That such a statement, clarifying the situation so far as Colonel Roosevelt was concerned, would be made this week, was stated exclusively in THE TIMES on Sunday last and it has been awaited with great interest by political leaders. In the statement, as predicted in THE TIMES on March 2 and again on March 5, Colonel Roosevelt directed that there should be no factional fight in the Republican primaries over the election of delegates pledged to him and that the issue be decided when the parties meet in convention in Chicago.

THE TIMES said also that it was generally conceded that Roosevelt had his eye on the nomination and would accept if asked to take the lead in a fight for straight-out Americanism in an effort to defeat President Wilson.

Stripped of superfluous words Colonel Roosevelt's statement is taken as an announcement—the first that he has made personally—that he will, if called upon, lead just such a fight. He makes that assertion in these words, which might be taken as a summary of all that he has to say:

"I will not enter into any fight for the nomination and I will not permit any factional fight to be made in my behalf.

"Indeed, I will go further and say that it would be a mistake to nominate me unless the country has in its mood something of the heroic, unless it feels not only like devoting itself to ideals, but to the purpose measurably to realize those ideals in action.

"This is one of those rare times which come only at long intervals in a nation's history, when the action taken determines the life of the generations that follow. Such times were those from 1776 to 1789 in the days of Washington, and from 1858 to 1865 in the days of Lincoln."

Made on Advice of Friends.

Colonel Roosevelt made the statement on the advice of his close friends in the Republican and Progressive parties because of the growing agitation for his nomination by the Republican and Progressive conventions which had reached the point where open and, perhaps, bitter factional fights were promised in the primary elections. The announcement by Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts that he and three other prominent political leaders of that State would enter the primaries as delegates at large to the Republican Convention pledged to Roosevelt was the step which finally caused the Colonel to break silence.

At National Progressive headquarters yesterday the Roosevelt statement was received with enthusiasm and there could be no doubt that it was looked upon as a formal announcement by the Colonel that, under certain circumstances, he would stand ready to make the fight against Mr. Wilson.

The statement startled the old guard Republican leaders. They accepted it as an announcement of the Roosevelt candidacy and a number of private conferences were held. The Republican leaders here, although they will not admit it publicly, have been receiving word of a growing sentiment for Roosevelt which has given them much food for thought and the Roosevelt announcement came as the climax to such a situation. One prominent Republican leader had this to say:

"I did not doubt that Colonel Roosevelt was out after the nomination. None of the leaders in the Republican or Progressive Parties doubted it. Now we know it beyond any shadow of a doubt. Well, we shall see what happens."

Leaders Keep Silent.

A TIMES reporter talked with Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and William Barnes soon after the Roosevelt statement had been made public. After a careful consideration of what Mr. Roosevelt said they refused to comment on the situation which had been created, but there could be not the slightest doubt that the statement had set them thinking.

Politicians were agreed yesterday that the statement would serve as a notice to the Old Guard that they must prepare for an organized Roosevelt boom at convention time if they hope to prevent the Colonel from obtaining control of the party again. Colonel Roosevelt will keep out of any open fight, but it is predicted that upon his return to this country about March 20 the pilgrimage of politicians up Sagamore Hill will begin. Developments up to that time will in a great measure determine what attitude the Colonel may be expected to assume.

May Force Hughes's Nomination.

It was predicted also yesterday that the Roosevelt statement would cause a more active campaign for the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, as about the only man who can hope to obtain the indorsement of the Colonel and the Progressive Party if Roosevelt is beaten at the conventions.

The adherents of Colonel Roosevelt in the Republican Party, it was generally conceded, would accept the statement that there must be no factional fights over delegates. The movement from now on, it was stated, would be to get delegates to the Republican Convention who would be ready to support Roosevelt if the opportunity arose.

The growth of the Roosevelt movement has been the most interesting feature of the Presidential campaign. Ten months ago it was at ebb tide. Even the Roosevelt leaders would have termed it 1,000 to 1 against the Colonel. Today they are placing the odds at anywhere from 5 to 1 to 10 to 1. There is every reason to believe that the Colonel, in view of what he considers the mismanagement of international problems, feels that these leaders have about sized up the situation.

A number of Progressives, who are classed as of the more radical kind, have convinced themselves that Colonel Roosevelt, if proper warning of another split is given the Republicans, will be nominated beyond doubt. It is these men who have put forward the program of naming Colonel Roosevelt as the nominee of the Progressive Party for President as soon as the Progressives assemble in convention and then saying to the Republican delegates: "Take our ticket or face a three-cornered race, as in 1912.

Wants No Split.

THE TIMES is able to say authoritatively that no such step will be taken with the consent of Colonel Roosevelt unless his views of the situation undergo a radical change before the conventions meet in Chicago. He will do everything in his power to check such a movement, which he and his close followers believe would accomplish no other end than a definite break and the re-election of Mr. Wilson. And the Progressive leaders feel now that the Progressive Convention will not take such action without the Colonel's sanction.

There is every indication that the situation has narrowed down to the point where either Colonel Roosevelt or Justice Hughes must be nominated in order to bring about a sincere reunion of Republican and Progressive parties. Colonel Roosevelt has not taken and THE TIMES is able to say will not, unless conditions are greatly changed by June 7, take the stand that he must be nominated to bring about reunion. If Justice Hughes is nominated on a strong preparedness program and makes known his intention of upholding the doctrine of Americanism, Colonel Roosevelt will do everything in his power to hold the Progressives in line for Mr. Hughes.

It can even be said that Colonel Roosevelt was ready to go further in his effort to beat the Wilson Administration and join with the Republicans on a reunion candidate, than were many of his Progressive followers. But the talk of Elihu Root or some other Republican aside from Hughes as the reunion candidate served to raise a storm of protest among Progressives which promised serious trouble.

Roosevelt or Hughes.

The Colonel, despite his desire to get Mr. Wilson out of the White House and put there a Republican who would carry out his views of Americanism, is not ready to go counter to the beliefs of others who followed him in 1912. This has been one factor in bringing about the situation of Roosevelt or Hughes.

There are a number of Progressives who will even balk at Mr. Hughes, but there is every reason to believe that, with Colonel Roosevelt's indorsement, Hughes would in the end get their support.

Progressives and the Roosevelt Republicans said yesterday that favorable reports were being received from almost every State, and that they were convinced Colonel Roosevelt would be nominated. The Roosevelt statement will be sent broadcast and the effort, within the Republican Party, to get men on the delegations who will support him will be redoubled as a result of the Colonel's adroit words that he will run if he gets the nomination of the two parties.

The decision to urge Colonel Roosevelt to make such a statement was reached after conferences between Progressive leaders and the Republican adherents of Roosevelt. They decided that a situation had developed where some word of instruction from the Colonel was necessary to keep the movement on a basis where an open split might be avoided and the hope still remain of obtaining the Colonel's nomination. Henry L. Stoddard of The Evening Mail, who was one of Colonel Roosevelt's advisers in the 1912 fight, offered to carry dispatches to the Colonel and talk matters over with him as a newspaper man and political adviser. He left the city quietly with the sanction of the Roosevelt leaders, and cabled the statement to his paper yesterday.

STILL STAND BY ROOSEVELT.

Massachusetts Partisans to Continue Primary Fight.

BOSTON, March 9.—The statement of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will not affect his supporters who desire to have Roosevelt delegates chosen in this State for the Republican convention, according to Grafton D. Cushing, formerly Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Cushing, who is one of the candidates on the so-called Roosevelt slate for delegates at large, said:

"I quite agree with Mr. Roosevelt that he ought not to be nominated unless the country intends to realize its ideals in action. He ought not to be nominated unless he is going to be the choice of the majority of Republicans. But I claim the right to go out and say I think he ought to be nominated and why, and if the majority of my fellow-citizens do not agree with me I shall accept their decision.

"According to Massachusetts law no delegate can be pledged, but we claim the right to let the people of Massachusetts know whom we favor. My first choice is Roosevelt, my second is Root, my third is Hughes, and if none of these can be nominated I shall, of course, stand by any other action that may seem wise to the convention. I believe my associates will also abide by the decision of the convention."

PERKINS ARRAIGNS WILSON.

Says Roosevelt Sees Perilous Situation President Has Created.

Special to The New York Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

STUART, Fla., March 9.—Replying to your telegram asking for my opinion as to the significance of Mr. Roosevelt's statement, it clearly shows that he is keenly alive to the precarious position in which the Wilson Administration has placed our country. Recently Mr. Wilson took to the stump to arouse the country to the imperative need of preparedness so as to force Congress to act. Immediately on his return to Washington his Secretary of War resigned.

For more than three weeks Mr. Wilson has told us to believe that he was diligently hunting for the most competent man obtainable for Secretary of War. At last he appoints an ardent pacifist, a man who promptly states that he knows nothing whatever about the duties he is to perform.

Mr. Wilson urges Congress to act immediately on preparedness, and yet he himself, when given a great opportunity to act by appointing as Secretary of War a well-equipped, experienced man, not only fails to do it, but appoints an avowed pacifist. Thus once again Mr. Wilson's words fall utterly to square themselves with his deeds.

No wonder Villa celebrates the occasion by invading the United States and killing our soldiers and citizens every few days with unfailing regularity. Mr. Wilson adds a fresh page to the chapter of shame and humiliation which he is writing into the history of the United States. GEORGE W. PERKINS.

MAJOR J. E. DUFFY RESIGNS.

Promotions and Changes Among National Guard Officers.

Major John E. Duffy, second senior Major of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the New York National Guard, and among the best-known officers in the State, has resigned after nearly twenty-one years of continuous service. He was in the war with Spain as Captain.

The following have just been appointed Second Lieutenants: William H. Warren and Joseph H. Nichols, Ninth Coast Artillery; Henry W. J. Cox, Second Field Artillery, Troop D; Robert W. Bowman, Company C, First Infantry; Augustus H. Harvey, Company D, Twenty-third Infantry. Second Lieutenant James P. Cooke has been promoted First Lieutenant, Company D, Twenty-third Infantry.

Captain Benjamin Van Raden, Battery D, First Field Artillery, and First Lieutenant Joseph Koen, Company I, Twelfth Infantry, have been appointed Battalion Adjutants.

GAVE A PRINCIPALITY GAYNOR TOLD TOWNS

Continued from Page 1.

Shonts said he had a very hazy and indefinite recollection as to his meeting with Mirabeau L. Towns. Mr. Shonts then said his memory had been refreshed by things that had been called to his attention since, and he was asked what he now recollected as to his dealings with the lawyer.

"I remember," said Mr. Shonts, "that since then I have received a communication which reminded me that the time I met him was following the election of Mayor Gaynor, and that I had retained Mr. Towns to come to my office and study our views of the situation. He was to undertake to convince Mayor Gaynor that the interests of the city would not be furthered by the construction of the so-called triborough route. It was following this that he took me to St. James."

Mr. Shonts was then asked about his trip to St. James. He said it was made in an automobile, not a buggy, and that he knew he was going to see the Mayor a day or two before he went down. Mr. Shonts could not remember where Mr. Towns had joined the party, whether it was at his Brooklyn home or in Manhattan.

Q.—Where did you go before you went to St. James? A.—The only stop I remember making was at Mr. Hawley's house at Babylon.

Q.—Who is Mr. Hawley? A.—He was a partner of Hawley & Davis, and I think at the time he was one of our Directors.

Q.—What did you talk with Mr. Hawley about? A.—I think I told him I was on my way to St. James to see Mayor Gaynor, and that I hoped to convince him that if the platform upon which he was elected was carried out it would be an expensive one to the taxpayers. I probably did consult him as to the wisdom of laying all our cards on the table.

The witness said he didn't remember discussing financial matters with Mr. Hawley on other occasions, and that Mr. Hawley was not a large stockholder in the Interborough.

Freedman in Conference.

"Did you confer with Mr. Freedman on the same subject?"

"I don't remember, but I presume I did."

Mr. Shonts was again asked about the accuracy of his memory, and said he could not be expected to remember everything covering a period of forty years.

"No, I am not asking you about forty years," said Moss. "I am asking you about events of the last few years."

"Mr. Witness," interrupted Senator Thompson, "I told you once before how this committee feels about your memory. You appear not to remember much about this trip, yet you say it was one of the most important things you did in connection with this extraordinary service you rendered. The committee feels that your memory ought to have more details about the transaction."

"How is it," Mr. Moss wanted to know, "that you slipped Mr. Hawley when Mr. Colby was examining you?"

"It would have slipped my memory again," replied Mr. Shonts, "if I had not consulted my memorandum after I testified here the last time."

Q.—Did the conversation you had with Mr. Hawley in any way touch on the subject of money? A.—It did not.

Q.—Is Mr. Hawley dead or alive? A.—Dead.

Q.—What did you and Mr. Freedman talk about before you started on your journey to Mr. Gaynor's house? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Is Mr. Freedman dead or living? A.—Dead.

Q.—Did Mr. Freedman see Mayor Gaynor afterward? A.—I don't think so. My recollection is that Mr. Freedman and Mayor Gaynor were not on good terms.

Mr. Moss wanted to know if Mayor Gaynor had announced his change of heart regarding the subway matters during their conversation. The witness replied in the negative.

"How soon after did you learn of his change of heart?"

"Some months later. The important thing at that interview was my desire to state our position to the Mayor and say to him there ought to be some person in this city he had confidence enough in, who would examine our books and files and see what our property was worth, what our expenditure and profits were and see if he could not agree with us as to the wisdom of abandoning the triborough route."

Prendergast, Too, "Came Over."

Mr. Shonts was asked if the Mayor named any persons he had in mind and he replied:

"Afterward he sent two gentlemen to my office, a man named Ingersoll, who had been chief engineer for the New Haven, and Kingsley Martin. They came to my office and I told our chief engineer everything we had to them. They spent nine months going over the situation. I judge from what I heard of their report that they were working on fair lines and I inferred that it was favorable to our contention."

"Was any one else in the city Government converted from a position of antagonism?"

Mr. Shonts thought a few seconds and said he could not think of any one else.

"Well, was there any one else antagonistic to your position?"

"Mayor Mitchel was never favorable."

"Did he come over?"

"Not that I know of."

"Name some one else who was opposed and who did come over."

Mr. Shonts hesitated again and appeared to think deeply. Finally he said:

"One man did agree with us that he was in favor of the proposition of July 19, 1911, and either that day of shortly after voted against it."

"Was that Controller Prendergast?

"Yes."

"What did he do finally?"

"He voted for it, as I recollect."

Mr. Moss asked the witness if he could now remember any conversation he had with Mr. Freedman regarding his call upon the Mayor. The witness said he probably told Mr. Freedman what he told the whole board.

Q.—Do you remember when Mr. Freedman was in Europe? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember that he went to Europe? A.—I remember he had been in Europe, but I don't remember when it was.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Freedman had any bank account in London? A.—I do not. I never heard of it.

Towns Tells of St. James Trip.

Mr. Towns then took the stand. He said he was aware that Mayor Gaynor, before election, had expressed opposition to the whole scheme of the city going into partnership regarding subway construction. He expressed his views in an article about private capital exploiting public franchises and wrote many letters.

Mr. Towns said he did not remember the letter the Mayor wrote on July 20, 1911, in which he referred to "damnable rascalities," and Mr. Moss read it to the witness.

"That was after I had anything to do with it," he said. "My activities terminated in May, 1910. After that I neither gave advice nor was I consulted. In January, 1911, I felt aggrieved about some appointments the Mayor made, and I never spoke to him after that. I didn't know his state of mind, but I knew he liked to write letters."

Mr. Towns fixed the date of his visit to the Mayor at St. James as April 24, 1910, on a Sunday.

"I wish you would tell us how that meeting was arranged," said Mr. Moss.

"My recollection," said Mr. Towns, "is that there was a previous attempt on the part of Mayor Gaynor and Mr. Shonts to discuss the matter directly. They didn't want second hand information. Mr. Shonts knew all about the matter, and it was thought that some of the original force of the arguments might be lost in transmission. The matter had reached the point where there was a difference of opinion regarding 1 per cent. of certain money to be invested. Mayor Gaynor was haggling about it. He said if he could secure it he thought it would be the best thing for the city. At one time his attitude was so inimical that he threatened to issue $5 bonds, to be sold all over the city. He was told if he did this the financial interests might obstruct the next loan of the city. After looking the field over I think he became convinced that it would not be wise to do this, and I heard no more about selling bonds over the counter."

"And you spoke to both parties?"

"It is better to say that they spoke to me," said Mr. Towns. "It was first arranged that Mr. Shonts should visit the Mayor at his house in Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, and go over the documents. That proved to be impracticable, or not desirable, and it was decided to have Mr. Shonts go to St. James. The Mayor was living there without any ménage; living al fresco, as it were. I mean he did not have his family or servants with him. He said he would see Mr. Shonts there. I went down to Pontin's to get some of his favorite brand of champagne, which he said soothed him immensely. He made its acquaintance at a function on Fifth Avenue. It was Paul Roget, '90. That was the Friday before we went down there. We wondered when the old fellow was going to send some of it out to us. He didn't, and that's the way I can fix the date."

Q.—Was any one else with you? A.—Yes, Mr. Campbell.

Q.—Who is he? A.—Oh, an old friend.

Q.—Does he belong to any railway? A.—I wouldn't say that. Maybe the railway belonged to him. But I think he was Treasurer of the Interborough. Anyway, he went with us.

Campbell Was His Friend.

Mr. Towns was asked to describe the stop over at Mr. Hawley's place at Babylon.

"I recall we stopped there," said Mr. Towns. "Mr. Shonts and I alighted and I walked around and watched the beautiful swans. The time flitted so fast I don't know how long we stopped."

"Did you confer with Mr. Campbell about the services you were going to perform?"

"You see," said Mr. Towns, running his fingers through his shock of white hair, "he was a friend of mine. He was in my office long before Gaynor was elected. He said I was a pretty good press agent and advertiser, that they were up against it and that they would like to start a propaganda, something by which public opinion could be treated to their views. I had a friend who was about to lose his position as an editorial writer and I told Mr. Campbell that it might be necessary to spend about $25,000 or $50,000. But that thing was abandoned. No arrangements were made as to money and I didn't ask for a retainer."

"Was this Mr. Campbell in the Controller's office about twenty years?"

"I don't know. I only knew him as a Deputy Chamberlain."

Mr. Towns said in his dealings with the Interborough he communicated mostly through Mr. Campbell, not having met Mr. Shonts more than three times. Mr. Moss wanted to know if, after Mr. Towns's visit to the Mayor, the terms the Interborough offered were not less favorable to the city than the terms of 1910.

"I think the present plan," he replied, "is much less favorable to the city than the plan Mr. Shonts and Mr. Gaynor discussed."

"The suggestion has been made," said Mr. Moss, "that your services were not real services and that there was something peculiar about them."

"I never knew the railway to dispute the value of my services except to divide the amount in two," said the witness. "I am telling you that the railway put their value on my services. I think, in view of what has been done, and in the language of Lord Hastings, I am astonished at my moderation."

The crowd laughed and Mr. Moss wanted to know if some one else did not express an opinion as to the value of the witness's services.

"Yes," said Mr. Towns, "but I didn't take it seriously. It was so preposterous that I had even to state it. It was on the morning after the minds of the Mayor and the railway men had met. I walked over the bridge with the Mayor and we talked about it. The Mayor wanted to know what I had been paid for my services, and I told him that I had figured it at $10 000 or about $2,000 a day.

Gift of a Principality.

"He stopped and smiled and said I ought to get $750,000 and he had given them a principality. It impressed itself on my mind because it seemed so ridiculous."

Mr. Towns said he didn't discuss the meaning of the Mayor's words, as he considered they might have been "a message or a trap," and that he didn't care to fool with it. Mr. Towns said he went to his office one day shortly after, and Mr. Campbell told him that he had been superseded by a man named Kingsley Martin.

Senator Thompson wanted to know what Mr. Towns meant by telling the Mayor that if he offered bonds at $5 he would have difficulty in selling the next issue of city bonds.

"I said," answered the witness, "that opposition might be encountered from those who have money and sinews and things that go. I haven't the pleasure of their acquaintance. I referred to the community whose habitue is Wall Street and its immediate neighborhood, which is lined by one virtue and a thousand vices."

"Did the Mayor understand who you meant?"

"To the pure all things are pure," said Mr. Towns. "It was not concrete, but simply an argument. A financier lives by the breath of other people. He is supposed to get his increment out of the use of his money. I don't know if Mr. Morgan goes down in his own jeans personally to buy these bonds."

"Was Mr. Morgan one of these financiers?"

"Mr. Morgan," said the witness impressively, "dominated everything as a mountain dominates a molehill. He was the only man who could stand in Wall Street and say 'Money—c'est moi.' He had just saved us from a national panic and cataclysm. These were the halcyon days of private power, of the Morgans, Bakers, and Rockefellers, before the Federal Reserve Bank. They are not so prominent now, but they are just as potential."

"Do you think your bill was cut in two because it was so modest?" asked Mr. Moss, leading the witness away from Wall Street.

"A few days before I went to see my esteemed friend Mr. Nicoll," said the witness, "and he cut it in two. I might say it was the most unkindest cut of all."

Mr. Moss asked Mr. Towns if he wasn't sorry he had not acted upon Mayor Gaynor's advice and put in a bill for $750,000. He said he did not take that suggestion seriously. Mr. Moss then referred again to the "rascality" letter, and Mr. Towns said:

"The Mayor was sometimes serious and sometimes not. He was an admirer of Mr. Pickwick. I don't like to say it, but I was the Ganymede and Mercury."

Mr. Moss tried to find out what Mr. Shonts had talked about on the trip back from St. James.

"He didn't say anything," smiled Mr. Towns, "except that the Mayor was a good walker. They were like two chemicals. They coalesced very readily and embraced as soon as they came within each others aura. The most agreeable thing he said was that we would have dinner at a friend's house. We had lost our way and were late in arriving at St. James. I was hungry, and I might add, thirsty, and I saw no food in sight until we got back to the city, where Mr. Shonts had a good Samaritan who would refresh us."

"You thought their minds had met?"

"I thought that some progress had been made and with a few delicate touches here and there it might be consummated. The Mayor had not set the dogs on us. We departed in peace and while no garlands were waved, we left wishing godspeed. Mr. Shonts was doing his best for the people who employed him, which is the noblest thing a man can do so long as he doesn't cross the line of morality. I was merely behind Mr. Shonts."

Gaynor's Secretary Lunatico.

The question of Mr. Gaynor's letters came up when Mr. Towns was describing what services he had performed for Mr. Shonts. He said:

"The Mayor was in a better position to know the value of my services than any one else. I became a sort of Secretary Lunatico to him. People in asylums all over the country were writing to him. The Mayor asked me to answer some of the letters, and I did it for Mr. Shonts. I burned the midnight oil and spent many hours writing letters to a ratcatcher, a crazy baker in Flatbush and an Italian barber. I did it all to keep au fait with the Mayor. Any port, as they say, is good in a storm."

Here Mr. Towns looked across the room at a painting of Mayor Gaynor and laughed softly to himself.

"Did you delay in sending in your bill to the Interborough because you thought they might put you on their regular staff of lawyers?" asked Mr. Moss.

"That was merely a midsummer-night's dream," said Mr. Towns, and he left the stand.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Archibald Watson was the last witness. He said he had passed upon the dual contracts only as to form and never considered their legality. He said he did not know the Interborough was interested in the suit brought by the Admiral Realty Company to test the legality of the contracts. The hearing will be continued today.

NOMINEES MAY BE CONFIRMED.

Senators Lack Evidence Against Whitney and Hervey.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Senate Finance Committee will report to the Senate next Wednesday the nominations of Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey to be members of the Public Service Commission for the First District. Whether the report will be with or without a recommendation for their confirmation is not as yet certain.

After a conference between Senate Leader Elon R. Brown and Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Finance Committee, today it was reported that the committee would recommend confirmation. Leading Republicans in the Senate who have been thinking over the attack on Whitney and Hervey made by Senators Thompson and Lawson have reached the conclusion that in the absence of any tangible evidence in support of their charges the Finance Committee should not assume the responsibility of unfavorable action.

Should the report be unaccompanied by a recommendation for confirmation, a lively time is expected at the Senate session on Wednesday. Senator Thompson is expected to make good his threat of continuing his fight against the two nominees in open session of the Senate, and in this course will have the active support of Senator Lawson. Some other influential members of the Senate are not at all satisfied that the two nominees are the best possible men the Governor could find for the vacant $15,000 jobs.

It is the general opinion at the Capitol that the decision to report the Governor's nominations is due to a desire on the part of the Republican Senate leaders to avoid any open conflict with Governor Whitman. The Governor in the last two days has summoned several friendly Senators to the Executive Chamber for conference, and Republican leaders allied with him have brought pressure to bear on Senators to the end that the Governor might be spared the humiliation of defeat in the matter of his nominations.

In every way, including his open declaration that he would not withdraw the nominations, Governor Whitman has shown that he was ready to fight it out with the Senate on this issue if occasion should arise.

It is expected also that the Governor's nominations for the Industrial Board will be reported by the Senate Finance Committee Wednesday. A good many Senators will vote to confirm, solely on the ground that Governor Whitman himself in the last analysis must shoulder the responsibility for his appointments. Doubt is expressed regarding the action of ex-Labor Commissioner James M. Lynch, who is one of the five nominees for the Industrial Board. Some Republican Senators say the admissions he made on the stand at the Coroner's inquest following the Diamond factory fire in Williamsburg have made it impossible for them conscientiously to vote for his confirmation.

The Senate today confirmed the nominations of George W. Perkins for a new term as one of the Palisades Interstate Park Commissioners, and of William W. Webb of Rochester as Presiding Judge of the Court of Claims.

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DEATH UNDER ETHER BEFORE GRAND JURY

Inquiry Begun Into Operation Upon Montclair Dentist's Wife That Ended Fatally.

COUNTY PHYSICIAN ACTS

Husband and Prominent Doctor, Involved, Refuse to Tell Reason for Surgical Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 9.—The death of Emma Wolf Truesdell, wife of Dr. Paul E. Truesdell, a dentist, of 71 Valley Road, is being investigated by the Essex County Grand Jury in Newark. Mrs. Truesdell, who was 21 years old, died under ether during an operation in her home on Feb. 18, performed by Dr. John H. Young of 37 North Fullerton Avenue. Dr. William H. McKenzie, county physician, brought the case to the attention of Judge William P. Martin, who directed that it should be taken before the Grand Jury.

Dr. Truesdell denied this afternoon that he had administered the ether under which his wife expired, also that there had been any impropriety in the operation. He said he had the utmost faith in Dr. Young, who has been a member of the Montclair Board of Health for years. Neither Dr. Truesdell nor Dr. Young would disclose the reason for the operation, saying they preferred to await developments before speaking on that subject. Mrs. Truesdell died on the table after he had begun to operate, according to Dr. Young. Speaking of the autopsy, Dr. Young said that when Dr. Simmons arrived he was still in his operating clothes, and he asked the deputy county physician if he would open the body, and Dr. Simmons said, "Yes, go ahead."

Dr. Young said the deputy county physician apparently was satisfied with what he saw at that time, for he signed the certificate which gave the cause of death as "Hypodermic of H. M. C., four ounces of ether, and shock." It also mentions "contributory rupture," as well as minor injuries.

Mrs. Truesdell was the daughter of Mrs. Henry Wolf of 318 Elm Street, Newark. She and Dr. Truesdell were married on June 16, 1915, after a courtship of three months. Mrs. Truesdell was an accomplished musician.

Mrs. Wolf denied today that Dr. Truesdell had notified her that the operation was to take place on Feb. 15, though Dr. Truesdell said he had told her on three occasions that the operation had been set for that day. Mrs. Wolf said she had come to Montclair on her daughter's request, and that the request was not made till shortly before the operation.

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These famous dress artists made sketches in their own studios especially for The New York Times and placed their signatures beneath.

There are graphic designs of frocks with a Spanish tone, which will be the rage this Spring, and afternoon and evening dresses with startling effects. No modish woman can afford to miss The New York Times Sunday, March 19.

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THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; Sunday fair; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,231. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

GERMANS ATTACK IN HUGE FORCE, GAINING IN WOOD WEST OF MEUSE; VAUX FORT NOT LOST, SAYS PARIS

CROWN PRINCE HITS HARD

Hurls Whole Division at French Lines to Recover Loss.

NEW FIGHT AT DOUAUMONT

Ridge Is Captured, Says Berlin, Admitting French Are Back in Vaux Fort.

STRUGGLE THERE GOES ON

German Guns Again Shell Hamlets in the Woevre with Great Fury.

LONDON, March 10.—The weight of German attack on the northern front of Verdun again shifted today to the west bank of the Meuse. There violent assaults in great force, following a bombardment of the French lines, won back part of Crow's Wood (Bois des Corbeaux) which Joffre's troops recaptured on Wednesday from the foe.

This German success, which the night bulletin of the French War Office admits, was won after several attempts in that region had collapsed under the fire of French artillery, machine guns, and rifles. The final victorious assault was made by a whole division, (20,000 men,) according to the Paris communiqué which adds that the losses sustained by the attacking troops were "out of all proportion to their objective."

Fighting was again in progress today in the Douaumont-Vaux region. The Berlin statement of yesterday that Fort de Vaux had been captured was entirely false, according to the French War Office, which not only gave out a formal denial of the capture and a flat contradiction of various other German official claims included in recent bulletins, but also asserted in the night communication that the French troops were holding the trenches at the foot of the ridge on which the fort is situated and were inflicting heavy losses upon the Germans. Today's announcement from Berlin admits, moreover, that the French, by a counterattack, "succeeded in obtaining a firm foothold in the fort."

Germans Report Wood Taken.

The town of Vaux has also been under attack today, but apparently the German efforts were vain.

To the west of Douaumont, however, the wood on Ablain Ridge has been taken by the Germans, according to Berlin. The Paris bulletin chronicles two German attacks in that region, but says they were unable to reach the French lines.

Heavy firing has been resumed by the Crown Prince's artillery in the Woevre. Eix, Moulainville, Villers, and Bonzée are being energetically shelled.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

In Artois the Germans to the west of the road to Lille exploded a mine, the crater of which we occupied.

In the Argonne Forest we shelled a German column, which was advancing toward the Montfaucon Wood.

To the west of the Meuse, where the bombardment has been uninterrupted during the day, the enemy attacked with particular violence our positions in the Bois des Corbeaux. Several attacks were repulsed successively by our artillery, infantry, and mitrailleuse fire, which did considerable execution in the enemy's ranks.

Notwithstanding losses out of all proportion to their objective, the Germans for their last attack used at least one division, and in the course of the fighting they were able to occupy again part of the Bois des Corbeaux, which we had retaken from them on March 8.

To the east of the Meuse the enemy twice attacked our trenches to the west of the village of Douaumont. Brought to a stop by our mitrailleuse and our curtain fires, the enemy was not able to reach our line at any point.

An attack which was prepared against the village of Vaux was stopped by our artillery and could not be carried out.

It is confirmed that the infantry actions which the Germans directed yesterday against the village of Vaux and against our trenches at the foot of the ridge on which Fort de Vaux is situated cost them heavy sacrifices.

In the Woevre the enemy's bombardment, which was energetically replied to by our batteries, has been intense on Eix, Moulainville, Villers-Sous-Bonchamp, and Bonzée.

The Germans dropped floating mines in the Meuse at St. Mihiel, but these were fished out before any damage was done by them.

In Lorraine we have shattered or partly destroyed enemy organizations on the front of Halleville-Bremenil.

The afternoon announcement of the French War Office reads:

In the Argonne district our artillery has bombarded certain convoys of the enemy moving along the road from Montfaucon to Avocourt.

There has been no change in the situation to the west or to the east of the River Meuse. The night passed without the enemy making any infantry attack against our positions. The bombardment, however, has continued, both sides taking part, along our front. It has been violent on the left and on the right banks of the River Meuse and intermittent in the Woevre district.

In Alsace our batteries have demolished the German trenches at Hill 426, which is to the east of Thann.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

The statement of the German Headquarters Staff is as follows:

On the eastern bank of the Meuse, during the clearing of Corbeaux Wood and enemy trenches at Bethincourt,

Continued on Page 3.

Paris Calmly Confident, but Won't Shout "Victory"; Holds Berlin Reports of Vaux Fort a Sign of Anxiety

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 10.—The change wrought by the war in French character was never better exemplified than in the restrained manner in which the favorable news from Verdun has been received. Thus Marcel Hutin, who is thought one of the publicists who is closest to authoritative opinion, writes in the Echo de Paris:

Yesterday was a good day for France. On the eighteenth day of the Verdun battle our soldiers have written one of the noblest pages in our history.

Throughout the press there is no expression of triumph, but all fully appreciate the importance of the German reports about Fort de Vaux and the number of prisoners taken. The Temps remarks:

Fort de Vaux was subjected to shell fire, but has never been attacked by infantry. Its garrison has never seen one soldier of those Sixth and Nineteenth Posen Regiments, who are said to have taken it by storm.

The Intransigeant says:

We realize that such lies show Germany's anxiety, but until the battle is ended we refuse to shout "Victory." Though national confidence has never faltered, Paris has not been beflagged since the war began. Let the Germans rejoice over every advantage. When our bells peal it will be for real victory.

Berlin Says It Docked No More for Moewe Than for Verdun

BERLIN, March 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"In the House of Commons," says an Overseas News Agency item given out today, "A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, attempted to ridicule the population of Berlin in relating how it had displayed flags after the return of the German auxiliary cruiser Möwe.

"Of course," adds the news agency, "the population of Berlin, as well as that of other German cities, is proud of the courageous achievements of German sailors, but they displayed flags to just as little an extent on this occasion as for the various successes of the Germans near Verdun, which are now reported almost every day."

RUSSIAN FLEET HARASSES TURKS

They Seek Vainly to Get Supplies Along Coast to Hard-Pressed Third Army.

PERSIAN TRIBES SUBMIT

Nationalist Committee, with Turk and German Associates, Flee from Ispahan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—On the Black Sea coast the Russian fleet keeps up a steady fire on scattered detachments of Turkish troops, and, cruising along the coast, shells Turkish transport trains and checks every effort to bring up supplies to the hard-pressed Third Ottoman Army.

That the Turks are in desperate straits is shown by the fact that in spite of the presence of Russian warships they persist in trying to transport supplies along the open coast road. The Russian ships shell bridges that span the rivers, now swollen to torrents because of the melting snows, and so make the final coastal road impassable for the Turks. The want of bridges, however, does not impede the progress of the Russians, who have the fleet on their flank.

In Persia Russian prestige is increasing by leaps and bounds. The Nationalist Committee with their Turkish and German associates are evacuating Ispahan, one of their chief remaining centres in Persia. The fickle tribes of Luristan, said to have been brought over by the Germans, have been impressed by the capture of Kermanshah and are now yielding submission to the Russians.

The Tiflis paper, Kavkaz, publishes an interview with the recently captured Turkish Ambassador in Persia, Assim Bey, whom I remember as Minister of Foreign Affairs in Constantinople. Assim declared that in his opinion Russia possessed an inexhaustible power of resistance.

The calculations of German diplomacy on a holy war in Persia, with participation of the nomad tribes, had proved an irreparable error, a political mirage that would soon fade away since there were no German or Turkish forces on the Persian front and there was no likelihood that they could be sent hither after the Russian successes in Armenia.

TELL OF BRITISH DEFEAT.

Left 2,000 Dead in Trenches They Attacked, Turks Assert.

BERLIN, March 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The British main force in Mesopotamia lost 2,000 killed in an attack on the Turkish troops on the right bank of the Tigris on March 8, according to an official communication issued today by the Turkish War Department, which says:

Irak Front—The British had approached slowly to the advanced Turkish trenches until they were 220 yards distant. On the morning of March 8 the British main force attacked from the right bank of the Tigris. The engagement kept up until sunset.

The British temporarily occupied part of the Turkish trenches, but they were ejected by a counterattack of the Turkish reserves.

The British withdrew into their former positions and left in the Turkish trenches 2,000 dead and large quantities of arms and ammunition. The Turkish losses were comparatively light.

"Bagdad papers state that the Emir Ibnalrashio of Resht, Persia, has proclaimed a holy war in all cities and villages of his territory," the Overseas News Agency announces today. "The Emir has ordered the Shammer tribe, under the command of Emir Madshis,

Continued on Page 3.

400 GERMAN GUNS RAINED SHELLS

Hurled 80,000 Missiles in Vaux Region in What Paris Reckons a Climax of the Battle.

HUGE FORCES EMPLOYED

Seven Regiments Are Reported Wiped Out by French Gunners, Who Fought for 36 Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The tempest is at its height, but the French breakwater stands firm.

The most severe stress of yesterday's fighting fell from three sides upon the Douaumont and Vaux positions.

Between these two villages and the two old forts, named after them, there runs down into the plain a high road and a narrow-gauge railway. The valley, which carries these, is the Germans' chief objective on the eastern side of the Meuse because it turns Douaumont plateau and its capture would drive the defense back upon lower hills to the west. It is a desperate enterprise, but the prize would be a great one.

There are several signs that the Germans expected by the colossal effort yesterday to obtain a decision. A French staff officer calculates that in two hours of artillery preparation the front of two miles between Douaumont and Vaux received more than 80,000 shells of all calibres from at least 400 German cannon.

It needed all the superiority of the French positions to withstand this blast of hell fire. At least an army corps was launched in the attack of Wednesday night and new forces were brought up yesterday morning. Seven Prussian regiments were counted on the hillside below Fort de Vaux alone. These last were simply massacred, their close ranks being swept away by the concentrated rapid fire of 3-inch and machine guns.

For thirty-six hours French batteries were at work without a pause. There might well be a lull last night.

The village of Vaux, after its momentary invasion, was cleared by an irresistible bayonet charge by the same two regiments which drove back the Brandenburgers from Douaumont a week ago.

It is a good thing that the German bulletins should be printed regularly in the British press, and that Swiss papers should be allowed to circulate them in France, so long as the difference between the publicity methods of the German State and those of other States be borne in mind. Colonel Feyler, a Swiss military critic, published in the form of a book last year a scientific analysis of the war bulletins of the opposed alliances, which established that difference beyond the possibility of dispute, and now if any reader is duped he has only himself to blame.

It is some time, however, since the French Government has thought it worth while to issue a contradiction of any specific German official statement. I do not remember an occasion on which a Government has formally charged its adversary with telling "flagrant lies."

Several Corps Used by Germans.

PARIS, March 10.—Attacks by the Germans east of the Meuse in the vicinity of Douaumont and Vaux yesterday were carried out with effectives estimated at several army corps. Time after time German troops were virtually annihilated by the French artillery, but their places were immediately taken by fresh regiments.

The hottest fighting was around Vaux. Still intent on getting Douaumont plateau, the German commander hurled troops against the village of Vaux in the hope that they would carry it by storm and establish themselves in La Caillette Wood, on the reverse side of the plateau. Bridage after brigade dashed against the French along

Continued on Page 3.

Says Only Our Intervention May Bring Durable Peace

LONDON, March 10.—The Nation, in an article discussing the position of the United States, says:

"America is slowly moving away from her old moorings and shortly she will have entered more consciously and definitely unto world politics as a great power. It would be idle for the European belligerents to pretend that they will and can settle the affairs of the world without her.

"America's strength, both material and moral, will be relatively so much greater that her will and intentions must operate with weight upon the policy of reconstruction in Europe.

"The votes taken this week in both houses of Congress show that the insolence of Germany is keeping the balance of public sentiment in America, where it always has been, strongly on the side of the Entente Allies. But let us not expect that America should come at once formally into the fray.

"For the present America probably thinks she can do better for the world by keeping out of the war even at a considerable sacrifice of pride and self-esteem. But the time will come—it is fast approaching—when her intervention may be Europe's only means, not only of ending the war, but of attaining a tolerable and durable peace."

LE GRAND GRISWOLD KILLED AT AIKEN

Chauffeur Accidentally Shoots Him on Return from Dove Drive.

DIES IN DOCTOR'S OFFICE

Well-Known New Yorkers with Him at Time of Shooting—Gloom at Southern Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 10.—Le Grand C. Griswold of New York was accidentally shot this afternoon as he was about to return from a dove drive. He died within an hour. According to Murray M. Craig, an eyewitness, the chauffeur of Colonel H. W. Sage was about to unload a shot gun which had been handed to him by Mr. Griswold, when it was accidentally discharged.

Mr. Griswold received the full charge of birdshot from a twelve-guage shell in his right side. He was at once placed in Colonel Sage's auto and rushed to Aiken, but he died a few minutes after reaching the office of Dr. E. S. Cross.

In the party with Mr. Griswold, which was about to return to town at the time of the accident, were Colonel and Mrs. H. W. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Helen Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, and Frank R. Hitchcock, all of the Aiken Winter colony. Mr. Griswold had enjoyed an afternoon of sport on the Richardson farm, seven miles from Aiken.

Mr. and Mrs. Griswold reached Aiken a few weeks ago coming here as the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Sage, but for the past few days they have been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran at "Live Oaks."

This, the first fatal accident that has occurred here for a number of years, has cast a shadow of gloom over the resort. Mr. Griswold was very popular here. With Mrs. Griswold he had spent a part of each season at Aiken for several Winters.

Le Grand C. Griswold was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1903. He married on June 12, 1907, Miss Esther Tone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benard W. Tone. At the town house of Mr. Griswold, at 23 West Forty-eighth Street, it was said last night that Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. Griswold's mother, had left New York at 6 o'clock for Aiken. Mr. Griswold's father, Chester Griswold, died some years ago.

PRESIDENT GOES ON WEEK-END TRIP

Takes Mayflower for Potomac River Excursion — Wireless Will Keep Him Informed.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—President Wilson left Washington late tonight with Mrs. Wilson on the naval yacht Mayflower for a week-end trip down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. He plans to be away until Monday morning, unless unusual developments in the Mexican situation necessitate his return before that time. The Mayflower's wireless will keep the President constantly informed about the pursuit of Villa and his band by American soldiers.

The President made his plans for leaving Washington for the week-end several days ago. He wanted to abandon the trip today after the decision had been made to send troops into Mexico, but he was urged not to do so by his advisers, who insisted that he could keep in as close touch with the situation from the Mayflower as by staying at the White House. Secretary Tumulty remains here to handle exchanges of messages between Mr. Wilson and the War Department.

During his trip on the Mayflower the President will consider a plan to go before Congress next week, and if he decides to do so will prepare a message on the Mexican situation.

TWO BRITISH WAR CRAFT SUNK; 45 MEN LOST

Destroyer and Torpedo Boat Strike Mines and Go Down Off the East Coast of England.

LONDON, March 10.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Coquette and Torpedo Boat No. 11 have been sunk by striking mines, it was officially announced this afternoon. The number of casualties was forty-five.

The statement follows:

"The torpedo boat destroyer Coquette, Lieutenant Vere Seymour, R. N. R., in command, and H. M. Torpedo Boat No. 11, Lieutenant John A. T. Legh, R. N., have struck mines off the east coast and sunk. The casualties were: Coquette, an officer and twenty-one men. The torpedo boat, three officers and twenty men."

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FUNSTON TO LEAD 5,000 MEN TO MEXICO WITH ORDERS TO CAPTURE VILLA BAND, NOW MENACING AMERICAN COLONISTS

VILLA THREATENS MORMONS

In Mountain Dash to Attack 500 in Colony at Casas Grandes.

CAVALRY 100 MILES AWAY

Bandit Uses Relays of Horses to Reach Victims Before Carranza Troopers.

MOBILIZING ALONG BORDER

High Tension in Columbus, N. M., Where 200 Mexicans Were Killed in the Raid.

EL PASO, Texas, March 10.—Francisco Villa is headed with his outlaws directly south in Chihuahua, in order to attack the 500 Mormons settled in Casas Grandes, according to reports received tonight at Juarez by General Gavira.

One dispatch received late tonight located Villa at La Ascension, on the Mexico Northwestern Railroad, 100 miles southwest of El Paso, where he was in position to prevent the exodus of the Mormon colonists from the Pearson country.

Among Villa's papers, which were found in Columbus, N. M. after he fled, was what purported to be an agreement between him and Mexican residents of Colonia Morelos, near El Tigre, Sonora, pledging mutual support in an effort to oust Mormons and other Americans, confiscate their property and operate their mines and farms. The citizens, according to the supposed agreement, promised to take up arms with Villa to gain this end. Villa was to furnish the Mexicans of the district with livestock, to be delivered by April, 1916, "after he had overcome Carranza and established himself as supreme chief in Mexico."

Troops 100 Miles Away.

Small hope is felt that General Bertani will be able to give help to the Mormons in Chihuahua, as the cavalry force of 500 he commands is stationed at Palomas, 100 miles distant, over a broken, roadless country. Ten trains, containing 2,000 men, left Chihuahua City this afternoon to act as railway patrols and train guards, Gavira said.

It was to rescue these people that the Mormon colony of El Paso dispatched a messenger immediately on news of the Columbus massacre, and special trains were expected to start immediately with the refugees.

Bishop Hurst, head of the local Mormon Church, received urgent messages today from the Salt Lake headquarters of the sect, asking that he take all possible precautions against his coreligionists being caught in a trap in Casas Grandes. The Bishop conferred with the Mexican Railway officials over train arrangements, and with General Gavira regarding military protection. As troops had started from Chihuahua City, it was decided that they would be first on hand and the protection of the refugees was intrusted to their care. The question now is whether the refugees can be gathered in in time.

Villa's Mountain Dash.

From the reports received from General Bertani, Villa and his men early in the day were dashing through the mountains into which they had been chased by the American cavalry.

On receiving news of Villa's apparent move against the Mormon farmers, General Gavira called in all outlying bodies of troops that had been engaged in hunting the Villista bandits in the Galeana and San Buena Ventura regions, in order to mass a force for use at whatever point emergency might rise.

Villa is believed here to have left the Mormons unmolested on his northward expedition in order to allay suspicions as to his plans.

Chase Mexicans Carrying Off Arms.

A party of fifty soldiers from Fort Bliss tonight began the pursuit of several Mexicans who, with a wagon train of small arms and ammunition, were said to have taken a westerly course along the Rio Grande on the American side.

Reports received by the military authorities stated that the ammunition was loaded into wagons in the Mexican quarter of El Paso early tonight by Villa agents.

INFANTRY REINFORCES COLUMBUS TROOPERS

Cavalrymen Eager to Get Out On Trail of Villa—Town in Fear of New Attack.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 10.—In response to the urgent request of Colonel H. J. Slocum, late today, three companies of the First Battalion of the Twentieth Infantry were ordered to Columbus from Victoria, N. M., thirty-two miles west. The battalion arrived in Victoria from El Paso at dawn today under command of Major William Sample. One company remains at Victoria. Six troops of cavalry were ready and eager tonight to renew the chase.

Meanwhile residents of the town of Columbus were in a state of high tension. A report today that Villa had recrossed the border and surrounded the

Carranza Regrets We Deem Action Necessary; Raiders Kill Another American in Arizona

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 10.—According to information from a reliable source received here tonight, General Carranza replied to a telegram sent to him by General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, asking the First Chief of the de facto Mexican Government for an expression of opinion on the act of President Wilson in ordering a punitive expedition into Mexico to capture Villa as follows:

"I am very sorry that conditions are such that the United States deems it necessary to take the action of which you have advised me."

American Rancher Slain by Bandits.

BISBEE, Ariz., March 10.—An American rancher was killed tonight when a band of approximately 200 Mexican bandits crossed the border southeast of Osborne Junction, Ariz., according to reports reaching here tonight. Many head of live stock were killed or driven off by the bandits, it was stated.

Later advices stated that the number of Mexican bandits was between 200 and 500.

In response to an appeal from the residents for help, sixty-five troopers of the Tenth United States Cavalry at Naco, Ariz., were rushed to that point.

The cavalrymen were reported late tonight to be awaiting a sally from the bandits.

All of the Americans at Osborne Junction, with the exception of one family, came to Bisbee on a special train tonight.

These bandits were not part of the Villa force that made a raid on Columbus, N. M., on Thursday. Osborne Junction is more than 150 miles from Columbus and there is a mountain range between the two points.

THREE FORCES GO TO ENTRAP VILLA

Carranza Troops Hope to Close In On the Outlaw from Three Directions.

SPECIAL FLAG FOR SAFETY

Black and White Banner to Identify One Detail, Lest Americans Attack by Mistake.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 10.—Twelve hundred Carranza troops, flying a black and white flag to distinguish them, so that American soldiers would not mistake them for bandits, reached Palomas, six miles south of the border from Columbus, N. M., late today. It is believed to be their intention to assist the American troops in the pursuit of Villa.

The disposition of the troops of the Carranza Government in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora within the last twenty-four hours indicated that a concerted effort had been started to corner Villa in Northwest Chihuahua.

General Calles, at Agua Prieta, said he had disposed his forces along the railroad from Nacozari to guard the mountain passes through which Villa and his forces might be expected to go westward into Sonora.

With 200 mounted men General Calles moved eastward from Agua Prieta, aiming to secure that side of the trap which is being laid to capture the outlawed chieftain to the east.

Two detachments of mounted men from the forces of General Gabriel Gavira at Juarez are reported moving in conjunction with Calles's troops to complete the eastern side of the net. The forces of General Guiterrez of Chihuahua were guarding against a southward movement by Villa and his column.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 10.—Officials of the de facto Mexican Government at Agua Prieta, Sonora, ascertained today that Villa spies infested practically every American town along the international boundary.

General Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, has suggested to the American authorities here through Ives G. Lelevier, the Mexican Consul, that the alleged spies, who are known to him, be arrested and interned, or sent back into Mexico. In case of the latter action General Calles said he was ready to deal out stern justice.

All of the foreign women of Nacozari and Pilares de Nacozari, Sonora, arrived here late today. They were sent out by the management of the mining companies at Pilares. American women still remain at El Tigre, a mining camp in eastern Sonora.

The local company of the Arizona National Guard was being recruited to full war strength tonight.

Although General Calles has refused to comment upon the action of President Wilson in ordering a punitive expedition of United States troops into Mexico to capture Francisco Villa, he indicated a desire to co-operate with American soldiers in this task.

General Calles dispatched Colonel Dato Campbell with a patrol of 100 cavalry from Agua Prieta late today with orders to enter Chihuahua in an endeavor to locate the Villa bandits. Colonel Campbell was instructed to cooperate in every way possible with the United States border patrol.

The departure of 1,000 Mexican cavalry and infantry from Hermosillo for Agua Prieta, from which point they will be distributed along the eastern Sonoro border to guard mining camps, was delayed today. They had been expected to leave last night. They will march overland to Agua Prieta.

Three hundred de facto Mexican infantrymen were sent eastward along the border from Agua Prieta today, with instructions to hold San Luis Pass, near the junction of the New Mexican, Sonora, and Chihuahua State borders. These troops will co-operate with the Seventh United States Cavalry patrolling the border at that point, it was stated at General Calles's headquarters. The Carranza soldiers will wear red arm bands in order that they may not be mistaken for Villa forces. They will reinforce a cavalry detachment which was sent there earlier in the day.

The Tenth United States Cavalry, from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., arrived at Forest Station, twelve miles west of here, tonight.

A provost guard and extra policemen patrolled the streets of Douglas tonight. Special military guards also were stationed at the two smelters in the town.

A troop of cavalry was detailed to duty at Pirtleville, a suburb where many Mexicans live.

Both the civil and military authorities issued orders prohibiting street speaking or loitering.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—Sec—Red—All dealers.—Advt.

TROOPS ARE EAGER TO START PURSUIT

Believe They Can Capture Villa Before He Gets Far Into Interior.

WAR HEADS IN CONFERENCE

At Work at Night on Plans for the Move—Realize Difficulties of the Country.

Border Troops Ready To Start After Villa

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 10.—Francisco Villa, with the Mexican bandit army whose raid on Columbus was beaten off by the Thirteenth United States Cavalry with severe losses Thursday morning, was at Boca Grande, 25 miles southeast, at last reports brought here today by scouts. American military authorities were impatient for orders to cross the border and assail the bandit leader before he had time to retreat further into the interior of Chihuahua.

With plenty of cavalrymen available tonight Colonel Slocum and his officers were convinced that an order to cross the line now would mean a quick disposition of Villa.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Indications late tonight were that the carrying out of President Wilson's order that American troops re-enter Mexico to capture or kill Villa and his bandits would be left to the man on the ground, Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

Officers of the General Staff were busy tonight on the preparation of instructions for General Funston. Their purport was not revealed. Earlier in the day General Funston had suggested that the plans for troop movements across the border be kept secret. He desired to add the element of surprise to his weapons for avenging the murder of Americans at Columbus. General Funston also urged that cavalry be sent to replace the mounted force he might withdraw from border patrol duty to form the expeditionary column or columns. Steps to comply with this request were taken at the War Department.

Whatever additional troops may be needed will be ordered promptly to the border. Officials of the department and Secretary Baker himself worked far into the night on details of possible troop movements, supplies, and the like.

The machinery of the General Staff was set in motion immediately after President Wilson's decision to hunt down the raiders. The War Plans Committee assembled and went over the situation. Little detailed information as to the immediate situation on the Mexican side of the border is available here. Such matters are under the jurisdiction of General Funston, who has his own intelligence officer. The committee quickly reached the conclusion, it is understood, that General Funston must be left unhampered to work out the problem of pursuing the bandit with whatever force he thought necessary and at the same time to secure American border towns and ranches against repetitions of the Columbus raid.

Plans for Bigger Campaign.

The committee also assembled facts and figures in relation to a possible decision to sweep the whole of Northern Mexico with a military dragnet to catch the bandits. Such a plan, it was said, while certain to end the disturbed conditions along the border, would involve the use of troops by the tens of thousands instead of regiments. Figures as

Continued on Page 2.

PRESIDENT GIVES THE ORDER

Sole Object Is To Seize Mexican Bandit and Stop His Raids.

CARRANZA NOT CONSULTED

But Our Troops Will Act with Entire Respect to Sovereignty of Mexico.

FUNSTON COUNSELS HASTE

Three Columns of Cavalry to Form a Dragnet with Hope of Trapping Outlaws.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A punitive expedition of American Army regulars will be sent into Mexico immediately, with the sole object of capturing Francisco Villa, the bandit, and his followers who raided the border town of Columbus, N. M., and killed United States soldiers and civilians. The expeditionary force will consist of approximately 5,000 regulars, mostly sea cred cavalrymen, now on the border, reinforced by field artillery and mountain batteries.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, hero of the Philippine campaign which resulted in the capture of Aguinaldo and who commanded the Second Division of the army during the recent American occupation of Vera Cruz, will command the punitive expedition.

General Funston has his orders and will endeavor to capture Villa by a swift surprise movement of converging cavalry columns moving over the arid deserts of northwestern Chihuahua in probably three separate directions. For military reasons the Administration tonight decided not to make public the detailed plans of the expedition and withheld information as to its size, its composition, and when and where the troops were to cross the border. It is the purpose, as far as possible, to keep Villa and his spies in ignorance of the details of the expedition.

But it is known that President Wilson is determined to have the expedition proceed in the most vigorous fashion, that the President's decision has the full approval of members of his Cabinet, and that Congress is standing squarely behind the Administration in its determination to crush Villa and end his forays.

Carranza Not Consulted.

The decision of the President was made without the knowledge or consent of the Carranza de facto Government. From a high official source it was learned tonight that the Carranza Government was not asked to give its permission for this expedition to enter Mexico, that the Carranza Government was not asked to co-operate with the American expeditionary force, that notification to the Carranza authorities of the intention to send an expedition into Mexico was not given until after the decision was reached to dispatch a force for the sole purpose of capturing Villa, and that the, purpose of the United States was only disclosed when Señor Eliseo Arredondo, the confidential agent of the Carranza Government, called at the State Department for information.

The Mexican situation was taken up as soon as the Cabinet met today. There was a tense air around the White House and War Department that indicated an important announcement was soon to be made. A few minutes before 1 o'clock Newton D. Baker, the new Secretary of War, left the Cabinet meeting and hastened to the War Department. When the Cabinet adjourned at 1 o'clock the following official announcement was issued at the White House:

"An adequate force will be sent at once in pursuit of Villa with the single object of capturing him and putting a stop to his forays. This can and will be done in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic."

This announcement entirely confirmed the statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning to the effect that President Wilson would dispatch a punitive expedition into Mexico for the purpose of capturing Villa and his band.

Carranza May Object.

In some official quarters tonight concern was felt over the idea that Carranza might not acquiesce in the action of the Administration. At the Mexican Embassy late this evening the statement was made that no message had been received there from Carranza. At the State Department it was said that Secretary Lansing had received word from Carranza that he regretted that Mexicans had invaded the United States and killed Americans.

Yesterday Mr. Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador-designate, told Secretary Lansing that he would ask General Carranza not to interpose objection to the entrance of American troops into Mexico. Today Mr. Arredndo said that he had called on Mr. Lansing to ascertain the situation and had communi-

cated to his Government the information given to him. "There is absolutely no foundation," he said, "for any statements published that I have approved or even given an opinion on the incident."

President Wilson is acting on the principle of international law sanctioning punitive expeditions against factions in a foreign State which cannot be or are not prevented by the constituted authorities of that State from attacking its neighbors.

Authorities on international law pointed today to many precedents witnessing the general acceptance of this principle. It was written into the Treaty of 1890 between the United States and Mexico, which now has lapsed, in the form of a provision under which the military forces of either country could pursue marauders across the international line where "a hot trail" existed. Even before this treaty was negotiated General Lawton pursued a band of Apaches into Mexico and, although the Mexican Government protested, it recognized the principle on which Lawton acted in acceptance of the treaty.

Funston's Orders Emphatic.

General Funston's orders will be to leave no stone unturned to take Villa—dead or alive. The only other official announcement of the plans of the Administration came tonight when Secretary Baker issued this statement:

"There is no intention of entering Mexico in force. A sufficient body of mobile troops will be sent in to locate and disperse or capture the band or bands that attacked Columbus. As soon as the forces of the de facto Government can take control of the situation any forces of the United States then remaining in Mexico will, of course, be withdrawn. The forces of the United States now on the border will be immediately recruited, but only for the purpose of safeguarding the territory of the United States from further raids."

During the interim of seven hours between the issuance of these two statements the War Department was the scene of feverish activity. In that span of time the machinery had been set in motion for the immediate dispatch of an adequate force into Mexico for the pursuit and capture of Villa. The statement of Secretary Baker was issued immediately after the conclusion of a conference with the President at the White House which began at 6:30 o'clock. The Secretary of War at this conference submitted to the President the tentative plans of the War Department for the composition and movement of the expedition.

When Secretary Baker went to the White House it was known that he had taken with him for consideration by the President the plans of the General Staff based on dispatches from General Funston. It was the expectation that after the White House conference Secretary Baker would make public the details of the expedition, and there was some surprise that the statement given out by the Secretary of War did not particularize.

While the statement of the Secretary of War, standing alone, looked cryptic to the layman, it was eloquent with meaning for those who were familiar with the plans of the Administration and had followed the day's developments at the War Department. The real significance behind the statement lies in the fact that the Administration had decided to observe the following request from General Funston:

"If it is proposed to take action suggested I recommend no information be given out in order that we may stand some chance of surprising."

General Funston's appeal for secrecy did not reach the War Department until 2:20 o'clock this afternoon. By that time it had been definitely disclosed that a force wholly adequate to cope with Villa would be rushed into Mexico, that the War Department was planning to dispatch about 5,000 regulars in probably three columns moving south, southeastward, and southwestward, and converging toward Villa, and that troops were already being shifted along the Arizona and New Mexican borders in preparation for the expedition.

Immediately after the Cabinet meeting Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of the General Staff, sent a dispatch to General Funston informing him of the plans of the Administration and inviting his recommendations as to the composition of the expeditionary force. This message crossed a series of dispatches that General Funston was sending to the department and in which he recommended that Villa be relentlessly pursued. In one of these messages General Funston pointed out that unless this was done the army on the border would not be able to cope with Villa in future, and that as the Carranza Government was accomplishing nothing in the direction of stopping Villa, the bandit was able to continue his concentrations and to strike at any point on the border almost at will.

Planning More Outrages.

Reports to the State Department convinced the Administration that Villa was defiant and that he was planning further outrages. They showed that Villa, just before attacking Columbus, had killed four Americans and burned their bodies, and that it was difficult to anticipate his next move. It is feared that Villa or some of his followers may now attack the American Mormon colonists, numbering 400 men and women, at Casas Grandes, in Western Chihuahua, and for that reason the State Department today advised Mormon colonists in that district to take every possible precautionary measure for their safety and to return to the United States as soon as possible. It was learned that the concern of the Administration for these Mormons was such that Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, a Mormon disciple, was appealed to by the State Department to exert his influence in the direction of persuading the colonists to return to the United States at once.

At 2 o'clock the General Staff, while awaiting the recommendations of General Funston, went into council to consider all dispatches received from army officers on the border, the Funston messages, and State Department advices. The General Staff began formulating the tentative plan for the movement of troops. It was found that there were 19,000 troops on the border and that there were available throughout the country in posts not on the Mexican border an additional 20,000 men of the mobile army, that is, forces exclusive of the Coast Artillery, and which could be sent to the border.

General Funston has asked that all available cavalry be dispatched to the border to take the place of the cavalry to be used in the expeditionary force. From various points in the country cavalry troops will be sent to the border and the border patrol forces will be recruited up to their full war strength immediately to prevent more raids. The War Department was ablaze with lights tonight for the first time in months. Orders were constantly being sent to the border posts and to various other stations.

While, as explained, it is not the purpose to send any army of occupation into Mexico and not the present plan of the Administration to invade Mexico in force, the higher officials of the Government realize that the situation may be full of dynamite; that the Carranzistas or Mexicans not actively identified as partisans with any of the factions may render the situation graver by resisting the expeditionary force, or by other border attacks, and that the Administration may be forced against its wishes to broaden the scope of its campaign.

Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, came to Washington from New York City today, and was in conference with Secretary Baker for two hours. Mr. Garrison had notified Secretary Baker that he would be willing to come to Washington at any time and give him the benefit of his knowledge of the War Department's activities, and Mr. Baker promptly took advantage of the offer. Mr. Garrison was present with Secretary Baker throughout the latter's conferences with Major Gen. Scott and the General Staff.

Cabinet Backs President.

Discussion of the Columbus incident at the Cabinet meeting showed that there was general agreement with the President's belief that sending a punitive expedition into Mexico was the only wise and proper course to follow. The decision to take this step had been reached last night, and before the Cabinet met the President had fully determined upon the measures necessary to carry it into effect. It was the feeling in the Cabinet circle that unless the Government met the situation by vigorous action, Congress would be likely to take matters in hand and adopt a resolution calling for armed intervention.

This was exactly what the Administration desired to avoid. President Wilson and his advisers are as fixed now as they have been all along in the determination to avoid intervening in Mexican affairs. Their discussion of the situation produced by the raid and murders at Columbus showed that everything possible would be done to avert war. But it was realized by the governing officials of the Administration that the American people and their representatives in Congress were likely to become aroused over the latest Villa crime, and the feeling was general in the Administration that nothing short of the punishment of Villa and his followers would satisfy public sentiment. The decision to rush an expedition into Mexico whether agreeable to the Carranza Government or not followed as a matter of course.

The question of asking Carranza for permission to send the expedition into Mexican territory gave the Administration serious concern. The Administration had no desire to appear to be invading Mexico against the wishes of the recognized central authority, but at the same time it felt that danger lay in going through the process of seeking permission and perhaps meeting with a refusal.

To send American troops across the border in the face of objection from Carranza would be playing right into Villa's hands, for it was realized that Villa had undertaken the Columbus raid with the idea of forcing intervention, and the presence of the troops in Mexico after he had declined to sanction their presence there might be construed by Carranza as a cause for resentment. The only way to meet the situation, it was felt, was to send the expedition and let a broad intimation be conveyed to Carranza that this Government would be grateful if he would kindly close his eyes to the requirements of diplomatic etiquette.

Last night the responsible officials of the Administration felt that they would have warrant for sending more troops into Mexico by the fact that United States cavalry was already on Mexican soil in pursuit of the outlaws and additional troops could consistently go to the relief of their outnumbered comrades. But this feeling was dashed by the information that came during the night that the cavalry that had set off from Columbus in pursuit of Villa and his band had returned to Columbus. That aspect of the case, an embarrassing aspect, was discussed before and during the Cabinet session. No argument was advanced, however, that was regarded as sufficient to call a halt on the decision to have a punitive expedition enter Mexico. The great fear was that the Carranza Government would consider any objection before the new force now forming had crossed the border. That fear was cast aside in the conviction that positive action was necessary. As President Wilson said to some of his Cabinet officers:

"We have put our hands to the plow and must go to the end of the furrow."

That expressed the dominating opinion in the Cabinet.

Whether the President will go to Congress to obtain authority for what he intends to do in Mexico has been considered. The prevailing opinion in the Administration circle is that there will be no occasion for such action on the President's part, unless Carranza shows a disposition to resent the operations of the expedition. The aim of the Administration is to prevent intervention. It believes it has adopted the right course to avert a clash with the Mexican Government.

As was explained in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning it was recognized yesterday that the few troops of cavalry sent into Mexico by Colonel Slocum yesterday would not be sufficient to complete the task of capturing Villa and his band. It was known by the military experts that this was merely what is known as "immediate pursuit on a hot trail" and that it could not be regarded as a real expedition, and for that reason that it would be necessary to send a larger force over the border. While in deference to General Funston's wishes no official announcement of the size of the expeditionary force was officially made public, it is known that the General Staff's plans contemplate the dispatch of not fewer than 5,000 men as a beginning.

Desert and Mountains.

A smaller force—military experts insist—would risk not only the success of the movement, but might even lead to an unfortunate débâcle. The region south of Columbus into which Villa fled is virtually all arid desert, and wherever the desert ends the mountains begin. The expeditionary force must preserve its lines of communication, supplies, and ammunition, and a considerable number of cavalrymen will be needed for this. Furthermore General Funston reports that Villa is known to have at least 3,000 men, and this information is confirmed by State Department reports. If Villa is to be captured, it cannot be effected, it is argued, by a single expeditionary column. The plan is to send three columns, based on El Paso and Columbus and Hachita, a point on the El Paso and Southwestern Railway, forty-four miles west of Columbus.

The column from Hachita will move southward in the direction of Casa de Madera, Colonia Diaz, Ascension, Corralotos, and Casas Grandes with the double object of affording protection to the Mormon colonists, who may be attacked by Villa before they can reach a place of safety. The Casas Grandes district is one hundred miles south of Hachita. The concentration of troops around Hachita has already begun, several units having been sent there today from Douglas, Ariz. A second column will be sent southward from Columbus into the Laguna country toward Guzman. The third column, it is understood, will be formed of troops in the neighborhood of El Paso, and will proceed, it is believed, by way of Noria, a New Mexican border point, and follow the desert trail southwestward toward Guzman. These three columns, it is understood are to co-operate and converge upon Villa's forces.

To Use Wireless.

The signal corps will play an important rôle in the expedition. It will keep the separate columns of the expedition in radio touch with one another and will maintain communications with the supporting forces on the border and will make aeroplane reconnoissances. Brig. Gen. Scriven, Chief of the Signal Corps, Colonel Reber, and other officers of that corps were in conference with the General Staff late this afternoon regarding the radio and aerial work of the expeditionary force.

General Funston's dispatches clearly pictured the situation to the War Department today, when read in conjunction with messages received by other departments of the Government, which were sent to the White House and War Department. General Funston's most important message, that in which he recommended that Villa be relentlessly pursued, was received at the War Department at 2:20 o'clock, and was as follows:

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 10.
Adjutant General, Army, Washington.

It is opinion of Colonels Dodd and Slocum, in which I concur, that unless Villa is relentlessly pursued and his forces scattered he will continue raids.

War Secretary in Conference—Mexican Border Views.

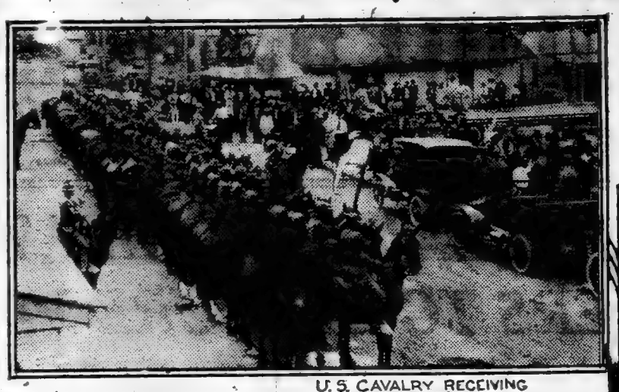

U. S. CAVALRY RECEIVING GEN. FUNSTON.

NEWTON D. BAKER NEW SECRETARY OF WAR CONFERRING WITH MAJOR GEN. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

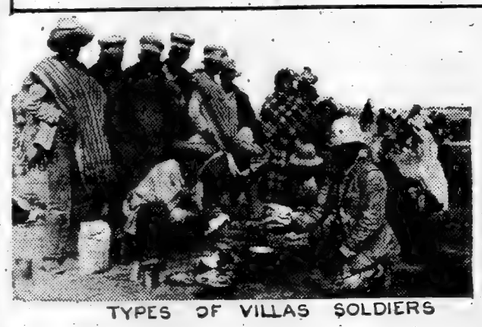

TYPES OF VILLAS SOLDIERS

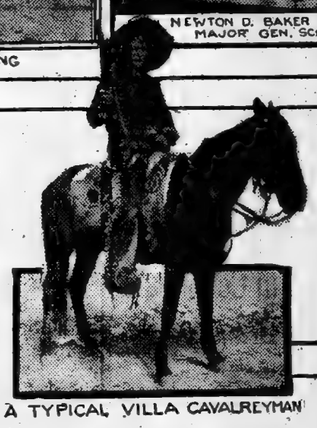

A TYPICAL VILLA CAVALREYMAN

GEN. FUNSTON WHO WILL COMMAND THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION

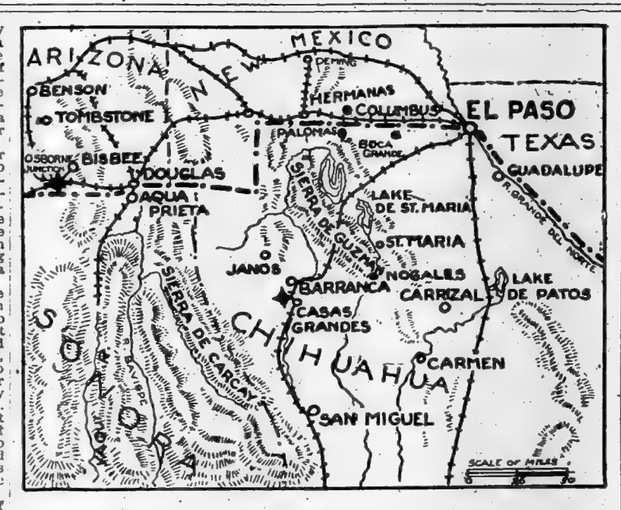

Scene of the Mexican Raids.

As troops of the Mexican Government are accomplishing nothing and as he can consequently make his preparations and concentrations without being disturbed he can strike at any point on the border, we being unable to obtain advance information as to his whereabouts. If we fritter away the whole command guarding towns, ranches, and railroads it will accomplish nothing if he can find safe refuge across the line after raid.

Although probably not more than a thousand took part in Columbus raid, he is believed to have about 3,000. Even if he should not continue raids he has entered on a policy of merciless killing of Americans in Mexico. To show apathy and gross inefficiency of Mexican Government troops, an American woman held prisoner by Villa for nine days, but who escaped in Columbus night, states that during all that time he was undisturbed at no great distance from border collecting force of about 3,000. The few Carranza troops in the region fled, losing all contact with him and not even informing us as to his whereabouts.

If it is proposed to take action suggested I recommend no information be given out, in order that we may stand some chance of surprising. If desired I shall personally command. It would be desirable to replace as soon as possible from available cavalry in the United States the cavalry taken from the border.

FUNSTON.

3,000 in Villa's Band.

This message indicated that any expeditionary force sent against Villa might count on opposition from not fewer than 3,000 men, if the Villa band should make a stand. A telegram from Columbus to the State Department, sent last night and received this afternoon, also indicated that Villa might have 3,000 followers. It showed that he had committed other outrages against Americans. The substance of the dispatch was given out as follows:

The attack began at 4:15 this morning and lasted until 6:15, after which the Villistas were pursued by cavalry until 10:15 A. M., when the cavalry returned here. According to report in circulation in Columbus, General Villa has between two and three thousand men and many extra horses, but no food excepting dried meat, and not much ammunition. It is unofficially reported that the Villistas killed four Americans near Boca Grande, O'Neill, McKinley, Corbett, and one unknown. It is impossible to give the number of Mexicans killed, but the number is estimated at 150, and many wounded are reported to have been taken away by companions. It is difficult to anticipate Villa's next move. His repulse here will probably prevent another attack, but there is danger of his followers dividing into small bands, raiding ranches and destroying railroad trains. Colonel Slocum appears to have the situation well in hand and and the action of our troops was splendid.

Another dispatch to the State Department sent from El Paso this afternoon said that Arthur McKinley, William Corbett, and James O'Neill of the Palms Land and Cattle Company were murdered by Villistas, with Villa in command, on a ranch south of Columbus, preceding the attack on Columbus, and that the bodies were reported to have been burned.

Slocum's Report Delayed.

At noon the War Department received from General Funston a telegram which brought Colonel Slocum's official report of what happened yesterday. This message was as follows:

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 10.
Adjutant General, Washington.

Following received from Colonel Slocum, Columbus, after midnight last night. It was filed at Columbus telegraph office about 2 P. M., but through failure of operator was not transmitted. Operator assumes full responsibility. This matter will be taken up at once with Western Union officials with view to preventing recurrence:

"Now 2 o'clock. When Villa troops fell back just before daylight we followed them with a dismounted line, at same time I sent Major Tompkins with three troops mounted to attack. Tompkins followed them for about five miles into Mexico, having three running fights with them, and finally made a stand with their entire force, stopped Tompkins's advance, and he returned here. Had one Corporal killed in pursuit.

"Mexicans dropped considerable material and loot which they had gotten in town. Am reliably informed it was Villa that made the attack with 1,500 men, leaving about 1,000 on river east of Boca Grande. From his spies in Columbus he was informed that there were but four troops here, with but three machine gun troops. Three of our troops being out, he took this opportunity to attack. He intended capturing town, looting bank, killing all Americans.

"Our casualties, five wounded, seven killed. Lieutenant Benson shot in arm. Captain Williams, Adjutant, slightly wounded in hand. Eight civilians killed in town, including one woman. We have already burned twenty-seven Mexican soldiers, most of them killed in camp, some near the bank, and there are many other dead Mexicans on Villa's line of retreat about one mile west not yet collected. Mexican troops under Villa's personal command and by his orders made the charge through camp. Our troops turned out quickly, drove Mexicans out, killing seventeen in or about camp; about ten or twelve Mexicans killed in town. While our people at that time in the morning were surprised, they did their work well. Villa's attempt to capture camp and town was a complete failure. Recommend one battalion infantry, one squadron Eighth Cavalry, be sent here; then take mounted troops to follow up Villa, leaving infantry to protect town. Do not believe Villa will make another attempt here.

"Several of our families living in town had narrow escape, as the attack was fierce. All peaceful as Summer morning at this writing. Have sent five wounded to Fort Bliss. Dead will follow. All troops, including machine gun troops, now here. Lindsay force in from Gibson."

FUNSTON.

Wants a Standing Order.

An early morning message from General Funston asked that blanket authority be given to the border troops to pursue any Mexican bandits who raid American territory. This message follows:

Fort Sam Houston, March 10.
Adjutant General, Washington:

Urgently recommend that American troops be given authority to pursue into Mexican territory hostile Mexican bandits who raided American territory. So long as border is a shelter for them they will continue to harass our ranchs and towns to our chagrin. General Pershing reports that Mexican Consul at El Paso thinks that there would be no objection to American troops entering Mexico in pursuit of Villa, and that he would wire his Government recommending co-operation.

FUNSTON.

Another brief message from General Funston, transmitted this afternoon from Colonel Slocum read:

I sent three troops under Major Tompkins across the border. They pursued Villa about five miles, driving him into rough country, where he scattered after making one final stand, which stopped Tompkins's advance. These three troops returned to Columbus again in about three hours. Lost one Corporal, Troop G.

Another morning message from General Funston told of the initial movement of troops to protect the border, as follows:

Fort Sam Houston, March 9.
(Received 10:12 A. M. March 10.)
Adjutant General, Washington:

Have just made following disposition of troops for protection of border:

Three companies of infantry at Columbus, one company at Victoria, two companies at Hachita, two companies at Las-Cunnegas, two companies at San Bernardina, two companies at Nacc, one company guarding railroad bridge at Bernardina.

These dispositions will relieve cavalry, making them available for any call. Tenth Cavalry ordered to Douglas, leaving guard for Huachuca. Troop A, Seventh Cavalry, to Hueco tonight. Five troops and machine gun troop, Seventh Cavalry, should arrive Lang's ranch by noon tomorrow.

FUNSTON.

Distribution of the Cavalry.

The expedition, it is understood, will be mainly a cavalry force. Infantry could not cover territory rapidly enough. There are about 8,000 cavalrymen distributed along the border and about 4,000 at other stations in the United States. The Fourth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Cavalry Regiments are in Hawaii and the Philippines. All other regiments of cavalry are on the border, except the Fifth, which is stationed at Fort Myer, Fort Sheridan, and Fort Leavenworth; the Eleventh, which is at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and the Second, which is at Fort Sill, Okla. The nearest cavalry to the New Mexican border are the Eighth Regiment, all except three troops of which are at Fort Bliss, El Paso; eight troops of the Tenth and four troops of the Seventh Cavalry at Douglas, Ariz., and scattered troops along the border which are being replaced by infantry companies to free them for active service. There are seven troops at Columbus.

The column which is expected to make Hachita its starting point probably will include a regiment of cavalry made up of eight troops of the Tenth and four troops of the Seventh, both of which are at Douglas, west of Hachita. Mountain artillery will accompany one of the columns. The army has only six field artillery regiments, and only two of these are mountain artillery—the Second and the Fourth. The Second Field Artillery (mountain) is in the Philippine Islands. Only the Fourth Field Artillery (mountain) is in the United States. The entire regiment of the Fourth Field Artillery is at Fort Bliss, El Paso, except Battery D, which is at Progresso, Texas.

In the column which is expected to move from El Paso toward the Laguna region of Chihuahua the Fourth Field Artillery is expected to be one of the units. Some, if not all, of the Sixth Field Artillery may be sent. This is light horse artillery, and its guns are howitzers of the 4.7-inch type. The cannoneers are mounted on horses and could traverse the country handily. Howitzers would be more available than the 3.2-inch rapid fire guns with which the First, Third and Fifth Field Artillery regiments are equipped. The First Field Artillery is stationed at Hawaii and the Fifth Field Artillery, except Battery A, at Fort Bliss, Texas, is at Fort Sill, Okla.

President Wilson as Commander in Chief of the Army, will designate the commander of the expedition, but no announcement of the designation was forthcoming tonight. The ranking officer next to General Funston in the Southern Division is Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing. Other high officers of the border patrol and the troops they command are:

First Cavalry Brigade, Brig. Gen. James Parker, commanding; headquarters at Fort Sam Houston.

Second Cavalry Brigade, Colonel George A. Dodd, commanding; headquarters at Douglas, Ariz.

Second Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, commanding; headquarters at Laredo, Texas.

Fifth Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding; headquarters at San Antonio, Texas.

Sixth Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, commanding; headquarters at Douglas, Ariz.

Eighth Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding; headquarters at Camp Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas.

One official who was asked today what course the Government would follow if Villa were taken alive by United States forces, said that the procedure might be to surrender the bandit to the Carranza Government and then ask for his extradition from Mexico to the United States for trial on the charge of murder.

Expressions of dissatisfaction over the failure of American troops at Columbus to discover the advance of the raiders are being heard in official circles. There seems to be a feeling among some high officials that the patrol system at Columbus was very lax. For the present no action appears to be contemplated, but judged by what was said today, an explanation of the ability of the bandits to get into Columbus without discovery will be demanded from the responsible officers of the army at that place.

LIST OF VICTIMS REVISED.

Nine Soldiers and Eight Civilians Were Slain by Bandits.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 10.—A revised list of yesterday's casualties follows:

KILLED.

CIVILIANS.

DAVIDSON, W. A., El Paso.
HART, Dr. H. J., El Paso.
JAMES, Mrs. MILTON.
JEANES, J. S.
MILLER, C. C., druggist.
MOORE, J. J.
RITCHIE, W. G., hotel proprietor.
WALKER, W. R., customs rider.

SOLDIERS.

BUTLER, THOMAS, Troop F.
DOBBS, MARK A., Sergeant, machine gun troop.
GRIFFIN, FRED A., private, Troop K.
KENDVALL, FRANK T., horseshoer, Troop K.
NEIVERGALT, JOHN, Band Sergeant.
SIMON, PAUL, Corporal.
TAYLOR, JESSE P., private, Troop F.
WISWELL, HARRY E., Corporal, Troop G.
Corporal, name not given.

WOUNDED.

CIVILIANS.

JAMES, MILTON.
MOORE, Mrs. J. J.
PUCHE, M.

SOLDIERS.

BARMAZEL, MICHAEL, machine gun troop, (since reported dead of wounds.)
BENSON, C. C., Lieutenant, Troop G.
KALZORKE, THEODORE, Troop L.
KEOUGH, JOHN, Troop G.
VEEDER, JAMES, private, Troop K.
VENNER, JAMES, Troop M.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE, Captain.
YARBOROUGH, JOHN, Troop K.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10.—Dr. Harry Hart, killed yesterday at Columbus, N. M., by Villa bandits, was a son of Maurice Hart, an ice cream manufacturer of this city. He was graduated from Ohio State University in 1906 and was the inspector in charge of the Arizona-New Mexico territory for the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Hart also was said to have been a secret agent of the State Department. Recently he acted as official representative of Arizona at the launching of the battleship Arizona.

Paul Simon, one of the American troopers killed by the Mexican bandits at Columbus, N. M., enlisted on Oct. 4, 1912, from 330 River Street, Hoboken, N. J., it was learned there yesterday. He was boarding at the place and so far as known had no relatives in this country. Simon was 26 years old. The only person he named for notification in the event of anything happening to him was Mrs. Wiswell Reuser, St. Chair, Wis.

Mrs. Charlotte Wiswell, mother of Corporal Wiswell, who was among the soldiers slain in the Villa raid on Columbus, is seriously ill at her home in Grandview Avenue, Edgemere, L. I. Yesterday, when the War Department wired official confirmation of her son's death, Mrs. Wiswell fainted, and she became steadily worse.

Besides his mother the dead soldier left two married sisters, Mrs. Elaine Badanes of 7 Grandview Avenue, Edgemere, and Mrs. William Gore of 731 Argyle Road, Brooklyn. Mrs. Badanes said that her brother had always been of an adventurous spirit. When 19 years old he enlisted in the navy and served on the Brooklyn throughout the Spanish war. In 1908 he enlisted in the army at Redding, Cal.

Two weeks ago, Mrs. Badanes said, Corporal Wiswell wrote a letter to his mother, in which he referred to the belligerent attitude recently taken by the Mexicans. Yesterday afternoon her husband, John Badanes, left for Washington to arrange to have the body sent to Edgemere for burial.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The mother of Corporal Michael Barmazal, who enlisted under the name of Brown and was killed in Columbus, N. M., lives at 1,215 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, with her other son, Isador. Dr. H. M. Hart, also killed, was once a Government Inspector at the stockyards, and formerly lived at 3,961 Drexel Avenue.

VILLA MENACES MORMONS IN MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

town stampeded nearly all the inhabitants.

Every man, and even small boys, were alert throughout the day, armed with rifles and revolvers. Guns captured from the Mexicans when the American troops drove them from the town supplied arms for many of the civilians. Civilians guarded the schoolhouse where their wives and daughters spent last night.

Tonight the report that Villa again was advancing gained currency. Armed civilians, supplementing the two patrols put out by the military authorities, fired shots at everything that appeared to move in the desert brush surrounding the town.

Shouts of "Put out the lights!" rang through the streets and military camps at 7:30 o'clock, but half an hour later there appeared no sign that Villa had reached the boundary with his army.

After it became known that the United States Government had decided to send troops into Mexico after Villa, army officers sent their wives and other women relatives away. With civilian women alarmed by reports of another Villa attack, departures numbered scores.

A squad of cavalry sent out today to investigate a report that Villa soldiers had crossed the border and surrounded a patrol of the Seventh Cavalry returned tonight with a report that no Mexicans had been seen this side of the border. At 8 o'clock a report was received at headquarters of the Thirteenth Cavalry that firing heard a few minutes earlier east of the town was the result of the failure of a Mexican to halt on order of a patrol. The Mexican was killed. A few minutes later the lights again were turned on in the cavalry camp and the town.

Mexicans Rounded Up.

Mexicans rounded up by military patrols were examined today and tonight because of the suspicion that they had furnished information to Villa. A few were held on charges of espionage. One, who gave the name of Pablo Gonzales, wore over his clothes a Mexican military uniform. He insisted he was a peaceful rancher, but was held in the military guardhouse with others.

Several of those liberated were escorted to the border and told to cross, with the injunction not to come back. It is understood that American military authorities are listing all suspected Mexicans and are prepared to order a general round-up.

With the first battalion of the Twentieth Infantry Colonel Slocum has about 840 men under his command.

"If Villa comes again we will give him a worse whipping than we gave him yesterday," said Colonel Slocum.

The commanding officer of the Seventh Cavalry, patrolling the border near Gibson's ranch, fifteen miles west of here, was notified to watch for any attempt by Mexicans to cross the border at points leading to Deming, N. M., a town about forty miles north of the international line.

A force of armed civilians left hastily in automobiles for the ranch on hearing a report that a body of Mexican bandits had appeared near there. The rumor was not verified. Unconfirmed reports of Mexicans near Victoria also were received.

Soldiers and citizens divided attention to the vigil along the boundary with the work of clearing yesterday's battlefield of Mexican dead. Several wounded Mexicans who had lain out in the brush all night were found and taken to the army hospital.

200 of Raiders Killed.

Approximately 200 Mexicans were killed in the battle. The American dead numbered seventeen. Major Frank Tompkins, of the Thirteenth cavalry, in command of the troops that drove the outlaws across the border, said that Villa's losses were fully 100. Early today seventy-five Mexican dead found on the American side were either burned or buried.

An invitation to General Emiliano Zapata to march north and join in an attack on the United States was sent by Villa in January, according to a copy of a letter found among papers the outlaw dropped in his flight. The letter was to Gen Can Geronimo, Chihuahua, Jan. 6, 1916.

"I shall not expend another shell on brother Mexicans," Villa wrote, "but will prepare and organize to attack the Americans on their own soil and let them know that Mexico is a land of the free and the tomb of thornless crowns and traitors."

Villa proposed that the joint movement with Zapata against the United States should take place six months from Jan. 6. Zapata, so far as known, made no move to accept, and this may have been responsible for Villa's decision to march on Columbus alone.

Villa in the letter attributed his defeat at Agua Prieta last November to the action of the United States Government in permitting Carranza military authorities to send through American territory reinforcements for the Mexican town opposite Douglas, Ariz., and declared that act an invasion of the sovereignty of Mexico and an insult to the people.

From Villa to Zapata.

"At that time," Villa wrote Zapata, "I restrained, but with the greatest difficulty, the impulse of my troops to attack the City of Douglas."

Carranza, he also stated in the letter, had sold Mexico to the United States, agreeing to lease Magdalena Bay for ninety-nine years and giving over control of the Mexican National Railway.

Another of Villa's papers acknowledged receipt of $25,000 in gold from the Consolidated Cananea Copper Company at Naco, Sonora, shortly after Villa's retreat from Agua Prieta. The receipt credited the money to export duties on copper ores from Cananea, but a notation showed that the money really was paid for the lives of three Americans held as prisoners and who, at the time, were reported to have been marked for execution.

Lack of field telegraph and telephone equipment, it was learned, was responsible for the delay in the arrival at Columbus of two troops of cavalry from the station at the Gibson ranch. Word of the Columbus fighting was not received there until 8 o'clock. Although Major Lindsley started immediately it was almost two hours before he reached Columbus with his troops.

El Paso and Southwestern train No. 8, eastbound, with most of the passengers and crew heavily armed, reached here at 9 o'clock. Trainmen reported quiet prevailed at Hachita and Victoria, where American troops are stationed.

Two wounded Mexicans, one a Villa General, named Garcia, died at the American Army Hospital early today.

The pocketbook of T. M. Evans, one of the Americans killed in the Santa Ysabel massacre, was found on the body of Pablo Lopez, second in command to Villa. Wounded Mexicans said it was reported generally among Villa's troops that, while Lopez led in that massacre, he acted without orders from Villa.

TROOPS ARE EAGER TO START PURSUIT

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to the force the committee thought necessary for operations of this character were not revealed. Immediately after they were submitted to Secretary Baker the latter arranged his conference with President Wilson and laid the whole situation before the Commander in Chief.

Some appreciation of the problem confronting General Funston may be gathered from the information in possession of War and State Department officials as to conditions across the border. General Funston telegraphed a conservative estimate of Villa's forces today at 3,000 men. Other reports indicate he has 5,000. Villa is understood, however, to be short of arms and ammunition, which may prove an important factor in the struggle to come.

Whether Villa will concentrate his followers or continue to evade pursuit in scattered bands can only be guessed. Department officials realize, however, that the field of operations may include a territory approximately 400 miles long and as many wide. In any of these 160,000 square miles Villa might operate with a certain knowledge of every trail and waterhole.

Villa always has shown a preference through his years of outlawry for the mountains that parallel the boundary line of the States of Chihuahua and Sonora when forced to retreat. There is reason to believe that he is now making his way west and south to seek shelter in the hills. He is known to practically every person there and in the south near Guerrero, are the people among whom he was born. Once back in the mountains and befriended by those who fear him as well as those who idolize him the bandit's capture would tax American ingenuity. In hiding and dodging from place to place he is recognized as an adept, and once "The Fox" was a popular sobriquet applied to him.

Hope for Pitched Battle.

Should Villa concentrate his men the problem of his capture would be simple, officers say, but they do not anticipate that he can be lured into an open fight. The most promising factor, from the American viewpoint, is shortage of ammunition. It is known that Villa's men have been conserving their small stock of cartridges and have no source from which to obtain more. Their guns are in bad condition and many weeks ago they lost practically all their artillery and machine guns. It is doubted here if Villa has any cannon or more than two or three guns with little ammunition for them. The killing at Columbus of Pablo Lopez deprived him of his most efficient aid.

The country through which Villa will be forced to fight or flee has been so harried in the last few years of civil war that the opportunities for forage have been greatly reduced. His own plan of driving off and selling herds of cattle has further reduced his means of continuing the fight.

To the south of Chihuahua, across sandy and unproductive stretches of country, there are operating an unknown number of Villa's men about Torreon and in the State of Durango. These have lately conducted daring raids and are said to be in better shape than those Villa has with him.

Carranza's army at the present is said to be not less than 85,000 and he has increased his store of ammunition. He has approximately 200 cannon, most of them 75 millimeter guns of a French make. His store of ammunition for these is not great, however, and the guns have seen hard service in the past two years.

The de facto Government forces are almost evenly divided in the north and south. General Obregon has in Sonora, his own State, more than 25,000 of the best men, and an equal number is operating against rebels in the States of Morelos, Oaxaca, and Puebla, south of Mexico City.

In the region where Villa is now operating small Carranza garrisons are located at most of the towns along the railroad from Juarez to Chihuahua and on the Northwestern Railroad that makes a wide sweep westward from Juarez to Chihuahua. This district includes Casas Grandes, where there is a Mormon colony; Madera, where Americans and Canadians are employed by a lumber concern, and Pearson, where foreign interests also are located. The 5,000 troops Carranza today announced he had ordered to join in the pursuit of Villa it is believed will be taken from those garrisons.

INVASION EXPECTED TODAY.

Troops to Move from Columbus, El Paso, and Agua Prieta.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 10.—Troops are preparing tonight to invade Mexico from Juarez, Palomas, and Agua Prieta, and it is believed that the long-expected intervention in Mexico will come within the next twenty-four hours. The first column to move will be Colonel H. J. Slocum's command at Columbus, N. M., which will proceed to Palomas, and then proceed south on Villa's trail.

With General John J. Pershing in command the second column will entrain here in El Paso with motor trucks, cross to Juarez, and proceed down the Mexican Northwestern Railroad to Casas Grandes, Pearson, and Madera, leaving troops along the line to garrison the towns.

The Eighth Cavalry, under command of Colonel Charles Taylor, will head this column and will be accompanied by the field wireless outfit, the Fourth Field Artillery on mule back, and one battery of the Fifth Field Artillery.

General Frederick Funston will command the entire punitive expedition and will establish his headquarters either here or at Columbus, N. M., tomorrow. The forces at Agua Prieta probably will include two regiments of negro cavalry and will be sent into Mexico to swing back to the southeast and cut off Villa from entering Sonora. The Columbus column will head due south in pursuit of Villa's main column, while the Pershing column will march northwest to unite with the two other columns. Additional troops will be sent in behind these men to prevent their lines of communication from being broken.

The militia companies of the southwest will be used to garrison the border posts and cowboys and frontiersmen will be accepted for scouting purposes. All of the automobile trucks here have been commandeered for hauling supplies.

The railroad company here and in Juarez is making up special troop trains, and everything will be ready by daylight for the first move in the punitive expedition. At Fort Bliss the cavalry horses are being rushed for the rough country to the south, ammunition is being packed on mules, and firewood and camp kitchens are being loaded. All troops are ordered to remain in camp tonight, and an unusually heavy provost guard has been thrown about the city and the electric light plants. There are 6,000 troops now under marching orders on the border, and these will be ready to go in at once.

Mrs. Mary Hawk Wright, the American who was held prisoner by Villa, arrived here tonight. On her arrival she fainted for joy when told that her boy, 10 years old, was safe in Pearson, where he had been carried by a Mexican camp follower, who took pity on Mrs. Wright when she was kidnapped by Villa.

MOBILIZING IN BORDER STATES

American Troops Prepare for an Order to Invade Mexico.

COLUMBUS, March 10.—Advices from the West today stated that the entire Seventh Cavalry under Colonel Erwin had left Hachita for Culbertson's ranch on the border.

A troop of cavalry was reported on route from Douglas, Ariz., to Hachita. One troop of Seventh Cavalry was sent to Alamo Hueco, ten miles south of Hachita. There were American cavalrymen also at Dog Springs guarding all routes across the boundary in that part of New Mexico.

Other United States troops were dis-

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MILES and *miles* too long for short trousers!

By George, how a man shoots up!

About time Dad thought of rushing you off for a double-quick change to "First Long Trousers."

To Best's, of course—that's where he got his own, most likely. And you *bet* he was satisfied!

Youths' long-trouser Spring Suits of blue cheviot and serge or fancy tan and green mixtures. Two- and three-button; soft roll sack-coat models; 34 to 39 chest— **17.50** to **25.00**

Boys' Spring Norfolk Suits in cheviot or serge, a number of models

CONGRESS BACKS PURSUIT OF VILLA

Takes No Formal Action, but Sentiment in General Indorses President's Course.

HOUSE COMMITTEE FAVORS

Practically Unanimous in Supporting Action — McCumber Wants 'Murdering Bands' Hunted Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Every expression in the Senate today indicated that body's approval of President Wilson's determination to pursue Francisco Villa until caught, regardless of how far the pursuit must go into Mexican territory. Not a word was said suggesting that in such a course the President would be exceeding his Constitutional authority. It attracted attention that Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, a radical Republican, who was assailing the President on the ground that he assumed too much authority in foreign affairs, interrupted his prepared speech to say that the pursuit of bandits into a neighboring country was "sanctioned by many precedents."

The discussion of the Mexican question commenced in the Senate today with the introduction of two resolutions—one by Mr. Fall of New Mexico and one by Mr. McCumber of North Dakota—both authorizing the President to use the armed forces of the country for the protection of American rights in Mexico, without territorial aggrandizement. Mr. Fall's resolution included also a provision for calling out 500,000 volunteers. They were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. McCumber's resolution is as follows:

Whereas, This Government, actuated by a most earnest desire to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of Mexico, has exhausted every possible effort to prevent the recurrence of atrocities and secure redress for the wrongs inflicted upon its citizens; and,

Whereas, Such efforts have been worse than fruitless, and the failure of this Government to exert its active powers to protect the lives and property of its citizens has emboldened and encouraged these bandits to the commission of further atrocities against our people; and,

Whereas, On the 9th day of March, 1916, a band of these Mexican marauders, under the command and by the direction of their leader, Francisco Villa, actually invaded American territory, and in the dead of night massacred twenty-three American men and women in the City of Columbus, N. M.; and,

Whereas, There is no Government whatever in Mexico capable of punishing these atrocious acts or to protect American lives; and,

Whereas, These brutalities, culminating in the invasion of our own soil and the massacre of our people, can no longer be borne.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Congress of the United States that the President be and he is hereby directed to lead into Mexico a sufficient force to hunt down and destroy these murdering bands and punish all those guilty of these atrocities against our citizens wherever they may be found. And the President is authorized to use any force necessary to carry into effect this purpose or to overcome any opposition from any source in Mexico to prevent its accomplishment.

"This is a time for prudent and temperate speech," said Mr. Ashurst of Arizona, a Democrat, shortly after the resolutions were presented. "I am not accustomed to prudent and temperate speech. I don't much believe in it, wasn't raised that way. I am not accustomed to dipping my words into a tank of diplomatic antiseptic before uttering them. But this is a time for doing it.

"For five months I have been visiting the State and War Departments urging the increase of troops upon the border. There aren't half enough troops on the border now even to protect the towns in my State. But only a few days ago the War Department was considering withdrawing troops from the border to share with militia elsewhere in field manoeuvres. I say, if they are kept on the border, they will get sufficient training."

"Does the Senator favor the adoption of my resolution?" asked Mr. McCumber.

Wants Grape Shot, Not Grape Juice.

"I am a Senator of the United States, not of a particular State," shouted Mr. Ashurst, while the galleries violated the rules of the Senate by a round of applause, "and though this crime was not committed in my State, I favor drastic action whether American rights are invaded in Portland, Me., or Portland, Ore. I think the army ought to be sent into Mexico to bring Pancho Villa and his murderous cutthroats back dead or alive. They should be brought to Columbus, where they made a funeral pyre of American men and women, and there be shot on the spot.

"In other words, I favor using grape shot and not grape juice."

During his remarks, Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, tried to interrupt him on a point of order.

"The Senator need not try to bottle up this speech," said Mr. Ashurst. "I have something to say and I will say it before the Senate if it takes me all day."

When Mr. Ashurst concluded Mr. Stone took the floor.

"I think every Senator here," he said, "is as resentful and indignant over this brutal and bloody outrage as is the Senator from Arizona. (Mr. Ashurst.) The Executive is now using the utmost activities at its disposal to ascertain the exact facts relating to this matter from its inception to its ending."

The Cabinet has been in session this morning, and may be in session now, considering this matter in consultation with the military authorities. Until the Senate is informed, as it will be very soon, as to the facts of the occurrence and the entire situation, it seems to me, it may be permitted to say so in all respect for the Senator from Arizona, that it would comport better with the dignity and responsibility forced upon us at this juncture to wait a few hours until the Congress may proceed to consider it with the gravity the situation demands."

Mr. Stone's statement brought the whole discussion to an end. Afterward in conversation Mr. Stone refused to discuss the announcement from the White House that troops would be sent into Mexico, but he said that there were many precedents for such a course.

House Committee Discussion.

At the suggestion of President Wilson, Chairman Flood called the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House together this afternoon for a discussion of the action taken by the Administration with respect to Mexico. The meeting followed a brief debate in the House, during which several members expressed approval of the sending of troops across the border.

Mr. Flood informed the committee of the action of the President and the War Department. The committee was practically unanimous in the belief that the President had followed the right course, and the only objections raised were more or less academic.

Representative Cooper, ranking Republican of the committee, expressed doubt as to whether Villa's activities constituted "an invasion of American territory or a raid by bandits who are connected with no responsible Government."

Representative Porter, another minority member of the committee, suggested that the President should have communicated with Congress before sending troops across the border.

The point raised by Mr. Cooper was the inviolability of national territory and the question of the right of this Government to enter Mexico because of a "raid of bandits." There was grave doubt, according to Mr. Cooper, that the so-called invasion of Villa was really an invasion within the meaning of international law.

Chairman Flood told the House committee that the President did not feel there was any necessity for action by Congress at this time. He explained, however, that the Administration desired to keep the committee informed of its action in the Mexican crisis. The committee was in session only a short time, and there was no severe criticism of the Administration's course from any source.

In the House a debate on Mexican affairs was heard during the discussion of an appropriation bill. Representative Slayden of Texas replied to a question by Representative Miller of Minnesota, who asked if the Texas member had definite information regarding the Villa outrage.

"It is impossible at this time to get definite information as to the number of bandits that were in this band of murderers who came to Columbus," said Mr. Slayden. "Conditions in Mexico are peculiar. Loyalty fluctuates and goes from one side to another, and whether they be Carranza thieves and murderers or Villa thieves and murderers it makes no difference.

"Most of these people down there dislike the people of the United States, and their dislike is such that these ignorant Indians will sometimes stop cutting each other's throats for the more delectable pastime of cutting American throats. It makes no difference whose uniform they wear."

"How long should we offer ourselves up to their holiday?" asked Mr. Miller.

"I think we have already granted a needless extension of time," responded Mr. Slayden, and the House applauded.

Wants Pursuit Unlimited.

The Villa raid was bitterly denounced by Representative Smith of Texas, who said that it was patent to everyone that the Carranza Government was either unwilling or unable to make its promises good or to afford protection to Americans or others. American residents along the border were unwilling longer, he said, to depend upon Carranza to afford protection.

"Shall we content ourselves with only a warning to Carranza?" he asked. "As one of the Representatives in this House who lives along the border, I want to make it clear that such a course would not satisfy our people. They demand that such action be taken by this Government as will hereafter afford them adequate security and protection. If we let this awful crime go unpunished there will be no future safety for Americans living along the border of Mexico.

"This Government should take the matter into its own hands and an adequate force of men should be ordered to take the trail of this band of night assassins and pursue them until they are captured dead or alive. I would put no two-mile nor fifteen-mile limit on our troops. If the President is without the authority to send in the troops, then I am in favor of conferring the authority on him. We don't want war and I don't think the course I have suggested would mean war. If it should provoke a war with Mexico, however, then let it come."

Representative Lehlbach, of New Jersey, said the President should inform Carranza that this Government "proposes to send into your country a punitive expedition to destroy the Villistas and if possible capture Villa and hang him to the nearest tree." Mr. Lehlbach also suggested that the President's letter to Carranza should say:

"I sincerely trust the people of Mexico and its Government, in view of the unusual circumstances, will not consider this an unfriendly act on the part of the United States, but whether they do or not I propose to follow this course."

Representative Hernandez of New Mexico said that the people of that State had reached the point where patience ceased to be a virtue. He believed, he said, that the residents of that State were united in the belief that the United States Government should take drastic action.

"We cannot any longer stand for these raids by Villa, no matter what his object may be," said Mr. Hernandez. He suggested that probably Villa was attempting to drive this country to intervention in Mexico.

"I think it is about time to act," he said, "and act in accordance with the sentiment of the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Smith. Our people are going to demand, I believe, that we shall either be permitted to go into Mexico with our troops and apprehend Villa, or we are going to recognize that Carranza himself is not doing anything to protect our fellow-citizens in Mexico or on the border."

TROOPS ARE EAGER TO START PURSUIT

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posed today as follows: First Battalion, Twentieth Infantry, at Victoria, thirty-two miles east; Troop G, Thirteenth Cavalry, at the border gate three miles south of Columbus; six troops Thirteenth Cavalry, in camp with machine gun platoon at Columbus. Heavy patrols were stationed all along the railroad line from Hachita to Columbus.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 10.—Colonel Wright, commanding the Twenty-third Infantry in camp at Fort Crockett, today received instructions to hold his regiment ready for movement at a moment's notice. If ordered out for service on the border the regiment could start in a few hours.

FUNSTON BUSY ALL NIGHT.

Was Awaiting This Morning Formal Orders from Washington.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Saturday, March 11.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston remained at Southern Department Headquarters until the early hours of this morning, directing the work of a score of men and receiving and filing telegraphic orders to border points in connection with the punitive expedition into Mexico.

General Funston said he was awaiting orders from Washington before going west.

Major Gen. Funston personally will command the expedition which will invade Mexico and capture Villa, unless the War Department orders otherwise.

A preliminary concentration of border troops already is under way. The army's plans are being rapidly made and equipment and supplies are already here.

Two companies of infantry have been ordered from Douglas, Ariz., to Bisbee, Ariz., about twenty miles distant and about twelve miles from Naco on the border, it was announced tonight at Army Headquarters here.

TAFT FAVORS PURSUIT.

Wants Villa's Fangs Drawn—Opposes General Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 10.—"The sooner Villa's fangs are drawn the better," said ex-President Taft tonight in an address before the Unitarian Club at the Hotel Somerset. He absolved the present Administration from any desire to involve the country in war with Mexico, but charged it with having increased the danger for the necessity for intervention by lending powerful aid to one of the contending parties.

"What we have done in and about Mexico," he said, "has not been an application of the Monroe Doctrine at all. It is true that a tacit acquiescence in the Monroe Doctrine has probably prevented European countries from intervening in Mexico, and has led them in so far as they could to throw the responsibility for Mexican conditions and their remedy on us. Nothing in the Monroe Doctrine requires us to bring about peace in Mexico. If we are forced to intervene it will be justified, because we have a right to object to a condition of anarchy in a country adjoining ours so long continued as to become an international nuisance.

"European nations may not without reason, therefore, charge on us some responsibility for present conditions. In our policy of watchful waiting, so-called, we have neither watched nor waited, but we in fact hastily intervened and then repudiated the intervention.

"Carranza and Villa fell out over a division of power. We recognize Carranza, to the bitter disappointment of Villa, and now he invades the United States with a desperate purpose of forcing the intervention to the discomfiture of Carranza.

"In Carranza's inadequate policy we are entirely justified in pursuing Villa and punishing him and his fellow bandits. I am glad to hear that a sufficient force is now being sent after him. We should hope that we may not have to enter upon a general intervention because that will be a serious matter and involve consequences, the scope of which we cannot measure. But that there is ground for thinking it probable, none can deny."

APPROVES WILSON'S COURSE.

Bryan Says Invasion Is Justified for First Time.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 10.—Regarding the pursuit of Villista bandits by United States troops William J. Bryan gave out the following statement here tonight:

"I heartily approve of the President's course as reported in the afternoon paper, which says that American troops will follow the bandits across the border and seek to punish those who perpetrated the outrage; but he does not intend interfering, and the Mexican authorities are so informed. While the outrage is a distressing one and deserves the severest punishment, I am glad that the President is not permitting himself to be forced into invasion by those who have been trying for two years to get this country into war with Mexico.

"As long as the Latin-American countries understand that the invasion is morally for the purpose of punishment and does not mean intervention, it will not affect our relations with them. This is the first time that we have had sufficient cause to cross the border."

UNDERWOOD APPROVES MOVE.

Senator from Alabama Says Villa Must Be Suppressed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—"I think President Wilson is absolutely right in sending troops across the border to capture or suppress Villa."

Senator Underwood of Alabama made this assertion this afternoon at the West Philadelphia Station, while on his way from Washington to Atlantic City. The Senator is going to the resort to recover from a slight indisposition.

"Villa must be suppressed," he declared, "and I do not think that the Carranza Government will make any objections to the United States going into Mexico. On the other hand, I think Mexico will be glad to have the help of the United States. I do not think that permanent intervention will result from sending troops over the border.

"If Villa has much of a start and has managed to reach the mountain passes, it will be a hard job to get him. I know this, for I have been through that country.

"If permanent intervention must come, I think it would take twelve years to pacify Mexico, and the task would cost hundreds of millions of dollars. Congress is back of the President in sending troops into Mexico, and Congress will, no doubt, stand back of him in case of intervention. The Carranza Government has shown that it could not cope with the situation. In fact the de facto Government has shown itself very weak, not only by the results of yesterday, but in many other ways.

The Aristocrat of Soaps

POSLAM SOAP

A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Helps to keep the skin in healthy condition.

At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

CARRANZA LEGALLY CANNOT ACCEPT AID

Ex-Ambassador Calero Says the Constitution Gives That Power to Mexico's Senate.

LIKENED TO INTERVENTION

American Invasion Will Have a Bad Effect in Southern Republics, Leaders Think.

Prominent Mexicans in New York yesterday were averse to discussing how international relations would be affected by the ordering of United States troops into Mexico to ferret out Villa. But in every instance there was evident a feeling that the expedition, although officially a punitive one, in no way involving the sovereignty of Mexico, might turn out in the end to be intervention as that word is understood by the average Mexican.

All agreed that the army would be lucky if it caught Villa within three months, as he knew every inch of the country, and most of the region was a desert in which water must be transported for troops and horses.

Manuel Calero, former Ambassador to the United States, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Francisco Y. Madero, was asked what would be the effect of the President's action on the better class of the people in Mexico.

"Bad, very bad, I fear," he replied.

"It is an outrage, a shame," added Mr. Calero, "that an abominable bandit like Villa should be able to precipitate such a situation as this."

"Do you think that the de facto Mexican Government headed by Carranza should be permitted to handle the situation growing out of the latest Villa raid?" Mr. Calero was asked.

"Well, if it is a de facto Government it should certainly be strong enough to settle this affair, don't you think? If it is not strong enough then another Government that can handle the situation should be set up and recognized."

Mr. Calero explained that under the Constitution of Mexico Carranza cannot legally accept foreign aid in military expeditions. That power is reserved to the Senate.

"Who is back of Villa, in your opinion, in the carrying out of this border warfare?"

"I doubt if he has any backing of any kind beyond his own savage desire for what he considers the treatment accorded him by the Government that until a few months ago he considered his friend. It is all, in my opinion, the rage of a desperado, a madman if you wish. You must remember that until about six months ago Villa considered himself the pet of the U. S. A. When Washington desired to confer with him, whom did they send? They sent the present chief of the General Staff of your army, and Villa was greeted when he came to confer with General Scott by an escort of American regulars, and they presented arms to him and saluted him as 'General.' The moving pictures prove all this. And then all of a sudden Villa was kicked out of his high place and once more found himself what he really is, just an murderous bandit, who ought to be destroyed."

"Where does Villa get his money from, in your opinion? Do you think it possible that he may be backed by a foreign influence that might desire American intervention in Mexico?"

"No, I don't think there is anything to that theory. How could intervention help any foreign nation? Certainly it wouldn't stop the shipment of ammunition to Europe, since the amount your army will need in Mexico is only a very small per cent. of the huge amount now being turned out in this country."

Francisco L. de la Barra, who was President ad interim in the few months that intervened between the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz and the inauguration of Madero, said:

"I am very sad over this news and don't know what to say. It may be very interesting to watch events of the next few days or weeks. I hope with all my heart that all will end well, but I must admit that the situation looks a little serious."

"Do you consider that a crisis exists?"

"It may be a crisis, but I hope for the best."

Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, the Carranza Consul General in New York, who is shortly to be succeeded by Juan Burns, said he preferred that Mr. Apredondo, the Mexican Ambassador in Washington, do most of the talking for the Carranza Government at present.

AIR DEFENSE CRITIC WINS COMMONS SEAT

Billing's Election Regarded as Indication of British Dissatisfaction—Politicians Surprised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 10.—Pemberton Billing's election to Parliament from East Herts is described by a leading journalist today as "a Zeppelin bomb dropped on the smug satisfaction of Westminster." It frequently has been charged that the Government does nothing till it has been prodded by the public or press, and has shown no initiative."

Sweeping charges of any kind, of course, must be discounted, but in regard to the particular question of defense against Zeppelin raids Mr. Billing's return to Parliament is judged by impartial observers to be an undeniable indication that the country is dissatisfied with the powers that be.

The poll in itself is a tremendous surprise. Politicians were confident of the victory of Captain Brodie Henderson, the coalition candidate. The constituency is largely agricultural and old-fashioned Tory, and was expected to vote overwhelmingly according to the dictates of the local political machines. Betting at Westminster was that Billing wouldn't poll 2,000 votes.

Both party machines opposed him and the conditions under which he campaigned were otherwise unfavorable to him. Practically his only claim on the electors was that he had had actual experience in the British air service. He headed the raid on the Zeppelin sheds at Lake Constance, and in the light of his personal knowledge asserted that the defensive measures against air raids upon England could be improved and were not being adequately improved. That the electors of East Herts have taken him at his word is symptomatic of the general discontent.

Criticisms published in the press are nil by comparison with those heard in private from people possessed of accurate information upon which to base an opinion. Lansdowne cited figures in the House of Lords yesterday as to the increase in aircraft output by Great Britain during the war, which he asserted showed "stupendous effort," but careful examination leads to the belief that the full requirements were in the earlier stages of the war at least as grossly miscalculated as were the requirements in munitions—miscalculation of course common to all belligerents, Germany included.

Lansdowne admitted that Montagu of Beaulieu and other speakers had drawn a depressing picture and the other side which he presented had vivid points of relief. His whole speech, however, chiefly was concerned with the political question whether or not a new Ministry of Air should be added to the Cabinet, and did not furnish an answer to critics who argued that the aircraft arm was regarded as the Cinderella of both the naval and military services and had not received due attention from either. Even The Westminster Gazette, whose attitude generally is as different from that of the Northcliffe press as the poles are wide asunder, today prints a leader whose conclusion is: "We hope we may infer from Lansdowne's reply that everything possible is being done to coordinate various efforts to grapple the problem of safeguarding the country against air raids.

Lord Lansdowne in his speech said: "With regard to the moral effect of the Zeppelin raids, certainly I neither have seen nor heard of any sign of panic, although there has been a feeling of very deep indignation accompanied by the resolve to support the authorities in any precautionary measures which can be taken to guard against these raids."

Pemberton Billing was returned by the electors of East Herts after a campaign wherein he had been proclaiming the "want of organization" in the existing air service, asserting that he sought a seat in Parliament in order to impress on the authorities the absolute necessity for immediate drastic reform.

Pemberton Billing contested a London seat in a by-election in January, making his canvass on the same platform of preparedness as that on which he won yesterday, but was defeated by 376 votes.

GERMAN LOSSES, 2,667,372.

Official List for February Added 35,198 to the Total.

LONDON, March 10.—According to official German casualty lists which have reached London, the total of German casualties for February was 35,198.

This brings up the total for the war, as shown in these lists, to 2,667,372.

HELD HAUMONT LONG AMID SHELL STORM

Many of French Detachment Died There to Give Reserves Time to Strengthen Lines.

CAUGHT BETWEEN FIRES

Enveloping Germans Finally Forced Them Back, Taking Their Guns for Another Fight.

PARIS, March 10.—The story of the defense of Haumont, one of the heroic episodes of the struggle around Verdun, as told by a participant, shows how French soldiers died on the spot under the concentrated fire of heavy artillery and the shock of masses of infantry to gain time for the reserves to come up.

"The Germans concentrated their fire on Haumont at the outset," said the eyewitness. "They must have suspected that it would be the centre of our resistance. They undertook by systematic destruction to prepare for the capture of the place without too much loss to the infantry when they had taken Haumont Woods.

"Every passage, every ravine, every clearing, and every crossroad that could serve us was swept by a devastating fire. The effect of the shelling was such that little by little our advanced lines weakened, and at 6 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 21 the Haumont Woods were invaded.

"The troops defending it resisted stoutly and won local successes, but the Germans came on line after line in increasing density. The shelling, which all night was so intense that it was impossible to counterattack, increased in fury at 6 o'clock in the morning, when projectiles searched every yard of ground, felled trees, and demolished houses.

"It seemed to us that the maximum destructive power of the cannon had been reached, but at 8 o'clock the impossible was surpassed. The expenditure of German ammunition redoubled, and the men on watch in the advanced positions saw the German infantry attack the trenches in Consenvoye Woods with trench mortars, while detachments descended the Haumont Ravine, marching toward the western edge of Haumont Woods.

"Caught between the German shells and our own curtain of fire in front of the village, it was impossible for us to move ahead or to the rear. We were cut off from all communication, the telephone and telegraph wires having been literally hashed by the shelling. Our men, installed in what remained of the defense works on the two flanks and in front of the village, waited heroically under a storm of gatling fire for the attack.

"From ten big shells a minute at 10 o'clock the number went to twenty at 2 o'clock. Ruins piled on ruins, yet in the midst of the inferno our men preserved remarkable placidity.

"The village had seemed to sink into the earth, while the concrete redoubt on which we had counted crumbled and buried eighty men and several machine guns and destroyed our ammunition depot. Still no one budged. What we then held was nothing more than a razed village, with the earth unheaved and transformed into a series of crevices devoid of shelter. The only thing resisting was the redoubt occupied by our Colonel.

"At 4 P. M. a German battalion advanced in three columns simultaneously from the east, the north, and the northwest. Those of our men surviving rose to meet this enveloping manoeuvre. The machine guns that were still intact were fired with maximum speed, making holes in the enemy's ranks and obliging the German left to stop before our barbed wire.

"Their centre and right, however, came on, and what was left of our force retired to new trenches southwest of Haumont, while machine guns cut to pieces the assailants who had succeeded in advancing from the north and the northwest.

"But they were too numerous. They got into the hollow of the village and took the Colonel's post in the rear, setting fire to the redoubt by liquid flames projected through a cellar window. The Colonel and his staff, who had grabbed rifles and were being aided by the survivors, were on the point of being captured or being burned alive.

"They came out of the redoubt with heads erect and marched through the galling fire of the machine guns. The Colonel was untouched and the retreat was accomplished without further loss.

"With the machine guns left intact we made another stand and barred the road to the Germans from the Samogneux Ravine, to the south of Haumont, and the fight went on."

ITALIAN GUNS ACTIVE.

Shell Bridgehead at Tolmino—Use Gas Bombs at Rombono.

VIENNA, March 10, (via Berlin and Sayville.)—An official statement given out today by the Austrian Army Headquarters says:

On the Isonzo front the Italians yesterday maintained intermittently a moderate fire, which they increased in intensity at the Tolmino bridgehead.

On the Carmi and Tyrol fronts little activity was shown. The Italians employed gas bombs in the Rombono sector.

RUSSIAN FLEET HARASSES TURKS

Continued from Page 1.

to join the warriors of the El Adshman tribes."

Resht is fourteen miles southeast of Engeli, on the Caspian Sea.

LONDON, March 10.—The War Office tonight made public the following official communication concerning the fighting in Mesopotamia:

General Lake reports that General Aylmer, who was operating March 8 from seven to eight miles from the right bank of the Tigris River, in consequence of lack of water, has been obliged to fall back on the river after having removed all his wounded.

TALK OF EGYPTIAN REVOLT.

Berlin Hears About Attacks on British in Sudan and Elsewhere.

BERLIN, March 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Press dispatches from Italian sources give reports from Cairo to the effect that the uprising recently reported in Egypt has aroused the natives against the British. It is said Bedouins have attacked British troops repeatedly and that similar movements have been reported from the Sudan.

According to these accounts, revolutionary manifestoes are being spread by what is known as the National Egyptian Committee.

GERMANS QUIT TREBIZOND.

Consulate Turned Over to American Official as Russians Approach.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Troops have landed on the Black Sea Coast of Asiatic Turkey and the occupation of Trebizond is imminent, acording to a dispatch received today from the American Embassy at Constantinople.

The State Department also was advised that the American Consul at Trebizond had taken over the archives of the German Consulate there, the German Consul having left.

LONDON, March 10.—Russia is making preparations to use the recently captured harbor of Rizeh as a naval base for the advance on Trebizond, from which it is thirty-five miles distant, according to Petrograd dispatches. Rizeh is an ideal harbor for the purpose and offers ample shelter and anchorage.

In this way the Russians will have the advantage of satisfactory communications by sea, while the Turks are handicapped by incredibly bad land communications. The Russians now enjoy complete mastery in the Black Sea and are keeping ceaseless watch on the Bosporus.

Announcing

the arrival of a new importation of

BORSALINO SOFT HATS.

Four new Spring styles—five colors

Now on sale at all YOUNG HAT stores, $5.

Only Brooklyn Store: 371 Fulton Street.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

6, 169, 231, 605, 849, 903, 1197 & 1361 Broadway, 37 Nassau St., City.

SAYS CHURCHILL LOOKS FOR DEATH IN BATTLE

Friend Explains His Speech as an Effort to 'Make His Mind Easy.'

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 10.—From a friend of Winston Churchill, in whom I have absolute confidence, I have heard the following extraordinary explanation of the reason which impelled the Colonel to deliver his speech of warning in the House of Commons last Tuesday.

If Mr. Churchill were a Scotchman he might be described as "fey." According to the story told by his friend, Mr. Churchill is convinced that he will not come through the war alive.

"I know I shall be killed," he told his friend, "and before I die I want to make my mind easy."

This was before Tuesday's debate, when Mr. Churchill stated the grounds for his uneasiness, prominent among them being the apparent belief that his own actions were responsible for the country's being deprived of Lord Fisher's services at the Admiralty.

Among my own acquaintances I have come across several men who, on coming home from the front on leave, have expressed the belief that they would surely be killed when they returned to the battle line. In all but one case these supposed premonitions have so far proved unfounded.

LONDON, March 10.—The Weekly Nation says that it believes that Colonel Churchill intends to resign his commission in the army and return to Parliament.

SUBMARINE SINKS TWO FRENCH VESSELS

Steamer Louisiane Torpedoed in English Channel Between Boulogne and Havre.

PARIS, March 10.—A Havas dispatch from Havre says that the French Line steamship Louisiane sank last night at 11 o'clock. All the crew were saved. No passengers were aboard. It is presumed that the vessel was sunk by the submarine that has been operating along the coast between Boulogne and Havre and which torpedoed the Hermatrice.

The Louisiane had arrived from New Orleans, which port she left on Feb. 11, entering Newport News on Feb. 17 and leaving on the following day. The vessel was built in 1905 at Dunkirk and was owned by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. She was of 5,109 tons gross, was 408 feet long, and 47 feet beam. She had for many years been engaged in transatlantic passenger service, mostly to ports in the Gulf of Mexico. No further details of the loss of the ship have been given out.

LONDON, March 10.—The French bark Ville du Havre of 3,100 tons has been sunk. The bark was in ballast. Twenty-six of the crew were saved, two being lost.

The Norwegian bark Silius, which sailed from New York Feb. 4, bound for Havre, has been sunk. Three members of the crew were lost.

GERMANS ATTACK IN HUGE FORCE

Continued from Page 1.

we took 6 officers, 681 men, and 11 cannon.

Haumont Wood and the ridge west of Douaumont were taken from the enemy after stubborn fighting. In the Woevre Plain we also pushed forward our line through the wooded sector to the southeast of Damloup.

The French delivered strong counterattacks against our new front east and south of the village of Vaux and in the neighborhood of the fort. The French succeeded in again obtaining a firm footing in the armored fort itself. Otherwise their attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

Formal Denial of Fort Capture.

The official note of the French War Office denying the statement of yesterday's German bulletin that the village and armored fort of Vaux were captured reads:

German official dispatches of March 9 affirm that "in a glorious night attack the Posen reserve regiments Nos. 6 and 19, under command of the infantry General von Guretsky-Cornitz, stormed the fort of Vaux with a number of adjacent fortifications." This assertion is false in every way. At the very hour when the German communication arrived the French Staff found that the fort of Vaux had not been attacked and that the soldiers guarding it were calmly at their posts.

The same communication asserts further (1) that German troops are engaged in clearing French troops still remaining out of Corbeaux Wood; (2) that the Germans stormed the village of Vaux. These assertions are both untrue. At the present moment the enemy occupies only the eastern extremity of Corbeaux Wood, the greater part of which is held by us. All German counterattacks failed to drive us from it. The village of Vaux, attacked during the night by German troops, was vigorously defended, and remains in our hands. The German infantry which succeeded in getting into the village were driven out at the point of the bayonet.

It has been remarked that, since the failure of the offensive against Verdun, German official communications are full of false statements.

Thus, when the French troops withdrew from Fresnes, the German communication stated on March 7 that 300 French prisoners had been taken and then on March 8 that the number amounted to over 700. The garrison of Fresnes was less than 760 altogether and was able to withdraw from the village without great difficulty.

In the attack on Forges, Regneville, and Corbeaux Wood the Germans declared that they had made prisoners 58 officers and 3,277 men, all unwounded. Now the garrisons of Forges and Regneville were in all about 600 men, and that is all the enemy could possibly have captured.

Heavy Firing on British Front.

The British official communication, made public tonight, says:

Last night the enemy made bombing attacks against two of our craters near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Both attacks were repulsed.

Today there has been much artillery activity on both sides about Loos, the Hohenzollern Redoubt, and between Quinzue Rue and Fauquissart. North of the latter place we damaged a hostile mine shaft by artillery fire.

TELL OF MANY AIR FIGHTS.

French and Germans Report Causing Losses to the Foe.

LONDON, March 10.—The British official communication issued tonight includes the following statements about aeroplane activities:

Yesterday we carried out a successful aircraft attack against a hostile railhead and billets at Carbin. It is believed that considerable damage was done. Thirty-one machines took part in the raid and all of them returned safely.

As a result of a fight in the air a hostile machine and one of our own machines were brought down near Tournai.

PARIS, March 10.—Reports of several successful encounters in the air are contained in today's War Office bulletin. It says:

During the day of March 8 French airmen delivered a number of attacks, most of them over the lines of the enemy. During one of these engagements at Eriennes fifteen German airmen were forced to flee. Later ten of them were seen to be descending vertically in the direction of their own lines.

In addition to this, information has been received that two German aviators, one in a Fokker machine, have been overcome in the Champagne district, and three others vanquished in the region of Verdun. The machines of the five aviators came to the ground within the German lines.

BERLIN, March 10.—The German Headquarters Staff announcement today had this to say of recent activities by German airmen:

Our battle aviators shot down two British aeroplanes—namely, one monoplane near Wytschaete, south of Ypres, and one biplane to the northeast of La Bassée. The occupant of the first aeroplane was dead.

In the month of February the activity of our air units, as regards attacks and the number of their far-reaching reconnoitring nocturnal squadron expeditions behind the enemy front, was considerably greater than before. The following schedule not only again proves our superiority, but also refutes the assertion, beloved by our opponents, that our losses in aerial warfare are so small because our aeroplanes do not dare to fly over enemy lines.

German losses on the western front during the month of February amount to none in aerial battle, none by being shot from the ground, six missing; total, six. The French and British have lost thirteen in aerial battles, five by being shot from earth, three by forced landing within our lines; total, twenty-one.

It must be observed that we have based our figures only on machines which have fallen into our hands or which have been observed to fall in flames, and not on numerous other machines shot down behind the enemy lines.

AMSTERDAM, March 10, (via London.)—Six French aeroplanes raided on Monday and Tuesday the railway lines over which the Germans have been transporting military supplies in Central Belgium, according to advices to the Telegraaf. They dropped many bombs and caused extensive damage. All returned safely.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Specials for Today

Men's Wear

Silk Scarfs,—large open-end Ties made of heavy serviceable Silks and Satins in an unusual variety of attractive patterns and colors.

.90c

Shirts

1.65

Fine quality Madras with plain or pleated bosom; laundered cuffs; also negligee with soft cuffs.

Pajamas

1.35

Made of Mercerized Materials in a large assortment of desirable patterns; silk loops and pearl buttons.

3,153 NON COMBATANTS SLAIN BY BRITAIN'S FOES

Premier Asquith Thus Sums up Result of Air Raids and Attacks at Sea.

LONDON, March 10.—The number of noncombatants killed by Great Britain's enemies since the beginning of the war aggregates 3,153, Premier Asquith writes in reply to a request for information by Major Hunter.

Forty-nine men, 39 women, and 39 children were killed in coast bombardments. One hundred and twenty-seven men, 92 women, and 57 children were killed in air raids.

Approximately 2,750 noncombatants lost their lives on board British merchant and fishing vessels between Aug. 4, 1914, and March 8, 1916, but the detailed figures are not available.

McKENNA GIVES UP AUTO.

Cabinet Member Sets an Example in the Economy Campaign.

LONDON, March 10.—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the first member of the British Ministry to give up his motor car to set an example for the community in the interest of economy. The Chancellor is now seen daily walking to Parliament and to the Council meetings.

No other member of the Cabinet has yet followed this example, though David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, uses an automobile sparingly.

400 GERMAN GUNS RAINED SHELLS

Continued from Page 1.

the mile front between the villages of Vaux and Douaumont. On one occasion two companies reached the village of Vaux and immediately barricaded themselves in wrecked houses, but a French counterattack soon drove them out after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle among the ruins.

Toward the end of the day the Germans attempted to storm the French trenches at the bottom of the slopes leading to the fort of Vaux, but when nightfall came a heavy snowstorm set in which hampered further operations.

Reports which reach here, telling of the fighting west of the Meuse, show that when the French troops have the chance to advance, which is not often, they demonstrate that their offensive spirit has lost nothing by being held in.

They had such opportunities Wednesday and yesterday in the Bois des Corbeaux. On Tuesday night the Germans held virtually the whole wood, and an advance post had crossed the road into Cumières Wood, from which it was attacking the southwestern slopes of Goose Hill. Had the Germans advanced another 200 yards, they would have come out on the main road from Cumières to Forges and cut the communications of the French force on the hill.

To prevent this French infantrymen were brought out from the trenches just before midday of Wednesday. They advanced simultaneously on two sides. From their positions on Dead Man Hill they crossed the Bethincourt-Cumières road, climbed the slope on the opposite side and entered the wood. From the southwestern edge another strong attack was directed from the cigarette, about a mile further down the same road, against the Germans in Cumières wood.

Until they reached the edge of the wood the losses of the attackers were slight. German artillery was in action, but had little effect.

In the wood a desperate fight took place. An officer of light infantry said:

"I had never seen my men go at the enemy with such fury. They cleared my section of the wood in less than an hour.

"At one point on the opposite edge of the wood a German machine gun was posted in a ditch, protected by breastworks of felled trees. It poured a deadly fire into us. A Sergeant and twenty men volunteered to drive out the enemy.

"Advancing by leaps and bounds from tree to tree, they got in among the Germans with bayonets. They took the gun and turned it about, starting a raking fire on the Germans. This did not last long, for they soon jammed the gun in their enthusiasm."

By early afternoon virtually the whole wood was in the hands of the French. The Germans, however, prepared another onslaught. While reserves were being gathered behind Hill 265, artillery fire was concentrated on the reverse slopes of Goose Hill to prevent the bringing up of French supports.

The German attack began at dusk. The fighting lasted intermittently all night and most of Thursday, but the Germans steadily lost ground, until at nightfall yesterday they retained a bare footing in the wood.

RUMOR OF COLOGNE RIOTS.

Amsterdam Paper Hears of Disorder Due to Verdun Losses.

AMSTERDAM, March 10, (via London.)—The Telegraaf states that it has received reports of serious rioting in Cologne on Tuesday in consequence of the heavy losses of German troops in the battle of Verdun.

The reports are further to the effect that artillery had to be placed in the streets to overawe the crowds.

Spring's Been Sighted With St. Patrick

STEP out of the faded finery of wilting Winter into the spruce clothes of budding Spring. Winter is a candle in its last sputters. It goes out almost with St. Patrick's

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.
(Note New Address)

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

This Is The Day For Children

Out of school for the day and in need of their new outfits—this is the time to do the children's shopping.

Two entire floors in the new De Pinna building are devoted to their Spring apparel—in variety larger than ever.

Every convenience has been provided for the comfort of young people in this building erected specially for them.

With an automobile entrance on Fiftieth Street and an absence of crowded traffic, the conditions are ideal.

De Pinna Importations Are Complete

No expense was spared in the importation of linens, woolens, hosiery and sweaters, in anticipation of future scarcity.

The stocks are complete in every respect.

Owing to the present difficulty in shipping, however, we cannot promise that these stocks of imported goods will be so complete throughout the season.

For this reason, there is a very genuine importance of making early selections.

Great trouble has been taken to provide only those woolens and wash fabrics in which *old dyes* have been used.

As in all former seasons, all colors are guaranteed, and anything not satisfactory will be replaced.

New Spring Styles Boys' Suits and Coats

For the smaller boys, the latest Russian and sailor suits, as well as the regulation De Pinna models.

Coats reflecting the best European usage.

Knickerbocker suits for school boys in an extensive variety of specially selected English woolens.

Girls' Dresses and Spring Coats

De Pinna regulation dresses in Spring woolens and wash fabrics — adaptations from leading foreign makers and models original with this house.

Girls' coats in greater variety than ever before shown in the De Pinna establishment.

"Anniped" Shoes

Another department which has been materially enlarged. The correct shoe for dress and school use for boys and girls of every age.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

PRESIDENT UPHELD BY SENATOR COLT

Rhode Island Ex-Judge Says to Yield to Germany Would Break Down International Law.

PRAISE FROM LA FOLLETTE

Believes "The Plain People" Approve of Mr. Wilson's Course in Keeping Out of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10. — Discussing the controversy between the United States and Germany over armed merchantmen, Senator Colt of Rhode Island, Republican, for many years a member of the Federal bench, today advanced the argument that acceptance of the German position—that changed conditions and the introduction of the submarine as a new weapon justified a change in international law—would carry with it acceptance of the British contention that improved transportation facilities justified the long-distance blockade now enforced by the British Navy. The concession could not be made to one without similar concessions to the other, said Mr. Colt, and the result would be that a neutral would be under obligation to acquiesce in every infringement of its rights.

"Germany bases her right to change the law," said Mr. Colt, "mainly upon the ground that changed conditions in modern warfare, owing to the invention of the submarine, justify such action. This position is manifestly unsound, because if a belligerent has the legal right under international law to change existing rules by reason of changed conditions it becomes the legal duty of neutrals to submit to all violations of international law which the belligerent may commit in the enforcement of this legal right. It follows, then, that any new invention in the art of war, or any substantial change of any character in conditions, such as increased facilities for transportation whereby commerce is more readily carried on between neutral and belligerent countries, or the increased size of merchant ships whereby the right of search at sea becomes more difficult, constitutes a justification for the violation by a belligerent of existing rules of international law, no matter how injurious this may be to the right of neutrals.

Can Show No Favor.

"Again, if we concede to Germany the right of altering the rules of international law upon the grounds of changed conditions, we must concede the same right to Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, and Turkey, since to concede this right to one belligerent and to deny it to the other belligerents would manifestly mean an unneutral act because it would be granting a concession or favor to one which was not granted to others.

"In our note of Oct. 21, 1915, the charges against Great Britain for the violation of the rules relating to neutral commerce are summarized under thirty-five separate heads. Great Britain's justification for these alleged violations is based mainly upon changed conditions in this war. Hence, if we concede that Germany is right in her contention, Great Britain has a perfect legal answer to our charges; in other words, Great Britain stands entirely justified in modifying existing rules relating to the right of search, blockade, and conditional contraband such as foodstuffs.

"International law is a body of customary and conventional rules which are legally binding upon each member of the family of nations. This body of laws relates to the conduct of civilized States in their intercourse with one another during peace and during war. The rules relating to war and the rules relating to peace are equally binding; and the rules relating to war are equally binding upon belligerents and neutrals. To say that in time of war these rules are binding upon neutrals and not upon belligerents is subversive of every principle of justice and fatal to the whole system of international law.

Ruins of International Law.

"In this world crisis the United States stands alone as the great neutral power, and she stands amid the ruins of international law. We are charged with the highest duty which ever fell to a great people—the preservation for humanity and civilization of the law of nations; and this most difficult undertaking can only be accomplished by holding firmly to the basic principle that the belligerent nations must conform their conduct to the fundamental rules of international law in force at the outbreak of the war. Not only is this the only course of action befitting this great republic, but it is also our surest safeguard against war."

As to the European situation, it was a day of academic discussion in the Senate. Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, author of one of the resolutions of warning about which discussion centred a week ago, spoke briefly on the question of armed merchantmen. Mr. Thomas of Colorado did the same. Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, a radical Republican, delivered a constitutional argument intended to show that the President had exceeded his authority in asking Congress to vote down resolutions of warning. But in making this criticism Mr. La Follette said that the President had the gratitude of the country for keeping the country out of war. In this connection Mr. La Follette made it plain that he had no objections to the pursuit of Villa wherever he might be found.

"Even more than the President may perhaps realize," said Mr. La Follette, "even more than some of us may now discern, the people of this country are praying that he shall keep us at peace with the world. The President's strength is not to be measured by the judgment of partisan politicians nor the seare headlines of a partisan press. It depends on how many plain citizens continue to say of him, quite spontaneously in answer to all criticism, 'He has kept us out of war.' These millions of plain people are not unmindful of the underlying difficulties with which he is contending, even though they are not so apparent on the surface.

"Despite violent newspaper attacks and sensational individual assaults, there has been a strong undercurrent of sympathetic support of the President's policy in so far as it makes for peace, and a deep national gratitude for the result thus far attained.

"I would not be understood as saying that the President's course has altogether satisfied the general public. But the great majority of men and women are not concerning themselves with the details of diplomacy. They take account of results. Just as in the Mexican situation, so in this European war, so long as we are steered clear of dangerous reefs the people are not going to complain of the man at the wheel, even though they do not understand many of the manoeuvres.

"Personally I wanted the President to take a very much more aggressive stand for peace. I believed and I still believe he should have called a conference of neutral nations to meet and make articulate the protests of the peaceful half of the world's population, a protest tempered by sympathies and kinship and affection and reason, yet so strong and persistent that its tenders for mediation finally should have been welcomed by the warring nations.

"But in common with what I believe to be the deeply grounded sentiment of the great majority of our people, I too am glad that in these troublous times we have had a President who has striven and so far has succeeded in keeping us out of war.

"I make this preliminary explanation in order to have it clearly understood that it is in no carping spirit that I take issue with President Wilson in his recent extraordinary demand upon Congress."

ALLIES WON'T AGREE TO DISARM LINERS

Entente Powers Decide to Reject Secretary Lansing's Proposal for a Modus Vivendi.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Entente Allies have agreed to inform the United States that they cannot accept the proposal in Secretary Lansing's recent circular memorandum that a modus vivendi be entered into for the disarmament of belligerent owned merchant ships. Conferences between the Allies on this subject have been ended and formal replies to the American suggestion are expected in the near future.

Advices to the State Department for the Embassies at London, Paris and Rome some time ago made it apparent that the disarmament plan had met with no favor, and the department has been proceeding on the assumption that it would be rejected. The United States does not question the right of merchantmen to arm for defense. Disarmament by agreement was proposed purely as a humanitarian expedient on account of the development of submarine warfare. Without such an agreement the law stands as it always has, and it was in recognition of this principle that the United States informed Germany that her announced intention of sinking armed merchant ships without warning was inconsistent with assurances previously given in the Lusitania and Arabic cases.

In their replies, which it is understood will be couched in the friendliest terms, the Allies will express appreciation of the high motives which moved the United States Government in the interest of humanity to endeavor to remove the dangers to the lives of non-combatants. But they will express the view that the proposal to voluntarily surrender the right of a merchant ship to carry arms for her own defense would really amount to a change in the principle of international law itself, instead of being, as viewed by the State Department, merely a change in the application of the law or of the rules framed under the law.

Attention will be directed, also, to the fact that one of the cardinal principles of international law is that no change shall be made in the law itself as applied to warfare during the progress of hostilities.

URGES ENGLISHWOMEN TO DRESS MORE SIMPLY

The Committee for War Savings Issues an Appeal Against Extravagance.

LONDON, March 10.—The National Organizing Committee for War Savings has issued an appeal against "extravagance in women's dress" which says that, while many women have recognized that elaborateness and variety in dress is bad form in the present crisis, there are still many, both among the rich and those not so well to do, to whom the war appears to have made little difference with respect to their apparel.

"New clothes," the appeal concludes, "should be bought only when it is absolutely necessary. These should be durable and suitable for all occasions. Luxurious forms of hats, boots, shoes, stockings, gloves, and veils should be avoided. It is essential not only that money should be saved, but that labor employed in the clothing trades should be set free."

BRYCE HOLDS PEACE IDEALS

Says History Will Show That War Impedes Human Progress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 10.—Lord Bryce tonight delivered a lecture at Birmingham University on the subject of "Progress in Peace and War."

The lecturer said there had been two schools of philosophical thinkers and historians, one school believing that progress was chiefly achieved in and through peace, the other holding that the social order must always be maintained chiefly by force, and that right itself was created only by force. Down to recent times the school which believed in the possibility of a world which at last would become pacific had seemed to hold the field almost unchallenged in the realm of thought. Latterly, however, the other school had sprung into conspicuous activity, particularly in Germany.

Lord Bryce examined the two lines of argument from which the doctrine which saw in war a constant means of human progress was derived, the one drawn from the realm of animated nature—the survival of the fittest—the other from history. He summed up his conclusions as follows:

"On a review of the whole matter, war will not be found to have quickened, but to have greatly retarded, the upward march of man. What, then, have been the causes to which progress has been due? Partly, no doubt, to competition, but chiefly to thought—thought helped by war. It is the races that know how to think, rather than the far more numerous races that know only how to fight, that have led the world in invention and scientific inquiry, and have given us improvement in the arts of life. Thinking produced literature, and the art thought of a people is most active when it is brought into contact with the thought of another. Isolation retards progress; intercourse quickens it. Such contact may happen by war, but it happens far oftener in peace. The study of history will enable us to dismiss with an easy conscience the theory of Treitschke that war is a medicine which Providence must be expected constantly to offer to the human race for its own good."

In conclusion, Lord Bryce said:

"We may properly address ourselves at the end of a war undertaken to vindicate the eternal principles of right against the spirit of militarism and aggression to the task of trying to help forward the progress of mankind, not through the strifes and hatreds of peoples, but rather by their friendly cooperation in the healing and enlightening works of peace."

EXEMPTS TREASURY BILLS.

Britain Will Forego Taxes on All Bought by Foreigners.

LONDON, March 10.—In order to encourage investments by foreigners in Treasury bills the Treasury announced today that the capital and interest of such bills will henceforth be exempt from all British taxation, present or future.

The order provides, however, that it must be "shown in a manner to be directed by the Treasury that such bills are in beneficial ownership of persons neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom."

VOTERS DENOUNCE CAREW'S WARNING

"Doctrine for a Sheep, Not for a Man," Says E. S. Martin of Life.

F. R. COUDERT ON 'TREASON'

Sees It Rather In Mr. Carew Than in Citizens Who Disregard His Advice About Travel.

John F. Carew, the Democratic Representative, who on Thursday sent out a circular letter from Washington to his constituents in the Seventeenth District warning them not to travel on merchant ships owned by a belligerent power because it might bring about strained relations and even war between the United States and a foreign power, when told last night that many of his constituents—among them Frederic R. Coudert, the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, Pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, Edward S. Martin of Life—had critised his warning circular letter, he did not think it necessary for him to discuss the matter.

"I will not pay any attention to their views," he said, "I have a greater responsibility as a Congressman of the United States than Mr. Coudert or the others. Those who have addressed themselves to THE TIMES criticising my letter are very probably partisans of the Allies—other of the Germanic allies. I am simply an American—partisan of no other nation. Their views are interested; they have objects to serve, alien, foreign, adverse and inimical to the weltare of the United States. They—any one who criticises my letter—are engaged here in a propaganda which ought to be stifled. I am a Congressman—not a counsel.

Warning Too Late, Says Coudert.

Frederic R. Coudert sent a letter to Mr. Carew, in which he said that the latter's warning was behind time and had already been delivered by "an imperial belligerent." His letter follows:

My dear Mr. Congressman: I have received your letter of March 7 warning me that although my right to travel upon the merchant ships of the belligerent nations is one which neither the President nor Congress can or should surrender, I would be guilty of "a treasonable disregard of a supreme patriotic duty in attempting to exercise this right."

I thank you sincerely for your friendly frankness in uttering this warning and in explaining to me that you will "be inclined to regard with indifference the fate of a man who disregards this warning." May I say that even in the absence of your friendly admonition I should not, save in case of extreme necessity, have ventured upon such perilous undertaking as the exercise of my undoubted rights.

I was already aware that men of your views in Congress and the Government generally were in favor of suspending American rights at the behest of foreign powers and wherever "diplomatic difficulties" might thereby arise.

Nor have I any intention of visiting New Mexico or Texas, for the warning given by your great chief, the late Secretary of State, to Americans to suspend their rights to travel or reside in Mexico has so depleted that country of American citizens that the innocent pastime of slaughtering them has been necessarily transferred across the Rio Grande. I take it that it has been proved much more satisfactory and perhaps even more innocuous than the mere destruction of bulls or even the waste involved in cockfighting. Do you not think that under the circumstances and in order to avoid serious diplomatic difficulties that "may even in its consequences involve us in war," we should avoid all our border States?

And again, why should your warning be restricted to belligerent ships? Has not the imperial Government of Germany as far back as February, 1914, warned neutral, persons and vessels to avoid the war zone, including the French and English coasts?

Had your cautious policy of avoiding complications been followed several American ships might have avoided attack and American lives under the American flag been saved.

Why should Americans travel at all when warned by an imperial belligerent that it is dangerous for them to exercise their rights? The Gulflight, the Cushing, the Petrolite, and other American ships, had they not ventured into dangerous zones, might not have involved us in "serious diplomatic difficulties" eventuating in lengthy and exceedingly interesting correspondence. Should your warning, therefore, not be widened so as to include all such cases?

Jefferson thought, long ago, that allegiance involved protection. I do not know how far you believe in allegiance, but evidently Jefferson's canon is allen to you. Rather would you be inclined to paraphrase the sentence of Chief Justice Tawney in the Dred Scott case, in speaking of the historic position of the negroes, that an American has no rights which the foreigner is bound to respect.

You prefer the policy of China, from which, perhaps, you have derived that portion of your political philosophy which may be your own, to the system, pursued by brave little Switzerland or splendid Holland, of maintaining the rights of their citizens in any and all circumstances. I have yet to learn, however, that the Chinese system has succeeded in protecting its citizens from diplomatic difficulties "and even in consequences involving war."

Yes, Mr. Congressman, your warnings should and will to a great extent be followed as long as the majority of your fellows in Congress are indifferent to the protection of American rights on the high seas and upon land. It was kind of you frankly to state your political principles, otherwise you might have passed into the limbo of political nonentity as a mere negligible incident in the political machinery of the nation.

I sincerely trust that you will again place yourself before the electors as a candidate. The number of votes that you receive will be a good indication of how far your district has proceeded in the process of American assimilation, and the vote against you might fairly indicate the number of Americans who believe that allegiance involves protection.

My own impression is that you and your kind are a mere by-product of an imperfect American nationalization, and that you will in time, as the national common consciousness reawakens, disappear from the body politic as the unhealthy humors are thrown off from the body of the invalid when sanitary surroundings and wise medical treatment allow a healthy nature to reassert itself.

In the meanwhile you have furnished a useful object lesson, and I hope that you will continue to reiterate and to broaden your warnings and to emphasize your indifference to the fate of Americans who may "treasonably" wish to exercise their rights, so sedulously maintained by the fathers of the nation, so valiantly fought for through the generations, and now to be thrown away at the behest of aliens, misguided and foolish sentimentalists and supposedly American Congressmen.

Whether this country constitutes a nation with a common consciousness of right and wrong, a dignity of its own, and an ability to protect the just rights of its citizens wherever exercised, or whether it is merely an ill-assorted juxtaposition of warring and alien elements whose jangling discords have served merely to bring into contempt the once honored name of "American citizens," is a question which will be answered in the near future at the polls in the reply to warnings such as those issued by yourself and others like-minded. In my view the response will not be long delayed.

With renewed thanks for your tender solicitude for the welfare of those whom

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very truly yours,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT.
New York, March 10, 1916.

E. S. Martin Repudiates Carew.

Edward S. Martin, in a letter to the editor of THE TIMES, repudiated Representative Carew's views, in spite of the fact that he had voted for him. Mr. Martin's letter follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir: There is printed in THE TIMES today a letter from Congressman Carew to a constituent in which he gives out the opinion that an American citizen who travels abroad on a merchant ship of one of the belligerent nations in the war "is guilty of a treasonable disregard of the supreme patriotic duty which every man owes his country, never to imperil her peace and happiness."

I live in Carew's district and voted for him for Congress. I beg to repudiate his opinion in this matter and to disclose with all convenient emphasis that in putting out such views he does not represent me.

"At all times and in all places," says Mr. Carew, "do all you can to keep our beloved country out of danger."

Nonsense! That is doctrine for a sheep, not for a man. If our beloved country belongs in danger, put her in.

The suggestion that it is treasonable to sail in a belligerent merchant ship is, of course, only worth a smile. Whatever it is convenient and lawful for an American to do in the transaction of his business, let him do it. It is his country's duty to see to it that he does such lawful acts with impunity, and if not to know why.

The supreme patriotic duty which every American owes to his country is as far as the stars from what Mr. Carew says it is. What is peace, what is happiness, to muzzled citizens of a muzzled country? To get the muzzles off of them—to cut these timorous bonds that Carew would put their legs in, to head our country right and push behind—that is the patriotic duty that we owe our fellows and our land.

Lord save us! Whence shall come our salvation when Congressmen, even from New York, bleat like that?

Yours very truly,
EDWARD S. MARTIN.
New York, March 10, 1916.

Parallel of a Street Fight.

The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, addressing the editor of THE TIMES, says:

Sir: I also found a copy of the letter by Mr. John F. Carew, our Representative in Congress, in which he proposes that we help to answer his prayer that "Columbia may ride safe through the storm" by all staying at home and not merely minding our own business, but giving up a normal part of our business altogether. I would like to ask him if two pugnacious citizens should notify the town that they propose to fight in the street, and therefore all citizens had better keep out of harm's way by spending the day indoors, whether he would not expect the Chief of Police to notify them that if they came out with guns or fired a shot they would find themselves in jail in short order?

It is just such talk as this of his, especially in Congress, that increases the difficulties before our Government, belittles our self-respect as a people, and makes it appear that the nation has neither intelligence nor courage. He seems not to be aware that war is abnormal, and for a belligerent nation to announce that the rest of the world shall at its demand surrender its rights and abstain from its normal life is preposterous, and, if acceded to, is destructive of all liberty and, indeed, of civilization itself.

We are all waiting for some one in authority to say the United States proposes to protect its citizens in the exercise of their rights, whether of travel or business or residence, and any one who interferes with them it will hold to immediate and strict account. Such declaration will clear the air and let us all know "where we are at," which has been somewhat difficult.

HENRY A. STIMSON.
New York, March 10, 1916.

Sanford McKeever, a broker, who is a member of the firm of McKeever Brothers, mines, with offices at 170 Broadway, sent a letter to THE TIMES, in which he said:

"I inclose you copy of my reply which you are privileged to publish. I think it about time the voters came out plainly and told those who are representing them in Congress, or who are supposed to be representing them, that a little protection to life and property is more important than vote-gathering."

Here is Mr. McKeever's letter:

New York, March 10, 1916.
Mr. John F. Carew, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of March 7 regarding the duties of American citizens and their rights to travel on the open seas.

It is unfortunate that so much time of the Representatives of this country is taken up with subjects having no other interest than vote-getting power.

On Sunday last I came through Columbus, N. M., which has just been raided by the Villa outlaws. I wonder, if there was a large voting population in New York of citizens of Mexican extraction, if the facilities of the Government and the franks allowed Representatives would be used in advising the citizens who live along the Mexican border that it would be their patriotic duty to abandon their homes and remove to distant points, where the danger of conflict with these bandits would be avoided!

Is it not about time that the citizens of this country demand protection for their lives and property, whether on land or on high seas, and those who have no backbone to represent them in the demands should give place to some one who will? Yours very truly,
SANFORD McKEEVER.

DEFEND CAREW'S FRANKING.

Representatives Say He Had a Right to Send His Warning Post Free.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Representative John F. Carew yesterday sent to his constituents in Manhattan, under his frank, thousands of copies of his letter warning Americans against traveling on belligerent ships, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. In Mr. Carew's absence from the city a spokesman for him said that the Representative had an undoubted right to mail such a letter under his frank and without payment of postage, as it intimately concerned his official duties in Congress. This view seemed to be taken by several members of Congress who were asked about the propriety of sending "warning letters" on the armed ship question. Secretary Lansing declined to comment on the action of Mr. Carew. Postmaster General Burleson could not be reached today, but it was gathered that the Post Office Department would not take official cognizance of any suggestion that Mr. Carew misused his frank.

Mr. Carew's letters were in circular form and printed upon House of Representatives stationery. They were issued from one of the mimeographing rooms about the Capitol and were sent, it is understood, to about 22,000 persons in the Seventeenth District.

The letters are dated March 7, the very day upon which Mr. Carew voted to table the McLemore resolution of warning, but most of the letters were mailed yesterday and Wednesday.

CECIL ANSWERS BERLIN'S CHARGES

Declares Germany Would Have Cut Off England's Food Supply but for the Navy.

SCOUTS REPRISAL PLEA

Asserts That Teutons Started Illegal Sea Warfare and U-Boats Have No Special Rights.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 10.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, replied today to the German memorandum presented in Washington on the submarine warfare and the blockade.

"It is a curious fact," said he, "that the Germans so often try to defend their action with regard to submarine warfare by stating that they adopted it as a measure of reprisal against acts committed by the British Government before the date on which the Germans started their submarine campaign. The official submarine warfare began before the Order in Council of March 11, 1914. Moreover, it should be noted that as far back as Oct. 26, 1914, the Admiral Gauteaume with 2,000 unarmed refugees was sunk.

The Germans now contend that the submarine campaign is in reprisal for our mine laying in the North Sea and for the extension of our contraband list in contravention of the Declaration of London. They appear to forget that they themselves early in the war were guilty of the indiscriminate strewing of mines on the high seas in defiance of all international law, a proceeding which the British Government never followed. Lately the Germans have actually laid mines in neutral territorial waters. With regard to the Declaration of London, that instrument is not binding on His Majesty's Government, who have not ratified it. The contraband lists have been drawn up in accordance with the basic principles of international law, and consist of goods useful for the prosecution of war.

Submarines Not Immune.

"The Germans state that as submarines heretofore have not been recognized in international law, their use could break none of the rules of international law. This is a singular idea. It amounts to saying that a power which can discover a new weapon may use it in defiance of all the laws of humanity. Presumably, therefore, the submarine is bound by no laws. The Germans claim it is illegitimate for Great Britain to interfere with the food supply of the noncombatant German population, yet in September, 1914, the Dutch vessel Maria was destroyed by a German cruiser and in January, 1915, the W. P. Frye, an American ship carrying grain from California to Ireland, met the same fate. Moreover, the object of the German submarine decree was evidently to cut off all supplies from these islands. That they have not succeeded is due to the efforts of the British Navy. If they had succeeded would they have allowed food to come into Great Britain? Did they allow food to be introduced into Paris for the use of the starving civilian population during the siege, or did they allow the civilian population to leave the city?

"The Germans seem to claim that British interference with their trade is unjustified; on the contrary it is a recognized belligerent right, which always has been exercised by any power able to do so. The remedy is in the hands of the German fleet just as the raising of a siege is the duty of a belligerent army.

"If His Majesty's Government do not admit that the measures they have taken to intercept trade and correspondence are in any way illegal. They are prepared to justify them in law, and so far as humanity is concerned, they certainly do not fear comparison with the actions of that power which has been responsible for the sack of Louvain, the sinking of the Lusitania, and the introduction of poison as a method of warfare.

No Orders for Attack.

"It is totally untrue that, as stated by the Germans, British armed merchant ships have orders and encouragement to attack submarines. Their armament is defensive and to this they have a well established right under international law.

"The Germans say it was contrary to their intentions to kill neutrals by the use of submarines. Why then did they torpedo the Lusitania without warning, knowing that she had neutrals on board and repeat the act in the case of the Arabic? The Germans maintain that they nowhere infringe upon the rights of neutral traders. It is true their fleet has not had many opportunities to do so, yet they warn neutral traders that all ships entering the war zone are liable to be sunk. Moreover, have they ever shown any regard for the owners of innocent neutral cargo upon vessels they destroyed?"

DEFENDS BRITISH SEIZURES.

Cecil Cites Military Supplies Found in Mail Destined for Germany.

LONDON, March 10.—"There has been some feeling in the United States that our action in detaining parcels and letter mails for examination was frivolous and that it entailed an amount of inconvenience out of all proportion to the benefit which might accrue to our enemies from the goods thus carried," said Sir Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, in showing to The Associated Press representative today some figures which indicated the extent of the trade carried on through the mails to and from Germany.

"These figures, taken alone," Lord Robert added, "seem to sustain the American criticism, as none of them is large in comparison with the cargo seizures, but the whole problem reduces itself to the broad question whether Germany can import goods valuable for her war purposes and export goods increasing her foreign credits under first class and parcel postage. So if becomes a question not so much of what actually is shipped in this form, but what would be shipped if England announced to the world that she would not touch goods sent through the post to and from Germany.

"Recently we have taken from letter mail sent from Germany valuable consignments of goods which cannot be regarded as postal correspondence under The Hague Convention. As an instance of the use of the parcel post we took from the liner United States, bound for Scandinavia, the following: 1,594 parcels of fur skins, 221 parcels of military boots, 418 parcels of strip tin, and 80 parcels of ferro-vanadium. It is unnecessary to dilate on the great military value of the last two items."

LAFAYETTE'S SAILING OFF.

Was Supposed to Leave Bordeaux Today for New York.

PARIS, March 10.—The French Line has canceled the sailing tomorrow of the steamer Lafayette from Bordeaux to New York.

The Lafayette arrived at Bordeaux March 6, having been delayed several days on her voyage from New York.

FEAR NEW BALTIC WARFARE.

Scandinavian Conferees Discuss Submarine Perils to Neutrality.

COPENHAGEN, March 10, (via London,) Saturday, March 11.—Developments today tended further to strengthen the belief that the conference of the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the Scandinavian countries in session here will not undertake in any way to deal with questions of peace. It is stated in official Danish circles that the deliberations of the conference will be confined chiefly to the objects for which it was called—to impress the world with the wish of the Northern countries to maintain "loyal and impartial neutrality."

The Ministers attending the conference met at the palace at 3 o'clock, after luncheon at the Norwegian Legation, and continued in session until late in the afternoon. They were entertained at dinner tonight by the Danish Foreign Minister, Erik de Scavenius.

It is known that the Scandinavian countries look forward with apprehension to a probable revival of submarine warfare in the Baltic Sea between the belligerents during the coming Spring and Summer, and it is believed that this phase of the situation has received full consideration. Such warfare would have a most serious effect on Sweden, although all of the Scandinavian countries would be affected, because it would tend to make shipping and commercial problems even more difficult.

Dr. Charles F. Aked, representing the Ford peace party headquarters at Stockholm, came to Copenhagen today in an effort to place before the conference a plea that it take the initiative in approving an address to all neutral countries to name delegates to a meeting as a preliminary world-wide move toward peace. Dr. Aked was accompanied by representatives of the International Women's Committees for Permanent Peace.

The party went to the palace during the afternoon and was received by one of the conference secretaries, who told Dr. Aked that he would submit his application for a hearing to the conference, but late tonight the members of the Ford peace party had received no answer.

The conference is expected to conclude its discussions on Saturday.

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REGRET VESSELS PORTUGAL SEIZED

German Papers Fear for Ships Interned in American and Other Neutral Ports.

SAY BRITAIN WILL BENEFIT

Spain to Represent Interests of the New Belligerents at Berlin and Lisbon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 10.—With all Germany tensely awaiting developments of the Verdun battle and speculating as to how soon the fortress will fall, the breaking off of relations with Portugal, which was foreshadowed and fully discounted several days ago, has caused not a ripple of interest or excitement. The press semi-humorously agrees that Germany will try to bear up manfully under this fresh blow, the principal regret being for the large amount of German tonnage which will now be at England's disposal.

Count von Reventlow, with one eye on America, points the moral that "after this German steamers in neutral ports must no longer be considered as absolutely safe."

Curiously enough, the Berlin Tageblatt also manages to link up America with Portugal, saying:

"Mounting freight rates, and the growing shortage of tonnage, which have resulted in a threatened economic catastrophe, compel England to get hold at any price of all the available tonnage that still is to be found in neutral waters.

"England would have no scruples about procuring for her use the German steamers lying in the Hudson by the same means she obtained those in Portuguese ports if there was any prospect that President's Wilson's Government might show itself as weak against England as need as the Portuguese Government has done."

BERLIN, March 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.—"According to recent advices," says the Overseas News Agency today, "German merchant steamers laid up in Portuguese ports will be used by English shipping lines for the transportation of coal and war materials from England to Italy and Saloniki.

"The Portuguese Government, it is declared, will give the vessels in charter for the war period to an important concern in Lisbon, which will serve as a middleman for giving them in charter to the English lines."

LONDON, Saturday, March 11.—Germany declared war on Portugal, according to a British diplomat in close touch with the situation, because she feared other countries might do what Portugal has done, as a seizure of German ships makes a submarine campaign much less effective because it increases the available tonnage. This official declared that Portugal only exercised her rights of eminent domain and took the ships with a promise to make compensation because she is in vital need of more vessels.

He pointed to the fact that Italy, which is not at war with Germany, did the same thing without serious protest from Berlin.

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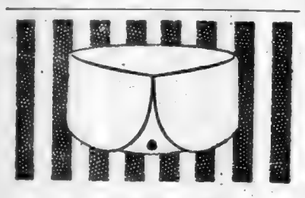

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DUTCH BANKERS PROTEST

Demand Consideration for Neutral Investors—Bankers Here Despair of Relief.

AMSTERDAM, March 10, (via London.)—Banking circles here give $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 as the aggregate value of American securities and coupons taken by the British Government from the Dutch steamers Noordam and Rotterdam on outward voyages since the middle of January. American purchasers of the securities and coupons, it is said, received empty or partly empty envelopes containing a British official notification that the missing contents would be brought before a prize court.

Bankers here believe justified the British desire to put an end to the sale of German-owned securities through Holland, but complain that not only have American bonds whose German stamps might arouse suspicion of German origin been seized, but that large quantities of purely Dutch property have also suffered the same fate. They ask why Great Britain could not have made enemy-owned securities contraband at first, whereupon the bankers would have acted accordingly.

They say that Holland's investments in American railroads and industrial enterprises total $1,500,000,000, and point out the injustice which would arise if during the war no interest due by neutral debtors to neutral creditors could be recovered. The bankers have large accumulations of securities deliverable in America, which, however, in view of Great Britain's present attitude, can no longer be intrusted even to neutral mails.

In the meantime some Amsterdam bankers continue paying for American coupons in the hope that the British will soon release the securities; but the majority, more circumspect, have stopped payment. The bankers have petitioned the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs for diplomatic assistance in clearing up the situation.

LONDON, March 10.—The Handelsblad, discussing the seizures of American securities and coupons by the British authorities, expressed the belief, says a Reuter's dispatch from Amsterdam, that unless some arrangement similar to the Overseas Trust is made to handle these matters a serious panic may arise in the American section of the Amsterdam Bourse, if a desire to sell American securities comes and there are no buyers owing to the feeling of insecurity.

BERLIN, March 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The Dutch newspaper, Handelsblad, reports that securities are missing from the Dutch mail which was seized and later released by the British authorities. The newspaper says the British officials believed that the securities came from Germany and were being sent to the United States by way of Holland."

International bankers with offices in Holland and Germany have suffered much inconvenience and some losses through what they regard as unwarranted seizure of mail consigned to them in recent months. Houses with German names have suffered in particular. A large quantity of valuable mail dispatched on the Noordam and Rotterdam for New York a month ago, concerning which advices were received by the consignees, never reached this country. Some securities have come through on time, but the mails have been so uncertain that the bankers have not dared to obligate themselves to make deliveries of stocks and bonds sent forward until they have actually arrived.

The head of a prominent banking house said last night that the State Department seemed unconcerned over the interference with mails from neutral countries to the United States.

"Great Britain needs lots of money to carry on the war, and she is not above borrowing securities that she has no right to seize," he said. "There is nothing to be gained by protesting to Washington. They have entered formal complaints, but England will take her time replying to them."

ASK GUARDS FOR MEETING.

American Rights Committee Tells Police of Threats.

So many threats by telephone and in anonymous letters have been received at the headquarters of the American Rights Committee, 45 Cedar Street, that police protection has been asked for the meeting which is to be held by the committee at Carnegie Hall next Monday night, according to Everett V. Abbot, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A member of the Executive Committee visited Acting Commissioner Leon G. Godley, showed him a threatening letter which had been received, and asked that special attention be given to the policing of Carnegie Hall Monday night. After consulting with Acting Chief Inspector Dillon, Mr. Godley decided to send the usual number of uniformed men, but, in addition, a number of plain-clothes men from the Central Office will be ordered to mingle in the crowd.

In addition to the speakers already announced, Dr. Langdon C. Stewardson, former President of Hobart College, will address the Carnegie Hall meeting.

SWEDES TO CLEAR MINES.

Will Pick Up Explosives Strewn by Germans Off Falsterbo.

STOCKHOLM, March 10, (via London.)—The Swedish Government has decided to remove the German mine field off Falsterbo, which caused the loss of the steamer Martha. The press supports the Government in this decision, and several newspapers declare that the German object in the laying of these mines is to prevent all traffic between the Baltic and the North Sea.

It was reported in February that a large German flotilla was engaged in laying mines to the south of Falsterbo, a small seaport of Sweden. This mine field was said to be intended to prevent traffic in contraband along the Swedish coast to Finnish ports. It was afterward stated that Sweden had made energetic representations on this subject to Germany, as not even Sweden's navy would be able to move from the North Sea to the Baltic without grave danger from these mines unless accompanied by German pilots.

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TEACHERS HEAR FRAYNE.

1,200 Listen to A. F. of L. Organizer's Union Arguments.

"If there is any system of education in the public schools of this city which does not meet the approval of the American Federation of Labor," said Hugh Frayne, organiser of the federation last night, "we are going to stop it." Mr. Frayne spoke in the Washington Irving High School before a meeting of nearly 1,200 teachers, held under the auspices of the Teachers' League, which is discussing the advisability of affiliating itself with organized labor. Mr. Frayne said the only way for the teachers to reap the benefits of their work was by forming a union.

He said they need never fear being called on a strike, either direct or in sympathy with another organization. Such action rested entirely inside their own organization, and they could not be affected by any other body of persons in the world, he said.

Henry R. Linville, President of the league, talked about cutting down pay and oppressive measures taken by Principals and Superintendents in enforcing their own orders. He said after the meeting that he expected the league to have fully 1,000 members by the end of the week, all ready to go in with the American Federation of Labor.

Miss Leonora O'Reilly, organizer of the Women's Trade Union League, said the teachers should stop thinking that they were better than ordinary workers and should join in a real trade union.

The last speaker, Miss Margaret Haley, business agent of the Chicago Teachers' Union, told the teachers they needn't fear being called on strike. She said it had never happened in the thirteen years in which the Chicago union had been in existence.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.

Action of 1,200 May Be First Move in General Walkout.

The first move that made manufacturers in the cloak and suit trades think that there would be a general strike of the cloak and suit workers, who number more than 60,000, was made yesterday when more than 1,200 workers left their work in four shops. It was said that they did it without the receipt of an order from the Executive Committee of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, which has notified the Manufacturers' Association that because of alleged violations of the Mayor's Board of Conciliation all negotiations between the two bodies should be considered ended.

Business agents of the various local unions met in Beethoven Hall yesterday, and it was stated there that no order had been issued, but all expressed the fear that other shops would follow the example of yesterday's strikers. The union, the agents said, in self-defense might be forced to call a general strike. A meeting on this question will take place today.

Benjamin Schlessinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said yesterday that while the local union of the parent body did not instruct those workers to go out on strike it would support them. Several union leaders said that they would be forced to call a general strike they thought in order to keep the workers in hand.

Thomas Sweeney, International Secretary of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, who came from Chicago yesterday, received from the Executive Committee of the union full charge of the present strike.

MEDAL FOR DR. HUDSON.

Chemist Gets Nichols Award for Research Work.

The William H. Nichols Medal for distinguished research work was awarded to Dr. Claude S. Hudson of the United States Bureau of Chemistry last night at a meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, held at the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street. The presentation was made following a dinner in the club attended by more than two hundred members of the society.

T. B. Wagner, Chairman of the local section, presided, and in presenting the medal recalled that it was the first time the honor had been given to a chemist not actively connected with either a university or an industrial establishment.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, spoke, and following his address the annual election of officers was held. The Nominating Committee, consisting of H. R. Moody, Dr. E. G. Love and Allen Rogers, reported the following slate: President—J. Merritt Matthews; Vice President—T. J. Metzger, and Secretary-Treasurer—C. F. Roth. The committee also suggested as members of the Executive Committee T. B. Wagner, Allen Rogers, C. M. Joyce, and A. E. Hill, while David Wesson was proposed by the committee as Local Councilor. Independent nominations were made on the floor of K. G. Falk, who had served as Vice Chairman, for Chairman, and I. Hochstadter for membership on the Executive Committee. The regular ticket was elected.

Holland Plans Radio System.

THE HAGUE, March 10.—In a debate in the Chamber on colonial matters Deputy Gillesen today explained a proposal to establish wireless telegraphic connection with Holland and the East Indies by way of San Francisco, Honolulu, and New Guinea. Deputy Gillesen said the cost of the installation would be 1,500,000 florins, ($620,000.) The Minister for the Colonies replied that the matter was receiving the careful consideration of the Government.

WANTS NEW BOARD TO BUILD SUBWAYS

Thompson Committee to Urge Control Be Taken from the P. S. Commission.

CONFER ON BONUS SUITS

Secretary Whitney Says Interborough "Put One Over" in Gift of $150,000 to Shonts.

The Thompson Legislative Committee will hold a public hearing next Friday to which the Mayor and other city officials will be invited as well as representatives of the Public Service Commission and civic organizations generally.

Immediately following this public meeting the committee will submit a preliminary report to the Legislature. In this, it will be recommended that jurisdiction over all construction work on subway lines be taken from the Public Service Commission and be lodged either with the Board of Estimate, with the Borough Presidents or with a board to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Estimate.

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, took up a new line of inquiry yesterday by calling Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, and asking him about the change of route in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's plans whereby the Thirty-eighth Street cut to Coney Island was used instead of the Fortieth Street cut, thereby costing the city $1,000,000 extra. Mr. Moss said he expected to be able to show that the bonus of $100,000 given to President Williams of the B. R. T. was included in the $1,000,000.

Freedman Payments to Hawley.

Another new line of inquiry related to payments made to the late Edwin C. Hawley, former Interborough Director, by the late Andrew Freedman. Mr. Moss put in evidence three checks showing that on Jan. 20, 1910, Mr. Hawley was paid $102,500; $50,000 on Feb. 2, 1910, and $625 on Feb. 20, 1910, on account of Inter-Met stock he sold. This money was deposited by Mr. Hawley to his account in the National City Bank. Mr. Moss called attention to the fact that on April 24, 1910, President Shonts, Mirabeau L. Towns, and ex-Deputy City Chamberlain John Campbell called upon Mr. Hawley on their trip out to St. James to see the late Mayor Gaynor.

Richard Reid Rogers, counsel to the Interborough, was the first witness, and he was questioned at length concerning the $50,000 bonus he received from the Interborough for special services in negotiating the dual subway contracts. Mr. Rogers said he had known Mr. Shonts at college and had been associated with him in the building of the Panama Canal. He said he went to Panama partly on the invitation of Mr. Shonts and President Taft. Mr. Rogers would not refer to his $50,000 award as a bonus, but insisted upon calling it an "extra allowance." Other counsel, he said, got allowances out of the predetermination account. Julian T. Davies, he said, got $10,000; ex-Judge John Dillon, $5,000; De Lancey Nicoll, $12,500; E. M. Grout, $17,500; Auditor Gaynor, $10,000, and there was also a charge of $150,000 for general administration service. It is the contention of the committee that this latter amount was the bonus given Mr. Shonts and which ultimately went into the construction account.

Mr. Rogers said all the previous contracts led up to the making of the present contract so that all his services in the four years of negotiation were properly charged against the final contract. He said it was a matter of law that legal services are a part of the preliminary cost of construction. When Mr. Moss read the clause defining "construction" and "legal services" and about construction" Mr. Rogers insisted that this latter phrase warranted the payment to him of the $50,000.

Rogers Defends His Bonus.

Q.—During all that time you were getting your regular salary? A.—I was getting my retainer. My regular salary from the Interborough was $30,000 a year.

Q.—And the $50,000 covered your services in drawing up prior contracts that were failures! A.—You might call them failures, but every one of them brought us nearer to the final contract, and some residue of each one was used in the next.

Q.—What connection was there between "construction" and the services for which Hayes, Hershfield & Wolf, and Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall received $63,000? A.—At one time, I thought, in a broad way, that their work was part of "construction."—settling the question of the legality of the contract.

Q.—Did Mr. Grout make a report to any one of the details of the work for which he received his fee of $17,500? A.—I don't know. I was in Europe at that time.

Q.—Who told you that the allowance of $50,000 for you was authorized? A.—I don't know. Mr. Coleman, or Mr. Turner, or Mr. Harkness of the Public Service Commission was there. Chief Engineer Craven was not at the conference at which we discussed "prior determination." There was nothing secret about it.

Q.—Neither Mr. Coleman nor Mr. Harkness objected to your $50,000? A.—No.

Mr. Rogers was asked if the bonuses allowed would not have to be paid by the city in the end, and he said a part of it might fall upon the city. He was asked if, under the best possible conditions, the city would not have to pay at least half.

"I don't think the city will ever have to pay any of them in the way that has been stated here," said Mr. Rogers.

Q.—The city has to pay everything above $50,000,000, does it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the only way you could charge it up to the city would be to put it under the cost of construction? A.—The trouble is that you try to define construction as actual building of the road.

Q.—But to get legal expenses in you had to connect them with the construction account? A.—In or about construction, yes.

Q.—Where do you get authority to put these items in the construction account? A.—I get it out of the spirit of the whole contract. These expenses were preliminary to actual construction, but represented necessary work leading to construction.

Le Roy T. Harkness of counsel to the Public Service Commission was recalled and said he was in office when Archibald R. Watson was Corporation Counsel.

"In regard to the allowance of $150,000 for Mr. Shonts, did you agree with Mr. Rogers that this should be allowed him?" Mr. Moss wanted to know.

"I was present at one or two conferences when it was mentioned," said Mr. Harkness.

Q.—You knew about it? A.—Yes.

Q.—It went through with your consent? A.—Yes, but I was not especially concerned about the details. I was only considering the bulk.

Q.—Do you remember Mr. Turner or Mr. Craven making any remarks about these allowances? A.—I don't remember any particular remarks made by either of them.

Before the regular afternoon session the committee held a secret session and settled a dispute over the stenographer's fees. When the open session was resumed Mr. Moss put in the Hawley-Freedman checks and then put in evidence the report of the sub-committee of the Interborough Board of Directors, in which it was recommended that a substantial sum be voted President Shonts for extraordinary services in behalf of the company.

Secretary Whitney then took the stand and said he did not know that the amounts allowed by the Public Service Commission's engineers in "prior determination" included the bonus to Mr. Shonts.

"I may have known of payments to Mr. Gaynor and Mr. Rogers and, perhaps, other payments, because they were discussed," said Mr. Whitney.

Q.—Was the bonus of $50,000 to Mr. Rogers discussed with any of the Commissioners? A.—Not by me, but I must have known of them because they were discussed in conferences between some of the Commissioners and representatives of the company.

Q.—Did you keep any record of these conferences? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What Commissioners do you remember as having conferred on this matter? A.—I am sure Chairman McCall and Commissioner Maltbie discussed it.

Q.—Did either express disapproval of this Rogers bonus? A.—The commission filed objections to that determination, and the matter was left open until April, 1914. During that time there were conferences. Mr. Maltbie, I believe, objected at first, but finally withdrew his objections.

Q.—Did Commissioner Maltbie join with the others in passing the matter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what questions were raised in these discussions? A.—No. Judge McCall and Commissioner Maltbie discussed the matter with the engineers.

Q.—What grounds were stated for allowing this service in connection with construction? A.—I cannot recall any questions other than that of the reasonableness of the amounts.

The committee then went into another secret session, and when it was finished, Senator Thompson made the announcement about the public meeting next Friday.

"The public hearing will be held all day on Friday," said Senator Thompson, "either in the Coroners' Court or in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall. Every one will be allowed to express his or her views. We will begin with Mayor Mitchel if he desires to be heard.

"At our conference regarding the report to be submitted, the first question to come up was the old one referring to the city's inconsistent attitude regarding transit matters. The city has no power over the administrative force of the Public Service Commission. Last year this question came up and a great many opinions were expressed. The general opinion was that the situation was wrong, inasmuch as the city is paying all the expenses, while the State has jurisdiction over the commission. Subsequent developments brought out a new commission. All the old men are now out and new men are in. Therefore the committee desires a tentative report on this question.

"Under the present conditions that commission is supported by the city and appointed by the State. It might be well, therefore, to give the power over construction of transit lines to the Board of Estimate because of its voting power or to the five Borough Presidents, giving each a vote, and whose votes would help the outlying districts such as the Bronx and Queens. Another suggestion is that the Mayor appoint a board made up of a member from each borough, such board to be confirmed by the Board of Estimate."

Secretary Whitney was recalled once again, and questioned about the bonuses.

Q.—Aren't you of the opinion that they put one over on the Commission in regard to the Shonts bonus? A.—Yes, I do.

Q.—Why? A.—Because the allowance was for administrative expenses. While the amount might have been reasonable in itself no mention was made of the President, only that of administrative salaries.

Q.—When you say they put one over, you mean the Interborough? A.—I mean the account of administrative salaries. It should not have been in the construction account

Mr. Whitney again said he did not know that the money was to go as a bonus to Mr. Shonts and he did not know of any inquiry regarding it having been made by counsel to the commission.

Brooklyn Change of Route.

Mr. Moss then took up the Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, matter. It was brought out that the city agreed to a change in the route as originally laid out in regard to the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subway and its extension along the Sea Beach Line whereby the cut through Fortieth Street was abandoned for one through Thirty-eighth Street, the change necessitating an additional cost to the city of $1,000,000. Mr. Whitney said it was part of a general deal that involved concessions to the city by the B. R. T. and that the $1,000,000 was "thrown in." By the change the B. R. T. obtained a yard at Thirty-eighth Street, the city agreeing to give up title to the property.

"Didn't the public authorities play directly into the hands of the railway?" asked Mr. Moss.

"In and by itself it was not an advantageous arrangement for the city," agreed Mr. Whitney, "but it was considered by the authorities in regard to the general situation.

"Do you know of any property owned by Andrew Freedman that was under consideration for use as yards?" suddenly asked Mr. Moss.

"No, sir," replied Mr. Whitney.

"How about the property at 149th Street?"

"I know Mr. Freedman owned property around there, but that is in Manhattan and the railway yards are in the Bronx."

"Well, don't you think the city got the worse of it as regards this $1,000,000?"

"So far as this particular case is concerned, yes," said Mr. Whitney, "but it was a matter that was settled along with many others."

Mr. Moss pointed out that the city had already built the structure to run along Fortieth Street and that it could be shown that it would cost $1,000,000 more to pull this down. The witness said an appraisal of the right of way through Thirty-eighth Street had been made by James R. Brumley, a Brooklyn expert, who placed the cost at $215,000.

"And while Mr. Brumley's appraisal was $215,000, the city credited the B. R. T. with $1,000,000 for it?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes," said Mr. Whitney, "but other things were also considered."

"Do you know if the matter of the $100,000 given to President Williams was discussed in regard to this?"

"No, sir."

The examination ended here, but Mr. Moss said later he would go more deeply into the matter and try to show that several items which do not appear on the surface were involved in some way in the $1,000,000 concession by the city.

Discuss Suit Over Bonuses.

Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, Assistant Counsel Stover and Senator Thompson had a conference yesterday regarding the bringing of a civil suit by the city to recover the amount of the bonuses allowed Interborough officials. Before an action is brought the committee will try to determine finally if the bonuses were included in the cost of construction.

"I believe the proof is ample and that the civil suit against the Interborough to cover the $210,000 will soon be under way," said Senator Thompson.

The committee will meet again this morning, but will hold no sessions next week except the public hearing on Friday.

FEWER POOR IN BERLIN.

151,333 Homeless Persons Cared For in 1915 by Charity Society.

During the year 1915, 151,333 homeless persons were cared for by the Berlin Society for the Homeless, according to the society's annual report. This was 54,732 fewer than in the year 1914. The Berliner Tageblatt ascribes this falling off in homeless persons to the war, especially as there were 51,389 fewer men taken care of than in the preceding year.

Since its foundation forty-seven years ago the society has housed and fed more than 8,000,000 of Berlin's poor, and its task is likely to be heavier than ever after the war, according to the Tageblatt.

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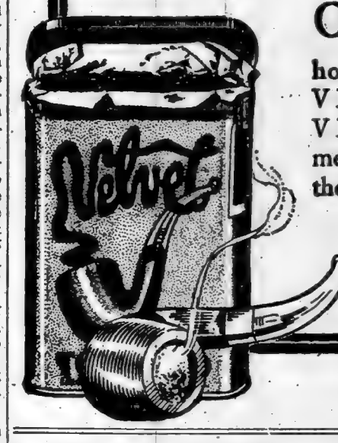

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SEES FATAL DEFECTS IN OLD BATTLESHIPS

Capt. Sims Says Foreign Craft of the Same Type Could Sink Them.

BELITTLES SUBMARINES

Says British Fleet Defies Them with Nets, and That They Can't Defend the Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The predreadnought fleet of the United States would go over like ninepins if pitted against British or other craft of the same type, Captain W. S. Sims, Commander of the new superdreadnought Nevada, told the House Naval Committee today, because "colossal mistakes" in construction have never been rectified. Other countries, he said, had spent millions in redesigning the older ships to meet changed conditions.

Illustrating his point, Captain Sims, who as a Lieutenant went over the heads of his superiors to obtain President Roosevelt's support in his campaign to improve methods of target practice in the navy, said the old bulldog of the navy, the battleship Oregon, was probably the worst naval design ever put afloat. Her unbalanced turrets heeled the ship down on broadside fire, he said, until her skin below the armor belt, no thicker than a man's hand, was exposed to gun fire.

The turrets of the Kentucky and the Kearsarge were so designed, he said, that four twelve-inch shells could enter the gun ports at one time; the sloping roofs of the Connecticut class turrets were built to withstand short-range direct fire and were no better than paper against modern plunging fire; the turrets of the Illinois class had a gap in the armor at the back of the turret six to eight feet wide, directly in line with the ammunition hoists inside.

All these defects Captain Sims attributed to the organization of the department that prevailed for years. He insisted that a General Staff would have rendered them impossible, and told the committee that, with the General Board determining military characteristics of ships, modern American battle craft were well built.

Under the old system, the Captain said, the criticisms of sea officers came to the men who designed the ships, and were shelved by them. He described his own "rank insubordination" in obtaining President Roosevelt's ear as to target practice.

When the short-range target practice was abandoned in 1909 by the department, said Captain Sims, the gunnery efficiency fell off and continued to go down until 1913, when individual practice was restored. In 1915 the fleet showed a 40 per cent. improvement, but the improvement was from the standing of thirty to forty in a possible hundred, and the shooting was still bad.

The ill-effects of the slump were being slowly but surely overcome, he added, and he urged that full information be published as to what the men behind the guns actually did. He insisted that nobody was in ignorance abroad, because every foreign power has a definite system for finding out such matters promptly. He told of one case in his knowledge where the Naval Attaché of one power paid a bribe of $70,000 to get information as to the naval secrets of the country to which he was accredited.

Captain Sims said that submarines could not defend a coast, and that the defense of New York should be made 1,000 miles at sea. He had positive knowledge, he said, that the British fleet spent part of its time behind nets in sheltered harbors, and the rest at sea surrounded by screen fleets and submarine nets when not in rapid motion. The only German submarine that got through the screens, he said, had been rammed by a battleship and sunk.

The officer said it was not submarines which defended Heligoland, the great German base on the North Sea, but shore batteries, mines and surface torpedo craft.

"I do not hesitate to say," he added, "that with 100 submarines of the shore service type concentrated around New York, a hostile fleet could sail in near enough to shell New York, provided it controlled the surface. That is necessary—to control the surface. If a fleet does that it can keep the submarines out with nets."

Captain Sims described the British naval mobilization plan, and agreed to furnish the committee with a mobilization plan worked out in the Naval War College. He said Secretary Daniels had realized the vital importance of the War College, after it had existed twenty-five years with no students. A full complement of officers was kept there now, he said, regardless of whether the sea fleet was short of officers, and the result was becoming apparent in that defects in the navy, weaknesses in war plans and vital essentials to any scheme of preparedness were being brought to light.

He thought that with the present Chief of Operations to pass upon the criticisms as to personnel and material there was little danger that these would go unheeded. He urged, however, that the authority of the Chief of Operations, under the Secretary, be extended over all bureau chiefs.

ARTISTS TO AID DEFENSE.

Aero Club Plans a Patriotic Propaganda of Posters.

Through a committee, composed of Jules Turcas, Henry Reuterdahl, and Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America, steps were taken yesterday to mobilize the artists of this country for national defense work. Plans have been outlined for a national campaign to promote patriotism by means of paintings, posters, and cartoons, which are to be contributed free by the artists and will be published and distributed by the Aero Club of America and the Conference Committee on National Preparedness. They will be published in magazines and newspapers, displayed on billboards, placed in street cars and public buildings, and given to the army, navy, marine corps,, militia, and the various societies interested in national defense.

To familiarize the artists with the aims and activities of the organization working for national defense a meeting is to be held at the Aero Club of America this evening at 8 o'clock, which will be attended by the artists and by the officials of the defense organizations.

ROCK ISLAND SUIT ORDERS.

Appellate Division Rules Against Defendants on Three Points.

In the suit of Theresa Seagrist and nine other stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company against Daniel G. Reid, Ogden Mills, the Moore brothers, and other Directors concerned in the purchase by the railway company of $7,500,000 of debenture bonds of the railroad company of the same name, (during a reorganization,) the Appellate Division yesterday, by a divided vote, reversed Justice Pendleton of Special Term on three technical orders he had made in favor of the defendants.

The prevailing opinion, written by Justice Page, having the concurrence of Presiding Justice Clarke and of Justice Dowling, concluded as follows:

The order denying the motion to bring in the receiver, Jacob M. Dickinson, of the railway company as a party defendant is reversed.

The order requiring plaintiffs to reply to the supplemental answer is reversed and the motion is denied.

The order vacating the order for the examination of the defendants before trial is reversed and the order for examination reinstated and modified.

There were differentiated opinions by Justices Scott and Smith. George L. Ingraham, counsel for the defendants, whose side was reversed, was recently Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

While this court has been considering the question the defendants in a similar action in the Federal Court have settled the whole bookkeeping transaction by paying back into the treasury of the railway company $750,000, one-tenth of the amount for which suit was brought.

The railroad company was the holding corporation for the railway company. The debentures were made in connection with an extension of the system by the purchase of subsidiary lines.

TELLS CANADA TO GO SLOW.

Shaughnessy Advises Dominion to Use Caution in Recruiting.

MONTREAL, March 10.—Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is opposed to the plan of Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, to raise the Canadian contingent in the European war to 500,000 men. Addressing a meeting of business and military leaders, held here yesterday to encourage recruiting, Lord Shaughnessy said he did not regard the plan as practicable and that if Canada was to attempt to raise 225,000 men in addition to its present army it would cause a serious draft upon the working population. He announced that the Agricultural Department has asked the Canadian Pacific for aid in taking 10,000 farmers to the western provinces for seeding and harvesting work.

Lord Shaughnessy advised that Canada go slow about recruiting, saying that some of the first Canadian contingent were still in camp in England, while 130,000 men, representing an outlay of probably $12,000,000 a month, were still in Canada with no prospect of being moved to Europe for a long time. He said it would have been better to have gone more slowly and saved $5,000,000 a month, for use hereafter. He asked if it would be wise to go on lessening Canada's ability to give financial aid to the British Empire when the time of its need should come.

Major General Sir Sam Hughes said that no industry would be threatened by shortage of labor if 1,000,000 men went to the front, adding that Montreal could recruit 50,000 to 70,000 men.

The meeting adopted a resolution approving the efforts to recruit men in Montreal and calling upon employers to encourage their employes to enlist.

MORGENTHAU GETS THANKS.

Ambassador Spring-Rice Expresses British Gratitude for His Work.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Great Britain's gratitude to Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, for his services as representative of the Entente Allies at Constantinople, was expressed to Mr. Morgenthau by the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

Sir Cecil told the Ambassador when the latter called at the British Embassy to pay his respects that his protection of the interests of British nationals in Turkey and his aid in caring for wounded British soldiers had made a strong impression throughout England.

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HAS PLAN TO AVERT STRIKE ON RAILWAYS

C. L. Bernheimer Says Chamber of Commerce Could Help in Case of Deadlock.

WOULD OFFER ITS SERVICES

Advantages of a Preliminary Informal Conference in Case of Arbitration Set Forth.

Charles L. Bernheimer, Chairman of the Committee on Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce, who has taken effective action in the settlement of many labor disputes, suggested a mode of procedure yesterday for the settlement of the eight-hour wage dispute now threatening the railroads of the country and involving about 350,000 railway employes. Mr. Bernheimer has worked out a complete plan, but there will be no necessity of placing it in operation, of course, if the railway employers and their employes reach an agreement between themselves.

"The workers have been quoted as saying that they are opposed to arbitration," Mr. Bernheimer said. "That should not be taken literally, I believe. They no doubt mean that they are opposed to arbitration while they are trying to effect a new wage agreement with their employers. Their stand is perfectly commendable and there should, under no conditions, be any arbitration for a certain period.

"After the expiration of a reasonable time, however, it occurs to me, the railroad employers and employes should feel free to ask some public organization to tender their good offices for a possible settlement. There should also be a time limit on this proposal.

"A third step, as I see the situation, should provide that some public organization should feel perfectly free to offer its services to both sides. This step should be taken only in the event that neither side voluntary asked for assistance.

"In the event that this third step is not approved of, of course only one thing remains to be done. It is inconceivable that 350,000 men will be permitted, even for a day, to render futile the operations of the great transportation lines of this country. If a deadlock is created it may become necessary for the Federal authorities to step in and make the railroad companies as well as the unions understand that an agreement must be reached. There should be joint action by the Departments of Commerce and Labor under such a contingency, I think."

Mr. Bernheimer indicated that the third step in his plan would probably be the one which could be relied upon to do some good. A body like the Chamber of Commerce or the National Civic Federation, he said, would be a suitable body to volunteer services.

"I am not speaking for the Chamber of Commerce," said Mr. Bernheimer, "but I do believe that this organization would be a good agency to handle the situation. I speak merely for myself, however. An informal conference could be called and the Chamber of Commerce would not have to be represented unless specifically invited. The object of such a preliminary informal conference would be, first, to formulate in concise terms the points at issue; second, to formulate a plan of procedure for the formal conferences to be held later, and third, to compile an official list of umpires of not less than thirty members who, because of independence, tact, ability, and honorable records, would be qualified to service as arbitrators.

"I would insist on a neutral Chairman for the formal conference, a Chairman without a vote. The unions should be asked to send three delegates to the conference and the railroads should also be asked to send three delegates."

Mr. Bernheimer called attention to the intellectuality of the railroad employes as a class. These men, he thought, would listen to a reasonable plan of procedure. The important thing, he said, was to agree upon some plan of procedure before the labor dispute resulted in any regrettable disturbances.

EXPRESS CO. WINS SUIT.

Shipper Can't Recover in Excess of Stated Value of Goods.

A warning to merchants that they must not undervalue goods delivered to express companies for shipment if they expect to recover full value for the loss of the goods if they are stolen or destroyed is contained in the opinion of the Appellate Division yesterday in a suit against the Adams Express Company to recover $2,207 as the value of five shipments of wearing apparel sent to Boston from New York which were stolen by employes of the express company. The decision is in favor of the defendant.

Three of the shipments, valued at $750, $416, and $220, were sent by Revillon Frères, and two, valued at $208.50 and $613, belonged to A. & J. Engel, Inc. The action was brought in behalf of the owners by Leo L. D'Utassy.

The suit came before the Appellate Division yesterday on a demurrer by the plaintiff to the answer of the defendants contending that the plaintiff could not recover more than $50 for each shipment because no greater value was declared for the goods. Counsel for the express company argued that the purpose of requiring shippers to state whether goods offered for shipment were worth more than $50 was to enable the company to give shipments above the ordinary value "the greatest possible protection against loss and theft," and said that if the real nature and value of the shipments had been made known to the express company the transportation of the goods would have been conducted differently.

The plaintiff contended that defendant's negligence in not preventing the theft of the goods constituted an abrogation of the agreement as to liability, but the Appellate Division rules that while the defendant was negligent, yet the company is not liable in excess of the amount stipulated in the agreement.

SUBPOENA SERVED ON FATHER FARRELL

Charity Investigator Strong Wants Brooklyn Priest to Explain Charges.

FIRST SUMMONS IGNORED

Later, Through Lawyer, the Clergyman Promises to Appear at the Inquiry Monday.

The Rev. Father William B. Farrell, Supervisor of Charities for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, was sought as a witness yesterday at the investigation into the State Board of Charities to be questioned about statements which he made in three pamphlets, charging that there was an anti-Catholic conspiracy back of the investigation.

Commissioner Charles H. Strong, before whom the inquiry has been held, announced at the beginning of the afternoon session that he had subpoenaed Father Farrell, and that he had failed to obey the subpoena. Instead of coming he sent a representative to say that he was busy and could not come. Efforts of the Commissioner's representatives to reach Father Farrell continued all the afternoon, and when the priest finally was found just before an adjournment, Mr. Strong said he would excuse ignoring the subpoena on condition that Father Farrell would appear at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Father Farrell's pamphlets dealing with the investigation were distributed Sunday to members of every Catholic congregation in this city. In one of the pamphlets the following passages occurred:

The Department of Charities, to gratify its hatred of the State Board, under the advice of the "Charity Trust," has used the institutions for its own purposes and the earmarks of conspiracy stick out all over the proceedings.

This Strong Commission in its course to date has made itself thoroughly distrusted, and the press reports almost daily disclose what appear as a lack of judicial impartiality, as well as a nasty anti-Catholic animus.

That Kingsbury entered office engaged for and determined to attack Catholic institutions is apparent on the face of it. * * * And the Mayor is satisfied with it, indorses it.

Father Farrell, according to Frank A. Brooke, who served the subpoena, thought the order for him to testify was "foolish on the face of it." Mr. Brooke was called as a witness and related his version of what had occurred when he served the subpoena.

"I can't tell these gentlemen anything," he quoted Father Farrell as saying. "They can't compel me to answer questions on this. I have the right as an American citizen to criticise the proceedings. I suppose I shall have to appear, though."

But, instead of Father Farrell, J. F. Butler of 190 Montague Street, Brooklyn, came to the hearing. Mr. Butler explained that he was a brother of Father Farrell's lawyer, and that Father Farrell had sent him to say that his assistant was sick and that he himself was busy with Lenten services.

"Does Father Farrell know that I have the same power to issue a subpoena as a Justice of the Supreme Court?" Commissioner Strong asked.

"I believe he knows that," Mr. Butler said.

"Go to the telephone and tell Father Farrell that I want him here as soon as he can get here," the Commissioner said.

Mr. Butler reported that he could not reach the priest on the telephone.

It was nearly 8 o'clock last night before William S. Butler, his attorney, was reached. Mr. Butler promised that Father Farrell would be at the Bar Association at 10 o'clock Monday morning, when the inquiry would be resumed.

At the end of the day Commissioner Strong said he would declare a recess, instead of taking an adjournment, so that the subpoena served upon Father Farrell might not lapse. The next meeting will be on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Anthrax Patient Cured.

Eugene Hiers, 39 years old, a skin handler, of 427 Second Avenue, who was admitted to Bellevue Hospital as an anthrax patient on Feb. 12, was discharged as cured yesterday. There was a sore on his right hand when he went to the institution and an operation was performed. His condition was serious for some time.

TWO WISHES

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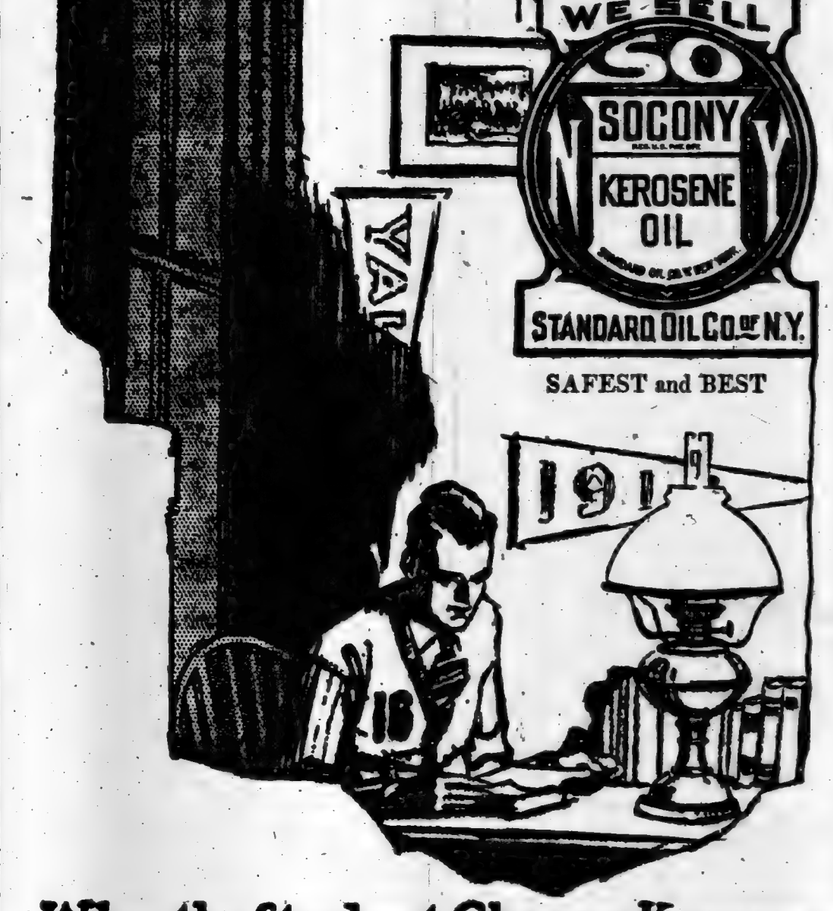

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DICTOGRAPH SET FOR OSBORNE'S ACCUSER

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ESPIONAGE ON FOR WEEKS

Val O'Farrell Hints Governor Will Be Interested In What Eavesdroppers Learned.

District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks of Westchester County, whose office on next Monday will begin before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins at White Plains the prosecution of Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing, on a charge of perjury, discovered yesterday morning that for more than a month a dictograph, concealed near his desk, had been catching conversation between himself and witnesses, and between himself and his assistants with regard to the Osborne case.

The wires attached to the dictograph, which had been installed evidently with the greatest difficulty, were so cleverly hidden that, though they passed through three rooms in the District Attorney's suite, they were not detected by the occupants of the office. They led to a room occupied by two men and a woman who posed as stenographers, but who admitted yesterday, when questioned by District Attorney Weeks, that they were employes of the O'Farrell Detective Agency. Val O'Farrell, head of the agency, admitted last night that he had been getting evidence in the case, but refused to acknowledge that the three were his agents. "I want to see them first," he said.

Hint at Governor's Interest.

Mr. Osborne's own denial that he had had anything to do with the installing of the dictograph was supported by Mr. O'Farrell, who said flatly: "Thomas Mott Osborne is not my client. I won't say who is, but I can tell you this—there are many citizens and many civic bodies who are well-wishers of his and who want to see that justice is done. So Mr. Weeks thinks it is an outrage, does he? Maybe the Governer won't think so."

The dictograph was discovered by an employe of the Realty Building, at White Plains, in which the District Attorney's office is housed while the new Court House is being erected. This employe noticed a wire leading into a window of a room on the seventh floor, which is occupied by District Attorney Weeks, and, as he could not place the wire in the lighting, power, or telephone system in the building, he made an investigation. He found that the wire led into an outer room of the suite and was carried under the molding through that room and the office of Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon into Mr. Weeks's office, where the dictograph was concealed behind a bookcase, only a few feet from the desk at which the District Attorney sat while questioning the various convicts who have been brought to White Plains from Ossining to give evidence against Mr. Osborne.

The wire outside the window was colored to almost the exact shade of the brick wall. It led down to Room 508, two stories below, the door of which bears a sign reading: "Public stenographer in English and foreign languages." The room was rented early in February by a woman calling herself Miss Loretta Jamison, who at the time asked the agent of the building a good many questions about the arrangement of the District Attorney's offices, and which room was occupied by Mr. Weeks personally.

Find Notes of Talk with Convicts.

In the detectives' room, which contained nothing but ordinary office furniture and the dictograph receiver, the District Attorney and his assistants found six stenographer's notebooks, which they at once set to work to translate. It was found that they contained verbatim reports of many conversations between the District Attorney and witnesses whom he had called, and also many talks which Mr. Weeks had had with his assistants on the Osborne case.

While the notebooks were being transcribed two men who had been occupying the office came in and were questioned by the District Attorney and his subordinates. They said they were Joseph Meitlich and William A. Melzinger, and eventually, according to the officials, admitted that they had been employed by the O'Farrell agency to get evidence on the Osborne prosecution.

Mr. Weeks was waiting anxiously for the girl who, according to employes of the building, was usually about the office with the two men; but when she came in, about 11 o'clock, it was discovered that she was not Miss Jamison. This girl said that her name was Teresa Osgood, that she came from Boston, and had once been employed as a detective by William J. Burns—a circumstance which Mr. Burns did not corroborate. She said she was not a stenographer, but had only been employed to look after the outer office.

After he had questioned the three closely Mr. Weeks said: "All three operators have confessed that they are employed by a detective agency. It is certain that they were getting my conversation in connection with the Osborne case. It is the biggest attempt I have ever heard of to frustrate the plans of a District Attorney to carry out his sworn duty, and I have subpoenaed all three to appear at the trial on Monday."

Weeks's Plan Turned Against Him.

What lends more interest to Mr. Weeks's indignation is the very general belief about White Plains that he has himself had dictographs installed in the county jail, where he kept Sing Sing convicts in the intervals between the questionings conducted in his office, in order to find out if they said anything in their cells which could have any bearing on the case.

How the dictograph was installed and the wires run is a mystery that puzzled everybody about the Realty Building. Deputy Sheriffs guarded the District Attorney's office at all hours of the day, and it is believed that inasmuch as he had many papers pertaining to this and other cases in his safe there was also a guard at night. In addition to this, special locks were placed on the doors of all the rooms in the suite of offices. Yet somehow the wires were strung across the side of the building and carried under the molding in three rooms, despite locks and watchmen on the inside, and the exposed position of the blank wall on which the linemen must have worked.

Thomas Mott Osborne, when seen by a TIMES reporter just after his return last night from Albany, where he said he had gone to consult his physician, denied that he knew anything about it. "I saw something about the dictograph in the evening papers," he said, "but this is the first time I have heard that it was supposed to have any connection with my case. I know absolutely nothing about it. That is all I care to say, and indeed all I can say."

Mr. O'Farrell intimated that some of Mr. Osborne's friends had employed him. When asked if he had been questioned by District Attorney Weeks, he said: "I have had no communication with Mr. Weeks. Why should I! He is highly indignant, is he? Then I suppose he must have said something very dangerous that was caught by the dictograph."

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CAREY JURY DIVIDED.

Sealed Verdict Ordered for Monday in the $50,000 Alienation Case.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Elizabeth Carey for $50,000 damages against Mrs. Minerva B. Toler on the charge of alienating the affection of Patrick J. Carey ended yesterday afternoon, and shortly after 6 o'clock the jury, having failed to agree, was directed by Justice Philbin to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday. In his summing up William J. Morris, counsel for Mrs. Toler, laid particular stress on the fact that during the whole course of the trial Carey had so successfully hidden himself that a number of process servers had been unable to find him.

Mr. Morris said the suit was brought in bad faith, that Carey had been friendly with different women for many years, that he had no affection for his wife and that she had tried to get rid of him.

"The charge that Mrs. Toler had alienated the affections of Carey was preposterous," said Mr. Morris.

James A. Hughes, counsel for Mrs. Carey, told the jury that Mrs. Toler wanted Carey, and so she grabbed him. He ridiculed Mrs. Toler's story about her visit to Springfield, whither she journeyed, she said, to recover one of her photographs which Carey had taken, and which he threatened to pin on his breast with her name on it if he committed suicide for love of her.

"Mrs. Toler need not have made that trip alone," said Mr. Hughes. "She could have readily found a companion if she were as afraid of Carey as she pretended to be."

Mr. Hughes said his client would not be satisfied with small damages, and asked the jury to bring in a verdict for a substantial amount.

In his charge Justice Philbin said that to recover damages the plaintiff would have to show "a preponderance of evidence, and that mere association between the defendant and the plaintiff's husband did not alone prove alienation.

Mrs. Toler submitted to a severe cross-examination during the day. She did not waiver in her story that Carey had represented himself as a widower, that he had pursued her against her will, and that he had either dictated or directed the writing of the love letters and telegrams she had sent him. She again said she was afraid that Carey would kill her if she did not do as he ordered. In reply to a question Mrs. Toler indignantly denied that Carey had ever kissed her. Mr. Hughes asked:

"Did you ever tell any one that you would lie out of this suit if it ever came to trial?"

"No," replied the witness.

"If your relations with Carey had been improper would you confess it?"

"I would—I always tell the truth."

Mr. Hughes exhibited many of the letters and telegrams sent to Carey by the witness, read extracts from a few of them, and asked Mrs. Toler whether she had ever sent any of them voluntarily. She replied that she had not. All of them, she said, that breathed of love were written under compulsion. One letter written to Carey's brother Eugene, who died in December, 1915, asked after his health. Asked whether she was under fear of death when she wrote that she replied that she was. Then Mrs. Toler was asked about her friendship with Joseph Connery, who was a Vice Consul to Russia. Mr. Hughes asked:

"Do you remember showing Carey a bundle of love letters Mr. Connery sent you and telling him you were going to send them back to him saying that he, Carey, was the only man you ever loved?"

"No."

In reply to other questions Mrs. Toler denied she had spent the greater part of the night at the Kimball House with Carey when she went to Springfield to get her photograph back, or that she had returned to this city with Carey and had spent several hours with him in her apartment.

"Where is Carey?" Mrs. Toler asked angrily. "Why is he not here to face me?"

"You ought to know," replied Mr. Hughes coolly.

Mrs. Toler was not allowed to answer a question as to the meaning of the initials "A. O. T. J." and "E. R." that appeared in some of the letters sent to Carey. Mr. Hughes wanted to know if they did not mean, "Always on the job" and "Ever ready."

SEES PERIL TO RACE IN JEWISH CONGRESS

J. H. Schiff Believes It Might Cost Good-Will and Respect of This Nation.

HE FAVORS A CONVENTION

Banker Objects to Name of Proposed Gathering and Warns Against Anything "Un-American."

Jewish unity would be lost and the vital problems of the Jewish people here and elsewhere would not be solved by the proposed Jewish congress to be called at Philadelphia on March 26, says Jacob H. Schiff, who finds in some features of the new movement and its Zionist support dangers to the development of real progress, and which, if carried out, might result in possible loss of the respect and good-will which the American people have shown to so great an extent. Suggesting what should be the Jewish national point of view, including co-operation to help build up American national life, he asserts that any other attitude would almost be treason to the principle of American citizenship.

This public statement was made by Mr. Schiff in the form of an interview with Isaac Gonickman, city editor of The New York Warheit, who sought the opinions of Mr. Schiff on the subject of the congress because of his many years of activity in national Jewish work as the Chairman of the American Jewish Committee. The interview, read, revised, and approved by Mr. Schiff, was authorized by him for publication in that newspaper this morning.

The American Jewish Committee has for years occupied the place of the highest council in both local and international Jewish affairs. Associated with Mr. Schiff in the committee are the leading representatives of the race throughout the country. On the plea of less "conservatism" and "more democracy" the committee was requested by the Jewish Kehilla, (Community,) after a meeting of various organizations, to call a congress to consider problems which had heretofore been exclusively within the province and jurisdiction of the American Jewish Committee.

The committee decided that a congress promised dangerous results for the entire race, here and abroad, and declined to join in the movement. During the last six months the question has been agitated here and throughout the country and the new movement has the support of most of the Jewish press.

Mr. Schiff's statement was made in reply to questions put to him by Mr. Gonickman. The statement, in part, follows:

"When I think of the possibility of a breach in the American Jewry my heart aches. I have always endeavored and worked to bring about unity among the Jews. I never permitted myself, even in thought, to distinguish one Jew from another. I always struggled against a dividing line between brethren. I am convinced, now more than ever before, that America can, and I hope she will, develop the best generation of Jewish men and women that the world has yet seen. And it is because of this conviction that I am so deeply grieved when I only think of a possible division among the American Jews.

"Within the past fifty years Jews have been coming to the United States in large numbers. The Jew has sought and found in this country what he could not get in Europe, namely, freedom and all civil rights. Is it therefore not the first duty of the Jew to help to build up American national life, together with all who really love our country? Can the Jew, and will he do this if it is constantly and at every opportunity being hammered into his head: "We must remain apart from the rest, we must build up a new nation for ourselves, we need look upon American problems only from the Jewish point of view, not the good of the whole country, but our own good from a Jewish national point of view, that we must consider everything?

"Is not such an attitude almost treason to the principle of American citizenship and to the love and gratitude we should feel for this country?

"The question of a Jewish congress which is now being discussed by the Jews of America, and which has been raised by the Zionists, (this cannot be denied,) who would like to segregate the Jews of America into a separate class, will eventually arouse the suspicion of the American people against its Jewish population. They will insist that there is no room in the United States for any other congress, with national tendencies, except for the United States Congress and they will shun and look with suspicion upon those who wish to constitute a separate class in America.

"It is undoubtedly true, correct, and necessary that the Jews of the United States should unite for the purpose of helping our unfortunate brethren in Russia and in the other countries where they have no rights to obtain for them equal civil rights in the countries in which they live. But is it necessary to have a congress for this purpose? Is it necessary to have a congress at which many things would necessarily be said which, for the good of the Jewish people, should remain unsaid, a congress at which the demagogue and hot-headed agitator, who cannot be controlled by the best Chairman and parliamentary genius, will most likely, and perhaps surely, get the upper hand, a congress which will probably bring us nothing except the possible loss of the respect and good-will which the American people show us to so great an extent?

"Would it not be more practical, more dignified, and wiser in every respect if Jewish national organizations of every kind, and in which the great majority of the American Jewry are already represented, would carefully select men to become delegates to an American Jewish convention? In this manner we would save unity, and a true representation by the best and most trustworthy men of American Jewry."

Upon the question why the Irish in America were not afraid to assemble and speak freely and openly, Mr. Schiff said:

"Do not forget that they have not called a congress. They had a convention which we too might have, and the delegates for their convention were elected not in the manner planned for the congress, but similar to the way which I suggested before. And yet I want to assure you that the address of Recorder Goff will do more harm than good for Irish national existence.

"Why use the name congress? It is nothing but a phrase. Is a convention not good enough, not well-sounding enough? We do not want any politicians who wish to make political capital out of the great Jewish tragedy and want to be constantly on the band wagon. We need men who have shown their great interest in Jewish affairs in the past, and really feel deeply the sorrows of the Jewish people. We do not want the professional or unprofessional fakir or those who humbug the people for their own selfish interests. We need only those who have stood the fire-test in the long strife for Jewish interests."

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Ground Floor.

J. G. WENDEL LEFT ESTATE OF $2,817,912

Realty Man, Said to Have Been Worth $50,000,000, Deeded Away Much Property.

THE STATE LOSES BIG FEE

Appraiser Clark Recommends Change in Transfer Tax Law to Cover Similar Cases.

John G. Wendel, the realty man, who, it was thought, owned an estate of about $50,000,000, left only taxable property amounting to $2,817,912, according to the appraisal of his estate filed yesterday with Surrogate Sawyer in White Plains by Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark.

The estimate of $50,000,000 was probably correct for the estate left to Mr. Wendel by his father, John D. Wendel, with a life interest and power of disposal. However, the realty man disposed of a greater part of the estate by six deeds, dated Dec. 27, 1910, to his four sisters, Ella V. von E. Wendel, Rebecca A. D. Wendel Swope, and Georgiana G. R. Wendel.

Mr. Wendel died on Nov. 30, 1914, at Santa Monica, Cal., and as most of the property changed hands by deed and not by will, or in contemplation of death, so much is not taxable by the State under the transfer tax law. Some of the realty thus escaping taxation consists of the eighteen lots lying between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, extending from Broadway to Seventh Avenue.

In regard to this manner of escaping the transfer tax by deeding property away before death, Appraiser Clark, recommending that the law governing it be changed, says in part:

"In my opinion it has turned out to be one of those estates, in which the present transfer tax law is incomplete and deficient, in that the two important questions here must be decided in favor of the estate and against the State of New York.

Mr. Clark finds that Mr. Wendel was in his usual health when he made the deeds transferring the property in question.

The taxable real estate, the report shows, aggregated $2,534,650 and the personalty $452,184. Mr. Wendel's wearing apparel is valued at $10. He had bank deposits amounting to $282,070, while the horses, wagons, and all furniture are appraised in the aggregate at $1,290.50.

The State will collect a total tax of $70,912 on the estate.

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36 x 40 in.	3.40	2.40
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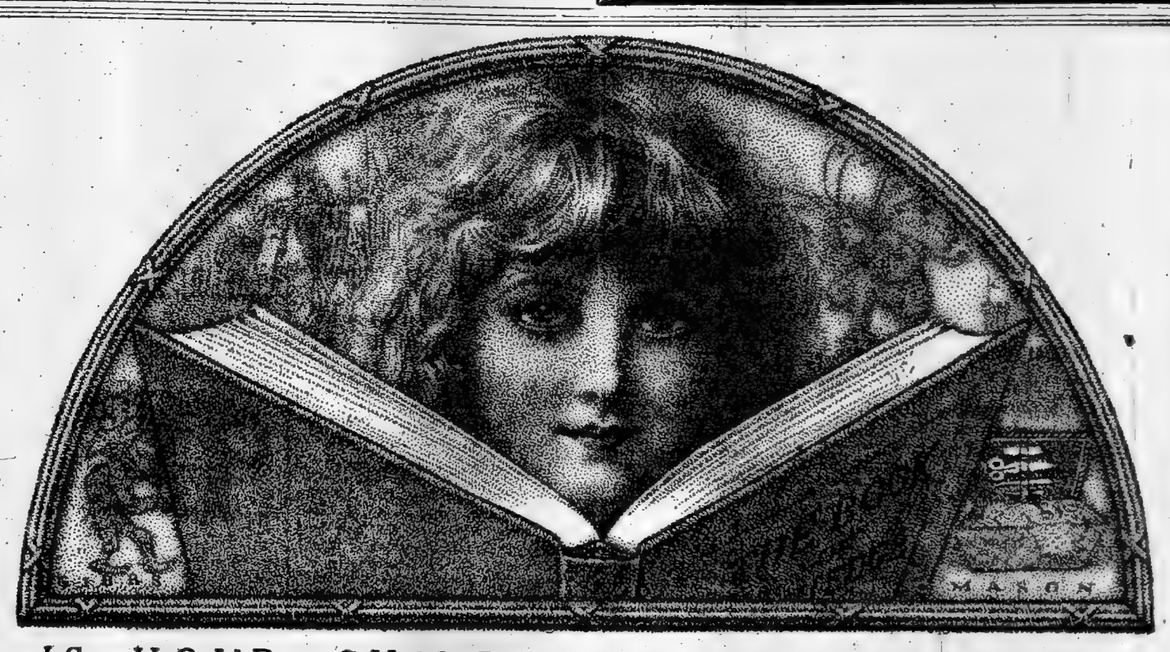

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COURT HOUSE COST IS CUT $2,052,962

Much Wood, Marble, and Bronze Is Dropped from the Original Plans.

$7,500,000 ONLY NEEDED

L. Laflin Kellogg Tells Board of Estimate of Reductions—Refrigeration Abandoned.

The way in which the Court House Board hopes to be able to cut the cost of construction of the new Court House from its former estimate of $9,941,357 to within the $7,500,000, which is all that the city can now afford to set aside for it, was explained yesterday by L. Laflin Kellogg, Secretary of the board. Mayor Mitchel said that he and Controller Prendergast had promised to favor the issue of corporate stock to cover the latter sum as long as the alterations made by the Court House Board were bona fide reductions and were not merely postponements of expenditures which would have to be incurred later.

It was pointed out yesterday that the original estimate of the Court House Board called for an expenditure on construction of 41 cents a cubic foot, while if only $7,500,000 was to be spent the cost would be 32 cents a cubic foot.

In the first place, the Court House Board hopes to save $404,416 upon several items, in which the possibility of economy had been shown by a closer study of the original plans, independent of the pressure put on it by the Board of Estimate. Thus it had been decided that there was no immediate need to place a wood wainscoating, from eight to ten feet high, round the courtrooms, as Guy Lowell's plans had called for. Plain plaster will be satisfactory for the present, and the city, as it finds the money, can decorate the courtrooms later.

Then a considerable sum can be saved by permitting the contractor, instead of paying the premium on a large bond, to deposit with the city its own securities, and it is now possible from the situation in the steel trade to use lighter steel than a year or so ago. Mr. Lowell had proposed to place heavy iron grills before all the basement windows, but these can be dispensed with, and in certain portions of the structure, which will not be seen when completed, the cheaper Caen stone can be substituted for granite.

A saving of $861,319 may be effected by modifying the original design for the mere purpose of economy. Mr. Lowell designed the building with four porticos; it is now proposed that the northeastern one, facing Mulberry Bend Park, should be temporarily omitted, which would save more than $300,000.

It is now proposed to cut out the marble wainscoting from the corridors and to leave them as plain as the walls in the Federal Courts, and to cover their floors with terazzo instead of Knoxville marble. Certain doors can be dispensed with in the Justices' chambers, and the inner vestibule doors can be constructed of iron instead of bronze, as first intended.

A saving of $238,435, it is estimated, may be accomplished by leaving certain matters to the furniture contract. Among these are the statues over the porticos and the bronze main doors. These do not affect the usefulness of the building and may be put in at any time the city feels it can afford them.

Certain items which may be deferred for future consideration would save the city another $548,791. The most important of these is the lighting and heating plant. The city now is considering the advisability of establishing a power plant for the City Hall group of public buildings and the Court House might perhaps be included in these. By using the city experts a good deal of expense may be avoided in the building operations, and it is agreed that while the shafts for the twenty-four elevators should be provided now, the equipment for eight of them may be left until their necessity is proved.

These modifications will, according to the cost figures of last Summer, bring about a saving of $2,052,962, so that the cost of the Court House construction should be not more than $7,438,394.

CHAMPIONS THE MOSQUITO.

Weeks Protests in Vain Against $150,000 Pest War Bonds.

"Why spend money to exterminate salt marsh mosquitos which are, it is true, pestiferous, but not disease bearing?" asked Archibald C. Weeks, who appeared before the Board of Estimate yesterday to oppose an appropriation of $150,000 in special revenue bonds for the Health Commissioner to exterminate mosquitos in the Jamaica Bay district. Mr. Weeks said he had not been bitten by a single Jamaica mosquito last Summer, though he invited their attack by sleeping with his windows opened and unscreened.

Mr. Weeks said the Health Commissioner might be better occupied in educating the householders in methods of reducing the number of house mosquitos than in constructing drains through salt marshes.

The board concurred in the resolution of the Board of Aldermen for the issuing of the bonds for the mosquito extermination work.

HERE FROM DEATH HOUSE.

Gaimari's Slayer May Testify in Perjury Trial.

Handcuffed to a detective, Gaetano Montimagno, who killed Tom Foley's political lieutenant, Mike Gaimari, sat in a restaurant in Franklin Street yesterday and satiated his appetite, as yet undisciplined by prison fare, with an enormous dish of spaghetti. Montimagno told the detective his chief objection to the menu provided for the prisoners in the death house at Sing Sing was that there was no spaghetti.

It is expected that the condemned murderer may give important testimony on the trial of Joseph Brondoni, indicted for inducing witnesses in the Gaimari case to commit perjury. Robert H. Elder, who defended Montimagno, will see him in the Tombs today, and then he will be taken before the District Attorney.

Brondini on the stand yesterday said he never knew Montimagno. The Brondini trial will be resumed on Monday.

Safety Bulletins Shown at Library.

There is on exhibition in Room 229 of the New York Public Library a collection of illustrated bulletins, gathered by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, teaching the lesson of safety. One bulletin reads, "Who am I? I am everywhere—In the house, on the streets, in the factory, at the railroad crossings, and on the sea. I am carelessness." "Make safety first your middle name," another reads. A third one says, "Don't take chances on railroad tracks, and don't let your children, either." There are warnings for persons in the trades, and other matter showing that it is "better to be always careful than always crippled."

CITY BREVITIES.

To launch a campaign to raise $50,000 to further the work of Hunts Point Talmud Torah of 1,019 Garrison Avenue an entertainment and ball will be held tomorrow evening at the Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163d Street, Bronx.

The Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations of 130 East Twenty-second Street will hold the first intercollegiate vocational rally ever held in New York this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Assembly Hall of the Sage Foundation Building. Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College, Henry Bruere, and Miss Mary S. Snow will speak.

Samuel Krulewitch, Republican leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, was chosen at a meeting held in the office of Chairman Koenig yesterday to represent the Twentieth Congressional District at the Chicago Convention in June.

NO PROMOTION FOR ENRIGHT

Lieutenants' Association Head Is Passed in Making New Captains.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods appointed four new police captains yesterday. They were Lieutenants John J. Noble, Louis M. Haupt, Charles A. Northrup, and Thomas J. Tunney.

Lieutenant Richard E. Enright, President of the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association, who was first on the eligible list, was passed over for the third time and his name goes to the foot of the list.

Commissioner Woods declined to make any statement of his reason for passing Enright.

The Commissioner said he was satisfied that the four new captains had done satisfactory work for the last three months, their probationary period.

Captain Noble will remain in charge of the Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, station.

Captain Haupt will remain in charge of the Elizabeth Street Station. Captain Northrup will remain at the Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, station and Captain Tunney will still head the "bomb squad."

Commissioner Woods also announced the promotion of ten patrolmen to the grade of Sergeant, the men being picked according to their ratings on the list for advancement. The new Sergeants are:

William Adams, West 177th Street Station; Herman C. Stapf, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Station; Edward A. Bracken, Traffic A; John W. Butler, Webster Avenue Station; Miles Doran, West 152d Street Station; Joseph J. Dermody, Charles Street Station; Charles A. Le Bers, Detective Bureau; Bernard A. Deitsch, Detective Bureau; John J. Murphy, Fifth Avenue Station, Brooklyn; John J. Smith, Parkville Station, Brooklyn.

MARKS PROTESTS GRATINGS.

Asks Service Board to Find Better Subway Ventilation Method.

Borough President Marks does not believe in ventilating the subway through sidewalk gratings, and yesterday he sent this letter to the Public Service Commission:

March 10, 1916.

Public Service Commission, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan.

Gentlemen: It is indeed with regret that I am forced to differ with that part of the report of the committee of engineers which deals with ventilating gratings over the subway. Just about a year ago, as President of the Borough of Manhattan, I appeared at a public hearing before your commission and officially voiced a protest against the continued use and extension of these subway gratings. I remember, also, that the Broadway Association, and other civic bodies, appeared in protest at this hearing.

In a letter to you, dated March 22, 1915, I called attention to three objections, which, added to the egress of heated, odoriferous air from these gratings, seemed to me to present conclusive objections to this method.

The first objection was that they were a distinct detriment to traffic, our statistics showing that presence of the gratings caused congestion on the remainder of the sidewalk.

The second objection was that in frosty weather the gratings are very slippery and dangerous; and the third, that changes in the width of roadway cannot readily be made except at large expense after these gratings have been constructed.

May I ask that, before you act upon the report of the engineers on this subject, you again give very careful consideration to some less dangerous, less obstructive, and less objectionable method of ventilating the subways than by these sidewalk gratings.

With full desire to co-operate in any way possible toward bringing about this desired result, I remain, very truly yours,

MARCUS M. MARKS,
President Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. Marks believes that the commission should give the matter the most careful consideration before acting upon the report of its engineers.

A. O. H. PARADES IN COURT.

Kennedy Faction Wants to March Alone on St. Patrick's Day.

On the heels of the stories printed in yesterday's newspapers to the effect that the trouble between Coroner Timothy Healy's followers in the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the men associated with Roderick J. Kennedy, President of the local branch of the order, had been healed and that both factions would probably parade amicably together on St. Patrick's Day, Justice Finch of the Supreme Court issued two orders on the application of J. Power Donellan, counsel for the Kennedy branch.

The orders directed Mr. Healy and his friends to show cause why they should not be restrained from parading on March 17, in accordance with the permit given them by Police Commissioner Woods, and directed the Commissioner to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued directing him to issue a permit for a parade to the Kennedy faction, so that they might have Fifth Avenue to themselves for a parade. Both orders are returnable before Justice Gavegan and probably will be argued on Monday.

In his application, Mr. Donellan said that Mr. Kennedy and his friends represented the only bona fide branch of the A. O. H. in this county and that those represented by Coroner Healy had been suspended by the National organization because of non-payment of dues. Mr. Donellan said the A. O. H. had for more than sixty years held parades in this city on St. Patrick's Day and that this gives them a right to parade again this year on Fifth Avenue, the usual parade ground.

B'nai Israel Buys Old Church.

The building at the corner of Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street, Brooklyn, formerly occupied by the English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, was sold yesterday to the Congregation B'nai Israel, which is to use it as a place of worship. The purchase price is said to have been about $50,000. Recently the Church of the Redeemer consolidated with the Church of St. Barnabas, in Flatbush.

Y. W. C. A. CAFETERIA TO OPEN ON MONDAY

National Officers of Association Attend Housewarming of Great New Restaurant.

MANY COMFORTS OF HOME

Rest Room, Reading Room, Dressing Room, and, Most Important of All, a "Beaux Room."

The cafeteria of the Young Women's Christian Association was opened at 29 to 33 West Thirty-sixth Street yesterday with a luncheon to the officers of the local and near-by W. C. T. U. Associations. The restaurant occupies the first floor and basement of the business building at the numbers given. It will accommodate 350 business women at a sitting, and there were about that number of the officers of the association at the formal opening yesterday. The hours of the place will be from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. when it is running regularly.

In the area bounded by Fifth and Eighth Avenues and Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth Streets there are 50,000 working women. The National Association will not only cater to women of the vicinity, but will train workers for cafeterias in other parts of the country, an entirely new line of work.

The dining room is attractive, with walls of a warm cream tint and a balcony with plants on the railings and big boxes of flowering plants in the windows.

In the windows are also comfortable seats, where women may wait for friends, and the balcony has many conveniences, including a rest room with couches, a reading and writing room, with magazines and books. Even of more utility to many who will come are the dressing rooms, where women may gown themselves for theatres or entertainments and check their street garb.

The Y. W. C. A. officers believe in "beaux rooms," which they have in all their local houses, where women may receive their men friends, and they have arranged similar accommodations at the cafeteria.

There is a telephone and an information desk warranted to answer any question no matter how wise or foolish. The first person to take the desk, to stay until things are in running order, will be Miss Rebecca McKillip, Social Secretary of the National Board, who filled the same position at the cafeteria of the Y. W. C. A. at the Panama Exposition.

An important part of the work is the advertising. Thirty young women, living advertisements, visited many business places yesterday and consulted with managers. They found a general desire to co-operate, even in large stores that have restaurants for their employes.

"We are glad to have a good place for good girls to go," said one business man, "and I am glad to have the girls here get out into the fresh air during their luncheon hour."

"I am glad they will have a place to dress for the evening," was said at another business house. "Our girls have had to go to the Grand Central Terminal when they wanted to change their gowns to go to the theatre."

Mrs. Robert E. Speer, President of the National Board, presided yesterday, and Miss Louise Holmquist, Miss Ella Schooley, executive of the Panama Pacific Y. W. C. A. Cafeteria, and who will hold the same place here; Mrs. Mercedes Goold, and Miss Mary Scott told of the work. Mrs. James Cushman, Vice President of the National Board, and President of the Metropolitan Branch, said the cafeteria meant the "opening of another friendly door."

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FIGHT FOR RIGHTS OF JEWS

American Committee Working for Full Recognition in All Countries After the War.

Nearly $4,000,000 was spent for charity last year by Jewish organizations in New York State, according to the ninth annual report of the American Jewish Committee issued yesterday by President Louis Marshall. The report shows the estimated value of the property of such organizations in this State to be more than $12,000,000 and their yearly income $3,969,719, of which $3,859,142 was spent in 1915.

More than 2,000 persons were engaged as voluntary workers in these organizations, and 9,100 families received aid.

The report shows that the committee was active in bringing to attention the situation of the Jews suffering in the war zones, from Russia to Abyssinia.

The State Department, through the efforts of the committee, was interested in Jewish citizens abroad at the outbreak of the war and took up the question of passports from Russia to American Jews. The United States has been urged by the committee to bring pressure to bear on Russia to force her to recede from her position, taken in 1890, when she refused to allow her Consuls here to visé passports for Jews of this country to travel in her territories. In 1908 the United States refused to renew her treaty with Russia, but nothing was done by that nation to help the situation so far as Jewish American citizens were concerned.

The report tells of the telegram sent by the committee to the Treasury Department protesting against member banks of the Federal Reserve system participating in a plan to lend $25,000,000 to Russia and the Treasury's reply that the matter would be drawn to the attention of the Federal Reserve Board.

The committee's report says further: "There have appeared from time to time reports that steps were being taken to discuss the negotiations for a new treaty of commerce with Russia. As a result of the present war it is very likely that conditions will be favorable for direct commercial relations on a very large scale between the United States and Russia. Your committee feels that this state of affairs will hasten the negotiation of a new treaty. In view of the firm stand taken by our Government, it is altogether improbable that such a treaty will be concluded unless the Russian Government will give adequate guarantees for equality of treatment for all American citizens without discrimination. Your committee will, however, continue to keep a close watch over this subject."

Dealing with the situation of the Jewish people of the warring nations, the American Jewish Committee says the time has come to compile a formula which the Jews of the world may agree upon, to be presented at the peace conference. It was decided to ask for full rights for the Jews in all lands and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them.

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—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

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THE BARD'S 'SHREW' PLAYED IN GERMAN

Gay, Rollicking, Quasi-Elizabethan Performance of the Farce at the Irving Place.

HERR CHRISTIANS TRIUMPHS

His Admirable Petruchio Tames a Mild and Meek Katharina in "Der Widerspenstigen Zaehmung."

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. Played in German Theatre in Irving Place.
IN THE INDUCTION.

A Lord.....Richard Feist
Sly.....Heinrich Marlow
Hostess.....Lina Haenseler
IN THE PLAY.
Baptista.....Otto Meyer
Vincentio.....Willy Frey
Lucentio.....Hans Unterkircher
Petruchio.....Rudolph Christians
Gremio.....Ludwig Koppee
Hortensio.....Gustav Schuetz
Tranio.....Ernst Robert
Biondello.....Ernst Holanaer
Grumio.....Christian Rub
Curtis.....Eugen Keller
A Pedant.....Heinrich Falk
Katharina.....Jennie Vallere
Bianca.....Hertha Schoenfeld

With a fine, humorous, robustious Petruchio and a sadly insufficient Kate, a rollicking, gayly adorned performance of "The Taming of the Shrew" was given in German last evening at the theatre in Irving Place. As its first contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary this production is exceedingly creditable to that far-flung colony of the German stage. It is especially interesting because, unlike the Shakespearean performances now being given or prepared further uptown, "Der Widerspenstigen Zaehmung" is presented in a quasi-Elizabethan manner, conforming in many respects to the revival of the farce made in 1909 by Max Reinhardt at the Deutches Theater in Berlin, where, by the way, the decoration for the present production was designed.

If in the year 1916 you are to give a Shakespearean play without trying the patience of your audience to the point of open rebellion or desertion, you must either alter the play or alter the stage. And if, guided by something other than a passion for archaeology which has no place in the theatre, you wish to restore those essential factors of the Elizabethan stage which conditioned the giving of the plays when they were new, you find there are two factors to be considered. One is the restoration of the apron so that the great passages may be delivered as they were meant to be delivered, with the audience all but surrounding the player. One is the arrangement of the setting so that the scenes may succeed one another at the rapid pace which keeps the play from faltering.

It is this second factor which Herr Christians has adopted from the prompt book of Professor Reinhardt, and it is because of this that he is able to start the play well after 8 o'clock, give one decent intermission and have the final curtain down before 11 without cutting or distorting the text, preserving not only its sequence, but some lines which are sad survivals of a less delicate age and some lines which modern scholars doubt if Shakespeare ever wrote. The action uses now the forestage with the curtains drawn behind, now the inner stage and now both, with a glimpse of the gallery beyond and a suggestion that they would use that, too, if the play were "Romeo and Juliet," say, or "King John."

Like Augustin Daly and Professor Reinhardt, he gives the induction, introducing "Christoph Schlau," befuddled before the inn, and keeping him in view during the early scenes of the play devised for his amusement. Sly sits with his "maiden wife" at the side of the forestage, drowsily letting the world slip and occasionally casting blandishing glances at the players. He even tries to entice Kate with an apple when she sweeps by him. And very cunningly the production of the subsequent scenes employs only the room and furnishings in the lord's house, plus such trappings as the company of players might well have brought with them when they arrived, wagon, motley and all in the "vorspiel," while the traverse curtains are drawn from time to time by the lord's servants, who, bound to their task, yank the hangings into place, peer whispering in to see if the inner stage be set properly and generally contribute much to the spirit of the performance. It is all very simple, brightly colored, picturesque and good-looking, with just the right reminder from time to time, as when a most astonishing wooden horse is brought in on wheels by an emaciated Grumio to bear the bewildered Kate to her new husband's home.

"Bewildered" is just the word to describe the meek, mild, no more than petulant Katharina of Fraulein Valliere. Doubtless Ada Rehan spoiled us all for any other Kate, but quite as certainly the actress at the Irving Place spoils Kate for the audience, making her so unresisting that she seems tamed the moment Petruchio looks at her, which renders his subsequent dideos somewhat wanton, and robs the farce of some of its point. Herr Christians, however, is a fine, overwhelming Petruchio, full of gusto and laughter. Christian Rub is a killing Grumio and Marlow a capital Sly.

The performance of "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Irving Place is a forceful contribution to the discussion on that sore point of the "Germans' greater devotion to the great English playwright, the so palpable devotion which led the irritating Mr. Shaw to suggest that the tercentenary celebration be left to Berlin. Of course, in his "Crimes of England," the gallant and undaunted Mr. Chesterton affects to find even the German love of Shakespeare discreditable, intimating, as he does, that they are hypnotized by his art as a monkey is hypnotized by a mirror, staring at the mirror he held up to nature until they forget that it is, in fact, a mirror, and so break it. Doubtless had this critic of Germany been privileged to attend and review the revival at the Irving Place, he would have serenely explained the delighted reception by saying that the overbearing Petruchio would quite naturally be the Teutonic ideal.

This is the first Shakespearean play given at the Irving Place in several seasons and the first production of "Der Widerspenstigen Zaehmung" since the days of Conried. The company is now at work on a revival of "Julius Caesar," which will be given on the roomy stage of the Metropolitan on March 28. The present revival is smiled on by those who are steering the tercentennial observances, and as one of the supplementary celebrations over which she has supervision, its first performance was loudly applauded by Kate Oglebay.

TO ADOPT SLIVERS'S CHILD.

Former Circus Rider Gives Home to Dead Clown's Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., March 10.—If her grandparents do not object, twelve-year-old Nellie Anderson, the daughter of Slivers, the clown, who committed suicide a few days ago, will be adopted by Mrs. Josephine De Mott Robinson, who keeps a sanitarium here and with whom the girl has lived for the last two years.

Mrs. Robinson was a noted bareback rider, and at one time her riding was one of the features of the Barnum & Bailey shows. She became acquainted with Frank Anderson, or Slivers, when the latter brought his wife to her sanitarium. Mrs. Robinson said today that she would adopt Nellie, if possible, and, if not, that she would give her a home as long as she cared to live with her.

Nellie Anderson is a granddaughter of Nicholas Anderson, who made a fortune in the Middle West. Slivers is understood never to have communicated with his parents after he ran away in his youth to join the circus.

Nellie is unusually bright for her years and is Vice President of a school organization for girls at the Garden City school. She is a good horseback rider, and is often seen about the village riding her pony.

ENLARGE AID FOR JOBLESS.

Committee to Raise Fund for a Permanent Institution.

The Committee on Industrial and Social Service to the Unemployed met yesterday at their headquarters, 416 Lafayette Street, to organize a finance committee and discuss other matters relating to the welfare of the unemployed of this city. George Gordon Battle, Chairman, presided. The committee has a membership to date of thirty-one men and women. The names of William Osborn Curtis, Mrs. Edward P. Fowler, and Kenneth D. Widdemer were added today. A previous meeting was held two weeks ago at the residence of Mrs. Vincent Astor, and yesterday's report showed that the progress had been encouraging. A letter was read from Felix Adler in which he said:

> You are right in speaking of the proposed work of this committee as a "most important community service." It is essential to our peace of mind that there shall be in our city no homeless and famished men willing to take employment but unable to find it.

This committee does not attempt to solve the unemployment problem, but rather the problems of the unemployed. Its aim is to give temporary work to any one out of a job. Many men with little or no capital have been refused employment on account of their personal appearance, from lack of clothing or food. This committee will give them immediate opportunity of earning what they lack, and offset the dangers of discouragement and demoralization.

The Finance Committee will meet next week to raise funds for an institution where permanent work may be carried on. They believe, under their system, that 5,000 unemployed can be looked after in a year. On this committee are the Rev. Sheridan W. Bell, the Rev. William A. Courtney, I. E. Goldwasser, Bolton Hall, Frederic C. Howe, the Rev. Floyd S. Leach, William R. Patterson, Mrs. Nathaniel B. Potter, Anne Rhodes, Charles Stetzle, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, William Osborn Curtis, Mrs. Edward P. Fowler, and Kenneth D. Widdemer.

ITALIAN PLAY AT COLUMBIA.

Carlo Goldoni's "Il Ventaglio" Cleverly Acted by Circolo Italiano.

The Circolo Italiano of Columbia University presented its third annual play in Brinckerhoff Theatre last night. The play was Carlo Goldoni's "Il Ventaglio," which centres about a fan and the part it plays in the fortunes of two lovers. The plot is an exciting one of love, jealousy, intrigue, disagreements, and forgiveness, but all ends happily with the two lovers reunited.

A brilliant cast brought out all the humor and cleverness of the delightful comedy.

The cast of the play included William Barbarito, '17; William Liccione, '17; Alphonse Giglio, '19; Vincent Anello, '19; Harry Righi, '18; Nicholas Buci, '16; Salvatore la Corte, '16; Mazzini Lapolla, '18; Ernest de Muria, '17; Antonio Conti, '17; Ethel Reges, '16; Katherine Harrower, '17; Helen Lachmann, '15; Irma Liccione, '18.

The play was staged by the members of the club themselves, and coached by Professor Livingston of Columbia University. The management was in the hands of A. H. Righi, '18, business manager; N. Bucci, '16, assistant manager; S. F. la Corte, '16; W. T. Liccione, '17; P. Bongiorno, '17; A. S. Giglio, '19; M. S. Lapolla, '18; W. Barbarito, '17, and E. de Muria, '17.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT

Spohr's Overture to "Jessonda" in a Program Without Soloist.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall was without a soloist, and the program was composed of pieces familiar to the frequenters of the society's concerts, except one. That one, the overture of Spohr's opera of "Jessonda," was more familiar to an earlier generation of Philharmonic audience than to this one. It was first played by the society in 1845, a time when Spohr's works, symphonies, overtures, and violin concertos were in the full tide of their popularity, which has ebbed almost to the vanishing point today. The overture sounded, of course, old-fashioned, but if was not unpleasing to hear and had still something to say to modern ears.

Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, the overture to Weber's "Euryanthe," and César Franck's symphony in D minor were the other numbers. They and the interpretation of them under Mr. Stransky's direction are well known from recent performances of them. The orchestra made the best showing in them, and held the attention of a large audience.

HARVARD FUND FOR DRAMA.

Bequest Made for Thornton M. Ware Memorial Production.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, March 10.—Harvard has received a fund for the establishment of the Thornton M. Ware memorial production, which will take the form of a yearly dramatic presentation, the first performance of which will be staged in April. Mr. Ware, for whom the memorial was founded, was a member of the class now presided over by Professor Baker. Mr. Ware wrote several plays which were produced while he attended college.

This memorial, Professor Baker hopes, is but the first of a number of annual memorial productions, the givers wishing to honor a friend or relative who, when living, was a valuable asset to the drama. The idea, Professor Baker adds, is to award to the most promising playwright one or another of these productions during the year, just as a scholarship is awarded.

MME. HOMER SINGS DALILA.

Saint-Saens's Opera, "Samson et Dalila," Given Again at Metropolitan

Saint-Saens's opera, "Samson et Dalila," which has not been heard for many weeks, was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The cast was the same as that with which the work was revived this season, except that Louise Homer replaced Mme. Mitzenauer as Dalila. Mme. Homer was in good voice in appearance, and in acting, she made the figure of the seductive princess a compelling one, so that her assumption of the rôle was a success in the essential elements.

Caruso and Amato repeated their familiar characterizations, and the rest of the cast included as usual Messrs. Schlegel, Rothier, Bloch, Audisio, and Reschiglian. Giorgio Polacco conducted.

Acknowledgments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $16 for the benefit of the American Red Cross Association, contributed by: Mrs. H. H. Day, $5; Miss Elizabeth Griffen, $5; Joseph Powers, $3; Miss Mary Carroll, $1, and Miss Elsie Griffen, $2.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

H. H. Frazee will produce a farce by Mark Swan and Frederick Isham, entitled, "Nothing but the Truth," Monday night in Newark. The cast will include George Parsons, Rapley Holmes, Elizabeth Nelson, Ned A. Sparks, Morgan Coman, Maude Turner Gordon, Eva Francis, Mary Roselle, and John Merritt.

M. S. Bentham has arranged for the appearance of Josie Collins at Daly's Theatre, London, in the prima donna role of a musical play written around "The Prisoner of Zenda." Miss Collins has canceled her vaudeville engagements and will sail for England today.

When Maude Adams ends her engagement at the Empire after next week she will open in Baltimore the following Monday. Boston, Detroit, Chicago, and Philadelphia will be included in the tour that will follow. The tour will end in Minneapolis in June.

In the cast of "Hedda Gabler" when it is acted for the benefit of the Blue Cross Fund at the Globe Monday afternoon, March 20, will be Edna Archer Crawford, Edwin Caldwell, Charlotte Lambert, Agnes Mapes, William A. Mortimer, Raymond Bond, and Mary Jefferson.

Charlotte is having published a skating book in which she tells what she knows about fancy skating. The book, which will be placed on sale next week, is profusely illustrated with half-tones, diagrams, and charts.

ACTORS READY TO JOIN LABOR UNION

Equity Association Votes Unanimously to Submit Affiliation Proposal at May Meeting.

FRANCIS WILSON PRESIDES

"Time to Employ the Methods of Mechanics to Obtain Just Contracts with Managers," He Says.

At a meeting of the Actors' Equity Association, held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor, a resolution was adopted to submit the proposition of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor at the annual meeting of the association, to be held the third Monday in May. Between 800 and 900 actors and actresses attended the meeting, which was restricted to members and friends in the profession. The resolution was adopted by a practically unanimous vote. One man voted against it, but it was explained later that he was rather deaf, and did not understand the motion.

During the day similar meetings were held in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles and while the national offices of the association had heard only from Boston last night the result of the vote in the other cities cannot affect the result since the total attendance outside of New York was only a fraction of the local attendance. A telegram from Boston stated the meeting there was attended by sixty-five players, and that it was most enthusiastic.

The action taken yesterday indicates that at the meeting in May the association will affiliate with the A. F. of L., and that thereafter actors belonging to the organization will carry union cards just as printers, painters, bricklayers, and members of practically all of the trades. While the actors state that the movement is only for the purpose of obtaining equitable contracts from the managers and their enforcements, if a situation should arise and the organization were strong enough it could call a strike of actors.

Francis Wilson, President of the association, opened the meeting with an outline of the propostion to be voted on. He was followed by Fred Niblo, who spoke for the White Rats' Actors' Union; Job Hedges, who had been invited to speak on the legal aspect of the proposition; Thomas Wise, Milton Sills, and Wilton Lackaye. Edwin Arden read an article written by him and published in the March issue of Equity, the official organ, and there were short talks by Frank Mills, William Harrigan, and Jay Wilson.

"Hitherto actors have refused to organize for their own protection," said Mr. Wilson, "giving as an excuse that theirs was an artistic profession, and that it was beneath the dignity of an artist even in his own protection to employ the methods of the mechanic. That was all very well at a time when few classes of people were organized and there was but little need for protection as a profession, but at this particular time and period, when all classes, that is, artists and artisans and professors, are organizing for protection, even the actor has at last, thank God! his protective association. So that there is no need to hide our dignity, our artistic dignity, which has given way to necessity."

After stating that the association had secured the return of thousands of dollars due its members, Mr. Wilson continued:

"Our members, having suffered for years under various injustices, or from various injustices, felt, of course, that our demands were equitable, and the managers felt that they were equitable. They not only felt that they were equitable but knew they were. But they also said, equitable as they may be, let us see you come on and get them. They even dared us, they have even dared us to come and get them, and up to the present time we have been afraid to take the dare.

"Are we any less important as a profession, as a people, than the stage mechanics? They took the dare, and they have now equitable contracts. Are we any less important than the musicians? Are we not more artistic? Are we not more temperamental? Are we not more hysterical than musicians? Yet these temperamental and hysterical musicians, from the snare drummer up to Paderewski, took the dare and they now have equitable contracts.

"I am not discouraged. I have great confidence in the fact that the actor will not stand forever under the insulting declaration of the manager of being the chief business boob of the universe, blind to his own interests and to his own dignity. We must move in this matter. Listening to the voice of caution, we have delayed, and delayed, and delayed until nothing has been accomplished toward our equitable demands.

"Nothing has been heard but the voice of the manager, who said, 'I told you so.' Now, what do you expect of these managers? That they will give you what you ask, simply for the asking, on a silver platter? Do you not know and have you not been told often enough that they are business men, pure and simple; that they will not yield a single point unless they are obliged to?

"But, God bless your souls! I know what you are going to do. You are going at last to be men and women, and in this year 1916, by loyal, legal co-operation, you are going to break this chain of professional business injustice under which you and our profession have suffered for a quarter of a century."

Mr. Niblo answered an objection to affiliating with the federation he had often heard. Should artists' affiliate themselves with hodcarriers and bricklayers was a question often asked him by his professional friends.

"Why do they pick out these poor, inoffensive hodcarriers and bricklayers as a terrible example?" Mr. Niblo asked. "There are hundreds of others; there are plumbers and shoemakers. Why should we not become affiliated with them? We, an association, are standing for the same standards of justice and equity that the hodcarriers stand for and the shoemakers stand for. But that is no reason why we should invite them to the house to tea every time we happen to meet them. I never saw a John Philip Sousa pal around with a hodcarrier in my life. It is not necessary."

CHICAGO URGES ACTION.

C. A. Stevenson Tells Equity Committee, "Show Your Teeth."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10.—The Chicago Committee of the Actors' Equity Association, backed by about 200 actors and actresses, met at the Hotel Sherman this afternoon and took the initial steps toward "showing their teeth," as the chair expressed it, to the managers. Among the prominent stage folk present were John Drew, Blanche Ring, and Charles Backus, each of whom took an active part in the proceedings.

There were two points brought up for discussion, one of which was the granting of equitable contracts by managers to members of the theatrical profession, the other relating to the proposed "unionizing" of the association and affiliating it with the Federation of Labor.

"Most of the contracts between managers and players are one-sided affairs," stated L. M. Fuller, attorney for the association, "and all in favor of the manager. There should be a law to compel managers to put up a bond sufficiently large to guarantee the return of players to the place where they were engaged, and to pay their salaries in full up to that time."

"There are 800 members of the profession in Chicago," declared L. Andrew Castle, "and they are all victims of the most outrageous contracts. They should all have been here today, but instead there is only a handful present. It looks as if they were afraid to declare themselves."

Charles A. Stevenson, who presided, said:

"The association is a non-fighting organization, designed to adjust by mutual agreement differences between actors and managers through a special council, whose decisions are to be final. One of the New York managers recently told me that he would never sign one of our contracts. He said it was just and fair, but that unless he was forced to he would never affix his signature to it.

"'Show your teeth,' and then maybe you'll get what you are after," he said, "so I think the time for us to 'show our teeth' is at hand."

A resolution was passed, to be sent to the head council in New York, asking that body to establish a permanent office in Chicago, where the interests of the association might be looked after and furthered.

The question of "unionizing" the association brought out a lively discussion, but it was decided to take up action on it until every one of the 3,000 members of the organization had been heard from in the matter.

RITZ WINS BAD CHECK SUIT.

Court Says Person Whose Name Was Forged Showed Lack of Care.

An unusual case in which an alleged forged check figured was decided yesterday by the Appellate Division in favor of the Ritz-Carlton Restaurant and Hotel Company in the suit brought by Charles R. Bergstrom, as assignee of his wife. It was charged that Mrs. Bergstrom's name was forged to the paper by G. W. Fruend, an employe of the hotel.

The record recites that on Nov. 1, 1912, when the Bergstroms were living at the Carlton House, owned by the hotel company, a check purporting to bear Mrs. Bergstrom's name was presented to the hotel by an employe, with the statement that Mrs. Bergstrom wanted the check cashed, and was waiting for the money. The cashier paid the sum, and the check was presented to the banking firm of which Mr. Bergstrom is a member. Mr. Bergstrom's attention was called to the check by his cashier, who said the signature did not seem genuine, but Bergstrom said that no doubt it had been given for the rent of his apartment and was good. It developed later that the check was forged.

The court, in deciding the hotel company may not pay the $300, points out that Bergstrom exercised his own judgment as to the authenticity of the check, and as the hotel company paid full consideration for the check, the complaint should be dismissed.

FEAR PRINTERS' INK FAMINE.

Manufacturers Protest Against Carbon Black Embargo.

That the embargo on shipments of carbon black from points in West Virginia to New York, recently put in force by the Government, is likely to have far-reaching and serious effects on the manufacture of printing inks, was indicated by a letter of protest sent out yesterday by ten of the leading ink-manufacturing firms of New York and Brooklyn.

The letter bore the signatures of high officials of the following concerns: Ault & Wiborg Company, C. J. Osborn Company, Frederick H. Levey Company, W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, Ltd., American Ink Company, Philip Buxton, Inc., Sigmund Ullman Company, Sinclair & Valentine Company, Charles Hellmuth, and H. D. Roosen Company.

According to Godfrey L. Cabot, a member of the C. J. Osborn Company, metropolitan newspapers will soon face an insufficient supply of ink unless the embargo is speedily modified. The ink men contend that the measure might properly be retained for carbon black shipped in bags, for in this form it is largely intended for export. They say, however, that the embargo should be changed to admit of the transportation of carbon black in paper sacks, for in this container it is manifestly for use only in this country.

SUPPRESS GERMAN BOOK.

Swiss Bar from Mails German's Attack on His Government's Methods.

By forbidding its transmission through the mails and its public display on the counters of book stores, news stands, and other places where reading matter is sold the Swiss Government has aimed a hard blow at a pamphlet entitled "Just Because I Am a German—An Explanation of the Question of Responsibility," Presented in the Book "J'accuse." The pamphlet, which was written by Herman Fernau, is described by the Züricher Volksrecht as a clear and convincing defense of the thesis of "J'accuse," and an indictment of the mud-slinging methods adopted by the German authorities in their efforts to nullify the effect of the charges against the Kaiser and the Prussian military clique held responsible for the war. According to prominent German Socialists of New York, the author of "J'accuse" is a German living in this country.

L. E. OPDYCKE NOT INSOLVENT

Estate's Executors Correct Misunderstanding of Tax Appraisal Report

Executors of the estate of Leonard E. Opdycke denied yesterday that he died insolvent.

An error regarding the estate in THE TIMES of March 10, the executors pointed out, was due to a misunderstanding of the meaning of the Transfer Tax Appraiser's Report and the executors' schedules upon which that report was based. The report and schedules dealt solely with taxable personal property and did not include a large body of real estate owned by Mr. Opdycke in Ohio, which is not subject to the transfer tax in this State and was therefore not included in these schedules and report. When that real estate is taken into account, the attorneys for the executors state, the assets of the estate will be upward of $200,000 over and above the liabilities.

Boy Loses Eye as Result of Prank.

Joseph Freeman, 16 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Freeman of 136 Central Avenue, Flushing, L. I., yesterday underwent an operation for the removal of his right eye, in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. The boy's injury was the result of a prank among the members of Troop 3, Boy Scouts, of Flushing. He was struck by a rag which was playfully thrown at another scout. The boy at whom it was aimed dodged and it struck the Freeman lad. His eye glasses were shattered and some of the glass penetrated his eyeball.

A Testimonial to F. F. Mackay.

Associates of F. F. Mackay, a Trustee and Vice President of the Actors' Fund, are arranging a testimonial performance to be given in his honor Monday afternoon, April 24, at the New Amsterdam. The committee in charge of the arrangements includes Marc Klaw, Daniel Frohman, and Joseph Brooks. Mr. Mackay, who is still engaged as a teacher of elocution, although he is 84 years old, has been actively identified with the Actors' Fund for more than twenty-five years, and during that time has never missed a meeting.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:30. LAST 7 NIGHTS 3 MATINEES LAST
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Thurs. 2:30.
The HEART OF WETONA

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. 8:15 Mat. TODAY 2:15.
Last Week at This Theatre. | Moves Monday, Mar. 20, to Empire Theatre.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger present
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hall Caine's Dramatic Sensation,
MARGARET SCHILLER
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR SIR HERBERT TREE'S production, "KING HENRY VIII.," beginning TUES., MAR. 14. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S M. Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:25 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
MITZI in "Pom-Pom"
"Sparkling effects and pretty melodies."—Globe.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:25
MRS. FISKE
in a deliciously humorous comedy about the Pennsylvania Dutch,
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Evs. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15
SPECIAL MAT. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy,
"THE MELODY OF YOUTH"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. & Mar. 17
EXTRA MATINEE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
ABE MAWRUSS
POTASH PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
A New Comic Opera | THE ROAD TO MANDALAY

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

CORT 48th St., near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
Next Week Booth Theatre
Pay-Day
"It is well timed and exceedingly clever."—World.
with IRENE FENWICK & VINCENT SERRANO.
NEXT MONDAY, 8:25—SEATS NOW.
A NEW THREE-ACT FARCE.
THE BLUE ENVELOPE
with Walter Jones and other funmakers.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25-75c.
"Daddy Long-Legs"
Next Week—FRANCES STARR, "Marie-Odile."

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Prof. JOSEPH MORROW'S
Grand National Entertainment
Beautiful Ireland
Its Scenery, Music and Antiquities.
Central Opera House, E. 67 St., W. of 3d Av.
Wednesday, March 15, at 8:30 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c. BOXES $10.00.
Tickets at Tyson's, 42d St.

CENTURY THEATRE NEXT Tuesday 2 P. M.
William Winter Testimonial
Ruth St. Denis, Grace George, Viola Allen, Elsie Ferguson, Blanche Bates, Jane Cowl, Henrietta Crosman, Rose Coghlan, Chrystal Herne, Beatrice Cameron, Mary Lawton, Alice Fischer, Isabelle Irving, Victor Herbert, William H. Crane, David Bispham, Leo Ditrichstein, James K. Hackett, James O'Neill, Orrin Johnson, Walter Hampden, Frederick Lewis, etc.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

Atop 44th St. Thea. | AFTER THE THEATRE. | Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)
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Supper & Dancing. | Tea Saturday, 4 to 6. World Champion Ice Skaters.
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42d St. West of Broadway.
8 P. M., Inauguration of Sunday Night Talks
To Men and Women of the World
Doors Open 7:15. Song Service 7:45.
May Dearborn Schwabe, Wm. Whitehouse, Soloists.
Speaker: SAMUEL COLCORD
Seats Free. Welcome Rich and Poor.

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Combined Capacity, 5,000—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Change of Programme Daily. Prices 10-15-25.
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"It's a Summons, Matey" !!!
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Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Today 2:30.
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Second Concerto for Violin, Wieniawski, and,
Liszt's First Concerto for Piano and Band.
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TOGETHER WITH
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today Mat. at 1:30, Meistersinger. Gadski; Mattfeld; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel, Cond., Bodanzky.
Tonight 8 (75c to $3,) Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientis; De Luca, Damasco, Didur. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Next Mon. at 8, Aida. Rappold, Homer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott, Rossi. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Wed. at 8, Taming of the Shrew, Ober; Rappold; Whitehill, Sembach, Goritz, Leonhardt, Reiss, Buysdael. Cond., Bodansky.
Thurs. Special Mat. at 2, Act. II. Trovatore. Ober, Martinelli; Act I. Lohengrin. Gadski, Homer; Urlus, Well, Braun; Act. I. Pagliacci. Cajatti; Caruso, De Luca; Ballet scene from Prince Igor. Gilli, Bonfiglio and Corps de Ballet.
Thurs. at 8:15, La Sonnambula. Barrientos, Perini; Damasco, Didur. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15, Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Samson et Dalila. Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $3), Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Ober, Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
THIS SUNDAY EVG., Schumann-Heink
Orchestra Concert
JACQUES URLUS; MARVINE MAAZEL, Pianist.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Tomorrow at 3:30 Goyescas, Wed. Sans-Gene
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distinguished Russian Virtuoso, who will play for the first time in this country the most fascinating "TYMPANON" instrument ever heard.
Tschaikowsky's Symphony "Pathetique."
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This Afternoon at 2:30
CARNEGIE HALL.
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WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
MUSIC FROM WORKS INSPIRED BY THE DRAMAS OF SHAKESPEARE.
Soloist, LOUIS GRAVEURE
Tickets at Box Office.

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Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

TO SUPPRESS VILLA.

VILLA must be suppressed. His villainous activities must be stopped for all time, and we must do it. In announcing that a force of American troops will be sent across the border without delay, with the single object of capturing VILLA, the President informs the country that this action will be taken "in entirely friendly aid of "the constituted authorities in Mexico "and with scrupulous respect for the "sovereignty of that republic." We know that he means exactly what he says, and we know that the dispatch of troops into Mexico at this time for the designated purpose cannot fairly be construed to mean armed intervention. It is a purely punitive expedition, and is undertaken only because the Carranza Government is obviously unable to preserve order in the north of Mexico while engaged in settling disturbances in the south. But the uncertain disposition of the Mexican people must be taken into account. It would be the height of unwisdom to embark on this grave enterprise without a full comprehension of the complications it may lead to.

It has often been said by Mexicans that an invasion of their country by American troops would immediately unite all the militant factions in a common cause. There is no reason why any intelligent Mexican should regard General FUNSTON'S punitive expedition as a deliberate invasion of his country. There is no intelligent Mexican in any of the factions who does not know that the Administration at Washington entertains the friendliest feelings for Mexico and desires only to help that country to establish a just and permanent Government. But the national character is uncertain, passions run high, large bodies of the people are easily moved when their emotions are played upon, and it has pleased many of the leaders to cultivate among their followers a distrust of Americans. It would be a grievous error not to bear these facts in mind in dealing with the Mexicans at any time. The resentful and obstinate nature of CARRANZA, revealed in every action of his in our international relations, his seeming lack of gratitude to the Government which gave him powerful aid in the defeat of HUERTA, are not to be forgotten. It is believed now that he will not only sanction our action, but give it aid; but all his followers may not stand by him. The appearance of 1,200 Carranza troops near the border may be accepted as a good sign.

Our territory must not be invaded by Mexicans of any faction, our people must not be murdered in their own homes, and the course of our Government is right and will have the unanimous approval of all Americans, who are worth considering. We must do what we have set out to do, whatever the consequences may be. Major General SCOTT announced yesterday that the strength of the expedition will not be less than 5,000 men, and probably 8,000 is nearer the number that will be in General FUNSTON'S command. Cavalry and infantry and artillery to that number can be spared from the forces already on the border. They must be accompanied by supply trains, and means must be found to provide them with water on the march. Drinking water is scarce in the regions they are to invade, and the poisoning of wells is a mere pastime for some of the warriors of the Villista type. The force must in all events be large enough and be well enough equipped to accomplish its object. It is possible that from 25,000 to 30,000 men will be needed before the quest is finished. Meanwhile the border must be patrolled as usual. At many vulnerable points the patrol should be increased. All of the troops of the regular army who can be spared for this purpose should be assembled for it without delay. The National Guard can be ordered to this duty under the present laws. Senator FALL'S bill calling for 500,000 volunteers for service in Mexico may be a little too forehanded, but the most gratifying feature of all the proceedings in Washington massacre at Columbus, N. M., was their promptness. There was no waiting for further details after all the facts were known. There was no hesitation in the Cabinet. There was no disposition in Congress to obstruct action. Secretary BAKER'S statements issued last evening that "there is no intention of entering Mexico in force" and that "so soon as the forces of the "de facto Government are able to control the situation the forces of the "United States will be withdrawn" may be regarded as the politest official way of describing the situation.

VILLA has threatened several times to invade the United States. At the time of the Aguascallientes convention he declared that if the United States recognized CARRANZA as the de facto ruler he would capture San Antonio. But his power has dwindled lately, the prominent men whom circumstances had placed in his following have deserted him, and some of them have made peaceable overtures to CARRANZA. It seems that mere malice and revenge would not have prompted VILLA to undertake a murderous attack on an American town. It is generally believed that his purpose was to precipitate intervention, but what could he personally gain through that unless he has powerful adherents who hope to profit through intervention and have promised to protect him? Many revolutions against Governments with which we have had no quarrel have been fomented on our soil. If a murderous attack upon us has deliberately been planned by persons who have found a harbor of refuge in the United States we shall know all about it in due time, and it is to be hoped that we shall know how to deal with them.

OUR PREPAREDNESS LESSON.

The country has had its first practical lesson in the need of preparedness. One of our border towns in New Mexico was attacked before daybreak by a band of armed Mexicans. The town was supposed to be garrisoned, but the sentinels on guard were quickly silenced, while the marauders killed, burned, and pillaged, escaping with comparatively small loss. Such machine guns as our soldiers possessed were found to be out of order. Yet there has been a distinct threat of danger all along our border for two or three years, and we were supposed to be prepared to meet it.

This nation of 100,000,000 people is wholly conscious of its own relative greatness among the nations of the world, but its inhabitants are only beginning to awake to the necessity of providing means to protect it. If the advice of Secretary GARRISON had not been ignored by Congress in 1914 we would be in a much better condition now to meet the grave emergency which has arisen. Bills for the extension of our land and sea defenses are pending in Congress. Presumably the intention has been to devote the remainder of the session to debates upon them. Both contain debatable matter, which should be stricken out. An agreement on those bills should be reached without further delay and a measure for adequate land defense placed in the hands of the President.

Is it necessary further to listen to the silly arguments of the pacifists? Are we to permit the slaughter of our citizens in their own homes? The unwise economy of Congress, exerted, as it seems, only in the matter of national defense, the apathy of the people, have led us to the verge of peril. We lack soldiers, weapons, and ammunition. We must have them.

THE COLONEL'S BID.

Before the Colonel sailed "down the islands" he said he was going to take a rest from politics. As politics is as necessary to him as air, food, and even speech, his resolution was taken as poetical by trained Theodorologians. It was certain that he was not much more eager for the Republican nomination than a thirsty hart for the water brooks. But his game was to wait, to avoid contests in the primaries, to appear in the novel part of a foe of factionists, to be on his best behavior. He has a multitude of enemies, Republicans who have not forgotten 1912. He cannot afford to irritate them more. So he must play the unselfish man who has cast away ambition, who lives and moves only to "beat WILSON." As he is so largely responsible for Mr. WILSON'S election, it was not wise to give too much vividness to his desire to have a united party support the candidate who split it. Somehow, the Republicans were to be persuaded or duped into taking the homeopathic treatment so successful in the case of the man that jumped into the bramble bush.

There is, or was, no subtler political manipulator than the Colonel. He knew that he had the hardest job of his career to re-establish and rehabilitate himself in the Republican Party. His Progressive worshippers are no longer numerous in their straitest sect. Reincorporated in the Republican organization, they must be made to seem the masters of the next election. To known candidates for the Republican nomination, thought to have no chance of it, the Colonel must be sweet as Summer. He is for everybody who is impossible. He must keep in the public eye, but not too much; he must check the ardor of the too zealous; he must collect, quietly, uninstructed delegates; he must avoid friction and faction; then, at Chicago, a grand, spontaneous, irresistible demonstration, carefully worked up, must name T. R. for President. He stands ready to forgive everybody he has injured and to embrace everybody he has defamed, forth fruits meet for repentance by voting for him. The country is in a bad way, according to him. He stands ready to rescue it.

Was it the awkward zeal of the Massachusetts Colonelists that forced him to show his hand? Did the coffee plantations of Trinidad remind him too keenly of that third cup? From that island home of the opossum the Colonel sends his bid and specifications. "I do not wish the nomination." In regard to that sort of game, the Colonel's no always means yes. It is his formula of acceptance. "I "will not enter into any fight for the "nomination, and I will not permit "any factional fight to be made in my "behalf." Exactly. He won't play a losing game if he can help it. And he dedicates himself, a victim yearning to be sacrificed, provided the country is keyed up to his altitudinous virtue:

> Indeed, I will go further and say that it would be a mistake to nominate me unless the country has in its mood something of the heroic; unless it feels not only like devoting itself to ideals, but to the purpose measurably to realize those ideals in action.

That is, if the country feels like living up to Me. Colonel ROOSEVELT needn't worry about the patriotism, the idealism, the heroic potentiality and power of the United States. But only the blindest unreasoning trust in THEODORE ROOSEVELT as a hero and a demigod could find in him a fit leader and ruler of the nation in difficult times. He has engaging and great qualities. He is a patriot, but too fierce and flighty a patriot. He lacks judgment. He talks with a violence, an excess, a wealth of epithet that even his friends deplore. He has deteriorated since he left the White House. He is distrusted by the majority of conservative and thoughtful men. Even when he is right, as on preparedness, the exuberance of his temperament drives him into exaggeration. LI HUNG CHANG, describing the reformers or reactionaries who brought on the troubles of 1900 in China, painted the Colonel to the life:

> They must either yell from the top of a temple pagoda or whisper from the bottom of a well. They either take no bath or scrub all their skin off.

The Colonel talks from Trinidad about "the days of WASHINGTON" and "the days of LINCOLN." He poses as the avatar of both. Their patience, discretion, judgment, great capacity to wait, he is singularly bare of. To ask the United States to put its affairs in the hands of THEODORE ROOSEVELT, trusting to him to carry out his ideals and satisfy his mood, which is angry rather than heroic, is like inviting a notorious pyromaniac to be the janitor of a powder factory.

The Colonel's taste, dignity, and urbanity in referring to persons and policies that he disapproves are as conspicuous in his Port of Spain offer as they have been for years. He is a good fellow, when he likes to be; but he habitually mistakes mud for melinite. The old familiar style. A more unsuitable time for the display of it couldn't have been selected.

THE BROWN COMMITTEE'S BILLS.

Senator BROWN'S proposals for the aid of the city include some not on the Mayor's minimum program, but which have received the Mayor's approval. One of them relates to the change in the date for the payment of taxes. Until five years ago taxpayers had ten months' time for meeting the city's tax bills, and the city borrowed money to give them that accommodation. There was objection to the proposal of the present two-date plan of payment, but its effect has been so good that now it is proposed still further to reduce the time allowed to taxpayers. It is proposed to make taxes payable in January and July, instead of in May and November, and again there is opposition. It is said that taxpayers must borrow money to pay taxes in order to save the city interest, since twelve months' taxes must be paid with eleven months' income from the real estate. That is not a conclusive objection, if true. Taxpayers ought to pay at the date their bills begin, and the city ought not to have to borrow in anticipation of their payments, whatever the private affairs of taxpayers.

By advancing the dates of payment a single month in each year the change ought to be almost imperceptible. Certainly the payment in two installments is easier than the old plan of paying all at once, which was then thought inalterable. No doubt there may be inconveniences in the relation of the various tax dates of the year if the collection date alone is changed. It might be well if all tax dates were altered relatively to each other. But in any case, once the new system is established all such troubles will disappear, and there would be no more thought of reverting to the present plan than there is of returning to the plan which preceded it. Change is troublesome, but this change is worth while, even to the taxpayers themselves, for the economies to the city will be reflected in the tax bills.

There is objection also to the enactment of the "pay as you go" plan. It is said that the budget will be excessively swollen if it must include all expenditures not for self-supporting purposes. In the first place the city has no option about the matter. The present administration is under a pledge to bankers to finance the city in that manner. When that pledge expires the city will confront anew the conditions which resulted in the old manner, which was the result of issuing bonds for current expenses. The issue of bonds for such purposes is one manner in which the budget was kept down and extravagance fostered. The pay as you go plan is burdensome, but that is not a reason for rejecting it. Some relaxation of the counsel of perfection might be admissible, if carefully guarded, but the essentials should be adhered to if the city's finances are not to suffer relapse. It is wholesome that the budget should act as a brake upon spendthrift measures.

THE VERDUN IMPACT.

At Verdun is taking place the most terrific combat of the war so far. The result is dramatically uncertain. The French have yielded without losing; the Germans have gained without winning. It is significant that the rate at which the French yield tends to diminish, while that at which the Germans advance diminishes, of course, in exactly the corresponding degree. They advanced a mile a day during the first four days. That is more than they have gained altogether in fourteen days more. The mathematician says:

> When two bodies impinge, the time of impact may be divided into two parts—the first known as the time of compression, during which even the hardest bodies suffer temporary loss of shape at the point of impact; and the second the time of restitution, during which the natural shape is regained. The more elastic bodies are those which exert a greater effort to recover their shape; hence they rebound further.

It will be said that analogy is seldom if ever accurate and that a physical law cannot altogether apply to a heroic struggle between human forces, which is true; and yet the unfinished event at Verdun does strongly suggest the idea of an inelastic mass colliding with an elastic body of perhaps equal potential resistance. Given the problem in those terms, one would know exactly what to predict. The inelastic mass would produce the greater impression first, with the least alteration of its own shape. The elastic body, though having suffered the greater loss of shape, would rebound further, take more time for restitution, and ultimately exert the greater effort to recover its original form or position. The outcome would be governed by the relative strength of the impinging forces, each in its own characteristic. One would be rash to predict the outcome during the time of compression. Following that is the second division of time, called by the mathematician that of restitution. It is apparently at hand.

The analogy may be carried further. There are two ways of resistance. One is elastic, the other inelastic. This applies to every kind of resistance, whether physical, moral, or psychic. Every one knows that the German power of offense and defense is inelastic; that of the French is at the other end of the scale more elastic perhaps than that of any other people. Physically the German is a powerful animal; and yet there never was a German boxer. That is not because boxing is unsuited to him temperamentally, but because he is physically unsuited to athletics requiring elasticity of muscles. He is muscle-bound. It is not so much a physical defect—perhaps not at all that—as a quality. His mind is like his body, rigid and inelastic.

The battle of Verdun is in many aspects symbolic. The defenses of Verdun lay in the form of what strategists call a salient, thrusting forward sharply toward the enemy. Now, always hitherto the way of attacking a salient was to put pressure on it from two sides at once, forcing the defenders to evacuate it on threat of being surrounded. But in this case the Germans attacked the salient frontally, hit it on the head, so to speak, hoping to crush it in. That is like trying to crush an egg by exerting pressure on one end; less pressure would be required to crush it from the side. And this was the strongest salient that had ever been created. The attack, or the impact, crushed it badly, but did not destroy it; and after a week of frontal assault the German strategists began to exert pressure from the sides, attacking northwest and southeast simultaneously. They have made headway also from these two directions, but apparently at a steadily diminishing rate against an increasing power of resistance—that of an elastic body under compression.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Serious Side to This Joke.

In one sense or another, that manufacturer of movie films who has sought from the Circuit Court out in Chicago an injunction against an impending attack on the literary fame of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARS by a certain Colonel GEORGE FABYAN has done well and is to be commended.

The cynical and suspicious may, indeed, see in the movie man's application only an attempt to get a lot of free advertising of pictures to be used in celebrating the tercentenary of SHAKESPEARE'S death. But even though that were his only motive, it would be innocent enough. As he would not get his "publicity" on the terms for which all advertisers constantly do yearn and sigh, except by doing something really and highly interesting, his success will not be begrudged outside of newspaper business offices, and elsewhere his ingenuity will be more or less gratefully appreciated.

It is not necessary, however, to consider the advertising of the tercentenarian films otherwise than as an incident or by-product of a noble purpose—that of protecting a great name from further assault. That name, to be sure, is in no great danger, and no sometime owner's repute as a dramatic poet would not measurably diminish, even if Colonel FABYAN did express in print the opinion that SHAKESPEARE was a "literary faker," and that the plays ascribed to him were written by another man—to wit, BACON. We have all heard that before, and heard the assertion supported by the disclosure of ciphers in the plays that were as nearly convincing as can possibly be the one discovered by Colonel FABYAN or for him by his staff of revelators.

But not everybody can continue indefinitely to be amused by these wars of pigmies against the giant—not everybody can forever be content with a touching of foreheads and murmurs of "Nobody home!" There is a limit of patience, and if this movie person really has found a method of settling a controversy that long since became tiresome to people of sense, he will have earned as well as claimed recognition as a public benefactor. Anyhow, the Judge to whom he applied for the injunction seems to have taken the motion with some seriousness, and there is truth in his declaration that the Baconians are demoralizers of "the masses."

American Flags in Canada.

A letter recently printed on this page over the signature of C. E. SWEENY in seeming mournfulness revealed the receipt by its author from Canadian customers of information to the effect that in Toronto the American flag is now never displayed in places of amusement without exciting "disdain and hisses." The Toronto Mail and Empire reproduces the Sweeny letter and denies the statements made therein. Its further comments, however, are not entirely reassuring.

Until the war began, declares this well-informed authority on what must be knowledge, the American flag was about the only one, besides that of Great Britain, that would be promptly identified by the majority of Toronto's population. They saw it oftener than the British flag is seen in New York and Chicago combined, and, asserts The Mail and Empire, it was always applauded. Now the people of Toronto have learned to recognize and to cheer the flags of all of England's allies, and it is these that have taken the place in popular favor once held by the banner of the neighboring Republic. To that, the writer of the editorial article says, Toronto is now as a rule indifferent, and he does not consider that surprising. "Nevertheless," he adds, "we think it would get more cheers in Toronto than it would from many audiences in Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Louis," and his conclusion is as follows:

> If it [the American flag] does not mean as much to us as it seemed to mean before the war, it means less to its own citizens. But Mr. SWEENY'S letter was evidently written for the purpose of assisting BERNSTORFF'S efforts to poison United States public opinion against the people of the British Empire.

The suspicion of The Mail and Empire as to the motive of the Sweeny letter may not be justified, but it is at least explained by the utterances of Justice GOFF and other speakers at the recent so-called "Irish Conference" in this city. Yet the local comment on that gathering should have enlightened Canadians as to its importance in American eyes. As for the relative significance of our flag before and since the war, the Canadian editor is of course mistaken, but again for his mistake there is some excuse.

Once Went Well in Holy Week.

In several parts of New England there are still people who in some degree or other and in some way or other "observe" in early Spring what they call Fast Day, once a really notable anniversary all through that part of the country. In New Hampshire, especially, it remains something of an "institution," and receives official recognition as set apart from other days of the year. How strangely, however, Fast Day, even in New Hampshire, has lost all of its ancient significance, and survives as the direct opposite of what it was intended to be and formerly was, is revealed by the fact that, as this year, in the natural course of events, it would fall on the Thursday of Holy Week, it has been officially postponed till the next Thursday. The reason given for this is that "the sports and pastimes of Fast Day," if they took place in a season of religious solemnity, would be offensive to many of the State's good citizens!

To consider the sensibilities of good citizens is, of course, commendable, but, "by definition," Fast Day was and should have remained a day of fasting and prayer, not of sports and pastimes, and in that case there would have been no incongruity in observing it in Holy Week. On the contrary, its compatibility would have been complete.

The Boston Traveler asks whether New Hampshire has forgotten why Fast Day was set apart or whether she is losing her sense of humor. The question seems pertinent, and so would be an inquiry as to why it was that long ago Fast Day, for many New England boys, came to mean only that then it was necessary to take what for most of them was the only horseback ride of the year.

From the rapidity of some of these excursions—and the contradictory meanings of "fast" in English—may have come the changed observance of the once solemn day.

Irish Recruiting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial statement that 145,000 Irishmen had volunteered is accurate and at the same time utterly misleading, because 60,000 of these Irishmen volunteered before the war began. Twenty-one thousand of them were with the colors when the war broke out; 30,000 were reservists and had to rejoin. The fact is, as THE TIMES itself stated a month ago, only 86,277 have been obtained in Ireland since the outbreak of the war. There are no data which can possibly justify your assertion that 150,000 Irish are in English, Scotch, or Welsh regiments. Irish recruiting has come to a standstill, and efforts to stimulate it have all but ceased because of their utter futility.

JOHN D. MOORE.

New York, March 7, 1916.

UNREPENTANT.

I see no weighty Lenten sacrifice
In giving trifles up for forty days,
So I shall part me from the things I prize,
And pay the price that every Stoic pays.

I'll shut myself from thrill of Spring's soft air
And labor at my tasks, within four walls,
So that I may not see rose gardens rare
Or hear the mating songbird when it calls.

But stop, why do I hold these things so dear?
I know full well—the star glow from your eyes
Has made them so! What? Give you up? 'Tis clear
That I can make no Lenten sacrifice.

O. C. A. CHILD.

ART NOTES.

Mrs. Robineau's Porcelains and American Artists' Pictures on View.

The porcelains made by Mrs. Robineau which were at the Panama-Pacific Exposition are now on view on the lower floor of the Macbeth Galleries. Their exceptional quality must impress even the least initiated observer. Mrs. Robineau has labored toward the highest ideal of craftsmanship with untiring zest and with the sensitiveness of an artist for subtleties of color and form. Constant and costly experimentation, with concern only for excellence at whatever sacrifice, is the price a potter has to pay for such results as have been achieved in this distinguished little collection.

The technical processes by which the more unusual effects are gained are interesting. It will be seen that many of the pieces are carved with intricate patterns, and the close observer will note the delicate sharpness of line, differing from the blunter contours of molded decoration.

Certain of the finer pieces on view, among them the "Scarab" vase and the "Pastorale" vase, are made from a special Texas kaolin of remarkable whiteness and translucency when fired at a moderately high temperature. It is impossible longer to secure this clay, and the few sacks of its obtained some years ago are now nearly exhausted. Thus the vases carved in the fine body it provides have not only great beauty but "scarcity value."

The designs on these vases are excised, a process just the reverse of incising, the background being scraped away until the design stands out in relief. It is slow and difficult work, as the porcelain bodies, unlike those of pottery, must be dry when the scraping and cutting are done. It is fortunately the case with the present examples that this exacting process, with its strenuous demands on patience and skill, is dedicated to designs worthy of the pains taken.

Although the carved vases have a more distinct individuality than those depending wholly on glaze and form for their beauty, the variety of the glazes shown and their character make them an important element in the impression given by the collection. On certain of the vases, notably the "Scarab," Mrs. Robineau has used a thin glaze which she calls "bronze" glaze and which covers only the design in relief, her reason being a desire to preserve the sharpness of line characteristic of the carving from the muffling effect of the heavier glazes. This is one example of many that show the logical course of the development of this beautiful porcelain, which fully deserves the honors it has won abroad and which establishes a standard for American product of inestimable value.

Five American Artists.

In the upper room of the Macbeth Galleries is a group of pictures by five American artists, Charles H. Davis, William Sartain, Kenneth H. Miller, Paul Dougherty, and Chauncey F. Ryder, which will remain on view until March 21. All these artists are well represented, but it is an especial pleasure to see such good examples of Mr. Sartain's work brought together in considerable variety. On the occasion of the "Americanization Through Art" exhibition at Philadelphia last month, the jury of award resolved to place Mr. Sartain's work hors de concours in recognition of his landscape "Solitude" and of the "invaluable services to art" rendered by him and his family in the community. The dignity and beauty of the examples in the present exhibition speak eloquently for the justice of such recognition. One of the interesting canvases is a portrait of a woman, drawn with scrupulous accuracy and saved from meticulous precision by the feeling for unity displayed by this artist to an unusual degree throughout the entire range of his performance.

A STAND FOR HONOR.

Time to Take Stock of the Men in Public Office.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would not consider myself a good reader of your valued paper if I did not write and thank you for your timely editorials on the present crisis in the United States.

In such times as the present we should all stand shoulder to shoulder with the President in his fight to retain the honor of the United States against the German propaganda in the Senate.

Shall our honor be thrown into the dust to be trampled upon by the Teutonic powers? For the sake of the memory of our ancestors and the men who builded up this nation, "No!" and "No!" again should echo throughout the nation.

It would seem that there was no time better than the present to take account of stock and find out all those who hold public office and are in favor of bending the knee to Germany and make public their names, that we may remember them at election time. Men like Senator O'GORMAN and his colleagues who favor these resolutions are a disgrace to their country. It would seem also that there should be some way of stopping such utterances as emanated from Justice GOFF last Saturday. From all press reports the Irish are doing great work at the front, regardless of the so-called 'Irishmen in this country who see fit to inflame them against England.

FREDERICK R. NEWTON.

New York, March 9, 1916.

Condemns Republican Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer, a constant reader of the daily and Sunday editions of THE TIMES, is a Republican, but first of all he is an American. His ancestors having reached here in 1630, he has never had occasion to use a hyphen—the present use of hyphens being then unknown.

So he is profoundly ashamed that so many of the Republicans in the House and Senate do not appear to know what the first duty of an American is who holds an office, no matter what political party he is a member of.

I am keeping the names of these Republicans in Congress whose votes showed they are against Americanism, and I hope so many Republicans will preserve the same list that every one on it will find it impossible ever again to secure an election or appointment to any political office.

I hope the future will show they all committed political suicide.

MELVIN H. STEARNS.

Newark, March 9, 1916.

"A Telling Effect."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial "The Flag on the Capitol" certainly struck the nail on the head by the telling effect it had on such men as G. P. Eustis. You are to be congratulated for such a patriotic and inspiring article. The American people should be justly proud to have a paper like THE NEW YORK TIMES to champion and defend the cause of true Americanism.

RONALD RUSSELL.

Brooklyn, March 10, 1916.

Loyalty to Conscience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When one's views are incompatible with the President's, one's individual conscience must predominate. Is the sycophant who, for political self-interest, yields to the Executive more a man than he who regardless of the invective which may be heaped upon him, follows the dictates of his conscience? By the latter I refer to Senator O'GORMAN. The American people do not want an 'autocratic Government. The President is not infallible, yet his word is law to some weak members of Congress. Senator O'GORMAN is a man. He is nobody's puppet. His stand on the Gore resolution may or may not have been correct, but in his judgment, he was swayed by no ulterior motive save the preservation of this country from the plague which has contaminated and continues to contaminate nearly the whole of Europe.

J. A., Jr.

Hackensack, N. J., March 9, 1916.

ENGLAND'S HIGH RESOLVE TO SAVE DEMOCRACY.

The Change in the Spirit of the People Not Understood Abroad—Questions It Raises for America.

By ELIZABETH ROBINS.

New York, March 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since I was in America a year ago I have seen the birth of a new England. Through the earlier months of the war there was not, even among the expert few, the faintest realization of what the struggle was to be, either in time or intensity.

One word about this same unpreparedness, for it is perhaps England's highest distinction, and most valid claim upon the democracies of the world.

Consider the "stuff" for war she had at command, and her past military record. She might have made war what Mirabeau says her enemies have made of it: "a national industry." To such an extent had she abandoned the art that she has needed time and suffering to relearn the old barbarous lessons.

Until August, 1914, England was otherwise occupied. At home she was cultivating the arts of peace and broadening the democratic basis. For what is the outstanding political fact of English history since 1815 but an increasing collaboration between the Governors and the Government, an increasing number of the people bidden to "share" in public affairs?

If that has been her business at home, what was she about abroad? Besides carrying on her commerce, which filled the ports and populated all the seas, she was occupied in such feats of government as preparing and conferring a constitution upon a conquered people in South Africa; in meeting the complex claims entailed by her responsibilities in India, Egypt, and the colonies, and in discharging her responsibilities in such a way as made those distant populations fly to her aid with money and with men in their tens of thousands to defend her and to die for her.

England herself expected no such proof of the success of those activities to which she had devoted herself during the time the enemy was arming for her destruction. But the enemy has seen, with undisguised amazement, the vindication of her genius for administration and the evidence of her power for inspiring love and faith.

In the liberties England has conferred on her dependencies we seem to see her realization that the dominion of force, however triumphant at any given time, is never a safe dominion. There is in a mutable world like ours a practical certainty that a yet greater force will arrive to drive the victor of yesterday out of the field. A mere question of time. There is no safety under heaven except in voluntary co-operation.

To any one like myself, who has been much in Germany and loved her literature and many of her people, there is no shadow of doubt as to their great power to serve mankind. Their tragic failure is, in essence, a lack of faith. Germany would dragoon the people into order and prosperity. She will do anything for them under heaven except trust them.

To make people responsible by giving them responsibility, to induce the spirit of voluntary co-operation, was England's contribution to the world. You are in contact with the civilizing effect of that quality every hour you live among her people.

Not to dwell on the gentle manners of the great mass of the population, you feel the spirit of co-operation at work in the most visible sign of the arm of the law. The policeman in England is your friend. He is the public's friend. In Germany he is your enemy and the public's enemy. Rude, tyrannical, hated by his own townsfolk, he is the symbol not of good sense and civic co-operation, but of despotism, as though he were intent on carrying out the idea expressed by the Kaiser in a speech made soon after his accession: "One only is master within the empire and I will tolerate no other." The German policeman conveys to you that you are to do this or that not because it is reasonable and for the common good, but because obedience is your first business. As I have private cause to know, and as a publicist has recently said: with the German, terror, not sense of justice, is held to be the best security for obedience. If that view should prevail, the men of the future will not find themselves inheritors of thousands of years of progress; they will find themselves back at civilization's starting point. The question for us to answer is: Shall we follow the leader in this retreat to cave conditions? For you may call the new coercion "high explosive," "airship," or what you like. It is the old savagery with a new face.

In England you see today the expression of the spirit of co-operation in the greatest voluntary army that history has known. And you see the same principle in a more impressive spectacle: a whole great nation enrolled for service. At the ghastly price of war, a new kind of socialism has been attained.

Service has become the badge of honor, and idleness disgrace. To give—work or treasure or life—is the common passion.

The week I sailed a group of moneyed men, who formerly fought death duties and insurance acts, met in London to appoint a deputation to the Prime Minister. The object was to induce Mr. Asquith to bring pressure upon the Chancellor to impose a severer scheme of taxation. The poor give to funds, give with both hands to the soldiers, give the produce of little poultry runs and cottage gardens to the fleet, and all classes give their sons.

Speaking of a uniform for the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry recently sanctioned by the War Office, a sometime "smart woman," now working in a canteen, said: "Our old clothes are our uniform."

People are ashamed of luxury—even the aged and the ailing are ashamed of idleness. It is an England purged and strengthened by a spirit which reaches out to the limits of the empire.

It is in this changed England that a danger lurks for other nations, the neutral quite as much as the enemy. The rest of the world is too prone to think that because the Englishman was not easily roused he is not thoroughly roused. I find that many Americans have but little idea what England's contribution has been. Apart from what she herself has achieved, she is behind all that the Allies have achieved. But for her, long ago they must have given in.

England's unreadiness in blowing her own trumpet has been misunderstood. It is a busy world, and, while everybody has time to criticise, few have time to inform themselves. We misjudge the Englishman's account of himself because we too often judge him by our standards instead of by his own. Just as overstatement is the tendency, if not the habit, of most people, so of the English is understatement. Self-criticism, often self-depreciation, is the form his particular kind of pride takes—often a stingingly effective rebuke to the boastfulness of others.

I repeat, as my special message to my own country, there is danger not only for England's enemies in her old ingrained habit of inarticulateness and her new, her very new, reaction to the crisis in which she found herself in the second year of the war.

No unprejudiced eye can have watched the transformation the last year has made without realizing it is idle to expect that a people like these English, rich and luxurious, who yet can voluntarily assume poverty and voluntarily accept hardship, will be brought to consider a peace which is ineffectual or which is unfair, whether toward herself or her allies.

England will fight on.

The outside world very imperfectly understands her resources, her strength of resistance, above all, her power of enduring.

There is no price her destiny can demand of her which she will not pay for free institutions.

I do not say she is invincible—I know nothing about that. I go only so far as to ask: What price are the free countries of the world prepared to see England pay for the crime of failing to tax the pockets of the free spirits of her people with the maintenance of a great military system? Are the democracies of the world prepared to see her bleed to death for that?

What lover of free institutions who knows modern Germany can think of her triumph without knowing his dearest beliefs in danger?

In danger? In peril of extinction for generations to come!

ELIZABETH ROBINS.

DR. FRANCKE'S PEACE PLAN.

Would Put Us In the Position of Enforcing Just What Germany Wants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is Professor Kuno Francke's last letter epitomized:

Let the United States Government

I. Propose to Germany to accept the terms of peace unofficially offered by Germany herself (allowed to be set forth by "inspired" journals) on pain of finding the United States arrayed on the side of Germany's foes.

II. Propose to the Allies to accept the terms unofficially offered by Germany on pain of finding the United States arrayed on the side of Germany by doing the very thing Germany has been asking all through the war that the United States do.

How beautifully German!

GEORGE W. GILMORE.

New York, March 10, 1916.

Peace Now a World Calamity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today there appears a letter by Professor Francke. Dr. Francke is Professor of German Culture at Harvard, and the world has learned by this time what that brand of culture is. The Professor in his letter goes on to say that we should take sides against the nations that refuse our mediation. There is quite a considerable company of representative Americans who think that we should have long ago taken sides against the Government that planned the whole tragic outrage, that set it a-going, that deliberately violated solemn treaties, and that ever since has been carrying on a program of frightfulness. I said "Government," not "nation," because the quarrel of the Allies is not with a nation but with a Government. They believe that Government to be a peril to every country that loves peace—its doctrines, its philosophy, its aims, its methods of warfare.

The Professor's proposal is that we should issue a declaration to both the warring groups offering to mediate on some antebellum basis the whole distressing situation. If either side declines the offer then we are to align ourselves with the other side. We are to say, for instance, to the Allies, "We offer to submit for you to your enemies peace proposals which will leave the territory of the Central Powers inviolate."

But when and where, may we ask, has that territory ever been violated? If the Central Powers are only carrying on, as they claim, a warfare of defense, why such seemingly superhuman efforts of aggression? There has never been, so far as I have read, any proposal to break up the Teutonic powers or to destroy their national integrity. That would be a calamity. We all admire the achievements and character of the German people. It is the theory of her military rulers that the State is above morality that is a standing challenge to mankind, and so cannot be arbitrated.

The Professor goes on to say that in this way America would at least have "put herself on record as really standing for the principles of humanity and justice"—something that some of us think she ought to have done nineteen months ago. In reading the Professor's letter one is reminded how every great "drive" seems to be followed by some peace propaganda, and one wonders whether it is not a "feeler" put out by a weakening gladiator.

There are not a few military critics who believe that, notwithstanding this last plunge at Verdun, the end is in sight. The circle of steel is telling; the coil of the anaconda is tightening and beginning to hurt. Peace now would be the world's greatest calamity; it would mean that militarism has conquered. Is all this bloodshed and sorrow and woe to be for naught? Is all this crushing burden of armaments to be with us forever? Are little States to be evermore at the mercy of great, heartless States? No, Professor Francke, the orgy has gone too far to be stopped without settling something. If the Allies are not fighting for righteousness and civilization and liberty and humanity and, something permanent, then they deserve to be beaten; but if they are fighting for these things, let the sorrowful, sickening struggle go on, and this we say though some of us have brothers and dear ones (dearer than life) in the trenches. It is a conflict of principle, and Right is bound to win.

MALCOLM JAMES MacLEOD.

New York, March 10, 1916.

Rowdyism and Barbarity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Might I, without fear of hyphenation, suggest that the stories in THE TIMES about rowdyism, rioting, and looting on the part of British troops in their home territory in Sydney and in Canada are indicative of a barbarity not "made in Germany"?

Contrast with this the following description of German troops sent to me by an uncle of mine (the hyphen, you see, will out!) who observed them at first hand time and again while they were quartered in his home on their way to and from the front. After lamenting the long-legged "German barbarity lie," he says:

> This plain, unassuming, and for the most part quietly eloquent behavior, [of the men he harbored,] together with a cordial thankfulness for

URGES UNITED STAND FOR CITY TAX RELIEF

Mayor Tells Carnegie Hall Mass Meeting Responsibility Is on Citizens.

HIS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Not All City's Representatives Pledge Support, Audience of 800 Is Told.

Aroused by the fact that not more than 800 turned out last night for the meeting under the auspices of the Tax Reduction Committee at Carnegie Hall to take up the fight for legislation at Albany, which would relieve this city of a part of its tax burden, Mayor Mitchel made a stirring address in which he served notice that he would not accept responsibility for failure if the citizens did not stand behind him in the effort to get the legislators in line.

The meeting was scheduled for 8 o'clock, but at that time there were scarcely 300 men and women in the big auditorium. At 8:30 o'clock, when the meeting was opened by George Gordon Battle, the Chairman, nearly 600 were present. The other 200 straggled in while Mr. Battle was talking.

The Mayor looked for a moment at the half-filled audkorium and then began to scold.

"If you are united," he said, "you can get almost anything you want, but if you are not united you will get a very scant part of the program put through. The trouble is that New York has been too big; its people have been too self-centred to have a real community spirit. Here we have a mass meeting called tonight to consider a vital question of great importance to every man and woman in the city. And yet the hall is not anywhere near filled. This is not as large a meeting as we should have. You who have come deserve all credit for the patriotic spirit you have shown, but if the citizens who did not come do not get the relief they should have, they can thank themselves. I refuse to accept responsibility.

Case in Citizens' Hands.

"If you stand together you can get this entire program. The fight is yours: it is not the fight of the city officials or a committee. The case is in the hands of the citizenship of New York. Are you going to organize and insist upon your rights? I leave the question with you."

The Mayor gave a clean-cut, fighting talk. He said that New York City had been mulcted for the benefit of other sections of the State, and cited several instances where improvements which brought benefit only to some far-off community were paid for by the taxpayers of this city.

The city administration, he said, had endeavored to clean its own house in order that it might be better prepared to demand the rights and economies which the State Legislature should grant. He had faced, he said, the situation of keeping down the debt by adopting the pay-as-you-go system in the matter of improvements, which other administrations had sidestepped.

First, the Mayor said, the city should demand of its Senators and Assemblymen at Albany that there should be no direct tax and thus save 17½ points in the tax rate. With this accomplished, he said, and the rest of his program carried out, there would be a total saving of $25,000,000 in taxes to the city and 36 points in the tax rate. That, he told the meeting, was what could be accomplished if the people united.

The Mayor said he wanted to express his thanks to the newspapers which had stood together for the reforms proposed. A "united and militant press" was a term he used.

He then outlined in some detail the program of legislation which he proposed should be adopted by the Legislature in order to give to New York moneys to which it was entitled, but which now went to the State, and to free New York City of the necessity of paying bills for up-State sections.

Civic Spirit a Shield.

"The men who are gathered here and who have organized this movement," he said, "represent a civic spirit which is at once a shield to protect the city from exploitation and a sword with which to assert the city's rights. The purposes for which your committee has been organized should command the attention of and enlist the support of every citizen, as it is organized to redress a great and continuing injustice. You are enlisted in the fight to restore to the City of New York millions of dollars of which it has been deprived in the past and to prevent a recurrence of the conditions which have made this exploitation possible."

A majority of the Senators and Assemblymen from the city, the Mayor said, had agreed to support the legislative plan proposed, with the exception of three proposals, on which no decision had been reached. This statement was given by the committee to show how Senators and Assemblymen stood.

Approving the committee's program without qualification: Senators Bernard M. Patten, Thomas H. Cullen, William H. Carawell, Daniel J. Carroll, Christopher D. Sullivan, Henry W. Dollard, James A. Foley, John J. Boylan, Robert F. Wagner, George W. Simpson, John J. Dunnigan, George Cromwell, Irving I. Joseph.

Assemblymen William S. Evans, Joseph M. Callahan, Peter A. McArdle, Herman Kramer, William A. Bacher, Charles D. Donohue, James F. Mahoney, Joseph D. Kelly, Martin G. McGuire, Vincent Gilroy, Mark Goldberg, Frank Cranow, Thomas T. Reiley, Peter J. McGarry, Perry M. Armstrong, John J. Ryan, Maurice McDonald, George E. Polhemus.

Legislators Not in Line.

Supporting some of the bills, but not all: Senators Charles C. Lockwood, Ogden L. Mills, James A. Hamilton; Assemblymen Fred H. Ahearn, George R. Brennan, William T. Simpson, August C. Flamman, Nathan D. Perlman, Robert McC. Marsh, Stephen D. Stephens.

Senator William M. Bennett and Assemblymen Leon Bleecker and William H. O'Hare "express general sympathy, but decline to say how they will vote." Senator Robert R. Lawson and Assemblyman Nathan D. Shapiro "decline to give assurances of either support or opposition. Assemblyman R. Hunter McQuistion has not had time to reply.

Adolph Bloch told the meeting that real estate owners had felt the oppressive taxation severely. He demanded that the people stand together to end the careers of political leaders and legislators, regardless of party, if they did not give the people their rights. Peter J. Brady spoke for the labor interests and others on the list of speakers were William M. Calder and Martin W. Littleton.

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URGES ACTION BY CHURCH.

Dr. Goldstein Speaks at Birth Control Meeting.

More than 650 persons were present at a public meeting of the National Birth Control League in the Academy of Medicine at 17 West Forty-third Street last night, where drafts of amendments and excisions in both Federal and State statutes to permit the dissemination of "scientific facts on a legitimate branch of human knowledge" were proposed. It was said that the campaign was to be carried on in the State Legislature and in Congress until the object of the league had been attained.

Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein said that the problem was moral as well as medical, legal, and economic, and "the time has more than arrived when the Church and the synagogue ought to declare themselves upon this great and fundamental movement in the field of social reform." He recalled that Malthus, "the first man to speak to the people at large upon the necessity of limiting the population" was also a minister.

He advocated a law requiring the issuance of health certificates after applicants for marriage licenses had undergone physical and mental examination, and the "segregation of the socially incompetent in colonies and custodial institutions."

Other speakers were Dr. William I. Robinson and Dr. Elizabeth Hamilton Muncie.

NEW CHURCH FOR BROADWAY

Father Myhan Plans New Schools, Too, for Blessed Sacrament.

The Rev. Thomas F. Myhan, lately made rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, yesterday made public plans for the erection of a parochial school, a girls' high school for the west side, and if Cardinal Farley approves, a handsome new church. He hopes to complete these in two years. More than $1,000,000 will be involved if the plans are carried through.

Four dwellings on Seventieth Street, immediately in the rear of Blessed Sacrament rectory, have been bought for $128,000, and here will be erected the parochial school and the high school. The plan is to sell the corner of Seventy-first Street fronting on Broadway, worth $500,000. It will pay for the lots just purchased and erect the schools.

The new church will front on Seventy-first Street, where the whole frontage is now 279 feet.

GERMAN SHAKESPEARE PLAN

Tercentenary of Poet's Death to be Celebrated.

German admirers of Shakespeare are planning a number of celebrations in connection with the tercentenary of the poet's death, according to items appearing in recent issues of German newspapers.

The German Shakespeare Society will hold its celebration in Weimar on April 23. The feature of the affair will be an address by Professor Brandt of Berlin, President of the society, on "The Origin of a German Shakespeare Through German Labor." Professor Bronnek of Prague will speak on "Shakespeare and the War." During the celebration "Macbeth," "Othello," and "Measure for Measure" will be presented.

WADHAMS NOT TO SPEAK.

Judge Declined American Rights Committee Invitation.

Judge William H. Wadhams, in answer to an inquiry as to whether the notice was correct, as published in several papers, that he was going to speak at Carnegie Hall at the meeting to be held under the auspices of the American Rights Committee, said yesterday:

"I am not to be one of the speakers at the meeting of the American Rights Committee. I was invited to speak, but declined the invitation, as I did not consider it advisable, in view of my judicial office, to speak at any meeting to support or oppose any of the nations engaged in the European war."

SLEEVELESS GOWNS BARRED

New Edict Hits Girls at Barnard and Teachers College.

No more sleeveless gowns for the girls of Barnard and Teachers College, according to rules promulgated yesterday at Whittier Hall. Miss Lucetta Daniels, in executive session with a group of girls, has decided that the girls must wear sleeves, or their equivalents.

Another rule is aimed at Columbia men who smoke when they are calling on the young women at the hall. A group of three girls has been selected to watch the men. They are the Misses Lorretta James, Frances Goddard, and Isabel Ferry. The Misses Jane Hyde, Esther Hillhouse, and Frances Pray will pass on whether the gowns are sleeveless or not. Another committee, whose duties are hidden under the mysterious name of "Social," includes the Misses Ruhe Linn, Louise Dickson, and Anna Webster.

MISS RUTH NASH ENGAGED.

Vassar Graduate to Wed Alan Reid Chalmers, Vicar's Son.

Mrs. Henry Sylvester Nash of Cambridge, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Sylvester Nash, to Alan Reid Chalmers of this city.

Miss Nash is a graduate of Vassar College, and was President of her class in 1915.

Mr. Chalmers is a son of the Rev. J. V. Chalmers, Vicar of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the parish of St. James, on East Eighty-eighth Street, and was graduated from Princeton University, class of '08. He is a student now at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass.

No date has been set for the wedding.

A Theatre Party for Miss Manice.

Mrs. Edward A. Manice of 100 East Sixty-fourth Street gave a theatre party last evening for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Manice. After the play Mrs. Manice took the guests to the Biltmore for supper and dancing. The party included besides Mr. and Mrs. Manice the Misses Vieva Fisher, Mary Haskell, Lois Hall, Genevieve Sanford, Ruth Moller, Louise French, Elizabeth Thompson, William Symington, Robert Ingersoll Brown, Hayward Hunter, Lawrence Grinnell, J. Ellis Fisher, Lawrence Reamer, and Theodor F. V. Graesse.

Children to See Lafayette Relics.

Children's Day will be observed today at the Lafayette exhibition at the old Knickerbocker Club, 310 Fifth Avenue. A special entertainment, including tableaux of Revolutionary days, has been arranged by Mrs. William Astor Chanler. As this is the last day of the exhibition, many school children are expected to attend, and they will be shown the American and Lafayette relics loaned for the occasion. Tea is to be served during the afternoon.

Miss Imer to Wed R. W. Leary.

Mr. and Mrs. Andre Imer have announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Evelyn Imer, of Lausanne, Switzerland, to Russel W. Leary. Mr. Leary was graduated from Rutgers College in the Class of 1902, and is a lawyer in this city, with offices at 220 Broadway. The wedding will take place in the country in the early Spring.

Reiley-Finan Engagement.

Mrs. Thomas Finan of 42 South Street, Goshen, N. Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary R. Finan, to Charles C. Reiley of 145 East Thirty-fourth Street. The wedding is to be celebrated this Spring. Mr. Reiley is a lawyer, with offices at 2 Rector Street.

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HENRY G. DAVIS, EX-SENATOR, DIES

Former West Virginia Representative Succumbs in Washington at 93.

HIS WEALTH $30,000,000

Vice Presidential Candidate with Parker in 1904 Laid Foundation for Big Fortune in Timber.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Henry Gassaway Davis, former United States Senator from West Virginia and Vice Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket in 1904, died here early today after a brief illness, aged 93 years. His death occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, widow of the late Senator from West Virginia.

Henry Gassaway Davis, for many years United States Senator from West Virginia and at one time Democratic nominee for Vice President, was born in Howard County, Maryland, on Nov. 16, 1823. Mr. Davis was a self-made man. After getting a village school education he went to work on a farm and stuck to it until he was 20 years old. His real start in life was made as a brakeman on the B. & O. Railroad. He was in the railroad business for fourteen years, serving as conductor and division agent. In 1858 he obtained an interest in a coal mine and in the Piedmont National Bank, which was afterward known as the Davis National Bank.

His first entrance into politics was in 1865, when he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates. He was a delegate from West Virginia to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868 and 1872. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate of West Virginia. He was re-elected in 1870. In the same year he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed W. T. Willey, Republican. He served a second term and declined a third one. He was one of the delegates to the Pan-American Congress and a member of the United States Intercontinental Railway Commission.

Mr. Davis was also President of the West Virginia, Central & Pittsburgh Railroad, which he projected and of the Piedmont & Cumberland Railroad.

When Mr. Davis was nominated for Vice President in 1904 he was 81 years old. No other candidate for that office ever approached that age and for a time it was thought he would not be able to make a vigorous campaign. But he did so. Senator Davis with his brother, William R. Davis, laid the foundation of his great fortune in timber. His wealth is estimated at $30,000,000.

The heavy traffic of the civil war had resulted in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad being left in a badly rundown condition. Its greatest need was for timber. It was needed for ties, new bridges, and for many other purposes. With his brother, Mr. Davis bought a large tract of land at the summit of the Alleghanies, in Garrett County, Maryland, and began the cutting of timber, which he sold to the railroads. On this tract of land Mr. Davis laid out the first of many towns that he has been instrumental in founding. It was the mountain Summer resort of Deer Park, where he built for himself a spacious residence, which was his Summer home for many years, and in which he and his family entertained from time to time many of the men who have been most widely known in business and political affairs in the United States.

President and Mrs. Cleveland spent their honeymoon there, and President Harrison and his daughter, Mrs. McKee, were his guests.

Mr. Davis married Kate A. Bantz, the daughter of Judge Gideon Bantz of Frederick, Md. The marriage took place in 1853. Five children were the result of this union. Mrs. R. M. C. Brown, one of his daughters, died early in 1903, having survived her mother but a short time. Another daughter is the widow of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, whose daughter Katherine married William F. R. Hitt. His other children are Mrs. Arthur Lee and John Davis.

Early in 1898 Senator Davis was reported engaged to Miss Maude Ashford, a newspaper woman of Washington, D. C. His intention to take another wife led to a family quarrel, it was reported, and he left the home of Mrs. Arthur Lee, his daughter, and moved to the Shoreham Hotel. Miss Ashford, who was a woman of 40 years of age, at first denied the engagement, but afterward admitted it was so. Society was all excited over the affair when there came the announcement that the engagement was broken.

Miss Ashford said that she broke the engagement because she did not wish to estrange the Senator from his family.

The community in which the Senator made the greater part of his fortune has benefited largely from his generosity. The public park in the town of Elkins is a gift from him, and the handsome Presbyterian Church in the same town was erected by him and his brother, Colonel Thomas Davis, in memory of their mother. With Mrs. Davis as a co-worker, he built the Davis Memorial Hospital, a commodious and well-equipped institution. This hospital was erected in memory of Henry G. Davis, Jr., the eldest son, who lost his life in 1896 by being washed overboard from a ship off the coast of South Africa.

$69,695 FOR BLAKESLEE ART

Sale of Latter Half of Collection Ends, with Total of $334,376.

The sale of the pictures of the Blakeslee Galleries of the late Theron J. Blakeslee was concluded at the American Art Galleries last evening, the total for the sale being $4,469, making a grand total of $69,695. These pictures formed the latter half of the Blakeslee collection. Mr. Blakeslee's death occurred in March, 1914, and the first half of his pictures was sold by the American Art Association at the Hotel Plaza, on the evenings of April 21, 22, and 23, 1915.

The return for this first lot of pictures, including the gallery fixtures, was $264,681. This makes a final total for the entire lot of $334,376.

The "Portrait of a Man," done in the Romney period, brought the highest price last evening, going to the Ehrich Galleries for $610. This was a three-quarter length portrait of an elderly man in gray draperies. An Oriental tower was shown at the right of the figure.

Other pictures sold were "Man Praying," German School, which went to J. H. MacDonald, agent, for $100; A. M. Henry paid $105 for the "Head of a Female Saint"; and "St. Cecilia," by Johann Rottenhammer, went to the same buyer for $110. Charles DeKay paid $150 for "Cupids," by Francesco Albani; a "Portrait of a Lady," an unfinished sketch by Isabey, went to A. M. Henry for $110. A modern American painting, "Landscape and River," went to Rudert, agent, for $155, and for a "Portrait of a Young Lady," by Robert Crozier of Manchester, he paid $210. "Coronation of the Virgin," School of Fra Angelico, went to Clapp & Graham for $135, and T. V. Carey paid $130 for "Frederick Earl of Guildford." "Parrots in a Forest," by Hondekoeter, went to William Odom for $110, and A. L. Kramer paid $240 for "The Carpenter's Family," a Rembrant School picture.

London Opera House Sold to Stoll.

LONDON, March 11.—The London Opera House, which was built by Oscar Hammerstein in 1911, has been purchased by a vaudeville syndicate headed by Oswald Stoll, the theatrical manager.

Dr. van Dyke to Sail Today.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, American Minister to the Netherlands, who has been in this country on a vacation, is booked to sail for Rotterdam at noon today on the steamship Rotterdam.

TO MAKE COAL INQUIRY.

Federal Trade Commission Will Investigate Bituminous Field.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of conditions in the bituminous coal industry has been decided upon, according to an announcement today. Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the commission, and Commissioner W. H. Parry, have been authorized to make arrangements for the inquiry and to fix dates for public hearings.

This subject has been before the commission for a long time and many complaints have been received by the commission from coal companies. Special attention will be paid to the effect of the anti-trust laws on the soft coal industry. The chief complaints come to the commission from the soft coal districts of Illinois and Indiana.

Much of the trouble arises from freight rates and routing that cannot at first sight be complained of as being at variance with reasonable rate fixing. At the same time undue and often prohibitive advantage is given, it is claimed, to one dealer or operator over another.

The Trade Commission will probably visit the Indiana and Illinois soft coal fields in the early Summer and hearings will be held in Washington and at leading centres of the coal industry in various parts of the country.

GEORGE H. EMMOTT DEAD.

Dean of Law Faculty of the University of Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—The death of George Henry Emmott, Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Liverpool since 1903, is announced.

George Henry Emmott was born Sept. 28, 1855. He became barrister-at-law in 1879, and from 1885 to 1892 was Associate Professor of Logic and Ethics at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Professor Emmott lectured on civil law at the Columbian University, Washington, from 1892 to 1896. He returned to England that year and joined the Law Faculty of the University of Liverpool.

Miss Nebraska Cropsey.

Miss Nebraska Cropsey, an educator, died yesterday at her home in Pittsburgh, Penn., in her seventy-second year. She was employed in the schools of Indianapolis for fifty-three years, and when she retired in 1914, was Superintendent of Primary Instruction. Miss Cropsey was a former Vice President of the National Educational Association, and was the author of a number of textbooks. Before adopting teaching as her profession, she studied at the Concord School of Philosophy, in company with Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Sir James Key Caird Dead.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Saturday, March 11.—The death is announced of Sir James Key Caird, millionaire jute manufacturer and a leading figure in Scotch industry. Sir James was well known as a philanthropist. He was the chief financial backer of the Shackleton antarctic expedition. He was born in 1837.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES BROWN, a contractor of Greenwich, Conn., died at his home there on Thursday, in his seventy-second year.

WILLIAM OPPENHEIMER, Secretary-Treasurer of the B. Forman Company and connected with the Selridge stores in England, died on Thursday in Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. HENRY PLASS, wife of the former City Assessor of Detroit, Mich., died on Thursday in a hospital there, in her sixty-seventh year.

MATTHEW SCHLITT, for more than thirty years in charge of the publication department of Benziger Brothers, died on Thursday at his home in the Bronx.

Mrs. SARAH EUGENIE LAWRENCE died at her home in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on Thursday. She was born in this city in 1831 and lived here until twenty years ago, when she removed to Westchester County. She is survived by one son, James Lawrence, and a daughter, Mrs. Frederick Degenhardt, both of Dobbs Ferry.

JOHN S. WORK, only son of the Rev. Edgar W. Work, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, N. Y., died of pneumonia yesterday in the Cornell Infirmary.

ALBERT E. TOLKAMP, for many years a prominent resident of Ridgewood, N. J., is dead at his home there. He was in the wool-en business in this city.

PERCY PETERSON, an accountant employed by the Consolidated Gas Company and living in Oradell, N. J., died yesterday in the New York Hospital in his twenty-ninth year.

ARTHUR DU PASQUIER, a former member of the New York Cotton Exchange and for many years a cotton broker here, died on Feb. 15 in Neuchatel, Switzerland, in his eighty-second year.

MATTHEW MACDOUGALL, Superintendent of the Singer factory for seven years, died yesterday at his home, 712 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J. He was a native of Scotland, and is survived by his wife and a daughter.

Mrs. MARGARET ANN BRUSH, one of the largest property owners in Sayville, L. I., died at her home there on Thursday in her seventy-fifth year. Mrs. Brush was the widow of Dr. George Rewson Brush, who was a Surgeon in the United States Navy during the civil war. She was one of the organizers and a Trustee of the Sayville Library and Treasurer of the Sayville Woman Suffrage organization.

Mrs. JANE CRING LANG, wife of John T. Lang, a former Alderman of Brooklyn, died at her home, 117 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She was 50 years old.

Mrs. MINNIE BILLHARDT, wife of John F. Billhardt, a wholesale woolen merchant in Manhattan, died yesterday at her home, 119 Moffat Street, Brooklyn, aged 33 years.

HENRY KUHLWETTER, an upholsterer, in business in this city, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 120 Oak Street, Greenpoint, in his fifty-ninth year. He left a widow, two daughters, and a son.

Mrs. JOHANNA NATHAN, widow of Ernst Nathan, who was Collector of Internal Revenue under President Harrison, died on Thursday at her home, 1,421 Dean Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-second year. Mrs. Nathan was for many years prominent in benevolent and charitable work in Brooklyn and was a member of the Federation of Hebrew Charities, Esther Lodge, Ladies' Benevolent Society, and the Sisterhood of the Temple Beth Elohim. Her husband, who died on Sept. 3 last, was for a score of years prominent in Republican politics in Brooklyn.

Mrs. CHRISTOPHER J. DOYLE, widow of a Police Lieutenant, is dead at her home, 1,213 Fifty-fourth Street, Borough Park, aged 54 years. She left two sons and a daughter.

Captain JOHN C. WEST, 46 years old, with the Port Johnson Towing Company of Manhattan, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Thursday. He lived at 211 Conover Street, Brooklyn, and was a member of the New York Pilots' Association and of the Independent Master Pilots' Association.

WILLIAM M. MITCHELL, a carriage painter of Hackettstown, N. J., died yesterday morning in Morristown, N. J. He was 55 years old.

JAMES GRAY, a retired business man, died yesterday at his home, 166 Cleveland Street, Orange, N. J., in his ninety-fifth year.

THOMAS WESLEY TAYLOR, formerly a deacon of the Washington Street Baptist Church, died on Thursday at his home, Orange, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. MALCOLM MURRAY GALBRAITH, a daughter of the late Sir William Veitch and mother of Mrs. A. M. Dike of 222 West Fifty-ninth Street, died suddenly on Wednesday from heart disease in Vancouver, B. C., where she was visiting another daughter.

CHARLES D. STICKNEY, who died Thursday, was a Director of the Sherman National Bank, and not of the Fifth Avenue Bank also, as it was reported.

FRANK W. WELLS, receiving teller of the Union National Bank of Newark, died on Thursday at his home, South Orange, N. J., in his thirty-ninth year.

CHARLES F. GODSHALL, Second Vice President and Treasurer of the Westmoreland Coal Company of Philadelphia, died on Thursday there, in his sixty-second year.

Mrs. ANNIE B. DAVIS, widow of Theodore M. Davis, lawyer and Egyptologist, died on Thursday in Bethesda, Md., in her eighty-first year.

Mrs. ADELIA MEAD FARMINGTON, widow of Bartlett Farrington, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at her home in Greenwich, Conn., in her ninetieth year.

JULIEN P. FRIEZ, manufacturer of meteorological instruments, died on Thursday in Baltimore, Md. He was a pioneer in the manufacture of heliograph signal apparatus used by the Government years ago.

R. B. NIXON, for forty-eight years financial clerk of the Senate, died at his home in Washington yesterday. During his service he had disbursed more than $100,000,000 of Government funds.

LUCIUS BIGELOW, an editorial writer of prominence a generation ago, died in Burlington, Vt., last night. He was editor of The Burlington Times in the 60's and subsequently was a member of the staffs of The Portland Oregonian and The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

T. M. MULRY, BANKER DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Head of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Was Ill Only a Day.

CARDINAL AT HIS BEDSIDE

Ex-Head of National Conference of Charities Was Interested in Many Financial Institutions.

Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank since 1906, a former President of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and widely known here for his interest in Catholic charities, died shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 10 Perry Street.

When he left the bank on Thursday afternoon and returned to his home, he complained of feeling ill and said that he had a cold. During the night his condition became worse, and Drs. Maguire and Weeks were called and found that he had developed pneumonia. All day yesterday Mr. Mulry sank rapidly and early in the afternoon his family were notified that there was no hope. At his bedside, at the time of his death, were his entire family. Cardinal Farley and Monsignor Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdioces, both close friends of his, who were with him during his last hours, left twenty minutes before his death. Others present at his death were the Rev. Father Malick Fitzpatrick, rector of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, and the Rev. Father Thomas White, rector of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.

Mr. Mulry was born here and was in his sixty-first year. He was a son of the late Thomas Mulry, one of five brothers who came to this country from Ireland in 1850. Mr. Mulry was one of fourteen children, one of his brothers being the Rev. Father Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., President of Fordham University.

Educated at Cooper Union.

He received most of his education at Cooper Union, although he attended St. Joseph's Parochial School and De La Salle Institute for a year. One day in later years Mr. Mulry met Peter Cooper at a business conference and introduced himself as "one of his boys," and from that time on was an intimate of the philanthropist.

In 1862, when he was still a youth, his family removed to Wisconsin and remained there for nine years, returning to New York at the end of that time. Mr. Mulry then joined his father in the contracting business in which the elder Mulry grew wealthy. It was he who laid the foundations of Tammany Hall, the Academy of Music, and many other of the important buildings here, and who also helped to build the Long Island Railroad. His purchase of Castle Strange, one of the ancient estates of County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1883, brought to light the story of how when he was a penniless, barefoot boy a gamekeeper had cuffed him for trying to climb over the wall of the 1,000 acre estate. It was here that he spent the last years of his life and died, leaving the castle to his widow in trust for Thomas M. Mulry, who died yesterday. Ballinamore, once the estate of some French family and adjoining Castle Strange, was also bought by Mr. Mulry's father.

From contracting Mr. Mulry turned to banking, and at the time of his death, in addition to being President and a Trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, he was a Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and a Director of the United States Title Guaranty Company. He was formerly Vice President and a Director of the Prudential Real Estate Corporation, and was interested in a number of other financial institutions.

Prominent in Philanthropies.

Mr. Mulry was prominent for many years in civic and philanthropic circles, and was for years a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. He was President of the Superior Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and an executive member on the boards of many hospitals, homes, schools, and other charitable organizations. In addition to being a former President of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, he had served on the Governing Board of the Manhattan State Hospital and as a Commissioner on the New York State Board of Charities.

In May, 1912, the University of Notre Dame bestowed on him the Laetare Medal in recognition of his work in religion, art, science, literature, and philanthropy. The medal was presented by Cardinal Farley at a great meeting attended by people of all faiths, the greater number of whom were prominent in the city.

In addition to his financial and charitable interests, Mr. Mulry took an active interest in the problems of the day. He was a member of the special committee appointed by the Real Estate Association of the State of New York to safeguard the interests of real owners previous to the recent Constitutional Convention. In addition, he was elected Chairman of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests.

Mr. Mulry was a member of many societies and organizations, among which were the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, the Employers' Association, and the Democratic, Catholic, Building Trades, and other clubs. He was Vice President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and an officer in many other Catholic organizations.

Pope Pius X. confirmed him a Knight of the Pontifical Order of St. Gregory the Great, and he had received many other honors as the result of his charitable work. In 1880 Mr. Mulry married Miss Mary E. Gallagher, who, with five sons and two daughters, survives him.

His funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning at St Patrick's Cathedral. The Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, his brother, will celebrate the solemn high requiem mass, and Cardinal Farley will give the absolution.

Charles H. Strong, Commissioner of the committee investigating the State Board of Charities, at the close of the afternoon session yesterday paid a strong tribute to Mr. Mulry.

"Mr. Mulry was a man of broad views," he said. "I felt that while listening to him testify here. I think it is fitting to place on the record a minute in appreciation of him and as an evidence of our deep respect."

The attorneys for both sides also added their tributes of respect and admiration for the dead banker.

When Mayor Mitchel finished his address before the Tax Reduction Committee last night in Carnegie Hall he paid a tribute to Mr. Mulry, in which he said: "I am extremely sorry to hear of the untimely death of Mr. Mulry. For him I had a high regard and respect. The city has lost a valuable citizen."

Henry C. Bainbridge.

Henry C. Bainbridge, President of the firm of Charles T. Bainbridge's Sons, paper goods manufacturers, in Brooklyn, and a former President of the Stationers' Board of Trade, died on Thursday at his home, 203 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year. Mr. Bainbridge was born and educated in that borough, and with his brother, Richard, he succeeded his father in the stationery business more than twenty-five years ago. He was a prominent member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Apollo Club, and the Manufacturers and Business Men's Association. Mr. Bainbridge is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ida Cluff Bainbridge; two sons, Henry C., Jr., and Charles H., and a daughter, Ida Bainbridge.

Prof. Lear Christian La Fetria.

Professor Lear Christian La Fetria, a chemist and bacteriologist, died on Thursday night at his home, 20 William Street, East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-first year. He was born here and was a graduate of New York University, and specialized in blood analysis and poisons. His wife, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

MORGAN MADE BENEFACTOR.

Art Museum Bestows Title Upon Him for His Recent Gifts.

In recognition of his recent gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, J. Pierpont Morgan has been declared a "Benefactor" of the museum. This title is bestowed by the museum upon its friends who contribute or devise to it $50,000 or more. It is bestowed upon Mr. Morgan out of consideration for his recent gifts of two pieces of Gothic sculpture, the "Entombment," and a smaller group, "Donors Kneeling Before the Virgin Who Supports the Dead Christ Upon Her Lap," from the Château de Biron in Périgord; the famous Colonna Madonna by Raphael, and the Gothic section of the Hoentschel collection.

The resolution to make Mr. Morgan a "Benefactor" of the Museum was passed at the members' meeting at the Museum on Feb. 3 and the action was announced yesterday.

Director Robinson of the Museum announced yesterday that a letter had been received from the Curator of Decorative Arts of the Museum, Dr. Wilhelm R. Valentiner, who left for Germany at the outbreak of the war. Dr. Valentiner writes that last December he was transferred from the battle front to the War Office in Berlin. While at the front he was twice decorated for bravery.

There are to be seen in the Metropolitan Museum Recent Accessions Room as acquisitions of the month some rare Hellenistic and Roman glazed vases. Three of these are placed in a case in the centre of the room. They are charming little pieces, two with ring handles and one with a cover. Their distinguishing characteristic is a rich metallic glaze which covers the terra cotta foundation. One has an unusual decoration of lozenges and rosettes, the former augmented with a leaf pattern, and is said to have come from Syria.

Two paintings by contemporary German artists purchased at the sale of the Hugo Reisinger collection in January are also exhibited. "In the Studio," is by Hugo von Habermann, the interior accessories excellently well handled. The museum has previously owned but one other work of the artist, "Portrait of a Lady," presented by Mr. Reisinger.

"A Landscape" is by Wilhelm Trubner, a picture of deep greens with deep red roses climbing a trellaced fence.

Three very beautiful pieces of lace are gifts of Mrs. Henry S. Redmond and were formerly a part of the Mrs. Isaac D. Russell collection. They represent the best period of mid-Victorian work of the best lace centres of Europe.

Shotaro Sato Sale Yields $7,317.

A rare and complete set of the Chushingura, (47 Ronins,) each signed, went to S. Michie for $41 in the Shotaro Sato sale at the Anderson Galleries last night. A rare Japanese "Book of Flowers," "Fugenzo," dated 1790 and with double page illustrations, went to C. J. Mason for $32.50; a Hokusai print: "Sekiyonosato with red Fuji," went to F. F. Fletcher for $34, and C. F. Mann paid $32.50 for a triptych, a Japanese print by Utamaro: "Evening View at Ryogoku." The returns for the evening were $1,639, making a total of $7,317.

Lang Yao Bowl Sold for $335.

The art collections of Mrs. Williams Sprague of Hempstead, L. I., and Mrs. Frances Byam of East Chatham, N. Y., Chinese porcelains, many snuff bottles, old-time furniture, &c., at the first sale at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon brought $2,631. A famille verte plaque, Kang Hsi period, went to C. H. Harding for $122, and he paid $335 for a Lang Yao bowl of the same period. A famille rose plaque sold on order for $72. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BENJAMIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin, Jr., (nee Katharine Doremus) announce the birth of a daughter, March 10, 1916.

BERKOWITZ.—Mr. Joseph Berkowitz of 1,153 41st St., Brooklyn, is glad to announce to his relatives and friends that his wife gave birth to a baby girl on Wednesday, March 8, at 2 P. M. Mother and baby are doing well.

BRODIE.—March 9, Jamaica, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Brodie, a son.

Engaged

HANSON—FEUERBACH.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Feuerbach announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Gustav Hanson.

BERGEN — WINCHELL.—Lillian L. Winchell to August H. Bergen.

SCHEY—BEHREND.—Emma A. Behrend to Ira M. Schey.

Married.

BALDWIN—BLOEMEKE.—March 7, Bessie M. Bloemeke to Dr. Charles E. Baldwin.

BERGMAN — GOODMAN.—March 7, Sophie Goodman to George Bergman.

BRAUN — FEIGENBAUM.—March 7, Tillie Feigenbaum to J. Bernard Braun.

Died

BISHOP.—On Friday, March 10, at her residence, in New Canaan, Conn., Mrs. J. Adams Bishop. Funeral private.

BOLTON.—On Friday, March 10, 1916, at his residence, 333 Central Park West, Edward Davis Bolton. Interment at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

BRINLEY.—March 9, at Colorado Springs, Col., Rebecca Maitland, widow of Edward Huntington Brinley, in the 80th year of her age. Interment at the convenience of the family at Brooklyn, Conn.

BUSCHMANN.—On March 10, at her residence, 51 West 91st St., Hannah H., beloved wife of Charles H. Buschmann. Services Saturday, March 11, at 8 P. M. Funeral Sunday at convenience of family. Interment Woodlawn. Kindly omit flowers. Boston papers please copy.

CREIGHTON.—Charles, in his 75th year, loving and beloved father of Elsie C. Shrive, Jean C. Koelsch, and Eleanor C. Lyon. Funeral services Saturday, March 11, 8:30 P. M., at John Graham's funeral chapel, 4,221 Park Av. Relatives, friends, and members of Guiding Star Lodge, 505, F. and A. M., respectfully invited to attend. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery Sunday, March 12, private.

CRONIN.—At her residence, 219 West 106th St., March 9, 1916, Annie Aird, widow of Henry P. Cronin. Funeral service Saturday, March 11, at 7:30 P. M. Edinburgh (Scotland) and Montreal (Canada) papers please copy.

DALLEY.—Henry, su

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE HAD ITS MOST SUCCESSFUL COMPETITIVE YEAR IN 1915

350,000 SCHOOLBOYS ARE IN ATHLETICS

General Wingate Tells of Remarkable Activities of Students in Sports.

500 CLASS BASEBALL TEAMS

Increased Numbers Competed in All Sorts of Events, Both Indoors and Outdoors, in 1915.

General George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, and all the other officers who served with him during 1915 were re-elected by the Board of Directors of the league at the thirteenth annual election held yesterday at General Wingate's office, 30 Nassau Street. The other officers chosen were Gustavus T. Kirby, First Vice President; Dr. John H. Finley, Second Vice President; Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Third Vice President; Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Fourth Vice President; S. R. Guggenheim, Treasurer; Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Secretary.

Prior to the election of officers the Directors who will serve through the coming year were chosen as follows: Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Victor J. Dowling, Gustav Straubenmuller, Rodman Wanamaker, Herman A. Metz, Frederick Lewisohn, Thomas W. Churchill, William G. Willcox, Thomas F. Ryan, Plowden Stevens, Jr., John Denbigh, Leo I. Kearney, Herbert J. McCreary, and G. Randolph Manning. The only new members of the board are Mr. Willcox, who succeeded Thomas J. Higgins, and Mr. Manning, who fills a vacancy.

One hundred and five members of the league attended the meeting, which was presided over by General Wingate.

The report of General Wingate, read at the meeting, disclosed to the delegates details in regard to the work of the league during 1915, which were interesting to those present. The P. S. A. L. head reported that more than 350,000 youngsters participated in one or more sports during the year, showing a large increase in numbers over the prior year.

Some of the interesting facts which were cited by General Wingate were:

"The P. S. A. L. badge, which the league awards to each boy who attains during the year a certain simple standard in running, jumping, and chinning, was won by 24,756 boys, an increase of 6,202 over 1914. P. S. 90, Queens, stands highest, with 342, being 80 per cent. of its attendance.

"In the class jumping 53,912 boys participated, belonging to 2,146 classes in 138 schools. The winning classes averaged for the fifth year boys a standing jump of 6 feet, for the sixth and seventh year each 6.9 feet, and for the eighth year 7.3 feet.

"In the class chinning 67,490 boys from 2,477 classes in 177 schools participated. The winning class, fifth year, averaged 10.08 times for the sixth year 12.40 times, for the seventh year 14.8 times, and for the eighth year 18 times.

"In class running 21,534 boys from 1,330 classes in eighty-eight schools participated.

"In baseball there were 500 class teams and eighty-five school teams, and the final games were witnessed by over 10,000 spectators.

"In the regular elementary school basket ball tournament sixty teams participated, while in the class basketball tournament there were 1,530 teams from seventy-nine schools and 1,723 classes, making an aggregate of 13,948 competitors.

"In soccer football ten high school teams and 268 class teams from fourteen elementary schools competed.

"Outside of these interschool events an enormous number of athletic games were held in the different schools, there being 1,530 basket ball, 2,000 indoor baseball and 500 outdoor baseball class teams, and an infinite number of track and field competitions.

"Although the numbers participating in the swimming contests are necessarily limited on account of but six public baths being available, there were 8,025 boys taught to swim during 1915, and 657 boys from forty-five schools won the swimming badge.

"In the walking clubs 6,700 boys and 1,000 girls competed during 1915. In these they were required to walk in a quarter of a year in not less than six tours, 50, 75, or 100 miles. Ten boys walked more than 100 miles in the quarter, seventy boys more than 75 miles, and 247 boys more than 50 miles, the medals given being 327.

"There were 1,750 competitors in the elementary schools indoor championship games of the league, and 1,000 boys in the outdoor championship games.

"The number of boys and girls taking part in the various series of athletics conducted by the league during 1915 is estimated to be over 350,000. About 50 per cent. of the grammar grades compete regularly and over 75 per cent. compete once or twice a year in the school and district games. The high schools have a slightly higher percentage. This practice is always voluntary and takes place after school hours.

General Wingate also noted that during the Spring of 1915 greater activity was displayed in school athletics than in any previous year. This was owing to the appropriation of $35,000 made by the Board of Estimate, which permitted the opening of 172 school playgrounds after school hours. These playgrounds were conducted by an experienced teacher, and three and one-half millions of children attended them at a total cost of one and a half cents per child. The result was that many boys and girls became proficient in athletics so as to engage in the league games, and numbers of schools came to the front which had previously not been able to turn out competent competitors. In consequence of the reduction in the educational appropriation, no moneys will be available during the present year for after-school activities, these playgrounds have been closed, and are likely to remain so.

"The league considers that it has taken a great step toward national preparedness in what it is doing in respect to teaching the boys of the high schools to shoot a service rifle," said General Wingate. "It has installed twenty-two sub-target gun machines, and in addition has recently purchased and issued to the schools 110 Krag carbines, which are equipped with an apparatus for assimilated firing.

"In 1915 over 5,000 boys regularly practiced in the high schools of New York City, 302 of whom qualified as marksmen and 197 as sharpshooters. The Wingate Trophy for the school qualifying the greatest percentage of marksmen was won by Morris High, with seventy-five marksmen and thirty-seven sharpshooters.

"The Girls' Branch has conducted its work in the schools during 1915 with a success fully equal to that of the boys. In fact, its work has grown so that it can only be covered by its own separate report. This work covers folk dancing, certain games and walking, but debars pole vaulting, broad jumping, and competitive high jumping as detrimental.

"The league received during the year in subscriptions $12,125.97, which was $2,258.71 more than in 1914. It had a bank balance of $834.68 on Jan. 1 and no debts. It has 380 annual members, 75 life members, 125 patrons, and 11 founders, making a total of 600 members.

The men who made possible the schoolboy marksmanship activities by subscribing $125 a year toward the expenses are George D. Pratt, S. R. Guggenheim, George W. Wingate, L. M. Josephthal, Robert M. Thompson, James M. Motley, E. C. Schaefer, Rudolph J. Schaefer, E. Francis Hyde, James R. Silliman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph W. Kaym, Charles F. Dieges, E. W. Coggeshall, James Sheylin, E. H. Litchfield, and William C. Courtney.

CURVES GET PAST YANKS.

High-Grade Pitching in Practice Game Keeps Bases Empty.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 10.—Rain put the battling Yankees to rout again today, for the second time this week, but they managed to get in six innings of play. The pitchers had the upper hand of the altercation between teams A and B and only one run was made. Team B made it.

There are five men on the casualty list, and so Donovan had to rearrange his teams. Maisel is complaining of soreness in the legs and took a day off. Hartzell hurt his foot in sliding yesterday and was an absentee. Boone has a sore throat and Pich is recovering from one. Baker, with his injured hand, is the fifth member of the hospital squad, but the Trappe man was out batting as usual today and seemed as lively as could be. He is in splendid condition, barring the local injury.

Team B had an outfield composed of Brown, Hendrix, and Layden, all recruits. For team A, Miller was in centre instead of Maisel. Aragon played third for team B, with Mullen at second, and Baumann played third for the regulars. Fisher and Shawkey did the team B pitching and Tipple and Russell were on the points for team A.

The pitching was good by all parties concerned. Curves and speed abounded and, in general, the pitching was such as batters do not as a rule run across this early in the season. The hitting, therefore, was fragmentary.

The single run resulted from a lift over the left-field fence by Alexander in the third inning. It was made off Tippie and was the only hit off that artist. Layden and Walters each stabbed Russell for a single in the sixth, but no damage was inflicted by this pair of safeties.

The fielding was without a flaw, with tidy work by Cable at short and a fine throw by Gilhooley, which headed off a runner trying to go from first to third on a hit. Gilhooley has made several throws of this kind and shows no symptoms whatever of a brittle arm.

The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Team A	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	0
Team B	0 0 1 0 0 0	1	3	0

Batteries—Tipple, Russell, Schwert, and Nunamaker; Fisher, Shawkey, Alexander, and Walters.

GOULD AND HUHN VICTORS.

Beat Potter and Harding at Philadelphia Racquet Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 10.—Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, the national court tennis doubles champions, defeated Wilson Potter and George Harding today in the first round for the championship of the Racquet Club. The set scores were 6—4, 6—2, 7—4.

The national champions were in great form. Gould played his usual heady game and Huhn was remarkably steady. Potter bore the brunt of the attack on his side. Harding was erratic, owing to lack of practice, although as the match progressed he settled down, and toward its close played fine tennis.

Gould, who, in addition to holding the doubles title with Huhn, is the world's open and the national singles title holder, was accurate in finding the winning gallery and the grille, a score or more points accruing to his side from these sources.

The final set was as brilliantly played as any staged at the Racquet Club in a long while. For the first time since the start of the match Harding and Potter managed to obtain the lead. Some remarkable playing by Potter put his side ahead at 4—2, and later they were within a point of leading at 5—2. But Gould and Huhn settled down and played their opponents completely off their feet, winning four games straight for the set and match.

600 Athletes in Hamilton Games.

Six hundred athletes are entered in the annual indoor games of Hamilton Institute, which will be contested tonight in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, at 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. Schoolboy performers will figure in the principal events, but in addition there will be three competitions open to all registered athletes. These events are 100-yard dash, handicap; one-mile run, handicap, in which Willie Gordon of the New York A. C., metropolitan champion, will start, and a half-mile run for novices.

BROILING SUN FAILS TO LAY GIANTS LOW

McGraw's Curves Prove More Effective Than Old Sol's Rays in Game at Marlin.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Tex., March 10.—The Giants finished an unbroken week of hard labor under tropical conditions with a nine-inning frolic at Emerson Park this afternoon. It was the final preparation for the week-end exhibitions in Waco and Dallas tomorrow and Sunday. The heat was well-nigh unendurable to an innocent bystander, the mercury showing above 90 all afternoon. Some of the spectators were almost prostrated, but the ball players are now acclimated and hardened, and they played a lively game this afternoon.

McGraw shuffled his batting orders again and put two nondescript teams in the field. He appointed Doyle and Fletcher as Captains and the rivalry was keen. In order to save the six pitchers who are to work in the exhibition games McGraw called on some of his veterans. Ralph Stroud and Rube Benton twirled for the Doyles until the last inning, when Walter Roesinger, who is to leave Marlin and his baseball career behind him tomorrow, made his farewell appearance.

The Fletchers won by a score of 7 to 5, but were outhit by the Doyles. Rube Schauer was Fletcher's moundman for the first four innings, after which McGraw himself went to the box and pitched out the game. The manager's dinky curves were hard to hit. The Doyles made only two runs off him.

George Kelly was in the limelight again with another home run and three singles. He played with the losers today, and Schauer was the victim of his circuit drive. Other home-run artists were Charley Babbington and Schauer. Babbington won the game for Doyle's aggregation, when he drove out this homer with two on bases in the fourth inning, Benton being his victim.

The teams lined up as follows:

Doyles—Cole, lf; Thorpe, rf; Kelly, cf; Doyle, 2b; Rodriguez, 1b; Martin, ss; Brainard, 3b; Sanberg, c; Stroud, p; Benton, p; Roesinger, p.

Fletchers—Farrell, cf; Elsh, lf; Jacobson, rf; Fletcher, ss; Harrison, ss; Merkle, 1b; Hunter, 1b; Shepner, 3b; Babbington, 2b; Doolin, c; Kenny, c; Schauer, p; McGraw, p.

The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Doyles	0 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 0	5	15	2
Fletchers	0 1 1 3 0 1 0 1 ..—	7	11	3

Two-base hits—Martin, Fletcher. Three-base hits—Cole, Merkle. Home runs—Kelly, Babbington, Schauer. Umpire—Mr. Lobert.

The Dallas squad left here at midnight in charge of Manager McGraw. The players in that party are: Burns, Thorpe, Fletcher, Doyle, Kelly, Rodriguez, Hunter, Wendell, Sandberg, Schauer, Schupp, Perritt, and Martin.

Fred Merkle will act as manager of the Waco expedition. His team will consist of Farrell, Jacobson, Elsh, Merkle, Brainard, Babbington, Shepner, Kocher, Kenny, Ritter, Palmero, and Kramer.

KAUFF ON WAY TO MARLIN.

All Difficulties Adjusted, He Takes His 52 Bats and Decamps.

Benny Kauff, surrounded by Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants, and fifty-two willow bats, left the Pennsylvania Station yesterday for Marlin, Texas. Kauff had finally come to terms with the New York club and his recompense, although not announced officially, is said to be $6,000 a year with a $5,000 bonus. If he comes up to expectations he will be liberally treated by the New York club, but like the other players he must go through the routine of development and discipline.

Before leaving here, Kauff again expressed his optimistic confidence in himself and said that he would surely be a surprise to Manager McGraw.

Willoughby Florida Golf Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 10.—Hugh J. Willoughby, Jr., of Wynnewood, today won the Florida State golf title, defeating E. H. Bankard, Jr., Secretary of the Western Golf Association, 1 up and 5 to play in a thirty-hole match.

MORAN TO RICKARD'S RELIEF

Wants No Guarantee Put Up for His Share of the Purse in Garden Fight.

Frank Moran, who is to box Jess Willard, the world's heavyweight champion, at Madison Square Garden on March 25, interviewed Tex Rickard, the promoter of the bout, yesterday, and told him that it was not necessary to put up any guarantee or bonds for his share of the big purse. Moran told Rickard that he would take his word for the $23,500 promised him and wanted no banker's or broker's word for it.

Moran did no work yesterday, but in the evening he left Dal Hawkins's roadhouse and came downtown to see some of his friends. At 9 o'clock he went back to his training quarters.

Willard went through his customary training routine at the Pioneer Club yesterday. He boxed with Hemple, Rodel, and Monahan. After the exercises were over Jack Dillon was introduced to the champion. Dillon said that he thought Willard showed speed for a big man, but asserted that he would be believed that he would be much faster than the champion.

Al Reich, the local Adonis of the ring, will box with Willard. Reich is considered the cleverest gymnasium boxer hereabouts, and he is getting a $500 guarantee to mix it up at fisticuffs with the champion.

VETERAN FENCERS VICTORS.

Younger Experts Defeated in Three-Weapon Contest at N. Y. A. C.

By six bouts to four in a three-weapon contest at the N. Y. A. C. last night the veteran swordsmen of two and three decades ago defeated a team of youngsters. Led on by Dr. Graeme Hammond, President of the New York Athletic Club and national champion foilsman in 1892, the veterans swept victoriously through the foils contest, winning five out of six bouts. They lost the two dueling sword contests and the first sabre bout. In the last bout at sabres, Dr. Hammond was opposed by Steddiford Pitt, who won the three-weapon championship of the Amateur Fencers' League only a week ago, but the N. Y. A. C. President showed little respect for Pitt's title and defeated him in fine style by 5 points to 3.

All the men on the veteran team were over 35 years of age, and the members of the youngsters' team were all under 25. Dr. Hammond was the only man on the veteran team to win two events.

At the conclusion of the contest Dr. Hammond presented the members of the winning team with medals, and issued a challenge to any team of veterans in the country on behalf of the N. Y. A. C. This challenge was taken up by the Fencers' Club and a contest will probably be arranged later on in the year. The summaries:

Foils.—W. C. Goodhue, Veterans, defeated J. Byrnes, 5 to 3; H. A. Eddy, Veterans, defeated S. Pitt, 3 to 2, (time limit); G. T. Shaw, Veterans, defeated C. MacPherson, 5 to 0; Dr. Graeme Hammond, Veterans, defeated H. Van Buskirk, 5 to 4; Dr. J. E. Clemens, Veterans, defeated W. Low, 5 points to 4; Leo Nunes, Youngsters, defeated C. G. Bottner, 5 to 4.

Dueling Swords.—Nunes defeated Shaw and Pitt defeated Bottner.

Sabres.—MacPherson defeated Dr. Clemens, 5 points to 2, and Dr. Hammond defeated Pitt, 5 to 3.

PENN LOSES ONE BOUT.

Capt. Pascarella Gets Only Points for Columbia in Wrestling.

Columbia wrestlers ended an unsuccessful season last night when they were outpointed by the grapplers from the University of Pennsylvania in the Morningside gymnasium. This was the fourth straight defeat for Columbia, although the meet was regarded by the coaches as the best this season, inasmuch as the Penn team took only two events by falls. Two other bouts went the full nine minutes without either man showing an advantage over his opponent, but in the extra periods of six minutes the Philadelphia mat men wore out the Blue and White wrestlers by tricky aggressiveness. The score by points was: Pennsylvania, 26; Columbia, 4. The summaries:

115-Pound Class.—Captain Pascarella, Columbia, got decision over Servais, Pennsylvania. Time—9:00.

125-Pound Class.—Souder, Pennsylvania, got decision over Rosenthal, Columbia. Time—15:00.

135-Pound Class.—Kaiser, Pennsylvania, got decision over De Murla, Columbia. Time—15:00.

145-Pound Class.—Captain Milligan, Pennsylvania, got decision over Bryan, Columbia. Time—9:00.

158-Pound Class.—Levin, Pennsylvania, threw Girdner, Columbia, with a half nelson and wrist hold. Time—8:30.

175-Pound Class.—Statler, Pennsylvania, got decision over Krulewitch, Columbia. Time—9:00.

Unlimited Heavyweight Class.—Dorizas, Pennsylvania, threw Raegener, Columbia, with a hip lock hold. Time—0:38.

Referee—W. A. Karl of Princeton.

Events for Memorial Day Regatta.

The list of events for the annual Memorial Day regatta of the New York Rowing Association on the Harlem course was issued yesterday by Richard Sturcke, President of the association.

The events are as follows: Junior singles, intermediate singles, association singles, senior singles, junior doubles, intermediate doubles, senior doubles, junior four gig, junior quadruple sculls, senior four shell, junior four barge, senior four barge, junior eight shell for boat clubs, senior eight shell for boat clubs, championship eight shell for high schools within thirty miles of City Hall, New York City; open eight shell conditional on two entries. The races will be started at noon over the Speedway course, and the double referee system will be used.

Remer Walkers' Club President.

Richard F. Remer, the New York Athletic Club walker, was elected President of the Walkers' Club of America at its annual meeting held last night in the clubhouse of the Morningside A. C. Remer succeeds Samuel Schwartz, who retired this year after serving as head of the organization since its formation. The other officers selected were: Vice President, Frank Plant; Corresponding Secretary, J. Goldstein; Financial Secretary, W. McFadden; Pathfinder, J. J. Hocking; Treasurer, Adolph Arnold.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Charlie Leonard vs. Jimmy Powers; Frankie Fleming vs. Joe Mooney. Both ten-round bouts. Several preliminary contests also.

Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn—Silent Martin vs. Frank Loughrey. Ten rounds.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Joe Stacey vs. Billy De Foe. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Jimmy Flynn vs. Jimmy Coffey. Ten rounds.

Staten Island A. C., Rosebank, S. I.—Willie Curry vs. Barney Williams. Ten rounds.

Curling Tie at St. Andrew's G. C.

A hard-fought curling match at the St. Andrew's Golf Club yesterday resulted in a tie at 7 to 7. The teams lined up as follows:

Team A—No. 1, Dr. N. M. Butler; No. 2, M. Nash; No. 3, S. Butler; skip, A. G. Fox.

Team B—No. 1, R. Sherwood; No. 2, J. Steve; No. 3, J. Butler; skip, J. R. Mix.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

THREE COLLEGES TIE FOR SWIM HONORS

Princeton Defeats Yale and Columbia Beats C. C. N. Y. in Intercollegiates.

Standing of the Teams.

SWIMMING.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Yale	5	2	.714
Columbia	5	2	.714
Princeton	5	2	.714
Pennsylvania	3	4	.429
C. C. N. Y.	0	8	.000

WATER POLO.

Princeton	7	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	5	2	.714
Yale	4	3	.571
Columbia	2	5	.286
C. C. N. Y.	0	8	.000

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10.—The Princeton University swimming team tied with the Yale and Columbia swimmers for first place in the Intercollegiate League when it defeated the Eli swimmers here tonight by a score of 29 to 24. The Tiger watermen took the lead at the start when they won the relay race, equaling the intercollegiate record of 1 minute 44 2-5 seconds, which they established here last week against Columbia.

Burchenal of Princeton and Schlaet of Yale had a duel in the shorter swims and neither man could secure the advantage. The Eli star took first in the 50-yard swim, while Burchenal got the honors in the century. Summary:

Relay Race.—Won by Princeton, (Selby, Lester, Leacy, Burchenal); second, Yale, (Ferguson, Thomas, Howe, Schlaet.) Time—1:44 2-5.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Schlaet, Yale; second, Burchenal, Princeton; third, Delacy, Princeton. Time—0:25 2-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Burchenal, Princeton; second, Schlaet, Yale; third, Delacy, Princeton. Time—0:59 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Ferguson, Yale; second, Hopkins, Yale; third, Lester, Princeton. Time—2:42 2-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Friessel, Princeton; second, Scoble, Yale; third, Benjamin, Yale.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Norris, Princeton; second, Lamostreet, Yale; third, Durfee, Yale. Distance—71 feet 6 inches.

COLUMBIA WINS EASILY.

City College Takes Two Events in Morningside Tank.

Columbia swimmers defeated the C. C. N. Y. watermen last night in the Columbia pool for the second time this season. The score was 33 to 20. Coach Ed Kennedy of Columbia made use of several of his second-string swimmers with the idea of saving Hal Vollmer, intercollegiate champion, and "Flip" Herbert for the remaining scheduled meet with Yale at New Haven.

Vollmer swam as usual as anchor man on the relay team, but entered only one other race—the 100 yard event—which he won with ease in rather slow time. Captain Lee of Columbia had no trouble in winning the 220-yard swim by about 75 feet. His time was 2 minutes 40 4-5 seconds.

Columbia took the water polo game by a 35-to-0 score. The summaries:

200-Yard Relay.—Won by Columbia, (Walker, Rogers, Lee, and Vollmer); City College, (Bosworth, Bachr, Howay, and Schenberg,) second. Time—1:53.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Leibner, City College; Moeller, Columbia, second; Mills, Columbia, third.

Fifty-Yard Swim.—Won by Walker, Columbia; Bosworth, City College, second; Baehr, City College, third. Time—0:26 3-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Lee, Columbia; Howay, City College, second; Kempner, Columbia, third. Time—2:40 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Jones, City College, with 68 feet; Roe, Columbia, second, with 65 feet 6 inches; Levie, Columbia, third, with 65 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Bosworth, City College, second; Rogers, Columbia, third. Time—1:02 2-5.

Wesleyan Swimmers Win.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 10.—The Wesleyan University swimming team defeated Springfield Y. M. C. A. College tonight, 28 to 22.

L. I. KENNEL CLUB SHOW.

Twenty Breeds Represented in Exhibition at Bryant Hall.

Over 600 persons attended the annual match held under the auspices of the Long Island Kennel Club last night, at Bryant Hall. Twenty different breeds were represented. The officers of the club had not prepared for as large an entry and were swamped with high bred dogs which owners wanted to show. Consequently the three rings in which the judging took place were congested. They were still judging up to a late hour last night, and while the best of the various breeds had received the ribbons, the best dog and bitch awards had not yet been made.

In the class for Pekingese, Mrs. McClure Halley's Ouena received the ribbon for the best of the breed. In Scottish terriers, John Vanson took everything in dogs and bitches. Russian wolfhounds, a breed rapidly returning to popularity, were well represented. The dog to win the ribbon was Postal's Wanda, a two-year-old, which has met with success at all the shows in the Metropolitan circuit. Mrs. C. N. Platt's Duke of Plazadatp was adjudged the best bull dog in the show.

TWO CLASSES OF AMATEURS.

National Federation Separates Those Who Get Pay from "Simon Pures."

CINCINNATI, March 10.—At a meeting of the Rules Committee of the National Baseball Federation here today recommendations were decided upon to divide the amateurs into two classes. It will be recommended that Class A be composed of none but those who are strictly amateurs, while Class B should be composed of those who accept money for playing baseball, but who do not take up baseball for a livelihood.

The committee will also recommend championship and intercity series for both classes.

A mass meeting of amateur baseball players as well as the delegates to the convention was addressed tonight by August Hermann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, and Ty Cobb of the Detroit Americans.

Cobb lost a valuable diamond ring en route South today and stopped here. He went back over the route he had taken when he lost the ring from the train, but failed to find it.

Loyola Alumni Win at Hockey.

The Loyola Alumni hockey team triumphed over the undergraduate seven in the hockey game by 3 goals to 2 at the ice carnival of Loyola School at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. Joe Amy, a former hockey star of the school team, led the individual scoring with three goals to his credit for the alumni team, while Gerard Benziger, captain of the school seven, scored one goal for his team and Adams scored the other. The results of the races were as follows:

¼-mile senior, won by Daniel Hennessey; ¼-mile alumni, won by Joe Amy; ¼-mile junior, won by William Wilson; ½-mile junior, won by William Wilson; ½-mile senior, won by Kenneth Stier; three-lap senior, won by W. Armend; special race for skating trophy of school, ¼ mile, won by B. Shanley.

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DILLON OUTPOINTS FLYNN.

Has Better of Hotly Contested Bout at Manhattan A. C.

The Manhattan Athletic Club reopened its doors last night with a ten-round bout between Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light-heavyweight, and Jim Flynn of Pueblo, Col., as the stellar attraction, and the Hoosier boxer was entitled to the honors. A good-sized crowd witnessed the contest.

From a competitive standpoint the bout was a hummer from the opening gong until the bell at the close of the tenth session. Neither boxer was willing to give ground, but Flynn was always on the aggressive and carried the fight to his opponent throughout. It was in this manner that Dillon won the honors, for he just waited for Flynn to rush, and then swung heavy rights and lefts to the side of the head.

Several times these blows of Dillon landed fairly on Flynn's jaw, but the latter, a veteran of many tough bouts, continually bored in against the Indianapolis boxer's heavy swings, and in the last three rounds Flynn appeared to be the fresher of the two. He roughed his opponent in the clinches and landed telling blows to Dillon's stomach at close quarters, but Dillon managed to send the Pueblo heavyweight's head back several times with stiff right-hand uppercuts to the chin.

The boxers did little but warm themselves up in the opening session, but shortly after the bell in the second round Dillon stung his opponent with a stiff right-hand blow under the heart, and later landed a right uppercut to Flynn's jaw three times.

Each succeeding round up to the sixth was just a repetition of the second chapter, with Dillon earning the honors because of his cleaner blows. Early in the sixth Flynn got his opponent on the ropes and there sent over several stiff right and left hand blows to the jaw. Flynn was on the aggressive for the next three rounds and earned these sessions by a slight margin. The weights were: Dillon, 171 pounds; Flynn, 190 pounds.

FAVORITES WIN DOUBLES.

Mrs. Schmitz and Miss Bjurstedt Tennis Victors at Heights Casino.

Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Miss Molla Bjurstedt won the doubles in the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon when they defeated Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver in the final round at 6—2, 6—3. The latter pair played speedy tennis at times, but their work was erratic; in fact, this characterization may well be applied to the work of the winners as well. Miss Bjurstedt was not at all steady, brilliant plays being followed frequently by errors, and in this particular she was more often an offender than was her partner.

The winners' tactics aided in giving them the victory. Knowing Mrs. Weaver as a strong net player, the shots were for the most part sent against Miss Ballin in deep court, and she had more work than she could handle.

At the net Mrs. Weaver played well on the few occasions that opportunity was afforded. She made a number of neat cross court shots, but the fact that her skill was so well known worked to the disadvantage of her partner. Miss Ballin made some wonderful gets, but in making the returns was drawn out of position, and Mrs. Schmitz or her partner had the opportunity for a pass. Several times Miss Bjurstedt attempted to come to the net and volley, but this type of play, unusual to her, ended in disaster when it was tried.

The finalists in the singles event today are Miss Bjurstedt, who defeated Miss Ballin in the semi-final round yesterday, at 7—5, 6—1, and Mrs. Schmitz, who scored a victory over Miss Alberta Weber at 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. The summary of yesterday's play:

Womens' Invitation Singles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Molla Bjudstedt defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 7—5, 6—1; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss Alberta Weber, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles.—Final Round—Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver, 6—3, 6—3.

STUYVESANT RETAINS TITLE

East Side Schoolboys Again Win Kammerer Trophy in Swimming.

Leo Glebel, the young herculean aquatic star, took four-fifths of a second off the recognized schoolboy record for 220 yards, while assisting the Stuyvesant High Schol swimming team to gain another year's hold on the Robert Kammerer Trophy in the annual swimming championships of the Public Schools Athletic League held last night in the natatorium of the College of the City of New York. Glebel, who gained the individual honors of the meet by winning the 100 and 220-yard swims, captured the furlong dash in 2:45 4-5, eclipsing the record made last year by William O'Sullivan of De Witt Clinton, who trailed Glebel across the finish line last night.

The school championship was won by Stuyvesant with a total of 27 points. The High School of Commerce finished second and registered 14, and Townsend Harris Hall took third place, with 8½ points.

De Witt Clinton's quartet was disqualified in the 800-foot relay, after establishing a new record for the distance of 2:47 2-5, two-fifths of a second better than the mark made by the High School of Commerce last year. The race was awarded to Commerce, by Referee Arthur McAleenan, following a protest by Albanus, who asserted that Fitzgibbons swam across his lane on the third leg of the contest.

Paul Garrigus, leader of the Stuyvesant team, won the 50-yard swim by a touch from H. Callahan of Commerce. The summary:

800-Foot Relay Race.—Final Heat—Won by High School of Commerce; Townsend Harris Hall, second; Manual Training, third. Time—2:50 1-5. De Witt Clinton finished first, but was disqualified.

50-Yard Swim.—Final Heat—Won by Garrigus; Callahan, second; Baer, third; Hoving, fourth. Time—0:29 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Leo Glebel, Stuyvesant; W. O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton, second; H. Sherman, Townsend Harris Hall, third; L. Lehrman, Townsend Harris Hall, fourth. Time—2:45 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by P. Horgan, Erasmus Hall, with 89 feet; tie for second between Louis Thuor, Townsend Harris Hall, and Charles Greenman, De Witt Clinton, with 63 feet each; Paul Stickel, Stuyvesant, fourth, with 60 feet. In plunge-off for second place Greenman, with 60 feet, defeated Thuor, with 57 feet.

Fancy Dive.—Won by H. Cagney, Stuyvesant, with 81 8-10 points, place 3; J. Kun, Stuyvesant, 72 85-100 points, second; F. Bryson, High School of Commerce, 68 91-100 points, third; G. Dahm, New Utrecht, 60 30-100 points, fourth.

100-Yard Dash.—Final Heat—Won by Giebel; Sinclair, second; Albanus, third; Wright, fourth. Time—1:05 3-5.

Point Score.—Stuyvesant, 27; High School of Commerce, 14; Townsend Harris Hall, 8½; Erasmus Hall, 8; De Witt Clinton, 6½; New Utrecht, 1.

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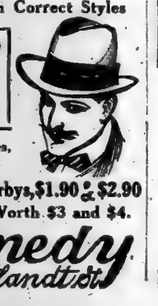
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E. W. GARDNER AGAIN BILLIARD CHAMPION

Captures Class A Title with Clean Slate, Defeating Brown in the Final Match.

Class A Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
E. W. Gardner	6	0	80	10
M. D. Brown	4	2	59	13 29-39
E. T. Appleby	3	3	53	7 36-52
F. S. Appleby	3	3	50	9 13-43
C. Heddon	3	3	81	10 10-39
J. Klinger	1	5	57	10 18-28
J. Poggenburg	1	5	73	14 13-35

E. W. Gardner, a veteran of many Class A billiard contests and several times holder of the title, regained his position at the head of his division by means of a victory in the final game last night at the Arion Club over Morris D. Brown. The score was 400 points to 351.

Gardner went through the tournament without defeat, laying each of his six competitors away in turn, and, usually, without much trouble. Brown finished in second place in the final rating. He could have tied Gardner by defeating him.

Last night's decisive game was a long-drawn-out and rather tedious affair, chiefly by reason of the fact that both men bore urgently in mind the importance of the contest and sought continually to leave the spheres safe, with the idea of scoring caroms absolutely secondary. Gardner proved to have his stroke in much better working order than Brown, and soon after the start began to forge ahead of his rival. The latter had rather the worse of the luck in several instances, but this can hardly be entered as a plea in abatement for him, because when opportunities offered he failed to take advantage of them.

As an instance of the kind of billiards that the loser played through the middle stages it may be mentioned that from the twenty-eighth to the fortieth innings inclusive, he tallied a total of 16 points. The scores:

E. W. Gardner.—0 7 3 27 2 0 5 0 4 2 7 22 0 2 9 9 8 6 12 10 6 12 0 30 17 49 0 19 3 5 0 15 4 0 0 1 13 2 0 6 10 1 0 0 5 0 12 0 1 0 17. Total—400. Average—7 36-52. High runs—49, 49, 30.

M. D. Brown.—0 8 1 7 11 1 25 0 1 10 5 4 0 15 2 19 8 0 0 55 2 3 1 0 1 23 31 1 0 0 0 0 8 0 0 1 6 0 0 4 17 0 26 4 2 4 38 0 1 0. Total—351. Average—6 45-51. High runs—55, 31, 26.

Edgar T. Appleby won his third game of the tournament in the afternoon when he defeated J. F. Poggenburg by a score of 400 to 321, and he is tied for third place with Charles Heddon and Francis S. Appleby. The play-off, however, will be between only the two Applebys, Heddon having left for his home in Michigan immediately after defeating Poggenburg Thursday afternoon. The defeat of Poggenburg yesterday was expected. He has been able to win only one match of the tournament, that with Klinger, and he is tied for last place with the Austrian. These two may play off to decide which best deserves the cellar position.

In the match yesterday Poggenburg displayed only mediocre form, and his average was hardly what would be called good in Class B billiards. He made 5 41-56, as against 7 1-57 by the Columbia University student. The play of the veteran was monotonous, the counts being low for the most part. He made 42 in the fortieth inning by close nurse work, and in the fourth gathered his second best run of 35.

The superior play of the young billiardist was evident from the start, and while Appleby's game did not measure up to a particularly high standard still he was at all times the master of the situation. He gained the lead in the second inning with a run of 53 that was gathered by pretty play, and from then to the finish it seemed as if the only point at issue was the number of points by which Appleby would win. At times he was leading the veteran by more than 100 points. Victory was so certain for Appleby that his game probably suffered through the lack of keen competition to urge him to high counts. The scores:

E. T. Appleby—0 53 0 1 15 1 23 3 8 0 0 0 1 0 0 13 4 0 0 0 2 3 32 25 11 36 1 15 0 0 1 2, 17 0 15 1 0 0 2 27 14 5 6 0 8 1 2 5 0 2 18 8 1 2 0 11 2. Total—400. Average—7 1-57. High runs—53, 36 and 32.

J. F. Poggenburg—1 1 1 35 2 0 24 0 0 3 0 0 0 14 0 30 2 1 5 0 2 1 0 0 0 11 19 2 6 0 0 17 4 0 0 7

HUGE SUPPLIES BOUND FOR RUSSIA

More Than 300 Steamships Are Carrying 1,000,000 Tons of Munitions for Army.

ICE DELAYS DELIVERIES

Kola Bay Filled with Shipping—Second Track of the Siberian Railroad Now Completed.

Captain Russman of the steamer Czaritza of the Russian-American Line, which arrived yesterday from Kola, the ice-free port of Russia in the Arctic Ocean near the border between Russia and Norway, reported that little progress had been made in the building of the new railroad from Kola to Petrograd, and that it would not be completed till 1917 at the earliest.

Officials of the Russian line were notified that there were in harbor at Kola about 100 ships, while a large number were in harbor in Norwegian ports and at Kirkwall waiting for the opening of the port of Archangel in the White Sea, which is now icebcund. It was reported that, in spite of the assembling of a fleet of ice-breakers in the White Sea, Archangel would not be opened for shipping probably until June.

Practically all the munitions arriving in Russia from other countries are now crossing the Siberian Railroad. Shipping from the United States and Europe to Vladivostock is being hampered greatly by the submarine danger in the Mediterranean and by the closing of the Panama Canal. On this account most ships from Atlantic ports round the Cape of Good Hope on the way to Vladivostock, Dalny, and Fort Arthur, and to Japanese ports, from which their cargoes are sent over the Chinese Eastern Railroad to connect with the Siberian Railroad. More than forty ships from New York Harbor are now on the way to Vladivostock, the voyage taking all the way from 50 to 120 days. From here to Vladivostock and by rail from there to the Russian front is a total distance of more than 30,000 miles, or more than once and a quarter the circumference of the earth.

Among the ships now said to be at Kola are three which sailed from Wilmington, Del., loaded with powder from the Du Pont works. These are the Irtysch, 5,398 tons; the Nonni J., 2,562 tons, and the Kiev, 3,127 tons. Among the ships sailing from New York for Archangel, which have not been reported as arrived and are probably in Kola Bay, are the Condor, 2,307 tons; Eskasoni, 1,682; Iperia, 2,061; Kamenetz, 3,160; Mogileff, 4,740; Omsk River, 4,779, and Tourgai, 3,606. A number of other American ships are in harbor at Alexandrovsk and many are icebound at Archangel.

The Czaritza unloaded her cargo of munitions on Zeminova Island in Kola Bay, from which it will be shipped to Archangel as soon as ice conditions permit. It was reported that high explosive powder and other articles much needed are being transported inland to a limited extent on sleds drawn by reindeer. Freight Agent Cadix of the Russian-American Line said yesterday that he had cabled to the Post Office in Petrograd recently and learned that mail could be carried from Kola to Petrograd in seven days.

A large number of the ships in Kola Bay are loaded with railroad supplies. Contracts for building the railroad from Kola to Petrograd are held by the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation of this city. Although the Gulf Stream touches Kola Bay and keeps it free from ice, the hinterland is covered with snow and frozen swamps, which make the railroad construction slow.

There are at least a total of 300 or more steamers at present bound for Russia with munitions, a large part of which will not reach the Russian front before midsummer. The cargoes they are carrying total nearly 1,000,000 tons. The freight bill for Russia will average about ten times as much per ton as that paid by her Allies. The cost of transporting the million tons of munitions and supplies to Russia is estimated at between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000.

The route taken by practically all of the ships bound for Petrograd from this port touches Cape Verde Islands in the Atlantic, Cape Town or Port Natal in South Africa, Colombo in Ceylon, and a port in Japan. In addition to the voyage, which takes from fifty days to 120 days, is the trip on the Siberian and other railroads to reach the Russian front, which requires from two to six weeks, exclusive of delays in loading. The Bolton Castle of 3,689 tons and the St. Bede of 3,149 tons, and other ships are now loading in this port to sail for Vladivostok. The following is a list of ships now en route from New York to Vladivostok:

Ship.	Tonnage.	Sailed.	Last Rep't'd.
Bellevue	2,714	Nov. 10	Japan
Bloemfontein	2,959	Feb. 12	.....
Brisbane River	3,149	Nov. 25	Port Natal
Buenaventura	3,065	Jan. 11	Sabang
Caldergrove	2,809	Mar. 7	.....
Chalister	3,389	Jan. 27	Natal
Chenliston	3,035	Nov. 22	Hongkong.
C. Rangoon	4,272	Feb. 4	St. Vincent
Craster Hall	2,759	Jan. 10	Port Natal
Dalecrest	2,760	Dec. 18	Japan
Duncluitha	3,073	Mar. 8	.....
Echunga	2,245	Feb. 20	.....
Eurymedon	3,361	Jan. 18	Port Natal
Frimley	3,141	Oct. 5	Hongkong
Garryvale	2,445	Jan. 31	Cape Verde
Grena	3,487	Nov. 24	Japan
Jeserit	3,114	Jan. 23	Natal
Lincluden	2,445	Jan. 7	Natal
Mathilda	2,623	Dec. 28	Natal
Mineric	2,988	Feb. 13	Cape Verde
Netherby Hall	2,855	Dec 16	Japan
Nigaristan	2,743	Feb. 3	Cape Verde
N. Z. Transport	2,855	Dec. 16	Japan
Oaklands G.	2,853	Nov. 10	Natal
Pennar River	3,393	Dec. 3	Cape Verde
Prometheus	3,391	Nov. 27	.....
Queen Mary	3,810	Jan. 11	Sabang
Sagama R.	2,990	Dec. 2	Cape Verde
San Francisco	3,164	Dec. 8	Japan
Seistan	2,712	Dec. 6	Japan
Suveric	4,011	Jan. 20	Cape Verde
Sygna	2,464	Jan. 25	Cape Verde
Tabarka	2,474	Nov. 13	Japan
Tokaimaru	2,287	Dec. 5	Singapore
Tokushima	2,287	Jan. 28	.....
Taushima	4,314	Jan. 27	Cape Town
Willaston	3,602	Oct. 18	Japan
Winley	2,717	Feb. 29	.....

In addition to these there are more than twenty ships bound for Vladivostok from Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, and other ports on the Pacific Ocean. Many ships are bound for Vladivostok from European ports.

Ivan V. Shestacovsky of 44 Whitehall Street, agent of the Russian volunteer fleet, said yesterday that the second track of the Siberian Railroad had been completed, and that enormous supplies and considerable passenger traffic were being handled over that line.

NOT OPTICAL INSTRUMENT.

This Is Held as to a Process Prism Affixed to a Camera.

The General Appraisers yesterday decided that so-called Cooke process prisms were properly dutiable at 15 per cent. under the present tariff under the provision for "photographic cameras and parts thereof." The record in the test case brought by the Taylor-Hobson Company established that the instrument in controversy is a prism with refractive and reflective qualities, and is used for reversing the image and in commercial photography to enable the photographer to photograph objects lying on a horizontal plane, which obviates the necessity of suspending the camera over the object, as in photographing a collection of game or other small articles on a flat surface such as a table. Collector Malone classified the import under optical instruments with a 35 per cent. duty.

The testimony given by trade witnesses was to the effect that by the use of this prism the light is bent and the image reversed; that it has no other use except for a part of a camera for photoengraving, and that for color work its use is absolutely essential. Judge Sullivan, sustaining the protest and reversing the Collector, said:

"The evidence establishes that this instrument is a part of a camera, always attached to a camera and never taken off. It has no use in its present condition. All cameras that are used for color work have the prisms attached permanently. Unquestionably it is part of a camera and not a projecting lens."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—The Alexandria Specialty Shop; Miss Ord, jobs, coats, suits, dresses; 251 West 42d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—A. E. Marcus Clothing Co.; A. E. Marcus, clothing; Wallick.
ATTLEBORO, Mass.—R. C. Bundy & Co.; R. C. Bundy, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
BOSTON—J. H. Pray Sons Co.; H. M. Pray, carpets; Breslin.
BOSTON—H. W. Poor & Co.; H. W. Poor, waists, skirts; Collingwood.
BOSTON—Atlas Mfg. Co.; I. Lebowich, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
BOSTON—Bellow Waist Co.; I. Klein, woolen waists; York.
BOSTON—Lace Shop; C. Wolbarst, silks, notions; Latham.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss Hall, books; 18 W. 35th.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. J. Falk, representing; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—R. W. K. Co.; H. Rothschild, metal picture frames; 33 Union Sq., R. 73.
CHICAGO—A. Smith, furnishing goods; Brodtell.
CHILDRESS, Texas—S. P. McGinn, general merchandise; Woodward.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits; Miss I. Robinson, dressesr 230 5th Av.
COLUMBIA, Mo.—Burnham-Hinkle Co.; W. S. Burnham, cloaks, suits; Latham.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—Blanchard & Booth Co.; Miss S. Alsobrook, women's ready-to-wear; J. E. Booth, general merchandise; 16 W. 40th.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss O. Kircher, jewelry; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. Greenbaum, women's, misses', children's, infants' ready-to-wear, evening, wedding dresses; Broadway Central.
GENEVA, N. Y.—Miss I. E. Harrington, millinery; Martha Washington.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, general mdse.; 315 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; Miss M. Trimble, dressmaking dept.; 230 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; M. Mayer, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas; 23 E. 26th.
NEW CANAAN, Conn.—Burchard & Co.; T. C. Rockwell, pantaloons, overalls; Park Av.
PETERSBURG, Va.—A. Rosenstock & Co.; B. Rosenstock, cloaks, notions, hosiery, gloves; 334 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Bodek & Co.; M. Weinroth, woolens; Wallick.
PHILADELPHIA—Zerrer-Bradley Co.; J. T. Zerrer, muslin underwear; 383 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; G. Kerngood, millinery, ribbons; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Forney & Seidenberg; G. Seidenberg, furn. goods; Grand.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Beatmade Garment Co.; H. J. Bloomer, children's dresses; Marlborough.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. C. Kemp, gloves; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Kemp, gloves; 432 4th Av.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Patton & Hall; J. L. Patton, shoes; Grand.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; L. L. Davidson, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.; G. S. Elder, manufacturing department, shirts, overalls; 395 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—S. Rudowsky, notions, furn. goods; Albert.
TORONTO, Canada—Louis Satanor & Co.; B. Weiss, jobs, general mdse.; Broadway Central.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; Miss M. Thayer, waists; 75 Spring.
WATERVILLE, Me.—Miss C. C. Sternitz, millinery; Breslin.
WILSON, N. C.—C. Gay, hats, caps; Imperial.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Jasper Bros.; B. Jasper, woolens; Broadway Central.
WORCESTER, Mass.—B. Schultz & Co.; B. Schultz, skirts, suits, waists; New Strand.

Demand Brisk for Good Wool.

LONDON, March 10.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,000 bales. The selection was better, and the demand was brisk. Queensland scoured sold at 3s 1½d, and New Zealand greasy at is 11½d. The withdrawals decreased.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Twenty buyers of men's furnishing goods will meet in this city on Monday and the three following days at the office of William T. Knott, resident buyer, 23 East Twenty-sixth Street. They represent stores that were formerly in the Claflin chain, and will be in the market for collective purchases of men's underwear, neckwear, sweaters, shirts, bathrobes, house coats, &c.

F. F. Barger, resident buyer, 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, has added these accounts to his list: J. Weinberg, Butte, Mon.; Leo Stein, Buffalo, N. Y., and the Fashion Cloak and Suit House, Great Falls, Mon.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has been informed that the British Government has consented to the shipment of merchandise consigned to it from Aden. The merchandise from there affected consists of wool and skins of sheep and goats with hair on.

The Treasury Department has notified customs officials that the acacia catechu cutch and the mangrove bark cutch were properly subject to duty at the rate of three-eighths of 1 cent per pound as extracts of vegetable origin suitable for dyeing, coloring, or staining not specially provided for. Other forms of mangrove bark cutch, used principally for tanning, are free of duty under specially provided for."

Light Offices

35 South William St.

Near Broad St.; also entrance on Stone St. Especially adapted and fitted up for

Cotton Sample Rooms

Also suitable for export or import offices; excellent light; good elevator service. Possession now; reasonable rent.

On premises or

E. S. Willard & Co

Phone 5080 Hanover 52 William St.

Front Half LOFT

Upper loft in Sunlight Building, 92x43; all light.

220-230 W. 19th St.

Near 7th Ave. 100% sprinkler. Maximum occupancy under labor law. Possession now. Rent reasonable.

E. S. Willard & Co.

Hanover 5080. 52 William St.

Full commission to brokers.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One Pike Adding and Listing Machine (Pike Co. now owned by the Burroughs Adding Machine Co.) will be sold at public auction, without reserve, at 30 Church St., Room 101, New York City, on Wednesday, March 15th, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. No flag displayed.

JOHN L. RANSON, Auctioneer, 30 Church St., Room 101 (street floor, near barber shop), N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold:

Process returnable Monday, March 20, 1916. Southern Pacific Company vs. Barge "Geraldine Schuyler," her tackle, &c., for cargo damage, $8,305.76.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Proctor for Libellant.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th day of February 1916, The Hoboken Ferry Company, as Owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as Lessee and Charterer of the Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS," filed their petition and libel, praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about the 21st day of October 1915, from a collision between said Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS" and the Recreation Pier, so-called, in the North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this Court, in the sum of $85,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, JR., ESQ., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

VENNER LOSES FIGHT ON ERIE ROAD BONDS

With $8,000 in Stock He Tries to Block the Holders of $40,000,000 Worth.

RAISES TECHNICAL POINT

Service Commission Rejects Plea Based on Tardiness in Holding Shareholders' Meeting.

The story of how Clarence H. Venner with 200 shares of Erie Railroad common stock with a market value of about $8,000 tried to override thousands of stockholders with stock worth about $40,000,000, came to light yesterday when the up-State Public Service Commission approved of the issue of $28,000,000 convertible Erie bonds recently underwritten by J. P. Morgan & Co.

It required a special meeting of stockholders to pass on the financing. Some technical questions were involved, among them a withdrawal of one issue of bonds in favor of new bonds with more favorable convertible privileges. The original meeting was called for Feb. 25 of this year.

At noon of Feb. 25, the exact time for which the meeting was called at the Erie's offices, 50 Church Street, there Mr. Venner, with 100 shares of stock in his pocket, was one of them. The other man was Charles E. Robinson, representing Mr. Venner's investment firm, and he also had 100 shares of Erie stock.

Mr. Venner and Mr. Robinson had things all to themselves. They chatted for twenty minutes but no one else arrived. What happened was described yesterday by a representative of the up-State Public Service Commission.

"The meeting has come to order," said one of the two Erie stockholders.

"I move we adjourn this meeting for sixty days," said the other stockholder.

"The motion is carried," said the Chairman of the meeting.

At 12:38 o'clock, just thirty-eight minutes late, Francis Lynde Stetson, attorney and Director of the Erie, and George F. Brownell, Vice President and general solicitor of the road, came into the room loaded down with proxies from stockholders. All told they had 1,183,858 shares of Erie stock, about 9,000 more than was required by statute to approve of the question to be voted on.

"The meeting will come to order," said Mr. Stetson.

"The meeting is all over," said Mr. Venner, "and I will take no part in any alleged meeting."

Mr. Venner based his action, it was said, on a by-law of the railroad company providing that less than a quorum could adjourn a stockholders' meeting until such a time when a quorum could be gathered together.

Notwithstanding the protests Mr. Stetson continued with the meeting, and it was adjourned by him to March 3. This meeting was held in due course, and the Erie Railroad's Proxy Committee formally voted the big bulk of the stock in favor of the financing plan. Mr. Venner and a representative of his company were also present at this meeting, and their 200 shares were registered against the plan. It was predicted after this meeting by Erie officials that Mr. Venner probably would try to block the plan before the Public Service authorities, and this course, it appeared, was taken.

Seymour Van Santvoord, Chairman of the Up-State Public Service Commission, gave an opinion yesterday in connection with the commission's approval of the Erie's issue of new bonds. This opinion specifically mentioned the Venner incident, and it was held that the commission could not recognize the meeting of Mr. Venner and his associate. The Erie's by-law calling for an adjournment by a minority vote, the Chairman of the commission wrote, had obviously been framed to keep alive an important meeting where a misunderstanding, delay, or accident had interfered with the progress of business. To hold that the Venner faction had accomplished its purpose, the Chairman said, would be "a very apotheosis of technicalities the ascription of which this commission prefers should be assumed by some tribunal other than itself."

The new bonds are convertible at 50, and this necessitates an authorization of $56,000,000 of stock for only $28,000,000 of bonds. This kind of financing, Chairman Van Santvoord went on to say, was not regarded as an ideal method. Under the circumstances, however, he said, the commission regarded the plan as justified. If the bonds were ever converted, he pointed out, the Erie's surplus would be sufficient to allow for the discount on stock exchanged for the bonds.

Clarence H. Venner has brought numerous minority stockholders' suits in the last few years, and has succeeded in some cases in completely blocking important corporate plans. When the New York Central lines were consolidated several years ago Mr. Venner fought the consolidation in many courts, and some of the cases have not been disposed of. Likewise, he fought the issue of $100,000,000 New York Central debentures last year.

Women's Shoes the Leaders.

Reports received from various retailers by a representative of a well-known local wholesale shoe house say that one of the notable features of this business at present is the large amount of business done on women's shoes as compared with men's. The reason for this is said to be that men's shoe styles do not change as often as women's; not often enough in the opinion of some dealers. Still, it is regarded as more or less of an open question whether the average man would pay as much attention to his footwear as the average woman even if masculine styles were frequently varied. Women's button oxfords, with cutout fronts, are now being shown in this market and have already begun to sell. White and light colored kid high shoes of almost any shade are still in great demand, while tan shoes are getting hard to buy because of the scarcity of tan calf. It is said to be almost as scarce as colored kid in the lighter shades. An important feature of the present market is the upward tendency in prices on all lines.

Jobbers Are Helped.

Dry goods jobbers and those specializing in various kinds of merchandise are looking for a very prosperous period directly ahead of them. In some cases the increase already in the amount of business done is said to be fully half again what it was a year ago. The jobbers are being helped out, so they say, by the indecision of the manufacturers and retailers who are scared by high prices and lose the opportunity to place their orders direct. Accustomed to look further ahead than the manufacturer or retailer, the jobbers have in many cases provided themselves with supplies of materials that cannot now be obtained in the open market.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Sat.; colder. Sun. fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Sat.; colder in n. Sun. fair; moderate winds, mostly s. w.

Ga.—Probably rain Sat. Sun. fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds on the coast.

Fla.—Fair Sat., except probably rain in n. Sun. fair; gentle shifting winds, except moderate s. and s. w. over n. w.

Ala.—Probably rain Sat.; colder in the interior. Sun. fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds on the coast.

Miss.—Probably rain Sat.; colder in cen. Sun. fair; moderate s. winds on the coast.

Tenn.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. fair, warmer.

Ky. and Ind.—Fair Sat. Sun. fair, warmer.

Ohio—Fair Sat. Sun. fair, warmer; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Sun.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy and warmer, probably rain or snow in n.; moderate n. w. winds, becoming s. e. Sun.

Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy and warmer, probably snow.

Ill., Mo., Wis., and Iowa—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer.

Minn. and Neb.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer Sat.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy and colder.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat. in e.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHIFFON PANAMA.—All wool, black and navy. Quantity no object. Cash. 3d floor, 220 Sixth av., corner 31st St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats, infants', children's, juniors', and ladies' this morning and all next week. 48 West 35th St., 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Coats all day. 9th floor, 145 W. 28th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted by large manufacturer on popular priced silk waists. L 127 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted with samples on cotton dresses. Call Saturday morning after 10 o'clock. Room 608, 37-39 East 28th.

DRESSES for our Southern representative conjunction line, half expense. Rosenzweig & Rosenberg, 12 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at linen and cotton dresses. 122 West 20th, 7th floor.

LINENS.—Contractors call with linen and wash dresses; bring samples. 9th floor, 5 West 35th St.

TAFFETAS.—Can use 300 pieces navy stripe taffetas and 200 pieces stripe silk checks, and also navy and black georgettes at a price. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard, Franklin 4545.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTH.—All wool Gaverdine, in all colors. Telephone 2138 Farragut.

COTTON CLOTH for sale. Light blue sateen, 36-inch, about 2,000 yards. Pink cambric, 36-inch, about 1,200 yards. Khaki and black drills; rags suitable for cutting small articles, offer about 2,000 lbs. Samples with Joseph Doyle, room 401, 43 Leonard St., New York City. 'Phone 135 Franklin. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

EMBROIDERY.—Colored shiffley, in allovers and flounces, on organdie and fancy cloths; also fancy buttons; discontinued patterns, 50 per cent. off. Elite Works, 19 West 21st St.

LINENS.—Household linens, fine bucks, embroidery linens, colored dress linens; stocks here. Alfred Alderdice Co., Mill Agents, 350 Broadway, New York.

NECKTIES.—Knitted fibre silk, for sale. Seconds, about 1,200 to 1,500 dozens. Packed 1 dozen solid colors in a box. Samples with Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard Street, room 401. Phone Franklin 135. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

POPLINS.—Will exchange navy for copenhagen. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SNAP DRESS FASTENERS for sale, immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3623/4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3623/4 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

A Long Coat Season Ahead?

A fashion authority has an ingenious explanation to give why long coats will be favored for the early Spring and Fall seasons. The Parisiennes will have to rely to quite some extent on their ability to make clothes for themselves, because the dressmakers are away at the front. This will lead to a greater popularity of the dress over the tailored suit, the former, so it is said, being more easily made. With a greater number of dresses worn, the tendency will be toward longer coats to supply the necessary warmth and protection from the weather.

Staple Dress Goods Demand Over.

The business on dress goods for the Fall in the staple lines is about over. Very little is doing in the market at present. Some lines of fancies are being offered, but there is not nearly as comprehensive a showing as ordinarily. The dye shortage is responsible for the restricted supply of fancy goods. The mills that have opened up fancies are asking good prices, and buyers seem willing enough to pay the advances made. While the labor situation in the garment trade is being watched closely by selling agents, the opinion in the market is that the trouble will blow over because the union recognizes that the proper time to call a strike is not at the tag end of the season.

Take No Chances on the Future.

Selling agents in the woolen trade appear to be of the opinion that the mills do not want to take orders for delivery very far into the future. The reason given is that to accept present prices as the basis of those in the future would be foolish, under existing conditions. The business taken for the Spring of next year is said to have been accepted by the mills on the understanding that early deliveries would be made. The representative clothing manufacturers have placed quite a respectable quantity of business in this way, and in the dress goods trade there are rumors to the effect that certain of the large garment manufacturers have also made a similar provision for the future.

Hats Under the Fur Schedule.

The prevalent fashion calling for the use of fur trimmings on women's straw hats is resulting in clashes between importers and the Custom House officials regarding the classification of many classes of Spring and Summer headgear. Up to recently hats of this kind were returned at 25 per cent. if untrimmed, and at 40 per cent. if trimmed, provided the hat itself was composed in chief value of straw. Latterly, however, fur trimmings attached to the hats have so greatly exceeded the straw forms in value that the Collector's office has been returning them at 45 per cent. under the fur schedule. The importing interests, it was said yesterday, are preparing to contest the customs men's return before the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court.

Burlap Demand Eases Off.

After a quiet active week, buying of burlaps eased off in this market yesterday. Prices continued firm, however, on the basis of 8 cents for 40-inch 8-ounce goods, 11¼ cents for 10-ounce, and 11½ cents for 10½-ounce goods in the same width. The 8-cent price on 8-ounce "forties" is more or less nominal, as it is said that a few goods can still be had for spot and near-by arrival at slightly under that figure. For 7½-ounce 40-inch burlaps about 10 to 15 points less than the 8-ounce price is asked. Buyers were slow in starting at the beginning of the week, as a result of uncertainties surrounding the importing of these goods and the consequent effect on selling prices, but later their interest increased and a nice business was done both on light and heavy goods. Odd widths and weights are still selling at unusual prices.

Dutiable Silk Imports Increase.

Dutiable silk imports at this port continue to show increase over those of a year ago, those for the four weeks ended Feb. 29, for instance, showing a total of $3,002,505, compared with $1,741,529 in February, 1915. Silk Association of America figures show that fabrics woven in the piece were entered last month to the value of $1,419,650, against $821,115 in the same month a year ago. Other goods that showed notable increases were velvet or plush ribbons, ready-made clothing, laces, embroideries and trimmings of both silk and artificial silk; spun silk or schappe silk yarns, and thrown silk. The principal declines for the month were shown in velvets, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, silk ribbons and bandings, and artificial silk yarns. The month's imports of raw silk, which is entered duty free, showed a nice gain also. They amounted to $1,032,774, compared with $775,040 in February of last year.

Hosiery Buying Stays Active.

Buying of hosiery in secondary distributing centres in this market continues, and few complaints are heard of the business being done. Most of those that are heard deal with the difficulty of delivering merchandise that has already been sold, or with the difficulty of getting re-order goods from the mills. All kinds of horizontal and vertical striped novelties continue in good demand, as do fancy effects in large checks, separate figures and clocking. The scarcity of artificial silk hose, especially in the cheaper ranges, is causing many retailers again to turn their attention to mercerized cotton goods. About the same producing difficulties occur in relation to these goods, however, as to the imitation silks, with the result that there is a strong prospect of the so-called 25-cent grade being abandoned if higher prices cannot be got for these hose by the manufacturers. Tan hose are said to be lagging, in spite of the predictions made earlier in the season that they would do well.

Will Ship by Sailing Vessels.

Two interesting things came to light yesterday in relation to the week's business in the export end of the cotton goods market. One was that one of the prominent houses catering to this trade is planning to engage space in sailing vessels, in order to move goods that cannot now be delivered because of the scarcity of steam tonnage. Little or nothing will be saved in freight charges by doing so, as owners of the sailing vessels are asking fancy prices for the space available in them. Railroad and coast vessel embargoes are also making business hard, as it is now difficult to get goods from the mills to the ocean shipping points. The other interesting thing was the receipt of a fairly sizable order for sheetings from Aden, this being the first real sign of business from the Red Sea districts for some time. The general run of export trade in cottons continues good, with the sale of colored cloths still handicapped by the lack of dyes. Both war and commercial duck have been selling in a large way of late, and it is said that further price advances are inevitable.

Printcloth Prices Firmer.

Prices took on a firmer tone in the local gray goods market yesterday, at least in so far as certain printcloths were concerned. For instance, 39-inch 68-72s sold for April and May delivery at 5½ cents, while 38½-inch 64-60s and 64-56s were moved for March, April, and May delivery at 5 and 4¾ cents, respectively. Sheetings were pretty active, with sales of 4-yard, 48 squares reported for April, May, and June at 6¾ cents, bids of 11 11-16 cents having been refused for the goods. Other interesting business done during the day was on 3.50-yard osnaburgs, which sold at 6½ cents for September-October delivery. There was little change in the situation as it affected fine and fancy goods. Prices on these cloths were firmly held, and business was as active as could be expected in view of the difficulty experienced by buyers in getting goods out. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

*Asked.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

CHARLES W. GRAHAM, 630 Faile Street, Bronx, formerly an officer of the Lockwhit Company, builder, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $30,992 and no assets.

HARRY B. MERRITT, doing business under the name of A. B. Merritt, meats, at Kingston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,947 and assets of $872.

WILLIAM JACOBS, diamond setter and engraver, 2 and 4 Avenue B, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,965 and assets of $782.

JACOB LEIBEL.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 19, 1914, against Jacob Leibel, men's furnishing goods, 304 Fourth Avenue, on consent of creditors, who agreed to accept 65 cents on the dollar.

BESHER FADOUL.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Feb. 4 against Besher Fadoul, dry goods, Cementon, N. Y., on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar.

FREDERICK BECK & CO., manufacturers of wall paper, 206-208 West Twenty-ninth Street, and Hoboken, N. J., who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Thursday, have been adjudicated bankrupt, and the matter has been sent to John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, to take charge of the further proceedings.

MARGUERITE DACEY HELIMAN, Hotel Endicott, has made an assignment to Oliver L. Goldsmith, Martin C. Ansorge, her attorney, said that she was the owner of 471 West End Avenue, valued at $50,000, mortgaged for $20,000, and her liabilities are $9,000. The assignment was made to conserve her property, and creditors will receive 100 cents on the dollar. The cause of the assignment was a judgment which was recently taken against her, and on which execution was issued to the Sheriff, and to prevent a sacrifice of her property an assignment was made.

HERBERT L. COHEN, manufacturer of skirts, 48 West Twenty-seventh Street, has made an assignment to Isidor I. Zeeman.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 352 business failures in the United States during the week, against 382 for the previous week and 385, 274, 288, and 241 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 85, New England 27, Southern 105, Western 96, Northwestern 24, and Pacific Western 47. Canada had 51, against 46 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Louis W. Becker, a printer, voluntary petition; liabilities, $13,426; assets, none.

Thomas E. Coffer, a steamfitter, voluntary petition; liabilities, $14,480; assets, $1,698.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Avery Scale Co.—Rock Plaster Manufacturing Co., costs.....$205.60
Arville, Dorothy—S. Friedman.....165.23
Aspell Co., Inc.—Importers and Traders' Building Co., Inc.....364.03
Altman, Leo—Lincoln Trust Co.....419.83
Barton, Thomas R.—W. S. Crowell.....222.01
Brown, Alfred G.—A. F. Hutchinson.....220.32
Berko, Geza D.—M. Duhen et al...3,142.10
Barrie, George, Robert, Alexander, and James R.—J. M. Willetts, costs.....348.57
Broadhurst, George—Ida I. Broadhurst.750.00
Brooks, Franklin—O. Dill.....1,472.38
Beaton, George A.—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.....321.27
Bachus, Frederick C. and Frank H. Traphagen—R. C. Turnbull.....196.76
Bergman, Samuel—B. Kantrowitz.....1,696.47
Beaver, John, receiver—J. Vilano.....500.00
Bradley, William—R. J. McManany et al.....258.90
Bowen, James H., guardian—J. H. Tennant, costs.....116.55
Crystal, Arthur A.—Pleasant Spring Distillery Co., Inc.....102.68
Dahl, Mary—E. Kansen, costs.....118.26
Dahl, Emil—Same, costs.....118.26
Deluxe Feature Film Co.—Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund...369.61
Doelger, Joseph—G. Herner.....143.31
Davis, William—F. L. Brace.....543.70
Enderly, Charles F.—Savings Investment and Trust Co. of East Orange.....3,571.33
Erlanger, Arthur G.—H. E. Erlanger..650.91
Fayant, Mrs. Marie F. H.—Hickson, Inc.619.11
Field, Helen—S. A. Berger et al.....1,348.89
Fuchs, Frank—J. Baumgold et al.....307.23
Greene, Harnet, or Benjamin Green—M. Topitzky.....151.59
Grafton, Lawrence—People, &c.....680.68
Gray, Melville E.—MacK. Zindel.....389.16
Gottfried, Louis—Ferdinand Ehrlich, Inc.....206.91
Gaswirth, Walter—S. Mitchell et al.....103.91
Gerber, Charles E.—Jersey Railway Advertising Co.....152.10
Goldberg, William—C. Gilligan.....300.00
Gelfand, Samuel, and Apollo Bottling Co., Inc.—Rheinheimer.....160.01
Gerber, Phillip—Sulzberger Sons' Co.....195.10
Harrigan, John E.—Stewart Distilling Co.....111.41
Hollander, Sumner R.—W. Tremlett..2,040.48
Hegt, Jonas J.—Paterno Investing Corporation.....368.21
I. B. Contracting Corporation—C. Loegler et al.....173.72
Same—Weed & Co.....365.77
Joslin

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FINANCIAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERtificates No. C-9127, 50 shares, dated June 22d, 1905; No. C-9148, 34 shares, dated June 29th, 1905; and No. C-9232, 16 shares, dated July 20th, 1905, of The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company were lost from our office in Hartford, Connecticut, on or about October 5, 1915.

RICHTER & COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance—Effect of Mexican News—Record Steel Orders.

Specifically and generally the prospect of the United States sending an armed force into Mexico to put an end to the activities of the bandits in Northern Mexico was accepted yesterday as a helpful development from a stock market point of view. It is easier to understand why companies having large investments in Mexico should be benefited by the new turn of affairs than it is to understand why this should be taken as helpful to the security market as a whole.

The fact probably is that the rest of the market was inclined to improve yesterday in spite of, instead of on account of, the Mexican news. That as a whole was more likely to cause uncertainty than to stimulate buying, although the widespread expectation was that the movement against Villa would not take on any other form than a punitive expedition. Whether it will be given some other character than that would seem to depend in large part upon the present or eventual attitude of the Carranza Government, and in that regard the belief prevailed that the First Chief, now the recognized head of the Mexican Government, would not offer opposition to the United States ridding its borders of the murderous activities of Villa and his followers.

Some thought was given to the possible bearing of our action toward Mexico upon other international problems with which the country is dealing, but there was nothing in the banking discussion of the day to indicate that the financial community found special reason for associating this with any other international problem. The point was made, however, that if the step now being taken by the United States serves to bring lawlessness in Mexico to an end it will remove a possible source of friction between this country and European countries whose citizens along with their property have been endangered by the long course of outrages in Mexico.

The war news was hardly decisive enough to be a pronounced market factor, but it was hardly unfavorable inasmuch as the Germans at last seem to be making little, if any, progress around Verdun. Each day of such news as yesterday's seems to make the eventual success of the German drive more doubtful.

The outstanding business news of the day was the report of the United States Steel Corporation's unfilled orders, which showed an increase of over 640,000 tons during February. This was enough to set a new high record in unfilled tonnage, which stands now at 8,568,000 compared with the previous maximum of 8,489,000 on Dec. 31, 1906. It has taken close to ten years for the figures to overtop that record, but as a matter of fact the unfilled business of the Steel Corporation, so far as firm orders are concerned, have long been ahead of those of nine or ten years ago. Much business was then being entered on the books of the corporation which is not being entered now—contingent reservations rather than actual orders. The business now taken for future delivery is more substantial and therefore more significant of the confidence which is felt in the outlook.

In the present state of industry it is impossible to avoid much ordering far into the future, for without orders prices cannot be fixed and without the fixing of prices for raw materials contracts for finished products cannot be made except at great risk. At the same time ordering ahead has its drawbacks, and it will be well if all manufacturers and traders act with more than usual care in placing orders for the future. It is not at all because the future seems uncertain that this appears to be desirable, but only because unnecessary piling up of orders puts obstacles in the way of the most satisfactory distribution of the country's available productive capacity.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Mexican News Has Little Effect on American Securities.

LONDON, March 10.—The stock market maintained a good tone today, with a moderate business in war loans, Russian bonds, and rubber and oil shares at steady prices. The Mexican news appeared to have little effect in the American section, where the tendency was firmer.

The supply of money is shrinking through tax collections. Discount rates remain steady.

The Treasury notification that Treasury bills are exempt from tax when taken by foreigners is expected to considerably increase the sales of these securities, and gives rise to the belief in some quarters that the next loan will not be issued as soon as expected.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, March 10, (via Sayville.)—The following is the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, according to the Overseas News Agency:

Gold reserve, 2,458,000,000 marks, (increase 940,000;) commercial paper and Treasury bills, 5,852,000,000 marks, (increase 71,000,000;) circulation and banking notes, 6,532,000,000 marks, (decrease 22,000,000;) private deposits, 1,896,000,000 marks, (decrease 89,000,000;) gold reserve, covering circulation and banking notes, increased to 37.6 per cent. from 37.5 per cent.; money borrowed by loan banks on collateral, decreased 164,400,000 marks, to 1,442,000,000 marks.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 10.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 15 centimes.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Disregarding precedent, business steadily grows in volume at a time when more or less contraction is usually experienced. It is the period for a temporary lull, but even in retail branches, which ordinarily are most affected, activity is exceptionally well sustained on the whole. Clearance and special sales, being largely patronized, keep the department stores busy, while snow and cold over a wide area have stimulated final distribution of seasonable goods, especially rubber and heavy footwear.

Clearings through the banks at the principal cities in the United States continue in record volume for this period, the total this week amounting to $4,018,679,823, an increase of 61.9 per cent. as compared with the $2,481,926,038 of the same week last year, and of 42.1 per cent. as compared with the $2,828,312,211 reported for the corresponding week in 1914.

Bradstreet's says:

Deliveries of dry goods are slower than usual, largely because of the dyestuff situation. Lumber mills are busy, trade in furniture is good, demand for jewelry is better, shoe factories are active, manufacturers of trunks and bags are doing more than in years, paper mills, as well as manufacturers of bags and twine, are on full time, and a plea to the public to save old rags and waste paper has been made.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916. Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	589,945
Same day last year	226,989
Year to date	32,665,231
Same period last year	11,562,736
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.95 + .25
Same day last year	61.06 — .52

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
140	145	800	Adams Express	140½	140½	140	140½	+ ½
21⅝	21½	9,200	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅝	21⅜	20½	21⅜	+ ⅝
9⅞	10	1,600	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
30¼	30½	4,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30	31¼	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
67	68½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	68	68	68	68	...
97⅝	98¼	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98	98	97½	97½	— ½
97⅝	98¼	50	Do. odd lot	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	...
68½	69½	400	Am. Beet Sugar	68	69	68	69	— ½
60⅝	61	9,800	Am. Can	60½	61⅝	60¼	60¾	+ ¾
111	112	200	Am. Can pf	111½	111¾	111¼	111⅝	...
69⅞	70¼	8,150	Am. Car & Fdry	69	70⅞	68½	70	+ ⅞
161¼	132	200	Am. Coal Products	161½	161¼	161¼	161¼	— 2¼
53	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+1¼
100¼	102	2	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	...
125	128	400	Am. Express	127	128½	127	127⅝	+ ⅞
49	50	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49	49⅜	49	49	— ⅛
29¼	29⅜	300	Am. Ice Securities	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	2,600	Am. Linseed	21	21⅞	21	21½	+ ⅛
39½	40	200	Am. Linseed pf	39½	40	39½	40	+ ⅜
73⅝	73½	48,400	Am. Locomotive	70¼	73⅜	70¼	73½	+2⅝
101	102⅝	1,000	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102½	102	102⅜	+ ⅜
35	35¾	100	Am. Malt pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
35	35¾	35	Do. odd lot	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	...
103	103¼	32,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100⅝	103⅝	100⅜	103¼	+2½
93	93⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & Pf. A	93¼	93½	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
52	53	1,100	Am. Steel Fdries	50½	53½	50⅛	53	+2
109	109¼	800	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109	108⅞	109	...
116	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	+ ⅜
128¼	128⅝	1,800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128¼	128½	128¼	128¼	+ ⅜
139	139¼	100	Am. Tobacco	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	— ½
106	107	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	— ½
54	54⅛	6,600	Am. Woolen	53¼	54⅜	53¼	54	+ ⅛
100¼	101	3,000	Am. Woolen pf	99	102	99	100⅞	+1⅛
87⅞	88	25,300	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	87⅞	89	87	87⅜	+ ⅜
86⅜	87	7,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	87	87⅞	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅜
102⅜	103	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅜	103	102⅜	103	+ ⅞
101	101½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101½	101½	101¼	101½	...
110	111	100	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110	110	110	...
105¾	106¾	21,600	Baldwin Loco	105⅜	108⅛	105⅜	106⅝	+1½
87⅝	87⅞	600	Baltimore & Ohio	87¼	88	87¼	87⅝	+ ⅝
2⅝	2¾	3,450	Batopilas Mining	2¾	2¾	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅝
485	486	925	Bethlehem Steel	481	493	480	486	+2
85	85⅜	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	83	85	83	85	— ½
97⅜	97½	20,700	Butte & Super. x d	95	99	94⅜	97½	+1¼
24⅜	25	4,000	California Petr	24½	25½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
53	53½	600	California Pet. pf	53	54¼	53	53	— ⅛
164⅝	164⅞	5,000	Canadian Pacific	166⅛	166¾	164¼	164⅝	— ⅞
83	85	200	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	85	85	85	85	...
53⅞	54	5,400	Central Leather Co	52¾	54½	52¾	54	+ ⅜
92	92¼	300	Chandler Motor	92¼	92¼	92	92	...
61	61⅜	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	61½	61½	60⅜	61¼	— ⅛
12⅝	13	300	Chi. Great Western	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
55	55¼	100	Chi. Gt. Wet. pf	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
93¾	93⅞	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93	93⅝	93	93⅜	+ ⅜
129½	129¾	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129½	129⅝	129¼	129¼	+ ⅛
17	17⅜	1,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	16⅞	17⅜	16⅞	17	...
23¾	23⅞	1,500	Chile Copper	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
55⅝	55⅞	3,400	Chino Coper x d	56¼	56¼	55⅝	55⅞	— ⅛
...	...	100	C., C., C. & St.L. pf	73	73	73	73	+2⅝
69	70	125	Cluett, Peabody Co	70	70	70	70	...
43⅞	44	4,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	43⅝	46	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅜
46	47½	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	46	46	46	46	— ½
133½	134½	400	Consolidated Gas	133½	133⅝	133½	133⅝	+ ¼
84	86	5,600	Continental Can	84	86	84	85½	+ ⅞
23⅛	23⅜	8,400	Corn Products Ref	23	23½	22	23¼	— ⅛
99	99½	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	99	100	99	100	+1½
84	84¼	54,600	Crucible Steel	82	86	82	84¼	+2⅞
114⅛	115¼	400	Crucible Steel pf	114⅞	115½	114⅞	115⅛	+ ¼
204	204½	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	205	205	205	204⅞	+2⅝
94	95	300	Deere & Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
215	219	100	Del., Lack. & West	218	218	218	218	...
15	19	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	15½	15⅞	15½	15½	+ ⅛
...	...	40	Detroit Edison rgts	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
104½	108	100	Diamond Match	105	105	105	105	+11¼
47¾	48⅝	2,650	Distillers' Secur	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48¼	+ ¼
23	25	100	Dome Mines	23¾	24¼	24¼	24⅞	...
36⅞	37	9,400	Erie	37¼	37¼	36⅞	37	— ⅛
52	52¼	900	Erie 1st pf	52½	52¼	51⅝	52¼	— ¼
54	54⅝	500	Federal M. & S. pf	53	54½	53	54½	+1½
308	310	40	General Chemical	310	310	310	310	...
169	170	500	General Electric	170	170½	170	170	...
465	470	200	General Motors	470	470	463¾	468¾	+ ¼
72½	72¾	11,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72	73½	72	72⅝	+ ⅛
90¼	91½	1,100	Granby Consol	91	92⅛	91	91	— 1½
121¼	121½	1,125	Great Northern pf	121¼	121¾	121¼	121½	— ⅛
44	44¼	6,100	G. N. certs. ore prop	43⅜	44	43⅜	44	+ ⅜
51¼	52	4,400	Greene-Canane	50⅜	52½	50⅜	52	+1¼
21¼	21¼	1,700	Guggenheim Explor	21¼	21¾	21	21¼	+ ¼
46⅜	46½	8,600	Inspiration Copper	46½	46⅞	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
16⅞	17	100	Interboro Consol	17	17	17	17	...
73⅛	73⅝	800	Interb. Con. pf x d	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅝	— ⅛
20¼	20¾	500	Int. Agricultural	20¼	20¼	19⅛	19¾	—2⅛
59½	60	4,700	Int. Agricultural pf	60	61⅜	58⅝	59½	—1½
17⅛	17¼	3,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	17¼	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
69¼	69⅜	16,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr	70⅜	71¼	68¾	69⅜	+ ⅛
46⅝	46¾	2,900	Int. Nickel	46¾	47¼	46¼	46⅝	— ⅛
72⅜	72½	400	Jewel Tea	72⅜	72⅝	71½	71½	— ¼
105½	106¼	400	Jewel Tea pf	106⅜	106	106	106	...
25¼	25¾	100	Kan. City So. s.30 f	25	25	25	25	...
70	70½	400	Kelly Spring Tire	70	70	69½	70	+ ½
70	70½	56	Do., odd lot	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	...
56	56⅛	13,032	Kennecott Cop. x d	56¼	56¼	56	56⅛	...
120½	120⅝	100	Kings Co. El. L. & P	120½	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
77¼	77¾	3,310	Lackawanna Steel	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
50¾	51	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	51	51	50¾	51	— ⅜
77½	78¼	300	Lehigh Valley	78¼	78¼	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅜
129	131	100	Manhattan Elev	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	— ¼
61¾	62	2,000	Maxwell Motors	60¼	61¼	60¼	60⅜	— ¼
84½	85	400	Max. M. 1st pf x d	84½	85	84½	84½	— ¼
45½	46	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	45½	46	45½	46	...
100	105¼	26,500	Mexican Petroleum	100	105¼	100	105¼	+3½
100	100¼	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	100	100	99½	99½	—1½
36¼	36¾	2,600	Miami Copper	36¼	36¼	36	36¼	...
4	4⅛	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	...
11	12	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
76¾	77	800	Montana Power	76¾	77¼	76¾	77	...
108	111	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	110	110	110	110	—1¼
25⅜	26	1,300	Nat. En. & St. Co	25⅜	26¼	25⅜	26	...
67½	68	400	Nat. Lead Co. x d	68½	68½	67¾	68	+ ½
15⅞	16	600	Nev. Con. Cop. x d	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
144½	145¼	550	N. Y. Air Brake	145	145⅞	145	145⅞	+ ⅝
104⅜	104½	3,200	N. Y. Central	104½	104½	103⅞	104¼	+ ⅛
65½	66	1,150	N. Y., N. H. & H	65½	68	65⅞	66⅞	— ⅝
117½	118	2,630	Norfolk & Western	117	118½	117	118	+1
69¾	70	100	North American	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅜
112⅝	113	1,200	Northern Pacific	112	113	112	113	+ ¼
73½	74	400	Old Dominion	73½	73⅝	72⅝	73⅜	+1¼
...	...	300	Ontario Mining	7	7¼	7	7¼	...
54	70	100	Pacific Coast	55	55	55	55	—8
25	26	200	Pacific Mail	25½	26½	25½	25½	+ ⅝
56⅞	57	1,230	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
104½	105	100	People's Gas, Chi	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
70	80	100	P., C., C. & St. L	78	78	78	78	...
88	90	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	90	90	90	90	...
28½	29	600	Pittsburgh Coal	28½	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ½
101½	102½	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102	102	102	102	— ½
55¼	55¾	3,200	Pressed Steel Car	53	56⅜	53	55½	+1⅝
162¼	164	100	Pullman Co	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	7	100	Quicksilver pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
39¾	40¾	1,500	Railway Steel Sp	39¾	41	39¾	40	+ ⅛
24⅜	24⅝	2,200	Ray Con. Cop. x d	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24¼	— ⅛
84½	84⅝	8,900	Reading	84¼	84⅞	84¼	84⅜	— ⅛
52⅜	52½	2,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52⅜	— ⅛
111⅜	111¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	111⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	5¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
38⅜	38⅝	500	Shattuck-Arizona	38⅜	38⅝	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
57	57½	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	56½	57	56½	56¾	+ ⅛
97¼	97¾	9,250	Southern Pacific	97¼	98⅜	97¼	98¼	+1⅝
100½	100¾	100	S. P. R. Sug. pf. x d	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
20¾	21	2,300	Southern Railway	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21	+ ¼
59¼	60¼	300	Southern Ry. pf	58⅞	59	58⅞	59	...
85	90	100	Standard Milling pf	86	86	86	86	—4⅞
140¼	141	6,100	Studebaker Co	140½	142½	140¼	140¼	—1
56¾	57	300	Tennessee Copper	57	57	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
192	192½	3,700	Texas Co. x r	190	193½	190	192	+1
7	7⅜	100	Texas & Pacific	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
107	108¼	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	108	108½	108	108½	+ ½
131⅞	132	3,800	Union Pacific	132¾	132¾	131¾	132	+ ¼
83½	84	600	Union Pacific pf	82½	83⅜	82½	83⅜	+1¼
9⅜	9½	400	United Cigar Stores	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	...
11⅞	12	200	United Cigar St. pf	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
143¼	144	1,400	United Fruit Co	143½	144	143¼	143½	— ½
...	...	100	Un.F.Co.sub.cfs. f p	141	141	141	141	...
14⅜	15	300	United Rys. Inv	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
29¼	30¼	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	30	30	30	30	+ ½
20½	21	1,500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	19¾	21	19¾	21	+1⅜
49	50	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	49	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ¾
150	151	1,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	151¼	151¼	150½	151	+1½
...	...	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
...	...	500	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
51¾	52	6,600	U. S. Rubber	50½	52¼	50½	52	+1½
83½	84	45,000	U. S. Steel	84	84⅜	83¾	83⅞	+ ⅛
116½	116¾	1,300	U. S. Steel pf	116½	116⅝	116½	116⅜	+ ⅛
83	83¼	4,100	Utah Copper x d	83¼	83½	83	83	— ¼
17⅞	18¼	2,500	Utah Securities	17½	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Vulcan Detinning	7	7	7	7	—2
43¼	43½	800	Wabash pf. A	43½	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ¼
26¼	26½	200	Wabash pf. B	26½	28½	26¼	26½	...
125	130	300	Wells Fargo Exp	125¼	125½	125¼	125½	+ ½
26¾	27	300	Western Maryland	27¼	27¼	27	27	— ⅜
88⅞	90	1,200	Western Union Tel	90	90	89½	89½	— ¼
63¼	63⅜	12,300	Westinghouse E. & M	64½	65⅜	64¼	65¼	+ ¾
4	5	100	Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf	4	4	4	4	— ½
227	230	200	Willys-Overland	229¾	229¾	229¾	229¾	— ¼
104½	105¾	100	Wilson & Co. cfs. f p	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
120½	121½	100	Woolworth (F.W.) Co	121⅛	121½	121½	121½	+½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The general tone of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was good in the face of the exciting developments in the Mexican situation. Mexican Petroleum and American Smelting were offered down at the start of business but rallied sharply later on. In the later dealings, there was aggressive buying of several of the "war stocks."

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	21½	21½	21½	21½
120	Allis-Chalmers	30¼	30¼	30	30
2,410	Am. Can	60⅝	61¾	60⅛	60⅜
870	Am. Car & F.	69	70¾	68½	70¼
8,060	Am. Locomo	70¼	73½	70¾	73½
5,520	Am. Smelting	100⅝	103¼	100⅝	103⅛
20	Am. Woolen	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54¼
280	Am. Zinc	88⅜	89⅛	87	88⅝
960	Anaconda Cop.	87	87⅝	86⅜	86⅜
30	Atl., T. & S. F.	102	103	102	103
2,240	Baldwin Loco.	103⅝	106⅝	103⅝	106½
30	Balt. & Ohio	87½	87½	87⅜	87½
1,040	Butte & Sup	94⅞	98¼	94½	96
110	California Pet.	25	25⅞	24¾	25
170	Can. Pacific	166	166⅝	164¾	164⅞
520	Cent. Leather	53⅞	54½	53⅜	53⅜
90	Ches. & Ohio	60⅜	61	60⅛	61
30	C., M. & St. P.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜
220	C., R. I. & P.	16½	17⅛	16½	17
50	Chile Copper	23⅛	23⅞	23½	23⅝
10	Chino Copper	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜
520	Col. Fuel & I.	43¾	44⅛	43½	43⅝
150	Corn Products	23⅜	23⅝	23½	23⅞
12,720	Crucible Steel	81⅝	86	81½	83⅞
190	Dist. Securities	48⅛	48⅞	47¾	47¾
670	Erie	37⅛	37¼	36⅝	36⅞
30	Erie 1st pf.	52½	52⅝	52	52
280	Goodrich Co.	71⅞	73⅜	71⅞	72¾
200	Gt. North. ore.	43⅜	44¼	43⅜	44¼
120	Greene-Can.	51¼	52⅜	51½	52¼
40	Int. Mer. Mar.	17½	17½	17½	17½
970	Int. Mer. M. pf	70½	71⅛	68⅝	69¾
60	Int. Nickel	47	47	47	47
120	Inspir. Copper	46⅝	46⅝	46½	46½
520	Kennecutt Cop.	56⅜	56½	56	56
60	Lack. Steel	78	78¾	78	78⅝
40	Maxwell Motor	61½	61⅝	61	61
4,790	Mexican Pet.	100	105¼	100	105
110	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	65½	66	65½	66
20	Ont.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading More Active and Prices Higher in the Curb Market —Bonds Are Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 460,966 shares of stock and $210,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 143,817; oil, 65,664, and mining, 251,485. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna E., w. i.	22¼	22¼	22	22
1,100	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70	70¼	70	70¼
100	A.G. & W. L. 30¾	30¾	30¾	30½	30¾
2,000	A.,G. & W. I. pf	49	49	48½	48¾
800	B. B. Ice, w. i.	30¾	31½	30¼	31
8,200	C. N. G. Corp.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	‡Car. L. & P.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
535	Carwen Steel	8½	9⅝	8½	9⅛
1,650	‡C. M. Car Co.	144	148	144	148
35,000	‡Cuba C. S.	56½	57⅝	56	57
465	Driggs-Sea.	143	144	141	141
650	‡Electric Gun	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
115	Emerson Phon.	12	12	12	12
400	H. & B. Car Co	44½	44½	43¾	43¾
900	I. A. P. S.	20	20	16½	16½
1,100	Int. Rubber	16	*16	*15	15½
200	K. Bronze pf.	23	23	22	22
1,400	‡S. S. K., w. i.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
100	Lake T. Boat	10	10	10	10
5,000	‡Lynn Phon	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,575	Man. Transit	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,100	Marconi of Am.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	‡Maxim Muni.	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
12,100	xxiMid. Steel	63¾	63¾	62¾	63¾
50,000	‡Mid. St. rts.	1	1	1	1
2,700	‡Nevins Elec.	¼	¼	¼	¼
550	P. T. & M. Cp	27¾	*28½	27¾	28
600	‡P. E. & M. Co.	125½	127	125	126
220	Red. El., Inc.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
360	‡S. M. Car Co.	69	*69¾	69	69¾
150	Standard M.	8½	9	8½	9
2,707	‡St. J. Lead.	15¾	15¾	15¼	15½
300	St. L. R. Mt.	½	½	½	½
4,900	S. B. v. t. ctfs	36¾	38½	36½	38¼
6,550	‡Tob. Prod	47	47½	46¼	47
100	T. F. v. t. ctfs	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,800	Un. Pr. Shar.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,200	‡Univ. Motor	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	‡U. S. L. & H.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,400	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
900	‡Va. Railway	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¾
800	W. F. Corp. v. t. ctfs	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,200	Anglo-Am. Oil.	16¼	15½	16	+ ½
45	Cresc. Pipe L.	43½	43	43½	— 1/2
43	Ohio Oil	235	233	235	+ 2
1	Prair. O. & G.	127	127	127	+ 1
25	Prairie Pipe L.	230	230	230	+ 1
30	S. O. of Cal.	257	255	255	— 3
4	S. O. of N. J.	516	514	514	— 1
21	S. O. of N. Y.	215	214	214	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Am. Oil & G.	1½	1½	1½	1½
900	‡Barn. O. & G.	3	3	3	3
1,000	‡Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.)	22¼	22¼	22	22
1,800	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
2,600	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,500	Empire Petrol.	6¾	7	6¾	7
4,500	‡Federal Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	‡Int. Petrol.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½
18,000	††Midwest Oil	72	73	70	72
8,000	††Mid. Oil pf.	96	97	96	97
520	Midwest Ref.	63	64	63	64
7,000	‡Muskog. Ref.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
800	‡Sap. Oil & R.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
25	‡Vent. Con. O.	10	10	10	10
600	‡Victoria Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
22,050	Way. Oil & G.	8¾	9	8¾	8½

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	‡Alta Cons.	22	22½	22	22½
4,000	‡Am. Com'd'r.	9	9	9	9
2,500	††Atlanta	17	17	16½	17
300	Bannock Gold	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,000	Bingham Min.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
3,700	††Booth	32½	32⅝	31½	31½
4,000	††Bost. & Mon.	50	52	50	51
150	Big L. Dev.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Butte & N. Y.	3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅛
98,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	11	12½	11	11½
300	‡Calaveras Cop.	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
2,000	‡Caledonia	99	100	99	100
500	‡Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Cerro de P.	83½	83¾	84	83½
8,000	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
620	‡Cons. Cop. M.	1¾	2	1⅞	2
6,200	Cons. Nev.-U. (a prospect)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,500	‡Ely Witch	22	22	17	18
10,000	††Emma Copper	58	58	56	58
1,400	First Nat. Cop.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
100	†Florence	44	44	44	44
2,700	‡Gold'fd Cons.	89	89	89	90
2,700	‡Gold'fd Mer.	12½	13	12½	13
6,600	‡Greenwater	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
800	Howe Sound	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
8,250	‡Hecla Mining	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
600	‡Intl. Mines	12	12	10	12
750	‡Iron Blossom	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	‡Jim Butler	87	87	87	87
9,800	Jumbo Ext.	87	88	84	87
3,000	‡Kewanas	16	16	15	15½
300	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10,000	xMagma Cop.	17½	17½	17½	17½
500	‡Majestic M.	½	½	½	½
16,600	††Marsh Min.	39	40	39	39
823	†McK.-Dar.	42	42	42	42
2,500	Mines of A.	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
750	‡Mojave Tung.	5¾	*5½	5¼	5½
6,000	††Mont. Con.	¾	1	¾	1
7,800	††Mother Lode	20½	30	20	29½
1,200	New. U. Bing.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,600	Nip. Mines Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,200	‡North B. Dc.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	†Oa. C. (a P.)	44	44	44	44
500	††O. Ex. (a P.)	16	16	16	16
200	††Rex Con. M.	20	20	20	20
8,000	‡Rochester M.	57	63	57	63
1,800	‡Round Mcun	60	62	60	62
500	‡Ruby Silver	54	54	54	54
8,800	‡San Toy	16	17	16	17
4,700	‡Sc. Gr. G. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	‡Seven Tr. C.	41	41	41	41
2,800	‡Sand. Kendal.	6¼	6¼	6	6
2,500	‡Silver Pick.	6½	6½	6	6
500	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,100	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
4,800	††Success Min.	92	93	91	91
2,500	‡Sup. Min. Co. (a prospect)	34	34	34	34
2,000	‡Temiskaming	54	54	54	54
500	‡Tonop. Ext.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	United East'n.	4½	4½	4	4⅛
3,500	††U. S. C. Min.	12	12	12	12
5,000	‡U. Verde Ex.	17⅛	17⅜	17	17⅛
300	‡W. E. Consol.	72	72	70	70
840	‡W. Oaks	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
400	‡Tuscaran C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Yukon G. M.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
83,000	C. M. & St. P. 4s	95¼	95¼	*95¼	95¼

BONDS.

$3,000	C. U. S. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
10,000	Con. Ar. S. 5s	30	30	29	29
25,000	‡Erie gr. 4s. w. i.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
35,000	‡Erie rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
16,000	‡Midvale Steel cv. 5s. w. i.	90	90	90	90

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Am. Drug. Syndicate	12	12⅝	12¼	12½
Balt. Tube Co	108	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co. pf.	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	14	15	14	15
Corp. R. & H. v. t.	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
Curtiss Aeroplane	47	50	47	50
Crocker Wheeler	103	105	103	105
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Guantanamo Sugar	75	77	75	77
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
H. & E. Car Co.	43	44	44	45
Hopkins & Arms		65		65
Inter. Mer. Marine	14⅜	15½	14⅜	15½
Lima Locomotive	18	22	18	21
Marlin Arms	13	14	13	14
N. Y. Transportation	14½	16	14½	16
O. Elsenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Pyrene Mfg.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Stahl. Shipbuilding	12¼	13½	12¼	13½
U. S. Light & Heat pf	4½	5	4¾	4¾
Virginia Railway	21	23	21	23¾
Wab.-Pitts. T.	17½	19	17½	18
Wab.-P. T. pf., w. i.	47	52	47	52
White Motors	47½	48½	47	48

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	18½	19¼	18½	19½
Pierce Oil	15⅜	15½	15¼	15½
Savoy	9¼	10½	9½	10½

BOND.

Pierce Oil Co.	83	85	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	78½	88	80	83
American Brass	265	285	258	262
Atlas Powder	242	250	242	250
Atlas Powder pf.	102	103	102	103
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.)	358	368	355	365
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	83	75	83
Can. Fdries & Forg.	160	180	165	185
Canadian Explosives	300	310	300	310
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	845	865	840	860
Du Pont Powder, new	342	352	342	352
Du Pont Powder pf.	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder	388	396	388	398
Hercules Powder pf.	117	120	117	120
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	480	495	475	495
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2400	2500	2400	2500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
American Cigar pf.	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	100	101	99	101
Canley Foll	825	880	825	880
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	210	215	225	235
R. J. Reynolds	460	475	460	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	4½	4½	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2¼	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾	6 months	3@3¼
90 days	3	9 months	3@3¼
4 months	3	@3¼	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling— Demand	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	+.00¼
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	+.00¼
Paris— Demand	5.90	5.90½	5.90½	+.00¾
Cables	5.89¼	5.89¾	5.89¾	+.00¾
Berlin— Demand	72.43¾	72.87½	72.43¾	—.00¼
Cables	72.50	72.93¾	72.50	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the nognal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¾	4.76¾
5.1826 Paris	5.90½	5.89½
95.28 Berlin	72.43¾	72.50
20.20 Austria	12.58	12.60
26.10 Scandinavia	28.35	28.45
19.29 Spain	19.05	19.10
5.1826 Switzerland	5.23½	5.22½
40.19 Holland	42.25	42.37½
19.296 Greece	19.40	19.43
5.1826 Italy	6.70¾	6.70
51.45 Russia		32.25
China— Hongkong	46.70	46.85
Shanghai	64.25	64.37½
India— 32.44 Bombay	33.00	
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Japan— 49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands— 50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America— 42.44 Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
42.44 Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.70¾	$4.71½	$4.69¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York clearing House exchanges, $409,361,344; balance, $28,647,509; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $431,269.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 30c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 90c premium; Montreal, $4.37½@$5 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27d unchanged. New York, 56¾c unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43¾c.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	660	670	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	108	101	104
Chesebrough Mfg.	740	750	740	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	283	286	282	288
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	42	44
Cumberland Pipe Line	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line	223	227	225	230
Galena Signal Oil	154	157	152	154
Galena Signal Oil pf.	134	137	134	137
Illinois Pipe Line	182	184	182	184
Indiana Pipe Line	106	107	105	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	11¾	12¾	12	12½
National Transit	20	22	20	22
N. Y. Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	104	107	104	107
Ohio Oil	233	236	234	236
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	85	87	85	88
Pierce Oil	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	83	85	83	85
Prairie Oil & Gas	423	427	425	428
Prairie Pipe Line	228	231	228	230
Solar Refining	285	295	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
South Penn Oil	362	366	362	366
Southwest Penn	112	117	112	117
Stand. Oil of Cal	255	258	256	259
Stand. Oil of Ind	528	532	525	530
Stand. Oil of Kan	455	465	450	460
Stand. Oil of Ky	357	362	357	362
Stand. Oil of Neb	355	365	355	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	513	516	513	516
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	213	216	213	216
Stand. Oil of Ohio	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	220	225	220	225
Washington Oil	42	48	42	48

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	75	77
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	135	140
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	377	382
American Light & Traction pf.	112	115
American Power & Light	64	66
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	75	78
American Water Works & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Associated Gas & Electric	50	55
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	30	33
Carolina Power & Light pf.	100	101
Cities Service	130	133
Cities Service pf.	76½	77½
Colorado Power	27½	28½
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers' Power pf. (Me.)	93	95
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share	100	
Empire District Electric pf.	79	82
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	59	62
Northern States Power	49	50
Northern States Power pf.	92	93
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	62½	63
Pacific Gas & Electric (original)	91½	93
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	89½	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	25	27
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	70	74
Southern California Edison	89	91
Southern California Edison pf.	104	105½
Southwest. Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¾	9¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30½	31½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12½	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	46	47
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	17	20
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf.	45	50
United Light & Rys.	51	53
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	77	78
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.	58½	59½

*Par value $50.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
6s	—Sept., 1917	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
4½s	—June, 1965	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1963	107¼	107⅜	107	107¼
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106¾	107¼	106¾	107
4½s	—May, 1957	106¾	107¼	106¾	107
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101¼		101¼	
4½s	—May, 1917	101		101	
4½s	—Mar., 1964	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s	—Mar., 1962	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s	—Sept., 1960	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s	—Mar., 1960-60	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
4s	—May, 1959	99¼	99¼	99	99⅜
4s	—Nov., 1958	99¼	99¼	99	99⅜
4s	—May, 1957	99¼	99¼	99	99⅜
4s	—Nov., 1956	98¼	98¼	98	98¼
4s	—Nov., 1955	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾
4s	—Nov., 1936	97¼		97¾	
4s	—1917-1919	100		100	
3½s	—Nov., 1955	88¼		88¼	
3½s	—Nov., 1954	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾
3½s	—May, 1954	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
54	Ahmeek	105¾	106	105¾	106
2,200	Alaska Gold	20¾	21½	20¾	21
394	Allouez	72¾	73½	72	72¾
10,060	Am. Zinc	87¾	88	87¾	87¾
50	Ariz. Comi	9	9	8¾	9
720	Butte & Bal	4½	4¾	4	4½
3,985	Butte & Sup	95	99	94	97½
615	Cal. & Ariz	72¾	78	72¾	78
35	Cal. & Hecla	555	585	555	560
15	Centennial	17	17	17	17
813	Cop. Range	63¾	65½	63¾	65
190	East Butte	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Franklin	10	10	10	10
212	Granby	94	94	91	91
840	Greene Can	50½	52¼	50	52¾
10	Hedley	24	24	24	24
15	Inland Creek	46	46	46	46
325	Isle Royale	28¼	29½	28¼	29½
175	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,045	Keweenaw	4¼	4¾	4	4¾
525	Lake	18¾	18¾	18	18¾
175	Mason Valley	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
3,625	Mass Con	14	14¾	14	14¾
875	Michigan	2¼	2¾	2	2¼
2,711	Mohawk	96	103½	96	101¼
150	Nevada Con	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
150	New Arcadian	9	9	9	9
50	New Idria	19¼	19	18¾	19
20	Niplssing	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
750	North Butte	30½	30¾	30¼	30¾
2,080	Old Dom	72	73¾	72	73
755	Osceola	95	97	95	95
300	Pond Creek	12	12¼	12	12¼
1,100	Quincy	93	95¼	93	94
500	Santa Fe	3	3¼	3	3¼
375	Shannon	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
250	South Lake	8	8	8	8
200	South Utah	80c.	80c.	80c.	80c.
968	St. Mary's	71	73½	70¾	71
300	Super. & Bos.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Superior	19	19	19	19
410	Tamarack	54	55	52	54
350	Trinity	9⅜	10¼	9⅜	10
22,850	U. S. Smelting	68¼	70¾	66¾	70¾
620	U. S. Smelt. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¾
4,901	Utah Apex	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
780	Utah Con	15¾	15¾	15¼	15½
780	Utah Cop	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¾
11,220	Utah Metal	9½	10⅜	9½	10⅜
100	Victoria	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
75	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
855	Wolverine	60	62¾	60	61¾

RAILROADS.

24	Boston & A	105¾	106¼	105¾	105¾
242	Boston Elev	80¾	80¼	78½	79
191	Boston & M. pf.	69	69	69	69
5	Boston & M. pf.	69	69	69	69
2	C. J. & S.Y. pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Concord & M.	100	100	100	100
5	Conn. & P. pf.	98	98	98	98
85	Fitchburg pf.	78	78	78	78
11	Maine Central	102	102	102	102
118	New Haven	65¼	66	65¼	66
10	North N. H.	103½	103½	103½	108½
70	West End	65¼	65¼	65	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70

PERLMAN ROYALTIES UNSETTLE AUTO ROW

Rimmakers Reach No Terms with Owner of Patent, Court Sustains.

FEAR MORE INJUNCTIONS

50 Per Cent. of Automobile Industry Will Be Affected Unless a Compromise Comes.

A deadlock which unless settled will seriously affect the automobile industry has taken place between representatives of the Perlman demountable rim and representatives of the rimmakers. The question at issue is over the amount of royalty to be paid for the use of the patent. The rimmakers assert that Mr. Perlman's demands are too high, and some of them have declared that they will close their factories before they will pay the price asked.

A representative of one of the manufacturers said yesterday that the royalty sought amounted to 40 per cent. of the cost of the manufactured article, and, on the basis of the number of the demountable rims sold under ordinary conditions, would yield Mr. Perlman an annual income of $2,000,000.

Fully 50 per cent. of the automobile industry will be affected if a compromise is not reached. In fact, if the owner of the patent should press the issue, dealers in this city having cars fitted with demountable rims can be enjoined from selling them.

An injunction has already been served on the Standard Welding Company of Cleveland, Ohio, which was the defendant in the demountable rims patent suit recently won by Mr. Perlman. This company is the largest maker of demountable rims in this country, employing 3,000 men. The injunction followed efforts to reach an agreement. The other rimmakers were represented at the conferences, as they wanted to come to some definite understanding before undertaking further manufacture of the demountable rims. About ten companies of rim manufacturers are interested.

It is reported that the Standard Welding Company had contracts for the delivery of over 400,000 sets of demountable rims when the injunction was served. A large number of the leading makes of automobiles use these rims, and the supply which some of them have on hand is said to be small.

In a statement sent out yesterday by a man who had previously issued press matter on the Perlman side is the following:

"Undoubtedly great pressure will be brought by these great automobile makers on the rim producers to take out licenses under the Perlman patent and come to terms with Perlman," who, Backus like, is willing, but the rimmakers so far have been obdurate. Mr. Perlman expressed great regret for the need for this injunction, but says it was absolutely necessary, in order to bring the royalty question to a settlement and focus, and to protect his patent from further infringement.

"It may be possible that other suits will be brought against makers' branch houses and dealers along New York's Automobile Row, if the rimmakers and automobile makers do not come to terms with Mr. Perlman."

Perlman's foundation demountable rim patent was granted in February, 1913. Later in that year he sued the Standard Welding Company for infringement. He won the suit in the United States Court of this district. Last month this decision was affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals. The attorneys for the Standard Welding Company then secured a stay and asked for a rehearing and a modification of the injunction and mandate. Both petitions were denied last Tuesday.

SETH LOW GIVES UP HOME.

Madison Avenue House to be Remodeled for Business Use.

The continued business invasion on upper Madison Avenue has led ex-Mayor Seth Low to decide to abandon his home on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street as a residence. The house, which is one of the handsomest in the block, is known as 30 East Sixty-fourth Street. A large rear extension contains Mr. Low's extensive library. The dwelling has a frontage of 25.3 feet on the street and 100.5 feet on Madison Avenue, half the block front.

Ex-Mayor Low has occupied the house for nearly thirty years. He bought it in 1889, the year before he became President of Columbia University. He was President of Columbia from 1890 to 1901, resigning in the year preceding his election as Mayor of New York City in 1902.

Mr. Low's house has been leased by Halsey & Flint, realty operators, who have remodeled several Madison Avenue residences into stores with small apartments on the upper floors. The home of the former Mayor will be altered in a similar manner. The lessees have taken the house on a twenty-one years' lease, with an option to purchase. They will get possession on May 1, and by the end of Summer the fine residence will be ready for business tenants on the lower floors. Its assessed value is $150,000, of which $125,000 is land value. Adjoining Mr. Low's home is the six-story residence of Irving T. Bush, and General Howard Carroll lives near the Fifth Avenue corner. The dwelling on the Sixty-third Street corner, in the rear of Mr. Low's home, was remodeled for trade a short time ago and business has recently invaded many of the formerly exclusive private dwelling blocks on Madison Avenue as far north as Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Low in recent years has spent most of his time on his 200-acre farm at Bedford Hills, Westchester County.

$1,825 FOR ANTIQUE BOOK.

North Buys Rare First Work on Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy.

The "Life and Adventures of Common Sense, an Historical Allegory," 12mo, London 1709, a hitherto unknown book, attributing the authorship of Shakespeare's plays to Bacon, and preceding all other works on the controversy by nearly a hundred years, was knocked down to Ernest Dressel North for $1,825 at the Walpole Galleries, 10 East Forty-ninth Street, yesterday. The author is said to be Herbert Lawrence, a surgeon.

A series of eight unpublished letters of Charles Dickens went to George D. Smith for $775. They were written to John Macrone, the publisher of "Sketches by Box."

George D. Smith gave $95 for the rare early issue of the first edition of R. H. Barham's "Ingolds by Legend." James F. Drake obtained for $42.50 the first edition of Richard Baxter's "Confession of His Faith," London 1655, in binding by Sangorski and Sutcliffe. O. G. Smith paid $90 for an extra-illustrated copy of "Extracts from the Journals and Correspondence of Miss Mary Berry."

The "Breeches" Bible, London 1595, went to Mr. Drake for $40. George D. Smith paid $80 for "Enchiridion Militis Christiani," Cambridge 1685, in silver binding. Mr. Drake gave $50 for "Memoirs of Vidocq," by George Borrow, London 1829. A fine copy of Elizabeth Barret Browning's first published book, "An Essay on Mind with Other Poems," went to the same bidder for $61. "Surprising Adventures of the Renowned Baron Munchausen," with colored plates by Rowlandson, was bought by O. G. Smith for $80.

The first edition of Oliver Goldsmith's "Life of Richard Nash," went to S. C. Chalmers for $61. "Memorable Names," the autograph draft of an unpublished book by Leigh Hunt, went to George D. Smith for $85. Gabriel Weis paid $75 for "The Diary of Samuel Pepys." Mr. Chalmers gave $60 for a letter of James Whitcomb Riley.

The total for the sale was $7,070.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—270—The Enterprise Irrigation District et al. v. the Tri-State Land Co. et al.—Passed temporarily.

282—F. J. Kane v. State of New Jersey.—Passed temporarily.

122—Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Co. v. the United States, and 123—United States v. same.—Argument continued.

269—Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. S. W. Kenney, administrator, &c.—Argued.

272—M. Craig v. Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Submitted.

271—Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. v. C. L. Proffitt.—Argument commenced.

274—Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. v. J. J. De Atley.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for March 13: Nos. 274, 279, 280, 281, 283, 284, 290, 291, 292, and 293.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Equity calendar.—Davis & Rapp.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

Theresa Seagrist et al., applts., v. Daniel A. Reid et al., impld. respts.—Order denying motion to bring in receiver as party defendant reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Order requiring plaintiffs to file undertaking, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Order vacating order for examination of defendants before trial reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order for examination released and modified as directed in opinion. Opinions by Page, Smith and Scott, JJ. Settle order on notice.

Charles F. Bernstrom, pltf., v. Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Restaurant, deft.—Judgment ordering for defendant, with costs. Opinion by Dowling. Settle order on notice.

Leo Pohorilles, respt., v. Morris Rosenbloom et al., applts.—Order reversed and motion denied. No opinion. Order filed.

Hattie L. Humphrey, respt., v. Lee O. Humphrey, applt.—Order reversed and motion denied. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Charles Bertsch, applt. John T. Fetherston, Comm'r, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

August G. Merle, respt., v. Sociological Research Film Corp., impld., applt.—Order reversed and motion granted to the extent stated in order. No opinion. Order filed.

Arthur Warriner, respt., v. Hocking Valley Ry. Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Julia Kel, as admx., v. Jobson-Gifford Co., impld.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

John G. Weeks v. Frances A. Casazzar.—Motion denied on condition stated in order. Order filed.

Abraham Plotkin v. Jacob Goldstein.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re 7th Ave. and Varick St.—Motion denied on conditions stated in order. Order filed.

Minnie E. Nelson v. Theophilus Nelson.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Sigmund Blitzer v. William Vochsler.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Michael Sheriff v. Aetna Life Ins. Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

Robert A. Beatty v. Gustav L. Rosenberg.—Application granted. Order signed.

Penn Tile Works v. Charles L. Apfel.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Malcolm Smallbone v. Axel Wichfeldt.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Marie Dressler v. Keystone Film Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Sure Seal Co. v. Charles G. Loeber.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co. v. Gardner Wood Co. of N. Y.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Re Michael J. Egan.—Reference ordered to official Referee. Settle order on notice.

Franklin Hardinge, respt., v. United States Zinc Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to applicant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Leo L. D'Itassy, applt., v. William M. Barrett, as President of Adams Express Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, without costs.

J. B. Gaul, respt., v. F. I. A. T., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

R. Gaynor, respt., v. M. Q. Gartland, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

L. E. Gilmore, respt., v. S. Hirschman, applt, et al., defts., P. A. Ijmas, respts.—Judgment modified, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

C. O. Goddard, as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., respt., v. W. J. Gladding, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs.

W. Hunt, respt., v. C. J. Crowley, applt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

F. E. Huscher, as admx., &c., of W. H. Huscher, decd., respt., v. New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re judicial settlement of the account of Helena Gross, as admx. of the estate of Julius Gross, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Suffolk County affirmed, without costs.

Re judicial accounting of P. E. Zegel, as extr. of the will of M. Zegel, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Suffolk County reversed and respondent's claim to his account against the estate entirely disallowed, with costs.

M. Lefstein and S. Rosenfeld, &c., applts., v. E. Katzenstein, respt.—Order of the Appellate Term affirmed, with costs.

E. J. Leone, an infant, &c., applt., v. W. Gray, &c., and J. C Cole, a Marshal of the C. N. Y., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

G. H. Luckey, respdt., v. Erie R. R., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

E. Monsell, respdt., v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., applt.—Judgment and order of the City Court of Yonkers reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

J. Murphy, respdt., v. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

M. Katz, applt., v. Arthur Woods, as Police Com., &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. Kligallon, applt., v. J. H. Nuhn, Clerk of the Municipal Court, Third Dist., Queens, respdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

J. H. Berry and W. E. Jackson, applts., v. L. M. Klein and S. Jackson, co-partners, &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

G. D. Brown, pltf.-applt., R. Brown, recr.-applt., v. Purdy Const. Co. et al., defts.; W. S. Finberg and International Heater Co., respts.—Order of the County Court of Kings County modified, and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the applts.

R. M. Colligan, as admx., &c., of J. H. Colligan, decd., respt., v. CNY, applt.—Judgment modified by deducting the amount of the extra allowance, and as so modified, it and the order denying the motion for a new trial are affirmed, without costs. Order granting extra allowance reversed and motion denied.

W. N. Emery, applt., v. W. P. Langevin and H. J. McGinley, respts.—Judgment and order reversed on reargument and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Erie R. R., applt., v. S. J. Hilton et al., co-partners, &c., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, without costs.

J. B. Gaul, respt., v. F. I. A. T., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

R. Gaynor, respt., v. M. Q. Gartland, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

L. E. Gilmore, respt., v. S. Hirschman, splt, et al., defts., P. A. Ijmas, respts.—Judgment modified, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

C. O. Goddard, as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., respt., v. W. J. Gladding, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs.

W. Hunt, respt., v. C. J. Crowley, applt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

F. E. Huscher, as admx., &c., of W. H. Huscher, decd., respt., v. New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re judicial settlement of the account of Helena Gross, as admx. of the estate of Julius Gross, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Suffolk County affirmed, without costs.

Re judicial accounting of P. E. Zegel, as extr. of the will of M. Zegel, decd.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Suffolk County reversed and respondent's claim to his account against the estate entirely disallowed, with costs.

M. Lefstein and S. Rosenfeld, &c., applts., v. E. Katzenstein, respt.—Order of the Appellate Term affirmed, with costs.

E. J. Leone, an infant, &c., applt., v. W. Gray, &c., and J. C Cole, a Marshal of the C. N. Y., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

G. H. Luckey, respdt., v. Erie R. R., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

E. Monsell, respdt., v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., applt.—Judgment and order of the City Court of Yonkers reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

J. Murphy, respdt., v. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

M. Katz, applt., v. Arthur Woods, as Police Com., &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. Kligallon, applt., v. J. H. Nuhn, Clerk of the Municipal Court, Third Dist., Queens, respdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

J. H. Berry and W. E. Jackson, applts., v. L. M. Klein and S. Jackson, co-partners, &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

G. D. Brown, pltf.-applt., R. Brown, recr.-applt., v. Purdy Const. Co. et al., defts.; W. S. Finberg and International Heater Co., respts.—Order of the County Court of Kings County modified, and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the applts.

R. M. Colligan, as admx., &c., of J. H. Colligan, decd., respt., v. CNY, applt.—Judgment modified by deducting the amount of the extra allowance, and as so modified, it and the order denying the motion for a new trial are affirmed, without costs. Order granting extra allowance reversed and motion denied.

W. N. Emery, applt., v. W. P. Langevin and H. J. McGinley, respts.—Judgment and order reversed on reargument and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Erie R. R., applt., v. S. J. Hilton et al., co-partners, &c., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, without costs.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TODAY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Pexlotto Katz—James F. Curnen.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mullan, J. — August Wertz Moreli Realty Co. — Herbert Aldhouse.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

N. Childers, as admx., &c., of A. T. Childers, decd., applt., v. B'klyn Eastern Dist. Terminal, respt.—Motion for reargument for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

People, &c., respt., v. W. Bertlini, applt.—Motion granted.

People, &c., respt., v. J. Heffron, applt.—Motion granted.

G. W. Saul, respt., v. M. W. Barse, applt.—Motion granted, without costs.

E. F. Archer applt., v. M. Archer, &c., et al., respts., G. Archer, applt.—Order modified and as so modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal. Opinion per curiam.

J. H. Berry and W. E. Jackson, applts., v. L. M. Klein and S. Jackson, co-partners, &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

G. D. Brown, pltf.-applt., R. Brown, recr.-applt., v. Purdy Const. Co. et al., defts.; W. S. Finberg and International Heater Co., respts.—Order of the County Court of Kings County modified, and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the applts.

R. M. Colligan, as admx., &c., of J. H. Colligan, decd., respt., v. CNY, applt.—Judgment modified by deducting the amount of the extra allowance, and as so modified, it and the order denying the motion for a new trial are affirmed, without costs. Order granting extra allowance reversed and motion denied.

W. N. Emery, applt., v. W. P. Langevin and H. J. McGinley, respts.—Judgment and order reversed on reargument and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Erie R. R., applt., v. S. J. Hilton et al., co-partners, &c., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, without costs.

J. B. Gaul, respt., v. F. I. A. T., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

R. Gaynor, respt., v. M. Q. Gartland, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

L. E. Gilmore, respt., v. S. Hirschman, splt, et al., defts., P. A. Ijmas, respts.—Judgment modified, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

C. O. Goddard, as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., respt., v. W. J. Gladding, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs.

W. Hunt, respt., v. C. J. Crowley, applt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

F. E. Huscher, as admx., &c., of W. H. Huscher, decd., respt., v. New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

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E. Monsell, respdt., v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., applt.—Judgment and order of the City Court of Yonkers reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

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L. Kligallon, applt., v. J. H. Nuhn, Clerk of the Municipal Court, Third Dist., Queens, respdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The upper lake disturbance of Thursday night moved to Maine with decreasing energy, and general rains and snows have fallen from the lake region and Ohio Valley eastward. There were also light local showers in the South, but throughout the West fair weather prevailed with high pressure, except in the extreme Southwest, where pressure is moderately low.

Temperatures are considerably lower in the great central valleys, the Central Plains States, and the upper lake region and higher throughout the South. West of the Rocky Mountains temperatures are abnormally high for the season with maximum readings of 96 degrees at Yuma, Ariz.; 96 degrees at Los Angeles, and 92 degrees at San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Except for local rains Saturday in the South and snows or rains Sunday in the north upper lake region the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi River.

It will be somewhat colder Saturday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and in the interior of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and warmer Saturday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate to fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	30	30	4 P. M.	41	38
6 A. M.	29	29	6 P. M.	39	39
9 A. M.	34	33	9 P. M.	37	39
12 M.	40	39	11 P. M.	36	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 33; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 31, at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees, at 1 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees, at 3 A. M. Humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M., 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.64 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:30—48 E. 101 St.; Simon Friedman	Slight.
12:35—302 W. 154 St., (baby carriage;) not given	Slight.
1:10—Central Park West and 90 St. (auto,) Robert Lindsay	Not given
6:35—37 Stanton St.; J. Petrosenla	Slight
9:15—127 Lexington Av.; not given	Slight
10:30—130 E. 27 St.; Helen Daylon	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—137 W. 13 St.; not given	Slight
1:15—318 5 St.; Mandel Cohn	Slight
1:35—793 Hewitt Pl.; Albert Deyrodt	Slight
1:45—603 E. 5 St.; Max Welsberg	Slight
5:30—225 Grand St.; Flum & Co	$50
6:15—672 Eagle Av.; Mutual Silver-plating Co.	$1,000
6:40—61 E. 110 St.; S. Bleghman	Slight
6:45—342 Broadway; Clark & Gibby	Not given
8:10—76 Eldridge St.; Smolwitz & Ostrole	Slight
8:30—202 E. 102 St.; Kalman & Sevil	Slight
9:10—52 E. 98 St.; David Schoenfeld	Slight
10:00—Front 222 W. 63 St.; (auto truck;) James Butler	Slight
10:45—84-86 Washington St.; S. E. Mer-linge & Co.	$2,500
11:19—222 W. 20th; James Blanchard	Slight

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,309.—In Bankruptcy.—RACHEL FACTOR, doing business under the firm name and style of the ESTATE OF BARNET FACTOR, Bankrupt.

Rachel Factor was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 29th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 22d, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,982.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE FRANZEN and PHILIP WHITE, individually and trading as FRANZEN & WHITE, Bankrupts.

George Franzen and Philip White were duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 8th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 22d, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 22,814.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MACK H. FINKELSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Mack H. Finkelstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 8th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 21st, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. An offer of composition of 20 per cent. in cash will also be made by the bankrupt.

MACGRANE COXE, March 10, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 22,946.—In bankruptcy.—WILLIAM SPERLING, also known as WILHELM SPERLING, Bankrupt.

William Sperling, also known as Wilhelm Sperling, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 4, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 23, 1916, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,866.

Notice is given that FELIX KUNSTLER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, March 10th, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,973.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS SCHULMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris Schulman are hereby given notice that on March 9th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 52 Beaver Street, New York City, March 21st, 1916, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, March 10th, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,796.

Notice is given that ABRAHAM CUSTEN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,449.

Notice is given that SOLOMON MILKMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,343. Notice is given that ISAAC ROSENFELD, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HENRY L. BURNETT.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Orange, New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry L. Burnett, late of the Town of Goshen, in said County, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased at the office of Russell Murray & Company, 454 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

RUSSELL MURRAY, EDWARD N. T. BURNETT, Executors.

BACON & RORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Goshen, N. Y.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. Mar. 11: Capts. J. J. Shevlin, 62, to 279; P. Corcoran, 77, to 283; F. Wohlfarth, 278, to 62; C. O. Walden, 279, to 278; Lieuts. Lonergran, 283, to 77. Patrol. P. O'Hara, 171, to 143, as stat. house att.; A. J. Glennon, 143, clerical and house duty, to clerical duty, 8 A. M. Mar. 13. Prob. Patrol. C. Bonanno, Training School, to 143, duty in uniform.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. C. A. Wixson, 65, to Central Office Squad, 14 days, 9 A. M. Mar. 13. Sergts. C. Maas, 18, and H. A. Taylor, C. O. Squad, to Training School, 7 days, 9 A. M. Mar. 13. Patrol. A. Zankl, 30, as stat. house att., 6 P. M. Mar. 14, during absence of attendant on sick report; G. J. Silva, 65; P. Bernstain, 168, and F. J. Timmons, 174, to C. O. Squad, duty in cycle repair shop; Bur. of Repairs and Supplies, 10 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 12.

To Training School from commands indicated, for 5 days, from 9 A. M., Mar. 13, excused from duty from 12:01 A. M., said date: E. P. Brosnan, 5; J. E. Britt, 21; J. W. Pender, 29; T. Weber, 42; C. R. Beach, 66; T. O'Hanlon, 81; F. Scholle, 161; M. Higgins, Traffic A; E. J. Monaghan, Traffic C; A. J. Battle, 13; W. B. O'Keefe, 25; C. W. Burris, 36; W. H. Pfeiffer, 42; F. W. Wilkens, 77; E. Streeter, 99; J. F. Mortimer, Bridge; J. F. Quinn, Traffic B; J. Harley, Traffic E; F. Cordes, 153, to Central Office Squad, as chauffeur, 30 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 13. To Training School from commands indicated, 7 days, from 9 A. M., Mar. 13: H. R. L. Keepers, 7; H. R. Kelly, 28; G. Ludwig, 164; D. J. Byrne, Marine; O. Bruns, 12; M. L. Fitzpatrick, 29; F. Conrad, 165; H. Cullen, Marine.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. L. J. Cummins, 1, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 10; J. L. Sullivan, 43, 1 day, 8 P. M., Mar. 15; D. A. McAllester, 160, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 12; E. Winter, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 13; C. W. Morgan, 278, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 12.

Full pay while on sick report: Lieut. W. M. Estabrook, C. O. Squad, 9 A. M., Jan. 31, to 12 P. M., Mar. 4; Patrol. P. F. J. Fleming, 17, 9 A. M., Mar. 2, during disability.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. T. J. Leonard, 161.

The following member of the force is dismissed from the Police Force of the Police Department of the City of New York, in accordance with the provisions of Section 302 of the Greater New York Charter: Patrol. W. Hand, 35.

Fire Department.

Decisions rendered: Fire. 1st Gr. J. F. Mooney, No. 1 Rescue, No. 1, (dispensing with uniform while on sick leave,) charge dismissed; Fire. 2d Gr. E. J. Eberly, Jr., Eng. 91, (intoxication,) seven leaves withheld; Fire. 1st Gr. S. E. Mendelson, Eng. 95, (absence without leave,) seven leaves withheld; Capt. T. J. Dunn, H. & L. 11, (using disrespectful language over telephone,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st Gr. B. F. Daly, H. & L. 11, (absence without leave,) seven leaves withheld; (neglect of duty,) sentence suspended, and ordered transferred; Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Landers, H. & L. 11, (violation of Sec. 118, Rules and Regulations, 1912,) charge dismissed; Fire. 4th Gr. J. Hoffman, H. & L. 11, (same,) charge dismissed; Fire. 4th Gr. F. P. Stewart, H. & L. 11, (same,) charge dismissed; Fire. 1st Gr. L. J. Golden, H. & L. 12, (violation of Sec. 122, Rules and Regulations, 1912,) charge dismissed.

Transfer, at 8 A. M. March 11: Fire. 1st Gr. B. F. Daly, H. & L. 11, to H. & L. 76.

Retired: Eng. of Steamer D. Rose, Eng. 224, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $900, 8 A. M., March 12; Fire. 1st Gr. J. F. Odell, H. & L. 44, (on medical certificate,) on annual pension of $700, 8 P. M., March 16.

Special leaves without pay: Capt. G. W. Fillhardt, H. & L. 27, 12 hours, 8 A. M., March 11; Fire. 2d Gr. E. Sullivan, H. & L. 25, 48 hours, 8 A. M., March 12; Fire. 2d Gr. C. Kohlenberger, Jr., H. & L. 11, 12 hours, 8 A. M., March 11.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

Mrs. ANN D. BROWN, widow of William Smith Brown, (Oct. 10, 1914;) net estate, $705,884; Mary Edna Pomroy, sister, given $220,222; Caroline F. Anderson, sister, $219,699; Malcolm B. Falle and Kenneth C. Falle, nephews, and Jennie R. Falle, niece, each received $73,233; Annie F. Crane, niece, $20,125; Adele L. Browning, niece, $15,000; nine nephews and nieces each received $5,000; William Reynolds Brown, not related, $5,000; New York Society for Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, Little Mothers' Aid Association, American Bible Society, House of the Holy Comforter, the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, and the Children's Aid Society of New York each received $5,000, and Warren Day Brown and Donald W. Brown, not related, were each given $1,000. Assets: Interest in tract of land at Mamaroneck, N. Y., $7,954; deposits, $39,779; personalty and promissory notes, $4,992; stocks and bonds, $783,954; accrued income from estate of Thomas H. Falle, deceased, $882. The largest holding of stock was 250 shares New Jersey Zinc Co., appraised at $140,292. Among other holdings were 112 shares Canadian Pacific Ry., $28,789; bonds N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R., $24,825; bonds Western Maryland R. R., $11,125; 125 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, $16,250; 60 shares Port Morris Land Improvement Co., $16,000; 135 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. common, $11,475; 300 shares Reading Co. second preferred, $12,300; 200 shares Baltimore & Ohio preferred, $14,200, and 142 shares Louisville & Nashville R. R., $17,892.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for superintendent of asphalt plant. The weights and subjects of the examination are: Experience, 4; duties, 3; oral, 3. The salary ranges from $2,100 to $3,180 a year. There is one vacancy, which must be filled as soon as possible, in the office of the Borough President of Manhattan. The minimum age is 25 years.

United States.

An examination for income tax deputy collector, inspector, and agent, male, to fill vacancies in the Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, for duty in the field will be held on April 4. The salaries range from $1,400 to $1,800 a year. There is opportunity for promotion to a salary of $5, $6, and $7 a day, with an allowance in lieu of subsistence of $3 a day and actual traveling expenses. Applicants must have reached their 20th, but not their 50th, birthday on the date of the examination.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

555, 557 West 36th St.—Loft containing about 3,000 square feet, good light, electric elevator, steam heat, light, and power; immediate possession; reasonable rent; suitable for printing or manufacturing business. H. S. SHAPTER, 7 East 42d St.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER. 174-182 Worth Street, between subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations. Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings. Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

OFFICES TO LET.

Will sublet one-half or entire floor, about 2,000 square feet, at concession of value; light three sides. Apply 11th floor 299 Madison Avenue, corner 41st St.

Established dental parlor to rent or sell; corner; floor rent $30; inquire E. Conner, 2,333 Myrtle Av., corner Van Cortlandt Av., Ridgewood, L. I.

First-class factory rooms, 80x80 each; every comfort and convenience; steam heat free; Bush Terminal Railroad switch at door; one, two or four floors. Dannemiller Coffee Co., 116 39th St., Brooklyn.

4,000 square feet, fireproof building, for silk finisher and dyer with live steam at 137 East 25th; cheap. Brackett Realty Co., 122 East 25th.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Scale and Supply Co., 145 Chambers St.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft., $40 up; elevator; good location. 408-412 West 13th St.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Deskroom, stenographer, telephone. Room 401, Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St.

Lofts, light, four sides; elevator, steam heat, electric wiring. Lyon, 202 East 46th.

Deskroom to let. S. Roebuck Co., 56 Murray st.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FARM—$5,000—64 acres, lying on the State road between Sharon Village and Lakewood, overlooking miles and miles of beautiful country; two miles from Sharon Village, a Summer resort; Sharon station on the Harlem Railroad; tillable land, 42 acres, 22 acres of woodland; nine-room house; about 80 apple trees; very little cash needed. Inquire Joseph Blank, 428 Highland Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

Owner compelled to live in city will sell modern, well-equipped ten-room residence in best location in New Rochelle at special sacrifice for immediate sale. Address G. L. B., 981 Madison Av., New York.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N.Y.

To Let—Furnished.

TO LET

At St. Irene, County of Charlevoix, Quebec, near Murray Bay, comfortable Summer cottage, completely furnished, facing St. Lawrence River; contains 12 rooms; large living and dining room, 2 bathrooms; all modern conveniences; telephone, electricity, also tennis court; large grounds and stables if desired. For further particulars apply to C. Donohue, 28 St. Foy Road, Quebec.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Moresmere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department, and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

To Sublet.—Saint Urban Apartments, Central Park West; large attractive eleven-room apartment; southern exposure. C 857 Times Downtown.

Fine old country place, modernized; no farm; all-year home; details mailed; principals only. Owner, 674 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. 138 Cooper Av.; Montclair 1181-R; frame house, 75x200; $9,500; 9 rooms and bath.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." 1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Real Freeport bargain; fine nine-room house, all improvements, garage, for $5,000, $500 cash. Drawer D.

Attention.—Two lots, best location Floral Park; accept reasonable offer. L 210 Times Downtown.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Maj. F. F. Russell, M. C., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Ancon, Canal Zone, appointed in orders of Feb. 12, Vice Lt. Col. H. D. Snyder, M. C., relieved.

Maj. W. T. Litterbrant, 1st Cav., now in this city on sick leave, is relieved from treatment at Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his regiment upon expiration of his leave.

2d Lt. J. W. Heard, 14th Cav., from treatment at Letterman Hospital, and from further duty with Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and will join his regiment.

1st Lt. R. C. Bull, M. C., will report on May 1 to the President of the Examining Board at Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination for promotion.

Orders of March 6 directing 1st Lt. W. R. Weaver, 22d Inf., to join his regiment, revoked.

1st Lt. J. C. Drain, 9th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., effective May 1.

Leave—Lt. Col. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., 10 days.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. W. S. Hogg, Radio Officer, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet, to Aid on Staff, Commander in Chief, and Radio Officer Pacific Fleet.

A. Surg. W. E. Findeisen, to Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich.

Boatswain C. T. Goretz, temporary duty, receiving ship at New York.

Carp. W. F. Twitchell, to Boston Yard.

Machs. J. J. Oettinger, temporary duty, receiving ship at Boston, and J. J. Enders, temporary duty, receiving ship at Norfolk.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Balch, at San Juan; Barney, at Philadelphia; Casain, at Santo Domingo City; Jenkins, at Gonaives; K-6, MacDonough, Panther, and Peoria, at Key West; Mayflower, at Washington; Orion, at Guantanamo; Preston and Roe, at Charleston Harbor, and the Wadsworth, at Santiago de Cuba.

Sailed—Aylwin, Nicholson, and Winslow, Cienfuegos for Guantanamo; Benham, New York Yard for post-repair trial; Birmingham, Ponce for Guantanamo; Cummings and McDouglas, Mole St. Nicholas for Port au Prince; Cushing, Drayton, Melville, Parker, and Warrington, Santiago de Cuba for Guantanamo; Nero, San Francisco for San Diego.

The Nevada has been ordered placed in commission at Boston Yard.

The E-2 has been ordered placed out of commission at New York Yard as soon as practicable.

Coast Guard.

1st Lts. C. C. McMillan, of Engrs., to the McCulloch, temporary dut, and G. E. Wilcox, to the Morrill.

2d Lts. S. S. Yeandle, to the Mackinac; T. S. Klinger, to the Snohomish; J. H. Cornell, to the Morrill; E. A. Coffin, to the Tuscarora; G. T. Finlay, to anchorage duty at Chicago, and H. F. Johnson, of Engrs., the Gresham to command the Tyree.

3d Lts. W. M. Troll of Engrs., the McCulloch to the Onondaga; J. E. Stika, to the Unalga; J. E. Whitbeck, to the Morrill, and G. U. Stewart, detailed as Junior Engineer Officer on the Thetis.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The department of mathematics of Hunter College is endeavoring to raise $1,000 to found a prize for mathematics in memory of the late Joseph A. Gillet. Those desiring to contribute may address the treasurer, Miss Miriam Werner, Hunter College, or any member of the mathematics department.

The Teachers' Council will meet at 4:15 P. M. today at the Education Board Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue.

The Association of Teachers on the Promotion List will meet at 4:15 P. M. on Monday at Public School 27, Manhattan, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue.

Lida B. Earheart, Principal of Public School School 50, has been transferred to Public School 23, the Bronx; Thomas J. Donahue, Principal of Public School 25, has been transferred to Public School 50.

Teachers in training who were assigned to duty prior to Feb. 1, 1916, will be paid $2 a day until Sept. 1.

The examination to teach certain subjects in high schools, held at the Education Board Hall this week, was taken by 553 candidates, as follows: Laboratory assistant, 13; clerical assistant, 28; biology, 40; chemistry, 48; elocution, 5; English, 140; French, 11; German, 14; mathematics, 40; Spanish, 15; accounting and business practice, 21; foundry work, 8; physical training, 11; Pitman stenography and typewriting, 70; Gregg stenography and typewriting, 75.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

CYPRESS CISTERNS AND TANKS for manufacturing, mining, and storage purposes. Write for price list. UNION CISTERN & SUPPLY CO., 3,700-3,800 Tulane Av., New Orleans.

For Sale.—Douglas fir; unusual stand of old growth; $1 per thousand feet stumpage; cruiser reports 72,000,000 board feet; good harbor. X 214 Times Annex.

At a Bargain—Three clothing sample trunks. American Dry Goods Co. of New York, 35 Mercer St.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Have a plot 72x100 on Third Av., between Claremont Parkway and 169th St., on which we will build a garage, warehouse, taxpayer, or any kind of a business building to suit good tenant. Apply B 18 Times Annex.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Flatbush.—Full 3 story and basement, stone one-family dwelling; 12 rooms, 2 baths; good neighborhood; $18,000, worth $21,000; mortgage to suit. Owner, 139 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

Two to six rooms; particulary large book cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1184 and 1647 Academy.

FURNISHED—West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

Apartment newly and completely furnished; 7 large rooms, facing Riverside Drive, to sublet at very reasonable rent; Riverside Drive, corner 187th St., subway station one block, bus two blocks; references. X 217 Times Annex.

An eight-room apartment completely furnished, piano, &c.; will sublet for Summer; immediate possession. BURCH, 120 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

CONCORD HALL, 468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St. 7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory. completely furnished. Broderick.

Apartment, luxuriously furnished, three rooms and bath, 92d St., overlooking Central Park, $60 per month. Occupancy May 1. Box C 864 Times Downtown.

120th, 434 West.—Furnished three rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern; opposite university. Larson.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 289 West 73d St. Columbus 8974.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Facing Park, furnished; immediate possession. Apt. 52, 401 West 118th St., Morningside Drive.

122d, 514 West.—Seven-room apartment, furnished, from April 1, $55. Newton.

57TH, 180 West.—Good studio; sublet, half time; Summer, whole time. 990 Circle.

FURNISHED—West Side.

96th St., 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, Between Broadway and Riverside.)—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $60 to $115 monthly; $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 80 East 42d. Murray Hill 5392.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 2,062, (southwest corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

Beautiful seven-room apartment, with two baths, on Riverside Drive, to sublet; regular price, $75; will sublet for $65. Apt. 1-E, 720 Riverside Drive. 7370 Audubon.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

624 West 141st.—Ideal 4-room apartment, five windows, facing Hudson, southwest exposure; $50. Hutchinson.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 3, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

1424, 605 West, Near Broadway.—Large, homelike room; elevator; shower; $4. Scott.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 2,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furniture.

Wanted, by man and wife, sitting room, bedroom, and bath; board; southern or eastern exposure; permanent; near 72d St. West; references. T 154 Times.

Three adults want furnished apartment from April 1, six months; not above 75th St., west side. J 11 Times.

Wanted, four-room furnished apartment; 181st St. section; $50 month. J 12 Times.

For three adults till Sept. 30, with kitchen preferred. L 128 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

18TH, 114 EAST (Arnold.)—Rooms $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

36TH, 149 EAST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, $5 up; running water, electricity, phone, board.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

91ST, 75 EAST.—Neatly furnished, warm small room; telephone; reasonable; references.

MADISON AV, 222, (near 36th.)—Nicely furnished single rooms, private house, $8.

PARK AV., 799.—One beautiful light room and kitchen. Voris. Lenox 6775.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 246 WEST.—Large light rooms; neatly furnished; all improvements. Phone Bryant 7775

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional large single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

57TH ST., 352 WEST.—Light, warm, airy rooms; comfortable; furnished, refined and central; reasonable.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room with private lavatory, electricity, telephone, elevator. Keen.

57TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large, airy room, running water, electricity, heat, telephone, $6.

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Room with alcove, bath adjoining; private home; conveniences; gentlemen.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, $7; others, $3.50 up; gentlemen.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; running water; refined family; phone.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Large front room; private lavatory; suitable one, two gentlemen; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, suite with private bath, or will divide; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; every convenience.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, with running water; near all car lines; also parlor.

72D, WEST.—Elegant large, front room or suite; shower, electricity, steam heat, elevator; private family. Columbus 2051.

73D, 271 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; telephone; subway.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; references.

78D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny front room; running water; private; moderate; telephone; gentlemen.

78D, 158 WEST.—Beautiful sitting room and bedroom; absolutely private bath; near subway.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor; also single, double, with, without private bath; reasonable.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; private bath; second floor; private family. Owner.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Two large rooms, suitable two gentlemen or couple; board optional.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Medium, large room; bath adjoining; conveniences; $6, $8. Col. 7489.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Newly opened house, handsomely appointed rooms; electricity; kitchenette; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful front room adjoining shower bath; small room; refined home.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable southern exposed rooms; bath adjoining; gentlemen only; reasonable.

76TH, 3 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms, with private bath, $12; also single, $3.50, $4; telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant rooms; every convenience; home comforts.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, telephone, reception room, $3 up; board optional.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium room; steam, electricity, continuous hot water; $5.

80TH, 165 WEST.—Warm, sunny rooms, furnished in ivory and wicker; single or en suite; all modern conveniences.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large room, running water, steam, electricity; reasonable; homelike.

82D, 117 WEST.—Large, small rooms, elegantly furnished; bath each floor; electricity; telephone; home privileges; convenient subway, elevated.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Front parlor, private bath, electricity; private house. 6721 Schuyler.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; running water, steam heat, electric light, use of piano and telephone. Mrs. Reopell.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished back parlor, suitable two, private bath, or entire floor.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Exclusive house; large room; southern exposure; running water, electricity.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Large room, twin beds; single rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; private house; reasonable.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Desirable, sunny rooms, conveniences; breakfast; private, refined Americans; references.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Near park; front parlor, alcove bedroom; $8; electricity.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, with bedroom, $8; also medium, $5; telephone.

93D, (690 West End Av.)—Suite, bath, furnished or unfurnished; other rooms.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Light single room; gentleman; elevator apartment; express, subway. Dickinson.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Very well appointed room, facing Broadway; running water; references. Bolich.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive, subway; nicely furnished room; bath, telephone.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED—Close to Columbia University, bachelor's room with bath. Address Bachelor, 605 Arbuckle Building,

HUGHES NOW PICKED TO BEAT ROOSEVELT

Colonel's Opponents See Hope If They Can Promise Root for Secretary of State.

NEW "PUNCH" IN CAMPAIGN

Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans Plan Fight on Line of Trinidad Statement.

There was an abundance of evidence yesterday that the statement made public by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on Thursday, had been accepted everywhere as an announcement that he is again in the race for the Presidency and will head the fight against the re-election of President Wilson if he can get the nomination in the Republican and Progressive conventions, which meet in Chicago on June 7.

Reports received by Progressive and Roosevelt Republican leaders here were all to the effect that the Colonel's statement had put a new punch into the campaign which has been waged for some time by his adherents. They have accepted the Colonel's statement that "it would be a mistake to nominate me unless the country has in its mood something of the heroic" as an official sanction of their efforts to put him back into the White House.

Whether the Colonel will be able to prevent factional fights in the primaries is another question. The Massachusetts Republican boosters of Roosevelt, for instance, informed the National Progressive leaders yesterday that they would not abandon their campaign despite what the Colonel had said. In fact, they held that their position had been made much stronger by the Colonel's statement and that the movement was too far along to check.

Sure His Hat is in the Ring.

These Massachusetts Roosevelt men said that they accepted THE NEW YORK TIMES view that Roosevelt had again tossed his hat into the ring. They held that the Republican combination of Weeks, Lodge, Crane, and McCall, slated for delegates at large from Massachusetts to the Republican convention, was too strongly anti-Roosevelt to be permitted to go uncontested.

The candidates for delegates at large there favorable to Roosevelt are Congressman Gardner, Charles Sumner Bird, Grafton Cushing, and State Senator Washburn. They took the position yesterday, after reading what Roosevelt had said, that they were not seeking to go to the convention pledged to Roosevelt, though the Colonel would be their first choice.

Delegates who want to vote for Roosevelt on the first ballot will also run, as planned, in each of the districts. A conference of these candidates will be held in Boston on Monday or Tuesday to map out their campaign. At that time a statement to the people probably will be issued.

What the political leaders tried to figure out yesterday was the number of States in which a somewhat similar situation would appear. They felt, however, that such contests could be avoided in many States, especially in States where there are favorite sons.

New York Turns to Hughes.

In this State the most important development was the obvious effort to shape up the situation for the nomination of Justice Hughes and to stop the Root talk. It was considered significant that no national or State leader in the city would say a word about the Colonel. This attitude was assumed after conferences at which the new outlook was discussed.

The reason for this, it can be said, is that the Republican leaders opposed to Roosevelt are not ready yet to rub the fur the wrong way and bring on an open fight which might end the chances of a reunion in Chicago in June. They feel sure that Roosevelt cannot get the Republican nomination, but with the Colonel out in the open they realize the need for a concerted movement to get behind Hughes as the man to beat him.

There was much talk yesterday about a growing sentiment among Republicans for Hughes for President and Root for Secretary of State. It was believed by some anti-Roosevelt Republican leaders that such a slate would satisfy the followers of Mr. Root. Of course, it was admitted, no one could promise that Hughes, if elected, would make Root his chief Cabinet officer.

It has been said that these leaders feel that the Hughes-Root combination would be looked upon with favor by the Colonel since Root in his address at the Republican State convention took a stand so very much like that assumed by Colonel Roosevelt.

Republican leaders who say they never doubted that Roosevelt was after the nomination admitted yesterday that his statement had come as the climax of a situation which was daily growing more interesting. It meant that the public as well as the leaders knew that from now on the question was whether Roosevelt could win and hold control.

New Statement Expected.

The return of Colonel Roosevelt is awaited with concern as well as interest. He will leave Port of Spain on the Matura, of the Trinidad Line, next Tuesday and is due here on Thursday, March 23. Some further statment is looked for at that time, as it is predicted that the campaign for delegates to the Republican State convention will be such as to call for further action on the Colonel's part.

The Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans who are attempting to check primary contests found themselves facing another embarrassing situation yesterday when this telegram was received at National Progressive headquarters:

Springfield, Ill., March 9, 1916.
John W. McGrath, Secretary, to Theodore Roosevelt:

I cannot accept your telegram quoting Theodore Roosevelt as a compliance with the statute. The law requires an instrument in writing signed by the Presidential candidate, and if executed by you in the name of Colonel Roosevelt, it must be accompanied by a sufficient power of attorney.
LEWIS G. STEVENSON,
Secretary of State.

Charge Political Purpose.

Mr. McGrath sent this telegram, in which he hinted that Mr. Stevenson, a Democrat, was endeavoring to cause a split in the Republican ranks for political purposes:

New York, March 10, 1916.
Lewis G. Stevenson, Secretary of State, Springfield, Ill.:

It is evident that for reasons best known to yourself you are endeavoring by taking advantage of technicalities to knock Colonel Roosevelt's name in Illinois primaries. We have done everything that we understood to be necessary to comply with your directions. If I mail you today statement executed in the name of Colonel Roosevelt by his attorneys, accompanied by a sufficient power of attorney, will you accept it as complying with the law? Answer immediately. 30 East Forty-second Street, New York City. J. W. McGRATH.
Secretary to Theodore Roosevelt.

After a consultation with other Roosevelt followers another telegram was sent in the effort to end the Illinois mixup. It read:

Lewis G. Stevenson, Secretary of State, Springfield, Ill.:

I hereby disavow the candidacies of any and all delegates who have filed petitions in Illinois primaries expressing their preference for me for the Presidential nomination of either the Progressive or Republican Party, and I hereby instruct you not to certify the names of any such candidates to the County Clerks for printing upon the official primary ballots for the primary election to be held April 11.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
By ROOSEVELT & SON, Attorneys.

The charge made by the Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans in brief is that the refusal to take Roosevelt's name from the primary ballot has been due largely to the influence of Roger Sullivan, who, it is said, expects to run again for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket in 1918. There is a Gubernatorial fight on in Illinois this year, and it is charged that by splitting the Republican ranks on the Roosevelt issue the Democrats there hope to assure the election of their candidate and thus get control of the patronage. This, it is said, would strengthen greatly Sullivan's position in the Senatorial race. Sullivan was defeated last year by Lawrence Sherman, Republican.

NAME TERMS OF SUPPORT.

Progressives Say Presidential Candidate Must Be Their Kind.

The New York Progressive, the official weekly of the National Progressive Party, gave out for publication last night an editorial that will appear in all the local Progressive publications today, in which the plan of the Progressive Party in the forthcoming Presidential campaign is set forth. The editorial says that it is planned to nominate in June a Progressive ticket and to adopt a Progressive platform, and that the action of the convention "will stand" throughout the campaign. The editorial continues:

"There is no suggestion of amalgamation with the Republican Party. The Progressives will maintain their identity as an independent political party and a great moral force in the affairs of the United States, but in the present crisis which confronts the nation they will abstain from seeking any party advantage and open the way to such united action with the Republican Party as can be brought about if the Republicans name a candidate the Progressives can accept, or accept a candidate the Progressives will name.

"One result of the recent meeting appears to be beyond question. The Progressives have taken the initiative in opening the way to united action by the Republican and Progressive voters from which may come the election of such a President as the present grave situation undoubtedly requires.

"If the way is not taken by the Republicans they alone will be responsible for such consequences as may follow.

"There has been no evasion of the grave dangers to the nation, which have been increased by the inefficiency and weakness of the present Administration. Instead, these dangers, clearly recognized and discussed, have resulted in a determination to place patriotism above party selfishness.

"It is therefore for this reason alone that a sincere effort will be made by the National Progressive Party to compose petty factional differences and unite all forward patriotic efforts for the purpose of defeating the present weak-kneed Administration at Washington and thereby save the United States from the further ravages and indecisions of the disastrous free-trade Democratic Party."

PLAN BOOM FOR HUGHES.

Organized Effort in Nebraska Led by Victor Rosewater.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, March 10.—A vigorous campaign is to be conducted in Nebraska to give Justice Charles E. Hughes of the Supreme Court the Presidential preference vote of Nebraska Republicans. Justice Hughes has refused to allow his name to go on the ballot. Victor Rosewater, former National Committeeman and associate of Republicans, will start their work immediately after the filings have closed in about two weeks. Mr. Rosewater, who is the owner of The Omaha Bee, has enlisted Nebraska Republican newspapers in his plan, which urges the writing of Hughes's name on the ballot in the space left blank.

Thus far seventy-four Republican newspapers are enlisted in the movement, and as many more have expressed themselves as more than lukewarm for Justice Hughes. Mr. Rosewater and his friends believe that two weeks will be sufficient time to swing the remaining newspapers into line. The Nebraska State Journal at Lincoln and The Hastings Tribune are among the newspapers which indorse Hughes. The Nebraska plan, it is asserted, is merely part of a general plan which is to be followed throughout the nation if it is successful here. The Hughes sentiment, it is said, will, after the initial move here, cause a "popular uprising" throughout the country.

PACKERS' CASES SETTLED.

Understood That Britain Has Secured Them Against Loss.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—From unofficial but reliable sources it was learned today that the long-standing cases of the American packers, involving the detention by the British Government of large quantities of meat products shipped from the United States to the neutral countries of North Europe, have been adjusted. While details of the settlement are lacking, it is known the British Government has undertaken to secure the exporters against loss by a system of long-time contracts.

Estimates of the value of the cargoes seized by the British Government or detained on the ground that they ultimately were destined to Germany or Austria, aggregate from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and for many months the packers have been conducting negotiations to secure reimbursement.

To-Day

You have an opportunity to protect yourself against the rising cost of materials for next Winter—in our

Final Clearance of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

Among the $19.50 and $25 lots you will find values that you can't touch next fall at anywhere near these prices.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

Allcock PLASTERS

The World's Greatest External Remedy.

Pain in Side, Rheumatism, Backache, —Any Local Pain.

Insist on Having ALLCOCK'S.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS BATTLE WITH FISTS

Snowball Frolic Between Freshmen and Sophomores Ends in Free-for-All Fight.

SEVERAL ARE KNOCKED OUT

A Class President's Eyes Are Closed from Blows, and University Athletes Are Among the Injured.

Two hundred freshmen of Columbia University waylaid sophomores filing out of Hartley and Hamilton Halls at noon yesterday and began to snowball them. For several minutes the sophomores, who were grouped about the entrance of the two halls, were heavily pelted by the freshmen, who had hundreds of snowballs prepared and were formed in two semi-circles with plenty of room for throwing.

In about five minutes, however, when sophomores numbering about 150 had collected under the fire of the freshmen, they charged and the snow battles between classes broke up into scores of fights between individuals. A free-for-all fight with fists was soon under way. No officers of the university appeared to intervene and the members of the two upper classes who looked on were not strong enough in numbers to interfere, if they were inclined to.

Most of the combatants quit after the first few minutes of fist fighting, but a number of the battles went on until they were decided by a knockout. The noon hour was nearly at an end when the last of the fighters finally quit in exhaustion.

When it was all over a long line formed in front of the offices of Dr. McCastline, the university physician. Nearly all who had taken part in the battle had their clothing torn. There were a few broken noses and a large number of black eyes and severe cuts and bruises.

Robert Pennell, President of the freshman class, came into the physician's office with both eyes closed so that he could not see. Meredith Roberts, a basket ball player, had a cut reaching from his right ear to his mouth. Robert O'Loughlin, an oarsman, had an eye closed and several large bumps. Joseph Aimee, a wrestler, was painfully hurt about the body, where he had been jumped upon. Marcy Cohn, a freshman whose face had been held down on an iron grating and drawn across, suffered from severe abrasions.

Dozens of students of both classes left the physician's office wearing bandages. Several suffered lacerations which had to be closed by stitches.

SEVENTH DINES APPLETON.

Welcomes Him to Table with Waving Flags and Cheers.

The Seventh Regiment last evening gave a dinner at the Hotel Astor to Major Gen Daniel Appleton, who recently retired as head of that organization. More than 1,200 men were present, gathered in groups under the banner of their particular company.

"Siss! Boom! Ah!" was the cry of welcome General Appleton received from a thousand throats as he entered. The cheers could be heard all over the hotel. Three cheers were given three times over, while the diners waved American flags.

Lieut. Col. Robert McLean presided. General Appleton sat at his right, and next to him Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, State Adjutant General. On the toastmaster's left were Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer.

General Appleton spoke on "Once a Gray Jacket, Always a Gray Jacket." Other speakers were Major Gen. O'Ryan, Brig. Gen. Stotesbury, Brig. Gen. Dyer, George T. Wilson, William G. Bates, Captain William R. Baker, U. S. A., and Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk.

Addresses were made by representatives of the First, Second, and Third Battalions and the Veteran Gray Jackets.

WILSON'S NAME ON TICKET.

President Authorizes Its Use in Massachusetts Primary Ballot.

BOSTON, March 10.—President Wilson, in a telegram today to Secretary of State Langtry, authorized the use of his name in the Massachusetts Presidential primaries on April 25. The telegram was in response to one sent yesterday by Secretary Langtry, calling attention to a recent change in the primary law which required candidates to sanction the use of their names.

President Wilson's telegram was as follows:

"While I am entirely unwilling to enter into any contest for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic Party, I am willing to permit the use of my name that the Democrats of Massachusetts may make known their preferences in regard to that nomination. I hereby consent, therefore, to the use of my name as a candidate for President by any candidate who seeks to be elected a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which is to assemble in St. Louis in June next."

CHICAGO DELEGATES NAMED.

Candidates for Primaries Selected in 22d and 23d Districts.

The delegates and alternates from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional Districts to the Republican National Convention who will be voted on at the Presidential primaries, were selected yesterday. From the Twenty-second District delegates designated are William H. Ten Eyck and John J. Knewitz. Both are from the Bronx, although part of the district is in Manhattan. The alternates are Alfred D. Simonds of the Bronx and Emanuel Hertz of Manhattan.

The delegates designated for the Twenty-third District, which also includes part of Manhattan, are Thomas W. Whittle, Park Commissioner of the Bronx, and Representative William S. Bennet of Manhattan. The alternates are Ernest W. Bradbury, Republican leader of the Thirty-fourth District, the Bronx, and John W. Kirby of Manhattan. All the delegates and alternates are strictly organization men, and are expected to oppose the Roosevelt influence at the convention. All of the Bronx delegates and alternates supported Governor Whitman at the recent Republican convention at Carnegie Hall.

Woman Held on Charge of Usury.

Judge Grice, in the First Criminal Court, Newark, yesterday held Miss Frances L. Hyland, owner of the State Brokerage Company of 830 Broad Street, in $1,500 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of usury. Miss Hyland was arrested a week ago by Prosecutor's detectives. She was convicted on a similar charge in 1913 and fined $500. It was testified that the brokerage firm charged an average interest of one-third of the principal of the loan.

JETWOOD

A SMART COLLAR WITH A COMFORTABLE LOW FRONT

COLLAR 2 FOR 25¢

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

TAPPERT TELLS OF ASSAULT

Saved from Canadian Soldiers' Attack by Our Consul, He Says.

The Rev. Reinhold C. Tappert, accompanied by his family, last night reached the home of his brother, the Rev. G. H. Tappert, at 796 East 156th Street, where he told of the attacks made upon himself and his parsonage at Berlin, Ontario, by forty members of the 118th Battalion of Canadian Volunteers.

He showed as the marks of that encounter, a discolored right eye and a scalp wound. These and other injuries he said, were inflicted by the soldiers when they dragged him from the parsonage and took him to the barracks.

"However, I and my family are suffering more from the result of nervous shock than from physical pain," he said Mr. Tappert says his enemies seemed to ignore the fact that he had been an American citizen for more than twenty-five years, and sought to find something pro-German about him because of his name. He insists that he gave not the slighest cause for the attack, either by word or deed, but preserved strict neutrality in the pursuit of his work as the pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.

After many warnings, made anonymously over the telephone, one of which was given in the name of the soldiers at the barracks, ordering him to leave town in twelve hours, Mr. Tappert, out of consideration for his congregation, presented his resignation on March 1, to take effect on April 1, at which time he had planned to return to the United States.

"A week or more before the attack on me," he said, "the soldiers wrecked a hall where the residents held meetings with which very few of my congregation were identified. At that time a member of the congregation and an official notified me that threats had been made against my life. I stayed on, however, and on Saturday night, March 4, was studying my sermon in my study at the parsonage when forty soldiers came to the door and demanded admission. It was about 10:30 P. M. While I was trying to reach the police by telephone in the hall the front door of the parsonage was broken in, and one of two Sergeants ordered several men to seize me.

"I warned them that I was an American citizen, and that they would be held accountable for any attack upon me or my family. Instantly five of the twenty-five soldiers who crowded into the hall threw themselves upon me, and in the struggle one blackened my eye with a blow, another knocked out a tooth, and I was hit on the back of the head.

"Then I was paraded through the principal streets, supported on either side by two soldiers, with 200 others following all in uniform. My captors repeatedly kicked and hit me when I refused to join in their songs. By order of Sergeant Blood I was taken to the barracks, where he tried to have me placed temporarily as an interned prisoner. Two officers there prevented this and told the ringleaders that the commander of the battalion, Colonel Lockhead, had ordered the men to let me alone. This order had been given after complaints on my behalf had been lodged with the authorities by the American Consul.

"Captain Frazier finally called the guard, cleared the sidewalk of the soldiers, and escorted me himself back to my home, where I found my family seriously alarmed for my safety."

DATE SET FOR BABY WEEK.

May 6 to 13 Chosen at Conference Called by the Mayor.

In response to a call by the Mayor, persons interested in child welfare met yesterday at the Health Department and decided on the week of May 6 to 13 as Baby Week. Baby Week of last year, which focused attention on means for reducing infant mortality and for vigorous children, had wide effect. The Health Department wants to make the week this year even more effective.

There will be contests in which beautiful babies and healthy ones will be seen, and other methods will be used to interest the public.

Among organizations represented were the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Milk Committee, the Babies' Welfare Association, the Sage Foundation, and the International Pure Milk and Food Association.

BABY DAY FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS

Discussion Includes a Paper on Better Fathers.

A little white stork occupied the place of honor on the platform at the Child Welfare Convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Astor yesterday. At two sessions speakers discussed the subject of the baby from all points of view. A big doll which looked like a real baby was dressed before the gathering, and not a pin was used in its small wardrobe.

When the President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Pennypacker, sent word to the State and city members that she would like to have them celebrate baby week Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, the New York City Federation head, went to Mayor Mitchel, whom the women aided in Baby Week last year, to ask what the city would do for the babies. The Mayor said March was too early and too cold, so the women got up their celebration by themselves, but not without the aid of Borough President Marks.

The Borough President came in unexpectedly yesterday, made a cordial speech, and then assured the federation members that the city wanted to have their help in its Baby Week, and he would take a representative down to the conference that was being held upon the subject that very hour in the City Hall. Mr. Marks thereupon took Mrs. Belle de Rivera, who is Honorary President of the City Federation, away from the meeting, put her into his automobile, and drove off with her, and at the close of the Fed's convention it did not know whether it was charitable to overlook the Mayor's snub and help him or not.

One of the subjects discussed yesterday was the need of better fathers.

"Men are apt to think that when they have shaken down the furnace, mowed the lawn, and provided the food for the family they have done all that is required of them," said Mrs. Haryot Hold Dey in introducing the speaker, Dr. Henry Neuman, Ethical Culture leader of Brooklyn. "Much of the unrest of the women in getting out to work for the vote is not because they want to leave the home, but because the father does not spend enough of his time in it."

HEARD PACIFIC WAVES LAP.

Western Electric Club Feasts with Receivers to Ears.

At the beefsteak dinner of the Western Electric Club, held in the Walker-Lispenard Building, 24 Walker Street, on Thursday evening, transcontinental telephony on a large scale was demonstrated to the 300 members present. At the same time an equal number of members of the Omaha Electrical Club and representatives of the press were assembled in the Omaha office of the telephone company, while at the Pacific end of the line the Efficiency Club of San Francisco was gathered. Each guest at the three gatherings was provided with an individual receiver.

Following short speeches, W. Taylor, in New York, sang "The End of a Perfect Day." W. J. Dunn, also in this city, played a banjo selection, which was received with great applause by the Omaha and San Francisco men. 'Frisco then responded with phonograph selections of "I Love a Lassie" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." Motion pictures of the Seal Rocks on San Francisco Bay were shown while the audience heard the roar of the waves which were pictured before them.

VINCENT says:

Spring Clothes.

Fine cloth in well made garments at 20% to 40% less. Why? Because I **make** my clothes. From **maker to you** costs less than: maker to merchant and then to you.

G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 6th Ave.—31st.

O'coats and Suits, $12.50 to $30.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

APOCALYPTIC.

TURKISH CRISIS SEEMS NEAR.
Prophecy Speaks About the Turk.
Thrilling Lecture:
"WHEN THE TURK IS VANQUISHED DO THE KINGDOMS OF THIS WORLD BECOME THE KINGDOMS OF OUR LORD?"
Prof. C. T. EVERSON,
Hudson Theatre,
44th and B'way.
8 P. M. Free.

ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"Hidden Gold."
8 P. M.—"God's Heroes."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
Sunday, March 12,
11 A. M., "The Rest of Faith (Part 2)."
8 P. M., "The Unpardonable Sin—What It Is and Who Have Committed It."
9:45 A. M., Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Mid-Week Bible Study, Thursday Evs.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Stand by the President," or "Are We a Nation of Doughfaces?"
8—"The Place of Fear in Religion."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"THE TRUTH REVEALED IN A SHIPWRECK, AND THE CONFIDENCE BORN OUT OF THE STORM. WHOM DID PAUL MEET ON THE DECK OF THE SHIP?"
8 P. M.—"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY; OR, THE ONLY PERSON ON EARTH TODAY WHO KEEPS ANTICHRIST FROM BEING REVEALED IN ALL HIS WICKEDNESS AND POWER. IS THE POPE THE ANTICHRIST, OR IS HE A COMING KAISER?"
Friday night, March 17, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will continue his popular exposition on "HOW TO READ THE BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT."
In the Sunday Evening Sermon Dr. Haldeman will repudiate the teaching that the Second Beast of Revelations 13 is the Antichrist.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Acting Pastor.
Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.,
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
preaches Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH
Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—L. Hollingsworth Wood (Esq.)
11 A. M.—"THE DAY."
8 P.M.—"MAKING CHRISTIANITY ATTRACTIVE TO MEN."

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 234 W. 11th St.
ROBERT F. Y. PIERCE, D. D., Pastor,
Conducts an Evangelistic Campaign for 2 weeks, beginning Sunday, March 12, at 11 A. M. SPECIAL SERVICES EACH EVE. AT 8. Sunday: 11 A. M., The Call of the Christ"—Membership Rally. 3 P. M., "Life's Crossroads for Choosing the Way." Illustrated with Crayon Sketches.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—Belief in Miracles.
8 P. M.—Ability to Come Back.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Ave.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A. M. Service 11.
The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"The Damage Done to Our Spiritual Nature by Worldly Anxieties and Lusts."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Subject, 8 P. M.: "Judging Others."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11.
8—"IS NEUTRALITY A FARCE?"

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st St. 11 and 8. "At the Sign of Old Glory."

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE,
First Church of Divine Science, New York.
North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Broadway and 45th St.
Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Subject: "PAINFUL PLANNING."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1875.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—BEATRICE FORBES ROBERTSON, Speaker. Subject: "The Feminist Movement."
8 P. M.—ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "Zoroastrianism and Old Testament Religion."

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
5th Av. and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN
Sunday morning at 11,
"Human Drifting and Divine Steering."

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45
PROFESSOR CHARLES ZUEBLIN
"THE WOMAN WITHOUT OCCUPATION."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Enelow on "The Worth of Life: A Study in a Recent American Novel."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Soul of Man."
Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. Enelow on "The Bible in English Poetry."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. at 120th St.—Dr. HARRIS.
Saturday, March 11, 11, "Step by Step.
Friday, 17th, 8:15, address by Rabbi Lipkind.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th Street and Central Park West.
Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor.
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder; service, 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH,
60th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. WORTH M. TIPPY preaches.
8 P. M.—Miss Jennie Hughes of China.
10 A. M.—Prof. Thompson's Bible Class for Men.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Mr. Marshall at 11 and 8; at 8 P. M., Prince Ilma, baritone. Illus. Sermon, "Livingstone." Motion Pictures of Africa.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST, Madison Av. and 126th St.—11 A. M. Miss JENNIE HUGHES of China will speak.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th Street and West End Avenue.
Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Holy Catholic Church." 8 P. M.—"How Methodism Came to New York."

TALCOTT WILLIAMS, LL.D. Lecture 10 AM "The Advertisement"—Dr. Jamieson, 11 AM
PARK AVENUE CHURCH, Corner 86th St.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., west of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Rev. George E. Mayer.
8 P. M.—Rev. J. Waskom Pickett of India will give a lecture on "The Heart of India." Illustrated by stereopticon lantern slides.

16TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

ANNA W. MILLS.
110 West 40th.
Sundays, 11: "The Joyful Life."
8 P. M., 28 W. 37th: "I and My Body."
Classes in "Practical Self-Healing," Thursdays, 8; Fridays, 5. 110 W. 40th. Studio 1408. All invited.

"Expression is Life; repression is death. Live to express but learn to express constructively."—Sears.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH
No other Church like it anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT. Brings out all your greater and bigger nature; aids in restoring confidence in yourself and faith in mankind, and sends you away at the close of its services better fitted and able to solve the problems of your daily life no matter how complex they are.
Sundays 11:15 a. m. F. W. Sears, M. P., Speaker.
CRITERION THEATRE,
Broadway at 44th Street.
Subject:
"What the New Thought Church Teaches."
Beautiful Environment. Inspiring Lecture. YOU Are Welcome. Good Music. Seats Free.

HARRY GAZE,
218 Madison Avenue, Corner 36th St.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M.
"Life, Power, and Beauty for All."
All Welcome.
Special Lecture at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday Evening, March 13th, 8:15.
"The Practical Psychology of Health, Youth, and Prosperity."
Admission by card.

HENRY FRANK.
19 West 44th St. Sunday afternoon, 3.
"Defeat of Reason."
Prolog: "National Blindness."

HOW TO APPLY NEW-THOUGHT PRINCIPLES TO YOUR DAILY NEEDS.
Every Sunday at the Hotel Empire,
(Broadway & 63d St.) at 11:15 A. M.,
Tomorrow's Topic: "The Coming Race."
Brooklyn, Sunday, 8 P. M., Apollo Studios, Carlton and Greene Avs.

MRS. CHAPIN, THEATRE FRANCAIS,
25 West 44th St., Sunday, 11:15.
"Getting at the Truth. Some Reasons Why We Miss It."
Sunday evening talks, 8 o'clock, in studio, 28 West 44th St. Interviews and Classes Saturdays, Mondays, and Tuesdays.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St.
SUNDAY 11 A. M.; THURSDAY 8 P. M.
Speaker W. Ellis Williams—Public Invited.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.,
150 West 78th Street.
Service Sunday at 4 P. M.
Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday. All classes free. Subject tomorrow:
"Confidence in God." All welcome.

UNITY SOCIETY,
28 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject:
"ESSENTIAL PREPAREDNESS."
8 P. M., former Congressman
FRANCIS E. SHOBER.
Subject: "PARTNERSHIPS."
All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE.
CHELSEA 359 West 24th Street, 11 A. M. CHURCH. Challenge of the Cross, by Rev. William Neely Ross, 8 P. M.,
Osborne Testimonial, by MRS. CHARLES FIELD, author of "CANADA BLACKIE."

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 & 8. West End Presbyterian, Amst. at 105th. 8, Subject: "When Neutrality Is a Crime."

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, Preaching tomorrow, 11 A. M., Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAMS, D. D.; 4:30 P. M., Rev. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D.

DR. PARKHURST
Preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Madison Av. and 24th St.
Evening: Oratorio of "Elijah."
Prelude, violin, harp, and organ, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. JOHN H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor,
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Chapels and Schools.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor, Preaching 11 and 8. Harpist, 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Short Vesper Service at 4 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "ELDER BROTHER."

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
MR. JANEWAY will preach at 11 o'clock and DR. MERRILL at 4.
Bible School at 9:40 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock. Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, Leader.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., Dean of the Yale School of Religion. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNION THEOLOGICAL

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, somewhat warmer Sunday; Monday unsettled, warmer, probably rain or snow; moderate shifting winds, becoming southeast.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,232. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1916.—102 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture, Rotogravure, and Shakespeare Tercentenary Sections, and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GERMANS SMASH IN AISNE SALIENT; GAIN FOOTHOLD IN TOWN OF VAUX AND PUSH ONWARD TOWARD FORT

NEW BLOW AT FRENCH LINES

But Paris Asserts That Lost Aisne Ground Was Regained.

FIERCE STRUGGLE FOR VAUX

Lines of the Combatants Now Run Through Village Northeast of Verdun.

FRENCH STILL HOLD FORT

Barbed Wire in Front Checks Foe, Who Are Creeping Up Near-by Slopes.

LONDON, March 11.—A new stroke has been delivered by the German forces in their attempts to test the French lines west of the Verdun sector. This was delivered on the Aisne front, eleven miles northwest of Rheims, where French positions south and southwest of Ville-aux-Bois were attacked by Saxon regiments.

Along a front of more than three-quarters of a mile the Kaiser's troops penetrated for a depth of two-thirds of a mile, according to Berlin, which states that 737 men and officers were taken prisoners and some small artillery captured, all at small loss.

The French official bulletin of the afternoon states that this attack, made just north of the River Aisne, was preceded by a bombardment, lasting several hours, of the French lines between Berty-au-Bac and Troyon, a distance of ten miles. The Germans gained possession of part of the Bois des Buttes, which formed a salient on the French front, but according to Paris they were expelled from it after "a very spirited fight." Tonight's French communiqué says that the artillery fire there is proceeding vigorously.

The struggle in the Douaumont-Vaux region northeast of Verdun continues with fury. Berlin makes no new assertions of gains in that district, but Paris admits that some houses in the eastern part of the town of Vaux are now in German possession, while the French still hold the western section. To the southeast, toward Fort de Vaux, the Germans have, by French admission, made some progress along surrounding slopes, but have been stopped in front of the fort by barbed-wire entanglements.

West of the Meuse both sides claim successes, the Berlin bulletin asserting that renewed attacks cleared the French out of the Bois de Corbeaux and the Bois de Cumieres.

Germans' Story of Aisne Attack.

The German headquarters report reads:

Saxon regiments stormed with very slight losses strongly fortified positions in the wood sectors southwest and south of Ville-aux-Bois, eleven miles northwest of Rheims, over a width of about 1,400 yards and for a depth of about two-thirds of a mile. Twelve uninjured officers and 725 uninjured men fell into our hands. The booty consisted of one revolver cannon, five machine guns, and thirteen mine throwers.

On the western bank of the Meuse (Verdun region) the last positions still held by the French in the Bois des Corbeaux and the Bois de Cumieres were cleared of enemies. Enemy counterattacks, delivered with strong forces against the southern boundary of these woods and against the German positions further to the west, broke down under the fire of our defense.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse very lively artillery activity reigned, especially in the neighborhood northeast of Eras to the west of the village of Vaux and of Fort de Vaux, and at several points on the Woevre plain.

With the exception of a local French attempt to deliver a surprise attack against the village of Blanzée, which was repulsed with sanguinary losses, there were no decisive infantry engagements.

Through a direct hit by one of our anti-aircraft guns a French aeroplane fell down in flames between the mutual lines southeast of Château Saline. The occupants were dead and were buried by us together with the remains of the machine.

The text of the report, given out by the French War Office this afternoon, is as follows:

North of the River Aisne the enemy yesterday, after having bombarded for several hours our positions between Troyon and Berry-au-Bac, moved out from Ville-au-Bois and attacked the salient formed by our line at Bois des Buttes.

After a very spirited fight we drove the enemy from the northwestern extremity, as well as from the western section of the wood. This was territory the Germans had succeeded in occupying.

To the west of the River Meuse the Germans last night delivered a strong attack southeast of Bethincourt against our trenches along the highway from Bethincourt to Chattancourt. An immediate counterattack gave us full possession of the important communicating trench, which the enemy had succeeded in penetrating.

To the east of the Meuse the enemy has redoubled his efforts betwe n the village of Vaux and the Vaux forts. The bombardment continued all night long with great violence, and there were further infantry assaults against the village, in ruins from shell fire.

The Germans took possession of some houses to the east of the church in the village of Vaux. We are still in possession of the western part of the village, and the efforts of the enemy in this direction all resulted in failure.

As a result of several attacks against the fort itself, the Germans made some progress along the surrounding slopes, but their efforts to reach the barbed wire entanglements

Continued on Page 3.

Berlin Insists the Verdun Losses Are Not Large; Foes' Accounts of Slaughter Called "Fantastic"

BERLIN, March 10, (via London, March 11.)—The German losses in the Verdun operations up to the end of last week, though not known accurately and officially, are said to reach a total of only a few thousand in killed, wounded, and missing, according to a statement obtained through an authoritative source.

This total includes the losses in driving the first breach in the French position north of Verdun, the capture of successive ridges of the wood and the forest region down to the actual works of the fortress, and the storming of Fort de Douaumont, but not the operations on the west bank of the river.

It is interesting to contrast these figures, military officials say, with the fantastic accounts in some French and English newspapers of men being mowed down so thickly by machine gun and shrapnel fire that they had no room to fall and were left standing in shocks.

French Guns Hold Their Own Against Terrific Verdun Blast

German Deluge of Shells Cannot Dislodge Them, Says Lord Northcliffe, Who Believes the Inferiority of German Prisoners Shows the Teuton Land Is Now Like a Besieged City.

By LORD NORTHCLIFFE,
Proprietor of The London Times, The London Daily Mail, and Weekly Dispatch.
By arrangement with The London Weekly Dispatch.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, March 11.—Verdun occupies an unduly large position in the public eye. Very active fighting, of which I have been a witness, has been taking place in other parts of the French lines during this week.

The French official communications to the world are so modest by comparison with the bombastic German wireless lies that Verdun is beyond question the chief subject of speculation throughout the world at this moment.

Verdun is a great deal more interesting than important. It does not need a personal visit to the battlefield to realize this. If the Germans really think their attack on the unarmed and dismantled forts of Verdun opens the road to Paris they have a very faint notion of the French preparations and the French power of resistance.

Neutrals who saw the triumphant march of the magnificently organized German troops in Brussels in August, 1914, gathered the impression that the Teutonic hordes, with their years of preparedness behind them, would be able to march about Europe Napoleon-like, offering peace here and there as they chose and demanding anything they wanted. Turn back to the photographs of that time and look at the impressive, serried ranks of the manly and well-clothed soldiers.

The first prisoners I saw were those taken by the English in the battle of the Marne—great big Prussians, fine and smiling Saxons, well-mannered Würtembergers of good physique—just such men as you would see at any German parade at Potsdam. Last week I saw the German prisoners who had escaped the hellish fire of the French 75s at Verdun. Where had gone those splendid stalwarts captured at the battle of the Marne? Much of the rank and file now left to the Germans are undersized and badly dressed, with faces that bear a look of fright that seems as if it would last a lifetime. Their appearance is such as to move a heart of stone. It is difficult to believe that these dregs of humanity are labeled corps d'élite. Exactly how they would fare in a hand-to-hand encounter with any 10,000 young men in the British Army need not be speculated upon.

Drugged Before the Charge?

As it is, the ether with which they were drugged before facing the French and the giant guns, 2,000 in number, under whose cover they advanced, alone enabled them to survive the terror under the influence of which some of them were almost unable to speak.

With two exceptions among those with whom I spoke all were utterly weary of warfare and begged to be told when peace could be expected.

The fact about the whole war is that Germany is in the position of a besieged city and is striking out blindly by land at Verdun. She will presently, I am convinced, strike out by sea.

The reasons why Germany is flashing astounding falsehoods round the world are difficult to divine. They have so greatly increased in intensity since I was at Verdun last week that I ask myself whether there is some greatly shaken confidence in Germany that needs support. Yet why, on the other hand, should there be such profound activity in spreading them round the world?

American and other correspondents have been specially invited to be with the Crown Prince before Verdun. I notice, however, that their heavily censored dispatches are not of that confident and joyous tone usually sent. Not a word is hinted in anything sent out from Germany of the horrible slaughter to which the German troops have been subjected. This week Thursday was a black day for Germany, when, drugged with ether, the men came on in mass formation to be mown down by the French 75s and machine guns.

As usual, the reports published in the English papers from Paris are to my personal knowledge, on the whole, most accurate and they show that for one or many reasons the Crown Prince is gambling with human life to an extent unprecedented even in this war. They show that the months of preparation by the Germans were not sufficient and that the 2,000 monster guns assembled against the French did not succeed in driving the French from any position of importance or disturbing their cheerfulness or confidence. They show that even that monstrous deluge of shells cannot search and find out the batteries of 75s, 105s, 155s, 210s, and even 305s, so cunningly hidden by the French gunners.

Courage of French Gunners.

The French success in mowing down the unfortunate Germans is undoubtedly due to their great courage in keeping hidden their machine guns close to the German positions, often indeed in front or in the midst of the French barbed wire entanglements.

I have seen a great deal of the French gunnery this week. Before the war it was known that French artillery work had been developed to a high pitch of perfection, but since the war events have proved that if the Germans possess a number of guns of greater calibre than those used by the English or French, they have no weapon in their army equal to the French 75, or gunners at all comparable to the Frenchmen.

I spent two hours one day this week in a hidden observation post that was pushed right up to the German trenches, where, indeed, there was nothing but the barbed wire of both parties in between, and where had a man shown himself his physiognomy could almost have been recognized.

The Germans had tried a little annoyance in the early morning, and instructions had evidently been given that French should reply, as they usually do, with double or triple payment. The French gunners searched the German trenches yard by yard just as one has seen an expert rifle shot pick off bottle by bottle in a shooting gallery.

The idea that every bullet has its billet and every shell its result in casualties is, of course, nonsense. The modern artilleryman must have the patience of the angler, and a supply of shells that demands the services of hundreds of miles of light railways that have now been constructed by both the Allies and the Germans for the purpose of bringing these deadly khaki-colored cones of death close up to the guns at Verdun.

The bravery of the engine drivers of these little trains has been wonderful. Indeed, it is much noncombatants as these, with the surgeons and the stretcher bearers, who are, in my opinion, among the real heroes of the war. Like our mercantile marine, our mine layers and our mine sweepers, these gallant people do not get the recognition they should.

For a long time the Germans at the point I am describing did not respond, and then suddenly "whang! whang! whang! whang!" a rapping angry response came of the German 77s, which are about the same as the British three-inch gun. But the accuracy in this particular case was certainly nothing like that of the French.

Declares Allies' Line Impregnable.

On the day before I had almost the same experience—five or six French shells for every German shell.

This does not give support to the stupid notion we once held that the Germans were short of ammunition, but it does mean this: That the allied defensive wall, right across France, in so far as attaining any definite military position is concerned, is absolutely impregnable. This remark may apply equally to the German line across France and Belgium. That, too, may be impregnable for all we know, but there is this difference: Germany is being besieged, and that even the feeble blockade we have so fair maintained has deprived her soldiers of proper clothes and her citizens of certain necessities, whereas the Allies are as freely supplied with everything as in peace time.

It is deeply to be regretted that the wonderful blockade established on land by the French, English, and Belgians should not be rigorously maintained at sea. Nothing can get across that wall of trenches and barbed wire into the German lines except a shell or a bullet and here and there a hand grenade. But directly we get to sea, which we are supposed to rule, endless commodities are still pouring into Germany. The Germans want many things we supply them with, and their soldiers need the steel helmets with which the French Army is now practically equipped.

Much of the German army, as I have seen with my own eyes in examining the uniforms of the German prisoners and deserters, is now being clothed in material not at all suitable for Winter. I am not an expert in clothing, but the cloth seems to lack wool. It has a hard, dry feeling.

One point I personally investigated along certain of the French lines I had not visited before was the question whether the Germans deliberately seek out hospitals and churches for objects of shell fire. Taking in my pocket the German propaganda book, explaining and excusing the bombardment of the cathedral of Rheims and especially of the Archbishop's palace, which contained one of the most beautiful rooms in the world, I made two careful visits to the cathedral and its surroundings.

For days the attention of the whole German artillery was devoted to the great church and the Archbishop's house. The Germans attempt to say that the cathedral tower was used for observation, which was untrue, and that a battery of 75s was placed in the street opposite the cathedral, which was impossible. The Archbishop's palace which was about as high as an ordinary house, is totally destroyed and the Germans do not pretend to make any excuse for it.

The Germans now confine their attention of dropping asphyxiating shells among such parts of the half-deserted town as they know to be still inhabited by the civilian population.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.
"Glorious "Land of the Sky" climate and elegant hotels. Drawing and stateroom sleeping car service New York to Asheville. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Avenue.—Advt.

Sees Germany in Plot to Embroil Us With Japan.

TOKIO, March 11.—It is the belief of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Baron Ishii, that "a certain European power" in the past has endeavored to create differences between Japan and the United States to further its own ends.

This opinion was expressed by the Foreign Minister in a statement before the Association of America's Friends. He gave it as his opinion that the efforts of this European power were exerted for the purpose of serving its own aspirations for dominance. As that power is now occupied with its own troubles, the Baron said, the source of intrigue has been removed. Relations between Japan and America never have been so good as today, he continued, and their friendship will become ever more cordial, as should be the case.

The semi-official newspapers point out that there is no reason at present why Japan should emphasize the excellent relations with America, but they assert that there has been German intrigue for the purpose of affecting this country's relations both with America and Great Britain, and that it is necessary to call attention to it.

SILIUS TORPEDOED; AMERICANS ABOARD

One of Our Citizens Injured in the Sinking of a Norwegian Sailing Vessel.

NO WARNING, CONSUL SAYS

Lansing Cables for Details—New Submarine Crisis Expected If Reports Are Confirmed.

PARIS, March 11.—Seven of the crew of the Norwegian bark Silius, which was torpedoed and sunk yesterday, were Americans. The Silius left New York on Feb. 4 for Havre.

The Petit Parisien says that one of the Americans on the Silius suffered serious injuries of the legs and was taken to the Pasteur Hospital. He is John Hartmann, 18 years old.

The Silius was a 1,500-ton three-master, formerly the British bark Helly.

It is reported that Captain Syvertsen of the Silius was drowned, and that two sailors are missing. The remaining members of the crew were saved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—News reached the State Department today in an official dispatch from John Ball Osborne, American Consul at Havre, France, that the Norwegian bark Silius, bound from New York to Havre, was "torpedoed without warning" in Havre Roads the night of March 9, with seven Americans on board, all of whom were rescued. Three members of the crew were reported lost.

The attack on the Silius was regarded by State Department officials as affording occasion for serious diplomatic complications. The flat statement that she was "torpedoed without warning," if corroborated, will be made the basis for action by the United States Government, and if it is definitely established that this vessel was attacked without warning by a submarine, the nation whose flag the submarine flew will be held to strict accountability. But Secretary Lansing, who has cabled for a full report, will not recommend action until complete details have been received. He must have affidavits from officers and crew, and from the rescued Americans, among other evidence, to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the vessel was destroyed by submarine torpedo attack, and not by a mine or internal explosion.

The Silius, being a Norwegian vessel, was, of course, a neutral ship, and as neutral ships have not been armed, it is pointed out that, even under the new German submarine policy of threatened attack on armed liners without warning, the torpedoing, if done by a German submarine, would be regarded as not only unjustified, but in violation of German pledges. Germany has given to the United States Government assurances that liners will not be sunk without warning and without insuring safety to noncombatants. The United States Government considered these assurances when given to be broad enough to cover armed as well as unarmed liners. Germany's recently proposed method of adjusting the Lusitania controversy was held up pending an effort by the United States Government to learn whether the assurances previously given by the German Government in the Lusitania case as to future conduct of German submarines would be modified or nullified by the projected German warfare against armed enemy merchantmen.

No Americans are reported as having lost their lives when the Silius was sunk, but the fact that they were on board means that their lives were placed in jeopardy, and the American contention is that American lives must not even be endangered by submarine attacks.

Several vessels have recently been destroyed by mines in and around the English Channel, and it is realized here that careful investigation may show that a mine, and not a torpedo, destroyed the Silius.

Should Consul Osborne's investigation establish that a torpedo actually was responsible, the United States officials intimated, would view the matter as even more serious than if a passenger-carrying vessel were involved. The State Department considers that American seamen have even a greater claim to protection than passengers. A passenger travels at his discretion, while a seaman is compelled to do so by his occupation.

There were four Americans on board the Silius, it was said yesterday at the offices of Houlder, Weir & Boyd of 27 State Street, agents for the line. They were: David Sherman of Bedford, Mass.; John Wardman of Philadelphia, Daniel Norah of Connecticut, and Henry Monahan of Boston. The bark was in command of Captain A. B. Syvertsen.

The Silius, which was a steel bark of 1,551 tons register, built at St. Nazaire, France, in 1895, left New York on Feb. 4 with a cargo of 2,200 tons of barley, which had been loaded on the ship at San Francisco. Straus & Co. are San Francisco agents for the ship.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL—1:05 P. M. DAILY.
Aiken and Augusta. Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Drawing and stateroom sleeping cars. Compartment car daily to Augusta. Dining car service. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

TROOPS MOVING ON MEXICAN BORDER; MAY BE ACROSS, WASHINGTON SAYS; RUMORED REVOLT AGAINST CARRANZA

FLIERS TO AID IN CHASE

First Aero Squadron Will Accompany Army Into Mexico as Scouts.

MOVING TROOPS TO BORDER

Those Not Sent with Punitive Expedition Will Guard the Line.

MEXICAN FORCES ACTIVE

Want to Catch Villa Before the Americans Can—Protecting Chihuahua Mormons.

Villa Reported Located; Carranzistas to Attack

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 11.—The Carranzista commandant at Juarez, General Gavira, received a message at 8:30 o'clock tonight from Casas Grandes saying that Villa had been located on the Corralitos ranch, thirty miles from Casas Grandes, with all of his men.

General Gavira has ordered General Hernandez to proceed from Casas Grandes in pursuit of Villa, and is sending a courier to General Bertani at Palomas to return south toward Casas Grandes to prevent Villa from reaching the border again.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 11.—Instructed by the War Department at Washington that he was not personally to command the troops that would be sent across the Rio Grande into Mexico to search for Francisco Villa and his raiders, Major Gen. Frederick Funston today began to arrange the details of the expedition and to plan for the safeguarding of the entire border.

During the day the General conferred frequently with his staff at Fort Sam Houston, Southern Department Headquarters, a close censorship was established, however, on all the proceedings. All announcements were made by General Funston himself. From him came this information:

That an officer subordinate to him, a Brigadier General, would command the punitive expedition.

That this officer would have complete charge in the field and would not be hampered by unnecessary instructions.

That it would take two or three days to organize the force or forces that would go in pursuit of Villa.

That the first aero squadron, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, would be a part of the expeditionary force.

That a close watch would be kept at all border points for any symptoms of disorder that might necessitate the movement of troops.

General Funston, for military reasons, refused to tell how large the expeditionary force would be, the time the forward movement would start, whether there would be one or several forces, or the point or points at which the Rio Grande would be crossed.

Funston in General Charge.

It was known yesterday that General Funston was willing to lead personally the force searching for Villa. It was explained here, however, that the War Department thought it best to keep General Funston at Southern Department Headquarters, where he would be in touch with and could direct the entire border situation. If there should be more than one expeditionary force, the common direction would fall to General Funston.

Another reason assigned was that the entire routine of the southern department would be interrupted if the commanding General should be sent into the field. General Funston said, too, that his place probably would have to be filled by an officer of lesser rank, not in touch with the border situation. It is expected, however, that General Funston will make frequent visits to the positions occupied by the American troops.

The movement of troops from other departments toward the border already has begun, it is understood. The amalgamation of scattered fragments of regiments, transportation, the equipment of the commissary and other details would require, it was estimated by the General, at least two, probably three days. All such troops will be transported direct to the border. The utmost secrecy regarding their exact destination will be maintained. General Funston has insisted on this precaution in order that Villa may be kept as much in the dark as possible. Army officers at Fort Sam Houston believe the border is infested with Mexicans friendly to Villa who would do all in their power to keep him informed.

Estimates of the time required to cap-

Continued on Page 2.

FLORIDA & CAROLINA RESORTS.
Four steel trains via short line to best resorts. Seaboard Air Line, 1184 Broadway.—Advt.

To Capture Villa Is Army's Sole Purpose, Gen. Pershing Assures Border Mexicans

EL PASO, Texas, March 11.—Pursuit and capture of Francisco Villa is the sole purpose of the punitive expedition into Mexico, General John J. Pershing, commandant at Fort Bliss, declared today in a statement issued to quiet excitement among Mexicans in this section. The statement follows:

It should be deeply impressed upon everybody that the only purpose of the entry of American troops into Mexico at this time is the pursuit and capture of Villa and his band of brigands.

It is a most friendly act of assistance on our part. This should be fully recognized by all true friends of the de facto Government on both sides of the line.

It is no time to indulge in idle theories about invasion. I give the Mexican people too much credit for common sense to think they will not gladly accept our aid in eliminating an international outlaw.

PLOT TO DEPOSE CARRANZA TOLD

Washington Officials Hear Gen. Obregon Plans to Arrest the First Chief.

COUP ON MARCH 10 OR LATER

Rumors Say Carranza Has Been Seized Now—His Reply on Invasion Deleted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Startling developments in the Mexican situation may be expected wholly outside of the dispatch of the American punitive expedition into Chihuahua, according to information of a most definite character received in official Washington. According to this information, General Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalist forces, may be arrested at any moment by General Alvaro Obregon, who has been the principal military officer of the movement which resulted in the recognition by the United States of the Carranza de facto Government.

Though it will probably not be officially admitted, there is understood to be information in the hands of the Washington Government which indicates that the arrest of General Carranza by General Obregon, or under his orders, may be expected at any time after March 10. Rumors have been current on the border and in Washington for two days that Carranza already has been arrested, and there was even a border rumor of his assassination.

While officials were refused to confirm the reports of Carranza's arrest, it was learned late tonight that these reports aroused more than ordinary interest among those on the inside.

Obregon's Alleged Coup.

According to a statement made by unimpeachable authority to the Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight the following information was received here as being thoroughly creditable and reliable. General Obregon is represented as being convinced that General Carranza is not the man of the hour for Mexico and, therefore, as being ready to dispossess Carranza of the First Chieftainship at an opportune moment. According to this information, General Obregon was prepared to execute a coup by arresting General Carranza, or ordering his arrest, relying on his own (Obregon's) control of the army and his popularity, as the hero who lost an arm in the campaigns against Villa to support his stroke. Obregon's plans have been in formation some time.

More definite information regarding his scheme was received in official circles here recently, when Obregon was at Manzanillo on the west coast of Mexico in conference with Luis Cabrera, who has been Carranza's Minister of Finance; General Luis Caballeros, the Governor of Tamaulipas, and General Diequez, the Carranza Governor of Jalisco. These Carranzista officials accompanied Obregon from Manzanillo to Guaymas, where Obregon was married on Feb. 28. Some of these men accompanied Obregon by rail northward through Sonora to the United States, and Obregon then went to Eagle Pass, Texas, where several nights ago he recrossed into Mexico, going via the Monterey route to Queretaro.

Carranza's Arrest Rumored.

Carranza's headquarters had been at Queretaro, but he recently went to Guadalajara on what was ostensibly an inspection tour. He is now understood to be at Guadalajara, and the message received from his Government by the State Department today, asking permission for a reciprocal arrangement for chasing bandits over the American border, shows that his Minister of Foreign Affairs was in that vicinity.

There have been persistent reports in Washington for twenty hours that Carranza is now under arrest. If Consul Silliman has reported that as a fact to the State Department officials will not be admitted. The dispatch from the Carranza Government embracing what was regarded as Carranza's reply to the American representations dealing with the Columbus affair contained a deletion which was made by the State Department before the reply was given to the press. Whether this deletion made any reference to General Carranza or said that he had been arrested could not be ascertained.

According to the information received here General Obregon, when he crossed the border at Eagle Pass, intended going into the heart of Mexico to order the arrest of Carranza, to take over the de facto government for himself, and either to declare himself Provisional President or to designate some one else to serve in that rôle, pending elections. Plans are represented as having been definitely made by Obregon for the execution of his coup to take place on, or immediately after, March 10.

It was suggested tonight that the Villa raid on Columbus and the decision of the United States Government to send a punitive expedition into Mexico might alter Obregon's plans, and that it might temporarily bring Carranza and Obregon together, but it was admitted this was purely speculative, and there was no information here to indicate Obregon did not intend to carry out his plan for Carranza's arrest.

CARRANZA WANTS TO CROSS BORDER

Asks Permission to Pursue Villa on American Soil If He Flees Mexico.

ANSWERS LANSING NOTE

Washington May Agree So the First Chief Can "Save His Face."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Consul Silliman transmitted to the State Department today a communication from the Carranza Government in reply to the American representations with regard to the pursuit of Villa and his band by United States troops.

It was dated at Irapuato, March 10, and was handed to Mr. Silliman by Jesus Acuna, Carranza's Minister for Foreign Affairs.

After expressing grief over the attack, the Carranza response, signed by Señor Acuna, in charge of Carranza's Department of Foreign Relations, cites precedents covering co-operative action in former years between Mexican and American armed forces in running down Geronimo and other outlaws; asks the United States Government for permission, if necessary, to send Mexican forces into American territory in pursuit of bandits under a special arrangement "acknowledging due reciprocity to forces of the United States to cross into Mexican territory which the raid effected at Columbus."

The reply follows:

In reply to your courteous note, dated yesterday and transmitted today through Mr. John W. Belt, (Silliman's secretary,) I have the honor to inform you that, having brought the above note to the attention of the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army and depository of the executive power of Mexico, he has directed me to say to you, to the end that you may, in turn, transmit it to the Department of State of the American Government, that he learned with regret of the lamentable incident which occurred in the town of Columbus, N. M., on account of the assault it suffered yesterday from the bandits led by Francisco Villa.

That although there has been a competent number of forces in the State of Chihuahua to re-establish order and afford protection to nationals and foreigners ever since Francisco Villa appeared in the mountains of the above State, at the request of the Governor of the State and of the Constitutionalist Consul in El Paso, Texas, the First Chief ordered the timely departure of 2,500 men commanded by General Luis Gutierrez with instructions to actively pursue the bandits who had just crossed the line into American territory, which they undoubtedly did, compelled by the tenacious pursuit of the above-mentioned forces.

The above lamentable incident is similar to the incursions which were made in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua by Indians from the reservations of the Government of the United States. Incursions into the State of Sonora occurred more or less about the year 1880, when Geronimo, the Indian chief, who died not many years ago in Fort Mount, Ala., led a numerous horde and invaded a part of the north of the State of Sonora, committing many murders and depredations of property of Mexican families until after a long and tenacious chase by American and Mexican forces, the band of malefactors was annihilated and its chief was captured.

The incursion into Chihuahua, led by the Indian chief Victoria, commanding about 800 Indians, took place between the years 1884 and 1886. Then the bands of marauders, committing also many crimes, went into the country as far as the villages of Tejolochic and Tres Castillos, very near the capital of Chihuahua, and during the first formal encounter between them and Mexican forces, after having lost their chief, they were dispersed.

On these two occasions, through an agreement between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, it was decided that the armed of one and the other country might freely cross from the territory of one to the other in pursuit and for the purpose of punishing the above-named bands of marauders. Recalling these precedents and the good results for both countries on account of the above agreement, the Government presided over by the First Chief, anxious to exterminate within the least possible time the hordes led by Francisco Villa, who has been recently placed beyond the law, and to capture him to apply condign punishment, applies to you as Confidential Agent and addresses the Government of the United States requesting the necessary permission for Mexican forces to cross into American territory in pursuit of those bandits, acknowledging due reciprocity in regard to forces of the United States crossing into Mexican territory if the raid effected at Columbus should unfortunately be repeated at any other points of the border.

The Mexican Government would greatly appreciate a prompt and fa-

Continued on Page 2.

GEN. PERSHING LEADS MEN

Veteran Moro Fighter to Take Up Actual Pursuit of Villa.

FREE REIN FOR FUNSTON

President Gives Him Full Power to Deal with Whole Chihuahua Situation.

ALL MOVEMENTS SECRET

War Department Observes the General's Advice—More Dead Mexicans Found.

Washington Awaits Word That Troops Are in Mexico

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Late tonight Secretary Baker said the War Department had no report that any troops had crossed the border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—If the vanguard of the American punitive expedition into Mexico has not already crossed into Chihuahua it is believed here that it will be only a matter of hours before General Funston's cavalry columns are in motion, although he has said that the expedition probably would not be ready to start for two or three days. The fact that General Funston has advised the strictest secrecy with regard to the movements of the army may explain his hints of delay.

The whole project is in the hands of General Funston. He has his orders, and they give him the widest latitude. He is not to be embarrassed by orders from Washington nor bound by any restrictions. His orders are to capture Villa and his band. President Wilson looks to the General for the execution of these orders in the General's own way, on the General's own initiative.

General Funston has full responsibility for the employment of the means by which these results are to be obtained. The Administration is determined and will co-operate with General Funston in the fullest possible degree.

President Wilson's orders, as Commander in Chief of the Army, giving General Funston carte blanche within the limits of the punitive expedition's purpose, that is the capture of Villa and his followers—have been in the General's hands for twenty-four hours. They were dispatched by Secretary Baker, through General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, early last night following Secretary Baker's conference with President Wilson at 6 o'clock last night.

After approving the recommendations of the General Staff that General Funston be given a free hand President Wilson left Washington last night on the yacht Mayflower for a week-end sail down the Potomac River. Having issued the order, the President is now awaiting its execution.

Give Him Plenty of Men.

Secretary Baker announced late this afternoon that General Funston was free to move his expeditionary force across the border at any time. General Funston has been free to start his cavalry columns any time within the last twenty-four hours. Secretary Baker said he had received no official word that any of the expeditionary columns had actually crossed the border, but added: "General Funston has for some hours been free to start at any time across the border and whenever to him the opportunity seemed best. We have informed General Funston that we stand ready to supply him with all the reinforcements necessary to replace troops taken from the body for his expedition, and these will be sent to the border whenever they are requested. General Funston has been informed that he will be given all the forces he needs. We have told General Funston to feel free to use the forces at his own discretion, and we do not intend to do anything to embarrass him."

Secretary Baker added: "As soon as we know his forces are across the border we will make that fact public, but it will not be the policy of the War Department to disclose any information that would jeopardize the Government's interests or interfere with the success of General Funston's plans for the expeditionary forces." While Secretary Baker said he might be willing to say when the expedition entered Mexico, he was emphatic in his refusal to say where the crossing of the expeditionary columns would be made, how many men were sent across, the composition of the forces sent into Mexico, their plans, strategy, or lines of march. This, he explained, he did not consider proper to be made public at this time, because it was military information.

Strictest Censorship.

The War Department was again the scene of feverish activity today and ex-Secretary Garrison was again in conference all day with the Secretary of War. The strictest and most comprehensive military censorship ever established by the United States Government, more strict than anything attempted during the war with Spain, was established at the War Department last night. Orders were given to every employe and officer to disclose no information. An officer was detailed to

give to the press such information as would not embarrass General Funston's plans, and complete arrangements have been made for giving those of General Funston's messages that are to be made public. Many arrests of Mexican spies have been made on the border, and effective steps have been taken to prevent American military information reaching Villa or those who may aid him.

General Funston will not personally lead the expedition. The initial force, aproximating 5,000 regulars, is not large enough for a Major General to command, and for the present General Funston will plan and direct the expedition from the American side of the border, at the same time taking every necessary step to furnish the entire border with adequate protection against Mexican raiding parties. The actual personal command of the expedition will be placed in the hands of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, who is in command of the Eighth Infantry Brigade at El Paso.

General Pershing, like General Funston, has had extensive experience in Philippine campaigns, and, although he is now in command of an infantry brigade, he is essentially a cavalry officer, having been formerly identified with the First, Sixth, and Tenth Regiments of cavalry. At the War Department it is asserted that Generals Funston and Pershing are two of the ablest officers in the service and among the very best and most reliable men that could be placed in such a trying situation. There is full confidence that they will accomplish successful results. General Pershing ranks second to General Funston. Should the American expedition meet with determined opposition, and heavy reinforcements are required, General Funston will take personal command of the augmented expeditionary force.

Ask No Co-operation.

Whether the expedition against Villa is to be broadened in scope will depend on the resistance with which it meets in Mexico. The Administration has no intention of invading Mexico in force unless forced to take such action. Its primary purpose now is to put an end to the forays of Villa. The constituted authorities of the de facto Government of Mexico are being recognized by the Administration, and there is no purpose to invade the sovereignty of Mexico. But the orders for the expedition against Villa have been issued regardless of Carranza's attitude and without seeking his co-operation. Should Carranza forces seek to be allowed to co-operate they will not be thrust aside, but they are not being invited to co-operate.

Should Mexican factions, Carranzistas, Villistas, and others unite in resisting the American expedition, it was asserted on high authority today, General Funston is to "ave all the reinforcements he requests. The Administration desires to avoid any operations in Mexico broader in scope than the present expedition, but it is understood that the President and his advisers, with the solid support of both branches of Congress, are now prepared to meet any eventuality, and it is learned that the War Department is actively, but wholly as a matter of national precaution, shaping its plans for any emergency. There is a strong undercurrent of belief in inner circles here familiar with the intricacies of the Mexican situation that the punitive expedition is the entering wedge to intervention.

General Funston, in a dispatch sent from Fort Sam Houston last night that reached the War Department this morning, reported he had been notified by Colonel Slocum of the Thirteenth Cavalry, at Columbus, that the Jefe Fiscal at the border gate reported that 1,200 Carranza troops in pursuit of Villa would be at Palomas yesterday afternoon, and that a part of this force was observed from the border gate at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Colonel Slocum reported that the Carranza forces were using a black and white flag "so that we can distinguish them from Villa." This was interpreted as meaning that this particular Carranza force might be prepared to co-operate with the American army forces. The border gate is three miles south of Columbus, where the road from Columbus to Palomas, Mexico, crosses the international line. Palomas is three miles down the road, due south of the border.

There was speculation here late this afternoon as to whether the presence of these 1,200 Carranzista troops might not postpone the dispatch of the American expedition. Careful inquiry of high officials failed to sustain any such impression. It was made plain that no orders had been issued to General Funston on the basis of this report, countermanding his orders to move across the border in pursuit of Villa, and that the presence of these Carranzistas would not interfere with the American plans.

Wont Hinder Funston.

"It would be ridiculous to order Funston to send an expedition into Mexico after Villa and then tie him hand and foot by orders from Washington," said one high official. "The War and State Departments have a complete understanding, based on President Wilson's instructions, and General Funston will use his own discretion. If these Carranzista troops are ready to co-operate with Funston's forces their services would probably be accepted, but if there is objection or resistance by these forces to the American army forces, General Funston will act as his judgment dictates, and will assume the responsibility.

"The mere presence of a small force of Carranzistas at Palomas is not considered sufficient to deter General Funston. It is the purpose of the Administration to bring about the capture of Villa and his band. If Carranza troops can accomplish this before General Funston's men are able to do it, and can demonstrate their ability to control the situation, the United States will be willing to withdraw its expedition, but not until that has been demonstrated will the orders to General Funston be altered.

Private Taylor Dies of Wounds.

Only extracts from General Funston's reports were made public today, in accordance with the decision not to reveal military secrets. As made public these are the excerpts taken from his messages:

Sam Houston, Texas, March 10, 1916.
Adjutant General, Washington.

Following just received from Colonel Slocum: "The Jefe Fiscal at the border gate reports that 1,200 Carranza troops in pursuit of Villa will be at Palomas this afternoon. A part of this force was observed from the border gate by my outpost at 2 P. M. They are using a black and white flag so we can distinguish them from Villa."

Slocum reports a patrol today found eleven more dead Mexicans and a number of dead horses killed by fire of our troops from a hill near camp while retreating from town. This makes fifty-seven bodies found. Report that eighteen more are between there and border will be investigated. I have never heard of anything to equal effectiveness of fire of our troops on this occasion.

Pablo Lopez, one of Villa's officers killed at Columbus, was in command at massacre of Americans at Santa Ysabel, Chihuahua a few weeks since.

Private James E. Taylor, Troop F, Thirteenth Cavalry, wounded at Columbus, N. M., March 9, died at Fort Bliss, Texas, March 10.

FUNSTON.

Peril in Tehauntepec.

The State Department is in receipt of reports regarding conditions on the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, of which the following is the substance:

"It is not considered safe for Americans to go to the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, at the present time, with a view of settling there. There are some Americans living in Puerto Mexico, Salina Cruz, and in other large towns of the Isthmus. They own plantations, but do not consider it safe to work them. Military operations are under way with a view of suppressing the marauding bands. There is no doubt that the situation is improving, but it has not improved sufficiently to justify the resumption of operations in the outlying districts. Traffic on the railroad is still conducted under the protection of military trains."

The department is also in receipt of telegraphic advices to the effect that the customs officials on the border report that two additional Americans are missing from a ranch in New Mexico which was raided on the night of March 9, near Mimbres, and about eight miles west of Columbus.

Aero Squadron With Funston's Forces

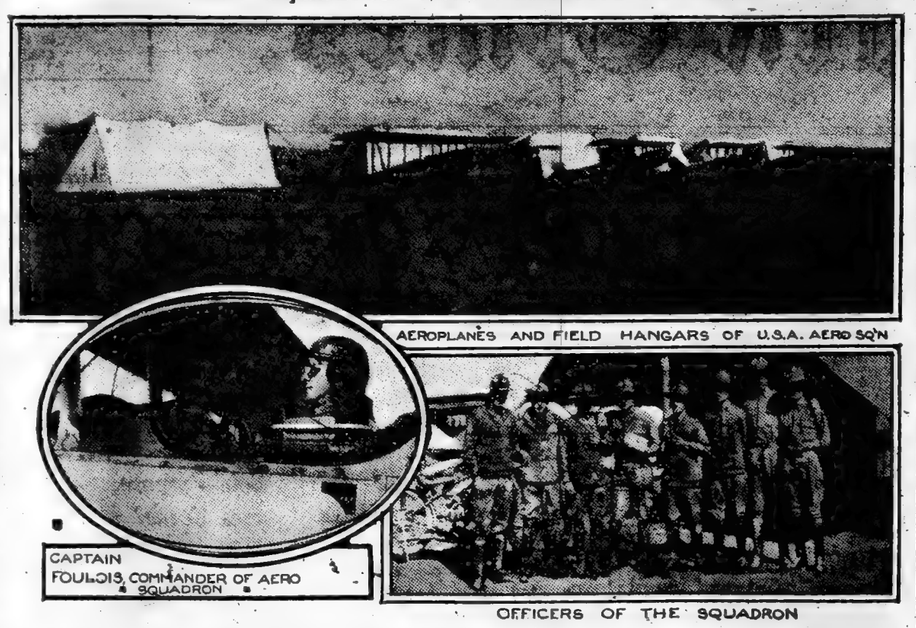

OFFICERS OF THE SQUADRON

VILLA BALKED HER ESCAPE.

Woman Captive Eluded Sleeping Guards, but Was Discovered.

EL PASO, Texas, March 11.—Mrs. Maude H. Wright, the American woman captive, who rode nine days with the Villa troop preceding the raid on Columbus, N. M., is here today awaiting her baby, which was taken from her and given to a Mexican family at their home near Pearson, Mexico. The baby is safe, and she expects it to be brought to her today or tomorrow. Her husband was killed by the bandits.

Mrs. Wright, while with the Villa raiders, had suffered so much that she apparently had lost all sense of fear. Because she suffered in silence and held herself aloof, she was called "Queen of the Villistas" by the troops.

Villa had told one of the officers, she said, that he preferred to have her die of exhaustion rather than to kill her outright—and because she proved to be able to withstand hardships better than his own men he promised he would release her after he had sacked Columbus. He also agreed to give her $100 gold and a permit to travel unmolested throughout any part of Villa territory.

"How I wanted to escape to tell the people of Columbus about the attack!" said Mrs. Wright tonight. "But I was watched all the time. The first night I was allowed to sleep in an abandoned adobe hut, which was prepared for me. About thirty saddles were piled in front of the door. The guards slept with their heads to the door and their feet to a fire just beyond.

"I lay down, but not to sleep. About midnight I heard the snoring of the Mexican guards. I peered through the opening of the saddles and spied Villa's charger, a splendid steed, about fifty feet from the hut. One by one I removed the saddles and stepped over the sleeping forms until I reached the horse.

"The horse was tangled in his rope. I began to untangle the horse, and then one of the Mexicans awoke. He saw something was wrong. I stood behind the horse. But the horse refused to stand still, and it kept me busy keeping behind the animal. Finally the guard came out to where the horse was.

"'What are you doing here?' I asked. 'What are you doing here?' he asked.

"'Untangling this horse,' I replied. Then he finished the task I started. I longed for a hatpin, a dagger, a penknife—anything to kill the man. I could have shot him had I had a gun. If I could have killed him I could have escaped, since none of the other horses could have overtaken me.

"I returned to the hut. From then on I was watched constantly until I was released at Columbus."

CARRANZA RUSHES TROOPS AFTER VILLA

Mormons in Chihuahua No Longer in Danger—Other Forces Sent from Naco.

EL PASO, Texas, March 11. — First Chief Carranza's attitude toward the action taken by the United States as a result of Villa's brigandage is not known to General Gabriel Gavira, the commandant at Juarez. General Gavira said tonight that he had not received a word from the Mexican Government relative to the crisis, but added that General Luis Gutierrez, military head of the State of Chihuahua, would arrive at Juarez on a special train tomorrow for a conference.

In reply to a question whether the American General, Pershing, would be a party to the conference, General Gavira answered, "No." He said the conference would be entirely personal. He was quick to deny a report that the Mexican populace took a hostile view of President Wilson's position.

"I have the greatest faith in Mr. Wilson's disinterestedness and friendly motives," he said, "and I am quite as positive that General Gutierrez shares my view. We shall be glad to co-operate with the United States."

Inquiries among well-informed Mexicans in Juarez showed that the idea of American troops on Mexican soil was not altogether welcome. One Mexican in an official position spoke guardedly of the affair, but expressed his real feelings in this form:

"We are now placing large forces in the field against Villa, and I hope we can dispose of him before the North American troops cross the border. It would be much better, from the Mexican viewpoint, to let us finish him ourselves. Then there would be no possibility of any clashes or misunderstandings."

Guard for Mormon Colony.

The Mormon colony of Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, is no longer in danger from attack by Villa bandits, according to General Gavira. The General said tonight that sufficient reinforcements had been sent into the district to protect the foreigners there, and that the refugee train held in readiness to leave for the north, probably would not be sent.

Juarez has preserved its usual calm. General Gavira has cavalry patrols out for the night.

In El Paso some apprehension was aroused among the authorities by the large number of Mexicans crossing over into Texas, but an investigation showed that they came to get out of the range of any conflict. Many declared they had seen enough of war. Rumors concerning Villa recruiting agents operating in Juarez have not stood the test of inquiry.

Although the border in this section is closely patroled by the Americans, the main object is to prevent contraband arms from passing through to the Villa forces. To the regular army of Mexico every facility is being given in the way of obtaining supplies, and General Bertani, commandant at Polomas, has placed a large order in El Paso.

Activity at Fort Bliss.

Preparations for the expedition against Villa are being rushed at Fort Bliss. Officers today made the rounds of the automobile sale houses in El Paso, listing motor trucks. One company of infantry left for Usleta, and the two others made ready to go to Deming, N. M., the centre of a district which has suffered much from brigandage in the past. The two mountain mule batteries at the fort are awaiting orders to move over the roadless haunts of Villa. The company operating the field wireless expects to be among the first to leave for the front. Reinforcements are expected here before the expedition gets under way to relieve for active service the seasoned men now on patrol on the border.

The forces on duty in this section consist of two mule batteries of the Fourth Artillery, a field battery of the Fifth nine troops of the Eighth Cavalry, with the Thirteenth at Columbus and the Sixth, Seventh, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Regiments of infantry, besides Signal Corps and hospital detachments.

The arrest of a number of well-known Villa agents by the El Paso police early today included a General, who was trying to buy arms in a gun store; a Colonel, who was found in the General's home, and an alleged spy with pencilled maps of Mexican railways in his pocket.

The military authorities at Fort Bliss received word that a large quantity of rifle ammunition was taken from a place of concealment in the Mexican quarter here early today and placed in a wagon train presumably bound for Villa's camp. As the wagons could not have crossed the International Bridge, the pursuit of the soldiers in automobiles took place on the road that follows the boundary on the American side. No trace of the ammunition has been found.

Corporal Michael Barmazel, who was reported dead in dispatches last night, is alive and improving, it was reported at the army hospital here today. He was wounded in the fighting at Columbus. His home is in Chicago.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 11.—Trains bringing, approximately, 1,000 infantry and cavalry of the Mexican de facto Government forces arrived at Naco, Sonora, tonight. These commands will start overland early tomorrow for Agua Prieta, from where they will be distributed at various points along the Sonora and Chihuahua borders in an effort to assist the American forces in the task of rounding up Villa's forces, according to Mexican officials.

HELD GERMAN FOR RANSOM.

After His Release Villa Band Is Attacked by Carranzistas.

TORREON, Mexico, March 11.—Ten Villa Generals in command of only 100 men recently raided San Juan Guadalupe in Zacatecas and captured a German named Weiner, whom they held for ransom of 10,000 pesos. His compatriots here raised the money and he was released.

As soon as Weiner was freed General Gonzales, in command of the Carranza troops, sent a brigade under General Elizondo in pursuit. Three Villa men were killed in a running fight. All trains arriving here are protected by military escorts.

CARRANZA WANTS TO CROSS BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

vorable reply from the Government of the United States.

Please accept, Mr. Confidential Agent, the assurances of my high consideration. JESUS ACUNA,
Secretary in Charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Goes to the President.

Carranza's answer has been sent to the President, but no reply has been made by the State Department. While no decision has been reached as to the character of the answer to be made to Carranza's proposal of a reciprocal arrangement, Administration officials are inclined to regard the Carranza reply as a favorable indication that the de facto Government may accept without objection what the American Government is doing in sending an expedition after Villa. It is not known if Carranza at that time was aware that a large expedition was planned to be sent into Mexico or whether he was only aware that the first force of three troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry, which later returned, had crossed into Mexico. But on its face the reply was regarded as favorable, and possibly indicating that Carranza was not disposed to protest against American troops on Mexican soil in pursuit of Villa.

While definite decision has not been made as to the character of the reply to be made to Carranza, and the expedition is expected to be well on its way into Mexico over three different routes before Carranza gets the American reply, it is possible that he may be informed that if Villa or his followers cross into American territory at any point where there are no American troops in control of the situation, his troops might be justified in giving them immediate pursuit across the American border. At the same time it is known to be the purpose of the Administration to have the whole border guarded by troops, and as a practical proposition, since the possibility of border bandits taking refuge in American States is considered remote; it is thought possible that such a reciprocal arrangement would not result in Carranzista soldiers finding it necessary to cross into the United States. It was suggested in some quarters here that such an arrangement would enable Carranza to "save his face" and meet popular sentiment in Mexico.

Fear More Serious Crisis.

Despite the inclination to look favorably on Carranza's reply and his request for reciprocal permission to send his troops across the border in certain contingencies, there are well-informed officials here who fear that when the plans of the Administration for a punitive expedition into Mexico are fully disclosed by news of the results of actually fighting Carranzista forces, if not the Carranza de facto Government, may precipitate a more serious crisis by uniting with the Villista raiders in attacking the American forces. It is also thoroughly understood here that it may be difficult to convince many Mexicans that the sole purpose of dispatching American troops into Mexico is the pursuit and capture of Villa and his band, that there are not ulterior motives behind the American Government's action, or that it is not the entering wedge for intervention.

FLIERS TO AID TROOPS IN SEARCH FOR VILLA

Continued from Page 1.

ture Villa are not obtainable, but there was a feeling at Southern Department Headquarters that the chase would be similar to the one which had as its object the seizure of Aguinaldo in the Philippines years ago.

Army officers are interested in the part of the First Aero Squadron will play in the pursuit. No American aero squadron ever has had actual military service. Machines were sent to Vera Cruz, and there has been aerial scouting along the border, but this will be the first real test of the aerial arm of the service.

It is not known when the squadron will leave San Antonio, but it has been announced that it will be ready by tomorrow afternoon. Weather conditions now are perfect for flying, and it is thought that the start of the journey will not be delayed any longer than is necessary.

Captain Benjamin D. Foulois, commanding the ten officers who comprise the fliers of the squadron and the eighty troopers completing the detachment, worked hard today preparing for their departure. A big part of the equipment will go forward by train. The squadron has eight aeroplanes.

All of the officers under Captain Foulois, with the exception of Lieutenant A. R. Christie, will go to the front. Most of them are veteran aviators. Some of them participated in the flight of the first aero squadron from Fort Sill, Okla., last November, when the squadron was transferred to Fort Sam Houston.

Captain Foulois and Lieutenants J. R. Carberry, T. S. Bowen, I. A. Rader, and C. G. Chapman are the present members of the squadrons who made the flight from Fort Sill. Other members are Captain T. T. Dodd and Lieutenants H. A. Dargue, W. G. Gorrell, W. G. Kilner, and R. H. Willis.

While no reports have been received of fresh disorders along the border, preparations have been made to quell any that may arise. General Funston has here about 1,500 men, comprising the three land branches of the service that might be sent to the aid of the troops already at Brownsville, Laredo, and other Texas border points.

Foulois a Veteran Flier.

Captain Foulois is one of the army's pioneer airmen. He was with Orville Wright in the first cross-country flight in America of any consequence, that from Fort Myer, Va., to Alexandria in 1908. He was an officer of the Seventeenth Infantry when he entered the flying corps.

The squadron is undermanned; its full complement should be twenty flying men. The equipment, in addition to the eight aeroplanes, consists of twenty heavy motor trucks and five motor cycles, the latter being used for the rapid transportation of gasoline and of parts to crippled machines.

The squadron uses biplanes with motors of from 80 to 100 horse power. Each machine weighs about 1,350 pounds, and will carry 450 pounds, or an observer with each pilot.

ARREST MEXICANS AS SPIES.

Sharp Watch at Columbus, N. M.—Bandits Reappear Near There.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 11.—Wholesale arrests of Mexicans suspected of being spies were made today as United States Army officers busied themselves with preparations for the pursuit of Francisco Villa and his bandits. The troops displayed eagerness for the receipt of an order to begin the pursuit.

Despite the nervousness among civilians quiet prevailed in this city during the night. Eighteen mounted Mexicans are reported to have raided the home of H. A. Blankenship, a section foreman at Malpias, eighteen miles east of Columbus. The family, including two children, crawled to cover in the darkness and hid in the brush most of the cold night. The raiders are said to have passed south into Mexico.

Villa, according to an official telegram received at the headquarters of the Thirteenth Cavalry tonight, has moved southwest toward the Sonora State border in the general direction of the El Tigre Mine district.

Major Frank Tompkins, who, with four "skeleton" troops of cavalry chased Villa several miles into Mexico after the raid on Thursday, is under orders to be transferred to Fort Riley, but has asked to be allowed to go with the expedition in pursuit of Villa. In a highly commendatory telegram, Colonel Slocum has urged the War Department to grant the request. Colonel Slocum told how Tompkins's force broke up every formation Villa made to check the pursuit, and particularly how Tompkins, with thirty-five men under Captain Rudolph Simper out in advance, drove in a Mexican rear guard of more than 300 men before Villa ordered out an overwhelming force and checked the American advance.

"If we had had another troop or two," Colonel Slocum said, "we would be in Mexico yet. The regiment behaved beautifully."

Telegrams from army officials and prominent civilians throughout the country poured in today upon Colonel Slocum, commending highly his exploit when with 200 men he drove Villa's raiders out of Columbus. Some of the telegrams referred to the battle as an incident that cut the "Gordian knot" of the Mexican problem.

Civil authorities continued plans to bring charges of murder against captured Mexicans in connection with the raid on Columbus Thursday. Captain Pablo Garcia, the wounded Villa officer, died today. Civil authorities had included Garcia among the Mexicans against whom they planned to place charges of murder.

To Charge Villa With Murder.

The remaining five wounded Villa soldiers will be charged with murder for the killing of the seven American soldiers slain in the fight, according to an announcement made today by E. B. Stone, Special Agent of the Department of Justice. The prisoners include a boy 12 years old and an officer.

Mr. Stone said he would confer with Summers Burkhart, United States District Attorney of New Mexico, and that the charges probably would name Francisco Villa, the bandit chief, who led the raid on Columbus. He added it was probable that similar charges of murder would be filed against the prisoners in the State courts of New Mexico in connection with the killing of nine civilians by the bandit raiders.

The men against whom the murder charges are to be filed are: Lieutenant Ysabel Chavez, with two years' service under the insurgent chief, Leno Ruiz; Juan Sanchez, Elias Heras, and Antonio Morandas, privates. The boy is Jesus Rayes, who with his father, Ausleto Rayes, joined Villa three months ago in Chihuahua.

The death of Jesse D. Taylor, a wounded American soldier, yesterday at Fort Bliss will be the basis for the eighth charge of murder against the prisoners, who are all so badly wounded that a United States Commissioner probably will be summoned from Deming or Albuquerque to arraign them as they lie in a hospital tent in the cavalry camp here.

Pablo Sanchez, arrested while signalling Mexicans across the border yesterday and held as a spy, will be charged with aiding an enemy while on the soil of the United States. Sanchez was picked up with fifteen other Mexicans by cavalry patrols. Fourteen were released, some being ordered across the border as suspicious characters.

Sanchez said he was a rancher, but American soldiers made affidavits that he was signaling across the border. A pair of field glasses were found under his blue jumper. The removal of his overalls revealed a well-made gray military uniform.

Slocum's Report on Pursuit.

Colonel Slocum's general report on the raid, completed today, showed that Villa, with from 1,500 to 2,500 men, was chased from the border fifteen miles into Mexico by fifty-nine officers and men of Troops F and H, under Major Frank Tompkins. This force fought four actions with Villa's rear guard of at least 900 men, killed at least seventy-five Mexicans, recovered a number of horses stolen from the cavalry by bandits, and emerged with the loss of only two mounts killed, with no casualties.

During the pursuit, which Major Tompkins could not continue without rest and reinforcements, the Mexicans, apparently badly disorganized and fearful of a chase by the entire American forces, abandoned large quantities of loot stolen from the merchants of Columbus. The army corral here was crowded with cavalry and transport animals captured from Villa.

THREE REGIMENTS SENT TO FUNSTON

First, Eleventh, and Twelfth, All Cavalry, Ordered to Border at His Request.

800 ROUGH RIDERS READY

"Texas Mavericks" Volunteer—Troops Are Entraining at San Antonio.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—General Funston asked the War Department late tonight for four additional regiments of cavalry for patrol duty on the Mexican border.

General Scott, chief of staff, immediately issued orders for the First Cavalry at Monterey, Cal.; the Eleventh, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and the Twelfth, at Fort Robinson, Neb., to proceed at once to the border.

The Fifth Cavalry, which is divided into three squadrons stationed at Fort Meyer, Va., Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., was ordered to hold itself in readiness to move. General Funston said the Fourth Regiment was not needed immediately.

General Funston tonight reported various troop movements along the border, but the dispatches were not made public. His requests as to supplies and auxiliary troops of the special corps were promptly complied with, but details of these requests were kept secret, too, since it was thought possible they might indicate the route of the expedition into Mexico.

Army officers estimated it would take from three to five days for the three cavalry regiments to reach the border. The regiment from Monterey probably will be the first to arrive.

While no announcement was made, the order was construed to mean that General Funston intended to employ the four cavalry regiments now on duty along the border to the east and west of Columbus, N. M., as part of his expeditionary force which, it is understood, will be under the direct command of Brig. Gen. Pershing.

A regiment of mountain artillery, with its twenty-four guns packed on mules, also is available in that district, and this force, with necessary engineers to repair railroad bridges destroyed by the bandits and possibly with aeroplane scouts, probably will constitute the expedition.

The force would number, if composed of four cavalry regiments and a battalion of mountain artillery, approximately 4,000 fighting men, exclusive of engineers and other auxiliaries. In a recent report to the Department, General Funston estimated Villa's force at 3,000, although some officers here have placed the figure as high as 5,000.

It is taken for granted by officers here, however, that the Villa bands have already scattered among the hills and the officers do not look for a pitched battle, which, they say, would mean certain annihilation of the bandits.

Any movement the American troops make in the territory south and southwest of Columbus, into which the raiders fled, will be influenced by the location of water holes, pumping stations and other places where horses and men can obtain water in a dry and sandy country. It was said here that the commander of the expedition probably would station guards at the water holes to protect them and also to prevent the bandits from making use of them.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 11.—Orders were issued at Fort Sam Houston late today for the Second Battalion of Engineers, composed of Companies E, G, and H, with Major L. Brown commanding, to entrain.

Similar orders were issued to Field Hospital 7, Major Jere B. Clayton commanding, and to Ambulance Company 7, Major Harold J. Jones commanding.

No destinations were announced except that the details would go "west."

The engineering detail comprises one-third of the United States Engineering Corps, and the order to entrain indicates that heavy engineering work is expected ahead of the expeditionary force.

Each company of the battalion is composed of from 140 to 150 men.

The ambulance detail consists of twelve ambulances. It finished entraining tonight, but the other details probably will not be entrained before tomorrow afternoon.

Ambulance number 7 probably will leave before morning. Telegraph Company H, of the Signal Corps, is expected to leave tomorrow night, and it is said three troops of cavalry and Batteries A, B, and C of the Third Artillery, Major Percy H. Lyon commanding, will be entrained about the same time.

DALLAS, Texas, March 11.—A regiment of rough riders, organized in advance of the Mexican crisis, today is awaiting acceptance by the Government, according to E. W. Edwards, a Dallas business man and veteran of the Spanish-American war. The regiment which Mr Edwards organized is called the "Texas Mavericks," and is composed of 800 men.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 11.—Companies L and I of the Eleventh Infantry were ordered today to Bisbee because of threatened trouble there between American and Mexican residents as a result of a bomb explosion last night in which two Mexicans were injured.

The Tenth United States Cavalry, Colonel W. C. Brown commanding, arrived here today from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., after a two-day march.

NOGALES, Ariz., March 11.—Colonel William H. Sage, commanding the Twelfth Infantry at Camp Stephen Little here, said today he had received no orders for the movement of the 2,800 troops in his command.

There are about 300 Carranza troops encamped about Nogales, Sonora, across the border. Several hundred refugee Villa sympathizers are there.

Patrols along the boundary near here were doubled today. Both Nogales, Ariz., and Nogales, Sonora, were tranquil tonight. On the American side, an artillery drill by American soldiers was conducted back of the town, hidden from the view of many Mexican refugees. This measure, it was said, was taken as a precaution against exciting peaceful Mexicans.

OMAHA, Neb., March 11.—The Omaha office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad tonight received instructions from the War Department immediately to assemble equipment at Fort Meade, S. D., and Fort Robinson, Neb., preparatory to moving troops now there to the border. Instructions came to the Union Pacific to prepare to transport troops at Fort D. A. Russell, near Cheyenne, Wyo., southward.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 11.—The 2,000 United States troops at Fort D. A. Russell were made ready today for immediate movement. The Garrison consists of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, two troops of cavalry, a field hospital, and ambulance corps.

STURGIS, S. D., March 11.—The Third Squadron, Troops I, K, L, M., Twelfth Cavalry, stationed here, has received orders to be prepared to leave for the Mexican border on a moment's notice.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A call for volunteer telegraph operators for service with the troops that are to pursue Villa in Mexico was issued here today by the Western Union Telegraph Company. A heavy increase in telegraph traffic was expected from a small army of newspaper men with the troops, officials of the company said.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 11.—Lieutenant H. Brand and fifteen men of the United States Engineering Corps at Fort Brown, were ordered tonight to proceed to El Paso immediately. They will leave tomorrow morning.

COMRADES PAY HONOR TO DEAD TROOPERS

Bodies of Seven Killed by Villa Raiders Sent East After a Military Funeral.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 11.—Military honors were paid today to the seven troopers of the Thirteenth Cavalry killed in action last Thursday when Villa raided Columbus.

Captain S. M. Lutz, the regimental chapiain, held services in front of the post hospital. Led by Colonel Slocum and his officers, the small band of American troopers who drove Villa's raiders out of Columbus escorted the bodies to the railroad station, where they were placed aboard an eastbound train.

The regimental band, which suffered severely in the action, marched at the head of the cortege and played Chopin's "Funeral March." Troop K, following, appeared with guidons draped in black. The chargers of Griffin and Kingvall, the two members of Troop K killed, were led in line, the saddles covered with crêpe.

General Bertani, leader of the Carranza forces, which reached Palomas, Chihuahua, six miles south of the border, last night, marched with the regimental officers. He had been sent by the Carranza military authorities to join the funeral procession as a mark of respect for the American flag.

As the train drew out the regimental trumpeters sounded taps. The dead sent away were: Sergeant John G. Nievergelt, Regimental Band, aged 50; Sergeant Paul Simon, band, aged 30; Sergeant Mark A. Dobbs, machine gun platoon, aged 24; Corporal Harry F. Wisewell, Troop G, aged 38, born at Mount Washington, Ohio; Private Thomas Butler, Troop F, aged 26, born at Syracuse, N. Y.; Private Fred A. Griffin, Troop K, aged 23, born at Pickins, S. C.; Horseshoer Frank Kingvall, Troop K, aged 26.

Sergeant Nievergelt was killed while trying to get his wife and daughter from their quarters in town to the camp. The women lay beside the body of Nievergelt until American troopers drove the bandits out of range.

Sergeant Simon met death while carrying orders from camp to the troops fighting at the border gate.

SENATE COMMITTEE BACKS UP PRESIDENT

Foreign Relations Body Informally Indorses Sending of Troops After Villa.

STAYS ACTION IN CONGRESS

Resolution of Approval Offered in House—Criticism of the Troops at Columbus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today followed yesterday's example of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in informally expressing full approval of the President's determination to pursue Pancho Villa, wherever he goes. Today's sitting of the committee was on special call. Chairman Stone explained that the call was issued so that a pending nomination might be disposed of, but that Senators had talked a good deal about Mexico. The committee will take no action, thus leaving the whole affair in the hands of the President.

Senator Borah of Idaho, a Republican member of the committee, suggested that in the preliminaries to sending an expedition into Mexico nothing should be done implying Carranza's authority in the matter. This presumably referred to reports, since discredited, that the State Department had asked the First Chief's permission before deciding to order troops across the border.

Senators of the committee were unanimous in approving the President's decision to use sharp measures. They made the point that the sending of a punitive force into Mexico was "an act short of war," and that the President therefore did not need the consent of Congress. While the sentiment was unanimous in the committee, it was made plain that the approval did not relate to unknown events in the future. The implication seemed to be that if Carranza resisted the sending of American troops into Mexico, formal action by Congress might be necessary.

A resolution justifying the President in sending troops across the border was introduced in the House today by Luther W. Mott of New York, a Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The resolution says the President is justified "in the employment of armed forces of the United States in the pursuit and capture of certain Mexican outlaws, believed to be under the direction and leadership of Francisco Villa, for the murder of soldiers and citizens of the United States and for outrages committed at or near Columbus, N. M., March 9, 1916." It is asserted also that "the United States disclaims any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war on Mexico."

Behind the President.

Mr. Mott's resolution is similar in form to that passed by Congress when the fleet was sent to Vera Cruz to demand a salute from General Huerta.

"I believe Congress should show by affirmative action," said Mr. Mott, "that it is behind the President in sending our troops to capture Villa and his followers, who are responsible for outrages committed on American soil. When the President wished to punish Huerta and his followers he somewhat tardily called on Congress to justify his actions. This week we voted two to one that we would leave diplomatic negotiations on the submarine question where they were placed by the Constitution—with the President. Now there is almost unanimous sentiment of approval of the action of sending our troops to Mexico.

"It seems proper that the President and the people should know that we are of one mind in our determination to have avenged these outrages at Columbus, N. M.

"Congress and the people were glad to know that the President at last had adopted a firm policy in regard to negotiations with Germany. They are even more glad to see evidences of a Mexican policy of vigor and strength, even if it goes only so far as capture of the murderers at Columbus.

"I believe the people of Mexico also will be glad to have an official declaration that we are pursuing these bandits in no spirit of hostility to the Mexican people, and that we do not propose to make war on Mexico."

The Mott resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which informally discussed the Mexican situation at a special meeting on Friday. No more action was taken on the resolution it is expected Chairman Flood will consult with the President, and it is certain that the Mexican expedition will not be the subject of Congressional action unless the President seeks a resolution justifying his course.

It developed today that members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were somewhat mystified over the success of the Villa raid on Columbus, considering the fact that United States troops were close to that town and presumably on the watch for Mexican bandits. It is understood that when Chairman Flood acquainted the committee with developments he reported his understanding that the State Department had received advices of the prospect of a Villista raid, and these reports had been communicated to the War Department.

Chairman Flood is said to have intimated to his colleagues on the committee that the State Department was a bit critical of the apparent lack of vigilance of the American troops in the face of a raid that might be made at any time.

Criticise Troops for Raid.

Members of the committee inferred from Mr. Flood's discussion of the matter that State Department officials felt the raid might have been prevented or checked to an extent if the troops on the border had been "strictly on the job."

A member of the committee said he and others had been "amazed" that the precautions taken near Columbus were not greater, in view of the constant danger of an attack from across the border. This member said it was his understanding that the State Department had advised the War Department to have its troops on the lookout, but there had apparently been a letting down of vigilance somewhere along the line.

Another development of the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which convened behind closed doors, was that Mr. Flood said the Administration believed Carranza either dead or a prisoner. This statement, however, was made on Friday and subsequent advices have indicated that Carranza is still alive and uncaptured, but Mr. Flood's statement reveals that when the troops were sent into Mexico the Administration believed Carranza had fallen into the hands of his enemies.

Speaker Clark made this comment on the Mexican policy of the Administration:

"The President is doing exactly right in chasing Villa. I hope he catches the bandit."

Representative Aswell of Louisiana asked the speaker for recognition to offer from the floor a resolution proposing a Government reward of $50,000 for the capture of Villa dead or alive. Speaker Clark suggested that the President be left free to handle the situation without any action in Congress at this time. Representative Aswell refrained.

GARRISON PRAISES BAKER.

Says His Successor Will Prove a Credit to the Country.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Former Secretary of War Garrison today was again in conference with his successor, Secretary Baker, giving all the aid in his power to the new head of the department.

"Entering upon his duties under the most trying circumstances," Mr. Garrison said, "Secretary Baker has taken hold with a vigorous hand. Being a man of energy, courage, and intelligence he will undoubtedly fill the office with credit to himself and benefit to the country."

APPROVED IN MISSISSIPPI.

Lower House of Legislature Indorses Expedition Into Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., March 11.—After a debate today the lower house of the Legislature by a vote of 54 to 47 adopted the Sutherland resolution approving President's Wilson's order sending American troops into Mexico, and urging Congress to establish one of the proposed military colleges in Mississippi.

During the discussion considerable opposition was made manifest by friends of Senator J. K. Vardaman, who has been arrayed in opposition to the Administration's policy. It was a warlike hour in the House, discussion covering the Mexican situation, the conflict in Europe, and various international problems. The significant paragraph of the Sutherland resolution is as follows:

"We believe that the best and only adequate guarantee to our citizens in their sacred rights to life and property lies in the establishment and maintenance of an army and navy defense so trained and equipped as to meet any probable attack or invasion."

FORAY LAID TO CARRANZISTAS.

Soldiers, Drinking, Said to Have Stolen Americans' Live Stock.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 11.—Further reports today of the raid last night on American ranches south of Osborn Junction, Ariz., stated that a command of Carranza soldiers, who had been drinking, were encamped for the night near Osborn, on the way from Nacozari, Sonora, to Agua Prieta, Sonora. They amused themselves by roping cattle and horses belonging to the American ranchers, whose property extended both sides of the international boundary.

Several horses and cattle ranging in Arizona were roped and dragged across the border. Other live stock which was roped and which the soldiers were unable to get across the border was shot on Arizona soil. The Mexicans did not cross the line themselves.

Three ranchers named Schlout, Bohmfaulk, and Collins, were said to have been fired upon by Mexicans and had narrow escapes, but none was injured.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 102 Pages,
as follows:

I. General News.
II. Fashions, Society, Theatres.
III. Automobiles, Real Estate.
IV. Shakespeare Section.
V. Picture Section.
VI. Magazine Section.

ARMS AND THE SHIP. *By Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard*
NEW ISLAM LURKS BEHIND THE SMOKE OF BATTLE. *By Prof. Samuel P. Orth of Cornell*
BELGIUM EXPRESSES GRATITUDE IN A NEW BOOK.
MEXICO TO BE SAVED BY EVOLUTION, NOT REVOLUTION. *By Francisco L. de la Barra, Former Provisional President of Mexico*
WAR HAS GIVEN LITERATURE A NEW SPIRITUALITY, *Says Laurence Housman*
KAISER'S REALM WILL BECOME UNITED STATES OF THE OLD WORLD..... *Says Charles P. Steinmetz*
STATE'S FIRST EMPLOYMENT BUREAU A SUCCESS. *By Louise C. Odencrantz, Superintendent Woman's Department, State Employment Bureau*
EYES, EARS AND HANDS SHOULD BE TRAINED. *By Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus

HINTS THAT GERMANS ARE VILLA'S BACKERS

Maurice Leon Connects Sale of Marks Here with Attack on Columbus.

BRINGS IN PROJECTILE CO.

Suggests an Inquiry as to Whence Came the Raiders' Supplies of Ammunition.

Discussion of the latest turn in Mexican affairs was rife in Wall Street yesterday, being aroused in part by the recurrence of rumors that Villa and his raiders had received ammunition and other supplies through purchases made with German funds. The sharp decline of reichsmark exchange during the week, caused by the transfer of money from Berlin banks to New York by wireless, was recalled as of interest because of these stories.

Bankers had previously given as the possible explanation of the sales of reichsmarks, after weeks in which the German banks had been practically out of the market, the accumulation of funds here for the purchase of supplies for import through neutral countries and for conversion into gold after the war.

It was remarked as a coincidence that offerings of marks, which began on Tuesday, slackened perceptibly on Thursday, the day of the Villa raid into Columbus, N. M. Most of the financial men who talked of the matter considered it as a coincidence pure and simple, however.

Maurice Leon, who has been prominent in international financial affairs and legal discussion on the side of the Allies, declared last night that the rumors should be looked into.

"The heavy sales of marks in this market lately, which remains unexplained," said he, "seem to point to a serious possibility that Villa and his band not only received a part of their proceeds, but also that the greater part is to be utilized to induce other Mexican leaders to oppose by force our operations to suppress border outlawry.

"Whether the wagon train of ammunition which it is said was smuggled over the border at El Paso last night came from that annex of the Krupp Works known as the Bridgeport Projectile Company, is still a further question which the Federal authorities should investigate.

"Pending thorough investigation of all matters pertaining to German financing and munitioning of Mexican warfare against us, Americans should not exchange their dollars for marks, either by buying German bonds or purchasing drafts on Germany."

The quotation for checks on Berlin declined last Tuesday to 72⅞ cents to the four marks, equaling the previous low record for German exchange. On Wednesday and Thursday the selling continued until a new low record of 72¼ was touched on Thursday morning. Thereafter there was a noticeable lessening of offerings, and the rate recovered to 72¾. Bankers who bought Berlin cable exchange said there was no way to decide from the nature of the sales what the funds received were to be used for.

Efforts made last night to find Carl Heynen, who helped organize the Bridgeport Projectile Company, were unavailing. Mr. Heynen was for many years German Consul General in Mexico City and was one of the German officials who went to Vera Cruz to represent his Government during the American occupation of that city in the Spring of 1914. It was understood in Vera Cruz that when the German liner Ypiranga landed a cargo of ammunition for Huerta at Puerto Mexico Mr. Heynen was on the ship. It was the effort of the commander of the Ypiranga to land the ammunition at Vera Cruz that precipitated the crisis which ended with the occupation of that port by the Americans.

Mr. Heynen has been in New York for many months, and has an office at 90 Wall Street, the same building in which Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled German Military Attaché, had offices up to the time that Secretary Lansing requested the German Government to recall him. Mr. Heynen, Captain von Papen, and Captain Boy-Ed were close friends, and were often together during the months that the Attachés maintained New York offices.

None of the other officials of the Bridgeport Projectile Company could be found last night.

BORDER PAPERS MODERATE.

One Mexican Journal at El Paso Criticising "Invasion" Suppressed.

EL PASO, Texas, March 11.—With the exception of La Constitucion, the publication of which has been stopped by the police, the newspapers published here in Spanish have refrained from editorial comment on the action of the United States Government in pursuing Francisco Villa into Mexico.

El Paso del Norte, an influential independent paper, spreads the heading across the front page, "The American Government Orders the Invasion of Mexico," but adds as a sub-heading, "The Same Government Says Invasion Is Not Intervention." Under this display the paper uses The Associated Press matter from Washington and Columbus in translation.

La Constitucion, which is said to favor the party of Felix Diaz, came out as little more than a pamphlet of protest against Washington's attitude. On its front page huge black letters across its columns proclaimed, "We Protest," with this statement beneath, "Villa Is Not Mexico."

The paper said that individuals of all countries commit crimes against other countries, that one crime is no worse than another, that the large and peaceable Mexican colony in El Paso cannot be held responsible for the act of one man, and that the invasion of Mexico will arouse racial feeling on both sides, with the result that the two countries suddenly may become involved in war.

In an editorial the Constitucion declared that the United States had intervened officially in the recent Mexican revolutions, that its newspapers had published articles and cartoons to stir up American popular feeling in regard to Mexican affairs, that not long ago the press praised Villa as the Napoleon of Mexico, and that American business interests had helped to finance and equip revolutionary parties for selfish reasons. Then, in heavily leaded type, the paper recalls the case of French intervention in Mexico in 1862 under treaties that were afterward entirely disregarded in the forcing of Maximillian upon a throne. La Constitucion implies that the pending invasion is likely to result in the same way as in 1862.

GOVERNOR REGRETS MOVE.

Vera Cruz Executive Views Gravely the Mexican Expedition.

VERA CRUZ, March 11.—General Heriberto Jara, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, when informed today of the intention of the United States Government to send troops into Mexico in pursuit of Villa, took a grave and regretful view of the situation.

General Jara declared he had heard nothing relative to the expedition, and would say nothing further in the way of comment.

CONVOYS ITS VESSELS WITH LIFE-SAVING TUG

Holland-America Line Takes New Precautions for Boats in Mine-Sown North Sea.

ROTTERDAM, March 11, (via London, Sunday, March 12.)—The Holland-America Line has arranged for a big sea-going tug, carrying a large quantity of life-saving and salving material, to escort each steamer of that line across the North Sea to and from Kentish Knock Lightship, on the English coast.

The arrangement began tonight with the sailing of the steamer Veendyk. The tug will wait at Kentish Knock for the Nieuw Amsterdam, which sailed from New York on Feb. 29.

ISONZO GUNS ARE ACTIVE.

Vienna Reports Hand-Grenade Fighting in the Doberdo Sector.

BERLIN, March 11, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—An official report from Vienna on the progress of the Italian campaign says:

The artillery fire on the Isonzo front is more active. In the Doberdo sector there is fighting with mine-throwers and hand grenades.

CABINET CRISIS IN ITALY?

Rumor That a Socialist Aspires to the Premiership.

LONDON, March 11.—A Milan dispatch to The Daily Mail says that a Cabinet crisis is believed to be imminent in Italy, owing to the insistence of the advocates of a coalition Government on representation in the Cabinet.

Leonida Bissoluti, leader of the Reformed Socialists, is the nominee of this group for the Premiership. It is believed that a place will be offered to him in the present Cabinet.

CHURCHILL BACK IN FRANCE.

Leaves England for the Front After an Interview with Asquith.

LONDON, Sunday, March 12.—Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, who had an interview with Premier Asquith on Saturday, has finally decided that his place is with his regiment, according to Reynolds's Weekly. Colonel Churchill, the newspaper adds, is understood to have started for France early this morning.

DISPUTES DR. TRUESDELL.

Mother-in-Law Denies Witnessing Operation on Daughter.

Mrs. Henry Wolf, mother of Mrs. Emma Wolf Truesdell, whose death on Feb. 15 is being investigated by the Essex County, N. J., Grand Jury, contradicted today the reported assertions of her son-in-law, Dr. Paul E. Truesdell of Montclair, concerning the knowledge of an operation on his wife, a bride of less than a year.

Mrs. Wolf declared she was not present during the operation and did not know why it was undertaken. She did not think her daughter knew. "Dr. Truesdell wanted me to go into the room after the operation had started," Mrs. Wolf said. "He told me they wanted me to help, but I just couldn't. I knew I would go to pieces; so I didn't go. I can't understand what Dr. Truesdell means by saying I was there.

Mrs. Wolf said her daughter expected to become a mother in May and baby clothes had been made. She said her daughter was happy in her preparation for the expected arrival.

Measles Cases Increase in Newark.

Many new cases of measles have developed in Newark, and a Board of Health statement put the total number of cases reported up to noon yesterday at 487. This was an increase of 86 over the previous week.

ARMY AUTO TRUCKS ORDERED IN A HURRY

First Companies of the Kind in the United States Will Be Tested in Mexico.

WIRES MAKERS FOR BIDS

Col. A. L. Smith Seeks Prices on 54 Motor Wagons, 15 Motor Cycles and Wrecking Cars.

The campaign in northern Mexico to capture Francisco Villa will see the formation of the first auto-truck companies to be organized for the United States Army, according to a statement made yesterday by Colonel A. L. Smith, the Depot Quartermaster stationed in this city.

Colonel Smith said that he had received orders by long distance telephone from the War Department yesterday afternoon directing him to ask for bids from leading automobile manufacturers for supplying fifty-four motor trucks, fifteen motor cycles, and two wrecking wagons to carry supplies and parts for repairing the trucks. It was learned later that the War Department, in issuing the orders to the Depot Quartermaster here, was acting on a request sent by General Funston from the Mexican border.

The department ordered the trucks obtained at once, as they were wanted for this campaign, and there was no time for advertising for the bids in the regular way in the newspapers. Instead, there were dispatched late in the afternoon from the office of the Quartermaster in the Army Building, telegrams to more than a dozen firms, asking for bids to be opened on Tuesday morning. It is expected the trucks will be on their way to New Mexico within a few weeks at the outside.

According to plans of the War Department, the organization of these two entirely new units to our fighting forces will cost the Government about $125,000. There will be twenty-seven trucks in each company, together with a wrecking wagon. The motor cycles will be attached to headquarters for the use of messengers along the line of communications, and each will be capable of carrying two passengers.

The personnel of the auto-truck companies will consist of twenty-seven drivers, to be furnished by the firms supplying the trucks; a truck master and three assistants, a master mechanic and an assistant, and a cook. The company will be commanded by a Lieutenant detailed from the regular army.

Ton and a Half Weight.

The trucks asked for must carry each a ton and a half, with an allowance for a 30 per cent. overweight. They must have a maximum speed of fourteen miles an hour. It is expected that they will carry supplies, including ammunition, and also, when desired, unmounted men.

The use of trucks for our troops in actual war conditions is unknown, but there has been plenty of opportunity for trying them in manoeuvres. In 1912, in Connecticut, it was found that trucks were infinitely superior to mule wagon service so long as the roads were at all passable. And the smaller trucks, of the ton and two-ton sizes, were nearly as practicable as any wagon, even over a bad road or fairly wide trail.

The disadvantage of a wagon train, in addition to its limited carrying capacity, is that it is too slow to keep up with a column in the march, especially if that column be cavalry marching in fairly light order. The day's march of an infantry column is about fifteen miles in six hours under ordinary conditions, while cavalrymen travel about five miles faster. The truck can thus leave headquarters or the night's camp after the troops are well on their way and catch them before the next camp.

A feature which every army commander considers is that the auto truck service means generally an open line of march without the congestion caused by wagons and consequent holding up of badly needed ammunition and food.

Colonel Smith, who has campaigned in Sonora, the place of the expeditionary force's entry to Mexico, gave it as his opinion that General Funston meant to supplement the railroad with the trucks.

"Of course, I can't say what General Funston, who is on the ground, may devise concerning the uses to which he will put these auto-truck companies," said Colonel Smith, "but from what experiments my department has made in the matter of auto trucks—and let me say right here that as an adjunct to a modern army, there is none more important—I should say probably that the line of railroad from Columbus to Nacozario in Sonora will be utilized for a carrier so far as possible. And, then, with the Mexican city as a field base, the trucks will be able to radiate to different columns in the field."

In authorizing the organization of these auto-truck companies, the War Department is following a precedent which has been found to work extremely well for the European armies. The Allies have utilized every sort of motor vehicle in the transportation of supplies, from the smallest touring car to a Paris bus. Observers at the fighting around Verdun report that hundreds of auto-trucks are hurrying to and fro behind the French lines with wounded, ammunition, and even fighting men.

Germans' Use of Autos.

The Germans, while utilizing their railroad system to a large extent, have taken over the products of every automobile company in the empire. Especially in Poland did they make great use of the gasoline-driven car. At one of the battles for Warsaw it was reported that 20,000 automobiles had been used to move 600,000 German troops to a strategic point on the firing line.

In the auto truck companies in the United States Army, contrary to general European practice, the drivers and mechanics will not be enlisted soldiers. The drivers will receive each $100 a month, the truck master $150, and his assistants and the master mechanic will each receive $125. If the trucks under Funston prove a success it is expected that the number of companies in the service will be increased until the auto trucks form a large branch in the Quartermaster Corps.

EL PASO, Texas, March 11.—Representatives of the Quartermaster's department of Fort Bliss visited all the dealers of motor trucks in El Paso today and gathered information as to the number now in stock and available for immediate use. Inquiries were made also as to the number of cars in commercial use in El Paso that can be mobilized at short notice for army transports. An organization was formed today by owners of pleasure cars, listing their machines in case of Government need.

TELL OF CHINA EPISODE.

Germans Were Taken Off American Ship Despite Their Protests.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The American steamer China, from which thirty-eight men were taken by a British boarding party Feb. 18, off the Japanese coast, arrived here today. C. I. Brown, Special Deputy Collector of the Port, acting for Collector Davis, summoned Captain F. E. Frazer to make a report.

Captain Frazer declined to make public the details of the boarding of the China, but some of them were supplied by Mrs. W. B. Knapp, a passenger, who said she took stenographic notes of some of the conversation.

The China was stopped with a shot across her bow from the British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic about ten miles from the mouth of the Yangtse-Kiang and boarded by Lieutenants Newbury and Steele and five men, according to Mrs. Knapp, whose story was corroborated by other passengers.

The passengers were lined up on deck and each man was asked whether he was German, according to Mrs. Knapp, who said the Germans, Austrians, and Turks were then segregated. Two of the Germans taken off, W. F. Schuetter, a merchant of Tsing Tau, and Richard Webber, left their wives aboard the China. Webber, said Mrs. Knapp, protested, but was removed to the Laurentic with the thirty-seven others.

Look Tin Eli, President of the China Mail Steamship Company, owners of the China, was at the dock when the vessel arrived, but beyond a comment that "the episode was a serious one," he had nothing to say. Attachés of the German Consulate were also at the dock to care for the twenty-four German women and children aboard the vessel.

THE REAL IRISHMEN LOYAL, SAYS BROOKS

Not Represented by the Pro-German Speechmakers of the Astor Meeting.

350,000 IN THE FIELD

And the Number Would Have Been Greater but for British War Office Blunders.

By SYDNEY BROOKS.

I wish I could have been present at it—at that delightful Irish Race Convention, I mean, which last Sunday concluded a two days' meeting in New York. It was held, I gather, to inaugurate the latest of the innumerable leagues that have sprung up and died down on American soil in the cause of Ireland. But possibly an Englishman—even an Englishman who is very decidedly a home ruler—would have been somewhat out of place. The speeches, as I read them in the papers, did not seem to me to breathe wholly undiluted friendliness toward Great Britain. That would not have disturbed me in the least. I am accustomed to it. But Irish politeness is such, and the national talent for saying before a stranger only such things as they imagine will please him is so highly developed, that some of the orators might have felt disconcerted by an alien presence.

And that would have been a great pity and a great disappointment. It was in every way preferable that the real opinions and feelings of the gathering should have found an unchecked outlet. That, apparently, was what they did find. England was most satisfyingly denounced as "the old savage," "the evil genius of France and of every nation blighted by her alliance" "the tyrant and oppressor of Ireland and her people," and Justice Goff, in the interval of having his decisions reversed, delivered a really magnificent speech depicting Ireland as "in a state of siege," with her "towns and villages bristling with the bayonets of the army of occupation" I have never known it better done even in County Mayo. It was the real thing. And the whole meeting rose irrepressibly to its feet when he declared the sole and the supreme interest of all present was to see England defeated.

I think I understand the spirit and the point of view of these good people. It is a spirit and a point of view just about as obsolete, and with just as little bearing on present-day realities, as a panegyric of slavery by an ante-bellum Southerner or an attack upon King Bomba's rule in Naples by some exiled Italian patriot. But that I presume they will never recognize. They have certain memories in their hearts, certain traditions in their consciousness, and a habit of speech which clothes these memories and traditions in a certain form of words. They have wound themselves up and cannot now stop. To the end of the chapter they will go on mouthing the familiar rhetoric and nosing in the dust-bin of bygone hatreds without the ghost of a suspicion that they are fulminating against a condition of affairs that has passed utterly away.

Aid to Opponents of Home Rule.

It is quite impossible that they should ever realize the mischief they do. The British people and the British Government pay about as much attention to their vaporings as a dreadnought pays to a pea-shooter. But every Unionist in the Kingdom, every enemy of the cause of Irish self-government, seizes upon their utterances and exploits them to the uttermost as so many additional arguments against Home Rule. Ireland has suffered almost as much from the rancor of the ultra-Irish-American as from British stupidity.

I don't for the least object to Judge Goff and his friends being anti-British. But I do wish they would now and then be sensibly pro-Irish and would take the trouble to learn something about Ireland as she is today. We British Home Rulers might then be spared the necessity of explaining to the English people—what all Americans know to be a commonplace—that the ladies and gentlemen who wept and foamed in last Sunday's convention represent neither American opinion nor dominant Irish-American opinion nor anything but a little knot of hysterical irreconcilables whose views on Irish affairs began to be out of date about forty-two years ago. As it is, anyone who really knows Ireland and who is willing to wade through the speeches delivered a week ago at the Astor Hotel and the Cohan Theatre will be struck not so much by their bellicosity as by their abysmal ignorance of current Irish thought and sentiment. Not one of the speakers seemed to have the remotest conception of how Ireland feels toward the war or of the part she is playing in it or of how this tremendous cataclysm has reacted upon Irish politics and Irish feeling.

Irish Feuds Laid Aside.

Ireland in August, 1914, was on the brink of civil war. Today she is a more nearly united country than at any moment of her history. Men who had previously never even considered the possibility of their having anything in common have for the last eighteen months worked together in amity and understanding. The antagonisms between North and South, between Protestant and Catholic, between Unionist and Nationalist, have now been merged in a friendly rivalry to see which can do the most for the common cause. The leaders in the fight for Irish self-government have joined forces with their Ulster opponents and with the representatives of British authority in a single effort to extract from Ireland her maximum contribution to the fighting strength of the Empire.

Mr. Redmond and his principal colleagues have proved themselves among the most effective recruiting agents in all the British Isles, and Ireland has rallied magnificently to their call. In Ireland alone some 150,000 men have joined the colors; there are probably not less than 120,000 Irishmen who have enlisted in English and Scotch regiments; and it would be a modest computation that would place the number of men of Irish birth or blood who have come over with the Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand contingents at less than 75,000. Altogether there must, at this moment, be at least 350,000 Irishmen fighting for the Allies.

This record is all the more remarkable as the British War Office, quite characteristically, did as little as possible to help and as much as possible to thwart Mr. Redmond's efforts. Knowing nothing itself about Ireland or Irish sentiment or the way in which to appeal to the Irish people, it none the less sat in official judgment on all Mr. Redmond's suggestions and calmly turned down such of them as did not seem to square with English notions and methods. A good many hard and true things have been said about the British War Office since the war began, but by none more forcefully than by Mr. Redmond; and for the very good reason that no one has suffered so much from the inspired myopia of British officialdom. If he had had a free hand Ireland herself would have supplied by now 300,000 recruits.

Redmond's Herculean Task.

No one in the British Empire had a more difficult row to hoe than Mr. Redmond when he set out to convince his people that their duty was to take up with all their might Germany's challenge to civilization. It is difficult at any time to raise recruits in a country that is predominantly agricultural. It is doubly difficult in Ireland, where there are few inland towns of any account, where the very old and the very young form an abnormal percentage of the population, and where life in general is extremely self-centred. Scarcely any Irishmen had given a moment's thought to European affairs before the war. Home Rule and the land question were as far as their political interests stretched. Now they suddenly found themselves summoned by their leaders to take up arms in a rash world-conflict and to fight, not against, but side by side and in the warmest sympathy with—England!

It was a situation that needed a deal of explaining. And not only had Mr. Redmond thus to rouse and educate his own people, not only was he running the risk that they might repudiate him, but he could be perfectly certain that the Nationalist extremists would at once fall foul of him, and that the Ulster extremists would question his sincerity, belittle his efforts and, if he failed, point to his future as one more proof that Ireland was "disloyal." If ever a man had his work cut out, Mr. Redmond had. He needed all the assistance that could possibly be given him. But from the English War Office, at any rate, he received no assistance at all. They should at once have recognized the National Volunteers—who were the reply of Nationalist Ireland to Sir Edward Carson's "army"—and have converted them into a force for home defense. They should have made it a rule that all the troops raised in Ireland should be officered only by Irishmen and should constitute separate and distinctive units. And they should have been at particular pains to let all Ireland know how splendidly her sons in Flanders were maintaining the fighting traditions of the race.

Tells of War Office Blunders.

They did none of these things. They missed nearly every opportunity that Mr. Redmond offered them, and implored them to grasp, for appealing to Irish sentiment. They went their own way; muddling, interfering, disregarding his advice, committing almost all the imbecilities one would expect from English officialdom in its dealings with Ireland, and committing them, of course, with the best of intentions, in a spirit of genuine gratitude for Ireland's and Mr. Redmond's attitude, and with nothing in their foolish mind except the desire to help him. If I were ever in need of any further arguments to support Home Rule or to strengthen my conviction that the English are temperamentally inhibited from doing in Ireland the right thing in the right way and at the right moment, I should point simply to the record of the War Office in the matter of Irish recruiting during the first year of the war.

But Mr. Redmond held on, and his triumph has been complete. The Sinn Féiners, for whose principles I have always had a certain respect because they hold that Ireland can only be redeemed by the practical work of Irishmen in Ireland, but who otherwise have built their political creed solely on hatred of England, did all they could to hinder recruiting. Today they represent about as many proportionately as could be gathered together in the United States in support of an agitation to bring America under the British Crown. The Ulster extremists were for a time doubtful of Mr. Redmond's genuineness. They had got it firmly fixed in their heads that all Nationalists were "disloyal," and they took it for granted at first that the Nationalist leader in his professions of an Imperial patriotism was really playing some deep political game. Today they are one and all convinced that he meant precisely what he said when he declared this to be Ireland's war as much as and as well as England's; and they now accept him without question as a friend and an ally. Mr. Redmond could go to Belfast tomorrow and find men of all classes and creeds and parties joining hands to welcome him.

But the people, the great mass of Irishmen, nourished on the memory of ancient wrongs—how did they take his appeal? I fancy that at first they were a little puzzled by it. They needed time to readjust their focus. They noticed that their Church had not, and has not to this day, officially blessed the war and Ireland's participation in it. But three great factors swung them over to Mr. Redmond's side.

Won by English Conciliation.

The first of these factors was the patently sincere effort which English statesmanship has made during the last thirty years to repair the ravages of three centuries. The land tenure question, which has poisoned Anglo-Irish relations and the whole domestic life of the country from the beginning of Anglo-Irish history, has been settled. The work of the Congested Districts Board, Sir Horace Plunkett's admirable success in popularizing agricultural co-operation, the passing of the National Insurance Act, the hundred and one different ways in which the British Government has set itself to establish Irish welfare, and the vast increase of trade between the two countries, have not only made for prosperity, but for contentment. To only the fossilized Irishman who today cherishes the old historical grudge against England. All the Irishmen of real initiative and "go" have outgrown these futile animosities, are turning their attention to the ways and means of material betterment, and are content to let the dead past bury its dead.

Secondly, Home Rule has been granted. It is on the statute book, waiting only for peace to be put into actual operation. The two dreams to which the Irish people have clung through centuries of scorn and oppression—the ownership of the land and the possession of their own Government—are thus virtually realized. There is nothing left worth quarrelling about. Irishmen may like to hear England declaimed against on the platform, but they recognize at the same time that she is their best customer; they believe that the English masses wish them well, and they know that the credit of the British State has been pledged to the sum of over $100,000,000 to build up in Ireland a solid body of peasant proprietors.

Fired by the Story of Belgium.

Thirdly, the Irish people have always and naturally felt a noble sympathy for any small nation in its struggle against the despotism of force. Mr. Redmond had only to say "Belgium" to make every Irishman with red blood in him grope for a rifle.

Ireland is whole-heartedly in this war because of Belgium, because the supreme issue that is being fought out is the right of small nations to live. To that cause all that is best in Ireland goes out irrepressibly. It is not merely or even mainly because Belgium is Catholic that Irishmen have passionately leaped forward to succor her. It is because she is small. Ireland has learned by a bitter experience what it means to be small.

Mr. Redmond, therefore, had a powerful and appealing case to lay before his people. He did not hesitate a moment to say, first, that this was a just war, secondly, that it concerned Ireland as much as England, and secondly, that the change in British sentiment and policy toward Ireland had thrown upon Irishmen "a great duty toward the British Empire." Irish conditions are so singular that many of the acts of Parliament that have been passed since the war began have not been applied to Ireland, partly because they might have led to needless opposition, mainly because they would have produced results quite inadequate to the trouble of enforcing them. But while Ireland thus to some extent stands in a category of her own, she is fighting just as ardently as any other portion of what is at last a really United Kingdom; and the spirit she has manifested and the valor of her soldiers make a record of which, I should imagine, every one with Irish blood in his veins could not help being proud.

Home Rule Safe When Peace Comes.

One thing at least is certain: Between the Irish people and the English people enmity is dead. They have fought and suffered together, and the bonds that are formed from fellowship on the battlefield are not easily severed. I think, too, that as much may be prophesied as to the future relations of the Irish people with the British Government. Whatever the political complexion of the party or the coalition of parties that comes into power in England on the return of peace, Home Rule is safe; and in all probability it will be a wider and more generous form of home rule than the measure which is now on the statute book. So far as England and English politics are concerned, Ireland, after the war, will have a free hand to carve out her own destiny as she pleases.

Whether the war will also prove to have killed her domestic dissensions and to have linked north and south together I cannot tell. But I believe we may put from our minds the awful possibility of a civil war following on the establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin. Men will never again talk as lightly of war as Ulster talked of it in 1914. They know a little better now what war means. One of the few compensations, indeed, of this ghastly struggle is that it has infused every element in the problem of Ireland—the English element, the Nationalist element and the Ulster element—with a totally new sympathy and understanding, with a new sense of unity underlying all their differences, and with the healing consciousness of trials endured shoulder to shoulder and of mutual sacrifices and services in a common cause. To suppose that out of this no good will come seems to me almost equivalent to abandoning all confidence in the sanity and kindliness of human nature.

Ireland is in this war to stay. Every hope that the Germans built on the old feuds between Nationalist and Unionist and between the Irishry and the English has been blown to pieces. There is hardly today a British soldier left in Ireland. The country is feeding England, is making munitions, is raising a thousand recruits a week, with an enthusiasm that has made an end of political faction and industrial unrest and for the time being has buried all animosities in what I devoutly hope may prove to be a bottomless pit.

I cannot pretend for a moment that we in England have deserved this miracle of an Ireland unanimously toiling, fighting and suffering side by side with us. It has come upon us as a great gift earned by very little merit of ours, but full, if only used aright, of almost infinite possibilities of good. I think it one of the most affecting things of the war and one also of the most durable. The House of Commons is not an assembly that is easily stirred; but it was profoundly moved last November when Mr. Redmond pledged anew his country's loyalty to the Allies, declared that a premature and inconclusive peace would be regarded by his people "as a gross and criminal betrayal of the living and the dead," and affirmed that, however long the war might last and whatever sacrifices it might entail, the Allies and the British Empire might rely upon Ireland to the end.

It was there, and not at the Cohan Theatre last Sunday, that one heard the authentic voice of Ireland laying bare the real soul and aspirations and purposes of the Irish people.

RUSSIAN DESTROYER SUNK.

Fifteen of Her Crew Saved by Bulgars After a Mine Explosion.

BERLIN, March 11, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Leitenan Pushtchin has been sunk by a mine, according to a report from Sofia, given out by the Overseas News Agency. Four officers and eleven sailors of the crew of the destroyer were rescued by Bulgarians.

The Leitenan Pushtchin is a unit of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, and probably was lost in the Black Sea off the coast of Bulgaria. She was 240 feet in length and displaced 326 tons. Her complement in peace times was sixty-seven men.

LONDON, March 11.—An official German communication, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam, says that on Thursday, morning German seaplanes dropped bombs on a Russian squadron of one battleship and five destroyers and on several Russian merchant ships in the Black Sea, near Kali Akra Cape, on the coast of Bulgaria, about twenty-five miles northeast of Varna. It was observed that some of the destroyers were hit. Despite heavy shelling from the Russian warships, the communication adds, the seaplanes returned safely.

ATHENS, March 11, (via London.)—On Wednesday a German aeroplane, coming from the coast of Asia Minor, flew over the Island of Samos, which lies forty-two miles to the southwest of Smyrna, and threw bombs at British ships in a harbor there without hitting any of them. The aeroplane returned to Asia Minor.

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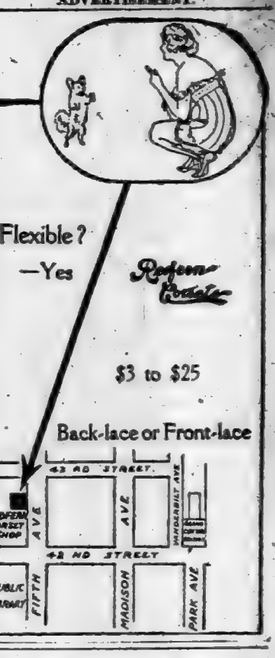

BEAT OFF 4,000 TURKS.

Armenian Refugees on Mount Moses Had Only 127 Rifles.

Details of their defense against the Turkish troops and their escape over the rugged paths of Mount Moses were given yesterday by Ohannes Klijeian, one of the forty-five Armenian refugees who arrived Friday on the Royal Italian steamship America. Most of these refugees have been discharged from Ellis Island and the majority of them have gone to various places in Pennsylvania, where arrangements have been made for them to obtain employment.

"Our decision to fight the Turks," said Klijeian, "was reached by watching the fate of other Armenians. We had seen them sent off to exile, then had heard of the terrible persecution they suffered and of their murder. Each village was notified that its inhabitants must make ready to go. Our time came. We held secret meetings: we realized that we were going to certain and horrible death, and, knowing that resistance could not be worse, decided to fight to the last.

"It was on Aug. 5 that four villages, of which my own home, Bityas, was one, united their populations. There were 618 from my village and a few more than 4,000 in all. When the Turks learned that we had gone up into Mousa Dagh (Mount Moses) 200 soldiers were sent after us. We had 127 rifles, some old shotguns and horse pistols. We had reached the upper crags of the mountain and had had time to dig hasty trenches and roll large rocks together, making the best barricade we could. The Turks attacked us, suffered severe losses, and were driven back.

"Then they made arrangements for a more general attack, dragging up two field guns, which wrought havoc in our ranks. Peter Dragostan, a boy of 14, crept down through the brushwood and among the rocks. He was so close he could hear the Turks talking. With five bullets he killed four gunners.

"The Turks were bent on reaching us, and, 4,000 strong, succeeded in having a part of their troops occupy high ground threatening our camp. Reinforcements kept coming up the mountain, and we knew something must be done. There was a hurried council of our leaders to meet what we knew was the crisis. As a result of the council our men crept around the Turkish positions in the dead of night, closed in suddenly with a fusilade, and ended with a hand-to-hand encounter. This was our last desperate chance, and it succeeded, for in a few moments the Turkish camp was thrown into bewilderment and alarm, and the troops, thinking it a much more substantial attack than it was, broke and fled in all directions.

"Then followed many days of anxiety and hardship. They kept coming after us and we defended ourselves as best we could. We had captured some guns and ammunition from the Turks, which we used against them."

Later, as THE NEW YORK TIMES has told, the women among these refugees made a huge white flag, with a red cross in the centre, the display of which on the mountain brought French warships to the rescue.

SKIRMISHES IN ALBANIA.

Austrians Force Italians Near Durazzo to Retire Toward Avlona.

BERLIN, March 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Fighting between Italian and Austrian troops in Albania has been renewed. Austrian forces attacking along the coast below Durazzo encountered Italian soldiers, who after a few skirmishes fell back in the direction of Avlona, their principal position in Albania. The official Austrian account of these operations and the progress of the campaign on the main Austro-Italian front, as received here today from Vienna, is as follows:

Italian troops which remained on the lower Semeni, being menaced by our eastern wing, hurriedly withdrew after firing some shots with cannon. The Italians then offered temporary resistance on the heights north of Feres, but soon left and crossed the Vojusa River, destroying all bridges behind them.

Northern Albania and Montenegro are completely calm.

GERMANS SMASH IN AISNE SALIENT

Continued from Page 1.

in front of the fort were checked by our fire.

In the Woevre district there has been a continued and intense bombardment in the regions of Eix and Moulainville.

In Lorraine our artillery fire has caused serious damage to the works of the Germans near Embermenil.

In the Vosges French batteries have been very active in the valley of the Thur and to the east of Thann.

In Belgium destructive fires were directed against the trenches and underground works of the enemy in the region of Steenstraete and the environs of Bixschoote.

In Artois, to the east of Neuville, we exploded a mine, the crater of which we occupied.

Between the Somme and the Oise we bombarded German organizations in the region of Herbecourt, Laucourt, and Beuvraignes.

North of the Aisne a very lively cannonade has been maintained in the region of the Bois de Buttes, south of La Ville aux Bois.

On the left bank of the Meuse the activity of the two artilleries was less spirited during the course of the day.

On the right bank an intense bombardment is being maintained in the region west of Douaumont. It has not been so intense on the rest of the centre or in the Woevre.

The enemy did not attempt any infantry action along the whole of our front. According to the latest reports, the fruitless assaults launched yesterday against our trenches west of Douaumont were very disastrous to the enemy. The Germans attacked three times in columns of four, but were mowed down by our artillery fire and the fire of our machine guns. They were obliged to retire, leaving the ground covered with dead bodies.

Today, in the region of Douaumont, one of our aeroplanes brought down a Fokker, which fell, in flames, inside the German lines.

Guns Active on British Front.

The official report from British Headquarters in France reads:

We exploded three mines east of Vermelles with satisfactory results.

The artillery on both sides has been active about Albert, Hulluch, and Ypres.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Last night was disturbed only by some artillery fire on the southern part of our front. There is nothing to report today except the usual artillery actions.

Tell of Winning and Losing Fort.

BERLIN, March 10, (via London, March 11.)—Details of the attack on Fort de Vaux published here show that the general attack began on Tuesday. Heavy batteries kept the region of Douaumont under continuous heavy fire during the day and, after a period of intense gun fire, an infantry attack was launched at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Covered by a hail of shell which kept down the fire of the French batteries and the infantry, German regiments pressed steadily forward until late in the night when a brilliant storm gave them possession of Fort de Vaux.

That the French later were able to reject the Germans from this position is stated here to be one of those incidents which is always to be expected in war without affecting the ultimate success of the operations. The loss there was counterbalanced by gains to the westward of Douaumont village, where the Germans carried the projecting spur of Doulaumont hill, culminating in Ablain Wood, the total front being about a mile.

Westward of the River Meuse the town of Bethincourt is still in French hands but the German newspapers assert that the advanced positions of Dead Man's Hill are in German hands. This elevation is 295 yards high and commands Bethincourt and all the roads leading southward.

SAYS GERMANS LOST CHANCE AT VERDUN

High French Official Thinks Attack Has Passed Its Zenith and City Is Safe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 11.—The War Office continues optimistic regarding the Verdun operations. A high official said today:

"The situation, as far as we are concerned, is unchanged. The Germans have lost another 100,000 men in the last ten days, but they are no nearer taking Verdun. Their small advance on the west bank of the Meuse simply does not count in comparison with the Douaumont-Vaux fighting. Personally, I regard the former as in the nature of a diversion, pushed home with characteristic violence, but meant to distract our attention from the vital point on the east front rather than as a serious effort to make the city from the west.

"Comparatively speaking, the Germans' advance on the west has only put them in the same position as after the first three days' fighting on the east. They have just nibbled the fringe of our outer defenses. When one considers that these are actually stronger on the west than on the east one realizes the unimportance of the gains in view of the fact that they pierced right to the edge of our central fortifications on the east.

"It is the latter that are the key to Verdun, and there they have made practically no advance since they retook Douaumont village.

"Had the western attack occurred at the beginning it might have been serious, but now that our reinforcements have arrived it is virtually a negligible matter. The first few days were critical because our hearquarters staff could not immediately bring the elite troupes de choc to the point where the Germans might be only feinting, whereas the enemy launched his full stroke right away. Then, of course, we knew, it took a few days to assemble the reinforcements and during that time we were rather anxious. Now we are perfectly confident.

"The Germans will probably beat their heads against the wall for some time in desperation because they do not dare to admit defeat, but they have clearly passed the zenith. Every day passed and every man lost hurries them more quickly to the abyss."

The chauffeur of General ——, who was slightly wounded and had just been brought back from Verdun in his own car, describes one of the German attacks on Corbeaux Wood, which he witnessed from the hill road near Chattancourt while waiting for the General. He said:

"I was warming my hands around a fire built by some chasseurs in reserve. It was about 7 o'clock in the morning. Suddenly a chasseur cried, 'Look, they are trying again,' and pointed northwest toward a wooded ravine which formed a cleft in the hill range.

"For some moments I could distinguish nothing owing to the smoke, which had thickened considerably. Then I saw a little way before the trees a dark mass, which looked exactly like a river of pitch, gliding slowly and almost imperceptibly forward. Along its front there were continual spurts of earth like a dark fountain, accompanied by darting flames and masses of smoke, which kept hiding the line.

"We could not distinguish the faces, but as the Germans advanced we perceived a constant series of small eddies in the line, which gave it a fringed appearance. It was hard to realize that this meant shells were tearing holes in the gliding river. The effect was produced by the rear ranks pressing over their comrades falling before them.

"Then the German mass began to scatter. We could see tiny figures running forward, singly or in groups, halting, falling.

"They reached the edge of the wood. Then the river closed again and flowed into the trees as if never

SAYS KAISER SPOKE OF RULING AMERICA

British Writer Publishes What Purports to be Speech of Wilhelm in 1908.

PAN-GERMAN ERA HIS BOAST

Herr Dr. Hexamer Agent in Governing Us, According to Story of Le Queux.

That the Kaiser at a secret council of high German military, naval, and other officials, held in Potsdam Palace in June, 1908, boasted that he was supreme in the United States because of the presence in this country of a population one-half of which "is either of German birth or German descent," and that the day was coming when he (the Kaiser) would crush Britain and France to the dust and hold "Russia and the United States at my mercy," are statements quoted in a book entitled "German Spies in England," by William Le Queux, the British writer.

Le Queux states that a true copy of the speech made by the Kaiser at the Potsdam Council is now in the archives of the British Government, where it has remained unpublished until now. The copy of the speech, he adds, was obtained originally from "a high functionary in Germany," who was closely associated with the Kaiser.

This is the story of the Kaiser's speech at Potsdam as told by Mr. Le Queux:

"Shortly after the Zeppelin airship had been tested and proved successful, a secret council was held," he says, "at Potsdam in June, 1908, at which the Emperor presided, Prince Henry of Prussia—a clever man whom I know personally—the representatives of the leading Federal States, and the chiefs of the army and navy, including my informant, being present.

Informant is Trustworthy.

"I regret that I am not at liberty to give the name of my informant for various reasons. One is that, though a German of high position, he holds pro-British views, and has in consequence more than once furnished me with secret information from Berlin which has been of the greatest use to our intelligence Department.

"That the Kaiser had decided to make war, the British Government first knew by the report in question. * * * At this secret council the Kaiser appeared dressed in naval uniform, pale, determined, and somewhat nervous and unstrung."

The Kaiser's speech, as it is reported in Mr. Le Queux's book, then follows.

"Gentlemen," the Emperor commenced, "in calling this council this evening I have followed the Divine command. Almighty God has always been a great and true ally of the House of Hohenzollern, and it is to Him that I—just as my august ancestors did—look for inspiration and guidance in the hour of need. After long hours of fervent prayer light has, at last, come to me.

"You, my trusted councilors and my friends, before whom I have no secrets, can testify that it has been, ever since I ascended the throne, my most ardent desire to maintain the peace of the world and to cultivate, on a basis of mutual respect and esteem, friendship and good will with all the nations of the globe.

Mailed Fist vs. Silken Glove.

"I am aware that the course followed by me did not always meet with your approval, and that on many an occasions you would have been glad to see me use the mailed fist rather than the silken glove chosen by me in my dealings with certain foreign nations. It was a source of profound grief to me to see my best intentions misunderstood, but bullet-proof against public censure and criticism, and responsible only to the Lord above us for my acts, I calmly continued to do what I considered to be my holy duty to the Fatherland.

"'Breakers ahead!' is the call of the helmsman at the imperial ship of State, and I am ready to heed it. The outlook is, I admit, dark, but we need not despair, for God, our great ally, has given into our hands the means of saving our empire from the dangers which are threatening its happiness and welfare. You know what I mean. It is that wonderful invention which his Excellency Count Zeppelin was enabled, through the grace of the Lord, to make for the safeguarding and glory of our beloved Fatherland. In this invention God has placed the means at my disposal to lead Germany triumphantly out of her present difficulties and to make, once and for all, good the words of our poet, 'Deutschland, Deutschland über alles.' Yes, gentlemen, Germany over everything in the world, the first power on earth, both in peace and war; that is the place which I have been ordered by God to conquer for her, and which I will conquer for her, with the help of the Almighty.

"This is my irrevocable decision. At present we are, thanks to our airships, invincible, and can carry at will war into the enemy's own country. Now is our time. The attack has always been the best defense, and he who strikes the first blow generally comes triumphant out of the fray."

Continuing, Mr. Le Queux says the Kaiser referred to "the English panic-mongers," and then added that plans for the invasion of England had been carefully prepared by the German General Staff.

Sees Pan-German Era Ahead.

"Of course," the Kaiser is reported to have continued, "it is too early yet to fix the exact date when the blow shall be struck. But I will say this, that we shall strike as soon as I have a sufficiently large fleet of Zeppelins at my disposal. I have given orders for the hurried construction of more airships of the improved Zeppelin type, and when these are ready we shall destroy England's North Sea, Channel, and Atlantic fleets, after which nothing on earth can prevent the landing of our army on British soil and its triumphant march to London. Do you remember, my Generals, what our never-to-be-forgotten Field Marshal von Blücher exclaimed when looking from the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral upon the vast metropolis at his feet? It was short and to the point. 'What a splendid city to sack!'

"You will desire to know how the outbreak of hostilities will be brought about. My army of spies scattered over Great Britain and France, as it is over North and South America, as well as all the other parts of the world where German interests may come to a clash with a foreign power, will take good care of that. It will become the starting point of a new era in the history of the world, known to all generations as the Pan-German era. I have pledged my word that every German outside of the Fatherland, in whatever part of the globe he might live, has a just claim to my imperial protection.

"Even now I rule supreme in the United States, where almost one-half of the population is either of German birth or of German descent, and where 3,000,000 voters do my bidding at the Presidential elections. No American Administration could remain in power against the will of the German voters, who, through that admirable organization, the German-American National League of the United States of America, control the destinies of the vast republic beyond the sea. If man ever was worthy of a high decoration at my hands it was Herr Dr. Hexamer, the President of the league, who may justly be termed to be, by my grace, the acting ruler of all the Germans in the United States."

AMERICAN SHIP SEIZED.

The Edna, Formerly the Mazatlan, Captured by the British.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The American steamer Edna, formerly the Mazatlan, which left here under charter to carry nitrates from Chile to the British West Indies, has been seized by a British cruiser and taken to Port Stanley, F. I., according to a cablegram made public today by Sudden & Christensen, the vessel's owners.

The Edna, as the Mazatlan, was formerly owned by Captain Fred Jebsen of this city, a German subject, and is alleged to have been used in violation of American neutrality.

The owners said today that they did not know why the vessel had been seized. She was under American register and owned by Americans, and the cargo, they understood, was owned by the British.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A protest against the seizure of the American steamer Edna by a British cruiser was placed before the State Department today by Representative Kahn of San Francisco on behalf of the vessel's owners. Mr. Kahn said the Edna was chartered by W. R. Grace & Co. of New York. The department took steps to begin at once an inquiry into the facts through Consular agents with a view to making representations to Great Britain.

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Franklin Simon & Co. *will place on sale Monday*

Women's Paris Model Suits, Gowns and Wraps

The very latest Models shown at the formal Paris openings by the foremost Paris Couturiers.

Offered at Paris Cost Less Import Duty

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

An Extensive Showing Monday of the

Newest Spring Fashions

Women's Spring Coats—*Copies of Paris Models*

Top and Travel Coats in the Newest Imported Cloth Fabrics 29.50 to 95.00
Dress Coats, Wraps and Capes in Fashionable Silk and Cloth Fabrics 39.50 to 165.00

Special for Monday

Double Cape Collar Coats

"Lanvin" Model of French serge, in navy blue or black with the new double cape collar forming ripple in back; stitched bolero front forming pockets; detachable collar and revers of Tussah silk. *Special* 49.50

Special for Monday

Diagonal Silk Bolivia Coats

"Drecoll" Model of diagonal silk finish Bolivia cloth, in the new fashionable high shades of Jacques rose, turquoise blue, shell pink, ivory or pearl gray; flare back from waistline with high belted front. *Special* 69.50

Women's Spring Suits and Gowns

Tailored Suits—featuring the new flare sides and back 29.50 to 165.00
Gowns for Dress or Every Day Wear—featuring 1830 Modes 29.50 to 195.00

Special for Monday

"Doucet's" Diagonal Striped Suits

New Straight Back Flare and Belted Side Model of black and white striped diagonal worsted, also navy blue serge; collar, gauntlet sleeves and "Louis Philippe" pockets, bound with black silk. *Special* 49.50

Special for Monday

"Doeuillet's Moineau" Gowns

Afternoon Gown of Georgette Crepe, made over taffeta silk, flare Georgette collar and embroidered Georgette vestee; revers, shaped girdle and three pleated flare flounces of taffeta silk. *Special* 39.50

Women's Silk and Lingerie Waists

Paris Hand-Made Waists of Striped or Plain Linen, Voile or Batiste 7.50 to 39.50
Copies of Paris Waists in the Newest Silk and Washable Fabrics 5.75 to 29.50

Special for Monday

Georgette Waists—with Wide Val. Lace

Copy of "Carlot" Model of white or flesh color Georgette Crepe; sailor collar, cuffs and double frill edged with wide Val. lace in inlaid Grecian border design. *Special* 9.75

Special for Monday

Polka Dot Georgette Waists

Copy of "Tronche" Model, of allover Polka Dot Georgette, in green, Copen, lavender, rose, navy or black and white; collar, yoke, pleated frill & cuffs of white Georgette. *Special* 11.50

Misses' Spring Suits—14 to 20 years

Misses' Cloth Suits of Serge, Gabardine, Checks or Poiret Twill 18.50 to 125.00
Misses' Silk Suits of Gros de Londres, Taffeta, Faille or Novelty Silks 29.50 to 145.00

Special for Monday

Misses' "Country Club" Suits

Eight row models, styles registered of men's wear serge, gabardine, "Callot," or shepherd checks, overplaids, homespuns or mannish fabrics; 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Special for Monday

Misses' Bolivia Vicuna Coats

Smart seven-eighth length full flare model of Bolivia Vicuna cloth, in porcelain blue, citron, ruby, deer or navy; silk lined. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Spring Dresses—14 to 20 years.

Afternoon Dresses of Georgette Crepe and all the newest silk fabrics 18.50 to 79.50
Dancing and Evening Gowns of Satin, Taffeta, Gold or Silver Gauze 18.50 to 98.50

Special for Monday

Misses' Taffeta Dresses

Afternoon Dresses of Taffeta Silk combined with Georgette Crepe, in rose, Copen, green or navy; embroidered and beaded. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 19.75

Special for Monday

Misses' Georgette Crepe Dresses

Afternoon Dresses of all Georgette Crepe or combined with Taffeta Silk or Satin in plain, embroidered or beaded models. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Franklin Simon & Co. *Will Offer Monday the Following Specials*

Women's Silk Underwear Shop

On Sale Second Floor

Plaid Georgette Crepe Chemises
Envelope "Parfait" model, of flesh color Georgette crepe, with self color satin stripe overplaid; ribbon trimmed. 6.95

Plaid Georgette Crepe Nightgowns
Empire "Parfait" model, of flesh color Georgette crepe, with self color satin stripe overplaid; ribbon trimmed. 9.75

Women's Shoe Shop

On Sale Third Floor

New Spring Pumps
Of all white washable kid, also with dark blue or black kid backs; also pearl or dark gray, brown, tan or black kid pumps, hand turned soles, Spanish heels. 7.00

High-laced Spring Boots
Of white washable kid, pearl, sand, brown or black and white kid; new high arch last, Spanish heels. 8.50

Women's Hosiery Shop

On Sale Store Floor

Sanitary White Silk Hose
Of pure thread white silk, (natural color) also pure thread silk, in black and colors. 3 pair for 2.50 .85

Silk Hose, Hand Emb'd Clox
In black, white, gold, silver, pearl, ivory, champagne, brown or navy, with self or contrasting color, plain or novelty clox. 3 pair for 3.90 1.35

Women's Knit Underwear Shop

On Sale Store Floor

"Zephyr" Silk Envelope Chemises
Of Kayser's new "Zephyr" silk, in pink or white, Empire bodice of sheer silk net; with Val. lace and ribbon. 4.95

"Parfait" Glove Silk Combinations
Of superior quality glove silk, in pink or white, French band top, fully reinforced. 2.45

Women's Skirt Shop

On Sale Fourth Floor

Striped Serge Sport Skirts
Box-pleated model of French serge, in black, navy, brown or green, with double white shadow overstripe, also white with black, green or blue stripes. 8.75

Striped Silk Dress Skirts
Circular flare model of Gros de Londres, in alternate black and gray stripes; yoke front, shirred back. 14.50

Women's Glove Shop

On Sale Store Floor

Washable Doeskin and Chamois Gloves
One clasp white washable doeskin, also white or natural washable chamois. P. X. M. sewn. .95

Washable Leather Gloves
Of lightweight capeskin, six button length, with strap and clasp or shirred elastic at wrist; also one clasp, pique sewn; in white, ivory, putty, butter or saud. 1.50

PETROGRAD FILLED WITH REFUGEES

Bathrooms Used as Bedrooms in Even the Largest Hotels in the Capital.

VAST WAR RELIEF CENTRE

Everybody, from Imperial Family Down, Aiding Sick and Wounded Soldiers and Their Families.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.—For almost the first time since the outbreak of the war, one finds himself when traveling on a neutral vessel from New York to Bergen, Norway, en route to Petrograd, very nearly out of touch with the geat conflict. The ship's Captain is so very neutral that few wireless messages of interest are allowed to reach the passengers and the daily paper on shipboard is practically given over to what are doubtless most interesting novels in Norwegian.

There is no doubt that the City of New York is the best place in the world at present for anything like comprehensive news of the war. The censorship is so rigid in all the belligerent countries that little news is available and there is no way of comparing the different versions. In Scandinavia the news is limited and consists largely of inspired telegrams from official sources, and at the time of my arrival in Bergen there were no papers, for the awful fire which had swept nearly the whole city a couple of days before had paralyzed every activity.

The war for once had a more interesting rival. The whole population, aided by the soldiers, are trying to dynamite the dangerous ruins. Only one end of one hotel is left and passengers arriving must live on their ship until time to go to the railway station, which fortunately was spared by the flames. Only four horses at the time of my arrival were available for taking the vast quantity of baggage from the ship to the station, and the passengers had to go on foot.

Although the war has now been going on for so long, and in spite of the fact that the only route between Russia and England and the United States is that by way of Bergen, Christiania, Stockholm and on around the Gulf of Bothnia, by Haparanda and Tornea, thence across Finland to Petrograd, the Scandinavian authorities have apparently been unable to devise any system of speedy and comfortable through travel between Bergen and Haparanda, the last Swedish town on the Finnish frontier. A little co-operation between those two countries would give great results in running through carriages and sleepers with sealed baggage cars between the two frontier points. At present there are three changes of cars and four examinations of baggage between arrival in Norway and departure from Sweden, without counting the Russian or Finnish part of the trip.

Thoroughness in Russia.

It is really a relief now to arrive at the first Finnish Russian frontier and find absolute order and intelligence reigning after the way you had been running around asking for information which no one in Norway or Sweden seemed to be able to give you, about communications, connections, and the other matters of vital interest to strangers. On the Russian side you are at once, after giving up your passports to the gendarmes, shown to a waiting room and there you wait until you are shown somewhere else, and so it goes. One could travel the whole journey in Russia without knowing a word of Russian or any other foreign language and without the possibility of getting lost or missing the train.

On leaving Sweden the chief concern of the customs officers seems to be to confiscate any medicines you may happen to have with you, but from what motive does not appear.

The Russian examination is very thorough but very courteous, and is of course chiefly directed against contraband or news affecting the political or military situations. There is a new regulation now prominently posted up, forbidding any traveler to carry with him either on entering or on leaving Russia any letters, correspondence, manuscripts or other written matter under penalty of heavy fine or imprisonment and authorizing the customs officers who find anything of the kind in passengers' effects to turn them over to the military authorities for punishment.

Immediately on arrival at Petrograd after the wild scramble for rooms, all of which in every hotel in the city are taken by the refugees and fugitives from Poland and other places from which military necessity has driven them, the unfortunate people who have not had the forethought to telegraph ahead for accommodations, even some of those who did, could be found driving around the city (the train arrived at 1:30 A. M.) trying in vain to get in somewhere. Somehow or other and sooner or later the great city took them in and the people you had become almost intimate with after being thrown together in the narrow confines of a sleeping car for so long became again strangers and passed on.

There are said to be on reliable authority some 600,000 refugees in Petrograd, which number does not, of course, include the German and Austrian subjects who in the first months of the war were sent from their homes in the Baltic provinces and along the Russo-German frontiers to points in the interior of Russia. The present refugees are Russian subjects who were living in the regions invaded last autumn by the German forces or in places so exposed to attack that the Russian authorities ordered them to leave for the sake of safety.

The great majority of the fugitives fled naturally to Petrograd and Moscow as being the nearest and largest cities where they could be perfectly safe and the result is that every hotel, apartment, lodging or boarding house is full to overflowing and people are sleeping in the bathrooms even in the large Petrograd hotels. Private families have opened their doors to their relatives and friends with the usual boundless Russian hospitality and have cheerfully inconvenienced themselves for months.

Animation in the Capital.

In some respects and partly from this great influx, the capital has a much more animated air than it had a year ago. The street cars are crowded all day long, cabs are scarce and dear and ceaseless crowds of people are bustling about until late at night. The streets are somewhat darker than in former years, but this is not as is the case in London from fear of airship attacks, but rather from the general tendency toward economy noticeable everywhere. It is considered bad form at present to give large entertainments or to make any lavish display of wealth. It is felt that, with the mourning in so many homes and the sacrifices made by so many for the common good, it would be indelicate and unfeeling to be too light-hearted.

For the same reasons, perhaps, the authorities have closed the all-night restaurants and music hall shows, and even the most fashionable restaurants have to close at a reasonable hour. In old times the social life went to supper at a restaurant and then to tea at the home of some friend, who was never surprised to have people turning up unexpectedly at 2 o'clock in the morning. Then if the night was pleasant a sleighing party in troikas to the islands or the suburbs would end the festivities for that time. Only small dinners of six or eight people are now the rule, with a quiet game of cards afterward.

A wave of seriousness has come over the people here and the war, always the war, is the thought constantly in every one's mind. There is hardly a family which has not in some way had a personal loss and the few who are untouched realize that the struggle is not yet over. All women, high and low, are working feverishly to help the sick and wounded. Every few doors one sees a Red Cross flag and an inscription to the effect that this is the hospital or receiving depot for warm clothing and supplies of some one or some association.

The members of the Imperial family each have their own fully equipped hospital and nursing homes and give their personal time and attention to the work. The Empresses, the Grand Duchesses and the members of their suites work from morning till night in helping and encouraging by their presence every beneficent work. The nobility, the rich merchants, charitable and commercial associations, employes in Government departments, in banks, shipping houses, fire brigades, police, have organized and maintain hospitals and convalescent homes for the soldiers and employment bureaus and other enterprises for the welfare of their wives and families. The children are fed and clothed and situations found wherever possible for those old enough to work. Even the great halls of the stately Winter Palace have been turned into hospitals and the wounded are received and nursed there.

The natural bent of the Russian mind toward the formation and maintenance of co-operative societies in all walks of life makes all such common effort easier in this country than almost anywhere else. It is as natural for Russians to co-operate as for a half dozen Americans to elect four officers and three committees before they have been together a half hour.

In addition to the purely Russian efforts for relief, all the foreign embassies and colonies have established hospitals and homes in Petrograd and other centres and are doing splendid work for the common good. I must at some other time describe the great work of the American community here. The colony is small, but their work has been splendid.

RUSSIANS WIN SKIRMISHES.

Disperse Detachments Approaching Their Trenches in the West.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) March 11.—The official statement issued by the Russian War Office today follows:

Western (Russian) front: Two large parties of German scouts attempted to approach our trenches near the Oldavneipe and Susey Rivers. They were dispersed by our fire.

Our heavy artillery dispersed an enemy column marching on the right flank of the Dvinsk position. German artillery bombarded the railway station at Kalkuny for an hour and a half.

In the district southeast of the large village of Kolki we repulsed an attempt made by a large enemy party to approach our trenches.

In the middle Stripa region we took some prisoners.

To the east of Czernowitz our artillery successfully bombarded enemy battalions on the march. We observed that shells explored among the enemy's guns and caissons.

TEUTONIZE TURKISH FINANCE

German and Austrian Members Control the Public Debt Commission.

BERLIN, March 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from Constantinople say that Philip Arsian, an Austrian, has been appointed a permanent member of the Board of Directors of the Turkish Public Debt Administration, in place of A. Bonneau, a Frenchman. H. R. Boetzke, a German, has been appointed Secretary-General of the Administration.

By agreement between the Ottoman Government and the powers whose citizens were its largest creditors, a commission for the administration of the public debt was created, of which the various creditor nations were members, Sir A. Block representing the English and Dutch, and M. de la Boudinière the French bondholders, alternating as Chairman until the Entente declared war on Turkey. Of the total Ottoman debt incurred before the war, France holds 62 per cent. and Germany 29 per cent.

NEUTRAL MINISTERS REJECT FORD PLANS

Scandinavians Conferring in Copenhagen Tell Dr. Aked They Cannot Act.

RECEPTION PLEASES HIM

His Plea Officially Recognized, but Purpose Is Not to Interfere, They Say.

COPENHAGEN, March 11, (via London.)—That the Copenhagen conference of Scandinavian Ministers of State was not called to discuss foreign policies, laid down for its guidance and be outside its purpose to act upon a call to neutral nations for steps toward peace, was the declaration made today by the Danish Foreign Minister, E. J. C. De Scavenius, to representatives of the Henry Ford Peace Mission, now known as "the Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation."

In response to an appeal of the committee, of which the Rev. Charles F. Aked is Chairman, for a hearing before the Scandinavian Conference, Minister De Scavenius received the members at the palace today and heard their address, and, after explaining the scope of the conference, said he would lay the appeal before his Government and report his action to the Ministers from Norway and Sweden attending the conference.

Dr. Aked said that he and his associates were delighted at their first official recognition and reception since coming to Europe and reported their success to the American Legation. Addressing the Danish Foreign Minister, Dr. Aked said:

"The unofficial neutral conference now sitting at Stockholm respectfully submits to the Copenhagen Conference of Ministers an appeal which it is making to the Governments of neutral countries. The unofficial conference expresses the hope that you will accord consideration to the appeal and employ your great influence to promote an official conference of neutral countries charged to discuss every means for solving the problems raised by the war."

The appeal which was presented stated that the neutral conference was acting in the spirit of Article 2 of The Hague Convention, which provides that "the powers hold it is desirable that one or more neutral powers should upon their own initiative, when they judge the circumstances propitious, offer their services as mediators to belligerent States."

The Sandinavian Ministers of State held a long sitting today, this being the final session.

An official statement regarding the conference says:

"The deliberations were opened by a general conversation on the questions which hav occupied the Scandinavian Governments since the outbreak of the war, and particularly after the meeting of the Scandinavian Kings at Malmo in December, 1914.

"Various important matters which have occurred since were discussed. As regards several special questions of practical interest, an agreement was reached providing for the continuation of the common measures already taken and the new measures to be taken in the interest of the three countries.

"The deliberations strengthened the good relations between the three States and gave fresh expression of the desire to maintain a loyal and impartial neutrality. The desire to continue the cooperation hitherto pursued was expressed by all those in attendance."

SEEKS FATHER LOST IN WAR.

Belgian Woman Sends Tobacco, Queries, and Postcards to Trenches.

Upon four packets of smokers' supplies soon to be forwarded to Belgian soldiers, Mrs. George J. Wenzel of Newark places hopes of discovering the whereabouts of her father, John Henry Verstrepen, a Belgian, from whom she has not heard for nearly two years.

When Mrs. Wenzel, then young, came to America, she left her parents in Antwerp. Her mother died before the war. Two months before the fall of Liége she received the last letter from her father.

Mrs. Wenzel's maiden name, Aimee Barbara Verstrenen, will be put upon postcards, which will accompany each packet, and the idea is that the soldier who receives a packet will use the card to express his thanks to the donor. It is Mrs. Wenzel's hope that by thus getting in touch with some of the men in the trenches she may locate a man from Antwerp who knew her father, and might give her an inkling of his fate.

Spring and Summer Style Book Mailed Upon Request

CAMMEYER
STAMPED ON A SHOE
MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT
6TH AVE. AT 20TH ST.

"So Many Pretty Shoes at Cammeyer's"

—that many women scarcely know which to select. It is an interesting fact that the most fashionable shoes for Spring are the scarcest. A great scarcity of dye materials and sky-high prices for leather have combined to make the shoe problem a difficult one for many stores to solve.

¶ "The Store of a Thousand Styles," however, has surmounted these obstacles, and there is now on view a selection of footwear that does credit to "Cammeyer Style" and "Cammeyer Value."

¶ *We invite your inspection of the most varied and attractive selection of Spring footwear ever displayed by the World's Largest Shoe Store.*

A Cammeyer Origination

White calfskin, button and lace.....$5.00
Mahogany Russia calfskin lace, white calfskin top.....$5.00
Black kidskin, button and lace.....$6.50
Havana brown kidskin, button and lace...$7.00
Pearl grey kidskin, button and lace.....$6.50
Patent leather button, ivory kidskin top...$8.50
Mahogany Russia calfskin lace, ivory kid top.....$8.50

The models described above are all high cut, with blind eyelets and Louis XV. heels.

Light weight welt soles.

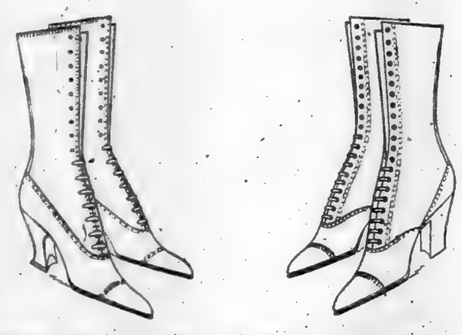

Women's 9-inch Lace shoe of Patent Leather and Mahogany Russia Calfskin, with tops of white Calfskin, light weight welt soles, Louis XV. heels $7.00

Women's 9-inch high cut Mahogany Russia calfskin boot, welt soles; Cuban heels.....$5.00

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

AN ESPECIALLY PREPARED SALE HAS BEEN ARRANGED FOR MONDAY *ONLY* OF

Women's White Washable High Lace Kid Boots

Exceptionally Priced at

8.00

Extra high cut lace boots, designed on the new long vamp last. Hand turned soles and Louis XV heels.

Millinery Fashions

Introduction of the

Chapeaux BRONZE *Antique*

First showing of this distinctive mode Parisienne. Petit chapeaux and large canotier sailors in bronzed lisere straw with bronzed feathers and bronzed ribbon garniture.

Trotteur & Sports Hats

A collection of hats revealing every trend and tendency of the mode is assembled in the department on the main floor, which is devoted exclusively to hats of this type.

CHAPEAUX de PARIS

Original Models and Reproductions

A display which features the newest millinery notes from the leading modistes. Including model hats from Talbot, Reboux, Varon, Hamar, Lewis, Lanvin, Georgette and others of equal prominence.

First Presentation of the New

MOUCHOIR *Blouses*

Blouses that are made of exquisite handkerchief linen, treated in much the same manner as a handkerchief with colored edgings, attached by hemstitching and with the daintiest embroidery applied to the corners.

La Blouse Parisienne

The largest assemblage of Handmade French Blouses this shop has ever presented. Featuring a large collection of models from CHATRIOT and other blouse couturieres. This season has brought many new ideas in blouse styles to be seen exclusively at the Bonwit Teller shop.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

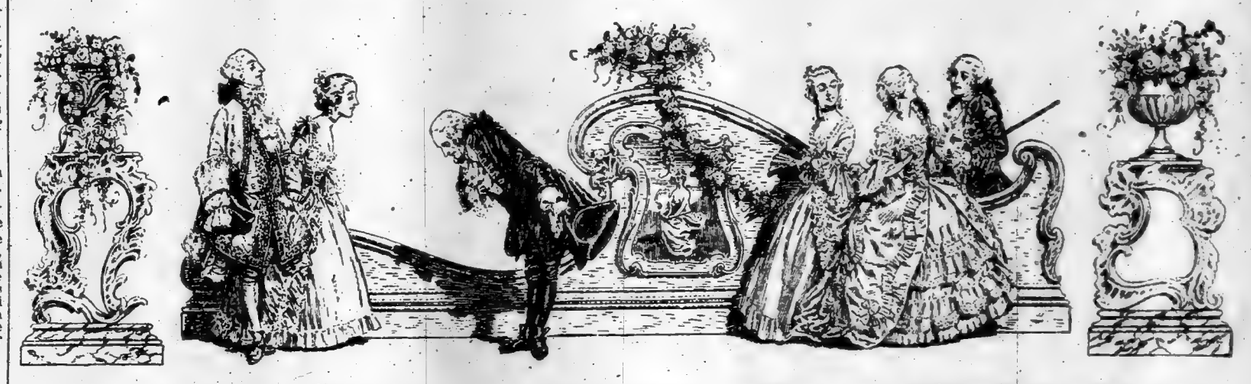

The Premier Modes in

Women's Tailleur Suits & *Costumes de Soie*

The Bonwit Teller ensemble of suits present the newest and most authoritative fashions established by the leading "Maisons de Coutures" of Paris.

The styles sponsored by this shop have been selected with the characteristic discrimination which has given to Bonwit Teller suits the unique distinction of originality, unusualness and exclusiveness.

Special Emphasis is Given to a Very Large Collection of

Simple Tailleur Suits

at *29.50 35.00 45.00*

These suits take form in smart plain tailored models, featuring mannish types, Godet flares, belted modes and long line blouse effects. Developed in serge, gabardine, Poiret-twill, Bradley, Callot and velours checks. They possess the style-individualism, the finesse and elegancies of tailoring associated with the Bonwit Teller standard.

Costumes Elegantes

55.00 95.00 up to 250.00

Breton basque, Pelerine, Mandarin, Blouse, Redingote and Bouffant types each developed with individual graces evidenced by bizarre amulet buttons, chic belts, tooled leather garniture, broderie d'argent, collar, cuff and skirt treatment. Modes that take form in fine cloth textures, faille silk, taffeta chiffon and libellule, broche and brocaded silks, tussore, Giraldi and Britannia silks.

Robes Interieur

Introducing the New Chinese Motifs in Boudoir Gowns

Luxurious silk textiles emblazed with Chinese embroidered motifs in a daring Oriental harmony of color tones.

New GOWN Fashions

Simple—but with the simplicity achieved only by the genius of art and artistry — are the corsages of the new gowns. The skirts show a detail of treatment. Altogether different in movement and silhouette are these gown modes—many Spanish themes of the Goya period are introduced—1830 quaintness is traced in others—the curious historic mingling of the Louis Seize regime and China is given expression.

Mourning Apparel

An individual department on the Second Floor wherein selections may be made in privacy.

Mourning apparel—distinctively Bonwit Teller—designed on lines in accord with the silhouette of the day. Modes that are fashionably simple and tempered with distinguished refinement.

Originations

Mantilla scarfs of net are brocaded in gold and silver.

* * *

Satin roses with flower centers give just enough materialism to an Elizabethan ruff of maline.

* * *

Edged with a close-curled band of ostrich there's a scarf of black marquisette to contribute a serious note to a too-light-hearted dansant frock.

* * *

The newest harem veil is of scroll-designed filet mesh for comfort and becomingness and deeply bordered with chiffon for protection gainst wind and sun.

* * *

A lacquered periwinkle for a corsage bouquet to contribute to a Springtime costume "that touch of pervenche."

* * *

A Corsage of Fruit—a miniature lemon, a peach, an apple, a plum, an apricot, a cluster of dusky grapes and then, to give a June-time, orchard-time touch to the tiny bunch, an orange blossom stuck right in the center.

* * *

Fashioned of a wonderful brocade from Japan, lined in a vivid yellow and black-striped silk, a new handbag.

* * *

A "bonet d'ane" bag of steel and silver beads has just come from Paris.

* * *

Perle Grise!—Handbags of mocha and satin striped faille vindicate the vogue for gray. 10.00

* * *

With its fantastic scrollery, the Bakst veil hangs in deep points from the brim of a Springtime hat.

* * *

New Flore de Maria silk hosiery to wear with frocks of Spanish motif. 1.65

* * *

It came from France—by the just-arrived Rochambeau—this handbag of silk faille. But by its scalloped flounces embroidered in gold and silver beads, its gold and silver tassels, it betrays its Spanish inspiration.

* * *

Chinese in design and in combination of jade and lapis lazuli, a new La Valliere. 3.50

* * *

"Voila les Cerises!" A cluster of red-red cherries on the cherry-wood handle of a new parasol! 5.00

"Jeunes Filles" Fashions

Introducing the New

Misses' "Waistcoat" Suits

39.50 49.50

One-button coat, bound with lacquered braid. Waistcoat of men's wear flannel or silk. In gabardine or serge. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Tailleur Suits

29.50 35.00 39.50 45.00

Chic belted styles, Godet flare types, plaited coats, Bit-ring belts, interlocking belts, chain belts, new pocket forms, wing cuffs, many-buttoned sleeves, apron girdle skirts, flare side skirts, collarette and cape effects are among the new style features. Made of gabardine, serge, club and Bradley checks. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Costume Suits

45.00 95.00 up to 195.00

Lanvin's cape coat and belted suits, Jenny's Chinese motif, Agnes' bouffant hip effects, Premet's apron pannier, Bulloz serge-and-taffeta suits embroidered with gold spots, Breton basque jacquettes, sleeves puffed at the wrists and beribboned, triple tier skirts. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Frocks and Gowns

18.50 to 95.00

Simple home and study frocks and trotteur frocks in Georgette crepe, beaded and embroidered models. Dainty frocks of organdie and net. And more formal types for social functions in charmingly youthful styles. Sizes 14 to 18.

FUR-TRIMMED *Coats of* "CHANEL"

For informal day time wear these "Chanel" Coats were the vogue of the social set in the Riviera season. Made of guernsey and tussore.

Day Time Coats

Bolivia of a soft, silky texture in unusual colorings and styles. Huge checks in pastel tones and hand loomed homespuns—serges and gabardines.

Satin Apres-Midi Coats

Sumptuous, lusterful satins in a striking silhouette with collars and footbands of marabou.

"Manon" Evening Wraps

Quaint, simple, ingenuous, these "Manon" wraps of taffeta with the typical quilted and fluted edges—and sleeveless.

Manteaux de Luxe

Paris original models, Bonwit Teller originations adaptations and reproductions in exquisite silk and emblazoned materials.

FORCE POLES TO PAY THEIR EXECUTIONERS

Germans in Russian Territory Shoot Hostages if Their Rules Are Broken.

CHILDREN NOT EXEMPTED

Orders Received Here Prescribe Punishments for Themselves and Parents or Guardians.

A Polish citizen received yesterday from the zone of the German occupation in the east copies of the German orders for the Government of that territory. In nearly every instance the order is signed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and while the orders are not so drastic, and the death penalty is not so generally indicated, as is the case with the German regulations for the control of Belgium, they nevertheless show that von Hindenburg is ruling the conquered territory with an iron hand. For instance, one of the orders tells of the sentencing to death of two men, who were also condemned to pay the costs of their execution.

The copies of the Official Gazette and the orders posted as placards in the conquered territory were smuggled out through Rumania and Russia, and were turned over yesterday to an official of one of the Entente Powers by the recipient of them. They are printed in triplicate in the German, Polish, and Lithuanian languages. In a few instances they were also printed in Russian. They are the first, it is stated, to be received in this country since the Germans gained control of Poland and Lithuania.

Among the exhibits are nine numbers of the "Official Gazette of the German Administration of Lithuania," from Oct. 26, 1915, to Jan. 4, 1916, containing fifty-one official orders relating to the administration of that part of the Russian Empire. Nearly all these orders are signed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and go into the most minute details of how the inhabitants of the conquered territory are to conduct themselves and how they are to be "gestrafen" (punished) if they fail to obey the regulations. The "Verordnungsblatt" is printed in Tilsit; is apparently issued bi-weekly, and costs 10 pfennige (about 1½ cents at the ordinary rate of exchange.) There are also three numbers of the "Verordnungsblatt" for the Suwalki district, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 27, 1915, also printed in Tilsit and filled with rules of conduct, mostly signed by von Hindenburg. Before the publication of these official organs the population was kept posted as to its duties by means of vari-colored circulars and posters, several of which are in the collection.

The first order, found in the first issue of the Official Gazette on Oct. 26, is dated May 7, 1915, warns the people against aiding the Russian troops or hindering the activities of the Germans in the usual regulations proclaimed by invaders, prescribes the death penalty for those caught actively helping the enemy or picking up arms dropped by wounded men on the battlefield, and concludes:

"Any person who receives creditable information of the intention of committing a treasonable act of war, (as mentioned above) and, in case the crime might still be prevented, fails to give timely notice of the affair, will, if the crime is committed, or a punishable attempt to commit it occurs, be punished as participe criminis.

"Communities within the limits of which hostile acts covered by the above paragraphs occur will have to pay heavy contributions. In case of the repetition of such acts and in extreme instances still more severe punishments, such as the shooting of hostages and the destruction of villages, may be expected.

"Any one caught in the fact of aiding the enemy, as outlined in Paragraph 1 (a to e) or committing any other traitorous act will be shot on the spot without any legal protedure."

Regulation No. 3 treats of the police power of the civil administration, declares it is not limited by the existing Russian laws, says the civil power may extend itself, particularly along economic lines, limits the punishment to fines of $1,500 or imprisonment for six months, and says there is no legal appeal from its decisions. In Regulation No. 4, which also defines the duties of the civil authorities, it is stated that the parents or instructors of children between the ages of 10 and 17 years may be punished, together with the children, if they fail to prevent violation of the law by their charges.

Rule No. 5 changes the calendar to the Gregorian, or new style, institutes Middle European, or German, time and aims a blow at the numerous Russian holy days by making official acts executed on such days legal.

Germans Allowed to Export Foodstuffs.

In order to cross the border into Germany it is necessary to have a pass and obtain a special permit, which is good for only twenty-eight days and costs three marks for every week it is used, according to Regulation No. 6. Foreigners also have to pay 10 marks for the pass necessary to obtain the permit. This regulation also forbids the export of everything except poultry, eggs, milk, butter, vegetables, tea, sugar, salt, petroleum, and fresh meat, sausages, hams and pork up to ten-pound parcels. In case of need the civil authorities may also extend the prohibition to the foodstuffs named. Nevertheless, the East Prussian agricultural companies and the Dansic company trading in war supplies are exempted from this rule and allowed to transport any amount of foodstuffs and general goods out of Russia.

Regulation No. 12 forbids all kinds of open air meetings and parades and also prohibits all public or private meetings at which political matters are to be discussed. All other meetings, except those devoted to public worship, may be held only after obtaining the written permission of the chief civil officer of the district five days in advance. Such meetings are to be attended by representatives of the authorities, who have power to dissolve them at any moment. All political societies are dissolved, and their reorganization is forbidden. The permission of the chief civil officer of the district is necessary for the formation of other societies. In case of the violation of these rules, every one even remotely connected with the calling of meetings or the organization of societies may be punished with a fine of 10,000 marks or a year in jail.

Strict rules for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases are laid down in Order No. 13, while No. 14 provides for the registration of strangers after the usual German plan, only more so.

Paid Costs of Their Own Execution.

Sandwiched in between Orders Nos. 15 and 16 are several official notices, one of which is a classic example of the way in which cumulative sentences are heaped upon unlucky "criminals." It reads, in part:

"In the matter of the punishment of * * * for robbery and failure to turn in weapons, the permanent court of the civil administration for Lithuania announced the following sentences at its session of Sept. 11, 1915:

"'Franz Kurschies is condemned to ten years' imprisonment for attempted robbery in the case of Golding and to three years for the attack upon Bartaschene, together eleven years; and for the failure to turn in arms he is condemned to death. Peter Gomas is sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for the attack upon Bartaschene, to ten years for the attack upon Brussinski and Lukoschus, and to five years for the attack upon Tolemis, together fifteen years; and for not turning in arms he is condemned to death. * * * The accused also are condemned to pay the costs.' The death sentences passed upon Kurschies and Gomas were carried out by shooting on Oct. 9, 1915."

Order 25, dated Sept. 29, provides for the taking of an inventory of the stock of rubber in the district so as to facilitate its requisition later. The order says the seized rubber will be paid for.

No. 27 fixes the annual dog tax at 10 marks in the country and 25 marks in cities, while a later notice reminds dog owners that they must not let their animals run at large when motor cyclists are about, under penalty of being held responsible for any accidents they may cause.

No transfer of property will be recognized as legal unless authorized by the chief of the civil administration, says Rule 32.

Under date of Nov. 20 Order 38 provides for the levying of annual taxes on land, rentals or rental values, and trade and industry. Practically every one in business or engaged professionally is hit by these taxes, which are graded as follows: Land tax, about 4 cents an acre; rental tax, 3 per cent. on $25, 4 per cent. on $50, 6 per cent. on more than $50; trade and industry, 2 per cent. on incomes up to $250, 4 per cent. on incomes from $250 to $500, 6 per cent. on incomes from $500 to $750. On incomes above $750 the rates will be fixed by the chief of the administration. The taxes for the year ended May 31, 1916, must be paid not later than March 15, 1916. Giving false information to the tax officials may be punished with fines up to $1,500 and imprisonment up to six months.

Anybody who eats, sells, or offers for sale any meat in violation of the rules laid down by the chiefs of the districts may be fined up to $1,500 or imprisoned for six months, according to Order 41.

Order 43 notifies all growers of hemp or flax that they must plant at least as much in the Spring of 1916 as they did in the preceding season.

Natives who wish to stay out all night may do so by giving good reasons for their desire to the authorities and paying a mark for a special permit, valid for one night only. Doctors, midwives, and ministers may obtain the permits without any expense. Order 48 announces With these exceptions, the people must remain in their houses between 9 P. M. and 5 A. M. during the Winter, and between 10 P. M. and 4 A. M. in the Summer.

BRITISH BLACKLIST COMPRISES 125 SHIPS

Thirteen Vessels Flying the American Flag Are Included—Whole Wagner Fleet on It.

LONDON, March 11.—The latest blacklist of neutral shipping proscribed to British charterers by the Trade Division of the Admiralty, on the charge that they either represent Teutonic capital or have indulged in unneutral activities, contains the names of 125 ships and includes thirteen vessels flying the American flag.

The bulk of the American vessels on the blacklist still is represented by boats owned by the American Transatlantic Company, of which Richard G. Wagner is President, the ships of that company barred numbering eleven. The only American additions to the list are the schooner Edgar W. Murdock, owned by Carleton, Norwood & Company, of Rockport, Me., and the steamship Maverick, owned by J. F. Craig of San Francisco.

Since the issue of the preceding list twenty-four vessels have been removed. The Spanish and Brazilian flags are no longer represented., Sweden still heads the list, and the other Scandinavian countries are liberally represented. The number of Dutch ships listed shows a considerable increase. The new list, unlike the preceding ones, contains starred exceptions, with reference to which the following is appended:

"This vessel to be considered temporarily removed from the blacklist while engaged in trade between the United Kingdom and France."

The American steamer Genesee is starred as follows:

"This vessel, captured, at present is engaged in the Government service, pending the decision of the prize court." Similar notes follow the names of the American steamers Hocking and Kankakee. Other ships are starred on account of having been chartered by English firms, because they are trading between the United Kingdom and Holland or between the United Kingdom and the Plate River.

The blacklist represents a total net tonnage of 88,634.

Edmund Guggenheim Operated On.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Edmund Guggenheim, son of Murry Guggenheim, is a patient in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. With his wife he came to Baltimore from New York last Tuesday, and two days later was removed to the hospital, where he underwent an operation, the nature of which is not disclosed. Mrs. Guggenheim is with him.

At the home of Murry Guggenheim, 998 Fifth Avenue, it was said last night that the operation was a slight one and Edmund Guggenheim would be home in a week.

GERMAN FOOD CRISIS SEEMS IMPENDING

Newspapers of Empire Exhorting the People to Still More Rigid Economies.

SPECULATION YET AN EVIL

Agrarian Interests Hold Back Supplies and Government May Be Forced to Side with Masses.

Realizing that their efforts to insure an approximately equitable distribution of the foodstuffs in the empire are being largely nullified by the refusal of the agrarian interests to release sufficient quantities of hogs, potatoes, and other necessaries, even at the increased maximum prices recently established, and fearing to take the decisive step leading to practical confiscation of food supplies, the German authorities apparently are trying to reconcile the masses of the people to the prospect of enduring still greater hardships before the war is over. Newspapers just received from Germany contain many semi-official and seemingly inspired articles emphasizing the economic difficulties due to the Allies' blockade and the failure of the 1915 crop to come up to the optimistic estimates made early in the season, and urging the people to limit their consumption of food as much as possible and to hold out to the bitter end.

No confirmation of the stories of food riots and massacres of workingwomen sent out from Switzerland and Holland are to be found in the German press, but, judging from the threat of a general strike in case the price of food goes higher, made in the Prussian Landtag by Deputy Hofer, a Socialist, at the session of Feb. 16, and other outspoken criticism of both the Junkers and the Government, it seems not unlikely that, if the war continues much longer, Kaiser Wilhelm and his advisers will face the necessity of coming out flatfootedly for the mass of the people or else turning entirely to the side of the conservative and reactionary element.

If the former course be chosen, it is asserted, the first step will be the seizure of all foodstuffs in the empire at an extremely moderate price and their resale to the people under an extension of the bread card system, and at rates commensurate with the income received from earnings and war allowances. Another supposition made by persons in close touch with the situation is that instead of antagonizing the powerful agrarian interests, which include a host of the smaller farmers, and which would be hard to deal with, the Government will fix a still higher limit to the wholesale prices, thus bringing out the reverse stocks, practically eliminate the middlemen, and enable the people to meet the increased cost of living by raising the allowances paid to the soldiers' families. This proposition would mean an enormous increase in the taxes to be levied upon the wealthy classes in Germany, but it is alleged that in the last analysis the Kaiser fears their protests much less than he does the probability of the popular uprising likely to follow further attempts to lower the standard of living and bring about the semi-starvation of the poorer people of the empire.

Apparent Leaning Toward the People.

Supporters of the theory that the Government will take sides with the people point to the fact that of late there has been more freedom of discussion in the press and by the representatives of the people in the various legislative bodies than during the earlier stages of the war and that extremely severe attacks upon the food extortioners have been allowed. Besides, it is noted that Conservative leaders who have tried to tell the Government how to handle matters recently have been sharply rebuked through the official press, as in the case of the Conservatives in the Prussian Landtag who, early in February, endeavored to instruct the Imperial Chancellor regarding his duties in the submarine boat controversy with the United States. Opponents of the popular theory, however, declare that the Kaiser and his military clique would rather brave the wrath of an indignant, but unarmed, proletariat than break with the aristocracy and big business interests by coming out openly on the side of the masses.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, one of the most important and well-balanced newspapers of Germany, and which sometimes seems to voice the opinions of official Berlin, printed a long editorial on Feb. 17, warning its readers of the dangers of the future and containing the following admonitions:

"There is no use trying to conceal the fact that the war year of 1916 will, in general, put the productive ability of our economic power to a much severer test than the year just closed. During 1913 we imported foodstuffs to the value of more than $500,000,000 for human consumption alone. What we import at present plays a very small rôle, and must be paid for at an extraordinarily high rate. The harvest of 1915 was not so good as that of the year before. In the meantime, a great part of the stock on hand when the war broke out has been entirely or partly consumed; in general, there was no great amount of grain for breadmaking on hand when the war began.

"We must resort to intensive cultivation of our soil, to the best possible method of distribution, and to the greatest economy in consumption. Of course it has been emphasized repeatedly from official quarters that we may face the continuance of the war without any alarm. But this confidence is based upon the unqualified assumption that we are not, under any circumstances, to be allowed to determine, according to our own choice and humor, the degree of our participation in the nation's economies.

"We must take care to see that the purchasing power of German money does not fall again. No money must be sent abroad for unnecessary articles. It is unendurable to see our purchasing power weakened and the modest existence of the masses of the people, who have a hard enough time as it is with their small incomes, rendered still more troubled, simply because certain classes of the population do not wish to renounce their accustomed luxury. These circles must be made to understand that they are guilty of a lack of patriotism when they keep up the same display today as in times of peace."

Voicing the indignation of the victims of agrarian extortion, the Rev. Mr. Götze of Dortmund writes as follows in a recent number of Christliche Freiheit:

"There are Germans who are forcing famine upon their own people, and these Germans are the enemies of their own nation. How can we have the face still to talk of the mercenary spirit of the English? Everybody knows that the war has put up prices, but what is occuring among us now is treason to the Fatherland. The people will never forget that, at a time when it was making the most enormous sacrifices, it was subjected to the lowest and meanest kind of exploitation."

In the meantime the press is filled with reports of trials and convictions of traders and merchants guilty of violating the food laws by charging higher prices than the legal maximum, substituting, giving short weight, &c., and with discussions as to the advisability of a general confiscation of potatoes and swine. In order to tap new sources of food supplies as soon as possible, the newspapers are urging vegetable growers to begin raising their crops as early as the weather will permit, and intensive cultivation is a standing topic. Fresh regulations are being adopted almost every day by the central Government and the various municipalities, and it looks as if within a short time nothing in the line of food will be obtainable without the presentation of some sort of card.

DIVIDED AS TO PORTUGAL.

German Higher Classes Welcome a New Enemy; the Masses Indifferent

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 11.—Germany's declaration of war on Portugal has produced different effects on the masses and that select higher body of public opinion which alone has any influence with those who guide Germany's destinies.

The average man, more immediately interested just now in the food question, with even the fate of Verdun relegated to second place, was either indifferent to the formal declaration or was reminded of the harsh fact that peace was still a long way off. On the other hand, the really important body of public opinion is not only keenly interested in the probable consequences of the declaration of war, but thoroughly approves the Government's action, and in particular its promptness.

While from a military point of view it is believed to make little difference, the declaration of war is considered in these quarters to be of the greatest moral importance. Significant in this connection is the fact that the German list of Portugal's unneutral acts includes shipments of guns and other war materials to England as well as the continued toleration by the Portuguese Government of insults to the Kaiser and the German people, expressed in Parliament and elsewhere.

BERNSTORFF OPENS GERMAN BAZAAR

35,000 Sympathizers of the Fatherland Crowd Madison Square Garden.

INTERNED OFFICERS THERE

Speakers Express Loyalty to the United States—$1,000,000 for War Relief Expected.

A charity bazaar for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the German, Austrian, Hungarian, and their allied soldiers was opened last night at Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the German, Austrian, Hungarian and their Allies War Relief Fund, Inc. It will be continued until March 23.

The bazaar was one of the most remarkable demonstrations given by the German sympathisers in this city since the war began. Long before Madison Square Garden was formally opened crowds had assembled in the streets, and after the opening hour the Garden was packed. It was estimated that anywhere from 35,000 to 50,000 persons attended the bazaar during the evening and that from $25,000 to $40,000 was taken in.

The German sympathizers of the city were not in the last reticent about asserting their feelings. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, made a few carefully guarded remarks. He felicitated the Germans on the success of the bazaar.

The appearance of Count von Bernstorff was greeted by applause, which was sustained for fully three minutes. There were present to greet him not only the German citizens of the city, but the officers and crews of the German ships which have been interned here.

The whole sentiment of the meeting was summed up by one of their interned officers in conversation with a TIMES reporter. The crowd had cheered them enthusiastically. With tears in his eyes the officer said:

"I believe that every German who has taken America as his own land would stand by America if there was serious trouble. In the present crisis we are Americans. If we could get back to Germany and fight for her, how we would welcome the chance. But we do not mean by this that those who have come here to find a new home would desert the land of their adoption if any such test should come."

And that, according to the Directors of the bazaar, was the spirit which animated the whole affair.

"Let me tell you," said one official to a TIMES reporter, "that there is no question of hyphenated - Americanism here. We have made every effort to dispel such a thought from this bazaar. German-born men and women who have come to America and adopted it as the country of their future are true to it or if they are not we do not want them here at this bazaar.

"But I think that there is no one in this country who can accuse us of disloyalty if we feel sympathy first for the country of our birth, so long as the United States is not directly involved. There are thousands in this country who are pro-English or pro-French who blame us former residents of Germany if we express our belief in the Fatherland at this time. But while we are pro-German they are pro-Ally, and why should we not be pro-German while this country of our adoption is not directly involved in the war?

"We who are conducting this bazaar are not anti-American. Put us to the test and we will prove that. But in the present situation, where the United States is not a party of the war, we have a right to hold express sympathy for the land of our birth."

When the bazaar opened at 8 o'clock Emanuel Baruch said in an address:

"Of the men who defended our soil and our institutions an unproportionately large number were of Germanic extraction or sprang from that gallant race which came to us from the Hibernian island. Let us not forget that in a large measure it is to these very men that we must look, if our country were again to be driven into a war, from which may Providence protect it. Here in these United States the men of the very nations who now lie in deadly combat with each other abroad live side by side, in constant association, in mutual respect, peace, sympathy, and good-will. Let our relations with the various nations be governed by precisely the same spirit abroad as they are at home, only more so, if possible, just as we show more patience, more sympathy, more respect, more forbearance with a friend who is engaged in mortal combat, or is suffering, or whose nerves are drawn to the utmost tension."

It is expected that anywhere from $500,000 to $1,000,000 will be realized before the bazaar ends on March 23. There are booths to represent almost every German industry in war and peace. Booths which attracted much attention last night were those which displayed the Zeppelin exhibits and miniature models of the German raider Appam.

PORTUGUESE CABINET OUT.

"National" Ministry to be Found—Ship Seizures Urged by Britain.

LISBON, March 11, (via Paris.)—The Portuguese Cabinet has resigned to give place to a national defense Government which is now being formed.

In Parliament yesterday Dr. Augusto Soares, Foreign Minister of the retiring Cabinet, read the notes exchanged between Germany and Portugal and also a note from Great Britain requesting the Portuguese Government, in view of the alliance between these nations, to seize German ships in Portuguese ports.

Tranquillity prevails throughout the country.

Parliament adopted a resolution giving the Government power to take all measures made necessary by the state of war existing with Germany. Leaders of all the Opposition groups offered to support the Government. At the suggestion of the President of the Chamber cheers were given for the Entente Allies.

After a long interview with the Portuguese Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herr Rosen, the German Minister to Portugal, left here yesterday on a special train for Madrid, accompanied by the other members of the German Legation. Their departure was not marked by any incident.

The newspapers have been forbidden to print any news of a military character.

Portugal's seizure of German merchantmen was the immediate cause of Germany's declaration of war against the republic. It has not been known hitherto that Portugal took this action at the request of Great Britain.

REICHSTAG TO SEE BULGARIA

Many Deputies Will Study Business Conditions There in April.

AMSTERDAM, March 11, (via London.)—Many members of the Reichstag, representing all the German parties, intend to make an extensive tour of Bulgaria in April for the purpose of studying conditions and business possibilities in that country, according to the Berlin Tageblatt. The Deputies will also visit Macedonia.

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"At this moment, when a large and important part of my collection is to be disposed of by unrestricted public sale, I feel it my duty to say a few words of explanation to my numerous friends and patrons who might have wondered why a business as prosperous as mine should enter into such a proceeding.

"It has been known to but a few that about five years ago I entered into partnership with a gentleman who for some time has not taken an active part in the business. Having decided recently to dissolve this partnership, we have agreed that it would be only fair to both of us to dispose of the art objects in which we are interested at a public sale, under the management of the American Art Association.

"While I naturally regret to see this unique collection—the result of my personal and indefatigable researches all over Europe—scattered to the many who will be purchasers, it is necessary for me to do this in order to carry on my new enterprises along personal lines and on a much larger scale."

KARL J. FREUND.

3 East 47th Street, New York City, March, 1916.

*** Catalogue, written by Mr. Horace Townsend, assisted by Mr. Karl Freund and Mr. William W. Odom and Illustrated, will be mailed on receipt of Seventy-Five Cents.

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EARLY LINE ENGRAVINGS and Mezzotints of Quality and Exceptional Examples of **S. ARLENT EDWARDS.**

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The new Watteau Hats.

Extra large Lisere sailors, trimmed with flat birds and extra large wings.

Fine Hair Hats in drooping dress shapes, adorned with ostrich tips.

Chic, small pot and Wachter shapes, also Bangkoks and toques, covered with flowers.

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Suits, Dresses and Coats in the Newest Spring Styles at Unusually Low Prices

New Spring Suits
Of Callot checks, velour checks, tailleur serge and gabardine. *Special* **25.00**

New Spring Suits
Of velour checks, serge, gabardine, also taffeta silk combined with cloth. *Special* **35.00**

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Fancy silks and silk combined with cloth, velour and gabardine. *Special* **50.00**

Afternoon & Danse Frocks
New Spring Models of taffeta silk, crepe meteor and silk net, in all the new colors for Spring. *Special* **16.50**

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New Spring Models of taffeta, gros de londres, georgette and crepe meteor in the new draped and flare models. *Special* **22.50**

Afternoon & Danse Frocks
New Spring Models in a variety of materials, styles and colorings. *Special* **30.00**

Taffeta Afternoon Frock **18.50**

New Spring Coats

Velour Checks, Callot Checks, Velour, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Covert, Poiret Twill, in all desirable lengths.

16.50 ***20.00*** ***25.00***

Send for Our "Monthly Style Booklet." It Is Brimful of the Newest and Best Style Ideas from Abroad.

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Ultra Modish Spring Apparel

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The collection comprises carefully selected examples of the best efforts of the foremost couturiers, featuring the most recent style developments and displaying a delightful diversity of clever ideas.

Stewart & Co. Direct Particular Attention to the Following Reproductions:

Dressy Suits (Bernard Model)

A smartly tailored suit of serge, has flare pleated coat, new cape effect collar of chiffon taffeta. Belted front, pipings of black taffeta. Pleated skirt has taffeta piping at bottom.

39.50

Dressy Suits (Brandt Model)

Very handsome suit of serge, profusely gold embroidered in novel pointed effect, wide pointed collar and new flare cuffs. Skirt is full flare, shirred top model, with deep embroidered belt, and embroidery at side.

45.00

Demi Tailleur Suits (Lanvin Model)

29.50

Of fine quality gabardine, flare box coat, collar, revers, flare cuffs and pockets trimmed with white serge. Fancy white bone buttons adorn pockets and cuffs. Skirt is in a new yoke effect, side scalloped belt, back of yoke shows rows of fine shirring.

Special Sale Monday

Misses' Tailored & Dressy Suits **24.50**

Of Men's Wear Serge, Velour Checks and Gabardine. Several striking new models, in all the colors for Spring; Coats are lined with soft silk. For misses and small women up to 38 bust measure.

Dressy & Sport Coats

Large and small velour checks, wool Poplin, Gabardine English Homespuns, and English Mixtures.

Special **14.50**

Smartly Styled Spring Coats

New flare models, shirred back and side pocket effects, in Gabardines, Men's Wear Serge, Velour Checks and Worsted Checks.

Special **19.75**

Special Sale Monday

Afternoon Dresses

Of Taffeta Silk, combined with Georgette Crepe, hand embroidered with silver and beads, new bustle back, draped and tunic skirts.

Special **16.50**

Evening Gowns

Of Taffeta Silk, combined with Crepe Georgette or Silk Net, handsomely embroidered and beaded, several very desirable models.

Special **29.50**

Special Sale Monday

Tailored & Dressy Blouses

Of extra heavy Georgette or fine quality Crepe de Chine, some with exquisite hand embroidery, others tailored models that are finely hemstitched and ruffled.

Special **5.00**

The "Stewart" Sport Blouse

Specially adapted for Sport Wear. Of wide satin striped, extra heavy quality silks. In all the new colorings.

Special **2.95**

FEARS FOR THE NAVY IF PRIVATELY BUILT

Dr. Junge Says Government Must Be in Position to Enforce Demand for the Best.

CITES 19-KNOT SUBMARINES

Such Boats Soon to be in Second Class—Sees Harm of Politics as Final Authority.

Dr. Franz Erich Junge, a consulting naval engineer, who has made an expert study in Germany of submarine engine construction, said yesterday that the United States has many opportunities, which, if properly used, would give it the finest navy in the world. Dr. Junge has been in this country for some time, in a semi-official capacity, to suggest reforms in the building of submarines, particularly in reference to the installation of the latest types of engines. The best oil engines, with which practically all of the latest submarines in the navies of the world are equipped, are based upon German patents, and more than a dozen of these oil engines have recently been completed, under patent rights, at the Erie works of the General Electric Company for United States colliers.

"Two very interesting features in connection with the development of the United States navy are now attracting public attention," said Dr. Junge. "One is the bill in Congress, which has been very favorably received, to establish a Government armor plate plant. It is a good sign of the growing recognition that some governmental supervision is absolutely necessary to the creation of a proper navy.

"The other point is not so satisfactory. It has to do with the recent request made to the House Naval Committee that the speed requirements of the new submarines for which bids have been opened be reduced from twenty to nineteen knots an hour. The ship building companies which presented the bids refused to guarantee the original Government requirement of twenty knots. In view of the late German submarines with their speed capacity of twenty-five knots, it seems a mistake that the Naval Board feels obliged to accept for its latest submarines anything less than twenty knots, for in a very short time boats of that type will rank in the second class.

Government Supervision Favored.

"This exemplifies the fact which has been widely recognized that the United States is too dependent on private enterprise in matters of national defense. In order to get adequate service from its dealings with private industry, the Government must engage in public enterprise to a certain extent. The Panama Canal is the best proof of what executive efficiency can do in the United States. I am sure that an extension of governmental activity in the direction of naval construction would bring similar good results. A move in that direction has already been made in the building of war vessels in Government navy yards. Though the submarine engine, now being tested in the Brooklyn, Navy Yard, offers no startling features of novelty, the experience gained with different materials and the training of competent operators ought to prove very valuable for the American Navy.

"Unfortunately, as I have been informed by Admiral Griffin, the Bureau of Steam Engineering which directs these investigation matters has no funds for research work on a broader scale. I know of American engineers working in German submarine shops today and many of them are graduates of the best American universities—who are gathering a wealth of valuable information about submarines, but no funds are available to utilize the experience of these men for the benefit of the United States Navy."

Dr. Junge suggested that the European plan might be adopted with benefit of awarding prizes for the best improvements in those departments of the mechanical arts where progress is most needed.

"More than anything else the United States needs a good engine," added Dr. Junge. "This is needed not only for the propulsion of submarines, but still more for aerial work. We have read a lot about giant aeroplanes being built for the belligerent armies. But when one attempts to inquire what has become of these wonderful machines on the other side, it will probably be found that they have been consigned to the scrap heap, and all because the motor will shake itself to pieces in a short time.

Opening for Genius.

"Now, here is a chance for public-spirited men like Henry Ford and others of wealth and manufacturing facilities to stimulate inventive talent by affording American engineers an opportunity to show what they can do. Prizes should be awarded every year, preferably by the Navy Department, for the best motor, aerial and marine. There is an enormous store of inventive genius in the United States, and if properly recognized its results will remain in this country for the general good instead of, as has often been the case, allowed to go abroad, where it is better appreciated.

"Next to the mastery of materials the mastery of men is an essential factor in the building and operation of submarine engines. The ordinary machinist is of no value in submarine service. The men must practically, if not literally, grow up with the engine, knowing every detail and possibility of breakdown and the remedy. Obviously you cannot gain operating experience by purchasing the finished products abroad. It certainly is cheaper for a manufacturing concern to buy experience than to acquire it, but the country would fare better if it stimulated native talent to a greater degree.

"The interests of private industry are not always identical with those of public utility. The army and navy are the most important instruments of public utility, for on their efficiency rest all the other industrial activities of the country. Both have the effect of raising the standard of national production, for the supreme test of the goods they demand is quality, not price. A government that is dependent on private industry must take what is offered.

"Here is where the European plan of working proves superior. In Germany, for instance, the consumer dictates to the producer. Considerations of patriotism overrule considerations of profit, and while the dividends of some industrial combines are lower, the competitive power and the fighting strength of the country are superior to the environment. Whatever you may say against the executive form of government, the fact remains that in its own imperfect way it grapples with the situation, whereas the legislative form of government does not. And I think the United States will have to adopt some of its features in order to possess similar strength in similar emergencies.

Too Much Political Control.

"The reasons why American naval armament and, more especially, the submarine branch of the service, is not all that it might be, are, to my view, political, not technical. This country has the men and the ability to do things when properly directed. Look, for instance, at one typically American feature—the fact that the specialists in the service are subordinated to laymen, and that questions of great technical and strategic import are, in the last place, decided by politicians who naturally have only a limited knowledge of the subject. It is difficult for Europeans to grasp the wisdom of such an arrangement, particularly in respect to the efficiency of the navy.

"It has often been said that the American inventor has a harder time to dispose of his novelties than the inventor in Europe. This is true in so far as corporations, whose chief aim is to get high returns from their investments, have no desire to upset the standard of manufacturers, as long as that standard guarantees a profitable business. Similar considerations, which may be styled the dislike of changing production, militate against the adoption of improvements in the building of submarine engines. Even with a novelty that has been adopted by the European navies and which shows a marked advance upon its predecessor, American firms often take the position that having sunk so much capital in the manufacture of certain standard engines, they cannot afford to impair their investment by adopting an improvement which, although highly useful, would require new models and special machinery before it could be manufactured successfully. As long as the Government has the means of enforcing action in such cases—and it would be accomplished through a more general governmental supervision—the chances for elevating naval equipment are poor."

CURB ON ALIEN CRIMINALS.

Commissioner Woods Urges More Latitude for Their Deportation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Amendments to the Burnett Immigration bill that would make it easier to deport criminal aliens were urged before the House Committee on Immigration today by Police Commissioner Woods of New York.

Commissioner Woods asked that Federal authorities receive power to deport at any time an alien discovered to have possessed a criminal record before coming to this country. He suggested that the present limit of five years, within which it is possible to deport an alien with a criminal record, be removed altogether. He also contended that an alien who commits a crime in the United States should be deported at any time regardless of the length of his residence in this country. Under existing law an alien committing a crime may be deported within five years after his admission. The Commissioner said that police departments have ascertained that many of the worst criminals in the United States came to these shores possessing criminal records.

Committee members seemed favorably inclined toward Mr. Woods's recommendation, and the amendment probably will be inserted in the Burnett bill. It is doubted that the second amendment desired—that for the deportation of an alien whenever he commits a crime in the United States—will be favorably considered.

FOR ROCK ISLAND INQUIRY.

Oglesby Wants House Committee to Investigate the Road.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—At the request of a committee of New York and Philadelphia men, representing about 430 stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, Representative Oglesby of New York today introduced a resolution to direct the House Interstate Commerce Committee to investigate the affairs of the company.

The resolution contains charges that the system is threatened with receivership on March 15 and with reorganization in the interest of persons whom the Interstate Commerce Commission held by its recent investigation to be responsible for mismanagement.

NAVY TO GET MONEY FOR AIRCRAFT GUNS

Committee Approves Items Totaling $2,575,000 as Emergencies.

WORK ON MINES WILL GO ON

Admiral Straus Says War in Europe Showed Nation Difficulty in Getting Munitions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—More than $2,500,000 for emergency needs of the navy, including the construction of anti-aircraft guns on battleships, is appropriated in the "Additional Urgent Deficiency bill" reported to the House today by the Appropriations Committee. The committee allowed practically all the deficiency estimates recently submitted by Secretary Daniels, who asked for immediate funds to continue the making of mines at the Norfolk Yard, the equipment of battleships with anti-aircraft guns, and for the continued manufacture of cartridge cases.

An item of $680,000 for construction or repair of vessels, under the Bureau of Construction and Repair, was included in the bill as requested by the Secretary. In his communication to the committee, Mr. Daniels said a number of destroyers were badly in need of immediate overhauling, and that the long stay of the fleet in Mexican waters made a number of other repairs necessary. A part of the appropriations is to be used in replacing the boilers in the Virginia and the Georgia.

The appropriations for the navy in the Deficiency bill are as follows:

Ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, $995,000; construction and repair of vessels, $680,000; engineering, under the Bureau of Steam Engineering, $500,000; total, $2,575,000.

The hearings made public by the committee show that Admiral Strauss said the output of mines at the Norfolk Yard has recently been doubled and no interruption is desired in their manufacture.

Discussing the need of an emergency appropriation to supply a shortage in cartridge cases, Admiral Straus said:

"We have had a lesson in this war that has taken place abroad. We have hoped in the navy that in time of stress we could get a good deal of the ammunition necessary when the war was on—that is, by stimulating the industry in that art, and get a lot of ammunition in a hurry. The history of the production of ammunition for the belligerents in this country has shown that it is a slow process to get started. They are all going now, and if we had war and could take advantage of that fact we would have no trouble; but as soon as these plants disband, or their organizations are broken up and the machinery disposed of, we will be just as badly off as we were before. It took nearly a year before serious quantities of ammunition were produced in the United States."

In his letter to the House Committee Secretary Daniels advised that it was well not to delay this element of preparedness—the manufacture of large quantities of cartridge cases.

The Secretary said also that a considerable part of the money sought for the Bureau of Ordnance was to equip battleships now in commission with

GIFT BY MRS. E. H. HARRIMAN

G. H. Story's Portrait of Lincoln Presented to National Gallery.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Mrs. E. H. Harriman of New York has presented to the National Art Gallery a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, painted by George H. Story of New York.

In a letter to Mrs. Harriman, made public today, describing his interviews with Mr. Lincoln, the artist says that his immediate reason for executing the portrait at this late day was the absence of Lincoln's portrait in any public galleries or in any departmental building in Washington.

Best's 1916 Catalogue of Children's Spring and Summer Fashions Mailed on Request. Dept. 42

Established 1879

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street, New York

18 rue de Faubourg Poissoniere, Paris

TO know Paris styles is one thing; to know American taste is another. We know both.

And so, while bringing Paris to your doors, we do it by the same selective process that a hostess chooses her guests for a dinner. Some styles even Paris frowns on as *declasse* as soon as launched; yet these same meteoric modes labeled "Parisian" afterwards seek admittance at Fifth Avenue doors. You will never find them at Best's.

Only the best of *accepted* Paris styles here; the individual, the authentic, the refined—and those always at moderate price.

"You never pay more at Best's."

Remarkable Sales Monday

Women's New Taffeta Tunic Dresses

Special—**29.50**—*Special*

Cheruit suggested the long pointed tunic-lines that supply the French *cachet* to these newest taffeta Frocks. Skillfully fashioned of soft-draping taffeta with beaded front of Georgette crepe. The colorings are as charming as the model—rose, gray, twilight blue and black. Sizes 34 to 40. Special 29.50. *2d Floor*

Children's Fibre Silk Sweaters, Worth 3.00 to 5.50

1.95

Sizes 2 to 8 Years

Just 274 of these beautifully made, lustrous little silk sweaters, marked for quick clearance at this exceptional price. High-neck, V-neck and belted models; the shades include rose, emerald, canary, azure, brown and wistaria; not all sizes and shades in each model. *No approvals, mail or telephone orders.* *1st Floor*

Little Children's New Spring Coats

6.00 7.50

Bonny little babyfied models of fine blue serge, set off with smart touches of white and pearl buttons. The model at 6.00 has a red-and-white silk embroidered emblem on the left sleeve. The one at 7.50 is full silk-lined with detachable pique collar.

Smocked White Dresses

Special **1.75**

Sheer white lawn, hand-smocked and feather-stitched in pink or blue; a Best special at this exceptional price. 6 mos. to 2-year sizes. *3d Floor*

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

Bloomer Wash Dresses

1.00 1.25

Plain chambray or striped gingham. The separate bloomers beneath the little skirts make them excellent play frocks. Sizes 1 to 3 years.

Lovely Spring Blouses

5.75

Ten New Models in Georgette Crepe

Semi-tailored and dressy styles in white, flesh and the exquisite brighter tones for Spring. Some with charming touches of hand-embroidery on front and sleeves; nearly all show the fashionable flat collar in white or contrasting color. Sizes 32 to 42.

2nd Floor

1916 Watteau Millinery

After Edmee, Paris, Best's Milliners have caught just the subtle charm of the French creator of these Hats, Marie Edmee. The quaintly curved brim, the clusters of grapes in just the shade of the straw, the delightfully Watteauesque drapery of the silk-mesh veil. We have marked the copies—**35.00**

Little more than half the price of the original, which is close at hand. Copies may be ordered in any combinations of color. *2nd Floor*

Misses' Smart Spring Fashions

Misses' Afternoon Taffeta Frocks

27.50

A charmingly simple, wide-sashed model of chiffon taffeta with upper-skirt of Georgette crepe; Rose, black, navy, spark blue and silver gray. Sizes 14 to 17 years.

Misses' Dress Coats

25.00

A picturesque model of fine gabardine, half silk-lined. Navy, green, sand, French blue and black. Sizes 14 to 17 years.

Misses' Plain-tailored Suits

25.00

Tweed or gabardine; a smartly simple model with peplum coat and correctly full new skirt. Sizes 14 to 17 years.

4th Floor

Remember Best's Children's Barber Shop—Sanitary and Pleasant—Fourth Floor

Fine French Underwear Novelties

TO many women of fastidious taste the French handmade undergarments are preferable at all times. Other lovely things may come and go, but these dainty garments with their air of ultra-refinement are always in good taste.

Within the past few months our representative has had exceptional success in procuring the most exquisite pieces, many of which we are able to offer at very moderate prices.

For Summer use these dainty muslin undergarments are particularly desirable—both for cool comfort and satisfactory laundering.

Envelope Chemises

1.95 to **3.95**

The envelope model recommends itself to most women for its grace and freedom. Worn over the corset, it easily adapts its fulness to the waist and makes an acceptable substitute for the combination.

Hand-embroidered in flowers and trailing tendrils, many inset with lace motifs. The Paris touch is unmistakable even in these Best's chemises at **1.95.**

Hand-made French Gowns—also hand-embroidered—**1.95** to **7.50.**

Third Floor

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Franken

17 West 34th Street

Distinctive Spring Suits

For Women and Misses

One of Our $19.75 Suits.

Smart, chic, charming new models, finely tailored, with individual style touches found nowhere except in Franken Suits—

Specially Priced

19.75

Fast Dye Poplins, French Serges and Twill Gabardine, in All Fashionable Shades; also Smart English Checks.

A large assortment for sport, street and dress wear; flare and ripple coat models, prettily trimmed with silk straps and buttons—natty semi-belt effects; collar of self-material, also detachable over-collar of white faille or contrasting silks.

Latest model ankle-length skirts, flare styles—some smartly silk-trimmed, while Fashion's latest tendency is reflected in mannish patch pockets.

Announcement of Public Sales by the

Anderson Galleries

"Where the Hoe Library Was Sold"

An Extraordinary Collection of

Autograph Letters
Beautiful Bindings
Rare and Fine Books
Valuable Manuscripts

Being Duplicates and Selections from the Famous Libraries of

Mr. Henry E. Huntington

of New York and

Mr. William K. Bixby

of St. Louis

With an Important Consignment of Rare Books on Early English Literature from the Estate of

Mr. E. Dwight Church

formerly of Brooklyn

The most important Public Sale of Literary Property since the dispersal of the Robert Hoe Library. Of the highest interest to Collectors of Rare Books, Colored Plates, Autograph Letters, Manuscripts of Distinguished Authors, and Fine Bindings.

First Editions of Books with Colored Plates by Henry Alken, including Ideas, Life of Mytton, Nimrod's Life of a Sportsman, Annals of Sporting and Apperley's works. Many fine works illustrated by Cruikshank, including the Humorist and London Characters. Egan's Life in London, Sporting Anecdotes and Life of an Actor. Rowlandson's Poetical Sketches. Naples, Dance of Death, Doctor Syntax, and many others. Surtees's Jorrock's Jaunts, Analysis and a Complete Set of his Sporting Novels. And other rarities acquired by Mr. Huntington when he purchased at The Poor, Heckscher, McKee, and Hoe Sales and bought the Church, Halsey, and other Libraries en bloc. Duplicates from other divisions of Mr. Huntington's great Collections will be sold later.

Beautiful Illuminated Manuscripts of the Fifteenth Century from Mr. Bixby's Library. Two copies of Burns's Poems, each with his corrections. First Edition of Keats's Poems. Books from Hawthorne's Library. Moore's Life of Byron, extra-illustrated and extended with 250 Autograph Letters. Books printed privately by Mr. Bixby from material in his Collections. Sixteen Manuscript Orderly Books of the Revolution. Nineteen War Telegrams in the autograph of General Grant. Autograph Letters by Byron, Carlyle, Dickens, Emerson, Franklin, Fulton, Goethe, Washington, and other celebrities. Original Manuscripts by Henry James, Dumas, Fiske, Hawthorne, Irving, Lamb, Lever, Cotton Mather, Poe, Scott, Southey, Swinburne, Tennyson, Thoreau, Verdi, Wilde, and many others, including Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth."

Great Rarities in Early English Literature formerly in the Locker-Lampson Library, consigned by the Estate of E. Dwight Church, including Byrd's Songs of Sundrie Nations, 1589; Churchyard's Miserie of Flaunders, 1579, and his Light Bondell of Livly Discourses, 1580; Wittes Pilgrimage, 1605; Du Bartas's Second Weeke, 1598; one of four known copies of Ford's Fames Memorial; one of three known copies of Kalender of Shepardes, 1518; Shakespeare's Henry the Fifth, 1608; Shakespeare's Lancaster and York, 1619; and among many other great rarities one of the two known copies of Lydgate's Treatise, printed by Wynkyn de Worde at Westminster about 1499.

These remarkable Books, Autographs, and Manuscripts will be placed on Public Exhibition Saturday, March 18, and will be sold in Five Afternoon and Evening Sessions, beginning Wednesday Afternoon, March 29th.

Rare Persian Antiquities

The Property of

Mirza Raffy

of Persia and a Superb Collection of

Antique Oriental Rugs

Including many

Very Fine Chinese Rugs

Now on Public Exhibition to the Unrestricted Public Sale on Friday and Saturday Afternoons next, March 17th and 18th. An unusual opportunity to acquire rare Works of Antique Art and to make selections of old and beautiful Rugs and Oriental and European Brocades and Velvets.

William M. Franklin Library

The large and fine library of the late William M. Franklin of East Orange, N. J., now on Public Exhibition, will be Sold by Order of the Executors on Monday Afternoon and Evening, Tuesday Afternoon, Wednesday Afternoon and Evening, and Thursday Afternoon, March 13, 14, 15, and 16, at 2:30 and 8:15 o'clock. Many books on Art and Artists, fine books with colored plates, books illustrated by famous artists, and a large number of rare Lithographs, Etchings, and other Prints.

Burton Collection of Curios

The famous John E. Burton Collection of Curios from Alaska, China, and Japan, and important Collections of Porcelains, Pewter, Glass, Pottery, Indian Baskets and Blankets, and artistic Furniture and Draperies from other consignors, will be Exhibition Wednesday next to the Unrestricted Public Sale on the Afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, March 20, 21, and 22.

Other Announcements Later

Sales begin at 2:30 and 8:15 o'clock. Catalogues are mailed free of charge on application by intending buyers. Unequalled facilities for the exhibition and sale of important art and literary collections. Correspondence invited. Expert Advice Free.

The Anderson Galleries

Incorporated

Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street, New York

Sales Conducted by Mr. Frederick A. Chapman

FAMINE IN COLORS ALARMS RETAILERS

Store Managers Say in a Short Time They Will Be Unable to Guarantee Dyed Fabrics.

CAMPAIGN FOR WHITE GOODS

Manufacturers Will Urge the Public to Forego Whims and Fads In Their Purchases.

Despite the best efforts of the American dyestuffs industry, persons generally will have to get along with less color in wearing apparel effects, while an additional deprivation to be encountered probably within a few weeks will be the circumstance that retail stores will no longer be in a position to warrant many fabrics as dyed with lasting colors. In short, as pointed out yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, the embargo on German dyestuffs as a result of the European war has at last reached the point where the ultimate consumer will be called upon to exercise patience and an unusual degree of forbearance with his tradesman when it comes to purchasing all sorts of wearing apparel, house furnishings, and all articles of everyday use into which coloring enters.

Secretary of State Lansing has been unable to find a working arrangement acceptable alike to the British and German Governments. While it was announced from Washington the other day that Great Britain was willing to permit two cargoes from Germany worth $5,000,000 to come to this country, Germany maintained the attitude adhered to consistently, that no colors would be exported until Great Britain agreed to let the dyestuffs be paid for in American cotton.

The present deadlock thus is identical with the situation prevailing when the last shipload of dyes reached New York more than a year ago. In the meantime, however, American dyestuffs manufacturers already in the business of making colors before the war began enlisted the aid of financial interests, and added greatly to their former facilities in the shape of new and enlarged plants. Strenuous efforts were also made by Thomas A. Edison, and large industrial corporations such as the United States Steel Corporation, the du Pont Powder, and other interests to get out the chief intermediates used in producing coal tar colors.

Inconvenience to Public.

It seemed to be agreed yesterday that notwithstanding the splendid demonstration made by American enterprise to build up almost immediately a new industry in this country intended to be free and independent of European color products, it will be impossible to carry the project to ultimate complete success without at least a temporary period of inconvenience to the buying public. This period, it was asserted yesterday, is now at hand, with the prospect that it will be extended over the rest of the year.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government's dyestuff expert, said to THE TIMES that in view of the burdens under which American manufacturers of all kinds of wearing apparel, and other goods, were laboring, ultimate consumers must adopt a sympathetic attitude.

"Manufacturers, for example," he said, "are practicing a most rigid economy in the use of color compounds. This is exemplied in the use of pencil lines for heavy stripes, in the substitution of outline designs for conventional patterns requiring extravagant quantities of color, and in analogous directions. There is also a decided tendency to urge the wearing of white articles of apparel. Unless the American public is willing to see our textile interests thrown completely out of gear, there must be a most pronounced spirit of compromise and adaptation on the part of the ultimate consumer.

Campaign Against Fads.

"Whims, fancies and fads of the past must disappear. This will take a vast burden of anxiety from the shoulders of tailors, milliners, and dressmakers. They, in turn, can make more easily their contracts with the retailer. He can deal with greater certainty and assurance with the jobber. The relations of the latter with the manufacturer will be vastly simplified, and he can with increased confidence order supplies to be handled six months or a year hence."

That the situation is most perplexing and embarrassing to retailers in this city was evident after a canvass of several of the largest department stores, as well as smaller dry goods establishments.

An officer of R. H. Macy & Co. said: "As long as we can buy absolutely fast fabrics we shall do so, and sell them guaranteed as to durability. When we have to buy goods that are not warranted by the manufacturers as to fastness, we shall put up placards on the counters announcing to our customers that the merchandise is sold without guarantee as to the permanency of the color. That is all that can be done under the circumstances." This policy, it was disclosed, will rule at practically all of the city's big department stores, and reputable shops generally.

William R. Corwine, Secretary of the National Association of Clothiers, said the association was about to start a "campaign of education" with a view to enlightening the public as to the disappointments likely to be met with in buying fabrics, while other trade organizations, particularly those concerned in the production of articles of women's wear, are planning missionary efforts along the same line. The trade associations would like to see a movement started here to popularize simple colors, the argument being that such a movement, if successful, would reduce materially the worries of producers.

Urge Simple Colors.

As indicative of what can be done in this direction, the Woman's National Made in U. S. A. League, with headquarters in Washington, was cited. Mrs. James M. Thompson, daughter of Speaker Clark, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the league, has just sent out an appeal to its 100,000 members to "wear simple colors" during the coming Spring and Summer as a solution for the uncertainties of the dyestuffs situation.

Hats now being shown for the coming season are reflecting the color scarcity and are made in light shades, particularly grays and natural mixtures of furs requiring no dyes. Soft hats which can be made in the lighter and natural colorings will, it was predicted, supplant very largely the derby hat for which black dyes are necessary.

The ramifications of the dyestuffs shortage will probably be felt in the laundries, as the Laundrymen's National Association of America has sent out a warning to its members urging them to exert pressure on customers to make as wide use as possible of white goods the next few months.

TO TOW OIL BARGE TO CHINA.

3,000,000-Gallon Cargo to Go Through Strait of Magellan.

The oil-burning steamship Richmond, left Bayonne yesterday with tank barge No. 95 in tow, both carrying oil totaling about 3,000,000 gallons, for Shanghai, China, on the longest towing trip ever made.

The steamer and barge will, because of the closing of the Panama Canal, go through the Strait of Magellan and cross the Pacific. As the steamer carries its own oil it will not have to make [illegible]

ANSWERS GOETHALS CHARGE

Panama Newspaper Declares He Is Misinformed on Land Awards.

General George W. Goethals's recent charges that the United States is being robbed of between $16,000,000 and $17,000,000 in land awards through the too-liberal attitude of the Panama-United States Joint Commission, has aroused criticism in Panama. The Panama Star & Herald, which has been published there since 1849, in a recent issue answers the General's statements and charges that he is, at least, misinformed.

"Copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES, The Baltimore Sun and other prominent dailies of the United States that have been received recently on the Isthmus contain statements purporting to have been made by General Goethals before a Congressional Committee, in which he makes serious charges against the American members of the various joint commissions and the claimants before those tribunals. He charges that the Panamanians are seeking to rob the United States Government and that the members of the joint commission are aiding in the attempt," says the Star & Herald.

"The General makes certain statements which make it appear inconceivable that they can have been correctly quoted, as they are in no respect in accordance with the truth. That he must have been misinformed as to the real facts would seem to be the only correct point of view to accept, as it is incredible that a man in his position could have deliberately attempted to deceive the members of the Congressional Committee."

Regarding General Goethals's published statement that the claims now paid amount to $17,000,000 or $18,000,000, the Star & Herald says:

"The commission of 1913 disposed of claims to the amount of $2,143,475.78, awarding thereon $295,594.18. The commission of 1914-1915 disposed of claims to the amount of $2,203,066,000, awarding therefor $170,097. Thus of claims amounting to $4,346,541.78, the commissions have awarded a total sum of $466,028.18. Consequently, the statement of the General that seventeen or eighteen millions have been paid is erroneous by at least sixteen and a half million dollars." On the Goethals charge that there was one piece of land that was sold originally for $1,500 and later for $4,500, and was finally valued at $390,000 by the commission, the Star & Herald declares:

"The highest single award by the commission was $75,000, which was paid to an English syndicate for property on which it had expended appreximately three times as much as the awarded sum amounted to, in accordance with the evidence presented."

The Star & Herald closes with the statement: "Should this bill be enacted into law, obviously the Republic of Panama would withdraw its quota from the commission. In so doing it would be amply justified, but in the meantime the claimants, the majority of whom are Panamans, would have been deprived of their properties with no prospect of ever obtaining a just compensation therefor.

"It seems strange that General Goethals, who, formerly favored the assembling of a joint commission, should now seek to secure the enactment of legislation that will tend to render futile all attempts of the commission to make awards in consonance with justice and the spirit of the Hay-Buneau-Varilla treaty."

METZ GIVES RUGS TO CITY.

His Offer Causes Considerable Official Discussion.

Ex-Congressman Herman A. Metz has found it is no easy matter to make a gift to the City of New York. His gifts were handsome office rugs.

The city has leased from Mr. Metz, for use of the Kings County Court, the building in Schermerhorn Street, near Smith Street, Brooklyn, formerly occupied by the Kings County Democratic Club. Recently Mr. Metz offered to furnish each of the Judges of the court with a rug for his chambers. The offer was passed from one official to another, but none felt that he could accept it for the city. Finally Borough President Pounds and his advisers took up the question, and it was found that the giving of presents to the city was not entirely without precedent, and that, with propriety, Mr. Metz's gift might be accepted. The Judges will therefore get their rugs and the city will save $400.

Navy Surgeon Fined for Speeding.

Dr. Lewis Morris, a surgeon in the United States Navy, and stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Nolan in Essex Market Court and fined $25 for exceeding the speed limit. According to the police, Dr. Morris and his wife, returning from a dinner party on Friday night, attempted to cross the Manhattan Bridge at a rate of thirty-five miles an hour. In court yesterday Mrs. Morris insisted that the car registered only twenty-seven miles an hour, but as this was faster than the law permitted, the fine was imposed.

LEAGUE PUTS FEET IN THREE CLASSES

Dr. Taylor Says Some Are Straight, Others Pigeon Toe and Bow Leg.

MOST SHOES UNSCIENTIFIC

American Posture Meeting Also Finds Improper Chairs Torture a Suffering Public.

Feet and their relation to society was one topic of discussion at the meeting of the American Posture League in the Hotel Astor yesterday. All feet are divided into three classes, and every man has at least one or two of them, that is, either feet or classes, unless he can walk on his hands, or has been in a railroad wreck.

According to Dr. Henry Ling Taylor, who studied all sorts, classes, kinds, sizes, and sexes of feet for two years, both feet and shoes are advancing in the scale of civilization step by step. Without stumbling, he said that most feet had toes, and that toes sometimes had other unwelcome and extraneous things. But, says the investigator, feet differ according to their ground plans and may be classified as inflared, outflared, and straight—the first two classes being scientific divisions for the common afflictions known as pigeon-toes and bow-legs.

Then the whole crowd put their foot down on shoes that do not fit, or, as Dr. Taylor said, "Shoes are proverbially made to fit the eye and the pocketbook, but not the feet." He said he thought that was a legitimate "kick" to make. But, unfortunately, manufacturers think of feet only as things to put shoes on. They ride in automobiles themselves—the manufacturers! Despite the division of feet into three classes makers of shoes have not kept step with the times by making shoes of three classes. The ordinary classification of boots, shoes, and slippers does not fit—the width is too narrow, and the idea is worn down at the heel.

Dr. Emerson Haven, Health Commissioner, said he thought there was only one ideal shoe, and that was the kind with the soles that defied time and distance, but still did not overstep the fashions of the day. One or two other speakers suggested that we follow in the tracks of other nations, and wear wooden scows like the Dutch, platforms like the Chinese, or well-developed callouses like the jungle negro. But, said others, no such ideas would ever last in this country, and again the discoursers on feet were back to ing the mark for another start, their pedals again on common ground: "What we need here in America is more soulful feet!"

Nor were feet the only topic the audience walked all over yesterday. Near the end of the session they gave the feet a rest, and sat down on "improper chairs," and the language swept from the feet of human beings to the legs and arms of chairs. They were as hard on the chairs as some of the chairs were hard on them. They ripped the upholstery off near-respectable chairs, and exposed their innate tortures to a long-suffering and weary public. School chairs, factory chairs, high chairs, low chairs, and electric chairs all received a little shock or two, until their backs almost broke under the weight. But the seats of many of the chairs were easy, and the discussers sat quietly and switched to heavy clothing, spines, and other topics.

With X-ray pictures Dr. Nathalie K. Mankell showed the effect of heavy clothing upon the spine, the organs and the temper, giving the audience a good insight into human nature.

The Posture League is going to put labels on all articles approved by it so that the standing of all those who wear proper shoes can be seen. Speaking of the relation of posture to the tired feeling Dr. Haven said that a reclining psychological trait was responsible for much of the "tiredness." "Keep busy," he said, "and you won't know you're tired. It's as easy to be tired and happy here in New York as anywhere else."

Other speakers were Jessie H. Bancroft, President of the league; Mrs. Katherine M. Cook of the United States Bureau of Education, and Calvin M. Kendall, Commissioner of Education in New Jersey.

Raising $150 for "Hough" Family.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities in raising $150 to care for a family they call the "Houghs." The father has tuberculosis, the mother has a two-month-old baby, and is ill. A ten-year-old boy has Bright's disease and heart trouble.

The Oriental Rug Event of the Season.

Exhibition Commences Tomorrow (Monday)

IN SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES

Silo Building, 546 Fifth Ave., and 1-5 West 45th St.

JAMES P. SILO & SON, Auctioneers,

Announce an Extraordinary Sale of

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS

in a large variety of weaves and sizes,

by order of

COSTIKYAN BROS., & CO.

of 200 Fifth Ave., New York.

Known throughout the country as one of the dealers in the highest class of Oriental Rugs, with a clientele among the most prominent buyers of these works of art and utility.

Owing to the dissolution of partnership and the necessity of paying accounts due to Ernest Fairchild Terry, Esq., of "Engamer," Surbiton, Surrey, England, together WITH OTHER ACCOUNTS requiring settlement owing to the exigencies of the way.

Under Instructions from

MESSRS. TAYLOR, WILLCOCKS & CO., SOLICITORS,

of 218 Strand, London, England,

TOGETHER WITH A FEW ADDITIONS

AUCTION SESSIONS Tuesday next, March 14, and Three Following Days at 2:30 o'clock each day.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Mr. Edw. P. O'Reilly, Auctioneer.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Have put on exhibition on their 4th floor some Paris Models and Original Hollander designs in

Negligees and Tea Gowns

composed of materials quite remarkable for their daintiness.

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — *5th Avenue*

Commencing Monday, March 13th

Extraordinary Offerings

MISSES' DRESSES, SUITS AND COATS

5. Coat of Velour Duvetyne, in Old Blue, Navy Blue, Rose, Rookie Tan or Sage Green; lined with peau de cygne. 14 to 18 years. **18.50**

6. Coat of Shepherd Check Worsted or Wool Velour; also Navy or Belgian Blue, Black, Rookie Tan or Green Gabardine. 14 to 18 years. **14.75**

7. Coat of Whipcord, in Navy or Belgian Blue, Black or Rookie Tan; also Shepherd Check Worsted or Wool Velour; lined throughout with peau de cygne. Sizes 14 to 18 years. **12.75**

8. Coat of Navy or Belgian Blue or Black Poplin; also Shepherd Check Worsted or Velour; half lined with peau de cygne. Sizes 14 to 18 years. **16.75**

9. Suit of Gabardine, in Navy or Belgian Blue, Black, Rookie Tan or Green. 14 to 18 years. **29.50**

10. Suit of Navy or Belgian Blue, Black or Green Poplin; also Black and White Shepherd Check Worsted. 14 to 18 years. **19.75**

11. Suit of Gabardine, in Navy or Belgian Blue, Black, Rookie Tan or Green. 14 to 18 years. **26.50**

12. Suit of Black and White Shepherd Check Worsted; also Navy or Belgian Blue, Black or Green Serge. 14 to 18 years. **23.50**

GIRLS' SUITS, COATS AND DRESSES

13. Smocked Chambray Dress with hand embroidery. Blue, Pink, Rose, Tan or Green. Sizes 6 to 12 years. **2.95**

14. Coat of Black and White Check Worsted, also Navy or Belgian Blue Serge; lined with peau de cygne. 6 to 14 years. **12.75**

15. White Lawn Dress with insertion of embroidery and Valenciennes lace; white, light blue or pink ribbon sash. Sizes 6 to 14 years. **2.95**

16. Coat of Navy or Belgian Blue Serge, also Black and White Shepherd Check Worsted. Sizes 6 to 14 years. **9.75**

17. Suit of Black and White Shepherd Check Worsted, also Green, Rookie Tan; Navy or Belgian Blue Gabardine. Sizes 13 to 17 years. **22.50**

18. White Net Dress with ribbon edging in white, pink or light blue. 6 to 16 years. **7.95**

19. Dress with plain linen waist, in Rose, Light or Cadet Blue, Tan or Green, with Plaid Gingham Skirt to match. 8 to 16 years. **8.75**

20. Three-piece Suit of Black and White, Shepherd Check Worsted; also Navy or Belgian Blue Serge. 12 to 16 years. **18.50**

LITTLE CHILDREN'S APPAREL

21. Infants' Short Dress of Fine Lawn,—lace and embroidery trimmed. Sizes 6 months to 2 years. **1.50**

22. Pique Dress,—hand-smocked, belted model. 2 to 5 yrs. **1.75**

23. Dotted Voile Dress,—Empire model; pink or blue dots. 2 to 5 yrs. **2.75**

24. Beach Rompers,—blue or pink stripes or solid tan or blue. 2 to 5 yrs. **95c**

25. Chambray Dress, with pique collar and cuffs; black velvet belt. Pink or Blue. Sizes 2 to 5 years. **95c**

26. Rompers in Pink or Blue Striped Gingham; also Pink or Blue Chambray. Creeper style in sizes 1 and 2 years; romper style in sizes 3 and 4 years. **50c**

27. Navy Blue Serge Coat,—belted back; emblem on sleeve. 1 to 5 years. **3.75**

28. Embroidered Lawn Dress,—Empire model; low neck and short sleeves; lace and ribbon trimmed. 2 to 5 years. **3.95**

29. Chambray Dress in Pink or Blue with white lawn guimpe. Sizes 2 to 5 years. **1.45**

30. Black and White Check Coat,—double-breasted model; belted back. Sizes 2 to 5 years. **4.75**

31. Black and White Check or Navy Blue Serge Coat,—Empire model; white pique collar and cuffs. Sizes 2 to 5 years. **5.75**

SHOWS DAY OF REST HELPS HARVARD MEN

Dr. E. G. Martin Tells Republican Club of Experiments on Medical Students.

HIGHER ENERGY ON MONDAY

Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker Asserts That the Seven-Day Drudge Becomes a "Super-Bore."

A report of scientific experiments to show that the man who works seven days a week thereby lowers his efficiency was presented by Dr. E. G. Martin of Harvard, and social evidence that the seven-day drudge is a "super-bore" was offered by Alton B. Parker yesterday afternoon at the Republican Club's regular Saturday discussion, the question for the day being: "Is One Day in Seven Necessary for Safeguarding the Economic, Physical, Social and Spiritual Welfare of the People?"

Dr. Martin told of experiments made by him at Harvard, which he explained as follows:

"The method depended on the determination of the weakest electric shock the subjects could feel. Perception of a very weak shock signified high sensitiveness and vice versa. The underlying principle was that high sensitiveness would go hand in hand with a high degree of nervous efficiency. A falling off of sensitiveness would indicate, therefore, a corresponding lowering of nervous efficiency.

"For this particular phase of the work medical students served as subjects, and determinations of sensitiveness were made daily during eight weeks. Throughout this time all the subjects were following the regular and pressing routine of the Medical School; a routine that occupied them fully on the week days and was necessarily interrupted on Sundays by the closing of the medical laboratories. No attempt was made to regulate the Sunday occupation of the subjects, but we had sufficient assurance that it was different from that of the week days.

"The results of the inquiry can be summarized briefly. There was an unmistakable tendency for the sensitiveness to be at its highest at the beginning of the week and to sink steadily from day to day until its end, reaching the lowest point on Saturday. With the return of Monday, following the break in routine afforded by the Sunday recess, the sensitiveness was back at its former high point.

Night's Rest Not Sufficient.

"These results are interpreted as positive evidence of cumulative fatigue; as showing that the repose of a single night, following a day of toil, does not afford complete restoration of the impaired nervous tissues, and, furthermore, of the fact that the longer period furnished by the Sunday recess gives, under ordinary conditions, the extra time needed for the expulsion of the accumulated fatigue products and the recovery of efficiency."

Ex-Judge Parker was unable to be present at the discussion, but a paper prepared by him was read by Arthur McCausland, and in part said:

"Whether a mechanism of iron and steel, as has been asserted, needs its period of rest, I do not know. But man does. He cannot do his best without periodical cessation of toil. There must be freshness in his attack if the best results are expected. And the complete relaxation that is possible and desirable when Saturday night points a pause in the week's occupation is invaluable to our economic welfare.

"A man whose work fits him and who, therefore, loves his work, begins the tasks of Monday with a zest and courage that are unknown to Saturday. This zest and courage which we find more in evidence after the rest of the week-end constitute together a belt that makes the world go round. Your patriotism demands of you that by precept and example you do all you may to save that great institution, the American Sabbath. In discharging that duty to your flag and fellow-countrymen you will insure also great good to yourself and your progeny because of the benefit you will physically derive from a decent observance of the day of rest.

"I believe in hard work. I believe that no man is truly alive and physically fit unless the morning finds his hands itching to take up the day's tasks, unless the noon hour is but a breathing space between morning's accomplishment and afternoon's hearty effort, and unless the evening shadows come too soon, compelling the hands to drop with lingering reluctance the work that has been leading him on to successful conclusion.

Real Sundays a Necessity.

"It is just because it is your duty and should be your pleasure to work hard, however, that real Sundays are a necessity to you. Whatever the character of your work, if you put your best in it for six days, the bodily machinery demands a day's recess. Who wants to meet a man whose nose is down on his work seven days a week and who thus becomes absorbed in himself and his daily work? He sees nothing but his piece work, he knows nothing but how that is done, he talks nothing but shop. May we not call him a super-bore? If an existence such as his is a demonstration of the 'strenuous life,' then may kind heaven defend us from all exponents of the 'strenuous life,' even though it prove that such a prayer may be construed to include 'the Great Exponent' himself."

Edward J. Gainor, President of the National Letter Carriers' Association, spoke in favor of one day in seven for rest. Other speakers were R. C. Bolling, General Counsel of the United States Steel Corporation, who said that his company believed in a day of rest; James M. Lynch, State Commissioner of Labor, and the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie presented the spiritual aspect of the question.

SALVATION ARMY TO DRILL.

Men of the Organization to be Trained by Military Officers.

Every male member of the Salvation Army will receive a pretty thorough training in modern military tactics if plans now in contemplation mature. The purpose is not to fit the Salvationists for war, but Commander Evangeline Booth and other leaders of the organization have recognized the value of military training even where it is never likely that those trained will enter into armed conflict with a foreign foe.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, will be asked to detail one or more members of his staff to give instructions, and there will be lectures by military men at the training college, which the organization proposes to erect. Summer encampments also will be held under the general supervision of an officer of the National Guard or of the regular army.

Numbered among the officers of the Salvation Army are men who have earned commissions in the regular army or have served abroad. Captain S. Reynolds White is a captain of infantry on reserve, N. G., N. Y., and has served with the regular army in Cuba, China, and the Philippines. Major Berg, editor of Strids Ropet, the Scandinavian War Cry, holds a commission of lieutenant in the Swedish army, and Colonel Richard Holz, commander of the Atlantic Coast Province, which consists of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and the Carolinas, was an officer in the Prussian army. There are also former non-commissioned officers from almost every country in the ranks of the Salvation Army in the United States.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *5th Avenue*

Seasonable Merchandise at Unusual Prices

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Featuring the selected fashions of the world's greatest designers of Model Styles in Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins. Additional assortments recently received of the latest novelties from Europe, suitable for bridal, reception, evening, fete, street, sport and travel wear.

New Gold and Silver Broche, Georgette Crepe, Poult de Soie, Chiffon Taffeta and Chiffon Voile, in complete color assortments.

Black Silks of standard qualities at reasonable prices.

The Largest Variety and Best Values in America in

Chinese Natural Ecru Shantung Pongee

Yard **48c** to **3.50**

Washable Shirting Silks.....yd. **95c** to **2.00**
New Novelty Taffeta Silks.....yd. **95c** to **2.00**

10,000 Yards

SPRING WOOL DRESS GOODS

Imported All Wool Black and White Check Suiting,—double warp; several size checks. 56 in. wide. Special, yd. **1.65**

Imported Tricot Gabardine Suiting in new Spring colors and Black. 52 inches wide. Special, yd. **1.45**

All Wool Storm Serge in a full line of desirable colors. 54 inches wide. Special, yd. **1.05**

Imported Black Broadcloth for tailor-made suits; sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide. Special, yd. **1.85**

WASH DRESS FABRICS

For Spring and Summer

An attractive stock of Tub Fabrics including Novelty Cottons; Printed and Woven Voiles, Marquisettes, Organdies, Linens and Crepes, moderately priced.

5,000 yards of Novelty Cottons representing the latest ideas for smart summer frocks. 40 in. wide. Special, yd. **45c**

Novelty Tropical Skirtings in extreme styles and colors suitable for porch, beach and sport skirts. 36 inches wide. Special, yd. **55c**

Novelty White Skirtings,—various new patterns. 36 inches wide. Special, yd. **50c**

Sheer White Nainsook, 12 yard piece..Special, pc. **1.85**
White Long Cloth, 12 yards in piece.....Special, pc. **1.60**

Printed Voiles,—checks, stripes and challis patterns. 38 inches wide. Special, yd., **23c**

Attractive Offerings

DRESS TRIMMINGS

Spangled Bands,—Opalescent, Black or Belgian Blue. 2 to 30 rows. usually 40c to 5.00, yd. **25c** to **3.50**

Spangled All-overs,—solid effect; 18 inches wide. Opalescent, Black or Sphinx. usually 11.75, yd. **7.75**

Flower Garnitures in attractive styles.....**40c** to **3.75**
usually 60c to 4.75

Trimmings to match. usually 60c to 3.25, yd. **40c** to **2.25**

Marabout or Ostrich Trimming.....yd. **45c** to **1.50**

Metal Cloth, Bands, Edgings, Drops, Fringes and Tassels specially priced.

HAIR GOODS

Naturally Wavy Hair Switches and Pompadours

3.95 usually 5.00

Made of first quality, soft, lustrous hair; mounted on three separate stems. All shades except gray. Perfect match guaranteed. (Third Floor)

Extraordinary Value

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

pair **79c**, regularly 1.00

An excellent assortment of Silk Hosiery with lisle tops and soles, in a wide range of colors including Silver, Gold, Taupe, Sky Blue, Pink, Pongee, Nile Green, New Blue, Cardinal, Tan, White or Black.

SPRING WRAPS & COATS

The latest models and materials in Coats and Wraps suitable for travel, sport or general wear, attractively priced.

Evening Wraps of Charmeuse, smartly trimmed..... **29.50** to **45.00**
Dressy Street Coats in all the newest materials.....**19.50, 29.50** to **39.50**
Traveling Coats of Tweed,—mannish cut.....**15.50, 19.50** to **29.50**

WOMEN'S AFTERNOON DRESSES

An exceptional collection of Afternoon Dresses in the most fashionable materials including Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Satin and Net; newest Spring colors, also Black and White.

Special **29.50** and **48.50**

WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS

Many exclusive styles will be found in the extensive variety of Tailored and Fancy Suits, in Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Plain and Striped Poplin, Shepherd Check Suiting, Gros de Londre, Taffeta, Faille and Silk and Serge combinations.

24.50 29.50 38.50 to **175.00**

Special Offering

Two distinctive styles in Spring Suits in Serge, Gabardine, Poplin and Shepherd Check Worsted. Special **32.50**

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES

Attractive Models—Specially Priced

Dainty Blouses in Georgette Crepe with an embroidered pleated collar. White or Flesh color. **5.75**

Dressy Blouses, prettily embroidered; high or low collar. Coral, Nile Green or Flesh Color. **6.50**

Finely Pleated Blouses: ruffle down front, collar and cuffs. White or Flesh Color. **6.95**

Superior Quality Georgette Crepe Blouses with jabot edged with filet lace. White or Flesh Color. **8.95**

Hand-embroidered Blouses, finely tucked and joined with hemstitching. White or Peach Color. **12.75**

Handsome blouses, trimmed with Irish lace and finished with black tie. White or Flesh Color. **13.75**

Special Prices

AMERICAN-MADE RUGS

The very latest colorings and designs from the leading mills, including new Chinese and Oriental effects. An unequaled assortment to harmonize with the decoration of any room.

Seamless Beauvais Axminster Rugs

Exceptionally durable rugs in attractive patterns woven in one piece.

9x12 .....regularly 33.00, **28.50**
8.3x10.6.....regularly 29.50, **25.50**
6x9 .....regularly 18.50, **14.75**
3x6 .....regularly 4.50, **3.95**

Plain Wilton Carpet,—blue, red, tan and rose.....regularly 2.50, yd. **1.95**

Triple Weight Royal Axminster Rugs

9x12 .....regularly 24.50, **21.50**
8.3x10.6 .....regularly 22.50, **19.50**

New Linoleums

Imported Inlaid Parquet Linoleum. usually 1.75 sq. yd. **1.45**
Heavy Inlaid Linoleum.....sq. yd. **95c**
usually 1.25

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Noteworthy Values

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany, also in Ivory or White Enamel finish; fancy silk shade. regularly 4.00 **2.25**

Table Lamps of Solid Mahogany or Burnished Gold Wood or finished in White or Antique Ivory Enamel; 28 inches high; 18-inch flat or drum shape silk Empire shade with silk fringe, any color. regularly 10.00 **5.00**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel; square or fluted column; two lights; complete with 22-inch drum shape or 24-inch flat silk Empire shade; 4-inch silk fringe. regularly 20.00 **12.50**

Metal Table Lamps with art glass shade to match; Verde or Bronze finish. regularly 18.00 **12.50**

Heavily Hand-carved Floor Lamps in Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood, or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel; 22-inch Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe and artistic trimming. regularly 27.50 **17.50**

DINNER SERVICES

Below Regular Prices

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border with gold edge; 101 pieces. regularly 15.00 **10.00**

American Porcelain Sets, — border pattern with delicate floral relief and gold edge; 101 pieces; open stock. regularly 20.00 **15.00**

English Porcelain Sets,—conventional border design with gold edge; 108 pieces. regularly 22.50 **18.00**

Old Abbey Limoges China Sets,—dainty floral decorations; coin gold handles; 113 pieces. regularly 35.00 **25.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co., Limoges China Sets, — dainty floral decoration; handles in coin gold relief; 108 pieces. regularly 35.00 **27.50**

"McCREERY LINENS"

Famous For Quality

Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths.....**2.50, 3.25** and **4.00**
Irish Linen Damask Napkins.....doz. **2.25, 3.25** and **4.25**
Superior Quality Linen Napkins,—dinner size.....
doz. **3.75, 4.75** and **6.50**
Round Scalloped Linen Damask Tablecloths.....
2.95, 4.50 and **5.75**
Hemstitched Double Damask Tea Cloths.....
2.25, 3.25 and **4.25**
Hemstitched Linen Damask Tea Napkins.....
doz. **3.75, 4.50** and **6.00**
Irish Linen Sheets,—excellent quality; hemmed:
Single size.....pr. **6.75** Double size.....pr. **8.75**
Hemstitched Irish Linen Pillow Cases.pair **1.25, 1.50** and **2.00**
Hand-embroidered Irish Linen Pillow Cases.....pair **1.95**
Hemmed Huck Towels.....doz. **2.50, 3.75** and **5.00**
Hemstitched Huck Towels.....doz. **2.50, 3.75** and **4.50**
Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. **2.50, 3.75** and **5.00**
Turkish Bath Mats.....each **50c, 75c** and **1.00**
Dish and Glass Towels.....doz. **1.45** and **2.45**
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets,—13 pieces.
Set **3.75** and **4.75**

Hemmed Muslin Sheets & Pillow Cases

Sheets:	54x90	63x90	72x90	81x99	90x99	90x108
	55c	**65c**	**75c**	**85c**	**95c**	**1.00** each
Cases:		42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36	
		14c	**17c**	**19c**	**22c** each	

Special Offerings

BLANKET DEPARTMENT

Bed Spreads,—satin finish; scalloped edge.
80x100 ins.....each **3.00** 90x100 ins.....each **3.50**
Dimity Spreads,—hemmed:
63x99.....each **1.25** 80x99.....each **1.50**
72x99.....each **1.35** 90x99.....each **1.65**
White Wool Blankets,—pink or blue borders:
60x80.....pair **3.75** 70x80.....pair **5.00**
Comfortables,—various desirable patterns:
Cotton filled.....each **1.95**
Wool filled.....each **3.75** and **4.75**

Clearance Sale—McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

Our increased business has made it necessary to seek larger warehouse facilities, and rather than have the expense of moving our enormous stock of high-grade furniture, we have decided to sell it at greatly reduced prices.

The stock is very comprehensive, and samples are being shown in the Furniture Department, Seventh Floor.

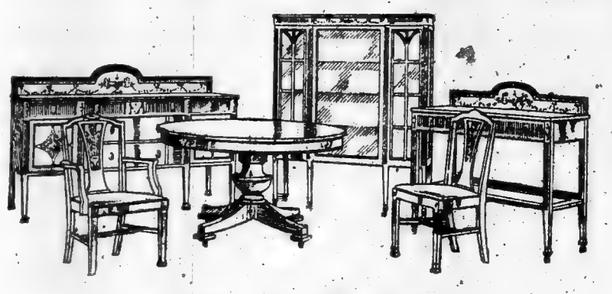

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Adam Model Suite, as illustrated, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. Buffet 72 inches long. Extension Table 54 inches in diameter; chair seats covered in hair cloth.

395.00 regularly 600.00

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. regularly 350.00, **195.00**

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites, inlaid with satinwood.....
regularly 400.00, **325.00**

Ten-piece Colonial Model Suites.....regularly 300.00, **250.00**

Mahogany Buffets.....regularly 55.00, **27.50**

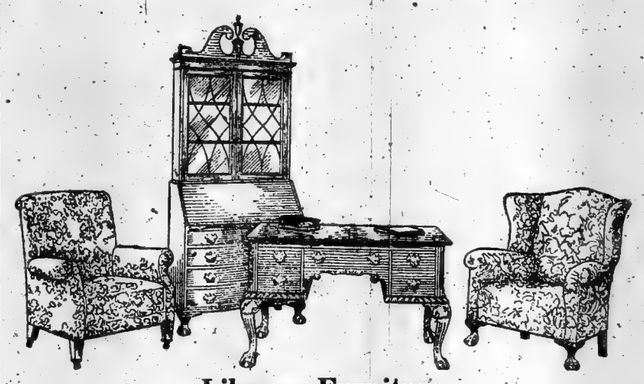

Library Furniture

"Howard" Easy Chair, as illustrated, covered in Tapestry. regularly 45.00, **29.50**

Mahogany Secretary Desk, as illustrated. **100.00** regularly 125.00

Mahogany Library Table, as illustrated. **49.50** regularly 70.00

Fireside Wing Chair, as illustrated, covered in Tapestry. regularly 40.00, **27.50**

Overstuffed Sofas, covered in denim. regularly 90.00, **69.50**

Solid Mahogany Colonial Model Tables. regularly 40.00, **29.75**

"Martha Washington" Work Tables. regularly 20.00 **10.75**

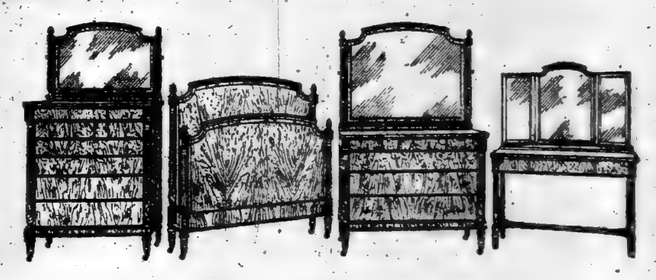

Chamber Furniture

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Suite, as illustrated, in Circassian Walnut, including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Bed.

275.00 regularly 400.00

Four-piece Ladder-back Chippendale Model Suites.....**225.00**
regularly 275.00

Five-piece Louis XVI Model White Enameled Suites.....**150.00**
regularly 286.00

Five-piece English Model Suites in Ivory Enamel finish.....
regularly 319.00, **195.00**

Four-piece Decorated White Enamel Suites.....**240.00**
regularly 366.00

CARDINAL TO REVIEW ST. PATRICK PARADE

Mayor, Justices, and Vicars General Also to be in Party at the Cathedral.

ORGANIZATIONS TO MARCH

Ancient Order of Hibernians and Irish Counties Societies to Form One of Three Sections.

Final arrangements for the celebration and parade on St. Patrick's Day, next Friday, were announced yesterday by the Committee of One Hundred.

All names and organizations mentioned in the order of the day are used with their authority, according to the committee, and these will march in the positions assigned to them in the parade, as given out yesterday.

The celebration will start at 11 o'clock in the morning with solemn high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, attended by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, headed by Colonel Louis D. Conley; the General Committee of the St. Patrick's Day celebration, under Major Eugene J. Flood and Coroner Healy, and divisions of the A. O. H. The various branches of the Irish Counties Societies will attend mass at their respective parochial churches. The Rev. Father Donnelly will deliver the sermon at the cathedral.

By order of Colonel Louis D. Conley, Captain Felix A. Donnelly, adjutant, issued an order for St. Patrick's Day that means the Sixty-ninth will forsake its custom of escorting the parade, because of differences among those governing the demonstration. The reason for dropping the custom this year was that the regiment did not wish to take part in any factional controversy, it was said.

At 1 o'clock the Reception Committee, under the direction of James Hebron, Chairman, will open headquarters at the Hotel Buckingham, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

At 1:30 o'clock the various organizations will form in ranks for the parade east and west of Fifth Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-sixth Streets. One hour later, at 2:30 o'clock, the parade starts from Forty-second Street, marching up Fifth Avenue, past the reviewing stand at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where it will be officially reviewed by Cardinal Farley, Mayor Mitchel, the Vicars General of the Archdiocese, and Justices of several courts.

The parade will be in three sections and will march as follows:

SECTION 1.

Platoon of mounted police.
Clason Point Military Cadets and band, J. E. Sullivan in command.
Spanish War Veterans.
Five divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Bronx County.
Major Joseph I. Berry, Marshal for the Bronx.
Timothy Healy, Marshal for New York County.

SECTION 2.

Twenty-five divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in New York County, led by Major Eugene J. Flood, County President, and the General Committee. From 200 to 500 men will march in each division, including the chaplains.
Divisions of the Richmond County Ancient Order of Hibernians in automobiles.
Divisions of the Jersey City, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, and Peterson Ancient Order of Hibernians.
One hundred men on horses, acting as escort to the Irish Counties Societies, who will march in the following order:
Kilkenny, with Usher's Band.
Kerry, with McIntyre's Band.
Cavan, with Mission of the Immaculate Virgin Band.
Cork, with Lynch's Band.
Limerick, with its own fife and drum corps.
Monahan, with fife and drum corps.
Armagh and Down, with band.
Tyrone, with a new banner from Belfast.
Tipperary, Clare, Galway, Meath, and Westmeath, each with band or fife and drum corps.
Kings and Queens Counties organizations will follow in coaches.

SECTION 3.

Committees, groups, women's organizations, and others in automobiles.

The parade will march up Fifth Avenue from Forty-second Street as far as 129th Street, and then will turn east to Sulzer's Harlem River Casino, where the official reception will take place in the evening.

In connection with the recent friction between the various organizations taking part in the parade and celebration, Major Flood said last night, when announcing the program, that every possible concession had been made for the sake of peace.

"We have not the slightest ill feeling against any one," he said. "We have made all the concessions for unification which forty-nine organizations pledged to take part in the parade will permit us to make. The program has been changed in every particular, both as to precedence of counties outside of New York and the disposition of marshals, suggested by Vicars General Lavelle and Mooney, and accepted by all present at Wednesday's afternoon conference in the Cathedral rectory.

"The parade and other features will be under the direction of the same order and the same body of men that have been in charge of these celebrations for twenty-five years, and they will also be in strict keeping with the spirit of the last meeting presided over by ecclesiastical authorities of the Archdiocese of New York."

Papal Dispensation for March 17.

The Right Rev. Bishop John J. O'Connor, head of the Diocese of Newark, received yesterday from Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, a cable message announcing that the Pope has granted to the Irish Societies of Newark a dispensation from fast and abstinence on next Friday, St. Patrick's Day. As many dinners had been arranged for the night the Bishop had petitioned the Pope for the dispensation.

69TH READY TO FIGHT.

Regiment Inspected by Gen. O'Ryan Anxious to Pursue Villa.

Lying on their stomachs on a polished floor in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, last night, a picked firing squad of about fifty men made the building roar with the noise of "what they'd like to do to Villa."

"Of course, there is no cactus in this floor, but there is an occasional sliver to give you a little pinge of the real thing, especially when you give an imitation of sliding into the enemy trenches," said one private. "There would be no band and no galleries in Mexico, and there'd be lots of Gila monsters and 'greasers,' but there's more than one "swady" who laid on the hot sands of that desert polished wood floor tonight and fired blanks who would like to 'waller' around in a scrap against the Villa bandits."

Officers of the company said they would go if they were called, "although we would perhaps do only garrison duty." Some of the youngsters who have just risen to the dignity of swords and wee mustaches are anxious to go.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and his staff inspected the regiment last night, and found it in good discipline.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Women's Blouses

Several new models, striking but pleasing in design, are available for selection in the regular stock.

Distinctly new features are presented in

Linen Blouses, with frills, $8.75

Sports Blouses of striped silk broadcloth in a variety of colors; copy of an imported model, $8.50

The imported hand-made Blouses are original creations, beautifully made and embodying all the latest touches of fashion.

Women's Balta Shoes

The newest shoe fashions are displayed in the present remarkable showing of Spring and Summer footwear.

Among the assortments of Low Shoes, Pumps and Colonials are many novelties (exclusive to B. Altman & Co.) which, in order to insure distinctiveness of style to the discriminating wearer, have been limited in quantity and will not be duplicated.

The New Assortments of Summer Rugs

now displayed in an extensive section of the Rug Department, on the Fifth Floor, are unusually large and comprehensive, covering a wide range of designs and materials and including many novelties reserved to B. Altman & Co. Considering the excellence and general desirability of these new floor coverings, the prices asked are decidedly moderate.

Inspection is invited; also correspondence from patrons residing out of town.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

in several new "Meadow Brook" models (registered)

featuring cloth materials in plain colors, stripes, mixtures, checks and white, will constitute an important Special Sale to be commenced to-morrow (Monday), offering very unusual value

at $38.00

The styles are reserved exclusively to B. Altman & Co. The materials and workmanship are exceptional.

(Sizes 34 to 44)

Women's Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor.

Women's Dainty Frocks

of cotton and linen fabrics

made in excellent taste and in a profusion of styles, are available for selection. The variety of charming models is certain to bring to mind the requirements of the approaching Spring and Summer seasons, these bewitching garments having been especially designed for the dress occasions of the milder days.

Remarkably good values will be obtainable in

A SPECIAL SALE

on TUESDAY, March 14th, when there will be offered

DRESSES, of cotton voile . . . at $5.75, 6.75 & 7.75
DRESSES, of striped cotton gabardine . . . . at $11.75
DRESSES, of white or colored cotton crepe, in tailored effects, 15.00
Also SEPARATE SKIRTS (sports model) made of cotton notinette carreaux . . . . . at $5.75

(Department on the Third Floor)

Chiffons and Nets for Spring and Summer

figure very prominently in the authoritative decrees of Fashion for the ensuing months. In anticipation of the inevitable demand for these alluring fabrics, the Lace Department is now displaying an unrivalled assortment which embraces Chiffons and Nets in every wanted quality and color tone.

Women's Coat and Wrap Section

A number of new Coats and Wraps have just been received from abroad, accurately representing the uncommon fabrics and style-ideas of the fashion leaders of Europe. These garments are entirely different from the ordinary and are charming in every respect.

An interesting novelty in Women's Raincoats, now being shown, is made of plain and fancy-striped taffetas.

These Raincoats are desirable for wearing over bathing suits, and for motor or street use.

(Third Floor)

The latest Style Features in Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses

are fully represented in the new, graceful and charmingly youthful models now being shown, combining every desirable attribute in fashions, materials and colors.

(Department, Second Floor)

Corsets Made to Order

are a specialty of the Corset Department. Individual measurements are taken and fittings made by expert corsetieres who have carefully studied the requirements of the feminine figure.

The materials used are of foreign manufacture and the finest qualities. Included are French coutils, batistes, cotton and silk broches, brocarts, satin ninon, etc.

All work is done in light, airy workrooms in the establishment.

Special Salespeople will, if desired, be detailed to accompany patrons to the Store's various departments; or goods will be assembled for inspection in a private showroom.

A Very Unusual Offering of Imported Lace Panels, Lace Curtains and Decorative Lace Pieces

(all hand-made), to be commenced to-morrow (Monday), will present the following choice collection at price concessions that, in view of the disturbed conditions now prevailing in the lace-producing countries, are of uncommon interest.

Hand-made Filet Lace Panels
each . $16.00, 19.50, 22.00 to 30.00

Hand-made French Lace Curtains
per pair . $4.50, 5.85, 6.50 to 12.00

Hand-made Filet Lace Covers
each . . $4.00, 5.00, 6.75 to 48.00

Hand-made Filet Lace Scarfs
each . . $8.00, 9.50, 10.50 to 32.00

Inasmuch as duplicates cannot be procured at these prices, it is advisable that early selections be made.

A Sale of Silk Hosiery

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

will offer exceptional price advantages to-morrow.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

Black, with double tops . per pair 90c.
Black, extra size . . . per pair $1.00
Black or white, with strongly reinforced tops, per pair $1.45
Black, with hand-embroidered clocks in black or white . . . per pair $1.50

MEN'S SILK HALF-HOSE

in black or colors . . . per pair 70c.

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

A Special Sale of Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

will afford a worth-while purchasing opportunity for to-morrow, the prices being very low for the qualities offered.

Linen Damask Table Cloths
each . . $2.40, 3.35, 4.50 to 8.75

Linen Damask Napkins
per dozen . $3.25, 4.25, 5.50 to 7.50

A New Shipment of Black-and-white Check Suitings

(all wool, 48 inches wide)

in checks of various dimensions, will be placed on sale to-morrow at the very special price of

$1.10 per yard

These check suitings are especially smart for Spring wear.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE

INSPIRATION is the creator of style and art. The Paris couturières whose genius dominates spring fashions display their inspiration through that ineffable thing called style

MR. Charles C. Kurzman, during four months in Paris, has made a careful selection of models from the prominent *couturières of to-day*

THIS collection represents the choicest models of the prominent members of the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne, among which are many creations to be seen only in the salons of the House of Kurzman

Tailored Suits *Pelerines-Manteaux*
Afternoon Frocks *Evening Gowns*

THESE original models designate the correct and advance style, but to those who wish to express their own personality in dress our adaptations may be suited to their individuality with complete assurance of perfect fit and superior workmanship at moderate prices

Blouses—Sweaters—Handbags

TRIMMED HATS

From the foremost modistes, as well as those made in our own workrooms, are to be had at reasonable prices

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Chickering Hall Musicales—Wednesday, March 15th; Saturday, March 18th, at 3 P. M.

NEW BLOUSES

Interpret the Spring Mode

The Lord & Taylor Blouse collection possesses a certain definite distinction most appealing to the woman who demands individuality in dress. The reason? Many are Paris Blouses sent us the very moment they appear in the French Shops; others are copies of French models and are made to our special order; others are exclusive and designed especially for our clientele.

Exceptional Values

Striped Crepe de Chine Blouse. White grounds with novelty stripes in red, green, blue, brown or black. A tailored model with convertible collar of white. **$3.95**

Crepe de Chine "Frill" Blouse in white, flesh and maize. A model with deep collar and jabot scalloped and hemstitched, **$5.95**

Crepe de Chine Tailored Blouse in white, flesh or black; copy of a Paris model, with rows of hemstitching on wide revers, deep collar and cuffs..... **$6.95**

Crepe de Chine Hand-embroidered Blouse in white, flesh and black; perfect reproduction of a French blouse; scalloped yoke and seams are corded, and the fronts, high collar and cuffs hand embroidered in new effect... **$8.75**

Georgette Crepe Blouse. An exquisitely hand embroidered model in flesh, white, bisque and coral shades; daintily tucked and with collar and cuffs of novelty lace in deep ecru tint..... **$10.75**

Third Floor.

SILK PETTICOATS

To Achieve the Spring Silhouette

"Bouffant," to a marked degree, are the newest of Petticoats and bewitchingly pretty with their frills and flounces. Reminiscent of the hoop skirt is a model in Taffeta, its corded sections distended at the hip with boning. Another, not quite so extreme, is fashioned of graduated flounces, corded and edged with fine pleatings. Still another features panels formed of many flaring ruffles at the sides.

Prices **$9.75, $10.75** and **$11.75**

At Attractive Special Prices

Taffeta Petticoats in plain and changeable effects, with scalloped double frilled flounces or shirred flounce inset with pleating in deep points. Two models. **$3.95**

Taffeta and Silk Jersey Petticoats. The latter in black with black and white striped silk flounce, shirred and edged with ruche; the taffeta skirts have deep, shirred flounce. **$4.95**

Taffeta and Satin Petticoats. The silk in black and white striped effect, with corded, scalloped flounce, edged with black pleating. The other model, a Dancing Skirt of white washable satin, has double ruffle of lace, ribbon edged..... **$5.95**

Second Floor.

SPRING FASHIONS *for* 1916

Tomorrow and Succeeding Days

An impressive showing will be made of the New Styles for the coming season in

Millinery	*Dresses*
Suits	*Coats*
Blouses	*Lingerie*

Styles that reflect the dominant personality of the Noted European and American Originators.

There will also be on exhibition the

Newest Silks, Dress Cottons, Laces, Trimmings, Neckwear, Gloves, Shoes and Hosiery

A Cordial Invitation Is Extended to All

MILLINERY

The All Important Question

Solve that delightfully perplexing problem of choosing your Spring Hats by a survey of the Lord & Taylor Millinery Section.

A Brilliant Display of

Paris Model Hats

Conspicuously original creations from Georgette, Caroline Reboux, Lewis, Suzanne Talbot, Maria Guy and other leading designers, are of notable interest.

Sailors are featured and the picturesque Watteau type finds favor, while the small Hats are quite the most adorable affairs imaginable.

Very latest of Paris advices, forecast the vogue of marabout, used so effectively by Lewis on his dashing sailors.

A Georgette Model of claret colored Milan, picturesquely wide in brim, with draped crown of rose silk, is banded and bowed with barbaric Oriental embroidery.

Maria Guy contributes a charming Model; its wide brim of Georgette crepe in white, matched by the four white crepe roses—their foliage crossed upon the Hat's crown

Lewis designed a demure little poke—its crown and pleated edge of pearl grey silk; its only trimming is a tiny "fly-away" bow at the back.

Odette's very prettiest Hat is a Capeline of Leghorn, faced with Corbeau blue satin—crowned with satin leaves and trimmed with a dragon-fly of pearl and mica.

French Hats range from $18.75 to $100.00.

Fourth Floor.

WOMEN'S SPRING GLOVES

Of Fine Washable Leathers

Featured prominently in the new season's comprehensive assortment are these extremely smart, exceptionally practical Gloves. Fashioned of flexible leathers, perfectly washable, these are in the light shades so favored and are very effectively embroidered.

Washable Glace Gloves—made of fine quality leathers in the new beige tints termed "ivory"; in Newport, a soft creamy yellow shade, and in pearl; full pique sewn, embroidered in self color and black in heavy rope stitch. A pair..... **$1.65**

Washable French Doeskin Gloves—with deep welts and pipings in contrasting effect; full pique sewn; fastened with large pearl clasps. In chamois color with white, in white with chamois; the Paris point embroidered backs cleverly outlined in black.. **$1.85**

Washable Glace Gloves. Made of the finest imported leather, the Russian tannage making it extremely soft and serviceable; full pique sewn, fastened with large pearl clasp, these have deep black welts and are embroidered in black. A pair..... **$2.00**

Ground Floor.

AFTERNOON FROCKS

To Grace Spring Wardrobes

Delightfully effective are these newest of Dresses with their wide skirts, picturesque draperies and quaint bodices.

Among the lovely models which Paris has contributed to the Lord & Taylor collection is a Maurice Mayer Lingerie Frock of palest pink batiste, exquisitely hand-embroidered, its wide skirt cleverly frilled, its peasant bodice over a guimpe of fine net.

Especially Interesting Values

Taffeta Dresses

Special **$27.50**

This smart Frock features a most effective skirt, pleated at sides and front and finished with cording; the simple bodice has a dainty vestee of Georgette crepe and sleeves with deep cuffs. Also

Crepe de Chine and Meteor Afternoon Gowns in the most fashionable colors; and Evening Dresses of taffeta and gold lace in a fetching model.

Crepe de Chine Dresses

$37.50

A Russian blouse model in Spring shades, with pleated panels introduced in both bodice and skirt, has a strikingly effective girdle, embroidered with bright colored beads; collar and vestee are of creamy lace. Also

Afternoon Dresses in combinations of Georgette crepe and taffeta, crepe de chine and meteor; and a charming collection of Evening Frocks.

Third Floor.

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS AND COATS

A Superb Showing of Distinctive Models—Excellent Values at the Prices Quoted

Suits

Twelve Models at

$25.00

All specially made for Lord & Taylor, are reproductions of higher priced models. Strictly tailored and quite elaborate styles in Stripes, Checks, Serges and Gabardines.

Fifteen Models at

$29.50

Typical of the new season's smartest style innovations, these are finely tailored of Men's wear Serge, Checks, Hairline stripes, Mixtures, Taffeta and Gros de Londres Silks.

Suits

Twenty Models at

$35.00 and $39.50

Suits in the rich, new silks—Soiree and Chiffon Taffeta of the most effective styles. Tailleurs in imported Gabardines, Men's Wear Serges, Novelty Stripes and Checks.

Thirty Models at

$45, $50, $60 and $65

Reproductions of distinctive Paris Models, this group embraces the season's smartest Suits; faultlessly tailored of the finest imported materials.

Spring Topcoats

Special **$15.75**

A model on extremely new lines, very full and with that pronounced "flare" so fashionable. Finely tailored and in the season's smartest materials; yoke and sleeves satin lined. Convertible collar and deep cuffs.

Street and Afternoon Coats

A collection of models in the soft, light weight imported fabrics—Wool Velours, Vicuna Cloth and Bolivia Cloth in lovely shades of rose, myrtle, pistache, "Mohawk" (a deep mahogany), Eminence, ruby, gold, sulphur, twilight and navy. Linings are luxurious and include rich printed crepes and softest satins.

$29.50, $35.00, $39.50, $50.00 to **$85.00**

Street and Travel Coats

Special **$25.00**

In the softest and finest of imported Scotch Tweeds, full, flaring belted coats, with a new shoulder line, convertible collar and deep cuffs. In grey, green, blue, Oxford and medium grey mixtures. Half lined with peau de cygne.

A Display of Silk Coats

Includes richly effective models for street, afternoon and evening wear in Gros de Londres, Chiffon Taffeta, Satin Charmeuse and two toned Gros de Londres, in delicate pastel tints and the fashionable darker colors. Ostrich ruff collars and cuffs, marabout and metallic trimmings adorn these handsome garments.

$25.00, $35.00, $45.00, $50.00 to $150.00

Third Floor.

NEW NEGLIGEES

Are Delightfully Picturesque

Few collections in the country can compare in charm and completeness with the Lord & Taylor display. And the newest models almost beggar description, so lovely are they.

Imagine an orchid tinted slip, veiled with a coatee of pink chiffon cloth—a symphony in coloring!

Silver lace and silver net, rosebuds and charmeuse, make a lovely Negligee, the coatee worn over a pink or blue slip.

Very quaint, this Taffeta coat Negligee, puffed and shirred in distractingly effective fashion.

Boudoir Caps—coquettish triflcs of lace and ribbon; Boudoir pillows of lace and net; Mules and Slippers, too.

At Very Attractive Prices

Albatross Negligees

A Robe model on straight lines, fastened with corded ornaments and finished with deep collar and cuffs of white silk and Valenciennes lace..... **$5.95**

An Empire model, with accordion pleated skirt, cord girdle and tassels; collar and cuffs of white silk and Valenciennes lace..... **$7.95**

Crepe de Chine Negligees

Empire model, hand embroidered and with lace collar; full shirred skirt on elastic waist band..... **$6.95**

Two charming models in heavy quality crepe de chine, with hand embroidered chiffon collar and cuffs; one semi-fitted, has twisted girdle at sides. The other on Empire lines, has hemstitched girdle..... **$10.75**

Second Floor.

SPRING FOOTWEAR

For the Woman of Fashion

Lord & Taylor are featuring two especially clever novelties in the colored leathers which have won Fashion's approval for the coming season.

Perfectly modeled on lines of unusual grace and distinction, the "Derby" and the "Madison" solve the perplexing question of "what's what" in Spring Footwear.

$8.00

A Pair

The Derby

A Pump on slender, graceful lines, prettily perforated.

Light Grey, Dark Grey, Champagne, Brown & White.

In patent or dull leather **$7.00.**

The Madison

A Colonial Pump with leather covered buckle and pointed tongue in

Champagne, Pearl Grey, Dark Grey, White or Dull leather.

Special for Monday

Women's Extremely High Cut Boots

Brown Suede lace or button **$4.85** *Bronze or Black Kid, lace*

Champagne Kid, button

Footwear that should sell for a great deal more

Second Floor.

THE CORSET

To Give the New Lines

Fashion decrees essentially graceful figure lines, the curved waist, shapeliness, symmetry. In the Lord & Taylor Corset Section, the latest models of leading makes are shown in every new material and in styles to meet the requirements of every type of figure. Expertly fitted by skilled Corsetieres.

Madame Irene Corsets

Notable for their superior beauty of line and their dainty finishing details, Madame Irene Corsets have won favor with women most fastidious as to Corsetry. The fabrics employed are of the finest qualities and of exclusive patterns.

In Coutil..... **$5.00, $10.00** and **$12.00**

In Batiste, white or pink..... **$5.00**

In Broche and novelty materials, white or pink, **$7.50, $9.00, $10.00** to **$16.50.**

Successo Corsets

In Batiste—pink or white; lightly boned models for juniors and growing girls..... **$2.50** and **$3.50**

In Coutil—models for slight, medium and well developed figures..... **$3.00** and **$5.00**

In Novelty Materials—models for every type of figure..... **$3.50** and **$5.00**

Second Floor.

NIGHT GOWNS

In Daintiest Models and Materials

Never were Gowns so simply charming. Fashioned of the sheer pink and white batiste that so many women fancy, are inexpensive models, in the pretty tailored effects, finished with hemstitching, picot edging and ribbons or daintily trimmed with filet, Valenciennes and Armenian laces, tucks and ribbon run beading.

Batiste Gowns, **98c, $1.45, $1.95, $2.45** to **$3.95.**

Paris and Philippine Gowns

Our own importations and made to our special order. Exquisitely hand embroidered; of soft nainsook and batiste.

French Gowns..... **$1.95, $2.95, $3.95** and **$4.95**

Philippine Gowns..... **$3.45** and **$3.95**

Crepe de Chine, Satin and Silk Gowns

Lovely garments of soft, shimmering silks in pink and white. The latest novelties fashioned of the lustrous shadow striped "Charvet" silk. Models adorned with filet, Georgette crepe and in the newer tailored styles.

Crepe de Chine Gowns..... **$3.95, $5.45** and **$8.45**

Washable Satin Gowns..... **$4.95** and **$8.95**

"Charvet" Silk Gowns..... **$8.75** and **$10.75**

Second Floor.

MALINE RUFFS

Spring's Most Fetching Neckwear

Filmy, fluffy, fascinating "affairs" that add a soft and becoming finish to the Spring Tailleur or Afternoon Dress.

Fashioned of imported malines, finely pleated and in the cleverest of styles, these Ruffs are to play an important part in the new season's modes.

$4.75

Each

A Picturesque Elizabethan Ruff, extremely full and high with huge butterfly bow and long ends, worn at the back.

At the right—a Cape Ruff, the collar rose pleated and trimmed with satin rosettes and tiny roses.

A Special Purchase of

Ostrich Collarettes

Extreme Novelties **$2.95 to $5.00** *In Every Wanted Color*

Ostrich feathers, with soft satin, maline, wide ribbon bows and rosettes. Many in clever color combinations. Made to sell for $5.00 to $15.00 each.

Ground Floor.

WHITMAN WANTS U.S. TO TAKE QUARANTINE

Expense a Needless Burden to State, He Tells Bronx Board of Trade.

TO SAVE $100,000 A YEAR

Sees No Reason Why New York Should Stand Cost of Examining 1,000,000 Immigrants Annually.

Governor Whitman, in a speech before more than 600 members and guests of the Bronx Board of Trade, 163d Street and Boston Road, last night, urged that popular support be given a measure pending in the Legislature transferring the control of the Quarantine Station at the Port of New York to the Federal authorities. It was the twenty-second annual dinner of the organization.

Governor Whitman asserted the quarantine station was performing duties affecting the entire country, and that it was an injustice to the State of New York to compel it to bear the expense. He said in part:

Burden to the State.

"The Port of New York is the largest port in the United States, and in normal times more than 1,000,000 immigrants annually enter it for distribution to all parts of the Union. Although New York is the port of entry, the greater part of the immigrants come to this country to make their homes in one of the other States. The State of New York has for many years taken upon itself the cost of maintaining the Quarantine Station.

"The Federal Government, through treaties with foreign countries, may examine the physical condition of those embarking in ships for these shores prior to their embarkation. It is conceded that the United States Public Health Service, directed by men like Colonel Gorgas and Surgeon General Rupert Blue, with a force of men trained especially in the treatment of the deadly diseases which thrive in foreign lands, is better fitted to cope with them than physicians who have had no experience in such cases.

"If the Federal Government is equipped to perform all these functions, and I am convinced that it is, it is not equitable nor right that the expenditures necessary to maintain such Quarantine Station designed for the protection of the whole country should be defrayed by this State.

"The uniformity in the administration of quarantines throughout the whole United States will be made practically complete by the transfer of the station of the Port of New York. Quarantine functions are under the control of the National Government, with the exception of the Ports of New York and Baltimore.

Costs $100,000 a Year.

"Though I would not for a moment balance money against health, the expenditures of the State should be characterized by prudence. There is nothing to justify an inspection at the cost of the State of immigrants bound for all parts of this country. In normal times the cost of conducting quarantine stations at New York, in addition to the fees collected, is not far from $100,000 a year, according to the report of the Controller. If the State were to continue its activities in this direction, it would be called upon to expend upon its quarantine establishment, in repairs and betterments to buildings and equipment, more than $700,000. By transferring this station to the Federal Government the State will avoid the necessity of expending many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"I have recommended to the Legislature the transfer, and I have submitted to the Senate the name of Dr. L. E. Cofer to be appointed to the position of Health Officer of the Port of New York. Dr. Cofer was recommended by the Federal Government as one of its most capable and efficient officers. I look for favorable action by the Legislature on this bill, and I am confident that great benefit will accrue to the State of New York when it becomes a law.

"Another activity which the State is carrying on at great expense is the New York State Nautical School. It is the purpose of this school to train boys to become officers for American ships. At a cost of about $100,000 annually it graduates forty-three boys who are equipped to take up their duties at sea. In my annual message I suggested that this training school be abolished, believing that the cost of maintaining it should fall upon the Federal Government."

Surrogate George M. S. Schulz also spoke. President Eugene H. Rosenquest was toastmaster.

At the guests' table with the Governor were Borough Presidents Mathewson, Marks, Pounds, Connolly, and Calvin D. Van Name; Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston, Mayor E. W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, Mayor James T. Lenion of Yonkers, Mayor E. S. Griffing of New Rochelle, Congressman Murray Hulbert, Congressman William S. Bennet, Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, Public Service Commissioner Henry W. Hodge, Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of New York University, Vice-President A. T. Hardin of the New York Central Railroad, Supreme Court Justice John M. Tierney, County Judge Louis D. Gibbs, District Attorney Francis Martin, Register Edward Polak, County Clerk James V. Ganly, and President Charles Thomas of the Queens Chamber of Commerce.

WHITMAN'S LINES FOR $125.

Philadelphian Buys Manuscript of "Singing Thrush" at Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Original manuscripts of Walt Whitman were sold by Stan V. Henkles here today. The highest price obtained was $125, which was paid by George B. Newton, a private collector of this city, for "The Singing Thrush."

The manuscript is unusual in that it is written on a four-page octavo sheet, for Whitman was proverbially careless, writing his poems on the backs of used envelopes and other scraps of paper. Whitman's poem on the death of his mother brought $110.

His "Shakespeare for America" lines on the back of an addressed envelope, published in "Good-bye, My Fancy," were sold for $70. An unpublished photograph of Whitman brought $41. The high price of the sale was $575, which was paid by J. H. Turner of Yonkers, a private collector, for the manuscript of Lafcadio Hearn's "Notes on a Trip to Izumo."

Legal papers written by Abraham Lincoln, containing his testimony in a divorce trial and showing his sympathetic nature, brought $62.50. A letter from George Washington to Colonel Tallmadge was sold for $95, a letter by Dr. Samuel Johnson for $60, and a letter by James Boswell, biographer of Dr. Johnson, for $120. The manuscripts had been collected from a number of estates.

TO CONQUER PANAMA SLIDES

Geologist Declares Isthmus Is Rising Three Feet Every 100 Years.

WASHINGTON, March 11. — The Panama Canal will not be swallowed up by an earthquake in the future and the troublesome slides now being encountered eventually will be conquered, is the opinion of Donald F. Macdonald, former canal geologist and now connected with the Federal Bureau of Mines. The results of his studies on the isthmus are embodied in an official report to the bureau made public today.

While through seismic disturbances the earth's crust on the whole isthmus is rising at the rate of three feet every hundred years, this will only mean a little additional expense in dredging the big waterway, Mr. Macdonald says. The cause of this rising, he declares, is the sinking of the ocean bottom outside the isthmian shore waters.

Discussing the slides, Mr. Macdonald states that in many cases the immediate cause was the oversteepness and height of the slopes, the blasting and other work attributable only to man. He adds that the geologic conditions were not sufficiently considered in the first plans for digging Culebra Cut.

Recent reports that the Gatun rocks would in time soften into mud, when Gatun Lake filled, and thus the locks and dam would sink, have not the slightest foundation on geologic data, declares Mr. Macdonald.

ELEPHANT-EARED FISH RARE

Monnell's Catch Is 300 Years Old and Weighs 1,800 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 11.—According to advices today from the American Museum of Natural History, New York, the elephant-eared sunfish harpooned in the Gulf Stream yesterday by Ambrose Monnell, Jr., of New York, is one of the rarest specimens ever taken. The institute has asked for the brain for research work. A plaster cast was also made today by F. B. Magill of Cincinnati, an authority on fish.

He said tonight: "I believe this specimen is the only one ever caught in American waters. Two or three American museums have them, but they are very rare, and I have never heard of one so large. It is 7 feet long by 8 feet 8 inches high, and will weigh close to 1,800 pounds. The fish is native to African waters, and presumably was driven out of its course by explosion of mines. We never had the sailfish, native to the Japanese coast, until the Russian-Japanese war, when they came to stay."

John D. Crimmins, also an authority, says Monnell's fish is from 200 to 300 years old, judging from its size. The young fry is the size of one's thumbnail. This specimen has grown to about 60,000 times its original weight.

Lynford Biddle today caught a large porpoise and Stewart Duncan a 200-pound turtle.

Export Buyers Organize.

Members of the National Association of Purchasing Agents are forming an organization to be known as the Export Buyers League. The league will be limited in membership to persons who buy goods for export. It is proposed to hold luncheons once a week where members may widen their acquaintances and discuss business. Membership in the new organization will carry with it a membership in the Purchasing Agents' Association of New York. One of the sponsors of the plan is F. M. Moore, buyer for Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., representing Hawaiian sugar interests.

AUTO HITS COASTERS AND 2 BOYS MAY DIE

Crash Occurs on Section of Riverside Drive Where Sledding Is Forbidden.

CAR OPERATOR ARRESTED

Eyewitnesses Say Neither He Nor the Youngsters Had Time to Avoid the Crash.

Two little boys were coasting down the slope of Riverside Drive toward the Manhattanville hollow last night when an automobile swung out of West 127th Street, and, before either the car or the boys could turn, the sled had run under the wheels of the machine. They missed the front wheels, but the back pair passed over the sled and both boys were ground into the snow.

Two ambulances, with Drs. Letty and Fraccola, took them to Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was said that both would probably die of internal injuries. They were Leon de Cosimus, 11 years old, of 522 West 125th Street, and Ernest Esposito, 8, of 524 West 125th Street. The older boy owned the sled and had asked the other out for an afternoon's coasting.

Patrolman Furst of the West 125th Street Station questioned the driver of the car, George Eller of 1,608 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, an automobile demonstrator for the Cutting-Larson Company of 225 West Fifty-eighth Street, who said he was going at a speed less than twelve miles an hour. Eller had forgotten his license, however, so Furst locked him up in the West 125th Street Station on charges of operating a car without a license and of felonious assault.

The place where the boys were coasting is not one of those on which Park Commissioner Cabot Ward has permitted the use of sleds on Riverside Drive. He has prohibited coasting wherever it is necessary to cross a side street, and the police have several times stopped the children who were coasting at this particular spot. But whenever they did that the clamors of women who stood about watching the children's play grew so vehement that the policemen walked away, winking at continuation of the coasting.

TRUCK HITS WOMAN AND BABY

Mrs. Coyle's Infant Son May Have a Fracture of the Skull.

When crossing Fourth Avenue at Twenty-third Street last night, carrying her five-months-old son, James, Mrs. Margaret Coyle of 750 Melrose Avenue, the Bronx, was knocked down by an auto truck owned by the Auto Hauling Company of 212 West Sixty-eighth 10d West 147th Street.

Mother and child were hurled to the pavement, and were assisted to a nearby store by Patrolman Cernofsky of the East Twenty-second Street Station. An ambulance surgeon said Mrs. Coyle was suffering from a possible fracture of the right leg and the baby from a possible fracture of the skull. He advised that they go to the hospital, but Mrs. Coyle, who was accompanied by her sister, refused, and was taken to her home with the baby in a taxicab. On her complaint Erlich was arrested on a charge of felonious assault.

Says Six Witnessed Lord Marriage.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 11.—Charles W. Sinnott of Mount Vernon, who is counsel for Eugenie Ferrar, who says she is the widow of Theodore A. Lord of Yonkers, asserts that he has six witnesses coming from California to testify to facts showing that Lord married Eugenie Ferrar in the City Hall, San Francisco, in 1888. Lord, who left an estate of $500,000 to friends, stated in his will that he had no wife or children. The principal witness so far for the contestant of the Lord will has been Princess Miskinoff, formerly Amie Crocker Gillig Gouraud. She swore that she was present when Lord married Eugenie Ferrar. The other witness, as well as the "official" who performed the ceremony, cannot be found.

GARRISON HOST TO BAKER.

Ex-Secretary of War Gives Luncheon to His Successor at Shoreham.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Speaker and Mrs. Clark were the guests in whose honor Dr. and Mrs. David Jayne Hill entertained a dinner company of fourteen covers this evening.

Other dinner hosts entertaining large companies were Justice and Mrs. Van Devanter, Senator and Mrs. Weeks, Colonel Rayband of the Argentine Embassy and Mme. Rayband, and Assistant Attorney General and Mrs. Warren.

Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, entertained his successor, Secretary Baker, at luncheon in the Rose Room of the Shoreham today. Former Assistant Secretary Henry Breckinridge was also of the company.

Mrs. Archibald Gracie entertained a large luncheon company today at her home on Sixteenth Street in compliment to M. and Mme. Ohta of Japan. M. Ohta, who is Third Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in this city, will leave Washington next week for Mexico, where he has been appointed to duty.

Recent arrivals at the Shoreham include Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fenwick and Mrs. Alexander Hadden of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Satterthwaite of Short Hills, N. J.

WILL CUTS OFF DAUGHTER.

Son Accused of Exercising Undue Influence Over Mother.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 11.—Surrogate H. Snelden Weller has admitted to probate the will of Mrs. Lydia A. Duryea, who died at Hempstead in January, 1916. The will gives $10,000 to the testator's son, and omits mention of Annie Norris of Jamaica, daughter of the testator. Mrs. Norris opposed the probating of the will and asserted that her brother used undue influence.

One witness testified that Mrs. Duryea told her that her son tied her to the bed and made her sign the will. Others testified that she told them she disinherited her daughter because Mrs. Norris and her daughter went to a graveyard and decorated with flowers the grave of a pet cat and placed no flowers on the grave of Nelson H. Duryea, father of Mrs. Norris and husband of Mrs. Duryea.

Jamaica Rejects Banana Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 11.—The proposed export tax on bananas was rejected by the Legislature here today. By order of the Governor, the export of fustic, which dye material has been much desired by American manufacturing interests, will be allowed to the United States from today.

THE NEVADA IN COMMISSION.

Most Powerful of American Warships in Service at Charleston.

BOSTON, March 11.—The superdreadnought Nevada, the most powerful American warship ready for action, was placed in commission at the Charlestown Navy Yard today. The Nevada adds a tonnage of 27,500 to the Navy and an armament of ten 14-inch guns, which constitutes her main battery.

In the absence of her commander, Captain William S. Sims, the signal for hoisting the national flag and the commission whip was given by Commander J. F. Tompkins, executive officer of the ship. The orders placing the Nevada in commission were read by Lieutenant Commander Hasbrouck, first aide to Captain William Rush, commandant of the yard.

Labor Men and Inspectors Fight.

Inspectors employed by the Public Service Railway of Newark, who have been trailing labor agitators who for some weeks have been trying to unionize the conductors and motor men of the company, clashed with a number of them on Washington Street near Market Street early yesterday. Albert Johnson of Belleville, an inspector, and Charles Alterman of Newark, a labor man, sought treatment at the City Hospital.

FIRE DESTROYS OLD CHURCH

Historic Structure in Cincinnati Is Burned to the Ground.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 11.—The most spectacular fire Cincinnati has experienced in years occurred today, when the old Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, one of this city's most historic structures, was practically burned to the ground. A large apartment house, adjoining the church, suffered damage, but its occupants managed to escape without injury.

The cause of the fire has not been determined. The church was noted for its beautiful interior decorations, and the loss is estimated at $100,000.

MOHR NEGROES LOSE PLEA.

Motion for New Trial Is Denied—Will Appeal Case.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11.—Judge Stearns in the Superior Court here today denied a motion for a new trial made in behalf of C. Victor Brown and Henry Spellman, the negroes recently convicted of the murder of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr on Aug. 31.

It is expected that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Women's Smart Outer Attire for Spring

The displays in the Ready-to-Wear Sections, on the Third Floor, are replete with the new ideas shown at the recent Paris openings. Every novel style note in Ruffled, Pannier, Basque, Jacket, Cape and Mantelet effects, has been cleverly adapted in our very comprehensive assortments of models for all occasions of dress.

Tailored and Dressy Suits, Street, Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Riding Apparel and Sport Costumes.

A NOTABLE OFFERING OF A SELECTION OF ENTIRELY NEW COPIES OF PARIS MODELS, TO-MORROW:

Women's Tailored Suits

Of superior quality men's wear serge, gabardine, Innsbruck cloth, mannish checks and taffetas, embodying workmanship and finish of high excellence,

at $25.00 and 34.50

Women's Dresses and Costumes

A new and distinctive collection of models for street, afternoon and evening wear, presenting the most favored materials in the delicate Spring colorings,

at $29.75 and 35.00

House Gowns & Negligees

Everything new for wear in the Boudoir, at the Home Dinner, for Lounging, Smoking, Bath, etc., will be found on the Second Floor. Particularly interesting are the Imported Models and Adaptations, which include many items for the Bride's Trousseau.

MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES ARE AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THIS SECTION.

Tea Gowns, of Crepe de Chine, with lace coats, in straight slip-on effects; also draped models of satin striped chiffon, at **$16.50**

New Model Gowns, of Crepe de Chine or Neptune Satin; daintily trimmed with lace and rosebuds, some embroidered, at **$12.50**

Smart Coat Models, some new designs of Crepe de Chine; embroidered and lace trimmed ..... at **$10.50**

Crepe de Chine House Gowns, Empire models; emb'd waists; lace trimmed; desirable colorings, **$6.25 to 9.75**

TIMELY SALES

Prepared for the coming week, will present a series of exceptional values in the most wanted articles of Spring

Apparel and its **Accessories**

Also Furnishings for the Summer Home and Bungalow.

Petticoat Modes for Spring

Attractive assortments of models for street and evening are here in seasonable colorings and materials. The Imported Models, providing quaint effects in hoop skirts to conform with the present modes, will be found in the new Charvet and Neptune Satins.

INTERESTING VALUES PROVIDED FOR THE MAIN FLOOR, MONDAY:

Serviceable Petticoats, for wear with tailored suits; taffetas, messalines and all jerseys, in suit shades and black or white, Very special **2.95**

New Spring Models, several styles, some with jersey tops and messaline flounces; others of all messaline or taffetas, in fashionable shades, **3.95**

Very Full Skirts, in pompadour, striped and some plain effects; also all jersey styles; desirable colorings **$5.00, 5.50**

Petticoats, of Tub Satin, and Crepe de Chine, tailored and lace trimmed; in flesh and white ..... **$5.00 to 8.50**

Later Importations of Spring Silks

Have just been received and are being shown on the Second Floor, including Tinsel Broche and Jacquard Taffetas, Printed Chiffons and Foulards and Crepe Joffrette, also Imported Fancy Weaves and Washable Corduroys, suitable for Sport Coats and Suits.

NOTEWORTHY VALUES PREPARED FOR MONDAY, ON THE SECOND FLOOR:

Chiffon Taffetas, 36 ins. wide; in smart colorings; also white and black; Val. $2.00, **at $1.30**

Satin Imperial, 40 ins. wide; in light and dark shades, white and black; Val. $2.50, **at $1.58**

Imported Black Mousseline Duchesse, 35 ins. wide; soft finish, high lustre; Value $2.50, **at $1.68**

Women's Untrimmed Hats

The latest styles adapted from the foremost European and American modistes, are now being shown in this season's fashionable straws, including Lisere, Milan, Real Hair, Leghorn and Hemp, together with an attractive collection of imported flowers, fruits, birds, wings, goura and quills.

SPECIALLY PRICED FOR TO-MORROW, MONDAY, ON THE MAIN FLOOR:

Women's Hemp Hats with wide flanges, in black and desirable colors, **at $1.65**

Fancy Lisere Hats, in black only, in decidedly new sailor shapes, **$1.75 & 2.25**

Garlands of Fruits and Flowers, conveying the new Paris notes in trimmings, **95c to $4.50**

Seasonable Laces

AN UNUSUAL OFFERING ARRANGED FOR TO-MORROW, MONDAY, ON MAIN FLOOR.

Metal Flouncings

Gold and silver effects on black and white nets; regular values $1.00 to 6.75 a yard, **at 58c, 95c to $4.50**

White Cotton Net

72 inches wide; excellent quality; value 75c yd., **at 55c**

Edgings and Flouncings

of Embroidered Nets, Margot and Chantilly, in black, cream and white; values 60c to $4.00 yd., **at 15c, 25c to $2.98**

Edgings and Insertions

of real Irish crochet, including picot edges; regular values 15c to $7.00 a yard, **at 10c, 25c to $4.75**

The Upholstery Depts.

Invite inspection of their new and artistically arranged stock of home furnishings, including

Cretonnes, Curtains and Draperies of all kinds, Scrims, Muslins, Curtain Materials, Laces, Furniture Coverings, Bed Spreads, Table Coverings, Utility Boxes, Cretonne Cabinets.

And everything else required for the Summer house, cottage or bungalow.

WORTH WHILE ECONOMIES FOR MONDAY:

Novelty Scrim Curtains, from 85c to $2.00 a pair

Imported Madras Curtains, from $1.25 to 1.95 a pair

Irish Point Curtains, from $3.65 to 5.00 a pair

Madras Curtain Material, - yard 25c

Fancy Bordered Scrim, - yard 29c

Women's Underwear

AN IMPORTANT SALE TO-MORROW, MONDAY, OF A NEW LINE OF

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns, tailored or lace trimmed; new models ..... at **$3.75**

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises, in models to match above gowns ..... at **$2.90**

Philippine Night Gowns, hand-made and hand-embroidered; kimono model; V neck ..... at **$1.90**

Philippine Envelope Chemises, hand-made; emb'd in floral design, **$2.85**

Also an unusual purchase of

Nainsook Gowns, Combinations and Envelope Chemises,

Several models; lace or embroidery trimmed,

at 98c, 1.35 and 1.85

THE **Du Barry** SHOPS

Fifth Ave., Cor. 36 St.
Broadway, Cor. 46 St.
Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Elm Pl.

2nd Floor
2 Elevators
No Heavy Ground Floor Rental—The Savings Go to YOU.

Sale MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY **375 TRIMMED HATS $5**

These values have never before been offered in the city, and the Du Barry guarantee stands behind this sale.

Every Hat Sold—Another Du Barry Patron

J&B

War Bargains

Seamless Chenille

Axminster Rugs

We have purchased the entire New York stock of one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. They comprise Oriental and European designs, including Period, Floral and Tapestry effects in exquisitive colorings.

The prices quoted are less than the normal wholesale price and represent but a fraction of their real value. Inspection will pay you. These values cannot be duplicated.

10 ft. x 13 ft., $30 up
3 ft. 3 in. x 5 ft., $8.50 up

JONES & BRINDISI

Craftsman Building, 6 East 39th Street

The Maximum of Value at the Minimum of Price

Manufacturing on the premises, we sell direct to you at extraordinarily low prices.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St. (Just West of 5th Av.)

Announce a comprehensive showing of

SPRING MODES

For WOMEN and MISSES

Specially Priced

Original models and clever adaptations embodying the style and individuality that "ordinary" ready-to-wear garments lack.

TAILORED SUITS

Taffeta and serge compose models, with the youthful flare; some embroidered. Also plain taffeta, serge, gabardine.

18.50 to 64.50

COATS & WRAPS

Smart flare or semi-fitted models in all fashionable cloths and silks; also motor or travel coats.

8.75 to 57.50

AFTERNOON GOWNS

Taffeta, crepe de chine, Georgette with taffeta or charmeuse. Stunning models; many handsomely embroid'd.

12.75 to 54.75

SERGE DRESSES

Several smart, new models in French or men's-wear serge; splendidly tailored; exclusive styles; some embroidered.

8.45 to 32.50

Also, complete assortment of models for Southern wear

Appearing large or stout is merely a matter of clothes

25 W. 38 St. N.Y.

It Is Your Own Fault—

If you are subjected to the inconvenience and high cost of having your clothes made to measure, as

Lane Bryant

Offers at All Times to the Women of

Extra Size or Stout Figure

as complete an assortment of Ultra Fashionable Apparel as offered elsewhere for the perfect "36."

Suits	$24.75 to $34.75
Coats	18.75 to 64.75
Dresses	11.50 to 139.50
Skirts	5.95 to 24.75
Waists	.98 to 24.75
Negligees	1.95 to 29.75
Bathing Suits	3.35 to 12.75

Corsets and Underwear.

to fit from stock, 35½ to 58 bust, 30 to 49 waist

(Long or short waisted.)

'A CITY OF HOMES' AIM OF ZONING PLAN

Commission's Report Makes Proper and Comfortable Domestic Life Its Keynote.

CALLS FACTORY A BLIGHT

Tells of Unhealth and Unsanitation Due to Lack of Air and Light in Crowded Districts.

The Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions will send its tentative report to the Board of Estimate tomorrow, and with it will go recommendations as to regulations for restricting buildings within certain boundaries, limiting the height of buildings, and in general to conserve real estate values and make for the better health and beauty of the city.

The report points out that in city building even a poor plan is better than none, and that in the building of New York no plan has been followed. The city has now reached a point beyond which unplanned growth cannot take place without courting social and economic disaster. Already, through haphazard construction and invasion for inappropriate uses, the commission finds, the capital value of large areas has been greatly impaired. In some sections this has depressed values, and added to this there is unsanitation and unhealth because in some districts lack of building control has made possible inadequate courts and open spaces.

"While in New York City economic forces tend to the segregation of industries of the heavier type along the water front and rail terminals and to segregate certain light industries near the wholesale, retail, hotel, and passenger terminal centres in Manhattan, there are many kinds of light industry that are free from any segregating force and locate indiscriminately throughout the city," says the report. "The factory is a blight on the residential section. It destroys the comfort, quiet, and convenience of home life. There is nothing more vital to the city than the housing of its people. There is nothing more essential to wholesome and comfortable housing than the exclusion of trades and industries from the residential streets."

Proper Home Life the Keynote.

The report goes into detail as to this discomfort, and it is this importance of proper home life that is the keynote of the report. Because of it the problem of congestion of population is closely related to the location of trades and industries. The commission found that in many cases it is the speculative builder who is often responsible for placing the first high building in a block. The first has plenty of light and air and its floor space rents easily. Then others follow, and their builders see no reason why they should keep lower down or provide larger yards or courts than the first. Such areas have been built up piecemeal, and many are now in the process of being smothered by their own growth.

"The social and economic desirability of limited height and minimum court and yard provisions has been clearly established by apartment-house construction under the Tenement House Law," the report continues. "Had similar regulations been applied to office and loft buildings great loss would have been prevented. Only by a complete districting plan can the mutually advantageous principle contained in the Tenement House Law be applied to all kinds of buildings in all parts of the city. There must first be a partial segregation of buildings according to use, and, second, a graduation of height and courtyard provisions, in accordance with the present and prospective intensity of use in the various sections of the city."

The commission believes that the districting plan makes it possible to provide suitable and reasonable regulations for each class of buildings and at the same time preserve the advantage of a substantially uniform regulation as to height and yard for all buildings within a block. This plan also would look to the future. The difficulty of the plan, however, is that buildings cannot be razed or vested rights disturbed for a new beginning. The plan must begin with conditions as they exist today. The commission believes, though, that certain regulations can be established that will be of mutual benefit to all property owners and the general public. The proposed districting plan has, therefore, been limited to such features as it seemed must appeal to the courts as being well within the law. The proposed regulations apply only to future buildings and their use.

Room Saved for Homes.

The districting plan divides the city into residential districts, business districts, and unrestricted areas. In the residential neighborhoods the plan is to preserve the side streets for homes wherever possible. Avenues and thoroughfares have usually been included in the business districts, the business use of the avenue being permitted to extend 100 feet back along the residential streets. In the less developed sections it has often seemed feasible to indicate only every second or third avenue for business use. No comprehensive plan for the future physical development of the city has as yet been worked out.

A comprehensive plan of port and terminal facilities has not been determined upon. Future park development has not been gone into. Because of this the probable or desirable use of various areas are exceedingly uncertain, and the report cites the areas around Jamaica Bay and Gravesend Bay and the south shore of Richmond as examples of this condition. Accordingly these and a number of similar areas have been left undetermined and unrestricted.

Five classes of height districts are provided. These limit the height of buildings at the street line to a varying multiple of the street width. These multiples vary from two and one-half times the street width in the office and financial section of Manhattan to one time the street width in the more undeveloped sections of the other four boroughs.

The commission has, however, modified the strict application of this principle by providing that for the purpose of computing the limiting height on the multiple of street width basis a street less than fifty feet wide shall be considered to be fifty feet wide and a street more than 100 feet wide shall be considered to be only 100 feet wide.

Permits 20-Story Buildings.

For a part of the Fifth Avenue section limits of one and one-quarter and one and one-half times the street width are proposed. A height of two times the street width is allowed for a narrow belt along a large portion of the waterfront of Manhattan and along the East River waterfront of Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx; also for a small area around the chief office and business centre of Brooklyn. In the two-times districts on a 60-foot street the building can go up 120 feet, or about ten stories, at the building line, and above that height by setting back twelve feet can go four stories higher. On a 100-foot street the building can go up 200 feet, or about sixteen stories, at the building line, and above that height with a 12-foot set-back can go four stories higher.

The only district in which a height of two and a half times the street width is proposed is in the office and financial section in lower Manhattan. The height of two times the street width is allowed for the remaining portions of the more intensively developed commercial and industrial sections in a broad belt through the centre of the island from the lower part of the city to Fifty-ninth Street.

TELL WHAT BELGIANS NEED.

Commission Issues Appeal for Clothing and Governors Assist.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium announced yesterday that more than fifty Governors of States and Mayors of cities in the United States have, during the last week, issued proclamations urging the people of their respective States and cities to co-operate with the commission in obtaining clothing and shoes for more than 3,000,000 destitute noncombatants in the German-occupied territories of Belgium and Northern France.

"The concerted action of the State and city executives," a statement issued yesterday by the commission reads, "is the result of many cable reports received within the last few days, which, among other things, forecast the starvation of millions of noncombatants should the work of the commission be interrupted. The cablegrams also call attention to the dire need of clothing among the women and children."

Here are some of the articles of clothing urgently needed to relieve distress in Belgium and Northern France:

Forty-eight thousand pairs of shoes and 300,000 woolen garments for little children.

One hundred thousand pairs of shoes, 400,000 shirts, 200,000 sweaters or jerseys, 280,000 pairs of union undergarments, 200,000 pairs of trousers, 400,000 pairs of stockings, and 100,000 caps or hats for boys.

Seven hundred thousand undergarments, 100,000 pairs of shoes, 200,000 waists or blouses, 400,000 pairs of stockings, 200,000 capes or coats, and 100,000 caps or hats for girls.

One million undergarments, 100,000 pairs of shoes, 200,000 skirts, 240,000 shawls or cloaks, 400,000 pairs of stockings, and 100,000 pairs of shoes for women.

Two hundred thousand pairs of shoes, of sizes ranging from 7 to 11, 300,000 shirts, 400,000 pairs of socks, 250,000 pairs of trousers, 300,000 coats and 150,000 overcoats, 200,000 sweaters, 500,000 undergarments, and 100,000 scarfs for men.

Forty-eight thousand pairs of shoes, and 300,000 woolen undergarments for infants.

Also needed are at least 100,000 blankets.

The commission announced yesterday the shipment of cloth sufficient to make 77,850 garments, but adds "that this number is entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the situation."

8-HOUR MINE DAY DISCUSSED

Joint Sub-Committee Indulges in "Explanatory" Talk.

The joint sub-committee of anthracite operators and miners discussed the eight-hour day yesterday. This is one of the ten demands which, the operators assert, may add $23,000,000 a year to the coal bills of householders.

The brief typewritten statement sent by the committee from the Union League Club to the McAlpin Hotel disclosed that no agreement had been reached on any of the demands which were formally submitted by the United Mine Workers on Feb. 21. At the Seville Hotel, where the operators have established a publicity bureau, and at the Continental Hotel, where the miners are established, it was announced that the discussion of the eight-hour day had been "explanatory" and that the operators had made no specific reply to the demand. The demand for a 20 per cent. increase, which was taken up three days ago, had been passed for the time being, it was said, without proposal of any kind having been made by the operators.

25,000 TONS ON TWO LINERS.

Cymric and Lapland Sail with British Government Freight.

Twenty-five thousand tons of freight consigned to the British Government were carried by the Lapland and Cymric of the White Star Line, which sailed yesterday for England. Neither ship had passengers on board and both had the cheap passenger accommodations removed to make room for more cargo.

The Lapland carried 14,000 tons and the Cymric 11,000, a large part of both cargoes being military supplies. The White Star Line has not yet announced whether the Lapland would carry passengers on its next trip from this port.

Killed by Live-Wire Shock.

George H. Turner, 28 years old, of 1172 Fox Street, the Bronx, an electrician employed by the New Haven Railroad, was instantly killed yesterday when he touched a live wire while cleaning the motors of an electrical locomotive at the Port Morris terminal.

$510,000 TAX PAID ON HAGGIN ESTATE

Executors' Appraisal Shows Horseman Left Property Worth $20,558,034.

$3,000,000 DEBTS LISTED

State Hearings on Valuations Begin Tomorrow, and Some of the Figures May Be Changed.

Alexander & Green of 120 Broadway, attorneys for the estate of James B. Haggin, yesterday paid to the State Controller in Albany a check for $510,000 as the amount of the transfer tax on the estate. Together with the check, the law firm filed a schedule of the estate assets with appraised valuations by the executors which showed that the estate amounted to $20,558,034. The filing of the check yesterday saved the estate a penalty of $50,000, which would have been claimed by the State if the tax had not been paid within six months of the death of Mr. Haggin, who died in September, 1915, at Newport, R. I.

The grouped assets were scheduled as follows: Real estate in New York City, $7,881,500; bonds, $1,107,834; stocks, $13,-[illegible]5,000; cash on hand and on deposit, 256,664; promissory notes, $663,690; accounts receivable, $209,047; mortgages, [illegible]07, and personal chattels, &c., $981,-192.

Hearings on the valuation of the assets begin before Transfer Tax Appraiser Ludden in the Woolworth Building tomorrow and the valuations set by the executors may, for the purposes of the transfer tax, be altered in some details.

The debts approximated $3,000,000 in the schedules submitted in Albany and included: executors commissions of $660,000; accounts payable, $530,000, and owed on notes, about $1,000,000.

The schedule of realty holdings, with the valuations, included: the residence at 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, 387 Fifth Avenue, $435,000; land at 820 Fifth Avenue, formerly the site of the Progress Club, $775,000; 70 and 72 Franklin Street, $120,000; 353 to 357 Broadway, $365,000; 377 and 379 Broadway, $600,000; 487 Broadway, $460,000; 311 to 317 West 140th Street, $78,000; 310 to 314 West 141st Street, $25,500; 441 Madison Avenue, $140,000, and the sixty-seven acres at Gravesend Avenue and Neck Road, Sheepshead Bay, where Mr. Haggin had his training stables, $308,000.

Among the securities listed were bonds of the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company of Peru, at a valuation of $600,000; stock of the same company of the par value of $3,000,000, but given a valuation of only $2,000,000 in the schedule; stocks of the Kern County Land Company of California, $3,750,000; stock of the Homestake Mining Company, $4,-400,000, and 300 shares of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, holding company of the Metropolitan Opera House, $100,000.

There were a number of stock and bond holdings in California and Kentucky mining corporations of separate minor valuations.

The list of paintings and art objects and their estimated values will be filed later, as will the exact amounts received from the sales of Mr. Haggin's horses and stable and other racing accoutrements.

The residuary estate, as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES when Mr. Haggin's will was filed, was divided into five equal shares, one part each, with a few detailed exceptions, going to Mrs. Voorhies Haggin, second wife of the testator; Louis T. Haggin, the only son; Mrs. Edith H. Lounsberry, a daughter, and Mrs. Mabel McAfee Preston, a granddaughter, and the remaining fifth to be held in trust by the executors, the income to be paid to Mrs. Lee W. Haggin, daughter-in-law, widow of James Ben Ali Haggin.

MRS. WHEELOCK LEFT $300,000

Will of Mother of Realty Man Is Filed for Probate.

The will of Mrs. Alice T. Wheelock, disposing of personal property in excess of $300,000, was filed for probate yesterday. Mrs. Wheelock was the mother of William H. Wheelock, Vice President of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, real estate concern.

The son, William H., receives the residuary estate of about $160,000. Catherine M. Wheelock, wife of William H., of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., receives $40,000, while the latter's little daughter, Alice, receives $35,000, and the grandson, Morgan D. Wheelock, brother of Alice, receives $30,000.

Bridget O'Brien, "my faithful servant," receives $1,000; Dr. Calvin S. May, $2,000 "as a little remembrance," and Elinor B. Perry of Brookline, Mass., niece of the testatrix, receives $12,000.

Griswold a Princeton Man.

Le Grand C. Griswold, who was accidentally killed by a shotgun in the hands of a chauffeur at Aiken on Friday, was not an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania, as was stated, but was a graduate of Princeton University, Class of 1903. He was active in Princeton alumni circles here.

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.

Importers—Creators
GOWNS SUITS COATS

Additional Paris Models

from Cheruit, Jenny, Beer, Doucet and Fanny, arrived last Friday on the S. S. Chicago, and will be on exhibition as soon as cleared through customs.

CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

JEWISH HEARTS

in the war stricken lands of Europe will surely bless those who are contributing so handsomely to the great

JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS' BAZAAR

The following gifts are gratefully acknowledged:

Studebaker Corporation, 6 cylinder Touring Car.
R. H. Macy & Co., Dining-room Set.
Gimbel Bros., Bedroom Set.
I. Goldberg & Co., $1,000.00 in Bottled Goods.
Mosler Safe Co., Office Safe.

(Signed) MRS. FELIX GOULED, Chairman Donation Committee.

WHY NOT HELP BY GIVING NOW?

People's Relief Committee:
MEYER LONDON, Chairman.
SAMUEL HELLER, Treasurer.
BORIS FINGERHOOD, Secretary.

Bazaar Committee:
SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Chairman.
PETER DIAMOND, Secretary-Mgr.
LOUIS W. FEHR, Promotion Adviser.

MAIN HEADQUARTERS: 709 Sixth Ave.; Tel. Bryant 550.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Lexington Ave. & 46th St.
Week of March 25th—April 3d.

Lane Bryant
is the largest maker and retailer in the world of maternity apparel and
Lane Bryant
MATERNITY CORSET
is the ONLY one built for the true maternity figure with full knowledge of its requirements.
Retains Stylish Figure
Preserves Health; Relieves Fatigue
supports abdomen and vital organs; preventing injury to mother and child.
Phone 6416 Greeley Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St., N.Y.

FOR MONDAY ONLY
Infants' Long and Short White Dresses
with hand-embroidered yokes.
Special at 45c

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street Telephone 2626 Greeley

Men's 20-Yr. Gold-Filled Watches
Thin model, 12-size, open face; twenty-three jewel movement.
Special at $7.50

In a special group for tomorrow
Thirty entirely new models in
Women's Fancy Tailored Suits at $29.50
Values made possible only by specialization

DIRECT copies of higher priced models, one of which we illustrate. The materials, the designing, and finish are superior to anything ever offered in suits at this price. Such designers as

Bernard Jenny Premet
Beer Cheruit and Lanvin

created the originals. These wonderful reproductions possess all the charm of the imported models, and are very carefully tailored throughout.

The materials are

English Serges Gabardines Wool Velours
Checks Mixtures Poiret Twills
Taffeta and Serge Combinations

Sizes 34 to 44. Three models up to 52 bust.

An Extraordinary Offering of
Women's Silk Dress Skirts for Spring
Featuring the latest models and fabrics—in four special groups:

At $6.75
Five models in good quality taffeta, showing new pockets and belts. Carefully made and finished.

At $11.50
Eight distinctive models in satin, taffeta, plaids, silk faille and taffeta, in a variety of colorings.

At $8.75 — Ten models in taffeta and plaid silk, with shirred or plain backs. Flare and ripple effects.

At $14.50—Twelve models in the very newest effects. Made of taffeta, faille, fancy stripes, plaids, and La Jerz, the new washable silk.

FOR MONDAY
A Sale of Women's Street Coats at $19.50
New Spring Models and Fabrics

A comprehensive collection of NEW coats for street wear, copies of beautiful models by European designers.

The fabrics include velour and worsted checks, shower proof tweeds, coverts, forestry cloth, gabardine, wool poplin, corduroy and white chinchilla. Three-quarter, seven-eighth length and sport models trimmed with velvet or self fabric. Full or half lined with guaranteed silk lining.

Furs at These Prices Are an Investment

FURS were never scarcer than today—and prices never more attractive than in this clearance from our regular stock. You not only save on former prices, but pay about half what these furs will cost next Fall.

If it is more convenient to you it will only be necessary to pay one-third the purchase price now and the balance when your furs are taken from storage.

Red Fox Set	formerly $80.00	Now $50
Chinola Squirrel Set	formerly $90.00	
Natural Mink Set	formerly $67.50	
Blue Dyed Lynx Set	formerly $72.50	
Fox Sets, in taupe, Sitka and black	formerly $49.50	Now $35
Ermine Muffs	formerly $70.00	
Cross Fox Muffs	formerly $50 & $60	
Cross Fox Scarfs	formerly $50 & $60	
Red Fox Scarfs	formerly $50.00	

The Scarfs and Sets quoted above are only part of the extraordinary values offered. There are hundreds of pieces to select from in this great clearance, ranging in price from

$5.00 to $75.00

New Tailored Blouses for Spring

In a special group, very attractively priced for tomorrow.

At $3.95

$3.95

THE illustration shows just one of ten charming semi-tailored blouses we are offering at this price, fashioned of crepe de Chine, with pleated fronts and hemstitched collar, edged with pleated frill of self material. Maize, Nile, flesh color, and white.

New Tailored Silk Shirts at $2

The latest thing in blouses for women. Made of excellent quality tub silk. Collar and cuffs fasten with loops and small pearl buttons. In white with stripes of black, Copenhagen, helio and green.

A Strictly Tailored Blouse at $5.95

In crepe de Chine, with fronts of beautiful hand-embroidery in dot and eyelet design. Hand-embroidered collar and cuffs. Fastens with pearl buttons. In white and flesh only.

In the Dress Salon we shall feature tomorrow

Afternoon Dresses for Women at $22.50

Priced remarkably low for garments possessing so much style and charm

THREE distinct models to select from, each carefully made and finished.

Model I (as illustrated) has pretty waist of Georgette crepe with band of taffeta and hand-embroidered buckle of gold threads. In sizes from 40 to 44.

Model II has three-tier skirt with long tunic back and entire waist of Georgette.

Model III is of Georgette crepe, with taffeta fold on bottom of skirt and plaited taffeta tunic. Waist is tastefully trimmed with taffeta. Lined throughout with Jap silk. Sizes 34 to 44.

In navy, silver, gray, Hague, blue, wisteria and black.

FOR MONDAY ONLY
A Sale of Boys' School Suits at $5
With extra knickers

CAREFULLY tailored suits in several attractive models. New Spring patterns and colors. Coats lined with good quality mohair lining. Sizes 7 to 17.

Boys' Spring Blouses at 50c

In a liberal assortment of new patterns. With or without collar or sport collar attached. Guaranteed absolutely tub-proof. Ages 7 to 16.

For Monday Only—Gray and White
Switches and Transformations

Gray and White Switches, 18 inches long	$2.95
Gray and White Switches, 20 inches long	$3.45
Gray and White Switches, 22 inches long	$4.95
Gray and White Transformations, 18 in. long	$6.45
Gray and White Transformations, 22 in. long	$8.95

Beginning tomorrow—a Sale of
Women's High-Cut Kidskin Boots

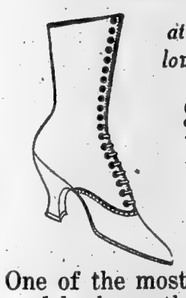

at the very low price of
$6.00

One of the most graceful models shown this season. Very carefully made, with hand turned soles, covered Louis XV heels, and aluminum heel plates to protect the heel of the shoe.

Only 450 pairs
All sizes—in pearl gray, white and bronze

THE Saks $5.55 Wonder Hats are, without question, the most remarkable values ever offered in trimmed millinery. That is why we call them

The SAKS
$5.55 Wonder Hats

For style, workmanship and finish they are absolutely the greatest value in New York today. From a collection of over 500 recent creations we shall feature tomorrow:

The New Tea Veil Sailor
(Illustrated at left)
made of Milan hemp straw, silk faced, trimmed with roses, foliage and fine silk veil. In black, white and fashionable colors.

The illustration at right shows a new tricorn lisere hat—trimmed with colored velvet ribbon. Millinery Salon, Third Floor.

On sale and display tomorrow
New Redfern and Warner Rust-proof Corsets

FOR every type of figure. Made of fabrics that are soft to the touch, yet strong enough to withstand the hardest wear. New models are in low and medium bust, with slightly curved waistline and very straight hips and back. In batiste and the newest novelty broche in flesh or white. Prices:

Redfern Corsets from $3 to $5

Warner Rustproof Corsets $1 to $3

CAREW DENOUNCES CRITICS AS ALIENS

Congressman Declares Their Sympathies Are More with Allies Than with America.

MORE LETTERS OF PROTEST

One Points to Need for Travel to France and Asks How to Get There on an American Ship.

Congressman John F. Carew, Democrat, representing the Seventeenth New York District, who was rebuked yesterday morning in letters published in THE TIMES for warning his constituents against traveling on armed ships of belligerents, replied to his critics yesterday characterizing them in general as "more passionately pro-Ally than German-Americans are pro-German," and dealing with a number of them specifically.

Congressman Carew took umbrage especially at the sarcastic letter of Frederic R. Coudert, concerning whom he said:

"Mr. Coudert is not an American. He is a Frenchman at heart. His letter is both intemperate and vulgar. It is not in accordance with what one is accustomed to expect from a French gentleman.

"I understand that Mr. Coudert has represented the French Government here in a legal way, and that he has had some such association with the English Government. He is certainly more for the Allies than for America. Incidentally, I have not received his letter. I don't believe he mailed it to me."

"And there's Sandy McKeever," continued Congresman Carew, referring to Sanford McKeever, whose letter was also published in THE TIMES. "His name gives him away. He's a Scotchman, and as such would like to see America play England's hand."

Mr. Carew next came to the letter of Edward S. Martin of Life of whom he said:

"If any one doubts where Mr. Martin's sympathies lie let him read Life.

"These comments only serve to show the character of those who have been condemning me for issuing my American warning to American citizens. I have received a number of personal letters criticising me, and in most cases I have found that the writers, just as those who wrote in the letters published in THE TIMES, are strongly English and French in their sympathies.

"But I am an American. I am not a partisan of any belligerent power. I have no antecedents in Europe and I inherit no European traditions. I am for America and I believe that America should keep hands off in this war."

THE TIMES yesterday received other letters condemning Mr. Carew's course. One addressed to the Congressman, a copy of which was sent to THE TIMES, was from Charles Robinson Smith, after quoting a part of Mr. Carew's warning, Mr. Smith says in part:

Many Americans like myself have business and property interests and relations in France. Will you point out, Mr. Congressman, how we are to get over there on an American ship to attend to these matters? Many are constantly making these journeys in behalf of transactions that concern the highest interests, trade and other, of this country—the welfare of millions of farmers and millions of our working people. Are these to heed your warning and wreck the interests committed to them because you will not insist upon their safety at sea under the rules of international law so well established that even you recognize them only to refuse them their support?

So long as you and those who think like you do the voting in Congress the peace of these United States can never be ruffled by the unlawful slaughter of a few Americans lawfully pursuing their avocations on the high seas.

Dr. J. J. Henna of 24 West Seventy-second Street, wrote to Mr. Carew, thus:

Your letter of March 7, inst., advising and giving your reasons why we, citizens of the United States, should keep away from traveling in neutral ships, is indeed an unexpected surprise to me. I thought you were an American, and, as such, a reliable defender of American rights, and never surmised that you could be working on behalf of the Kaiser in an American Congress.

Let me call your attention to a fact that you seem to have forgotten. You were not chosen in this district to give us advice nor to further the cause of Germany and her Allies, and thereby become a participant in the horrible crimes committed by these inhumane nations, but to serve your constituents, assert their rights and, if need be, to call upon the American Navy and Army to defend the honor, rights and ideals of the citizens of the United States. Your advice to relinquish these rights is a gratuitous assumption of position which I stigmatize as a cowardly act, unbecoming a Congressman, and for which you should be put out of Congress.

William M. Lawson, another of Mr. Carew's constituents, after quoting the warning he had received, says:

Permit me to say that your views do not reflect my idea of a strong, patriotic American citizen. Views which relinquish the substance for the shadow and which claim a right in one breath only in the next to weakly advocate its abandonment, or in its exercise be held blameworthy and unpatriotic, are not calculated to secure the respect either of the individual or of a foreign State.

If Columbia does ride safely through the storm without the loss of her honor and self-respect, I fear it will not be due to men holding the views you express, but in spite of them.

In his reply sent to Mr. Carew, R. H. Canaday says:

I think that a Congressman's "supreme patriotic duty" is to protect his country's citizens in the exercise of their every lawful right, (especially rights, which said Congressman himself acknowledges,) and that any Congressman, who is "indifferent to the fate" of his countrymen in the exercise of their rights "is guilty of a treasonable disregard of the supreme patriotic duty, which every man owes to his country."

It certainly is desirable, that citizens refrain from exercising dangerous rights, but to say that they will not be permitted to do so is a far different matter. The first instance affects only the citizen, the second destroys your country's honor and prestige.

William Cutajar, without waste of words, sends this response to Mr. Carew:

Sir: Your amazing circular just received. Very evidently it is intended for vote-catching among the hyphenated.

I vote as an American.

Louis S. Weeks, another Carew constituent, tells his Congressman, among other things:

It seems to me a right is a right that should be safeguarded and that the Government should be backed up in a decision of this character and not hampered by underhand methods.

I note your personal views on the subject and consider them very curious from one who has taken an oath to uphold the honor and dignity of the country.

I am a voter in your district and shall take great pleasure in voting against you if by any good chance you should have the nerve to run again.

One of Mr. Carew's circulars, meant for Lincoln R. Peabody, fell into the hands of Mrs. Peabody, who felt called upon to write her feelings to the Congressman. Among other things she said:

I pray most earnestly that our beloved country may not be forced to participate in the great war now raging, but I would rather see her fight, and even, if need be, be beaten, than see her playing the coward's part, and skulking out of her national obligations.

Richard Henry Gatling turns his sarcasm upon his Representative in Congress in these words:

Now that your letter has been read by the people of New York City, no one will doubt that you are an American citizen as well as a Congressman.

If you wish to make yourself famous a good policy for you to follow would be for you to continue to be disloyal to your constituents.

J. R. G. Ivey addressed a letter to THE TIMES in which he pleaded "guilty" to having voted for Mr. Carew, but he asserted that he, with others in the district, "resented being misrepresented" by the Congressman.

T. R. WEARY OF PUBLICITY.

Tells Fellow-Passengers He Is Glad to be Away from It.

Passengers who returned yesterday on the steamship Guiana of the Quebec Line, which carried Colonel Roosevelt as far as the island of Demerara, said a British naval officer, who boarded the steamer at Castries, the fortified naval base on the island of St. Lucia, told Captain Carey that no passengers would be allowed on shore.

"Well, in that case," replied Captain Carey, "nobody from on shore will be allowed to board the ship."

The naval officer, who said officials and prominent people on the island wanted to come on board to greet the ex-President, went back to consult the authorities. They said, as a special favor, that passengers could come on shore, and Colonel Roosevelt and others did go in small boats and got a hearty reception.

Those who went ashore on the French island of Martinique said Colonel Roosevelt got his greatest ovation there because of the prompt measures he had taken, when he was President, for the relief of the island after the Mt. Pelee disaster. Officials of the island said they had cabled to France to inquire how much they could spend on the reception for him and received word from Paris that there was no limit. This resulted in putting a heavy tax on Colonel Roosevelt, for the reason that three big formal dinners were held for him in one day, in the morning, afternoon, and evening. The dinner in the evening lasted four hours.

Passengers said that on the trip down Colonel Roosevelt told them that he was getting extremely tired of publicity and that he was enjoying the trip immensely because of his escape from it. The only incident on the outward bound trip was the death of a mule in the hold, an event that the friends of Colonel Roosevelt, which included all on board, affected to see as an omen.

JERSEY MOOSE FOR T. R.

Demand Progressive Candidate as Price of Reunion.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—New Jersey Progressives are for Roosevelt. They made that clear at the State Convention here today when delegates to the Chicago National Convention on June 7 were chosen. The fifty-four delegates and alternates are unpledged, but are for the Colonel.

Halbert Paine Gardner of the Progressive National Committee, and Progressive candidate for Governor of Maine in 1914, delivered an address at the convention and at the dinner which followed. In his opinion the Progressives hold the balance of power and if the Republicans will nominate a Progressive candidate the combined vote of the Republican and Progressive party will insure success at the coming election. He only mentioned Roosevelt while speaking of candidates.

The speaker thought it would be better to take a chance at four more years of "Democratic inefficiency" than to turn the country over to those who controlled the National Convention of 1912.

The delegates at large chosen were former Senator Everett Colby of Essex, J. A. H. Hopkins, Morristown, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee; Joseph H. Marvel, Atlantic, and William H. Bright, Cape May.

Resolutions offered by former Senator Colby were adopted. They indorsed the National Committee's action in calling a convention, demanded a full Progressive ticket in the event of failure of the Republican Convention to name Progressive candidates, and declared in favor of national preparedness.

Herbert A. Drake of Camden and Patrick H. Leftus, Asbury Park, were named to the State Committee, the former succeeding Frank B. Jess of Camden.

The alternates at large are Patrick W. Leftus, Monmouth; James B. Furher Union; Clarke Miller, Morris; Louis B. Ledue, Camden.

A. L. BENSON HEADS SOCIALIST TICKET

Yonkers Man Nominated for the Presidency in Primary Taken by Mail.

BALLOTS TOTALED 32,398

G. R. Kirkpatrick Chosen for Vice President—Berger and Hillquit Also Win.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 11.—Allan L. Benson, magazine editor, of Yonkers, N. Y., was shown today to be the nominee of the Socialist Party for President of the United States. The final returns received here at national headquarters, 803 West Madison Street, gave Mr. Benson a majority over James H. Maurer of Reading, Penn., President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and Arthur Lesueur of Minot, N. D., Vice President of the People's College, Fort Scott, Kan.

The total vote cast in the primary, the ballots for which were sent out to State organizations on Jan. 10, was 32,398. Mr. Benson's vote was 16,639, Mr. Maurer's 12,264, and Mr. Lesueur's 3,495. The figures showed Mr. Benson to have a majority of 580 votes, and set a record in the party for the closeness of the contest.

Mr. Benson will have for his running mate George R. Kirkpatrick, lecturer and author, of Newark, N. J., who defeated Kate Richards O'Hare of St. Louis by more than 9,000 votes, the official figures being 20,107 against 11,388.

In the race for membership in the National Executive Committee only two of thirty-one candidates received majorities on the official returns. These were Morris Hillquit of New York, with a total of 17,230, and former Congressman Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, with 17,070.

Allan Louis Benson was born in Plainwell, Mich., on Nov. 6, 1871. He was editor of The Detroit Times from 1901 to 1906, and editor of The Washington Times from 1906 to 1907. He has been a member of the Socialist Party for nine years, and has written books and magazine articles on economic and political subjects. Among his books are "Socialism Made Plain," "The Usurped Power of the Courts," "The Growing Grocery Bill," and the "Truth About Socialism." He is a member of the Liberal Club.

George R. Kirkpatrick also is a newspaper and magazine writer. He was for several years a teacher of public speaking at the Rand School in New York, and was once an instructor in a college at Lafayette, Ohio. He is 45 years old and has been a member of the Socialist Party for nine years.

Morris Hillquit is a lawyer living at 214 Riverside Drive. He has an office at 30 Church Street, and has been counsel for several of the unions in the needle trades in their disputes with employers. Mr. Hillquit was born in Riga, Russia, on Aug. 1, 1869, and emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1886. He has been practicing law in New York since May 1, 1893, and has been a member of the Socialist Party since 1888. He was a delegate to the national conventions of that party in 1899, 1901, 1904, 1908, and 1910, and was a national committeeman from New York in 1902 and 1906. He also was a delegate of the Socialist Party to the International Socialist Congresses at Amsterdam in 1904, at Stuttgart in 1907 and at Copenhagen in 1910. He has written several books on Socialism.

Victor L. Berger was a Representative from the Fifth District of Wisconsin from 1911 to 1913. He was the first Socialist ever elected to Congress. Mr. Berger is an editor, and was born at Nieder Rebbush, Austria-Hungary, on Feb. 28, 1860. He was educated at Budapest and Vienna, but before he was ready to graduate financial reverses forced the family to emigrate to the United States. He worked at various trades and was a school teacher for a time. He became editor of The Milwaukee Daily Vorwaerts in 1893 and remained in that place until 1898, when he became the editor of The Warheit, a German publication issued in Milwaukee. He is now the editor in chief of The Milwaukee Leader, a Socialist daily. He has been delegate to national and international conventions of his party, and has written books on Socialism. In 1904 Mr. Berger received five votes for United States Senator.

DISAVOWED BY ROOSEVELT.

Candidacies of Six Illinois Men Squelched by His Action.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—Three Republican and three Progressive candidates for delegates to the National Conventions who expressed a preference for Theodore Roosevelt in petitions for election filed with Secretary of State Lewis G. Stevenson have formally been disavowed by Colonel Roosevelt and their names will not go on the ballots for the April 11 primary.

After an exchange of numerous telegrams between the Secretary of State and Colonel Roosevelt's private secretary, John McGrath, a disavowal properly executed by Roosevelt & Son, attorneys for the former President, was received by Secretary Stevenson late today.

WHITMAN STILL FOR HUGHES

Governor Declares Justice Is the Logical Candidate.

Governor Whitman last night conferred with a number of friends in this city. Among them were William L. Ward of Westchester County, Public Service Commissioner William Hayward, and Charles H. Strong, special investigator appointed to inquire into State charitable institutions. When the Governor was asked if he was still for the nomination of Justice Charles E. Hughes for President on the Republican ticket, he said:

"I am just as certain as I was months ago that Charles E. Hughes is the logical candidate for the Republican nomination and the man upon whom there can be general concentration."

The Governor would not discuss local politics.

REFUSES TO ENJOIN TRIBUNE

Justice Holds Right to Publish Should Be Decided by Trial.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of the Greenhut Company to make permanent a temporary injunction restraining The Tribune from publishing an article by Samuel Hopkins Adams concerning an advertised sale by the plaintiff of the stock of the A. D. Matthews's Sons Inc. The Court said:

"It seems to be the rule that an injunction will not issue to restrain an individual or a newspaper from publishing a libel where no conspiracy, no intimidation, and no act of coercion has been shown. In any event the important questions raised herein should be decided upon the trial of the action."

'Asylum' Wants to Become a 'Home'

The Trustees of the Hebrew Infant Asylum at Kingsbridge Road and University Avenue, the Bronx, contemplate proceedings in the Supreme Court to have the name of the institution changed to the Home for Hebrew Infants. According to Harry R. Kohn, a lawyer, at 42 Broadway, who has been retained in the matter, the proposed change is desired in order to have a name that more nearly indicates the work of the institution. A $75,000 training school for home nurses is being erected next to the home.

WILSON IS INDORSED IN MASSACHUSETTS

State Committee Recommends His Renomination and Selects Delegates to Convention.

DECLARES NATION NEEDS HIM

Resolutions Say President Has Been High-Minded and Patriotic and Has Stood for Peace.

BOSTON, March 11.—Adopting resolutions in favor of the renomination of President Wilson, the Democratic State Committee today recommended as candidates for delegates-at-large to the National Convention, former Governor David I. Walsh, Joseph O'Neil of Brookline, a former Congressman; Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell, and Chester A. Strekler, Assistant United States Treasurer, of this city.

The resolutions expressing the desire of the committee "to be recorded in favor of the renomination and re-election of President Wilson," said in part:

"He has been patient, high-minded and patriotic. He has stood for America and for peace. With clear vision and rare judgment he has steered a straight course mid the cross-currents of criticism and opposition. He has won the approval of the fair-minded of all parties. He has brought to the solution of international affairs the same high purpose, the same ideals of respect for law, for justice, and a proper regard for the rights of others as Americans are wont to admire in their first representative.

"In this hour of national peril, we need his cool and self-poised mind, his earnest and lofty patriotism, his wise and discriminating judgment to safeguard the interests and uphold the honor and dignity of our common country."

The choice of ex-Governor Walsh to head the delegation was made by acclamation and was unanimous. It followed an announcement by Chairman Michael J. O'Leary that the former Governor had recently declared himself a supporter of the President as the party candidate for re-election. The other three members of the State were chosen by ballot.

As alternates the State Committee named Edmund C. Codman and Vincent Brogna of this city, Thomas F. Higgins of Fall River, and Oscar Rochelau of Worcester.

TO AID TAX REDUCTION.

12 Legislators Tell Committee They Will Support New Measures.

The Tax Reduction Committee is to hold a meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. Jacob C. Klinck, President of the Williamsburg Trust Company, and President of the Brooklyn Civic Club, is Chairman of the committee having the meeting in charge.

"We are still hearing from legislators," said Alfred E. Marling, Vice Chairman of the committee, yesterday. "Up to this afternoon thirty-two Senators and Assemblymen had written to say that they were unqualifiedly in favor of our entire program; ten more had written that they were in favor of most of the bills in our program, but were doubtful about one or two.

"That means that forty-two of the New York City delegation in Albany have expressed themselves in favor of relief legislation. Three more express general sympathy, but do not state definitely how they will vote. Two decline to give assurance of any kind, either in support or in opposition, and one writes that he is going to work for relief legislation, but has not yet received the committee's letter, and is therefore not prepared to reply."

ADVERTISEMENT.

GUARDING AGAINST TREACHEROUS FOE.

A Menace Which Cannot Be Ignored.

When invasion in the form of foreign conquest threatens a country, that country immediately mobilizes and prepares for war.

The Grip germ has invaded the homes of thousands this Winter, leaving many wrecked physiques to tell the story.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract—the world famous tonic food—is a blood, flesh and muscle maker and invaluable in such cases—will build up the system and help to guard against further attack.

Held in highest medical esteem for over fifty years.

Equally beneficial to men, women and children.

Taken at meal times and delightfully palatable.

400,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Point out from among the many new things that have just been received in their reorganized collection of Infants' Wear,

Baby Dresses

1 and 2 year sizes

Dainty creations in organdie, French nainsook and batiste, artistically trimmed with hand embroidery and real Valenciennes lace, at prices

From 8.50 to 25.00

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The Roseville Pottery Company

Announces the removal of their showrooms to

621 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

(At 50th Street, Opp. St. Patrick's Cathedral.)

In our new quarters we are exhibiting an unusual display of Vases, Electroliers, etc., of

PAU-LE-O POTTERY

which are distinctive in harmonious color schemes, blending with any decoration—each Electrolier is fitted with an individual shade.

The rare finish and artistic coloring of PAU-LE-O POTTERY is never duplicated, and words cannot express their beauty and attractiveness. They must be seen to be appreciated.

We cordially invite you to visit our showrooms to see and inspect this display of wonderful PAU-LE-O POTTERY

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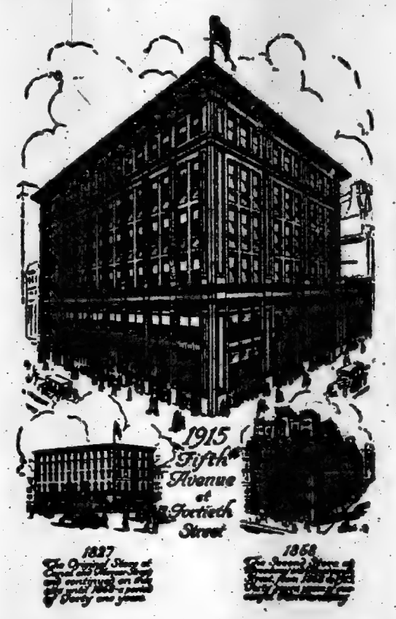

Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street
New York City

Specials in the

Spring Opening

of our

Women's and Misses' Dep't

Styles for Spring and Summer

1916

Latest Effects in Blouses,

Suits, Coats and Dresses

The following especially prepared sales of smart apparel are for Monday and Tuesday Only

Tailor Suits

Women's Tailor Suits
Of Gabardine; copy of a smart Bernard Model, with medium length coat and latest flare skirt; in Black, Navy, Mint, Rookie and Twilight.
Special value
26.50

Misses' Tailor Suits
Of Men's Wear Serge; Black and Navy, also Shepherd's Check; in a new pleated and belted model, with collar in contrasting shades. 14 to 20 years.
Specially priced
27.50

Women's Tailor Suits
Of Men's Wear Serge; beautifully tailored and reproducing a Marforat Model; in Navy, Black, Check and Twilight.
Special value
26.50

Misses' Tailor Suits
Of Velour Check in all the fashionable combinations of color and in a model suitable for street and sport wear. 14 to 20 years.
Specially priced
27.50

Women's Tailor Suits
A new Belted Model of Men's Wear Serge; in Black, Navy and Twilight; the smartly cut coat has overlay collar of white Taffeta and distinctive black and white buttons.
Special value
26.50

Misses' Tailor Suits
An exceptionally smart model of Shepherd's Check, with white Faille collar and cuffs; also a similar design in Navy Poiret Twill. 14 to 20 years.
Specially priced
27.50

Evening Dresses

Women's Evening Dresses
Charming Frocks of net, Cloth of Silver and Taffeta, in the newest combinations and attractive colorings.
Values up to $27.50
19.50

Misses' Evening Dresses
Of Taffeta and Georgette in Pink, Orchid and Maize; some bead trimmed; also with silver lace. 14 to 20 years.
Value $29.50
19.50

Women's Evening Dresses
A Collection of dainty models in Charmeuse, Chiffon and Taffeta, in various combinations and fashionable shades.
Values up to $45.00
29.50

Misses' Evening Dresses
Of Tulle and Charmeuse, in Maize and White, trimmed with Rhinestones; also gowns of net, trimmed with soiree. 14 to 20 years.
Value $30.00
25.00

Waists and Blouses

New Spring styles daily appear in the Blouse Department; now displayed is a beautiful collection of Hand-Made French models in Lace, Georgette and Sheer Fabrics. The new East India Jackets and Mandarins, also the smartest Tailleur effects in Linens, Voiles, Silk and Crepe de Chine in white and Spring colorings.

Prices from $3.00 to $55.00

NOTE *By special arrangement our French models can be made in sizes up to 44 and the out sizes.*

Specials Monday and Tuesday

Crepe de Chine Tucked—Tailleur model, with convertible collar in white and pastel shades; also with plaited collar.
Value $5.00
3.95

Imported Model Blouses of Voile and Batiste, beautifully hand made and hand embroidered in new effects.
Value $15.00
10.00

Afternoon Dresses

Women's Afternoon Dresses
Of Taffeta and Georgette Crepe in three unusual models and the most fashionable Spring shades, including Navy, Black, Green, Grey, Hague and Tan.
Special value
26.50

Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Of Taffeta in a tucked model and Crepe de Chine with touches of bead embroidery; both very smart. Colors are Navy, Grey, Hague, Rose and Biscuit. 14 to 20 years.
Specially priced
27.50

Daytime Coats

Women's Spring Coats
Of the new Chamois Cloth, featuring a smart flare model with overlay collar of white Faille and handsome figured silk lining; in Black, Navy and Amethyst.
Special value
26.50

Misses' Spring Coats
A smart, loosely fitting belted model, in Navy or Black Gabardine and Shepherd's check trimmed with large pearl buttons; satin lined throughout. 14 to 20 years.
Specially priced
25.50

Women's Sport Coats
Of Djersette in Joffre Blue, Emerald and Tan; smartly trimmed with leather and large military buttons.
Special value
27.50

Misses' Practical Coats
Of English mixtures in all the new Spring colorings, in a semi-belted model, half satin lined. 14 to 20 years.
Specially priced
27.50

ACTORS SEE IN UNION A REMEDY FOR EVILS

Grant Stewart Says They Seek Return Railway Fares and Part Pay for Rehearsals.

WANT A. F. OF L. PROTECTION

Demand That Actresses Be Reimbursed for Expenditures Made for Gowns.

They of "The Profession" yesterday warmed to the theme of being union actors and actresses some day because the grievances which drove them into the proposal to join the American Federation of Labor, adopted on Friday afternoon at the Hotel Astor meeting, have been on their hearts these many years. Likewise there was no great enthusiasm on the part of the theatrical managers. The proposal will be voted on at the May meeting.

Grant Stewart, one of our best known stage "clergymen" and secretary of the Council of the Actors' Equity Association, which is thinking of entering the federation, yesterday took as his text the principal reasons for the banding together of the stage folk in defense of their rights.

"It is the object of the Actors' Equity Association," he said, "to put an end once for all to certain abuses which have in recent years crept into the theatrical world and to bring about the renascence of the days of the Old Lyceum stock. What we seek above all things are contracts without jokers. Actors have for years shared the losses without getting the benefit of the increase of salary if the plays are successes. One of the first things which this organization stands for is that in every contract of actors who are going out on the road it shall be definitely set down that they get their transportation back to New York.

Pay for Rehearsals.

"In the old days, when plays ran longer than they do now, it was understood that an actor or actress who rehearsed for a production was to have a season of thirty weeks, hence the idea that the actor was to give his services free during the rehearsal. To guard against the loss from a sudden termination of the engagement we seek to have in every contract the provision that at least two weeks' salary is guaranteed for four weeks' time at free rehearsals. If there are six weeks of rehearsal without salary, then four weeks must be guaranteed with pay. After an actor has rehearsed for two weeks, and he is eliminated from the cast, it is understood that he gets at least a week's notice.

"There is also this matter of extra pay for extra performances. Counting two matinees there are eight performances in a week, and sometimes the management introduces others. If the extra matinee falls on legal holidays well and good. There is no extra pay. If on the other hand there is no legal holiday, the company gets paid for the extra performance at the rate of an eighth of a week's pay. There should be full salary for the week before Christmas and Easter as well. Years ago there crept into theatrical contracts a provision that salaries were cut in half on those weeks.

"And here is a matter which concerns the women of the stage alone. It has become the custom for them to buy their dresses, but we insist when the engagement is suddenly terminated that it is the business of the managers to see that the actress is reimbursed for the expenditures she has made. Often actresses expend several hundred dollars for costumes which they cannot use at all. As for the men, we shall not raise the question at all. We furnish our own clothes, and as these garments do not vary so much as those of the women, we are not to insist on that part of the contract. However, evening dress cannot be worn forever, and even the garb of the stage clergyman does not last for all time."

Strikes Not Expected.

The part of the Federation which the Association proposes to join is the Entertainment Section. It would come into the Federation on terms of equality with the White Rats, an organization of vaudeville actors.

"We do not in any sense amalgamate with the White Rats," explained one of the members of the Equity Association. "John Drew, for instance, would not be considered a White Rat. The association would be autonomous. Its officers do not expect to be called out on strike if there is trouble with the scene shifters unless there is some general call from the high officers of the Federation of Labor.

Miss Jane Cowl said at the Republic Theatre last night, just before the performance of "Common Clay," that she was heartily in favor of the Actors' Equity Association and that she was glad that she belonged to it.

"I was unable to get to the Hotel Astor meeting," she said. "As far as joining a union is concerned I would just as soon do so as not. We, of the stage, are all working together. Any work to which one gives the best effort of his or her life is worthy. Players are always good friends with the scene shifters and the calcium men. I love the 'crew.' We are all fellow-workers, are we not in the one cause? The efforts which the association is making are in the interests of true equity. The actors who are poor have often been imposed upon by theatrical managers of a certain class."

Alf Hayman, one of the prominent managers, said that he knew little about the so-called union. He thought that the project of the actors might get them on the good side of the calcium light men.

There was a general disinclination among the managers to discuss the matter for publication.

New Catholic Parish in Douglaston.

News that the Rev. John J. Clarke, senior curate of St. Patrick's Church in the Dutch Kills District of Long Island City, had been appointed by Bishop McDonnell to serve as rector of the new parish of St. Anasthasia in Douglaston, L. I., was received by Father Clarke's friends yesterday. He has been connected with St. Patrick's Church since 1900. It will be Father Clarke's task to organize the new parish and build a church. Until a proper edifice is obtained he will hold services in the Douglaston Inn.

CLEAR FARM SCHOOL HEAD.

Trustees of Long Island Institution Call Charges Baseless.

Trustees of the State School of Agriculture on Long Island met Long Island members of the Legislature yesterday at the school to consider charges against the management made by James T. Holle, one of the trustees; but Mr. Holle was not there to press the charges, and it is asserted by the other members that he explicitly refused to do so when asked by telephone to appear. After the meeting the Trustees issued this statement expressing entire confidence in A. A. Johnson, director of the school:

This board, through its Executive Committee, has carefully examined all the mass of insinuations and alleged quotations from unnamed writers emanating from the author of these attacks, and has been forced to conclude that there is nothing in the pretended charges in any way reflecting upon the management of the school or on the competency and efficiency of the Director, and that there are no facts upon which charges can be based.

When challenged to produce evidence Mr. Holle failed to do so. The present Trustees, by personal contact with the Director and close observation of his work, have become convinced of his capacity, energy, efficiency, and integrity, and know that in organization and management and in his services as purchasing agent he has earned fully the salary which the State contracted to pay him and saved to the taxpayer more than the amount of said salary. For example, an appropriation intended to last only to Oct. 1, 1915, has been made to serve more than five months longer and to put the school in actual operation, with a balance still on hand.

The statement says the board deprecates baseless attacks on the school and its management at a time when it is impossible to meet them by reference to what the school has accomplished, and asks the public to withhold judgment until the school has been in operation for a reasonable time, and its work can be judged by results.

WOMEN GIVE TIP FOR RAID.

Forty Men Found in Alleged Gambling Place on Dey Street.

Information given by two women to the police, complaining in anonymous letters to the effect that their husbands were "never home evenings" and were apparently losing the larger part of their wages in a downtown gambling resort, furnished a clue which led Inspector Dwyer and members of his staff last evening to a building on Dey Street, between Washington and Greenwich Streets, where they raided rooms on the second and third floors and assembled forty men found playing cards and dice.

The door leading to a stairway to the upper rooms was locked and bolted when the Inspector and his men reached the place in a patrol wagon. They chopped down the door while crowds of Jersey commuters and other homeward-bound throngs in that business section looked on and filled the street from curb to curb. The noise made by the raiders sent some of the inmates running to rear fire escapes and to the roof, but all were caught.

On the wall of a room on the second floor was a charter issued by the Secretary of State to the "Market Workers' Union, Inc.," but none of the men found there would admit he was a member of the organization.

Racing charts, sheets, and records of bets, together with cards and dice, were confiscated by the police, but, as they did not see any exchange of money, no arrests were made. The men in the suspected place were all allowed to go after their names and addresses had been taken.

"I guess the women's husbands will get home early tonight," Dwyer said.

TRAIN KILLS AN ENGINEER.

Two Struck Walking Through Yards on Way Home.

Samuel Price, engineer of a Montclair express, was killed last night, and Charles Hamler, engineer of a through passenger train, was severely injured, when both were run down by a "drill" engine on the tracks of the Lackawanna Railroad at Hoboken a few minutes after they had stepped from their cabs and started toward their homes in Jersey City. Price, whose right leg was severed, died in an ambulance on the way to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. Hamler, who did not know Price was dead, said to Drs. Londrigan and Collich when they lifted him out of the ambulance: "Never mind me. Help Price first."

The physicians did not tell him his friend was beyond medical aid, but lifted out the dead body and pretended to carry it into the hospital. Then Hamler consented to be removed to the surgical ward, where it was thought an operation would save his life.

Hamler and Price had taken their engines into the round house of the Lackawanna yards at Hoboken and started together to go to their homes at 28 Jefferson Avenue and 129 Prospect Avenue, Jersey City. They had climbed the embankment of the main line for a short cut, Hamler said, and when the engine rushed upon them in the dark, Price shoved him to one side, which prevented him receiving more dangerous injury. Price had been married four years and left a wife and two children. He was 42 years old.

SUFFRAGE EVENING SCHOOL.

Demand for Instruction Exceeds Capacity of Day Classes.

Night schools for suffrage are the latest educational enterprises undertaken by advocates of votes for women. The demand for classes has been so great that those offered in the daytime would not fill the demand. So from April 4 on there will be an evening suffrage training school every Tuesday and Friday from 8 to 10 o'clock. It is to be open to men and women, and the course of fourteen lessons will be $2, or free to those who have paid a sppporting membership to the New York State Woman Suffrage Party of $3.

Suffrage history and argument will be taught by Miss Louise Grant; civil government and political methods by Arthur MacMahon; parliamentary law, Mrs. Urquhart Lee; organization, Mrs. Arthur Livermore, and public speaking, Mrs. Beatrice F. R. Hale.

The school is under the direction of the Educational Section of the party, formerly the Equal Franchise Society. The classes are held at Room 2,003 at the suffrage headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue.

Civic Forum to Give Poets' Dinner.

A poets' dinner will be given at the Hotel Astor Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Civic Forum. Particular honor will be shown to John Masefield, who is about to return to England after a successful tour of this country. Laurence Housman, the author of "Prunella," and Alfred Noyes, who is just concluding a reading tour in this country, will also be guests of honor. Many American writers of note, including Edgar Lee Masters, Percy MacKaye, Edwin Markham, Louis Untermeyer, Kate Douglas Wiggin, and Miss Amy Lowell, will also be present.

LEFT FAKE RECORDS IN DICTOGRAPH TRAP

Notebooks Seized by District Attorney Weeks Prove to be Decoys.

TALK BY WILLETS SOUGHT

Grand Jury Room Searched for Another Instrument, but None Is Found There.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, March 11.—Among the many rumors which were current today with reference to the dictograph which was discovered yesterday in the office of District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks, with wires leading to an office in the same building occupied by three pretended stenographers who later admitted that they were operatives of a detective agency, was one which attributed the employment of the agency to a New York newspaper. The detectives were getting evidence of conversations passing between District Attorney Weeks, his assistants, and witnesses with regard to the forthcoming trial for alleged perjury of Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing Prison, which begins on Monday.

Val O'Farrell, head of the detective agency which employed the pretended stenographers, has declared that Mr. Osborne himself was not his client, but refused to say who was. It was reported today that Mr. Weeks had been told that O'Farrell was working for a newspaper, but the District Attorney could not be reached to confirm this report. It was also said that the name of the same paper had been fradulently used in an attempt to tamper with the Grand Jury panel, but this also could not be confirmed.

It is now understood that the stenographers' notebooks, filled with shorthand notes, which were found in the rooms to which the wires attached to the dictograph led, were only decoys containing matter of no importance; and that the most important notes on the conversations in the District Attorney's office had been sent to New York in daily transcripts before the discovery of the dictograph.

One of the subjects to which it is said the attention of the detectives was especially directed was the conversations between William Willett, former Congressman, in Sing Sing for an attempt to buy a Supreme Court nomination; a convict named Sproock, and another named William Thompson, who were in Mr. Weeks's office many times, and who, it is understood, Mr. Osborne will assert framed up much of the evidence against him. Thompson did a good deal of typewriting in the prosecutor's office, and he and Willett often talked together in the same room with the dictograph.

The Grand Jury room was searched today to see if another dictograph had been installed there, but nothing was found.

Mr. Weeks said that he would not make any motion for a postponement of the case on account of the recent discoveries. Assistant District Attorney William B. Fabon, who will have direct charge of the Osborne prosecution, said indignantly today that there was nothing in his side of the case that he was afraid of or ashamed of, and called Val O'Farrell a faker for denying some of the statements made by the three detectives caught here.

TO SEEK FOSSILS IN WEST.

Museum of Natural History Arranging for Three Expeditions.

For exploration in the Far West two important expeditions have recently been organized by the American Museum of Natural History, and a third is also planned. Announcement was made yesterday by Dr. W. D. Matthew, Curator of the Department of Palaeontology, of the plans of two of the expeditions which will go West during the present season.

The first will be in charge of Barnum Brown, a noted fossil hunter, and an authority on the dinosaur. He will conduct an expedition to prospect for the dinosaur in the Bad Lands of Alberta. Alberta is rich in dinosaur fields, having been a tropical jungle millions of years ago.

The second expedition will be led by Alfred Thomson and will explore Central Nebraska, to trace the later tertiary stage in the evolution of horses, mammoths, and the mastodon. Mr. Thomson has already prospected in this field.

"In all probability," said Dr. Matthew, "a third expedition will be sent out in charge of Walter Granger, who has prospected for fossils in the Western region for several years, and with notable success for the museum. One of Mr. Granger's 'finds' was the specimen of the remarkable four-toed horse, a valuable addition to the collections of the museum."

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It is in this way that Duo-Art Record-Rolls are made

AN INTERVIEW WITH SEÑOR GRANADOS ON

THE DUO-ART PIANOLA

(Señor Granados is an Officer of the French Academy, a member of the Legion of Honor, an intimate friend of Spanish Royalty—he is the composer of the first thoroughly Spanish opera ever written. The composer, too, of the first opera—produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York—which was ever sung in Spanish outside of Spain.)

"SEÑOR GRANADOS, the distinguished Spanish composer, sat—a dark, slight, intense man—listening to one of his own piano performances reproduced on the Duo-Art Pianola, exactly as he had played it a week before. The notes were rippling upon the keyboard, as if touched by unseen hands—now falling lightly as leaves, now charged with indescribable spirit and power.

"It was at a dramatic moment—that in which I saw him first.

"That picture I can never forget.

"As phrase by phrase of his radiant music swept along, Granados' face was rapt with wonder and delight. Now he would listen motionless; now—as if it were impossible to contain himself—his fingers would move as if they danced along the keyboard. Now his head would sink within his hands; now it would be raised in sheer amazement of delight. . . . . .

"'Mon Dieu, it is my portrait!' he exclaimed.

"His exquisite 'El Pelele' ceased. 'Señor Granados,' I commenced, 'would you call that a perfect reproduction of your composition? Does it match your own original performance in every subtlety and shade?'

"'It is my portrait—it is my portrait,' he kept repeating, as if yet in the thrall of what he had heard.

"'Is there even the slightest suggestion of the mechanical in this reproduced performance?' I asked. 'Please be very frank.'

"'Nothing—nothing!' There could be no question of his earnestness. 'It is all so truthful, so life-like, so exact a replica of my very touch that my pupils themselves in Barcelona could detect no difference.'

"He paused, and after a moment he said, 'Yes, it is so human, so personal to me that, as I have listened to it in a darkened room, I seemed to see myself sitting at the keys. I seemed to feel the very touch of the keys in my finger-tips. . . . . So perfect even do I conceive this instrument that I think that those who knew some pianist in his life-time could almost visualize him once again—call him to very sight through the tremendous suggestion of himself which rises in rhythmic utterance from the music-roll that unfolds his art through the Duo-Art Pianola. . . . . To me it is a wonderful fairy-story come to reality.'

"'But, do you not admit, Señor, a certain prejudice by musicians against all pianos which are not played in the accustomed way—by hand?' I asked.

"'I admit that such a prejudice existed once,' replied the great composer thoughtfully. 'I admit even to this prejudice myself—once. But that time has gone. No prejudice can live in the hearing of this instrument. Its expression is equal exactly to the expression of the artist who made the record-roll. As well might one be prejudiced against his art itself!'

"'But, as apart from his ability to reproduce the artist's rhythmic characteristics or his touch,' I enquired, 'is its tone everything that could be desired from a piano?'

"'The tone of the Duo-Art Pianola,' replied the composer of 'Goyescas,' is exactly the tone of the piano which is played by hand and possesses no Pianola additions. Let me even say this: So artistically admirable in every way do I conceive this instrument to be that I would have no hesitation in receiving it into my own Conservatory of Music in Barcelona!

"'And, now, just one thing'—his finger rose to emphasize his words. 'Let me speak of the remarkable ideals which must have guided the Company which could evolve such an instrument. It suggests to me the spirit of an artist with his work—an artist who is never satisfied with less than perfection.

"'The Aeolian Company must be like that. For whatever may secure mere commercial success, nothing can secure such truly artistic accomplishment which had not for its basis the highest artistic ideals, as well as the courage to achieve them.

"'I honor them for it. And I consider they have achieved for music art in this Duo-Art Pianola an enduring monument whose magnitude can scarcely be realized.'"

I have read this interview in print, and I can only say that faithfully it reflects my views.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE DUO-ART PIANOLA

FIRST—The Duo-Art Pianola is an instrument which automatically reproduces the playing of great concert pianists. Through this wonderful instrument you may hear in your own home and whenever you desire, such great artists as Bauer, Hambourg, Gabrilowitsch, Saint-Saens—a constantly increasing list of the most famous virtuosi of the piano.

SECOND—The Duo-Art is a genuine Pianola of the finest type. It is an instrument which you, yourself—though you be entirely without musical training—may play with delightful skill.

THIRD—The Duo-Art Pianola is a *pianoforte* of supreme musical excellence — a Steinway, Weber, or Steck. It is identical in action and appearance with the fine pianos you have always known.

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MAY CITE MARSHALL AS IN CONTEMPT

House Judiciary Committee Resents His Letter to Its Sub-Committee.

IS BACKING BUCHANAN

Holds That His Indictment Does Not Bar Him from Initiating Impeachment Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Contempt proceedings against District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York, who wrote a defiant letter to a House subcommittee investigating impeachment charges against him, are probable unless the members of the Judiciary Committee soften their present attitude. The committee, it is learned, is thoroughly indignant over Mr. Marshall's letter to the Carlin sub-committee, which made its report to the full committee two days ago. The sub-committee is looking into methods of procedure.

Committee members feel that the contempt question should be considered entirely apart from the merits of the impeachment case itself and the differences existing between the District Attorney and Representative Buchanan of Illinois, who preferred the charges against Mr. Marshall. Mr. Buchanan is now under indictment in New York for violations of the neutrality of the United States and as a party to plots to foment troubles at plants making munitions for the Allies.

Mr. Marshall, who brought about the indictment of Mr. Buchanan and members of Labor's National Peace Council, with which organization the Illinois Representative was formerly affiliated, has angered the members of the Judiciary Committee by charging that the investigation is pro-German in its nature. The members of the Carlin sub-committee say that in going to New York they carried out the instructions of the House, and Mr. Marshall's letter is regarded in some quarters as a stricture upon the House itself.

It is contended that the fact that Mr. Buchanan is under indictment in no sense deprives him of his privilege to prefer impeachment charges on his responsibility as a member of Congress. It is held, on the other hand, that Mr. Marshall's position as a Federal officeholder does not give him the privilege of attacking the investigators, while the sending of a letter of censure to an investigating committee is said to be without precedent.

Members of the sub-committee say they went to New York expecting the co-operation of the District Attorney in their investigation, the assumption being that Mr. Marshall welcomed an inquiry. It is now said, however, that they received scant consideration from the District Attorney, who finally wrote a letter bitterly criticising the sub-committee and charging it with unfairness and questionable methods.

Members of the Judiciary Committee say that if a contempt charge is brought against the District Attorney it will be without prejudice to his rights in the impeachment case. It is asserted by the committee that fairness will prevail in investigating the charges made by Mr. Buchanan and that the committee approached its task with an open mind.

Two courses are open to the Judiciary Committee, which will take up the Marshall letter again on Tuesday. One course is to present to the Speaker of the House, for submission to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, a contempt charge against the District Attorney; the other course is to hale Mr. Marshall before the bar of the House for such action as that body may see fit to take.

When persons are cited before the House on a contempt charge that body may vote a reprimand, a severe censure, or a prison sentence, or it may exonerate. If a prison sentence is ordered, the accused person has no redress except by writ of habeas corpus in the Federal Courts.

The last person cited to appear before the House was a Washington banker who assaulted a member of Congress because of criticisms uttered in debate. He was brought before the Speaker and in the presence of crowded galleries and practically the entire membership of the House reprimanded for his violence. This censure is made possible under the constitutional provision that a member may not be held accountable "in any other place" for words spoken in debate on the floor.

FOR CATHOLIC SUFFRAGISTS

St. Catherine Welfare Association to Meet on Thursday.

The St. Catherine Welfare Association has sent out the following notice to its members in the interest of the suffrage amendment:

Catholic women who are interested in the legislature's treatment of the Woman Suffrage Bill and who are alarmed by the delay of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in reporting a woman suffrage bill are urged to attend a meeting, to be held under the auspices of the St. Catherine Welfare Association, Thursday, March 16, at 142 West 125th Street.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, Vice Chairman of the New York State Suffrage Association, will advise as to the proper action to take at this time.

The association, of which Miss Sara McPike is President and Mrs. E. A. Vibbard Treasurer, is arranging through its Ways and Means Committee to give a card party on the 8th of April, and prizes have been presented by Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Commissioner Hartigan, Coroner Healy, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Miss Janet Richards, Mrs. Joseph F. Daly and others. Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, and Mrs. William A. Prendergast are on the Advisory Board of the association.

Congressional Union Reception.

A reception and tea are to be given by the Congressional Union at the St. Regis Hotel, at 3 o'clock next Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Charles Beard is Chairman. The speakers will be Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Dr. Allen McCurdy, Inez Millholland Boissevain, Miss Frances Jolliffe, and Miss Helen Todd. On the Reception Committee are: Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. C. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Mrs. Jewett Minturn, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, and Mrs. T. L. Chadbourne, Jr.

CITY BREVITIES.

Today is the twenty-eighth anniversary of the great blizzard, which began on March 12, 1888.

A man whom Detective Furthman of Chicago said resembled Jean Crones, wanted for trying to poison Archbishop Mundelein and others, was arrested last evening at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street by Traffic Policeman Finn. At Police Headquarters the suspect established his identity as S. H. Sarafedis, a Turkish student.

John Afman, an assistant engineer, of 125 Greenwich Avenue, was before Judge Learned Hand yesterday in the Federal District Court charged with having sent illegal letters anonymously to Police Lieutenant Mott, head of the boiler squad. Afman took the examination last year for a license as an engineer of a stationary engine and failed. Judge

CHARITIES.

WIDOWS IN DISTRESS NEED A LITTLE HELP

Mrs. L., in poor health, trying to support four children by day's work, is unable to make ends meet, and $40 is needed to assist her with the rent.

Mrs. T., whose insane husband died recently, is unable to work because of the sickness of her two children. $40 needed to pay for food and other necessities.

SMALL GIFTS WELCOME

Kindly attach check or bill to this clipping and mail to Room 8.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities

69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRINCE JOACHIM MARRIED.

Fifth Son of the Kaiser Weds Princess Marie of Anhalt.

AMSTERDAM, March 11, (via London.)—The marriage of Prince Joachim, the fifth son of Emperor William, and Princess Marie Augustine, daughter of Prince Edward of Anhalt, was celebrated today in the royal castle of Bellevue, according to a dispatch from Berlin. The marriage took place in the presence of the German Empress, the Duke and Duchess of Anhalt, and other relatives. Emperor William was not present.

The engagement of Prince Joachim and Princess Marie was officially announced on Oct. 14. Prince Joachim was 25 years old on Dec. 15, and is a captain in the Fourteenth Regiment of Hussars. He was the only unmarried child of the Emperor. Princess Marie Augustine is the eldest of the four children of Prince Edward of Anhalt, and was born June 10, 1898. She is a niece of the reigning Duke, Frederick II., of Anhalt.

Prince Joachim has been serving with the German Army on the Russian front. Late in April, 1915, it was reported that he had narrowly escaped capture by the Russians. Last August it was reported that he would be made King of Poland.

The father of the bride has been reported as fighting with the German Army under the Crown Prince, brother of the bridegroom, in the Verdun region.

FIGHTS NEWSPAPER LAW.

Senator Bankhead Wants to Repeal Measure Requiring Data.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Bankhead of Alabama, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, today introduced and had referred to his committee a bill to repeal the law requiring editors, publishers, and owners of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals to file with the postmaster general every six months sworn statements of names of editors, owners, stockholders, securities, and, in the case of newspapers, sworn statements of average circulation.

Senator Bankhead said he was acting on his own initiative in behalf of small country newspapers.

ARTISTS AID PREPAREDNESS

Plan Is to Display Stirring Posters in 74,000 Small Towns.

A movement to interest prominent artists, illustrators, and cartoonists in the plans for an adequate national defense was launched last night at a meeting in the Aero Club of America, Madison Avenue and Forty-first Street. Among those who signified their willingness to join in the plan to wake the people to the need of preparedness were Henry Rueterdahl, the marine artist; James Montgomery Flagg, E. M. Ashe, W. K. Starrett, W. Allen Rogers and a number of other leading artists.

The idea of educating Americans to preparedness by means of pictures was suggested, it was said, by the remarkable success of the Brangwyn and Pryse posters in inducing men to join the British Army. It is the purpose of the plan to secure stirring posters and illustrations protraying the unpreparedness of the country and to have them displayed in 74,000 small towns throughout the United States, where the circulation of newspapers and magazines is limited. The posters will be at the disposal of all organizations interested.

Speeches in favor of the scheme were made by Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness; Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club; Henry Woodhouse, Henry Reuterdahl, and Commander R. K. Crank, in charge of all the navy recruiting stations west of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Wise Wood referred to the "repeated and unchecked invasions of the United States by Mexican bandits."

Among those who attended the meeting were Perry Belmont, Cortlandt F. Bishop, S. Stanwood Menken, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund McHie, Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. Lindon Wallace Bates, Chairman of the Woman's Section of the Movement for National Preparedness; W. Redmond Cross, Dr. John E. Haussmann, Mrs. Raymond B. Price, Evert Janson, Wendell, J. Stuart Blackton, and Captain H. G. Montgomery, N. G. N. Y.

PRINCETON IN SINGING BEE.

Students and Sailors Give Songs at Seamen's Institute.

Three hundred sailormen roared popular songs and sea ballads at a crowd of Princeton University Glee Club men and 200 Princeton guests and the Tigers sang back campus and football songs, to the great admiration of both sides, last night at a singing bee in the theatre of the Seamen's Church Institute on South Street.

Lam Heyniger, six feet tall, and the biggest man in Princeton, led the Tiger songsters. He has a voice of grand opera proportions and his chanty "Blow the Man Down," with the whole sailorman audience swinging and roaring in rhythm, admitted him straight off to the fraternity of the sea.

The sailor audience started the evening with a number of songs. The college men then reeled of a program that mixed sea songs with Princeton airs. Heyniger and his chorus scored with "The Boatswain Bold." There were gymnastic exhibitions imported from the Princeton Campus, and the evening wound up when most of the two hundred Princeton guests gathered on the platform about Ken Clark, dean of Princeton song and reunion leaders, for "Senior Singing."

The concert was arranged by a committee of prominent New York Princetonites, headed by George W. Burleigh. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Green, Major Francis G. Landon, President of the Princeton Club of New York, and Mrs. Landon, Charles Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot C. R. Laidlaw, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Price.

What to Wear.

Gowns, wraps, and hats designed by Worth, Beer, and Paquin of Paris will be shown in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds 400,000 copies. —Advt.

MILITARY TRAINING IS URGED FOR BOYS

Rear Admiral Goodrich Thinks Schools of Today Don't Discipline Them.

FAVORS ONE-YEAR SERVICE

Preparedness Theme of Speakers at Dinner of the Suffolk County Association.

The American boy was discussed last evening at the annual dinner of the Suffolk County Association by Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, retired. About 200 members of the association gathered in the north ballroom of the Hotel Astor and listened to the Rear Admiral, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Talcott Williams, Director of the School of Journalism at Columbia University, and the Rev. Daniel H. Overton, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Islip, L. I., speak.

Rear Admiral Goodrich does not think much of the American boy, and as a corrective measure he would prescribe a year's training either in the army or the navy. This would also be the boy's contribution to preparedness.

"Where will we get men to fill up the ranks in the army and man the ships of the navy?" the Rear Admiral asked, and then he answered his own question: "Take the average American boy. Is he upstanding, is he respectful to his superiors, and is he kind to his parents? Not by a jugful! His manners are 'cocky,' he is not respectful. You can't expect him to be taught respect and good manners in the home. Is he taught these things in the schools? No, for the schools don't produce the boys who are proficient in what he is lacking.

"If you want to make the American boy upstanding, well developed, respectful, obedient, and loyal and patriotic you will have to use some other instrument. This is what I would do: I would take every boy who is 18 years old on July 1 and physically capable and I would send him to serve a year under the colors. Some I would send on the battleships and others—the majority—to serve in the army. The Government would clothe, house, and feed the boys, and, indeed, a small amount might be given to them for stationery and stamps.

"On the ships they would be taught the care of their bodies, the care of their kits, and unquestioning obedience. As to schooling I would see that they were taught sufficient for them to pass examinations in the three R's and the English language. A little history? Yes, enough for them to know of the epochs in our own history.

"On shore I would apply the same principles. It would build our youths up physically and morally. They would be kept away from evil influence at the critical time of their lives and would be taught obedience, loyalty, and those things that go to the making of a man.

"I think that at the end of a year the average boy of this kind would have no trouble in getting employment, for his kind would be snapped up. At the end of the year his efficiency would be increased not 50 per cent., but 200 per cent."

General Wood spoke on the need of preparedness not only in men and ships, but in everything that goes into the successful waging of war.

General Wood advocated a system of military service on the lines of the Australian or Swiss system. He said he believed that the training of children should be made the subject of more care, and that if this is done we will build in the spirit of fair play, equal rights, and opportunity for more efficient service.

"The United States has always armed to maintain peace and not to wage war," said Talcott Williams. "In time of peace the American people prepared for war as Washington advised and urged in order to prevent war. Peace is normal to the American. Each of our wars was a war to insure a more lasting peace, after the war had been begun by the act of another, from the first shot at Concord to the blowing up of the Maine."

CIVIC CLUB ADMITS WOMEN.

Husbands and Wives Stand Independently as Members.

Another new civic club has come into existence and this admits men and women on an equal basis. Its object, the articles of its proposed constitution say, is to offer "opportunities for social intercourse for people actively interested in civic affairs, to facilitate the consideration of civic problems and to maintain a club house in the city for the use of its members."

The following are the temporary officers:

Chairman, Ira S. Wile; Secretary, Winthrop D. Lane; Treasurer, William Spinney; Executive Committee, Herman Defrem, Max Heidelberg, Marie Jenney Howe, Margaret Lane, Winthrop D. Lane, Henry Moskowitz, Henrietta Rodman, Ira S. Wile, and Florence Woolston.

Among others on the organization committee are Madeline Doty, Mary Dreier, Crystal Eastman, Max Eastman, the Rev. Charles Eaton, Inez Haynes Gilmore, Beatrice and Swinburne Hale, Frederic C. Howe and Marie Jenney Howe, Walter Lippman, Percy Mackaye, Inez Millholland Boissevain, Elsie Clews Parsons, Amos Pinchot, Gertrude Pinchot, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Rose Pastor Stokes, Ida Tarbell, James Wabasse, Agnes Wabasse, and Florence Woolston.

The individualist tendency of the new organization is shown in the writing of the names, titles being discarded, and husband and wife standing independently as members. The organizers feel that there is no other body in the city which "responds fully to this modern demand."

A club house is to be obtained at an early date which will be in an accessible location between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh Streets, not far from Fifth Avenue. It will have rooms for meetings and discussions and a restaurant in which luncheon, tea, and dinner will be served. The dues are $15 with an initiation fee of $5, out-of-town members paying only $10 yearly. The organization will be called "The Civic Club of New York."

LIEUT. MILLIKEN INJURED.

Steed Stumbles in Aiken Polo Game and Several Bones Are Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 11.—Lieutenant Philip Milliken of the Fifth Cavalry polo team was thrown from his horse and seriously injured in a polo game here today. It was in the third period of the finals for the Aiken cups in the annual March polo tournament on Whitney Field. In a scrimmage for the ball the army man was thrown when his mount stumbled, and after he fell the horse stepped on his chest. He was knocked senseless, but recovered consciousness before he reached the clubhouse.

An examination tonight disclosed a dislocated collar bone and several fractured ribs. He will be taken tomorrow in a private car to Washington by his fellow players on the Fifth Cavalry team, Captain Forsyth and Lieutenants Groninger and Sheridan. The Fifth Cavalry team has been ordered to proceed at once to Mexico, and the army players, who were to have been here for next week's polo matches received orders this morning to return to Washington immediately.

This accident is the fifth here in less than a month and, together with that of yesterday, when Le Grand Griswold was accidentally shot and died an hour later, has upset the Winter colony. Two of the other accidents were on the polo field, and both players, Marshall Field and Frederick H. Prince, had narrow escapes. Harry W. La Montagne, the other accident victim, was thrown while breaking a yearling on the Whitney track and was ill a fortnight.

FORM EFFICIENCY INSTITUTE

Dr. W. B. Howland Chosen President of Body Recently Chartered.

The National Institute of Efficiency, recently incorporated in the District of Columbia to develop and promote the study and practice of efficiency in personal, business, corporate, and community relations, was formally organized yesterday at a luncheon held in the Aero Club of America.

The by-laws of the institute were adopted and the following officers elected for the coming year: Dr. William B. Howland of this city, President; Alton B. Parker, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York, Vice President; Richard B. Watrous, Secretary of the American Civic Association of Washington, Secretary, and Herbert W. Rice of Providence, R. I., Treasurer.

Addresses on the general subject of efficiency as applied to human activities were made by Melvil Dewey, President of the Efficiency Society; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; Dr. Henry S. Drinker, President of Lehigh University; Henry A. Wise Wood, President of the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers, and William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission and the Efficiency Society.

The Board of Governors for the new organization consists of Gutzon Borglum, Melvil Dewey, William F. Dix, Dr. Henry S. Drinker, John H. Finley, Philip H. Gadeden, Job E. Hedges, Henry B. Joy, J. Horace McFarland, Alton B. Parker, Admiral Robert E. Peary, Herbert W. Rice, John M. Stewart, Conrad H. Syme, Richard B. Watrous, William R. Willcox, Henry A. Wise Wood, General Leonard A. Wood, U. S. A., and Truman H. Newberry.

TO GREET COMEDIE FRANCAIS

Prominent New Yorkers Plan to Entertain French Actors.

A meeting of prominent New Yorkers was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, 125 East Fortieth Street, and a committee chosen to devise plans for the entertainment of the Comedie Francais actors who are to appear in New York next November. Mrs. Robert Bacon was elected Chairman of the committee.

"It is felt that a signal honor has been done to the people of the United States by the French Government in authorizing the Comedie Francais to visit us," said Mrs. Edgar yesterday. "It is felt that some fitting expression of gratitude to the American people is due from the French in recognition of American sympathy and aid. That this should take the form of sending the oldest and most representative theatrical organization in the world to us to present a series of plays is characteristically French.

Since its organization under Louis XVI. the Comedie Francais has never left France. The visit was arranged by Miss Elizabeth Marbury.

Among those at the meeting were Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bell, Miss Janet Scudder, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Mrs. J. S. D. Lanier.

HOTEL FIRE OUSTS 350 IN NIGHT ATTIRE

Gerard Guests in Panic and Many Near Death in Smoke-Filled Rooms and Halls.

SCORE HELD IN ELEVATOR

Firemen Make Rescues, and Many Get Into Adjoining Theatre Through Skylight.

Clouds of smoke from grease afire in the kitchen of the Hotel Gerard, 123-129 West Forty-fourth Street, filled the thirteen-story building yesterday morning and caused the hasty exit of the 350 guests. A fireman and a man staying at the hotel were slightly injured. The damage amounted to about $10,000.

The fire was discovered by Thomas Robinson, an elevator operator, who, after informing Charles Keller, the desk clerk, made four trips after the elevator shaft had been filled with smoke, and carried forty persons to safety. On the last trip down, the elevator, jammed with a score of terrified men and women, stopped suddenly just above the fourth floor. The fire in the kitchen had put the dynamos out of use. Men in the car tried to push the stalled car down to the floor level by main force, but did not succeed. The passengers—the women almost helpless through fear—finally got out by crawling through the space between the roof of the elevator and the floor. They escaped from the stifling halls into a rear courtyard.

Scores still in night attire fled by the fire escapes on the west side of the building, and, going over the adjoining house, got into the Hudson Theatre through a skylight. For half an hour after the fire the orchestra of the theatre looked like a refugees' camp.

Firemen with extension ladders saved a woman and her young baby from the ledge of a fifth floor window where the woman stood apparently trying to make up her mind to jump. Edward Belleclair, a guest, guided his wife and their nineteen-months-old baby, Edward, and nine other persons from the ninth floor to the roof. In opening a glass skylight Belleclair cut his hand. The little group stood shivering on the roof until firemen reached them and took them down to the street by an iron stairway at the back of the hotel.

When Fireman Frank Clark of Rescue Company 1 removed his oxygen helmet in the cellar a brick fell on his head. He was removed to Polyclinic Hospital with a scalp wound. The fire escapes afforded a means to safety for Mrs. Frederick Shibla and her sister, Miss Altha Danielson, of Asbury Park, who were caught on the third floor and nearly overcome by the pungent smoke.

A number of actors and actresses staying at the hotel, among them the ice skater Charlotte and her parents, made their way to the street by the servants' stairway.

Reserves from the West Thirty-seventh Street, Forty-seventh Street, and Sixty-eighth Street stations were called out to handle the crowd that gathered to watch the rescues.

ARMED GUARD FOR CARUSO.

Tenor Engages Twenty-five-Room Suite in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—Enrico Caruso, who is coming to Boston with the Metropolitan Opera Company in April, has engaged twenty-five rooms, occupying an entire floor at a local hotel for his stay here. At the entrance to the suite, according to the terms of the agreement, an armed guard will be on duty day and night to make sure that the famous tenor shall not be disturbed or his artistic temperament upset by curious persons.

The contract for the entire floor was made last week, and after the details relating to the day and night guard had been carefully inserted signatures were affixed. The suite includes the apartments occupied by ex-Governor Walsh when he is in Boston.

WEIGHS OIL LANDS POLICY.

Carranza Minister Talks of Nationalization by Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 11.—Pastor Rouaix, Minister of Fomento, said today regarding nationalization of petroleum lands of the republic:

"The department of Fomento is considering several projects to this end, and weighing the advantages of each for the benefit of the nation. No plan has been adopted."

Mr. Rouaix added that various projects would be presented to General Carranza for his decision as to which should be adopted. The Minister explained nationalization of petroleum lands as meaning not the taking over of all lands by the Government, but the enforcement of Government control over the subsoil, in the same manner as applied to mining. In the event of nationalization the Government probably would prefer that present proprietors continue exploiting properties, he said.

Minister Rouaix is to leave here in a few days for Tampico to study the oil situation, preliminary to rendering a report to General Carranza.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson will speak on "The Feminist Movement" this morning at 11 o'clock at the meeting house of the Society of Ethical Culture.

A one-act comedy entitled "Un Baiser," by Theodore de Banville, performed in French by Mlle. Yvonne Garrick and Ernest Perrin, will be given at the Princess Theatre at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the benefit of the Arts High School Scholarship Fund.

The new temple of the Sinai Congregation of the Bronx will be dedicated this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Gifford Pinchot will lecture on "Our Interest in the World War" at Morris High School at 4 o'clock under the auspices of the Bronx Open Forum.

The Explorers' Club will give a reception this afternoon to Mr. and Mrs. Roy C. Anderson, who are about to start on an expedition to China for the American Museum of Natural History.

Senator Thompson will address the Labor Forum in the Washington Irving High School this evening.

Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary to the Department of Labor, will tell of "Uncle Sam's Intervention in Idleness" this evening at 8:15 o'clock in the church house of the Church of the Messiah.

Thomas Rutherford Macmechen will address the Ohio Society at the Waldorf-Astoria tomorrow night on "The Advance of Air Craft as Demonstrated in the Present War."

The Business Woman's Round Table of the Public Interest League will hold a "preparedness" dinner at the Fernery at 6:30 o'clock tomorrow.

The Belgian War Babies Sewing Class of the American Committee for the Relief of Babes of Belgium will give a reception tomorrow afternoon at the Biltmore.

Recruits to the young men's section of Miss Amy Morgan's Indiana Club will gather on Tuesday night for military training at the Sixty-ninth Infantry Armory.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood will discuss preparedness at an army and navy dinner given by the Sphinx Club Tuesday night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The New York League of Untrained Women will consider the Gary School System at 3 o'clock Tuesday in the church house of the Church of the Messiah.

The West End Exchange will give a bridge party at the Hotel Gotham Tuesday afternoon at 2:30.

Acting Adjt. Gen. Allen I. Reagan has issued an order directing officers of National Guard commands to meet at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory Wednesday evening to discuss plans for the coming military and naval tournament at Sheepshead Bay.

The New York Exchange for Women's Work will exhibit advanced models in sport skirts, capes, hats, Summer gowns and waists at 334 Madison Avenue on Wednesday and Thursday.

John H. Humphreys, Secretary of the Proportional Representation Society of London, will address the Manhattan Single Tax Club at a dinner Thursday evening at the Machinery Club.

W. L. Saunders, President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, will speak on "Industrial Preparedness for Peace and War" before the Woman's Forum at 11 o'clock Friday morning at the Biltmore.

Archdeacon William S. Claiborne of Chattanooga, Tenn., will speak at the Spring meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Missionary Committee at Synod Hall on Friday evening.

The local prize speaking contest of the Intercollegiate Peace Association will be held in Great Hall, City College, Friday evening.

The annual reception and dinner of the Vermont Society will be held Saturday evening at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn.

The Martha Washington Council No. 11, Junior Order United American Mechanics, will hold its annual celebration Saturday night by a party at Miner's Bronx Theatre, followed by a dinner at Ebling's Casino.

The Jewish Working Girls' Vacation Society will give a grab-bag dance at the Hotel St. Regis on Saturday evening.

Graduates of the United States Military Academy will celebrate the 114th anniversary of the founding of their academy with a dinner at the Hotel Astor on Saturday night.

POLICE GET FORGER ON VISIT TO HIS WIFE

Clerk in City Chamberlain's Office, with $540 Salary, Confesses Thefts.

FLED TO SAN FRANCISCO

Herbert L. Flynn Passed Dummy Checks So He Could Get Married and Have a Good Time.

When Herbert L. Flynn, a clerk in the City Chamberlain's office, discovered last September that expert accountants were on a trail which would presently lead to the discovery of a shortage in his books, he dropped suddenly out of the sight of his wife and friends in Brooklyn and got away to San Francisco. For several months he worked as a clerk in a club of wealthy men in the California city, and then the longing to see his wife became too great to be resisted.

He came back to Brooklyn a few days ago, and for a while the two saw each other furtively and for brief moments. It was during one of these stolen interviews that Detectives Brown and Mayer of Headquarters, who have been shadowing Mrs. Flynn and her home at 78 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, for some time past, yesterday broke in on the two in a house on Dean Street, near Third Avenue, and arrested Flynn yesterday afternoon.

"What else could I do?" he said last night in Police Headquarters. "I was working as a clerk at $540 a year, making out checks and vouchers for jurors' and witnesses' fees. Every year $300,000 went through my hands. Well, I stood it all right till I began to think about getting married, and then I needed more money; so I got the idea of making out dummy checks and collecting on them.

"After I was married my expenses increased; my wife and I gave up the $40-a-month flat in Montague Street and cut down to one at $25 in Flatbush; but a man has to take his wife around to the theatre now and then, and buy her a supper afterward; and you can't do that and pay rent on $540 a year."

It is said that Flynn got away with about $3,000.

The Verona Here Again Armed.

The armed Italian liner Verona arrived here yesterday from Genoa on its second trip since the guns were mounted on the stern. The Verona carried no passengers.

FUND FOR FRENCH ORPHANS.

Collection for Children Bereft by War Amounts to $11,682.

The fund for the fatherless children of France has collected to date $11,682. These new contributions of $10 or more are acknowledged:

Mrs. W. L. Lyall	$10	Mrs. B. Brewster	$100
W. M. Kennard	36	Mrs. G. W. Gould	50
Allen Wardwell	50	Mrs. L. Davenport	25
Mrs. Tonetti	25	Mrs. Lucius E. Wilmerding	25
Mrs. Ida Schenck	10		
Miss Mary C. Wheelwright	36	Beebe Hall	97
		Robert Thorne	36

HOTELS JOIN WAR RELIEF.

Women Guests Give Time to Providing Comforts for Wounded.

Miss Irene Manby, a Canadian nurse, who was recently at the Hotel Martha Washington, started a war relief organization there which promises to take in many hotels. The women at the Martha Washington became a branch of the American Fund for French Wounded, of which Miss Maude Wetmore and Miss Anne Morgan are officers. The organization meets for work every Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and from now on there is to be another sewing bee on Thursday evenings. The work becoming known to women in other hotels in the vicinity, they are planning to join the organization. Among the hotels whose guests are interested are the Holland House, the Latham, the Prince George, and the Seville.

Already two large boxes have been sent to Paris from the Martha Washington. The evening on which Miss Manby spoke to the women $85 was raised and $45 has been brought together since for supplies. The women say it is good work for Lent, and it is expected that there will be a large meeting tomorrow morning. Miss Kate Mann is Chairman of the Martha Washington Branch and Mrs. William T. Tallalee Treasurer.

RED CROSS TO AID JEWS.

German Delegates Arrange to Forward Money Without Charge.

Captain Ewald Hecker, head of the German Red Cross delegation in the United States, 1,123 Broadway, announced yesterday that an office has been established in connection with that of the German Red Cross delegates to facilitate the transmission of money to Jewish war sufferers in the eastern war zones, the Balkans and Turkey. These moneys, Captain Hecker says, will be forwarded free of charge and without any deductions through the Central Committee of the German Red Cross Society in Berlin and Vienna.

Among the members of these two committees, Captain Hecker points out, are Dr. F. Oppenheimer, Ludwig Schiff, a brother of Jacob H. Schiff of New York; Baron Goldschmidt-Rothschild, Baron Max von Guttmann, Dr. Alfred Stern, Baron Kuffner, and Councilor of Justice Dr. Bodenheimer.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET

Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.

EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00, EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.

TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8. BEGINNING MON. MAT., MAR. 13TH

The Peerless Queen of the Modern Dance — JOAN SAWYER — Assisted by GEORGE HARCOURT IN NEW SOCIETY AND BALLROOM DANCES.

THE POPULAR BROADWAY STAR — HATTIE WILLIAMS — Supported by an exceptional Cast in "AN ARMY WIDOW," by GRACE LIVINGSTON FURNISS.

2D BIG WEEK — MR. MAURICE and FLORENCE WALTON — Presenting A NEW REPERTOIRE of ORIGINAL DRAWING ROOM DANCES.

EXTRA FEATURE — HENRY LEWIS — Presenting his original novelty, "A VAUDEVILLE COCKTAIL."

EXTRA FEATURE — BICKEL & WATSON — WHO MADE THE "ZIEGFELD FOLLIES" FAMOUS.

KIRK & FOGARTY | FRANK J. ORTH & WILLIAM J. DOOLEY | LUCY GILLETT

BRENCK'S BRONZE STATUE HORSE. CURRENT NEWS PICTORIAL.

EXTRA FEATURE — BELLE BAKER — "THE INCOMPARABLE." Singing New Character Songs.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

HERE IS A SMASHING, VITAL, PHOTO-PLAY!

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14th Street and Irving Place
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SCENARIO BY MARY MURILLO

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for Motor, Sport, Travelling and Evening Wear. Copies of all the late Paris models abound in all the materials now in vogue.

Prices 75.00 to 200.00

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New York Paris

A PRESENTATION OF ORIGINAL PARISIAN MODELS

SELECTED BY MISS PURSELL AT THE FEBRUARY OPENINGS OF THE FOREMOST ATELIERS OF PARIS

26 East 55th Street

Gowns Wraps Tailleurs

B. R. T. PRESIDENT CALLS MOSS LIAR

Williams and Thompson Counsel Clash Over Hint That City Paid $100,000 Bonus.

ANGERED BY INSINUATIONS

"Expected an Explosion" to Follow Inquiry Into Contracts, Thompson Declares.

NEW INTERBOROUGH LETTER

Committee Brings Out Unsigned Proposal to Build Subways Without City Money.

A stormy scene between Frank Moss, counsel to the Thompson Legislative Committee, and Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, enlivened the committee's session yesterday. In a passage of words that almost led to blows, Colonel Williams accused Mr. Moss of uttering a "d— lie." Mr. Moss retorted by calling Mr. Williams a "comedian." To add to the disturbance, Grosvernor H. Backus, a spectator, referred to Mr. Moss as a "loafer." He was haled before the committee and apologized for his remark.

The trouble arose over a statement made by Mr. Moss at the close of Friday's session that he expected to be able to show that the $100,000 bonus awarded to Mr. Williams by the B. R. T. came out of the $1,000,000 concession granted to his company by the city when the Fourt Avenue, Brooklyn, subway route was changed at one point to run through Thirty-eighth Street instead of Fortieth Street, as originally planned. Mr. Williams maintained that the committee's investigators had found nothing in the B. R. T. records to bear out this statement.

The set-to between the committee's counsel and the B. R. T. President occurred at the close of the morning session after Travis H. Whitney, Secretary to the Public Service Commission, and Kingsley Martin had testified regarding the subway contracts. Colonel Williams walked over to where Mr. Moss was standing, while the room was still crowded with spectators, and showed him a clipping from a morning newspaper. He said he would hold Mr. Moss to strict accountability for what it contained, because, while he considered the committee itself immune, Mr. Moss was not.

Calls Williams a Comedian.

"You can't slander us," shouted Mr. Williams. "We come here with a clear conscience and if you said what is printed in this article it is a d— lie."

Mr. Moss was taken completely by surprise. With flushed face and trembling voice he retorted:

"I am not a Southern gentleman, Mr. Williams, so I cannot hit you in the face. I'll just call you a comedian. That's what you are. You might have come to me and talked this thing over quietly. Now that's impossible. You have called me a liar. You've been sick lately, haven't you?"

The crowd gathered about the two men and the argument proceeded.

"There is such a thing as self-respect, you know," said Colonel Williams.

"You haven't shown any self-respect," returned Moss angrily.

"Well, I warn you!" shouted Williams.

"You don't have to warn me," replied Moss. I get warnings every day in the week. I've been up against the biggest bunch of crooks in New York City in my time, but I don't mean to say that you are a crook, Colonel Williams."

"You'd better not," was the reply.

"Don't make an exhibition of yourself," continued Mr. Moss, pacing up and down. "Colonel Shonts wouldn't do anything like this."

The crowd still lingered expecting to see a fist fight, but Colonel Williams ended the argument by walking toward the door. Mr. Moss followed, and when he reached the corridor a tall man brushed by him and remarked in a voice loud enough for all to hear:

"This fellow is a d— loafer."

Thompson Expected Explosion.

Mr. Moss became much excited and turned back to the room. The stranger tried to walk away, but was hemmed in by the crowd, and finally pushed into the room. Senator Thompson came out of a side room at that moment and had a subpoena made out and served on the stranger.

"We seemed to have opened a cocoanut today," remarked Mr. Moss as the excitement died down.

"This is just what I expected," said Senator Thompson. "I told the Senate Finance Committee that as soon as we reached the secret archives there'd be an explosion."

When the afternoon session began the tall man was called to the witness stand. He gave his name, and said he lived in Englewood, N. J., and was a lawyer, with offices at 15 Broad Street. He admitted that he had been assistant counsel to the Public Service Comission for three years previous to February, 1911, and had done some work in connection with the Pujo Comittee. Mr. Moss then asked the witness what epithet he had applied to him in the corridor.

"I prefer not to repeat it," said Mr. Backus. "I've expressed my apology to you and you've agreed to accept it. The committee was not in session at the time."

Senator Thompson told him his language would apply to the committee as well as to its counsel.

"Well," said the witness with some hesitation, "I turned to a gentleman who was standing beside Mr. Moss and said 'Isn't he a blank loafer.'" Under pressure he admitted he had said "d— loafer," and explained that he had meant that Mr. Moss's treatment of Colonel Williams was extremely ungentlemanly. After Mr. Thompson tried to get a definition of loafer he demanded that the witness make a public apology.

"I will be glad to apologize to everybody for what I said," remarked the witness. "I want to say that I was made angry at the aspersions cast here this morning by council to the committee on the late Mayor Gaynor." The witness then left the stand with evident relief and Mr. Williams was called.

"Dishonest Men Keep Cool."

"At the close of the session this morning, while the members of the committee were still in the room, didn't you come to me in a public way and threaten me with a suit?" asked Mr. Moss. Mr. Williams insisted upon making a statement, but Senator Thompson told him he would have to answer the question. There was a long wrangle and finally Mr. Moss said:

"Now, Mr. Williams, I am very cool, and I want you to be the same. Let's get down to business."

"Dishonest men can keep cooler than honest men," said Mr. Williams looking directly at Mr. Moss.

"Do you mean that you are honest and I am not?" asked Mr. Moss in anger.

"The statement is a general remark that I think is true," was all the witness would say.

Mr. Moss then insisted upon the witness repeating over again all the remarks he had made to him when the morning session closed.

"You came to me," went on Moss, "and told me this was the first time you had ever met me and then started in by saying I was a liar. Didn't I say to you that if we had any differences between us we could go to a quiet place and discuss the matter? Didn't you come over to the table where the newspapermen were and begin pounding me?"

"As I recall it," replied Mr. Williams, "you got pretty hot and looked guilty. I believe in calling a spade a spade."

"Just remember that when you are called to the stand later," broke in Senator Thompson.

"I want to say, Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Moss, "that events followed each other so rapidly that it seemed to me there was some sort of a scheme to break up the session."

A Colonel Under Governor Hill.

"That's another damnable insinuation!" shouted Mr. Williams. Mr. Moss then asked the witness where he got his title of Colonel. He replied he had been on Governor Hill's staff.

"Did you ever command a regiment?"

"No."

Mr. Moss then told Colonel Williams that he could examine the record of the proceedings any time he wished to ascertain if the statement in the morning papers to which Mr. Williams took offense had been made during the session. Later Mr. Moss did not deny making the statement to the newspaper men.

"I want to say," went on Mr. Moss, "I have met bigger men than Colonel Williams since I have been living in this community. I want the Colonel and everybody else to know that all I have said about the B. R. T. is on the record. I don't ask questions which seem to contain insinuations unless I have received information which makes it my duty to ask such questions. I did not solicit connection with this committee. I want to say right now that neither Colonel Williams nor any one else can deter me by threatening a suit. You can go right ahead, Mr. Williams, and sue, and you can have your tall assistants do anything else you like. I am afraid, Mr. Senator, we have struck a tender nerve today."

Mr. Williams then asserted that his corporation and his officials were men of the highest character and honesty and that nothing could be found in any way reflecting upon the methods of the company. He went on to tell of a letter he had read at the session of the committee last Spring and he added that he knew it was painful for Senator Thompson to listen to it at that time.

"Strike that from the record," demanded Senator Thompson, getting angry in turn. "I want to say to you, Colonel Williams, that you have stated something that isn't true."

Defies Search for Graft.

"If it was not cheerful to listen to it," said Mr. Williams, "I want to apologize for the use of the adjective. Representatives of your committee have been going through the B. R. T. files, and even my personal correspondence for months. What has been found I do not know, but if you search from now on until doomsday you will not find a suggestion of graft or crookedness. Now, this morning I saw in the newspapers a statement to the effect, attributed to Mr. Moss, that this committee hoped in some way to connect the item of $100,000 which the B. R. T. gave me with the $1,000,000 the New York Municipal Railway paid for the easement given to the city to operate the subway system. At the close of the session this morning I introduced myself to Mr. Moss and said to him: 'If you gave out any such statement it is a d— lie.' I say it again."

Senator Thompson then told Colonel Williams that, irrespective of what had happened during the day, the B. R. T. was going to be investigated, whether the company wanted it or not. "It is absolutely immaterial to us what your ideas of us are," said the Senator.

It was brought out at the morning session that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company stood ready in March, 1910, to build the new subways with its own money, and had made a proposal to that effect to the Public Service Commission in the shape of an unsigned letter to the then Chairman, William R. Willcox. Mr. Moss made much of the fact that this letter had been kept secret. Secretary Whitney explained that the communication had not been kept in the regular file, but in a safe in the commission's office.

"As I understand it," he said, "this is a draft of a letter given to Mr. Willcox to look over by President Shonts as a proposal to the commission. I think this letter, with some changes, represented the ideas of both Mr. Willcox and Mr. Shonts."

Asked No City Money.

"This plan, if adopted, would have seen the subways built without any city money?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Why has this proposition—this letter—been kept secret all this time?"

"I think that is a question for Mr. Willcox to answer, but I may say he perhaps regarded it as confidential."

Mr. Moss called attention to the fact that the letter contained penciled notations at various points indicating desired changes in the proposal. These were written by Mr. Willcox and Mr. Coleman, chief counsel to the commission, said Mr. Whitney.

"Let's get this thing straightened out," continued Mr. Moss. "We have this unsigned letter of March 22, 1910, by which the Interborough practically offers to build the subways with its own money. We have in evidence the story of President Shonts's call on Mayor Gaynor at St. James on April 24, 1910, and then in July, 1910, comes the new Interborough proposition to build the subways, but with city money invested also. Didn't Chairman Willcox drop out of the subway conferences after the presentation of the March 22 letter?"

"I don't know," replied the witness. "It may be so. I think he probably did less, at any rate."

Q.—And isn't it true that the Interborough conferences were substantially carried on with the Mayor subsequently? A.—That is my understanding.

Q.—Did you or any of the Public Service Commissioners know until recently that Shonts went to see Gaynor with Mr. Towns? A.—I think the first I ever heard was one time when Mr. Willcox told me he had heard that Mr. Shonts had seen Mayor Gaynor.

Q.—Ultimately a plan was adopted using both city and Interborough money, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit got into Manhattan? A.—Yes.

Letter Never Seen Before.

Q.—Was this letter kept in a secret file?

A.—There was nothing secret about it.

Q.—But this Shonts letter was kept in a safe? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why? A.—It was there with hundreds of other letters.

Q.—They are not secret archives, are they? A.—There are no secret archives.

Q.—It never saw the light of day before? A.—No, Sir.

Secretary Whitney insisted there was no secrecy about the Shonts letter and that he had voluntarily told Mr. Moss about it yesterday. Mr. Moss said that was true. Mr. Whitney then offered to stay away from his office and let the sub-committee search all safes and files.

"Quite a change since the life of the committee was extended to July 1," laughed Senator Thompson.

Kingsley R. Martin, a consulting engineer, and Bridge Commissioner under Mayor Gaynor, was the next witness. In the early part of 1910, Mr. Martin said, Mayor Gaynor asked him to take up rapid transit matters. Referring to the interview Mr. Shonts had with the Mayor at St. James, Mr. Martin said:

"Mayor Gaynor was very much dissatisfied. He wanted to meet men in the Interborough, broad-minded men. Directors, who would make a proposition fairer to the city. He was not satisfied with the routes the company had laid out or the compensation to the city. He wanted 3-cent rides to all parts of the city. He was not satisfied with the tri-borough proposition. He wanted the people of Richmond as well as Brooklyn to be able to get to Manhattan for a nickel."

Q.—Did he tell you that he and Mr. Shonts had got together within half a cent? A.—He never did.

Went to See Shonts.

Q.—Did you go out looking for broad-gauge men in the Interborough, as the Mayor suggested? A.—Yes. I met E. J. Berwind and he took me to Mr. Shonts. Mr. Shonts told me their proposition was based upon surveys made by experienced, capable men, and he wanted Mayor Gaynor to send experts there to go over the figures and see for themselves. I had a number of talks with Mr. Shonts, and he called in his chief engineer, Mr. Pegram, and told him to give the reports to me and Mr. Ingersoll, former Chief Engineer of the New Haven. He said he'd give us something they'd never given out before—the figures showing the cost of the present lines. We went over them and we were satisfied. The allowances seemed liberal in some places and narrow in others.

Mr. Martin denied that he had "advised" Mayor Gaynor. He said he was simply trying to get information that would be useful to the Public Service Commission.

Q.—You were not acting in this matter as Bridge Commissioner? A.—No.

Q.—And you represented the Mayor? A.—Not altogether. I put in suggestions of my own as to bridges and some of the routes.

Q.—Who else besides you, Gaynor, and Shonts put in any suggestion in this negotiation? A.—I think Mr. Ingersoll.

Q.—Did any other public official know about these conferences? A.—I think Mr. Willcox knew. Mr. Shonts told me that Mr. Willcox wanted it to be done. I think from what Mr. Shonts said Mr. Willcox was irritated about Mr. Gaynor coming into it.

Mr. Moss read into the record the letter sent by Mayor Gaynor on July 6, 1910, to Chairman Willcox transmitting the letter President Shonts had sent him after all the conferences with both Martin and Ingersoll. He also read into the record a letter written on May 23, 1911, by President Williams of the B. R. T., to the President of the Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers complaining of the manner in which Mayor Gaynor was favoring the Interborough in the subway negotiations. In it he referred to Mayor Gaynor's office in the City Hall and the "branch office of the Interborough Company further up Broadway."

Refused Gaynor's Compromise.

When Mr. Williams went on the stand in the afternoon he was asked many questions regarding this letter. It was also brought out that Mr. Martin had gone to Mr. Williams from Mayor Gaynor with a compromise proposal which Mr. Williams refused. It was after that he admitted, that Mayor Gaynor showed great hostility to the B. R. T.

President Shonts was the last witness of the day. He was examined at length regarding the letter he had sent to Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission in March, 1910, regarding the Interborough's proposition to build subways with Interborough money, as well as about other propositions, all of which had been discarded by the commission. In preparing his letter he said he had many consultations with Chairman Willcox at the latter's house.

"Was that letter intended to be a statement as to what your company would do?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No," replied Mr. Shonts, "it was a statement of what the Public Service Commission would be willing to accept."

Q.—Did you tell the Mayor you had made this proposition? A.—I suppose I did, but I don't remember.

Q.—How did you dare risk having this proposition turned down as other propositions had been? A.—I don't recall all the circumstances about it.

Q.—Did Martin and Ingersoll give you to understand that it would be agreeable for you to submit an offer? A.—I never saw their report to the Mayor.

Q.—Did you think the Mayor was with you? A.—I thought we had his support.

Q.—Did you think he was converted? A.—Yes.

Q.—By seeing you and your figures? A.—Yes.

Q.—You thought you had the Mayor so strong that you didn't need to worry about Mr. Willcox's opposition? A.—I don't recall just what Mr. Willcox's attitude was.

No Fifty-Fifty Agreement.

Mr. Moss asked many more questions about the Interborough's proposal, but elicited little new information from the witness. He denied emphatically that he had gone into the dual subway contracts with the idea of developing territory equally with the B. R. T.

"Wasn't there a fifty-fifty arrangement in the division of territory?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Oh, no, not at all," replied Mr. Shonts.

"Did you know Mr. Martin was negotiating with the B. R. T.?"

"I learned of it for the first time here today."

W. B. Northrup, who compiled the letters of the late Mayor Gaynor, wrote to THE TIMES yesterday belittling the testimony of Mirabeau L. Towns that he had helped to write the celebrated Gaynor letters. Mr. Northrup wrote:

I saw no evidence of Mr. Towns's collaboration during the whole period in which I was engaged on this work. Mayor Gaynor permitted me to examine the files of all of the letters in his office and I went over original copies of many thousands of them addressed to all sorts of people, from rat catchers down—or up. Every one will concede that Mayor Gaynor was quite competent to produce his own letters. Every word, every sentence, in my opinion, was the Mayor's own. He was a stickler for every phrase—an artist to the core, so far as literary work was concerned.

When Mayor Gaynor's letters and speeches were in course of preparation I held frequent conferences with the Mayor over the selection of these letters and he took a keen and personal interest in the manner in which they were presented, even as to typography, titles, &c.

The Thompson Committee adjourned until next Friday morning, when it will hold a public hearing.

HAS HUSBAND ARRESTED.

Woman Who Said Man Struck Her Later Withdraws Charge.

Patrolman Mayer of the West Thirtieth Street station was passing the Waldorf-Astoria last night when an excited woman with a livid welt across her cheek ran up to him and asked him to arrest a man standing near by, who, she said, had just struck her with his heavy stick. Mayer took him to the station, where he said that he was John Doe. Later he changed the name to John Cox, and said that he lived at the Hotel Broztell, 3 East Twenty-seventh Street.

"Why don't you give your real name?" said the woman. "Lieutenant, this is Samuel McCrackin, who is associated with Tex Rickard in the management of the Willard-Moran fight. I am his wife. I married him when I was 14 years old. On Friday I came in from Portland, Ore., and I've been living at the Prince George. Why doesn't he tell you who he is?"

The man's description of himself as John Cox was allowed to stand on the police blotter, however, and when he came up before Magistrate Murphy in the Night Court on the charge of assault the woman, who had in the meantime had medical attention, presented an affidavit which she had made out and signed "Mrs. Jennie Cox," in which she withdrew her complaint and asked that her husband be given another chance.

Cox told the Magistrate again that he wasn't Samuel McCrackin, but that he was engaged in the "commercial and real estate business," and lived at the Waldorf. He was discharged.

GUNPOWDER EXPORTS GROW

$66,346,770 Sent to Europe, a Gain of 9,580 Per Cent.

Gunpowder to the value of $66,346,770 was exported from the United States last year, against $289,893 in 1914. This represented a gain of approximately 9,580 per cent. and the price, according to a compilation by Daw, Jones & Co., was more than double that paid by Europe for powder the year before. The total sent out was 83,884,703 pounds at an average price of 79 cents a pound, against 33 cents in 1914.

Exports in November and December, amounting to 44,006,748 pounds, were as great as in the preceding ten months together. The November shipments were double those of October, apparently indicating that in that month manufacturers began to turn out rapidly material contracted for some time earlier in the year. Prices went up in the last two months. The average in December was 87 cents a pound, a gain of 17½ per cent. over the price in the first month of the year.

DENIES RING EXISTS TO STEAL ESTATES

Deputy Attorney General Says Case Against Summers Is the Only One Known.

COACHED ACTOR AS HEIR

Similarity of Names Used in Applications for Two Unclaimed Funds Aroused Suspicion.

Deputy Attorney General Leonard S. Obermeier, in charge of the New York City District, denied yesterday that there was a ring of fake heirs who represented themselves to be relatives of persons who had left unclaimed estates, and thus obtained funds that were deposited in the State Treasury.

His denial was brought forth by the report that Charles Edwin Summers, a lawyer, who was arrested in his offices at 1,400 Broadway, was one of a number of persons who had obtained thousands of dollars by coaching bogus heirs how to testify in the Surrogates' Court so as to obtain estates to which they had no legal right. Summers is held in the Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn for subornation of perjury. It is charged that he induced Mark L. Jordan, an actor out of employment, to institute proceedings to acquire an estate of $3,485 left by a man named Thomas O'Keefe.

Mr. Obermeier denied also that any one connected with his office had given out a statement printed in a New York newspaper which purported to give on the authority of the Attorney General a detailed description of the methods adopted by the alleged ring. The case of Summers, the Deputy Attorney General said, was the only one of its kind known to his office.

Deputy Attorney General Charles J. Masone, who is working with Mr. Obermeier on the case against Summers, gave this explanation last evening of the charge against the lawyer.

A man named Campbell died in Brooklyn about twenty-five years ago, leaving a son, Francis R., and another son, Norman Campbell, who had a daughter, Annie R. Campbell. Forty years before the elder Campbell's death, another son, John Campbell, disappeared and never was heard from again.

A friendly partition suit was started to settle the elder Campbell's estate, and it was sent to Charles J. McDermott, President of the Kings County Bar Association, as referee, who advised the sale of the realty and the distribution of the funds. Of these funds $3,500 were unpaid, because the heir had disappeared, and Summers was charged with obtaining this money by producing "John Campbell" on Jan. 21, 1915, to whom the money was paid by order of the Surrogate of Kings County.

When in another case application was made for the payment of $3,485 to a "John Campbell," who in this instance sought the money from the unsettled estate of Thomas O'Keefe, who died on Dec. 3, 1909, the State Controller, in whose hands the fund was deposited, sent the case to Deputy Attorney General Obermeier for investigation.

The matter was put in the hands of Mr. Masone, and he noticed that John Campbell in the O'Keefe case had testified to the fact that the marriage certificate of his father and mother had been entered in a book of sermons. Mr. Masone found that this book had been printed fifteen years after the date of the entry. Then Mr. Masone discovered that the address Campbell gave in Leonia Heights, N. J., was the home of Lawyer Summers, and that two addresses given by Campbell in Newark were the homes of persons who did not know him.

The relationship of Campbell to Thomas O'Keefe, who died intestate, was said to be due to the fact that O'Keefe's sister, Catherine, married a man named Campbell, whose son, Jordan, was charged with representing himself to be.

WON'T LET DEVOY RETIRE.

District Followers "Strike" When Leader Plans to Move.

The plans of former County Clerk Charles S. Devoy to give up the Republican leadership of the Seventh Assembly District in Brooklyn have been completely upset by a "strike" declared by his organization there. Mr. Devoy had planned to move to Bay Ridge and retire as leader of the Seventh District. He found, however, that his followers would not let him go.

Mr. Devoy submitted to his organization petitions of delegates to the National Convention and also asked that some one be named to succeed himself as State Committeeman. Not a member of the organization would sign any of the petitions unless Mr. Devoy consented to remain in the district as leader. After holding out for some time, Mr. Devoy surrendered, and there will be no new leader in the Seventh.

W. C. ROBINSON KILLED IN 13,000-FOOT FALL

Aviator Was Trying for an Altitude Record in Flight in Iowa.

GRINNELL, Iowa, March 11.—W. C. Robinson, an aviator, was killed this afternoon when a biplane in which he was trying for an altitude record fell from a height of 13,000 feet. As the machine struck the ground the petrol tank exploded, and the fire which resulted destroyed the plane and burned the aviator's body almost beyond recognition. The accident occurred near Ewart, Iowa, ten miles from this city.

Robinson was 32 years old, and is survived by his wife and four children. He was the holder of the American record for sustained flight, which he won a year ago, flying without a stop from Des Moines to Chicago.

W. C. Robinson had been one of the most brilliant aviators in this country for the last six years. He learned to fly at the Curtiss School in Hammondsport, N. Y., and received his license from the Aero Club of America in 1910.

He was a Westerner and for several years flew about Chicago, going out to Iowa about a year ago to join the Grinnell Aeroplane Company, where he worked as a constructor and flew as a demonstrator. On Friday he telegraphed the Aero Club here that he was going to attempt to break the altitude record. He requested information as to the present record and this was sent him.

When Henry Woodhouse, of the Aero Club, was informed of Robinson's death last night, he said that aviation had lost one of its most able exponents and that all connected with aeronautics would regard his death as a distinct loss. Mr. Robinson received two medals for flying from the Aero Club. The first, awarded him in 1915, was for cross-country flight, when he flew 344 miles in Iowa. The other was earned when he offered his machine and services to the Iowa National Guard and for his work during their manoeuvres last year.

Bridgeport Arms Plant Offers Aid.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 11.—G. W. Hoadley, said to be the chief stockholder in the Bridgeport Projectile Company, today sent a message to Washington to the effect that the entire plant and equipment would be placed at the services of the United States Government in event of trouble with Mexico. The plant has a capacity of 10,000 shrapnel shells a day.

DIES TO AVOID OPERATION.

Mrs. Schnell Leaps from Hospital Window to Death.

Fear of an impending operation caused Mrs. Christine Schnell, 40 years old, living at 326 Amsterdam Avenue, to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping from a fifth story window in the Women's Hospital, 141 West 109th Street.

Mrs. Schnell was admitted to the hospital on Friday afternoon, and was to have been examined yesterday to determine whether an operation was necessary. According to the nurse in charge of the ward where the woman was, Mrs. Schnell could not sleep Friday night because of worry over her approaching trial.

Yesterday the nurse left the ward for a moment, and upon her return found that a window near Mrs. Schnell's bed was open and the bed unoccupied. Looking from the window the nurse saw a crumpled body lying in an areaway separating the hospital and the adjoining building. Dr. Wan Wise, house surgeon, said the woman had died instantly.

Mrs. Schnell had been ill for a long time.

LESTER ASKS COURT TRIAL.

Gets Stay of Reference in Suit of Former Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 11.—A motion was made today before Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the Supreme Court to vacate an order appointing a referee to take testimony in the action of Josephine Lester against George B. Lester to compel him to pay her $10,000 a year.

When Lester, who is Vice President of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, was divorced he agreed to pay his wife the amount mentioned and $8,000 a year for the support of their young daughter. Now, Mr. Lester has alleged, his wife has remarried, and he has sought to have the contract declared invalid.

Justice Tompkins appointed Judge Leo C. Dessar of 200 Broadway, Manhattan, as referee to take the testimony, and just as he was about to start the hearing he was served with a stay.

Mr. Lester sought to have the whole matter tried out in court instead of before a referee, because there were twenty-five witnesses to be heard and several important questions of law to be decided. Justice Tompkins reserved his decision.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...94 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
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SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....82 Rue Louis le Grand
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1916.

THE "ZONING" OF THE CITY.

The movement for the preservation of the values in the shopping and residential district of upper Fifth Avenue and for the restoration of the decadent values in Broadway and Sixth Avenue and the lower central districts of the city is the best possible introduction and recommendation of the report of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions. The earlier movement is both voluntary and successful in high degree. Also it proposes for restricted localities the same objects as those aimed at by the Building Commission. In brief, these objects are to confirm the possession of certain districts for certain uses, the fitness of each to the other being a demonstration through the process of free and natural selection.

The necessity of such legal sanction for stability of values has been demonstrated too often to need further confirmation. Individual fortunes have been created undeservedly in some cases, and at the cost of the wreck of other individual fortunes in still other cases. In the aggregate millions of tax values have been disturbed and the city's finances disordered. It is plain common sense to keep the factories in the factory district, apart from the shops and the residences which are prejudiced by their intrusion, and without any special advantage for the factories. Each will be the better off for being kept to itself. Owners and occupiers will not have a monopoly of the benefits. Borrowers and lenders alike will profit by better mortgage conditions, and most of the eight billions of tax values are under private mortgages ranking second to the public mortgage. The movement is in the nick of time. Before the subway was built it would have been premature. Almost before the plan can even now be confirmed it would be too late to start what now needs only to be completed. It has been a monumental work to plot the entire city by streets, and even by blocks. It was begun by farsighted men, and has been carried out competently.

The plan is practical, not ideal. That is to say it recognizes existing conditions, does not require the removal of inappropriate buildings, and uses, does not seek to restore, depressed districts, and, in a word, does not sacrifice vested rights—or wrongs rather—of the individual owner for the creation of the City Beautiful, or even of districts. It is a forward-looking plan, proposing to do for all what some have attempted to do for themselves and have failed. Under the system of haphazard growth the courts have annulled the restrictions of deeds when districts have altered their uses so as to make the restrictions inappropriate. Even less stable, unless supported by public authority, are such movements as the one to prevent a second collapse of Fifth Avenue values by the erection of excessively high buildings among residences and high-class shops. The creation of rentable space in the lower Fifth Avenue district, where there was neither use nor demand for it, overloaded the rental market, and the space was sacrificed to inappropriate uses. Residences and shops were depreciated, and the sacrifice was for the good of none concerned. Light, air, and access were impaired by high buildings, by failure to provide adequate courts and yards, and by proximity of inappropriate or nuisance buildings and uses. To prevent repetition of this on public grounds may have an appearance to some of the invasion of private property rights. There is too much at stake to allow mere habits of thought of that sort to prejudice the sanitation and welfare of the entire city. The balance of profit and loss is hugely favorable on the whole. It hardly can be thought that it is unfavorable to individuals unless they are intending to repeat the objectionable practice of profiting by the loss of others.

The report resembles the tenement house law precedent, as well as the Fifth Avenue voluntary movement, and applies its principle and some of its details within a radius of thirty minutes of subway travel from the office districts. Therefore it affects all boroughs, and has a message of hope for them that they will not be devastated by the piling of house areas on top of each other, instead of side by side. When the high buildings become dense the advantages enjoyed by those first constructed disappear, and they are abandoned for others which in turn ravage new districts. In short, the report is strongest in its public aspects.

It would seem that the "ancient lights" law of England might be made to supplement the report. Mere restrictions of heights through districts will not prevent inequalities of construction within the rules, which in the present state of public opinion are necessarily almost as liberal as existing practice. Requirement that the creation of values at the cost of neighbors would be allowed only by agreement regarding damages might be a useful supplement to the report. There is such a right at common law, which has been put into a statute in England. The creation of a "negative easement"—that is, a prohibition upon prejudicial construction without a consideration by agreement—would be worth consideration at least, as an addition to a report excellent without it.

GERMANY AND NEBRASKA.

If Mr. Justice HUGHES is firmly resolved to stay on the bench, he must be grateful to the present bustling of some alleged friends or admirers who are trying to drag him into politics. The President of the United German Societies says roundly that the Teutonic societies of the United States "are unanimous for HUGHES." He makes this approval even more dubious by the company he makes Justice HUGHES keep. "Failing to get HUGHES," the Teutonic societies "would be for Senator BORAH, or Senator CUMMINS, or any other man "who has not been pro-Ally."

Mr. CUMMINS and Mr. BORAH showed by their vote on the Gore resolution that they are not soundly pro-American. To associate Mr. Justice HUGHES with a kotower to the hyphen like Mr. CUMMINS is insulting.

Mr. VICTOR ROSEWATER and a lot of Republican editors in Nebraska are engaged in nursing a Hughes boom in that State. In view of the ravages of the Bryan bacillus in both parties of the Middle West, in view of the fact that a Nebraska Senator, NORRIS; SHERMAN, the toy candidate of Illinois; the Gopher Thunder CLAPP, LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin, and both Senators of North Dakota voted against the President and the United States on the Gore resolution, in view of the fact that in the House the solid vote of the Nebraska, as of the Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, delegation was cast for the surrender of American rights, no real candidate for President is likely to be too grateful for ostentatious support from that region.

Possibly the proceedings of Señor VILLA will stimulate the corpuscles of the Middle West, bring it back into the Union. Meanwhile, Republican candidates whom its politicians favor, or pretend to favor, are to be condoled with unless they are sure that they wouldn't take the nomination on a silver charger. Pacifists and German imperialists are not the most desirable backers. This with no reflection on Mr. ROSEWATER and his and our brethren of the Nebraska press. It is not their fault if the name Nebraska suggests BRYAN and pacifism and surrender.

THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

General CARRANZA's citation of precedents for the sending of punitive expeditions of American troops into Mexico and his insistence on a reciprocal agreement which would permit Mexican soldiers to pursue Mexican bandits on our soil, must be taken to indicate the state of feeling which exists in Mexico. Obviously CARRANZA will rely on the precedents, like the pursuit of GERONIMO and VITORIO, and the idea that the arrangement is reciprocal to gain popular support for his guarded approval of General FUNSTON's expedition. The need of official permission for the Mexicans to pursue armed culprits on American territory may seem obvious to him. It might be inferred by Americans that if an armed body of Mexican bandits crosses our border and remains here we can make quick work of its suppression. If VILLA and his band of rascals had stayed a little longer in the immediate neighborhood of Columbus there would have been no excuse for an invasion of Mexico. But CARRANZA may not place a high estimate on our powers of self-protection. Perhaps he is aware of the petty haggling and bickering over a few very moderate plans for the extension of our land and sea defenses so as to make them more nearly effective to meet the requirements of so large and rich a nation. Perhaps he exaggerates the influence of our precious brood of professional pacifists.

The Government at Washington might with due solemnity accede to CARRANZA's request. He, of course, is incapable of perceiving the humor of his suggestion. Perhaps some limitation of time may be insisted upon. If Mexican bandits are in the habit of invading American territory ten years from now there must be some radical readjustment of the relations between the two countries. It is worth noting that Mr. MANUEL CALERO, sometime Mexican Ambassador to the United States, says that CARRANZA has no power to accept foreign military aid, that power being vested in the Senate. But there is no Mexican Senate and the power of a First Chief, who is only a de facto ruler, is scarcely definable. Mr. CALERO thinks we shall be lucky if we capture VILLA within three months. Some other keen observers of Mexican affairs think we shall be uncommonly lucky if we capture him at all. They think that his plans are deeply laid, they have information that he has received many consignments of arms and ammunition, smuggled across our border, that he has more troops than we imagine, and is well armed.

It is a pitiless country through which General FUNSTON's expedition must pass, hundreds of men and animals have died of thirst on those northern deserts, and the fastnesses in which the guerrillas hide are not easily to be taken by assault. But General FUNSTON captured dangerous AGUINALDO, he has had experience in fighting uncivilized forces, and he has had ample opportunity to study Mexican traits and methods. Meanwhile, however, it would be the height of folly for the War Department not to prepare for any emergency. The National Guard should be put in readiness to defend the border, as our whole mobile force may yet be needed in Mexico for this quest alone. Supplies must be provided for a campaign that may be more protracted than we care to admit, arms and ammunition must be plentiful. But we may fairly assume that the department knows what it must do better than the people who will not be directly responsible for the outcome, even though some of them may have a pretty accurate knowledge of the uncertainty of Mexican character and the perils that will threaten us day by day until we have captured VILLA and made an example of him.

NOW WILL THEY BUILD?

The first cost of instituting refrigerating and filtration plants in the new Court House would be heavy, but by omitting what may be called the automatic supply of ice water from the equipment of the building for the sake of economy the Court House Board will make it necessary for the hired girl to take in ice every day and keep the refrigerator well filled, so that Judges, counsel, and litigants alike may not die of thirst when the day is warm and the case is dry. This kind of economy may be expensive in the long run. The iceman is inexorable. But we must admire the patience and zeal exhibited by the board in its efforts to reduce the estimate of the cost of the building, nearly $10,000,000, to the modest sum of $7,500,000. It abandons the idea of a northeast portico facing Mulberry Park, which would be both useful and beautiful. It eliminates the window grilles as mere concessions to an effeminate artistic taste, abolishes wainscoting, behind which the mice might colonize, in all the courtrooms, and substitutes imitation stone for marble in "hidden places." Plain walls must suffice in the corridors, iron will be used where the original specifications call for bronze, tiling where the architect wanted marble.

The placing of statues in various parts of the building will be deferred, and this is not an unmixed evil, considering the average quality of a New York statue; the walls will not be decorated by painters until the city feels rich enough to yield to artistic impulses, and boys will be employed to carry documents from room to room and floor to floor, instead of the mechanical conveyers called "railways." This is a doubtful expedient. There is no machinery as uncertain as boys. They go wrong more quickly than submarine engines.

But as the sum of nearly $2,500,000 has now been eliminated from the estimated cost of the Court House, may we not hope that some practical step will be taken toward building it? Lawyers and Justices have grown gray in service since its erection was planned.

UNION SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Is there no limit to the sway and sphere of influence of the Hon. SAMUEL GOMPERS? A day or two ago he summoned his legions to fight for the passage of the Burnett Immigration bill. Like Kaiser XERXES on the rocky brow of sea-born Salamis, he inspected and counted his troops and allies: 2,000,000 Federation of Labor men, 3,000,000 Farmers' National Union men, 1,000,000 railroad union men. "The repeated resorts to the veto power to check a popular will," said Mr. GOMPERS, "are most significant. They emphasize a free people's determination to have their "expression written into law." Mr. GOMPERS is the people, and it is his will to restrict and corner the labor market.

While Mr. GOMPERS was taking charge of Congress he did not forget to take charge of public education here. Some 1,200 public school teachers listened Friday night to language like this from Mr. HUGH FRAYNE, General Organizer of the Federation of Labor:

> If there is any system of education in the public schools of this city which does not meet the approval of the American Federation of Labor we are going to stop it. Since they won't give sufficient wages on the decent principle that you are worth it, have your union and make them give it to you.

Dr. HENRY R. LINVILLE, President of the Teachers' League, which is to be the name of the union, said:

> We must throw off the unjust domination of superiors and acquire a self-respecting independence by organizing. It is the only way we can ever be free of the drag of teaching subjects that never have made, and never will make, children fitted for life. It is time that we should be through with silly experiments.

Hours, pay, courses of study are to be fixed by the union, with the rest of the Federation to back it. There has been plenty of insubordination on the part of some of the teachers. Now they are to be the authority. The Board of Education, the Board of Estimate, the helpless parents, the ever-milked taxpayer may go hang. The schools are to be run by and for the union. The General Organizer said blandly that there would be hardly one chance in a million that the teachers would be called upon to "go out" on a sympathetic strike.

An impudent plan to increase the cost and diminish the value of the public schools, to hamper or destroy municipal control of them. The famous business agent of the Chicago Teachers' Union, which has been such a nuisance in that city, addressed the meeting. It is not to be supposed that the more intelligent and thoughtful teachers can be duped or bullied into this organization for the disorganization of the public schools. They are public servants. It is intolerable that they should combine for the injury of the public. Any teacher who is dissatisfied is free to get out. The Federation of Labor as the Board of Education and Board of Estimate is a little too much for public patience.

SHOWING SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina is in process of "being shown" by the insurance companies in the same manner that Missouri was shown. Thirty of the largest companies in the trade have withdrawn from the State in protest against a law preventing the companies from regulating their rates in a manner which the lawmakers regarded as a conspiracy in restraint of trade. Each company was directed to transact its business separately, under penalties of fine and imprisonment, without an understanding regarding rates or the maintenance of common facilities of business resulting from combined experience. This was the more unwelcome to the companies because, they say, their business has been done too cheaply, and the penalties of the new law are too severe to be risked, even if the profits were satisfactory.

There is talk of the calling of loans when insurance runs out, and there are queries how the cotton crop is to be insured except in the State warehouse system. There are petitions for the call of a special session of the Legislature to repeal the law, and Senator TILLMAN has called the attention of the Department of Justice to what he calls a conspiracy against the law for the restoration of competition in the insurance business, which the companies have left to the State system. There is to be a conference of the Boards of Trade of all counties next Tuesday to determine what is to be done about it. Missouri was unable to compel insurance companies to do business on terms which they disliked, and the outlook is similar for South Carolina. There is no peonage for capital, and it has just as good a right to strike against unacceptable conditions of trade as have unionists. Retirement from business is not a combination to do business under a conspiracy for unlawful conditions.

The result of an attempt forcibly to stimulate competition by empowering a State official to name rates and make rules for business has been to leave a monopoly for the State warehouse system, and yet the State officers are not happy. The lesson is broader than South Carolina or Missouri. In Texas there is proceeding an attempt to regulate automobile prices. In the nation the lesson of the Federal regulation of railways is also proceeding. Apparently, the people of each State, and of all the States, must be "shown" the necessity of allaying the unrest of capital as well as the unrest of labor, and in the same manner. In both cases it is necessary to do justice without favoritism, and to abolish class legislation as well as legislation for profit.

It is sometimes thought that business is slow to understand and to obey the clear and admirable statutes passed by the various Legislatures. Truly the Legislatures also are slow to learn which of their statutes are laws at all, or which of their laws are compatible with economic laws. Statutes are enacted helter-skelter by the hundreds or thousands under the idea that they will alter the situation they affect only in the desired ways. Too often there are lamentable surprises in the ways the statutes work and the flarebacks which they produce. Surely it would be better if the States would profit by the showing which Missouri profited by, and by the one now proceeding in South Carolina.

Wouldn't It?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wouldn't it have been the irony of fate if the Mexican outlaws who raided Columbus had rushed the town in Fords?

GEORGE L. BURR.

White Plains, March 10, 1916.

"The Flag on the Capitol."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Sunday editorial "The Flag on the Capitol" was immense. Keep it up. Every citizen who has American interests at heart is with you.

W. C.

New York, March 11, 1916.

TAX REDUCTION PROGRAM.

Assemblyman Marsh Finds Two Objectionable Features.

New York, March 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of yesterday entitled "For or Against the City?" in regard to the program of the Tax Reduction Committee for the financial relief of taxpayers, you refer to certain members of the Legislature who have agreed to support the entire program, and as to others you say: "Senators Lockwood and Mills and Assemblymen Flamman, Marsh, and Stephens will receive the city's thanks in proportion to the support they give. It is difficult to see how they, or anybody else, can give qualified support, but that is how they look at the matter."

May I have a little of your space to show how it is that some of us look at the matter in that way and can only offer qualified support?

Not to speak of any other points, for I have agreed to support most of the program, the proposals made by the Tax Reduction Committee include two items which are clearly objectionable when understood: (1) One of these is the demand for a bill giving the city its so-called "constitutional share of the State highways." The Constitution gives the city no right to share in State highways generally, but only in those created under Article VII., Section 12, of the Constitution, which was added by constitutional amendment in 1905. This section authorized the creation of State debt for the construction of highways, not to exceed in the aggregate $50,000,000 at any one time, under conditions somewhat different from those governing the creation of other State debts. Fifty million dollars of bonds have already been issued under this section, and although it is true that the highways constructed with their proceeds should have been apportioned equitably among all the counties of the State, the money has long since been put into country highways and is beyond reach.

The only highway funds now available for State highways are part of the proceeds of a subsequent issue of bonds authorized by referendum vote in 1912, and issued not under Article VII., Section 12, but under the State's general power of incurring indebtedness pursuant to the conditions prescribed in Article VII., Section 4. This referendum, however, expressly directed that the proceeds of these bonds should be spent on highways outside of New York City, and such expenditure was approved not only by a majority of the city's representatives in the Legislature, but also by a majority of the voters in each of the counties contained in the City of New York. The proposal now urged by Mayor Mitchel in a bill (Ass. Int. No. 751, Pr. No. 829) which he has caused to be prepared, and which has been introduced into the Legislature, is that $10,000,000 of the funds thus appropriated by vote of the people for country highways shall be spent instead in the City of New York. The Legislature can obviously neither override the referendum nor change the purpose of the bond issue, which has been specifically designated in accordance with constitutional requirements.

The legality of authorizing these highway bonds by referendum under Section 4 of Article VII. was officially sustained by Attorney General Carmody in 1912, and again, recently, by Attorney General Woodbury.

The only way we can get State highways in New York City is through a further bond issue by referendum or constitutional amendment, or through a large appropriation out of current revenues. Neither of these methods is under discussion or desired by the city, so far as I am aware. The second method would obviously mean a large direct tax.

(2) The other item in the program which is referred to above as objectionable is the proposal that the stock transfer tax collected and paid in New York City should be turned into the City Treasury instead of the State Treasury. As this tax amounts to about $4,000,000 annually and about 90 per cent. of it is collected in New York City, the enrichment of the City Treasury is obvious; but it is equally obvious that there will be a corresponding shortage in the State Treasury, which would have to be met in some manner, probably through New York City paying 68 or 70 per cent. of it by a direct property tax. The city's net gain would be negligible when compared with the resulting confusion and the violation of established principles of taxation. The tax on trading in the New York stock market is in no sense a local tax, any more than is the tariff levied on imports coming into the Port of New York; and the turning over of the stock transfer taxes to the City Treasury by the State is no more logical and would be far less profitable to the city than the turning over by Congress of the duties collected at the Custom House. We of the City of New York cannot forget that we are part of a larger whole.

No city legislator who is doing his utmost to reduce the city's financial burdens and otherwise guard its interests is willing to be accused of disloyalty because he declines to override the Constitution or disrupt the tax system of the State.

In common with most of the other legislators who dissent from the Mayor's program on the points above stated, I am pledged to support the relief measures proposed by the Brown committee, as well as certain other economic measures asked for by the Mayor, but not referred to by the Tax Reduction Committee.

ROBERT McC. MARSH,
Member of Assembly, Twenty-fifth District, New York County.

WHY?

Why do you fight?
Give answer, Kings,
Princes, Generals, underlings,
Sponsors owned of the war plague's blight—
What is your quarrel? Why do you fight?

"We wage our wars for the loss of a Prince,
Food for maggots—forgotten long since;
For a parcel of earth—enough, good sooth,
To cover the bones of our slaughtered youth;
For a treaty-pact—diplomacy's jest,
A tattered rag at a whim's behest;
For the rise or fall of an ancient line,
For a regal right—miscalled Divine,
For lordship over the sea's expanse,
For a hoard of gold, or an intrigue-chance.
Thus, by our sovereign will, we fight,
Eating nothing—save 'God and right.'"

Why do YOU fight?
How say you, men,
You who rot in the trench's pen,
Shattered hosts in the bloody rite,
Food for the shambles—why do YOU fight?

"We? Why, since you have broached the thing,
We battle to succor our liege the King.
We stand or fall in the hell-born surge,
From tyranny's bane the land to purge;
For patriot zest, for the honor of home,
For the altar's fire 'neath the sacred dome.
Speak not to us of fratricide!
We swear by the Cross of Him who died.
Our souls are clean as the altar's flame:
We serve our Masters—theirs the blame.
Do the home fires burn? Has all gone well?
The thunder crash of a bursting shell
Is our answer! Which side holds the right?
Question our Leaders—we but fight!"

ROY GREENWOOD.

PREPARE TO ENTER THE WAR, DR. ELIOT'S MESSAGE.

"It Is Time for the Deepest Rooted and Strongest of Republics to Consider How It Can Best Bring Direct Help to Harassed and Bleeding France and Great Britain," He Says.

By DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT, President Emeritus of Harvard University.

Bermuda, March 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American people—of all the various stocks, English, Scotch, Irish, German, Austro-Hungarian, Polish, Slavic, Swiss, French, Dutch, Flemish, Scandinavian, Finnish, Russian, Italian, Greek, and Syrian—have now had ample opportunity to make up their minds, if they have given attention to the subject, what the gigantic war is about, in what spirit or temper it is conducted on each of the two sides, and what the desires or hopes of the several belligerent nations are concerning the settlement when peace comes. They can make up their minds on plain facts or actual happenings within the past nineteen months, without studying involved histories, remote events, obscure causes, or political, social, or religious philosophies. For safe guidance in regard to their own conduct they only need to see clearly the happenings and tendencies in Europe since the 1st of August, 1914.

Relying on accomplished facts and revealed tendencies, thinking Americans have concluded that the great combat is between autocratic government and constitutional government, between rule by persons and classes commissioned by God or some Church, and rule by persons elected by the people to be governed between political systems which exercise a strong centralized authority over the individual and systems which leave the individual as free as possible. Russia has an autocratic Government and a Divine Right Czar, but is tied to France by an "understanding" which she honorably observes. Japan is an empire with an imperfectly executed Constitution adapted from that of Germany, but is tied to Great Britain by a treaty which she entered into before the present war.

In such a combat the sympathies and interests of all America, North, Central, and South, are necessarily on the side of freedom.

Again, as a plain matter of fact, the Central Monarchies have been successful invaders or aggressors in the West, East, and Southeast of Europe, and have from the start been seeking increase of territory or trade, or both, by conquest. The actual events during the war have made absurd all the allegations of Germany and Austria-Hungary that they entered on the war for defensive purposes, or under fear of invasion either insidious or open. In the prosecution of their intensely aggressive warfare they have disregarded pre-existing conventions for the mitigation of war and proved themselves more destructive and oppressive conquerors than Europe has known since the Turks conquered Southeastern Europe. Their armies have had the use of more effective instruments of destruction than any previous armies have possessed, and their doctrine of "military necessity" justifies in their view treaty breaking, the seizing of hostages, the wholesale killing of hostages and other noncombatants, the destruction of churches, libraries, and other treasures and monuments of civilization, the exactions of huge ransoms and fines, and the execution of women for aiding the enemy. Even the Turks preserved St. Sophia. The treatment of Belgium, Poland, and Serbia; the reaction of these populations toward the invaders, and the present sufferings of those countries demonstrate beyond a doubt the extreme barbarity and frightfulness of German and Austro-Hungarian warfare. Their aerial and submarine warfare leads all free observers to the same judgment. Their methods of conducting war have outraged not only their victims, but the neutral nations also.

No such simple and unquestionable statement can be made about the desires of the several belligerents at the settlement when the war is over, because those desires are various in kind, and some of them are not yet frankly stated. Nevertheless, certain desires have been made plain. Germany will claim more territory, and particularly more ports and mines of coal and ores, a wide control in Europe, and a large influence in the world through her invincible army and an increased navy. Austria-Hungary desires more territory and ports. In disregard of a solemn treaty, she earlier annexed Herzegovina and Bosnia, and now she wants to possess Serbia, Montenegro, and Albania by right of conquest. Russia desires free access to the Mediterranean from the Black Sea, possession of Constantinople, and the establishment of an independent Balkan State or States with Russian sympathies. Great Britain proposes to confirm and strengthen that unity of the empire which the war has demonstrated so strikingly, and for the first time, and to make sure of the freedom of the seas for herself and her dominions and dependencies under all circumstances. To these ends she will wish to prevent Germany from acquiring anything more than a commercial or investment interest in the land route to India, and from resuming her colonies. France will insist that Alsace-Lorraine be restored to her, and that an indemnity be paid her for the destruction Germany has wrought in Northern France. Italy will claim all the Italian provinces which Austria-Hungary still held on Aug. 1, 1914. Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy will surely demand securities against another period of competitive armament followed by another general war. To this end they will insist that the Central Monarchies must gain nothing by their going to war in 1914, but, on the contrary, must lose something besides the wiping out of their accumulated capital, as a lesson on the probable results of war making in the modern world.

Which of these desires do the American people sympathize with and approve? In which of them have they a common interest? Which of them is inconsistent with American ideals of freedom and brotherhood? The answers to these questions are plain. The actual events of the past nineteen months have made them so. All genuine Americans, native or foreign born, will answer them alike.

A great majority of the American people, who have reflected on the issues of the war, sympathize with and cordially approve all the desires or objects of Russia, Great Britain, France, and Italy as above described, and condemn with equal decision the desires of Germany and Austria-Hungary; for the desires of the four Entente Allies are consistent with the ideals of freedom, justice, and brotherhood, which all true Americans cherish, and the desires or aims of Germany and Austria-Hungary are not. Almost all thoughtful and disinterested Americans now believe that, for the good of the world, the Allies should succeed and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey fail, and that Belgium, Poland, Serbia, and Armenia should be restored; so far as practicable. Especially, they hold that the sudden and frightful attack of Germany on Belgium in violation of the neutrality treaties was a crime against all civilized society, and that the heroic resistance of the Belgian Army and Government, which made possible the battle of the Marne, and so enabled France and Great Britain to block ever since the German campaign on the western front, deserves to win for Belgium the complete restoration of its territory and its independence, and indemnification for its material losses.

Moreover, Americans, with few but not insignificant exceptions, detest militarism or the organization of a whole nation as an army always on call. They think war a stupid and brutal means of settling international disputes and a futile one, and believe that the competitive arming, to which Europe has been forced by Prussia since 1866, at all times reduces or postpones expedient public expenditures for the direct promotion of human welfare, and is too wasteful to be endured in the long run. They wish to avoid for themselves both militarism, with its necessary accompaniment, conscription, and competitive arming, with its heavy burden of taxation, and would therefore welcome international agreements for diminishing these evils in Europe hereafter. They perceive, too, that international relations are rapidly getting more and more intimate; that the Americas are not so detached from Europe and Asia as they were thirty or even ten years ago, and that Washington's wise advice against entangling alliances is by no means as applicable to American needs and interests today as it was when it was uttered.

If these are the opinions and judgments of the great majority of the American people on the conduct of the war and its rightful results, have the people any corresponding interests to maintain or duties to perform? In view of the unprecedented horrors and destructions of the present war, it is undoubtedly the interest of the Americas to protect themselves at all costs from invasion by Germany, supported by any possible allies, even if the risk be very small and the price of the insurance high. The promptest, surest, and most advantageous method of accomplishing that result is entrance by the United States into a permanent offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain and France to maintain the freedom of the seas for these allies under all circumstances, and to oppose attack by sea on any one of them. To this new alliance, other nations, present belligerent or present neutral, might be welcomed, but they would not be necessary to its success. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey would not be admissible, because they so easily absolve themselves from keeping their word.

In favor of this alliance the following considerations are pertinent: (1) War between the United States and either Great Britain or France need no longer be thought of as possible. (2) These three nations are of one mind as regard religious toleration, the value of force and stable political institutions, and the physical and spiritual elements of true national greatness. (3) The interests of the United States, Great Britain, and France are identical in respect to that freedom of the seas which would secure free exchange of commodities to all nations in times of peace and to the three allied nations in times of war. (4) The insurance against invasion which this alliance would provide for the United States would be adequate, for there is no sea power which could carry an army of even 100,000 men across either the Atlantic or the Pacific if opposed by the combined navies of Great Britain, France, and the United States. (5) The alliance would be effective not only for its immediate objects but for the discouragement of war making throughout the world. It would possess abundant and well-distributed ports, naval stations, dockyards, mines of coal and ores, oil wells, munition factories, food and clothing supplies, and high industrial and financial capacity, although it would be strengthened in important respects by the accession of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. (6) Such an alliance would be able to give some support, though not security, to the European maritime nations which are exposed to land attacks by Germany and Austria-Hungary, namely, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Greece, and thereby to make attack on them less attractive, or more costly, and therefore less probable. (7) It would probably reduce the progressive increase of the heavy burden Great Britain now carries alone in order to keep control of the seas in time of war, and the cooperation of the American Navy would make this reduction safe. (8) It would dispose of all doubts and questions about the execution of the Monroe Doctrine. (9) It would notify Germany that the kind of domination over the world to which she aspires is henceforth impossible for her or for any feasible combination of military powers headed by her. This notification might possibly hasten the close of the present war.

To accept aid in keeping the seas free for her commerce and in resisting invasion will naturally be distasteful to Great Britain, but her experiences in the present war have probably convinced British statesmen that to defend her commerce and her soil by her own navy alone will be hereafter beyond her power. The last five months of the war have also made it evident that England will need a permanent offensive and defensive alliance with Russia and France, or at least with Russia, in order to prevent Teutonic and Turkish attacks on India by land. In general, it looks as if the peace of the world must hereafter be made sure by strong alliances. The exigencies of the war are forcing the Entente Allies to hearty co-operation, centralized military authority, and common action. These new phenomena are of good omen for the future.

An indispensable preliminary to the formation of such an alliance would be an agreement by Great Britain, France, and the United States that they would not acquire territory or special privileges in any part of the world by force of arms, and would not protect by use of force the persons or the capital of British, French, or American commercial or mining adventurers in foreign parts, or punish injuries to such persons by military or naval expeditions. All three of these powers have done such things in times past—Great Britain often—but the United States never asked for or accepted a foot of ground in China, withdrew from its military occupation of Cuba, and lately has persistently refused to intervene by force of arms on behalf of American commercial adventurers in Mexico. Congress is even now considering a bill which provides for the withdrawal of the American troops from the Philippines and the transfer of the Government to the Filipinos. Great Britain gives signs of now preferring persuasion, investment of capital, purchase, and the "open door" to the use of force in extending her commerce; and France has had much experience of the unrequited costliness of conquering alien peoples and holding them against their will. Her people are not colonists by nature; and the best markets for French goods are found among the civilized and not among the backward nations.

Permanent and fundamental interests of the United States would, then, be served by entering into the alliance above described; but since, to enter into such an alliance would involve assuming grave responsibilities in Europe as well as in America, and thus abandoning the traditional American policies of isolation and neutrality, it is necessary to discuss not only the interests of the American people, but their duties. The American liberties are derived historically from German, Dutch, English, and French sources. They represent not only struggles and sufferings on American soil, but long conflicts and immense sacrifices in Western Europe to set up and strive toward the ideals of individual liberty, public justice, and human brotherhood. Americans recognize their immeasurable indebtedness to their own ancestors on this continent during any or all of the last three centuries, and are paying the indebtedness by preserving, improving, and passing down the ancestors' work. People who have read history from the wars of the Dutch Republic know how much America is indebted to Dutch struggles for liberty, to German Protestantism, to Magna Charta and the English Commonwealth, to Huguenot heroism, and to French insistence, through many woes and reverses, on liberty, equality, and fraternity. The American Republic pays these obligations in part by standing as a striking example of the strength, security, industrial efficiency, and prosperity which are attainable under a régime of large public and private liberty; and with this partial payment both America and Europe have heretofore been content. The present war has, however, revealed dangers for public liberty in Europe and the Americas which were not realized by the freer European nations or by the American peoples until 1914 and 1915. All persons who observe and reflect can now perceive that the immense military power of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey skillfully combined, scientifically directed by Prussia, and ruthlessly used, threatens the public liberties of the rest of Europe—and, indeed, of all the world. Under analogous circumstances, in private life any brave and generous man who felt under serious obligations to a neighbor would go to that neighbor's help if he saw him in dire distress; and the more acute the distress, and the greater the risk run in bringing help, the surer it would be that the brave debtor would take the risk and relieve the neighbor before it was too late. Therein he would be doing a plain duty, as well as obeying a generous impulse and serving his own highest interest. The same moral principles apply with equal force to national action.

Now that the long-prepared foreign policies, State objects, and military methods of Germany and Austria-Hungary have been made plain in the sight of all men, the neutral attitude of the United States is no longer satisfactory to Americans who give attention to the chief events of this sudden collapse of civilization. It is time for lovers of public liberty and justice to cease to be merely lookers on at the prodigious catastrophe. It is time to express forcibly their convictions as to the side on which the right lies, and to make ready to take part in the terrible strife. It is time to feel and speak strongly about something more than the rights of neutrals. It is time for the deepest rooted and strongest of Republics to consider how it can best bring direct help to harassed and bleeding France and Great Britain. It is time for all the Americas to take sides openly, with the European peoples who are now resisting military despotism and dangerous national ambitions, and to discharge their obligations to the liberty-loving generations of the past and the future.

It is by no means certain that the people of the United States as a whole are prepared for any such grave new departure, but if the foregoing argument shall be found to be sound, and to indicate the course which the people and its Government may be ready to pursue for the defense of republican ideals and the promotion of lasting peace, at some time to be determined by the wishes and interests of Great Britain and France, as well as by those of the United States, certain inferences may be drawn with regard to immediate expenditures for "preparedness." Congress will concentrate them on the navy and its adjuncts. The regular army and the State militias in their present condition have useful functions to perform; although they are obviously unfitted in numbers, organization, and equipment to encounter the armies of any great military power. Doubtless both the army and the National Guard could be improved for their present functions, and might well be, but they can wait for surer planning and further guidance from events in Europe and the Near East. If later it shall clearly appear that the United States must come into conflict on land with any great military power, the people will probably submit in season to the unwelcome legislation necessary to introduce effectively universal service on the Swiss plan.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Rheims Cathedral and Neutrality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Take heart, all of you who still cherish memories of the Cathedral of Rheims and think of it with love and reverence! An American Professor of Archæology in one of our colleges quite recently declared in a public lecture that "regrettable," to be sure, as was the bombardment of the celebrated church, still the damage could be repaired, as the damage done to Notre Dame during the Commune had been repaired, and nobody the wiser!

He who uttered this flippant remark, being a young man, of course, knew what he was talking about much better than any older expert, European or American, who has seen the old cathedral as it now stands with its wonderful rose window irretrievably destroyed, its decapitated statues, charred and calcined walls, and heaps of stones and rubbish. However, let it be said in extenuation that the poor man realized the inconsistency, not to say the absurdity, of descanting for an hour on the exterior and interior beauties of the Cathedral of Rheims, of reading Longfellow's poem in praise and admiration of the wonderful basilica, and of ending up with such a pitiful remark that the bombardment was regrettable and that no doubt the damage could be repaired; for in a half apologetic tone the lecturer said something about the necessity of remaining neutral!

What is the matter with some Americans, Americans of America, we mean? Neutrality with them means to give no offense to Germany. They no longer dare call a spade a spade and an act of monstrous vandalism becomes a "regrettable" incident!

R. L. S.

New Haven, Conn., March 8, 1916.

MISS LOUISE TREVOR TO WED J. C. LORD

Fiancee of Only Son of Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler Is a Prominent Tennis Player.

AN AMATEUR OPERA SINGER

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Groff Trevor Made Debut Two Years Ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor of 37 West Fifty-first Street have announced the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Louise Stewart Trevor, to James Couper Lord, the only son of Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler by her first husband, the late James Brown Lord, the well-known architect. Miss Trevor made her début two years ago, and sang the title rôle in "Sylvia," the Junior League entertainment of that year. She is also an accomplished tennis player, and has won several tournaments.

She is a great granddaughter of the late Lispenard Stewart, and is a niece of William Rhinelander Stewart, Lispenard Stewart, and Mrs. Grenville L. Winthrop, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, and Mrs. Frank S. Wintersee. She is also a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, and Mrs. Hamilton Fish is her great-aunt, Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay and Mrs. C. Bower Ismay being among her aunts. Her grandfather the late Leon R. Trevor, was a leading banker in this city, being associated with James S. Colgate, and it is estimated that he gave away fully $1,000,000 in charitable, educational, and religious benefactions.

Miss Trevor's only sister is Miss Margaret F. Trevor. Her only brother, George S. Trevor, last year married Miss Alice Haven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven.

Mr. Lord is, through his mother, a nephew of Benjamin Nicoll, De Lancey Nicoll, and Mrs. William M. Hoes. Both Miss Trevor and Mr. Lord are well known in society.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

SAIL ON LONG WEDDING TRIP

Miss Katherine Langhorne, Painter, the Bride of Benjamin P. Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Pettengill Adams, who were married on Friday, sailed yesterday on the steamer Creole for New Orleans on a two months' wedding trip. Mrs. Adams was Miss Katherine Langhorne, a landscape painter, and her marriage to Mr. Adams, who is a member of the editorial staff of The Literary Digest, was celebrated quietly on Friday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Langhorne, at Plainfield, N. J., the Rev. C. R. Adams, the bridegroom's father, of Rochester, N. Y., officiating.

The couple will spend a short time in New Orleans, and will then continue westward, sailing later from Seattle for Hawaii and Japan.

WILSONS AT NEWPORT NEWS

President and Wife Walk About City, Go to Old Point Later.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 11.—The President and Mrs. Wilson on a week-end cruise aboard the yacht Mayflower, spent an hour today walking about Newport News. Toward sunset the yacht dropped down to Old Point and anchored for the night.

The Mayflower stopped here near the German prize ship Appam, which the President's party viewed with great interest. The yacht is expected to remain at Old Point until late tomorrow.

Osborne-Guernsey Wedding April 26

The wedding of Ernest Baxter Osborne of 116 East Sixty-third Street and Miss Alice Guernsey, the daughter of Mrs. Joseph Reynolds Guernsey of 540 Park Avenue, will take place on Wednesday, April 26, at 4 o'clock, in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride. The engagement was announced last December. The attendants have not been decided upon.

Miss Dorothy Langstroth to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Winsor Langstroth of Winsor Place, Glen Ridge, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Langstroth, to James Dauchy Oakley, a son of Mrs. James Oakley of Montclair, N. J. Mr. Oakley is the resident manager at Kobe, Japan, for J. M. McDonald & Co. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Wildnauer-Peper Wedding Thursday

The marriage of Miss Millie Johanna Peper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Peper of 213 East Sixty-eighth Street, and August F. Wildnauer, will take place at the Hotel Savoy on Thursday evening. The Rev. Dr. Junius Remensnyder is to officiate. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Wilhelmine H. Peper, as maid of honor, and by niece, Jackie Jaeker, who is to be flower girl. Edward Markstahler is to be best man.

A Musicale for Two Missions.

A musicale for the benefit of the Bethany and Mizpah Missions is to be held at the Plaza on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to be followed by a tea dance. The artists will include the Misses Marjory Knight, Grace Nieman, Ella Millus, and Marta Linderskold, who is to give chansonettes in costume. Miss Linderskold, who lives at 99 East Eighty-first Street, is receiving applications for tickets.

Miss Bertha Jacobs Weds Today.

Miss Bertha Jacobs and Harry Adler of this city are to be married this afternoon at the home of the bride's brother, Samuel Keller Jacobs, 12 West Eighty-third Street. The couple will go to Bermuda on their honeymoon, and will live at Lawrence, L. I., on their return.

U. D. C. to Celebrate Anniversary.

The New York Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, of which Mrs. James Henry Parker is President, will celebrate its nineteenth anniversary on Friday afternoon at the Hotel Astor, when a reception will be held.

A Dance for Finch School Nursery.

The Alumnae Association of the Finch School gave a tea dance yesterday afternoon at Castle House, 24 East Forty-Sixth Street, in aid of the Finch School Day Nursery and Neighborhood House at 338 East Sixty-ninth Street, of which Mrs. William H. Kelly is the founder and head.

San-Toplitz Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Toplitz of 415 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice Toplitz, to Dr. Henry San of this city. Miss Toplitz and Dr. San will be at home on next Saturday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.

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HAMMERSTEIN GETS SITE.

He Plans to Build a House for Grand Opera in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 11.—The first decisive step to bring to Philadelphia an opera company to compete with the Metropolitan Opera Company in the production of grand opera in this city was taken today, when Oscar Hammerstein offered $710,000 for the site at the northeast corner of Broad and Spruce Streets.

Here it is proposed to erect an opera house to which the impresario intends bringing operatic stars for grand opera on a scale not surpassed anywhere in the country. It was Mr. Hammerstein who built the Metropolitan Opera House, at Broad and Poplar Streets, when opera was produced under his management several seasons.

The offer of $710,000 was accepted by Norman S. Sherwood, a real estate agent, for W. G. Bryant, the owner of the site.

"The offer was satisfactory to both ends," Mr. Sherwood said after Mr. Hammerstein had gone away. He also declared the negotiations for the site would be closed soon.

It had been generally known that Mr. Hammerstein had been asked to head a new company in this city, but the impresario refused to disclose the plans.

Mr. Sherwood pointed out that Mr. Hammerstein would violate his agreement signed with the Metropolitan Company if he assisted the company to be formed here other than in an "advisory" capacity. He can be legally a supervisor for three and a half years, according to Mr. Sherwood, and after that period he could once more assume the position of its owner. Mr. Sherwood said Mr. Hammerstein would "advise" from Washington, where a site for the erection of an opera house is under contemplation for the proposed Philadelphia-Washington Grand Opera Company.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MUSIC.

A Contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration.

The last in the series of the Symphony Concerts for Young People, given by the New York Symphony Orchestra under Walter Damrosch, was an observance of the Shakespeare tercentenary. Mr. Damrosch made some appropriate remarks in the beginning about Shakespeare's greatness; about his accurate knowledge of music; about the innumerable allusions to the art in his plays, and read a passage from "The Taming of the Shrew" to illustrate it. He spoke of the large number of operas that have been based on Shakespeare's plays, though he was a little unfortunate in instancing only two plays, which, we believe, have neither of them been the prototype of an opera—"Julius Caesar" and "King Henry VIII." None of the numerous Caesar operas have any immediate connection with Shakespeare's play; nor has Saint-Saëns's Henry VIII. any with the play of that name.

The music chosen to illustrate Shakespeare were the overture to Nicolai's opera, "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; the scherzo, "Queen Mab," from Berlioz's "Romeo et Juliette," symphony; the overture, scherzo, and wedding march from Mendelssohn's incidental music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," all charming and delightful music and well adapted for the edification of young people. There would have been more edification, undoubtedly, had some of his music, notably the "Merry Wives" overture, had been more carefully rehearsed. The performance was crude and unfinished. Perhaps young people are not expected to notice the difference.

Not so appropriate was at least one of the solos sung by Mr. Louis Graveure, (as he now prefers to be called,) baritone. The "Credo" of Iago, from Verdi's "Otello" is neither in its musical substance nor in the bearing of its words suitable for the enjoyment of young people; in fact, many will think it distinctly unsuitable. Some might also object to its appropriateness on this occasion, because nothing like it occurs in Shakespeare's play, and the speech is invented and interpolated by Boito into his operatic libretto. Certainly there was nothing unsuitable in Falstaff's air "When I Was a Page," from "Falstaff."

Both these airs were sung in Italian. The same obnoxious busybodies who may have put in such objections as are noted above might say that it would have been better for young people at a Shakespeare celebration to have heard Shakespeare's own words in Shakespeare's tongue.

GABRILOWITSCH'S CONCERT.

The Last of Pianist's Series of Historical Recitals.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch brought his historical pianoforte recitals to an end yesterday afternoon with the sixth of this series. Aeolian Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The undertaking has been an arduous one, and that Mr. Gabrilowitsch was able to carry it through with so much success, both artistic and popular, speaks for the power and influence of his art. Not all, or many, pianists could have done it. It was a pity that the last concert is so sad, an anti-climax in the series. The programme was headed "modern composers." With the exception of César Franck's "Prelude, Choral, and Fugue" there was little on it that was little better than barefaced salon music.

To say that such a program represented "modern composers" is to rate modern composition pretty low. Would it not have been better to present something by Grieg with a stronger and more characteristic tang than his "Nocturne" and "Butterfly," at least; and might not Edward MacDowell and Anton Rubinstein have had a more robust representation than was put down for them? To put Tschaikowsky's "Autumn Song" and "Humoresque," and Strauss's "Intermezzo" on a program intended to be in any way representative, or of historical significance, is rather a sorry test. On the other hand, there was good reason for the pieces of Debussy, Ravel, Scott, and Grainger because they represented something. So did Arnold Schoenberg's half-dozen "Clavierstücke," Op. 19, whatever may be thought of them. The giggles of the audience left no doubt as to what was thought of them in the hall.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch was hardly called upon to show his real powers in anything but Franck's noble set of pieces, which he played with eloquent power. There was a good deal of sighing sentiment in many of the other pieces; and Mr. Gabrilowitsch reveled in his pianissimos and the iridescent beauty of his flimsy tone.

HEPPELWHITE CHAIRS, $1,800

Top Price at Sale of Sprague and Byam Collections—Total $18,182.

The sale of the art collections of Mrs. Williams Sprague and Mrs. Frances Byam was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday, the returns for the afternoon being $15,551, making a grand total for the 236 pieces of $18,182.

A set of Heppelwhite dining room chair two arm, and ten side, brought the highest price of the sale, going to H. J. Perkins for $1,800. These had shield-shaped backs and were upholstered with leather, studded with brass-headed nails. The set, which was originally purchased in 1797, had been the property of the late Miss Coleman of Hatton Road, Harlington, Middlesex, England.

A Heppelwhite elbow chair, with short arms, the open back having four fluted splats inlaid with maple, a curved seat, and slender cabriole legs, one of the best designs of the maker, went to C. H. Herrington for $825. A suite of gilt beech Hepplewhite, a triple-backed settee, and six chairs, went to J. B. Campbell for $550. A silk Beauvais tapestry suite, one sofa, and six chairs, went to the Lens Curiosity Shop for $700; J. Wheildon paid $410 for a pair of Chinese Chippendale wall ornaments, and C. Herter paid $425 for a Louis XVI. inlaid Mahogany commode, with ormolu decorations. A Louis XVI. mahogany desk with elaborate ormolu decorations went to Frank Bowles for $500. A Queen Anne cut crystal chandelier went to H. G. Milton for $425, and a pair of Adam cut glass wall lights went to the same buyer for $600. C. H. Harrington paid $425 for a mahogany specimen cabinet.

RICH GIRL TAKES JOB AS BUNDLE WRAPPER

Her Purpose, Miss Snow Says, Is to Learn Business and Buy a Department Store.

WOMEN IN PUBLIC SERVICE

City Chamberlain Bruere Holds There Is Room for Them if They Are Trained.

An ambitious college girl, daughter of a wealthy family here, now engaged in wrapping bundles in a Fifth Avenue department store, where she went immediately after her graduation at Mount Holyoke College to "learn the business" with the idea of buying a department store of her own, was the chief feature of an address yesterday afternon by Miss Mary S. Snow at the vocational rally of college women at the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations in the Sage Foundation Building at 130 East Twenty-second Street. City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, another of the speakers, told why a trained college woman would be desirable as a member of the Public Service Commission.

Miss Snow, who is Recording Secretary of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, said there were three chief causes for women entering the professions, trades, or business. First economic, or the necessity for earning something for her own support or for the support of others; second, girls who desire to be independent, although wealthy, and must do something that is satisfying to themselves, and, third, girls who have something to express and seek a career or a vocation to enable them to accomplish their ambition.

"One of the girls of the independent class asked me to tell her how to get a practical knowledge of a department store, from the counter to partnership or ownership. 'Why?' I asked. She replied: 'I wish to know all about the business, and then I am going to have a department store of my own.'

"Well, she was so enthusiastic that I consented to get her started at the foot of the ladder in a department store, so I called up one of the proprietors of a Fifth Avenue establishment and said to him:

"'A young woman at Mount Holyoke wants to give up a comfortable life and go to work in a department store to learn the business, and because of the sacrifices she is going to make to accomplish her purpose I am compelled to say I think she is crazy. She wants to start at the bundle counter and work up, and then she will be your partner or build a department store right beside yours.'

She Took the Job.

"The merchant said he was deeply interested, and would be delighted to see her and to do what he could for so remarkable a young woman. Then he asked when the college woman would be ready for work. I told him that she would graduate on June 20, and would call on him June 21, as she was anxious to get to work immediately. She is still there, wrapping bundles.

"But between ourselves, it has been found that she is the daughter of extremely wealthy parents, who won't permit her to do anything if they can prevent it. What the outcome will be I don't know, but I am going to see that girl and talk to her, if she has time between wrapping bundles to converse with me, and ask her what she thinks about the subject."

Miss Snow related the general difficulty college women had to get a start in their profession or vocation in lines of industry heretofore exclusively controlled by men. Women landscape architects, for instance, she said, from Cornell and other universities were not wanted by the men in similar work, and arrangements had been made for them to work here with women architects already established.

City Chamberlain Bruere, suggesting that a properly trained woman would be able to accomplish valuable work for the community as a public service commissioner, said college women should prepare themselves for other positions in departments of the municipality. He pointed out that within the next two or three years fifty or sixty commissionerships would offer opportunities for the trained college women in the city's public service. As an example of the success of the college women in the present Administration, he cited the work of Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction. The City Chamberlain said:

Women in City Service.

"I hope we have come to the time in America when we have passed the stage of presumption of woman's incapacity for public service. I believe women can develop peculiar qualifications for public service if properly trained for it. True, women have not yet shown leadership in this direction. It may be due to timidity. If a Mayor was elected tomorrow and he desired to appoint women for public office he would be unable to do so, as there are not enough women properly trained and available.

"One thing I would do, would be to put a woman on the New York Public Service Commission. In the first place, a woman of the right quality and training would be a substantial check against any attempt to divert the work in any way to private gain or interest other than the public welfare. Morality and honesty seems to be fundamental with woman in her public work. I think the commission would be of more use to the public.

"There are 700 women now employed in the Municipal Building. We want as many more as possible in public service here in New York. We are, of course, greatly interested in the experiment by this administration, of women in responsible places of public service, as in the case of Dr. Davis. In the Civil Service Commission one of the three assistant chiefs is a woman, who will be one of the competitors for a higher appointment."

Mr. Bruere said the city was spending $500,000 annually for the training of women in Hunter College. Barnard College, he said, has not made to New York City the contribution it should of well-trained women for the service of New York.

"I dislike to make this statement with Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard sitting right behind me," said the City Chamberlain. "I would suggest that through co-operation and systematic educational work between Barnard and Hunter Colleges some way may be found for preparing well-trained women for the public service work of the municipality. I am glad to say, too, that the City of New York does not disqualify a woman in her work because she gets married."

Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College spoke of the value of the higher education to the woman who supplements it with vocational or special training for any purpose. The Dean said she hoped to see the science of home-making and child-rearing elevated to the highest degree of education.

Do Not Forget that Many Persons Are in Want in New York City

Sickness, Death, and Misfortune have impoverished many homes, and the cold of Winter adds to their misery. Your help is urgently needed now.

Contributions may be sent to GEORGE BLAGDEN, Treas., Room 210, 105 East 22d St.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

PLAYS STRAUSS TONE POEMS

Philharmonic Society Gives Its Last Saturday Night Concert.

At the last of its series of Saturday night concerts, given last evening in Carnegie Hall, the Philharmonic Society played a program devoted to the works of Richard Strauss. The numbers were the tone poems, "Don Juan," "Death and Transfiguration," and "Life of a Hero," with the love scene which comes at the end of the one-act opera, "Feuersnot."

These numbers are very familiar in the orchestral repertoire in general and in the readings of Mr. Stransky and the Philharmonic in particular, though the remark does not apply with quite as much strength in the case of the last-named number as in that of the others. There was nothing about the performance last night to demand especial comment, except, perhaps, that Maximilian Pilzer the concert-master, played the difficult obligato passages of the "Life of a Hero" with unusually good results.

There was an audience of very good size and it applauded liberally.

'Die Meistersinger' and 'Il Barbiere.'

The operas for the two performances at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday were "Die Meistersinger," in the afternoon, and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," in the evening. The cast for Wagner's work included Mmes. Gadski and Mattfeld and Messrs. Sembach, Weil, Goritz, and Braun, with Mr. Bodanzky conducting. In the evening Mme. Barrientos sang Rosina and Giuseppe De Luca was Figaro in "The Barber of Seville." The other rôles were as usual in the hands of Mme. Mattfeld and Messrs. Damacco, Malatesta, Didur, Reschiglian, and Audisio, and Mr. Bavagnoli conducted.

NOTED HORSEWOMAN DIES.

Mrs. Josephthal, Formerly Marie L. Cherbonnier, Won Many Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 11.—Mrs. Sydney Josephthal, formerly Marie Louise Cherbonnier, one of the most famous horsewomen in the eastern part of the country, died last night at her home, Waverly, Va. She had been in poor health. She and her husband spent last Winter in New York.

Mrs. Josephthal was born in Baltimore County, and from earliest childhood showed a fondness for and adeptness with horses. She soon developed into the pride of the countryside as a rider, and at a tender age took cups and ribbons with her jumpers, at that time being only of the pony age.

As she grew into young womanhood her wonderful control and judgment appeared to grow apace, and her name soon traveled far and wide. At all the horse shows and jumping contests, at the Elkridge, Green Spring Valley, Patapsco, and other hunt clubs in the State she won an enviable reputation. Her fame soon spread to New York, and she was in demand at the big shows there at Madison Square Garden.

Bringing Griswold's Body Here.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran and Colonel and Mrs. Henry W. Sage, with Mrs. Griswold, left today for New York with the body of Le Grand Griswold, who was accidently shot yesterday by a chauffeur after returning from a dove drive. Funeral services will be held in New York on Tuesday. The tragic death of Mr. Griswold caused the recall of invitations for all events today.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK DRUHL, 76 years old, and his wife died on Thursday at their home, 1:3 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, within six hours of each other, and were buried yesterday in the Lutheran Cemetery. Mr. Druhl was a retired tailor and had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years. Four sons and three daughters survive.

W. D. SEGUR, a retired broker and member of the Crescent Athletic Club, died from pneumonia yesterday at his home, 62 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Segur was formerly treasurer in the insurance business in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

JOHN FRANCIS DENIHAN, for thirty-seven years with Philip H. Gill & Sons, and at one time active in Republican politics in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 134 South Oxford Street, from pneumonia. Mr. Denihan was 62 years old, a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, and was formerly active in the work of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael.

HENRY WILLIAM SCHROEDER, a cafe and restaurant proprietor in Manhattan, died at his home, 182 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday, aged 51 years. He left three sons and two daughters.

PAUL AHRENS, a foreman in the Bureau of Highways of the Borough of Queens, died on Friday at his home in Maspeth, L. I. Mr. Ahrens was the son of Paul C. Ahrens, proprietor of Mariendale Park in Maspeth. He was 43 years old and left a widow and five children.

Mrs. ANNIE KELLY WEBBER, widow of William Webber, a civil war veteran and for half a century a resident of Brooklyn, died at her home, 676 Fulton Street, on Thursday, aged 64 years. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Guy C. Lambert and Mrs. Harry C. Ellison.

WILLIAM GEORGE RUSTIN, a retired Brooklyn builder and a life-long resident of that borough, died at his home, 883 East Eighth Street, Flatbush, yesterday. He was 78 years old and left a widow, a daughter, and a son.

ROBERT SHERIDAN, 59 years old, a barge owner and transportation agent in New York Harbor, died Friday at his home, 254 Eleventh Street, South Brooklyn, leaving a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

HERBERT INGALLS, cashier of the Internal Revenue Department for the New York District during 1865-68, and later Treasurer of several New England railroads, died on Friday at his home in Boston, in his eighty-second year.

Miss ANNA PRESTON, who furnished the land and built the Methodist churches in Stockport, N. Y., and Edgmirk, Penn., died on Friday in Middletown, N. Y. She was more than eighty years old.

WALLACE I. ROBINSON, an auditor with the Publishers' Printing Company, died on Thursday at his home, 408 West 130th Street, in his sixty-seventh year.

JAMES COCKER, who retired after being superintendent of machinists for the Baldwin Locomotive Company for forty-five years, died on Thursday in Paterson, N. J. He was 77 years old.

JAMES E. DOLAN, President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians for four years and a merchant with stores in Syracuse and Albany, died yesterday at his home in Syracuse, in his fifty-first year.

Captain DANIEL H. CASE, for many years a friend and employe of the late Henry A. Reeves, editor of The Republican Watchman, died on Friday at his home in Greenpoint, L. I., in his eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. SARAH F. KENT, widow of William M. Kent, formerly a shoe merchant in Orange, N. J., died yesterday at her home there, in her seventy-third year.

WILLIAM E. SMACK, of 75 Elm Street, Kearny, N. J., died on Friday in the Orange (N. J.) Memorial Hospital, in his forty-fifth year.

ALVAH CUMMINS died yesterday at his home in Hackettstown, N. J., in his thirty-fourth year.

Mrs. MARTHA WILLIS, widow of Ira Willis, a carpenter of Morristown, N. J., died on Friday at her home, in her eighty-seventh year.

LOUIS ALEXANDER ROBBINS, a public school teacher for ten years, who formerly taught here and at the time of his death was assigned to the Otisville (N. Y.) school, died on Friday in Liberty, N. Y., in his thirtieth year. He will be buried today in Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, after services in the cemetery chapel.

Col. JOHN W. CONLEY, sportsman and owner of thoroughbreds, and formerly a resident of this city, died on Wednesday in Chicago in his eighty-first year. He was an intimate friend of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, and more recently of C. K. G. Billings of this city.

WINFIELD S. SCHUSTER, a member of the Governor's Council from the Seventh District in 1911 and 1912 and a candidate for election as delegate to the coming National Republican Convention from the Fourth Congressional District, died yesterday in his home in East Douglas, Mass. Mr. Schuster was born in Pittsfield in 1855.

Miss Ruth M. Billard, 22 years old, daughter of Mrs. C. H. Gaston of Summit Avenue, Montclair, N. J., died last night at Mountainside Hospital following an operation for appendicitis. Miss Billard was stricken with ptomaine poisoning following a dinner in New York a week ago. It was thought Miss Billard was recovering from the ptomaine poisoning when she was stricken with appendicitis. She was a graduate of Montclair High School and Syracuse University.

JOSEPH BUCHUR, formerly bandmaster of the United States Military Academy band at West Point, N. Y., and a veteran of the civil, Indian, and Spanish-American Wars, died in Baltimore, Md., last night. He was born in Bohemia eighty-one years ago.

MAUDE ADAMS'S MOTHER ILL

Actress Ends Engagement Here to Go to Her in Salt Lake City.

Owing to the serious illness of her mother, Miss Maude Adams ended her engagement at the Empire Theatre last night and will leave for Salt Lake City today to be with her mother, Mrs. Annie Kiskadden, for many years known on the stage as Annie Adams.

She was leading woman at the Salt Lake Theatre when Maude Adams made her début at the age of 9 months. According to the story, Mrs. Kiskadden was standing in the wings during the performance of "The Lost Child," and Phil Mageitz, one of the company, snatched Maude, then 9 months old, from her mother's arms and took her on the stage in place of the worsted doll usually used in the part.

Mrs. Kiskadden's health has been poor for some time, and recently she has broken so rapidly that Miss Adams decided to cancel the last week of her engagement here and go to her bedside.

Miss Elsie Ferguson in "Margaret Schiller" will appear at the Empire Theatre in place of Miss Adams.

Lieut. Col. Waldo Emerson Ayer.

Lieut. Col. Waldo Emerson Ayer, First Infantry, U. S. A., died on Thursday in Honolulu, Hawaii, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Massachusetts and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1884, being then commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the Twelfth Infantry.

During the Spanish-American war, he served in Florida as Aid de Camp to Brig. Gen. Kline, later serving during the Philippine insurrection in 1899. Colonel Ayer was promoted Captain of infantry in 1898, Major in 1907, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1912.

Mrs. Alan Fox.

Mrs. Marion Dell Carrere Fox, wife of Alan Fox, a lawyer of this city and living at 9 East Tenth Street, died on Friday from fever, in the Polyclinic Hospital, ten days after the birth of her son. She was a daughter of the late John M. Carrere, widely known as an architect, and her husband is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alanson Fox of 43 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Fox was a graduate of the Brearley School, and was prominent in society and church work, being Vice President of the New York Northfield League.

Adolphus H. Stoiber.

Adolphus H. Stoiber, Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and for many years a lawyer here, died on Friday in Lausanne, Switzerland, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born here, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York and Columbia Law School. He was for many years a member of the law firm of Vausschaick, Gillender & Stoiber, and was counsel in many important cases. In 1897 he retired from the firm and removed to Paris, where he resided until the beginning of the war.

Mrs. Mary Willis Albertson.

Mrs. Mary Willis Albertson, wife of John A. Albertson, and for many years active in charities on Long Island, died yesterday at her home, Sunny Gables, in Old Westbury, L. I. She was a daughter of the late Samuel and Catherine Willis and was a descendant of an old Long Island Quaker family.

Colonel Judson S. Farrar.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., March 11.—Colonel Judson S. Farrar, who commanded the Fifth and Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry Volunteers during the civil war, died at his home here today, in his seventy-seventh year. He was formerly Adjutant General of Michigan, and during the Cleveland Administration he was United States Consul at Sarnia, Ontario.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Herman, 454 Riverside Drive, announce the birth of a daughter, Clara Louise, March 6, 1916.

SINCOFF.—To Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sincoff, 270 Fort Washington Av., Monday, March 6, a daughter.

STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Stern, Woodmere, L. I., announce the birth of a daughter Thursday, March 9.

STRAUSS.—Mr. and Mrs Leo A. Strauss, (nee Ted Lauterstein,) announce the birth of a daughter, March 10, 1916, at 91 Fort Washington Av.

Engaged

BERGENFELD—TROMMER.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Trommer announce the engagement of their daughter Marie to Mr. Frank F. Bergenfeld.

DURLACH—KLINE.—Mr. Eugene B. Kline announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Emma Kline of St. Louis, to Mr. Henry I. Durlach. At home, Majestic Hotel, 3 to 6 Sunday, March 19. No cards.

GILMAN—SANDERS.—Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Sanders of 292 East Broadway beg to announce betrothal of their daughter Sally to Dr. A. D. Gilman.

HAAS—ROSENFELD.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rosenfeld, 600 West 165th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Irene, to Mr. Sidney A. Haas. At home Sunday, March 19, from 3 to 6. No cards.

HUEBSHMAN—COHN.—Mrs. Minnie Cohn of 315 West 116th St. announces the betrothal of her daughter, Sylvia J., to Mr. Henry Huebshman.

KAUFMANN—SLOERSHEIMER. — Miss Eda Sloersheimer is engaged to Mr. Henry D. Kaufmann.

KIEVAL—TASCHMAN.—Mrs. Fanny Taschman wishes to announce the engagement of her daughter Sadie to Alvin T. Kieval. Reception Sunday, March 19, 3 to 6 P. M., at 68 West 114th St. No cards.

KOHN—MACK.—Mr. Harry W. Mack of 250 West 88th St. has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Eleanor Louise Mack, to Mr. Lorin M. Kohn of this city.

PLATT—CAMPBELL.—Mrs. J. W. Campbell of 61 North Washington St., Tarrytown, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mildred Rae Campbell, to Mr. Hamilton C. Platt, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Platt of 302 East Sidney Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

RAFKIN—FRANK.—Mrs. B. Frank of 201 West 75th St. announces the engagement of her daughter Miriam to Dr. M. M. Rafkin of New York.

GASH—MAY.—Phyllis May to Edward Gash.

Married.

ADAMS—LANGHORNE.—The marriage is announced of Katherine Langhorne and Benjamin Pettengill Adams of Plainfield, N. J., celebrated Friday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Charles Langhorne, 534 East Front St., Plainfield.

GELLER—GILLETT.—On Saturday, March 11, 1916, at Greenfield Hill, Conn., by the Rev. Frank E. Carlson, Anne Van Kirk Gillett to Frederick Geller.

KALMAN—MACNALLY.—On Saturday, March 4, by the Rev. G. C. Houghton, May J. Macnally to Charles Kalman.

PINNEO—KEMPSHALL.—On Friday, March 10, 1916, at Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. William Force Whitaker, D. D., Helen Cabot, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Eaton McLean Kempshall, to Edgar Harriott Pinneo.

Died

ABERNETHY.—On Saturday, March 11, 1916, Charles Cope Abernethy. Funeral service at his late residence, 420 West 124th St., on Monday, March 13, 1916, at 1:30 P. M.

ALBERTSON.—At Westbury, on seventh day, third month, 11th, Mary Willis, wife of John Augustus Albertson. Funeral services will be held at her home on third day, third month, 14th, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station at 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Westbury 1:05 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Philadelphia papers please copy.

ALLEN.—At 8 St. Nicholas Place, on March 11, Rudolph, beloved husband of Anne Gregory and son of the late Darius and Juliet Beardsley Allen. Funeral services at the chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., on Tuesday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

ANABLE.—Sarah Roxana Babcock, widow of Samuel Low Anable, entered into rest March 9, 1916, at her residence, 442 Wellington Av., Chicago. The funeral service will be on Monday, March 13, 1916, at 2:30 in the afternoon at 66 Bayard St., New Brunswick, N. J.

"Her children arise up and call her blessed."

Interment at Elmwood Cemetery.

BAHAN.—Walter W., on March 11, in the 56th year of his age, at his home, 635 Briggs Av., Richmond Hill, L. I. Services at his home Monday evening, 8 P. M. Interment private.

BISHOP.—On Friday, March 10, at her residence, in New Cannan, Conn., Mrs. J. Adams Bishop. Funeral private.

BLUMENTHAL.—Max, on March 11, 1916, suddenly, in his 64th year, beloved husband of Rose, (nee Fink.) Funeral from his late residence, 488 East 156th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 14, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

CARSON.—On March 11, 1916, William Carley Carson, beloved husband of Margaret Tate Carson, in his 49th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 237 East 18th St., Flatbush, Tuesday, March 14, at 2:30 P. M.

CHESTON.—Suddenly, at 728 West 181st St., Walter Scott, husband of E. Millis Cheston. Services Monday evening, March 13, 8 o'clock.

CONLEY.—Suddenly, at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, March 8, Colonel John W. Conley, in his 80th year, beloved husband of Maria Sturges.

CREIGHTON.—Charles, loving and beloved husband of Zelda Gaylord and father of Elsie C. Shrive, Jean C. Koelsch, and Eleanor C. Lyon. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery Sunday, March 12. Private.

CREIGHTON.—Charles. From John Graham Funeral Chapel, 4,221 Park Av. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, private.

CUMMINGS.—Suddenly, on March 8, at Terre Haute, Ind., John V. Cummings, beloved husband of Elizabeth Cummings (nee Ennis) and son of Bridget C. and the late James V. Cummings. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

DOHERTY.—Suddenly, March 11, Jane F., daughter of the late William and Mary Doherty. Funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, Dr. John W. Doherty, 1,980 Park Av., New York City, on Monday, March 13. Requiem mass at St. Peter's Church at 9:30 A. M. Friends of the family are invited.

DUFFY.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 10, 1916, Francis J., son of Lawrence P. and Annie L. Duffy, in his 12th year. Funeral from 1,981 Prospect Av., on Monday, March 13, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Thomas Aquinas Church, Daly Av. Interment St. Raymond's.

EMERSON.—Cornelia P., daughter of the late Benjamin and Sarah Sauquier Emerson of Norfolk, Va. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GIBSON.—Jennie E., wife of John F. Gibson, aged 55. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Sunday, 2 o'clock.

GOLDSTEIN.—Mitchel, Friday, March 10, member of the John Hancock Lodge, F. and A. M. Funeral Monday at 10:30 A. M. from late residence, 555 West 173d St. Interment at Washington Cemetery.

GRISWOLD.—Very suddenly, at Aiken, S. C., on March 10, 1916, Le Grand Cannon Griswold, husband of Esther Tone Griswold and son of the late Chester Griswold and of Grace Cannon Griswold, in the 37th year of his age. Funeral services private at his late residence Monday afternoon, March 13.

HEALY.—On Friday, March 10, Cornelius J. Healy. Funeral from his late residence, 604 West 125th St., Monday, 9:30 A. M., thence to Corpus Christi Church. Friends and relatives invited. Interment in Calvary.

HERZFELD.—On Friday, March 10, 1916, Gustav, beloved husband of Cora Herzfeld and father of Melvin G. Herzfeld, at his residence, 53 Adams St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Funeral services at Salem Fields Cemetery, Sunday, March 12, at 3 P. M.

JAMES.—On Thursday, March 9, 1916, at his residence, 898 West End Av

PHYSICIANS TESTIFY IN ROOSEVELT CASE

Cousin of Ex-President Again Sobs While Describing Troubled Married Life.

HAD A ROW WITH BROTHER

Says Dispute Arose Over Alleged Attempt to Suppress a Codicil to Their Father's Will.

Medical testimony from physicians who have examined Mrs. Edith Hammersly Briscoe Roosevelt was presented yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the suit brought against her, by her husband, John Ellis Roosevelt, a cousin of ex-President Roosevelt, for an annulment of their marriage. The suit is being heard by Justice Frederick E. Crane. Mr. Roosevelt testified further in his own behalf and again broke down and sobbed while telling his story.

An affidavit signed by Dr. W. Gill Wylie of 28 West Fortieth Street, who is now stopping at Summerville, N. C., was read. Dr. Wylie declared that he met Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt on the steamship Adriatic while they were on their honeymoon early in 1914. He said that on May 27 of that year he examined Mrs. Roosevelt and a few days later performed an operation on her at the Ritz-Carlton and that the operation was only a temporary success. He urged Mrs. Roosevelt to return for further treatment, but she refused to do so.

Dr. John O. Polak of 287 Clinton Avenue, who was appointed by Justice Crane to make an examination of Mrs. Roosevelt, told the court that he found her to be "in most respects a normal woman." Dr. Arthur Brush of 29 South Portland Avenue also testified as to the condition of Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt when called to the stand denied that he told his brother Robert that he was perfectly contented with his marital conditions following his honeymoon trip to Egypt. "I never told my brother anything like that," declared the witness. "I never said that I was contented. That is absolutely and willfully false."

"Is there any reason for the use of the word wilfully?" asked Justice Crane.

"Yes. Because my brother knew it was false. He's under the domination of his wife."

The answer was ordered stricken from the records.

Mr. Roosevelt wept when he was asked if he had told Francis L. Wellman, the lawyer, that his marriage was a happy one. After struggling to recover his composure he answered:

"I told Mr. Wellman what I had told Dr. Wylie—that after her operation Mrs. Roosevelt was very much improved. I spoke only of general conditions. She was less nervous, more companionable, and more inclined to be affectionate. I tried to persuade my wife to return for further treatment, but she would not."

In answer to questions asked by Phoenix Ingraham, counsel for Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Roosevelt declared that the trouble between him and his brother arose because his brother tried to suppress a codicil to their father's will which was given to him at the father's deathbed.

Mr. Roosevelt was represented by ex-Judge Alton B. Parker and C. Walter Randall. The hearing will be resumed next Saturday, as Justice Crane will be occupied on the other days of the week with his regular calendar.

HELD AS TELEPHONE FLIRT.

Saleswoman Keeps Talking Till Police Can Get Man.

The persistence of Miss Libby Persley, a saleswoman in a cloak and suit house at 1 Division Street, was responsible yesterday for the arrest of a man who was found guilty as a telephone flirt and held pending investigation by probation officers. Miss Persley was called to a booth telephone in the store about 6:15 o'clock last night, and heard a man's voice declaring that the speaker was a woman who wanted a young girl sent up to fit a dress on her at 406 East 174th Street. Miss Persley continued talking, and the language of her interlocutor presently became objectionable. Then she called to another girl in the store and asked her to call a policeman.

Detective Friedlander of the First Inspection District, who happened to be passing, was called in and heard the language of the man at the other end of the phone. Miss Persley then asked the man where he was talking—by this time he had dropped the pretense—and he said that he was in a booth at 438 Third Avenue. She continued the conversation, keeping him on the wire while Detective Friedlander telephoned to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station and had Patrolman Carroll sent over to arrest the man. Miss Persley had been talking more than thirty-five minutes when the receiver was finally hung up.

The prisoner told Magistrate Murphy in the Night Court that he was Samuel Danninburg of 406 East 174th Street, and that he had only been talking to his mother. But as the address tallied with the one first given to Miss Persley, and as an advertisement of the store, clipped from a newspaper, was found in his pocket, the Magistrate found him guilty.

FLED HOSPITAL UNCLOTHED.

Marigano, Before That, Leaped from Train Going at 50-Mile Rate.

A leap through the window of a train traveling fifty miles an hour, followed by a leap through the window of a hospital and a race in Lady Godiva attire through the principal business streets of Weehawken, N. J., inflicted only minor injuries upon Frank Marigano of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Newark, N. J., yesterday.

A citizen, who refused to give his name and who assisted in capturing Marigano, reported the heaviest casualty of the day, although several policemen who also ran were considerably winded at the end of the race. One citizen's fingers were bitten to the bone by Marigano.

Marigano, who was arrested in Brooklyn a week ago on a charge of assault brought against him by a woman, jumped out of the window of a Pennsylvania Railroad train as it was crossing the Hackensack Meadows, coming from Newark to New York City. He rolled down a high embankment, but at the North Hudson Hospital at Weehawken his injuries were found to consist of a bruised nose and lacerations about the face.

A few hours after being admitted to the hospital Marigano jumped out of his cot with a loud whoop, tore off his clothes, and leaped through the window, twelve feet to the ground. He was pursued through Park Avenue by Policemen Coleman and Wood, the citizen and others, and finally was caught on Gardner Street, near the reservoir.

Dr. Ebsing of the North Hudson Hospital said Marigano had been worrying over his arrest, but was not insane. Marigano is out on $1,000 bail, and will appear for trial next week.

GIRLS AIDING BABIES IN WAR.

Camp Fire Members to Give Infant Kits on "Birthday."

The Camp Fire Girls are going to celebrate their fourth "birthday" with a big national birthday party, March 18, which will also be a "bundle" and "godmother" party. A special letter has been sent from the national headquarters of the Camp Fire Girls, 461 Fourth Avenue, by Dr. Luther H. Gulick, the President, asking the different Camp Fires if they will not celebrate their birthday by making a present of clothes to the little orphans and fatherless babies who are in great need because of the war. Printed notices give careful directions for making a kit for a baby, and tell what other clothes will be useful. Toys also are asked for. Bundles for babies have already been coming in to the headquarters, but on the day of the celebration, which will take place in the Washington Irving High School, all the girls who can be present will bring their bundles, which will be heaped together.

Another appeal which was sent out from headquarters asked the members in their different camps to become "godmothers" to orphan babies. It costs $6 a month to support a baby. Many Camp Fires already have become interested and have sent money and written to the babies they have informally adopted.

The Camp Fire Girls' birthday is on the 17th, but will be celebrated this year on the following day. The party will be at 3:30 o'clock, and there will be a mammoth birthday cake, the candles of which will be lighted by Mrs. Gulick. The Camp Fire Movies will be shown.

ARRESTED FOR FILM THEFT.

Ownership of Captain Besley's Amazon Pictures in Dispute.

Percy McCord of 209 Eighth Avenue, a lecturer and writer, was locked up in a cell at Police Headquarters last night on the charge of stealing the original film of the Amazon River from the source to the mouth, taken early in 1914 by the expedition which Captain J. C. Beasley was the head.

McCord protested indignantly at his arrest, saying that he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Scenograph Film Company, which owned the film, and that he had merely taken it from the offices of the company in Boston to their offices in the Chandler Building here.

Louis Michaels of 910 Jackson Street, the Bronx, an official of the company, made the complaint. He was accompanied at Police Headquarters by William Bossler and Mrs. Bossler, a lawyer, who used to be Miss Freda Thomas. On learning who the legal adviser for the complainant was, McCord at once sent for Mrs. Augusta Schwartz Montegriffo, another woman lawyer, to defend him. Late last night McCord was making an effort to obtain bail.

Captain Besley, who took the films, went to England to enter the British Army in the Fall of 1914, after returning from his trip to South America, where he had taken films of Inca cities in addition to scenes along the Amazon.

Sister Has Brother Arrested.

Ward H. Farrington, a civil engineer, who said he was 55 years old and lived at 282 Broadway, Flushing, was arraigned in the Flushing Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Fitch on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by his sister. Miss Rachael Farrington, who is visiting at the home of Robert Parsons, at 371 Broadway, Flushing. Miss Farrington told Magistrate Fitch that her brother, who had lately been released from the Kings County Hospital for the Insane, had used abusive terms in addressing her. Magistrate Fitch, after reprimanding Farrington, released him under a suspended sentence.

CATCH GEM THIEVES IN RUNNING FIGHT

Shot Fired by Jeweler Held Up in Store Warns Passing Policeman.

PATROLMAN ALMOST HIT

Auto Pressed Into Service at Hastings-on-Hudson Assists in Double Capture.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., March 11.—Two men held up a jeweler here this morning and stuffed their pockets with his most valuable wares, but overreached themselves, allowing the jeweler to give an alarm in the shape of a pistol bullet which almost grazed the nose of a passing policeman, and were caught after running fights with guns.

While Jacob Weiss was opening his place of business at Spring Street and Warburton Avenue this morning two men entered. One showed him a battered ring and asked what it would cost to straighten it. Mr. Weiss told him, and was in the act of handing the ring back when he found a revolver close to his face. He threw his hands up on command, and then the taller man of the two went behind the counter and began filling his pockets. When this man's pockets were full he carried more articles around and dropped them into the pockets of the shorter man, who was guarding Weiss.

They almost cleaned up the place, taking costly and cheap jewelry as it came. They then started for the door, but the taller man on reaching it turned back and demanded uncut diamonds. There had been some on display in the window yesterday. Mr. Weiss told them the diamonds were in his big safe, which had not yet been opened. He was ordered to open it. To do so he had to go into a small space back of the work bench and as he entered it he seized his revolver from where it lay on the bench and fired. The bullet cut a hole in the big plate glass window and Patrolman Hogan says the bullet must have passed within three inches of his face as he was walking past.

At the shot the burglars bolted from the store and one turned up and the other down Warburton Avenue. Hogan grabbed one, but the fellow shook him off and ran. Patrolman Dunn was passing along the street some distance away and hearing the commotion started after the man who was getting away. After a chase of a block this man turned on Dunn, who was catching up, and started to fight. He was armed with a loaded piece of galvanized iron pipe, but the policeman's rush carried him inside the swing and at the same moment the butt of Dunn's gun felled the thief and he was carried into a drug store later and remained unconscious for some time.

Meanwhile Hogan and the taller thief were running up Warburton Avenue, exchanging shots. Charles Wink, William E. Mitchell, and Ferdinand Witt, Manhattan business men, on their way to trains, tried to stop the fugitive, but his revolver scared them off. After the thief passed the Hastings Garage, John Kane, one of the chauffeurs there, seeing the policeman coming, started a car and called to Hogan to jump on. The chase extended to Broadway, where the automobile came alongside the man. The thief fired his last cartridge at Hogan almost point blank, but missed. He hurled his gun into the snow on the lawn and closed for a fight, but Kane went to the aid of the policeman, and the man was overpowered and taken in the car to the police station.

The prisoners say they are Charles I. Brown of 104 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, and Ralph Arnika of 106 Stanley Avenue, Yonkers. Each had a .38-calibre gun and plenty of ammunition. Both claim to work in the munitions factory of the Conduit and Cable Company here. This is borne out by the fact that Arnika had tips of machine gun cartridges in his pockets.

The men were arraigned before Police Magistrate Curry, who held them for the Grand Jury.

NEW MOUNTED PRECINCT.

70 Patrolmen Will Now Comprise the Richmond Hill Station.

Plans have been made by the Police Department to have the Richmond Hill Police Precinct, which embraces all of Richmond Hill, Woodhaven, Morris Park, and part of Forest Hills, a mounted precinct. That is, all the mounted men at the present time in Queens Borough will be transferred to that precinct. The Richmond Hill Precinct is of such a wide extent that it cannot be properly patrolled by police on foot. There are 183 miles of streets to be covered, and much of this territory is sparsely settled.

There are eighteen horses in the Richmond Hill station house at the present time; fifteen of these are for the mounted men and three for the wagon. Accommodations for these are found in the stables at the house on Church Street, Richmond Hill. When the new system is in vogue seventy mounted men will be connected with the precinct instead of fifteen and accommodations will have to be made for the extra fifty-five. Where these horses will be kept has not been decided, but several liverymen with stables near the police station have been asked to send in bids for the maintenance of the animals. The new plan will not do away with the bicycle policemen at the various booths.

3 DIE AS ENGINE HITS BUGGY.

Mrs. Cook, Daughter, and Fiance Instantly Killed at Crossing.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 11.—The Atlantic City Express on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, bound for Philadelphia, struck a buggy containing Mrs. Sarah Cook, her daughter, Anna, and Henry Myrtetus, to whom she was engaged, at the West Berlin Station crossing, fifteen miles below this city, about 5 o'clock this afternoon. The three were instantly killed, as was the horse.

Mrs. Cook and her daughter were thrown from the buggy on an embankment beside the tracks. Myrtetus, with part of the wreckage of the buggy, was carried on the pilot of the locomotive a distance of about 1,000 feet before the train was brought to a stop.

The accident was witnessed by a number of persons at the station. The crossing where the buggy was struck is protected only by a bell. Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which controls the West Jersey & Seashore line, declared that the bell was in working order. The bodies of the three victims were taken to an undertaking establishment at Berlin, and County Physician Frank O. Stepp was notified.

Mrs. Cook was the wife of Isaac Cook, whose family is prominent. She, with her daughter and Myrtetus, had gone for a drive this afternoon, and were on their way through the country when killed. Myrtetus was the son of Christopher Myrtetus, prominent in Camden County politics.

NEW STRIKE IN PASSAIC.

800 Weavers to Join the 1,600 Mill Workers Now Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 11.—With more than 1,600 mill operatives on strike in this city, demanding large wage increases, from 10 to 25 per cent., the announcement came this afternoon that on Monday morning nearly 800 weavers and a large number of worsted spinners in the plant of the Gera Mills, Eighth Street, this city, will leave their work. They ask for a wage increase of 10 per cent. The company, it was said today, will refuse to grant it.

The 700 weavers of the Forstmann & Huffmann Company are still determined to hold out for a 25 per cent. increase. Several of their number "picket" the mill daily. They have already succeeded in forcing the loom fixers, numbering 100, to strike. The 500 Passaic Worsted Spinning Company weavers, who struck yesterday, have demanded 18 cents an hour. They formerly received from 12 to 14 cents an hour. The Magor Car Company's 250 employes also demand a 20 per cent. increase.

Two more Magor strikers were arrested outside the plant in Athenia today by the Clifton police.

Rescuer of Woman to Get Medal.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 11.—George Walmsley of Lakeview, who rescued a woman from drowning at Brighton Beach on Aug. 3, 1914, will receive a silver medal through Mayor Mitchel of New York, within a few days from the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Walmsley, while walking at 5 o'clock in the morning along the beach, heard the cries of a woman who was being carried out by the undertow. Notwithstanding the warnings of others, he leaped into the sea and brought the woman to shore. The life savers heard of his bravery and decided to reward him.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—Twenty-one corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $499,800. They include:

Peterson-Weter Company, Inc., Buffalo, wholesale grocers, $300,000; L. A. and M. C. Weter, A. F. Peterson, 556 Breckenridge St., Buffalo.

Whitside & Co., Inc., dental electric motors, machines, autos, aeroplanes, $50,000; A. A. Meschutt, C. F. Novotny, R. W. Schnette, 236 West 54th St.

Naughton Building and Securities Co., Inc., Rochester, realty, contracting, building, repairing, $20,000; H., E. C. and J. C. Naughton, Rochester.

Differential Car Co., Inc., electric dump cars, machinery, tools, contractors, engineers, $25,000; S. B. Howard, J. F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson, 36 Nassau St.

E. Z. Fit Artificial Limb Co., Inc., surgical appliances, artificial lambs, $25,000; A. G. Follett, V. G. Aubrey, H. Egli, 508 Concord Av., West, Hoboken, N. J.

Opera Cafe, Inc., saloons, restaurant, $10,000; P. Dacey, M. J. Dunn, J. Bleeck, 561 11th Av.

Quid Nunc Chocolate Co., Inc., confectioners, caterers, $10,000; C. F. Minor, L. Repetti, J. F. Fishley, 2 West 129th St.

H. and N. Carburetor Co., Inc., engines, gas, gasoline producers, oil convertors, carburetors, machinery; common stock no par value, begin business with $1,500; I. H. Mettler, R. H. Robbins, H. C. Dickinson, 115 Broadway.

Meyer & Mendelsohn, Inc., tobacconists, $10,000; R. E. J. Corcoran, A. I. Mendelsohn, H. G. Meyer, Bayswater Av., Far Rockaway.

5,780 Broadway Building Co., Inc., construction, realty, $10,000; M. Weinberg, C. Prince, G. O. Van Orden, 1,237 East 34th St., Brooklyn.

Oil Marketing Co., Inc., petroleum, products, $10,000; C. J. Donnelly, M. E. Wheeler, W. L. Fleischman, 17 Battery.

William Waddell & Wood, Inc., engineering, accounting, actuarial, statistics, $5,000; C. Keochlein, J. A. McGovern, S. W. Kapp, 1,966 University Av., Bronx.

Capital increases: Bank of East Aurora, $30,000 to $75,000; City Lumber Co., Inc., Buffalo, $10,000 to $20,000.

Authorizations: Federal Steamship Corp., Wilmington, Del., $100,000; representative, Albert W. Boulton, 78 Broad St., Manhattan. E. B. Badger & Sons Co., Massachusetts, coppersmith, metal worker, roofer, $150,000; representative, Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 11.—Charters filed here:

Laurel Oil & Gas Co., $3,000,000; to acquire oil, gas, and mineral lands, to obtain petroleum, natural gas, and mineral substances of all kinds. Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, Wilmington parties.

Wyoming Petroleum Co., $1,000,000; to carry on the business of mining for oil, to prepare the same for market, &c. Scotts Baker, Harry W. Davis, Clarence J. Jacobs, Wilmington, Del., parties.

FEAR FOR F. T. PECK, MISSING WITH $5,000

Grand Rapids Hotel Proprietor Disappeared in Detroit on March 4.

FAMILY ADVERTISES HERE

Known to be Interested in War Aviation, but Wealthy Relatives Think Him Foul Play Victim.

In another column of THE TIMES this morning there appears an advertisement reading "Arpi, come home." "Arpi" is the nickname of F. Taylor Peck, proprietor of the Cody Hotel in Grand Rapids, Mich., whose father-in-law, Robert E. Shanahan, a wealthy official of the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company, is advertising in this way all over the United States for his return. Peck has been missing since March 3, and as he carried $5,000 cash in his pockets when he left home, his family fear that he has met with violence.

Mrs. Peck, who has one 2-year-old child, is again expecting motherhood, and physicians say her anxiety for her husband has made her condition very serious.

Peck left home on March 3 for a business trip to Detroit. On the following day he telegraphed to his family from the Hotel Statler in that city saying an important business deal would take him to Windsor, Ontario, just across the river, and that he would return in two days. When he failed to appear Mr. Shanahan wired to officials of the Statler and it was found that he was not in his room, and that all his personal effects had been left behind.

Peck had been very successful in his management of the hotel, and was happily married. He is the son of S. H. Peck, a Mobile hotel man, well known in the business throughout the country, and had always been a leader of the younger social set in Grand Rapids. Lately he had often expressed a wish that he could join the aerial forces of the Canadian army in France, and there is some idea that he may have left to carry out this plan when he went to Windsor, though the circumstances of his home life make it unlikely. It has been rumored since his failure to reappear that he had been seen in Cincinnati and Louisville, but his family have little confidence in these reports.

I. A. Klein, New York representative of The Grand Rapids Press, is handling the advertisements for the missing man in New York City and vicinity.

Seek More Room for Feebleminded.

An effort to obtain more accommodations for care of the dependent feebleminded patients of the city is being made by the Field Workers' Committee of the Charity Organization Society. The overcrowding of the four institutions here is estimated at 3,445. To relieve this situation the committee will urge the Legislature to appropriate money for development of the Letchworth Village plan, in addition to providing for the care of the patients in various other State institutions in proportion to the amount of the New York City tax rate.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sun. Mon., fair, warmer; moderate n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sun. Mon., fair, warmer; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, except n. e. over n.

Ala.—Fair, warmer Sun. and Mon.; gentle n. e. to s. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair, warmer Sun. Mon., fair; gentle n. e. to s. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair, warmer Sun. Mon., fair, warmer in e.

Ohio.—Cloudy and warmer Sun.; probably rain or snow in n. Mon., cloudy; moderate s. w. and s. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy and warmer Sun.; probably rain or snow in n. Mon., cloudy.

Lower Mich.—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Sun.; slightly warmer. Mon., unsettled; moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow, slightly warmer Sun. Mon. unsettled.

La. and Ark.—Fair Sun.; warmer; Mon., fair.

Okla.—Fair Sun., slightly warmer; Mon., fair.

East and West Tex.—Fair Sun., slight changes in temperatrue. Mon., fair.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Sun.; Mon. fair.

Mo.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; warmer Sun.

Wis. and Minn.—Cloudy and warmer Sun.; Mon. unsettled.

Iowa.—Fair Sun.; warmer in e. Mon. probably unsettled.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.; colder Mon.

S. Dak., Neb., Kan.—Fair, colder Sun. and probably Mon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 18, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. March 14, SS Chicago, and at 11 A. M. March 16, SS Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 5, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 10:30 A. M. March 15, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 25, SS Memnon.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Hellig Olav.

Sweden—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 15, SS Stockholm, and at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Hellig Olav.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 13, SS America, and at 7:30 A. M. March 21, SS Caserta.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6.13|Sun sets..6:00|Moon sets..2:07

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:26	1:58	8:05	8:10
Governors Island	2:16	2:57	9:04	9:12
Hell Gate	4:22	5:08	10:45	10:53

Arrived—Saturday, March 11.

SS Den of Airlie, London, Feb. 24.
SS Jose, Banes, March 6.
SS Marie di Giorgio, Seville, Feb. 22.
SS Sola, Halifax, March 9.
SS Verona, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, March 6.
SS Exeter City, Bristol, Feb. 21.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, March 8.
SS Kaseng, Boston, Feb. 29.
SS Harima Maru, Suez, Jan. 2.
SS Vitalia, Cienfuegos, March 2.
SS Bellorado, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.
SS Zulia, Mayaguez, March 4.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, March 9.
SS Gilgal, Norfolk, March 9.
SS Holbein, Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Ioannina	Gibraltar	Feb. 21
*Camronia	Liverpool	Mar. 4
*Manuel Calvo	Barcelona	Feb. 20
*Prins F. Hendrik	Curacao	Mar. 1
*Hellig Olav	Kirkwall	Mar. 3
Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Kirkosvana	Gibraltar	Feb. 19
Cayo Otano	London	Feb. 20
Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Atlantea	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Belgier	Azores	Feb. 23
Pheoda	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Hudson	Bordeaux	Feb. 23
Harrovian	Havre	Feb. 22
Strathtay	Gibraltar	Feb. 28
Pannonia	London	Feb. 27
Narragansett	London	Feb. 26
Yamato Maru	Gibraltar	Feb. 20
Atahuaipa	Manaos	Feb. 23
Goyaz	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 16
Philadelphian	London	Feb. 29
El Norte	Galveston	Mar. 6

DUE TOMORROW.

*Iroquois	San Jacinto	Mar. 2
*Coamo	San Juan	Mar. 3
*Mexico	Havana	Mar. 9
*Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 11
Holbein	Liverpool	Feb. 25
Ocean	Rotterdam	Feb. 27
Palacine	Fowey	Feb. 27
Guhyba	Pernambuco	Feb. 24
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 8
City of Columbus	Savannah	Mar. 10
Samarinda	Rotterdam	Feb. 26
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 10
El Norte	Galveston	Mar. 7

DUE TUESDAY.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	Mar. 5
*St. Paul	Liverpool	Mar. 6
*Metapan	Cristobal	Mar. 6
*Havana	Havana	Mar. 11
Alston	Havre	Feb. 28
Escalona	Liverpool	Feb. 29
Isle de la Reunion	Gibraltar	Feb. 24
Regina d'Italia	Gibraltar	Mar. 2
Siberia	London	Mar. 2
Penryn Maru	Cardiff	Feb. 28
Wegadesk	Port Talbot	Feb. 28
Neches	Galveston	Mar. 6

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Mar. 7
Noordam	Falmouth	Mar. 6
Caserta	Naples	Mar. 3
Philadelphian	London	Feb. 29
Roanoke	Leith	Feb. 29
Panama	Cristobal	Mar. 9
El Sol	Galveston	Mar. 9

DUE THURSDAY.

Navajo	London	Mar. 1
Castlemoor	Algiers	Feb. 28
Caracas	San Juan	Mar. 11
Almirante	Kingston	Mar. 11
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 13
Comus	New Orleans	Mar. 11

DUE FRIDAY.

King Edward	Havre	Mar. 2
Lutetian	Dartmouth	Mar. 2
Quebra	Liverpool	Mar. 2
I. Jover Sarra	Barcelona	Mar. 1
Concho	Galveston	Mar. 11

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Mar. 11
Manchuria	London	Mar. 7
Bacchus	Lisbon	Mar. 3
Charlois	Amsterdam	Mar. 2
Sanuka Maru	London	Mar. 4
Monterey	Progreso	Mar. 13

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Guglielmo, Naples	2:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Anoon, Cristobal	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Denis, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Edward Pierce, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Montanan, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Garitza, Kola Bay	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Stockholm, Gothenb'g.	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
*Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
*Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Borglum, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Eastern Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
E. Bjornson, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	3:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Com. Rollins, Haiti	4:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Evelyn, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Olinda, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matanzas, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Van der Duyn, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London	——	12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
*Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
*Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Byron, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	10:00 A.M.
Francisco, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Verona, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Pannonia, London	——	10:00 A.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 11.

SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 945 miles S. at noon.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 50 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 511 miles S. at noon.

SS Gulf Stream, Port Arthur to New York, was 110 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 85 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 17 miles S. W. of Frying Pan at noon.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 133 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 216 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, Curacao to New York, was 430 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 545 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 46 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 38 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 284 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, was 304 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ecarterine, at Piraeus.
SS Gregorio Livieratos, at Piraeus.
SS Menelaos, at Piraeus.
SS Carlo, at Naples, March 4.
SS Corona, at Bordeaux, March 6.
SS Bora, at Pauillac, March 7.
SS Hundvaago, at Pauillac, March 7.
SS Bantu, at Talcahuano, March 1.
SS Eurypylus, at Port Natal, March 18.
SS Montebello, at Hull, March 10.
SS Raoja, at Cape Town, March 10.
SS Egesford, at St. Nazaire, March 8.
SS Nitzka, at Oran, March 2.

Sailed.

SS Silvercedar, from La Pallice, March 4.
SS Patria, from Fayal, March 9.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, March 11.
SS Touraine, from Bordeaux, March 4.
SS Manchuria, from London, March 11.

Passed.

SS Cannizaro, New York for Hull, passed Dover.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Mar. 12
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Mar. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Monteagle.....Mar. 16
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Mar. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Mariposa.....Mar. 17
Hongkong and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tjisondari.....Mar. 18
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru..Mar. 19
Hilo, Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern.....Mar. 19
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Mar. 23
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...Mar. 31
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Makura.....April 6

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Chinese Shanghai, Feb. 14; Yokohama, Feb. 21, and Honolulu, March 3—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia Maru, were dispatched east on March 10, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, March 14.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-seven For Colds, Influenza,

GRIP

To get the best results, take "Seventy-seven" at the first chill or shiver.

If you wait until you begin to cough and sneeze, have sore throat and influenza, it may take longer.

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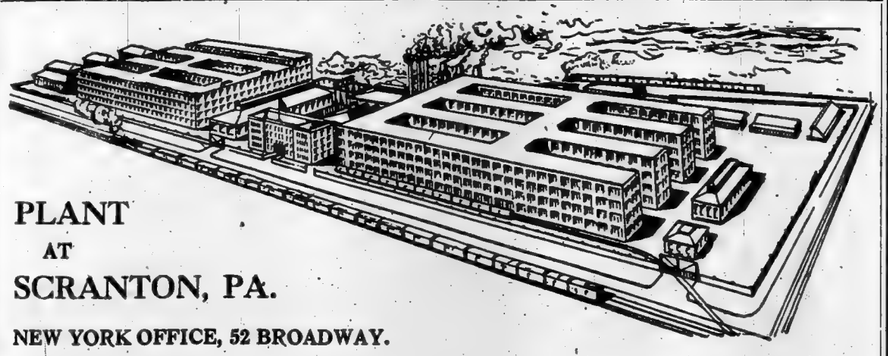

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HOCKEY LEAGUE SEASON ENDS IN TIE FOR TITLE

BOSTON A. A. TIES FOR HOCKEY TITLE

With Baker Absent, St. Nicholas S. C. Is Defeated in Final League Game.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
St. Nicholas S. C.	6	2	.750
Boston A. A.	6	2	.750
Crescent A. C.	4	4	.500
Harvard Club, Boston	4	4	.500
Hockey Club	0	8	.000

The Amateur Hockey League season came to a thrilling climax at St. Nicholas Rink last night, when before a crowd which packed the rink to the doors the seven of the Boston A. A. defeated the league champions, the St. Nicholas Skating Club team, in an extra period match by a score of 3 to 2, and tied the titleholders for the league honors. The play-off will be decided at the rink some time this week.

It has been many a day since there has been as much enthusiasm displayed at a game as there was last night. Naturally, the crowd was with the Santa Claus aggregation, but the gameness and the great defensive work of the Boston skaters called for much unprejudiced applause. The St. Nicks were without the services of their star player, Hobey Baker, who is carrying his arm in a sling as the result of putting it in water which was too hot.

The two teams have decided to settle the championship with a home-and-home series. The first game will be played at St. Nicholas Rink on Saturday night, and the second in Boston the following week, and if a third game is necessary the date and place will be decided later.

Last night's game was the best played of the season. There was remarkable team play by both sevens. Little Russell Ellis, the St. Nicks Captain, played the best game of his career. Without the co-operation of his teammate, Baker, Ellis skated faster than ever before and gave the Boston Club a severe setback by shooting the first two goals for the St. Nicks. Osgood, the Boston rover, and Skilton, who was a stonewall on the Boston defense, offset the best efforts of Ellis and the other St. Nick skaters, and it was Skilton who carried the rubber disc up the rink in the extra period when the score was dead-locked at 2 to 2, and passed the puck to Jones, who made a difficult side shot and tallied the goal which won the game.

The match was hard played. There was rugged body checking on both sides, but it was always fair. The collision of skaters sent many of them to the ice on the flat of their backs, but the match was clean and always vigorous. The work of Carnochan at the St. Nicks' goal was a delight to watch. Time and again he turned back shots which came at him with rifle-ball speed. The Unicorn seven had a new goal tender, Donahue, and he was the equal of the not better, than the Boston net guard, Chadwick.

The game was more than nine minutes old and the battle was being waged with great fury before Ellis from scrimmage shot the first goal for the Santa Claus seven. Five minutes later Fox raced up the rink with the rubber, and just before he smashed into Skilton at the Boston second line of defense he skillfully relayed the disk to Ellis, who shot the second tally. Then Boston got desperate, and just before the first period ended Skilton sent a crashing shot from the middle of the rink through the whole St. Nicholas team and the half ended with the St. Nicks on the heavy end of the 2-to-1 score.

In the second period, after six minutes of play, the Boston rover, Osgood, brooke loose and took a pass from Skilton and tied the score at 2 to 2. In this period, there was much spectacular play by both goal tenders, Carnochan and Osgood.

The extra period, although very short, teamed with excitement. The big gathering was wild with enthusiasm when after 21 seconds of the speediest kind of scrimmaging, Jones made a shot from a difficult angle and sewed up the league. The Boston players were so delighted that they hugged each other. The line-up and summary:

Boston A. A.	Position.	St. Nicholas S. C.
Donahue	Goal	Carnochan
Skilton	Point	Trimble
Huntington	Cover point	Willetts
Osgood	Rover	Turrell
Hutchinson	Centre	Ellis
Sands	Left wing	Cox
Jones	Right wing	Fox

Goals, first half—first goal, for St. Nicholas, by Ellis in 9:13; second goal, for St. Nicholas, by Ellis in 14:16; third goal, for Boston A. A., by Skilton in 15:53; second half—fourth goal, for Boston A. A., by Osgood in 6:23; extra period—fifth goal, for Boston A. A., by Jones in 0:21. Referee—John McGrath. Assistant referee—H. Foster, Jr. Timer—W. J. Croker. Time of halves—Twenty minutes; extra period—twenty-one seconds.

Tie in Hockey at Boston.

BOSTON, March 11.—The Arena hockey team of this city and the Victorias of Montreal played an hour and twenty-four minutes tonight to a two-goal tie. The end of three regulation twenty-minute periods found the teams with two goals each. Two scoreless five-minute sessions were followed by a "sudden-death" period, in which a score would have ended the game, but, after fourteen minutes' additional play, the game was stopped because of the exhaustion of the players.

BROWN WINS RELAY RACE.

Holy Cross Team Defeated at Providence—Lawler Loses.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11.—The Holy Cross College relay team was defeated by Brown University runners tonight at the annual games of the Armory Athletic Association. The time was 2 minutes 50 seconds.

Running from scratch, J. J. Losero of the Irish-American Athletic Association, Boston, showed his heels to the field in the mile handicap run, which he finished in 4 minutes 35 3-5 seconds. White of Brown won the fifty yards' dash and Haddleton of this city the 440-yard run. J. J. Lawler of Boston, New England shot-putting champion, was defeated by Lucy of the Irish-American Athletic Association, his handicap allowance of four feet bringing his credit to 67 feet.

Exeter Gymnasts Excel.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 11.—Phillips-Exeter Academy gymnasts excelled almost to a man the representatives of several other institutions in the annual Harvard interscholastic gymnastic tournament tonight. They scored 50 points, Brookline High 3, and Phillips-Andover 1.

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SWEENEY'S ATHLETES WIN.

Hill Schoolboys Triumph in Hamilton Institute Games.

Mike Sweeney's hand was seen in in the triumph of the Hill School team in the annual games of Hamilton Institute of New York in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers last night. The Pottstown, Penn., boys won the big trophy with a total of 37 points, nine more than were recorded by the championship team of Morris High School of the Bronx. Hamilton Institute took third place with 19½ points.

Sweeney, who is now assistant athletic trainer at Yale, evidently has the ability of imparting his knowledge of jumping to his charges, for he produced the winner in both the novice and senior high jumping competitions. In the senior event Prentice Ash scored first honors with a leap of 5 feet 7 inches, but his victory was not as decisive as might be expected. Banks of Stuyvesant High School, who finished second with 5 feet 6 inches, cleared 5 feet 9 inches on his first effort in the jump-off of a tie for second place with Ramsay of Yonkers High School. In the regular competition Banks twice failed to clear the cross-bar after being startled by the report of the starter's gun.

Snow, another of Sweeney's youngsters, finished first in the novice jump, with 5 feet 3 inches, and in his style old-timers about the uprights could see Sweeney almost to perfection.

The Pottstown athletes were more successful on the track than they were in the jumping competition. Van Cleave proved himself a fast sprinter when he captured the 100-yard dash for seniors in 10 4-5 seconds, beating a field that included all the best schoolboy short distance runners in the metropolitan district.

In the Albert mile relay for graduating classes, which was listed as one of the features, Morris High School's crack quartet, consisting of Lefkowitz, Rabinowitz, Fleck, and Balestier, had little difficulty in defeating De Witt Clinton and Hamilton Institute in the good time of 3:46 2-5. Bernie Wefers, Jr., son of the New York A. C. coach, gave De Witt Clinton a slight advantage on the second leg; but it was easily wiped out by Fleck and Balestier, the latter gaining more than fifteen yards on his relay.

Three A. A. U. events were listed with the customary schoolboy program, but none of the trio produced competition above mediocre. In the mile handicap Raeme Richards of the Hollywood Inn A. A., with 110 yards allowance, scored a hollow victory in 4:23 3-5. Willie Gordon of the New York A. C. was placed on scratch, but did not compete. Casper Scheffer of the Long Island A. C. was back marker with 20 yards start, but he did not show to form at any stage of the race and was not placed.

Balestier and Fleck of Morris had an interesting duel in the half mile run for seniors, with the former gaining the honors in a close finish by less than two yards. Balestier went to the front twenty yards from the finish and trimmed in 2:06 4-5.

Teddy Cann, the champion schoolboy swimmer and football crack of Hamilton Institute, blossomed out as a shot putter when he won the novice eight-pound shot contest with a toss of 54 feet ½ inch. He came back with a third place in the 12-pound shot putt for seniors, in which Sinclair of Stuyvesant, the schoolboy record holder, was the winner with 45 feet. Meany of Morris, who beat Sinclair in the Central High games on Wednesday night, had the order reversed last night and he took second place with 42 feet 6 inches. Auggie Desch, St. Benedict's fast sprinter, proved best in the 300-yard dash, which he annexed in 35 seconds.

BOXERS KNOCKED OUT.

Amateurs Have Lively Night in Crescent A. C. Ring.

The amateur boxing tournament which has been in progress at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn since last April was brought to a close last night, when the final contests were decided in the clubhouse gymnasium, in Pierrepont Street. There were numerous knockouts in the four classes, and those which went the scheduled three rounds were crowded with interesting moments.

The only disappointing bout was that between A. Marcus, Union Settlement A. C., and A. W. Woods, Jr., Morningside A. C., which ended in favor of Marcus shortly after the opening of the first round, when Referee Eddie Forbes sent Woods to his corner disqualified.

A surprise came in the 135-pound class, when J. Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., admitted defeat to W. Rothe, Paulist A. C., in the second round.

Charlie Beecher, Educational Alliance, a brother of Willie Beecher, the professional boxer, was forced to withdraw from the 125-pound class, after coming through the preliminary contests with flying colors. Beecher sustained an injury to his left hand while boxing L. Lonergan of Carmelite A. A. The summary:

110-Pound Class.—A. Goldstein, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., defeated G. Skillen, St. Vincent Ferrer, two rounds, referee's decision; G. Etzell, Union Settlement A. C., defeated M. Smith, East Side House, one round, referee's decision. Final bout—G. Etzell defeated A. Goldstein, three rounds, judges' decision.

125-Pound Class.—F. Zellner, Trinity Club, defeated W. Dressler, East Side House, three rounds, judges' decision; W. Morris, East Side House, defeated V. Volgar, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judges' decision; C. Beecher, Educational Alliance, defeated L. Lonergan, Carmelite A. A., three rounds, judges' decision; A. Enz, Paulist A. A., defeated A. Schack, Clarke House A. C., two rounds, referee's decision. Semi-final—W. Morris, East Side House, defeated F. Zellner, Trinity Club, three rounds, judges' decision. Final bout—W. Morris defeated A. Enz, four rounds, referee's decision. (Judges disagreed, extra two-minute round ordered by referee.)

135-Pound Class.—H. F. Conrad, Dominican Lyceum, defeated S. Kovey, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judges' decision; A. Marcus, Union Settlement A. C., defeated A. W. Woods, Jr., Morningside A. C., one round, referee's decision, (Woods disqualified for not boxing;) E. Hirsch, Educational Alliance, defeated A. J. Burke, unattached, two rounds, referee's decision; W. Nathe, Paulist A. C., defeated J. Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., two rounds, referee's decision. Semi-final—H. F. Conrad, Dominican Lyceum, defeated A. Marcus, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, referee's decision, (judges disagreed.) Second semi-final—W. Nathe defeated E. Hirsch, two rounds, referee's decision. Final bout—W. Nathe defeated H. F. Conrad, one round, referee's decision.

145-Pound Class.—R. Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, defeated G. Bory, East Side House, two rounds, referee's decision; F. Meyers, Union Settlement A. C., defeated M. Buckwater, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judges' decision. Final bout—R. Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, defeated F. Meyers, Union Settlement A. C., one round, referee's decision.

Princeton Beats Union Five.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 11.—Princeton defeated Union in basket ball tonight in Schenectady by a whirlwind finish, the score being 30 to 18.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, March 11.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided today:

NORTHERN SECTION.

Blackpool	1	Burnley	2
Bolton Wanderers	1	Preston North End	6
Everton	2	Stockport County	0
Manchester City	2	Liverpool	0
Oldham Athletic	1	Manchester United	0
Southport	0	Bury	1

MIDLAND SECTION.

Rotherham	3	Sheffield United	2
Barnsley	1	Huddersfield Town	0
Derby County	2	Leicester Fosse	0
Grimsby Town	0	Sheff. Wednesday	0
Leeds City	3	Bradford	2
Lincoln City	7	Hull City	0
Stoke	0	Notts Forest	1
Notts County	1	Chesterfield	1

LONDON SECTION.

Chelsea	11	Luton	0
Watford	2	Fulham	0
Brentford	3	Croydon Common	1
Clapton Orient	1	Crystal Palace	5
Reading	0	West Ham United	4
Tottenham Hotspur	0	Q. Park Rangers	0
Millwall	2	Arsenal	0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen	2	Hearts	2
Ayr United	1	Dundee	2
Celtic	5	Hamilton Ac.	1
Queens Park	2	Clyde	2
Third Lanark	4	Dumbarton	0
Falkirk	1	Patrick Thistle	0
Hibernians	1	Rangers	3
Motherwell	3	Kilmarnock	2
Morton	3	St. Mirren	0

MEREDITH BREAKS 660-YARD RECORD

Clips Two Seconds from His Own World's Indoor Mark in Meet at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 11.—With nearly twenty thousand excited lovers of athletics cheering madly, Ted Meredith, the wonderful middle-distance runner of the University of Pennsylvania, completely outran Dave Caldwell, the former Cornell star, and the rest of a fast group in the special 660-yard dash, which was the feature event of the Meadowbrook A. A. meet at the Convention Hall tonight, and sent the world's record for the distance toppling into the discard.

Meredith jumped ahead at the start and, running with the power and dash of his Olympic days, was a clear seventeen yards ahead at the finish in the wonderful time of 1:21 2-5, two full seconds better than the previous world's record indoors.

In addition to Caldwell, Meredith had as opponents James B. Burke of Boston and Homer Baker, the remarkable New York runner. At the crack of the gun Meredith and Burke shot to the front, each getting away perfectly. Caldwell was on their heels, but Baker slipped and was five yards behind when the quartet straightened out after the first turn.

The main attraction in the line of field events was the shotput with the twelve-pound weight. This was taken by Reggie Hutchinson of Yale, who tossed the missile 47 feet 1¼ inches, and, with his handicap of 11 feet 6 inches, took first honors with 58 feet 7¼ inches. Sinclair of Princeton was second, Barden of Yale third, and Dougherty of Pennsylvania fourth.

Maxfield of the New York A. C., was too heavily handicapped to win, but he did break the Middle Atlantic Association indoor record with an actual put of 50 feet 3 inches. Hutchinson's victory was protested on the ground that he had improperly signed his entry blank in that he understated his ability, and the prizes were withheld pending a decision. The summary:

660-Yard, Special Invitation Race.—Won by J. E. Meredith, University of Pennsylvania; David S. Caldwell, Boston A. A., second; Homer Baker, unattached, third. Time—1:21 2-5.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by R. T. Hutchinson, Yale, (11 feet 6 inches,) 58 feet 7¼ inches; D. C. Sinclaire, Princeton, (10 feet 9 inches,) second, 57 feet 9½ inches; J. M. Braden, Yale, (9 feet,) third, 57 feet 8½ inches.

Fifty-Yard Hurdles.—Final—Won by J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., New York; R. L. Crawford, Princeton, second; E. R. Erdman, Princeton, third. Time—0:6 1-5, equaling the American indoor record.

440-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. L. Davis, Yale, (10 yards;) Lee Schofield, Meadowbrook, (22 yards,) second; R. J. Meredith, Irish-American A. C., New York, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:52 1-5.

One-Mile Special Relay Race.—Won by Pennsylvania, (Dorsey, Kaufman, Lennon, Meredith;) Cornell, second. Time—3:28 4-5. (Fifty yards.)

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by G. G. Haydock, Harvard, (9 inches,) distance 12 feet 9 inches; C. S. Babbitt, Harvard, (15 inches,) second; B. S. Mercereau, (15 inches,) tied at 12 feet 6 inches; fourth, J. T. Beardwood, Pennsylvania, (15 inches,) 12 feet 1 inch.

One-Mile, Handicap.—Won by J. Coggswell, Harvard, (90 yards;) second, C. H. Bischoff, Princeton, (110 yards;) third, R. S. Young, Yale, (75 yards.) Time—4:19 3-5.

One-Mile Special Relay.—Won by Lehigh University; second, Catholic University. Time—3:32 3-5.

F. S. APPLEBY GETS THIRD.

Beats His Brother Edgar in Class A Billiards Play-Off.

Francis S. Appleby and his brother, Edgar, played off last night at the Arlon Club the tie existing between them for third place in the Class A billiard tournament, and the former won by the score of 300 to 256.

Both played poorly at the outset, but Francis got under way first, and soon established a lead of nearly 100 points. His older brother cut this down somewhat toward the close of the game, but never threatened the winner seriously.

Heddon, the third man in the tie, defaulted his chance and returned to Michigan. The score:

F. S. Appleby—9 1 0 0 0 0 3 4 6 3 1 0 8 2 2 2 1 2 7 4 2 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 5 4 2 2 1 2 1 4 0 9 0 1 3 1 0 1 5 1 0 2 0 2 3 1 9 1. Total—300. Average—6 18-47. High runs—54, 46, 27.

E. T. Appleby—0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 2 3 0 1 3 6 3 2 8 1 0 5 3 4 1 1 8 0 1 8 4 5 2 5 6 0 1 1 0 1 9 0 4 1 2 0 0 5 0 4 2 1 0 0 0 2. Total—256. Average—5 26-46. High runs—45, 22, 21.

LEHIGH WRESTLERS DOWNED

Cornell Blanks Pennsylvanians—Martin Tears a Muscle.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 11.—Cornell uncovered the strength of her wrestling team here tonight by defeating Lehigh in every bout of the dual meet in the armory, and winning 21 to 0. Three falls and three decisions were recorded by Cornell mat men.

In the only match that went over the regulation time Martin of Lehigh, intercollegiate champion last year, received a badly torn chest muscle and had to withdraw. Captain Sager refused to accept the decision for Cornell, allowing the bout to go as a draw. Martin's injury will keep him out of the intercollegiate, Dr. Munford, Cornell's medical adviser, who examined Martin, declared tonight.

McKeage, who was slated to be so badly injured in the knee that he would not be able to compete, went against Scruggs, and threw him in 3:33. Snyder, for Cornell, got a fall over Ketchem on a peculiar reverse hammer lock in good time. Mackenzie got a decision over Captain Kirkhuff, intercollegiate champion in the 115-pound class.

N. Y. U. Five Defeats Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 11.—New York University defeated Wesleyan at basket ball tonight in Fayerweather Gymnasium in the final game of the season by the score of 38 to 33. The visitors led from the start, the score at the end of the first half being 21 to 14 in their favor.

Carroll and Eagan were stars for New York, while Timmerman did the best work for Wesleyan. At the close of the game Harold F. Harman of Hartford, Conn., was re-elected Captain of the Wesleyan team for the ensuing year. The summary:

New York.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Eagan	Left forward	Harman
Cann	Right forward	Pitt
Cummings	Centre	Wilkinson
Carroll	Right forward	Timmerman
White	Left forward	Chapin

Goals from floor—Eagan (6,) Carroll (5,) Cann (3,) Cummings, Timmerman (3,) Pitt (2,) Harman (2,) Chapin (2,) Wilkinson, Still. Goals from fouls—White (8,) Harman (11.) Substitutions: New York—Russell for White, Keating for Cann. Wesleyan—Keeler for Pitt, Pitt for Wilkinson, Still for Chapin. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Aspinwall, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Basket Ball Title Won by Wisconsin

CHICAGO, March 11.—Wisconsin gained a clear title to the Western Conference basket ball championship tonight by defeating Northwestern at Evanston, 24 to 21, in the final game of the season. The result gives the Badgers eleven victories and one defeat, and makes Northwestern's record nine games won and three lost.

It is the fourth championship won in the last five years by Coach Meanwell's squads. In a previous game this season Wisconsin beat the Purple 22 to 18.

Colgate Five Defeats Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., March 11.—By piling up a large score in a one-sided first half the fast Colgate five won a 55 to 28 victory over Amherst in basket ball here tonight. It was the final game for both teams.

STEPHENSON'S KEEN EYE.

Brooklyn Marksman High Scratch Gunner at Travers Island.

Excellent weather conditions and a large field gave plenty of enjoyment to the trapshooters of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday. There was hardly any breeze to whirl the targets into difficult shooting angles and as a result straight scores took all but one of the regular fixtures.

George J. Corbett started the good work by annexing a leg on the Monthly Cup with a straight run of 25 targets.

Two of the marksmen had straight scores in the shoot for the Club Cup. There were Frank B. Stephenson, the veteran Brooklyn gunner, and B. M. Higginson, Jr., a former national champion. Each was credited with a leg. B. E. Eldred, a gunner who generally shoots with 3 in 25, surprised the field by running straight in the race for the Accumulation Cup. He also received a leg.

The Travers Island Trophy was the only regular fixture that did not have at least one straight score. After a shoot-off against several other gunners, the winner finally turned up in M. McVoy, Jr. He was also the winner of a special shoot that finished the program.

Frank B. Stephenson was the high scratch gunner of the day. He registered 96 out of a possible 100 targets. The high handicap gunner was Fred Fowler, who gained the honor after a shoot-off against several others, all of whom had full scores of 100 targets. Three gunners tied for the distance handicap. They were M. McVoy, Jr., George J. Corbett, and Conrad Stein.

WOULD COMPEL ATHLETICS.

Fordham Alumni Favor Making Students Take Up Games.

Dissatisfied with the slight interest in athletics manifested by some of the classes at Fordham, the alumni of the Bronx institution have come forward with a plan to put sports on a compulsory footing, which has worked well at several other universities. As it stands now, while most of the different classes are loyal enough in their financial support, the burden of furnishing men for the teams has been borne by a few bodies. Just now almost all of Fordham's athletic material is coming from the sophomore and freshman classes, and it is to get upper classes interested that the move is being arranged.

This lack of competition is also very noticeable in the interclass contests, and as most of the 'Varsity candidates are drawn from the class teams, the coaches have been seriously handicapped.

Under the new arrangement all of the students would be compelled to take up some form of athletic exercise. Classes in gymnastics will be organized for those who do not desire to follow the more strenuous sports.

The plans of the alumni call for three new handball courts and two new outdoor basket ball courts. It is planned to build the latter so that they can be frozen over for hockey in the Winter.

Another welcome announcement is that the cornerstone of the new gym will be laid on next commencement day. A move has also been started to have intercollegiate basket ball restored

MISS EDWARDS' WINNER.

Defeats Mrs. Moore in Final of Belleair Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 11.—In the final round of the Belleair woman's championship golf played today Miss Marjorie Edwards, Midlothian, defeated Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, by 1 up. Miss Edwards played a cool, unhurried game through the whole close and exciting match.

In the second division Mrs. J. T. Mollard of Jacksonville, Fla., was defeated by Mrs. R. L. Whitman, Myopia.

Navy Fencers Beat Cornell.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 11.—The Naval Academy swordsmen won from Cornell with the foils today, 8 bouts to 1. The bouts with the sabre were called off.

Middies' Gymnasts Victorious.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 11.—Navy closed the 1916 gymnastic season today by defeating Haverford College, 39 to 15. The Middies took first place in all the events.

YALE HANDBALL DEFEAT.

Whitehall Club Vanquishes Elis on Local Courts, 6 to 1.

The Yale handball experts met an unexpected defeat on the courts yesterday at the Whitehall Club, where the Whitehall team defeated them, 6 matches to 1. N. C. Bernstein was the only Yale player to emerge from the contest with a victory to his credit. He defeated E. Coe Kerr after three hotly contested games by the score of 21—19, 20—21, and 21—15. C. L. Watkins of the Whitehall Club was forced to three games to defeat S. A. Neller of Yale in the singles, and Bernstein and Gilbert in the doubles for Yale forced Watkins and Kerr to three tight games to win out. Whitehall's next opponent is Columbia on March 25. The summaries:

Singles.—L. L. Leventritt, Whitehall, defeated L. Prettyman, Yale, 21—2, 21—7; C. L. Watkins, Whitehall, defeated G. A. Neller, Yale, 21—9, 13—21, 21—17; N. C. Bernstein, Yale, defeated E. Coe Kerr, Whitehall, 21—19, 20—21, 21—15; S. F. Barnett, Whitehall, defeated F. W. Gilbert, Yale, 21—10, 21—12; George H. Court, Whitehall, defeated F. R. Schmidt, Yale, 21—13, 21—10.

Doubles.—Leventritt and Court, Whitehall, defeated Prettyman and Neller, Yale, 21—5, 21—4, and Watkins and Kerr, Whitehall, defeated Bernstein and Gilbert, Yale, 21—19, 20—21, 21—6.

N. Y. U. GYMNASTS VICTORS.

Tigers Defeated by More Than Three to One.

For the first time in eight years the gymnasts of New York University met Princeton's team last night, and the local athletes won easily, the point score being 41 to 13. The meet was held in the N. Y. U. gymnasium.

The Tigers were without the services of their star performer, Wiss, who was at New Haven with the wrestling team. The summary:

Horizontal Bar.—First, Nichols, N. Y. U.; second, tie between Cremer, N. Y. U., and Williams, Princeton.

Side Horse.—First, Knox, N. Y. U.; second, Smith, Princeton; third, Cremer, N. Y. U.

Parallel Bar.—First, Nichols, N. Y. U.; second, Gilloon, N. Y. U.; third, Cooper, Princeton.

Club Swinging.—First, Schwabacher, Princeton; second, Nichols, N. Y. U.; third, Smith, N. Y. U.

Flying Rings.—First, Nichols, N. Y. U.; second, Laub, N. Y. U.; third, Field, Princeton.

Tumbling.—First, Gilloon, N. Y. U.; second, Ramirez, N. Y. U.; third, Roberts, Princeton.

Judges—Dr. Alexander Barker, Dr. F. A. Woll, H. Seibert.

TIGERS BEAT YALE ON MAT.

Dual Wrestling Meet Decided by One-Bout Margin.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—Princeton defeated Yale in wrestling here tonight by 4 bouts to 3.

Princeton's victories were on decisions. Yale won two bouts on falls and one on decision.

Amherst Swimmers Win.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 11.—Amherst's swimming team easily defeated Harvard's tonight. The score was 49 to 15.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 45 will hold a meeting in the schoolhouse, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, at 8:30 P. M. on March 15. President Marks of Manhattan will speak on "Education and Politics."

Dr. Neumann of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society will give an address on "The Teaching of Right and Wrong" at the meeting of the Parents' Association of P. S. 166, to be held at the school, 132 West Eighty-ninth Street, on the evening of March 14.

An election of officers of the Teachers' Section of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Party will be held at the Woman Suffrage Party headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, at 11 A. M. on March 18.

Miss Laura D. Scott of P. S. 108, Brooklyn, has been elected a member of the Teachers' Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Jennie M. Naughton.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for physician, clinic, grade 1. The weights and subjects are: Experience, 5; technical, 5. The duties are to diagram and treat patients at tuberculosis clinics. Department of Health, eight hours' service a week is required. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary is up to but not including $1,200. There are several vacancies at $300 a year.

United States.

An examination for male assistant chemist to fill two or more vacancies in the ordnance department at large, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., will be held on April 5 and 6. The salary is $1,320 a year. The salary of one of the appointees, if his services prove satisfactory, will be increased to $1,500 a year at the expiration of his six months' probationary term. The age is 20 years or over on the date of the examination.

Why Wait Any Longer?
Landay Bros. now offer you for a limited time this wonderful
Victrola XVI $200
for a small payment of only
$10 DOWN
and delivered to your home at once.
Balance may be paid in either weekly or monthly payments.
On Sale To-morrow
The Victor Tungs-tone Stylus,
Most Wonderful of All Victor Discoveries.
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563 FIFTH AVE. COR. 46 TH. ST.
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427 FIFTH AVE BET. 36TH & 37TH STS.
27 WEST 34TH ST. BET. 5TH & 6TH AVES.
LANDAY SERVICE "THE SEAL OF QUALITY"

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Pressure is generally high except over the northwestern portion of the country, and there was no precipitation of consequence except some snow in the north upper lake region and rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Low temperatures continue in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region. In the upper lake region and the Mississippi Valley they are nearly normal, but throughout the West they are very high, ranging from 10 to 30 degrees above the seasonal average.

There will be local snow or rain Sunday in the upper lake region, extending by night into the lower lake region, and by Monday into Eastern New York and New England.

Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Sunday and Monday.

It will be warmer Sunday in the Ohio Valley, the East Gulf and Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region, and warmer Monday in the Atlantic States.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming east and southeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly northeast, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECAST: TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy and warmer Sunday. Monday, unsettled and warmer; probably local rains or snows.

Southern New England—Fair, slightly warmer Sunday. Monday, increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably local rains or snows.

New Jersey—Fair, warmer Sunday and Monday.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Sunday; snow at night or Monday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Sunday. Monday, partly cloudy and warmer.

Northern New England—Fair Sunday. Monday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably local snows.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	34	23	4 P. M.	43	34
6 A. M.	33	20	6 P. M.	38	29
9 A. M.	36	24	9 P. M.	34	28
12 M.	42	26	11 P. M.	32	26

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 21; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature, 34 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 19 degrees at 6:20 A. M. Humidity, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.22 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:40	78 Orchard St.; Morris Ranias	Slight
5:00	96 Suffolk St.; Kaufman & Steiner	$500
6:10	835 B'way; Freedman Tailoring Co	Not given
6:25	123-129 W. 44 St.; Hotel Gerard; John Rankin	Slight
8:15	240-242 W. 29 St.; Carey Spring Works	Slight
11:10	1,818 Bathgate Av.; Frank Becker	$50
11:55	221 E. 99 St.; P. Dianiniteres	Slight
P. M.		
12:40	748 Longfellow Av.; Mrs. John Schlegern	Slight
3:40	B'way and 12 St.; (excavation)	Slight
6:10	Amsterdam Av. and 113 St.; surface car	Slight
6:20	261 E. 134 St.; Nicholas Mazzie	Slight
6:30	179 Wooster St.; Composition Novelty Co	Slight
6:40	70 E. 113 St.; Esther Moppal	Slight
6:40	708 Amsterdam Av.; E. Hoffner	Slight
6:45	2,144 B'way; Delac Photo Co	$500
7:10	33 E. 87 St.; Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald	$10
7:10	3,210 B'way; Richard Henrich	Slight
7:30	628 E. 11 St.; Abraham Zazahins	Slight
9:15	1,350 1st Av.; Daniel Rosenthal	Slight
9:23	846 11th Av.; Cath. McDonald	Slight
9:25	24 Jane St.; John McLaughlin	Slight
9:30	42 W. 21st St.; L. Hurwitz & Co.	Slight
10:35	241 E. 78th St.; Agnes Stenecke	Slight

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	North Star	.14
Andes	.03	Rescue	.26
Best & Belcher	.03	Tonopah Ext	4.50
Bullion	.01	Tonopah Nevada	6.50
Caledonia	.30	West End	.69
Challenge Con	.04	GOLDFIELD.	
Con. Cal. & Va	.12	Atlants	.16
Gould & Curry	.01	Booth	.36
Hale & Norcross	.03	C. O. D	.03
Jacket Con	.10	Comb. Fraction	.07
Justice	.03	D'field Black B	.01
Mexican	.17	D'field Daisy	.03
Occidental Con	.75	Florence	.42
Ophir	.17	G'field Consol	.90
Overman	.04	G'field Kewanas	.14
Savage	.04	G'field Merger	.12
Seg Belcher	.02	Jumbo Extension	.89
Sierra Nevada	.32	Lone Star	.02
Union Con	.43	Silver Pick	.06
Utah Con	.02	Spearhead	.07
TONOPAH.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Belmont	4.10	Big Jim	1.70
Jim Butler	.85	Nevada Hills	.19
MacNamara	.02	Rochester Mines	.60
Midway	.16	Round Mountain	.61
Mixpah Ext	.18	White Caps	.13
Montana	.20		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10¾	11	Isabella	24	24¾
Elkton	22½	23½	Jack Pot	6½	8
Elkton	81	89	McKinney	45	47
Findlay	5	5¼	Portland	177	180
G. Cycle	209	210	Vindicator	230	236
G. Dollar	2½	4¼	Raven B.H.		2¼
G. Sover

GIMBEL BARGAIN SUBWAY STORES

Enlarged, beautified and entirely remodeled, these very important lower floor departments of the GIMBEL Store now represent, as never before, the most attractive, popular priced Store selling stylish, dependable merchandise only in Greater New York. The Subway Stores are now offering exceptional bargains.

Gimbel Brothers

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

DINE IN THE GIMBEL RESTAURANT

The GIMBEL Restaurant is one of the most popular dining places in all New York for business men. Right in the heart of things on the Eighth Floor of this wonderful Store business men are delighted to find a quiet, restful atmosphere, businesslike service, and prices that real business men will appreciate.

Fifty Society Ladies

under the auspices of the Social Service Bureau of the Bellevue Hospital, and for the benefit of Convalescents leaving that Institution,

Will Serve as Salespeople at GIMBELS All of This Week March 13th to 18th Inclusive

The list of those who will be present and actually sell merchandise includes:

Mrs. Nicholas Biddle	Mrs. Alexander Lambert
Mrs. Linzee Blagden	Mrs. Philip Lydig
Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Jr.	Mrs. Grant La Farge
Mrs. Sidney Breese	Mrs. Victor Morawetz
Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Jr.	Miss Ruth Morgan
Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden	Mrs. Wm. Church Osborn
Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler	Mrs. Stowe Phelps
Mrs. Bourke Cockran	Mrs. R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont
Mrs. Richard Derby	Mrs. P. Stuyvesant Pillot
Mrs. Grenville Emmet	Mrs. J. W. Fuller Potter
Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson	Mrs. Gifford Pinchot
Miss Yvonne Gourd	Mrs. Frank L. Polk
Mrs. Austen Gray	Mrs. John Pratt
Mrs. Seth Hunt	Mrs. John Prentice
Mrs. Hamilton Hadden	Mrs. Alfred Seton
Mrs. Lydig Hoyt	Mrs. Willard D. Straight
Mrs. Oliver Iselin	Mrs. Joseph R. Truesdale
Mrs. G. Hermann Kinnicutt	Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr.

These Ladies will present special attractions in

Millinery, Blouses Sweaters, and Men's Haberdashery

GIMBELS MILLINERY SALONS—Third Floor

In GIMBELS *French Salon*

The most exclusive display of Imported Millinery in New York

The Signal Success of GIMBELS Spring Exhibition of Hats again proves our position in the Millinery world.

Bringing Paris to New York is an actual accomplishment.

The Marie Louise model illustrated is fashioned of a fine novelty braid in Spring green. The green of the foliage is touched with amber and flame colors, repeated in the berry stocks.

$38

A Georgette sailor which cost $80 to land in America is a model typical of this great artiste. Fashioned of plum colored Milan with a crown made of conventionalized roses in all the petunia shades and a hint of gladiola colorings. Each rose an individual triumph of art, varying a little from its mate in size, and shape and shade. Eight distinct shades are used in this masterpiece of millinery art, and we are offering this hat for $38.

GIMBELS stands alone in reproducing original models in hats. The greatest millinery artists in the world are visited personally, and their most exclusive models become ours. All of the material which is used is also secured in Europe to enable us to make exact reproductions.

GIMBEL Reproductions of the Paris Models At $15 to $50

from Models that cost $50 to $125 to import

GIMBEL-Paris Hats, $6.75 to $12.75

Influenced by Paris styles. GIMBELS—Third Floor

Opportunity Extraordinary in CHICAGO Furniture

WE have just completed a gigantic purchase of this splendid Furniture—known the world over for all-around excellence—and are now putting it on sale at

¼ To Almost ½ Saving

So great an economy, in the face of rapidly rising costs in materials and labor, presents a chance that you positively cannot afford to miss.

Three Carloads of Furniture; Over 1200 Pieces in All; 250 Are Four-post Beds

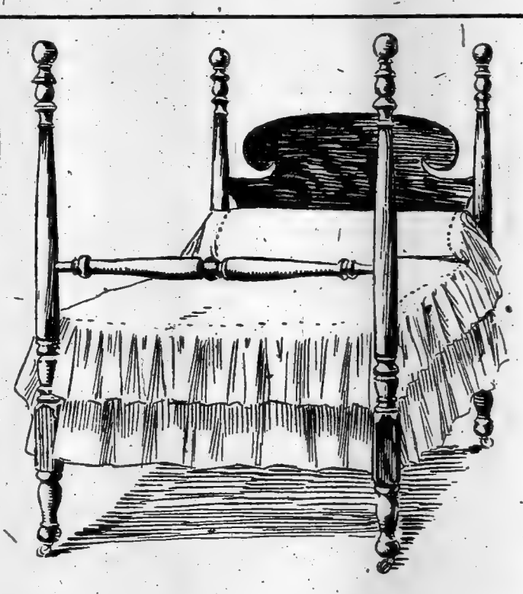

$35 Twin Size Beds, **$18.50**
$35 Full Size Beds, **$22.50**

Shown in these models, with other pineapple, torch, or (as illustrated) plain tops to the posts

$8.50 Tip-top Table, $3.95

$15 Colonial Work Tables, $10

The Sale Includes:

Desk Tables	Candle Sticks
Bedroom Suites	Four-post Beds
Sewing Tables	Tip-top Tables
Library Tables	Davenport Tables

$75 Colonial Model Davenport Table, $47.50
Shown in three models, each 5 feet 6 inches long and 24 inches wide. Two drawers.

$15 Work Table, $10
Colonial model, with top 18 x 15 inches. The top drawer has a sliding tray, partitioned.

$510 Colonial Model Mahogany 10 Piece Bedroom Suite, $375

$275 Spinet Desk, $175
A reproduction of a very old Colonial model.

$40 Library Table, $30
Top 48 x 28 inches. One drawer.

$95 Colonial Model Desk Table, $55
42-inch top, with pigeonhole arrangements and drawers.

$55 Adam Work Table, $27.50

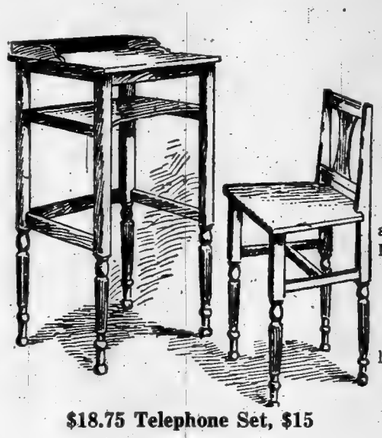

$18.75 Telephone Set, $15

$9 Mahogany Smoker Stand, $7

$27 Work Table, $17.50
Two small drawers and side pockets. Scroll pedestal.

$30 Mahogany Reading Stand, $22.50
Equipped with electric light.

$1.50 Mahogany Candle Sticks, 75c

$75 Colonial Davenport Table, $47.50

GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

Women's Spring Suits and Dresses

$25 *to* $97.50

Grace Combined With Style—

$57.50 $29.50

Fineness of materials, with skilled workmanship—and smartness.

Suits for every occasion, from the chic worsted checks and smartly tailored effects for sport and morning wear to the extreme models and copies of imported costumes.

And dresses with the cachet of Paris. Panniers and flounces predominate.

The influence of the incomparable Paris is shown in all these suits and dresses—and Paris has been influenced by the picturesque periods.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Crepe de Chine and Satin NEGLIGEES

Specially Priced, $7.95

A CHARMING array of gracefully fashioned negligees in eight exquisite models. Empire, Semi-Empire, draped or loose styles. One model has a satin ribbon threaded through wide hand-made eyelets; others are hand-embroidered, petalled bottoms, coatee over chiffon bodice. Not all colors in each style, but the following colors in the assortment—light blue, Ciel, Copenhagen, pink, rose, wistaria, lavender and white.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

MADAME PRATT

Of the Nemo Hygienic Fashion Institute

Is receiving women interested in hygienic corseting every day between 2 and 4 P. M. all this week.

She will give personal information to women who wish to consult with her about their individual problem. In a Private Salon on the

10th Floor of GIMBELS.

2 to 3 P. M., *Information and Consultation.*
3 to 4 P. M., *Physical Culture Exercises.*
Elevators 18, 19 and 20 direct service.

GIMBELS—Tenth Floor

Taffeta Petticoats Frilled and Flounced, $3.95

THE distended hem is the mode—and these Petticoats have the flare accentuated by ruffles and flounces trimmed with tiny ruffles, and narrow pleatings, and hemmed ruchings. The taffeta is heavy and has the quality which gives the flare—and yet it is soft and pliable to the touch. In all plain colors, many changeable effects, Dresden patterns, stripes. Many extra sizes in the collection.

Taffeta and Messaline Petticoats, $1.95 to $12.75

GIMBELS—Second Floor

A Double Event in The Picture Store

Final Clearance of The Haseltine Stock and Annual March Sale of Framed Pictures

IN February we announced the sale of the stock (bought in its entirety by GIMBEL BROTHERS) of the C. F. Haseltine Galleries, 1824 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

This was a collection of high-grade Paintings of the old and modern schools, as well as an extensive collection of superb Etchings and Engravings. The Paintings offered in this sale are priced as follows:

$60 to $2,500 Paintings, $19.75 to $450

(These prices are 25% LESS than at the opening of the Sale)

The unframed Etchings include a wide variety of remarkably fine plates of landscapes and figure subjects by etchers and engravers of international repute. Priced as follows:

Haseltine's prices were $5 to $28 } **Now 75c** { **GIMBELS original Sale prices, $1 and $1.50**

A reduction of 25% on all framing to order in connection with this sale for tomorrow only.

The Annual March Sale of Popular Priced Framed Pictures

Extraordinary preparations, commenced months ago, have been made to render this Sale a striking success. New, fresh, artistically framed pictures of almost every kind are offered at

¼ to ⅓ Less Than Usual Prices

Included are photogravures, mezzotypes, carbonettes and novelty pictures in plain and furnished antique, Dresden and Venetian frames, priced as follows:

50c & 60c Pictures, 35c ***$2 & $2.50 Pictures, $1.50*** ***$4 & $5 Pictures, $3***
75c & 85c Pictures, 50c ***$3 & $3.50 Pictures, $2*** ***$7.50 & $8.50 Pictures, $5***
$1.50 & $1.75 Pictures, $1

GIMBELS—Main Aisle, Main Floor, and Sixth Floor

A Refrigerator EVENT!

150 White Enamel-Lined Refrigerators

At Absolutely the LOWEST Prices Ever Quoted

WE made this big Refrigerator purchase to extraordinary advantage, and are giving our customers the full benefit of a most unusual saving. There are four sizes, all "side-icer" style, as shown. Of solid ash, in golden oak finish, they have very heavy nickel-plated brass hinges and fine lever locks—the kind used for cold storage warehouses.

The provision chamber is of white enamel, baked on, and is ABSOLUTELY sanitary.

$21 Refrigerators, $14.50
Forty inches high, 18 inches deep, and 32 inches wide. Ice capacity, 75 lbs.

$23.50 Refrigerators, $16.50
Height, 44 inches; depth, 20 inches, and width, 32½ inches. Ice capacity 90 lbs.

$26.50 Refrigerators, $18.75
Height, 46 inches; depth, 21 inches, and width, 34½ inches. Ice capacity 115 lbs.

$31 Refrigerators, $21
Height, 48 inches; depth, 22 inches, and width, 37½ inches. Ice capacity 125 lbs.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

SPRING EXHIBIT *and Opening of* Embroideries and Laces

INTRODUCING our importations for the Spring and Summer, and including all the laces and embroideries that are being used by the most exclusive designers at home and abroad. Chantilly, Margot, Alencons, Filet, Metal laces, Radium and Shadow laces, with novelty laces featuring the introduction of color into lace flouncings and insertions, from 25c to $10.50 per yard. Embroideries in white and colors on voile, batiste, and organdy; in flouncings and edgings and all-overs. And a collection of Madeira Embroideries which is GIMBELS own importation, and a very exceptional one.

Laces and Chiffon Cloth Specially Priced

50c to $1.50 Radium Laces, very lustrous and beautifully patterned, in Black, Cream and White, 7 to 22 inches wide, 28c to $1 yard.

$1 embroidered net top Flouncings, 35 inches wide, 55c yard.

$1.25 Chiffon Cloth, in all desirable colors and shades, double width, 85c yard.

Silk Nets in all the fashionable shades and colors, 40 to 72 inches, 95c to $2.

1 Yard of Plisse Flouncing, $1.50 and $2 Yd.

In a variety of designs—semi-made dress for the little girl.

Voile and Batiste Embroidered Flouncings

45-inch Embroidered Voile Flouncings, in all-white and embroidered in colors, blue, pink, maize and heliotrope, 65c yard.

27-inch Embroidered Batiste Flouncings, in French floral, eyelet and lacy effects, special 75c yard.

Edgings, Insertions and Flouncings of Madeira Embroidery

Edgings and Flouncings, 2 to 36 inches, 30c to $12.

Insertions, 1 to 5 inches, 80c to $4.

Baby Yokes, $1 to $2.25.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

The New York Times.

X J SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1916. J X

FIFTY YEARS OF CITY'S HEALTH DEPARTMENT

NUMEROUS subjects of striking interest are discussed by Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, in his report just issued to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the city's Department of Health. He relates that the overcrowded condition in the "rail cars" was viewed with alarm in 1859, that the milkmen of 1868 watered to a dangerous degree the product of their stock farms, and that one of the first of the city inspectors, in 1806, calculated the population of New York for an entire century ahead, arriving at the figures 5,257,493 for 1900.

The Department of Health was 50 years old on March 5, and a dinner to mark the semi-centennial was given last Thursday night at the Hotel Plaza.

The following excerpts from the reports of 1859-1860 read as though written today. The heading is "Rail-car Ventilation." It is doubtful whether the passengers of 1859 bore on their faces that look of brooding hypochondriasis so familiar in the subway of our own time. The complaint reads:

Frequently from thirty to forty persons are crowded together in these cars, the doors closed, and with no possible escape for the foul air that is immediately generated. All complaints upon this subject are unavailing; to the managers gain is everything, the public health and convenience nothing. Many of our citizens prefer cold and exposure, from a stand outside the car, to the hazard of contagion from a seat within. Others again necessitate themselves to long and fatiguing walks rather than encounter the risk arising from a confined and contagious atmosphere.

About the first of the City Inspectors whose report is now available is John Pintard, who served from before 1805 until 1810. His imagination enabled him to prepare a table calculating the population of the metropolis for 100 years ahead. Continuing this calculation for another decade, and using Pintard's method, we have the following:

1905 ...6,571,866 1910 ...8,214,832

"From this table it appears," says Pintard, "that the population of this city (75,770 in 1805) sixty years hence will considerably exceed the reputed population of the cities of Paris and London. Cities and nations, however, like individuals, experience their rise, progress, and decline. It is hardly probable that New York will be so highly favored as to prove an exception. Wars, pestilence, and political convulsions, must be our lot, and be taken into calculation.

"With every allowance, however, for the 'numerous ills which life is heir to,' from our advantageous maritime situation, and the increase of agriculture and commerce, our numbers will in all probability, at the end of this century, exceed those of any other city in the world, Peking alone excepted. From the data here furnished, the politician, financier, and, above all, the speculator in town lots, (a subject, to our shame be it spoken, which absorbs every generous passion,) may draw various and interesting inferences."

It is interesting to know that the health conditions of New York have repeatedly been the subject of study by citizens' committees. In one of the early reports Dr. Bolduan finds that a committee of the Board of Health was appointed to consider what preventive measures might be necessary to secure the health of the municipality. The committee was composed of Wyant Van Zant, Jr., Edward Miller, and John Pintard.

Their report, dated Jan. 20, 1806, contains recommendations on the following: Ample supply of pure potable water; construction of common sewers; drainage of low marsh land; construction of a masonry wall along the water front; the interment of dead bodies within the city; the planting of trees and healthy vegetables, and prohibiting the habitation of damp cellars, &c. The report also recommends regulations relating to the quarantine of vessels coming from Southern ports during the months of July, August and September.

The year 1857 finds the first case of death from diphtheria reported to the Department of Health. It is not to be inferred that the disease did not exist in New York before that time; deaths due to diphtheria were undoubtedly reported under many headings. An excellent picture showing how the health work of the city was carried on about the middle of the last century is given by Dorman B. Eaton, counsel to the Metropolitan Board of Health, at the time of its organization in 1866:

When the existing laws were enacted, in 1866, the health tribunal of the City of New York, if, indeed, any organization existed that merited the name, was made up of unorganized elements, and clothed with indefinite and inadequate powers, and it was without the capacity of efficient action. Some of the principal officers were so advanced to their places that they were not likely to, and in fact did not, possess the requisite qualifications, and they were without the means of acquiring such united harmony and action as would command public confidence or obedience. In the subordinate places, such as the Wardenship, were men whose duty it was to make public inspections for causes that endangered the public health, who were not only disqualified, but who were a disgrace to the public service; and the whole sanitary administration of the city was inefficient, and was generally distrusted and feared.

A large percentage of the health officers were keepers of disreputable grog shops or corner groceries.

The Department of Health, as at present constituted, may be said to date from 1866, when the recommendations of a Citizens' Committee, which called attention to insanitary conditions then prevailing, secured the enaction by the State Legislature of a law reorganizing health administration in the City of New York. Even before this time—namely, in 1858—the Senate had appointed a Select Committee "to make an examination of the Health Department of the City of New York, and to report to the next Legislature if any and what legislation is requisite and necessary to increase the efficiency of such a department."

This committee was composed of Ely Smith, John C. Mather, Richard Shell, John Doherty, and Benjamin Brandreth. Its report showed that the city, in proportion to population, had a higher rate of mortality than other large cities in the country and in Europe. The excessive mortality was attributed mainly to the "overcrowded condition of tenement houses; the want of practical knowledge of the proper mode of constructing such houses; deficiency of light; imperfect ventilation; impurities in domestic economy; unwholesome food and beverages; insufficient sewerage; want of cleanliness in the streets and at the wharves and piers; to a general disregard of sanitary precautions; and, finally, to the imperfect execution of existing ordinances and the total absence of a regularly organized sanitary police."

At one of the committee's public hearings Dr. D. Meredith Reese, a prominent physician of those days, expressed the opinion that "the health of the City of New York is at present and has been for many years inferior to that of any other city of the globe."

This is not to be wondered at when one considers that the death rate per thousand population from 1810 to 1855 ran from 21.5 to 36.5, almost in the way of a steady increase throughout those years.

As organized under the new law the health administration was placed in the hands of a Board of Health for the Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New York. This district comprised the Counties of New York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond, and the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, in the County of Queens.

The Board of Health organized on March 5, 1866, with the following members: Jackson S. Schultz, President; Sanitary Commissioners James Crane, M. D.; Willard Parker, M. D.; John O. Stone, M. D., and John Swinburne, M. D., Health Officer of the Port, and Police Commissioners Thomas C. Acton, John C. Bergen, Joseph F. Bosworth, and Benjamin M. Manierre. Dr. Edward B. Dalton was Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Elisha Harris was Registrar of Vital Statistics, and D. B. Eaton was Counsel.

The board submitted its first report in 1866, this being a general review of its proceedings from March 5 to Nov. 1 of that year. Among the noteworthy events of the year may be mentioned the fact that cholera appeared in May, 1866, and caused the Board of Health to obtain the Battery Barracks from the Secretary of War and the barracks from the Five Points. These were turned into hospitals with Dr. Stephen Smith in charge. He was directed to organize a corps of medical men for house to house visitation, to make arrangements for the enrollment of district physicians at the several dispensaries, and to select buildings to which families could be temporarily removed from infected places. The plans and arrangements made by Dr. Smith were approved, but their adoption proved unnecessary, thanks to the liberal and untiring efforts of the new Department of Health.

The venerable Dr. Stephen Smith is still active at the age of 93. His interest in the city's health work has never abated, and he gave some of his reminiscences at the anniversary dinner.

Special Investigator Dr. J. C. Nott, in the report for 1870, discussed the nature and spread of yellow fever, of which there had been 200 cases on Governors Island, the first recurrence of the disease since 1822. Dr. Nott leaned firmly to the germ theory of disease. Especially interesting is his suggestion that yellow fever may be communicated by insects.

"It is well known that the malignant pustule is taken by gnats from an animal and communicated to man by its bite." Dr. Nott then goes on to say that yellow fever has many points of similarity to the various marsh fevers of which, he says, there is an almost endless variety. He suggests, therefore, that yellow fever belongs to the class of marsh fevers and that it is similarly transmitted. He emphasizes the fact that yellow fever is never contagious and that it varies greatly in its disposition to spread and more especially in its portability.

One reads with interest of Dr. Nott's suggestion that "the difficulty, perhaps, arises mainly from the imperfection of our microscopes; and this is one which may never be overcome, as we are seeking to penetrate infinity. Every new power added to the microscope brings to life more minute living molecules than any known before, and yet the imagination can place no bounds to the divisibility of matter, organic or inorganic. It is possible that even insects may exist a million times smaller than any the microscope has yet reached."

Inasmuch as this was written before the days of oil-immersion objectives, and long before the days of the ultra-microscope, one cannot but feel, declares Dr. Bolduan, the greatest admiration for the splendid observations of Dr. Nott.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

The Store Accommodating

Abraham & Straus Private Subway Entrance at Hoyt Street, is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:

From	
247th St. (B'way)	51 min.
180th St. (Bronx)	48 min.
96th St.	25 min.
72d St.	22 min.
Grand Central	17 min.
14th St.	13 min.
Brooklyn Bridge	9 min.
Bowling Green	5½ min.

A Good Store to Know

Business is marching steadily uptown in Manhattan.

It is driving many homes out of the hitherto residence districts.

Many of the people that are thus being crowded out of Manhattan are coming to Brooklyn. Here they find permanent and agreeable conditions of living, plenty of space, light and air, and less—far less—expense!

Most *old* Brooklynites know this Abraham and Straus Store—for over 50 years a Brooklyn INSTITUTION.

It is also a good store for these *new* Brooklynites to know.

It gives them a friendly welcome; a homelike atmosphere; courteous, careful service; HOSPITALITY, in a word.

It gives them late, accurate Fashion information, illustrated by the merchandise itself, without the bother of having to go to New York for it.

It gives them a great stock of fine goods—the most complete in Brooklyn—in which quality is rigorously maintained.

It *also* gives them the inestimable advantage of buying these goods at LOWER PRICES than can be secured, quality for quality, anywhere else in Greater New York. This, because it is situated outside of the high-rental zone and believes in large purchases FOR CASH and a small margin of profit.

If you are newcomers in Brooklyn, these are good things to know. And this is a good Store to know. As for the old Brooklyn resident—is it not well for him or her to be occasionally reminded of these very same things?

Monday Also Brings These Good Bargains

36-in. Guaranteed Lining Satin, 68c. Yd. Quantity limited on all items.
Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.

Men's Silk Half Hose, 24c. Pr.
Street floor, East Bldg.

48c. Photograph Frames, 35c.
Store orders only.
Street floor, Central Bldg.

Leather Coat and Dress Collars, 49c. and 59c.
Tailored Neckwear Store, Street floor, Central Bldg.

24c. Montauk Chocolate Nougats, 19c. Lb.
Street floor, Central Bldg.

Voile Blouses, 98c.
Second floor, Central Bldg.

28c. Odd Pillowcases, 22c. Ea.
Subway floor, West Bldg.

Women's $4.95 Pumps, $3.95 Pr.
Second floor, West Bldg.

Men's Spring Overcoats, $14.50.
Second floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

$4.00 Leather Hand Bags, $2.59.
Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.

Women's 24c. Cotton Stockings, 19c. Pr.
Street floor, Central Bldg.

Women's 24c. Ribbed Undervests, 19c.
Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.

$3.96 Women's Silk Umbrellas, $2.59.
Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.

69c. to 75c. Voile Flouncings, 49c. Yd.
Street floor, Central Bldg.

$12.50 Satin-Covered Comfortables, $7.98.
Subway floor, West Bldg.

6,000 Fashionable Untrimmed Hats

Of Liseret, Hemp, Etc.—At a Fraction of Regular Prices

98c. $1.39 $1.89

It was a "scoop" purchase at sharp price-lowerings, because it snowed hard for a few yesterdays—whereupon the maker found it hard to believe that it might not tomorrow.

We, however, feel like the farmer who, when asked if he thought it would stop raining, said: "It allus has."

So here are the Hats at savings that make it decidedly worth-while to share in Monday's sale:

Fine Straws, Excellently Made in Every Smart Style of Fashion for Spring

$2.50 Untrimmed Hats, 98c.
Twenty-five hundred Hats; sailors, turbans, bowl hats, tricornes and quatre-cornes of Milan hemp with flanges of liseret or pipings of pineapple braids.

$2.50 Jap Liseret Hats, $1.39
Untrimmed, of high lustre liseret, in wide and medium sailors, pot Hats, tricornes and turbans.
Black, brown, navy, purple, grey and pink.
Street floor, East Building.

$3.50 Milan Hemp Hats, $1.89
Untrimmed, with wide flanges of liseret or split straw; large sailors with straight or roll brims; mushrooms, tricornes and turbans.
Black, grey, brown, purple, blue, gold and other correct colors.

$2.50 Uncurled Ostrich Bands, 98c.
The new uncurled feathers in bands, with little feather-tip finishings, making a complete Hat Trimming.
Black, white, old rose, old blue, grey, sand, brown and taupe.
Street floor, East Building.

Beautiful "Modiste-Made" Hats at $4.95 and $6.95
The newest of Fashion's caprices in Millinery for Spring. Interpreting Georgette's sailors—exquisite Watteau creations—loveliest new Tower Hats—in dressy and trotteur modes.
Hats in every way comparing with any shown elsewhere at $10 and $15.
Mezzanine floor, East Building.

A Few Fine Fur Coats Reduced

At the end of our selling season—though not of your wearing season—we find less than a dozen women's Fur Coats which we do not intend to put away until next season. So we offer them at reduced prices for clearance to make it worth while for you to put them away yourself.

The Coats are all of splendid quality and are all in loose full models.

Quantity	Style	Price
1	Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat)	$98.50
2	Hudson Seal, 36 in., skunk or beaver trimmed	98.50
1	Hudson Seal, 40 in.	110.00
1	Hudson Seal, 40 in.	160.00
2	Persian Lamb, 40 in., natural skunk collar	110.00
1	Caracul, 40 in., skunk collar	162.50
1	Raccoon, for motoring	89.50
1	Marmot	69.50
1	Near Seal	39.75

Second floor, Fulton street, Central Building.

Men's Spring Overcoats, $14.50

That Are ALL-WOOL and SILK-LINED

Perhaps at this low price you can buy Overcoats that are either one or the other. It's a certainty that you can't get BOTH for $14.50, except at Abraham and Straus. They are in a style that most men like—a quiet Chesterfield model; all regular sizes from 35 to 44 in black or Oxford gray, and a few stout sizes from 38 to 46 in Oxford.

Exceptionally good Coats for Spring wear at a moderate price.
Second floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Box Couches, Very Special, $9.75

These excellent, comfortable Box Couches are one of several quite remarkable offerings in the Furniture Store tomorrow.

Made with deep, roomy box; the top, upholstered with spring edge all around, raises with a spring attachment within its own width—making it unnecessary to pull the Couch out from the wall when opening it.

Four Post Mahogany Beds, $15.00
A little larger than single-bed size (3 ft. 6 in.), made of solid mahogany with handsomely turned posts.
Fourth floor, East Building.

Women's Spring Suits

Of Fashionable Beauty and Good Worth at $14.75, $18.75, $24.75

Dressy Suits, Suits for every occasion—in which are the great majority, and Suits essentially for sport wear—are represented in these three prices with a grace, an exclusiveness of mode, and a quality-value extraordinary!

Whatever is new in the World of Fashion.

Whatever is beautiful and in good taste is hand-in-glove with good quality and low pricing.

It is an irresistible combination of reasons why you should see these Suits and make your selections among them.

There are Suits of serge, of gabardine, poplin, shepherd checks and club checks, velours and taffeta. In the sport models many of Guernsey cloth.

In all sizes for women. Second floor, Central Building.

100-Piece Dinner Sets, $7.98

American Porcelain, Regularly $10.98

Taken right from our stock. Each set is complete for twelve people; has large meat platters and bread and butter plates. Decorated in neat pink rosebud border design.

Japanese China Tea and Chocolate Sets, 95c
Many of the sets that comprise this lot have sold up to $1.98 a set. There are both 17-piece Tea Sets and 14-piece Chocolate Sets to select from in several neat decorations.

Tea Plates to Match, 10c. Each—Tea Cups and Saucers to Match, 10c. Each
Subway floor, Central Building.

Home Decorations in Cretonne

With every season Cretonnes are getting to be greater favorites for interior decorations. Our collection of Cretonnes is noted as being the finest in Greater New York. Here are some striking illustrations of A. & S. leadership in this respect:

Cretonne Dutch Curtains, 98c. Set
Cretonne Sofa Pillows, 98c. Each
Cretonne Chair Seat Cushions, 48c. and 98c. Each

Besides these specially priced offerings there is a wonderful range of American and imported Cretonnes at 18c. to $2.98 yard.
Third floor, Central Building.

Cut Glass Fern Dishes, $1.98

Regularly Priced $2.49

8-inch size. Brilliant pieces of sparkling crystal, cut in pinwheel, fan and Venetian designs, complete with silver-plated lining.

$2.49 Cut Glass Water Pitcher, $1.98
Graceful shapes; cut in pinwheel, fan and Venetian designs; others in rock crystal, floral and foliage. Cut handle, cut star bottom and deep scalloped top.

$2.49 Cut Glass Mayonnaise Bowls, $1.98
Set consists of Bowl and Plate, cut in a combination of rich rock crystal, floral and Venetian designs, finished with deep scalloped edge.
Subway floor, Central Building.

The Season's Most Fashionable SILKS

Take the Lead in a Great Piece Goods Sale

In the great Daylight Silk and Dress Goods Store, Spring Stocks are at their best and brightest. We are constantly being told such things as "I haven't been able to find these goods anywhere else in New York City." It is a pleasure, too, to be able to match colors by pure, clear daylight.

The prices in comparison with those asked elsewhere for the same qualities are low. And yet in spite of rising markets in Silks and Dress Goods we have made fortunate purchases that allow these low prices to be made still lower for Monday. Beginning with:

$1.69 All-Silk Charmeuse, $1.05 Yard
This very desirable Silk is so well woven that its fine lustrous finish will not rough-up from wear. 40 inches wide, in black and such good colors as navy, olive, reseda, purple, Copenhagen, prune, Callot blue, African brown, King blue, tan, etc.
Store orders only. None C. O. D.

35-In. All-Silk Taffeta, 89c. Yard
We consider this Silk a special value at $1.00 a yard. Monday's price is the lowest at which we have offered it this season, and one which we cannot promise to duplicate. In a remarkably good range of colors.
Store orders only. None C. O. D.

Colored Silks

$1.79 Plaid Taffeta Silk, $1.29 Yd.
35 in. wide, in navy, Copenhagen, Burgundy, black, myrtle and brown. Self-color plaids.

$1.25 All-Silk Crepe de Chine, 98c. Yd.
In navy, Callot blue, reseda, old rose, African brown, King blue, wistaria, maize and black. Double width.

42-In. All-Silk Marquisette, 94c. Yd.

39-In. All-Silk La George Crepe, $1.19 Yd.
Two sheer fabrics for draping gowns, waists and sleeves; a good color range in each.

Semi-Made Skirts at $2.79
White Washable Corduroy
Ready to put on except for running up a single seam. Made of fine cord corduroy in new Spring models.

Black Silks

35-In. All-Silk Black Taffeta, 89c. Yd.
Splendid quality of Taffeta, firmly woven.

35-In. All-Silk Black Duchesse Satin, 98c. Yd.

40-In. All-Silk Black Taffeta, $1.39 Yd.

Fine Offerings Among the New Dress Goods

Colored Dress Goods

$1.59 Striped Suitings, $1.29 Yd.
54-in., all wool, in Roman stripes of blue-and-green, blue-brown-and-green, blue-green-and-white, and a fine serge weave.

98c. All-Wool Serge, 79c. Yd.

Black Dress Goods

$2.49 Black Dress Goods, $1.39 Yd.
Gabardine, French and Clay serges, all wool, fast dye; 52 to 54 inches wide.

Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.49 Yd.

Jardinieres, Umbrella Stands, Etc.

At One-half to Three-quarters Less

A manufacturer's samples of earthenware in which there are many odd pieces that the maker used for experimenting in new finishes. That is why we find ourselves in a position to sell

12-Inch Jardinieres Ordinarily Priced $5 to $8.50 at $1.98
There are exactly 181 of them.

Other Astonishing Examples of Our Low Prices

Forty-eight 10-inch Jardinieres and Pedestals in ivory-finish that we would ordinarily sell up to $5.00 at $2.98.

Twenty-four 12-inch Jardinieres and Pedestals in ivory-finish, regularly $6.50, at $4.98.
Subway floor, Central Building.

Carpets, Linoleums, Rugs

At Unusually Low Prices

There are not many stores that can make this statement nowadays with the increased cost of dyes. Foresightedness on our part enables us to do so. Briefly, we placed our orders months ago when prices were at their lowest point. NOW WE ARE THOROUGHLY PREPARED WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF DEPENDABLE FLOOR COVERINGS WHICH WE OFFER YOU AT MARKINGS NOT LIKELY TO BE DUPLICATED ELSEWHERE.

Carpet Section Offers:

Printed Wool Velvet Carpets, at ..... 98c. yd.

Roxbury Tapestry Brussels Carpets; the best made, at $1.10 yd.

Linoleum Section Offers:

Extra quality Oil Cloths and Ringwalt's New Process Linoleum ..... 38c. sq. yd.

Heavy Inlaid Linoleums, tile and wood patterns.. $1 sq. yd.

Rug Section Offers:

Some of the Small Rugs

27x54 in. Velvet Rugs.... $1.95

27x54 in. Axminster Rugs, $2.25

27x54 in. Mottled Wilton Rugs, $2.25

Room Size Rugs

Seamless Velvet Rugs

6x9 ft. $12.50

7½x9 ft. $15.50

The Axminster Rugs

6x9 ft. $15.00

8¼x10½ ft. $21.50

Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs

8¼x10½ ft. $29.50

9x12 ft. $32.50

Wilton Rugs

6x9 ft. $22.50

8¼x10½ ft. $32.50

Third Floor, East Building.

Sale of Bathroom Fixtures

The "Brasscrafter's" and Sternau's Makes

Two of the most reliable and satisfactory grades we have ever sold at so far below their regular prices.

The "Brasscrafter's" Bathroom Utilities

Every piece is of brass, heavily nickel-plated and guaranteed. Note the reduction in the following:

Soap Dishes for lavatory stands, regularly 72c. and 99c., at 57c. and 78c.

Soap Dishes for the wall, regularly 54c. and 89c., at 43c. and 79c.

Soap Dishes for the tub, regularly 88c. to $1.48, at 54c. to $1.21.

Tooth Brush Holders, regularly 44c., at 32c.

Towel Bars, ½-inch diameter, 18, 24 and 30-inch lengths, regularly 65c., 74c. and 85c., at 51c., 59c. and 68c.

Sternau's High Grade Bathroom Fixtures

All are made of brass and heavily nickel-plated.

Robe Hooks at 8c., 14c., 19c., 24c., 29c. and $1.44.

Nickel Towel Bars, $1.07, $1.19 and $1.34.

Other Remarkable Economy Offerings for Monday

15c. Whisk Brooms, 9c.

Velvet cap, good size, clean and well made.

Old Dutch Cleanser, reg. 8c. can; sale, 2 for 10c.

Limit of four cans to a customer. None C. O. D. Store orders only.

Suits for all Occasions

Stein-Bloch

CAPES A STRIKING FEATURE OF NEW FRENCH GOWNS

Lace and Gorgeous Embroidery Used for Ornamentation—Jackets Are Growing Shorter While Skirts Become Longer—How Buttons and Button Holes Have Been Eliminated

THE gowns which were bought by the American buyers in Paris in February are beginning to come in by every steamer, and hundreds of them have already been shown.

A great number of the buyers arrived at the end of February and brought over a large consignment of gowns as personal baggage. The Callot gowns, which are supposed to be the dominant rulers of style in America, will not arrive until the fifteenth.

Each year Callot does the same thing. She will not consent to ship her gowns here until the first week of March, so that they will arrive later than all the others. Each year she also makes an announcement to this effect in the American papers. Over the signature of the house, the American public is warned that no gown which is shown before the middle of March bearing that label is genuinely new, or at least, it is not one of the gowns from the Spring openings. And yet there are dozens of houses who offer new Callot gowns the last of February.

They can impose upon the public, but not upon the trade who know the facts. The public is constantly deceived, but does it make any difference? The majority of women have no idea on what date the Paris designers hold their semi-annual openings, and it is on this ignorance that a number of American dressmakers sell Spring frocks which were made in January and which were not included in the mid-February openings.

That is one of the reasons for so much discouragement on the part of women who spend large sums of money on French clothes in February, only to find that they are not in style by the first of April.

It is natural that the dressmakers and shops should not wish to have a dull season during the month of February, so they exhibit enough new models to carry on a brisk trade, especially among women who are not in touch with the facts of the case.

The truth is easily found out by an application of mathematics. The French openings now begin on and after the fifth of February. After the buyer has gone the rounds and chosen his gowns from the different houses, the models he has chosen have to be copied in the sewing rooms, delivered to the buyer at his or her hotel or to the commissionaire, packed, put on a slow steamer from Bordeaux, held at the customs house in America for appraisement, then delivered to the shop or dressmaking house for which they were ordered.

Two Sets of Fashions for Spring.

Antedating these genuine openings, which set the seal of style for late Spring and Summer, there are sporadic and unannounced openings in late December and January to the American buyers who wish to do a lively business over here before the regular Spring gowns arrive.

Therefore, new gowns by the hundreds have been shown, especially in New York, ever since the fifteenth of January. From New York they have been sent to all the large cities throughout the country. There is no reason in the world why a woman shouldn't buy them if she is in need of new clothes, but she takes the risk of being confronted in April with the fact that these clothes are not in the best style for the rest of the season.

It would be tiresome to run over the list of fashions produced the first of February in this country and found lacking on the first of April. And yet, no one is to blame. Here and there one discovers marked cases of dishonesty. One who has accurate information on this subject wants to rush up sometimes to a woman who is spending a large sum of money for a Callot or a Cheruit gown which is offered to her as the very latest model for Spring, on the very day, probably, that these houses throw open their doors to American buyers in Paris for the first time.

The answer of a certain set of patriots would be that the woman ought to be fooled, because she should buy American gowns; but, if she doesn't want to do this, what then? It's her money.

I have discovered that the very people who insist upon the way other people should spend their money do much as they please with their own bank account. A man who was declaring the other night in the most violent terms that the women who will not buy American-made clothes and insist on Paris ones are fools, and are not to be pitied if they get fooled, was wearing London clothes and sitting in his own French car; he had been outraged at supper because he thought the waiter had served him American champagne, the label having been hidden by the napkin.

Every Gown Has Its Cape.

No one can call the cape a strictly new feature in the new fashions, but there is no getting away from the fact that it is the most striking part of every new gown. Nothing is too humble to be free from it, not even a shirtwaist. The smartest of the topcoats is made to resemble a full Italian cape in the back with decreased fullness in the front, held in by a large, loose belt that goes under the back and over the front.

One-piece frocks are distinguished by full capes that hang to the waist or to the hips in the back. A few of them are dropped over the shoulders in the front. The dominating idea is to give them the appearance of elongated collars.

On some suits, as well as frocks, there is a contrast of colors between the two materials used, but the effect is rather daring. In evening gowns the designers have seen a way to make these capes quite glorious; they are often of silk net, metal lace or metal tissue, ornamented in a fanciful manner.

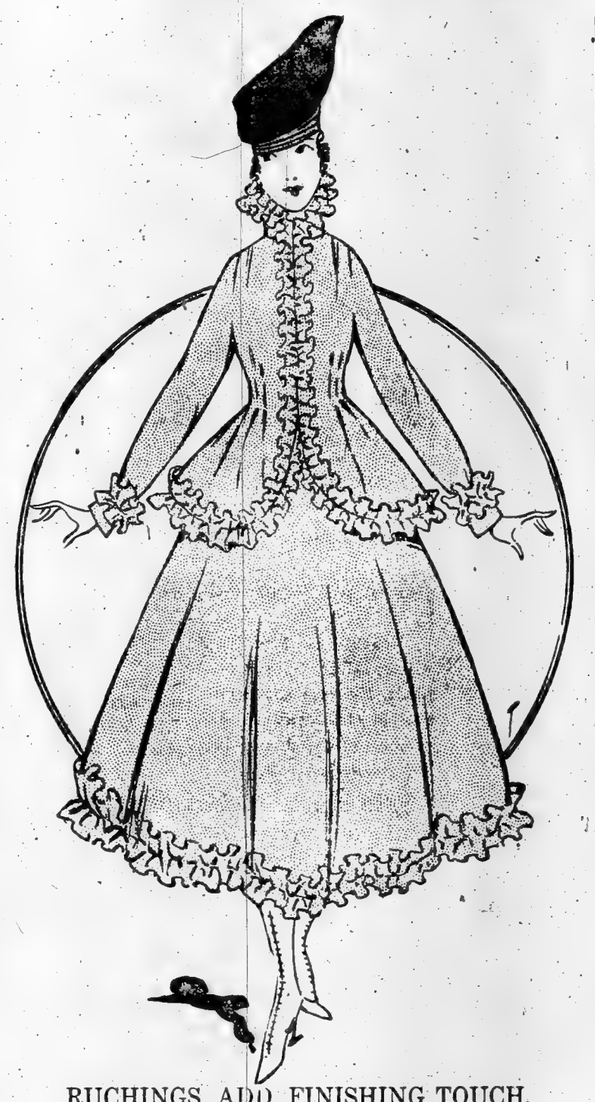

RUCHINGS ADD FINISHING TOUCH.
Bernard model of silk trimmed with double ruffles.

The Rococo style of ornamentation, which has come about since the adaptation of Louis XV. styles, is used on these capes more than on gowns. Metal roses as well as those of satin and silk, are banded at the edge of the capes; when tulle is used it is held in place by one or more bands of metal lace.

In the new short jackets that are part of street suits, some of these short capes, especially those of checked material, are deeply faced with satin in a solid color. The edges are widely turned over the shoulders and thrown carelessly toward the middle of the back.

Following the fashion for these capes comes a wide variety of new neckwear that can be attached to blouses, and to one-piece suits, such as deep, rippling collars of white muslin or organdy, of chiffon or thin taffeta.

Plain, white muslin collars have grown inches and inches in depth, and some of the newest ones drop half way to the waist in a rounded point in the back.

Jackets Will Be Short and Rippling

The twenty-six inch jacket seems to have been accepted, with a variation here and there, by the majority of the French houses, and as jackets grow shorter skirts grow longer. There is no revolution in the hems of skirts, but those who are familiar with the tendencies of fashion know which development to expect.

There are those who, being very acute in their knowledge of fashions, will tell you that the flare at the end of the coat will soon be in contrast with a skirt hem that will incline in, rather than flare out.

For the present moment, however, women need not bother their heads about the latter change. The majority of women detest the flaring skirt, and so do many dressmakers, because it is not easy to adjust. Therefore, any little straw of rumor flying from the right direction is taken as a fashion that will be welcomed.

Of the flare at the end of the jacket, there is no doubt whatever. Every little coat begins to fall in deep ripples the moment it leaves the waistline; this when exaggerated looks as though a ruche had been placed around the hips.

There is no attempt, in any of the jackets, to cover the hips. Long coats which do not belong to suits have grown in length until they cover the skirt hem, and the elaborate redingote gown which imitates them is again to the fore.

In the majority of jackets there is a curious Elizabethan tendency to shape the fronts to a long point below the waist, and this, with the ruche around the hips and the rippling cape at the back, gives a strong suggestion of men's attire when Elizabeth was Queen.

Two Buttons on One Coat.

Many of the new coats do not have a row of buttons down the front. Cheruit was probably the first of the master designers to make two buttons serve on one coat. She placed one at the neck and one at the waist, and when she first started the scheme she eliminated buttonholes. One of her patrons said that this was an excellent trick, in case there was any alteration to be made in the fastening of the coat.

Every dressmaker knows that sometimes the entire front of a coat must be done over when the buttonholes are wrongly placed. Cheruit usually uses a loop of silk cord placed at the edge of the front. This suggestion is made to all who want to eliminate the trouble of buttonholes. It often gives a better appearance to the front of a coat, for a badly made buttonhole is apt to pull the material in such a way that it looks as though the coat fits badly.

The new coats which have arrived here seem to indicate that a number of the designers have taken up the idea of fastening the coat at the collarbone and at the waistline. When the coat is single breasted the blouse usually shows through the opening, which naturally occurs, between the two widely spaced buttons. If a woman does not like this, however, it is better to give enough width to the under front piece to hide the blouse.

Although there are high, rolling collars at the back of many of the new jackets, there are also revers that run down to the chest and sometimes further.

Here and there one sees in the new gowns some remarkably lovely materials which we will not be able to duplicate in this country. Barring these, there is no lack of new materials, and it is probable that this season our dressmakers will not encounter one of their most serious obstacles in copying French models, which is the inability to secure enough of the material in the original gown.

This is the reason that your dressmaker may have persuaded you in the past to have your French model copied in another color and fabric; you were not aware that she could not get the original material in this country and that she had not ordered enough of it from France to satisfy the demands of her patrons.

Madam Simcox
has returned from Paris
with a beautiful and
Exclusive
collection of model gowns.
Her visit being rather late,
enabled her to obtain models
not shown to other buyers.
Gowns now being shown on
living mannequins.

Showings from
10 to 12
2:30 to 5

Simcox Inc.
535
Fifth
Avenue

WEINGARTEN & PEARL
PRESENT
Latest Paris Models
Suits, Dresses, Coats

HAAS BROTHERS
Distinctive Dress Fabrics
The NEW SILKS
as shown in the new
fashions are illustrated
in the
Haas Brothers
BLUE BOOK of
PARIS MODELS
Featuring
Gibraltar Silk
The Newest Weave for Silk Suits
Chippendale Prints
(Registered)
The Silk with Chinese Designs
Faillette Silks
(Registered)
The Silk for the New Fashions
Trianon Checks
In Unusual Color Combinations
Ponjab
The Pongee for Sport Wear
All leading Dressmakers and Ladies' Tailors show
the Haas Brothers Blue Books of Fabrics and Models

Original Model by Charles
(Late with McNally)
Copied to Your Measure in Any of the New Materials, for $65.00
Usual price $100.00
Many other Original and Imported Models Copied at the Same Price
Charles 7 West 45th St.

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6 EAST 39TH STREET ~ NEW YORK
WORKSHOPS: EASTWOOD, N. Y.
Special Sales of
Fine Furniture
To provide space for the display of incoming shipments of our attractive new line of "EASTWOOD" FURNITURE, now being made in our own workshops, and to facilitate the re-arrangement of our Store, we offer all of our discontinued patterns and odd pieces of Mahogany, Oak and other Furniture
At Reductions up to 50%
This Sale includes some notably fine Living Room pieces; also complete Sets for Dining Room and Bedroom
at extraordinarily low prices

MONTE-SANO & VERGA
Present an Elaborate Collection of

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Devoted to the HEALTH, COMFORT and BEAUTY of WOMEN
You Say This?
THOUSANDS of women who read this soliloquy will recognize it as their own:
"Yes, I cling to the Nemo because I have found a Nemo model that fits as though it were made for me, and because the Nemo is a REAL corset—never faddish or freaky.
"Of course Nemo fashion-lines change with the fashions; but the Nemo hygienic features never change—except when they're improved. I always know just what corset-service I am getting.
"Besides, I have found that the Nemo Corset will wear twice as long as any other."
There is a Nemo model for every type of figure, short or tall; stout, thin or medium. Here is a group of popular Nemo Corsets for stout women of three distinct types:

No. 318 is for the short stout woman, heavy abdomen; No. 319 is for the stout woman of medium height, flesh evenly distributed; and No 321 is for taller stout figures. All Ego-Shape models, that fit without alteration—$3.00.

Special Stout Models
Each Nemo Corset performs some specific service for some particular type of figure. That's why you MUST get the model suited to YOUR figure, if you are to enjoy real Nemo corset-contentment.
These are two models for two different types of stout figure—both NEMO, but quite different. If one "just suits" you, you may be sure the other will not:

403 For women with full abdomen, and much flesh evenly distributed. Nemo Reli-f Bands take up, support and reduce the abdomen at once and permanently $4.00
No. 402 is a similar model, for short, stocky figures; and No. 405 is for tall, stately st ut women—$4.00.
506 For women with much flesh, rather soft; full back and shoulders, inourd b ck, heavy thighs and buttocks. Th elastic gores and bands comfortably pe.suade the flesh into even, shapely lines. A very popular model $5.00
No. 508 is a similar model for taller figures of same type—$5.00.

SOCIETY OBSERVES LENT WITH GOOD DEEDS

THE Lenten season holds promise of much activity. At first it was thought that it would be a very dull period, more so than ever before, with so many people flocking to the Southern resorts. But things have been growing and taking shape since the drab curtains fell, and now the month will be dotted with affairs of social interest, not necessarily frivolous.

Of course during the first week of the penitential season society will adhere strictly to the tenets of the canonical laws. Crowds were at the churches on Ash Wednesday, in spite of the snow and cold. The Lenten sewing classes also started with a hum, and the half dozen in session at private houses were largely attended.

But after the first week of Lent there is a certain let-down in the matter of strict observance on the part of society. The general public never observes the penitential season to the letter, except in the matter of church-going and certain days for fasting, for the round of dances and gayeties go on just the same. Society often takes advantage of this, and is to be found at unusual places. This is only natural, for it affords a novel relief after the formal routine of the Winter season. This is about the only time of the year when society sees how the other half lives and enjoys itself.

Parties are organized and excursions made into haunts entirely metropolitan, nothing exclusive. Of course there is not the craze for dancing there was last season, for instance, but since Lent began the tea and dinner dances at the hotels and restaurants have been considerably augmented—crowded, in fact. There has also been a noticeable increase at the outdoor and indoor skating rinks. The Friday evening dances for the benefit of various charities go on merrily at the Vanderbilt, and are to continue until further notice. On Friday night the dance is to be given in aid of the Lafayette Fund.

There is a serious note, however, to be struck at all of the large entertainments to be held during the remainder of the month, up until the Mi-Carême season of carnival and gayety starts in for a brief season. War relief is to play an important part in the Lenten program, taking precedence practically over everything else. These relief affairs, in a way, are taking the place of the former Lenten conferences, which abounded during the forty days.

The young people, upon whom the dullness of Lent has always fallen with more severity than upon the older folks, now have something with which to occupy their minds and to substitute for their accustomed gayeties. The Junior Colonial Dames of America are to hold meetings on consecutive Tuesdays during Lent, beginning this week, under the auspices of the British American War Relief. Captain Guy I. Gaunt, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, is to speak at the first meeting, which will be held at the home of Mrs. E. R. Stettinius, 16 East Seventy-third Street. At each meeting there will be a short address by some one who is connected with the war and its needs.

Among the members of the class are the Misses Margaret Montgomery, Constance Chappell, Mary Francke, Dorothy Greer, Isabel Stettinius, Julia Zabriskie, Elisabeth Haldane, Rita Norrie, Margaret Schroeder, Mildred Mitchell, Alice Lawrence, Annette Moran, Alice Warren, Sheila Byrne, Ellen Semple, Emily Delafield, Constance Lord, Katherine Parsons, and Grace Bristed.

The American Fund for French Wounded is to hold forth this week at the rooms of the Vacation War Relief Association, 134 West Forty-second Street, with a big tea on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is to preside, and will be assisted by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Countess de la Grèze, Mrs. Francis H. Markoe, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Mrs. Marcel Steinbrügge, Miss Mabel T. Stout, Miss Elizabeth Scarborough, and others.

Owing to the urgent call for bandages, the committee in charge hopes that this tea will bring together a large assembly of women who will volunteer to join the workroom of the fund and make bandages. The fund has just voted a large sum of money to purchase bandages, and women are needed to cut and roll them. No tickets are required. The fund shipped about 250 bales of hospital supplies last week.

The Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital is to give an exhibition for the benefit of the hospital, beginning tomorrow, at 24 East Fifty-seventh Street. Much social interest is being shown in the exhibition owing to the prominence of the group of young women in charge. No admission is to be charged. There will be plenty to interest the visitor, including a model operating room, a model hospital, and ambulance flags that have been in battle many times and are stained with powder and war gas fumes. There will also be talks by ambulance men each day at 4:30 o'clock, consisting of thrilling personal experiences.

Prominent society women are to preside each day. Mrs. Robert Bacon, who is Chairman of the main committee of the American Ambulance Hospital, is to preside tomorrow afternoon. Then Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt will preside on Tuesday; Mrs. C. B. Alexander on Wednesday, Mrs. Whitney Warren on Thursday, and Mrs. William Hamilton Russell on Saturday.

Miss Elsie Nicoll is Chairman of the committee in charge, which is so anxious to have the war and its terrible meaning brought home to New Yorkers. Undoubtedly there will be a crowded attendance during the week.

The members of the committee include the Misses Harriet Alexander, Angelica G. Brown, Civilise Alexandre, Carol A. Harriman, Bell Gurnee, Maud Kahn, Cornelia Landon, Edith Mortimer, Camilla Morgan, Pauline Robinson, Barbara Rutherfurd, Elsie Stevens, Jane Wallach, Beatrice Pratt, and Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. Joseph Choate, Jr., Mrs. H. Ives Cobb, Jr., Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock, Mrs. Sidney Fish, Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens, Mrs. Lewis S. Morris, and Mrs. George Whitney.

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SOCIETY fairly radiates with benevolent work. Never before in the history of New York society has there been so much serious thinking and working. Not only is war relief to the fore but preparedness as well. The season for the home charities has passed, and they have all fared well from the various benefits given by the society in their behalf. There is no

St. Patrick's Day, society is going to hear Jules Bois, the French novelist and critic, recently arrived, talk on feminism and its ideals as exemplified by the American women. This talk is to be given under the auspices of the American Fund for French Wounded and the Families of French Artists and Authors. Professor Brander Matthews is to preside. Miss Florence Doane of 18 West Thirty-fourth Street is receiving applications for tickets, which may also be had at the Plaza. Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Countess de la Grèze, Mrs. H. P. Pennington, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. Cordelia Severance are among the women interested in the talk.

Tomorrow evening, at 9 o'clock, La Baronne Huard is to give an illustrated conference on her war experiences at the home of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, 35 East Fiftieth Street. The proceeds are to go to the Hospital Villiers. Mme. Huard appeared on Thursday at the St. Regis, where she gave her talk at the meeting of the National Special Aid Society, of which Mrs. William Alexander is President.

"Japanese Gardens" is the subject of the lecture to be delivered by Professor E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboratum of Harvard University at the Plaza on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the Vivisection Investigation League. This is to be given under the patronage of Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, General Nelson A. Miles, Frank K. Sturgis, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and Charles F. Hoffman.

At the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Ditson, on Tuesday, Mrs. Nina L. Duryea will tell of her experiences in France doing war relief work.

A large attendance of society is expected at the concert, to be given on Tuesday afternoon for the benefit of the Brearley League Cripple School, at Aeolian Hall, by the Symphony Club of New York, which has a notable membership of society folk.

Many well-known people have taken boxes and seats for the matinée performance of "Hedda Gabler," to be held on Monday, March 20, at the Booth Theatre, in aid of the Blue Cross Fund, of which Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland of 829 Park Avenue is Secretary for the United States. The proceeds go to help the horses in war time. In England the Blue Cross Fund is one of the large war charities, and there is also a branch in France.

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MI-CAREME looms up on the colorless horizon with bright prospects.

The West Side Juvenile Club invariably leads each season with its annual carnival at Sherry's. This year it is to be held on Thursday, March 30, and the informal entertainment is to be dispensed with, so there will be dancing only. The committee hopes that every one will come in fancy costume.

The group of young men who form the Board of Directors of this club keep up their good work with courage and success. At one of their carnival dances they made over $2,000. They hope to make a lot more this year. The clubhouse is located at 426 Greenwich Street, and good citizenship is the watchword of the club. The evening classes are well attended, including instruction for the boys and girls in the various crafts.

The Board of Directors include Howland S. Davis, who is President; J. Henry Harper, Vice President; Schuyler M. Meyer, Secretary, and J. Horton Ijams, Treasurer; also J. Fahys Cook, Edward S. Brockie, W. Shippen Davis, Charles King, Karl B. Lamb, Robert R. Livingston, Percy S. Weeks, John Scannel, Joseph L. Seligman, and John H. Stewart.

The postponed Venetian masque ball is now set for Friday night, March 24. It is to be given under the auspices of the Italian War Relief Executive Committee at the Century Theatre. The list of patrons and patronesses has been largely supplemented during the last fortnight. Mrs. Lewis S. Chanler, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, Mrs. Walter T. Rosen, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Gordon K. Bell, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mrs. Farafonri, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, and Mrs. Lydig Hoyt are among the patronesses.

A Mi-Carême supper dance is to be held on Wednesday evening, March 29, at the Vanderbilt by Auxiliary 1 of the New York Diet Kitchen Association. Mrs. Edward M. Stout of 51 East Fifty-eighth Street is looking after the sale of tickets. This will be given under fashionable patronage.

The Mi-Carême Ball, to be held on March 29 at the Plaza, is for the relief of the destitute refugees of Montenegro. Captain A. V. Seferovitch of the Royal Consulate of Montenegro, 105 West Fortieth Street, has written an appealing letter for the needs of his country, now torn with a fourth-year war. Thousands of refugees have taken shelter in Montenegro's barren granite mountains, driven out of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia.

The ball will be given under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Milena, Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian Ambassador, and Mme. Oustinoff and Mme. Seferovitch, wives of the Serbian and Montenegrin Consuls, respectively. The function promises to be most attractive, and there is to be a program of folk dances. The Entertainment Committee is made up of Miss Augusta de Peyster, Miss Marjorie Wainwright, Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker, and Edward Simmons Hall.

As a contribution to the Mi-Carême gayeties, also to the Shakespearean tercentenary celebration, the MacDowell Club of 108 West Fifty-fifth Street is to give an Italian fantasy on the nights of March 31 and April 1. The fantasy is to be drawn upon Shakespearean themes, and there will be a garden festa, at which a ducal court will be regaled with music, with dancing, and with some scenes from the "Commedia dell' Arte," played by a group of pantomimists.

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BRIDGE will serve to lighten many dull days during Lent. Miss Betty Collamore is to give a bridge party on Tuesday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, in West Fifty-ninth Street. Mrs. George P. Slade will entertain with bridge on Wednesday at her home in East Seventy-fifth Street.

During Mi-Carême week a bridge tournament is to be held at the Ritz-Carlton under the auspices of the Bridge Committee of the New York Women's League for Animals. The day set is Tuesday, March 28, the hour 2:30 o'clock, and the prize, or just one of them, an order for a Ford automobile. A box at the Metropolitan Opera and a pedigreed chow are among the other prizes. Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris is Chairman of the committee, others including Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff, Mrs. R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Miss Katherine Force, and Miss Ruth Stillman. Tickets are $3 each.

Mrs. James Speyer is President of the league. The Reception Committee includes, among others, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs John D. Prince, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. James B. Dickson, Mrs. Richard Peabody, and Mrs. Charles R. Flint.

Mrs. Speyer is to open her house on Thursday afternoon, March 23, for a recital, at which Fritz Kreisler is to play, the proceeds to be devoted to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mrs. Alfred Anson, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, and Mrs. Frederick Pearson are among those who have already purchased tickets for this affair.

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LENTEN sewing classes offered varied diversions during the week.

The first meeting of the class organized by the Colonial Dames in aid of the Seamen's Church Institute was held on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, 1,015 Park Avenue. The other meetings are to be held at the homes of Mrs. Seton Henry, Mrs. E. de Peyster Hosmer, Mrs. Henry G. Bartol, and Mrs. Ira Davenport.

It will not be long now before the sojourners at the Southern resorts will be coming northward. A photograph taken recently at Aiken, S. C., shows Mrs. John Jacob Astor, with her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Appleton Robbins, driving an old-style buggy. A lot of people will be driving buggies if the price of gasoline keeps soaring. This particular instance is only used to illustrate what society might come to, outside of the novelty of riding in the old-fashioned vehicles, in adopting horse-drawn carriages instead of the gasoline-propelled vehicles. The horse may come back into his lost kingdom this Summer at Newport.

Interest was shown during the week over the election of a new President and Vice President of the Colony Club. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Mrs. Richard Irvin have resigned, and Miss Ruth Morgan, a daughter of Mrs. William D. Morgan, has been elected President, and Miss Mary Parsons, daughter of the late John E. Parsons, was elected to take the place of Mrs. Irvin.

The second of a series of four Lenten morning musicales will be held on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, 46 West Fifty-fourth Street, by Mrs. George Lee Bready. A daughter was born last week to Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Livingston at their home, 41 East Seventy-fifth Street. Their first child, also a daughter, was born in November, 1912. Mrs. Livingston was formerly Miss Marie J. Sheedy of Denver, Col. She is a sister of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr.

Mrs. Horatio N. Slater and her daughter, Miss Ray Slater, have sailed for Tokio, Japan, to visit Mrs. Slater's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. B. Summer Welles. Mr. Welles is an attaché at the American Embassy there. Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne have taken a house on the Jericho Turnpike, at Westbury, L. I., which they will occupy this Spring. The polo season on Long Island will open in June.

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MISS KATHERINE FANNING, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Fanning of Cleveland, Ohio, and Barone Amerigo Serrao of Rome, son of Mme. Leulia Varney-Serrao, are to be married in June. The couple will leave afterward for Italy, where the Barone is to join his regiment, the Second Royal Dragoons.

A recent wedding of interest, in Havana, Cuba, was that of Miss Beatrice Alexandra Himely, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Himely of that city, and Tomlinson C. Ulbricht. The ceremony was performed in Holy Trinity Cathedral. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Richard Bigelow of New York, and Mrs. Robert Allan Anderson of Havana, a sister of the bridegroom, and the Misses Helen Richards of New York, Marie Josefa Superville of Havana, and Lily Morson of Sagua. Mr. Ulbricht's best man was his brother-in-law, Robert Allan Anderson, and the ushers were Glenn Stewart, T. P. Mason, Percy J. Brun, and R. W. Tassie. Mr. Ulbricht is a graduate of Cornell University, class of '08, and is a member of the Phi Sigma Fraternity. The couple will spend their honeymoon in this country.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Poillon of this city have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys B. Poillon, to Francis Guerrilch of New York and Shippan Point, Conn. Miss Poillon is a sister of Captain Arthur Poillon, Military Attaché to the American Legation at The Hague, Holland. Another interesting engagement of the week was that of Miss Ida K. V. Pimm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pimm of Oxford, England, to Henry Frederick Herbermann, a son of Professor Charles G. Herbermann of this city. Miss Pimm has made her home for several years with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Emil C. Beck of South Egremont, Mass. She has two brothers at the front with the English Ambulance Corps. Mr. Herbermann is a lawyer, and his father was formerly head of the Latin department of City College.

The engagement has just been announced from the University of Wisconsin of two Eastern students who are taking post-graduate courses there. They are Miss Irene Cole Hickok of 71 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, and Max Nelson, the son of the late Professor Julius Nelson of New Brunswick, N. J., and Mrs. Nelson. Mr. Nelson was graduated from Rutgers College in 1912, and is taking up special studies at the university. Miss Hickok was first graduated from the Packer Institute and then went to Barnard College, from which she was graduated last year. In the Autumn she went to the University of Wisconsin to take up special studies. She is a daughter of Dr. Frederick C. Hickok and Mrs. Hickok. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Mrs. Henry Sylvester Nash of Cambridge, Mass., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth S. Nash, to Alan Reid Chalmers, son of the Rev. J. V. Chalmers, vicar of the Church of the Holy Trinity in East Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. Chalmers is attending the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge.

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Uprights, $1200 and $1150
The Haines-Ampico, $900 and $950
The Stoddard-Ampico, $750

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Season's Literature

The New York Times Spring Review of Books, Sunday, April 16, will give a classified and annotated list of three hundred new books and a complete recent bibliography of the European War. The brief description of each new book enables readers to make selections for Spring and Summer reading.

The New York Times publishes more book advertising than any other news-

DEADLY ELECTRIC CABLE CUTS OFF BELGIUM FROM HOLLAND

German Conquerors of King Albert's Realm Have Strung It All Along Belgian Northern Frontier, but, Despite the Perils Involved, There Are Some Who Succeed in Getting Past It Without Losing Their Lives

Egbert Hans, the author of the following article, is a Belgian journalist, who served until recently with King Albert's forces in Flanders.

By Egbert Hans.

ONE of the tragic features of the war on the western front, although a mere detail in the great conflict, is the electric cable which runs along the Belgian-Dutch frontier from Knocke to Baarle-Nassau. To understand this one must know what living on the border of two small countries signifies, and one must have seen in the beginning of the war what it meant to the Flemish, in the first days of terror, to have only a few miles distant a country where war was unknown. Thus, the first little town in Holland was a light in the darkness in those days and meant safety to many a man or woman in peril.

Scores, yes, hundreds, of children in those days asked for bread, and their mothers always answered: "Father is gone to Holland and he will bring some." Then there was no danger for the father. He was late, perhaps, for there were many like him and food was getting scarce, but he came back, and the children could still their hunger. And people in Holland felt happy at being able to relieve misery only a few miles away.

I remember how we used to walk to St. Anna's tower at the extreme point to have a chat with the German soldiers on guard. One day I met there a German officer, and as we were talking I asked him why the invasion of Belgium had caused the blood of so many women and children to be shed.

"Our war is a conquering war," he said, "and our advancing armies must know that at the back things are safe, that there is no danger in those territories left behind. That is why we must apply a system so severe that we can use all our time to look forward without looking backward."

I wondered if that was the reason why Belgium was a heap of ruins, and I thought of his words again when a week later the countryside was notified that an electric cable had been laid along the border. Again that system of severity or "frightfulness." Why was the way to Holland to be barred to the father who wanted to get bread? Because a few messages were carried into Holland and from there further, but they were of little importance from a political point of view. A poor woman inquired after a son fighting along the Yser; another wanted to know whether her husband was among the interned Belgian soldiers in Holland. They were the type of message that had been carried across the border.

From that time days of misery began in Flanders. A double cable separated Holland from Belgium; one could read in Flemish, German and French that to walk there meant death. It was known, too, that death was hidden behind every stone—death in a most cruel form.

Section of the Electric Cable Strung Along the Belgian-Dutch Frontier.

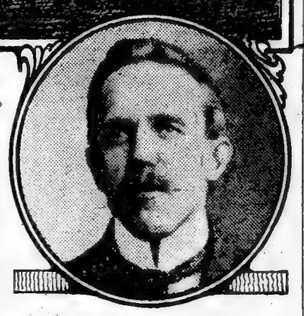

Egbert Hans.

Yet there were men who would go to Holland to get bread for their children; who would go there to inquire for a mother's son or a woman's husband. To those who do not know war close at hand I may say life is an article the value of which fluctuates like any article on the market, according to circumstances. And in Belgium the life of the Belgians is cheap even to themselves, and they run the risk of death as we run the risk of a bad business transaction.

I knew my Flemish people knew that some would be killed on their own soil by measures of frightfulness prepared by those who had no right to be there in any other capacity than as guests—the victims were only too soon heard of.

During the first few days only dogs and cats were struck, and one could hear their howls and cries a minute before they died. The first human victim was a young Belgian who had heard King Albert's call and wanted to go through Holland to join the Belgian army. The second victim we heard of was a poacher who brought letters into Holland. He knew every inch of the country, as they all do, and thought he could defy the electric cables, but his body was found and there was not one political message among the letters he carried.

Others were killed, but the traffic continued, mostly after dark, and many a time shadows moved through the silent streets of Sluis at night; they were those who had succeeded and were now in safety. From them we learned how things were in Belgium. At first a newcomer would be silent, unable to throw off the "fear of being heard." It was such a luxury to be able to talk freely that it seemed impossible to them to be true.

One morning very early I found a young woman sitting on one of the Dutch "steps" in Sluis. She looked worn out, but her face wore that happy expression which told me at once that she was one of those who had crossed. A few hours later I met her arm in arm with a young man whom I knew as an escaped Belgian soldier. I met them again and again, and the young woman told me the name of her town, how things were going there, and how she had got into Holland. I give her story in all its simplicity:

For almost twelve months the people of the little village of Ostkerke, near Bruges, had felt like prisoners. Their life was one long period of weary expectation, of anxiety about husbands, sons, brothers, and sweethearts fighting at so little distance, and yet so far. They listened always to the guns. The nearer the sound seemed the sooner would the day of deliverance come, for it meant that "the boys" approached. Now and then a flying machine, English or Belgian, would be seen, and it seemed to them a friendly bird bringing a message of hope.

"Limping Victor" was the only one in the village who felt free, for he was employed by the Germans to do errands, and had often to go to Holland, over the border of Sluis.

"Limping Victor" crossed the frontier almost every day. The Germans had taken him just because he was crippled and "could not run very fast if he should want to," as an officer said. Besides, "Limping Victor" had a mother whose only son he was, and when engaging him the German Commander had shown him a bullet, saying, "Look here, if you betray us in any way, this bullet will kill your mother. Be sure of that." Victor was only too sure of it, and so were all the people of Oostkerke. Every one had had his experience with bullets. Some old people who remembered stories told by their mothers about Napoleon's time said it was again "the same time." It was also true that the walls had ears, and many had realized it to their great sorrow and misery.

Clara Vermel, the young woman I had met in Sluis, was one of the inhabitants of Oostkerke. She had lived in a row of houses near the big mill in which her husband, Robert, had worked as a foreman. In the beginning of the war her husband had been called to the colors. She heard from him three times, then his letters ceased and for months she had lived alone, hoping that her husband was still alive, although her father had told her more than once that it was not wise to nourish a hope that might make disappointment greater when the truth was known. So many Belgians, he said, had been killed at Liége, Louvain, and along the Yser.

One day Clara Vermel was brooding over her misfortunes when the door opened and in walked "Limping Victor."

"Clara," he said, "I have seen Robert. He is at Sluis, just over the border. But don't ask any more. I risk already too much."

She heard the door bang, and was again alone. Did she wake or dream? She moved a chair, put the candle from the table on the mantelpiece. Robert alive! Robert at Sluis, only a few miles from here? Then she fell on her knees before the Holy Virgin in the corner and prayed.

Then a shadow crept over her face. Sluis is in Holland! The electric cables! They meant death for those who came near them. Every one knew it. She had heard of ever so many who had been killed by the cables. But she would go. She would face death for him. Her father tried to dissuade her, but finally gave in.

"There is only one man, Clara," he said, "who can help you if you really want to get to Sluis, and that man is Flor, the poacher. He knows every inch of soil miles around and miles into Holland. Let us go and see him, or rather you go alone; that would be safer. You know where he lives."

"So you want to get to Sluis to see your husband, who was a soldier," said Flor when Clara called at his hut. "He has fought those devils and now is in Holland. I suppose he'll be waiting for you, knowing that Victor is sure to have told you. I would do anything to annoy 'them.' I have received much money, young woman, for helping people over the frontier, but it isn't worth the danger. This time I'll do it for nothing, of course. Isn't your husband a Belgian soldier?

"But do you know what it means, young woman? Do you know how many have been killed by that devilish wire? Yes, they always live a few seconds after they are 'executed,' as those devils call it, and many a time I have heard a soft crying, which always means that one more has been killed. Do you know that a French soldier, an escaped prisoner, was killed the other day? He had traveled for weeks through the enemy's line, hiding during the day and traveling during the night. And at last he reached the frontier, and when safety and freedom were within his reach he touched the wire and was killed. I saw his body."

It was about midnight when the poacher and Clara left the hut.

"This is the time that the guard is changed, and those old Landsturms are always late," he had said, cautioning her not to make any noise. Near the little River Mendel running half a mile distant the poacher knew a kind of tunnel. This tunnel had been made years ago to deliver water to a factory standing just across the border, near Sluis. The factory, which never flourished, ceased working after a few years and was sold to some monks, who rebuilt it and made a monastery. The little tunnel had long been dry, but Flor, the poacher, knew that it was still open all the way and still "came out into Holland," he said.

"The cable is only a few yards distant from us," whispered the poacher to Clara. "We must keep to the right, as we will soon turn with the path and leave the cable. A cat rushed past. Clara was frightened. A few seconds after the poacher stopped her. "Listen; that cat has been killed," and she heard the "complaining crying" which always followed contact with the wire by man or animal.

The poacher had now found the bridge he was looking for. "Now, about a hundred yards further," he said. He searched the grass and the rushes near the water until his foot sank deep in a hole. Soon he found the opening. "Come, young woman," he commanded. They both disappeared in the earth. The tunnel was not high enough for any man to stand up in, so they had to crawl. Clara thought it would never come to an end. She had never been in such darkness. She banged her head, hurt her feet, but thought only of her husband. At last she heard the poacher say: "Here we are! This is Holland. But be quiet for another hour, for I want to go back. You follow this little river about five minutes. You will then come on a road which will bring you into Sluis after twenty minutes' walk. And your soldier will be sleeping under one of the roofs there."

Clara seized both his hands. Never had she felt so grateful.

"Be quiet, child," said Flor. "I have still a dangerous way to go back. Come to see me one day later when those brutes have been driven out of our country. Come with your soldier. You will always be welcome in the hut of Flor the Poacher."

ERA OF HIGH PRICES THREATENS AMERICA

"War conditions are hitting the ultimate consumer hard and promise to hit him even harder in the near future—there's no telling how hard."

Thus one who had investigated price conditions in the retail trade expressed himself yesterday. Others in the business of selling over counters echoed the expression. Retail prices began soaring recently and they are still soaring with no one able to guess what the high level will be. Shoes, clothes, stationery, hair brushes, pocketbooks, painted articles of all kinds, photographic supplies, varnishes, medicines—nearly everything that a man uses every day has increased from 10 to 20 per cent. in price, according to experts, and the advance continues.

The rise in the prices of raw materials needed for military uses or customarily imported from Germany and Austria that occurred almost simultaneously with the beginning of the war was soon accompanied by a rise in the prices of those domestic products which were substituted for articles withdrawn from the market because of the war.

These increases affected only the manufacturer and wholesaler at first, for retailers had supplied themselves with stocks at prices that prevailed before the war. When these stocks were used up, and had to be replenished, the retailer felt the price advance. As prices have been rising steadily for months, with unprecedented acceleration in the last few weeks, the prediction was generally made yesterday that the cost to the consumer of goods bought this Spring would make those purchased last Winter look cheap.

In addition to the direct effect of the war on prices here, several persons interviewed yesterday attributed the general rise to another factor—monopoly of markets with deceitful representations. Some commodities, it was said, have been practically "cornered" and the prices have been advanced on a plea of "war conditions" that has no basis in fact.

"There's a lot of faking in prices," said the purchasing agent of a big company yesterday. "It's true that war conditions have forced up most prices, but there are many articles that would cost no more than they did before the war if there were no artificial price boosting."

While the rise in prices has affected some foodstuffs, especially meats, the sharpest and most serious increases have been in manufactured articles. Probably the most important rise of all has been in the price of paper. For consumers of large quantities of paper conditions have been serious for some time, and recently even the smallest purchaser has had to pay his share in the general price advance. Retail stationery has gone up. Tablets that formerly cost 5 and 10 cents apiece are now 10 and 15 cents or the thickness or quality of the tablets has been lessened.

With the price of aniline colors raised from 20 cents a pound before the war to $20 a pound when last quoted, tinted papers have become very expensive and in some cases unprocurable. Business houses employing differently colored sheets and cards for distinctions in correspondence and filing are threatened with chaos in their systems because they cannot match the colors formerly used. Paper jobbers everywhere are using their influence to persuade customers to buy only white paper—and even in this orders are limited and prices are subject to change over night. One big paper dealer yesterday admitted that the paper market was in a condition of "nervous hysteria," and he refused to predict what would happen next. The prices of all grades of paper have advanced 25 per cent. or more in the last three weeks.

Leather prices remind one of Bethlehem Steel in the first screaming days of Wall Street war babies. A man who had habitually purchased a superior brand of hand-made shoes at $12 a pair learned a few days ago that the manufacturer was not making the shoes any more because, to sell them at a profit, he would have to charge $14 a pair for them, and he feared that he could not get this price. The prices of all shoes will be materially higher this Spring than ever before, according to information obtained by a TIMES reporter. Leather belts that formerly sold at $1.50 are now selling at $1.75, and the same figures apply to certain grades of gloves. All articles made from leather—handbags, pocketbooks, leggins, &c.—have jumped 25 per cent. or more in price.

The finest brushes—hair brushes, brooms, paint brushes—are made of Russian pig bristles—and Russian pig bristles are almost as scarce as diamonds. Hair brushes that formerly cost $7 each now retail for $10 and $12, and a company which manages a large office building downtown is now paying more for inferior brooms than it formerly paid for Russian pig bristle brooms.

Brass and copper are rising in price hourly. The purchasing agent of a large firm downtown yesterday paid 58 cents for a one-pound, half-inch brass pipe which he used to get for 16 cents. This is merely illustrative. Aluminium bronze, a substance used to coat grill work, radiators, &c., has gone up from 75 cents to $9 a pound.

Photography has been hit in the rise of some of the ingredients of the developer for bromide papers. Before the war a substance called "Metol," which was imported from Germany, was in general use, and it sold for $3.25 a pound at wholesale. When the war stopped the importation of this substance, American manufacturers made a substitute, but they could not dispense with one ingredient obtainable only from Germany—so the American substituted developer now costs $50 a pound, wholesale price, and is sold by the ounce.

MOURNING SPECIALTY HOUSE

Correct Models for Spring and Summer

Crocker

375 FIFTH AVE., AT 35TH ST
NEW YORK

SPEAR & CO.

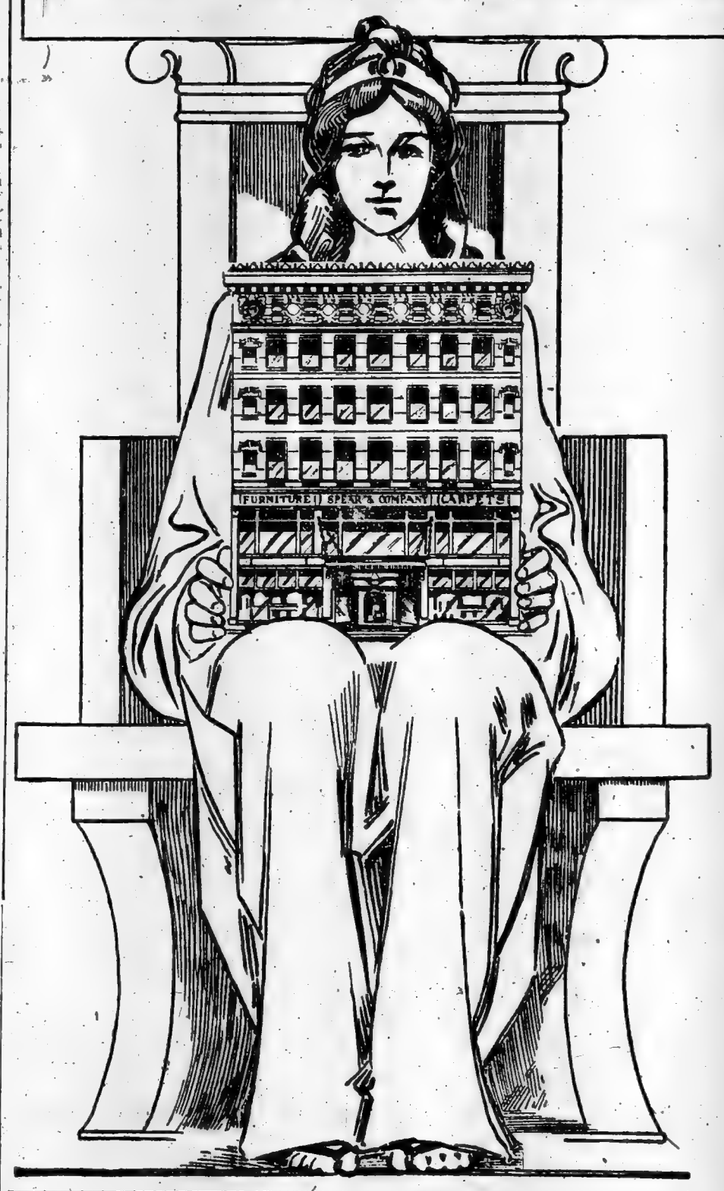

At their New Store
In the Lap of New York
22-24-26 West 34th Street
Between Fifth Avenue & Broadway
Wednesday, March 15th

IN THE LAP of New York's shopping district a new furniture establishment will open next Wednesday morning. *You are invited to attend.* Spear takes this step forward from the old district on 6th Avenue at 16th Street to the new convenient center of retail activities on West 34th Street, to afford his patrons a broader service.

NEW AND LARGER salesrooms have long been necessary to accommodate the increasing business from year to year. The new seven story building is located in the natural shopping district for Spear customers. The building is comfortably large and modern to the last word for furniture and carpet display. It is the proper medium through which to give expression to Spear merchandising service. Nothing has been spared to accomplish all that inventiveness and ingenuity can devise.

SPEAR SERVICE is excellent business theory put into active practice, so that his customers draw the maximum advantage. It combines a wide choice of modern home furnishings of practical qualities and finishes at a moderate price range—*with a dignified extended payment plan.*

IN THE FIRST opening days it is Spear's ambition to demonstrate to new friends—as he has to his old friends—in a practical, graceful way the advantages of this famous *Payment Plan.* He wants to show how simple it is to furnish a home complete with all the modern appointments without a large outlay of money. By liberally extending the total cost over a sufficient length of time to accommodate any income, Spear solves an important latter day economical problem.

IN POINTING OUT these advantages Spear wants every person to note particularly the exceptional, high grade furnishings which he has accumulated for the opening of his new store.

You are cordially invited to be present at the opening next Wednesday 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Furniture
Talking Machines
Carpets
Rugs
Upholstery

Bon Ton CORSETS

The newest mode in corsets is notably expressed in the one shown in the illustration.

Like all BON TON corsets it gives the fashionable contour—a pretty curve at the waist continuing over hips, and freedom yet proper support for the bust.

There are many clever new BON TON styles in all heights, lengths and materials, for every type of figure, at price $3.50, $5, $6.50, $8, $10 and upwards.

At All Stores

Royal Worcester Corset Co., *Manufacturers*, Worcester, Mass.

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

General Merritt.

G. S. E.—General Wesley Merritt was born in New York City in 1836 and died in 1910. He was graduated from West Point in 1860 and in 1861 assigned to a cavalry regiment. In 1862 he acted as aid to General Cooke. In 1863 he participated in Stoneman's famous raid toward Richmond. In the battle of Gettysburg and in the Richmond campaign of April-August, 1864, he commanded a reserve cavalry brigade, and in the Shenandoah Valley campaign and the final Richmond campaign he commanded a cavalry division. By the end of the war he had been made Major General of Volunteers and brevet Major General in the regular army. In 1876 he served in the Indian campaigns in Wyoming and Dakota. From 1882 to 1887 he was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. In 1887 he was made Brigadier General, in 1895 Major General. In 1897-8 he commanded the Department of the East of the United States Army, and he was in command of the United States forces in the Philippines in 1898. He was one of the United States Peace Commissioners to Paris, and after that was again Commander of the Department of the East until he retired from the service June 16, 1900. He was the son of John W. and Julia Anne Merritt.

The Gary Plan.

S. J. W.—Is religious training in the schools an essential part, or a part, of the Gary plan? Is military training in the schools a part of the plan?

Religious training in the schools is not an essential part of the Gary school plan, but the plan merely offers an opportunity for such instruction. Military training is not a part of the plan.

Superintendent Wirt.

S. J. W.—What amount in money was paid to Mr. Wirt by the New York School Board for demonstrating the utility of the Gary School plan?

Ten thousand dollars.

The Invention of the Steamboat.

J. M. G.—Did not Symington, a Scotsman, invent the steamship? Did he not build the Charlotte Dundas, and did it not work on the Forth and Clyde Canal in 1802, five years before Fulton built the Clermont?

Science follows the custom of crediting as the "inventor" of anything the man who was first really successful in his invention and first made the invention a practicable thing. Robert Fulton was the first man to make steam navigation an everyday possibility and commercial success, and he is therefore looked upon as the father of steam navigation. Regarding Symington, Fulton, and the invention of the steamboat, the Encyclopaedia Britannica states: "The first practical steamboat was the tug Charlotte Dundas, built by William Symington and tried in the Forth and Clyde Canal in 1802. The trial was successful, but steam towing was abandoned for fear of injuring the banks of the canal. Ten years later Henry Bell built the Comet with side paddle wheels, which ran as a passenger steamer on the Clyde; but an earlier inventor to follow up Symington's success was the American, Robert Fulton, who, after unsuccessful attempts on the Seine, fitted a steamer on the Hudson in 1807 with engines made to his design by Boulton & Watt, and brought steam navigation for the first time to commercial success." If we trace the "invention" of the steamboat back, however, to the man who first drove a boat with a steam engine of his own invention, we come to Denis Papin, who in 1707 drove a model boat with a steam engine which he had invented, and who had in 1690 proposed to use the piston rod, of which he was the inventor, to drive the paddle wheels of boats.

The Incandescent Light.

J. M. G.—Did not Swan, an Englishman, in 1879 invent the incandescent light? Was not Edison's lamp, the bamboo fibre lamp, a failure, and did not Swan perfect his lamp by the parchmentisco cotton thread, after which all our carbon filament lamps are based? Why is Edison called the inventor?

The solution of the problem of incandescent electric lighting, with the part played by Swan and by Edison, is briefly summarized in the Encyclopaedia Britannica as follows: "In 1876 Paul Jablochkov, a Russian officer, passing through Paris, invented his famous electric candle, consisting of two rods of carbon side by side and separated from each other by an insulating material. * * * Two years afterward C. E. Brush, in the United States, produced another efficient form of dynamo and electric arc lamp suitable for working in series, and these inventions of Brush and Jablochkov inaugurated commercial arc lighting. The so-called subdivision of electric light by incandescent lighting lamps then engaged attention. E. A. King, in 1845, and W. E. Staite, in 1848, had made incandescent electric lamps of an elementary form, and T. A. Edison, in 1878, again attacked the problem of producing light by the incandescence of platinum. It had by that time become clear that the most suitable material for an incandescent lamp was carbon contained in a good vacuum, and St. G. Lane Fox and Sir J. W. Swan, in England, and T. A. Edison, in the United States, were engaged in struggling with the difficulties of producing a suitable carbon incandescence electric lamp. Edison constructed in 1879 a successful lamp of this type, consisting of a vessel wholly of glass, containing a carbon filament, made by carbonizing paper or some other carbonizable material, the vessel being exhausted and the current led into the filament through platinum wires. In 1879 and 1880 Edison, in the United States, and Swan, in conjunction with C. H. Stearn, in England, succeeded in completely solving the practical problems. * * * Edison, moreover, as well as Lane Fox, had realized the idea of a public electric supply station, and the former proceeded to establish in Pearl Street, New York, in 1881, the first public electric supply station, Edison, with copious ingenuity, devised electric meters, electric mains, lamp fittings, and generators complete for the purpose."

Alexander Graham Bell.

J. M. G.—Is not Alexander Graham Bell a Canadian?

HENRY DONALDSON,—I have read in scores of papers, magazines, &c., articles in regard to the telephone, and it was always stated that Bell was a Scotchman.

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, the son of Alexander Melville Bell, who was also born in Edinburgh. Father and son went to Canada in 1870, and it was from Canada that the younger Bell went to Boston in 1871. But both men are set down in the Encyclopaedia Britannica and other reference books as "Americans." Alexander Melville Bell came from Canada to the United States in 1881.

Lord Jeffreys.

L. B.—Kindly give me a brief summary of the history of Judge Jeffreys in English history, and tell me why he is always spoken of in terms of such horror.

George Lord Jeffreys was born in 1648 in Denbighshire, Wales. He was the son of a squire of small means, but succeeded in obtaining a fair education and was admitted to the bar in 1668, "with small legal learning, but with a powerful voice and bold address." After a few years he began to devote himself to the cultivation of the court party, and being able, zealous, witty, eloquent, and quick in making friends among unscrupulous attorneys, he soon won advancement. In 1681 he was made a Baronet. In 1683 he became Chief Justice of England, and began the career which is responsible for the "terms of horror" to which you refer. For Jeffreys was not only unscrupulous and unfair, a foe to popular government, and a brutal despot in his rulings; he was cruel, base, and actually bloodthirsty.

To quote a modern authority, "In 1685 he traveled the western circuit, his Bloody Assizes condemning hundreds to death without even the semblance of a fair trial, for their complicity in the insurrection headed by the Duke of Monmouth, among them Alice Lady Lisle; he assigned over 800 persons to his favorites to be sold as slaves, and imprisoned and maimed hundreds more; yet James II. made him Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal." In 1688, at last frightened, he attempted to undo some of his autocratic deeds, but it was too late; he was recognized in attempting to flee after the flight of James II., was taken to the Tower and imprisoned; he died there, after a lingering illness, April 18, 1689. The authority quoted above continues, (in the New International Encyclopedia,) "In private conversation after his fall he alleged that he lost the favor of James because he would not be still more vindictive in his bloody circuit. Occasionally he did an act that indicated some recognition of the principles of human kindness. In criminal cases he has had perhaps no equal among Judges for baseness. In civil cases, on the other hand, he is said to have been able and upright, and surpassed by few men in the clearness of some of his opinions."

Treaties with Mexico.

H. P.—On April 5, 1831, a treaty was concluded between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, which pledged each country to the protection of the other's citizens in its territory. This treaty was denounced by Mexico Nov. 30, 1885. In answer to your specific inquiry as to the matter of protection, we quote the treaty:

"Both the contracting parties promise and engage to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in their territories, subject to the jurisdiction of the one or of the other, transient or dwelling therein; leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be; for which they may employ, in defense of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and the citizens of either party, or their agents, shall enjoy in every respect the same rights and privileges, either in prosecuting or defending their rights of person or of property, as the citizens of the country where the cause may be tried." The next article opens as follows:

"The citizens of the United States of America residing in the United Mexican States shall enjoy in their houses, persons, and properties the protection of the Government, with the most perfect security and liberty of conscience." It goes on to assure religious liberty.

This treaty, to quote J. C. Bancroft Davis's "Notes to Treaties and Conventions, 1889," was "finally terminated Nov. 30, 1851, by virtue of notice given by Mexico." But it is interesting to note the provisions for the hospitable treatment of each other's citizens in wartime, contained in the treaty of peace after the war with Mexico, 1848.

The Chiltern Hundreds.

S. A. P.—The Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds is an English Crown officer who was originally appointed as protector and guardian of the peace of the three "hundreds" of Stoke, Burnham, and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire, for these villages were greatly troubled by the robbers that infested the beech forests of the adjacent Chiltern Hills. So much for the origin of the office. Your question, asking if it is not "some sort of pension," is founded upon an impression which is in the main not incorrect. For the primary purpose of the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds is long since obsolete, and the position is now applied for by members of the House of Commons who wish to resign their seats and who seek an allowable excuse for such resignation. The acceptance of a place of "honor and profit" under the Crown offers such an excuse, and, among other similar sinecure offices, the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds more generally presents itself, with its salary of 20 shillings and fees. Its patron is the Chancellor of the Exchequer and it is rarely refused to the applicant. The custom obtains of procuring the post, resigning from the House, and then immediately giving up the stewardship, in readiness for the needs of the next member who wishes to resign his seat. The practice has been going on since about 1750, and, although its legality has been disputed, numerous precedents have established it. In 1842 it is recorded that an application for the office was refused.

Turkestan.

S. A. P.—Is Turkestan under the rule of Turkey?

No. And, although the name is etymologically intended to indicate a region inhabited by Turkish races, the Turks of the Ottoman Empire are excluded, and races which do not belong to the Turk family inhabit Turkestan. West Turkestan nearly, but not quite, coincides with the extent of the Russian possessions—excluding Siberia—in Asia. East or Chinese Turkestan belongs to China.

The Navy of Denmark.

C. E. JENSEN offers the following interesting information to supplement that given recently to H. A. in regard to the navy of Denmark:

The Danish fleet consists of 4 monitors, 4 cruisers, 2 high sea gunboats, 14 smaller gunboats, 22 torpedo boats, and a number of submarines. Additional torpedo boats have been put in service during the last year. The number of guns carried on these different ships is about 200 of different dimensions. None of the ships exceeds 4,000 tons displacement—this for the reason that they are all built for the defense of the Danish coast, and so constructed that they are able to pass through the narrowest of channels among the thousand of islands and through shallow waters. None of the high sea fleets of the big nations of Europe would be able to run into waters where the Danish fleet could manoeuvre.

The Moewe.

READER.—The British ship Appam was, according to official German statements, taken captive by the German raider Möwe. The Möwe has not been captured, but is reported to have succeeded in reaching "a home port." The vessels captured by the raider, most of which were sunk, while the others were sent as prizes to neutral ports, are reported by the German Naval General Staff as follows: The British steamers Corbridge, 3,687 tons; Author, 3,496 tons; Trader, 3,008 tons; Ariadne, 3,035 tons; Dromonby, 3,627 tons; Farringford, 3,146 tons; Clan MacTavish, 5,816 tons; Appam, 7,781 tons; Westburn, 3,300 tons; Horace, 3,335 tons; Flamenco, 4,629 tons; Saxon Prince, 3,471 tons; the British sailing vessel Edinburgh, 1,472 tons; the French steamer Maroni, 3,109 tons, and the Belgian steamer Luxembourg, 4,322 tons. The report concludes: At several points on enemy coast the Möwe also laid out mines, to which, among others, the battleship King Edward VII. fell victim.

The Chateau of Pierrefonds.

Miss F. L. N.—The feudal stronghold of Pierrefonds (it is nine miles from Compiègne by road) is famous as a model of modern restoration. The building is rectangular, with a tower at each corner and at the centre of each of the walls, which are strengthened by crenelation and machicolation. A lofty keep defends the principal entrances on the southwest. The interior buildings are chiefly modern, but the exterior is a faithful representation of a mediæval fortress. The chateau was begun in the last decade of the fourteenth century by Louis d'Orléans, to whom the domain was given by Charles VI., and was finished early in the fifteenth century. It was subsequently held by the Burgundians, the English, and the adherents of the League, from whom it passed to Henri IV. It was dismantled in 1622. The ruins were bought by Napoleon I., and it was restored by the order of Napoleon III. 1858-1866.

French Aid to America.

B. H. W.—When the French Government sent its military and naval aid to the American revolutionists in our war for independence, was that assistance given gratuitously, or did the Americans afterward pay the expenses of the expedition? Have you any estimate of its cost?

Military and naval assistance was rendered to the United States by France under d'Estaing in 1778-1779, under Rochambeau in 1780-1782, and under de Grasse in 1781. The expenses of all these operations were borne by the French Government. So far was the United States from contributing to them that at the time of Rochambeau's expedition the King made the United States a free gift of 6,000,000 francs, while a little later Morris, the financier of the Revolution, was obliged to borrow 20,000 francs in hard money from Rochambeau for the payment of American troops. We have not found any estimates of the total expenditure by France upon these various expeditions. An initial outlay of 8,000,000 francs was advanced for Rochambeau's expedition, and the total expense must have been several times greater. The French paid in hard money and at high prices for everything that they purchased in America.

Aside from rendering gratuitous military and naval assistance, the King gave the United States at various times free gifts to the amount of 9,000,000 francs, at the same time lending them a total of 18,000,000 francs between 1778 and 1782, for which no interest was charged until after the treaty of peace. The French Government also underwrote a loan in Holland for 10,000,000 francs, and at the end of the Revolution made a new loan to the United States of 6,000,000 francs. These gifts and loans were made at a time when the French treasury was finding it exceedingly difficult to secure money.

The Congress of Berlin.

WILLIAM BALLIN.—Please tell me the names of the statesmen who composed the Conference of Berlin to settle the Balkan question in 1878, and the countries which they represented.

The delegates from Great Britain at the Congress of Berlin, 1878, were Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Russell; from Russia, Prince Gortschakoff, Count Shuvaloff, and Baron d'Oubril; from Germany, Prince Bismarck, Prince Hohenlohe, and General von Buelow; from Austria-Hungary, Count Andrássy, Count Károlyi, and Baron Haymerle; from France, M. Waddington and the Comte de Saint-Vallier; from Italy, Counts Corti and de Launay, and from Turkey, Karatheodori Pasha, Sadoullah Bey, and Mehmet Ali Pasha. Delegates from Montenegro, Servia, Greece, and Rumania attended the sessions in which their States were concerned, but were not members of the congress. The object of the conference was to settle the Eastern question and especially those phases of it which had grown out of the Russo-Turkish war.

Hohenzollern "Divine Right."

G. P. A.—At what time and on what occasion did the German Emperor make his remark in reference to the divine right of Kings? Will you please quote his words in English?

The famous speech of the German Emperor at Koenigsberg, East Prussia, Aug. 25, 1910, contained the following sentences:

"Here my grandfather * * * by his own right set the Prussian crown upon his head, once more distinctly emphasizing the fact that it was accorded him by the will of God alone and not by Parliament or by any assemblage of the people or by popular vote, and that he thus looked upon himself as the chosen instrument of Heaven and as such performed his duties of regent and sovereign. And adorned with this crown, forty years ago, he rode forth to battle to win the Emperor's crown also. Truly it was a long way to the time of the famous telegram of the Emperor to my late grandmother: 'What a change through the providence of God!' * * *

"Looking upon myself as the instrument of the Lord, without regard for daily opinions and intentions, I go my way, which is devoted solely and alone to the welfare and peaceful development of the Fatherland."

In an earlier address, at Brandenburg, Feb. 3, 1890, he spoke of the rulers of his house in the following terms:

"Above all other Princes, and even in a time when such thoughts and feelings were not yet current, they felt and discharged the personal responsibility of the ruler toward Heaven. * * * Their great battles without and the development and the making of laws within the country have always been dictated by the thought that they were responsible for the people given over to them and for the country which had been intrusted to them."

European Railways.

D. W. AVERY.—With the exception of Great Britain, all the principal nations among the present belligerents possess both State and private railways. English railways are privately owned. The railways of Germany, Italy, and Belgium are preponderantly under State ownership. (Belgium has only 100 miles of private railroad.) Austria and Hungary have both State and private roads, with the majority owned by the State. France has both State and company-owned railroads.

German Parliament and War.

B. H. W.—Did the German Parliament approve the present war before it was formally declared?

Yes.

The Suburbs of New York.

Mrs. A. M. ANGOT.—The estimated count of 7,500,000 as the population of New York City and its immediate suburbs is taken of a twenty-five-mile radius from City Hall. The total population of Jersey City, Hoboken, and other towns on the Jersey shore, with, beyond them, Elizabeth, the Oranges, Montclair, Plainfield, Morristown, &c., is about 1,000,000.

New York City Aqueducts.

M. P. P.—The masonry aqueducts of the present New York City water system, with the dimensions and date of construction, for which you inquire, as well as the location, are as follows:

The old Croton Aqueduct, built in 1837-42, is 38 miles long, and extends from the old Croton Dam to Central Park; it is of "cut-and-cover" construction, with 11 short grade tunnels ranging from 110 to 810 feet in length.

The new Croton Aqueduct is 31 miles long, was built in 1885-1890, and extends from old Croton Dam to the 135th Street Gate House. About 3,750 feet are of "cut-and-cover" work, the balance in tunnel at varying depths, the two greatest being 407 and 493 feet, respectively; 23 miles are grade tunnels and 7 miles pressure tunnels; the maximum depth of pressure tunnel is 180 feet.

Brooklyn Aqueduct, old section from Hempstead Reservoir to Ridgewood Pumping Station, was built in 1854-1858; new section from Massapequa Pond to Milburn Pumping Station, built in 1890-92. Both of "cut-and-cover" type, totaling 22 miles in length.

The new Catskill Aqueduct, which will bring the water for the new system from the Ashokan Reservoir to Storm King, then under the Hudson River in a tunnel to Breakneck Mountain, then to Kensico Reservoir, and from there to Hill View Reservoir, just above the New York City line in Yonkers, is about ninety-two miles long, fifty-five miles being cut and cover, thirty-one miles tunnels, and six miles steel pipes. The cut and cover section is of concrete with a horseshoe shaped cross section seventeen feet high and seventeen feet six inches wide, with the flat part resting on the ground. The dimensions of the tunnels range from those just given to a circular section fourteen feet six inches in diameter. In boring the tunnel under the Hudson between Storm King and Breakneck Mountains it was necessary to cut through solid rock at a distance of 1,100 feet below the surface of the river.

The city tunnel varies from 200 to 750 feet in depth in solid rock, and from eleven to fifteen feet in diameter, passes under the Borough of Bronx, the Harlem River, the Borough of Manhattan, the East River, and terminates in Brooklyn; it is eighteen miles long. Construction operations have been in progress for about eight years, and it is expected that most of the work now under contract will be completed during the present year.

The American International Corporation.

J. G. M.—The object of the American International Corporation, formed in November, 1915, is to supply funds, and open up international trade, with such foreign nations as the South and Central American Republics, China, Russia, India, Japan, &c., which depend largely upon foreign banks, or which need foreign capital to develop their own natural resources. THE ANNALIST states: "The corporation has a charter that can hardly prove restrictive, no matter what the nature of the activities undertaken. It is primarily the object of the company to co-operate with capitalists in foreign fields for the construction and operation of public utilities and after proper investigation to acquire securities for resale in the United States. But as many of these securities, either because of small issues or the remoteness of the issuing companies, could not well be placed direct with investors, it is planned to deposit them with a trustee and issue collateral debentures against them. These may either be secured directly by a particular issue of stock or bonds, or they may constitute a lien on all of the assets of the corporation, lumped together. The standing of the company and the men behind it are expected to serve as a guarantee of the fact that the securities have been acquired only after a thorough investigation not possible for the investor to make for himself. It is thought likely that the new company can provide as much as $500,000,000 capital in this way for use in foreign ventures. It is only in such extraordinary times as these that the United States can get the trade of other countries without rendering the financing service that enabled Great Britain, France, and Germany to get their hold." Further details of the workings out of the corporation idea may be sought direct of the New York office, 55 Wall Street.

The Treaty of 1839.

GREENSBURG.—When Great Britain declared war on Germany it was stated that she did so by virtue of a treaty signed at The Hague guaranteeing Belgian territory from violation. Kindly inform me which countries were signatories to this treaty and when it was signed.

The treaty of which the violation formed the casus belli for Great Britain in August, 1914, was signed April 19, 1839, by Prussia, France, England, Austria, and Russia. These nations thus declared themselves guarantors of a treaty concluded on the same day between the King of the Belgians and the King of the Netherlands, which contained the following sentence: "Belgium forms an independent State of perpetual neutrality."

The Tobacco Shop Indian.

READER.—What is the origin of the use of an Indian as a sign in front of cigar stores?

Early in the use of tobacco in England the figure of a blackamoor was adopted as a sign for the shops where tobacco was sold. The same figure was used in this country for the same purpose for a number of years, especially in the Southern cities. Then followed the manufacture of Indian signs by a wood-carver, who carried on his business in Baltimore. Later by little the Indian superseded the blackamoor, and gradually became the recognized sign of the old tobacco shop. At the time of the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York a tobacco company here made an exhaustive investigation of the tobacco-shop Indian and his origin, but no more definite information than that given above was obtained.

Liquor Tax Certificates.

R. S. C.—The latest available figures showing the number of liquor tax certificates in New York State are from the report made to the Legislature in 1915 by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; the number at that time, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1914, was 27,[illegible].

The Carnegie Foundation.

H. Z.—Has Mr. Carnegie a foundation to pension ex-Presidents of the United States?

No.

Lawn Parties.

H. D.—Lawn parties may be held in the New York parks if the proper permit is secured from the Park Department.

The United States and Dependencies.

S. J. B.—There are forty-eight States in the Union. The Territories are the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii. Porto Rico is a dependency with a Civil Government established by the Fifty-sixth Congress in 1900; it is represented in the United States Congress by a Resident Commissioner. Other insular possessions are the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Wake Island, and other small islands in the Pacific.

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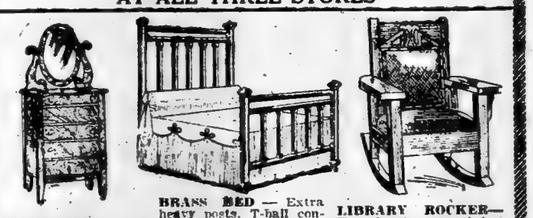

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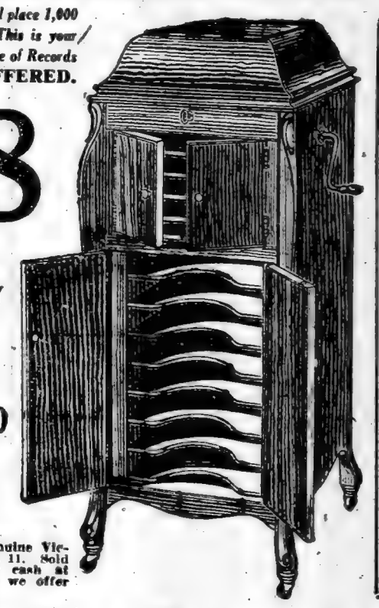

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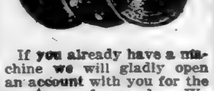

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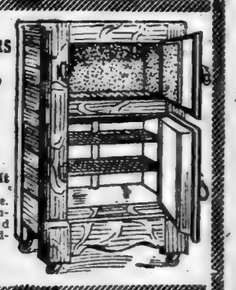

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THE WEEK'S OPERATIONS ON THE VARIOUS WAR FRONTS

Powers of Offense and Defense Developed to the Utmost in the Violent Struggle Around the Fortress of Verdun, Where Great Masses Are Engaged.

By GARET GARRETT.

AT the close of the third week of the battle of Verdun the French War Office was impugning the veracity of the German War Office, accusing it of deception, in that it had claimed the possession of Fort Vaux by virtue of a "glorious night attack," whereas, in fact, the German Army, according to the evidence of French senses, had never had Fort Vaux in its hands at all, and had been ingloriously repulsed from a village of the same name. The defense of the German War Office was weak. That is what comes of using adjectives. They ought to be left to the French. Berlin admitted that Fort Vaux was at least a divided foothold, (as late as Friday evening,) and reported, irrelevantly, by charging that the French military authorities in general orders had scurrilously invented a manifesto by the Kaiser saying that the desperate plight of the Fatherland made it necessary to attack Verdun. To this Paris has not responded.

When at the end of three weeks of terrific fighting the disputed possession of one fort more or less becomes the basis of Franco-German amenities in official war bulletins, one wonders if the things actually won and lost have not acquired an inverted, fictitious importance out of all relation to the sacrifices made to attain and defend them. One week it is a question of Fort Douaumont, whether the Germans have taken it or the French still hold it; and in the efforts put forth by one side to capture and by the other to save it the presumption is created that it is a "key position." But the French yield, the Germans take it finally, and the effect upon the combat as a whole is almost imperceptible. The next week there is the like suspense over Fort Vaux, which the Germans one day are reported to have taken at a very dear price, against which is the French assertion the next day that the Germans not only did not capture either Fort Vaux or the village of the same name, but never stormed the one and were repulsed from the other. Fort Vaux is only two miles from Fort Douaumont, southeast, and hardly any nearer Verdun.

Confusion.

No single operation of the war so far has proceeded under greater apparent confusion of values. Some German military writers say the enemy has exaggerated the importance of the attack upon Verdun in order to be able to say, in the event of its not being pressed to a finality, that the war has been already decided; and, on the other hand, some French critics would represent that the "Verdun salient" was never an asset to the French side, but a liability instead. At the same time both sides put very high estimates on the losses of the other. Major Moraht, the military expert of the Vossische Zeitung at Berlin estimates the French losses at 70,000 to 80,000, and the German losses very low; but if the offense has not cost a much greater sacrifice of men than has been required of the defense, it is both a miracle and a sudden reversal of experience. If the German casualties have not been at least twice as heavy as those of the French it is wonderful. The German theory is that the odds favor the defense by five to three, and possibly by as much as five to two.

The explanation of at least some of this seemingly helpless confusion of hitherto competent thought may lie in the fact that the battle of Verdun is an event full of new experiences. Here the powers of offense and defense, developed to the utmost, have met as for a supreme trial. It is the most terrific impact of the war, after a long preparation of means and conditions which present problems that may be solved only in the outcome. It is a physical fact of peculiar fascination. An inelastic, muscle-bound, direct and headlong mass impinges with terrific momentum upon a body which is fully prepared to receive it and which for tactical and temperamental reasons elected to offer a resistance that in quality is flexible instead of rigid. Possibly neither side knew exactly what to expect, or could foresee what would happen. The iron mass was launched and the yielding body received it, and the commanders from that moment on were perhaps opportunists. If you apply the mathematical law of impact you have to expect that the elastic body will suffer the greatest alteration of shape at the first shock, will rebound further, but that it will make ultimately the greater effort to recover its original form.

The accompanying map shows the total area gained by the Germans since the battle began, in three divisions. One division shows what was gained by the Germans on the initial shock, from Monday, Feb. 21, to Saturday, Feb. 26. Another shows what was added in the second week ended Saturday, March 4, and another what more was gained in the third week ended Saturday, March 11.

One will observe that the attack carried furthest in the first five days, and that the rate of progress has been tending to diminish. The outermost defenses were probably not so strong as those successively encountered, but even allowing for that, the graphic contrasts are still remarkable.

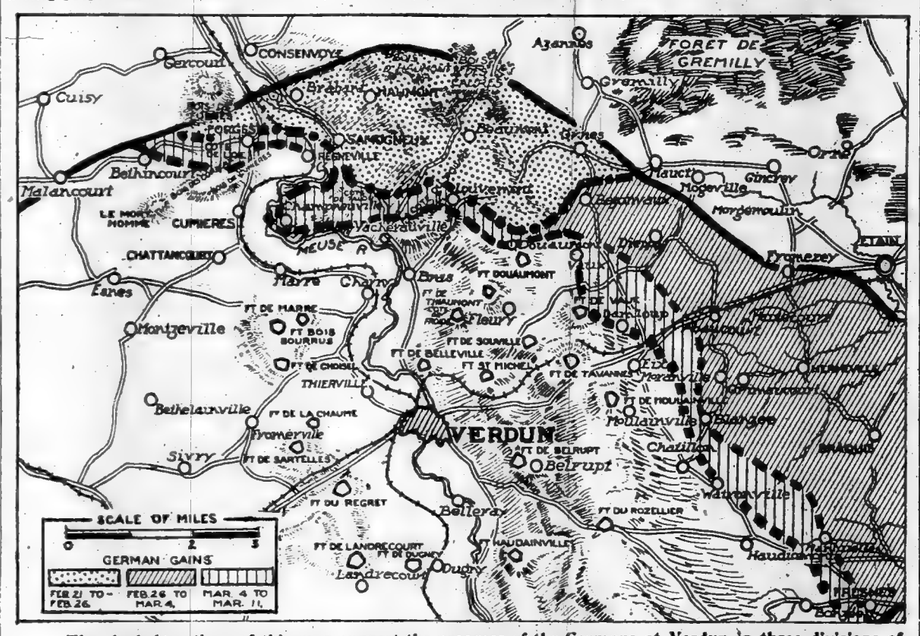

The shaded portions of this map suggest the progress of the Germans at Verdun in three divisions of time, namely: first, five days of frontal impact; second, the week ended March 4, during which the attack was shifted to the southeast, and third, the week ended March 11, during which pressure was applied from three directions at once with perceptibly diminishing impression.

New Experiences.

Further to support the belief that the paramount characteristic of this struggle is the sheer novelty of some dearly purchased experiences is the fact that the utmost development of mechanical means has shown an increasing reliance upon what might have been thought almost an anachronism in modern warfare, namely, hand-to-hand fighting by infantry in open spaces. Never before in this war, nor, of course, in any other, had artillery and heavy guns been employed as at Verdun. On this point at least the evidence all agrees, no matter from which side it comes. French artillery officers have estimated that in the first four days of the attack the Germans fired 2,000,000 shells. Whole woods are reduced to kindling. A river disappears at one place. The top of a hill is literally blown away. The theory of it is utterly to demolish, to pulverize, the defensives at long range. That is the invariable prelude to every movement. But when the ground, foot by foot, has been turned upside down in this manner it has yet to be occupied, and then comes the rush of massed infantry, resulting in those heroic clashes which have so distinguished the Verdun contest.

The third week of battle leaves the outcome as uncertain as it was at the end of the first week, save that the arrested rate of German progress deserves to be treated as a significant fact. One of the peculiarities of the attack from the very first was that it was launched frontally against the Verdun salient, whereas good tactics always before had been to take a salient on two sides at once, instead of on the head; to squeeze it rather than to crush it from the apex. French military critics seem to think this was a blunder, and say the Crown Prince was responsible for it, which may be left for future decision, on evidence not now available. It does not matter. One result of the initial drive, to the point of Fort Douaumont, was to create an inverse German salient, as if you had driven the sharp point of one wedge into the blunt point of another wedge and had failed to split it. The point of this German salient was exposed to cross-attack on one side from the French, hence the renewal of intense German aggression in that area last week. This is what might be called the Germans' centre, the point to which the first onslaught had carried them, and where operations abated in violence the week before as activity increased in two other directions—namely, from the northwest and southeast. So last week at one time terrific pressure was being exerted from three directions at once.

Ammunition.

How much longer the struggle can be kept up with a sustained intensity unequaled in any single battle since the war began, no one can say. There is a limit to human endurance, of course, but that cannot be calculated, because fresh troops may be continually brought in on both sides. Then there is a limit to the ammunition, and although that cannot be calculated, either, the probability of its being soon reached is much greater than in the case of men, who can be relieved, rested, and changed, whereas ammunition gets used up once for good. There is no doubt that it is consumed much faster than it can be produced and supplied without cessation. That is to say, a great store of it has to be accumulated at the point of attack before the work begins, and then the consumption will draw both upon the store and upon fresh deliveries until at last the store is exhausted. Current supplies then will be insufficient to sustain the firing at the initial rate.

For many weeks before the beginning of this attack ammunition trains had been running day and night through Germany toward Metz, piling up a store of shells which must at least have been almost unimaginable. Naturally, the same problem will exist on the other side. The French supply of ammunition must have been very large, also, for the French had been creating reserves for an offensive of their own ever since the futile drive in September, 1915. They, as well as the Germans, must have been drawing heavily upon the piled up shells during the last three weeks. For one side to run out before the other would be its own calamity. There is no way of gauging this. Not only is it impossible for the outside observer to know, but the Germans cannot know the resources of the French in ammunition any more than the French can know those of the Germans.

Possibly it is the factor of ammunition—the uncertainty of the French as to the amount required to match the quantity in German hands, and the obvious danger of underestimating it—that has kept the Anglo-French forces from launching a formidable counteroffensive, for which they must be supposed to have a sufficient reserve of men. It is quite probable that above the number of men needed at Verdun and to hold the line from there to the North Sea the Allies could find, perhaps, a million to throw into a counterattack. Such a stroke might serve at least to limit the resources of both men and material which the Germans would dare to bring to bear upon Verdun. However, if the German offensive at Verdun should fail, in spite of the utmost the Germans could put into it, the Allies would, perhaps, have done well to stand on the defensive and hold their own offensive in abeyance.

This map shows the geographical isolation of the Central Powers. The oceans are inaccessible to them in every direction, either through the North Sea, the English Channel, or the Mediterranean. They hold Constantinople to no avail, since the Mediterranean's only two outlets at Gibraltar and Suez are held by the British. And now the Russians are blocking the way across Asia Minor to a sea-door on the Persian Gulf.

Russia, meantime is making much headway in Asia Minor as to put Turkey in a dilemma comparable to none she has had to face since she first came into Europe. She sees her empire about to be rived across from north to south. She is in peril of being diminished to the rôle of a dependency. In her reported overtures for separate peace there is the reappearance of that guileful diplomacy which has saved her so many times before, but it is apparently now received on the point of an impervious determination among her enemies to accomplish her reduction. A Russian offensive on the eastern front would be both timely and dramatic. That, however, is not looked for.

The Sea Theatre.

A possibility of which thought had been almost abandoned came suddenly alive again last week. Winston Churchill, formerly First Lord of the British Admiralty, created a sensation in the House of Commons by attacking the naval administration on the ground of its having underestimated German preparations for the long-deferred combat at sea.

"That is a grave fact," he said, "for, while we know nothing yet, we may be sure that something is going on there. That the German Navy, built up by the Kaiser's greatest efforts, is remaining idle in the Kiel Canal without some further supreme effort for its development is unthinkable. We should, therefore, assume that Germany has completed her naval program, and if ours has not been completed, then some weighty reasons should be given."

Thereon he started a discussion, in the course of which developed facts to show that since the beginning of the war the British Navy has been enormously increased. Whether its strength has increased actually more than that of the German Navy cannot be known; but it might have increased actually much less, and still the British Navy would be so much more powerful as to leave a German sea offensive in theory quite preposterous. However, there are those who do believe (evidently Mr. Churchill is one of them) that some time Germany will challenge fate and essay an unequal contest, in sheer daring. A political fact of the first magnitude lies in the naval situation. In the post-bellum negotiations the nation that can point to the most powerful navy in the world will have a tremendous leverage upon the terms of peace. That is thought to be one reason why the English Navy has not taken greater risks, and did not, as once Mr. Churchill threatened, go to Kiel to dig the German Navy out, as from a rathole.

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GENERAL NEWS AND SPECIAL TOPICS FROM THE WORLD OF MUSIC

"The Taming of the Shrew" as an Opera —Its Composer, Hermann, Goetz, and His Troubles.

THE Metropolitan Opera House will make its contribution to the Shakespeare celebration by the production next Wednesday of Hermann Goetz's opera, "Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung," based on "The Taming of the Shrew." There is room to surmise that contributing to the Shakespeare celebration by the performance of a Shakespearean opera was an afterthought on the part of the management, for when "Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung" was first mentioned before there had begun to be much talk about the Shakespeare celebration nothing was said about it. Perhaps if there had been an intention then to honor Shakespeare something else might have been selected. The most honor to Shakespeare would have been done by performances of the two greatest of Shakespearean operas, Verdi's "Otello" and "Falstaff." But these have been given at the Metropolitan within a few years, and perhaps it was thought that something might be gained by going a little further afield.

Shakespeare's plays have furnished the subjects for more operas than the works of all the other great poets put together. But there seems to have been only one predecessor of Goetz's on "The Taming of the Shrew." That was "La Capricciosa Corretta," composed about 1785 by Martin y Solar, a Spanish composer domiciled in Italy who during his lifetime was considered a rival of Mozart. Almost the only point of interest in it at the present time is the fact that its libretto was written by Lorenzo da Ponte, who gained his share of immortality by writing for Mozart the librettos for "Don Giovanni," "Le Nozze di Figaro" and "Cosi fan Tutte," and who lived the last years of his life, died, and was buried in New York.

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"Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung" was the opera selected with which to launch the much heralded and short-lived American Opera Company when it made its first appearance in New York at the Academy of Music on Jan. 4, 1886. It was, of course, done in English, and there was considered to be appropriateness for the organization, of which so much was expected, in establishing a national operatic art, to begin its career with a Shakespearean opera given in Shakespeare's tongue. There were five New York performances in the company's brief and disastrous season. Since then the opera has not been heard here.

It had a great success in its day. After it had been first performed at Mannheim, in 1874, it brought the composer out of wretched obscurity, and was soon taken up in most of the greater opera houses of Germany and Austria, and was given also in London. Von Bülow thought it "the best so-called German comic opera since Nicolai's 'Merry Wives of Windsor.'" Brahms admired it, according to the testimony of his biographers. Felix Weingartner writes in his little book, "The Symphony Since Beethoven," of Hermann Goetz, "who died so young and was akin to the poet-musician Peter Cornelius. It is incomprehensible to me how his delightful comic opera 'The Taming of the Shrew' has vanished from the repertories of the opera houses." On the other hand, Frau Clara Schumann, who was not noted for her sympathy with new music, wrote in 1876 that Goetz's opera was a "great disappointment" to her. "I had expected music if not original at least pretty and flowing, and found instead a decided Wagnerian tendency, that greatly provoked me. This is our German art, in which our musical youth in future is to wander!"

The statement, or the accusation—it was often put as an accusation—was frequently repeated in the criticisms of those days that "Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung" showed his "Wagnerian tendency" strongly, and that it was, especially, much influenced by "Die Meistersinger." It was called a "'Meistersinger' in miniature"; they said it would be easy to point out whole pages of "Die Meistersinger" in Goetz's opera. But Goetz himself wrote on this point that he did not really know "Die Meistersinger"; that he had never had a chance to hear it performed upon the stage, and that he had got so little satisfaction out of studying the score that he soon gave it up.

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"The Taming of the Shrew" is now considered by Shakespearean scholars as only in a small measure Shakespeare's work. Like so many others of his plays, it was based on an older original, "The Taming of a Shrew," which is still extant. The play that is now included in the editions of Shakespeare was only retouched and revised by him in certain parts, and this work on it is thought to have been done in his earlier years.

The librettist, Josef Viktor Widmann, has greatly curtailed the drama in making his operatic version—that is an inevitable necessity of the librettist in dealing with the spoken drama. But he has furthermore made some change and some mollification in the spirit of the play. That spirit appeals less to this age of feminism than it may be supposed to have appealed to Elizabethan England. At least one German critic, Edgar Istel, places the libretto on "an incomparably higher plane than Shakespeare's rough and juvenile farce." The play, he says, can only shock us of the present day, who look upon woman not as a lower but as a differently organized being. This is going pretty far. If we took the matter so seriously to make a psychological and sociological document out of something that must be considered in a wholly different light.

***

Goetz is not much more than a name to New York music-lovers in these days; yet his symphony in F has been played here as lately as 1906 by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Muck, and since 1887 that organization has given it nearly a score of times. His concerto for violin was played at one of the Philharmonic Society's concerts in 1882, and the symphony the next year. Goetz was placed high in the ranks of modern composers at that time. But the composer had ended his short life in 1876. He was born in Königsberg in 1840, the son of a brewer, and went to the university with the intention of becoming a mathematician. It was not till he was 20 that he devoted himself to the study of music, and at the Stern Conservatory in Berlin came under the instruction of von Bülow, who thought very highly of him. He got a position as organist and piano teacher in the small German town of Winterthur, later in Zurich, and in both those posts found the life of an obscure musician with a family to support hard, not to say miserable, with the smallest opportunities for work in composition. Besides this he was afflicted with tuberculosis, which carried him off at the age of 36.

Marie Rappold in "Aida"
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE PHOTO © MISHKIN

Goetz had peddled his "Widerspänstigen" about in various opera houses in a humiliating manner before he finally succeeded in getting it even looked at by a manager. Von Bülow had written to von Bronsart, Intendant in Hanover, warmly recommending the opera, and that operatic potentate really purposed to produce it. But his first baritone fell hoarse and "other hindrances" arose. Goetz had to seek his opportunity elsewhere, and not till he came to Ernst Frank, conductor at Mannheim, later his devoted friend, did he get it. How this happened is related by a contributor to Die Signale, whose narrative is thus translated by Philip Hale in one of the program books of the Boston Orchestra:

On a fine evening in 1873 our friend, Ernst Frank, the Court conductor, was at our tea table in Mannheim. He looked unusually contented and announced that he had good news to tell. "I have discovered an opera, a finely comic opera, a refreshing companion to 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' and you will soon have a chance to hear it." Stepping to the upright pianoforte he hummed with the worn-out tenor of a conductor Katharina's noble air, "Ich will mich keinem geben." Yielding to our entreaties he told in high spirits the following story:

Yesterday as I came from the rehearsal, almost dead, I saw sitting in the square a pale, blonde man with careworn features. I thought at first he was one of the many loafers that beg from our people. But he handed to me a thick manuscript with the title "The Taming of the Shrew, a Comic Opera by Hermann Goetz," and said in a tired voice:

"There! you are the last one whom I shall bother. If you are not pleased, then the Rhine will have something to swallow!" And big tears rolled down his hollow cheeks.

"How shall a poor schoolmaster and musician bring his wife and children through if no one will listen to his music? I came here from Hanover. Mr. von Bülow has sent me to you, and he wishes to be remembered."

At supper and over a glass of wine he told me a great deal about his unlucky attempts to place his opera, and also about his other compositions; then he went to the pianoforte. My interest for the gifted composer grew with each number, and when, at 3 in the morning, he played the final chords, I embraced him and gave him this promise out of a full heart: "We'll do it in Mannheim!" It was not too hard to win the intelligent committee for this charming, beautiful music, and as the libretto is not badly made, it was determined today at a Directors' meeting to perform the opera as soon as possible.

The truly musical Consul Scipio was especially enthusiastic over the opera, and he opened a correspondence with Goetz. He was soon able to invite the composer to the first performance, which took place to the universal and jubilant joy of the audience. Frank's admirable conducting, with the incomparable impersonation of Katharina by the talented Ottilie Ottiker, brought about a great success. In a short time, through Frank's earnest efforts, Hermann Levi put the opera in rehearsal at Carlsruhe, and Hans von Bülow did the same at Hanover and on these stages the success was also complete.

According to Ludwig Herbeck's biography of his father, Johann Herbeck, a famous conductor at the Imperial Opera of Vienna, it was done at that institution next after Mannheim through Herbeck's discernment of its merits, and the Vienna production was responsible for all the others that followed in Germany. It was not immediately popular in Vienna, however, at its production in 1875. Only when it was revived, seven years later, with Pauline Lucca as the heroine, did it become a favorite in the repertory. Yet there were some who criticised severely Lucca's conception of the shrew.

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The librettist of "Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung," Josef Viktor Widmann, was the means of bringing Goetz and Brahms together. They met at Goetz's cottage near Zurich, whither Brahms had come to hear a performance of his "Triumphlied" in 1874. The two never had a hearty equation on account of the radical difference of their characters. Goetz was a sickly, sensitive nature, an invalid. Brahms's specialty was never good manners, and was often a studied roughness and open scorn of priggishness. Widmann relates how once when Brahms called on Goetz he found him at work on a piece of chamber music. "Ah," said the visitor, "do you amuse yourself much with that sort of thing?" Goetz spread both hands over his freshly written pages and said with a hushed solemnity: "That is the most sacred thing I possess." Whereupon Brahms in irritation turned away, spoke of other matters and soon took his leave. Both afterward described the scene to Widmann, each roundly denouncing the other's part in it. But Brahms kept up a friendship with Goetz; wrote him some kindly words about his opera, and after his death composed his two motets, Op. 74, in his memory.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

At the Metropolitan.

Hermann Goetz's "The Taming of the Shrew" ("Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung") will have its first performance in this country for many years on Wednesday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. Its text is a free and condensed version of Shakespeare's play by J. V. Widmann. The librettist has simplified the story of Katherine and Petruchio, reducing the play from five to four acts. The opera was first produced on Oct. 11, 1874, in the Opera House at Mannheim, of which Artur Bodansky, who rehearsed and will conduct the opera here, was musical director before coming to America.

General Manager Gatti-Casazza has had James Fox of the scenic department of the Metropolitan Opera House reproduce the scenery painted for the Mannheim Opera House's most recent production of "The Taming of the Shrew" by Ludwig Sievert, who is also responsible for the costume designs. The work has been staged by Jan Heythekker. The cast will be as follows:

Katharina, Mme. Margarete Ober; Petruchio, Clarence Whitehill; Bianca, Mme. Marie Rappold; Lucentio, Johannes Sembach; Baptista, Otto Goritz; Hortensio, Robert Leonhardt; Grumio, Basyl Ruysdael; A Housekeeper, Mme. Marie Mattfeld; A Tailor, Albert Reiss; Major Domo, Max Bloch.

Other operas this week, the last but two of the season, will be as follows:

"Aida," tomorrow evening with Mmes. Rappold, Homer, and Curtis, and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Rossi, Scott, and Audisio, Miss Galli will dance. Mr. Bavagnoli will conduct.

A special matinée for the benefit of the Emergency Fund on Thursday, the program being as follows: "Il Trovatore" (2d act, 2d scene), with Mme. Ober and Messrs. Martinelli and Audisio; Mr. Polacco conducting; "Lohengrin," (1st act), with Mmes. Gadski and Homer, and Messrs. Urlus, Well, Braun, and Schlegel, Mr. Bodanzky conducting; "Pagliacci," (1st act), with Mme. Cajatti and Messrs. Caruso, De Luca, Tegani, and Bada, Mr. Bavagnoli conducting; and the Tartar Ballet from "Prince Igor," with Miss Galli, Mr. Bonfiglio, the entire chorus and corps de ballet, Mr. Polacco conducting.

"La Sonnambula," on Thursday evening with Mmes. Barrientos, Perini, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Damacco, Didur, Rossi, and Audisio, Mr. Polacco conducting.

"Madame Sans-Gêne," on Friday evening, with Mmes. Farrar, Braslau, Sparkes, Fornia, Egener, and Curtis, and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, De Segurola, Althouse, Tegani, Bada, Leonhardt, Reschiglian, and Begue, Mr. Polacco conducting.

"Samson et Dalila," at the Saturday matinée, with Mme. Homer and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Schlegel, Audisio, and Bloch. Miss Galli will dance. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Die Walküre" at popular prices on Saturday evening, with Mmes. Gadski, Kurt, Ober, Sparkes, Fornia, Warrum, Curtis, Mulford, Heinrich, Robeson, and Mattfeld and Messrs. Urlus, Braun, and Ruysdael, Mr. Bodanzky conducting.

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At tonight's opera concert Mme. Schumann-Heink will sing an aria from Bruch's "Odysseus" and a group of songs by Schubert-Liszt and Schubert-Mottl. Jacques Urlus will sing Beethoven's "Adelaide" and the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger." Marvine Maazel, pianist, will play Rubinstein's D minor Concerto. The orchestra, under the direction of Richard Hageman, will play Goldmark's "Sakuntala" Overture, "Eine Steppon-skizze aus Mittelasien," by Borodin; Volkmann's "Serenade," for strings, and Berlioz's "Queen Mab" Scherzo.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS

March.

12—Symphony Society of New York, with Kreisler and Casals, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12—Eddy Brown, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12—Mme. Fremstad and Ernest Schelling with Sousa's Band, evening, Hippodrome.
12—Grace La Rue, costume recital, evening, Longacre Theatre.
12—Paul Draper, song recital, evening, Princess Theatre.
13—Maude Fay, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—Symphony Club of New York, with Harold Bauer, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—Musical Art Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
14—Flonzaley Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
15—Symphony Society of New York, with Josef Hofmann, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
15—Robert H. Hamilton, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Benefit for Musicians and Members of the Paris Conservatoire, evening, Carnegie Hall.
16—Julia Culp, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—Boston Symphony Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
16—Marjory Kennedy-Fraser and Patuffa Fraser, folksong recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
17—Gertrude Hale, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
18—Boston Symphony Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
18—Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
18—Russian Symphony Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
18—Leo Ornstein, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
19—John McCormack, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

FRITZ KREISLER and Pablo Casals will again be the soloists with the Symphony Society of New York at the special concert at Carnegie Hall this afternoon, which will be a repetition of that of last Thursday. The two soloists will play with the orchestra Brahms's Double Concerto for violin, 'cello, and orchestra, and the other numbers will be the Paris version of the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser" and Strauss's symphonic poem, "Death and Transfiguration."

The society's last concert of the season in New York will be given at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday afternoon, with Josef Hofmann as soloist. Mr. Hofmann will play Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto and a group of smaller numbers for piano alone at the end of the program, while the orchestra will play Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5. At the close of this concert the orchestra leaves for a tour of ten weeks to the Pacific Coast and back.

***

Eddy Brown, violinist, will give his fourth recital in Aeolian Hall this afternoon. The program includes Sinding's Suite in A minor, Spohr's Concerto, No. 8, and pieces by Tschaikowsky, Paganini-Brown, Couperin, Saar-Brown, and Bazzini.

***

Mme. Olive Fremstad will sing at the Hippodrome concert this evening "Dich Theure Halle," from "Tannhäuser," and a group of songs. Ernest Schelling, pianist, will play Liszt's Concerto No. 1, and David Hochstein, violinist, will play as his principal number a movement from Wieniawski's Concerto No. 2. Two new compositions by Sousa, "America First" and "Songs of Grace and Songs of Glory," will be among the numbers played by the band.

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Grace La Rue, an American soprano who has been heard on the musical comedy stage, will make her first appearance here in what is described as a costume recital of modern songs at the Longacre Theatre this evening.

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Paul Draper, tenor, will give a song recital at the Princess Theatre this evening. His program will contain several songs by Brahms.

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Maude Fay, who was recently heard at the Metropolitan Opera House, will give her first song recital here at Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon. Among the numbers on her program will be airs from Strauss's "Ariadne auf Naxos."

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The Symphony Club of New York, an organization of women amateurs of the city who play under the direction of David Mannes and give an annual concert, will be heard on Tuesday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. Harold Bauer will be the soloist.

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The Musical Art Society will give its second concert of the season at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening. The society will have the assistance of the Choir of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and the orchestra of the Symphony Society of New York. The concert will include the first performance of Percy Grainger's "The Merry Wedding." The program is as follows:

Or sus, serviteurs du Seigneur.....Sweelinck
Tenebras factae sunt.....Vittoria
Old German song, "Christi Leiden," Arr. by Riedel
O Filii et Filiae.....Liszt
Blessing, Glory, and Wisdom.....Bach
Nanie.....Brahms
Madrigal, "Sweet, Honeysucking Bees.....Wilbye
Glee, "Amidst the Myrtles".....Battishill
Two partsongs, "The Shower," "Love's Tempest".....Elgar
"My Bonnie Lass, She Smileth," Edward German
"The Merry Wedding".....Grainger

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The Flonzaley Quartet will give the last concert of its subscription series at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening. The program comprises Taneiew's Quartet in C, Op. 5, the Prelude and Fugue from Bach's Suite in G minor for violin alone, which will be played by Alfred Pochon, the quartet's second violinist, and Schumann's Quartet in A minor, Op. 41, No. 1.

***

Robert Hamilton, baritone, will give a song recital in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon. His program includes a group of songs by Brahms, another by Moussorgsky, with several sung in the original Russian; four songs by Strauss, four of German's "Just So" Songs, and Villiers Stanford's "Prospice." Elsie Warner will assist at the piano.

***

Julia Culp will be heard in her third song recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon. Her program includes five sacred songs by Hugo Wolf, six old songs from Italy, England, France, and Germany, and a concluding group of six more songs by Hugo Wolf. Coenraad V. Bos will assist at the piano.

***

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will make its last appearances of the season here at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon. For the first concert Anton Witek, concert master of the orchestra, will be the soloist. He will play Joachim's Concerto in Hungarian Style for violin and orchestra. The other numbers will be Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture, No. 1, and Schumann's Symphony, No. 1. The program for Saturday afternoon includes Beethoven's Second Symphony, Brahms's "Academic Festival" Overture, Mozart's Concertante Symphonie for violin and viola, the solo instruments being played by Messrs. Witek and Ferir, and the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger" by Wagner.

***

Mrs. Marjory Kennedy-Fraser and her daughter, Patuffa Kennedy-Fraser, will give a recital of folk music of the Hebrides at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening. Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser has collected these songs orally with the help of Kenneth Macleod and published them. Some of them will be sung to the accompaniment of the small harp played by Miss Kennedy-Fraser.

***

Gertrude Hale, soprano, will give a recital on Friday evening at Aeolian Hall. Her program consists of an opening group of old Italian music and songs by Schubert, five songs by modern German composers, an aria from Tschaikowsky's "Jeanne d'Arc," and songs in English by Walter Kramer, Marion Bauer, Christiaan Kriens, Mary Turner Salter, and Gertrude Ross. Eric Zardo will assist at the piano.

***

Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch will give a recital of original compositions for two pianos in Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon. Their numbers will be as follows:

Andante and variations, Op. 46.....Schumann
Impromptu on a theme from Schumann's "Manfred".....Reinecke
Sonata in D.....Mozart
Variations on a theme by Beethoven.....Saint-Saens
Romance.....Arensky
Valse.....Arensky
"Espana".....Chabrier

***

The Russian Symphony Society will give the last concert of its subscription series on Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall. The last part of the orchestral program will be devoted to Tschaikowsky's "Pathétique" Symphony. On the first half there will be novelties in the shape of Glazounow's "Overture on Three Grecian Themes," and Rachmaninoff's Fantasie Tableaux for two pianos, adapted for orchestra by Modest Altschuler. Sacha Votitchenko, a Russian artist who plays on a unique instrument called the tympanon, will, as soloist, play some Russian, French, and gypsy folk music and improvisations.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch

Modest Altschuler,
Conductor Russian Symphony Soc.

Mme. Fremstad—Hippodrome
© Pach Bros.

IN AID OF PARIS MUSICIANS.

For the benefit of a fund to better conditions for musicians of the Paris Conservatoire who have suffered by the war and for other French musicians and their families a concert will be given at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening. Those who will take part are Paderewski, the Flonzaley Quartet, Lucien Muratore, the Trio de Lutece, Sigismond Stojowski, and Ernest Schelling.

A description of the conditions which this fund is endeavoring to remedy is contained in a letter sent by Joseph H. Choate to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The letter follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter from which the following translation has been made has just been received from a French musician by a well-known musician in New York. In view of its connection with the concert to be given on the evening of March 15 by Paderewski, Schelling, the Trio de Lutece, Muratore, Granados, and the Flonzaley Quartet, I think it is of peculiar interest to all music lovers in this country who owe so much to France.

Among the hardships caused by the war there are none more cruel and hard to bear than those of the musicians, both men and women. They are obliged to keep up an appearance of ease in spite of their present poverty in order to preserve the hope that they may little by little regain their past standing; and also they are proud; they feel that they must maintain their dignity, and it is so hard for some of them to apply for aid to a relief society, to a formal committee, that I have known many to live on but one meal a day rather than ask for help through official channels.

It is to assist such as these, to look them up, and, when they are found to make them speak, that the idea came to me some fifteen months ago of establishing "La Petite Caisse des Artistes." ("The Small Fund for Musicians.") I myself am a musician, and, although fortune has favored me, I must have outside help for I cannot carry on this work alone. But I personally distribute the funds in a discreet and friendly way to the musicians themselves, literally from my hand to theirs, so that their self-respect need suffer no alarm. I apologize for all these details, but the fact that you are a musician makes me feel particularly grateful to you for your fraternal generosity.

We know also that in one capacity or another the musicians are all serving their beloved country, and their reluctance to ask for official aid comes in many cases from an unwillingness to add another burden to their already overburdened France.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

New York, March 7, 1916.

While its distribution among the various artists has not been announced, the program for the concert is as follows: Andante funebre from Quartet, op. 30, Tschaikowsky; Air of Werther, Massenet; Scherzo for two pianos, Saint-Saëns; trio, Faure; piano pieces by Couperin and Daquin; Larghetto and Allegro, Boccherini; Air de Dejanire, Saint-Saëns; "Magali," Mistrial; "Le Temps des Cerises," old French, and Variations for two pianos, Saint-Saëns.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

The program for the free organ recital to be given by Samuel A. Baldwin at City College at 4 o'clock this afternoon will be as follows: Prelude in E minor, Bach; Benedictus and Pastorale, Reger; Symphony No. 7, Widor; "Vision," Rheinberger; Intermezzo, Brahms; Capriccio, Haigh; "Am Meer," Schubert, and finale from "Symphonie Pathetique," Tschaikowsky. On Wednesday afternoon at the same hour he will play the Allegro from "Unfinished" Symphony, Schubert; Prelude "La Demoiselle Elue," Debussy; Fantasie and Fugue in G minor, Bach; "An Elizabethan Idyll," Noble; "Solitude" and Toccata in D minor, Nevin; Spring Song, Hollins, and "Suite Gothique," Boellmann.

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Under the auspices of the Board of Education, free organ recitals will be given at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon by W. A. Goldsworthy at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, and by William J. Kraft at the Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road.

***

Harry Rowe Shelley's cantata, "Vexilla Regis," will be sung with the composer at the organ at the special noon musical service at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, on Tuesday. Mrs. Edith Baxter Harper, soprano, and Frederic Martin, bass, will assist.

***

Free organ recitals will be given tomorrow afternoon at 4 in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, by John Cushing, and at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, on Thursday afternoon at the same hour by J. Warren Andrews, with Mrs. Merle Alcock, contralto, and Tom Daniel, bass, assisting.

***

Victor Biart, pianist, will give a Beethoven recital on Thursday afternoon at 4 in Teachers College of Columbia University.

***

The Walter R. Johnson Ensemble will give a Grieg-Dvorak program at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, this evening.

***

Hans Kronold, 'cellist, will give his annual free concert at the Bowery Mission on Tuesday evening. He will be assisted by Idelle Patterson, soprano; Earl Tuckerman, baritone, and William Parson, pianist.

***

The free concerts to be given on evenings of the coming week in public school auditoriums under auspices of the People's Institute are as follows: Wednesday, P. S. 53, Seventy-ninth Street, east of Third Avenue, and P. S. 63, Fourth Street, east of First Avenue; Friday, P. S. 21, Mott Street, between Spring and Prince Streets; P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, and P. S. 11, 314 West Seventeenth Street.

MUSIC FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Walter Damrosch's Views on Programs Proper for Their Concerts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your article on music for young people with much interest and agree most heartily with your ideas concerning the proper musical food for the youngsters of our community. The music of the classics should be the foundation of such programs, and I have made this idea the controlling factor in all the programs of the Symphony Concerts for Young People for many years. As proof of this I submit the following from this year's and last year's programs:

SEASON 1914-1915.

Two movements from the Brahms Symphony No. 2.
Two movements from Schumann's "Rhenish" symphony.
Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony. (Entire.)

SEASON 1915-1916.

Two movements from Beethoven's Symphony No. 2.
Haydn's "Surprise" symphony. (Entire.)
Two movements from Dvorak's "New World" symphony.
One movement from Schubert's Symphony in C.
Two movements from Tschaikowsky's "Manfred" symphony.
(Taking particular care to give only the second and third movements, which are bright and simple in character and which do not reflect the melancholy and pessimism of the first and last movements.)

Besides these symphonic works, we have given many shorter selections by Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, Fuchs, Mendelssohn, Weber, and other classical composers. I agree with you that program music should be given but sparingly at young people's concerts, and I introduce it only occasionally, and then only to serve a special educational purpose. The only work of this kind about which I myself felt some doubt was the charming "Adventures in a Perambulator," by Carpenter, which is more a sophisticated work about children for grown-ups than music for children. However, my audience of young people caught the spirit of this delightful work with remarkable intelligence.

These children's concerts interest me as much as any work in which I am engaged, as their educational possibilities are of immense importance. I do not believe in the wisdom of giving entire symphonies on each program. I have found through experience that one, or at the most two, complete symphonies are all that such a series of concerts should contain, as each year brings along a new batch of youngsters of a more or less tender age who must be brought into the musical fold without giving them more than they can digest, and at the same time a large number of older young people, who have attended the concerts for several years, graduate into the regular symphony concerts given by the Symphony Society and other orchestral organizations.

But I am always happy to receive suggestions regarding this fascinating field, and I have had real help from occasional suggestions sent me by teachers and parents who have attended my concerts with their young charges.

These audiences of 3,000 people, composed of young and old, are a real inspiration to me, and to judge from results they seem to be a factor in the development of an intelligent musical community. WALTER DAMROSCH.

New York, March 7, 1916.

GALA BENEFIT FRENCH MUSICIANS | NEXT WED. | CARNEGIE HALL March 15th, 8:15 P.M.

PADEREWSKI
FLONZALEY QUARTET
MURATORE
TRIO DE LUTECE
STOJOWSKI
SCHELLING

TICKETS AT CARNEGIE HALL
Donations may be sent to Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, Treas., 32 East 36th St.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Mon. at 8, Aida. Rappold, Homer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott, Rossi. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Wed. at 8, Taming of the Shrew. Ober, Rappold; Whitehill, Sembach, Goritz, Leonhardt, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. Special Mat. at 2, Act II. Trovatore. Ober, Martinelli: Act I. Lohengrin. Gadski, Homer; Urlus, Well, Braun; Act I. Pagliacci. Cajati; Caruso, De Luca; Ballet Prince Igor. Galli, Bonfiglio. Thurs. at 8:15, Sonnambula. Barrientos, Perini; Damacco, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15, Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Samson et Dalila. Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $3), Walkure. Gadski, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
TONIGHT at 8:30 (50c to $1.50) ORCHESTRA CONCERT. Cond., HOFF. | Schumann-Heink Contralto. Jacques Urlus, Tenor. Marvine Maazel, Pianist. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. NEW SERIES OF RECITALS FOUR ONLY NEW PROGRAMME:
Yvette Guilbert
SUNDAY EVG.....MARCH 19, at 8:15.
TUESDAY AFT.....“ 21, at 3.
FRIDAY AFT.....“ 24, at 3.
SUNDAY EVG.....“ 26, at 8:15.
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Direction CATHARINE A. BAMMAN.

Aeolian Hall, Friday Eve., Mar. 24, at 8:15 First Appearance in Recital in this City
EMMY DESTINN
Only Recital in New York This Season. Tickets 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, now at Box Office. Mgt. Charles L. Wagner. (Steinway Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun Aft., Mar. 19, at 3.
SONG RECITAL JOHN McCORMACK
Tickets Now at Box Office. Mail Orders Filled. Mgt. Wagner & McSweeney. (Steinway Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. AFT., MAR. 25, at 2:30.
Paderewski
Tickets, $1.50 to $3.50. Boxes, $15 & $18 at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL Sat. Eve., Mar. 25, at 8:15 'Cello Recital PAULO GRUPPE
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Moment. HAENSEL & JONES

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Ev., March 17, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL Gertrude Hale
Tickets on sale at Box Office.

Princess Theatre, Mon. Aft., Mar. 20, at 3. Last Lecture & Song Recital PAUL Reimers
Tickets on sale at Box Office.

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ENTER WOLSEY, FOLLOWED BY FALSTAFF

PHYLLIS DAVIS AND MITZI HAJOS IN THE FACETIOUS APACHE DANCE IN "POM-POM" — Photo by Waite

CARRIE REYNOLDS IN "THE BLUE ENVELOPE" CORT

FRANCES STARR IN "MARIE ODILE" STANDARD — Photo by Mishkin

HENRIETTA CROSSMAN IN "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR" CRITERION

Sir Herbert Tree as "Wolsey"

THE FIRST NIGHT CALENDAR.

"THE BLUE ENVELOPE"—A farce by Frank Hatch and Robert E. Homans, tomorrow night at the Cort.

"KING HENRY VIII."—Shakespeare's drama, presented by Sir Herbert Tree as the first of a series of Shakespearean productions at the New Amsterdam, Tuesday night.

"THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR"—The second of James K. Hackett's Shakespearean offerings, Thursday night at the Criterion.

"ERDGEIST"—A drama by Frank Wedekind, acted in German, Wednesday night at the Irving Place.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

Some Tercentenary Footnotes.

IF the greatest Englishman that ever lived were to stroll, reincarnated, along Broadway one of these fine evenings, he might be gratified and surprised to find his name displayed at every other turn and hear it on every other tongue. Devoted to his exploitation is a large, busy and efficient press bureau of a scope and enterprise calculated to make Anna Held or Gaby Deslys turn green with envy. All of us are writing pieces about him, and from the way so many of the theatres hawk his wares in posters and electric signs, you would think he was a George M. Cohan or a Roi Cooper Megrue.

The calendar of this very week is a fresh reminder that the Tercentenary is upon us with a vengeance. On Tuesday, a procession of his characters will cross the Century's stage in honor of the dramatic critic who has written more about him than all his contemporaries put together. Later on the same day, Sir Herbert Tree will inaugurate his season at the New Amsterdam by playing Wolsey in "Henry VIII.," a rôle he first essayed in London in 1910. On Thursday, (if the original announcements are adhered to,) James K. Hackett will don his father's shoes in a performance of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," aided and abetted by Viola Allen and Henrietta Crosman, whose charming Rosalind was among the blessings of the playgoer ten seasons ago and more. Moreover, the good company at the Irving Place, which is preparing a production of "Julius Caesar" for the Metropolitan Opera House stage, will repeat now and then its rollicking quasi-Elizabethan revival of "Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung," a "lustspiel" which you may or may not recognize as "The Taming of the Shrew," while at the Century Lyceum on Saturday next some players from up Harvard way, will give the second part of "Henry IV.," which has not been seen here since 1822 and may have to struggle along till 2016 for its third production.

Enter Sir Herbert.

SIR HERBERT TREE, who has not been seen on our stage for nearly twenty years, first played Wolsey at His Majesty's Theatre, in the Haymarket, on Sept. 1, 1910, with Arthur Bourchier as the King and Violet Vanbrugh as the Queen, giving this pageant play a mounting of the luxurious sort sure to elicit shrieks of anguish from the Poel-Barker, Reinhardt-Gordon Craig fraternity and from all of the persuasion that would give Shakespeare either in a very old or a very new manner. This production enjoyed a run of 254 performances, said to be the longest unbroken Shakespearean run ever achieved on any stage in any country at any time, and certainly casting into the shade the pitiful and beggarly 172 performances accomplished for the same play by the late Sir Henry Irving.

Sir Herbert has in his time played many parts in the Shakespearean répertoire, and here is a partial list of them: Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Malvolio, Iago, Falstaff, King John, Macbeth, Hamlet, Mark Antony, Hotspur, Petruchio, Mercutio, Bottom, Benedick, Shylock, and Wolsey. It is as Wolsey that he makes his first appearance in New York as a Shakespearean actor.

Henry VIII.

WOLSEY is the commanding figure in "Henry VIII.," a chronicle play which handles roughly the fall of the great Cardinal, the divorce of Katharine, the wooing of Anne, the ordeal of Cranmer, and the christening of Elizabeth. It is a pageant play which has not been seen here for many years, and was at no time seen here frequently. While modern scholars have locked in the struggle over the question of its authorship, working themselves up into a fine frenzy over the allotment of its lines to Shakespeare or to Fletcher and puzzling their brains to decide whether it was written to please Elizabeth or James, or neither or both, the theatre of our time has left it pretty much alone. It could never be regarded as one of the great plays, and though, as Mr. Winter says, "it depicts with affecting fidelity the ruin of greatness and illustrates with deep admonitory significance the mutability of fortune and the transitory lot of man," the unregenerate American public has never warmed to it.

The playgoer here might, at one time or another, have seen the Wolsey of Charles Kemble, Edgar Loomis Davenport, Barrett, Booth, Kean, Irving, McCullough or Otis Skinner, or the Katharine of Fanny Kemble, Ellen Terry, Modjeska or Janauschek. It took Charlotte Cushman to play both parts. But this was all long ago, and it was back in 1893 that Irving brought here the sumptuous production of "Henry VIII.," which he played to great plaudits and some financial loss in London. The players who, in these later years, have given us our Shakespeare, Sothern, Marlowe, Forbes-Robertson, Miss Anglin, Faversham and Mantell, have not troubled themselves with Wolsey and the first of the six wives. Hence the greater interest in the première at the New Amsterdam on Tuesday evening next.

The Winter Testimonial.

THE Shakespeare pageant to be given Tuesday at the Century in honor of William Winter will bring into the tercentennial festivities one who, when asked by the committee to enter into the celebration, is said to have replied incontrovertibly, tartly, and at length to the general effect that inasmuch as he had for years given all his waking hours to the honor of Shakespeare, he could scarcely do more in this particular year without loss of essential sleep, that his life, in short, had been one long tercentenary.

Many players have volunteered for the approaching testimonial, and even if you had had no glimpse of the list of participants you might, as an observer of our stage, hazard the suspicion that some would be without extensive training or aptitude for the Shakespearean rôles. It is said that one very gifted and brilliant actress, a player of varied experience and a star in her own right, declined to appear, not, as in some cases, because of old wounds remembered, but because Shakespeare's plays and all poetic drama had had no part in her years on the stage. And this, not always so candidly admitted, is true of most of the best we have in the American theatre. The player who, since Mansfield's death, stands as the foremost artist of our stage, has not touched a Shakespearean part in twenty-five years. The most popular actress in the country has been identified but slightly with Shakespearean rôles, and then for a brief time only and not to her great glory. The best efforts of our theatre are made in quite the opposite direction: the two ablest stage directors we have have never ventured so much as a single Shakespearean production. Think of the best of our younger players—Ethel Barrymore, Frances Starr, Elsie Ferguson, Emily Stevens, and others you could name, not godless wanderers, but followers all of some new god—and consider in what remote and widely different fields all their best work has been done. Consider all these random factors and you realize better how ill-prepared we are for any casual assemblage of a Shakespearean cast.

"It is deplorably true that, although fine individual impersonations become occasionally visible, no complete 'all-'round' performance of a Shakespearean play can anywhere be seen in America. The custom of acting Shakespeare has been permitted to dwindle. The necessary and valuable traditions have been, in a great measure, allowed to die. There should be a revival before it is too late."

Thus Mr. Winter himself writing some five years ago a paragraph which he might repeat with heavier emphasis today—or possibly Tuesday evening.

But one may be permitted to wonder whether there might not be grounds for consolation in the death of the sacrosanct traditions, some value in a fresh start and some hope that for such a start, it can never be "too late."

It is perfectly true that the odds are, and would be, against Shakespeare in any age of the realistic play, but the essential thing in any great play—the element of drama—is eternal, and the great play of any age, greatly played, has its appeal to the playgoers of all succeeding ages. You cannot doubt that if you saw a modern audience drenched in tears at "Everyman," or if, last June in this city's stadium, you were one of the thousands who sat spellbound and a-tingle at the immortal recognition scene in a romantic play written in the fair youth of the world.

And surely you are of little faith if you think the great players will not pass this way again. Is it not possible, anyway, to reason that Adelaide Neilson and Ada Rehan were only in part a product of their times and of the system that brought them to the fore, that they were, in chief, themselves, and that their successors will as likely as not appear in our theatre at the next great call for rehearsals? Even as the writer in The London Times not long ago was sadly penning the line, "You feel that something of Shakespeare's secret died with Ada Rehan," there may have been a-dreaming in some garret within a mile of Fleet Street a boy destined to be recognized as the Edmund Kean of 1940. Why, the little wisp of a girl you saw scuttling across the stage in that play the other evening may in her time, (if by a chance as necessary and as accidental she meets her Augustin Daly,) be hailed as the greatest Juliet the world has ever known. It is true that the odds will be all against her if the theatre of her day is without its Dalys and if the stage then is given over at its best to a bleak realism, but who shall say that the period when the war is over will not see the coming of a new romanticism which will, more likely than not, bring with it a Shakespearean renaissance traceable to something more organically a part of the theatre than the merely numerical fact of his having been dead three hundred years?

We may hope for some such turn in the wheel of the theatre for many, many reasons, among them the downing of that ancient heresy, which must be downed every now and again, the heresy which blandly proclaims the great plays better in the library than on the stage, the sincerity of which you may test by turning on him who voices it and asking abruptly and cruelly whether Imogen of Miranda is the heroine of "Measure for Measure."

THE HOOSIER POET TO WILLIAM WINTER

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, for whom a splendid birthday party was given in Indianapolis not so many months ago, has written a poem and sent it to his friend, William Winter, since he himself is sojourning at Miami, Fla., and cannot come to New York for Mr. Winter's party at the Century Theatre Tuesday afternoon. The poem and the letter that accompanied it are given below:

Dear William Winter: On this merry occasion, when that audience, about whose shoulders you have so often put your arm with friendly squeezes at choice and delicate moments of the play, turns toward you to thank you and to honor you, as you deserve beyond all our words, please know how big this audience is—how it trails far from the misty past, up through the present, and into the dawning future, and thunders its applause, and smiles from a deep stirring of heart and spirit.

O rare Will Winter, we would express our love for you.

Your roses are the phrase and word
Of olden tomes divine,
(With hi! and ho!
And pinks ablow
And posies everywhere!)
So you are as a humming bird
That steals from song to song,
And scents the ripest-blooming rhyme,
Bearing your heart along,
To sack all sweets of bursting verse
And ballads, throng on throng,
(With ho! and hey!
And brook and brae
And brinks of shade and shine.)

With all loyal, and friendly, and cheery salutations and greetings,
Your faithful
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Honoring Frederick Warde.

An entertainment in honor of Frederick Warde, who, in his time, has played many Shakespearean parts, will be given Tuesday night, March 21, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The program will consist of the presentation of a scene from "As You Like It," a playlet entitled "The Return of Shakespeare," and a group of dances from "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Mr. Warde was born in Wardington, Oxfordshire, England, in 1851. His first appearance was in minor rôles at the Lyceum Theatre, Sunderland, in 1867. Subsequently he played Romeo to Adelaide Neilson's Juliet and acted with Sir Henry Irving. He came to the United States in 1874, and since that time has been prominent in Shakespearean productions. He appeared in the support of Booth and McCullough and for a time was associated with Louis James.

THE New York stage will make its first important contribution to the nation-wide Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival this week. There will be two revivals of the bard's dramas by eminent stars and a testimonial to a man of the theatre, the principal feature of which will be a Shakespearean masque.

Perhaps the greatest interest will centre in Sir Herbert Tree's presentation of "King Henry VIII." Tuesday night at the New Amsterdam. For several seasons the English actor-manager, whose last appearance here was at the Knickerbocker in 1896, has been impending. Last year he came to America intent on obtaining a playhouse in which to offer some of the productions which have earned him fame and wealth at His Majesty's Theatre, London, and his forthcoming engagement is a result of that visit.

"A number of times during my career," said Sir Herbert the other day, "Shakespeare has saved me from bankruptcy. The English public seems to prefer me in his rôles, but just now they have enough that is serious to think about without going to the theatre for it. That is why I am here."

During the last ten years Mr. Tree has given an annual Shakespeare festival at his own theatre, and but for the war he would probably be following his custom of a season of revivals at His Majesty's, especially since this is the year of the tercentenary.

He has chosen for his opening production the one that has been most popular in London. "King Henry VIII," has been acted by Sir Herbert 254 times, which is said to be a record for any Shakespearean play in any country. He will play the rôle of Cardinal Wolsey and will be surrounded by a cast chosen from both the English and American stages. Edith Wynne Matthison will be the Queen Katharine, Lyn Harding will play the King, Charles Dalton will impersonate the Duke of Buckingham, and Willette Kershaw will appear as Anne Bullen. In other rôles will be Maud Milton, Fred Eric, Lionel Braham, Eric Maxon, Reginald Carrington, Claude Beerbohm, and Henry Herbert.

The original London production has been brought here. Percy Macquoid, R. I., of London, designed costumes and scenery. When Sir Herbert first produced the play Louis N. Parker assisted him. The five acts of the original have been compressed into three, and there are eleven scenes in all. As this is primarily a pageant play, careful attention has been given to the dances, which have been rehearsed by Elizabeth Rothe and which will be danced to Edward German's music played by an orchestra conducted by Anton Heindl.

James K. Hackett will make the other Shakespearean production of the week. Mr. Hackett, whose illness interrupted the run of "Macbeth," will return to the Criterion Thursday night in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Mr. Hackett will have associated with him Viola Allen in the rôle of Mistress Ford, and Henrietta Crosman as Mistress Page. His support will also include Orrin Johnson, Fuller Mellish, Paul Gordon, Robert Payton Gibbs, Ernest Cove, Owen Meech, Percival Vivian, Beatrice Beckley, Annie Hughes, Charles W. Butler, and Ralph Bradley. Mr. Hackett will play Falstaff, a rôle in which his father won fame during the early part of the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Josef Urban, who provided such an opulent background for Mr. Hackett's "Macbeth," has painted the four scenes of this production. Special music has been written by William Furst, who will conduct an augmented orchestra. The properties are by Seidl and the costumes from designs by Willy Pogany. Richard Ordynski, who for a number of years was associated with Max Reinhardt in Berlin, has staged the play.

"The Blue Envelope," a farce by Frank Hatch and Robert E. Homans, will be presented tomorrow night at the Cort by Richard Lambert. The piece was first acted out of town last season, and during the past few weeks other preliminary performances have been given. These trial performances were mainly for the purpose of assembling the proper cast, and as it now stands it includes Walter Jones, Carrie Reynolds, George Probert, Josie Sadler, George W. Howard, Edwin Forsberg, Beth Franklyn, Ralph Nairn, Ethel Valentine, John L. Kearney, Belle Theodore, and Ford Fenimore.

The scenes of the farce past on Long Island and Manhattan, and the story told is of an eminently respected citizen of Cohoes, who becomes involved in a series of misadventures when he answers an article in a matrimonial journal.

Tuesday afternoon an unusual tribute will be paid William Winter, dean of American dramatic critics, in the form of a testimonial performance at the Century Theatre. The testimonial was organized by a group of admirers of the writer, and immediately the plan was announced great numbers of actors and actresses offered their services, while men prominent in many spheres of activity sent their signatures to be bound in the volume that will be presented Mr. Winter. In addition to these signatures, of which there are more than a hundred on parchment, the volume will contain autographed photographs of the artists taking part on the program. Copies of the volume will be given those attending the performance and will afterward be sold.

The entertainment itself will be divided into two parts. The first part will consist of an address, a dance by Ruth St. Denis, and music. The second part will be a Shakespearean masque, entitled "The House of Magic," written by Herman Hagedorn and staged by Stuart Walker and David Belasco. In this masque Elsie Ferguson will appear as the Spirit of the City, performing the function of the classical chorus and showing the modern significance of the scenes from Shakespeare's plays that follow. In these the following players will take part: Julia Arthur, Orrin Johnson, Viola Allen, Fuller Mellish, Blanche Bates, Eugene Ormonde, Beatrice Cameron, Clarence Derwent, Oswald Yorke, Norman Trevor, Fred Eric, Rose Coghlan, Percy Haswell, Jane Cowl, Henrietta Crosman, Isabel Irving, Frederick Lewis, James K. Hackett, Eric Blind, Kathryn Kidder, Mary Lawton, Charles B. Hanford, Conway Tearle, Louis Calvert, Albert Bruning, James O'Neill, Wilton Lackaye, Alice Fisher, Brandon Tynan, Chrystal Reves, Rowland Buckstone, Walter Hampden, Gerald Hamer, Herman Lieb, Annie Russell, and Idelle Patterson. Mrs. Sol Smith, who is 88 years old and has been in retirement for a number of years, will return to the stage for this occasion.

Frank Wedekind's drama, "Erdgeist," will be presented at the Irving Place Theatre Wednesday night. Jenny Valliere will play the principal rôle, and others in the cast will be Heinrich Marlow, Rudolf Christians, Ernst Robert, Ernst Holznagel, Otto Meyer, Selma Weber, Heinrich Falk, and Beth Suessi.

As a feature of a special St. Patrick's Day matinee of Brandon Tynan's "The Melody of Youth" at the Fulton St. Tynan will present the last scene from his play, "Robert Emmet," in which the patriot makes his famous dying speech at the conclusion of his trial. Mr. Tynan will play his old rôle of Emmet, and George Giddens will be the Lord Norbury.

"Petrouchka," a Russian pantomime-ballet, will be given tonight at the Neighborhood Playhouse. The scene of the ballet, a carnival fair on the outskirts of Petrograd, gives opportunity for interesting settings and amusing costumes.

The Harvard Chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity will present the second part of "King Henry IV." Saturday in the Century Lyceum. This will be the first time the play has been performed here since 1822. Two former professionals, the Rev. Frederick C. Wilmot and Richard J. Tarry, will be included in the cast, which will be made up largely of [illegible]

THE REBELLION OF THE ACTORS

And Some Remarks on ART by Those Who Would Play the Game with Union Cards.

SOME interesting talks were made by actors to more than 800 members of the profession gathered at the Hotel Astor on Friday afternoon to consider the proposition of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. One of the principal objections advanced was that actors are artists, and therefore should not associate themselves with bricklayers and hod-carriers. Several speakers found great joy in this. One of these was Fred Niblo.

"The principal obstacle in the way of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor," said Mr. Niblo, "seems to be the pride of profession and the pride of art. The pride of art is really a wonderful thing—wonderful as long as you keep it in activity. But the moment you allow it to break out and run wild it becomes a serious menace to the dinner table. Duval, the French artist, died of starvation. Shortly before he died he painted a picture, which, after his death, was hung in the Louvre—and he was a dead artist, but he was a dead one. See how much more wonderful and more comfortable it would be if we could solve the problem of being artists and human beings at one and the same time. By human beings I mean men with ordinary common sense. You know a man, an actor, does not sacrifice his artistic dignity if he happens to be a man of ordinary common sense or a business man.

"Another thing we must remember is that we are always artists. We are very proud of our profession. Nobody is prouder of his profession than I am; but just the same we are not always artists. We may bluff the public, and try to make them look upon us as a peculiar, mysterious species of genius that floats along on air and oats cream puffs, but we are not. We have indigestion, and snore in our sleep, just the same as other people.

"Did you ever get up at 5 o'clock in the morning, when the street cars were not running, and walk two miles to the station, and then you rode all day and got to the next town just in time for the matinee, and played the night performance without leaving the theatre, and left the next night on a sleeper? Is that art? You ask a hod-carrier to do that and he will die on your hands. It is not art to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning and catch a train. It is not art to travel in a vile-smelling dozen all day, a day much as old and terrible as Dante's Inferno. It is not art to spend your life on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, and to find after you have been traveling all day that you have gone fifty-two miles. It is not art to get up and catch a train a day late, and, when you try to get in they say, 'No, this is yesterday's train. Today's train does not get in till tomorrow.'

"It may be all right to salve our pride and relieve our aching backs with the thought that we are artists, but do not forget that the people in the car ahead call us show people."

Wilton Lackaye hurled the barbed shafts of his famous satire at the art bubble.

"As far as this question of art is concerned," he said, "my observation has been that the man who talks art in capitals always acts in nonpareil. Some years ago I butted into the Players' Club and found a number of aged comedians discussing the definition of the expression, 'A legitimate comedian.' They could not agree, and as I was the last man in and had not been involved in the conflict they left the answer to me, and I defined the legitimate comedian as one who does not get a laugh.

"I think there are a great many people who do a great deal of talking about art who do not do a great deal of doing it. This suggestion about our feeling, the feeling that an artist should have when associated with the watchmaker—the managers never suggest the watchmaker in this; they never suggest the skilled laborer, they always seem to go down to the bricklayer, and the reason they go down to the bricklayer is that frequently, for purposes of illustration, they find it easier to adopt the language and manners and customs of the bricklayer. I know a great many men who are mechanics and tradesmen who are very much cleverer and much more intellectual and better read than most of the men who advise us to keep a close eye upon our art and not to associate with organized labor. The trick about putting art up in the sky is a trick that was invented by the late lamented Billy McGlory, and the idea was to take a man downtown and point to a building like the Woolworth Building, and while he was looking up his companion got the watch. That is the idea. This talk about art is not interesting by the actor; it is imposed upon him by the man who wants to [illegible]

PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THESE PARTS

Lowell Sherman, Leonore Ulrich, and William Courtleigh in "The Heart of Wetona"—Lyceum.

THE STAGE WITHIN RANGE OF THE ZEPPELINS

THE production of a new play at the Théâtre Français in Paris is of more than common interest here, since there is talk now of the company from that great national theatre leaving France for the first time and crossing to this country to give performances here in the Fall. Its second première since the war is "La Figurante," by Viscount François de Curel. It was the same audience of old playgoers above military age, according to one correspondent who attended the première. There were still one or two dresscoats, and the ladies still wore dark colors, but they have, since the première of last year, developed in shape and curtailed in length their gowns to suit the present strange war fashions. One noticed also more wounded officers and soldiers than before, and I sat next to a wan-looking young Lieutenant, who had one arm in a sling and a limp in his leg, and wore a brand-new Legion of Honor and a Military Cross, with the gold palm branch. Outside the theatre also Paris was darker than ever, while inside the famous foyer was lit with merely a glimmer.

"La Figurante" has been given as a compensation to M. de Curel, whose "Le Coup d'Aile" was to have been brought out at the Français, but was so much mauled about by the censors that he refused to allow its performance. It was M. de Curel who told at the time that famous story of the censor and Scribe. He was at the Francais when the telephone rang, and he answered himself. "Are you the Français? You have sent us a comedy by M. Scribe which you want to produce. We cannot give you the visa until we have communicated with the author. Please give us his address." The censor had boggled at "Le Coup d'Aile" because one character is a peace-at-any-price M. P. But there is nothing political in "La Figurante." In fact, the play, though skillful in character study and as fastidiously written as everything that M. de Curel does, made one feel rather uncomfortable because it has so little to do with the life of the nation now. It was written, of course, long before the war.

"La Figurante"—the English is literally "super," but "figurehead" would be nearer the mark—is Mlle. Marie Leconte, and a girl supposed to be a cipher. Her aunt, Mme. Berthe Cerny, is the young wife of a resigned and rather cynical old savant, M. de Féraudy, and has been for years the mistress of the coming statesman, M. Raphael Duflos, who has not yet had a seat in the Cabinet, and thinks it high time he had. His love affair is all very well, but he must have a wife to help him on. Why not the niece? The match is made, but the girl, in whom still waters run deep, has long loved the politician, and the shrewd old uncle knows it. After three months, the bride—a bride in name—has become her official husband's indispensable Egeria, and he gets into the Cabinet, at last, as Foreign Secretary.

The end is easy to guess. It is obviously all up with the mistress. We have the expected great scene between the two women, in which with equal art Mlle. Leconte triumphs and Mme. Cerny is crushed. The mistress will go off for a two years' voyage with her antiquarian husband. "Most extraordinary thing," says the archaeologist, "there are some very curious remains to be investigated at Delphi, and my wife has actually insisted on accompanying me out there."

"Stop! Look! Listen!" is known in London as "Follow the Crowd," and you may note this variation recorded in The Daily Mail:

"I inquired in my notes, a few weeks ago if Mr. Butt would retain for this production the number known as 'I Love a Piano,' which, in New York, introduces a piano with six men at the keyboard. Mr. Butt says he will dare. Anyone that has ever been near a house where an innocent piano was being victimized by children home from school—children whose musical education was limited to a hazy notion of an out-of-date rag-time song—can almost realize what a joy gift this six-player piano would be to young folks. At the Empire Theatre it will have a 30-foot keyboard, containing 45 octaves, and 522 keys, and six genuine and accomplished pianists to work them in concert."

Well, the overgrown piano was employed at the Empire and the song, warbled here by the genial Harry Fox, is sung in London by Ethel Levey, the American, who is so perennial a favorite with the English playgoer. Another in the cast is Joseph Coyne, and still another is Fay Compton, who, with her husband, Lauri de Freece, was seen here last season in "Tonight's the Night," which musical comedy, by the way, has just passed its 300th performance in London.

The London reviewers speak with enthusiasm of "Follow the Crowd," which retains Berlin's music and translates Harry B. Smith's libretto. "One has never seen prettier girls or more of them or prettier dresses or more of them," says The London Post. "Neither can one recall premises more attractive than those labeled 'At the Costumiers,' 'At Harridge's,' and 'At Honblulu,' and these are by no means the first of their kind. Again, as to humans, one has never known girls sing, dance, wave their arms, or waggle their feet better together, or, of the matter of that, disrobe in more perfect unison, till the leader, after fiddling with the sash of a bathing dress, cries out that she cannot take off any more and so brings down the curtain amid much laughter and applause."

"A matter of superlatives—an invigorating show—breathless laughter—tumultuous applause," &c., might be culled for the sandwich men from the piece in The London Telegraph.

Sheridan's "The Critic" has been turned into an opera, and The Times speaks approvingly of the product.

Has there ever been an opera by a British composer which has drawn so many audible signs of approval from its first-night audience as Sir Charles Stanford's setting of Sheridan's "The Critic," which was given its first performance at the Shaftesbury Theatre last night? Probably not. But, then, has there ever been anything in British opera with a libretto such as the tragedy of "The Spanish Armada" offers? Certainly not, The Times's critic decides.

There were those who before the performance were inclined to suggest that the play could not be bettered by music, but by the time the curtain fell they, with the exception of Mr. Sneer himself, must, we think, have been inclined to modify their view. For the fact is that the stage tricks, the heroics and the high sentiments of which Sheridan made game, have so long passed away from the theatre of the spoken play that some of his most palpable hits lose their palpability in a modern performance. But they have by no means passed away from the operatic stage; the soliloquy, the lovers' parting duet, the hero's death, and the heroine's madness are the common stuff of so many modern and admired operas that set to the right kind of music one is almost tempted to imagine that Mr. Puff, the author, wrote his play with an eye to the musical abilities of Verdi, Wagner, and Puccini, and with more than a thought of Thomas's Hamlet. And it is in that that Sir Charles Stanford's skill is most shown.

"Kultur" is the ominous title of a new play by Rudolph Besier and Mrs. John Spottiswoode, which is to be presented at the Court. Mr. Besier wrote "Don" and "Lady Patricia."

Frank Curzon and Gerald Du Maurier will present a new Barrie play this month, his first since the disastrous "Rosy Rapture" in which Gaby Deslys appeared in London.

Roof Top Fun.

The New Amsterdam Roof, where Flo Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" is established, is a rendezvous for visitors to New York and that portion of the amusement-seeking public that does not go home till morning. Will Rogers, who discourses wittily on the topics of the day; the Dolly Sisters in dances, Oscar Shaw, and Claire Rochester are among the entertainers at this sprightly nocturnal entertainment.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK—"The Eternal Magdalene," Robert McLaughlin's drama originally acted here at the Forty-eighth Street, with Julia Arthur in the title rôle, and Dodson Mitchell, Robert Hudson, William David, Ina Brooks, and Arnold Lucy in the supporting company.

ORPHEUM—Ruth St. Denis in a program of classical and Oriental dances, Valerie Bergere and company in the dramatic playlet, "Little Cherry Blossom," Albert Whelan, monologist from the English halls—headline numbers on a new variety bill.

BUSHWICK—Han Ping Chien and his "Peking Mysteries," Dave Kramer and George Morton in a black-face skit, Elsie Pilcer and Dudley Douglas in songs and dances—features of a new program of Keith vaudeville.

PROSPECT—The following headline numbers on a new vaudeville program—Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keeler in a one-act playlet by Porter Emerson Brown, entitled "Married"; Paul Morton and Naomi Glass in a skit called "Before and After," Josie Heather, assisted by William Casey and Bobbie Heather, in songs.

GRAND—"The Penalty," in which Arnold Daly and Hilda Spong were originally starred, presented by the Grand Opera House Players.

TELLER'S—"Kilkenny," an Irish romantic drama with Fiske O'Hara, the singing comedian, in the principal rôle.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

MR. TYNAN, Brandon Tynan, to give the full Irish of it, lounged comfortably in one chair with his stockinged legs upon another.

"Something," he said, "has gone out of the theatre. It is the spirit, the soul of it, I guess."

The echoes of applause at the finale of his play, "The Melody of Youth," had scarcely died in the auditorium below, and in further contradiction of his statement there sat Mr. Tynan himself, all done up in his frilled shirt and filling neatly his knee trousers and hose. But an interview is an interview, and time is fleeting and linotypes greedy, so there was no time to argue.

"There is not the reverence for the stage and its people there was years ago," he continued. "I'll wager you can go a block away from any theatre now disgorging its audiences and ask any member of any of them the names of the players they saw, and nine out of ten of them won't be able to tell you. People don't know or care about actors and actresses any more.

"There are names, of course, a few of them, they remember, names of stars that have been widely advertised, but aside from these they don't know. What is the reason for this change, I wonder, for it was not like this in other days? I think the coming of the syndicates and corporations to take over the business of the theatre, the commercializing of the stage, is largely responsible. A manager desires his name to stand as a trademark which will insure a certain standard of production, and so audiences come to think of that name and what it represents and give no thought to the names of those who contribute to establishing that standard.

"The spirit has gone out of the theatre and we have crook plays and pathological dramas. We have 'Damaged Goods' and audiences go in the name of science, but substitute cancer or tuberculosis in that play and see how many go."

But Mr. Tynan has too much Irish in him to be sorrowful long, and he soon shifted his legs and his subject.

"Whenever I am interviewed," he said, "I think of Wilton Lackaye's trap for a young man who came to interview him recently. You know Mr. Lackaye is a confirmed joker and when the young man had arrived he said: 'Suppose we talk of something outside the theatre; there is nothing more of interest in the theatre. Suppose you propose a subject, some such subject as the clergyman's view of the actor and the actor's view of the clergyman. Or we might talk on my hobby, chemistry. I have always been vastly interested in chemistry and have spent much time in experimenting. I often carry apparatus about with me and in my leisure time perform experiments. Recently I have been engaged on a most interesting one—that of creating a serum by which I hope to be able to stop the war.'

"By this time the new reporter was deeply interested and was taking copious notes. 'And what is this serum,' he asked, 'by which you hope to perform such a miracle?'

"'A serum,' Mr. Lackaye replied, 'to cure British flat feet.'

"I haven't any marvelous serum," Mr. Tynan went on, "by which I hope to correct the drama. Things usually go in cycles and soon, no doubt, the crook play and the sex treatise will pass and the more spiritual things return."

***

ACTING is one of the most cosmopolitan of the arts. A player of one nationality who wishes to appear on the stage of a foreign country has only to learn enough of the language to speak a part and he is ready, for the technic of the stage is universal. Were it not so, America would not now be enjoying the art and beauty of Martha Hedman, the pink and white blonde vision of loveliness whose Virginia Xelva ensnares Dr. Sumner, so capitally played by Arthur Byron, in "The Boomerang" at the Belasco.

For only a few years ago Miss Hedman was acting in her native Sweden, with never a thought of playing in America or even England. About five or six years ago she went to London to study the Queen's language just because she thought it might be a good thing to know. One day, after she had been there nearly a year, she called at the Duke of York's to see Dion Boucicault to show off, for he had known her when she couldn't speak a word of his own tongue.

Mr. Boucicault was hurrying away from the theatre and Miss Hedman had only a few words with him, but those few words were destined to play an important part in her future career.

"I am just going over to see Charles Frohman," he said. "He wants to ask about some one to play a rôle in a piece he is going to do soon in New York. I wonder if you wouldn't do for the part?" he added suddenly.

The next morning Miss Hedman received a note asking her to call on Mr. Frohman.

"I found him in his rooms at the Savoy," Miss Hedman said in telling of her first meeting with the lamented C. F. "He was sitting there, a big foot up on the table and a little man down in a chair. He asked me if I wanted to go to America, and if I thought I could play the part, and when I told him I didn't think my English was good enough he said that would be all right. So it was arranged. I went to Paris to see the play, and then sailed for New York, arriving in August, 1912."

The play for which Mr. Frohman had engaged Miss Hedman was Bernstein's "The Attack" presented at the Garrick early that Fall with John Mason in the leading man's rôle. At the conclusion of that engagement Miss Hedman appeared in Augustus Thomas's "The Model," which had but a short career, and while Mr. Frohman was casting about for another part for her, Sir George Alexander asked that she be allowed to come to London to appear with him in "The Attack." The play was a more emphatic success there and Miss Hedman remained a whole season, during which time the author ran over from Paris to see the performance and say some nice things about Miss Hedman and Sir George in his play.

Miss Hedman really deserved a long engagement this season to make up for last year's bad luck. She had the misfortune to be cast for one of the principal rôles in Paul Armstrong's "The Heart of a Thief," one of the very worst melodramas the late playwright ever wrote, and one which ran only a few nights at the Hudson. Later in the year she was seen in "The Trap," a melodrama that was performed more times but was not much better than the Armstrong play.

Miss Hedman has finally grown quite fond of her adopted country. At first the bigness of New York amused her and then it frightened her, but finally she discovered that it was not as hard and cold as it seemed. Also she discovered that there is a great deal of the United States north of the Bronx and west of the Hudson.

"My ambition," Miss Hedman says, "is to own a farm where I can have chickens and books. Sounds like a queer combination, but it really works out very well."

Phoebe Foster and Charles Lane in "The Cinderella Man."—Hudson.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Daddy Long-Legs," Jean Webster's dainty comedy seen last season at the Gaiety, with Renee Kelly in the rôle created by Ruth Chatterton.

STANDARD—"Marie-Odile," Edward Knoblauch's idyl of life in an Alsatian convent, with Frances Starr in the rôle of a novice, a rôle in which she was seen last season at the Belasco.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—"In the Orchard," a musical comedy in miniature; Al Raynor's bulldogs, an animal act; the Hoban Trio in a comedy skit—these being the featured items on a new vaudeville bill.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—Feature pictures, with daily changes, and a variety program, including Tom Nawn and company in the comedy skit, "A Touch of Nature"; Nick Long and Idalene Cotton and company in "Her Diamond Heels"; "Danceland," a singing and dancing number.

DALY'S—The Blue Winners, a burlesque company, with the Princess Zelda as one of the principal entertainers.

Bandbox Bill Postponed.

The new program of the Washington Square Players announced for tomorrow night has been postponed to the following Monday night. The bill first acted in the little playhouse about two months ago will be retained this week.

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Announce
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In all the newest fancy effects; also feather edging, now so much in vogue.
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No matter how many dresses a woman may own, her wardrobe is incomplete without a black silk.
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WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

KNICKERBOCKER — Douglas Fairbanks in "The Habit of Happiness"; "A Village Vampire."

STRAND—Fannie Ward in "For the Defense."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Theda Bara in "Gold and the Woman."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—John Emerson in "The Flying Torpedo"; Mack Sennett, Polly Moran in "The Village Blacksmith."

TWENTY-THIRD STREET — Vivian Martin in "Merely Mary Ann," with daily changes.

SIR HERBERT TREE came back from California last week with some new experiences registered on the film of his memory. He had scarcely recovered from the excitement of the busy weeks he had spent at the Triangle-Fine Arts studios in Los Angeles when he received the newspaper men in his suite at the Hotel Plaza the afternoon of his arrival, although the long journey from California had intervened between then and the day a crowd of cinema folk, among them a hundred movie cowboys, bade him a vociferous farewell.

The work of filming "Macbeth" got a bad start, and as Sir Herbert's time was limited it was necessary after things began moving smoothly to make up for lost time. Accordingly the distinguished star was hustled out of bed at daybreak and kept on the move till after sundown. So strenuously was he kept at it that he did not realize how exhausted he was till he got aboard the train. Then he luxuriated in the first real leisure he had had since leaving New York in December.

Sir Herbert says he feels the picture version of "Macbeth" is a fine achievement and one entirely worthy of his standing as an artist. Whether or not it will prove popular, he says, remains to be seen, but D. W. Griffith pronounced it a fine picture.

"Why, that play was written for the movies," he said after seeing it unreeled at a private showing. Mr. Griffith did not direct the taking of the picture, but assigned John Emerson to that task.

"Acting before the camera," Mr. Tree said the other day in telling about his visit, "is much more exhausting than acting on the stage. There you can relax at times and with your technic mask your feeling. But before the camera it is different. The lens cannot be cheated, and every second you must throw yourself into the part without letting down a moment. And then there is the constant retaking of scenes, sometimes as many as fifteen times, for just the right effect.

"I must confess that to me Shakespeare means the sheer beauty of the spoken word. It is a most interesting question in my mind how much, if any, after the photo-dramatization has been fully titled from the text, we are going to feel the further lack of speech. But for the present I'll fall back on a comparison of our results with Charles Lamb's 'Tales from Shakespeare.' Charles Lamb never maintained that his tales were Shakespeare, but they did undoubtedly furnish considerable stimulus to Shakespearean study. Now if Lamb could accomplish something by adapting the poet's verse to readable prose, why shouldn't we do the same by adapting his works to the screen?"

Sir Herbert says Los Angeles has grown calloused to the movie players, who throng the streets at all hours of the day in their costumes. He says Mr. Griffith is making wonderful preparations for "Babylon," his next big picture.

Charles Chaplin has departed from New York, where he sojourned so successfully for some weeks, to begin work under his $670,000 contract with the Mutual. While the taking of the first picture is under way a hundred-foot film showing the comedian and John R. Freuler, President of the Mutual, signing the contract is being shown.

If anything should happen to a star whose services are considered so valuable during the life of the contract naturally it would entail a great loss. Consequently the Mutual, it is said, has taken out policies insuring it against the death of the comedian.

The new Annette Kellermann picture which Herbert Brennon is photographing for the Fox Film Company in Jamaica will not be completed before the end of April, and when it is ready for projection it is estimated that more than $1,000,000 will have been expended for its production. Up to March 1 (the figures are the press agent's) $745,000 had been sent to Kingston to pay the cost of making the film.

That the cost will be stupendous, even if it does not measure up to the announced figures, may be judged from the nature of the picture. In some of its scenes 15,000 persons take part. A Moorish city was built of solid steel and concrete as a background for portions of the picture, and for other scenes a gnome village was constructed around a waterfall made by diverting the course of a stream over a hillside. Native children played the rôles of gnomes. Other scenes will show shoals of human mermaids in the Caribbean, for a Kellermann picture would not be worthy of the name unless it gave the Venus-formed one a chance to show her grace and prowess in the water. The picture will be exhibited in June throughout the United States in theatres rented for the purpose.

E. M. Porter, who was sent to South America by the Famous Players and Jesse L. Lasky Companies to study that country as a prospective market for American films, brought back some interesting observations about the movies in South America.

"The average motion-picture theatre in Brazil and Argentina compares favorably with the houses in the United States," said Mr. Porter. "One of the peculiar things about Argentina is the fact that there are more cinema bars than theatres. These bars are cafés in which films are exhibited, and these replace the usual theatre in many towns, outside of Buenos Aires especially.

"Another peculiar Argentine custom consists in dividing the performance into four sections, each running an hour. When you purchase your ticket you state whether it is for the four sections, or if you desire simply to drop into the theatre for an hour you buy a ticket for one section.

"In Brazil, the very interesting custom obtains of having a huge lobby in the first-class theatres. Here the patrons sit and listen to an excellent orchestra if they arrive during the middle of a performance, as they are not permitted to enter the house proper while the show is in progress. So generally is this custom in force that it has become a daily habit to array one's self in one's best clothes and to display them to the admiring throng in the lobby. It has become, in fact, a veritable peacock alley.

"One of the most interesting exhibitions I gave was in the New Theatre in Buenos Aires. Arrangements were made to hold the entertainment in the afternoon, and invitations were issued to the officials of the city, the most important exhibitors, and members of the press. An orchestra of eighteen pieces was engaged to play for the performance, and everything was arranged in accordance with our best precepts.

"As every one knows who is at all familiar with life in Buenos Aires, society there must have its tea at exactly 5 o'clock. Nothing is permitted to interfere. I believe that if the city were burning down society would repair to the big hotels which were not actually in flames in order to have its tea. I therefore planned to have the performance over by 5 o'clock, but various things interfered, and there was still another entire picture to be run at 5. Great enthusiasm had been manifested by my guests, among whom were the Mayor of the city and at least fifty persons who were prominent in society, but I was thoroughly prepared to have them depart at the customary hour. But not one of them stirred! Every person in the theatre remained until 6:30—a fact which astounded even the managers of the theatre.

"Of course Buenos Aires is celebrated as one of the greatest operatic centres of the world, where all the internationally famous opera singers appear. It was here that Geraldine Farrar scored one of the biggest successes of her career. Particularly did she triumph in the operas 'Carmen' and 'Madame Butterfly.' It was natural, then, that Buenos Aires should have been delighted with the film adaptation of 'Carmen.'"

"Have your picture taken on a film" will be the cry of the barkers at the first annual exposition to be given under the auspices of the Motion Picture Industries in Madison Square Garden early in May. Those attending the exposition will be photographed in groups, and it will be possible to purchase sections of film on which you appear and take them home to an admiring family.

George Beban, portrayer of Italian types, is engaged in the production of his initial photoplay subject for the Oliver Morosco Photoplay Company. It is "Pasquale," a play written by himself in collaboration with Lawrence McCloskv.

In "Pasquale" Mr. Beban will appear in the quaint character of a poor Italian such as dwell in great numbers in Mulberry Street. The subject has a bearing upon the war in Europe, and various actual scenes of battle, involving the Italian Army, with others showing the manoeuvres of a fleet of Zeppelins, are included in the picture.

Supporting the star is a cast that includes Myrtle Stedman, Helen Eddy, Page Peters, Jack Nelson, and Nigel de Brulier. The release of "Pasquale" on the Paramount program will mark the return of George Beban to this program.

The Strand has added an art department to its organization and has placed Rolf Pielke in charge. Mr. Pielke will design the program covers, advertising cuts and posters for the theatre, and will decorate the lobby.

E. H. Sothern, having announced that during his motion picture season he would not portray for the screen any of the Shakespearean characters with which he has been identified, makes it appear that Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree's "Macbeth," done for the Triangle, will be the only film contribution to the Shakespeare tercentenary. It thus seems that David W. Griffith made a timely move when he obtained Sir Herbert's signature to a contract last Fall. Work on "Macbeth" has been going on for some time in California, and the completed production should be ready for release some time in April, the anniversary of the bard's death.

Constance Collier was specially engaged for Lady Macbeth. She has played with Sir Herbert during his London seasons, and is expected to be a member of his company when he gives his Spring festival in New York. The Macduff is Wilfred Lucas, who was Rose Stahl's leading man for five years. Almost a dozen of the minor characters will be in the hands of players who have had experience in flesh-and-blood productions of Shakespeare's works. John Emerson, assigned by Griffith to direct the spectacle, was formerly a Frohman stage director, and was co-author and star of "The Conspiracy" a few years ago.

Lubin has acquired the works of Rex Beach for movie purposes. Mr. Beach is a story teller of the great outdoors and his books should make excellent material for the screen. Preparations are in progress for the filming of "The Silver Horde," a tale of Alaska, and "The Iron Trail."

Hazel Dawn returned to musical comedy last week, but only temporarily, when members of the Ziegfeld "Midnight Frolic" chorus journeyed to the Famous Players studio for a few scenes in "The Salesiady," in which the former musical comedy star is soon to appear on the screen. A big set representing the stage, orchestra pit and boxes of a theatre had been erected on the studio floor, an orchestra was engaged for the occasion and the young women of the chorus, headed by Miss Dawn, pranced across the stage singing one of the season's hits while all work in the studio halted as players, stage carpenters and other workers sought points of vantage from which to catch a glimpse of the show. Thus was the ancient cry about the movies invading the stage completely reversed.

One of the amusing sidelights on the incident was furnished by the extras who were waiting in the outer office of the studio. They had been contented to merely wait until the sounds of the orchestra and the voices met their ears. Then there was a sudden re-awakening of ambition, and the office boys kept busy carrying urgent messages inside to directors that it was a matter of life and death for so-and-so to see them.

The long arm of coincidence and the equally well known irony of fate, both dear to the heart of the motion picture scenario writer, have failed to establish themselves in the heart of Marguerite Clark. When it was decided some time ago to star her in an Alpine film to be called "Out of the Drifts," the Famous Players Company sent her to Ithaca, where it was learned by long-distance telephone that there was plenty of deep snow. When the players arrived, a fierce rain washed the snow away before a picture could be taken, and Miss Clark was forced to return to New York and wait ten days before another snowfall again supplied proper Alpine settings.

The completed film was shown in New York for the first time at the Broadway Theatre last Sunday, and it continued there all week. The weather man, with sardonic humor, promptly buried New York under the largest snowfall of the Winter, and all week long many persons climbed over snowdrifts to see the picture for which Miss Clark could find no snow.

"If the picture had been postponed until this week, I could have staged it in Wall Street, with the snow-covered sky-scrapers as my Alpine background," declared Miss Clark ruefully as she gazed at the rapidly deepening white blanket which enveloped the city.

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with MARY RYAN and THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues. Thurs., Sat., 2:20.
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK — TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE BOOMERANG
By WINCHELL SMITH & VICTOR MAPES

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bry. 28. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
150TH TIME SAT., MARCH 18
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH,
"THE GREAT LOVER"
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.

PARK THEA., Columbus Cir. at 59th St. Phone Columbus 8590. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
ORESTE VESSELLA'S
Gorgeous new comic opera of the Orient, staged with the sumptuousness of an Eastern pageant, in two acts of laughter, romance and beautiful music.

ASTOR B'WAY, 45 St. Evs. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:10.
2nd MONTH "Greatest Musical Show in the World," Broadway Verdict.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

LYRIC 42D W. OF B'WAY 6TH MONTH
PHONE 42D BRYANT
EVGS. 8:20 MATINEES WED AND SAT. 2:20
WED-MAT BEST SEATS $1.50
A. H. WOODS Presents
ABE MAWRUSS
POTASH & PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

AT THE GLOBE
GABY DESLYS with Harry Pilcer
STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!
JOSEPH SANTLEY, HARRY FOX, FRANK LALOR, DOYLE & DIXON & 100 MORE. MUSIC BY IRVING BERLIN. STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

The Road to Mandalay
BROADWAY CAST OF 60. ORCHESTRA OF 40.
"Extremely melodious—uncommonly well sung."—Times.
"Most tuneful and graceful in many a day."—Telegraph.
"Rocked the audience with paroxysms of merriment."—Press.
"Artistic, colorful."—Herald.
"Sung better and played better than most opera scores."—Mail.
"Music sparkling and of charm throughout."—Tribune.
"Cast of artists."—American.

Criterion
THEATRE, B'way at 44th St.
Mr. Hackett, Lessee & Mgr.
THUR., MAR. 16, at 8
SEATS TO-MORROW.
Viola Allen As Mistress Ford
Henrietta Crosman As Mistress Page
James K. Hackett As Falstaff
Supported by ORRIN JOHNSON & Cast of Well Known Players
In SHAKESPEARE'S DELIGHTFUL COMEDY
The Merry Wives of Windsor

BEWARE OF PICKPOCKETS

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
Evgs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
Saucy Mitzi Hajos
in
'Pom-Pom'
"Mitzi (as Pom-Pom, the pickpocket) will surely steal your heart away."—Chas. Darnton in The Evening World.
TOM McNAUGHTON and 50 Other Funmakers.
YOUTH—FRIVOLITY—MELODY—JOLLITY

Weather Report
Fair and Warmer
a Sunburst of Laughter
at the Eltinge Theatre

Elsie Ferguson IN HALL CAINE'S | Margaret Schiller AT THE Empire Theatre | Tomorrow Night

HIPPODROME
MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM
TO-NIGHT AT 8.15
WEEKDAYS MATINEE DAILY
SOUSA & HIS BAND
TOGETHER WITH THE YEAR'S MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAM.
Last appearance here in Concert
MME. OLIVE FREMSTAD
Formerly of the Metropolitan.
First time with Band Accompaniment
ERNEST SCHELLING
America's Master Pianist.
DAVID HOCHSTEIN
Violinist.
Regular Sunday Prices
"ALL THE SAINTS BE PRAISED" FOR
HIP HIP HOORAY
"THE WONDER SHOW"
The Sensational ICE BALLET || SOUSA AND HIS BAND
1,000 PEOPLE
World's Greatest Show at the Lowest Price
Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.
Seats now obtainable up to Easter at Four Box Offices.
Matinee Daily, Best Seats, $1.00 || Every Night & Sat. Mat., Best Seats, $1.50
1,500 GOOD SEATS, ALL THE TIME, 25c & 50c

BROOKLYN AUTO SHOW
23RD REGT. ARMORY
MAR. 8 TO 15 EXCEPT SUNDAY 12 NOON TO 11 P.M.
Unusual opportunity to see collectively the newest models of America's leading makers. 300 cars shown on one floor. Comprehensive display of Motor Trucks, Motorcycles and Accessories.
Admission 25c
NOW OPEN
The Armory is at Bedford Ave., Atlantic Ave. and Pacific St. Take Subway to Borough Hall, B'klyn; Fulton St. surface car to Bedford Ave. Take City Line or Brighton "L" to Franklin Ave., walk one block east. Special trolley cars at Atlantic Ave. Subway to Auto Show.
AUSPICES BROOKLYN MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS ASSN

CORT 48TH ST., E. of BROADWAY. Phone Bryant 46.
Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:25.
WED. MAT., 50c. to $1.50.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:25
Richard Lambert Presents
A New Three Act Farce
The Blue Envelope
By Frank Hatch and Robert E. Homans
with WALTER JONES
Carrie Reynolds, Josie Sadler, Beth Franklyn, Ethel Valentine, Belle Theodore, George Probert, Geo. W. Howard, Ralph Nairn, Edward Forsberg, John L. Kearney
Ford Fenimore
Staged by T. DANIEL FRAWLEY.

STANDARD THEATRE B'way & 90th St. Phone Riverside 42.
PRICES: Evs. 25c to $1. Sat. Mats. 25c to 75c. Bargain Mats. Tues. & Thur. 25c & 50c.
Week Starting TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:20
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
FRANCES STARR
RETURN ENGAGEMENT by POPULAR DEMAND
In THE MOST WIDELY DISCUSSED PLAY OF THE YEAR
MARIE-ODILE
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH
March 20th—"A PAIR OF SIXES."

CENTURY THEATRE
TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 2 P. M.
Extraordinary Testimonial TO
William Winter
Tendered by 100 prominent citizens, headed by President Wilson and former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.
Part 1.—Orchestra of 60, Conducted by Victor Herbert; Dance by Ruth St. Denis; Poem, read by William H. Crane; Songs by David Bispham; Leo Ditrichstein in "The Great Lover"; Epilogue by Edwin Markham.
Part 2.—"The House of Magic," a Masque by Hermann Hagedorn, participated in by Elsie Ferguson, Julia Arthur, Viola Allen, Mrs. Sol Smith, Blanche Bates, Beatrice Cameron, Rose Coghlan, Percy Haswell, Jane Cowl, Blanche Bates, Beatrice Cameron, Rose Coghlan, Percy Haswell, Jane Cowl, Fischer, Chrystal Herne, Annie Russell, Idelle Patterson, Orrin Johnson, Fuller Mellish, Eugene Ormonde, Clarence Derwent, Oswald Yorke, Fred Eric, Frederick Lewis, James K. Hackett, Eric Blind, Conway Tearle, Louis Calvert, Albert Bruning, Norman Trevor, James O'Neill, Wilton Lackaye, Pedro de Cordoba, Brandon Tynan, Rowland Buckstone, Walter Hampden and others.
Prices $5, $3, $2, $1.
Secure Seats Early at Box Office.

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF Atop American THEATRE, 42d St. & 8th Av.
Every Eve., 8:15. Seats Reserved, 25, 35, 50c.
BEGINNING TOMORROW (MONDAY)
Lottie Collins, Jr., Charlie Case, Grey & Old Rose, Mack & Maybelle, Corinne Snell & Co., others. 8th Epis. Mary Page.
Enclosed—Heated—Comfortable.

LOEW'S NEW YORK Theatre & Annex
Combined Capacity 5,000—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Change of Program Daily—Prices, 10-15-25c.
To-Day: Julius Steger in "The Blindness of Love."
WORLD-EQUITABLE NIGHT THURS.
12 BIG STARS IN PERSON.
GRAND PIPE ORGAN-SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

CENTURY THEATRE
NEXT SUNDAY MARCH 19, AT 8.
ANNUAL VAUDEVILLE BENEFIT
IN BEHALF OF THE
ACTORS' FUND
THE GREATEST STAR VAUDEVILLE BENEFIT EVER GIVEN FOR THE FUND.
Under the Direction of A. PAUL KEITH, E. F. ALBEE and MARTIN BECK, Managers of the B. F. KEITH and ORPHEUM CIRCUITS, who are organizing and arranging a Monster Bill.
Stars so far volunteering and who will positively appear, already include:
Mitzi Hajos, Tom McNaughton, Nora Bayes, Dolly Sisters, Joseph Santley, Belle Storey, Melville Ellis, Irene Bordoni, Kitty Gordon, Jack Wilson, Nat Wills, Will Rogers, Paul Gordon, Jack Hazzard, Henry Lewis, Arnaut Bros.
and Fred Niblo, master of ceremonies.
SURPRISES TO BE ANNOUNCED
PRICES: REGULAR SCALE 50c TO $2
Box Office Opens To-morrow, 9 A. M.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK Evs. & Sat. Matinee 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1. Wed. Mat. 25, 35, 50c.
Beginning To-Morrow Night.
EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY (St. Patrick's Day)
MISS JULIA ARTHUR
In ROBERT McLAUGHLIN'S Vital Play of Modern Thought,
THE ETERNAL MAGDALENE
Original New York Cast and Production. Direct from 48th St. Theatre.
Next Week | A Musical Fantasy First Time in N.Y. | September Morn

STELLER'S SHUBERT A TWO DOLLAR ATTRACTION AT HALF THE PRICE.
AUGUSTUS PITOU, Jr., Presents
FISKE O'HARA
IN HIS NEW PLAY,
KILKENNY
HEAR O'HARA'S NEW SONGS.
MARCH 20. SEATS SELLING.
DADDY LONG LEGS
MARCH 27.....EMILY STEVENS in "THE UNCHASTENED WOMAN."
APRIL 3.....UNDER FIRE
April 10, Cyril Maude in "Grumpy"

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM Matinee Daily
Week Starting Monday, March 13, ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
RUTH ST. DENIS
Assisted by TED SHAWN & Company,
VALERIE BERGERE & CO.
ALBERT WHELAN
JAS. HUSSEY & BOYLE JACK
Charles Howard & Co.; Mignon; Howard's Ponies; Cahn Bros.; Rigoletto & Scofield; News Pictorial.

FREMSTAD
Hospital Concert, Brooklyn Academy of Music, March 16, 8:30 P. M.

NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AVE.
CHILE
VIA THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN
Popular Prices.....50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50

F. F. PROCTOR'S
BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.
125th St Nr. 3d Av. — Today—BIG VAUD. CONCERT. "FINE IMMIGRANTS." Welch, Mealey & Montrose, Ash & Young, Bay & Hilliard, Rogers & Wood, others.
58th St. At 3d Av. — BANKS HALF MILLIONS, "Dancelland," Beeman & Anderson, Philbrick & Deveau, Ruth Curtiss, Musical Coatlas, Armstrong & Ford, others.
23d St. Nr. 6th Av. — TODAY—Big Vaud. Concert Prices 10c, 15c, 25c. Cont. 1 to 11. MON.—"MERELY MARY ANN."
5th Av. B'way-28th St. — ALAN BROOKS & CO., Keno & Green, Nonette, Joe Dealy & Sister Vernon Castle Band, Bernard & Scarth, Martin van Bergen, others.

STRAND
B'WAY AT 47TH ST.
Continuous Noon to 11:30, 10 to 50c. N. Y.'s Superb Photo Palace
Exquisite Concert Program.
TODAY AND ALL WEEK.
FANNIE WARD in "FOR THE DEFENSE"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.
Soloists—Phyllis Davies, Stella Parini, and Bruce Weyman.

HARRIS WEST 42D STREET. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
7th LAUGHING MONTH
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as Billy Holliday
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

COLUMBIA
BROADWAY & 47TH ST.

Come any afternoon or night and hear 1,500 people ecstatically enjoying these superbly presented, clean burlesque shows!
TO-DAY—2 Big Concerts. Com. To-morrow Afternoon.
The Newest Thing in BURLESQUE
PUSS PUSS
With JEAN BEDIAN
All novelties! Nothing like it ever produced on Broadway! New fun, new music, new dances, and the INNOVATION "KITTEN" CHORUS.
Twice Daily, Pop. Prices. Smoking.

8 ST. THEATRE
THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
BROADWAY & 8TH ST. PHONE 3960 SCHUYLER.
1st Exclusive Uptown Showing TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre
Lillian Gish in "Daphne & the Pirate."
Wm. Collier in "Wife & Auto Trouble."
Splendid Vaudeville
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
TODAY, 15c, 25c, 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, at 38th. 12 N. to 11 P.M. 25 and 50c.
TWO TREMENDOUS TRIANGLE TRIUMPHS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
"THE HABIT OF HAPPINESS" and a Screaming new Keystone Comedy, "The Village Vampire."

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway at 41st St.
—TODAY AND ALL WEEK—
in "THE SOUL MARKET"
Special: Burton Holmes Travel Pictures.
OLGA PETROVA

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS Sq. 41

Atop 44th St. Thea. | AFTER THE THEATRE. | Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)
CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE
Supper & Dancing. | Tea Saturday, 4 to 6. World Champion Ice Skaters. Adm. free 0 to 9 table d'hote Dinner $1.50, and a la carte. Skating at Tea, Dinner and Supper. Table reservations, Din., Sup. Tel. 5935—Bryant.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 West 44th St.
PHONE BRYANT 9059
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
BENEFIT FOR MARJORIE'S BATTLESHIP FUND (Mr. T. TRIBUNE)
ALL STAR ACTS POPULAR PRICES

St. Patrick's Celebration & Reception
Prof. JOSEPH MORROW'S
Grand National Entertainment
Beautiful Ireland
Its Scenery, Music and Antiquities.
Central Opera House, E. 67 St., W. of 3d Av.
Wednesday, March 15, at 8:30 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c. BOXES $10.00.
Tickets at Tyson's, 42d St.

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'way | Charles Hopkins 120 TIMES | Mrs. Hopkins
—? "It's a Summons, Maisy" !!!
Treasure Island

NOW OPEN CHARITY BAZAAR
For the Benefit of
THE WAR SUFFERERS OF THE CENTRAL POWERS
MADISON SQ. GARDEN

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
"Carillon"
CELEBRATED POEM BY EMILE CAMMAERTS
WITH MUSIC BY SIR EDWARD ELGAR
RECITATION BY MRS. S. BARTON FRENCH
ORCHESTRA OF NEW YORK SYMPHONY SOCIETY
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
MLLE. LOZANITCH WILL GIVE AN ILLUSTRATED TALK ON CONDITIONS IN SERBIA
CENTURY THEATRE
To-morrow, Monday Evening, March Thirteenth
AT 8:45 O'CLOCK
For the Benefit of
THE BELGIAN RELIEF
THE LA FAYETTE FUND
THE SERBIAN RELIEF
ST. DUNSTAN'S REGENTS PARK
(BLINDED WARRIORS)
Tickets can be obtained by applying to THE LA FAYETTE FUND Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 1811
A limited number of boxes (holding six) $15.00
Reserved Orchestra Seats 2.50
First Balcony, reserved 1.50
Second Balcony, First 6 Rows reserved 1.00
Second Balcony, unreserved .50
Please make cheques payable to Francis Roche

STRINDBERG'S MISS JULIA
BRUNO PLAYERS
Charles Edison's Thimble Theatre,
10 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Stuyvesant 791.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at 8:45.
Matinee Saturday Afternoon, at 3 P. M.

Illustrated Lecture by PROF. E. H. WILSON of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, on "JAPANESE HOMES AND GARDENS," Plaza Hotel, March 14, 1916, at 8 P. M. ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note.—All lectures, unless otherwise announced, begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

CONQUEST OF THE IDEAL THROUGH RIGHT LIVING, by Dr. Alma C. Arnold, Brooklyn Philosophical Association, Long Island Business College, South 8th St., between Bedford and Driggs Av., Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

TOLSTOI ON GOD AND MAMMON, by Jonathan C. Day, 4 P. M.; "Walt Whitman: The Body Electric," by William J. Durant; "The Soul of America," 8 P. M., by Jonathan C. Day; Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

FREE RECITAL: ELSA FISCHER STRING QUARTET, Manual Training High School, 7th Av. and 4th St., Brooklyn, auspices People's Institute, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

CONCERT: MME. FLORENCE MULFORD of the Metropolitan Opera House, auspices People's Institute of Brooklyn, Commercial High School, Albany Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

SOME PROPHETS OF THE AGE, by S. K. Ratcliffe of London, England, auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

ZOROASTER'S INFLUENCE ON THE RELIGION OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, by Alfred W. Martin, Meeting House, Ethical Culture Society, 64th St. and Central Park West, 8 P. M.

THE MINIMUM WAGE, by Sheriff Alfred E. Smith of New York County, P. S. 101, 11th St., near Lexington Av. Public Forum.

TWELVE PROPOSITIONS FOR RACE REGENERATION, by Dr. Elisabeth Hamilton-Muncie, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avs., Brooklyn, 8 P. M. Auspices Civic Forum.

ORGAN RECITAL, by W. A. Goldsworthy, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by William J. Kraft, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx, 3 P. M.

Monday.

THE BIBLE IN ENGLISH POETRY, by Dr. Emelow, Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., 11 A. M.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND NURSING, by Edward F. Brown, Superintendent of Welfare for School Children, auspices Mayor's Committee Course for Municipal Employes, free to public; Room 526, Municipal Building, 5 P. M.

BACTERIOLOGY OF AIR, by Dr. W. W. Brown; "Oxygen Utilization of Fishes," by Dr. George G. Scott; "Significance of Certain Factors in Organic Evolution," by Professor F. H. Pike; Section of Biology, New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History.

ITALIAN LECTURE: LE CITTA DELL'ITALIA SETTENTRIONALE, by Signor Gaetano Mantellini, P. S. 102, 113th St., east of 2d Av. Illustrated.

PREVENTION OF CANCER, by James E. Ewing, lecture in course on "Types of Social Work," New York School of Philanthropy, 102 East 22d St., 4:10 P. M.

OCCIDENTALIZING THE WOMAN OF INDIA, by T. Ishi Bhutea, a native Hindu, auspices Political Equality Association, 15 East 41st St., 5:30 P. M. Monologues by Mrs. T. Hotchkiss.

PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC FROM THE SOCIAL VIEWPOINT, by Nolan R. Best, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

ROSSEAU: THE RETURN TO NATURE, by Professor Christian Gauss, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts.

CITIES OF GERMANY, by Mrs. Alice Haslehurst, P. S. 37, 42nd St., East of 3d Av. Illustrated.

SHOCK, WOUNDS, BLEEDING, BURNS AND EXPOSURE, by Dr. George L. Meylan, P. S. 30, 228 East 57th St. Illustrated.

HOW N. Y. CITY GUARDS ITS FOOD SUPPLY, by Lucius P. Brown, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY—AWAKENING OF THE SPIRIT OF NATIONALITY, by Edward F. Humphrey, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St.

CONSTANTINOPLE, THE CITY OF THE SULTANS, by Alfred D. F. Hamlin, Hunter College, Lexington Av. and 68th St. Illustrated.

THE STAGE OF NATURE, by Raymond L. Ditmars, Pilgrim Hall, 56th St. and Broadway. Illustrated.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY, by Professor J. G. Carter Troop, N. Y. Public Library, 112 East 96th St.

AIRCRAFT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, by William Menkel, St. Columba Hall, 343 West 25th St. Illustrated.

CHINA'S EVERLASTING EMPIRE, by Professor Ian C. Hannah, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx. Illustrated.

X-RAY, by Dr. W. P. Davey, P. S. 46, 196th St. between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

BEAUTIFUL IRELAND, by Miss Kathleen Mathew, P. S. 50, Bryant and Vyse Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

SACRED CANTATA: VEXILLA REGIS, by Harry Rowe Shelley, soloists, soprano and bass, Old St. Paul's, Broadway, Fulton and Vesey Sts., 12 o'clock noon. Edmund Jaques, Organist-choirmaster.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW IN PRACTICE, by Miles M. Dawson, auspices People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM AND RELIGION, by Professor Louis Wallis of the Joseph Fels Fund Commission of America, Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St.

REEF-BUILDING AND LAND-FORMING ALGAE, by Dr. M. A. Howe. Illustrated with lantern slides. Torrey Botanical Club, Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University.

CARE OF THE EYES IN EVERY-DAY LIFE, by Dr. Walter B. Weidler; "Prevention of Eye Diseases in the New-Born Baby," by Dr. Henry P. De Forest; "Protection of the Public by United States Quarantine," by Dr. Alice Wakefield. Illustrated. Auspices Public Health Committee, New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43d St.

CLOTHES AND HEALTH, by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Women's Trades Union League, 43 East 22d St., 8 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE, by Francis Rolt-Wheeler, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

SHAKESPEARE'S "KING HENRY V.," by Frederick Paulding, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av.

APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRIC SIGNALS, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

AFRO-AMERICAN FOLK SONGS, by Mrs. Margaret H. Millward, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

THE SALVATION OF EUROPE: THE STRUGGLE WITH PERSIA, by I. B. Stoughton Holborn, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

HAMLET, by Louis U. Wilkinson, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.

ANIMAL PROTECTION, by H. Elmer Gilchrist, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Illustrated.

MARVELS OF MODERN PHOTOGRAPHY, by Colonel Edwin A. Havers, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Av. and 260th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

RUSSIA, by Dr. John C. Bowker, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 156th St. Illustrated.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF NEW YORK CITY, by Controller William A. Prendergast; First Lecture in Course, "How the City Is Financed," Auditorium, New York University, University Heights, 4:30 P. M.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

BIOLOGY: EVOLUTION OF THE INSTINCTS, by William J. Durant, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

SOCIAL HYGIENE, by William F. Snow, lecture in course on "Types of Social Work," New York School of Philanthropy, 105 East 22d St., 4:10 P. M.

PLANT HUNTING IN CHINA, by E. H. Wilson, the famous botanical explorer, Horticultural Society of America, East Assembly Hall, American Museum of Natural History, 4 P. M. Exhibition of plants and flowers, West Assembly Hall, 1 to 5 P. M.

X-RAY, by Dr. W. P. Davey, P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson Sts., near Varick St. Illustrated.

CHINA AND HER PEOPLE, by Mrs. Winifred G. Hawley, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av. Illustrated.

SOUND AND WAVE MOTION, by J. Loring Arnold, New York Public Library, 505 West 145th St. Illustrated.

THE STORY OF THE RIVER, by Dr. William T. Elsing, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th St. Illustrated.

VENEZUELA AND TRINIDAD, by Mrs. M. Claire Finney, Y. W. H. A., 31 West 110th St. Illustrated.

HOME LIFE IN FRANCE, by Miss Laura Virginia Roake, P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

SONGS OF OLD MEMORIES, by Miss Bessie C. Volckmann, P. S. 47, Randolph St. Lawrence, and Beach Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

WOMEN OF SHAKESPEARE—JULIET, DESDEMONA, OPHELIA, by Mrs. Ethel Foster, P. S. 35, 168th St., Findlay and Teller Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Thursday.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL PARTY, by J. M. Davis, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av. Illustrated.

THE STAGE OF NATURE, by Raymond L. Ditmars, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts. Illustrated.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN—THE EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES, by Arthur M. Wolfson, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE CIVIL WAR, by William B. Guthrie, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St.

THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, by Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts.

ORIGIN OF THE GREAT AMERICAN DAILIES, 1833-1865, by George Henry Payne, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St.

THE ERA OF TRANSITION, by Miss Jennie M. Davis, Labor Temple, corner 14th St. and 2d Av. Illustrated.

THE NEW BALKANS, by Louis A. Springer, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St. Illustrated.

THE WONDERS OF EGYPT, by Dr. Putnam Cady, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 136th St. Illustrated.

THE BOXER WAR, by Sydney Neville Usher, P. S. 46, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

CITY Dwelling Farmers, 905 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

THE PLACE OF MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC EDUCATION, by David Mannes, auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

ACROSS THE NEW ENGLAND STATES, by Dr. Edward P. Crowell, P. S. 82, 183d St., between Beaumont and Cambreling Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

VENEZUELA AND TRINIDAD, by Mrs. M. Claire Finney, P. S. 28, Anthony and Tremont Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

GREECE AND ROME, THINKERS AND RULERS, by Earl Barnes, Wadleigh High School, 15th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

STAGE OF NATURE, by Raymond L. Ditmars, P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av. Illustrated.

THE WINTER LIFE OF ANIMALS, by Miss Mary C. Dickerson, P. S. 52, Broadway, Academy St., Vermilyea Av., Inwood. Illustrated.

BEAUTIFAL IRELAND, by Miss Kathleen Mathew, P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Avenue B. Illustrated.

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MARIA BARRIENTOS, the new Spanish coloratura soprano whose recent arrival at the Metropolitan Opera House caused the restoration to the répertoire of "Lucia" and "Rigoletto," has a singing teacher. This professor has traveled all over the world with her and is with her constantly, so constantly as even to accompany her on her trips between her home and the opera house, the concert hall, or wherever her professional activities take her.

When THE TIMES musical reporter called on Mme. Barrientos recently for an interview he found the singing teacher lying on the top of the grand piano. That might ordinarily be considered an unusual position in which to find a singing teacher, but it will be understood as entirely appropriate when the interviewer mentions what he has hitherto neglected to do, that the teacher of Mme. Barrientos is a tuning-fork.

This is on the authority of Madame herself.

"If you would be a good singer," she says, "practice solfeggio always, and always with a tuning-fork—never with a piano. See, this is my singing teacher! "—and she arose and got the tuning-fork from the piano "He is a good teacher and he never leaves me, no matter where I go."

Mme. Barrientos is known over the world as one of the foremost representatives of the class of coloratura sopranos. There are not many of them. In fact, a great many persons connected with the operatic world are fond of saying that it is a lost art. For those who have forgotten all the Italian they learned at school it may be explained that coloratura rôles are those in which brilliant singing, elaborate vocal ornamentation, rapid and involved passages are concerned. In the early days of opera and up to the period of the afore-mentioned "Lucia" and "Rigoletto" it was the only style the operatic composers took seriously. Nowadays taste has changed and composers have abandoned it.

But the fact remains that the glorification of the individual artist that inevitably comes with great coloratura singing lies near the heart of the average opera audience. That is why the arrival of Mme. Barrientos is an event; that is why it has set opera lovers to brushing up their memories of Sembrich, Melba, and Tetrazzini; and that is why the question of the "old" and the "new" operas, of coloratura versus dramatic or lyric singing, is once more abroad in the land.

There is very little question about it, however, in the mind of Mme. Barrientos. She—rather naturally, perhaps—considers the art of coloratura singing as the greatest that lies within the province of song. But she has her own definition of what makes the coloratura singer, and her viewpoint, based on an experience different from that of most singers, is a broad and interesting one.

"Some day I would like to write a book about singing," said Mme. Barrientos. "The first principle I would lay down would be that no one should begin the study of the voice until he had put in at least one year on the study of music in general. Most singers are not musicians. They sing without knowing even what key they are in. They have not enough technical musical knowledge to know when to come in with their voice if the conductor does not give them a signal.

"It is because there is not enough insistence on the matter of thorough musical training nowadays that there are so few real coloratura singers. It is so much easier and pleasanter to be a lyric soprano. You can study for a year or two and then be ready to go on as Mimi or Tosca, at least as far as the vocal part goes. If you are young and pretty the last obstacle is removed.

"A lyric voice is something that can be made and turned out quickly, like a factory product. A coloratura voice is the result of long and patient care and constant refining, like the hand-made work of a clever artisan. After you think the work is done, you find a little imperfection here, a minute flaw there. Then you begin to eradicate these faults. When you have them cleared away, you find others. There is not a day goes by but I work on my voice, and just as surely as I know that each season I sing better, so surely do I know that there will always be some little thing to be improved.

"What has caused coloratura singing to fall into disfavor with the public is that too many of the singers are purely mechanical. They think that if they achieve technical perfection, they have reached the highest goal. Nothing is more foolish. If that were true, why should the public bother with singers themselves when it could listen to the always convenient phonograph?

"The technical excellence of a voice is only the canvas on which the real picture is painted. Take a rapid scale with a trill and cadence at the end and grant that two singers of opposite temperaments can execute it perfectly. In singing it, one will think only of the technical problems involved and leave the audience cold. The other will think of it in terms of the artistic elements involved. She will think of the scale as animation, movement, progress toward a point; of the trill and cadence as arrested motion for the moment and then completion; in other words, of motion, suspense, and final rest. The rhythmic elements will be adjusted to this conception, and the result will be a complete and artistic whole.

Mme. Barrientos and Her Son. © By Mishkin.

"In other words, the second singer is making the notes paint the intangible images which music deals with. Coldly analyzing out a passage this way may not express what I mean, but you will understand if you try to remember the effect of a closing trill, such as I have mentioned, when it is done by an artistic singer. As it gradually draws to the end which you are made to see approaching, and you yourself instinctively begin to feel for the final note into which it leads, it seems to me there is a suspense involved which holds you for the moment and can only be called emotional.

"This is one small example of the big process which I have in mind when I speak of getting emotional and artistic effects with the means of technical brilliance in the voice. One does not have any elaborate mental processes about it, such as I have spoken of, but one must have the instinctive feeling for it or else be the 'machine-coloratura' who may dazzle an audience for a moment but in the next moment be voted tiresome.

"Combined with this attitude toward the vocal side, one must have power as an actress and just as much charm of personality as the lyric soprano.

"When all is said and done you come to the fundamental fact that a great artist, no matter in what style he or she works, will always be interesting and have power over an audience. This is exemplified when you observe that an opera audience—I do not say this of a concert audience—comes more to hear a great artist than to hear good music.

"In this I think the public is wrong, at least from the viewpoint of things as they ought to be. There is no comparison between the artist who sings and the composer who writes what the artist sings. The artist has the unfair advantage for the moment, and in this moment the public judgment is betrayed in his favor. However, the composer has his revenge, for after a few hours the audience leaves the theatre and the artist is forgotten. But the composer is remembered for generations."

About this time the interviewer, who remembered Mme. Barrientos had said she was to sing that evening, decided he had kept her in the realms of philosophical speculation as long as her patience could reasonably be expected to last under the process.

Mme. Barrientos had long ago convinced the putter of questions that she was very patient. It is an accepted theory that prima donnas are not, but if exceptions prove a rule this rule is well established. In fact, Mme. Barrientos, off the stage, would never satisfy any one who had been brought up on the fictionized conception of a "diva"—and especially a Spanish diva.

She lives on Riverside Drive in a large apartment that once was Ysaye's. Her mother lives with her; hence there is never any doubt that she will get two of the freshest eggs that singers seem to find it necessary to eat raw every day, sure as the sun comes round.

There is also Charles Barrientos Keen, her young son. Despite his tender age, he is very valuable to his mother, for she speaks no English. Charles has been brought up with an English governess and speaks the tongue perfectly, and is preternaturally wise for his years. While the interviewer was at the apartment the boy was down at the Opera House arranging, if you please, for the transfer of some music his mother was to use that evening.

Just now he is causing Mme. Barrientos considerable worry. He has a habit of being chummy with every one he meets on the streets, and from them, the governess informs his mother, he is picking up a choice collection of slang. On that particular day he was greatly fascinated with "much of a muchness," which he had picked up that morning.

Mme. Barrientos was what we should call an "infant prodigy." She first began to think of music in her fourth year. When she was 7 she stood on a chair on the stage of the Palais des Beaux Arts in Barcelona and made her first appearance as a singer before an audience of 5,000 persons.

Then she was admitted to the conservatory in the same city as a student of composition. She took lessons in piano and violin, not with the idea of becoming a virtuoso, but to obtain a practical knowledge of the instruments so that she would know how to compose for them. She studied ten and eleven hours a day, and finally broke down under the strain and became seriously ill.

When she recovered they told her she must not think of resuming her theoretical studies for several years. In the meantime, they advised her, she might take up singing for its beneficial effect on her general health. So she began developing her voice. She was 13 years old when she made her début at the Novedades in "L'Africaine." Mugnone, the famous Italian conductor, heard her and advised that she go to his country.

She went to Milan. On the day after her arrival she had a voice trial and was immediately engaged. Massenet was one of those who heard her at the audition and she still has a photograph he gave her with an enthusiastic autograph. She was then 15 years old. She made her début at the Teatro Lirico in "Lakme." A coincidence was that at her début Giorgio Polacco, now senior conductor at the Metropolitan, led the orchestra for the first time.

Since then she has sung all over the world. Her first appearance in America came near being several years earlier than it actually was, for Hammerstein had engaged her as one of his principal artists for the season he was to have given in his latest opera house, the Lexington Avenue Theatre. During the years she has been on the stage she has become recognized as one of the few great coloratura singers.

"Do you ever feel that you would like to vary your coloratura rôles with some of the lyric or dramatic rôles?" the interviewer asked her.

"No, that would be the worst thing I could do for my voice," she replied. "If you have trained your voice in one tessitura, one range and style, you would only spoil that and not succeed as well in the other if you changed. It is in the nature of my voice primarily to sing the rôles I do, and I would not sing the others. I would as soon force my voice by singing other rôles as force it physically for greater volume, which would be a very foolish thing. My singing as it is comes as naturally to me as talking. In fact it tires me more to talk than it does to sing."

Mme. Barrientos, like many famous singers, thinks there should be some sort of reform in the teaching of singing.

"All over the world," she said, "there are 'professors' of singing engaged in instructing pupils who do not know what they are talking about. Once in Milan years ago I was recommended to go to a certain Professor V., who was considered a good teacher. He put some music in front of me and asked me to sing it. Since I had a musician's training, I had no difficulty in reading the music and sang it off at sight.

"He turned to me in amazement, and said, 'Well, what is there to teach you? You have sung the music.' Apparently he thought that was all there was to it. But I knew there was a good deal for me to learn in that piece of music. So I went away and told my mother we might just as well throw our money out of the window as spend it in lessons with such a man. That is only one instance that happens to occur to me of a thing that is going on all the time everywhere.

"There are many teachers who try to teach without knowing how to sing themselves. That is ridiculous. How can you explain something you cannot do yourself when it is such an intangible thing as tone production? The only way you can explain tone production to a pupil is by explaining the various sensations as they occur in the vocal apparatus during the emission of tones. If you have never felt them, you cannot tell a pupil how they feel.

"The technique of singing is just as definite a thing as the technique of violin playing. The trouble is that your pupil cannot make any sort of sound on a violin unless you teach him the technique by your own example, while almost every one can make some attempt at singing. So the technique of singing is taught and learned on a false basis, and the art suffers.

"One very good way to help singers to musical knowledge would be the restoration to general use of the solfeggio system. That is, they should sing their exercises to the syllables 'do, re, mi, fa, sol,' &c., which shows the relation of the sound they are singing to the scale. Instead they sing 'la, la, la,' or whatever syllables their teacher gives them, which are no better for vocalization. Thus they get out of the way of thinking of every tone as a definite part in its relation to the key, and do not develop their ear. If there were more attention to this there would be less singing off the key."

HAHNE-STAGG CO., Newark, N. J. Furniture, Rugs, Upholsteries

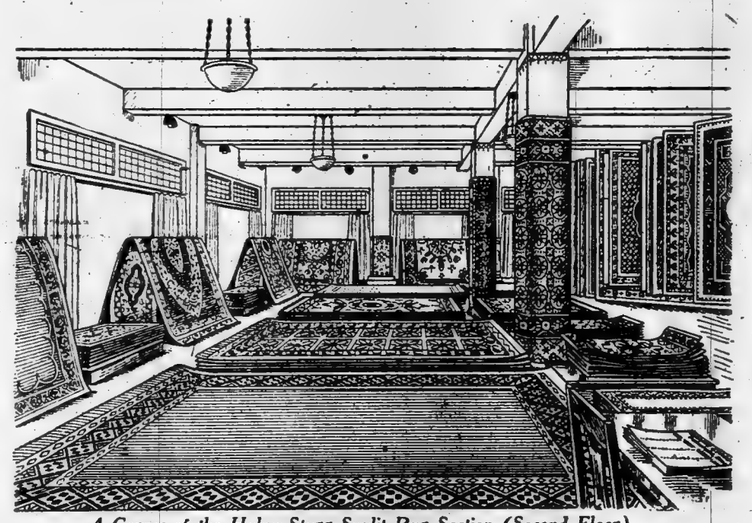

A Corner of the Hahne-Stagg Sunlit Rug Section (Second Floor)

New Whittall Rugs

at Hahne-Stagg Co.'s, where windows on all sides allow of accurate examination of colors by daylight—an important consideration in the selection of a rug. Complete lines are now being shown here of the season's choicest productions in American Rugs and Carpetings—popular priced goods and the better grades.

Nearly all people are familiar in a general way with the super-excellence of Whittall Rugs, but the points of difference that have produced this superiority and earned National fame are not so widely known. Here are a few particulars of Whittall quality:

American wools are used in many carpet mills, but are far too fine and soft to be dependable. Every ounce of wool that goes into even the least expensive Whittall is imported.

There are about 2,700 different shadings of dyes in use in the Whittall mills. The knowledge and skill necessary in the preparation of such dyes is shown in refinement of colors rivaling the rarest antique Orientals.

When it is said that in the weaving of a 9 ft. x 12 ft. Whittall Anglo-Persian Rug it is necessary for over nine million holes to pass through the loom, it will be realized how truly wonderful is the production of such a fabric at so little expense. The finer grades of the Whittall fabrics contain over 18,000 tufts to the square foot. There are few Antique Orientals woven quite as finely.

We display the following Whittall Wilton weaves in a large variety of selected designs:

WHITTALL ANGLO-PERSIAN WILTONS—a three-shot weave of the finest yarns, woven as closely as the most costly Orientals and with the same lustrous and silky sheen. It feels like velvet and reproduces the beauty of Oriental designs and colorings in all its splendor.....9 ft. x 12 ft. size, $68

WHITTALL ANGLO-INDIAN WILTONS—a three-shot worsted rug with a refinement of colors and a sense of effective design typically Oriental .....9 ft. x 12 ft. size, $57

WHITTALL DURHAM WILTONS—a hand-sewed rug with a high, luxurious pile; cannot readily be distinguished from the antique Turkish rugs. The designs and colorings are strikingly Oriental and the fabric remarkably durable, considering the small expense.....9 ft. x 12 ft. size, $55

WHITTALL ROYAL WORCESTER WILTONS—a three-shot worsted rug, woven from selected yarns into a fabric intensely practical and thoroughly beautiful.....9 ft. x 12 ft. size, $50

Special Feature—9x12 Axminster and Velvet Rugs at $25

A remarkable offering, considering the rising cost of this class of goods. The newest Spring patterns, and soft tones that rival the effects obtained in high-grade Wiltons. These rugs are well worth the consideration of those who desire a really desirable and durable rug at a moderate price.

HAHNE-STAGG CO.

GOOD FURNITURE

COR. BROAD ST. & CENTRAL AVE. NEWARK

Convenient Charge Accounts May Be Opened

Open 8:30 A. M. Close 5:30 P. M. Saturdays at 6 P. M.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

Bamberger's Phone Number "Market One"

NEWARK, N. J.

Fashion Review

Garments and Millinery on Sale Monday at ⅓ Off

Following our established custom we will offer for sale on Monday, at one-third less than their regular prices, all of the garments and hats displayed in our Spring Fashion Review, which ended yesterday, together with other garments used for display purposes and a limited number of sample suits which recently came to us. The various groups include:

Women's Suits
Women's Coats
Women's Sport Coats
Women's Sport Jackets
Misses' Coats
Misses' Suits
Girls' Frocks
Girls' Coats
Women's Evening Wraps
Women's Afternoon Frocks
Women's Fancy Sport Skirts
Women's Evening Gowns
Misses' Frocks
Girls' Suits

138 Ultra Smart Hats Marked at ⅓ Their Former Prices

Exquisitely beautiful models for dress wear, chic tailored effects for the street and a variety of stunning types for sport use. Also, a limited number of hats for misses and girls.

Offering to early comers a superb opportunity to secure beautiful apparel at a remarkable reduction.

All the Month of March Remarkable Offerings in Fine China, Cut Glass, Etc.

The great Bamberger basement, from one end to the other, boasts of huge quantities of merchandise which have been specially secured or marked down for this sale. We could not begin to mention ALL the hundreds of offerings which abound. Suffice it to say that savings are many, and that you should not let this March sale pass without active participation sooner or later.

16.50 American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, at 14.00
15.00 American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, at 12.00
Chas. Field Haviland Limoges China Sets, 100 pieces, at 22.50
30c to 60c Breakfast Plates, 19c to 39c
35c to 75c Dinner Plates, 19c to 39c
35c to 75c Soup Plates, 19c to 39c
50c to 1.25 Pickle Dishes, 25c to 50c
4.00 to 7.50 Soup Tureens, 1.50 to 3.00
2.50 to 5.00 Covered Dishes, 1.50 to 2.00
5.00 Casseroles priced at 2.00
3.25 Sauce Tureens priced 1.25
1.50 to 3.00 Chop Dishes, 75c to 1.00
3.00 Salad Bowls priced at 1.50
2.00 to 4.00 Sauce Boats and Stands on sale at 75c to 2.00
1.50 to 3.00 Footed Comports and Fruit Bowls, 1.00 to 1.50
3.00 Meat Dishes, 12-in., at 1.00
1.75 to 4.00 Meat Dishes, 14-in. size, priced 1.00 to 1.25
2.50 to 4.75 Meat Dishes, 16-in. size, at 1.00 to 1.50
25c Bohemian Glass Dishes, with 3 feet, for candy, etc., 10c
50c Tea Cups and Saucers of fine imported china, priced 39c
10c Table Tumblers, needle etched in optic effect; each 6c
Gem Ice Cream Freezers reduced:
Reg. 1.45 (1 qt.) at 1.35
Reg. 1.85 (2 qt.) at 1.69
Reg. 2.45 (3 qt.) at 1.95
Reg. 2.65 (4 qt.) at 2.39
1.00 Wizard Polishing Mops, round cleans woodwork, etc.; 59c
65c Wash Tubs, "Lohmanized" ware; will not rust; large; 49c
13c "20 Mule Team" Borax Powder; household and medical use; 9c
Crockery Salt Boxes with wooden cover; formerly 35c, at 29c
25c "Elbeco" Polish for furniture and pianos; bottle, 19c
1.00 Aluminum Berlin Sauce Pans, covered; hold 3 qts.; 75c
98c Toilet Stands; will fold up for packing; 31-in. high; 75c
Ease and Please Metal Polish:
Reg. 10c (½ pint) at 8c
Reg. 19c (1 pint) at 15c
Reg. 35c (1 quart) at 29c
Reg. 65c (½ gallon) at 50c

Bamberger's—Basement.

Silk or Georgette, or Both, for Women's Spring Frocks

Whole frocks there are of rustling taffeta and dignified gros de Londres, and whole frocks there are of Georgette crepe, so delicate looking and withal so sturdy, and lovely frocks there are of both materials, developed in scores of desirable ways. Sometimes the Georgette predominates and the silk trimmings take the forms of bands and old-fashioned pinkings and ruchings. And just as often the silk predominates and the Georgette announces itself by way of collars and sleeves and little vestees. Howe'er it be, the result is beautiful and smart. Bamberger frocks are exquisitely correct, at 15.00 to 25.00 and up.

A "Silkskin" frock at 42.98

This is just one of our many lovely models, of soft, creaseless "Silkskin," the season's newest silk, with very full skirt finished with a silk cording and band of Georgette, and bodice showing a yoke and sleeves in one, of navy Georgette, with postillion collar and cuffs of white Georgette, and organdie. *Bamberger's—Third Floor.*

"Sock Stockings" for Women

Very new, and very, very startling are these stockings, with their "socks" of white silk with gray "tops," and their uppers of flesh color silk in a particularly lifelike tint.

They are designed for both street and sport wear, and promise to be one of the summer fads, at $1.50 the pair.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Among the New Arrivals

—Sport skirts of the new "Silverbloom" mohair in wide awning stripes, at 5.00

—A pongee silk frock, stenciled in a plaid pattern, with sleeves of self-color Georgette, at 40.00

—The new "Goyesca" combs, particularly designed to adorn the high coiffure which returns to us by way of Spain. 50c to 5.00

—Hand made sport hats of Mexican grass faced with ribbon, at 6.50

—A serviceable pullman robe of navy silk, cut on Oriental lines with semi-trousers through which you put your feet. The whole envelops you gracefully and thoroughly. 10.98

—Chiffon taffeta petticoats finished with inner bands of crinoline, at 5.00

Important (Monday)

39c Photo Albums at 25c
Covers are made of genuine morocco leather, nicely bound; they have 25 carbon leaves. The size is 5½x7 inches; ideal for your pet snap-shots.
Photo Supplies, Sixth Floor.

Women's 7.98 Raincoats on Sale at 5.00
The material is rubberized silk cantonette. Come in tan and gray. Made with deep set-in sleeves, in flare and belted models; have convertible collar.
Third Floor.

2.00 "Elbeco" Metal Hot Water Bottles at 1.39
Made of brass which is heavily nickel plated; complete with flannelette cover. This bottle will outwear a rubber one and will retain heat longer.
First Floor.

Music Rolls Low Priced
Formerly 41c, on sale at 23c
Formerly 54c, on sale at 30c
Formerly 69c, on sale at 38c
Formerly 79c, on sale at 45c
Formerly 89c, on sale at 55c
Sixth Floor.

15c Lining Sateens, 12½c
These lining sateens are 36 inches in width. They are fast black, and have a permanent satin finish. For Monday only at 12½c a yard.
Second Floor.

Children's 4.00 Reed Sulkies at 2.50 Each
Reed bodies in natural shellac or brown finish. Upholstered seat, steel gear, springs, collapsible handle and rubber-tired steel wheels.
Sixth Floor.

Boys' and Children's Hats Reduced to 25c
Hats made of plush, velvet, chinchilla and felt, in all the newest styles. Only a small quantity, so it will be well to come early.
Second Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO. NEWARK, N. J.

Smart Caprices of a Metropolitan Spring

at the New Bedell *Fashion Shop*

in West Thirty-Fourth Street

(Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria)

A STRIKING melange of the sprightliest Spring smartness New York has known for years, sparkling with Parisian silks whose names are still new, crisp with new fashions which have come out of the picture chests of historic periods—fashions so new and so appealing as compared with the past few years that this new Fashion Shop is given an opportunity to make its first Spring a brilliant and picturesque success.

Suits Which Will Crowd the Wardrobe Trunk of Mlle. Knickerbocker

$25 $35 & $39.75

Special Prices for Special Opening Assortments

Suits which flirt with the winds of March as bewitching forerunners of the bright and sunny days just ahead—snapping their fingers at the prohibitive prices which usually obtain for such up-to-the-minute productions.

Blue serges and twills and taffetas, light velours in the blossom colors, and velour checks in myriad combinations of soft pastel shades.

The snowiest and the showiest of white sport suits, which will disport themselves on the Avenue as much as on the links.

Suits that are made of satin and suits that are all stripes—basket weaves and bird's-eye tweeds—diagonals and new corded effects—models and treatments of models of that telegraphic newness which brings the highest premium in the highest-priced shops.

At $25, or at $39.75, or in between—with a thrill of surprise that the price wasn't $60.

Spring's Favorite Topcoats

$15 $19.75 & $25

Appealing Assortments at Introductory Prices

Rich examples, in style, fabric and tailoring, of the coats women of extravagance are having made to order.

The short, new styles, the longer coaching silhouettes with rippling postilion capes, and the chic compromise lengths which make a coat as useful in August as it is in March.

Through many of them runs the spirit of sport which will characterize this Spring and Summer—others being happy mediums which answer a dozen needs, and each with a metropolitan spark of smartness.

Coats of velours and Spring cheviots, of twills, gabardines and knit cloths—and last, but not least, those new taffeta wraps in colors to match a young lady's moods, by night as well as day.

At $15, values seeming incredible—and at $25. Coats you would not think unreasonable at $40.

No Charge for Alterations

Spring Specials in the Shoe Balcony

WITH shorter skirts, the Spring styles in shoes are as picturesque as they ever have been in the history of shoemaking. Prices are rising—but this Shoe Balcony is to be recognized as Headquarters of Shoe Smartness, regardless of prices elsewhere. These boots and pumps are the product of the same fashionable bootmakers who make many of the offerings of the best Fifth Avenue shops. We offer *the identical shoes*, in many cases, $2 to $3 under Fifth Avenue prices.

Special attention is called to the offerings below at $5.85. To our knowledge these same shoes are being offered elsewhere at $8. Our assortments now are most complete.

Gaiter Pumps of the newest style, of patent coltskin, with Spanish Louis heels and flexible soles; white kid lined..... **$2.50**

These pumps, if sold under their well-known trade name, would be priced at $4, $5 and $6.

Kid Lace Boots, 9 inches high, of ivory, pearl gray, dark gray and imported bronze kid; long vamps; heels to match uppers; hand-sewed flexible soles—sold in other stores at $8..... **$5.85**

Ivory Kid Crimp Pumps—new and exclusive Spring styles; high Spanish heels; high arched—another "elsewhere $8" value..... **$5.85**

In the $5.85 assortment there are also washable white kid lace boots and tan calfskin boots with white calfskin tops.

In our $7.50 line of Spring shoes will be found all the latest colors—gray, ivory, champagne, sand and bronze, in all the newest shapes, positively priced lower here than the prices asked for the same shoes in other stores.

Nineteen West Thirty-fourth Street

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

"Meet me at the Fountain"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

All Departments Now Under One Roof

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

New Spring Suits

All Sizes for Women and Misses

$19.50 and $24.50

In this sale we introduce several models in stylish stout suits, made on long lines. These are specially adapted for stylish stout women who heretofore have been unable to be fitted satisfactorily in a ready-to-wear garment. Sizes range from 38½ to 52½ bust measure.

The modes for both women's and misses' suits are developed of materials that are new and in the height of fashion, both as to weave and color. In fact, our stock is replete with styles that show fashion's trend for Spring and Summer 1916.

If you are interested, we invite comparison as to correctness of style, quality of fabrics and, last but not least important, the values offered.

Equally interesting is our collection of

Suits on Sale Priced at $14.75, $16.50, $22.50, $27.50, $29.50 and Up to $49.50

Latest Millinery

Here are styles that are distinguished no less for their elegance than for their practical character. Millinery that is in tune with every possible occasion, from every day to the very smartest dress affairs.

Sale Monday at

$5, $7.50 & $10

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Sale of Women's

$6 White Calf Lace Boots $4.45

Here's the shoe which reigns supreme today in the world of fashion.

As a matter of fact, no woman's wardrobe is complete without a pair of them, and certainly it is the part of wisdom to make your selection NOW, when you can save as much as $1.55 a pair.

BEAUTIFULLY MADE OF GENUINE WHITE CALFSKIN, over an extremely attractive and well-fitting last. Perforated tips and vamps. 8 inches in height, with graceful wave top effect; flexible lightweight Goodyear welted soles. Covered Cuban Louis heels; sizes 2½ to 7. A to D widths.

This sale for Monday.

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Linen Sale

Tomorrow's Specials

An opportunity that no one who keeps house can afford to overlook. Towellings, Towels, Napkins and Plain and Fancy White Goods of all kinds at unusual economies.

9c Crash Towelling—bleached or unbleached; sale, yd..... **6c**

10c Hemmed Huck Towels—18x36; huck weave cotton towels; at, each..... **7c**

10c Damask Napkins—hemmed, bleached, mercerized cotton damask napkins; 19 inches; each..... **7c**

39c and 49c Scarfs and Centerpieces—scalloped and hemstitched edges with bonnaz embroidery; each..... **29c**

12½c to 19c Yd. Plain and Fancy White Goods — thousands of yards of 40 inch White Lawns, Plaid and Striped White Dimities, White Suiting; at, a yd..... **9c**

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Monday's Wonderful Sale

UNDERMUSLINS

Immense assortments of dainty Nightgowns, Petticoats, Envelope Chemises, Combinations and Camisoles.

Usual Selling Prices to $1.50

A really remarkable collection of exquisite undermuslins representing designers' and showroom samples from a prominent manufacturer with whom we do a very large business the year round.

All of these garments are crisp, fresh, new, perfect, prettily designed and splendidly made of excellent Cambrics, Nainsooks, charmingly trimmed with pretty laces and embroideries.

Nightgowns in "Extra" Sizes.

A splendid opportunity for stout women to buy excellent gowns in slip-over high neck or V neck styles.

Here the values are also up to $1.50, and Monday's sale price is... **73c**

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Splendid Showing of

Charming Petticoats At $2.95 & $3.95

Fascinating new underskirts, beautifully fashioned of Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and Washable Satin.

Extremely dainty styles to wear with street or evening gowns.

Your choice includes ruffled flounces and two tone effects in the Taffeta petticoats, while those of Crepe de Chine and Washable Satin have flounces exquisitely trimmed with laces, ribbons and a few buds.

Novelty Petticoats at $1.

New styles in Cotton Foulards and Dresdens, with Van Dyke flounces; also Black and White Striped effects with deep accordion pleated flounces, finished with ruchings. All colors and black.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

American Made

Royal Wilton Rugs

These rugs are the product of the very best American Mills.

They exhibit designs and colorings of the most artistic character. The weaves are durable and the sizes most in demand. Price savings are considerable.

Sizes.	Regularly	Sale Price.
9 x 12 ft.	$39.50	$33.50
8 ft. 2 x 10 ft. 6	$37.50	$31.50
6 x 9	$26.50	$22.50
6 x 9	$24.50	$19.75
36 x 63 inches	$6.75	$5.75
27 x 54 inches	$4.75	$3.95

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

Upholsteries

New and novel fabrics designed for the Spring season:—

$1.25 Imported Scotch Madras Curtains—in ecru color; pair..... **98c**

$4.50 Bonnaz Lace Curtains—in new smart designs; pair..... **$3.25**

$5.50 Irish Point Lace Curtains—mounted on a good quality net; pair..... **$4.95**

$6.50 Mercerized Armure Portieres—with gimp edges; at..... **$5.50**

$3.95 Tapestry Couch Covers—at..... **$3.25**

Slip Covers, Awnings and Shades

Estimates furnished. Your order will be promptly and intelligently executed at the lowest possible prices commensurate with good work.

GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT

March China Sale

Dinner Sets—in American and English Porcelain and Austrian and French China; some in open stock patterns; beautiful designs and decorations; prices range from **$6.50 to $39.50**

Discontinued Patterns in Dinner Wares

At About ⅓ Their Real Value.

VISIT OUR "ODD LOT" COUNTER.

Rich Cut Glass

Regularly Priced to $2.95, at..... **$1.69**

A splendid assortment, comprising:—

CELERY TRAYS, VASES, JUGS, SPOON HOLDERS, BUTTER BALL DISHES, 7-inch NAPPIES, CANDY TRAYS, &c.

GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT

A Great Collection of "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Kitchen Utensils

At the Lowest Sale Prices in New York

This famous make of aluminum ware needs no introduction or recommendation from this or any other store.

"Wear-Ever" Aluminum ware is supreme. It is the best to be had at any price. These utensils are sanitary—easy to keep clean—and in them food can be prepared in the most wholesome manner.

$1.55 Windsor Pot Roasting Kettles—4 quart capacity; at..... **$1.25**

$2.00 Preserving Kettles—10 quart capacity; at..... **$1.69**

$2.25 Berlin Sauce Pots or Kettles—8 quart capacity; at..... **$1.89**

$1.50 Berlin Sauce Pans, Pots or Kettles—4 quart capacity; at..... **$1.29**

$2.05 Double Boiler or Cereal Cookers—with side handles; 2 quart capacity; at..... **$1.79**

$3.50 Tea Kettles—4-quart capacity; at..... **$2.80**

$2.10 Coffee Pots—2 quart capacity; at..... **$1.89**

$1.00 Frying Pans—8½ inches in diameter; at..... **83c**

$1.55 Frying Pans—10½ inches in diameter; at..... **$1.29**

60c Bread Pans—size 9¼x5¾ inches; at..... **49c**

Look Here!

By a special arrangement with the manufacturer, we can offer in this sale

A $1.15 "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Berlin Sauce Pan—3 quart size; Monday only for

79c

(Only one of these sauce pans to a customer.)

32c Jelly Cake Pans—9½x9 inches; at..... **28c**

40c Straight Pie Plates—9½x1¾ inches; at..... **32c**

35c Straight Pie Plates—11x1⅝ inches; at..... **28c**

70c Seamless Biscuit Pans—11x7⅛ inches; at..... **55c**

80c Corncake Pans—6 holes; at..... **56c**

50c Lipped Stew Pans—1 quart capacity; at..... **39c**

$3.10 Fancy Tapered Tea Pots—2 quart capacity; at..... **$2.60**

$3.75 Double Roasting Pans—10x14 inches; at..... **$3.19**

$1.55 Drip Pans—size 14¼x10½; at..... **$1.29**

70c Soup Strainers—at..... **56c**

80c Deep Pudding Pans—3 quart; at..... **67c**

ALUMINUM WARE FORMS ONLY ONE SECTION OF OUR WONDERFUL HOUSE FURNISHING STORE, and we, therefore, emphasize here that all sections have arranged specials in most wanted house helps for Monday's shoppers.

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

Furniture Special Monday

25 Dressing or Toilet Tables ***at ⅓ to ½ off.***

30 Wood Beds ***at ⅓ to ½ off.***

25 Serving Tables from Dining Room Suites ***at ½ off.***

The above are from suites which we will not replace in our stocks. Perhaps just what you want in an odd piece may be found in the collection.

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

A Figured Silkoline

Bed Comforter

Regularly $1.49, each, at..... **$1**

Spring weight; covered in Persian design of silkoline.

29c Pair Crib Blankets—pair..... **18c**

$2.45 Pair Woolnap Blankets—pair..... **$1.95**

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

Groceries at Special Prices Monday

FULL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND PROMPT DELIVERIES. Mail and Telephone Orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000. OUR NEW GROCERY CATALOGUE IS NOW READY. FREE COPY ON APPLICATION OR BY MAIL.

Sirloin Steaks
Cut from fancy native cattle; lb..... 23c

Patent Flour
HECKER'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR,
FOUNTAIN PREMIUM FLOUR—
Bbl., ½-bbl., ¼-bbl. bag
$7.50 $4.10 94c

Hams
SWIFT'S, Cudahy's or Armour's Sugar Cured Hams; lb..... 18c
ARMOUR'S STAR HAMS or Swift's Premium Hams; lb..... 22c
MORRIS' SUPREME HAMS—lb..... 21c

Smoked Meats
LARGE SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb..... 21c
MILD CURED BACON—lb..... 20c
D'OLD'S WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb..... 24c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb..... 16c

BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $3.45; bushel, 60-lb. bag, $1.75; peck, 15 lbs..... 45c
PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—3½ lbs., $1; lb..... 29c

Sugar
BEST REFINED GRANULATED—
10-lb. cotton bag, 68c; 25-lb. cotton bag..... $1.68
Sold at these special prices only with Grocery Orders.

Fresh Fruit Jam
Fountain quality; made with selected ripe fruit and pure refined sugar; Raspberry, Blackberry, Strawberry and 9 other popular varieties; doz., $2.10; reg. 20c jar..... 18c

IMPORTED FIGS—2 lbs..... 30c
JERSEY TOMATOES—Fountain quality, fancy hand packed; doz., $1.70; can..... 15c

Laundry Soap
Hazel Borax Soap or Best Family Soap; box, $2.50; 12 bars..... 50c

Oranges
Juicy, thin skin fruit; case 176 size, $2.75; ½-case, $1.40; doz..... 20c

Coffee
Freshly roasted in our Coffee Dept.
FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs..... $1
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

EVERGREEN CORN—Sunshine brand; tender, sweet corn; doz., $1; 3 reg. 10c cans..... 25c
YELLOW CLING PEACHES—Fountain quality extras; doz., $3.25; reg. 30c can..... 28c
ROYAL BAKING POWDER—1-lb. can..... 42c

Tea Specials
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, Oolong, Hyson, India-Ceylon or Mixed Tea; usually 50c; special, 5 lbs., $2.10; lb..... 43c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs
BEST NEW FARINA		55c
ROLLED OATMEAL	42c	22c
FANCY LIMA BEANS	95c	48c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS	88c	45c
SCOTCH GROUND OATMEAL	55c	28c
WHOLE HEAD RICE	95c	48c

SWEET WRINKLED PEAS—Fountain quality; usually $1.75; special, doz., $1.45; 2 reg. 15c cans..... 25c
SWEET PICKLED PEARS—reg. 65c quart jar..... 35c

Preserved Blackberries
Nabob brand; for breakfast or dessert; doz., $1.35; reg. 18c can..... 12c

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single Ones Thereafter

NEW PROCESS SHOULD PROVIDE CONSUMER GASOLINE AT 25C.

"CRACKING PROCESS" WILL CUT GASOLINE'S HIGH COST

Prof. Chandler Says That Proper Handling of Crude Should Produce Motor Spirit for 25 Cents a Gallon Retail.

Many panicky reports are flying around in regard to gasoline. These may be divided into two classes. One consists of predictions as to the price of gasoline in the near future, some forecasting quotations of 50 cents a gallon wholesale before the war is over. The other class concerns the production of the fuel itself, and these reports have gone to the extent of declaring that the apex of oil output in this country has been reached.

One of the men best posted on the production of oil in this country and who has been called time and again to the service of the oil industry when some knotty problem arose is Dr. C. E. Chandler, founder of the School of Mines of Columbia University and a scientist of international reputation. Dr. Chandler does not share in these alarms, neither as to the prolonged high price of gasoline nor as to a diminution in the output of oil. In his long career he has become familiar with alarms of this kind, and has seen one after another of them banished by science or by new exploration.

Science is already at hand with relief for the present situation through the discovery of new processes, not yet widely known to the public, he says. The processes consist of new applications of the principle of "cracking" by-products of petroleum or the oil itself and thus obtaining a greatly increased supply of gasoline.

Asked as to what would afford relief to the present situation Dr. Chandler said:

"By a fuller application of the 'cracking' process, which consists in breaking up the heavier oils of petroleum; if the by-products are not sufficient to supply the needs there is no reason why they should not break up the burning oil. If burning oil is only, say, 10 cents a gallon, and you can get 60 or 70 per cent. of gasoline out of it by 'cracking' and sell that for 25 or 30 cents a gallon, it would be a profitable enterprise, but of course it would not be as profitable as it is to use gas oil at 4 or 5 cents a gallon, which, by Hall's process, yields 70 per cent. of gasoline.

"There are several other 'cracking' processes besides that of Mr. Hall. For example, the Burton process, which is used by the Standard Oil Company, the Rittman process, which is being exploited by the Department of the Interior, and some others. All these produce gasoline either from crude petroleum or from the by-products, and they all greatly increase the yield of gasoline.

"There is no doubt the solution lies in this direction. The output of oil is constantly increasing in quantity, and if it is not sufficient to supply the required amount of gasoline by the ordinary process of fractional distillation the yield can be increased without greatly increased cost by the 'cracking' processes, which are not expensive.

"These processes are all new and have not yet been put in operation on a large scale. As soon as they have been introduced on a considerable scale it ought to be possible to produce all the gasoline required at reasonable prices. I should think it could be done so as to make it possible to retail gasoline at from 20 to 25 cents a gallon, perhaps less."

In regard to the likelihood of a falling off of production of petroleum in the United States, Dr. Chandler said:

"The pessimists have predicted the exhaustion of oil in the United States ever since we first began to get it; I see no reason to believe that there will be any exhaustion for years and years to come. I think on the other hand the production will continue to increase."

Dr. David T. Day of the Federal Bureau of Mines, in a statement on the gasoline situation, also refers to the relief promised from the "cracking" process as follows:

"By a strange coincidence, just at the time when motor cars and motor boats began to use great quantities of gasoline the new oil fields of Illinois and Oklahoma were developed, and we are now producing nearly 300,000,000 barrels a year. More than that, by careful refining we are getting twice as much gasoline per barrel of crude oil as we used to. With all that increase, motor cars, motor boats and other uses increase still faster and there is now not enough gasoline to go around. Further, I think oil production has reached its height and will decline.

"Fortunately, 'cracking' processes can be used for furnishing plenty of gasoline. We use only a fifth of each barrel of crude oil for gasoline. That's all the gasoline there is in it, but the remaining four-fifths can be 'cracked' up largely into gasoline. Such a process, invented by Burton, is now adding 5,000,000 more barrels of gasoline a year, and the Rittman process, developed by the Bureau of Mines, will add as much more as we will need."

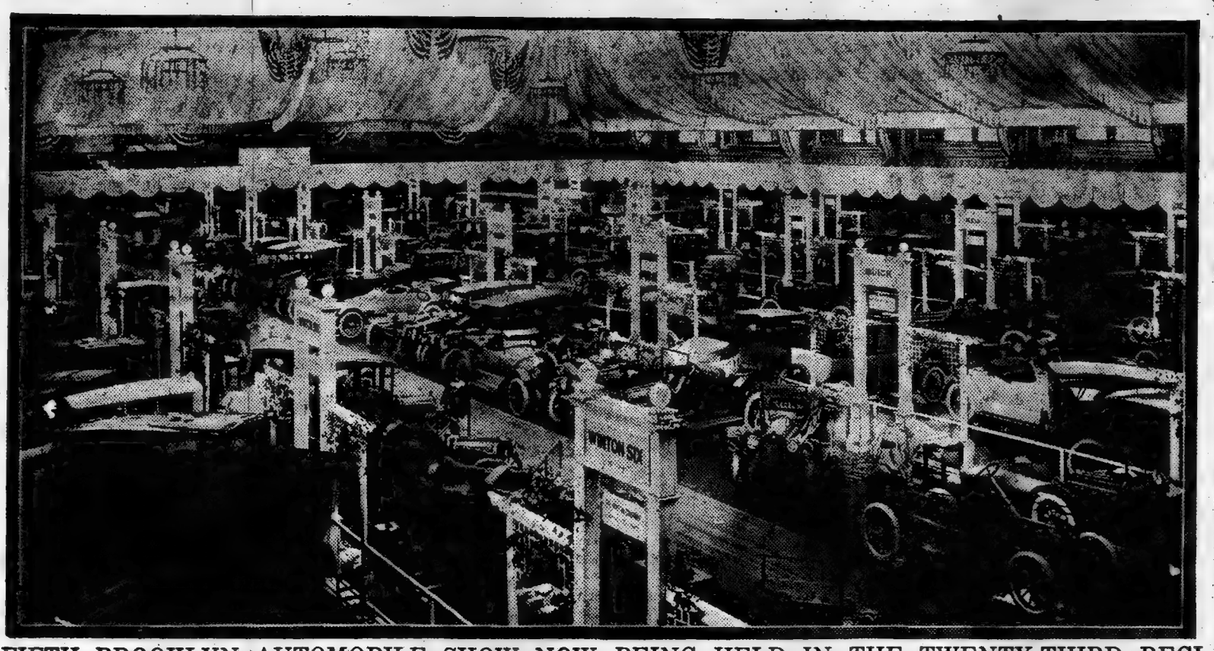

FIFTH BROOKLYN AUTOMOBILE SHOW NOW BEING HELD IN THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT ARMORY, BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN'S SHOW DRAWING CROWDS

Notable Success Already Assured for the Exhibition—Open Three More Days.

It is already assured that the automobile show now being held in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, will stand out as the most successful in the series of Brooklyn's motor exhibitions. Although the weather has not been favorable, the attendance has been large, and the greatest number of visitors is expected during the remaining days of the display. The show will continue through Wednesday of this week. It is not open today.

More visitors from Manhattan are attending the show this year than in previous years. There are some new types of passenger cars on display, and the arrangement permits of better inspection of all cars by visitors than in a show where the spacing is more restricted. The floor space of the armory comprises 60,000 square feet, of which advantage has been taken in disposing the 260 cars on the floor to the best advantage. The decorations have been well conceived, and the general appearance of the show has evoked much praise. It is given under the auspices of the Brooklyn Motor Dealers' Association. Members of the Show Committee who have been singled out for credit on account of the time they gave to the enterprise are: Herbert L. Carpenter, Chairman; I. C. Kirkham, F. M. Miller, C. M. Bishop, A. E. Randall, and A. D. Corwin.

OIL FIELDS OF UNITED STATES PRODUCE 65% OF WORLD'S OUTPUT

Robert Stewart, a Director of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, when under examination by the Fire Committee Council of Minneapolis recently said that the advance in the price of gasoline was due to the increased cost of crude. Asked as to what would help the price situation, he said an embargo on gasoline shipments to the war zone might do so. In this connection it is interesting to note what a preponderance the United States holds as an oil producer. The following are the Government figures on world's output for 1913:

	Barrels of Crude.	P. C. of World's Output.
United States	248,500,000	65.12
Russia	61,000,000	15.97
Mexico	25,500,000	6.74
Rumania	13,500,000	3.53
Dutch East Indies	12,000,000	3.14
Galicia	8,000,000	2.05
Other countries	12,500,000	3.18

Germany is well down in the list of the other countries, being credited with a production of 1,000,000 barrels, or 0.27 of the world's output.

College Motor Clubs.

There is a movement in the New England States to organize motor clubs at the various universities composed of students who own cars. A meeting of Yale students for this purpose will be held in the near future. Harvard motorists have also taken steps to organize.

350 Miles on Gallon of Oil.

One of the large automobile companies which has been making some investigation as to how far the average car should travel on a gallon of lubricating oil names 350 miles as the distance. This includes attention by the operator in the economical use of the lubricant.

PHILADELPHIA ALSO.

Traffic Troubles There Becoming Acute—Propose Revision.

Handling the street traffic in Philadelphia is a problem of growing difficulty. The Monthly Bulletin of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia says:

"The question of handling the street traffic in the congested part of Philadelphia is becoming acute. This fact seems to be recognized not only by the users of the street, but also by the city authorities, who have decided that the question is of sufficient importance to warrant an entire revision of the present system. The keynote to the proposed scheme is to speed up traffic without speeding up automobiles."

Three Million Cars in 1916.

By the end of the present year there will be 3,000,000 cars in use in the United States, it is estimated. Such an increase would not be out of line with the percentage of advance in recent years.

CALLS FOR 8 CONNECTING NEW ROUTES IN NEW JERSEY

Bill Before Legislature to Issue $7,000,000 Bonds to Build Hard-Surfaced Highways—To be Paid For Out of License Fees.

A highway measure before the New Jersey Legislature is exciting much debate in that State, and on account of the fact that New Jersey is a main touring ground for New York, is of interest to motorists in this State. The bill provides for eight routes, of permanent construction, between important points in New Jersey. New rights of way are to be acquired where necessary to carry out the purpose of having the connections between the various points as direct as possible.

A bond issue not exceeding $7,000,000 is to be made by the State to pay for the construction, and it is provided that the principal and interest of the bonds shall be paid for out of motor license vehicle fees, fines, and penalties. It is on this section of the measure that the controversy turns.

At the head of the opposition is the Associated Club of New Jersey, with the contention that funds for state road building should be raised by the State at large, and that the money arising from fees and other charges on motor vehicle operation should be used in the future as in the past—that is, for the repair of the highways. Motorists, it is declared by the opposition, should not be called upon to pay for the entire construction cost of any new road, which must be of benefit to the State as a whole.

The following from the bill itself gives the description of the proposed routes and other details of interest:

A supplement to an act entitled "An Act to establish a State system of highways, providing for their construction, improvement, maintenance, repairs, and regulation of the use thereof and for a road fund and its disbursement in lawful expenditures appertaining to roads," approved April 15, 1912; providing for the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of certain State highways.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. As soon as possible after the passage of this act, the State Highway Commission shall plan and lay out routes for State Highways, as follows:

Route 1.—From Elizabeth to Trenton, by way of Rahway, Metuchen, New Brunswick and Princeton.

Route 2.—From Trenton to Camden, by way of Bordentown and Burlington.

Route 3.—From Camden to Absecon, by way of Berlin and Hammontown.

Route 4.—From a point on Route 1 in or near Rahway, to Absecon by way of Perth Amboy, Matawan, Freehold, Lakewood, Toms River, Tuckerton and New Gretna.

Route 5.—From Newark to the bridge crossing the Delaware River about two miles above Delaware, by way of Morristown, Chester, Hackettstown, Buttsville and Delaware.

Route 6.—From Camden to Bridgeton, by way of Woodbury and Mullica Hill.

Route 7.—From Trenton to Asbury Park, by way of White House, Imlaystown, Freehold, Jerseyville and Hamilton.

Route 8.—From Montclair to Sussex, by way of Singac, Wayne, Pompton Plains, Butler, New Foundland, Stockholm and Franklin Furnace.

2. Said routes shall be as short and direct as practicable between the points specified, due regard being had for the other requirements of this act. Existing highways may be made use of wherever it is convenient to do so, but the opening of new roads, over rights of way to be acquired, may be provided for wherever in the opinion of the commission it is desirable to do so for the purpose of obtaining a shorter route, eliminating sharp turns or corners or railroad crossings, reducing or eliminating grades, or for any others reason. The built up and business portions of cities or towns shall be avoided wherever it is practical to do so without materially lengthening the route.

177 Chances to One For Trouble

COMPARE the complicated water-cooling system of the average car—177 finicky parts—with the finished simplicity of *Franklin Direct-Air-Cooling—its only moving part a turbine fan, which is itself part of the fly wheel.*

No water to carry—no leaks, no freezing, no overheating.

The Franklin is the only car that can run 100 miles on low gear, anywhere, any time and it holds the world's record for oil economy—1046 miles on a gallon of oil.

The Franklin is built to perform a *service for the man who owns it.*

Ride in the Franklin, Drive it, Look it over—you'll know!

Franklin Motor Car Co.

GLENN A. TISDALE, President

Agents for Franklin Automobiles

1848 Broadway, at 61st Street

Telephone Columbus 7556

GOODYEAR quality and Goodyear construction are cash-value advantages to the Goodyear user.

He buys Goodyear Tires and Tubes because they *are* Goodyear Tires and Tubes.

He knows that in the end—whether he previously paid more or paid less for his tires—Goodyear will show the lowest last cost.

GOODYEAR AKRON TIRES

Easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers Everywhere

Goodyear No-Hook Tires are fortified against:

Rim-cutting—By our No-Rim-Cut feature.

Blow-outs—By our On-Air Cure.

Loose Treads—By our Rubber Rivets.

Insecurity—By our Multiple Braided Piano Wire Base.

Punctures and Skidding—By our Double-Thick All-Weather Tread.

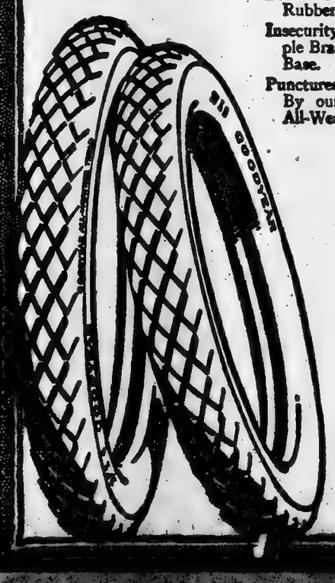

The Big New Home of the **CHANDLER** *in New York*

THE BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, on account of the overwhelming New York demand for the Chandler Six, has established a big, new, permanent home for the Chandler at the corner of 62nd Street and Broadway.

This is one of the largest and longest motor car leases ever consummated in New York. It is not only a striking demonstration of Chandler popularity in New York today; it also bespeaks the absolute certainty of the Brady-Murray Motors Corporation as to the tremendous future of the Chandler Car.

This big new Chandler Building is not in any sense of the word a temporary store—not the usual type of motor sales place that shifts and drifts up and down Broadway on short term leases.

This big new Chandler Building is an important, permanent institution on a great Broadway corner—a predominant landmark in the motor life of New York.

This big new Chandler Building houses every department of the Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, perfectly equipped and organized under one roof. It contains—

Spacious Exhibition Rooms where you can see the various Chandler types—the latest Chandler masterpieces—

Wholesale Offices for the transaction of the extensive Chandler business out-of-town—

The Service Station where every need of the motorist is met with promptness, efficiency and liberality—

The Used Car Department where a number of different models, not entirely new, may be had at interesting prices.

An Invitation to You

Whether or not you contemplate buying a motor car, we want you to come in and see what a real motor institution is. In case you are too busy in the daytime, come in at night. Up to and including Saturday March 18th, we shall be open in this new building every evening until eleven o'clock.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION

New York's Most Complete Motor Car Institution

1884 Broadway, at 62nd St. Telephone, 9175 Columbus

FARRELL AUTO CO. 1178 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO. 299 Central Ave., Newark

C. T. BECKMAN & SON 2351 Boulevard, Jersey City

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

RENTAL COMPANIES ORGANIZE AGAINST TAGS ON THEIR CARS

AUTO RENTING AGENCIES RESIST "FOR HIRE" SIGNS

Organization Formed to Oppose Ordinance Requiring Taximeters on Vehicles That Are Let Out by Week or Month.

Strong opposition will be made by the automobile renting agencies to the proposed ordinance which provides that all vehicles in the city for hire be required to carry a taximeter or some mark of identification showing the public character of the vehicle. In order to present a solid front against the measure, the auto rental men have organized under the name of the Automobile Renting Association. The temporary officers are James Bradley, President; George Lamberty, Vice President, and J. H. Davis, Secretary. It is stated by the organizers that there are not less than 100 auto renting agencies in New York, ranging in number of cars for hire from three to thirty, and that the total investment in this business is fully $1,000,000.

In regard to the proposed ordinance Mr. Lamberty said:

"Our business is based on the fact that the cars we let have the appearance of private cars. If we were required by law to place a taximeter or some similar mark of identification on them, they would lose the very character our patrons prize in them. Much of our business is in letting cars by the month or by the season. There are a large number of people in New York who prefer to rent a car for the season than to own one. This is especially true of elderly women. They are saved all annoyances attendant on ownership, such as loss of service by repair work on the automobile, employment of a chauffeur, and responsibility for accidents. A call on the telephone places a car at their service; if the special limousine that was contracted for is undergoing repairs, another is sent.

"Another class to which we specially cater is that of wealthy visitors to New York, individuals or families which spend a month or more in this city every year. These people have cars at their homes, and often the first preparation for such a visit to the city is for the person to engage a car which will have all the appearance of private ownership. Those of us who have been in the business for any length of time have patrons whom we have served in this way for years. Some of them are sticklers. They demand a car of the very highest grade. I knew one of them to be greatly pleased when an acquaintance congratulated him on his handsome car.

"Still another class of our patrons consists of men of wealth and prominence in New York who have cars of their own but who on occasion need extra limousines which will compare favorably with their private cars. Sometimes, when a number of guests are being entertained, we are called upon to supply such a patron with several cars. President Wilson, on his recent visit to New York, was supplied with an automobile in this way, I understand.

"The renting agencies in this city have equipped themselves, at no small cost, to take care of this branch of the automobile business. We think we render a distinct and valuable service, one which a great city like New York should be provided with; from a small beginning we have built an important industry around a special idea—an automobile for hire which to all appearances is a private car. Take away from us that central idea and a blow at the very heart of our business is struck."

John Drennon, Chief of the Division of Licensed Vehicles, said in regard to the proposed ordinance that its provisions had not yet been fully agreed upon, that it was not intended to mark expensive limousines and cars of that character for hire in a conspicuous manner, but merely with a plate which would enable a city official to recognize them.

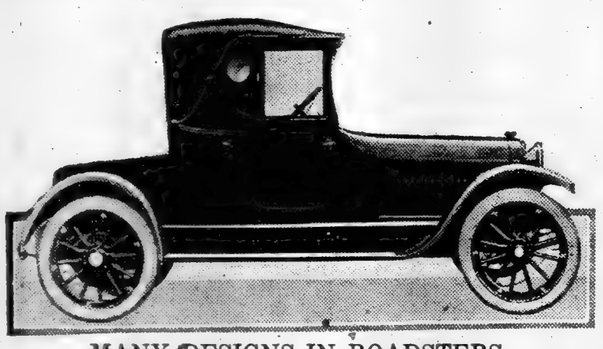

MANY DESIGNS IN ROADSTERS.

This is the new "landau-roadster" made by the Studebaker Corporation. It seats three passengers and sells for $1,350. The top can be turned back quickly when an open car is desired.

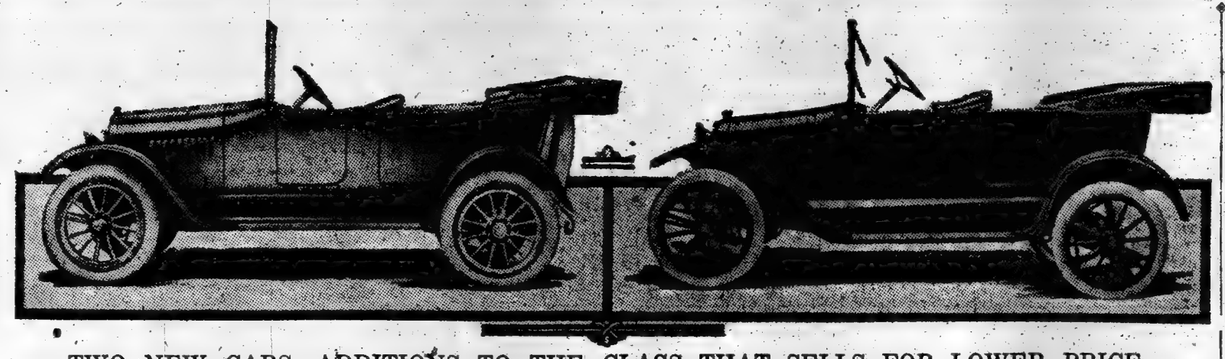

TWO NEW CARS, ADDITIONS TO THE CLASS THAT SELLS FOR LOWER PRICE.

To the left the "Dixie Flyer" is shown. It made its first public appearance at the recent Louisville Automobile Show, and is the product of the Dixie Motor Company of Louisville. The car has a four-cylinder engine, 112-inch wheelbase, and sells for $775. The car to the left is made by the Fostoria Light Car Company of Fostoria, Ohio. It is supplied with a four-cylinder motor, and has a wheelbase of 108 inches. The price is $675.

THE AUTO IN KENTUCKY.

Big Encroachments on Horse on His Favorite Stamping Ground.

The Kentuckian loves his horse, but he is getting to love his automobile more. The distribution of automobiles in that State this year promises to be larger than ever before.

Hugh Ramsey, Deputy State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, says of the automobile situation in that State:

"About 10,000 new cars were registered during 1915, which paid only the proportional part of the fee to Jan. 1, 1916. These cars will pay the full fee, averaging $7.50, making a total of $150,000 for 1916. Over 1,500 cars have been registered for 1916 to date, and a sale of 10,000 cars is anticipated for the year, which will contribute $50,000 in license fees, making an estimated total of $200,000 for the year on automobiles alone."

ALUMINIUM ENGINE, EXPERT'S OPINION

Cheap Material All That Is Required for Its Development, Says Auto Engineer.

In a paper on the trend in automobile design, A. Ludlow Clayden, Chairman of the Standards Committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers, has this to say of the automobile engine:

"A review of this kind would be incomplete without some mention of the aluminium engine, but so much has been written concerning it that there is no need for lengthy recapitulation. Its future seems to be entirely bound up with the price of aluminium. Let aluminium come down to under 20 cents a pound, and its cost would be little greater than that of cast iron when the greater ease of machining is considered. There are a few optimistic spirits who think it is only a matter of finding the correct alloys to be able to use an aluminium cylinder and piston without an iron liner, but whether this be so there seems little doubt that the aluminium cylinder is going to make it easier to keep the small multi-cylinder engine in good order.

"When dealing with high pressures and temperatures, such as prevail in engines with a large power-size ratio, nine-tenths of the trouble is due to heat. Now, the parts from which we want to remove heat with the greatest possible rapidity are the valves and the pistons. The success of the aluminium piston in racing is explained by the fact that its head keeps cooler than that of an iron or steel piston. The walls of the aluminium piston may be actually hotter, but the better conductivity enables the maximum temperature at any part of the engine to be kept within bounds. So with the aluminium cylinder, the temperature of the water should be the same as with iron castings, but the difference in temperature of the parts exposed to greatest heat, which are the valve parts, and the parts best cooled, will be smaller. In other words, the aluminium cylinder ought to allow us to use a high efficiency engine with a smaller liability for trouble.

"Aluminium may possibly develop some defects after long use as a cylinder material. We may find that it deteriorates with prolonged heating, but experiments have been conducted long enough now to make this doubt a very small matter. Cheap aluminium is all we ask to enable us to save weight and increase efficiency without increasing liability to trouble."

MINIMIZING THE EXPERT.

Less Mechanical Knowledge Required to Operate Car of Future.

A significant thing about the large proportion of owners who run their machines themselves is that the sale of automobiles in the United States is far from being limited to those who understand mechanical things. In other words, the degree in which the automobile may be classed as a vehicle which requires an expert to operate it is diminishing rapidly.

It is predicted by an automobile manufacturer that the next few years are bound to bring a practical development—a refinement—which will make cars even simpler in design and construction than they are today. They will be easier to operate and need less attention.

MAKING A GALLON OF GASOLINE GO FARTHER; STRICTER EFFICIENCY

As gasoline goes up the amount of gasoline required per mile for an automobile goes down. Along with the search for a substitute fuel, which will be prosecuted with redoubled energy if the high price of gasoline continues, automobile engineers are working to get a greater mileage out of a gallon of gasoline. There are several approaches to this problem. One is to lighten the weight of the car. On this subject Herbert Chase, Chief Engineer of the Automobile Club of America, states:

"Decrease in weight with a view to decreasing operating cost has been given much attention. This has been accomplished by eliminating unnecessary parts, simplifying other parts, cutting out metal wherever changes of design would admit, and by the use of lighter metals, notably aluminium alloys. This has made it possible to use smaller tires and less raw materials in other parts, and has not only contributed to the decrease in cost, but has otherwise contributed to the value of the car to the user, for the reason that the operating cost of a car is roughly proportional to its weight, which is simply another way of saying that the lighter car is the more economical to operate.

"The use of fewer parts has been mentioned above as one of the factors contributing to decreased cost. This simplification is not only evident in the casting of the cylinders, manifolds, and upper half of the crank case in one piece, but is seen also in a considerable reduction in the number of small parts, such, for example, as control connections, and bolts for fastening together parts now made all in one piece."

CONNECTION BY TUNNEL.

Underground Passages Join New and Old Tire Factory Buildings.

To provide necessary transit between the various buildings, new and old, of the Fisk Rubber Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass., a system of tunnels and bridges has been constructed. The main tunnel is nearly 300 feet long. It passes under the B. & M. Railroad and branches to the new mill and warehouse. This tunnel is eighteen feet in width, built of reinforced concrete and equipped with continuous conveyors which eliminate trucking. The tunnels are thirty-six feet below the ground at the lowest point. Ten reinforced concrete columns support the four railroad tracks where the tunnel crosses. Recent additions to the Fisk plant more than double its capacity.

Two Hundred Different Tires.

According to a recent count there are 200 different makes of tires, but five companies are supplying considerably more than half of the tires used by motorists in the United States.

Abbott-Detroit

44 H. P. Six
Four Passenger Motor Coach $1495

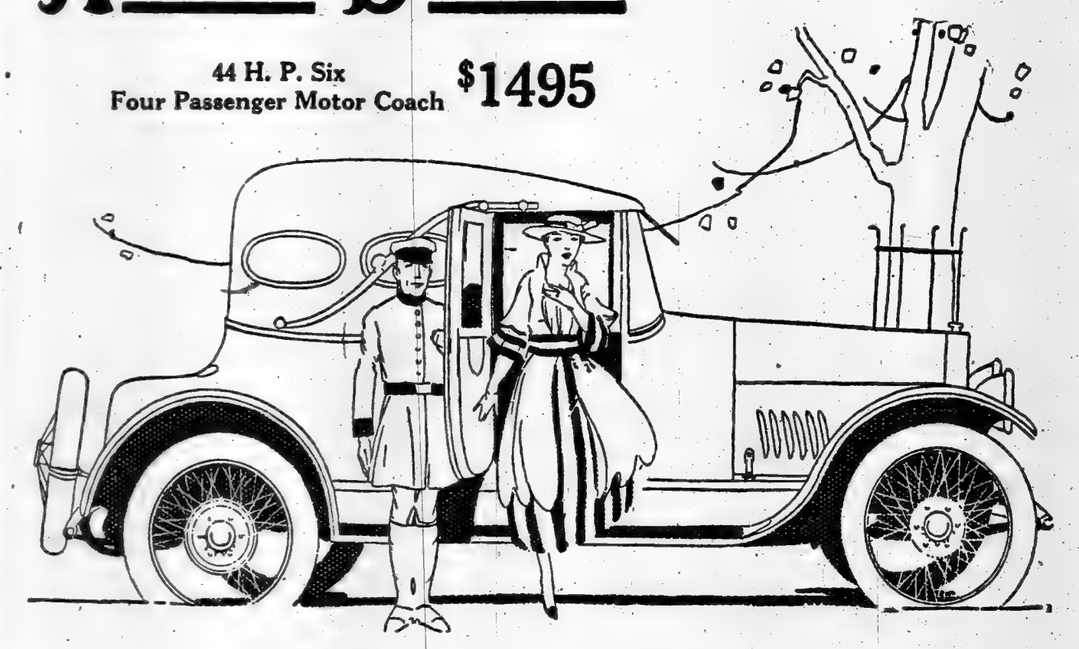

"The Motor Coach"
Distinctive and Practical

The "motor coach" is original and distinctive in every way—a decidedly practical car for use *every day of the year.*

With the top up it is a perfectly appointed closed car.

Top back and it is an ideal vehicle for fair weather.

Mounted on the new Abbott-Detroit Six chassis, it combines remarkable power and smoothness of action with surprising ease of operation.

It seats four, all facing forward, in amply cushioned seats—comfortable for a long journey or short.

The body is handsomely finished inside and out. Luxurious upholstery of specially woven gray cord cloth gives a degree of beauty and refinement found in few cars at any price.

Its smartness of line is accentuated by cream-colored wire wheels.

The "motor coach" has a direct appeal for those who seek the *newest* and the *best.*

We will gladly demonstrate any of the Abbott-Detroit models for you. In addition to the "motor coach," there is also the seven passenger touring car for $1195, the speedster for $1195, and touring sedan $1795.

Longenecker & Sanders

Eastern Distributors

PHONE 4993 COLUMBUS. Circle Building, Broadway and 59th St. Entrance 9 Central Park West.

Overland

$615

Roadster $595
Model 75, f. o. b. Toledo

A Powerful Motor

Here is the car that all America has waited for.

Here is the car that all America is buying faster than we can produce.

You've got to have a car.

Electrically Started

But you don't have to pay a large price. Nor do you have to be satisfied with a small, uncomfortable car which keeps you in a state of mental dissatisfaction and physical discomfort.

The $615 Overland solves the problem.

Seats five comfortably—no crowding or jamming.

Cantilever rear springs—

Electrically Lighted

Soft, deep upholstery built up over long spiral springs—

And four-inch tires.

These features make it ride easier than many of the big high-priced cars.

It has a powerful and snappy en bloc motor—

Absolutely Complete

Is electrically started and electrically lighted—

Has electric control buttons on steering column—

And all the very latest touches of up-to-dateness and refinement.

It is light and economical, but with good style, beautiful finish and phenomenal riding comfort.

Unusually Large Tires

Only $615.

And that's complete. Everything with it. Nothing extra to buy.

You've got to have a car. Order this Overland.

C. T. SILVER MOTOR CO.,

1760 BROADWAY, AT 57TH ST.

TEL. 700 CIRCLE.

YONKERS: 1 Manor House Sq. Tel. 5240 Yonkers.
BRONX: 149th St. & 3d Ave. Tel. 9612 Melrose.
BROOKLYN: 1284 Bedford Ave. Tel. 9135 Prospect.
NEWARK: Broad and Commerce Sts. Opp. Post Office. Tel. 6450 Market.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
"Made in U. S. A."

SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS $75,000,000 FOR ROADS

NEW BILL ASKS $75,000,000 FEDERAL MONEY FOR ROADS

Senate Committee Reports a Substitute for House Bill Providing for National Aid in Highway Construction.

A substitute for the Shackleford Good Roads bill, which passed the House by a large majority, has been reported to the Senate by its Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The substitute bears several marked differences from the House measure. Instead of naming as the appropriation "any amount up to $25,000,000" the Bankhead bill, which takes its name from the Chairman of the Senate committee, calls for $5,000,000 in 1916, $10,000,000 in 1917, $15,000,000 in 1918, $20,000,000 in 1919, and $25,000,000 in 1920—$75,000,000 all told.

Like the Shackleford bill, the Senate measure requires that the respective States, in order to receive the money, shall appropriate an amount equal to the Federal allotment. This would raise a total of $150,000,000 for interstate road improvement in the next five years. Population and post road mileage were controlling factors in the distribution of the fund by the Shackleford bill; to these area is added by the Senate measure, and the money shall be expended only for construction or improvement of highways, not for maintenance.

The Senate substitute requires that a State shall establish a State Highway Department, though its apportionment remains to its credit for at least three years, so that the five States which have no Highway Departments will have ample time in which to comply with this supervision of the expenditure of the joint money.

If a State does not properly maintain roads constructed by the Federal and State authorities, which roads are decided upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State Highway Department, the Secretary has the power to withhold a further apportionment of funds if, within six months after he has given notice in writing to the Highway Department of a State, the neglected roads are not given the necessary attention.

The American Automobile Association, whose headquarters are now in Washington, is for the Bankhead bill. It states: "This good roads bill has an excellent chance of passage. Since the Senate substitute contains many of the things included in the House bill, it is not likely that the conferees will have any difficulty in getting together, if a majority of the Senate decides that good roads legislation is a need of the moment, accentuated in no small degree as a part of military preparedness."

AUTO QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By A. L. DYKE.

Q.—How does water get into my crank case and mix with my oil? The gasoline is strained, and lubricating oil is O. K.

A.—I would say there are two reasons for the trouble: one a chemical, the other ill-fitting piston rings. The combustion is merely an oxidizing process. When gasoline is burned with the proper amount of air, the hydrogen and carbon combine with the oxygen to form water (H_2O) and carbon dioxide (CO_2). Hence, water is always one of the products of combustion and exists in the cylinder in the form of superheated steam at high pressure at the temperature of the explosion. From the above it may easily be deduced that leaking or ill-fitting piston rings and scored cylinders will allow more gas to blow by, and consequently more water will condense in such motors. This is more common with six and multi cylinder engines, because there is more ring surface, consequently more chance of leakage. The carburetor adjustment is also important. Too rich a mixture (too much gasoline) means an excessive amount of water, just as surely as it means a formation of carbon in the cylinder.

***

Q.—What equivalents in our measurements are a millimeter, a meter, kilometer, and how much is a litre?

A.—Approximately a millimeter is 1-25 inch. A centimeter 13-32 of an inch. A meter 39⅜ inches, or just a little over a yard. A kilometer is ⅝ of a mile. Kilogramme 2⅕ lbs. A litre 1¾ pints. A cylinder with dimensions given as 77x88 millimeters would be approximately 3x3⅜ inches.

***

Q.—I noticed in an article in some paper recently that by pouring gasoline through a chamois in a funnel electricity was generated, set fire to the gasoline and severely burned man pouring the gasoline. Do you think such a thing possible?

A.—Yes, the fact has been demonstrated. An explanation is given as follows: Let us assume that you are about to fill your tank. The funnel is in the nozzle. A chamois strainer is in the funnel. The gasoline is turned on and as it pours through the chamois it generates static electricity. Static electricity may be defined as electricity that is at rest. Static electricity, as we have said, is now in the funnel. The funnel is charged with it. So long as the funnel fits securely into the mouth of the tank, this creating a "ground," you are safe. Now, let us assume that you did not allow the funnel to rest inside the nozzle of your tank, as the gasoline seeped through the chamois skin. Either yourself or some one else held the funnel in midair, or it rested free of the sides of the tank. No "ground" was formed. We have seen that gasoline, a volatile substance, passing through chamois forms static electricity, which charges the funnel. When the amount of electricity is sufficient to produce a jump spark, that spark jumps to the nearest "ground," which is your tank. In doing so it must pass across the opening between the end of the funnel and the edge of the tank through which gasoline vapor is rising. The moral to be derived from this article is this: Do not put gasoline through chamois skin. But if you will insist on taking chances be sure that you have a "ground" on it, by seeing that the funnel touches the opening of the tank. Be doubly sure that you take this precaution.

***

Q.—What rate of speed did the Packard Twin Six make at a trial some few weeks ago at Sheepshead Speedway?

A.—102.25 miles per hour. The car was a stripped chassis. The gear ratio was changed. This was a stock car in every particular except that it used a racing body, the timing was changed for high-speed work, the pistons were arched on top to give higher compression, a double Zenith carburetor was used and the rear axle was geared to give 3¼ miles per hour at a crankshaft speed of 900 revolutions per minute. The fastest time that the Packard Twin Six stock car ever made as far as official timing is concerned is 72.7 miles per hour for ten miles. This was with one passenger with top and windshield on the car. The top was down, but the windshield was up.

***

Q.—What is the fastest time a man ever traveled, in what, and where?

A.—The fastest a man ever traveled and lived to tell of it is 141.73 miles per hour. This record was made by Bob Burman in April, 1911, at Daytona Beach, Fla.; car, Blitzen Benz; mile was in 24.40 seconds.

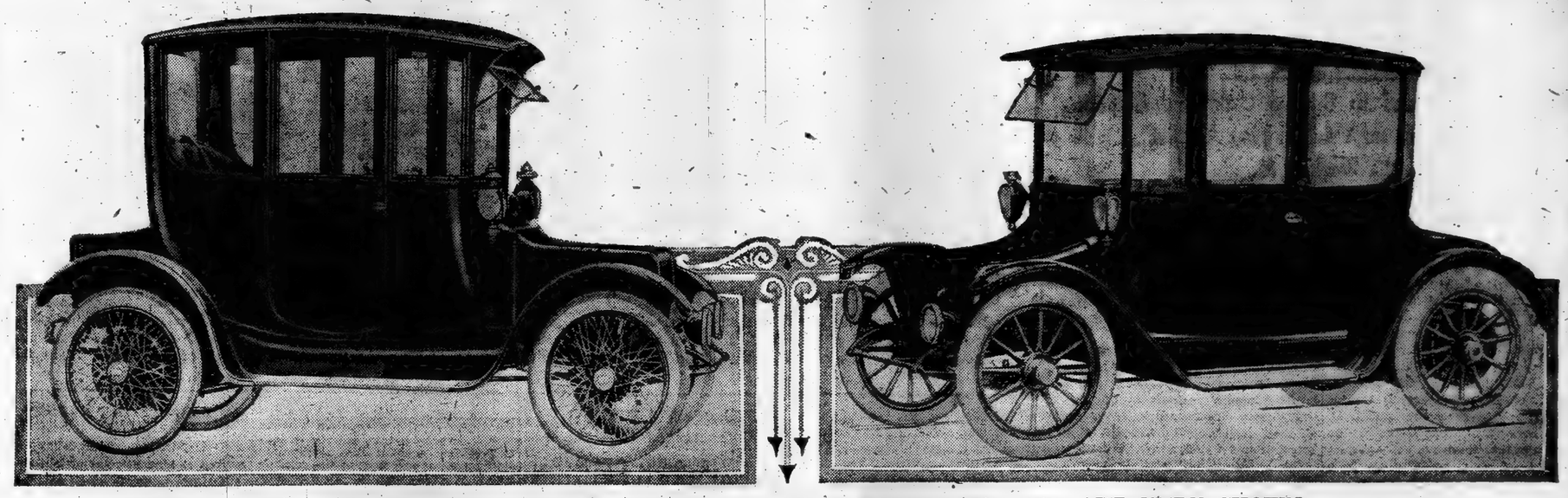

TWO OF THE COMFORTABLE ENCLOSED ELECTRIC MODELS FOR 1916 ARE HERE SHOWN.

On the left is the Baker electric brougham, with its coach lines and Pullman corner lights. On the right is a Detroit electric which is noteworthy for the clear vision afforded by its light upper framework and consequent expanse of glass. The cars sell for $3,000 and $2,175, respectively.

FEBRUARY AUTO'S BIGGEST MONTH

Shipments of Cars Make New Record—Almost 100 Per Cent. Increase Over Feb., 1915.

Although there were not enough freight cars to transport the automobiles ready for delivery from the factories, February shipments broke all records. The official figures of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce show a movement of 21,502 carloads in February. This is almost a 100 per cent. increase over February, 1915, when 11,973 carloads were shipped. Of this number more than 1,500 carloads were shipped on open cars covered with tarpaulins or in ordinary box cars by partly disassembling the automobiles.

It was expected that the larger part of 10,000 new railroad cars would be in service by this time to care for the increased production, but because of the inability of car builders to secure materials only 1,200 of them have been put into service, making the total equipment of the railroads about 60,000 automobile cars.

In its effort to aid in the distribution of freight cars the traffic department of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has been sending daily advices to the railroads throughout the country, covering the movement of cars. The manufacturers' organization has also issued a booklet showing all of the automobile cars in service by railroad initials and serial numbers, which was given wide distribution among the officials, clerks and yardmasters throughout the country, so that everybody having anything to do with the handling of this equipment would have a ready reference. All this co-operation has resulted in the maximum service being supplied by the limited automobile car equipment of the railroads.

Transcontinental Trail for Canada.

There is renewed agitation in Canada for a transcontinental highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A committee has been appointed to enlist the aid of motor clubs in support of the project.

GRUMBLE, BUT KEEP THEIR CARS GOING

High Price of Gasoline Not Yet Affecting Mileage Much, Say Garagemen.

Inquiries made at a number of garages do not produce a foundation of fact for the reports that a large number of cars are being placed in dead storage on account of the high price of gasoline. On the contrary, the answers indicate that owners and operators generally are paying the price and keeping their cars going, though grumbling over the advances grows stronger. There is no doubt that mileage is being affected to some extent by the greater cost of fuel.

Following are the answers given at five garages, each of which does a large business:

No. 1. "We know of no cars discontinued on account of the price of gasoline. There is a good deal of grumbling, and we have received letters from some of our patrons that they would store their cars if gasoline continued to go up."

No. 2. "We know of no cars being taken out of commission, but we find that owners are becoming more and more careful as to the mileage. And everybody's kicking."

No. 3. "We do not know of a single instance of discontinuance. If gasoline were $1 a gallon most of them would keep running, but kick louder."

No. 4. "We have no knowledge of any withdrawals from service on account of the price of gasoline. Some of the independent taxicab men are probably feeling the pinch as much as any one."

No. 5. "No, but wait till the touring season opens; it will be easier to tell then how the running of cars is to be affected."

$1 a Gallon for Gasoline.

Gasoline recently sold for $1 a gallon in Paris. The price of the fuel in seaport towns of England has reached as high as 60 cents in the last month.

LEADING CITIES IN MAKING OF AUTOS

Detroit Claims to Turn Out One-Half of World's Car Production—Toledo's Rise.

Detroit leads the country in the manufacture of motor vehicles. It is estimated that 67 per cent. of the cars made in the United States last year came from Detroit factories. This gives that city an output of over 700,000 motor vehicles last year. According to a statistician of Detroit, one-half of the world's production of motor cars is turned out in the Michigan city.

Toledo claims to be the second city in the United States in the manufacture of automobiles and accessories. The output of its factories last year numbered 95,650. Toledo has thirty-five factories, and 75,000 workmen are employed in the industry there. The automobile industry first began to exert decided influence on Toledo in 1910. Since that time the city's population has increased 75,000. In that year its output of cars was 12,000. For 1916 a production of 150,000 automobiles is expected, according to The Automobile.

Trucks for 1,000,000 Troops.

In response to letters sent out by the Quartermaster General of the United States Army to truck manufacturers it was learned that between 3,200 and 3,400 trucks could be obtained from them on thirty days' notice. These it is estimated would be sufficient to take care of the transportation of 1,000,000 troops. The inquiries were sent out to see what the manufacturing resources of the country in this respect were.

MERCER

IN developing the Mercer the following business principle has always been borne in mind: "One sale must be the promoter of other sales, and to secure this result the one sale must be satisfactory and beneficial to the buyer."

Models for All Needs

WHITING MOTOR COMPANY

1802 Broadway, New York City
486 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

Manufactured by Mercer Automobile Co. Trenton, N. J.

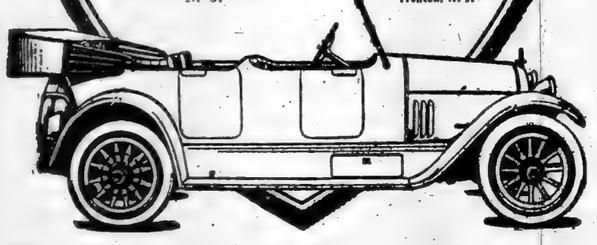

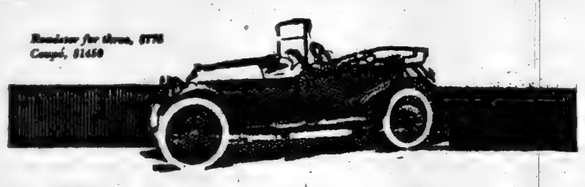

IN the last few days of impeding snow and glutted traffic there has been exhilarating satisfaction in having *Scripps-Booth* light weight outstrip even the pre-eminent motor cars with which this roadster is compared.

This trying proof of its power, control, and incomparable spring action has left with each owner a greater respect and affection for

Scripps-Booth

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY

2 WEST 57th STREET
Phone, PLAZA 7816

Purchase may also be made at USED CAR DEPARTMENT 1677 Broadway

COLE 8 NOW $1595

The Standardized Car

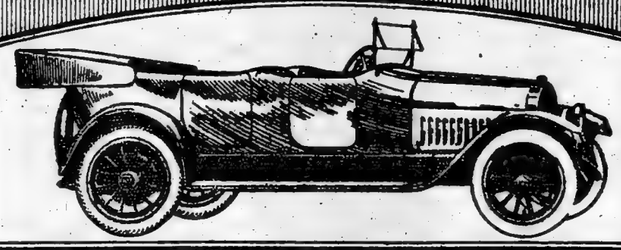

The Guarantee of Proved Performance

Better than a written guarantee are the reports of efficient, economical operation received from Cole 8 owners. To be sure, we give the buyer the usual warranty. But, signed, sealed and delivered, is the iron-clad guarantee of Cole 8 dependability and bountiful car quality, written in deeds already performed.

With seven years of engineering triumphs back of it and twelve months of actual service in the hands of owners, the Cole 8 makes no false claims for recognition.

Add to this demonstrated superiority, the new and vital improvements to body, frame and motor, that provide absolute protection and fortify every detail of operation—and you realize how the structural advancements of the new Cole 8 further reinforce this performance guarantee.

Frankly, we feel that the Cole 8 represents the most complete combination of tested best units in the motor car market today. At its present price, it is the outstanding value in the V-type multiple cylinder field.

One ride will convince you of its worth—and it is yours for the asking. It will be a pleasure to demonstrate the new, improved Cole 8 over roads of your selection.

$1595 f. o. b. Factory

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St. Circle 1600

OPEN EVENINGS

BROOKLYN: Bishop, McCormick & Bishop
NEWARK: Wallace Motor Car Co.

Cole Motor Car Company
Indianapolis, U. S. A.
Builders of the Standardized Car

Tenacious Tires are made of this —Goodrich "Barefoot-Rubber"

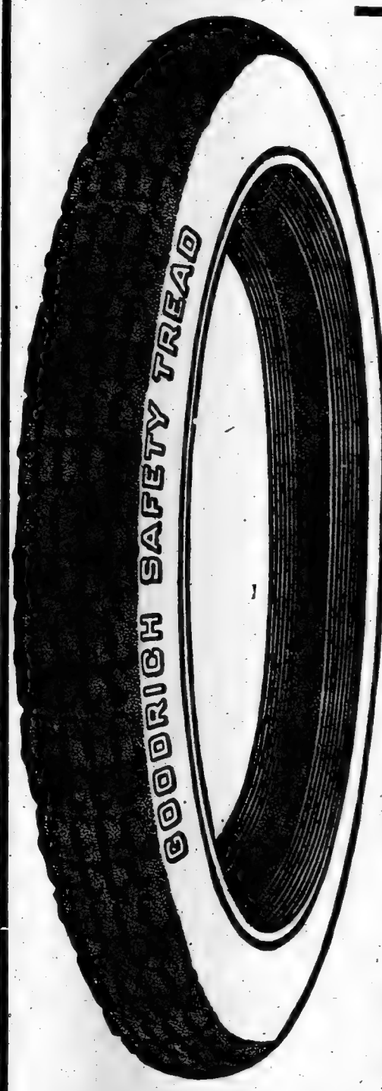

"LIKE a Pup to a Root," do they hang on to the Earth, when you throw *in* the Clutch, or throw *on* the Brakes.

But,—instead of merely *grinding* against said Earth,—for Traction,—they CLING to it, much as your bare foot clings to slippery surfaces.

This new and wonderful Goodrich discovery, called "Barefoot Rubber," is as *stretchy* almost as a pure Rubber band, and as *Light-weight* as Rubber in its native amber color when it comes raw from the forest, but *stronger, tougher, longer-wearing* (in Tires) than *pure* Rubber could ever be.

That Lightness, Stretch and CLING-quality is due, in part, to the absence of the heavy and inert *white* substances which, in other Tires, provide the "sandpapery" texture designed to give effective, but *grinding*, Traction when Clutch or Brakes do their work.

* * *

TO provide its maximum *Traction* with minimum *Friction* (which means minimum Heat, minimum Tread-Wear, and *lessened* Strain on the rubber adhesive between fabric layers,)—

—*That's* the Mission of the new Goodrich *"Barefoot* Rubber."

How *well* it does this work,—how much *more* Resilience, Comfort in riding, and Mileage, it gives,—(without a farthing more cost to you) may be known and realized by putting on your Car even *one* pair of BLACK-TREAD Goodrich Tires, for *test*.

"Barefoot Rubber" can be had in *Goodrich* FABRIC Tires,—*Goodrich* "Silverton" Tires,—*Goodrich* Inner Tubes,—*Goodrich* Motor-Cycle Tires,—*Goodrich* Bicycle Tires,—*Goodrich* Truck Tires,—*Goodrich* Rubber Boots, Overshoes, Soles and Heels, and in no other make *but* Goodrich.

* * *

GET a sample of this wonderful "Barefoot-Rubber" at the nearest Goodrich Branch or Dealers today.

Stretch it till you are tired, but *tear* its fibres you can't.

With all this,—observe that the *best* Fabric Tires in America—made of this TENACIOUS "Barefoot" Rubber,—cost you no more, and usually *less*, than ordinary Tires made by *other* responsible manufacturers.

This, comparison of Goodrich "Fair-List" prices with others will *prove*.

There are no *"larger-sized"* Tires (taken Size for Size and Type for Type), made in America than Goodrich Black-Tread Tires.

Why, then, should any Business Man pay *more* than the Goodrich "Fair-List" Price, for *any* Tire, until he has at least *tested* one pair of these new black-tread Goodrich Safety-Tires?

New York Branch, 1780 Broadway — *THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.* Akron, Ohio.

NOTICE.

"No Concern in America made, or sold, during its latest fiscal year, nearly so many Motor-Car Tires as did The B. F. Goodrich Co. "Our published Challenge, still unanswered, proves this."

GOODRICH—"BAREFOOT" Tires

TRUCKS TRANSPORTATION SERVICE PLACED AT $30,000,000 A YEAR

MOTOR TRUCK LINES AS FEEDERS FOR RAILROADS

Importance of This Vehicle as Aid to National Transportation—Opening Up New Territory to Economical Farming.

By H. W. PERRY
of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

The motor vehicle is developing steadily as a national means of transportation of merchandise. Something like 200,000 motor trucks and delivery wagons are estimated to be in use now in the United States. Their average capacity is probably about two tons, and their average yearly mileage 15,000. It is generally calculated that they carry their loads for one-half the mileage covered. On this basis the 200,000 commercial vehicles perform a service of 1,500,000,000 ton miles. Careful investigations made by the United States Government show the average cost of hauling farm crops to market is 22 2-3 cents per ton mile, and the average cost of haulage by horse-drawn vehicles in large cities has been found to be 17¾ cents. Taking 20 cents as the mean of these, the transportation service of the motor trucks is worth $30,000,000 a year.

The motor trucks do not compete with the railroads, but supplement them, as they are engaged in the distribution in cities of freight after delivery at destination by the railroads and in hauling materials, produce, and merchandise to the railroads for shipment. In the relatively few cases where there is competition with the steam roads, it is in short-haul work which the railroads have long maintained was unprofitable to them. In this country the railroads will find, as they have in England and on the Continent, that it is to their advantage and profit to own and operate fleets of motor trucks and omnibuses as feeders to the rail system, connecting it with communities off the rail line to which it would not pay to construct branch roads.

The motor truck is the most economical and the only practicable means of developing new lands too remote from the railroads to be cultivated profitably under old conditions. According to a report of the Department of Agriculture for last year the average distance of farms of the United States from market is only six and one-half miles, while those furthest away average only eight and three-quarters miles. The average number of trips to market per day for all farms is a little over two, and for the more remote farms one and six-tenths trips.

These trips require the entire time of a team and man all day per farm. In other words, all the time of one man and team is needed all the year around to haul the products of each farm to market. It would not pay to haul the produce from farms twelve or fifteen miles from market with horses, because two teams and two men would be needed, but one man with one motor truck could do all the hauling for a farm even further from market. Thus the truck will eventually bring great western areas of rich, virgin soil, under cultivation, and thereby increase the freight traffic of the railroads.

Such development is dependent, however, in a large measure upon improvement of the public roads. Nearly nine-tenths of all roads in the country are unimproved earth roads. If these are properly dragged in the Spring and Fall, as required by law in Iowa, they will be fairly serviceable for light motor trucks during a large part of the year; and if they are properly drained and graveled, at a cost of $500 to $1,000 per mile, they will be good all the year around, even for trucks of three to five tons capacity.

The main market roads carrying a large volume of traffic require stronger and more durable construction. Gravel and macadam quickly go to pieces under much motor traffic. The most suitable and economical surfacing for such roads is concrete, which can be laid at a cost of about one-half more than good macadam, and will last indefinitely under the heaviest traffic by teams and motor trucks.

With concrete roads radiating in numerous directions from the cities and connecting with well-cared-for gravel and earth roads, the average distance of farms from market can easily be doubled, and the increased taxable value of the land will more than pay for the cost of road improvement—a fact that has been proved repeatedly and is vouched for by the United States Office of Public Roads.

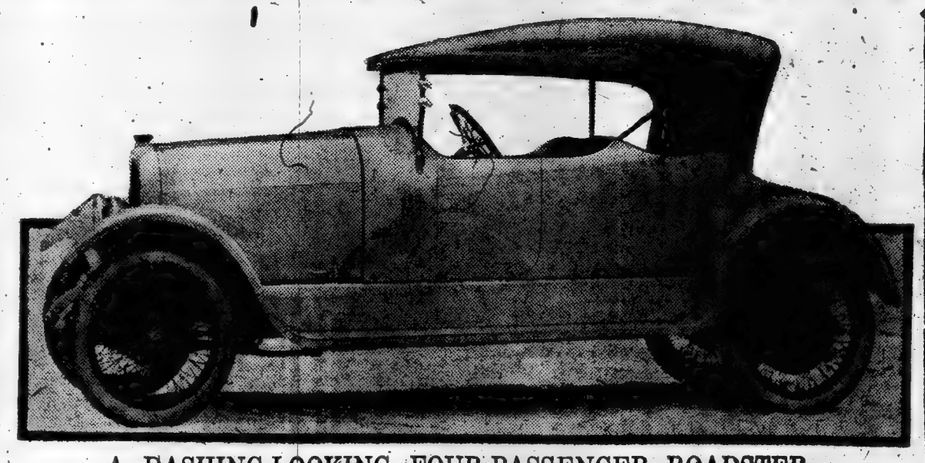

A DASHING-LOOKING FOUR-PASSENGER ROADSTER.

The picture above is that of the Marmon four-passenger roadster. It attracts attention because it is largely built of aluminium. The roadster seats four passengers. The horse power of the car is 39.2, N. A. C. C. rating. It sells for $2,700.

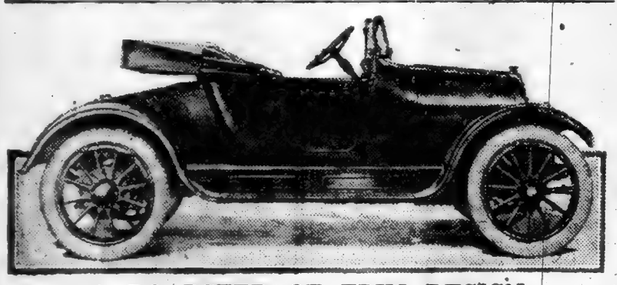

A ROADSTER OF TRIM DESIGN.

The above is an illustration of the Overland Roadster. The motor is a four-cylinder 20-25-horse power, and the wheelbase is 104 inches. The price of the car is $595.

PLAN AGRICULTURE BY MOTOR POWER

France Is Experimenting with Machines for Farm Work —Co-operative Buying.

In a reflective bit of special correspondence on French conditions during and after the war a writer in the Journal of Commerce predicts an extension of motor agriculture. He says in part:

"In French agriculture, hands and horses and oxen are alike wanting, since war consumes both men and beasts. Accordingly, the French Government station for trying agricultural machines has lately been very busy with experiments in 'moto-culture.' A considerable number of motor machines, mostly of American or English make, have been tried. Of these five have been chosen for further experiment on account of their lightness and speed and other advantages. A few improvements will have to be made to adapt the machines to local exigencies, but it has been ascertained that each already does triple the work of a similar ordinary machine drawn by eight oxen.

"These machines are to be used next Spring and are only a beginning of moto-culture in France. If they are to be imported into Europe, it is essential that the cost price when delivered should be reduced to as low a figure as possible. There is no question of war speculation here. There is no authority or organization to make farmers submit to such war demands; and what may become a future permanent trade will be cut short by any attempt to make more than the ordinary business profit.

"Some of these motor machines which have been chosen for further trial can be delivered in France, counting war freight, at $1,400 apiece. Others are offered for $800 and $1,200. Such expenses are too high for individual farmers generally; but they will be borne cheerfully by the farmers' co-operative associations unless the price is made too heavy.

BARS AUTO FROM CEMETERY

Forest Hills of Boston Posts Notice —Secretary Gives Reasons.

"Automobiles are not allowed in this cemetery" is the notice posted at the main entrance to the Forest Hills Cemetery of Boston. In a statement as to the reasons for this action, the secretary of the cemetery company states:

"Some of the protected property includes valuable monuments and other marble work of value, and the risk of having some horse frightened by an automobile is more than we care to take. If an automobile should swoop suddenly down on a funeral procession there might be a regular stampede."

MAINE GETS ROADS READY FOR 1916 TOURING SEASON

Last Link in Main Artery of Travel in State Being Completed—Large Crews to be Put to Work in Short Time.

By D. W. HOEGG, Jr.,
Chairman Maine State Highway Commission.

That the Maine Highway Commission intends to begin the 1916 road work at the earliest possible moment is made evident by the fact that already bids are opened for several sections of new State highway. The most important one is that for the completion of the Portsmouth, N. H., and Portland road. The bids opened on Feb. 23 at the office of the commission for the completion of the last remaining unfinished stretch in this main artery of travel into the State, a distance of about four miles, between Dunstan, Scarboro, and the City of Saco. The plan is to let the contract at once so that the contractors may begin work just as soon as weather permits.

The intention of the State Highway Commission is to have this entire road completed by July 1, and thus avoid the terrible conditions which prevailed last Summer, when the detours were made impassable by the unprecedented rains.

The commission also has overcome all the technicalities which have been hindering the work of starting the new highway into Moosehead Lake between Jackman and Rockwood, and bids have now been opened for the clearing and grubbing of about twenty-two miles of this new highway through the virgin forest. This road will open up a wonderful lumber and tourist country and will be only the second highway to tap the Moosehead Lake region. At the present time there is only one highway to this immense body of water, that from the south via Guilford, Monson, and Greenville. The new road will tap it from the west, and will reach the lake at a point directly opposite the Mount Kineo House. It is not expected, however, that this road will be completed in season for use the present year.

Reports received from all over Maine show that throughout the State, highway construction has gone through the Winter in splendid condition. On the new concrete road between Portland and Dunstan, Scarboro, only a few small cracks have made their appearance, and these will be taken care of at an early date. The new Federal aid highway between Portland and Brunswick also stood the Winter well and the gravel sections all over Maine show but little effect from the Winter.

It is expected that actual road work will be started throughout the State in a short time, and that by April large crews will be in operation everywhere so that as much as possible of the new construction may be completed before the heavy tide of Summer tourist travel sets in during July and August.

The commission plans to complete the Portland-Portsmouth highway before July 1, and also the road between Brunswick and Bath. This latter is made necessary by the fact that there are no suitable detours to handle the heavy traffic around the section which it is proposed to build.

To Bar Heaviest Trucks.

A bill has been introduced in the General Assembly of Maryland which bars from the highways of the State trucks with a capacity of more than eight tons. The bill also provides for the increase of all license fees paid by commercial vehicles as follows: trucks with a capacity of not more than one ton to pay $15 a year, those of more than one and less than two tons, $20; $25 for those between two and three tons, $30 between three and four tons, $35 between four and five tons, $40 between five and six tons, $45 between six and seven tons, and $50 between seven and eight tons.

Now is the Time to Buy Your "Six-46"

Let us again urge you to place your order for a Fairfield "Six-46" as soon as you possibly can.

Don't wait too long—don't be too sure that you can buy to just as good advantage thirty or sixty days from now.

For—remember—there were three purchasers for each "Six-46" that we could turn out last year. And, up to the present time, there is every indication that this "sold out" condition will be repeated.

Then, also remember that the cost of manufacturing materials and labor is still soaring.

Already, several manufacturers have found it necessary to increase the list price of their cars, and more announcements of this kind are undoubtedly coming.

By early buying, we have done everything that we possibly could to protect ourselves and you. But in the face of a constantly rising market, we may be forced to increase prices proportionately.

From the present outlook there is no other alternative for we flatly refuse to compromise on the quality of our cars. We shall continue to use only the best materials—no matter how far the commodity prices may advance.

Of one thing you can be certain—the Paige "Six-46" will never cost less than $1295 this year. We absolutely guarantee this, but we can't undertake to guarantee against an advance.

Above all, please understand that this advertisement is written in a sincerely helpful spirit. It is by no means our purpose to "stampede" motor car buyers into early or ill-advised purchases.

We are merely telling you the facts—facts that can be readily substantiated by your banker or any man who is well informed in regard to industrial conditions.

We want you to drive a Paige, of course, but we have never found it necessary to resort to "expedients" in order to sell a single car of our production.

The "Six-46" now costs $1295. At that price, we honestly believe that it represents more actual dollar-for-dollar value than any other motor car on the market.

Wait too long—and you run the risk of paying more.

Place your order now, and you can rest assured that you will never regret the decision.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

Paige-Detroit Co. of N. Y.

Fleetwood "Six-38" $1050 f. o. b. Detroit
Paige-Detroit Co. of Newark, 888 Broad St.
63rd St. & B'way 8371 Columbus
Windsor Mohawk Co., 1410 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

(320)

The New Case 40—$1090

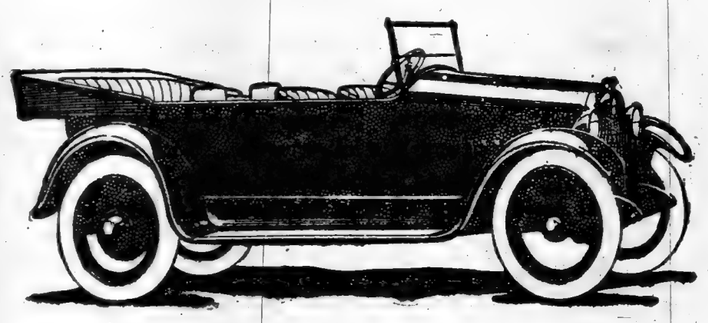

"Friends of the Forry"

Everywhere are men who know the *former* Case 40—men who found it well worth *$2300.* These men particularly will welcome the *New* Case 40 at *$1090*—for they can recommend it, with its many improvements, to their friends.

Owners everywhere tell of the serviceability of Case Cars—of the *modest* upkeep and how they resist depreciation. The splendid service of the former Case 40 can be expected of the *New* Case 40. Until you *know* this New Case 40 you have not yet seen the *highest* type car for $1090. Study its new spring suspension. Go over the engine. *Check up* all those details. See for *yourself* just where we have included those features found generally in costly cars.

The refinements of this car are *individual.* Its combination of excellencies is appreciated and wanted by the motor-wise and discriminating. Wherever the New Case 40 is seen, whenever men ride in it, they are strong for it, because of its very apparent merit.

Surely the Case experience of 74 years entitles this car to *your* consideration. To show this Tomorrow's Car to *you* and to go over it point by point will be a pleasure. Or if it is inconvenient for you to call, let us send illustrated description *by mail.*

THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

New York Distributors

225 West 57th St., at Broadway. Phone 4541 Columbus

The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World over

SUCCESSFUL USE OF ELECTRIC TRACTORS IN LUMBER YARDS

ELECTRIC TRACTORS SHOW UP WELL IN LUMBER YARDS

Take the Place of Mules and Minimize the Expense, According to Data Gathered by the Electric Vehicle Association of America.

By A. Jackson Marshall,
Secretary Electric Vehicle Association of America.

The metal industries are not the only ones which are reaping commercial benefit from the continuously increasing orders by the countries at war. Demands for lumber have increased by leaps and bounds and are taxing the capacities of every mill in the country. A recent report in the Lumber World states that the war has caused a tremendous famine of all kinds of wood, it being destroyed day by day on all the fronts in colossal quantities. It is needed for modern warfare almost as badly as metals or cotton. Norway and Sweden (the greatest timber section in Northern Europe) are being swept clean as fast as the cutting can be done.

The forests of the United States are, therefore, the great bases of supply, covering one-quarter of the entire country, and merchantable timber in quantity and variety far beyond that upon any other area of similar size in the world. We take from our forests yearly about thirty billion cubic feet of wood, valued at $1,875,000,000. This tremendous industry is carried on by the 29,648 active mills in the country. The reason why these mills are able to show such a remarkable output per year is the modern, up to date, efficient method which many of them use in doing business. For example, in just one small section of the Yellow Pine Belt in Louisiana orders for one week recently amounted to 70,341,070 feet, while shipments amounted to 4,081 cars, or 80,028,410 feet of lumber. In the past few years the lumber industry in the South has made very rapid strides, Louisiana now being the second greatest lumber producing State in the country.

One of the best equipped lumber mills in the South is the plant of the Industrial Lumber Company of Elizabeth, La., and The Traffic World recently collected some interesting facts concerning its output. The mill has a daily capacity of about 300,000 feet, which means that they must cut approximately twenty acres of land per day. Six large freight engines and seventy-five flat cars are used to move the logs in from forest to mill. Efficiency is the watchword in this mill from the felling of the trees to the moving of the lumber in the yards by electric tractors or "electric mules," as they are called. This lumber firm found that one of the big items of expense was their trucking facilities for hauling timber about the yard or from the sheds to the freight cars. The moving of this lumber required twenty mules and a corresponding number of men, and it was to displace these that the company decided to purchase an electric tractor. In moving lumber from the mill to the lumber stacks the tractor has a capacity of seven and one-half round trips (2,400 feet each) per hour, towing an average of 1,500 feet of lumber, or about three and one-third tons. In this work one tractor replaces five mules and three men.

This big mill has about five miles of tramways, running from the mill to all parts of the different yards. Tramways are from sixteen to twenty feet wide and are floored with three-inch timber. At the mill the tramways are about twenty feet from the ground sloping to about four feet at the opposite end of the yard. The tramway lumber is worth $13 per 1,000 board feet and costs $5 per hundred for laying. These figures are important as the mules' shoes necessitated the renewal of this lumber every three years at a cost of $25,650. Obviously rubber tires showed a big saving in this item alone.

After the lumber is dried it is moved from the lumber stacks and dry sheds to the planing machines and then loaded into freight cars located from sixty to one thousand feet away either by hand or by the tractor. This work is considered very hard on the mules and difficult for the truck, as the hauls are very short and the roads tortuous. The truck has to go between the planers and in other narrow places and into the drying sheds, where it is necessary sometimes to back down a long, narrow aisle. It is in this class of work that the tractor shows the largest saving, due to its flexibility of operation in the smaller spaces and the ability to load and unload quickly. In such work one tractor displaces seven mules and five men, making thirteen round trips per hour with 1,100 feet of lumber per trip. The average distance covered per round trip is 2,000 feet. In transferring lumber from the dry kiln to the dry sheds one tractor will do in two hours work that usually took two mules all day to do.

The Industrial Lumber Company has found that the three electric tractors they are now using have displaced sixteen mules and twenty men and are performing the same work with far greater efficiency. In addition, they are effecting an unusually large saving annually by the adoption of "electric mules." It is estimated that the total operating costs for sixteen mules, including feed, shoeing, stable help, labor, and repairs to tramways, are approximately $22,890 per year. Operating expenses of the three tractors, including renewals of batteries (every year), renewals of tires (every year), renewals of chains, gears, &c., labor, and repairs to tramways, amount to $9,717. No current has been figured in the operating costs of the three tractors, as the amount used is not considered of any great consequence. Assuming that a mill were to buy current at 4 cents per kilowatt hour, the cost would not average more than $200 per tractor per year. The total costs per year of mule equipment, including the entire investment, fixed charges, and operating costs, are $24,358. For the electric tractors the total costs are $11,115 per year. This shows a saving of $13,243 per year by using electric equipment.

The Electric Vehicle Association of America, which has for some time past been collecting data on the application of electric tractors in this field, has been informed that the Bodcaw Lumber Company of Stamps, Ark., has recently given up animal haulage entirely for electric tractor equipment. This mill purchased three electrics about a year ago, displacing fifteen mules and fifteen drivers. They later found, however, that the same work could be done by two tractors and they used the third tractor to haul finished lumber from the sheds to the cars, which had previously required six mules and six drivers. This makes a total of twenty-one mules and twenty-one drivers that are now being supplanted by the three electric tractors and three drivers and a helper. It is estimated that the expense for ownership, upkeep, depreciation, insurance, and operation of one of these tractors when working a little less strenuously than the Bodcaw Mills work theirs, is approximately $6 per day or less; but crowded to its full capacity by performing the work of seven mules, the cost increases to about $7.50 per day as the Bodcaw people figure it. This company stated that there is little or no expense attached to the upkeep of the machines. It takes about ten minutes each day to oil them, and they are charged at night, which takes about four hours, and as the charging plant is automatically arranged there is no necessity for employing a night mechanic.

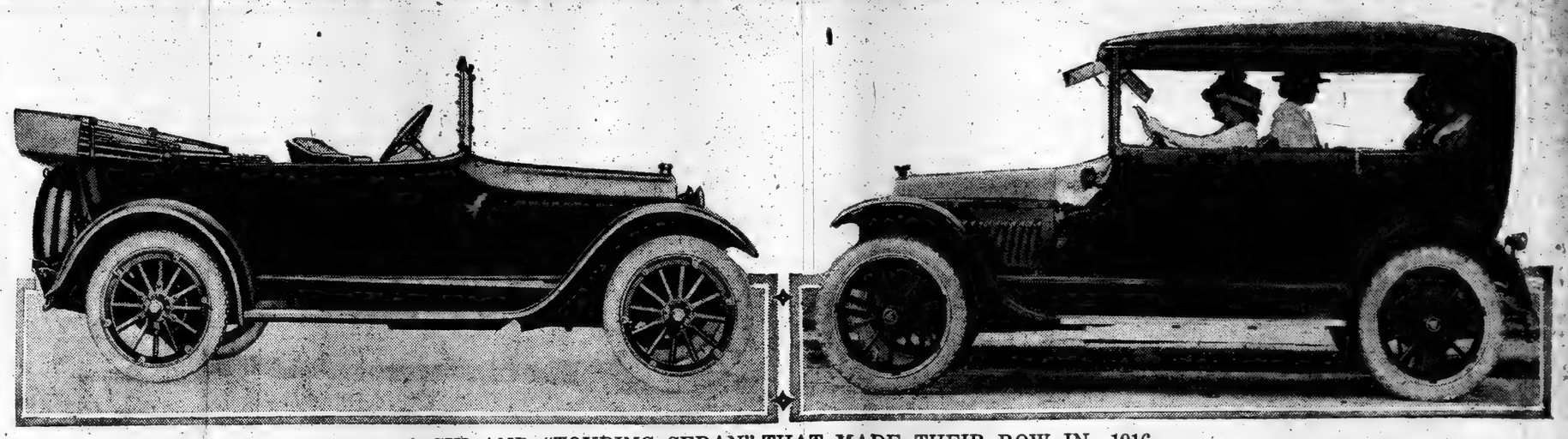

A SIX AND "TOURING SEDAN" THAT MADE THEIR BOW IN 1916.

On the left is the new Chalmers six-cylinder touring car with high-speed motor of the long-stroke type, capable of turning up 3,400 revolutions a minute. The price is $1,050. On the right is a new body style for the 1916 Hudson called a "touring sedan." Note the way in which the whole side can be opened at will, also the doors, side lights, &c.

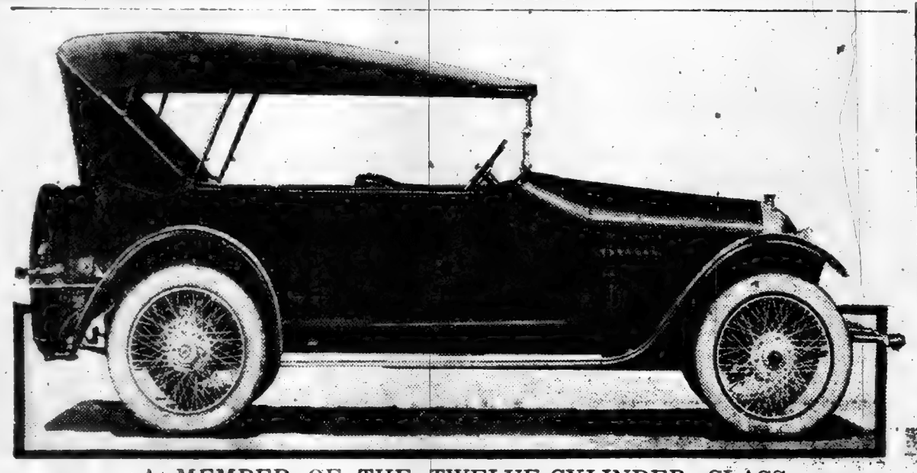

A MEMBER OF THE TWELVE-CYLINDER CLASS.

This is one of the cars equipped with a twelve-cylinder motor. It is made by the Pathfinder Company. The horse power is 39.68. N. Y. A. C. rating; wheelbase 130 inches; number of passengers, 7. The price is $2,475.

BRITISH MOTOR TAX AS BARRIER

33 1-3 Per Cent. Duty Not Cutting on Imports Heavily Now —Expected to in Future.

Interesting observations on the state of the automobile business in Great Britain in connection with the recent import tax of 33 1-3 per cent. are made by the motor writer for The London Times, as follows:

"Although the matter is not one for which definite statistics can be given, in the opinion of men qualified to judge the demand for motor cars continues brisk. Second-hand cars by reputable makers and in reasonable condition command good prices, and such new cars as are available readily find purchasers. As the makers in this country—and the same is true in France—are devoting most of their energies to purposes other than the production of cars, or if they are making cars these are not available to the ordinary buyer, it follows that the demand cannot be satisfied from home sources; and in these circumstances American manufacturers, who are said to have turned out over 600,000 cars during the last twelve months, have been enjoying a golden opportunity.

The import tax of 33 1-3 per cent. to which certain motor vehicles of foreign manufacture have been subjected since the end of September on entering this country has, however, introduced a new factor. In September last, according to the Board of Trade returns, the number of complete cars and chasses imported for sale was 2,661, with a value of $2,519,771, whereas last month the number fell to 1,806 and the value to $1,622,515. The figures for last month are far above those for the same month of last year, when the number of cars and chasses was 336 and their value $460,663; but in view of the disturbed conditions existing last Autumn, perhaps a fairer comparison is with October, 1913, when the number was 1,119 and the value $1,232,855. In September, 1914, the figures were 197 and $212,792, and in the same month of 1913 they were 1,156 and $1,290,454. If the effect of the tax, as indicated by the figures for last month, is not so great as might be expected, it must be remembered that the returns do not distinguish between cars intended for private use, which have to pay the tax, and those for commercial purposes, which do not; and for anything the official figures show the falling off may have been chiefly, if not entirely, in the former category.

"In passing it may be noted that the tax appeals to different sections of the motor-car trade in very different ways. Manufacturers can regard it with equanimity, at least; and though it can have no immediate effect on firms which are not at the moment making cars for ordinary sale, it may help to secure their position against the time when they are able to start producing again. But to the retailers or agents, through whom in normal times the bulk of the cars made in this country are distributed to the public, the matter presents itself in another light. They rely for much of their livelihood on the profits they receive from selling cars, and if they have no cars to sell those profits naturally disappear.

"As regards motor car tires and tubes and their accessories, which are exempt from import tax, the figures for the last two months are almost identical, the value being $1,401,270 in September and $1,398,992 in October; but the value of 'other parts,' which are taxed, actually increased from $705,088 in the former month to $1,097,989 in the latter. These figures do not suggest any reduction in the total volume of motoring; and the statistics of the imports of motor spirit, the other chief item besides tires in the running expenses of a car, point to the same conclusion. In September 9,879,103 gallons were imported and duty was paid on 10,768,314 gallons, while last month (December) the quantity imported reached the enormous total of 15,982,832 gallons and duty was paid on 10,251,373 gallons."

NOTES AND ITEMS OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

Fred Wellman, formerly connected with the Indianapolis Speedway as assistant to Carl G. Fisher, has been appointed advertising manager of the Olds Motor Works.

The March meeting of the Motor Truck Club will be held March 15 at Churchill's at 7 P. M. Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, and Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner of New York, will be the speakers.

The Brady-Murray Motors Corporation is in its new quarters in the Chandler Building at the northeast corner of Sixty-second Street and Broadway. The lease covers a long period of years. Above the salesroom on the first floor is a second-hand salesroom. The rest of the second floor is used for a service station and store room. The equipment of the entire establishment has been brought up to date.

Three new buildings are being added to the Haynes automobile plant at Kokomo, Ind. Two are for factory use, the other for the administrative offices.

It is announced that the total February sales of International Motor Company trucks, including export orders, are the largest ever recorded for a single month, and show a gain of 600 per cent. over February, 1915. Domestic business increased 25 per cent. over January sales.

Ground has been broken at the plant of the Chalmers Motor Company early for a main building 400 feet long, 60 feet wide, and four stories high, to cost $150,000. The building will have a wing 60x50 feet, and with the recently completed Service Building will add 156,000 square feet of floor space to the Chalmers plant.

The Scripps-Booth Company has increased its capital to $1,000,000. A new corporation under the same name has been formed under the laws of the State of Delaware. This new corporation takes over the Scripps-Booth Company of Michigan and announces Clarence H. Booth as President; William E. Scripps, Vice President; F. J. Sensenbrenner, Treasurer, and James H. Booth, Secretary. All of these are Detroit men with the exception of F. J. Sensenbrenner, who is from Neenah, Wis.

J. P. Sehl, formerly commercial body designer of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has joined the body designing department of the Studebaker Corporation in Detroit.

The annual report of the Studebaker corporation shows that sales of 1915 totaled $56,539,006, an increase of $13,084,782 over the previous year, which had up to that time set the high mark.

Morton W. Smith Company, Inc., headed by Morton W. Smith, well known horseman, has just purchased the Federal Motor Truck Company of New York at 146 to 152 West Fifty-second Street. This new concern will control the sales of Federal trucks in New York and the metropolitan district, which includes Jersey City, Newark, and other sections in New Jersey, and all of Long Island.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company has leased the new building on the northwest corner of Bedford Avenue and Prospect Place, Brooklyn, to the Carl H. Page Motors Company for its Brooklyn sales and showroom.

Stearns KNIGHT MOTORED CARS.

Rebuilt and Guaranteed

With the expert overhauling given these cars, and the new car guarantee on them, purchasers are assured of buying a car, equal to new, at a considerable reduction from value.

1915 Limousine

"Light 4," Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting system. Bosch ignition. Shows no wear. Cannot be told from new. Imported gray whipcord lining. Manufacturer's equipment.

1915 Limousine

"Light 4," with every modern equipment and accessory. Lined with green whipcord material.

1915 Cabriolet

"Light 4"; cannot be told from 1916 model; ideal for lady or physician.

1913 Limousine

Newly painted maroon; dynamo lighting; gray whipcord lining; absolutely fine condition.

F. B. Stearns Co. of N. Y.
417 West 55th St. Phone 7600 Columbus.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept.

BATAVIA
Security Tires

are *there* in a tight place—when you jam on the brake hard and hope that the four wheels under you will play fair.

And because they are reliable in a crisis—because they *hold* in emergencies—you can depend on it that their high-grade furnishes a *wearability* that will stand up under the strain of everyday routine. And that's more important, for the emergency is the exception but routine wear goes on forever.

Ask to see Batavia Gray Tubes
BATAVIA RUBBER CO.,
1906 Broadway.

Is your car tired— or are you? Try BATAVIAS

BATAVIA SECURITY TIRES

DODGE BROTHERS
ROADSTER

The wheels of the car hold fast to the road, but do you know why?

Light, strong steel parts and scientific distribution of weight hold the weight down to 2,200 pounds, and produce a perfectly balanced car. Lightness and balance result in roadability—and also in low gasoline consumption and high tire mileage.

The motor is 30-35 horsepower
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)

The price of the closed Touring Car or Roadster, complete, including regular mohair top, is $950 (f. o. b. Detroit)

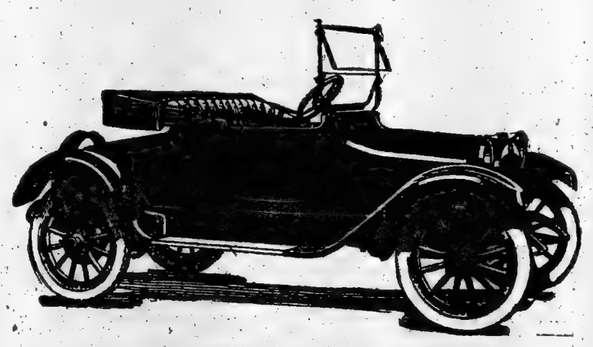

Immediate deliveries on Closed Roadsters

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St. Circle 1600

Open Evenings

Compare Velie Six

With Any Light Six
At Any Price

More manufacturers are producing light sixes than any other type of car

This rivalry compels makers to offer extraordinary inducements. Choosing the *best* value is therefore of supreme importance. With so many propositions the buyer should make certain that he is getting all that his money will buy.

Compare! Then you will realize *how much car* you obtain in the new Velie Model 22. Many cars in this class cost more than the Velie—some cost several hundreds more

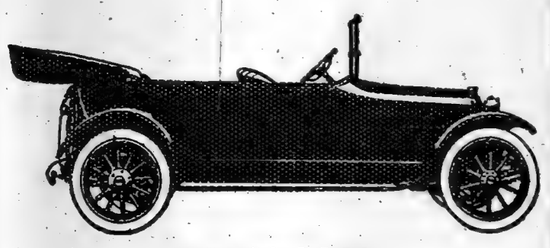

Velie Model 22

Compare power. What other car offers you better than the Velie-Continental Six, unit power plant—full 40 h. p. silent, supple, adequate to every road and grade.

Compare luxury. Try the Velie *genuine* deep tufted leather upholstery. Note its long, easy riding springs—its roomy, streamline body—its mirror finish 20 operations deep.

Compare equipment, with the Velie's *complete* equipment—2-unit Remy electric system—push button starting—Velie-Stewart vacuum feed—double bulb headlights—everything.

Compare weight, for this determines operating cost. Velie construction gives this car maximum strength—at less than 2500 pounds.

Yet, Velie Model 22 is priced at only $1065. You never had an opportunity to obtain a Velie at such a price before. With our Detachable Winter top $1240. Velie four-passenger Coupe Type $1750, with wire wheels $1820.

Demonstration on request.

Garland Automobile Co.
1888 Broadway, at 62d St., N. Y.
Phone Columbus 5596.

$1065

WANTED
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
DISTRIBUTOR
AND DEALERS
For New York City and Vicinity
and al principal points throughout the country
...FOR A...
$109.
MOTOR CYCLE

Not a Toy
Not a Power-Bicycle
Not a Makeshift
BUT
A REAL MOTORCYCLE
Built to Run
AND
Guaranteed to Give Lasting and Satisfactory Service

Has taken every hill between New York and Chicago via the Albany-Buffalo route with a 194 lb. man up. Can be, and is being, ridden by an 8-year old boy. Simple to operate. Low cost upkeep. 100 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Will revolutionize its field. Good discount and exclusive territory to the right parties. Special advertising arrangements. Big sales and a large income assured.

A Substantial Money Making Proposition.
Particulars on Appointment
Write or Wire To-day
Sales Manager
55 Garden St. Stamford, Conn.

175 POUND RUNABOUT

Seats 2 or 3 Passengers.

A manufacturer is wanted for a new, fully protected design. It uses, almost entirely, standard parts and regular equipment, but the arrangement is such that engine vibration is entirely eliminated, and perfect balance is secured.

The road weight is from 150 to 175 pounds, and the manufacturing cost about $100. A mileage of over 5,000 miles has been secured from 71 gallons gasoline, or an average of over 70 miles to the gallon. Tire mileage 10,000 miles minimum.

It will hold a good country road comfortably at over 30 miles an hour.

This affords an excellent opportunity for a concern manufacturing war orders to utilize its organization when the war is over.

A royalty or profit-sharing arrangement will be made with a manufacturer having adequate capital and facilities.

Machines will be sent anywhere for inspection.

Correspondence solicited.

PAUL N. TURNER, 1472 Broadway, New York.

KOLB SECTIONAL UNIT BLDGS. WOOD OR STEEL GARAGES $75 UP

Own Your Garage

Pays for its cost in a few months and you have a roomy, neat and substantial building. Easily erected, or we do it at small cost. By far the best value. All styles and sizes ranging in price up to $300. Illustrated Catalog free. Full size models on display at

Kolb Portable Building Co.,
24 Church St., (Concourse,) New York
"Portable Buildings for every purpose"

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS.
In the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times slightly used cars of well-known makers are offered daily. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—adv.

RUSSIA TURNS VODKA INTO WAR AUTO TIRES

Problem of Using Prohibited Drink and Producing Synthetic Rubber Solved.

SAID TO SURPASS NATURAL

Manufacture Soon to Begin—Expected to Relieve Scarcity Due to Hostilities.

Russia has solved two of her most pressing problems, the disposal of 140,000,000 gallons of vodka stored up since the decree forbidding its use, and the obtaining of rubber, by putting them together in the hands of scientists. The Russian-American Journal of Commerce says that for the first time a practical method of making synthetic rubber has been worked out.

The Ministry of Finance, since the passing of the prohibition bill, has had a special department, devoted to the study of the disposal of alcohol throughout Russia, and it was this department which made careful investigations of the many experiments conducted for the purpose of determining the possibilities of converting alcohol into industrial products. Some of these, such as the making of varnishes, &c., may still be carried on, but these sink into insignificance as compared with the new discovery.

One of the greatest problems of all European nations has been to obtain rubber, especially for war automobile tires, so it was with more than keen interest that experts watched the investigations conducted by the famous chemist Ostromissienski of Moscow, in the making of rubber with aid of alcohol. Upon careful examination it was found, not only that his experiments were absolutely successful, but that the rubber could be manufactured from certain vegetable oils, such as hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, and that the vodka could be used to procure the large amount of alcohol needed as a solvent in the process.

The Department of Finance, keenly alive to the possibilities in this discovery, which not only solves the problem of the disposal of spirits, but also relieves the famine in rubber, has decided to begin the manufacture of the rubber by this process as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made with the inventor. An experimental factory next to one of the many wine warehouses is now in course of construction.

Synthetic or artificial rubber has been a dream of chemists for many years, as the demands upon the natural article have been enormous, both for automobile and electrical industries. It has never been deemed successful. Six months ago, it was announced in Germany that a synthetic rubber had been produced, and that while it was of poorer grade, still could be used. The details of the Russian process have not been made public, but it is one of the variations of the production made by the oxidation or "blowing" of heavy vegetable oils. The reports from the Moscow chemist tell of a rubber equal, if not superior, to the natural article.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

BOYD'S SYL-LAB-IC

BOYD SYL-LAB-IC SHORTHAND is a natural and Scientific System based on the syllable—the natural formation of words. We speak in syllables, not in letters, therefore the old systems, which are based on the consonants, are arbitrary, whereas Boyd Syl-lab-ic is perfectly natural because its characters represent the syllables as they are spoken. There are no positions—no dots—no shading as in other systems—making it easy to learn—easy to write and easy to read. A speed of 100 words a minute is attained in 30 days by the average pupil.

Every MOON graduate is a MOON advocate. We will be glad to furnish list of graduates and testimonials.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE LESSONS AND THE MOON CATALOGUE.

MOON'S SCHOOLS 587 W. 181st St. (*Subway Bldg.*) N. Y. and 214 LIVINGSTON STREET, Brooklyn.

It Is a School's Work That Counts

CONCENTRATION is the keynote of our work. Before a boy leaves here he has learned once for all to keep his mind on one thing at a time. It is not a cramming process. It is simply utilizing the moments a boy wastes if he lets his mind wander. These records are more than isolated cases. They are representative of the type of work we do. Names and indisputable records on request.

Not by Cramming, but by CONCENTRATION

A Boy of 12 in Two Years passed the following Regents subjects:

Arithmetic	U. S. History
Geography	Writing
Spelling	Elementary Algebra
Reading	Plane Geometry
Elementary English	English, Three Years

A Boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, did

Four Years' Work in One

and earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra	100%	Plane Geometry	95%
Intermediate Algebra	82%	Solid Geometry	82%
Adv. Algebra	84%	Caesar	88%
French, 2d year	80%	Physics	85%
American History	83%	French, 3d year	75%
		Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

Our Boys Have Made Excellent Records in College.

Individual instruction by the hour or by the term. Two hours' outing each day for boys under 12 years. Boarding and day pupils.

THE CLARK SCHOOL FOR CONCENTRATION

259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus.

CORTINA ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES

1,600 Broadway, Corner 48th Street. Telephone, Bryant—8653. Est. 1882.

Languages—Learn by Phonograph

Our pronouncing records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry quickly give conversational knowledge of Spanish, German, French, Italian. You can use your own Talking Machine. Write for Booklet or call for Private Demonstration, 9 to 5.

THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD, 907 Putnam Building, 2 West 45th St.

FRENCH TEACHER, 10 years' experience; rapid, easy and most practical method; Parisian accent; terms moderate. Mme. Paul, 110 W. 71st St.

EXPERIENCED kindergarten primary teacher will direct work or play of children afternoons; highest references. Apartment 2-D, 395 West 45th St.

CHESS TEACHER (LADY) would like a few select pupils; also open for companion chess player; terms moderate; references. Address Chess, J 70 Times.

SPANISH INSTRUCTION; thirteenth year. Prof. Prunera of Madrid, 80 Wall and 162 West 90th.

WHY FAIL IN REGENTS? Your success is assured by working under W. D. Sturgeon, 311 East 57th. Y.

French lessons given by young lady. J 94 Times.

Chappaqua Mt. Institute, Valhalla, N. Y. School for Girls, 6 to 18 years. Catalog.

Free Catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n, 1,013 Times Bldg. Bryant 6160.

60 REGENTS COUNTS IN 18 MONTHS

Quickest expert preparation in city for Law, Medicine, Dentistry, and other professions. College entrance courses. New methods in real teaching. Experienced faculty of university men. Call or write

The Chief School

5 Beekman St., New York.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

After Dinner Speeches, Dramatics, Voice Production, Expression.

EXPERT COACHING.

New York School of Oratory

Louis Leakey, Principal,

102 West 57th Street, N. Y. C.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING

Boys' School and Office, Girls' School, 241 West 75th St. | 239 West 75th St.

Founded 1906. Thorough preparation for schools, colleges and regents in half the time taken by class schools. Fifteen teachers, each with at least twelve years' experience. Lessons at home or school. Pupils taught how to study.

"Schools with an Atmosphere of Work."

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Leads in Automobile Advertising

In February The New York Times published 36,939 lines of automobile advertising, a greater volume by 10,636 lines than the second newspaper. In January and February, 1916, The Times published 132,848 lines of motor car advertising, over 32 per cent. more than any other New York newspaper.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds 400,000 copies.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, 51.3 ft s of 73d St, 25x98; Charles Klasek to John J. Hubel, 215 East 71st St, all liens, March 10; attorney, Joseph Hlavac, Jr., 1,509 1st Av.....$1

JAMES ST, w s, 50 ft s of Madison St, 23.7x100; Paul Manescalco to Herbert Briggs, 299 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, mtg $33,668, all liens, Feb. 5; attorneys, McElheny, B. & S., 15 William St $1

JAMES ST, w s, Lots 86 and 87, map of 4th Ward, Section 1, Block 116, 50x100; same to same, mtg $65,668, Feb. 5; attorneys same $1

LEROY ST, 121, n s, 222 ft w of Hudson St, 22x82, except part of east and rear portion lying east of fence; Mary R. Duross, Oneida Castle, N. Y., to Arthur R. Dern, 613 Hudson St, mtg $5,500, March 9.....$10

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s w corner of 160th St, runs w 1.2x s 58x s e 27.9x e — to Drive x n 68.6 to beginning; John W. Beals to Whelock Avenue Corp., 60 Wall St, quitclaim, Feb. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, w s, at n s of 160th St, if extended west, runs w 278 to e s of lands of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. x s — to centre line of 160th St x e — to Drive x n — to beginning; Wheelock Avenue Corporation to John D. Beals, 533 West 84th St, c. a. g. Feb. 25; address, 1 Madison Av, $100

VERMILYEA AV, e s, 200 ft e of 207th St, 50x100; Charles F. Minor, trustee for Benjamin F. Jackson, Saugerties, N. Y., and Allen Construction Co. et al., under agreement dated December, 1912, to Charles Gilbert, 53 1st Av, mtg $35,000, b. and s. and confirmation deed, all liens, April 15, 1913.....$1,000

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 120, s s, 218 ft w of 6th Av, 18x71; George J. French, Brighton, Monroe County, N. Y., to Patrick J. Molloy, 301 West 12th St, mtg $5,000, May 7; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

107TH ST, s s, 72 ft w of 1st Av, 25x92.3; Eugene L. Richards, as trustee in bankruptcy of Adolf Mandel, bankrupt, to Jake Farber, 28 1st Av, mtg $22,000, Feb. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,800

107TH ST, 240 East, s s, 72 ft w of 1st Av, 28x92.3; Saul Lofkowitz to Jake Farber, 28 1st Av, quitclaim, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

107TH ST, 281 East, n s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 25x91.8; Giuseppe F. di Chiara et al. to Louis de F. Downer of Mantolaking, N. J.; mtg $10,000, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis de F. Downer to the Boys' Club, 161 Avenue A, b. and s., March 2; attorney same.....$1

137TH ST, 233 West, n s, 410 ft w of 7th Av, 20x81.6; Cary F. Simmons to Emma Van Horn, 19 East 40th St, mtg $10,000, all liens, March 10; attorney, James Auerbach, 235 West 13th St.....$100

24TH ST, 224 and 226 East, s s, 24.6 e of 2d Av, 48.9x98.9; John C. McGee to John T. McGoe, New York City, July 18, 1910; attorney, Louis C. Levy, 80 Malden Lane .....Gift

25TH ST, 242 West, s s, 390 ft w of 7th Av, —x78.9x15x78.9; Windemere Real Estate Co. to Annie E. Woodcock, 39 West 95th St, mtg $7,000, March 6; attorney, W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.....$1

40TH ST, n s, 206 ft w of 2d Av, 18x100.5; Joseph Hahn to Joseph Hahn, 318 West 100th St; Niger Hahn, 150 West 87th St, and Simon Hahn, 318 West 100th St, firm Joseph Hahn & Son, 212 Washington St, all liens, March 7; attorneys, Horwitz & R., 115 Broadway.....$1

115TH ST, 10 West, s s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Hugo Bromberger to Elias-Cohn Realty Co., mtg $20,000, March 2; attorney, Abraham Greenberg, 51 Chambers St.....$1

118TH ST, 60 East, s s, 240 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11, Executors of Mary A. Goldberg, referee to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, 25 East 22d St, March 6; attorney, C. V. Pallister, 233 Broadway $15,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,442, s s, 25x90; Beatrice S. Well to Samuel M. Schwab, Jr., 8 East 74th St, Feb. 8, mtg $11,000; attorney, Samuel M. Schwab, Jr., 28 White St.....$100

BROOK AV, 1,000, e s, 25x155.11x25x104.9; Armor Realty Co. to Minnie Zinnbuehl, 511 East 162d St; March 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

CROTONA AV, n w corner of 170th St, 40.5x100.2x37.6x116.1; Henry Koster to Watson Realty Co., Feb. 29, mtg $35,000; attorney, George G. Hyde, 49 Park Row.....$1

GARDEN ST, n e s, Lot 91, map of South Belmont, 57.8x120 to road from Fordham to West Farms x95x Lot; John K. Altieri to Cosmopolitan Bank, 368 Prospect Av, March 8; attorney, W. D. Cameron, 3,208 3d Av. $100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner 170th St, approach to Concourse, 205.6x irregular; American Real Estate Co. to Grand Boulevard and Concourse Co., Inc., 47 West St, March 10, mtg $22,000; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$100

JEROME AV, e s, Lot 14, Section 1, Map George H. Huber, Joseph J. Fero to Joseph J. Fero Realty Co., Inc., Feb. 16; attorney, Thomas F. MacMahon, 1,400 3d Av.....$100

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,447, w s, 25x100; Bernard S. Deutsch, referee, to Matilda G. Tinker, 2 West 94th St, March 10; attorney, William C. Wolff, 132 Nassau St.....$5,600

LOTUS 149, 151, 115, 113, Dup 277, 167s of Dyre Av, Realty Co.; Dyre Av. Realty Corp. to Carl P. Steckahn, 45 Lewis St., Hartford, Conn., Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

UNION AV, n w corner of Dawson St, 25x100; Leona Holding Corporation to Thomas Davies, 1,230 Beach Av, March 10, mtg $25,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 169th St, 50x150; Sophie Kneeper to Charles L. Rosen, 1291 Willow Av, Providence, R. I., Nov. 15, 1915; attorney, L. Rosen, 1,293 Broadway $100

148TH ST, 331 East, n s, 37.4x84.6; James Powers to Emma Kayhoe, 1,570 Pacific St, Brooklyn, March 6, mtg $31,000; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$1

173D ST, s s, 50 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; Morris Osmansky et al. to Louis Wolf, 1,812 Arthur Av, March 9, mtg $6,500; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,800

182D ST, 735 East, n s, 50x100; Daniel McLean to 182d and Garden Streets Co., 784 East 179th St, prior mtg $30,000, March 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. C. Bell, 509 Willis Av $3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 181, all; John M. Williams to Boich & Oliver Corp., 181 Christopher St, 4 10-12 years from July 1, 1916.....$900

FRANKLIN ST, 210 and 212, all; William L. Skidmore to Albert Seligmann, 124 East 80th St, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Albert Seligman & Co., 210 Franklin St.....$4,100

MADISON AV, 110, store; Samuel Merlin to Adolph Phillips, 201 East 30th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Hyams & H., 32 Broadway $4,000

SOUTH ST, 40, all; Charles Kobler to John Antes, 40 South St, 10 years from March 9, 1916; attorneys, Rohn, W. & S., 35 Nassau St.....$3,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 172d St, store and basement; William Moulin to Louis Ordinan, 1,227 Park Av, 4 years from March 1, 1916; attorneys, Horwitz & F., 41 Park Row $1,800

32D ST, 157 and 159 East, part of 2d loft; Wendel L. Nichols to William J. Grady and another, 211 East 60th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Herbert Goldmark, 80 Wall St.....$1,800

104TH ST, 307 East, all; Lura Lochmuller to Frank Asso, 4,535 Park Av, 10 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av.....$1,560

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LOT 16, Block 1,731, Section 6; Joel Goldes against Louis Lese et al., foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, T. L. Schwartzman.

25TH ST, 168 to 162 West; United States Trust Co. of New York against Wessex Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 147.2 ft n of 182d St, 100x100; Benjamin Kaplan against County Estate, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mechanic's lien; attorney, L. K. Ferry.

LOT 30½, Block 3,315, on tax map; Lemarac Realty Corporation against Samuel Greenhut et al., action to compel specific performance of contract; attorney, D. H. Rosenler.

LOT 102, map of Claremont, situated near Highbridge; Becky Rothman against Nellie Wood et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Kaufman & Gisnet.

LOT 886, westerly half, map of village of Wakefield; Emma B. Corsa against Daniel Sinclair, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. D. Lent.

LOTS 43 and 44; Map 1 of Olinville, at Williamsbridge Depot; Catharine C. Hill against William Greenlees et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. E. French.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,308? Vyse Estate Investing Co., Inc., against American Land Credit Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, N. Robitzek.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,310; Vyse Estate Investing Co., Inc., against American Land Credit Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Robitzek.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 155.8 ft n of 198th St, 25x99.2; City Real Estate Co. against Karl Schmidt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Swain.

8TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Avenue B, 25x116; Catherine E. Harbush against Annie Egan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. J. Kahl.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 2,118; Otto L. Spannhake against Fanny Maibach, owner; Frank Maibach, contractor $180

127TH ST, 532 to 558 West; Clairmont Concrete Co. against Klein Operating Co., owner and contractor, correction.....$1,375

5TH AV, 448; Ely J. Rieser against Charles C. Bull et al., trustees, &c., owners; A. Stern & Co., contractor, renewal.....$1,047

117TH AV, 829 to 833; White Fireproof Construction Co. against Edgar S. Appleby, John S. Appleby, and T. C. Silver Motor Co., lessees; W. Lincoln McElravey, contractor $3,300

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner of 170th St, 80.9x205.6; City Mortgage Co. loans Grand Boulevard and Concourse Co., Inc., to erect three five-story apartments $150,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, March 13.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Allen St, 8 e s, 100 ft s of Canal St, 25x87.5, five-story tenement and stores; Edwin Loewy, as administrator, against Harris Sacken et al.; H. M. Greenbaum, attorney; due, $23,208.91; taxes, &c., $370.

AT 3,308 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Creston Av, 2,411, w s, 248.7 ft n of 184th St, 224.5x119.2x irregular, three-story dwelling and vacant; F. B. Risley against M. E. Bixby et al.; J. H. Shaffer, attorney; due, $27,454.67.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Fillmore St, e s, 150 ft n of Columbus Av, 50 x100; S. I. Acker against John Falk, Jr., et al.; Carrington & P., attorneys; due, $6,017.93; taxes, &c., $180.47.

Tuesday, March 14.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

82d St, 18 East, s s, 119 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2, five-story dwelling; New York Life Insurance Co. against Wesley Thorn et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; due, $68,285.47; taxes, &c., $2,384.50.

7th Av, 2,183, e s, 25 ft n of 129th St, 24.11x96, five-story flat and stores; State Bank against Tillman Co. et al.; J. A. Kohn, attorney; due, $5,271.27; taxes, &c., $380.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Anthony Av, n w corner of 175th St, 45x90, four-story flat; M. G. Lanigan against E. P. Klatel et al.; O. E. Davis, attorney; due, $6,184.07; taxes, &c., $984.53.

By Henry Brady.

Honeywell Av, 1,981, w s, 88.6 ft s of 178th St, 38x100, four-story flat; E. F. Kaucher et al. against Merrivale Realty Co. et al.; Cooke & M., attorneys; due $18,705.88; taxes, &c., $676.

By James J. Donovan.

Andrews Av, 2,207, w s, 245.43 ft n of 181st St, 50x100, dwelling; Emily Fowler et al., exrs., against L. B. Cleverdon and another; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $12,793.93; taxes, &c., $811.

Forest Av, 901, w s, 237 ft n of 161st St, 36.8x175, Jackson Av, three three-story frame houses; also

Jackson Av, w s, about 237 ft n of 161st St, 36.3x75, vacant; Leopold Guttag against Branca Guttag; Hy. Wetherhorn, attorney; partition.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Fulton Av, 1,537-1,539, w s, 82.7 ft s of Wendover Av, 50x106.8x irregular, six-story flat; Max Borck against Realty Options Co. et al.; due, $5,804.07; taxes, &c., $1,-395.70.

Wednesday, March 15.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Park Av, 929, e s, 51.1 ft s of 81st St, 53.5x100, twelve-story apartment house; voluntary sale.

21st St, 345 West, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98, five-story flat; executors' sale, estate of Adolph Schinkel, deceased.

Central Park West, 444, 81.10 ft n of 104th St, 19.1x100, five-story flat; voluntary sale.

21st St, 357 East, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, four-story tenement; voluntary sale.

78th St, 147 West, n s, 310 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

West End Av, 346, e s, 62.6 ft n of 76th St, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Bronxwood Av, e s, 227th and 228th Sts, 200x200, vacant; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

86th St, 234 West, s s, 205 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5, four-story building; A. P. W. Kinnen against G. De Jorio et al.; Cannon & C., attorneys; due, $4,413.53; taxes, &c., $290.20; prior mtg. $28,000.

73d St, 228 East, s s, 134.2 ft w of 2d Av, 29.2x102.2, five-story tenement and stores; Edward Ridley et al., executors and trustees, against Leopold Kaufman et al.; Uterhart & G., attorneys; due, $18,247.32.

By Henry Brady.

Bowery, 200, e s, 45.8 ft s of Rivington St, 26.11x100, with "L" to 3 Rivington St, 19.5x99.8, four and five story buildings; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of P. E. Church; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $42,500.00; taxes, &c., $4,375.51.

Thursday, March 16.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

74th St, 10 West, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2, four-story dwelling; National Savings Bank against M. S. Banner et al.; C. L. Oliver, attorney; due, $44,-611.11; taxes, &c., $1,904.60.

South St, 196, w s, 19 ft n of Oliver St, 31x54.11, five-story building and store; Robert Connor against W. A. Wilson et al.; Maclay & M., attorneys; due, $8,956.79; taxes, &c., $655.89.

2d Av, 620 and 628, e s, 49.4 ft n of 34th St, 49.4x100x irregular, two four-story tenements; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Rose Munday et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $24,572.54; taxes, &c., $1,058.04.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

10th St, 236 and 238 East, s s, 128.8 ft e of 1st Av, 48.4x62.3, four-story tenement; New York Life Insurance Co. and another against M. B. Barclay et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $51,190.01; taxes, &c., $204.25.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

161st St, 700 East, s s, 25 ft w of Jackson Av, 50x26.2, six-story flat; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against A. M. Fragmele et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $46,322.75; taxes, &c., $1,487.97.

Crotona Av, 1,887, w s, 117.8 ft n of 176th St, 25x100.9, two-story frame house; Kurnik Benevolent Association against Caroline Broshols et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; due, $3,566.76; taxes, &c., $186.74.

Friday, March 17.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Catharine St, 55-53, n s, 48.2 ft w of Monroe St, 27x105.1, five-story tenement and stores; W. L. Condit against Moses, Einhorn et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; due, $28,085.87; taxes, &c., $354.05.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 90th St, 25x 79, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lemon et al.; Mc-Clure & P., attorneys; due, $16,337.32; taxes, &c., $1,577.08.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Gleason Av, e s, 280 ft s of Castle Hill Av, 25x106; Land and Lien Co. against James Williams et al.; Milton Frank, attorney; due, $437.91.

By James J. Donovan.

Tiffany St, 1,090, e s, 39.2 ft s of 167th St, 40x100x irregular, five-story flat; Charlotte Karp against William H. Welber Building Co. et al.; J. L. Barnstein, attorney; due, $4,869.73; taxes, &c., $1,034.37; prior mtg $28,000.

Prospect Av, 2,136, e s, 277.4 ft n of 181st St, 83x150; Caroline Ridgley against A. J. Kelly et al.; G. S. Daniels, attorney; due, $8,131.77; taxes, &c., $403.80.

Kelly St, 731, w s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; J. J. Varley et al. against E. J. Reilly et al.; T. T. Reilley, attorney; due, $9,090.46; taxes, &c., $891.18.

By Charles J. Berrian.

236th St, 259-261 East, n s, 300 Katonah Av, 50x100, dwelling; Helen Weed and another against H. W. Gates et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; due, $6,392.46; taxes, &c., $741.57.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, n w corner of 145th St, for a one-story store, 99.11x85; D. J. Dwyer and W. Haigh, 430 West 147th St, owners; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Cortlandt St, n s, 99.3 ft w of Broadway, for a twelve-story store and office building, 25x125; L. E. Waterman Co, 173 Broadway, owner; Helmle & Corbett, 280 Montague St, architects; cost, $100,000.

South St, n s, whole front between Maiden Lane and Fletcher St, 44.1x115.8x48.7x116.5; Kennedy Estate, 21 Liberty St, owner; J. B. Snook's Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $50,000.

Central Park West, s w corner of 67th St, for a fifteen-story apartment, 50.2x150; Hotel Des Artists, Inc., 33 West 67th St, owner; C. Rich & F. Matthius, Jr., architects; cost, $600,000.

Manhattan Av, n w corner of 108th St, for a six-story telephone exchange, 100.11x92; New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, owner; McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, 123 Broadway, architects; cost, $250,000.

261st St, n s, 96.37 ft e of Spencer Av, for a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling, 32x33; Zay, Holl & Grant, 261st St and Spencer Av, owner; Yonkers Realty and Construction Co., Inc., 9 Wellesley Av, Yonkers, architects; cost, $9,000.

162d St, n s, 96.18 ft w of Woodycrest Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 75x92; Advine Construction Co., Hyman Adelstein, 71 Nassau St, President, owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $65,000.

Tremont Av, s e corner of Walton Av, for a one-story brick store, 25x99.11; Adams Realty Co., Milton E. Oppenheim, 7 East 42d St, President, owners; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost $6,500.

Park Av, w s, 103.53 ft n of 179th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x91; Lindo Building Co., Inc., John W. Cornish, 104 East 177th St, President, owners; Frank J. Schefcik, 4,168 Park Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Greenwich St, n e corner of Laight St, to a nine-story factory; R. E. Deitz Co., premises, owner; L. C. Holden, 103 Park Av, architects; cost, $30,000.

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New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.

Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., 11:00 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:15 A. M.

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$2.50 BOSTON $2.25

Worcester, $2.00; Providence direct, $1.50. OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.

Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M. From Pier, 19, E. R. 'Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway & 23d St.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

BOSTON $2.65

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OUTSIDE STATEROOMS $1.00. Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9462.

$3 Direct MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND Reduced Fares All Points. Phone 3950 Cort. EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

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GILLESPIE-KINPORTS SPRING TOUR

TO CALIFORNIA, GRAND CANYON, YOSEMITE VALL

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Fifty-Acre Estate of the Late Frederick W. Seward at Montrose, N. Y., Sold.

SALE IN GREENWICH VILLAGE

Big Loft for Chelsea District Leased from the Plans at Aggregate Rental of $325,000.

An interesting suburban sale, comprising a large Hudson River estate near Peekskill, possessing historical reminiscences from the fact of its ownership for many years by the late Frederick W. Seward, has just been closed in the purchase of the old Seward estate at Montrose. It comprises about fifty acres, south of Peekskill, and has nearly a mile of water front.

The property is attractively laid out. It was purchased by Frederick W. Seward in 1868, and he spent most of his time there up to his death a short time ago. Mr. Seward was the son of William H. Seward and was Assistant Secretary of State to his father during the Lincoln and Johnson Administrations.

The buyer of the property, a client of Nicholas & Hobbie, was not divulged. Horace S. Ely & Co. acted as the brokers for the executors of the Seward estate. The new owner will use the estate for his Summer occupancy.

Buys Greenwich Village Dwelling.

The Duress Company has resold 121 Leroy Street, a three-story and basement house on lot 22 by 82, adjoining the corner of Greenwich Street, to Arthur Richard Dern, for his own occupancy.

Upper Manhattan Dwelling Sale.

The Montrose Realty Company, Gerhard Kuehne, Treasurer, has sold the dwelling at 620 West 179th Street recently purchased at auction to Dr. James F. Padgett for occupancy.

$325,000 Lease from Plans.

The eight-story fireproof warehouse to be erected at 541 to 545 West Twenty-first Street, plans for which were filed Friday, has been leased for a period of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $325,000.

The building is to be put up by Mrs. Mary M. Sherman, an heir of the Moore estate, which has extensive holdings in the district. It will occupy a site 75 by 95, located 157 feet east of Eleventh Avenue.

The lessees are the Powers Stores Company, a concern which controls a large plant in the produce section. The deal was arranged by James N. Wells Sons, as brokers.

Princeton Club to Build.

The Princeton Club has decided to exercise its option on the property, 75 by 90, at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, which had been held at $260,000. Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the transaction. A new clubhouse will be erected on the site.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story apartment at 963 Prospect Avenue, 40.2 by 195, north of 163d Street, has been sold by Richard H. Scovil for Adolph von Oehsen to an investor, who will remodel the building with stores on the ground floor.

The Arco Realty Company, Mayer S. Auerbach, President, has purchased from William B. Bush, Mary N. Balcom, and John H. Bush a plot fronting 114 feet on the north side of Fordham Road about 120 feet east of Valentine Avenue. It will be improved with business structures.

August Mohr has sold 1,046 Clay Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on lot 27 by 80, near 165th Street, to Lena Frank for $10,125.

William Peters & Co. have sold for Sadie Barnett to Frank Knoepfel the three-story building, with stores, at the southeast corner of Van Nest Avenue and Taylor Street.

Brooklyn.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold the four-story dwelling at 880 Carroll Street, between Eighth Avenue and Prospect Park West, for a client to Frank M. Leavitt.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold the three-story residence at 1,077 Dean Street for S. Carlton to a client.

Brooklyn Auto Building Lease.

A new automobile building to be erected in Brooklyn on the south side of St. Mark's Avenue, fronting 62 feet, 140 feet west of Franklin Avenue, has been leased to the C. T. Silver Motors Company for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $50,000. It will be used by the Overland Automobile Company as a service station. The McInerney Klinck Realty Company acted as broker in the lease.

Commercial Leases.

P. A. Gaynor, as receiver, has leased the building at 316 East Fifty-third Street to the Robert Freeman Decorating Company.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for Mary Feely the five-story building at 202 West Thirty-ninth Street to Joseph Cerina, and has leased to M. Alexander the three-story building at 106 West Fiftieth Street.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased for Vincent Astor for ten years the store at 2484 Broadway, southeast corner of Ninetieth Street, in the new Astor Court apartment. The lessee is A. Robinson, who for thirteen years has had a drug store at Seventh Avenue and 112th Street.

Charles F. Noyes Company announces the lease of 138-140 Grand Street, a six-story and basement building, containing 50,000 square feet of space, for Vincent Astor, to the Globe-Wernicke Company, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $50,000.

BUILDING INSPECTION BILL.

Walter Lindner Explains Powers of Board of Standards.

Walter Lindner, counsel to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, who drew the Building Inspection Consolidation bill introduced in the Legislature last week, said yesterday, in speaking of the Board of Standards and Appeals, which the bill creates for governing and supervisory power:

"It is believed that this board will be the unifying force which will regulate the actions of the Superintendents of Buildings and the Fire Commissioner so as to harmonize their practices and lay down rules of procedure which will clarify the requirements of the law and the Building Code, furnish precedents construing the provisions of law and ordinance, and clarify methods of practice in such manner that conflicts of jurisdiction will be avoided and architects, builders, and owners will be able to ascertain as clearly as possible what is required of them.

"The board will have power to test materials to be used in construction, to make investigations concerning enforcement and effect of the Building Code and its own rules and regulations.

"The board further is given power," Mr. Lindner continued, "to make, amend, and repeal rules and regulations regarding the enforcement of those provisions of the labor law and other laws which relate to the construction, alteration, structural changes in, plumbing and drainage of, fire escapes on, adequacy of means of exit from, and fire-alarm systems in all buildings except tenement houses within the city, and to exercise exclusively with respect to buildings in the city the powers of variation from the requirements of the labor law which have been conferred upon the Industrial Commission, enabling it to give relief in cases where the carrying out of the strict letter of the law would work unnecessary hardship."

The constitution and appointment of the Board of Standards and Appeals will take effect immediately after the signing of the bill by the Governor; the rest of the act will take effect on Oct. 1, 1916.

BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE.

Mass Meeting Planned to Stop Continuance of Garbage Plant.

The residents on and around Jamaica Bay, who have stood for years the odorous annoyance of Barren Island, are thoroughly aroused over the efforts being made to continue the nuisance there. A mass meeting is being arranged to voice the popular indignation.

The Board of Aldermen killed the city's alternate plan for the erection of the garbage disposal plant on Riker's Island. But the Gillespie-Nicoll concern, which owns the plant there, had fortified itself against the possibility of favorable action by securing a temporary injunction restraining Commissioner Fetherston from letting the contract. The Staten Island proposition, under the bid of Gaffney, Cahagan & Van Etten, is therefore the only chance left the city to get rid of the Barren Island nuisance by the establishment of an up-to-date odorless plant which will make a substantial return to the city.

Although the temporary injunction was vacated by Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court, it was appealed, in the hope, it is said, of bridging over the time in which an independent bidder may construct a plant within the life of the present contract between the city and the Barren Island people. Only ten months remain in which Gaffney, Cahagan & Van Etten may construct its $2,500,000 plant on Arthur Kill, Staten Island, which would yield the city a revenue of $900,000 in five years and give the option of taking over the plant at a fair appraisal at the end of the contract period.

James B. Laevy, President of the Anti-Barren Island Nuisance League, said:

"The only object the Gillespie-Nicoll people can have is to force the city into continuing the Barren Island nuisance under their operation. The Sanitary Utilization Company and the New York Disposal Corporation have had the city by the throat for years, and they do not mean to relax their grip. They are conducting a nuisance condemned by the Board of Health."

A MAIL REFERENDUM.

Asbury Park Adopts New Plan to Obtain Taxpayers' Opinion.

Asbury Park, N. J., which is under a commission form of government, has adopted a new idea in the form of a mail referendum whereby citizens may vote upon projects for the advancement of the city. As planned, the suggested improvements are submitted to the taxpayers for consideration and carry with them an estimate of cost and plans of financing. Notable among the questions to be submitted will be the widening of Ocean Avenue eight or ten feet, the installation therein of centre lights, making it a boulevard in fact as well as name, and an ornamental concrete bridge over Sunset Lake at Emory Street.

Not the least of Asbury Park's worries are the need of a new railroad station and the apparent indifference of the railroad companies to that need. An appeal to the Public Utilities Commission is to be made, despite the fact that City Attorney James D. Carton declares the commission has no power to order the railroads to build a new depot. The City Governing Board, however, will allege that the station grounds are dangerous to travelers and that accommodations are woefully inadequate to meet Summer conditions.

Realty Notes.

The mechanic's lien, as published yesterday, levied by the Clairmont Concrete Company against the Klein Operating Company, on 552 to 558 West 127th Street, should have read $1,275.65 and not $12,875.65.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR HOMES IN WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION

Interesting Evidences of Steady Return to Old Residential Characteristics—Requests for Small Suites and Studios Exceed the Supply—Some Recent Improvements.

With the great breaking up of old established centres, whether of business or residential character, it is refreshing to note that one section of the city shows evidences of returning more permanently to its early characteristics. That is the Washington Square district. The admirable efforts put forth through the broad-minded leaders of the Washington Square Association to prevent the invasion of trade on the north side of the square have exemplified in later years the wisdom of that action more positively, perhaps, than many of the earnest workers dared to hope for.

Lately there has been a decided homeward movement toward Washington Square. This does not include merely the more fashionable and expensive part on the north side and in the lower Fifth Avenue blocks, but in the blocks to the west running beyond Sixth Avenue. Actuated by this demand for homes most clearly attested in the direction of studios and small apartments for artists or other professional workers, the Sailors' Snug Harbor announced a short time ago its plan of remodeling into livable and artistic shape the wornout buildings on the south side of Eighth Street and the small stables on the north side of the Mews between Fifth Avenue and University Place.

The shops in the Eighth Street buildings will be eliminated, and when the improvements are completed early in the Fall the Eighth Street block will be restored to its old-time residential character. Studios for artists form the chief feature of the proposed changes. The old rear portions of the buildings are being torn out and the central part of the plot will be laid out in an attractive garden.

At the last meeting of the Washington Square Association one of the speakers intimated that the association did not desire a Latin Quarter in its neighborhood. It was a vague and not very tactful expression, as it was evidently used to suggest certain bohemian habits and gay revels with which artists—always in the story books—are supposed to be addicted. It is doubtful if the artist community of the city, or of any city for that matter, is any more bohemian or addicted to overindulgence to gayety than members of many other classes of society. New York's Latin Quarter, if it can be said to have one, has not yet attained the traditional fame or otherwise of the Paris Quarter, and the artists in and around Washington Square, with other professional workers, are doubtless doing more than any other class of residents to keep fresh the residential atmosphere of the Square. The Sailors' Snug Harbor, in its decision to provide additional studios, has given the clearest recognition of this fact thus far shown in any individual operation, and the hearty approval accorded to it by Dr. Manning of Trinity and Dr. Duffield of the Old First Presbyterian Church revealed a readiness to welcome artists into the neighborhood.

Inquiry among the realty brokers in the locality discloses the fact that everything is rented. Vincent C. Pepe of Pepe Brothers, who have been associated with Washington Square for several years, has a long waiting list of prospective residents who are willing to pay from $40 to $100 a month for rooms with modern conveniences. There is little demand for entire houses on the side streets. They possess few conveniences for apartment or floor dwellers and the majority need vigorous overhauling. In a few cases where owners or new investors, realizing the possibilities, have made satisfactory improvements, a financial success has immediately followed as well as benefit to the appearance of the neighborhood.

The two houses of which mention was made some time ago are cases in point. They are respectively at 50 West Twelfth Street and 124 Waverley Place. From a yearly rental of $1,600, the latter fell off to $1,000. An expenditure of a few thousand dollars, in providing apartments on each floor with conveniences, raised its annual income to about $4,500, and in the Twelfth Street house, which rented for $1,500 formerly, a moderate expenditure has enhanced its income to about $3,500. The house at 43 West Ninth Street was also altered and is now fully tenanted, and so is the new six-story apartment opened last Fall at 125 and 127 Waverley Place, just west of Sixth Avenue.

The success of the six-story flat lately completed on the site of the old Grapevine, southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Eleventh Street, presents another marked illustration of the demand for living quarters in the locality. Divided into suites of one to four rooms, everything has been taken, and instead of at an average of about $8 a room, as the owner, Leonard Well, had figured, the average rental is $12 a room.

The finishing touches are now being put to an eight-story apartment hotel at 79 and 81 Washington Place. It has been leased on a long term and the upper five floors will be used exclusively for women tenants. There are twelve rooms on a floor. A large proportion are already taken. On the ground floor will be a restaurant.

A few doors to the east, at 71 Washington Place, an alteration for occupancy by artists will soon be commenced by Rudolph Evans, a sculptor, who is a tenant in the remodeled house at 124 Waverley Place. Mr. Evans has just purchased the 71 Washington Place house, 22.6 by 97, and has had plans prepared for installing studios and other improvements. He will occupy all but two floors, and they have been leased. In the basement floor he will have a small exhibition room with an atelier in the garden at the rear.

The Holly Hotel addition has also been a financial success. The old buildings on the southwest corner of the Square and Washington Place have been remodeled in an attractive manner and connected with the main hotel in the middle of the block overlooking the Square, and tenants have been found for every available room. Two or three other important operations are now under consideration, one of which, if it goes through, will provide Washington Square with a high class apartment and studio house, with many features of a community interest.

BILL TO LICENSE REAL ESTATE BROKERS

A bill which is attracting considerable attention among brokers throughout the State has been introduced into the Legislature as an amendment to the real property law. It provides for a moderate amount of regulation of real estate brokerage with a prospect for new revenue to the State and the establishment of a State real estate board of brokers to serve without compensation. It also provides that the executive officer of the board shall be a deputy Secretary of State, drawing $4,000 a year, and that the necessary clerical staff shall be appointed by the Secretary of State, thus avoiding any increase in the number of independent executive offices. The secretary of the board will be benefited by a similar salary.

It also provides for a bureau of registration of real estate brokers, each member to represent one of nine districts. The annual registry fee from realty brokers will be $10. The board will also be authorized to investigate complaints of unprofessional conduct and prosecute unregistered agencies.

"The principle of regulation," said President L. D. Woodworth of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, "as embodied in the bill has been approved by the local organizations of real estate brokers in Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Rockaway, Brooklyn, Binghamton, Long Island, and the opposition in Buffalo has been removed after a further study of the subject. It is believed that a majority of the brokers in Greater New York are in favor of such regulation."

Among those who have indorsed the bill are: Alwyn Ball, Jr., George S. Horton, M. Morgenthau, Jr., Alfred H Wagg, Fenton M. Parke, Hiram Mintz, Ten Eyck T. Mosher, Fred N. Van Patten, and H. L. Reed.

The following letter has been received by the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES condeming the bill:

Not long ago Judge Cullen called attention to the deplorable tendency of our Legislature to create new crimes and to make criminal acts which had been not only lawful, but morally unobjectionable. A bill which has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Davis (Introductory No. 906) again calls attention to this objectionable practice.

This time the bill is in the interest of the real estate brokers and is evidently intended to give these worthy and highly public spirited gentlemen a monopoly of certain lines of business. If the bill becomes a law he will be a criminal who, without first taking out a license, ($10 a year,) commits one of the following heinous offenses:

Procures or attempts to procure a buyer or tenant for an owner of real estate, by an act of selling or offering for sale, buying or offering to buy, renting or offering to rent, or negotiating any such purchase, sale, or rental, or who collects rent from real estate or negotiates a loan secured by a mortgage or other transfer or incumbrance on real estate. One such act will bring the offender within the scope of the act and will fix his status as a criminal.

In order that the bill may carry the badge of respectability and worthiness a commission of nine members and an appropriation of $20,000 are called for; also an extra Deputy Secretary of State and needed assistants.

There are a good many lawyers in the State who will be surprised to know that the bill would require them to be listed as real estate brokers before they could lawfully regulate a loan on bond and mortgage; and there are many others who daily are doing one or more of the things enumerated by the act who are blissfully unconscious of this attempt to enroll them among the enemies of society.

This letter is written to call the attention of such interested parties and also to direct the attention of the general public to this attempt to add expensive administration machinery to our already overburdened State.

One can sympathize with the real estate men. The business has always had a strong appeal to those looking for easy money. The young man of good appearance, smooth tongue, and no business training could find "a place in the sun" when the real estate business was active. Now the times are out of joint, the real estate business is not what it used to be, so, naturally, the law must be invoked. The gentlemen back of the bill should reflect, however, that high taxes have a good deal to do with this bad condition and they should be the last to suggest any scheme which would increase taxes with no corresponding public benefit.

The bill is thoroughly bad and should not get out of committee.

SENTRY.

PROTECTING FIFTH AVENUE SHOPPING CENTRE

By AARON RABINOWITZ.
President Spear & Co.

When the cloak and suit manufacturers moved from the lower district on Greene, Wooster, and Houston Streets to the new district between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, their act was perfectly justified. They were prompted by the prosperity of the industry and in response to higher social standards.

The buildings downtown were old and dilapidated, had no steam heat or elevators. The new buildings above Fourteenth Street were erected particularly to appeal to the better grade of manufacturers, and were possessed of every modern improvement.

Mortgagees financed these buildings, and the builders eventually sold to investors, who assumed, and rightly, that the occupancy of the cloak manufacturing industry was permanent and fixed. Buildings in value to the extent of perhaps fifty million dollars were erected, and ultimately housed the entire industry.

Such firms as P. K. Wilson & Co., Johnson Cowdin & Co., Cheney Bros., and the American Woolen Company gave impetus and encouragement to attract the finest grade firms to locate in the district.

The old Knickerbocker aristocracy, for generations residing on lower Fifth Avenue, resented tremendously the invasion of business and mercantile structures, but continued opposition was futile, with the result that Fifth Avenue values were raised. The invasion, from a commercial standpoint, was commendable.

Extending the zone for manufacturing purposes from Fourteenth to Thirty-third Street and from Fourth to Seventh Avenue with ample facilities to house the largest manufacturers with most exacting requirements, there is absolutely no justification for the invasion by needle trade manufacturers into that district north of Thirty-third Street. Whereas the original movement was the outgrowth of an unpleasant environment as well as a justifiable higher standard, the move today is unjustified and unnecessary because it is prompted by a mistaken idea that only by the very closest proximity to hotels and department stores can a buyer be attracted.

It is hard to believe that merchandise that stands on its own merit cannot be sold as well below Thirty-third Street as above it. It is hard to believe that a buyer coming from San Francisco or Chicago to the New York market will refuse to come from the McAlpin or the Martinique to Twenty-third Street, if the merchandise the manufacturer has to offer is desirable.

It does seem that if the manufacturers, instead of wasting their efforts and their extraordinary genius and ability in vying with one another as to who can go furthest north and spend most on showrooms, would divert that effort and genius toward producing better merchandise, the results would prove the adage that "if a man makes a better mousetrap than his neighbor, the world will beat a path to his house in the woods."

The movement started by the Fifth Avenue retailers for self-protection has become city-wide. All citizens with a sense of pride are interested to "Save New York." Visitors from all parts of the United States are indorsing the movement, and it does not require a prophet to predict that all department stores throughout the country will lend their support, for the invasion of the Fifth Avenue retail section threatens not merely the value of real estate in the district, but the department store idea.

The sponsors for an enforced restrictive policy of the district above Thirty-fourth Street ask the co-operation of the garment associations, all civic bodies, organized labor, and the citizenship of New York, realizing the necessity and importance of not only reclaiming the area above Thirty-fourth Street, not only of stemming the tide of further invasion, but direct it to the unrestricted district below. These men are very genuine in their efforts, and bound to succeed.

The mortgagees, title companies, and savings banks encourage the use of the present buildings above Thirty-fourth Street for showrooms and offices. Their judgment is sound, and they will be supported by the best influences in the city.

A non-restrictive policy for the district above Thirty-fourth Street is detrimental to both real estate values and commerce. There is too much at stake, too many financial interests involved, to permit without effort or restraint the despoliation of the most valuable real estate in New York. The present unrestricted privilege to build to any height, for any desired use, in any part of the city, has resulted in haphazard construction.

JAMAICA WANTS SUBWAY.

Property Owners Fear Elevated Line Will Depress Realty Values.

Opposition to the further extension of the elevated line from Brooklyn on Jamaica Avenue in the Fourth Ward of Queens has taken a new departure with a petition prepared and sent to the Public Service Commission, signed by representatives of nearly $1,000,000 in assessed valuation of property, requesting that a subway be constructed to the former village of Jamaica, and if this is not possible that the elevated line be diverted to some street paralleling Jamaica Avenue.

The elevated line is now constructed as far as Richmond Hill, the first section as laid out by the Public Service Commission, and the contractors are preparing to go ahead with the work on the second section, which extends to Grand Street, Jamaica.

The petitioners fear that an elevated line will cause a depression in realty values along Jamaica Avenue.

BRONX BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING

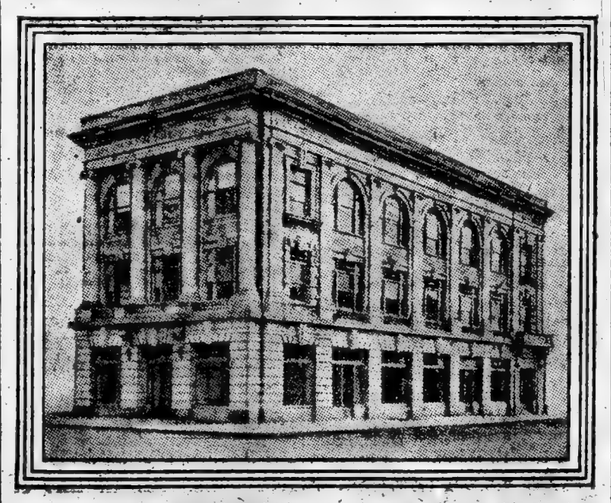

Located at 137th Street and Third Avenue. Sold Last Week to the Twenty-third Ward Bank.

THE CITY'S DEBT.

Justice Charles L. Guy's Remarks on Economy.

Discussing city and State finances, Justice Charles L. Guy said recently:

"Our city and State have been on a prolonged financial debauch and are now facing some of the experiences of the morning after.

"For many years many of our high public officials have devoted their entire energies to exhausting, instead of conserving, the city's resources.

"They seem to have been perpetually haunted by the fear that they might go to bed some night without having increased the debt of the city to the uttermost limit permitted by the Constitution.

"Public officials, like other human beings, think little of economy if there is plenty of money or possible credit in sight. With increased borrowing capacity, experiments of various kinds in city government were adopted without serious consideration."

UPPER FIFTH AVENUE.

Speculative Interest in Home Development of Long-Vacant Blocks.

Within the last four or five years the upper Fifth Avenue blocks above the high land at Ninety-third Street have furnished several deals and considerable speculative talk regarding their prospective improvement for private dwellings equal in type to those between Fifty-ninth and Ninety-third Streets. Additional interest in the future of some of those long-vacant blocks was given last week in the report of a sale of four lots on the northeast corner of 108th Street to a client of J. P. Whiton-Stuart, who, it was said, contemplates erecting a fine private residence on the site.

If the plan is carried out, according to rumor, it would be worthy of more than ordinary attention and its effect upon surrounding property would naturally be watched with keen interest by neighboring property owners. The nature of the prospective improvement, as announced, leads one, however, to accept it in the same manner with which unverified news items were often prefaced in old-time newspapers, as "good news, if true."

Owners and prospective builders in those northerly blocks have been waiting to see the dirt fly in the block front between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, purchased nearly two years ago by John Russell Pope, the architect, and which was also liberally heralded as a site for two or three magnificent, if not unique, residences for the architect and one or two clients. The consummation of the plan may come in the future, but it has not started yet.

There has, however, been a northward movement in the more desirable blocks just at the declivity of Carnegie Hill. Willard Straight has finished a large house on the northeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street, and the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, just east of the avenue, has been attractively and expensively improved by two large houses, one for Mrs. Amory Carhart and the other for Ernesto G. Fabbri. On the north side of Ninety-sixth Street the architect, Ogden Codman, completed a large residence a few years ago.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Edwin F. Howell Defends Co-operative Organizations.

Defending co-operative savings and loan associations in New York State, Edwin F. Howell of the Land Bank of the State of New York, in a recent issue of The Financial World, said:

"Every banking institution that has no individually owned capital stock and divides its profits to its customers alone is co-operative in its nature.

"There are three separate and distinct societies of this kind organized under the banking laws of New York State, (1), the savings bank, managed by self-perpetuating trustees, and operated for the encouragement of thrift; (2) the savings and loan association, a communal institution managed by its customers for home building purposes, and (3) the credit union, also managed by its customers and conducting its business on personal credits.

"All the banking business of this State is regulated by the banking law, and whether it be carried on by a corporation with a capital stock, or by a co-operative body without it, is subject to supervision and examination by the Superintendent of Banks, and must preserve its solvency at 100 cents on the dollar.

"Several writers upon the subject of co-operative finance, some of them people of renown in distant States, with a superficial knowledge of the New York statutes, have endeavored to injure the co-operative savings and loan associations of New York by publishing startling nonsense upon this subject.

"One alleged financial authority has said that a savings and loan association 'can incumber itself with debt up to 210 per cent. of its total resources,' oblivious of the law under which the Superintendent of Banks would instantly close and liquidate any association that showed 101 per cent. of liability over its resources.

"The savings and loan association is an institution with a single idea, conducted on simple lines, and managed by trustworthy men selected by the customers of the institution. These men serve their community without remuneration, except that inestimable honor which comes to us with public preferment at the hands of our associates.

"Men are easily found who devote their leisure to the welfare of the community, not by talk alone, but with time and toil. Among them are the Directors of the savings and loan societies. These men are the salt of the earth.

"The conduct of the business is simple. The doors of the association are open to every one. As in all banking, two classes enter, the man with money and the man who wants money. The man with money asks for safekeeping and a fair return for its use; the man seeking money must give adequate security."

Bronx Traffic Congestion Plan.

The Committee on Traffic and Waterways of the Bronx Board of Trade is considering plans to remedy a problem in traffic congestion at the transfer point of the Subway and the Third Avenue elevated line at 140th Street and Webster Avenue. Two plans have been presented by Professor Alexander Haring of New York University.

One calls for the construction of two additional platforms along the exterior tracks of the elevated line and parallel with the two present platforms. A second plan proposes the elevation of the express tracks of the Third Avenue line above the regular level. A set of platforms paralleling these tracks will be used exclusively for express passengers.

SUBWAY GRATINGS CALLED A NUISANCE

Prediction That a Series of Damage Suits Will Follow Their Installation.

PROPERTY OWNERS OBJECT

Engineers' Committee Declares That Grating System of Ventilating Subway Is the Best.

Property owners along the route of the new subways have expressed great dissatisfaction at the report of the committee of engineers which was appointed to consider the system of ventilating the new lines.

A series of damage suits is likely to be brought against the city as a consequence, if these grating are installed, in much the same way as the erection of the elevated railroads brought many claims for compensation for damage to light and air. Some of the grounds on which these suits will be based were set forth in a brief prepared by William R. Willcox some months ago, when the protests of certain property owners were laid before the Public Service Commission.

In that he contended that it was impossible for the city to assert that it was exerting its sovereign rights when it was building the subway. The subway was a business enterprise of the city, through which it might make or lose money, and it belonged to the city as a proprietor, not as a sovereign. Neither could the city, Mr. Willcox contended, argue that the installation of these ventilators in the streets was an ordinary street use in the legal sense of the word. It undoubtedly owned the fee simple of many of the streets, but that was always subject to the right of the public to use them, and so even with the support of the Legislature it was impossible for the city to permit encroachments upon them.

So Mr. Willcox argued such encroachments would be nuisances, and even if they had been established by proper authority the abutting property owners could not be deprived of their rights in the streets without compensation.

In its report the engineers' committee dwelt at considerable length on the fact that the air which would issue from the subway ventilating gratings would not, either in velocity or heat, be nearly as objectionable as the air which is at the present being blown out on the sidewalks of the city from certain private property. They also gave statistics to show that there were actually a smaller number of bacteria in the subway than in the street, in all probability because the drier air of the subway was less favorable to bacterial life than the moisture of the outer air.

It was pointed out yesterday that these facts entirely passed over some of the main objections raised by property owners to the grating style of ventilation. That was based on the accumulation of dirt and germs under the gratings, which could not be avoided. There they would dry, and even if the air coming up from the subway was comparatively pure when it started up, it would blow these germs and fine dirt into the street, to the great discomfort and danger of pedestrians.

Speaking about this aspect of the matter last night, Mr. Willcox said:

"It is really inconceivable that in this twentieth century in the most important thoroughfare of the greatest city of the western world we are to submit permanently to such a condition as this. It amounts to a confession that with all our boasted advances in science we know no more about ventilation than the Eskimo. He leaves a hole in the roof of his hut and hopes that smoke and foul air will find their way out. We are to do the same, but in this case the foul air, as it rises upward, will carry all sorts of dirt into the faces of those walking above the subway, while the smoke of the Eskimo, when it does get outside, can annoy no one."

New Title Co. Building at Jamaica.

Plans have been completed for the erection of a new building in Jamaica for the Title Guarantee & Trust Company. It will be a three-story structure of limestone front adjoining the present home of the company on Fulton Street. The increase of business due to the rapid growth of Queens and Nassau Counties has led the company to increase its facilities. Rest rooms for the women employes will be provided, in addition to other conveniences, on the top floor.

The architects are H. Craig Severance and William Van Alen.

William Street Subway Exits.

Several conferences have been held, and more will be held, on the matter of subway entrances and exits on William Street. Members of the Advisory Council and other realty interests met representatives of the Public Service Commission last week and it was the decision that no entrances could be obtained by purchase, but must be obtained through consent of the property owners. The final arrangement made between the real estate representatives and the city officials was that conferences should be held between property owners along William Street and their agents in the rooms of the Real Estate Board.

Sale on West Twelfth Street.

Ames & Co. have sold for a client of Charles F. Noyes Company the four-story dwelling at 34 West Twelfth Street, 20 By 103.5, to H. S. Berlin.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly Real Estate Auctioneer.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, INC., WILL SELL AT AUCTION

SPECIAL WEDNESDAY SALES DAY

Wednesday, March 15, 1916,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

Absolute Executors' Sale
ESTATE OF ADOLPH SCHINKEL, Dec'd
345 WEST 21ST ST.
200 FEET EAST OF 9TH AV.
The five-story brick flat, two families on a floor, six rooms and bath to each apartment. Size of lot 25x98.
GEORGE LUDWIG, ESQ., ATTORNEY
FOR EXECUTORS, 1,511 THIRD AV.

929 PARK AV.,
51.1 FEET SOUTH OF EAST 81ST ST.
The new modern 12-story basement, sub-basement and pent house, pressed brick fireproof elevator apartment house, one apartment on a floor, 13 rooms and 4 baths to each apartment; fully rented. Size of plot 53.3x100. Seen by appointment.
ATTORNEYS,
ALBERT M. LEVY, ESQ., 45 Cedar St.
FELNER & MAASS, ESQ'S., 100 B'way.

HAMILTON FISH LEASEHOLD.
337 EAST 21ST ST.,
125 FEET WEST OF FIRST AV.
The four-story brick tenement, (four families on a floor,) with two stores. Size of lot 25x98.9. Lease has 21 years to run from August 1, 1914.
ALLWIN REALTY CO., AGENTS,
250 THIRD AV.

346 WEST END AV.,
62.2 FEET NORTH OF WEST 76TH ST.
The four-story and basement, brown-stone, bay window, front dwelling, with butler's pantry, laundry and bathroom extension; parquet floors; hardwood trim, 14 rooms and 2 baths, &c. Size of lot 19.10x90. Possession. Seen at any time.
GRIGGS, BALDWIN & BALDWIN,
ATTORNEYS, 27 PINE ST.

444 CENTRAL PARK W.,
81.10 FEET NORTH OF 104TH ST.
The five-story and finished basement brick apartment house; 7 rooms and bath to each family. All improvements. Size of lot, 19.1x100.

147 WEST 78TH ST.,
310 FEET EAST OF AMSTERDAM AV.
The three-story basement and cellar, high stoop, brownstone dwelling, with butler's pantry and bathroom extension; 12 rooms and 2 baths. Size of plot 20x102.2.

16 Choice Bronx Lots,
Entire Block Front, East Side Bronxwood Ave.,
BETWEEN 227TH & 228TH STS. Size of lots, 25x100 each; to be sold separately.
TITLE INSURANCE POLICIES FREE FROM LAWYERS' TITLE INS. CO.
60% on mortgage, 1 or 3 years, at 5%.
EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Esq., Attorney, 55 Liberty St.

Wednesday, March 29, 1916

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., Manhattan.

SETTLEMENT IN FORECLOSURE SALE

THE PARK INN
(FURNISHED)
Occupying Entire Atlantic Ocean Front
Between Fifth Av. and Fourth Av.,

AT ROCKAWAY PARK
New York City (Borough of Queens)
The Magnificent Plot of 22 Lots,
with 200 Feet Ocean Beach Frontage.

220 feet on Fifth Av. and 220 feet on Fourth Av., with the three-story, basement and cellar, FURNISHED SUMMER HOTEL, containing about 68 rooms and about 20 baths. Main restaurant seating 400. Billiard parlor. Basement grill room, small dining rooms seating 20 persons upward. ONLY LICENSED HOTEL on this ocean front, one block from Railroad Depot. Fifth Avenue is the main business street in Rockaway Park, and this property is situated on its most attractive and valuable block and avenue.

70% May Remain on Mortgages.

Title has been guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
THORNDIKE C. McKENNEE, Esq., Attorney, Library Building, Boulevard, Cor. Oceanus Ave., Rockaway Beach, N. Y. City.

Maps and further particulars with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Wednesday, April 26,
Will Be Our SPECIAL WEDNESDAY SALES DAY
for Westchester County Improved and Unimproved Property. Executors, trustees, and owners would do well to list their property now for this date with one who has made a specialty of Westchester County real estate, lives there, knows the buyers, and has made all the important private sales in this section last year. Full particulars upon request.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY.

20% INVESTMENT
West Side corner building, stores and apartments. Income $9,826, all rented. Must be sold. Big bargain. If owner manages, will net near 30% on $10,000 invested. Address Investor, B 47 Times Downtown.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CURRENT controversy over miners' wages brings out this fact: The No. 1 Buckwheat size of coal burned by "Spencer Heaters" is mined at a loss of 95c a ton, and sold for $3.00 a ton less than larger egg and stove sizes.
SPENCER HEATER CO.,
N. Y. Office, 101 Park Ave.

SAFE ELECTRIC WIRING
LORD ELECTRIC CO
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

In the One Hundreds Near Broadway
SIZE 83'4" x 100.
An eight-story fireproof Building, fully rented; 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms.
FIXED CHARGES
Mortgage interest.....$10,000
Taxes.....3,518
ESTIMATED EXPENSES
Water.....325
Insurance.....300
Light and power.....1,564
Wages.....1,884
Gas.....180
Supplies, repairs & decorating *3,000
*Ten per cent. of gross income.
Total.....$21,771
PRICE $275,000
GROSS INCOME $30,000
Assessed Valuation $245,000.
Mortgage $200,000, at 5%, Due 1920.
F. R. WOOD,
W. H. DOLSON CO.,
Broadway, Corner 80th St.

For Sale or Exchange,
Magnificent 12-story sprinklered mercantile building; pays about 10 per cent. net on $100,000 equity over five-year first mortgage; better, cleaner investment does not exist; entirely rented; no vacancies; adjacent 7th Av., subway; Otis elevators, sprinkler system; permanent side light; responsible, well-rated tenants.
ARCO REALTY, 30 EAST 42D.

Free and Clear Country Residence
Long Island, near Sound, less than one hour out. Value $32,000. Owner will exchange for slightly encumbered residence, Manhattan or Brooklyn, value about $25,000. Difference to be adjusted by mortgage on country property.
Burton Thompson & Company, Inc.,
7 Wall St., N. Y. C. Phone Rector 4042.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

I WANT
Long Island or Westchester County place, few acres, modern house, cash value up to $50,000; own occupancy. Photo and full particulars. Box B 46 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE GARAGE,
No. 119 West 54th St.,
Bet. 6th and 7th Avs.
Size 24.6x100.5; three stories.
For full information apply to
MING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
or your own broker.

Water Front Properties
Factories & Factory Sites
Floyd S. Corbin, 10 Wall St., N.Y.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Riverside Drive
Corner Mansion
TO LEASE
EXQUISITELY FURNISHED
Beautiful tiled baths, hardwood floors, electric elevator, vacuum cleaner, interior steam heat, Continental filtration system and roof garden; most modern in every detail.
Ready for Immediate Occupancy.
FULL PARTICULARS
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d Street,
Near Broadway.

West End Av. Corner in the Seventies
SIZE 102 x 100.
A nine-story fireproof Apartment House.
FIXED CHARGES
Taxes.....$8,415
Mortgage interest.....15,000
ESTIMATED EXPENSES
Water.....382
Insurance.....244
Coal and power.....2,800
Wages.....4,500
Gas.....150
Telephone.....400
Supplies, repairs & decorating *4,800
*Ten per cent. of gross income.
Total.....$36,691
PRICE $475,000
GROSS INCOME $48,000
Assessed Valuation $450,000.
Mortgage $300,000, at 5%.
F. R. WOOD,
W. H. DOLSON CO.,
Broadway, Corner 80th St.

WEST 12th ST. BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH AVENUES.
PLOT 100.6x103 & 58.6x103.
RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT
With High Class Apartments.
WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY FOR Investment Property or free & clear Lots
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
38 West 21st St.
Full commission to brokers.

2400 Acres, Wooded, Lake
Splendid tract, well wooded and in natural condition. About 60 acres tilled. Good farmhouse. Lake nearly mile across, deep and clear. Make offer. Asking $83,000, terms.
MORGENTHAU JR & CO
111 BROADWAY

LEASED TO ONE TENANT
NEW LAW TENEMENT, SECOND AVE., NEAR 42D ST., 6-STORY AND BAS.; 32 APTS.: 3-4-5 ROOMS. CAN BE BOUGHT AT PRICE TO SHOW
HANDSOME NET INCOME
WILL CONSIDER PART TRADE.
Herman Arns Company,
115 WEST 42D ST.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LEASE
FLATS AND TENEMENTS ON NET RENTAL; SECURITY GIVEN. ADDRESS RESPONSIBLE, L 100 TIMES.

CHEAP
PRIVATE HOUSE ON WEST SIDE. FINE RESIDENCE BLOCK. IDEAL FOR DOCTOR.
11 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, 4 TOILETS.
Third less than next house. Less than assessed value.
S. Osgood Pell & Co.,
15 & 17 West 44th St. Bryant 5610.
Or your own broker.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New York City Water Front for Sale.
925 Lots, Including Riparian Rights

On the East River, within 10 minutes of Subway. Must be sold to close an Estate. Free and clear. Title guaranteed.

DEEP WATER front, affording unsurpassed shipping facilities by both boat and rail, being directly on the proposed extension of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad.

The North Side Board of Trade is now booming the Borough of Bronx as a Commercial and Industrial Centre, with plans for a New Industrial Railroad.

Investors, developers, manufacturers and owners of large Industrial Plants looking for locations should investigate this at once.

Full particulars from

OGDEN & CLARKSON, Agents,
(Corporation)
Tel. 6241—Plaza. FIFTH AVENUE at 52nd St., N. Y.

FOR SALE
No. 2 East 89th St.
A Very Choice Extra Size Lot, Containing About 3,000 Square Feet, First East of Fifth Avenue, lying between the magnificent mansions of Benjamin F. Duke, Esq.; Harry S. Bowen, Esq., and with privilege of side light, can be purchased at an attractive price.
Plans for a very unusually light and roomy residence have been prepared, and a very favorable price will be quoted for the property so improved and finished to suit. Particulars of the Owners.
Charles Buek Construction Co., 7 East 42d St., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

PLOTS
SUITABLE FOR IMPROVEMENT.
The present agitation to keep manufacturers south of Thirty-fourth Street will tend to re-establish land values there.
Buy now while prices are at their lowest.
We have two parcels suitable for improvement which can be bought for less than $1,000 a front foot.
EASY TERMS.
MONTROSE REALTY COMPANY,
135 Broadway,
New York City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED. | CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

REGARDING HOUSES

There is a brisk demand for dwellings on the East Side from 35th to 96th St. This demand, however, is for modern houses in perfect condition.

THESE ARE THE FACTS: Many of our clients prefer houses to apartments, but choose the latter because

First—Owners of apartments find it policy to keep vacancies fresh and clean and in perfect condition; this induces renting.

Second—Few tenants are blessed with an imagination, and first impressions are usually lasting.

It is our experience that where an owner is progressive and improves his house a tenant is quickly found.

Fewer renting signs would adorn the streets of this metropolis if these suggestions were taken seriously, and the services of this office are at the disposal of owners desiring assistance and advice for the solution of their problems.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
414 Madison Ave., at 48th Street. Tel. 5600 Murray Hill.

DWELLINGS TO LET | $600 and upward. CONCESSIONS. All offers submitted.
PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125 St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ARE YOU 42
YEARS OF AGE OR LESS? DO YOU PAY $35 A MONTH RENT OR MORE? HAVE YOU $750 CASH? IF SO, YOU ARE ELIGIBLE TO BECOME THE OWNER OF A DELIGHTFUL ONE-FAMILY HOME, WITH FREE LIFE INSURANCE TO COVER SECOND MORTGAGE, 24 MINUTES FROM PARK ROW. AS FINE AS THE BEST $75 A MONTH APARTMENT. ONLY 3 FOR SALE ON THIS BASIS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. SECRETARY, 2,176 66TH ST., BROOKLYN.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!
STOP and consider the advantage of location, Union St., bet. Nostrand and Rogers Aves.; 1 block to new subway station.
LOOK and see what a cute 7-room and bath house we are offering; all improvements; steam heat and parquet floors throughout.
LISTEN Price only $6,750; terms as easy as you could desire.
Call and see sample house, 1289 Union St., or apply
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague Street.

$5,800
CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large
HOLLOW TILE GARAGE
Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

OCEAN PARKWAY.
Two Minutes from Prospect Park.
Elegant corner; one-family brick house, (new;) nine rooms; two baths; garage; roof garden; small billiard room; steam plant; instantaneous hot water supply; combination porch, (French style;) finest up-to-date interior finish; for sale at a sacrifice for $12,500; worth $15,000; $2,500 cash required. Inquire Treibacher Chemical Works, 317 East 34th St., New York City, between 10 and 12 A. M. Phone Murray Hill 4230.

I Will Tell You
how to get the coziest little seven-room brick home—Brooklyn subway, 20 minutes—you ever walked into; $4,500; payments like rent; only small cash down. Just write me for particulars; you won't be sorry. OWNER, 60A Liberty St., New York, or Cortlandt 7440.

READ THIS.
I have a Big Bargain in a few scattering lots in Brooklyn—on new subway—also two one-family, 7-room brick houses—$4,500. Long time payments. See Owner, 60A Liberty St., New York. Cortlandt 7440.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Buy Something Tangible With Your Vacation Money.
It will probably cost you a good deal of money to go somewhere for the summer. Why not take that amount and with it BUY A HOME OF YOUR OWN AT CITY ISLAND, adjoining Pelham Bay Park, Borough of the Bronx, where you can have a vacation in your own home?

City Island
has every advantage of the country—offers you all the pleasures of the seashore—is within easy reach of New York.
It is a beautiful home park, which has earned the title
THE ISLAND BEAUTIFUL
It is well settled. It is growing rapidly. You can buy a home here from
$3,500 Up
with a small initial payment; balance like rent.
Five new homes have recently been completed. Come out and inspect them.

BUILDERS! We have free and clear plots to offer you on builder's terms.

Write for Booklet and Photographs or come yourself by the Harlem Division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., from the 129th St. (3d Av.) elevated station.
City Island Homes, Inc.
31 Nassau St. New York.
Joseph P. Day Sales Agt.
Prop. Office, 500 City Island Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
A tract of land *ripe for immediate subdivision* in Bronx or Westchester or Newark, N. J., at a price from $100,000 to $400,000, which must be decidedly below its value. Principals only are requested to send particulars in writing only to
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty Street, N. Y.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At a Great Sacrifice
COUNTRY ESTATE WITHIN CITY LIMITS
Ideal Location—Overlooking Sound

Ten acres of magnificent land, 27-room stone mansion, with mahogany interior finish, two stone cottages, stone laundry, stone garage, brick plant house, barns, sheds, &c. Many fine shade trees and beautiful Italian garden.

Situated at Throggs Neck, in the Bronx, within a quarter mile of the Westchester Country Club, and near Pelham Parkway; thirty minutes by motor from 42d St., and fifty minutes by subway and street car. Will sell for less than land value, which should appreciate five-fold within the next five years.

Sacrifice Price, Photographs and Details on Request.
Subject to withdrawal or previous sale.
OWNER, ROOM 1001,
17 Madison Av., N. Y. City. 'Phone 4827—Mad. Sq.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Easy Housekeeping Homes.

Private Driveway and Garage Space Without Extra Cost

Brooklyn's finest offering from the standpoint of accessibility, appearance, construction and price.
Seven and eight rooms, hardwood floors, spacious porches, hot-water heat, electric light, unequaled closet room, tiled baths and kitchens, extra wash basins, two toilets.
Lofts, 20 ft. wide by 120 ft. deep.
Price $8,500—$1,200 Cash.
BALANCE $55 MONTHLY, COVERING PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co. policy, insuring title to premises, free to the purchaser.
Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., and reached by Rogers Av., Nostrand Av., St. John's Place, Ocean Av., or Franklin Av. cars to Crown St. Subway (now building) only two blocks away. Representative on the property. Telephone Main 6480.
REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG ISLAND CITY OPPORTUNITY

Several Lots and Plots on or near **Thomson Av.**, near **Bliss Street Subway Station**, the only property at **Thomson Hill**, with sewer, water, sidewalks, electricity, &c. Every up-to-date improvement. **Highest Property in Long Island City**, suitable for high-class printing establishments and apartment houses. Price reasonable. Eight minutes to Times Square by new dual subway. Brokers protected.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, 156 Broadway, N. Y.

Sale of Foreclosed New York City Lots at Foreclosure Prices
28 minutes from Penn. Station and Flatbush Ave., 5 minutes from the heart of Jamaica. Beautifully located, restricted, homesites in the most refined neighborhood of Queens; price
$195 Terms—$10 down, $5 monthly. Free Title Guarantee. For maps and full particulars write, call, or phone Greeley 3050.
R. E. PENDERGRAST,
47 West 34th St., N. Y. City. Room 630.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet S.

BUILDER SACRIFICES HIS $12,000 HOME FOR $8,000.
Beautiful 1-family, 9 rooms and ballroom; extra heavy herring spun parquet flooring; Parisian fireplaces, crystal electric gas fixtures; steam heat; beam ceiling; expensively decorated, tiled kitchen walls, floors; bathroom, tiled floor and tiled mirrored walls; enclosed front and rear porch; garage for 2 machines; beautiful garden; lot 41x100; convenient to trolley and "L"; 5-cent fare to Manhattan. Inquire Owner, 812 Oceanview Ave., Woodhaven.

RAPID TRANSIT CORNER
We offer corner located at the Flushing Avenue Station of the 2nd Avenue Line, Long Island City, at a bargain price. This station is 12 minutes from the centre of Manhattan. Plot is about 80x110 feet. We have special department for handling all classes of Long Island City properties.
Burton Thompson & Company, Inc.,
7 Wall St., N. Y. C. Phone Rector 4042.

FORCED TO SELL
my newly decorated 7-room cottage, all modern improvements, bath, electricity, gas, &c.; large grounds for poultry and garden; near station, trolley, and stores; good neighborhood, fast building section; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; wonderful bargain, $6,700, worth $4,500; must have $250 cash at once; will take $15 per month for balance. B. KLOTZ, 349 E. 14th St.

LONG ISLAND CITY
Block front, 10 lots, 25 x 100 each.
Washington Ave., between Academy St. and First Ave., only one block from elevated station at Second Ave. Price $3,000 each. Reasonable terms. Apply
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION,
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City. Tel. Astoria 801

NEAR THE SOUND
Artistic home of 9 rooms and bath; hot water heat; open fireplace; sewer, water, gas, electricity, &c.; privilege bathing beach; dock, &c.; deep-water anchorage; 30 minutes to centre of New York; $500 cash, balance easy payments. B. B. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St. 1760 Greeley.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

COUNTRY LIFE
Near the Sea
WOODLAND TERRACE
The Restricted Section of Midland Beach.
Accessible by Trolley and Railroad.
TWO MINUTES FROM THE WATER. TEN CENTS FARE TO NEW YORK.
Splendid Lots from $250, advancing $25 per street approaching the water; easy monthly payments. Map and particulars.
J. A. MATTHEWS, 18 Broadway, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PELHAM HEIGHTS
Plot 112½x125, high elevation, splendid view. Plot worth $7,000. Owner will sacrifice. $5,700.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

For Sale.
AN OLD HISTORIC PLACE
of 15 acres, on high ground; large barn; splendid water, fruit, and quantity of timber; situated in the Village of Shrub Oak, Westchester Co., N. Y.; on State road, near trolley from Peekskill, two miles from Yorktown station on Putnam Railroad; an ideal site for country home. For further information write Smith's Farm Agency, Box 163, Newburgh, N. Y.

★ PELHAM MANOR ★
NEW Colonial House containing 9 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, parquet floors; sleeping porch. Garage. Plot 75x100. Price $9,000. Terms to suit.
CONNELLY & PENNY 15 Wolf's Lane. Tel. 1054 W. Pelham, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE NEW SUBURBAN HOME
YOU WANT
is ready for you at price and terms to suit, not miles away; just take Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt Park; then trolley, or motor up Broadway to City Line or Shady Lane on
VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE
unexcelled location to live in; high, sightly; all city improvements, with country advantages. The houses are very attractive, and will be altered and decorated to suit. Must be sold in 90 days; so no reasonable proposition will be refused. Salesman on premises, or see DAVID STEWART, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

Westchester County Property
FOR SALE OR FOR RENT
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

New Rochelle	Hastings	Bronxville
Larchmont	Dobbs Ferry	Scarsdale
Mamaroneck		Hartsdale
Rye	Ardsley	White Plains
Port Chester	Irvington	Chappaqua
Greenwich	Tarrytown	Mt. Kisco
Belle Haven	Scarborough	Bedford
Stamford		Briarcliff
Noroton		Manor

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE
Commuting distance, among the hills; 45 acres; Colonial house, 2nd floor, 5 master bedrooms, dressing room, sleeping porch, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; large attic; open fireplace in all rooms; large garage with living quarters; gardener's cottage; all kinds of fruit; price, $65,000; photographs; want offer.
SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

To Rent Unfurnished
DOBBS FERRY.
Modern 12-room house, 3 baths; hot-water heat, gas, electricity; garage; ½ acre of ground; splendid view of Hudson River; near the station; $1,200 a year.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 6037.

FURNISHED HOUSES
New Rochelle, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, RYE, GREENWICH, Port Chester, Sound Beach, Stamford,
Choice Estates for Sale.
Complete Renting List Furnished and Unfurnished Places.
Wm. F. DAY 500-5th Ave. N. Y.

BARGAIN.
Modern Elizabethan brick residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; 2½ acres of ground; garage; best location in New Rochelle; will sacrifice.
Must Sell This Month
MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE,
192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

PELHAM MANOR'S CHOICEST SECTION
Large comfortable home, 5 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms & bath, fireplaces, electricity, gas, steam heat, parquet floors, large veranda; garage for 2 cars, man's quarters; pretty grounds, 116x180; garden.
Owner anxious to sell—or
will consider renting—furnished or unfurnished.
Pelham Realty Co. Tel. 1735. PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.

GREENACRES, SCARSDALE.
Unusual opportunity; English cottage, 7 rooms, two baths, shower; fireproof garage; steam heat, electricity, gas; open fireplace; high plot, 85x150; trees; near golf, tennis, and station; 40 minutes, Harlem Division; sell $10,500; small amount cash needed; cost less than to rent. Cottage, L 131 Times.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS.
For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, Colonial dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, open fireplace, garage; plot 100x100; high class residential section, near station. For particulars, BURKE STONE, INC., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

A BARGAIN —AT— NEW ROCHELLE
A Fine Home in Residence Park.
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40 minutes by automobile and on the water with an exquisite view. The grounds are beautifully landscaped and the house most artistically decorated and furnished. It will be sold ready to move in, which, if you like it, should be of great value.

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Attractive new house, seven bedrooms, two baths, gas, electricity, fireplace, large verandas; double garage; beautiful restricted plot, 80x100; five minutes from station, stores, country club; price $12,000; small cash payment, balance on easy monthly payments. Owner, F. HOWARD COVEY. Telephone 4253—Great Neck.

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$7,500 New Brick Private Residence
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Italian villa, 9 rooms, 2 baths; plot 120 x 200. Water view and rights; garage with living quarters. Sale $16,000, terms easy, or rent $1,000 a year.

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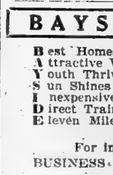

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Attractive price, convenient terms. Send for photos and particulars.

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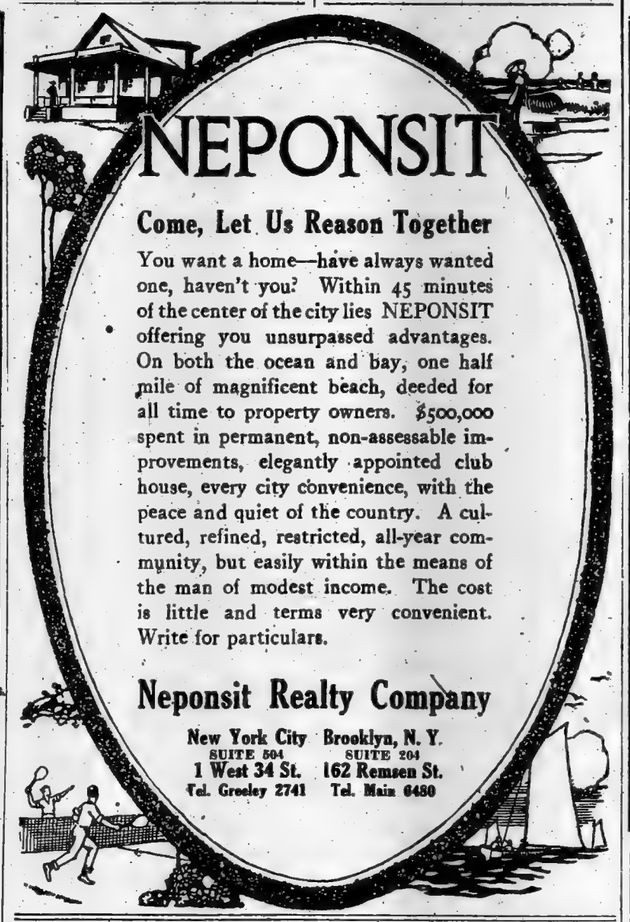

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$22,500—Beautiful Dutch Colonial Residence; centre hall, large living room, library, extra large dining room, butler's pantry, all-tile kitchen, solarium, dining porch; 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; large sleeping porch; floors all double oak; interior woodwork finished in ivory; all the advanced appointments. Exterior tapestry brick, Spanish tile roof, copper leaders and gutters.

May Be Seen by Appointment.
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LACKAWANNA R. R. In Elevated District Excellent environment

50 minutes to Manhattan; 70 trains; beautiful house, (see photos,) 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, living room 18x24, every best improvement, hardwood (parquet) floors, expensively decorated, large conservatory, living porch, fully heated; a house of superior quality; timbered stucco exterior; very spacious throughout; most charming grounds—about half acre; rustic Summer house; long grape arbor; giant shade; garage; hennery; this artistic property will appeal to you; everything high grade but the price; $9,500.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Beautiful Country Home

at a sacrifice; 16 rooms, 3 baths, (built for owner's use,) on large corner plot running into golf grounds; unobstructed view for miles; in best residential section of a suburban city of 15,000; 15 miles from Manhattan, 5 minutes' walk from 2 express stations and trolley.

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BUYS THIS COLONIAL HOUSE

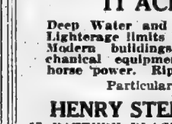

7 large rooms and bath; in Northern New Jersey Club Colony; 6 minutes' walk from express station; 4 minutes from Golf Course; half hour out.

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Commuters!

A beautiful home only 30 minutes out; most complete, modern appointment; large grounds; greenhouse, garage; choice corner, residential town; fruit, shade, shrubbery; owner in West will sacrifice for $13,500; terms.

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Steam heated, electric lighted; beam ceiling living room, with large field stone fireplace, 2 tile baths, outside sleeping porch; lot 50x105; located 5 minutes from Lackawanna and Erie stations; now occupied by owner; shown by appointment; price $7,800, cash required $1,300. George C. Osborn, 3 Claremont Place, Montclair, N. J. Phone 36-M.

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for a commuter, combining an attractive home, well-tended lawn and fruit of all kinds for home use, with a 17-acre farm yielding a good income from asparagus, berries ... rants now in bearing; 1¼ miles from station, on main highway; 16 miles from ... City. Edward C. Jacobs, Westwood, N. J.

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Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong; handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; city improvements; electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage for two cars; scenery unsurpassed; lake 10 miles long, with 63 miles shore, 55 minutes D., L. & W.; Hopatcong first stop; commutation $12.10; cost $18,000; price $9,500; your terms.

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The property is most desirably situated in the exclusive section, near the Country Golf Club and Normandy Heights, a short distance from the station; a prettier piece of property would be hard to find.

The house is a large, airy Colonial home, with all modern improvements—hardwood floors, electric lighting, indirect heating, &c.; many outbuildings, garage, hot houses; Italian garden, old trees.

It was secured at such a figure that it is now offered not at a sale but almost a gift.

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Contains 8 rooms and tiled bathroom; large living room and fireplace; steam heat and all improvements; PICTURESQUE, CONVENIENT, AND ECONOMICAL; craftsman interior, (something different;) now ready for occupancy; high, delightful location; 5 minutes from station and trolley; schools, churches, &c.; large plot; price $7,500; easy terms.

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Delightful and cheerful 9-room house, ready for occupancy; the two sun parlors and fireplaces adjoining and in main bedroom and living room, as well as large closets, are the unusual features of a new modern residence standing on a 50x130 lot. Of interest to the party who wants an $8,000 house for a little less money. Send for photo.

F. D. OSMAN, Owner, Rutherford, N. J.

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Charming residence; excellent location; centre hall, large living room; dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch; every modern convenience, fine plot.

WILL BE SOLD FOR $8,000.

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Modern new house, seven rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, open fireplace, decorated; fine view; choice neighborhood; 65 trains daily; 30 minutes out; $600 cash, balance, $4,700, easy monthly payments.

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Main line Erie, fare $5.50 monthly; half-stucco gambrel roof type; 8 spacious rooms and closets; tiled bath, double floors, chestnut trim; gas, electricity, steam; sleeping porch, 4 bedrooms second floor; billiard room; $6,950, $1,000 cash, $40 monthly. Telephone Allyea & Brown, Rutherford 1064, 18 Park Av.

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Most desirable country home site; superb view; gas, electricity, phone connection; $6,500.

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Centre hall, living room, solarium, dining room, kitchen, pantries; 6 master bedrooms, 2 baths; outside sleeping porch; every modern appointment; oak floors, open fireplaces; plot 60x140; near station, school, church. House for rent $50 to $150.

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8 rooms, 2 tiled baths, centre hall, open fireplace, panelled dining room, solarium, sleeping porch, steam, electricity; plot 67x150, best construction; convenient Sta.

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MONTCLAIR

$6,500, stucco house, must be sold before April 1st; 7 rooms, bath, laundry, large sun room; all imp'ts. Fruit. Lot 50x250.

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Train met by appointment at above stations.
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Extra toilet, laundry, double hardwood floors, open fireplace, sun parlor, sleeping porch; modern in construction; fine location; near Lackawanna Sta.; bargain; terms. T. ORBEN, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

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This New Superb Moorish Manor
WITH TWO-CAR GARAGE.

You May Buy It on Your Own Terms.

An unusually beautiful property, with every convenience of a country home, most comfortable and luxuriously equipped. Extensive grounds. Near lakes, and commanding a magnificent view of lakes and surrounding country. Unexcelled train service and within easy commutation of New York City. Golf and country club nearby.

House is new, large, and roomy, contains seven bed chambers, three bathrooms, library, living and dining rooms, four open fireplaces, spacios verandas, separate entrance porch and porte-cochere.

Photo and particulars sent on request.

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Tel. 6890—Audubon.

Price, $13,500.

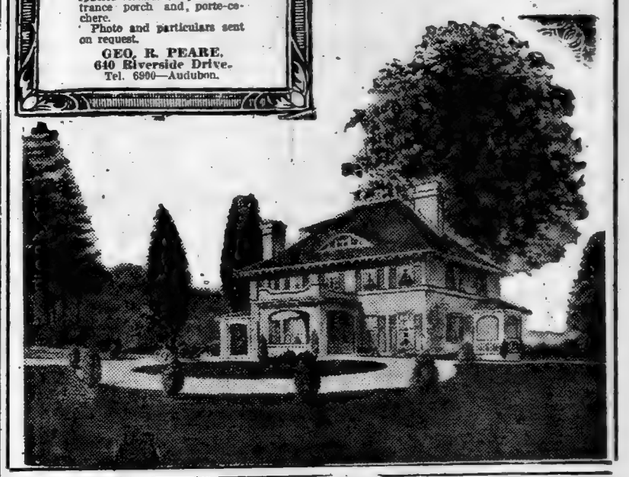

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Everything that's good for sale or rent in Montclair or vicinity. Send stamp for handsomely illustrated Booklet B.

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Big sacrifice; beautiful location and view; 8 acres rich land, fruited with 500 bearing peach trees, splendid pear orchard, apples, cherries; plums, strawberries, and small fruits; 8-room house; bath, toilet, washstands, city gas, hot and cold water, gasoline engine, everything complete; barn, feed-house, incubator house equipped with machines, brooder house 50 feet long, hot water heat, laying houses for 1,000, 10 colony houses; a high-grade plant, making money and in working condition; includes good horse, wagons, tools, implements, incubators, equipment, and about 500 head of poultry; also young stock recently incubated; price for quick sale, $5,800; $2,500 can remain on mortgage; photograph and details on application; send for our handsomely illustrated catalogue for 1916. Bray & MacGeorge, 1,077 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn., or Vineland, N. J.

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A charming eight-room cottage on large plot with fine trees; spacious living room; unusually bright dining room; large open fireplaces; two bathrooms. Situated on high ground, affording extended views. Vicinity fully improved. 30 minutes from downtown Manhattan. Ideal year-round residence for New York business man. Must sell quick even at big sacrifice. Can arrange convenient terms. Send for details.

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Convenient to railroad station, on established street, with city improvements; plot 60x175; well-graded lawn and room for garden and chickens; living room, with real fireplace; dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms and bath on first floor, one bedroom and storage room on second floor; steam heat; oak floors; roomy, dry cellar; newly located throughout; large porches. Send for photo. Price $4,750. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

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The main house has eleven living-rooms entirely finished, floors and all, in hard woods. Four service rooms are in the ell. Kitchen, laundry, pantries, bath and lee rooms in addition. Five fireplaces, hot and cold water and steam heat make it an admirable year-round habitation. Constantly running spring water at the taps contributes a city aspect with the added assurance of purity. Carriage stable, garage, shop and outbuildings. Four barns for storage of hay. All farm tools and appliances. Nearly 200 acres of land, 125 acres grass, 50-odd pasture.

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In nice New England village, Central Conn., close to P. O., stores, church; ideal American surroundings; 38 acres smooth, tillable fields, free from stone; river goes through; pasture for 20 head; cuts 40 tons hay; stock, tools; can be purchased less than inventory; first-class 2-story white house; 3 barns; stanchions for 18 head; all buildings painted; price $3,500, half cash. Write for details; also others; honest value farms, large and small, in Conn., N. Y. and N. J.

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Less than hour out; house 10 rooms and finished attic and cellar; electric light and gas, hot-water heat; two bathrooms and lavatory, wide porches; barn finished throughout, used as garage; nearly acre land, good lawns; young orchard, forty trees; cement walks, shade trees; fifteen minutes' walk to centre city, trolley passes property; price, $14,000, less than half cash. For details or inspection inquire of

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Beautiful Water Front Property, 3 acres; boating, bathing, fishing; vegetable and flower gardens; house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; large verandas; shower room; every improvement; located on high bluff with magnificent views; finest location.

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New 8-room cottage, bath, fireplaces, tennis court; close to beach; garage, with man's room; $700 season.

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BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME

HANCOCK POINT, MAINE

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12 rooms (3 baths) complete, with nearly new furnishings, ready immediate occupancy. Large dining and living room, also library, have hardwood floors; fireplaces; 60-foot porch partly enclosed in glass on sea front. Lot about 240 feet shore front by 150 deep. For further particulars address

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7 Orange Avenue, two and one-half-story frame dwelling, 9 rooms and bath, season May to November, $500.

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In heart of Summer resort section, near Delaware Water Gap; high, healthy place; fourteen-room house, three-room cottage, barn, and outbuildings, all in splendid condition; six acres land under cultivation; fruit trees, fine shade trees, beautiful views, good fishing and gunning; 4m minutes to railroad station; $3,000. W. H. S., Z 364 Times Annex.

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3 ACRES.

House: Living room, library, large hall, 5 master's bedrooms, 2 baths and lavatory; servants' quarters, etc.; fine old Colonial furniture. Stable and barn, chicken houses; large kitchen garden; 100 old trees. Within commuting distance on the New Haven Railroad. Apply to Country Department,

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5 masters, 5 servants, 3 baths; garage; 2½ acres—$1200.

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17 rooms, 3 baths; stable; 3½ acres—$2900.

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5 masters, 4 servants, 3 baths; garage with 2 rooms and bath; 18 acres—$5500.

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4 masters, 5 servants, 3 baths; large garage; 2½ acres on water; boat house—$2500.

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4 masters, 3 servants, 4 baths; garage with 1 room; 2¼ acres—$3000.

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4 masters, 5 servants, 5 baths; garage with 1 room and bath; 1 acre on water—$5000.

BRIARCLIFF, N. Y.

8 rooms and bath; 1 acre—$800.

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4 masters, 3 baths; large garage; 1 acre—$1800.

5 masters, 3 servants, 3 baths; garage for 2 large cars; 1 acre—$275 per month.

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4 masters, 2 servants, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars, 4 rooms, bath; 5½ acres—$1000.

5 masters, 2 servants, 3 baths; garage with 2 rooms and bath; 2 acres—$2000.

HARTSDALE, N. Y.

4 masters, 2 servants, 3 baths; garage; —$1000.

5 masters, 2 servants, 3 baths; garage for 2 cars; 1½ acres—$100 per month.

ARDSLEY, N. Y.

4 masters, 4 servants, 4 baths; garage; 1 acre—$100 per month.

4 masters, 5 servants, 4 baths; 1 acre; —$1500.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.

4 masters, 4 servants, 4 baths; 2½ acres—$1500.

6 masters, 4 servants, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars; 5 acres—$2500.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

3 masters, 2 servants, 4 baths; garage; 2 acres—$830.

6 masters, 3 servants, 4 baths; large garage with 4 rooms; 4 acres—$3000.

Loton H. Slawson Company, *Country Department*

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located near foothills Blue Ridge Mountains, 667 acres, 150 acres blue grass sod; adapted to grazing and general farming; ideal conditions for orchard; unsurpassed scenery, healthful climate; twelve hours from New York on main line Southern Railway. Immediate possession if sold before April 1.

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211 Ninth St., Lynchburg, Va.

FINE OLD SOUTHERN COLONIAL ESTATE

SITUATED IN THE NOTED PIEDMONT SECTION NORTHERN VIRGINIA. IMMEDIATELY ACCESSIBLE TO WASHINGTON AND OTHER NORTHERN CITIES. COMPRISES A TOTAL OF 400 acres, 80% of which is blue grass, remainder timbered; magnificent improvements; mansion modernly equipped in every detail; manager's residence; large, modern barns; grand view in every direction; elite social environments. Improvements alone worth price asked for entire estate; price only $32,500 and satisfactory terms will be made. This is a sacrifice and is offered to close an estate; complete description furnished on request; no trades entertained. MORTON G. THALHIMER, Farm Dept., Richmond, Virginia.

SCOTLAND—For Sale or to Let.

TO BE LET,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
FOR TERM OF YEARS IN
THE SOUTH OF

SCOTLAND

A FIRST-RATE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

of 14,000 acres, including about 11,000 acres of Grouse Moor. The castle is of great historical interest, and is beautifully situated on a hill at the head of a loch commanding magnificent views. It is thoroughly up-to-date. The accommodation comprises 5 reception rooms, about 30 bedrooms, and several bathrooms. Ample stabling, garage, and outbuildings. Excellent water supply. Drains recently renewed. The shooting provides all-round sport, including a bag of 750 brace of grouse. The low ground shooting is excellent. Salmon fishing in well-known river and trout fishing in several lochs, on most of which there are boats. There is a very good golf course on the estate.

Full particulars as to rent, &c., from Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20 Hanover Square, London, W., and 100 Princes St., Edinburgh.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED

Elaborate ADIRONDACK CAMP for the Summer.

Country Dept.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc.,

10 East 33d St., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFTS TO LET WITH POWER

MEINKEN BUILDING

13TH TO 14TH AND WASHINGTON STS.

Light on Four Sides.

First loft, 100x50, $2,000, including 10 h. p. Third loft, 200x50, $2,000, including 10 h. p. Live steam or additional power if required. Apply Engineer, basement, 427 W. 13th St., or owners, 44 W. 39th St. 'Phone Greeley—8739, or Morningside—5136. Brokers protected.

Desirable Parlor Floor Stores

NOS. 735, 737

LEXINGTON AV.

BETWEEN 68TH AND 69TH STS.

Fine display windows; central location; reasonable rent. Apply to

THE SCHAEFER CO., 142 E. 59th St., or your own broker.

West 125th Street Stores For Rent

NOS. 19, 21, AND 23, NEAR 5TH AV., sizes 37x90 and 18x80; very desirable location; suitable for any business; moderate rent. Apply THE SCHAEFER CO., 142 East 59th St., or janitor on premises.

LOFT FOR RENT

142-144 East 59th St.

(OPPOSITE BLOOMINGDALE'S)

near approach Queensboro Bridge.

25x90; extremely light; fine location; reasonable rent. The SCHAEFER CO., 142 East 59th St., or your own broker.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft

At

31st St. & Broadway

9300 Square Feet

Entire eighth floor of Martin Building, fronting on Broadway, 6th Ave. and 31st St. Suitable for offices or showrooms. *Light* manufacturing acceptable. Twenty-six large windows. Unusually low rental.

ELLIOT REID,

1261 B'way. Phone Mad. Sq. 85

DON'T DELAY

Secure Your Office NOW in the

Barclay Building

299 Broadway

"The Practical High-Class Office Building."

Also Broadway Corner Store

Wm. C. Walker's Sons / Wright Barclay } Agents on Premises

LAFAYETTE & HOWARD STS.

NORTHEAST CORNER.

LIGHT LOFTS AND STORE AND BASEMENT

NET AREA 2,700 SQ. FT., NINETEEN WINDOWS ON EACH FLOOR. BROAD STREETS, PERFECT SHIPPING FACILITIES. ELEVATOR. ELECTRIC LIGHT. STEAM HEAT; WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF STATIONS ON

THREE SUBWAYS

REACHING ALL BRIDGES AND ALL PARTS OF MANHATTAN, BRONX, BROOKLYN, AND QUEENS.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF

RULAND & WHITING CO.,

5 Beekman St. Tel. Cort. 1132.

710 Madison Ave. Tel. Plaza 4951.

CANDLER BUILDING

Times Square

OFFICES

To Meet Your Needs

for Prices to Suit Your Pocket at New York's Centre of Activity.

O. D. & H. V. Dike,

Agents, on Premises,

220 WEST 42D ST.

DEEP WATER FRONT

LARGE FRONTAGE: Riparian Rights owned; Rail on property; good water supply; 50 acres solid upland, more if wanted. With and without buildings.

C. W. & G. L. TREMBLEY

SPECIALISTS.

'Phone 5307—Cort. 5 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE,

17,000 square feet, near B'way. Rent $4,200; ten years' lease.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,

100th St. and Broadway.

A STABLE,

50 stalls, wagon room; also warehouse near City Hall. N. F. WALSH, 37 City Hall Place.

GARAGE

50x100, 2-story & basement, rent $5,500. Near Broadway.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,

100th St. & Broadway.

SCHOOL

5 CLASSROOMS AND OFFICE. Convenient to all car lines. RENT MODERATE. High-Class Modern Building. Particulars Bierhoff, 343 Lenox Ave.

CENTRE ST., 202-204.

Second lofts, very light, 6,500 square feet each; modern fireproof building; two elevators; immediate possession. Inquire Geo. S. Daniels, 27 William St., or any broker. Phone 6080 Broad.

OUTSIDE OFFICES.

36 East 23d St., at Subway entrance. 10-story fireproof building. 2 elevators. Skylight Offices.

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc., Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23d St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Buildings

686-90 Greenwich St.

at Christopher St., 5 sty & base., 75x82, suitable for any business; excellent shipping facilities; elevator; steam heat; attractive rent.

98-100 John Street,

Two strong four-story and basement buildings running through to Platt St., each 25x130; elevator, heat; offered together or separately.

227-9 Water Street,

N. E. corner Beekman, two four and five story buildings, corner 25x54, inside 25x93, now connected; elevator, heat; offered together or separately. Improvements to suit.

Stores

27 Beekman Street.

Store, basement and sub., 25x100; high ceiling; sidewalk elevator; heavy capacity; suitable paper dealer.

37-9 Liberty Street.

Store, 20x90; new double front; newly decorated; new lights; suitable for mercantile business or offices; low rent; light and heat included.

91 Maiden Lane,

Near William St.; store and basement, 21x85; also first loft, 21x66; good condition; for light manufacturing, drug, or tobacco dealer.

118-20 Maiden Lane,

Near Pearl St.; very light store, 20x50; dry basement, 38x50; good entrance; for an importer or tobacco dealer. Also lofts.

Lofts

25-29 Beekman Street.

25—Third Loft, 25x45; heavy capacity; excellent light; low rent. 29—Second Loft, 25x100; electric elevator and power; low rent.

543 Broadway,

Through to Mercer St.; Top Loft in 10-story fireproof building, 25x200; passenger and freight elevator; heat; low rent.

95-7 Cliff Street,

Corner Dover St., second and fifth loft; 1,900 sq. ft. each; excellent light; steam heat, elevator; 3 horsepower steam included. Suitable for printers; reasonable rent.

118-20 Duane Street,

Near Broadway; top Loft, 50x100; also parts of floors; elevator, steam heat; modern building; very attractive rent.

161-3 Grand Street,

Corner Centre St., 9th & 10th floors, 50x80 each, in 10-story fireproof Turnbull Bldg.; unobstructed natural light; heavy capacity.

394 Greenwich Street,

N. W. corner Beach St., first and third lofts, 24x80 each, in the centre of the wholesale district—also basement. Suitable for storage.

20-2 Jacob St.,

Corner Dover St.; fifth loft, 1,900 sq. ft.; excellent light, elevator, steam heat; 5 horsepower steam included. Suitable for printers.

54-60 Lafayette Street.

Lofts, 7,500 sq. ft. each, in fireproof Merchants' Assoc. Bldg., opposite new Court House site; for offices and manufacturing; divisions.

253 Pearl Street,

Near Fulton. First loft, 25x100. Excellent condition. Hoist, electric power. Very reasonable rent.

117 Spring Street.

Lofts, 3,760 sq. ft. each; freight and passenger elevators, steam heat; lowest rent in the neighborhood.

59 Walker Street,

Adjoining corner Broadway; three Lofts, 25x90 each; electric elevator, steam heat, metal ceilings; low insurance rate; reasonable rent.

398-408 Washington Street,

Corner Hubert, block front to West St.; 11-story fireproof Varick Bldg. Lofts, 26,000 sq. ft. each; sprinklers; five elevators; low electric rate; heat; also Store and Basement. Suitable for storage.

Gas supply is available in the buildings listed above.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.,

TEL. 2000—JOHN 92 WILLIAM ST.

Attractive Buildings, Stores and Lofts.

472 GREENWICH ST.

Seven-story and basement building, 26x80; fireproof passageway throughout; electric elevator; first-class condition; RENT $8,000.

175 FRANKLIN ST.

Six-story and basement building, 25x90; electric elevator, steam heating plant and boiler; good, substantial building in the heart of the wholesale section; RENT $4,500.

87 BARCLAY ST.

Store and basement, 20x70; very desirable location, between West Broadway and Greenwich St.; possession immediately; RENT $1,500.

8 BEACH ST.

Store and basement, modern fireproof building, 27x75; steam heat; electric passenger and freight elevator; insurance rate, 8c.; RENT $2,100. Also one Loft, $800.

84-6 WEST BROADWAY.

Third and top Lofts, 25x60; exceptionally good advertising possibilities; electric elevator; RENT $600 each.

68 WARREN ST.,

Corner of West Broadway, second and third Lofts, 25x80; good advertising features; electric elevators; RENT $750-$850.

45 BARCLAY ST.

Top Loft, with skylight, 25x114; steam heat; electric passenger and freight elevator; RENT $650.

70 WARREN ST.,

One block from elevated express station; building recently renovated; elevator and all improvements.

Second Loft, Third Loft, Top Loft, } size 25x70. { $575, $550, $525.

George W. Welsh's Sons

Jewellers

213 Broadway. Telephone 2013 Cortlandt.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

Best and Most Conveniently Located Office Building Downtown.

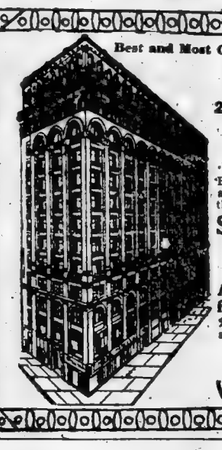

HAVEMEYER BUILDING

26 Cortlandt St. 25 Church St. 25 Dey St. occupying the

Entire Church St. Block Front

FROM CORTLANDT TO DEY STREETS

"L" station right at the door, another a block away. Hudson Tubes across the way—subway station ½ block away, and more subway stations nearing completion less than a block distant.

Single Offices; Large & Small Suites and Entire Floors;

Space to Meet the Most Exacting Need.

At Rentals Much Lower Than Other Office Buildings of Equal Calibre Downtown

20 more leases closed last week, why not make an early selection before choicest are gone?

Six Rapid Passenger and Freight Elevators. Service of highest standard always maintained. Write for illustrated booklet and floor plan.

W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, Room 107. Tel. 5516 Cort.

MARBRIDGE BUILDING

Broadway & 34th St.

Most Accessible Location.

OFFICES

SINGLE OR EN SUITE, at Attractive Rentals.

Modern in Every Respect. Make It Your Permanent Home. Continuous Elevator Service.

WM. R. H. MARTIN, TRUST. B. J. BLOODGOOD, Mgr.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR

New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Av.

LOFT

247-253 WEST 19TH ST.

Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.

Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or Your Own Broker.

THOMPSON BUILDING

On 42nd Street Near 10th Avenue.

"Good enough for your office." "Not too good for your plant."

LOFTS 50 x 100. Light on 4 Sides.

New eight-story Loft Building; absolutely fireproof, perfect light; high ceilings, heavy construction; two elevators, good shipping facilities; rent reasonable; full commission.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,

100th Street and Broadway.

OFFICES,

150 to 1,800 SQUARE FEET, with exceptional air and light; most convenient location; 100 feet from Times Square; $1.50 per square foot.

J. ROBINSON, Agt., Room 1206. 220 W. 42d St. 'Phone 4757—Bryant.

A NEW GARAGE

170 Car capacity. Location the best. Fully equipped, ready Sept. 1, 1916. Principals who have cash security apply

M. M. HAYWARD & CO., 100th St. & Broadway.

Every Subway Terminates Here.

41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.

OFFICES TO LET

Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on Premises. 16-Story Modern Office Building. 3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service. (Opposite City Hall Park.)

Martin Building,

Broadway & 31st Street.

Exceptionally Desirable Loft. Space, 2,000 Square Feet. *Broadway Front.*

Apply Wm. R. H. MARTIN TRUST, B. J. Bloodgood, Mgr.

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90

LOFTS—Unusual light; low insurance; 72x90 and 50x90.

EAST 2ND STREET, NEAR 2D AV.

PRINTING—MANUFACTURING

E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23D ST.

A Floor, About 7,500 Sq. Ft.,

NEWARK, N. J.,

IN WELL CONSTRUCTED BRICK BUILDING; EXCELLENT LIGHT; ELEVATOR AND HEAT SUPPLIED; NEAR RAILROADS; SUITABLE LIGHT MANUFACTURING. ADDRESS D. R., 610 BROAD ST., NEWARK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

417-421 CANAL STREET

CORNER LOFTS

Modern Fireproof Building.

Direct entrance to new subway station.

Fine light on four sides.

Extra High Ceilings. Steam Heat, two elevators, Sprinklers, Low Insurance and Electric Current.

Peter A. Frasse & Co., Inc., 419 Canal St., or Your Own Broker.

Factory Buildings

214-232 West 26th St.

Lofts 8,000 to 15,000 feet on one floor. Immediate possession. Sprinkler system, steam heat, steam power, and live steam. Rents reasonable. Apply Owner.

218 WEST 26TH ST.

or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4 5 6 Rooms

Inquire

245 Ft. Washington Av

S. W. Cor. 170th St

Large, sunny rooms; bath; plenty of closets; moderate rentals.

On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO 52 William St. Tel Hanover—5989

THE ALLERTON 600 W. 113 St. Cor. Broadway

12-story Fireproof Building 3 Blocks from Subway Station.

8 Rooms CORNER SUITE, 2 BATHS, $1800

Some Concession Till October 1st. Inquire of Supt. or the Agents,

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc. Tel. River, 975. 2705 Broadway (103d.)

New Elevator Apartments.

Onondaga, Riverside Dr., Cor. 152nd.

6-7 rooms .....$60 to $65

THE NORTHERN

N. W. Cor. 183d St. and Northern Ave. 3 Blocks West of Broadway.

8 large rooms, 2 baths, butler's pantry....$65

6 large rooms & bath.....$45

5 large rooms & bath, butler's pantry..$37.50

REGENTS & BELLPORT HALL

3100-3110 Broadway.

N. E. Cor. 123d, S. E. Cor. 124th.

5 rooms and bath.....$35 to $45

7 rooms, 2 baths, corner.....$60 to $65

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

Netherland Apartments

340 West 86th St.

On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway. High-Class Apartment House.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths

Rents Very Moderate.

Apply Superintendent on Premises.

7 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS

To Sublet on Long Lease at a Sacrifice in

ROCKLEDGE HALL,

102d St. and Riverside Drive.

High-class, fireproof Apartment House, containing all modern improvements. Apply Holmes Bay, on Premises, or Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, Broadway and 105th St.

Southwick Apartments

674 WEST 161ST ST.

THE LOYAL

894 Riverside Drive, Cor. 161st St.

4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths. Rents $480 to $864 yearly. 7 Rooms, cor. Apt. and 2 Baths, $1,140. Open Evenings. Renting Agent on Premises. 'Phone 9282 Audubon. FRIEDMAN CON. CO., 189 Broadway.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Crescent

B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.

3-4-5 ROOMS, ALL IMP.

$23 to $36

Class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Michael J. Martin Corporation

Call at above address ONLY.

VALLAMONT,

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 118TH. EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, only $65 one other for $50. Janitor, or

WILCOX & SHELTON,

2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

Mosholu Arms Apts.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT 199TH ST.

BRIGGS TO BAINBRIDGE AVE.,

3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.

N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

3-4-5-6 Rooms - - $25-$28-$35-$45

THE ENDYMION

352 WEST 117TH ST.

Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or

WILCOX & SHELTON

2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

RODNA,

98 Morningside Av. East.

Corner 123d St. and facing Park; 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.

Rent, $420 to $780.

Liberal Concessions.

PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125th St.

GRAND VIEW

S. W. Corner St. Nicholas and 155th St.

Modern Elevator Apartments, convenient to subway or "L."

8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000 to $1,200.

Liberal Concessions.

Inquire on premises or

PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125th St.

WEST END

AV., 850, NEAR 102D ST.

HIGH-CLASS elevator Apartments, eight rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

4 & 5 Rooms

The Lavalette, new elevator apartment, 1 Arden St., one block from Dyckman St. Subway Station; plenty of heat and hot water. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel. Hanover 5989.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

LA JACQUETTA

166 West 87th Street

ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT.

S. ARNROD. 160 W. 72d St.

THE CLEBURNE

West End Ave., 105th St.

8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

High Class West Side Apartments.

The Cornwall,

255 West 90th St., N. W. Cor. Broadway—Corner, 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400; 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, facing Broadway, $2,100; 7 Rooms, 2 Baths and Large Foyer, $1,800.

Pamlico,

97 Central Park West, near 69th St.—8 Large Rooms and Bath, $1,800.

La Grange,

1 West 83d St., North Cor. Central Park West.—8 Rooms and bath, facing Park, $1,100 and $1,300; 7 Rooms and Bath, southern exposure, $1,300.

4 and 14 West 92d St.,

near Central Park West.—First floor, suitable for Doctor, 7 Rooms and Bath, $900; also 7 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.

Slawson & Hobbs,

Agents, 162 West 72d St.

70 Morningside Drive

Corner 117th St.

Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

400 West 118th St.

FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK. NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Corner Apartment.

All Outside Sunny Rooms.

7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets..$1,200

7 " " " " ..$1,000

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,

508 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

Wellesley

N.E. Corner 81st St. West End Av.

A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT

of 8 or 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant.

RESIDENTIAL MANAGER.

The ROCKFALL

Broadway at 111th St.

7 Rooms & 2 Baths

NEWLY DECORATED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Manager.

226 West 70th St.

Bet. Broadway & West End Av.

New High Class Elevator Apartment House TO SUBLET.

3 Rooms & Bath

with kitchenette.

Living room 13x19 feet.

Rent $1,000.

Supt. on premises.

NEW HOUSES

4-5-6 unusual rooms; every improvement; refined neighborhood; overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson River. Reasonable rents. 865 West 180th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Desirable East Side Apartments

Rentals $35 to $60

1246 Madison Av., Near 90th St. } 7 Rooms, Bath, Single Flats, $45-$60.

131 East 86th St., Cor. Lexington Ave. } 7 Rooms, Bath, $50.

20 East 97th St., Near 5th Ave., Choice Single Flats. } 7 Rooms, Bath, Elevator: $52.50 & $55

58-66 E. 96th St., Near Park Avenue. } 7 Rooms, $35-$45.

Phone Lenox 8900 Duff & Conger Madison Av. & 59th St.

121 MADISON AVE.,

CORNER 30TH STREET

Large and perfectly arranged Duplex Housekeeping Apartments in Above Fireproof Building.

Spacious rooms, parquet floors, electric light and baths, extra rooms for maids.

Duplex Non-Housekeeping Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished

3 Large Rooms and Bath, Including Room Service.

A very desirable ground floor Apartment for High-Class Physician; also Suite of large living room, bedchamber and bath; room service if desired. Good Restaurant for Tenants Only.

34 GRAMERCY PARK **34**

Seven-room Apartment; electric light; hardwood floors; moderate rent; facing Park; also one Bachelor Room.

F. C. HALL, Supt.

BRONX.

CASTLETON AND IRVINGTON APARTMENTS

N. W. Cor. 184 St. & Grand Concourse, Suites of 4-5-6 Rooms

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS AT MODERATE RENTALS AGENT ON PREMISES

PARK VIEW APARTMENTS

2534-2550 Creston Ave.,

Fordham Heights, West Bronx.

Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.

5 Rooms and Foyer, $38 up

OWNER, ON PREMISES.

BEDFORD PARK.

Mosholu Arms Apts.

199TH ST., BRIGGS TO BAINBRIDGE AV., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.

N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

3-4-5-6 Rooms - - $25-$28-$35-$45

FINDLAY AVE. & 170TH ST.

NEAR GRAND CONCOURSE.

3-4-5-6 room apts. to let; up to date; select tenants; near school and all transit facilities. Telephone.

$19-34

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HATFIELD HOUSE

108 EAST 29TH ST.

TWO SINGLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATHS TO RENT FURNISHED; TERMS MODERATE; MEALS OPTIONAL; NEAR SUBWAY.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

for Spring and Summer by man and wife, two or three furnished rooms with bath; southern or eastern exposure; east side, central. Answer stating price and details, to F. G., Box 300, Haverstraw, N. Y.

RED CROSS TELLS OF AID FOR TEUTONS

Supplies Worth $19,000 Sent in January After Allies Had Consented.

17,000 PIPES TO TRENCHERS

Committee of Mercy Fund Now $650,000—100,000 Surgical Dressings Received.

A report of the activities of the American Red Cross, made public yesterday, shows that in the month of January the organization shipped to Europe nearly $49,000 worth of supplies. Of these, about $19,000 went to the Germans and their allies, and the rest to the Entente Allies. It is explained that the Teutonic shipments represented a three months' accumulation, held pending a permit from the Allies for the shipments to enter Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

The same Red Cross bulletin also gives suggestions for the aid of Chairmen of packing committees engaged in European relief work. It is suggested, for instance, that hospital supplies, hospital garments, and clothing should be shipped in separate boxes, and that these boxes should be of the measurements approved by the Red Cross, which are 30 inches long, 24 inches wide, and 22½ inches deep. The boxes or cases should be numbered in serial order.

Red Cross shipments for Belgium and France are made weekly; for England, Italy, and Russia they are arranged for as soon as twenty cases designated for one of these countries are assembled, while shipments to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey are forwarded as soon as permits are obtained from the British Government. Serbian and Montenegrin shipments are made whenever possible.

During the past week the Red Cross shipped through its New York office supplies to the warring nations valued at $11,361. The war fund of the society was increased during the week to $857,600.07. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. The gifts of $10 or over follow:

Refugees' Fund..$500	Mrs. J. A. Pollack..$25
Russell Cheney....100	A. B. Gwathmey.. 20
W. A. Holliday....100	Utica (N.) S. S.... 11
Ch. of Christ, Amherst 45	Eva Bullen..... 10
V. V. 25	Walter A. Bruce.. 10
	Other gifts..... 25

Uptown Branch Red Cross.

The Uptown Branch of the Red Cross, 411 Fifth Avenue, acknowledged yesterday these new gifts of $10 or more:

Under $10.....	$205
Alice Kauser.....	42
Afton Girls.....	15
Emily M. Wheeler	25
Mrs. W. A. Reid...	25
Anonymous	20
Anonymous	20

Cardinal Mercier Fund.

Contributions received last week by the Cardinal Mercier Fund for Special Belgian Relief, 10 Bridge Street, brought the total to $26,000. Among the contributions to this work, which is being carried on with the approval of the Belgian Government and the personal co-operation of Cardinal Mercier, are the following:

Emer. Aid., Phila.	$260
Mrs. W. Doosworth.	100
Miss S. Gibbitts..	100
Mrs. Henry Day...	25
H. W. Guernsey...	25
Harriet L. Vanderbilt	25
Mrs. M. S. Upson..	25
J. L. B. Mayo.....	25
Mrs. W. S. Sloan..	25
Miss Addie Mali...	25
Mrs. A. B. Hilton..	20
G. F. B.	20
Caroline B. Thompson	15
M. E. Simons.....	10
H. H. Jeslin.....	10
E. Franklin.....	10
Miss Ruth Marshall	10
Mrs. G. W. Thacher	10
Edward R. Lee....	$10
Rev. J. H. Tilling-	
ast	10
Miss M. D. Burton	10
Miss M. Costello..	10
Fred L. Gross....	10
Margaret Smith...	10
Mrs. W. French...	10
Mrs. J. P. Fille-	
brown	10
Mrs. C. A. Gorman	10
A. M. and B. F.	
Courtney	10
E. W. Wood.....	10
Mrs. J. H. Hoyt...	10
Maria Achilli.....	10
Rev. J. T. Hughes	10
H. A. Baylis.....	10
James C. Wrinkle.	10
Elliot H. Seward..	10

American Ambulance Hospital.

The American Ambulance Hospital in Paris Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, received the following contributions during the last week:

St. Louis Com..	$4,588
Paul Jones Club..	1,000
Mrs. R. Bacon...	1,100
Percy R. Pyne....	100
Mrs. McD. Hawkes.	100
Mrs. L. S. Morris.	50
Chicago Com.....	15
Mrs. R. E. Forest.	25
Mrs. H. Page.....	15
Miss Elsie Janis..	25
Mrs. W. C. Barclay	100
A. J. Dean.....	10
L. P. Adolff, Jr..	$10
J. Levering	25
Mrs. R. T. Morris	100
Miss M. J. Sitgreaves	100
Mrs. McD. Hawkes.	100
James F. Gamble.	25
Mrs. W. A. Thacher	10
Mrs. R. E. Forest.	25
Mrs. H. Page.....	15
Miss Elsie Janis..	25
Mrs. W. C. Barclay	100
Edmund Clay.....	100
G. F. Schwartz...	15

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Fund now totals more than $3,521,500. Subscriptions should be addressed to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, 52 William Street. New donations of $10 or over received the last week follow:

Toronto Confer..	$1,000
Olean Heb. Cong..	20
Menominee Com...	10
Isle of Safety Club	27
M. G. Enelow.....	25
Meyer Barish.....	125
Isidor Metzger....	10
People's Temple...	110
N. Y. Assn. of H. Dresses & Kim..	100
Christening	10
David M. Hyman..	1,500
Morton L. Adler...	20
12th A. D. Rep. Cl.	25
Lima Committee...	50
Memphis Com....	1,000
Duluth Com.....	25
M. Davis.....	60
Brunswick Com...	100
Columbus Com....	350
New Britain Com.	600
S. R. Travis.....	200
S. Beugeleisen...	25
Lancaster Com...	4,552
Chambersburg Com.	11
Mercersburg Com..	110
Shippensburg Com.	60
Chambersb'g Com..	672
Jt. Bd. C. & Shirt Makers' Unión..	28
Dayton Com.....	960
R. E. Heineman...	100
Lewis Jacobs....	20
St. Joseph Com...	121
Jt. Bd. C. & Shirt Makers' Union...	$25
San Antonio Com..	448
Heb. Women's Aid Society	50
Fred B. Capen....	25
Wyona St. Temple.	25
Meridian Com.....	53
Dalton Com.....	15
Allentown Com...	50
Cumberland Com..	100
Dallas Com.....	1,200
Ft. Wayne Com...	500
La. Branch Com..	1,480
Minneapolis Council of Jew. Women..	100
Buffalo Com.....	1,000
Greenville Com....	210
Children Cong. Derech	27
Beaumont Com....	467
Kalamazoo Com...	200
Duluth Com.....	4,500
St. Paul Com....	3,000
Stockton Com.....	72
Anonymous	50
Jewish Girls.....	100
Dayton Collection.	138
National Lead Co..	100
Sisterhood, Maple-ton Pk., H. A..	125
Selma Com.....	300
Louisville Com..	2,000
Anderson Com...	4,300

Kits for French Soldiers.

The Lafayette Fund, with offices in the Vanderbilt Hotel, which provides comfort kits for the soldiers of France, has collected since its organization about $130,000. These new gifts of $10, or over were acknowledged yesterday:

Entertainment Com.	$1,000
Miss M. L. Jackson	20
Dr. F. Hicks.....	10
Boston Com.....	567
Anonymous	10
Miss I. T. Seabury	10
Miss E. Manderson	20
A. M. Troth.....	20
Small gifts	90
Miss Mason's Sch..	10
Miss E. Du Pont..	20
Miss A. Burgess..	10
Mrs. A. Wyckoff...	10
Mrs. W. Alexander	10
Miss M. J. Clement	10
Mrs. H. M. Hoyt..	10
Mrs. B. F. Drakenfeld	10
S. H. Olin.....	10
Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Brooke	10
Miss E. Sharpe....	100
Miss E. V. Cockroft	$20
A. W. Claflin	10
Entertainm't Com.	34
Miss E. H. Spafford	10
Mrs. S. H. Rous..	20
Mrs. F. S. Gould..	50
A. Forbes	50
Miss S. R. Miles..	20
F. T. Bedford....	20
Mary K. Foltz....	20
E. P. Stahel.....	10
E. B. Lee.....	10
Mrs. W. Alexander	10
Miss M. J. Clement	10
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	10
Mrs. Kurrels.....	35
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	25
James Knowles....	10
A. B. Hendricks..	
Jr.	10
H. F. Roberts.....	25
Memory of Jose..	
phine V. Straley.	25
A. J. Newburger..	10
F. S. Struthers...	25
Girls' Friendly Soc.	
Morristown	25

Franco-American Committee.

Frederic R. Coudert, 2 Rector Street, Treasurer of the Franco-American Committee for the Protection of the Frontier of France, acknowledged yesterday these new donations of $10 or over to that fund:

Refugees' R. F.	$2,000
Miss M. Codman..	100
Mrs. R. T. Morris	100
J. Lachat	100
Mrs. L. M. Clark..	150
Miss K. Mackay..	300
W. M. Price.....	500
John D. Ryan....	100
Miss M. R. Willard.	65
W. E. Roosevelt...	100
R. Bacon	100
G. W. Murray....	100
Mrs. M. Robbins..	100
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	50
G. A. Dickson.....	51
E. H. Hall.....	100
W. A. Butler.....	25
Rev. W. Prall....	20
Miss M. E. Williams	25
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	50
F. J. Loesch	50
Anderson, Clayton & Co.....	50
Master D. M. Metcalf	10
Miss E. V. Cockroft	$20
A. W. Claflin	10
Entertainm't Com.	34
Miss E. H. Spafford	10
Mrs. S. H. Rous..	20
Mrs. F. S. Gould..	50
A. Forbes	50
Miss S. R. Miles..	20
F. T. Bedford....	20
Mary K. Foltz....	20
E. P. Stahel.....	10
E. B. Lee.....	10
Mrs. W. Alexander	10
Miss M. J. Clement	10
Mrs. H. M. Hoyt..	10
Mrs. B. F. Drakenfeld	10
S. H. Olin.....	10
Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Brooke	10
Miss E. Sharpe....	100

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 681 Fifth Avenue, of which Lady Herbert is President, and Henry J. Whitehouse the Treasurer, acknowledged yesterday these new gifts of $10 or over:

Mrs. J. P. Morgan.	$1000
Mrs. L. P. Morton..	100
Miss Marion Rhe..	75
Mrs. Whitridge's party	50
Mrs. W. Forsyth	25
E. E. Stoll.....	25
A. A. Carey.....	25
Mrs. C. H. Robbins.	$10
Miss E. Delafield..	10
A. B. Gwathmey..	10
Miss M. C. Page..	10
C. F. Ayer.....	10
Mrs. H. L. Satterfield	10
Various	11

Belgian Fund $1,085,442.

The Belgian Relief Fund, of which the Rev. Father J. H. Stillemans is the President, now totals $1,085,442. Subscriptions should be sent to the fund at 8 and 10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. New gifts of $10 or more received the last week follow:

Soc. Belge, Woonsocket, R. I....	$150
V. V.	50
Miss Hanscom....	50
Mr. & Mrs. A. Esberg	50
C. M. & E. P. Hough	10
C. L. Carrick....	10
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Torle	10
A. H. Jaquith....	10
E. L. Wemple....	10
Thomas B. Clark..	15
G. F. Dominick, Jr.	25
H. H. Hall.....	25
H. D. Chater.....	$25
E. L. Pierce.....	25
S. M. Elmore.....	10
Mrs. Kurrels.....	35
Mrs. H. L. Satterfield	25
James Knowles....	10
A. B. Hendricks..	
Jr.	10
H. F. Roberts.....	25
Memory of Josephine V. Straley.	25
A. J. Newburger..	10
F. S. Struthers...	25
Girls' Friendly Soc.	
Morristown	25

For the Armenians.

The Armenian Fund, raised by the Armenian Committee, in co-operation with the Committee of Mercy, now totals $320,300.51. Charles R. Crane, Treasurer of the Armenian Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions of $10 or over received during the week:

C. H. Dodge....	$5,000
2d Pres. Church, Cleveland	340
L. A. Ault.....	100
Bludget & Co.....	100
R. A. Peter.....	55
Mrs. R. I. Gammell	50
C. H. Greenleaf...	50
L. du Pont.....	50
N. Av. Pres. Ch., New Rochelle....	50
Mrs. N. C. Rogers.	30
Harley F. Roberts	25
J. A. Almirall....	25
Mrs. F. E. Hegemeyer	25
T. G. Meacham....	25
John C. Hill.....	25
Sarah E. Norton..	25
Miss. & Eff. Com.	22
Anonymous	20
Henry E. Pallen...	20
Mrs. H. P. Hope...	20
Samuel E. Hillies..	20
J. H. Moore.....	15
Friend, Cambridge	15
Friend, Haverhill..	10
Mrs. G. H. Hills...	10
Miss F. Morgan...	10
Emil H. Lampe....	10
Mrs. D. E. Knowlton	10
Miss H. V. Turner	10
Mrs. W. C. Lowry..	10
H. S. Hardy.....	$10
Mrs. W. B. Kendall	100
Miss M. W. Miller.	25
G. B. Ross	50
E. B. Caulkins....	25
T. M. Adams.....	100
Edwin Buchman...	25
Mrs. M. G. Durfee.	20
H. Phinizy	25
W. M. Bristol.....	25
H. M. Pflager.....	20
Harriet S. Beebe..	10
F. Bertuch	25
Mrs. A. B. Wright	10
Miss L. C. Watson	25
G. W. Welsh	10
Mrs. W. Saville...	10
J. V. N. Dorr....	50
Mrs. J. T. Wilder.	20
Miss E. C. Butler.	100
Mrs. H. D. Post...	10
E. Barbey.....	10
L. T. Wilson.....	20
Hogue Tobacco Co.	10
W. E. Hemmingway	10
F. L. Houlton.....	25
C. M. Walbridge..	15
Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Carpenter ...	25
M. Richmond	10
W. H. Camp.....	10
Mary Crosby.....	10
P. G. Landon.....	10
N. O. Braddon....	10
Jean J. Town....	25
A. G. Gunderson..	25
Miss J. E. Mather.	100
W. S. Gray & Co.	100
J. White	10
Seasongood & Mayer	10
W. T. Hyde	10
L. S. Miller	10
W. F. Rickoff....	10
Anderson Lumber Co.	10
J. McWethy....	25
J. Klizer	10
A. D. Hiles	$10
S. G. Sutherland..	10
H. G. Northey....	25
A. A. Merrill....	10
Mrs. C. C. Goodhue	50
J. C. Lester.....	20
C. A. Davis.....	10
W. B. Pettibone...	50
G. R. Bunker.....	100
Mrs. H. Livingston	10
Horace Andrews...	10
C. A. Bagley.....	25
W. Ingersoll	20
Mrs. C. W. Ogden.	50
Miss T. A. Smith.	10
G. H. Bowers.....	10
L. Feldman, Jr...	10
Mrs. W. Peterson.	10
In Christ's Name.	20
C. G. Meaker Co., Inc.	20
H. D. Knight.....	10
L. M. Richardson..	100
Mrs. O. Wilson...	50
E. A. Crain	25
O. P. Lambert....	10
Luther Pardee	10
J. C. Dumond....	10
Women Watch Hill	125
P. nex Beaques....	125
Mrs. D. M. Robbins	25
Mrs. J. G. Agar...	20
F. H. Clark.....	25
S. J. Morton.....	20
Emma Knapp.....	50
Wyoming Oil Co...	27
Mrs. F. Brown....	25
Mrs. E. B. Brooks.	15
1st Nat. Bk. Emp..	30
A. S. Marshall....	10
Cong. Ch., Springfield, Mass.....	37
Mrs. H. Brooks...	25
Ella C. Rowell....	25
Mrs. L. V. Macomber	25
Gregor Aharon....	25
Elizabeth R. Jones	25
Mrs. A. W. Claflin	25
Mrs. F. P. Huff..	25
Mrs. J. P. Elton..	25
Francis G. Wood..	25
Miss M. Lawrence.	20
Mrs. J. A. Wiley...	15
Oak Lawn.....	15
W. Bd. of Miss. of the N. W.....	10
A. Lathers.....	10
F. N. Winseom....	10
Ruth March.....	10
Mrs. J. Weller....	10
John McSween....	10
S. Blum.....	10
Mrs. A. Peirce....	10
James H. Dooley..	10
L. A. Waldner....	10
Mrs. E. W. Putnam	10
Mrs. A. McGinnis.	10
Mrs. S. S. Wise...	10
E. N. Stanley.....	10
Other gifts.....	648

For the French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Ethelbert Nevvin, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, now amounts to $22,452.29. New donations of $10 or over follow:

Anonymous	$15
Miss E. Russel...	10
Miss V. Hanson...	25
Miss F. Russel....	25
Miss R. V. Mattison	10
Miss E. Wynkoop.	10
Mrs. W. G. Low..	10
Mrs. E. Randolph.	25
Deaconess Bertha Sabine	10
Mrs. R. A. Davison	10
Mrs. Campbell	10
Chicago Br. A. F. W.	25
Aimee S. de Potter	$25
Miss A. D. Hopking	10
Mrs. W. M. Lansdale	10
Miss B. W. Walton	20
Mrs. W. A. Purrington	10
Mrs. J. A. Brown..	10
Pittsburgh Com...	675
Miss Delafield	10
J. A. Greene.....	10
Mrs. G. E. Tener..	10
Mrs. R. W. Thomas	10

For the Allies.

The National Allied Relief Committee, 280 Fifth Avenue, received last week these new gifts of $10 or over:

E. S. Harkness..	$1,000
W. McE. Crabbe..	10
H. B. Larson.....	10
C. M. Chapin.....	25
C. A. Griscom....	10
Mrs. C. D. Hoard.	10
First Nat. Bank...	25
John Slade	10
O. A. E. Slyberg..	10
S. S. Marvin.....	25
A. Zahner	10
J. M. Freeman....	10
H. V. Colt	10
Anonymous	10
Mrs. I. G. Vann..	25
W. H. Ferguson..	50
H. G. Ward.....	50
Miss E. B. Stone..	25
C. E. Candeback..	10
T. Young	10
W. W. Kenyon....	10
F. A. Juilliard....	25
A. C. Newby.....	100
Mrs. H. Allen....	20
J. H. Tweedy, Jr.	25
L. L. Clarke.....	25
C. Q. Chandler....	50
Mark Thum	10
C. S. Crandall....	25
J. P. Harding....	10
J. J. Winton.....	25
I. Levi	10
Citizens	$70
Mary E. Rogers..	10
David S. Gray....	10
D. Pethick	10
Anon. Pk. Laverne.	10
Mrs. J. C. Seddon.	10
W. M. Kennard....	10
E. Wardman	10
H. H. Bonck.....	10
Rush Taggart	15
Mrs. K. B. Belloni	10
Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Carpenter ...	25
M. Richmond	10
W. H. Camp.....	10
Mary Crosby.....	10
P. G. Landon.....	10
N. O. Braddon....	10
Jean J. Town....	25
A. G. Gunderson..	25
Miss J. E. Mather.	100
W. S. Gray & Co.	100
J. White	10
Seasongood & Mayer	10
W. T. Hyde	10
L. S. Miller	10
W. F. Rickoff....	10
Anderson Lumber Co.	10
J. McWethy....	25
J. Klizer	10
A. D. Hiles	$10
S. G. Sutherland..	10
H. G. Northey....	25
A. A. Merrill....	10
Mrs. C. C. Goodhue	50
J. C. Lester.....	20
C. A. Davis.....	10
W. B. Pettibone...	50
G. R. Bunker.....	100
Mrs. H. Livingston	10
Horace Andrews...	10
C. A. Bagley.....	25
W. Ingersoll	20
Mrs. C. W. Ogden.	50
Miss T. A. Smith.	10
G. H. Bowers.....	10
L. Feldman, Jr...	10
Mrs. W. Peterson.	10
In Christ's Name.	20
C. G. Meaker Co., Inc.	20
H. D. Knight.....	10
L. M. Richardson..	100
Mrs. O. Wilson...	50
E. A. Crain	25
O. P. Lambert....	10
Luther Pardee	10
J. C. Dumond....	10
Women Watch Hill	125
P. nex Beaques....	125
Mrs. D. M. Robbins	25
Mrs. J. G. Agar...	20
F. H. Clark.....	25
S. J. Morton.....	20
Emma Knapp.....	50
Wyoming Oil Co...	27
Mrs. F. Brown....	25
Mrs. E. B. Brooks.	15
1st Nat. Bk. Emp..	30
A. S. Marshall....	10
Cong. Ch., Springfield, Mass.....	37
Mrs. H. Brooks...	25
Ella C. Rowell....	25
Mrs. L. V. Macomber	25
Gregor Aharon....	25
Elizabeth R. Jones	25
Mrs. A. W. Claflin	25
Mrs. F. P. Huff..	25
Mrs. J. P. Elton..	25
Francis G. Wood..	25
Miss M. Lawrence.	20
Mrs. J. A. Wiley...	15
Oak Lawn.....	15
W. Bd. of Miss. of the N. W.....	10
A. Lathers.....	10
F. N. Winseom....	10
Ruth March.....	10
Mrs. J. Weller....	10
John McSween....	10
S. Blum.....	10
Mrs. A. Peirce....	10
James H. Dooley..	10
L. A. Waldner....	10
Mrs. E. W. Putnam	10
Mrs. A. McGinnis.	10
Mrs. S. S. Wise...	10
E. N. Stanley.....	10
Other gifts.....	648

For the French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Ethelbert Nevvin, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, now amounts to $22,452.29. New donations of $10 or over follow:

Anonymous	$15
Miss E. Russel...	10
Miss V. Hanson...	25
Miss F. Russel....	25
Miss R. V. Mattison	10
Miss E. Wynkoop.	10
Mrs. W. G. Low..	10
Mrs. E. Randolph.	25
Deaconess Bertha Sabine	10
Mrs. R. A. Davison	10
Mrs. Campbell	10
Chicago Br. A. F. W.	25
Aimee S. de Potter	$25
Miss A. D. Hopking	10
Mrs. W. M. Lansdale	10
Miss B. W. Walton	20
Mrs. W. A. Purrington	10
Mrs. J. A. Brown..	10
Pittsburgh Com...	675
Miss Delafield	10
J. A. Greene.....	10
Mrs. G. E. Tener..	10
Mrs. R. W. Thomas	10

For the Allies.

The National Allied Relief Committee, 280 Fifth Avenue, received last week these new gifts of $10 or over:

E. S. Harkness..	$1,000
W. McE. Crabbe..	10
H. B. Larson.....	10
C. M. Chapin.....	25
C. A. Griscom....	10
Mrs. C. D. Hoard.	10
First Nat. Bank...	25
John Slade	10
O. A. E. Slyberg..	10
S. S. Marvin.....	25
A. Zahner	10
J. M. Freeman....	10
H. V. Colt	10
Anonymous	10
Mrs. I. G. Vann..	25
W. H. Ferguson..	50
H. G. Ward.....	50
Miss E. B. Stone..	25
C. E. Candeback..	10
T. Young	10
W. W. Kenyon....	10
F. A. Juilliard....	25
A. C. Newby.....	100
Mrs. H. Allen....	20
J. H. Tweedy, Jr.	25
L. L. Clarke.....	25
C. Q. Chandler....	50
Mark Thum	10
C. S. Crandall....	25
J. P. Harding....	10
J. J. Winton.....	25
I. Levi	10
Citizens	$70
Mary E. Rogers..	10
David S. Gray....	10
D. Pethick	10
Anon. Pk. Laverne.	10
Mrs. J. C. Seddon.	10
W. M. Kennard....	10
E. Wardman	10
H. H. Bonck.....	10
Rush Taggart	15
Mrs. K. B. Belloni	10
Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Carpenter ...	25
M. Richmond	10
W. H. Camp.....	10
Mary Crosby.....	10
P. G. Landon.....	10
N. O. Braddon....	10
Jean J. Town....	25
A. G. Gunderson..	25
Miss J. E. Mather.	100
W. S. Gray & Co.	100
J. White	10
Seasongood & Mayer	10
W. T. Hyde	10
L. S. Miller	10
W. F. Rickoff....	10
Anderson Lumber Co.	10
J. McWethy....	25
J. Klizer	10
A. D. Hiles	$10
S. G. Sutherland..	10
H. G. Northey....	25
A. A. Merrill....	10
Mrs. C. C. Goodhue	50
J. C. Lester.....	20
C. A. Davis.....	10
W. B. Pettibone...	50
G. R. Bunker.....	100
Mrs. H. Livingston	10
Horace Andrews...	10
C. A. Bagley.....	25
W. Ingersoll	20
Mrs. C. W. Ogden.	50
Miss T. A. Smith.	10
G. H. Bowers.....	10
L. Feldman, Jr...	10
Mrs. W. Peterson.	10
In Christ's Name.	20
C. G. Meaker Co., Inc.	20
H. D. Knight.....	10
L. M. Richardson..	100
Mrs. O. Wilson...	50
E. A. Crain	25
O. P. Lambert....	10
Luther Pardee	10
J. C. Dumond....	10
Women Watch Hill	125
P. nex Beaques....	125
Mrs. D. M. Robbins	25
Mrs. J. G. Agar...	20
F. H. Clark.....	25
S. J. Morton.....	20
Emma Knapp.....	50
Wyoming Oil Co...	27
Mrs. F. Brown....	25
Mrs. E. B. Brooks.	15
1st Nat. Bk. Emp..	30
A. S. Marshall....	10
Cong. Ch., Springfield, Mass.....	37
Mrs. H. Brooks...	25
Ella C. Rowell....	25
Mrs. L. V. Macomber	25
Gregor Aharon....	25
Elizabeth R. Jones	25
Mrs. A. W. Claflin	25
Mrs. F. P. Huff..	25
Mrs. J. P. Elton..	25
Francis G. Wood..	25
Miss M. Lawrence.	20
Mrs. J. A. Wiley...	15
Oak Lawn.....	15
W. Bd. of Miss. of the N. W.....	10
A. Lathers.....	10
F. N. Winseom....	10
Ruth March.....	10
Mrs. J. Weller....	10
John McSween....	10
S. Blum.....	10
Mrs. A. Peirce....	10
James H. Dooley..	10
L. A. Waldner....	10
Mrs. E. W. Putnam	10
Mrs. A. McGinnis.	10
Mrs. S. S. Wise...	10
E. N. Stanley.....	10
Other gifts.....	648

For Belgian Prisoners.

James A. Blair, Acting Treasurer of the Committee for Belgian Prisoners in Germany, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following gifts:

W. E. Mallory....	$10
Dr. F. P. Sprague.	25
A. B.	$20
Other gifts	11

Polish Victims' Fund.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Aeolian Building, was increased last week to $254,806.05. Among the most notable gifts was $10,000 from the Emergency Aid of the Polish Relief Committee, Philadelphia, Penn., of which Mrs. Robert von Moschzisker is Chairman; $3,000 from Cardinal Gibbons, $2,000 from the Polish Stamp Fund—the surplus remaining after a large amount had been sent to Paris to the destitute Polish artist refugees who made the Polish dolls, and $1,000 from Robert and Mildred Bliss.

H. H. Hall.....	$25
Evan. Cong. Ch., Milton, Mass....	19
Centre Ch., W. Bowdoin, Me...	13
St. Casimir's Ch., St. Louis	111
Rev. F. Wilamowski	800
Kostka, Ch.....	224
P. Clek	11
Rada Narodowa...	300
Mrs. H. H. Bean..	50
J. D. Wheeler....	40
Miss A. Sprague..	25
Group of ladies...	19
T. C. Poling.....	10
Gen. C. Reeve....	10
N. T. Bap. Ch., Lowell, Mass....	13
H. S. Baker.....	10
W. M. Irving.....	10
M. E.	15
W. F. Mott.....	$10
Anonymous	10
Univ. Soc., Somerville, Mass....	30
St. Mary's, Conshohocken, Penn.	306
St. Mary's, Bound Brook, N. J....	170
Miss M. Barber...	25
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The New York Times

THE NEW UNITED STATES SUPERDREADNOUGHT PENNSYLVANIA,
Regarded by American Naval Officers as the Most Powerful Fighter Afloat, on Her Trial Run Off Rockland, Me., Making at Times 21.75 Knots an Hour.
The Pennsylvania is the First American Warship to Have Two Triple-Gun Super-Imposed Turrets, Giving a Total First-Class Armament of Twelve Fourteen-Inch Guns.
(Photo © by E. Muller, Jr.)

MISS HARRIET POST, MRS. VINCENT ASTOR, AND MISS MARY PYNE ON THE SANDS AT PALM BEACH.

(Photo © by International News Service.)

"VIEW OF THE MALL, ST. JAMES PARK"--BY GAINSBOROUGH.
This Famous Painting, From the Country Seat of Sir Audley Dallas Neeld at Grittelton, Wiltshire, England, Has Been Sold to the Duveen Brothers, This City, and Is Soon to be Brought to America. The Price Was Not Disclosed, but the Owner Is Said to Have Declined an Offer of $300,000 for It Several Years Ago. It Was Painted in 1786, Two Years Before the Master's Death.

MISS ELEANOR GROVES as a Pupil in the Graham School in 1861, When the Institution Was Located at No. 1 Fifth Avenue

Shakespeare Tercentenary : 1616-1916

The New York Times

March 12, 1916

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ODDS AGAINST SHAKESPEARE ON STAGE TODAY

This Is a Generation in Which Theatre Audiences Have Been Carefully Trained Away From Him

By Alexander Woollcott,
Dramatic Critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WHAT is the attitude of the average American pay-as-they-enter audience in this tercentenary year 1916 toward the works of William Shakespeare? How fare his plays with those who do their theatre-going in the age of Ibsen, Hauptmann, Shaw, Galsworthy, Eugene Walter, and Edward Sheldon? These are the questions, and when you look to see, you find that the great Elizabethan is now speaking to a polite but alien house. You realize that now, as never before in the three centuries since his death, great inherent difficulties beset in the theatre the message from his heart to ours. You discover that, however unintentionally, there was a real meaning in the phrase of a local producer who lightly spoke of Master Will not long ago as "another foreign author."

To arrive at this not necessarily dispiriting conclusion, you turn your attention not merely to Shakespeare but to the audience itself. This has no reference, of course, to the precious crew which fills half the theatre on nearly every New York first night under the pleasant delusion that it represents America, and can say thumbs up or down on each new play that passes by. Nor does it refer to the good people scattered over the country who go to the play once every three years. Leave out of consideration such special audiences, wistfully hungry for culture, as the roving outdoor companies may assemble from the Summer schools and the multitudinous Chautauquas. Leave out of consideration all those who take their Shakespeare scrupulously, attending because they think they ought, and not for the beauty and splendor and fun there is in him. Take, rather, the great body of playgoers that are neither precious nor unappreciative; folks who read Arnold Bennett and Margaret Deland, who love Maude Adams and are not to be sneezed at; folks who attend the theatre often enough to have some mental habit of playgoing, who have had their taste in drama formed in our theatre during the last twenty-five years, and more particularly during the present century. What of them? For it is to them we must look if Shakespeare is to flourish on the stage—and not merely to his horror, in the library—in this, the three hundredth year since his death.

And between these people and his plays there has come a great gap, a breach that has widened rapidly in the last fifteen years. Merely to say that he has been dead three centuries is inadequately to express the idea. He had been dead 275 years a quarter of a century ago; since then the span has doubled, trebled. Since then has come what may be called the modern drama, a complete, far-reaching revolution in dramatic art, the taking up of a new form and a new manner, the setting up of a new aim and a new ideal. The years in the theatre since 1890 are long just as the nineteenth century was long in the history of civilization, change, achievement—far longer, the new historians relish pointing out, than the Paleolithic Age, say, which in mere time extended rather longer than a hundred years. How radical has been this change you realize better when you consider that plays written in the sixties and seventies are more nearly contemporary with Shakespeare than "The Madras House," that incomplete work of genius which is more exasperatingly characteristic of its time than any play written in our day in the English language. And the best plays of today differ from Shakespeare as sharply as his own differed from the deathless tragedies which were written on the shores of the Aegean when all the world was young.

Inevitably the presentation of poetic drama in the age of the naturalistic play encounters difficulties akin to those which beset acting in the old Academy of Music in Philadelphia. Playgoers there may remember that in the days when a loose little band of stars was valiantly and somewhat melodramatically fighting the theatrical syndicate, that spacious barn was the only auditorium open to them. The ordinarily dimensioned stage properties would snuggle to the rear of the immense stage, culty was not insuperable. It could be overcome, but the gap was there. And so is is now in the relations between Shakespeare and a present-day audience in our country. An unmistakable, though not necessarily permanent, separation has taken place that simply must be reckoned with in terms of illusion and response. The gap is not insuperable, but it is there. It is a commonplace of dramatic criticism that the actor of our time has not been trained to give Shakespeare. Any dramatic critic over the age of three can say that, and, in fact, does say it whenever he is out of copy. What is equally true, and rather more a matter of concern, is that the audience has not been trained to take Shakespeare.

The audiences have been trained away from Shakespeare, not by the machinations of base managers impressed with evidence more recent than Chatterton's old cry that "Shakespeare spells ruin," but by the finest and most brilliant work done in

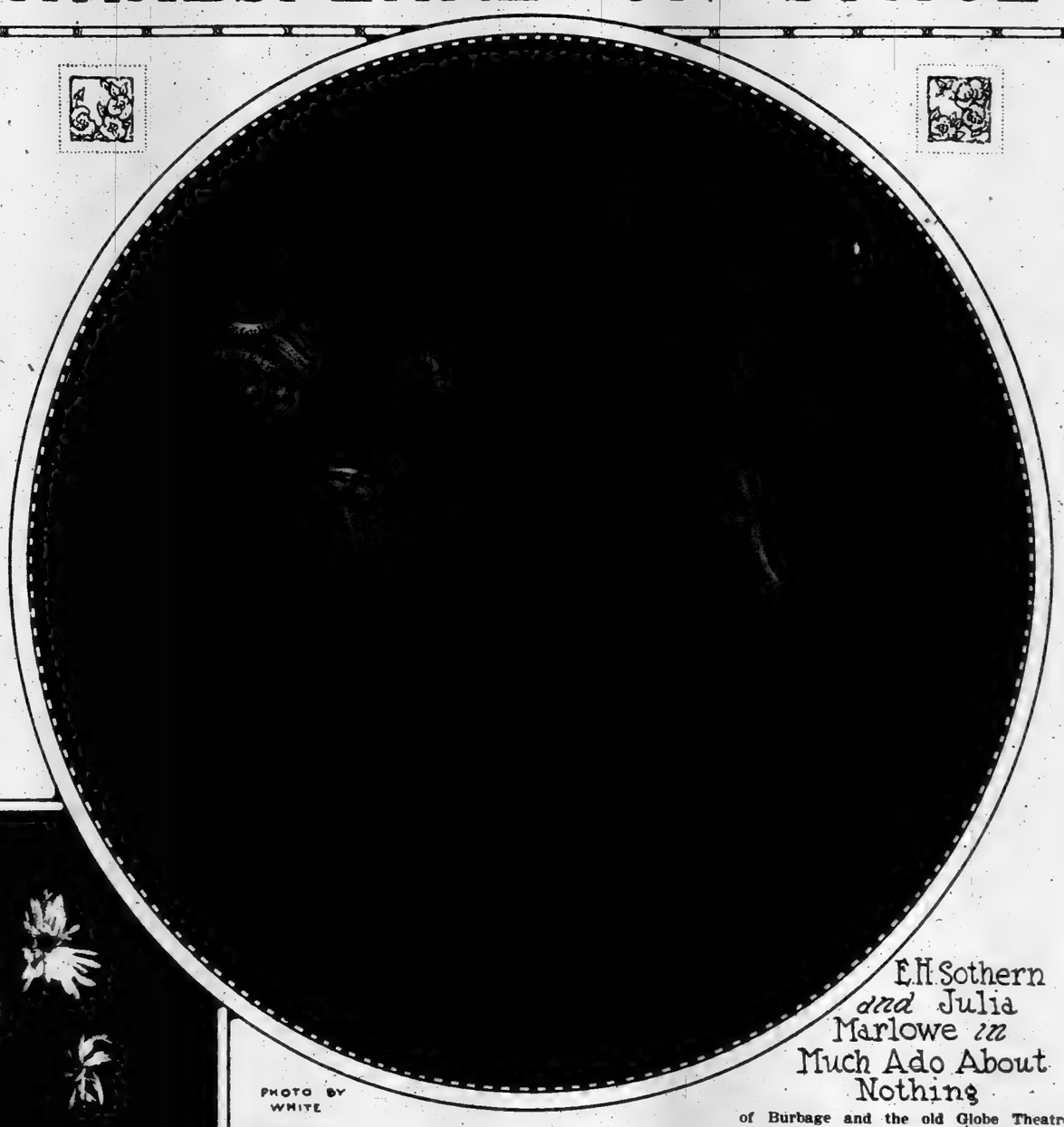

E.H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe in Much Ado About Nothing

PHOTO BY WHITE

Laura Cowie with Forbes-Robertson as Ophelia in "Hamlet"

the modern theatre. They have been trained away by the playwrights, producers, and players of the naturalistic school, the men and women who try to represent their own day realistically, to put on the stage an action that has the form and color and sound, the authentic gesture and accent, of everyday life. Rebellion has reared its head in Germany. Atypical playwrights have spoken eloquently there and in Ireland and in Belgium, but the naturalistic school is none the less the determining force in the theatre today. It may not be tomorrow, but that is another story.

The naturalistic school works quietly and with the fewest possible trappings. It speaks prose, and there is no poetry in it. It is the irony of fate that the Shakespeare Tercentenary should have come around in a generation that can regard "The Old Wives' Tale" as its greatest English novel and in a year whereof the best poetry is much too much like the Spoon River Anthology. The naturalistic school is typified in its conventions—chiefly the fourth-wall convention—those methods of procedure by which a produced play is conditioned, the terms of tacit agreement between playwright and playgoer which are in his mind and yours before ever the curtain rises. "Let's pretend," he says as he puts pen to paper, and "Let's pretend" you say as you sidle to your seat. That is always the agreement between you, but the terms differ in different generations. Now you go into the theatre assenting to the assumption that the fourth wall of a room has been withdrawn and that you are but an eavesdropper, made comfortable. Unconsciously, that is your habit. Hence all the occasion for bursts of dissatisfaction with the photographic, stenographic drama

And in all this there is no place for Juliet talking to the moon and Hamlet talking into space. There is no place for the majesty of blank verse and the lavish outpouring of sheer word music, no place for pageantry and impassioned monologue. It is only in the freemasonry that exists between children and Barrie that Peter Pan can call across the footlights. The aside, like the soliloquy and the incidental music is gone. It is gone not because it broke a rule, but because it broke the illusion.

And Shakespeare is difficult for one of our audiences because if you would go along with him at all you must go on quite different terms. It is all a matter of the audience's habitual predisposition, and there has never been a time since the days of Burbage and the old Globe Theatre when the mental habits—not necessarily bad habits, mind you—of the playgoer offered such resistance to Shakespeare as they do today.

All this is no reflection of scholastic criticism. The fourth-wall convention has had its most potent effect on those who have never heard of it; it has conditioned the illusion even for the most remote and most naïve, the son, perhaps, of that splendid, if somewhat disconcertingly responsive, playgoer who assaulted Armand at the op'ry house in Denver when he went to see "Modjesky ez Cameel." The theatregoers of Utica, Akron, Des Moines, and points west are not so passionately devoted to the great Norwegian that they cannot see what a good fellow our Will Shakespeare was. Nonsense, Ibsen has never had any direct influence on playgoers in English-speaking countries, but the great pioneer always reaches the lesser fellows of his craft. Not only Shaw and Galsworthy, but the most shameless little potboiler on Broadway write their pieces under circumstances Ibsen helped mightily to create. And thus accustomed, the average American pay-as-they-enter playgoing audience in the year 1916 goes to the theatre in a frame of mind that is radically different because Mr. Ibsen wrote. It is that frame of mind with which the plays of Shakespeare must contend.

So much for the audience. What of the actor? There is the oft-repeated lament that in these days there are no actors to play Shakespeare even if your thrifty producers could be persuaded to give his plays and the public nourished a secret passion to see them on the stage. But it is really understating the case to say that the twentieth century actor of the English-speaking stage has not been trained to play Shakespeare when the whole point is that he has been trained not to. By the stuff of which the present-day plays are made, by the implicit directions of the lines he speaks, by the atmosphere the best of the producers give to the plays they stage, by the standards that reputations set, and by your own applause and sympathy he is trained to prose and to soft speech and to a quiet, homely, everyday naturalness that would ill-comport with the superb verse, the magnificent declamations, the splendid trappings of the plays of Shakespeare.

"The eaves-dropping convention," gloomily observes Henry Arthur Jones, "is developing a school of admirable realistic actors, who can render with extreme nicety all those subtleties of the drawing room and the street which are scarcely worth rendering."

It seems probable that in the French Revolution many a simple, kindly, generous, socially-minded aristocrat perished on the guillotine. Certainly when the men of the theatre rose against all the hollow and spurious romance of the nineteenth century they made it hard thereafter for true romance to get a hearing. They have left the theatre one-sided, one-toned, limited, a little monotonous, and it is only a partial consolation to remember that, while we see little now of Booth's Shakespearean reper-

the repression of the actor. A will tell you—he will even write an essay about it from time to time—that this is the age of the great playwright and, therefore, in the cycle in which such forces move no age for the great player. B—"wretched, meritorious B"—will prove to you that the incandescent lamp has done it all, that with electricity it is natural so to diffuse the light that the spotlight no longer hallows a single player at the expense of his fellows. It was an incorrigible greenroom wag who sent to another American star a marked wooden fragment of the now dismantled Wallack's so that he might forever keep and indulge his passion for the centre of the stage. But, after all, not many of our players do; there are few left concerning whom this exquisite humor would have any point. C comments on A and B by accounting for everything in the terms of the collapse of repertory. But they are all trying to explain the same thing, the dwindling of the player's stature, the new unpretentiousness which, for the great heroic rôles, ill transmits the glory that was Rehan and the grandeur that was Booth. All this was in the mind of the writer in The London Times the other day who said: "You feel that something of Shakespeare's secret died with Ada Rehan."

Shakespearean productions we do have, to be sure. Scan the records of the last three seasons here and you find performances, good, bad, and indifferent, of no less than fourteen of the plays. Few were greatly satisfying, few prospered. With one exception they represented not the almost totally absent impulse to produce the great plays, but the impulse to play the great rôles, an impulse that can find expression only with players of such matured reputation that they can have their own way. But remember that Mary Anderson's lovely twenties were only half spent when she played Rosalind at Stratford, and that Ada Rehan, when she electrified New York with her superb Shrew, was younger than Elsie Ferguson is now. A detailed study of the three years' record would yield light more on what we have had than on what we are likely to have in the seasons that lie just ahead. The hose of Sothern's cross-gartered gull and the dagger of Miss Marlowe's Juliet have passed under the hammer and Mr. Mantell has betaken himself to the movies.

"Shakespeare is not dead but sleeping" was his parting shot, but he did not add, as he might have done, that such productions as the one he gave last year of "Romeo and Juliet," not merely training but scaring the audience away from Shakespeare, have helped to administer the sleeping draught.

Of the fourteen plays these recent years have brought to town there was but one great performance — Forbes-Robertson's Hamlet—and but one example of Shakespeare as a producer's contribution—the Barker production of "Midsummer Night's Dream," an eccentric presentation marked by the bewildering speed with which the players poured forth the incredibly abundant music of the text.

The simple folk out front, groundlings and gentry alike, said it was lovely and all that, but that they couldn't understand a word that was said. "Gabbling" was the term used by the testier London reviewers when the same experiment was tried on them, and Brother Barker, who had already raised his lament on the abandoned standard of beauty in the English language, on the falling off in the musical utterance of verse, responded chidingly:

"I call in question the evidence of mere policemen critics. I question a little their expertness of hearing, a little, too, their quickness of understanding Elizabethan English not at its easiest."

In other words, the loveliest Elizabethan poetry spoken by players untrained to speak it for the ears of men and women untrained to hear it. And there you have it—or part of it. It is this and something more. Poetry comes strange from lips and to ears attuned to the most matter-of-fact prose. "Yes, I know, that is so." The dramas of rhetoric, fashioned for the platform, adjust themselves but awkwardly to the picture-frame stage of our time. "Very true, so they do." And naturally in an average audience of today there reappears the spiritual descendant of one who found the first Lear dull, ("he's for a jig or a tale of bawdry or he sleeps,") the successor to silly Mr. Pepys, who found the "Dream" at the King's Theatre "the most insipid, ridiculous play" he had ever seen.

But these are all only contributory elements in the decline of Shakespeare in terms of easy illusion, the spell of make-believe a great play can weave—and must weave—in the hearts of those to whom its story is unfolded. Every audience in the history of the theatre, from the Athenians, who reveled in Euripides at the Temple of Dionysius, the mixed crew that jostled happily in the yard at the first theatre in the parish of Shoreditch, the Londoners who sat rapt at Drury Lane before the at least archaeologically weird sisters in mittens, ruffs, and red stomachers who hovered over Garrick's caldron down to the devoted army that besieges the box office whenever the great Mr. Cohan writes a piece—all have gone to the play eager to pretend, hungry for reality, even the most calloused bringing to his seat remnants of that perfect faith the child gives in the nursery to the stirring story of Cinderella or Snowhite, to the pathetic incident of Mother Hubbard. They must recognize humanity in the story unfolded on the stage. They want to weep with the tragedy, laugh with the comedy, glow with the romance. They want to believe; they want to enjoy THEMSELVES in the theatre.

THE ACTOR'S PROBLEMS WITH THE GREAT ROLES

George Cruikshanks drawing of Falstaff enacting the part of the King. ~ Henry IV. Act II. Scene IV.

James K. Hackett as Macbeth

Plenty of Great Hamlets, but No Great Macbeths---Why Tradition Is an Unsafe Guide

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By James K. Hackett.

I TRUST that the reader will clearly understand that anything I may write, especially regarding the character of Macbeth, does not apply in any sense to my interpretation, but solely to my conception—unfortunately conception and execution are two very different things.

In spite of the desire that every actor has to play Hamlet, and in spite of the wonderful opportunities open to him who essays the interpretation of that noble rôle, it has seemed to me that there are other Shakespearean parts which offer more difficult and perhaps more interesting problems. Hamlet is, in a sense, in spite of its complexities, so directe a character that it is difficult for an actor of ability absolutely to fail in the part. I do not think that there has ever been a really bad Hamlet, although, as the Kentucky Colonel so aptly said: "My dear Sir, there is no bad whisky; but some whisky is better than others." So it has been with Hamlet.

For one thing, Hamlet has all the appeal which belongs to a young and romantic figure. He is a Prince with all the distinction which royalty confers upon a man in the mind of even the most democratic, and he is a young man of noble impulses, suffering great and undeserved misfortune. So the actor who plays Hamlet has the sympathies of the audience from the start. But please do not understand me to mean that Hamlet is in any sense an easy rôle. It is not.

Even Othello has, at the beginning of the play, a certain sympathetic appeal to his audience, and, in my opinion, if properly interpreted, may in a certain sense retain that sympathy to the end.

One of the great Shakespearean critics (I think Schlegel) said the unpopularity of "Macbeth" was not difficult to understand, because Aristotle had said that tragedy requires two elements, horror and sympathy; that "Macbeth" was all horror and no sympathy. I am of the opinion that this is only partially true, but it is the duty of the actor to think when the author has forgotten to think, as another celebrated German, no less a personage than Goethe, said, and very justly so; and this applies very germanely to this tragedy. We must understand that we are using the word sympathy in its catholic sense. But there is in "Macbeth" a dominating spirit of evil, (as symbolized by the witches,) and to gain this effect I had the three witches speak in soprano tones, alto tones, and bass tones. Their speech and laughter are uttered in these same keys, and as their evil influence gradually dominates Macbeth, I have introduced at salient points in the development of the tragedy this laughter, heard from off the stage, their final triumphal cackle being heard at his dissolution and overthrow at the end of the play. I think I have, largely by this note, in a catholic sense, secured a certain sympathy for Macbeth. I might say, and I voice the opinion of a great many Christian Scientists, that this interpretation has a very strong appeal to adherents of that belief, because in spite of his physical downfall and ruin his spirit had triumphed.

To play Macbeth even adequately is a tremendous task. Macbeth is, I believe, the most exacting and most complex of all Shakespearean rôles. The complexities of execution alone are almost unsolvable, and hardly any analyses by celebrated critics agree as to their conception. And yet Macbeth is the part which I take most pleasure in attempting to interpret. To prove my contention as to the difficulties presented by Macbeth it is only necessary to consult the history of the stage. Edwin Booth and many other actors live in the minds of men as great Hamlets, many actresses as great Lady Macbeths. My father lived as the greatest of Falstaffs; Salvini and Edmund Kean as the greatest of Othellos; but in the entire history of the drama you will not find a single actor who is remembered as a great Macbeth.

It is necessary in interpreting Macbeth to show that the play really has a villain. This spirit of evil I have symbolized by the witches, and they, in a certain sense, take the place of Iago in "Othello," or to put it rather bluntly, the so-called "heavy" which is essential in every melodrama. The effect of the play is utterly lost unless this evil influence is clearly indicated. If this be done, Macbeth is shown to be injured as well as injuring—to be the victim of evil powers, and this helps to create sympathy for him in a broad sense, and, perhaps, makes more clear to the auditor the mental transitions of Macbeth as the play progresses.

To gain another appeal for the humanity of the character, I have emphasized, as far as possible, the great love between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth. But these touches are apparently new notes in the interpretation. The aim of many actors seems to have been to make Macbeth absolutely inhuman, and it is therefore not difficult to understand why this play has not met with greater popular success. In one production, a distinguished one it was, too, Macbeth was not even allowed to touch Lady Macbeth's hand. How absolutely absurd that was! Why should players or the critics forget that Macbeth was a man and Lady Macbeth a woman, and that they were passionately in love?

The interpretation of Macbeth requires expenditure of more physical and mental energy than any other Shakespearean rôle. To say that it is exhausting is to put it too mildly.

The absence of comedy relief is another handicap in the gaining of popular appreciation. For with the exception of the drunken porter, "Macbeth" is devoid of comedy. On the other hand, let us consider the great relief contributed to "Romeo and Juliet" by Mercutio, whom Shakespeare (I think it was Garrick said) was obliged to kill, or Mercutio would have killed Romeo and Juliet.

I do not presume to say that "Macbeth" would be a better play if more humor had been introduced by the great poet. But I believe it to be true that the play would be more acceptable to the audiences of all time were a tragedy so sombre, and yet so rapidly moving, relieved by a proportionate introduction of comedy.

And oh, Tradition! Of all stumbling blocks to progress in almost any line of brain endeavor in this world Tradition seems to be the pith of evil. We find it in our universities, in our law, even in our politics. Shakespeare himself, in writing the plays, threw all tradition of his time to the winds. Therefore, why should we not in our interpretations follow his illustrious example in the interpretations of the characters which he created, although in so doing we may bring down on our innocent but well-intentioned heads the sledge hammer of criticism? Let us make the attempt, even if we fail.

General Gordon of civil war fame told when when I was a 10-year-old boy that for a long time he had wondered how he could walk and almost constantly halt the head of his troops at will when in marching order, and yet still in the tail end of the column off their feet to the point of exhaustion in their effort to keep up. This is probably a literal illustration of trying to follow in the footsteps of Tradition. The player of today who tries to do what the player of a century ago tried to do lacks not only personal knowledge of the motives and peculiar temperament which made that characterization appeal to audiences of that day, but he is apt to give an empty and meaningless representation. So let us, if we can, become ancestors—not descendants.

Although I contend that Macbeth is the most difficult of Shakespearean tragic rôles, it is the one, nevertheless, which I most enjoy playing. Falstaff, which is diametrically opposed to Macbeth from every viewpoint, is probably the most difficult of all Shakespeare's comedy creations.

I may truthfully and confidentially say that I have absolutely no hope of success in that character. Why do it? you say. Sentiment and practicality. Some years before her death my mother begged me to play Falstaff if the oppoftunity to do so ever presented itself. I promised without any idea of ever being called upon to keep my promise, and told her that in the Autumn of my career I might attempt it. She suggested that I should first play the Falstaff of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and afterward that of "Henry IV." When I made my co-starring agreement with Viola Allen she agreed to play Emilia in the forthcoming production of "Othello," and I said that in return I would play any one of Shakespeare's comedies that she might select. To my surprise she chose the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Now, if a man happens to be the son of an actor who has achieved great fame in this rôle, he labors under a tremendous handicap when he essays it. And the handicap is even greater when he has not had the advantage of seeing the play presented by his father. His death occurred Dec. 31, 1871, when I was only 2 years of age, so all I know of his acting is based upon what my mother and his friends told me and on what I have read.

Although my father appeared in Richard III. and in nearly all the greatest Shakespearean rôles, his chief success was attained in his interpretation of Falstaff in "Henry IV.," and it is upon his performance of that rôle that his fame rests. He himself has described in words which I venture here to quote the circumstances which led him to appear first as Falstaff. He wrote:

"Late in the month of May, 1831, while Charles Kean and myself were starring upon alternate nights at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and were fellow-guests at Head's Mansion House, then the famous hotel of that city, we strolled about the town together. In the course of our promenade Charles Kean asked me if I had 'ever thought of acting Falstaff.' I replied that 'with such object I had partially studied the character.' He observed, 'I have a strong desire to play Hotspur, and if you will undertake to be ready within a week to make a first appearance in Falstaff I will essay Hotspur on the occasion for the first time also.' We performed accordingly, and both were favorably received."

It may be interesting for the playgoers of this generation to know that after my father's performance of Falstaff his friends and the critics in general condemned him roundly for what they termed his new and extraordinary conception of the Fat Knight. They told him to abandon Falstaff or quit the stage if he had any regard for his reputation. He was so sensitive that for a time he was tempted to follow their advice. Fortunately, he thought better of it, and, after considering the matter carefully, he told his friends that if he were not the accepted Falstaff after five years he would indeed retire from the stage. What happened is recorded on the pages of dramatic history. My father continued to play the Fat Knight for forty years thereafter. His last engagement was at Booth's Theatre, New York, in the latter part of 1871.

To make up for the Fat Knight in a convincing fashion is a very difficult task, and I am still struggling with pads and other accessories in an effort to give my figure the proper rotundity. I have not yet succeeded, but I have hopes. I have, after many attempts, succeeded in having a wig made that will, I think, be very effective. Incidentally in trying on this wig in my dressing gown recently I received a curious sort of shock—for it was my father's face that came to me out of the mirror.

Falstaff in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" is not a part of the greatest difficulty, because it is almost a straight comedy rôle, but in "Henry IV.," while the character is essentially comic, there is a decidedly ironical touch running through it which makes it more difficult to play. In the "Merry Wives of Windsor" Shakespeare seems to be always making fun of himself—to be ridiculing his own creation. He wrote "Henry IV." and Queen Elizabeth, it is said, was particularly taken by the character of Falstaff. "Let us have the Fat Knight in love," she said; so Shakespeare wrote the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in a way almost burlesqued the Falstaff of "Henry IV."

Falstaff is a difficult part to play—a complex part, full of subtle shadings and conflicting ideas, and Macbeth is a difficult part for the reasons that I have tried to describe. So Shakespeare's greatest humorous character and his greatest tragic character share, in spite of their numerous and extensive differences, this one quality of being difficult to interpret.

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Mrs. Siddons as Lady Macbeth, Act V. Scene I.
Doctor. What is it she does now? Look, how she rubs her hands

James Henry Hackett as Falstaff—Henry IV. Act II. Scene IV.
Why, thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware instinct ~ (COURTESY OF JAMES K. HACKETT)

"In the Liver Vein"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THERE has been much misinterpretation of Shakespeare's use of the word "liver" in his plays. In "Love's Labour's Lost," for instance, Shakespeare makes Biron exclaim, on overhearing Longaville reciting his sonnet:

"This is in the liver vein which makes flesh a deity."

Some time ago I looked up the notes to this in variorium editions of Shakespeare and found that they stated that the word "liver" was in his day frequently used for love. This is incorrect.

Even from Plato's time there were believed to be several seats of the different forms of passion. The brain was given as that of love such as is felt toward Saints, Christ, the Virgin, and toward heroes; the heart as the seat for normal love and the liver as the seat of mere lust.

These different seats of passion are acknowledged by Shakespeare in lines near the opening of "Twelfth Night":

O, she that hath a heart of that fine frame
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will she love, when the rich golden shaft
Hath kill'd the flock of all affections else
That live in her: when liver, brain and heart,
These sovereign thrones, are all supplied, and fill'd
Her sweet perfections with one self king!

The word "liver" also is used in the same sense as in this passage, in "The Rape of Lucrece," and in others of Shakespeare's works.

WILLIAM SARTAIN.

Shakespeare's Portrait

(Prefixed as a frontispiece to the first edition of his Works in folio, 1623.)

To the Reader.

THIS figure that thou here seest put,
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut,
Wherein the graver had a strife
With nature, to outdo the life:
O could he but have drawn his wit
As well in brass, as he has hit
His face; the print would then surpass
All that was ever writ in brass:
But since he cannot, reader, look
Not on his picture, but his book.

—*Ben Jonson.*

THE SHAKESPEARE MISS MATTHISON HAS KNOWN

Henry VIII-Act I. Scene II. Sir Herbert Tree *as* Wolsey, Lyn Harding *as the* King, Edith Wynne Matthison *as* Katharine

King. By my life, This is against our pleasure.

Miss Matthison *as* Rosalind

Miss Matthison *as* Ophelia

PHOTO BY ALICE BOUGHTON

Miss Matthison *as* Hermione

PHOTO BY ALICE BOUGHTON

Miss Matthison *as* Portia

Great Enough to be Rightly Interperted in Many Different Ways

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Edith Wynne Matthison.

So many words have been written and spoken about Shakespeare that it seems impossible I should be able to add anything of value. To gild the rose and to paint the lily have always appeared to me very useless and conceited occupations; and so I will speak only of what Shakespeare has meant to me in my own actor's life and work. And in giving this personal account I am sure I shall be echoing what many of my fellow-craftsmen have experienced.

My first introduction to Shakespeare when a very small child was a marvelous picture-book I found among my father's treasures. In it there were fascinating witches and fairies: resplendent kings and queens: jesters in their motley: and glorious monsters that made my blood creep. So entrancing were they that I stumbled through the many difficult and unknown words to find out all about them. To my delight the stories were as worthy as the pictures, and I returned to them again and again, always with fresh eagerness.

Actors having happened in the family, when I was 10 years old I had already learned what "acting" meant, and it became my best-loved game. My father had spoken to me of Mrs. Siddons and had shown me the pictures of her in our Birmingham Municipal Art Gallery. From him I heard the story of her heart-piercing sighs in the sleep-walking scene, the anguished wringing of her blood-stained hands, her horror-stricken eyes: and, needless to say, Lady Macbeth became my favorite rôle. Besides, was not one so conveniently dressed for the part at bedtime every night? To play the love-wrecked spouse of Cawdor was the earliest of my ambitions, and she is one of the few Shakespearean parts I have never played.

When, a little later, I went to school, to my joyous surprise I found that Shakespeare's plays were a part of my studies. Fortunately, I had a teacher who was an inspiration, and the plays lost none of their human and dramatic values under her instruction.

About this time, being quite an efficient *boy*—what else could a girl of thirteen be with three live brothers in the house and no sister?—my chief desire was to blossom forth as Brutus. As it was, I could recite the Brutus and Cassius quarrel scene with great gusto, and frequently did—to any poor soul patient enough to listen to me. Seeing at that time only plain black and white, and none of the subtle-shaded in-betweens of character and emotion, I know that my Brutus was overwhelmingly "noble" and my Cassius correspondingly "mean." That they quarreled like a couple of modern English schoolboys at my hands was, perhaps, not the whole truth of the matter; but I have always congratulated myself that at least they did not quarrel like two schoolgirls.

Later I was allowed to choose what plays I would go and see, having grown beyond the annual Christmas pantomime. My first choice fell on "A Midsummer Night's Dream," played by the F. R. Benson Company. It was performed with Mendelssohn's music, and the whole effect was very charming. Beautiful Dorothy Dene, the model for many of Sir Frederick Leighton's pictures, was the Helena. I can see her now, as she came down the steps of the palace in the first act, with a heavenly blue drapery and her wonderful body moving like a Greek statue come to life.

Of course, I lost my heart to Oberon. Was he not my fairy king out of the picture-book come true? The enchantment of my childhood still hung over him. Little did I then dream that some day I should don gossamer wings and spangled webs and be an Oberon myself.

George Weir was excellent as Bottom the Weaver, full of unforced humor and unctuousness—a perfect performance. Later still, I saw "The Winter's Tale," acted by the Ben Greet Company, and this made an even deeper impression on me. H. B. Irving was the Leontes, and a very good Leontes he was, even in those early days of his career. The delightful Florizel and Perdita of Frank Rodney and Winifred Fraser—a young slip of a girl—remain with particular fragrance in my memory; and the whole performance, as I remember it, was a very good all-round one.

Then came "The Tempest," played by the Benson Company; but I did not get so much of the glamour from either this or bigger productions as I did under Ben Greet's management in the out-of-door performances, when I played Miranda myself and my husband played Prospero. Mr. Greet always used Sir Arthur Sullivan's entrancing music, which was peculiarly suited to the open air. I remember one particular performance at Ilfracombe, in Devonshire. We began to play in twilight—story, with rain clouds lowering over our heads, and the wind blowing our garments. Prospero and Miranda made their entrance from the top of a tall cliff, at the back of the natural stage, as though they had been watching the storm from its summit; Miranda clinging to her father in fear, and cowering beneath the force of the wind; Prospero, godlike and serene, knowing all things, speaking the comforting words that all questioning and agonizing humanity needs, when the sight of pain and suffering overwhelms it:

> • • • Wipe thou thine eyes; have comfort,
> The direful spectacle of the wreck, which touch'd
> The very virtue of compassion in thee,
> I have with such provision in mine art
> So safely order'd, that there is no soul—
> No, not so much perdition as an hair
> Betid to any creature in the vessel
> Which thou heard'st cry, which thou saw'st sink.

That particular performance was one of the keenest experiences of my career, and indeed the whole pastoral play idea, originated by Mr. Ben Greet and by him so successfully and beautifully carried out in all parts of England, (as afterward in this country,) is responsible for much of whatever living and illuminative understanding of Shakespeare I may possess, and it is with gratitude I record the fact here.

However well or badly played, I suppose the first time one sees "Hamlet" must be marked as a red letter day in the calendar of remembrances. The power, the beauty, and the pity of the play cannot fail to reach the heart, through whatever medium it is poured. I know when I saw it first—I had the good fortune to see Sir Herbert Tree's production—the impression made upon me was a very deep one. I remember that at the end of the graveyard scene my head went down into my lap with uncontrollable emotion. Even some years later, when I was playing Ophelia myself, I often used to sit in the prompt entrance to watch my fellow-players; and during that same scene I found my eyes wet with sorrow for the poor soul thus untimely gone to her deathbed. I had quite forgotten that I was bewailing my other self of half an hour before.

The first Shakespearean part I played on the professional stage was Portia. It was a big part for a first plunge, especially as I had been on the boards only a little over twelve months; but I found it as interesting as it was difficult. There were always new things to be discovered in it at every performance; and inexhaustible variety. Five years afterward, when I had the privilege of playing it with Sir Henry Irving, during the last year of his life, I found new inspiration for the part. The look in his eye as he turned on me with the question,

"On what compulsion must I? Tell me that!"

made the answer,

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd,"

come out of my mouth almost unconsciously, and the rest of the speech followed inevitably, as a necessary part of the scene, and not as a mere "beauty of Shakespeare"—that bête noir of the actor!—torn from context, robbed of right meaning, a medley of hackneyed and false tones deceiving the mind "like sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh."

Sir Henry's vivid look made me forget that I had ever heard the words before, and I found myself speaking them un-selfconsciously and with a re-creating vision of their meaning. Then, again, his

"Come, prepare!"

and his rush across the stage toward Antonio was with such snakelike and deadly intention that my

"Tarry a little!"

had to come with an authoritative force and intensity equal to his, or I felt the pound of flesh would have been taken from Antonio at that very moment. The demonic power he showed throughout the Trial Scene made the contest between him and Portia a really tough and, therefore, fair one; and not until the end, when, broken and crushed, he faltered

"Nay, take my life and all,"

could I feel a gleam of pity.

It was Sir Henry's custom always to answer any communication immediately on receipt, and after my first performance of Portia with him, being too shy to speak to him by word of mouth, I wrote him a little note to thank him for all the trouble he had taken with me over the part. In reply I received by special messenger the following letter. Need I say how proud and glad it make me?

20 Bedford Street, W. C.

My dear Miss Wynne Matthison:

I thank you for your sweet letter and for a beautiful performance of Portia.

You really owe no thanks to me, and

Believe me,

Truly yours,

HENRY IRVING.

21st Sept., 1904.

I suppose one of the attractions in playing most of Shakespeare's heroines is the fact that one can be entirely fascinating and interesting—though decent. Some of Shakespeare's successors in the art of playwriting, even today, have not been so scrupulous. Probably the technical difficulty of such a task prevents some of them. Barrie, of course, has given us his Maggie Shand, his Lady Babbie, Alice-sit-by-the-fire, and others; but few have created women to compare with Rosalind and Juliet, Hermione and Viola, Portia and Beatrice, Cymbeline and Isabella, in the respect I have named. There are signs of an awakening, however.

There has been a theory in theatrical quarters, both in England and America, that playing in Shakespeare unfits an actor for modern rôles. My own experience has been so varied in the matter of plays, ranging from Greek drama through the mystery and morality plays, Shakespeare and the other Elizabethans, Oliver Goldsmith, Sheridan, Bulwer Lytton, to Pinero, Shaw, Galsworthy, Maeterlinck, and Kennedy, that perhaps I may be permitted to speak on this subject. I believe that, as the greater contains the less, the actor who can really play Shakespeare has therefore the power to adapt himself to the most modern of dramas. Ellen Terry, for instance, whose Portia and Beatrice shine in our memories with an unsurpassable radiance, had no difficulty in playing Cicely Waynflete in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." And of course I might multiply instances.

Surely work that stimulates the imagination, gives mobility to the body, fluency to the voice, and teaches the actor to speak the author's lines intelligently and musically must be the best kind of training for any stage demands. In Shakespeare's plays, all the parts are good ones and all of them are significant, and, therefore, the work is always interesting even to the "small-part man" if he be an artist and appreciate himself as a necessary and important member of a beautiful and complete structure. The trouble with the merely modern actor when he attempts Shakespeare springs very often from his very right—if ill-directed—desire to be what is called "natural." But "natural" does not necessarily mean commonplace and dull. On the other hand, to escape this pitfall by putting on what is considered to be "the Shakespearean method," he often becomes artificial, insincere, and melodramatic.

The speaking of verse is not an outside adornment; it must be the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. First of all, the actor has to create again the author's character, and make it a living, breathing human being; so expressing it through his own spirit, soul, and body that everything he does and says will make the audience believe that such a person would do and say exactly those things in just that way and no other. Then he has to give the clear meaning of the author's words, with a simple and unaffected pronunciation, right emotion and sense of scene; and when he has done all this, he will generally find that the technical qualities of time and rhythm have been practically achieved. In illustration of the above, I have never heard Beatrice's speech after the Arbor Scene commencing

"What fire is in mine ears,"

spoken more exquisitely than by Laura Hope Crews in John Drew's recent revival of "Much Ado About Nothing." In diction, rhythm, richness of intellectual and emotional meaning—above all, in a sense of perfectly balanced song—she was a joy to every one who heard her.

The poetry of Shakespeare is as varied as the sounds of the universe, from the rounded periods of the earlier plays to the glorified natural conversation of the later ones; from the perfect lyrical ecstasies of the songs to the dramatic outpourings of the sonnets. One precious memory of a sonnet spoken with a full sense of its dramatic characterization comes back to me at this moment. It was at a luncheon given by the New Theatre in honor of the late Dr. Horace Howard Furness, and it was he who spoke it. From the tragic beginning—

> When, in disgrace with Fortune and men's eyes,
> I all alone beweep my outcast state,

to the triumphant ending—

> For thy sweet love remember'd, such wealth brings
> That then I scorn to change my state with kings—

it was the perfect expression of a tortured human soul being lifted by love from the misery of its own humiliation and despair to the highest heaven of ecstasy. It was all rendered with such truth, such poignancy, by the great old scholar that it plucked at our very heartstrings.

It was through a mutual friend that I had the great privilege of meeting Dr. Furness, when I first came to this country thirteen years ago, and whenever I was in Philadelphia I always went out to Wallingford to see him. Many were the long talks we had in his wonderful study about our beloved Shakespeare. I remember one, when I was playing Hermione in the New Theatre production of "The Winter's Tale"—a production of such beauty and humanity that I shall always feel grateful to Mr. Winthrop Ames for giving me the opportunity of playing in it. Naturally, with Dr. Furness at this time, our talk turned to this particular play, and we discussed every aspect of it. I remember he liked the way in which the statue was presented—a gray figure in a gray stone niche, the rose of silence in her hand, and the suggested resurrection of a spirit when Hermione, her misty draperies floating about her, descended the steps with outstretched arms for Leontes. Then he read for me the lays of Autolycus, in a half song, half speech, wholly delightful, and, furthermore, I am sure, just in the way Shakespeare intended them to be done—very much in the method of some of our best comedians in modern musical comedy.

When it was arranged I was to play in "As You Like It" in this country (I had played Rosalind many times before in England—in fact, it was the first Shakespearean part I had played in London) I wrote to Dr. Furness about the pronunciation of the name, as I found so many people over here calling the heroine Rōsa-lind, whereas in England we always called her Rŏsalind, and I did not wish to go contrary to the traditions of the country in which I was playing. Consequently I went to the fountain head of all Shakespearean knowledge, Dr. Furness. Here is the letter I received in return for mine:

My Dear Mrs. Kennedy: I am rejoiced to have, at last, your address—for the lack of it I have for weeks past been chafing under the conviction that you must have believed me to be the most insensate or, at least, the most ungrateful of mortals. Did I not receive that lovely picture at your hands? And did I not exult in its possession? And did I not long to thank you for it—and couldn't? Well, now that I know where you are, accept my thanks pressed down and running over.

As to the pronunciation of your heroine's name—continue to call her Rŏsalind; any other pronunciation is to my ears abhorrent, although I am much afraid that Shakespeare pronounced it Rōsalind. Of all men, I would take liberties with Shakespeare sooner than any one else. Was he small-minded that he would care about trifles? Take my word for it, he would smile with exquisite benignity and say, "Pronounce the name, my child, exactly as you think it sounds the sweetest."

Of all notes in the Variorum (at the foot of the page and in the Appendix) read and inwardly digest Lady Martin's. Her notes are, I think, the most helpful ever written.

That pleasant evening, how often we refer to it! My kindest regards to your husband. My sister would add hers, but she is gone to bed an hour and a half ago. "Take from my mouth the wish of happy years," and believe me, dear Mrs. Kennedy, yours cordially,

HORACE HOWARD FURNESS.

How different was this attitude from the dry-as-dust commentators and the more hide-bound of the critics, who can only see one way of playing Shakespeare, and that way possibly due to the impressions they received in the glamour of their youth when they first saw the plays acted, and when they brought to the theatre a clearness of eye and a freshness of heart, before the human tenderness of them had shriveled up. Seen then with the healthy eye of youth, the players of that day were such glorified beings, small wonder that all coming after must necessarily suffer by comparison—the eye having changed. It is difficult to erase a first impression, I grant, if you happen to be born without creative understanding; but in that case it is well for you to learn that Shakespeare is bigger than your stereotyped ideas, and that the idol of your youth, however excellent, is not necessarily the gauge of the master's infinite variety.

Shouldn't we be glad that Shakespeare is bigger and broader than we are, and is capable of being interpreted in many ways and through the medium of divers personalities; and shouldn't we rejoice when some new young soul is trying to find out the master's meaning for himself, instead of being content to be merely a poor imitation of past greatness? Is it not a historical fact that every great Shakespearean actor has been chided not only for neglecting to play the parts in the manner of his predecessor, but has been horribly abused for not resembling him in form and feature?

Then, as to the different methods of producing Shakespeare, I believe Shakespeare is catholic enough to adapt himself to the utmost stage-managerial limits. Personally, I have played him in big scenic productions and on bare platforms. Indoors and out of doors. In little theatres and big theatres. With theatrical "stars" and with ordinary work-a-day companies. For the usual theatre audiences, and before schools and universities. At Drury Lane and the Whitechapel Town Hall. At the New Theatre and the People's Institute. And my experience has been that everywhere, and under every sort of condition, the play has reached the audience and moved it to laughter and tears, to stillness and to applause.

Of course, one's own personal feelings may find preference for a particular kind of production. My own desire has always been for just the amount of scenery that shall put the audience into the right mood to receive the value of the acting, and so get the true idea of the play itself. Any method of production that distracts the mind of the audience from the acting, whether it be an affected and archaic simplicity or an overplus of scenic realism, is distasteful to me. Scenery should be a help both to actor and audience—not a hindrance.

For instance, I have played the chorus of "Henry V." in two ways. In the one, with a scenic production, I was discovered dressed in a beautiful Greek robe, standing on a pedestal, with amber calcium lights turned full upon me. The strongly lighted picture hypnotized the eyes of the audience, and I knew they lost a great amount of the words I was saying; not that it mattered, because my apologies for the lack of scenic effects were obviously under the circumstances superfluous.

In the second production, put on by William Poel, of the Elizabethan Stage Society in England, for Ben Greet, I was dressed as an Elizabethan student; and I walked briskly to the front of the stage, and simply talked the lines to the audience, apologizing for our lack of scenery, men, and horses, telling them to "work their minds" and to "think"—very much as the chorus did in "The Yellow Jacket." It was infinitely more interesting, and I felt much happier in this second production, because I knew I was talking intelligently, that every word I was saying was vital to the play, and that the audience was held. Nor did I feel that any of the poetry was lost; because the enthusiasm of the subject lifted the speeches up out of the merely commonplace, and gave the right poetical flavor, just as great orators always acquire a certain large rhythm and poetry as they warm to their subject.

I always feel that blank verse was the ordinary speech of Elizabethans—only "a little more so." It was the perception of this and the masterful ordering of it that justifies it as an art-form in Shakespeare; even as today our best playwrights make their prose plays the rightly comprehended music of these times we live in now, every rhythm being studied and rendered with the same scrupulous accuracy as in the case of blank, or for that matter lyrical, verse. This is surely true of Shaw and Barrie, Vaughn Moody, Edward Sheldon, Githa Sowerby, John Masefield, Kennedy, and a host of others. Whether perceived by audience or not, it is a fact recognized and deeply appreciated by the actors who have to speak their lines. Thank goodness, this sense of the music underlying the "realistic" emotions of the day is bringing back to the drama, among other valuable things, the legitimate "long speech," the secret of which consists in manifesting the meaning of life through a rhythm which is life's also. What I mean is that music in language is not a fad of the artist's choice, but a reality in nature perceived by him.

Continentals have never really lost the long speech in drama; but Anglo-Saxons, delivered over to a devil of smartness, have all too frequently been content with chippy monosyllables, cheap epigrams, and the never-ending banalities of the drawing-room tea and whisky-and-siphon fashionable drama. That such expression is in a sense true to the couple of rhythms and the three or four tones of metropolitan society life, I grant; but after long surfeit of it it is a joy to turn once more to the high music and the multitudinous cadences shared by God's common people and the mighty singers He has sent us.

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To Shakespeare

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By MABEL LIVINGSTON FRANK.

IF YOU had known three centuries ago
How when life ended you would live again,
How through the ages you would speak to men,
Forever as the seasons come and go—
If you had known your voice would still be heard
In the deep silence of the star-lit night,
Within the valley or the wind-swept height,
Could you have altered one undying word
If you had known?

Shakespeare and Milton

THE tongue of England, that which myriads
Have spoken and will speak, were paralyz'd
Hereafter, but two mighty men stand forth
Above the flight of ages, two alone;
One crying out,
All nations spoke through me.
The other:
True; and through this trumpet burst
God's word; the fall of angels, and the doom
First of immortal, then of mortal, Man.
Glory! be glory! not to me, to God.
—*Walter Savage Landor.*

HOW PRESIDENT ADAMS WANTED JULIET PLAYED

Lear, Act I, Scene I.
Cordelia. Use well our father: To your professed bosoms I commit him. PAINTED BY EDWIN A. ABBEY
© BY METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

Charlotte Cushman as Romeo; Susan Cushman as Juliet (*From "Shakespeare on the Stage," by William Winter*)

Charlotte Vandenhoff, as Juliet (1836)

In His Day They Gave Lear a 'Happy Ending'—He Was Severe on Desdemona

By John Quincy Adams,

Sixth President of the United States.

From the correspondence between himself and James Henry Huckett, published in Hackett's "Notes and Comments Upon Shakespeare."

MY admiration of Shakespeare, as a profound delineator of human nature and a sublime poet, is but little short of idolatry. I think he is often misunderstood as performed on the stage.

The character of Juliet, for example, is travestied almost into burlesque, by the alteration of the text in the scene when the nurse, with so much precision, fixes her age, (Act I., Scene 3.) The nurse declares she knows it to an hour, and that next Lammas Eve (which Lady Capulet says will be in a fortnight and odd days) she will be fourteen. Upon this precise age, the character of Juliet, her discourse, her passion, and the deep pathos of the interest that we take in her fate very largely repose.

Born under Italian skies, she is at the very moment of transition from the child to the woman. Her love is the pure impulse of intelligent, sensitive nature—first love—unconscious and undissembled nature, childhood expanding into maturity, physical and intellectual—all innocence, all ardor, all ecstasy. How irresistibly are our sympathies moved at seeing the blossom blasted at the very moment while it is opening to the sun! As the play is performed on the stage, the nurse, instead of saying that Juliet, at the next Lammas Eve, will be fourteen, says she will be nineteen

Nineteen! In what country of the world was a young lady of nineteen ever constantly attended by a nurse? Between the ages of thirteen and fourteen, a nurse, in a noble Italian family of the Middle Ages, was not yet an unnatural companion. On the verge of nineteen the nurse is not only supernumerary, but very much out of place.

Take away the age of Juliet, and you take away from her all her individuality, all the consistency of her character, all that childish simplicity, which, blended with the fervor of her passion, constitutes her greatest charm. In what but in that, and in everything which she does and says, congenial to that age, does she differ from Viola, from Miranda, from Ophelia, and indeed from all the lovely daughters of Shakespeare's muse? They are all in love, but you can never mistake one of them for another. The peculiarities of Juliet all have reference to her age; and that which in her mouth is enchanting, would seem but frothy nonsense from a woman five years older. Juliet says:

> And when Romeo dies,
> Take him and cut him up in little stars,
> And he shall make the face of Heaven so fine,
> That all the world shall grow in love with night,
> And pay no worship to the garish sun.

In the incomparable beauty of this passage, as spoken by a girl under fourteen, there is something too childish for a woman of nineteen, however desperately in love. One, who has been accustomed to personate Juliet as a young woman of nineteen, may see no incongruity with that age in her character; yet that one, who has herself passed through both those stages of life, should not understand the difference of maturity between the ages of fourteen and of nineteen in the female sex is scarcely conceivable. That Shakespeare should have confounded them is impossible. That he intended to make the age of Juliet an exposition of her character is evident from the special care he has taken to make the nurse announce it. If the meanest of dramatists were to undertake to write a tragedy, and to draw the character and to repeat the discourse of a girl of fourteen, attended throughout the play by a nurse, can we imagine that he would change the age to nineteen and yet retain the nurse, and give to the full-formed woman the same character and the same tone of dialogue which he would to the ripening child of fourteen? Such a writer would prove himself as poor a proficient in the school of human nature as in that of Shakespeare.

In that ever-memorable delineation of the life of man and its division into "seven ages," by Jacques, in the comedy of "As You Like It," the meditative moralist says that each man in his turn plays many parts. He says, too, that all the men and women are merely players. In coming to the details he exhibits only the seven ages of the man, but there was certainly in the mind of the poet a corresponding division in the ages of the woman; and Juliet, at any age short of fourteen, and yet under the care of a nurse, partakes at once, in the relation of her sex, of the schoolboy with his satchel and shining morning face, creeping like a snail unwillingly to school, and of the lover sighing like a furnace, with a woeful ballad made to his mistress's eyebrow. Shakespeare was not the observer and painter of nature, to confound them together. If he had exhibited in action a schoolboy of between thirteen and fourteen, think you that he would have given him the features or inspired him with the language and ideas of a lover at nineteen? Our youth at fourteen are yet under the age of passing from the school to the university; at nineteen, many of them have already closed their career at the university and passed into the busy scenes of active life. The female mind and person hastens also to maturity in advance of the male, and a woman at nineteen is generally more completely formed than a man at twenty-one.

Shakespeare, with his intuitive sagacity, has also marked the characteristics of the change between these two of his "seven ages." In "The Merchant of Venice," when Portia proposes to Nerissa that they should assume male attire and go to Venice, she says—

> I'll hold thee any wager,
> When we are both apparell'd like young men,
> I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
> And wear my dagger with the braver grace,
> *And speak between the change of man and boy*
> With a reed voice; and turn two mincing steps
> Into a manly stride; and speak of frays
> Like a fine bragging youth; and tell quaint lies
> How honorable ladies sought my love,
> Which I denying, they fell sick and died.
> I could not do withal; then I'll repent,
> And wish, for all that, that I had not kill'd them—
> And twenty of these puny lies I'll tell,
> That men shall swear *I've discontinued school* About a twelvemonth.

Tragedy, according to the admirable definition of Aristotle, is a poem imitative of human life, and the object of which is to purify the soul of the spectator by the agency of terror and pity. The terror is excited by the incidents of the story and the sufferings of the person represented; the pity, by the interest of sympathy with their characters. Terror and pity are moved by the mere aspect of human sufferings; but the sympathy is strong or weak, in proportion to the interest that we take in the character of the sufferer. With this definition of tragedy, "Romeo and Juliet" is a drama of the highest order. The incidents of terror and the sufferings of the principal persons of the drama arouse every sympathy of the soul, and the interest of sympathy with Juliet. She united all the interest of ecstatic love, of unexampled calamity, and of the peculiar tenderness which the heart feels for innocence in childhood. Most truly, then, says the Prince of Verona, at the conclusion of the play:

> For never was a story of more wo
> Than this of Juliet and her Romeo.

The age of Juliet seems to be the key to her character throughout the play, an essential ingredient in the intense sympathy which she inspires; and Shakespeare has marked it, not only in her discourse, but even in her name, the diminutive tender affections applied only to childhood. If Shakespeare had exhibited upon the stage a woman of nineteen, he would have dismissed her nurse and called her Julia. She might still have been a very interesting character, but the whole color and complexion of the play must have been changed. An intelligent, virtuous woman, in love with a youth of assorted age and congenial character, is always a person of deep interest in the drama. But that interest is heightened and redoubled when, to the sympathy with the lover, you add all the kind affections with which you share in the joys and sorrows of the child. There is childishness in the discourse of Juliet, and the poet has shown us why; because she had scarcely ceased to be a child. There is nonsense in the alteration of Shakespeare's text upon the stage.

There are several of the most admired plays of Shakespeare which give much more pleasure to read than to see performed upon the stage. For instance, "Othello" and "Lear"; both of which abound in beauty of detail, in poetical passages, in highly wrought and consistently preserved characters. But the pleasure that we take in witnessing a performance upon the stage depends much upon the sympathy that we feel with the sufferings and enjoyments of the good characters represented, and upon the punishment of the bad. We never can sympathize much with Desdemona or with Lear, because we never can separate them from the estimate that the lady is little less than a wanton, and the old king nothing less than a dotard.

Who can sympathize with the love of Desdemona? The daughter of a Venetian nobleman, born and educated to a splendid and lofty station in the community, she falls in love and makes a runaway match with a blackamoor, for no better reason than that he has told her a braggart story of his hairbreadth escapes in war. For this, she not only violates her duties to her father, her family, her sex, and her country, but she makes the first advances. She tells Othello she wished Heaven had made her such a man, and informs him how any friend of his may win her by telling her again his story. On that hint, says he, I spoke; and well he might. The blood must circulate briskly in the veins of a young woman, so fascinated, and so coming to the tale of a rude, unbleached African soldier.

The great moral lesson of the tragedy of Othello is, that black and white blood cannot be intermingled in marriage without a gross outrage upon the law of Nature; and that, in such violations, Nature will vindicate her laws. The moral of Othello is not to beware of jealousy, for jealousy is well founded in the character and conduct of his wife, though not in the fact of her infidelity with Cassio. Desdemona is not false to her husband, but she had been false to the purity and delicacy of her sex and condition when she married him; and the last words spoken by her father on parting from them, after he has forgiven her and acquiesced in the marriage, are:

> Look to her, Moor; have a quick eye to see:
> She has deceived her father, and may thee.

And this very idea is that by which the crafty villain Iago works up into madness the jealousy of Othello

Whatever sympathy we feel for the sufferings of Desdemona flows from the consideration that she is innocent of the particular crime imputed to her, and that she is the victim of a treacherous and artful intriguer. But, while compassionating her melancholy fate, we cannot forget the vice of her character. Upon the stage, her fondling with Othello is disgusting. Who, in real life, would have her for a sister, daughter, or wife? She is not guilty of infidelity to her husband, but she forfeits all the affection of her father and all her own filial affection for him. When the Duke proposes, on the departure of Othello for the war, that she should return during his absence to her father's house, the father, the daughter, and the husband all say "No! 2. She prefers following Othello, to be besieged by the Turks in the Island of Cyprus.

The character of Desdemona is admirably drawn and faithfully preserved throughout the play. It is always deficient in delicacy. Her conversations with Emilia indicate unsettled principles, even with regard to the obligations of the nuptial tie, and she allows Iago, almost unrebuked, to banter with her very coarsely upon women. This character takes from us so much of the sympathetic interest in her sufferings, that when Othello smothers her in bed the terror and pity subside immediately into the sentiment that she has her deserts.

We feel a similar want of interest in the character and fortunes of Lear, as represented upon the stage. The story of Lear, as those of Othello and Romeo and Juliet, was ready-made to the hand of Shakespeare. They were not of his invention. King Lear and his three daughters form a part of the fabulous history of England. The dotage of an absolute monarch may be a suitable subject of tragedy: and Shakespeare has made a deep tragedy of it. But, as exhibited upon the stage, it is turned into a comedy. Lear, the dotard and the madman, is restored to his throne, and Cordelia finishes with a wedding. What can be more absurd!

Dotage and madness, in the person of a king, possessed of the power to give away his kingdom at his pleasure, afford melancholy contemplations of human nature. They are not fit subjects for comedy. Lear is not more fit to be restored to his kingdom than Christopher Sly is to be metamorphosed into a lord. Lear is a dotard and a madman from the first scene in the play, and his insanity commences with such revolting injustice to his only affectionate daughter, that we feel but little compassion for whatever may afterward befall him.

The interesting character of the play is Cordelia; and what a lovely character it is! But the restoration of a dotard from old age to his senses is as much out of nature as the restoration to his throne is preposterous. Lear, as Shakespeare painted him, is the wreck of a mighty mind and proud spirit, sunk from despotic power into dotage, and maddened by the calamitous consequences of his own imbecility. His madness, with lucid flashes of intellect, is incurable. It is terrible! It is piteous! But it is its effect on the fortunes and fate of Cordelia that constitutes the chief interest of the spectator; and Lear himself, from his first appearance, loses all title to compassion.

The chief import of these objections to the manner in which Shakespeare's plays are represented upon the stage, is to vindicate the great "master of the drama" from the liberties taken by stage managers with his text. In "Romeo and Juliet," the alteration of a single word—the substitution of nineteen for fourteen—changes the whole character of the play—makes that, which is a perfect imitation of nature, incongruous absurdity, and takes from one of the loveliest creations of Shakespeare half her charm.

Mrs. Jameson on Queen Elinor

From "Characteristics of Women."

ELINOR of Guienne and Blanche of Castile, who form part of the group around Constance, are sketches merely, but they are strictly historical portraits and full of truth and spirit.

At the period when Shakespeare has brought these three women on the scene together Elinor of Guienne (the daughter of the last Duke of Guienne and Aquitaine, and like Constance the heiress of a sovereign duchy) was near the close of her long, various, and unquiet life—she was nearly 70, and, as in early youth, her violent passions had overborne both principle and policy, so in her old age we see the same character, only modified by time; her strong intellect and love of power, unbridled by conscience or principle, surviving when other passions were extinguished, and rendered more dangerous by a degree of subtlety and self-command to which her youth had been a stranger. Her personal and avowed hatred for Constance, together with its motives, are mentioned by the old historians. Holinshed expressly says that Queen Elinor was mightily set against her grandson Arthur, rather moved thereto by envy conceived against his mother than by any fault of the young prince, for that she knew and dreaded the high spirit of the Lady Constance.

Shakespeare has rendered this with equal spirit and fidelity:

> **Queen Elinor.**
> What now, my son! have I not ever said,
> How that ambitious Constance would not cease,
> Till she had kindled France and all the world
> Upon the right and party of her son?
> This might have been prevented and made whole
> With every easy argument of love;
> Which now the manage of two kingdoms must
> With fearful bloody issue arbitrate.
>
> **King John.**
> Our strong possession and our right for us!
>
> **Queen Elinor.**
> Your strong possession much more than your right:
> Or else it must go wrong with you and me.
> So much my conscience whispers in your ear—
> Which none but Heaven and you and I shall hear.

Queen Elinor preserved to the end of her life her influence over her children, and appears to have merited their respect. While intrusted with the government, during the absence of Richard I., she ruled with a steady hand and made herself exceedingly popular; and so long as she lived to direct the counsels of her son John his affairs prospered. For that intemperate jealousy which converted her into a domestic firebrand there was at least much cause, though little excuse. Elinor had hated and wronged the husband of her youth, and she had afterward to endure the negligence and innumerable infidelities of the husband whom she passionately loved—"and so the whirligig of time brought in his revenges." Elinor died in 1203, a few months after Constance, and before the murder of Arthur—a crime which, had she lived, would probably never have been consummated, for the nature of Elinor, though violent, had no tincture of the baseness and cruelty of her son.

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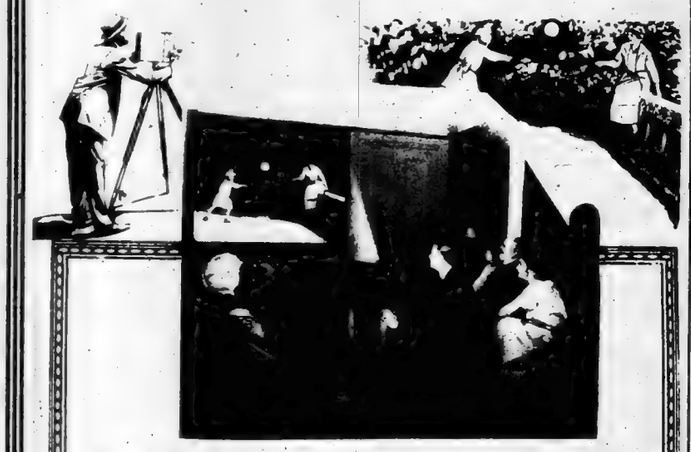

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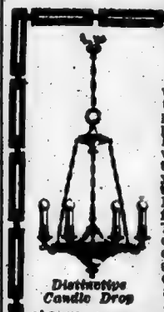

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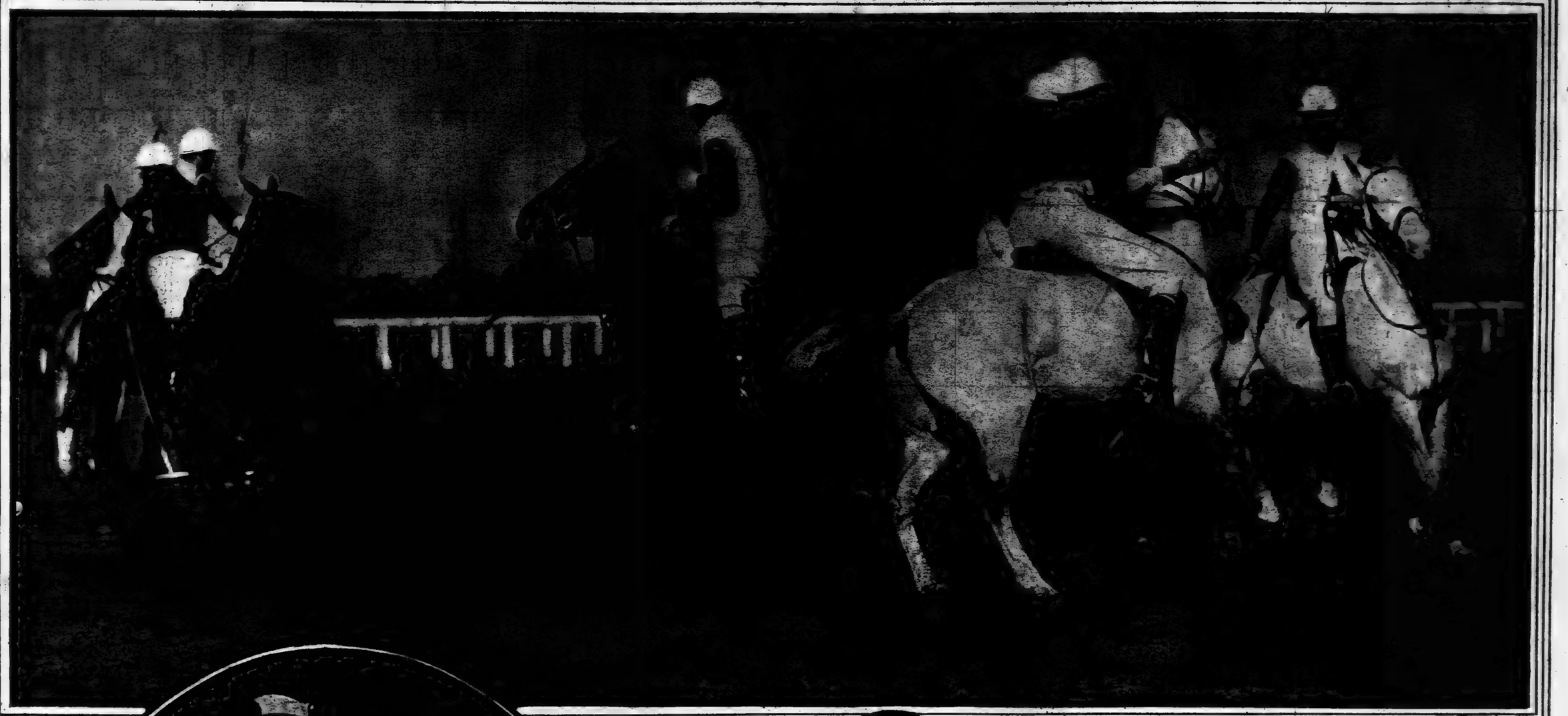

OPENING GAME OF THE POLO TOURNAMENT ON WHITNEY FIELD, AIKEN, S. C., BETWEEN THE TEAMS OF THE AIKEN AND PINE TREE CLUBS.
The Teams Are: Aiken Club (Gray Shirts)—R.E. Strawbridge, F. H. Prince, F. McLaughlin, and C. A. Munn; Pine Tree Club—M. McCoy, E. W. Hopping, J. R. Fell, and Marshall Field.

IN THE POLO GALLERY AT THE OPENING OF THE AIKEN TOURNAMENT.
In the Group, Right to Left, Are: Herbert M. Harriman, Mrs. John R. Fell, Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles A. Munn, New York, and Mrs. F. H. Prince, Boston.

MISS CONSUELO VANDERBILT,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in Central Park.
From an Unposed Photograph Taken a Week Ago.
(*Photo* © *by A. P. A.*)

GIRLS AND AN OLD MAN, AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE TAKEN UP FARM WORK IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, ENGLAND, IN RESPONSE TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S RECENT REQUEST, THAT THE MEN MIGHT GO TO THE WAR.

MISS DOROTHY STURGES AND MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR OFF FOR A RIDE AT AIKEN, S. C.

ROBERT GOELET AND HIS FORTY-FIVE POUND SAILFISH, CAUGHT AT PALM BEACH.
(*Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.*)

PROMINENT SCOTTISH WOMEN WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO WORK IN A SCOTCH MUNITION FACTORY TO KEEP THE PLANT IN FULL OPERATION OVER THE WEEK END.
In the Left Foreground Is Mrs. Godfrey Collins, Wife of the Member of Parliament From Greenock.

(Photo © by International Film Service.)

A CURIOUSLY PLUCKED AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN IN THE SERBIAN WAR ZONE.

General Cousin Decorating Two Little Orphan Girls of Paris With the Cross of War Which Would Have Been Given to Their Father Had He Not Been Killed in Battle.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

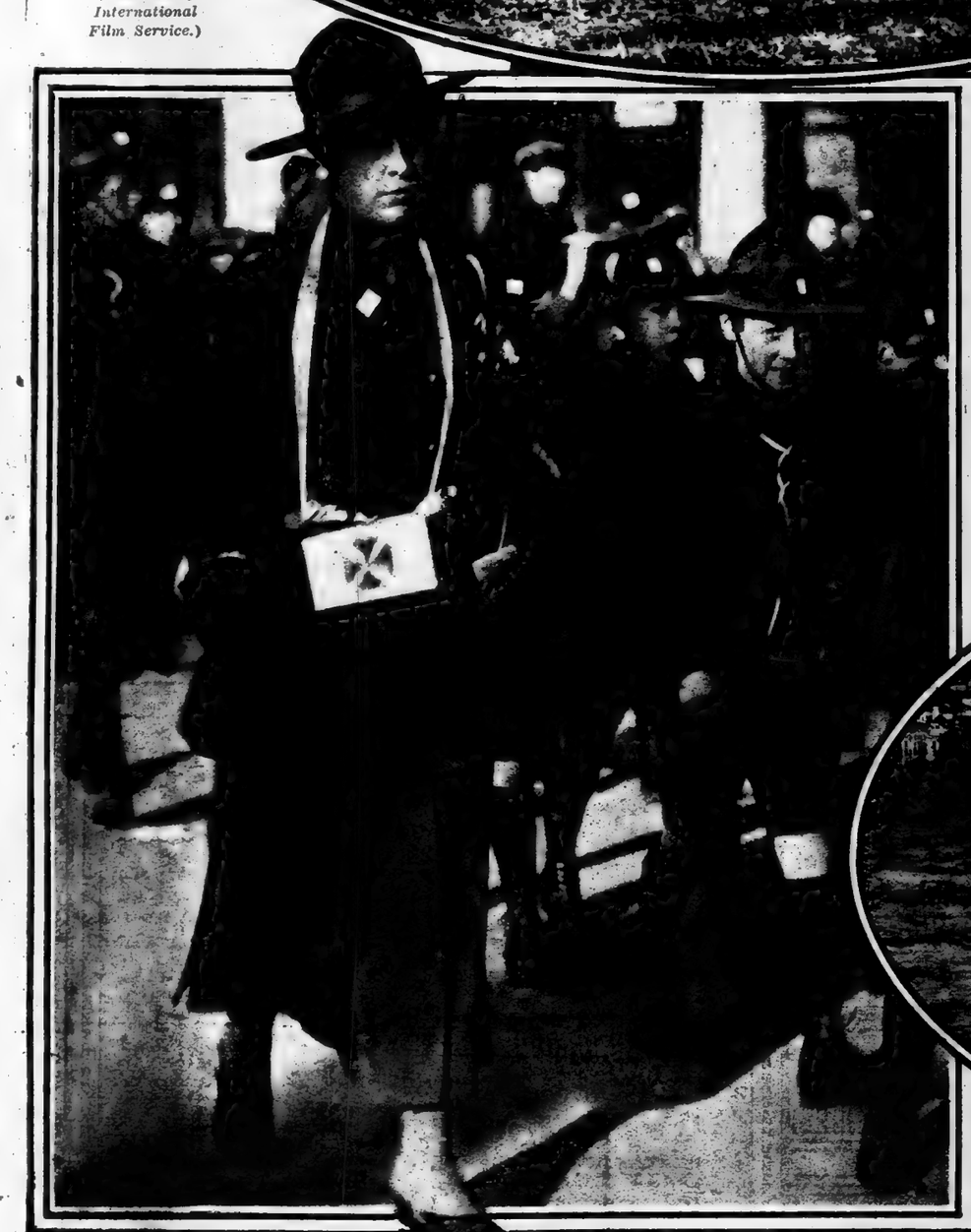

IN THE SCARCITY OF MEN IN ENGLAND WOMEN HAVE BECOME SCOUTMASTERS THAT THE BOY SCOUT ORGANIZATIONS MAY SURVIVE.
(Photo from Janet M. Cummings.)

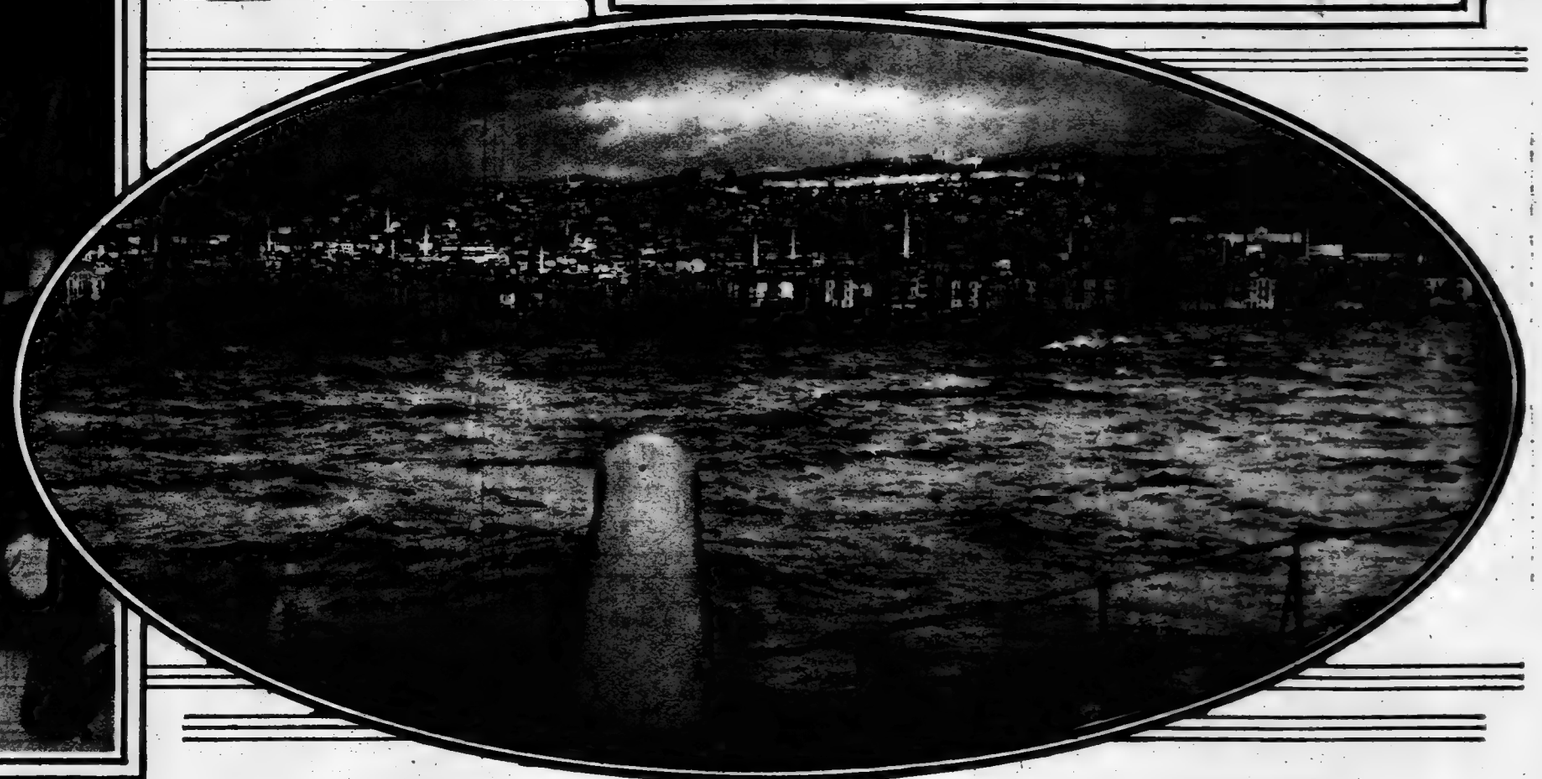

A STRIKING PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SALONIKI HARBOR AND CITY TAKEN FROM THE DECK OF AN ALLIED WARSHIP.
(Photos © by American Press Assn.)

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A FRENCH DIRIGIBLE, ON GUARD NEAR PARIS, TAKEN FROM A FRENCH AEROPLANE.
(Photos from Medem Photo Service.)

THE NINTH CANADIAN FIELD AMBULANCE CORPS,
Officered by Professors of McGill University and Composed Largely of McGill Undergraduates, Leaving Montreal on February 28th for St. John, N. B., Whence They Embarked for Europe.
(Photo by Chesterfield & McLaren.)

GERMAN BIPLANE, ON SCOUT DUTY OVER THE ALLIES' FORCES IN GREECE, IS FORCED BY FRENCH MACHINES AND MARKSMEN TO DESCEND IN SALONIKI WHERE SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS IMMEDIATELY SURROUND IT.

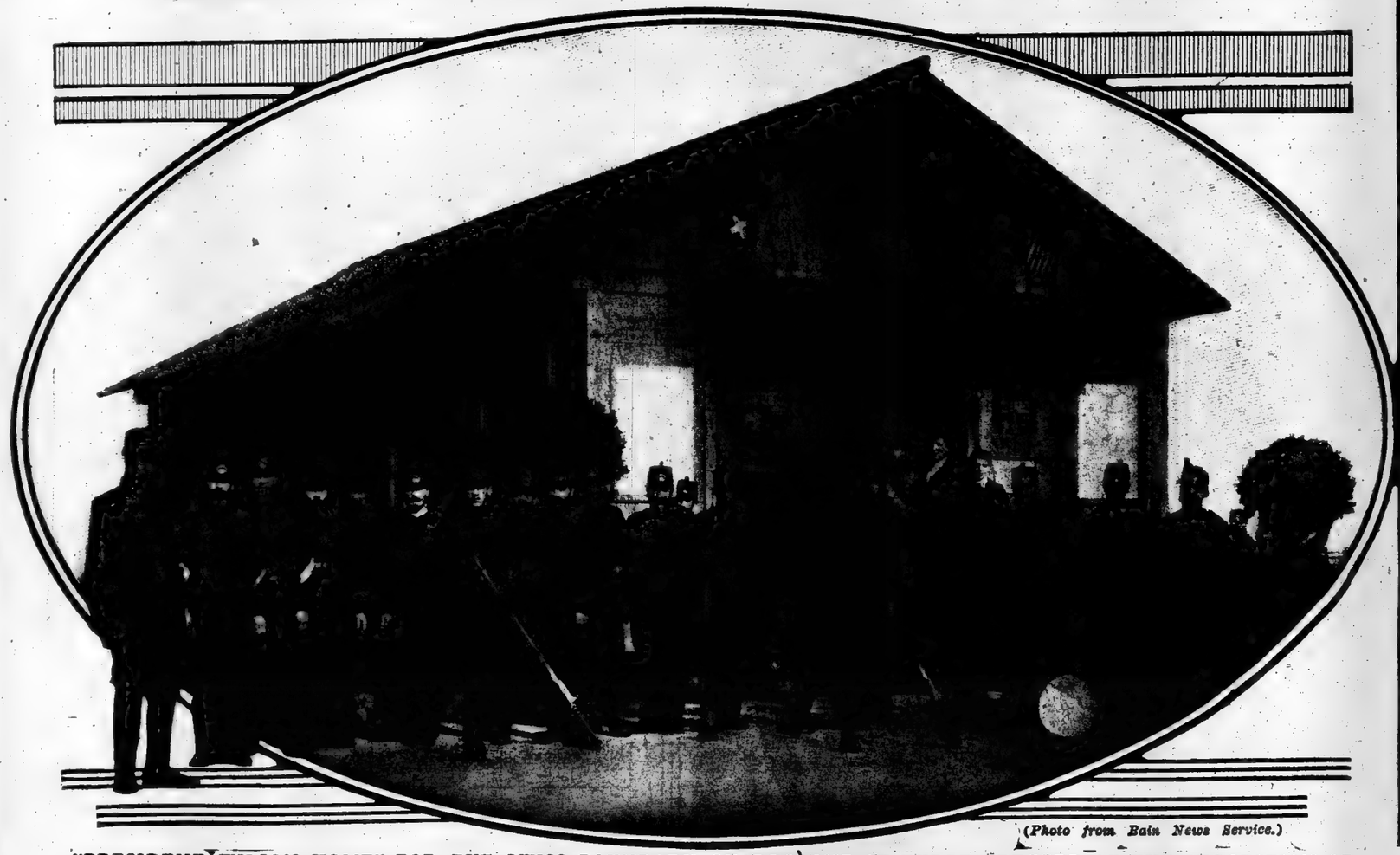

(Photo from Bain News Service.)

"PRESIDENT WILSON HOME" FOR THE SWISS BOUNDARY GUARDS, ONE OF THREE ERECTED AT THE SUGGESTION OF UNITED STATES MINISTER PLEASANT A. STOVALL BY AMERICAN RESIDENTS AND REFUGEES IN SWITZERLAND, AND FOR WHICH PRESIDENT WILSON HIMSELF WROTE THE DEDICATORY INSCRIPTION.

GERMAN WOMAN WHO HAS TAKEN A MAN'S PLACE AS POSTMAN.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

THE RT. REV. A. F. W. INGRAM, BISHOP OF LONDON, CONSECRATING WAR AMBULANCES GIVEN BY THE STOKE NEWINGTON BOROUGH, LONDON, TO THE BRITISH AND FRENCH RED CROSS SOCIETIES.
(Photo from Janet M. Cummings.)

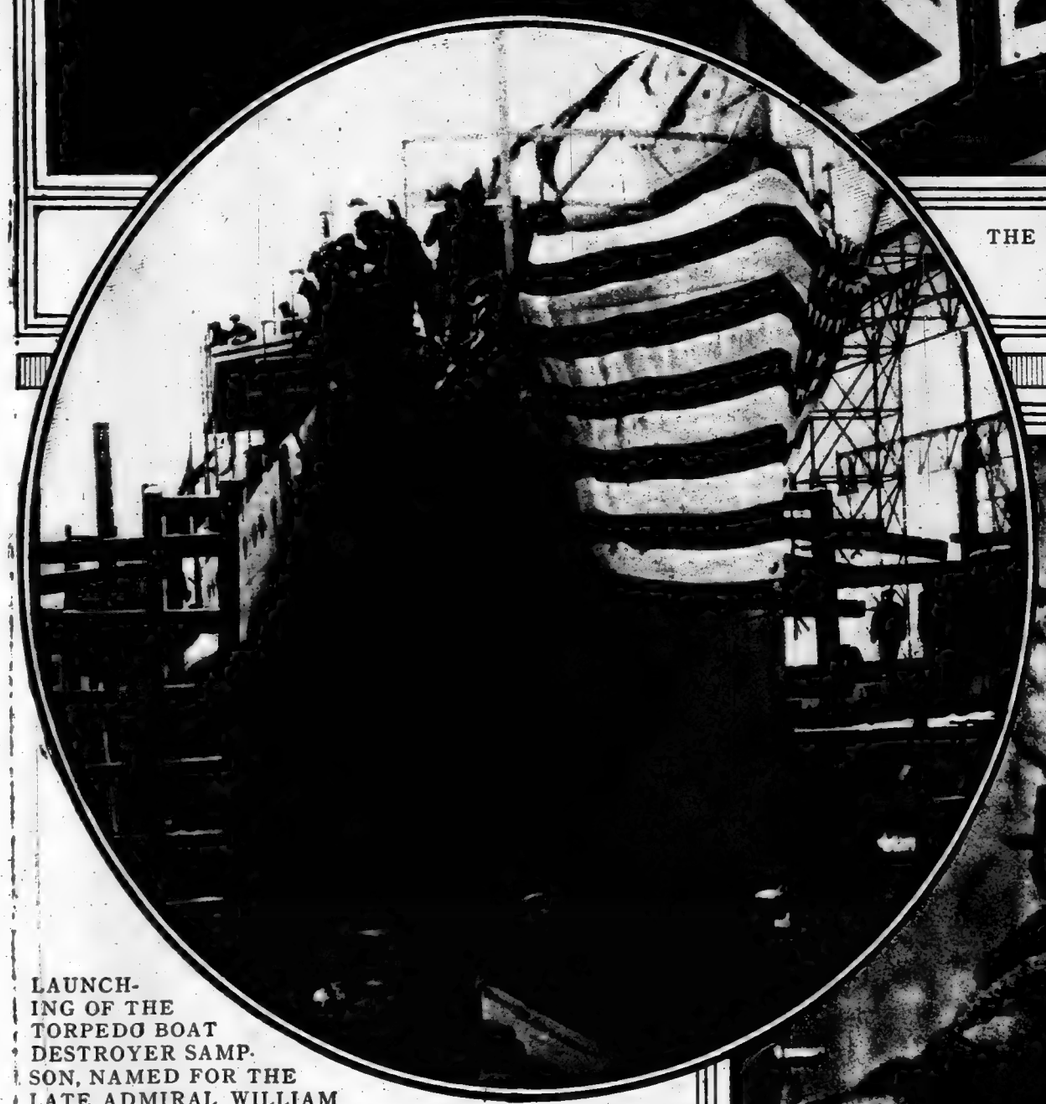

LAUNCHING OF THE TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER SAMPSON, NAMED FOR THE LATE ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON, AT FORE RIVER SHIPYARDS.
(Photo © by International Film Service.)

MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, JR., AT PALM BEACH.
(Photo © by International Film Service.)

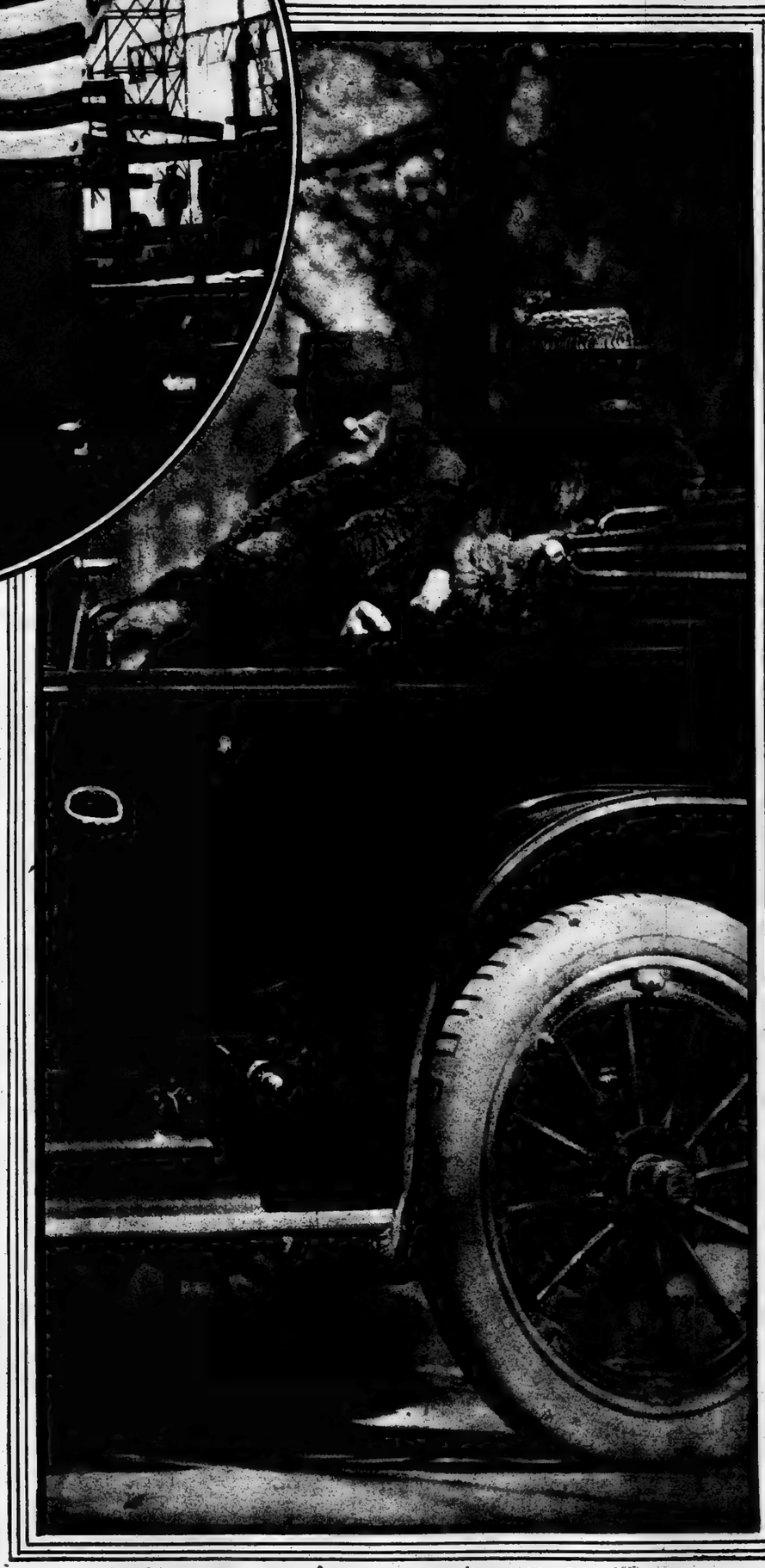

MR. AND MRS. HENRY W. DE FOREST, OF NEW YORK, AT AIKEN, S. C.

MISS ANGELICA BROWN, NEW YORK,
Out for a Morning Walk at Palm Beach.
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)

MISS ISABEL YEOMANS AND MISS FAITH HAYDEN IN THE SPRING
Fashion Parade Given by the Junior Anti-Suffrage League.

UNITED STATES SENATOR WILLIAM J. STONE,
Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Talking with Washington Newspaper Correspondents Regarding the Armed Merchant Ship Situation, Following a Conference at the White House.
(Photos © by International Film Service, Inc.)

MEMBERS OF THE WINTER COLONY AT AIKEN, S. C., HUNTING DEER IN THE PINE WOODS OF HIGHLAND PARK. *(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)*

MRS. DAVID BRADLEY BUFFUM,
Formerly Miss Marjorie S. North, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hopper North.
(Photo by Mr. & Mrs. Braden.)

GRAND DUKE GEORGE MIKHAILOVITCH OF RUSSIA, THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN, OUT FOR A RIDE NEAR TOKIO IN A "RICKSHAW."
(Photo from International Film Service.)

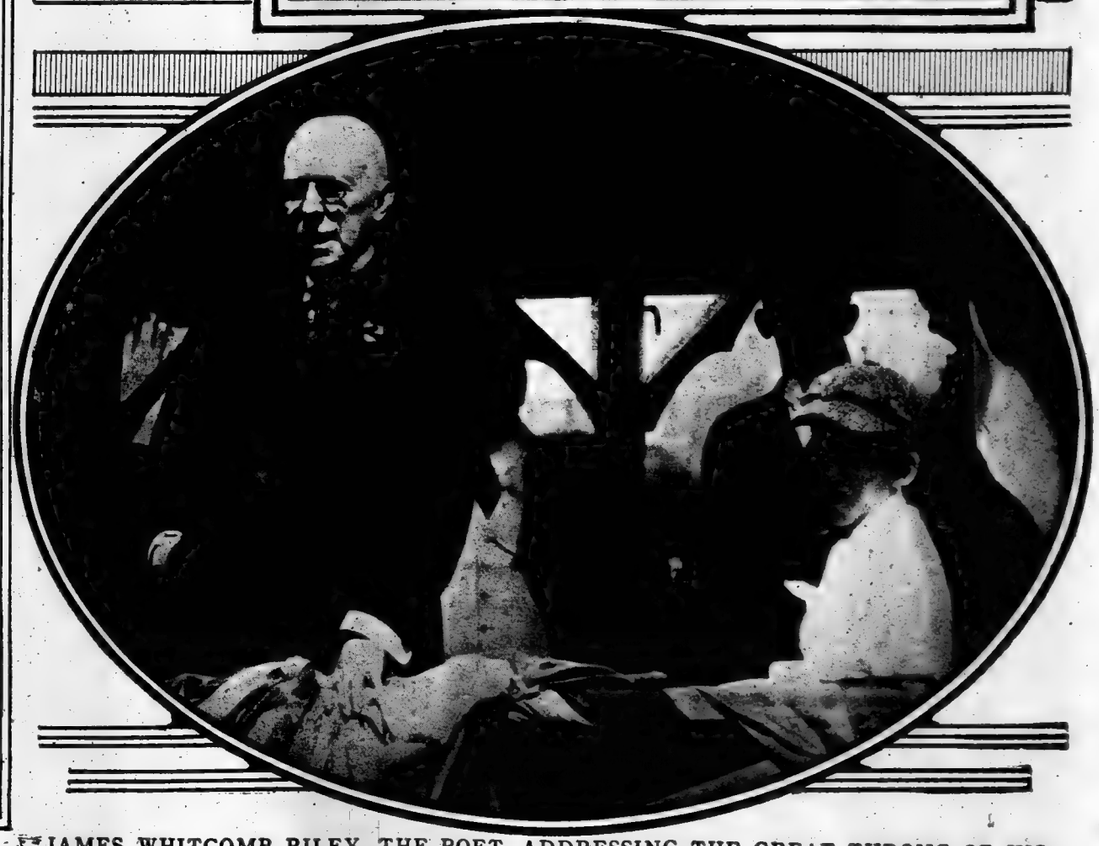

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, THE POET, ADDRESSING THE GREAT THRONG OF HIS ADMIRERS WHO WENT TO MIAMI, FLORIDA, FROM ALMOST EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY TO CELEBRATE "RILEY DAY."
Ex-Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan Can Be Seen Looking Out From Behind the Post on the Right.

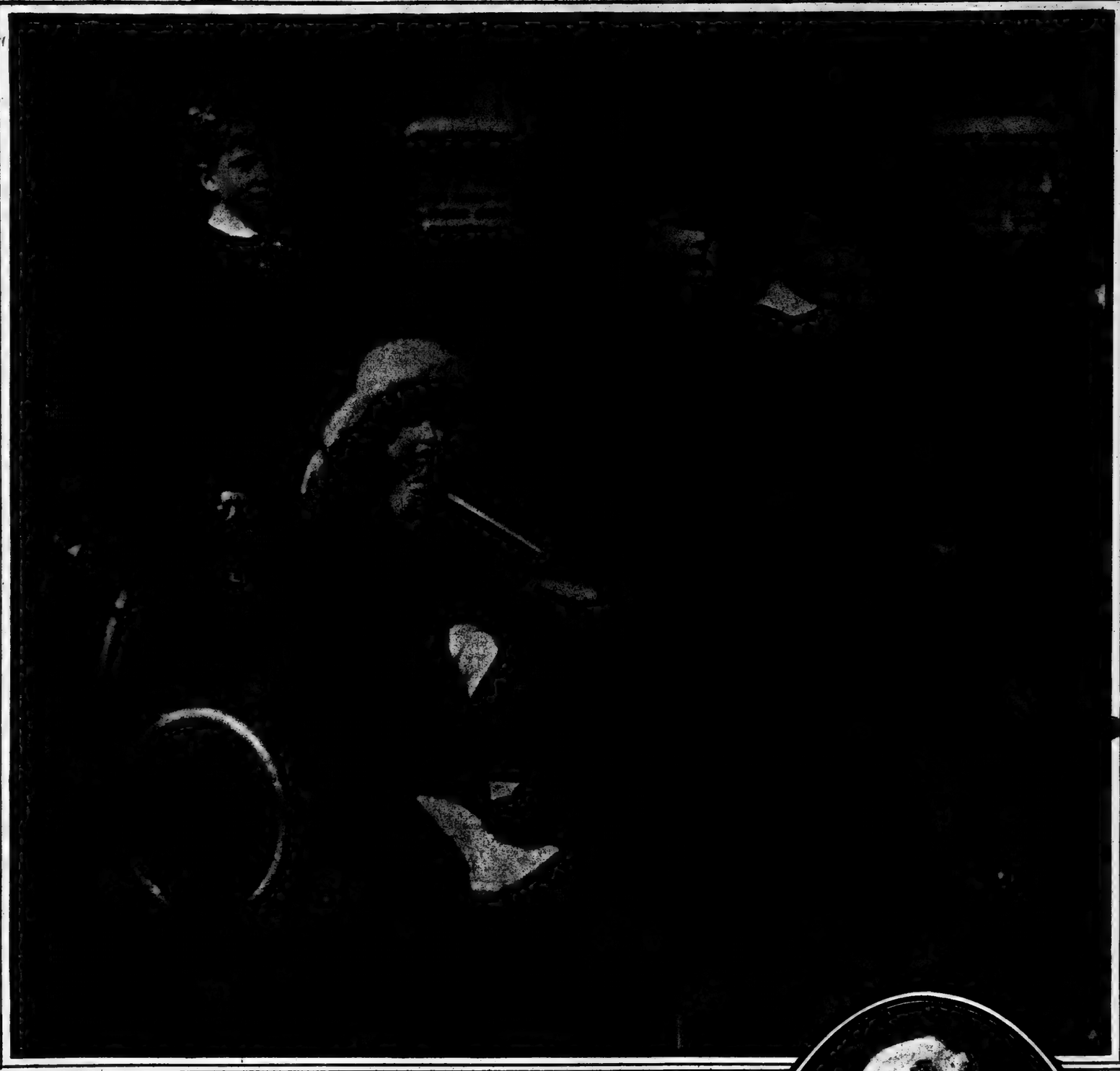

LITTLE JOHN JACOB ASTOR, NOW WITH HIS MOTHER AT AIKEN, S. C., TAKING THREE OF HIS FRIENDS OUT FOR A RIDE IN HIS ONE-BOY POWER PUSHMOBILE.
His Little Guests Are William Post, Margaret Emmet, and Gifford Cochran, Jr.
(Photo © by International News Service.)

Sir Herbert Tree as Cardinal Wolsey in "Henry XIII.", with Which His Series of Shakespearean Productions in New York Will Be Opened This Week.
(Photo © by Burford.)

MISS FREDERIKA PETERSON
In the "Ballet Charlotte Russe" Given for the Benefit of the Stony Wold Sanatorium.
(Photo by White Studio.)

VIRGINIA WILLYS,
LITTLE DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN N. WILLYS.
From a Portrait by Wilhelm Funk Now on Exhibition at the Reinhardt Galleries.
(Photo by Hagelstein Bros.)

JOHN BURROUGHS, THE NATURALIST, AND WILLIAM WINTER, THE VETERAN AUTHOR AND DRAMATIC CRITIC, EIGHTY YEARS OLD IN JULY, IN WHOSE HONOR A PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL WILL BE GIVEN THIS WEEK.
From a Photograph Taken by Orlando Rouland, the Artist.

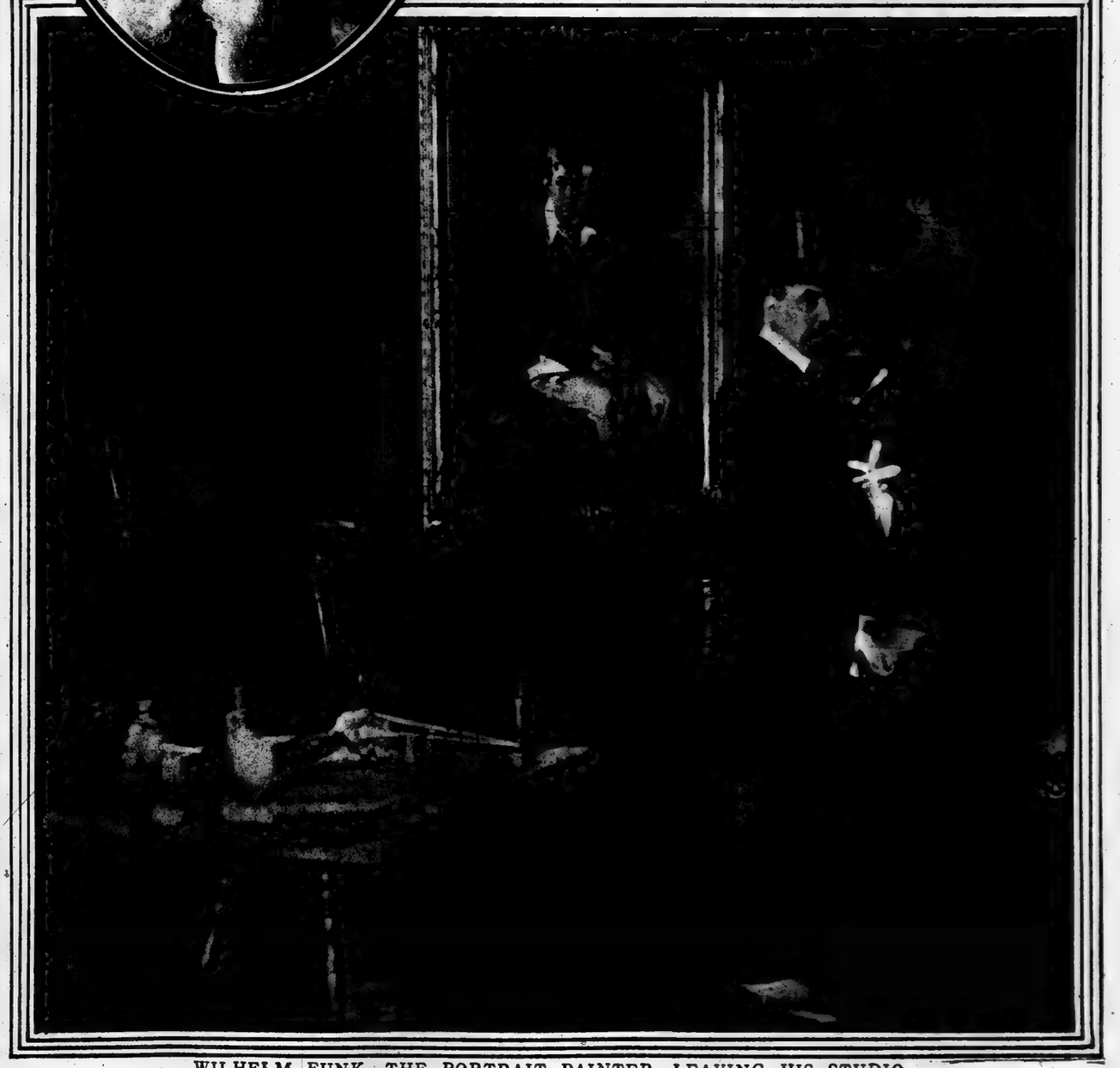

WILHELM FUNK, THE PORTRAIT PAINTER, LEAVING HIS STUDIO.
In the Background Is a Portrait of Little Herman Whiton, Recently Finished and Now On Exhibition at the Reinhardt Galleries.
(Photo © by J. E. Reid.)

STARS OF "HIP! HIP! HOORAY!" AND "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!" GROUPED ON THE STAGE OF THE HIPPODROME FOLLOWING THE GABY DESLYS BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR THE FRENCH RED CROSS FUND.
Seated, Left to Right, Are: Frank Lalor, Nat M. Wills, Gaby Deslys, John Philip Sousa, Harry Fox, Orville Harrold. Standing: Maude Mallia, Florence Morrison, Harry Pilcer, Henry Mallia, Toto, the Clown, Arthur Deagon, Joseph Santley, Les Glorias, Joseph Solti, and Desideria Solti.

IRVING BERLIN, BILLIE BURKE AND FLORENZ ZIEGFELD
At Palm Beach, Florida.

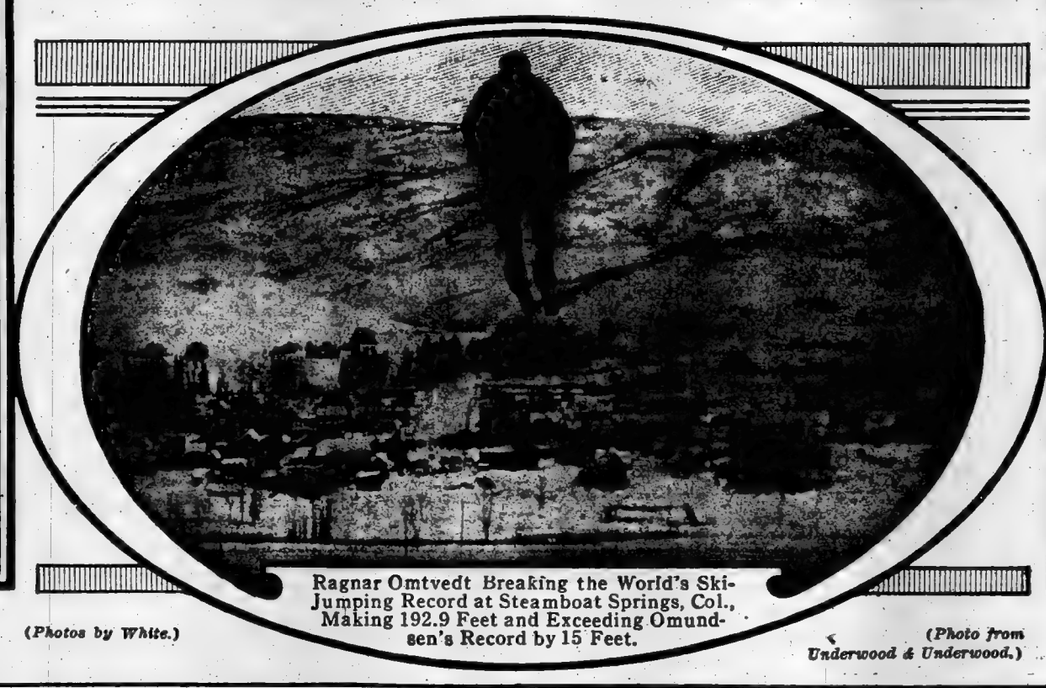

Ragnar Omtvedt Breaking the World's Ski-Jumping Record at Steamboat Springs, Col., Making 192.9 Feet and Exceeding Omundsen's Record by 15 Feet.

(Photos by White.)

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

VALLI VALLI
In "The Cohan Revue 1916," at the Astor Theatre.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Garden Full of Gladioli for $1.00

The Gladiolus is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown because it blooms continuously when it is cut and put in water, just as well as when in the ground.

There is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower, for the simple reason that it is as easy to grow as the potato.

You can have them in bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For only ONE DOLLAR we will send 75 Bulbs of our Grand Prize Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladiolus kingdom.

Last year we sold thousands of these bulbs and have received numerous testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

Simple cultural directions in package.

Cut out this advertisement and enclose with Dollar Bill, Stamps or Money Order, or present at our Store and secure this splendid collection of Gladiolus Bulbs for only $1.00, prepaid to your home anywhere in the United States, with our 1916 Spring Catalogue.

Stumpp & Walter Co
30-32 Barclay Street, New York.

"So Pure You Could EAT it"

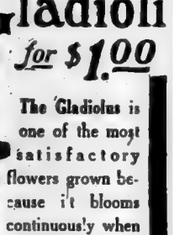

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It creates a soft and creamy lather that thoroughly cleanses and leaves the most delicate skin in a softened, refreshed, and healthful condition.

Look for the name Societe Hygienique and the signature Cottan & Cie on the stamp which is placed on all Societe Hygienique's toilet products.

Toilet Soap—Unscented	small	25c
" " "	large	45c
" Scented		55c
Baby Powder	small	50c
"	large	75c
Baby Soap		25c
Bath Soap		25c

At All Drug and Dept. Stores
If not at your dealers write to
MAURICE LEVY, Sole U. S. Agent, 15 W. 38th St., New York

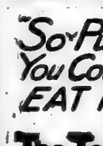

ANTIRIDES KARA
A new preparation for the tiny lines around the eyes and the soft, relaxed muscles of the throat. Sent on receipt of $1.50. Made and sold only by
MME. HELENE 546 5th AVE.
In Alice Maynard's Store.
Scientific French Treatments. $3.00.
Send 2c. stamp for Booklet.

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24 West 39th St., N. Y.
Distinctive apparel—very moderate prices—personal attention.
Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses, Skirts, Negligees
(Also attire for Stout Figures.)

Taffeta and Georgette are charmingly combined in this exclusive model. All colors; 16 years to 44 bust.
Special
$18.50

Mme. Leonard also specializes in Self-Adjustable Maternity Wear, inconspicuously smart and exclusive interpretations of the mode, as well as original designs, to meet every need of the mother-to-be.
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"I Liked That Dress So Much"
You've Often Said, with a Sigh.

Let me create a new gown from your favorite old frock. I will give it fashion's latest chic touches. Hand work only. Smart mourning. Trousseaux. Special department for remodelling.
Formerly with Mrs. Osborne Co.
Telephone Plaza 6585.
Mrs. Wilson's Mending Shop
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Rebuilder of Gowns
All your last season's frocks can be successfully rebuilt after the fashions of to-day.
REBUILDING OF GOWNS as carried out by me means a creation from something you may have thought worthless. Prices reasonable.
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The Eager Internal Bath Appliance is the one altogether safe. You want the best. We have it. We challenge comparison. Its use cleans the system of all offensive odors, purifies the blood stream and cleans the complexion. Complete outfit, $6. Our combination, $3.50, fits all standard water bags. Send 2-cent stamp to Dept. T for free booklet.
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Trade Mark The original mending and remodeling Shop
Gowns, Suits and Dresses REMODELED. Shop Waists and Gowns Refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles. First-class dry cleaning.
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NEW ADDRESS: 17 East 48th St.
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We Have No Branches.

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A forearm and underarm as smooth and soft as your cheek.
For decades famous beauties have been using No. 4711 Depilatory as the easiest and safest method for removing superfluous hair. And you, too, will find it eminently satisfactory for attaining a skin clear and smooth and free from hair.
Made and guaranteed by the manufacturers of the world-famous
No. 4711
TOILET PREPARATIONS
No. 4711 Depilatory comes in one size only—an attractive 3-inch bottle, complete with orangewood spatula for mixing and applying, and full directions. Price per bottle is 75c.—at your favorite dry goods store or druggist.
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LADIES' HATS REMODELLED
into the newest shapes of Hemp, Milan, Milan-hemp, Lizere, Panama, Leghorns, Fancy and Plain Straws. Reseved, cleaned and colored into latest shades. Latest samples displayed to try on and select from. Hats trimmed. Ostrich repaired. NEUMANN, 24 East 4th St., near Broadway & Astor Place.

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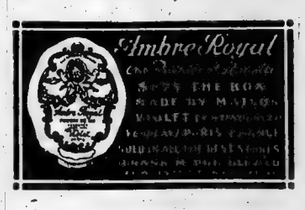

Fatigue Wrecks Health
Save your strength. O'Sullivan's Heels of New Live Rubber absorb the shocks that wear you out.

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Movie Star, wearing a new Spring
London Feather Hat
$5 to $10
London Feather Co
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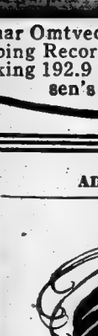

The "Lorgnette" Phone—a wonderful, new, inconspicuous instrument—will enable you to hear perfectly and gracefully. Made in one piece, with battery in handle. No unsightly, troublesome cords or headbands to wear. Used like a lorgnette—at either ear. Guaranteed ten years. Free trial at our office. A liberal allowance made for your old style instrument on exchange.
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Japanese Ring, Rose Gold, 3 Diamonds, 10K Solid Gold, $15.25; 14K Solid Gold, $19.00.
Call, write or phone for free catalogue, the BLUE BOOK of jewelry, diamonds, silverware, watches, cut glass, ivory, novelties. You save one-third AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
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Open to 6 P. M., Saturdays included.

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is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.
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JANE COWL says: Dear Mr. Parker:—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

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By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair, HERBEX accomplishes this; it has done it for 39 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.
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The Standard Everywhere for the Woman of Fashion

IMPROVE YOUR APPEARANCE
By Covering Your Bald Spot With a Wig or Toupee.

Protect yourself against Catarrh and Neuralgia; fit and match guaranteed perfect. Send for Booklet.
A. Walter Solomon.
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Fine Davenport, best upholstery, in Denim,
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Extra-Size or Stout Figures
characterizing the same youthful lines as offered elsewhere for the "perfect 36," as well as matronly styles with lines and trimmings cleverly manipulated to give slenderness, individuality, grace, and poise.
Stunning suit as illustrated, of finest all-wool gabardine. Silk stitched broadcloth collar and cuffs. 42 to 50 bust.
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Every item of apparel—Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Negligees, Bathing Suits, Sweaters, Underwear, Corsets.
Sizes 35½ to 58 bust—30 to 49 waist. For long or short waisted figures.
Suit 5395
Write Dept. L-14, "MODES" showing photographic illustrations of Spring and Summer Apparel.

If you are a member of the "I-DON'T-CARE" CLUB have money to waste and time to lose
DON'T READ THIS AD!
But if you know that money saved is money earned,
THEN READ IT.
It tells you that Herrmann's Seeds are of the same sterling quality as Herrmann's Bulbs, "None Better"; that you will save money, time and your temper if you plant them! You never run the risk of losing the one chance you have in the season by planting Herrmann's Seeds of flowers and vegetables. Catalogue free to the wise ones.
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FAIRY HANGERS
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Exclusive Footwear For Men, Women & Children
Catalogue on request.

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thought, drawn, talked—and experimented with—Blyn Plan Shoes.
We can't add one touch to make them more comfortable, or improve a line of their natural shapeliness.

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Patent Colt and Gun Metal
Sizes
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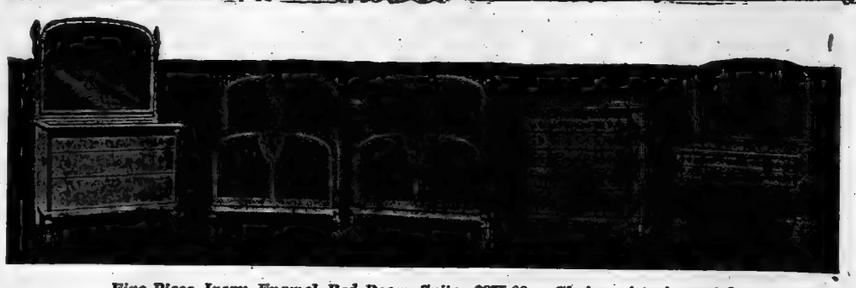

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The Cheerful Bed-Room Furnished in Ivory Enamel

The charm of this soft, creamy tone lies as much in its refreshing brightness as in its delicacy. Usually the designs follow Adam lines or are adaptations of the graceful French periods.

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$10.75 to $24.75

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ALSO COATS

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"Quality Furniture"
ESTABLISHED 1862

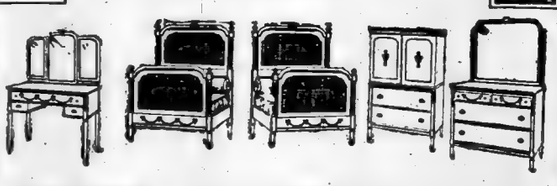

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Five pieces as illustrated

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Among them are hats of youthful lines and clever sport hats.

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This need is superlatively met by the Bien-Jolie Corsets. The marvelous Grecian-Treco fabric, found exclusively in Bien-Jolie Corsets, moves with the body as if it were a part of it, firmly yet gently holding the figure lines, never losing the beautiful contour of the corset itself.

Bien-Jolie Corsets are designed for sizes from 19 to 36. Qualities from $3.00 to $40.00. Sold at the finer stores everywhere.

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MAISON Josef

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Boy's Coat, Norfolk model, white imported Pique, hand scalloped, hand embroidered, hand hemmed. Sizes up to 4 years, **$6.50.**

Hat to match of Pique, hand embroidered, **$2.00.**

Complete line of **Spring** and **Summer** Coats, Hats, and Dresses from infancy up to four years.

Ready for inspection.

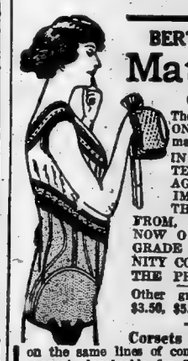

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The ORIGINAL and ONLY Maternity Corset made for its own purpose

IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC AGAINST INFERIOR IMITATIONS AND THE RISKS THEREFROM, MADAME MAY NOW OFFERS A NEW GRADE OF HER MATERNITY CORSET AT THE PRICE OF **$2.50**

Other grades as before at $3.50, $5.00, $8.00 and above.

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CAUTION—Get the original and do not be misled by imitations of Berthe May's illustrations and of her corsets.

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GRAF'S "HYGLO"
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
NAIL POLISH

GIVES your nails a brilliant, transparent, lasting polish, delicately perfumed, daintily tinted, and absolutely waterproof. Send your name and your dealer's and get generous FREE sample of **HYGLO** powder. Powder-form retails at 25c. Cake-form retails at 50c. On sale everywhere.

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Sole Agents Leichner's Toilet Articles.

New Boot Effect with Woven Stripes Around

One of our latest originations. Beautiful all-silk Richelieu rib stockings. Sheer and very fine in quality.

In black or white with stripes in purple, blue, green, or red. Also in navy, bronze, or gray with stripes in white.

$3.00

With hand-embroidered clocks,

$3.50

Order by Mail or Telephone.

If references are given we will be glad to open charge accounts, or to send on approval these or any other stockings selected. We have special mail order facilities, and all or any selections may be returned at our expense.

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EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
148 Fifth Avenue at 20th Street
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Your New Spring Gowns

Fashion's latest decree is a normal waistline. Loosely-fitting, ready-to-wear garments are of the past.

Your new Spring gown will reflect the latest mode if you possess a

Pneu Form

It enables you to make the most elaborate gown without a single try-on. Pneu Form will stand for your dressmaker, while you meet your social obligations. Serves for all feminine members of the family by simply changing the fitted linings. Pneu Form lasts a lifetime.

Special Offer

It will be to your real advantage to write for details of offer at once. The opportunity is limited, so please act promptly.

Send for new booklet, "My Figure."

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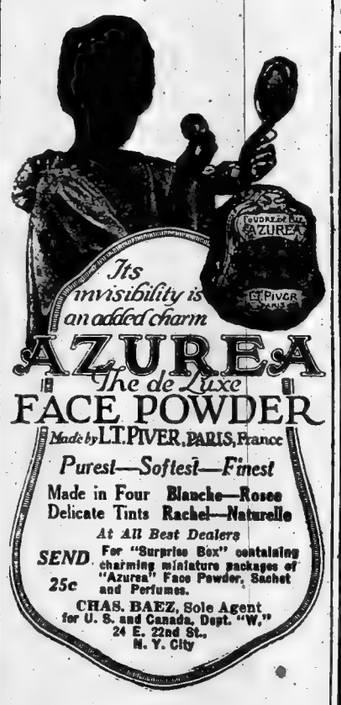

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AZUREA
The de Luxe
FACE POWDER
Made by L.T. PIVER, PARIS, France

Purest—Softest—Finest

Made in Four **Blanche—Rosee** Delicate Tints **Rachel—Naturelle**

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Correctly tailored suits must be more than merely "stylish"! They must embody those finer details of workmanship and finish that give garments an air of distinction.

Peter Thomson Suits for Women and Misses are perfect examples of distinctive tailoring.

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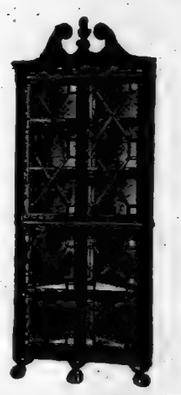

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SECTION SIX | SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1916 | SIXTEEN PAGES

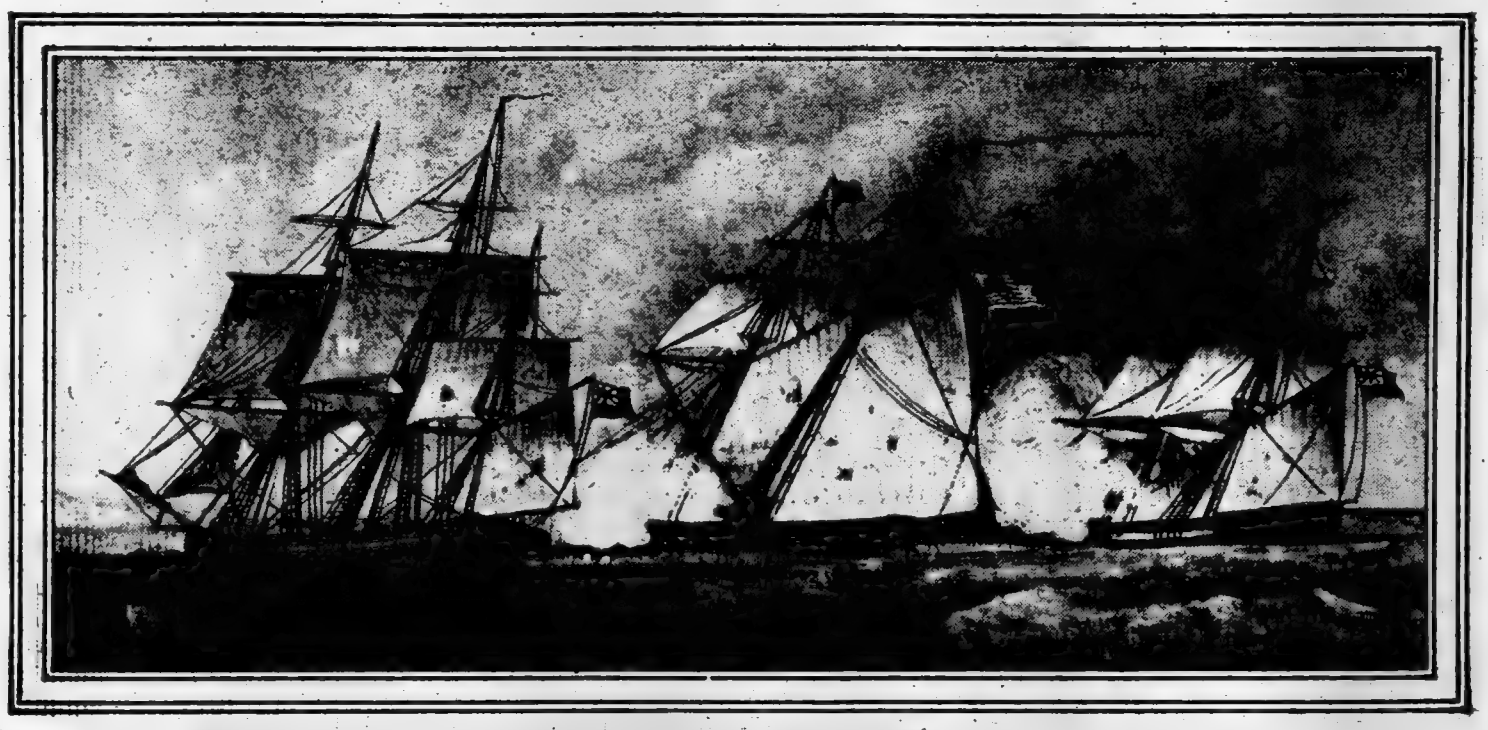

Fight Between the American Schooner "Dolphin" and Two Armed British Merchantmen Off Cape St. Vincent, Jan. 25, 1813.
(From Coggeshall's "History of the American Privateers.")

ARMS AND THE SHIP

Unsolved Problem of Merchantmen That Carry Guns to Defend Themselves Against Submarines

By Albert Bushnell Hart

(Professor of Government in Harvard University)

THE European war is a devastating fire which sweeps over three continents and threatens three others. We are losing interest in the question of who started the fire—whether a naughty Serbian threw a fire cracker into his neighbor's carpenter shop, or whether the Prussian General Staff undertook to save their premises by setting back fires in all the surrounding lots. What concerns us is that it blazes, ever more dangerous to the few neutral nations. We have long since learned that Jordan is a hard road for the neutral to travel.

To protect ourselves against these dangers and aggressions, our National Government appeals first of all to the principles of international law, apparently convinced that

> Art stopped short
> In the cultivated court
> Of the Empress Josephine.

That is, we accept none of the "made-to-order" international law of the warring nations; we claim international law, as it was commonly understood and practiced up to the beginning of the present war. Ever since December, 1914, our State Department has been protesting now against British practices, then against the Germans, then British again and German again. Now, when matters are approaching their worst, the President and Congress have engaged in an intramural warfare of resolutions and letters, which increases the confusion in the public mind.

For a new controversy rages, primarily between Great Britain and Germany, as to the right of merchant ships to arm themselves. Into this controversy the United States is dragged, because we have received lightly armed merchant vessels of belligerent nations into our ports, and have also promised protection to American citizens who may be on board belligerent merchantmen when captured by an enemy.

The present troubles go back to the right to capture enemy merchant ships. No war for a hundred years has made so clear both the losses and the military advantages of commerce destroying as the present. The English have made few captures, because the German ships sought neutral ports early in the war. The Germans have succeeded in sending to sea several dashing commerce destroyers, especially the Emden, the Eitel Friedrich, and now the Möwe, which will go down to history famous for their pluck and success.

The strenuous efforts which have been going on for half a century to put a stop to the capture of ships or other private property at sea seem to have broken down. Unless after the war some system of universal and perpetual peace is evolved, the destruction of commerce will probably be a part of great wars in the future. Neutrals suffer little from the practice, but the United States may some time be a belligerent and may find this right of capture a great aid to her naval strength.

This practice extends to neutral ships. The United States has firmly contested the captures of American ships bound with ordinary cargoes to ports not directly affected by the naval war and vigorously protested attacks on the Gulflight and Cushing, for which the German Government finally made a formal apology. Our Government has also made feebler protests against the unwarrantable extension of contraband by Great Britain and against the British pseudo-blockade. That "blockade" stops American vessels hundreds of miles from the German coast, but is such a cobweb that the German commerce destroyer Möwe found her way safely through the network and brought the news of her fifteen captures. Being neutrals, the British captures of our merchantmen are contrary to our rights, our trade, and our influence in the world. If, hereafter, the United States becomes a belligerent, dependent upon importations from abroad for necessaries of war, continuance of neutral trade will be still more important. For the defense of the "freedom of the seas" the United States seems to be the only champion.

From time immemorial it has been the usual practice to take prizes into port if possible. For instance, the steamship Appam, which recently arrived at Newport News, was such a prize; and at the end of the war will be turned over to the German Government. If circumstances do not admit of sending in the prize, it is universally admitted that it may be destroyed.

The Germans have depended for their captures of merchantmen off the English coast on submarines, a type of craft which could not furnish prize crews. Hence, nearly all these captures have been sunk on the spot. This was the practice of the Confederate cruiser Alabama during our civil war. Captain Semmes used to hold what he called a prize court on board his ship to determine whether he had made a good capture, and doubtless gave himself the benefit of the doubt. The Emden and the Möwe also destroyed many of their captures; and that is exactly what English captors would do if they felt there was no way of getting their prizes into port. Whatever the hardship to the owners of vessels and to neutral shippers and passengers, it is a right of war.

During the last three centuries all captors, except pirates have treated the crews and passengers of captured merchant ships as defeated enemies no longer in a position to do harm. If a ship was sunk by the effect of the fight in which she was captured, every reasonable effort was made to save the people. If a ship was taken and then sunk deliberately, the human beings on board were always taken off as a matter of course. In all the captures made by the German surface cruisers it does not appear that a single noncombatant lost his life.

The commanders of the German submarines appear to receive their instructions from a different pigeon hole of the General Staff. The British Government reports fifty-four ascertained cases of allied and neutral vessels sunk without warning, which means that some hundreds of unwarlike people have been drowned by the will of the Kaiser.

The practice is inhuman, for it takes a national revenge on persons who are out of any possibility of military attack or defense. The practice is absolutely contrary to the received principles of international law as observed by the Germans themselves in ordinary cruisers. More than that, the practice is of very little military advantage to the Germans. Who can doubt that in most of the fifty-four cases the desired harm could have been done to the British without taking a life? For the sake of a few, mostly small, craft the Germans were willing to drown countless men, women, and children, and to draw upon themselves the reprobation of the world.

Not all were small craft, for on May 7, 1915, the Germans sank the steamer Lusitania, which had on board one hundred and seven American citizens. Beyond a somewhat vague promise not to attack any more "liners," and an offer to pay an indemnity for the lives of these Americans, no satisfaction has yet been given for that attack on American citizens.

Upon this question the United States has spoken with no uncertain voice. Six days after the sinking of the Lusitania, our Secretary of State sent formal notice that "American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas."

While negotiations were proceeding on this matter, the British steamer Arabic was sunk without warning by a German

for centuries regarded as their own are gradually slipping from them, and a decision that they must fight or disappear.

G. F. Abbott, a careful observer of things Oriental, recently said: "Many Turks, both young and old, have for years past been amusing themselves with the vision of a Pan-Islamic empire under their suzerainty, and secret missionaries have periodically been sent forth from Stamboul to all the cardinal points of the Moslem world to preach this gospel and to prepare the soil for a general Jehad (Holy War.)"

What the Turk was doing as a means of self-preservation, the Teuton aided in doing as a means of gaining a foothold in Asia Minor and later as a means of winning the war. In India, Egypt, and other parts of the Moslem world German agents added their gold to the persuasions of the Turkish missionaries.

There is no question that the Turk, aided and abetted by the Germans, has tried to fan into a flame the slumbering coals of Pan-Islamic ambition. Vague reports seep through from India and Persia, Egypt and Arabia, of the growing restlessness of tribes. The faithful are called out of their long lethargy. Will they respond?

That depends, in a large measure, upon the answer to the second question. Can the Mohammedans unite upon a single leader?

Such leadership is peculiarly difficult to obtain and still more difficult to retain among the nomadic tribes, whose allegiance is easily ruptured. And it has always been the fate of the armies of the Faithful to be torn into factions; and after every new advance of the Hosts the intervals were taken up with quarrels and feuds. The greatest feuds have existed between the Arabs, Persians, and Turks, who in turn possessed the Caliphate.

Mohammed was an Arab, and when he and his immediate successors were in their graves the Arabic dynasty of the Omayyads was intrusted with leadership. For nearly a hundred years they ruled. Then the house of Abbas succeeded to the Caliphate. Although descended from an uncle of Mohammed, this was practically a Persian dynasty. It built its capital at Bagdad, far removed from Arabian influence. During the decay of this dynasty the Western Moslems achieved political independence. The Turkish Sultan Selim I. conquered the Mamelukes of Egypt, wrested the Caliphate from the Abbassides, and carried away the sacred banner and other relics of Mohammed that remain the insignia of the spiritual leadership of Islam.

These changes were all accomplished after terrible bloodshed and most atrocious treachery, and each of the original factions has its following today. The Arab hates the Turk, the Turk despises the Arab, the Persian loves neither. There are two general divisions of Mohammedans, the Sunnites and the Shiites. The Sunnites claim over 200,000,000 followers and the Shiites have only 12,000,000 or 14,000,000. But the Sunnites are in turn divided into four great sects: The Hanifites, 140,000,000; the Shafites, 58,000,000; Malikites, 16,000,000; Hanabalites, 7,000,000. And these in their turn are subdivided into many minor sectaries. So, while Islam is Islam, the Faithful are not today united under one eminent and able leadership.

While there is a creed, it is not capable, without such leadership, in gaining either political or cultural coherence, which alone will make Pan-Islam possible. That is why the "Holy War," proclaimed by the Sultan, was not the immediate signal for a vast uprising of all Mohammedans. Nominally all the Faithful must obey his orders. But, up to the present, Mohammedans under French and British and Russian rule simply assert that the acts of the Sultan are not the acts of the Caliph, but of the German officers who command his armies.

If the Turk were standing alone the call of the Caliph for a Pan-Islamic uprising would fall on deaf ears. But the Turk is not standing alone. This brings me to the third question. If a vigorous and zealous leadership should develop, would the Mohammedan rise against the powers that now govern his land?

And here let us be positive that this is not a question of loyalty, for loyalty, as we know it, is not a part of the political character of the Mohammedan.

The one constant factor in the breast of the Mussulman is his religion; that is always a potential volcano, in spite of his racial and credal schisms.

Combine these two elements—his practical shiftiness and his religious zeal—and you have the most serious situation this war produces. At the first sign of weakness the Moslem under foreign rule will vacillate. If the signs multiply he will become active. And once he feels that defeat is in store for his suzerain he will throw aside his indifference and rebel.

This is why it is of supreme importance to the British to maintain their reputation of being unconquerable. Already the Dardanelles expedition has cast a shadow over the prestige of the union jack. The check given to the Bagdad expedition has not helped the British cause. And this is why Turkey and Prussia are pressing toward Arabia and Egypt, knowing that the taking of Suez, the capture of Cairo and Alexandria will be the signal for a Mohammedan uprising, and Turkey will indeed be then the hope of Islam.

To counteract this possibility, the British are using the same tactics they have long used in India, where they have adroitly played Hindu against Mohammedan. In the Near East they are taking advantage of the national and historic hatreds between Turk and Arabian and Egyptian. If necessary a new claimant for the Caliphate can be set up. A new Arab empire may be urged to wrest the Caliphate from the usurping Ottoman and restore it to the lawful heirs of the Abbassides. But it will not be easy to decide who is the true heir. There are at least four claimants. The two principal ones are the Sheik Senussi, who is at the head of a powerful and fanatical order, and the Sherif of Mecca. And if Oriental history repeats itself, some of these claimants will see paradise before the question is settled.

But before such an open rupture between the Turkish Caliphate and the Arabian and Egyptian comes there must be not merely the urging and help of the Allies, but it must be quite clear to the zealous tribesmen that the Turk is doomed. They will want to be reasonably sure of success before they venture their necks. And in the background of this vision stands the powerful German Army.

These are some of the difficulties that beset the Caliphate. But a decided defeat of one side or the other in this war will upset all calculations and make an Islamic rising of the most far-reaching consequence probable. If the Germans and the Turks reach Suez and Cairo the Caliphate of the Sultan will be secure and his voice, calling to the holy war, will be heard. If the Allies can capture Constantinople a new Caliphate will be established. That it will be less zealous for the faith than that of the Osman is difficult to imagine.

As it appears at present, only a deadlock between the Teutons and the Allies can prevent a holocaust of Islamism. And even such a deadlock will never restore conditions in the Mohammedan world to what they were before the war. For have not Britain and France called to their Mohammedan troops for aid? Have they not given them a new sense of their importance? Has not Germany armed the Turk with the latest rifles, the newest cannon?

A rejuvenated Islam lurks behind the battle smoke of this war.

Belgium Expresses Gratitude in a New Book

Her Exiled King, Writers, Artists, and Statesmen Thank the United States and England for Their Help and Hospitality to the Stricken People

Emile Verhaeren.

Maurice Maeterlinck.

THIS book is neither a schedule nor an official report. British generosity and American charity cannot be catalogued. Even were such a thing possible, the time has not yet come for a detailed statement of the relief which Belgium has received in her martyrdom."

These are the introductory words of "A Book of Belgium's Gratitude," published "in recognition of the help and hospitality given by the British Empire and of the relief bestowed by the United States of America during the great war." The volume contains sympathetic articles written in French by representative Belgians, together with translations, and numerous illustrations in color and black and white, mostly of English scenes, by exiled Belgian artists. King Albert is the patron of the publication, and the profits derived from its sale will be placed at the disposal of Queen Mary of England. The book will soon be published in the United States by the John Lane Company.

Paul Hymans, Belgian Minister to Great Britain, is President of the Publication Committee, whose other members are Emile Cammaerts and Emile Claus, members of the Royal Academy of Belgium; Henri Davignon and Jules Destree, Deputies; Paul Lambotte, Director of the Beaux Arts; Baron Moncheur, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chevalier E. Carton de Wiart, honorary secretary of the King of the Belgians.

The art editor is Paul Lambotte; literary editors, Emile Cammaerts and Henri Davignon; translation editor, William J. Locke; secretary, Margaret Lavington. In their preface the editors say:

We should like to draw attention to a few of the motives which have guided us in our work. We have not tried to establish a hierarchy in the tribute rendered. No one figures in the book merely on account of the functions he fulfills, and there is no order of precedence. All are witnesses, and the value of their testimony lies in the feelings they express and not in the detailed exactness of the facts to which they refer. The same applies to the artists and writers. Whatever may be their talent and reputation, their chief claim to be heard, according to our view, is that they have actually seen our benefactors at work. The names of the latter you will not find. Apart from the letterpress there are some fine portraits. That is the only way in which we have considered it advisable to mark the debt of our Belgian refugees to certain individuals whose devotion and solicitude are known to us all. But the book is dedicated to the innumerable and anonymous benefactors, to that vast bosom of love, thought, and action to which the misery and sorrow of Belgium fled as to a haven of comfort and hope.

King Albert, his consort, Queen Elisabeth; Henriette Duchesse de Vendome, the King's sister, and the Princess Napoléon, daughter of the late King Leopold, lead the list of contributors with letters published in facsimile. The King's letter, translated by Earl Curzon, is brief but sincere:

I join with all my heart in the expression of gratitude conveyed in this book to the British nation, which has welcomed our refugees with a generosity and anxious care that will dwell in the memory of every Belgian.

Queen Elisabeth extends her gratitude to the United States as follows:

The generosity of Great Britain and her colonies and of the United States of America is a magnificent example of charity. Moved by this unanimous spirit of touching solicitude for Belgium, I join with all those who have written their names in this book, in order to express my profound gratitude to these two great nations for the help which they have rendered to our countrymen during this time of sore trial.

Major A. A. Gordon translated the Queen's letter, Earl Cromer the letter of H. R. H. the Duchess of Vendome, who says:

During the past year there has been forthcoming the most splendid example of that English hospitality which has always been proverbial. Thousands of Belgian refugees, the innocent victims of the most tragic and the most sanguinary act of treachery known to history, have been received on English soil. At some future time it will be necessary to devote a volume to the recital of the benefits, the consolation, the help and support afforded by the noble Kingdom of Great Britain to Belgium during the long months of its glorious martyrdom. But even now every Belgian may inscribe in the depth of his heart an everlasting expression of thanks. I am happy to associate myself with all these in expressing to England the noblest homage of my profound admiration and my heartfelt gratitude.

Princess Napoléon expresses similar sentiments; then follows the statement of Belgium's famous prelate, Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, translated by Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster. Cardinal Mercier's caption is "The Providential Charity of the Nations." He sees good arising from Belgium's martyrdom. His message:

Our misfortunes have aroused the compassion of other nations. England, Ireland, and Scotland; France, Holland, the United States, and Canada have entered into generous rivalry in order to relieve our distress. It is a sight full both of sadness and of glory. In this, too, does the wisdom of Providence shine forth, bringing good out of evil. In your name and my own, my brethren, I offer to the governments and nations that have looked so nobly upon our misfortunes the heart-felt expression of our admiration and of our thanks.

Sir William Osler acts as translator for Minister Hymans, who writes of the English character, two essential features of which are "loyalty and kindness." The Englishman makes a cult of duty, he says, and fulfills it with stoicism and simplicity. "Loyalty and kindness!" he adds. "How wonderfully Great Britain has displayed these two virtues in the awful turmoil which has been let loose upon the world! Loyalty to the Belgian nation; brutally attacked in spite of the most sacred pledges, to whom she has given her word and for whom she pours out her blood and her gold. Kindness infinite and manifold, toward the victims of this frightful war, the exiles who have sought in her hospitable island shelter and comfort, and an escape from the extortion and insolence of the invader."

Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State, writes of "Our Trust," and strikes a note of optimism. May Sinclair's translation follows:

In this war, whose issue still seems so far off, we had only one day of doubt as to the end. That day was the Fourth of August, 1914. Belgium had just been invaded. She had appealed to those who stood surety for her, The Ministerial Council, in the Palace in Brussels, was waiting for their response. We knew what France would do. But what about England? She did not keep us waiting for her answer long. She stepped in. She proclaimed her interests one with those of European liberty. She pledged all the forces of her Empire to the defense of the little country so treacherously attacked. From that moment we breathed freely. The struggle will be long. Victory will be hard. But it is sure. The honor of striking the first blow at German Caesarism fell to Belgium. It remains for England to beat William the Second as she beat Napoleon—by giving him the *coup de grace*.

Baron Moncheur pays "homage to America" in these words:

My ten years' sojourn in the United States has enabled me to appreciate the character of this noble and generous people, to whom no form of human suffering appeals in vain.

Was war ravaging the remotest regions of Africa, or of the Furthest East; was a furious despot slaying his victims by the thousands in Asia Minor; were the forces of nature causing one of those sudden catastrophes before which man stands impotent and overwhelmed—always from New York to San Francisco I beheld the immediate organization of relief for the sufferers. American charity, under the Star-Spangled Banner, ever arrived first, whether at Messina, in Korea, or on the plains of Armenia. But never was there such a spontaneous, such a magnificent outburst of that charity as when it was inspired by the infinite miseries of martyred Belgium.

I have constantly had occasion to observe the profound sympathy which unites the citizens of the Great Republic, whose prodigious energy brooks no obstacle to its path, and the small but laborious nation that has succeeded in raising itself to the front rank in the industrial world. This sympathy received its consecration at the International Exhibition at St. Louis, where I was myself witness of the special marks of esteem and regard accorded to our compatriots, so many of whom took part in that convention of the nations over which the very genius of industry presided.

When, ten years later, our unhappy country lay in ruins and blood, it was from the other side of the Atlantic that sprang the initiative of that admirable American work, "The Commission for the Relief of Belgium," which has saved the lives of millions of Belgians that had otherwise been condemned by the misfortunes of war and the oppression of a merciless invader to suffer death by famine. But the inexhaustible American charity did not stop there. It still works in a thousand different ways to succor those of our people who were constrained to seek refuge in foreign countries. This beneficent action is often so delicate and so tactful that only at a later date will the full extent of the debt of gratitude which we have contracted be truly known.

It is in response to the desire of millions of Belgian hearts that in their name I now express that boundless gratitude which will forever cement the bonds of a close friendship between these two countries. The American nation had been witness for nearly a century of the pacific but victorious struggles of the Belgians in the field of commerce and industry. It now admires their indomitable courage in the defense of their fatherland. When the hour of resurrection shall sound that nation will hold out its hand to Belgium rising from the tomb, and its generosity, I know full well, will aid our desolated country once more to blossom like the rose under the sun of liberty.

Chevalier de Wiart describes the "splendid and wonderful work, conceived and set on foot by friends in America, and having its headquarters in London, I mean the 'C. R. B.,' as the Commission for Relief in Belgium is generally called." To Herbert Hoover, the American whom Ambassador Page recommends without hesitation as the "right man" to direct the Commission's manifold activities, Chevalier de Wiart pays this unqualified tribute:

Faithfully we shall treasure the thoughts which attach to those fateful letters, "C. R. B.," and with them shall be indissolubly bound up the names of those devoted men who have sacrificed, without hesitation, their time and their toil to the salvation of a country from misery and starvation. One name among them must shine with a peculiar lustre, that of Herbert Hoover, who by his will of iron, his prodigious energy and his genius for organization, and with his deeply charitable heart has successfully conducted this vast enterprise through difficulties—diplomatic, financial, material, personal—by which any other man must have been defeated. He has been admirably helped by his colleagues, and he is the first to give them all the praise which they deserve; but it is his powerful personality, which has, from the first day, galvanized this creation of a moment and gripped the confidence of a world. A very high-placed American, to whom I was one day expressing my gratitude for the help which his country and he himself had given to ours, said to me, "You have not to thank me. I am only wise enough to obey Mr. Hoover." It was at once a charming piece of modesty and a compliment of the most graceful kind.

Our English and American friends, to mark their kinship and the thousand ties which unite them, in spite of the vastness of the seas which separate them, are accustomed to say, "Blood is thicker than water." The Belgians, who are united to the English and to the Americans by a new brotherhood founded upon the noblest of sentiments, will know how to prove to them—and answer for it—that "Gratitude is thicker than blood."

Professor Léon van der Essen of the unhappy University of Louvain is the author of an article on "Public Opinion in America and the Sufferings of Belgium," translated by the Hon. Mrs. John Ward. In this he tells how the Universities of Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Columbia, Chicago, Pennsylvania, and the Roman Catholic University at Washington generously opened their doors to the exiled Louvain professors, saying also:

All these remnants of humanity, farmers, manufacturers, artists, and literary men—all will need the help of a friend, and all will be united in trying to revive the former beauties of their beloved country. Finally, the whole world will see that justice is done and that the sacrifice of Belgium, rewarded by the restoration of her rights, will not have been in vain. All Belgians, on that day of her renaissance, all those who suffer, those who pray, those who have fought for liberty, all will turn their thoughts to the Great Republic—they will await with confidence the verdict of the American people.

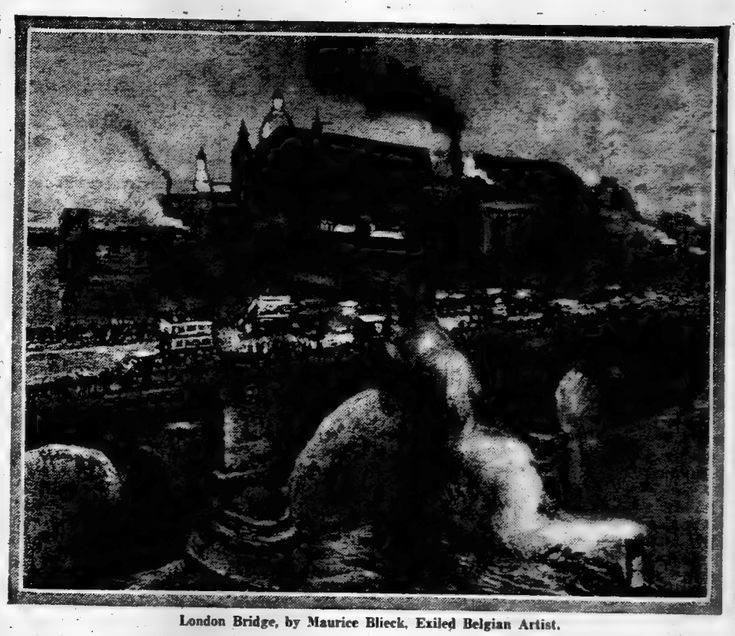

London Bridge, by Maurice Blieck, Exiled Belgian Artist.

The help rendered Belgium by Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand is generally acknowledged in other articles, and Mme. Vandervelde, who is now well known in the United States, quotes Wordsworth's lines:

There's not a breathing of the common wind
That will forget thee; thou hast great Allies;
Thy friends are exultations, agonies,
And love, and Man's unconquerable mind,

and makes this comment:

Surely these splendid words of Wordsworth's seem to have been written for the Belgians, who in the midst of their distress and their misery have found "great Allies" indeed. And how can we ever express our thanks to England—to the mother country, who has taken to her heart thousands of refugees, who has housed and clothed and fed them, and to her colonies, who have contributed with such unparalleled generosity toward keeping the seven millions of inhabitants in Belgium alive.

The most distinguished author represented in the Belgian book is Maurice Maeterlinck, whose text, "For Honor," leads him to lavish praise on the Briton. The poet, Emile Verhaeren, contributes an article on the British skies; another poet, Emile Cammaerts, sets forth "The Testimony of English Writers"; Henri Davignon discusses the fruits of exile; Eugen Ysaye, the violinist, writes of art and the war; Maeterlinck's essay, translated by Alfred Sutro, contains the following:

The British people, like the Belgian people, did not enter this appalling conflict from motives of self-interest, or because of an ancient hatred, but for the single reason that their honor compelled them. If the other combatants are the soldiers of necessity, we are, honor's volunteers; and this title, without in any way detracting from the merits of our allies, at least adds to our own all that a pure and disinterested idea can add to the most splendid acts of courage. And therefore has this sacrifice of ours been understood, admired, and loved in Great Britain more than anywhere else in the world. In us you recognized yourselves. It is beyond all doubt, and we feel it as profoundly as you feel it, that in our place you would have done precisely what we did. You would have done it as simply, as calmly, with the same devotion and the same good faith. You would have offered yourselves as entirely, with the same contempt for useless phrases, with the same conscientiousness and the same resolve. And if I am not afraid once again to praise before you what we have done, it is because that praise falls equally on yourselves, who would unhesitatingly have done the same.

The truth is that we have both of us the same conception of honor; and the same idea must bear the same fruits. To you, as to us, the formal promise, the given word, is the most sacred thing that can pass between two men. Thereby we judge a man's worth; but the worth of a people means more. It goes further and deeper, and must be judged by the idea it has formed of its honor, and above all by the sacrifice it is capable of making for that idea. There are others that sway humankind, notably the religious one, on which it is permitted to differ; but who does not agree on this one forfeits his right to the name of man. It is the serene abiding-place, the glowing centre, of all virtue and human dignity.

You have sacrificed yourselves entirely to this idea, which lives as mightily in your soul as it does in our own. It was because of this idea that you came to our help, as we knew that you would, for we counted on you as surely as you counted on us. You are ready for the same sacrifices; you are making them now, and the greatest of all. And therefore are we united, in this vast struggle, by bonds still more fraternal than those which connect us with our other allies. Our union is deeper and more unselfish, for it rests on the noblest thoughts and emotions of which the heart is capable. And it is this union, in an affection and confidence that increase and extend from hour to hour, that helps us both to exceed the mere limits of our duty.

For we have exceeded these limits; we exceed them more and more every day. We have done far more than we were obliged to do. It was expected of us Belgians that we should offer a loyal and strenuous resistance until such time as our strength was exhausted, this we had promised. But, after the immense and heroic efforts of the first few days, could the most delicate sense of honor have been offended if we had laid down our arms, and earned the clemency of the conqueror by acknowledging ourselves as conquered? Nothing compelled us to immolate ourselves entirely, to offer up, as a holocaust to this idea of ours, all that we possessed in the world; to continue the struggle long after we had been crushed and were menaced by the absolute famine that holds in its grip today three millions of our people.

As for you Britons, you had to help us, to send us the troops you had ready; but you too were not compelled, after the first vain battles, to display such a burning devotion, such ruthless abnegation, to hurl all your splendid young men, the finest in the world, into the overwhelming and deadly conflict; to pour forth your prodigious, unequaled wealth, and to produce from your soil by a miracle none had deemed possible, and in fewer weeks than it would have seemed to need years, the grandest, staunchest, most unflinching armies that have fallen into line in this war.

Frontispiece by the Belgian Artist, Andre Cluysenaar, Showing Britannia Sheltering Belgian Refugees.

Ysaye, who is Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, finds that English art has entered upon a vital phase of happier auguries; that "this country is de-Germanized at last, and, following the lines traced by that powerful musician, Elgar, the originality of its art cannot fail to develop itself rapidly."

Cammaerts, who thanks the English writers for their sympathy toward his country, finds a translator in William J. Locke, while E. B. Osborn acts for Henri Davignon. M. Davignon, like many of his fellow contributors, gives his impressions of England and her people, and indicates that the close contact between Belgian and Briton is certain in future years to have its effect upon the character of both. "There will be visions of England in the very veins of our children," he says.

De la Barra Hits at Wilson and Carranza

Says Former Should Have Known That Mexico Was to be Saved by "Evolution, Not Revolution"---Cites Carranza's Mistakes

By Francisco L. de la Barra

Former Provisional President of Mexico

The article printed below, by Señor Francisco L. de la Barra, who was Provisional President of Mexico after the departure of General Porfirio Diaz from that country and before the accession of Francisco I. Madero, was written at the special request of THE NEW YORK TIMES. *At first Señor de la Barra was reluctant to write, stating that he was here on purely personal business, but eventually he agreed to prepare the article as a reply to questions put to him by* THE TIMES, *deeming that it would be of interest and advantage both to Americans and Mexicans.*

In addition to having held the post of Provisional President of Mexico, Señor de la Barra was Mexican Ambassador at Washington, Paris, Buenos Aires, and Brussels, twice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Delegate to the Hague Peace Conference.

I HAD made up my mind not to say a word about the Mexican political situation, in order not to deflect my thoughts for an instant from my mission to this country as the representative of French and English financial interests. But, now that I have been asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES to speak about Mexico, I have changed my mind. I will speak as one who harbors neither hate nor rancor, who overlooks the bitter but fruitless attacks of which he has been the target, attacks inspired solely by the fact that I loved my country intensely and believed in law and order.

Mexico's present-day problem is most serious, but it is not hopeless. We could not lose hope, we Mexicans, without forgetting the glorious pages of our history, the immensity of our national riches, and of our intellectual elements, which are now unable to develop themselves. If Mexico is transformed into a real republic, under a legal Government extending guarantees to all, the worth of her moral and material resources will soon become apparent.

Mexico's economic problem is most complicated. To those unversed in the work of reorganization it must appear appalling.

Before the revolution the situation was most favorable. But as early as the 31st of December, 1913, clouds began to gather; serious apprehension was felt. The foreign debt at that time amounted to £25,500,000 and the internal debt to $140,000,000, Mexican silver. Besides, there were other obligations, among them one for $25,000,000 gold, incurred in the establishment of a loan institution, irrigation works, and agricultural improvements.

The situation has grown more and more complicated on account of the vast and unceasing destruction of national and foreign property, and the numerous issues of paper money, without guaranteed value, made by the various revolutionary parties. The redemption of this paper money and the adoption of a legal and guaranteed form of currency present two serious obstacles which, I think, cannot be surmounted by the adherents of Señor Carranza, among whom there are not even men of medium ability for grasping the significance of public matters, and even less for taking the initiative and solving political problems in a satisfactory way.

The country is so rich that under other conditions—that is, with the collaboration of men of intelligence—it would be easy to find means of meeting the urgent needs of the nation in accordance with a broad financial plan that would soon win the confidence of our foreign creditors. A great financial operation enlisting the support of all the capitalists and producers in the country would meet with no opposition if it offered, in exchange, immediate tranquillity at home and the reopening of our sources of employment.

I am far from being in agreement with the means proposed by the revolutionary party for solving the so-called "agrarian and labor" problems, the principal slogans used by those gentlemen for deceiving the people. They continually make use of the word "democracy," despite the fact that they are unaware of its real meaning. Up to now not one of these men has explained to the people what that ideal signifies and how it is to be realized.

There is no agrarian problem in Mexico so far as the lands producing foodstuffs are concerned. To be sure, there is a problem of misery, but it has nothing to do with the constitutional laws regarding land holdings. A veritable mountain of demagogic falsehoods has been piled up regarding the conditions under which the Mexican Indian lives.

Francisco L. de la Barra

From © Photo by Harris & Ewing

Sociologists of the eminence of Bulnes declare that, even taking for granted that the division of lands in Mexico should be easy, it would not do away with the misery of the lower classes, but would instead give rise to a more serious problem. Nevertheless, it is necessary to study means for rendering efficacious aid to the poorer classes.

A host of proofs might be adduced to show that none of the parties during the regime of General Diaz, nor General Diaz himself, ever opposed the creation of small land holdings—provided, of course, that large landholders were dispossessed only in conformity with the Constitution, which, in this respect, was drawn up with great wisdom because it forbids expropriation except as a matter of public utility and only upon payment of reasonable indemnification.

Everything calculated to favor small landholders was being done, and much had been accomplished in this direction. It was the revolution itself that made it difficult or even impossible to accomplish what was under way. If the object of the revolution was to set up small landholders, it has proved itself a failure, because the only laws passed by Señor Carranza relative to this matter—the laws put into effect in Yucatan—have for their purpose the re-establishment of collective agrarian property as it existed in the time of the Aztecs, in which form it was respected by the Spaniards up to 1821 and by the independent Mexicans up to 1865. In other words, a step backward was taken, many years backward—an eloquent token of the ability of these revolutionary gentlemen.

As to the problem of labor, it has never existed in Mexico as it manifests itself in the great European centres of population, where pauperism is inclined to reach out after any scheme giving hope of salvation. Nor has it taken the form under which it is known in the industrial centres of the United States, where it will become a serious menace unless promptly solved. This was shown in the Colorado strikes.

Nevertheless, the laws must favor the workman, in case of accident through work, in the struggle between labor and capital, and they must regulate female and child labor. May I be allowed to draw attention to the fact that, with this end in view, I established through the Legislature while I was Provisional President the National Labor Office which, I suppose, still exists, as a valuable aid to the solution of those problems. At the same time I decided upon the establishment of the National Agrarian Commission for the study of questions related to division of lands, irrigation, and all forms of aid to agriculture.

A most eminent thinker, Don Emilio Rabasa—one of the delegates to the Pan-American Conference at Niagara Falls two years ago—wrote in his book, "Constitution and Dictatorship," that the authors of our Constitution did not succeed in creating a political organization suited to the peculiar needs of the Mexican people, especially as regards the powers of the Government.

Nowhere in the Constitution is there evidence of a study of the people for whom the instrument was drawn up. The whole thing seems academic to anybody knowing what a democratic form of government really is.

The history of more than half a century proves this. I do not mean to say that the legislators of those by-gone days should have hit upon an instrument capable of curing all the ills of a nation just born, lacking civic education, poor, scattered over an immense extent of territory made up of unconnected regions and sparsely peopled by two races absolutely alien to each other, for whom it is most difficult to achieve the necessary degree of union for forming a homogeneous whole. But, granting this, I must still insist that laws adapted to this state of affairs should have been made. Moral progress is a modification of the soul of a people; this soul does not undergo sudden modifications, but changes gradually. A law that does not recognize this truth is worthless. As it is easier to be ignorant and contemptuous than just, and as it does not require careful study, public opinion threw the blame for all this on former Governments, accusing them of not carrying out the laws. Yet it never asked whether those Governments could carry out the laws to the letter, nor whether the thinking people were in a position to take part in the workings of the Government.

When Juarez returned to the capital of Mexico in 1867, having completely vanquished the Conservatives, overthrown the empire, and downed the monarchical idea in Mexico for all time, the Constitution was an idol because it had served as a banner during the struggle. But the Constitution had not as yet been applied completely. Later the Mexicans learned that its errors were relatively few, but they touched vital spots and caused general confusion in the entire system.

Nevertheless, those who through ignorance or bad faith have latterly used the Constitution as a rallying cry assert that it is a document full of wisdom. They look upon it as a victim, though, in truth, it may be the principal source of the evil which they decry. Of course, it is they, the revolutionists themselves, who have torn all that is best in it to shreds. In order to dodge responsibility for all their outrages against all that society holds most sacred, against all that is guaranteed by the Constitution, they invented the phrase "Pre-Constitutional Period." Yet it was they who began by calling themselves Constitutionalists! The Mexican de facto Government is not a violation of sociological laws, but their inevitable fulfillment.

The great Bolivar said: "Force is not government; a strong Government does not mean a despotic or tyrannical Government." And I say: "In order that a Government may exist laws must be enforced, and wherever force alone holds sway the laws are either dead or dying."

Such is the case with the Government of Señor Carranza, who combines with an enormous record of mistakes every sort of outrage and intolerance.

I do not wish to wound susceptibilities, being animated solely by the feeling that I must speak the truth where the present and future of my native country are concerned. But I insist that such excesses could never produce a democratic form of government. On the other hand, they must retard it.

President Wilson, being a man of science, ought to know that the government of a people should necessarily emanate from the component parts of that people and should be based on its history, race, physical conditions, general state of civilization, and external influences. Had he made this analysis, he could hardly have been unaware of the fact that the social constitution of the Mexican people lacks, up to date, the necessary elements for democratic government. He should have known that the ideal of democracy was to be attained by evolution, not revolution.

To chronicle the damage caused to Mexicans by the recent revolutions in their country would be a most arduous task, as we all know. And now this question is most opportune: Has the Mexican revolution benefited the people of the United States materially, morally or physically? Has it benefited the interests of civilization in general? Has it helped the prestige of the Monroe Doctrine? Has it increased the respect commanded by the United States throughout the world as a power of the first class?

When evolution progresses there will be no more revolutions. The young generation of today and the rising generation will concern themselves more with public interests and the gradual development of national institutions, and customs—in other words, with the gradual evolution of society. That is my belief and hope after the sad experiences through which all of us have passed, which is the only benefit derived by us from the revolution. When this era comes, professional agitators will no longer be heeded by the working classes or even by those who harbor personal ambitions.

Here is another problem—wrongful ambitions. They are a corroding evil eating at the heart of the national organism. The only cure will be certain habits of mind which must be inculcated from the cradle.

Every citizen has, as a Mexican, the right to aspire to public office. But those in power do not always take into account the ability and qualifications of those intrusted with Government posts—it is enough that they share the views of these on top.

Public education must be fostered everywhere by means of greatly increased budgets; schools must be Federalized; immigration must be favored; land legislation must be amplified so as to favor small landholders more; irrigation laws must be passed, so that the entire country may come under irrigation; concessions of petroleum lands must be granted with great care; just taxes must be levied on all producers—innumerable, in fact, are the tasks that will confront a Mexican Government which is really a Government and desires to be progressive.

One thing more: Every Government—and ours is no exception—is in duty bound to recognize its debts, both internal and foreign, and to give preference in payment to those whose payment may strengthen its credit. No civilized nation demands the impossible of nations indebted to it. Good faith in demanding payment must not overstep the respect due to national sovereignty. But nations must pay, pay, always pay, no matter at what cost, unless it be that of their honor and integrity.

I make these statements with a serene mind, inspired solely by love of my native land, with the hope of seeing it some day prosperous and happy. My only present ambition is to be able to leave to my children an unsullied and honest name, which I have succeeded up to now in preserving throughout my political life.

Allow me to finish by quoting these words of Juarez, which are especially applicable to the present: "Peace is respect for the rights of others."

War Has Given Literature a New Spirituality

Laurence Housman, Poet, Dramatist, and Mystic, Tells of England's New Enthusiasm for Poetry, Born of the Great Struggle

By Joyce Kilmer.

"I THINK," said Mr. Laurence Housman, "that one of the great causes of the war was our failure—the world's failure—to recognize human communion. But now we are discovering human communion. An intense humanism is taking possession of us more and more as the war progresses, and humanism is the most spiritual thing in the universe. The war is bringing to our life, and therefore inevitably to our literature, the spirituality which is our greatest need."

To some people Mr. Laurence Housman is known chiefly as the author of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," that extraordinary tour de force which, published anonymously some fifteen years ago, was much more than a nine days' wonder. To others he is known for his advocacy of certain social reforms—or social revolutions—the extension of the suffrage, for example, and the establishment of genuine democracy. Others know him as the author of "Prunella; or, Love in a Dutch Garden," and similar whimsical and delicate plays, or as an artist whose weird and beautiful work continues what was best in the tradition of the pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. But he first came before the public as the editor and interpreter of William Blake, and it is as a poet spiritually descended from Blake and George Herbert, and as a story writer chiefly interested in natural manifestations of the supernatural that he has made his surest bid for fame.

And it was the spiritual aspect of the war—what is loosely called the mystical aspect of it—that seemed to hold Mr. Housman's attention when I talked to him a few mornings ago at the National Arts Club. He came from England in the latter part of February, and is spending a few days in New York before making a tour of the country.

"I don't suppose," he said, "that such a catastrophe as the war was necessary to awaken the spirituality of the world. Contact with any tremendous actuality always has that effect. But the war has brought about this spiritual awakening. And in literature one of its most conspicuous manifestations is the new enthusiasm for poetry. More and better poetry is being written, and more poetry is being read and appreciated in England today than has been the case for many years.

"The war has made young men read and enjoy poetry who before had absolutely no use for it. There is one instance that came very close to me. One of my nephews has never been able to enjoy poetry; he was utterly indifferent to it. But when he went away to the war he seemed suddenly to feel the need of poetic expression. So he copied out and sent to his friends, as a sort of farewell, an unpublished poem by my brother. And now he is dead—he was killed in the trenches."

Laurence Housman's brother is A. E. Housman, the university professor who startled and delighted the world in 1896 with "A Shropshire Lad," a book of lyrics known and loved by every one who cares for poetry. And his sister is Clemence Housman, a writer, and also a wood engraver of great imagination and talent.

"What was the poem that your nephew copied down?" I asked.

"I can't let you print the whole poem," said Mr. Housman. "You know my brother seldom publishes anything. But I'll say it to you, and you may print the last stanza."

And he recited a poem in which the "queen of air and darkness" told some one of his imminent doom, and this some one answered:

O queen of air and darkness,
I think 'tis truth you say,
And I shall die tomorrow
But you shall die today!

"Intense humanism," said Mr. Housman, "that is the quality that the war is bringing to the mind of Europe. And humanism is a spiritual thing. The new Incarnation of Christ we are coming to is a universal one reaching beyond the individual form of the man Christ."

"What are some other manifestations of this?" I asked. "Do you think that the general acceptance of Arthur Machen's stories of the angels that appeared at Mons is significant?"

"I suppose it is," said Mr. Housman. "But that wasn't exactly what I meant. I don't believe in miracles, as the term is used. I don't believe that a so-called miracle has ever happened since the world began. I think that the Deity put the world under certain forms of law and order; he set going the principle of Cause and Effect.

"No, it is not by signs and wonders like these that we learn of England's spiritual awakening. It is by learning of the hundreds of thousands of young men in the trenches who are receiving Communion—men who never received it before. And what they are feeling is not any special faith in any special dogma, but just a need of union with other souls. And that, I think, is the essence of religion.

"You know," said Mr. Housman suddenly, "I am not convinced of the survival of the individual soul after death. I do not oppose that doctrine, but personally I incline more to the Buddhist theory. As our bodies give off their particles to be reabsorbed, so our spirits give off energy to others and take from others in a constant process of dissolution and reabsorption. I think Christ's saying, 'he that loses his life shall find it,' to mean that to find our lives we must be prepared absolutely to sink our identity, to face absolute annihilation.

"Father Tyrrell came at last to hold a view not dissimilar from this. I spent a good deal of time with Tyrrell when he was at Farm Street, and I remember that when he went away to Yorkshire he wrote a letter to me in which he said: 'I am very glad that I made your acquaintance, for you have helped me to understand the devil better.' A left-handed compliment which I greatly valued, knowing his way of saying ironic things of those whom he could trust to understand.

"Well, at first Tyrrell used to say that in his opinion the great superiority of Christianity over Buddhism was that Christianity recognized the survival of individuality after death. A month before he died I asked him if he still was of that belief. He said: 'My definition of personality is different from what it used to be. I have found that when a man is hysterical by nature he really has several pseudo-personalities in addition to his real personality. So I take it that there is, after all, only one authentic personality, and that personality is Christ.'"

Mr. Housman is deeply interested in the intellectual and spiritual aspect of poetry, but he is also a man of strong convictions as to the technical side of his art. He had this to say by way of prophecy:

"It is conceivable that the human race may, by the development of telepathy, lose its need of ordinary every-day speech; and if that were ever to come we might find poetry outlasting the utilitarian usage of the tongue, surviving, even as the great dead languages of Greece and Rome have survived, because it had a claim on the human mind higher and more real and more permanent than mere utility. And perhaps then the human tongue, purged of its common usage, of the cries of the market place, and made a vehicle of pure delight, would become more fitted than now to carry the burden of song, and in a race grown silent over knowledge, would begin to utter wisdom only and discourse nothing but poetry! That, after all, is not unlike the picture of a songful paradise set before us in Scripture. Stated elsewhere it becomes, of course, a mere idle suggestion, to be put by if unwelcome.

"We shall not, as a preacher once observed, be dragged into heaven by the hair of our heads; nor will any operation but a divine one teach the unseeing the value of poetry to the human race. Yet in view of certain modern tendencies its value and possible influence upon man's ultimate development can hardly be overstated. More now perhaps than ever must our hope for the health of the race depend upon the hold poetry still has on us as a strength which has come from the hills. If a belief in the vision splendid is still necessary for man's happiness, when other creeds fail, then it is at our peril that we let modern life or modern thought take poetry from us, or make it unreal and out of place in our life, allowing ourselves to regard it as a diversion merely, instead of as a reality, as a thing of prettiness and pretense rather than of inward beauty and truth.

"Let us remember rather how much of the history of man's spirit it has embraced since the world began—what it has gathered up and poured out to us from the past. Into it have gone the pleasures and the passions, the desires and the despairs, the joy, the indignation and the scorn of men's minds; and in it they all lie in some wonderful way made one; as if beauty were to be after all the ark of our covenant, upon which shall rest, between the shadows of the Cherubim, the mercy seat of God—as if, so long as we hold to the vision within us, it shall be possible for the powers that have implanted it to make it beatific, as if the final judgment of the human race were to be made manifest not by an inquisition of the deeds done in the body, but by the question whether there is left to it at all a living soul."

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Dr. Eliot Would Train Eyes, Ears, and Hands

Harvard's President Emeritus Suggests Radical Changes in Secondary School Methods and Tells Why They Are Needed

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, published this week, through the medium of the General Education Board, an interesting pamphlet dealing with the changes he thinks should be made in secondary education. Dr. Eliot believes that the best part of human knowledge has come by exact and studied observation made through the senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch. Liberal excerpts from his pamphlet are given below.

By Dr. Charles W. Eliot

(President Emeritus of Harvard University)

SINCE the middle of the eighteenth century a new element in the education of the white race has been developing, slowly for a hundred years, but rapidly during the past fifty. This new element is physical, chemical, and biological science. Through the study of these subjects the medical profession has been revolutionized and several professions of high value have been created—such as that of the chemist, of the engineer, civil, mechanical, electrical, or metallurgical, and of the forester. Through the radical work of great inventors and discoverers and of these new professions, all the large industries and transportation methods of the world, and therefore the commerce of the world, have been so changed that the producers and traders of times preceding 1850 would find, if they should revisit the scenes of their labors, that the processes by which they made their livings or their fortunes had completely disappeared. This prodigious change should have instructed the makers of programs for schools and colleges maintained by nations which were undergoing this great revolution in regard to their means of livelihood; but for the most part professional educators have been, and still are, blind to the necessity of a corresponding reformation or revision of the processes of education.

There is one profession, however, in which the educational processes have been adequately changed, but only within recent years, namely, the profession of medicine. * * * From remotest times the successful physician has been by nature a naturalist. * * * The reason that medicine and surgery have within twenty-five years made such astonishing progress is that the practitioner, possessing the senses and mental habits of the naturalist, has been supplied through the progress of biological, chemical, and physical science with wonderful new means of diagnosis. What has already been done in medical education needs to be done in all forms of education, whether for trades or for professions, whether for occupations chiefly manual or for those chiefly mental.

The great increase of urban population at the expense of rural which has taken place during the past sixty years, with the accompanying growth of factories and the crowding together of the working people and their families, has resulted, so far as schools and colleges are concerned, in placing more children and youths than formerly under the influence of systematic education and keeping them there for a longer period; but this improvement has been accompanied by a decline in the amount and quality of the sense-training which children and adolescents have received. An increasing proportion of children goes to the high schools, academies, and colleges; but the farm now teaches but a small proportion of the children born to the nation, and the urban family cannot train the children's senses in so effective and wholesome ways as the rural family could.

In cities and large towns the trade which a boy chooses, or is assigned to, no longer demands for admission a prolonged apprenticeship. Machinery turns out an ample product without the need of much skilled labor. The general result is an inadequate training of the senses of the rising generation for accurate and quick observation. Unfortunately, the schools, which might have come to the rescue of the children, have for the most part clung to the traditional programs which rely chiefly on studies that train the memory and the powers of discrimination and analysis, but do not drill children in seeing and hearing correctly, in touching deftly and rapidly, and in drawing the right inferences from the testimony of their senses.

In recent years, on account of the complexities, urgencies, and numerous accidents of urban life, there has been a striking revelation of the untrustworthiness of human testimony, not because witnesses intended to deceive, but because they were unable to see, hear, or describe accurately what really happened in their presence. This is probably an old difficulty; but it has been freshly brought to public attention by the numerous cases of conflicting testimony developed in courts, and before commissions of inquiry, medical examiners, and police authorities. Indeed, in such investigations it is well-nigh the rule that the testimony of the different witnesses not only presents many variations of detail, but is often discordant and even contradictory. The investigators have to rely chiefly, not on what the witnesses testify occurred at the moment, but on what careful observers can subsequently learn from the actual state of the wreck, and the condition of the dead, the wounded and the more or less injured survivors.

This inability to see, hear, and describe correctly is not at all confined to uneducated people. On the contrary, it is often found in men and women whose education has been prolonged and thorough, but never contained any significant element of sense-training. Many highly educated American ministers, lawyers, and teachers have never received any scientific training, have never used any instrument of precision, possess no manual skill whatever, and cannot draw, sing, or play on a musical instrument. Their entire education has dwelt in the region of language, literature, philosophy, and history, with limited excursions into the field of mathematics.

Many an elderly professional man, looking back on his education and examining his own habits of thought and of expression, perceives that his senses were never trained to act with precision, that his habits of thought permit vagueness, obscurity, and inaccuracy, and that his spoken or written statement lacks that measured, cautious, candid, simple quality which the scientific spirit fosters and inculcates. Such a deplorable result ought not to have been possible; but it has been unavoidable by the individual, whether child or parent, because the programs of secondary schools still cling almost exclusively to the memory subjects and the elements of mathematics, and college students are apt to adhere in college to the mental habits they acquired at school.

The changes which ought to be made immediately in the programs of American secondary schools, in order to correct the glaring deficiencies of the present programs, are chiefly: the introduction of more hand, ear, and eye work—such as drawing, carpentry, turning, music, sewing, and cooking, and the giving of much more time to the sciences of observation—chemistry, physics, biology, and geography—not political, but geological and ethnographical geography. These sciences should be taught in the most concrete manner possible, that is, in laboratories with ample experimenting done by the individual pupil with his own eyes and hands, and in the field through the pupil's own observation guided by expert leaders.

In secondary schools situated in the country the elements of agriculture should have an important place in the program, and the pupils should all work in the school gardens and experimental plots, both individually and in co-operation with others. In city schools manual training should be given which would prepare a boy for any one of many different trades, not by familiarizing him with the details of actual work in any trade, but by giving him an all-around bodily vigor, a nervous system capable of multiform co-ordinated efforts, a liking for doing his best in competition with mates, and a widely applicable skill of eye and hand. Again, music should be given a substantial place in the program of every secondary school, in order that all the pupils may learn musical notation, and may get much practice in reading music and in singing. Drawing, both freehand and mechanical, should be given ample time in every secondary school program; because it is an admirable mode of expression which supplements language and is often to be preferred to it, lies at the foundation of excellence in many arts and trades, affords simultaneously good training for both eye and hand, and gives much enjoyment throughout life to the possessor of even a moderate amount of skill.

Drawing and music, like other fine art studies, were regarded by the Puritan settlers of New England and by all their social and religious kindred as superfluities, which, if not positively evil, were still of wasteful or harmful tendency, and were, therefore, to be kept out of every course of education. By many teachers and educational administrators music and drawing are still regarded as fads or trivial accomplishments not worthy to rank as substantial educational material; whereas, they are important features in the outfit of every human being who means to be cultivated, efficient, and rationally happy. In consequence, many native Americans have grown up without musical faculty and without any power to draw or sketch, and so without the high capacity for enjoyment, and for giving joy, which even a moderate acquaintance with these arts imparts.

This is a disaster which has much diminished the happiness of the native American stock. It is high time that the American school—urban or rural, mechanical, commercial, or classical, public, private, or endowed—set earnestly to work to repair this great loss and damage. Although considerable improvements have been recently made in the programs of American secondary schools, especially within the past ten years or since vocational training has been much discussed, multitudes of Americans continue to regard the sense-training subjects as fads and superfluities.

They say the public elementary schools should teach thoroughly reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, and let natural science, drawing, music, domestic arts and crafts, and manual training severely alone. Let the secondary schools teach thoroughly English, Latin, American history, and mathematics, with a dash of economics and civics, and cease to incumber their programs with bits of the new sciences and the new sociology. This doctrine is dangerously conservative; for it would restrict the rising generations to memory studies, and give them no real acquaintance with the sciences and arts which within a hundred years have revolutionized all the industries of the white race, modified profoundly all the political and ethical conceptions of the freedom-loving peoples, and added wonderfully to the productive capacity of Europe and America.

If any one asks how it can be possible that these new subjects, all time-consuming, should be introduced into the existing secondary schools of the United States, the answer—adequate, though not easy to put into practice—is, first, that the memory subjects and the mathematics should be somewhat reduced as regards number of assigned periods in the week; secondly, that afternoon hours should be utilized, or, in other words, that the school day should be lengthened; and, thirdly, that the long Summer vacation should be reduced.

It is worse than absurd to turn city children into the streets for more than two months every Summer. Since the new subjects all require bodily as well as mental exertion, they can be added to the memory subjects without any risk to the health of the children, provided that the shops, laboratories, and exercising rooms be kept cool and well ventilated. In rural schools a good part of the new work in sowing, planting, cultivating the ground, and harvesting must be done out of doors. The observational, manual, and scientific subjects often awaken in a boy or young man for the first time an intellectual interest and zeal in work which memory studies have never stirred. Hand and eye work often develops a power of concentrated attention which book work had failed to produce, but which can be transferred to book work when once created. All the new subjects require vigorous and constant use of the memory, and give much practice in exact recording, and in drawing only the limited and legitimate inference from the recorded facts.

If the educational material and the method of instruction were right, the training given in the grades would be just as good for the children who leave school at 14 as for those who go on till 18, and the training in the high school would be equally appropriate for pupils who do not go to college and for those who do. The progressive sense-training from beginning to end of systematic education is desirable for all pupils, whatever their destinations in after life, and should prepare every pupil for his best entrance on earning a livelihood, at whatever age that necessity is to come upon him. It should be the same with the language and history studies in every public school program. At every stage, or in every grade, they should be suitable for every pupil no matter what his destination. Flexibility and adaptation to individual needs would still be necessary in the programs, first, in order to enable the individual pupil to concentrate on the studies he prefers and excels in, and, secondly, to enable pupils of different capacity to advance at different rates. The adoption of these principles would solve justly problems in the American tax-supported system of public education which have been in debate for generations.

Every school plant, whether in city or country, should be used, not only by the regular pupils between the hours of 8 or 8:30 and 4 or 4:30, but by older youths and adults at hours outside the working time in the prevailing industries of the town or city where the school is situated. Many efforts are now being made to introduce continuation schools and to develop evening schools; but these efforts should become universal, and should result speedily in a large extension of the American public school system. Moreover, the fundamental object of the proposed changes in the programs should be distinctly recognized—the better training of the senses.

The suggested changes in American school programs will not make public school life harder or more fatiguing for the pupils. On the contrary, observational study and concrete teaching are more interesting to both children and adults than memory study of any sort; and whenever the interest of pupils is aroused it brings out more concentrated attention and harder work, but causes less fatigue. The obvious utility of mental labor directed to a practical end increases the interest the pupils take in their work, and stimulates them to effective effort. To use a good tool or machine, and get the results it is competent to produce when in skillful hands, is vastly more interesting than reading or hearing about the uses of such a tool or machine. Whenever by the use of observational and concrete methods the pupils' power of attention and of concentrated effort is developed, that power of attention once acquired can be exercised in other subjects.

New War Secretary as His Neighbors Know Him

Cleveland's First Citizen, as Some Call Newton D. Baker, Is a Man of Simple Tastes Who Has Made Municipal History

By Archer H. Shaw,
Associate Editor of The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NATURALLY, the country desires to know something of the policies of Newton D. Baker, the new Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Wilson. Naturally, the new Cabinet Minister is chary about announcing his policies before he has had an opportunity of consulting the President.

But here is a little advance information—a tip as to two policies which the new Secretary will be certain to adhere to:

He will fold one leg under the other when he sits down in that big leather chair behind the great desk in the War Department. Also, he will smoke a small, straight-stemmed black pipe. These two policies settled in advance, such matters as army reorganization, the strengthening of our national defenses and the administration of our colonial possessions may be considered later as office routine.

What manner of man is this Newton Diehl Baker, recently Mayor of Cleveland, who has been called to the direction of the Department of War at a time when the office looms bigger than at any other time since the civil war? Why have Senators, Representatives, Governors and distinguished diplomats been passed over by the President and a man picked who has never held an office more important than that of a Mayor of a Middle Western city?

To explain the reason is to tell the life story of Newton D. Baker.

He was born at Martinsburg, W. Va., Dec. 3, 1871, the second son of Dr. and Mrs. N. D. Baker. The young Newton, it is related, took to books at about the age and with much the same avidity as a duckling is commonly supposed to take to water.

Martinsburg not then being a centre of learning and the arts, Dr. Baker deemed it expedient to send Newton away to college. Johns Hopkins was thought about the right place and thither the doctor's son betook himself. Thence in 1894 he departed with a diploma under his arm.

By this time a physician's career had lost whatever glamour it may have possessed for young Baker and he had concluded that law would offer the best chance for a proper development of his talents. A stirring incident helped Newton to make up his mind against a medical life and helped at the same time to convince his father that perhaps, after all, he might better let his son enter some other profession.

Young Baker went with his father one day to attend an operation consisting of the amputation of a man's leg. After the limb had been severed the doctor turned to another task, leaving Newton to bind up the gaping arteries. Returning a few moments later, the doctor found his son busily repairing the veins, but wholly oblivious of the fact that the patient was bleeding copiously through the arteries. It was quite a natural mistake, probably; in one respect, it was epochal, for it was destined to add the name of Baker to the lengthening list of those who have served their country as Secretary of War since the foundation of the Republic. For Baker from that moment was imbued with the idea that, whatever life might hold for him, it must not be a medical man's career.

Hence, Baker studied law at Washington and Lee University, and soon after graduation became private secretary to Postmaster General Wilson in 1896. Those were the closing days of the Cleveland Administration. When McKinley entered the White House in 1897 Secretary Baker hung out a shingle in Martinsburg, inviting all and sundry to come to see him with their knotty legal problems.

In the following year the young lawyer went abroad for a brief tour, and on his way back collided with a cross-current of fate no less significant than the episode of the severed arteries. On shipboard Baker made the acquaintance of Martin A. Foran, a Cleveland lawyer, with whom he got into a spirited discussion over some question involving Ireland and the Irish. Foran had never heard of Baker nor Baker of Foran. But the Clevelander was so struck by the force and personality of the West Virginian that before the journey ended he suggested to Baker that he come to Cleveland and open an office. The suggestion was urged still more vigorously by letter after the shipboard disputants had returned home. Martinsburg seemed rather small, anyway, to the ambitious Baker, and he thought favorably of his friend's proposal.

Newton D. Baker. Copyright Lawrence Figley

There came into existence, therefore, on Jan. 1, 1899, the Cleveland law firm of Foran, McTighe & Baker. Foran, by the way, is now a Common Pleas Judge of Cuyahoga County, and when word came from Washington on Monday of this week that Baker had been named Secretary of War the latter was trying a civil case before Judge Foran.

The Foran law firm was an anti-corporation office. F. H. Goff, now President of the Cleveland Trust Company, was then a leading corporation lawyer. In a public meeting a few weeks ago Goff recalled the coming of Baker and his immediate association with Foran. It grieved the good Mr. Goff that a man of Baker's naturally fine abilities should become an enemy of corporations. After all, he thought, Baker must have found birds of a feather. Not much could be expected from one of his anti-corporation prejudices.

No better tribute could be paid to Mr. Baker than that, while winning the cordial support and esteem of men like Mr. Goff who were at first inclined to doubt his motives, he has still retained the equally cordial admiration of those who believed in him from the first. The public testimonial given the retiring Mayor early in the year by the City Club was a remarkable outpouring of representative Clevelanders from every walk of life, men of all parties, of all religious creeds, gathered to testify to their admiration of one whom many of them opposed bitterly for years.

In 1901 a new era for Cleveland began with the election of Tom L. Johnson as Mayor. Newton D. Baker was a part of the Johnson régime almost from the beginning.

Martin A. Foran was scheduled to address a Democratic campaign meeting in 1901, but was unable to attend. He sent Mr. Baker, his junior partner, in his place. Now, Mr. Baker is of small physical stature and was then wholly unknown to the Democrats of Cleveland. The Chairman of the meeting announced regretfully that Mr. Foran was unable to be present, but that he had sent his boy to represent him.

"Come on, boy, and tell them what you know," curtly remarked the Chairman, nodding to the stranger in the front row.

It was a triumph for "Foran's boy." He told that assemblage of astonished Democrats "what he knew," so far as the shortness of the hour permitted. He has been telling Cleveland what he knows ever since.

So promising a "boy" could not long escape the attention of Tom L. Johnson, then beginning the task of building up an organization of young men imbued with his own indomitable idealism who should work shoulder to shoulder for the development of a greater and better Cleveland. Johnson sought Baker and made him First Assistant Director of Law, a post of great responsibility for one of Baker's youth and newness in the community.

In Johnson's autobiography, dictated from his death-bed, he declares that Mr. Baker, who in 1903 became head of the City Law Department, "though the youngest of us all, was really the head of the Cabinet and principal adviser to us all. As a lawyer he was pitted against the biggest lawyers in the State. No other City Solicitor ever had the same number of cases crowded into his office in the same length of time or so large a crop of injunctions to respond to, and in my judgment no other man in the State could have done the work so well."

Being Director of Law and City Solicitor under Mr. Johnson meant a constant warfare. The Mayor had entered office upon the issue of public control of the street railway system and a lower rate of fare. He fought the steam railroads on the issue of a fairer taxation. He engaged immediately in the herculean task of wresting the valuable lake front away from the railroads and restoring it to the public. Baker's job was to find the law to support the ambitious designs of his chief.

Some of the items in the Johnson program were realized fully while he lived. Others he left for his first lieutenant, Baker, to labor for after the mantle of the chief had fallen to his shoulders.

Mr. Baker was elected City Soliciter—the office having been made elective by legislative action at Columbus—in 1905, 1907, and 1909. The last year was that in which Mayor Johnson met his Waterloo, being defeated for Mayor by Herman Baehr. Mr. Baker was the only Democrat on the city ticket to survive the Republican onslaught, and his election probably caused him almost as much pain as it did gratification, since it marked the sacrifice of his beloved chief. He might have resigned the office and gone into political retirement with Johnson had the defeated Mayor not insisted that Baker owed it to the people of Cleveland to serve in the office to which they had called him.

So Baker stayed through a Republican administration, the only Democrat in the City Hall and the rallying point for leaders of the party in temporary ill favor. And when Johnson died in 1911 Baker was accepted without a protest as the man to take up the work that Johnson had left unfinished. There was no contest over the leadership; that had virtually been settled months before Johnson died.

The election of 1911 returned Baker to the City Hall as Mayor by the largest plurality ever cast for a candidate for the office. The voters apparently had repented of their repudiation of Johnson, and took the only means available to reaffirm their allegiance to the things for which Johnson and Baker had fought so many years. As Mayor Baker brought back much of the former Johnson régime, filling the offices at his disposal with men who had been trained under Johnson, it was a veritable returning of the lost tribes. Johnson, dead though he was, was Mayor again in all but physical presence. His picture, hanging over the new Mayor's desk, symbolized the spirit of the administration.

Under a new city charter, established by authority of the State Constitution, Mayor Baker was renominated as a nominal nonpartisan and re-elected in 1913. Early in 1914 he announced that he would not again accept the Mayoralty, and thereupon the remnants of the old Johnson forces, which under Mayor Baker had remained remarkably intact, swung their support to Peter Witt, who, next to Baker himself, had been perhaps the most trusted of Johnson's advisers and co-workers. Witt became candidate for Mayor in 1915, but was defeated by Harry L. Davis last November.

Such is the chronology of the Baker career. What he has really accomplished and why he was chosen to be Secretary of War at a time like this may, perhaps, be better told in different fashion. Chronology has little to do with these things.

It will be remembered that Tom L. Johnson's fight for public control of the Cleveland street railway system resulted in the establishment of the so-called Tayler plan of operation. By this plan the lines are left in possession of their private owners, but are run under direction of the City Council. Stockholders are guaranteed a certain return on their investment, and the carfare is made as low as possible after all legitimate expenses are taken care of. The fare raises and lowers automatically according to the terms of the ordinance. It was a novel experiment, which has worked with excellent satisfaction.

Newton D. Baker was the city's Law Director through the many months of toilsome negotiations leading to the enactment of the Tayler ordinance. The

"The Ten," and Numerous Other Art Exhibitions

THE exhibition of "The Ten" at the Knoedler Galleries is an experience that reminds one how much water has flowed under the bridge since the famous "Ten" first broke numerically into art.

You look about the room and seem to perceive, under many divergences, a common aim, the affirmation of light, and you reflect how short a time ago it was that such an affirmation was new doctrine, although ancient practice enough. You may miss life of line, and here and there unquestionably you do miss it; you may miss organization of color and modeling and structure—one thing you cannot miss, the enveloping light. Robert Reid places three young girls in a landscape, and you think less of their girlhood and charm of feature and the rest of it than of the fact that out-of-doors their heads become sun-splashed patches of color existing on equal terms with the foliage. Mr. Tarbell seats a young student before her books at a table, and you are hardly at all concerned with the strong green of her coat, the Japanese lamp, and the flowers and the books and the slightly over-starched muslin curtains and the other objects in the picture. What concerns you is the light of outdoors which pours in through the curtained window, strikes across the table, and holds the composition in unity, and which the artist was grappling with from the moment he touched his brush to the canvas.

Childe Hassam's little nude, sitting erect on a cliff, is so luxuriating in her sunbath that not even the blazing white frame by which she is surrounded can put her out of countenance. The self-portrait by William Chase, loaned by an Indiana museum, would be little more than half a picture with the window on the other side of the big, bare canvas, before which the artist has placed himself in the composition, left out or hung with shadowing draperies. It fills the canvas with light, and Mr. Chase has made the light the leading actor on the little stage. As the Ten are seeking for light on realities, not having found it, and whatever more than that we ask of them may be considered a bonus and matter for gratitude.

It must be said at once that most of these painters are liberal to the point of extravagance with their bonuses. J. Alden Weir, for example. No one could doubt his interest in sunlight effects or in the subtler gradations of morning and evening light in the presence of his charming green landscapes, with their skies from which radiance pours down on the earthly scene. But his portrait of a blonde child, which he names for its color scheme "A Harmony in Yellow and Pink," is very much more than that. It is a divination of youth and it is palpable form. "The Letter" is a finer pattern and has better lines, but it gives less the sense of volume and weight. It is one of Mr. Weir's great qualities that he suggests so directly the ponderable world. Nothing more disconcerting can be devised by an artist than the trick of levitation practiced by many a so-called colorist, and the chief merit of the modernist is his interest in using color as a means of creating an impression of volume. In all three of Mr. Weir's contributions he is seen acting in harmony with natural laws while casting his spell of beauty over the canvas.

Mr. Chase, in the self-portrait to which reference has been made, by no means limits himself to discussion of problems of light. He shows his remarkable skill in discriminating textures and the character of form with gay assurance. He has painted himself standing before his easel, almost dapper in the finish of pose and costume; but his coat sleeve is pushed up far above his shirt cuff in an aggressively workmanlike abandon, and the expressive gesture of the hand seems to affirm the fact of which the present generation is well aware, that he is a craftsman to the tips of his sensitive fingers. Neither is Mr. Hassam altogether given over to the effect of light on color to the neglect of form. His "Oregon Apples" tells another story, seems almost to protest that the Cézanne thing can be done in the Hassam way, and done as well.

The other painters in the group are characteristically represented. The "Interior," by Frank W. Benson, is, as the title would indicate, an affair of indoor light with large unbroken spaces

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

and an almost too forcibly defined figure at the right of the composition. Joseph Decamp's portrait of Charles Sprague is straightforward characterization. Mr. Dewing's figure of a musician is subtle and exquisite, clearly understood, delicately defined. If you could imagine certain Italian primitives passing through later stages of sophistication toward the modern complex you might conceive their becoming artists of the type of Mr. Dewing. The refinement and immobility and precision of his work answers to theirs, but he uses the idiom of modern culture with a singular purity. Mr. Metcalf's landscapes are jeweled and joyous as ever, daintily on parade like lovely children in afternoon frocks. Edward Simmons keeps his manner of decoration, presenting his subjects boldly, to be seen from a long distance. The exhibition lasts until March 18.

Gari Melchers.

At the Montross Gallery is an extensive representation of the work of Gari Melchers, one of the enviable artists who appeal to their fellow-workers by the splendid honesty and vigor of their methods and to the public by the simplicity and clarity of their feeling and thought. Whatever his subject is, Mr. Melchers approaches it frankly, without interrogation of its deeper intricacies and without prejudice. He finds himself as much at home on a Southern plantation with negroes candidly posing as in an Egmond church among worshippers clad in their Sunday best. He paints each without a trace of self-consciousness, with disciplined powers, and with a strong prepossession toward naturalism. The ordinary man in the presence of his picture of a deep-breasted mother nursing her child in the sun and shadow of a pleasant garden thanks his lucky stars for the absence of symbolism and for the embodiment of all the good and perfect gifts of healthy, happy motherhood in the work. It would be difficult to find a version of the little mildly popular subject more universal in its appeal or richer in appropriate quality.

More directly addressed to an initiated public is "The Hermit" in the present exhibition, which hints somewhat of Leibl's pictorial envelope and feeling for close relations of tone. In this picture Mr. Melchers forsakes his polychromatic palette and deals with browns and warm grays, heightened by a splash of low-toned red in the flowers lying near to the hermit's hand. The plastic problem is beautifully solved and the head emerges from its shadows a monument of just realization.

There are garden pictures with small figures, and interiors with large figures; there are arbors covered with roses, flower pictures, a well-drawn nude, a gorgeous redsnapper challenging Mr. Chase on his own ground, a strongly modeled portrait of a plain face full of character. All show an artist of sound instincts, joyous temper, and thorough training. It is a refreshing exhibition to come upon in the surly month of March and it lasts through until April.

An Independent Modernist.

Samuel Halpert belongs to a group of young painters who, deriving their technical inspiration from modern France, assimilate all that they can get from French environment and association, become academically expert in new methods of construction and organization, and then pine for freer air and a chance to develop individually. This chance Mr. Halpert has found in Portugal, where, with his friend Delaunay, he works under the influence of strong, warm color and fresh subject matter. One of his town pictures, a group of houses embraced by an irregular high wall and sheltered by a mountainside, is well ordered and well expressed. Another, "The Open Window," is a view of a town with orange roofs seen against a blue sky modified by white clouds, the vivid glimpse enframed by a window casing, the window itself standing open, with the pattern of its lace curtain showing through the gray glass. A perfectly ordinary subject raised to a high plane of aesthetic importance by the artist's fine sense of compositional relations in both color and pattern of line.

There is sensuous color in his still life subjects, watermelons on blue dishes, gorgeous squares of red with yellow and green borders, strange tablecloths of black, with designs in black and pink and yellow, a barbaric wealth of color made beautiful and expressive by a painter capable of communicating to others his joy in it as well as its objective characteristics. The exhibition is at the Daniel Gallery and lasts until March 21.

The "Forum" Exhibition.

The exhibition of Modernist painting opening tomorrow at the Anderson Galleries will interest many people, although it will fall short of that sensational effect which drew all sorts and conditions of crowds to the Armory building during the International Exhibition held there three years ago this month.

The present exhibition differs from the International in showing only the work of American painters. The committee responsible for the selection calls itself the "Forum" thus implying its function of discrimination and judgment. This committee vouches for the sincerity of the work shown and its respectability as art, having eliminated all that seemed to the members of the committee spurious or unworthy of attention. The Forum is composed of Christian Brinton, Robert Henri, W. H. de B. Nelson, Alfred Stieglitz, John Weichsel, and Willard Huntington Wright. They announce that they give their services free and are "animated solely by the desire to counteract the prevailing prejudices against modern painting and to create an intelligent interest in deserving artists."

Of course from one point of view they will fail. Seeing the pictures at the Anderson Galleries, most of which have been shown in smaller groups at private galleries during the last two or three seasons, will not in the least convince the conservative public that they have anything to do with "real art," which to the conservative public still implies representation. The very essence of Modernist art is denial of representation as an essential element in a picture. If a picture "look like" anything in nature as nature has been mirrored in the art of the past it is by so much removed from the ideal of Modernist painting. Most of us have got so that we do not like to see realistic portraiture in carpets and table cloths and chintz patterns. The conventional design seems to the advanced shopper to have more style. The same tendency is seen in the advanced shopper for pictures; he has begun to see more style in pictures that are not in any degree imitations of nature, and he will be present in small numbers but conspicuously at this exhibition.

It must not, however, be hastily assumed that the painters included are showing only decorative patterns. Their idea, taking them as a whole, is to do much more than that; it is no less than to move the observer to emotion by their creations as he is moved by abstract music, by architecture, by the rhythms of the dance. Their idea is to take color, line, and mass, and use them as materials for organic composition which shall have this moving power. Whether the fault lies with them or with the public it cannot as yet be said that they have succeeded in this mighty and age-long task of moving hearts, but it can and should be said that so much searching and thinking and thrashing things out in violent battle is bound to be freshening to the vision and quickening to the mind of every one concerned with art. It also can be said with several recent examples to serve as proof, that the more conservative moderns who already have swerved away from the abstract and back toward their old and pleasant game of representation have gained greatly by their look-in at the problems confronted by the new men.

Many of the painters in the exhibition are pretty well known to the assiduous gallery visitor. Here are the Zorachs and John Marin and Alfred Maurer. Here is the Cubist Man Ray not yet arrived at the point of pasting things on for contrasts of surface and texture. Here are Walkowitz, Marsden Hartley, and Arthur Dove, all of whom have been seen on or near Fifth Avenue in the course of the last year.

The Synchromists, S. Macdonald Wright and Morgan Russell, also held a two-man exhibition here a year or so ago and their pronounced theories moderately interested the more or less bewildered public. One cannot do better for the public illumination than quote the following passage from Willard Huntington Wright's recently published book on "Modern Art," which, even detached from its context, at least conveys an intelligent notion of the basic idea of what once was called Synchromisms, a title already quite outworn: "The Synchromists, Mr. Wright explains, desire to express form by means of color pressing to its logical extreme the recognition many artists have had of the appropriateness of certain colors to certain forms. They observe the movement of certain colors toward the spectator and of certain other colors away from the spectator, and they place colors on forms in exact accord with the propensities of those colors to approach or recede from the eye. Thus the Synchromists reject all local color and paint only with hues which express the desired form. The position of a given volume in space dictates to them the color with which it is to be painted. Consequently a receding volume whose position is behind the other volumes is never painted a pure yellow, for that color advances toward the spectator's eye; and a solid volume which projects further than the others is never painted violet, for violet expresses no solidity but a quality of space, something intangible and translucent."

A number of drawings are shown in addition to the paintings with the purpose of showing the public that the painters represented are capable of drawing objects in a recognizable manner if they choose.

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A Source of Innocent Merriment

Preparedness.
"Goodness, Maria, why are you hiding all the music so carefully?"
"Well, John, the Puffers are calling on us tonight, and you know Mrs. Puffer never plays without music."

Putting Him Wise.
Traveler — How's your train service here?
Small Town Native—Wal, they advertise one train a day, but you and me know how them advertisements exaggerate!

A Marked Difference.
Teacher—Tommy, what is the difference between angling and fishing?
Tommy—Well, the rich man angles and the poor man fishes.

So Sudden, Too.
Geraldine — Do you get me?
Gerald—Is that a leap year proposal?

How Changed!
"Before we were married he bought me a box of candy every time he called."
"And now?"
"He gives me a call every time I buy a box of candy."

The Main Subject.
If the pronoun "I" were to be struck from the English language there would be very little conversation.

One or the Other.
Pat — Yis, Sorr, work is scarce, but Oi got a job last Sunday that brought me five dollars.
Mr. Smith—What! You broke the Sabbath?
Pat (apologetically) — Well, Sorr, 'twas wan av us had t' be broke!

Unfortunate.
Howell — He's an unlucky fellow.
Powell — Yes, he is always Johnny on the wrong spot.

"Mrs. Chatter seems to be quite a conversationalist."
"Yes. She has three cars to brag about and six servants to complain of."

Nothing Serious

APROPOS OF LENT.

BUT I can't give up the fort!" shouted its heroic defender. "Defending this place is the thing I value above all else!"
"But during Lent we should give up the things we value above all else," remarked the wily besieger.
Without another word the heroic defender handed over the keys of the stronghold.

***

PLAIN LANGUAGE TO 1916.

WHEN in the woods we'd bask
'Mid nots of lark and thrush,
What do we get? I ask—
SLUSH!

When we would seek the dales
Where blooms the beauteous bud,
We find—sleet, blizzards, gales!
MUD!

Thick mittens on each hand,
Coats, waistcoats, doctors' bills,
Furs, rubbers, snuffles, and
PILLS!

Nineteen-sixteen, we've stood
All that we can—yes, quite!
If THIS is Spring, why, GOOD-NIGHT!

***

APROPOS OF LENT.

Stingy Party—What shall I give up during Lent?
Helpful Friend—You might give up a dollar or two.

***

ADD TO THE HORRORS OF WAR.

1. The General defending Verdun is called Petain.
2. One of the places taken by the Germans in the vicinity is called Etain.
3. May not the Germans be called the guys who took the Etain away from Petain?

***

APROPOS OF LENT.

"What should one eat in Lent?"
"Lentils."

***

SUGGESTION TO UP-TO-DATE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

When told by the geography teacher to bound Germany say:
"On the west, Joffre and Haig; on the south, Cadorna; on the east, Ivanoff and Alexieff; on the north, Admiral Jellicoe and the E-boats."

***

APROPOS OF LENT.

Hm—I MUST give up something in Lent,
And it shan't be wine, maidens or fiddles,
But, since on self-torture I'm bent,
I'll—er—give up riddles!

***

BY THE WAY, HERE'S ONE APROPOS OF LENT.

When on the lips the last drink's flavor lingers
And dies the final fox trot's haunting note,
When—(at this point ten thousand readers' fingers
Snatch wildly for the postaster's throat.)

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

A Good Hyphen.
There's one hyphen that is welcome to stay with us and take the front seat in the parlor, and that's "Pan-American."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Times Have Changed.
"The cave-dweller would seize a woman by the hair and drag her to his home," commented the best man at the wedding.
"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "In those days hair was more natural and furnished a reliable grip."—Washington Star.

Mere Supes, Most of Us.
All the world's a stage, but only a few performers get the spotlight.—Boston Transcript.

Observant Child.
Teacher—What is water?
Willie—A colorless fluid that turns black when you wash your hands.—Panther.

His Boast.
Lady—And you say you are an educated man?
Wearied Will—Yes, mum. I'm a roads scholar.—University of Michigan Gargoyle.

Measure of Time.
"Say," asked the first messenger boy, "got any novels ter swap?"
"I got 'Smokefoot Dan's Revenge,'" replied the other.
"Is it a long story?"
"Naw! Ye kin finish it easy in two messages."—Philadelphia Press.

Holding On to It.
Bill—Has he the saving habit?
Jill—I think so. He showed me a cent he owned dated 1805.—Yonkers Statesman.

All Over but the Shouting.
Old Housekeeper (to son of the house, home on short leave)—Why, if it isn't Master George! Well, who would ever have thought the war would have been over so soon.—London Opinion.

Such an Inquisitive Woman.
Hub—Who is that letter from?
Wife—What do you want to know for?
Hub—There you go! "What do I want to know for?" I declare if you aren't the most inquisitive woman I ever met.—Boston Transcript.

Passenger (whose foot has been trodden on): "You are very clumsy with your feet, conductor."
Conductor: "What d'y expect fer a 'alfpenny a mile, Pavlowa?"
—From The B. Hander.

My Grouch

I LIKE a good grouch when I get it,
Sea-deep and dark indigo blue,—
If it wants to crawl round, why, I let it,
Up and down me, and all through and through.

I like a good grouch when it's grounded
On at least two or three things or more,
With which I can be well surrounded
And keep myself blame good and sore.

I like a good grouch when I've got it,—
No chirpy, cheer-up stuff for me,—
It can be just as grouchy, dodrot it!
As ever it chooses to be.

I like a good grouch when I'm in it,—
A grouch you can tell by the feel
Isn't going to wear off in a minute,—
A grouch that is steadfast and real.

I like a good grouch that'll grab me
And hold me in thrall like a vise,—
And when that kind comes knocking to nab me
You can bet it won't have to knock twice.

ANTHONY EUWER.

He Could Take a Hint.
OLD Andy Jimson's wife had been dead less than three months when Andy began to "take notice" of the Widow Bagley. Soon after this fact had become apparent some one asked Andy how he was "coming on" with the widow.
"We've quit," said Andy tersely.
"That so? How did that happen?"
"Well, by heck, when a feller up an' asks a woman to marry him an' she comes at him with a dipper o' hot water to throw over him, an' sicks her dog on him an' calls him nine diff'ent names an' threatens to hoss-whip him, he'll take a hint if he ain't an idjit an' I took the hint an' left. Some folks can't take a hint, but I kin, by heck!"

A Valuable Secret.
A YOUNG couple went to a minister's house to get married. After the ceremony the bridegroom drew the clergyman aside and said in a whisper:
"I'm sorry I have no money to pay your fee, but if you'll take me down into the cellar I'll show you how to fix your gas meter so that it won't register."

Safeguarded.
THE following is a bona fide statement made by a 7-year-old girl who had listened to medical talk all her life. Being asked her father's business, she replied:
"My father is a doctor, but he isn't a quack! My father's got a license, so if he kills any one they can't arrest him!"

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The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SEVEN | NEW YORK, MARCH 12, 1916 | 12 PAGES

TURN OF TIDE IN BUSINESS OF BOOKS

Mr. George Haven Putnam Gives an Encouraging Survey of the Present and Future Effect of the European War on Literature

[In response to a series of questions regarding the present and future effect of the war on the literature of this country and Europe, Mr. George Haven Putnam, head of one of the oldest publishing houses in the United States, has furnished THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS with the report that follows.]

By GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM

THE matters in regard to which you desire a report would require for adequate consideration not a letter, but a series of essays. I doubt whether, particularly in connection with the present absorption of public opinion in matters other than literary, the readers of THE TIMES would be interested in giving attention to such essays; while I also doubt whether a man who is busy not only with publishing, but with other matters, has at hand the information desired or is in a position to give authoritative and trustworthy conclusions.

You ask, first, whether the book business of the United States gives evidence of sharing the improvement that has arrived, or that is said to have arrived, for the general business of the country. It is my experience that, after previous seasons of commercial depression or business difficulty, the book business is usually the last, or among the last, to reflect improvement or to give evidence of an increased hopefulness on the part of buyers. Books are luxuries, and they are luxuries that are purchased only when the minds of intelligent people are not unduly excited or unduly absorbed, and when the pockets of intelligent people have not been depleted for the purchase of other luxuries, or for special expenditures outside of the usual routine.

During the year 1914 and the first half of 1915, book buying in this country was, as far as I was in a position to judge, seriously interfered with. The attention of the people was absorbed in the European war, and they were responding, to the extent of their ability, to calls for subscriptions for the great mass of people who, as a result of the war, had come into misery or trouble. The dislocation in exchange, the cutting off of certain markets, and the shifting of capital into new channels of production had also affected adversely a great many lines of business; and the fact that the manufacturers who were producing munitions, clothing, or war equipments were securing, or were hoping to secure, large returns, did not help out the manufacturers whose goods had fallen out of demand. Irrespective of the special demands for spare funds which the war has brought about, it has undoubtedly been the case for some years past that the increasing expenditures for the purchase and the maintenance of automobiles, for the purchase of musical records, and for the moving pictures have together absorbed a large part of the luxury moneys which had heretofore been utilized for books.

During the last half of 1915 and the first months of 1916, there has been, I think, an improvement not only in general business (outside of the special line of munitions and equipments) but also in the business of selling books. After a certain term, even such an interference with civilization as war comes to be accepted as part of the burdens of the day, and the minds and habits of men go back to their daily routine.

In England the interference with the book business has, of course, been very much more serious. The English people are fighting for the life of the nation and for the preservation of their own liberties. The best material of the younger generation has already given largely of its life, and the lives of others are in daily peril. The increasing burdens of taxation, the increasing cost of all the materials of living, due to the higher charges of labor and the greater cost of material, are taking not only the luxury money, but much of the comfort money and the needed money of the English household. At this very time, when the usual purchasers are not prepared to buy books, the publishers find the cost of making books has increased very largely. It is always difficult to raise the price of a catalogued article, but an increase in price has been found inevitable, particularly in the cheaper series, in order to prevent these from being sold at an actual loss.

I judge from my personal correspondence and from the reports from our London house that the authors, or at least many of the authors, are finding it difficult to utilize their imaginations and their vitality for the production of books, and particularly of what is called lighter literature, when their thoughts are absorbed in the problems of the war and in the perils and apprehensions that each week brings. There has certainly been a material decline in the number of important works of fiction and in the entire production of fiction during the past eighteen months. The English publishers are very generally putting to one side the larger undertakings of a purely literary character, and are delaying until the war is over the completion of a number of important works. The difficulty in securing labor and the increased cost of material

George Haven Putnam

make it wiser to delay the manufacturing of books of larger compass and costliness, particularly if these books have got to be published at an advanced price.

You ask whether the war will affect American literature more than ephemerally; whether it will have a deep influence upon English literature, and whether it will influence the literature of other European nations. I do not lay claim to being a prophet, and I will not attempt even a tentative reply to such a large inquiry. All factors that influence feeling and imagination must, of course, affect authors and the productions of authors, as they affect life and all the actions of life. What direction the changes may take either in England or on the Continent or in America I will not undertake to say.

You ask whether the war may tend to lessen our literary provincialism, and to bring American readers more closely into the circles of the literary interests of Europe. It is probably true that national interests and sympathies and relationships are affected by political bonds and political interests. It is my own belief that, when the war has come to a close, Americans will realize more than heretofore that the interests of representative government throughout the world will be furthered by—may even depend upon—a close association, possibly an alliance, between the United States and Great Britain. In such an alliance, the great Republic of France, whose citizens have given evidence that they are prepared to do manly fighting to defend representative government against the aggression of military imperialism, may well be associated. America, Britain, and France working together should have a controlling influence over the political destinies of the world. It is very possible that this direct co-operation on the part of the United States may have to be taken before the war has come to a close. American policies in this hemisphere have for a century or more been protected by the British fleet. Americans ought not to be willing to leave for a further indefinite term of years the protection not only of their policies, such as the Monroe Doctrine or the Monroe assertion, but of their own liberties, to the men and the resources of another State.

I believe that when, under such recognition of our natural interests and needs, this closer association is secured between the United States and Great Britain, there will come about a larger understanding on each side of the Atlantic of the literature, and, therefore, of the ideals and the methods of thought and of action of each people. We shall also doubtless come into closer knowledge of and closer sympathy with the literary productions of France, but this will be a slower undertaking.

There is, of course, no reason why war conditions and the attempt (which may, I trust, prove to be a futile attempt) to secure a German imperial domination over Europe, should stand in the way of acceptance of such of the productions of German science, German philosophy, and German literature as may have heretofore been found of value for American students and American readers. It is inevitable, however, that there will for some indefinite time to come be a lessened demand on the part of American readers for books originating in Germany. I have to report such lessened demand for books by German authors on the lists of my own house. It is not unnatural that American readers should doubt the value of German treatises on ethics, or on applied religion, when spiritual teachers like Eucken and Harnack show by their signatures to the famous statement of the seventy-three German scholars, and by their other utterances, that they have come under the obsession of the Hohenzollern dream of empire. It is less logical, but still not entirely unnatural, that students should doubt the precision of the conclusions of a great scientist like Haeckel, who placed his signature on the same erroneous statement, and who has in his later utterances given evidence of being under the same absurd obsession. It will take some time to restore the relations of Germany with the outer world, which have been dislocated by a war begun with an act of infamy and continued with practices contrary to all civilized standards.

You ask whether the taste for serious and important books is growing in this country, and whether we really read more trash than is read by the people of other nations. There has been, during all the half century of my experience as a publisher, a steadily increasing demand on the part of American readers for what you call "serious and important" books. This demand has come partly from the increase of individual readers and partly from the increase in the town libraries and reading circles.

Whether or not there is a greater proportionate interest today in books of real literature than in the volumes classed by many as "trash" I do not know. I doubt whether there are any statistics that would give satisfactory evidence. It is probable that if the inquiry be restricted to bound books, we should be able to report that the proportion of sales of volumes of real literary value as against volumes to be classed as trash has increased from year to year. The cheap magazines—the material in some of which is by no means to be classed as trash—the weekly papers, illustrated and other, and that portentous American production known as the Sunday newspaper, have probably taken a good many thousands of the readers that used to buy, in 50-cent form or cheaper, the lighter literature classed as trash. It is probable, also, that the expenditure above referred to for the moving pictures has taken some of the money that used to be spent in dime novels and in other cheap fiction.

You ask whether the growing interest in South American affairs will stimulate the study of the Spanish language and the reading of Spanish literature. Such must be the natural result. As above said, political affiliations bring about business connections, social relations, and intermarriages. A better knowledge of the social conditions and methods of life and thought stimulates naturally an interest in the literature which presents pictures of life and examples of thought. The beautiful palace in Washington, which stands for the Pan-American union, represents an ideal not only of political kinship, but of neighborly and moral obligations.

This union, framed as it has been for the defense of the continent and for the prevention of war through the adjustment of the interstate difficulties that have heretofore brought about war, must bring all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere into closer sympathetic relations with each other. We have confidence that a result of such relations will be the wider circulation throughout South America of books produced in the States, and a more intelligent and general appreciation in the United States for the growing literature of South America.

CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE TO AMERICA

Dr. Roland G. Usher Analyzes Important International Problems Confronting the United States—Books on the War

THE CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE. By Roland G. Usher, Ph. D. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

IN the midst of the world crisis, at a time when each day brings news of tremendous import and each week shifts the attention of the nation from one great question to another, Professor Roland G. Usher of Washington University, St. Louis, has produced a work in which he undertakes to examine the true position of the United States toward the rest of the civilized world and to suggest the foreign policy that she should deliberately adopt. It is a remarkable work, not only for the grasp that it shows of the effect of economic conditions upon international relations, but for the frankness with which it casts aside some of the popular notions of American importance and power, and also for the boldness with which it adopts a program which would undoubtedly run counter to some of the most deeply rooted traditions and predispositions of the American people.

Dr. Usher in the first place denies absolutely the possibility or expediency of the theory of isolation. He points out that the United States has in the past, is in the present, or can possibly in the future live her own life unruffled by the struggles and ambitions of the peoples of Europe. She is economically dependent on Europe, he asserts, and has owed her extraordinary development to that connection and she must consider herself a member of the great family of nations and be prepared to meet the demands and the crises that such an association will assuredly bring on her. So she must, he urges, be willing to disregard Washington's advice against alliances advice which the author suggests in a footnote was dictated merely by the political exigencies of the moment.

The one alliance that the United States must seek, Dr. Usher maintains, is that of Great Britain. He reaches that conclusion not because of the similarity of the two peoples, although he touches upon that, but on account of the sea power that England has wielded and must continue to wield. He considers the possibility of this country building up a great mercantile marine, and finds weighty economic reasons against permanent success in that direction, and he insists again and again on the protection that the British navy has given American interests in the past and the importance of retaining that in time to come.

The second policy that Professor Usher advises is the frank recognition of the dominance of Japan in the Pacific. He disbelieves in the yellow peril as far as it affects California, although he would not have the attitude of that State toward the Japanese invasion modified, but he contends that the United States would be merely kicking against the pricks if it tried to check the natural aspirations of Japan to become the predominant power of the Far East. For, he argues, that need not injure American commercial interests. We can insist on the open door, and if we do not do so to the detriment of Japan if she forbids China to get the benefit of trading relations with us.

Even more startling perhaps is the next policy put forward by the author. It is the frank disavowal of the Monroe Doctrine. It has never been understood, he declares, it is now absolutely meaningless, for even if some European nation did seek to establish itself in South America, it would not injure the United States, and it would be a cruel fraud of friction with the very States that it is supposed to benefit. For, Dr. Usher points out, to enforce it would require a military and naval force sufficient to overrun one of the South American republics for our own benefit, and it may even be that those Pan-American conferences of which some Americans are so proud may be dangerous for our own interests, as they give an opportunity for the South American statesmen to draw together for their own objects.

So the author would leave South America to look after herself, assured that her close commercial and financial relations with Europe and especially England and Germany will exercise a predominant influence on her development, but he would see this country asserting herself firmly and finally in Mexico and Central America. He praises the work we have already done in some of the West Indies and he would see the same policy carried out toward the States which separate us from the Panama Canal. Boldly he throws aside the democratic theories that would demand immediate self-government for peoples who neither want it nor could manage it, and he asks the United States to take whatever measures are necessary to see that order is restored and good government maintained.

So his argument leads him to consider the true meaning of preparedness, and he answers not in terms of men or ships, but rather in the direction of the attention of the whole nation to the international problems that confront us. He reminds his readers that the present conflict has shown that the entire life of a people is involved in a modern war, and that every industry and every class is affected by it and needed in it. Dr. Usher does not put forward any concrete suggestions as to this, and certainly does not indulge in any militarist demands, but he does urge the necessity of a certain change in the so far attitude of the nation at large, so that it would recognize that the United States may at any time be called upon to play a great part in the world and would so order all her affairs as to be ready for the moment of trial.

Doctrine such as this will be hard to many persons, but it is expounded in no jingoistic or partisan spirit. Dr. Usher backs his assertions with argument and writes with studied moderation. He has undoubtedly a viewpoint different from the average writer on the international relations of this country, but his book will be read with care by any thoughtful man and be reckoned a notable addition to the literature of the subject.

A LASTING SETTLEMENT

TOWARDS A LASTING SETTLEMENT. Edited by Charles Roden Buxton. Macmillan.

TO most people, however ardently they love peace, the present will hardly seem a propitious moment to discuss the settlement of Europe after the war; but England has her pacifist residue, and their views have even now a certain importance.

They have been collected in a small volume by Charles Roden Buxton, and it may be assumed that such men as G. Lowes Dickinson, J. A. Hobson, and Philip Snowden, the Socialist M. P., express fairly all that the pacifists have to suggest as means to bring about an enduring peace. It must be admitted that much of what they say leaves on the reader the impression of well-meaning but hopeless impracticality at a time when each month seems to intensify the strain and to bring the war nearer our own shores.

Mr. Dickinson insists upon the importance of the international mind, and asserts that nations may compete as individuals, but are no more bound to make war than individuals to fight duels. Mr. Buxton takes up the problem of nationality and shows that it is impossible, for practical reasons, to grant to all nationalities the rights which should theoretically be theirs. It is all very true and exceedingly well said, but there comes a time when one nation thinks it had better fight, and other nations must fight too or knuckle under, and statesmen must deal with the varying phenomena of nationality as with any other complication of real life.

When H. Side-botham discusses the Freedom of the Seas, in his haste to find some common ground with the Germans he entirely misstates the position of the United States. He asserts that the average American regarded British naval power much as the average Englishman thought of German military power. Such a statement is grotesque, and could be justified only by certain extreme partisan writings since the war began. Americans as a whole have accepted British naval power as a fact, found that it sometimes protected them and the Monroe Doctrine, and never have complained about it.

In fact, Mr. Sidebotham evinces the same eagerness to give up the British position which marks and mars the next two essays. In one J. A. Hobson, from the point of view of the lifelong free trader, inveighs against all protective systems, regardless of the necessities of such countries as Canada with their nascent industries; in the next Miss Irene Cooper Willis gives a new reading to the history of the eighteenth century, in which she pictures England as the blind enemy of the democratic movement in France, and has not a word to say about the provocation which the young republic gave her.

So one might go all through the book and point out a curious refusal to recognize this as a hard world, in which certain forces must come into conflict at one time or another. It is interesting to see how Philip Snowden, the well-known Socialist, develops the doctrine, recently so popular in this country, that there should be complete publicity in diplomatic affairs. It has a plausible ring, but it is absolutely amazing to find that all Mr. Snowden asks is such information as he could have acquired from the public prints. He actually suggests that all would have been well if the growing hostility between Germany and Great Britain and the attempted rapprochement of 1912 had been widely known. Yet it was all discussed and rediscussed in the newspapers.

So it is with some impatience that the reader turns from the latest news of the great fight for liberty to find Vernon Lee smugly asserting that the democratic principle calls for the use of choice instead of compulsion in international relations. Surely even a pacifist must realize that sometimes even in a democratic age discipline must be enforced by war.

WAR AND BURKE'S PEERAGE

BURKE'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, AND KNIGHTAGE, 1916. A genealogical and heraldic history of the Peerage and Baronetage, the Privy Council, Knightage, and Companionage. By Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, and Ashworth P. Burke. Seventy-eighth edition. London: Harrison & Sons.

BURKE'S Peerage for 1916 might well be called a war number of the famous and indispensable annual. In taking note of war casualties, naval and military promotions, honors, and decorations, and of changes in official assignments, the editor has made a very large number of entries that will greatly interest those who make it their business to keep up with the news of the English nobility.

Every great English family is represented, the editor says, in the lists of dead and wounded. The death list includes the names of seven peers and eight Baronets, as follows: The third Baron Brabourne, the fifth Baron de Freyne, the sixteenth Baron Petre, the third Baron Kesteven, the eighth Baron Vernon, the eleventh Earl of Seafield, the eighth Earl De La Warr, and Baronets Montague Audrey Rowley Cholmeley, Edward Hamilton Westrow Hulse, Roland James Corbet, George Herbert Farrar, John Edward Fowler, William Lennox Napier, John Peniston Milbanke, and Thomas Evans Keith Lees.

Attention is drawn to the fact that although a great many war decorations and honors were bestowed on deserving soldiers last year, few peerages were created. The Earl of Aberdeen was advanced to a marquisate; an earldom was conferred on Viscount St. Aldwyn, Sir Henry Burton Buckley was made Lord Wrenbury, Sir Stanley Owen Buckmaster was made Lord Buckmaster, and baronies were conferred on Sir Kenneth Muir-Mackenzie and Sir Francis Leveson Bertie. The only peerage conferred for distinguished military service in the present war is the viscounty given to Field Marshal Sir John French.

It is notable that the extinctions of peerages through deaths last year actually outnumbered the new creations. Only one of the extinctions was due to a war casualty; but many heirs apparent, heirs presumptive, and others in remainder to peerages have been killed in the war, and a suggestion has been made to extend the limitation of the dignities affected in favor of female heirs, so that the peerages may not become extinct. Mr. Ashworth Burke, the editor, in discussing this suggestion, says it is not in accordance with peerage law. "A peerage," he remarks, "descends according to the settled rules of law, and no act of the Crown can alter the course of its descent. It endures, unless forfeited by attainder, until it is extinguished by failure of the heirs within the original limitation." Mr. Burke thinks that fresh creations, with special remainders, might be made; but he points out that these fresh creations, although perpetuating a familiar peerage title, would not prevent extinction of the original dignities.

GLIMPSES OF THE WAR

ROADSIDE GLIMPSES OF THE GREAT WAR. By Arthur Sweetser. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

TO start out from Paris without proper credentials at the moment of the great advance, to bicycle back through the German and French lines, to sally forth again and practically reach the front at the battle of the Aisne, and then to take a flying trip through Belgium as the Germans were closing in on Antwerp, is the record of the weeks at the war which Mr. Sweetser describes. He was arrested once by the Germans and once by the French, but received from the Belgians the fullest liberty, and the adventures that he has to tell are as interesting as anything that has yet been written about the great strife.

For he shows war from an angle somewhat different from that of the average correspondent or soldier. He was an individual pursuing his own course apart from the armies. The average war writer is attached in some way or other to the organized forces, and is ever with a definite unit; Mr. Sweetser was not. He bicycled about within the circles described by the German, French, or Belgian armies, but he was, as he complains, generally far from the actual front. So he brings to his reader an idea of what the countries traversed by vast armies look like. He shows the void and desolation to be found in their rear, and at the same time gives a notion of how they actually manoeuvre, following with their columns certain lines and leaving the rest of the country, controlled but empty.

When Mr. Sweetser settles down to his narrative, he tells his story with the swing of the trained newspaper man. It is good reading, with few of the horrors of war to harrow the feelings, and a very considerable amount of humor as he tells of his second arrest and his gibes at Rader, the comrade who led him into trouble. His lack of personal experience of any atrocities is of little value, as compared with the official evidence which has been heaped up concerning it, but in his last few pages about Belgium he makes two statements of considerable historical interest.

He asserts that to the Queen of the Belgians, just before the invasion of Belgium began, there came a letter from her father, the King of Bavaria, bidding her flee at once, and that this alone aroused the Belgian Cabinet to prepare the army for resistance. He asserts that the principal fort at Namur was surrendered by an act of treachery. In both the supineness of the Belgian Ministry in the face of the earnest entreaties of the King and in the delivery of this all-important post Mr. Sweetser sees the evidence of German influence in Belgium. Of course, the accuracy of these statements needs substantiation, but they would be very interesting if they could be proved.

FROM A FIELD HOSPITAL

LETTERS FROM A FIELD HOSPITAL. By Mabel Dearmer. With a memoir of the author by Stephen Gwynn. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This little book is not like any other volume that the war has produced, but doubtless there will be many others before the conflict reaches its end and as aftermath—loving and reverent tributes to the dead coupled with their messages from the post of duty, revealing glimpses into hearts of gold that put their own emphasis upon the awful cost of war. Mrs. Dearmer, an Englishwoman of much and varied talent, went last Spring to serve as an orderly in a field hospital in Serbia, where she died of typhoid in July, after less than two months of service. Stephen Gwynn, author and member of Parliament, a friend of many years, in his memoir outlines her life, which had been filled with a great variety of activities, and pictures her as possessing a magnetic personality, a strong and forceful character and a very lovable nature. Her letters, which fill a little more than half the book's pages, tell in piquant, chatty style of the journey to Serbia and of the conditions and duties of her life in the tent hospital at Kragujèvatz. In a cheerful, calmly courageous way and with unfailing humor she describes the crude, uncomfortable conditions, the insufficient equipment, the awful handicaps under which they worked twenty hours a day. Among the many interesting incidents of her letters she tells of an Austrian doctor, a prisoner, who had worked so self-sacrificingly among the Serbian wounded that he had been made head of the Military Hospital of his enemies, where he often dressed 500 wounds a day, besides performing operations. Mrs. Dearmer made it evident in her letters, as does Mr. Gwynn also in his memoir, that she was wholly opposed to war under any circumstances and had not the least enthusiasm concerning this, thinking it stupid and unnecessary. She went to the front and willingly laid down her life, not for her country, but for humanity.

IN SOUTH AFRICA

WITH BOTHA IN THE FIELD. By Moore Ritchie. With 5 diagrams and 82 illustrations. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents net.

Mr. Ritchie belongs to the South African Mounted Police, and he made the two campaigns the suppression of the rising in the Transvaal and Free State, and the invasion of German territory, as a member of General Botha's personal bodyguard. His book is most entertaining; boys as well as their elders must enjoy it. There is no politics—just soldiering. He writes in a good easy way, using slang whenever it expresses his meaning best, and he manages to make you live with him the night marches on the veld with what he calls "the true horrors of sleep-fighting," the discomforts of the transport steamer, and the terrible storms of mineralized sand in Southwest Africa.

Mr. Ritchie does full justice to the pleasant side of campaigning, to the beautiful climate of the peninsula; to the ripping weeks in Cape Town before they went to the front. His book is packed with excellent photographs, and his diagrams are taken from a German detailed map, which he acknowledges is the best in existence.

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THE GERMAN CLASSICS. Translated into English. Twenty volumes. New York: The German Publication Society. $60.

THIS elaborate enterprise, undertaken under the auspices of the German Publication Society, was launched in 1913. It is now achieved, twenty handsome volumes of selections from the German literature of the past hundred and fifty years, rendered into English. The field covered extends from Goethe and Schiller to Hauptmann and Sudermann, from Jean-Paul to Ricarda Huch, from von Arnim to Richard Dehmel. The term "literature" has been employed in the largest possible sense in the editing of this series so that it is made to include not only the works of Germany's long line of philosophers, from the Romanticists, Fichte and Schelling, down through Hegel and Hebbel, to Schopenhauer and Nietzsche, but also selections from von Humboldt and Beethoven, Wagner, Bismarck, and Wilhelm II.

The general plan of the editorial board has been to give as complete and well rounded an impression of each of the larger figures in the recent history of literature in Germany as space would allow. To select a random example, Ludwig Hebbel is introduced to the American reader yet unacquainted with him by a sketch of his life which includes, over and above the dry but essential biographical facts, an estimate of his significance in German thought and some critical comment on his work. Then follow three of his best known and best written plays, "Marie Magdalena," "Siegfried's Tod," and "Anna." His accomplishments as literary critic are suggested by the well selected reviews from his pen, and the human side of his life is given in his "Recollections of Childhood" and extracts from his Journal.

This is the method usually followed for the main contributors to these volumes: three of lesser importance are not treated as fully. For the most part the biographical introductions are admirably executed, combining quite the right amount of information with suggestive critical estimate. There are in addition, some excellent papers on various well-defined phases of the literary development of the period—one on the early Romantic School, by Professor Hatfield of Northwestern University; one on the novel of provincial life, by Edwin C. Roedder, and a discussion of the contemporary short story, by Julius Petersen.

The first nine volumes of this ambitious series have already been reviewed at length in these columns. It was remarked then, that the inclusion of Goethe and Schiller in the work was a grave error and one which might seriously mislead the tentative reader as to the value of the rest of the series. For even the provincial American, who reads no German, is likely to be, at least, superficially acquainted with the work of these two great men of genius, and if he knows them at all it is through sources, though not the original, yet vastly better than those which the editors of the German classics offer him. The translations of the first three volumes, especially the rendering of Goethe's exquisite lyrics, are a blot on the undertaking of the German Publication Society, a great injustice to the noble masterpieces they feign to represent, and somewhat of an affront to the critical powers of the American public.

Happily, this is the worst that can be said. The other seventeen volumes deserve, on the whole, unreserved commendation. The task of bringing American readers into more intimate friendships with the best of German thought and German literary style, of making Americans acquainted with more than the three or four outstanding and popular writers of the past century, is most praiseworthy. The chief figures in the Romanticist School, for example, Jean-Paul and perhaps Ludwig Tieck and the Schlegal brothers, are known to a fair number of American and English readers, but Novelis, Prentaino, and his brother lyricists, even Fichte and Schelling, are little more than reputations to but a few.

German lyric poetry from 1830 to 1848, surcharged as it is with feeling, is a deeply interesting phase of lyric development and its companion growth, the novel of provincial life as illustrated by Auerbach, Gotthelf, and Fitz Reuter is well worth attention.

On the whole, the least valuable and the most interesting result of the editorial labors involved in this large undertaking is the compilation and translation of contemporary German literature. Volumes XVIII., XIX., and XX. of the series are given over respectively to the contemporary lyric, the contemporary short story, and the contemporary drama, the latter exclusive of Hauptmann and Sudermann, who receive fuller treatment elsewhere. Accepting the judgment of the editors that the selections in these three volumes represent the best of Germany's recent efforts in these three fields, one must conclude, despite the immature translations, that the prize must be awarded the singers of Germany, not perhaps so vastly through their own effort as through the failure of their fellow-playwrights and fellow-story writers to achieve much that is distinctive. In the first place, Germany, it is feared, will never realize just what a short story is. One cannot bring the old charge that German thought is too cumbrous and too expansive to confine itself to the limits of the crisp, swift narrative: there are in disproof the delicate, finely termed songs of Richard Dehmel and Börries von Münchhausen for disproof of such accusation. But a short story which climbs up toward twenty thousand words is far from a short story; indeed the writers of young Germany might well go back and sit at the feet of Immanuel Kant for some lessons in the art of condensation. It is a curious fact that the novels given in part in these volumes suffer not at all by having three and four chapters at a time cut down to a paragraph. Clara Viebig can stop short of a novelette, but one would hesitate to call her efforts "classic." In fact, the title of this series is unduly pretentious; not by any stretch of the imagination can these later writers justify a claim to that high dignity. But it does not alter the fact that to most of us these last volumes of the set will be the most interesting.

These must include the fifteenth volume wherein the speeches of William II. follow hard on the philosophy of Nietzsche. There is an introductory paper by Professor Münsterberg, "Emperor William II. as a National Type," in which the active Harvard professor justifies the inclusion of the Kaiser's utterances as of classical value. He explains as follows:

"Emperor William's speeches cannot be omitted from this series of German leaders, because they are the perfectly fitting and convincing expression of the German mind in the age of his reign. * * * No German personality has given to the literature of the world such a powerful and such a complete expression of the opposing energies in the German mind as Emperor William II. This is the true greatness of his contribution to the documents of his time. The whole richness of the conflicting impulses, the whole complexity of this intellectual equilibrium, the whole struggle of these realistic and idealistic forces, find their natural outlet in these speeches of the political leader."

The speeches selected cover the period from May, 1888, to August, 1911.

On the whole, Dr. Kuno Francke and his able assistant editors are to be congratulated on bringing to a successful close a task of such large dimensions. The work of editing has been earnest and thoughtful if not inspired; the work of translation is perhaps as good as can be expected in an undertaking of this sort. There are some omissions which may puzzle the reader, some which are understandable, though not commendable; von Stein, Karl Marx, Carl Schurz, and Rudolf Eucken might reasonably be looked for in a list of German celebrities.

In Peace and War

There are some interesting chapters in a book by Sir Martin Conway, entitled "The Crowd in Peace and War." The author takes up a variety of religious, social, moral, governmental, educational, and martial topics and discusses them in a pleasing and popular style, illustrating his opinions with entertaining anecdotes and interesting quotations. (Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.)

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

Miss Boardman's Timely History of the Red Cross, the American Branch of Which Is Thirty-four Years Old—Other Publications

UNDER THE RED CROSS FLAG. By Mabel T. Boardman. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50 net.

No book could possibly be more timely than is this story of the Red Cross, its origin and its development, "especially in our own country." Told by Miss Mabel Boardman, who is so widely known as the Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross, it is no dry and formal history, but an interesting account of the seeds from which the Red Cross sprang and the work which it does in times of peace as well as war. A few more or less important efforts to succor the wounded, efforts such as that of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John were made in mediaeval Europe, but it is only in Japan that "its practical work has been going on since the beginning of * * * history," with the very natural result that "nowhere has the Red Cross had so remarkable a development as in the Land of Nippon. There it has nearly 2,000,000 members and an endowment fund of $13,000,000." We Americans may remember with pride, however, that it was the work of our own great Sanitary Commission during the civil war and the results which it achieved that first gave a practical basis for the theory of the Red Cross and enabled its champions to answer the objections at the conference in Switzerland. To Dr. Henry W. Bellows and his colleagues belongs, therefore, almost, if not quite, as much of the credit for the founding of this most beneficent institution as to those who actually drew up the Treaty of Geneva.

The American Association of the Red Cross did not come into official existence, however, until March, 1882. Fire and flood quickly provided it with an abundance of work, and the first American Red Cross ship—the very prosaically named Josh A. Throop—carried help and comfort "from Evansville to Cairo." A yellow fever epidemic, the Johnstown flood, and a famine in Russia successively claimed the attention of Miss Clara Barton, then the President of the American Red Cross, and her associates. But excellent as was much that was accomplished, financial complications made the existence of the Red Cross a troubled one, and when the war with Spain broke out commissions and associations of various kinds were formed and the resulting lack of centralization and co-operation caused a great deal of waste and suffering. "At Camp Wickoff"—which, let it be remembered, was little more than one hundred miles from the rich and generous City of New York—"the sick when first landed slept on the ground, without a board beneath them or a shelter above them."

In the Autumn of 1904 the old association was dissolved, and in 1905 the American Red Cross became "truly national in its scope and standing." There are very well worth reading accounts of its activities in mine and village and lumber camp, of the opening of the first American training school for nurses—at Bellevue Hospital, in 1873—modeled after the one conducted in London by that noble woman, Florence Nightingale; of the San Francisco earthquake, the Messina horror, and many other things upon which lack of space forbids us to dwell. The origin of the Christmas seal, that tiny but wonderfully efficient weapon against tuberculosis; the fight with the pneumonic plague, and other conflicts between disaster and skilled devotion should none of them be overlooked. Yet the part of the volume which has at the present moment the strongest claim upon our attention is that which tells of the activities of the Red Cross since the outbreak of the great war.

In letters from Red Cross nurses we read of their varying experiences. Sister Edna writes of the Belgian soldiers who are "such gentlemen," and then of her transfer to the American Women's Relief Hospital at Paignton, among the English Tommies: "They are a nice lot of chaps, have great nerve and lots of grit, and are just as cheerful as they can be." From the diary of another nurse we read what she thought of the "brave, cheery fellows, making the best of it to the world outside," though crippled, many of them, for life. And then there is the letter from the five "Soldiers of France," and the brief account of the pathetic celebration arranged by the Belgian doctors in honor of America's Independence Day. Other Red Cross units we follow into Germany and Austria and Russia, from which last-named country Dr. Egbert writes of his "happy lot of patients, brave and uncomplaining," and of the Czar, "a gentleman and a man of sorrows. * * * It is worth while working for the soldiers of such a sovereign." Then to Serbia and Belgrade and the Arabian desert go these devoted men and women who "have endured hardships and fatigue, have faced danger and disease." In these days when tales of pain and horror and sickening brutality are our daily fare, it is indeed good to read this superb record.

HISTORY OF MAN FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES

(Continued from Preceding Page)

aced by two articles, in which Dr. Karl Weule discusses the influence of the Atlantic Ocean on the story of the human race and its place in history both before Columbus and in the four centuries since his time. He finds in modern civilization to that held by the Mediterranean in ancient times. The articles, however, can hardly have been written within recent years, as they contain no reference to the Panama Canal and its probable effects.

The greater part of the eleventh volume is devoted to South and Central America and Mexico. Especial attention is paid to their prehistoric civilizations, their conquest by the Spaniards, their history under Spanish rule, and their struggles to achieve independence. These articles make a comprehensive and graphic background against which to project from other sources the recent history of these republics, to which they pay scant attention. The history of Mexico is brought down in rapid outline as late as 1914, to the assassination of Madero and the usurpation of Huerta, but the reader gets only the slightest information as to the rapid advance in recent years of the South American states.

The history of the United States, which fills half the twelfth volume, is written by Holland Thompson, Associate Professor of History in the College of the City of New York and author of several works dealing with different phases in the development of this country. Beginning with the exploits of the earliest adventurers and explorers and ending with the outbreak of the European war, Professor Thompson writes a lucid, interesting, running narrative which gives in outline the entire history of the country and stops now and then to consider in more detail some especially important phase of our development. He devotes an entire chapter to the question of immigration, describing its several stages, analysing the characteristics of the different racial groups which have contributed to the population, discussing their assimilative capacities, their effect upon national character and the means taken to Americanize them. A rather surprising statement, but apparently based upon accurate figures, is that, if there had been no decline in the birth rate, the population of the country would have been as great without any immigration as it is now with immigration and a native birth-rate that has been steadily declining for many decades. Albert Bonnichsen is the author of a supplementary chapter, descriptive and historical, on "The Outlying Territory of the United States."

Professor W. S. Wallace of the University of Toronto, who has already made himself known by his studies in Canadian history, writes the story of that Dominion, paying rather more attention to its phenomenal development during recent years than to its earlier history. "No one," he says, "who knows Canada well can fail to realize that a wide gulf separates Canada of the twentieth century from Canada of the nineteenth." There is a brief introduction by Professor W. L. Grant of Queen's University, in which he says:

> The Canadian would be false to his country who saw in her only the meeting of outside forces. Gradually Canadian nationalism is growing, a resolve to make North America a two-power continent. This is the chief force in shaping Canadian public opinion today, and it is the task of British statesmen to merge it in a wider unity.

Two other chapters on Newfoundland, the oldest British colony, and the West Indies, where American settlement began, round out this comprehensive world history.

The special features of the work are many, varied, interesting, and most useful. Among them are the following: A time-table of the important events in the world's history for 10,000 years, from 8,000 B. C. to 1914, accompanied by a summary of seven pages giving a birdseye view of man's progress during that time; chronological tables of important events in the history of great nations; an alphabet of races filling more than forty pages and making a handy dictionary of the existing races of mankind, accompanied by an ethnological chart showing these races by stocks and geographical location; a chart showing what famous figures in history during 1,500 years were contemporaries; charts illustrating the rise, sway, and decline of nations during the full period of history.

The illustrations, of which there are more than eight thousand, deserve a word. Although all of them leave much to be desired in the matter of artistic reproduction, they add immeasurably to the value and interest of the work. They have been gathered from all manner of sources—photographs, drawings, paintings, statuary, museum articles, and the imagination of the illustrator—and they picture man and his works, from prehistoric man to President Wilson, from tree-top dwellings to the view of New York City from the bay, and the story of the earth from the nebula of the Milky Way to the Congress of Berlin, San Francisco after the earthquake, a pushcart market in New York's east side, the stock yards in Chicago.

It is a unique, comprehensive work, combining immense stores of information with a presentation always so lucid and straightforward that the man in the street, even the tired business man, could not fail to find it interesting. Now and then one notes carelessness in editing, as when an illustration of the execution of Emperor Maximilian carries the caption, "The last great tragedy of Mexico," and occasionally slips in proofreading. But these are minor errors in a work of very great popular value and interest.

FOR AN EFFECTIVE LIFE

THE TRAINING FOR AN EFFECTIVE LIFE. By Charles W. Eliot. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 33 cents.

A sort of distilled essence of the wisdom gained by Dr. Eliot during his long years in the service of young men is this slender little volume of less than a hundred pages. Five of the seven chapters are reprints of as many addresses made by him to the freshman class at Harvard at the beginning of school years between 1904 and 1912. One is an address which he made at a school in Connecticut in 1909, and the last, on "The Service of Universities to a Democracy," was delivered as an after-dinner speech to the Associated Harvard Clubs at St. Louis in 1903. The kindly, terse talks to young men that fill most of the book are models of their kind. Each sentence is compact of wisdom, and each one stands as a guidepost pointing the way to honorable achievement, happiness, and satisfaction in life. Dr. Eliot especially emphasizes the pleasure the young men will find in after life in intellectual toil and advises them upon the ways by which they can make sure of gaining that satisfaction for themselves. Everywhere his word to them is so to use the present as will make it increase the richness of life in ten, twenty, forty years. Always also he keeps before them the ideals of democracy and of modern gentlemanliness. The little book might well find a fitting place in the Christmas stocking of almost any lad in his later teens, whether or not he is or expects to be a college student.

A FINANCIER'S ESSAYS

ESSAYS AND SPEECHES. By Charles G. Dawes. With portraits. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

Business men of all kinds, but especially bankers and students of economics and banking will find much to interest them in this collection of the addresses and writings of Mr. Dawes, who was Controller of the Currency under President McKinley and is now President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois. More than twenty speeches before well-known clubs and business associations, together with articles contributed to newspapers and magazines and extracts from his reports as Controller of the Currency, all bearing upon business problems and the business life of the country, are here brought together. Some are of recent date, while others deal with questions that were much in the public eye several years ago. Of particular consequence at the present time is the discussion of the Federal reserve law made last Winter in an address before the Union League Club of Chicago. Some of the other matters considered are the Sherman anti-trust law, corporation reform, the trust problem, insurance of bank deposits, the banking power of the Middle West, the dangers of the initiative and referendum. The book contains also a tribute to the author's son, Rufus Fearing Dawes, who died a few years ago; another to his father, General R. R. Dawes, together with the address delivered by the latter in 1881 on the Army of the Potomac.

Heroes and Heroines

The second volume of William S. Walsh's "Heroes and Heroines of Fiction" is now ready; it deals with classical mediaeval and legendary literatures, and so complements the first volume of the work, which takes note of the famous characters in modern prose and poetry. The point of separation between the two volumes is the year 1500. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

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WESTERN LIFE—portrayed with the accuracy born of Ridgwell Cullum's own experience and knowledge, forms the background of this virile story. The heroine is a city girl who flees to a lawless Montana mining camp to escape a curse which followed her from childhood. But even here she is pursued by tragedy and disaster such as only a woman of unusual strength and courage could survive. "The Golden Woman" is a story of strong men and women. It is a story of the occult, the mystic, with plenty of action and thrills. It is a love story, but different from any you have ever read. At all bookstores.

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PROBLEM OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION

A Group of Books That Discuss from Various Angles Interesting Features of Collegiate Training

THE higher education is much to the fore in this season's books. The number and quality of the works dealing with collegiate training and intended for general reading indicate, apparently, a growing popular interest in that feature of our national life. Heretofore iconoclastic intention and mere faultfinding have characterized much of the writing about the American college and university system. But it is to be noted of these recent books that almost all of them are constructive in their criticism. Those reviewed below consider the question in many moods, from optimistic constructiveness to wholesale disapproval. Their pages set forth every point of view—that of the Presidents and professors of the institutions toward their work, toward the students, and toward the public, that of the students toward themselves and toward the college, and that of the public toward the system as a whole and toward the students that it trains. And they are practical, vital books, treating their subjects in the light of keen, fresh thinking and much experience.

***

COLLEGE SONS AND COLLEGE FATHERS. By Henry Seidel Canby. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

It is unfortunate that Professor Canby should have chosen for his book a title so narrowly but so misleadingly academic. Doubtless, with the college campus staging his days, it did not seem narrow to him. And allowance must be made for the difference in perspective afforded by viewpoints inside and outside of college walls. But the truth about his book is that it has much interest and value for many a man who neither is nor expects ever to be either a college son or a college father. The author is Assistant Professor of English in Yale University, of which he is also a graduate, and in the course of his observations upon Yale students he has glimpsed also the conditions out of which they come. This account of the thinking his observations and glimpses have caused him to do is concerned primarily with the work of the college, with what it really does for the youth of the nation, what it would like to do, and why it does not do all that it might. But its significance does not stop with the college youth and his after life.

For Professor Canby shows that the same influences that are hampering the college and lessening the value of its services to its students are dominant in the life of the nation, and may yet have a disastrous influence upon the further success of democratic government. He studies the life and work of the college from every angle—that of the undergraduate who is "preparing for life," of the professor who is trying to give him that preparation, of the outside world that sits in judgment upon the results. And, whatever the point of view, he finds that at the bottom of the difficulty, although both student and professor may also be somewhat derelict, is a characteristic American distrust of and contempt for ideas, for intellectual interests, for the things it calls "highbrow." He thinks the "pre-eminent need of the times" to be for "more intelligence," and he has seen many proofs of "the cultural neglect in the American home and the curious intellectual deadening that seems to occur in many American preparatory schools." The boy enters college with no intellectual interests, because there have been no intellectual interests in the home from which he comes, no matter what its social and economic status. Usually it takes a goodly part of the college course to arouse in the student a dawning interest in the things of the mind, although very often he leaves college as heedless or distrustful of ideas as when he entered. And for that the major part of the blame, Professor Canby thinks, lies less with the boy than with the boy's background, his home, his surroundings, the familiar attitude of the general American public.

And all this is bound, he believes, to influence American life and to thwart the success of the democratic idea, which demands broader minds, deeper thinking, wider outlooks, now than ever before, and will increase rather than lessen those demands. So it is most important, he declares, that college fathers and mothers and all the rest of the American public should begin to change their attitude about the efforts of the college professor and recognize the value of what he can do for the college son. Professor Canby is inclined to think that that change has already begun, for he senses a different "feel" in the students that have passed through his hands during the last few years. But there is still a widespread "lack of faith in college education."

The book is written with charming good humor, and with a half-tender, half-humorous appreciation of and affection for the undergraduate and his busy, intense, romantic, "bright college years" that is altogether delightful. And now and then there is a quizzically humorous way of looking at things or stating an idea that wins an appreciative smile. Altogether, it is such a sane, wholesome, broad-minded, tolerant view of American life and of the possibilities that lie within collegiate influence as merits wide reading.

***

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE. By W. H. P. Faunce and ten others. Introduction by William H. Crawford. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

A few months ago Allegheny College celebrated its hundredth anniversary, one of the features of the occasion being a symposium upon the place of the college in the life of the country and the services by which it can best forward the material, moral, and intellectual progress of the people. Addresses were delivered upon various phases of college work and life by prominent educators, and these addresses, together with an introduction by President Crawford of Allegheny College, comprise this volume. The various themes were chosen and assigned with the aim of making an all-round study of the subject by experts, and as each speaker was limited in the treatment of his theme to a well-defined scope, there is no overlapping in the several sections of the volume.

For those who are concerned with educational matters the book is one of particular interest, for it gives succinct statement to the most considered and the freshest thinking of experts upon the problems of the higher education. The layman who reads it—and laymen who are given to criticising college work and life upon a slender basis of knowledge would surely be much edified by its perusal—cannot fail to be impressed by the fact that, more than ever before in our history, the college has become an integral and vital part of our national life and that its problems link hands with some of the basic problems of the country. So true is this that it is hardly possible to understand the significance of many present-day tendencies in the United States without just such an intimate view of what the leaders in college work are doing and of the ideals they have set for themselves as this book gives.

To the layman perhaps the most surprising feature of the symposium is the substantial agreement among the speakers as to the fundamentals of the higher education. The old controversies as to the superior desirability of this or that branch of knowledge are dead and buried. These men recognize the value in education of whatever will appeal to the individual student, arouse his interest, and broaden his outlook. What they are all determined upon is, as it was phrased by President Meiklejohn of Amherst, that the college should concern itself with "the things that make us men as well as ministers and tradesmen." President Few of Trinity College defined education as "an agency for developing men of moral and intellectual competence." This conviction that the ideal of college training is to turn out men and women of broad outlook, developed intellect, and keen moral perception, runs through all the articles.

One finds also agreement with the complaint Professor Canby makes in his book on "College Sons and College Fathers" of the lack of keen intellectual interests among the students. Dean Haskins of Harvard says that "the great defect of American college education is that it does not set the mass of students intellectually on fire." And, incidentally, he makes an indictment of the country as a whole because the crisis of the European war "finds us as a people extraordinarily ignorant of history, of international law, and of those economic conditions which shape international policies, and it finds us given more deficient in an international habit of thought and in the sense for foreign affairs."

Commissioner Claxton of the Federal Bureau of Education sets forth a scheme for the reorganization of the colleges and universities of the country on what he believes would be a more efficient basis. Other contributors to the symposium are President Faunce of Brown University, Professor Paul Shorey of Chicago University, Professor E. G. Conklin of Princeton University, President Rhees of the University of Rochester, President Thwing of Western Reserve University, President Finley of New York University, and President Slocum of Colorado College.

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THROUGH COLLEGE ON NOTHING A YEAR: LITERALLY RECORDED FROM A STUDENT'S STORY. By Christian Gauss. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Professor Gauss, who is a member of the faculty of Princeton, has done admirably his portion of the work in this book. He has served merely as a reporter and has allowed the lad whose story he relates to tell it in his own language and in the first person, just as the young fellow talked it, to him. He has done this so well, has so completely effaced himself and presented, or made the young man present, so graphic a picture of himself as to make the volume a remarkable piece of reporting. Never once in its nearly 200 pages does the narrative drop out of character, or fail to be vivid and engaging, or lose its animating sense of personality.

As for the boy's story, which he tells with youthful zest and naïveté and copious slang, it is a wonderful tale of opportunities made, compelled, seized, enjoyed, illuminating at once college problems, American conditions, and human nature.

The young man, who appears in the narration only as "X," was born and spent his childhood in what he describes as "a somewhat disreputable Jersey suburb of New York famous for its goats and slums." One of his youthful memories was of being arrested while gathering up half burned lumps of coal raked from the engines in the railroad yards and spending the night in the lockup—a memory rather pleasant than otherwise because of the better breakfast it gave him. He liked going to school, and when he finished the grammar grades he brought a family storm about his head because he was determined to go through high school instead of going to work. He won his way by agreeing to meet all his own expenses and pay his board at home. Out of his high school experience evolved the ambition to enter Princeton, discouraged and combated by every one he knew. When he took the two days' entrance examinations he spent the night on a bench in a little railroad waiting shelter with the rain beating in upon him through a broken window. It was, he says, "some proud moment" when he finally was admitted, although he had in all the world only $9.75 and no possibility of getting any more except by his own exertions.

Through his freshman and sophomore years black care sat constantly astride his shoulders, and sometimes he was almost ready to give up the effort. But he worked off the conditions under which he entered, kept up his studies, and managed to hold his head above water financially. During his junior and senior years—he graduated last June—he organized several kinds of college business which paid him well enough to make things easier and give him more time. He describes these in detail, and those who are specially interested in the problems of college self-help will find them suggestive.

The book ought to be sweetening to the tempers of those who like to point out the inefficiencies, the failures, and the sins of American colleges, or, at least, ought to give them a new point of view. For this lad is heartily thankful for his strenuous four years. It has been a wonderfully happy time, he says, and he has got "immense enjoyment" out of everything—books and lessons, talks with "the fellows," recreations, hours with the preceptors, friendships, even his hard work. But in estimating comparative values what seems to him the most important is not what he got out of his books but the educative action of the college life and the association with other young men of so many varieties of character and coming from so many parts of the country and stations in life. Professor Canby, in "College Sons and College Fathers," reviewed above, sets forth a similar conviction based on his own observations, that it is college life rather than college education, from which students get the most benefit—a fact, however, which he rather deplores and would like to see changed. It should be noted that this Princeton lad insists, and goes back to the matter several times, upon the unaffected democracy of the student body and declares that not one of his varied activities, which included shining shoes and tending furnaces, ever hindered, in the least, cordial relations between him and any of his fellow students. At the end of the book, sizing up the whole matter, he remarks that if he had not gone to college he would probably, like most of the boys he had grown up with, have gone to work in the rubber mill near his home town, and by this time, as do most of its employes, would be developing tuberculosis. The fact that he has come through so successfully has borne fruit among his home associates, and now his younger brother and two of his high school friends are following in his steps at Princeton.

Creation and Man

The Rev. Dr. Francis J. Hall of the Western Theological Seminary has added to his series of treatises on dogmatic theology a work entitled "Creation and Man," in which he sets forth his views respecting the results of modern physical and biological investigation concerning the origin of man. His judgment is that the discoveries of the scientists "do not and cannot affect the validity of Catholic doctrines when the speculative accretions which have been added to them are removed." (Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.)

A Story of the Boyhood of Shakespeare

A Warwickshire Lad

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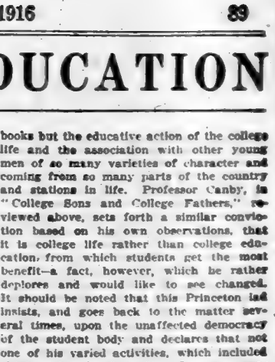

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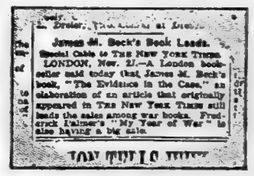

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A London bookseller said today that James M. Beck's book, "The Evidence in the Case," an elaboration of an article that originally appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES still leads the sales among war books. Frederick Palmer's "My Year of War" is also having a big sale.

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The Boston Herald says:—"An illuminating study of stage life."

New York Herald says:—"Her pages are interesting throughout, and every one of them is marked with a genuine sympathy for the strugglers of her own sex."

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WHAT AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS ARE DOING THIS SPRING

THE occasional mention of Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts, as a possible Republican candidate for the Presidency, makes especially timely the announcement by the Houghton Mifflin Company of a biography of him which it will publish early this Spring. It will be by Lawrence B. Evans, sometime Professor of Constitutional Law in Tufts College, who has been a close student of Governor McCall's career. The narrative of his life and public services will be varied with many extracts from his speeches dealing with national questions, and a concluding section will contain his addresses on Lincoln, Webster, and others.

Nathan Kussy's "The Abyss" awakened so much interest before its appearance that a week before its publication, last Wednesday, it had reached a fourth printing.

Dr. Stephen Smith, whose latest book, "Who Is Insane?" was published in February, is 93 years old and as full of honors as of years. He was long connected with Bellevue and other hospitals; he founded the American Public Health Association; he has been a member of the city and national Boards of Health, delegate to the International Sanitary Congress, editor of medical journals, Professor of Surgery, New York Commissioner in Lunacy, and a practicing surgeon of high repute. In a chapter on old age in his new book he says that, when asked how he keeps his mental and physical vigor to such an age, he replies, "I have always kept my brain and stomach in good repair and very busy."

Percy MacKaye's Shakespeare Memorial Masque, "Caliban: By the Yellow Sands," written for the Tercentenary Celebration, will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co., with elaborate illustrations, on March 20, in two editions, one in cloth and the other in paper.

G. A. Birmingham, (Canon Hannay,) whose latest novel, "Gossamer," was a February publication, is serving as chaplain with the English Army and is now located at a big camp near Havre. His elder son, who is a member of the Irish Guards, is also soldiering "somewhere in France."

William Winter, who will be 80 years old next July, recently delivered an address two hours in length at Portland Me., on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. The testimonial to Mr. Winter, to be given by noted authors and artists and prominent citizens, will take place next Tuesday afternoon at the Century Theatre. Moffat, Yard & Co. have published in pamphlet form an account of the genesis of the testimonial, an outline of Mr. Winter's life and literary activities, and a list of his books and public addresses.

Henry James's "Daisy Miller" is said by his publishers, Harper & Brothers, to be the favorite in this country of all his books. It has been reprinted many times, and just before his death was sent to the presses for a new edition. Mr. James himself thought "An International Episode" a better story than "Daisy Miller."

Richard Whiteing, London journalist and author, who first became known in this country by his "No. 5 John Street," has written the story of his long and active life and his many friendships with noted men and women. It is called "My Harvest" and will be published next Saturday by Dodd, Mead & Co.

"It requires a lot of forbearance to let a boy stay on alive until he gets sense," is one of the philosophical remarks in John H. Walsh's "Cam Clarke."

Constance D'Arcy Mackay has written a "Memorial Day Pageant" in answer to many requests for an effective Memorial Day performance. It represents the State summoning the Past to show the Present what we owe to those who have fought and suffered that we may enjoy freedom, and is suitable for either indoor or outdoor performance. The book is ready for immediate publication by Harper & Brothers.

Burton E. Stevenson has made his novel, "Little Comrade," published last Spring, into a comedy which will be presented in New York next month by William A. Brady with Alice Brady in the principal rôle.

Mlle. Nicotine has had the story of her successes put into book form by G. L. Apperson, whose "The Social History of Smoking" is ready for early publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It recounts the fluctuations of fashion affecting the smoking habit at different epochs and touches upon many interesting points in domestic manners and customs, from the first introduction of tobacco to its use at the present time.

Hermann Hagedorn, whose new book, "The Great Maze and the Heart of Youth," a poem and a play, is just published, is the author of a Shakespeare masque which will be an important feature of the William Winter testimonial next Tuesday.

Dr. Francis H. McCarthy's "Hygiene for Mother and Child" has been translated into Italian and published in Milan.

John Kendrick Bangs in his new volume of reminiscences, "From Pillar to Post," argues that humor was never richer and more plentiful in American literature than it is at present. "A period," he says, "that has produced a Dooley and an Ade and an Irvin Cobb and a Bert Leston Taylor is surely not poor in humorous possessions of a scintillating character, whether we demand that our humor shall be a product of pure fun or of profoundly serious thinking." He mentions also, in further proof of his contention, J. Montgomery Flagg, Wallace Irwin, Montague Glass, Edna Ferber, Alice Hegan Rice, and Oliver Herford.

A new play by Gabriele d'Annunzio, entitled "The Honeysuckle," is announced for publication next Friday by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

"Recollections of a Royal Governess," by an anonymous author, will have early publication by the Appletons. The author first lived with a nobleman's family in Austrian Poland and afterward was engaged as companion-governess to the Archduchess Elizabeth, granddaughter of the Emperor and daughter of Crown Prince Rudolph. She was in the employ of the royal family at the time of the Crown Prince's death and gives her version of that tragedy.

The Scribners announce that they have taken over the following books by John Galsworthy for publication in this country and are now the American publishers for all his works: "The Man of Property," "Fraternity," "Villa Rubein," "The Island Pharisees," "A Commentary," "Plays, First Series."

Sir Rider Haggard has written a new and strange tale of the adventures of Allan Quatermain which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish soon under the title "The Ivory Child."

Ella Frances Lynch, author of "Educating the Child at Home," is forming clubs for the home teaching of children in which the requirement is that each mother who joins must agree to teach each of her children between the ages of 3 and 7 five minutes a day. Miss Lynch, who says that she is meeting with much enthusiasm over the plan, urges the mothers to organize as much for the moral effect upon society as for their own good.

Peter Clark Macfarlane's new novel, "Held to Answer," published a few weeks ago, has reached its thirtieth thousand.

Laurence Housman, who, with Granville Barker, wrote the play "Prunella," which New York and other cities saw two years ago, and is the author of other books of varied sort, has come to this country to make a lecture tour.

John Masefield's poems are now in the reading prescribed for the freshman literary course in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale.

"Roadside Rest," included in the volume of poems, "Profiles," by Arthur Ketchum, a Spring publication of Richard G. Badger, first appeared in the Atlantic Monthly. Among the honors which have since come to it are that it has been included in Braithwaite's Anthology of Magazine Verse, translated into Chinese and published in a journal of that language, and engraved on a tablet at the entrance to a burying ground at Littleton, N. H.

"The Romance of the Commonplace" is a collection of fifty or more essays by Gelett Burgess which the Bobbs-Merrill Company will publish this month. Romance, Mr. Burgess says, is the art of getting fresh glimpses of the commonplace.

John D. Williams, who was for many years Charles Frohman's friend, confidant, and business associate, has written a volume of biography about him which will not only give Mr. Frohman's life story, but will contain also a rich store of anecdotes about authors, actors, and managers of the present time and a survey of theatrical history in English-speaking countries for the last generation. It will be published within a week or two by the Century Company under the title "'C. F.' and His Friends."

"Side-Stepping Ill-Health," by Edwin F. Bowers, M. D., which Little, Brown & Co. will publish at the end of this week, is a book of medical advice and explanation combining knowledge, common sense, and an entertaining style.

HARPER BOOKS

Seventeen

A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and The Baxter Family—especially William.

By Booth Tarkington

How romance invaded the untroubled life of William Sylvanus Baxter, age seventeen. An uproariously funny story in the author's most irresistible manner. As Mr. Tarkington portrayed once and for all *the* boy in "Penrod," so in this new book he draws the perfect portrait of hobbledehoy youth.

The N. Y. Times says: "Aside from the fact that it is one of the most laughter-provoking tales of the year, Mr. Tarkington's story is also beneath all its fun a notable study of the psychology of the boy in his latter teens."

The Twin Sisters

By Justus Miles Forman

A modern romance of international society. This, Mr. Forman's last novel, was finished shortly before he sailed on the ill-fated *Lusitania*. In this as in his other books, Mr. Forman wrote of a life and people he knew—well-bred gentle-folk, not the caricatures often met within so-called "society novels."

Love at Large

By Sophie Kerr

The romance of young married life is the theme of this bright and amusing book. For romance does not belong exclusively to the unmarried. Here are no gloomy, dramatic problems which most writers seem to feel obliged to treat once the hero and heroine have left the altar. The only difficulties are those which the young wife in this book looks upon as a game to test her feminine wits and diplomacy. And she is indeed worth knowing—this fairylike, laughing, whimsical little person, illogical, well-dressed, with a keen sense of humor, who seems dowered with perpetual youth and charm.

Memorial Day Pageant

By Constance D'Arcy Mackay

This pageant meets a real need for a performance which can be easily prepared and effectively given on Memorial Day the country over, indoors or outdoors, though preferably the latter. The author leaves nothing unsaid to simplify the work of production. There are full descriptions as to the simple scenery, the costumes, and the incidental music.

A-B-C of Golf

By John D. Dunn

In this manual a professional golf player and teacher has incorporated the principles of his system, explained in untechnical language, and adequately illustrated. "A-B-C of Golf" is intended for the veteran off his game, and the beginner endeavoring to acquire one.

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WILLARD'S TRAINING REVENUE CUT OFF BY BOXING COMMISSION AND THE CLUB SUSPENDED

BOXING COMMISSION STOPS JESS WILLARD

Forbids a Charge of Admission to See Him Train at Pioneer S. C.

ACCUSED OF FOOLING FANS

Advertised That Champion Would Box Reich, but Had No Intention to Do So—Club Suspended.

The State Athletic Commission yesterday took radical action against Champion Jess Willard and the Pioneer Sporting Club, which has its home in the Amsterdam Opera House, in West Forty-fourth Street, because it had been announced that the champion would box yesterday against Al Reich. Reich did not appear and the commission decided that the crowd, which packed the hall at 25 cents each, had been deliberately "fooled."

The Willard training performances each afternoon have been commercialized by his manager, Tom Jones, and Willard's short bouts and his gymnasium work have been a regular circus performance. Last week the receipts at the club were said to have been over $900, although Willard has been paid $2,500 for training expenses by Tex Rickard, promoter of the bout.

Yesterday Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, notified the Pioneer Club and also Willard's manager that if Reich was not to appear as advertised a sign to that effect should be placed in the lobby of the club. He did not think it was right for boxing fans to pay 25 cents to see Reich box Willard and then be disappointed when Reich did not appear.

The club did not announce yesterday that Reich would not appear, so the commission has suspended the club for thirty days.

The commission also decided that Willard could no longer charge admission for his training performances, as the club was not entitled to charge admission except to regular boxing bouts.

"Willard deliberately declined to meet Reich," said Chairman Wenck yesterday, "despite the fact that the bout had been advertised and persons went to the Pioneer Club to see the bout. I warned all parties of just such a possible occurrence. Willard hereafter will not be permitted to charge admission to see him train."

A DAY WITH FRANK MORAN.

He Reads and Eats with Enthusiasm, but Worries Not at All.

There is one thing in this world that Frank Moran is not worrying about and that is the ten-round bout in which he is to mingle with the champion, Jess Willard, at Madison Square Garden on March 25. The only subject Moran worries about are the moving pictures and his three square meals a day.

It is quite a delightful experience to see Frank Moran eat. He has one of the best appetites in captivity, according to Dal Hawkins, at whose roadhouse in the Bronx Moran is training. It isn't that Moran eats a great abundance of food. He is careful about the quantity, but what he does eat he enjoys.

If there is one form of amusement which appeals to Moran more than any other it is the movies. There is a moving picture theatre a short distance from his training quarters and each evening finds the blonde and freckled boxer in the front row watching the cowboys beat the Indians or getting very much excited when the hero pushes the villain over a cliff into the Hudson River.

Moran likes excitement in his reading as well as on the screens. During the several hours a day when Moran is resting he is also reading. His favorite field of literature is detective stories. Yesterday when Moran finished boxing a few rounds with Bill McKinnon of Boston and Bartley Maden of somewhere in Jersey, he took a spin in his automobile and then hurried back to get busy with a detective story by Gaboriau. He also likes Sherlock Holmes and in his younger days he was a great admirer of one Nick Carter.

The other day Moran asked his manager, Ike Dorgan, to bring him some books from downtown, and Dorgan bought some of the latest dress-suit fiction of Robert W. Chambers. Moran read one chapter and found no one killed and not even a shot fired. He rose to remark that he wanted fiction in which there was some action all the time and where men wore flannel shirts and corduroy trousers.

Moran was sleeping soundly at 7 o'clock yesterday morning when all of a sudden he woke with a start and discovered that the blankets had disappeared from his bed and a cold Bronx wind was coursing about his stalwart frame. Willie Lewis, his trainer, has this pleasant way of informing Moran that it is time to get up.

At 7:15 Moran had finished shaving and was under the shower bath. Then he went out and took a brisk walk for about 10 minutes and at 8 o'clock was having a pleasant argument with his breakfast. The first thing that Moran eats in the morning is prunes. Not the common boarding-house prunes, but the big juicy ones. He does not eat cereals or potatoes. He has eggs boiled or poached, and plenty of crisp toast. No coffee for Moran; his beverage is tea.

Breakfast over, Moran reads the morning newspapers and then goes out for a five or six mile romp on the road. He comes back, gets a good rub down at the hands of General Daniel Washington, his colored rubber, and then it is about time for lunch. At noon Moran eats a steak or chops and vegetables. He never takes any soup. At his noonday meal he usually has some homemade pudding of some kind. Then a little tea.

After the midday meal Moran reads awhile, and then takes a spin around the country roads in his automobile.

He is back before 3 o'clock and does pletes his dinner with a baked apple with cream. After dinner he writes a few letters and tells the folks out in Pittsburgh how he is getting along.

Every evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp he goes to the movies. He is back at Dal Hawkins's at 9 o'clock and goes to bed. Once in a while he comes downtown and stays until 8:30.

Moran talks very little about the coming bout. He is confident that he will give a good account of himself against Willard, and predicts that the champion will get a big surprise.

"If I feel as well on the night of the bout," said Moran yesterday, "as I feel right now I will be perfectly satisfied."

YANKEE REGULARS SLUG.

Team A's Pitching and Fielding Also Help Swamp Team B.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 11.—The Yankees wound up the third week of their Macon sojourn this afternoon with an outburst of slugging. They revealed by far the best power with the ash they have shown in the Spring training.

Those who suffered most were Piercy, Brady, and Markle, the young pitchers of Team B. Team A won by 11 to 3, and did a greater part of the slugging. The regulars made fourteen hits to eight for the other side, and the winners' grist included a home run by Pipp, triples by Miller, Gedeon, and Nunamaker, and a two-bagger by Keating. Miller was again in centre field for the regulars, as Maisel's legs are still troubling him.

Donovan sent Charles Mullen back to first base. The latter had that post on the second team instead of McGovern, and Boone was at second for the second team. Boone led his team in hitting with three singles. Lee Magee equaled that record for the first team. In addition, Magee was on first five times out of five times up. He tok part in a double steal and shows more dash and initiative on the bases than any other member of the Yankee squad. Paddy Baumann has become the regular third baseman of Team A, apparently; that is, until Baker goes to that corner. Baker again contented himself with batting practice and running the bases.

Team A's pitching and fielding, like its batting, were better than Team B's. Caldwell, Keating, and Mogridge were steadier and showed more skill than Piercy, Brady, and Markle. Keating's work was the best he has done this Spring. His pitching was smoother and he showed up better than any other of the six employed on the mound. Markle was hit harder than any of the others. The batting of the regulars took the encouraging form of timely hitting, and swats were bunched effectively on each of the opposing twirlers.

A fattening element in the winners' run accumulation was poor fielding by High and Hendrix. The former muffed a fly and the latter let two ground balls skip through his legs. Judging fly balls was not easy. There was a clear sky, and the fielders here this Spring haven't looked into a blue and cloudless canopy often enough to get familiar with it. The celestial expanse of azure, however, had no bearing on fielding ground balls.

Señor Aragon of the second team worked the hidden ball trick on Miller. Miller had just torn off a three-bagger and was rather pleased with himself until unceremoniously tagged out by the artful Cuban. The score by innings:

Team A.....	1	0	3	0	0	2	3	0	2	11	14	1
Team B.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	3

Batteries—Caldwell, Keating, Mogridge, Nunamaker, and Walters; Piercy, Brady, Markle, Smith, and Alexander. Two-base hits—Keating, Hendrix, Aragon. Three-base hits—Miller, Gedeon, Nunamaker. Home run—Pipp.

Senators Beat Virginia, 4 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 11.—In the first exhibition game of the season, Washington American League club defeated the University of Virginia, 4 to 1. Milan, Rondeau, and Sawyer led with the stick, while Shanks contributed the only extra base hit, a double. Of the twirlers tried out by the collegians, "Bill" Rixey, a brother of Eppa Rixey of the Phillies, made the best showing, blanking the Senators in the three innings he was on the mound. Allan Thurman, whose punting enabled Virginia to defeat Yale in football, secured two hits and drove in the collegians only run. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	4	12	3
Virginia	1	3	3

Batteries—Shanks and Henry; Rixey and Thurman.

These Photographs of Five Members of the Yankee Training Squad Were Taken at Macon Last Week

ALFRED WALTERS, CATCHER

NICK CULLOP, LEFT-HANDER PITCHER.

FRANK GILHOOLEY, FIELDING

LEE MAGEE, FIELDING

FRANK BAKER, GETTING A HIGH THROW

YANKS EQUIPPED TO PUT UP HARD FIGHT

Deductions from Recent Records of New and Old Players Stamp Team a Contender.

According to the baseball statisticians the outlook for the Yankees in the coming season is the most encouraging since the American League team was established in this city. If the talent which has been added to the club comes up to expectations, Bill Donovan's team should figure in the pennant race prominently. With the addition of Frank Baker, Joe Gedeon, Gilhooley, and Lee Magee, the batting strength of the club can hardly fail to be greatly increased.

In team batting last season the Yankees were a hopeless last, with an average of .233. On the other hand, the New York Club was the best fielding club in the league, leading the procession with an average of .966. The club averaged fairly well with the others in base running.

While the line-up of the team will not be known until Manager Donovan has had more opportunity to look over his array of talent during the next fortnight at Macon, there are several of the new players who are sure to make the club. Gedeon last season with the Salt Lake Club was a .317 hitter, while Frank Gilhooley with Buffalo had a batting average of .322. Lee Magee with the Brooklyn Federal League Club had an average in 1915 of .330.

On mere speculation the probable line-up of the Yankees will be as follows: Pipp, first base; Gedeon, second base; Peckinpaugh, shortstop, and Baker, third base, with Magee, Gilhooley, and Fritz Maisel in the outfield, and Al Walters as the first string catcher.

With this line-up, the team batting average of the Yankees, based on their last recorded figures, would be .291, which should be strong enough to land the American League pennant with ease. The team batting average of the Boston will be a first division factor in the coming American League race.

Along with the increased batting strength which the Yankees have acquired, there are stalwart additions to the pitching staff. Nick Cullop, the Federal League southpaw, should prove a valuable source of strength. For the last few seasons the Yankees have had no good left-handers, but Donovan has a considerable collection to pick from this season. George Mogridge is considered another promising candidate for pitching honors. Some of the other youngsters, including Love, Sam Ross, Dan Tipple and Allan Russell, appear to be a great addition to the staff, which is headed by Caldwell, Fisher, Shawkey, and Cy Pieh.

BROOKLYN TEAMS IN TIE.

Hot Springs Tourists Battle with Comrades at Daytona.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 11.—Members of the Brooklyn National League team who arrived here Friday played the men who have been here nearly two weeks this afternoon to a tie game, the final count being 9 and 9.

Rube Marquard opened up for the Hot Springs team, and shot the ball over with much speed. He struck out four in three innings, but yielded four hits, one a three-bagger by Wheat. Mails pitched good ball for Robinson's team.

The game was interesting throughout. In the ninth the score stood 9 to 7 against Hot Springs, but they tied it up through the hitting of Miller, Wheat, Smith, Myers, and Coombs. Appleton started the game for the Daytona contingent, and in three innings allowed six hits and three runs. He is said to have a sore arm.

C. H. Ebbets viewed the game from the grandstand, and appeared to be pleased with the work of his players.

N. Y. U. Starts Baseball Practice.

Indoor practice commenced in earnest yesterday for the large squad of candidates for the New York University baseball nine, who responded to Coach Ray Kellogg's first call for recruits in the Second Field Artillery Armory. Although members of the Violet squad have been disappointed in delaying practice for two weeks because the armory was not available, Kellogg expects to have practice regularly hereafter, so that his protégés will be well prepared for their opening game with Lehigh, April 1.

Doc White Resigns as Manager.

GIANTS' BATS TOO MUCH FOR DALLAS

Perritt and Schupp Figure in Shutout Victory—Thorpe Gets Home Run and Triple.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 11.—Jim Thorpe and George Kelly led an assault on the Dallas pitchers this afternoon while Pol Perritt and Ferd Schupp were baffling the home talent. The net result was a shutout for Dallas and five runs for New York.

Thorpe and Kelly made each a home run, and Thorpe responded to an encore with a triple. Dallas registered only three singles against Perritt's pitching in the first five innings. Schupp allowed no hits, but had a narrow escape in the eighth when the Texans filled the bases with none out and then foozled their rally.

The team that Manager McGraw personally conducted here today was called by courtesy the regulars. It was the most regular team that McGraw could muster with three outfielders missing, Honus Lobert out of commission and Fred Merkle absent in Waco.

The Giants led by a single tally until the seventh inning. Bono, the first Dallas pitcher, held them to three hits in five innings, but Fletcher scored in the first round on an error and Doyle's hit. Black went in against Schupp in the sixth, and in the seventh Thorpe contributed his home run for New York's second run.

With one on base in the eighth, Kelly hit a ball to the centre-field fence for another home run. Seven hits and three runs were the toll during Black's tenure of office. Adams pitched the ninth and yielded a run on Thorpe's triple and Fletcher's single.

Four of the men near the top of McGraw's batting order made ten of their again tomorrow, Rube Schauer being booked for work on the mound. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	O	A	DALLAS.	AB	R	H	O	A
Burns, lf	5	0	0	1	0	J'p'son, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Thorpe, rf	5	2	3	3	0	Stupp, 2b	4	0	0	4	1
F'cher, ss	5	1	3	1	5	Crouch, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b	4	1	2	3	4	Tr'nor, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Kelly, cf	3	1	2	2	0	Br'low, ss	3	0	1	2	6
R'g'ez, 1b	2	0	0	11	1	T'pson, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
H'nter, 3b	3	1	0	0	2	Tracy, 3b	2	0	0	0	2
M'rtin, 3b	1	0	0	2	0	B'aux, 3b	0	0	0	0	1
W'ndell, c	4	0	1	6	1	McD'gh, c	3	0	0	7	2
Perritt, p	2	0	0	0	1	Bono, p	2	0	0	1	0
Schupp, p	2	0	1	0	0	Black, p	0	0	0	0	2
						Adams, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Mace	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	12	27	14	Total	29	0	3	27	15

*Batted for Black in eighth inning.

Errors—Thorpe, Martin, Brownlow, McDonough.

Score by innings:

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	—5
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on errors—Dallas, 1; New York, 2. Two-base hit—Wendell. Three-base hit—Thorpe. Home runs—Thorpe, Kelly. Sacrifice hit—Rodriguez. Stolen base—Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 8; Dallas 2. Double plays—Brownlow, Stupp, and Thompson; Black, Brownlow, and Thompson. Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Schupp, 2; by Bono, 4; by Black, 2; by Adams, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bono, 3; off Black, 1; off Perritt, 1; off Schupp, 3. Hits—Off Perritt, 3 in five innings; off Bono, 3 in five innings; off Black, 7 in three innings. Umpires—Mr. Pondrum. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

WACO BEATS GIANT COLTS.

Champions of Texas League Treat Merkle's Tourists Harshly.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, March 11.—In a poorly played game here this afternoon the second team of the Giants, led by First Baseman Merkle, was beaten by the Waco Navigators, champions of the Texas League, by the score of 7 to 3. The home team outbatted and outpitched the visitors.

Schepner and Jacobson were the only New Yorkers who showed good form. Palmero was in the box six innings for the Giants and Kramer three. The Cuban received ragged support, only one run being earned of the six made from his delivery.

Cleveland A. A. Club Transferred.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 11.—Transfer of the Cleveland American Association Club was formally made here this afternoon when the bankers' committee, having in charge the interests of President Somers, turned the property over to the Cantillon-Timme Company, the official name of the holding company which will operate the club in Toledo. Announcement was also made that the club has taken a lease of ten years on Swayne field at Toledo.

COLLEGE WRESTLING TITLE TO BE DECIDED

Cornell and Lehigh Strongest, but Princeton May Be a Surprise This Week.

The eyes of the college wrestling world will be cast toward Princeton next Freday and Saturday, when the annual intercollegiate wrestling tournament will be held. Five colleges and universities are entered in the dual meet, namely Cornell, champions for the past four years; Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Lehigh. The last named university entered the association in 1913, when it won third place. In 1914 Lehigh was again third, and last year second, just being nosed out by Cornell. The latter institution and Lehigh are picked as possible winners of the championship this year, although Princeton is expected to make a hard fight, but is not expected to land better than third, with Pennsylvania fourth and Columbia fifth.

Of last year's intercollegiate champions still in college and who will wrestle this year, there are Martin of Lehigh, in the 125-pound class; I. E. Post, Cornell, in the 135-pound class, who advances to the 145-pound class this year; and Dorizas, the Pennsylvania heavyweight champion. Lehigh has another champion in school. Thomas, in the 145-pound class, but it is not likely that he will be able to remove scholastic difficulties in time to enter the tournament. Kirkhuff of Lehigh is believed to have a good chance to win the 115-pound event. He was runner-up to Culbertson, the Cornell champion last year. It is a mooted question as to the winner of the 145-pound event. Frantz of Princeton, who was runner-up to Thomas of Lehigh last year, has moved up a class. The same is true of the 158-pound event, Statler of Pennsylvania, who captured second place, moving up to the 175-pound class.

This year Lehigh is exceptionally strong in the lightweight events, while Cornell and Princeton are both best represented in the heavier weights. Aside from Dorizas, Captain Milligan of Pennsylvania is expected to put up a strong fight in the 145-pound event. Princeton's strength lies in Beatty in the 145-pound class; Frantz in the 158-pound class and Turner in the 175-pound class.

With Cornell, Princeton and Pennsylvania fighting it out for the middleweight and heavyweight honors, and dividing the points among them, and with Lehigh practically supreme in the lightweight events, it may just be possible that Lehigh will be able to win her first intercollegiate championship. So far there have been eleven intercollegiate wrestling meets. Yale winning five, Cornell five, and Princeton one. Yale, although not now a member of the intercollegiate wrestling association, won the highest honors in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909. Cornell won in 1910, 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915. Princeton won in 1911.

In an intercollegiate meet four points are counted for first place, two for second and one for third in the finals. One point is added, however, for each fall obtained either in the preliminaries, semi-finals, finals, second or third place bouts.

TO TAX SPORTS SPECTATORS

British Soccer Clubs Have Contributed Largely for War Relief.

LONDON, March 11.—Sport throughout the British Isles is at last to feel the effects of the war by taxation. In the budget to be introduced next month, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, will propose a levy on all people attending football games, race meetings and other sporting events, both indoor and out.

Since the outbreak of the war the British soccer clubs have responded splendidly to the various charity and relief funds, subscribing about $150,000. Soccer football has already voluntarily taxed itself, a 10 per cent. levy upon gate receipts of the Lancashire section and 5 per cent. in the Midland group, having produced $10,787 between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31 last year for the national and local benefits, while the London clubs taxed themselves to the extent of $8,355. The Everton Club has set aside $5,000 to endow a bed in the Stanley Hospital, while another first division club, Liverpool, has given $2,850 to purchase a motor ambulance for the British Red Cross Society.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

GROCERY LIST Fifth Floor

A Special Sale of Smoked Meats

"RED STAR" HAMS—WE NEVER SACRIFICE QUALITY TO MAKE A LOW PRICE. ALL HAMS OFFERED IN THIS SALE AND AT ANY TIME AT MACY'S ARE FIRST QUALITY. Weights range from 9 to 12 lbs.; this sale, lb., 19c

MACY'S FAMOUS "RED STAR" BRAND BONELESS BACON; the choicest selection; the brand on each piece is our guarantee; weights 3 to 6 lbs.; regularly sold at 26c lb.; for this sale, lb., 21c

ARMOUR'S "STAB BACON;" selected stock and mild cure; weights 3 to 5 lbs.; regular price, 29c; this sale, 26c

"SULTANA" BRAND COFFEE; roasted daily in the beans, granulated and pulverized; 2-lb. bag (beans only), $1.54; 5-lb. carton (in beans only), 92c; lb. carton, Macy's usual price, 26c, for this special sale, 19c

"CURIO CHOP" TEAS—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Japan and Mixed; Macy's usual price, 34c pound; for this sale, 5-lb. caddy, $1.84; pound, 39c

INDIA AND CEYLON TEA—"Durbar" brand; packed in seal lead carton; our usual price per lb. is 48c; this sale, 1 lb., 39c

A SPECIAL SALE OF TRIPLE VANILLA CHOCOLATE—In ½-lb. cakes; this sale, per cake, 19c

MACY'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—In ¼-lb. cakes; per cake, 17c

UNPOLISHED RICE—A sale of the Louisiana Whole Head Rice; 5-lb. cotton bag, our reg. price, 47c; this sale, 39c; 2-lb. cotton bag, 16c

A SPECIAL SALE OF VIRGINIA WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR—Genuine whole wheat flour, stone-ground by the old process; packed in our own factory in 10-lb. cotton sacks; for this sale, per bag, 44c

A SPECIAL SALE OF CALIFORNIA PRUNES—They average about 50 to 60 to the pound; 2-lb. cartons, each 24c

A SPECIAL SALE OF CALIFORNIA FANCY DRIED APRICOTS—1-lb. cartons; our regular price per carton is 24c; sale, each, 19c

FRENCH PEAS—Petit Pois Tres Fin; prepared in juice with onion; dozen cans, $2.74; can, 24c

"GLENWOOD" BRAND CALIFORNIA RIPE OLIVES — 30-oz. can, 32c; 15-oz. can, 18c

UNFERMENTED CONCORD GRAPE JUICE — "Lily White" brand; pint bottles, reg. 22c; sale, each, 16c; ½ pints, each, 9c

CALIFORNIA SULTANA STYLE RAISINS— 1-lb. cartons, 16c

A SPECIAL SALE OF JELLY POWDERS, "LILY WHITE" BRAND—pure and wholesome, including raspberry, strawberry, lemon, orange, peach, pineapple, vanilla, chocolate, mint, unflavored and wild cherry; one package will make a pint of delicious dessert; our regular price is 9c a package; sale 7c each; a doz., 79c

A SPECIAL SALE OF JOHNSON'S EDUCATOR FOOD CO.'S CRACKERS

Including Toasterette Crackers, a salted, buttered and toasted wheat cracker; also Butter Thins, Entire Wheat Wafers, Ginger Snaps, Animal Crackers, a food for the little folks, and Sweet Graham Crackers, made from genuine old-fashioned Graham Meal. The regular price is 10c per carton; our price for this sale, dozen packages, 61c; 7c each

GIANT SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES—"MONTEREY" BRAND—Large sized olives; jars containing 18 oz.; this sale, dozen, $2.59; each, 22c

RICHARDSON & BOBBINS' TOMATO SOUP OR CHICKEN BROTH—With rice; in sanitary cans; dozen, 89c; can, 8c

"JESSAMINE" BRAND MARROWFAT PEAS—Large, sweet peas, No. 2 can; usual price is 12c per can this sale, dozen, $1.18; can, 10c

TOMATOES, "AMERICAN BEAUTY" BRAND—They are hand packed, whole tomatoes, in extra large size cans; dozen, $1.69; can, 15c

CUT STRING BEANS, FARMSIDE BRAND—No. 2 can; our usual price is 12c per can; this sale, dozen, $1.18; each, 10c

"EMPRESS" BRAND LEMON CLING CALIFORNIA PEACHES—Heavy syrup; No. 2½ can; this sale, 14c; doz., $1.57

"JESSAMINE" BRAND ROYAL ANNE WHITE CHERRIES—In extra heavy syrup; No. 2½ can; 29c; doz., $3.31

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, "ROSE" BRAND—Cans containing 14 ounces; our reg. price, 10c a can; this sale, doz., 92c; each, 8c

FRENCH SARDINES, ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE, IN TOMATO SAUCE—Tins containing 4 oz., at $2.41 a dozen, can, 21c

LAUNDRY SOAP, "LILY WHITE" BRAND—The finest laundry soap made; large cakes, each weighing about 15 oz.; cases containing 60 cakes; reg. price $3.89; this sale, $3.64 per case; case of 10 cakes, $1.84

MACY'S "RED STAR" NAPTHA SOAP—Equal to any kind of the high-priced naptha soaps on the market; this sale carton of 10 cakes, 39c

A SPECIAL SALE OF "GRANDMA" WASHING POWDER—Large carton; our reg. price, 13c; sale, dozen, $1.08; each, 10c

AMMO DRY AMMONIA—One can "RED STAR" BRAND BORAX—

ANALYSIS OF THE STYLE OF JEROME D. TRAVERS, THE NATIONAL OPEN GOLF CHAMPION

Studies of Present American Champions

THREE ELEMENTS MAKE TRAVERS GOLF WIZARD

Control of Iron Shots, Steady Putting and Indomitable Spirit Have Brought Laurels to Holder of Open Title.

There are three things that have brought the highest honors in American golf to Jerome Dunstan Travers, national open champion—remarkable control of long iron shots, consistent steadiness in putting, and a mental make up which is as well adapted for winning a championship as a sword edge is for cutting. Of the three, the last is probably the most important, for though, at odd times and in trying places, his direction may have wavered and his putting weakened, never for a moment softened the steely glint of battle in his eyes or abated one iota the dauntless spirit with which he has fought his way to the highest place in the golf annals of this country.

Travers is no natural-born golfer like Bob Gardner. He is not pretty to watch—that is, as far as the beauty of his movements go, but as a spectacle of a machine accomplishing its purpose with deadly accuracy and unerring aim, Travers is beyond compare in this country. "Every move a picture" could never be said of the present national open champion, but it is sure that he has no pretensions along those lines, and he is contented as long as every move puts him one degree nearer to his goal.

Although Travers is the champion largely because of the three elements mentioned, he is champion in spite of many other elements. He is of comparatively slight physical build, he is of a nervous temperament, he has faults in his style, in his swing, in his grip—qualities that would have debarred him from ever attaining the heights which he has reached had it not been for the persistence with which he has developed the talents that he possesses and the high degree of efficiency to which he has brought these talents by long practice and indomitable will.

Has Won Without the Wood.

Neither in the twenty-three years of competitive golf in this country nor in the fifty-six years of championships in Great Britain, is there record of any other golfer who, like Travers, without the aid of a wooden club, has won both the national amateur and the national open title. Off the tee there are literally hundreds of American players who outclass the open champion in distance. In tournaments he is outdriven with monotonous regularity. It is physically impossible to get as much distance regularly from the face of a driving iron as can be obtained with a wooden driver, yet under the handicap of playing the odd through ten seasons of tournaments Travers has captured four national amateur championships and one open title. Vardon says "it is not enough to be either long or accurate now to win a title—one must be both;" but, according to the modern standard, Travers is not long in his game, yet he is successful to an enviable degree.

The explanation of this seeming contradiction lies in another saying popular among golf professions, "It is the second shot that counts." Though shorter off the tee than the majority of his opponents, the open champion is almost inevitably nearer the pin on his second shot. He is not always straight off the tee, he is often in traps or hazards, but his ability to recover with brilliant shots from disconcerting lies is one of the qualities which have made so much for his success. This is particularly true not only because of the resultant improvement of his own prospects of winning the hole, but also because of its effect on an opponent who sees point after point snatched from him when victory is seemingly within his grasp.

It would be useless to describe in detail the mechanics of each shot from tee to cup as Travers makes it, for it is not in the stance, the swing, or the grip that the secret of his success is found, but in the deadliness of direction toward the pin and the delicacy of touch in the judgment of distance.

Travers admires Ed. Ray, the great Englishman, for his ability to get down in two so often when within a hundred yards of the cup, and this is one of the things which have helped the American champion himself to many victories. But here again it is a case of attaining the same ends by different means. This time it is the British golfer who plays the peculiar shot, usually a lofty niblick with a strong bite, while Travers makes use of the more general delicate mashie shot, which differs very little from that made by a thousand other players except that he succeeds in persuading the ball to come to rest within putting distance of the cup, while the average player is content to be anywhere on the green.

Does Not Use His Body Much.

Off the tee Travers consistently uses a driving iron, with a steady, mechanical upright swing that brings the head of the club about perpendicularly over his own head. He uses his body very little in comparison with most well-known players, and he allows his arms to do most of the work on his long shots. The length of the swing off the tee varies among champions from that of Guilford, whose club comes back near his left heel, to the perfect iron swing of Travers, whose club-head passes the perpendicular only to the detriment of his shot. The body pivot varies from the Russian ballet whirl of little Jack Dowling of Scarsdale, whose entire weight is on his left toes at the moment of impact, to the even-footed stand of Travers, who shifts his body but little at any part of his swing. In each case the open champion sacrifices that which makes for length in favor of that which brings accuracy, and the results seem to justify his choice.

Travers was not always playing the odd off the tee. When he first attained the heights of golfing fame, back in 1907 and 1908, driving was one of the strong points of his game. He explains his fall from grace by overswinging, brought on through his desire to add a few yards to the length of his ball, and the habit became irrevocably fixed before he made any serious attempt to change it. Eight or nine years ago he was driving up with Byers, Kirkby, and Egan, and he always outdrove Walter J. Travis, then his great rival. In those days he was an adept with the wooden club—now it is a rare thing for him to take a driver or a brassie in his hands, and he generally has cause to regret it when he does.

In some of the articles that have come from his pen the open champion writes that the winning shot in golf is the putt, and the hardest shot in the game is the full iron shot to the green. Travers has control of both of these to a remarkable degree. His full iron shot swing does not differ materially from his swing off the tee, except that the length is lessened almost imperceptibly because of the closer lie of the ball. "Slow back" is a slogan that Travers never forgets, and his eye is always glued to the ball with a fascinated stare.

There is one peculiar feature about his full shots that may be noticed by a keen observer. Though his head is kept absolutely still during the addressing of the ball and the preliminary swings, just prior to the wrist movement which sends the club back on its final journey he twists his chin a fraction of an inch toward his right shoulder and technically violates the law of golf which says "Keep your head still." This is the exception, however, that proves the rule, and such a movement on the part of most golfers would mean disaster.

It is in his iron play that Travers outclasses most of his opponents, and with the exception of Chick Evans he is the only amateur who can even approach the deadliness of the professionals in this department of the game. Bob Gardner is longer with the irons, but not nearly as accurate as Travers, and the unfortunate use that Evans makes of the putter debars him from rivaling the victories of the present open champion.

One reason for the accuracy of Travers on his full shots is that he is always shooting for the pin instead of making an attempt merely to get his ball on the green. A difference of ten feet in the position of the ball on the green gives the player who is habitually nearer a great advantage over his opponent, not so much because he has a better chance of doing down in one, as that he always gets down in two easily, while his opponent is struggling under a strain that is sure to be felt in a hard match.

With the exception of Walter J. Travis, Jerry Travers is undoubtedly in accuracy the most consistent amateur putter in this country. These two players use the same type of putter, the Schenectady model, which was barred in England after Travis made his memorable and successful attempt on the British amateur championship at Sandwich in 1904. The club is centre-shafted and is used with a careful pendulum swing and a full follow through.

Important Work With Wrists.

This is one case where the oepn champion keeps his head, and his whole body, immovable. He hangs well over his ball, so that for a distance his body seems to be bent into the form of a perfect T-square. He does all the work with his wrists and brings the club back in a straight line with the direction in which his ball is to go. He keeps his eye on the ball until he hits it, and photographs show that he watches the ground where it was when the ball is well on its journey toward the cup.

Hebears in mind the maxim "Never up, never in," but makes sure that he will not overrun the hole so far that he misses coming back. But it is generally conceded that putting is mostly a mental operation, and it is in this department of the game that Travers excels. On the fairway he uses his arms and on the greens his wrists, but his brain is the controlling factor which has brought him his five national titles.

In their mental attitudes toward the game Travis and Travers are, in some respects, alike, but, in other respects, totally different. Both pursue their paths along the links with set countenances and the fire of battle in their eyes, but Travis is relentless, while Travers is indomitable. Travis wins by mentally beating down his opponent, while Travers rises superior to his. At every turn the player makes against the Garden City veteran he finds himself confronted by a barrier of steel; in his struggles against the open champion he meets with a nature that fights the harder for every blow that it receives.

A saying which is credited to Travers, and which, in any event, illustrates the spirit in which he has won his way to fame, is "Never mind the last shot—play the next one!" This ability to forget lost opportunities, to disregard discouraging outlooks, and to play every shot as if it were the deciding one in a championship contest is characteristic of the golfing make-up of the open champion.

Travers is not only a strong fighter, he is also a resourceful one. When his drive failed him, he won on his iron shots. When his irons went bad, he conquered by his putting. And when everything went wrong, as at Garden City in 1913, where he had to play off with twelve others even to qualify for the match play rounds, his nerve sustained him until his skill returned to carry him through to the championship for the fourth time.

Aims Steadily at His Goal.

He fits himself to his task. When he is out to win the amateur championship through a week of match play he makes no attempt to excel in the medal round, as he figures that it is impossible to hold the top form in golf through the qualifying round and the ensuing rounds of match play. The justice of his conclusion is proved by the fact that Chick Evans has won five medal rounds in the national amateur championships and has yet to win the title, while Travers has won four amateur titles without once leading in the medal play rounds. In addition to this evidence, the records show that in the twenty-two amateur championships, the medal play winner has only won the title twice, Travis at Garden City in 1900, and Harold Hilton at Apawamis in 1911.

Because of this feature of his play Travers was supposed to be a poor medal player, but he demolished this theory when he won the national open championship at Baltusrol last year. To many golfers the victory of Travers was more of an upset than that of Ouimet over the great Englishmen at Brookline in 1913.

Ouimet's victory was the advent of the unexpected; Travers's win was the actual happening of the seemingly impossible. Travers did not suddenly improve to such a degree that he was able to defeat the best professionals in the land at their own game, he merely adapted his style of play to the changed conditions. Where he took all sorts of chances in match play, he became rigidly conservative at medal play. He never "played down" to his opponent, as he sometimes did at match play, for the name of his opponent was legion, and the players were scattered all over the course, so that at any time he never knew by what distance he led or trailed and was forced to play for every stroke.

The change in his play was most noticeable on the greens. In match play he often made a bold attempt for the cup, with a chance of getting some actual or mental advantage by the stroke, balanced by the probable need of two strokes to hole out if the first putt missed. He was always over the cup, and gave the ball a chance on every occasion. But in medal play for the open title at Baltusrol, it was noticed that he was far more often short of the cup than beyond it, and he sacrificed the making of long putts in favor of a uniform practice of laying his first putt dead.

His Qualities Again to Fore.

There was one thing in connection with the winning of the open championship, however, which allowed Travers to bring his heaviest battery into play. An element of match play was injected into the contest by the fact that he played with Mike Brady on his final rounds, and this was the player whom he expected to defeat for the title. When it was seen near the last few holes that Brady was out of it, Travers learned that he had to do four holes in one under par to beat McNamra, and thus again the similarity to a close match between man and man enabled the champion to use successfully the qualities which he had perfected through many tournaments and by wide experience.

There is one more feature of his play which the champion himself insists is largely responsible for his many triumphs—incessant practice. He probably spent more time on the links trying to get back to form on his wooden clubs than most golfers spend in practicing with all the clubs in their bags. After years of unsuccessful attempts he is still at it, and will continue to keep at it until he gets it or surrenders to old age.

But he has not spoiled the finish of the other parts of his game through this practice. The accuracy of his long iron shots and the deadliness of his putting are the result of long hours and hard labor on the links. If "genius is the infinite capacity for taking pains," then to Travers must be accorded a place with the chosen few. In the pursuit of his goal there is no labor too great to be undertaken, and no detail small enough to be neglected.

The open champion first came before the golfing world as an "infant phenomenon," when at the age of 20 he won the metropolitan amateur championship in 1906. The following year he leaped with a bound to the head of the amateur ranks by retaining his metropolitan title, winning the New Jersey State title from Archie Graham and displacing Eben Byers as the national amateur champion at the Euclid links in Cleveland.

He won an easy victory in this tournament. Walter J. Travis won the qualifying round with a score of 146 to 153 for Travers, but W. C. Fownes disposed of the "Old Man," while Travers toppled Byers from his throne by the score of 6 up and 5 to play and defeated Graham in the final match by the same margin. At Garden City in 1908 Travis was again the medalist, nine strokes ahead of his young New Jersey rival, who was second. The two players met in the semi-final round and Travis succumbed to the younger player on the home green, after leading by one hole in the morning round. Travers defeated Max Behr in the final round by the wide margin of 8 up and 7 to play, and it is noteworthy that he outdrove his opponent on the majority of holes.

He Made a Successful "Come Back."

For three seasons Travers lost his grip on the title, and struggled vainly to regain his vanished form. The first sign of a return of his skill was the fine fight he made against Hilton in the 1911 championship at Apawamis. In 1912 at Wheaton he once more regained his title of amateur champion at the expense of Chick Evans, who had tied with Hilton for the low score medal with 152 strokes. At one point in the final match Travers was 3 down to Evans, but he eventually won by 7 up and 6 to play.

An interesting sidelight on the play of the champion is the fact that although he displayed his usual lack of enthusiasm over the medal round, yet in his final round with Evans his medal score to the turn was 34, the best made in the tournament, and when he stopped on the twelfth green he was a stroke under par for the incoming holes, with a chance to break the course record.

1913 was a memorable year for Travers. Although he was the holder of the title he was forced to play-off with twelve other players for the opportunity of being included in the thirty-two survivors for match play at Garden City. With his nerves shaken by this ordeal he was forced to meet Francis Ouimet in the second round of match play, and won only by 3 and 2 after a close, hard match in which his putting brought him to victory. Having passed these two danger points, he made his way successfully through the remainder of the tournament and won his fourth title from Johnny Anderson by 5 up and 4 to play.

At Ekwanok in 1914 Travers made his way to the final round, where he suffered defeat at the hands of Francis Ouimet; so, although he lost his title, it was by no means a reversal of form. This year at Detroit he failed to make a very good showing, but his health was largely responsible for his failure to go further in the tournament.

His winning of the open championship is so recent and has been the subject of so much discussion that any further comment would be merely heaping Pelion on Ossa. It was a well-earned and popular victory. It was only the second time in the history of American golf that an amateur had won the open title, and the fact that it was in some measure a "come-back" added lustre to the victor's crown.

It is asserted by British critics that Travers is not a great golfer. This may be true, but in spite of his two disastrous invasions of the British Isles, his feats are none the less remarkable. To win two national championships at such an early age—to lose control of the wood and to win two more national championships with irons alone—to regain a grip which has been lost twice and defeat the greatest professionals in the country at an unfamiliar style of play, requires more than a great golfer, it requires a Jerry Travers.

LATER GOLF DATE PLEASES.

Women to Play in National Tourney in October Instead of September.

The changing of the September date of the women's national championship to the week beginning Oct. 2 has been favorably received by the Belmont Springs Country Club, where the event will be played. Miss Fanny C. Osgood, Secretary of the Women's Golf Association of Boston, consulted with the officers of the club before any action was taken by the U. S. G. A., and when their acquiescence was received the national body was notified that the women of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia were united in favor of the first week in October, and the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. then changed the date.

From the viewpoint of the club the later date is preferred, as there are some changes to be made in the course in preparation for the national title event, and the longer the time that is allowed the better shape the course will be in. The September rains will offset in a measure the hard baking of the ground from the Summer sun, and the links will be in much better condition in October than would usually be the case in September.

English Golfers Abandon Tour.

LONDON, March 11.—The famous English golfing professionals, Harry Vardon, J. H. Taylor, and James Braid have definitely decided to abandon their intention of touring the States until the conclusion of the war. Although these three great players are over the age for compulsory service with the colors, they have decided to continue to play exhibition games for the benefit of the various war funds, which have already benefited to a considerable extent. George Duncan, the Hanger Hill professional, who canceled his tour last year, but is now eligible for service, will be one of the first players to cross the ocean when the war is over.

Plainfield Scores at Squash.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 11.—The Plainfield Squash Club won four of the five games from the Montclair Athletic Club played in the New Jersey Squash League series here today. The scores:

C. B. Tyler defeated J. G. Waldron, 15—3, 15—12; H. J. Crawford defeated W. B. Tyler, 15—7; W. B. Tyler defeated H. J. Crawford, 17—5; H. J. Crawford defeated W. B. Tyler, 15—11; H. L. Deforest tied Felix Jenkins, 15—15; Felix Jenkins defeated H. L. Deforest, 15—8; H. L. Deforest defeated Felix Jenkins, 15—...; Rex Carter defeated S. Sanderson, 15—6, 15—; T. M. Day, Jr., defeated A. Uhler, 15—8; A. Uhler defeated T. M. Day, Jr., 15—12; T. M. Day, Jr., defeated A. Uhler, 15—12.

YALE COACHES BUSY ON NINE AND CREW

Despite Loss of Five Men Disqualified, Lauder Thinks Well of Baseball Material.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—Yale has three brand-new athletic coaches who have already begun work in developing the Spring athletic teams, and several more who will reach here in a few days to start the football squad at its Spring practice, including Tad Jones, Michael F. Sweeney, Dr. Arthur Brides, and Dr. William Bull.

The three newcomers already at work are Will Lauder, head coach of the baseball squad, and Mather Almon Abbott and Charles D. Wiman, the two assistant crew coaches.

Lauder has had the baseball squad at work for two weeks. He had hoped to be able to begin field practice almost at once, but has been delayed by the heavy snows which make it unlikely that the team will get upon the diamond at Yale Field before April 1.

Despite the loss of the five disqualified veterans, Lauder says that the Yale team will be no weakling this season. He thinks that he has a promising nucleus in the following candidates:

Pitchers—R. J. Watrous, A. K. Undergood, F. C. Brophy, Larry Walsh, and William Gurney.

Catchers—W. J. Mudge and John Bierwirth.

First base—P. S. Bush.

Second base—H. A. Johnson.

These are all veterans, and Lauder has the best freshman nine Yale has turned out in years to draw from to fill up the gaps vacated by Le Gore, Pumpelly, Rhett, Milburn, and Easton. Of the freshman team, Newell Garfield and Weis, pitchers; Captain Shepley, the former Hill School player, first base; Snell, second base; Crotty, shortstop, and Fulton, third base, are all promising performers.

Guy Nickalls has two able assistants in developing the 'Varsity crew in the persons of Mather Abbott and Charles Wiman. Abbott is a permanent crew coach at Yale, and it is more than a possibility that he will succeed Guy Nickalls in full charge of the Yale rowing squad. Nickalls will complete three years of service at Yale in June, and his business plans in England may prevent his return to America another season, although they are at present very indefinite because of the European war.

Nickalls has just finished two weeks in charge of the Yale squad since his arrival from England, and is in the midst of a series of extended experiments and trials of oarsmen in different positions. He is in search of a new stroke oar, although Captain Seth Low, 2d, is still being tried in that position.

The protracted snowstorms have kept the oarsmen on the rowing machines in the gymnasium, but it is likely that they will get upon the harbor the coming week.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 21, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

POLO PONIES FOR WHITNEY.

Half Dozen Arrive from England with Wheatcroft's Mares.

On board the steamship Lancastrian of the Atlantic Transport Line, which arrived at New York yesterday, were six polo ponies consigned to Harry Payne Whitney, eleven young thoroughbred brood mares and two foals of 1915. The shipment came direct from London.

The mares and foals are from the Swaleliffe Sud of Ernest A. Wheatcroft, who has over fifty brood mares in his establishment. The new arrivals have been sent over for private sale, as the owner has to reduce his stud, owing to war conditions in England.

A number of the mares raced in England and have winning records. They are all bred in purple, many being by the most prominent sires in England. One is Nun Superior, a brown mare, whose sire was Persimmon and dam Priestess. Lady Doncaster, another of the consignment, is a brown mare thirteen years old, by Elopment, the winner of many races, and which was second to Diamond Jubilee in the St. Leger of 1900. Wedding Bells is a three-year-old filly by Matchmaker, a great race horse and sire. His produce have won more than 400 races in all parts of the world.

Columbia Freshmen Fencers Lose.

Special to The New York Times.

CORNWALL, N. Y., March 11.—The fencing team of the New York Military Academy defeated the freshman team of Columbia University here today by the score of 8 bouts to 1. The summary:

Ducassi beat Sanborn 12 to 4, Perkins 12 to 5, and Franklin 14 to 4; M. Betancourt beat Franklin 14 to 4; A. Betancourt beat Perkins 14 to 6 and Franklin 12 to 2; Miller beat Sanborn 12 to 8 and Perkins 10 to 5; Sanborn of Columbia beat Deschappeller 13 to 6. Judges, M. Vauthier and Lieutenant Hoisington of West Point.

WRENN GOLF MEDALIST.

But R. C. Crocker of Greenwich Wins Tournament in Bahamas.

Word comes from Nassau in the Bahamas that Robert D. Wrenn, former tennis star and formerly president of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, was the medalist in the annual amateur golf championship of the Bahama Islands held on the links at Nassau last week. There were ninety players at the starting tee, the largest entry list in the history of the tournament, and Wrenn led the field with a 79. Considering the high wind, and its consequent bad effect on the sand putting greens, the score turned in by the medalist was very good, but he was pressed for the honor, as the next player had an 80, followed by three 81's. The high score of the tournament was 126, made by a golfer who prefers to remain incognito.

In the first round of match play the tennis star met his Waterloo at the hands of M. Gubleman of Essex County. Match play continued through the week with two sixteens, and in the finals for the title R. C. Crocker of Greenwich defeated D. W. Morron of New York. P. H. Sherwin of Boston defeated another New Yorker, Robert J. Collier, in the finals of the second sixteen. The playing of Collier, notwithstanding his defeat, was the feature of the tournament. This was his first tournament, and although he has been playing the game for only a year, he qualified with an 88 and played the rest of his rounds in an average of 87.

The greens on the Nassau links are only forty feet square and when the ocean breeze picks up the sand and distributes it all over the links, putting becomes a difficult matter, so that the medal score is usually about half a dozen strokes beyond the expected proportions. Jimmie Ferguson, the Spring Lake professional, who is in charge of the course, seems to be able to negotiate the sand greens well, and in a recent match with A. M. Wallace of Indianapolis he turned in a card of 67.

GETTING FACTS ABOUT GOLF

Massachusetts Association to Compile Information.

The Massachusetts Golf Association is now engaged in sending out blanks for the purpose of ascertaining facts and figures concerning every golf course and club in the State. In addition to the questions asked last year, the name and address of the club, list of officers, date of annual meeting, number of members; length and number of holes on the course, name of professional and other such matters, there will be an attempt to get information about clubs and courses which are essentially of the Summer variety, in order that the State association may be able to direct Summer visitors in search of golfing facilities.

In some places no Summer players are allowed under any consideration, while in others any golfer can secure permission to play upon the payment of a fee. Other clubs require an introduction by a member, and still others are run in connection with Summer hotels and are free to all visitors. The information will be condensed and supplied to all golfers who apply for it. A chart of this kind concerning Southern courses for Winter golfers has been a convenient feature of several golf magazines, but up to the present time the Summer golfers have been neglected in this respect.

ARMY ATHLETES HONORED.

Letters, Souvenirs, and Three Sabres Are Awarded.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 11.—The twenty-second annual indoor athletic meet of the Military Academy was held in the gymnasium tonight under the auspices of the Army Athletic Council.

The letter "A" was awarded to those cadets who earned it in the past year. Cadet Elmer Q. Oliphant of Indiana, class of '18, hero of last year's Army and Navy football contest, received the coveted letter in three branches of sport, football, baseball, and track athletics. Oliphant won his letter in basket ball last year, and is the first cadet in the history of the academy to wear an "A" for four sports.

Others who received their letters for the first time were as follows: Baseball—McMahon, '17; Sarcka, '16. Football—Hoge, '16; Walker, '16; Gerhardt, '17; Holmes, '17; Redfield, '17; Jones, '17; Knight, '19; Murrill, '19. Track—Teale, '17.

Souvenir baseballs and footballs were awarded to several members of the graduating class.

The Edgerton Sabre, awarded to the outgoing football captain by Mrs. William Todd Helmuth of New York, in memory of Colonel Wright P. Edgerton, formerly professor of mathematics, and for many years President of the Army Athletic Council, was presented to Cadet Alexander M. Weyand of New Jersey, class of 1916.

The council had a hard time in deciding the winner of the Army Athletic Council Sabre, presented annually to the cadet of the graduating class who has most notably excelled in general athletics during his career. The competition was keen between Cadets Neyland and Britton. The former is captain and star pitcher of the baseball team, excels in heavyweight boxing, and was a crack end in football. Britton had turned out for practically every branch of sport since his entrance four years ago, and made the baseball, football, basket ball, and track teams. The Council compromised by presenting a sabre to each man.

YALE FENCERS WIN.

One Point Separates Collegians in Dual Contests at Cambridge.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 11.—The Yale fencing team defeated the Harvard team this afternoon, 5 to 4, in the Hemenway Gymnasium. The star of the meet was Captain Russell, '18, of Harvard, who won all of his three bouts. Captain Pfleger and Little also performed well for Yale. The summary:

Little, Yale, defeated Hamilton, Harvard, 8 to 4; Captain Russell, Harvard, defeated Captain Pfleger, Yale, 8 to 4; Downey, Yale, defeated Code, Harvard, 9 to 3; Russell, Harvard, defeated Little, Yale, 10 to 4; Pfleger, Yale, defeated Code, Harvard, 12 to 8; Hamilton, Harvard, defeated Downey, Yale, 7 to 5; Little, Yale, defeated Code, Harvard, 11 to 9; Pfleger, Yale, defeated Hamilton, Harvard, 8 to 5; Russell, Harvard, defeated Downey, Yale, 8 to 4.

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DULUTH EAGER FOR NATIONAL REGATTA

Ten Eyck Thinks Association Will Award Event to Western City Without Dispute.

The Duluth Boat Club will make a strong effort to have the national regatta awarded to Duluth this season, and the delegates from the western city are coming to New York for the annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at the N. Y. A. C. on March 18, armed with petitions, affidavits, and promises of magnificent trophies, and holding out the prospect of the largest entry ever received in a national regatta if their request is granted. Everybody in the Western city, from errand boy to Mayor, including the City Council, has volunteered to aid in making the meeting a success, and the record of the Duluth Boat Club at the last national regatta at Springfield, where the blue-jerseyed oarsmen captured forty-eight out of a possible fifty-one prizes, entitles the request to serious consideration.

Speaking to a TIMES representative yesterday, "Young Jim" Ten Eyck, former national champion sculler, and the coach of the Duluth crews, said that he expected no opposition on the part of rival cities at the meeting of the N. A. A. O. In speaking of the qualifications of Duluth for holding the regatta, Ten Eyck said: "If the national regatta is awarded to Duluth it will mean a big boom in rowing throughout the West. There are a great many clubs right around that section—Chicago, Peoria, Grand Rapids, Detroit, and St. Paul—that would insure a big entry list in every event. In addition to this, I have just finished a trip around the western part of the continent, and I received assurances that crews from the farthest points—New Orleans and the Coast—would be prepared to enter at Duluth.

"The course over which the regatta would be held is on St. Louis Bay, which is a beautiful sheet of water in one of the largest inland harbors in the world. I think that if we get the award we will have the greatest regatta ever held, for the course is certainly a wonder, and we could draw enough entries from this section of the country alone to surpass the entry list of the national regattas of recent years."

The Duluth oarsmen are prepared to run a special train for boats and scullers, starting from New York and picking up the contestants on the trip to the West. In addition to this, a certain proportion of the railroad fare of all the competitors, probably about one-third, no matter where they come from, will be returned to all who appear at the regatta.

The Duluth course is one of the few rowing courses that possess a good grandstand from which the races can be viewed. The stands on the St. Louis Bay course are capable of seating 4,000 people, and the money derived from the sale of these seats will go toward the expenses of the visitors.

OARSMAN LOSES TONSILS.

Harry Ross of Penn Rows in Morning and Then Goes Under Knife.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Pennsylvania's 'Varsity crew appeared on the river this morning, bundled in sweaters and mufflers to keep out the cold wind. The men usually row later in the day, when the sun may warm them up a little, but made their trip this morning in order that Harry Ross, the stroke oarsman, could return to the University Hospital by 10 o'clock to undergo an operation.

Ross has considerable trouble with his tonsils, and the present operation is to remove them so that he will have no further trouble during the rowing season. The operation was successful, and Ross is expected back at his oar next week.

Coach Wright followed the crew in his launch, which is now in good-running order, and took the eight as far as the island. There is a great deal of thin ice floating in the river, but through most of it the shell glided, cracking it and pushing it to each side. In one place, though, at the Columbia Bridge, the eight could not get through and Coxswain Foster was obliged to back out and steer his shell over the west arch of the bridge. There it was free of ice and enabled the crew to go on up the river.

Fordham Track Captain Returns.

Fordham University's relay hopes increased yesterday following the announcement that Bob McLoughlan, captain of the quartet, would be able to resume training this week. He tore a tendon in his leg while practicing last December and as a result was forced to undergo an operation. However, he is now fully recovered and will report for practice tomorrow. His first chance to show whether he can come back to his former shape will be at the Post Office Games in Brooklyn next month.

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MISS BJURSTEDT WINS HEIGHTS CASINO TENNIS TITLE --- CARNIVAL OF SKATERS ON INDOOR ICE

SINGLES FINAL WON BY MISS BJURSTEDT

Holder of Women's Indoor Tennis Title Defeats Mrs. Schmitz at Heights Casino.

ONLY TWO SETS REQUIRED

R. Lindley Murray and Miss Bjurstedt Too Strong for Harry McNeil and Miss Weber at Doubles.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt had clear sailing in the final round of the women's indoor singles event at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, winning in straight sets from Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, at 6—2, 6—2.

Despite her one-sided victory the Norwegian did not play a particularly high standard of tennis. Her game was erratic, and her drives, her strongest asset, frequently found the net. The indoor champion was particularly an offender in this respect during the second set. The chief difficulty with Miss Schmitz was a tendency to drive out. In attempting to put power into her stroke she sacrificed control.

Although Miss Bjurstedt was not playing at her best, still she found it comparatively easy to draw her opponent out of position, so that the court was left open for a placement. Combining her successful use of these tactics with the errors that Mrs. Schmitz made it was not difficult for the champion to gain the victory.

In the first game Miss Bjurstedt won on her own service and then broke down the service of Mrs. Schmitz for the second game. With this poor start Mrs. Schmitz braced and captured the next two games, Miss Bjurstedt's service being broken through for the third, while Mrs. Schmitz won a deuce game on her own service. The rally ended there. Mrs. Schmitz's stamina seemed suddenly to have vanished and Miss Bjurstedt ran out the set with four straight games, only one of which went to deuce. In the other three Mrs. Schmitz won but two aces.

Miss Bjurstedt played better tennis in the second set, her placing accounting for a number of her points. The champion took three games in a row at the outset. Mrs. Schmitz won the fourth and sixth on her own service, bringing the score to 4—2. Then Miss Bjurstedt ran it out.

After the singles event was completed a mixed doubles match was played between R. Lindley Murray and Miss Bjurstedt on the one side and Miss Alberta Weber and Harry McNeil. The first-named pair won at 6—2, 6—4, and in a third set "for fun" again won at 6—4. Miss Bjurstedt did not shine particularly in this match, the honors as between the two women contestants going with Miss Weber, who played a pretty game.

Murray was at his best, apparently being unaffected by the slower playing surface of the Casino, as compared with the boards at the Seventh Regiment Armory. His service was so speedy that it gave McNeil trouble, owing in part to the narrow confines of the court. Murray decreased the speed of his service to Miss Weber, but McNeil showed little leniency in this respect toward Miss Bjurstedt.

The match really turned on the playing of McNeil and Murray, and the Californian showed to the better advantage. Repeatedly he drove the ball at McNeil so fast that the latter could make only a feeble effort at a return. Miss Weber showed a powerful forehand drive comparing favorably with that of Miss Bjurstedt, and she succeeded in keeping it well in bounds. How effective Murray's service was may be gathered from the fact that it was not broken through until the sixth game of the second set, and then it was because the indoor champion threw away points by errors. In the seventh game of the second set Miss Bjurstedt and Murray were twice within an ace of victory, and in the ninth game four times had victory in sight, only to lose each game.

Princeton Tennis Starts April 15.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 11.—Nine events appear on the schedule of the Princeton University tennis team, announced today. Only four of these are to take place at Princeton, the annual interscholastic tournament, and dual meets with Rutgers, Williams, and Yale, the last named taking place on May 20. The schedule differs from that of last year, by the absence of Columbia and the University of Pittsburgh, and by the addition of Rutgers. The schedule:

April 13, Rutgers at Princeton; 21, Johns Hopkins at Baltimore; 22, Navy at Annapolis; May 3, Cornell at Ithaca; 5, Williams at Princeton; 6, Interscholastic at Princeton; 13, Harvard at Cambridge; 17, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 20, Yale at Princeton.

Carter and Miss Gates Win at Tennis

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 11.—The week's tennis in the Pinehurst championship tournament was brought to a close by the playing of the final match in the mixed doubles today. Phil Carter of Nassau, the junior metropolitan golf champion, added some more silverware to his collection. He and Miss Elinor Gates, also of Nassau, won the deciding match from Miss Ruth Stephenson, North Fork, and J. F. Abbott, Columbia. C. C., three sets out of four. The score was 6—2, 6—4, 7—9, and 6—2.

Large Entry for Women's Tennis.

Entries for the women's national indoor tennis championship, which will start at the Seventh Regiment tomorrow morning, closed yesterday afternoon. There will be forty-one contestants, which is a larger entry than the championship has ever drawn. Among the players will be Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the champion, and Miss Marie Wagner, who won the event two years ago and was runner-up last year. Others entered are Miss Florence Sheldon, Miss Marona Winn, Mrs. Ingo Hartman, Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, Miss Ima Kissel, Miss Alberta Weber, Miss Helen Alexander of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz.

Lovibond and Cragin Win.

Arthur M. Lovibond and W. B. Cragin won the doubles championship of the Seventh Regiment yesterday by defeating King Smith and Ednour Cragin, 7—5, 3—6, 6—7, 6—3. Smith and Cragin were the former holders of the title.

A. H. Osborne Victor at Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 11.—Arthur H. Osborne won the handicap shoot at the traps on Lake Manette today. The scores were as follows:

A. C. King, 90, 2—92; C. Medlar, 85, 2—87; F. P. Vanderhof, 73, 12—85; C. J. McClure, 79, 7—86; William Mathews, 82, 6—90; P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., 84, 7—91; C. Newman, 87, 6—93; A. H. Osborne, 87, 93—99; J. O. Holman, 81, 11—92; C. Grant, 72, 15—87; T. C. Ree, 82, 12—95; Nelis Green, 14, 20—16; Dr. C. O. Kayser, 88, 8—96.

Some of the Fancy and Speed Skaters Entered in Competition at St. Nicholas Rink This Week

MRS. CHARLES MORGAN

PHOTO BY WHITE

MISS MAY JUDELS

PHOTO © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

MISS FANNIE DAVIDSON

PHOTO BY BYKOFF

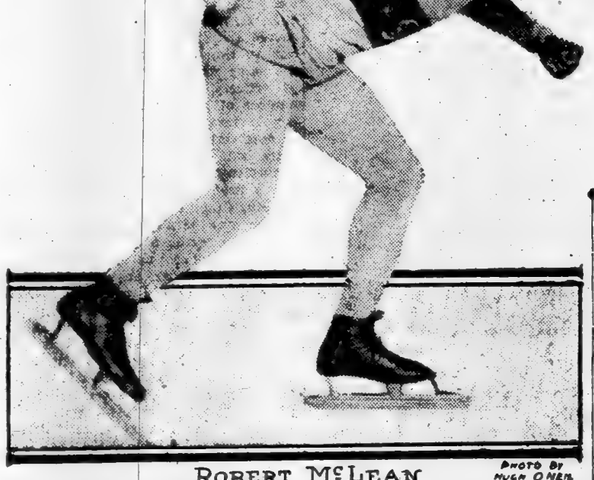

ROBERT McLEAN

PHOTO BY HUGH O'NEIL

D. M. BAKER

PHOTO BY HUGH O'NEIL

GIRLS' BRANCH AND ITS WORK

Continued from Page 1, Section 8.

physical gain for the girls. They had looked these small beings, of many races and from homes of varying degrees of comfort and discomfort, in the face throughout many hours of many days, and they knew their needs in the way of wholesome, happy, health-giving play, under right auspices and surroundings, as no others could.

Therefore, the teachers not only welcomed the Girls' Branch movement, but upon invitation many of them volunteered to give a portion of their time of respite from wearing classroom work to active assistance of the cause. There were no funds available to pay them—for this big machine has been kept running through a decade almost without oil—but that fact deterred them not at all. It was, and is, a labor of love for them, and hundreds of teachers have contributed toil worth thousands of dollars to the upbuilding of the organization.

The authorities of the Girls' Branch formed two free instruction classes in folk dancing and girls' athletics for the teachers—volunteers, who formed after-school athletic clubs among the girls. In the instructors' classes there were enrolled in the first year thirty-eight teachers, and they, in turn, had 826 children in their athletic clubs. In 1915 the enrollment was 731 teachers, and they supervised the sports and exercises of more than 40,000 girls.

The Fundamental Principles.

At the outset the Girls' Branch adopted as fundamental policies, which have ever since been rigidly adhered to, these principles:

Sport for sport's sake, with no gate money; athletics for all the girls; athletics within the school, but no inter-school competition; athletic events in which teams (not individual girls) compete; athletics chosen and practiced with regard to their suitability for girls, and not merely in imitation of boys' athletics.

In the first season the activities in which the youngsters were encouraged and instructed were confined chiefly to folk dancing and some of the simple sports, requiring not too much muscular action from the soft, and often lamentably frail, bodies. As years have passed and a much higher average of health and vitality has come to be the rule among the girls, it has been found possible to offer them, or a goodly portion of them, more absorbing and entertaining games, which afford at the same time an outlet for bubbling energy and an opportunity to store up more energy. The experience of those in active executive charge of the branch has led to the sanctioning of these activities for the girls:

Track and Field Athletics for Elementary Schools—Shuttle race, potato relay, all-up relay, hurdle relay, pass ball relay, and basket ball throw.

Team Games for Elementary Schools—End ball, captain ball, basket ball, punch ball, and indoor baseball.

Track and Field Athletics for High Schools—Simple relay, (circular track,) shuttle relay, potato relay, hurdle relay, baseball throw, and basket ball throw.

Team Games for High Schools—Indoor baseball, field hockey, basket ball, volley ball, captain ball, Newcomb and ball, punch ball, and pin ball.

Aside from these, rope skipping and counting are sanctioned for the elementary schools; bicycling, horseback riding, golf, lawn tennis, and heavy gymnastics for the high schools; and folk dancing, walking, swimming, ice skating, outdoor roller skating, and hand tennis for both elementary and high schools.

Incentives in Way of Prizes.

To encourage athletics the policy was adopted, and has been not only maintained, but enlarged, of offering trophies and prizes for performances of merit. There is, as already intimated, no interborough, inter-district, or even inter-school competition allowed by the Girls' Branch. In an elementary school the highest honors to be gained are those awarded in yearly contests in which the various girls' athletic clubs of the school compete, each as a body. The winning club receives an attractive trophy and each member of the victorious team gets a little athletic pin. In the high schools the trophy is given for inter-class or inter-club championship series or athletic meets on field days given under league auspices.

Sometimes it happens that, for some reason or other, a school is unable to hold a duly organized contest. To act as a stimulus to the girls in such cases, the all-round athletic pin is awarded to each child who fulfills certain requirements represented by so many hours of walking, such a standard in dancing, &c. Last year there was introduced, in addition, the personal proficiency test, which brings an individual memento to each girlish athlete attaining certain rational standards in various events. Of course, the standards vary according to the grades in which the girls are pupils, which is as near to a satisfactory arrangement as can be evolved, although minor grades, naturally, often include children older and huskier than some of those in grades further advanced.

For the first few years of its life the Girls' Branch was purely a volunteer body, without official relation to the Board of Education. In 1909, however, the board gave recognition and authority to the organization, referring all matters having to do with girls' athletics to the branch, and appointing Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, who was its first instructor in folk dancing and athletics, as inspector of athletics for girls.

Establishment of Athletic Centres.

In 1914 the Board of Education, alive to the remarkable results of the work of the Girls' Branch, established in some of the larger schools athletic centres, providing paid instructors and the necessary apparatus. These centres were gradually increased in number until, last year, there were fifty-five of them, or, approximately, one for every five of the 250 schools in which the Girls' Branch operates.

The centres proved remarkably successful, affording a means for all the girls in a school to take part in athletics, whereas, previously, only a limited number could be accommodated. In some cases practically all the girls in the school have taken advantage of the opportunity. The centres were organized into clubs, some of which elected their own captains and planned their own athletic programs, thus receiving training in self-reliance and civil government, as well as in athletics.

The teachers in the centres were selected from among those who had been giving volunteer instruction. Thus they received for the first time a little pay for their services. However, they volunteered additional time for the purpose of conducting walking and swimming clubs, and thus kept their books of benevolence as free as before of the mark of self-interest. Five of them, Miss Mary F. Carroll, Miss Caroline Hauff, Miss Matilda F. Krebs, Miss Caroline W. Lockey and Miss Kate E. Phelan, have given lavishly of time and toil throughout the whole decade of the existence of the branch.

At present the unpleasant probability of the closing of these athletic centres, in which, last year, a total attendance of 583,956 girls was recorded, looms up to harass the officers and workers of the branch. The funds available for supplementary activities on the part of the Board of Education have been practically wiped out, and therefore this most valued feature of the board's collaboration with the branch has small chance of surviving upon any appreciable scale. However, the branch is used to hard times and assumes as a body the attitude of its President, Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, whose comment is: "The Girls' Branch is therefore again in the position of upholding more vigorously than ever before the activities for girls until more prosperous times."

Field Days in the Parks.

The use of fields in the parks has been of great value to the branch. It has not only been enabled thereby to add such games as lawn tennis and hockey to its list of activities, but the opportunity has been afforded to stage fittingly the culminating events of the season, namely, the fêtes of games and of folk-dancing, in which the latter exhibitions especially have charmed large crowds of spectators. The grassy sweeps of Central, Van Cortlandt, or Prospect Park, thronged with acres of happy little ones, all dancing together, form a spectacle not to be lightly dismissed from the mind.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Training in the city's public schools, says: "Beginning with the earliest school years, it is our purpose so to train the undifferentiated girl that, upon arrival at the high school age, she will be so organically and muscularly strong that even the most unusual strains of life will be but a physiological incident."

A movement which accomplishes such an object as that among little city girls, many of them so circumstanced as regards home surroundings and heredity as to be largely below the nation's average of childhood vitality, can reasonably be classed among the great movements of the age.

The immediate management of the activities of the branch is in the hands of two tireless and efficient young Inspectors, Miss Burchenal, who is Executive Secretary, and Miss Emily O'Keefe, who has had charge of the work in the athletic centres. There is no activity within the scope of the program of the branch, whether as organizers and promoters of interest, instructors of instructors, instructors of children, or participants for an instant in this or the other game, which finds these field workers at a loss.

There can be no great or lasting success in any movement of this nature unless self-abnegation is made the keynote. The Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League was born in this spirit, and has been upbuilt in this spirit to its present stature.

N. Y. U. PREP SCHOOL DAY.

Many Athletes to be Guests of University on April 15.

New York University is arranging a program of athletic entertainments for the students in high and preparatory schools in the vicinity of New York, who, are annually the guests of the students at University Heights on "Preparatory School Day." The day this year is April 15, when teams from many of the high schools of Greater New York and New Jersey will compete in a track and field meet.

Alvin F. Lent, who has been appointed Chairman of the students' Prep-School Day Committee, is planning to send invitations to nearly a thousand students in the secondary schools. A baseball game between the Violet 'Varsity nine and a team representing the Stevens Institute of Technology is included in the program.

The committee on Preparatory School Day, announced by W. Kirk Doggett, President of the Student Organization, is as follows: Chairman, A. F. Lent; Invitation Committee Chairman, W. Draper, Jr.; R. McCullough, F. Dibble, S. Phillips, and P. House; Finance Committee, Chairman, H. Campagnoli, P. Waldman, S. Cummings, A. Harrison, and H. Fisher; Committee on Games, Chairman, W. Webb, H. Cann, S. B. Many, C. I. Crowther, and E. Houghton.

WHITNEY AFTER DERBY AGAIN

Nominates Seven Horses for Kentucky's Classic Race.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—Fifty-six nominations to the 1916 Kentucky Derby were announced today by the New Louisville Jockey Club. This list, while smaller than last year, comprises the cream of the American turf's three-year-olds and includes twelve imported thoroughbreds. Harry Payne Whitney, the New York sportsman, in a determined effort to land two successive Derby winners, has named seven eligibles, one of which is foreign bred. Turfmen are according him a royal chance for again shattering Derby precedent. His filly Regret, last year's winner, was the first of her sex to finish in front in the forty years' history of the event. No owner ever has sent two successive winners to the post.

The Derby this year assumes a somewhat international phase, with four of Jefferson Livingston's possible starters imported from England and Clarence H. Mackay's two candidates from France.

Kentucky and other Western horsemen, however, are well represented, and T. C. Bradley & Co.'s Big Smoke and J. W. Parrish's Buise are regarded as strong contenders.

The Kentucky Racing Commission has not yet assigned dates for the different tracks, but the Derby will be run at Churchill Downs, probably May 13. It is for three-year-olds at a mile and a quarter. Ten thousand dollars has been added to the purse by the Jockey Club, making the stake worth approximately $15,000. Whitney's share last year for Regret's winning effort was $11,400.

Perfect Scores by Rifle Teams.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Perfect scores of 1,000 were made again this week by rifle teams of Michigan Agricultural College and Washington State College shooting in the intercollegiate matches being held under the auspices of the National Rifle Association. St. Johns of Delafield, Wis., with 986 made the highest score in the matches among military academies, and Tyrone, Penn., led the high schools with 991.

TO DISCUSS HACKNEY RULES

Reginald C. Vanderbilt to Give Dinner to Directors March 30.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt, President of the American Hackney Horse Society, will give a luncheon to the Directors on March 30 at the Brook Club for the purpose of discussing proposed changes in the rules relating to judging and registering hackney ponies.

Among those invited are Colonel J. Allison of Morrisburg, Ontario; Dr. Thomas G. Ashton of Philadelphia, John L. Bushnell of Springfield, Ohio; Charles E. Coxe of Malvern, Penn.; Daniel J. Driscoll of Reading, Penn.; William du Point of Montpelier, Va.; Henry Fairfax of Leesburg, Va.; W. D. Henry of Pittsburgh, Penn.; Paul Moore of Morristown, N. J.; "Fred" Pabst of Oconomowoc, Wis., and William Ziegler, Jr., of Noroton, Conn.

Play for Yale Squash Title.

Play for the squash tennis championship of the Yale Club started yesterday, fifty men being entered for the event. The first round and some of the matches in the second were completed. A. J. Cordier, the champion, won his match with R. Colgate easily, the score being 15—1, 15—6. The summary:

First Round.—T. I. Dodge defeated M. B. Lane, 15—7, 15—11; J. Forbes Johnson defeated C. J. McGuire, 15—3, 15—3; H. W. Carhart defeated H. Lyman, 15—8, 15—15; G. Bogman defeated J. S. Straker, 15—8, 15—4; F. M. Watrous defeated W. G. Dickinson, 15—1, 15—1; R. Abbott defeated E. R. Hudson, 15—10, 10—15, 15—14; A. Corey defeated T. H. Beardsley, 15—10, 13—10; I. Platt defeated T. R. Wells, 15—3, 15—10; H. R. Allen, J. P. Dixon, H. P. Smith, and D. McKay won by default.

Second Round.—J. Forbes Johnson defeated J. P. Dixon, 15—3, 15—4; H. W. Carhart defeated H. P. Smith, 15—7, 15—12; I. Bradford defeated D. S. Baker, 15—5, 15—10; A. J. Cordier defeated R. Colgate, 15—1, 15—6; S. H. Johnson and J. H. Williams won by default.

Reach Semi-Finals at N. Y. A. C.

Three matches were played yesterday in the Class B squash tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club, the semi-final round of the event being reached. This will be played tomorrow and the final round will be played Wednesday. The summary:

Third Round.—A. T. Williams, (plus 3 aces,) defeated C. Ward, (scratch,) 17—14, 12—16, 18—13.

Fourth Round.—A. J. Hanley, (plus 3 aces,) defeated A. C. Seebeck, (scratch,) 15—4, 17—16, 15—11; A. T. Williams, (plus 3 aces,) defeated C. Nast, (scratch,) 10—15, 16—2, 15—10.

Kinsella to Play Squash Matches.

Walter A. Kinsella, American squash champion, will play a match with Tom Montgomery of the Bridgeport University Club at Bridgeport, Thursday. Kinsella will give Montgomery five aces and the match will be the best three out of five games. The following day Kinsella will play Otto Glockler at the Boston A. A. in a court tennis match. Next Sunday Kinsella will play court tennis at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club. The squash match between Kinsella and Frank Lafforgue may be played in this city on April 8. It was originally planned for St. Louis.

Six Entered for Columbia Squash.

Six men will compete for the squash tennis championship of the Columbia Club in a round-robin event. They are M. L. Cornell, F. S. Keeler, R. E. Wigham, R. L. Strebeigh, I. H. Cornell, and E. W. Putnam. One match was played in the Class B tournament yesterday, H. Kellock defeating A. E. Chandle, 15—3, 15—4.

TO RIDE AT BELLEVILLE.

"Outlaw" Cyclists Pledge Support to New Track.

Following a meeting of the Racing Men's Union at Newark it was announced by Harold Bibblee, President of the Federation of American Cyclists, and John A. Matthews, Vice President of the organization, that the construction of the proposed bicycle track in Belleville would be started either Tuesday or Wednesday of this week. It was announced that all of the riders in the union had either directly or by proxy agreed to ride at the track at every meet of the season.

Dave MacKay, representing the men who will finance the track, put the proposition of the promoters up to the riders, which was satisfactory to them. It was stated that every rider in the union will be given a contract and each will receive appearance money and guarantees.

Bonuses will not be paid to the riders. The appearance money is, as a matter of fact, a bonus for signing contracts to give the promoters the exclusive services of the riders at their meets, the riders being free to compete at any other tracks on other dates. The promoters demanded contracts with the riders before going ahead with their venture. They do not anticipate any interference from the Belleville authorities.

The union voted to hold the union open for the admittance of charter members until April 1, receiving membership for the nominal initiation fee, but after that date the initiation fee will be $25 and in addition there will be a $25 penalty imposed upon the riders for not coming into the union prior to that date. Champion Kramer or any of the riders who have alligned themselves with the National Cycling Association will be eligible and admitted prior to the expiration of the time limit by crossing the palm of the Treasurer of the union with $1.

Joe Fogler signed a contract with the Cycle Racing Association for the season of 1916 yesterday. Reginald McNamara and Bob Spears, two of the stars of the outlaws, were closeted for more than an hour with Manager Chapman in the offices of the Cycle Racing Association at Newark, and following the conference Chapman stated that the two Australian riders had called to discuss the cycling situation, and had asked him for information in regard to applying for reinstatement in the National Cycling Association.

The riders, said Chapman, stated that they would seek reinstatement providing the penalty for competing in outlaw races would not be unreasonable.

Novice Athletic Tests at N. Y. U.

Competition in the series of indoor events for novice athletes of the two lower classes at New York University, has attracted much interest from the undergraduate body, and the final trials in all events will be concluded this week. Entries in the various events have been restricted to students who have not competed as members of the 'Varsity track team in previous years, with the object of stimulating an interest in athletics among men who are not as a rule participants in the various branches of athletics represented at University Heights. Medals have been donated by Dr. John F. Munn, President of the athletic association, as an incentive to excellence in the events. These will be awarded to the four highest men in each event.

CADETS POLO VICTORS.

West Point Downs East Orange in League Game, 7 to 3 3-4.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 11.—The Cadets beat the East Orange Polo Club at indoor polo this afternoon in a league contest, by the score of 7 to 3¾. The visitors led at the end of the third period, 3½ to 3, through fine work by Marshall and Hay. However, the Army lads came back strong in the latter periods, Cadets McCullough and Irvine excelling in riding and hitting, until the Army had a commanding lead. The Cadets gave the visitors, who rode army ponies throughout, a handicap of 1 goal at the throw in. Line-up:

Cadets—No. 1, Irvine; No. 2, Birmingham; No. 3, McCullough.

East Orange Polo Club—No. 1, Marshall; No. 2, Hay; No. 3, Barrett.

Goals: By Cadets—Birmingham, (2,) Irvine, (3,) McCullough, (3.) By East Orange—Marshall, (2,) Hay, Barrett.

Penalties—Cadets lost 1 on two fouls by Irvine and McCullough; East Orange lost 1½ on two fouls by Barrett and a safety by Marshall. Six periods of 7½ minutes each. Referee—Lieutenant E. F. Graham.

Kahanamoku to Sail March 22.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Duke Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian swimmer who holds various world's championships, will leave Honolulu March 22 to take part in swimming meets in the United States, according to advices received here today. He will swim at St. Louis, Chicago, and New York.

ICE CARNIVAL WEEK AT ST. NICHOLAS RINK

Fancy and Competitive Skating and Masquerade Ball as Features.

CHILDREN TO COMPETE

Six Classes for Youngsters—Hobey Baker's Hockey Team to Play Two Matches.

There will be a revival of the ice carnivals and skating contests of a decade ago this week at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink. Starting tomorrow with fancy skating contests, the events through the other five days will consist of amateurs and professional skating races for men and women, hockey games, exhibitions by amateurs and professionals, a masquerade ball on the slippery surface, obstacle races, and everything else that is in any way connected with ice and a pair of skates.

In the fancy skating tomorrow there are six classes of competitors, boys and girls under sixteen, boys and girls between sixteen and twenty-two, and men and women over this age. Among the entrants in these events are Mrs. Charles Morgan, who, with Irving Brokaw, won the pair skating contest at the Hippodrome recently, and little Miss May Judels, who won the junior trophy at the same contest. Miss R. A. Nussbaum, another junior skater, who skated well in the Hippodrome contests, will compete against Miss Judels tomorrow.

The class for children has aroused much interest, and Miss Sybil M. Bayer, aged eleven, expressed the attitude of most of the youngsters when she said, as she scribbled her name on the entry blank, that she was a poor writer but a fine skater. The events will be decided upon school figures and free skating, and most of the contestants will make use of the new international style, which means more freedom and larger tracings than in former years.

Tuesday will be given over to racing. Some of the steel runner stars listed to compete are Donald Baker and Kuehne, the N. Y. A. C. fliers, and Bjork, the foreigner who holds many records abroad and who has captured many feature events, including the Troy marathon race, in the last few weeks. Among the professionals are three former national champions, Morris Woods, Bobbie MacLean, and Edmund Lamy. Other professionals who will perform during the week are Norvil Bapti, another former speed champion, and Harry Paulsen, son of Axel Paulsen, who was the forerunner and pattern of all modern speed skaters. The events on the racing program are one-quarter mile novice, one-half mile handicap, one mile handicap, one-quarter mile for ladies, and a professional race to be decided upon later.

Wednesday will be given over to freak races and professional exhibitions. There will be the ordinary potato race, an obstacle race around, over, and through barrels, with a few hurdles thrown in for good measure, and an egg, spoon, and umbrella race, in which the contestants line up with these three articles at their feet, put up the umbrella, place the egg on the spoon and circle the rink three times to the finish line. "Safety First" is the motto to be adopted by the contestants in this event, as any fracture that the egg sustains disqualifies the skater. There will also be professional fancy skating on Wednesday by Norvil Bapti and Miss Gladys Lamb, and Arthur Held and Miss Fanny Davidson. Held won the professional contest at the Hippodrome a few weeks ago, receiving more than double the award of votes of his nearest competitor.

On Thursday night there will be a hockey game in which Captain Hobey Baker will lead his St. Nicks seven against some opponent that is yet to be selected. In any case it seems to make little difference to the spectators which team opposes the St. Nicks as long as the ex-Princeton star flashes his brilliant exhibitions of speed and passing at the expense of the visiting team. Another hockey game with the St. Nicks as one of the principals will take place on Saturday night, with the probability that the opposing team will be one of the Canadian crack sevens.

The best part of the competitive program will undoubtedly be the amateur speed races, as Baker, Kuehne, Distler, Taylor, and Bjork have already met in many races without any one of them coming decidedly to the fore. Bjork has starred in outdoor races this Winter and he is anxious to show that the short turns of the rink hold no terrors for him, while Baker is striving to regain some of the laurels that were taken from him recently by the victories of Bjork and Kuehne.

NEWS OF HARNESS HORSES.

The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, through the mails yesterday, announced the conditions for the Kentucky Futurity, valued at $21,000, for foals of 1916. Entries close April 1, at a fee of $5 per mare. The payment on weanling foals is not due until Jan. 1, at which time substitution is permitted in place of nominated mares without living foals.

The Detroit Driving Club, under whose auspices the thirty-second Blue Ribbon Grand Circuit meeting will be held, has announced its feature races to be held the last week in July. The headliner is the $10,000 Merchants and Manufacturers, which is offered for 2:06 trotters, while second in value is the Board of Commerce, a $5,000 race to which 2:06 pacers are eligible. A $3,000 purse is offered for trotters which have never won more than $2,000 gross or have a race record better than 2:14¼. A $2,000 purse is offered for 2:10 pacers and a sweepstake with $800 added money for 3-year-old trotters eligible to the 2:18 class is the fifth and the last of the list. The events for aged horses will be three-heat affairs and the class for juveniles will be raced two-in-three. Entries close on March 31.

Columbia Beats City A. C.

In a return match at the Columbia gymnasium yesterday afternoon the City A. C. handball players fell before the Blue and White 'Varsity team by a score of 4 to 3. The score was 3 all up to the last match in the doubles.

The City A. C. pair, Stern and Sosa, won the first game of this deciding match, but Stein and Kuchar for Columbia took a remarkable brace and won the next two games by large majorities. Last week the City team defeated Columbia in seven straight matches.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 21, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

SHORTAGE OF CARS FIRST TIME IN YEARS

Latest Reports Show That the American Railways Are Taxed to Their Capacity.

BIG DEMAND FOR BOX CARS

Northwest Roads Badly in Need of More Freight Equipment—Canada Still Short.

One of the incongruous elements of the railway freight congestion which has faced this country for the last six months was that, with every railway line apparently suffering from a glut of traffic, there should nevertheless be a surplus of idle cars. Each month, for years back, the American Railway Association has reported a surplus of unused freight cars on the railway lines of the United States and Canada. These reports very clearly implied that the railways were not taxed to their capacity, and that a better distribution of equipment would suffice to end the delays in freight shipments.

The report of the American Railway Association for March 1 was issued yesterday, and for the first time in many years the tables have been turned. The association, after receiving reports from practically every road in this country and Canada, found that there was a net shortage of cars on these roads on March 1 of 20,551. The actual shortage reported was for 62,275 cars, but some of the roads reported a surplus amounting all told to 41,724. The difference of 20,551 represents the net shortage.

Just one year ago, on March 1, 1915, the same railway lines reported a net surplus of 321,747 idle cars. This difference probably illustrates more clearly than any other fact what the revival in the railway industry really means. Within the twelve months, it is obvious, all the idle cars have been pressed into service and now there is an actual shortage. Allowing fifty feet for a car, the 321,747 cars for which there was no use a year ago represent now a train of merchandise more than 3,000 miles long. And if all the demands of the shippers were met the busy train would be longer still by about 200 miles.

The difference between March 1 and Feb. 1, as reported by the association, was almost as marked, and it appears that February, though the shortest month in the year, will stand out in the movement of freight. On Feb. 1 there was a net surplus of idle cars amounting to 21,485, so that the increase in used cars in a single month was 45,106.

The greatest demands in February, according to the official figures, were made on box cars. The net shortage in this class of cars on March 1 was 29,278, compared with 9,416 a month previous. The net shortage of coal cars was 5,881, compared with a net surplus of 5,957 on Feb. 1. There was a surplus of 2,748 flat cars on March 1, compared with a surplus of 7,143 the previous month.

Following is the official table showing the total surplus, the total shortage, and the net surplus or shortage for all the months of 1915 and the first three months of 1916:

	Surplus.	Shortage.	Net Surp.
1916.			
March 1	41,724	62,275	*20,551
Feb. 1	52,449	30,964	21,485
Jan. 1	68,700	21,745	46,955
1915.			
Dec. 1	60,783	22,394	38,189
Nov. 1	52,867	26,628	26,239
Oct. 1	88,661	9,761	78,899
Sept. 1	101,393	6,500	185,000
Aug. 1	296,312	946	295,384
July 1	276,421	785	275,636
June 1	290,146	218	289,928
May 1	292,280	900	291,305
April 1	327,441	357	327,084
March 1	322,290	543	321,747
Feb. 1	280,573	1,162	279,411

*Net shortage.

The principal box car shortage was reported west of Chicago, particularly in the Northwest. Canada was still short of cars, but the situation had not changed much since Feb. 1. In the East the shortage of coal cars was more than doubled, due to the excessive cold of February.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 11.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	....	75	....
Arkwright Mills	60	63	62½
Barnard Mfg. Co.	50	....	....
Bourne Mills	107½	....	....
Border City Mfg. Co.	....	115	....
Chace Mills	108	110	....
Charlton Mills	110	112½	112½
Cornell Mills	150	165	....
Conanicut Mills	....	87½	....
Davol Mills	97½	....	....
Davis Mills	....	1175	....
Flint Mills	....	118	....
Granite Mills	90	....	....
Hargraves Mills	50	....	....
King Philip Mills	125	....	....
Laurel Lake Mills	....	94	....
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	....	97½	....
Luther Mfg. Co.	132½	....	....
Merchants Mfg. Co.	100	....	....
Mechanics Mills	93	....	....
Narragansett Mills	90	100	....
Osborn Mills	....	102½	....
Parker Mills	52½	....	....
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	....	92½	92½
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	....	165	....
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	....	250	225
Seaconnet Mills	....	85	....
Shove Mills	74	....	....
Stafford Mills	....	75	....
Tecumseh Mills	....	125	....
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	182½	190	....
Mampanoag Mills	....	75	....
Westamoe Mills	87	90	....

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Friday, March 24, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Seizure Room, No. 612 Washington Street, cor. Morton Street, New York City, N. Y., Seven Gowns and One Coat, One Lace-trimmed Gown, One Silk Gown, &c., &c. The goods will be on exhibition on day of sale, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

Catalogues mailed upon request.

Dated, New York, February 24, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold:

Process returnable Monday, March 20, 1916, Southern Pacific Company vs. Barge "Geraldine Schuyler," her tackle, &c., for cargo damage, $3,506.76.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR,
Proctor for Libellant.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th day of February, 1916, The Hoboken Ferry Company, as Owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as Lessee and Charterer of the Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS," filed their petition and libel, praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about the 21st day of October 1915, from a collision between said Ferryboat "NETHERLANDS" and the Recreation Pier, so-called, in the North River, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this Court, in the sum of $85,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said Court, to prove their claims before ALEXANDER GILCHRIST, JR., ESQ., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

DU PONT STOCK TO BE VOTED

Suing Directors Will Risk Being Ousted Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 11.—The authoritative announcement was made today that no attempt would be made to prevent the voting of $65,000,000 worth of stock by a restraining order, at the annual meeting of the du Pont Powder Company on Monday.

It is to compel the return of this stock owned by the du Pont Securities Company to the treasury of the company that suit against the securities company has been brought by Phillip F. du Pont. Because of their activities in the suit, it is expected that Alfred I. du Pont, William du Pont, and Francis I. du Pont will be ousted at Monday's meeting as Directors.

It was expected that the trio would attempt to tie up the stock to prevent ousting proceedings, but according to today's statement they prefer not to delay the litigation. It is pointed out that if plaintiffs win the pending suit, Monday's election will be illegal by reason of the voting of the stock at issue.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

The fluctuations in the foodstuffs markets, which numbered more than a third of all the changes shown, was the feature of Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices last week. Altogether the list showed eighty-eight revisions, in which the advances outnumbered the declines by exactly three to one. In the previous week there were ninety changes, of which sixty-one were upward.

The following selected list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to March 10, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar.-che., 100 lbs.	$7.80	$7.85	$6.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¾	.09¾	.07¾
Coffee, Santos No. 4, lb.	.10	.10	.09½
Stand. Bwn, sh't's, yd.	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼
Prints, 8½-in., 64x60	.04½	.05	.06½
Butter, creamery, ext., lb	.37	.36	.29
Cheese, f.c. fresh, spec., lb.	.18	.18	.16¾
Eggs, Western, ints., doz.	.23	.27	.18¾
Apples, evap. choice, lb.	.06	.06½	.07½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11	.11	.10
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¼	.04½	.04¾
Raisins, lb.	.07	.07½	.07¼
Flour, Spring patent, bbl.	5.90	5.85	7.25
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	5.30	5.20	6.65
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	*1.80½	*1.81¾	1.06
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush.	.81¾	.80½	.79½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.49¾	.48½	.44½
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	11.9	11.5	08.3
Hay, prime timothy, 100lb.	1.35	1.35	1.15
Hides, Chi. pack, No.1, lb.	.22	.22½	.22
Hides, Chi.cows, native, lb.	.21½	.21½	.22½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.33	.33	.32
Leather, union backs, lb.	.57	.55	.44
Iron, pig, F.No.2, Phil., ton.	20.00	20.00	14.25
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	40.00	37.00	19.50
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.27¾	.28	.15¼
Copper, electro, N. Y., lb.	.27½	.28	.15¼
Lead, New York, lb.	.07	.06.6	03.9
Tin, New York, lb.	.51	.46¾	.46
Petroleum, ref., gal. in bbl	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	7.50	7.25	5.70
Hogs, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	8.35	8.55	6.60
Sheep, live, Chic., 100 lbs	8.25	7.90	7.00
Lard, pr. st. Chi.	10.55	10.32½	10.05
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	11.55	11.00	0.00
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	20.00	18.50	17.75
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05	.05	.05¼
Rubber, Up-Riv. Para, lb.	.76	.76	.88
Sugar, stan. gran., 100 lbs	6.50	6.45	5.75
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.17	.17	.17
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.18
Potatoes, State, new, bbl	3.75	3.75	1.50
Wool, average 100, Phil., lb	.32.8	.32.8	.27.8

*Nominal.

The features of the changes in the foodstuffs markets, in which there were a little more than twice as many upturns as declines, were the solid advance recorded in the major provisions at Chicago, and the recovery of flour prices in this city. In addition to the rise in Chicago provisions, bacon and ham were quoted higher here. As for flour, the recovery in wheat caused the marking up of prices on three of the four grades listed. New Winter patent remained unchanged, but new Spring patent and new Spring and Winter clear went up 5 to 10 cents a barrel.

A drop in the leading kinds of eggs was a feature of the dairy product division. This was said to be due to a surplus of supplies, and also to the efforts of speculators to depress prices in order to get satisfactory rates at which to buy eggs for storage for Fall and Winter consumption. In spite of the declines, however, the prices of both nearby fancy and the best Western eggs are still quite a little above last year's levels. The frequent storms of the week were held largely accountable for the rise that took place in butter and cheese, they having retarded shipments to this market.

In the vegetables there was quite a little weakness, principally in the prices asked for beans. Dried fruits were also easier on several things, orange peel being the only commodity in this list to advance. No changes were shown in teas and coffees, but spices and raw and refined sugar went up further. Fine granulated is now quoted 55 cents a barrel higher than at this time last year. The first advances in three weeks were shown in the grains, wheat having taken on a much firmer tone and corn and oats also having gone up. Malt supplied the only decline.

In the drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, there were twenty-two revisions, all but two of which were upward. Notable advances occurred on 60 per cent. caustic soda, Norwegian codliver oil (which has now reached the $100 a barrel mark), and beechwood creosote. The last-named is now priced at $13 a pound, compared with 70 cents last year. More firmness was shown in the metals markets, the only declines being recorded on copper and spelter. Lead and tin went up, as did all grades of billets, No. 28 black sheets, and furnace coke. Hides showed two declines for the week, while in the leather list two advances were indicated. Lightweight burlaps were higher.

Six advances were shown in the paint market, the lead mixtures being especially firm under the rise in that metal. Weakness that manifested itself in unfinished sheetings and printcloths early in the week was later overcome.

Out-of-Town Business Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Petition in bankruptcy filed by John McGirr, stock and grain dealer, De Kalb, Ill.; liabilities, $85,000; assets, $51,008.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—Charles J. Wild, Los Angeles, Cal., filed a petition in bankruptcy, listing liabilities of $23,509 and assets of $5,805.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Baker.

Baker Electric four-passenger extension coupe, new batteries, newly painted; $700. Baker R. & L. New York Corp., 17-19 Central Park West.

Buick.

SACRIFICE BUICK 37 TOURING.
Electric self-starter and lighting; new tires and paint; five-passenger; most satisfactory type in Buick line. Owner, 305 West 79th.

BUICK 1915 ROADSTER,
model "C-24," electric equipment, many extras, like new; must be sold. FLACK, 1,700 Broadway, (4th floor.)

Cadillac.

Cadillac 1915 eight-cylinder touring car; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

Lancia.

LANCIA TOWN CAR, 30 H. P., landaulet, brougham; overhauled; repainted; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Locomobile.

LOCOMOBILE.
Locomobile Type L, four-passenger; run less than 20,000 miles; Bosch magneto; electric lighting; one-man top; two extra rims, with tires. Can be seen 587 Park Av.

Pierce-Arrow.

Pierce Arrow 6-28-1914 Landaulet.
Pierce Arrow 6-48-1914 Limousine & Touring.
Pierce Arrow 6-48-1912 Touring.
Pierce Arrow 6-48-1911 Landaulet.
Pierce Arrow 6-48-1910 Limousine & Touring.
1910 and 1911 have electric equipment.
HESS BROS., 212 West 43d St.

For Sale.—Pierce-Arrow limousine; 48 motor power; 1911; six-cylinder; splendid condition; price, $1,800. L 146 Times.

Other Want Advertisements on Page 21, Main News Section.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Packard.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
Louis Bretey, Manager.
1,876 Broadway. Telephone Columbus—6078.

PACKARDS	'15	2-38" Limousine.
	'14	38" Landaulette.
PACKARDS	'14	38" Berline Limousine.
PACKARDS	'14	48" 5 passenger Touring.
	'14	1-38" 5 passen. Touring.
PACKARDS	'10	30" 5 passen. Touring.
	'11	30" 7 passen. Touring.
PACKARDS	'10	30" 7 passen. Touring.
	'10	18" Runabout.

Several cars other makes at bargain prices. All these cars in splendid condition.

Packard, 1915, with touring and limousine bodies; $2,800; mileage 7,000. Quinn, 161 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Phone 3959 Main.

Marion.

1915 MARION, 6 cyl. 41, 5-passenger touring; used little; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Reo.

Reo Sedan, big bargain, $750.
Reo Motor Car Company, 54th and B'way.

Simplex.

38 Simplex limousine; Holbrook body; like new inside and out; color maroon; Westinghouse shock absorbers; tires like new, two new extra, mounted; first-class condition guaranteed. Address Boulevard Garage Co., Albany, N. Y.

1913 SIMPLEX, 50; four-passenger; overhauled; repainted; slip covers, &c.; like new; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

S. G. V.

NEW S. G. V. TOWN CAR, Cabriolet; convertible; elegant Summer or Winter car; never used; cost $4,900; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

S. G. V. TOWN CAR, 1913; landaulet brougham; cowl dash, foredoors; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

1914 S. G. V. SEDAN, late model; repainted; Westinghouse shock absorbers; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Stearns.

Stearns, silent knight, landaulette electric generator, fully equipped, bargain. Dr. Lunenfeld, 904 Albermarle Road, Brooklyn.

Automobile Storage.

F. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 553-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 230 West 54th St., Victoria and touring tops, slip covers, automobile coach work repairs of all kinds.

Motor Trucks.

Truck.—Open stake brewery body, cheap; (taken off Packard 3 ton.) 307 W. 59th.

Portable Garages.

Garages, $71; steel; absolutely fireproof; easily erected; catalogue. Kaseman, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

NORMAN SEDAN.
Late model, with electric starter and lights; motor in perfect condition; demountable rims with all shoes like new, and extra inflated shoe; car ready to use immediately without expenditure of any kind; cost $4,000; must be sold immediately; asking price $700; inspection invited; demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at Brighton Livery Stable, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.
1,880 B'way. Phone Col. 6821.
1916 Twin Six, New Packard 7 pass.
1916 Limo. Packard 5-38 7 pass.
1916 Sedan Four, Packard 1-38 7 pass.
1914 Touring Packard 1-38 5 pass.
1915 Four Locomobile 7 and 6 pass.
1914 Cadillac Sedan 5 pass.

For Sale—One Garford chassis, with closed panelled delivery body; one Ford, with a closed panelled delivery body. Call mornings before 9, or make appointment by phone, Flatbush 4871. Traube & Co., 1,416 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn.

Panhard; Knight 4-cylinder motor; 35 horse power; late 1913 model; brougham body; wire wheels; Westinghouse air springs; electric light generator; accessories; everything best condition. Waiess, 30 West 40th.

Beautiful Florida farm, 127 acres; highly cultivated; exchange for automobiles or sell, terms; perpetual sunshine; no snow; "get a home." Telephone 3581 Bath Beach.

METALLURGIQUE BROUGHAM, small limousine; town car; overhauled; repainted; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Apperson; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

Mercer limousine, like new, late model, held for storage; must sell immediately. Lincoln Square Garage, 1,926 Broadway.

List with this office any high-class cars you may have for sale. Ellsworth, 331 Madison Av. Phone 782 Murray Hill.

Spring clean-up sale of serviceable used trucks. A. C. Whitefield, 427 West 42d St.

1914 Cole touring; bargain; $400.
Reo Motor Car, 54th St. and B'way.

Reo 1915 6-cylinder touring; bargain.
Reo Company, 54th St. and B'way.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard cars, up-to-date limousines and landaulettes, from $3 per hour special rates; daily and monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. Call Acme, 'Phone Lenox 8262.

Beautiful town car for hire six weeks or two months. Bodoff, 144 East 41st St. Telephone Murray Hill 3473.

Elegant limousine; hour or monthly; reasonable; owner drives; references. Jones, Columbus 9021.

Handsome Packard limousine; very low rate, hour or month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Packard, new landaulet; latest model; rented by week or month. Davis, 333 5th Av., care of Martin & Martin.

Packard landaulets day or month. Ansonia Garage, 207 West 75th. Schuyler 5468.

Late Pierce-Arrow limousine; day, week, or month; reasonable rate. 3963 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Five-passenger, inside drive car, suburban type preferred; must be in fine condition and stand expert examination; give full particulars; prefer dealing with owner, but will do business with dealer if right proposition is offered. H 318 Times Downtown.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

JERF JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS,
167 B'way, N. Y., 123 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.—In the Nineties, near Riverside Drive, six-story, new law, FULLY LEASED APARTMENT HOUSE; RENT, $8,300 PER ANNUM, GUARANTEED; estimated expenses, $6,000; net income, $2,300; assessed at $60,000; mortgage, $40,000, at 5 per cent. for five years; ASKING $62,500. VOGLER, 441 Amsterdam Av. 'Phone Schuyler 9141.

FOR STORAGE OR WAREHOUSE.
Factory for sale or lease, 334-338 West 39th St., six floors and two basements, with two 100-horse boilers, engine, and ice machines. Apply D. Auerbach & Sons, 11th Av. and 46th St., or your own broker.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.—Owner must sell five-story FULLY-RENTED APARTMENT HOUSE; two six rooms and bath on a floor; rent, $3,012; mortgages, $28,000, three years to run; $3,000 CASH will purchase same. VOGLER, 441 Amsterdam Av. 'Phone Schuyler 9141.

Owner desiring to retire from active business wants to lease term of years large commercial building, 100 per cent. rented; magnificent, fireproof structure, exceptionally desirable business section; splendid opportunity for right party; shows large revenue. Exceptional. 90 Times.

A.—A.— 122x75.

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA STATION.
8 W. corner 7th Av. and 31st St.
Suitable for loft building or hotel.
E. E. LEVY, 33 West 42d St.

Have a plot 72x100 on Third Av., between Claremont Parkway and 169th St., on which we will build a garage, warehouse, taxpayer, or any kind of a business building to suit good tenant. Apply B 18 Times Annex.

FOR SALE, by original owners, with subordination of equity, west side plot, ready for immediate improvement. Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St.

At a Bargain.—High-class private residence, west side, near Central Park; particulars on request; no brokers. Owner, F. B., 76 Times.

Want walkup apartment, Manhattan or Bronx, for free and clear lots and cash. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
Real Estate. 1 West 34th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Corner Shore Road and 93d St., an elegant piece of property known as Bay Cliff Villa; contains three buildings, plot 100x125 feet to Marine Av.; main building has 16 rooms; one in rear, large dining room, 5 bedrooms, and one adjoining 3 bedrooms; has been occupied by boarders for twenty years. John A. Deraimes, Hotel St. George, 51 Clark St., Brooklyn Heights.

Three-story and basement brownstone private house, twelve rooms, bath; very central and desirable neighborhood; will be shown by tenant, who has occupied house six years; bargain, $7,000; easy terms; $53 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Owner at 762A Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For lease, from May 1st, or for sale, large Colonial house, near Shore Road, Brooklyn; corner lot 100 ft. front; 12 rooms and bath, upper and lower porches; parquet floor, gas and electricity, open fireplaces; laundry in cellar. Owner, 1,173 Woolworth Bldg. Telephone Barclay 6892.

Seven small 2-story basement brick houses together; seven rooms, bath; good condition; central and very desirable neighborhood; bargain, $22,400; easy terms. Owner 762A Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Let—Furnished, detached suburban cottage, nine rooms, modern improvements, fine section of Bay Ridge, near 4th Av. subway, 20 minutes to N. Y. Inquire 446 80th St. Telephone 2504 Main.

Flatbush.—Full 3 story and basement, stone one-family dwelling; 12 rooms, 2 baths; good neighborhood; $18,000, worth $21,000; mortgage to suit. Owner, 139 Times Downtown.

Eight-room brick house; large porch; one block from Sea Beach Subway; price, $5,200; $300 cash. Wolfe, 254 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Coney Island bungalows and plots to lease on easy terms; near ocean and bay. Sea View Realty Co., Room 806, 7 East 42d St.

Furnished or Unfurnished.—Fine residence, 1,448 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. Telephone 2790 Midwood.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

To Rent.—At Spuyten Duyvil, 16-room house and garage; electricity, water, and hardwood floors; about one and one-half acres; garden; fruit trees. L. A. C., L 238 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Seven-room house on extra large lot; room for garage; price, $6,500; $2,000 cash required. E. Osborne Smith, Jerome and Burnside Avs. Telephone 1848 Fordham.

Two-story frame, seven rooms, bathroom, laundry; tiled hall; electric light; $6,000. 2,049 Valentine Av., Bronx, Sundays only.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Douglas Manor.—Plot sacrificed; miles water view; stately trees; adjoining beautiful homes; city 23 minutes. Owner, Johnston, 00 Northern Av., New York.

Fine house of 7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; large plot of ground; $250 cash; balance easy terms. Opportunity, Box 14 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Eight-room house, near train and subway; all improvements; price $7,500; $100 cash, balance as desired. S 75 Times.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Cottages, 6 to 9 rooms, bath; season or year; refined community; right on ocean shore; $300 year up; references required. Box 10, Eltingville, Staten Island.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—MODERN SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, THREE OR FOUR MASTER'S BEDROOMS, TWO OR THREE BATHS; THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, NOT OVER HUNDRED MONTHLY. E. G. WEYMOUTH, 1,134 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE HOUSES WANTED, EAST SIDE, 59th to 96th St. Owners send particulars. DUFF & CONGER.
Madison Av., 86th St. Phone Lenox 8900.

Wanted—June to November, along Sound, well furnished house with five large bedrooms, four servants' rooms; state full particulars, terms, photos. N. Horn, Agt., 2,441 7th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

AN EXCEPTIONAL, CONSERVATIVE, PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

Fireproof apartment house, choice west side location, now in hands of creditors, willing to force market by selling under cost; owners of unencumbered or lightly mortgaged property, city or country, having some available cash, seeking a permanent investment with assured future are requested to investigate; direct inquiries from principals preferred. CREDITORS, 114 Times Downtown.

Corner apartment house, all improvements, nearby city, Westchester, bringing over 10% on investment; exchange equity for private country or city house. Bargain 414 Times.

2-family house; improvements; each apartment corner. Bryant Park Realty, 7 East 42d.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE broker, long experience, member Real Estate Board, having complete equipment, requiring about 2500 square feet floor space, desires to associate with fellow-broker having such space, but lacking equipment; communications confidential. S. W., 216 Times Downtown.

MONEY ADVANCED
on notes, commercial accounts, assignments of rents, negotiable storage receipts, and other collaterals. Royal Company of New York, Private Bankers, 31 Nassau St.

Applications wanted for second mortgage loans; Manhattan, Bronx property. Attorney, 404 Times.

FOR MORTGAGE MONEY SEE
S. A. ISRAEL, 35 NASSAU ST.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Larchmont Manor; on most prominent avenue, 200 feet frontage, modern dwelling; plot suitable for subdivision if desired; Bargain. Brigham & Wilson, attorneys, 55 Liberty Street, Manhattan.

For rent furnished, ten-room house, garage, and stable; excellent plumbing, hot water heat; six acres ground; large shade trees; orchard; 1-3 mile from Scarsdale Station. Address Room 405, 7 East 42d. Telephone Murray Hill 6677.

NEW ROCHELLE.
Attractive home, 11 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors; gas & electric light; ½ acre; garage; sell cheap or rent furnished or unfurnished.
F. W. MACKENZIE, 7 East 42d St., City.

Beautiful house on one acre of ground; 25 miles from Grand Central; 5 minutes from local depot; garage, tennis court; splendid orchard; Westchester County; bargain; easy terms. L 132 Times.

Mt. Vernon.—Lot 85x165, at 234 4th Av.; coming business section; price $2,000; worth $3,000. Thomas Burleigh, Freeport, L. I.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Farm at Bedford, N. Y.; 67 acres of tillable land; well-built house; on State road; appointment only; reasonable. R. H. Rawlings, Katonah, N. Y.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.—Do you want a bargain? Modern dwelling; cost $18,500; will consider $14,500; rent, $1,620. Look at 128 Primrose Av., Owner.

Irvington-on-Hudson.—Beautiful year around home, 10-room house; garage; spacious grounds, immense trees, shrubbery; moderate; lease or sale. Fred'k L. Hurt, 170 West 74th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., corner B'way and Oakmont Av.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Seven-room cottage in fine condition, together with store, suitable for small business; stores in adjoining building; plot about one-half acre; small fruit; grapes, berries, plums, and peaches; forty minutes from Grand Central Station; trolley passes door; gas and electricity in street; will sell on reasonable terms cheap. W. A. Russell, 65 West 87th St., New York City.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
Owner compelled to live in city will sell modern, well-equipped ten-room residence in best location in New Rochelle at special sacrifice for immediate sale. Address G. L. S., 961 Madison Av., New York.

Near Tarrytown.—Plot several acres, magnificent view, elegant surroundings. Owner, B 49 Times Annex.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW OF 6 ROOMS AND BATH, CALIFORNIA TYPE; GARAGE AND CELLAR IN ONE; NOVEL IDEA; ALL LARGE ROOMS, FINISHED IN MISSION AND HARD WOOD; BROAD, EXPANSIVE VERANDA, WITH A FINE VIEW OF COUNTRY AND BAY; LARGE ATTIC FOR STORAGE OR EXTRA SPACE; ARTISTIC GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES, INDIRECT LIGHTING; PANELED WALLS AND BEAMED CEILINGS; OPEN TAPESTRY; BRICK FIREPLACE; STEAM HEAT; LAUNDRY IN CELLAR; LARGE CLOSET ROOM; MODERN KITCHEN AND BATH; WILL DECORATE TO SUIT OWNER'S TASTE; LARGE GARDEN PLOT. 4 BLOCKS FROM TROLLEY AND 2 BLOCKS FROM A PRIVATE BATHING BEACH AND BOAT ANCHORAGE; WILL TAKE $200 CASH AND $20 MONTHLY. WRITE FOR APPOINTMENT AND PHOTO. "BUNGALOW OWNER," BOX 199 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Unusual bargain on shore in select country neighborhood; 10 rooms, 3 baths, open fireplaces, handsome electric fixtures, two acres of ground; occupied by small family one summer; fine, safe bathing; less than two hours; actual beach rights; abundant water supply; for sale at bargain now, although advised such places will be scarce later; easy terms; garage. Apply Owners, Room 41, 11 Wall St., New York.

East Rockaway, L. I. (on Long Beach Branch.)—House and garage; one-half acre; house built under supervision of owner; improvements, electric light; running water; five bedrooms; separate bath; three lavatories; hardwood floors throughout; trees, shrubs on grounds, put in by owner; boating, bathing; about 12 minutes' walk to station; 40 minutes from Penn Station, 53d St.; house about two years old; sell furnished at sacrifice; due to death in family. J 24 Times.

FLUSHING, L. I.—92 Jamaica Av.; residence situated in finest residential district; few minutes' walk to transit; plot 100x200; 13 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; room for two tennis courts on plot; price, $15,500; land worth price alone; fine shade trees. WM. D. BLOODGOOD & CO., Inc., Sole Agts. Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City. Brokers protected.

Live right in the pretty village of HEMPSTEAD, only 6 minutes' walk from station and 40 minutes out; six-room house, with bath, all improvements, sewer, &c.; can be bought now for only $5,300; really worth $3,700; permanent mortgage of $2,000 proves it; $500 above mortgage buys it now. Address or phone N. M. Clary, 277 Broadway, New York City. Phone Worth 4637.

$18 monthly buys this handsome home, all improvements; swell bath; bedrooms in white enamel, gas and electric lights, front and back porch; fine view of bay; large plot, garden, etc.; 45 minutes out; $200 cash needed; big bargain. 608 Century B'ldg., 1 W. 34th St.

At Manhasset, a very attractive new 7-room house on a nice plot, only four minutes from station, finished on first floor in hardwood, for sale at $7,500; will not rent; do not wish to be bothered with real estate brokers. Mrs. E. Singer, Little Neck, L. I.

WESTBURY.
30-acre estate in best section; large house, all improvements; barn, garage, outbuildings; lawn, shade trees; fronting on Jericho Turnpike; for sale at price of land alone if sold quickly; other bargains. Irvin & Parkins, 358 5th Av.

Small poultry farm with a good, big house and plenty of ground for chickens and vegetable; some nice shade trees; in a large town where there is a demand for products

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—West Side.

55th, 140 West.—Apartment, handsomely furnished, living room, bed chamber, breakfast room, (or two bed chambers,) kitchen, and bath; north and southwest exposure; located on top floor of modern apartment, and will appeal to a refined taste; linen, silver, &c.; rent only to Oct. 1; no shorter lease considered; rental $185 monthly; reference essential. Supt., 140 West 55th. Circle 466. No agents.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., Stockholder's Apartment. — Furnished or unfurnished; very sunny, southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans. Seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, Attorneys, 42 Broadway, New York.

Family three adults, absolutely responsible, will sublet handsomely furnished apartment from private party only; on or near Central Park; will pay $400 month; apartment wanted Sept. 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917; leaving city, sign lease now, take possession Sept. 1; give full particulars and when apartment can be inspected. Adults, J 154 Times.

98th St., 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, Between Broadway and Riverside.)—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $60 to $115 monthly; $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3904 Riverside.

East Orange, N. J.—May 1 to Oct. 1, four minutes' from station, completely furnished second floor flat, six rooms, bath, and large screened porch; all improvements; cool, quiet location.
J. M. TUTTLE,
Phone Orange 5228-J. 32 So. Parkway.

Seven rooms and two baths; light, cool, seventh floor, looking south; East 58th St., between Park and Madison; completely furnished, May 1 to Oct. 1, $100 per month—less than cost. Address Room 5736, Grand Central Terminal.

Apartment newly and completely furnished; 7 large rooms, facing Riverside Drive, to sublet at very reasonable rent; Riverside Drive, corner 137th St., subway station one block, bus two blocks; references. X 217 Times Annex.

TO SUBLET.
attractively furnished apartment of 4 large rooms and library hall; southern exposure and overlooking beautiful Central Park; reasonable rental. Hotel San Remo, 74th and 75th Sts., Central Park West.

DOCTOR'S SUITE.
High-class three-room furnished office suite in private home of specialist; electricity, maid service. Also small office, very reasonable. Circle 811. 61 West 58th St.

June 1 to Oct. 1.—Corner West End and 91st St.; 7 rooms, 2 baths; 11th floor; south, north, and east exposure; all outside rooms; adults only; best references required; $260 month. Phone Riverside 5120.

Attractively and completely furnished 5-room and bath apartment; flooded with sunshine; telephone; all conveniences; top floor; ideal for college students; seen any time. Call office, 503 West 124th St. or Phone 6650 Morningside.

Desirable Sublet Furnished Apartments.
4 TO 8 ROOMS.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Partnership management,
Broadway and 100th St.

Attractive 7-room furnished corner apartment, 11th floor, West End Av. and 92th St., 2 or 3 months, $275 per month. Apply Pease & Elliman, 165 West 72d St. Phone Col. 8500.

Attractively furnished modern 5-room housekeeping apartment, The Sumner, 31 West 11th St., to sublet to October 1, $80 a month; satisfactory references required; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Chelsea 655.

Six light rooms, all completely best furnishings; rental $70 monthly; electric light free; location between 105th and 110th Sts., near Broadway. Write Chelsea Advertising Agency, Box 61, 352 8th Av.

Detached suite, handsomely appointed; parlor, two bedrooms, bath, including first-class service, breakfast if desired, 90th St., near Riverside Drive; river view; private family; references. Phone Riverside 8682.

All modern, charmingly furnished apartment, five rooms, two baths; large dining room; French windows opening into garden; cool in summer; for six or seven months. Phone 2641 Riverside.

Furnished apartment, four large light rooms, seventh floor, facing Broadway, and on northeast corner; will sublet for three months or until Oct. 1; rent $150 per month. J 118 Times.

UNUSUALLY comfortable bachelor apartment, 59th St., overlooking Central Park; large living room, two bedrooms, and bath; maid service. L 106 Times.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY. 80 East 42d. Murray Hill 5302.

An eight-room apartment, completely furnished, piano, &c.; will sublet for Summer; immediate possession.
BURCH, 120 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

New high-class four-room elevator apartment, newly furnished; homelike and attractive; good view, near West 145th St. station subway and L. Telephone Wall, 6405 Audubon.

176th St., 611 West.—Furnished, until Oct. 1, seven large, light rooms, two baths, running water bedroom; southern exposure; $70 month; leaving town. Fritchman.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

157th Broadway Subway, 635 Fort Washington Av.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished, high-class elevator apartment, sacrifice. Apartment 66.

Attractive seven-room apartment in the Cayuga, 324 West 85th St., to sublet furnished until Oct. 1 next; rent reasonable. Apply Superintendent.

Handsomely furnished seven-room apartment, sixth floor, front, until October; excellent view of river; $110 monthly. Telephone 4174 Riverside, Apartment 34. 320 West 95th St.

95 West 91st.—Beautifully and newly furnished eight-room, sunny apartment; elevator; everything complete; all outside rooms; near Central Park.

85th, (B'way.)—High-class apartment to sublet until Oct. 1 to responsible party; 2 rooms and bath, $70. Particulars, apply 745 West End Av., near 96th.

Young widow in business would share 5-room, attractive apartment with business girl. Can be seen Sunday, 1 to 6, 526 West 112th St.

Apartment, 4 large rooms, delightfully furnished; every convenience, to be sublet until Sept. seen by appointment, 600 West 183d St. Apt. 46. Phone 4290 Audubon.

Apartment, luxuriously furnished, three rooms and bath, 92d St., overlooking Central Park, $60 per month. Occupancy May 1. Box C 354 Times Downtown.

St. Regis Court, corner Broadway-152d St., Apt. 16,—Sublet until October, five-room elevator apartment; river views; attractively furnished; rental $45. Audubon 4213.

April to September, 4 rooms, furnished, elevator building, $40. Telephone evenings, Morningside 8760, Apt. 4D, West 120th St.

Attractively furnished two rooms, singly or en suite; seventies; high-class apartment; subway, bus; business woman. 161d Schuyler.

136th St., 607 West.—6 front rooms, all conveniences, subway and Drive, reasonable. Nichols.

Eight furnished light rooms, to Sept. 15; china, glass, linen, and silver. 235 West 76th.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St., Columbus 3974.

Apartments, West Side, Washington Heights; long, short leases; various sizes, prices. Crescent Co., 547 W. 110th, (B'way.) upstairs.

87th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

All light, 5 rooms, modern apartment; piano, elevator; immediate possession. 502 West 113th St., Apt. 2. Telephone 2005 Morningside.

High-class, artistic, 4 rooms, near Drive; delightful home, refined people. Call 10 to 4. Phone 7280 River. Albert, 321 West 94th.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hall. 507 5th Av., (42.)

Apartment, four rooms, to sublet, furnished, April 1 to September; Washington Heights. X 260 Times Annex.

Attractive eight-room apartment, West 84th St., near Riverside, to sublet, furnished, at $100. 80 Times.

89th, 116 WEST.—Sublet attractive apartment, furnished; 3 rooms, kitchenette. Slocum.

181st St., 736 West.—Cozy 4-room, April to October; $45. Audubon 6404.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Creston Av., 2,408.—5 large, light rooms; all modern improvements; moderate rents. Apply Janitor.

162 East 36th St.—Elegant steam-heated, corner apartment; 7 large, light rooms; rent, $65. Apply janitor.

Madison Av., 2,032, (southwest corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

To sublet, at 157 East 81st St., six-room apartment; 9th floor north.

Seven-room unfurnished apartment; southern exposure; $90. W. H. Roome, 55 East 76th.

Bachelor Apartments, 45 East 34th St., (near Madison Av.)—Large living room, bedroom; private bath; large closets; all improvements. Inquire of janitress, on premises, or of Wm. B. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row. Telephone 5900 Cortlandt.

Beautifully, newly furnished 9-room front corner modern apartment; southern exposure; piano, silver, china, complete; near West End Av., 79th subway. Phone Schuyler 4460.

860 EAST 164TH ST., near Prospect Av. and subway; rent $25; 5 large, light rooms, bath; all improvements. Apply on premises.

1,155 PARK AV.,
corner 92d Street.
12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

18th, 343 East.—Six light rooms and bath; private house; desirable neighborhood.

Very attractive two-room apartment and bath; meals if desired. Lenox 9494.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

128th Street, 246-248 West.
Doctor or Dentist.
Desirable Apartment,
7 Rooms & Bath, $60.00.
Used professionally fifteen years.
Immediate possession.

West 114th St., Near Broadway.—To sublet at a sacrifice, elevator apartment of 7 rooms and bath, overlooking Columbia campus; lessee compelled to leave city. F. B. Schaeffler, 2,857 Broadway, (110th St.) 'Phone 857—Academy.

Broadway, s e cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $40 to $75; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 3700 John.

PICKEN COURT.
706 Riverside Drive, cor. 148th St.
10-story fireproof apt. house, 4-5-6, all outside, sunny rooms; rent, $720-$1,300. Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, Eway & 105th St.

For Rent.—Five rooms and bath; most modern conveniences; all-night elevator service; $50 per month; present occupant leaving City. Inquire Apt. 86, 427 Fort Washington Av.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

157TH, 602 WEST. APT. B.—SUBLET UNTIL OCTOBER; SIX ELEGANT ROOMS AND BATH; LOW RENT; LEASE CAN BE EXTENDED.

THE CHESTERSHIRE.
568-570 West 183d Street.
1½ blocks from subway station; 7 rooms, with bath front elevator apartments; $60 and $65. Superintendent, on premises.

St. Nicholas Av., 574, (Corner 130th St.)—Charming, spacious elevator apartment, with every modern improvement; 2 rooms, $30 to $35; 4 rooms, $45 to $50; 5 rooms, $60 to $65.

SIX ROOMS.
Fort Washington Av., S. W. corner 170th St.—Attractive lay-out.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 William St.

176th St., 600 West.—Five-room apartment to lease; all improvements; best fireproof walk-up on the Heights; convenient to subway and cars; excellent service; rent, $38. Phone Lenox 9000.

171st, 560 West.—Five-room apartments; large and comfortable rooms; modern improvements; good service; excellent neighborhood; rent, $28 and $35. Phone Lenox 9000.

207 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Six large rooms and bath in elevator apartment house, central location on the Heights; price, $50 per month. Apply Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Telephone 9700 Schuyler.

137th, 602 West, (Apartment 61.)—To sublet four rooms and bath, elevator apartment; all light, sunny rooms; $40 per month; concessions; subway station.

800 Riverside Drive, corner 157 St.—May 1 or before, seven exceptionally large rooms, 2 baths; directly on Riverside Drive; $105 per month. Grinnell.

7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
ELEVATOR APTS. LARGE ROOMS.
805 ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 150TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

"Overlook," 802 West 181st St.—A three-room apartment; high-class house; all outside; southern exposure; references. 'Phone 981s St. Nicholas.

To Sublet.—Saint Urban Apartments, Central Park West; large attractive eleven-room apartment; southern exposure. C 357 Times Downtown.

Six-room apartment; 144th St. and Riverside Drive; sublease for six months; very favorable terms; all light rooms; exceptional conveniences. Ferret, Grace Hall Court.

One of the most attractive studios in Washington Square district, separate building; steam, electricity, bath, fireplace. Call Spring 4375 for appointments.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
130-132 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent, $40-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

"Lakehurst," 803 West 180th St.—Desirable 5-room apartment; rent, $45; high-class elevator house. 'Phone 9397 St. Nicholas.

165th St., 8 West.—Three basement rooms; hot water, steam heat; well-kept house; references. Apply Janitor.

THE NORMAN, 37 WEST 93D.
7 rooms, 2 baths, seventh floor.
Southern exposure, unobstructed view.

624 West 141st.—Ideal 4-room apartment, five windows, facing Hudson, southwest exposure; $50. Hutchinson.

Manhattan Av., 492, (near 129th St.)—Four beautiful front apartments; steam heat; every improvement; $22 to $24.

Six rooms, three baths; West End Av.; south view of river and drive.) M. J. Dalton, 51 East 42d St.

Sublet for Summer seven-room apartment overlooking Hudson; three baths. Phone 5680 Schuyler, or write Rynard, 340 W. 88th.

To Sublet.—8 rooms, high-class elevator apartment. Apply superintendent, 446 Central Park West, adjoining corner 105th St.

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $70.
400 WEST 152D ST., (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

300 West 93d St., (cor. West End Av.)—Elegant two-room bachelor apartment; maid service and all improvements; $45.

Sublet.—Six-room apartment at a very reasonable figure. Apart. B, 10th floor, Forest Chambers, 401 West 113th St.

84th, 25 West.—Second and fourth apartments, seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; rents reasonable. Janitor.

Six rooms, elevator apartment, most modern; leaving city; concession. 707 St. Nicholas Av. Apt. 33.

Fine outside room apartment to sublet; month concession. 19 Pinehurst Av. Janitor.

HENDRIK HUDSON APARTMENTS.
Sublet nine rooms, three baths; $125 per month. Broadway and 110th St.

Morningside Drive, 114.—Four-room front apartment facing Morningside Park. See superintendent.

162d, 550 West, (Near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th St.)

Attractive four rooms, sublet; southern exposure; new house. Apartment 53, 642 West 172d St. 9660 Audubon. Marsh.

Sublet unfurnished until Oct. 1, five-room elevator apartment, facing Park; rent, $55; concessions. Perkins, 50 Morningside Av.

36th St., 40 West.—Large living rooms, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; electricity; reasonable.

Just one ten-room apartment, three baths; all light, sunny; exceptional location; moderate. 87 Riverside Drive, corner 79th St.

Attractive 4 rooms, facing street. 9 Pinehurst Av., West 178th St.

121st, 419 West.—Newly renovated apartments; five and six rooms; $35-$42.

112th, 507 West.—Seven light rooms, bath; steam; telephone; near subway; $45.

2,128 Broadway.—Two and three rooms with bath; maid service.

3 large rooms, bath, kitchen, sublet. 135 West 79th St. Apt. 6A.

Riverside Drive, 504, (3D.)—Six large outside rooms; Hudson view; piano; library.

Sublet 70 Pinehurst Av., large 4-room apartment; $32; April 1.; river view.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $490. 3,920 Broadway.

10th, 60 West.—Four rooms, elevator housekeeping apartment; only one, $60; concession.

29th, 247 West.—Attractive floor, six large, light rooms and bath.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 158th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 5 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

THE WILSONIA,
225-227-229 West 09th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $55.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., Stockholder's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny, southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans; seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, Attorneys, 42 Broadway, New York.

128th Street, 246-248 West.
Desirable Elevator Apartments.
3 Rooms & Bath, $35.00.
6 Rooms & Bath, $55.00.
7 Rooms & Bath, $60.00.
Convenient to Subway & Elevator.

181st Street, 736 West.—Extremely pleasant five-room apartment in modern elevator apartment house; open outlook; $45.00 a month. Merwin, Apt. 51. Phone St. Nicholas 9236.

To Sublet Unfurnished.—Two five-room and bath apartments, 77 & 78, separate or united in one; 7th floor, fireproof building; all light rooms above neighboring buildings; immediate possession. See Supt. 106 Morningside Drive.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Unfurnished apartment to sublet, six rooms and bath. 411 West 114th St., 1-B.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Brooklyn.

234 ST. JAMES PLACE,
Near Fulton St., second floor, end apartment; six light rooms; southern exposure; $42; top floor, $40. Superintendent, on premises.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment, small, inexpensive, for adults; two bedrooms; vicinity Public School 136, preferably west of Broadway, near 140th St.; state price; must be reasonable. X 220 Times Annex.

I specialize leasing apartments; have clients waiting; if you have one for rent send full particulars; furnished or unfurnished. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d.

Wanted—Furnished apartment below 59th St., four rooms, bath; two months or longer. Immediate, J 88 Times.

About $100 for high-class sunny, furnished apartment; immediate possession; west side or downtown. J 74 Times.

Five bedrooms, sitting room, bath, and kitchenette; moderate; vicinity 50th. J 101 Times.

For three adults till Sept. 30, with kitchen preferred. L 128 Times.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

OWNERS, ATTENTION.
We have many applications for apartments, all sizes. Being renting specialist we can help you fill your building; no charge unless lease is consummated.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY.
4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Ave.

Wanted—Upper floor of detached two-family house, 5-6 rooms, all modern improvements, for two adults section Flatbush or either side of Brighton Beach elevated line, between Prospect Pa'k and Sheepshead Bay stations. C 317 Times Downtown.

Apartment Wanted.—Large, sunny living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, unfurnished; between 60th and 80th Sts.; east side preferred; not over $50. B 45 Times Annex. Unfurnished, from May 1, moderate priced 6 rooms, between 5th Av. and 3d Av., south of 80th St. George W. Cobb, 630 Park Av., New York City.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; steam; reasonable.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Very attractive large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Room, board; gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; excellent table board for business people. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 213.—Large room, with private bath; table guests accommodated; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 300 WEST.—Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone.

48TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms in strictly first-class house.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electric light; also beautiful floor, private baths and dressing rooms; suit parties desiring comfortable home; refined surroundings.

71ST ST., 19 WEST.
NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC.
Just opened, the finest house in New York; single rooms or en suite, also whole floors; most refined surroundings; interior furnishings unexcelled; German cuisine of the highest standard; references exchanged.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 233 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room with private bath; also table boarders.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small room; electricity, private baths, &c.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Small room; electricity, telephone; home cooking; reasonable.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, small rooms; bath; table board; Spring rates.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity to secure medium room, steam house; board first-class.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Pleasant single room; fine location; excellent table.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large front, southern exposure, room, with board; high-grade.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large room, private bathroom, southern exposure; excellent table; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; good, generous table; location ideal.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; homy atmosphere; table guests.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room, newly decorated, with dressing room; home cooking; terms reasonable to business people.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Large, handsome room; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Sunny room, bath; those accustomed to best; home living.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Room, board; Southern family; reference. Telephone Schuyler 6051.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate single or couple; excellent table.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; exceptional table and service; references.

92D, 60 WEST.—Exceptional chance to secure suite rooms, single room, with board, for balance of season and throughout Summer. table guests.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large room; one medium, one single; reasonable.

93D, (due West End Av.)—Suite, bath, furnished or unfurnished; other rooms.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Beautiful front room, one or two; unexcelled cooking; refined environment; convenient to "L" and subway.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Have two desirable rooms, running water; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large room, beautiful private bathroom, for two; also single room; excellent Vienna cooking; dining room, parlor floor; table boarders accommodated.

144TH, 510 WEST.—Furnished rooms, elevator apartment; electric lights, showers. Corin.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Desirable front room, suitable one, two; private. Apt. 5G.

148TH ST., (414 Convent Av.)—Small room; good board; private family.

150TH, 553 WEST. — Desirable large and small rooms, excellent table; reasonable rates.

A PARENT or guardian who can appreciate a real home and mother's care for one child. Address J 17 Times.

LARGE, nicely furnished room, congenial couple, one block 157th subway, $15 single, $25 double per week. Private phone, Audubon 8636.

TABLE BOARDERS SOLICITED.
73D, 200 WEST.—Elegant, artistic home place of exceptional excellence; superior table d'hote dinners, 50c; breakfast, luncheons, proportionate rates; single meals, kind you like, never tire of, at quite a less cost than at hotels and restaurants.

TRAINED NURSE would board and care for patients in her private home, near Central Park. L 110 Times.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d St.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator, will rent large, handsomely furnished room, with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

WEST END AV., 344, (Near 76th.)—Pension Luquelle; large suite, will divide; private bath; best home table; electricity.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable room, steam heat, suitable for one or two; references; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

Brooklyn.

CHILDREN BOARDED
and mothered in spacious refined home in Brooklyn's best residential section; near schools and park. Address, by letter, C. L. Y., 96 B'way, New York.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

DESIRE to hear from cultured lady of the motherly kind who has reared children of her own but now without family, living independently with her maid in choice residence locality, and who would give real home to bright, attractive American Protestant girl, age 14, from out of town, of appreciative disposition, has excellent health, studious, and well advanced in art and music. An orphan having considerable estate held for her in trust gives her very liberal monthly fund for maintenance and educational requirements. When replying kindly give some details of information and phone address. Guardian, J 70 Times.

A ROOM and bath, with some meals, in refined home or high-class boarding house by business man of high standing; permanent; eastern or northern exposure; city or suburb; reply in detail; absolutely confidential. H 319 Times Downtown.

JEWISH FAMILY, four adults, wish accommodations with private family; moderately priced; west side, below 110th St. J 3 Times.

ACCOMMODATIONS wanted for refined couple; house or private family; desirable neighborhood. Permanent, 433 Times.

REFINED, Christian young man seeks home with strictly private family, city or suburbs; no boarding house. J 129 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes Broadway; 5c. fare.
Lovely furnished rooms, suites; all comforts. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, Staten Island.—Large and small rooms; delightful trip on water; 40 minutes to New York; accessible train or trolley.

Long Island.

GRADUATE NURSE, having comfortable home, can give best of care and board to chronic invalids. 141 98th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXCELLENT TABLE, comfortable rooms, with running water; near station. Reasonable, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Westchester County.

Colonial, 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.; large rooms, excellent table; select; beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rooinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

A LARGE modern home in fine country surroundings elevation; accessible; superior accommodations; also large bungalow. The Hillair, Highland, N. Y. Booklet.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms. Thirty minutes from Broadway. Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $18 to $30. Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $10 to $15.

SPECIAL.
Special reductions from above rates to those leasing by the year, thus making prices equal to those of ordinary boarding houses, although accommodations are those of first-class hotel.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Private home sanitarium for all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care, and invalids; modern home; large grounds; bounteous table; automobile rides; wheel chairs; attentive nurses; experienced physician; references; circular.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1533.

Summit.—Altitude, 500 feet; large porches and grounds; near station; 35 minutes to Hudson Tubes; $20 and up for two; references. Phone 886J. Address 16 Norwood Av.

Hillside Home.—Convalescing invalids, good air and food; nurses supervision. S. Straley., Newton, N. J.

Private family, beautiful rooms, near Traymore Hotel, 141 Illinois Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

Pleasant front room; excellent table; convenient station. 73 Lenox Av., East Orange.

Connecticut.

A couple owning their own home, ideally situated in Connecticut hills, near Stamford, ⅛ acre; shade, fruit trees, grand porches, barn, garage, horse, carriage, would like congenial gentleman join them, (one with car preferred,) who would appreciate and willing to pay for strictly first class accommodations; healthful, restful; would accept semi-invalid; just the place for gentleman tired hotel, club or busy, noisy city life. X 240 Times Annex.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with modern country home, will care for invalids or convalescents; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address Country, Y 262 Times Annex.

NURSE, owning farm and beautiful house, will take tubercular patients; board and nursing, $15 per week. Address Graduate, Y 263 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—For the Summer, desirable board for a small family, in the mountains, either in club colony, with central dining hall, or in a first-class small boarding place; give full details; July and August. X 207 Times Annex.

Commuter, bachelor, wishes to secure room and board with quiet, refined family in East Orange, N. J. Please reply, stating terms, to Box E, Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted—By young couple, two or three rooms and kitchenette in refined house, Far Rockaway or Rockaway. Particulars and price to F. Crepank, 16 West 65th St., New York.

COMPANIONABLE lady and gentleman with two children desire home with private family from May or later; Rockaway peninsula or within commuting distance. H 317 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; extra hot water boiler.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

18TH, 114 EAST (Arnold.)—Rooms $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

31ST, 112 EAST.—Large front room; twin beds; gentlemen; private house.

36TH, 149 EAST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, $5 up; running water, electricity, phone, board.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

80TH ST., 155 EAST.—Elegant front room, private bath, all improvements; strictly private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 515, (48th.)—Elegant large front room; three windows; elevator; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 215 WEST.—FRONT PARLOR TO LET.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam; telephone; references.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3 to $6; telephone.

21ST, 226 WEST.—Front parlor, bright, heated; $5. McGernan.

22D, 170 WEST.—Nicely furnished front hall room; private family; bath. Doody.

37TH, 11½ WEST.—Attractive single rooms, for gentlemen only, to rent by the month.

44TH ST., 246 WEST.—Large light rooms; neatly furnished; all improvements. Phone Bryant 7775

45TH, 211 West, Opposite Hotel Astor.—Back parlor for rent, with private bath, telephone; also small room.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional large single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive second front; modern conveniences; also comfortable skylight room; telephone.

57TH ST., 352 WEST.—Light, warm, airy rooms; comfortable; furnished; refined and central; reasonable.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Room with alcove, bath adjoining; private home; conveniences; gentlemen.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, $7; others, $3.50 up; gentlemen.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; running water; refined family; phone.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

69TH, 112 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; references exchanged.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Large room, private bath, second floor; large room, third floor.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms en suite, all conveniences; strictly private house.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, suite with private bath, or will divide; references.

70TH, 202 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; every convenience.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Second story sunny room, bath adjoining; hot water; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Elegant furnished single and double rooms; board optional; home comforts; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; continuous hot water; bath; reference.

71ST, 130 WEST. — Rooms, with running water; near all car lines; also parlor.

72D, WEST.—Elegant large, front room or suite; shower, electricity, steam heat, elevator; private family. Columbus 2051.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractive, large front room opposite bath; high-class apartment; business gentlemen; references. Phone Columbus 884. Apt. 1C.

72D, 121 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room; suitable for one or two.

73D, 271 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; telephone; subway.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; references.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny front room; running water; private; moderate; telephone; gentlemen.

73D, 158 WEST.—Beautiful sitting room and bedroom; absolutely private house; board near subway.

73D, 155 WEST.—Front parlor for doctor or light business; smaller rooms.

73D, 263 WEST.—Medium front, sunny rooms, bath, hot water; $5, $6.

74TH, 140 WEST.—Beautiful parlor; also single, double, with, without private bath; reasonable.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; private bath; second floor; private family. Owner.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Two large rooms, suitable two gentlemen or couple; board optional.

147 WEST 75TH.
Handsome square room; attractive home; board optional; southern exposure; references exchanged.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms, with private bath, $12; also single, $3.50, $4; telephone.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished residence; rooms and suite, with baths or single; electricity; $4, $9, $15.

75TH, 101 WEST.—Large front room; running water; elevator apartment; $6. Guenther.

75TH ST., 150 WEST.
Single, en suite; electricity; hardwood floors.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Medium, large room; bath adjoining; conveniences; $6, $9. Col. 7489.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Handsome rooms; single, en suite; back parlor; private bath; electricity.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Large front room; elevator, telephone, steam; moderate. Apt. 8.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable; hot water; heated rooms; refined house; reference, telephone.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Newly opened house, handsomely appointed rooms; electricity; kitchenette; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful front room adjoining shower bath; small room; refined home.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable southern exposed rooms; bath adjoining; gentlemen only; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, telephone, reception room, $3 up; board optional.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Elegant furnished room, near bath, for one or two bachelors; with or without board; strictly private family. 3715 Schuyler. Marvin.

80TH,

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

TRAINED NURSE, experienced housekeeper; would be generally useful; moderate. B 45 Times Annex.

TYPIST, switchboard operator; $10; two years' commercial experience; references. L 276 Times Downtown.

UNIVERSITY WOMAN; member of the Bar; high-class writer; competent literary assistant, desires engagement. T 167 Times.

VISITING COMPANION.—American, refined woman, desires non-resident position; clerical, companion, attendant, governess, chaperon, tutor, &c.; English, music, kindergarten; references. Mrs. G., 315 West 94th.

VISITING HOUSEKEEPER wants more engagements, 116th St. (to 84th St.); expert buyer and caterer, menus; bills checked, &c.; cooked dinners or luncheon. Schuyler 5443.

VISITING NURSE.—Goes out, day or evening. Mrs. Shaw, 1,690 Amsterdam Av.

WASHING taken home, by Swedish woman; open air. 378 Mott Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, prepossessing appearance, unusual education and advantages, social and otherwise, thrown upon own resources, desires position in executive capacity, private or social secretary, or newspaper work. X 255 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, educated, position traveling or social secretary, companion; fond of outdoor life; Brooklyn or country; A-1 reference. A. G., Times Office, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 53d. Phone 6022 Columbus. Established 1898.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help; Gardeners, Chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Mad. Av., (42d.)

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

White, colored, couples, houseworkers, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9264. Noel, 241 6th Ave.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 5463 Riverside.

COOKS, waitresses, laundresses, housework-ers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9130.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125d. 6916 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—Accountants; books opened, closed, systematized, reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5940.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 15 Cedar St. Telephone John 5656.

A SALES MAN who has been salesman, traveling salesman, and manager of sales, and knows the sales problem, wants to put himself into the activities of an aggressive house desiring active sales stimulation. Write George Batie, 205 East 63d St., New York.

ABLE ASSISTANT, 25, good education, wants position with national advertiser or agency; good copy writer, experienced stenographer; moderate salary. Leny, 209 East 87th St.

ACCOUNTANT, Office Manager, Systematizer.—Capable and experienced man who can take entire charge of an office and run it along modern lines, now holding a well-paying position of responsibility, wishes to make a change where the future opportunities for advancement are more promising than in his present situation. L 202 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Installs system; show your profits and expenses daily; business run like bank; leaks stopped immediately. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 3696.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 308 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT, (25,) five years with certified and chartered accountants, desires permanent position; general bookkeeper; university graduate. L 270 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man with thorough technical training, connected with C. P. A., desires accounting work in evenings. J 13 Times.

ACCOUNTANT offers services in opening, closing, auditing books; compensation reasonable. L 283 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, excellent references, desires position with a C. P. A. J. 20 Times.

ADMINISTRATOR, Director of Public Companies, and Organizer can arrange undertake management or organization work from 6 P. M. until 1 A. M. or later; gentleman of high executive ability with world-wide experience; now a director of several companies; has handled large numbers of male and female workpeople in electrical, constructural engineering, theatrical and other lines; has extraordinary testimonials; if you are in need of someone not afraid of high-speed work who can be trusted with unlimited authority and money, let me know what line of business you desire assistance in, but I will only answer to well-known firms or persons. J 46 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN,
has ably planned, handled advertising of big institutions—manufacturing, industrial, technical, mail order—including national magazine, trade paper, newspaper, booklets, folders, special letter, follow-up campaigns; writes business-getting copy, college graduate, (31,) employed, open for engagement; adapts himself efficiently, quickly; might consider good part-time proposition. J 21 Times.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE.
For technical publication or trade journal; experienced solicitor; at present advertising manager for machinery manufacturer, but want to return to publishing business; American, 28; college graduate. J 83 Times.

ADVERTISING WORK.—Part time; supervision sales correspondence for one concern brought 26% orders; another closed $5,000 contract through four sales letters. J 131 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Practical printer, original typographer, strong copy, desires position with agency, manufacturer's advertising department, or service department of printing house; broader experience, not salary, the object; references. J 135 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR of wide, successful experience, aggressive, constructive worker, seeks opening on established general or class publication; highest references; negotiations confidential. J 63 Times.

ADAPTABLE EXECUTIVE; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE SELLING, BUYING, ACCOUNTING; SOBER; BEST REFERENCES; UNUSUAL ABILITY AND INITIATIVE. X 260 TIMES ANNEX.

ADVERTISING MAN, 26, now in service department large New York magazine, desires change; stenography, printer, and forceful copywriter; references, including present employer. J 56 Times.

ARCHITECT.—Young man desires position; Christian; 9 months in office; values experience more than salary. J 45 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER or General Office Assistant.—Young man, (20,) accurate and efficient, desires position. J 136 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER desires position; two years' experience; A1 references. Schloss, 74 East 116th St.

ASSISTANT TO CREDIT MAN.
Young man, (23,) employed in above position; capacity reached with present concern; tactful, experienced, systematic worker, productive; general and collection correspondent, knowledge bookkeeping, stenography. C 307 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—Young man, 22, five years' experience with leading fur house, desires connection in capacity of assistant buyer; thoroughly conversant with the manufacture of furs, raw materials, and market. J 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Stenographer, (25,) capable office man; knowledge of Spanish; 7 years thorough experience; well versed in all modern methods; excellent credentials; salary $25. Phillips, 116 East 27th, City.

ATTENDANT OR COMPANION.
Capable of doing massage, gymnastics, and chiropody; would prefer going away for the Summer; could take care of boys or girls. Z 858 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE or SALES MANAGER, capable of taking charge factory branch, 15 years' experience, desires position with high-grade, progressive organization. J 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, cashier; 26; ten years' experience; can take full charge; reliable; familiar with import and export; seven years with one concern. L 231 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and general office man of mature age and large experience desires position in any line of business; best references. T. Smith, 275 Argyle Place, Arlington, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience, rapid, accurate, acquainted modern methods, wishes position with future; moderate salary. L 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent, typewriter; thoroughly familiar with all office details; best references and bond; moderate salary. J 53 Times.

BOOKKEEPER,
accountant, and office manager, 28; ten years' experience; take complete charge; $25; references. J 112 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or timekeeper, experienced man, middle age, thoroughly honest, reliable, good reference, desires position; moderate salary. J 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Efficiency systems, wide experience, linguist, desires permanent employment. L 257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, double entry, trial balance operate typewriter; moderate salary. J 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; moderate salary. J 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, employed, wishes change; qualified by long, practical experience, various lines; save big bills having accounts straightened out. L 304 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—29, efficient, reliable, well educated, desires good position, where ability counts, notary public; best references. J 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, office man; practical, efficient executive; desires position; will leave city; salary $25; references. Permanent. L 266 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Clean cut; 5 years' experience; trial balance, statements rendered; aged 23; references; $18. George, 330 West 141st St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, (18;) high school graduate; experienced; accurate; hard worker; best of references; will start with $9 per week. Moskowitz, 427 East 121st St.

BOOKKEEPER; thoroughly experienced, Christian, familiar with controlling accounts; excellent references. C 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and general office man; 9 years' experience; operate typewriter; A1 reference. J 32 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Progressive, clean-cut American, at present employed. M. I. G., C 367 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced general ledger, controlling accounts, modern methods, thoroughly competent. T 177 Times.

BOY, good training, willing, not afraid of hard work, desires position with chance of learning a permanent trade. Anxious, 109 East 101st St.

BOY wants good start; very anxious to make good. L. A., 100 East 101st St.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, renter, collector, manager; very energetic; highest credentials; married. T 128 Times.

BUTLER.—Japanese, understands English, wishes position as butler, valet; city, country. W. B., Times Harlem.

GARDENER.
Hollander, married, no children, sober and steady man, wishes position as gardener on private property; A1 references; four years in last place. L 235 Times Downtown.

CHANGE CLERK.—Past five years with largest notion and fancy goods house; thoroughly experienced; A1 references. L 243 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR. Demonstrator, American, foreign and domestic cars; excellent mechanic, strictly temperate, unquestionable reference, desires position, part time or otherwise; small wages; has own tools. Audubon 1178. Mechanic, 140 West 144th St.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write Andrew, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,047 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, (35;) married; 15 years' experience; expert driver-mechanic; excellent private references. Mau, 201 West 88th. 1349 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic, (31,) married, no children, wants position, April 1; 8 years shop and driving on cars and boats. X 239 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 25, wishes private position city or country; eight years' experience; best references. M. C., Box 778 Bayshore, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, COACHMAN.—Single, wishes position with private family; city or country; can furnish best references. Address R. P., 200 West 77th St.

CHAUFFEUR, at present employed, desires position with private party. Fink 540 E. 11th St., City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, wishes position; private family; 15 years' reference. Lewis, 116 W. 109th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position; five years' experience; best references. J 76 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; capable, reliable, sober; 11 years' reference. Harris, 226 East 127th.

CHAUFFEUR, (22,) wishes position; willing to start low. D. Hayes, 340 E. 53d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 6 years; all cars. Ginger, 157 West 83d. Schuyler 9144.

CHEMIST, experienced in factory management and laboratory control work; first-class man for efficient production. J 119 Times.

CHEMIST. — Industrial, organic, research; take charge of factory and laboratory; open for engagement with responsible parties. L 282 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST, assistant, young man, good analytical training, desires position with chemical manufacturing concern; moderate salary. J 125 Times.

CHRISTIAN gentleman, with 10 years' selling experience, sober, university training, personality, and with means, wishes to join progressive concern in sales department. J 102 Times.

CLEAN-CUT, 27, Christian, good personality, possessing selling and executive ability, desires opening; references. J 153 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 26, experienced in executive office management, desires position with reliable house with good prospects. T 166 Times.

COMPETENT MAN with 20 years' experience in the retail coal business, expert bookkeeper, correspondent, office manager, also outside man, desires connection where a business builder and man of character would be appreciated. Experienced, C 359 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young man of education and good address, possessed of the necessary qualifications to make a desirable companion, thoroughly experienced in the care of nervous disorders, highly indorsed by the foremost neurologists of America, open for engagement. Reliable, T 114 Times.

COMMERCIAL MAN, 13 years' experience as purchasing agent, salesman, and general office man; 10 years in last position as assistant to President large manufacturing corporation; highest references. J 52 Times.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT, experienced, wishes position agent of building. Write G., 971 Amsterdam Av.

CORRESPONDENT. — Experienced young married man with initiative, energetic and ambitious, thoroughly experienced in all details of office routine, desires position with chance for advancement; understands bookkeeping; can handle large amount of detail; moderate salary. Box 204, 1,518 2d Av.

CORRESPONDENT,
OFFICE MANAGER,
ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER.
Several years' exceptional experience with large corporations qualifies me as assistant to busy executive. D 211 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—(25,) office, sales, good education; experience; writes letters of personality, punch, pull, seeks good connection. L 300 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Excellent record; unusual ability; experienced; college graduate; start moderate. L 232 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, (23,) thoroughly conversant in all branches of credit work; competent stenographer; with last firm four years; desires position where merit assures future. L 288 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MANAGER, accountant, executive, desires connection with greater opportunities; experienced. J 137 Times.

EDITOR, 45, equipped with native ability, correct habits, college training, 20 years' experience as reporter, advertising writer, proofreader, correspondent, editor, and publisher, desires office position where these qualifications may be of service; salary expected, $30. Box 182, Cranford, N. J.

ELECTRICAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—Technical; A1 on power plants, building wiring, &c. X 242 Times Annex.

ENGINEER-LAWYER desires position with manufacturing concern, electric, or auto line, as executive or manager, with engineering or patent duties; 15 years' experience with manufacturing and law concerns. J 10 Times.

ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN. — Expert machine designer; familiar with electrical constructions. X 244 Times Annex.

EVENING WORK.
College man, 27, desires chance increase income; six years' business experience; excellent references; stenographer, bookkeeper, calculator. L 295 Times Downtown.

Other Want Advertisements on Page 21, Main News Section.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.—Every executive requires an assistant, a right-hand man, one who can take infinite details of management from off the executive's shoulders and who, in a pinch, can rise to the emergency and defend the breach; the handling and execution of office details, diplomacy in handling callers, office correspondence, &c., I can take care of; age 24, and full of "pep." Box L 290 Times.

EXECUTIVE, natural business instinct, with management and sales experience; age 30; Christian; temperate, clean-cut, possessing pleasing personality; best credentials. L 303 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE assistant to corporation, official or wealthy individual; experienced; will travel. Z 362 Times Annex.

FARMER.—Job where practical experience can be obtained desired by technical farmer. L 233 Times Downtown.

FOR MANAGERIAL OR EXECUTIVE WORK, SALES PROMOTION, MAIL ORDER, DEVELOPMENT, OR PURCHASING.

Am man of proven executive ability and initiative, a worker who has produced, and seeks a real opportunity, with full confidence in his ability to make good; fifteen years' valuable experience; age, 33. J 54 Times Downtown.

FRENCH correspondent; familiar foreign exchange; bookkeeping experience; rapid, accurate; references. L 289 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Life experience; vegetables, fruits, flowers, lawns; thoroughly capable keeping gentleman's place in good condition; wife first-class laundress, cook; references. T. F., 145 West 80th St.

GARDENER.—Alsatian, married, age 36, thoroughly competent in greenhouse and landscape, wishes position; best of references. Charles Wilmon, Box 106, Larchmont, N. Y.

GARDENER wants position, charge of private place; understands all work in general, under glass and outside; competent man; good references; English; single; aged 29. Charles Thomas, care J. P. Morgan Estate, Glen Cove, L. I.

HOTEL CLERK, American, (38,) capable, good address and education, Summer or city hotel; moderate salary. J 107 Times.

INSIDE MAN.—Competent inside man; thorough bookkeeper, stenographer, (32;) has initiative and productive ideas; seeks responsibility; salary $20. L 212 Times Downtown.

INTERIOR WOODWORK.
Estimator, measurer, and detail man, desires connection with good mill, trade acquaintance. Draughtsman, J 145 Times.

LADIES' TAILOR and DESIGNER.—Young gentleman, Christian, two years' study and experience, also sketcher, seeks position as all-around assistant to first-class ladies' tailor, or tailor and costumer. J 123 Times.

MANAGER AND BUYER OF FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Formerly with one of the highest grade clothing and furnishing firms in New York, now retired from business,) having worked up from floor salesman; last two years selling on road; twelve years' experience; warm letters of commendation from former employers; thoroughly acquainted with market; live, single man, age 31, seeks opportunity in RETAIL or WHOLESALE field; WILL GO ANYWHERE; available immediately. B 279 Times Downtown.

MANAGER AND GENERAL EXECUTIVE.
American, (30,) college graduate; 13 years in business, 4 years salesmanager present position; making good, but have reached limit and desire change for advancement; tactful and know how to handle subordinates to promote co-operation and loyalty; experienced in advertising and sales work; accustomed to authority and responsibility. Executive, L 288 Times Downtown.

MANAGER construction company or builder; young man, who has handled high-grade work, also had charge of operating, investing; from purchasing ground to completion of building, including loans, contracts, and plans; a university and practical man. J 114 Times.

MANAGER or SECRETARY.—I have international grasp of business; university education; proficient in four languages; now business manager of house importing women's apparel; desire similar position or secretary, social or private;) will travel; can qualify as executive head; reference of high character. "Ability," B 50 Times.

MANAGER for Branch or office; thoroughly conversant bookkeeping, credit man, installments, collections, correspondence, discounts, or any position of trust. Box X 235 Times Annex.

MASSEUR.—Hospital graduate; scientific treatment; best city references. Marvin, 226 West 80th. Telephone 3715 Schuyler.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, technical graduate, 16 years' experience in construction, supervising, and advisory capacity, practical, resourceful, and of executive ability, accustomed to handle large work in steam, air, water, and industrial lines, available April 1; present employers of national prominence; highest references; American, speaking English, Spanish, and German. H 308 Times Downtown.

MOTION PICTURE THEATRICAL MANAGER, with highest references, desires position evenings, New York City; preferably near subway. J 47 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, having a thorough knowledge of modern accounting methods and corporation management, now holding a position paying $4,000 yearly, feels that he has reached the limit of advancement in his present connection; he is experienced in financial matters, having acted for a number of years as assistant to the Treasurer of a large corporation; is an American, 32 years of age; capable and efficient.
His sole reason for making a change is to obtain a position where there is an opportunity for a broader future. L 201 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, QUALIFIED SECRETARY, ASSISTANT TO BUSY EXECUTIVE, University education, 28, seeks connection where ability will merit advancement; ten years' thorough business experience; ability writing concise business letters; efficiently handling important details; executive ability; knowledge efficiency methods; retentive memory, quick conception, pleasing personality, refined manners; highest recommendations. J 155 Times.

OFFICE MAN, executive, accountant, wants responsible position, with established firm; have superior ability, college education, wide and successful experience, desire position with future opportunity; can start now. J 80 Times.

OFFICE CLERK, (33,) single, desires position; thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, general office work, Russian and German languages; hard worker; moderate salary. J 73 Times.

PACKER and shipping room man wishes position; expert packer; best references. J 132 Times.

PORTER.—Strictly temperate; never drinks, smokes; honest; appreciate good position refined establishment; guarantee this advertisement true. J. B., 519 3d Av.

POSITION wanted as executive, by a young man, 30; unquestionable ability; graduate of three universities; lawyer by profession; has had five years' experience in the banking business in Europe and in this country; can furnish highest references; would gladly go to Europe or South America on honorable mission or as representative; at present employed; wishes no salesman's position unless big business. X 251 Times Annex.

POSITION WANTED BY GENTLEMAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY, 50 YEARS OF AGE; EXPERIENCED IN ALL BRANCHES OF BUILDING BUSINESS; NO OBJECTION TO LEAVING NEW YORK. E 66 TIMES.

PETROLEUM STATISTICIAN.
Thoroughly familiar with all details of the petroleum industry, (United States and Mexico,) open for executive position with petroleum concern, or would investigate for or represent banking interests in large petroleum corporation; out-of-town offers considered. J 67 Times.

PRINTER, (21;) five years' all around experience; small plant; desires steady position chance for advancement. B. K. 122 Times Downtown.

PROOFREADER, &c.—Educated young man, literary inclinations, proofreader, stenographer, desires position. L 218 Times Downtown.

PUBLISHER, MANUFACTURING MAN, AND ACCOUNTANT,
with experience in subscription and mail order work, open for position; small publication or mail order house preferred. L 283 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Gentleman, strenuous worker, tactful interviewer, forceful writer, editor, (war, international politics, finance,) press agent, familiar corporation stock, exchange, finance, lost position through war, desires position offering permanency. J 68 Times.

REFINED Italian-American young man, speaking both languages, competent to make adjustments, diplomatic, polite in meeting people, wishes position. Farrood, 84 Windsor Place, Brooklyn.

RELIABLE MAN, capable heading responsibility, making things go, hard worker, willing to thoroughly master his work, college graduate, 27, five years' executive experience handling and developing large force, office management, successful organizing and directing city philanthropic work, wishes to enter good business firm with assured opportunity for advancement on merit, ability, and character; best references. J 156 Times.

SALESMAN AND SALES MANAGER
who can give satisfaction wherever placed wants to connect with progressive firm; has broad selling and business experience, also successful record; can handle any mechanical line; capable of handling large propositions; has traveled great deal this country; many years' practical experience in machinery and power plant lines; one with executive ability and initiative. J 31 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—With a following of good men, recently connected with a large office specialty, is open for a high-grade proposition, either as manager or sales agent. L 299 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER,
with successful selling record, can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. J 16 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, CHICAGO.
Sales manager, with sales office in Chicago, now in New York, has 3,000 live customers, between Chicago & San Francisco, mostly department stores, wishes to hear from A1 manufactures, importers, jobbers, who desire representation out West; highest references; state full particulars in first letter. Byrnes, 1,048 Morris Av., Bronx.

SALES MANAGER.—Young man that is old enough to know how and young enough to have the ambition to do, wants a position as sales manager or assistant; has every qualification and experience that is necessary to work intelligently; conditions abroad affect my present position. L 252 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN is open for a high grade proposition; is experienced in dealing with banks, railroad and insurance companies, etc. L 298 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 30, energetic young married man, ten years' outside experience calling on manufacturers, desires connection with responsible house; highest references, last employer. J 72 Times.

SALESMAN to travel or resident representative; 20 years' experience selling architects and contractors throughout United States building materials; familiar with plans. L 120 Times.

SALESMAN.—YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE WHOLESALE SILKS WANTS TO CONNECT WITH RELIABLE FIRM; HIGHEST REFERENCES. BLACKMAR, 230 WEST 136TH ST.

SALESMAN carrying Southern States with gloves, usually finished trip in May, desires line novelties or holiday goods to sell balance of year and carry as side line during glove season. X 204 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, &c.—Good sales, executive, pushing, office man; technical Harvard graduate; experienced, steel, machinery, tools, coal; good correspondent. L 240 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—L. A. Flax, formerly from Wolfson-Flax Co., Brooklyn, wishes to carry a good line of confectionery, calling on the jobbing and big retail trade in the city and metropolitan district. Address 94 Osborn St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, aged 25, Hebrew, with unusual business qualifications and experience, wants to connect with house offering a future; commission preferred. J 133 Times.

SALESMAN with Philadelphia office solicits lines of merit for the shirtwaist, suit, and skirt cutting trade; commission basis only. 611 Weightman Building, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced in notion and fancy goods line, desires position as inside or outside salesman. L 244 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Energetic and well-educated young man of 23 desires to learn salesmanship; will only consider firm of reputation L 223 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Want good, strong lines of merchandise, straight commission, for States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois. D. S. Cottan, 80 Washington Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

SALES MANAGER, eight years head of one of the largest sales and advertising organizations in the country, seeks new connection Address Box J 144 Times.

SALES ENGINEER, experienced in building and mechanical lines, open for traveling position in negotiating and sales department of manufacturer or contractor. J 100 Times.

SALESMAN.—Pleasure or truck; 5 years' experience on latter; large following. B 48 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced specialty grocery salesman with advertising experience desires position. J 61 Times.

SALESMAN, four years' experience, would like connection with commercial house. J 55 Times.

SALESMAN traveling Pacific Coast desires staple line from able manufacturer. J 19 Times.

SALESMAN.—26, hustler, wishes to connect with progressive concern. B. S., 67 Times.

SAN FRANCISCO will be my headquarters after April 1, an American, 27, speak French and German, and have bought and sold goods for years; have also been in business for myself; want good position in San Francisco, or first class lines for the coast. J 92 Times.

SECRETARY.—EXECUTIVE AND EXPERT STENOGRAPHER OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; SIX YEARS WITH PRESENT EMPLOYER IN CONFIDENTIAL POSITION; PLEASANT PERSONALITY AND ADDRESS; EXCEPTIONAL WRITTEN AND PERSONAL REFERENCES; FULL DETAILS AT INTERVIEW. C 370 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY.
Energetic young man, 26, for past six years connected with large corporation as assistant to advertising manager, desires position as secretary to executive, where ability will be recognized and bring merited remuneration; excellent education; experienced stenographer and correspondent; highest credentials; interview solicited. J 138 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY and assistant to executive, (27;) education, High School of Commerce, New York Institute of Accountancy; 9 years' business experience, secretarial, accounting, stenographic; highest credentials; salary $40. L 286 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER.
Seven years' comprehensive experience in positions requiring tact, initiative, and reliability; age 24; salary $22. C 340 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, 29, educated executive, able correspondent, capable manager, excellent references (stenographer incidentally) wishes responsible position. Secretary, 3,393 Broadway.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 24, desires connection with corporation or executive as secretary; experienced stenographer, typist, correspondent; expert bookkeeper, accountant, penman; executive ability. J 38 Times.

SECRETARY.—(28,) EXPERIENCED OFFICE MAN AND STENOGRAPHER; EXECUTIVE ABILITY; TACTFUL. J 87 TIMES.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—Gentleman of refined voice and appearance; good breeding, social experience and artistic taste, is open to engagement as social secretary to lady of position or as reception clerk in photographic or art studio. Secretary, 2,694 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, manager, (27,) excellent education, extensive business experience; versatile, good appearance. Huntington, 709, 60 Wall. Hanover 851. L 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 19; rapid and accurate; high school and business school graduate; good commercial training. A 129 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, desires position where reliability, good judgment, grammatical English, are more essential than speed. C 87 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER desires evening work; home or office. L 245 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR and MANAGER.—Trade journal, newspaper, and magazine advertising, open for connection with high-class publication; nine years' experience, opportunity more important than salary. J 122 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, 15 years' experience, also estimating contracts, detailing all kinds construction, hard worker, wants engagement with builder or architect, city or out of town. J 88 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT open for a position in high-class apartment house or office building; am licensed engineer; nothing under $100.00 and apartment. William P. Featherstone, 149 W. 95th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Thoroughly competent busy board; Christian; $10. L 297 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Spanish and French teacher would like work for Summer; teaching or business; best references. B 88 Times Annex.

THEATRICAL MANAGER seeks position, front or back house, in New York, evenings; had many years' experience with well-known producer and can satisfy the most particular as to my character and honesty; used to looking after big shows and large number of male and female artists. J 66 Times.

TIMEKEEPER, CARETAKER, OFFICE MAN, &c.—American, Protestant, Mason, knowledge of accounting, actuarial, secretarial, office routine, 40 years old, wants position where willingness and discretion are appreciated; best references. Box 72, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TO EXECUTIVE

I would prove a valuable assistant in helping carry out your plans and relieving you of detail, or in efficiently managing a department; have had fifteen years' excellent experience, covering sales promotion, advertising, purchasing, and managerial work; possess executive ability, initative, and energy; practiced in principles of system and efficiency; references substantiate the above; age 33. J 77 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR, foreign correspondent, teacher, American college graduate, knows well French, Italian, Spanish, Latin; A1 references. J 58 Times.

TRANSLATIONS AND TYPING.—SPANISH, ENGLISH, FRENCH; REASONABLE RATES. J 41 TIMES.

TRAVELER, experienced South, Southwest, Central and Middle West, large following, wishes permanent connection with reliable house. B 56 Annex.

TUTOR.—Columbia College graduate, experienced tutor, desires evening employment. J 121 Times.

VALET, &c.—Japanese, long experience as valet, butler, cook, also good general housework, wishes position, bachelor's place, small family; best references. Moto, 161 West 46th.

VALET, ATTENDANT, COMPANION.—Sober, reliable; employed. Palmer, 62 West 66th.

YOUTH of 18 eager to enter chemical industry; salary no object; can furnish splendid references. Z. Y., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wide-awake, energetic, and intelligent seeks responsible position with automobile or manufacturing concern as assistant salesman or otherwise; have over five years' sound business experience. J 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years of age, having six years' experience as salesman, desires position where there is chance for advancement if results are shown; highest references. C 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, 3 years' experience, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position offering chance for advancement; A1 references. B. Kanter, 686 Beck St., Bronx, New York.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN (20) seeks commercial position; bright, intelligent, energetic, and industrious; knowledge foreign languages; expert figurer; excellent penman. W. W., 2,960 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, 3 years' experience, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position offering chance for advancement; A1 references. B. Kanter, 686 Beck St., Bronx, New York.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) desires position with publishing house; expert statistician, proofreading ability, general clerical experience; references. T 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) present employed, desires position with opportunities for advancement; experienced credit investigating; best references. L 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, ambitious, six years' general office experience, desires position; quick and accurate figurer; trustworthy. L 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) ambitious, desires position with advancement. Lavine, 350 East 54th St.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position at anything. J 44 Times.

YOUNG MAN, shipping experience; not afraid work. H. B., 60 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for our furniture, hats, flowers, feathers, jewelry and leather goods departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

SALESWOMEN.—We require saleswomen in various departments to serve several days a week; experience not necessary, and salary will be paid while learning; this presents a splendid opportunity to qualify for a permanent position on our regular staff. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of girls as parcel wrappers; come with proof of age. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ANALYSTS.
Typists, experienced; must have mail order experience; accuracy, speed and a knowledge of merchandise are required; steady employment, and good salary to those qualified. E. F., 118 Times.

APPRENTICES
AND
MESSENGERS
FOR
DRESSMAKING
WORKROOMS.
Neat young girls; paid while learning excellent opportunities for advancement. Apply side entrance.
KURZMAN,
5th Av. and 36th St.

ASSISTANT BUYERS
SUIT DEPARTMENT
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an assistant buyer for their women's suit department; a desirable position at liberal salary is offered to one possessing the necessary qualifications. Apply by letter, addressing "Suits," Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT, about 25, in small but busy office, to work up to taking charge; must have had experience in handling a wide variety of details quickly, be a typist and bookkeeper; give reference and salary desired. Box 80, 157 East 47th St.

ATTRACTIVE LADIES FOR SHAKESPEARE. "HENDERSON PLAYERS," AEOLIAN HALL.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AVENUE—MADISON AVENUE,
34TH AND 35TH STREETS,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR SECTION; ALSO A CAPABLE UNDERWEAR WOMAN, POSSESSING EXECUTIVE ABILITY, FOR HEAD OF STOCK. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT U.

BEAD WORKERS.
WANTED — EXPERIENCED WORKERS ON FANCY BEAD BAGS; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS WORK.
J. M. GIDDING CO.,
564 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Smart woman; good pen; quick and accurate at figures; state salary. J 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in law office, with experience as stenographer; state experience and salary expected. L 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—In small hospital; $50 and board; apply before 11 A. M. Monday. 500 West 57th St.

BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. has several positions open for saleswomen in pattern departments; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply on Monday, between 9 and 12 A. M., at Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

CANVASSER.—Lady with experience canvassing piano prospects wanted at once; good salary. Call 1,338 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COMPETENT multigraph, addressograph, and filing girl; knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred; location, 42d St. and 6th Av. Address Moving Pictures, J 84 Times.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Typists, expert; must have mail order experience; preference will be given to those capable of composing their own letters; steady employment and good salary to those qualified. P. J. S., 85 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR to demonstrate and sell beautifier; a new liquid cream; finest preparation on the market; inexpensive; write, stating what experience, if any. Cranston, Room 714, 105 Hudson St.

DRESSMAKERS wanted; a desirable all-year-round position for young women who understand dressmaking. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to N. Kennedy, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

EXPERIENCED CORSETIERE wanted. Apply Emma Leary, 161 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

FOLDERS, experienced on tissue paper patterns. Apply to Mr. Bidwell, 34 Hubert St., (3 blocks below Desbrosses St.)

FANCY FEATHER BRANCHERS.
Only those accustomed to high-class work need apply.
HEWLETT ROBIN CO.,
417 5th Av.

FORELADY.—Experienced on lisle and chamoisette gloves must know all operations; good position and excellent future for right person. H 306 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
PLATED JEWELRY AND SHELL GOODS DEP

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOYS, must be over 16, for office work; good promotion for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY in large publishing house; must be public school graduate; good chance for a bright, clean-cut boy; J. Finn, David William Co., 239 West 39th St.

BOYS for delivery and errands; must be willing, good appearance, and furnish references. Apply side entrance, 8 A. M. Kurzman, 5th Av. and 36th St.

BOY, insurance broker's office; must be experienced in this business; state age, experience, salary; advancement. L 271 Times Downtown.

BOY.—15-16, for downtown office. Apply own handwriting to P. O. Box 438, New York.

BOY wanted for forwarding business; state full details. H 314 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOY, 16-17, for large hardware concern; excellent opportunity for advancement. Sterling, 120 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT young man, good family, 18-20, for opening in downtown bank; give references, particulars, salary required, &c. C 268 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF A PROMINENT CHICAGO DRY GOODS HOUSE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EPERIENCED BUYER FAMILIAR WITH GENERAL LINES OF MERCHANDISE; PERMANENT POSITION IS OFFERED TO ONE WHO CAN QUALIFY; ANSWER GIVING AGE AND COMPLETE DETAIL OF EXPERIENCE. T 160 TIMES.

CARD INVENTORY CLERK.—Young man with experience in keeping perpetual inventory; state experience in detail, salary, or no attention paid to replies. T 163 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; white; preferably between 40 and 50 years of age; American citizen; operate and care for Cadillac or Oakland; willing to reside vicinity Orange or in New York City; not afraid of work; must have unquestionable reference. Address B. G. W., P. O. Box 280, New York City.

CLERK.—West side real estate firm requires services of man in property management department; state experience and qualification for general management and renting elevator apartment houses; moderate salary to start, with good opportunity for advancement. Address, stating salary, H. B., 49 Times Harlem.

COACHMAN, CHAUFFEUR.—Country; permanent. Apply Room 21B, 220 Broadway, 1:30 P. M., Tuesday.

COLORED MAN wanted to cook and care for seven-room apartment by a bachelor of middle age; a good place for the right man; my former man died; he was with me three years and I never spoke a cross or impatient word to him; applications may be made by letter only in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and compensation expected. H. W., Room 916, 31 Nassau St.

COME TO FRANKLIN SQUARE!—This is an invitation to book and magazine salesmen to call and have our periodical propositions, "The Tales of the Frontier" and "Napoleon," explained; liberal commissions; salesmen of other specialties who are willing to learn are not barred. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York. See Mr. E. Fischer.

CONTRACTORS on white barber coats; steady work; good pay; references required. Weissfeld Bros., 332 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENT wanted; one with mail order experience preferred; state age, salary, reference. Confidential, 99 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Young man about 23, with experience in cost accounting, with executive ability, to supervise department; good future for energetic chap; start $15; apply by letter. Lovell & McConnell Mfg. Co., 104 Wright St., Newark, N. J.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

Industrious young man, thoroughly understanding the brokerage business of cottonseed products, wanted; salary and commission basis; rare chance for right party; only those having been actually connected with this business for last few years need apply. H 316 Times Downtown.

COUNSELOR in boys' Summer camp; high-calibred college man, with wide experience in dealing with boys. Apply fully, stating terms. X 213 Times Annex.

CREW MANAGERS to distribute food products; salary, $15 weekly; send reference or no attention. L 154 Times.

DESIGNER AND PERFORATOR WITH EXPERIENCE IN ART EMBROIDERY LINES. CALL WEIL-LORIMER-GREENBAUM, 580 BROADWAY.

DRAUGHTSMAN.

Experienced in mechanical work in chemical plant; driers, tanks, steam piping, &c.; only experienced men need apply; reply stating nationality, experience, and salary expected. Address Draughtsman, Box 161 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—With experience on electrical apparatus, motors, generators, switchboards, transformers, controllers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRAFTSMAN.—Machinery, want high-class man; state full particulars. L 206 Times Downtown.

ENERGETIC young man, with good education for circulation department of established publication; state age, experience, and salary expected. L 247 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED men to sell 7,500-mile guaranteed tire puncture protected; salary. Call mornings or write Manager, 117 Leonard.

FACTORY MANAGER.

Experienced in the manufacture of interchangeable small parts, who can successfully handle a plant employing 4,000; reply stating age, nationality, education, and experience. Address Factory, Box 102 Times Downtown.

FARM SALESMEN to sell attractive small farms in Eastern North Carolina; liberal cash commissions; no investment required on your part; fertile lands, ample rainfall, long growing season; excellent shipping facilities; easy terms to purchasers; send for illustrated folder describing proposition in detail. HUGH MacRAE & CO., Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York.

FOREMAN wanted, experienced on fine store fixtures; must know how to lay out work. L 122 Times.

FURNITURE SALESMAN, accustomed to high-class stock, preferably one with decorative experience; guarantee minimum salary; commission basis. Halle Brothers Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES

OF A

REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

HAT BUYER WANTED.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND ALERT MAN WHO HAS HAD WIDE EXPERIENCE IN BOTH BUYING AND MERCHANDISING, WHO KNOWS HOW TO TURN A STOCK AND HAS A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF HATS; SUCH A MAN CAN NAME HIS OWN SALARY. NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY. APPLICATION BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING COMPLETE DETAILS AS TO EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE; NO LETTERS FAILING IN THIS RESPECT WILL BE GIVEN CONSIDERATION.

BRILL BROTHERS,
44 EAST 14TH ST.

HOTEL MANAGER WANTED.

An experienced manager for modern hotel, with established reputation in large Eastern city; write giving complete particulars and salary expected; all correspondence in strict confidence. Address Hotel Manager, Z 360 Times Annex.

INSURANCE AGENT.—An industrial insurance agent can double his income if in touch with debit at present. Want a live man who is not willing to make a bare living all his life. Salary and commission, excellent opening with large concern. V. M., Box L 209 Times Downtown.

KNITTED REAPER manufacturer who thoroughly understands business to manage plant in Philadelphia. Address L 149 Times.

LUBRICATING OIL AND GREASE EXPORT AND JOBBING MANAGER. Old-established, leading manufacturer greases and lubricants, looking for high-grade, thoroughly equipped grease and lubricating oil man, capable handling department; must have jobbing and export experience; state qualifications by letter; communications and interviews strictly confidential.

H. C. Hutchins, 17 Battery Place, New York.

LEDGER CLERK.—Wanted, a young man as ledger clerk; must write a good hand and be quick and accurate at figures. Address by letter, stating experience and salary expected, Steiner & Son, Asbury Park, N. J.

LUMBER SALESMAN.—Must have experience in hardwoods; state references, salary expected, territory covered. Metropolitan Lumber Co., Newark, N. J.

MACHINISTS.—Inside and outside machinists wanted; good pay; eight-hour day; chance for advancement; reply by letter. The Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

MANAGER.

A LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE IN PHILADELPHIA REQUIRES A MANAGER FOR THEIR BUREAU OF ADJUSTMENTS.

NO APPLICANT WILL BE CONSIDERED WHO HAS NOT HAD EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR A THOROUGHLY TRAINED MAN.

ADDRESS IN STRICT CONFIDENCE, BOX L 187 TIMES.

MANAGER WANTED FOR LARGE MODERN DEPARTMENT MARKET; ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE AS BUYER IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS PREFERRED. ADDRESS M. B. FLORSHEIM, RICHMOND, VA.

MANAGER for manufacturing plant; one with chemical experience preferred; state experience, reference, and salary; good position for right man. L 125 Times.

MAN.—Wanted thoroughly reliable white man to care for horses; wages $25 per month and board; references required. Apply 900 King's Highway, Brooklyn.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER with practical experience in chemical industry as chief engineer of our new branch.

Apply in writing, giving details of experience and salary expected, to

STANDARD ANILINE PRODUCTS, INC.,
398 5th Av.,
New York City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—A good, all-around man; familiar with mill construction, also smelting and refining works; not a temporary position to a good man. In reply state age, experience, when you could report, and salary required to Post Office Box 287, Newark, N. J., engineering dept.

MODEL.—Young man of good appearance, about 5 feet 8 inches tall, 37 chest, as model in men's wholesale clothing house; one with experience preferred. Write H. J. M., Box 28, 21 East 14th St.

OFFICE BOY with some experience for wholesale house; permanent position with advancement; state age and experience. Wholesale, Box L 138 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be neat and respectful; state age, race, schooling, and salary expected. H 309 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Must be active and intelligent; no cigarette smokers need apply. Room 1514, 11 Pine St.

OFFICE BOY wanted. Apply Frank Merz, 257 4th Av., New York.

OFFICE MANAGER

Between the ages of 30 and 40 years; manufacturing and accounting experience essential; reply, stating age, nationality, education, experience, and salary desired. Address Office Box 168 Times Downtown.

PHARMACIST.—Graduate pharmacist with extensive packing and shipping experience in drug and chemical line to take full charge of packing dept., stock rooms and shipping package goods of large New York chemical plant; applicants must state qualifications fully, have unquestionable references and give age, nationality, salary expected. Chemicals, L 231 Times Downtown.

PIANO SALESMAN for outside work; good man, able to get his own prospects and follow up leads; good position for hustler; salary. Call Monday or Tuesday A. M., 1,338 Broadway, Brooklyn.

PORTERS.

STRONG, ACTIVE MEN, ABOUT 30 YEARS OF AGE, REQUIRED. APPLY AT ONCE BY LETTER. ADDRESS F. A. M.

BEST & CO.,

5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.

PRINTING SALESMAN wanted by A1 house; must be highest grade; salary or commission; replies confidential. Expert, J 127 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN

wanted for best one-family proposition in the market; chance for right man to earn $10,000 a year and make a life connection with a permanent building company; don't apply if you can't prove past performances; moderate advance against commission; our houses surpass $75 per month apartments; terms $750 cash, $15 per month. Apply by letter only, Secretary, 2,174 66th St., Brooklyn.

REPORTER.—Cover commercial markets; state age, experience, and salary desired; bright, limited-experienced reporter considered. Publisher, L 269 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL SALESMAN, 30 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE, REQUIRED IN OUR BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. EXCELLENT SALARY AND STEADY POSITION OFFERED ENERGETIC WORKERS; ONLY THOSE HAVING EXPERIENCE IN SELLING HIGH-CLASS BOYS' CLOTHING WILL BE CONSIDERED; APPLICATION BY MAIL ONLY, WHICH WILL BE HELD STRICTLY IN CONFIDENCE. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

BEST & CO.,

5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.

SALESMAN.—We want a high-grade specialty road salesman, to visit our established trade, also open new agency, introducing our revolutionary plan of retailing popular sheet music; with a small music assortment, we furnish a large size standard make phonograph and disc records, which enable the dealer to give a perfect demonstration; commission averages $9 to $16 on each sale. McKinley Music Co., 80 5th Av., corner 14th St.

SALESMAN wanted; an importer of laces, embroideries, and other specialties, with a large trade, desires an experienced salesman, not over 45 years of age, for Southwest Virginia, portions of West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky; drawing account based on commission; only men with established trade in this territory and live wires need apply; all communications confidential and will be returned if desired. Address, with full particulars, Box L 143 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; an importer of laces, embroideries, and other specialties, with a large trade, desires an experienced salesman, not over 45 years of age, for Western North Carolina and portions of Western South Carolina; drawing account based on commission; only men with established trade in this territory and live wires need apply; all communications confidential and will be returned if desired. Address, with full particulars, Box L 142 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, reliable young married man to learn the selling methods of a well-known concern; permanent position with good pay assured after salesman has fulfilled the requirements; salary paid for time spent preparing for the work; previous selling experience not essential; applicant must be a resident of Manhattan or the Bronx. Address Box 347, Madison Square.

SALESMAN WHO HAS LARGE EARNING ABILITY; MUST HAVE ESTABLISHED TRADE WITH HOTELS, CLUBS, STEAMSHIPS, APARTMENTS, OR OFFICE BUILDINGS; COMMISSION; WRITE DETAILS NECESSARY TO SECURE INTERVIEW. BOX L 239 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.

EXPERIENCED BOOK SALESMEN TO SELL THE INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL LIBRARY; AN ENTIRELY NEW AND INDEPENDENT SERIES OF HISTORIES COVERING THE COUNTRIES NOW AT WAR; LIBERAL COMMISSION. A. R. KELLER, 171 MADISON AV.

SALESMEN.

A large manufacturer of national repute is open for three first-class salesmen; only those able to earn upward of $4,000 per year on commission basis need apply; high grade references required. Apply Room 815, Woolworth Building.

SALESMAN to represent manufacturer; must be well acquainted with department store handkerchief buyers; straight commission; no objection to kindred line; to receive attention replies must contain full particulars as to territory covered, other lines, references, &c. L 135 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for an old-established high-class paint manufacturing company; give references, age, experience, and salary desired in first letter; no application considered without above information. Write Box 217, Canton, Ohio.

SALESMEN.—We have a very attractive side-line proposition for you; large commission, easy seller; you can make a sale in every place your regular line takes you. Rock Manufacturing Co., 18 Salem Av., Carbondale, Penn.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced man of good address to call on large business houses in the city; big demand for our proposition; old-established concern; permanent position; commission basis. M. L. Co., 1st floor, 110 Madison Av., near 29th.

SALESMAN with knowledge of vulcanized fibre, varnished cloth and paper, mica, and similar insulating materials; liberal salary to right man; state experience and references. Address M., L 254 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Premium and advertising men to sell the best advertising premium proposition, absolutely new; commission basis; state experience and references first letter. Merchants Cash Sales Co., St. Joseph, Mich.

SALESMEN.—We still can use more salesmen of energy and ambition in our campaign of selling electric sweepers; good men can make good money; no canvassing; commission basis. L 241 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Hustler to sell bags, belts and novelties; must be experienced in this line; good inducement to right party for road and also New York City; salary and commission. L 147 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted one who sells to the jobbing trade if cloaks & suits; salary and commission. Apply Jacob Bierman, 28 W. 15th St.

SALESMAN, chemical, for city; must be experienced and thoroughly capable of handling big deals in the chemical trade; give reference and salary expected. L 126 Times.

SALESMAN for city; must have ability and experience in selling chemicals; no other need apply; give experience, reference, and salary. L 123 Times.

SALESMAN, clean-cut, well-dressed, 30 to 40; proposition indorsed by leading firms; strong selling features; select lines open; commission. Marcato, 120 West 32d.

SALESMAN.—With fire insurance experience, not over 30 years of age; salary and commission. F. A., 141 Times.

SALESMAN.—Side line ladies' neckwear, leather collars and cuff sets; selling at sight; good commission. L 146 Times.

SALESMAN to call on the cut-up trade. Write only, giving full particulars. Commission, 396 Broadway, Room 1,012.

SALESMAN for steam specialty, widely advertised; salable in every boiler room; liberal commission. Sales, 29 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN experienced insect screens; choice territory; salary, split profit; references. A. A., 360 Times.

SALESMAN.—Side line belts, ladies' and children; extra good sellers; good commission. L 148 Times.

SALESMEN.—New adding machine, $7.50; adds, multiplies, and subtracts; guaranteed; liberal commission. J 106 Times.

SALESMAN of intelligence, ability; advancement; permanent; salary. Room 1,001, 220 5th Av.

SALESMEN to handle freight, express and parcel post guide; new edition; liberal commissions. Room 308, 96 Warren St.

SALESMAN, fur, for New York State, Pennsylvania, and East; commission. L 150 Times.

SIDE-LINE SALESMAN OR AGENT wanted; commission; in one small sale you can make $20 daily; having proper connections or selling ability, you should make several daily, visiting elevator companies, machine shops, mill supply, hardware houses, &c.; record requested. L 234 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR—Storage warehouse, fireproof, requires competent solicitor; experience necessary. E. E., Times Harlem.

SOLICITORS for dry goods trade paper; commission. 225 5th Av., Room 1,010.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN WANTED.

A VERY PROFITABLE BUSINESS CONNECTION AND VALUABLE EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY IS AVAILABLE FOR SEVERAL REAL TOP-NOTCH SPECIALTY SALESMEN.

THOSE ABLE AND WILLING TO FINANCE THEMSELVES FOR SIXTY DAYS TO PROVE THEIR ABILITY WILL BE SUCCESSFUL, BE GIVEN SALES MANAGEMENT IN EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY ON COMMISSION BASIS, WITH LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT.

OUR AUTOMATIC TICKET SELLING AND CASH REGISTERS ARE WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN FROM COAST TO COAST. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MEN DESIRING TO BUILD UP A PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR THEMSELVES.

SEE GENERAL MANAGER, SUITE 403 BUICK BUILDING, 1,737 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by large banking house to take English dictation and do Spanish translating; state age, nationality, school work, business experience, if now resided outside U. S., where, and other particulars; what languages read or spoken, present salary, and salary expected. Reply by typewritten letter, T. S., 120 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; not over 19 years; rapid dictation and fast typewriting; must be live wire, not afraid of work; good chance for advancement; no beginners. Answer by letter only, own handwriting, stating experience, salary expected, and reference, Luria Brothers & Co., Hudson Terminal Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted by prominent mercantile house; must be thoroughly experienced, quick, and accurate; permanent position to right party; reply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and references, to Box Y S 96 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Corporation desires young men, high school graduates preferred; beginner's salary probationary period; excellent opportunity quick advancement. J 59 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, accurate, high school education; good future for right party; start $8; call Monday, 9 A. M., Rosenwald & Weil, 200 5th Av., Room 1,208.

STENOGRAPHER who has had mercantile experience for office of large importing house. Address J 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; good chance for advancement. L 144 Times.

STOCK AND BOND SALESMEN wanted; steady employment two years; good salesmen earning $5,000 to $15,000 yearly; only those with good record and ability need apply; salary and commission. B 41 Times Annex.

SURGEON, F. A. C. S., PREFERRED, wanted by city corporation; half time; state lowest salary. C 375 Times Downtown.

USHERS.—Young men; neat appearance; only clean and tidy need apply. 116th St. and 7th Av., upstairs, between 10 and 11.

TABLET MAKER WANTED.—At least two years' experience on Colton & Stokes compressed tablet machine. Call American Druggists' Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

TOOLMAKERS AND MACHINISTS.

This Company can employ a number of additional first-class workmen in this line and offers the following inducements: Good wages, steady employment, clean, sanitary factory, high-grade work, and one of the best cities in the country in which to live. In applying state age, rate of wages expected, and give a brief description of previous experience.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

TRANSLATOR wanted by large banking house to do Spanish translating; must be good stenographer to take English dictation; state age, nationality, school work, business experience, if resided outside U. S., where, and other particulars; what languages read or spoken, present salary, and salary expected; reply by typewritten letter, T. H., 140 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER REPAIRERS Wanted.—Can use ten experienced men at our Newark factory and three at our New York Stores. Address, stating experience, American Writing Machine Company, 345 Broadway, N.Y.C.

TYPIST.—Underwood; German correspondence only; call personally, 34 North Moore St., city.

WE MANUFACTURE A STAPLE ARTICLE AND SERVE THE NATIONAL TRADE THROUGH OUR SALESMEN.

For a man who possesses, in addition to ability, that personality necessary as a manager of men and salesmen, we have a position.

Among you, there are some who covet an opportunity which, in addition to a salary, will enable you to realize on your initiative and which offers you the satisfaction derived from receiving proper appreciation of work well done.

We should like to get in touch with such a man. The information given in your application will be a guide by which we can judge your fitness. Write Box X 245 Times Annex.

WHOLESALE HOUSE, downtown, wants man in salesroom; he must have selling ability, a genial, entertaining disposition, tactful; knowledge of line not essential; state age, experience, &c. Write P. O. Box 1,848, New York City.

YOUNG MAN with executive ability in office of piano factory; must be good correspondent and have selling ability; fine chance for advancement; state salary wanted, age, and full particulars. J. C., 163 East 125th St.

YOUNG MAN AS OFFICE ASSISTANT.—About 21 years of age, having knowledge of stenography; salary $10, with chance for advancement to proper applicant. L 187 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, willing to learn the retail furniture business, who can do stenography and typewriting is wanted by a progressive firm. Write or call Naegeli Furniture Co., 623 West 181st St.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, with mechanical or electrical knowledge; steady employment; state age, education and salary expected. J 62 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted accustomed to selling financial securities; salary or commission. Apply Box X 205 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced in foreign exchange work, capable of supervising 20-30 assistants; salary, $2,000 to $3,000.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER. — Capable of designing a line of steam turbines and centrifugal pumps; salary, $3,000.

OPERATING ENGINEER.—Young man with N. Y. license, first class, to act as chief in factory; salary, $1,500.

FOREMAN.—Experienced on small beach lathe work; salary, $1,200.

CHIEF CHEMIST.—To take charge of laboratory in chemical plant manufacturing synthetic dyes; salary, $1,500-$3,000.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Experienced on ornamental iron work; salary, $1,200-$1,500.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Checker on electric automobiles; salary, $1,200.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMEN. — Several on chemical plant layout, elevating and conveying machinery, automatic machinery, tools, jigs and fixtures, etc.; salaries, $20-$35 weekly.

Call between 12 and 2 o'clock.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A. office experience, $25; inspector underground construction work, steam heating experience required, $90 monthly; power plant engineer for private residence, $125 monthly; draughtsmen, mechanical, (3,) $20 up; stenographers (10) wanted, $10 up. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISORS, material chaser, machine shop layout clerk, assembly foreman, mechanical and electrical engineers, casualty statistical clerk, secretary, typists, salesmen (3) New Jersey, $15 salary to start; office boys; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Agency, 10 East 43d.—Stenographer, $14; clerk, (college graduate,) electrical experience, $90. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, dictaphone operators, bank clerks, experienced only; interview, 9-2. Efficiency Bureau, Incorp., Agency, 36 E. 42d, Room 628.

WILLIS HAWLEY EXC., 50 Court St., Bklyn. —Mechanical draftsmen, $25 and up; railroad manifest clerk, $15; automobile assemblers, $18.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, $15; ledger clerk, $10; stenographer, (Spanish,) $18; others. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Many Spanish, French, English stenographers; also clerks. Pan-American Agency, 24 Stone St.

SECRETARIES, stenographers, typists; register free. F. X. Goggin, 200 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN, EARN WHILE LEARNING MECHANICAL DENTISTRY,

the most uncrowded, fastest growing profession. After graduating earn $25 to $75 a week STEADILY. Learn quickly and thoroughly by actual practice in this MODERN School, most highly approved by Dental Practitioners. The FIRST of its kind licensed by the Regents. No education requirements; no home or book study; individual continuous instruction, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily. Attend as you can. Easy payments. For particulars get our Booklet "B."

The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 W. 45th St.

BOOKKEEPERS, competent, accountancy training for Public Service Commission accountants; $1,800 to $2,400; income tax report inspectors, $1,500 to $2,100; examinations in April; personal instruction by Hermann E. Goldschmidt, Certified Public Accountant, 1,265 Broadway. Phone 9233 Madison.

Attend Opening Session Monday, 6:30 P. M.

EXECUTIVE man.—High-grade sales manager, experienced dry batteries, $4,000-$5,000; salesman, experienced, salary, commission; clerk, banking experience, $15; others, $10-$12; bookkeepers, $10-$20; fine penman, clerk, $13; stenographer, Spanish, $25; others, $12-$15; other fine positions. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, Railway Mail, and other branches are good. Prepare for "exams" under former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Booklet H 11 free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

MUSIC AND SINGING taught FREE to men and women who love music, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock; free pass at Educational Dep't. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MEN.—EARN $1,300 TO $4,000 A YEAR. Learn mechanical dentistry in 3 months. Bodee's Dental Trade School, 17 West 44th. Est. 1892. Licensed by Regents.

SEVENTY-THREE MEN needed at once for a new profession, tree surgery; taught evenings; positions guaranteed. Call or write, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

PHOTOPLAY writing taught evenings, under direction of Henry Albert Phillips. Send for free visitors' pass and booklet, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line

WANTED—Several thoroughly reliable men and women, familiar with selling of books, who desire to enter a more genteel and profitable enterprise on commission basis; only men and women of refinement, culture, intelligence, and abundance of push and energy, able to give the highest references, and who ARE A SUCCESS and can prove it, need apply. Highest Standards, 75 Times.

AGENTS.—We want an energetic, reliable person in each town to talk our line of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; experience unnecessary; permanent, profitable employment; commissions payable weekly; no investment required; no delivering or collecting; good time now to begin. Perry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. Established 21 years.

GENTLEMAN OR GENTLEWOMAN for suburban canvassing under plan by which objectionable features eliminated; must finance themselves; worker makes big money. Address P. W. Hart, 100 6th Av., New York.

AGENTS.—Make a dollar an hour; sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils; sample package and catalogue of household specialities free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 580, Amsterdam, N. Y.

GRAPE JUICE CHEWING GUM.—All storekeepers buy; round, coated grapes of gum; constant demand because chewers like it. Write quick for territory, Helmet Gum Co., Cincinnati.

FREE SAMPLE no splash water strainer; sell themselves; no talking experience necessary; profits big; send 2 cents, (mailing cost,) K. E. Union Filter Co., 73 Franklin St.

AGENTS.—New game for cigar stores, barber shops, &c.; easy to sell; particulars free. United Salesboard Co., Trenton, N. J.

ADVERTISING AGENTS of experience on commission basis wanted; state experience. X 240 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

GRAND PIANO

WANTED.

A LARGE CONCERT GRAND PIANO WANTED; STEINWAY PREFERRED; STATE AGE, THE PIANO NUMBER, IF POSSIBLE, AND THE PRICE. ADDRESS L 205 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

An organizer and manager to procure members in the National Automobile Association in every city and town in the United States wanted; object, to reduce the cost of gasoline, tires, tubes, &c., and to cut the constant increase in the cost of maintenance of automobiles; $300 to $500 cash investment; proposition worth to the right man $3,500 upward; curiosity seekers, job hunters, refrain from taking up our time; we desire a man who wants to go into a practical business. Address National Automobile Association, 2,010 Broadway, New York City.

PROFITABLE HARDWARE BUSINESS FOR SALE.

Long established, prosperous wholesale and retail hardware business, located in large and rapidly growing manufacturing centre near New York; doing big business in iron and steel, factory and mill supplies; also household trade; about $200,000,000 invested in industries in city and nearby towns; more industries now locating here; excellent reputation; A-1 credit; only reason for selling, owner wants to retire; thorough investigation invited; will deal only with principals. For further particulars address B 51 Times Annex.

Industries wanted by New England seaport city; high-grade citizenship; excellent labor supply and no labor troubles; present industries diversified; three independent railroad lines and steamship lines to population centres; low living cost; every civic advantage; public sentiment and laws favorable to legitimate business and industry; available factory sites and space at attractive cost; fine banking accommodations; liberal inducements to right parties. Z 343 Times Anpex.

Incorporate your business under the common law; no organization tax; no franchise tax; no federal corporation tax; certificates not taxable; stockholders exempt from company debts; do business anywhere; directors reside where you wish; lowest cost organization possible. Common Law Organization Co., 4 Randolph, Detroit, Mich.

Young woman wishes overseer for her successful mercantile business in Jewish neighborhood; gentleman, single, 40-45, of good appearance, best standing, one visiting Philadelphia preferred; must understand the Jewish language; credentials; confidential. Address Overseer, 319 Reed Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

Unusual chance for party with $4,000 to $5,000 join me buying partner's interest in established mercantile business, staple necessity; net profits nearly $8,000 yearly; services; particulars positively at interview only; unquestionable references exchanged. L 255 Times Downtown.

Laundry.—One of the best equipped, best located steam laundries in the city for sale at great bargain; present business over $65,000 yearly; can be easily increased; must be sold by order of court. Assignee, Room 2,306, 220 Broadway.

Have new invention with basic features, fully protected, which I want promoted; Detroit manufacturer, one firm will use 5,000 at $350 each; if you have the ability and money necessary to promote the organization of a corporation to handle same, phone me at Cortlandt 6548, Room 306, No. 6 Church St., New York. Smith.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Manufacturer of high standing, with product of universal demand, wants five-wire representatives for New England and Central States; applicants must be fully responsible and have some capital for stock and accounts; only aggressive men with ability to sell goods, capable to earn $5,000 per year need apply; commission basis. A. J., 45 Times.

TEN TO TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS EXPERIENCED, PUSHING ABILITY INDOMITABLE PERSISTENCE AGREEABLE PERSONALITY, Christian Could be added to some legitimate business already established, making money, and capable of rapid enlargement. Genuine, R 35 Times.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

An intelligent man or woman can purchase one-third interest, active or silent, in firm selling investment securities; underwriting commissions valued at $50,000 now on books, and more in sight at once; $5,000 required; principals only. Address Box L 281 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—Party with $2,500 can secure an exceptionally good manufacturing opportunity; staple article sold all over the United States, nearest competitor, Cincinnati and Chicago; staple article; large profits and demand assure the establishing of a large, permanent business. Address B 43 Times Annex.

Gentleman wants active partnership in good business, preferably manufacturing; must be extendable; investment can be increased appropriate to expansion; partner and business must stand strictest investigation; no answer, without particulars. Address Box J 5 Times.

Young man, several years' legal experience, will invest up to any reasonable amount in established business or in formation of partnership with experienced young man desiring to start in own business; wholesale mercantile line preferred; best references given and expected. L 228 Times Downtown.

Young, energetic sales and manufacturing company desires $25,000 additional capital to handle rapidly increasing auto accessories business; large demand throughout the United States for our products; thorough investigation solicited; services with investment if desired. J 27 Times.

Dividend-paying banks, industrial stocks, bonds bought, sold on commission; commercial papers, collateral loans. Do you want ADDITIONAL CAPITAL in established, profitable business. Consult Albert A. Miller & Co., Inc., 149 Broadway. Established 1903.

FOR SALE, LARGE RESTAURANT. AVERAGE INCOME, $365 PER DAY.

Good reason for selling; 10-year lease. Address M. Meyers, 5406 Chester Av., Philadelphia, Penn.

Opportunity for strictly high-grade, thoroughly experienced salesman of sterling character who can invest few thousand dollars, permanent and very remunerative managerial position with wonderful and unlimited possibilities. B 37 Times Annex.

FINANCIAL SOLICITOR.—There is an unusual opportunity in our advertising department for a young man who can accomplish things in the financial district. Applications should be made promptly by 'phone or by letter to William G. Woodward, Advertising Manager, The New York Tribune.

Industrious young man, experienced in designing, manufacturing metal toys, have machinery, desires to associate with some one with $5,000 to manufacture metal toys; reference exchanged; principals only. J 120 Times.

Small manufacturer of desirable staple product desires silent partner with $5,000 to $10,000 for expansion purposes; liberal returns; particulars given in person to principals only. For appointment write Principal, B 34 Times.

Business engagement desired in England by American; age 38; eighteen years' experience, last six in London; capable executive, conversant with practice selling methods and advertising; comprehensive references. X 209 Times Annex.

Exceptional chance for woman of character to join experienced business man in established mercantile business; about $5,000 required; net profit yearly amount of investment; credentials exchanged; staple line. L 284 Times Downtown.

Teacher having established factory for reproducing millinery novelties and buttons made in Germany before the war, now the only maker in America, has little time to devote, will take active partner or sell reasonably. J 8 Times.

LIBERAL ADVANCES

supplied to manufacturers and jobbers on outstanding accounts and on merchandise. Reasonable terms. Up-to-date, clear methods. Principals only. Inquiries treated confidentially. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

STOCK, BOND ISSUES SOLD.

Must be legitimate; on commission; we are an established financial house; extensive connections; no publicity; will consider the sale of securities; confidential. L 287 Times Downtown.

We have 26 square miles of pulpwood land on Lake Superior, Canada; need capital to cut this; investment of $60,000 will clear $250,000 in four years' work; investigation courted. Box 756 Times.

A lady or gentleman of means as partner to assist an American business man, 53 years of age, to purchase the property wherein his business is contained; best of references and security; a good investment. C 35 Times Annex.

MAIL ORDER BUSINESS FOR SALE. WELL ESTABLISHED.

Large wholesale and retail mail order seed house and business, centrally located in the best State in the Union for its particular line; an established business of over 25 years and doing a business of over $200,000 annually; well advertised and favorably known and patronized from throughout every State in the Union; to the individual, association, or company looking for one the safest and most profitable investment; it will pay to investigate; bank accommodations liberal and abundant; no large amount of capital needed to carry the business; to one or more looking for an investment of from $15,000 to $20,000 in a thoroughly established business this is a great opportunity; if you have ability, energy, and some money, don't fail to investigate. Z 346 Times Annex.

PATENTS.

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Patents Secured.—Spec

The New York Times.

$5,300,000 GAIN IN EARNING ASSETS

Weekly Statement Also Shows an Increase of $7,600,000 in Reserve Deposits.

CIRCULATES BANKNOTES

Kansas City Bank Is the First to Report Such Issue — More U. S. Bonds Bought.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11. — The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Board made public today shows an increase of $5,300,000 in the earning assets, and a gain of $7,600,000 in total reserves. Reserve deposits show an increase of $7,600,000, while Government deposits show a reduction of $5,400,000.

For the first time the statement shows Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, the Kansas City bank reporting $419,000, of such notes put in circulation during the week. These notes are secured by United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as distinct from Federal Reserve notes which are issued to the banks upon delivery to the agents of commercial paper.

Heavy transfers of credits from the New York to the San Francisco, Chicago, and St. Louis banks on the books of the Gold Settlement Fund were made without appreciable change, however, in the combined gold reserves of the system. The aggregate cash reserve other than gold shows a gain of about $7,000,000, most of which is reported by the New York bank.

Discounted commercial paper on hand shows a decrease of about $20,000,000. Nearly 70 per cent. of the discounted paper is held by the three Southern banks. The total commercial paper includes about $2,000,000 of agricultural and live-stock paper maturing after 10 days, most of which is in the hands of the Dallas, Kansas City, and Chicago banks. Bills bought in the open market increased $2,200,000. Philadelphia and Boston reporting the largest gains in the holdings of this class of paper. Of the total amount of paper held by the banks, 36.7 per cent. matures within 30 days and 32.2 per cent. after 30, but within 60 days.

The holdings of warrants increased about $2,200,000, Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York reporting large increases under this head, mainly as the result of additional purchases of New York City short-term revenue bonds. A total of over $1,000,000 of United States bonds was bought during the week by six banks.

Of the total earning assets, United States bonds constitute at present 28.1 per cent.; paper bought in open market, 27.2 per cent.; warrants, 2.7 per cent., and discounts, 41.7 per cent. The ratio of earning assets to paid-in capital indicated from 211 per cent. shown the week before to 221 per cent. Considerable net withdrawals of Government deposits are reported for the week by the New York, Boston, and San Francisco banks, while the New York and Boston banks show the largest gains in reserve deposits.

Federal Reserve agents report a net total of $301,700,000 of Federal Reserve notes issued, against which they hold $170,540,000 of gold and over $13,000,000 of paper. The banks show a total reserve note circulation of $164,800,000 and aggregate net liabilities thereon of about $10,200,000. Statement of combined resources and liabilities of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks of the United States at close of business on March 10.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$257,475,000
Gold settlement fund	70,170,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,491,000
Total gold reserve	$329,336,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	29,039,000
Total reserve	$358,375,000
Bills discounted and bought: Maturities—	
Within ten days	$7,252,000
From eleven to thirty days	12,836,000
From thirty-one to sixty days	18,115,000
From sixty-one to ninety days	15,961,000
Over ninety days	2,433,000
Total	$54,478,000
INVESTMENTS.	
United States bonds	$34,141,000
Municipal warrants	32,753,000
Total earning assets	$121,374,000
Federal reserve notes, net	24,836,000
Due from Fed. Res. banks, net	12,047,000
All other resources	5,218,000
Total resources	522,447,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in	$54,344,000
Government deposits	30,030,000
Reserve deposits, net	426,322,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	10,178,000
Fed. Res. banknotes in circulation	419,000
All other liabilities	115,000
Total liabilities	$522,447,000

Gold reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 74.5 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 78.0 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 79.8 per cent.

The statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$16,226,000
Total reserve	16,507,000
Bills discounted and bought	9,480,000
Reserve deposits, net	28,993,000

SECOND DISTRICT. (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$163,011,000
Total reserve	173,581,000
Bills discounted and bought	15,653,000
Reserve deposits, net	180,315,000

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	16,973,000
Total reserve	21,077,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,241,000
Reserve deposits, net	27,780,000

FOURTH DISTRICT. (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$21,685,000
Total reserve	22,935,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,147,000
Reserve deposits, net	26,067,000

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$15,401,000
Total reserve	15,520,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,569,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,110,000

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$12,254,000
Total reserve	12,417,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,450,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,150,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$66,476,000
Total reserve	41,922,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,815,000
Reserve deposits, net	58,896,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$6,041,000
Total reserve	9,850,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,419,000
Reserve deposits, net	15,802,000

NINTH DISTRICT. (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$7,308,000
Total reserve	8,278,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,358,000
Reserve deposits, net	14,830,000

TENTH DISTRICT. (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$8,203,000
Total reserve	8,418,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,841,000
Reserve deposits, net	10,617,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$14,285,000
Total reserve	15,198,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,014,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,088,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT. (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$10,074,000
Total reserve	10,092,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,490,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,922,000

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Railway Congestion Has Caused Depression in the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—Activity in the copper market has ceased for the time being owing to the congestion of the railways and of shipping. The demand is as brisk as ever. No shipments have come to New England in a week or more, and the situation, particularly in Connecticut, is considered grave.

Greene-Cananea in February produced 5,181,000 pounds of copper, 181,800 ounces of silver, and 864 ounces of gold. Miami's output last month was 3,000,936 pounds of copper, comparing with 3,910,000 pounds in January. In February Old Dominion produced 2,823,000 pounds, as against 3,121,000 pounds in January and 2,074,000 pounds in the corresponding months last year.

During 1915 Quincy produced about 22,000,000 pounds of copper at a cost of 10 cents a pound and sold it at an average price of 18 cents. The company's product is sold into June, and it is believed the current year will be the most profitable in the company's history.

The first half of the new $2,000,000 electrolytic refinery of the Boston and Montana plant of the Anaconda was placed in commisson this week, and next month the other half will follow. The furnace refinery may start a little later.

Official announcement is made that the Anaconda Company has purchased the Douglas mine in the Pine Creek district of the Coeur d'Alenes. This mine contains large deposits of lead and zinc.

Last year Utah-Apex turned out 32,000,000 pounds of lead, besides 2,400,000 pounds of copper, 560,000 ounces of silver, and 4,000 ounces of gold. At the present time the output of lead is at the rate of 50,000,000 pounds a year.

DENY BRITISH LOAN RUMOR.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Assert No Credit Here Has Been Arranged Abroad.

With the news that J. P. Morgan had left London for Liverpool on his way back to this country, brought by the cables yesterday morning, there was given out at his offices a statement on the earlier reports from London to the effect that he had arranged with the British Government for the use of about three-quarters of a billion dollars' worth of American securities as collateral for a new British loan. Regarding this, J. P. Morgan & Co. said:

"There is no truth in the reports that Mr. Morgan has arranged in London for a large credit against American securities. We are informed that the mobilization of such securities is proceeding in a manner satisfactory to the British Treasury, but we have received no suggestion that the British Government desires to issue a fresh loan in America, either secured or unsecured."

Mr. Morgan went to Liverpool yesterday, and started for home last night on the Philadelphia, of the American Line. The vessel is due in New York next Sunday. Edward R. Stettinius, a partner who has charge of the export department, has also been in London in conference on the munitions question. It is supposed that he is returning with Mr. Morgan.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s	—Sept., 1917	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	—June, 1925	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1957	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4½s	—May, 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s	—Mar., 1964	102¼	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1962	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	—Sept., 1980	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4s	—May, 1959	99½	99¾	99¾	99⅞
4s	—Nov., 1958	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
4s	—May, 1957	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
4s	—Nov., 1956	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s	—Nov., 1955	98⅞	99	98⅞	99
4s	—Nov., 1930	97⅝	..	97⅝	..
3½s	—Nov., 1935	88⅛	..	88⅛	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	88⅜	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛
3½s	—May, 1954	88⅜	88⅝	89⅛	89⅜

NEW RECORD MADE IN PIG IRON OUTPUT

Last Month's Production of 3,078,548 Tons Sold at Between $18 and $19.

SMALL SUPPLY OF ALLOYS

Ferromanganese Brings $350 a Ton and Spiegeleisen Sells for $50.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 11. — Steel makers here should profit by the European war to the extent of obtaining their own supply of alloys. The shortage in ferromanganese has become so acute that the latest sale reported for prompt delivery was at $350 a ton. When the war began ferro was selling at $38 a ton. A number of furnaces are working on ferromanganese, but the supply is scarce. Some manganese is being received from Brazil. Importers find it difficult to obtain vessels to carry it. Spiegeleisen is being substituted for ferromanganese, but even this has advanced to $50 a ton.

The daily average production of pig iron last month was the largest in the history of pig iron making. The total production for the month was 3,078,548 tons. In some instances contracts have been entered into for delivery of pig iron into the first half of 1917. All the big steel producers are buying pig iron from the merchant furnaces. Buffalo furnaces have sold between 80,000 and 90,000 tons since the first of February. The price sagged as low as $18 at furnace for No. 2x foundry, then advanced to $18.75 and $19.

Sales of steel making irons have been numerous. The Standard Steel Works closed for 20,000 tons for delivery at its plant at Burnham, Penn., during the last half of the year at $18.25 to $18.50, valley. The West Penn Steel Company has contracted for 10,000 tons, and the West Leechburg Steel Company for 5,000 tons. The Standard Sanitary Company, which purchased 5,000 tons of southern iron last week has placed orders for 10,000 tons of northern foundry irons. Foundry No. 2 and malleable are quoted at $19, valley, Trenton, N. J., concern contracted for 5,000 tons of basic for delivery during 1917 at $21, delivered. Sales of southern iron during the week aggregated 50,000 tons. Southern furnaces have reached the stage where they do not need to solicit business. Northern furnaces have been in this condition for the last four months.

Mills Need Iron Ore.

Unless shipments of iron ore can be made from the upper lake docks during the latter part of March, many furnaces will have to cease operations. A canvass is being made among shipowners as to the advisability of breaking the ice in the blockaded channels for the purpose of starting shipments about March 1. The Steel Corporation is backing the movement. This has never been attempted before and shipping men do not take kindly to the adventure.

Ship builders and car builders are bidding against each other for steel plates. Some small contracts have been closed by Eastern Pennsylvania mills as high as 5c. Pittsburgh mills quote 5c. for deliveries up to July 1 Eastern mills ask 5.25c. to 5.50c. There is nothing as difficult to obtain in the line of finished steel as plates. Each maker has his own price. Some contracts have been made for 1917. Every mill in the country has its order books jammed until July 1. Steel Corporation mills are practically filled until the close of the year.

The Pennsylvania Ship Building Company which is erecting a new ship yard at Gloucester, N. J., has inquiries out for 10,400 tons of plates for delivery at the rate of 600 tons monthly. Contracts have been entered into for the building of a number of vessels for Norwegian owners. Next to American shipping companies, Norwegian concerns have the largest number of orders placed in this country for vessels.

Structural mills are getting into as bad a tangle as are the plate mills. Shapes are quoted at 2.25c., Pittsburgh but 2.35c is nearer the actual selling price. In addition premiums are being offered ranging from $3 to $7 a ton for prompt delivery. Philadelphia has a project awaiting a bond election on May 16, which, if put through, will require more than 100,000 tons of shapes. The Pennsylvania Railroad will require 40,000 tons for the raising of tracks. It is also proposed that the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad build an elevated belt line around the city. Port improvements, grade crossings, &c., will require about $50,000,000.

Steel for New York City.

The City of New York has an extensive schedule of fabricating work which opens with the Spring. Fabricating plants have advanced bids until they reach as high as $175 a ton. In addition bonuses are to be paid for completion of work ahead of scheduled time.

Manufacturers of shells are seeking to place contracts for large rounds for delivery during 1917. Steel makers have refused to quote prices. The minimum rate for bars is 2.25c. Premiums are being offered for rapid delivery as high as $5 a ton. The agricultural implement manufacturers who failed to place their orders recently will have to pay the market price. A favored few received recognition from Western mills and got in at 1.90c, then the price was advanced on all the others. There has been an attempt made to deny this transaction, but the story will not down that a big mower and reaper company got the benefit of this low price. It is said that the Norfolk & Western Railroad also got under the wire with an order for 1,000 tons of steel bars at 1.90c.

Cold rolled shafting has gone up $5 a ton. The American Locomotive Company is said to have paid $85 a ton for forging blooms for locomotive axles. Forging billets have sold in Eastern Pennsylvania at $55 a ton. Sales of open hearth sheet bars have been made in Pittsburgh at $45 a ton, and billets bring $40 a ton. Wire rods are held at $50 a ton. Canadian manufacturers have been actively inquiring for wire rods. There is no fixed price on any of the crude steel products. Each mill names its own figures. The Steel Corporation mills have no billets or bars for sale.

Bar iron is quoted in Chicago at 2.10c to 2.25c. Iron bars bring 2.40c to 2.30c in Pittsburgh.

Automobile and manufacturers of electrical equipment have been active bidders for sheets. Consumers are anxious to place contracts for 1917 delivery. Mills have been making allotments on the basis of 2.75c to 2.85c for No. 28 gauge black sheets; 2.90c to 3c for No. 10 gauge blue annealed. No. 28 gauge galvanized is quoted from 4.75c to 5.25c. The Pennsylvania Railroad has contracted for a large tonnage of heavy sheets for box cars to be built at Altoona. Tin plate is selling as high as $4.25 a box. The bulk of the tonnage for this season was closed at $3.90.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-riod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
C., B. & Q.	2	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 20
P., B. & L. E.	1½	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pr., Ft. W. & C.	1½	Q.	Apr. 4	Mar. 11
Do. sp. grd.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
So. Ry., M. & O. cfs.	2	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 15

STREET RAILWAYS.

Cleveland Ry.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Eastern Pwr. & Lt. pf.	1½	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Ill. Traction	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Int. Consol pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Int. R. T.	5	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Manhattan Ry.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Manila El. R. & L.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Mon. Tram. db.	2½	S	Apr. 1	.....
Nor. Ohio Tr. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Phila. Trac.	$2	S	Apr. 1	.....
Spkfd. R. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
W. End. St.	1¼	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
W. Penn. R. pf.	1¼	Q	May 1	Mar. 22

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Ahmeek Min.	$3	—	Apr. 10	Mar. 15
Allouez Min.	$1.50	—	Apr. 5	Mar. 15
Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Am. Bk. N. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Am. C. & Fdy. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Am. L. & S. M. com. & pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Am. Pub. U. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Assoc. Cil.	1	—	Apr. 15	Mar. 24
Barrett Co.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Bell T. of Can.	2	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Booth Fisheries 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Can. Gen. Elec.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf.	3	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Case (J. I.) Th. Mach. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Celluloid Co.	1½	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 7
Central C. & C. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Cent. St. Elec.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
C.-I. R. & U.S.Y.	2½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Cleve. & Sand. Brew. pf.	1	Q	Apr. 15	.....
Chieft-Pea. pf.	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Dom. f. & S. pf.	3	S	Apr. 1	.....
Dul. Sn. El. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Dunham (J. H.) 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 2d pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Electric Boat.	3	—	Mar. 30	Mar. 30
Electric Boat.	7	Ex.	Mar. 30	Mar. 30
Do pf.	8	—	Mar. 30	Mar. 30
Do pf.	7	Ex.	Mar. 30	Mar. 30
Firest. T. & R.	5	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Gen. Fireproof.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Goodrich Co.	1	Q	May 15	May 4
Gt. L. Tow. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hedley G. Min.	3	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Hedley G. Min.	2	Ex.	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Herc. Powder.	2	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Herc. Powder.	8	Ex.	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Homest. Min.	.05c	M	Mar. 25	Mar. 20
I. Harv. of N. J.	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Int. Oil 1st pf.	3½	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Iron C. Cop. pf.	3½	S	July 1	June 15
Kayser (J.) Co.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Kelly-Spg. Tire 6% pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Kelly-Spg. Tire 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
La. Con. M.	1	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 21
Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Mex. Pet. pf.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Mont.-Ward pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Nat. Z. & Ld.	4	M	Mar. 31	.....
Penmans, Ltd.	1	Q	May 15	May 5
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Pet.-Lake Sil., Colalt	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Ph., D. & Co.	$2.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Ph., D. & Co.	$1.50	Ex.	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Pitts. Plate Gl.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do pf.	12	A	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Riordan Pulp & Paper pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Sapulpa Refin.	1½	M	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Savoy Oil.	1	—	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Savoy Oil.	1	Ex.	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Stand. Screw.	6	Ex.	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Submarine B.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Subway Realty.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	.....
Texas Co.	2½	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Tob. Prod. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Trumbull Steel.	1½	—	Apr. 1	.....
Union Carbide.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Unit. Gas Imp.	2	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Un. Sh. Mach.	50c	Q	Apr. 5	Mar. 14
Do pf.	37½c	Q	Apr. 5	Mar. 5
W. Can. Flour.	2	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 7
Western Elec.	$2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
W. Penn. T. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
W. Penn. T. pf.	½	Ex.	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
W. J. & S. S.	2½	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Willys-Ovd. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Young, S. & T.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Towns.

A. SELWITZ & SON, INC., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 60 East Eleventh Street, have made an assignment to Frank L. Schneider. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by Irving Cohen, $150; Hyman L. Goldman, $57, and Isaac Davis, $374.

SAMUEL MIROSLAWSKY, dry goods, 77 Bayard Street, has made an assignment to Henry Lesser. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him by Gardner Textile Company, Inc., $478; Murray Kanner, $53, and Ernest Hanhart, $34.

McMURRAY'S.—Frederick C. Davis, Alfred E. Davis, and Alice Mabel Davis Wilkinson, partners under the name of McMurray's, dry goods, 2,930 Eighth Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,913 and assets of $1,170.

PAUL BABIN, salesman, 3,044 Albany Crescent, the Bronx, formerly a liquor dealer at 2,930 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $15,008 and assets of $750. The Bernhaimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Company is a creditor for $7,500 on a chattel mortgage.

WILLIAM FRENDER, salesman, 220 East Eighty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,625 and no assets.

SAUL LEVY, furniture and interior decorations, 256 West Eighty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,898 and assets of $2,770.

SAMUEL HECHT, cigars, 3,443 Broadway, has made an assignment to Aaron L. Palmer.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Barro, Frank—F. Ruedi	$434.07
Brandis, James W., Jr.—J. B. Couger	172.01
Brooks, Franklin—J. M. O'Rourke	278.96
Blumenkrantz, David, or David Krantz—A. S. Levy	248.03
Brown, Alexander, Jr., and Gertrude P.—T. A. Welstead	1,528.39
Cole, Mabel H.—Encyclopedia Britannica Co.	256.38
Cox, William F.—S. Porter	317.40
Dodge, Albert C.—P. Cushman	322.47
Dominik, Pane—M. E. Goodwin et al.	524.80
Same—Same	522.77
Forbes, Joseph—F. Koller	280.04
Fox, Frank S.—Dann Construction Co.	112.40
Green, John A.—A. Wheeler	180.54
Giesen, Hilmar H.—R. T. Ward	162.21
Gillis & Co. Inc.—Meany Realty Corp.	$1,015.07
Guerra, Angelo M.—Wooley & Hughes	164.44
Hepners Companies and Samuel Cohen—S. Cohen	100.27
Haviland, Jun.—E. Norcott	112.91
Hempfner, Adolph—L. H. Peers et al.	343.34
Lee, Mercedes, and Clarence T. Alden—H. Andrew	423.91
Lasner, Samuel A.—R. Teven	423.64
Levine, Haman—Joy, Clark & Nier, Inc.	356.55
Linder, Herbert J.—E. S. Reiss	364.81
Moeller, or Moller, Helen—H. Van Dienhoff	296.97
Markey Press and George W. Markey, Jr.—International Paper Co.	1,005.20
Martranga, Margarite—M. Lipari	3,189.09
Nolan, John—Steinhardt Bros. & Co.	242.12
New England Casulty Co.—N. Christatos	346.42
Palmer, Wallace J.—Mark P. Foster, Inc.	130.05
Prentiss, George M.—R. W. Wistar et al.	2,843.54
Pfiser, Nana E.—G. Givan	245.33
Snyder, Philip—Henry Bosch Co.	175.34
Richter, Wilhelm—Colonial Development Corp.	288.23
Shell, James, and Mary Osborne—People, &c.	288.23
Schwartz & Ruderfer, Inc.—D. Rosenschein et al.	734.33
Tiber Building Corp.—J. Morgan	750.00
Thompson Starrett Co.—M. Donohue	10,491.68
Trebells, James, or Demetrios and Calliope—P. Vafropulos	585.16
Vyth, Hans—L. Purdy et al., costs	107.85
Wekeriel, Lissie, admx.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs	107.88
Zorulikoff, Benjamin, by guardian—N. Y. Edison Co., costs	153.13
Yeaw, Percy—F. W. Howes	256.90
Zoldy, Eugene J.—S. Frost	138.82

In Bronx County.

Balfe, Harry—F. Rose, as admx. $16,912.84
Campagna, Antonette—Conron Bros Co. 31.28
De Cesare, Frank—Conron Bros. Co. 118.50
Forbes, Samuel—J. Butler 944.78
Heaney, James—C. Murphy 1,644.35
Hewitt, Frank G.—J. Blackburn 513.47
Lifschutz, Harry—Charter Const. Co. 114.59
Reed, Jessie E.—E. W. King 473.88
Siegel, Fred and Ernest—S. Block 102.62
Star Fire Proof Door & Sash Co., Inc.—American Lumber Mfg. Co. 130.57
Schneider, Charles P.—M. G. Tinker 4,318.80

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Beardsley, Ten Eyck R.—I. W. Sherrill et al., July 13, 1915 $144.85
Same—Same, Feb. 17, 1914 121.07
Boyle, James J.—G. E. Wilsen, March 15, 1915 374.00
Greene, James W.—Fred A. Reid, Inc., Feb. 4, 1916 179.02
Glasgow, Benjamin—P. Nathan, Nov. 17, 1915 8,506.03
Holzman, Kathryn—Oppenheim, Collins & Co., Nov. 10, 1915 235.86
Mazzola, Louis—A. Hayes, Oct. 26, 1915 3,930.42
Olson, Alice J.—Martin Evans Co., Jan. 4, 1916 182.03
Probstein, David—Mutual Alliance Trust Co., Oct. 27, 1914 519.06
Wilson, Lucius A.—R. Earl, Feb. 9, 1916 106.92
Waldo, Gertrude R.—National Stone Renovating Co., June 2, 1911 131.42

In Bronx County.

Foody, Mary A.—A. A. Byrne, Sept. 3, 1915 176.87
Millhauser, Jenny—M. Durkos, Jan. 9, 1914, canceled 1,387.31
Same—Same, Jan. 9, 1914, canceled 386.81

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Values in the wheat market showed a downward tendency on Saturday and at the close of the day were 1¾c to 2⅜c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.28½; No. 2 hard, $1.24½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.32½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.47½, all free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	..	..	1.18⅝	1.19⅜	1.06⅜
July	..	..	1.11¾	1.12⅝	1.30½

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.11⅜	1.09⅝	1.09⅝	1.11⅜	1.35⅝
July	1.09⅞	1.08⅝	1.08⅝	1.10⅜	1.21

CORN.

The corn market was influenced more or less by the action of wheat and by easy markets abroad, but while closing prices were net unchanged to ⅛c lower, the undertone throughout the greater part of the day was steady to firm. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84c to 84½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜	74¼	
July	77¼	76⅝	76⅝	76½	

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active and prices were irregular, closing at ⅜c net decline to ¼c advance. Receipts at primary points were about 1¼ million bushels smaller for the week and exports were 23,000 larger. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 50c; No. 3 white 40@40½c; No. 4 white 48½@49c; fancy clipped white 50@51½c; ordinary clipped white 48½@49½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	44⅞	43¾	43¾	43⅝	60
July	42¾	42⅛	42⅛	42⅝	54⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was a little easier early in the day under scattered liquidation and a slightly easier tone to the hog market. Hog prices showed gains of 80 to 90 points for the week, however, and as the situation at large was considered a very strong one, buyers again came in toward the close of the day and final quotations were at about the top for lard and ribs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000, estimated for Monday 50,000, and for next week 170,000; Kansas City received 500 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.30	11.05	11.27	11.12	10.07
July	11.57	11.22	11.52	11.32	10.02
Ribs—					
May	12.32	12.07	12.32	12.10	10.17
July	12.50	12.20	12.30	12.22	10.50
Pork—					
May	23.15	22.90	23.00	22.97	17.82
July	22.95	22.75	22.95	22.70	18.22

COFFEE.

The coffee market on Saturday was inactive, total sales during the day aggregating only 6,000 bags. The undertone was steady, however, and at the close of the day values showed net gains of 2 to 4 points. The local spot market was very inactive, but prices were steady and unchanged at 9½c. for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.95@8.00	7.97
April	..	..	8.04@8.05	8.00
May	8.10	8.05	8.09@8.10	8.05
June	..	..	8.10@8.12	8.06
July	8.09	8.09	8.11@8.12	8.08
August	..	..	8.13@8.15	8.10
September

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Uncertainly—Banks Show a Further Reduction in Loans.

Prices fell off yesterday upon the receipt of the news of the sinking of a Norwegian ship with Americans aboard, but the prospect of a fresh cause for friction with Germany did not cause the market to become really weak. Such incidents have become too familiar an incident of news to cause any precipitate selling.

The news and reports regarding our movement against Villa and Carranza's attitude toward the use of force by the United States to suppress the bandits in Northern Mexico produced no appreciable effect on the Stock Exchange. Some of the stocks which had been bid up on the first news of the decision to put an end to Villa's depredations so'd off, but largely, it seemed, under the influence of profit taking. There was naturally a disposition among traders to take profits, for even the most confident recognized the possibility of surprises occurring either in respect to Mexico or in our relations with Germany. The sinking of the Norwegian vessel reported yesterday was a reminder of the chance of fresh complications arising out of the submarine warfare against merchant ships.

The most interesting feature of the bank statement was the further reduction in loans. This is the first time in many months that two consecutive weeks have shown a decrease in loans. It may mean that for the time being the maximum of loans has been reached. It at least suggests a temporary slackening of the demand which might not have to last long to have some effect upon rates. These are already so low, however, that a slight recession in them would not be a matter of great consequence to borrowers. As matters stand it is well that the incentive to free borrowing supplied by the present low rates is offset in part by the restrictions which the banks have thrown around Stock Exchange loans. It is desirable to reduce these further rather than that they should be enlarged. The technical position of the market has no doubt been improved, but the amount of stocks carried speculatively could be advantageously reduced to a smaller figure.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	235,338
Same day last year	75,039
Year to date	32,896,069
Same period last year	11,637,775
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.96 + .01
Same day last year	61.08 + .02

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.37 Jan. 3	83.49 Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.00 June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
140¼	142	300	Adams Express	140	140¾	140	140¾	+ ⅜
22	22⅛	6,500	Alaska Gold Mines	22⅛	22⅝	21¾	22	+ ⅝
29⅜	30	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30⅜	30⅝	30	30	— ⅝
78	79	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79	79	79	79	+ ½
67⅜	68	1,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	67½	68	67½	68	...
69	69¼	800	Am. Beet Sugar	69	69¼	68½	69	...
175	185	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr	175	175	175	175	+10
60⅝	60⅞	1,600	Am. Can	61¼	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
111¼	112	100	Am. Can pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	— ¼
69¾	70	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	70¼	70¼	69¾	70	...
117	120	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	119¼	119½	119¼	119½	+1¾
162	163	400	Am. Coal Products	161¼	162⅜	161¼	162⅜	+ ⅞
52½	54	200	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54	+ ½
9¾	10¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
48½	49	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49¼	49¼	49	49	...
20⅜	20⅞	100	Am. Ice Securities	20½	20½	20¼	20½	...
21⅝	21⅞	700	Am. Linseed	21¼	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
40	40¼	400	Am. Linseed pf	39⅞	40	39⅞	40	...
73	73⅝	7,600	Am. Locomotive	73½	73⅝	72⅞	73	— ⅛
35	36	200	Am. Malt pf	35¼	35½	35	35	— ⅛
101⅜	101¾	12,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	103¼	103⅝	101⅝	101⅝	— 1½
93	93¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	— ¼
145	148	100	Am. Snuff	145	145	145	145	— 3¾
53	53¼	200	Am. Steel F'dries	53	53	53	53	...
113⅞	116	150	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	— ⅞
128⅝	128⅞	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅜	128⅝	128¼	128⅝	+ ⅝
105½	106½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	106½	106½	106½	106½	— 1½
53⅞	54	2,000	Am. Woolen	54	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅝
100¾	101	300	Am. Woolen pf	101	101	100¾	100⅞	...
86⅝	87	7,400	Am. Zinc Lt. S	85¾	88⅝	86¾	87	— ¾
86½	86⅝	6,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	87⅛	87⅛	86⅝	86¾	— ⅞
102¾	103¼	300	Atch., Top. & S. F	103	103	102⅝	103	— ⅛
101	101½	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
106	106½	6,300	Baldwin Loco	107	107⅝	106	106¼	— ⅛
87⅜	87¾	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅝	88	87⅝	87⅝	...
76⅜	76½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
2⅝	2¾	2,700	Batopilas Mining	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
487	488½	200	Bethlehem Steel	488	488½	488	488½	+2½
131	135	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	132	132	132	132	+1
85	85½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85	85	85	...
90	90½	8,550	Butte & Superior	98	98	95⅞	90	— 1½
23⅞	24¼	700	California Petrol	25¼	25¼	24	24	— ¾
53½	54	1,100	California Pet. pf	53½	54⅜	53¼	54	+1
164½	165	1,200	Canadian Pacific	164¾	165	164½	164⅝	...
83	86	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	85	85	85	85	...
53⅜	54	500	Central Leather Co	54	54⅝	54	54	...
110¾	111	100	Central Leather pf	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
92	92½	100	Chandler Motor	92	92	92	92	...
60⅝	61	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61	60⅞	61	— ¼
35	36⅛	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35⅛	35½	35½	35¼	+2½
93⅜	93⅝	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93⅜	94	93⅜	93⅝	...
129½	129⅝	700	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	129¼	129½	129½	129½	— ⅛
17	17½	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17	17	17	17	...
22⅞	23	300	Chile Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
55⅞	55¾	2,500	Chino Copper	55⅞	55⅞	55½	55½	— ¼
75	77	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	75	75	75	75	+2
69	72	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	70	70	70	70	...
44¼	44½	3,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	44¼	44⅞	44	44½	+ ⅛
46	47½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	46	46	46	46	...
81½	85	200	Continental Can	83⅝	83⅝	83	83	— 2½
22¾	23	800	Corn Products Ref	23⅛	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
90	90½	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90½	90½	90	90	—1
84½	84⅝	25,200	Crucible Steel	84½	86	84½	84½	+ ¼
114	115½	100	Crucible Steel pf	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	— ⅛
205	207	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	205	205	205	205	+ ⅛
149¾	151	200	Delaware & Hud	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾	+ ⅛
16	18	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	16	16¼	16	16½	+1⅛
131½	133	15	Detroit Edison Co	133	133	133	133	...
		83	Do., rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
87	90	100	Detroit United Ry	87⅛	87½	87½	87½	...
87	90	20	Do., Dodd lot	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	...
47⅜	48	2,000	Distillers' Secur	48¼	48¼	47¾	47⅜	— ½
24½	24⅞	100	Dome Mines	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅝
63½	65	100	Elec. Storage Bat	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	...
36⅞	37	4,200	Erie	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36⅞	— ⅛
51½	52½	300	Erie 1st pf	52	52	52	52	— ¼
53	55	100	Federal M. & S. pf	53	53	53	53	—1½
100¼	101	100	General Electric	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ½
112¾	113¾	200	General Motors pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅛
72¾	73	1,050	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73	73	72½	72¾	+ ⅛
92	92½	100	Granby Consol	92	92	92	92	+1
121¼	121¾	100	Great Northern pf	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	— ¼
43¾	44	1,300	G. N. certs.ore prop	44	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
52⅜	52⅝	2,200	Greene-Cananea	52⅜	52⅝	51¼	51¼	— ¾
21	21⅛	500	Guggenheim Explor	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
103	103	100	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	+1
46¼	46⅝	1,200	Inspiration Copper	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅜	+ ⅛
58	59¼	1,150	Int. Agricultural pf	58	59¼	58	59	— ⅛
109¾	110	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	...
17	18⅝	100	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	17	18⅝	17	17⅝	— ⅛
69⅝	70¼	4,600	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	69⅝	70¼	69¼	69⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	47¾	1,300	Int. Nickel	47¼	47¾	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
10	10¼	900	Int. Paper	10	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
45	45	300	Int. Paper pf	45	45	45	45	+1
72½	73	300	Jewel Tea	72½	73	71½	71½	— ⅝
25¾	25⅞	100	Kansas City South.	25¾	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	...
60¼	60½	100	Kan. City South. pf	60½	60½	60¼	60¼	— ¼
84¾	84¾		Kayser (J.) & Co	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	...
70¾	72⅝	3,125	Kelly Spring Tire	70¾	72⅝	70¾	72⅝	+2⅝
56⅛	56⅝	8,700	Kennecott Copper	56⅛	56⅝	56	56⅛	— ⅛
78¼	78¾	400	Lackawanna Steel	78¼	78¾	77¼	77¼	— ½
38¼	38¾	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	38¼	38¾	36½	36½	— ½
50⅞	50⅞	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	50⅞	50⅞	50½	50½	— ½
77⅞	78	100	Lehigh Valley Tire	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	...
20½	21	100	Long Island	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
60	60½	700	Maxwell Motors	61¼	61¼	60	60	— ¾
46	46	200	Maxwell M. 2d pf	46	46	45¾	45¾	— ¼
103⅝	104	15,100	Mexican Petroleum	103⅝	104	103	103	— 2¼
99	99	100	Mexican Pet. pf	99	99	99	99	— ½
36⅜	36¾	1,200	Miami Copper	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	...
11	10⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
28	28	500	Nat. En. & Stamp	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
68	68	500	National Lead	68	68	67½	67½	— ½
7½	7½	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
15⅞	16	100	Nev. Con. Copper	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
104	104⅜	4,900	New York Central	104	104⅜	103	104⅜	+ ⅛
57½	57½	100	N.Y., C. & St.L. 2d pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	+1¼
65½	66	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	65¼	66½	65⅜	65⅜	— ¼
118½	119¼	600	Norfolk & Western	118½	119	118½	119	+1
69⅞	70	200	North American	69⅞	70	69⅞	70	+ ⅛
113	113	200	Northern Pacific	113	113	113	113	...
73	73	100	Old Dominion	73	73	73	73	— ¾
7	7	100	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7	— ¼
25½	25⅝	200	Pacific Mail	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25½	...
56⅞	57	100	Penn. Railroad	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	...
28⅞	28⅞	100	Pittsburgh Coal	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
102	102½	100	Pitts. Coal pf	102	102	102	102	...
55	55½	400	Pressed St. Car	55½	55½	55	55	— ⅛
162⅞	163	100	Pullman Company	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	...
24¼	24⅜	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	...
84⅜	84⅝	5,900	Reading	84⅜	84⅝	83	83⅝	— ½
45	45	45	Reading 1st pf	45	45	45	45	...
44⅜	44⅝	300	Reading 2d pf	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
52	52¼	500	Republic I. & Steel	52	52¼	52	52¼	+ ⅜
112⅜	112⅝	100	Repub. I. & S. pf	111⅜	112⅝	111⅜	112⅝	...
⅞	⅞	100	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
37⅛	37½	400	Shattuck-Arizona	37⅛	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
97⅛	97½	100	S.-S. St. & I. Co. pf	97⅛	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
98½	98⅝	3,100	Southern Pacific	98½	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	20⅞	300	Southern Railway	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
59	59	100	Southern Rail. pf	59	59	59	59	...
139¾	141½	3,600	Studebaker Co	141½	141½	139¾	140¼	...
113¼	113¾	100	Studebaker Co. pf	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¾	...
113¼	113½	45	Do. odd lot	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	...
57	57	300	Tennessee Copper	57	57	56½	56½	— ¼
102	102¾	100	Texas Co	102	102¾	101¾	102	...
100	100	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ½
7¼	7¼	100	Union B. & C. Co	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
132	132¾	1,300	Union Pacific	132	132¾	131⅝	132¼	+ ⅛
83⅜	83⅝	2,700	Union Pacific pf	83⅜	83⅝	83½	83½	— ¼
9½	9½	2,700	Un. Cigar Stores	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
143¼	143⅝	400	United Fruit	143¼	143¾	143¼	143¼	— ¼
143¾	143¾	50	Do. odd lot	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	...
21¼	21⅝	900	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
48	50	100	U.S. C. I. P. & F. pf	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
151	154½	6,100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	151	154½	150½	152⅝	+1⅝
	1⅞	100	U. S. Red & Ref	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
51½	52	300	U. S. Rubber	52	52	52	52	...
83⅜	83⅝	17,900	U. S. Steel	84	84¼	83⅝	83⅝	— ¼
116⅛	116½	500	U. S. Steel pf	116½	116⅝	116⅜	116⅜	— ¼
83	83¼	3,000	Utah Copper	83½	83⅝	83	83	...
17⅛	18	400	Utah Securities	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
13⅞	14	100	Wabash	14	14	14	14	...
42⅞	43	200	Wabash pf. A	43¼	43¼	43	43	— ½
26	26⅜	500	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26¼	26	26	— ½
26⅝	27	100	Western Maryland	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ½
89¼	89½	300	West. Un. Tele	89	89	89	89	— ¼
65	65⅛	3,400	Westing. E. & M	65⅜	65½	64⅝	65	— ¼
228	230	200	Willys-Overland	230	230	230	230	+ ¼
120½	121½	100	Wool., (F. W.,) Co	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	— ⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta		6	6	6
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	3	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	5
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3	3	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	4½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	4½

"Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2¼	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	3	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅞	...
Cables	4.76¾	4.76⅝	4.76⅞	...
Paris—				
Demand	5.00¼	5.00⅛	5.00⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	5.89½	5.89⅜	5.89⅜	—.00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	72.43⅜	72.37½	72.37½	—.00⅛
Cables	72.50	72.43¾	72.43¾	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.00⅛	5.89⅛
95.28 Berlin	72.37½	72.43¾
20.20 Austria	12.56	12.63
26.70 Scandinavia	28.40	28.45
19.29 Spain	19.06	19.10
5.1826 Switzerland	5.23½	5.22⅜
40.19 Holland	42.37½	42.50
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826 Italy	6.70½	6.70
51.45 Russia		32.25
China—		
Hongkong	46.70	46.85
Shanghai	64.25	64.37½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44 Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.70	$4.71½	$4.09½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $455,383,911; balance, $20,829,811; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $501,853.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $4.37½ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37d unchanged. New York, 56¾c. unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43¾c.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1916.	Total U. S. 1916.
March 11	$2,485,103,048	$4,415,122,626
March 4	2,879,479,555	4,821,355,290
Feb. 26	*2,385,066,836	3,929,568,118
Feb. 19	3,122,596,141	5,024,826,548
*Five days.	1915.	1915.
March 13	$1,602,714,277	$2,968,172,223
March 6	1,878,411,215	3,446,501,126
Feb. 27	1,440,413,204	2,652,890,834
Feb. 20	1,801,353,571	3,254,504,282

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1916	2½	1¾	2	1910	3	2½	2¾
1915	2¼	1¾	2	1909	2	1½	1¾
1914	2	1¾	2	1908	2	1¾	1¾
1913	6	2½	4	1907	6¼	3	5½
1912	2½	1½	2¾	1906	6	3	5½
1911	2½	2	2¼	1905	2¾	2¼	2½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Profit taking influenced the general list towards the close on the Consolidated Exchange. As usual at the end of the week, there was a great deal of evening up of contracts. Many traders who were long evidently did not care to carry their lines over Sunday for fear of some untoward happening.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Alaska Gold	22¼	22½	22	22
150	Allis-Chalmers	30¾	31	30¼	30½
50	Am. Beet Sugar	69¾	69¾	69⅜	69⅜
270	Am. Can	61¼	61¼	60⅝	60⅝
100	Am. Car & F	70¼	70¼	70	70
3,180	Am. Loco	73½	73⅝	72⅞	73
1,320	Am. Smelting	103¾	103⅝	101⅞	101⅞
30	Am. Zinc	87¼	87¼	87	87
1,110	Anaconda Cop.	87	87⅜	86½	86½
520	Baldwin Loco.	106⅝	107⅜	106	106½
80	Butte & Super.	98½	98½	96	96½
40	Cal. Petroleum	25	25	24¼	24¼
40	Can. Pacific	164⅜	164⅜	164¼	164¼
150	Cent. Leather	54⅜	54⅜	53⅜	54
120	C., M. & St. P.	95½	94½	93½	93⅝
50	Chino Copper	55¾	55⅝	55¾	55⅜
200	Col. Fuel & I.	44	45	43⅞	44¼
40	Corn Products	23½	23½	22⅝	22⅝
7,250	Crucible Steel	84½	86⅞	84⅝	84½
80	Dist. Secur	48	48	47⅜	47⅜
150	Erie	37	37	36⅝	36⅝
40	Goodrich Co.	72⅝	72⅝	72¼	72¼
20	Greene-Cans.	51⅜	51⅜	51¼	51¼
100	Gt. North. Ore	43⅝	44⅛	43⅜	43⅜
60	Int. Mer. Mar.	17⅛	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝
320	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	69⅞	70	69¼	69⅝
10	Int. Nickel	46⅞	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛
60	Insp. Copper	41⅜	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝
180	Kennecott Cop.	56¼	56¼	56

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

Net Earnings of the

Gulf States Steel Co.

so far this year are at the rate of

over 20% on

the Common Stock after allowing for the dividend on the first and second preferred. All three issues will shortly be listed on the New York Stock Exchange and should command much higher prices.

Market and particulars on request.

DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

How Long Will Present Advancing Market Last?

Our Views

covering advisable purchases and sales, based on our twenty years experience, given in our

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We also cover the present and future situation in the Grain, Cotton, Coffee, Sugar and Cottonseed Oil markets.

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5½%

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Issued by this institution in certificate denominations of $100 or multiples thereof, and redeemable in cash after three years; TAX EXEMPT in New York.

This Institution (now in its 26th year) operates under strict New York State Banking supervision. These shares, however, are protected in far greater degree than the stringent Banking Law requires. In addition to all legal security, through an "Agreement of Guaranty" pledging over $500,000 in value for guaranteeing purposes, they are guaranteed as to principal and annual dividends at the rate of 5½%.

From the leading standpoints of safety, profit and availability no better investment can be secured.

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Will the Carnegie Boys succeed in making Midvale Steel as great a success in the steel industry that Charles M. Schwab, another of the iron master's proteges did with Bethlehem Steel? A special article on Midvale Steel in the current issue discusses such a probability.

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Carwen Steel

Now being traded in on the New York Curb around $9 per share. (Par $10.)

Descriptive Circular N. T. on request.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

ANY BROKER OR INDIVIDUAL

A well-rated local Corporation, able to take advantage of an unusual opportunity to manufacture a staple product at a large profit, the demand for which is greater than the supply, wants to place quickly an additional block of its treasury stock. This is an opportunity for a few business men of high standing, active or inactive, to co-operate on a profitable basis in the placing of this stock with their friends or clients. Remuneration paid in shares or cash. This investment is not only safe, but the profits to be made are very unusual. Any one having large or small amounts to invest will be given full details by the officers personally, if requested, with absolute protection to the broker or introducer. This is not a war order organization, but one that will show much larger profits for all time. Present assets of the Corporation exceed $1,000,000. Additional capital desired, $250,000. Considerable of this already underwritten by prominent financiers. Responsible brokers or individuals on a commission basis only considered, for all or any portion of the above. Banker, X 211 Times Annex.

COMPELLED TO SACRIFICE

$50,000 6% seven-year notes for 75% of face value; principals only. B 36 Times Annex.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 360,025 shares of stock and $86,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 158,735; oil, 42,540, and mining, 158,750. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡Aetna E., w.i.	22½	23¾	21¾	22⅝
300	Ajax Rubber..	70⅛	70⅝	70½	70⅝
800	A., G. & W. I.	30	31	30	31
200	A.,G.&W.I. pf..	48	49	48	49
4,800	Can. Nat. Gas.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
250	‡Car. L. & P..	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
3,000	‡Carwen Steel..	8½	9	8½	9
250	‡Chevrolet Mot.	148	148	147	148
100	Corp. R. & H..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
3,500	‡Cuba Cane S.	57	57¼	56½	56½
125	Curtiss Areopl. v. t. ctfs....	50	50	48	48
50	Driggs-Seab'ry.	142	142	139	139
500	‡Electric Gasl..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Emerson Pho..	11½	13	11½	12
500	Haskell & B..	44	44	43¼	43¼
2,500	Int. A. F. Sec.	20¾	22½	20¾	22
400	Interc. Rubber.	15¾	16	15¾	16
100	Kath. Br. pf..	22	22¼	22	22¼
500	‡Lake T. Boat.	10	*10½	10	10
2,000	‡Lynn Phon..	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
200	‡Maxim Mun..	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
61,900	‡Midvale Steel.	64	66½	63¾	66
57,740	‡Mid. Steel rts.	1⅛	2	1⅛	1⅞
2,000	‡Nevins Elec..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	N. Y. Trans...	15½	15½	15½	15½
100	Peerless Truck & Motor Cor.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
500	‡Poole Eng. & Machine Co..	126¼	130	126½	129
1,500	St. Jo. Lead.	15⅛	15⅝	15½	15⅝
500	St. L. S. F. & P. v.t.ctfs.	37	37	37	37
1,500	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	38⅝	38⅝	37½	37¾
5,000	‡Tob. Prod....	47½	47¾	46	46½
1,000	Un. Prof. Sh....	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,000	‡Univers. Mot.	8¼	8½	8¼	8⅜
200	‡U. S. L. & H.	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	3¾
300	‡Virginian Ry.	23¾	24	23¾	24
1,000	World Film v. t. ctfs.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30	Crescent P. L..	44	44	44	+ ½
20	Illinois P. L...	185	184	184	+ 1
5	Prairie O. & G.	424	424	424	— 3
30	Prairie P. L...	230	228	228	— 2
25	S. O. of Ind...	535	535	535	+ 5
45	S. O. of N. J..	519	517	518	+ 4
25	S. O. of N. Y..	214	214	214	...
25	S. O. of Ohio..	235	235	235	...

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
750	Am. Oil & Gas.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,500	‡Barn. O. & G.	3	3	3	3
600	‡Cosden & Co., (oil refining).	22	22	21¾	21¾
1,000	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i....	9⅞	10	9¾	9⅞
600	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, pf., w. i.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
300	Empire Pet....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
2,500	‡Federal Oil....	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
300	‡Interna. Pet..	12	12	11⅞	11⅞
25,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	71	74	71	73
385	Midwest Ref..	63½	64½	63½	64½
3,000	‡‡Mid. Oil. pf..	98	100	98	98
2,500	‡Muskogee Ref	3	3	2⅛	2⅞
2,000	‡Sap. O. & R..	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
500	‡Victoria Oil..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,400	Way. O. & G...	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8½

MINING STOCKS.

3,700	‡‡Atlanta	17	17½	17	17½
5,300	Bingham Min.	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11⅝
1,700	‡Booth	39	39	37	37
4,900	‡‡Bos. & Mont.	52	52	50	51
500	Butte & N. Y.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
3,000	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs....	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½
400	‡Calaveras Cp.	3½	3½	3½	3½
275	‡Caledonia	98	99	98	99
500	‡Canada Cop..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Cerro de P. C.	38⅝	38½	38½	38⅝
500	Cons. Ariz. S.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,000	Cons. Nev.-U. (a prospect)..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	‡Cons. Cop. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,000	‡‡Emma Cop..	56	59	56	59
7,200	‡Fed. R. M. C.	20	20	20	20
500	First Nat. Cop.	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
1,500	‡Goldfd. Cons.	90	90	89	89
3,700	‡‡Goldf. Merg.	13	13¼	13	13⅛
5,000	‡Greenwater ..	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
1,000	Howe Sound..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3,500	Hecla Mining..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
8,000	‡Int. Mines ..	10	15	10	15
2,500	‡Jim Butler..	90	90	88	88
2,500	Jumbo Ext ...	87	88	87	88
3,500	‡Kewanas	16	17	16	17
100	Magma Copper	17½	17½	17½	17½
12,000	‡‡Marsh Min..	23	40	23	40
2,000	McIntyre	93	93	93	93
800	McKin.-Dar..	39	39	38	38
1,900	Mines of Am..	27⅝	33⅜	27⅝	33⅜
550	Mojave Tung.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,000	‡Mon. Con	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10,000	‡Monter Lode	29½	30	29	29
600	‡Nat. Zinc & L.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
320	N. Utah Bing..	4½	*4⅝	4½	4½
350	N. Butte Dev.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	‡OatmanCres. (a prospect)..	45	45	45	45
2,050	‡OatmanBigJim	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	‡Oatman Ex.. (a prospect).	16	16	16	16
100	‡Oatman Gold. (a prospect)..	69	69	69	69
4,550	‡‡Oatman Lazy Boy	32	33	30	33
1,400	‡‡OatmanNelle	30	32	30	31
2,500	‡‡Oro	5	5	4½	4½
6,000	‡Peterson Lake	26	27	26	27
1,200	‡Ray Hercules	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
800	‡Rex Con	21	21	20	20
2,000	‡Rochester	61	62	61	61
600	‡Round Mt....	61	62	61	61
500	‡Ruby Silver.	53	53	53	53
3,750	‡San Toy.....	17½	19½	16	17
400	‡Scratch G. G..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	‡Seven T. C...	41	41	41	41
1,000	‡Silver Pick...	7	7	7	7
4,500	‡Silver Tip, (a prospect)	19	20	19	20
2,000	Stand. S.-L...	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,900	‡Success Min..	92	92	87	89
2,000	‡Super M. Co.. (a prospect)	34	34	34	34
2,000	Tono. Ext.....	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	United East...	4½	4½	4½	4½
5,000	‡U. S. C. Min.	12	12¼	12	12
1,700	‡Un. V. Ext...	17⅜	17⅜	17	17
3,100	‡United West.	31	31	30	31
300	‡W. End Con..	72	72	70	70
455	‡W. Oaks M..	6½	6¾	6½	6½
550	‡Yuscar. Con...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$25,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	119	119	117	117
25,000	‡Erie cv. 4s, w. i.....	88¼	88¼	87½	87½
26,000	‡Seattle Steel cv. 5s, w. i.	99	*99¼	99	99

*Odd lot. ‡Sells cents per share. ‡‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug. Syndicate	12¾	13	12¾	13
Balt. Tube Co.....	108	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co. pf..	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b..	14	15	14	15
Corn. R. & H.....	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Curtiss Aeroplane....	47	50	47	50
Crocker Wheeler	103	105	103	105
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46¼
Guantanamo Sugar...	75½	77	75	77
Hartman Corp.	72	78	72	78
Hopkins & A. Arms..	55	65	55	65
Inter. Mer. Marine..	15½	16	14⅝	15⅛
Lima Locomotive	18	23	18	23
Marconi of America..	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
Marlin Arms	32	34	32	34
O. Elsenlohr Bros. pf.	101	103	101	103
Pierce Mot.....	18½	19½	18½	19½
Saxon Motor Car....	68	69	68	69
Stand. Shipbuilding..	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Triangle Film	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
U. Cigar Stores.....	95	96	95	96
U. S. Light & Heat pf	4½	5	4⅝	4⅞
Virginia Railway	23	23¾	22½	23¾
Wab.-Pitts. T., w. i..	17½	19	17½	19
Wab.-P. T. pf., w. i.	47	52	47	52
White Motors	47½	48½	47	48

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	18½	19½	18½	19½
Pierce Oil	15½	15½	15¾	15½
Savoy	10½	10½	9½	10½
Ventura Cons.....	9½	10	9½	10

MINING STOCK.

Bannack Gold.....	1⅛	1¾	1½	1⅝

BOND.

Pierce Oil Co.....	83	85	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	78	81	78¼	83
American Brass.....	255	265	255	265
Atlas Powder	242	252	242	250
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox..	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.)....	360	375	358	365
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	83	75	83
Can. F'dries & Frog.	155	185	160	180
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf..	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	845	865	845	865
Du Pont Powder....	845	855	845	855
Du Pont Powder pf..	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder....	388	398	388	398
Hercules Powder pf..	117	120	117	120
International Arms..	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co....	480	495	480	495
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2400	2500	2400	2500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf...	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young.....	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M..	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F....	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob..	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds.....	460	475	440	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	120	122	120	122

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, March 11, 1916.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,729,100	$34,906,000	$2,235,000	$914,000	$1,048,000	$1,000	.....	$2,253,000	.....	$31,499,000	$1,552,000	$795,000
Mer. National	2,000,000	2,197,000	29,906,000	1,195,000	528,000	1,049,000	23,000	$1,000	2,348,000	.....	29,075,000	.....	1,829,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	8,982,500	129,548,000	16,211,000	2,047,000	3,355,000	98,000	24,000	10,169,000	.....	139,445,000	2,284,000	4,971,000
National City	25,000,000	†37,427,600	392,530,000	109,880,000	14,503,000	12,606,000	91,000	801,000	38,991,000	.....	499,158,000	1,517,000	1,799,000
Chemical National...	3,000,000	7,911,300	37,884,000	1,491,000	1,506,000	1,215,000	50,000	.....	2,550,000	.....	33,281,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National....	1,000,000	774,000	12,621,000	531,000	249,000	614,000	38,000	20,000	1,038,000	.....	13,016,000	123,000	384,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov..	300,000	81,700	2,126,000	92,000	24,000	106,000	7,000	.....	127,000	.....	1,650,000	.....	48,000
Am. Exch. National..	5,000,000	5,104,900	80,313,000	4,110,000	1,592,000	2,590,000	140,000	56,000	7,880,000	.....	76,934,000	3,245,000	4,605,000
Nat. Bank of Com..	25,000,000	17,574,800	236,648,000	19,943,000	5,103,000	3,302,000	46,000	6,000	18,515,000	.....	240,849,000	145,000	1,955,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat..	3,500,000	2,063,200	57,683,000	2,717,000	623,000	2,832,000	246,000	175,000	4,409,000	.....	56,164,000	5,177,000	1,776,000
Hanover National....	3,000,000	15,459,500	124,586,000	20,873,000	1,469,000	2,559,000	10,000	25,000	11,048,000	.....	141,497,000	.....	130,000
Citizens' Cent. Nat..	2,550,000	2,450,300	29,553,000	1,541,000	456,000	771,000	37,000	7,000	2,253,000	.....	26,961,000	1,145,000	1,621,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	1,964,900	9,163,000	1,721,000	386,000	402,000	97,000	3,000	971,000	.....	10,085,000	.....	216,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,562,000	34,889,000	1,054,000	734,000	1,404,000	7,000	.....	2,415,000	.....	31,322,000	.....	50,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,258,000	147,702,000	8,718,000	2,239,000	4,625,000	69,000	75,000	11,532,000	.....	149,260,000	1,659,000	3,539,000
East River National.	250,000	72,400	2,373,000	117,000	27,000	203,000	8,000	.....	189,000	.....	2,340,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,284,700	17,751,000	1,235,000	231,000	458,000	63,000	45,000	1,145,000	.....	15,136,000	.....	899,000
First National	10,000,000	23,759,000	164,878,000	13,588,000	4,379,000	3,287,000	53,000	.....	12,534,000	.....	162,130,000	125,000	4,986,000
Irving National	4,000,000	3,837,000	69,323,000	4,683,000	1,514,000	2,549,000	50,000	48,000	5,658,000	.....	75,294,000	116,000	673,000
N. Y. County Nat....	500,000	1,186,400	10,100,000	453,000	410,000	139,000	19,000	7,000	773,000	.....	10,297,000	.....	199,000
Chase National	5,000,000	9,321,800	195,821,000	14,485,000	6,163,000	5,172,000	54,000	57,000	17,182,000	.....	221,961,000	1,408,000	450,000
Lincoln National....	1,000,000	1,864,000	18,036,000	1,942,000	295,000	88,000	88,000	87,000	1,280,000	.....	18,106,000	47,000	897,000
Garfield National....	1,000,000	1,243,700	9,771,000	675,000	402,000	611,000	31,000	45,000	757,000	.....	9,717,000	.....	399,000
Fifth National	250,000	399,400	4,901,000	165,000	109,000	228,000	3,000	5,000	342,000	.....	4,812,000	115,000	248,000
Seaboard National...	1,000,000	2,810,800	39,941,000	3,385,000	1,544,000	2,354,000	62,000	27,000	5,277,000	.....	49,150,000	.....	278,000
Liberty National....	1,000,000	3,085,800	54,579,000	572,000	2,588,000	21,000	4,000	.....	5,553,000	.....	58,873,000	2,190,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	706,100	8,881,000	696,000	125,000	128,000	28,000	4,000	721,000	.....	8,749,000	200,000	412,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,018,700	11,389,000	222,000	307,000	763,000	17,000	14,000	851,000	.....	11,179,000	6,000	398,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,101,400	9,631,000	299,000	97,000	600,000	30,000	6,000	643,000	.....	9,118,000	.....	267,000
Broadway Trust.....	1,500,000	902,500	18,845,000	1,531,000	220,000	494,000	55,000	30,000	1,427,000	.....	20,200,000	93,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,882,300	43,880,000	6,153,000	2,386,000	'826,000	82,000	.....	3,106,000	$941,000	51,177,000	.....	.....
Bank of America....	1,500,000	6,152,500	34,544,000	3,875,000	1,846,000	1,390,000	79,000	.....	.....	.....	34,041,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,190,400	10,557,000	873,000	233,000	466,000	342,000	.....	660,000	.....	11,669,000	3,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	996,800	5,775,000	213,000	502,000	100,000	109,000	.....	.....	.....	5,098,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	436,300	2,392,000	90,000	54,000	90,000	3,000	2,000	146,000	223,000	2,433,000	4,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1,919,100	13,406,000	914,000	917,000	664,000	46,000	23,000	.....	.....	11,901,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange.....	3,500,000	6,977,100	80,396,000	8,583,000	2,322,000	4,152,000	698,000	.....	1,947,000	8,053,000	98,324,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	791,800	3,922,000	315,000	50,000	64,000	39,000	.....	213,000	99,000	3,542,000	25,000	.....
German-American ...	750,000	746,400	5,985,000	728,000	127,000	39,000	8,000	.....	214,000	.....	5,924,000	100,000	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,226,800	16,926,000	1,400,000	1,551,000	1,017,000	41,000	85,000	.....	.....	18,248,000	.....	.....
German Exchange....	200,000	800,400	4,535,000	515,000	44,000	112,000	64,000	.....	287,000	319,000	4,449,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,033,300	6,280,000	565,000	131,000	168,000	110,000	.....	260,000	.....	6,283,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metrop..	1,000,000	2,100,100	14,583,000	1,017,000	258,000	466,000	66,000	34,000	844,000	787,000	14,067,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	701,100	4,627,000	279,000	220,000	103,000	36,000	.....	249,000	.....	4,549,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	997,900	12,206,000	1,835,000	280,000	334,000	114,000	.....	1,000,000	3,122,000	13,872,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	557,500	22,086,000	1,514,000	456,000	755,000	302,000	.....	1,468,000	439,000	24,482,000	29,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,730,700	35,720,000	1,888,000	139,000	554,000	232,000	16,000	1,863,000	1,918,000	27,256,000	7,522,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	14,694,100	236,930,000	22,215,000	182,000	363,000	20,000	26,000	11,381,000	1,317,000	227,612,000	20,454,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,241,600	56,915,000	3,401,000	148,000	182,000	167,000	3,000	1,920,000	8,673,000	38,407,000	17,539,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,541,100	28,562,000	2,125,000	22,000	178,000	34,000	.....	1,138,000	2,582,000	23,482,000	3,995,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	11,965,700	37,877,000	1,708,000	370,000	126,000	136,000	14,000	1,150,000	3,453,000	22,999,000	731,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	$20,000,000	$22,989,200	383,806,000	33,396,000	1,245,000	2,124,000	561,000	.....	17,849,000	7,895,000	356,984,000	40,168,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,204,800	8,359,000	484,000	50,000	86,000	33,000	.....	310,000	1,335,000	6,221,000	866,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Tr..	4,000,000	5,386,100	24,380,000	1,312,000	322,000	78,000	20,000	16,000	851,000	1,038,000	17,018,000	884,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	7,659,700	82,982,000	5,469,000	197,000	511,000	242,000	90,000	3,214,000	2,982,000	64,288,000	18,641,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,603,800	19,497,000	1,725,000	93,000	233,000	209,000	27,000	914,000	1,772,000	18,289,000	1,387,000	.....
New York Trust.....	3,000,000	11,247,100	67,747,000	3,030,000	1,179,000	37,000	22,000	56,000	2,651,000	6,598,000	52,904,000	8,340,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,257,900	21,922,000	1,497,000	66,000	187,000	43,000	7,000	883,000	755,000	18,344,000	4,022,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	503,900	13,552,000	759,000	82,000	475,000	49,000	17,000	672,000	135,000	13,430,000	676,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust...	2,000,000	6,087,300	55,145,000	4,462,000	537,000	98,000	303,000	.....	2,549,000	2,251,000	50,980,000	5,680,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$115,350,000	$184,554,000	$1,996,228,000	$237,542,000	$49,473,000	$57,741,000	$1,650,000	$1,583,000	$168,831,000	.....	$2,157,787,000	$21,149,000	$34,642,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	15,450,000	32,309,800	282,403,000	28,933,000	11,377,000	10,746,000	2,129,000	144,000	10,374,000	$13,983,000	310,057,000	161,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	94,123,000	1,075,194,000	83,971,000	4,632,000	5,232,000	2,083,000	272,000	46,845,000	42,704,000	938,192,000	132,905,000	.....
Agg

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

A continuance of prosperous business conditions and a constantly enlarging volume of trade have brought with them certain difficulties. The most acute of these relates to distribution. The transportation facilities of the country were behind its requirements even before the abnormal needs due to the war set in. Railway building and development had been checked for several years and the managers of systems were waiting for a more favorable business and financial outlook before entering on new contracts for building and equipment. Things were about ripe for this when the war began, and mills were called upon hurriedly for articles needed by the foreign armies. Congestion of freight speedily resulted and this was increased by the lack of shipping which kept loaded cars on miles of track extending inland from the terminals. Latterly the troubles have extended more toward restricting internal trade and delaying deliveries of manufactured goods from mills and factories to trade centres and to dealers. This is now one of the serious problems because the delays are on top of others due to the employment of new and unfamiliar processes, especially in the textiles, and so interfere with the regularity of supplies needed for seasonal use. In spite of it, however, the buying keeps up at a greater rate than ever and there is more promptness in paying than has been the case for some years.

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Cotton and Its Fabrics.

Added strength was shown in the price of cotton during the past week despite the fact that the planting season is growing meager and the statements made of an intention on the part of growers to increase the acreage. A reason given for trying to get a larger crop was said to be the great demand, and consequent high prices, for cottonseed oil and cake. Contracts were told of offering $40 per ton for the seed and it was figured out that 5 cents could thus be added to the value of every pound of cotton—certainly an alluring proposition. On the other hand, the Government figures showed a vast drop in the exports of cotton. But the spinners' requirements here and abroad have yet to be met, and it is certain they will be large before another crop is in the market. A curious circumstance, which may have significance, is the putting in down South of German orders for cotton to be delivered after the war with a guaranteed freight rate of $2.50 per hundred pounds. The deliveries are, it is understood, to be next January, and the material is to be carried thereafter if it cannot then be shipped. In the goods' end there was a slight easing off in certain constructions of gray goods. Sheetings and osnaburgs for bag purposes, however, continue to hold their own, and duck keeps in active demand at high prices. Fine and fancy cottons are eagerly sought and keep advancing in value where they are not withdrawn, and the same is true of colored goods in which the dye scarcity enters as a controlling factor.

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Wool and Woolen Goods.

Wool buying has quieted down a little, though prices remain firm at the recent high levels. At the London auction sales there was a tendency to lower quotations and the poorer grades had to be withdrawn for lack of bids. Undoubtedly the absence of American bidding had a great deal to do with the lack of strength shown. The British have been anxious not to be obliged to pay more than is absolutely necessary for their supplies for war and civilian use, and the weavers there have not yet become accustomed to the new conditions resulting from the free admission of foreign wools to this country. Domestic mills seem to be fairly well supplied for the time being, though they will need much more as the year advances. They have been swamped with orders and would, in some instances, welcome cancellations. Whenever they have withdrawn a line from sale and have subsequently offered it again, the new offering has been at an advance. Ultimately they may be compelled to scale down the orders taken because of inability to fill them. There has been a great deal of advance business and this extends even to the retailers of garments who have put in their Fall orders. The dress goods buying has been exceedingly large both for domestic and foreign account. It is remarked, in connection with this branch, that there seems to be no lack in the quantity or variety of colors offered.

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Woolen Companies' Reports.

Annual reports were made during the past week by the American Woolen Company and the United States Worsted Company. Both were gratifying to the stockholders of these large and well-managed concerns. President Wood, of the first named company, showed real vision and grasp in what he had to say about its export trade. After stating the steps taken to handle this business with expertness, he added: "This new trade is being sedulously followed and every effort will be made to retain as much of it as possible after the war has ended." This is the spirit which enabled the old-time merchants to make the greater part of the world familiar with, and buyers of, American fabrics. And the determination expressed by Mr. Wood will, doubtless, lead to similar results.

In the report made by Mr. Adle, President of the United States Worsted Company, there are some jarring notes, and it would appear that he has forgotten what he wrote in his report of a year ago. He says, for instance, "our domestic business did not recover from the long-felt depression created by large importations of foreign goods due to a low tariff until about the first of August." Later on, in harping on the same subject, he said: "It will be necessary to revise again our tariff laws and this, unless done with more care than has been exercised in past revisions, will be accompanied by the usual unsettled and unsatisfactory conditions." Now, the great importations of foreign cloths came, not in 1915, but in the early months of 1914, and the results were rather beneficial than otherwise. This appears from Mr. Adie's own report made last year. In 1914 the company showed a net profit of $241,000 as against a loss of $544,000 in the year before, when the outrageously high Payne-Aldrich rates on woolens were in operation. The profit, too, was made in the months before the European war started, according to Mr. Adie's report, in which he stated that "with the advent of the war business became stagnant and that condition continued for the balance of the year, resulting in a marked reduction in earnings for that period." He then added, what is now contradicted, that "there has been a slow but steady improvement in business since the first of January" (1915).

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New Machinery vs. High Duties.

Now, the President of the United States Worsted Company is known as a good administrator and his statements of fact can always be relied on. It is only when he theorizes about the tariff that he loses sight of actual conditions, even as to his own company, and voices the cant of so-called protectionists. Year before last he threw light on the dyestuff situation as it then existed and exposed some of the crooked methods of certain representatives of German dye concerns. He forced an agreement whereby the latter consented to pay $1,000 as agreed and liquidated damages in any case where they bribed employes of the worsted company, and this resulted in cutting down the dyeing expenses of the latter to one-third of what they had been. Last year, as above indicated, he showed that his company did a good business under the 25 per cent. duties of the Underwood tariff until the war broke out and hurt all trade for a while. This year, he adds in his report a circumstance which is explanatory of a great deal in the woolen business. He says: "The Saugus plant, which from the inception of the company has been idle on our hands, has been renovated and partially equipped with new and modern machinery. Hitherto it has been a source of expense, while under the new conditions it will become a satisfactory producing unit, contributing to increased earning capacity." It has been the opinion of many that what woolen mills needed was new and up-to-date machinery rather than higher duties, and the experience with the Saugus mill is calculated to confirm them in this view.

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Just Mere War Talk.

Not be laid on the opinions expressed the other day at the meeting of the British trade conference. Offhand, it would look as if Great Britain was determined to abandon the policy of free trade and embark on a complicated tariff policy, involving preferences to her colonies, reciprocity with her allies, consideration to neutral nations, and the exclusion of the products of the Teutonic allies. Many steps would have to be taken before any such policy could be enacted into law, and it is quite certain that opposition would be met with all along. The notion underlying the movement is that it is possible and desirable to have the nation self-contained and not be dependent on any other so that, in case of war, it would not be subjected to the annoyances and deprivations which it has been laboring under during the past year and a half. This is based on the theory that war is the normal condition. Hitherto it has been deemed abnormal and matters have been regulated on the basis of peaceful conditions. As a precaution, the navy has been kept up to a maximum in order to keep open the sea lanes over which needed supplies might be obtained. Britain's manufactures and foreign commerce have been dependent on the cheapness of the raw materials used. These materials, if made more costly by a tariff on imports, would make the finished products cost more, and this would be a serious handicap to all foreign trade. The taxation of foodstuffs, of which Great Britain imports vast quantities under ordinary conditions, would make the cost of living higher there and this, in turn, would force the payment of higher wages. This, in its turn, would add to the cost of manufactured products and be a further barrier to the British being a serious competitor in foreign trade fields. All these considerations, and others as weighty, will be taken into account when the war is over and the people have a chance to decide, calmly and dispassionately, whether it pays to cherish hatred at the expense of the nation's well-being.

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Proposed Export Tax on Wool.

Of somewhat similar purport is the suggestion made at a Liberal political meeting during the week which is said to have met with favor. This is a proposition for an export tax on wool from Great Britain and her possessions. The principal reason given for the project is that it would provide a great deal of much needed revenue after the war is over. Aside from this, it was thought that the British woolen industries would in this way obtain their raw material cheaper than would those of other nations. This latter notion has governed the British somewhat in placing their embargoes on the shipments of wool while the war has been in progress, since by removing Americans as competitors at the London wool auctions the English manufacturers of woolens have been able to get their raw materials at lower prices. As a war measure this kind of conduct might be tolerated. If persisted in after the war it would be likely to result in reprisals by other countries with which British merchants sought to deal. In this country, for example, an extra duty might be added to all woolen goods made in England that would more than cover any saving in cost brought about by the lower prices of wool in that country. Any interference with the normal course of trade is dangerous, especially in a country like Great Britain, which depends so much on foreign markets as an outlet for its products.

ABUSE OF RETURN GOODS PRIVILEGE

Are the Rules to Curb This in the Western Cities Applicable in the Eastern?

Can the abuse of the returned goods privilege as it affects retail dry goods and department stores be lessened best by a system of arbitrary rules subscribed to by the leading stores in a given community or by a co-operative educational campaign that will show the offending shopper the error of her way? This is a question of vital importance to the average dry goods merchant or firm these days, and opinions about the answer vary.

In the Middle and Far West, for instance, where facts are apparently dealt with with less of the pacifist spirit than in the East, there seems to be a strong leaning toward rules and regulations aimed at the abuse spoken of. In San Francisco there is a rule that returns must be made immediately if credit is to be given. Los Angeles has a forty-eight-hour rule on the return of all merchandise. In Cleveland the condition is the same. Minneapolis merchants who are parties to an agreement will permit no returns at all—excepting, presumably, where the goods are really at fault, while in St. Paul there is a twenty-four-hour return rule on goods sent on approval. In Denver the rule is pretty much the same as in Minneapolis. Merchants in other cities are also said to have arbitrary regulations that are doing their work well, according to reports heard. That they have been successful is judged by the fact that merchants who did not join the various movements when they were begun have since fallen into line.

In the East, on the other hand, the educational idea seems to prevail. It has many champions, one of whom is Elbridge L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Mr. Howe, who has been in the retail dry goods business all his life, was for the past eight years with Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, as Merchandise Manager. Discussing the matter of returns with a TIMES reporter yesterday, he said:

"My personal opinion is that the setting of arbitrary rules on the return of merchandise, whatever the reason, is not the best solution of the problem. In the first place, it is not wholly fair to the customer, who was doubtless first encouraged to return goods by the stores themselves as a result of the liberal policies adopted a number of years ago.

"I think you will find by looking in newspaper files of a decade or so ago many advertisements calling attention to the fact that 'goods may be returned freely if not satisfactory,' and using such expressions as 'The goods are not yours until you are thoroughly satisfied.' 'Purchases not entirely satisfactory may be returned without question; your money back, if desired,' &c., all tending to encourage a liberal policy in this respect.

"At that time, also, desks were established to organize the return of merchandise, and everything was done to facilitate such returns. Customers were thus encouraged to feel that the store was theirs, in a sense, and that they would be permitted very nearly to have their own way in such matters. Quite naturally buyers and salespeople took their cue from the management of the business, and reflected this attitude in a way that still further encouraged the customer in this respect. Under these circumstances are arbitrary rules about returned goods fair?

"Any rule that is apt to cause bickering between the stores and their customers, as these are sure to do, is not a good rule. This bickering in the end will either weaken the bond of goodwill between the store and the customer or destroy it entirely. And yet this good-will is the most valuable asset of the store, a thing that all wise merchants are endeavoring in every way possible to keep in full operation. Returned goods rules would tend to make shopping irksome for the great majority in order to curb the abuses of the comparative few. And in the last analysis it is the customer that makes the store. It is a sure rule that no customer means no store.

"Before going into detail on the subject of 'education' to cure the abuse complained of, I want most earnestly to emphasize this point: That merchants their desire to correct the abuses practiced by comparatively few must not put the brakes on all returned goods transactions so strongly as to offend and embarrass customers who desire and appreciate the return privilege and do not abuse it. I realize fully the seriousness of the question of stopping the so-called illegitimate returns, but I think it is a matter that requires the most intelligent and careful consideration."

Following this Mr. Howe made suggestions concerning the possible conduct of an educational campaign for the benefit of the customer, as well as the stores and the workers.

"For customers who are unconscientiously, carelessly or thoughtlessly abuse the return privilege," he said, "a campaign of education should be instituted so as to reach them and drive home the facts. This is being done in a way, but to my mind rather too drastically at times.

"To customers of the stores who appreciate the value of and do not abuse the privileges extended to them no curtailment should be considered. How to take such action or to institute an educational campaign without offending the worthy and yet reaching the thoughtless and others must be decided by each store and locality.

"I am inclined to believe that if the stores in every city would combine and institute a system of educational advertisements in their daily papers, carefully preparing a series of articles dealing with the matter of returned goods and appealing to the thoughtful attention of women readers, many of the thoughtless or careless ones could be reached. For those who deliberately take advantage of the stores, articles of a more determined character could be prepared and 'horrible examples' of actual cases supplied by the stores could be used in these articles, omitting, of course, all identifying details, but still leaving the opportunity clear for the culprits to identify their acts. These articles could be signed 'Combined Retail Stores,' or by the names of all the stores.

"By the 'horrible examples' referred to above I mean such cases as this: Several boxes of unbleached stockings were returned to a certain store with a request that they be credited. The buyer and the head sales people had no recollection of the goods ever having been in stock, yet they had evidently come from the store in question, because the boxes bore the store's label. A careful search back through the charge record of this customer for a number of years revealed no record of such a purchase, and in desperation the bookkeeper kept tracing back and back, year by year.

"Finally it was found that the sale had been made twenty-four years before. The customer had died in the meantime, and friends, in settling up the affairs, had found these boxes of hose in the attic, apparently never opened. Finding the label of the store on them they sent them back for credit, not realising that they were establishing a long-distance record for returned goods. This is, of course, an extreme case, but there are many that would look just as extreme in print and would make many women reflect a little.

"Not all the 'education' administered in a returned goods campaign should be given to the customers. Very often a lot of it is needed right in the stores by the salespeople. The latter are prone to suggest to customers the sending of goods to their homes when the customer has not thought of asking or intended to ask that this be done. Customers are certainly without thought or realization or the expense and loss to the stores resulting from this practice, and readily and thoughtlessly agree to the suggestion of the salesperson when many times they could as readily and as satisfactorily have made their selections in the stores.

"Because of this tendency, the stores should keep a check on each salesperson, watching carefully his or her gross sales and the return merchandise percentage. I have in mind a specific instance where a shoe salesman was found to have sent a certain customer twenty-two pairs of shoes on approval in a single month. The customer purchased but one pair out of the lot, and it was she who called the store's attention to the matter, as it annoyed her. The salesman was sending these shoes to her on his own responsibility, hoping that a few pairs would be retained. This he did without regard for the resultant expense to his employers.

"But, returning to the subject of an educational campaign to check returns, let me repeat that there is little doubt in my mind of its ultimate success if done well and in the right spirit. First of all, however, the stores should be absolutely sure that they are doing everything possible from within to remedy the difficulty, always keeping in mind the viewpoint of the customer. The matter requires considerable hard study, but I am confident that the whole thing could be worked out if enough effort is made. The only arbitrary rule should be for customers who are found to be continuously and deliberately violating the return privilege, and this rule should unhesitatingly call for the placing of such customers on a black list."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Demand Is Keen with Prices Showing Upward Tendency.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, March 11.—There has been moderate trading in the cotton goods markets this week and the general trend of prices is upward. The desire on the part of some buyers to purchase for immediate deliveries, either to fill urgent orders or to replenish their depleted stocks in anticipation of acute business on certain lines, has given strength to prices, and in some instances it is known that premium prices were paid for spot deliveries. The mills throughout New England, both the fine and medium count concerns, are well conditioned and there are few that are not making money. The amount of profits depends wholly upon the character of the goods manufactured.

There has been a substantial demand for twills and sateens. These goods are used very extensively by clothing manufacturers for pocket and coat linings. There are other uses to which these goods are put, but clothing manufacturers buy in the greatest quantities. Mills making other specialties out of print cloth yarns report a moderate amount of business, and even those mills manufacturing straight plain goods state that they have their output on certain lines well taken of for several weeks to come.

The fine goods situation is in a very healthy state. The demand is so keen that manufacturers are unable to meet it, and prices now for certain styles are considerably higher than they were only two months ago. Millmen have their entire production practically sold up to at least June 1, and there are some mills that have contracts which will not mature till later in the year.

The total sales are estimated at about 225,000, of which about 75,000 are spots. The week closed with the demand keen and prices growing firmer and showing an upward tendency.

A FORM OF GUARANTEE.

One Used by Kansas City Firm That Credit Men Recommend.

The National Association of Credit Men calls attention, in its March letter to members, to a form of guarantee that is being used by a member in Kansas City. A sample of this form, which the letter says for simplicity and economy is probably the best ever submitted to the national office, is given below, the name of the buying firm, of course, being used only for purposes of illustration:

Gentlemen:

Please sell and deliver to Jones & Smith on your usual credit terms, such goods, wares, and merchandise as they from time to time may select, and in consideration thereof I hereby guarantee and hold myself personally responsible for the payment at maturity of the purchase price of all such goods, wares, and merchandise so sold and delivered, whether evidenced by open account or note, hereby waive notice of acceptance thereof, amount of sales, dates of shipment or delivery, and notice of default in payment.

This is intended to be a continuing guarantee, applying to all sales made by you to them from this date until the same is revoked by me in writing.

Witness my hand and seal this 11th day of March, 1916.

The letter goes on to say that three lawyers, including association counsel, have critically analysed the form and expressed the belief that it is in all respects legal and binding, the association's counsel, in fact, believes it to be stronger than the usual guarantee, in that the maker holds himself personally responsible for the payment at maturity of the account. He recommended, however, that at the end of the first paragraph there be added this sentence: "I further waive the requirement of legal proceedings against the said purchaser."

GRAY GOODS ACTIVE.

Good Business Done Yesterday in Various Constructions.

Another pretty good Saturday was had in the local gray goods market yesterday, printcloths, sheetings and drills all sharing in the business done on staple goods. On 3.05-yard drills, for instance, business was done at 6 cents, at which price the goods are firmly held. In the sheeting business reported were sales of 36-inch, 56-60, 4-yards, at 6 cents for nearby delivery. On four-yard 48 squares and 48-52s, nearby business was done at 3¾ cents.

The printcloth business included some sales of 39-inch 68-72s, for nearby delivery, at 5¼ cents, as well as sales at 27-inch 64-60s at 3½ cents for similar shipment. Five cents was paid for a good quantity of 39½-inch 64-60s for June delivery, while 39-inch 56-44s, for the same shipment, were disposed of at 4 3-16 cents. Closing printcloth prices follow:

39-inch,	80-80s	6½@6¾	4-inch, 64-60s .5c
39-inch,	72-76s	6¼@6¾	4-inch, 64-56s .4¾c
39-inch,	68-72s	5½@5¾	4-inch, 60-52s .4½c
39-inch,	56-44s	4¾@5¼	4-inch, 60-48s .4¼c
39½-inch,	64-64s	5¼@5¾	27-inch, 64-60s .5½c

*Asked.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

The Activity Continues Despite the Advance in Prices.

The Yokohama raw silk market has been quite active during the past week, and large transactions have taken place, mostly for American account. The visible stock is now estimated at 5,500 bales, among which are many poor lots.

The Canton market is also reported to be lively, and many sales have been made, both of old and new silks. The Shanghai market, according to A. P. Villa & Brothers, is advancing rapidly for all grades of silk. Tussah prices have gone up about 25 cents a pound in the last few days, while steam filatures, the new crop of which is already well under contract, are in active demand. The stock of tsatlees in this market is said to be practically exhausted.

The Italian market is rather quiet. There is enough business to maintain prices, however, and dealers are looking for an early advance. In this city the demand for silks of all kinds is increasing steadily and prices are growing firmer.

Week's Exports Over $50,000,000.

Exports from this port in the week ended yesterday, as reported by the Custom House, totaled $50,204,165—a falling off of about $7,000,000 compared with the week before, when the aggregate shipments had a value of $57,054,-304. In the week before that the exports were returned at $52,754,048. Last week's record, however, was ahead of the corresponding week last year, when the outgoing trade was set down at $40,803,337. In the same week of 1914, when normal trade conditions prevailed, the export movement was only $20,-945,007. As in previous weeks, customs officials connected with the marine division said the official returns would have been much higher for last week had vessels been available.

UPWARD TREND OF RAW SILK PRICES

The Recent Quick Rises in Value Due Largely to Piling Up a Surplus Here.

The question of first importance to silk manufacturers at the present time is, Will the price of raw silk go higher or may we expect a decline? The better grades of silk are now selling over the $6-a-pound mark, the highest price since 1907. The bullish element in the market points to the record of $8 a pound made in the panic year, and draws the conclusion that, in view of present conditions, there is still a considerable margin of safety. The bearish element, if any such exists among the manufacturers, glances over the charted fluctuations of raw silk prices for the past dozen years, and notes that the present advance has established a record. The movement from the extreme low to the highest point in 1907 covered the period from June, 1904, when the price started at 850 yen per piece, and ran up to 1,700 yen in April 1, 1907. This was thirty-four months. In the present advance the low point occurred in December, 1914, when silk fell to 740 yen. The present record prices, then, have been obtained within the short space of fifteen months, and the rapidity of advance is without precedent. It is in regarding this phase of the situation that some of the foremost men in the market are shaking their heads and advising caution.

The history of the present rise in raw silk values contains many details of interest. Immediately after the start of the war the market was in a very depressed state owing to the fear that the demand would become smaller with the loss of European markets. A company was formed to buy in all silk offered in Japan below a certain fixed minimum. While this syndicate was in operation there was very little improvement in the situation. With its dissolution, however, prices immediately began to rise, and the increase from that point on has been steady up to the present levels. Prices are high now, but buyers seem prepared to pay higher.

The representative of a large silk importing house states that he is constantly obtaining cables from Japan asking why the manufacturers here are paying such prices. The only answer he is able to make to such inquiries is that buyers are willing to pay high prices.

"Buyers in this country," he said, "are bidding against themselves, and, as long as they keep it up, there will be no decline, that is certain. What is to be feared is a sudden change in sentiment. The manufacturers are making a market, but if they step out there is going to be a break that will rival that of 1907.

"When this country starts in to make heavy purchases, buyers from the markets of other countries withdraw. We reported a big crop, and estimated that some 40,000 bales would be left, under ordinary conditions, to be carried over by the Japanese. If the tremendous buying movement from this country had not started, our prediction would have been worked out to the letter. As it is, the big demand from this country has taken all but 6,000 bales from Yokohama.

"The explanation of high prices is a simple one. Buyers in this country seem to disregard entirely the world's available supplies of raw silk, and rivet their attention only upon the stocks held in the Japanese market. We have moved over all but a small amount of silk from Japan to this country. It is in this country now, and not in Yokohama, but in that difference of location lies the reason for record quotations.

"If your raw silk buyer stopped to consider that a supply of silk is a supply of silk wherever it exists, and that the amount available in Yokohama is no factor when there are such large amounts held in this country, he might not be willing to pay so much money to get his silk from Japan.

"A fair estimate of the amount of silk stored away in this market would be 25,000 bales. Then again the throwsters and dyers are asking much larger reserves to draw upon. Formerly either of these two branches would be satisfied to have a manufacturer give them enough silk to keep them ten days ahead. Now they are asking for supplies as long as eight weeks ahead. The looms could keep going with the silk on the looms for an additional six weeks. Taking the throwing and dyeing divisions with an average amount in reserve of twelve weeks, the looms could be run for twenty-five weeks without another pound of silk in sight. The ordinary period over which supplies would last would be eight weeks.

"The manufacturers say, of course, that they do not want to let their looms run down. But the situation closely parallels the case where one reservoir is full and still an immense amount of water is kept in reserve to fill a need that can scarcely present itself.

"The reason for piling up this huge reserve stock of silk is that the manufacturers are trying vainly to make up their loss. It is certain that if a certain proportion of the factories' output has been lost during a given period through a slack in the demand this loss cannot be made up. There are only a fixed number of looms capable of turning out a fixed amount of work. Operated to capacity, the production will reach a certain figure. If time has been lost, however, the looms cannot be speeded up to make up the deficit. That is what the manufacturers seem intent upon accomplishing—an impossible task on the face of it. Having set themselves to the work, however, reserve stocks of silk have been piled up to meet the increased production. When the awakening comes, and the manufacturers realize that buying silk they cannot use for months to come does not help them to get more yardage, there may be a sudden cessation to buying. When the manufacturer who is buying silk now at $6 a pound decides that he has more of the article than he can use and tries to sell his surplus, he will find, if others are following his example, that the price he has to take will fall far short of what he paid out."

The amount of raw silk held in warehouse mentioned above as approximately 25,000 bales is not regarded as an exceptionally large amount to be held in this market. With total imports well over the 200,000 mark, the silk in storage would figure only as a 10 per cent. surplus to be drawn upon for the needs of manufacturing.

For Foreign Return Postage.

Nearly everybody at times desires to prepay the postage on letters from abroad, but the ease with which this may be accomplished by means of an international reply coupon is not so widely known nor so thoroughly appreciated by the general public as perhaps it should be. These coupons may be purchased at any United States Post Office for 6 cents each and are exchangeable by one's foreign correspondents for postage stamps of their own country to the value of 5 cents for each coupon, these stamps to be used for reply postage. The countries with which international reply coupons are exchanged are listed in the United States Official Postal Guide.

Drop in Gunny Cloth Exports.

According to invoices certified at the American Consulate General at Calcutta, India, the exports of gunny cloth to the United States during 1915 amounted to 707,755,200 square yards, valued at $28,460,215, compared with 1,068,424,620 square yards valued at $32,300,388 for 1914. The shipment of gunny bags in 1915 amounted to 44,-472,952 pounds valued at $3,224,247, compared with 55,071,458 pounds valued at $3,938,835 in the preceding year.

Demand for Wool Improved.

LONDON, March 11.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,000 bales. The demand improved, and prices were against buyers. Geelong greasy merinos sold at 2s 11½d, lambs at 2s 7d, and New South Wales scoured at 8s 0d.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Chemicals and Textiles Are Among the Things Passed On.

A controversy between the Government and the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in favor of the importers. The merchandise was invoiced as indigo bromate and was classified by Collector Malone as a coal tar color at 30 per cent. The commodity was claimed to be free of duty under the provision for "indigo, natural or synthetic, dry or suspended in water, and dyes obtained from indigo." Judge Brown said that, as the testimony showed that the product was a dye derived from indigo, it was free as claimed.

Despite the fact that the Government chemist reported it to be a chemical compound the board decided that so-called white cleaner for shoes was more specifically provided for under the provision for polishing creams and preparations. The Collector justified his return under the chemical schedule on account of the preparation being put up in bottles of less than 2½ pounds gross weight, this calling for duty at 20 per cent. The board ordered entry on the basis of 15 per cent.

Bloomingdale Bros. filed a protest against the Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. on toilet preparations in which a score or more different claims were made for rates lower than assessed. Judge McClelland, dismissing the protests, said that not only were they "multifarious, but widely inconsistent." He added that the protests were not distinct and specific as required by the customs Administrative law.

S. Ontra & Bro. were sustained in claims as to handkerchiefs, waists, waist fronts, and other wearing apparel, all composed of cotton and ornamented with drawnwork. The collector returned the merchandise at 60 per cent. under the drawnwork paragraph, while the importers claimed a rate of 30 per cent. on the handkerchiefs under the specific provision for such goods, and the same rate on the balance of the goods under the provision for cotton wearing apparel.

Another case involving the drawnwork provision of the tariff was in the name of A. L. Reid & Co. This time the protest had to do with cotton "quilts ornamented by drawnwork. Judge Cooper said that the goods were more specifically provided for at 25 per cent. ad valorem as "quilts made of cotton" than under the provision assessed. The collector's tax of 60 per cent. was reversed.

Judge Waite, in finding against a claim filed by D. McNellie of St. Louis, said "the importer seems to be complaining against an additional duty which has been assessed by reason of undervaluation." The merchandise concerned, it appeared, was damask dinner cloths. As the question was one dealing with values, and as no appeal had been taken for a reappraisement, the St. Louis man's protest was overruled.

Because lumber, and shooks, and parts of shooks were indiscriminately mixed in shipment, the board yesterday declined to upset assessments made by the collector at El Paso on importations by F. H. Bailey. The collector took 15 per cent. on the shooks and their parts, but admitted the lumber free. The importer's claim was for duty exemption on all of the merchandise.

MORE GOODS COMING IN.

Some of the Items in the Imports of the Past Week Here.

Imports here in the official Custom House week ended March 10 were the highest so far recorded this year, their value being $29,023,255, against $23,-100,241 in the week before, and $19,-878,720 in the week before that. Goods entered for warehouse had a value of $4,806,502, while merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses amounted to $2,437,048. In the week before these transactions were respectively $3,349,975 and $2,588,955. Goods in bond thus gained over $1,500,-000 in the week.

Imports of indigo continued to show a decline, the total week's entries having a value of $51,080. England sent over 21,512 pounds, worth $44,440; Salvador, 3,614 pounds, valued at $6,570, and China, twenty pounds, manifested at $70. Other colors or dyes of all kinds entered totaled $41,088, the countries contributing being China, $34,655; Switzerland, $6,451, and England, $2. Dyewoods were set down at $890.

Undressed fur and skin entries reached $291,570, while dressed furs had a value of $37,903. Silk goods dyed in the piece showed a gain from the week before, mostly from France, and had a value of $230,951. Wool cloths totaled $60,939, and wool dress goods, $24,547, the United Kingdom sending the bulk of them. Cotton goods in the piece and cotton yarns ran about the same as in the week before. Raw wool suitable for making clothing was valued at $1,043,528, while carpet wool was returned at $201,257.

Textile machinery from Germany managed to get here worth $33,813. Uncut diamond imports ran unusually heavy, the total for the period being $1,045,884, while cut diamonds were appraised at $404,308. Pearls not set were valued at $208,827. India rubber entries footed up $3,390,920, while sugar beet seeds received from the Netherlands aggregated 558,900 pounds, valued at $56,785. Imports of coffee were set down at $2,292,151, and raw cocoa, $673,065. Tea imports were valued at $220,791. Cane sugar brought here amounted to $2,620,647. Dry cattle hides had a value of $829,350, and green, or pickled, $1,750,520.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE

We offer for sale at a bargain price the complete soda fountain, luncheonette, ice cream and refrigerating plant equipment now installed at No. 3 Park Place, New York.

(1) **SODA FOUNTAIN**—Puffer, sealed-type, iceless, 48 feet long, with special Italian marble counter (Breccia Violette) and Argentine glass top. Working board has 24 draft arms, 36 syrup jars, 12 crushed fruit jars, 3 milk pumps and 12 5-gallon ice cream containers. Also 15 sized Puffer automatic, electric carbonators.

Back Bar—52 feet long, African Mahogany with Argentine glass top 2 feet wide, divided into four sections; one cooled by direct ammonia expansion, the other three by brine. Double glass doors.

Lunch Counter—With the fountain there is a 16-foot lunch counter faced with Breccia Violette marble to match the fountain and Argentine glass top. Back of this counter is a refrigerated back bar with plenty of storage space and four milk containers with pumps.

(2) **FIXTURES**—The wall fixtures are for a room about 30x60 ft. All solid African Mahogany, 9½ feet high, with large plate glass mirrors. These fixtures are all made in sections and can easily be remade to fit any other room. Also a number of these fixtures can only be appreciated by personal examination.

(3) **LUNCHEONETTE EQUIPMENT**—The luncheonette equipment consists of 30 tables with round Mahogany tops and iron pedestal bases, and bent wood chairs to match. Also 3 high tables with stools, together with a large assortment of necessary silverware, dishes, cooking utensils; a large wood top serving counter, 8 ft. steam table, coffee urns, etc., etc., 6 of Rowe's Hot Soda Urns which can be used in connection with the fountain or the lunch counter.

(4) **REFRIGERATING PLANT**—This plant has a capacity of 7 Tons daily; compressor made by the Vilter Mfg. Co. with 15-H. P. motor. Has large hardening tank for ice cream, also large tanks for brine and sweet water and spacial metal tank for cooling pipes which serve the fountain. 500 gallons of ice cream daily can easily be manufactured. Also set of Buhring Filters for supplying filtered water.

This equipment would be valuable to anyone who is fitting up a new place, particularly one who wants a first-class outfit at the cost of an ordinary one. To a cash buyer we will sell the entire outfit at a most attractive price. We prefer to sell the entire equipment to one customer, but if desired would divide into its principal units. The fountain can easily be changed for cooling with ice if so preferred. To appreciate the value and completeness of this equipment, it should be seen, and it will well pay any buyer to come 1,000 miles or more to look it over. The goods must be sold, as the store has been rented to another tenant.

DOWS SODA SHOP, Inc.,
3 Park Place, New York.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

FURS.—Experienced furrier with large plant wants contracting on furs, trimmings, or garments; lowest prices; skins fully guaranteed. J. M. S., 3,410 Broadway.

REMNANTS of all kinds of silks, crepe de chine, messaline, poplins, &c., bought for cash. X 261 Times Annex.

SNAP DRESS FASTENERS.—Will buy all Number O white you can offer; pay cash; state price and quantities. L 141 Times.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WOOLENS, Silks and Linings.—Will buy for spot cash. Address L 155 Times for interview or write detail.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

EMBROIDERY.—Colored shiffley, in allovers and flounces, on organdie and fancy cloths; also fancy buttons; discontinued patterns, 50 per cent. off. Elite Works, 19 West 21st St.

SNAP DRESS FASTENERS for sale, immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 23d. Chelsea 3975.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—C. Cohn & Co.; C. Cohn, mfrs.' shirtwaists; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Mayer, mfrs.' clothing; 2 E. 23d.
BOSTON—Standard Neckwear Co.; O. Weinstein, mfrs.' neckwear; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—A. V. Lincoln & Co.; A. V. Lincoln, dry goods; Park Av.
BOSTON—Jacobs D. G. Co.; H. Jacobs, dry goods; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; C. A. Bethge, general mdse.; 210 5th Av.
CHICAGO—L. H. Ruehl & Co.; L. H. Ruehl, wholesale sweaters, fancy knit goods; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Wilson Bros.; R. M. Trimble, J. E. Wilson, shirts; 218 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—H. L. Kolinsky, notions, jewelry, china, glass, carpets; Herald Sq.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; J. B. Brisbane, upholstery goods, furniture, curtains, draperies; 31 Union Sq.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—La Mode Skirt Co.; R. J. Algie, mfrs.' petticoats; Breslin.
ROANOKE, Va.—S. H. Heironimus & Co.; R. J. Lynn, notions, ribbons, neckwear; 353 4th Av.; Collingwood.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 602 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. Anderson, men's clothing; 230 5th Av.; Collingwood.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Wanamaker; W. C. Greer, Oriental rugs; B'way & 10th.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 B'way.
SCRANTON, Penn.—J. D. Williams & Bro. Co.; D. L. Morgan, confectionery; Breslin.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 602 B'way.

DUTY ON HAT PINS.

Those With Cut Glass Heads Put in the Jewelry Class.

The proper classification under the tariff of hatpins, in chief value of cut glass, came up for decision before the Board of General Appraisers yesterday for the first time, although the board has made numerous decisions covering pins with other kinds of heads. The Collector assessed the pins at 60 per cent., on the plea that the goods were commonly or commercially known as "jewelry."

Gage Bros. & Co., Chicago, the importers, claimed that 30 per cent. accrued as "manufactures of glass or paste or of which glass or paste is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for."

Judge Sullivan said that on the record it would be necessary to overrule the protest, although it was by no means certain that the hatpins were in fact jewelry. If not jewelry, he thought the pins properly fell under the cut glass provision calling for duty at 45 per cent., but as that claim was not made by the importers, no relief could be granted.

THEY DID NOT KNOW.

So They Needlessly Paid $75,000 for Russian Duties.

The Commercial Attaché at Petrograd has brought to the attention of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce a striking instance of the value of the foreign tariff information which it furnishes to American exporters.

On Feb. 28, 1915, a general tariff increase became effective in Russia. The only articles exempted from the higher duties were a limited number on which the rates could not be raised because of Russian commercial treaties with certain European countries. A full report on the new duties appeared promptly in Commerce Reports, and included a notice to the effect that detailed information would be supplied by the bureau upon request.

The Attaché reports that, from the date of the law (Feb. 28, 1915) until early in October, the Russian manager of an important United States shoe company was unable to obtain definite information regarding the duty properly payable under the new tariff. As a result duty was paid at the rate of $4 per 100 pounds, where

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rain, warmer Monday; fair, somewhat colder Tuesday; moderate to brisk winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,233. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

GERMANS TAKE A SMALL TRENCH EAST OF VERDUN

Despite Heavy Bombardments Both Sides of Meuse, Neither Army Makes Decided Gains.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE FAILS

Massed Attacks West of the River Repulsed with Heavy Loss, Berlin Says.

FORT VAUX IS SHELLED

But Germans Refrain from Infantry Assaults—French Aviators Rout German Air Squadrons.

LONDON, March 12.—The net result of the German offensive near Verdun yesterday and today was the capture of a small section of trench near Eix, in the Woevre plain, east of the city. Heavy artillery actions were fought on both sides of the Meuse, the French fire being most effective against German positions north of the Côte du Poivre and in the region west of Douaumont. French attacks on the German lines west of the river were repulsed. Reports from Berlin place the total of prisoners taken since the battle began at 430 officers and 26,042 men, and say that the booty includes 189 guns, of which forty-one are heavy pieces.

The text of the French official announcement, issued this afternoon, says:

North of the Aisne the artillery struggle was very active in the region of the wooded hills south of Ville-aux-Bois.

On the left bank of the Meuse, in the region of Bethincourt, the bombardment was quite intense.

On the right bank of the river a small German hand grenade attack near the woods adjacent to the Côte du Poivre was easily repulsed.

The bombardment continued violent east of Fort Douaumont and in the region of Fort Vaux, where the enemy since the day before yesterday has made no new attempt to reach the plateau which rises above the fort.

In the Woevre at the close of yesterday the Germans, after artillery preparation, took from us during an attack a small trench adjoining the Etain Road, to the north of Eix.

In Lorraine there were encounters between patrols to the west of Arrancourt.

On the rest of the front there was no event of importance to report.

Tonight's French communiqué says:

South of the Somme we directed destructive fires on the enemy works in front of Maucourt and between the Oise and the Aisne on the defensive organizations in the region of Nouvron.

In the Argonne, a concentrated fire on the Cheppy Wood demolished several enemy observatories.

In the region north of Verdun there was no infantry action in the course of the day. The bombardment has been violent today on the part of the French and German artillery on both banks of the Meuse.

Our heavy artillery took under its fire groups of the enemy in the ravine north of Côte du Poivre, and German batteries in the region west of Douaumont.

In the Ban de Sapt we shattered enemy trenches in the region of Senones.

This morning Sub-Lieutenant Guyemer brought down a German aeroplane, which fell in flames inside our lines near Thiescourt. This is the eighth aeroplane brought down by this pilot, six having fallen within our lines and two inside the German lines.

Another aviator, similarly, brought down an enemy aeroplane inside our lines near Dombasle, in the Argonne. The passengers of the two destroyed machines were killed.

The same day our battle aeroplanes fought eighteen aerial engagements in the region of Etain, in the course of which the adversaries were put to flight.

The text of the official German communication follows:

Northwest of Neuville we occupied a crater caused by a successful explosion.

In the region to the west of the Meuse the enemy endeavored to take our new positions by massed attacks, but they were not successful. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

On the heights to the east of the river and on the Woevre Plain the fighting activity was limited to more or less violent artillery battles.

The figures given in the report of Feb. 29 regarding the number of prisoners and the booty taken by us since the beginning of events in the region of the Meuse have been increased in the meantime to 430 officers and 26,042 men, unwounded, and 189 guns, including forty-one heavy pieces, and 232 machine guns.

Near Ober-Sept (Alsace) the French, despite repeated attacks yesterday, were unable to set a foot in their former position. They were repulsed

The British War Office communication issued tonight says:

The enemy today sprang four mines near the Hohenzollern Redoubt, and grenade fighting ensued. There were very few casualties, and very little damage was done to our trenches.

Our trenches about Loos and the Bois de Grenier were shelled.

There have been heavy artillery

Continued on Page 3.

German Naval Officers Toast "The Day" As High Sea Fleet Prepares to Give Battle

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Germany's canal-bound fleet is preparing to move. For many weeks I have been receiving information and now I am able to state that the vaunted high sea fleet is to make an attempt to justify its proud title. I learn that the famous toast of "The Day" is being drunk with an enthusiasm that heralds imminent action.

The question will at once be asked, Why should the German fleet accept battle now after refusing to fight for nineteen months? What has happened in the meantime to give her admirals greater confidence and endow her ships with greater power? What miracles of organization, what triumphs of invention, have occurred to send the German high sea fleet to do battle with the mightiest navy of all time.

The answer to these questions is as simple as a sum in subtraction. The German Navy is going to fight because it was built to fight. Acting on the theory that if she loses the war Germany will lose her fleet, German statesmen naturally take the view that if the fleet is to be lost its destruction must first cost the enemy enormous sacrifice.

"No German ship shall surrender" is the unwritten order of the higher command, but the Germans will not sacrifice their prized fleet merely for the sake of national sentiment. They will not send their ships to destruction in the North Sea merely to save themselves the humiliation of seeing them towed out of the Kiel Canal. That is not the German way. The Naval Staff is about to challenge Britain's naval supremacy because it thinks it can deal that supremacy a severe if not a deadly blow.

SEES ALLIES' ENDS SERVED AT VERDUN

Paris Believes Germans Must Increase Sacrifices or Admit Defeat.

FRENCH LINE UNBREAKABLE

Confidence Felt That It Can Withstand Attacks Wherever They May Be Made.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—We are at the twenty-first day of what may at least plausibly be called the greatest battle of history. In terms of human heroism and suffering it may not surpass the great battles of Ypres and the Yser of October and November, 1914, save that the German losses are now very much larger, and France has this time to bear all the weight of the allied cause. In the expenditure of material power, the present struggle is incomparably more terrific on both sides.

In tactical method there is a curious parallelism which shows the limitations of the German system of scientific preparation. The fighting of the last week has had the same desperate intensity as that around Ypres, with a still wilder expenditure of life and munitions. The displacements of the batteries and regiments involved must have been on a colossal scale. The French this time had the advantage of working "on interior lines," as soldiers say.

Have we now reached the final phase of the battle? No one is inclined to prophesy, especially as the hope of the Allies does not point to one more than the other alternative. If the German command now breaks off the struggle it will save some scores of thousands of men for a later effort; if it continues to sacrifice them the purpose of the whole war is being won on the heights of the Meuse.

For two things are established: the first is the relative greatness of the German losses in this fighting; the second, which is regarded here as beyond doubt, is that, whatever fluctuation may happen at one or another point of the front, the French line will not be broken. If these two conditions continue, even the taking of Verdun itself, of which there is no present prospect, would be a victory fatal only to its authors.

There is no temptation to prophesy, indeed, when the major signs of the times are so clear. The undertaking of a great offensive in the unfavorable conditions of the last Winter month proves that the Kaiser and his Generals are under an urgent necessity to find laurels somehow, somewhere. Their failure even to obtain a result locally decisive means that the day of German offensive successes is over, and that a new stage of the war has opened in which the offensive will be taken over by the Allies, who are only now reaching the top of their strength.

AUSTRIAN GUNS FOR VERDUN.

Budapest Thinks It May Be Necessary to Send Austrian Troops, Too.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 13.—A Budapest dispatch of March 4 to The Morning Post says:

"Considerable uneasiness exists here in view of the disappointing results up to now of Germany's offensive against Verdun. People here have been accustomed to something quite different on the part of the German and Austro-Hungarian armies when they decide on an offensive on a scale of this kind, and, as nearly two weeks have passed since the German attacks began, some anxiety is being expressed.

"It must not be inferred that the German efforts will diminish in violence, or that the Germans will put up with an inglorious knockout without exerting every means at their disposal. Everything is being sacrificed to Verdun. Austrian heavy guns are being taken away from the Italian front, the Russian front is being weakened, and reinforcements are continuously on their way from the interior, as well as from the Russian front; for not only has the Verdun army to be reinforced but other parts of the western front demand attention, particularly between Rheims and Soissons.

"Military circles here point out that it is essential, in view of the German efforts at Verdun, to keep an adequate number of troops all along the Western front. They even suggest as a grave possibility that if the issue is not brought to a settlement soon it will be necessary for the Germans to send Austro-Hungarian troops to the western front."

AUSTRO-BULGAR CLASH WITH RUMANIANS

Many Casualties on Both Sides Reported in Fierce Fight on the Danube.

LONDON, Monday, March 13.—An engagement is reported to have taken place on the Danube between Rumanians and Bulgarians near the town of Rahovo. Says The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent. A Bulgarian frontier guard is said to have fired upon a Rumanian ship which was loading another vessel in Rumanian waters.

"The Bulgarians signaled an Austrian gunboat," the correspondent adds, "which ordered the Rumanian vessels to the Bulgarian shore. They refused to comply, whereupon the gunboat opened fire with machine guns and rifles. Rumanian troops replied to the fire. There were many casualties on both sides."

SILIUS EVIDENCE CABLED TO LANSING

Americans' Testimony Said to Leave No Doubt That She Was Torpedoed.

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

Full Report of the Survivors to be Mailed to Washington — Four Submarines in the Channel.

PARIS, March 12.—John Ball Osborne, American Consul at Havre, in his report to Washington on the sinking of the Norwegian bark Silius, is understood to make the clear-cut statement that the Silius was torpedoed by a submarine.

The seven Americans who were on board the bark were looking after a cargo of oats which was consigned to the French Government. These men and the members of the crew have been questioned by the Consul, who has cabled a summary of their testimony to Washington. Their testimony, it is said, leaves no doubt that the Silius was torpedoed without warning. A full report on the sinking of the vessel will be mailed to Washington.

Four German submarines are reported to be in the English Channel, prepared to enforce rigidly Germany's recently announced policy of naval warfare.

The French press is engrossed with the battle of Verdun and publishes without comment the latest German memorandum regarding submarine warfare and the news of the sinking of the Silius. The Temps, however, remarks that the torpedoing of the Silius cannot fail to reopen the entire conflict between the United States an Germany. Incidentally, it remarks that the incursion of Mexican bandits into American territory bears the stamp of German complicity.

ROOSEVELT GREETED WARMLY IN TRINIDAD

Says a Nation in Anarchy Has No Right to be Treated as An Independent Power.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 12.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt have been busy during the last week visiting places of interest in Trinidad. They have been enthusiastically received everywhere.

At a dinner at the Union Club, a commercial and agricultural body, Colonel Roosevelt in an interesting speech gave details of the forestry work done while he was President, and also spoke on the acquisition of the Panama Canal. He expressed the belief that the present century would witness increasing prosperity in the tropical regions, particularly Trinidad. He had been struck, he said, by the extraordinary fertility of the island, and the possibilities for agricultural and industrial development.

International progress, the Colonel said, depended just as much on the refusal to submit to international wrongdoing as it did on refraining from committing a wrong. He added:

"If a nation is powerless either to hold its own or to secure respect for the rights of others, or to do right within its own borders; if it falls into a condition of misrule and anarchy, then it has no right to be treated as a self-respecting and independent power. In international matters we shall have to take steps with regard to disorderly nations that do not behave themselves, and are festering sores in the international body politic."

SHIP HITS A MINE; 14 LOST.

British Fleet Auxiliary Sinks Off East Coast of England.

LONDON, March 12.—It was officially announced at the British Admiralty today that the mercantile fleet auxiliary Fauvette, of 2,644 tons, had been sunk as the result of striking a mine off the east coast of England. Fourteen members of the crew were lost.

The Admiralty statement says: "His Majesty's mercantile fleet auxiliary Fauvette has struck a mine off the east coast and has sunk. Casualties, two officers and twelve men."

The Fauvette formerly was in the service of the General Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., of London. The vessel was built at Middlesbrough in 1912, was 315 feet long, 43 feet beam, and 18 feet deep.

BRITISH STEAMER AFIRE.

The Matatua Damaged by Mysterious Blaze at St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 12.—The British steamer Matatua, which was about to sail for New Zealand fully loaded, was found to be on fire today in one of her forward holds. She was at anchor off Sand Point, but was immediately towed back to the dock, and three tugs and the local fire department poured a dozen streams into her hold. Just before low water the steamer's bow dropped until it rested on the bottom.

The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. It is believed that the damage will be heavy.

The value of the cargo, which includes 500 automobiles, steel rails, provisions, and general goods, is estimated at $800,000.

THOMPSON SEEKS $2,000,000 WASTE IN SUBWAY POWER

Wants to Know if Edison Co. Influenced Refusal to Sell Surplus Current.

HINTS AT A COMBINATION

Estimated That Lost Power Would Run All the Electric Automobiles in the City.

MORGAN SOON TO TESTIFY

Public Hearing on Advisability of City-Controlled Public Service Commission.

The Thompson Legislative Committee, which has been investigating the Public Service Commission, will go into the affairs of the New York Edison Company, according to Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the committee. The investigation has become necessary, Senator Thompson said last night, for the clearing up of one of the unanswered questions concerning the inquiry into the management of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The Senator explained the situation thus:

"The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in the hours of slack traffic, generates much more electricity than is needed for the operation of its trains, and, even with this surplus, much of the generating capacity of its plants is not used. Between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning, especially, electricity is wasted and equipment on hich upkweep and overhead charges are constant is lying idle.

"The question of why the company does not make profitable use of this wasted electricity and electrical capacity has naturally arisen and it became acute some weeks ago when the investigating committee discovered that the Interborough Company had actually declined to entertain bids for this unused electric power that would have increased the company's income by about $2,000,000 a year. The committee satisfied itself that these bids came from responsible persons who wanted the electricity for commercial purposes, such as the charging of batteries. Why, without interference to traffic at all, the Interborough could sell sufficient electrical current to charge, for storage battery use, every electric automobile in the city. Any one owning control of this power would have no difficulty in finding a market for it.

Turn to Edison Company.

"Yet, though the Interborough had a chance to add about $2,000,000 to its income, the company refused the offers made to it, and we have been unable to discover a satisfactory reason. When the inquiry of the committee remained unanswered by Interborough officials, we naturally turned our attention to the New York Edison Company with which the Interborough would compete if it undertook to sell electricity. What relations exist between the two corporations, if any, we do not know and do not pretend to say, but we consider the unanswered question important enough to justify our looking for the answer wherever there is a chance of its being found."

J. P. Morgan, who is expected back from Europe on the Philadelphia next Saturday, will probably be examined by the Thompson Committee very soon after that. Senator Thompson said yesterday that he would subpoena Mr. Morgan if necessary, but that he thought Mr. Morgan would respond to a request to testify. Mr. Morgan will be asked about the details of the dealings of his bank with the Interborough, with special reference to negotiations that preceded the signing of the dual system contracts.

Henry P. Seaman, formerly an engineer employed by the Public Service Commission, has complained to the Thompson Committee that, because he favored the tri-borough subway system instead of the dual system, he was forced out of the service by Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the commission, whose nomination to membership in the commission Senator Thompson opposed at Albany. Mr. Seaman will be a witness next week.

Gillespie Matter Undecided.

Senator Thompson said yesterday that the question of how the committee would proceed to the examination of the books of the Gillespie Brothers was still open. Recently Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the brothers, refused to permit the committee's accountant to examine the books, but offered to name six accountants, any one of whom, if designated by the committee, should have access to the books. At the time Senator Thompson told Mr. Cravath that the committee was competent to proceed in whatever way it saw fit, but he did not actually decline the offer.

Senator Thompson will go to Albany this afternoon to look after legislation in which he is interested, and the committee will hold no more hearings until Friday morning, when it will sit in public to listen to suggestions and complaints of citizens. The meeting will probably be held in the Aldermanic Chamber, and the special question on which the committee will seek suggestions is whether the supervision of subway construction should not be taken from the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission and given into the hands of some body directly responsible to the city, rather than the State.

The argument for such a change has been that a body responsible to the taxpayers of the city would more carefully guard the interests of the city than would a State organization. The proposed change would take from the Public Service Commission authority in the construction of the subways now being built under the dual contracts, as well as any elevated or subway lines that might be built in future.

George W. Young, the former Director of the Interborough, whom the committee has sought for some time, was still beyond subpoena yesterday. Senator Thompson said he had no idea as to Mr. Young's whereabouts.

While in Albany this week, Senator Thompson will present to the Controller the expense account of his committee.

ATTACKS DUAL CONTRACTS.

Thompson Hints at an Effort to Abrogate Franchises.

In a long, and at times rather fiery, address before the Labor Forum at

Continued on Page 3.

CARRANZA FORBIDS VILLA PURSUIT WITHOUT SAME RIGHT FOR MEXICO; FUNSTON AWAITS PATROL TROOPS

ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

First Chief Tells His Nation Blame for War Will Be America's.

MEXICAN TROOPS ANGRY

Garrisons at Juarez and Chihuahua Threaten Vengeance if Americans Cross Border.

KEEPS AN EYE ON CARRANZA

War Department Prepares for Any Emergency — President Wilson Calls Conferences.

MEXICO CITY, March 12.—General Carranza tonight issued a manifesto to the nation declaring that under no circumstances would the Mexican Government grant the right to the United States to violate Mexican territory by sending in an armed force in pursuit of Villa without consent and the reciprocal privilege being first obtained and admitted.

Word was sent to the confidential agent of the Mexican Government in Washington to make immediate representations to this effect.

Text of the Proclamation.

The full text of General Carranza's manifesto follows:

Because of the assault which Francisco Villa and the bandits who accompanied him made on the town of Columbus, in American territory, burning houses and killing some of the inhabitants, soldiers as well as civilians, the international situation in these moments is very delicate, as the North American press have excited their people against Mexico and the Government of that country has discussed the situation in the American Congress, members of which have advised intervention.

The Constitutional Government, which I have the honor to represent, is also occupied diligently in an effort to solve this delicate situation, trying at all costs to maintain the dignity and sovereignty of Mexico, and we yet hope that this lamentable incident may be decorously arranged and that there will be no reason for an international conflict.

I have addressed the Government of the United States, through the Foreign Office, stating that the invasion of Villa has historical precedents, as in the years 1880 and 1886 two parties of Indians coming from the United States invaded Sonora and Chihuahua, committing crimes and depredations on the lives and properties of Mexicans.

It was then agreed between the Governments of the two counries to permit the respective passage of armed forces, resulting in the extermination of the Indians. I have asked the American Government to pursue a like course in order to solve future difficulties, should they arise, noting that Villa and his companions are a group of bandits whose acts the Mexican Government or people would not be responsible for and that his reproachable conduct is due to instigations of the reactionary element that, lacking patriotism and convinced of its defeat, is trying by all means to bring on armed intervention.

I have not yet received the answer of the American Government, and from the reports of my chiefs along the frontier I learn that the American forces are mobilizing to pursue and capture and deliver him to the Mexican authorities, that the expedition is in the nature of a punitive campaign, that the sovereignty of Mexico will be respected.

The Constitutional Government has given instructions to its Confidential Agent at Washington immediately to make representations that under no circumstances will any motive, be the reasons or explanations of the United States what they may, justify the armed invasion of Mexican territory without reciprocal rights being granted to the Mexicans, and that not for an instant will the invasion of Mexican territory or an outrage to its dignity be tolerated.

I am sure that in this I interpret the national sentiment, and that the Mexican people will worthily comply with their duty, be the sacrifices what they may, to sustain their rights and sovereignty. If, unfortunately, we are dragged into a war, which the United States never can justify, we will not be responsible for the disastrous consequences, but will serve as instruments for Mexican traitors within and without our country, who have labored long to produce this result, and upon their heads will fall the inexorable justice of the Mexican people.

SAY CARRANZA WILL AGREE.

Mexican Embassy Doubts Clash—Federal Troops Angry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In a quarter close to the Mexican Embassy it was said tonight that the manifesto issued by Carranza was probably much the same as the communication delivered by Foreign Minister Acuna to Mr. Silliman, the American confidential agent, with

Continued on Page 3.

General Carranza Hurries to His Capital; His Official Organ Says Sovereignty Will Be Upheld

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 12.—Details of the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M., were made public this afternoon by extras issued by the daily papers. The city remains in complete quiet.

General Carranza's answer to the American note in regard to the expedition in pursuit of Villa has made a good impression. The American colony is awaiting developments without alarm. Villa's crime at Columbus is disapproved by the whole population here.

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, March 12.—General Carranza arrived last night at Queretaro, to which town he hurried with his Cabinet from Guadalajara. He will remain in the provisional capital until the crisis arising from the sending of an American expeditionary force into Mexico is passed.

The official organ, El Pueblo, says editorially:

"The infamous and traitorous work of reactionaries in the United States has finally reached its most abhorrent point. Because they were impotent to stem the military and political triumphs of constitutionalism they have tried to force armed intervention by the United States in the affairs of Mexico in an endeavor to regain their lost power.

"We are profoundly convinced that the American Government, maintaining that serenity and judgment so necessary in these unhappy events, will follow its initial policy of respect toward the Mexican Government and will combine with it to take such action as circumstances warrant.

"In this way the misery of war will have been averted. At any rate, we can assure the whole world that Mexico will never lose her international citizenship, because, before that, she would prefer to succumb gloriously in the rough sea of a heroic struggle—the supreme recourse of a people born never to be slaves."

VILLA DIVIDING FORCE INTO BANDS

Will Scatter Among Mountains to Elude American Pursuit, Army Men Hear.

TRAIL DAILY GROWS COLDER

But Bandit Chief Will Be Brought to Book in Time, Officers Declare.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 12.—Reports multiplied here today that Francisco Villa was disintegrating his force of from 1,500 to 2,500 men. American military authorities said it might have been better to go after Villa Thursday, when his raiders fled southward. The raiders then were demoralized and were droping loot and war material under the attack of fifty-nine men commanded by Major Frank Tompkins.

Requests of Colonel Herbert Slocum, commanding the Thirteenth Cavalry here, and Major Tompkins to be allowed to renew the pursuit Friday with a larger force were denied pending the organization of the large punitive expedition. Today it was stated that this expedition, owing to inadequate railroad facilities and the widely scattered position of the troops necessary to constitute it, who have been on patrol duty, might require several days' preparation before it could enter Mexico, at least from this point.

Meanwhile reports from Mexican sources stated that Villa apparently was carrying out a plan to elude pursuit by breaking up his forces into small bands and hiding among the mountains. Some of his forces were reported approaching the Sonora State border. Others were said to be making their way southward and southeastward toward the mountains of the San Geronimo district, from which the bandit chieftain started March 1 with the announced intention of invading the United States.

Information was received here today that two regiments of infantry and a battalion of mountain artillery were being sent here from the East, in addition to a battery of the Sixth Artillery from Nogales, Ariz., and a signal company. Colonel Slocum said he had been advised that the first squadron of the Thirteenth Cavalry also had been ordered to rejoin the regiment.

Post of Honor for the Thirteenth.

The Thirteenth, on account of its exploit Thursday in beating off an overwhelming number of Mexicans after a stiff fight in which the American troops inflicted possibly fifteen times the number of their own casualties, is said to have been assigned to the duty of taking Villa's direct trail. But owing to the exigencies of the patrol duty to which the army has been assigned ever since the outbreak of the Madero revolution in 1910, the regiment has had on duty here only two-thirds of its strength. The first squadron, under Lieut. Col. T. Rivers, has been stationed at Marfa, Texas, more than 250 miles east of here, and assigned to patrol a stretch of territory eighty-five miles in extent. It may be several days before this squadron will be assembled here.

Other units said to have been designated for service in Mexico are quite as widely scattered because of demands for protection and patrols at various points. Infantry, artillery, and cavalry deemed necessary for the expedition are scattered at intervals of from seventy-five to 150 miles from Myrena, Texas, on the east to Yuma, Ariz., on the west. There is only one line of railroad by which the concentration of these troops can be accomplished. This line is closely guarded against any attempt to cut it.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing at El Paso, according to military officers here, is concentrating these widely scattered troops as rapidly as possible.

Think Villa Won't Fight.

It appears to be the opinion of military men here that when Villa is found and pushed on both sides he will not stand and fight. This belief is based upon the experiences of the American troops in the surprise attack Thursday and the subsequent pursuit of the ban-

Continued on Page 3.

RUSH MORE TROOPS TO GUARD EL PASO

War Department Hears There Is Fear That Villa May Make a Dash Into Texas City.

RECALL BANDIT'S THREAT

Twenty-third Infantry Going to the Rio Grande to Replace Cavalry Patrol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary Baker announced at 10 o'clock tonight that orders had been issued for the immediate dispatch of the Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry from Galveston to El Paso, in response to information reaching the War Department from various sources that there was much apprehension along the border that there would be a repetition of the Villa raid. This makes five regiments of regulars ordered to the boundary line within the past twenty-four hours. The others comprise four regiments of cavalry, sent in response to General Funston's request for reinforcements last night.

The War Department announced late tonight that it had no information from General Funston that the expeditionary movement into Mexico had commenced. Secretary Baker said yesterday, and he repeated the statement today, that he would announce the departure of the expedition as soon as he received notice from General Funston that the American troops had begun to move into Mexican territory. There is no reason to doubt that this promise will be carried out, but a strong suspicion exists that the movement has already begun and that news of it has been withheld from the War Department by General Funston, in accordance with an understanding with the department.

A rigid censorship has been instituted at the War Department and over all telegraph lines that the military control. War Department officials have been instructed not to furnish news of military movements to the press. All news of that character which is regarded as proper for publication will come through the Secretary of War or the Chief of Staff. Captain Harry N. Cootes of the Thirteenth Cavalry, now attached to the General Staff, has been designated as censor at the War Department.

Fear Raid on El Paso.

The Twenty-third Infantry is not being sent to El Paso to take the place of soldiers utilized for the punitive expedition being sent into Chihuahua under orders to capture Villa and his band. The Twenty-third is to guard the border itself. It is feared in some quarters that Villa may try to make a surprise attack on El Paso. Villa has frequently boasted that he would some day make a descent on that city. The troops guarding that place are stationed at Fort Bliss, which is outside the town. It is realized in official circles here that unless a strong garrison is maintained around El Paso at this time, Villa may attempt to raid the place, or, Villa sympathizers around Juarez, just across the Rio Grande, may do so.

El Paso is the most important crossing along the border. It is not only a great railroad centre, but too large a place to be left without an adequate garrison. The headquarters of the Eighth Brigade of Infantry and the Sixth and Sixteenth Regiments of Infantry were all the troops stationed there two days ago, and these were then at Fort Bliss, outside the city. With the arrival of the Twenty-third, there will be three regiments of infantry at that point, making a total force of about 3,000 men, and it is understood that upon its arrival it will be stationed in the city itself instead of at Fort Bliss, to

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MUST PROTECT THE BORDER

And to Start Half Prepared Would be Unwise, Says General.

EXCITEMENT ON FRONTIER

Seen in Carranza Garrisons and Among Throngs of Mexicans on American Side.

MORE THAN ONE EXPEDITION

Commander in Field to Have a Free Hand—El Paso to be Base of Supplies.

Night Patrols May Mean Cavalry Dash Into Sonora

EL PASO, Texas, March 12.—Reports late tonight indicated important American troop movements on the Arizona-Sonora boundary line. Strong cavalry patrols were reported close to the boundary in the vicinity of San Bernardino. These movements led to persistent reports that small American forces were prepared for a quick dash across the international line in that region.

Rapid concentration of American cavalry, infantry, and artillery was under way tonight along the Mexican border west of here, opposite the territory where Villa is supposed to be hiding. Three batteries of the Fourth Field Artillery, A, B, and C, left here tonight for this border. The concentration point or points were not revealed, except that one of them was Columbus, N. M., which Villa raided.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 12.—It became known today that the plans for the compaign against Francisco Villa had been affected by the border situation elsewhere than at Columbus, N. M., where the raid of Thursday was made. The situation, it is said, is such as to have hindered rapid concentration of the punitive expedition.

Great excitement has been noted, it is authoritatively stated, in the Carranza garrisons at Nogales, opposite the Arizona border town of that name, and at Piedras Negras, which fronts Eagle Pass, Texas, from across the Rio Grande.

"We do not ourselves know just when the expedition will start into Mexico, although of course it will be soon," Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston said today. "It will go forward just as soon as a sufficient force with an adequate commissary can be organized. It will not be held back, however, until all the troops now ordered to the border have arrived. There is no use going at this thing half-cocked. The task ahead of us will be a long and anxious one."

The uneasiness along the border has extended to the large Mexican population on the American side. Troops now stationed in the border towns are sufficient to cope with any situation that may arise, General Funston says. As it is his intention, however, to use these troops in the search for Villa and as they cannot be moved until other detachments arrive to succeed them on the border patrol, complete organization of the expeditionary force has been delayed.

Army circles feel bound to respect the fear of residents in American border towns that, notwithstanding assurances from General Caranza's representatives, uprisings may follow the actual occupation of Mexican teritory by American soldiers. It is felt that the welfare of the border cannot be sacrificed to the doubtful success of a hasty and therefore unprepared pursuit of Villa.

Funston Counsels Patience.

General Funston's statement of today was made in reply to what he termed the impatience of the American people for speedy action.

"The people must be patient," he said. "We must be adequately prepared for this thing. In the first place we must use, as much as possible, soldiers who are accustomed to Mexican border duty. These men, however, cannot be removed from their present posts until they are relieved by troops drawn from other departments and hurried to the border.

"Transportation of the relief patrols is not an easy matter. Many of these troops consist of scattered detachments that have to be concentrated, sometimes by means of difficult marches, before they can be sent southward.

"Concentration and transportation of troops is not all of our problem. We are going to march into a country that will afford us little or no forage. The commissary must be adequately supplied.

"A Villa follower can live on little or nothing. An American soldier must be well fed if he is to give good service.

"We shouldn't gain anything by haste. To send an inadequate force insufficiently prepared after Villa would hinder and not hasten matters."

Speaking regarding the course the

campaign would take, General Funston said:

"There will be more than one expeditionary force, although I am not at liberty to say how many or from what points they will start. They may make simultaneous entries into Mexico, or they may be sent forward at intervals. They may all leave from the same point, or they may depart from different points. All this will be left to the discretion of the expeditionary commander, who will have complete charge of all the forces in the field. I don't believe in swivel-chair campaigning.

"Necessarily the campaign will develop new situations, and the disposal of the troops is contingent upon these developments. I may at intervals visit the field forces.

"Of course the expedition will not await the arrival at the border of all the troops now being dispatched from other departmental stations. It will be gotten under way just as soon as possible, and as other troops arrive they will be sent forward as reinforcements.

"El Paso naturally will be the base of supplies for our army. El Paso will be supplied through Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio."

Says Fliers Will be Useful.

The General explained that the first aero squadron and the regular scouts of the army would not do all of the scouting of the expedition.

"We are hiring civilian scouts," he said, "who are familiar with every foot of the territory we will penetrate—Americans who have been working down in that country for years."

It is the General's expectation that the aero squadron will be of great service.

"Of course the fliers have seen duty down on the border," he said. "They couldn't accomplish much, however, for thickets and stretches of bushes made observations difficult. Out in the open mesas of the territory we will traverse, however, the boys will render great assistance."

Advance duty service in the small detachments that are thrown out by armies as "feelers" will be the most hazardous work the American soldiers will encounter, General Funston believes.

"Villa troops will at times surprise these scouting parties," he said. "In ordinary warfare our men might, if hopelessly outnumbered and the resistance was futile, surrender with safety. To surrender to Villa, however, would be worse than suicide. Villa's men will kill every American they can lay hands on. Every encounter with them means a fight to the death for our men."

One railway line running southward can be utilized by the American forces during a part of the pursuit of Villa. It was pointed out, however, that ultimately the chase may lead the expedition more than 200 miles away from the railroad. This will mean that a long line of communication must be established, strongly protected, in order that supplies for the searching force may be insured.

Transportation of food, forage, and ammunition would become a serious undertaking under such conditions, General Funston said. It is probable that even water will have to be carried. Hay for the horses alone will run into millions of pounds.

It has been decided that the first aero squadron shall not attempt a flight to the base of operations. Entraining of the eight machines, the accessory trucks, and motor cycles and supplies was begun today, but was not completed. The squadron will not get away until tomorrow, when it will proceed to El Paso.

Hospital Company No. 7 and Ambulance Company No. 7 left before daybreak for El Paso to be dispatched where needed. They were followed shortly by the Second Battalion of Engineers, Companies E, G, and M. There will be no other movements from San Antonio before Monday.

It was reported here that a guard had been placed over the Southern Pacific viaduct at Del Rio, over which the various detachments from Fort Sam Houston will pass.

TROOPS ENTRAIN AT EL PASO.

Infantry to Guard Border—Juarez Garrison Commander Nervous.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 12.—Two long troop trains were switched into Camp Colton late this afternoon and the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry entrained for the border west of El Paso. It was officially announced at 6 o'clock that no troops would enter Mexico from any point tonight. At brigade headquarters the officers said the Sixth and Sixteenth would probably be stationed at Columbus, N. M., to guard the border and relieve the Thirteenth Cavalry for service in Mexico. The Seventh Infantry is to be brought from Fort Bliss to garrison Camp Colton and patrol the river front opposite Juarez.

One battery of the Fourth Field Mountain Artillery left at 7:15 P. M. for Columbus, the band playing and the soldiers singing "A Hot Time" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." A great crowd lined the railroad tracks from Fort Bliss to the city.

All officers of the staff were in conference today at Fort Bliss with General John J. Pershing, familiarizing themselves with the plans for the punitive expedition as made by the War College in Washington. All the officers were pledged to secrecy.

George C. Carothers, special agent of the State Department, said this evening that he had been informed that the Carranza commandant at Juarez would not sanction any American troop movement through that port. Many of the Carranza soldiers there are former Villistas, and General Gavira is said to fear a revolt if he should give permission for the United States troops to move over the Mexican Northwestern Railroad through Juarez. For this reason, Carothers says, the expedition probably will start from Columbus or Douglas.

John and Joe Spillsberry, Mormon ranchers, were employed today to act as scouts for the American troops through the Mormon districts of western Chihuahua. They have been riding the trails in that mountain country for many years and know all of the water holes and camping places. Other civilian scouts are being listed for use as needed.

All the wholesale grocery stores were open today and the Quartermaster Corps was busy assembling supplies in freight cars.

The horse races in Juarez had a larger crowd of Americans than usual today, apparently attracted by some purse races. Mexicans for the most part remained silent about the American expeditionary force; some expressed the hope that Carranza soldiers would catch Villa before United States troops entered Mexico.

Activity of Carranza soldiers about some ditches back of the race track attracted the attention of Americans. It was said the soldiers were cleaning up rubbish.

Mexicans who talked with Villa's troops just prior to the Columbus raid said that Villa told them his next move would be against El Paso and Juarez. But General Gavira said that General Bertani, who is trying to head off the rebels from the north, believed that Villa intended to strike down the course of the Chinipas River to get into Sinaloa, where possibly he hoped to rebuild his reputation politically.

General Gavira said he had heard that General Carranza had left the provisional capital at Queretaro for Aguascalientes on a matter of state.

To H. C. Miles, British Consul here, permission was refused today to send a code message to the British Vice Consul in Chihuahua City. This was under the Mexican censorship. Americans in Juarez said that the censorship had kept the mass of rumors circulating here from reaching the Mexican side.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 12.—The Tenth United States Cavalry and one battery of the Sixth Field Artillery left here today bound eastward. News of their destination was refused. Preparations for taking the field have been practically completed by the army headquarters here.

LAREDO, Texas, March 12.—Six members of the Signal Corps at Fort McIntosh, Laredo, left here late today for Columbus, N. M., with a complete wireless outfit.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 12.—Troops E and H of the Twelfth Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell have been ordered to the Mexican border. The Twenty-fourth Infantry has been directed to prepare to move on short notice.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The First Cavalry, stationed at Monterey and San Diego, received orders today to proceed to Douglas, Ariz., ready for immediate service across the border. The six troops at Monterey, in command of Colonel Frederick S. Foltz, and the San Diego contingent were expected to entrain immediately. The entire First Cavalry, except Troops B and M, which will remain at Calexico, will assemble at Douglas. The San Diego and Monterey detachments will take with them pack trains, hospitals and bakery equipment.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 12.—Receipt of a telegram late today from division headquarters ordering arrangements to be made for the transportation of the second squadron of the Fifth Cavalry to the border was announced at Fort Leavenworth. Soldiers were allowed to pay farewell visits in Leavenworth tonight.

FORT RILEY, Kan., March 12.—Major William R. Eastman and Captain Larry P. McAfee of the Medical Corps, with a detachment of the Fort Riley Hospital Corps, left today for Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, to report for duty on the border.

BAR AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

No Reason Given for Action Taken by Matamoras Authorities.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 12.—An official decree barring all American newspapers from Matamoros, the Mexican town across the Rio Grande from Brownsville, was issued by the military authorities there today. No reason was given.

The action came as a surprise here, and two arrests resulted. Leno Garcia, boatman on the international ferry, was arrested tonight because he carried a bundle of newspapers across the international boundary for a Matamoros resident. A carrier for a Brownsville paper was detained a short time and his papers confiscated.

SILENT AS TO GERMAN PLOT.

Mexicans Here Decline to Discuss Maurice Leon's Suspicions.

Prominent Mexicans here refused yesterday to discuss the statement by Maurice Leon, that German money financed the raids of Villa on American citizens. At the Mexican Consulate it was admitted that Secret Service agents were investigating the matter, but what they learned, if it was said, was turned over to Washington at once.

Carl Heynen, who for many years was German Consul General in Mexico City and who helped to organize the Bridgeport Projectile Company, said the record of his company was open to inspection.

"Everything about the company," said Mr. Heynen, "may be learned by applying to the Ordnance Department in Washington. There all our transactions are known, and it is recognized that nothing in any way dishonorable has been done by the company."

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—"It is probable that German money was given to Villa," Professor Manuel Fernandez de Castro of the State Normal School of Mexico, who is in Boston studying our educational system, declared yesterday. "I have read the report from New York that German reichmarks have been sold extensively lately. I can see how it is possible that some of this money may have gone to Villa.

"The attack on Columbus will not have the effect that any unfriendly power might wish; that of involving the United States in great difficulty with Mexico. Villa is branded as a thief and a murderer. Carranza will not want to join with him, being a man of honor himself, and even should he want to it would be impossible, for those who support him are opposed to such lawlessness and would not permit it.

"I want to say that I know both General Carranza and General Obregon personally, and it is utterly false that General Obregon would arrest the First Chief. Obregon is loyal to the purposes of the revolution and to Carranza. Carranza could be President if he wanted to be, but he calls himself 'first chief' and as soon as peace is restored to the country and its reforms are made secure he does not wish to continue as President."

ARMY SEES IN VILLA ANOTHER AGUINALDO

Veteran Officers Expect Hunt for Bandit to Last for a Year or More.

WILD COUNTRY FAVORS HIM

"Cactus, Indians, and Rattlesnakes" in Mexico—Pursuit of the Filipino Recalled.

The orders issued to General Funston that "Villa be taken, dead or alive," will be extremely difficult to carry out, according to the opinions expressed yesterday by military men in this city, including several officers who have just returned from duty on the border. While none of them expressed doubt that the Mexican bandit would be returned a prisoner, yet they said the nature of the country he was in, and the experience of the army in expeditions of similar nature, made it probable that the hunt for Villa would last a year or more.

"Canebrake and cactus, Yaqui Indians and rattlesnakes," was the general opinion about those parts of Sonora and Chihuahua in which the search must be prosecuted. It was declared that if Villa did as others had done before him—disbanded his troops and with a mere handful of trusted followers took to the mountain trails in those regions—he would not be caught until on eof his own people gave him up.

From their experiences in the campaign in the Philippines, and the difficulties our troops had in catching Aguinaldo, it was intimated by several officers, although no one would say so outright, that the best chance of capturing Villa was to occupy the Mexican towns and administer justice in them ourselves till Villa was turned up, "dead or alive."

"Foreign troops in a friendly nation, when they are on a warlike mission, are in an extremely delicate and uncertain position," said an old infantry officer, "especially when their commander is expected to avoid involving this nation in war. On one occasion, when our troops went down to Mexico to catch one of the Apache bandits, the commander, Captain Crawford, was shot by regular Mexican troops as he was bringing the Indians back to this country. The officer was standing up at the time, trying to show the Mexican commander that he was a friend.

"Such an incident, and one or two others which have happened in the past, should make the people in the United States realize soberly that in a campaign to catch Villa our men are embarked on a mission which requires the most careful combination of the diplomat's gloved hand with the soldier's iron fist."

Two Previous Incursions.

There have been two occasions on which, with the permission of the Mexicans, our soldiers have crossed into Mexico. The first was in the case of Vittoria in 1884 and the second that of Geronimo in 1886. Both fugitives were Apache Indians. At another time, in 1877, General McKenzie went over the line with troopers of the Seventh Cavalry in pursuit of horse thieves. He did this in the face of Mexican threats.

The Geronimo campaign which army officers mention whenever they talk about the present expedition to catch Villa lasted more than two years, and at least two-thirds of the American Army took part in it at one time or another. General Wood, at present the Senior Major General in the army, got his baptism of fire in this campaign, and under Captain Lawton of the Fourth Cavalry received a medal of honor for "gallant and meritorious services."

Captain Lawton, later General, was killed in the Philippines at the head of his old regiment. The detachment which Lawton commanded in the Geronimo campaign consisted of a troop of the Fourth Cavalry, two companies of the Eighth Infantry, and a troop of Indian scouts. General Wood was the medical officer with the command, and on account of a scarcity of officers served with distinction several times as a commander of troops.

These troops took up the chase of the Indian chief after it had been prosecuted for a year and a half with meagre results. At one time before this Captain Crawford of the Third Cavalry had caught up with Geronimo in Mexico and persuaded the Indians to return to this country. On their way back the Americans were surrounded by an overwhelming number of Mexicans and ordered to give up their prisoners. Captain Crawford arose and held up his hand, and the Mexicans, thinking it a signal, shot him dead. His second in command, Lieutenant Maus, after a short parley, succeeded in getting permission to take the Indians back to the United States, but just after they were over the line Geronimo escaped and ran back into Mexico.

Lawton's men followed Geronimo for days, and finally the infantry found that they were unable to keep the pace and returned, leaving B Troop of the Fourth Cavalry. Geronimo was caught again 200 miles south of the border, and Lawton and his men got him back. Once they were threatened by a large body of Mexican cavalry, who ordered the prisoner given up, but on Lawton's threat that both Indians and Americans would make common cause against interference, the Mexicans allowed them to proceed.

Capture of Aguinaldo.

In the pursuit of the Filipino, Aguinaldo, who was caught after the Americans had occupied the entire country, Funston succeeded only by getting native scouts serving in the United States Army to pretend to enlist with the rebels.

"It will be simply a case of making a prospective bandit out of a most peaceful-looking Mexican farmer," said one officer. "When we come up then he is a friend, but when our backs are turned he goes and digs his rifle from a potato patch and is a soldier once more. No, I don't fancy the job we have before us, unless by any chance Villa attempts to make a stand and trust to numbers. We'll break him for good and all if he does that. But he won't, you see, and there'll be a long, long chase."

HUGE ORDERS FOR MUNITIONS.

Four Great Plants Already Rushing Supplies for Government.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Four great war munitions factories, the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, the Remington Arms Company, the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation, and the Baldwin Locomotive Works, with their many subsidiaries, stand ready to open their plants up to the United States Government on a minute's notice. This was announced today by Samuel M. Vauclain, Managing Director of the Remington Arms Company and Director of the Midvale Company, and Alba Johnson.

At the same time, it was acknowledged for the first time that all of these companies were rushing tremendous orders for rifles, shells, all placed within the last six weeks, since the Mexican situation and the foreign relations became more serious than ever before.

The Remington Company, at Eddystone, is rushing an order for 2,000,000 rifles for the army, the Eddystone Corporation is pressing every available man into service to turn out in record time 2,500,000 shells for the United States, the Baldwin Company has received an order for 17,000,000 steel forgings, and the Midvale Company is flooded with orders for all of these things for the United States Government. This was acknowledged tonight also by Mr. Vauclain.

Not only are these great concerns ready to throw their factories open to the Government, but Mr. Johnson said that the Baldwin Locomotive Works were ready, if the necessity should arise, to abandon the manufacture of any other product than war munitions in order to insure the Government an unlimited source of supplies should the Mexican invasion prove a harder task than it is believed it will or, in fact, if any emergency should arise. This would place at the disposal of the Government one of the greatest plants for that purpose ever assembled under one head.

No matter how large the orders might be, Messrs. Vauclain and Johnson said, and no matter what the rush, they still would be able to fill their European contracts and yet meet every requirement of their own nation as quickly as would be necessary. In short, it was asserted the United States had within its boundaries huge plants that not only could supply the nation through any war but could supply Europe also.

GUNS ON MEXICAN SIDE.

Artillery Located at Nogales—Battery Then Planted on This Side.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 12.—United States Army officers today located four pieces of artillery placed on hills about the Mexican town of Nogales, opposite Nogales, Ariz.

Several pieces of artillery were thereupon placed on hills on the American side.

SUGGESTS AMERICA FINANCE CARRANZA

Zeferino Dominguez Thinks a Loan of $100,000,000 Is Needed for Reform.

FAVORS FARMING COLONIES

Reallotment of Land for the Poor Urged by Man Who Once Refused Presidency.

Zeferino Dominguez, who has come to New York to raise funds with which to set the Mexican Government upon a secure footing and hopes to obtain the sanction of General Carranza to act as his special financial agent, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday with his wife.

At the time of the Niagara conference Mr. Dominguez was requested to accept the Presidency of Mexico, and within a year he was asked to become the head of the Department of Agriculture under the Carranza régime. He refused these offers, believing that his hands would be tied unless the Government received proper financial support. Mr. Dominguez explained that for twenty years he had been a student of the economic problems of Mexico.

"The Mexican problem is becoming more acute for the United States than for Mexico itself," he said. "The United States is now dealing with some European problems that may require stronger military forces to solve than those you are sending into Mexico. The possibility that sending troops into Mexico now may mean intervention is not small. If that were the result, the fighting forces of the United States would be severely crippled for other purposes, for intervention would mean military control for years.

"The country in which Villa is hiding is very mountainous. Every Indian, every man, will protect him, and he will be disguised as a peon, so that nobody will know who he is. He will be like a fox. The mines, in which this country is rich, are now in his possession, and he is coining money and paying his men in silver. His men are not fighting for principles, but for the money they get from it. They can make as much money in a few days of plunder as they formerly made in a year of work.

"Carranza will be able to hold out for very little longer unless he receives financial support, for his men will not fight for him unless they are paid. He now has no funds, and therefore little power. He can't even get into Mexico City.

"Radical reform in the land tenures is the only method by which the country's problems ever will be solved. There is enough tillable soil which the Government now owns and in the large estates which were illegally given to many large corporations to give farms to all of the poor people of Mexico. I would divide the land into tracts of about three or four thousand acres and place on each tract 1,000 of the men who are now fighting, under military control, and military control means life and death in Mexico.

"For one week 200 of these men could till the soil, while the other 800 would guard the land, and learn modern methods of farming. Military training of this kind and industrial education would be compulsory for three years. After that time the men who had behaved well would be given twenty-five acres, a home, farm implements, and $25 in cash to start for themselves.

"If a loan of $100,000,000 could be secured, the currency of the country could be put upon a sound basis by limiting the paper money to three times the gold currency. No strong Government will ever be set up in Mexico without financial support from outside. In case the United States does not give it, some other power will. England very probably will secure the power in Mexico which might be obtained by the United States, unless Germany secures it first. Germany sees this, and will try to cut England off from the oil supply of Mexico after peace is established."

NO EXPLOSIVES FOR MEXICO.

All Permits for Their Exportation Over Border Revoked.

EL PASO, Texas, March 12.—It was learned here today that the United States Government had revoked all permits held along the border to export explosives into Mexico.

AID FOR VILLA'S CAPTIVE.

Women's Defense League Offers to Help Mrs. Maude H. Wright.

The American Women's League for Self-Defense has offered to come to the aid of Mrs. Maude H. Wright, the American woman who for nine days was held captive by Villa after he had killed her husband and given her child to a Mexican family. The league was organized to teach women to handle fire-arms in defense of their homes, to strengthen them through calisthenic exercises for field duty as nurses, and to give them vocational training that they might take the place of men called to the fighting line.

The Secretary of the league, Miss I. V. Simonton, said yesterday that it stood ready to support Mrs. Wright financially, if necessary, and, if the case required, to help her in acquiring a vocational training that she might be self-supporting.

The following telegram was sent by the league to Mrs. Wright at El Paso, Texas:

"The American Women's League for Self-Defense thrills with pride because of your daring and courage during your terrible ordeal as a Villa captive. We offer our sincere sympathy for the loss of your husband, and we regret with you, that you did not have a weapon at hand to kill Villa. What aid can we render you and your baby?"

EL PASO, Texas, March 12.—Mrs. Maud H. Wright, who was taken to Columbus by the Villa raiders, has not yet recovered her baby, which was taken from her when her husband was killed at the Wright ranch nine days before the invasion of New Mexico. She said she had assurances that the baby was well with her friend, Charles Peeler, in Pearson.

POPE IS WATCHING EVENTS.

Opinion in Rome Is That Expedition Is Country's Only Hope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 12.—For a long time Pope Benedict has been worried by the situation in Mexico, his anxiety only being surpassed by the great European conflagration. Mgr. Mora Del Rio, Archbishop of Mexico; Mgr. Erezco, Archbishop of Guadalajara, and other members of the Mexican episcopacy purposely came to Rome to describe to the Pope the horrors their country is enduring, including sacrileges against religion, destruction of churches, persecution of priests, and outrages against nuns.

A large number of Mexicans not belonging to the priesthood have expressed the opinion that although they originally opposed American intervention, they now consider it the only hope and salvation of the country. The Pope is anxiously awaiting the development of events.

REWARD FOR VILLA PLANNED.

Humboldt (Iowa) Movement to Avenge Slaying of a Citizen.

HUMBOLDT, Iowa, March 12.—A movement is on foot here to raise a fund of $5,000 to $10,000 for information leading to the capture of Francisco Villa.

The reward is being urged to avenge the death of James Dean at Columbus, N. M., in the Villa raid. Dean formerly lived here, and it is expected his body will be buried here.

BRUMBAUGH IS OUT FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Pennsylvania's Governor Announces That He Will Run in the Coming Primaries.

PENROSE LIKELY TO FIGHT

Contest Predicted for Control of the State's Delegation—Progressives Apparently Behind Brumbaugh.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh, in response to a letter from Henry G. Wasson, Republican National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, urging that he be a candidate for the Presidential nomination, tonight made public his reply, accepting the invitation. Mr. Brumbaugh's name will accordingly be placed on the Presidential preferential ballot to be voted in the primary election on May 16.

In his letter Mr. Wasson, who was elected to the National committee by the followers of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, urged the Governor to assume the leadership in a movement to elect a delegation to the Republican National Convention which would be acceptable to the Progressives as well as the Republicans.

Political leaders believe that the Governor's announcement presages a fight in the Republican primary between Governor Brumbaugh and United States Senator Boies Penrose for the control of the delegation from this State.

Governor Brumbaugh, in his letter to Mr. Wasson, asserted that "such unity of thought and concert of action by the Republican forces of the Commonwealth as to presage a reunited party and a Republican victory in November cannot be accomplished under any factional leadership." He says that he has been assured by many that "those who are held responsible for the disaster of 1912 cannot bring together the broken forces of the party and lead it to a decisive victory."

In case of a factional contest in the State the Governor is said to have been assured of the support of Congressman William S. Vare, and his brother, State Senator Edwin H. Vare, who are among the potential political leaders in this city, as well as ex-State Senator William Flinn and other supporters of Colonel Roosevelt in the western section of the State.

5,671 AMBULANCE CALLS.

Flower Hospital Annual Report Shows Daily Average of 15.

Flower Hospital ambulances made 5,671 ambulance calls, an average of more than 15 a day, during the year ended Sept. 30, 1915, according to the annual report of the Superintendent, Dr. Nelson W. Thomson, issued yesterday.

Of these, 121 were false calls, the ambulance surgeon being unable to find any patient when he arrived. There were 1,942 cases admitted to the hospital and 1,857, treated on the ground, were able to walk home or were left at home.

During the year 4,749 patients were cared for in the hospital, of whom 1,189 were free patients, 1,401 city patients, and 2,159 pay patients. The grand total of days treatment was 50,605. The average stay of each patient was 10 to 0 days.

The report of the dispensary for the year showed 27,417 total treatments and 20,529 prescriptions filled. October, 1914, was the busiest month, and February, 1915, the quietest.

RUSSIANS IN PERSIA MOVING ON BAGDAD

Occupy Karind and Soon Will Flank the Turkish Army Opposing the British.

PETROGRAD, March 12.—The Russian army operating in Persia has advanced seventy-five miles west of Kermanshah to Karind, on the way to Bagdad.

The occupation of the town is announced officially tonight by the War Office.

Karind, like Kermanshah, is situated on the River Dijala, a tributary of the Tigris. From Karind the river runs northwesterly for fifty miles, then dips southwesterly thirty miles to the frontier, then for about seventy miles, broadening as it goes, it flows through Mesopotamia to join the Tigris fifteen miles below Bagdad. It will thus be seen that this advance will very soon flank the Turkish army opposing the British forces on the Tigris, unless in the meantime the Turks retreat. The occupation of Bagdad by the combined Anglo-Russian armies, therefore, appears to be imminent.

THIEVES BARRICADE HOUSE.

Pile Furniture Against Door to Aid Their Escape.

A barricade of furniture piled up against the front door gave time for escape to burglars who last night entered the home of Ferdinand W. Lafrents at 125 Eighth Avenue, in the Park Slope district of Brooklyn, and got away with about $300 worth of silver and some jewelry. Mr. Lafrents, who is a public accountant, with offices at 100 Broadway, Manhattan, and his wife, who is prominent in Brooklyn society, are in the South, and the house was left in charge of their son, Arthur Lafrentz.

At about 4:30 yesterday afternoon Arthur Lafrentz and his sister dismissed the servants for the day and went out for dinner. They did not return until nearly 11 o'clock, and when they tried the front door it would not open. They went down the street and called Patrolman Lang of the Bergen Street Station, who put his shoulder to the door and finally broke it in. It yielded with a clatter of overturning furniture, and when the party got in they found that chairs and tables on which were valuable vases had been piled up against the door and had been seriously damaged.

$275,000 FOR AGED PASTORS

Methodist Church Book Committee Votes Year's Profits.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Church, in session in this city, late Saturday voted to aged preachers of its Church the sum of $275,000, representing profits of the sale of Methodist literature last year. The amount was $25,000 less than was voted last year, due, it was said, to the increased cost of manufacture, especially of white paper. Last year, when $300,000 was voted, a record was broken, the sum heretofore having been $150,000 a year. The Methodist Book Concern, with principal offices in Cincinnati and New York, from which these profits voted by the Book Committee come, does a business of nearly $1,000,000 a year. In 1914 the total was $973,000, and last year $941,000. The Cincinnati concern is by far the largest of the eight that are maintained.

Figures regarding American Methodism, issued yesterday, showed 4,033,123 members, 30,654 buildings, value of church property $212,325,648, 36,250 Sunday schools, 4,497,464 scholars and teachers, and 116 schools and universities.

CARRANZA FORBIDS PURSUIT OF VILLA

Continued from Page 1.

the Carranza Government. The manifesto may have been modified to suit home consumption, it was suggested, but the effect of it, according to the statement made, was similar to that of the communication addressed to Mr. Silliman.

Persons in touch with the Carranza Government, said here this morning that they were satisfied that Carranza would not object to the crossing of American troops into Mexico to apprehend Villa, provided the United States Government assented to a reciprocal arrangement under which Mexican troops might be privileged to enter American territory in pursuit of Villa if he attempted to cross into this country. It is the understanding here that Secretary Lansing will recommend to the President some form of reciprocal arrangement that will satisfy the Carranza Government.

Unofficial information reaching Washington tonight indicated that Carranza soldiers in Juarez, Chihuahua, and other points were becoming excited and restless over reports of the American plan to send an expedition into Mexico against Villa. These reports were disquieting. One bit of information from Juarez was that Carranzista officers and soldiers at that place were boldly asserting that no American troops would be allowed to pass through Juarez toward the country where Villa is operating.

A report from El Paso asserted that six Americans from Chihuahua City said that considerable excitement existed among Carranzista soldiers there. They were parading the streets and prodding Americans with taunts of "Death to the 'gringos,'" and threatening to resist any "invasion" of their territory.

There is worry among officials over the attitude of Carranza. While his expression of willingness to permit American troops to search for Villa on Mexican soil under a reciprocal agreement that would enable Mexican soldiers to enter American territory on similar errands is interpreted as reassuring, some officials are of the opinion that Carranza may change his attitude and begin to make trouble. This is based in large measure on information that the Carranza Government is not as strong as it has been represented to be. The report that Obregon, Carranza's principal military commander, is preparing to arrest the First Chief and take over the administration of the Government has given worry in Washington, where it is felt that a change of authority in Mexico at this time would not be for the best interests of the United States. The Administration does not wish to see Carranza lose control. One fear is that if Carranza finds that he is in danger he will endeavor to obtain popular support by opposing the invasion of Mexican territory by the forces sent to run down Villa and his band.

In this connection it was learned today that behind the rigid censorship which the War Department is maintaining is the desire to conceal the fact that the department is making preparations for a contingency of much larger proportions than that involved in the expedition against Villa. These preparations are prompted by the demands of ordinary prudence and do not mean that the Government has any knowledge that a wider scope will be given to the military operations in Mexico than is contemplated in the chase after Villa. But the feeling of responsible officials is that there is no telling what may happen and it is well to be thoroughly prepared.

The War Department has undertaken to obtain a large amount of military supplies, their delivery contingent on developments in Mexico. Army depots are short of a number of things necessary to the conduct of an extensive campaign, and inquiries are being made of private manufacturers to ascertain how soon the supplies could be turned out. It is likely that the Department will go into the open market to buy supplies if the punitive expedition in Mexico develops trouble of a far-reaching character.

Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of the mobile army division, informed Secretary Baker late today that machinery had been perfected to meet any contingency that might arise incident to the Mexican campaign, and could be set in motion at a word. Similar reports came from the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, the Quartermaster General, the Surgeon General, the Chief of Ordnance, and the other divisional officials. Both the White House and War Department were again flooded today with offers of service of prospective volunteers. Mr. Baker repeated to all inquiries his statement that no call upon the National Guard or for volunteers was contemplated.

Delay Answer to Carranza.

President Wilson will return tomorrow from his trip down the Potomac River, and will have a conference with Secretary Lansing and Senators Stone and Saulsbury, representing the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. No reply has been sent by the United States Government to the message received early yesterday morning from Carranza. None will be sent until after President Wilson has his conference with Secretary Lansing and Senators Stone and Saulsbury.

It is understood that high officials are inclined to favor sending a dispatch to Carranza indicating the willingness of this Government to accept his proposal "in some form." But the matter will not be determined until after the President's conference with Secretary Lansing. Whatever the form in which this Government might be willing to make a special agreement for such a reciprocal arrangement, it is the understanding tonight that as a practical matter, Carranza troops will not be allowed to cross the border wherever there are American troops, and that it is the intention to so strengthen the border patrol as to render it unnecessary for Carranza to send any troops into the United States.

That the American Government is unwilling to run the risk of guns or ammunition being sent from this country across the border that might ultimately be used against American soldiers sent into Mexico became known tonight. What is virtually an embargo on arms has been in force since Friday along the border. Under the instructions given no permits have been granted for the movement of guns, munitions, powder, or dynamite into Mexico. For the present no dynamite will be shipped across the border to Americans engaged in mining operations in Mexico.

Since the recognition of the Carranza Government by the United States an embargo has been in force against shipment of munitions across the border into the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, and Tamaulipas and Lower California, but the Government has been making exceptions in specific cases, and has issued permits for shipment of certain munitions. Pending the outcome of the dispatch of the expedition against Villa the Treasury Department is now holding up the issuance of such permits. It is not allowing any war munitions or dynamite to be shipped across the border. Carranza has not recently asked for special permits for any shipments of arms into Mexico. Such applications will be temporarily refused pending developments. If there is Carranza opposition to the plans for the expedition against Villa, no war material will be allowed to be shipped from this country for use by Carranzistas or to any force or person in Mexico.

RUSH MORE TROOPS TO GUARD EL PASO

Continued from Page 1.

guard that place against any possible surprise attack. Indications are that other troops will be ordered to El Paso. It was pointed out by an official tonight that there were many Mexicans living there, and that the Mexican town of Juarez, where there is a Carranza garrison, was just across the river.

In announcing that the Twenty-third Infantry would be rushed to El Paso, Secretary Baker refrained from going into details beyond explaining that the Government had received information from various important sources that there was a good deal of apprehension all along the border of the appearance on the American side of Mexican raiders and fears of a possibility of the repetition of the attack which Villa made on Columbus. Secretary Baker asserted that this was the only movement of troops within the United States that he could announce. He added that the apprehension of attacks was not necessarily greatest at El Paso.

Secretary Baker said if any troops had gone into Mexico it had not been officially made known to him. When asked for certain details regarding the plans for the expedition Secretary Baker replied:

"That is wholly speculative and not within the range of information that is available for publication."

The orders to General Funston telling him he was free to move the expedition into Mexico at any time went to him Friday night, and he has been in possession of full authority to proceed since then. It is believed that the troops are under way, and that the first of his column to cross was headed by the famous Seventh Cavalry. Also that the crossing was made near Ojo del Perno or Culberson's Ranch, a point due south of Hachita, N. M.

Villa's retreat from Columbus, according to the best information reaching Washington, was over the trail leading from Columbus southward toward Casas Grandes. He went first southwestward to Boca Grande, twenty-five miles; then thirty-five miles further south through Colonia Diaz to Ascension; then thirty-five miles further south to Corralitos. If it be true, as now reported, that he has reached Corralitos, he is now more than 100 miles south of Columbus, and yesterday was within twenty-five miles of Casas Grandes.

GUARDING RAILROAD LINES.

Carranza Forces in Chihuahua Put at 5,700—Refugees Reach Border.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 12.—General Gavira, commander of the Carranza garrison at Juarez, opposite El Paso, announced tonight that he was strengthening the garrisons along the Mexican Central and Mexican Northwestern lines, as he had been informed by telegraph from Casas Grandes that Villa and his men were heading from Corralitos toward Casas Grandes. He gave the Carranza strength of the State of Chihuahua as 500 in the Santa Clara district, 500 in the Guerrero district, 300 in the Laguna and Sauz districts, 800 in the San Geronimo district, 500 in Juarez, in addition to the 600 men General Garza is bringing to that post, and 2,500 in Chihuahua City, all told 5,700.

Six American residents of Chihuahua arrived here this morning by rail with the report that the fifty Americans in Chihuahua City were becoming uneasy. The Americans arriving here were Harry Wein, Adelbert Taylor, David Horwitz, C. Joseph, W. L. Churchill, and Charles Barley. They declared that as the train was about to leave Chihuahua City two Carranza Colonels appeared and threatened them with death. They appealed to General Luis Herrera, and a military escort was assigned to conduct them to the border.

This was the first passenger train in five days to reach Juarez from Chihuahua City. It brought a large number of Mexican civilians as passengers. The trip was made under normal conditions. Nothing was seen or heard of the Villistas.

General Gavira repeated his assurance that the Mormons in the Casas Grandes and Galena regions were safe under the protection of a large body of troops commanded by Colonel Samuel Gonzales. No trains have been placed at their disposal, and General Gavira says he does not believe there is any occasion for them to leave Mexico, as the situation is well in hand.

Notwithstanding these assurances, American officials said another effort was being made to get the 600 Mormons in the Galena district to the border. A request was made to General Gavira for 2,000 men to guard the train.

General Garza, with his 600 men, arrived in Juarez from Chihuahua City at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It was announced that these troops would be sent to Casas Grandes to pursue Villa. General Garza said that two more troop trains, the soldiers aboard making a total of 2,000, were following his special train.

DAUGLAS, Ariz., March 12.—Eleven hundred Carranza troops from Hermosillo, hurrying to Agua Prieta on the Mexican side, reached the border at Naco today. It was said they were to be distributed along the Eastern Sonora border to guard mining camps.

VILLA DIVIDING FORCE INTO BANDS

Continued from Page 1.

dits by Major Tompkins, who described their flight as practically a rout.

Although Villa's strength in the battle here was estimated at from 1,500 to 2,500 men, Captain Rudolph Smyser and Captain George Williams, who participated in the pursuit, described his retreat as precipitate. Prisoners captured declared that the bandits were stricken by fear, although when they discovered the meagre force of fifty-nine with which Major Tompkins entered Mexico they made a stand with 900 men.

Although the Villa trail is getting colder every day, army officers express confidence in their ability finally to apprehend the bandit.

It was announced today that the two squadrons, numbering about 100 men of the Twelfth Cavalry, under Colonel H. C. Sickel, who were ordered from Fort Robinson, Neb., yesterday, would take the place of the Thirteenth Cavalry in posts here. One squadron of the Twelfth is at Panama.

E. B. Stone, Special Agent of the Department of Justice, was advised today that the six wounded Villa soldiers held here as prisoners would be turned over by the military authorities to the State courts of New Mexico for trial on charges of having murdered the nine civilians slain here Thursday. It had been Mr. Stone's intention to file charges of murder against the bandits in the United States Court for the District of New Mexico. It was suggested today that the State authorities would also indict Villa on charges of murder and formally demand his extradition.

Francisco Miranda, one of the Mexican prisoners, was sent to Fort Bliss today for the amputation of a gangrened leg. Officers of the Medical Corps here are making strenuous efforts to save Jesus Bayes, the 12-year-old boy who was wounded among the Villa raiders during the fight. His left hip was badly shattered.

VILLISTAS ATTACK A TRAIN.

Dynamite Station at Conejos, but Are Driven Off.

TORREON, Mexico, March 12.—Villistas under General Urbalejo made an unexpected attack at Conejos on a train which arrived here today from Chihuahua. The bandits dynamited the station, and put up a hard fight, but were repelled. Some men believed to be a railroad crew were killed at the same time. The Chihuahua train was five days on the way.

Local authorities at Torreon have been advised of President Wilson's action and of General Funston's orders without occasioning any of the alarm that was at first felt on the news of the Columbus raid. Consul Hannah helped to restore the confidence of the general population, which had been badly shaken lately because of the blocking of all outlets from the city. Several hold-ups occurred, which further disturbed confidence.

General Francisco Gonzales is working hard to gain the full co-operation of the authorities and public in restoring order.

THOMPSON TO HUNT $2,000,000 WASTAGE

Continued from Page 1.

Washington Irving High School last night Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the committee which is

LINER PANNONIA SAVED BY WARNING

Cunarder Narrowly Missed Fate of the Maloja, Which Went Down in the Channel.

STORM SCATTERED MINES

American Surgeon, Returning in Steamer, Describes Sufferings in the Serbian Campaign.

Those on board the steamer Pannonia of the Cunard Line, which arrived here yesterday from London, congratulated themselves that they had escaped the fate of the steamer Maloja of the Peninsular & Oriental Line, which was sunk a few miles ahead of the Pannonia on Feb. 27, just off the mouth of the Thames.

After the Pannonia, on Feb. 27, dropped her Thames pilot and took on a Channel pilot, she was boarded by British naval officers, who advised that she remain at anchor two miles out, because a heavy storm had carried mines into the Channel, making navigation unsafe. It was said yesterday that the same officers boarded the Maloja, which lay alongside the Pannonia, with the same warning, but the P. & O. Captain decided to take the risk. The Maloja got under way, and had made only a few miles when she struck a mine and sank, with a loss of forty lives. The Pannonia did not move until two days later, when the Channel was cleared.

Dr. J. W. Colbert of Albuquerque, N. M., who was aboard the Pannonia, after spending five months in a French hospital at Menton, on the Riviera, and two months in a hospital in the Argonne, said that one of the commonest causes of disability among the French wounded from the Serbian campaign was frozen feet.

"While I was at the hospital at Menton, which had 500 beds," he said, "the feet of more than seventy soldiers had to be amputated. Various experiments are being made to discover some foot covering that would prevent freezing, but none yet has been discovered which is effective. Dr. William Osler has given the opinion, which is held by many other physicians who have had experience in this work, that nothing in the way of shoes, socks, boots, or leggings will prevent freezing. It is a condition due to the chilling of the whole body, which reduces the circulation, and the immediate covering of the feet will not stop it. Dr. Osler and other physicians want orders to be issued to soldiers who are in trenches in very cold weather to keep stamping their feet to keep their blood in circulation. This or other exercise is the only sure way to prevent the loss of soldiers in cold weather.

"Many cases were reported in the Serbian campaign of soldiers who, in desperation because of the hardships they had endured, deliberately took off their shoes and allowed their feet to freeze in order to be sent to a hospital. Where it could be proved that soldiers did this intentionally, they were shot. I was informed that there had been more than thirty executions during the campaign against the Bulgarians for this crime."

Dr. Colbert, who belongs to the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States, intends to start at once for New Mexico with Mrs. Colbert, and expects to serve with the army of the United States in Mexico.

TWO MORE BOATS DETAINED.

Steamers from America for Neutral Ports Taken to Kirkwall.

LONDON, March 10, (Delayed.)—British patrol ships have taken into Kirkwall the Dutch steamship Palembang, which left Philadelphia Feb. 22 with a cargo of petroleum for Aalesund, Norway, and the Danish steamer Arkansas, bound from Boston and New York, Feb. 22, with a general cargo for Copenhagen.

ASKS U-BOAT REFERENDUM.

Bailey of Pennsylvania to Offer a "Public Opinion" Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—In the House tomorrow Representative Bailey of Pennsylvania will introduce what he terms a "public opinion bill," a measure which is the outgrowth of the agitation over submarine warfare.

The bill would provide that upon the filing with the Secretary of the Interior of a petition signed by 500,000 voters asking that any question of national policy be submitted to the electors for their opinion, and the adoption of a resolution by Congress regarding such a petition, the question at issue should be submitted at the next Congressional election.

Administration leaders do not expect the measure to be seriously considered.

POTATO CARDS FOR BERLIN.

Ration Prescribed After March 20 Is 11 Pounds for 12 Days.

BERLIN, March 12, (via London.)—Potato cards, the issue of which has been made necessary by the shortage due, it is asserted, to speculators holding out for higher prices, will take their place alongside the bread and butter cards in Berlin on March 20.

The first cards will cover a sixty-day period and allow the holders to purchase eleven English pounds of potatoes every twelve days, probably at the uniform price of 65 pfennigs (about 16 cents.) The general potato situation during the sixty days will determine whether the plan must be continued.

In announcing this step, Burgomaster von Wermuth said that the population had of late been living, so far as potatoes were concerned, from hand to mouth. He anticipated, however, that all the difficulties would be over in a few days.

Owing to the recent shortage in bread, the military authorities today forbade the production of all cakes between March 13 and March 19, inclusive, made of white, rye or potato flour, and their sale between March 15 and 19. This step was taken on the complaint of many bakers that other bakers who were not short of flour were using it for cakes, rather than for bread. The shortage is said to be due to unequal distribution, which is expected to be remedied within the week.

ALLIES IN WAR COUNCIL.

Joffre Presides at French Headquarters; Haig Represents England.

PARIS, March 12.—General Joffre, Commander in Chief of the French armies, presided over the council of war of the Entente Allies which reassembled today at the French Army Headquarters.

While the council is in session Great Britain will be represented by General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander in Chief of the British forces in France; Russia by General Gilinsy, aide-de-camp to the Czar; Belgium by the chief of the General Staff, and Serbia by Colonel Pachitch.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE SHIFT.

Resignation of Gen. Long, Director of Supplies, Causes Sensation.

LONDON, Monday, March 13.—A sensation has been caused at the War Office by the sudden resignation of Major Gen. S. S. Long, Director of Supplies and Tansport.

Regarding the resignation The Express remarks: "His has been one of the master successes of the war. Why is such an enormously valuable asset as his experience permitted to be lost to the Government at such a time?"

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP RUNS BRITISH BLOCKADE

The Winneconne, Blacklisted by England, Arrives Here from Sweden After Long Trip.

The steamer Winneconne, one of the eleven vessels of the American Transatlantic Company which are blacklisted by the English on the ground that President Richard G. Wagner and other officials of the company are in active sympathy with Germany, arrived outside of Quarantine in this city yesterday, after a long trip from Gothenburg, Sweden, in which she ran the British blockade. Immediately after arriving at Quarantine and reporting, however, the Winneconne turned back and started for Baltimore.

While no report was made of the Winneconne's experiences or her course in avoiding British patrol boats, it is believed that the steamer went far into the arctic circle and then came southwest along a route near the shore of Greenland. This is indicated by the fact that the Winneconne, which is a fast ship, took thirty-two days for the trip from Gothenburg, having sailed from that port on Feb. 9.

The Winneconne reported that she had sighted a large steel whistling buoy belonging to this country, which had broken from its anchor and was adrift 175 miles east of Sandy Hook. The buoy lies in the steamer lane and is a menace to navigation.

ITALIANS SHELL GORIZIA.

Infantry, Through Snow and Mud, Attack Austrians with Grenades.

BERLIN, March 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Italian artillery all day yesterday and during last night threw a hail of shells into the southern quarters of the town of Gorizia, on the Isonzo front, according to the official report given out today at the Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters. The text of the statement follows:

Yesterday morning the enemy's artillery began a lively shelling of the bridgehead and the southern quarters of the town of Gorizia and the Doberdo Heights. The firing continued during the night.

The Italian artillery also showed increased activity on the Carinthian front, especially against Lanzenboden, to the northeast of Paularo.

There were no infantry engagements.

ROME, March 12.—The following official communication was issued today:

In the highest portion of the war theatre our operations have continued to be hindered by persistent bad weather, the depth of the snow in some localities being over 32 feet. Our artillery has worked intensely and efficaciously along the entire middle Isonzo front to the seashore. Some portions of the enemy's trenches were damaged and their occupants forced out and defeated, while enemy batteries were silenced.

During the temporary cessation of the firing our infantry, passing over deep layers of snow and muddy slopes, attacked enemy positions, bombarding them with grenades. Enemy detachments coming to their support were met with a well-directed fire from our artillery and machine guns.

WAR ZONE BABIES IN NEED.

R. S. MacElwee Denies That They Have Plenty of Milk.

The Citizens Committee for Food Shipments, with offices in the Woolworth Building, has issued the following:

"In a statement regarding milk conditions given to the press, Roy S. MacElwee of New York, who returned from Germany on Wednesday, said:

'It will please me very much if the newspapers will help me to correct a misstatement that appeared in some of the papers on the day I arrived. In answer to the question: "Are the babies of Berlin starving for want of milk?" I was quoted as stating that "no babies in Germany are starving." This statement, if allowed to go unanswered will give a false impression.

There is a tremendous shortage of milk and all its kindred products in Berlin and all over Germany and the babies are suffering greatly. In Austria-Hungary the conditions are worse than in Germany and in Poland I understand that milk is practically an unknown quantity. The wholesale killing of the cattle by the retreating Russian Army is directly responsible for the condition in Poland.

Mr. Hirshfield, traveling for the Jewish societies of New York, came back from Poland and brought a letter written to him by a German regimental pastor. This letter, among other things told of the suffering in Poland and stated that at one time his service was interrupted by the poor mothers of the town, coming up to the altar on their knees, holding up their babies and saying: "Take our babies and save their lives; we can die."

I can say, positively, that nothing would be more acceptable in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Poland, than American condensed milk.

"Mr. MacElwee is a graduate of Columbia University and a Doctor of Philosophy of Berlin University. He was specially attached to the American Consulate in Berlin up to Feb. 15, but is not now in the Government service. He is here on private business.

$150,000 FOR ARMENIANS.

Rockefeller Foundation Has Added $50,000 to Previous Gifts.

Announcement was made yesterday by Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Secretary of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian relief, that $50,000 has been given to this organization by the Rockefeller Foundation, to be used for relief work for the Armenian refugees, who escaped persecution and murder at the hands of the Turks. This makes a total of $150,000 the Rockefeller Foundation has given to this committee for this purpose.

The recent assurance received from the Department of State in Washington that deportation of the Armenians had been stopped, and that the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs had emphatically declared there would be no local official interference with American distribution of relief supplies, has guaranteed that the Armenians will benefit by each contribution received.

This latest contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation will be used to relieve the distress of the Armenians in Tiflis, Constantinople, and Tabriz. Contributions for the Armenians may be sent to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue.

GOES TO MEET STEFANSSON.

Captain Olaf Swenson Will Do Some Hunting in the Arctic.

Captain Olaf Swenson, the arctic hunter and navigator, who as Captain of the power schooner King and Winge took the marooned exploring party of Vilhjalmur Stefansson from Wrangell Island in September, 1914, and later transferred them to the United States revenue cutter Bear after they had spent more than eight months waiting for rescuers, will sail from Seattle this week on his 240-ton bark the Belvedere for a hunting expedition in the arctic, according to word received in this city yesterday.

Swenson expects to meet Stefansson at Point Barrow in August if the ice floes break up. The Belvedere, with a crew of forty, many of them South Sea Islanders, will make Petropavlovsk her first port of call. Then, if the winds are right, she will reach the East Cape of Siberia not long after. There the hunters will take dogs and sledges for their first trip over the ice fields.

One of the animals Captain Swenson will seek is the bowhead whale, and on the deck of the Belvedere is mounted a whaling gun that sends an explosive into the body of the hunted.

Swenson's party is the third expedition sailing for the polar regions this year. Knud Rasmussen will sail from Denmark in April and Captain J. E. Bernier will sail from Quebec on the Guide later in the Spring.

25 KILLED BY AVALANCHE.

Several Houses in the Agordo District of Italy Buried.

VENICE, March 12, (via Paris.)—An avalanche has buried several houses in the Agordo district.

The victims so far reported number twenty-five.

OSS OF HAIR, Seborrhoea and the Quartslamp Treatment. Pro. ill. Transl. by DR. RICHARD W. MULLER. Price $1.50 At All Booksellers.

PINCHOT IS HECKLED; HE DEFENDS ALLIES

Bronx Forumites Hiss and Cheer Speaker for His War Discussion.

WOMAN HAS THE LAST WORD

Former Forester Answers His Questioners When Manager Obtains Momentary Quiet.

Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester of the United States, yesterday addressed the Bronx Open Forum at Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, on "Should We Care Who Wins the War?"

The meeting was the most tempestuous one yet held by the Forum, and the speaker was interrupted constantly by hisses, and violent remarks from German-Americans. Mr. Pinchot, who has only recently been discharged from a hospital after being operated upon, was pale and collected, but made his points with fire and determination. He replied to the heckling of the Forumites, several of whom were speaking at once on many occasions, with deliberation and care, and part of his audience loudly applauded him.

Edward Polak, who manages the meetings of the Forum, had his hands full in curbing the impetuosity of the audience, and was only able to maintain order by reminding them that the Forum was impartial and that partisan arguments were out of order.

Mr. Pinchot started his address by saying that he had received a letter from a member of the Forum, in which he was "politely requested" to say whether he was pro-Ally or pro-German at the very beginning of his speech. He defined his position by saying: "I believe the Allies are right, and that their victory is the greatest guarantee of safety that this country could have!" Thereupon there were loud cheers from one part of the audience.

Then in answer to the question on which he was speaking Mr. Pinchot said: "Yes, we ought to care who wins the war. Our sense of justice, our interest, our safety, and the interest and safety of democracy and civilization are at stake in this war. There is no other present question whose settlement may exert so large an influence on our future as the success or failure of Germany or the Allies.

"If Germany wins, Belgium will remain a German province. There will be no punishment for those who attacked the Belgians without cause, nor for those who murdered priests and old men, ravished women, tortured children, and made a desolation where there was prosperity and peace."

A loud shout of "What about the French?" interrupted the speaker, and for a moment there was turmoil, which was only quieted when Mr. Polak called the meeting to order.

"The German ruling class hates us almost as bitterly as it hates the English," went on Mr. Pinchot.

Here there were several loud and prolonged hisses, and the uproar was renewed. Mr. Pinchot stopped and Mr. Polak again came to the rescue, and finally obtained quiet. Mr. Pinchot repeated the offending phrase, and there were more hisses, which were again quieted.

"The future of democracy is at stake in this war," said Mr. Pinchot. "England and France are the two great democratic nations of Europe. Russia has made more progress toward democracy in the last twenty years than any other western power."

This statement was received with mingled cheers and hisses, and a loud voice from the audience demanded, "Have you ever been there?"

"Yes," the speaker answered.

"Then I'm very much surprised!" was the answer in the same loud tone, and the hisses and cheers rose again. When they died down Mr. Pinchot went on:

"Germany, on the other hand, is not a democratic nation, because the German system is opposed to popular control. In Germany property votes, not manhood, and even the representatives thus elected to the national legislature have little real power.

"The Allies are fighting the fight of civilization and democracy, fighting that treaties may be respected; that humanity may prevail even in warfare; that the rights of the weak everywhere shall not be trampled on by the strong, and that men may govern themselves in peace."

After the applause had subsided questions came in rapid succession from the audience, there often being six or seven clamoring to be heard at once. Mr. Pinchot discussed the naval policy of Great Britain, the munition export question, and a number of others. Mr. Polak had more than he could do to keep order, as the answers either were cheered or hissed, or both. The meeting finally adjourned with a woman having the last word. She had been on her feet for some time, and finally caught Mr. Polak's eye, and ended the debate by saying: "I am an American citizen. My ancestors have been Americans for many generations, and all I can say is that Mr. Pinchot's speech is absolutely unworthy of an American citizen!"

This called forth a repetition of the cheers and hisses, and the Bronx Open Forum closed until next Sunday.

TILLMAN DEFENDS DANIELS.

Praises Secretary and the Navy—Thinks New Yorkers Back Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 12.—United States Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina, visiting his daughter, Mrs. Charles C. Moore, wife of the Prosecutor of Atlantic County, said tonight that if the country had to go to war, the navy would give a good account of itself and the people would be proud of it. He took exception to the attacks made on Secretary Daniels by Henry Reuterdahl, and said he believed they were inspired by naval officers who were disgruntled because Secretary Daniels was running the navy instead of letting them do it.

Of the Mexican situation Senator Tillman said he hoped Villa would be hunted down and shot like the sixteen Americans whom he recently murdered. "I believe New York money is financing Villa and backing him up in an effort to embroil this country in war with Mexico. I don't want to mention names but could probably do so," he said.

On the political situation Senator Tillman said he hoped Colonel Roosevelt would be nominated by the Republicans, "for that would draw the question down to Roosevelt for war and Wilson for peace," and was confident Wilson and peace would win.

CAPT. G.C. NICHOLSON KILLED

British Army Aviator Falls While Making a Flight in England.

LONDON, Monday, March 13.—Captain G. C. Nicholson, only son of Sir Charles Nicholson, Member of Parliament for the east division of Hampshire, was killed Saturday while making a flight in England. Captain Nicholson had seen several months' service at the front.

Captain Nicholson, who was born in 1884 and was flying officer of the Royal Flying Corps, was private secretary to the Secretary of State for War in 1912-14. He had previously served in the Admiralty and the War Office.

BELL-ANS
Does Relieve Indigestion
Doctors call it a "Life-Saver" in severe attacks.
Get it to-day. 25c all druggists
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

EMPHASIZE LOYALTY AT GERMAN BAZAAR

Weismann Praises 'New Fatherland' and Stars and Stripes Dominate Decorations.

23,000 PACK THE GARDEN

Negro from African Colony Gives Talks in German and Chinese Manage a Booth.

Another great throng, which packed Madison Square Garden till the Fire Department closed the doors temporarily half a dozen times, attended the charity bazaar yesterday which is being given under the auspices of the German, Austrian, Hungarian and Their Allies War Relief Fund, Inc. It was estimated that the crowd was even greater than on Saturday evening, when at one time more than 23,000 were in the building. The receipts of Saturday which could be tabulated totaled approximately $21,000. It was said that the sum taken in yesterday would undoubtedly exceed that amount.

Much interest was attached to yesterday's program because of the announcement that Henry Weismann, President of the German-American National Alliance of New York, who was mentioned prominently in a recent newspaper exposé as one of the leaders in an effort to organize German-Americans against certain policies of President Wilson, would make a keynote speech. Mr. Weismann said that German-Americans were true to the land of their adoption and were seeking only to maintain American neutrality.

"With this demonstration of our German-American population," he said, "all theories of a split in the German-American ranks have been shattered. Only a true sentiment, a sacred conviction of the righteousness of our cause, could create such a gigantic work. And these sentiments, German in expression, do not make us strangers in our new fatherland, nor do they take the least bit away from our love for this country, in whose colors we are celebrating this bazaar—an affair of pure charity for the old and an affair of love for the new country, the new country which secures our peace and prosperity, which guarantees liberty for future generations for all time. It is with this sense that our work must be understood, that our duties as Americans are going hand in hand with our sympathies for the war sufferers on the other side, and that we again want to refute every argument made against the loyalty of our German-Americans.

"As often before, the Germans do not fight for themselves, but for others, for a world of liberty and prosperity, and the end of this war will show what Germany achieved—a world of liberty on the seas and of the small States.

"It is from the old books of history and from the well-known German spirit that we can deduct this conviction, which in itself explains our view that we in this country, while sympathizing with Germany, are trying to promote Americanism and American prosperity. It is for these reasons that we are fighting for this great adherence to American neutrality. May this time of peace be everlasting, and may this fair be one of the chains which bind faster the bands of friendship between the old Fatherland and the new fatherland, the countries which always have been and always will be leading in every question of humanity in the preservation and in the promotion of the true doctrines of liberty."

Count von Bernstorff, who made a brief address at the bazaar on Saturday night, expressed the greatest pleasure in the enthusiasm of the vast audience which he faced. He was entertained at the Ritz later by Privy Councillor Albert.

The idea that the bazaar is being conducted by German-Americans who are firm in their allegiance to the United States was emphasized in every possible way. The American flag was the most conspicuous feature of the scheme of decoration.

A unique feature was a series of talks in German by Keru Scholz, a negro from Kamerun, the German colony in Africa, part of which is now in the possession of the Allies. Still another unusual feature was a booth conducted by two Chinese who offered their services.

Yesterday was called Brooklyn and Queens Day. In the afternoon there was a concert under the direction of Otto Goritz, the baritone, at which the artists included Karl Jörn. There were concerts also by Brooklyn singing organizations.

GERMANS WIN SMALL TRENCH AT VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

bombardments by both sides about Ypres.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Artillery actions of great intensity occurred on the whole Belgian front. There was bomb fighting south of the Ferryman's House.

SAY CHASSEURS SAVED VERDUN

German Prisoners Attribute Failure to Their Gallant Charge.

PARIS, March 12.—A brilliant counterattack by French chasseurs was responsible for the check which upset the carefully laid plans of the Germans for the capture of Verdun, according to an account of the battle which the Journal says it has obtained from seven Prussian officers who were taken prisoners while on special patrol duty.

All these officers were brought back to France from the Serbian front. Two of them—one belonging to the artillery—were wounded. They said that in order to reach the German front they had to pass through concentrated lines of artillery several miles deep.

One of them said that the number of guns used in the Galician campaign was not to be compared with the great batteries assembled for the assault upon Verdun. The tremendous French mitrailleuse fire surpassed anything he had ever known, the German is quoted as saying. He asserted that the French artillery at Douaumont was equal in strength at that point to the German, but that it was the gallant charge of the French chasseurs which finally drove the assailants back. The patrols describe their progress to the front in its last stage as having been made over heaps of dead comrades.

The Germans explained that their higher command had taken measures in advance to provide that all their artillery, comprising hundreds of heavy guns, should advance in a compact mass, as though it were a single battery. The orders were to "fire without stopping until exhausted," and shells were used in enormous quantities. When the French guns found their range, the Germans said, the batteries which had been concentrated had to be dispersed to avoid being put out of action.

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Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 A. M. Returning, leaves Washington 4:35 P. M.; Baltimore 5:40 P. M.
Tickets on sale preceding each excursion.
Pennsylvania R.R.

British Airships Drive Off German Seaplane Raider

LONDON, March 12.—A German seaplane was sighted approaching North Foreland about noon today.

It was pursued by British aeroplanes from Dover and flew seaward.

RUMANIA TO PURCHASE WAR STORES OF RUSSIA

Also to Receive Part of Bessarabia, According to Reports in Bucharest.

LONDON, Monday, March 13.—An agreement has been reached between Rumania and Russia, which is believed to indicate the definite decision of Rumania to adhere to the cause of the Entente Allies, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The agreement permits Rumania to purchase war materials in Russia and to transport through Russia war materials purchased elsewhere.

It is reported that Russia has agreed further to give to Rumania part of Bessarabia.

DISMAY SPREADING AMONG BULGARIANS

Apprehension Caused by Failure of Germans to Win Great Victory—Relations Strained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, March 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—All news received here shows that something like dismay as to the future, if not exactly direct opposition to the war, is at length gaining ground daily in Bulgaria. M. Malinoff, who may be said to be the leader of whatever opposition exists in Bulgaria, recently stated that "up to now the war has been a victorious one for us, but tomorrow it must lead to fatal disasters." That shows that the coming clouds are not quite unobserved there, and it is clear that among the Bulgars large numbers of people are getting weary of waiting for that German victory which was to enable them to regard theirs as final.

Bulgar-German relations are decidedly not improving. A party of Chasseurs d'Afrique a couple of nights ago took prisoner on the frontier a German sentry who had fallen asleep. He belongs to the Seventy-first Landwehr Regiment of the 113th Division. He declares that bad feeling between the two peoples is on the increase. All the Bulgarian troops have been withdrawn from the front line owing to differences between the two staffs.

His division left Istip a few days ago and took over positions between Doiran and Gievgeli. At the same time there arrived at the front two regiments of artillery and a regiment of Saxon dragoons. Considerable quantities of ammunition, he says, are arriving at the front.

SOFIA, March 12, (via Berlin and London.)—Bulgaria virtually has completed the task of apportioning for Governmental purposes the occupied Serbian territory. All Serbia except Belgrade has been divided into seventeen departments and eighty-six districts.

In each department there has been installed a department court; in each district a lower court, and for the whole country there are three appellate courts. There is also one prison for each department.

RUSSIANS STORM TRENCHES

Rush Defenses in a Dneister Village Despite Heavy Fire.

PETROGRAD, March 12.—The following official communication was issued today:

Western (Russian) Front.—Near Borsemiunde the enemy exploded mines of heavy calibre on our trenches.

In Galicia on the Dneister our skirmishers attacked the village of Latatohe, and, despite a severe enemy fire, entered his trenches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12, (via London, March 13.)—The official communication issued by the War Office says:

Caucasian Front—On some sectors there have been skirmishes between reconnoitring parties.

Dardanelles Front—An enemy monitor shelled Teke Burnu, but later withdrew. Two enemy aeroplanes unsuccessfully bombarded two transports in Akbach Bay.

RUSSIAN DESTROYER SUNK.

Torpedoed by Submarine Off Bulgar Coast—Part of Crew Saved.

PETROGRAD, March 12.—The following official announcement was made by the War Office tonight:

On the 9th two of our destroyers reconnoitering near Varna (Bulgaria) were attacked by enemy submarines, which sank the destroyer Leiteran Pushtching.

Part of her crew was rescued by the other destroyer.

IT'S ALL in the way you view this clothes-question.

You won't care so much for seams and stitches—nor cut, nor style, nor price—until you are quite as grown-up as Mother.

But she *does* — that's why she comes to Best's.

—And because she never pays more at Best's.

Boys' Norfolk Wash Suits—of natural Palm Beach cloth, white linen, duck, khaki, or linen crash in tan, blue, brown or black-and-white. Sizes 6 to 16 years. 4.00 to 6.50

And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

DR. TOWNSEND FALLS 5 STORIES TO DEATH

Famous Orthopaedic Surgeon Supposed to Have Toppled from Window While Dizzy.

BODY FOUND IN AREAWAY

Had Been Subject to Attacks and Suffered from Insomnia on Saturday Night.

Dr. Wisner Robinson Townsend, one of the best-known orthopaedic surgeons in this country, was found dead yesterday morning in the areaway of the apartment house at 125 West Fifty-eighth Street, where he had his office and lived, having fallen through the window of the bathroom of his apartment on the fifth floor, supposedly during an attack of dizziness. Dr. Townsend has been subjects to attacks of dizziness of late, and it is thought that he opened the window, the sill of which is two and one-half feet from the floor, to get air when he felt the attack, and pitched headlong into the areaway.

Dr. Townsend was more than 6 feet tall, and weighed about 200 pounds. Dr. G. Reese Satterlee, who lives on the third floor, looked from one of his windows at 8:30 yesterday morning and saw a man clad in pajamas, and telephoned to Police Headquarters. Dr. Lowrie of Polyclinic Hospital responded. He said that Dr. Townsend had been dead for some time, and that death was due to a fractured skull. Detective Kennedy was sent from the Second Branch Bureau to investigate the case, and there was much speculation in the house as to how Dr. Townsend met his death, but Coroner Feinberg, after going over the case with Dr. Alexander Lambert of 43 East Seventy-second Street, Dr. Townsend's physician, and Detective Kennedy, said that death had been due to accident.

Dr. Lambert, who recently attended Dr. Townsend for diabetes, said Dr. Townsend had been suffering from insomnia, and probably went to the bathroom to get air or to bathe, to induce sleep. Mrs. Townsend said the doctor could not sleep on Saturday night, and that she remained up with him talking until 4 o'clock in the morning, when she retired. Dr. Townsend's two sons—Walker, who is a student at Stevens Institute, and Wisner R., who attends Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy—were at home.

"Dr. Townsend has been troubled with dizziness before," said Dr. Lambert. "When he was operating at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled last Tuesday he suffered from dizziness, and was forced to abandon the operation to another surgeon."

Dr. Townsend was born on Staten Island on Aug. 5, 1856, the son of Wisner Helme Townsend and Emily Kyle Townsend. He was educated at Columbia University, receiving his A. B. degree there in 1877 and an A. M. degree in 1880. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1880, and on April 27, 1893, he married Elizabeth Walker of St. Louis. He had practiced in New York since 1880. He was an associate surgeon at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, consulting orthopaedic surgeon at the French Hospital and the S. R. Smith Infirmary and Hospital.

Dr. Townsend was a member of the American Medical Association, and for twelve years was secretary to the Trustees of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and a member of the American Orthopaedic Association. He was popular among medical men because of his kindly disposition to help younger doctors, his scholarly attainments, and qualities of character.

BRAZILIANS FAVOR ALLIES.

Express Sympathies After Germany Declares War on Portugal.

RIO JANEIRO Brazil, March 12.—Germany's declaration of war on Portugal has called forth expression of sympathy in various quarters here with the cause of the Entente Allies. Last night there were enthusiastic demonstrations in the streets of the capital.

The Epocha, commenting on the Government decree of neutrality, says:

"We are not neutral. We entertain the most ardent wish for the victory of Portugal and the Allies, and in order that that may become a reality the majority of Brazilians will do all that they are able, both from a material and a moral point of view."

REPORTS GERMAN MUTINY.

Russian Says Four Soldiers Were Killed and Nine Executed.

PETROGRAD, March 12, (via London.)—Telegraphing from Dvinsk, the correspondent of the Bourse Gazette reports that a mutiny has taken place among the men of the German garrison at Shavli, a town in the Baltic provinces, owing to insufficient food.

The mutiny was suppressed by cavalry, the correspondent adds, after one officer and three soldiers had been killed and a large number of men wounded. Nine of the ringleaders of the movement are said to have been tried by court-martial and put to death.

68

Who supervises Trust Companies?

Three different groups. They act independently.

1. *Directors' Committee.* Under the New York statute the Directors of a Trust Company or Bank must twice a year appoint a committee of three Directors specially to examine the finance and business of the institution. These examinations occur in April and October. The sworn report goes to the State Banking Department.
2. *State Banking Department.* Twice a year, unannounced, the State's Bank examiners appear on the same day simultaneously at all Branches of a Trust Company or Bank. These examiners count all securities and cash and audit all the bank's accounts.
3. *Clearing House Examination.* At least once a year, without previous notice, the New York Clearing House sends to every member Trust Company and Bank, official auditors to make a thorough examination.

All of these searching examinations are primarily for the protection of depositors.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
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COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

JEWS PLANNING DEMAND FOR RIGHTS AFTER WAR

National Union Is Organized in London — Zangwill Seeks Portion of a Colony.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 12.—To unite all the forces in the Anglo-Jewish community in a movement to secure the rights of Jews after the war, the National Union for Jewish Rights has been formed. It held its first meeting this afternoon. Lucien Wolf said that through the triumph of the Allies great transfers of territories would take place and that these would involve the fate of large aggregations of Jewish people.

The union demanded equal rights with its members' fellow-citizens in all countries in which they might be living after the war. Israel Zangwill said he always thought they might get a piece of Canada or a piece of Australia. The Premiers of different colonies were in London now, and perhaps it might be possible to make a bargain with some of them to give the Jews the land free.

England was the country, Zangwill said, that would have the say at the close of the war, and upon England, therefore, fell the responsibility of doing its utmost for the Jews of the world. If England got Palestine, Zangwill hoped a Jewish Governer would be appointed.

POPE TO PLEAD FOR JEWS?

The Day Says He Will Issue an Appeal for War Sufferers.

The Day, the Jewish daily newspaper edited by Herman Bernstein, publishes today the following cablegram from a special correspondent in Berne:

"I have learned from an absolutely reliable source that the Pope has prepared an important document of great interest to the Jewish people. It is understood that this document will prove of the same importance and significance as the bull issued by Pope Innocent IV. denouncing the ritual murder accusations against the Jews as false and based upon a cruel legend.

"The present statement by the Pope, who has interested himself so deeply in peace, is devoted to the sorrows of the Jews in the belligerent lands, and contains a plea for justice and fairness to the Jews."

Buffalo Records Earthquake Shock.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12.—The shock of an earthquake that probably occurred in the Caribbean Sea, the West Indies, or Central America was recorded on the seismograph at Canisius College today, the indicated distance being 1,750 miles. The preliminary shock occurred at 2:35 A. M., the main shock from 2:44 until 2:51 o'clock, with final tremors at 3 o'clock.

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is perfectly preserved and rendered in all its original tonal beauty on the

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"with the tone you can't forget."

The exclusive Behning super-sensitive pedal control and wonderful human touch make this possible.

If you love good music we cordially invite you to call and hear the Behning Player-Piano whether you are a prospective purchaser or not.

The Behning Player-Piano is built complete in our own factory. Prices $675 up. Payment convenient. Your old piano will be taken in exchange. Call or send for our interesting booklet. (Several used pianos at reduced prices.)

Behning Piano Co.,
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MASS MEETING

To voice frankly America's Sympathy with the cause of the Allies.

We condemn the aims of the Teutonic Powers as a menace to human liberty.

CARNEGIE HALL TONIGHT at 8:30.
Admission by ticket, without charge. Apply at Hall.

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FIFTH AVENUE
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(Note New Address)

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Spring's New Ideas for The Miss

Materials are as new as the models—a complete freshness which is fully reflected in every De Pinna production.

In Misses' Suits great trouble has been expended in procuring imported fabrics specially adapted to the striking new styles.

For both street and sport wear the De Pinna establishment is showing in most unusual variety:

MEN'S WEAR SERGES,
GABARDINES,
POIRET TWILLS,
VELOUR CHECKS,
SHEPHERD CHECKS,
ENGLISH PLAIDS,
PLAIN VELOURS,
ENGLISH TWEEDS.

With the strong predilection for plain-tailored and sport effects, these mannish materials are of unusual importance.

Especially in the many new English combinations of colorings in velour checks is the De Pinna Spring assortment for misses complete.

To the leading foreign models have been added a great number of original De Pinna models, embodying in line and tailoring the requirements of the best American usage.

De Pinna Sport Clothes for Misses

From the newest Jersey cloth and knit-goods suit to those tweeds and sporting cheviots with which the misses of England are provided for their country wear.

Distinctive colorings and patterns which are specially suited to the purpose.

Ready-to-wear suits and coats of the character usually found only made to order—as attractive in price as they are in material and style.

One particularly attractive knit-cloth suit, satin-lined, with leather collar and cuffs, at a very moderate price.

Spring Clothes for Growing Girls

The largest assortment this house has ever shown of suits and coats for girls from ten to fifteen.

New and special De Pinna designs, appropriate and becoming—each as carefully thought out and tailored as though it were a special order for one girl.

Correct English Riding Habits

For both girls and misses—for cross or side saddle—smartly and comfortably tailored on English lines, in the full list of Summer materials.

De Pinna Spring Hats

Street hats, riding hats and sport hats in great profusion.

Hats with the sailor brims—styles extreme enough to be attractive, modified enough to conform to perfect correctness.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

APPEALS IN PULPITS TO SUPPORT WILSON

Dr. Goodchild Assails O'Gorman and Chandler for Armed Merchantman Vote.

GERMAN ACTS "BARBAROUS"

Those Who Impugn Motive of Dissenters in Congress Rebuked by the Rev. Dr. Keigwin.

Pleas to stand by President Wilson in the conduct of foreign affairs, and in his handling of the Mexican situation, were made in many New York pulpits yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson of the Manhattan Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild of the Central Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. G. R. Van de Water of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, and the Rev. Dr. Albert E. Keigwin of West End Presbyterian Church were among the clergymen who spoke.

Denunciation of New York members of Congress who voted against the President on the McLemore resolution were heard. In one instance Senator O'Gorman's name was mentioned, and in another that of Representative Walter M. Chandler. Political parties were ignored in the demands that American people stand by an American President.

"The Kaiser speaks of God as his ally," said the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild in the Central Baptist Church on the west side yesterday morning. "He has carried on his campaigns as ruthlessly as though he never had heard of the Christian's God. It has been the Kaiser's deliberate purpose to spread terror not only among the belligerent, but among the neutral nations as well. All of Germany's barbarous acts are admitted by her and are justified by her in one way or the other.

"The only direct word spoken by the President to the people has been on neutrality—a neutrality so absolute that we were not to express our sympathies, and, indeed, were not to have any. All right-minded people know that it is not Christian to be indifferent to brutality. We have lost the opportunity to impress the world in favor of righteousness, and to win for ourselves the real regard of the offending and the offended nations alike.

Alarm About the Future.

"No one can study the habits of thought in our country today and not feel some alarm about the future. When a nation puts its own undisturbed comfort before all else there follows in quick succession a lowering of moral tone, a lass of principle, a dimming of ideals, a failure of courage in time of national crisis, and sooner or later a loss of place among the nations of the world.

"We have had words, plenty of them, when what we needed was deeds. But now, thank God, there has been a more vigorous spirit shown. There are signs of a stiffening of the Presidential spine. He has insisted that the men associated with him in the Government should show to their constituents how they stand with regard to the maintenance of the nation's honor.

"There was little chance of misunderstanding the issue. The President won, as he fought it. It would have been an everlasting shame were it otherwise. It was a very great shame that the vote was not unanimous. There were 33 of the President's party against him. There were 102 Republicans and 5 Progressives who so far forgot their duty to American rights that they went on record against the President. No explanation can justify the stand they took. They may try to becloud the issue. They may protest that in a vote between Germany and the United States they would be found loyal. But the facts remain that men generally understand that they have betrayed the trust reposed in them and have compromised American honor.

"And among those who have assumed this attitude are Senator O'Gorman and Congressman Walter M. Chandler. On many occasion Mr. Chandler has spoken in the churches of this district on 'The Trial of Jesus,' and has shown how He was betrayed by His enemies. We shall now have occasion to remember how he has turned his back on American rights and has betrayed them to the common foe of humanity. The most contemptible man in the world is the man who knows what he ought to do, but under cover of some specious explanation sneaks out of doing it."

Defends Dissenting Congressmen.

Dr. Keigwin went to Washington last week to hear the discussion of the McLemore resolution on "armed merchantmen." His sermon in the West End Presbyterian Church was devoted to America's position in international matters.

"During those nine consecutive hours as I sat watching the battle of wits upon the floor of the American Congress these words (all foundations of life earth are out of course) constantly obtruded as peculiarly applicable," he said. "Regardless of party affiliation, the speakers for and against the McLemore resolution persistently emphasized the fact that the foundations of international law are so out of line that it is quite impossible for us to square and plumb our relations with any given course of events.

"The McLemore resolution was a happy way out of a most difficult situation. It enabled Congress to go on record as standing by international law; at the same time it afforded an opportunity to voice a strong appeal to all true patriots to use so far as possible the ships of neutral nations in preference to armed merchantmen.

"Frequently we do our Representatives a great injustice when we charge them with base motives. The thought and conscience of the world is in a state of flux, and it would be contrary to all reason not to expect to see this reflected at Washington. Forbearance would better become the citizen who must pass judgment upon the patriotism and sincerity of those who differ in their views on matters of such vital importance."

The Rev. Dr. Van de Water, in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Harlem, made a plea for preparedness. He said:

"If we are at all thoughtful for what our forefathers fought for it is necessary for every man to stand up and be counted on the side of preparedness for any struggle likely to come. This country needs to make ready for the assertion of her rights and the determination to maintain them."

The Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, special preacher at the evensong service at the Central Presbyterian Church, said the war in Europe was a challenge to mankind, "the challenge of the unfinished task," which should be met with courage instead of despair. The war was all the more horrible because it was "a family quarrel." Years ago Cotton Mather, said the preacher, thanked God when a cargo of slaves from Africa arrived safely. Later it was seen that Christianity and slavery were inconsistent with each other. Peter the Hermit called Europe to war. Now it was becoming evident that Christianity could no more get along with war than it had with slavery.

200 FOR TRAINING CAMP.

Seventeen Will Go from This State to Chickamaugua Park.

The names of approximately 200 men, many of them prominent, who have enrolled for the first Southern military training camp, which will open on April 3 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., were given out yesterday at Governors Island by the Department of the East. The men who will go next month to the camp, which will be conducted along the lines of the one at Plattsburg last Summer, come from widely separated parts of the United States.

The camp will be under the command of Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, organizer of the Philippine Constabulary, and will be pitched on the famous battlefield of Chickamauga, not far from Lookout Mountain, and just across the State line from Chattanooga, Tenn. Fort Oglethorpe is now garrisoned by the Eleventh United States Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Allen, and since the terrain is peculiarly suited for the purpose, special emphasis will be laid on field artillery and cavalry work.

The three training courses will last until June 30. While most of the men who have enrolled live in the South, New York State is sending 17, New Jersey 15, Pennsylvania 14, Connecticut 2, Michigan 4, and Massachusetts 17. One man who thoroughly believes in preparedness will make the journey from Manouan Crossing, in Quebec.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood will be present for the week following the opening of the camp. The partial roster issued yesterday will be supplemented by additional lists, but no attempt will be made to publish the entire enrollment, as it is anticipated that it will be nearly twice as large as for the camp at Plattsburg last year.

WILSON TO SPEED UP BILLS.

On Way Back to Capital He Calls Clark and Kitchin to Confer.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—President Wilson has summoned Speaker Clark and Majority Leader Kitchin of the House to a conference at the White House tomorrow in an effort to speed up the Congressional machinery and get action of the preparedness and other Administration bills.

With the flurry over the armed ship question out of the way, the President feels Congress should take final action quickly on the Army and Navy bills, the Philippine bill, rural credits legislation, a tariff commission measure, and a shipping bill.

OLD POINT, Va., March 12.—The naval yacht Mayflower, with the President and Mrs. Wilson aboard, left here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and steamed up Chesapeake Bay for Washington. She is due there soon after daylight tomorrow.

START NAVAL CRUISE AUG. 15

Atlantic Ports Will Be Bases for Trips of Instruction.

WASHINGTON, March 12. — Aug. 15 was announced today as the starting date of the training cruise for civilians being planned by the Navy Department to arouse interest in the navy, and pave the way for the formation of an efficient citizen reserve. Reserve battleships will be detailed for the cruise, and will be apportioned among the coast districts according to the number of applicants accepted in each.

The tentative program names the starting points as Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and possibly Charleston, S. C. The training course will occupy about four weeks. Three weeks will be spent at sea, and about a week at the starting stations, where the recruits will be given general instruction, including an outline of their own naval districts and their defense problems.

Able-bodied American citizens between the ages of 19 and 45 years, able to stand a prescribed physical examination and possessing some nautical or technical knowledge that would fit them for service in the navy, will be eligible for enrollment for the cruise. Each will have to deposit $30 for subsistence and clothing.

STATE TO NAME DELEGATES

President Wilson Unopposed in Minnesota Primaries.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 12.—Minnesota's first Presidential preference primary election will be held next Tuesday, when Delegates to the Republican, Democratic, and Prohibition Conventions will be chosen. The Progressives have filed an unopposed list of candidates, who will be certified on the ballot as elected.

Contests among those seeking indorsement as Presidential candidates are limited to the Republican and Prohibition Parties, and have aroused only little interest. President Wilson is without opposition on the Democratic ballot, and the Progressives are without a candidate, although the delegate candidates on this ticket express a preference for Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California. A factional fight among State Democrats has added color to the delegate contests.

Three Presidential candidates have filed on the Republican ticket, but the candidates for delegates have named only two as their choice. They are Albert B. Cummins, United States Senator from Iowa, and Henry D. Estabrook of New York. Two women are among those seeking selection as delegates on the Prohibition ticket, which has Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts, and William Sulzer, former Governor of New York, as Presidential Candidates.

Priests Lecture on Doctrines.

More than 3,000 persons assembled in the Paulist Church, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, yesterday morning to attend the opening lecture of the two weeks' course being given by the Rev. Bertrand I. Conway and the Rev. James M. Gillis. The purpose of these lectures, which are under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus of New York City, is to explain the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church to the non-Catholics of the city. Father Conway delivered the first lecture, his subject being "The Divine Mission of the Catholic Church."

WHITMAN SAYS U. S. MUST BE PREPARED

Governor Advocates Universal Military Training for the Young

BECAUSE HE HATES WAR

Deprecates "Bitter Attacks on Public Men" in Address in New Bronx Y. M. C. A.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, speaking yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium of the new Bronx Union Branch of the Y. M. C. A., said he was thoroughly and squarely in favor of adequate military preparedness against foreign aggression, and that he believed the best way to make the United States respected abroad was to establish an adequate scheme of universal military training for the young.

"Not because I want war, but because I hate war," said the Governor, "do I believe that this country should be prepared to defend itself. In a world in which right must still be backed by might, it is the duty of the descendants of the minute men of Lexington and Concord, in their spirit, to defend the heritage which they have passed on to us. For it should be remembered that the experiment in the application of the principle that all men are created equal, which was begun on this continent by the Revolution, still remains an experiment, and all the nations of the world are looking to us to prove that the principle is a true one, and that we are able to preserve it."

The Governor's statement of his views on preparedness was warmly applauded.

"It is both cruel and unfair to distrust the perfectly natural emotions of our foreign-born citizens for keeping an attachement for the place of their birth, but we should remember that at Lincoln's first call for volunteers the foreign-born citizens of that day responded nobly to the common cause," the Governor said, and he continued:

"Every laurel wreath is being torn from the graves of the fathers now, and we are told that the continental army was grossly inadequate for its work, and that the success of Washington's armies was due solely to luck. Those men were neither cowards nor renegades. We suffered then, as we have suffered in every succeeding war, from our lack of preparation for the fight. But then, as in every succeeding war, we were fighting for an abstract principle, and not for conquest."

Later the Governor said:

"The bitter attacks upon public men which are so frequent today have in many cases ruined a man's whole career of service; the fear of them has kept many a man out of public life who would have been of great service to his country. The public business is today the business of every citizen. One often hears the statement that 'politics is a dirty game.' To say that it is is to make an indictment of both the politician and the citizen. The increased interest in the right direction which greatly needs acceleration, for injustice and stupidity in the management of the public business works an injury to all."

An outline of his scheme of preparedness for young men, the Governor said, was to be found in the statement that training should be for defense and not for offense, and that the training of all men within certain ages should be such as to measure ourselves in relation to America as well as in relation to the rest of the world.

"National defense," he said, "rests solely upon the patriotism of our citizens. The note of weak surrender to circumstance which has recently crept into our discussion of military measures must not be allowed to stay there. There must be no racial antagonism back of our patriotism, and we must all be fair-minded in our judgment."

FEELS SURE OF RENOMINATION

Governor's Conferences Included One with George W. Wickersham.

Following two or three conferences in his suite in the Hotel St. Regis and his speech at the Bronx Y. M. C. A. yesterday, Governor Whitman returned to Albany last evening. He had a long conference with George W. Wickersham. But both men refused to discuss its subject. Another caller on the Governor was Henry Seligman, the banker.

After his series of conferences here, the Governor believes that the Republican organization in this State will have no alternative but to renominate him next Fall. He declined to be interviewed for quotation, however, along these lines. He reiterated that he knew nothing about the dictograph developments in the Osborne case.

"If reports are true in that matter, he said, "and a man appears to acknowledge that he placed such an instrument, I certainly would find means to discover who had it done, if I were the District Attorney of that county. The offense seems to have been very near tampering with Grand Jury secrets."

Governor Whitman will be in this city tomorrow night to speak at the dinner to Samuel S. Koenig in the Republican Club. This week he will talk in Newburgh and Kingston, in Troy on St. Patrick's Day.

DESTROYER'S TESTS ENDED.

The Porter Goes Four Hours at 20-Knot Speed, Then Enters Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., March 12.—Having completed successfully her official trials, the torpedo boat destroyer Porter came into harbor here tonight and landed the members of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Today's trials of the destroyer consisted of a run of four hours at twenty knots to test fuel oil consumption, and a similar run at sixteen knots to try out the cruising turbines.

The Porter will leave here tomorrow for her builders' yards at Philadelphia.

FREE SUGAR REPEAL IS READY FOR HOUSE

Measure to Raise $44,000,000 a Year Probably Will Come Up Tuesday.

SUCCESS ALREADY ASSURED

Democrats Will Pass Bill, Though It Kills a Slogan Used in 1914 Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The tariff fight in the House will start this week, when Representative Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, presents the first of the Democratic revenue measures—that proposing a repeal of the free sugar clause of the Underwood tariff law. As soon as this bill is out of the way the Democrats of the committee will take up the major revenue program and the problem of raising funds to defray the cost of the national defense program.

The sugar repeal bill probably will be considered in the House Tuesday. Mr. Kitchin desires to present the bill tomorrow, but the District of Columbia Committee has not yet agreed to yield its regular calendar day.

Realizing that campaign speeches naturally go with consideration of a tariff bill, the Democratic and Republican leaders of the House are expected to agree upon at least a day of general debate on the sugar repeal measure. It is possible that two days may be devoted to partisan oratory.

Passage of the bill is assured, as the Democrats have made it a party measure, and the average Republican will have no objection to voting for a near-protective duty on sugar. That the Republicans will have the better of the debate is generally understood in Democratic circles, where there is considerable embarrassment over the fact that the much-praised free sugar clause of the Underwood bill must be wiped off the statute books.

"Free sugar" was the slogan of many Democratic candidates for Congress in the 1914 campaign, and this clause of the Underwood law was more widely quoted than in other campaign speeches referring to the achievements of the party in power.

The burden of Democratic arguments in the House this week will be that the European war is responsible for low revenues and the necessity of repealing the free sugar clause. This action will leave a duty slightly in excess of one cent a pound on sugar.

Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee are inclined to embody all other tariff legislation in an omnibus measure, although a definite decision to this effect has not been reached. Chairman Kitchin expects to call the committee together during the week to take up the entire revenue problem.

Present indications are that the omnibus revenue bill will embody the following legislation:

The Administration tariff commission bill, introduced by Representative Rainey of Illinois.

Anti-dumping legislation such as has been recommended by Secretary Redfield.

Repeal of the stamp tax sections of the Underwood tariff law.

Stamp taxes are regarded as vexatious, and it is proposed by the majority to repeal those sections of the "war revenue act" of October, 1914, which call for stamp taxes. Other schedules in this act will be continued and probably will be written into permanent law, as there appears to be no prospect of an immediate cessation of the European war and the return of customs revenues to their normal level.

The omnibus bill also is to contain amendments to the income tax, which, as forecast in THE NEW YORK TIMES, is to furnish the bulk of the revenue needed by the Democrats. That there will be an increase of the surtaxes all along the line is practically certain.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee say the entire program of revenue legislation probably will not be ready for several weeks. Meanwhile, the sugar repeal bill will be rushed over to the Senate in order that it may be passed there before May 1, upon which date the free sugar clause of the Underwood law will become effective unless repealed. It is estimated that approximately $44,000,000 will be raised annually by the retention of the existing duty on sugar.

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TO APPEAL SEIZURE IN THE PARCEL POST

Judge Buffington's Decision Upsets Importing Custom of Years, Lawyer Says.

A TREATY WITH GERMANY

Merchandise Samples Not Subject to Fines or Forfeiture, Treasury Department Has Held.

The Supreme Court of the United States probably will be called upon to settle the question whether fines or forfeiture accrue on importations made by parcel post, as is now the case with goods entered formally at the Custom House. In normal times, great quantities of samples and other merchandise of comparatively small value are sent to this country through the foreign parcel post, the regulations of the Treasury Department holding for many years that such packages were not subject to fines, forfeiture proceedings, or additional duties. Consequently little attention was paid by shippers to the values put on the goods.

Last week, however, Judge Buffington, in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, held in the case of Samuel Rubins, an importer of dental instruments, that forfeiture attached to importations of drills made through the German parcel post, because the packages contained bills showing lower prices than similar bills sent to the importer by mail by the shipper in Düsseldorf. In view of the large interests affected by Judge Buffington's decision, as well as the fact that alleged treaty rights are involved in the Rubins case, it is planned to ask for a rehearing, or failing that to apply for review by the Supreme Court.

Walter Evans Hampton, attorney for Rubins, with offices at 17 Battery Place, this city, said yesterday that the court was influenced in reaching its conclusion purely by a decision of the Supreme Court, known as the "Twenty-five cases Panama Hats." This case, Mr. Hampton said, held that merchandise arriving here, accompanied by a consular invoice which was wrong constituted a fraudulent attempt to introduce merchandise into the United States, and that the hats were properly subject to forfeiture proceedings. The attorney pointed out that the parcel post treaty made with Germany on Sept. 2, 1890, was silent about any infraction of the revenue laws of the United States, simply providing that packages by parcel post were subject to the customs duties and regulations.

"The regulations of the Secretary of Treasury have for fourteen years," said Mr. Hampton, "held that these packages were not subject to fines or any additional duties whatsoever. They have been for this period treated entirely separate and distinct from regular merchandise arriving by steamers and covered by bill of lading and consular invoice.

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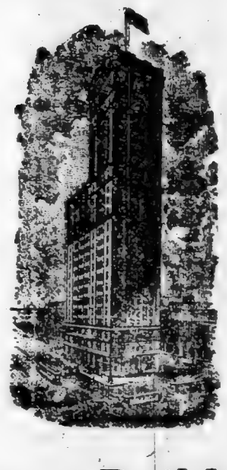

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RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

THE ORIGINAL—THERE AS NO SUBSTITUTE

NO JEWS IN POTTER'S FIELD.

Free Burial Association Has Provided 1,253 Graves in a Year.

The report for 1915 of the Hebrew Free Burial Association, read last night by the Secretary, H. E. Adelman, at the annual meeting at the Uptown Talmud Torah, 132 East 111th Street, showed that in the last year 1,253 persons were buried by the association. One of these was Nathan Cohen, known as the man without a country, who spent the last years of his life on a liner traveling from port to port because no nation would allow a man in his state of health to land. Of the total, 353 were buried from their homes, 218 from Bellevue Hospital and the Morgue, 651 from other institutions, 28 from outside the city, and 3 were disinterred from Jewish cemeteries.

The income for the year was $19,650, most of which came in $3 and $5 contributions, as the membership is drawn principally from the poorer classes. There was a balance of $457 in the treasury on Jan. 1, and the association had liabilities on cemetery lots amounting to $9,500. It is the boast of the association that since its organization in 1880 no Jew has been buried in Potter's Field. Of the 4,000 members, about 500 attended last night's meeting, which was presided over by the President, Barnet Freedman.

100 TO DINE WITH QUIGG.

Honorary Feast to Follow by a Day One to Sam S. Koenig.

What is called in the invitations a "testimonial dinner" to Lemuel Ely Quigg will be given at Reisenweber's in Columbus Circle on Wednesday evening. It will follow by one night the big dinner to be given to Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Mr. Quigg is a former Chairman of the same committee, and also a former member of Congress. One of the five committeemen in charge of the dinner arrangements is ex-Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott. The invitations have been limited to one hundred, it was said last night, and among politicians there was much curiosity expressed as to the dinner's significance at this time.

Mr. Quigg has been best known in recent years as an attorney for the Interborough and an "accelerator of public opinion" for that and other corporations. He testified before the Thompson Committee a week ago concerning a check for $2,500 paid to him by the T. A. Gillespie contracting concern which has so far succeeded in keeping other private papers from the legislative investigators.

NEW STRONG ATTACK BY FATHER FARRELL

Priest on Eve of Appearance Before Charities Inquiry Calls It a "Slander Factory."

ISSUES FOURTH PAMPHLET

Under "Charity for Revenue" He Devotes Eleven Pages to Denunciation of Dr. R. R. Reeder.

On the eve of his appearance before Commissioner Charles H. Strong to explain pamphlets containing criticisms of the charities investigation over which the Commissioner is presiding, the Rev. Father William B. Farrell, Supervisor of the Catholic Charities in the Diocese of Brooklyn, has had a new pamphlet circulated, in which "the Strong Commission" is denounced as "a slander factory."

No mention is made in the pamphlet of Commissioner Strong's action in subpoenaing Father Farrell to testify at today's session of the inquiry. Evidently the pamphlet had been written before the subpoena was served. The process server who saw Father Farrell quoted him as saying that the Commissioner's action was "foolish," because any one had the right as an American citizen to criticise the inquiry.

The title of the new pamphlet, which is the fourth that has appeared under Father Farrell's name, is "Charity for Revenue," and eleven pages are devoted to an attack on Dr. R. R. Reeder, the educational expert, whom the City Department of Charities called.

"The Strong 'investigation,'" it says, "is pushed with the vigor, if not vindictiveness, of a hunt for crime, with Mr. Reeder as associate prosecutor." An interview with Dr. Reeder is characterized as "a gratuitous, insulting, false, and malicious attack on the children's institutions, intended to help on Second Deputy Commissioner Doherty's great work of defaming them all over the world."

Father Farrell charges that the investigating committee, consisting of Dr. Reeder, Dr. Ludwig Bernstein, and Brother Barnabas, that was sent by the City Department to visit different institutions, was made up of Superintendents of institutions which received large funds from the City Department, and says that their choice "looks bad on its face."

The pamphlet continues:

"It was while Reeder was on the witness stand, oozing out his crude ideas on the 'Scramble' to get children for profit, which Commissioner Strong received as 'evidence,' that this monumental slander was launched against our Religious. You will find it in the official record, the whole episode beginning on Page 2,586.

"Commissioner Strong: 'Would you say that it (the profit) was used to extend religious training?'

"Mr. Reeder (slyly): 'It might be to sustain or to continue or to build up a religious order.'

"I declare this insinuation to be infamous. Commissioner Strong was party to this scandal. He helped create it. The context in the record shows that Strong knew Reeder was expressing his insinuations and not facts. If Strong had the remotest conception of his duty or the instincts of decency he would have ordered this choice gem of bigotry and malice stricken out. This is the stuff that Strong calls 'testimony.'

"This kind of 'evidence,' together with the headlines in the press, is paraded over the country and relied on to destroy our children's institutions as a civic system."

Summing up the assertions made by Dr. Reeder, which he brands as "truthless," Father Farrell says, among other things:

"The whole Strong performance is a misuse of the powers conferred by the Governor. Instead of being an 'investigation' of the State Board of Charities, it is an attempt to injure and destroy the institutions in the interest of increasing the powers and employes of the Department of Charities, and of again placing out children on the discredited baby farming system."

Father Farrell will be put under examination when the inquiry is resumed at 10 o'clock this morning at the Bar Association. Commissioner Strong and his counsel, John Kirkland Clark, will question him about the assertions contained in the pamphlets.

BISHOP ASSAILS STRONG.

Attacks Charities Investigation in Letter to Albany Priests.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, Roman Catholic Bishop of Albany, today assailed Commissioner Charles H. Strong, who is investigating State charities, in a letter sent to the pastors of the Roman Catholic churches of the Albany Diocese.

In his letter Bishop Cusack asserts "that the private charitable institutions were abused and slandered and that the Commissioner misused the powers conferred upon him by the Governor, in that he lacked judicial impartiality and permitted the introduction and criticism of religious matters over which neither the State Board of Charities nor the Commissioner has any jurisdiction."

Bishop Cusack also warned his pastors that there seemed "to be a concerted effort to discredit private charitable institutions," and urged them to ask their people "to defend their defamed sisterhoods and their institutions, the worst of which was managed better than the best public institution, and to interpret to the public the incomplete and garbled information in the published reports of Commissioner Strong's investigation by your own knowledge of the work of our institutions."

Woman Held Up and Robbed of $700

Mrs. Rebecca Rosenweig, who with her husband conducts a stall in the Harlem Market, at 102d Street and First Avenue, returned shortly after midnight yesterday morning to her home at 320 East 118th Street. When she entered the flat she was set upon by three men who beat her into unconsciousness with blackjacks and took her pocketbook containing about $700. It was known to many persons in the neighborhood that she was in the habit of carrying large sums of money with her.

WANTS STATE TO GET JOBS.

City Club Committee Says That Will Solve Unemployed Problem.

In the name of the City Club, Robert S. Binkerd, the Secretary, yesterday gave out the report of the club's Special Committee on Public Employment Exchanges, of which Morris L. Ernst is Chairman. In the report the Legislature is asked to appropriate $27,250 "to allow for the unexpected demands and also for a normal growth" of the system of State Public Employment Offices. This appropriation is asked for in addition to the amounts mentioned in the budget prepared by the Governor and by the State Industrial Commission. Concerning the public employment exchanges, Mr. Binkerd said:

After consultation with the Conference of Mayors, we believe that the system can be economically extended on the basis of cities contributing the office and equipment and the State furnishing the Superintendent and employes. Branches of a State employment exchange in a city are more desirable than local employment exchanges and can perform the double function of distributing labor within the city and also of exchanging labor with other parts of the State.

The system now in existence, with five offices in Brooklyn, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo, is only a beginning. There is no adequate provision for furnishing labor to the rural districts, for instance, and both the cities and the rural districts are injured thereby.

A system of public employment exchanges is of mutual advantage to labor and capital. If a well-established system covering the entire State had been in existence during the unemployment crisis of last year, that situation could have been handled with very much greater success.

The report adds that before "another such crisis arises it is of great importance that the present small beginning of a public employment system shall be expanded and developed so as to cover all parts of the State and all classes of employment."

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CHURCH SERVICE PREVENTED

Worshippers Kept from St. Bartholomew's Chapel by Police as Firemen Work in 42d St.

Several physicians and nurses and the few employes on duty last night in St. Bartholomew's Clinic, at 217 East Forty-second Street, in which there were no patients, were "smoked" out of the hospital by a fire in the battery room and garage of the seven-story building of the American Express Company, at 219 to 227 East Forty-second Street, extending through the block to 212 to 220 East Forty-third Street, on the line of the rear yards of the clinic and St. Bartholomew's parish house, school, and gymnasium, just east of Third Avenue.

At the time the fire started, 7:15 o'clock, there were only a few persons in the parish house, and twenty men and boys in the clubrooms, all of whom went out, but returned when the police and firemen found that these buildings were in no danger. On some of the floors smoke filled the rear rooms and corridors as the fire spread through the basement of the express building back of the parish house. Because of this condition and the police lines around the block until 9 o'clock the usual Sunday night services in the chapel did not take place. Reserves from two stations held back big crowds at Third and Second Avenues.

When the firemen arrived they found twenty electric and gasoline motor trucks afire, stretching in double lines from the entrance of the incline driveway at 219 East Forty-second Street, adjoining the clinic on the east side, to the L-shaped basement on the Forty-third Street side, and for 100 feet in the rear of the clinic and parish house.

Battalion Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin telephoned for extra engines and other apparatus when told that there were 400 horses stabled on the second, third and fourth floors of the big structure. But when he found that the building was practically fireproof and that little of the smoke penetrated the upper floors he decided the animals could safely remain.

The big tunnel-like entrance of the incline to the basement on the Forty-second Street side belched smoke and fire like a volcano, and the firemen could do little there but throw in tons of water until the concrete floors and walls formed a miniature lake, on the surface of which the electric vehicles and connections continued to burn until the parts were consumed. By fighting the fire at half a dozen points on both streets, where windows on the street levels were broken to give firemen air and dispel the smoke, they succeeded in extinguishing the flames in an hour.

The Battalion Chief estimated the loss on vehicles at $25,000. The fire, which did not go above the basement, where the brick-arched ceilings and walls confined it like a furnace, resulting in slight damage to fixtures and plastered parts of the walls and ceilings. It was supposed the fire started at defective electric connections near the Forty-second Street side of the building. This structure contained the general equipment department of the express company, with vehicular storage on the first floors, with offices on the fifth, sixth and seventh floors, including that of one of the Vice Presidents.

Latest Fashions.

Worth, Beer, Martial and Armand, Paquin, and Jenny sign sketches of new dresses for Spring in The New York Times next Sunday. The circulation of Sunday's New York Times exceeds 400,000 copies.—Advt.

TWO NEW FEATURE FILMS.

Theda Bara and Douglas Fairbanks in Their Usual Roles.

Two feature pictures shown here for the first time yesterday illustrate that the movie player is bound more tightly by the accidents of personality than his brother or sister of the much more legitimate stage. The pictures were "Gold and the Woman," which again displayed Theda Bara's opulent beauty on the screen of the Academy of Music, and "The Habit of Happiness," the third of the series of Douglas Fairbanks pictures to be projected at the Knickerbocker.

Miss Bara was born to possess a certain exotic beauty, and Mr. Fairbanks a contagious smile. By chance Miss Bara was cast as a "vampire woman" in her first picture, and a "vampire woman" she has remained since, while the first close-up ever taken of the Fairbanks smile determined his future in pictures.

"Gold and the Woman," then, is only another variation of the vampire motif, and "The Habit of Happiness" a few more reels of Fairbanksian exuberance. And as laughter is more wholesome than tainted emotion, so the latter picture is superior to the former. Neither, however, is much of a picture, particularly when the talents of the two stars are considered.

The Fairbanks film starts out breezily enough and during its course there are some moments really humorous, but it ends suddenly as if the director had reached the end of his reel before the end of the story. Mr. Fairbanks plays the rôle of a poor young rich man who undertakes the task of curing a dyspeptic millionaire. In the process of making him laugh he wins his daughter and whips a band of ruffians.

Miss Bara's lot was even a less happy one. "Gold and the Woman" in the absurdities of its incidents surpasses the fantastic hallucinations of a lotos eater. One of the choicest of these is the escape of the girl from her father's home. She is the daughter of a Mexican aristocrat, and when her father's house is attacked by revolutionists she dons a suit of armor in the ancestral halls and marches out from the burning building, leaving the bandits gaping in two awe-stricken rows at this strange apparition. A newcomer in the movies who appears to good advantage in "Gold and the Woman" is Alma Hanlon.

Other new features shown yesterday and their stars were "For the Defense," with Fannie Ward, at the Strand; "The Soul Market," with Olga Petrova, at the Broadway, and "Merely Mary Ann," with Vivian Martin, at Proctor's Twenty-third.

GRACE LA RUE IN A RECITAL.

Musical Comedy Singer's Costumes Make an Impression.

Grace La Rue, who has been known as a singer in musical comedy and on the vaudeville stage, forsook these paths for the moment and gave at the Long Acre Theatre last night what was described on the program as a costume recital of songs in English.

One hesitates about deciding how this new offering of Miss La Rue is to be taken. It cannot be on the basis of the conventional song recital, for things were done and left undone last night in a way that is not characteristic of the concert stage; nor can it be on the basis of a purely theatrical entertainment, for there were touches not entirely compatible with that. Perhaps the only strictly accurate thing to say is that Miss La Rue has invented an original style of endeavor and let it go at that.

The program was divided into sections headed respectively Morning, Afternoon, Evening, and Night. For each of these divisions the singer had a new costume, which was not the least interesting part of the entertainment. She sang half a dozen songs or so under each heading, and they had nothing on earth to do with their captions. The songs as a whole were not interesting from a musical standpoint. The singer, whose voice has its qualities, put some emphasis on declamation and gesture, but the thing she did best was to cause gasps of admiration when she appeared between the curtains in each new costume.

Charles Gillen played the accompaniments.

Shakespeare Tablet in Place.

A tablet commemorating the founding of the New York Shakespeare Society was placed at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street yesterday, and on April 23, the poet's birthday, it will be formally unveiled and dedicated.

Memorial for Rev. Dr. Work's Son.

A memorial service for John S. Work, the only son of the Rev. Dr. Edgar W. Work, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will be held this afternoon in the Chapel of the church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, at 3 o'clock, simultaneously with Mr. Work's funeral in Logan, Ohio. Mr. Work, who was 20 years old and a student of Cornell University, died in Ithaca on Friday of pneumonia. The memorial service is a testimonial of the congregation of the church.

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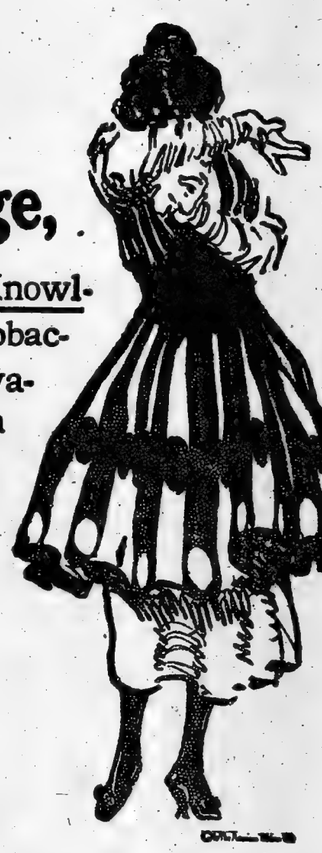

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STATE BUDGET BILL CARRIES $60,000,000

About Ready for Introduction, It Marks One Fiscal Reform at Albany.

WHITNEY LIKELY TO WIN

Capital Belief That He and Hervey Will Be Confirmed as Service Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—With the tentative date for the adjournment of the Legislature only five weeks off, the lawmakers face the busiest week they have had this year. The postponement of the final report of the Thompson Committee until next January has made important Public Service legislation unnecessary at this session, and with the assurance that, due to the agitation for budget reform, this will be a very lean year for "pork," there is a general feeling of apathy among legislators who are not known as leaders. They are perfectly willing to shut up shop and go home when the leaders will let them.

The budget will be introduced this week or the first of next. This early introduction of the appropriation measure will mark the great fiscal reform of the year, for it means that the bill will not be rushed through in the pell mell of the last moments of the session, but will be before the lawmakers for several weeks in final printed form before passage. There is another reform, in that the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee will agree on a budget, and therefore there will not be the customary delay for amendment in the upper house of the bill which originates in the lower house.

The budget amounts to $60,000,000. The leaders have been at work on it ever since Governor Whitman introduced his Budget bill at the opening of the session. They have changed the arrangement proposed by the Governor and have increased the total by about $2,000,000, but the Governor has won two points—the inclusion of all financial bills under one cover and the early introduction of the measure in its final form, to prevent its passage at the last moment with only a half dozen of the two hundred lawmakers knowing what they were voting away when they followed the signals of party leaders.

It is practically assured that on Wednesday the Senate Finance Committee will report to the Senate the nomination by the Governor of Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey as members of the Public Service Commission for the First District. While there is a sentiment in the committee favoring the report of the names without recommendation following the fight upon the nominees made by Senator George F. Thompson, it is generally believed that the nominations will be reported favorably and confirmed. Although there is a strong faction in the Senate opposed to the Governor, that faction has decided that it will not be wise to make the show of its strength in a fight against the Governor's Public Service appointees. The threat of Chairman Straus to resign if Mr. Whitney was not confirmed has also weighed heavily with the members of the Senate Finance Committee.

The nominations of the five members of the Industrial Commission are still before the Finance Committee. Although Senator Lawson of Kings has fought the confirmation of Commissioners Lynch, Wiard and Lyon, it is not at all assured that the committee will not this week report all five nominations favorably and that they will be confirmed.

The resolution providing for the submission of a woman suffrage referendum in 1917 will pass the Assembly on Tuesday. The Senate Judiciary Committee has promised the suffrage advocates to take a vote on Tuesday. The suffrage leaders, of whom Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse is the chief, say that they have a majority of the committee pledged to report the resolution favorably. The indications are that the resolution will pass the Senate.

The Senate Finance Committee on Tuesday is expected to report favorably three of the bills favored by the Brown Committee for New York City. One makes the Sheriff of New York County a salaried officer; another provides for a referendum giving the Board of Estimate control of the expenditures for county offices of counties included in the city, and another gives the city half of the motor vehicle license fees paid in the city. There will be an amendment to the County Referendum bill defining the power of various county officers. The original measure has been construed by some as giving the Mayor control over county offices. The three measures probably will pass.

The Reapportionment Committees of both houses have done much work, and within two or three weeks a final plan probably will be before the Legislature. As the plans stand now New York City gains a Senator and loses an Assemblyman. The Republican leaders will make them party measures and push them through. Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, believes that the decision of the Senate Reapportionment Committee to retain fifty-one Senators is unconstitutional, and said yesterday that if the Legislature passed a reapportionment measure containing this provision the Democrats would take it to the Court of Appeals. He contends that the up-State should lose two Senators instead of one, because, he says, the Constitution provides there shall always be fifty Senators, except when a county shall have a full quota over and above its allotment, when there may be fifty-one. This situation existed in 1907, when the fifty-first Senator was added. Senator Wagner holds that the same conditions do not prevail now. The Senate Committee acted in accordance with an opinion by Attorney General Woodbury that fifty-one Senators would be Constitutional.

Will Study Tuberculosis.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Association for the Promotion of Medical Research for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis has been incorporated. Its chief office is in Manhattan and its field of labor is the United States. It proposes to establish professorships and scholarships in medical schools and to maintain institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis. The Directors are: Charles Burnham Squier, 521 Park Avenue; Anna W. Liggett, 404 Riverside Drive; Elinor W. Squier, 505 Park Avenue, and Royal E. T. Riggs, 142 East Fortieth Street, Manhattan, and Edwin T. Squier of Rahway, N. J.

Measles Outbreak Is Checked.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 12.—The outbreak of measles at the Naval Training Station last week, in two barracks where apprentice seamen are under instruction, is being kept well in check, through inspections, fumigation and other tactics which Surgeon Carpenter and his assistants are employing, only four cases being developed in the last two days. Twenty-two cases were under treatment at the Naval Hospital today.

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BANK RESOURCES LEAP.

State Institutions Show Billion Increase in a Year.

ALBANY, March 12.—The resources of trust companies, banks of deposit and discount, savings banks, savings and loan associations, private bankers, and safe deposit companies under the supervision of the New York State Banking Department increased over one billion dollars from Jan. 1, 1915, to Jan. 1, 1916, the total at the end of the year being $5,395,810,864.

State Superintendent of Banks Eugene Lamb Richards, in his forthcoming annual report to the Legislature, will say that the resources of trust companies, banks of deposit and discount, savings banks, and safe deposit companies increased $999,338,018, while the savings and loan associations of the State show an increase of over $4,000,000.

Trust companies and banks of deposit and discount had total resources on Dec. 31, 1915, of $3,326,321,670, or nearly 12 per cent. of the total for the country. The savings deposits of 630 mutual savings banks reporting to the Controller of the Currency on June 23, 1915, were $4,319,000,000, of which amount $1,930,000,000 was contributed by the 140 savings banks in New York State, or nearly 45 per cent. of the total.

The capital, surplus, and undivided profits of trust companies, banks of deposit and discount, and private bankers under the supervision of the New York State Banking Department on June 23, 1915, exceeded $337,000,000, while the surplus of savings banks exceeded $138,000,000, which would make a grand total of more than $475,000,000, or more than 10 per cent. of the total of all banking institutions in the United States.

Supt. Richards reports that the beginning of this year found the banking institutions of the State recovered from the effects of the depression which followed the outbreak of the European war, and that never before in the history of the State Banking Department have the institutions under its supervision shown such growth as at the present time. Tremendous increases are shown in surplus as well as deposits.

"Eighty-two trust companies," says Supt. Richards, "reported on Dec. 31, 1915, total resources aggregating $2,532,892,786, a gain of $792,294,649, or about 45½ per cent. for the year, and nearly $1,000,000,000, or 63½ per cent., since Dec. 1, 1913.

"Deposit liabilities totaled at the close of the year $2,200,577,111, an increase for the year of $763,546,127. This increase is nearly $80,000,000 more than the entire deposit liabilities of the 85 trust companies reporting to the Superintendent of Banks on Jan. 1, 1908. This large increase in deposits is offset by increases in loans and discounts of $357,741,619; cash on hand, $45,764,964; due from banks and trust companies, $340,741,585, and in stock and bond investments, $115,003,630. Nearly the entire increase in loans and discounts is secured by collateral other than real estate.

"Surplus, including all undivided profits based upon market values, has shown an increase of $14,192,818, as compared with a loss of $12,389,759 during the previous year. This change was due to a large extent to the increase in security values. The ratio of capital, surplus, and undivided profits to aggregate deposits was 11.6 per cent. at the close of 1915, as compared with 11.3 per cent. at the close of 1914, a truly remarkable record for the margin of safety when the large increase in deposits is taken into account.

"The detailed facts and figures set forth indicate that, notwithstanding the large increase in the banking system of the State, there has gone hand in hand with that increase in resources and liabilities a corresponding margin of safety, not only in the actual capital and surplus, but in the spirit of co-operation which has existed between the New York State Banking Department and the bankers."

JEWS CHOOSE DELEGATES.

Brooklyn Societies Elect Fifteen to Attend Philadelphia Congress.

More than 400 delegates from Jewish societies in Brooklyn were present at a convention in Sonia Hall, 1,174 Bedford Avenue, yesterday, to consider plans for the proposed Jewish Congress, and to elect delegates to the preliminary conference in Philadelphia on March 25 and 26.

When Rabbi Wolf Gold of the Third Street Synagogue called the delegates and 700 visitors to order he asked Isaac A. Hourvich to be temporary Chairman. When plans for permanent organization were completed Mr. Hourvich remained as permanent Chairman, with five Vice Chairmen: Joseph Barondess, Judge Jacob Strahl, Ephraim Kaplan, Magistrate Alexander Geismar, and Rabbi Gold.

Fifteen delegates to the Philadelphia conference were chosen: Judge Strahl, Magistrate Geismar, Rabbi Gold, Dr. H. L. Melkin, Henry Eiser, B. Osproski, Mr. Hourvich, B. Berkenbleich, Samuel Lippman, J. Mintz, Moe Wervelosky, J. Biskind, E. Kaplan, J. Goell, and J. L. Horowitz.

Resolutions similar to those adopted by the convention in Manhattan on Feb. 22 were adopted by the Brooklyn meeting. Speakers were Magistrate Geismar and Rabbi Max Raisin of the Putnam Avenue Temple.

DECLARE HUDSON ICE HEAVILY POLLUTED

Merchants' Association Says There Is Grave Danger to Health in Using It.

WATERSHED IS IN DANGER

Association's Lawyer Says Westchester Machine Politicians May Kill Mohansic Bills.

The protection of the people of New York against impure water and ice is made the chief aim of "Greater New York," the bulletin of the Merchants' Association, issued today. The announcement is made in the paper that the association's Committee on Pollution and Sewerage has found the Hudson River ice, now being harvested, to be "badly polluted," and Edward Hatch, Jr., the Chairman of the committee, has written a letter on the subject to Dr. Herman M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health. A copy of the letter has also been sent to Dr. Haven Emerson, City Health Commissioner.

In the letter Mr. Hatch says that the committee made personal inspections on Dec. 27, Jan. 24 and 31, and Feb. 14 and 27, and found the ice polluted at Kingston, Catskill, Malden, Hudson, New Baltimore, Athens, Germantown, Rhinebeck, Staatsburg, Tivoli, and Castleton. Continuing, Mr. Hatch says:

"These inspections show the ice this year to be dirty and polluted. The harvesting is late, and the frequent thaws and rains have washed the polluting material from the surface of the frozen ground in the upper part of the river and the tributaries in the Mohawk and Hudson River valleys, and together with the sewage in the river it is heavily polluted. 'Artificial cultivating' by punching holes in the ice and allowing the polluted water to flow out on the surface has been resorted to, and the cracks and openings in the ice, due to the frequent thaws, has also let the polluted water in on the top.

"Between Hudson and Albany many of the ice houses are practically empty, and the ice which has been cut is unsatisfactory both in quantity and quality. To use it in contact with food or drinking water would be attended with grave danger."

Announcement is also made in the bulletin that the Merchants' Association has filed with the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, a brief in support of the Wagner-Bloch bills to protect the Croton Water Supply from pollution by sewage from State institutions. The bills provide for the removal of the Mohansic State Hospital and the New York Training School for Boys from the watershed and prohibit the location of public institutions in the watershed in the future.

Accompanying the copy of the bulletin received by THE TIMES was a statement to the effect that Mr. Seymour had discovered strong opposition to the Wagner-Bloch bills led by the "political machine leaders of Westchester County," and that, "unless the City of New York demands and insists upon their passage, the three bills will be smothered in the legislative committees to which they were referred." The association, therefore, calls upon the press and public to demand favorable action on the bills.

Burglars Got Diamonds.

Mrs. Ferdinand Kreuter, wife of an optician, has reported to the police the theft of several articles of jewelry from her apartment, 310 West Ninety-seventh Street, on the night of March 1. The jewelry, Mrs. Kreuter reported, was taken, while she slept, from a safe in her bedroom, and she believed the thief entered the building from the roof by the fire escape. While no estimate was made of the value of the jewels, they were said by the police to have included five costly diamond rings, a gold watch and several pins. Mr. Kreuter refused to discuss the robbery yesterday.

Detectives of the Fourth Branch, to whom the case was reported, found a jewel box on the roof near the fire escape, where the thief evidently had dropped it in his flight.

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UPLIFT FOR THE BOWERY.

Business Men Want Name Changed to "Central Broadway."

A movement to increase the business and realty values of the Bowery was started yesterday at a meeting at 42 Bowery of 200 merchants and bankers who have organized the Manhattan Bridge Transit Improvement Association, to begin civic betterment work throughout the old thoroughfare and its intersecting streets.

"We are going to get rid of the few remaining lodging houses, cheap show places, and old buildings in the district and start a new era of social conditions and enterprise here, which we can do if we act together," said President Charles H. Shulman, who presided at the meeting. "The business interests have always suffered here because of the notoriety of the dives, sporting elements, and other nuisances of former days, which forced one big concern after another to go away. The Bowery has been maligned in song and story from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Do you realize that seven important banks and branches are situated on the Bowery? With the bridge and subway improvements things will improve rapidly if we go about it in the right way."

A majority of the members seemed to think it was impossible to give the Bowery a good name so long as it retained the old one, so they voted to change it to "Central Broadway," as the first step toward the business uplift. This was done after consideration was given to suggestions for naming it "Peter Cooper Street" or "Hewitt Avenue." The Board of Aldermen will be asked to make the change.

The city authorities and the rapid transit lines will be requested to divert a part of the excessive trolley car service on the Brooklyn Bridge to the Manhattan Bridge. This resolution was adopted:

"We feel convinced that with these improved transit facilities and the completion of the dual subway system we can confidently look forward to this locality becoming one of the most important centres in the city, to the great advantage of all the business and property interests."

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SAYS MOVIES SHOW MAN IS PRIMITIVE

Brisbane Tells Board of Trade Craze for the Films Proves Race Is Immature.

SEES FUTURE FOR PICTURES

And Asserts Men Who Make Them May Become Great Molders of Public Opinion.

The publication committee of the Motion Picture Board of Trade, an organization formed recently to advance the interests of the industry, gave a dinner at the Hotel Astor last night for the men who draw the funny pictures and write the funny columns for the newspapers of the metropolitan district. The affair was planned to acquaint newspaper men with the feeling of the industry about the agitation for censorship of pictures in the national Congress and various State legislatures. One of the speakers was Arthur Brisbane.

Mr. Brisbane, who was introduced without any qualification as "the world's greatest editor," admitted right away that he was "one of the few living men who have never seen Mary Pickford or Charles Chaplin or Theda Bara or Miss Clark, and never read the Family Story Paper or the Ledger when he was a boy," and went on to say that he could not become very much excited about the censorship.

"There will be no censorship without the consent of a majority of the people of the United States," he continued, "and I do not think they will consent to any very extensive or universal censorship. The moving picture, so far as it is merely a melodrama, a story, a joke, or a comedy, is only a money-making proposition, and whether it is censored or not I don't in the least care. The good will take care of itself and the bad will not be missed.

"At present all that the moving picture amounts to is as an amusement, and its success is based upon the stupidity and lack of intellectual development of the human race. The success of the moving picture is due to this, gentlemen: We are a race of animals. We have been standing on our hind legs 500,000 years. We have been using the written word, as a race, for a comparatively short time. To educate men and to get them to make their own moving pictures in their minds is extremely difficult. It takes a high order of intelligence to take a sufficient number of lines and pictures and manufacture them into a mental film. But we have used our eyes for at least 20,000,000 years on this planet, and with the moving picture you get all your impressions by the use of your own eye."

Mr. Brisbane said he did believe, however, that the moving picture was destined to play a large part in the education of the race. He predicted a day when pictures would be used in every school, and said the picture makers would eventually be the great editors. He suggested the use of films in politics to illustrate various kinds of graft and other evils.

J. Robert Rubin, William M. Seabury, and Herbert S. Houston, who followed, spoke against the censorship. Among the men at the speakers' table were: J. Stuart Blackton, President of the Vitagraph Company; John F. Freuler, President of the Mutual Film Corporation, and Charles Urban, inventor of the Kinemacolor process. Arthur James was the toastmaster and the speakers were introduced through printed lege is thrown on a screen.

MOVIE HEADS TO CONFER.

Report That Some of the Big Concerns Will Go in Combination.

It has been reported in theatrical circles for several days that a realignment of some of the larger motion picture companies will take place soon. Dispatches from Chicago stated that the heads of the Selig and Essanay Companies and the manager of the Mutual Film Corporation had hastened to New York, and that H. E. Aitken, President of the Triangle Film Corporation, had left Los Angeles for New York.

One of the rumors grouped the Selig, Vitagraph, Pathé, Hearst, and George Kleine interests together, while another had the World, Equitable, Vitagraph, and Paramount Pictures Corporation forming a big combine to be backed by Wall Street financiers.

That an upheaval of unprecedented proportions was impending in the motion picture industry has long been predicted by those cognizant of conditions. Since the first great fortunes were made in the business there has been a rush of capital to the industry. The result has been overproduction, which has unsettled the whole business. As a result of this overproduction several of the pioneer producing companies have temporarily suspended production and are awaiting more settled conditions before resuming. J. Stuart Blackton, President of the Vitagraph Company, outlined the situation last night. He admitted the Vitagraph Company was contemplating certain changes, but said he was not at liberty to discuss them yet.

"A state of overproduction," said Mr. Blackton, "in the ratio of about five to one exists in the business. This was bound to bring about a readjustment, and I have no doubt it is about here and that the many rumors afloat arise from that fact. There has been stock jobbing by companies which have been formed to solicit money from the public with the prospect of large returns, and at the same time salaries have been sent soaring. For the good of the industry there must be a general purging, which only the fittest will survive."

John F. Freuler, President of the Mutual Film Corporation, said his company was not yet included in any of the proposed mergers.

TO FOUND ITALIAN THEATRE.

Concert Will Aid Movement for a New Playhouse Here.

A movement to establish an Italian theatre in New York will assume concrete form next Saturday night, when a concert will be given in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The receipts from the entertainment, which is being organized by Edward Perris, American representative of the Italian publishing house of Songozno of Milan, will form the nucleus of a fund for founding a theatre in which the plays of modern Italian dramatists will be acted in Italian.

Among those who will take part in the concert are Maria Barrientos, Luisa Villani, Lucien Maratore, Giovanni Martini, Joseph Knecht, and Rosina Galli. Plays are presented in German, French, Yiddish, and English in New York, but there is no Italian theatre here at present.

A Concert by The Bohemians.

A gala concert under the auspices of the Bohemians, the New York musicians' club, will be given at 8 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, March 29, in Carnegie Hall to aid the Musicians' Foundation, established by the club for the purpose of assisting musicians in the United States in needy circumstances or in temporary difficulties. Among those who will appear are Ignace Paderewski, Pablo Casals, and Josef Stransky, with the Philharmonic Orchestra. The committee in charge is headed by Alexander Lambert, and comprises twelve of the best-known men in the musical life of the city. Tickets may be obtained at Carnegie Hall or of Miss Helen Love, Room 1,106, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Maude Fay's Recital Canceled.

Maude Fay, who was to have given a song recital at Aeolian Hall this evening, canceled the appearance yesterday, the reason given being illness.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Schumann-Heink Is Metropolitan Soloist—Draper's Recital.

The concerts of last night comprised the regular ones at the Metropolitan Opera House and the Hippodrome, and a song recital by Paul Draper at the Princess Theatre.

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink was the special soloist at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, the others to appear being Jacques Urlus, tenor, and Marvine Maazel, a boy pianist, son of a violinist in the Opera House orchestra. Mme. Schumann-Heink sang an aria from Bruch's "Odysseus" and two songs by Schubert, "Die Junge Nonne" and "Der Tod und das Mädchen," in arrangements by Liszt and Motti respectively. Mr. Urlus sang Beethoven's "Adelaide" and the prize song from "Die Meistersinger." Marvine Maazel played Rubinstein's Concerto in D minor. The orchestra under Anton Hoff played Goldmark's "Sakuntala" Overture, Borodine's "Steppe-Sketch from Middle Asia," Volkmann's Serenade for strings and Schubert's "Military March."

At the Hippodrome the soloists were Mme. Olive Fremstad, Ernest Schelling, pianist, and David Hochstein, violinist. Mme. Fremstad sang "Dich theure Halle" from "Tannhäuser" and a group of songs. Mr. Schelling played with Sousa's Band the Concerto No. 1 in E flat by Liszt, and David Hochstein played two movements from Wieniawski's Concerto No. 2. Among the numbers played by the band were "Three Quotations," "Songs of Grace and Songs of Glory," and a new march, "America First," all by Sousa.

The program for Paul Draper's recital at the Princess Theatre was given over entirely to Schubert's song cycle, "Die Winterreise," ("The Winter's Journey.") whose twenty-four numbers to poems by Wilhelm Müller stand as one of the composer's most important series in the song form. Mr. Draper sang the entire work last night, a task which is seldom undertaken nowadays on one program. The accompaniments were played by Richard Epstein.

PLAN WORKSHOP THEATRE.

To be a Place Where Dramatic Experiments Will Be Carried On.

A meeting of sixty men and women interested in the proposition of establishing a workshop theatre in New York was held yesterday afternoon in the studio of Miss Josephine Clement, 32 West Fifty-eighth Street. The plan is to erect a playhouse which will be the permanent headquarters of organizations engaged in dramatic enterprises, and will provide a place where experiments may be carried on. The theatre will not be for amateurs, but for those who have already arrived, although beginners will be taught. It will, in fact, try to achieve what the New Theatre aimed at and failed to accomplish. The idea is to have two separate theatres with a fire wall dividing the two stages. In one theatre plays will be produced publicly and in the other the work of experimentation will be carried on.

A plan of financing the enterprise has been evolved and it was announced yesterday that the ground for the buildings might be loaned for a long term by some one interested in the scheme. Among those who attended the meeting and took part in the discussion were Miss Mary Porter Beaglé, Chairman of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival; Mrs. C. P. Vosburgh of the Drama League, Miss Kate Oglebay of the Educational Dramatic League, Edward Everett Shinn, Ernest Poole, James Savery, and Charles Henry Meltzer.

200 IN A PASSION PLAY.

"Veronica's Veil" Given by Members of a West Hoboken Church.

"Veronica's Veil," which is termed a new passion play, was presented in St. Joseph's Auditorium in West Hoboken yesterday by the congregation and clergy of St. Joseph's Church. It is expected that the play will be produced annually hereafter during the Lenten season.

The story, which was written by the Rev. Father Bernardine Dusch, a Passionist, deals with the tradition of a certain woman of Jerusalem named Veronica, who, touched with compassion, offered her veil to the Saviour on his way to Calvary to wipe the blood and sweat from his face. When it is returned to her, the veil has the imprint of our Lord's features upon it. The play was presented by a cast of more than 200 persons. There were nearly 2,000 in the audience.

1,000 CHILDREN HIS GUESTS

Hippodrome Visitor Gives $500 to Buy Seats for Poor Youngsters.

This sounds like the invention of the press agent, but it happens to be a true story: A wealthy New Yorker attended Saturday afternoon's performance of the Hippodrome spectacle with his two children. During intermission he called on the manager and offered to leave a check for $500 that as many poor children might see the show, if his name be kept secret.

The Hippodrome management accepted the offer and said they would let 1,000 youngsters be the man's guests. Requests for the seats made be made by individuals or charitable institutions.

VALUES VIOLINS AT $150,000.

Caressa Says He Has Twenty-one Historic Instruments.

Albert Caressa, a connoisseur of violins, who arrived from Paris on the liner Chicago last week, announced yesterday that he had brought with him twenty famous violins and one 'cello made by Italian masters. He values them at $150,000.

He told of the history of some of the instruments, and said that they had affixed "The Great" to more than one violinist in Europe. None of the instruments has been in America before, he said, although many players here have violins made by the same masters or by their pupils. Mr. Caressa's secretary said they had been entered without duty because they were considered works of art.

Eddy Brown Gives a Recital.

Eddy Brown, the young American violinist who, in his first season here has been heard several times already, gave another recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. His program comprised Sinding's Suite in A minor, Spohr's Concerto No. 8, ("Scena Cantante,") and two groups of smaller pieces which included Paganini's Caprices, Nos. 14 and 22, and compositions by Tschalkowsky, Couperin, Saar-Brown, and Bazzini. Mr. Brown's playing is now familiar to New York audiences. Yesterday he again exhibited the dazzling technical skill which is the most notable feature of his work. In Spohr's Concerto, written especially by the composer to please what he considered Italian taste when he was about to tour in Italy, the violinist displayed his generally good tone to advantage, as in other places, there was a certain lack of elasticity, grace, and subtlety in finish. George Falkenstein played the accompaniments well.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

In the Cort Theatre, Chicago, H. H. Frazee will produce on March 26 a new three-act play by William Anthony McGuire, entitled "Everyman's Castle." The cast of the piece, which has been in rehearsal for a fortnight, includes Wilton Lackaye, Cyril Scott, Hilda Spong, Kathleen Clifford, Effingham Pinto, Alma Belwin, and Maude Eburne.

Flo Ziegfeld has engaged for his "Midnight Frolic" Mlle. d'Herlys, a French dancer and model, who appeared recently at the Moulin Rouge, Paris. She will make her American debut on the New Amsterdam Roof Monday night.

On the occasion of the 125th performance of "Stop! Look! Listen!" at the Globe tonight several new numbers by Irving Berlin will be introduced.

Clinton Stuart has dramatized William R. Lighton's "Billy Fortune" stories originally published in The Saturday Evening Post. The comedy will be produced soon.

Hattie Williams's vaudeville debut, announced for this afternoon at the Palace, has been postponed a week to give time for more rehearsals of the playlet in which she will appear.

Century Theatre (Tuesday) Tomorrow, 2 P. M.
Great Testimonial to
William Winter
Victor Herbert, Ruth St. Denis, William H. Crane, David Bispham, Leo Ditrichstein, Elsie Ferguson, Julia Arthur, Viola Allen, Mrs. Sol Smith, Blanche Bates, Beatrice Cameron, Rose Coghlan, Percy Haswell, Jane Cowl, Henrietta Crosman, Isabelle Irving, Kathryn Kidder, Mary Lawton, Alice Fischer, Chrystal Herne, Annie Russell, Idelle Patterson, Orrin Johnson, Fuller Mellish, Eugene Ormonde, Clarence Derwent, Oswald Yorke, Fred Eric, Frederick Lewis, James K. Hackett, Eric Blind, Conway Tearle, Louis Calvert, Albert Bruning, Norman Trevor, James O'Neill, Wilton Lackaye, Pedro de Cordoba, Brandon Tynan, Rowland Buckstone, Walter Hampden and others.
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Thurs. Special Mat. at 2, Act. II. Trovatore. Ober, Martinelli; Act I. Lakmé. Gadski, Homer; Urlus, Well. Braun; Act. I. Pagliacci. Cajati; Caruso, De Luca; Ballet Prince Igor. Galli, Bonfiglio.
Thurs. at 8:15, Sonnambula. Barrientos, Perini; Damasco, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15, Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Samson et Dalila. Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rotlder. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $3), Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodansky.
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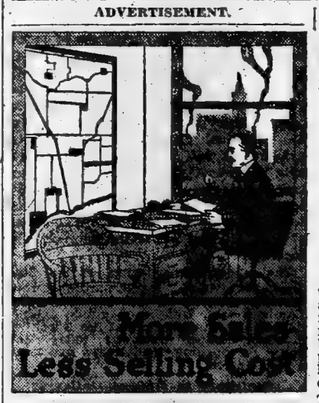

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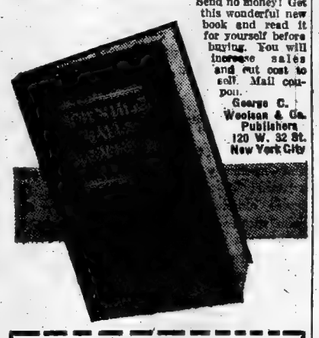

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GEO. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Mitzi in 'Pom-Pom'
"In a whirl of melody Pom-Pom wins the town."—World

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25
MRS. FISKE
in a deliciously humorous comedy about the Pennsylvania Dutch.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION
Owing to Mr. Hackett's illness the opening date for "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR" Will occur MONDAY, MAR. 20, instead of on Thursday Night

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
SPECIAL MAT. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy,
"THE MELODY OF YOUTH"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20.
The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
FAIR AND WARMER

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REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
A New Comic Opera. THE ROAD TO MANDALAY

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of JOSEPH ROSENTHAL to MAX LAZARUS for the benefit of creditors.

Upon the annexed petition of Max Lazarus, Assignee for the benefit of creditors herein, and upon all proceedings had and taken herein, it is

Ordered that creditors and all other persons interested in this estate show cause at a special term of this Court, Part 1 thereof, to be held on Friday, March 24th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be entered authorizing the assignee herein to sell at public auction the assets in his hands, consisting of jewelry, watches, clocks, rings, brooches, pins, cuff buttons, jeweler's implements and fixtures, etc., and it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published in The New York Times at least ten days before the return day of this order, and that a notice of said sale be published in the said paper on the date of sale, and it is further

Ordered that the assignee mail to each of the creditors appearing in the schedules of the assignor a copy of this order at least ten days before the return date of this order, and it is further

Ordered that if no cause be shown the said assets, consisting of jewelry, watches, clocks, rings, brooches, pins, cuff buttons, jeweler's implements and fixtures, etc., will be sold by the assignee through Daniel Greenwald, auctioneer, on premises No. 211 E. 106th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1916, at 10:20 A. M.

Dated, New York, March 11, 1916.
JUSTICE FINCH.
MAX LAZARUS, Assignee, 115 Broadway.
ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL, 115 Broadway, attorney for Assignee.

New Gowns

No modish lady can afford to miss the budget of Spring Fashions to be reproduced in The New York Times next Sunday by the artistic methods made famous by the Rotogravure process. New gowns designed by Worth, Beer, Paquin, Jeanne Lanvin, Martial and Armand, and Jenny, with signature to each sketch. The circulation of Sunday's New York Times exceeds 400,000 copies.—Advt.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...95 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1916.

THE TAX REDUCTION MOVEMENT.

Fewer than 1,000 citizens responded to the summons of the Tax Reduction Committee to a mass meeting for the consideration of what the Chairman, Mr. GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, said was a grievance of neither rich men nor poor men, but which affected every man, woman, and child in the city. As the Mayor said, tax reduction is a fight of the people, not particularly of the City Government, and yet not enough responded to the summons to fill a hall, although the press supported the movement, and although an efficient and representative committee spared neither trouble nor expense in publicity. How did that happen? The plain explanation is that the people of the city do not consider themselves taxpayers. They think that the rich, the landlords, the corporations, or at most the shareholders of corporations, pay the taxes. The rentpayers, and the crowds in the shops, regard the attempt to reduce the city's taxes as a matter concerning others than themselves. They are so indifferent regarding the reduction of the taxes of the rich that if the meeting had been for the purpose of increasing them the hall would not have held the crowds.

In plain words, ignorance is the explanation of the indifference toward the object of the mass meeting, ignorance respecting the manner in which city taxes affect the cost of living in the city, ignorance regarding the manner in which State taxes affect city taxes. The ignorance respecting the meaning of the city taxes would be less if everybody who paid a bill could be brought to see the share of it due to taxes. The Controller has shown how this might be done by including in the tax bill a statement of what the bill was for, and how the money would be spent. Every gas bill might contain a similar statement of the taxes paid and of the effect of the taxes in raising the price of gas. In the same manner rent bills could trace high rents to taxes and other legislation for the benefit of occupiers.

The effect of State taxes upon city taxes is even clearer. The State is not asked to contribute to the cost of the city subway, but the city is compelled to pay the cost of local roads throughout the State. The city is not even allowed to take into the courts the question of the fairness of that arrangement, the State's Attorney General having refused the city permission to sue the State. As the Mayor hinted, there are more ways than one of approaching the subject, and a taxpayer may bring an action which the city cannot. The city also provides its own water supply at the cost, first and last, of hundreds of millions, but the State makes the city contribute to the cost of dredging fishponds and straightening creeks in other corners of the State. The city does not complain of its own expenses. It does not complain even of its fair contribution to State expenses. It is only when the double burden has become unendurable that the city appeals to the Legislature for fairness of treatment and the application of the same rule of taxation and expenditure to both city and State.

There are signs that the situation is appreciated better by the Legislature than by the citizens of the city. A quarter of the population of the city would have filled all its halls, instead of partly filling one. A quarter of the city's legislators, its representatives in the Legislature, have agreed to support the entire program, while a still larger proportion support it either in part or altogether in principle. Even more significant is the spirit of the legislators from other parts of the State who have given their special attention to the crisis in the finances of both State and city. For example, Senator BROWN'S proposals for the aid of the city include some not on the Mayor's program. They are advanced in a spirit deserving of commendation apart from the merits of the proposals themselves, because designed to lessen the feeling of antagonism between city and State. In Senator BROWN'S words, his committee

> took up its work not alone with a view to giving relief to New York City, but with a view to wiping out sectionalism within the confines of this great State.

That is the feeling of the city toward the State and ought to be the feeling of the State toward the city. The exploitation of either by the other is not defensible nor defended by the good citizens of either. It is time for the city and the State to get together.

GRAND ARMY OF THIRTY-THREE.

Whether or not the country is in the "heroic mood" Colonel ROOSEVELT would like to have it is still doubtful. What is certain, however, is that citizens looking for a party that can be relied upon to make some sort of stand against foreign aggression find more of an approximation to it in the Democratic Party than in the Republican. That is to say, if we judge by the only test that has any figures in it—the votes in Congress. Talk does not count as votes do.

It is in vain to pretend that President WILSON did not win a great victory, and if it is said that the Democrats did not want to vote his way, still the fact remains that they did. They did, whether they voted gladly or whether he took them by the scruff of the neck. The President was opposed by all the leaders of the Democratic Party in the House—by every one of them. He was opposed by CLARK, the Speaker; by KITCHIN, the official leader; by FITZGERALD, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He was opposed by BRYAN, not a member of the House but vastly influential in it; and by UNDERWOOD, who has only just quitted the official leadership to go to the Senate. Not one of the leaders, official or otherwise, was on his side. The time has been when no President, Republican or Democratic, could "buck" that way. The power of the House machine was invincible. And what was the strength the leaders mustered against him, how many votes did they muster? Thirty-three.

The Republicans and Progressives did not listen to ex-Senator ROOT or Colonel ROOSEVELT, and votes count, not talk. They cast 102 votes in favor of submitting to foreign aggression, running the German flag up on the Capitol; and 93 votes against it. From which party is to come that manful stand, which is in that heroic mood? If you say, "From neither," and allege that many Democrats wanted to stick by their German friends but did not dare, it is still true that, even if both parties in Congress are tarred in greater or less degree with the same stick, there is a President who is not. That President can control his party. He has controlled it in the face of all the leaders, and on an issue of one flag against another he has reduced their following to a beggarly thirty-three.

A STRONG LANGUAGE.

Professor A. J. WEAVER doesn't go far enough when he writes to our thrice-prized contemporary, World-Speech, of the Buckeye Marietta: "What an uplift to the world if Ro "could be established and made uni-"versal!"

Ro, which is Ro for "language," is the universal tongue on which the Rev. EDWARD P. FOSTER has labored so long and fruitfully. Compared with it, Volapük is monkey chatter and Esperanto the stirring of a Romance spoon in a Latin salad bowl. It is the simplest and most profoundly philosophical of speeches. The initial letter of each word shows what group of ideas it belongs to. S for sensibilities; T for time words, and so through the alphabet. It is an index language. It is a catalogue. It is an ocean sea of alliteration. And its sound is as of the frogs of ARISTOPHANES or any industrious bullfroggery. For example, "uq" begets words of similarity. Such words as "uqa uq," as like as: "uqna uq," as unlike as, express not only the lyric mood of the bullfrog, but his "plump" and "kerchunk" into his pool. They weave into their passionate web of harmonies an indefinable undertone which recalls somewhat the sound made by a stone "skipped" over and under the surface of a pond by a small boy expert in the art now or formerly called "cutting an egg."

But this excursion in melodious noise doesn't help us to practice the tongue that FOSTER speaks. Here is a Monday lesson, indicated for commuters and good New Yorkers: "Weka uza in dusac tiktag uz acl ek rit?"—Were there as many at church yesterday as you anticipated? Uplift the world? Why, Ro is strong enough to unleash the dogstar from the Great Dog and spill Cassiopeia from her chair.

THE WORK IN HAND.

General FUNSTON does not underestimate the gravity of the task that has been allotted to him; it is desirable that his fellow-countrymen should look upon it from his point of view. We must not expect a small band of troopers, light of heart, to sally forth and return quickly with the Chihuahuan murderer securely bound to his horse. On the contrary, we have been compelled to undertake a perilous adventure, and experienced campaigners fully understand how serious it is. As to the number of troops we may have to employ, guessing is not profitable; but we may be sure that it will be a much larger number than the early estimates of 5,000 to 8,000, and it is essential that the commissariat shall be thoroughly organized. Sufficient water for horses and men, sufficient food for both, are as essential to the success of the expedition as its advance guard of aeroplanes. It is likely that if the general situation in Mexico remains about as it is, the troops of General FUNSTON'S command will overcome VILLA and all his followers; but months may be required for the operation.

The general situation in Mexico, however, is still very uncertain. Last night's dispatches indicated that there is perceptible unrest all along the other side of the border from Piedras Negras (Ciudad Porfirio Diaz) westward. While this condition exists a strong guard must be maintained on the border in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; if the seasoned men now performing that duty are to be withdrawn, others, well equipped and well officered, must take their places. That some part of the National Guard will be called to duty seems inevitable. The War Department, however, will wisely be reticent as to the details of the plans agreed upon. We must be content to know that we have trained and zealous soldiers to begin the operation; that the ripe experience and good judgment of General FUNSTON make him a fit commander; that General PERSHING not only has a splendid reputation for courage and military adroitness, but has had experience in the very field he is now entering, having won distinction in the pursuit of GERONIMO. His practical knowledge of the Mexican terrain and of Indian warfare exactly fits him for the serious work in hand.

The report that the War Department has been at pains to increase its present stock of military supplies is reassuring, as far as it goes. The supplies are limited, to use no broader term, and their replenishment cannot be too quickly begun. Ammunition for the field artillery, cartridges for the machine guns, extra rifles, will be needed before long. How many rifles are we now turning out daily at Springfield? The capacity of that national manufactory of firearms is large. But there are indications that the Administration at Washington is awake, that the War Department is not cherishing vain hopes. We are not preparing for a pleasant if exciting excursion or looking for an easy victory. It will be well for the whole country, Congress included, to bear this in mind.

THE PORTUGUESE REASON.

When suddenly the Portuguese Navy saluted itself and then captured all the German vessels interned in Portuguese harbors, the Government knew what it was doing. It was getting into war. And let nobody say this was not a heroic thing to be doing. True, Germany is in retirement from the seas and her army is distracted by other concerns, and yet, with the whole menagerie engaged in a bloody orgy, a tiny beast almost without teeth or claws may not declare for the lion without taking a great risk. The lion in this case not only is the king of beasts but a very old friend, so that the choice was natural enough, only the sordid world cannot see why it was necessary to choose at all and abandon the refuge of neutrality.

"What can Portugal get out of it?" will be asked. She cannot put anything much into it, therefore she cannot get anything out commensurate with the risk of taking part. Probably her allies would not spare the ships to send for the army she could give. Her navy is spoken of disrespectfully even by the Statesman's Year Book, which is neutral and tender with all nations. The Portuguese Navy consists of one "old" battleship, named Vasco da Gama, five protected cruisers, and "a variety of old gunboats, &c." Today's announcement that Brazil will extend her sympathy and aid to Portugal is interesting, but at present nothing more than that. Portugal's enemies are perhaps no less inaccessible to her than she is to them. They cannot reach her by land at all, and for those who belong to the Great Alliance there are no enemy ships abroad, or almost none, except submarines, and they are after bigger game. Portugal's risks are casual and indirect. They may be none the less real for having that character. Where the rewards are to come from would be a difficult question to answer. In the end there will be little enough to parcel out among the powerful combatants; there could hardly be anything for an ally like this, whose principal service had been to seize a few interned German vessels and offer the hospitality of its islands to the British Navy.

Then why did Portugal go into the war? The answer is that she couldn't help it. She would probably herself suppose that she had been actuated by selfish, economic, or political motives, whereas in fact she went to war for romantic reasons. That must be true. The figure at the beginning was wrong. Portugal is not one of the tiny beasts. She is one of the oldest and was once the most powerful, used to conquer and to be obeyed. She was the first great maritime power of the world, the very first mistress of the sea. Her navigators were the first of the Old World to reach the equator and see the stars of the new hemisphere.

That was not long ago. It was in the fifteenth century, and Portugal had then been an independent State for several hundred years, lying just as she does now, no more or less, a long, narrow country about as big as Indiana, mortised securely into Spain on one side and flung open to the sea on the other. Here navigation was cradled as a science. Prince HENRY the Navigator encouraged astronomy and the spirit of adventure, that Portugal might become great and possess the earth, as she did. The King of Portugal was the Lord of Conquest. How could a people who had ruled the sea remain neutral in a war like this? Not only is all that men differently believe in submitted to the test of strife, (this is a very modern thought,) but war itself has no doubt a special fascination for a people whose greatness is in the symbols of their past.

There is, probably, no great aspiration. That would be too ironical. If Portugal had an aspiration to recover the forms and aspects of her former self, as Greece or Italy has, there would be more confusion than has been yet imagined in all this war business. She might put in a claim for India itself. It was VASCO DA GAMA, he for whom the one old battleship is named, that sailed around Africa to India and opened trade by sea between Europe and the Orient. Portugal might claim priority in spheres of Chinese trade, having entered upon commercial relations with China as early as 1517. Americans think Admiral PERRY opened Japan to intercourse and commerce with the Western World, but that was hardly more than a half century ago, whereas the Portuguese had carried on trade with Japan since 1542.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Actors to Form a Union.

Both the numbers and the quality of the actors who are moving, here and in other parts of the country, to organize themselves into a "union," affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, indicate the existence among them of a feeling that their present conditions of employment are unsatisfactory to a really serious degree and remediable only by gaining the strength which unquestionably comes from combined as distinguished from individual action.

Unionism, of course, has always been pretty closely confined to the skilled trades, and actors claim, with more or less justice, to be members of a "profession" or practitioners of an "art." They have, therefore, refrained hitherto from identifying themselves with "labor," but apparently they think the time has come for explicit admission that they are workers as well as artists, and for getting more control than they have previously had over the terms of their employment and the rewards for their services.

That in many cases actors have been ruthlessly exploited by managers and the theatrical agencies—that they have been expected and forced to give without remuneration more of their time and energy than anybody would dream of asking nowadays from followers of the organized industries—these are facts of common knowledge in and near theatrical circles. It is no wonder, therefore, that the actors are desirous of bettering their financial status and of protecting their rights. Neither is it remarkable that they should resort, for attaining both objects, to a device of demonstrated efficiency in the labor world.

Whether that device will be as effective for the actors is a question the answer to which will depend upon the amount of power they can thus acquire and the use of the power they get. There is no necessary loss of dignity in "organization." The Bar Associations and the medical societies, county, State, and national, are in many respects unions for both defense and aggression, the producers of literature, especially abroad, long since unionized themselves as against the publishers, and something at least remotely analogous has been done by painters and sculptors by means of their "academies."

Some Good Advice for Travelers.

In these days, when ocean travelers face more than the possibility that their ship will be blown from under them by a mine or submarine, there is a particular need for knowing how best to endure the prolonged immersion in cold sea water. It is a common belief, supported by not a little expert and official authority, that in such cases, before leaping overboard, one should throw off as many garments as possible, the plausible theory being that the weight of clothing tends to pull one beneath the surface and hasten drowning. Like many other theories, both plausible and accepted, this one, when subjected to accurate testing, as it recently has been by Professors H. H. DIXON and J. JOLY of Dublin, proved to be false.

They found that while wet clothing is undoubtedly heavy when the wearer comes out of the water, when in it the weight is negligible, the dress ordinarily worn exerting a downward pull of only about four ounces. On the other hand, clothes tend in a very marked degree to conserve bodily heat, the loss of which is the usual cause of death for those who in one way or another can keep themselves afloat. Water is a poor conductor of heat, and hardly any of it is taken away from the body except by the aqueous film in immediate contact with the skin. For the naked or lightly clothed drifter this film is constantly or frequently changed and the abstraction of heat is rapid. A suit of thick cloth, on the contrary, cold as it feels on exposure to the air, conserves warmth in the water as out of it in the same way, though, of course, not to the same degree.

For floating, therefore, while waiting expected rescue clothes are advantageous, not detrimental, to safety. Where there is swimming to be done, and especially if it must be fast and for a short distance, then, in truth, the fewer clothes the better, for they impede movement and use up strength to an extent that far outbalances their conservation of heat. And it is, of course, on the needs and experiences of swimmers that the common ideas as to the merits of dress and undress in the water are based.

Virtuous Races and Others.

About the only accusation that a German has left to make against the French, after he has properly characterized the English, is that of nourishing an evil hunger for "revenge." This queer tendency was revealed anew on this page the other day in the letter of a New York correspondent who quoted, with approval, the following, among other interesting statements, sent over to him by a relative living in Germany:

> Certainly they [the German soldiers] are strangers to the passion for vengeance of a Frenchman or the hidden malicious joy of an Englishman in the misery of others—both of which are even worse than the vermin swarm of the Russians because more difficult to separate from the individual afflicted therewith.

There is something peculiarly—well, in the latter-day style of Teutonism, about that reference to the French. They are an inferior people, it seems, and wicked, too, because they have persistently, and often articulately, yearned to get back two provinces and the inhabitants thereof that were taken by the Germans for the excellent German reason that the Germans wanted them. Not having lost provinces or anything else by the acquisitiveness of anybody the Germans could hardly develop a passion for that form of vengeance, but, of course, their freedom from it is a German virtue just the same.

As for the "malicious joy of an Englishman in the misery of others," that has indeed been basely "hidden." Outside of Germany it has never been suspected. How different is the frank and generous ululation that goes up from the Germans whenever a Zeppelin makes a lot of "misery" in English villages by dropping bombs on nursemaids, postmen, and babies!

ART NOTES.

Goya's "Disasters of War" at Grolier Club—Modern Sculpture.

The Aero Club has been holding a special meeting for the encouragement, aid and instruction of the artists of this country in treating the subject of preparedness. A long list of suggestions was drawn from various sources for the benefit of the cartoonists and the necessity of an aerial fleet naturally was dwelt upon with particular emphasis. No doubt many a cartoonist hard put to it for time in which to mature his own ideas will be grateful for just this sort of thing, but it should not be forgotten that the kind of preparedness needed by an artist who undertakes political or national subjects must be essentially the same as that of the artist who feeds his art upon nature or abstractions. He must, that is, till his own field, prepare his own mind, and use his trained hand for the interpretation of purely pictorial ideas.

It is practically impossible successfully to impose ideas upon an intellectual personality, and all artists who manage to rise above the commonplace are inevitably intellectual. They dislike "literary" ideas. Their expression is suited to pictorial ideas and these spring from their own minds. They never are vague as a literary idea may be. An artist, for example, is frightfully at a loss when it is suggested to him to draw a cartoon of Justice or Progress or some other emblematical figure pointing to the wireless. His mind cannot see the subject.

Nevertheless, it is extremely desirable that the cartoonist of the present day do his best with the fragments of time at his disposal to not only study our own political and national situation, but to study the work of other artists in other times who have entered deeply into their history at moments of crisis. Nothing could be better than to visit the remarkable series of Goya prints now on view at the Grolier Club. The public is admitted only by card, but it is safe to predict that no one with a serious object in coming would be refused. In Goya's "Disasters of War" he throws himself with all his great skill and talent into the mood of his subject. Many of his captions are those that might be used tomorrow, "The Death of Truth," "Shall She be Resurrected?" "Barbarians," "Carts for the Cemetery," "The Worst of It Is Having to Beg"—how many of these would seem out of place to a Raemaekers? Praying, fainting, struggling women, spilt blood, burning villages, an era of frightfulness, all that war means on the physical side is there. And the gusto of the method, together with its rich restraints, forbids the suggestion of an outworn theme.

Goya, however, and Callot, and the others who have made their emphatic mark in the portraiture of the horrors of war have done constructive work only by implication. The cartoonist of today is called to a more responsible task. If he study Goya and Daumier and think United States of America he may be able to evolve a personal expression of contemporary thought that will give him an individual place in the history of art, but it will be a test from which only those best prepared technically can emerge with credit, since their abstract constructive idea must be also a pictorial idea carried out in the manner of an artist and not in the manner of a recorder.

The important painting, "The Madonna Enthroned," by Bernardino Luini, recently purchased at the Catholina Lambert sale, will be on public exhibition in the East Gallery at the Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway, today. The hours for opening on Sundays are from 2 to 6 o'clock.

Sculpture in Modern Gallery.

Until March 22 the Modern Gallery will show sculpture by Mrs. A. Roosevelt, Alice Morgan Wright, Adolf Wolf, Modigliani and Brancusi. From one point of view the little "Wind Figure" by Alice Morgan Wright is the most interesting of the group, showing as it does the moment of passing over from an old and familiar convention to one as yet unfamiliar and new. It is a remarkably convincing little figure, keeping the gesture of life and its elasticity while adding the cubistic formula. In Adolf Wolf's work one encounters the long-recognized idea of certain linear symbols for repose and action, the horizontals, the diagonals and the perpendiculars having their separate messages. The "newness" consists in the abstract treatment and avoidance of anything resembling imitation of nature. Brancusi is represented by a head and by his beautiful "Mythological Bird." Modigliani's two "Figureheads" are very unequal, one having a monumental quality quite lacking in the other. Mrs. Roosevelt's "Tennis Player: Serving" is a happy conventionalization of a fine gesture in life. Most of the work seems to the outsider transitional in character, but most of it seems also on the way to something, and that is more than can truly be said of the larger part of the sculpture placed in exhibitions in whatever school it finds itself.

Augustus Vincent Tack.

An exhibition of paintings by Augustus Vincent Tack is open at the Kraushaar Galleries and will continue until March 27. Mr. Tack is bent upon decorative symbolism. He breaks up his color and uses spots of bright red, blue, &c., not on a light ground, but on a neutral gray in many instances, so that his effects are rich without the brilliancy of many pointilliste productions. He divides his spaces up often effectively, and his small canvases, such as the "Redemptor," give an impression of vitality which evaporates when he undertakes figures on a larger scale. His interest in color and in the emotional significance of his theme keeps him from that devout respect for the underlying rightness of structure which is the figure painter's excuse for choosing the human figure as his means of emotional expression.

TO LONDON IN A FEW HOURS.

The Possibilities of Fast Flying at a Great Altitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit space to reply to comment brought forth by the interview with your reporter on the timely topic of higher speed with high-altitude equipped flying machines, tentatively called altiplanes? If so, let me say my attitude is one of inquiry. Is our deduction, founded in well-known physical facts, sound? Can it be done? Is it worth while doing? Much might be said, but I will be brief.

In the first place, as to the loss of buoyancy in the lesser density of attenuated air, a well-known editor reminds me of an experiment in physics illustrating a law of falling bodies where a bullet and a feather fall together in vacua. Obviously that has no direct significance, because we do not deal with vacuum, but with degrees of vacuum, a distinction with many, many shades of difference. Let me give quietus to the lack of buoyancy bugaboo with words I used to your reporter, which it is safe to challenge any one to controvert because they are self-evident, to wit: If speed is doubled in one-half air density, there is neither gain nor loss of buoyancy.

Again, more power and more gasoline are required and resulting expense incurred. That depends on the point of view. If environment permits an airman to go 100 miles with twice the fuel he formerly used to go twenty-five miles his net economic gain is obviously 100 per cent., because he now may go 100 with the amount of fuel he formerly used to go fifty miles.

So far, commentators miss the nub of the problem. Will aircraft in one-fifth density—eight miles high—with equal push go five times faster or one-fifth faster? That's the question. The rest is a matter of simple equipment and good construction. In either case the gain is substantial. If the former is true a voyage between New York and London can be made in around three hours by going eight miles high; if the latter is true the same voyage can be made in about twelve hours' running time, assuming a surface speed of 200 miles per hour, which is practically a question of motive power.

We do not know how fast the migratory birds can fly, because we do not know how high they are adapted by nature to fly; but we do know that they know enough to fly high when they wish to fly far. Naturalists tell us that some birds of the frigid zones go back and forth from the arctic to the antarctic and are never found in the tropics. Let us see. A trip of from 9,000 to 12,000 miles continuous flight without food or rest at 100 miles per hour would take from three days and eighteen hours to five days' continuous labor. Will any one contend that any flying creature can do that strenuous thing without sustenance or rest? The great German naturalist, Gaetke, relates that with the aid of a telescope in his observation of migrating birds he had seen the plover and curlew, not fast-flying birds as we know them, travel four miles per minute—240 miles per hour—in the attenuated air of high altitudes. At that rate the migrants of the frigid zones could make their flights in from one day thirteen hours and twelve minutes to two days and two hours, which is within range of possibility without food. It would seem a fair deduction, then, that the speed of migratory birds is automatically determined by their altitude.

There is obviously much of human interest and importance to discover in man's circumscribed habitat above the sea. Therefore, to what has been said should be added the prospect of sure advancement of human knowledge by investigation and research in hitherto unexplored, because unattainable, regions of our globe. Important problems of the humanly important science of meteorology are yet unknown for lack of facilities. There are others. It is a safe guess that when we get beyond the well-known surface disturbance of wireless waves we will doubtless find, with small power and simplified apparatus, that vibrant ether will transmit our communications by voice or signal to the antipodeans beyond the seas.

SAMUEL D. MOTT, M. E.
Passaic, March 8, 1916.

Clergymen Opposed to Preparedness

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received several inquiries regarding the item printed in THE TIMES of March 8, in which Dr. Laidlaw, Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, reports that he has received 151 signatures of New York clergymen for "preparedness." Several of these communications ask if any petition against "preparedness" has been signed by New York clergymen. Permit me to say that the following petition was sent to a selected list of New York clergymen, signed by the prominent names, which are appended:

> We, ministers of the Churches in the United States, view with painful solicitude the organized and determined efforts to stampede the nation at this time into increased and extravagant expenditures for ships and guns, and desire to place upon record our earnest objection to the committing of our nation to a policy of so-called preparedness, for which Europe is paying an awful price. We appeal to the President of the United States and to the members of Congress to see to it that the enormous sums already appropriated for the army and navy shall be more efficiently expended, and to bend the entire energy of our country at this crisis in human history not to the elaboration of the enginery of destruction, but to the working out in co-operation with other Governments of a plan of international organization which shall render the recurrence of the present world tragedy impossible. Signed:

Peter Ainslie, George Alexander, Charles F. Dole, Anthony H. Evans, Washington Gladden, Bishop David H. Greer, Frank Oliver Hall, John Haynes Holmes, Robert E. Hume, Charles E. Jefferson, Rivington D. Lord, Frederick Lynch, Professor Arthur C. McGiffert, Henry M. MacCracken, John R. Mackay, William P. Merrill, J. Edgar Park, J. Herman Randall, Junius B. Remensnyder, George U. Wenner, George S. Webster, Gaylord S. White, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Edgar W. Work, Henry M. Sanders, W. L. Robbins, William Hiram Foulkes, William M. Carr, George S. Payson, James M. Philputt, Howard C. Robbins, Cornelius Woelfkin, Maurice H. Harris, Lewis T. Reed, D. C. Abbott, Richard Earle Locke, and A. Frank White.

Your readers will be interested in knowing that 225 signatures came in at once, and they are still being sent in. They will also be interested in knowing that protests against "preparedness" from clergymen throughout the United States are being received by the Anti-Preparedness Committee of Washington at the rate of about 100 a day at just this time.

FREDERICK LYNCH.
New York, March 9, 1916.

For Nine Fatherless Children.

Five days before Christmas the father of the nine small R.'s suddenly died. Margherita, the eldest, is only 13, and Elena, the baby, was just 9 months old last Saturday. Donato R. was a barber, who came from Italy several years ago, and Maria, his wife, came from the same province, but they met and were married here in New York. Fortune favored them, and the father's small shop kept the home comfortable in spite of so large a family. Today, with her husband's small insurance exhausted and so many little ones needing her every minute, the poor mother is helpless. Fortune should still be kind to her, she thinks, for each of the children was given a "lucky" name. Why her third daughter's beautiful name of Immacolata should be changed to "Maggie" by her schoolmates she cannot understand. The school teacher told the Charity Organization Society of the family one day when little Dominic Salvatore looked pale and cold. Aid was given, and if the present plan can be carried out the family will be able to take care of themselves within three months. Until then money for food, fuel, milk, clothing, and rent is greatly needed. An appeal is made for $150 to keep them comfortable. Gifts should be sent to the office at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged. The following contributions sent in response to a previous appeal are acknowledged with thanks: Mrs. James H. Perkins, $10; Mrs. Lucy Le Boutillier, $2; "L. E. K.," $10; Henry Wollman, $2; Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, $10; Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, $5; Hamilton Odell, $5; "A. C. F.," $1, and "A. M. J.," $5.

THE END OF KOREA.

Frederick McCormick Rejects Both the Hulbert and Ladd Accounts of the Great Events in Seoul.

By FREDERICK McCORMICK.

New York, March 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire, very respectfully to THE TIMES and to Professor Ladd, to take exceptions to Professor Ladd's statement, given such wide publicity by its appearance in your columns, as follows:

Referring to what took place in Seoul on the night of Nov. 17, 1905, namely, "the full, indisputably true, and historically authoritative story of those transactions was first told in 1908, in Chapter XI. of my book, 'In Korea with Marquis Ito.'" As evidence that this account cannot possibly be "full, indisputably true, and historically authoritative," nor "first told in 1908," I desire first to state that the title of Professor Ladd's book is misleading in that it creates the impression that the author was in Korea at the time, and that he was with Marquis Ito, and these things, I believe, are not true in connection with the events under discussion. And in the second place, by reference to my own "Tragedy of Russia in Pacific Asia," published 1907, in Vol. II., beginning on page 350, there is an account of the night of Nov. 17-18, 1905, which I believe to be as good if not better history than the "authoritative" and documentary account shorn of every realistic, human, and vital element necessary to make a record acceptable to an Emperor of Japan, and proper in the Dynastic History.

But before I quote from my account of these important events disputed by Mr. Hulbert, Mr. Ritchie, and Professor Ladd, I desire to affirm that I believe in the integrity and honesty of Marquis Ito and Mr. Stevens, both of whom I knew during those years, and with both of whom I worked. Moreover, I was in the American Legation compound all of the night of Nov. 17-18, 1905, and a good many other nights and days, and I do not see any reason for accepting either Marquis Ito's account of what happened, or Mr. Stevens's account, much less the account of Professor Ladd, for whom also I have great respect. Of these three gentlemen only Professor Ladd seems to lack the sense of humor in this matter. Has he not assumed too much from the "authoritative" digest supplied by Mr. Stevens and others from the Japanese side? Is he not too much charmed with his own written words when he refutes us from his book? As you have permitted Professor Ladd a quotation, I trust you will allow me the following from my book—a much larger book than Professor Ladd's:

> The opera bouffe began with an appeal to America, based on a passage of remarkable words in the American-Korean Treaty of 1882—one of the first made by Korea with a Western power. This treaty says, in substance, that if any other power deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government the other will exert its good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement. In an audience with the Emperor the last American Minister to Korea, Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, clearly pointed out to him and to his Ministers present the possibilities of this clause, and later in the Summer (1905) an American Senator conversant with the treaty confirmed it. * * *
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> But the Emperor of Korea * * * was aroused weeks before the arrival of Marquis Ito to consult soothsayers and sorcerers, and, characteristically, commenced to intrigue. * * * A foreigner in Korea was sent to China, where his influence was nil. A notorious native, Yi-yong-ik, who throughout many years, from a large store of gains by blackmail, usury, and highway robbery, as well perhaps as by ordinary profit, legal and illegal, had made donations to the Emperor and had been greatly relied upon by him, set out—strangely enough for a native knave who had never before been out of his own country—for France!
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> At this time Mr. Megato, the Japanese financial adviser provided for by the protocol of September, 1904, was on the spot, and so also was Mr. Stevens, the foreigner provided by the same instrument and appointed by the Japanese Government to act as political adviser, and it was said that another agent, carrying instruction and authority from the Emperor and intrusted with moneys, proceeded to America to set sympathy in motion that might lead to intervention. He arrived on the ground to which he was billeted about the time the Emperor's Ministers, on the early morning of Nov. 18, signed and attached the imperial seals to the following final Japanese demands, or conditions, presented by Marquis Ito. * * *
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> The Emperor and his Cabinet had in them the traditional distrust of the Japanese. To this legacy of distrust and suspicion from the past they added that which comes from ignorance. This condition of affairs resulted in a situation at Seoul such as had not occurred in the East since the days of early foreign relations. In their negotiations with this perverse and wayward, though scarcely obstreperous, Government the Japanese were called upon to perform acts strange to Western diplomacy. * * *
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> The complete failure of the Emperor of Korea to meet the mission frankly frustrated more civilized decorum and precipitated stern conduct befitting the facts and circumstances. * * * The Emperor did consent to a private audience on the 15th. But on this occasion there was, besides the Emperor and Marquis Ito, only an interpreter present, and thereafter, until the protocol was signed, Marquis Ito remained in the background directing the negotiations through the resident Minister, Mr. Hayashi. The Emperor declined further relations with the great envoy, but referred the mission to his Ministers, while, as stated above, he himself nursed his sorrows in seclusion, complaining to the American Legation, adjoining his premises, that a sheep running loose in the grounds there broke his nightly rest. This solitary animal, kept to crop the grass on the lawns, was humorously dubbed "the flock" by its masters, and divided with Marquis Ito the distinction of being the bane of the Korean Emperor, though its importance in this respect was soon eclipsed by the nocturnal operations of the Japanese mission.
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> On the 16th a sitting of the mission and the Korean Cabinet took place in the Japanese Legation, and was so violent that the voices of the participants arrested the attention of passers-by in the streets, which were by this time lined with police and military, marching in squads and half companies up and down. By afternoon two of the Cabinet Ministers, seeing themselves alone in their resistance to the Japanese demands, had denounced the proceedings, and retired to the palace to seclude themselves with the Emperor, and one of them, Pak Chi Sun, well known as a Korean patriot and lately Minister to Peking, where he had been sent by his Government, on account of his relentless opposition to the Court's jobbery with foreigners, after dramatically quitting his colleagues, adjured the Emperor in a most solemn and awful exhortation not under any circumstances to concede the Japanese demands, or he would thereby outrage the spirits of his imperial ancestors. * * *
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> On the afternoon of the 17th, apprehending public alarm from the opposition of the two hostile Ministers and the consequences of their influence on the Emperor, a continuous military demonstration was maintained on the esplanade before the old palace by Japanese artillery and infantry companies arriving by selected streets and replacing each other with manoeuvres and minor tactics for the consideration of the Korean soldiers loitering about the gateways of their barracks along the esplanade, and for the benefit of a small number of Korean citizens attracted by the show.
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> Minister Hayashi, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after sitting with the majority of the Cabinet members at his legation, having secured their support, went to the Emperor's palace. At dark it became known that the Emperor had ordered the assassination of the consenting Ministers, and the entire scene about the foreign legations and the palace was converted by Japanese soldiers into something like a nocturnal military carnival. An unusual guard was provided for the threatened Ministers, and the Japanese Minister, who was guarded in the palace grounds and in the palace itself by Japanese police, whose red trousers could be seen through the palace windows, announced to the Emperor's household that he would not quit the premises until the four Japanese demands had been agreed to.
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> Recalling that episode of force majeure in the palace in 1888, when the Empress was murdered, and fearing a similar tragedy, foreign employes of the palace abandoned their posts. And it was actually expected that this application of pressure would result in the Emperor seeking refuge in the American Legation. In fact, the Emperor requested the American Minister, across the fence, to permit his Highness to take refuge in the legation. The American Minister immediately sent his Secretary to guard the fence which separated the legation from the imperial premises. A dialogue ensued. The Emperor's attendants appealed to this officer to allow their august Sovereign to climb over the fence onto American soil. The officer resisted, whereupon, strange as it may seem, and true, the attendants invoked the authority of the American-Korean Treaty, hereinbefore quoted, in defense of their request. It provided, said they, that in case of danger the American Government would protect. * * *
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> In such a really pathetic episode passed away Korea's independence, for, while the Emperor was still hopeful of getting over the fence of the American Legation compound at 1:30 A. M. on the 18th, not having been able to carry his point

MOROSINI HEIRESS HAS WEDDING VOIDED

Justice Hasbrouck Annuls Her Marriage to Werner, an Ex-Mounted Policeman.

PAID HIS FIRST WIFE $15,000

Plaintiff Helped Werner to Obtain a Divorce, Jurist Infers—His "Lust for Money."

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 12.—Giulia P. Morosini, daughter of Giovanni P. Morosini, the late banker, has obtained the annulment of her marriage to Arthur M. Werner, the former New York mounted policeman, to whom she was married in Somerville, N. J., on Jan. 12, 1912. Justice G. D. B. Hasbrouck has handed down a decision confirming the report of Du Bois G. Atkins, the lawyer of this city, whom he appointed as referee.

Miss Morosini brought the action for annulment on the ground that Werner had another wife. She alleged that the divorce obtained by the first Mrs. Werner in Nevada was not legal, because neither party to the action had acquired legal residence in that State. This contention was sustained by Judge Hasbrouck. Werner paid his wife $15,000 at the time the Nevada divorce was obtained. Justice Hasbrouck says:

"It is certain that she (Miss Morosini) knew of the marriage of Werner to Alice Redding. The inference is inexorable that the money paid her to consent to the Nevada divorce was that of the plaintiff here. Are these circumstances enough to say to her, the court will not hear you—you came not 'with clean hands'? Where the uncleanliness is that of fraud and collusion it has been held that relief should be denied. But where the decree complained against was defective from a jurisdictional standpoint, I have not seen it held that a bill of relief might not be entertained.

"However that may be, I am not satisfied that Miss Morosini knew that her money was being used for Werner to buy a divorce from Alice Redding.

Calls Her "a Weak Woman."

"I am satisfied that she has no intellectual strength; that she is a weak woman; that the defendant, in the days of her mature womanhood, made love to her and that reciprocating and under the spell of the 'sublime passion' she became the easy prey of this 'forceful man,' the defendant. She wanted plainly only affection. He wanted nothing but money. From whatever angle we hold these circumstances up to view the sordid lust of the defendant after money seems ever present. Such being the motive in this drama in real life there should be no difficulty in exculpating an unoffending player."

In speaking of Werner's financial connection with the Morosini estate, Justice Hasbrouck says:

"After the ceremony the defendant was intrusted with the expenditure of Miss Morosini's income of $75,000 a year; to pay it out to meet the expenses of maintenance; for Miss Morosini's requirements; and he was permitted to draw against the said sum for his own uses, provided he acquainted Miss Morosini of the amount drawn. This limitation of his power after awhile became irksome and disagreeable and he threatened to return to the police force unless provision for his compensation as Superintendent was made.

"July 15, 1912, Miss Morosini in consideration of his consenting not to reenter the Police Department of the City of New York agreed to pay him $10,000 in each year quarterly on the first days of July, October, January, and April during his natural life. The plaintiff paid the defendant the quarterly installments of $2,500 each due under the said agreement up to and inclusive of the one due on January 15, 1914. On or about April 1 of that year she consulted Joseph P. Cotton of the plaintiff's attorneys, Spooner & Cotton, and upon that day excluded the defendant Werner from the premises either because, as she testifies, that she 'was informed that he was with his first wife,' or because Werner said, 'I (plaintiff) was not his wife,' or because Mr. Cotton informed her that in his opinion Werner's Nevada divorce was invalid and that he had no legal right to marry her.

Allowance Suit Pending.

"Upon the plaintiff's refusal to pay the defendant the quarterly installment of $2,500 due April 15, 1914, he brought suit against her to recover the same. That suit is still in issue."

The marriage of Miss Morosini and the mounted policeman, which led to such extended litigation caused much publicity. She was a noted horsewoman and while driving in the Bronx in 1907 her horse ran away. Werner, then attached to the Kingsbridge Station, dashed to her rescue and by splendid horsemanship stopped her frightened mount and saved her from serious injury and possible death.

This episode resulted in their acquaintance, and shortly after Mr. Morosini offered Werner the place of superintendent of the family estate, Elmhurst, at Riverdale on Hudson. Werner and Miss Morosini frequently rode together and in 1912, they were married at the Somerville Hotel, Somerville, N. J. There were both civil and religious ceremonies, the Rev. Nathaniel Brooks of Bayonne, N. J., officiating at the latter. The marriage was kept quiet for a time and it was not until Werner introduced Miss Morosini as his wife at a party at Elmhurst that it became known.

Miss Morosini announced soon after her father died that she spent $200,000 a year on clothes alone. She inherited the greater part of his fortune.

SINAI TEMPLE DEDICATED.

Bronx Congregation Will Have a Building to Accommodate 2,000.

The new Temple of the Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, at Stebbins Avenue and East 163d Street, was dedicated yesterday afternoon with impressive ceremonies. The Rev. Dr. Max Reichler is rabbi and the Rev. Morris Schrager cantor of the congregation. The exercises were attended by nearly 1,000, including the 125 members of the temple.

In addition to the rabbi and cantor, the Rev. Ephraim Frisch, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, Rabbi Frederick Braun, Justice Irving Lehman and Abram I. Elkins made addresses. The Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy of Pittsburgh also spoke, and asked that all unite in paying off the debt of the temple. The benediction, at the end of the ceremonies, was pronounced by Rabbi Clifton H. Levy.

The officers of the new temple are William Daub, President; Emil Fleisch, First Vice President; Samuel Grossman, Second Vice President; William Mitchell, Secretary, and Sol Schiff, Max Schaumer, D. L. Kaufman, the Rev. Dr. M. Reichler, Alexander Furst, Herman Lindeman, Max L. Harris, Benjamin Hochbaum, Herman Anhalt, Mrs. Louis Bauer, Max Spatz, Mrs. R. Heidemann, Paul Nanus, Mrs. Locks, Dr. M. Kavrasch, Meyer Lippman, Sam Alexander, David Kornfield, Abraham Lipton, Robert Dressner, Max Schaumer, Mrs. Kovaks, Mrs. B. Weber, Miss G. Wolk, Miss E. Klein, Maurice Miller, Louis Fleischman, and Harry Horowitz are Trustees.

The temple is not finished. When completed it will accommodate more than 2,000. At present there are seating accommodations for 700 in the basement of the building, which is divided into eight schoolrooms when not used for religious purposes.

There will be a dedication reception on Wednesday night, under the auspices of the Sinai Auxiliary Societies, at which there will be music and addresses, and on Saturday night a dance will be held at Burland Casino for the benefit of the Building Fund.

RECITATION FOR WAR RELIEF

Mrs. S. Barton French to Give "Carillon" at the Century.

A recitation of "Carillon," Cammaert's celebrated poem dealing with the spoliation of Belgium, will be given tonight by Mrs. S. Barton French in the Century Theatre, beginning at 8:45 o'clock. The recitation will be for the benefit of the Belgian Relief, the Serbian Relief, Lafayette Fund, and also to aid in the carrying on of the work among blind British soldiers, being done at St. Dunstan's, Regents Park, London.

This will be the first time that Americans have had an opportunity to hear the Belgian poet's epic on the new Belgium, which has arisen since the war. The poem has been set to music composed by Sir Edward Elgar, the leading living English composer. The New York Symphony Society's orchestra, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, will interpret Sir Edward's music, which created a sensation this Winter in Paris and London.

While this is the first American rendition of the poem, it has been given several times in Paris and once in London. The French entertainment was arranged under the personal supervision of Mme. Rejane, the famous French actress. Mrs. French studied with Mme. Rejane for some time, in order to master the difficult tonal inflections which Cammaert's verses require.

Following the recitation, Mlle. Lozanitch will give an illustrated talk on conditions in Serbia. Tickets, which are procurable at the Vanderbilt Hotel, may be obtained tonight at the box office of the Century. It was said last night that the advance sale had been so great that few seats were left.

"SALESGIRLS" FOR CHARITY.

Society Women to Go Behind Gimbel's Counters for a Week.

More than 200 society women will be "salesgirls" in Gimbel's for a week. They will receive a commission on the goods they sell for the Social Service Bureau of Bellevue Hospital, and the whole amount will be given to needy convalescents.

The first division of workers, wearing red armbands with white crosses to distinguish them from the regular workers, will "punch the clock" at 9 o'clock this morning. After that they will observe the rules of the store. A second division will do the work on alternate days.

Those in the first division are: Mrs. J. W. Fuller Potter, Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Mrs. E. N. Potter, Jr., Mrs. J. E. Stevens, Mrs. William Burden, Mrs. H. I. Pratt, Mrs. R. Sanderepont, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Miss Lucille Watson, Mrs. Reeve Schley, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George C. Clark, Jr., Mrs. G. Hermann Kinnicutt, Mrs. Joseph R. Swan, Mrs. R. Stevens Sands, Mrs. Sydney Fish, and Mrs. Hamilton Hadden.

In the second division are: Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Frederick de Rahm, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, Miss Mercedes d'Acosta, Mrs. Theodore Laroque, Miss Muriel Winthrop, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Grenville Emmett, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Miss Alida Chanler, Mrs. D. H. Coddington, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, Miss Maude Coster, Misses Gretchen and Polly Damrosch, Miss Dorothy Kissel, Miss Penelope Sears, Miss Frances Riker, and Miss Margaret La Farge.

$50,000 ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

Money Set Aside by Foundation for Armenian Relief.

Announcement was made yesterday by Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Secretary of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, that $50,000 has been given to this organization by the Rockefeller Foundation to be used for relief work for the Armenian refugees who escaped persecution and murder at the hands of the Turks. This makes a total of $150,000 the Rockefeller Foundation has given to this committee for this purpose.

This latest contribution will be used to relieve the distress of the Armenians in Tiflis, Constantinople, and Tabriz. Direct communications from Consuls and missionaries, in these sections, name them as the places where relief is most needed at the moment. Contributions for the Armenians may be sent to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue.

Miss Schermerhorn to Wed May 2.

The marriage of Miss Katie Schermerhorn, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Egmont Schermerhorn, and granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Amos Cotting, to John Matthews, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Matthews of New York City and Wyndham, N. Y., will take place on Tuesday, May 2, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and the guests asked to the ceremony will be limited in number, as the wedding will take place at the Schermerhorn residence, 25 East Seventy-ninth Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Amos Cotting Schermerhorn will give it, but it will be followed by a large reception. Miss Schermerhorn will have only one attendant, Miss Natalie Matthews, a sister of the bridegroom, and her brother, John Egmont Schermerhorn, will give her in marriage. Mr. Matthews will have Charles E. Forman as his best man.

Adler-Jacobs Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Jacobs to Harry Adler took place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's brother, Samuel Keller Jacobs, 12 West Eighty-third Street. It was a quiet ceremony and none but near relatives were invited. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman performed the wedding ceremony. The bride, in a simple afternoon gown, had no attendants, but Mr. Adler's brother, Milton Adler, was his best man. Mr. and Mrs. Adler have gone South on their honeymoon trip.

Miss Margery Brown to Wed.

Mrs. Samuel Queen Brown of 160 West Fifty-ninth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margery Brown, to J. Frederick Eagle. Mr. Eagle, who is a brother of Mrs. Charles H. Simmons, was graduated from Yale in the Class of 1896, and is a member of the University, Racquet and Tennis, Yale and Ardsley Clubs. Miss Brown is a sister of Miss Florence K. Brown and Dickson Q. Brown. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Munkelt-Pounds Wedding April 12.

The wedding of Miss Jessie F. Pounds, daughter of Borough President Lewis F. Pounds and Mrs. Pounds of 317 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick Munkelt of Youngstown, Ohio, will take place on Wednesday evening, April 12, at 7:45 o'clock, at the Pounds residence.

Swiss Consul Entertains.

The Swiss Consul and Mrs. Louis H. Junod entertained last evening with a dinner at the Vanderbilt. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Tileston Wells, the French Consul General, M. Gueyraud, and Henri Martin, who is the Swiss Consul General at Montreal.

Princeton Men to Give a Concert.

The Orphic Order of Princeton University will give a concert at the Hotel McAlpin this evening. The Orphic Order is the student orchestra of the university, and has been in existence for about thirty years. The solos will be given by C. L. Heyniger, '16, and W. M. Phelps, '16. The former is the leader of the Glee Club and President of the Triangle Club. Dancing will follow the concert.

Ritz-Carlton Guest Loses Jewel.

Mrs. P. Whiting, who is staying at the Ritz-Carlton, has advertised in THE TIMES for the return of an earring, part of a valuable set, which she has lost in the hotel or in traveling about the city. The jewel is described as a diamond and a sapphire set in platinum. Mrs. Whiting will gladly pay a reward to the person who is lucky enough to find it.

THEODORE VOORHEES DIES SUDDENLY

President of the Reading Had Apparently Recovered from a Recent Operation.

STRICKEN IN HIS HOME

Was Formerly General Superintendent of N. Y. Central—Forty-seven Years in Railroad Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 12.—Theodore Voorhees, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, died suddenly today at his home in Elkins Park, a suburb of this city, in his seventieth year.

He returned two weeks ago from the Mayo Hospital, in Rochester, Minn., where he had been operated on. Mr. Voorhees seemed to be in good health and spent several hours at his office on Friday. However, he was taken suddenly ill during the night and died a few hours later, in spite of the efforts of several specialists who had hurried to his bedside.

Mr. Voorhees was born in New York on June 4, 1847, and was a graduate of Columbia College and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He began his railroad career in 1869, as a member of the engineering staff of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, where he remained for four years, leaving to become Superintendent of the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railway.

Later he was in charge of the transportation department of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Assistant General Superintendent of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, of which he finally became General Superintendent. During this time Mr. Voorhees was also Superintendent of the Champlain Division of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

From May, 1890, until February, 1893, Mr. Voorhees was General Superintendent of the New York Central, leaving this line to become First Vice President of the Reading. Mr. Voorhees held this office until May 8, 1914, when he was chosen President of the road.

In addition to his railroad interests Mr. Voorhees was a Director of the Market Street National Bank and of several smaller railroads connected with the Reading. He was a member of many societies, including the Holland Society of New York, the St. Nicholas Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and belonged to the Century Club, the Huntingdon Valley Country Club of Philadelphia, the Automobile Club, and Racquet Club.

Mr. Voorhees is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary E. Chittenden of Syracuse, and by four sons and four daughters.

His funeral will take place from his late home, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Immediately following the death of Mr. Voorhees, it was reported that W. G. Besler, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, would be chosen by the Board of Directors to succeed Mr Voorhees as President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. This was authoritatively denied last night, however.

JUSTICE S. T. MADDOX DIES.

Brooklyn Jurist Had Served Twenty Years on Supreme Court Bench.

Justice Samuel T. Maddox, who had served for nearly twenty years on the Supreme Court bench, died yesterday morning at his home, 87 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. He had been ill for about a week, and his death was due to uraemic poisoning. The news of his death was received with deep regret by the members of the bench and bar in Brooklyn, with whom he was very popular.

Justice Maddox was a lifelong resident of Kings County. He was born 67 years ago in old Williamsburg, and attended the public schools there. He was graduated from Cornell University, and then studied law at the New York Law School. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar in Kings County, and rapidly rose to a high place in his profession in Brooklyn. He became an active figure in Republican politics in the old Fourteenth Ward, and was an unsuccessful candidate of that party for the Assembly. In 1895 Justice Maddox was nominated for Surrogate of Kings County by the Republicans, but was defeated by George B. Abbott, Democrat. A year later he was elected to the Supreme Court, and in 1910 was re-elected.

Justice Maddox's death was the second to occur in his immediately family within about a month. His son, Samuel T. Maddox, Jr., died on Feb. 10. Justice Maddox is survived by his wife, Mrs. Helen C. Maddox, and a son, Edward H. Maddox.

Giovanni Sbriglia Dies in Paris.

Giovanni Sbriglia, once an opera singer and later a teacher and coach, who is said to have converted Jean de Reszke from a baritone to a tenor, died at his home in Paris, France. He was born in Naples, and after studying at the Conservatory there appeared in opera in Italy. Later Mr. Sbriglia went to Paris, where he sang at the Théâtre des Italiens. It is said that his career as a singer ended after he sang two Italian operas in one day. From that time on he became a teacher.

Obituary Notes.

BERNARD NELSON, connected with the American Sugar Refining Company for many years, died on Saturday at his home, 134 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year. He was active in Republican politics. Two sons and three daughters survive him.

WILLIAM C. CARSON, a member of the freight brokerage firm of Wilmot & Co., died on Saturday at his home, 237 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn. He was formerly Eastern representative of the Mexican Central Railroad for fifteen years. His widow, one son, and a daughter survive him.

RICHARD P. PAULISON, a lumber salesman and for many years representative of large lumber interests, died at his home, 254 Union Street, Hackensack, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year. He is survived by a son and four daughters.

MARCUS HIRSCHER, who was associated with his son-in-law, H. O. Distler, in the produce business, died at his home, 1,533 Second Avenue, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Austria and had lived here for thirty-five years. A son and one daughter survive him.

GEORGE AVERY, whose father, Edward A. Avery, was one of the best known hotel men in the State, died yesterday at his home in Day Street, Stapleton, S. I., in his fifty-first year.

WALTER W. BAHAN, once an Assemblyman and formerly a lawyer there, died yesterday at his home in Richmond Hill, L. I., in his fifty-ninth year.

AARON W. THOMPSON, cashier of the Roudout National Bank for fourteen years, died yesterday in Kingston, N. Y., in his forty-eighth year.

MICHAEL SMITH, a wagon builder for thirty-five years, died yesterday at his home in the Bronx.

Mrs. MARGARET A. SPROLLE, wife of James Sprolle, died on Saturday at her home, 55 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. JULIUS HENRY MOORE, a retired physician, died on Saturday at his home, 209 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY LOUISE MEARS, widow of George W. Mears, one of Duryee's Zouaves during the civil war, and a daughter of the late William G. Nichols, a California "forty-niner," died on Saturday at 845 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-third year.

MAX BLUMENTHAL, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Saturday at his home, 488 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year. He formerly lived in Florida, where he was at one time a Deputy Tax Collector.

ANDREW BROWN, a retired hardwood timber exporter, died suddenly on Saturday at his home in Short Hills, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Liverpool, England, and came here when a young man.

HENRY N. FISHER, prominent for many years in the watchmaking industry, died on Saturday at his home in Waltham, Mass., in his seventy-fifth year.

CHARLES I. BARNES, President of the Toledo Seed and Oil Company and a director in several banks, died yesterday at his home in Toledo, Ohio, in his fifty-fifth year.

PRAISE FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Dr. Williams Applauds Their Stand on Questionable Advertising.

Dr. Talcott Williams, director of the School of Journalism at Columbia University, in a lecture on "The Advertisement," given yesterday morning in the Park Avenue Methodist Church, spoke of the advertising reforms accomplished in recent years, and praised the newspapers for having borne the brunt of the struggle for better conditions. Dr. Williams laid emphasis upon the fact that thousands of dollars worth of advertisements are rejected each year by every large newspaper for purely altruistic reasons.

"Among the reform movements," Dr. Williams said, "that of advertising reform is of the greatest import. One misleading and dishonest advertisement can injure all of the conscientious advertisers. Gradually newspaper advertising is becoming more truthful and accurate than it has been in the past. The day of lottery advertisements is past, the harmful patent medicine ads. are being forced out, and the alluring and false financial investment offers are rejected if their character is suspected. The price of this great reform is paid entirely by the newspapers themselves."

Dr. Williams declared this country to be far in advance of all other nations in moral and truthful advertising.

"I also believe," he said, "that if churches spent as much in advertising as they do on music, they would have larger congregations and better worship. If great causes were to advertise more in the public press, instead of depending upon begging for their support, they would undoubtedly come much nearer to success."

Queen Victoria of Sweden Ill.

STOCKHOLM, March 12, (via London, March 13.)—Queen Victoria of Sweden is suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DUNN.—March 6, New York, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Allan Dunn, a son.

ZINN.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Zinn, 1,039 East 165th St., Bronx, announce the birth of a daughter on March 8.

GOLDSTEIN.—March 8, 610 West 150th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Goldstein, a daughter.

LIPPMAN.—March 5, 930 Fox St., Bronx, to Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Lippman, a son.

MORGEN.—March 11, 554 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Morgen, a daughter.

MULLER.—March 11, 200 West 107th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Muller, a son.

SCHWARTZ.—March 8, 45 Howard Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Schwartz, a son.

SHULOF.—March 6, 142 West 93d St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Shulof, a daughter.

SILBERSTEIN.—March 11, 251 West 98th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Silberstein, a daughter.

Engaged

ALSBERG—ROSENFIELD. — Corine Rosenfield to Benjamin Alsberg.

APPEL—MAYER.—Millie Mayer to Lewis Appel.

ARCHIBALD—PIEPER.—Isabel H. Pieper to Samuel A. Archibald, Jr.

BELLER—GOTTLIEB.—Rose Gottlieb to Dr. A. J. Beller.

BERG—BRESLAUER.—Helen Breslauer to Jack Berg.

BLUMENTHAL—WEIGNER.—Jennie Weigner to Leon Blumenthal.

BRUNNER—ROSENFELD. — Helen Rosenfeld to Harry A. Brunner.

FRANKEL—GLEITZMAN. — Esther Gleitzman to Dr. Bernard B. Frankel.

GULACK—COHEN.—Bertha Cohen to Simon Gulack.

HIRSH — SCHWAB. — Sylvia Schwab to Harold Hirsh.

HUEBSHMAN—COHN.—Sylvia J. Cohn to Henry M. Huebshman.

HUNT—HYMAN.—Lynetta Hyman to Robert Hunt.

KATTMAN—MAYER.—Caroline E. Mayer to David Kattman.

KERWIN—KERWIN.—Josephine Kerwin to Frank C. Kerwin.

RACHLIN—WIT.—Rose Wit to Dr. M. D. Rachlin.

REISMAN—KAHN.—Marion Kahn to David Reisman.

SCHLOSSER—SIMON.—Frances Simon to Morris Schlosser.

SHULDNER—ROSENTHAL.—Ada Rosenthal to Mike Shuldner.

SIEGLER—SQUIRES.—Henrietta Squires to William Siegler.

FROHLICH—SOMMER.—Ethel Sommer to Morris M. Frohlich.

STEIN—TISCHLER.—Augusta Tischler to Barney M. Stein.

TISCHLER—MORRIS.—Bettie Morris to Louis B. Tischler.

WEINBERG — ROTHENBERG. — Cecelia Rothenberg to Emanuel Weinberg.

ZATINSKY—MISHKIN.—Dorothy Mishkin to Irving R. Zatinsky.

ZIMMET — ARONSTEIN.—Estelle Aronstein to Leo Zimmet.

Married.

ESSER—WITTWER.—Mlle. Esther Wittwer, late of Paris, France, to Carl Herman Esser, March 10, in New York.

GLUCKSMAN—WEINSTEIN—Sunday, March 12, Hotel Marseilles, Harry L. Glucksman to Celia Weinstein. New Orleans papers please copy.

KAPLAN—RUBENSTEIN.—March 5, Jeanette H. Rubenstein to Samuel Kaplan.

KEISER—SEGAL.—March 5, Ruth Segal to Herbert Keiser.

ZIPSER—GOODMAN.—March 12, Estelle Goodman to Frank M. Zipser.

Newark.

BESSINGER—CURTIS.—March 6, Marguerite C. Curtis to Charles M. Bessinger.

BIRD—FAHRER.—March 8, Otilde Fahrer to Frank E. Bird.

Died

ABBETT.—Thomas Hall Abbett, son of Lillian Abbett, in his 20th year, of pneumonia, at the University Infirmary, Princeton. Funeral from Marquand Chapel, Princeton University, on Tuesday, at 1:30.

ALBERTSON.—At Westbury, on seventh day, third month, 11th, Mary Willis, wife of John Augustus Albertson. Funeral services will be held at her home on third day, third month, 14th, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station at 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Westbury 1:05 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Philadelphia papers please copy.

ALLEN.—At 8 St. Nicholas Place, on March 11, Rudolph, beloved husband of Anne Gregory and son of the late Darius and Juliet Beardsley Allen. Funeral services at the chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., on Tuesday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

ANABLE.—Sarah Roxana Babcock, widow of Samuel Low Anable, entered into rest March 9, 1916, at her residence, 442 Wellington Av., Chicago. The funeral service will be on Monday, March 13, 1916, at 2:30 in the afternoon at 66 Bayard St., New Brunswick, N. J.

"Her children arise up and call her blessed."

Interment at Elmwood Cemetery.

BAHAN.—Walter W., on March 11, in the 56th year of his age, at his home, 635 Briggs Av., Richmond Hill, L. I. Services at his home Monday evening, 8 P. M. Interment private.

BLUMENTHAL.—Max, on March 11, 1916, suddenly, in his 64th year, beloved husband of Rose. (nee Fox.) Funeral from his late residence, 488 East 15th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 14, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

CARSON.—On March 11, 1916, William Carley Carson, beloved husband of Margaret Tate Carson, in his 49th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 237 East 18th St., Flatbush, Tuesday, March 14, at 2:30 P. M.

CHESTON.—Suddenly, at 728 West 181st St., Walter Scott, husband of E. Millie Cheston. Services Monday evening, March 13, 8 o'clock.

DROSTE.—Helen Hamilton Reid, wife of Charles F. Droste, Jr., and daughter of Hugo and Helen Campbell Reid, passed away on March 12 at her home, 53 Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J. Service and interment private.

ELKINS.—On March 12, 1916, Mary C. (Kate) Elkins, daughter of the late George B. and Susan Easton Elkins. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,375 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 14, at 3 P. M. Nantucket, Mass., papers please copy.

EMERSON.—On Saturday, March 11, 1916, Cornelia, daughter of the late Benjamin and Sarah Fauquier Emerson of Norfolk, Virginia. Funeral service at her late residence, 281 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 13, at 2:30 P. M. Interment, Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J., at 11 A. M. Tuesday. Norfolk, Virginia, papers please copy.

ENDICOTT.—Caroline Leach, wife of the late Charles Endicott of Detroit, at Rockledge, Florida, March 11th, in her 81st year. Funeral at Beverly, Mass., Tuesday, March 14th, 11:30 A. M.

Died

GORHAM.—On Sunday, March 12, 1916, William Buckingham Gorham, beloved husband of Georgia Ingraham Gorham. Funeral services on Tuesday evening, March 14, at 8 o'clock, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward L. Blackman, 1,356 Pacific St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

GRISWOLD.—Very suddenly, at Aiken, S. C., on March 10, 1916, Le Grand Cannon Griswold, husband of Esther Pome Griswold and son of the late Chester Griswold and of Grace Cannon Griswold, in the 37th year of his age. Funeral services private at his late residence Monday afternoon, March 13.

HARGAN.—James A. Hargan, at his residence, 1,516 47th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, March 12. Services Tuesday, March 14, 8 P. M.

HENDERSON.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at Biltmore, N. C., March 10, William Burchard, only son of William and Louise Henderson. Interment at Kensico.

HIRSON.—Minnie, aged 60, 2,086 Daly Av., March 11. Funeral March 13, 10 A. M., at the home.

JAMES.—Noah, beloved father of Celia Lowenfeld, Annie Roberts, and Michael James. Funeral Tuesday, March 14, 10:30 A. M., from his late residence, 860 East 161st St., New York City. Please omit flowers.

JONES.—Katherine Newberry, suddenly, on March 11, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., beloved wife of Cecil W. H. Jones of Yonkers, and daughter of the late Rev. A. P. Vangiesen. Funeral services Tuesday, March 14, at 3:30 P. M., at residence of Mrs. D. Crosby Foster, 132 South Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

KENT.—At Orange, N. J., March 11, 1916, Sarah F., widow of William M. Kent. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, M. C. V. Kent, 278 Park Av., East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday evening, March 14, at 8 P. M.

KWINT.—Abraham, 75 West 118th St., died Monday, March 13. Notice of funeral later.

LAWSON.—On March 12th, William Lawson, in his 78th year; father of William T. Lawson. Funeral services, "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d Street, (Frank E. Campbell Building), on Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Members of Pyramid Lodge No. 490, F. & A. M., Union Chapter No. 180, R. A. M., and York Commandery No. 55, Knights Templars, respectfully invited. Interment private.

LEVY.—On March 12, Florence R., (nee Rosegard.) Funeral from her late residence, 293 West 112th St., Tuesday, March 14, 10 A. M. Interment private.

LYONS.—Frances, passed peacefully away March 11 at 8 A. M., in her 74th year, widow of Herman Lyons, and dearly beloved and devoted mother of Esther Bach, Annie Dreyfuss, Jennie Baswitz, Florence Rosenmeyer, Myra Rukeyser, and Edward Emanuel and Maurice F. Lyons. Funeral Monday at 10 A. M. at her late residence, 555 West 160th St. San Francisco papers please copy.

MADDOX.—At his late residence, 87 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, suddenly on Sunday, March 12, 1916, Justice Samuel Thomas Maddox, beloved husband of Helen C. Maddox. Funeral services at Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough St., between Lewis and Stuyvesant Avs., on Wednesday, March 15, 2 P. M.

MEARS.—On Saturday, March 11, 1916, Mary Louise Mears, widow of George W. Mears, in her 73d year. Funeral services from the home of her son, George W. Mears, 845 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Monday, March 13, 8 P. M. Interment Boston, Mass.

MEYER.—Suddenly, on March 12, 1916, at her late residence, 418 Central Park West, Ada Lena Meyer. Interment at Bethel, Mc.

MULRY.—Whereas, The New York Foundling Hospital has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Mr. Thomas M. Mulry, and

Whereas, Through all the years, since the beginning of this institution, Mr. Mulry has been its close friend and adviser, never tiring in his kind assistance.

Resolved, That the members of the Advisory Board, of which Mr. Mulry was a member, hereby express the realization of the sad loss to the institution, the board, and the community at large in the death of Mr. Mulry, and desire hereby to communicate to the members of his family their deep and heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of the board and a copy be sent to the family.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, President.
BENJAMIN RUSH LUMMIS, Secretary.

MULRY.—On Friday, March 10th, at his residence, 10 Ferry St., Thomas M. Mulry, in his sixty-first year. Members of the Xavier Alumni Sodality are requested to attend the funeral services, to be held on Monday, March 13th, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., where a requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock.

JOHN A. RYAN, President.
FRANCIS J. HOGAN,
Corresponding Secretary.

MULRY.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow member, Thomas M. Mulry, the First Vice President of the society, at his residence, 10 Perry St., on March 10th, 1916. Members are respectfully requested to attend the requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., Monday, March 13th, 1916, at 10 A. M.

VICTOR HERBERT, President.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Secretary.

MULRY.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the Requiem of Thomas M. Mulry at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., Monday, March 13, at 10 A. M.

MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, President.
PERCY J. KING, Secretary.

NARING.—Suddenly on Sunday, March 12th, 1916, at her residence, 1,867 Seventh Av., Elba A., daughter of the late Jacob S. and Susan A. Naring. Funeral private.

OLSEN.—On Saturday, March 11, at her residence, 191 Graham St., near Morris Park Av., Ida Helene, in her 43d year, beloved wife of Christian Olsen and mother of only daughter, Florence Helene. Funeral services at St. Martha's Chapel, 1,858 Cruger Av., on Tuesday, March 14, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Woodlawn. Funeral director, Henry Osterndorff, 1,860 Cruger Av., Van Nest, N. Y.

PETTIT.—At Los Angeles, California, on March 2, Clarence, son of Sarah K. and the late Thomas Pettit. Funeral services Tuesday morning at 10:30, at 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Interment private.

ROONEY.—On March 11, 1916, at her residence, 3,183 Broadway, Nora E. Rooney, beloved daughter of Matthew and Anna Rooney and sister of Mary and Patrick Rooney and Mrs. Hubin; native of Loughrea, County Galway, Ireland. Requiem mass at Church of Corpus Christi, 121st St. and Broadway, Tuesday, March 14, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Doctrinal Lectures for

NON-CATHOLICS

Paulist Church, 60th St. & Columbus Ave. TO-NIGHT:

Liberty of Conscience

NON-CATHOLICS Cordially Invited

EX-GOV. W. O. DAWSON DEAD.

For Years He Led the Republican Party in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 12.—Former Governor William O. Dawson of West Virginia, 63 years old, died at his home here at an early hour this morning. He was a member of the State Public Service Commission, and was for years prominent in Republican politics in the State. About a week ago he was stricken with hemorrhage of the lungs and gradually grew weaker until death came.

Governor Dawson was born in Preston County, W. Va., and became manager of The Preston County Journal before he was 21 years of age. Shortly after, he was elected Chairman of the Preston County Republican Committee, later being twice re-elected. In 1890, he was elected State Senator, being the youngest member of that body, and was re-elected four years later.

WOMEN FORM NEW CHURCH.

Community Organization to Work for Humanity.

The First Woman's Community Church of New York was organized at the Hotel Martha Washington yesterday, with the Rev. Dr. Ann J. Allebath as pastor. The purpose of the new organization is community service and to afford members opportunity, without interfering with other church connections, to do more for humanity.

There is to be no church building, but the members will meet for the present on Sunday afternoons at the Martha Washington.

Among the Deaconesses are Mrs. Eleanor E. Christman, Mrs. Wallace Grubb, Mrs. J. Frietag, and Mrs. William Gilbert. Dr. Allebath explained the objects of the church, which is to be governed congregationally, and will offer membership to men and women of every race and creed.

Died

SBRIGLIA.—Giovanni, at his residence, 60 rue de Provence, Paris, France, on Feb. 20, Giovanni Sbriglia, well-known professor of singing. Pittsburgh and St. Louis papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Saturday, March 11, 1916, Michael Smith. Funeral from his late residence, 639 Jefferson Place, Bronx, on Tuesday; mass of requiem at 10 A. M. in the Church of St. Augustine, 167th St. and Franklin Av., Bronx. Interment St. Raymond's. Kindly omit flowers.

STRANG.—At Shrub Oak, N.

GIANT TEAMS CAPTURE TWO GAMES, DEFEATING DALLAS AND WACO

DOUBLE PLAYS FAIL TO SQUELCH GIANTS

Dallas Players Lasso Span of New Yorkers Four Times, but Can't Stop Their Rush.

McGRAW'S MEN BUNCH HITS

Pitching of Schauer and Schupp Proves a Large Factor in 5 to 1 Victory of Team.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 12.—The Dallas team did its best to discourage the Giants today by tossing double plays at them when they were least desirous of such luxuries. Four times when the New Yorkers were well organized for scoring expeditions the Texans roped in two base runners on one play. The good pitching of Schauer and Schupp, however, permitted the big leaguers to win again by a score of 5 to 1.

Another factor in the low score was strict adherence to the Sunday blue laws by Jim Thorpe and George Kelly. In order not to disturb the peace and unduly excite 2,000 spectators, Thorpe and Kelly refrained from making home runs, although the former once so far forgot himself as to hit for three bases.

The Dallas boys showed quite an improvement in the field, and their single run was just one more than they scored yesterday. It was a gift by Schauer. He passed it to first base, wild pitched it to second, and allowed the hit that scored it.

The Giants were fortunate in that they bunched four of their eight hits in the sixth inning, when they blew Shipe out of the box and scored four runs. All of the New York extra-base hitting was done in that round. Dallas made seven hits, but no two were delivered in any inning until the ninth, when Schupp quelled a belated insurrection.

Wendell started the scoring in the second inning. He forced Hunter, and was pushed around on hits by Schauer and Burns. Another double killing saved Dallas in the fifth.

Shipe made a bad beginning in the sixth by walking Burns. Thorpe tripled to centre, and Fletcher doubled to right for the first two runs. Kelly's single scored Fletcher. Rodriguez forced Kelly and then scored on Hunter's three-bagger. After that the Giants got only one man on the bases, Burns walking again in the seventh.

Dallas tied in the fourth, but thereafter never exhibited a real punch. There was a bit of excitement in the ninth, when McCandless, the former Federal Leaguer, led off with a single. Thompson's double put runners on second and third, with two out, but the next batter failed to deliver the needed blow.

The Giants left here tonight to double back to Marlin and help Benny Kauff get into training tomorrow.

The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	2	1	1	1	0	Jos'on, rf.	4	0	1	3	1
Thorpe, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	Stupp, 2b.	4	0	1	5	3
Flet'er, ss.	4	1	1	4	3	McC'ss, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Dovle, 2b.	4	0	1	3	5	Yock'y, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
Kelly, cf.	3	0	1	0	0	Th's'n, 1b.	4	0	2	7	3
Rod'z, 1b.	4	1	0	10	0	Bu'low, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3
Hun'r, 2b.	2	0	2	1	1	Tr'nor, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
M'rtin, 3b.	1	0	0	1	3	Mack'y, c.	3	0	0	2	0
Wend'll, c.	1	0	1	4	0	Shipe, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Sand'g, c.	1	0	0	4	0	Conley, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Scha'er, p.	2	0	1	0	1						
Schupp, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Total.	33	1	7	27	12

Total..31 5 8 27 12.
Errors—Hunter, Yockey.
Score by innings:

New York	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	—5
Dallas	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Brownlow, Josefson, Thompson. Three-base hits—Thorpe, Hunter. Stolen base—Stupp. First base on error—Dallas. Double plays—Stupp and Thompson, (2.) Josefson and Yockey, Thompson and Conley. Left on bases—New York, 2; Dallas, 6. Struck out—By Schauer, 3; by Schupp, 4; by Conley, 2. First base on balls—Off Shipe, 3; off Conley, 1; off Schauer, 1. Wild pitch—Schauer. Hits—Off Schauer, 5 in 6 innings; off Shipe, 8 in 6 innings. Umpire—Mr. Pondrum. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

DODGERS GET BUSY TODAY.

Robinson Has Hard Schedule of Work Framed for Men.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 12.—The Superbas put in their time today autoing or making trips down the Halifax River. The arrivals during the last twenty-four hours were Cutshaw, Getz, and Rucker, who reported to Manager Robinson this morning. The only absentees now are Daubert and Myers, who are expected in on any train.

The real training will begin tomorrow. Robinson has mapped out a schedule of two hours' practice each morning and a full nine-inning game in the afternoon.

There is just a possibility that one of the big league teams will drop off here on their way north to give the Superbas a battle.

The most promising of the colts seems to be young Hickman, who played with the Baltimore Feds last year. Johnston, the Pacific Coast holdout, who is resentful over the salary question, will have to show a nice line of goods to keep this youngster out of the regular line-up. Presiden: Ebbets is preparing a brief, which he will submit to the National Commission in a few days, on the Johnston case.

Outfielder Nixon, who played with the Superbas toward the latter part of last season, has been sent back to the Beaumont (Texas) Club.

GIANTS' CUBS BEAT WACO.

Avenge Saturday's Defeat at Hands of Texas League Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, March 12.—Ritter's excellent work in the box and sturdy fielding behind him enabled the Giants' second team to defeat Waco here this afternoon by the score of 4 to 0, thereby getting revenge for their defeat of yesterday. Ritter pitched the full game and allowed his opponents only six safe hits, all scattered. The visitors' nine hits were both hard and timely.

Elsh led with the stick by making two doubles. Kocher tore off a brace of singles and also caught a fine game. He threw out three runners at second base, these three being all the Waco players who attempted to steal. Elsh and Babington excelled in fielding

The score:

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	PO	A	WACO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Farr'll, cf.	5	0	1	3	0	Bittle, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Jac's'n, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	Coyle, cf.	4	0	0	3	1
Elsh, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	Con'll, 2b.	2	0	1	0	1
M'kle, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0	Dou'ds, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Br'ard, ss.	4	0	2	1	3	James, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
B'gton, 2b.	2	1	1	3	2	Tan'er, ss.	4	0	2	5	5
Sch'er, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0	Wo'bn, 1b.	3	0	1	15	1
Kocher, c.	3	0	2	4	4	Grubb, 3b.	1	0	0	0	2
Kenny, c.	1	0	0	2	0	Cl'ens, 3b.	1	0	1	1	1
Ritter, p.	4	1	0	0	3	Smith, c.	1	0	0	1	0
						Jacobs, c.	1	0	0	1	0
						Causey, p.	1	0	0	0	5
						M'q'st, 2b.	2	0	0	0	1
						*Hill	1	0	0	0	0
						†Reilley	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	4	9	27	12	Total.	31	0	6	27	18

* Batted for Donalds.
† Batted for Grubb.
Errors—Brainard, James.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—4
Waco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Elsh, (2,) Clemens. Bases on balls—Off Causey, 1; off Ritter, 1. First base by error—Waco, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Waco, 5. Struck out—By Ritter, 7; by Causey, 1. Stolen bases—Schepner, Babington. Double plays—Wohlleben to Tanner; Coyle to Wohlleben. Hit by pitcher—Babington twice, by Causey. Time—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Toland.

HARD CHOICE FOR DONOVAN.

Problem Which of Seven Young Twirlers to Keep.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 12.—Manager Donovan of the Yankees has hopes that Frank Baker will be able to play third base within a week. It may, however, be two weeks before Baker's hand is wholly healed—which would be about the time the Yankees are leaving here—but when that moment does come to pass the permanent line-up of the Yankees, aside from the batteries, will be decided except for two positions.

But before the occupants of those two positions, second base and one outfield berth, are finally settled upon there is a great deal of thinking and observation in store for Donovan. Of the nine young pitchers still remaining to be looked over at least seven are still very much in the running. Picking the best of these will add to Donovan's gray hairs, for each shows attractive wares from time to time and complicates the problem. There's one advantage, however, in having a group of good-looking youngsters—they realize that they haven't any too much time to show their goods, and lose little time in displaying them. Then, again, this state of affairs affords better batting practice for the others than would otherwise be the case.

The Yankees' hitting so far has not been impressive, except yesterday, when it was the real thing, and not against soft pitching either. Gilhooley and Magee have done the best batting on the squad thus far. The former has rapped the ball at a rate of .500 for the six practice games and Magee has batted .389. Magee gets to first oftener than any of the others, and is the most alert base runner.

The choice for second base is the most uncertain on the team. Joe Gedeon, the newest aspirant, plays the nook in an easy, effortless manner and has shown enough solid batting to improve his chances. It is between him and Mullen just now, but Boone is not out of it, and he is certainly a pretty fielder.

There is a good deal of practice needed in the outfield before the present combination acquires polish and team play, but the potentialities of a trio composed of Magee in left, Maisel in centre, and Gilhooley in right are considerable. They are of much hitting and base-running promise, though as a defensive factor the team might be strengthened by putting Miller in the outer gore. Miller has loomed up as the best outfielder on the team. He is speedy and can go further for a fly ball and hold it better than any of the others.

The team play of the Yanks came along so nicely last week that one could see it improve and take on a more intricate nature day by day, and it is plain that Donovan will try a varied attack in his effort to acquire resourcefulness in run getting.

Iceboats Out, Despite Soft Surface.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Mar. 12.—Not in many seasons has there been ice yachting on the North Shrewsbury thus late in the season, but today several members of the Independent Ice Yacht Club were out in their craft. While there was no racing because the ice was too soft, Everett Asay in his ice yacht O. U., S. Vincent Willis in the Fidget and Paul Matthews in the Pauline took what will probably be their last spin of the season on the ice off the Independent Club's quarters.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

WILLARD TO STAY HERE, DESPITE IRE

Commission's Check on Flow of Quarters Will Not Cause the Boxer's Exodus to Chicago.

Jess Willard, the world's heavyweight champion, will go through his usual training routine at the Pioneer A. C., in Fourty-fourth Street, this afternoon, but no admission will be charged. Willard and his manager, Tom Jones, were very wroth yesterday at the Boxing Commission and at Chairman Fred Wenck in particular. Jones said the commission had been trying to make trouble for the champion ever since he came to town.

Willard and Jones at first thought that they would shake the dust of New York from their feet and go back to Chicago to finish the former's training. Walter Monahan, his trainer, however, thinks that Willard is now getting into such good condition that it would be a mistake to break the routine of his work. The big boxer dropped a few pounds last week, and as the bout is only two weeks away, he realizes that it will be necessary for him to stick to hard work if he wants to get down to 249 pounds.

Jones insisted yesterday that it didn't make any difference to Willard or himself whether admission was charged to see the champion train. The Pioneer Club encouraged the scheme, as the club was getting a percentage of the receipts. As the organization is now under suspension, the club promoters will have little to say about how the training sessions will be conducted.

No admission, as said, will be charged today by the Willard interests. Jones affirmed that the reason an admission was charged in the first place was to keep the crowd down to a reasonable number. He was afraid that the hall will be overrun with spectators if everybody is permitted to go in free. It is likely that Willard will keep up his training there until he is in condition for the bout.

Frank Moran felt so well yesterday that he put in a busy day, and did not spare himself at all. He gave the big crowds which went up to Dal Hawkins's to see him an afternoon of exciting and fast boxing. Moran mixed it up for seven rounds with his three sparring partners, Frank Kendall, Bartley Madden and Bill McKinnon, and all got a taste of Moran's smashes. In the morning the blond heavyweight took a long run and started his gymnasium work early in the afternoon.

Moran goes at his boxing with his partners much harder than Willard. He slams and bangs for all he is worth, and when the bouts are over his opponents know that they have been in action.

There will be a meeting of the State Athletic Commission this afternoon, and it is likely that the Commission and Tex Rickard, the promoter of the bout, will then decide on who is to be the custodian of all the money for tickets and the purse. The commission may decide to keep the name of the stakeholder secret, although Rickard would rather have the public know who the appointee is.

Willard took a long walk yesterday through Central Park, and also a long ride into the country in his car.

FAST FOUR IN TITLE SWIM.

Vollmer, Cann, Zimnoch, and Wheatley in 500-Yard Race Tonight.

Four New York Athletic Club swimmers appear likely to be the contenders for the 500-yard national swimming championship, which will be decided tonight in the new tank at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. Herbert E. Vollmer, all-round champion of the metropolitan district, and recent winner of the 220-yard national title; Teddy Cann, the schoolboy sensation of Hamilton Institute, who, in open competition, represents the N. Y. A. C.; John Zimnoch and Joseph Wheatley are the Mercury Footers who are favored to divide the leading places in the titular event.

Wheatley, who has been out of competition for practically the entire season, is much stronger for his rest, and some followers of aquatic events expect to see him lead Vollmer to the tape. These swimming fans say that the Columbia boy has been under a strain all season competing for his college and maybe a little off edge.

It is, of course, possible, but hardly considered probable, that the winner will surpass the record of 6:13 4-5, created last year by Ludy Langer in the 75-yard tank of the Sutro Baths at San Francisco.

Mosquitos Beat Owls at Polo.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12.—In a polo game marked by plentiful scoring, the Essex Troop Mosquitos defeated the Central Park Owls at the Essex Troop Armory here this afternoon by a score of 11 to 9. The Gothamites allowed the Newerkers a five-goal handicap.

U. S. BOXERS DEFEAT DANES.

Capture Two Amateur Title Bouts Out of Three in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, March 12.—American amateur pugilists were victorious in two of the three classes of the American-Danish boxing championships, which were decided here today. The winners were:

125-Pound Class.—John Maloney of St. Rita's Catholic Club, Philadelphia.
Middleweight Class.—John Karpenski of the Cleveland Athletic Club.
Heavyweight Class.—Valdemar Jansen of Denmark, who defeated William Spengler of the Union Settlement, New York City.

LEONARD IN RING FRIDAY.

To Meet O'Brien—Jack Dillon and Gunboat Smith Clash Tomorrow.

Benny Leonard, the Harlem lightweight, who gave such a sensational exhibition against Johnny Dundee last week, will be the headliner at the Harlem Sporting Club on Friday night, when he will meet Shamus O'Brien, the Yonkers lightweight. O'Brien and Leonard boxed ten rounds in Syracuse a few weeks ago, and there was a wide difference of opinion about the result of the go. Leonard claimed to have won by a wide margin, while O'Brien boasts of having twice floored Leonard during the bout.

Jack Dillon, the light-heavyweight from Indianapolis, will go ten rounds with Gunboat Smith at the Broadway Sporting Club on Tuesday night. Smith has taken a long rest and is said to be in good shape. On the same night, Battling Levinsky will box with Jack Connors at the Palace A. C., in Yonkers, and on Saturday night he will have another bout with Jack Keating at the Queensboro Club in Long Island City.

Several good boxing shows are carded for tonight. At the Clermont A. C., in Brooklyn, the bantamweight champion, Johnny Ertle, will meet Young Zulu Kid. Ertle has made a very favorable impression hereabouts since he won the title from Kid Williams on a foul.

At the Olympic A. C. tonight the main bout will bring together Carey Phelan and George Kirkwood, the St. Louis lightweight. The semi-final will be between Tommy Touhey and Willie Jones.

The Pioneer Club's scheduled bout for Wednesday night between Bartley Madden, Frank Moran's sparring partner, and Whitey Allen will not be held on account of the suspension of the club by the Boxing Commission on Saturday.

On Tuesday and Thursday nights there will be amateur boxing at the Fairmount A. C. for the benefit of the Pastime A. C. The best known A. U. boxers of four different classes will compete for prizes. The preliminaries will be held tomorrow night, and the finals on Thursday evening.

The bouts scheduled thus far for this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Clermont A. C.—Johnny Ertle vs. Young Zulu Kid.
Olympic A. C.—Carey Phelan vs. George Kirkwood.
Broadway S. C., (afternoon.)—Young Carr vs. Larry Murtha.
Military A. C.—Eddie Wallace vs. Kid Taylor.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Willie Langford vs. Battling Marshall.

TUESDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Jack Dillon vs. Gunboat Smith.
Palace A. C., (Yonkers.)—Battling Levinsky vs. Jack Connors.
Fairmont A. C.—Amateur boxing.

THURSDAY.

Fairmont A. C.—Amateur boxing.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Benny Leonard vs. Shamus O'Brien.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Battling Reddy vs. Kid Taylor.

SATURDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Dutch Brandt vs. Patsy Brannigan.
Queensboro A. C.—Battling Levinsky vs. Jack Keating.

FIELD IN SCORING MOOD.

Gets Five Goals In One-Sided Polo Match at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., March 12.—Five goals scored by Thomas H. Field for the Reds, two of which were made on clever back strokes, provided the feature of an interesting indoor polo match here today, which resulted in a victory for the Reds over the Blues by a score of 8 goals to 3. The Reds shut out the Blues in the first half, while James Reynolds scored 1 goal and Mr. Field 3.

Leo McKee tallied the first goal for the Blues in the third chukker, and Sidney Erlanger made the other goals for that team in the final period. A pony kicked the last goal for the winning trio.

A large delegation of rooters will accompany the undefeated Fox Hunters to New York Wednesday night to see the Red Bank team play the Triangles at Durland's Riding Academy. The Fox Hunters defeated the Triangles here and the New York team is out for revenge. The Fox Hunters are leading the Indoor Polo Association tournament.

CORBETT HIGH GUN AT TRAVERS ISLAND

Wins Scratch Prize with Score of 93—Owen Makes Only Straight String.

Only one straight string of 25 targets was made in the week-end shoot of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday. The gunners seemed to be unable to make straight runs, although there were plenty of strings that showed only one or two misses. George J. Corbett, who was the high scratch gunner, took the event with 93 out of a possible 100 targets. The score compares favorably with the one that usually wins the cup.

The straight-string gunner was R. M. Owen, who captured the Travers Island Trophy with his run of 25 targets. He also took one of the special trophies. The high handicap gunner was S. Leighton. He took the event only after a shoot-off against T. H. Lawrence. Both had full scores of 100 targets in the first time at the traps.

In the shoot for the Haslin Cup, S. Leighton and N. Webb, Jr., each won a leg. Both had full scores of 25 targets. Leighton again registered in the shoot for the Tournament Cup, as did also L. W. Thompson and R. M. Owen. Five gunners had full scores in the shoot for the Accumulation Cup. They were S. Leighton, T. H. Lawrence, L. W. Thompson, J. I. Branderberg, and R. B. Cole. F. A. Baker took the special shoot that ended the program.

Under conditions that were ideal seventeen men faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday, with the result that full scores were returned in all of the five matches contested. The high scratch man proved to be A. L. Burns. He returned a card of 92 out of his possible 100, and his straight score of 25 won him a leg for the Accumulation Cup. The others who won legs for that trophy are E. J. Church, George P. Granbery, and A. E. Korper. The high handicap man was J. P. Donovan, with a total of 100 on his handicap of 12. J. N. McLoughlin and B. R. Stoddard tied in the scratch shoot at ten "birds," and in the shootoff McLoughlin won. Stuart Scott won the fifteen "bird" scratch prize, and Donovan the "take home" trophy. Legs for the Monthly Cup were won by Nat Webb, C. C. Moore, J. P. Donovan, A. P. Bennett, A. Rehbein, E. R. Stoddard, and F. M. Wilson. A special prize for a match at twenty-five "birds" was won by G. P. Granbery.

Of the dozen gunners who contested for prizes at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club traps yesterday D. G. Loomis and D. E. Smith carried off the honors. In the 100-"bird" handicap match J. W. Alker, Waldo Grose, D. E. Smith, Russel Howland, H. L. Bedell, and D. G. Loomis tied with full scores. In the shoot off Loomis won, which made him also high handicap man for the day. Nine men tied in the shoot for the Yearly Cup, but Smith, who returned a "perfect" score, was declared the winner of the leg. He was also the winner of the high scratch prize. By making a "perfect" score of 25 Waldo Grose won the leg for the Monthly Cup, although seventeen men tied him in this match.

Eight men faced the traps at the Knollwood Country Club yesterday. Walter Sykes captured the leg for the Monthly Cup and also won a leg for the Season Cup. T. F. Wilcox won the leg for the Holbrook Cup.

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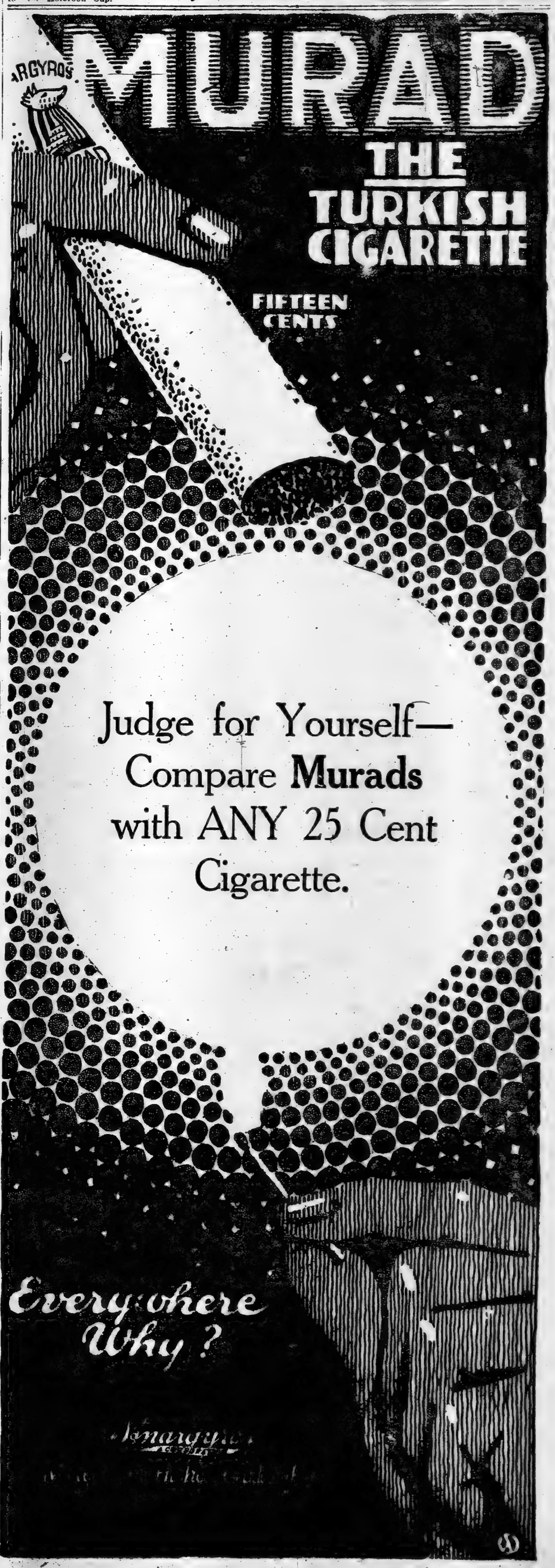

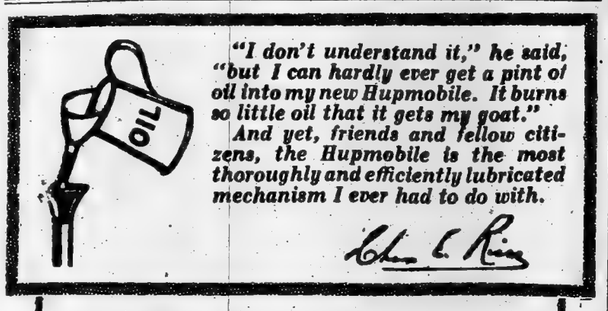

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And yet, friends and fellow citizens, the Hupmobile is the most thoroughly and efficiently lubricated mechanism I ever had to do with.

The Car of Real Economy

SIMPLICITY of construction is an important point when adjustments and repairs are needed—and adjustments and repairs will eventually be needed on whatever car you buy.

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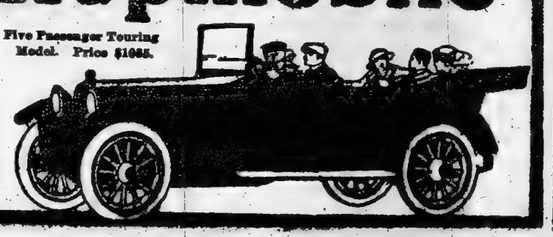

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ROAD RACES HAVE LARGE FIELDS AND CLOSE FINISHES

E. LEHMAN LEADS BROTHER TO TAPE

Captures Weekly Race of the Harlem Athletic League In Close Finish.

HARRIERS HAVE BUSY DAY

Several Clubs Hold Cross-Country Runs and Events Attract Large Fields of Hill-and-Dale Men.

Displaying marked improvement over the form exhibited in his two previous starts, E. Lehman of the Harbrook Athletic Club came in first in the weekly road race of the Harlem Athletic League yesterday and captured the gold medal. The race was something of a family affair, for the victor's brother, I. Lehman, who started from the same handicap mark of 4:45, was the runner up, finishing not more than twenty yards back of the winner. E. Lillis, a member of the Morningside A. C., competing unattached, annexed the silved medal from a 3:45 allowance.

E. Lehman journeyed over the five and one-half mile course in 31:21, with the assistance of the best conditions that have prevailed for road running this year. His brother took six seconds longer to travel the route.

In the competition for the point trophy the Macombs A. C. representatives and the Morningside A. C. quintet finished on even terms, with 38 points each, but the prize was awarded to the Macombs boys because they had the first man across the finish line. J. Percy, who decided the race in favor of his club, which promoted yesterday's contest, broke the tape in fourth position, while C. Wood, the first Morningside standard bearer home, drew up sixth.

It was a slashing race from the start, with the Lehman brothers fighting every inch of the way for supremacy. After the third mile they had the race between themselves, and alternated in the lead until the final half mile, when E. Lehman went to the front and remained there.

Lew Heydet of the Morningside A. C., made the fastest time of the race, from scratch, when he finished ninth in 27:32. Beating Jason Morris, the colored runner of the St. Christopher Club, by twelve seconds.

The summary:

	Hdcp.	Time.
E. Lehman, Harbrook A. C.	4:45	31:21
I. Lehman, Harbrook A. C.	4:45	31:27
E. Lillis, unattached	3:45	30:41
J. Percy, Macombs A. C.	4:30	31:37
F. Mitchell, St. Mark's A. C.	2:15	29:30
C. Wood, Morningside A. C.	5:00	32:24
H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.	2:00	29:25
F. Davey, Macombs A. C.	3:30	30:57
H. Heydet, Morningside A. C.	Scratch	27:32
A. Morris, St. Christopher A. C.	Scratch	27:44
J. Daly, Macombs A. C.	3:15	31:00
C. Miller, unattached	5:00	30:46
A. Weaver, Macombs A. C.	5:00	32:42
J. Hageney, Glencoe A. C.	3:00	30:50
W. Mantzel, Macombs A. C.	3:00	32:59
J. Wright, Harbrook A. C.	(5:00.)	32:53; C. Nelson, Morningside A. C., (1:45.) 29:39; T. Halpin, Morningside A. C., (0:45.) 28:43; J. Rowes, unattached, (4:30.) 32:30; T. Malone, Glencoe A. C., (2:45.) 30:47; W. Howland, Macombs A. C., (4:45.) 32:48; J. Magee, unattached, (3:00.) 31:17; L. Metzer, Morningside A. C., (0:30.) 28:33; E. Farrell, unattached, (4:00.) 32:24; E. Whitty, Macombs A. C., (4:30.) 32:55; J. Hurley, Harbrook A. C., (5:00.) 33:30; H. Nicholls, Morningside A. C., (1:30.) 30:05; C. Tinnilis, Glencoe A. C., (1:30.) 30:06; E. La Duc, Morningside A. C., (4:30.) 33:07; F. Centrell, Morningside A. C., (4:00.) 32:45; R. McMurray, Macombs A. C., (5:00.) 33:45; F. Jolly, St. Mark's A. C., (5:00.) 33:47; C. Williams, St. Christopher A. C., (2:15.) 32:11; T. Kalivas, Morningside A. C., (5:00.) 33:58; H. Spies, Morningside A. C., (2:30.) 31:50; J. Windergragow, Harbrook A. C., (5:00.) 34:37; S. Greenberg, Macombs A. C., (5:00.) 34:46.

TEAM SCORE.

Macombs A. C.	3	6	8	10	11—38
Morningside A. C.	1	4	7	9	13—38
Harbrook A. C.	1	2	12	14	15—44

John Phillips of the Bronx Church House tossed away a victory in the weekly road race of the Bronx Athletic League, held yesterday from the St. Anselm's A. C. clubhouse, when he slowed down in the last quarter mile and enabled Jack Dolan of the Mohawk A. C. to win by the handy margin of a yard in 39 minutes 8 seconds.

Throughout the race Phillips had made the pace, and with only 440 yards to go he was the apparent winner. He then let up somewhat in his pace, and Dolan cut down the distance that separated him from his rival. In the last furlong, a real sprint race was staged, with Dolan possessing just enough reserve stamina to finish himself across the waiting tape, a stride in front of the Bronx Church House distance runner.

The race was the best and most exciting of any staged by the Bronx League since its organization. It was contested over a course of approximately five and one-half miles, and led chiefly over Boston Road and Mott Haven Avenue.

Representatives of the Mohawk A. C. took the team honors with 17 points, while the Pennant A. C. team finished second with 49, and the St. Anselm's squad third with 54.

The first fifteen finished in this order:

	Time.
J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C.	39:08
J. Phillips, Bronx Church House	39:08 1-5
S. Weiss, Mohawk A. C.	39:55
G. Carson, Mohawk A. C.	39:56
G. Fitzpatrick, Mohawk A. C.	40:22
F. Renaud, St. Anselm A. C.	40:35
J. Katz, Pennant A. C.	40:58
G. Mazzucca, Mohawk A. C.	40:58
W. Rozette, Pennant A. C.	41:08
T. Stein, Pennant A. C.	41:09
W. Boak, Mohawk A. C.	41:43
F. Dax, Mohawk A. C.	42:10
G. Rouse, St. Anselm A. C.	42:20
C. Baker, Pennant A. C.	42:30
P. Le Cascle, St. Anselm A. C.	43:12

Fifty runners, representing the various branches of the Young Men's Catholic Union, turned out yesterday in the six-mile invitation run of the St. Jerome Catholic Club of the Bronx. F. Dorian, a promising young athlete of the Holy Rosary A. C., finished first in the fast time of 40 minutes 18 seconds.

Forty-five seconds were cut off the record for the three and one-half mile course of the Villegers A. C. yesterday when Charles De Stefano of the Cranam A. A. led a small pack over it in 17 minutes 50 seconds. Sam Silverstein, unattached, who finished second, equalled the old mark of 18:35. M. Nicastro, a club mate of De Stefano, was third.

Vic Voteretsas, the Greek athlete, running for Stuyvesant Evening Trade School, gained a hollow triumph in the weekly road race of the St. Anselm A. C. over a course of about seven and one-half miles yesterday, defeating A. Kapper of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and M. J. Katz of the Ironside A. C. for the premier honors. His time was 42 minutes 5 seconds.

REACH 69TH REGT. FINALS.

Dwight and Chandler to Meet Young and Gallon at Tennis.

B. H. Dwight and Charles Chandler and W. G. Young and W. J. Gallon advanced to the final round in the doubles event of the Sixty-ninth Regiment tennis tournament yesterday. Dwight and Chandler won their way through the semi-finals by defeating C. A. Sparks and J. S. Earle, 6—4, 8—6, while Young and Gallon advanced by winning from Paul Goold and W. Botsford, 6—3, 6—4. The latter match furnished the surprise, Goold and Botsford having been looked upon as certain winners. The final round will be played next Sunday. The summary:

Third Round, Doubles.—Paul Goold and W. Botsford defeated W. D. Bourne and A. R. Salcombier, 6—4, 15—13; C. A. Sparks and J. S. Earle defeated Alexander and Semmer, 6—4, 8—4, 4—4.

Semi-Final Round.—B. H. Dwight and Charles Chandler defeated C. A. Sparks and J. S. Earle, 6—4, 8—6; W. G. Young and W. J. Gallon defeated Paul Goold and W. Botsford, 6—3, 6—4.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Skating's Record This Season.

When the red ball on the flagpole at Van Cortlandt Park Saturday proclaimed that skating would be allowed on the lake, two records that have stood for many years were carried away by the two-horse scrapers and unceremoniously dumped in the pile of snow on the bank. The first record to go was the late skating date. Many years ago—so long ago that few care to shoulder the responsibility of having been cognizant of the facts—there was skating on Van Cortlandt Park on March 10. Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle is an enthusiast about skating, and with an efficient force of men he safeguarded the welfare of the ice as the fatal day drew near, and by clearing, cleaning, and flooding the surface he was able to have the lake open on March 11, while Central and Prospect Park Lakes were masses of slush and snow.

The second record to be displaced was the attendance figure. Thus far there have been thirty-five days of skating this season, which, combined with the craze for skating that has struck the city, made the establishing of new attendance figures a comparatively tame performance. The officials are chary about giving the exact figures for the simple reason that there is no way of knowing what they were, and the estimates vary according to the business or political affiliations of the estimator. With the number of skaters on holidays running up to 5,000, it is safe to say that the season's total was not far short of 100,000 skaters.

Not only has the season been remarkable for the number of skaters, but also for the indiscriminating way in which the skating germ spread its ravages, sparing neither the old nor the young, neither men nor women. All classes and all kinds were represented on the glistening surface, from the silver-haired grandfather cutting a dignified outer edge to the dashing schoolboy whirling in a ring turn on his long tubulars; from the portly dowager precariously sustained by the skating instructor to the pert little miss who skated as naturally as she danced, and as gracefully.

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Willard's Training Methods.

The action of the State Athletic Commission in putting a stop to the commercializing of Jess Willard's training work at the Pioneer A. C. meets with the approval of numerous boxing enthusiasts, who have frowned upon the tactics resorted to by the champion's manager to get money out of the public. Good judges of training methods are unanimous against training in public. The champion's mind is not on his work as it might be in an atmosphere of enthusiasm. The installation of the Pioneer Club and the equipment are not what the champion would have under old-established training methods.

Willard is perhaps the most unpopular champion the boxing game has ever had, not so much on account of himself, but because of the methods employed by his directors. Willard lacks the personality and picturesqueness of many of the old heavyweight champions. There is no ring romance about him as there was about John L. Sullivan and Jim Corbett. Willard's interest in fighting is the money he can get out of it. It is not sport for him as it was for the old fellows. It is just a plain occupation.

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New York's Baseball Teams.

Tidings from the camps of New York's three major league clubs, the Giants, Yankees, and Dodgers, have been pleasing to baseball fans, for the time already spent in conditioning the players has resulted in a marked improvement. With Kauff joining the Giants at Marlin, Manager McGraw is now waiting for Rousch to complete his outfield line-up. The outfield situation has caused the Giants' leader some consternation, but it is believed that Kauff and Rousch will help to solve the problem. The Giants have shown better hitting, while the pitching staff is rounding into shape much faster than it did last season.

News of the most encouraging sort comes from the Yankees' camp at Macon, where Manager Donovan has, at last, a team of promising batsmen. With three, and possibly four, of his players hitting around the .300 mark the New York Americans are sure to make the going exciting in the league race. The Yankees' new pitchers also have come up to expectations, and followers of the team look for the club to land somewhere near the top during the coming season.

At the Brooklyns' training camp at Daytona, Fla., Manager Wilbert Robinson finds himself surrounded by a team which already looks so good that President Charles H. Ebbets is dreaming of a pennant for Flatbush. The veteran pitchers working out at Hot Springs are getting into condition rapidly, and from such a good judge as Jack Coombs comes the prediction that the Dodgers are so much better than they were last year at this time that they will be pennant contenders from the start. It is the open season for pennant predictions, and Manager McGraw is the only one of the three local managers who is reserving decision on his club until the championship season gets under way on April 12.

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The Open Golf Championship.

Now that Jerry Travers and Francis Ouimet have announced that they will not play in the national open championship at Minikahda, the only two amateurs to win the open title in twenty-two years of competition are out of the tournament, and, if their feats are to be again duplicated, it must be by some new star in the golfing firmament, for such has been the case with fewer rays for the past years. The winning of the open championship is the ultimate ambition of all amateur golfers, and it may be that the absence of the two former amateur winners will spur the younger generation on to greater deeds, but even with such stumbling blocks as Travers and Ouimet out of the way, there is still the presence of Alec and MacDonald Smith, Gil Nicholls, Mike Brady, and a host of other such players to contend with.

In almost six decades of British golf the open championship of Great Britain has been won by only two amateurs, once by John Ball, Jr., at Prestwick in 1890, once by Harold Hilton, at Muirfield in 1892, and again by Hilton at Hoylake in 1897. But these are names to conjure with in the realms of golf. Hilton was four times the amateur champion of Great Britain, and when he visited these shores in 1911 he took away with him the amateur championship of the United States. John Ball won the amateur championship of Great Britain no less than eight times, distributed over a space of twenty-four years. When such masters as these succeed so seldom, it is almost futile for our young golfers to make a like attempt. But it is the futility of the quest that makes the realization more glorious; it is the expectation of defeat that sweetens the victory. In leading a forlorn hope there is little to be lost and much to be gained, and with this in mind Phil Caten, Chick Evans, Max Marsten, Bob Gardner and other ambitious amateurs may rise to such heights that in twenty-three years America may equal a record that Britain took half a century to accomplish—to have the open championship won three times by amateurs.

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The Coming of Kahanamoku.

It was announced on Saturday from San Francisco that Duke Kahanamoku, the flying waterman of Honolulu, will leave the Hawaiian Islands on March 22 for the United States, to compete in swimming meets. His presence is likely to make the title events the greatest in history, for not a candidate of international calibre will miss the roll call, according to the present prospects, and the fast islander is promised the most worthy rivals he has ever faced.

Among these Herbert Vollmer, the 19-year-old prodigy of Columbia, and the New York A. C., stands foremost. He has recently covered 100 and 220 yards in times which indicate that Kahanamoku will have to shatter world's records in order to lead him home at either distance, and his 500-yard trials under the watch show that he is equally dangerous over this course.

Another man whose performances make him a likely candidate for supreme laurels is Harry McGillivray of the Illinois A. C. Chicago, a few weeks ago he thrashed 100 yards faster than ever has Kahanamoku in a pool, and later he swam 220 yards in practice well under international figures, while at 500 yards he holds the indoor record, so that he must be considered well in the running. He has improved materially since the Duke took his measure last Summer.

McGillivray's teammate, Harry Hebner, will also figure prominently if he is able to train down to his best form. He has been idle, of late, in free-style swimming, and devoted himself almost entirely to the back stroke, but should he regain the speed which carried him over the furlong in 2 minutes 21 seconds the season before last, every one of his opponents will have to look to his laurels.

Then there is Clement Browne, the new star of the Hamilton Club of Chicago. It will not be wise to underestimate his ability, at least at 500 yards. McGillivray made that mistake recently, and tasted the most unexpected defeat at the hands of the youth. From California come reports of sensational swimming by Norman Ross of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, who is heralded by Coast experts as a rival to Kahanamoku at 100 and 220 yards. And Ludy Langer of the Los Angeles A. C. must not be forgotten. Arthur Kaithel of the Illinois A. C. is a 440-yarder to be reckoned with. Twice he has swum dead heats with the Duke at this distance, which gives clear evidence of how closely they are matched. And, finally, must be mentioned George Kunha, formerly of Hawaii, now a member of the Olympic Club, who is joint holder with the Duke of the 220-yard world's open water record of 2 minutes 29 seconds.

With the remarkable squad of candidates in the field stirring competition is certain, and there is little telling where championship honors will digest.

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An Interesting Hockey Season.

The close of the liveliest hockey season the Amateur League has ever had finds two clubs tied for first place and two for third place. In defeating the St. Nicholas seven, the Boston A. A. team played the best hockey it has shown this year.

Generally, indeed, there has been a decided improvement in the brand of hockey played in the league this season. Team work and accurate passing game have been developed, while the standard of skating is higher than it used to be. The defensive work of the backs on the Boston team was the best seen at the rink during the Winter. While the body checking was so severe as to be unusually effective, it was always fair, and the playing throughout, while spirited, was clean. The St. Nicholas Club, twice league champions, missed the services of their best played, Baker. His absence made a break in the St. Nicholas team's combination play. His presence in the first game of the play-off series on Saturday night will give the St. Nicholas Club the confidence they lacked in Saturday night's defeat.

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Revival of a Bicycle Classic.

Competition, long ago decreed to be the life of trade, and which certainly is the consumer's friend, has now been called upon as an expert to put flesh upon the pretty thoroughly dried bones of the one-time popular sport of bicycle racing. Without entering into the merits of the controversy between the National Cycling Association, which, with the Cycle Racing Association, has for years had exclusive control of racing events in which leading amateurs and professionals competed, and its newborn rival, the Federation of American Cyclists, it is already evident that an effort to set a better table for whatever public appetite there may be for the sport, and at the same time, to stimulate that appetite, is to be made as a result of the schism.

One bit of evidence to this effect is the announcement, made the other day, that the defunct Irvington-Milburn bicycle road race, once a classic of the sport, is to be revived on Memorial Day. This contest, which in its heyday drew great fields of fast riders, is to be run over the twenty-five-mile Irvington-Springfield-Milburn triangle in New Jersey, as formerly. The new organization is already taking credit for having "forced" the Cycle Racing Association into active attempts to maintain its prestige, and, in its own behalf, promises tracks in Brooklyn and the Bronx, as well as a rival event to the Madison Square Garden six-day race.

The extent of the interest existing, on which it is possible to create, in this city and its environs in bicycle racing is problematical. To be sure, good-sized crowds watch the human spiders spin their gray web of laps at the Garden, but there is room for doubt whether those crowds are made up in any degree of real bicycle racing fans. Perhaps almost any contest that meant the gradual wearing away of muscular and mental stamina throughout the days and nights of a week would prove equally attractive to the bulk of the habitual attendants at the Garden affair.

In any event, it seems certain that, barring a wholly improbable resumption of public interest in the bicycle as a popular means of locomotion through town and countryside, the halcyon days of the wheel for racing purposes are ended forever. It is but dimly possible that ever again will a Windle or a Zimmerman, driving his machine to a record that would seem a tortoise pace as compared with modern speed marks, thrill the fibres of several hundreds of thousands of Americans.

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Lawn Tennis as a World Game.

It is a common impression among lawn tennis players and fans in this country that the game, as a national pastime, belongs almost exclusively to the Occident; that the United States and the British Empire have a monopoly of any general high degree of skill at the game, with France and Germany trailing along far in the rear.

This is a misapprehension, for lawn tennis is now a world game. Courts are laid and nets strung pretty generally throughout South America, Southern Europe, Japan, China, India, and Northern and Southern Africa, as well as in other regions where their presence commonly indicates a consulate or the abode of a missionary.

In the Philippines the proportion of lawn tennis players to inhabitants is, perhaps, fully as large as in this country. Ten years ago the game was practically unknown there. Now there are said to be at least 20,000 persons in the islands who play pretty constantly, and many of them very well. Native players often use a rope instead of a net and wooden paddles for racquets, the expenditure of the necessary sums for regular supplies being out of the question for them. They develop, nevertheless, a remarkable degree of skill with the crude implements which they fashion themselves.

Within the last four years several of the ranking American players have visited Manila for tournament play, and have there encountered the most expert of the Philippine cracks, and also the most advanced of the racquet wielders from the Asiatic lands. Upon their first visit the invading Americans encountered rather slight opposition, but the Far Eastern players have been steadily advancing in force, and are now able to put forward worthy representatives of the new-born élite of the game, who can make it interesting for almost any opponent.

Two years ago, when the present American singles champion, R. N. Johnston, and Ella Pottrell voyaged from the Pacific Coast to Manila, they succeeded in capturing the doubles and the former took the singles event. They encountered at that time, however, a little Japanese named Kumagae, who gave each of them a hard tussle in the singles. Kumagae has evidently been upbuilding and developing his game ever since, for the other day at Manila he won the championship of the Orient, defeating, among others, the strong players from Western America, Clarence J. Griffin and Ward Dawson. Kumagae, who lives in Tokio, has so aroused the interest of English lawn tennis circles that an effort is contemplated to induce him to enter the lists at Wimbledon when the next British classic is staged there.

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A. A. U. Indoor Championships.

The climax of the waning indoor track and field season will be reached on Saturday night when the annual senior championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be staged in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers. In keeping with one of the most remarkable indoor seasons track and field sport has enjoyed in years, these games should prove equal if not superior to any meet that has been staged during the year. It is with pleasure that the Amateur Athletic Union authorities contemplate the splendid entry that has been made by a number of the leading colleges. Of the important Eastern institutions only the University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Princeton have failed to make nominations, and in past years Cornell has never made any. The entry that has been received for the championships has never been surpassed, and, to a greater degree than in most previous years, is entitled to be called representative.

The West is alive to the fact that importance is attached to the titular event by sending on a number of its best men. Both the Chicago A. A. and Illinois A. C. will be represented by their strongest teams, which will be pitted against squads from all the big cities of the East. This year Boston has a good chance to win the championship.

Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, has been an earnest worker since succeeding to the position held by the late James E. Sullivan, and though his régime has been tempestuous at times he has always stuck to his guns, and today is leaving nothing undone to make the championships big in every way. Many thought his move in shifting the games from Madison Square Garden to the Engineers' Armory would be responsible for the loss of some of the prestige the ancient amphitheatre has lent the games, but the wisdom of the act probably will be seen when the receipts are compared with the expenses. It must be remembered that the meet incurred a considerable financial loss for the Amateur Athletic Union last year, and the change of scene means a big saving right at the start.

LEADING ATHLETES IN MEET.

Best-Known Performers Entered for A. A. U. Senior Title Events.

Athletes of the best calibre are entered for the senior national indoor track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, scheduled for Saturday night in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers. In fact there has probably never been a better list of contenders in any championship meeting.

A feature which is exceptionally pleasing to the A. A. U. officials is the manner in which some of the Eastern colleges have answered the call for nominations. Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Holy Cross, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Brown, and Dartmouth have entered representatives.

The Irish American A. C. team will encounter probably the most strenuous opposition it has had in recent years. The squad named by Coach Lawson Robertson, as a whole, does not appear over-strong, but William H. Taylor, champion and record holder in both standing jumps; Pat McDonald in the shot put; Hannes Kolehmainen, in the 3-mile run, and Tim Ahearn, in the hop, step and jump, are counted upon for star performances.

The elimination from the program of the 56-pound weight throw for height has taken eight certain points from the Winged Fist Club, but this loss should surely be made up by the addition to the team of Taylor, who demonstrated last year, when he made new records in the standing high and broad jumps, that he is virtually without a peer in the East in his specialties.

The Boston A. A. has entered eight men in the championships, the Illinois A. A., six; Chicago A. A., three; New York A. C., twelve; Yale, six, and Harvard, three.

From Chicago will come Loomis, Goelitz, Ebey, Ray, Myers, Ahearn, and Goellitz.

Among the other prominent entries are Bill Bingham of Harvard, who appears best in the 600; George H. Goulding, world's champion walker of Canada, who has designs on his second American championship in the three-mile walk; Johnny Overton of Yale, in the 1,000-yard run, who is credited with making the fastest unofficial time ever recorded indoors over this distance; Heaton Treadway, the Yale sprinter; Joe Higgins of Boston, a candidate for the 1,000-yard championship; Sid Leslie of the Long Island A. C.; Willie Kyronen of the Millrose A. A.; Homer Baker, unattached; Jack Eller, Irish American A. C., and Arthur Engels, New York A. C.

Hopton to Judge at St. Louis.

The Mississippi Valley Kennel Club will hold its annual show in St. Louis, from April 3 to 6, and has engaged Charles Hopton of New York City as the all-around Judge. This is the second year that the New Yorker has been selected. As the show follows immediately after the Chicago event, a record entry is expected.

SQUASH AT THE YALE CLUB.

J. H. Williams Reaches Fourth Round by Beating C. E. Merrill, Jr.

Six matches were played yesterday in the squash tennis tournament to decide the championship of the Yale Club. None was closely contested, the victory in each case being won in straight games.

J. H. Williams advanced to the fourth round by scoring a victory over C. E. Merrill, Jr., who came through the second round by winning by default from L. O'Rourke. Williams won at 15—3, 15—4.

Conference Basket Ball Standing.

CHICAGO, March 12. — The final standing of the teams in the race for the Conference basket ball championship, won last night by Wisconsin, is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Wisconsin	11	1	Chicago	4	8
Northwestern	9	3	Iowa	2	4
Illinois	8	3	Ohio	2	8
Minnesota	6	5	Purdue	2	10
Indiana	6	5			

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

CHARLIE HUNTER IS DEAN OF GOLF PROS

At Age of 81 He is Still in Charge at Famous British Course at Prestwick.

There is only one man now living who took part in the first British open championship at Prestwick in 1860. He is Charlie Hunter, the dean of golf professionals and the "Grand Old Man" of golf since the death of "Old Tom" Morris. Although now 81 years of age, he is still the professional at the same famous course where the first open championship was held, and the members of the Prestwick Club refuse to let him retire.

In 1914 Hunter celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a professional. On that occasion he was presented with many gifts from amateur and professional organizations, and in addition he received a check for £470 from the golfers of his home club. Of the fifty-one seasons that have passed since he became a professional upon the urging of Tom Morris, Charlie Hunter has spent forty-seven on the Prestwick course, and has become not only an institution on the links but also a landmark in the game.

Charlie remembers the advent in 1848 at Prestwick of the first steam engine, which drove away the cattle belonging to the Duke of Portsmouth in wild fright, but which brought the golfers to the links in increasing numbers every year. Tom Morris became professional of the Prestwick Club in 1851, and it was under his tuition that, as an amateur, Charlie won the Eglinton Medal, presented by Lord Eglinton for St. Nicholas golfers, to be played for over the Prestwick course. At that time the course consisted of twelve holes, which were totally unacquainted with a mowing machine of any kind, and had the teeing grounds distinguished from the rest of the fairway by the presence of signs which indicated their official positions.

The matches in those days were all played with the old feather balls, made by stuffing a hatfull of feathers into a light covering of thin leather about the size of the modern golf ball. But the balls were not white and the links consisted mostly of very long grass, they were easily lost, so that the cost of the feather balls at the end of the season had amounted to a considerable sum, as each one cost three and sixpence. The introduction of the gutty ball was strenuously opposed by the manufacturers of the feather articles, and Hunter relates that Allan Robertson, one of the greatest golfers of the old days, was so incensed at the introduction of what he termed the "bug pills" that he used to give threepence to the boys for every ball they brought to him and then thrust the detested spheres into the fire.

In 1864 Charlie turned professional and succeeded Tom Morris at the Prestwick club when Morris went to St. Andrews. He also took part in a farewell four ball match with Morris, Dr. Knower, and Major Crichton, which started at 11 o'clock at night and ended at 3 o'clock in the morning of the day that Old Tom set off for the Scottish course. Charlie stayed at Prestwick only a short time and then went to Blackheath, where he remained for three years. In 1868 he returned to Prestwick and has maintained his connection there ever since.

One reason why old Charlie gave up playing in the open championship, which for many years was held exclusively at Prestwick, was that he had total and unaided charge of the course and he cut all the grass on the fairway himself with the aid of a scythe. There were no greens at that time to take care of, but he used to "scotch down" the long grass for a few feet around the hole.

TO NAME HARVARD COACH.

Leo Leary May Be Selected to Succeed Percy Haughton.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 12.—Announcement was made tonight that the Harvard Athletic Association would meet tomorrow evening to ratify a committee's selection of a coaching staff to direct football affairs next Fall. In athletic circles at the college the belief was expressed that Leo Leary, for many years assistant coach, would be in charge of the active field work, and that Percy D. Haughton, whose contract expired last year, would head an Advisory Committee, giving him much the same influence that Walter Camp exercised for a long time at Yale.

It was also reported that overtures were being made with Johns Hopkins University to secure the release of Charles E. Brickley, who has agreed to coach there for another season, so that he could return to Cambridge and develop drop-kickers and coach the back field men.

It is generally agreed that the coaching staff this year will have a hard task to fill the vacancies caused by the graduation of Captain Mahan and other stars in June, and the disqualification of Captain-elect Gilman and Boles and Enwright, leading backfield candidates, because of scholarship difficulties.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun Rises, 6:47am sets, 6:06pm. Moon sets, 8:30 pm.

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:26	3:01	9:00	9:13
Governors Island	3:04	4:01	10:02	10:11
Hell Gate	5:30	9:07	11:46	11:32

Arrived—Sunday, March 12.

Hellig Olav, Kirkwall, March 8.
Mari of Skein, Hull, Feb. 19.
Harmonia, Havre, Feb. 22.
Frieda, Portland, March 5.
Europa, Manzanillo, Feb. 25.
Headcliff, Tyne, Feb. 17.
Tunstalgate, Philadelphia, March 11.
Liverpool, Porto Ferrario, Feb. 10.
Kingsley, Dartmouth, Feb. 26.
Bluebird, Galveston, March 4.
Iroquois, Turks Island, March 8.
Falmouth, London, Feb. 27.
Barendrecht, Gluss, Feb. 24.
Christ Range, Liverpool, Feb. 8.
Norington, Cardiff, Feb. 24.
Frabetmon, Boston, March 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Manchuria	Gibraltar	Feb.	21
Caserania	Liverpool	Mar.	4
Michel Calvet	Barcelona	Feb.	20
Prins F. Hendrik	Curaçao	Mar.	1
Manhattan	London	Feb.	17
Arkansawdi	Gibraltar	Feb.	18
Cayo Cisne	London	Feb.	26
Montevideo	Genoa	Feb.	15
Adriatic	Cardiff	Feb.	17
Delgoa	Azores	Feb.	22
Rijndam	Rotterdam	Feb.	20
Madura	Bordeaux	Feb.	23
Dromedary	Gibraltar	Feb.	26
Devonian	London	Feb.	25
Tamaulipas	Gibraltar	Feb.	29
Atlantian	Mineola	Feb.	29
Goyaz	Rio Janeiro	Feb.	19
Comal	San Juan	Mar.	5
Saint Paul	Liverpool	Mar.	6
Madiana	Havana	Mar.	9
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar.	11
Orinoco	Rotterdam	Feb.	27
Palatine	Fowey	Feb.	27
Guayaba	Pernambuco	Feb.	28
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar.	6
City of Columbus	Savannah	Mar.	10
Shamrock	Rotterdam	Feb.	29
Heron	Jacksonville	Mar.	10
El Norte	Galveston	Mar.	7

DUE TOMORROW.

Touraine	Bordeaux	Mar.	5
Matanzas	Cristobal	Mar.	8
Havana	Havana	Mar.	11
Alamo	Havana	Mar.	28
Rockland	Liverpool	Feb.	29
Isla de la Reunion	Gibraltar	Feb.	24
Regina Prinsa	Gibraltar	Mar.	4
Morris	London	Mar.	7
Tregarva	Cardiff	Feb.	29
Wayagamack	Tuxpan	Feb.	28
Rochelle	Galveston	Mar.	6

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Mar.	7
Mourdiana	Plymouth	Mar.	8
Caserta	Naples	Mar.	4
Philadelphian	London	Feb.	29
Kanawha	Larch	Feb.	29
Panaral	Cristobal	Mar.	9
El Sol	Galveston	Mar.	9

DUE THURSDAY.

Navajo	London	Mar.	1
Castlemoor	Algiers	Feb.	28
Caracas	San Juan	Mar.	11
Almirante	Kingston	Mar.	11
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar.	13
Comal	New Orleans	Mar.	11

DUE FRIDAY.

King Edward	Havre	Mar.	2
Latvian	Plymouth	Mar.	2
Quebec	Liverpool	Mar.	3
J. Jover Marra	Barcelona	Mar.	1
Comino	Galveston	Mar.	11

DUE SATURDAY.

Manchuria	London	Mar.	7
Zacatas	Lisbon	Mar.	8
Caribbee	Amsterdam	Mar.	2
Sangis Mara	London	Mar.	4
Monterey	Progreso	Mar.	15

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Asunion, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Edward Pierce, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Montanan, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Caritza, Kola Bay	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenapa, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Frankfurt, Gothenb'g	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Paramaribo, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
*Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Cuba, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Borgsten, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Eastern Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Aara, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
B. Bjornson, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	3:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Con. Ballias, Haiti	4:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Heron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Evelyn, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Olinda, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Timor, Havana	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Molino, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Via der Duyn, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Philadelphian, Mendez	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Muswood, Cardenas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

State of Utah

4% Bonds, due July 1, 1931

Principal and interest payable in New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

A Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and other States

Net debt, as reported, equal to about 1% of assessed valuation

Price to net 3⅞%

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Nassau and Cedar Streets New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

A Very Attractive Issue of First Mortgage 5% Bonds

Yielding About

5.35%

Secured by First Mortgage on entire property of well managed and prosperous Public Utility Company. During each of the past four years income applicable to bond interest has been more than twice annual requirements.

Circular on request.

Spencer Trask & Co.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange.

City of

Outremont

practically surrounded by

City of Montreal, Canada

5% Bonds

Due 1st May, 1918

Principal and semi-annual interest payable in gold in New York.

Outremont is a high-class residential section for the City of Montreal. It is a well planned and conservatively managed municipality, and is in a very sound financial position.

Price 99½ and Interest

Yielding **5¼** per cent.

Send for Circular A-8

Wood, Gundy & Co

14 Wall St. New York

Toronto Montreal London

Exempt from Federal Income and State of New Jersey Taxes

Hudson County, N.J.

4½'s

Due 1966

Price to yield about

4.10%

Particulars on request for Circular AG-89

N.W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

$90,000

Durham County, N. C.

4¾%

Court House Bonds

Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York City

Maturing from 1919 to 1925 and 1931 to 1940, inclusive

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Bank Deposits

Price to yield 4.40%

Sidney Spitzer & Co.

115 Broadway, New York

Cincinnati Toledo Chicago

$100,000

Cincinnati, O.

4½s

Due March 1, 1965

Optional on and after March 1, 1955

Price to yield 4%

Ask for Circular T-74.

Remick, Hodges & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Municipal Bonds

In U. S. to yield 4½% to 5%

In Canada to yield 5% to 6%

Now is your opportunity to invest at attractive rates in the safest form of investment.

List on Application.

W. N. COLER & CO.,

43 Cedar Street
NEW YORK.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In the long course of events it may be assumed that the state of the money market and the state of business, the two very closely related, will control the state of the security market. Political events, whether international or domestic, influence the movement of prices, but except as they bear upon one or the other of these two factors they do not control the broader movements of the market.

Just now the Stock Exchange is confronted with political events of very great interest and of some seriousness. What had come to seem unlikely because so long and so often postponed, armed suppression by the United States of anarchy across the Mexican border, is coming to pass. Our troops have already been over the border and have been ordered over in force. Our policy in respect to Mexico has entered upon a new stage. In its former stages it produced some surprises. It is in its new phase capable of producing others. Unless, however, the task grows much beyond the bounds at present officially marked out, it is hardly likely that the restoration of order in Northern Mexico will fall within that class of political events which dominate the long range of the market. Confined to its proposed limits the establishment of order across our border will not involve economic effort on a sufficient scale to exert appreciable effect upon the volume or general condition of business.

Individual properties will be affected. Order in Mexico would mean new opportunities for American undertakings in that country which have long been in partial or total idleness. The re-establishment of order there would restore much dead capital to life. But, again, not on a scale sufficient to extend its influence much beyond individual companies and securities. It is hardly necessary to consider the Mexican situation in its larger possible scope, formal intervention and long occupation economically, if not politically, equivalent to an American protectorate over a country of vast natural resources and of great potential productive capacity. It is not necessary to consider either the economic loss or profit of such a course, and it would involve both profit and loss, because it is not now within the practical range of vision. In its present aspects the Mexican situation is of small consequence from a business and, therefore, from a stock market point of view. Nor is it likely so far as the financial community's correlation of the facts suggests that the Mexican problem as it is now defined will bear materially on this country's other international problems.

In some important banking quarters the belief has been growing that the submarine problem is likely to become more rather than less troublesome. In these quarters the feeling prevails that Germany sooner or later is pretty sure to create a situation with more intense possibilities than any which have so far grown out of her illegal warfare against merchant ships. This, however, seems to be a minority view, though it is entertained in some high and responsible quarters. The more general view and one which does not lack support in very prominent banking quarters is that the submarine problem is growing less and less of a problem rather than a more serious one.

Put in their briefest possible form the first of these opinions is that there is danger of war with Germany; the other opinion is that there is no such danger. The latter seems to be the view held by the great majority. Acute fear of war with Germany in its immediate effect, whatever the ultimate aspects might be, would be a very unsettling factor, but today the fear is not great enough or is too effectively countered by the views of those who have no such fear to make the present state of our relations with Germany a dominant factor in the market in a positive sense. It causes restraint, but in the face of many constructive influences this adverse influence becomes only a negative factor. Unforeseen events might easily convert fear of war with Germany into a positive factor, as it has more than once been since the outbreak of the struggle in Europe, but as matters stand today our international relations are not giving the stock market any grave concern.

It should be added that one reason why the concern is so small is that even war with Germany would not be likely, it is believed, to bring prosperity in this country to an end. It might check it, is the view, but only temporarily. It is thought of as more likely eventually to stimulate than to retard business activity, just as that was stimulated by the war orders which Europe placed in this country. While our intervention in the war would be a political event of prime importance it is not thought of as likely to seriously affect either the state of the money market or the state of business. Therefore the possibility of our intervention in the war, now regarded as a vague possibility, is not looked upon as a controlling market factor. Again, it is restraint, negative influence rather than positive influence, which it exerts.

We come back, therefore, to the normal aspects of the money market and of business in considering the bearing of existing conditions upon the course of securities. What do we find? That money is practically, if not absolutely, as easy as when the volume of trade was hardly half of what it is today in those lines of production which are subject to wide fluctuations. We find that trade is still increasing in volume, as is typified by last week's report of unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation showing another great increase and establishing a new high record, overtopping for the first time the record established nearly ten years ago. We find much evidence, too, of the benefits flowing from increased industrial and commercial activity, enlarged railroad earnings, increased dividends, more active and more profitable employment of labor, and an unfilled demand which promises the continuance of activity for an indefinite period. These are substantial facts upon which to base confidence in the outlook.

Business might be very active and profits large, and yet securities languish for lack of credit with which to carry them, but no such lack is present now or threatened. Some time the money market will again be stringent—we cannot hope that it will not be—but as things are now the time seems very remote. Taking the banks of New York City as illustrative of those of the whole country we have not so far done much more than increase our credits to the extent made possible by the vast inflow of gold which accompanied our record exports since the tide of trade turned after the early stages of the war in in Europe. We have not yet absorbed the surplus credit made available by the change in reserve requirements under the Federal Reserve act, nor have we done more than draw experimentally upon the vast credit reserve made available through the establishment of the reserve banks. If there is to be anything approaching stringency in the money market for a long time to come it will have to come from forces not now on the surface.

Easy money seems assured. Business activity likewise. Activity is by no means the only factor to consider, for the margin of profit is a more potent factor in the upbuilding of values than is the scale on which business is done. On this phase of the question the demands of labor have a very direct bearing, particularly demands upon employers, like the railroads, who are not free to adjust their prices freely to the cost of production. But even the railroads today are in a position to pay more in wages, and yet show a considerable increase in net compared with recent leaner periods. And industry certainly is able to grant wages higher than those of a year ago. The best proof that industry is able to do so is that industry is doing so on a very large scale and in many cases without the pressure of organized demand. The law of supply and demand is at work in the labor market. It is benefiting labor, but capital is benefiting fully as much if not more by the operation of the same law in respect to the joint products of labor and capital. Both are prosperous and both have reason to expect the indefinite continuance of their prosperity. The country will prosper with them.

LONDON MARKET NARROW.

Military Situation Restrains Dealings in Stocks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 12.—Stocks were inactive in the week just closed, the public's attention being still diverted by the great military happenings, particularly at Verdun, and problems presented by war finance. The desirability of an issue of premium bonds in order to tempt the wage-earning class to invest in Government securities is again being widely discussed, with indications of growing support to some money-raising device of this sort. The Government's intentions are still quite obscure, but a decision will probably be reached very shortly. Current expenditures are still being easily provided for by sales of Exchequer bonds and Treasury bills, the amount of the latter sold last week showing a substantial increase.

The inquiry for investment bonds is very small, and prices fluctuated last week within narrow limits, showing no pronounced trend. The speculative issues likewise enjoyed little activity save for Kaffir gold shares, which burst into prominence in the closing days, prices advancing smartly in some instances. German and Austrian securities were hard to sell, with quotations weak and at low records. Continued depreciation of German exchange, indicating the complete failure of manipulative tactics, is attracting much attention in financial circles.

The discount market was rendered slightly more interesting by the offering of Russian bills guaranteed by the State bank and accepted by the leading British banks and accepting houses. These bills have three months' currency, are being placed at 5 1-16 per cent. Money is in steady demand owing to large transfers of funds to the Treasury on account of the income and other taxes.

Metal market dealings were resumed on Monday after the Minister of Munitions had issued an explanatory statement defining the class of engagements which can be entered into. The object of the regulations is to stop speculation, not to restrict legitimate trading.

BOURSE HAS A FIRM TONE.

Reflects Confidence in Outcome of Verdun Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 12.—Confidence in the outcome of the fighting around Verdun is reflected on the Bourse, the tone of the market now being decidedly firm. The Bourse has been unshaken throughout. Three per cent. rentes continued their advance and closed the week at 62.60, but the war loan was a trifle easier at 88.

Athens has been buying Greek funds. Haitians are still improving, especially the 5 per cent. gold issue, which has gained 60 francs since the last settlement day. French bank stocks were firmer on satisfactory annual reports. The Spanish group was steady and coppers were particularly strong after a reaction early in the week.

The Treasury will resume issuing 5 per cent. national defense bonds on March 20. No bonds have been issued since last November. The issue price is to be 96.50, and the bonds are to be redeemable between 1920 and 1925 at par. Exchange continues upward. Sterling closed at 28.14 bid and New York cables at 5.90 bid.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 3, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Aug. 4, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1913
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	5½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5	May 25, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1914

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 11, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$15,665,000	$225,356,000
Same period last year	12,708,000	127,015,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.60	86.48	87.35	86.47
Same period a year ago	82.98	82.71	83.97	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	84½	84½	84½	2
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	105½	103½	105½	21½
A. G.M.stub.cfs.1st pd.	103	99½	103	43
A. G. M. sub.cfs.,f.p.	103	100	103	74
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	59
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	99½	98½	99	7½
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102½	102½	102½	19
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97½	97½	97½	131
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103½	103½	103½	2
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104	104	104	1
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87	87	87	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	112	111	111	50½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92¾	91½	91½	156
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	106½	106½	106½	193½
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	27
Am. Thread 4s	98½	98½	98½	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	65½	65½	65½	2
Ann Arbor 4s	64¼	63½	63½	11
Armour & Co. 4½	94½	94½	94½	34
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94½	94½	94½	80
A.,T.&S.F. cv.4s,'60	104	103½	103½	45
A.,T.&S.F. cv.4s,'55	103	103	103	1
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101½	101½	3
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	87½	87½	87½	2
A.,T.&S.F.adj.4s,stp.	87¾	87¾	87¾	18
A.,T.& S.F.Tr. 5s,L.4s.	91	90½	91	13
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92¼	92	92	30
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	87	86½	86½	47
At., C. L. unif. 4½s	92½	91¾	92½	60
Atl. & Danville 2d 4s	81	81	81	1
Baldwin Loco. 5s	105	105	105	3
Balt. & O. pr. l. 3½s	93¼	92½	93	54½
B. & O. gold 4s	91¾	91½	91½	138
B. & O. cv. 4½s	97	96¾	96¾	190½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	91¾	91½	91½	51
B. & O. temp. ctf. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	61
B.&O.P., L.E.&W.V.	89½	89	89½	26
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	102	101½	101½	27
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103½	103½	47
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	99½	99½	99½	12
Bklyn.City R.R.1st 5s	101	101	101	1
B. R. T. g. 5s	103	102¾	102¾	3
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101¼	100½	101	64
B'klyn U. El. 5s	102	102	102	6
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	102	102	102	8
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	106	105¾	105¾	11
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
Bush Term. 5s	92	92	92	5
Bush. Term. Bldgs. 5s	88½	88½	88½	10
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	98½	98¼	98¼	17
Can. Ry. cons. 5s	103	103	103	2
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	2
Central Leather 5s	102	101½	101½	57
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	118	117¾	117¾	3
C. of N. J. gn. 5s, rg.	117¼	117¼	117¼	1
Cent. New Eng. 4s	81½	81½	81½	6
Central Pacific 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	74
Central Vt. 4s	80	80	80	4
Ches. & Ohio cons. 5s	105½	105½	105½	3
" ref. & ter. 5s	88	87½	87½	52
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	92¾	91¾	92¼	33
C.&O.,R.&A. 1st cn.4s	85½	85½	85½	2
Chicago & Alton 3½s	44½	44½	44½	3
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93¾	92¾	93¾	22
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	2½
C., B. & Q. 5s, reg.	99¼	99¼	99¼	23
C., B. & Q. Neb. ext. 4s	98	98	98	7
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3½s	85¾	85¼	85¾	43
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	95	95	95	4
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
Chic. & E. Ill cons. 6s	104½	104½	104½	10
Chic. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	79	79	79	1
Chic. & Erie 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Chi. Gt. West 4s	72	71¾	72	16
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s. A	92¾	92¼	92¾	37
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, S. B.	107½	107	107½	107½
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92¾	92½	92¾	27
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	103¾	103¼	103¼	12
Chi., M. & St. P. gn. 3½s, Ser. H	80½	80¼	80½	30
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	101¾	100¾	100¾	110½
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	10
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	11
C., M. & St. P. W. & M. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
C., M. & P. S. 4s	91¾	91¼	91¼	33
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	8
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82	81½	82	20
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	116	116	116	13
C. & N. W., St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	107	106½	107	21
Chicago Rys. 5s	98½	98¼	98¼	24
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85¾	85½	85¾	11
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	66½	65½	66¼	91
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	45	43	45	24
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., ons stamp	43	42¼	42¼	162
C., St. P. & M. 6s	118½	118¼	118¼	3
Chi. & W. I. cons. 4s	80	78½	78½	21
Chile Copper 7s	130½	129¼	130	356½
C.,C.,C. & St.L. gen. 4s	78½	77½	78¼	10
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	80	80	80	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	10
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	101	101	101	3
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	5
Col. Industrial 5s	75½	75	75	7
Col. Midland 1st 4s	9	9	9	48
Col. Mid. 4s, tr. r.	8½	8½	8½	5
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92½	92	92	3
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85¾	84¾	85	27
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	100	100	100	1
Cons. Gas cv. 6s	122	121	122	122
Corn Pr. ref.s.f.5s,'34	98½	97¾	98¼	16
Cub.-Am.Sug.cl.tr.6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	59
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	37½
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	107	106¾	106¾	19
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97	96¾	97	12
D. & H. 1len sq. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	57	56½	56½	51
D. & R. G. con. 4s	77¾	77¼	77¾	3
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	3
Det. Ed. ref. 5s	101	101	101	1
Detroit United 4½s	77¼	77	77¼	3
Dist. Securities 5s	72¾	71½	72¾	163
Du Pont Powder 4½s	105	105	105	15
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	106	106	106	2
Erie 1st cons. 7s	110¾	110¼	110¾	6
Erie 1st con. 4s	85	84½	85	38
Erie gen. 4s	75¼	74¾	75¼	48
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	71¾	71¾	71¾	21
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	78½	78	78	66
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	10
Fla. Cen. & Pa. con. 5s	103	103	103	2
Fla. Cent. & Pa. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
Ft. W. & R. G. 4s	64	63	63	7
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	14½
Gen. Electric 3½s	82	82	82	6
Granby Con. 6s, Ser. A	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
Granby con. 6s, sta.	107½	107½	107½	2
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	34
Gt. Falls P. s. f. 5s	101	101	101	5
Green Bay deb. B	11¼	11	11	8
Havana Elec. 5s	89½	89¼	89¼	3
Hocking Valley 4½s	95¾	95¾	95¾	1
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	103½	103½	103½	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	73½	73¼	73¼	65
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	30¾	30½	30¾	24
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	90½	90¼	90¼	18
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	90	90¼	90¼	24
Ill. Cent., Cairo B 4s	92½	92½	92½	2
Ill. Cent., C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	102¼	101¾	102¼	13
Illinois Steel 4½s	91¼	91¼	91½	20
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	148
Indiana Steel 5s	108½	103½	103¼	4
Inter-Met. 4½s	73¾	73¼	73½	126
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	187¾	181	187¾	15
Insp. Cop. 6s, '22	187¾	180	186	88
Int. Ag. Cor.col.tr.5s	79	79	79	25
Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾	15
Inter. M. M. 4½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	6
Inter. M. M. 4s, t. r.	98¾	96¼	97½	636
Int. Paper 6s	102½	102½	102½	2
Int. Paper conv. 5s	84	83¾	83¾	4
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	74	74	74	3
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	57½	56	57½	19
Jeff. & Clear. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Kan. & Mich. 1st 4s	84	83	83	4
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110¼	110	110	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	76	75¾	75¾	44
Kansas City So. 5s	92¾	92	92¼	19
Kansas City So. 3s	70¾	70¼	70¼	3
K. C. & Pacific 4s	61	61	61	12
Kan. City Term. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	4
Kentucky Cent. 4s	88½	87½	88½	13
Kings Co. El. 4s	86	84½	86	3
Kings Co. El. L. & P. Co. 6s	126	126	126	1
Knox. & Ohio 1st 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	100	97¾	99½	89
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	94	93¾	94	109
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101½	101¼	101¾	4
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102¾	102¼	102¼	5
Lake Shore 3½s	85¾	85¼	85¼	25
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¼	94½	95¼	44
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95	94¾	94¾	67
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	5
Leh V. of N. Y. 4½s	102	100¾	102	4
Lehigh V. Coal 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
Lizgett & Myers 7s	127	126¾	127	10
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¼	102	102¼	20
Long Island ref. 4s	89¾	88½	89	20½
Long Island con. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Long Isl. Ferry 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
Lorillard 7s	127	127	127	2
Lorillard 5s	102¼	101¾	101¾	3
Louis. & Jeff. E. 4s	92½	92½	92½	1
Louis & N. unif. 4s	95	94½	94½	15
L. & N. coll. tr. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	4
L. & N., S.L. Div. 6s	107	107	107	1
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	12
L. & N., So. Mon. 1st 4s	81	81	81	2
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, '63	102¾	102¾	102¾	9
L. & N., P. & M. 4s	90	90	90	13
L. & N., P. & At. 6s	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Man. con. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	92¾	92¾	92¾	30
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s, A.	110	110	110	1
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s, C.	109¾	108½	108½	9
M. & St. L. ref. 5s	61½	60	60	28
M. & St. L. con. 5s	89	89	89	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	93½	93	93¼	8
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	2
Mo., Kan. & Okla. 5s	60	60	60	4
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	74½	73	73¼	72½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	44¼	43½	43½	30
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	53	52¾	52¾	12
Mo., K. & T. s.f.4½s	39	38½	39	13
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	52	50	50	23
Mo. Pacific 4s	39¾	39¾	39¾	5
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100½	100¼	100½	7
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	88½	88½	88½	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, stf. t. r., sts.	85	85	85	5
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	91¼	91	91¼	21
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, 1917, col. tr.	91¼	90	90	11
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917, col. t. r., sts.	86	86	86	3
Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	75	75	75	½
Mob. & Ohio, new 6s	114	114	114	1
Montana Power 5s	97	96¾	96¾	31
Morris & Essex 3½s	87½	87½	87½	15
N. C. & St. L., Jasper Br. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Nassau Electric 4s	76	76	76	2
Nat. E. & Sta. 5s	98	97½	97½	48
Nat. Tube 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	8
Newark Gas 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
N. Y. Air B. Co. 6s	104	104	104	3
N. Or. Ry. & L. 4½s	80	80	80	1
N. Y. B. M. Bch. 5s	104½	103½	103¾	2
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114¾	114¼	114¼	193½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	83¾	82¾	82¾	47
N. Y. C. gn. 3½s, r.	82	82	82	1
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	95	94¾	94¾	118
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92½	92½	92½	106
N. Y. C. eq. 5s, '18	102	102	102	3
N. Y. C. eq. 5s, '19	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	77¾	76¾	77	14
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, reg	76	75	76	11
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	78½	78½	78½	1
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Sr. A.	86¾	86½	86¾	25
N.Y.C. & St.L. 1st 4s	94½	94½	94½	10
N. Y. Con. R. R. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	35
N. Y. Dock 4s	75	74	75	4
N. Y. & E. 2d ext. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
N.Y.G.,E.L.H.& P. 5s	105½	105½	105½	22
N.Y.G.,E.L.H.& P. 4s	86¾	86½	86¾	9
N. Y., N. J. 1st 5s	101	101	101	1
N.Y.,N.H. & H. cv. 6s	114½	114½	114¾	13½
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. deb. 4s, '56	80	80	80	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	1
N. Y. Rep. ref. 4s	77½	76¾	77	78
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	62	61¾	61¾	155
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	88½	88½	88½	2
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	74
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	78½	78½	78½	1
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93¾	93¼	93¾	9
Norf. & W., Poca C. & C. 4s	89¾	89¼	89¼	25
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	117¾	115	117¾	9
Nor. Pacific 4s	98¾	98¼	98¾	107½
Nor. Pacific 3s	66¾	66	66¼	188
Ohio River gen. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	3
Ont. Pow. 4½s	93¾	93	93	6
Ore. R. R. & N. cn. 4s	92	92	92	1
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93¾	93¼	93¼	63
Ore.-Wash. R.R. & N. 4s	86¾	85¾	86¾	46½
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101	100¾	100¾	17
Penn. 4s, 1948	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	99¼	99¼	99¼	36
Penn. consol. 4½s	106	105½	105½	79
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102	102	102	1
Penn. gn. 4½s, tm.	102¼	102	102¼	115
Peo. Gas, C., ref. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	8
Peo. Gas, Chi., con. 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	67¼	67¼	67¼	7
Phila. Co. conv. 5s	93¾	93¼	93¾	15
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s	87	87	87	3
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	102½	102½	102½	9
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I	102	102	102	1
Poca. Cons. coll. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¼	8
Public Service 5s	90¾	89¾	89¾	34
Ry. S. Sp. 1st Oc. 5s	95¾	95½	95¾	1
Ry. St. Spr. La. T. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Reading gen. 4s	95¼	94¾	95	108
Rep. Iron & S. 5s, '40	99½	99	99½	90
Rio G. & W. 1st 4s	75½	74¾	74¾

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 11, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,098,280	32,876,069
Same period a year ago	1,126,988	11,637,775

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	87.57	85.22	91.87	83.49
Same period a year ago	62.05	60.93	64.68	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	135¾	Feb. 17	ADAMS EXPRESS.	140⅞	140	140⅞	+ 2⅞	1,400
26⅝	Jan. 7	17½	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines††	22⅝	17½	22	+ 2⅝	105,500
10¼	Jan. 7	8¾	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.††	10	8¾	10	+ 1	10,950
83¼	Feb. 9	75¼	Mar. 3	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	81¼	28⅞	80	+ 1½	19,700
83	Jan. 3	75¾	Mar. 3	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	79½	77	79	+ 2	4,825
72¼	Jan. 3	65	Feb. 28	Am. Ag. Chemical.	68	67¾	68	+ 2	1,750
99½	Jan. 5	96⅞	Feb. 7	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	98	97½	97½	— ½	350
71⅜	Feb. 10	61¼	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar.	69½	67¾	69	+ 1½	9,600
96¼	Feb. 8	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	95½	95½	95¼	— ½	200
103½	Jan. 28	100¼	Mar. 8	Am. Brake S. & F.	100¾	100¾	100¾	— 1½	100
195½	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	175	165	175		200
64¾	Jan. 17	56⅛	Mar. 1	Am. Can	61	58⅝	60¾	+ 2¼	39,300
113⅝	Jan. 26	106½	Feb. 15	Am. Can pf.	111¾	111	111½	+ ½	1,048
78	Jan. 7	63¾	Jan. 31	Am. Car & Fdy.	70¾	69¾	70	+ 3½	21,520
119½	Mar. 11	117	Feb. 1	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	119½	119½	119½	+ 1½	114
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal†	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	154⅞	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products.	164	158	162½	+ 4⅞	3,300
116½	Feb. 15	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	..	..	115½	..	....
115½	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.,s.c.f.p.	..	..	115¼	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	51¼	Jan. 31	Am. Cotton Oil	54	52	54	+ 2	800
100	Feb. 7	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	100	100	100	..	2
140½	Jan. 4	126¾	Mar. 9	Am. Express	128½	126¾	127⅝	— 2¼	700
12	Jan. 3	9⅜	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	10½	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛	1,600
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	49¼	47	49	+ 1	2,300
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities.	29⅝	28¾	29¼	+ 1	2,600
23½	Jan. 26	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	21⅞	20½	21⅜	+ ⅛	5,310
43½	Jan. 15	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	40½	38½	40	— 1	2,500
73⅜	Mar. 10	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	73⅜	68⅝	73	+ 3½	118,810
103	Jan. 27	99¾	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	102½	101½	102⅜	+ ½	1,610
9⅜	Jan. 19	8	Mar. 4	Am. Malt Corp'n	9¼	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛	500
36⅝	Mar. 9	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	36¾	33¾	35½	+ 2½	2,335
113⅜	Jan. 4	95⅛	Mar. 1	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	109½	97⅝	101⅝	+ 3⅞	112,933
114⅝	Feb. 3	111½	Feb. 15	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112	111⅝	112	..	500
93⅜	Jan. 7	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	93¼	93	93	..	500
87¼	Jan. 25	85⅝	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf.-B.	86½	86½	86½	— ⅛	1,750
148⅞	Jan. 10	145	Mar. 11	Am. Snuff	145	145	145	— 3⅞	100
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	108	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	48½	Mar. 8	Am. Steel Foundries	53½	48½	53	+ 3	5,750
116½	Jan. 8	107¾	Mar. 8	Am. Sugar Ref.	112¾	107¾	109	— 2	11,500
118¾	Jan. 4	116	Feb. 15	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116⅞	116	116	— ½	480
68	Feb. 14	63¾	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable.	..	..	68	..	....
128⅝	Mar. 11	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	128⅝	127½	128⅝	+ 1½	6,300
200¾	Feb. 3	186	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	200	197	199¼	+ 1½	1,800
108½	Feb. 8	105¼	Feb. 28	Am. Tob. pf., new.	107¾	106½	106¾	— ⅜	400
54⅝	Mar. 10	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	54⅝	52	53⅝	+ 1⅞	21,950
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	102	98¼	100⅞	+ 2⅝	6,900
13⅜	Jan. 4	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛	300
89	Mar. 10	65¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	89	79¼	87	+ 8½	95,800
92⅜	Feb. 14	82½	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.†.	87⅝	85⅝	86½	+ 1⅛	74,900
8	Jan. 4	5⅝	Mar. 1	Assets Realization.	..	..	5⅝	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	68½	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅝	500
108½	Jan. 4	101⅞	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103¼	102⅝	103	+ ⅝	4,200
102	Feb. 23	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅞	101¼	101¼	— ¼	1,100
115	Jan. 3	110	Mar. 1	Atl. Coast Line.	110	110	110	..	300
..	.....	..	.....		..	..	..	..	....
118⅝	Jan. 8	99¼	Mar. 1	BALD. LOCO. WKS	108¼	101½	106⅛	+ 4⅞	119,200
109½	Feb. 23	107½	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
96	Jan. 4	85	Mar. 1	Balt. & Ohio.	88⅝	86⅜	87¾	+ 1⅝	7,167
80	Jan. 15	75¼	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76¾	76	76½	+ ½	1,750
3⅝	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2¾	2	2⅝	+ ⅛	6,950
495	Mar. 10	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	495	467	488½	+20½	2,035
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf.	132	131	132	+ 2	350
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	84⅜	Feb. 15	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	87	85	85	+ ½	1,100
132	Jan. 14	129½	Feb. 28	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	131½	..	....
55¾	Feb. 23	50⅝	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	53⅝	..	....
99¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	96½	..	....
14	Jan. 12	9⅜	Jan. 31	Bruns. T. & RR. sec	12⅜	11	11½	+ 1⅛	8,100
93	Feb. 3	90	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	93	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	*109⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	81	Mar. 3	Burns Bros.	..	..	81	..	....
*100	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	115	115	115	+ ½	100
31	Jan. 11	21½	Feb. 28	Butterick Co.	..	..	29⅝	..	....
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior†‡	105¼	94⅜	98	+12⅝	82,950
42⅝	Jan. 3	21	Mar. 7	CAL. PETROLEUM	29½	21	24	— 4⅝	87,950
80⅝	Jan. 3	48¾	Mar. 8	Cal. Petroleum pf.	61¼	48¾	54	— 6½	18,700
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern.	58½	58¼	58¼	..	11
183⅜	Jan. 8	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific.	166⅞	164¼	164⅝	— ⅞	5,600
88⅝	Jan. 18	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Tr. M.pf	85	85	85	..	300
56½	Jan. 18	51⅛	Jan. 31	Central Leather	54½	52¾	54	+ 1⅜	10,800
111½	Mar. 7	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	111½	110	110	+ 1	500
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	290	..	....
*140	Jan. 8	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*140	..	....
94	Mar. 6	89½	Feb. 28	Chandler Motor	94	92	92	+ ⅞	3,400
66⅜	Jan. 5	60½	Jan. 31	Ches. & Ohio.	62¼	60¾	61	+ ¾	6,400
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton.	..	..	8⅞	..	....
20	Jan. 3	20	Jan. 3	Chicago & Alton pf	..	..	20	..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	12½	Jan. 26	Chicago Great West.	13	12½	13	+ ⅛	1,200
38⅜	Jan. 4	34	Jan. 31	Chi. Great West pf.	35½	34⅝	35½	+ 1⅜	1,300
102¼	Jan. 3	92¼	Mar. 1	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94	92¼	93⅜	+ ⅛	5,400
136½	Jan. 5	128	Feb. 16	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129⅜	129½	129¼	+ ⅛	800
134⅞	Jan. 3	125½	Mar. 1	Chi. & Northwestern	128½	126	126½	+ ⅛	380
175	Jan. 11	174	Mar. 8	Chi. & N. W. pf.	174	174	174	— 1	100
20⅝	Feb. 7	15⅜	Mar. 8	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18	15⅞	17	— ⅝	18,700
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 10	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
136	Jan. 27	136	Jan. 27	Chi., St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	138	..	....
25⅝	Jan. 5	22½	Feb. 1	Chile Copper†	23⅜	22¼	22⅞	..	3,300
60	Feb. 19	51⅜	Jan. 31	Chino Copper††	55¾	55½	55½	..	21,900
47⅞	Jan. 11	39	Feb. 10	C., C., C. & St. L.	40	40	40	..	100
76	Jan. 11	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	75	70⅝	75	+ 2	300
..	.....	..	.....	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	79¼	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	70	Feb. 23	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	70	70	70	..	825
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	109	..	....
53	Jan. 4	39¾	Mar. 1	Col. Fuel & Iron.	44⅞	41	44¼	+ 2⅝	20,400
32½	Jan. 8	26	Mar. 1	Col. & Southern.	26	26	26	..	300
55	Jan. 13	47½	Mar. 7	Col. & South. 1st pf.	48¼	47½	48¼	— 2⅜	200
48	Jan. 11	48	Jan. 11	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
52⅜	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co.	46½	46	46	— ½	400
115	Jan. 4	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	..	..	108¼	..	....
144⅜	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	133⅜	132½	133⅝	+ 1¼	2,400
88	Mar. 10	73¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	88	80⅝	83	+ 2⅜	9,500
108	Jan. 4	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	108	108	108	+ 2	100
25¼	Jan. 25	19¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref.	23⅜	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛	39,250
101½	Jan. 14	95	Jan. 6	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	100	97¼	99	+ 1½	3,300
41	Feb. 19	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	41	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*38	Jan. 31	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*38	..	....
86½	Feb. 4	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	86	78¾	84½	+11⅜	279,600
118½	Feb. 4	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	116½	113½	113⅝	+ 1⅞	2,200
206	Feb. 3	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar.	205	198	205	+13	2,920
109⅝	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	106	105½	106	..	200
..	.....	..	.....		..	..	..	..	....
98½	Feb. 14	94¼	Mar. 10	DEERE & CO. pf.	94½	94½	94½	— ½	300
154¼	Jan. 19	149¾	Mar. 1	Delaware & Hudson.	150⅜	149½	150⅜	+ 1½	500
225	Jan. 6	218	Mar. 4	Del., Lack. & West.	218	218	218	..	100
14	Jan. 3	9	Feb. 19	Denver & Rio Gr.	..	..	9	..	....
24	Jan. 3	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	16¼	15	16¼	— ⅜	400
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	132¾	131	132¾	+ 1½	501
4⅝	Mar. 6	4¼	Mar. 3	Detroit Edison rts.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛	843
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
88½	Feb. 18	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	87½	86⅜	87½	+ 2¼	420
106	Jan. 15	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	105	103½	105	+ 2½	300
50⅜	Feb. 5	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	48⅞	45¾	47⅜	+ 2⅛	19,950
25½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines††	25	24¼	24¾	+ ⅝	2,400
6	Jan. 11	5	Jan. 26	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	5	..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	10	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....		..	..	..	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	60¼	Jan. 31	Elec. Storage Bat.	63½	63¼	63½	+ ¼	800
43⅝	Jan. 3	35	Jan. 31	Erie	37⅝	36	36⅞	+ 1	89,600
59¼	Jan. 3	50¾	Jan. 31	Erie 1st pf.	53	51¾	52	+ ½	5,100
54½	Jan. 3	43	Mar. 8	Erie 2d pf.	45	43½	45	+ 1	900
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	28	Mar. 7	FED. MIN. & SM.	31	28	31	+ ¼	600
57½	Jan. 7	50¾	Feb. 29	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	54½	53	53	+ 2⅝	1,600
310	Mar. 9	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL.	310	305	310	+25	581
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf.	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+ 1¾	486
178½	Jan. 17	165	Mar. 1	General Electric	170½	167½	169½	+ 2½	2,650
495	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	470	460	469½	+ 9½	1,700
116½	Jan. 3	110¾	Feb. 4	General Motors pf.	112⅜	112½	112⅜	— ¼	300
111¾	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	111¼	..	....
72¾	Mar. 11	69¾	Mar. 9	Kelly Spring Tire†.	72½	69¾	72⅜	..	4,581
57⅜	Mar. 8	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper	57⅝	54⅝	56½	+ 1¾	161,236
3¾	Jan. 19	3½	Jan. 19	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	3¾	..	....
130	Feb. 3	128½	Mar. 2	Kings Co. E. L. & P	129½	128½	129½	+ 1	837
..	.....	..	.....	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	110	..	....
86	Jan. 6	72⅜	Mar. 1	LACK. STEEL CO.	76⅞	75⅛	77¼	+ 2¼	12,010
107¾	Feb. 9	104¼	Jan. 28	Laclede Gas	106	106	106	+ 1	100
16½	Jan. 8	12	Jan. 26	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	14	..	....
41	Jan. 8	35	Feb. 2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	36½	36½	36½	— ½	100

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
53	Feb. 19	45½	Mar. 1	Lee Rubber Tire	51¼	49½	50½	+ ⅛	5,600
83	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	78½	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛	4,500
265	Jan. 4	249¾	Mar. 3	Liggett & Myers	255	255	255	+ 5	100
122	Mar. 3	119	Jan. 12	Liggett & Myers pf.	122	122	122	..	114
22¾	Jan. 11	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛	100
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	16½	15	15	..	200
91¼	Jan. 13	82⅝	Mar. 7	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	82½	82⅜	82½	— 2½	200
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	80	..	....
196⅝	Mar. 1	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	196	196	196	+ 1½	100
120	Mar. 3	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
130⅝	Jan. 13	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	122	121¼	122	— 1¼	200
..	.....	..	.....		..	..	..	..	....
91	Feb. 10	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	81⅝	80½	80½	+ ⅛	200
68	Mar. 4	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	67	68	..	300
..	.....	..	.....	Manhattan Beach.	..	..	3	..	....
131⅜	Jan. 28	122½	Feb. 15	Manhat. Elev. std.	130¼	130	130¼	+ ¼	300
60	Jan. 5	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	55	..	....
109	Jan. 18	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	109	..	....
75⅝	Jan. 3	57¼	Mar. 2	Maxwell Motors	62⅞	58⅝	60	+ ⅞	14,900
93	Jan. 3	82	Mar. 1	Max. Motors 1st pf.	85	83½	84½	+ 3	2,742
49	Jan. 3	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	46½	45½	45¾	+ ¾	2,500
62	Jan. 4	50¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	..	..	53	..	....
105	Feb. 14	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	105	105	105	+ 2½	100
129⅝	Jan. 3	93¼	Mar. 1	Mexican Petroleum.	105¾	99¼	103	+ 3½	146,850
105⅝	Jan. 3	93	Mar. 1	Mex. Petroleum pf.	101¾	98½	99	+ 1	1,800
39	Jan. 4	33⅞	Mar. 1	Miami Copper†††	36¾	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛	12,350
•130	Jan. 3	•125	Jan. 22	Michigan Central	..	..	•127	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 4	4	Mar. 1	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	5	..	300
38⅛	Jan. 6	15½	Feb. 2	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	15½	..	....
119	Jan. 3	110	Mar. 4	Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M.	..	..	119	..	....
137	Jan. 3	135	Jan. 13	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf.	135	135	135	— ⅝	100
75½	Jan. 13	75	Jan. 3	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.11.	..	..	75	..	....
7¾	Jan. 13	3⅝	Mar. 8	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	4⅞	3⅝	4¼	— ⅛	3,700
16½	Jan. 4	10⅝	Mar. 10	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	12¾	10⅝	11	— 2⅛	2,700
6⅝	Jan. 17	4	Jan. 3	Missouri Pacific.	5	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛	800
6¼	Jan. 14	4	Jan. 3	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs.	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛	200
98	Mar. 7	98	Mar. 7	Moline Plow 1st pf.	98	98	98	..	100
78¼	Jan. 5	68¾	Mar. 1	Montana Power	77¾	74	77	+ 3	1,800
114⅛	Feb. 23	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	..	50
..	.....	..	.....	Mont. Ward & Co.pf	..	..	112	..	....
81¼	Feb. 4	81⅛	Feb. 17	Morris & Essex†	..	..	81½	..	....
136	Mar. 8	130	Jan. 24	NASH., C. & ST. L.	136	136	136	+ 6	167
125	Jan. 11	120½	Feb. 28	Nat. Biscuit	121¾	120½	121¾	+ ¾	800
129	Feb. 8	125	Jan. 3	Nat. Biscuit pf.	..	..	126¾	..	....
81½	Jan. 18	73	Mar. 8	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	73	73	73	— 1	100
113	Feb. 1	110	Mar. 10	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	110	110	110	— 1½	100
29⅜	Jan. 5	22½	Feb. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	26½	26	25⅝	+ 1½	4,150
97½	Feb. 18	92	Jan. 14	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	97	97	97	..	200
73⅞	Jan. 19	64⅞	Feb. 28	Nat. Lead Co.	69¾	66¾	67½	+ 2¼	6,700
115	Jan. 22	112	Feb. 9	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	113¾	113⅛	113¾	— ⅝	100
24	Feb. 18	23½	Jan. 21	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,1st pf	..	..	23½	..	....
9⅝	Jan. 3	7¾	Jan. 21	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,2d pf.	7¾	7½	7½	..	900
16⅝	Feb. 23	15	Jan. 31	Nev. Con. Cop.†††	16½	15⅞	16	+ ⅛	4,300
153½	Jan. 15	137	Mar. 1	New York Air Brake	146¾	140	145¾	+ 5⅞	3,550
111½	Jan. 19	101⅜	Feb. 28	N. Y. C. & H. R.	105	103	104½	+ ⅝	18,900
45	Jan. 13	33¾	Feb. 26	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ 4	100
90⅝	Feb. 15	84½	Feb. 19	N.Y.,C.& St.L.1st pf	..	..	84½	..	....
66	Jan. 12	52¼	Feb. 26	N.Y.,C.&St.L.2d pf.	57½	57½	57½	+ 6¼	100
16½	Feb. 11	10	Feb. 9	New York Dock.	..	..	14	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	New York Dock pf.	..	..	•25	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..

Net Earnings of the

Gulf States Steel Co.

so far this year are at the rate of

over 20% on

the Common Stock after allowing for the dividend on the first and second preferred. All three issues will shortly be listed on the New York Stock Exchange and should command much higher prices.

Market and particulars on request.

DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

By-Products Coke
Amer. Graphophone
Santa Cecelia Sugar
Cent. Aguirre Sugar

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Aluminum Co. of America
American Thermos Bottle
Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola
American Chicle
Bankers Trust
Binghamton Ry. 1st Cons. 5s
Binghamton Gas Works 1st 5s
E. W. Bliss
Eastern Steel 1st 5s
Great Northern Paper
Hudson Navigation 6s
Ingersoll-Rand
Jos. Dixon Crucible
New Jersey Zinc
New Jersey Steamboat 1st 5s
New York Shipbuilding
Phelps, Dodge & Co.
Pacific Coast
Victor Talking Machine
Winchester Repeating Arms
Washington Steel & Ordnance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BANK
and
TRUST COMPANY STOCKS

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4848

WANTED

50 DAYTON POWER COM. & PFD.
200 N. Y., HOND. ROSARIO MINING
200 U. S. FINISHING COM. & PFD.
100 ADIRONDACK POWER PFD.
10 BING'TON RY. 1ST CONS. 5s, 1931
10 BUFF. & SUSQ. DEB. 5s, 1926
15 BUF.-L.ERIE TRAC.1st &Ref.5s,1936
25 LACK. IRON & STEEL 5s, 1926
10 BUFF. RY. CONS. 5s, 1931

FOR SALE

80 UNITED GAS & ELEC. COM.
100 AMERICAN SUMATRA COM.
200 INT. STEAM PUMP PFD.
10 INT. SILVER 1ST 6s, 1948
10 INT. SILVER DEB. 6s, 1933
10 BING'TON RY. 1ST CONS. 5s, 1931
10 U. N. WAXED & PAPER CO. 6s, 1920
100 ONTARIO POWER
100 NIAGARA FALLS POWER

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Cities Service Issues

Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Pwr.
Common & Preferred

American Light & Tract.
Common & Preferred

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam
Telephone 3100 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

Celluloid Co. STOCK

Bought—Sold—Quoted

GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co. 5s
N. Y. & Porto Rico S. S. Co. 5s
Lincoln Gas & Elec. Lt. Co. 5s
Detroit & Suburban Gas Co. 5s
Indiana Lighting Co. 1st 4s
Lacombe Electric Co. 1st 5s

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Cities Service

Stranahan & Co.
120 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 11, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do 6% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	75	77
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	*2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	135	136
Do pf. ($50).	1,069,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	†2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	377	382
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	112	115
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	64	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 3, 16	86	87
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	45	47
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	75	78
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8¼
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	57
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	17
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33..	1,000,000	..	S	M. & N.	82	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 16	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	64	69
Au. Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '40..	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Bing. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '31.	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Birm. Ry. & Lt. 6s, '57.	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	96½	96½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	90
B'y C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	82	85
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	85
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	87½	88
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106¼	106½
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,177,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,804,400	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 5s, '99...	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
Cities Serv....	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	130	133
Do pf.	26,168,428	½	M	Mar 1, 16	77	78
C.L. H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Cl.R.1st 5s,'51	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	27½	28½
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,15	99	101
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	4,130,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93½
C.R. G. & E., pf.	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
Com. Pr., R. & L.	831,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	85	90
Do pf.	18,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	61	63
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	85	87
C.G.,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	101
C. T. of N. J.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	89	90
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	71	72
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	104
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99
East. P. & L. conv. 5s,'15	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	72	76
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	100	..
Emp. District. Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	79	82
Ev. Ry. & Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	94
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	96
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T..	4,750,000	..	..	.....	11	14
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	48	49
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
G. W'n Pow. deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	98½
Do 1st 5s,'46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	105
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33..	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	62
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75½	76
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	25	27½
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	56	58
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	63	75
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
K.C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'23	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	95½
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s...	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	98½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	326,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925....	2,000,000	3	S	A. & O.	96	97½
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	85	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26..	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	72	75
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do ref. 5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	85
N. Jersey Ry con. 5s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79¼
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	84	88
N. O. L. & P. Do pf	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	18
N. St. Power Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	59	62
N.T.Tr. 5s, '33	5,975,000	..	..	.....	49¼	50½
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s,2004	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	92	93½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C.B.R.& E. 1st 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	98
Ont. Power..	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97¼
Do 1st 5s,'43	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 1, 16	..	55
Do db. 6s,'21	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	95½
O.E Ry.5s,'33	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	98	..
Ozark P.& W.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	1,500,000	..	..	.....	20	30
Pontiac Light 5s, '47....	2,350,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	100
P.G. El.5s,'35	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95¼
Pub. S. C. ofs of N. J.....	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Rep. R. & L.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104¼	105
Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	25	27
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y..	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	70	74
Roch., Syr. & E.R.5s,'45	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¼
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	50	51
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
St.Jo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	87
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scran.E.5s,'37	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scrn. Ry($50)	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	104
Do pf. ($50)	2,000,200	..	..	.....	80	..
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '20.	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle L. & P. 5s, '49..	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	..
	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	93

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 11, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	89	91
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	104	105½
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	98	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102½
Spfd. (O.) L. H.& P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s.....	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$8¼	$9¼
Do pr. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,15	$30½	$31½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	85
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88½
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '35	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	13
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	48	51
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92¾	93¾
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83½
U. L. & Rys. 1st pf....	6,899,568	..	..	.....	51	53
Do 1st pf...	7,713,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	75	77
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,288,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	19	20½
Do 6s, 1922..	16,609,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	96
Wash.R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	83½	88
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 16	80½	81
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80¾	80¾
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	84	90
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	17½	18
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	58½	59½
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'51	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	B	Dec 1, 15	$42½	$45
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	96

*Also 2% in common stock. †Also 2½% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105½
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24.....	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	132	134
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	850,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	97½	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	..
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 16	94	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29..	2,568,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	62¼	62½
Old pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	91½	92½
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	89½	92½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40....	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	99
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103¼
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	105¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	76½	77
Wash'ton G. 5s '00.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106½	107¼
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	103½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo.	$4,000,000	..	..	.....	65	70
Do pf.....	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 25,16	80	83
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)..	4,495,788	1	Q	Feb 15,16	43	46
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	50½	52½
Am. Brass...	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	235	265
Am. Chicle...	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,15	67	73
Do pf.....	3,000,000	1	Q	Jan 1, 16	84	88
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	2	Q	Jan 29,16	68	72
Am. Graph's.	2,027,700	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	118	120
Do pf.....	2,179,040	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	123	127
Atlas Powder	9,400,000	¶5	Q	Mar 10,16	242	246
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	120	125
Bliss. EW.Co	1,500,000	‡1¼	Q	Dec 24,15	360	375
Do pf.....	1,500,000	2	Q	Dec 24,15	75	83
Bord. C. M..	21,364,400	4	S	Feb 15,16	111	113
Do pf.....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,15	105	107
Bush. Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	95	105
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Dec 31,15	300	330
Do pf.....	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	102	110
Celluloid	5,125,000	$3½	Q	Dec 31,15	175	179
Childs	3,000,000	..	..	Mar 10,16	61	66
Do pf.....	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,16	94	98
Colt's Arms..	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Dec 31,15	845	865
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	300	315
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.....	5,300,000	1	Q	Feb 15,16	118	120
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	92	95
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	30	32
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	69¾	70
L.V.C.S.($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	75	80
Lima Loco C 6s, 1932.....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	97
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3¾
Merg. Lino..	12,799,800	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	163	166
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	..
N. Y. Zinc..	10,000,000	4	Q	Feb 10,16	296	299
Otis Elevator	6,875,300	1¼	Q	Jan 15,16	63	65½
Do pf.....	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	91	94
Pierce Oil....	10,500,000	..	..	.....	$5¼	15½
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	74	77
Do 2d pf...	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	40	42
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	‡4	Q	Dec 31,15	140	150
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,15	100	102
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 16	103	107
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 16	220	223
Sulz. & S.P.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	88	90
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 10,16	106	107¼
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s..	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Win. R.Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2400	2500

*Ex div. ‡Also 11¼% extra. §Incl. 2% extra. ¶Incl. 8½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 10% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,15	105	115
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,16	290	295
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental...	10,000,000	..	..	.....	58	60
Fidel. & Cas..	1,000,000	20	..	.....	475	500
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	348	353
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer..	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	505	510
Germ'a. ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	325	335
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	750	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	160	175
Home Fire..	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	405	412
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	173	178
Merc. S. Dep.	450,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	95	105
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,15	115	119
Nat. Surety..	3,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	215	216
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co....	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	90	97
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	42	47
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	310	325
No. River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	98	102
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 16	580	620
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	130	170

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar...	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	110	115
Do pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Dec 15,16	325	380
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	155	170
McA. & F. pf	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
P., R.-A. T..	1,999,400	4	Q	Mar 2, 16	215	225
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	460	475
Do pf.....	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	120	122

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. &F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	18	23
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	160	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,16	178	182
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	250	300
42d St &Gr.St	745,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	225	250
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q	.....	140	150
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000

BUY—SELL

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SAPULPA REFINING CO.
SAPULPA PRODUCING CO.
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The Bank deposits of a non-resident are not taxable under the inheritance tax laws of New Jersey, and a Safe Deposit Box rented in the name of a non-resident is accessible to representatives of his estate without notice to or consent of the State.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
United Drug Company, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the United Drug Company, Inc., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the company, 36 West 31st Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of March, 1916, at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

1. To vote upon a proposition that the United Drug Company, Inc., be forthwith dissolved, in accordance with the provisions of Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

2. To act upon a proposition to sell the assets of the United Drug Company, Inc., to a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, and to take in payment therefor in whole or in part the stock of such corporation and distribute said stock among the stockholders of this corporation, in proportion to their interest therein, in accordance with Section 221 sub-division 4 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

3. To take any and all other action that may properly come before such meeting.

Dated, New York, March 3 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
LOUIS K. LIGGETT,
President.
DANIEL J. COTTER
Assistant Secretary.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by this Company of the properties of the Beaverton & Willsburg Railroad Company, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 6, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 6, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.
Dated, January 3, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE VICTOR FUEL COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1903, TO KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Article Eighth of said mortgage, that a meeting of bondholders is hereby summoned to be held at the office of the undersigned Trustee (successor to said Knickerbocker Trust Company), No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of approving an agreement between the Company and the Trustee altering and adding to said mortgage and the mortgages supplemental thereto, so as to provide for the release therefrom by the Trustee of certain lands the title to which is disputed, and pursuant thereto to effect the confirmation of title in the Company and the Trustee of other lands secured by said mortgage.

Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Eleventh Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal office, No. 705 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, April 4, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) to elect four directors to serve for a term of three years; (2) to consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee and officers of the Corporation since the Tenth Annual Meeting of its stockholders, held on April 6, 1915, and (3) to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of shares of the capital stock of the Corporation, both preferred and common, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, March 15, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 5, 1916.

Newark, New Jersey, March 3, 1916.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, 176 Remsen Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on Monday, the 27th day of March, 1916, at 11:00 o'clock in the morning, and that the annual election of directors of said company and of three inspectors of election to serve for the succeeding year will be held at the same place on the same day between the hours of 11:00 and 12:00 in the morning.

For the purpose of the annual meeting, by resolution of the Board of Directors, no transfer of stock will be made on the books of the company from the close of business on March 23rd, 1916, to the close of business on March 27th, 1916.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.
Brooklyn, February 25th, 1916.

SERVANTS AND EMPLOYERS.

First-class domestic servants seek situations in good houses. Superior employers and the better class of help brought together by The New York Times.—Advt.

LIBEL SUIT REVEALS BIG GAS CO. SECRETS

Inventor Momand, the Defendant, Says He Fought Monopoly in City Lighting.

HE DEFEATS $70,000 ACTION

Mayor Orders an Inquiry Into Charges Made in Defense of Landers's Demand for Damages.

The trial of the libel suit for $70,000 begun by George Marcellus Landers against Ragland Momand has just ended before Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court with a verdict in favor of the defendant. The story told in court by the various witnesses was of a long, hard fight between two gas concerns for big contracts for lighting in the principal cities of the United States. Mr. Landers was twice Mayor of New Britain, Conn.; he was once President of the Connecticut Senate, and he was recently defeated for Lieutenant Governor of that State on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Momand is a gas expert and an inventor of gas lamps. In 1913 he was Vice President and General Manager of the Pressure Lighting Company, of which Mr. Landers was President. A quarrel arose between the two men in which a number of letters were written by Mr. Momand to Mr. Landers. In one he said Mr. Landers had allied himself with the United Gas Improvement Company, a rival of the Pressure Company. In his complaint in the libel action Mr. Landers alleged nine separate libels.

Some of the communications written by Mr. Momand were addressed to Henry S. Thompson when he was Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and similar letters were sent to Mr. Thompson's successor, Commissioner Williams. One result of the quarrel was an order by Mayor Mitchel to the Commissioner of Accounts to investigate charges made against Mr. Williams by the Public Lighting Service Corporation, where Mr. Momand has been employed as a consulting engineer.

The charges made by Mr. Momand against Mr. Williams were to the effect that during 1914 he had twice rejected bids of the Public Service Company when they were the lowest submitted, and that he accepted only one bid when the year had half expired, and that was for lighting in this borough at a rate of 95 cents a lamp, as against a $3 bid by the Welsbach Company of America. It was charged that the great difference in the price quoted had compelled the acceptance of the bid, but that the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Williams had made it impossible for the company to complete its contract.

It came out at the trial that the United Company was the holding company for nine different lighting and heating concerns, located in this city, Chicago, Boston, Indianapolis, and St. Paul, the biggest of these subsidiaries being the Welsbach Company.

How the Quarrel Began.

In October, 1913, the Pressure Company had contracts for lighting the streets of Indianapolis and a part of those in Brooklyn. These contracts were obtained by competition with the subsidiaries of the United Company. It was about this time, it was said, that Mr. Momand learned that his associate, Mr. Landers, had taken a trip abroad in August and September, with Morris R. Bockius, of the firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, general counsel for the United Company. Further information said to have been obtained by Mr. Momand was to the effect that Mr. Landers was on intimate terms with the United Company, and that he was working against the Pressure Company. The interest of Mr. Landers, Mr. Momand believed, was confined mainly to the Welsbach concern, which had a contract then for lighting a part of Brooklyn. It was admitted during the trial that the Welsbach Company was one of the subsidiaries of the United Company.

Mr. Momand decided to demand an explanation from Mr. Landers and sent him the following letter, on which one count in the libel action was based:

Dear Sir: I have just wired you as follows:

"I demand that you stop this crooked cut-throat work in interest of your United Gas Improvement Company friends at once."

To say that I am surprised at your present course would be a misstatement. With the approach of the bidding for the New York City lamp contracts soon to take place and the trial of the suit against the United Gas Improvement Company in the United States Courts here very shortly, I have been expecting something to crop out somewhere in the interest of your United Gas Improvement Company friends since I learned that you recently spent several weeks traveling abroad with some of these pec... including their attorney in the above ca

Before you attempt to carry your cut-throat tactics further I ask you to call a halt and carefully consider things.

Momand Is Arrested.

Mr. Landers made no response to this letter. Then he was accused of trying to put through a resolution at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pressure Company, to remove Mr. Momand from the concern. On Oct. 24 Mr. Landers locked the door of the office of the company at 129 Water Street and put men on guard to prevent Mr. Momand from entering. The latter began injunction proceedings to prevent interference with him in his duties as an officer of the company. He won the suit.

On Dec. 30 Mr. Landers caused a bid to be filed by the Pressure Company for a renewal of a contract held by the company in Brooklyn at $12 a lamp, the same price as the current contract. The New York Globe Gas Light Company, one of the concerns of the United Company, bid 25 cents a lamp lower. Thereupon Mr. Momand wrote to Commissioner Williams that the bid of the Pressure Company was collusive, and that he ought to reject the bid of the Globe Company.

In June, 1914, Mr. Landers began his suit for libel and caused the arrest of Mr. Momand, who had to furnish $5,000 bail. The arrest was ordered after parts of a court record were introduced showing that Mr. Momand owned no realty or any other property here.

The trial of the libel action lasted eight days. Mr. Gordon said that the United Company had 250,000 lamps for which it received $18 a year per lamp until Mr. Momand's activities caused a reduction in price to $12, the cost to the Lighting Trust being $1,500,000 a year.

One letter written by Mr. Momand was addressed to Commissioner Thompson, and protested against the city accepting the bid of any of the companies controlled by the United Company under the price of $12. He wrote that it had been arranged that the Pressure Company should bid for 8,000 or 10,000 lamps in addition to those it already operated in Brooklyn at a price not to exceed $10.80 a lamp, but that Mr. Landers had bid $12 because he knew this would enable the United Company to capture the contract by bidding a trifle less.

Mr. Momand also said there was a scheme to restore noncompetitive bidding in the city so that the United Company, through its subsidiaries, could control all the bids. The letters written by Mr. Momand to Commissioner Thompson were turned over to Mr. Landers and helped to form the basis of the libel action. Counsel for Mr. Landers asked Justice Dugro to set the verdict aside, and briefs will be submitted on the motion by attorneys for both sides.

REVIEWS 1915 LABOR LAWS.

Federal Department Sums Up Action in Various States.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Unemployment problems were considered by many State Legislatures last year, according to a summary of 1915 labor legislation issued today by the Department of Labor, resulting in the enactment of a variety of new statutes.

Illinois established a commission on unemployment, California and Nevada started investigations of the question, Idaho provided for dealing with it through county boards, employment offices were established in several States, and many others licensed private employment offices.

Laws dealing with the employment of women and children were numerous. Minimum wage laws were enacted by Arkansas and Kansas, and Arkansas and Pennsylvania wrote advanced child labor legislation on their statute books. California, Massachusetts, and Washington amended their laws, and Idaho named a commission to deal with the subject.

Several States strengthened their safety provisions, and there was a rapid growth of legislation providing for industrial commissions to administer workmen's compensation, factory inspection, and other labor laws.

ICE FLOES MENACE SHIPS.

Dangerous North Atlantic Fields Reported by Canadian Authorities.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 12.—Dangerous ice fields in the track of shipping were reported tonight by the Canadian Marine Department. According to the department's advices, the ice stretches from latitude 45.00, longitude 58.45, to latitude 46.45, longitude 60.30.

It is believed that the floes also extend more to the eastward.

Record Hot Wave in Arizona.

YUMA, Ariz., March 12.—A temperature of 100 degrees was registered here today, marking, according to the weather bureau, the hottest day in this locality in thirty-seven years.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended March 11

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,530	Alaska G. M.	19	22⅝	17⅛	22
1,710	Allis-C. Mfg.	29	31⅝	29	30¾
70	Allis-C. M.pf.	76⅞	77⅞	76⅞	77⅞
500	Am. B. Sugar	68	69⅛	67	69⅛
9,350	American Can	95⅛	97⅜	95⅝	96⅝
1,770	Am. C. & F.	67	70⅝	66½	70
40	Am. H. & L.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
140	Am. Ice Sec.	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
50	Am. Lin. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½
19,320	Am. Loco.	68⅜	73⅞	68⅜	73
90	Am. Malt.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
29,170	Am. S. & R.	98⅜	103⅝	98	101⅞
20	Am. Steel F.	51⅞	51⅞	51½	51½
60	Am. Sugar R.	111½	111½	108¾	108¾
6	Am. T. & T.	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
60	Am. Woolen	53⅞	54⅜	53½	54⅛
980	Am. Zinc.	38⅞	39⅜	37⅜	37
14,980	Anac. Cop. Co.	86	87⅝	85⅜	87
30	A. T. & S. Fe.	103	103	103	103
11,540	Bald Loco.	101⅜	106	101⅜	106⅜
110	Balt. & Ohio.	87	88⅛	87	87½
190	Batopilas M.	2	2	2	2
40	Bklyn. R. T.	86⅝	86⅝	85⅜	85⅜
70	Brun. & Tar. & Ry. Sec.	12¼	12¼	11⅛	11⅜
3,890	Butte & S.Cop	94⅞	105⅛	94½	96⅛
3,640	California Pet.	29	29⅜	20¾	24⅜
250	Cal. Pet. pf.	51	52⅜	49	52⅜
320	Canadian Pac.	169	167	164⅜	164⅜
880	Cent. Leather	52⅞	54½	52⅝	54
530	Ches. & Ohio.	61	61⅜	60⅜	61
230	C., M. & S. P.	93	94½	93	93⅝
900	C., R. I. & P.	17⅞	17⅞	15⅜	17
90	Chile Copper.	23⅞	24⅛	23	23⅝
340	Chino Copper.	57	57⅞	55⅜	55⅝
1,710	Col. F. & I.	41⅝	45	41⅜	44⅜
70	Consol. Gas.	133½	133⅝	133½	133⅝
1,180	Corn Prod. R.	22⅜	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜
58,340	Crucible Steel.	73⅜	80⅛	73⅜	84⅞
2,010	Distil. Secur.	45½	45⅝	45½	46⅜
4,100	Erie	30⅜	32⅝	30⅜	30⅝
30	Erie 1st pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52	52
30	General Elec.	167½	167½	167½	167½
730	G'drich(BF)Co	70⅜	73⅜	70⅝	72⅜
550	Gt. Nor. Ore.	41⅜	44⅜	41⅜	43⅝
220	Gr'ne Cananea	53⅜	53⅜	51⅛	51⅜
1,490	Hudson	45	46⅛	45	46⅜
300	Int. Mer. Mar.	15⅜	17⅜	15⅜	16⅝
8,540	I. M. M. pf.	63⅜	71⅛	63⅜	69⅝
220	Intl. Nickel.	45⅝	47	45⅜	46⅜
10	Intl. Paper.	104	104	104	104
4,839	Kennecott Cpr	51⅜	57⅝	54⅜	56⅝
220	Lacka. Steel	76⅝	78⅜	76⅝	77⅛
140	Lehigh Valley	78	78⅜	77⅛	77⅛
250	Maxwell Mot.	61⅛	63	58⅝	60⅜
20	Max.M. 2d pf.	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
20,475	Mex. Pet.	101⅜	106⅞	99½	103⅜
440	Miami Copper	36⅜	36⅜	35	36⅛
140	Mo., K. & T. pf.	11⅛	11⅛	11	11
10	Nat. Lead	66⅜	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝
260	Nev. C. Cop.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
410	N. Y. Central	104⅛	104⅜	103⅝	103⅝
830	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67⅜	68	64⅜	65⅜
40	N. Y., O. & W.	29⅜	29⅝	28⅛	28⅜
10	Nor. Pac.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
80	Ontario Min.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
420	Pacific Mail.	24¾	24¾	24⅜	25⅛
30	Penn. R. R.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜
385	Pitts. Coal.	25⅜	29⅜	27	28⅜
280	Pr. Steel Car.	52⅜	56	52⅜	54⅞
10	Quicksilver	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
130	Ry. Steel Sp.	39⅞	41	38⅜	41
260	Ray Con. Cp.	24⅜	25	24⅛	24⅛
18,638	Reading	83⅞	85¾	81⅜	84⅜
740	Rep. I. & S.	51⅛	52⅜	50⅞	52
210	Shatt'k-Ariz.	38	38⅝	38	38⅜
10	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
750	Southern Pac.	97	99⅜	96⅞	98⅝
110	South'n Ry.	20¾	21	20	21
2,020	Studebaker Co.	137⅛	142⅝	137⅛	140
350	Tenn. Copper.	55⅛	57⅝	55⅛	56⅝
240	Texas Co.	203⅝	203⅝	190¾	191⅝
10	Third Avenue.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
1,310	Union Pacific.	131⅞	132⅝	131⅜	132⅛
130	United Fruit.	143⅛	147⅛	141⅜	145⅜
20	U. S. Ind. Alco.	192	197	192	195
1,045	U. S. I. Alco.	149⅝	154	149⅜	154
1,570	U. S. Rubber.	49⅜	52¼	49⅜	52⅛
57,330	U. S. Steel.	81⅝	84⅛	81⅜	83⅝
1,380	Utah Copper.	84½	86⅝	83	83
80	Va.-C. Chem.	43⅛	44⅛	43¼	44⅛
30	Wabash pf B.	23⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
51	West. U. Tel.	89½	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1,410	West. E. & M.	63⅜	65⅞	63¼	64⅞

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MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals
March 6	2½	1⅝	2	2
March 7	2½	2	2½	2
March 8	2½	2	2½	2½
March 9	2½	2½	2½	2½
March 10	2½	1⅝	2½	2
March 11	2½	1⅝	2½	2
Week's range—				
High	2½			2½
Low	1⅝			2
Same week last year—				
High	2			2
Low	1⅝			2
Year's range to date—				
High	3			2
Low	1⅝			1⅝
Same period last year—				
High	3			2⅝
Low	1⅝			2

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Mar. 6	2½@2¾	2¾	2½@3
Mar. 7	2½@2¾	2¾	2½@3
Mar. 8	2½@2¾	2¾	2½@3
Mar. 9	2½@2¾	2¾	3
Mar. 10	2½@2¾	3	3 @3¼
Mar. 11	2½@2¾	3	3 @3¼
Week's range—			
High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	2¾
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	3	3½
Low	2½	2½	3¼
Year's range to date—			
High	3	3	3½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2¾	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
March 6	Par	↑10c	Par	*30c
March 7	Par	↑10c	Par	*30c
March 8	Par	↑20c	Par	*30c
March 9	Par	↑25c	Par	*30c
March 10	Par	↑30c	Par	*30c
March 11	Par	↑30c	Par	*30c

*Premium. ↑Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
March 6	4@4½	5½	5½	28f 10½c
March 7	4@4½	5½	5½	28f 11½c
March 8	4@4½	5½	5½	28f 14½c
March 9	4@4½	5½	5½	28f 15c
March 10	4@4½	5½	5½	28f 15c
March 11	4@4½	5½	5½	28f 15c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British Rentes, 4½%.	Paris.
March 6	57⅝	96⅞	62f 50c
March 7	57⅛	96⅞	62f 50c
March 8	57⅛	96⅝	62f 50c
March 9	57⅛	96⅝	62f 40c
March 10	57⅛	96⅝	62f 50c
March 11	57⅛	96⅝	62f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	N. Y.
March 6	28½d	58c
March 7	27d	56¾c
March 8	27d	56¾c
March 9	27d	56¾c
March 10	27d	56¾c
March 11	27d	56¾c

URGE VOTING TRUST IN GENERAL MOTORS

Thirteen Stockholders Issue a Circular Appealing to All Shareowners.

OPPOSE PLAN OF DURANT

Former President and Associates Said to Favor Centralizing Control in Chevrolet Co.

The names of thirteen shareholders of the General Motors Company are signed to a circular which is being sent to other stockowners today, urging that a voting trust be formed for the shares. This effort is supplementary to the one made several months ago by a number of Directors in order to head off the plans of W. C. Durant, a former President of the company, to centre control of the General Motors in the Chevrolet Motor Company. Mr. Durant and some of his associates have exchanged considerable of their General Motors shares for Chevrolet Motor stock.

Among the General Motors shareholders whose names are attached to the letter are S. G. Bayne, R. Fulton Cutting, James Byrne and G. B. Collings of this city; Albert J. Hart of Cleveland, James H. Flinn and William P. Harris of Detroit, who state that they have no connection with the General Motors management and have no aspiration to become members of the Directorate. The circular reads:

We have followed the history of the company from the time the present management took charge, in 1910, and we feel that it for the best interests of the stockholders that the proposed new voting trust be established for their mutual protection. Granting that the present effort to vest control of the General Motors Company in the Chevrolet Motor Company has not succeeded, it is quite possible that a renewed effort in this direction will be made or that an attempt might be made to change the control by some other method.

We believe that the continuation of the present conservative management is especially essential during the next few years, and that those who have been largely the creative influence of the great success of the company should be retained. We do not believe that control by the Chevrolet Company would result in any improvement in the management of the company.

The signers said they have given their approval to the recent proposal made by Charles H. Sabin, Albert Strauss, Albert H. Wiggin, Emory W. Clark, C. S. Mott, Thomas Neal and Samuel W. Pryor to deposit General Motors shares under a voting trust. These are Directors who oppose exchange of General Motors shares for Chevrolet stock.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
WHEAT.				
March 6	$1.16¼	$1.12⅜	$1.13⅜	$1.09½
March 7	1.15	1.13	1.11⅜	1.10⅜
March 8	1.12⅜	1.09⅝	1.10	1.08⅛
March 9	1.12⅝	1.10	1.10⅛	1.06⅜
March 10	1.25¾	1.10⅛	1.10⅜	1.08⅜
March 11	1.11¼	1.09⅛	1.09⅞	1.08⅜
Week's range	1.16¼	1.09⅞	1.13⅛	1.06⅛

	Cash. No. 2 Red. High.	Low.
March 6	$1.14⅜	$1.14½
March 7	1.13⅝	..
March 8	1.11⅜	1.11
March 9	1.12¼	..
March 10	1.11⅜	..
Week's range	1.14⅜	1.11

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Cash 3 White. High.	Low.
CORN.						
March 6	70¾	74½	70⅝	74½	71¾	..
March 7	73⅝	75⅜	73⅝	75⅜	73	..
March 8	74⅞	73¾	73¾	74¼	..	..
March 9	75⅜	73⅞	76	74½	..	..
March 10	75⅝	74⅞	76⅜	75⅝	72½	70⅛
March 11	76⅜	75⅜	77¼	76⅜	..	..
Week's range	76⅜	73⅛	77¼	74⅛	73	70¼

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Standards. High.	Low.
OATS.						
March 6	44¼	43⅜	42⅞	41½	41¼	40
March 7	43⅜	43¼	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41¼
March 8	43¼	42⅜	41¼	41¼	43½	..
March 9	43⅝	42⅞	41¼	41	44	43
March 10	43⅝	43¼	42⅜	41⅜	44	42⅜
March 11	44¼	43½	42⅜	42⅛	44	43½
Week's range	44¼	42⅞	42⅜	41	44	40

Provisions.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
LARD.				
March 6	$10.87	$10.70	$11.10	$10.92
March 7	10.92	10.80	11.10	11.00
March 8	10.85	10.75	11.07	10.97
March 9	11.10	10.90	11.32	11.10
March 10	11.15	11.07	11.40	11.30
March 11	11.30	11.05	11.57	11.22
Week's range	11.30	10.70	11.57	10.92

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
RIBS.				
March 6	$11.92	$11.40	$12.05	$11.92
March 7	12.00	11.87	12.12	12.00
March 8	11.92	11.77	12.02	11.90
March 9	12.12	11.97	12.27	12.05
March 10	12.17	12.10	12.35	12.22
March 11	12.32	12.07	12.50	12.30
Week's range	12.32	11.77	12.50	11.90

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
PORK.				
March 6	$22.45	$21.90	$22.30	$21.62
March 7	22.60	22.10	22.30	22.00
March 8	22.32	22.07	22.20	22.00
March 9	22.87	22.32	22.70	22.25
March 10	23.07	22.80	22.90	22.67
March 11	23.15	22.90	22.95	22.75
Week's range	23.15	21.90	22.95	21.62

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Mar. 6	11.60	11.48	11.79	11.62	11.99	11.84
Mar. 7	11.62	11.47	11.77	11.64	11.97	11.84
Mar. 8	11.47	11.42	11.69	11.60	11.89	11.80
Mar. 9	11.75	11.45	11.95	11.66	12.13	11.90
Mar. 10	11.72	11.65	11.94	11.80	12.13	11.99
Mar. 11	11.62	11.62	11.90	11.75	12.09	11.94
Week's ra.	11.75	11.42	11.95	11.60	12.13	11.80

	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
Mar. 6	12.14	12.01	12.31	12.17	12.36	12.24
Mar. 7	12.15	11.98	12.33	12.15	12.40	12.24
Mar. 8	12.03	11.93	12.19	12.06	12.27	12.17
Mar. 9	12.28	12.06	12.45	12.25	12.50	12.34
Mar. 10	12.27	12.15	12.45	12.33	12.50	12.40
Mar. 11	12.25	12.07	12.42	12.26	12.49	12.44
Week's ra.	12.28	11.93	12.45	12.08	12.50	12.17

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
March 6	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
March 7	4.76⅛	4.76	4.76⅜
March 8	4.76⅛	4.75¾	4.75¾
March 9	4.76⅛	4.75¾	4.76⅛
March 10	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
March 11	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
March 6	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
March 7	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅛
March 8	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅛
March 9	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅛
March 10	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅛
March 11	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅛
Week's range	Demand. $4.76¼	4.75¾	Cables. $4.76¼ 4.76⅛

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Mar.	5.85⅜	5.80½	5.85⅜	5.88⅝	5.88½	5.88½
Mar.	5.90	5.90¼	5.90	5.88⅝	5.88⅜	5.89¼
Mar.	5.85,90½	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.89⅜	5.90¼	5.90¼
Mar.	5.91	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	5.90¼
Mar.	10.5.90	5.90¾	5.90¾	5.89¼	5.89⅜	5.89⅝
Mar.	11.5.90¼	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.89¼	5.89⅜	5.89¾

|

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 435, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:
Yanauzzlekas<Mallory SS Co.
Ben Lee<Sik-on.
Stauts<Biograph.
Hanson<Hanson.
No Lesser.
Ransom<Pinches.
Steffens<Steiner.

General calendar:
Kleist<Breitung.
Oceanic Steam Nav Co<U S.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bankrupcy discharges:
Louis Englund.
Jacob Jacobs.
Jas Higham.
Geo McKay.
Motel Oklahoma<Gross Hotel Corp.
Jacob Weiner.
Louis J Saltzman.
Kressel & Pfistenberg<Jacob Grafer.
Peter Schneider, Jr.
L & S Refining Co.
NY Modern Brass Works.
Catherine A Powers.
Robt E Muller.
Louis Freimuer.
Rosenstiel & Wiener.
Louis E Hacker.
Samuel Hassin.
John Kerr.
Wm Wahl.
Henry D Burges.
Wm H Caspary.
Henry M Lavers.
Henry Rothleder.
Under objections:
Julius Shermak.
Isidor Kurtin.
Morris Kaup.
Belle P Cantrell.
Jos Sretow.
Wm H Wellman.
Alex Schmidt.
Samuel Helfgut.
Isidor Geller.
Chas Schmidt.
Nassau Import Co.
King & Selkin.
S & M Ellis.

Adjourned cases:
Isidor Booth.
Wm Berger.
Chas Meyer.
Morris Edelman.
Murphy Door Bed Co.
Altman & Werner.
M & N Rosenzweig.
Leon Block.

Motions:
Isidor Grossman.
Samuel Simon.
Jas J Goldsmith.
Marmor & Son.
Albert Klenk.
Geo E Kellogg.
Melchbach Bros.
Slotkin & Pragin.
Sarah Binder (2).

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 2:30 P. M.—Jury calendar.—Whalen<Fenn. RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 307, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on—USC408 Bushels of Oysters. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J. — At 10 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Common law calendar.

Case on—Wyodsky Engine Co<Hamilton Terminal Co.

At 10:30 A. M.
Partridge<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—George L. Tarshis, Bankrupt.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
People<Shiletano.
John Nemeth, Inc<Tracy et al.
Reilly<Steinhart.
Bunting Bull<Mt Vernon.
Stollwerck Bros, Inc<Cuppy.
Miller<Blood, as Pres.
McElroy<Goldstein.
Prendergast<Erie RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Haviland<Allen.
Weiser<Tucker.
Feuliner<same.
Latimer<Lake.
CNY<McAdoo.
Cafeteria Buffet Lunch Co<Haber.
Re Phillips.
Re Cantella (Needham, Inc.) (2.)
Re CNY (Haviland Av.)
Green<Green.
Casey<Casey.
Palmer<Kamen.
Re Empire Dev Co (Opening 156th St.)
Rack<Rack.
Hartman<Draper.
Zinsser<Schmitt & S.
Weinert<Cohn.
CNY<Don Burke Inc.
Fejinas<S W 59th St.
Lurie<Cohn.
Evans<Colonial Motion Picture Corp.
Moriarty<Wisconsin Seating Co.
Reil<Adler.
Peter Duryea & Co Inc<Romaine.
Schmidt<Deutsche Betriebsgesellschaft &c.
Bohm<United Booking Office.
Schmucker<Handler.
Portman<Phase.
Lucas E Moore Stave Co<Knorr.
Excelsior Sav Bk<Wiggins.
Gallanot<Bradley Cont.
O'Keefe<Mome Chemical Co.
Re Davidson.
Re Zucker (John).
Crocker<McDougall.
NY Life Ins and Tr Co<Fort Amsterdam Realty.
Katz<Katz.
Robinson<Burden.
Callan<Kane.
Rogers<Pfenniger.
Keegan<Mutual Trans.
Morzuratti<Maknawyer.
Garrick<Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
Commonwealth Ins Co<Strauss.
Same<Garafalo.
Ehrlichman<South Bklyn RR.
M. H. Treadwell Co<Gen Pet Co.
Seiurba<Weinstein.
Tompers<Tompers.
Ventress<Zuelch.
Valesh<Prince.
Barker<Earle.
Yoskowitz<Besunder.
Hanlon Gregory Galv Co<Vogelstein.
Geller<Jaffe.
Breitung<Wight.
Hynes Bros<Eunomo.
CNY<Walter Miller & Bro.
Levey<Drago.
Engel<Monahan.
Rehrlich<Philia & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Werner<Neisner.
Cussack<McMullen.
Snare & Triest Inc<Re Rappe<Underwood.
Mariash & M Inc<Brighton Recreation.
Shmulewitz<Diker & Z.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Selahalla<Illinois Surety Co.
Wolf<Wolf.
Scharfman<Scharfman.
Goldner<Goldner.
Seitz<Seitz.
Napolitano<Napolitano
Fields<Fields.
Gaston<Gaston.
Commonwealth Ins Co of N Y<Horwitz.
Feigel<Feigel.
Cowen<Grubler, Demurrer.
Blitz<Brett.
Schley<Coler.
Fitch Pub Co<Levy.

Preferred causes:
Meier<Martin.
Surety Realty Co<114th St & 7th Av Const Co.
Vorhees<Cokey.

General calendar:
Case on—Ditmas Realty Co<Bristor.
Madison Real Prop & Sec Co<Werner.
Shenk<Oliva.
Abramowitz<Hoffman.
Fitashnick<Burke.
Arden<Lubin.
Bahrenberg<Bahrenberg.
Schwartz<Keepsdry Const Co.
Blanchini<Cicerale.
Klein<Beckman.
Feigel<Feigel.
Mason<Mason.
Darr<Cohen.
Stewart<Stuart.
Stern Bros<Michaels.
Onsick<Olenick.
Vessel<Vessel.
Altschul<Ludwig.
Robinson<Robinson.
Do Gonzales<Gonzales
Olney<West.
Case on.

PART IV., (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.

Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases:
Jones<Purdy.

Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cleveland Holding Co<Handel.
Oppenheimer<Roberts.
United Dist Co<Werner (2).
Same<Taifa.
Same<Galvin.
Weisman<Orseck.
Frizzell<Kursman.
Geisenhainer<Geisenhainer.
Paolino<D'Andrea.
Wolff<Bronstein.
Cohen<same.
Burton Pierce Co<same.
Autopiano Co<Apfelberger.
Bauer<Hunt.
Grieme<Grove Hill Realty Co.
Wengraf<Wengraf.
Baruth<Baruth.
Stern Bros<Malcolm.

Case on.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Silverman<Light.
P Wexler<Silberstein.
I Weaver<same.
Schoenstein<George Morrison Co.
Crim Collender.
Campbell<Vanderpool.
Union R E Co<R Carvel Co.
Dresser<Fishman.
Weisheit<Pabst Brew.
Crowhurst<Kresge Co.
Austin<Golding.
Jaron<Man & Queens Traction Corp.
Breen<Ract.
Guenther<Ridgway Co.
Gachard<Erie R R.
Rozhowski<Stowe Const Co.
Silverman<Int R T.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Ghen<CNY.
Kerrigan<Thornton.
Roemer<N Y Rys.
Fay<Coun P Sc Co.
Norwich Ens<Gardner.
Guerin<Goody Bros.
Lesinsky<Wenrobe.
Silberstein<Special.
Goodfellow<Waterman.
Schoenstein<Schoenstein.
Alport<Man & Queens Traction Corp.
Kokolis<N Y Rys.
Collins<Nass El Ry.
Ornstein<Lanahan.
Wood Mfg & Rity Co<L I R R.
Golden<Bradley Cont.
Walsh<same.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

J Stein<L Eppig Brew
M Stein<same.
Lever<Callagher.
Travers<Int R T Co.
Collins<CNY.
Rosenstein<same.
Weltman<B Altman & Co.
Wilson<NY Edison Co.
Reilly<Simonson.
Maroney<Gway Taxi-cab Co.
Cooke<Int R T Co.
Fenlon<Binney.
Dischel<Krinsky.
Yu Wang<Blair Tool & Machine Wks, Inc
Curley<Emigrant Ind Sav Bank.
Mansfield<Hayward.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Roth<Lozier Motor Car. (2.)
Taylor<Nassau El RR.
Goodinski<Ayer, (2.)
Schmitt<Bors.
Goldstein<Magnes.
Goldman<Int R T Co.
Leichner<35th Av Coach Co.
McGlone<Levy.
Campbell<Graziadei.
Vaccaro<J J Creem.
Greuter<E L Bldg.
Norza<Taylor. (2.)
Levonik<O'Rourke Eng & Const Co.
Lefkowitz<Wave Imp & Const Co.
De Leon<Norton.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Stutz<Ennis.
Thompson<Am Optical
Winter<Lieberman.
Benkovic<Stoller & Cook Co.
Roland<Wooten.
Sulmonetti<Mafilard.
Finkelstein<Kaplan.
Kleinman<Tepper.
Rapp<New Taxicab.
Rosenberg<Reiss.
Same<Mount.
Same<Brown.
Same<Varnike.
Same<Berger.
Wiesbader<C Lefkowitz & Bro., Inc.
Kehn<Kampelmacher.
Morris<Semprini.
Chem Commercial Paper Co<Graff, Hermann & Graves Co<W O Harder Realty, &c. Co.
Turner<Excelsior Savings Bank. Clear.
Schleimanns Oil & Co<Castle Lub Co.
Josephson<7th St Garage.
Bimm<Kessler.
Marschall<Adler.
Fletcher Thompson Inc<G B. Roberts Co.
Leidson<Tull.
Palombi<Story.
Story<Boiardi.
Harris Paper Co<Golden.
N J Terra Cotta Co<Lanover Lyons.
Levitt<Kaplan.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Filice<Weinstein Bros.
Hirschfield<Yellow Taxicab Co.
Meyer<Hudson Tr Co.
Jaeger<Old Ar Ry.
Gordon<Linch.
Halpern<Funk.
Nyack Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Malamud<Miller.
Herman<Klein.
Schwally<NY & Q Co RR.
Shellhorn<same.
Clancy<same.
Sperling<Trainor.
Macin<Un Exp & Freight Co.
Solomon<NY Rys Co.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Murphy<Stephens (2.)
Terulio<Horton & Co.
Haertel<Linch.
Kanzer<Cussans.
Berman<Tuna.
Murray<G Schneider & Co.
Finnegan<Jacobs.
Kostyre<Barbers Sterilizing Co.
Binder<NY Con RR.
Fallon<Erie RR.
Feeney<Hudson & Man RR.
Sparkles<Smith Bros Co.
Brophy<Whittridge.
Lynn<Lyon, Jr.
McQuillan<Gilroy.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Roman<Hilitzer.
Shultz<Englander.
Reimer<Ulrich Pipe & P Co.
Ahlehlt<Horan.
Slavitz<Astoria Lt, &c.
Hooley<Mason & Seaman Transp Co.
Kinney<Kenny.
Hoffman<R S Rty.
Rotten<Kenlon.
Copan<Simpson Crawford Corp.
Stokes<R & L Co.
Rottenberg<C I & R R Co.
Lounsbury<Dechtermann Con & Ex Co.
Wilcox<Morgan.
Bobit<Cohen.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Cohen<Peck & Mack.
Sonnenberg<Int R T.
Lipps<Colnick & Schild.
Schwartz<Gonas.
Pisciotti<People Co of Fray Co.
Hunt<N Y Rys.
O'Gorman<Union Ry.
Rodney<N Y Rys.
Hall<Wall & Hanover St.
Casler<Cafe de Paris.
Peter<5th Av Coach.
Leibowitz<Manhattan Hat Co.
Pasquerillo<William Kennedy Const Co.
Van Etten<Sykes & Seidman, Inc.
Howland<Penn R. R.
Christensen<Johnson Lighterage Co.
Feldman<Press Pub.
Berryman<Barrett.
Sobel<Klein.

PART XII.—Patzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Reinhardt<Eiseman.
Carr<Horton I C Co.
Lawler<Twin Steel Co.
Kingsley<Sill.
Sanie<Schmeidt.
Antonofsky<Salz.
Pader<Wiener (2.)
Williams<Rosenberg.
Spitalers<Winkelman.
Brown<Haas (2.)
Butcher<Thomas & Buckley H Co.
Baldwin<Am Finance Sec Co.
Gottlieb<Linch.
Cussack<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.
Georgens<Butters.
Schwartz<Thiel Detective Service Co.
H Heisler<Bklyn Term Garage & Machine Co.
C Heisler<same.
Eberhardt<Silk Finish.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Sheridan<Kline.
Woodward<Strauss.
Seannell<T Gillespie.
Markowitz<Carpenter.
Shanley<Mann & St Nich Av Ry.
Fortunato<Cusco.
Connelly<Star Co.
Rosenwitz<Jager.
Northeastern Const Co<Carlson Operating Co.
Strout<Thau.
Platonos<N Y Rys.
Rapp<N Y Times Co.
Doyle<Frank.
Fedrix<CNY.
Crosby<Graux.
Bruno<Corona Provision Co.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Weinschenken<Ocean Accit, &c. Corp.
Graef<Trumbull Motor Car Co.
Nierenberg<Gen Accdt & Corp.
Emmet<Szukower.
Green<1,073 1st Av.
Ragona<Riccobene.
Hayen<Welling Co.
Vernon<Woodward.
Gourd<Healy.
Talbot<Lawrence Bros.
Same<Paterno Con Co.
Jaballe<Taylor. (2.)
20th St Garage<Moore.
Tunis<Brescher.
Strysower<Block.
Strauss<Shanley.
Hecht & Campe<Kohn
CNY<Schlessel.
Bailey<Duane.
Snare & Triest<same.
Barclay<Barclay.
Levy<Wisoff.
Melville<Gunther.
Einstein<Cutting-Larson Co.
Duhan<P F Collier & Son, Inc.
Lee<Logan.
McNulty<Heckel.
Waldman<Singer.
Buchholtz<J E Adams, Jr.
Aetna Accident & Liability Co<NY Rys Co.
McCarthy<Cordes.
Lombardo<Welser.
Rock<Linch.
Gee<Harris.
Ferber<Jeremiah Skidmore's Sons.
Birk<Kallish.
Wasserman<NY Rys.
Michaelson<Gans.
Shirk<NYC Milling.
Lipka<Meyer. (2.)
J Tino & Co, Inc<White Fire Proof Const Co.
Maryland Cas Co<Katz.
Wolf<Golden.
Berg<Katz.
Baskin<Glass.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.

Estates of:
Max Richtnitzer.
Margaret M Wallace.
Wills for probate:
Bettie B Eldridge.
Chauncey A Frees.
Helen E Dodge.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills:
Case on—Jane E. Barney.
Patrick Walsh.
Louis Habel.
Thomas Folly.
Cath T O'Flaherty.
Gaetana De Nonis.
John Cusacke.
Lloyd Bingham.
Chauncey H Crosby.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will: Jacob Freeman.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar—Schutz<Menge.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Patterson<Bergey Realty Co.—W. J. McKeown.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Biell<Modra—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Max Fine<Fred F. French Co.—Leo F. McDermott. John Allen<Briggs Avenue Realty Co.—John Mulholland.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

People<Bellavieini.
Kromm<Meyer.
Bruckner<Van Brunt St RR.
Hamill on<Royal Co.
Sugarmann<Stolitsky.
Carlough<Farley.
Scinto<Dearborn.
Re Carpenter.
Re Montolbano.
Miller<Eagle Loan Co.
Seanan<CNY.
Martin<Crumb.
Noll<Standard Oil Co.
Jarvis<Sees.

MOTION CALENDAR—Re David A Frank, for admission to the Bar.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Blackmar, Kapper, Callaghan, JJ.—Day calendar at 1 P. M.

Leach<Deitz.
Kral et al<Lovitz.
Halperin<Penn RR.
Kuribaf, et al<Halperin et al (2.)
Rosenwitz<Secher.
Segel Construction Co<Secur Bank of NY.
Berliner<Wrieden.
Levenson et al<Lindenbaum.
Semek<Moss, &c.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10:00 A. M.—Motions.

Jones<Kaufman.
Sudarsky<Stutt.
Alexander<Babcock.
Colwell Lead Co<Singer.
Re Lincoln Av (Kertscher.)
Re Lincoln Av (Nassau Beekman Inv.)
Henry<Kingsbury.
Gordon<Gordon.
Eidman<Zion Hospital.
Steel<Norton.
Kristensen<N E RR.
Buckholz<same.
Broten<C I & B RR.
Kroll<B H RR Co.
Palski<same.
Grady<same.
U S Trust Co<Kahl.
Berglas<NY Mun Ry.
Re Self (Henbogen.)
Ruisi<Ruisi.
Grunbacher<Levy & Baird.
DeLuca<Pace.
Scott<Scott.
Adams<Adams.
Samuels<Healy.
Jenkins<Jenkins.
Walt<Postal Cable.
Knapik<Waterbury.
Lackemowitz<Bates.
Mamakos<Shipway.
Schoenherr<Hatchfield.
Re Mead.
Donahue<Peppard.
Grossman<Fisher.
Re<Gwynne.
Boyle<Town of Eastchester.
Schlesinger<Yonkers RR.
Petteroff<S & L Co.
Carr<Gottschaldt.

SNAP DRESS FASTENERS.—Will buy all Number O white you can offer; pay cash; state price and quantities. L 141 Times.

TAFFETA in pastel shades bought for cash at a price. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4846.

WOOLENS, Silks and Linings.—Will buy for spot cash. Address L 155 Times for interview or write detail.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

AMOSKEAG STRIPE GINGHAM; also stripe crepe. Spring 2547.

COATS AND SUITS.—Wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lining, stylishly made, $7.50; big value. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Bdway.

DRESS FASTENERS, black, white, for immediate delivery. 103 West 23d St. Chelsea 1060.

DRESS FASTENERS for jobbers only; immediate delivery; large quantities. J 159 Times.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Black, white; all sizes. "Snaps," 47 West 34th. Greeley 3606.

DRESSES, 150, high grade, to close out; taffetas, crepe de chine, and Georgette combinations; new and up-to-date merchandise. Phil I. Levenson & Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Voiles, flowered fancies, poplins, serges, $1.50 to $8.75. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES, JOBS.—Evening, taffeta, crepes; big values. Fifth floor, 80 East 20th.

LINENS.—Household linens, fine hucks, embroidery linens, colored dress linens; stocks here. Alfred Alderdice Co., Mill Agents, 350 Broadway, New York.

POPLINS, PACIFICS, navy, black, 107 net; American navy, 120 net. Farr, 9810.

SILK — IMPORTED. — Bengalines, crepes, louises; immediate delivery; bargains to close a consignment. Silverberg Import Co., 239 4th Av.

SNAP DRESS FASTENERS for sale; immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

SKIRTS.—Due to the scarcity of merchandise we, Gins Brothers, are prepared to meet the demands of our trade; the facilities are such that we are producing 6,000 skirts a week. 109 West 26th St., city.

SUITS.—Jobs to close out; also large assortment stock for immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—5,000 on rack, $6.75 to $12.50; poplins, serges, checks, gabardines, silks. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

TRUNKS.—Two salesmen's wardrobe trunks for sale cheap. Spar Co., 35 West 36th.

VELVETS in green and other colors; 18 inches wide. New York Mfg. Co., 600 Broadway.

WASH DRESSES.—Large jobber placing orders, 1,800, 15 East 26th St.

WE HAVE in stock for delivery silk street and afternoon dresses; popular price. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, novelties, specialties, exceptional record, wishes meritorious line; results assured. J 6 Times.

SETTLES BONDING CLAIMS.

State Accepts $469,000 for Unfulfilled Canal Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 12.—Securities and certified checks representing $469,000 were turned over to Attorney General Woodbury yesterday in settlement of the obligations of the bonding companies which guaranteed Shanley-Morrissey, Inc., on four separate canal contracts aggregating $4,606,000. An act of the Legislature empowered the Attorney General to receive the sum of $469,000 in full settlement of the State's claims.

The securities are collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds of the J. R. Shanley Estate, a corporation organized after the failure of the Shanley-Morrissey corporation and the death of Mr. Morrissey to prevent the sacrifice of the Shanley estate. The negotiations looking to the settlement were conducted by Wilbur W. Chambers, Deputy Attorney General, and were in progress for three years. In that time several of the bonding companies which were surety for the corporation became insolvent.

The securities have been secured by conveyance to the Guaranty Trust Company and the Empire Trust Company of New York of the one-fourth interests of J. Roosevelt Shanley, deceased, and William C. Shanley, respectively, in the estates of their father, Bernard M. Shanley, reputed to be of the value of $7,800,000.

The State's loss through the failure will be small. The contracts have been relet. They call for the construction of a portion of the new barge canal at Herkimer; dredging of the Hudson River at Waterford; construction of a dam and lock at Waterford and the canalizing of the Hudson River north of Waterford, between Lock 2 and Lock 4. With the completion of this work the new barge canal will be ready for through navigation.

WARNS OF PAPER FAMINE.

Secretary Redfield Says Country Must Conserve Materials.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield motored over from Washington today and in an interview said:

"This country uses 15,000 tons of paper each day. As most of the rags for its manufacture are imported from Europe, it can be clearly seen that unless something is done at once the price of paper will take a big jump. France already has placed an embargo on rags. I am having prepared 1,000,000 circulars in my department that will soon be distributed throughout the United States, giving the details of the paper industry and calling upon all classes not to destroy rags or paper.

"Large quantities of rags and paper that are now being destroyed can be saved and made over into paper. It is more of a serious problem than many realize.

"The demand for paper in the United States has greatly increased since the war and in the face of the increase in demand and the shortage of material for manufacture, a famine is threatened."

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sliney<White.
Geiger<Packard Motor Co et al.
Greenberg, as admx<B, Q C & S RR Co.
Manlein<Somerville Realty Co et al.
Goldstein<Klobis.

No reserve calendar. Case will be added to the calendar each day from the reserve calendar of March 7, 1916. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 810.

Keller<NY Telephone
Blydenburgh<Blydenburgh.
Hicks, an infant<Gilchrist.
Wolcott<L I Elec Ry.
Fosher<Stein, Davies & Co.

Cases will be added to the calendar each day from the reserve calendar of March 7, 1916. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1720.

PART II.—Young, J.—Short causes.

Syme<Albro.
Hayden<Kehoe.
Bradley<Clifford.
Wilson<Loeb.
Zinbard<Benson.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Young, J.—On March 27.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Arghiri<Nassau Elec RR.
Ganley<B H RR.
Fahozzi<McManus.
Feldman<B H RR (2)
Pendleton<Nassau Electric RR.
Epstein<Union Holding Co.
Tomozzuski<B H RR.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed of the day:

Wintermark<Halberg.
Jurilando<Silverstein.
Cornfield<Thuillier.
Gonzalez<Boyce.
Lindsey<Cordis.
O'Keefe—Johanson.
O'Connell<McEvoy.
Reicher<Nassau Elec RR.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 4467; on call, 4583.

Weiner<Nassau Elec RR.
Wilson<Nassau Elec RR.
Lovetiman<B H RR.
O'Hare<same.
Hayes<Ackerman.
Drago<B H RR.
Antinopolus<Anatnopolus.
Reedy Elev Co<Monok Co.
Gross<Gross.
Ladiana<Ladiana.
Quinn<Mitchell.
Mason Seaman Trans Co<Mitchell.

TRIALS—Jaycox, J.

People, &c<Ireland.
Werthelm<Reilly.
Maintenance Corp.
Sackett Realty Co<Lashinsky.
Edison<Edison.
Anntnopolus<Anatnopolus.
Reedy Elev Co<Monok Co.
Gross<Gross.
Ladiana<Ladiana.
Quinn<Mitchell.
Mason Seaman Trans Co<Mitchell.

Goldberg<Elliott.
Re Dollar Sav Bank.
Koehn<Koehn.
Ancrena<Andrena.
Re Chambers.
Joseph<Joseph.
Oaks<G Ringler Co.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Artizan Real Estate Co<Hewison.
Duffy<West El RR.
Burros<N Y C & H R.
Williams<West St RR
Mastrogiorgio<Holister.
Re Otto Wagner.
Alexander<Phinney.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Searles<City of New Rochelle.
Toss<Union Ry Co.
Morgan<City of New Rochelle.
Fallon<Swackhammer (2).
Beveridge<Steeplechase Park Co.
Allis<Graham.
Morabito<Damon.
St Cartier<N Y, N H & H R R Co.
Hillo<Bolton.
Pace<West St Ry Co.
Croft<Peekskill Lighting & R R Co.
Willenborg<City of Yonkers.
Kellogg Structural Co<Lawson Motor.
Knowles<N Y, N H & H R R Co.
Gallelo<West El RR.
Rice<Union Ry (N H).
Morrison<N Y, N H & H R R Co.
Feinele<Kahn.
Coffey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Shumman<McGovern.
Marroney<Board of Education, Mt V.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1720.

Parsons<Friedman.
Arnold<Kennan.
Sheridan<Donnelly.
Feiden<Silber.
Birnbaum<N Y, West & H R R.
Merrit<same.
Lomitz<same.
Cohen<same.
Block<same.
Unger<same.
Soye<same.
Lapham<same.
Chadwick<Plaisted.
Hunter<same.
Cuite<same.
Hahn<same.
Rosenbaum<Schwartz.
Heidenreich<Sheridan.
Forbes<Milk Const.
Rigow<Cit Sav Bk.

TRIAL TERM—Mullan, J.

Green<McMullen, S & Engine Co.
Nelson<N Y Launch & Boiler Co.
Tomashefsky<Astoria Heat, L & P Co.
Syrkin<Kesner.
Turner<Hud & M Ry.
Oster<H C Const Co.
Scott<Hoffman.
Curtis<CNY.
Carlson<Union Ry (2).
Recelio<N Y C & H R.
Cohen<B H Ry.
Brown<Van Sant (2).
Richelmer<H Ahrs Sons.
Meinke<Old Dom SS.
Cohen<Burnham.
Koffler<Herschman & Bieler.
Dilorio<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Johnson<Anderson.
Bopp<Kops.

Highest number reached in regular order, 518.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate:
Mary A O'Hara.
Margaret E Matthews.
Samuel D Tompkins.
John Meyer.
August Kamptner.
Louise Trost.
Garnet S T Miley.
Joseph Lahres.
Antonia Kindler.
John Byrne.
Caroline Roll.

Accounting:
Ida M Brautigam.

Motions:
Martin Caflisch.
Beniamino Marotti.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Young, J.—On March 27.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BUTTON SEWERS.—Open for Union or Singer button sewers; will pay good price for good machines. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St.

CASH for jobs ladies', children's wearing apparel. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2930.

CHIFFON PANAMA.—All wool, black and navy. Quantity no object. Cash, 3d floor, 319 Sixth Av., corner 31st St.

COATS.—Jobber looking today and all this week at half likes infants', children's, juniors' and ladies' coats. 6th floor, 48 West 20th St.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knopp, 418 B'way.

DRESSES.—Open for cotton dresses. 10th floor, 6 West 32d St.

REMNANTS of all kinds of silks, crepe de chine, messaline, poplins, &c., bought for cash. X 261 Times Annex.

SNAP DRESS FASTENERS.—Will buy all Number O white you can offer; pay cash; state price and quantities. L 141 Times.

TAFFETA in pastel shades bought for cash at a price. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4846.

WOOLENS, Silks and Linings.—Will buy for spot cash. Address L 155 Times for interview or write detail.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

AMOSKEAG STRIPE GINGHAM; also stripe crepe. Spring 2547.

COATS AND SUITS.—Wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lining, stylishly made, $7.50; big value. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Bdway.

DRESS FASTENERS, black, white, for immediate delivery. 103 West 23d St. Chelsea 1060.

DRESS FASTENERS for jobbers only; immediate delivery; large quantities. J 159 Times.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Black, white; all sizes. "Snaps," 47 West 34th. Greeley 3606.

DRESSES, 150, high grade, to close out; taffetas, crepe de chine, and Georgette combinations; new and up-to-date merchandise. Phil I. Levenson & Co., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Voiles, flowered fancies, poplins, serges, $1.50 to $8.75. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES, JOBS.—Evening, taffeta, crepes; big values. Fifth floor, 80 East 20th.

LINENS.—Household linens, fine hucks, embroidery linens, colored dress linens; stocks here. Alfred Alderdice Co., Mill Agents, 350 Broadway, New York.

POPLINS, PACIFICS, navy, black, 107 net; American navy, 120 net. Farr, 9810.

SILK — IMPORTED. — Bengalines, crepes, louises; immediate delivery; bargains to close a consignment. Silverberg Import Co., 239 4th Av.

SNAP DRESS FASTENERS for sale; immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

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Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, novelties, specialties, exceptional record, wishes meritorious line; results assured. J 6 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.: J. Scheeline, clothing; C. H. Stover, dry goods; 23 E. 20.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Mr. McClure; men's underwear, hosiery, neckwear, shirts, bath robes, house coats, sweaters; 23 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, women's, children's, juniors', infants' Fall coats; 12th floor, 146 W. 25th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Foetty, house furn. goods, hardware; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; Miss N. Williams, jewelry, leather goods; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—W. Koch Importing Co.; E. H. Zeller, toys; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; C. F. Sisson, Jr., A. T. Lacey, dry goods; 229 5th Av.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—H. Batterman Co.; O. Vogt; men's underwear, hosiery, shirts, neckwear, house coats, bath robes, sweaters; 23 E. 23th.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Bedford Co.; A. Kuenzli, men's underwear, hosiery, neckwear, shirts, bath robes, house coats, sweaters; 23 E. 26th.

BUTTE, Mon.—Hennessy Co.; F. E. Churchill, mdse. mgr.; 23 E. 26th.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, women's waists; S. Obermeyer, notions, lace, handkerchiefs, embroideries; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Art Lamp Mfg Co.; M. Kaplan, lamps; Claridge.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. M. Pitcher, millinery, 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; R. Trilling, clothing; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—Eiseman, Kaiser & Co.; Mrs. E. Eiseman, novelties, leather goods; 565 B'way.

CHICAGO—Newman Bros.; M. Newman, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Hyland Bros.; M. P. Hyland, H. A. Hughes, F. Ryall, millinery; 417 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—F. L. Manlove, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

CINCINNATI—The Fair Store Co.; R. T. Duncan, carpets, upholstery goods, draperies; 23 East 26th.

CINCINNATI, O.—McAlpin Co.; J. Simon, grocteries; 23 E. 20th.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Fair Store Co.; J. G. Rauscher; men's underwear, hosiery, shirts, neckwear, bath robes, house coats, sweaters; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, O.—McAlpin Co.; H. B. Biggins; men's underwear, hosiery, neckwear, shirts, bath robes, house coats, sweaters; 23 E. 26th.

CLEVELAND

WOULD REDUCE DUTY TO COVER FREIGHT

D. H. Martinez Suggests Way to Increase Business with South America.

COUNTRIES ALL THRIVING

Enormous Amount of Trade Can Be Done There by United States, Returned Traveler Says.

D. H. Martinez, who has spent five months traveling through South America, returned last week with glowing accounts of business and prosperity in the Latin-American countries and a forty-pound green turtle, which is quite the latest thing in pets. Mr. Martinez caught the turtle while the steamer Vestris lay outside the harbor of Trinidad, and, finding it so companionable, he brought it on to New York and proudly displayed it to his friends at the Hotel McAlpin, where he is staying. It was his intention to keep the turtle indefinitely, but friends persuaded him to change his mind, and the turtle was served at a dinner given last night by Mr. Martinez at the hotel.

"All South American countries are ready to ship to any country all kinds of raw material that may be required for manufacturing purposes," said Mr. Martinez, when questioned about business conditions in South America. "The only difficulties are the shipping facilities and the need of cash buyers and better exchange. The meat of Argentina has taken a great rise. Nearly every ship leaving for European ports carries from 2,000 to 5,000 tons of frozen meat for the European armies. Chile is shipping large quantities of copper. Uruguay seems to be the commercial centre for alfalfa, hay, and wheat, as all these are brought from Patagonia and parts of Argentina to Montevideo to be shipped to Europe. The shipments to Europe, from what I understand, are on a credit basis.

"Uruguayan wheat and meat are commanding a very excellent price. At the time I was leaving Brazil, coffee was on a rise, but the shipping facilities are making it difficult to export it and very few of the steamers that come from Argentina and Uruguay that stop at Brazilian ports for the benefit of the passengers accept cargo for Europe or bring cargoes from Argentina or Uruguay into Brazil.

"Uruguay money is more solid than ever, but Argentine money has lost as much as 5 per cent. although it is a little better than that now. The two countries that have suffered most in the exchange of money are Chile and Brazil. The former has lost 20 per cent. and Brazil has experienced a loss of 25 per cent. However, there is no doubt but that both of these countries will soon get back their market rate of exchange. I have known of big houses that had obligations to meet in the United States and in Europe who have lost more than $200,000 in exchange in order to be able to meet their obligations. The custom house of Brazil has increased duties by a sufficient percentage to meet this difference in the rate of exchange.

"An enormous amount of business could be done throughout South America if, with the aid of the Department of Commerce, we could use influence to insure that until the war ends, the American manufactured articles were received throughout South America with a small reduction of duty. This small difference would easily cover the increased freight rates charged by the British steamship companies."

TO PROSECUTE LAND FRAUDS

District Attorney Takes Up Complaints of Realty Buyers.

As the result of many complaints from persons who have been swindled in fraudulent land deals, District Attorney Swann has decided to set down for trial on March 20 the case of Mrs. Matilda Francolini and her sister, Rose Halley. There are six indictments against them, all growing out of the Annex Homes, which went into bankruptcy in August, 1914.

Besides the Francolini case, the District Attorney intends to look into the alleged fraudulent operations of about ten real estate concerns on Long Island, against which he has received more than fifty complaints in two months.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A moderate disturbance from the Canadian Northwest that is central tonight over Georgian Bay has caused local snows in the Lake Region. There were also light rains in West Washington and Northwest Montana, but over the remainder of the country the weather was fair, although with a decided fall in pressure except in the Dakotas and Minnesota. It is somewhat colder from Minnesota westward. There will be local snows or rains Monday in North Michigan, New York, and New England, followed by fair weather Tuesday. It will be warmer Monday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and somewhat colder Tuesday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. It will be warmer Tuesday in the South Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North and Middle Atlantic, moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic, moderate south except northeast off the Florida Coast; East Gulf, moderate south and southwest.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western New York—Local snows Monday, warmer in east; Tuesday, cloudy.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday, warmer in south; Tuesday, unsettled, probably rain or snow.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Monday; probably rain in north; Tuesday, fair, slightly colder.

Eastern New York—Rain or snow in north; local rains in south Monday; warmer; Tuesday, fair; somewhat colder.

Southern New England—Local rains and warmer Monday; Tuesday, fair; somewhat colder.

Delaware, New Jersey—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday; Tuesday, fair; slightly colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	31	23	4 P. M.	40	33
6 A. M.	29	21	6 P. M.	37	32
9 A. M.	29	27	9 P. M.	31	33
12 M.	35	30	11 P. M.	28	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 33; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 26; at 8 P. M. it was 33. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees, at 2:10 P. M.; minimum, 21 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 91 per cent. at 8 A. M., 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.24 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

DIES ON WAY TO CHURCH.

Mrs. Gordon Had Always Hoped That Death Might be Sudden.

Mrs. Theresa Bianti Gordon, 78 years old, a widow, of 61 West Ninety-second Street died suddenly last night of heart disease in front of 325 Central Park West. She was pronounced dead by Dr. J. T. Harris of 1 West Ninety-second Street, who had been summoned by Policeman Porter. At the West 100th Street Station the body was identified by Mrs. Anna Heath, a niece, with whom Mrs. Gordon lived.

Mrs. Heath said Mrs. Gordon had often expressed the hope to her that she would die suddenly and had expressed the same desire to the Rev. Dr. Watson, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, which Mrs. Gordon attended. She was on her way to evening service when stricken. Mrs. Gordon was the widow of Captain Ray Gordon, who fought in the civil war.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:45—362 5th Av.; not given	Slight
3:30—1,372 Broadway; Reislin, Rothamel & Belber	Slight
4:05—18 Broome St.; Lewis Lefkowits	Slight
4:30—2,764 8th Av.; Abraham Perlman	$100
6:30—176 W. 52d; Thomas Leonard	Slight
7:00—121 8th Av.; Fritz Guilandul	Slight
8:00—75 W. 98th; Ehret Brewing Co.	Slight
9:10—208 St. Nicholas Av.; Esther Sisenwein	Slight
10:15—217 W. 103d; J. Lun	Slight
10:45—943 Westchester Av.; United Cigar Store	$20
11:15—50 Cannon St.; Israel Freidenbaum	Slight
P. M.	
1:20—1,977 3d Av.; Morris Schwartz	Slight
2:50—167 William St.; Klaper & Smith	$100
3:25—240 E. 78th; Adolph Stielberg	Slight
4:40—290 W. 119th; Samuel Zorel	$25
5:30—939 B'way; Rosenthal-Grotta Co.	Slight
6:15—1,482 Brook Av.; A. Schwartzler	Slight
6:35—45 W. 34th; Appelbaum & Co.	None
7:10—219-227 E. 42d; Am. Express Co.	$25,000
7:35—734 E. 180th; I. Manetsky	$30
8:15—395 West St.; Hoffman Brew. Co.	Slight
8:15—395 6th Av.; Hoffman Brew. Co.	Slight
8:40—244 W. 148th; Samuel Samuels	Slight
9:05—618 E. 140th; Blanche Greenfield	Slight
10:50—140 W. 22d; Schiele Bros.	Slight

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.
1,880 B'way. Phone Col. 6521.
1916 Twin Six, New Packard 7 pass.
1916 Limo. Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1916 Saloff Tour. Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1914 Touring, Packard 1-38 5 pass.
1915 Tour. Locomobile 7 and 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Sedan 5 pass.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard cars, up-to-date limousines and landaulettes, from $3 per hour special rates; daily and monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. Call Acme, 'Phone Lenox 8282.

Handsome Packard limousine; very low rate, hour or month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Packard landaulets day or month. Ansonia Garage, 207 West 75th. Schuyler 5403.

Late Pierce-Arrow limousine; day, week, or month; reasonable rate. 8063 Columbus.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 92 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Owner desiring to retire from active business wants to lease term of years large commercial building, 100 per cent. rented; magnificent, fireproof structure; exceptionally desirable business section; splendid opportunity for right party; shows large revenue. Exceptional, 90 Times.

For Sale—Lot 25x100, suitable garage, 93d St., near Lexington Av. Hallet & Zorber, 1,247 Lexington Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Flatbush.—Full 3 story and basement, stone one-family dwelling; 12 rooms, 2 baths; good neighborhood; $18,000, worth $21,000; mortgage to suit. Owner, 139 Times Downtown.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

A1 investment, new 10-family apartment, Fordham Heights, no trade, but little cash; say $5,000 cash will answer; finest renting section; we recommend this purchase! H. A. DOUGLAS & CO., GRAND CONCOURSE, CORNER 187TH ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Will sublet fine, airy office; excellent light; all outside windows; best location downtown; new building on Broadway, near Wall St.; 1,100 square feet. L 273 Times Downtown.

4,000 square feet, as light as day, fireproof building, for silk finisher and dyer with live steam at 137 East 25th; cheap. Brackett Realty Co., 122 East 25th.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft., $40 up; elevator; good location. 408-412 West 13th St.

Desk space; telephone and typewriter service; modern office building. 607, 1,133 B'way.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Deskroom, stenographer, telephone. Room 401, Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St.

Lofts, light, four sides; elevator, steam heat, electric wiring. Lyon, 202 East 46th.

Deskroom to let. S. Roebuck Co., 56 Murray st.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; steam; reasonable.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Very attractive large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4273.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Room, board; gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; excellent table board for business people. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 213.—Large room, with private bath; table guests accommodated; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22-23 WEST.—Small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

48TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms in strictly first-class house.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small room; electricity, private baths, &c.

73D, 153 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny front room, second floor; also small room; electricity, telephone; subway express.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, small rooms; bath; table board; Spring rates.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Pleasant single room; fine location; excellent table.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large front, southern exposure, room, with board; high-grade.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large room, private bath-room, southern exposure; excellent table; references.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; homy atmosphere; table guests.

West Side.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

84TH, 27 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room, newly decorated, with dressing room; home cooking; terms reasonable to business people.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Large, handsome room; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Room, board; Southern family; reference. Telephone Schuyler 603L.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate single or couple; excellent table.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; exceptional table and service; references.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished, with bath, first floor; suitable couple or two gentlemen. R. Aarons.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Have two desirable rooms, running water; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large room, beautiful private bathroom, for two; also single room; excellent Vienna cooking; dining room, parlor floor; table boarders accommodated.

144TH, 510 WEST.—Furnished rooms, elevator apartment; electric lights, showers. Corin.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 one, $14 up two; suite of two rooms $20 up; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

156TH, 553 WEST. — Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

WEST END AV., 344, (Near 76th.)—Pension Luquelle; large suite, will divide; private bath; best home table; electricity.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

SPANISH YOUNG MAN of refinement wants comfortable room and board, strictly private family. Saenz, W. R. Grace & Co.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

Gramercy Park, 143 East 21st St.—Sublet at once, attractively furnished apartment; silver, linen; living room 15x20; bedroom, bath, kitchenette; maid service; key to park; unusual; references. T 162 Times.

West Side.

645 West End Av.—Sublet elegantly furnished Apt. 3D until Oct.; 6 rooms, 3 baths.

57TH, 130 West.—Good studio; sublet, half time; Summer, whole time. 990 Circle.

Apartment newly and completely furnished; 7 large rooms, facing Riverside Drive, to sublet at very reasonable rent; Riverside Drive, corner 137th St., subway station one block, bus two blocks; references. X 217 Times Annex.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5392.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory. completely furnished. Broderick.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
260 West 72d St. Columbus 3974.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

FURNISHED—West Side.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOLBS, 102 WEST 72D ST.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Bachelor Apartments, 45 East 34th St., (near Madison Av.)—Large living room, bedroom; private bath; large closets; all improvements. Inquire of janitress, on premises, or of Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row. Telephone 5900 Cortlandt.

424 East 57th St.—Six and nine large, light rooms and bath; quiet neighborhood. Janitor or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

Very attractive two-room apartment and bath; meals if desired. Lenox 9494.

West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

624 West 141st.—Ideal 4-room apartment, five windows, facing Hudson, southwest exposure; $50. Hutchinson.

One very attractive 4-room apartment; $490. 2,920 Broadway.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3 & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

54TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rodinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

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THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Acquainted with cotton converting under factor; write up books. J 162 Times.

AN ELDERLY MAN wanted for information desk of large manufacturing concern. L 136 Times.

BOY wanted in the periodical department of a publishing house; state age. Address A. M., P. O. Box 57, Grand Central Station, New York City.

BOYS, must be over 16, for office work; good promotion for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.
Industrious young man, thoroughly understanding the brokerage business of cottonseed products, wanted; salary and commission basis; rare chance for right party; only those having been actually connected with this business for last few years need apply. H 316 Times Downtown.

ERRAND BOY wanted. Wolinsky & Sukoff, 42 West 15th St.

ESTIMATOR.—Only one with experience in chandelier factory. Apply stating full details, J 161 Times.

JANITOR wanted; take care of cold water flat. Inquire between 10 and 11 A. M., 319 East 70th St.

MACHINISTS.—Inside and outside machinists wanted; good pay; eight-hour day; chance for advancement; reply by letter. The Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

MAN.—Wanted thoroughly reliable white man to care for horses; wages $25 per month and board; references required. Apply 900 King's Highway, Brooklyn.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER with practical experience in chemical industry as chief engineer of our new branch.
Apply in writing, giving details of experience and salary expected, to
STANDARD ANILINE PRODUCTS, INC.,
366 5th Av.,
New York City.

PRINTING SALESMAN wanted by A1 house; must be highest grade; salary or commission; replies confidential. Expert, J 127 Times.

SALESMAN, fur, for New York State, Pennsylvania, and East; commission. L 150 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted one who sells to the jobbing trade in cloaks & suits; salary and commission. Apply Jacob Bierman, 38 W. 15th St.

TOOLMAKERS AND MACHINISTS.

This Company can employ a number of additional first-class workmen in this line and offers the following inducements: Good wages, steady employment, clean, sanitary factory, high-grade work, and one of the best cities in the country in which to live. In applying state age, rate of wages expected, and give a brief description of previous experience.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean, quiet; telephone; select house

18TH, 114 EAST (Arnold.)—Rooms $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

34TH, 123 EAST.—Rooms, private baths, electricity; splendid neighborhood; near Hotel Vanderbilt.

36TH, 149 EAST.—Elegantly furnished rooms $8 up; running water, electricity, phone, board.

LEXINGTON AV., 515, (48th.)—Elegant large front room; three windows; elevator; telephone.

MADISON AV., 229, (36th.)—Attractive rooms and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam; telephone; references.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3 to $6; telephone.

44TH ST., 246 WEST.—Large light rooms; neatly furnished; all improvements. Phone Bryant 7775

43D, 118 WEST.—Beautiful large room with kitchenette; first-class house; moderate. Simonson.

47TH, 25 WEST.—Exceptional large single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive second front; modern conveniences; also comfortable skylight room; telephone.

57TH ST., 352 WEST.—Light, warm, airy rooms; comfortable; furnished; refined and central; reasonable.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

68TH, 128 WEST.—Room with alcove, bath adjoining; private home; conveniences; gentlemen.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, $7; others, $3.50 up; gentlemen.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Perfectly kept large rooms; $6, $4; single $3; references.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, suite with private bath, or will divide; references.

71ST, 130 WEST. — Rooms, with running water; near all car lines; also parlor.

72D, WEST.—Elegant large, front room or suite; shower, electricity, steam heat, elevator; private family. Columbus 2051.

73D, 271 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; telephone; subway.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; references.

78D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny front room; running water; private; moderate; telephone; gentlemen.

78D, 158 WEST.—Beautiful sitting room and bedroom; absolutely private bath; near subway.

73D, 155 WEST.—Front parlor for doctors or light business; smaller rooms.

73D, 283 WEST.—Medium front, sunny rooms, bath, hot water; $5, $6.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor; also single, double, with, without private bath; reasonable.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; private bath; second floor; private family. Owner.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms, with private bath, $12; also single, $3.50, $4; telephone.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished residence; rooms and suite, with baths or single; electricity; $4, $9, $15.

75TH ST., 159 WEST.
Single, en suite; electricity; hardwood floors.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Handsome rooms; single, en suite; back parlor; private bath; electricity.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Newly opened house, handsomely appointed rooms; electricity; kitchenette; reasonable.

78TH 118 WEST.—Beautiful front room adjoining shower bath; small room; refined home.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable southern exposed rooms; bath adjoining; gentlemen only; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, telephone, reception room, $3 up; board optional.

West Side.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium room; steam, electricity, continuous hot water; $5.

80TH, 165 WEST.—Warm, sunny rooms, furnished in ivory and wicker; single or en suite; all modern conveniences.

82D, 117 WEST.—Large, small rooms, elegantly furnished; bath each floor; electricity; telephone; home privileges; convenient subway, elevated.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Front parlor, private bath, electricity; private house. 6721 Schuyler.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; running water, steam heat, electric light, use of piano and telephone. Mrs. Reopell.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished back parlor, suitable two, private bath, or entire floor.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room, bath; breakfast; those appreciating exclusive home.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large room; southern exposure; running water, electricity.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Large room, twin beds; single rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; well-heated suite; private bath; also single room; running water; southern exposure; convenient subway, elevator; private house; no children; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor; connecting bedroom; water, electricity, telephone; $8.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; private house; reasonable.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Desirable, sunny rooms, conveniences; breakfast; private, refined Americans; references.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, with bedroom, $8; also medium, $5; telephone.

93TH, 255 WEST.—Light single room; gentleman, elevator apartment; express, subway. Dickinson.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well-furnished room; bath; telephone; gentleman; $4.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive, subway; nicely furnished room; bath, telephone.

104TH, 232 WEST.—Private house; desirable rooms, well kept; steam heat, continuous hot water; business people; phone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; electricity, elevator; subway; gentleman. Arbuckle.

106TH, 53 WEST.—Two rooms with bath; light, airy; call Sunday or evenings; moderate rates. Apt. 7. Academy 1553.

112TH, 523 WEST.—Desirable outside; private family; references. 3560 Morningside. Apt. 7B.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; southern exposure; all conveniences. Apartment 83.

120TH, 454 WEST.—Attractive room, student, business woman, opposite Columbia University. Apt. 7E.

123D, 547 WEST, (near B'way.)—Comfortable double room, elevator, telephone; $5. Crawford.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

142d, 605 West, Near Broadway.—Large, homelike room; elevator; shower; $4. Scott.

149TH, 556 WEST.—High-class furnished and unfurnished one or two rooms adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; with or without board. Telephone 6777 Audubon.

150TH ST., 544 WEST.—Light, airy, large, small rooms; southern exposure; private house; references.

LARGE FRONT ROOM.—Private bath; southern exposure; 96th St. subway; suitable one or two bachelors. Tel. 1943 River.

PLEASANT ROOM for student or business woman in attractive home apartment near Columbia University. T 157 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Unusually large rooms, overlooking Hudson; suitable two; reasonable. Meek. 6-B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (79th.)—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house.

WEST END AV., 350.—Exceptional rooms, private house; electricity, phone; business people.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

PARK AV., 790.—One beautiful light room and kitchen. Voris. Lenox 6778.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MAIL ORDER BUSINESS
FOR SALE,
WELL ESTABLISHED.

Large wholesale and retail mail order seed house and business, centrally located in the best State in the Union for its particular line; an established business of over 25 years and doing a business of over $200,000 annually; well advertised and favorably known and patronized from throughout every State in the Union; to the individual, association, or company looking for one the safest and most profitable investment; it will pay to investigate; bank accommodations liberal and abundant; no large amount of capital needed to carry the business; to one or more looking for an investment of from $15,000 to $20,000 in a thoroughly established business this is a great opportunity; if you have ability, energy, and some money, don't fail to investigate. Z 346 Times Annex.

WE MANUFACTURE A STAPLE ARTICLE AND SERVE THE NATIONAL TRADE THROUGH OUR SALESMEN.

For a man who possesses, in addition to ability, that personality necessary as a manager of men and salesmen, we have a position.

Among you, there are some who covet an opportunity which, in addition to a salary, will enable you to realize on your initiative and which offers you the satisfaction derived from receiving proper appreciation of work well done.

We should like to get in touch with such a man. The information given in your application will be a guide by which we can judge your fitness. Write Box X 245 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted accustomed to selling financial securities; salary or commission. Apply Box X 205 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPERS, competent, accountancy training, for Public Service Commission accountants; $1,800 to $2,400; income tax report inspectors, $1,500 to $2,100; examinations in April; personal instruction by Hermann E. Goldschmidt, Certified Public Accountant, 1,265 Broadway. Phone 9233 Madison.

Attend Opening Session Monday, 6:30 P. M.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

MUSIC AND SINGING taught FREE to men and women who love music, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock; free pass at Educational Dep't. WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SEVENTY-THREE MEN needed at once for a new profession, free surgery; taught evenings; positions guaranteed. Call or write, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

PHOTOPLAY writing taught evenings, under direction of Henry Albert Phillips. Send for free visitors' pass and booklet, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Gentleman wants active partnership in good business, preferably manufacturing; must be extendable; investment can be increased appropriate to expansion; partner and business must stand strictest investigation; no answer without particulars. Address Box J 5 Times.

For Sale—Nicely furnished 16-room house, all filled, good paying, permanent parties; reasonable rent; electricity; good investment; bargain for cash. 138 West 75th.

Would you care to invest in a magazine that will eclipse all others in merit, standing, and success? Exceptional opportunity. B 61 Times Annex.

Must sell attractive rooming house furnished in leather and fumed oak, parquet floors, electricity; profits $165. 36 West 91st St.

SALESMAN wanted as active partner; prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. Z 315 Times Annex.

I want partner in my thriving manufacturing business; investment required. X 222 Times Annex.

Partner with $5,000; well established sweater factory; now running full force; excellent prospects. Write C., 14 Av. A.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

G. F. WILLIS, C. E.,
DESIGNING AND ERECTING ENGINEER,
BOX 208, NEWARK, N. J.
Just completing largest factory in the world in its line.

Business Loans.

Business woman, very ill, desires loan for sanatorium expenses; security, New York Life policy; premiums waived; urgent. L 258 Times Downtown.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Purchase and Exchange.

Equipping factory to build motor trucks, machinery wanted; send fullest particulars; many large tools required. H 300 Times Downtown.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

I am collecting stamps to pass the time which hangs so heavily upon me; am Belgian prisoner of war and desire American stamps. Durant Henri, Brigadier 21st Batterie de Place Camp 2, Baraque 15, Ziest Hollands.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

American lathe, 22-inch swing; boring mill, 56 inch; planer, 28 inch. C. & L. Pump Co., 292 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Oliver Cromwell leather Black Jack drinking set, oil paintings, Oriental rugs; must close; call today. 201 West 49th.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl (white) wanted; no washing; must be good plain cook; $30 month; city reference. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St. Phone 3502 River.

LAUNDRESS wanted to assist chamber work; references required; carfare paid. Apply Monday and Tuesday between 9 and 10. W. A. H. Wellsmore, 2,170 Broadway, at 77th.

MILLINERY BUYER wanted; one who has had experience in popular-price merchandising in department stores preferred. Apply by letter for personal interview in New York to Blaumer's, 833 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

MODELS.—TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON GOWNS IN 5TH AVE. DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT; CALL AFTER 10 O'CLOCK. FARQUHARSON & WHEELOCK, 724 5TH AVE.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, general office assistants; free registration. Van Tyn's Agency, 1 West 34th.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER, export experience, $15; insurance, $14; several $8-$10-$12 positions open; 8a file clerk and typist, $12; dictaphone operators, $12. Gahagen Agency, 290 Broadway.

RELIABLE colored servants; references; anywhere. Hope's Agency, 6 East 132d. Harlem 5049.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.A.A.—Accountants open, close and systematize books; audit, financial statements; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff 305 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT, (23,) five years with certified and chartered accountants, desires permanent position; general bookkeeper; university graduate. L 270 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT desires position; experienced cost and corporation records; correspondence and office management. L 265 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, excellent references, desires position with A. C. P. A. J. 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Stenographer, (25,) capable office man; knowledge of Spanish; 7 years thorough experience; well versed in all modern methods; excellent credentials; salary $25. Phillips, 116 East 27th, City.

BOOKKEEPER,
accountant, and office manager, 28; ten years' experience; take complete charge; $25; references. J 112 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or timekeeper, experienced man, middle age, thoroughly honest, reliable, good reference, desires position; moderate salary. J 113 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager; university graduate; can take complete charge; correspondence, credits, &c.; salary $25. L 305 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or office assistant; young man; accurate, willing; good education; references; moderate salary. H. Kramer, 233 West 140th.

BOOKKEEPER. — Progressive, clean-cut American, at present employed. M. I. G., C 367 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—College education; 4 years' experience; capable taking full charge. T 159 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23;) good correspondent; experienced follow-up work; salary, $18. J 95 Times.

BOY, excellent character, unsurpassed ability, desirous obtaining position; adequate testimonials to ascertain above furnished; correspond. L 224 Times Downtown.

BOY, high school graduate, desires position in office with advancement. T 155 Times.

CHANGE CLERK.—Past five years with largest notion and fancy goods house; thoroughly experienced; A1 references. L 243 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFE

MILLS MEDICAL BILL ASSAILED BY EASLEY

Chairman of Civic Federation Executive Council Says It Exploits the Workers.

"DOCTORS WOULD BENEFIT"

Declares Experience Abroad Shows Compulsory Health Insurance Is Unfair to Wage Earners.

The suggestion that physicians in the United States are advocating compulsory health insurance laws as a means of adding to their incomes at the expense of the working classes, and the views of leading practitioners in New York State on the Mills bill pending in the Legislature, were discussed yesterday in a statement issued by Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation. Seth Low is President and Samuel Gompers Vice President of this organization.

After calling attention to the "effort to force a system of compulsory health insurance upon the wage earners of this country," and the opposition of labor organizations to the measures introduced in the Legislatures of eleven States, Mr. Easley's statement said:

"It is of a certainty disturbing to find that an advocate of the New York bill—himself a leading member of the medical profession and recognized as being interested in human welfare—has without due consideration made the following statement in a public interview: 'One thing which has been demonstrated by the British experience is that compulsory health insurance is financially advantageous to the medical profession.'

"The extreme selfishness of this statement would be mitigated somewhat if the wage earners would be greatly benefited by the system employed in that country. When the law was enacted the medical profession in England struck against the fees allowed, with the result that an agreement was made under which larger amounts were permitted. The medical profession had its innings, but the insured are not deriving the full benefits designed by the legislation. This is especially true in the case of sanatoria, never established.

Average Doctor's Income $500.

"But the enrichment of the British medical fraternity is indicated by a statement attributed in the press to a Boston physician, who, speaking of the 22,000 physicians in Great Britain, as compared with the 14,000 in the State of New York, said that all but 2,000 (in Great Britain) are connected with the 'panels,' (the official list of physicians engaged to give treatment to workers under compulsory insurance laws.)

"Despite the fact that physicians felt that their calling would be imperiled, he declared that their average income had increased from $750 to $2,000. This was due to the fact, he said, that, although the fees charged average $2 each, all are collected, because back of the organizations is the power of the State."

Mr. Easley then devoted himself, briefly, to the view of Dr. Otto V. Huffman, Secretary of the New York State Board. Mr. Easley said:

"According to newspaper accounts, Dr. Otto V. Huffman, Secretary of the New York State Board, proposed at the meeting of the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States, held in Chicago recently, a plan under which 'all reputable physicians would have an assured income and the chief incentive to quackery be eliminated.' He said: 'This would mean $4,000 a year for treating those who become sick or disabled. There are 137,000 active practitioners in the United States, and their incomes aggregate $275,500,000, an average of only $500 a year.'

"Is health insurance in the United States to become mainly a scheme to promote the fortunes of the medical profession?" Mr. Easley asked.

Answering his own question, the Chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation questioned the assertion of "one advocate" that "the American Medical Association is now actively campaigning for health insurance."

"The fact is," said Mr. Easley, "that that organization is seeking to draw up regulations which will be fair both to the medical profession and to the citizens, that we may not eradicate here the serious situation which immediately arose in England on the adoption of health insurance.

Efficiency Incentive Gone.

"It is estimated by a leading member of the American Medical Association that physicians give an average of one-half of their time for charity work, and it is a fact that our free clinics are more or less imposed upon by people on the border line, so to speak.

"If the present legislation is enacted without regard to the results abroad, the result will not only be unfairness to the majority of the members of the medical profession, but very likely the development of a class similar to the old ambulance-chasing lawyers now passing from view under workmen's compensation.

"If our citizens be forced under the 'panel' system there will be removed the greatest incentive to the development of efficiency in the medical profession—competition. A physician is now chosen because of his general acceptability, and if one does not meet expectations another is selected. That can be done only to a limited degree under the plan proposed."

Mr. Easley quoted an article published in The New Statesman in March, 1914, as to the efficiency of the medical treatment given British workers under the "panel" system. This article said:

"The greatest defect in the operation of the act is the utter inadequacy and comparative inefficiency of the medical treatment provided. The 'panel' doctor is required to be simply a general practitioner of 'ordinary' professional competence and skill, and he is called upon to give a patient only 'ordinary' attention. None of the treatments given by specialists is to be provided—no dental treatment, no surgical operations, no hospital accommodations (except under the sanatorium benefit), no bacteriological examinations, no consultations and no expert diagnoses. And such common appliances as trusses, artificial limbs and spectacles are not furnished.

Private Benefits Lost.

"Employers who formerly cared for their sick employés, or who provided physicians and nurses for them, are now reducing or ceasing the practice of such benevolence. And thousands of the insured who formerly paid for specialized medical treatment out of their own pockets are still so paying for it, or going without."

Mr. Easley concluded that "in advocating any system in America, we should place as of supreme importance the benefits to the sick and not institute a scheme which will first of all result in emoluments to the doctors."

"Under the British system, these physicians get high pay, and the service is not good," said Mr. Easley. "It no doubt is true that honorable men comprise a considerable proportion of the physicians in 'panel' service, but testimony is to be quoted that a large number do little beyond giving certificates to collect benefits."

Mr. Easley directed attention to the fact that what had been accomplished by health insurance laws in Germany was also a precarious foundation upon which to build up such laws in the United States, and, furthermore, that the American Federation of Labor has still to give its sanction to the bills introduced at Albany and in the legislatures of other States.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, a member of the special committee formed by the American Association for Labor Legislation, which is backing compulsory health insurance legislation, gave out a statement yesterday in which she urged that provision also be made by law for a service of visiting nurses.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS RIOT.

Fight Police at London, Ont., and Wreck Bowling Alleys.

LONDON, Ont., March 12.—An Officers' Court was ordered tonight to inquire into a clash here Saturday night between overseas soldiers and the police, which resulted in the closing of one street.

The soldiers attacked the National Bowling Alleys, it was alleged, when two of their number were ordered from the place because they were under age. Plate glass windows were smashed, and the building was otherwise damaged.

The Officers' Court will convene tomorrow, and the Board of Control also will investigate the affair.

TO CONNECT 33D ST BY 4TH AV. CROSSING

New Plan to be Submitted by Borough President Marks at Public Hearing.

CONFORMS TO WEST GRADE

Street Would Go Over the Avenue on a Ramp and Then Descend Gently on the Easterly Side.

A new plan for continuing Thirty-third Street across Fourth Avenue will be discussed at a public hearing of the City Plan Committee of the Board of Estimate in the Mayor's office in the City Hall tomorrow. How this connecting up of Thirty-third Street would be accomplished was described in a statement issued by Borough President Marks. The statement, however, spoke of "Park" Avenue, when, in fact, Fourth Avenue was meant. Park Avenue begins at Thirty-fourth Street, and Mr. Marks's statement should be read with this fact in mind.

The proposed plan was a result of several months' study by Consulting Engineer Ernest P. Goodrich and other engineers in the Borough President's office, and was made at the request of the Board of Estimate. The statement of the Borough President reads:

"The plan contemplates the physical continuation of Thirty-third Street across Park Avenue, with the grade of the crossing substantially that now found on the westerly side of the street where Thirty-third Street joins the avenue. That portion of the crosstown street between Park and Lexington Avenues will be raised so as to provide a uniform grade from Lexington Avenue to that of Thirty-third Street westerly of Park Avenue. The grade of the present ramp on the westerly side of Park Avenue between Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth Streets will be very slightly modified so as to improve its slope for the benefit of traffic and so as to provide better lateral drainage.

"The curb on the westerly side of the street from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street will not be changed in grade. A new ramp will be installed upon the easterly side of Park Avenue between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, substantially like the present one on the westerly side except at slightly lower elevation. Park Avenue will be made uniformly wide and available for traffic between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, just like its present condition south of Thirty-second Street.

To Change Thirty-fourth Street Grade.

"It is proposed to lower the grade of Thirty-fourth Street very slightly, starting from the westerly building line of Park Avenue and extending over the hump easterly, approximately half way to Lexington Avenue.

"This change of grade in connection with one which may be carried out at some future date across Lexington Avenue will provide improved conditions for traffic coming westerly from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and surface car travel on Park Avenue will cross Thirty-third Street at grade, but descend into the present tunnel by a sharp incline between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets. The portal of this tunnel will be located several feet south of the south building line of Thirty-fourth Street, the space over the tunnel being available as a cabstand.

"Underneath Thirty-fourth Street, on each side of the Fourth Avenue tracks in the tunnel, it is proposed to install platforms where passengers may board and leave the trolley cars. These platforms will be connected with the surface of Thirty-fourth Street by typical subway entrances, the stairways of which will be located on Thirty-fourth Street next to the property, but just beyond the building lines easterly and westerly of Park Avenue. Four entrances will thus be provided, each connected with the loading platforms by a straight passage. It is possible at some future time to connect these same platforms and entrances with the present subway platforms of Thirty-third Street by long ramps.

Approved by Civic Bodies.

"This general scheme has the backing so far of the Mayor's Central Committee on City Street Traffic, of which A. A. Anderson is Chairman; it also has the approval of the President of the Lexington Avenue Association, Dr. John A. Wyeth, and most of the detail has also the approval of the President of the Murray Hill Association, Edmund L. Baylies.

"This is a combination of all the plans heretofore submitted, including the Collis plan, the Parsons plan, and others."

Borough President Marks, in giving out the formal statement, said: "This is the simplest and least expensive plan yet proposed, and a happy solution of a problem that has awakened a great deal of contention in the past."

RECEPTION TO EXPLORERS.

Club Members Say Good-Bye to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Chapman Andrews, who are to head an expedition into "Darkest China" in search of rare forms of animal life for the American Museum of Natural History, were honor guests at a reception at the Explorers' Club, Amsterdam Avenue, near Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. About one hundred members of the club, including many big game hunters and leaders of scientific expeditions, bade farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, who are to leave within a few days.

Mr. Andrews, who is the head of the department of mammalogy of the museum, has led several similar expeditions. The expedition will reach parts of Southern China about whose zoology little is known, and they expect to bring back specimens of the takin, the goral, and the serow, forms between sheep and goat. They also hope to bring back a man-eating tiger.

Mrs. Andrews will go with her husband into the wildest regions. She is the photographer of the party, and will take moving pictures with a new rapid-fire camera, invented by Carl E. Akeley, the African explorer. He was one of those present at the reception yesterday. Mrs. Andrews is a daughter of Colonel Henry Borup, U. S. A., and a sister of George Borup, who lost his life on Peary's expedition when the pole was discovered.

THIS WEEK
March 13th to March 18th
EXHIBITION
of Rare
OLD
Chinese Porcelains
Comprising decorated and monochrome pieces of the Kang-He, Yung-Ching and Kien-Lung periods.
The ESLER STUDIOS
47 East 49th Street
New York

Spring Styles, $25
At Two Stores
The newest 1916 novelties, Irish Homespuns, plain and fancy-weaves, finished and unfinished Worsteds and Cheviots, fine Covert top coatings. Fully 500 fabrics in a variety of colors, weaves and weights. Samples on request.
Suits, to Measure, $25
Top Coats, Silk Lined, $25
Broadway and Ninth Street — Arnheim — 30 E. 42d Street and 19 E. 41st St.
Exclusively Custom-Made Clothes, $20 to $50

ADVERTISEMENT.

a fresh drink for everybody
the LILY CUP co.
equitable building

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

Just what Sanatogen is —and how it works

PERHAPS you are one of those men or women—often those most in need of some good tonic—to whom the claims made for Sanatogen seem *too good to be true.*

If so, you may find the following simple explanation of Sanatogen's action more convincing than any number of endorsements (no matter how genuine), such as those regularly quoted from physicians and famous men and women, in Sanatogen advertisements.

If Sanatogen can really restore physical and nervous energy and vigor as it claims—*you WANT to be convinced of it.* So read this—every word of it.

What Sanatogen Is

SANATOGEN is not a medicine—nor a drug—nor a composition of drugs—nor does it have a drug-like action.

Sanatogen is a FOOD.

Keep that in mind and all the rest will be easy to understand.

It is not an ordinary or every-day food for people in every-day health. It is a medicinal food, a tonic-food, a scientific food for folks who are *not* in every-day health.

Such words as "cure" and "remedy" are not used in any Sanatogen advertisement. Sanatogen's claims, you will find, are, after all, decidedly reasonable and only such as could logically be made, not for a medicine, but for a scientific food—a food-tonic.

To illustrate: Sanatogen is never advocated to remedy specific or organic ailments—such as troubles of the heart, liver or kidneys—for which *medicine* is usually prescribed. Its use, on the other hand, is suggested *only* for troubles which science tells us call for *correct nourishment*—for scientific food having an upbuilding and a strengthening, or tonic, value.

Sanatogen is not the only preparation having such a value. There are other tonic-foods, many of them helpful. But Sanatogen is looked upon as the *most efficient* of all tonic preparations, and the purpose of this advertisement is to show you just why this is so.

THE formula of Sanatogen's composition has never been a secret. It is this: a chemical compound (protected by Letters Patent in many countries) of 95% chemically purest casein (albumen of milk) and 5% of an organic phosphorus preparation (sodium glycero-phosphate).

Below will be explained in a non-technical way the reasons why this compound truly is unexcelled as a rebuilder of the tissues and a repairer of the cells on which we depend for physical vigor and nervous energy.

So much for "what Sanatogen is." There are also some things which Sanatogen is *not.*

Sanatogen is not in any sense a mere stimulant. Its tonic action is not temporary but lasting. Its use involves no reaction. It is not habit-forming. It has no harmful or deleterious effects even if taken in accidentally large over-doses. It is made of substances found in the body structure itself and therefore offers nothing alien to the system.

The foregoing statements—and even more particularly those that follow—have been scientifically proved again and again. These proofs are embodied in many medical journals and text-books* and in letters received from nearly 22,000 physicians. AND THE ORIGINALS OF SUCH PROOFS ARE HERE—WELCOME TO INSPECTION BY YOURSELF, A FRIEND OR YOUR PHYSICIAN.

How Sanatogen Works

A WELL-KNOWN writer says, "The functions of food are two: that of building up the structure and tissues of the body, and that of providing it with fuel. Certain substances are useful for building, certain other substances for fuelling. Only one class of foods is able to do both at once. These are known as 'proteids'—a general name for various albuminous substances. Of proteids perhaps the most important is the substance known as 'casein,' which is the essential element of milk and accounts for the upbuilding, growth-promoting properties of milk in infants."

THIS casein—as purified and refined as chemistry can make it and rendered soluble in water, for complete ease of digestion—constitutes, as stated, 95% of Sanatogen's composition. It is pure albumen in ready-to-use form—the utmost in tissue-building substance. *For albumen is the very life-substance itself from which the living blood and flesh of our bodies are built.*

Just as *albumen* is the substance that gives life and growth to the myriads of blood-cells and tissues that constitute the living body, so *phosphorus* is the substance that gives vigor and life to *brain* and *nerves.*

"Without phosphorus no thought," is a classical saying that is literally true.

If for lack of proper assimilation the nerve cells do not get their needed supply of phosphorus, the whole nervous system must suffer and with it the rest of the body machinery.

THUS, by combining 5% of organic and easily assimilated *phosphorus* with its 95% of pure casein or *albumen,* Sanatogen provides concentrated tissue-and-nerve-building nourishment, *scientifically adapted* for the special needs of the human system when in a state of debility or exhaustion.

BUT the quick and easy delivery to the system of its own albumen and phosphorus is only one phase of Sanatogen's reconstructive work.

In addition, it increases to a remarkable degree the absorption of albumen and phosphorus *from the daily food* (for many ordinary foods contain these two elements).

At the International Congress of Medicine at Lisbon in 1906, Professor Tunicliffe, of Kings College, London, read the report† of a long series of experiments in which Sanatogen had played an important part. This authority found that the taking of Sanatogen was followed by a most remarkable increase of phosphorus and albumen in the system. Not only was this increase due to the constituents of Sanatogen themselves, but it was clearly shown that Sanatogen so acted on the *other foods* taken with it that the system appropriated from them much more albumen and phosphorus than it did under a diet without Sanatogen.

THIS proves very definitely that Sanatogen acts as a cell food by itself, and also as a purveyor of phosphorus to the nervous system. Similar investigations have been made by other scientists in this country and abroad and with equally definite results.

This, then, is "how Sanatogen works."

To elaborate further would be to make this explanation technical, which it is not meant to be. Nor is it the aim of this advertisement to explain the details of Sanatogen's action in aiding digestion, in enriching the blood, in promoting sleep—all these and kindred things are but a part of Sanatogen's beneficent work in restoring strength and nervous equilibrium by means of *scientific nourishment.*

Thus the very simplicity and reasonableness of "how Sanatogen works" must appeal even to the most *analytical* of minds.

We have several booklets, prepared by physicians, which will explain all this in more detail as applied to your own case. This additional information will be very valuable to you. These books tell of the value of Sanatogen as a FOOD-tonic in cases of Nervous Disorders, Anaemia, Motherhood, Dyspepsia, Weakly Children and Convalescence. We suggest that you send today for one of these booklets, advising us of the subject in which you are particularly interested.

NOT even these booklets, however—helpful as they are—can make your mind really grasp the remarkable good which Sanatogen can do for you.

A famous user of Sanatogen once said that the best advertisement of Sanatogen is Sanatogen. Sanatogen itself, in other words, is the only thing which can make you *know* what Sanatogen can do. Once let it bring back to you that old glow and zest of nervous and bodily vigor—not until *then* will you know for sure that the claims for Sanatogen are not "too good to be true."

AND with your system fairly begging you as it is for help, does it not seem almost as if you are wronging yourself if you refuse any longer to give Sanatogen its opportunity to convince you?

You can get Sanatogen at the nearest druggist's. In sending for your booklet, however, (and you *should* send for it) kindly write direct to The Bauer Chemical Company, 30 Irving Place, New York City.

* Some twenty standard medical text books and over 120 contributions to leading Medical Journals (such as The Lancet, The Practitioner, etc., etc.) refer favorably to Sanatogen. The full list with page numbers, titles and dates will be sent on request.

† Physicians are referred to Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie, 1906.

Sanatogen was awarded Grand Prize by the International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913 (only award in food section).

Alfred Noyes

Shakespeare and the Sea

The Best Thing Noyes Has Ever Done in Prose.

The first two pages of The New York Times Shakespearean Tercentenary Supplement issued next week is by Alfred Noyes on "Shakespeare and the Sea."

A beautiful piece of English prose, it is much more than a mere tracing of the occasions where references to the sea appear in Shakespeare, and deals with the influences the sea had upon him, even in plays so apparently far from the sea as "Macbeth" and the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

SIR HERBERT TREE

contributes a notable article chiefly devoted to the humor of Shakespeare's tragedies and mysteries, dealing especially with the funny side of "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," "Richard II." and "Julius Caesar."

RUDYARD KIPLING

A long forgotten letter by Kipling gives his theory that Shakespeare got his story of the great sea play "The Tempest" from a drunken sailor, who was Stephano himself. In this amusing flight of the imagination Kipling even gives what he imagines to have been the dialogue between Shakespeare and Stephano.

There is an extract from Coleridge's "Lectures" analyzing the characters of the two superhuman creations in "The Tempest," Ariel and Caliban. There is also in this number a very fine poem written for The Times.

The reproductions of old prints, paintings and drawings are appropriate, including a painting by Joseph Wright and two remarkable drawings by Moritz Retszch, a German artist, who flourished in Leipsic about 70 years ago, and the Shakespeare drawings were then quite celebrated.

This Shakespeare Supplement, issued with The Sunday Times March 19, is one of the most interesting of the whole series of ten Shakespearean Supplements celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of his death.

The first issue, Feb. 20, is now out of print, but there are a few left of the issues of Feb. 27, March 5 and 12. There will be one Supplement each Sunday until April 23. The whole series (minus Feb. 20) may be had if you send in your order now. at the regular price of The Sunday Times, 5c. To be sure of getting next Sunday's Times order from your news dealer now.

Address Shakespeare Department

The New York Times

Times Square New York City

The circulation of The New York Sunday Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness today; rain or snow tomorrow; moderate northeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,234. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AIRMEN ARE BUSY AMID GUN DUELS AROUND VERDUN

French and Germans Raid Stations and Military Depots Behind Each Other's Lines.

ARTILLERY FIRE IS HEAVY

But No Infantry Attacks Are Made Anywhere in the Hotly Contested Area.

HINT OF END OF OFFENSIVE

Holland Thinks the Reopening of Dutch-Belgium Frontier Has Significance.

LONDON, March 13.—Marked activity by French and German aviators was the only feature that relieved the monotony of heavy artillery fire along the Verdun front last night and today. There were no infantry actions in that region.

The rival airmen raided strategic points back of the hostile lines. Berlin announces that stations and military depots, especially on the Clermont-Verdun railway, were attacked by aeroplanes. One French air machine is said to have been destroyed during the operations.

The French official bulletins report even greater achievements by air fighters. Thirty shells are said to have been dropped on the railroad station at Conflans, twenty-two miles east of Verdun, setting the building afire.

A squadron of six French aeroplanes flew over Brieulles, north of Verdun, and dropped 130 shells on the place. A large number of combats were fought, and it is stated that three German aircraft were sent to earth.

Artillery fire was brisk during the night both west and east of the Meuse and in the Woevre. Today it was largely confined to the left bank of the Meuse.

The Dutch Belgian frontier, which has been closed for several weeks, is now reopened, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. This fact is said to be commented on in Holland as probably indicating that the Germans regard their offensive as near an end.

The dispatch adds that eighty-one more hospital trains with wounded Germans from Verdun have passed through Luxemburg.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

North of the Aisne our artillery shattered at several points enemy organizations on the plateau of Vauclerc.

In the Champagne well-regulated fires from our heavy batteries were directed against the German works at Maisons de Champagne and in the region west of Navarin.

We carried out destructive fires on the enemy shelters, railroads, and organizations in the eastern Argonne.

North of Verdun the bombardment has increased in intensity west of the Meuse on Le Morte Homme and in the region of the Bois Bourrus. Our batteries took under their fire enemy forces assembling between Forges and the Bois des Corbeaux.

On the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woevre there was less activity on the part of the two artilleries. No infantry action occurred during the day.

Sharp Fight in Alsace.

In upper Alsace, east of Seppois, after a spirited artillery preparation, the Germans attacked trenches which we had retaken from them in the last few days in the region of Entre-largues. They were stopped by our barrier and infantry fire. Sections of the enemy returned to their trenches, having suffered sensible losses.

Today our aviators displayed remarkable activity in the whole Verdun region. A squadron composed of six aeroplanes dropped 130 shells on the strategically important station at Brieulles, north of Verdun.

A large number of engagements were fought in which we had an incontestable advantage. In the course of these combats three German aeroplanes were brought down, one of them in our lines and the other two inside the first German lines. Other aeroplanes were observed in the act of falling, but their destruction has not been established.

The day bulletin says:

There was no infantry fighting last night in the region to the north of Verdun. The bombardment continued, however, during the night at Bethincourt, and in the vicinity of Douaumont, as well as in the Woevre, in the sectors of Moulainville and Ronvaux. Our artillery showed great activity along this front.

In the wood of Le Pretre a detachment of our troops penetrated a trench of the enemy at a point near Croix des Carmes along a front of about 200 yards. The men cleaned up the saps and after having inflicted some losses on the enemy they returned to our lines with about twenty prisoners.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

During the course of a night fight a group of French aviators threw down thirty shells of large calibre at the railroad station of Conflans. Flames were seen breaking out at five different points. In spite of a violent cannonade all the French aeroplanes succeeded in getting back without suffering damage.

Today's statement by the German Army Headquarters is as follows:

The weather has been favorable for observation purposes, and there has been very lively artillery activity on both sides over a great part of the front. The activity also increased on both sides of the Meuse and as far as the Moselle.

Apart from some patrol fighting on the Somme and the failure of a minor French attack in Le Pretre forest there were no events.

After much reconnoitring, our airmen attacked enemy railway stations and military depots, especially on the Clermont-Verdun Railway line, with success.

Three enemy aeroplanes were des-

Continued on Page 4.

Britain Reduces Exemption From Service in the Army

LONDON, March 13.—The Government tonight issued a revised list of occupations, employment in which by workmen exempts them from army service. The revision is in accordance with recommendations made recently by the Earl of Derby, and provides that in future only those men will be exempted from military service who were employed similarly prior to Aug. 15 last.

As far as possible the exemptions of those claiming to hold positions of considerable responsibility will be limited to married men over thirty years of age, younger married men to be retained on the reserve list only in those occupations which are vital to the conduct of the war. Industries concerned in the manufacture of luxuries, such as tobacco, silk and lace, have been eliminated from the reserve list.

Further restrictions of exemptions affecting those engaged in the manufacture of munitions, in agriculture and in mining will be issued shortly.

HONOR 12 AMERICANS WITH WAR CROSSES

French Authorities Decorate College Men of Ambulance Corps for Gallant Service.

EIGHT ARE NEW YORKERS

Eight Are Harvard Men, Two Are Graduates of Yale, and One of Pennsylvania.

PARIS, March 13.—Twelve more men of the field service American Ambulance have been cited in the order of the day and will receive the Cross of War. Eleven of them have been with the section which has been working in Alsace nearly a year, and they are awarded this honor as the result of their work in that region during the recent hard battle about Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

The names of these are: Lovering Hill, E. J. Curley, Durant Rice, Stephen Galatti, Marquand Walker, and Joseph Mellen of New York City; Henry M. Buckley of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and Trask J. Putnam of Boston, (all being graduates of Harvard,) Powel Fenton of Philadelphia, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Luke Doyle, a graduate of Yale, and David B. Douglass of Newton, Mass. This is the second citation of the section leader, Lovering Hill.

W. H. Wolverton of New York, a graduate of Yale, also received the War Cross for gallantry under fire in the section working in the vicinity of the Aisne.

The field service of the American Ambulance has now received a total of thirty-one distinct citations.

The Ambulance is sending a new section to the front in May. It will be the seventh transport section and the fifth in active service with armies at the front. The field men of the Ambulance comprise at present volunteers from thirty-eight American universities and colleges.

Of the residents of New York, mentioned in the above dispatch, Duran Rice was a graduate of Harvard in 1912 and a member of Squadron A. He is 28 years old, and up to the time of his departure to serve with the French forces sixteen months ago lived with his mother, Mrs. Durant Rice, at 165 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Rice when told last night of the honor which had been conferred on her son expressed delight. She said that her son had been engaged in ambulance work during the fierce battles for the possession of Hartmannsweilerkopf and had seen much fighting in the Vosges. Rice was a close friend of Louis Hall, Jr., the Dartmouth student who was killed in France several months ago.

John Marquand Walker, whose parents, it is said, reside in Pennsylvania, left New York for the front about a year ago. He was in the class of 1911 at Harvard.

Edmund J. Curley, 2d, was a graduate of Harvard in 1904.

Joseph M. Mellen, who is a son of Chase Mellen, was an undergraduate at Cambridge when he went to Europe to serve with the Ambulance.

Lovering Hill was graduated at Harvard in 1910, and practiced law here before going abroad. Stephen Galatti, a classmate of Hill, is a son of Mrs. Paul S. Galatti, and was in business in New York when he decided to go abroad.

RUMANIAN ARMY IS BEING INCREASED

Clean Sweep Made of Pro-Bulgar System in Silistria—Border Cattle Requisitioned.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 14.—"Rumanian neutrality is daily taking a color more favorable to the Allies," says the Bucharest correspondent of The Daily Chronicle. "A significant fact is the constant increase in the army personnel and equipment, in spite of recent Austro-German requests for Rumanian demobilization.

"Perhaps more significant is the vigorous action taken in Silistria, which was ceded to Rumania by Bulgaria after the Balkan war in 1912. Here, owing to allegations of the activity of pro-Bulgarian propagandists, the Rumanian Government has wiped out the whole pro-Bulgar system, imprisoning everybody concerned, including the police and administrative officials.

"A further measure has been the suddenly enforced requisition of all cattle on the border to prevent their being smuggled out of the country."

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ ILL.

German Marine Ministry Being Run by Oldest Ranking Officer.

LONDON, March 13.—Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, Minister of the German Navy, has been ill for several days, says a dispatch from Amsterdam, and the business of the Ministry of Marine has been handed over to the oldest ranking officer.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER, 80c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

THROW GERMANS FROM RALLY FOR AMERICAN RIGHTS

Thousands Shout Approval as Police Hustle Disturbers Into the Street.

THE NAME OF BRYAN HISSED

President Upheld in His Attitude Toward Armed Merchant Ship Controversy.

DUTY TO ALLIES DECLARED

Resolutions Call for Aid to Nations Fighting to Uphold the Freedom of the World.

As a result of excellent police arrangements, efforts made by Germans and two Irishmen to break up a mass meeting held in Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the American Rights Commmittee, last night came to naught. As one of the policemen assigned to maintain order expressed it: "A disturber was thrown out every fifteen minutes," and then he added with a smile, "I mean every fifteen minutes as long as they lasted."

The meeting itself was one of the largest and most enthusiastic held in this city in months. There was not a vacant seat in the parquet, boxes, or galleries and the thousands who were crowded into the hall and upon the stage, excepting the few score who favored the Teutonic Powers and who came with the avowed purpose of making trouble, gave evidence of being heart and soul for the President of the United States and for the nations that in the words of one of the speakers, "are fighting for the survival of freedom and democracy in the world."

Major George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights Committee, presided and put the two sets of resolutions that were adopted with outbursts of cheering and waving of flags. One of the resolutions indorsed the stand of the President in his armed ship controversy with Congress, while the other called upon the American people to approve the cause of the Allies and to extend to those nations not only sympathy, but "direct co-operation at the proper time."

Bryan, O'Gorman, and Smith Hissed.

The meeting was demonstrative from the start, every reference to the French, the British, or their allies and the principles for which they are struggling bringing forth long continued applause. On the other hand when Mr. Bryan's name was uttered there was a storm of hisses and boos. The names of Senators O'Gorman of New York and Hoke Smith of Georgia were similarly received. Likewise the applause was deafening when Major Putnam denounced "those members of Congress" who, for political reasons or otherwise, voted against the "true American policy of the President" when the McLemore resolution came up a few days ago.

The interruptions that marked the first hour of the meeting started a few minutes after Major Putnam began his opening speech. According to the police, between fifty and one hundred Germans, bent on making trouble, managed to get seats in the upper gallery. Perhaps a score of others found seats in the parquet. Those in the gallery started the trouble, the first outbreak following a reference to the reported conversations between ex-Secretary Bryan and the recalled Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba. Mr. Bryan, Major Putnam said, had told the Austrian Ambassador that certain utterances of President Wilson in his notes to Berlin on the Lusitania and other submarine issues were made to satisfy the expectations of American citizens.

Applause, hisses, and boos followed when Major Putnam mentioned Mr. Bryan's name. In the chorus of approval from the great majority could be heard the whistles and catcalls of the German sympathizers. Nothing was done to curb this first hostile demonstration, and it was not until a few minutes later when Major Putnam referred to the British Government as among the most beneficent on earth that the disturbers broke forth in a demonstration that caused the police and Carnegie Hall attaches to take action. In various parts of the hall waiting to handle just such a situation as developed were twelve uniformed policemen, twenty detectives from Police Headquarters, and six plain clothes men from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station under Inspector Daly and Captain Gildea.

Police Get Into Action.

"What did England do to Egypt and what did she do to the Boers?" a loud-voiced Teuton in the upper gallery shouted. His fellow-disturbers shouted their approval, and then for the first time, from the allied enthusiasts there arose a great protest.

"Throw him out!" "Shut him up!" and similar remarks were shouted from all parts of the hall. Three plain-clothes men approached the disturber, who suddenly became orderly and insisted that he was not the original trouble maker, and that he had not uttered the remarks that started the trouble.

"Oh, yes, he did; he's the fellow all right," one of his neighbors declared while a score of fingers pointed him out.

"Come along. It's time for you to go," said a big plain clothes man as he took the offender by the collar.

But the big outbreak was to come

Continued on Page 6.

Hears Germans Asked Aid From Bulgars, Who Refused

GENEVA, March 13.—Germany has requested Bulgaria to send two divisions to the French front, according to information received here from Bucharest.

The Bulgarian Government declined, the advices state, owing to the uncertain attitude of Rumania.

SEIZED SECURITIES IN THE PRIZE COURT

Great Britain Now Holds $10,000,000 Taken from Mail Aboard Ships.

THINKS ENEMY IS OWNER

Says Record of Coupon Payments Will Be Proof—America Has Made No Protests.

LONDON, March 13.—Securities valued at $10,000,000, suspected of being of German ownership and seized from mails in transit, are now in possession of the Prize Court, according to an announcement today by the Foreign Office. The securities have not yet been declared absolute contraband, but it is possible that they will soon be placed on the contraband list.

Meanwhile seizures will be continued on the ground that under the Orders in Council these securities establish credit for hostile belligerents and, therefore, can be legally held up.

The authorities here say that innocent ownership can be easily proved by reference to the banks which hold any of the detained securities, and that, therefore, nothing in the nature of a hardship, beyond a slight delay, is likely to be suffered by innocent owners.

Foreign office attachés in charge of contraband work say that it is an easy matter to establish German ownership by examination of securities. In the case of American securities being forwarded to the United States from Scandinavia, if the stubs show that coupons have been detached over the period of a year by Scandinavian owners it is hardly likely that the securities will be seized, but should the stubs for the last quarter show that they have been in possession of a German bank or other German holder, this will be taken as evidence that Germany has received the equivalent value in gold, and the seizure of the securities therefore certainly will follow, the attachés say.

The American Government has not yet protested against the seizure of securities, but Ambassador Page has transmitted numerous inquiries to the Foreign Office on the subject of such dententions. These inquiries have been made mainly at the request of American banks to which detained securities were addressed.

While maintaining the right to censor all mails which, by coming through England, enjoy the facilities of the English postal system, the British Government does not undertake to examine first-class mails on seized neutral steamships for anything except possible merchandise; while not even in the case of Dutch liners which call voluntarily at Falmouth has the Government yet asserted the right of censorship, although the officials of the Foreign Office, it is declared, feel that much can be said in favor of Great Britain's right to censor these mails.

The above expresses the attitude of the Foreign Office, which says that the examination of mails in transit has been more than justified by results, as traders of hostile belligerent nations were not hesitating to use the British postal facilities to forward their plans.

SAY BRITISH ON TIGRIS LOST 5,000 IN FIGHT

Turks Also Tell of Crushing Defeat in Egypt—British Official Denial.

BERLIN, March 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The losses of the British forces in Mesopotamia in the recent battle near Felahie are estimated by the Turkish War Office as at least 5,000. The statement, issued under date of March 12, is as follows:

The enemy's losses in the battle of Felahie, on the Mesopotamian front, are estimated as at least 5,000.

In Arabia, on the Yemen front, a British detachment of 6,000 infantry, suported by 600 cavalry and 12-centimeter guns, started on Jan. 12 from Sheikhnosman, north of Aden, and occupied the town of Afisch. They attacked the Turkish vanguards with superior forces, but were stopped by a Turkish counterattack from El Wahita. After three hours the enemy withdrew. Only the protection of long-range artillery averted a panic.

The enemy then tried to offer resistance at El Emeihale, four kilometers south of Afisch, in positions which they had prepared in advance, but were forced by Turkish troops to retreat into the fortified camp of Sheikh Osman, under the protection of the cannon of ships anchored in the Gulf of Aden.

The Turks destroyed the town and fortifications of El Emeihale, and captured supplies there.

The Turkish official communication received by way of London contains the following passages which were not embraced in the communication as received by wireless from Berlin:

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 13.—In the fighting in the Felahie sector the enemy was defeated, sustaining losses estimated at 5,000, while sixty prisoners and two officers fell into our hands.

Our troops destroyed enemy fortifications near El Emelhale (Yemen front,) capturing all the pioneer material found there. A great number of bodies the enemy had been unable to bury were found on the battlefield.

A reconnoitring detachment which three days afterward (Jan. 15,) was dispatched against El Emeihale encountered a strong hostile cavalry with machine guns. After fighting half an hour the enemy fled in the direction of Sheikh Osman, leaving twenty dead or wounded.

LONDON, March 13.—The Turkish official communication received here today was passed by the British censor only on condition that the following note be published at the same time:

The operations on the Yemen front referred to were in the nature of a reconnoissance to ascertain the strength of the Turkish forces about Subar and Waht, which was successfully accomplished. The British casualties were five men killed and thirty-five wounded.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

PERSHING NOW AT HEAD OF 3,500 MEN, FIRST FORCE TO CROSS INTO MEXICO; AGREEMENT MADE WITH CARRANZA

12,000 TROOPS ON BORDER

Main Column, at Columbus, Will March Over the Boundary First.

TWO OTHERS WILL FOLLOW

El Paso and Douglas Contingents Will Advance Later to Avert Friction.

PERSHING AND GAVIRA AGREE

Lack of Rolling Stock Delays Mobilization, but Plans Are Nearly Completed.

Funston Denies Invasion Begins "This Morning"

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 13.—Major General Frederick Funston refused to comment tonight on the departure of Brigadier General Pershing and his staff for Columbus, N. M. General Funston and his Chief of Staff, Major Malvern-Hill Barnum, remained at headquarters until a late hour, keeping in close touch with the situation.

Late tonight General Funston said the expedition would not get under way tomorrow morning. He characterized all rumors that troops already were in Mexico as "absolute falsehoods."

EL PASO, Texas, March 13.—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, who left here tonight with his staff for Colombus, N. M., was reported to have arrived there, ready for the march into Mexico, but this was later denied. His present whereabouts are not disclosed.

Commands now at Columbus muster approximate 3,500 men, and these probably will be increased to 4,000 or more immediately.

It is understood the main column, with field wireless and aeroplane equipment, will go south from there, perhaps tomorrow, and auxiliary columns will enter Mexico later from Douglas, Ariz., and El Paso. The expeditionary force, through Juarez, may leave El Paso on Friday, after the main body from Columbus has reached the interior.

The Columbus contingent must go south through desert, while the others can proceed by rail.

General Pershing and General Gavira, commanding the Carranza forces at Juarez, met at a conference in the Mexican consulate here today, and the American commander's statement that the meeting was "entirely satisfactory" is taken to mean that they agreed to cooperate.

The Force at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 13.—Organizations now here are eight troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry, with the first squadron enroute from Marfa, Texas, and other border points east; the Sixth and Sixteenth Regiments of Infantry, three companies of the First Battalion of the Twentieth Infantry; Batteries A, B, and C, composing twelve mountain guns of the Fourth Field Artillery; Battery C of the Sixth Field Artillery, field wireless organization, field hospital and ambulance.

It was reported tonight that in addition to the First, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Regiments of the cavalry, two squadrons of the Twelfth would be dispatched here at once. Another report stated that three aeroplanes were enroute here from San Diego, Cal.

Betani to Consult Pershing.

General Pablo Betani, commanding the garrison of 2,000 Carranza troops at Palomas, six miles south of the border, today notified American military authorities that he expected to call on General Pershing for a conference.

Approximately 12,000 troops with forty mountain and field gun batteries were on the border tonight between Douglas, Ariz., and El Paso, Tex., a line about 200 miles long. A little more than one-third of this force was cavalry.

Intelligence Department officers today obtained maps and topography charts of the mountainous Chihuahua-Sonora border, into which it seems possible for Villa to enter easily with his present start.

Troop trains bearing cavalrymen, infantrymen, artillery, signal and hospital detachments, and several trainloads of freight unloaded here today. Lumbering gray army wagons rumbled all day through clouds of dust, each wagon piled high with supplies, such as arms, ammunition, knapsacks, boxes of uniforms, shoes, blankets, forage and food.

The force of General Pablo Bertani, commanding the Carranza garrison at Palomas, on the Mexican side of the border south of here, was increased today by the arrival of 800 men, bringing his forces to a total of 2,000.

In the town of Columbus the conduct of Mexicans who are strangers was closely watched. This work was rendered delicate by the large numbers of Mexicans who are American citizens by birth, and among whom the newcomers were difficult to distinguish. One prosperous American ranchman of Her-

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Note Accepting General Carranza's Proposal and Statement Disclaiming Intervention

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Here is the note forwarded to General Carranza by the United States Government accepting his proposal of a reciprocal agreement for the pursuit of bandits across the line dividing the United States and Mexico:

The Government of the United States has received the courteous note of Señor Acuna, [Carranza's Minister of Foreign Affairs,] and has read with satisfaction his suggestion for reciprocal privileges to the American and Mexican authorities in the pursuit and apprehension of outlaws who infest their respective territories lying along the international boundary and who are a constant menace to the lives and property of residents of that region.

The Government of the United States, in view of the unusual state of affairs which has existed for some time along the international boundary, and earnestly desiring to co-operate with the de facto Government of Mexico to suppress this state of lawlessness, of which the recent attack on Columbus, N. M., is a deplorable example, and to insure peace and order in the region contiguous to the boundary between the two republics, readily grants permission for military forces of the de facto Government of Mexico to cross the international boundary in pursuit of lawless bands of armed men who have entered Mexico from the United States, committed outrages on Mexican soil, and fled into the United States, on the understanding that the de facto Government of Mexico grants the reciprocal privilege that the military forces of the United States may pursue across the international boundary into Mexican territory lawless bands of armed men who have entered the United States from Mexico, committed outrages on American soil, and fled into Mexico.

The Government of the United States understands that, in view of its agreement to this reciprocal arrangement proposed by the de facto Government, the arrangement is now complete and in force, and the reciprocal privileges thereunder may accordingly be exercised by either Government without further interchange of views.

It is a matter of sincere gratification to the Government of the United States that the de facto Government of Mexico has evinced so cordial and friendly a spirit of co-operation in the efforts of the authorities of the United States to apprehend and punish the bands of outlaws who seek refuge beyond the international boundary in the erroneous belief that the constituted authorities will resent any pursuit across the boundary by the forces of the Government whose citizens have suffered by the crimes of the fugitives.

With the same spirit of cordial friendship the Government of the United States will exercise the privilege granted by the de facto Government of Mexico, in the hope and confident expectation that by their mutual efforts lawlessness will be eradicated and peace and order maintained in the territories of the United States and Mexico contiguous to the international boundary.

Lansing's Non-Intervention Statement

Secretary of State Lansing also issued this statement:

In order to remove any misapprehension that may exist either in the United States or in Mexico, the President has authorized me to give in his name the public assurance that the military operations now in contemplation by this Government will be scrupulously confined to the object already announced, and that in no circumstances will they be suffered to infringe in any degree upon the sovereignty of Mexico or develop into intervention of any kind in the internal affairs of our sister republic. On the contrary, what is now being done is deliberately intended to preclude the possibility of intervention.

EQUAL RIGHTS OF PURSUIT

Mexican Troops Chasing Marauding Americans May Cross the Border.

NOT WAR, SAYS PRESIDENT

Deems Pursuit of Villa Rather a Measure Calculated to Avert Intervention.

RESENTS ALARMIST REPORTS

Mischievous Purpose Suspected —Urges Congress Leaders to Hasten Defense Bills.

Baker Still Without Word of Expedition's Start

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary of War Baker had an hour's conference with the President tonight. From the White House he went to the War Department for a long conference with Major Gen. Scott and other members of the General Staff.

Afterward he said he did not know whether troops had begun crossing the border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President Wilson today agreed to the reciprocal arrangement proposed by the Carranza de facto Government of Mexico for the pursuit of armed bandits like Villa and his followers across the international boundary. At the same time, Secretary Lansing, by instruction of the President, notified the Carranza Government that the United States understood that the agreement was "now complete and in force."

The decision of the Administration to accept the Carranza proposal was reached at a conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing this afternoon. This conference followed conversations between the President and leaders in Congress.

Secretary Lansing late in the afternoon sent a telegram to American Consul Silliman, at Guadalajara, Mexico, directing him to inform the Carranza Government of the decision of the United States, a formal note to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Acuna, being embodied in the telegram. [This note appears elsewhere in The New York Times this morning.] At the same time General Funston was informed that this Government regarded the reciprocal arrangement as being "in force" and that under it General Funston was free to move the punitive expedition across the border in pursuit of Villa at any time.

If the expeditionary columns have not already entered Mexico, it is strongly hinted at the War Department, American troops will be in Mexico before sunset tomorrow. The understanding here is that General Funston is ready to proceed with the movement of the expeditionary force. Telegrams to the War Department today and tonight showed that all the troops ordered to the border by request of General Funston to take the place on patrol of units assigned to the expeditionary columns were en route to the frontier. At the same time vast quantities of supplies—clothing, foodstuffs, and ammunition—are going to quarte:masters and commissaries on the ground for the use of the expeditionary force and of the border patrol, which is being strengthened in every possible manner.

Equal Privileges and No More.

In accepting the Carranza proposal for a reciprocal arrangement, President Wilson agrees to permit Mexico to do exactly what the United States is doing under identically the same circumstances. The President does not agree to allow Carranza to order his troops to pursue into this country Mexicans who commit outrages in Mexico. The arrangement agreed to by the United States Government only permits the military forces of Mexico to pursue into this country such lawless bands of armed men as may enter Mexico from the United States, commit outrages on Mexican soil, and then return to American territory. It is not expected that there will be any such incursion from this country into Mexico or any occasion for Mexican troops coming into the United States.

After sending his telegram to Consul Silliman, Secretary Lansing left for Pinehurst, N. C., for a week's rest. Counselor Frank L. Polk, who is Acting Secretary of State, conferred late in the afternoon with Secretary of War Baker and Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the Army General Staff, regarding the situation. He laid before Secretary Baker for transmission to General Funston the text of this Government's answer to the Carranza Government, as well as the statement issued by Secretary Lansing, by direction of the President, making plain the purpose of the United States Government to confine its movements in Mexico to the pursuit and capture of Villa and his band.

Secretary Lansing's announcement, a copy of which was also sent to the Carranza Government and to all American Consular officers in Mexico, said that to remove any apprehension that might exist either in the United States or Mexico, the President had authorized the Secretary "to give in his name the public assurance that the military operations now in contemplation by this Government will be scrupulously confined to the object already announced

APPOINTS OBREGON HIS WAR MINISTER

Carranza's Action May Be Preliminary to Resignation and Running for the Presidency.

CIVIL LEADERS CONSULTED

Naming of Obregon for War and Aguilar for State Portfolio Result of a Recent Conference.

Averting of Trouble With Us Makes Mexican Capital Glad

Special Cable to The New York Times

MEXICO CITY, March 13.—Mexicans here were jubilant when they heard that the threatened trouble between Mexico and the United States had been averted.

Everybody is optimistic regarding future developments of the international situation, and it is believed that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue.

This dispatch indicates that news of President Wilson's note to Carranza has reached Mexico City and is approved.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, March 13.—General Carranza has appointed General Alvardo Obregon Minister of War and Marine and General Candido Aguilar Minister of Foreign Relations. In Constitutionalist official circles here it is believed that this action is a preliminary to the First Chief's resignation of executive power in order that he may be a candidate for the constitutional Presidency at the coming elections.

General Aguilar, in the capacity of head of the Cabinet, by this arrangement would succeed General Carranza as chief executive during the pre-constitutional period.

It is understood that the appointments of Aguilar and Obregon were agreed upon at a recent meeting of military and civil Constitutionalist leaders held in Guadalajara.

General Pablo Gonzales started for Queretaro early today. It is understood that he has been summoned by General Carranza.

Colonel Alfredo Breceda, in charge of the Ministry of the Interior, arrived here from Queretaro this morning, proceeding to Vera Cruz a few hours later. He is going to confer with General Jara, the Governor of that State.

QUERETARO, Mexico, March 12.—Local papers this morning published a statement by General Montes, Governor of Queretaro, announcing that, as the relations between Mexico and the United States were very delicate, owing to the invasion of Villa, and the Constitutionalist Government could not and would not for any motive, no matter what, permit for one moment any invasion of

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VILLA TURNS EAST IN DASH TO ESCAPE

Abandons Attack on Mormon Colony and Is Reported at Galeana.

BANDIT MAY BE HEADED OFF

Believed to be Making for His Base in Mountains of the Santa Ana District.

EL PASO, Texas, March 13.—Francisco Villa has moved suddenly eastward, according to a report received tonight by General Gavira, Mexican Commandant at Juarez. This move apparently takes Villa away from the territory in which it had been supposed he would seek refuge and north of which concentration of the American troops has been heaviest.

This information was received from Gavira's subordinate, Colonel Gonzales, who commands the troops protecting the Mormon colony at Casas Grandes.

The wires from Juarez to the colony were cut last night by Villa's men. Gonzales restored them this evening. Villa, Gonzales reports, is at Galeana, a town about twenty miles due east of Corralitos, where he was last previously reported.

Military men, both American and Mexican, had thought Villa was making for the great mountain chain of the Sierra Madres. General Bertani, heading off Villa to the west, had said he believed Villa was trying to get into Sinaloa, which has enjoyed comparative peace and is filled with prosperous ranches. But apparently, finding his way blocked at Casas Grandes, the bandit gave up his announced intention of massacring the Mormons and took the easiest way out.

Although he is heading eastward, Villa has by no means an easy prospect of escape from Carranza troops about him or from the Americans on the border. If he continues east in an attempt to cut the line of the Mexican Central, he will not only have to cross desert plains void of water, food, and loot, but will be in danger of a clash with the cavalry of General Garza, which is striking after him northwestward from Laguna. The Mexican Central Railway, which he would have to cross, is some fifty miles east of his present reported position, and affords a possible quick route for Carranza or American troops to head him off.

Gavira says he believes Villa is now headed for the mountains of the Santa Ana district to the south of Galeana. This has long been Villa's headquarters, and he is believed to have food stores and munitions secreted there. To reach this place, Gavira said he would merely have to follow up the bed of the Santa Maria River, which he is said to have now reached.

COLUMBUS, Ariz., March 13.—Villa's position today, according to reports received by General Pablo Bertani, in command of 2,000 soldiers just across the Mexican border from here, was still near Corralitos, where he stopped more than two days ago.

and that in no circumstances will they be suffered to trench in any degree upon the sovereignty of Mexico or develop into intervention of any kind in the internal affairs of our sister republic. On the contrary," the statement concluded, "what is now being done is deliberately intended to preclude the possibility of intervention."

The purpose of the punitive expedition as previously announced is to bring about the capture of Villa and his band. It is the hope of the Administration that the Mexicans will accept the assurance given by the President as being absolutely sincere, and that they will regard the American Government's willingness to enter into a reciprocal agreement with Mexico as practical proof of sincerity.

President Resents Talk of "War."

President Wilson was said tonight to resent deeply persistent reports that the United States expected trouble from General Carranza. Some Administration officials expressed the view that a certain element in the United States was purposely misrepresenting the facts in order to bring about war with Mexico.

The President, it is understood, believes that General Carranza has shown a commendable desire to co-operate with the United States and that the only real danger of serious trouble over the pursuit of Villa by American troops lies in published reports telling of plans of the American Government for "war." If the issue becomes clear-cut that both President Wilson and General Carranza want Villa, the murderer and bandit, eliminated for the sake of peace and security, Administration officials do not believe there will be any serious danger of widespread resistance.

There was serious discussion in Administration circles today of making an effort to stop the publication of alarmist reports. At the same time it was evident that official Washington was deeply concerned over the possibilities of the situation. Not only was this concern voiced in the privately expressed opinion of men having knowledge of conditions in Mexico, but the existence of apprehension was openly admitted in the debate in the Senate. Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, indicated a belief that powerful elements were likely to oppose the progress of the American punitive forces; and Senator Borah, who agreed with Senator Chamberlain, asserted that the expedition might lead to grave results, and urged that Congress proceed at once to the consideration of the pending national defense bills. Senator Chamberlain thought events might bring to Villa a force of 50,000 men.

Confers with Congress Leaders.

That President Wilson was alive to the dangers of the situation became increasingly apparent. Mr. Wilson told Speaker Clark and Representative Kitchin, the Democratic leader of the House, that he desired action without delay on the Administration's legislative program, which includes the National Defense bills, and urged that no time be lost in enabling the Government to prepare for a hostile emergency.

The supply departments of the army are busy getting together reserve stores for use in the event of an emergency. Ammunition, clothing, food, and other necessary articles are being contracted for in large quantities with private firms. Conferences of officers of the General Staff are frequent.

In addition to urging Speaker Clark and Representative Kitchin to have the House speed up, President Wilson conferred with Senators Stone and Saulsbury, the first Chairman, and the other a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The President wanted to know whether he was deemed to be within his powers in assenting to Carranza's proposal of a reciprocal arrangement for the employment of troops of one country in the adjacent territory of the other to run down outlaws. The answer he got from his Senatorial callers was in the affirmative. He was assured that there was no danger of an oratorical outburst in the Senate in criticism of his course. Realizing the possibilities of the situation, the President may find it necessary to go to Congress to obtain sanction for what he intends to do in Mexico, just as he did at the time of the taking of Vera Cruz, but for the present such a step will not be taken.

From the Administration viewpoint, a favorable aspect has been given to the Mexican situation by the character of the answer made by Secretary Lansing to the communication from Carranza's Secretary of Foreign Affairs expressing his willingness to permit American armed forces to cross into Mexico to apprehend Villa under a reciprocal arrangement that would permit Mexican troops to enter the United States in similar circumstances. In accepting the arrangement proposed, Secretary Lansing said that it completed the agreement, which was a notice to Mexico that this Government now felt free to enter Mexican territory with the forces assigned to the task of capturing Villa.

Carranza's Tone Disturbing.

Some uneasiness was caused in Administration circles by the tone of the manifesto to the Mexican people issued by General Carranza with reference to the entrance of American forces into Mexico in pursuit of Villa. It was apparent from the language of the manifesto that Carranza had followed in the main his communication to this Government proposing a reciprocal arrangement for the pursuit of outlaws, but the tone of the manifesto was stiffer than that of the diplomatic note. Some officials saw in the manifesto a disposition to cause trouble for this Government, but others interpreted it as having been written for home consumption and contended that its meaning was not different from that of the diplomatic proposal.

Plans Working Perfectly.

Secretary Baker left the War Department after 11 o'clock tonight, saying that there was absolutely no news he could give out. During the day he had received dispatches informing him of the movement of various organizations of cavalry and infantry that were ordered Saturday to proceed to El Paso to take the places of General Pershing's command, which is to be sent into Mexico in pursuit of Villa.

The Secretary of War went to the White House at 5 P. M. and spent two hours with President Wilson discussing progress. Soon after 10 he returned to the War Department and for an hour was in conference with Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. Bliss, assistant to the Chief of Staff.

No orders were sent by Secretary Baker tonight. All the reports gave assurance that everywhere the plans for the expedition were working perfectly. General Funston reported that two companies of the Twentieth Infantry had moved from Bisbee, Ariz., to El Paso, that companies E and F of the Twentieth had moved from Bisbee to Deming, N. M., and that Companies E, G, and H of the Second Battalion of Engineers had moved from Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio to El Paso.

The Eleventh Cavalry entrained at Chattanooga and started for El Paso. Troops A, B, K, and L left San Diego for Douglas, Ariz., and Troops C, E, F, G, H, and I left the Presidio of Monterey for Douglas Headquarters, and the First and Second Squadron of the Twelfth Cavalry, with the machine gun troop, left Fort Robinson. The Third Squadron left Fort Meade, and Troops E and H left Fort D. A. Russell, all for El Paso. The Twenty-third Infantry entrained at Galveston for El Paso.

President Wilson's request of Speaker Clark and Leader Kitchin to have the House speed up on legislation was reflected in the Senate this afternoon. Senator Underwood said that in his twenty years' experience in Congress he had never known the work of a legislative session to be so far behind.

Speaker Clark and Representative Kitchin offered President Wilson little encouragement. Mr. Clark left the White House with the prediction that Congress would not be able to adjourn before September. When Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, learned the outline of the Administration's program, he expressed the opinion that "Congress will adjourn about December."

The Speaker and Mr. Kitchin told the President that legislation was far behind, with many controversial matters yet to be aired. The President is understood to have suggested that Congress hasten its labors and endeavor to finish them by midsummer, preferably about the time the National Conventions were held. As experienced legislators, Mr. Clark and Mr. Kitchin were unable to give the President any assurances on this score.

What Congress Has Ahead.

The fact is that the present Congress has established a record for inactivity, so far as major legislation is concerned. The House, where all of the annual supply bills originate, has passed only three appropriation measures—Urgent Deficiency, Post Office, and Indian. Such important supply bills as the Sundry Civil, the Naval, the Army, the River and Harbor, and the Agricultural are yet to be considered. The appropriation bills alone are regarded as sufficient to keep Congress engaged for at least two months, and the President outlined today an additional program of legislation that is of prime importance from the Administration standpoint.

Here is the work ahead of Congress: The national defense measures, including the Army Reorganization bill, and the navy and army appropriation bills; the Sugar Repeal bill, consideration of which will begin in the House tomorrow; the Philippine Independence bill; a bill giving a more autonomous form of government to Porto Rico; the Administration Ship Purchase bill; conservation measures; the Tariff Commission bill; a general revenue bill; the Burnett Immigration bill, which is not an Administration measure, but which Congress insists upon passing; approximately a dozen appropriation bills, most of them major measures.

President Wilson was informed today of the plan of House leaders to include the Tariff Commission bill in an omnibus revenue measure, which shall include amendments to the income tax, repeal of the "stamp taxes" and the War Revenue bill of October, 1914, and possibly a tax on production of munitions of war. The President is said to have expressed a desire that the Tariff Commission bill be considered as a separate measure, but Mr. Kitchin is understood to have about won over Mr. Wilson to the idea of an omnibus tariff law amendment bill. Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee want to embrace all revenue legislation in one measure. This move is partly political, as Republicans who favor a Tariff Commission are opposed to the remainder of the revenue program.

Speaker Clark, Mr. Kitchin, and Mr. Mann held a conference this afternoon, but no definite legislative program was agreed upon. That the Republicans are not disposed to hurry along certain of the Administration measures was indicated when Representative Garrett sought unanimous consent to hold night sessions to consider the Porto Rican bill. Leader Mann objected. Mr. Mann again objected when Mr. Kitchin sought unanimous consent to have the House meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow in order that the Sugar Repeal bill might be put through in one day. The Republican leader said it would be impossible to pass the Sugar bill in one day, and there was no necessity of an early meeting of the House.

The entire situation indicates a long session of Congress, with adjournment far beyond the National Convention period and toward the end, rather than the beginning, of the Presidential and Congressional campaigns.

Officials at the Mexican Embassy here were jubilant over the acceptance of General Carranza's proposal. Some officials said that while a few extreme radicals among Carranza adherents might show opposition to the agreement, this element would not be important, nor would it influence the relations between the two Governments.

No Excitement in Mexico.

Advices to the Navy Department today from Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other points on the Mexican Gulf Coast tended to confirm this view. Commanders of American warships at these ports said the publication there of the intention of the United States to send armed forces after Villa had caused no excitement or uneasiness. There were no indications of anti-American demonstrations, the messages said, even when it appeared doubtful what course the Carranza Government would pursue.

To prevent munitions from reaching Villa from the United States the Treasury Department today instructed its Collectors at San Francisco, Nogales, and Los Angeles to place an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition through those points into Mexico. The embargo affects the principal commercial gateways into Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California, and is regarded as sufficient in extent to make certain that Villa will not be supplied from this country. There is no present intention to extend it to other Mexican territory.

The belief that American troopers already were across the line to watch at least one side of the region in which Villa is supposed to be operating gained strength tonight in unofficial circles. Press reports from the border tended to bear out this view, but so far as is known the War Department was without confirmation. Border reports also indicated the possible mobilization places of several columns, but officers declined to discuss these, holding rigidly to the policy announced by Secretary Baker of giving General Funston every opportunity to execute a surprise attack.

Where American Troops Will Chase Villa.

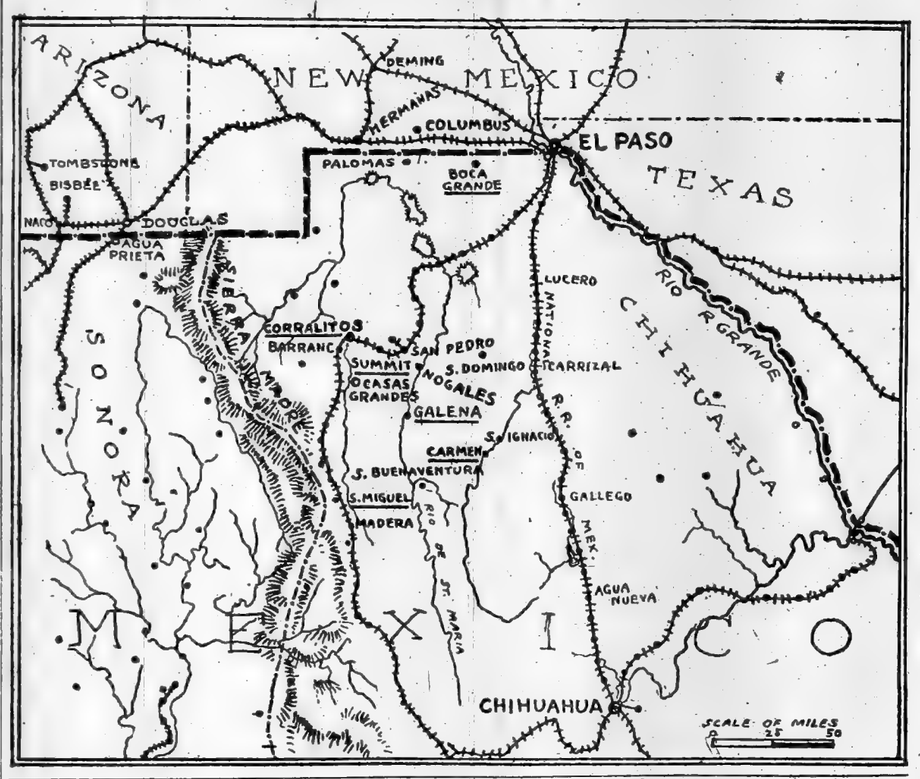

CALLES'S TROOPS TO GIVE AID.

About 5,000 Carranzistas Gathered to Join in Villa Chase.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 13.—It was definitely learned tonight that General Calles had mobilized about 5,000 Carranza troops at Cabullona, eighteen miles south of the Arizona border.

Carranza officials stated that there were possibly 8,000 men at Cabullona. This force has fifteen pieces of artillery.

General Calles has been gathering these troops for several days, having announced that they will join in the pursuit of Villa.

TROOP TRAINS ON THE WAY.

Rushing Soldiers to the Mobilization on the Border.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 13.—Three special trains carrying the Twenty-third Infantry with full field equipment will leave Galveston for El Paso tonight. This regiment has been in camp at Fort Crockett for several months.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 13.—The last of the seven trains carrying the Eleventh Cavalry to the Mexican border left Fort Oglethorpe this morning. The train carried ten wagons, the machine guns, and a machine gun troop. Only fifty men remain at the post.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., March 13.—Fourteen student officers of the mounted service school left Fort Riley today for the border to join the six cavalry regiments.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 13.—Troops A, B, K, and L of the First Cavalry, stationed here, entrained this afternoon for Douglas, Ariz., where they will join six troops of the First from Monterey, Cal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 13.—Members of the United States Hospital Corps left Fort Slocum today for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, under orders received by Lieut. Colonel Van Vliet. Twenty or thirty more men are to leave within a couple of days. Three hundred recruits ready for service are at Fort Slocum awaiting assignment.

ARSENAL SENDS EQUIPMENT.

Clothing for 10,000 Soldiers is Shipped to the Border.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Twenty carloads of clothing and equipment to supply the needs of 10,000 United States soldiers were shipped late last night from the Schuylkill arsenal here to the Mexican border. The exact destination of the shipment was refused by Colonel George H. Van Rose, commandant at the arsenal.

A rush order for the material was received from Washington at noon Sunday, and by 10 o'clock last night the cars had been loaded and left the arsenal yard in two trains. Employes were summoned from their homes to do the work of sorting and packing the goods. Each of the 10,000 units of clothing contained every kind of uniform apparel from hats to shoes.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Orders to ship 790,000 rations of meat, weighing 640,000 pounds, to the Mexican border were received by Colonel A. D. Kniskern, Acting Quartermaster of the Central Department, here today, and the first shipment was sent off tonight.

The order includes 200,000 pounds of bacon, 272,000 pounds of corned beef, 128,000 pounds of roast beef and 40,000 pounds of corned beef hash.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Lieut. Col. David Stanley, Quartermaster of the St. Louis Depot, Central Division, U. S. A., tonight received orders to procure 150,000 pounds of hardtack for shipment to the border as soon as possible.

CARTRIDGES FOR CARRANZA.

Ward Liner Now on Way to Progreso Has 500,000 Rounds.

The Ward liner Esperanza, which left this port on Thursday for Havana and Progreso, is carrying 500,000 rounds of rifle cartridges consigned to the Carranza Government. This was learned yesterday at the Custom House. A short affidavit made by Captain Tanning and attached to the clearance papers sets forth that the consignment is destined for the de facto Government of Mexico. It is said unofficially that the consignee is the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The cartridges are contained in 500 cases.

The Esperanza is due at Progreso on Wednesday. She should have reached Havana yesterday afternoon. The agents of the line here and the officials of the Custom House said that no word had come from Washington as to the embargo against arms or munitions. The steamer could be halted either in Havana or by wireless after she left there.

The Esperanza is the only vessel of the Ward Line now bearing ammunition to Mexico. The next steamship to sail from here for a Mexican port will be the Monterey on March 23.

PACIFIC FLEET IS READY.

Winslow Outlines Plans for Disposition of Ships, if Necessary.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 13.—Tentative plans for the disposition of the vessels of the Pacific Fleet in San Diego Harbor in event of trouble on the west coast of Mexico have been outlined by Admiral Winslow. According to his plans, the transport Buffalo and the armored cruiser Maryland would be employed in transporting the Fourth Regiment of marines, now at the exposition here, and field equipment. The protected cruiser Milwaukee would displace the supply ship Iris and convoy the destroyers Whipple, Perry, Stewart, and Paul Jones south.

The flagship San Diego, acting independently of the fleet, will steam south at the first sign of trouble.

Vessels of the Pacific Fleet now engaged in patrol duty on the west coast of Mexico and Central America are the cruisers Chattanooga, Cleveland, and Denver. The Chattanooga is at Guaymas, the Cleveland at Acapulco, and the Denver at Corinto, Nicaragua.

SIX BIPLANES IN SQUADRON.

Capt. Foulois and Subordinates Are All Seasoned Aviators.

The First Aero Squadron, United States Army, which started for El Paso from San Antonio yesterday, is the only complete aeronautical unit in the regular service of the United States. The equipment includes six up-to-date tractor biplanes of the Curtiss, Burgess-Curtiss, and Wright types. All of them have been tested in long-endurance flights, of which the most notable was the "flock flight" of 300 miles from Fort Sill, Okla., to the aviation station at San Antonio, a few months ago. All the machines were engaged and the distance was covered without a mishap at a speed that averaged seventy-five miles an hour.

In command of the squadron is Captain Benjamin D. Foulois, and under him are Lieutenants Thomas DeWitt Milling, Carleton G. Chapman, Joseph C. Morrow, Jr., Joseph E. Carberry, Ira A. Rader, and Thomas S. Bowen. Foulois as an observer made the first aeroplane flight along the border. That was in 1912 in a Wright machine, piloted by the late Philip Parmalee. Parmalee and Foulois flew from Laredo to Eagle Pass, Texas, over the Rio Grande and back. It was at the time the longest military flight ever made.

Next to Captain Foulois the best known aviator in the squadron is Lieutenant Milling. He participated in the Belmont Park aviation tournament here several years ago. All of the other officers of the squadron piloted machines on the flight from Fort Sill to San Antonio. The work of Foulois and the officers under him on this occasion won the official commendation of the Secretary of War and of General Scriven, Chief of the Signal Corps.

The biplanes that will be used in the operations against Villa are all of the armored type, and it was said yesterday that at fewest three of them mounted machine guns. The squadron is also equipped with a complete motor supply train, which will accompany the fliers into Mexico, with the enlisted machinists, hangarmen, and others, numbering about eighty men.

NEW YORK GUARD IS READY.

Acting Adjutant General Says Mobile Regiments Are Equipped.

Major Allan L. Regan, Acting Adjutant General of the National Guard Division of New York, said yesterday that so far as men and material are concerned the New York Division is ready to answer any call of the Government at the shortest possible notice. All the mobile regiments, which are the ones that would be called into service, are equipped, and the great majority of them, officers and enlisted men, would welcome the chance to show the country what the New York Guard could do in actual service.

Major Regan pointed out that the delay, if any, which would follow a Federal order to mobilize would be due to the necessity of organizing depot units, the assembling of animals that would be needed, and the organization of auto-truck and wagon supply trains. The depot units would be the detachments left behind to care for the base supplies and to recruit the men that might be needed to keep the regiments up to war strength.

So far, General O'Ryan, commanding the New York Division, has received no intimation from Washington that would indicate any present intention on the part of the Government to utilize the National Guard to protect the border while the regular army is rounding up Villa in Mexico. The strength of the New York Guard is about 17,500 officers and men, of whom about 1,100 are commissioned officers. In addition to the present units of the guard there is now in process of organization the first fully equipped motor battery to be organized in this country.

In the event of a call to the National Guard of the country the opinion in guard circles is that the first organizations to be called out will be those of the border States, having a total strength of about 8,500 men, less than one-half the strength of the New York Division. There is no question but that the New York Guard is the best organized, disciplined and equipped in the country, and it is believed that it, along with the guard of the border States, would be the first to be designated for service along the Rio Grande and the land boundary west of El Paso.

Next to New York in size and completeness of organization come the National Guards of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio, totaling about 25,000 men. The total strength of the guard of the entire country is about 132,000 officers and men, but of this total it is doubtful if more than 75,000 of them are sufficiently equipped and trained to render immediate effective service.

Under the law as it now stands the National Guard cannot be ordered into Mexico until the men have had a chance to volunteer for the national service, after which they would have to be mustered into the Federal Volunteer Army.

RAILROADS OFFER FACILITIES.

Ready to Sidetrack Other Traffic for Army Needs in Mexico.

Apprehension was expressed yesterday that freight congestion at the seaboard, due to the heavy shipments of European munitions of war, might interfere with the transport of supplies for the Mexican expedition, but officers of the Depot Quartermaster's staff here were optimistic on that score.

Troops stationed along the border have supplies for six months, they say, and even if they had only few stores the congestion here might not affect the situation much, because goods would probably be bought in the South, Southwest, and Middle West. They said, however, that congestion here would cause a shortage of cars in other parts of the country and indirectly affect the movement of supplies.

Even garrisons sent to the border from posts in the West will not need supplies for several months, for they will take from their barracks stores sufficient for three or four months. All they will be compelled to buy now will be meat and other fresh food.

Several railroads have notified the army Quartermasters and other officers that the Government may use all the facilities of their systems if needed and that cars and equipment will be withdrawn from other traffic so that all shipments for the Mexican expedition may be moved quickly.

Even if it were necessary to send the State militia organizations to the border it is not believed that the commission would have to make rulings or place embargoes, nor even that it would be necessary to enact a measure similar to England's Defense of the Realm act. From the attitude of the railroads and from their proffers of aid at once, army officers believe that there would be no difficulty if a more general expedition were planned.

Officers say it would take about 400 passenger coaches and 400 freight cars to move the 18,000 men in the National Guard of this State, together with their artillery, horses, and all equipment and supplies. This number, together with those required to transport the militia of other States on the seaboard, would be a great drain upon commercial traffic, particularly in times of freight congestion, and officers say that railroads would have to respond quickly and patriotically so that the military movement would not be hampered.

Purchasers of army supplies in the East have received few orders yet, however, and they expect no trouble in getting cars for the small shipments they do make.

Arizona Armories Guarded.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 13.—Militiamen were placed on guard today around the National Guard armories here and at Tucson as a general precautionary measure.

PERSHING HAS 3,500 MEN ON THE BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

manas, who comes of a Mexican family, was taken into custody before his identity was established.

FUNSTON WILL STRIP COUNTRY OF TROOPS

Says Only Six or Eight Regiments Will Remain Besides Those Guarding the Border.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 13.—A sufficient force is now gathered at the Mexican border under the command of Brig. Gen. John Pershing to begin the pursuit of Francisco Villa, it was announced tonight by Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

The General said that only the completion of plans for backing up the expeditionary force now was needed. He was noncommittal, however, as to the time necessary to accomplish this. General Funston declared reports that American troops had been ordered to cross the border in pursuit of Villa were untrue. He reiterated that it would be useless to send anything but a strong, well-prepared force into Mexico.

That the force would be a strong one was indicated by a statement of the General's that when the expedition was organized there would be only six or eight regiments other than those on the border left in the United States. This did not take into account troops in the Canal Zone and the Philippines.

Outside of mentioning two or three scattered movements, the General refused to give any definite idea of the size of the expedition. He said the Twenty-third Infantry stationed at Galveston was expected to leave for the West tonight; that part of the First Cavalry had left San Francisco for the East and would pick up the rest of the detail at San Diego, and that the Second Squadron of the Twelfth Cavalry at Fort Robinson, Neb., had been ordered to start, but was being delayed by lack of rolling stock.

To General Pershing will be left the final disposition of the expeditionary force. Orders will be issued for the forward movement by General Funston at Fort Sam Houston, but the hour when they will be executed will be decided by the General in the field.

The expeditionary force into Mexico is to be equipped with a complete motor supply train, an innovation in the United States Army, it was announced today. More transportation of supplies was deemed necessary by General Funston, as after the expedition gets well on its way, it probably will go far from any railroad. Word was received today that the War Department at Washington had authorized the purchase of fifty-four trucks to be organized into a supply train.

The train will be divided into two companies each with twenty-seven trucks. One company will be equipped with four-wheel drive cars, and the other with faster and lighter machines. For the present the train will be manned with civilians.

Two hundred horses are to be purchased at once to complete the cavalry quota of mounts. These will be dispatched to the border as fast as they are obtained. Although European agents have been buying horses in the Southwest in huge numbers, it is not expected that the Government will have difficulty in getting good animals.

It became known today that lack of rolling stock, particularly in Arizona and New Mexico, had hindered troop transportation.

"Sometimes we have not been able to get any help from the railroads," General Funston said. "In many instances we have had to ship men in box cars. The railroads have been willing to give us all the help they can. They simply have not had sufficient rolling stock. You could not expect, of course, that they would have many cars lying idle down in that country. If we had not had to transport so much cavalry to the border—if this had been merely an infantry movement—we would have been right on Villa's heels from the very start."

Reports reaching General Funston late today indicated that difficulty of transportation might be added to by efforts of Villa followers along the border to destroy the lines of communication.

Word came from Alpine, Texas, that an attempt had been made by six Mexicans last night to hold up a train bearing Ambulance Company No. 7 and Hospital Company No. 7, from Fort Sam Houston on their way to El Paso. The engineer sighted the Mexicans and stopped his train. The Mexicans fled, but three later were captured.

Steps have been taken to frustrate similar attempts. It will be impossible to patrol the long lines of communication between the various troop stations, however, General Funston said. This will have to be largely left to the railroads.

General Funston said the trains bearing troops probably would be preceded by pilot engines in sections where attempts might be made to blow them up.

Wagon load after wagon load of supplies, including tinned goods, such as corned beef and salmon, were being hauled out of Fort Sam Houston today. At the Quartermaster's Headquarters it was said that part of the supplies was going to El Paso.

There will be no infantry or cavalry movements from Fort Sam Houston for the present, it was announced today. The First Aero Squadron, Captain Benjamin D. Foulois commanding, went forward to El Paso this morning.

The Mexican situation will not affect the citizen training camp to be held here from June 12 to July 8. At army headquarters it was reported that the turn of affairs had stimulated interest in the camp and that applications for registration were pouring in.

General Funston is being deluged with applications from persons who want to act as interpreters for the expedition. He said: "Every man in Texas able to speak three words of Spanish has applied for duty."

PERSHING AND GAVIRA AGREE.

Confer Before the American General Leaves El Paso.

EL PASO, Texas, March 13.—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. John L. Hines, Lieutenant Martin C. Shallenberger, and others of his staff, left Fort Bliss at 4 o'clock this afternoon in an automobile after bidding good-bye to his little son Warren, and drove to Camp Cotton to entrain for Columbus, N. M., where he will lead the expeditionary force after Villa.

General Pershing's departure here means that the main column will go south from Columbus, with auxiliary columns entering Mexico from Douglas, Ariz., and El Paso later. General Pershing declined to make any statement regarding his plan of action, but it is believed that the expedition into Mexico will start tomorrow.

It became known tonight that the expeditionary force through Juares was to leave Friday after the main column at Columbus had reached the interior and the danger of friction because of the initial invasion had passed. This plan was decided upon by General Pershing prior to his departure for Columbus.

Just as General Pershing's troop train pulled out of Camp Cotton the sunset gun at Fort Bliss fired a farewell salute and the Sixteenth Infantry band played "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." General Pershing occupied a private car. As the train left for the west his Filipino valet shouted, "We will be in Mexico manana!" which was accepted here as a fairly accurate forecast.

The Sixth Infantry left earlier in the day, and the Eighth Cavalry is now under marching orders, although it will be held here until the arrival of the Twenty-third Infantry, in order to leave a sufficient force to protect the border near here. Hospital trains, wagon trains, and pack trains were passing through here from San Antonio for Columbus all day.

One hundred automobiles were offered to Major William Elliott, Brigade Quartermaster, for the use of the army in Mexico. Another order of fifty trucks and lorries was placed with a Detroit firm tonight by wire, and all of the owners of automobiles here have been appealed to in an effort to have enough automobiles for maintaining a line of communication with the main column in Mexico.

General Pershing and General Gabriel Gavira, commanding the Carranza forces at Juarez, conferred in the Mexican Consulate here.

"I have nothing to say except that the meeting was entirely satisfactory," said General Pershing later.

"If there is anything to give out it must come from General Pershing," was the comment of Mexican Consul Garcia, the third party in the conference, which lasted half an hour.

It was the first time the two commanders had met.

The atmosphere of the Juarez headquarters, following the harmonious conference with General Pershing and the announcement that Carranza's troops may cross the American border, was more cheerful than in several days. General Gavira said of the conference with General Pershing.

"We discussed conditions frankly, exchanged points of view, and are satisfied."

Restored telegraph communication with Casas Grandes removed a cause of considerable uneasiness. An effort will now be made to repair the damage Villa did to the railway between Casas Grandes and Juarez near Corralitos station. The wireless station in Juarez keeps in touch with the cities of both coasts, such as Vera Cruz and Tampico on the east and Mazatlan on the west, as well as with Mexico City.

A ripple of excitement was felt in El Paso today when military patrols, armed with rifles and bayonets, appeared on the streets. The patrols were ordered out to guard the electric light, water, and gas plants, but no explanation of this move was forthcoming from Fort Bliss.

It was learned from a high military authority that Villa's raid on Columbus was not so barren of results to the bandit chief as was at first supposed. He is now known to have captured at fewest ninety-two cavalry horses, which he drove before him safely across the border.

Daylight today revealed the beginnings of the expeditionary force which the United States Army is gathering along the border west of here for the pursuit of Villa. Six mountain guns, unloaded in the night, were in readiness at Columbus, N. M., the scene of Villa's raid, and the first armed camp to develop evidences that it has been selected as one of the starting points for a pursuit column. Fifty-seven carloads of battery mules and transport animals, also arrivals of the night, gave evidence that more guns were coming. Eleven hundred men were in the Columbus camp this morning.

Along 200 miles of the border west of here troop trains were reported passing various points in the night, the result of orders released Friday by the War Department.

Nogales, Ariz., reported that a few cannon had been discovered in the Mexican hills facing the American boundary near there, but elsewhere along the line where the American troops were gathering no signs of disquieting activity on the Mexican side were reported.

Reports here that army officers at Columbus were puzzled at the attitude of Carranza troops a few miles across the boundary were flatly denied on investigation. The army information was that 200 Carranza troops had gathered at Palomas, about twelve miles across the line from Columbus, and that the conduct of these troops was exemplary. These Palomas troops are part of a great ring which Carranza officers at Matomoros say they are drawing about the desert and mountain refuges of Villa. The northern sector of this ring appears to be gathering in a position to make it rest between Villa and the assembling American colmuns on the American side of the border.

The western side also has been strengthened.

The Carranza authorities have not reported any movement of their ring inward to inclose Villa, but have pointed out that lack of railroad facilities hampers them in more rapid action.

Troops of Mexican cavalry have been dispatched from Laguna, on the line of the old Mexican Central Railway north of Chihuahua City, to Casas Grandes, to aid the 500 members of the Mormon colony concentrated at that point. General Gavira, commandant at Juarez, received news of the new cavalry movement from General Gaza this morning. It followed immediately on the report of a scout train that made a run down the Mexico Northwestern Railway line in the direction of Casas Grandes, but turned back on seeing smoke ahead of Santa Sofia, which seemed to come from a burning bridge. Villa had been last reported in the neighborhood of Corralitos, not far distant.

General Gutierrez is at Laguna, according to Gavira, directing operations from there. General Garza, in command of the cavalry, of which part has been diverted at Laguna, may bring down forces on the northern loop to aid Casas Grandes, Gavira said.

Armed Villistas attacked H. P. Hanson, O. L. Hartley, and T. B. Cunningham, all of El Paso, when they were driving from Columbus along the border land automobile route, twenty-eight miles west of here, on Sunday night. Six Mexicans stopped them and demanded that the automobiles be surrendered. The men jumped from the car, when the Mexicans covered them with pistols, and escaped in the darkness by dodging through the mesquite brush.

Mexicans fired on a passenger train at Belen Station, forty miles east of here, early this morning, according to conductors on the train. The fire was from the direction of the international border and it is believed that the Villa bandits shot at the train, thinking it was one of the troops trains which was going from El Paso en route to Columbus, N. M.

Juan Bilbao, an American cattleman, who is held for ransom by Villa bandits at the La Jitas Ranch, seventy miles south of the line from Alpine, is still a prisoner in spite of the efforts of his friends on the American side to rescue him. He left Alpine in February to buy cattle for the American cattle firm of Maple & Wals. When he was not heard from an inquiry was started and it was learned from a native drover that a man answering his description was being held by twenty bandits.

A message from Alpine tonight stated that Juan Castillon, jefe politico of Torreon under Diaz, had been taken prisoner by Villa bandits in Mexico.

All former Villistas are being rounded up here tonight by the police, and put in the city jail on vagrancy charges. They will be held there until after the United States troops are in Mexico lest they incite trouble amid the Mexican population. Among the men who were arrested were General Manuel Medinavieta, once Villa's Chief of Staff; Colonel Pascual Tostado, Charles Jauregui, Julio Fabela, Samuel Rodriguez, Jean Rodriguez; Dr. Villarearl, a physician who was formerly an active Villa worker; General José Ysabel Robles, a member of Villa's Cabinet; General Carlos Aguirre, and Santiago de la Vega, Villa Consul General on the border.

Colonel Tostado was chief of Police of Chihuahua City under Villa, and Jauregui is a wealthy rancher, said to have saved Villa's life in Mexico City by releasing him from Belen Prison in Mexico when General Huerta sent him from Santa Rosalia to be executed at the capital. He later received large land grants from Villa because of this, but was driven out of the country by Carranza troops. Others arrested were Juan Terrazas, a member of the Terrazas family that fought with Villa, and E. A Talbott, an American.

The uneasiness at Deming, N. M., after the Columbus raid, has been relieved by the arrival there of two companies of the Twentieth United States Infantry from Fort Bliss.

Mrs. G. B. Parks of Columbus, the telephone operator who got a wire to send the alarm of the attack, said that amid the fighting she saw standing near the window of her home a Mexican, dressed in what seemed to be a General's uniform, who she was certain from descriptions, was Villa himself.

Cursing the United States, Antonio Miranda, one of the Villa bandits shot in the Columbus raid, died in the hospital at Fort Bliss today. He refused to take an anaesthetic, when his leg was amputated.

AMERICANS LEAVE SONORA.

Carranza's Request Causes Them to Rush Across Border.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 13.—American residents of the State of Sonora, Mexico, began coming to the American border today in considerable numbers. Several said they had left on account of apprehension over the result of General Carranza's request on the United States for permission to cross the American boundary. Two hundred Americans were expected from Nacozari.

The last of the women and children arrived from El Tigre, but about twenty American men remained there.

The American Smelting and Refining Company received word from El Paso yesterday that its American employes at two smelters in Sonora had arrived safely on this side of the border. As soon as news came last Thursday of Villa's raid, a message was sent by the company to representatives in Texas to get the men out of Monterey, although it was not believed that they were in immediate danger, as Carranza troops were in control there.

The smelting and refining company started operations about six weeks ago after a two months' shutdown. It was said at the offices here yesterday that the plants were left in charge of Mexican employes when the Americans left on Saturday.

Operations of the Greene-Cananea Copper Company, whose mines are in Sonora, have not yet been interrupted. The property is about 250 miles west of the zone in which Villa is believed to be at present, and not more than 50 miles from the American border. Company officials believe that if the situation grows dangerous their American workers can escape quickly.

Americans Leaving Mexico.

LAREDO, Texas, March 13.—More than 600 Americans and foreigners have left Mexico through the port of Nuevo Laredo since President Wilson issued orders to capture Francisco Villa, according to customs records today.

TORREON, Mexico, March 13. A train load of American refugees will leave here tomorrow for the border under heavy guard. In addition to a large military escort on the train, General Gonzales, the Carranza commander, has promised that another train filled with troops will patrol the railroad between Hipolito and Madera, a part of the route taken by the refugees, which has been the scene of recent holdups. There is considerable uneasiness among the foreign colony here owing to the inability to obtain any definite news and the failure of American newspapers to reach the city. Rumors everywhere that intervention had actually taken place created a tense situation.

CROSSES BORDER FOR ARREST

Sentry Captures Mexican Who Is Fired on Him at El Paso.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 13.—A Mexican from across the international line fired one shot at a sentry of the Sixteenth Infantry, who was patrolling the border in Camp Cotton tonight shortly after General Pershing left for Columbus.

The first shot was a miss and the Mexican's pistol jammed. The soldier ran across the border and covered the Mexican with a rifle and took him prisoner.

SEES A LONG CHASE OF VILLA

Former Employer Thinks Only Mexican Treachery Will Shorten It.

"Unless Villa is betrayed by some of his own people, it will take many months to capture him," said a prominent rancher from Texas yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. This man has a ranch on the Texas border and mining interests in Mexico. He knew Villa several years ago, when, as a mine operator near Sonora, he engaged him as foreman.

"Villa has a will of iron and is never in anxiety to accomplish his purposes, and loses all perspective of the ultimate result," said the rancher. "Eight years ago I employed him as a mine foreman. He was then reputed a 'bad man,' but he had been in that part of the country for some time and had been comparatively quiet, and he had a remarkable control over the natives. We were greatly in need of workers at the time and engaged him to supply several hundred miners. He was a good worker but one day, after he has been with us but a few weeks, it became necessary for me to remonstrate with him about some duty he had neglected, and in the end we quarreled, and Villa quit.

"He disappeared at once, and I thought he had left the country, but a few days later I was shaving before a mirror in my quarters when I saw the reflection of Villa in the glass, with a revolver in his hand. Before I had time to turn he fired and shattered the glass in front of me. He is a sure shot, and I have always believed that I owe my life to his having mistaken the reflection in the mirror for me.

"As a leader of men Villa is nothing short of a genius. During his stay at our mine he would handle hundreds of workmen with the greatest ease. He was brutal, but with it all he showed people. He has always recruited his men from the lower classes of Mexicans, who hate the Americans, or 'Gringos,' as Villa always made it a point to play upon this feeling."

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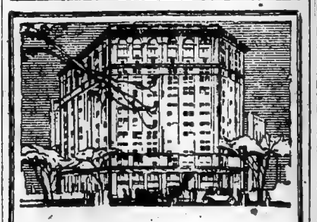

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Borah and Other Republicans Champion President's Preparedness Program—Speeding Up Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—For four hours in the Senate today there was a running debate on the general preparedness program, with special reference to the need for larger military effectiveness along the Mexican frontier. The feature of the day was the appeal of Mr. Borah of Idaho, a Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that the Senate devote itself wholly to increasing the defenses of the country. In the fight on the Gore resolution Mr. Borah made a notable address upholding the hands of President Wilson in his defense of American rights at sea. Today Mr. Borah asked Congress to close its doors against all legislation except the necessary appropriation bills and the measures for preparedness recommended by the President.

Like most of the international debates in the Senate, today's discussion cut across all party lines. Mr. Borah appeared as the champion of the President's views on preparedness, citing the President's appeal to the country on his Western trip against the dilatoriness of Congress as proof of the stern necessity for immediate action. Mr. Warren of Wyoming, who for many years was Republican Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, seconded this appeal, declaring that the army bill, on which the Democratic Chairman, Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, had been working for six months, would be the best military measure ever reported to the Senate.

Mr. Warren, with Mr. Smoot of Utah, another Republican, declared that this bill must take precedence over everything else when it finally reached the Senate.

What little indifference there was to the military needs of the country came from the Democratic side. Mr. Myers of Montana, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, who was trying to have the Senate take up at once a bill regulating water power sites on the public domain, deprecated the suggestion that more soldiers were needed for the Mexican expedition. But he was overwhelmed with protests from both sides of the centre aisle. Mr. Chamberlain informed him that not more than 15,000 men were available for use in Mexico, and that these would not have to run down bandits merely, but to face, perhaps, a trained army of 50,000 men who had been at war for five years. Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, regretted that an idea of American weakness should be sent abroad when the National Guard could so ably supplement the regulars, but he admitted that a larger army might be needed in case the Mexican enterprise assumed more general proportions.

Great Uneasiness Shown.

Throughout practically every speech of the day, with the single exception of Mr. Myers's, ran the implication that the pursuit of Villa probably would unite the Mexican factions in a general war of resistance to the United States. But it was subject of note that not one speaker even remotely insinuated criticism of the President's determination to pursue Villa to the grave. Speakers who dwelt on the subject, as Mr. Borah did, expressly declared that the President was within his constitutional powers, and that he had taken the only course possible to preserve the dignity of the United States and the safety of American citizens.

The attitude of Mr. Myers that the army as at present constituted was large enough to handle the situation in Mexico, and Mr. Simmons's less emphatic remarks along the same line did not seem to represent the views on the Democratic side. Mr. Chamberlain, as author of the Military bill, and Mr. Underwood of Alabama, former majority leader in the House, took the view that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the progress of the military measures.

Mr. Underwood and Mr. Borah spoke bitterly of the delays already encountered by the defense bills. They were not criticising the Military Affairs Committee, of which a working quorum has been in almost continuous session for sixty days and which is now putting the finishing touches to the army bill introduced recently by Mr. Chamberlain, but Mr. Underwood and Mr. Borah both pointed out that the public business was extraordinarily congested in both houses and that unless something was done the defense measures would not be reached before the political campaign was in full career.

When the vote came on Mr. Myers's motion to take up the Water Power bill it was without particular significance. No defense measure was before the Senate and the only appropriation bill that could have been considered was that making allowances for the Indian Service. Mr. Underwood pointed out that when the defense measures were reported everything else must give way, and that a choice must be made as to which measure should be considered in the short interval remaining. He thought rural credits legislation should be taken up. But by a nonpartisan vote of 30 to 28 Mr. Myers's motion prevailed.

It is the general understanding that the military measures will now displace everything else except the necessary supply bills when they reach the Senate, and that the bill for the creation of a Government armor plant will be voted on by unanimous consent not later than March 21.

Calling attention to the fact that, although Congress had been in session more than three months, no appropriation bill had yet been passed by the Senate, Mr. Borah said:

Preparedness Issue Urgent.

"Even if we should start in tomorrow to consider the suply bills, we could not pass them before the National Conventions met. After the appropriation bills are disposed of we shall have, if we are to take it up at all, the question of a program of preparedness. When are we going to take up that matter for consideration?

"If I had my way, I would limit the legislative program at this time to supply bills and preparedness. If the President is correct in the message which he carried to the people some weeks ago, the Congress is sadly derelict in its duty in meeting a most momentous situation. We have been in session three or four months, and we have been warned from the beginning, in the graphic language of the President, that the conflagration which is going on in Europe is sending sparks constantly on to this hemisphere; and no man knows from one day to another what emergency this country will have to face with reference to this condition of affairs.

"It will take weeks and, if it is properly disposed of, months to shape the policy of this country to meet a situation which has been so pronouncedly presented by the President. One of several things must be true—the President was sadly in error as to the real situation which confronts us, or the Congress is sadly in error in failing to respond to the appeal of the President, or the Executive and the Congress are wholly at disagreement with reference to the importance of this subject.

"I do not disapprove of the action which the President has taken with reference to pursuing those who invaded the territory of the United States a few days ago and took the lives of a number of our citizens. In so far as that expedition is confined to the pursuit of a fugitive who has taken the lives of American citizens, I think the President is not only right as a matter of policy, but is well within his constitutional rights. Therefore, I do not mean by anything I may say to leave even an inference of criticism upon the President with reference to this matter. I have been so anxious to see some act with reference to the protection of American rights in Mexico that I think I would be willing to compromise even with a constitutional question if I thought it were involved.

Situation Full of Dynamite.

"But, while I concede the President to have performed his duty in that respect, no man knows the consequences which may follow or flow from that act. No one can measure the probabilities which may arise from the fact that we are now invading Mexico, though for the purpose of arresting and punishing those who have taken the lives of American citizens, and that alone. The difficulty is that we may have started a train over which we cannot exercise control, and, whatever the consequences may be, we are under the most solemn obligation to be prepared to meet them.

"We must take into consideration that all Central America is interested in this proposition, and we must take into consideration that Central America feels uneasy when she sees moving in that direction the power of the United States, whatever its professed purpose may be.

"From the press dispatches this morning it would look as if the authorities which we have recognized in a technical way would not be friendly to our entry into Mexico even for the purposes which we proclaim in regard to our entrance. If that be true how are we going to meet the situation when the military experts tell us that it will take 50,000 men in Mexico and 100,000 men on the border to take care of the situation?

"Shall we confine our efforts for the next ten, twenty, or thirty days to a discussion of this power site bill over which we disagree? It seems to me, while I am opposed to this bill, that even if I were in favor of it I would not want to bring forward and put into discussion here a matter which will take the next fifteen or twenty days to dispose of, when all of these other matters are pressing for a conclusion—are up for consideration if we will only give them consideration. I suggest to Senators urging the power bill that they defer its consideration until another time."

Mr. Myers replied that there was no military bill before the Senate, that the Army bill had been introduced, but was still under consideration in committee. Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, said that the committee would report out the bill in about a week.

Relies on 100,000 Regulars.

"I, for one," said Mr. Myers, "do not agree with the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Borah) that all our internal needs and all our legislation regarding the welfare of this country should be shelved and laid aside for the sole purpose of devoting our energies to voting money for the increase of our army and navy. As far as the situation in Mexico is concerned, we have, I believe, 100,000 troops in our regular army, besides the National Guard, upon which we can fall back. We have at least one of the foremost navies of the world.

"If these resources are not sufficient to capture a few bandits in Mexico or to meet whatever emergency may arise in Mexico from the contending factions down there, I think there is very little use in providing a larger army and navy if our army is of such a character that it cannot be depended upon for that purpose, then we might as well not provide any army and navy, for it would not be worth anything when we got it. We were at war with Mexico once and the South American countries did not rally to the aid of Mexico. I have no fear of anything of that kind occurring now."

"The Senator is aware," interrupted Mr. Borah, "that the President felt such concern about this matter and the dilatoriness of Congress that he felt called upon to do what he has never done before since he has been Chief Executive, and that was to appeal to the country. He has gone out and made his plea to the country. I do not know all the facts in his possession with reference to foreign affairs, but I know enough to know that we delude ourselves if we suppose that we are dwelling here in the utmost security, and I know enough to know that we are wholly unprepared to take care of any situation which might arise with reference to our foreign affairs, if it should pass beyond the stage where diplomacy would take care of it."

"Does the Senator mean in Mexico?" asked Mr. Myers.

"I refer not only to Mexico," replied Mr. Borah, "but to other conditions which it is neither proper nor desirable at this time to discuss. But certainly the Chief Executive would not go out to the country and plead for action if he did not himself believe it imperative."

Mr. Fall of New Mexico asked Mr. Myers where the 100,000 soldiers were to whom he referred, and Mr. Myers said he did not know. Mr. Fall asked if he really believed that a quarter of that number was available for service, and again Mr. Myers confessed ignorance.

"I don't want the statement to go uncontradicted to the country," interposed Mr. Chamberlain, "that we have 100,000 soldiers. We have not in fact enough to handle the Mexican situation. We have only 30,000 men in the continental United States, and only half of them are available for Mexican service.

"I venture to say that if we think we can go down into Mexico and whip them into order in a few weeks this country will be disappointed. They have a well-trained soldiery there and can organize an army of from 50,000 to 60,000 men at any time—men who have been fighting for five years. Villa will be looked upon as the national hero. So far as I am concerned, I would not be surprised to see every Mexican—the Carranza force and the Villa force—rally around one standard for the purpose of fighting the United States."

"Allow me to suggest also," said Mr. Smoot of Utah, a Republican, "that Mexico today has more field guns than the United States; I think, is prepared better with ammunition than the United States."

"Senators are so careful about the information sent to the people of the United States," interrupted Mr. Reed of Missouri, a Democrat, "I think they ought to be equally careful about the kind of information they are sending to the Republic of Mexico."

"Mexico knows it already," replied Mr. Smoot. "Mexican officials know our strength better than many of the American people."

Mr. Warren of Wyoming, who for many years was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs under Republican control, then came forward to the support of the preparedness program.

"The majority," he said, "of course, will say when the military bill shall be taken up, but when the Chairman is ready the military bill should displace everything else. Nothing can come before the Senate as important as increasing the army."

Mr. Smith of Georgia, a Democrat, expressed his agreement with this view. After the army and navy, he said, should come the merchant marine.

"The Committee on Military Affairs," he continued, "could do nothing better than bring in at once a bill to increase the army immediately. The committee should not wait for a permanent program, but should at once take steps to double the army in the next two years."

"Could we not use the militia?" asked Senator Simmons of North Carolina.

Not Merely Chasing Bandits.

"There are about 125,000 men in the National Guard;" replied Mr. Chamberlain. "I am confident as to their fighting ability, but there is a difference among army officers as to the number of men available for Mexican service. I differ from the Senator in his idea that we are only chasing bandits. The police of New York could do that. But we are going against an army of trained fighting men who have been in the field for five years."

"It would be extremely unfortunate," said Mr. Simmons, "to give people a wrong impression of our preparedness. It would be equally unfortunate to give Mexico a false impression of our unreadiness to carry out this enterprise. I have no doubts as to our readiness and as to the number of men and the amount of our munitions. I know we have now no great amount of ammunition and guns, but it is well understood that for more than a year great manufacturers have been establishing factories preparing ammunition and implements of war, and these can supply our army.

"It is true we have only a small standing army for service in Mexico, but it would be an error to underestimate the value of the National Guard in the kind of warfare we would have in Mexico. The National Guard is not only equipped for patrol duty, but in my judgment would more than equal the average Mexican in service if it were required.

"I hope there will be no war with Mexico, and I don't believe there will be war. But I may be mistaken. I think we are prepared to do the work immediately at hand. I cannot say, of course, that if war with Mexico comes we should not need an enlarged army."

"Nothing has been said here," said Mr. Borah, "of the importance of the President's statement on his western trip that he did not have means enough to protect American citizens on the border. Is the situation better or worse now than then? I have no purpose of criticising the majority, but if we are to move in the future as slowly as in the past three or four months, how long would it take us to get an army? What could we do to meet the situation in six months?

"The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Simmons] says there was a slight difference between Mr. Garrison, when Secretary of War, and Congress. To my mind it was the difference between favoring preparedness and not favoring preparedness. So it was that he resigned. He did an extraordinary thing, being as big a man as he is and of the character he has—such a thing as no man would have done who did not feel that it was fundamental. That is, he quit his post at a most critical time in the history of this country."

After a colloquy over the state of the Military bill in the two houses, and a further discussion of Mr. Garrison's resignation, Mr. Borah went on:

"This discussion all reveals this state of affairs: That we have no program at all on this subject; that it is all as yet in a nebulous condition; that there is no agreement between the two houses. It further appears that as yet the committees have just begun to take up this matter and that there is nothing ripened or completed in regard to it."

Mr. Underwood of Alabama, former majority leader of the House, said he had intended to vote to take up the Water Power bill, but that he had changed his mind in the course of the day's debate. Nothing, he said, was so important as the preparedness measures, and as soon as they came before the Senate all other measures would have to be put aside. In the brief interval remaining before the military measures were taken up, the Senate must choose which measure deserved consideration. He believed that the Rural Credits bill, to which the Democratic Party was committed by its platform, was more important than the Water Power bill.

"There are some matters of great importance," said Mr. Underwood, "but of less importance than those measures to protect the American country from invasion. I have been a member of Congress for more than two decades, and in that time I have never seen the public business so far behind as it is today. I have been silent because the responsibility did not rest upon me, but I feel that the time has come, unless we are going to drag this session into the national elections, to speed up the bills necessary for Congress to pass. We have been in session for more than three months, and we have passed three contested bills. We have passed the Urgent Deficiency bill, the bill relating to the Philippines and a general dam bill."

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APPOINTS OBREGON HIS WAR MINISTER

Continued from Page 1.

Mexican territory, all Mexicans were summoned to be ready in case of war. The proclamation said that there was still hope that the question might be solved and ordered that all foreigners be protected and that any attempt to create disorder be suppressed.

Many Americans are leaving the city on the train for Eagle Pass.

PART OF OBREGON'S COUP?

Washington Thinks Appointments Connected with Anti-Carranza Plots

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Inner circles in Washington immediately connected the appointments of General Aguilar, to be Secretary of Foreign Relations, and General Obregon, to be Minister of War and Marine, with the reported program of General Obregon for the execution of a coup d'état in Mexican affairs, in accordance with which he was said to be planning to oust General Carranza as Chief Executive of the de facto Government of Mexico. But those most intimately familiar with the situation believe that until more complete details are received in Washington it will be impossible to determine whether these changes indicate the success of such a plot or are to be interpreted as meaning that General Carranza has made these changes in his Cabinet in an effort to foil the designs of General Obregon.

It was the consensus of opinion, however, that these Cabinet changes marked the beginning of the end for Carranza, and that he would soon be supplanted as Chief Executive of the Constitutionalist de facto Government. The appointment of General Aguilar, who was formerly Governor of Vera Cruz, as Secretary of Foreign Relations, puts him in line of succession to the Provisional Presidency, as this is the ranking post in the Cabinet. But in order to succeed Carranza, Aguilar, who is not a diplomat and is said to be unfitted for the handling of foreign affairs, although a good soldier, must hold the portfolio of Foreign Affairs when Carranza resigns.

These important changes in Carranza's Cabinet are regarded here as confirmation of the Washington dispatch printed in late editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday to the effect that General Obregon, who had just arrived at Queretaro, has joined in a movement for a coup for disposing of Carranza, and that the General was prepared to arrest Carranza if the latter interposed obstacles to the consummation of plans upon which a number of influential factors in the Constitutionalist cause had agreed with Obregon.

When Obregon arrived at Queretaro several days ago he found that Carranza had gone to Guadalajara. Yesterday Carranza was at Irapuato on his way back from Guadalajara to Queretaro, at which point, according to State Department advices, he arrived today. But these advices came before the Cabinet changes were announced, and the latter were not officially reported to the State Department. It is significant that the announcement of the appointments of Aguilar and Obregon to the de facto Government's Cabinet was received via Mexico City on the very day Obregon and Carranza met at Queretaro after a month's separation.

In one well-informed quarter here tonight the theory was advanced that the appointments of Aguilar and Obregon were probably made by Carranza in an effort to upset the Obregonista plans. In this quarter it is contended that these changes mean that Carranza learned of the intention of Obregon to take over control of the Government and set himself up as the popular idol of the army. Being unable to arrest Obregon, Carranza, it was surmised, tried to temporize by appointing two rivals to the most important posts in his Cabinet. General Aguilar is one of the well-known Mexicans concerning whose attitude toward the Obregonista plot there has been some doubt.

He has been traveling with Carranza, and one theory is that if Carranza had any volition making Aguilar Secretary of Foreign Affairs he thought that by putting him into the Cabinet with Obregon they would either counterbalance one another and postpone the day of reckoning for Carranza in the face of the present border crisis, or would quarrel and thus save the day for Carranza.

Another theory is that Obregon was able to win over Aguilar by arranging for his elevation to the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs, and that he forced the appointment of Aguilar to that post as well as that of himself to be Minister of War and Marine. This post gives Obregon control of the armed forces and places him in the position of greatest power in Mexico at this moment.

One informant of THE TIMES, well versed in the phases of the Mexican situation, expressed the belief tonight that Aguilar would not last a fortnight as Secretary of Foreign Affairs. It is declared that he is utterly unfitted for performing the duties of the office at any time, much less in a crisis like the present, and that he will either have to yield to another or Carranza will resign in favor of Aguilar for the Provisional Presidency, announcing that the purpose of his resignation is to enable himself to be a candidate for the Constitutional Presidency.

Information regarding the Obregonista plot which has reached thoroughly trustworthy quarters in Washington is to the effect that Obregon, if he should find it necessary to arrest Carranza in order to depose the latter as First Chief, would either declare some one else Provisional President or assume the office himself—most probably that he would arrange for the installation of some one else at the head of the de facto Government in order to enable himself to become a candidate for the Presidency.

The statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES special dispatch from Mexico City tonight, that it was understood there that the appointments of Aguilar and Obregon were agreed on at a recent meeting of military and civil Constitutionalist leaders, seems consistent with the known fact that there was such a conference held at Guadalajara about Feb. 15, at which Obregon was present. Information obtained here tonight is that it was at that gathering that the Obregonista plot was partly planned, but it is not understood that Carranza was then aware of the real purpose of some of the leaders in the conference.

After that conference General Obregon went to Manzanillo, on the Mexican West Coast, sailing thence Feb. 19 on the gunboat Guerrero for Guaymas, to be married. Obregon's special guests at the wedding were Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet, formerly Constitutionalist special agent in Washington; General Luis Caballero, Governor of Tamaulipas, and Governor Diguez of Jalisco. Information has reached here that Cabrera has been won over to the Obregonista cause. He accompanied Obregon through Sonora to the United States and went to El Paso, where he remained without returning to Mexico with Obregon, who last week passed through Eagle Pass to Queretaro.

As Minister of Finance under Carranza, it is asserted, Cabrera was unable to win financial support for the Carranza Government, and it was intimated tonight that he went over to the Obregonistas because they represented that it might be possible to gain American financial support for the de facto Government if it were controlled and dominated by Obregon. Whatever foundation may have existed for this statement before Villa's raid on Columbus, it is believed that all chance of obtaining financial support for the de facto Government was lost at the outbreak of the present border troubles.

If Aguilar has been won over to the support of Obregon and was placed in the Cabinet, not of Carranza's free will, but under Obregon's dictation, it was asserted by one authority here tonight, it might be interpreted that the gaining of Aguilar's co-operation by Obregon would make the combination against Carranza complete. In any event, whether Aguilar is Obregon's or Carranza's choice, the changes, with Obregon as Minister of War, are interpreted here, in the light of knowledge that a coup has been threatened, as meaning that Carranza has lost prestige and is weakening. Villa recently made overtures to Obregon, and intimations have been received here that Villa is willing to join Obregon against Carranza.

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CREW SAYS TORPEDO SANK THE SILIUS

Declare That Submarine Attacked Norwegian Vessel Without Warning.

AMERICANS TELL OF RESCUE

Two Sailors Think They Saw the Periscope of the Craft Which Attacked Them.

HAVRE, March 14.—A majority of the crew of the Norwegian bark Silius, which was sunk in Havre Roads on Thursday last, in statements to The Associated Press today said that the bark had been torpedoed without warning by a submarine and that the vessel was unarmed.

The French steamship Louisiane and the Silius lie within a hundred yards of each other. The Silius was sent to the bottom half an hour after the liner had gone down.

Of the seventeen members of the crew of the Silius seven were American youths—novices who were making their first voyage. They said that they signed because they wanted to "see a little of the world." Charles Cuniiffe, 18 years old, of Atlantic City, N. J., explained that the bark had been buffeted by tempests for thirty-one days before the French coast was sighted. The ship was carried for nine days out of her course, and the members of the crew had been so overworked that they were looking forward to reaching port so as to rest, and had quit worrying about seeing the world.

So tired were the men that, with the exception of John Hartmann, of Philadelphia, who was on deck and had his leg broken by a splinter of wood, they were not awakened by the explosion which sank the Louisiane, close by them.

The violent shock of the explosion which sank their own vessel tumbled the men out of their hammocks, and then the water poured into the Silius so rapidly that the crew had time only to save themselves and no chance to think of their effects.

The explosion was very violent, crashing in the ship. Splinters of wood and other debris flew in all directions. In three minutes after the detonation all the men were in the water and the Silius had sunk.

The crew expressed the belief that it was a torpedo from a submarine that sank the Silius. Two sailors saw what they called a stake moving through the water and which they think may have been the periscope of a submarine.

A French torpedo boat rescued all the men except the Captain, who was a Norwegian, and a Dane and another Norwegian, who were drowned. The men were in the water twenty minutes. Those drowned were lost while trying to launch a boat.

John William Vongalen, Henry Monahan, and Daniel Novak are returning to the United States on the British steamship Taxandrier, which is due to arrive at New York on April 1. The other members of the crew will be sent home by the Norwegian Consul.

"The Silius was torpedoed while we were sound asleep," said John Hartmann, aged 18, of Philadelphia, one of the sailors on the bark, in describing the attack.

"We were completely worn out by an exceedingly hard voyage," said Hartmann, "and were congratulating ourselves on ending the trip safely. A few hours later we were in the water. The only warning we had was the explosion itself. Except for the Captain and two sailors who were on deck, every one was in bed.

"I was thrown upward and shaken and at the same time felt a severe pain in the leg. Pieces of wood from the vessel were being hurled about in every direction. The boat began to sink rapidly, and I will never know exactly how I was saved, but I found myself in a boat later with the rest of the crew."

Otto Ekman, second mate of the Silius, said:

"I heard the first report, a distant explosion, but saw nothing, and again went to sleep. Thirty minutes later an explosion shook the Silius, and she went down so rapidly I could save nothing but my clothes. I jumped into the water and swam half an hour before being picked up by a lifeboat. The Silius was not armed."

PARIS, March 12.—The first officer of the Silius is quoted by The Paris Herald as expressing the opinion that the vessel may have been struck by a bomb from an aeroplane instead of by a torpedo, as previously reported.

The first officer was on watch at the time and heard a noise which he thought was made by an aeroplane, although he could see none. Then there came a terrific explosion at about the middle of the ship on the port side. A huge wave swept over the vessel, drenching the men to the skin.

The crew got into boats with great difficulty and cleared the Silius just as a mast fell. The men rowed around the sinking ship and picked up six others from the water. A French torpedo boat took all on board.

The officers of the torpedo boat came to the conclusion that the Silius, on which there were several Americans, had been struck by a torpedo from a submarine.

Report of the Condition of the IRVING NATIONAL BANK
AT NEW YORK CITY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK
at the close of business March 7th, 1916

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$63,811,754.20
Acceptances of other banks discounted		812,966.42
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		1,536.29
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		640,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		100,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		1,653,600.78
Short time securities		1,868,129.56
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$210,000	
All other stocks	36,300	246,300.00
Due from Banks and bankers		1,591,675.88
Checks and other cash items		162,580.99
Exchanges for Clearing House		9,680,780.01
Notes of other national banks		54,050.00
Federal Reserve notes		66,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	$5,665,250.04	
Specie in vault	7,220,176.70	
Legal-tender notes in vault	1,524,015.00	14,409,441.74
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		202,000.00
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit		7,373,356.37
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances"		1,033,790.27
Total		$97,147,982.53

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$897,873.55	
Reserved for taxes	15,080.22	
Reserved for expense	40,815.84	953,769.61
Circulating notes		640,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		$42,952,422.89
Individual deposits subject to check		34,586,063.47
Dividends unpaid		936.00
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		270,933.16
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		118,818.44
Certified checks		391,906.42
Cashiers' checks outstanding		1,618,237.44
		79,889,337.82
Letters of credit		7,631,034.83
Acceptances based on imports and exports		1,033,790.27
Total		$97,147,982.53

State of New York, County of New York, } ss.: I, J. F. BOUKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of March, 1916.
E. D. JUNIOE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: JACOB H. SCHOONMAKER, WARREN CRUIKSHANK, JAMES M. DONALD } Directors.

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Why do we advise Kolynos users to *throw back the head* when brushing their teeth?

Because, as everyone may see by using a hand mirror, the throat and tonsils are thus subjected to the disinfecting action of the cream.

This disinfecting action is not only considerable, *but it continues for a certain time, during which the mouth and throat are in a condition unfavorable to infection.*

This advice is now given because of epidemic conditions which prevail in the Spring. In the presence of an epidemic of colds and influenza no reasonable precaution should be disregarded.

The Kolynos Company - - New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

Fifty-Fifty When It Comes To That

JUST as much style this Spring in a man's clothes as in a woman's—in New York.

★ ★

Take overcoats, or top hats, or suits, or neckwear—the old things will not do.

New York is feeling the thrill of new life as she hasn't felt it for many a Spring.

It calls for the beautiful new woolens, in new patterns, with the look and feel of genuine elegance.

★ ★

Common, ordinary things are cast into the discard—the pinch of too rigid economy has been relaxed.

★ ★

Neckwear is smarter, silk shirts more plentiful—and there is a snap and vigor about the topcoats quite unusual.

★ ★

Everything is ready at the Weber and Heilbroner stores.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 346 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 38 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

OTARD
15 YEAR OLD
BRANDY
A True Cognac. Without an equal in sickness or health.

Otard Brandy is the *pure* distillation of the grape, matured for years in the famous Chateau de Cognac, where Francois I. King of France was born. This Chateau now forms the cellars and premises of THE MAISON OTARD-DUPUY.

Order OTARD BRANDY when you want something out of the ordinary.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN

On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

New Gowns

No modish lady can afford to miss the budget of Spring Fashions to be reproduced in The New York Times next Sunday by the artistic methods made famous by the Rotogravure process. New gowns designed by Worth, Beer, Paquin, Jeanne Lanvin, Martial and Armand, and Jenny, with signature to each sketch. The circulation of Sunday's New York Times exceeds 400,000 copies.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The House of Hobbies

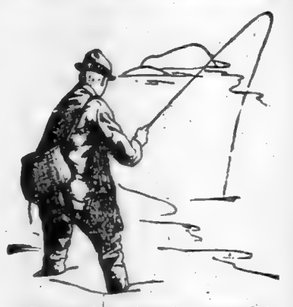

Spring has already arrived in this house of hobbies. To be a sportsman means to be prepared in advance.

All honest anglers are repairing their kits.

Izaak Walton said when you bait your frog "use him as though you loved him."

There is an atmosphere of sentiment about the fishing tackle department of the Abercrombie & Fitch store which is characteristic of the whole establishment.

You will find it among the rods and the flies, the guns and the golf clubs, the slickers and the rackets and the sportsmen's clothes.

How Women Will Surpass Themselves in Sports

Golf, aviation, tennis, riding, motoring, fishing and camping—in all these healthful outdoor sports women will be more active than ever this Spring and Summer.

To supply them with the recognized standard of sporting apparel, for which this house has become celebrated, the Abercrombie & Fitch designers and tailors have been busy for months.

The new lightweight knit materials, Guernsey silks, Kilkrankie tweeds, Tussah silks, gabardines, suedes and velour checks — the "Abercrombie & Fitch suits" surpass those of any former season.

Suits and coats for the club-house, the race track, the golf club, cross-country motoring, the transcontinental journey, as well as the sturdier outfits for fishing and camping.

Hats for every costume, originated in this house.

Shirts, stocks, collars, stockings—the strictly correct sporting article in each instance.

New Golf Shoes for Women

The A. & F. Sporting Shoe Department is showing a number of new golf and tennis boots for women. Every correct shoe for every sporting purpose.

Repairing Golf Clubs and Tennis Rackets

The make-ready time is the present. Golf Clubs and tennis rackets may now be put in thorough order with great promptness.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
EZRA H. FITCH, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

NORTHERN NEUTRALS MAY APPEAL TO US

Scandinavian States Apprehensive of a Crisis in Baltic Warfare.

JOINT ACTION IS ASSURED

Ministers Who Attended the Copenhagen Conference In Agreement as to Principles.

COPENHAGEN, March 13, (via London.)—It now seems fairly settled that the recent conference of Scandinavian Ministers of State was called, not because of any pending situation affecting Scandinavia as a whole, but anticipatory of problems expected to arise in the near future. It was considered desirable, especially by Sweden, that the outlook be discussed and the agreement be renewed for joint action on questions affecting the three countries alike. This does not necessarily mean that these nations will take up jointly any dispute of a single country, but that they will be sure to act vigorously together where the principle involved applies to all.

No immediate action is expected as the result of the conference, as neither Denmark nor Norway is excited or alarmed because of the British examination of parcel post, and relations are not regarded as seriously impaired. The Ministers who attended the conference, however, made no attempt to disguise the grave apprehension of all of the Scandinavian countries concerning the future, and there was a wholesome agreement that it was necessary to have complete and thorough understanding of the situation and to make a continued effort to place the neutrality of Scandinavia on such a high plane that it would have to be recognized as impartial by the belligerent countries. In this respect the Ministers were in complete accord.

The coming Spring and Summer are regarded as crucial to the northern countries because of the possible naval activities in the Baltic Sea and the attempts by both sides to give effect to their respective blockades. Scandinavia depends upon export and import trade, and its stoppage would cause genuine disaster.

As the situation develops during the Spring there probably will be other conferences, while many who are well informed believe that should the worst fears be realized, the United States might be asked to use its good offices as the greatest neutral power in favor of smaller States, although such action is not contemplated at present.

WILSON'S DESIRE FOR PEACE

"Nothing Is Nearer My Heart," He Tells a Scandinavian Delegation.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President Wilson told a delegation of Scandinavians today that nothing was nearer his heart than keeping the United States out of war. He was assured by leaders of the delegation that his efforts in behalf of peace had been strongly approved throughout the country. In reply the President said:

"This is a particularly courteous and gracious thing for you to do—to come to see me and bring me this cheering message of approval and support. I can assure you that nothing is nearer my heart than keeping this country out of war and doing anything that the United States can do to show its preference for peace, for justice, and for the things that make it impossible that nations should fight one another—real understanding and friendships and fair dealing. You may rest assured that it cheers me very much that you should come and utter this word of encouragement."

The Scandinavians came here in the interests of a movement to erect a monument in honor of Captain John Ericsson, the inventor of the monitor type of warship. Representative Fitzgerald's bill to appropriate $[illegible],000 for the erection here of such a memorial was urged before the House Library Committee today by a large delegation. S. Adolf Eckberg, Chairman of the delegation, told the President he desired to express the loyalty of its members and their admiration "for the able manner in which you have handled the difficult problem that confronts the nation today."

"We indorse your efforts to protect the American citizens on the Mexican border," he continued. "We pray that God may give you strength and wisdom that under your leadership our beloved nation may be spared the horror of war and may be able to influence and lead the belligerent nations back to justice, righteousness, and peace."

SERB ARMY, 150,000, ASKS TO GO TO FRONT

Fully Reorganized and Equipped and Ready to Fight Anywhere Allies Want Them.

ROME, March 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—I learn from a diplomatic source that the Crown Prince of Serbia will pay a visit to all the Entente capitals in order to arrange with the Allies as to the employment of the Serbian army, which is now completely reorganized at Corfu.

A number of Serbian officers in the Prince's entourage have already arrived in Rome. They declare the 150,000 soldiers who comprise the Serbian army no longer want for anything. They have even received artillery, automobiles, and aeroplanes.

They form a superb army whose soldiers have completely recovered from the fatigue of the war. The wounded and sick alone have returned to the army completely restored to health. The Serbians are ready to fight on any front to which the Allies desire to send them.

FIGHTS AT BRITAIN'S CALL.

Portugal "Ready to Stand or Fall" for Her Ancient Ally's Cause.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Portugal entered the war, the Portuguese Legation announced today, because Great Britain requested her to do so, in fulfillment of treaty obligations dating back to 1373. Portugal did not enter the war before, the Portuguese Minister announced, because Great Britain had not called on her to do so.

A statement outlining Portugal's position, issued by Viscount de Alte, the Portuguese Minister, reads as follows:

"Portugal is drawn into the war as a result of her long-standing alliance with England—an alliance that has withstood unbroken the strain of 500 years.

"The first treaty of alliance between the two countries was concluded June 16, 1373, by Ferdinand of Portugal and Edward III of England. Subsequent treaties have affirmed the alliance and defined its scope. It rests on a secure and permanent foundation. The foreign policies and the interests of the countries have almost invariably proved to be identical, and the ideals of their people have never clashed. The dawn of the eighteenth century (1703) found the soldiers of Portugal and those of England fighting side by side in the War of the Spanish Succession. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Portuguese and British bled together on the battlefields of the Peninsula in the tremendous struggles brought about by the Napoleonic invasions of Portugal.

"It would seem as if the opening years of the century must see for the third time the two allied nations engaged side by side in the bitter arbitrament of war.

"Like Belgium, Portugal desires nothing that belongs to any other nation; she has nothing to gain and much to lose in the present conflict. But she is ready, notwithstanding, to aid England to the full extent of her resources—whether great or small—because the treaties in force compel her to do so and because her people firmly believe that international good faith, as evidenced by the fulfillment of treaty obligations, which is the principle for which Great Britain is fighting, provides the only basis on which intercourse between civilized nations can securely stand.

"Portugal is not prepared to subscribe to the doctrine engendered by militarism that good faith must be made subservient to expediency, and that the interests of one nation may legitimately be fostered at the expense of the rights of others whenever backed by sufficient force. It is, moreover, impossible to gainsay, after considering impartially all the published evidence, that the British Government labored devotedly—nay, even passionately—to avert the war.

"In these circumstances, Portugal could not refuse her aid to her ancient ally who has now called upon her to fulfill her treaty obligations. She is ready to stand or fall by the principles for which the British Empire is fighting."

DENY VESSEL RAN BLOCKADE

Winneconne's Owners Say She Was Detained for a Time by British.

Officials of the American Transatlantic Company denied the report published in the newspapers yesterday that the steamship Winneconne ran the English blockade in sailing from Sweden to this country.

It was declared that the Winneconne was taken into Stornaway, Scotland, by a British patrol boat, held two days and then allowed to proceed. A cable telling this was dispatched to the State Department through the American Embassy in London.

AIRMEN ARE BUSY AMID GUN DUELS

Continued from Page 1.

stroyed in the Champagne and one in the Meuse region.

Active Shelling on British Front.

The British official statement, issued tonight, says:

The enemy exploded mines near Carnoy and on the La Bassee-Bethune road without damage.

Today we carried out successful bombardments near Maretz, on the Lille-Armentières railroad, and Hoog.

About Loos and southward from Bully and Grenay there was considerable artillery activity.

Yesterday there was much aerial activity on both sides. Thirty-two hostile machines were engaged. One was driven down near Lille and a second shot down in our lines. Today another German machine was forced to descend in our lines.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There was greater artillery activity today along the Belgian front, especially in the sector of Dixmude.

MOWED DOWN GERMANS IN ROWS AND PYRAMIDS

French Report the Slaughter Before Vaux and Its Fort the Greatest of the War.

PARIS, March 13.—The German losses in the fighting around Fort de Vaux Friday and Saturday surpassed all previous records in this war, according to officers who have returned from Verdun. Time and time again and with extraordinary courage, the Germans in columns four deep rushed from their trenches, only to melt away under the fire of the French 75, 150 and 210 millimeter guns, which rained shells with deadly accuracy into the marching companies. When the smoke and dust cleared nothing was to be seen but heaps of bodies.

The spur on which the fort is situated is almost perpendicular in certain places. The German lines were forced to halt, but many Bavarian reservists climbed up on one another's shoulders and struggled up the slope, clinging to angles of rock and grasping tufts of grass. Again and again these human pyramids collapsed into shapeless gray masses. In the places where the incline was easier and the attacks, therefore, more concentrated, the ditches below ran red with blood. At the lowest estimate the attackers lost two-thirds of their effectives.

The fighting was also desperate in the extreme when regiments from the Fifteenth and Eighteenth German Army Corps attacked the village of Vaux on Friday. Dawn was just breaking and a heavy white mist hung over the country, making everything invisible beyond a hundred yards. This enabled the Germans to get within rushing distance of the French front trenches, but, although they outnumbered the defenders six to one, it took four distinct assaults before the first column of Germans won the shelter of a small group of houses beyond the church of Vaux. They then organized an assault upon the church and the French, being unable to bring up reinforcements on account of the German curtain of fire, withdrew their advanced elements, which were in danger of being surrounded.

Five times the North Prussian regiments rushed to attack the church, but every time they left the shelter of the ruined houses they were beaten back by the fire from machine guns and the shrapnel from the French 58-millimeter mountain guns. In the meantime in their rear a curtain of fire was kept up by the French 75s and 210s, so that it was impossible for munitions and reinforcements to be brought up for their benefit, and the fight died down on Friday night for sheer exhaustion.

DENY GERMAN STATEMENTS.

Paris Says Reports of French Losses Are "Quite Inaccurate."

WASHINGTON, March 13.—On advices received from Paris the French Embassy today issued this statement regarding the losses in the fighting around Verdun:

"A German statement presents as a recapitulation of previous reports figures of our losses at Verdun which are quite inaccurate.

"The Germans, wishing to reach the number of prisoners taken from them in Champagne and the Artois last September, have obtained the total of 26,000 unwounded prisoners by including, as usual, the killed and wounded and unwounded prisoners. Such total is more than double the real number.

"As to the 189 guns claimed as captured, the real number is only eighty-four, including heavy guns which have no teams for transportation, damaged guns, and guns abandoned after having been put out of use.

"Our observers have seen important trains transporting to the rear damaged German guns. The losses of the enemy in artillery seem to have been very large.

"The Germans say they have lost no aeroplanes in February's aerial fighting and claim that seventy-three French or English machines have been brought down after fighting. The truth is that in February we brought down in aerial fighting five German aeroplanes which fell in our lines and five others which fell in the German lines. During the same month only one French aeroplane was brought down in aerial fighting."

PARIS ECLAIR SUSPENDED.

When It Insists on Publication the Edition Is Seized.

PARIS, March 13.—The newspaper L'Eclair has been suspended for four days.

It insisted upon publication this morning and the edition was seized.

BRITISH VICTORY IN EAST AFRICA

Gen. Smuts's Forces Storm Kitovo Hills by Night Bayonet Attack.

GERMAN FORCE CUT OFF

Isolated in a Forest by Quick Advance as Main Body Retreats and May Be Captured.

LONDON, March 13.—British forces under Lieut. Gen. Smuts, recently appointed to the East African command, have had a spirited engagement with the Germans entrenched in the Kitovo Hills west of Taveta. Positions were taken and retaken several times and finally the Germans were driven back.

General Smuts, under date of March 12, telegraphs the War Office a brief description of the action, the substance of which was given out tonight as follows:

An action, which was commenced on the morning of March 11 against German prepared positions on Kitovo Hills, (German East Africa,) to the westward of Taveta, resulted in the most obstinate struggle, continuing until midnight with varying fortunes.

The most formidable obstacle was presented by densely wooded and steep hills held by a strong force of the enemy. In the course of the engagement portions of this position were taken and retaken several times. A final bayonet attack between 9 o'clock and midnight by two columns of South African infantry secured a hold, which enabled them to maintain the position until reinforced the following morning, when it was seen that the German and native troops were retreating toward Kahe, to the southwestward.

While the engagement at Kitovo was proceeding one of General Smuts's mounted brigades was engaged in clearing the enemy's forces from the foothills, to the northeast of Kilima Njaro. These had been cut off from their main body by a rapid British advance on March 8, 9, and 10. Movements are in progress to bar the retreat of these, isolated in a forest, to the westward.

Simultaneously with these actions a strong column under General Stewart, coming from the direction of Longido, appeared on the Arusha-Moshi road in the rear of the German concentration. The enemy consequently is retreating southward toward the Usambara Railroad. Pursuit is being continued.

ITALIANS SHELL DEFENSES.

Infantry Charge Near Plava to Aid Work of Destruction.

ROME, March 13.—The following official statement was issued by the Italian War Office today:

In the mountainous regions our ski troops made daring incursions. In the same regions there were also violent fire attacks at the confluence of the two Leno torrents, on the Tofana di Massif, in the upper valley of the Boites torrents, and on the Copena and Reinbianco Valleys.

On the Isonzo front incessant rain and fog hindered our artillery activity during the greater part of yesterday. The afternoon bombardment, however, was resumed with great violence, and was especially intense in the region of Plava. After careful preparation with artillery fire, and despite the bad weather, our infantry, supported by machine gun and bombing detachments, charged against the enemy's position, thereby continuing the destruction of his defenses.

Toward the Church of San Martino in the Corso region we noticed several large explosions caused by our bombs.

The enemy also displayed greater activity along the entire front.

BERLIN, March 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

On the Italian front Italian artillery is active throughout the Isonzo region. An attack on Italian troops near Selz was beaten back.

NEW ANGLO-ITALIAN DEAL.

Financing Corporations Formed to Oust German Commerce.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 14.—An important new Anglo-Italian financial alliance has been inaugurated with the signing of an agreement between British and Italian financial groups providing for the promotion of commercial and industrial undertakings in Italy. The measure is an effort in the direction of permanently displacing German economic activities in Italy.

In accordance with the new agreement, two new companies are formed, the British-Italian Corporation, with a capital of £1,000,000, to operate in England, and the Compagnie Italo-Britannica, with a capital of 10,000,000 lire, to operate in Italy. The companies will work in close co-operation. The Italian company will bring to the notice of the British company such economic projects as are suitable for it to finance.

The scheme has the backing of the Credito Italiano of Milan and two leading English banks—Lloyds' Bank and the London County and Westminster Bank.

RUSSIANS HIT BATTERIES.

Capture a Teuton Field Post and Score Other Local Successes.

PETROGRAD, March 13.—The official statement from General Headquarters issued today reads as follows:

Western (Russian) front: In the Egadistrict there has been the usual rifle firing, with raids by skirmishers. A German armored motor car, which tried to bombard our trenches was driven off by our artillery.

During the cannonade in the Ikskul district we observed the explosion of our shells among the enemy batteries and German detachments which attempted to approach the village of Borkovitz.

In the Jacobstadt sector the Germans bombarded the district around the Neuselberg Station, near Tannenfeld, and on the Dvinsk front lively artillery, rifle and grenade actions have occurred.

Galicia: In the region to the southwest of Kolki and the Middle Strips we fought several successful engagements with enemy patrol detachments, in the course of which we captured an entire field post consisting of thirty men.

BERLIN, March 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian official report of today says that Russian troops undertook offensive movements on the Dniester and Bessarabian fronts, but that their assaults were repulsed.

BENJAMIN BENGUIAT
the widely known expert, is displaying an exceptional collection of
ANTIQUE RUGS
It is an exhibition well worth seeing, for seldom are such rare antique Oriental and Chinese Rugs assembled. And the fact that owing to a business readjustment prices have been materially reduced makes this display of unusual interest.
Windsor Arcade, 509 5th Ave.

ALARM IN ASIA MINOR.

Cities Petition for Change of Turkish Ministry and Separate Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 14.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Chronicle sends the following:

"The Saloniki branch of the Young Turks' Committee has received information from Constantinople that a petition has been submitted to the new Crown Prince by the inhabitants of the Vilayets of India, Brusa, and Konia, signed by 70,000 persons, requesting the Sultan to dismiss the Young Turks' Government, negotiate peace with the Entente, and dissolve the present Chamber. The petition ends by stating that if the present situation continues it will end in revolution.

The Crown Prince took the petition to the Sultan, with whom he discussed the subject for a considerable time, leaving the Sultan's presence in a nervous condition. The petition has made a great impression in diplomatic circles in Constantinople, because it must have been impossible to obtain so many signatures without the fact becoming known to the authorities. This being the case, either the authorities themselves commenced the movement or tolerated it.

Outside Constantinople three German regiments are encamped, and together with a few auxiliaries guarding ammunition depots hold the Turks in check. The Germans are entirely policing the city.

PETROGRAD, March 13.—The War Office today issued the following concerning operations on the Caucasus front:

We have again driven back the Turks in the region of the Kalapotamos River.

In Persia, in the course of the operations against Kermanshah, our troops captured eight cannon.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATE UP.

Bill Provides for 4,000,000 Men—Crisis in Ministry Feared.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 14.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent today writes:

"Today and tomorrow in the House of Commons will be devoted to a discussion of the army estimates. They provide for an army of 4,000,000 men. No decision has yet been reached by the Government in regard to a moratorium for the liabilities of married men called to the colors.

"The problem is an extremely difficult one, but a solution will have to be found before married men are embodied in the army plans. According to an estimate made yesterday the liabilities, or a major part of the liabilities, of married men in regard to rents above $150 and life insurance premiums would, if assumed by the State, work out to about $150,000,000 per annum, a sum equal to about six days' cost of the war.

"There is a strong feeling that a State which can lend hundreds of millions of pounds sterling to its allies cannot ignore its obligations to its own married men of the middle classes.

"The smallness of the yield of Lord Derby's scheme, the difficulties attending the moratorium, and the growth of a more critical spirit in the House of Commons combine to make the path of the Government a thorny one. Yesterday in political circles gloomy fears were expressed as to the imminence of a serious Ministerial crisis."

SEE TROUBLE FOR CABINET.

England Thinks Churchill Will Return to Fight Coalition.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 14.—In connection with the reports that Winston Spencer Churchill's speech in the House of Commons last week was preliminary to an effort to organize a formidable opposition to the coalition Parliament, it is learned that Colonel Churchill, on his way back to the front, paid a visit to Sir Edward Carson, the late Leader, who is convalescing at Birchington.

The Daily Express says: "It is believed that Colonel Churchill will remain at the front only a short time. Some of his friends state he has gone over merely for the purpose of turning over the command of his battalion to his successor."

RESTRICTIONS FOR ALIENS.

Americans Visiting Certain Parts of England Must Report to Police.

LONDON, March 13.—The new regulations of the Defense of the Realm act, which will greatly restrict the movements of friendly aliens, will become effective tomorrow. Anticipating a flood of inquiries from resident and traveling Americans, the American Consul General, Robert P. Skinner, after consultation with the Home Office, has prepared a pamphlet explaining the new rules.

Under the regulations friendly aliens can land only at the following ports: Dundee, Newcastle, Hull, London, Folkestone, Southampton, Falmouth, Bristol, Holyhead, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin. A rush for passports and certificates of citizenship is expected at the Embassy and Consulate, for, except in the Metropolitan area of London, Americans must register with the police. Even in London Americans arriving after tomorrow must register. Such registration can be accomplished only by the presentation of a passport or a certificate of citizenship.

Americans desiring to visit prohibited areas, which include virtually the whole of the seacoast of the British Isles, must receive a police permit before leaving the place of domicile, and this must be presented to the police on their arrival in the prohibited area.

CRITICISE ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN LEGION

American Members in France Call Story Told in The Atlantic Monthly "Garbled."

WRITER IS EDWARD MORLAE

He Was Wounded In the Champagne Struggle and Is Now In This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 13.—American members of the Foreign Legion are protesting against the prominence given by some American publications to Edward Morlae, a former member of the corps. The final straw has been the arrival in Paris of the current Atlantic Monthly, containing a story by Morlae, entitled "A Soldier of the Legion," in which he gives what they assert is a garbled account of the fighting in which the Legion took part.

According to members of the Legion here, Morlae was promoted to be a corporal and then a sergeant. After taking part in the Champagne offensive, where he was slightly wounded, Morlae came to Paris on sick leave. Toward the end of November, it is said, he declared he had had enough of fighting and would like some glory. Then he went in civilian clothes to the American Embassy and obtained a passport for Spain. From Madrid he sent a postal announcing his arrival to an acquaintance, to whom he had said he would leave France.

Members of the Legion say its is untrue that he ever received a decoration here, although it is reported that he is wearing several, or that he performed any particular act of courage beyond ordinary service in the Legion. Furthermore, it is said, he took away without authority one of the American flags presented to the Legion.

Has Faith in Morlae.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 13.—Ellery Sedgwick, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, is firmly convinced of the probity of Edward Morlae, whose article regarding the Foreign Legion is under criticism by members of the famous French corps.

"I was with Mr. Morlae two days," said Mr. Sedgwick tonight, "and became much interested in him. I saw the Medale Militaire which was awarded to him for bravery in action, and I also saw two wounds which he had received, one in the neck and the other, as I recall it, in the knee. Morlae was a Sergeant in the legion. He is at present in California."

A footnote appended to "A Soldier of the Legion," published in the March Atlantic, states that Mr. Morlae is the California-born son of a French immigrant who served as Sergeant in the French Army in 1870.

His article, which is descriptive of the great French offensive in Champagne, in which the Foreign Legion took a conspicuous part, is prefaced by a brief statement about the Legion's history and its make-up at the time he was a member. Of the Americans he says:

"J. Casey had been a newspaper artist, and Bob Scanlon, a burly negro, an artist with his fist in the squared ring. Alan Seeger had something of the poet in him. Dennis Dowd was a lawyer, Edwin Bouligny a lovable adventurer.

"There was D. W. King, the sprig of a well-known family. William Thaw of Pittsburgh started with us, though he joined the Flying Corps later on. Then there were James Bach of New York, B. S. Hall, who hailed from Kentucky; Professor Ohlinger of Columbia, Phelizot, who had shot enough big game in Africa to feed the regiment. There were Pelpenche and Capdevielle, and little Trinkard from New York.

"Bob Subiron came, I imagine, from the States in general, for he had been a professional automobile racer. The Rickville brothers, journalists, signed on from Georgia, and last, though far from the least, was Friedrich Wilhelm Zinn from Battle Creek, Mich."

ARMED LINER CAN DEPART.

Collector Malone Advised the America Can Clear.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Collector Malone at New York was instructed today to allow the Italian steamship America to clear from that port with two guns mounted aft which she carried on her arrival several days ago. The Italian Ambassador assured the State Department the guns were for defensive purposes only.

Collector Malone had asked for a ruling on the status of the Italian liner Verona, which entered New York Saturday with two guns mounted. The Verona, according to reports, carries two small brass guns on her bridge, but they are said to be not for military purposes.

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Corner at the Fountain

50 (Fifty) 2½C Green Trading Stamps Free Today with Purchases of $1. or More.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2½C Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, March 14.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. GREENHUT'S.
N. Y. T., 3-14-16. 141

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Men's $10, $12.50 and $15 "Balmaroon" Spring-Weight Overcoats Today at $6

These overcoats are unlined, made with wide inside facing; satin sleeve lining and yoke; patch pockets; split or regular sleeves. A model that is cut full and just right for Spring wear.

Splendid variety of staple patterns in gray, brown and other popular mixtures.

It is an absolute fact that the material alone today is worth almost the price we ask for the finished garment.

Sizes to fit men and youths up to 42 chest measure. Sale at $6.

And There's a Wonderful Lot of

Raincoats *Usually $8.95 to $12.50, at* $6

Excellent garments of double-texture fabrics in tan and gray colors; guaranteed rainproof. All sizes. Sale tomorrow at $6.

700 Pairs of **Men's Trousers** at $2

Neat stripes and mixtures, also plain black Thibets. All sizes to 54 waist measure.

Double 2½C Green Trading Stamps Forenoons — Single Stamps Afternoons

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

in several new "Meadow Brook" models (registered)

featuring cloth materials in plain colors, stripes, mixtures, checks and white, constitute an important Special Sale now being held, offering very unusual value

at $38.00

The styles are reserved exclusively to B. Altman & Co.

The materials and workmanship are exceptional. (Sizes 34 to 44)

Women's Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Complete Spring Outfit for Your Chauffeur, $46.50

MADE of hard wearing fabrics, cut on clever lines, and tailored to give service worthy of the standard of excellence upon which the Saks Motor Shop was founded.

The Outfit Consists of:

¶ *A $25.00 Norfolk or Pleated Suit,* made of Oxford gray worsted whipcord, with one pair of breeches or trousers.

¶ *A $25.00 Double Breasted Overcoat* to match, cut on full, liberal lines.

And a $2.50 Cap to match.

WIGWAM AND MOOSE SELECT DELEGATES

Tammany's List Is Unpledged, Progressives All for Col. Roosevelt.

HOTCHKISS IS NOT NAMED

Only Primary Fight In Sight Is In 17th A. D., Where Bedell May Succeed Abe Gruber.

The Democratic and National Progressive Parties completed yesterday their designation of candidates for delegates and alternates to their national conventions to be voted upon at the Presidential primaries on April 4. The selections are made by Congressional districts. Tammany selected its candidates for the districts in New York and the Bronx, leaving the other districts to be handled by the local organizations, while the National Progressives made their designations for the entire forty-three Congress districts of the State.

Six Tammany district leaders will run for delegates, among them Charles F. Murphy and Thomas F. McAvoy.

The Tammany Delegation.

The list is as follows:

Eleventh District—Alfred E. Smith and Charles Hormann. Alternates—Bernard E. Donnelly and Thomas C. Brown.

Twelfth District—John F. Ahearn and Henry M. Goldfogle. Alternates—Henry Coon and Michael J. Morrissey.

Thirteenth District—Christopher D. Sullivan and Max Steuer. Alternates—Max S. Levine and Maurice Unkov.

Fourteenth District—Robert L. Luce and N. Naylor Phillips. Alternates—David H. Knott and Joseph J. Fitzhenry.

Fifteenth District—Charles F. Murphy and Thomas F. Smith. Alternates—James A. Foley and Joseph Kelly.

Sixteenth District—William Dalton and Henry De Witt Hamilton. Alternates—John L. Walsh and John H. Haughton.

Seventeenth District—Louis E. La Tour and J. Sergeant Cram. Alternates—Howard E. Taylor and Dr. Patrick Burns.

Eighteenth District—Robert F. Wagner and Charles B. Alexander. Alternates—William N. Shannon and Edmund J. Curry.

Nineteenth District—John F. Galvin and Samuel Marx; alternates, Joseph L. Butsenweiser and George W. Enright.

Twentieth District—John J. Dietz and John Thomas; alternates, Nathan Burkan and James F. Lynch.

Twenty-first District—William F. Grell and Edward J. Dowling; alternates, Thomas A. McGrath and Peter A. Holland.

Twenty-second District—Antonio Zucca and Michael J. Weldon; alternates, John F. J. Mulcahey and William Daub.

Twenty-third District—Thomas F. McAvoy and Arthur H. Murphy; alternates, Fredrick Schaufer and Philip J. Kerns.

Bull Moose Designations.

The National Progressive selections for the entire State are as follows:

First District—Abraham L. Field, Huntington; alternate, Sanford A. Davidson, Rockville Centre.

Second District—Henry S. Johnston, Elmhurst, alternate, Frank Baldwin, Rockaway Beach.

Third District—Charles S. Aronston, Brooklyn; alternate, John T. Rosegren.

Fourth District—Henry Eiser; alternate, John Gerdes.

Fifth District—Thurston H. Dexter, alternate, Morton N. Willmont.

Sixth District—William Hamlin Childs; alternate, John Robert Taylor.

Seventh District—Robert H. Elder; alternate, George S. Frank.

Eighth District—Fred H. Schomburg; alternate, John K. Foroat.

Ninth District—Jesse Fuller, Jr.; alternate, Andrew J. O'Neill.

Tenth District—Jacob L. Holzman; alternate, Oliver F. Allen.

Eleventh District—Timothy Healy; alternate, William Wirt Mills.

Twelfth District—Leonard M. Wallstein; alternate, Charles P. Berdell, Jr.

Thirteenth District—Solomon Sufrin; alternate, John A. Kingsbury.

Fourteenth District—John J. O'Connell; alternate, P. St. George Russell, Jr.

Fifteenth District—William Halpin; alternate, Frederick Liebich.

Sixteenth District—William M. Chadbourne, alternate, Frank Coughlin.

Seventeenth District—Bainbridge Colby; alternate, William A. Ferguson.

Eighteenth District—Henry L. Stoddard; alternate, Richard A. Purdy.

Nineteenth District—William L. Ransom and Michael Schaap; alternates, Jacob J. Lesser and Joseph Steinberg.

Twentieth District—Stanley M. Isaacs. Alternate—Lawrence Cioffi.

Twenty-first District—Ferdinand Pecora. Alternate—John M. Royall.

Twenty-second District—August Schwarzler. Alternate—John F. Hertzman.

Twenty-third District—George W. Perkins and William J. Millard. Alternates—David W. Armstrong, Jr., and Joseph E. Savage.

Twenty-fourth District—No designations.

Twenty-fifth District—Walter A. Johnson, Chasanville. Alternate—Beveridge C. Dunlop, Spring Valley.

Twenty-sixth District—Hamilton Fish, Jr., Alternate Monroe Terwilliger, Goshen.

Twenty-seventh District—Lucius C. Tuckerman, Milton. Alternate—Lyman S. Holmes, Schodack.

Twenty-eighth District—Borden H. Mills, Albany. Alternate—H. L. Waldo, Troy.

Twenty-ninth District—Daniel T. Woodward, Granville. Alternate—Edgar Leonard, Hoosick Falls.

Thirtieth District—Alva Fairlee, Schenectady. Alternate—Wendell P. Murray, Gloversville.

Thirty-first District—John B. Burnham, Essex. Alternate—Henry J. Merriam, Malone.

Thirty-second District—George L. Scheiple, Oneida; alternate, L. J. Farmer, Fulaski.

Thirty-third District—Joel E. Spingarn, Amenia; alternate, Harry Ackley, Rome.

Thirty-fourth District—Charles M. Dickenson, Binghamton; alternate, Charles G. Du Mond, Walton.

Thirty-fifth District—Giles H. Stillwell, Syracuse; alternate, Warren E. Day.

Thirty-sixth District—Earl S. Warner, Phelps; alternate, William J. Hennessy, Palmyra.

Thirty-seventh District—Benjamin F. Levy, Elmira; alternate, Wylie W. Capron, Wayland.

Thirty-eighth District—Frank S. Ellison, Rochester; alternate, Ellsworth P. Kelly.

Thirty-ninth District—Clark S. Tapley, Holly; alternate, Fred B. Keeny, Warsaw.

Fortieth District—William R. Keith, Buffalo; alternate, George S. Hobbie, Lewiston.

Forty-first District—Edwin B. Rowley, Depew; alternate, Leroy Andrus, Buffalo.

Forty-second District—L. Bradley Dorr, Buffalo; alternate, W. J. J. Kumzle.

Forty-third District—Herbert E. V. Porter, Jamestown; alternate, Willis A. Chamberlain, Olean.

Hotchkiss Off the List.

All petitions must be filed with the Board of Elections in New York City and with the Secretary of State from up-State districts by midnight tonight. The Republicans have already designated their candidates.

The Bull Moose candidates from New York City, it is understood, are pledged to support Colonel Roosevelt as the party's nominee for President. Whether the same pledge holds for the up-State delegates could not be learned. John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the New York County Progressive Committee, insisted that the candidates here pledge themselves for Colonel Roosevelt. William H. Hotchkiss opposed the plan, as did William M. Chadbourne and Judge William L. Ransom, but after Messrs. Chadbourne and Ransom had had a conference with George W. Perkins they changed their minds and agreed to pledge themselves for the Colonel. Mr. Hotchkiss steadfastly refused, and was not selected. It was said, however, that he may be a candidate from the Twenty-fourth District, which takes in Westchester, no designations from that district having yet been made.

Bedell May Succeed Gruber.

The only Assembly district in the city that promises to furnish any excitement on primary day is the 17th, where the Republican voters will select a leader in the place of Abraham Gruber. Ex-Alderman Daniel M. Bedell is making a spirited contest to defeat Charles E. Heydt, executor of the Gruber estate, who is the de facto leader. The Bedell forces claim that already nearly one-half of the 3,700 enrolled voters in thirty-three election districts have signed their designating petitions for county committeemen and for Mr. Bedell as State committeeman.

Petitions must be filed by midnight tonight, and the Bedell men may decide to file only about 200 signatures, the necessary number to cover the election law requirement. At least 75 per cent. of the Republican enrollment of the district is expected to vote at the April primaries.

The Bedell organization has been holding weekly open Captains' meetings at the Republican Club, 2,542 Broadway. Tonight Alderman Henry H. Curran will speak, and next Tuesday night Borough President Marcus M. Marks will be among the speakers.

MAY OPPOSE PULITZER.

Newcombe, Connolly's Candidate for Delegate to St. Louis.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens will oppose the candidacy of either Ralph Pulitzer, the editor, or Rowland Miles, a lawyer of Suffolk County, for delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Yesterday petitions for the designation of Richard S. Newcombe, a lawyer of 60 Wall Street, who lives at 19 Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I., were circulated for signature. Mr. Newcombe was counsel for Connolly in the defense of the Halleran-Connolly case in Queens three years ago.

Mr. Pulitzer is avowedly in favor of the renomination of President Wilson. Politicians declare that neither Mr. Pulitzer nor Mr. Miles will have anything to fear from the opposition in Queens. There are 14,000 enrolled Democratic voters in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. Among the 4,000 odd registered voters in the Queens end of the Congressional District Mr. Miles and Mr. Pulitzer are expected to more than hold their own against the Connolly candidate.

CLARK WON'T BE A DELEGATE

Expects Congress to be in Session at Convention Time.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Speaker Champ Clark will not be a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis next June. He announced today that it would be impossible for him to act as a delegate because the House probably would be in session at convention time.

Under the rules the Speaker cannot appoint an Acting Speaker for more than one day except in case of illness.

THE A. O. H. SUIT UP TODAY.

Kennedy's Attorney Says Other Faction Will Be Lucky if 500 Parade.

Arguments on the orders to show cause in the Supreme Court why Coroner Healy's faction of the Ancient Order of Hibernians should not be restrained from marching on Fifth Avenue on St Patrick's Day and for Police Commissioner Woods to show cause why a permit should not be given to the other faction, headed by Roderick J. Kennedy, was adjourned yesterday until today. J. Power Donellan, counsel for the Kennedy faction, said the adjournment was asked for because Commissioner Woods could not be present yesterday.

"If we get the permit," said Mr. Donellan, "there will be 40,000 men in line; if we don't get it the other side will be lucky if there are 500 men in the whole parade."

Republicans Win in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., March 13.—Four out of the five city elections in Maine today were won by the Republicans. The only Democratic success was in Biddeford, where Leopold A. Girard was chosen. The successful Republican Mayors are: Blaine S. Viles in Augusta, John F. Woodman in Bangor, Frank H. Nickerson in Brewer, and William K. Keene in Belfast.

M'CALL ASKS PEACE OF ROOSEVELT MEN

Willing to Quit Race in Favor of Progressive Leader for Good of Party.

BOOMERS ARE INFLEXIBLE

Will Carry Bay State Standard for Colonel Despite His Trinidad Manifesto.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 13.—As a last resort to safeguard party unity, the "Old Guard" of the Republican organization this afternoon extended to the Roosevelt boomers an olive branch, Governor McCall himself bearing it. After a score or more of "pledged to Roosevelt" men, candidates for convention honors, had resolved unanimously to carry on their fight despite the Colonel's Trinidad manifesto, Governor McCall made an announcement as follows:

"I am sorry to see a contest because it certainly will not do the party any good. If it would secure harmonious action at the primaries I should be entirely willing to step aside in favor of Charles Sumner Bird."

Mr. Bird was twice Progressive candidate for Governor, and is a Roosevelt candidate for delegate at large. Governor McCall is an unpledged candidate.

Mr. Bird, being in Florida, has been apprised of the peace offer and his reply is awaited with interest. It is considered significant that the Roosevelt men have changed their party designation so that it reads that Roosevelt is their first choice, indicating they will abide the decision of the national convention.

At today's meeting of Republicans Grafton D. Cushing, presided, and J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we here assembled are to continue as candidates for election as delegates to the Chicago Convention representing liberal views. Our first choice for the Presidential nomination is Theodore Roosevelt.

This vote was taken after Francis W. Bird had presented a telegram received from his father, now in Stuart, Fla., which read:

I have just read the interview with Roosevelt. There is nothing new in it. He had hitherto objected to the use of his name at the primary elections, but he cannot prevent the voters, if they so desire, electing delegates pledged to support him at the Republican Convention. That is their business, and not his.

We face a crisis in the affairs of our country, and this is not time to consider pleasantries and personal wishes. I believe the voters have a right to nominate, as well as to elect, and in order to give them the opportunity to express their preferences for President, I, for one, shall stay in the fight to the last ditch.

CHARLES SUMNER BIRD.

Up to the time of meeting the delegates were, as they admitted, "all at sea" regarding their course. Mr. Bird's telegram is considered to have turned the tide against the withdrawal of the candidates.

After the result of the meeting became known something akin to consternation spread among the "regulars." Charles S. Baxter, campaign manager for Governor McCall, gave out a statement, and by others Congressman A. P. Gardner and his associates were accused of hiding behind Roosevelt in order to make a fight for control of the State machine.

Congressman Gardner after the meeting said frankly he knew he and his colleagues were acting contrary to the wishes of Colonel Roosevelt and were taking chances. He argued, however, that perhaps soldiers on the field of battle know more about the exact situation than their absent Colonel; also that it was "as well to drown in three feet of water as thirty."

ROOSEVELT BACK MARCH 25.

His Arrival Is Expected to be Signal for Republican Crisis.

The return of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt from the British West Indies is being awaited with great interest by leaders of the Republican and Progressive Parties, as it is expected that shortly after his arrival the campaign will be on in earnest. Word was received yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt would leave Port of Spain, Trinidad, on Wednesday and that he would reach this city on Saturday, March 25. It was believed he would be here on March 23, but the date of sailing from Port of Spain was delayed.

There was no doubt in the minds of political observers yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt again had tossed his hat into the ring, and that view, which was given by THE TIMES on Friday morning, following the statement by the Colonel issued at Trinidad, was accepted generally by political observers.

Politicians were trying to determine yesterday the effect of the Mexican situation upon the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt for the nomination by the Republican and Progressive Parties at their national conventions in Chicago on June 7. They were generally agreed that little could be foretold and that it would be necessary to await further developments.

The Republican leaders opposed to Colonel Roosevelt are almost ready to admit they are facing another crisis and that it will take the most determined effort on their part to head off the Colonel now that he has, by his statement issued at Port of Spain, put the movement to nominate him under full speed. Efofrts are being made in this State, for instance, to Bring William Barnes, former State Chairman, to a realization that the Republicans must unite on Justice Hughes to head off the Roosevelt boom, and help spread the movement for Hughes throughout the country.

Up to date, it is said, Barnes has not been budged and is still sticking to Elihu Root, but it is believed he will go to almost any length to bring about the defeat of Colonel Roosevelt.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, is still in Florida.

OFFERS TO ADOPT 2 GIRLS.

New Orleans Man Writes to Mayor About Mrs. Finch's Daughters.

Mayor Mitchel received a letter yesterday from John O'Connor of New Orleans, saying he desired to adopt the two little daughters of Mrs. Edmund M. Finch of this city, who, on March 2 last, offered through an afternoon newspaper to part with Virginia, 12, and Lilia, 10 years, because she was no longer able to give them the proper upbringing. Mr. O'Connor said he had read the story about the two girls, that he had no children, and was a man of means, and that, therefore, he would be glad to make the little girls his own if Mayor Mitchel would put him in touch with their mother.

Hundreds of similar letters have been written to Mrs. Finch, and, according to The Evening Journal, through which she appealed for some one to adopt her two daughters, they already have been well provided for.

In her appeal, made on condition that her address be withheld, Mrs. Finch said she had struggled for four years to keep her small family together, but she had become ill and desperate and now only wanted a home in which her daughters could grow to be upright Christian women. She said both were in excellent physical and mental condition and both had won awards in the public schools. Inquiries were received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from persons desiring to adopt the children.

$11,000 SUNBURSTS STOLEN

Mrs. R. T. McDonald Offers $1,000 Reward for Jewels.

After waiting for a fortnight to permit private detectives to find stolen jewelry valued at $11,000, Mrs. Robert T. McDonald, a wealthy widow of Garden City, L. I., yesterday consulted with District Attorney Lewis M. Smith and County Detective Phineas A. Seaman of Nassau County. If the jewels are not to be recovered, Mrs. McDonald wants the thief discovered and convicted. She offers $1,000 reward for the jewels. They are two diamond sunbursts, in which are two large stones of unusual brilliance, and five smaller stones.

Mrs. McDonald missed her diamonds the morning of Monday, Feb. 28. She wore them the Sunday previous, and, upon retiring, hid them as was her custom. In the morning they were gone. Careful inspection of the house disclosed no place through which an entrance had been forced, nor was the interior of any of the rooms in the dwelling disturbed, declares Mrs. McDonald. In the house on Sunday night, she said, were only herself, her daughter, Ruth, and a maid, Mary Lafferty.

$12,500 FOR MRS. CAREY.

Jury Finds Mrs. Toler Alienated Husband's Affections.

The jury that heard the testimony in the suit of Mrs. Elizabeth Carey against Mrs. Minerva B. Toler for $50,000 for alienation of the affections of Patrick J. Carey, returned a verdict yesterday in favor of the plaintiff for $12,500. Carey was Superintendent of an apartment house when he met Mrs. Toler in December, 1913, at a moving picture theatre. Mrs. Carey testified that her husband began neglecting her and devoting the greater part of his time to the defendant. Mrs. Toler is the widow of John De Peyster Toler, and has an 8-year-old son. She is said to be wealthy.

A motion to set the verdict aside as excessive was denied by Justice Philbin.

Tipperary Name Not for Them.

An application for the incorporation of the "Fishing Club Tipperary" was denied yesterday by Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court without comment. The purpose of the club is to "encourage social intercourse and the promotion of fishing among men." The incorporators are Otto Miller, Egid Schmitt, Ernst Braun, Andrew Meier, and George Lindner. Many of the men interested in the club hail from Valley Stream, L. I.

FRIENDS OF BOWERY TO FIGHT NEW NAME

Father James B. Curry Asserts the Street Was Never in Better Condition.

CALLED SAFE AT ALL HOURS

Storekeepers on the Famous Thoroughfare Ridicule Plan to Call It "Central Broadway."

Old-time residents of the Bowery raised a mighty protest yesterday against the effort to change the name of that historic thoroughfare to Central Broadway or any title which robbed it of the old associations. Announcements made Sunday were to the effect that the Board of Aldermen would be asked to take this step. If such a movement is set on foot there will be an organized opposition.

The Rev. James B. Curry of St. James's Roman Catholic Church, who lives at 23 Oliver Street, was one of the first to protest, and he was supported by others who felt that the Bowery was one of the old landmanks which should be preserved.

"Change the name of the Bowery!" exclaimed Father Curry. "Why, that would be an outrage. The Bowery is all right, and if a resolution or ordinance is presented to the Board of Aldermen you will find me in the front ranks fighting against it. I am heart and soul for the dear old Bowery, and it would be better for the population of New York if they looked after the welfare of the White Light district.

"The Bowery was never in better condition than it is today. We have our problems here, that is true, but we have solved them in a measure. If you don't believe me, walk down the Bowery on any bright Spring day. There is more sunshine there than ever before—more that is healthful and good, there is nothing left of the vicious.

"I want to say this: I would rather walk up the Bowery from Park Row to Cooper Square at 2 o'clock any morning than walk along the White Light district. You would find a smaller percentage of objectionable characters. Why is this hue and cry raised to change the name of a district of the city which has been reformed when a district that needs to be reformed is swarming with people that we wouldn't tolerate here? It is the truth, and I want to see it in print. I am not ashamed of the Bowery. I love it and have worked for it for twenty years. I wish I knew more to say and I would tell you. But to change the name of the Bowery would be more than I could stand.

"My reasons are not entirely sentimental, and yet I have a love for the dear old Bowery. I have fought to clean the Bowery of all that was bad, and to help care for the unfortunate persons who have come to it. But to say today that the Bowery is bad or a dangerous place for people to go late at nigh, or at any time is an outrage.

"I will go further. I would rather walk through Chinatown, where so much has happened in the past, than on Tenth and Eleventh Avenues near Forty-second Street. Chinatown today is about as harmless a place as I know. Nobody who goes there will be injured or bothered in any way.

"I don't think that merchants would be helped in the least by changing the name of the Bowery. If I did think so I might not feel as I do feel. The people of New York know that the Bowery is a safe place to go, and that no part of New York today is cleaner or better. They know that the name is one of the bits of historic lore which we love to preserve."

William Kramer, who runs the Atlantic Garden at 50 Bowery, feels much the same.

"I don't want to raise any fuss," he said, "but, believe me, the Bowery is all right, and there isn't a chance of getting the Aldermen, or any one else, to change its name. I have been associated with the Bowery for many years, and I love the old street. I wouldn't see the name of it changed for words, and I am a member of the association of merchants who feel that way. I don't believe a change of name would do the Bowery any good, because I don't think there is anything against the name. Of course, I am open to argument, but you talk with any of the old fellows who have been there for a long time. They will tell you there are a lot of things, such as street improvements, which could be done for the Bowery and would help it a lot more than by changing the name. It will always be the Bowery, and from this minute on it will always prosper."

That seemed to be the sentiment of most of the old timers on the Bowery who were interviewed by a TIMES reporter. At least a dozen storekeepers laughed at the assertions that there was any serious thought of changing the name.

"Don't you worry," said one of these men; "they have tried to change the name of the Bowery before, and they are trying to change it now, and probably will try again. But I am an Irishman, one of the few left here, and when they change the name of the Bowery, so help me, I shall volunteer to serve with the German Army. And I'm not a member of the society known as the Friends of Peace, either."

TO OPPOSE MILLS BILL.

Doctor Denies Profession Favors Compulsory Health Insurance.

Dr. Samuel J. Kopetzky, a member of the Committee on Legislation of the County Medical Society, denied yesterday that the medical profession was supporting the Mills bill for compulsory health insurance, which was intimated in a statement given out on Sunday by Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation.

"So far from supporting the Mills bill," said Dr. Kopetzky, the County Medical Society opposes it, and I am going to Albany on Tuesday as a member of the Committee on Legislation to oppose it. The medical profession as such has nothing to do with pushing the Mills bill or any other.

"This bill originated in the American Association for Labor Legislation, not with any medical men, and the reason we are opposed to it is that it makes no provision for adequate medical service to those insured and does not protect the public from inadequate treatment.

"We have not taken any attitude with regard to the question of health insurance bills in the abstract, but consider each bill as it comes up individually, and so far there is none that I have seen which would be regarded as adequate by physicians."

Naval Cadet Dies from Gas.

BAY SHORE, L. I., March 13.—George F. Wallace, 19 years old, of 88 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, a cadet aboard the schoolship Constellation died today from the effects of gar pouring from a jet in the room he occupied in the New Commercial Hotel. Wallace was a nephew of Mrs. M. A. Scully, a prominent society woman of this place. He had been on a furlough and spent yesterday here. Coroner E. F. Moore gave it as his opinion that the young man's death was accidental.

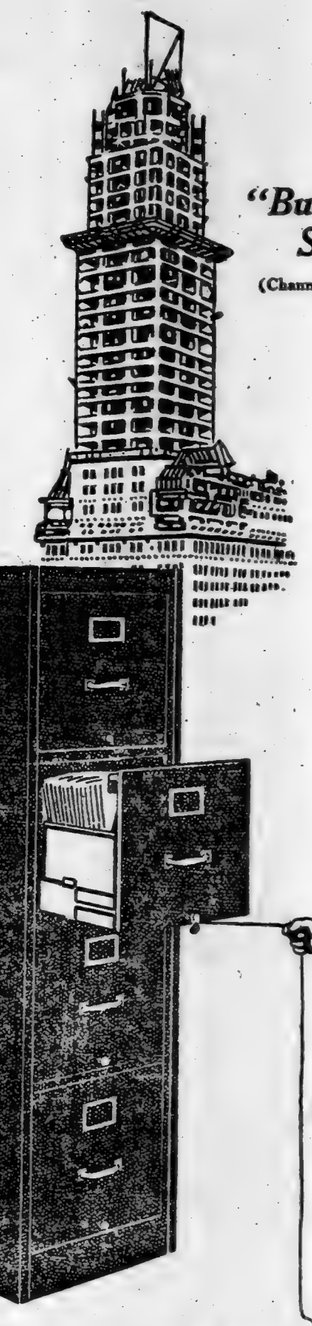

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Highest awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions 1915. Examine a Shaw-Walker File, up against your old equipment, and you'll understand why. You'll understand also our guarantee of money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned. Phone us now to send you one. Franklin 2261.

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Comprising a large special purchase, which includes the newest designs of the following celebrated Potteries in Plates, Cups and Saucers, Dinner Services, Tea Sets and Novelties. For example, rich Service Plates at considerably less than usual prices—*per dozen:*

DOULTON *$16.75 to $300.00* | MINTON.. *$25.00 to $148.00*
COALPORT *$25.00 to $136.00* | CAULDON. *$26.00 to $148.00*
ROYAL WORCESTER..... *$28.50 to $200.00*

The Sale of Dinnerware
at 25 to 33⅓% Reductions

Complete Services of fine French and English China, in almost every artistic style of decoration—26 different patterns from which to select, at, per Set..... *$21 to $400*

The Sale of Cut Crystal

Comprising the articles enumerated below, in an artistic light cutting produced exclusively for us:

Dinner Goblets, $3.75 doz. Luncheon Tumblers, $1.75 doz.
Footed Ice Cream or Sherbet Glasses, $3.00 doz.
Cut Crystal Water Pitcher to match, $2.00 each.

Reductions of 10 to 33⅓% have been made *throughout our Glassware Section* to accommodate delayed shipments, now arriving—all of our open-stock patterns in Table Glassware and fine Rock Crystal being included, also a great variety of Cut Crystal, Silver-mounted Wares and attractive Novelties suitable for Summer Homes, Wedding and Anniversary Gifts.

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At Jackson Heights, transformation like that in the Bronx is to be repeated. There will be a big demand for apartment sites and a consequent jump in values when the new transit lines are operated in the Fall.
Send for Dual Subway Map of New York City.
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Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

EX-WIFE MAY SUE REAM.

Miss Davidson Plans Attacking Her Own Annulment Decree.

Eleanor Pendleton Davidson, a former actress, who was successful in her suit four years ago for the annulment of her marriage to Louis Marshall Ream, son of the late Norman B. Ream, who had large interests in the United States Steel Corporation and the National Biscuit Company, is preparing to attack the validity of the New York court decision which freed her from the youthful millionaire. At 210 Central Park South, where the former Mrs. Ream resides with her mother, Mrs. Joseph E. Davidson, a maid said the young woman was at Saratoga yesterday. It was later learned that Miss Davidson had gone to the home of ex-Senator Edward T. Brackett, her attorney, to consult him concerning her contemplated action.

At the time of the annulment of the marriage it was said that the elder Ream made a substantial financial settlement or gift to Miss Davidson. The amount that was paid to her has never been publicly mentioned, although it has been estimated at $200,000 or more. Whether this was in settlement of Miss Davidson's rights in the inheritance of her husband from the estate of his father or was in any way connected with any possible claim she might have felt justified in presenting as the basis of an alienation suit has likewise never been disclosed.

That Miss Davidson should attack the findings in the suit which she instigated herself came as a surprise to the attorneys who represented the Ream family during the annulment proceedings. One version of the purpose of Miss Davidson's contemplated legal action mentioned yesterday was to the effect that she intended to marry again and desired to clear up the status of the ceremony between herself and Ream, to prevent anay question of legal complications hereafter. The annulment decree was on the ground that the New Jersey marriage was defective because of the failure to procure a license and record the ceremony.

William M. Miller, counsel for Norman B. Ream, in a statement last night said no papers had been served on him or Ream.

"There was, of course, a settlement which precluded any subsequent suit by Miss Davidson against Mr. Ream for breach of promise to marry or against Mr. Ream, Sr., for alienation," the lawyer added.

CITY RELIEF BILLS GAIN.

Tax Reduction Committee Hears from Five More Legislators.

Letters from five more New York City legislators giving unqualified approval to the city relief measures in the program of the Tax Reduction Committee reached the committee yesterday, bringing the number of Senators and Assemblymen who will stand by the bills at Albany to thirty-eight. Ten others approve most of the plans. Seven Senators and Assemblymen who have been heard from gave no definite assurance of support.

William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday:

"Throughout the entire city organizations of taxpayers have awakened to what an opportunity they now have to rid themselves of some of the unfair burdens put upon them in the past, and they will not fail to let their legislators hear from them. Yesterday and today offers of support came from such widely different organizations as the Marine Engineers' Union, the Central Council of the New York Civic Society, the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, the Maritime Association, and the West Side Taxpayers' Association. Of course, only a few organizations have had a chance to get together and take formal action, but we hear on all sides that they are a unit in favor of the bills of our program.

"From Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, who is a member of our Executive Committee, we learn that organized labor in the city is solidly behind these bills. The workingmen realize that they are made the victims of discrimination against the city and they are determined to use all the power they have to get the right kind of action from their representatives in the Legislature."

WATERSHED BILLS URGED.

Seymour Goes to Albany to Ask Favorable Reports.

Alec H. Seymour, ex-Deputy State Commissioner of Public Health, went to Albany last night to ask the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, on behalf of the Merchants' Association, and citizens of New York in general, to make favorable reports on the Wagner-Bloch Croton watershed bills. A statement given out by the Merchants' Association said:

"Strong political influences are being brought to bear upon the committees to kill these bills, which provide for the removal of the sites for the Mohansic State Hospital and the New York Training School for Boys from the watershed, and prohibit the location of public institutions there in the future. Mr. Seymour's investigations in Albany last week led him to report that unless this influence can be counteracted there will be little hope for the passage of the bills during this session."

MORE BRANDEIS HEARINGS.

Senate Committee Decides to Take Further Testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate sub-committee investigating Louis D. Brandeis's fitness to become a Supreme Court Justice decided today to reopen hearings. William T. Fitzgerald and Charles S. Smith, both of Boston, will be examined tomorrow in regard to Mr. Brandeis's relation to the Old Dominion Copper Company case, in which

CHARGES WILSON WITH INSINCERITY

A. L. Benson Angers House Naval Committee by Preparedness Criticisms.

THREAT TO END HEARING

Socialist Candidate for Presidency Says Authorized Battleship Construction Is Neglected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Accusing the President of "insincerity" in his program for preparedness, Allen L. Benson, Socialist candidate for the Presidency and magazine writer, brought on a stormy session today of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He appeared as an anti-preparedness witness.

Mr. Benson's allegations caused several Democratic members to pound the committee table in their excitement, and at one juncture Chairman Padgett threatened to bring the hearing to an end. Much confusion prevailed in the committee room during the caustic testimony of the Socialist witness, and the hearing was entirely different from the rather dull sessions that have been held day after day by the House Committee.

Mr. Benson asserted the President had made "inflammatory utterances" on his recent Western speaking tour. That the President was not so alarmed over the national defense situation as his speeches would indicate was argued by Mr. Benson, who said the Administration was not speeding up work on authorized naval vessels. This indicated, he said, that the President was insincere in his recent speeches.

"You were asked to come here and discuss the subject of preparedness, not to impugn the motives of the President," hotly interrupted Chairman Padgett, as Mr. Benson's accusation was grasped by the committee. "This hearing will stop at once if you make any further remarks of that character."

The statement that brought this admonition from Chairman Padgett was one of a series wherein Mr. Benson criticised President Wilson. With reference to the Cleveland speech of Mr. Wilson, in which the President urged prompt preparedness, Mr. Benson said:

"Yet when Mr. Wilson made that statement he knew that on March 3, 1915, Congress authorized the construction of two dreadnoughts. How far has the construction of these ships proceeded? Has anything been done about them; has the keel been laid? When will the first work begin? Next September?

"Has Mr. Wilson tried to get any of this work underway? Not at all. In a recent Congress debate it was developed that there are sixty-eight naval vessels uncompleted. Why does the Administration employ one shift of men on these ships when it could employ three shifts, each working eight hours?

"If the danger is so grave and our President is so alert, I should think the President would get in communication with the Secretary of the Navy and see that the work is begun. The President is doing nothing to expedite the work on these ships, but is merely talking about appropriations for the next five years.

"That is the reason I would question the sincerity of the President were he five times as great a man as he is."

It was at this point that Chairman Padgett threatened to stop the hearings unless Mr. Benson desisted in his attack upon the President.

"A prominent Democratic member of Congress made just that statement to me," said Mr. Benson. "Do you have one standard for private conversation and another for public utterance? Do you want to know the name of this man?"

There was a chorus of "Noes" about the committee table.

Won't Withdraw His Statement.

Mr. Hensley of Missouri asked Mr. Benson to withdraw his statement about the President, or strike it out of the record.

"I will make it stronger than that—I will make it just as strong as you want it," sharply retorted Mr. Benson.

"We don't propose you shall use such language here. This hearing might as well stop right now," shouted Mr. Talbott of Maryland, a veteran Democratic member of the committee.

"In view of these statements this hearing will stop, and all these statements will be expunged from the record," said Mr. Padgett.

An uproar in the committee followed. All members sought to talk at once, and the indignant voice of Mr. Benson was heard in the hubbub. Fragments of Mr. Benson's remarks indicated that he was defying the committee to expunge his statement from the record.

"You can say what you please outside, but you cannot come in here and say these things," said Mr. Talbott, as the excitement subsided.

Chairman Padgett angrily declared that he intended to strike Mr. Benson's remarks from the record on his own responsibility as chairman of the committee. This aroused Mr. Callaway of Texas, a "small navy" member, who said:

"Any American citizen has a right to say anything he desires about any official of this Government so long as he keeps within the range of the law."

Chairman Padgett informed Mr. Callaway that he thought the witness was hardly keeping within the range of the law.

"The chair takes the position," said Mr. Padgett, "that witnesses before this committee cannot impute a deliberate falsehood to the President of the United States."

Mr. Benson said he was not accusing the President of falsehood. There was a conference among committee members, but the hearing was allowed to proceed. A statement made by Mr. Benson somewhat mollified the committee. When he had an opportunity to elaborate upon his charge that the President was "insincere" Mr. Benson said:

"I mean to say that in his Cleveland speech President Wilson held out a degree of alarm which his failure to build the battleships authorized shows he did not share himself."

Mr. Benson had previously said President Wilson's acts did not square with his words, and, therefore, he doubted the President's sincerity. In the confusion some members understood that Mr. Benson said the President "had not made a true statement" as to conditions about the need for preparedness.

Derides Danger of Attack.

Mr. Benson said he was opposed to the Administration program for three reasons:

First—That the country was in no danger of attack; second, that the Administration was cognisant of the fact that there was no danger of invasion, and third, that there was no danger of a foreign attack except through some act of the Administration.

He insisted that the plight of Belgium was being misinterpreted in order to furnish a lesson in favor of preparedness. It was while discussing the latter proposition that Mr. Benson made the reference to President Wilson that aroused the committee and almost terminated the hearing.

Mr. Benson quoted from various speeches made by the President. On Jan. 27 Mr. Benson said, the President admitted there was no danger of invasion. With this Mr. Benson agreed, but he criticised the President for saying on Feb. 3 that a submarine commander might be the cause of war.

He then quoted the Manhattan Club speech of Mr. Wilson in which the latter referred to the necessity of protecting the Philippines. The Socialist witness said the Democratic platform pledged the party to get rid of the Philippines.

"I think this country should be protected against invasion," said Mr. Benson, outlining his position, "and I do not believe in hanging out the welcome sign to every one. But I oppose creating a great military machine to roam the seas."

Mr. Benson argued that mines and submarines were the proper instruments of national defense. Asked if he favored making the present navy "more efficient," Mr. Benson said that there was no such thing as a "more efficient" navy, because all efforts in that direction tended toward a race in armament and its consequent evils. In closing his testimony the witness said he approved the course pursued by the Administration in seeking to avenge the Villa raid at Columbus, N. M.

Defense League Propaganda Assailed.

Arthur D. Call of the American Peace Society, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton of New York, active in Serbian and Armenian relief work and in peace propaganda, and Francis K. Carey of Baltimore, spokesman for the Anti-Preparedness Committee, told the committee that "the war hysteria has been aroused by the work of the so-called Defense League, and subterranean influences of makers of war munitions and traders in 'war brides.'"

"Those who believe as I do," said Mr. Carey, "are no more likely to oppose efficiency, economy, and up-to-date equipment in the army and navy than they would be to tolerate neglect or inefficiency which supplied the police force with rotten nightsticks or muzzle-loading pistols.

"We are protesting, earnestly and solemnly, against the ill-timed, hysterical, and dramatic entry of the United States into the dreadnought-building, army-organizing, international competition which already has laid waste almost all of the rest of the civilized world. To confuse this protest with nay purpose to oppose calm, deliberate, and patriotic efforts to deal in a quiet business way with the task of taking care that the enormous moneys we are now spending on our army and navy are wisely and efficiently expended is unfair."

"The pacifists are patriots," Mr. Call told the committee. "Our real fears are not of war but of wrongs; not of injury but injustice; not of blood but of barbarians. We are not afraid of death but of hatred."

FOR EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT

"Institute of Research" Founded for Co-operation with Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—"An Institute for Government Research" was incorporated here today, the fundamental purpose of which, according to its incorporators, is to apply the test of efficient business methods to administrative and governmental activities and to co-operate with public officers in promoting efficiency.

Formal announcement of the launching of the new undertaking was made today by Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University, who will head the institute's Board of Trustees, which will consist of leading business men and educators, Robert S. Brookings of St. Louis being Vice Chairman. Headquarters will be established in Baltimore.

The organization, it is stated, will be supported by voluntary contributions and administrative experts will be employed to scrutinize from a non-partisan and businesslike point of view the processes of government and make constructive suggestions for their improvement.

The first work will be in connection with the Federal Government, but it is hoped to extend it to State and local Governments.

The Trustees who will map out the program of work are: Edwin A. Alderman of Charlottesville, Va.; Robert S. Brookings of St. Louis, James F. Curtis of New York, R. Fulton Cutting of New York, Charles W. Eliot of Cambridge, Mass.; Raymond B. Fosdick of New York, Felix Frankfurter of Cambridge, Frank J. Goodnow of Baltimore, Arthur T. Hadley of New Haven, Mrs. E. H. Harriman of New York, James J. Hill of St. Paul, C. Lombardi of Dallas, Texas; A. Lawrence Lowell of Cambridge; Samuel Mather of Cleveland; Charles P. Neill of Washington; Martin W. Ryerson of Chicago, Frederick Strauss of New York, Theodore N. Vail of New York, Charles R. Van Hise of Madison, Wis., and Robert S. Woodward of Washington.

15,000 BOYS TO CAMP HERE NEXT SUMMER

National Association Will Give Military Training During July and August.

TRADES ALSO TO BE TAUGHT

Uniforms and Kits, with Rations, at Small Cost—Meetings in Armories Saturday.

The National School Camp Association, organized to promote the military training of schoolboys of 12 years and upwards, announced yesterday that plans were being made for the encampment of 15,000 New York schoolboys next Summer on Staten Island, or at some other nearby place. The camp will be under the supervision of Major Gen. Leonard Wood and other army officers, and will be held during July and August. The statement issued yesterday by the association from its headquarters at 1 Broadway reads:

"This association was organized last Summer and laid a plan before General Wood that met with his heartiest approval. Briefly, it proposes to organize all boys of 12 years of age and upward for military and industrial training. Boys who are still attending school will be organized as student cadets. Those who have been compelled to quit school will be organized as apprentice cadets.

"The association is arranging with employers to place these boys in positions where they will learn—thoroughly learn—trades at which they may earn lucrative wages when their apprenticeship ends. In the meantime they will devote two evenings a week to study and one to military training. When their five year apprenticeship is completed they will be thoroughly trained soldiers and thoroughly trained tradesmen.

"The organization of the boys will begin next Saturday morning. The armories of the Twenty-third Regiment at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn; the Forty-seventh Regiment in Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; the Seventy-first Regiment, Thirty-fourth and Fourth Avenue, Manhattan; the Eighth Coast Artillery, Ninety-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, and the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, at 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, will be used for gathering in the boys. They will be asked to meet at these armories at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Officers from the staff of General Wood will be at the armory to talk to the boys and tell them what is expected of them and what is to be done for them. National Guard officers and men of the Plattsburg training camp, who have volunteered their services, will also be on hand to assist in enrolling the embryo soldiers.

"The boys are to be drilled in the armories after school hours one or two days a week until the Summer vacation opens. Then they will be taken to camp. It will cost each boy 20 cents a day for subsistence in the camp and he may stay as long as he desires, but not less than two weeks. They will be fed on regular army rations, which will be furnished by contract to the Quartermaster's Department now being organized, and will be trained and treated as volunteer soldiers during their life in camp.

"The United States Army is up against it for tents and is unable to furnish enough to shelter this army of schoolboys. But that problem has been solved by circus side show tents, a number of which will be rented for the two months the camp is to be held. It had been hoped that Congress would be forehanded enough to provide for these school camps in the military bill, but that is deemed a forlorn hope now, so the projectors of this movement are going to sleep the boys in dormitory style, only under canvas.

"Every boy will be expected to provide his own uniform and mess kit. These will be bought by contract and will not cost more than $3.50 or $4 for uniform and mess kit. The mess kit will consist of white enamel ware and will be contracted for by an enamel ware company. The total expenses for a month at camp, including uniform, transportation, and subsistence, is fixed at not over $10. Boys who desire to remain the entire time of the school vacation will be accommodated at the contract rate of 20 cents a day. An army ration today costs about 25 cents a day.

"This week 100,000 circulars printed in red, white and blue will be distributed among the schools of New York, particularly those in the vicinity of the armories at which the work of enrollment is to begin. As soon as those districts are thoroughly worked, other armories will be taken up and other districts organized. The plan is to have at least a company in every school, and organize the districts by regiments and brigades.

"Although the National School Camp Association is beginning its work with the boys of the grammar schools, it will not confine itself to them. The several organizations of high school cadets which have been formed in this city will be asked to affiliate and participate in the big camp. The boys of Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne and the metropolitan district generally will be welcomed if they care to join.

"It is intended to make the movement a national one, but this year's effort will be expended in making a model organization in New York. Next year it is hoped to extend it from coast to coast. The main idea of the association is the industrial training of boys to replace the depleted ranks of skilled workmen in the country. The national association through its district branches will become a high class employment agency for boys, and will not only secure them positions, but will look after their welfare and see that they are properly trained in the line they select."

FAVORS UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

Woman Hits Sentiment: "I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier."

Urging all mothers to reconcile themselves to the idea of universal military service, Mrs. A. J. George, Secretary of the National Securities Aid Society, described to an assembly of women at a dinner of the Business Woman's Round Table at the Fernery, 22 East Thirty-third Street, last night the conditions which make an extensive campaign for preparedness imperative. She said any mother who shares in the sentiment of "I did not raise my boy to be a soldier" only helps disseminate a "doctrine of cowardice."

"You can be sure," said Mrs. George, "that a woman who swells the chorus of that song is the very woman who will rely for defense in an emergency of war upon the woman who did raise her son to be a soldier. The great trouble with our country is that we are inclined to be defiant of law. We are the most lawless nation in the world. And we could inculcate in the youth of this country, through some practical form of militarism, an obedience and reverence of law."

No principle of defense, according to Mrs. George, would meet the needs of the situation other than that of universal military service.

"We women should demand an adequate national defense," she said. "We should come to see that universal military service is the only basis of a democratic military service. It must be a service which would call upon the rich and poor alike."

Other speakers of the evening were Mrs. J. M. Brinkley, Miss Alice M. Rich, Mrs. M. S. Muchmore, Miss Helen Harrington, and Miss Elizabeth Dodge.

93 JOIN MOTOR BATTERY.

State Has 40 Armored Cars Like Those in European War.

The second call for candidates for the First Armored Motor Battery of the New York National Guard, was answered by ninety-three applicants last night at a meeting held in the armory of the Twenty-second Engineers, 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. The majority of the applicants were examined by the military surgeon, who passed them with exceptionally high ratings.

The formation of the Motor Battery, which is said to be the first of its kind in this country, was made possible by the gift of forty armored motor cars to the State, as announced last January. These cars are of the latest design and will carry two guns, being similar to those now in use at the battle front in Europe. They are heavily armored with Bethlehem steel and are designed for speed as well as battle service. The cars are the gift of a group of prominent men, among whom are Henry C. Frick, E. H. Gary, Robert H. Thompson, Dudley Olcott, 2d., Harry G. Montgomery, and James N. Wallace.

GEORGIA CAMP POSTPONED.

Gen. Wood Acts When Troops Leave Eastern Points for Border.

Because of the movement of regular troops to the Mexican border, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army on Governors Island, announced yesterday that the military instruction camp for civilians that was to have been organized on April 3 next at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., has been postponed for a month. General Wood, in his statement announcing the postponement, said:

"Due to the movement of troops from this department to the Texas border and uncertainty as to the future plans of the War Department, Major Gen. Leonard Wood has decided to postpone the first Southern training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., from April 3 to May 3 and consolidate the first and second camps on that date."

'THE MERRY WIVES' PUT OFF.

T. A. Wise to Act Falstaff Monday and Until J. K. Hackett Recovers.

The continued illness of James K. Hackett has necessitated a postponement of the first performance of his production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at the Criterion from Thursday night of this week to Monday night of next. It has made it necessary to postpone his first appearance in the rôle of Falstaff until even later, and when the play is presented Thomas A. Wise will be seen in that rôle.

Mr. Wise is to appear in a new play shortly under the direction of the Charles Frohman Company, and his services were acquired temporarily until Mr. Hackett has fully recovered. The injury to his knee made necessary a slight operation last week. Mr. Hackett's condition was improved yesterday, and it is thought he will be able to return to the stage shortly.

EARTHQUAKE JARS ITALY.

Venice, Ancona, and Florence Feel Tremors from 10 to 20 Seconds.

ROME, March 12, (via Paris, March 13.)—Earthquake shocks lasting from ten to twenty seconds were felt in the region represented by a triangle with sides running between Venice, Ancona and Florence.

The observations made at Florence Observatory indicated that the epicentre was about 300 miles distant, and probably in the Adriatic Sea. No damage has been reported so far.

ACCEPT PARK PUMP REPORT.

Institute of Consulting Engineers May Send It to Water Board.

The Council of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers met at the Railroad Club at noon yesterday and voted to accept the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the building of a pumping station in Morningside Park. Since the committee was appointed the Supreme Court has enjoined the Board of Water Supply from maintaining a permanent structure in the park.

The institute has not decided as yet what, if any, action it will take on the report, but it will probably be sent to the engineers of the Catskill water tunnel, in the belief that it may contain material which may prove of service to them in obviating the building of a superstructure.

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BENNETT ASSAILS TAX REDUCTION BODY

Senator Charges That Attempts Were Made to Browbeat and Coerce Him.

WAGNER RESENTS ATTACK

Forces Withdrawal of "Scurrilous Insinuation" — Bennett Predicts Direct Tax of $5,000,000 at Least.

ALBANY, March 13.—While the New York City relief measures proposed by the Brown Committee were up tonight for a heated three-cornered debate, Senator William M. Bennett of New York made the charge that attempts had been made on behalf of the Tax Reduction Committee of the City of New York to "browbeat and coerce" him into supporting the committee program under penalty of not being permitted to come back to the Senate.

Senator Bennett at first used the word "blackmail" in connection with the committee activities referred to by him, but when Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner called him to order rather sharply, Senator Bennett withdrew that charge.

Senator Bennett asserted that the Tax Reduction Committee was merely in new guise the old Committee of One Hundred and Seven which was instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Mayor Mitchel, and that it had been revived for the purpose of keeping the Mayor in office for another term and safeguarding the jobs of favored office holders.

Senator Wagner, in replying to Senator Bennett, said that he was committed to the program of the Tax Reduction Committee.

"In view of my well-known political affiliations I could hardly be suspected of conspiring to keep Mayor Mitchel in office or to approve in toto of his administration," he said. "I think, furthermore, that Senator Bennett should withdraw his scurrilous insinuation that such men as Oscar S. Straus and Jacob H. Schiff, both members of the Tax Reduction Committee, are blackmailers and browbeaters."

Senator Bennett said that the blackmailing charge had crept into his speech inadvertently, but that he would stick to the other charges.

Senator Wagner said that he would oppose the Brown bill, providing for the inauguration by statute of the pay-as-you-go policy and the bill moving forward to Jan. 1 and July 1 the dates for paying taxes.

"I favor the pay-as-you-go principle," said Senator Wagner, "but I am opposed to enacting that principle into rigid law."

Senator Wagner took the up-State Republicans to task for seeking to saddle on the taxpayers of New York City more than their share of the cost of conducting the State Government without giving them in return what other cities were receiving. He took exception to the recent opinion of Attorney General Woodbury, who held that under the law New York City should not share in the benefits from the second $50,000,000 bond issue for good roads and the refusal of the Attorney General to permit the city officials to make a test in court of the constitutionality of the act appropriating that money.

"We in New York City will find a way to take that act into court and test its constitutionality despite the opinion of the Attorney General," Senator Wagner said.

The Senate turned a deaf ear to Senator Wagner's plea that action be deferred on a bill appropriating $10,000,000 for highway purposes until the courts had passed on New York City's contention regarding the second $50,000,000 bond issue.

The bill came up in Committee of the Whole, and was advanced to third reading by a party vote over the protest of Senator Wagner.

"The action tonight has knocked the bottom out of the program for relieving the financial situation of New York City," Senator Wagner said after the session.

Senator Ogden L. Mills, who at this point entered the debate, taunted Senator Wagner with the fact that the second $50,000,000 Highway Appropriation bill had been enacted while Senator Wagner was leader of the Senate majority and with his vote. It contains the provision on which the Attorney General based his opinion.

Senator Bennett predicted that with a $60,000,000 State budget, as proposed, it would be necessary to levy a direct tax of from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000.

MILLS WANTS BIG NAVY.

Proposes Resolution Putting State on Record for Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator Ogden L. Mills of New York introduced a concurrent resolution tonight placing the Legislature on record as recommending that the New York representatives in Congress support a naval building program for 1917 substantially in conformance with recommendations made by the Naval Board to Congress in its report of July 30 last year. This program contemplates increasing the strength of the navy as rapidly as possible until it reaches second place among the navies of the world.

With regard to the land forces the Mills preparedness resolution urges the Representatives of this State in Congress to support measures looking to:

The increase of our regular army to at least 176,000 men of all arms and to a war strength of at least 225,000 men.

The creation by an amendment to our enlistment law of a sufficient regular army reserve to maintain this strength of the regular army in time of war.

An increase in the number of officers and noncommissioned officers and the creation of an officers' reserve.

The accumulation of a proper supply of ammunition, artillery, and material.

The creation of a citizen reserve army in the shape of a force of Federal volunteers to be trained in time of peace wholly under control of the National Government.

The Mills resolution further calls on the United States Senators and Representatives from this State to oppose any plan looking to the Federalization of the National Guard which does not bring the National Guard forces exclusively under the control of the Federal Government, and particularly to oppose the pending Militia Pay bill on the ground that it would make for the perpetuation of destructive division of control between the States and the Federal Government.

ANTI-SALOON BILL FAILS.

Assembly Rejects Measure Affecting Sales to Minors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—The liquor interests won their first legislative fight of the session tonight when the temperance forces failed by five votes to obtain the passage in the Assembly of the Talmage bill, raising the minimum age of a person to whom intoxicating drink may be sold from 18 to 21 years. The final vote was 71 for to 68 against the measure. It requires seventy-six votes to pass a bill.

The vote followed a debate bristling with personalities. Assemblyman Talmage of Suffolk said that the boys and girls of today needed more protection than the boys and girls of twenty years ago, when the present age limit of 18 was established.

Minority Leader Callahan opposed the measure on the ground that the liquor dealer was being legislated to death. He said that it was not fair for the State to take the liquor dealer's dollars in taxes and then tax him unfairly.

"This is not a question of dollars," replied Assemblyman Wheeler of Ontario. "If any man's business depends on the profits he makes from the sale of liquor to our boys and girls he should be legislated to death."

Mr. Wheeler made the point that New York was one of the few States which did not place the minimum age for the sale of liquor at 21 years.

Assemblyman Martin G. McCue of New York said that representatives of the Women's Christian Temperance Union had told him that the measure would give parents control of their children for three years more than at present.

"It will do nothing of the sort," said he. "If this bill passes I cannot take my boy, 20 years old, into a saloon and buy him a drink, as I like to do when he is thirsty. I don't call that giving me control of him, but I call that taking control away."

"I know why some of the up-State members are for this bill. They are afraid that their children will drink as much liquor as they did. If I drank as much liquor as some of the supporters of this measure I would in repentance vote for the measure."

Assemblyman Clobridge of Herkimer brought cheers from the opponents of the bill when he said:

"My mother was married at 16. I enlisted in the Union Army at 16 and served for three years. I have drunk a little all my life. I am a Justice of the Peace and I obey the law. I don't drink on Sunday. Neither do I drink after midnight—because the saloons up my way close at midnight. There is too much demagogism about this temperance business, and I hope this bill will not pass."

The adherents of the measure will bring the bill up again.

The Anti-Saloon League's newest temperance measure was introduced in the Assembly tonight in the form of an "optional prohibition remonstrance" law. It provides that upon the petition of 5 per cent. of the registered liquor remonstrants to the Supreme Court a political division of the State may be declared by the State to be prohibition territory. Liquor remonstrants may be either registered voters or women who have been registered. A prohibition division shall remain such until the remonstrants vote to the contrary.

Negro Dies at 121 Years Old.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13.—Louis Merriman, a negro who was born when George Washington was President of the United States, died at his home in Kansas City, Kas., last night. Merriman was the oldest man on the United States pension rolls and claimed to have substantiated the fact that he was born 121 years ago on a plantation in Virginia in 1795.

Daeche Pleads Not Guilty.

Paul Daeche, who was indicted here for an alleged conspiracy to destroy ships carrying munitions to the Allies, appeared yesterday before Judge Hand, in the Federal District Court, and entered a plea of not guilty. He was arrested in New Jersey and fought removal, but the Supreme Court decided against him. He was released by Judge Hand on a $25,000 bond, which was furnished by a surety company.

DOCTOR SAYS YOUTH IS DALRYMPLE HEIR

Iowa Physician, Made His Guardian, Produces Him in Buffalo.

FOUND IN PRISON HOSPITAL

Claimant to $400,000 Estate Is Identified by Relatives—Kept in Seclusion.

Special to The New York Times.

OLEAN, N. Y., March 13.—One month to the day after a youth in Chicago had come forward with the claim that he was Keith Dalrymple, twenty-three-year-old heir to a $400,000 estate here, only to be accused of forgery on a Milwaukee complaint, the hopes of the young man's relatives were again raised today when Dr. C. M. Palmer of Charles City, Iowa, arranged a meeting in Buffalo with a young man he insists is the real Dalrymple, who was born in Port Allegany, Penn. The Dalrymple legacy is held in trust here by William Dusenbury, who has been for eight years searching for the youth. Mr. Dusenbury thinks his identity has been established without a doubt. Strange as it may appear, it was Dr. Palmer from whom Dalrymple, then a child, ran away eight years ago in Sioux Springs, Ark. Dr. Palmer rescued the claimant, he says, from a prison hospital in Jefferson City, Mo., recently, and had the courts of that State make him his guardian, alleging that he is incompetent.

On Saturday C. M. Catlin, a Port Allegany lawyer; Mrs. Hugh Dalrymple, sister-in-law of the young man, and others received telegrams from Dr. Palmer saying he had found young Dalrymple and that he would see them with a view to establishing his identity at the Iroquois Hotel in Buffalo. On being notified by Mr. Catlin of the messages Mr. Dusenbury also sent a representative to Buffalo to be a witness and to inquire into the matter.

Those who went say they are positive the young man in the company of Dr. Palmer is Dalrymple, and since then inquiries made in the West following statements made by the physician have strengthened the identity and made it known that the doctor has known for some time where the missing heir was. His statements of having been made guardian of the young man also have been authenticated.

Those who saw the youth in Buffalo say he was quite ill, apparently. He had just been discharged from the Missouri Hospital through the efforts of Dr. Palmer.

At present the youth is being kept secluded in Buffalo, in care of attorneys for Dr. Palmre, and tonight the latter is in Port Allegany looking into the records of the estate, and in conference with Attorney Catlin, who has been interested in looking after the estate, as well as the search for the missing heir.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Keith Dalrymple's disappearance and the subsequent search for him to bestow upon him a legacy of $400,000 was brought to the attention of the police in this city for a few days last month. He had run away from home in 1908, and for nearly four years had been posted in police stations throughout the United States as "wanted." When he disappeared he resided at Siloam Springs, Ark. His father subsequently moved to Fort Allegheny, Penn., and made a fortune in oil.

A youth who said he was young Dalrymple came to Chicago last month and was arrested on suspicion. He later was accused of passing a bad check for $25 on his sweetheart, Miss Sylvia Kagle, in Milwaukee. The young man was locked up on suspicion, and when Miss Kagle learned of the fortune awaiting Dalrymple she relented and he was discharged from custody. Subsequently the police claim they learned that a woman in Toledo, Ohio, laid claim to the man as her husband.

Police here say they know nothing about the claimant put forward in Buffalo today.

NOTICE IN THE TIMES LOCATES WANDERER

Lost Michigan Hotel Man's Memory Restored by Advertisement.

BELIEVES HE WAS ROBBED

F. Taylor Peck Vaguely Recalls Stranger and a Trip to Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 13.—An advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES, reading "Arpi, come home," served Sunday to restore the mental poise of F. Taylor Peck, hotel proprietor and society leader of this city, missing for over a week, and brought to a close the mystery of his disappearance, relatives said today.

Because of the advertisement, which he read in New York, Peck is now at his home. Physicians attending his wife, who is soon to become a mother, say Peck's return has saved her life.

Peck, who is the son-in-law of Robert E. Shanahan, a wealthy Grand Rapids manufacturer, went to Detroit on a business trip March 3. He registered at the Hotel Statler and had his luggage placed in his room. From the time a few hours later when he started for Windsor, Canada, across the river from Detroit, until he read THE TIMES advertisement while seated in the Grand Central Station in New York, his mind was a blank, Peck told his family today. He said that, although he vaguely remembered New York and also a trip to Philadelphia, he could not recount a single definite incident of his experience.

Physicians say it is one of the strangest cases of aphasia they have known.

After Peck disappeared Mr. Shanahan inserted advertisements broadcast intended for Peck's eye. He used a pet name which had been given to Peck by his wife before their marriage. For days Shanahan continued the campaign, finally deciding to broaden its range from the Middle West to include New York. The advertisement appeared in THE TIMES on Sunday and Peck bought a copy of the newspaper Sunday morning. Within an hour he was speeding on the Wolverine Flier to this city. He was met at Detroit by his father and father-in-law, who went there as soon as they received a wire from him.

Peck said today that he hazily remembers a companion whom he believes he met before he started for Windsor, but he cannot remember his name or description. When Peck arrived in Detroit he was possessed of a large sum of money and when he recovered his reason in New York the bulk of the cash was missing. He does not know whether he squandered the money or whether he was robbed by the person who he believes accompanied him from Detroit to New York.

Peck believes his aberration was caused by overwork. Besides his hotel here he recently purchased a hotel at Neenah, Wis., and he served as President of the Peck-Bridges Company, manufacturer of brushes.

PASS JUROR'S DEATH CLAIM.

Members of Assembly Favor Recompense in Molineux Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—A claim for damages for the death of Manheim Brown, a juror in the first trial of Roland B. Molineux for murder in 1898, received the attention of the Legislature tonight when the Assembly passed the Oliver bill granting to the court of claims jurisdiction to hear the claim of the widow.

The bill has been before the Assembly seven years in the past sixteen, and was passed for the third time tonight. Previously it had died in the Senate or had been vetoed by the Governor.

Brown was taken in the rain from the Criminal Courts Building to the old Astor House one day during the trial, as a result of which he contracted a cold, from which, it is alleged, he died. Assemblyman Oliver explained that Mrs. Brown was an aged woman in need of support, and that she should receive aid from "the great State of New York in whose service her husband lost his life."

PREPARING TO ADJOURN.

Assembly Fixes April 6 as Date, but Senate May Object.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Assembly tonight fixed the tentative date for the adjournment of the Legislature of 1916 at noon, Thursday, April 6. When the resolution was sent to the Senate Mr. Wagner moved that the upper house concur at once, but on the motion of Majority Leader Elon R. Brown it was sent to the Senate Finance Committee, where it probably will be amended to provide for final adjournment on April 15.

In introducing the resolution providing for adjournment on April 6, Majority Leader Simon L. Adler of the Assembly served notice that tomorrow he would move to suspend the rules of the Assembly to provide for throwing all legislation before the lower house into the Rules Committee on March 28. This means that there remain two weeks more, less one day, for public hearings on bills.

With the exception of the budget and reapportionment, there are few important measures before the Legislature. The budget will be introduced late this week or early next, and the reapportionment bills probably next week.

OVERRIDE GOVERNOR'S VETO

Two Assembly Democrats Aid Republicans to Pass Godfrey Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—For the first time at this session of the Legislature, the House of Assembly overrode Governor Fielder's veto, passing two bills that had been returned by him without his approval. One of these measures, introduced by Assemblyman Schoen of Essex County, advances the Presidential primary election from May 23 to April 25, and also limits to six days the time within which a person may decline to have his name printed on the ballot as endorsed for the Presidential nomination.

The other bill, sponsored by Assemblyman Godfrey of Atlantic County, extends for five years the term of State Labor Commissioner Lewis T. Bryant, and thereby keeps him in office until after the expiration of the present Governor's term. Two Democratic members from Hudson County, Agnew and Felton, joined with the Republicans in passing this bill over the Executive's veto.

$143,000,000 of our GUARANTEED MORTGAGES now outstanding attests the public confidence in which this company is held.

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RICHARD M. HURD, President
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59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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the soup of the epicure

Good dining begets a ready wit

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Every stage in the making of Franco-American Soups is under the direct, personal supervision of Monsieur Biardot who has "dwelt in the houses of kings and of lords." The product of each day's work in our kitchens is *tasted* by M. Biardot and must receive his approval before it can be placed on sale. This rule is rigid and inflexible. It goes a long way toward explaining what we mean when we say: Franco-American Soups are the personal, individual "creations" of the artist-chef, and as such cannot be duplicated.

Merely heat before serving

Thirty-five cents the quart *Twenty selections*

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formerly superintendent of the palace of H.M. King George of Greece.

"Let us give you a taste of our quality"

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.

Cuban Cane Sugar

Just Published

This new book, the first on Cuban Sugar, deals authoritatively, entertainingly, and exhaustively with its subject, and will be found of great interest and value to sugar investors and others.

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A NEW book—*Cuban Cane Sugar*, by Robert Wiles—tells some startling things about sugar.

Do you, for example, know the relation of sugar to prosperity?

Do you know that our individual consumption of sugar has quadrupled in half a century?

Do you know that Cuba, right at our door, produces more sugar than any other district in the world?

Do you know that more American capital is now being invested in Cuban Cane Sugar than any other single foreign enterprise.

This new book tells the whole fascinating story of sugar from the soil to the sack.

At all Booksellers, 75 cents net, or sent on approval by us to any address, and the price can be mailed us after examination if satisfactory. Otherwise return the book.

Fashions for Spring.

Worth, the great fashion artist of Paris, contributes a beautiful dress design to The New York Times next Sunday. The circulation of Sunday's Times exceeds 400,000 copies.—Advt.

COHEN Telephones from Brighton

No. A 1885
10-inch Double-Disc
Price 75c

THIS is the first time Cohen uses a coin-in-the-slot telephone—and he strikes a rich streak of trouble, as usual.

Neither he nor *you* would expect what he gets when he tries to get his number—and the "pretty little number" that Cohen wants will have you convulsed and helpless with laughter long before he stops. This latest of Joe Hayman's "Cohen" records, and

Cohen Telephones the Health Department—No. A 1863, 10-inch, 75c

the record that Montague Glass, the famous humorist, wrote for "Cohen" are among the funniest additions to the Columbia list of comic records, which contains such well-known names as Weber and Fields, Frank Tinney, Al Jolson, Irene Franklin, Bert Williams and other headliners of vaudeville. Ask your dealer to play some of their records, too, when you drop in to hear the new "Cohen" records.

Columbia Grafonola 110
Price $110

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.

Columbia Records in all foreign languages. *This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.*

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FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.:
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co. 59 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 35 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co. 33 Chambers
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Empire Phono. Co., 246 Bowery
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston
Max Mandel, 61 Delancey St.
Union Talking Machine Co. 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
Liberty Phonograph Co. 59 Canal St.

14TH ST. TO 42D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 W. 14th St.
Columbia Commercial Co. 335 E. 14th St.
Weser Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
Cort Sales Co., 230 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. & B'way
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hud'n Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'way)
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Sta.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 500 Fifth Ave.

42D ST. TO 59TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 5th Ave.
A. H. Mayers, 1983 Broadway
A. H. Mayers, 796 Ninth Ave.
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 803 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros. Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 516 E. 59th St.
Klien De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1516 Third Ave.
L. Lewis, 915 Eighth Ave.

ABOVE 59TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 161st St.
Audubon Piano & Phono. Co., 1121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 B'way
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2508 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. & 2nd Ave
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 2251-2261 Third Ave.
148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Grafonola Shop, 588 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
M. A. Smith, 136 E. Fordham Road
A. Grossbandler, 1837 Sou. Boulevard

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 534 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
Royal Pian. Inc., 86 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
Mullin & Quinn, 591 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
J. Stowjorski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. B. Wens, 736 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1311 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 1490 Broadway
Adler & Minchner, 1074 Broadway
Mullin & Quinn, 395 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 361 B'way
J. Racow, 183 Grand St.
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hindermann, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Schefzer, 793 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2318 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave.
Leon Brick, 1806 Pitkin Ave.
Kisner Bros., 3735 Atlantic Ave.
H. Levinson, 1760 Pitkin Ave.
G. Bobson, 370 Crescent St.
E. Duckman, 5010 Third Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros. 4721 Fifth Ave., 361 Columbia St.
John Lanaro, 321 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
L. Galley, 197 Main St., Astoria, L. I.

YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 32 Warburton Ave.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 548 South Broadway, 37 Palisades Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 112 Newark Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 492 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 846 Jackson Ave.
Zarbolins Music Co., 1934 Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 528 Jersey Ave.

NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 869 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 903-905 Sou Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St.
Weser Bros., 565 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 49-51 Market St.
John Mullins & Sons, 718 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furniture Co., 137 Springfield Ave.
Phono.-Cycle Co., 115 So. Orange Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cordt's Furniture Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken
Heraco Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken
Heraco Exchange, 650 Bergenline Ave., West New York
Andrew Brunton, 152 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill
Bucknabel Company, Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic
Heiser Music Co., 263 Main St., Paterson
Rumie Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
I. Marshall, 436 Broadway, Bayonne
S. Wolfson, 527 Ave. C, Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 238 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
M. E. Estrin, 170 3d St., Elizabethport
S. Guahevitz, 82 1st St., Elizabethport
New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St., Plainfield
L. E. Ackerman, 190 Main St., Hackensack

OUT OF TOWN:
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mt. Vernon
A. Lasus, 275 Main St., New Rochelle
Philip Prader, 9 Lawton St., New Rochelle
Blum's Leading Music House, 53 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 366 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Geckeis, 1196 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, Tottenville, S. I.
Jos. Tuntick, 105 N. Main St., Portchester, N. Y.

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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Free Catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Assn. 1,012 Times Bldg. Bryant 6166.

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Real Germany

The Truth by a Skilled Observer

Garet Garrett of The New York Times editorial staff recently spent several weeks in Germany. He is a student and close analyst. He tells the

TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY

in a fair, neutral, impartial manner in a series of ten brilliant articles — covering 43 pages—which appear in full in the March number of

CURRENT HISTORY

A Monthly Magazine of The New York Times.

In the same number there are in addition 180 pages representing the thoughts and utterances of the most eminent writers, thinkers, and publicists of all the nations!

220 Pages Illustrated

LANDED IN RUSSIA, THEY FACED FAMINE

Canadian Construction Gang of 570 Men Left to Rough It on White Sea Coast.

FOUGHT FOR SCANT MEAL

Built 17 Miles of Kola-Petrograd Railroad, Then Had Trouble in Getting Their Pay.

Pierre B. Lawrence, a French Canadian of American citizenship, came back yesterday from Northern Russia, and told some of the difficulties which have been encountered in constructing the railroad from Kola, on the White Sea, to hitch up with the line for Petrograd, by which the Allies hope to supplement the Archangel route for munitions. When he left there last February there was still a gap of forty-seven miles left, he said, but it was covered by a reindeer service, and some of the supplies were getting through

"Last October," Mr. Lawrence said, "advertisements appeared in Winnipeg and other Canadian cities calling for men used to railroad building in cold countries. An English company backed them, and they got together 570 fine, husky chaps, who had worked on the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and the Hudson Bay Line. I was engaged as dock Superintendent.

"They brought us down here to Weehawken and took us aboard the Russian-American liner Czar. We got to Russia in twelve days, but then found that we were not at Kola at all, but at Simienonono, a mere fishing village which was shelled by the British during the Crimean War. The nearest place was Kandalasha, but that was twelve miles away. We got in in a blinding snowstorm at the end of October, and found it was about 10 degrees above zero. They told us to be ready to land next morning, and we began to disembark at 2 o'clock in the morning.

"We got the machinery off although there was nothing but a beach, and we had to walk a quarter of a mile to get off the sand. The bosses came off about 10 o'clock, and then suddenly the steamer pulled out and left Archangel. We asked for food and found all that had been landed were three barrels of green apples, two hams and one case of eggs. Think of that for 570 men! There was a rush for them, and you can imagine the jam as a lot of husky Irishmen and Scotchmen started scrapping to get the grub. Some of them were shoved in the water but we got them out all right.

"When we asked the boss what to do, he said, 'Make out the best you can.' He told us there was another ship already two days overdue, and she would have the provisions. Then she didn't come, and they said she had been torpedoed. It may be so, I cannot tell.

"We could get all the black bread and tea we wanted from the Russians, but there was no sugar. The Russians would give you anything, only they hadn't anything to give. There were some huts near, and we pulled them down and made shelters. Then there were seventeen horses and we killed five of them. There were plenty of turnips, carrots, and cabbages brought from the South. They were just lying about on the beach, and we made stew of those. So we had to live for five weeks. In the end we got reindeer."

When at last a ship arrived, the first thing she discharged was cases of beer and barrels of rum, and for a time, at least, Mr. Lawrence said, the construction gang seemed to have forgotten their troubles.

"One day," Mr. Lawrence went on, "a Russian official, all covered with medals, came along and said he represented the Department of Rivers and Harbors. He said, 'I suppose you can give me accommodation for sixty-five of my staff,' and we had only got huts for our own men. The boss said, 'The nerve of him!' and I told him it as nearly as I could in French; so he took his sixty-five aboard a Russian ship and sailed for Archangel."

According to Mr. Lawrence there was trouble again in February with the Russian authorities about the pay, and the construction gang were driven by Russian soldiers aboard a ship. But the British Admiral interfered, and forced the Russian authorities to live up to their agreement, and give the men a passage back to this country.

Altogether this expedition, Mr. Lawrence said, built seventeen miles of track, but he had a rough sketch showing the jam of vessels in the harbor without docking facilities and piles of freight on the beach.

CORONER FREES NEWCOMB

But Jury Finds Him Negligent In Fatal Auto Crash.

A Coroner's Jury brought in to Coroner Healy in the Bronx last evening a verdict of guilty of simple negligence against Warren T. Newcomb of Truell Inn, Plainfield, N. J., a marine architect, with offices at 49 Wall Street. Newcomb was operating his motor car at Pelham and New Rochelle Roads, the Bronx, shortly after midnight on March 4, with Miss Margaret Hyland of 2,234 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, beside him, when the car crashed into the automobile of Miss Georgine Iselin. Miss Hyland was pinned beneath Newcomb's overturned car and killed. Coroner Healy discharged Newcomb.

Newcomb admitted that last year he had been fined $25 by Magistrate Breen for speeding near the spot where Miss Hyland met her death. He declared, however, that the conviction had made him a more careful operator. Patrolman Barthold of the City Island Station, said he had been informed that Newcomb had been operating his car on the wrong side of the road.

Frank Gore of Truell Inn, Plainfield, N. J., who had been seated with a young woman in the rear of Newcomb's car, testified that the party had remained at Hunter Island Inn from 7:15 until 11:30 o'clock, and all had been drinking. Newcomb had been held in $5,000 bail until Coroner Healy discharged him.

SAYS ENEMY SLEW GASKILL.

Conductor's Widow Tells of Threats He Had Received.

Special to The New York Times.

FIELDSBORO, N. J., March 13.—Convinced that her husband was slain by enemies, who, she said, had repeatedly threatened his life, Mrs. William W. Gaskill of Bordentown, wife of the Pennsylvania Railroad conductor who was found dead beside the tracks opposite the station here at midnight Saturday night, declared this afternoon that her husband had recently received several threatening anonymous letters. She told friends he had expressed the belief that enemies would make an attempt on his life.

Efforts have been made by detectives to find the letters which the conductor had shown to several acquaintances, as it was believed they would prove a valuable clue in explaining Gaskill's death.

The foul-play theory was strengthened this afternoon when Dr. Robert Seivers, after an examination of the body, declared that two wounds in the body appeared to have been made with a knife. Gaskill's back was broken and his ribs crushed. Another strange feature that developed today was that trainmen said the door of the rear vestibule of the train was closed on the side toward the station and open toward the westbound tracks, on which the body was found.

Gaskill was a member of many Protestant societies in New Jersey. He was also active in religious agitation and made many enemies. The members of the various orders to which he belonged have called upon the Prosecutor to make an investigation and say they will appeal to Governor Fielder to employ outside detective assistance.

TREATED 33,918 PATIENTS.

Roosevelt Hospital Spent $67,065,- for Food in 1915.

Treatment was given to 33,018 persons in Roosevelt Hospital in the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, as shown by the forty-fourth annual report of Superintendent Charles B. Grimshaw, issued yesterday. Of this number 16,467 were in the out-patient department, 12,625 in the emergency department, and 4,826 in wards.

Since the opening of Roosevelt Hospital on Nov. 2, 1871, care has been given to 130,283 bed patients and 2,186,125 consultations to 936,250 ambulance cases. The receipts and disbursements of the hospital in 1915, as balanced, were $412,673.34. The total cost of food given to patients was $67,085.04, of which the largest item was meat, $16,692.56, and the second largest, milk, cream, and ice cream, $12,070.94.

THROW GERMANS FROM ALLIES' RALLY

Continued from Page 1.

when Major Putnam, referring to the slaughter of a million Armenians by the Turks, declared that those massacres had not only been approved but in part at least ordered by Berlin, without the sanction of which capital, he added, Constantinople took no step in this present war.

"That's a lie!" shouted a German in the gallery, and a dozen others shouted their approval of the epithet, while down in the parquet a big fellow jumped to his feet and started a harangue.

Then the police went at the disturbers. Half a dozen were shoved struggling and protesting down two flights of stairs and into Fifty-seventh Street and ordered to quit the neighborhood, which in every instance they did.

As for the big fellow in the parquet, he was determined to remain in the hall whether or not the police, the audience, or anybody else wanted him.

Giant Doorman Lends a Hand.

The big colored man who calls carriages at Carnegie Hall and who is two inches taller than Willard and as muscular as he is massive, appeared in this act. The big German was an infant in his hands. The police pushed the man into the aisle and the colored man received him in his arms. Out of the hall he carried him and into the street he gently propelled him. It was so neatly done that those in the back part of the hall who witnessed it cheered the big fellow who managed it.

The incident of the "removals" was repeated several times in the next hour, there being, as the hard-worked policeman already quoted put it, a forced exit every fifteen minutes. By 9:30 o'clock most of the trouble makers, among whom were two Irishmen, were ejected.

There was one more, however, who had kept quiet and who was not to be removed until some time later, when he lost control of himself and called Dr. Stewardson a liar for his uncomplimentary references to the Congressmen who voted against President Wilson in the McLemore fight in the House of Representatives. This man saw the police coming down the aisle and, realizing what was in store for him, beat the police to the door, much to the relief of those hard-worked custodians of the peace.

In the course of his speech Major Putnam among other things said that President Wilson in his efforts to maintain the honor of the country had had to contend with the three "B's," namely, Bryan, Bernstorff, and Berlin.

Assails Von Bernstorff.

"Can we imagine," said Major Putnam, "that any self-respecting Ambassador would permit expenditures to be made, practically as conspirators by his own personal aids, men for whose conduct, according to all the rules which control the procedure of embassies, he was responsible, except with his own knowledge and under his confirmation of instructions from his Government? We take the ground that because of the action of Berlin in carrying on its own barbarism in Belgium and for its responsibilites for the barbarism of its dependent Turkey, Von Bernstorff should long since have been sent home.

"I hold that every consideration of republican ideals, of personal sympathies or national interest, of the future requirements of the United States, calls upon our country to give our co-operation to England and her allies in the fight that they are making, not only for self-defense, not only for the fulfillment of their own obligations, but in defense of the liberties of America."

Major Putnam praised the various powers of the Entente and added:

"The cause of the Allies is our cause, their fight is our fight. It represents the continuing conflict between democracy and autocracy, between the right of the people on the one hand to govern themselves, and the attempt at domination on the part of a militaristic empire, the ruler of which claims to represent divine purpose and to command by divine will. The Allies look for aid to our great Republic, the Republic which stands for democracy and the rights of the people.

"I will add even Germany, and the true Germany, whose final welfare depends, as I assuredly believe, on the defeat of the armies of the Hohensollern; the Germany of Goethe, Schiller, Heine, Korner, Richter, Arndt, and thousands of other idealists; the Germany whose people in 1848 made such a magnificent, although at the time hopeless, fight against autocratic government; Germany, which has sent to us with millions of the best citizens of our land great leaders, great citizens, like Carl Schurz, Hugo Wesendonck, and that sturdy patriot, the last of the forty-eighters, Abraham Jacobi; Germany, the true Germany, poisoned though it may be at the time by the fumes of prussic acid and by the dreams of domination, will in the end welcome the aid of America to withstand the monster of militarism.

"I refuse to believe that the noisy group of factionists which have been using in this country for disreputable and illegal practices the moneys from Berlin represent the great mass of our American citizens of German heritage."

Indorse the President.

Immediately following Major Putnam's speech the resolutions indorsing President Wilson's stand in the armed ship controversy and the other urging the people to stand by the Allies in the present war were offered by Lawrence V. Abbott and seconded by Charles P. Howland. Here is the first resolution:

Resolved, That we, the members of the American Rights Committee and their friends, in general meeting assembled, hereby pledge to our hearty support to the President of the United States in his firm stand in defense of the rights of American citizens, as announced by him in his letter of Feb. 24, 1916, to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and we condemn all members of the Congress of the United States who are willing to surrender those rights under the pressure of German threats.

These were the resolutions indorsing the allied cause:

Whereas, We hold that Prussian Imperial militarism has brought about the subjection of the people of Germany to an ambitious and unscrupulous autocracy and the corruption of the ancient German ideals through a dream of world-dominion; and

Whereas, We believe that the success of the schemes of this Prussian autocracy means the crushing of friendly nations and the subjection of their peoples to a brutal and cruel military rule; and

Whereas, We believe that, intoxicated with the military successes of 1864, 1866, and 1870, and by the wonderful development of the economic strength of the country, the ambitions of Prussian leaders have expanded until they have culminated in a world war for imperial domination; and,

Whereas, This war has been conducted by Prussia and her allies with practices of unprecedented barbarity, including the killing, under official orders, of thousands of noncombatants, women and children, and including the crowning atrocity of the Armenian massacres; and,

Whereas, We believe that the Monroe Doctrine and even the territories of our own country have been, and now are, an avowed aim of Prussian aggression, and that, in the event of the success of the Teutonic Powers, the next attack would be made against the United States; and,

Whereas, Without undertaking to approve all the acts of the Entente Allies in the present war, we hold that the republicanism of France and the democracy of England are united in contending for those rights of the people and those ideals of humanity which are essential to the preservation of civilization; and,

Whereas, We believe that neutral nations look to the United States as the leading power that should maintain the principles of international law and defend the sacred principles of humanity, that the peoples of these nations are convinced of the righteousness of the allied cause, but hesitate to declare themselves, and that action by the United States would have a potent influence upon hesitant neutrals and would tend materially to shorten the war, to save further sacrifice of human life, and to assure the more speedy triumph of law and justice; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the safety and honor of the American people and their duty to defend and maintain the rights of humanity require us to approve the cause for which the Entente Allies are fighting, and to extend to these Allies by any means in our power, not only sympathy, but direct co-operation at the proper time, to the end that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth; and,

Resolved further, That in spite of the unwarranted destruction of American lives, there should be between the American people and the German people no enmity, and that, when the Germans shall abjure, with the dream of empire, the pernicious ideals of their present rulers, the Americans will rejoice to come again into fellowship with them in the work of advancing the true ideals of justice, humanity, and civilization.

Just before the resolutions were offered the audience stood and sang America, and when they were adopted with a rousing cheer the throng again rose and, led by Miss Sybil Vane, sang the "Marseillaise."

Have Seen Congress Debased.

Dr. Stewardson, who was educated in Germany, then made his speech. He said that no one could deny that England had violated international law and had interfered with neutral commerce in the present war. "But," he added, "England has committed no barbarities. We have heard nothing from Springrice and from Jusserand," added Dr. Stewardson, "but every day we have heard from Bernstorff. We have seen our passports forged, we have seen our factories dynamited, we have seen ships burned in our harbors, and finally we have seen our Congress debased."

It was this remark of Dr. Stewardson that caused the German sympathizer, who ran rather than face forcible ejection, to jump up and call the doctor a liar.

Dr. Stewardson referred to the German way of making war as the policy followed by Herod, and he called Senator Hoke Smith "the man who clamors, Shylock-like, for his bale of cotton."

Dr. Prince, the last speaker, defended the policy of the Allies, especially of Great Britain. "The British fleet," he said, "stands today between Germany and the United States just as it did at Manila in 1898."

Dr. Prince caused more hissing when he mentioned the name of Senator O'Gorman, and he got a whirlwind of applause when he denounced those legislators who, he said, find time "to goosestep to the orders of the Hohenzollern."

Several of the speakers referred last night to the letter of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, defending the Allies, which was printed in last Sunday's TIMES.

Among those under whose patronage last night's meeting was held were Robert Olyphant, Frederic R. Coudert, William Fellowes Morgan, Dr. Howard Lilienthal, the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, John Jay Chapman, Howard Van Sinderen, Dr. Edwin C. Chamberlin, Emerson W. Longfellow, E. Parmalee Prentice, Bashford Dean, J. Sergeant Cram, J. Waldo Smith, Lincoln Cromwell, Dr. Elwood Eliot, Professor William T. Brewster, William Barclay Parsons, John Corbin, Ernest Flagg, Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., Dr. Beverly Robinson, Dr. Gorham Bacon, James R. Brevoort, Daniel Chester French, Allen M. Evarts, Dr. William M. Polk, and Dr. Austin Flint.

An hour before the meeting was scheduled to begin some one telephoned to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and asked the Lieutenant at the desk to send reserves to watch the meeting, as there was evidence that bombs were to be fired in the building. The person on the telephone refused to give his name to the police, but promised to come forward with evidence in case the trouble prophesied took place.

Acting on this warning, an unusual number of officers, both in uniform and in plain clothes, were scattered throughout the hall.

JOHN M. NASH'S WILL FILED.

Estimate of Estate of Columbia's Treasurer Not Given.

The will of John McLean Nash, who was Treasurer and attorney for Columbia University and member of the law firm of Nash & Jones, was filed for probate yesterday. There is no adequate estimate of the estate given in the petition accompanying the will, merely the technical statement that the realty and personalty are each in excess of $10,000.

The house at 60 West Forty-eighth Street is left to the brother, Thomas Nash, and the sister, Miss Catherine McLean Nash, as joint tenants, and then to the children of the survivor. Miss Nash also receives the residuary estate. Her brother Thomas receives additionally a number of portraits, all books other than those pertaining to law subjects, wine, personal effects, and pictures and engravings.

All law books, maps, extracts of titles, &c., are bequeathed to Charles Landon, law partner, with the wish that the beneficiary may deem it advisable to permit the use of the articles by Stephen P. Nash, a nephew. Stephen Nash of 115 East Fifty-seventh Street, a brother, receives a portrait of his father and $5,000 in cash, while Mrs. Elizabeth N. Rhoades of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street receives $5,000 in cash. David and Henry P. Nash, Brothers, each are released from payment of any sums they may have owed decedent.

URGE DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

Paterson School Board to Receive Report of Special Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 13.—Military drills will soon be introduced in the public schools of this city if the plans of the Paterson Branch of the National Security League meet with the approval of the members of the Board of Education. Representatives of the organization who advocate "preparedness" appeared at a recent meeting of the school board and succeeded in having a committee appointed to investigate the merits of the plan.

Superintendent of Schools John R. Wilson and several of the board members will ascertain just what extra labor and expense the introduction of military drills in the schools will mean, and it is expected that their report will be at hand this week.

Captains Esra C. Chacey and John T. Hilton, retired New Jersey National Guard officers, are strong advocates of the military drill plan and it was largely through their activity that the question was brought to the attention of the school authorities.

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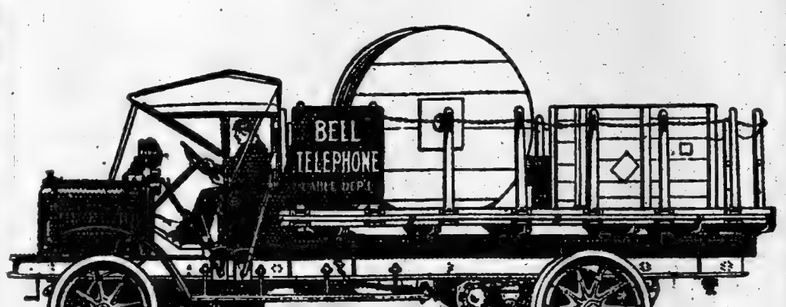

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SUFFRAGISTS MARCH ONTO ALBANY TODAY

Big Delegation to be Present When Assembly Votes on Amendment.

HUSBANDS IN GATHERING

Every Leader in City Districts Will Go or Send a Proxy—Special Cars Engaged.

A small army of women will invade Albany today to be present when the suffrage amendment comes up for final action in the Assembly. The women will be from every part of New York State, with all the sixty-three Assembly districts of New York City represented. The New York City women will form a regiment by themselves and most of them will take the Empire State Express this morning at 8:30, having a number of special cars, although a number left yesterday.

Husbands and wives will go together in some instances. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party who left yesterday was accompanied by Mr. Whitehouse; Mr. and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw went together, as did Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid.

Among the prominent women who will go from New York will be Mrs. William G. Willcox, wife of the President of the Board of Education; Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League; Miss Katharine Leckie, Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, Miss Frances Peters, Miss Marion Peters, Miss Elizabeth Becker, Mrs. Frank Keep, Mrs. Katharine Withrow, and Mrs. Henry White Cannon.

Among the heads of Assembly Districts who will go to Albany themselves or be represented by proxies are Mrs. William A. Prendergast, Mrs. J. N. Perkins, Miss Ida L. Woolworth, Miss May Florence, Mrs. Maurice William, Mrs. R. E. Van Giesen, Mrs. Earl H. Mayne, Mrs. E. D. Bush, Mrs. William C. Maclin, Mrs. H. Blank, Mrs. William C. Dean, Mrs. Maxwell Jaffee, Mrs. N. H. Reeveland, Mrs. A. A. Schlickerman, Dr. Mary Halton, Mrs. W. F. McCusker, Miss Emily Weinberg, Miss Helena Reis, Miss Ida M. Stadle, Mrs. Harry Chester Arthur, Mrs. Olive Pierce, Mrs. William Swan, Mrs. J. A. McLaughlin, Miss Josephine Hewins, Mrs. Elsa Milles, Mrs. Edward Taylor, Mrs. Frances E. Brewer, Mrs. Margaret Fay, Mrs. Romano K. Spivack, Miss Elizabeth L. Koues, Mrs. S. L. Newman, Miss Ester Lerner, Mrs. H. W. Corbett, Mrs. Alice S. Petluck, Mrs. John Zimmerman, Miss Minnie Voloshen, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Mrs. Mary Parlson, Miss Maude Hass, Miss Emily Hooper, Mrs. Marie Johnsone, Miss Aimée Hutchinson, Mrs. J. Gear, Mrs. Robert T. Oliver, Miss Annie Mathews, Mrs. G. Osterreicher, Mrs. M. L. Wilkie, Mrs. Paul Becker, Miss Ethel Stebbins, Miss Bertha Sandberg, Miss Katherine Leonard, Mrs. G. Hamburger, Mrs. George Nolan, Mrs. Gebge Rae, Mrs. Joseph C. Hale, Mrs. Rose Brunner, Mrs. Joseph Whelan, Mrs. Mark Rudich, Mrs. John Hebeler, Miss Bessie Crafer, and Mrs. Erl F. Whitaker.

Mrs. F. H. Bethel of Scarsdale, wife of the Vice President of the New York Telephone Company, will head a delegation of 100 Westchester women, who will charter a Pullman car of their own. At least thirty Scarsdale women will be in this group.

EXPECT SUFFRAGE TO WIN.

Assembly Will Give 100 Votes, Speaker Sweet Believes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Suffrage leaders came to Albany in force tonight to make sure of the passage tomorrow by the Assembly of the resolution providing for a referendum in 1917. Among the suffrage workers about the lobbies were Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid. Speaker Sweet said tonight that he believed the suffrage resolution would receive a hundred votes in the Assembly tomorrow. Only seventy-six are necessary to pass the resolution.

The suffragists expect a field day tomorrow, for after the passage of the resolution by the Assembly they will make every effort to have the Senate Judiciary Committee report the resolution. Mrs. Laidlaw said tonight that the suffrage leaders had the pledges of a majority of the members of the Judiciary Committee, and the pledges for a favorable vote of forty of the fifty-one members of the Senate.

English Suffragist to Speak.

A representative English suffragist, the Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell of London, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Suffragists of England under the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, of which Mrs. Henry Fawcett is President, is to speak on "Why English Women Need the Vote in Time of War," tomorrow at 4 o'clock, at Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street. The lecture is under the auspices of the Educational Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, whose members are Mrs. Winston Churchill, Chairman; Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Magee Ellsworth, Mrs. Reginald Fincke, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Miss Marjorie Nott, Mrs. Ernest Peele, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. Edgerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

Dancers at the Palace.

Maurice and Walton, Joan Sawyer and Belle Baker were the redeeming features of the new program presented yesterday afternoon at the Palace. Before they came on to cheer the audience up, vulgarity and stupidity had contested warmly for the lead in the bill. Hattie Williams was to have appeared in a one-act play by Grace Livingston Furniss, but this was postponed for repairs and to fill the gap, Carrie De Mar was rushed in with a sketch called "Quick Action," the very title of which seemed to inspire the management, for before the afternoon was half spent it was announced that in the place of Miss De Mar's entertainment George Nash would return to the Palace for the evening performance and the remainder of the week.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

In the box with William Winter at the testimonial to be given him this afternoon at the Century will be John Burroughs, Elihu Root, Melville Stone, and William H. Crane. On the opposite side of the auditorium will be Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Sir Herbert Tree, John Emberkin, and Robert Underwood Johnson.

The curtain for the first performance of Sir Herbert Tree's production of "King Henry VIII." at the New Amsterdam will rise at 8 o'clock tonight, and, as an incident of importance in the drama occurs shortly after the rise of the curtain, it is suggested that the audience be in their seats by that hour.

Kenneth M. Murchison, George S. Chappell, and the members of the company that will appear in their operetta, "Come to Bohemia!" went to Atlantic City yesterday for the premiere of the piece, which will take place on Thursday night at the Apollo.

"BLUE ENVELOPE" OPENS.

Old-Style Farce Has Its Premiere at the Cort.

THE BLUE ENVELOPE, a farce by Frank Hatch and Robert E. Homans. At the Cort.

John Doe	Walter Jones
Richard Roe	George Probert
Dr. Andrew Maurice	George W. Howard
Colonel Horatio Bulger	Edwin Foraberg
Dr. Plank	Ralph Nairn
Professor Coogan	John L. Kearney
Attendant	Ford Fenimore
Mrs. Steele	Belle Theodore
Mary Ackers	Ethel Valentine
Mrs. Doe	Beth Franklyn
Alma	Josie Sadler
The Angel	Carrie Reynolds

"The Blue Envelope" is the name of an old-fashioned and uncommonly clumsy farce in three acts which, after several trial performances out of town, was presented to New York for the first time last evening at the Cort Theatre. It is the joint work of Frank Hatch and Robert E. Homans. By the liberal and dizzying use at times of no less than six doorways to get their bewildered characters on and off the stage they have told the always unplausible story of two men who must needs take refuge in a sanitarium in the guise of dangerous patients to escape the toils of an adventuress who claims one as her husband and the other as her lover. The blue envelope is a packet of incriminating love letters, which, like a Sardovian scrap of paper, passes from hand to hand until it is torn to bits in time for the final curtain. Ten hilarious minutes are achieved in the last act, when the more unruly refugee gets to toying with an ether sponge, but these moments come rather late in a farce that, for the most part, was written with little humor and less ingenuity.

George Probert, the best of our younger stage villains here dedicated to romping farce, Walter Jones, Ralph Nairn, and the rotund Josie Sadler emerge with credit. Carrie Reynolds, a graceful and striking blonde, is the adventuress who is foiled at last. Her training in light opera has left her altogether too operatic, for she sings all her speeches and her peculiarly hollow laugh becomes somewhat oppressive. But it was not her fault, nor that of any member of the hard-working and high-spirited company, that last evening's audience was not in paroxysms of mirth from first to last. It was simply because "The Blue Envelope" was empty.

PRINCETON MEN'S CONCERT.

Orphic Order Plays Under the Leadership of Lee West Sellers, '16.

Princeton sent her best musicians to the Hotel McAlpin last night to prove that besides the activities of the Triangle Club, the English Dramatic Association and athletics, there was a genuine interest in serious music and a desire to create a small symphony orchestra. This attempt has been made by a musical organization called the Orphic Order, which was founded in 1875. The concert, which is the third one to be given this year, was held in the ballroom of the McAlpin under the leadership of Lee West Sellers, '16.

About 150 loyal Princetonions were present and applauded the performance heartily, especially the solo of C. L. Heyniger, '16. Mr. Heyniger was this year's President of the Triangle Club and hero of the play. President of the Glee Club and member of the football team. The other soloist was W. M. Phelps, '16, who played as a violin number, "Zigeunerweisen" by Sarasate.

The organization owes to Ernest T. Carter, '98, most of its present success, as he was one of the founders and has ever been a ready helper when a concert was to be given outside of Princeton. Seven numbers were given, among them "Kamenci Ostrow," Rubinstein; Andante Cantabile, Tschaikowsky, and Marche Militaire, Schubert. There are thirty-four members and the program has been arranged under the direction of Herbert Dittler.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. W. I. Lincoln Adams, Mrs. George A. Armour, Mrs. James M. Beck, Mrs. Ernest T. Carter, Mrs. Maitland Dwight, Mrs. Parker D. Handy, Mrs. J. Ambry Haskell, Mrs. John Grier Hibben, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. A. R. Jennings, Mrs. Frederic E. Kip, Mrs. Alvin Krech, Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. Alfred Noyes, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, Mrs. Charles Scribner, and Mrs. Rudolf E. Schirmer.

WAR CHARITIES BENEFIT.

Entertainment at the Century Yields Several Thousand Dollars.

An entertainment for the benefit of a group of war charities was given last night at the Century Theatre. The Belgian Relief, the Lafayette Fund, the Serbian Relief Fund, and St. Dunstan's Regents Park Fund for blinded soldiers were the beneficiaries of the entertainment. Returns from all of the agencies that sold seats had not been received last night, but it was estimated the receipts would aggregate several thousand dollars.

There were two numbers of especial interest on the program. One was a talk by Mrs. Charles H. Farnum, an American woman, who went to Serbia when the epidemic of typhus swept the country. Mrs. Farnum gave a most vivid description of the flight of the inhabitants of the little country, and of the sorry plight of those who escaped. Her talk, a part of which was illustrated with stereopticon views, was one of the most interesting made here by any of the observers from the warring countries. Mrs. Farnum is associated with the Scottish Women's Relief, which has been doing magnificent work in Serbia, for which Miss Kathleen Burke is now in this country soliciting funds. Miss Burke returned Sunday from Palm Beach, where she met with success in collecting funds, and went to Boston last night.

The other number was a reading of Emile Cammaerts's poem, "Carillon," by Mrs. Seth Barton French to the accompaniment of the setting composed for it by Sir Edward Elgar and played by the New York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Damrosch. The setting consists of a brief prelude and interludes between the stanzas with only a slight accompaniment during the greater part of the recitation.

Some recitations in French by Ernest Perrin and several selections played by the orchestra completed the program.

TWO TO LEASE CENTURY.

Dillingham and Ziegfeld Expected to Take Up Their Option.

The return of Otto H. Kahn from Palm Beach makes it probable that the contract for the Century Theatre will be closed within the next day or two. It is understood that Charles B. Dillingham and Flo Ziegfeld, Jr., hold an option on the management of the playhouse which expires this week. It is also said they have decided to take up the option, and that the papers will be signed as soon as Mr. Dillingham, who is recovering from an attack of the grip at his home, 390 Park Avenue, is able to take up business again.

Pathe Not in Picture Combination.

Pathé will not join any contemplated combination of motion picture com-

$750,000 IS EXPECTED AT TEUTONIC BAZAAR

Total Receipts of $300,000 Up to Yesterday Announced by the Management.

SHARPSHOOTERS HAVE DAY

Official Statement Declares That Representatives of Societies Are Americans First.

Announcement was made last night at the charity bazaar which is being held for the widows and orphans of German, Austrian, Hungarian, and their allied soldiers at Madison Square Garden that the receipts to date, including sums received as contributions before the fair opened, totaled $300,000. A complete tabulation of the receipts of Saturday night showed direct returns of $21,000 from the bazaar, and on Sunday $40,000 more was taken in. The directors of the bazaar have now fixed $750,000 as the minimum sum which they expect to realize before the affair has closed.

There was the same big crowd yesterday, and the German sympathizers came from all sections of the city. It was "Sharpshooters and Bowlers' Day," and the number of pro-German sharpshooters who turned out was amazing. But it was stated that, in the last analysis, they were not German sharpshooters, but American sharpshooters, who were "for the United States first, last, and all the time, and who knew nothing of the hyphen."

The official announcement of the affair included this statement:

This was the day of sport, serious sport at that. The German sharpshooter societies of Greater New York, who do not plan an invasion of Canada, as the fear of our friends across the border had surmised, were having the day of honor at the bazaar. They mean more serious business, they mean to spend money for the innocent victims of the war, the widows and orphans. The invasion of Canada is a myth, but help to the widows and orphans is a real thing. Therefore, they have united in thousands.

They came to the bazaar, and they were there with a multitude. All the New York German sharpshooting societies were united in gala array. First of all came the shooting societies of Manhattan. President Lorentz Zeller of the Harlem Independence Shooting Corps had his whole staff with him.

Mr. Zeller's address emphasized the fact that German American sharpshooters had given their loyalty to the United States in every epoch of danger most gladly, that they had fought under such high and valuable commanders as General Blenker, Franz Sigel, Hecker, McClellan, and, last of all, the great General Grant. He gave assurance that the German Americans would stay loyal to the flag in whatever conflict against any enemy. But he was sure that they would not be called upon to fight against their own blood. Germany had proved really the best friend to the United States, and the German Americans were surely the most obedient and loyal citizens, becoming real citizens and not fictitious figures to the community. They had shown their bravery not as the British did for Great Britain only, but for the United States, and when they became citizens they really kept their oath in themselves, as real Americans. He was applauded with great enthusiasm.

Prince Salm-Horstmar, Adjutant General of the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, sent as a special prize yesterday a dinner set of porcelain, a duplicate of which was owned by the Princess Cecilie. Eleven similar sets have been offered as prizes at German fairs for the aid of the wounded soldiers. There are no other sets in existence. The one contributed by Prince Salm-Horstmar will be sold at Booth 10.

"RAMONA" ON THE SCREEN.

Helen Hunt Jackson's Story to be Shown in 44th Street Theatre.

The Clune Film Producing Company of Los Angeles has leased the Forty-fourth Street Theatre for twenty-six weeks beginning April 1 and during the first week in April will present there a picturization of Helen Hunt Jackson's story "Ramona." The manner of presentation will be novel in that twenty persons will appear on the stage in scenes revealed before the showing of the three portions of the picture for the purpose of creating the atmosphere of the story. Except in songs there will be no word spoken on the stage. An orchestra will play throughout the showing of the picture and at times there will be music on the stage.

The picture was taken at the places in California described in the book, which tells a story of life there from 1840 to 1880. The taking of the picture, which is in fourteen reels and is several hundred feet longer than "The Birth of a Nation," required eight months and an expenditure in excess of $100,000. In some of the scenes there are 1,400 persons, and the Indian, Spanish, and Mexican characters were acted by natives. The book was closely adhered to and great care was taken to make the picture authentic atmospherically, and many of the costumes used were unearthed from trunks in the possession of Spanish settlers.

"Ramona" has long been a lure to the dramatist. Many attempts at dramatizing it have been made, but because of the broad sweep of the story none was successful. The last dramatization to reach the stage was in 1905, when Virginia Calhoun appeared in it.

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Unusual opportunity to see collectively the newest models of America's leading makers. 300 cars shown on one floor. Comprehensive display of Motors, Trucks, Motorcycles and Accessories.
Admission 25c
TOMORROW—LAST DAY
The Armory is at Bedford Ave., Atlantic Ave. and Pacific St. Take Subway to Borough Hall, B'klyn; Fulton St. surface car to Bedford Ave. Take City Line or Brighton "L" to Franklin Ave., walk one block east. Special trolley cars at Atlantic Ave. Subway to Auto Show.
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When the best costs you no more, why not take advantage of the best opportunities? You can get the best dinner, by the best chefs, be entertained by the best vaudeville talent and have the best time with your best girl, wife or friend at the best restaurant in the city—if you make it Rector's for dinner tonight.
Try our Special Dinner at $1.50 a cover—served in the ballroom from 6 to 9. It offers a finer and more elaborate menu for the price than any other restaurant anywhere.
Dinner a la carte in the main dining room.
Drop in on us tonight and let us show you a royal good time. Our two entertainments, orchestras and dancing floors in addition to our unexcelled cuisine we believe will convince you that Rector's is the one place to go for a genuinely enjoyable evening.
BROADWAY—48TH ST.—7TH AVE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hall Caine's MARGARET SCHILLER
Great Success.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. KLAW & ERLANGER, Mgrs
Tonight at 8
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2.
Sir Herbert Tree respectfully suggests that the audience be in their seats by 8 P. M., as an incident of importance occurs immediately after the curtain rises.
HERBERT TREE
IN
"KING HENRY VIII"
(PRODUCTION DIRECT FROM HIS MAJESTY'S, LONDON)
First Mat. Tomorrow at 2.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

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The Heart of Wetona

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JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy.
SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30
Mitzi
"A comic opera as bright and zippy as its name."—Tribune.
in 'Pom-Pom'

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:25
MRS. FISKE
in a deliciously humorous comedy about the Pennsylvania Dutch.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION
Owing to Mr. Hackett's illness the opening date for "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR" will occur MONDAY, MAR. 20, instead of on Thursday Night

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evgs. 8:15. Pop. Mat. Tomorrow 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy,
"THE MELODY OF YOUTH"
ABIRM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER"

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The COHAN REVUE 1916

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EXTRA MATINEE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
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ABE POTASH PERLMUTTER
MAWRUSS
IN SOCIETY

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COMMON CLAY

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
A New Comic Opera
THE ROAD TO MANDALAY

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Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...424 St., west of Broadway
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING.

The President's agreement to make the crossing of the border by armed forces a reciprocal arrangement was inevitable in the circumstances. We do not want war with Mexico, and the temper of the Mexican people is well understood. CARRANZA, despite the rather bombastic quality of his latest manifesto, which is intended primarily for home consumption, must by this time understand the necessity of the co-operation of United States troops in the suppression of his former chief General. The activities of VILLA are even more threatening to him than they are to the United States. But he must temporize, even with his own staff, and he must take pains to impress upon his people that the sovereignty of the country is safe in his control. The situation has not changed in the least, except that VILLA and his murderous band get further and further away from the neighborhood of the border as the hours pass, and the longer the start of the quest is delayed the longer it must continue. But a mad dash into Mexican territory by unprepared troops would have been fatal. Organization must be perfected before the first forward step can be taken. Railroad service is slow in Arizona and New Mexico, and it takes days to transport large numbers of horses and men with their equipment and supplies.

There is every indication that the expedition will be conducted, though with determination, yet with discretion. General FUNSTON and General PERSHING have thorough comprehension of the delicacy of the task that has fallen to them. That in any possible invasion of such a country as Mexico it would be necessary to treat the inhabitants with kindness and courtesy every trained soldier understands. The expedition has but one well-defined object. The fact that the border troops were not prepared for it, that no invasion was undertaken within a few hours of the assault on Columbus, should assure the Mexicans that we had expected the de facto Government would be able to do its own house-cleaning, and that what we are now about to do will tend, as our brief occupation of Vera Cruz did, to strengthen the hold of the Constitutionalists.

Many of the reports coming from the border are merely conjectural. Nobody except the commanding officers knows how many troops will be in the first detachment to cross the border or how many will be held in readiness to follow. But we are encouraged to believe that the plans will all be carefully perfected and that the experience of the leaders will enable them to accomplish their object with the smallest possible delay and loss. From the beginning it will be a perilous undertaking, and it would be folly to minimize the danger of complications. A slight tactical error might change the aspect of the situation. CARRANZA deliberately charges, in his manifesto, that VILLA'S "reproachable conduct" was instigated by the reactionary Mexican element. As much has been inferred by some persons in the United States cognizant with Mexican affairs, but the proofs are not forthcoming. Perhaps CARRANZA could produce convincing proofs, perhaps he, too, only infers the cause. But that reactionary element is here, safely harbored in the United States, and if the inference is correct these exiles can make more mischief. Certainly a desire to provoke intervention might have been the object of VILLA'S raid, while the very thought of intervention is loathed by the people of the United States as heartily as it is by the majority of Mexicans. Everything that can be done to prevent it will be done by our Government, with the approval of the whole country. We begin our enforced task with that clear understanding.

SENATOR GALLINGER EXPLAINS.

Senator GALLINGER of New Hampshire seems to be perturbed by criticism of his vote for the Gore resolution. In The Manchester Union he explains—and the Senator who has to explain is lost—that he "had no knowledge whatever what were Mr. BRYAN'S views on the question," views his agreement with which gave his friends wonder. Evidently Dr. GALLINGER must be a political anchorite. Mr. BRYAN'S impertinent intrusion into Congress never was heard of in the Doctor's seclusion. From American opinion he was equally remote. A Senator from DANIEL WEBSTER'S State willing to surrender American rights is an incongruous, an unhappy spectacle. Senator GALLINGER doesn't deny the right of American citizens to "furnish munitions of war to belligerent nations" and to "take passage on armed merchantmen," but the exercise of the latter right "may lead to war." So give it up:

> It is the very thing that Sweden has done, and nobody claims that Sweden has surrendered any of the rights of her citizens by so doing.

Little Sweden, with her pro-German Court, is an exemplar to the United States, to the American Government! Dr. GALLINGER says that his "correspondence indicates that the great "majority of the 'plain people' agree "with me, [him,] and want to avoid "war by every honorable means."

Dr. GALLINGER was not born in New Hampshire. JOHN A. DIX was. What would General DIX have thought about the cowardly tossing away of an undoubted and necessary American right as an "honorable means" of avoiding war? War is not avoided by the display of weakness. The "plain people" of New Hampshire must have changed marvelously if they had not rather avoid national shame than war.

MR. M'ADOO'S STACKHOUSE IN TRANSIT.

"It is a matter of sincere regret," wrote Secretary MCADOO to Senator MARTIN of Virginia, in defense of the proposed central power plant on the Washington Channel, "that patriotic "and well-meaning citizens all over "the country have, without any investigation on their part and upon "false information, been misled into "believing that Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury are seeking "to establish a distressing blot upon "the face of the national capital, "which in fact and in truth they are "merely striving to remove."

A power house, with two smokestacks 195 feet high—there are to be four of these ornaments finally, we believe—shouldering the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, master of the skyline from the Riverside Drive and the Park, jutting its hideousness into a hundred spacious vistas, blotting out the beauty of the ordered plan of Washington and its park system, defacing by its monstrosity of contrast and unavoidable salience of ugliness a whole series of public buildings and monuments, spoiling the pleasure grounds of the people, is not "a distressing blot," but the removal of it!

Some Congressional, some Cabinet, eyes must be curiously blind, some minds behind those eyes must singularly lack the power of visualization. Even the photograph, the picture, didn't impress those darkened orbs and brains. The Committee of One Hundred on the Development of Washington has published some instructive prints of Mr. MCADOO'S gigantic smokestackery. One, ironically called "Smokestacks in Transit Across the Washington Monument," gives us three peeps at the power plant from Potomac Park. In one you see the cloud-pushing chimneys a little at the left, behind the Washington Monument, almost dwarfing it. In another the Monument is sandwiched in perspective between these two tall bullies of the Treasury. A third shows another arrangement, the Monument to the left, the McAdoo Monuments, as in the other views, coughing smoke at the enemy. Still more depressing is the set of views which shows the "Smokestacks in Transit Across the Dome of the Capitol." There the 390 feet of horror dominate or hide the Dome.

Patriotic and well-meaning citizens all over the country are justified in believing, and in getting hot over the fact, that Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury are seeking to establish a horrible eyesore and irreducible disfigurement of the national capital.

THE SHARE OF THE RAILWAYS.

It would be a waste of words to recite all the factors contributing to the brilliancy of present industrial and financial conditions. Expansion is the general note. The iron and steel trade is at the maximum of production, consumption, and distribution. Within a year there has been an increase of a billion of dollars in national bank loans, and a larger increase of deposits. That is to say, the increase of deposits is not the sort which comes from an increase of loans, but is the result in good part of the deposits of new money, profits in many cases. Fifty representative industrials in many lines of trade average 31 per cent. dividends, against an average of 10 per cent. for the preceding year, against deficits in many cases. Wages are rising, and there is a minimum of unemployment. Railways are doing the largest business in their history. There is a shortage of 20,551 cars, the first for three years, compared with a surplus of idle cars of 321,747 a year ago. Some New England manufacturers are getting their supplies of raw materials from Pennsylvania via canal, river, and Sound. Others are getting iron and steel by water and motor car for the last forty or fifty miles. There are some cases in which motor cars carry this heavy freight all the distance from Pennsylvania, and others in which freight cars pay passenger rates in consideration of being hauled as passenger cars. A more strenuous money-making season perhaps was never known.

Yet the railways alone are not happy. Why? Are they chronic grumblers? Are they suffering for their sins in their unpreparedness to meet the demands of the public? The best answer is found in facts, not arguments. The latest issue of The Financial Chronicle shows that the railways in the year 1915 earned net $1,040,304,301, for the first time exceeding the round billion. That is an increase of net by $211,653,900, or 25 per cent., the biggest increase ever known. What more could the railways ask in reason? They might, for example, ask for some returns on the investment which enabled them to make gross earnings without adequate profits. Gross earnings measure the service to the public by piece work, tons or passengers carried, without discount for watered stock or market operations, or any of the recent scandals which occupy space disproportionate to the public aspects of the railway question. Reductions of dividends through such scandals are for the most part private troubles.

It does not dispose of the railway question to say that the roads earned 3.09 per cent. on their property investment in the last half of 1915, as The Railway Gazette convincingly shows. If their extravagance and inefficiency wasted their earnings, the railways were entitled to no more, and are properly suffering in comparison with other enterprises. Appealing once more to the facts, the case is that the railways are working harder for less money than at any time since the new system of accounts was ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1907, the latest date for fair comparisons. Last year the railways carried sixty-six billion more tons one mile, and four billion more passengers one mile, without earning anything on the $4,800,000,000 of new investment which alone enabled them thus greatly to serve the public. According to the Bureau of Railway Economics the earnings of the railways, after payment of taxes, which are not included in The Financial Chronicle's figures, were $21,000,000 less in 1915 than in 1907. The facilities supplied with five billions of investment were a gift to the public, but paid for at a great price, the prostration of the railway building industry. In 1915 only $12,910,570 of railway shares for new work were listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Railway construction has practically ceased, being at the minimum for years, although the need was never greater. The railways cannot contribute billions of private capital for public use in the approaching years. To serve the public they must replenish their equipment at the top of a rising market. For new capital they must compete with the new enterprises, both public utilities and private industrials, which can offer dividends twice or twenty times those possible to the railways.

Because of their apparent prosperity they are left defenseless against demands for wage increases of $100,000,000 by one-fifth of their employés, and that small proportion the best paid. The congestion of railway traffic shows that the railways do not suffer alone. The limitation of their facilities is the limit of the profit of general trade. It is the limit also of much of the country's agricultural growth. For example, in the prosperous State of Texas, under conditions inviting railway development, the construction for the last fiscal year was sixty-six miles, practically nothing. There are counties in Texas larger than some kingdoms which never have heard a locomotive whistle. The farms in such districts will not sell higher, and their produce will not contribute more to the reduction of the cost of living than when the country was being opened. In short, twenty billions of capital lie at the mercy of regulation by those irresponsible for the results of regulation, either to the railways or to the public. At present those responsible for the results of lawmaking are rewarded by re-election, and those responsible for the results of regulation are about to have their powers increased. This will continue so long as the people wish.

LATIN AMERICA AND FRANCE.

The demonstrations in Rio de Janeiro in favor of the Allies are not without interest. That the creole element in a Portuguese State, long ruled by a King of Portugal and his descendants, should sympathize with the adventure of Portugal, under her ancient tutor, into the world war, is natural enough; and enthusiasm, sometimes trouble, is not hard to find in Rio de Janeiro at any time. The German colonies in the three southern provinces of Brazil, preserving still their language and customs and schools, are of another way of thinking; but the Pan-German dream in regard to South Brazil has hardly impressed anybody but a few fanatics or neurotics; and the German immigration has ceased, while the Italian continues.

Apart from the special connection of Portugal with England, it is fair to assume that Latin America is on the side of France. While the pure Latin element is small and the mestizo caste is great in all the Americas to the south, the cultivated and ruling classes are attached to Latin culture, and Paris is their intellectual capital. Ibero-Indian, Ibero-African in Northeast Brazil, with strains here and there of Italian, English, German, Russian, Polish, even, in the Peruvian and Chilean coast towns, of Japanese blood, the race of the Americas to the south cannot be put under a single name. Indeed, the old Spanish conquerors, coming from provinces then and now almost different nations, imparted separate characteristics to their descendants. Basques, Catalonians, Castilians, Estremadurans, Andalusians, divers bloods of a Spain that is still individual and various, were to mix in the new races out of which a homogeneous one has hardly been formed, save perhaps in Chile, Uruguay, and the Argentine, though there, as in the United States, immigration is still at work, and the final fusing is remote.

But whatever the gradations and blendings, the culture, whether in the old holders of great estates and oligarchists, in the plutocrats, the scholars, the journalists, the professions, the writers, is essentially Latin. The Roman law, the Latin of the Church, far-off descent, preserve the tie. Intellectually France, whose encyclopaedists and philosophers had a hand in the political ideas and new Constitutions of the revolted Latin colonies, even though the United States form of Government was generally adopted, is the mother State of all the Americas to the south. Besides, they fear nothing from her since LOUIS NAPOLEON'S Mexican fiasco. Whereas there is more or less fear of the Germans and the Japanese.

Sentimentally, then, Latin America must be reckoned on the side of France.

PURIFICATION IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.

In the hearings at Albany the city's counsel argued much from authority regarding the difference between theory and practice in the purification of city wastes in his plea against establishing nuisances upon the Croton watershed. The Merchants' Association has now filed a brief giving the facts of record in other cases. According to the reports of the inspections of the State Board of Health the disposal system of the House of Refuge for Women at Albion worked well while new, "but "of late years has become clogged, "and a large part of the time the "sewage has been allowed to flow "around the beds by a bypass with-"out any purification whatever." At the New York State School for the Blind "sewage now runs constantly "through one set of chambers with-"out receiving any chemical treat-"ment." The disposal plants at the Reformatory at Bedford and at the Girls' Training School at Hudson are "nuisances."

This is only part of the record of purification in practice, the case being similar in other States.

These are the conditions which the champions of pollution wish established as an aid to property values. This is the sort of nuisance which the State seeks to inflict upon the helpless citizens who must drink water in such danger of contamination, over objections which are declared "sentimental." The drinkers of Croton water also are sentimental in their objections to drinking sewage purified in any degree whatever. It may be as limpid as a mountain spring, but if the source is known to be a sewer the man who will prefer it to water which never has been defiled is brave indeed.

The Governor who would sign such a bill is even braver. The lawmakers who it is said are intending to pass it over all objections are rather imprudent than brave. The point of attack at present is the Senate Finance Committee. According to former Deputy State Health Commissioner SEYMOUR, now counsel for the Merchants' Association, the Finance Committee's intention is to smother the bills forbidding the erection of institutions upon the Croton watershed. The reasons are said by Mr. SEYMOUR to be partly a desire for political patronage as a consequence of the establishment of the institutions, and partly from the idea of property owners that their interests will suffer if the city is allowed to have pure water. The arguments pro and con are before the drinkers of Croton. It is for them to say whether the Legislature shall be allowed to ignore their protests.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Mustn't Ever Be Permitted.

In a city like New York, where such a large majority of both the streets and the avenues are designated by mere dull numbers, it is hard to restrain within parliamentary limits the expression of anger and disgust when some of its inhabitants seriously propose to take from one of its most important thoroughfares the ancient and honorable name that a rare and happy chance has preserved. Not only would these misguided and inappreciative innovators deprive the Bowery of a name possessing every good quality that a street name can have, including euphony and precious historic associations. They would also replace it with "Central Broadway," which has as many faults as the other has merits, beginning with utter inaccuracy, going on into the deception of every stranger or resident who takes it as meaning something, and ending up with a silly duplication of one of the few other good street names we have.

And why is the perpetration of this crime—it would be nothing else or less—demanded of the City Fathers? For the absurd reason that, for certain densely ignorant New Yorkers, the only memories connected with the Bowery are of a brief period when it fell from its high estate and became adversely known for frivolity spiced with wickedness. That ill repute was never really well deserved, and the time when it had something of foundation passed not a few years ago.

Beginning as, and long remaining, the favorite resort and abiding place of metropolitan fashion and substance, favored of great statesmen and great merchants, the Bowery did sink at last to the uses of petty trade, but even in its worst days it remained a domain of song and story, ever it had picturesqueness, originality, and vitality. The Bowery was never dull. Artists have prized it, and the arts, especially the drama, have flourished there, far more a native growth than they were or are on Broadway.

And its present occupants, or some of them, are ashamed of its name and think their interests would be served by abandoning it! They are as much mistaken in that as in everything else, and should be ashamed only of their shame.

An Analogy Perfect for Once.

Representative CAREW will evidently have to seek approval of his effort to keep Americans off the ships of belligerents from one of the two non-neutral classes that come in for his reprehension. That class includes, of course, though perhaps unintentionally and unconsciously, the strangely misinformed clergymen who have petitioned against preparedness on the astonishing ground that Europe is now paying an awful penalty for having been ready for war. Real neutrals and all who see and feel that, when moral questions are involved, neutrality for individuals, however it may be for nations, is submission to wrong for fear of loss and danger, have repudiated Mr. CAREW'S warning and resented his attitude with reassuring unanimity.

And why, instead of accusing his critics of a preference they would never dream of denying, does Mr. CAREW not attempt to answer a question to which several of them have called his attention? What they wanted him to explain was his failure to charge with a reckless selfishness verging into treason the Americans who insist on living in the States that border on Mexico. Obviously, if they would only go way back into the interior of the country, they wouldn't be raided by VILLA and other vivacious persons of his stamp, and they wouldn't get killed in ways that compel the Government to take perilous and expensive measures in defense of rights that are as purely "technical" as is the right to sail on an armed merchantman.

The analogy is for once perfect. In the one case as in the other, Mr. CAREW ought to advise abstention from being the cause of "trouble," and in each case such advice as his would be equally sound and noble.

It would never do for us to say that people live in Texas for the same reason that they now make trips to Europe—because of stern necessity. Anybody who knows the Texans and their liking for and pride in their State also knows how fiercely they would resent the implication that they would get away from it if they could. The fact remains, however, that they could if they would, just as all Americans, if they would, could keep away till the war is over from countries reached only by belligerent ships, and the right of the Texans to be protected in their rights is not a bit better than is that of other Americans to travel as their interests and wishes dictate.

A Horizon by Far Too Limited.

Up in Herkimer, Justice P. G. KLEM, Commander of the Sons of Veterans, is organizing the local members of that organization into a military body for the purpose, as announced, "of protecting the county in case of war." This movement has attracted the attention of the Italians living there, and one of them, PAUL J. PURPURA, has written to the Justice, telling him that 200 other young men who were born in Italy, or are of Italian parentage, are also eager to be organized in the same way and for the same end.

All this shows that Herkimer County is thinking about "preparedness," and that its youth contemplate with more than equanimity the possibility that they were raised to be soldiers in case of need. What one does not understand, however, is their seemingly special anxiety about the safety of Herkimer County as distinguished from that of the State and the other States.

The account at hand is brief and may be misleading in this respect, but surely the young men of that or any other county can do better than gather into little clans, whether as Sons of Veterans or as Italians. The National Guard is open to them all as straight-out Americans, and from that there is at least a door, though it isn't as wide as it should be, into the real army, when or if the great call comes.

These are not the days to be thinking about county lines, and a home guard is no place for young men.

Ideas on Returning Purchases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While on the subject of returning goods to department stores and the abuse of this privilege, I should like to suggest two plans to the shops which may or may not be feasible. One is that in each case of goods being returned a small extra charge be made on bills for "goods returned." The other would be to make a small discount to all customers who did not have any goods returned. Both plans might be worked together, thus benefiting the customers with consciences who rarely or never return goods and yet have to pay the extra expenses of all stores which give this privilege.

MARGARET WHITE.

New York, March 9, 1916.

THE JUMEL FIREPLACE.

I know not if 'twas ghost of Aaron Burr
Or shade of Hamilton I saw last night!
So strangely do old visions blind and blur
When memory wavers in a sudden fright.

That hidden fireplace—could its old bricks speak,
The fair Jumel might wriggle in her grave;
I've read ofttimes that thus the furies wreak
A late revenge on folks who misbehave.

Did Aaron sit there nights and warm his shins
Before the andirons, drinking in delight,
And toast his own and his dear lady's sins
In hot libations, with a lover's right?

Ah, who can answer as to which, of all
Who hugged this fireplace, was most welcome there?
The bricks are dumb, and in my vision's thrall
Ghost fades to ghost and leaves the hearthstone bare.

LURANA SHELDON.

ART NOTES.

Rare Screens by Sotatsu—New Exhibitions of Paintings.

Screens by Sotatsu, follower of Kyetzu, are now on view at the Arden Gallery, lent by private collectors. Sotatsu was a master of detail carrying the portraiture of flowers and grasses to the minutest particular, without, however, sacrificing the general harmony. A couple of his later screens after he had fallen under the influence of his illustrious predecessor, show clusters of growing blossoms on a ground of now tarnished silver, thus lovingly defined. True to the spirit of his race, Sotatsu strove not so much for the salient features of his subject as for its inner spirit. Thus on his sprig of some kind of bearded weed one hardly perceives the fine filaments making aureole around the central head, but the least observant knows that this flutter of filaments is there, beautifully veiling the hard outline. A proof that he, like many a Western artist, carried a favorite motive in his mind for many years before presenting in its fullest significance, is found in comparing his late "wave" screen with one of the screens of his early period. The design of the latter includes a secondary screen, on which a wave pattern appears much resembling the later wave design, but greatly inferior to it in force and life of movement. The early screens with cat motives are extremely amusing and deft in execution, and so also is the "screen of a thousand ducks," but the great wave screen with its tumultuous waters and frail tossing craft holds easily the first place in the exhibition. The attention of the fastidious visitor will be drawn to the setting provided for these rare and refined objects of art. The warm gray of walls and floor is uninterrupted except for a richly lacquered chair and table and a cluster of magnificent Japanese amaryllis in a bowl, the scarlet of the blossoms making a heart of color for the neutral tonality of the room.

Paintings by Richard Blossom Farley.

At the Arlington Galleries is an exhibition of paintings by Richard Blossom Farley which includes figure subjects and landscape. The most important canvas shows a fine old lady seated in a fine old room looking at the past through the medium of the daguerrotype. The mahogany is good, a silhouette portrait hangs on a wall discreetly covered with grasscloth. The human type, the costume and the environment all speak eloquently of good taste and ancestry, inherited ideals brought not too obviously up to date and the absence of disturbing youth in the admirable domicile. As a picture it is pleasant in color and passive. Another painting of a much more modern woman comes nearest of anything in the exhibition to emphatic vitality. It is a school of painting that suits certain interiors in which still life predominates and the color range is restricted. The exhibition lasts until March 25.

Contemporary American Paintings.

At the Ralston Galleries is an exhibition which falls in line with the others held this year at these galleries. A number of American artists are represented each by one picture, the group occupying two galleries with plenty of wall space for a fair showing. In the present exhibition two portraits arrest prompt attention. One is by J. Carroll Beckwith of Henry Rutgers Marshall and has all the qualities of a satisfactory work on the human as well as on the artistic side. It is thoroughly alive, vivacious in color, dignified in treatment, and an excellent likeness in both the psychological and physical senses of the term. The other portrait is by George Bellows, startling in the intensity of its pallor and the sharpness of its characterization, a painting that clamors for the tone of time to veil its brilliant ugliness. It is worth living a decade or so merely to see what such saliency in paint will become. George H. Bogert is particularly well represented with a broad open landscape of mellow tone and a thoughtfully considered sky. Elliott Daingerfield's little girl succumbing to the somnolent influence of poppies makes one think of a Diaz in pottery instead of porcelain. There is the same note of artificiality and fantasy, but a much richer and finer color. Other painters are C. T. Chapman, Bruce Crane, John F. Carlson, A. L. Groll, E. A. Gruppe, F. De Haven, Jonas Lie, Leonard Ochtman, R. W. Van Boskerck, Van Dearing Perrine, and Guy C. Wiggins.

TURKEY'S NEED OF PEACE.

Can't Hold Out Much Longer, Says a Former Red Crescent Worker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having served in the Red Crescent of the Turkish Army at the beginning of the present war, I take the liberty of expressing an opinion on this occasion of rumored separate peace overtures by Turkey to Russia.

The internal conditions in Turkey call for an immediate cessation of hostilities or a separate peace, and granting that these reports are no more than mere rumors, Turkey cannot stand the present situation much longer. Turkey was plunged into the war against her will by the German pet Enver Pasha. Very few realize that Enver was planning for this war as early as March, 1914, five months before the European struggle started, and there is little doubt that he was prompted in this by German influence. At that time sealed messages were circulated throughout the country, to be unsealed at a fixed date. These messages were war summonses.

I had the privilege to come in contact with some officers of high rank in the Turkish Army, who were intrusted with the Suez Canal campaign. They were unanimous in denouncing war and declaring the futility of the impending Suez campaign. But they were under orders and they had to obey. The preliminary campaign carried out in September, 1914, brought out the fact that the Turkish soldier was being dragged to war, and that the least misfortune or reverse would demoralize him. In that preliminary campaign, which did not reach further south than Hebron, a big number of soldiers escaped, while others threw away their armament.

The present crisis will inevitably bring Turkey to her knees. The Dardanelles campaign was a throttled victory for the Allies. They just stopped short of a victory which would have thrown the Turk out of commission. The psychology of the Turk is peculiar, and England should have made better use of her knowledge of the Turk. The Maskobi (Russian) has always been a terror of the Turk.

The present situation, if carefully handled by the Allies, may be the means of solving the problem of the Sick Man of Europe.

F. I. SHATARA.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, March 10, 1916.

Do Your Garden Shopping Early.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a deal said each year about the poor shop girl and the Christmas rush. Why not say a word for the poor shipping clerks of the seed and fertilizer houses? Everybody puts off Spring shopping till the last minute.

Do your garden shopping early!

EDGAR L. SMITH.

New York, March 9, 1916.

A REFORM PROGRAM FOR THE NEW DUMA.

Liberal Elements Will Demand Sweeping Changes in the Old Russian System of Government.

By CHARLES JOHNSTON.

New York, March 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of Sept. 15, 1915, outlined the reform program of the progressive parties in the Russian Imperial Duma. The most important of their measures might be grouped thus:

Political—Autonomy for Poland, Finland, Siberia, Lithuania, Caucasus; liberty for Jews; amnesty of political prisoners.

Constitutional—Limitation of the power of the Upper House, (the Council of the Empire,) Ministerial responsibility.

Social—Liberty of speech, press, assembly, association; democratization of district and local boards; reform of schools and universities.

Commercial—Regulation of commerce, especially in a sense unfavorable to Germany.

The same issue clearly indicated the early prorogation of the Duma, which presently took place. Therefore these reforms were of necessity postponed.

Your readers may ask what their fate is likely to be, now that the Imperial Duma is once more in session. A partial answer is contained in issues of the Russki Vyedomosti, which has been called the organ of Moscow University thought, in editorials and reports of meetings of what we may, perhaps, call the Steering Committee of the Duma.

One of these meetings, held in Petrograd on Feb. 10, (new style,) is reported very fully, and deserves, perhaps, to be quoted at some length, as it gives such an insight into parliamentary life in Russia as it is at this moment.

The Committee, or Council, made up of the leaders of the different parliamentary groups, met in the committee room of the President of the Duma, under the Presidency of M. V. Rodzyanko, and took up the question of the program of the session. But before this part of the day's work was begun the Chairman communicated to the Council an invitation from the French Government, through M. Paleologue, the French Ambassador at Petrograd, asking the members of the Duma who were going to visit England (as announced a few days earlier by M. Sazonoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs) to visit France also, to see, at the front, what France was doing for the cause of the Entente Allies.

It was voted that the sessions of the Committee, or Council, should be open.

Program of the Progressive Bloc.

A list of law projects and legislative proposals was filed by M. V. Glinka, 1,000 in number, of which only 59, however, were ready to be taken up by the Duma in general session.

P. N. Milyukoff and P. N. Ephremoff reminded the Council that as long ago as July, 1915, the Council had drawn up a program of legislation for the Fourth Session of the Duma, of which the present Spring session is a continuation. This program contained bills regulating (1) the censorship; (2) postal employes; (3) co-operative societies; (4) holidays for employes; (5) democratization of district boards; (6) local government in frontier districts; (7) revision of laws; (8) perpetuation of temperance; (9) local boards; (10) municipalities.

Count L. C. Putkammer supplemented this list by mentioning a bill for the removal of all limitations because of nationality from persons of Polish origin.

Program of the Social Democrats.

N. C. Chkheidze moved to include in the program (1) the insurance of workmen in Government employment; (2) regulation of holidays; (3) removal of limitations from persons of all nationalities, not only those of Polish origin; (4) local self-government in frontier districts; (5) liberty (of speech, press, assembly;) (6) parliamentary immunity; (7) inviolability of the person; (8) removal of privileges; (9) autonomy for the Caucasus.

Program of the Labor Group.

Perhaps the most vigorous and outspoken deliverance was that of A. Kerenski, who said: "We, in our turn, brought forward a program of legislative work for the Duma, which we support now. We took the ground that such conditions of civil life must be created at once as would draw forth all the vital powers of the nation. Therefore we insist on (1) amnesty; (2) the immediate removal of all limitations on the freedom of the press, except such as safeguard war secrets; (3) inviolability of the person; (4) civil equality; (5) a Constitution for Finland; (6) liberty of assembly and association; (7) the establishment of professional unions; (8) termination of the right to dissolve professional unions by administrative order; (9) a fundamental law of co-operative societies; (10) establishment of a Bureau of Labor and Conciliation." The Vyedomosti says:

"Only after the Imperial Duma has brought all this to life, it must, leaning on the organized opinion of the country, reform, on the basis of democracy, local, municipal, and district government, using special efforts to create self-governing district units. The ardent wishes of the peasants for a just solution of the land question should also be realized, and certain measures regulating land purchase should be delayed until the land question has been more thoroughly examined.

"Finally, the Imperial Duma must create conditions that will give it real control of the executive power; to accomplish this it is necessary to extend the right of question and to give committees of the Duma the right to scrutinize any department of Government activity. The Imperial Duma must take measures to prolong the present session until laws mobilizing the forces of the country have been passed; and, in order to accomplish this, these laws should be given precedence of Government bills levying new and exclusive taxes. If this had been done last Autumn, as the Labor party wished, what happened then (the prorogation of the Duma) would have been impossible. Very important, also, is the question of the freedom of parliamentary speech, since the Duma, the oasis of free speech, may be prorogued once more. And we should induce the new Premier to declare in advance that there will be no attack on freedom of speech."

A rather satirical editorial suggests that the Government (the body of Ministers appointed by the Emperor and supported by the Council of the Empire) are likely to limit the activities of the Duma to the voting of supplies, and that, for the present at least, there is not very much likelihood that these far-reaching plans of reform will be realized. But it is interesting to have a record of them.

CHARLES JOHNSTON.

DR. FRANCKE'S PROPOSAL.

A Game of "Heads I Win, Tails You Lose," Says Professor Mather.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Kuno Francke has generally been so fair-minded in the present international crisis that his letter in your issue of March 10 must count as a temporary aberration.

He proposes that we demand from the Teutonic Empires, on penalty of war, the restitution of Belgium and Northern France, and that we likewise demand, on penalty of war, from the Entente Allies the integrity of German territory and the reasonable satisfaction of her economic demands. The proposal looks speciously fair, but on analysis it reveals ideas of justice which, in default of a better name, we may call German-American.

We are asked in effect to guarantee Germany against suffering other than military disadvantage from possible defeat, and to limit to that extent the possible gains of the Allies from victory. Such a proposal might have been made with a certain propriety at the outbreak of the war. As it is, for a year and a half Belgium, France, and Russia have been exposed to the full hazard of war, including loss of territory. Professor Francke during all this period has never suggested that the United States intervene to limit the conquests of Germany. Now that Germany has reached her maximum advantage, he charges us to set a minimum beyond which she shall not be allowed to lose. The pretext for this strange scheme is to stop needless slaughter. Again a peculiarly German-American notion of fair play. When the Germans were trying to go to Paris there was no hint from Professor Francke that the attempt involved needless slaughter. Apparently the needless sort of slaughter will only begin when the Allies begin to move on Berlin.

I take comfort in Professor Francke's letter because it shows that in one respect Professor Francke is thoroughly assimilated. He evidently knows the Yankee game of "Heads I win, tails you lose." He asks this nation to play that game at the sword's point in behalf of Germany.

He has surely ill read this country if he fails to realize the very simple alternative: Either the United States will continue its pro forma neutrality, in which case the war will be fought out to its military conclusion, or we shall intervene. This is my dearest hope and wish. But if we do ever intervene, it will be not to form a limited partnership with the Teutonic Empires, but an unlimited partnership with the Entente Allies.

FRANK JEWETT MATHER, Jr.

Princeton, N. J., March 10, 1916.

A Ray of Hope.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A man who looked as if he was not blessed with all this world's goods came into our office, and, after asking whether he could deposit money for the poor Dutch sufferers here, he collected from the bottom of his pocket four quarters, and asked us to add same to the other contributions. He did not give his name, but said he was not a Hollander but an Italian, and that he had been touched by Mr. Van Loon's letter, and wanted to contribute his share.

You will agree with us that in the present times it is a real pleasure and satisfaction to witness such an unspectacular example of the best feelings humanity possesses. This small gift must greatly strengthen everybody's hopes for a better future.

BOISSEVAIN & CO.

New York, March 11, 1916.

For a Neglected Little Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write with reference to the condition of the small park at the junction of Broadway and West End Avenue at West 107th Street. It has never been paved and its condition marks it as an eyesore rather than a fitting memorial to a distinguished citizen. It would seem that immediate attention to change its character would be a proper course for the Park Department to take.

New York, March 10, 1916. E. S.

REPLIES TO CAREW.

Sharp Protests Against His Warning on Armed-Ship Travel.

More letters of protest have been sent to Congressman Carew of this city, who advised his constituent in a recent circular not to travel on armed ships. Some copies of these replies have reached THE TIMES. E. W. Bloomingdale of 115 Broadway said:

You tell me to remember my duties to my country. Have you remembered yours? Isn't it your duty to uphold your country's honor and dignity, to support those policies which insure the rights of the people and the exercise of those rights?

What would you advise if on next Election Day a band of ruffians should invade your district and proclaim that they would blackjack any one who came to the polls to vote for you? To disregard the warning would precipitate a row, in which it is probable the lives of innocent bystanders—women and children perhaps—would be endangered. Would you say in this case that, while the right to vote is one "which neither the President nor Congress should surrender, it is a right the exercise of which is entirely unnecessary and may possibly involve the Government "in serious difficulties?"

I am ashamed, Mr. Carew, of the sentiments contained in your letter and sincerely hope your constituents will disavow your puerile and cowardly views.

William Greenough of 55 Wall Street said in his letter:

I cannot understand how any person of the most ordinary intellectual honesty can in one sentence admit that an American citizen has a right which neither the President nor Congress can or should surrender and can in the next sentence assert that the exercise of that right is a "treasonable disregard of a supreme patriotic duty." Such half-baked logic is to my mind symptomatic of the kind of superficial and cowardly special pleading which has marked the actions of your party in Congress.

You say that the exercise of the right of an American citizen to travel abroad upon the merchant ships of belligerent nations in the present war today is entirely unnecessary and "If you have to go to sea, go in an American ship." I ask you to what parts of the world an American citizen can today travel on an American passenger ship, except on the American Line with perhaps four antiquated vessels running to Liverpool? I charge you and your party with having driven American passenger ships from the seas by the passage of the absurd La Follette bill at a time when intelligent legislators by wise laws would have taken advantage of circumstances to restore the American merchant marine to its former proud position.

D. H. Bates wrote from the Hotel Ansonia:

You have no right to utter such a warning, either as a Congressman or as an individual citizen, and your asserted neutrality is a sham, because it leans far in the direction of one belligerent, who is trying to change long-established rules embodied in international law while a war is in progress without the consent of all the other nations, whether neutral or belligerent.

A letter signed by George De Forest Barton contains the following:

"You are quoted in this morning's TIMES as follows:

RELIGIOUS ANIMUS DENIED BY STRONG

He Says More Protestant Than Catholic Institutions Will Be Criticised.

ASKS PATIENCE OF PUBLIC

The Rev. Father Farrell, Pamphlet Author, Responds to Subpoena but Is Not Questioned.

Replying indirectly to charges by Roman Catholic clergymen that the investigation which he is conducting was "a slander factory," Commissioner Charles H. Strong, who has been conducting the inquiry into the State Board of Charities, declared at the end of yesterday's session that there was no warrant for statements that the inquiry had been directed at the institutions of any one religious faith.

"The investigation is not directed against institutions," Commissioner Strong said. "It has, as one of its objects, the determination of the question whether the present supervision of charitable institutions is the best that can be expected under present conditions. Incidentally, the faults existing in a comparatively few institutions have been pointed out.

"In due time it will appear that on the city's list of seriously defective institutions the Catholic charitable institutions number less than the Protestant institutions and have been less severely rated. If the people of New York will await the termination of this investigation and the rendition of the report, and not form their opinions on the basis of newspaper extracts and pamphlets issued by individuals on either side of the controversy, they will then be in position fairly to decide whether the investigation has been conducted without fear of favor and without a trace of religious or political animus."

The Rev. William B. Farrell, supervisor of charity institutions in the Roman Catholic diocese of Brooklyn, who had attacked the inquiry in a series of pamphlets, appeared before Commissioner Strong yesterday morning, in answer to a subpoena. He was sworn at a witness, and a recess was taken until 2 o'clock as a mark of respect to Thomas M. Mulry, a member of the State Board of Charities, whose funeral was held yesterday morning.

Richard W. Wallace, Chief of the Inspection Staff of the State Board of Charities, was the only witness at the afternoon session. Mr. Wallace, under direct examination by William C. Bowers, of counsel for the State Board, told of the methods used by the State Board Inspectors.

The inquiry will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, when Father Farrell will be recalled to the stand.

WOULD SUPERSEDE INQUIRY.

Assemblyman's Move to Override Charities Quiz Is Blocked.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Assemblyman Mark Goldberg, Democrat, of New York attempted tonight to introduce a resolution providing for a legislative investigation of charitable institutions, to supersede the investigation now being conducted by Charles H. Strong, as Commissioner, at the appointment of Governor Whitman. He was necessary for the introduction of the resolution, and it was blocked by the objection of Assemblyman Lord of Chenango. Mr. Goldberg said his resolution was based upon complaints from his constituents that the Strong investigation was conducted unfairly and has for its purpose an interior motive.

Governor Whitman today said in reply to criticism of the Strong investigation, that he would insist on absolutely fair treatment for every institution. The Governor's attention had been called to attacks made upon the Strong inquiry by members of the Roman Catholic clergy.

"I shall insure absolutely fair treatment for every institution which Commissioner Strong investigates," said the Governor. "I do not believe there is anything prejudiced about the inquiry. Mr. Strong is a fair-minded man of unquestioned integrity and ability. It must be borne in mind that the Strong investigation is not completed. He will look into Protestant, Hebrew, and Catholic institutions alike, all of which come under the general supervision and control of the State Board of Charities.

"When the report is ready if there is anything any of the authorities of the institutions wish to add to correct impressions they may think are not right, they will have ample opportunity. There is nothing secret or unfair about the investigation."

SOCIETY SEES WAR HORRORS

Pictorially Revealed at Exhibit of Paris Ambulance Hospital.

The Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris opened its exhibition yesterday at 24 East Fifty-seventh Street, which was largely attended from the hour of opening in the forenoon until 6 o'clock in the evening. The exhibit takes up the front part of a large storeroom, the rear being curtained off for daily conferences and tea.

On view were a model operating room, a model hospital and flags that have been in battle many times. The Stars and Stripes were most in evidence, however, and a series of photographs on the walls brought home to the visitors the terrible meaning of war.

There are to be daily talks at 4:30 o'clock all week by American men who have driven ambulances at the front. Regis Post narrated some of his experiences yesterday. At 3:30 each day American nurses are to tell of their work. Miss Kerr, a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital, who was at the hospital in Paris at the beginning of the war, told something yesterday of her duties.

Mr. Post spoke of the hospital as a human document, and said that the support of its work was the highest ideal of patriotism in the United States, carrying, as it did, the heart of America to the heart of France.

Mrs. Robert Bacon presided at the tea. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is to preside this afternoon, when Joseph H. Choate will be the guest of honor, and Miss Latimer, a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital is to tell of her three months' work in Belgrade.

Miss Elsie Nicoll is Chairman of the committee. Miss Harriet Alexander, an active member of the committee, had charge of the guest book yesterday. No admission is charged to the exhibition.

AIDS THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

Mme. The O'Gorman to Tell of Her Work In Flanders Hospitals.

Mme. The O'Gorman, who came to this country a week ago to solicit funds for the poorer hospitals in France, will tell of her work among the hospitals of Flanders next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Hotel Gotham. Mme. O'Gorman will relate some of her experiences, and will make a plea for subscriptions for the French Wounded Emergency Fund of Lowndes Square, London.

Mme. O'Gorman went to Flanders at the beginning of the war and remained there a year and a half. She was in Antwerp six weeks before its fall. Afterward she opened a hospital at Dunkirk, and later one at Poperinghe, near Ypres. Her hospitals are not connected with the fund for which she will solicit subscriptions. The O'Gorman is a Lieutenant Colonel at the front. After a stay of six or eight weeks in America, during which time she will give talks in several other cities, Mme. O'Gorman will return to her hospitals.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 11th, averaged as follows: Domestic Steers, 12.49 cents per pound.—Advt.

OFFER VACATION TO GERARD

Denial Is Made of Any Plan to Change Places with Morgenthau.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Although urged repeatedly by the State Department to return to the United States for a rest, James W. Gerard, American Ambassador at Berlin, has not shown any disposition to comply with the department's suggestion. Secretary Lansing said today he had sent word to Mr. Gerard three times that he might take a rest, but twice the Ambassador had declined to take advantage of the offer, and the department still was awaiting an answer to the third tender of leave.

It was denied by Mr. Lansing that there was any intention to replace Mr. Gerard. Other American diplomatic officers in Europe who had been under a tremendous strain on account of the war, which had imposed extra duties on American Embassies and Legations, had been asked to return to the United States on leave, Mr. Lansing said. He asserted that there was no significance in the offer to Mr. Gerard other than a desire to give him an opportunity to take a vacation he had earned.

Rumors have been current here that changes were likely in the American Ambassadorial Corps in Europe, but it was said at the State Department it was not desirable to ship Ambassadors just now. At the time of the departure of Colonel House for his recent visit to Europe, Secretary Lansing cabled to American Ambassadors at the capitals of the belligerent powers that he wished them to remain at their posts to see Colonel House.

Relatives and close friends of Ambassador James W. Gerard were surprised yesterday when they read a dispatch saying the American Ambassador at Berlin was expected to arrive in the United States within a few days, and that he might exchange posts with Ambassador Morgenthau.

Sumner Gerard, the Ambassador's brother, said he knew nothing that would lead him to believe Ambassador Gerard was about to return to the United States.

"I haven't heard from my brother since he had his collar bone broken several days ago," said Mr. Gerard.

Marcus Daly, brother-in-law of Ambassador Gerard, likewise was in possession of no information about the return of the Ambassador at Berlin. He said he saw Mr. Gerard the latter part of January, when he was in the German capital. When Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, was asked if he knew of any plan of the State Department for him and Ambassador Gerard to exchange places, he sent word he never had heard of such a thing.

MISS LE B. PARSONS TO WED.

Debutante of Two Winters Engaged to Philip Rhinelander, 2d.

The engagement of Miss Le Brun Parsons, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons, and Philip Rhinelander, 2d, the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Oakley Rhinelander, has been made public. Mr. Rhinelander is a grandson of the late William Rhinelander, a nephew of Philip Rhinelander, who married Miss Adelaide Kip, and of Mrs. Lettice Lee Sands Delafield. His mother before her marriage was Miss Edith Cruger Sands, a daughter of the late Charles Edwyn Sands and of Mrs. Sands. He studied at Columbia, but had lately entered into business life.

Miss Parsons, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and the latter's brother, Philip Rhinelander, in 1884 purchased the ancient Castle of Schönberg, near Oberwesel, on the Rhine, and near the estates owned by their ancestors, one of whom, Philip Jacob Rhinelander, was born near Oberwesel and was the first of the Rhinelander family of that name to settle in America. He settled in New Rochelle in 1688 and survived until 1737.

Miss Parsons was presented at the Court of St. James's three years ago. She made her début here two Winters ago and was one of the prettiest buds of the season. She has spent several seasons at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have not formally announced the engagement, as it was not intended to do so until Easter. Several of the close friends of the young people knew of it, however, and through them it became known.

CARDINAL IS GRAVELY ILL.

Prefect of Propaganda Receives Last Rites—Hurt in Fall.

ROME, March 13, (via Paris.)—Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Propaganda, is gravely ill. He was given the last rites of the church this afternoon.

Cardinal Gotti was given the Red Hat in 1895. His office of Prefect of the Propaganda is one of the most influential in the Catholic Church. All missionary lands, including some parts of America and Africa, are under the jurisdiction of his office. He was born at Genoa, March 29, 1834.

Last September Cardinal Gotti, while in his office, fainted and fell, his head striking violently against the floor. A slight concussion of the brain resulted.

Miss Correa to Wed James Harden.

The engagement of Miss Golda Correa, a daughter of Mrs. E. H. A. Correa of 201 West Seventy-ninth Street, to James Harden of 44 West Forty-fourth Street, is announced. The wedding is to take place in June. Mr. Harden is President of the Acheson Harden Company of 66-72 Leonard Street. Miss Correa's father was the late Vice President of the Home Insurance Company.

FREES B. R. T. PASSENGER.

Magistrate Refuses to Hold Man Accused of Seizing Guard.

Lupo Goldstein, 35 years old, 1,366 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night in the Essex Street Station of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit by Policeman Kelly on the charge of Salvatore Croici, a B. R. T. guard, who alleged that Goldstein in an altercation had seized him by the throat.

When Goldstein was arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in Men's Night Court a lawyer representing the transit company asked that the case be adjourned in order that Croici might get witnesses. This Magistrate Murphy refused to do, and said:

"The people have just as much rights as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and I see no reason to keep this man in a cell all night."

Goldstein was discharged.

Jurists Pay Tribute to Maddox.

Out of respect to the memory of Supreme Court Justice Samuel T. Maddox, who died on Sunday, all the parts of that court in Brooklyn will be adjourned tomorrow, when the funeral is to be held. A resolution to this effect was adopted yesterday at a meeting of members of the local bench and bar in the Kings County Court House.

At the meeting tributes to the memory of Justice Maddox were paid by Supreme Court Justice David F. Manning, ex-Judge Isaac R. Oeland, Meier Steinbrink, and others. The honorary pallbearers at the funeral of Justice Maddox will be Supreme Court Justices Almet F. Jenks, Luke D. Stapleton, Isaac M. Kapper, and James C. Van Siclen and Lawyers William N. Dykman, Charles J. McDermott, and Frank X. McCaffry.

George McCrea Boyd, Shipbuilder.

George McCrea Boyd, a shipbuilder, and for many years owner of shipyards in Shanghai, China, and at Nagasaki, Japan, died on last Saturday night at his home, 39 East Forty-fifth Street, Bayonne, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year. He was a native of Ireland, and when he came to this country entered the employ of Allaire & Co., shipbuilders. From here he went to Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A., in the forties, and managed a tobacco plantation. Later, Mr. Boyd returned to this city and soon after went to China in a British man-of-war and bought the shipyards of Stewart & Co in Shanghai. For twenty-one years he was one of the largest shipbuilders in the Far East. During the seventies Mr. Boyd returned here and started a shipping company under the name of Platt & Boyd, from which he retired twenty years ago.

Arlington Galleries
274 Madison Ave., bet. 39th & 40th Sts.
PAINTINGS
By R. Blossom Farley

ALLEGED HEIR LOSES SLINGSBY FORTUNE

British Court of Appeals Sustains Contest in Famous Legitimacy Suit.

REJECTS STORY OF BIRTH

Holds That Mrs. Slingsby's Advertisement and Application to Adopt a Child Disprove It.

LONDON, March 13.—The Court of Appeals has allowed the appeal in the Slingsby legitimacy suit.

The hearing on the appeal of the Slingsby brothers against the judgment declaring Teddy Slingsby to be legitimate lasted for seventeen days, and the three Appeal Court Judges who today allowed the appeal had the matter under consideration for five weeks.

In delivering the judgment the Master of the Rolls said it was impossible to overrate the importance of the advertisement said to have been written by Mrs. Slingsby and inserted in a San Francisco newspaper within a few days of the time a child was born to her. The advertisement called for a new born male infant.

Furthermore, the Master said, it was impossible to doubt that Mrs. Slingsby called at the Associated Charities in San Francisco and made application to adopt a child. The Master was unable to make himself believe that a woman expecting to give birth to a child would take such a course, which he said was repugnant to all who knew of the maternal instinct. He held there should be a declaration that the child was not legitimate.

Judge Warrington, concurring in the opinion of the Master, said he regretted it was impossible for him to take Mrs. Slingsby's word without corroboration. He declared she was condemned as a woman who had lied upon the most important matter of the advertisement and had supported her lie with perjury. He expressed it as his opinion that the boy was the child of Lillian Anderson.

Judge Warrington agreed that Sir George Frampton, the sculptor, should have been called in. During the trial of the case in the Probate Court Sir George was invited by the Presiding Justice to come into court, and he informed the Justice that he noted an extraordinary resemblance between Teddy Slingsby and Charles R. Slingsby, who contends the infant is his son. Judge Warrington said there was no evidence of likeness which could outweigh the falseness of Mrs. Slingsby's story.

Justice Bray also concurred in the judgment.

History of the Case.

The case, which has now been settled, so far as the British Court of Appeals is concerned, is the most remarkable which has ever been brought under the Legitimacy Declaration act of 1858. For three years it has interested the courts of San Francisco and of England.

An inheritance was left in England to the first male heir of three brothers of the name of Slingsby. The case grew out of the attempt of one brother to establish himself as the father of an heir and the denial by the others. As the alleged heir had been born outside the empire it was necessary to establish the fact of his legitimate birth. Thus in December, 1913, a petition was presented to the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division praying for a decree that Charles Eugene Edward Slingsby of Scriven Park, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, was the lawful son of Charles Henry Leonard Slingsby and Dorothy Monzan Slingsby, and that he is therefore tenant in tail male in remainder expectant on the death of his father of the Slingsby estate."

Usually the establishment of British subjects' foreign birth is a mere matter of routine. In this case, however, the legitimacy of the heir was disputed and a court in San Francisco was asked to take evidence, for it was there that Charles Eugene Edward Slingsby was said to have been born at 1,522 McAllister Street on Sept. 1, 1910.

The two brothers of the supposed father of the heir, Thomas William and Alan Peter Slingsby, in asking that the petition be denied declared that there had been no issue of the marriage of their brother and his wife, and that the heir was a wholly supposititious child who had been born on or about Sept. 1, 1910, at 960 Grand Avenue, San Francisco; that his mother was one Lillian Anderson and his father one Paul Colvin, and that, on Sept. 1, 1910, through one Dr. W. W. Fraser, the said child had been procured for the petitioners and had ever since passed as their lawful offspring.

In San Francisco it was alleged that Dr. Fraser had further altered the birth record in order to make plausible the child's legitimate birth. This he denied in court. Lillian Anderson and Paul Colvin likewise denied that they, respectively, were mother and father of the child. The California Court held that the child was the legitimate and legal offspring of the Slingsbys.

Judge Saw Remarkable Likeness.

In England, in February, 1915, the courts finally sustained the petition making the infant, Charles Eugene Slingsby, heir to the entailed estates of the Slingsbys. The Judge, in rendering this decision, declared:

"I have watched the little boy in court and have been much impressed with the extraordinary likeness of the boy to Mrs. Slingsby. Moreover it is difficult to speak of Mr. Slingsby in his presence—but he has a full, round face and a peculiarly shaped jaw, and the boy is a counterpart of his father in these respects."

In regard to the testimony obtained in San Francisco the Judges said:

"It is impossible not to be struck with the fact that we have very unscrupulous people to deal with."

The case was appealed by the respondents, and among their counsel was Sir Edward Carson, who had lately resigned from a Cabinet position. He introduced much evidence in the shape of the conflicting testimony from San Francisco and stories on the case printed in American newspapers, together with evidence tending to show that Mrs. Slingsby had sought to adopt a baby at the time she was supposed to have given birth to one and, at that time, neither letters sent home nor her acquaintances in San Francisco tended to show that she was a mother. He did not attempt to establish the fact that the child in question was the Anderson-Colvin child, but merely that it could not be the offspring of the Slingsbys.

He has now won the case, and the effect of the judgment rendered yesterday is that the child be declared illegitimate, thus losing his claim to the Yorkshire estate valued at half a million dollars. Although the Court of Appeals has thus set aside the finding of the Probate Division, a further appeal can be made, in the interests of the alleged heir, to the House of Lords.

J. Davignon, Ex-Belgian Minister.

NICE, France, March 13.—The death of J. Davignon, former Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is announced.

DIAMONDS
The Finer Grades Only
Solitaire Diamond Rings
Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
321 Fifth Avenue at 32d Street

THRONG AT MULRY FUNERAL

110 Priests Assist at Services for Banker in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The funeral of Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank and one of the most prominent Catholics in this city, who died suddenly last Friday, took place yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and was the largest in point of attendance of any held there for many years. The Cathedral was so crowded that the aisles were blocked and mounted policemen were necessary to keep a lane open for traffic in Fifth Avenue.

Large delegations attended from the various organizations of which Mr. Mulry was an officer or member, among which were the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Catholic Club, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, the Alumni and graduating class of Fordham University, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the State Board of Charities, the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, the University of Notre Dame of South Bend, Ind., and the Catholic University of Washington.

The Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., President of Fordham University, a brother of Mr. Mulry, was the celebrant of the solemn high mass. The Deacon was the Rev. Father Wallick Fitzpatrick, Sub Deacon, the Rev. Father William Kerby, and twelve Monsignors also took part in the ceremonies. Bishop P. J. Hayes, pronounced the eulogy, in which he dwelt upon Mr. Mulry's great activities in the way of charity, and Cardinal Farley gave the absolution. There were 110 ecclesiastics in the sanctuary, and a body of 400 Auburch, including forty Christian Brothers.

The honorary pallbearers were Michael J. Scanlan, Thomas W. Hynes, James J. Reid, Edmund J. Butler, James F. Boyle, John J. Fitzgerald, Frank P. Cunnion and Patrick McCue of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; William R. Stewart and Robert W. Hebberd of the State Board of Charities; Henry Heide of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin; John J. Pulleyn, John G. O'Keefe and Joseph P. Grace of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; George J. Gillespie, Michael J. Mulqueen, Victor J. Dowling and Bird S. Coler of the Catholic Club; Richard J. O'Gorman of the Catholic Protectory, and Charles A. Peabody of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Among those in the Cathedral were Marcus M. Marks, President of Manhattan Borough; Edward Swann, District Attorney; Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall; George Lavelle, Deputy District Attorney; John Whalen, former Corporation Counsel; Joseph O'Connor, Deputy Collector of the Port; Justices Cornelius F. Collins and Victor J. Dowling and a large number of city officials and officers of the charitable organizations and societies.

The mourners were Mrs. Mulry and her six children, of whom Joseph, Louis and Vincent Mulry are studying to enter the Jesuit Order. Mr. Mulry's daughter, Mrs. Margaret Monaghan, and his sons, James Mulry and Dr. L. V. Mulry, were also present.

The interment took place in Calvary Cemetery and sixteen priests accompanied the body to the grave.

CHIEF THUNDERCLOUD DIES.

Famous as Blackfoot Warrior, Army Scout, and Indian Model.

Chief Thundercloud, the famous warrior of the Blackfoot Indians, who was a scout with the United States Army during several Indian wars, during which he played a prominent part in the capture of Red Cloud, was found dead in bed at a rooming house in Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday. His wife, who lives at Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn., claimed his body and it was sent to her.

The chief lived in the foothills of the Shawangunk Mountains and was noted as an Indian model. He was a familiar figure at the art schools for many years and posed for Frederick Remington, Edwin H. Abbey, John S. Sargent, George Bruster, Carl Bitter, Howard Pyle, and F. D. Millet. Victor Grenner used his head for the last gold coins minted by the Government.

Thundercloud is found in many of the historical paintings in the Capitol at St. Paul, Minn., which are the work of Miller, Kenyon Cox, Douglas Volk, and Edwin H. Blashfield. He was born in Canada and was in his sixtieth year. His father was French. He was one of the Indian guides of the late King Edward, who hunted in the wild Northwest while on his visit here when Prince of Wales. In 1872 Thundercloud became a scout for the United States Army and served under General Stanley through several uprisings, leaving the service in 1876, after doing brilliant work.

Twenty years ago Thundercloud married a white woman and their daughter, Waniat, is now studying dramatic art here. His wife was a Southern woman, and Thundercloud met her here while posing in her studio.

'TEDDY BEAR' CREATOR DEAD

Seymour Eaton, Author, Was Noted for His Newspaper Promotion Work

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Seymour Eaton, author, journalist, and widely known as the creator of the "Teddy Bears," whose adventures were first celebrated in verse in THE NEW YORK TIMES, died today at his home in Lansdowne, near here, from heart disease following an attack of apoplexy, in his fifty-eighth year.

He was also the founder of the Booklovers and Tabard Inn Library of the United States, and was a former director of the Drexel Institute, of this city. Mr. Eaton was noted for brilliant promotion work for newspapers and magazines and last year was twice associated with THE NEW YORK TIMES. In addition, he had been employed by Vanity Fair.

Mr. Eaton was a member of the Poor Richard Club of this city, but during the last few years spent most of his time at his home, where he frequently entertained the leading authors and literary men of this country. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Jennie V. Adair of Winnipeg, to whom he was married in 1884, and by three sons, Frank, Jack, and Seymour Eaton, Jr.

LAWYER DEAD IN BATHTUB.

Charles B. Hawkes Found with His Neck Cut.

Charles B. Hawkes, a lawyer, 56 years old, was found dead yesterday in the bathroom of his home at 540 West 112th Street. There were several long gashes in his neck and a razor was found at his side. The police of the West 125th Street Station reported the case as apparently a suicide.

Mr. Hawkes was to have gone to a sanitarium today to be treated for nervousness and melancholia. He had ordered his trunk sent up from the basement and chatted a few minutes with Martin Klein, Superintendent of the apartment house, who supervised the removal of the trunk.

To his wife, Mrs. Julia Hawkes, the lawyer said he would take a bath and start on his trip. He went into the bathroom, and after a time, when she heard no sounds, Mrs. Hawkes rapped on the door. There was no response, and she summoned Klein, who broke down the door. Hawkes was found lying in the bathtub almost wholly submerged in the water. Patrolman Cox sent in a hurry call for an ambulance, and when Dr. Leddy responded from Knickerbocker Hospital Hawkes was dead.

The lawyer shared an office at 150 Nassau Street with Abraham C. Finelite. He was a native of Old Orchard, Me., where he owned some property. He was a member of the Yale Club.

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HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

MICHAEL CLARKE DEAD,

Editor and Author Who Was Active in the Cause of Ireland.

Michael Clarke, for many years an associate editor of The Irish World and active in the cause of Ireland, died on Sunday at his home, 261 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Geevagh, County Sligo, Ireland, and came to this country from Glasgow in 1883, after working for the Home Rule and Land League movements under the leadership of Butt and Parnell.

Mr. Clarke was mentioned in Michael Davitt's book, "The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland," as one of the Irishmen active in promoting the cause of Ireland in Great Britain.

Obituary Notes.

NATHANIEL W. HOWELL died at his home in Blooming Grove, N. Y., Sunday night, aged 85 years. He was born on a farm within a mile of the place on which he died. Entering Williams College he was in the class of 1853, graduating with James A. Garfield. After his graduation from Williams Mr. Howell became a lawyer in Chicago. Here he became a friend of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Howell practiced for more than fifty years a Justice of the Peace in Newburg.

STOCKTON BATES, Secretary of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania Masons and President of the Masonic Home, died on Sunday at his home in Mount Airy, near Philadelphia.

PETER J. HUGHES, formerly a Police Magistrate and interested in suburban trolley lines, died on Sunday at his home in Philadelphia, in his sixtieth year. He was born in Reading. Mr. Hughes was noted as a wit.

THOMAS HALL ABBETT, a student at Princeton University and grandson of Leon Abbett, former Governor of New Jersey, died on Sunday at the University Infirmary in his twentieth year. He was a son of Leon Abbett of 696 Park Avenue.

Judge JAMES C. BARNETT of Montgomery, Mo., for twelve years Circuit Judge of that district and for eighteen years Probate Judge of the county, died on Sunday at his home there in his fifty-ninth year.

HENRY SPARKS CATTELL, one of the Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Law Association, died on Sunday at his home there in his sixty-fifth year.

ERASMUS D. LEAVITT, a mechanical engineer and the designer of the plant of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company at Calumet, Mich., is dead in Cambridge, Mass., in his eighty-first year.

WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM GORHAM, 56 years old, in the insurance business and a member of Monmouth Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., died on Sunday following an operation. The funeral services will be held at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward L. Blackman, 1,856 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, this evening.

WILLIAM HENRY McCOMBS, a civil war veteran and for forty years in the employ of the New York Stock Exchange as Assistant Superintendent of the safe deposit vaults, died on last Saturday at his home, 120 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year. Mr. McCombs was born in that borough, and for many years was the Warden and a Vestryman of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church.

JAMES ANDERSON HARGAN, for the last twelve years chief draughtsman in the Bureau of Designing and Construction in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Sunday at his home, 1,516 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. Mr. Hargan was formerly Superintendent of the William Cramp & Sons shipyards in Philadelphia, and was a member of the American Society of Marine Draughtsmen, De Witt Clinton Council, R. A., and Junius Scott Lodge, F. and A. M. He left a widow, four sons, and three daughters.

Miss MARY CATHERINE ELKINS, a daughter of the late George B. and Susan Easton Elkins, and actively interested in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, died at her home, 1,375 Dean Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday from kidney disease. She was born in Nantucket, Mass.

Dr. HENRY BETZ, well known in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, where he had practiced for the last thirty years, died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 165 Dumpling Hollow, aged 58 years. He was educated at Bellevue Medical College, and was a member of the Kings County Medical Society and the German Medical Society of Brooklyn. He is survived by his widow.

EDWARD A. LITTLE, for thirty-two years in the employ of Frederick Loeser & Co., died on last Saturday at his home, 276 Dean Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. He was 66 years old.

Colonel WILLIAM BELL SHAFER, a veteran of the civil war and for a number of years in the United States Customs service as the Barge Office in Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 228 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Colonel Shafer was born in Branchville, N. J., seventy-five years ago, and was one of the charter members of the old Brooklyn Union League Club. He belonged to the Invincible Club and U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R. His widow, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HAY BETZ, formerly a missionary and active in the work of the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church, died at her home, 91 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

EDWARD McCARTHY, 68 years old, a retired dairyman, is dead at his home, 160 Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

TIMOTHY GOLDSMITH ALDRICH, vaudeville agent and well known in theatrical circles, died on Saturday at his home, 1,500 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 55 years. He was a Mason and a member of the Junior Order U. A. M. and the Daughters and Sons of Liberty.

Miss JOSEPHINE D. LACKEY, daughter of the late Bernard Lackey, a hotel man of Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 612 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

BERNARD J. LARNEY, aged 59 years, formerly in the glass business, died from Bright's disease on Sunday at his home, 790 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, while the funeral of his sister, Miss Eliza Larney, was being held from her home, 557 Lorimer Street. Mr. Larney was one of the organizers of the Seymour Democratic Club, and left a widow, a son, and three daughters.

JOSEPH NAYLOR CHAPMAN, a carpenter and builder for half a century, an attendant of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his home, 476 Twelfth Street, South Brooklyn, on Saturday.

ERNEST A. BUCHMULLER, proprietor of the Canoe Place Inn in Good Ground, L. I., died in the Southampton Hospital on last Saturday, aged 54 years. Mr. Buchmuller was prominent in Democratic politics in his county, and was a member of the German Masonic Lodge of New York.

Captain ANGELO J. ARATA of 1,132 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J., a veteran pilot of the Erie Ferry Company, died yesterday. He was one of the organizers of the American Association of Masters and Pilots.

Mrs. HELEN R. DROSTE, wife of Charles F. Droste, Jr., died on Sunday at her home in Montclair, N. J., in her twenty-ninth year.

JAMES STEVENS, a pioneer in the organization of mutual fire insurance companies in New York, died at his home at Greenville, Greene County, yesterday, aged 83 years.

JOHN J. McALLISTER, a prominent Democrat of Paterson, N. J., and a leading silk manufacturer, died yesterday at his home in that city.

KENNETH McKENZI, a painter and contractor, died on Sunday at his home in Bernardsville, N. J., in his forty-ninth year.

HALSTED C. BURNET, for many years with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and one of the Elders of the Calvary Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J., died in Atlantic City, N. J., on Saturday. He lived at 17 Winans Street, East Orange, N. J., and was in his seventy-ninth year.

JOHN McGUIRE, one of the last of the crew of the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac, died yesterday at the home of Mrs. Edward Gilmore, in Somerville, N. J., where he boarded, in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. SARAH N. HALLOCK, widow of Louis St. J. Hallock, died yesterday at her home, 124 Washington Street, Orange, N. J., in her seventy-fourth year.

CORNELIUS C. ANDROVETTE, a retired oyster planter and a member of the old family of that name who lived on Amboy Road, Pleasant Plains, S. I., died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Knobel, 34 Clinton Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., in his seventy-eighth year.

BRUNO SCHWENTER, a real estate agent of 1,265 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, died suddenly yesterday morning from heart disease at 98 Second Avenue, where he had gone to collect rent.

JOHN A. ADAMS, son of the Rev. Dr. John Coleman Adams of Hartford, Conn., and formerly of Brooklyn, died on Sunday in Pensacola, Fla.

CORNELIUS E. BAIRD, 67 years old, a retired lawyer, who was interested in mining properties and owned considerable real estate in and around Flushing, died of apoplexy at his home in College Point late Sunday night.

FAMOUS Binner CORSET
561 FIFTH AVENUE (at 46th St.)
INTERNATIONALLY FAVORED FOR THIRTY YEARS
Originated by MME. BINNER.
A Novel Skating Corset
ALSO ADVANCE SPRING MODELS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Doctrinal Lectures for
NON-CATHOLICS
Paulist Church, 60th St. & Columbus Ave.
TO-NIGHT:
The Church and Education
NON-CATHOLICS Cordially Invited

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BISQUERRA.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Bisquerra, 61 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the birth of a daughter, March 12, 1916.

Engaged

GILLET—McCREADY.—Emily Agnes McCready to Langdon Gillet.

Married.

MOORE—STEVENS.—On March 11, 1916, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Newtonville, Mass., Mary Sears, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burton Stevens, to Ledlie Dominick Moore.

Died

ABBETT.—Thomas Hall Abbett, son of Lillian Abbett, in his 20th year, at Princeton. Funeral from Marquand Chapel, Princeton University, on Tuesday, at 1:30.

ALBERTSON.—At Westbury, on seventh day, third month, 11th, Mary Willis, wife of John Augustus Albertson. Funeral service will be held at her home on third day, third month, 16th, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station at 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Westbury 1:05 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Philadelphia papers please copy.

ANDROVETTE.—Monday, at home of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Knobel, 34 Clinton Av., Port Richmond, Cornelius C. Androvette of Amboy Road, Pleasant Plains, S. I., in his 77th year. Services 8 P. M. Wednesday, March 15, at 34 Clinton Av.

BARNES.—On Sunday evening, March 12, 1916, Albert Barnes, son of the late James and Mary Ellen Barnes, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral private.

BAZIN.—March 13, Kate E., wife of Charles E. Bazin. Funeral services Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Wednesday night, 8 o'clock. Interment North Laurel Hill Cemetery, Thursday, noon. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BETZ.—On Sunday, March 12, 1916, Henry Betz, M. D., the beloved husband of Louise M. Ritter. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,305 Pompkins Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 14, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

BOSWORTH.—On Sunday, March 12, 1916, at her late residence, 132 West 70th St., New York City, Catherine, daughter of the late Stephen and Catherine Foster Bosworth, in the 88th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence on Tuesday, March 14, at 10 o'clock in the evening. Burial at Hillsdale, N. Y. Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

BROCK.—On Sunday, March 12, Thomas Brock, beloved husband of Elizabeth Brock, aged 71 years. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock at his late residence, 663 Quincy St., North Bergen, N. J. Funeral at 10 A. M. Wednesday. Interment at Linden Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn.

CHAPIN.—Entered into rest at Chappaqua, N. Y., March 12, Mary Gerald, widow of Hemar Chapin and daughter of the late Thomas J. and Hannah Titus Gerald, in the 82d year of her age. Services will be held at the chapel in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Thursday, March 16, at 11:30 A. M.

CLARKE.—Michael, Sunday. Funeral 281 Van Buren St., Brooklyn. Mass St. John's, Willoughby and Lewis, Brooklyn, Wednesday, 9 A. M.

COLLINS.—James B., brother of Valentine M., Frank C., and Mary E. Elkins, after a lingering illness at his late residence, 2,892 Bailey Av. Funeral on Wednesday, March 15, at 2 P. M.

DROSTE.—Helen Hamlin Reid, wife of Charles F. Droste, Jr., and daughter of Hugo and Helen Campbell Reid, passed away on March 12 at her home, 58 Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J. Service and interment private.

ELKINS.—On March 12, 1916, Mary C. (Kate) Elkins, daughter of the late George B. and Susan Easton Elkins. Funeral services from her late residence,

WENCK'S PLAN FOR A SECRET STATE AGENT TO HANDLE WILLARD-MORAN FIGHT FUNDS UPSET

NEW STAKEHOLDER PLAN IS DROPPED

Majority of Boxing Commission Not Inclined to Make a Change.

DEFENSE FOR WILLARD

Champion's Managers Take Up Cudgels Against Criticism of His Training Methods.

The efforts of Fred A. Wenck of the State Athletic Commission for the appointment of a secret stakeholder for the money involved in the Willard-Moran bout on March 25 have been blocked by the other two members of the commission, Frank Dwyer and John Franey. Chairman Wenck was to have announced a new stakeholder yesterday, but the other Commissioners did not come to this city and there was no meeting. In the meantime all the forfeits and checks are held by the original stakeholder, Bob Vernon, who will continue to serve in that capacity.

Chairman Wenck has been the minority member of the commission since its organization, and although he has advocated many new measures, several of them have been defeated by the vote of the other two members, who together control the majority vote. Wenck's plan for a secret stakeholder was said to have been suggested to protect one of the boxers from a possible attachment of his share of the money. Commissioners Dwyer and Franey did not favor this plan and Tex Rickard, the promoter of the bout, was also decidedly against a secret stakeholder. He believed that the public should know who holds the money.

The promoters of the bout, Tex Rickard and Sam McCracken, yesterday complied with the request of the commission last week for a certified copy of all the contracts between the principals, the promoters, and the Show Corporation. These papers were satisfactory to Chairman Wenck, who also announced yesterday that Governor Charles S. Whitman, while in this city on Sunday, took occasion to express his approval of the precaution taken in the details of the bout by the Boxing Commission.

Mike Donovan, who for years was boxing instructor at the New York Athletic Club and a veteran judge of good boxing material, saw Willard in his private workout at the Pioneer Sporting Club yesterday and was pleased with the champion's showing. Donovan thought Willard had much speed for such a big man and he had praise for the champion's marvelous physique.

The boxing which Donovan saw the champion do yesterday was the best he has shown against his sparring partners since he started to train here. He mixed it up more than ever and hit hard against Hemple, Monahan, and Boer Rodel. He boxed seven rounds yesterday instead of six, and will increase his work every day.

Yesterday's exhibition was closed to the general public. Less than half a hundred favored spectators were allowed to see Jess work. Tom Jones, his manager, was in charge of the ceremonies. Willard let himself out a few times, and his stiff left jabs sent Hemple and Monahan off their balance against the ropes.

Maxey Blumenthal, manager of Al Reich, who claims that Jones consented to give $500 for the former amateur heavyweight to box the champion, was on hand yesterday to see what Jones decided to do about it. Jones is still so mad at the fuss which has been stirred up over the champion's refusal to box Reich on Saturday that he absolutely refused to even talk with Blumenthal.

Reich's manager, however, does not intend to let the matter drop and he expects to take every measure possible to make Jones live up to the verbal contract which he is alleged to have made.

"Tex" O'Rourke, who had charge of Willard's training in Havana, saw the champion work yesterday and expressed the opinion that the champion was a little fat and not down to where he should be for the Moran bout.

After Moran's hard day on Sunday, his trainer, Willie Lewis, made him rest yesterday. In the morning he ran about five miles and then came back to the gymnasium at Dal Hawkins's and had a rubdown. He did not do any boxing and will rest again today. Moran will have another severe boxing session with his sparring partners tomorrow afternoon. Lewis announced yesterday that Moran would not box on next Sunday.

JONES AND CURLEY TALK.

Criticism of Willard's Training Camp Stirs the Managers.

Tom Jones and Jack Curley, the managers of Jess Willard, have issued a statement in defense of the big boxer, who has been subject to much criticism for the methods employed since he started to train in this city. The managers have no hesitation in assuring the public that on the night of the bout with Moran at Madison Square Garden, March 25, the champion will be in the best of condition.

Many of the oldtimers who have been criticising Willard's condition are in turn roundly taken to task for methods employed in their own days as boxers. Joe Choynski and Billy Muldoon are made the target for the two managers' remarks. Willard's managers also come to their own defense concerning the admission charged for seeing Willard train.

The statement in part of Jones and Curley follows:

"During the last week many so-called oldtimers have criticised Willard, his manager, Tom Jones, his trainers, and his training methods. In return we wish to say that the Tom Jones now in charge of the Willard camp is the same Tom Jones who, against overwhelming public opinion, conditioned Willard good enough to win the world's championship. Walter Monahan and Jack Hemple are the same trainers who worked with Willard at El Paso and Havana. Willard is training in the self-same way that he followed to win the world's title.

"Concerning criticisms over the small admission charge to training quarters, which was never done with a view of getting any money, but simply to have some form of regulation and not to overcrowd the place with the same people daily, we wish to remind the sport public that every boxer that ever trained in Los Angeles or San Francisco, which includes every well-known glove man, charged admission at both Doyle's and Venice. Jeffries charged admission at Santa Cruz and Johnson always charged admission to his training, but to come right home to New York, even Jim Flynn, in his training at Hawkins's, as well as Gruppo's, always received a percentage of the box office for his training. If ever there was a man who disliked training in public, that man is Willard. He would like nothing better than to train before a few personal friends and members of the press and to exclude the general public. As a matter of fact, the downtown training in public was only done to disprove the many yarns about his avoirdupois and ill-health.

"Next comes the criticism of indoor training. Surely no one would expect Willard, than whom there is no greater lover of open-air life, to condition himself in the open air in February and March snowstorms.

"Regarding Al Reich, Willard certainly has the right to know with whom and at what time he shall train. It is also a well-known fact that he is not training for the accommodation of giving various heavyweights try-outs, and above everything else members of a man's training staff should be eighteen-carat friends and a servant to the champion and surely not an unwelcome employe or spy. However, had Tom Jones been in good health Saturday and been present at the Pioneer Sporting Club Willard would have unquestionably added Mr. Reich to his training staff."

Reich's Manager Explains.

To the Sporting Editor:

So much that is misleading or worse has been said about the refusal of Jess Willard to go on with his contract to train with Al Reich that, in fairness to Reich and myself, I want the exact facts known.

Reich did not want to work with Willard, and I did not want him to. Tom Jones urged us to make the contract, and I finally consented that Reich should box with Willard for $500 for eight days. We were to forfeit everything if Al failed to respond any day. In addition, we gave up a fight set for March 17 in order to oblige Willard and Jones.

Then when Reich appeared at Willard's training quarters last Saturday, ready to box, the champion flunked, making the assertion that he knew nothing of any arrangement with Reich. As the newspapers had all announced the arrangement with Reich, which was made in the presence of four or five reputable witnesses, Willard's assertion was foolish.

I place most of the blame for the trouble upon Jones, who must hold himself responsible for his own acts, and I intend to see that he lives up to his contract. He owes Al Reich $500, and that amount he must pay. But, as neither Reich nor I would touch money coming from him, the $500 is to go to the United Charities of this city.

MAX BLUMENTHAL,
Manager for Al Reich.

BELL SAVES ROBIDEAU.

Benny Leonard Almost Had Him Out in Philadelphia Bout.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Benny Leonard came close to scoring a knockout in his bout with Sam Robideau tonight, the bell saving the Quaker City boxer in the sixth round. Just before the bout closed Leonard sent a wicked left uppercut to Robideau's jaw, and the Philadelphian swayed for a second and then toppled to the floor. At the count of eight he staggered to his feet, only to be met with a volley of blows that in his weakened condition threatened to bring about a knockout. He dropped to his knees, and just then the bell rang. Leonard had decidedly the better of the encounter from start to finish.

Billy Gibson, manager of Leonard, asserted that Robideau would have been counted out in the sixth had not the timekeeper rang the bell twenty seconds before the round should have ended.

ZULU KID EASY FOR ERTLE.

Bantamweight Champion Outclasses Brooklyn Boxer.

Johnny Ertle of St. Paul, who won the bantamweight championship some time ago on a foul from Kid Williams, added the name of Young Zulu Kid, a Brooklyn boxer, to his list of victims last night, when he outpointed him at the Clermont Athletic Club in Brooklyn.

The contest was interesting to a degree, but Ertle contented himself with beating his adversary to a left-hand jab to the face, after which he would go to close quarters, and lock the Zulu Kid's arms against an effective return. Through the early rounds the champion failed to box up to the form he is capable of, but in the closing rounds he had his opponent backing around the ring from stiff left and right hand blows to the face and stomach.

Ertle had an advantage of seven and one-half pounds in weight, scaling at 117½ against 110 for the Zulu Kid, but this advantage seemed a detriment rather than a help to Ertle.

Beecher Outpointed by Griffiths.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—Johnny Griffiths of Akron, Ohio, received the decision over Willie Beecher of New York, in a twelve-round bout here tonight. The decision was made by newspaper men at the ringside. Griffiths outpointed Beecher in the early stages of the fight, but was forced to exert himself to keep this advantage throughout the closing rounds. The weights were, Griffiths, 145; Beecher, 142.

A. A. U. DISPLEASED AT COLLEGE MEN

Their Failure to Enter Championships May Bring Rule Against Special Races.

The failure of the University of Pennsylvania to enter Ted Meredith in the national championships of the Amateur Athletic Union may lead to complications after the contesting of the titular meeting at the Armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers on Saturday night. Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary and Treasurer of the A. A. U., in discussing the subject yesterday, asserted that there might be something interesting said some time next week. He did not endeavor to conceal the fact that he is disappointed over the failure of Pennsylvania to nominate Meredith, who is to run on a relay team against Princeton on Saturday night at Louisville, Ky., although he did state that, because of the high-class entry, the national quarter-mile champion would not be missed.

"Some weeks before we announced the date for the championships," said Mr. Rubien yesterday, "we wrote to all the college authorities asking them, if possible, to enter teams or individuals in our senior championships. Yale and Harvard and other institutions responded liberally, but in the majority of instances we got word that the college schedules had already been made up, and no other meets could be included.

"I believe that was the substance of the answer we received from Cornell, yet I am now given to understand that Johnny Hoffmire is coming down from Ithaca to compete in a set of games here tomorrow, which were not announced until long after the date was chosen for our meet. I cannot understand why colleges will allow their men to engage in club meets and them refrain from permitting them to run in national championships. I believe the matter will be taken up by the A. A. U."

Mr. Rubien was asked what action could be taken against those athletes who had engaged in the numerous special races held in the vicinity of New York during the Winter, but who would not compete in the championships. "The solution I can see now," he replied, "is to refuse sanction for such races."

Platt Adams of the New York Athletic Club, who several years ago was the world's greatest all-around jumper, will endeavor to come back on Saturday night in the championships. He is entered in both the standing high and standing broad jumps, in each of which he will have for an opponent William H. Taylor of the Irish-American A. C., record holder and champion. Last Summemr Adams injured himself while playing baseball, and has not competed in a meet this Winter.

The St. Anselm Athletic Club has announced a six and a half mile road race to be held through the streets of the Bronx on April 2. Many of the leading men of the Bronx have been invited to act as officials.

Another walking sensation has been discovered in Canada in the person of Wallace Jackson, a clubmate of George Goulding in the Central Walkers' Club of Toronto. Jackson has walked a number of mile exhibitions well under 6:40, and his merit is held so highly that he will be sent by his club to the National A. A. U. indoor championships on Saturday, to walk against Goulding and Eddie Renz.

NEW TITLE FOR VOLLMER.

Takes 500-Yard Metropolitan Swim Championship at Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13.—Herbert Vollmer of New York A. C., and Columbia University, won the 500-yard metropolitan swimming championship in the Rutgers College pool tonight, but failed in his intention to break the American record. His time was 6:23 2-5. He was pushed right to the finish by his team mate, Joseph Wheatley, whose time was 6:24 1-5. Teddy Cann of Hamilton Institute, the only other starter, was a good third. Vollmer and Wheatley kept abreast of each other, the former winning in a sensational finish.

Chess Masters in a Draw.

Although he had a forced win, two moves before the end, when he overlooked an opportunity to win a clear piece, D. Janowski of Paris permitted Charles Jaffe to draw the ninth game of their chess match yesterday. The New Yorker's bishop was pinned by the French champion's rook, and Janowski proceeded to bring another piece to bear upon the pinned bishop. He made the attack, however, from the wrong side of the board, and this made all the difference between a win and a draw. The game lasted sixty-seven moves.

FRED WENCK TO RESIGN?

Report Says Bernard M. Sandler Will Be Boxing Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—According to reports current here tonight, Fred A. Wenck is to resign as Chairman of the State Boxing Commission. No confirmation could be had, and no reason was forthcoming as to why the change was to be made, but even though lacking in details, the rumor would not down.

Bernard M. Sandler of New York, who was here today in conference with Governor Whitman, is said to be the man who will replace Wenck as head of the State Athletic Commission, the report being that final decision was arrived at during the talk with the Governor.

Neither Wenck nor Sandler could be reached last night to either affirm or deny the Albany rumor.

HARVARD SWIMMERS LOSE.

Yale Again Meets Crimson in Water and Wins, 44 to 9.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—Harvard's swimming team, weakened by the loss of Captain "Bud" Fuller, was defeated by Yale tonight, 44 points to 9, in their first dual swimming meet in three seasons. Harvard failed to register a first place and scored seconds in only the fancy diving, in which Blanchard, the New England champion, scored second to Benjamin, and in the 50-yard event, in which Marchado failed to push Captain Schlaet of the Elis closely at the finish.

Landstreet of Yale registered a 68-foot plung in winning the floating event and Howe, in the 100 yards, and Ferguson, in the furlong swim, easily splashed home ahead. The summary:

600-Foot Relay—Won by Yale, (Captain Schlaet, Thomas, Howe, and Ferguson;) second, Harvard, (Captain Wentworth, Marchado, Davidson, and Rogers.)

Fancy Diving—Won by Benjamin, Yale; Blanchard, Harvard, second; Scobey, Yale, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Schlaet, Yale; Marchado, Harvard, second; Thomas, Yale, third. Time—0:26.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Ferguson, Yale; Hopkins, Yale, second; Wentworth, Harvard, third. Time—2:24 2-5.

Plunge.—Won by Landstreet, Yale; Kent, Yale, second; Dixon, Harvard, third. Distance—68½ feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Howe, Yale; Schlaet, Yale, second; Marchado, Harvard, third. Time—1:02.

OUTLAW CYCLISTS DESERT.

Cavanaugh, McNamara, and Spears Go Back to Parent Body.

Defections from its ranks threatens the existence of the Federation of American Cyclists. Following the six-day races at Chicago and Kansas City the "outlaw" organization riders have been in a siege of unrest and with the desertion of riders Cavanaugh, McNamara and Spears, and the possibility of Goullet returning to the National Cycling Association fold, the outlaws have lost their pillars.

McNamara and Spears deserted the new organization Saturday and yesterday Frank Cavanaugh applied to Richard F. Kilsey, Chairman of the racing board, for reinstatement into the National Cycling Association. It is said in Newark that Goullet, who is ill, has sent word that he wants to confer with John Chapman, a leader of the regular governing body, with the intention of coming back to the parent organization.

With McNamara, Spears and Cavanaugh aligned with the National Cycling Association, and Goullet ready to quit, it is said the outlaw forces consist of only second-class riders.

The outlaws, however, plan to strike back and threaten to take Frank Kramer away from the National Cycling Association.

NEW ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Long Island Organization Formed at Meeting Last Night.

The Long Island Athletic League was definitely formed at a meeting held last night at the Trinity Club, 157 Montague Street, Brooklyn, ten clubs being represented. Harry Newcome of the Long Island A. C., who was appointed Temporary Chairman, named the following committee to draw up a constitution: James Clarke, Emanuel House, J. Rogers, St. Augustine's Club, and George Matthews and Harry Newcome of the Long Island A. C. These men will meet next Monday at the A. A. U. office, 21 Warren Street.

The constitution drawn up by the committee will be presented to the league for ratification at the next meeting on March 27. The first run of the new league will be held Sunday afternoon, starting from Boeckmann's Pastime Club.

The organizations represented at last night's meeting were Brooklyn A. A., Presentation Club, Long Island A. C., Loughlin Lyceum, Knights of St. Antony, St. Augustine's Club, Trinity Club, Emanuel Club, Swedish A. C., and Boeckmann's Pastime Club.

SHOEMAKER POCKET BILLIARDS VICTOR

Champion Takes First Match from Maloney for the Amateur Title.

J. Howard Shoemaker of the Amateur Billiard Club won the opening game of the amateur pocket billiards championship tournament at the New York A. C. last night, defeating James J. Maloney of New York in a one-sided game by a score of 125 to 35. Shoemaker is the title holder.

The other entrants are Edward F. Raynolds and J. M. Munoz, both of the Amateur Billiard Club, Herbert B. Hawkins of Brooklyn, Ferdinand A. Unger of Montclair, and H. S. Osborne of Bridgeport, Conn.

The champion won last night's game as he pleased, and completely outplayed Maloney, except in one frame, when Maloney made his only run and that terminated at 13. Shoemaker played with confidence and ease, and showed effective position play and splendid judgment on combination shots.

It was Maloney's début in a national tournament, and he was noticeably nervous. He made glaring misses on easy shots, and was especially off his form when he had to use the bridge to make a shot. Three times he missed with the bridge, and explained it by stating that he had never used such a bridge.

Shoemaker started out so fast by running off thirty-three balls in the first three frames that his opponent missed easily through nervousness. The champion piled his points up rapidly and at the eighth frame, when he made his first bad miss and got a zero frame, the score was 109 to 16 in Shoemaker's favor. Maloney got only 11 balls in the first eight frames.

Both players resorted to safety play in the ninth frame, when neither would take a chance at breaking into the pyramid of balls. Shoemaker had three scratches at this stage of the match and Maloney made two trying for safety shots. Shoemaker made a kiss combination shot and one bank shot with unusual skill.

Hawkins and Munzo will play this afternoon and Osborne and Raynolds will be opponents this evening. The score by frames:

J. Howard Shoemaker—14 14 11 13 14 10 11 9 8 11—120. High runs—33, 17, 15.
James J. Maloney—0 0 3 1 0 4 0 3 5 14 6 1—35. High runs—13, 5, 4.
Referee—F. E. Harer.

TIGERS WANT PLAY-OFF.

Decision in Basket Ball Tie Now Rests with Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 13.—Princeton University basket ball authorities have authorized the Tiger five, which is tied with Pennsylvania for the intercollegiate title, to play off the tie, if the Pennsylvania committee sees fit, at its meeting tomorrow evening, to promote plans for a post-season game. Princeton is anxious to have the championship decided, but will not issue a challenge to the Quakers, feeling that the decision must come from the Philadelphia institution.

The undergraduates favor a series of post-season games, and there was keen disappointment when it was suggested that the championship might not be decided.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Jack Dillon vs. Gunboat Smith; Freddy Reese vs. Frankie Daly. Both ten rounds.

Palace A. C., Yonkers.—Battling Levinsky vs. Jack Connors. Ten rounds.

Fairmont A. C.—Amateur boxing contests, (preliminaries;) finals Thursday night.

HAUGHTON HEAD COACH.

Leary and Brickley to be Assistants in Harvard Football.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 13.—Provision of a staff of coaches for the Harvard University football team next Fall was discussed at a meeting of the Athletic Committee tonight, but no announcement of any decision in the matter was made. It is understood that Percy D. Haughton is to be the nominal head coach; Leo Leary, field coach, and Charles Brickley, first assistant. Word that the latter had resigned as head coach of the Johns Hopkins University eleventh came from Baltimore tonight.

The committee announced that the tennis team would make a Southern trip this Spring for the first time. Matches have been arranged at Richmond, Norfolk, and Charlottesville, Va., and Washington and Philadelphia.

MAY ROW AT ITHACA JUNE 24.

Place for Intercollegiate Regatta is Still Undecided.

As a result of the conference between R. Howard Eisenbrey, Chairman of the Rowing Committee of the University of Pennsylvania, and Morton G. Bogue of Columbia University, the New Yorkers' delegate to the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Regatta, held in this city recently, it has practically been decided that the Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta will be held at Ithaca on Cayuga Lake some time around June 24.

Mr. Eisenbrey, the Pennsylvania representotive on the Board of Stewards, will go to Ithaca this week to look over the course and talk over matters with Charles C. Treman, the Cornell University rowing Chairman.

There is still a chance that the regatta will be held at Poughkeepsie about June 29, but everything points to a change to Ithaca this year, and it is generally believed now that Cornell will have the big regatta on its home course.

YALE TO ROW ON HARBOR.

First Outdoor Crew Practice for Elis to be Held Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—Yale's first outdoor rowing will occur tomorrow, according to orders issued tonight by Coach Guy Nickalls. He notified two 'Varsity and two Freshmen eights to be ready for their first practice on the harbor and will give them several short spins at a low stroke. The channel has been cleared of ice by dynamite.

In the search for a stroke oar Edward Harriman, son of the late Edward H. Harriman, will be used for the present, and Captain Seth Low, second, sent back to No. 7. The boating of the first eight will be as follows:

Stroke, Harriman; No. 7, Low; No. 6, Meyer, No. 5, Sturtevant; No. 4, Sheldon; No. 3, Kositzky; No. 2, Gilfillan; bow, Hume; coxswain, Gleam.

Cooperstown Polo Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 13.—The polo schedule has been changed on account of the Fifth Cavalry withdrawing to go to the Mexican border. The remaining four teams are contesting for the Partridge Cups and today's game was the first round and was quite interesting. Cooperstown defeated Aiken 9 to 6. For the Aiken team Fred McLaughlin and R. E. Strawbridge played well, as did F. S. Von Stade and John O'Day for Cooperstown. The line-up:

AIKEN.	Hdc.	COOPERSTOWN.	Hdc.
1—C. A. Munn	1	1—John O'Day	2
2—F. McLaughlin	5	2—Q. A. Shaw	3
3—R. E. Strawbridge	6	3—F. S. Von Stade	4
Back—McCoy	2	Back—F. A. Clark	3
Total	13	Total	12

Goals.—Aiken: Earned, 7; lost by penalty, 1; net score, 6. Cooperstown: Earned, 8; allowed by handicap, 1; net score, 9.

Terse News of Sports

To Continue Premiums for Breeding.

At a meeting of the Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club yesterday it was decided to continue the special premiums for 1917. These prizes are open to any of the get of breeding bureau stallions which have competed in 1916 for any of the special prize offered by the bureau and were awarded first, second or third prizes. The amount of $400 is donated as a special futurity prize, $250 to the first, $100 to the second and $50 to the third, for the best yearlings as shown at the New York State Fair, at Syracuse in 1916.

Speed Skaters to Compete Tonight.

The speed skaters will have their inning on the ice at the St. Nicholas Rink tonight when five events will be decided. Seventy-five entries have been received and they include the pick of the skaters in the East. Ben O'Sicky of Cleveland, holder of several records, has entered for the half-mile and mile handicaps. Others to compete in these events are Billy Taylor, Stanley and Arthur Gershel, B. Bjork, the French champion; A. Distler and E. N. Baker. There will be a race for schoolboys under 15 years of age, a quarter mile event for women, and a half-mile contest for novices.

Toledo Gets Shaw and Evans.

Roger Bresnahan, Manager of the Toledo American Association ball club has signed Outfielder Al Shaw as a member of his team. Shaw played with the Kansas City Federal League team last year. Steve Evans, formerly of the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Federals, has also cast his lot with Bresnahan's team.

Vaughn to Go West to Coach.

Pete Vaughn, basket ball coach at Purdue University for the last four years, will leave tomorrow to become basket ball and assistant football coach of the University of California.

Stakes for Jamaica Racing.

Entry blanks for stakes to be run during the opening week of racing around New York were issued yesterday by the Metropolitan Jockey Club. The season will open May 18 at Jamaica and continue for six days. There will be three important handicaps and two stake races run. They include the Paumonok, Kings County and the Stuyvesant, and the Garden City and Suffolk stakes, both selling affairs, with $1,500 added. The second meeting of the Metropolitan Jockey Club will be held from June 15 to June 23 and seven of the old fixtures have been added to the program. Among these are the Excelsior handicap of $3,000, for three-year-olds and upward, and the Kings County, with $2,000 added. There are four races for two-year-olds. The Youthful, which has a value for $2,500, and the Rosedale, of $2,000, for fillies only, are the most important. The Suffolk Stake of $1,500 is also for two-year-olds over a five-furlong course. The Stuyvesant and Southampton handicaps are exclusively for the three-year-old division.

Atlantic City Golf in May.

The Country Club of Atlantic City has announced the dates for its annual Spring tournament, which will be held May 4, 5, and 6, with a qualifying round of eighteen holes and five sixteens to qualify. The first sixteen will compete for the Governor's Cup, the second for the President's Cup, the third for the Atlantic City Cup, the fourth for the Northfield Cup, and the fifth for the Absecon Cup. The match play rounds will all be at eighteen holes. For those who fail to reach the finals or the semi-finals there will be a handicap medal play tournament on Saturday, May 6. There will also be consolation matches for the beaten eights in all sixteens on Friday, May 5.

Boxers to Aid Pastime A. C.

Eighty-five boxers are entered in an amateur tournament, which starts tonight at the Fairmont A. C., and will be concluded on Thursday night. The receipts of the tournament will go to the Pastime Athletic Club to aid in defraying the cost of a new clubhouse. All of the good amateurs in the Metropolitan district are named among the contestants in the four divisions, 105, 120, 135 and 158 pounds.

International Ready for Schedule.

The schedule meeting of the International League will be held at the Hotel McAlpin on Monday, March 20. As the controversy between the International and the Federal Leagues over Baltimore has been adjusted, it is expected that the troubles of the league are over. President Barrow and his associates, with strengthened clubs and new managers, are now ready for a successful season after two years of baseball strife.

Easy Victory for Cutler Seven.

The hockey team of Cutler School defeated the Irving School seven yesterday morning at St. Nicholas Rink by a score of 15 to 0.

South Side H. S. Newark Champs.

South Side High School basket ball players won the basket ball championship of the Newark High Schools' Athletic Association yesterday by defeating the Central High School five by a score of 42 to 24. The game was the play-off of a tie for first place. The first half ended with the score 21 to 18 in favor of the South Side five.

Passaic Boy Basket Ball Captain.

John Theodore Leonhard of Passaic, N. J., has been elected Captain of the Tome School's basket ball team for the season. Leonhard has been a member of the team for three years, and his playing was marked by exceptional work under the basket. He has also been a member of the 'Varsity football squad during the same period, and is now a promising candidate for first baseman on the 'Varsity nine. In the basket ball season just ended Leonhard scored the second highest number of points made by an individual player.

Braid at Montclair C. C.

William Braid has been chosen as the new professional of the Upper Montclair Country Club and has reported for duty. Braid comes from the Maryland Country Club, where he spent seven years and won considerable reputation as a green keeper and golfer. He is much pleased with his new position, because he will have more opportunity to play golf than he had in Baltimore, there being more expert golfers in the Upper Montclair Country Club.

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Forget you ever *tried* to smoke, for Prince Albert is so different, so cool and cheerful and friendly, you'll get a new idea of smoke joy! The patented process fixes that—and *cuts out* bite and parch!

And this little preachment is also for men who *think* they're on the right track. All to be said is that the sooner you lay out a nickel or a dime for a supply of Prince Albert, the sooner you'll make a discovery that'll be worth a lot to your peace of mind and tongue

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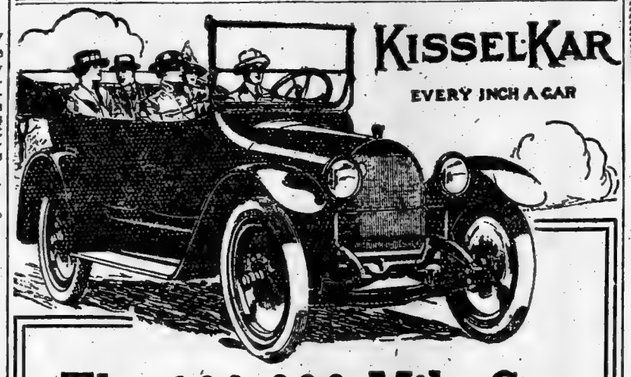
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WOMEN PLAY IN NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS

WOMEN BEGIN PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLE

Annual Indoor Tournament Starts at Seventh Regiment —Favorites Win.

Women tennis players began competition yesterday at the Seventh Regiment Armory in the annual national indoor championship tournament and completed two rounds in the singles event. The draw did not bring together any of the best players in either the first or second round, and for the most part the matches were won in straight sets by one-sided scores. There was no announcement of the draw until yesterday morning, just before the start of play, and when it was posted interest attached to the positions of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the champion, and Miss Marie Wagner, these two being considered the strongest in the tournament. Both are in the upper half of the draw, but are so placed that should each win in the early rounds they will not meet until the semi-finals.

Miss Bjurstedt won one of her matches yesterday by the default of Miss Alberta Weber. This promised to be the best match of the first round, and there was disappointment that it went to the Norwegian by default. In the second round Miss Bjurstedt met Mrs. W. H. N. Voss, who advanced by her victory over Mrs. Edwin Shattuck. It proved to be no test for the champion, who won in straight sets, and almost in straight games, the score being 6—0, 6—1. The speed of the Norwegian player was too much for Mrs. Voss, who could not play successfully against the systematic placing which was combined with the speedy drives.

In the second round Miss Marie Wagner played fine tennis when she defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman at 6—2, 6—4. Miss Wagner, who was the champion two years ago and the runner-up to Miss Bjurstedt last year, has been practicing conscientiously for the tournament this year, and there are many who expect to see her retrieve the laurels lost to Miss Bjurstedt. In the match between the two a year ago Miss Wagner for some reason did not play her best game.

In the doubles event, which will start today, Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner will play together, and it is taken as a foregone conclusion that they will have little difficulty in gaining the title. Their playing together in the indoor tournament is said to be the preliminary to an endeavor on the part of these players to win the national outdoor championship, and they will undoubtedly be paired in a number of the tournaments leading up to that event.

The play today will start at 10 o'clock and continue until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The summary:

Women's Championships, Indoor Singles.—First Round—Miss Ina A. Kissel defeated Mrs. Robert Miller, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. F. S. Richardson won from Mrs. John Bailey by default; Mrs. W. H. N. Voss defeated Mrs. Edwin Shattuck, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt won from Miss Alberta Weber by default; Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Mrs. L. Mannheimer, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Adele Smith defeated Miss B. Beecher, 6—2, 6—1; Miss E. Sohst defeated Miss C. Dellafield, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Abbie Morrison defeated Miss J. Larson, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Helen Alexander defeated Mrs. T. R. Pell, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. L. G. Mossis defeated Miss Teresa Blum, 6—3, 6—0. Second Round—Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Mrs. G. W. Carpenter, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Adele Bull defeated Mrs. F. B. Crane, 6—4, 8—6; Miss Caroma Winn defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 6—2, 6—4; Mrs. E. S. Knapp defeated Miss Hazel Treat, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Percy Wilbourn won from Miss Cornelia Cousins by default; Miss Ina A. Kissel defeated Mrs. John Bailey, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. W. H. N. Voss, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Adele Smith, 6—4, 8—6; Miss Abbie Morrison defeated Miss E. Sohst, 6—3, 8—7; Miss Helen Alexander defeated Mrs. L. C. Morris, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. B. Huff defeated Mrs. M. McBurney, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Hazel Gardner defeated Miss Ruth Schwab, 8—6, 7—5, 8—6; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Mrs. Edgar M. Avery, 6—3, 6—0; Mrs. Arthur Dean defeated Mrs. C. C. Parsons, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Mrs. F. W. Jenkins, 6—0, 6—0.

GIRLS OUTSKATE BOYS.

Miss Judels and Miss Seligman First and Second at Rink.

The ice carnival week at St. Nicholas Rink was started last night with fancy figure skating contest for amateurs. Little Miss May Judels, winner of the junior class in the recent contests at the Hippodrome, was a double winner at the rink. In the junior class Miss Judels was opposed by Miss Susan Seligman, Miss R. A. Nussbaum, Arthur Healy, and Robert Irving. There were two silver cups to be distributed in this class, one for the winner of the boys' class and one for the girls, but in the opinion of the judges the work of the girls was so much better than that of the boys that both cups were awarded to the girls. Miss Susan Seligman was awarded second place.

G. M. Lynes was the winner in the senior class, with Mrs. A. P. Riker, the only woman entered, capturing the silver cup for second place. Lynes won by his free skating performance, as Mrs. Riker was more graceful and made better tracings in the school figures. Max Horn, who learned his fancy figures in the Orient, was placed third.

The waltzing contest, won by a dark horse team of J. Hall and Miss Natalie Mathews, proved the greatest attraction of the evening and drew round after round of applause. P. Cooper Bryce waltzed with Mrs. Arthur Vogetlin and Mrs. Riker joined with Max Horn, but Miss Judels and her partner, G. M. Lynes, once more caught the eyes of the judges and they were awarded second prize.

Worcester Club Franchise Sold.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 13.—Paul McHael, owner of the Worcester Baseball Club of the Eastern League, today agreed to sell the franchise to Patrick H. Horan, Edward F. Smith, and John J. McMahon, all of Worcester, and Billy Hamilton of Clinton. The latter will be manager of the team.

Hiram T. Brewer, New York, and former Federal Baseball Secretary, who has had an option on the team for three weeks, today took down his money and announced he did not care to buy the team.

Cordier Wins Squash Match.

Five matches were played in the third round of the Yale Club squash tournament yesterday. A. J. Cordier, the champion, won his way through this round by defeating J. H. Walker. The summary:

D. McKay defeated A. Corey, 15—12, 9—15, 15—12; A. J. Cordier defeated J. H. Walker, 15—0, 15—1; S. H. Johnson defeated L. Bradford, 15—7, 15—9; P. Johnson defeated H. W. Carhart, 15—10, 15—3; F. M. Blodgett defeated T. M. Mobank, 15—7, 15—3.

Golf for Vanderbilt Trophies.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 13.—In the annual match golf play for the William K. Vanderbilt trophies, at the Palmetto Golf Club today, Mrs. George T. Smith and Joseph E. Davis won. There was a field of over 100 players.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—No skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

WIND RETARDS GIANTS.

Poor Practice Game at Marlin—Await Kauff and Robertson.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 13.—Although John B. Foster, secretary of the Giants, was reported to be in this vicinity today accompanied by Kauff and Dave Robertson, he had not entered the city up to a late hour tonight, and the Giants were obliged to pass another lonesome day.

A premature announcement of Kauff's arrival was sent out yesterday as the result of a report that he and Foster were awaiting a train connection at a junction about thirty miles from here. However, the late trains this afternoon failed to solve the mystery of the whereabouts of Foster and his quarry.

The Giants resumed training today without Kauff, but the day was not prolific of great results because a wind storm made good baseball impossible. The temperature was around 85 degrees this afternoon, but a gale from the west blew up clouds of dust from the prairies, which have not had rain for a month. Sometimes the Giants could see what they were doing, but the outfielders seldom caught up with windblown fly balls. In a nine-inning practice game thirty-eight hits were made, and about thirty of them were due to the wind.

Tris Speaker, famous outfielder of the Boston Red Sox, was a caller at Emerson Park this afternoon. Speaker, who has not signed his Boston contract, but expects to next week, drove in his automobile fifty miles over rough roads from his home in Hubbard City, and remained during the game.

Honus Lobert, playing his first practice game this Spring, captained the winning team today and Doyle led the losers. The score was 16 to 7.

Pol Perritt and Tesreau showed more than any of the other pitchers. Perritt went four innings for the Loberts after Stroud was knocked out. Despite the wind, which at times nearly blew him off the mound, Perritt allowed only six hits and two runs. Tesreau permitted no runs in three innings.

Jim Thorpe had a good afternoon. He cut loose with two singles, a double, and a home run. In the seventh inning Thorpe stole home.

Arthur Fletcher was forced to lay off today with a slight ankle sprain which he contracted in Dallas. Kramer, who was taken ill in Waco Sunday, was able to pitch a couple of innings today. The batting order:

Doyles—Hunter, 2b.; Brainerd, ss.; Doyle, 2b.; Burns, lf.; Cole, lf.; Farrell, cf.; Kelly, rf.; Rariden, c.; Kenny, c.; Wacker, Benton, Anderson, and Kramer, pitchers.

Loberts—Lobert, 3b.; Chapman, lf.; Elsh, cf.; Jacobson, cf.; Thorpe, rf.; Martin, ss.; Babbington, 2b.; Rodriguez, 1b.; Sandberg, c.; Stroud, Perritt, Tesreau, and Palmero, pitchers.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	R.	H.	E.
Loberts	1 0 0 1 7 2 5 0 0—16	21	2
Doyles	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 4—7	17	6

Two-base hits—Doyle, Cole, Kelly, (2.) Lobert, Elsh, Thorpe, Martin. Three-base hits—Elsh, Doyle. Home runs—Hunter, Jacobson, Thorpe, Sandberg, Perritt. Umpires—Charley Doolin.

PLAY FOUR-BALL TIE.

Whittemore and Phelps Break Even with Carter and Skehns.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 13.—P. W. Whittemore of Brookline and Mason Phelps of the Chicago Golf Club, who twice won the Western amateur championship, broke even in a four-ball match over the No. 2 course today with "Phil" Carter of Nassau, junior metropolitan champion, and Charles Skehns of Woods Hole. Whittemore and Phelps were 2 down at the turn, and 3 down when they had four to play. By making the last four holes in par they were able to win three of them and halve the match.

The Tin Whistles today played the first eighteen holes of the fifty-four holes, medal play, which will decide their championship. Sixty-nine players started, which establishes a new record. The leaders at end of the first day's play were: C. B. Hudson, P. W. Whittemore, W. H. Faust, and Robert Hunter, who tied at 80. The balance of the field followed closely behind. The best net scores were made by J. D. Foot of Apawamis, 81, 14—67, and H. H. Rackham of the Detroit Golf, 90, 23—67. The summary:

Robert Hunter, Weeburn, 41, 39—80; P. W. Whittemore, Brookline, 42, 38—80; W. H. Faust, Buffalo, C. C., 41, 39—80; C. B. Hudson, North Fork, 39, 41—80; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 41, 40—81; W. H. Thayer, Crow Point, 41, 40—81; J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 40, 41—81; W. E. Truesdale, Fox Hills, 40, 41—81; C. M. Ransom, Buffalo C. C., 43, 37—82; T. B. Boyd, St. Louis C. C., 43, 41—84; C. S. McDonald, Lambton, 45, 40—85; P. S. McLaughlin, Scarsdale, 46, 39—85; I. S. Robeson, Oak Hill, 44, 41—85; J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, 43, 42—85; Donald Farson, Youngston, 46, 40—86; C. L. Becker, Woodland, 43, 44—87; J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 49, 41—87; C. B. Fownes, Oakmont, 47, 40—87.

SEVERINS DOUBLE WINNER.

First in 20-Yard Dash and 176-Yard Run at West Side Games.

F. W. Severins won two of the races in the athletic meet held at the West Side Y. M. C. A. last night. He won first place in the 20-yard dash, and, running from scratch, led the field in the 176-yard run. E. H. Church took the honors in the 1,000-yard run, winning the position from the back mark. Following the games A. H. Dolder was elected Captain of the track team and F. W. Severins was the choice for Lieutenant. The summary:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by F. W. Severins; E. H. Church, second; F. Hendrich, third. Time—0:05.

176-Yard Run. Handicap.—Won by F. W. Severins, (scratch;) H. J. Schellenberg, (8 yards,) second; F. Hendrich, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:20 1-5.

440-Yard Run. Handicap.—Won by A. H. Dolder, (scratch;) W. A. Weber, (7 yards.) second; F. W. Severins, (scratch,) third. Time—0:55 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run. Handicap.—Won by E. H. Church, (scratch;) H. Stalder, (7 yards,) second; J. E. Dier, (65 yards,) third. Time 2:24.

Winning Relay Team.—Smith, Rohrbach, Greenwald, Duff, and Dolder.

LONGER GRAND NATIONAL.

Steeplechase at Belmont Park to be Run Over Three-Mile Course.

It has been decided by the officials of the Westchester Racing Association to increase the distance of the Grand National Steeplechase from two and one-half miles to three miles, at the request of the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association.

This season the nominator of the winning horse will receive a silver cup, valued at $100, donated by the Steeplechase Association, and is apart from the regular purse which goes as usual to the winning owner. The new prize has been added with the idea of encouraging the breeding of jumpers which can go a longer route.

While the nominations for this race, which will be held at the Spring meeting at Belmont Park, will not close for a few days, a large number of owners have already sent in their entries. Among them are Edward B. McLean of Washington, who has registered the names of Bonnie Laddie and Exton; Archibald Barklie, who has nominated four, including Blandenburg, the winner of last year. Mike Daly has included King Cash, Superhuman, Razzano and Lincore.

The Greentree Stable, owned by Mrs. Payne Whitney, has sent in the names of Cherry Malotte, Imp. Ben Wybis and Imp. Nennphar, who is by Santry, out of Sanphire, the dam of the young stallion Wrack, which was recently imported to this country, and is now standing in Kentucky. James Park, will enter his veteran jumper, Duke of Duluth.

BAKER TAKES ROLE OF PINCH HITTER

Home Run King Gets Into His First Game for Yankees and Flies Out.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 13.—Feeling the need of a pinch hitter for his second team this afternoon, Manager Donovan of the Yankees, called on his injured third baseman, Frank Baker, to fill that rôle, and the home run king thereby got into his first game for the New York Club. He batted for the Team B pitcher in the seventh inning, took a swing at the first ball sent up by Allen Russell, who was pitching for Team A at the time, and sent long fly soaring to Lee Magee in left field. Magee caught the fly, but did not return it with accuracy, and the two runners who were on the bases advanced.

Team B made six runs in this inning and beat the regulars 6 to 3. It was a poorly played game, in which the best work was done by the pitchers. The batting wasn't much and the fielding was worse. It was fine baseball weather but not fine baseball. The regulars could do little with the pitching of Cullop and Shocker in the first six innings, and the second team did about the same against the twirling of Shawkey and Blodgett.

Every run in the ragged contest was founded on an error, and with perfect fielding there wouldn't have been any scoring off Russell in the seventh inning. Russell, however, became unsteady in connection with his poor support. A triple and a single by Aragon in this inning, two bases on balls, a compound error by Gedeon, who dropped a ball and then threw it wild, and a two-bagger by Layden rounded up six runs for the second team.

Team A made two runs off Love in the eighth, but neither would have materialized if Miller had not dropped a liner from the bat of Gedeon, a wickedly hit ball.

Following his custom with Team B, Donovan had in his young outfield, Brown, Miller, and Layden. Every other day he plays High, Hendryx, and Cook in the outfield. In all he has three sets, and he works a shift on Team B in order to give every player practice in games. Mullen was again at first base for Team B. Donovan is using him there in preference to young McGovern so that he may get batting practice.

Layden with two hits, Miller with one, Aragon with two, and Cullop with one, did the batting for Team B, and Hendryx, Gilhooly, Peckinpaugh, and Walters did the hitting for Team A. The score by innings:

	H.	H.	E.
Team B	0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0—6	6	3
Team A	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—3	5	4

Batteries—Cullop, Shocker, Love, Schwert and Alexander; Shawkey, Blodgett, Russell, Walker, and Nunamaker.

Bill Percy, the tall and youthful Californian, showed an attractive line of twirling in the morning practice. He uncovered a knuckle ball, which caught the eye of the sharps, and made the sphere describe freakish and sharp shoots as it bent from a straight line and sailed away from the plate at a pronounced angle. It was all the backstops could do to shift their hands for the ball which did not revolve as it sailed off eccentric flight.

Captain Huston has received a request from the National Security League to give the views of the New York players and officials on preparedness for national defense. The answer sent is that the club wants preparedness, and a lot of it.

DODGER COLTS WIN.

Defeat Regulars 10 to 8—Nearly Every Player Gets a Tryout.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 13.—The Brooklyn team's colts woke up this afternoon and defeated the regulars by a score of 10 to 8 in a game in which changes were made frequently. Manager Robinson wished to give every player an opportunity to show his ability.

Notwithstanding the changes it was a much better contest than the score shows. Young Hickman, who played centre for the Colts, showed more speed than ever on the bases. His fielding also was good. No fly seemed too difficult for him to grasp, and most of his chances were anything but easy. Weather conditions were perfect at both sessions today, and indications are that it will last for the remainder of the week. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Colts	0 0 3 0 0 5 0 0 2—10	14	1
Regulars	0 2 1 0 4 0 1 0 0—8	11	3

Three-base hit—Cutshaw. Two-base hits—Wheat, O'Mara, Smith, Colwell, O. Miller. Stolen bases—Hickman, O'Mara, Getz, McCarty, Cutshaw. Hits—Off Priest, 4 in three innings; off Pfeiffer, 4 in three innings; off Stevenson, 6 in three innings; off Rucker, 4 in three innings; off Dell, 4 in three innings; off Coombs, 3 in three innings. Bases on balls—Off Priest, 1; off Stevenson, 2; off Coombs, 1; off Dell, 2; Struck Out—By Priest, 1; by Stevenson, 1; by Coombs, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Klem.

BALL PLAYER BRINGS SUIT.

William Cristall Fined and Suspended Without Cause, He Claims.

William Cristall, manager of the Hamilton Baseball Club of the Canadian League, yesterday filed a complaint in the New York County Supreme Court against the Board of Arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues. In the papers, which were drawn up by David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, Cristall alleges that he was notified last November of the imposing of a fine and suspension without explanation of the charges made against him or being given an opportunity to defend himself. The suspended manager alleges that he has endeavored to ascertain the charges upon which his suspension and fine were based without success. He demands, through his attorney, that the fine and suspension be lifted and damages be awarded him for the financial loss incurred as a result of his suspension.

Of Interest to Motorists.

Another conference between representatives of the Perlman demountable rims and of the rimmakers took place yesterday, but no agreement as to the amount of royalty to be paid for the right to manufacture the rims was reached. Alexander Schwalbach, press representative of Mr. Perlman, said that if it turned out that an agreement was not possible, Mr. Perlman would proceed to manufacture the rims himself. There is yet a wide gap between the rimmakers and the owner of the patent. When the negotiations were opened after the decision of the patent suit in Mr. Perlman's favor he asked a royalty of $1 per set on all rims that had been manufactured up to this time and $1.50 per set for all rims turned out in the future. The manufacturers proposed to pay 5 cents a set on rims already made and marketed and 50 cents a set on rims manufactured in the future.

The Brooklyn Automobile Show is drawing record-breaking crowds. The exhibitors are much pleased with the amount of business done so far; the number of inquiries indicates that the price of gasoline will not deter Brooklynites from buying cars. The show will close tomorrow night.

CUP RACE NEXT YEAR.

Lipton Says He Hopes to Compete Then for Yachting Trophy.

LONDON, March 14.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in a letter to the Essex Yacht Club, says he hopes to compete next year for the America's Cup.

Sir Thomas Lipton in 1913 built the yacht Shamrock IV., which was to have raced off Sandy Hook the following year with the America's Cup defense yacht Resolute. The Shamrock IV. arrived in New York shortly after the outbreak of the war, but the races were postponed and the challenger was housed in a Brooklyn shipyard, where she now is.

N. Y. A. C. WINS FOILS TITLE.

Three-Cornered Event Undecided Until the Last Bout.

New York Athletic Club foilsmen last night won the senior championship of the Amateur Fencers' League of America in one of the most stubbornly contested tournaments ever held in the rooms of the Fencers' Club. The Mercury Foot team triumphed over a trio of Lieutenants from the United States Military Academy and the team entered by the Fencers' Club.

The tournament was not decided until the final bout, in which Lieutenant W. H. Wilbur, who fenced in splendid style, was defeated by P. W. Allison, giving the match to the New York A. C. by 5 bouts to 4. Previously the New York A. C. squad had disposed of the Fencers' Club by 6 bouts to 2.

The fine work of Leon Nunez, champion of Rome, who has showed well in all of the Winter meetings, was largely responsible for the triumph of the Mercury Foot organization. Out of five bouts, he was returned winner in four, his only defeat being sustained at the hands of Lieutenant Wilbur by a score of 5 to 1.

Lieutenant Oliver A. Dickson, who was the first West Point man to ever gain a national foils championship when he triumphed at the Hotel Astor last year, met with two reverses in six bouts, but he made a hard fight in every exhibition in which he participated. One of his defeats was administered by Paul Meylan, of the Fencers' Club, a former national title holder, and the other by Nunez.

There was continuous wrangling over the decisions made by the judges. Several changes were made in officials during the competition, but that had little or no effect on the fencers. At one stage of the tournament a New York A. C. adherent among the spectators jumped out of his seat and loudly criticised a decision which was made against one of the Mercury Footers. He did not stop his complaining until he was threatened by the referee, with suspension from the Amateur Fencers' League.

The contestants:

West Point Officers—Lieutenants O. A. Dickinson, Gregory Hoisington, and W. H. Wilbur. New York Athletic Club—P. W. Allison, Leo Nunez, and Sherman Hall. Fencers Club—Arthur Lyon, Paul Meylan, and R. Van Nordroff.

The summary:

West Point vs. Fencers Club.—Dickinson defeated Lyon, 5 to 3, and Van Nordroff, 5 to 2; Lyon defeated Hoisington, 5 to 2; Meylan defeated Dickinson, 5 to 4; Hoisington, 5 to 2, and Wilbur, 5 to 3; Van Nordroff defeated Hoisington, 5 to 3; Wilbur defeated Lyon, 3 to 3, and Van Nordroff, 5 to 3. Score—Fencers Club, 5; West Point, 4.

West Point vs. New York A. C.—Dickinson defeated Allison, 5 to 2, and Hall, 5 to 4; Nunez defeated Dickinson, 5 to 2, and Hoisington, 5 to 1; Hall defeated Hoisington, 5 to 3; Wilbur defeated Nunez, 5 to 3, and Hall, 5 to 3; Allison defeated Wilbur, 5 to 3, and Hoisington, 5 to 0. Score—New York A. C., 5; West Point, 4.

New York A. C. vs. Fencers Club.—Allison defeated Lyon, 5 to 4, and Meylan, 5 to 4; Meylan defeated Hall, 5 to 4; Hall defeated Van Nordroff, 5 to 3, and Lyon, 5 to 2; Nunez defeated Lyon, 5 to 3, and Meylan, 5 to 3; Van Nordroff defeated Allison, 5 to 4. Score—New York A. C., 6; Fencers Club, 2.

Total—New York, 11; West Point, 8; Fencers Club, 7.

BOSTON TERRIERS IN RING.

H. B. Leake's Chummie Dick Best in Show at Hotel Gregorian.

Between thirty and forty dogs were shown last night at the fortnightly match of the Boston Terrier Club of New York at the Hotel Gregorian. The contest was to have been an intercity affair between Philadelphia and New York, but the only representative of the Quaker City was the judge, W. L. Young. Connecticut took the place of Pennsylvania, and E. D. Boehm of Bridgeport, with Boehm's Pompy, captured a number of blues.

The best dog in the show award went to H. B. Leake's Chummie Dick, with Boehm's Pompy in reserve. The best in the opposite sex went to R. B. Craig's Caledonia Pansy, with Mrs. F. Dix Taylor's Alice Taylor in reserve. The special for the best of either breed was awarded to Caledonia Pansy. The awards:

Limit, Dogs, under 17 pounds.—Won by H. P. Leake's Chimmie Dick; E. D. Boehm's Pompy, second.

Open, Dogs, under 17 pounds.—Won by H. P. Leake's Chimmie Dick; E. D. Boehm's Pompy, second.

Limit, Dogs, over 17 pounds.—Won by Mrs. M. C. McGlone's Moshuin Ring.

Winners, Dogs.—H. P. Leake's Chimmie Dick; reserve, E. D. Boehm's Pompy.

Puppy, Bitches, under 6 months.—Won by Mrs. Chase's Peggy 2d; Mrs. Whitesse's Dandy Maid, second.

Puppy, Bitches, over 6 months—Won by F. Dix-Taylor's Alice Taylor; E. Ramsey's Society Doll, second.

Novice, Bitches, under 17 pounds.—Won by P. J. Sullivan's Lady Grand; E. D. Boehm's Widy Girl, second.

Limit, Bitches, Under 17 Pounds.—Won by R. B. Craig's Caladonia Pansy; G. Heinlein's Bell, second.

Open, Bitches, Under 17 Pounds.—Won by R. B. Craig's Caladonia Pansy; G. Heinlein's Bell, second.

Novice, Bitches, Over 17 Pounds.—Won by J. Lee's Little Derby Model; H. Minor's Minor's Toots, second.

Limit, Over 17 Pounds.—Won by J. Lee's Little Derby Model; H. Minor's Minor's Toots, second.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by R. B. Craig's Caladonia Pansy; reserve, Mrs. F. Dix-Taylor's Alice Taylor.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 18, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. March 14, SS Chicago, and at 11 A. M. March 18, SS Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 5, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 15, SS Vasileis Constantinos.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 25, SS Menmon.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Heilig Olav.

Sweden—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 15, SS Stockholm, and at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Heilig Olav.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Heilig Olav.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 13, SS Americs, and at 7:30 A. M. March 21, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Monteagle.....Mar. 16

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Mar. 16

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Mar. 17

Hongkong and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tjisondari.....Mar. 18

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru..Mar. 19

Hilo, Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern.....Mar. 19

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Mar. 23

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...Mar. 31

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Makura.....April 8

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:10|Sun sets..6:09|Moon sets..3:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:26	4:00	10:18	10:09
Governors Island	4:22	4:54	10:54	11:06
Hell Gate	6:26	7:09	12:54	12:43

Arrived—Monday, March 13.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, March 5.
SS Ioannina, Gibraltar, Feb. 22.
SS Anglo-Patagonian, Cardiff, Feb. 20.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, March 10.
SS City of Sparta, Baltimore, March 11.
SS City of Vienna, Boston, March 10.
SS Coamo, San Juan, March 8.
SS El Norte, Galveston, March 6.
SS City of Mexico, Gibara.
SS Marie N. Rousseo, Naples, Feb. 11.
SS Pythia, Plymouth, Feb. 26.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, March 8.
SS Memnon, Dakar, Feb. 15.
SS Exford, Havre, Feb. 14.
SS Bjerko, Huelva, Feb. 16.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville, March 9.
SS Kasenga, London, Feb. 24.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, March 11.
SS Martin Saenz, St. Thomas, Feb. 21.
SS Goyaz, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 12.
SS Mexico, Havana, March 9.
SS Munwood, Caibarien, Feb. 28.
SS Siberia, London, March 2.
SS Servian, Dartmouth, Feb. 26.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, March 10.
SS Kirkoswald, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.
SS Prins F. Hendrik, Curacao, March 1.
SS Hannington Court, Bordeaux, Feb. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	Mar. 5
*Metapan	Cristobal	Mar. 6
*Havana	Havana	Mar. 11
*Cameronia	Liverpool	Mar. 4
Manhattan	London	Feb. 11
Cayo Citano	London	Feb. 30
Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Atlantan	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Belgier	Azores	Feb. 23
Pheoda	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Hudson	Bordeaux	Feb. 23
Strathtay	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
Narragansett	London	Feb. 25
Yamato Maru	Gibraltar	Feb. 30
Atahualpa	Manaos	Feb. 23
Ocean	Rotterdam	Feb. 21
Palacine	Fowey	Feb. 27
Guahyba	Fernambuco	Feb. 28
Samaritan	Rotterdam	Feb. 26
Alston	Havre	Feb. 26
Escalona	Liverpool	Feb. 29
Isle de la Reunion	Gibraltar	Feb. 24
Regina d'Italia	Gibraltar	Mar. 2
Tenryu Maru	Cardiff	Feb. 29
Wegadesk	Port Talbot	Feb. 26
Neches	Galveston	Mar. 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	Mar. 7
Noordam	Falmouth	Mar. 6
Caserta	Naples	Mar. 3
Philadelphian	London	Feb. 29
Roanoke	Leith	Feb. 29
Panaman	Cristobal	Mar. 9
El Sol	Galveston	Mar. 9

DUE THURSDAY.

Navajo	London	Mar. 1
Castlemoor	Algiers	Feb. 28
Caracas	San Juan	Mar. 11
Almirante	Kingston	Mar. 11
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 13
Comus	New Orleans	Mar. 11

DUE FRIDAY.

King Edward	Havre	Mar. 2
Lutetian	Dartmouth	Mar. 2
Quebra	Liverpool	Mar. 2
J. Jover Sarra	Barcelona	Mar. 1
Concho	Galveston	Mar. 11

DUE SATURDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Manchuria	London	Mar. 7
Bacchus	Lisbon	Mar. 8
Charlois	Amsterdam	Mar. 2
Sanuka Maru	London	Mar. 4
Monterey	Progreso	Mar. 13

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Moutazan, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

*Stockholm, Gothen'g	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
*Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
*Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bjornson, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Karona, St. Thomas	12:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Com. Rollins, Haiti	4:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Edward Pierce, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Evelyn, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Olinda, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Borgium, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czaritza, Kola Bay	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Heilig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Van der Durn, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London	——	12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
*Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
*Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Byron, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Eastern Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	10:00 A.M.
Francisco, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Verona, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Pannonia, London	——	10:00 A.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Canopic, at Ponta Delgado, March 10.
SS Carewe Hall, at Madras, March 9.
SS Copenhagen, at Antofogasta, March 11.
SS Uganda, at Savona, March 9.
SS J. B. Aug. Kessler, at Port Sudan, March 9.
SS Laurenberg, at Rotterdam, March 10.
SS Sandefjord, at Rotterdam, March 10.
SS Winterswyk, at Rotterdam, March 10.
SS Pastores, at Cristobal, March 13.
SS Doris, at Genoa, March 11.
SS Libra, at Genoa, March 11.
SS Parima, at St. Thomas, March 11.
SS Evangeline, at Bermuda, March 13.
SS Netherby Hall, at Vladivostok, March 9.
SS Denbigh Hall, at Vladivostok, March 9.
SS Hercules, at Christiania, March 7.
SS Memling, at Marseilles, March 6.

Sailed.

SS Oscar II., from Christiansand, March 11.
SS Orduna, from Liverpool, March 11.
SS Indramayha, from Kobe, March 11.
SS Sao Paulo, from Barbados, March 11.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Surge Forward—Trading Very Active—Influence of Mexican Situation.

The financial community was inclined yesterday to the view that the movement against Villa supplied a practical argument in favor of preparedness, and the stock market reflected this interpretation of the Mexican situation by a brisk advance in the industrials, with the railroad shares following less actively and more sedately. Trading was more active than on any other day this year.

Other factors entered into the market's strength, but the main inspiration for the upbidding of stocks came from the thought that the turn which had come in Mexican events would lead to enlarged orders by this Government for war-like supplies, and this without specific reference to the possibility of the punitive expedition against Villa assuming the proportions of a more important military undertaking.

The rise in prices could not be attributed to the belief that the steps which the country has undertaken would lead to intervention in Mexico, for that would surely be an adverse development. But a practical argument in favor of preparation which would fall short of involving the country in war, even though with a country like Mexico, was seized upon as a bull argument, particularly in case of those stocks which had already felt the benefit of war orders from abroad.

Had the fears concerning the outcome of the sinking without warning of a ship with Americans on board been increased over Sunday instead of being lessened by the latest reports regarding that incident, the market might well have been called upon to encounter selling which would have offset the influence of the new-found enthusiasm for the war-order stocks. But neither in that quarter nor in the news concerning the progress of events on the western front did traders find any ground for fresh concern, and they gave themselves over with a good deal of freedom to making the most of the prospect of more active pursuit of preparedness by the United States.

The markets of recent weeks had left open a considerable short interest, and those who undertook yesterday to bid up stocks had this as one of the factors which they were able to bring into play. Short covering found the market not overlargely supplied with offerings, and the buying by those who had previously taken a bear position, coupled with new buying for the long account, carried prices upward very easily.

In a time of easy money and business prosperity such as the United States is now enjoying the presumption is in favor of the market and not against it. Less explanation, therefore, is needed for an advancing movement at such a time than is called for when prices decline. Improvement in the market is the normal accompaniment of improvement in business. In these times the normal requirements for peaceful undertakings are closely intertwined with the abnormal requirements for war, and this intertwining was reflected in yesterday's market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.—10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	4½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3
New York	4½	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*5½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2¼	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@3
90 days	3
4 months	3 @3½
5 months	3@3¼
6 months	3@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.76	$4.76¾	—.00¾
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76¾	—.00¼
Paris—				
Demand	5.90%	5.91¼	5.91¼	—.00%
Cables	5.90	5.90½	5.90½	—.00%
Berlin—				
Demand	72.25	71.93%	71.93%	—.43%
Cables	72.31¼	72.0	72.00	—.43%

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.76¾	4.76¾
Paris	5.1826	5.91½	5.90½
Berlin	95.28	71.93¾	72.00
Austria	20.20	12.40	12.54
Scandinavia	26.70	26.60	26.70
Spain	19.29	19.10	19.15
Switzerland	5.1826	5.24	5.23
Holland	40.19	42.37½	42.50
Greece	19.295	19.40	19.45
Italy	5.1826	6.70¾	6.70
Russia	51.45	....	32.23
China—			
Hongkong		46.05	46.80
Shanghai		64.50	64.87½
India—			
Bombay	32.44	33.00	.....
Calcutta	32.44	33.00	.....
Japan—			
Kobe	49.84	50.25	50.37½
Yokohama	49.84	50.25	50.37¼
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	49.75	49.87½
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	42.50	42.62½
Rio	32.44	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.70¾	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $298,910,309; balance, $24,822,024; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,120,322.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $4.37½ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37d unchanged. New York, 50¾c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 43¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$7,915,056	$139,770,289
Ordinary int. rev. rcts.	11,235,380	204,011,105
Income tax	648,809	19,248,767
Miscellaneous	1,433,105	31,542,511
Total receipts	$21,232,291	$454,572,473
Excess of ord. disbursements over ordinary receipts	4,136,929	56,993,811
Excess of ord. disbursements over total receipts	15,379	48,199,962
Excess of receipts over disbursements	$17,095,223	$11,506,284

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	899,062
Same day last yeaf	129,253
Year to date	33,795,131
Same period last year	12,767,028
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.62 +1.66
Same day last year	61.21 + .18

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 6	83.49 Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	68.09 June 10

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
139	141	400	Adams Express	140	141	139	140	— ⅞
21⅞	22	4,900	Alaska Gold Mines	22½	23½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
9⅞	10	500	Alaska Juneau	10	10	9⅞	10	...
31⅜	32⅜	15,250	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30⅜	32½	30⅜	32½	+2½
80	81	2,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79	81	79	81	+2
67½	68	350	Am. Agricul. Chem	66½	67⅞	66¾	67½	— ⅞
70¼	70⅝	5,400	Am. Beet Sugar	69¼	70½	69¼	70⅛	+1½
180¼	185	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr	180	180	180	180	+5
61⅞	62	16,000	Am. Can	60⅝	62⅝	60¼	62	+1⅝
111⅝	112	200	Am. Can pf	111⅛	111⅞	111⅛	111⅞	+ ⅝
73¼	73¾	15,800	Am. Car & Fdry	70	74	69¾	73¼	+3½
163	164½	2,100	Am. Coal Products	162½	164½	162½	164½	+2⅝
9⅞	10	900	Am. H. & Leather	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	...
49½	50	400	Am. H. & Leath.pf	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅝
30	30½	2,000	Am. Ice Securities	29⅝	30⅞	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅞
21⅞	22	500	Am. Linseed	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
40	40¼	200	Am. Linseed pf	40	40	40	40	...
79	79¼	61,700	Am. Locomotive	73	79¼	72½	79	+6
103½	104	1,000	Am. Locomotive pf	102½	103½	102½	103½	+1½
8½	9	200	Am. Malt	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
100⅞	101	47,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100¼	101⅝	98⅛	100⅞	— ⅝
111½	112¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112	112	112	...
111½	112½	20	Do. odd lot	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¼	...
93¼	93⅜	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93⅝	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞	+ ½
93¼	93⅝	95	Do. odd lot	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	...
87	88	100	Am. Smelters pf. B	87	87	87	87	+ ½
54	54½	1,400	Am. Steel F'dries	53	54⅝	53	54½	+1½
108⅞	109⅛	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref	108	109	108	108⅞	— ⅛
65	75	20	Am. Tel. & Cable	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	...
128⅝	129	2,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅝	129	128⅝	128⅞	+ ⅛
108	109	130	Am. Tobacco	108	108	108	108	—1⅛
103½	106⅛	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	103¼	106¼	103¼	106¼	+ ⅜
53⅞	54	4,700	Am. Woolen	54	54⅝	53⅜	54⅜	+ ⅜
100½	100⅞	1,100	Am. Woolen pf	100⅞	100⅞	100	100⅜	— ⅜
10¼	11	100	Am. Writing P. pf	11	11	11	11	...
85⅝	86	12,400	Am. Zinc Lt. S	85	87	84½	85⅜	—1¼
87⅜	87⅞	16,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	86	88	85¾	87⅞	+1⅝
103⅜	103⅞	1,320	Atch., Top. & S. F	102½	104	102½	103⅞	+ ⅞
110	111	300	Atlantic Coast Line	109	110	109	110	...
111¼	111½	47,330	Baldwin Loco	107¾	111⅝	106¾	111⅝	+5¼
88⅞	88¼	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88¾	87¾	88⅜	+ ⅝
70	76⅜	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	— ⅜
...	...	...	Bank of Commerce	172	172	172	172	...
2½	2⅝	1,000	Batopilas Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	...
522	525	4,100	Bethlehem Steel	488	524¾	488	524¾	+30¼
85	85⅜	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85½	85	85½	+ ½
10¾	11⅛	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	—1½
95	95½	9,400	Butte & Superior	95	95⅞	93½	95¼	+ ⅝
24½	24⅞	1,600	California Petrol	24	25	24	24⅞	+ ⅞
54	54⅝	800	California Pet. pf	54	54⅝	54	54½	+ ½
165¼	165⅞	1,400	Canadian Pacific	165¼	165⅞	165¼	165⅝	+1⅝
54	54¼	2,200	Central Leather Co	54	54¼	53¾	54	...
110½	110⅝	200	Central Leather pf	110	110	110	110	...
93⅞	94	3,100	Chandler Motor	92½	94	91⅝	94	+2
61	61⅜	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61⅞	61	61¼	+ ¼
12⅞	13	200	Chi. Great Western	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	...
36	36¼	1,400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36	36½	36	36¼	+ ⅛
93½	94	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93½	94⅝	93¼	93¾	+ ⅝
120	120½	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	...
126	128	400	Chi. & Northwest	126½	126½	126½	126¾	— ⅝
16⅜	17¼	1,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17	17	16½	16⅝	— ¼
16⅜	17¼	50	Do. odd lot	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
22⅜	22⅞	900	Chile Copper	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅞	...
55	56½	3,500	Chino Copper	55⅜	56⅝	55¼	56	+ ½
75	77	200	C., C. C. & St.L.pf	75	75	75	75	...
44	46¼	6,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	46¼	44	46¼	+2
40	45	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	40	40	40	40	—8
45	46¼	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ½
83	85	1,550	Continental Can	84	86	84	85½	+2½
23	23⅜	5,800	Corn Products Ref	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
90	90	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
92	93	115,000	Crucible Steel	85	93	85	92⅞	+8⅜
114	116½	1,000	Crucible Steel pf	115	116⅝	115	116	+2⅜
208	210	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	208	209⅞	208	209⅞	+4⅞
105	107	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	105	105⅞	105	105⅞	— ⅛
94	95	100	Deere & Co. pf	95	95	95	95	+ ½
150	151	300	Delaware & Hud	151	151⅜	150⅞	150⅞	+ ⅛
15½	17	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
...	...	15	Det. Edison rights	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	...
48¾	49	12,400	Distillers' Secur	47¼	49	47¼	49	+1¼
24⅝	23¼	300	Dome Mines	24½	25	24	25	+ ½
36⅝	37	8,400	Erie	37⅛	37⅛	36½	37	+ ⅛
52⅜	52½	1,000	Erie 1st pf	52	52½	51⅞	52½	+ ½
44⅞	44⅞	100	Erie 2d pf	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ½
52	54½	300	Federal M. & S. pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
171	172	1,200	General Elec	168⅞	172	168⅞	172	+2½
460	475	600	General Motors	464	470	464	470	+ ¼
9,100	9,200	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72¼	74¼	72	73⅝	+1
91	93	100	Granby Consol	92	92	92	92	...
121½	122	600	Great Northern pf	121	121⅞	120⅞	121⅞	— ⅝
45	45¼	5,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	44	45¼	44	45	+1¼
50	50⅝	4,000	Greene-Cananea	50½	50⅝	49	50	—1¼
21	21⅜	1,100	Guggenheim Explor	21⅛	21⅜	21	21⅜	...
102	103	400	Illinois Central	102	102½	102	102½	— ½
47¼	47⅝	18,520	Inspiration Copper	46¾	47⅝	46¼	47⅜	+1
16⅞	17	200	Interboro Consol	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
72	73	400	Interboro Con. pf	73	73½	73	73	— ¼
19	19¼	200	Int. Agricul	19	19	19	19	— ¼
59	60	500	Int. Agricultural pf	60	60	59¾	60	+1
16½	17	2,700	Int. Mer. Mar. & r	16½	17⅜	16½	17	+ ⅛
69	71	10,600	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	69½	71	69	69⅝	...
46⅝	47	2,800	Int. Nickel	46⅝	47¼	46⅝	47⅛	+ ⅝
104	104⅝	900	Int. Paper	104	104⅝	104	104⅝	+ ⅝
46	47	800	Int. Paper pf	46	47	46	47	+2
106	106	100	Int. Paper pf	106	106	106	106	...
25	26⅜	3,200	Kansas City South	25	26⅜	25	26½	+ ⅜
72¼	73½	5,000	Kelly Spring Tire	72¼	73½	72¼	73½	+1½
40,700	67⅝	5,000	Kennecott Copper	67⅛	67⅝	66¼	67¼	+1½
77	79⅝	5,000	Lackawanna Steel	77¼	79⅝	77¼	78⅝	+1⅝
50⅞	51	900	Lee Rubber Tire	50⅞	51	50⅞	51	+ ½
77	77½	300	Lehigh Valley	77	77½	77	77½	— ⅛
21	21	200	Long Island	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
107⅞	108	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	107¾	108	107¾	108	+2
122⅞	123	200	Louis. & Nash	122⅞	123	122⅞	123	+1
120¾	120¾	100	Manhattan Elev	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	— ¼
60¼	63¾	4,100	Maxwell Motors	60¼	63¾	60	62½	+2¾
84	84½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	84	84½	84	84½	...
45	47⅝	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	45	47⅝	45	47	+1½
100	102⅜	86,500	Mexican Petroleum	100	102⅜	99¼	101⅞	—1⅛
99	99	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	99	99	99	99	...
88	88⅜	3,000	Miami Copper	88	88⅜	86	88⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	...	Minn. & St. Louis	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	...	do., odd lot	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
5	5	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¾	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
11	11½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
4⅞	4⅞	200	Missouri Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
77	77	800	Montana Power	77	77	77	77	...
25⅛	26⅜	700	Nat. En. & St. Co	25⅛	26⅜	25½	26	+ ⅝
67	67⅜	1,400	Nat. Lead Co	67	67⅜	67	67⅜	+ ⅛
113	115	15	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113	113	113	113	...
7½	8	800	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
16	16	1,200	Nev. Con. Copper	16	16	15⅝	16	...
144	147	1,800	N. Y. Air Brake	144	147	144	146⅞	+1
104½	106⅝	7,000	N. Y. Central	104½	106⅝	104	106½	+1½
65	66¼	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	65⅛	66¼	65	66¼	+1⅛
119	120¼	3,100	Norfolk & Western	119	120¼	118¾	119¾	+ ⅝
86	86	100	Norfolk & West. pf	86	86	86	86	+1
70¼	70⅝	200	North American	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
112⅝	113¼	800	Northern Pacific	112⅝	113¼	112⅝	113¼	+ ⅛
73	73	200	Old Dominion	73	73	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅛
25	26	1,000	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	26	+ ⅛
36	36	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36	36	36	36	+2
57	57½	4,000	Penn. R. R	57	57½	56⅞	57	...
104⅞	104⅞	200	People's Gas, Chi	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	42¾	200	Philadelphia Co	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¼	...
29	29¼	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal	28½	29⅛	28½	29	+ ⅛
102	104	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	+ ⅛
94	95¼	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
56⅝	57	2,700	Pressed Steel Car	54⅝	57	54⅝	56⅞	+1⅞
163	165	400	Pullman Co	162⅞	163¼	162⅞	163⅛	+ ⅜
4¼	5	100	Quicksilver	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	...
6¼	7	300	Quicksilver pf	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
40	42	3,600	Railway Steel Sp	40	42	39⅞	41¾	+1¼
23⅞	24¼	3,750	Ray Con. Copper	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24¼	...
84⅛	84½	11,100	Reading	83⅝	84⅝	83⅝	84⅜	...
45	45	300	Reading 1st pf	45	45	45	45	...
44½	46¼	700	Reading 2d pf	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅝	...
53	53⅜	6,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	51⅝	53⅜	51⅝	53¼	+ ⅝
111⅛	112	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111⅛	111⅜	111⅛	111⅝	+ ⅜
3¾	5	2,000	St. Louis & San F	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
15½	16¼	100	Seaboard Air Line	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
...	...	100	do. cash	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
126⅜	127¼	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	126¼	127¼	126¼	127¼	...
38	38¼	8,600	Shattuck-Arizona	37⅜	38¼	37¼	38¼	+ ⅝
57	58	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	57	57½	57	57½	+ ⅛
98⅞	99¼	7,800	Southern Pacific	98¾	99⅜	97⅞	98⅞	...
172	180	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	179⅞	179⅞	179⅞	179⅞	+3⅞
21⅜	21½	1,700	Southern Railway	21⅛	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
146¼	146⅞	22,400	Studebaker Co	139	146⅞	139	146⅞	+6½
56	57	2,300	Tennessee Copper	56	57⅜	56	57⅜	+1⅜
191½	196¼	3,100	Texas Co	191½	196¼	191½	196	+4
...	...	100	Texas & Pacific	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
61½	61⅝	100	Third Avenue	61½	61⅝	61½	61½	+ ⅛
108	108	400	Tobacco Prod. pf	108	108	108	108	—1
...	...	100	Union B. & P. Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	30½	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	30⅝	30½	30⅝	30½	...
132	133⅛	3,700	Union Pacific	132	133⅛	132	133	+ ⅞
83	83	200	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	— ½
60	60	100	United Cigar Mfrs	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
9⅞	9¼	400	United Cigar Stores	9⅞	9¼	9⅛	9¼	...
144⅛	144½	1,200	United Fruit Co	143¾	144½	143¾	144½	...
14	14¼	200	United Rys. Inv	14	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅜
29	29	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	29	29	29	29	—1
21¼	23½	3,400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21¼	23½	21¼	23½	+1⅜
45¼	45¼	100	U. S. Express	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
153	158½	17,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	153	158½	153	157½	+2
47	48⅜	900	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	47	48⅜	47	48⅜	+2
51¼	52	2,100	U. S. Rubber	51¼	52	51¼	51⅞	— ⅛
83⅜	85¼	107,600	U. S. Steel	83⅜	85¼	83⅜	85¼	+ ⅞
116¼	116⅞	300	U. S. Steel pf	116¼	116⅞	116¼	116⅞	+ ⅛
82½	83⅜	9,200	Utah Copper	82½	83⅜	82⅜	83½	+ ⅞
44⅞	46	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	44⅞	46	44⅞	46	+2
14	14¼	300	Wabash	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅜	1,500	Wabash pf. A	42⅝	43½	42½	43½	+ ⅛
26⅝	27	500	Wabash pf. B	26⅝	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	27½	200	Western Maryland	27	27⅜	27	27	+ ⅛
90	90½	700	Western Union Tel	89½	90	89¼	90	—1
66⅛	66¾	22,800	Westinghouse E. & M	64⅝	66¾	64⅝	66¼	+1¼
75	77	100	Westinghouse 1st pf	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	+ ⅛
3	3½	100	Wheeling & L. E	3	3	3	3	...
231	234	2,175	Willys-Overland	229	235½	229	234	+4
105	105¼	400	W.-O.pf.sub.cfs. f p	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ½

NEW WESTERN PACIFIC PLAN

Holders of $44,000,000 Bonds Agree to Reorganization.

The Reorganization Committee of the Western Pacific Railroad, which is headed by Alvin W. Krech, yesterday announced the plan for rehabilitating the property in operation. Holders of approximately

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ROCK ISLAND PEACE HOPE OF CONFEREES

Committees for Stockholders and Debenture Bonds Reported Near Agreement.

REORGANIZATION IS LIKELY

Arrangement Made for Any Deficiency Needed to Pay Interest on First and Refunding Bonds.

Interests concerned in the reorganization of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway had two meetings at the Bankers Trust Company yesterday, and at the conclusion of the second meeting it was said that the prospects for saving the Rock Island from an involuntary reorganization were brighter than at any time for many months. The meeting was ostensibly a get-together meeting for the Amster and Hayden stockholders' committees and the Prosser committee for the debenture bonds. Other interests, however, including the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., were represented. Jacob M. Dickinson, the receiver of the Rock Island, also attended the meetings.

Two things of immediate importance were decided at the conference: First, the debenture bondholders, in the event that the $500,000 semi-annual interest on their bonds is not paid when due tomorrow, will waive the technical provision in the mortgage which declares the entire $20,000,000 principal due when an interest payment is defaulted; second, the April 1 interest on the first and refunding bonds, represented by a protective committee formed by Harris, Forbes & Co., will be paid when due. This amounts to nearly $3,000,000.

The following brief statement of the action of the conference was given out by Mr. Dickinson:

A meeting was held today at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, composed of representatives of the Amster Committee, the Hayden Committee, the Debenture Committee, the Board of Directors of the road and the receiver of the road.

The members of the Hayden Committee and the Debenture Committee pledged themselves to arrange for any deficiency that may be necessary for the payment of the interest on the first and refunding 4 per cent. bonds due April 1, and the meeting unanimously agreed to proceed at once toward plans for the reorganization of the road.

In view of the outlook for agreement on the terms of the reorganization plan, it is not the intention of the Debenture Committee, if the interest is not paid on March 15, to take immediate steps toward declaring the principal of the debentures due.

Mr. Dickinson would not elaborate on the formal statement, and others who attended the meeting refrained from making any statements. It is understood, however, that the debenture interest will not be paid tomorrow and that no demand to pay it will be made by the Prosser Committee. Holders of the debenture bonds will seek to get their claims adjusted later or wait, if necessary, for favorable terms under a reorganization plan. The interest which will be passed tomorrow was really due two months ago, and in four months, therefore, another $500,000 will be due.

The plan to pay the interest on the refunding bonds was considered as a coup to prevent a technical foreclosure under the refunding mortgage. If the April 1 interest were paid, it was argued, the committee formed by Harris, Forbes & Co. and known as the Peabody Committee would have no effective basis for a foreclosure. This committee, as a matter of fact, is not on record to refrain from starting foreclosure proceedings on technical grounds, and the committee was not represented at yesterday's meeting. It remains a conjecture, therefore, whether the Peabody Committee will start the proceedings after all.

Many varying views bearing on a reorganization of the Rock Island were presented at the meeting. Estimates of the amounts needed ran all the way from $10,000,000 to $60,000,000. Some heated discussion, it was said, marked the conference. Various methods of raising money were also suggested, but the sentiment leaned toward an issue of preferred stock, to be taken up by the present stockholders in lieu of a cash payment. One of those present suggested the sale of more common stock, it was learned. Conferences will be held today and later in the week to formulate a definite plan of reorganization. Today's meeting will probably be held at the offices of Speyer & Co. Mr. Dickinson, it was learned, urged haste in the adoption of a definite plan.

J. P. Morgan & Co. were represented at the morning meeting by H. P. Davison. Mr. Davison, it was noticed, remained only a short time, and it was said that he took no part in the discussion. He did not attend the afternoon meeting, but this had no special consequence, it was said.

Among those at the meeting were Mr. Dickinson, N. L. Amster, W. Emlen Roosevelt, S. M. Strook, and Charles G. Dawes of Chicago.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	21	23
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	76	79
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	137	142
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	380	385
American Light & Traction pf.	112	115
American Power & Light	84	60
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	75	78
American Waterworks & Electric	7¼	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	65
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	100½	102
Cities Service	137	139
Cities Service pf.	81	83
Colorado Power	27½	28½
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	75	83
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers' Power pf. (Me.)	93	98
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	
Empire District Electric pf.	79	82
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	59	62
Northern States Power	52	55
Northern States Power pf.	92	93½
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	62¼	63
Pacific Gas & Electric (original)	91¼	92¼
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	89½	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	25	27
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	70	74
Southern California Edison	89½	91
Southern California Edison pf.	104	105½
Southwest. Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¼	9¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30½	31½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12½	18½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	51	53
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	17	20
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf.	46	50
United Light & Rys.	51	53
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75	77
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.	58½	59½

*Par value $50.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, (spot)	55.00	....	55.00	....
Lead	6.75	....	7.10	....
Spelter	....	16.50	17.75	....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	$240.00	....	$260.00	....
Aluminium	*87.00	90.00	*91.00	93.00
Iron, No. 2X Fry.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	103	0	0	103	0	0
Copper, futures	101	0	0	101	0	0
Tin, spot	192	10	0	189	10	0
Tin, futures	191	0	0	189	0	0
Spelter	35	0	0	33	0	0
Lead	33	5	0	35	10	0

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 13.—Trading was quiet on the Bqurse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 60 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 22½ centimes.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Strength on a largely increased volume of trading developed on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The munition stocks were the early leaders in the upward movement, with the bullish stimulus they applied extending later on to the list as a whole. Developments relating to the Mexican situation were the governing influences in the market.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
180	Alaska Gold	23	23¼	21¾	21¾
970	Allis Chalmers	31	32¾	31	32
20	A. Chal. pf	79½	79⅞	79⅞	79½
420	Am. Beet Sug.	69½	70⅜	69¼	70
1,460	Am. Can	60½	62½	60½	62½
1,950	Am. C. & F.	70¼	73¾	69¾	73¾
10	Am. Ice Sec.	30	30	30	30
10,010	Am. Loco.	73¼	79½	72¾	78½
8,460	Am. Smelt.	100¼	101¾	98¾	101
10	Am. Sugar	109	109	109	109
70	Am. Zinc.	86⅛	86½	86½	86½
3,160	Anaconda Cop.	86¾	88¾	85⅝	88
4,830	Baldwin Loco.	107⅜	111⅝	106¾	111¼
60	Balt. & Ohio	87⅛	88	87⅞	88
330	Butte & Sup.	95	95½	94½	95½
370	California Pet.	23⅜	25	23⅜	25
20	Can. Pacific	166¼	166¼	165½	165½
140	Central Leath.	54	54¾	53¾	54
60	Ches. & Ohio	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼
60	C., M. & St. P.	94	94¾	94	94¾
20	C., R. I. & P.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	Chile Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
80	Chino Copper	55⅝	56	55⅝	56
890	C. Fuel & I.	44¼	46¼	44	45⅝
80	Corn Prod.	22½	23⅛	22½	23
26,720	Cru. Steel	85	93⅝	85	92¾
290	Dis. Securities	47½	49	47¼	48¾
50	Dome Mines	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24½
420	Erie	37⅛	37⅛	36¾	36¾
120	Goodrich Co.	71⅞	74	71⅞	73⅝
280	G. North. Ore	44½	45	44½	45
60	Greene-Can.	49⅜	50⅝	49½	49⅞
420	Inspirat. Cop.	46¾	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛
70	Interboro Con.	16⅞	17	16¾	17
470	Int. M. M. pf.	69½	70⅝	69	69⅝
10	Int. Nickel	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
15	Kan. City So.	25⅜	26⅛	25⅜	25⅝
70	Kelly Sp. Tire	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
470	Kenn. Copper	85⅜	87⅛	85¾	87⅛
80	Lack. Steel	77⅝	78⅝	77⅝	78⅛
10	Lehigh Valley	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
230	Maxwell M.	63⅝	63⅝	59⅞	63
4,130	Mexican Pet.	100¼	103¾	96⅜	101⅜
20	Miami Cop.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
50	Mo. Pac., t. r.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
10	Nevada Con.	16	16	16	16
470	N. Y. Central	104½	105⅝	104½	105½
80	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64⅞	66¼	64⅞	66
10	Pennsylvania	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
50	Pitts. Coal	29⅛	29⅜	28⅜	29
49	Pressed S. Car.	55⅜	57	55⅜	57
50	Ry. Steel Spr.	40	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
70	Ray Copper	24	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛
690	Reading	83⅝	84⅞	83⅜	84⅜
110	Rep. Iron & S.	52	55	52	53½
120	Southern Pac.	98¼	99⅛	98¼	99
10	Southern Ry.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1,050	Studebaker	139⅜	146	139⅜	146
180	Tenn. Copper	56⅜	57⅜	56⅜	57½
80	Un. B. & P. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½
280	Union Pacific	182¾	183⅜	182	188¼
205	U. S. Ind. A.	153	158½	153	157¼
40	U. S. Rubber	61⅜	62¼	61¼	62¼
28,870	U. S. Steel	120⅜	125⅝	120⅜	125⅛
380	Utah Copper	47⅞	48⅜	47⅞	48⅛
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
10	Wabash pf. A.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
560	West. U. & M.	64⅜	66⅜	64⅜	66⅛

96,610

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.17	.17	.17	.17
600	Booth	.37	.37	.37	.37
50	Batopilas	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½
300	Elkton	.34	.34	.34	.34
300	Iron Blossom	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½
500	Isabella	.25	.25	.25	.25
500	Jumbo Ext.	.89	.89	.89	.89
800	Midway	.15¾	.16	.15½	.16
500	North Star	.15	.15	.15	.15
2,400	Rescue Eula	.25	.28	.25	.28
450	Tonopah Ext.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
200	Union Con.	.45	.45	.45	.45

7,400

'RUSSIA'S PROBLEMS OURS.'

Guaranty Trust Company Issues Pamphlet in View of Loan.

Interest which has been awakened in this country over the possibility of new trade fields in Russia has led the Guaranty Trust Company to issue a pamphlet containing information about that country. The Guaranty Trust Company, with the National City Bank, has been negotiating for the placing here of a Russian loan of between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000. Concerning Russia the pamphlet says:

"The withdrawal of the Teutonic organization that, before the war, practically conducted the industry and finance of Russia, at first almost paralyzed the operations of the empire, but taught the people the folly of depending in peace too much on citizens of a foreign country which might become at any time an enemy power.

"It is only a short time since war between Great Britain and Russia was not only a possibility but a probability. There is no other country in Europe or Asia which may not be Russia's enemy within a few years after the present conflict is ended. The United States is the only great power with which Russia can trade with complete security as to its peaceful future. Moreover, the problems that confront Russia are similar to the problems that we have faced and familiarized ourselves with in the past hundred years.

"We doubt whether any other nation is by training nearly as well qualified as our own to assist the Russian people in the work that lies before them. Our needs of yesterday are Russia's needs of today and tomorrow—the building of railroads, the furnishing of power and light and water and transportation, the construction and equipment of great manufacturing plants and of organizations to develop and turn into finished products the natural resources of a vast area of untold richness."

ANTICIPATE METALS SLUMP.

National Lead Co. Sets Aside Special Reserve of $200,000.

Because of abnormal prices for metals used by its plants, the National Lead Company last year set aside a special reserve of $200,000 to offset a possible slump of metal prices.

"The purpose of this metal reserve," said President W. W. Lawrence in the annual statement yesterday, "is to guard against great losses which might come to us, particularly in our operations in tin and antimony. It may not be generally known to our stockholders that we are probably the second largest consumer of tin in the United States, if not in the world.

Before the outbreak of the war, antimony was selling in the New York market at from 6 to 7 cents per pound. Today the price ranges between 43 and 45 cents. Tin, which sold in June, 1914, at about 30 cents, is today worth about 40 cents per pound. Therefore, it is clearly evident that a day of reckoning will surely come when values will begin to decline, and in all probability decline heavily."

The year's net income was $2,710,525, an increase of $234,232 over the preceding year. The figures represent results after the metal reserve had been set aside and $200,000 more had been reserved for the insurance and plant reserve funds than in 1914.

CASH IN CHICAGO BANKS.

Have $1,300,000,000 in Deposits—Loans Total $900,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13. — Chicago's banks now contain approximately $1,300,000,000 of deposits. Their loans are nearly $900,000,000. Their cash position is the strongest in their history.

National Banks in the city today reported deposits of $623,199,164, a gain of $72,129,255 since Dec. 31, 1915, and of $132,438,539 since March 4, 1915, the latter figure representing an increase of 26.45 per cent.

The national banks' loans amount to $431,179,795, an increase of $39,022,000 from the first of the year and of 23.94 per cent. since March 4, 1915.

Deposits in the State banks of Chicago approximate $650,000,000.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Mexican Situation Causes a Decline in These Issues.

LONDON, March 13.—The Stock Market opened the week with a good tone. There was a fairly active demand for Argentine rails, which closed strong. Some specialties and the South African and Russian mining groups received attention, while Japanese bonds were weaker. The Mexican situation caused a decline in Mexican issues, and occasioned some irregularity in American securities, but business was light. Colonial rails declined five points following the removal of minimum prices.

Money was in better demand and discount rates were quiet.

BELL SYSTEM EARNS $239,900,000 IN 1915

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Reports Gain of $559,509 Over 1914.

$34,618,637 FOR DIVIDENDS

Shortage of Material Due to the War Necessitates the Use of Paper Insulation.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company's net income from investments in concerns comprising the Bell System amounted to $41,117,497 in 1915, a gain of $559,509 over the preceding year. This was after all expenses had been paid, and when bond interest was accounted for there remained for dividends $34,618,637, the equivalent of 9.09 per cent., on the $380,477,100 stock, against 9.38 per cent. the year before on $344,681,900 stock. The year's increase of stock, amounting to nearly $36,000,000, was brought about by the conversion of bonds. Through the bond conversion the company's capital obligations were reduced by $3,517,100.

A feature of the statement yesterday was the announcement that less than 3 per cent. of the stock was held abroad, a reduction of about 1 per cent. having occurred during the year. No more than 8 per cent. of the company's shares was in the names of brokerage firms when the year ended, and of the 65,512 share owners a majority were women. The number of stockholders on Dec. 31 was 6,097 greater than on Jan. 1.

President T. N. Vail said that during the year the company had completed important and confidential work in co-operation with representatives of both the army and navy in the matter of new methods of wireless and wire communication.

"For the benefit of the army and navy authorities," he continued, "studies and investigations have been made into the wire communications and connections of our plant throughout the United States. The work, which is still going on, has made it clear that the comprehensive wire network of the Bell plant, by a simple plan of co-operation, will supply to the scheme of national defense a working system of communication unequaled by that of any other nation."

New construction in 1915 was carried on by the Bell System on the same scale as before the war, about $32,864,000 being spent. This year, it is estimated in the report, fully $37,000,000 will be the outlay for extensions. The number of stations in operation when the year ended was 9,151,221, a gain of 502,228. Of this increase, considerably more than half occurred in the last six months. The total mileage of wire in use for exchange and toll service on Dec. 31 was 18,506,545 miles, a gain in 1915 of 1,029,951 miles. Underground wires comprised 10,536,837 miles, representing a cost of $308,700,000.

Because of the war, the report said, there was a serious shortage in material used for insulating wires. This was overcome by the perfection of substitutes, chiefly in the way of paper insulation. The development of new construction methods by the engineering department enabled the company to do without vast quantities of fine wire which had been necessary before and which could not be obtained in sufficient quantity because of congestion at wire mills.

The gross revenue of the complete Bell System in 1915 was $239,900,000, a gain of $13,900,000. Of this $84,590,000 was spent for operation, $18,100,000 for taxes, $31,200,000 for maintenance, and $44,900,000 was reserved for depreciation, leaving a balance of $60,200,000 for interest and dividends, a gain of $6,934,478 over 1914.

Liggett & Myers Earn $8,633,448.

The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company reports net profits of $8,633,448 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, against $7,231,161 the year before. After meeting interest charges and paying preferred dividends there remained a balance of $5,723,410 for the common stock, in comparison with $4,814,309. A surplus of $2,288,936 was left over at the end of the year, a gain of $1,400,000 over the 1914 surplus. The Directors yesterday declared an extra dividend on the common stock of 4 per cent., the same as was ordered a year ago at this time.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Radiator	395	395	395	395
955	Am. Shipbuilding	42	44⅞	42	44⅞
5	Booth Fish. pf.	75	75	75	75
20	Chi. Pneu. Tool	68	68	68	68
50	Chi. Rys., Ser. 4	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Edison	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝
73	Mont. Ward pf.	114⅝	115	114⅝	115
70	Nat. Carbon	175	175⅛	175	175⅛
65	People's Gas	104⅞	105	104⅞	105
15	Public Serv. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
75	Sears-Roebuck	176⅛	176½	176⅛	176⅝
670	Stewart Warn.	87	88	87	88
302	Swift & Co.	131¼	131½	131¼	131½
50	Union Carbide	173⅞	173⅞	173⅞	173⅞

BONDS.

$4,000	Chicago Rys. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
7,000	City Rys. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
25,000	Edison 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1,000	Met. gold 5s	72	72	72	72
2,000	Morris 4½s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
8,000	Public Serv. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
4,000	U. Station 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Sa. Side L 4s	90½	90½	90⅜	90½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
125	Ahmeek	104½	107	104½	106⅞
850	Alaska Gold	22¼	22⅝	21⅞	22
1,350	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
40	Allouez	72	73	72	73
3,815	Am. Zinc	86	87¼	86	86
290	Anaconda	86¼	88	86¼	88
100	Aris. Com'l	9	9	9	9
1,672	Butte & Sup	95	96	93½	95⅝
885	Cal. & Ariz	72⅜	73	72⅜	72⅜
21	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	560	560
25	Centennial	17	17	16½	16½
50	Chino	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
3,215	Copper Range	66½	68½	66	66
50	Daly West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
210	East Butte	13	13	12¾	12¾
20	Franklin	10	10	10	10
75	Granby	91	92	91	92
837	Green Can.	50	50¼	50	50¼
20	Hancock	16	16	16	16
175	Indiana	4	4	4	4
465	Island Creek	46	47	46	47
125	Isle Royale	29½	29¾	29½	29¾
200	Keweenaw	4	4	4	4
710	Lake	16	18½	17¼	17¼
30	Lasalle	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
240	Mason Valley	3	3⅝	3	3⅜
300	Mass. Con.	14	14¼	14	14¼
617	Mohawk	100	101¾	100	101¼
135	Nevada Con.	16¼	16¾	15⅝	15⅝
31	New Idria	19	19	19	19
140	Nipissing	6¾	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
970	North Butte	30½	30⅞	30	30⅜
50	Ojibway	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
230	Old Dominion	72	73	71¾	72½
1,001	Osceola	96	100	95	100
545	Pond Creek	12¾	13¼	12¼	13¾
237	Quincy	94	96	94	95
100	Ray Con.	24¼	24¼	24	24
455	Shannon	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
768	South Lake	8¼	8¼	7⅜	7⅜
700	South Utah	35c	35c	35c	35c
110	St. Mary's Ld.	72	72⅜	72	72⅜
40	Sup. & Bos.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
113	Sup. Copper	18	18	18	18
146	Tamarack	82	83	82	82
10	Trinity	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
17,883	U. S. Smelting	69¾	70	69¼	69¾
640	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¾	51	50¼	51
1,040	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Utah Con.	14⅝	15	14⅞	14⅞
80	Utah Copper	82¾	83¾	82½	83¾
9,155	Utah Metal	11	11¼	11	11¼
20	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
152	Wolverine	61	61	60	61

RAILROADS.

100	Boston & Alb.	195¼	195¼	195¼	195¼
75	Boston Elev.	79¾	80	79½	80
5	Bos. & Lowell	138½	138½	138½	138½
10	Boston & Me.	44½	44½	44½	44½
15	Boston & M. pf.	69	69	69	69
2	Boston & Prov.	235	235	235	235
121	Fitchburg pf.	77½	77	77	77½
100	Mass. Elec. pf.	37½	37½	37¼	37¼
5	Nor. & W. pf.	100	100	100	100
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	65¼	66	65½	66
15	Union Pacific	132½	132½	132¼	132¼
11	West E. St. Ry.	65½	65½	65	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

75	Am. Ag. C. pf.	98	98	97½	97½
25	Am. Pneu. S.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	Am. Pneu. S. pf.	14	14	14	14
102	Am. Sugar	109	109	108	109
17	Am. Sugar pf.	115½	116	115	115
1,458	Am. T. & T.	129¾	129¾	128¾	129¼
25	A., G. & W. I.	31	31	30	31
488	A., G. & W. I. pf.	48½	48⅝	48	48⅜
21	Edison	247¾	248	247½	247½
15	Ga. Ry. & E. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
5	General Elec.	169	169	169	169
136	Mass Gas	84	84½	84	84½
40	Mass Gas pf.	86¾	87	86¾	87
75	N. E. Tel.	136	137	136	137
200	Pullman	163½	163½	162¾	163¼
95	Reece Button	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
20	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
112	Swift & Co.	131¾	131¾	131	131½
100	Torrington pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
224	United Fruit	143	144	143	144
725	Un. Shoe Mach.	65¼	65¼	64⅞	65
150	Un. Shoe M. pf.	29½	29¾	29	29½
1,640	U. S. Steel	83¾	85¼	83⅜	83½
21	U. S. Steel pf.	116¼	116¾	116	116½
1,270	Ventura Oil	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
6	Western Union	89½	90	89¾	90

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Ag. C. 5s	99	99	99	99
30,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77⅛	77⅛	77	77⅛
7,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	....	....	....	88
5,000	Mass Gas 4½s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
6,000	Swift & Co. 5s	99½	100	99½	99¾
5,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
3,000	Western Tel. 5s	100	100	100	100

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,327	Balt. Tube	115	117	115	116
325	Balt. Tube pf.	93¼	98	93¼	98
10	Chalmers-Oil	7	7	7	7
10	Cons. Coal	100	100	100	100
5	Cons. Power	110	110	109½	109½
63	Cons. Power pf.	112	112	112	112
535	Coaden Ref.	21¾	21¾	21½	21½
390	Coaden O. & G.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
720	Cos. O. & G. pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
30	Daw. Chem.	61⅜	62½	61½	62½
300	Elkhorn Fuel	19	19	18¾	18¾
25	Poole Eng.	130	134	130	134
889	Sapulpa Ref.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
50	Sapulpa Ref.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Alaska Steamship
50 Amer. Lithographic Pfd.
50 Coal & Iron Nat'l Bank
50 Dixon Crucible
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Germania Insurance
20 German American Insurance
100 Gray Nat'l Tel. Ctfs. of Dep.
25 Hanover Insurance
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
25 Niagara Insurance
50 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
50 Remington Typewriter Com.
35 Singer Manufacturing
25 Victor Talking Machine
5 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Amer. Wat. Wks. & Elec. 1st Pfd.
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
100 Central Petroleum Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Foundation Co. Pfd.
25 Harriman National Bank
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
17 Ingersoll-Rand Pfd.
13 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Mohawk Valley
25 New Jersey Zinc
100 N. Y. State Rys. Com.
25 Victor Talking Machine
15 Washington Steel & Ordnance
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Knox Hat
Warren Bros.
Celluloid Co.
Eastern Steel
Locomobile Co.
Horn & Hardart
Pacific Coast Co.
Gulf States Steel
Amer. Graphophone
Santa Cecilia Sugar
Empire Steel & Iron
Hooker Electro Chem.

DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

Amer. Graphophone
Common & Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Sugar Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

$100,000
District of Saanich, B. C.
5½s, Oct., 1929.
Price 95½
Yielding About 6%
E. B. LEWIS & CO.,
149 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Cort. 2935.
Correspondents: Otis & Co., Cleveland.

We Specialize in
St. Louis, Rocky Mt. & Pac.
COMMON
Listed on the New York Curb
Special Circular on request
Gwynne Bros.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

H. K. Mulford
Celluloid Co.
Amer. Graphophone
Amer. Brass
Central Aguirre Sugar
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
60 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad

S. S. KRESGE Co.
New $10 Par Preferred Stock
When Issued
Send for description.
ROBERT C. MAYER & CO.
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United States Steel
1st 5s 1951
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3456 27 PINE ST., N. Y.

Northern States Power
Common & Preferred
Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9980.
Private Phones to Philadelphia and Boston.

Pere Marquette Cons. 4s, 1951
Ozark & Cher. Cent. 1st 5s, 1913
Det., Gr. Haven & Mil. Eq. 6s, 1918
Lex. Av. & Pavonia Fer. 5s, 1993
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 0557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Advance in Prices on a Large Volume of Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 503,128 shares of stock and $403,500 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 234,693; oil, 46,455, and mining, 221,980. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24,800	‡Aetna Ex., w. i.	21½	23⅝	21¼	23½
900	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70⅝	71⅞	70⅝	71⅞
635	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	30½	31	30½	30¾
100	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	49	49	49	49
130	Balt. Tube Co. com.	120	120	120	120
5,600	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
20	‡Carbon Steel..	70	70	70	70
500	‡Car. Lt. & P.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Carwen Steel...	9	9	9	9
1,150	‡Chevro. Motor Car Co.	149	149½	148	149½
2,100	Corp. of R. & H.	5⅛	5⅝	5	5
100	‡Crocker W'r'n.	103	103	103	103
7,300	‡Cuba Cane S., pf	56½	57⅝	56¼	57⅛
800	Cuba Cane S. pf	98	98	98	98
150	Curtiss Aero...	47	50	47	50
620	Driggs-Sea.	140	142	138	141
420	‡Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
290	‡Elec. Boat pf.	870	870	870	870
88	Emerson Phon.	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11½
150	Hall Signal....	16	16	16	16
2,000	Haskell & B. Car Co.	43	43¾	43	43¾
2,440	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
100	Inter. Motors	21	21	21	21
500	‡Int. Mot. pf.	37½	40	37½	38
2,500	Katho. Br. pf.	22	24¾	20¾	24
35,000	Kene. Z. Cor.	14-14½	14⅞	14	14⅝
1,500	‡Lake Tor. B.	10	10⅛	10	10½
500	‡Lake Tor. B. 1st pf.	10½	11	10½	11
4,500	‡Lynn Phono..	5	5	3⅞	4¼
400	Marc. of Am..	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3½
700	‡Max. Munition	6	6½	6	6¼
74,600	‡xxMid. Steel..	67	68¼	66¼	68¼
35,000	‡Mid. S. rights	½	2¾	2	2⅝
5,000	‡Nevins Elec..	¼	¼	⅛	⅛
400	Peer. Tr. & M. Corp.	28	*28½	27⅜	28
900	‡Poole E. & M.	129	135	129	134
260	Redtop El. Inc.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼
100	‡Saxon M. Car.	69½	69½	69½	69½
3,500	‡St. Jo. Lead.	15⅛	16	15½	15⅝
800	Stand. Motors.	9	9	8¾	8¾
800	Sterling Gum.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	St. L., R. Mt. & P. v. t. ctfs.	37	37½	37	37½
1,800	Sub. B. v. t. ctfs.	38¼	39	38	38¼
3,950	‡Tobacco Prod.	46	46½	45	45½
2,800	United P. S...	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	‡Univer. Motor	8⅜	8⅜	8	8⅛
125	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp., pf.	4½	*5	4½	4½
2,000	White M. Co..	47¾	47¾	46¾	46⅞
700	World F. Corp. v. t. ctfs.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,000	Anglo-Am. Oil.	16	15¾	16	+ 1
30	Illinois Pipe..	186	185	185	+ 1
90	Ohio Oil	236	233	234	+ 1
400	Prairie Pipe L.	233	230	232	+ 4
30	S. O. of Cal....	256	256	256	+ 1
25	S. O. of Ind...	538	535	538	+ 3
20	S. O. of N. J..	519	518	519	+ 1
80	S. O. of N. Y..	214½	213	214½	+ ½

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,150	Am. Oil & Gas.	1½	1½	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Barnett O. & G.	3	3	3	3
900	Cosden & Co., Oil Ref.)	21¾	21¾	21⅜	21½
600	‡Cosden O. & G. w. i.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
300	‡Cosden O. & G. w. i. pf...	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,400	Empire Pet....	6⅞	7	6¾	6¾
2,500	‡Fed. Oil	¾	¾	¾	¾
800	‡Int. Petroleum	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
20,000	‡‡Midwest Oil..	73	76	73	73
1,500	‡‡Mid. Oil pf..	100	100	97	98
1,335	Midwest Ref...	64	69	64	68
3,000	‡Muskogee Ref	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
5,000	‡Sapulpa O. & G.	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅜
385	‡Vent. Con. Oil	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3,000	‡Victoria Oil...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,100	Wayland O. & G.	8¾	8¾	*8¾	8⅝

MINING STOCKS.

4,600	‡‡Atlanta	17½	17½	17	17
1,500	Big Ledge	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
9,000	Bingham Min.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
2,300	‡‡Booth	38	38	37	37
3,900	‡‡Bos & Mon.	52	52	50	51
16,500	Butte & N. Y.	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝
10,000	B. C. & Z. w. t. cfs.	11	11½	10½	10⅞
350	‡Calaveras Cp.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
4,700	‡Caledonia 100	100	98	98	98
800	‡Canada Cop..	1⅜	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
800	C. de P. Cop..	39	39	38¼	*38¼
200	‡‡Comstock T.	10	10	10	10
2,100	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,600	Cons. Nev.-U..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,200	‡‡Emma Cop..	57	58	53	55
6,400	‡‡F. R. M. C..	21	22	20	21
1,250	First Nat. Cop.	6⅛	6¼	5¾	6⅛
700	‡Goldf. Cons...	90	90	88	89
4,600	‡Goldf. Merger	13½	13½	12½	12½
1,100	‡Greenwater ..	6	6¼	6	6
850	Howe Sound..	6⅝	6⅝	0⅛	6⅛
1,750	‡Hecla Mining.	4½	4⅝	4¼	4½
6,800	‡‡Int. Mines...	12	15	12	15
500	‡‡Iron Blos....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	‡‡Jim Butler...	87	88	87	88
1,800	Jumbo Ext....	90	90	88	89
1,500	‡‡Kewanas	16	16	15½	16
200	Magma Cop....	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
20,000	‡‡Marsh Min..	40	41	40	41
3,800	McIntyre	90	93	90	91
2,500	‡McKin.-Dar....	40	42	40	42
340	Mines of Am...	3⅛	3⅛	2¾	3
320	‡Mojave Tung.	5⅜	5⅜	*5	5⅜
4,000	‡‡Mont. Cons...	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
13,000	‡‡Mother Lode	29	30	29	29½
400	N. Utah Bing.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
700	Nip. Mines Co..	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	‡‡O'man Cres. (a Prospect).	46	46	46	46
600	‡‡O'man Big Jim	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
500	‡‡Oatman Ex (a Prospect).	16	16	16	16
3,000	‡‡O. Lazy Boy (a Prospect).	34	34	32	32
100	‡‡O'man Nellie (a Prospect).	32	32	32	32
5,000	‡‡Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
4,000	P'by Con. Cop.	4	3½	3⅝	3⅝
5,000	‡Peterson Lake	26	27	26	27
3,000	‡Ray Her. Min.	3	3¼	2⅝	2⅞
1,500	‡‡Rex Con. M.	20	21	20	21
1,800	‡Roch. Mines..	62	62	62	62
700	‡‡Ruby Silver.	55	55	55	55
2,600	‡San Toy.....	17	18½	17	18½
2,700	‡S. G. G. Min.	1⅛	1⅜	1	1⅜
800	‡Seven T. C..	41	41	41	41
4,500	‡‡Silver Pick..	7	7	6½	7
800	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,900	‡‡Success Min.	90	90	86	87
6,500	‡S. M. Co., (a prospect) ...	34	36	34	35
2,000	‡‡Temiskaming	54	54	53	53
1,500	‡Ton. Exten...	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4⅛
12,700	‡Tono. R. E...	23	26	24	26
2,500	United East...	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
5,000	‡U. S. C. Min.	12	12	11½	11½
5,350	‡Un. V. Ext...	17	17⅜	16½	17⅜
5,000	‡‡Un. W. (a prospect.) ...	80	83	32	81
180	‡W. O. Min...	6½	6½	6	6½

BONDS.

$20,000	‡C. U. S. 4½s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
11,000	C. Ariz. S. 5s	40	40	40	40
120,000	‡E. C. 4s, w. l.	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	87½
2,500	‡Erie rights..	¼	¼	¼	¼
250,000	‡M. S., c. 5s, w. i.	99	99	99	99

*Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. §Ex dividend.

Note—Saturday low sale in Butte Copper & Zinc was 11.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug. Syndicate.	12¼	12⅝	12	12⅝
Balt. Tube Co. pf..	95	98	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b..	14	15	14	15
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45⅜	46⅛	45⅜	46⅛
Guantanamo Sugar...	75	77	75	77
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
Hopkins & A. Arms.	65	..	..	65
Inter. Mer. Marine..	15⅛	16	14⅝	15⅛
Lima Locomotive ...	18	23	18	23
Marconi of America..	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Martin Arms	32	34	32	34
O. Elsenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Pyrene Mfg.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Triangle Film	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
U. Cigar Stores.....	94	97	95	96
U. S. Light & Heat pf	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Virginia Railway ...	23½	24	23	23⅝

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	17⅛	19½	18⅛	19½
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15⅛	15½
Savoy	9½	10½	9½	10½

MINING STOCK.

Bannack Gold.....	1⅛	1¾	1½	1¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil Co.....	83	85	83	85

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	78	81	78	81
American Brass.....	255	265	255	265
Atlas Powder.....	242	250	242	252
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox..	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.).....	365	380	360	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	83	75	88
Can. Fdries & Forg..	155	185	155	185
Canadian Explosives..	800	830	300	330
Can. Explosives pf..	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	845	865	845	865
Du Pont Powder, new.	342	352	342	352
Du Pont Powder pf...	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder.....	380	395	388	398
Hercules Powder pf..	117	120	117	120
International Arms..	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co....	480	495	480	495
Winch. Rep. Arms.	2400	2600	2400	2500

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week of March showed the following changes compared with last year:

Chicago Great Western.	$291,849	+$43,150
Colorado & Southern...	254,792	+ 8,414
Detroit & Mackinac...	22,607	+ 2,650
Grand Trunk.....	992,026	+139,875
Minn. & St. Louis.....	219,928	+ 22,990
Mo., Kansas & Texas...	584,568	+ 1,795
Tol., Peo. & Western...	18,122	+ 534
Tol., St. L. & Western..	100,394	+ 1,618

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the first week of March:

Seventeen roads....	$7,505,313	+$1,283,026

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$36,139	$38,855	$48,228
Net aft. taxes.	3,189	11,915	11,574
Def. aft. chgs.	12,646	3,733	4,718
7 mos. gross..	339,116	340,548	419,870
Net after taxes	82,646	82,736	126,854
Def. aft. chgs.	34,103	32,188	*8,813

*Surplus.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for February—

Gross	97,426	90,655	91,825
Net	11,807	1,893	1,761
Def. aft. chgs.	3,007	18,308	19,059
8 mos. gross..	830,213	822,624	900,228
Net	117,412	74,541	40,638
Def. aft. chgs.	35,075	113,184	122,025

Miscellaneous Earnings.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	492,074	473,725	18,349
Net	305,783	284,234	21,555
Sur. aft. chgs.	200,192	180,834	19,358

HOMESTAKE MINING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total income.	6,525,782	6,808,728	6,819,388
Tot. disburse..	*4,180,237	4,629,166	4,200,853
Surplus	2,345,545	1,679,556	2,118,515
Dividends	2,210,208	2,210,208	2,146,225
Surplus	135,337	*530,652	*27,710
Prev. surplus..	897,595	1,428,248	1,455,958
P. & L. surp.	1,032,932	897,595	1,428,248

*Deficit.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net prof. fr. op.	.....	.....	7,860,085
Dvs. fr. sub. cos.			147,681
Total prof. ...	8,633,449	7,231,161	8,008,668
Chgs., &c.	1,833,173	1,839,987	1,848,936
Surplus	6,800,276	5,391,174	6,159,731
Pfd. divs.	1,076,866	1,076,866	1,076,866
Balance	5,723,410	4,314,308	5,382,865
Com. divs. ...	3,439,424	3,439,424	3,439,424
Surplus	2,283,986	874,884	1,943,441
Prev. surplus.	8,621,376	7,746,491	5,803,050
Total surplus.	10,905,362	8,621,376	7,746,491

NATIONAL LEAD CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net earnings..	2,710,526	2,476,292	2,468,306
Pref. div.	1,706,732	1,706,732	1,706,732
Balance	1,004,794	770,560	762,574
Com. divs. ...	619,662	619,662	619,662
Surplus	385,132	150,898	182,918
Prev. surplus..	5,852,230	5,201,332	5,068,420
Total surplus.	6,737,362	5,352,230	5,201,332

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-Fr. ...5		Oct. 15,'29	94	94¼	6.15
Argen. Govt..6		Dec. 15,'16	101⅛	101⅛	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95⅛	95⅜	4.80
Argen. Govt..6		Dec. 15,'17	101¼	101⅜	5.00
Argen. Govt..6		May 15,'20	101⅜	101⅝	5.45
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	100⅛	100¼	4.85
City of Q'b'c..5		Apr., 1920	99⅜	100	5.00
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1916	100⅞	100⅞	2.80
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.15
French Rep..5		Apr., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	1.00
Italian Govt..6		Oct. 15,'18	99½	99⅝	6.20
Norweg. Govt..6		Oct. 15,'16	100½	101½	4.00
Norweg. Govt..6		Feb., 1925	100⅜	102	4.65
Norweg. Govt..6		Oct., 1917	100½	101½	5.73
Swedish Govt..6		Dec., 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.20
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	99⅜	100⅛	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power..6		Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.5		Nov., 1917	101⅝	101⅞	4.05
Am. Locomo.5		July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	1.00
Am. T. & T.4½		Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Aanacon. Cop.5		Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.40
Ark. Val. Ry., Lt. & Power..5		July 1,'19	97½	99	..
*Balt. & O..4½		June, 1917	100⅞	101¼	2.00
*Balt. & O..4½		June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T..5		July, 1918	100⅜	101⅜	4.40
Can. North..5		Sept., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific..6		Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103	5.40
Ches. & Ohio.5		June, 1919	100	100¼	4.95
Chi. & W. Ind..5		Sept., 1917	100¼	100½	4.80
Chi. Elev....5		July, 1916	93	96	18.70
Con. Power...6		May 1,'17	99⅝	100½	..
C. P., R. & L.6		May, 1918	102¼	103	4.50
E. Pow. & L..5		Mar. 1,'18	97	98	..
Erie R. R..3½		Apr., 1917	101½	101⅜	3.80
Gen. Rubber..5		Dec., 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.40
Gd. Tk. of Can..5		Nov., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.90
Hocking Val..5		Nov., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harv....5		Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
†Lack. Steel..6		Mar., 1917	101	101⅜	1.00
Louis. G. & E..6		Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mich. Ry....6		June, 1919	101	102	5.35
Mid. W. Util..6		Jan. 1,'23	96	97½	..
Minn. Gen. El..5		June, 1917	100⅜	101⅛	..
Mo. Pacific..6		June, 1918	100	100	..
Mont. T. & P..5		Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	6.50
Morg. & Wr..5		Dec., 1918	101⅜	101⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav..6		May, 1917	99⅞	100	6.00
N. Y., N. H. & H..5		May, 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Nor. States P..6		June, 1917	100⅜	101⅛	5.00
Penn. Co. ..4½		June, 15,'23	101¾	102	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J 5		Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅝	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un. Met. Ctg..5		Feb., 1919	99⅜	99¼	5.10
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.87
Sulzberg'r's..6		June, 1916	100¼	100½	4.90
U. S. Smelt..6		Feb., 1926	105⅜	106⅜	5.15
U. S. Pub. Ser..6		Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit..6		May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	101	101⅛	4.30
Westingh. El..5		Oct., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.77
W. Penn. Tr..6		Mar., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	5.10
Wm. El. Ry..6		Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	..
W. Pwr. Co..6		Mar., 1917	100½	101	..
W. Va. Tr. & El. Co. 6		June, 1917	97	99	..
Wm. Rpts. A..5		Mar., 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
W. Stg. G. & E..6		Oct., 1917	100	101	..

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

†To be called May, 1916, at 101.

‡To be called March 31, 1916, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16⅛
Atlantic Refining	660	665	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line....	100	103	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg....	740	750	740	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	290	295	285	295
Crescent Pipe Line...	42	45	43	45
Cumberland P. L....	60	65	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line....	220	225	223	227
Galena Signal Oil....	154	157	154	156
Galena Signal Oil pf..	134	137	134	137
Illinois Pipe Line....	184	187	182	185
Indiana Pipe Line....	106	108	105	107
Int. Pet. Co. Ltd....	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12¼
National Transit	19	21	20	22
N. Y. Transit.....	198	203	198	203
Northern Pipe Line..	104	107	104	107
Ohio Oil	234	236	233	236
Penn.-Mex. Fuel. Co..	63	65	63	65
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15¼	15½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	82	85	83	85
Prairie O. & G....	425	428	423	427
Prairie Pipe Line....	231	233	227	230
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line...	210	215	210	215
South Penn. Oil	358	362	362	366
Southwest Penn.....	110	115	112	117
Stand. Oil of Cal....	255	258	255	258
Stand. Oil of Ind....	535	540	532	535
Stand. Oil of Kan....	455	469	455	465
Stand. Oil of Ky....	355	360	357	362
Stand. Oil of Neb....	355	365	355	365
Stand. Oil of N. J....	517	520	516	519
Stand. Oil of N. Y....	214	216	213	216
Stand. Oil of Ohio....	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch.....	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	220	226	220	225
Washington Oil	42	48	42	48

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

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URGES INVESTMENTS FOR OVERSEA TRADE

J. Howard Ardrey Asserts Americans Should Own Foreign Securities.

U. S. GOVERNMENT MUST AID

Banker Tells Students Trusts Should Be Encouraged to Win the World's Markets.

"Forget for the moment any inconsistency in fighting trusts at home and encouraging them in foreign trade against our commercial rivals abroad."

This was the advice given to students of the College of the City of New York in the co-operative course of study in foreign trade by J. Howard Ardrey, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, at the Custom House yesterday afternoon. Mr. Ardrey's subject was "Our Banking System and Foreign Trade."

He urged vigorous action in foreign fields by combining and co-ordinating all American governmental, financial, commercial, and industrial agencies for the successful promotion of overseas trade. He maintained that the necessity of such combination would bring about a better understanding among all interests, and thereby develop from foreign experience the best and final solution of many of the trust and trade problems which had so harassed the business interests of the country.

"In considering the adequacy of our banking power to aid foreign trade," said the speaker, "account is usually taken only of financing actual purchase, sale, and delivery of commodities, whereas the first demand on banking power is purchase and distribution among American investors of securities of foreign Governments and foreign industrial enterprises.

"I am convinced that unless tied to America by her ownership of foreign securities, foreign trade will never develop in efficient degree; likewise, foreign securities are not profitable for American investors unless supported by foreign trade. In my opinion the highest development of foreign commerce is ultimately the exchange of our commodities for interest-bearing credit instruments of foreign Governments and industrial enterprises by which the balance of trade is settled."

Mr. Ardrey described the superior wealth of England, Germany, and France as heretofore due to the fact that they "compelled" trade from other countries to pay exchange on bonded indebtedness of debtor nations, and said:

"Government agencies must give assurance of protection to American investments in foreign countries. Opportunities always carry responsibilities. The Government must not discourage American investments in foreign securities through fear of entanglements as in the case of the Chinese loan, and other transactions that might be named. In this connection we should organize without delay a foreign banking corporation to which all banks can subscribe capital."

The closest corporation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Commerce, and in fact every Governmental agency was urged. In conclusion Mr. Ardrey said there must be frank recognition of the virtue of combination of large corporations to effectively develop foreign opportunities through joint selling agencies, and in other directions.

DENY VENNER PROVES CASE.

Motion Made to Dismiss His Lake Shore-N. Y. Central Suit.

At the continuation of the trial before Justice Morschauser of the suit brought by Clarence H. Venner, a broker, against the New York Central under the Sherman act to set aside the consolidation of the New York Central and Lake Shore railroads, routing instructions and letters from the traffic manager, purporting to show the allotment and percentage of the receipts to each road, were introduced by the attorneys for the plaintiff.

Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central Lines, testified at length concerning the acquisition of the various lines, the character of the business done over the roads and the money spent in the electrification and other improvements. The Grand Central terminal, the witness said, was built on land owned by two railroads.

When questioned about the Nickel Plate Road, President Smith admitted that he had never been over it, despite the fact that he was a director and attended the directors' meetings. It was brought out that ten of the thirteen directors of the Nickel Plate road were also directors of the New York Central.

Following the testimony of Dwight W. Pardee, Secretary of the railroad, who traced the history of the Vanderbilt family's interest in the lines, Alex S. Lyman, general counsel for the defense, made a motion to dismiss, which was held under advisement by Justice Morschauser. The motion was urged on the grounds that none of the acts were unlawful, that the plaintiff had no standing to invoke either the Sherman act or the Clayton act, and that so far as complaint was made of the acquisition of the roads alleged to be parallel and potentially competing, none of the acts, of which complaint was made, had been shown to have been committed within ten years of the suit.

The trial, which is being held in the Grand Terminal, because of access to bulky records, will be resumed this morning. An adjournment will then be taken until March 31, when briefs will be submitted.

FRANKLIN LIBRARY ON SALE.

Claudin's "Histoire de l'Imprimerie en France" Brings $62.50.

The sale of the library of the late William M. Franklin of East Orange, N. J., was begun at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. Charles Scribner's Sons paid $42 for Walter Armstrong's "Gainsborough and His Place in English Art." They obtained Emile Gebhart's "Sandro Botticelli" for $35 and the "Catalogue of the Pictures Belonging to the Duke of Portland" for $36.

Walter M. Hill of Chicago gave $85 for John Chamberlain's "Original Designs of the Most Celebrated Masters of the Bolognese, Roman, Florentine, and Venetian Schools." Dr. Joseph Martini gave $62.50 for A. Claudin's "Histoire de l'Imprimerie en France." Bonaventure bought William Westall and Samuel Owen's "Picturesque Tour of the River Thames" for $52.50. Hone's "Political Tracts," with illustrations by George Cruikshank, went to Curtis Walters for $53. H. Mischke paid $45 for "The Novelist's Library, with seventy-four etchings by Cruikshank."

The sale will be continued today.

MRS. BURDEN WILL BUILD.

Plans Drawn for New Five-Story House in East 91st Street.

Plans were filed yesterday for the construction of a five-story private dwelling for Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., at 109 and 111 East Ninety-first Street. The proposed structure will have a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 57 feet, with a façade of pressed brick in Colonial styles, with balconies at each window. Fred J. Sterner, the architect, has estimated the cost of the building to be $150,000.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Textiles and Slippers Were Among Articles Passed On.

Collector Malone was affirmed yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a controversy with importers regarding the kind of weaves used in linen crash. The Collector took the view that the goods were woven in a fancy manner, and accordingly assessed duty at 35 per cent. under the provision for "manufactures of flax." The merchants claimed 30 per cent. on the plea that the fabrics were plain woven. Judge Cooper held that the record and samples in the case did not bear out the claim. The importers were Neilson & Crossley and G. W. Sheldon & Co.

The board ruled on several distinct claims as to slippers of different kinds. Thomas Meadows & Co., imported cotton and wool slippers embellished with silk ornaments, either one or the other of the materials named being the component of chief value. The Collector returned the goods at 60 per cent. as ornamented articles, while they were claimed dutiable at 35 per cent. as wool wearing apparel, or at 5 per cent. less under the cotton wearing apparel section. It was decided that the slippers were dutiable as claimed according to the material of chief value in the goods.

J. J. Gavin & Co. brought in slippers composed of straw and lined and ornamented with cotton terry cloth. Appraiser Sague reported the goods in chief value of cotton, the Collector taking 30 per cent. duty as cotton wearing apparel. As it was shown to the satisfaction of the tribunal that straw predominated, the board ordered entry at 25 per cent. as manufactures of straw. Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, were partly sustained in claims relating to slippers made of cotton and leather. The goods were returned at 30 per cent. as cotton wearing apparel, whereas the importers asked free entry as "boots or shoes made wholly or in chief value of leather." The board decided that the slippers invoiced as No. 3,186 were entitled to duty exemption, the Collector being affirmed in his classification of the remainder.

A dispute regarding the values put on high-grade silk netting from Simon May & Co., Nottingham, resulted in a reappraisement by Judge Fischer, who at the request of the importers of the goods asked for a review of Appraiser Sague's action in advancing the goods. Despite the testimony of trade witnesses at the trial, the General Appraiser held that the appraising officials acted properly in raising values, since the Government proved market prices in Nottingham had gone up. The merchandise as described on the invoices consisted of 72-inch flesh, black, and white silk Brussels net. The importers, not content with the values put down by the shippers, entered the goods at 30, whereas Judge Fischer concluded duty was properly taken on the basis of 34½d. per yard.

The same General Appraiser held that extra assessments made by the Appraiser here on iron drugs or containers from Major & Co., Hull, would have to stand duty on the higher level fixed by the customs men. When the case was called for trial Assistant Attorney General Hanson objected to the jurisdiction of the General Appraiser on the ground that no "sample" of the merchandise was before the representative of the board. Counsel for the importers said the drums were too bulky to be brought conveniently into the court room. This explanation not being satisfactory, the protest was dismissed.

EXCHANGE TO SELL GOWNS.

Millinery Also In New Department —Mrs. Sage a Patroness.

Mrs. Russell Sage, Vice President of the Woman's Exchange, 334 Madison Avenue, is to be one of the patronesses of a new departure of the Exchange, the opening of a section of exclusive Summer hats and gowns to which its members and friends and the public generally are invited. The exhibition will continue through the month. There will be a number of afternoon teas given on Wednesday and Thursday at the Exchange. Mrs. Robert C. Ream, Chairman of the new department, will have twenty-six guests on Wednesday, and Mrs. John Seeley Ward, President of the Exchange, will give a tea on Thursday. Miss Mary Choate, Chairman of the domestic department, will also have guests to tea.

The models which the Exchange's consignees will show are many and interesting. One smart coat is of white with a new crepe, the edge bound with black and white check silk. The many outing gowns include a golf suit which has a divided skirt, the division carefully concealed. There is a new bathing suit in brown and black silk, with cap to match, which will be copied. There are many charming negligees and simple Summer frocks. The broad brimmed outing hats of straw are painted, embroidered, and have cretonne designs appliqued upon them. The Exchange in its recent sale of old lace disposed of all its heirlooms of wedding veils, but two others have since come in.

FRENCH LINE AGENT RETIRES

Paul Faguet to be Succeeded Here by a Local Board.

A cable dispatch was received yesterday at the office of the French Line saying that Paul Faguet, for many years General Agent of the line here, would retire on May 1 and return to his home in France. After that date the company's general offices in this city will be managed by a General Representative from France, to be announced later; Oscar R. Cauchois, Director General of Freight Traffic for America, and Maurice W. Kosminski, Director General for America for Passenger Traffic.

Mr. Faguet came to this country as the head of the French Line in July, 1905. He succeeded Eugene de Bocande, who was for many years the line's General Agent at this port. On Jan. 2, 1911, Mr. Faguet received the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

VALOR MEDALS FOR POLICE.

Mayor Mitchel Will Make Presentations to Fifteen Today.

Medals awarded by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps will be handed today to fifteen members of the Police Department by Mayor Mitchel at City Hall. The following will receive recognition of their actions which resulted in the saving of human life:

Lieutenant Joseph O'Connor, Amity Street Station, Brooklyn; Sergeant A. C. Anderson, Old Slip Station; Patrolmen J. H. Redmond and Edward O'Loughlin, Rockaway Beach; Dennis W. Callahan, Butler Street, Brooklyn; Thomas E. Carmody and A. C. Freed, Oak Street; F. J. Malcomson, Richmond Hill; William Nevin, Traffic Squad C; Patrick N. Walsh and Patrick J. Frawley, Tremont Station, the Bronx; Luke H. Grace, Harbor A; Joseph W. Finnegan, Harbor B; C. A. Pflug, Old Slip, and H. E. Parrott, Liberty Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

Cuba Cane Sugar Pays Dividend.

The newly formed Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, brought out by Wall Street men under the leadership of Manual Rionda, a practical sugar expert, inaugurated dividends yesterday with a declaration of 1¾ on the 7 per cent. preferred stock. The dividend is payable April 1 to stock of record March 20. The company has $50,000,000 of preferred stock and 500,000 shares of common stock. A provision of the bylaws says that no dividend shall be paid on the common stock until a surplus equivalent to two years' dividends on the preferred, or $7,000,000, shall have been accumulated. A Director of the company said yesterday that the advance in the price of sugar had increased earnings to such a point that the required dividend reserve should be on hand at the end of the first year of operation.

THE COTTON MARKET GAINS 17-19 POINTS

Early Trading Develops a Slump, but Bull Support Comes to the Rescue.

TEXAS NEWS HELPS BUYING

Unusually Light Rainfall Reported and Mexican Difficulty Causes Anxiety.

Cotton yesterday closed firm at a net gain of 17 to 19 points. In the early trading there was considerable irregularity, with prices declining 7 to 9 points on heavy local selling. Bull support, however, came to the rescue and the scattered offerings were readily absorbed.

Texas news furnished the chief incentives for buying. Strangely enough, this related almost entirely to the new crop. Several wires from the Southwest were received, laying stress on the Winter drought. It was pointed out that during February Texas received only .09 of an inch of rain compared with a normal of 1.89 inches. The combined rainfall in Texas during January and February was 2.81 compared with an average of 3.78 inches.

An unfavorable construction also was placed on the Mexican difficulty. It is known that a great deal of Mexican labor is employed in the planting, cultivation and harvesting of the Texas crop. Local bulls made a good deal of capital out of claims that any embroilment with Mexico would cut down the labor supply in Texas and probably affect the crop of that state by fully 1,000,000 bales.

A New Orleans news dispatch states that the Farmers' Union at a meeting held in that State adopted resolutions urging the elimination of Section 11 and 11-a of the United States Cotton Futures act. The resolution recites that Section 11 was injected for the purpose of forcing all foreign countries to adopt the American standard of grades by levying a toll of 2c a pound on transactions of American dealers in foreign markets and that Section 11-a proposes to levy the same toll on all transactions of foreign dealers in American exchanges. It is declared that the adoption of the American standard under such a penalty would be without benefit to producers and the burden would be borne by the farmers.

The Census Report on the supply and distribution giving the figures of American mill consumption during February will be issued at 10 o'clock this morning. The consumption by American mills will compare with 542,000 bales in January and 463,000 bales in February last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 20 points advance, Norfolk 7 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points advance, 11.90c. for middling. Futures closed firm.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.65	11.58	11.59@11.61	11.42@11.64
May	11.96	11.87	11.94@11.95	11.77@11.78
July	12.16	11.56	12.14@12.15	11.95@11.97
Oct.	12.29	12.00	12.27@12.28	12.08@12.09
Dec.	12.45	12.19	12.44@12.45	12.26@12.27
Jan.	12.51	12.28	12.50@12.51	12.34@12.36

Total port receipts, 18,061 bales; last week, 12,888 bales; last year, 33,909 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	4,120	2,809	9,001
Galveston	4,166	5,937	10,308
Mobile	210	77	239
Charleston	210	42	1,056
Savannah	1,665	1,586	5,000
Wilmington	130	123	2,129
Norfolk	2,130	234	6,030
INTERIOR RECEIPTS.			
Augusta	847	380	630
Memphis	706	1,312	7,458
St. Louis	370	.....	4,350
Houston	6,445	7,024	13,635

Exports, 7,187; total thus far this season, 3,679,045; total last season, 5,976,384.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
819	Galveston	11.15	260,389	447,415
5,185	New Orleans	11.66	383,374	874,088
25	Mobile	11.50	20,784	41,526
1,051	Savannah	12.00	175,911	192,970
——	Charleston	11.50	70,854	87,481
——	Wilmington	11.50	44,676	65,376
181	Norfolk	11.66	114,960	87,078
1,729	Augusta	11.69	151,684	138,525
1,850	Memphis	11.75	205,748	217,350
37	St. Louis	11.75	19,948	36,772
3,593	Houston	12.20	139,985	170,365

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling 3 points decline at 7.77d. Sales 7,000 bales. Receipts 20,000 all-American. Market closed quiet.

A TROUBLESOME DECISION.

Can't Go Back of Consular Certificate Except for Fraud.

Appraising officials of the customs at this port were in considerable doubt yesterday regarding the ultimate effect on future appraisals of a decision made last week by Judge Dayton in the United States District Court in the undervaluation case of Lugerman & Morrison. Members of this firm had been on trial for undervaluing Swiss watches, whereby the Government lost revenue. The court, on a point made by Carl E. Whitney, counsel for the importers, ruled that since the Consular invoice was certified to by an American Consular representative as correct, the Government had no case unless it was shown that the Consul had acted fraudulently.

Although Assistant District Attorney Carstarphen was taken by surprise, and declared to the court that the point raised by Mr. Whitney was "extraordinary and novel in the extreme," the Judge replied that the novelty did not mitigate its validity and directed a verdict of acquittal.

George W. Wolf, Special Deputy Appraiser of the Port, said yesterday that the court's ruling, if given general effect, would "knock the bottom out" of the procedure followed by customs officials for years in arriving at the proper dutiable values.

"The rule that invoices must be certified to by a Consul," said Mr. Wolf, "was made many years ago, when that officer's indorsement as to values of merchandise prevailing in his districts seemed to be the only way by which customs officials here could base duties. Consuls, no doubt, make the certifications to the best of their knowledge, but information obtainable frequently by the Government shows that values were higher on a given date than certified to by the Consul. This, of course, may be due to an imposition practiced by the shippers, but the Government has always held to the right to raise values on invoices whenever it was shown to the satisfaction of appraising officers that the certified prices were not correct."

At the Custom House an official made the flat statement to a reporter for THE TIMES that many certifications by Consuls possessed little or no value, since Consuls had often stated frankly that their certifications were merely formal acts directed by the State Department at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury acting under the customs administrative law.

Assistant Attorney General Hanson, in charge of the Government's tariff litigation before the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court, said, while the ruling made by Judge Dayton was directly in conflict with valuation practices of many years' standing, it remained to be seen what attitude the board would take in the matter should an importer's attorney cite the District Court decision in a given case as authority for dropping proceedings against a client.

Mr. Hanson conceded that it was not unlikely that the Lugerman & Morrison case might be brought up shortly as a precedent for dismissing actions against importers. He added that, after such a case had arisen, it would be determined what steps should be taken by the Government to safeguard its interests.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was weak and lower early in the day, prices declining 2¾ to 3¼c from the final of Saturday under heavy liquidation which uncovered stop loss orders. The May position in Chicago sold down to $1.06⅝, compared with $1.08, the low point of the downward movement in February, while July sold down to $1.05⅝, compared with the previous low of $1.05. On the decline there was sufficient buying to bring about a rally of about 2 cents, and final quotations were 1¼ to 1½c net lower. The visible supply in the United States showed an increase for the week of 340,000 bushels, while the total visible in America, including bonded wheat and the Canadian stocks, decreased 288,000. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.27¼, No. 2 hard $1.23¼, No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.31¼, No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.46¼, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.16¼	1.18¼	1.68⅝
July	..	..	1.09¼	1.11⅛	1.82¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.08⅝	1.06¼	1.06¾	1.09⅜	1.58⅝
July	1.07⅝	1.05⅜	1.07⅛	1.08½	1.24¼

CORN.

The corn market declined ⅝@⅞c early in sympathy with the break in wheat, but the undertone was very steady, and the market showed strong resistance to pressure. Toward the close a firmer tone developed on good buying, and final quotations were ⅜c net higher. The visible supply in the United States increased 823,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 557,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½@85c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76¾	75¼	76¼	75¾	75¼
July	77⅝	75¾	77⅞	76¾	77⅝

OATS.

Oats were easy at the start with the other markets, but rallied on reports of export sales of about 200,000 bushels, and final quotations were ¼@⅜c net higher. The visible supply decreased 1,403,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,644,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 50½c; No. 3 white, 49½@50c; No. 4 white, 49@49½c; fancy clipped white, 50½@52c, and ordinary clipped white, 49@50c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43½	43	43¼	43⅝	50¼
July	42⅞	42	42⅝	42⅝	55¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed a firm undertone, with a good demand from commission houses. Prices were a little easier early owing to a slightly heavier tone to the hog market, but later rallied, and closed firm. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 54,000, estimated for Tuesday, 17,000; Kansas City received 13,000 and Omaha 8,900.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.37	11.20	11.25	11.27	10.80
July	11.62	11.40	11.50	11.52	11.07
Ribs—					
May	12.45	12.20	12.37	12.52	10.20
July	12.65	12.37	12.57	12.50	10.52
Pork—					
May	23.40	22.95	23.25	23.00	17.90
July	23.20	22.85	23.05	22.95	18.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firm and higher early in the day with some of the active positions making new high records. Crude oil was very firmly held, but on the advance longs here seemed disposed to take profits which resulted in a reaction which left the market 1 to 5 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 19,700 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.40	10.40
March	10.54	10.54	10.43@10.51	10.02
April	10.50	10.50	10.45@10.50	10.46
May	10.55	10.54	10.51@10.53	10.46
June	..	..	10.48@10.51	10.46
July	10.54	10.46	10.47@10.48	10.46
August	10.54	10.49	10.49@10.50	10.46
September	10.42	10.40	10.38@10.40	10.37
October	9.51	9.46	9.48@9.49	9.46

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed a further upward tendency, and most of the active positions made new high records for the season, selling slightly above the previous high record made on March 2. Trading was not active, sales amounting to only 25,250 bags, but offerings were small, and there was good buying by trade interests, which was thought to be based on continued strength in Brazil. The local spot market was a little more active, as buyers were impressed by decreasing stocks, and prices were firm at 9½c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.02	8.00	8.07@8.10	7.99
April	..	..	8.13@8.15	8.04
May	8.20	8.13	8.16@8.20	8.09
June	..	..	8.21@8.23	8.10
July	8.25	8.15	8.24@8.25	8.11
August	..	..	8.26@8.28	8.13
September	8.29	8.29	8.28@8.29	8.16
October	..	..	8.31@8.33	8.19
November	..	..	8.34@8.36	8.23
December	8.35	8.30	8.33@8.35	8.27
January	..	..	8.42@8.44	8.31
February	..	..	8.46@8.48	8.35

SUGAR.

There has been a fairly active market in futures owing to continued strength in the raw situation and the probability of a further advance in refined sugar, the Pennsylvania Refining Company already having announced an advance of 10 points. The local market opened 2 points lower to an advance of 8 points, and on good general buying values advanced several points at midday, with the tone very firm. The market closed very steady, unchanged to a net advance of 6 points, with sales for the day 9,050 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.62	4.62	4.60@4.65	4.58
April	..	..	4.63@4.67	4.59
May	4.73	4.70	4.69@4.70	4.65
June	4.79	4.79	4.74@4.75	4.70
July	4.85	4.80	4.79@4.80	4.75
August	..	..	4.84@4.85	4.79
September	4.92	4.90	4.89@4.90	4.84
October	4.93	4.93	4.91@4.92	4.85
November	..	..	4.77@4.79	4.76
December	4.61	4.60	4.57@4.59	4.54
January	..	..	4.45@4.55	4.46
February	..	..	4.45@4.55	4.45

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,184 cases. Arrivals are fairly liberal but not excessive. There is strong demand, stock is clearing promptly on receipt, and the market for general offerings shows a fairly firm tone, firsts ranging in value chiefly from 20½@21c, with occasional lots of exceptionally prime Western more or less graded reaching 21½c, and some fair lots of Southern eggs ranging down to 20c. Near-by whites are in fair supply, but meeting a pretty good demand and values are fairly well sustained, although buyers at top quotations are critical and more or less selective; stock has to be shaded rather more than heretofore. Duck eggs scarce and wanted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@23c; extra firsts, 21½c; firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 20@20¼c; dirties, No. 1, 19@19½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 17½@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 26@27c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 26@28c; small whites, 26c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 25@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 23@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@22c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 38c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 37c; Western and prime Southern, 32@34c; common to fair, Southern, 29@31c.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 5,268 packages. Considerable stock carried over from last week, milder weather and some pressure to sell combine to make lower and unsettled market for nearly all grades of fresh creamery. Held creamery ruling about steady, and renovated, ladies and packing stock are well sustained. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 36c; higher scoring, 36¼@37c; firsts, 34½@35½; seconds, 32@34c; thirds, 30@31c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32¼c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29½@30¼c; thirds, 27@29c; State Dairy, finest, 35@35¼c; good to prime, 33@34¼c; common to fair, 28@32c; renovated, extras, 29½@27½c; firsts, 25@26c; lower grades, 22@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 29@29½c; ladles, finest, make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22½c; packing stock, current make, firsts, 23c; No. 2, 22½c; lower grades, 20½@22c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13. — Sixty-six corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $3,132,500, were chartered today. They include:

House Wire Wheel Co., Inc., Buffalo, wire and all other kinds of wheels, $2,000,000; E. L. Falk, H. A. House, Jr., M. H. Mark, 527 Richmond Av., Buffalo.

Furniture Mfrs. Building, Inc., Jamestown, furniture, materials, merchandise, realty, exhibitions, $150,000; F. O. Anderson, R. C. Sheldon, C. E. Jones, Jamestown.

Community Ice Co., Inc., Hobart, artificial ice, cold storage, refrigeration, $100,000; A. J. Peck, J. V. Simpson, G. W. Alger, 611 West 110th St., New York.

Savidge & Reed Co., Inc., Brooklyn, pianos, organs, phonographs, talking machines, $100,000; J. H. Link, W. E. Reed, E. G. Savidge, 600 East 16th St.

Ellicott Investors Corpn., Buffalo, realty, brokerage, $100,000; W. H. Means, L. C. and E. F. Walsh, Buffalo.

Motion-Picture News, Inc., Bayshore, publishing, printing, advertising, $100,000; H. A. Wyckoff, E. K. Gillett, W. A. Johnson, 729 7th Av.

John W. Bunker, Inc., Lawrence, surgical instruments, apparatus, bells, attachments, $50,000; M. K. Harris, F. X. Mulry, C. C. Bunker, Far Rockaway.

Guarin Spanish Import and Export Corpn., goods, wares, merchandise, tools, machinery, moving pictures, $10,000; R. B. Roberts, S. Bachrach, R. C. A. Peterson, 46 East 34th St.

Norseman Turbine Explosives Engine Co., Inc., Brooklyn, engines, motors, boilers, machinery, vehicles, compressed air, $50,000; L. I. Lucassen, A. J. Stern, C. E. Peterson, 239 East 4th St., Brooklyn.

McCabe & Bolger Mfg. Co., Inc., Queens, exercising couches, textiles, hardware, supplies, $25,000; H. A. Knauber, R. S. Bolger, B. F. McCabe, 324 Spruce St., Richmond Hill.

Sani Ware Co., Inc., Buffalo, cleansers, polishes, dressings, soaps, $25,000; E. C. Koester, C. Cherry, W. R. Burns, 861 14th St., Buffalo.

Smithfields Pure Co., Inc., Clarkson, preserving, fruits, vegetables, cereals, meats, $25,000; W. A. Smith, R. J. Whiting, H. E. Miller, 696 Hazelwood Terrace, Rochester.

Ashley Novelty Corporation, Brooklyn, fountain pens, stationery, novelties, $30,000; J. F. Giles, F. M. and J. J. Ashley, Jr., 17 East Park St., Newark, N. J.

Jared V. Mastaler, Inc., realty, construction, bonds, mortgages, $20,000; A. Rosenblum, H. B. Davis, T. B. Peck, 640 Madison Av.

The Sherburne Hotel Co., Inc., Sherburne, hotel, restaurant, livery, garage, $30,000; W. Sanford, C. S. and A. O. Gorton, Sherburne.

Engelhardt & Co., Inc., cafe, restaurant, $15,000; E. Kellow, M. and W. Engelhardt, 865 8th Av.

Fish Restaurant Co., Inc., hotel, restaurant, $10,000; M. H. and M. Fass, 32 West 31st St.

The Terminal House Co., Inc., hotel, restaurant, theatres, $10,000; E. B. Maltby, O. Dommaich, C. M. Barbery, 328 West 58th St.

Morgan Swartz Bowling Co., Buffalo, bowling alleys, pool, billiard rooms, lunchroom, confectionery, tobacco, $10,000; T. R. Kirby, A. L. Swartz, R. W. Morgan, 193 Herkimer St., Buffalo.

Buchanan & Son, Inc., Manhattan, lumber, masonry, painting, contracting, $20,000; H. Pressprich, N. K. and W. L. Buchanan, 35 Waller Av., White Plains.

Buffalo Waste Paper Co., Inc., Buffalo, waste paper, metal scraps, rags, $10,000; J. and H. Luxenburg, J. Riskin, 725 Ashland Av., Buffalo.

Winton Holding Corp., realty, cabinet, wood work, construction, $10,000; S. Dressel, A. G. and C. G. Abramson, 30 Church St.

General Map Co., Inc., designing, printing, publishing maps, charts, $15,000 C. S. Warner, E. and O. G. Lindberg, Westfield, N. J.

Quality Film Service, exhibit motion pictures, $15,000; H. Fischer, G. Hardy, A. H. Fischer, 149 Broadway.

Germania Engineering and Construction Co., Inc., contracting, construction, engineering, $10,000; H. P. Austin, S. M. Curry, W. J. McKettrick, 428 West 22d St.

Bielofill Chemical Works, Inc., chemicals, products, $10,000; F. Hahn, H. Hirschson, E. Richter, 747 East 182d St.

Rotax Co., Inc., apparatus for cooling, dispensing water and beverages, $10,000; A. F. Rhatigan, A. Hofnblow, Jr., H. E. Reilly, 43 Exchange Place.

B. Kaschuck, Inc., Brooklyn, shirts, blouses, wearing apparel, $5,000; L. Weinberger, M. Weiss, J. Weinberger, 5 Beekman St.

National Pottery, Inc., Queens, kitchenware, garden furniture, tiles, lamps, art goods, clay articles, $10,000; H. and O. B. Hernstadt, E. R. Seuberg, 75 Fort Washington Av.

American Ingenuities Corp., Brooklyn, edible drinking cups, novelties, devices, restaurant, confectionery, $10,000; P. L. Bateson, P. F. Acer, J. H. Seeba, 166 Rutland Road, Brooklyn.

Victoltonola Co., Inc., talking machines, records, accessories, $8,000; D. M. Cohn, W. Phillips, D. Levine, 1,473 Broadway.

Waumbeck Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, $5,000; F. and M. Weinstein, J. Bernardi, 608 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

Chambers Bros., Furriers, Inc., fur articles, ladies' wear, $5,000; C. Goldsmith, J. and M. Chambers, 272 Manhattan Av.

Excellent Embroidery Works, Inc., embroidered novelties, $10,000; M. Wieder, D. Friedman, R. Deibel, 174 Lewis St.

Burdeau Motion Picture Corp., motion pictures, $10,000; E. Durar Suckert, R. Dean, M. M. Burger, Flatiron Building.

R. H. Roberts Co., Inc., investment securities, yacht brokers, construction, mining, land development, $10,000; R. C. A. Peterson, S. Bachrach, R. H. Roberts, 39 West 26th St.

Interwood Holding Corp., New York, personal property, $5,000; M. Wolf, E. Kornfeld, C. B. Singer, 91 Forest Parkway, Woodhaven.

Schuyler Taxi Corp., garage, $5,000; B. Stearn, B. and J. Irving, Jr., 491 Amsterdam Av.

Standard Ferment and Food Corp., cultivate rye, wheat, oats, corn, manufacture foodstuffs, by-products, capital no par value, begin business with $1,000; P. Altenfeld, E. D. Feldman, F. S. Betts, 220 36th St.

Maletzky & Balamut, Inc., ladies' misses' clothing, $5,000; J. Maletzky, G. Milch, D. S. Balamut, 534 West 179th St.

Ford Realty Corp., realty, construction, capital no par value, begin business with $500; E. J. A. Sylvester, E. D. Roser, R. Rowles, 311 West 51st St.

Waldorf, Hafner & Schultz, Inc., drawing materials, engineers, architects, supplies, $6,000; H. J. Schultz, G. Waldorf, P. Hafner, 1,731 Ulmville Av.

George E. Myers, Inc., Mount Vernon, plumbing, $5,000; J. B. Cartright, E. Wilson, G. E. Myers, 8 North 2d Av., Mount Vernon.

James Bain, Inc., Bronx, realty, agency, brokerage, insurance, $5,000; J. W. J. and C. J. Bain, 670 Rhinelander Av., Bronx.

Eschenbach Chemical Co., Inc., drugs, chemicals, foodstuffs, merchandise, $5,000; S. J. Isaacson, G. E. Schenbach, G. H. Werner, 246 Water St.

The Export Press, Inc., printing, engraving, embossing, binding, publishing, $5,000; J. M. Arnow, J. Medofsky, J. Friedman, 651 East 13th St.

The Helen Moller Co., Inc., dancing; music schools, theatres, opera houses, $5,000; R. O'Rourke, A. Lewis, H. L. Bennett, 31 Nassau St.

D. Lichtman Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $5,000; F. A. Schlanger, J. C. Kohn, D. Lichtman, 68 Bay 23d St., Brooklyn.

Milo Holding Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; B. H. Malts, C. Halpern, J. G. Rodsky, 104 Wylloughby Av., Brooklyn.

The Hempstead Sentinel, Inc., Hempstead, merchandise, real, personal property, $5,000; R. K. B. and R. L. Vandewater, 11 Maryland Av., Hempstead.

Authorization: Common Sense Gun Co., Inc., Kittery, Me., $1,500,000; representative, C. E. Atkinson, 43 Park Place, Manhattan.

First National Stores, Inc., Wilmington, Del., dry goods, haberdashery, millinery, leather goods, $3,000,000; representative, D. B. Munger, 217 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases: American Brass Forging Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $150,000; Genesee Valley Milk Products Co., Lakeville, $25,000 to $75,000; The Daylock Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $60,000; Benn Rigel Contracting and Supply Co., Inc., Queens, $15,000 to $50,000; The Rockburn Chemical Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000; Eastern Parts Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, $6,000 to $15,000.

Volunt

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BUTTON SEWERS.—Open for Union or Singer button sewers; will pay good price for good machines. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St.

CASH for jobs ladies', children's wearing apparel. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

COATS.—Looking at ladies' and misses' coats. Top floor, 182 West 23d St.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knopp, 438 B'way.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders wash dresses, skirts, supply material. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

REMNANTS of all kinds of silks, crepe de chine, messaline, poplins, &c., bought for cash. X 261 Times Annex.

TABLEWARE.—Jobs wanted in large or small quantities; also State souvenir spoons. Write S. H. B., Hotel McAlpin.

TAFFETA in pastel shades bought for cash at a price. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Poplins, serges, velours, chinchillas; cheap prices. Joe Kordstoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring coats and suits in all materials; jobs always on hand. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St. Spring 6061.

COATS AND SUITS.—Wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lining, stylishly made, $7.50; big value. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 B'way.

COATS.—TEN-RACK sport coats; newest fabrics, including chinchillas; prices, $6.75 and up. Harry Greenberg, 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES, 150, high grade, to close out; taffetas, crepe de chine, and Georgette combinations, new and up-to-date merchandise. Phil L. Levenson & Co., 39 West 3d St.

DRESSES. — White; children's, misses'; styles, values and deliveries. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Voiles, flowered fancies, poplins, serges, $1.50 to $3.75. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES, JOBS.—Evening, taffeta, crepes; big values. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESS FASTENERS, 10,000 great gross, at $5. Leo L. Meyer, 18 West 27th St. Farragut 3060.

LINENS.—Household linens, fine hucks, embroidery linens, colored dress linens; stocks here. Alfred Alderdice Co., Mill Agents, 350 Broadway, New York.

SILKS FOR SALE under market prices; 4M Jap silk; navy silkenfill serge, silk and cotton poplin; good colors; ask for Mr. Gambel, Madison Square 9205.

SNAP DRESS FASTENERS for sale, immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

SUITS.—3,000 on rack, $6.75 to $12.50; poplins, serges, checks, gabardines, silks. Rothstein & Nelson, 125 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediately delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 133 West 27th St.

WE HAVE in stock for delivery silk dress and afternoon dresses; popular price. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN now covering Pacific Coast wants a specialty line that will go with line of handkerchiefs, laces, and neckwear; commission basis; half actual traveling expenses to be advanced; can furnish highest credentials present employer. Address Box L 338 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for State of Pennsylvania by one of the largest and popular-priced coat houses; on commission; only first-class men need apply. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d.

RESIDENT BUYER'S ASSISTANT.—Conversant N. Y. market; either N. Y. office or out of town; best of references. K 1 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3631/4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3631/4 " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Burlap Prices Are Steady.

Despite the fact that it was Monday, there was a fair inquiry for burlaps in this market yesterday. The lighter weight goods were said to be in better demand than heavies, though not a great deal of business was put through on either from all accounts. Prices continued firm on the basis of 7.80 to 7.85 cents for 8-ounce, 40-inch goods, with 7½-ounce cloths held about ten points lower. On 10-ounce burlaps the asking price was 11¼ cents, with 10½-ounce goods quoted a quarter of a cent higher. Another active week is looked for here, with higher prices on all weights before many days pass.

Trimmings in Millinery.

While the demand for trimmings from the millinery trade has been mostly for flowers and ribbons to date, there is to be noted at present a tendency toward ostrich. The latter has been occupying a rather obscure position for some time, but ostrich tips and small plumes are appearing on some of the latest millinery. The big demand at the present time is, of course, for flowers, and the principal item in this demand is the American beauty effect. Blacks and blues are unobtainable, and could be sold up to any quantity if the importers or manufacturers were able to supply them.

Duty on Tulip Bulbs.

The Treasury Department gave notice yesterday that it will not accept a recent decision of the Customs Court of Appeals holding tulip bulbs dutiable at 50 cents per thousand under the tariff provision for "all other bulbs." The court held that the adding of an "s" to the word tulip at the last revision of the tariff made the word no longer apply to bulbs, but to flowers. Assistant Attorney General Hanson said that additional evidence gathered by this office will result in a new case being made up and submitted to the Board of Appraisers, and the court if necessary. The department ordered Collectors of Customs to continue assessing duty on the bulbs at $1 per thousand pending the final judicial determination of the question.

Furs for the Summer Again.

The fur trade, dealers and manufacturers as well, expect to see the demand for furs in Summer duplicated this year. Manufacturers in close touch with their sources of outlet state that the fad, which originated last Summer among women of wearing fur neckpieces, is promised for the season ahead. Foxes, especially of the white variety, will be popular again. In addition to the Summer vogue, the furriers are in hopes of securing another outlet. It is rumored now that some of the clothing manufacturers intend to feature fur collars on overcoats for next Fall and Winter. This will swell the demand for skins to a very appreciable extent. With a scarcity of furs caused by the floods which have swept the country, the market expects a very strong tone to prices.

Disinfection of Imported Hides.

Customs officials were notified yesterday that a modification had been made in the procedure when hides requiring disinfection certificates arrive without such certificates. In future, when a shipment of hides arrives without such certificate, the importer may make application to the Department of Agriculture for permission to disinfect the hides at his tannery. If the importer has the proper facilities, the Department of Agriculture will permit such disinfection under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Collector of Customs upon being so advised is to permit the hides to go forward from the port of entry to the tannery under customs seals. Notification of this action is to be sent to the inspector designated to supervise the disinfection.

Rubbers to be Scarce, Too?

The unusual amount of snow that has fallen this Winter all over the country—it is said in some cases to be the most in fifteen years or so—has resulted in a pretty thorough clean-up of rubber overshoes of all sizes and kinds. Boots have also been sold more freely than for several years, from all accounts. Not only are supplies of rubber footwear in the factories said to be smaller than for a long time, but the same condition is said to be true of jobbers' and retailers' stocks. The present scarcity of made-up goods, together with the increasing cost of the various raw materials and labor, is said to be making some of the larger retailers anxious for the future. At least one prominent retail concern is said to have made its commitments for 1917 already, in anticipation of a shortage and sharp price advances later this years.

Color Line Drawing Tighter.

The increasing scarcity of colors is adding much to the difficulties of wholesalers of women's sweaters. Recent attempts by one jobber to obtain duplicate shipments of a certain number in navy blue and black resulted in the reply that there was none to be had. The red shades, ranging all the way from old rose to maroon, are also hard to get, and vary when they can be got. Greens have been out of the market for some time, save in small quantities that are held at prices which the average jobber cannot afford to pay because the resale price would be too high to suit the trade catered to. Labor trouble among some of the dyers is also hindering the production of goods. The wholesaler's chief problem in this line this season is not where to dispose of the goods he has bought, but where to get merchandise enough to fill the orders he has booked.

Gray Goods Trading Quite Active.

Trading was quite active in the local gray goods market yesterday, and the undertone of the market, consequently, was firmer. Among the printcloth sales made were 39-inch 72-76s at 6¼ cents for March-April delivery, and 68-72s in the same width, for March-May shipment, at 5½ cents. Some holders are now asking 5⅝ cents for deliveries past July. Business was also done on 38½-inch 64-68s at 5 cents, for April-August delivery, with some sellers asking an eighth more past July. April, May and June sales of 38½-inch 60-62s and 60-48s were made at 4 9-16 and 4 7-16 cents, respectively. Thirty-seven-inch, 3.25-yard drills sold for March-April shipment at 6⅝ cents. A feature of the demand for sheetings was the good jobbing inquiry for 4-yard, 56-60s, which sold to this trade in larger quantities than for some time at 6 cents. Fine and fancy goods continued active and firm. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6⅜ 38½-inch, 64-60s..5c
39-inch, 72-76s....6¼ 38½-inch, 64-56s..4¾c
39-inch, 64-72s....5⅝ 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¾c
39-inch, 56-48s....4⅞ 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s....5⅛ 27-inch, 64-60s....3½c

MAGAZINES WATCH THE PAPER SUPPLY

Freight Congestion Makes Them Keep Unusually Big Stocks on Hand.

SHIPMENTS ARE DELAYED

Munsey, McClure, and Doubleday, Page & Co. Place Orders as Far Ahead as Possible.

Because of the freight congestion which began last Fall most of the large magazines have found it necessary to keep on hand unusually large stocks of paper, and to order their supplies from two weeks to three months ahead of time. The mills which have supplied them have not curtailed supplies, although in some cases, it is asserted by the publishers, the quality of paper has not been good.

W. T. Duart, General Manager of Frank A. Munsey & Co., said yesterday that, as the only safe thing to do was for the magazines to place their orders as far ahead as possible, his company was placing orders several weeks earlier than usual.

"That is the way things stand today, although conditions change very fast and we do not know what we can expect tomorrow," he added. The Munsey company publishes Munsey's Magazine, The Argosy, The Railroad Man's Magazine, and All Story Weekly, which combined have a circulation of about 2,225,000 and use more than 2,000,000 pounds of paper monthly, according to Mr. Duart.

F. E. Storer, purchasing agent for the McClure Publications, Inc., said that shipments of paper to them had been delayed as much as a month.

"All of our magazine paper is furnished to us on a contract," said Mr. Storer, "which we made in the early part of December before conditions became extreme, so we do not have to pay the advanced prices. As we order ahead and keep a very large surplus on hand, we have not been hindered in the publication of our magazine, but the freight congestion has made shipments very slow in arriving. All shipments are from ten days to three or four weeks late. Our magazine paper comes from Maryland.

"We have had considerable difficulty in obtaining the paper necessary for our circulars and advertising matter. This we buy from local jobbers at an advance of from 30 to 35 per cent. over normal prices.

The McClure Publications, Inc., publishes McClure's Magazine and The Ladies' World, which together have a circulation of about 2,000,000 and use about 2,000,000 pounds of paper a month, according to Mr. Storer.

Doubleday, Page & Co., according to one of its officers, is ordering supplies three months ahead, whereas ordinarily one month in advance of use is considered time enough. It was said that they still have a carload of paper which has been three weeks on the way from Lawrence, Mass.

"This is an exaggerated case," said the man in charge, "but we cannot count on getting an order through in less than two weeks. We now have orders in for a three-month supply."

Doubleday, Page & Co. publish The Garden Magazine, Country Life in America, The World's Work, and Short Stories, which together use each month about 185,000 pounds in addition to 2,500 reams of paper.

The Associated Sunday Magazines find that it takes from ten to thirteen days longer than usual for them to get their paper supplies. Ordinarily they keep four or five weeks' stock on hand, but now eight or nine weeks' supply is held for emergency. According to the man who orders the supplies, the paper, which comes from Maine, is sometimes not of quite as good grade as usual. The Associated Sunday Magazines publish magazine supplements for many Sunday papers and Every Week. The circulation of these is about 1,000,000.

URGE SAVING OF RAGS.

Shortage of Paper Stock Is Taken Up by Redfield.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Shortage of paper stock in the United States was discussed at a conference today between Secretary Redfield and Charles A. Holder of the foreign trade advisers office. France's embargo of the export of rags has caused many American manufacturers to fear they may have to curtail production of their mills.

The Department of Commerce recently appealed to housewives to save old papers and rags. Today the department began sending out 1,000,000 circulars to be posted in Post Offices and elsewhere throughout the country urging that papers and rags be saved. The Commerce Department promises to put those who save papers and rags in touch with manufacturers.

Chambers of commerce and trade associtaions have been asked to co-operate.

Increase In Retail Demand.

With the break in the cold spell yesterday the retail stores were able to get an idea of just what they may expect in the way of a demand this Spring. The shops were well crowded with customers who seemed to be buying rather than "just looking." A few representative retailers, who were called upon to express an opinion on the prospects for the coming season, agreed that the record made during the Christmas season for total sales may be reached and passed. Indications are, they said, that the purchasing of apparel of different sorts will be of a most substantial character. The feature of the demand will be, they stated, a call for the better and higher-priced merchandise. The public have been well informed concerning the advances they will be expected to pay, and the retailers should have no difficulty in securing the larger business that is promised at the better profits to themselves.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The office of the Syndicate Trading Company, resident buyers, has been removed from 2 Walker Street to 230 Fifth Avenue.

Max Warschauer and Harry Roth, both of whom have had extensive experience in local business circles, have begun the manufacture of leather goods and belts at 10 East Thirty-third Street.

These members have recently been admitted to the National Jewelers' Board of Trade: W. D. Clement, Waltham, Mass.; T. G. Frothingham & Co., North Attleboro, Mass.; Narragansett Jewelry Company, Providence, R. I.; Mulholland Brothers, Evanston, Ill.; Merwin-Wilson Company, New Milford, Conn., and Hecker & Bernstein and Mayer, Knox & Bernheim of this city.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

JOHN MORIARTY, furniture, 1,437 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Jerome A. Kohn. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by West End Furniture Company, Chicago, Ill.; $237. Orleans Cabinet Company of Indiana, $126, and Freedman Bros. & Co. of Illinois, $182. Liabilities are stated to be $20,000 and assets $15,000.

JACOB WEISBERGER, shoes, 248 Bleecker Street, has made an assignment to William C. Rittenberg. He also filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities $4,747 and assets $4,200.

HARRY WEISS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Weiss, cigar manufacturer, 50 Bowery, by Michael Eisenbruch, $150; Fred. W. Buermeyer, $450, and Agnes A. Brennan, $250. He also made an assignment to Ben Seligsatein. Liabilities are stated to be $12,000 and assets $2,000.

JOSEPH ROSENTHAL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Rosenthal, dry goods, 211 East 106th Street, by creditors, Isidor Dichler, $150; Drosin Bros., $200, and William Schreiber, $250. He made an assignment on March 6. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000.

WARREN D. BENEDICT, 72 Pinehurst Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $11,635 and no assets. George Ringler & Co. are creditors for $3,662.

WILLIAM H. SHEER, clerk, 836 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,336 and no assets.

IVAN ISENBERG, salesman, 1,225 Vyse Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,390 and no assets.

HENRY NOCKIN, jeweler, 2,321 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $54,510 and assets $50,428. The largest creditors are the Broadway Central Bank, $8,750, partly secured; Colonial Bank, $4,700, secured, and Power & Allan, $7,402.

JULIUS KORN, who did business as the Manhattan Umbrella and Parasol Company, 43 East Nineteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $19,360 and assets $10,587.

MURPHY DOOR BED COMPANY of New York.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the Murphy Door Bed Company of New York, 1,470 Broadway, with creditors who agreed to accept stock of the Murphy Door Bed Company of Delaware in full payment of their claims. Liabilities were $23,-800.

MOTEL OKLANDER.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Motel Oklander, wholesale dealer in stationery and toys, 330 East Ninth Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

JACOB WEBER.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Jacob Weber, trimmings, 178 Stanton Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

JOHN GRANT LYMAN.—Judge Hough has permitted John G. Munroe, a creditor of John Grant Lyman, stockbroker, 68 Broad Street, for $1,750, to intervene in the bankruptcy petition filed against Lyman Feb. 17.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.—A meeting of creditors of Oscar Hammerstein was held yesterday at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, to prove claims and elect a Trustee. A few claims were filed. Ex-Senator N. A. Elsberg was appointed Trustee by the referee at the unanimous wish of the creditors and his bond was fixed at $1,000.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: WILLIAM H. WELLMAN, promoter, 3 East Twenty-seventh Street; liabilities, $30,851. HENRY M. LAVERS, clerk, 248 Sherman Avenue, formerly Treasurer of the Integrity Garment Manufacturing Company; liabilities, $39,519. ROSENSTIEL & WIENER, exporters of furs and skins, 180 West Twenty-fifth Street; liabilities, $20,607. CATHARINE A. POWERS, 57 East 103d Street; liabilities, $17,-570. JAMES HIGHAM, plumber, 229 West Seventy-fourth Street. GEORGE E. MACKAY, builder, Yonkers. PETER SCHNEIDER, JR., 371 East 165th Street, formerly liquors. ROBERT E. MULLER, 390 Wadsworth Avenue. JOHN KERR, 465 West Forty-ninth Street, formerly liquors. WILLIAM WAHL, shoemaker, 941 Washington Avenue. HENRY D. BURGESS, 289 West Thirty-ninth Street, formerly typesetting business. WILLIAM H. CASPARY, clerk, 368 St. Ann's Avenue. JULIUS SHERMAN, dress goods and silks, 226 East 102d Street. RAIZEN BROTHERS, dresses, 16 West Nineteenth Street. MODERN BRASS WORKS, INC., plumbers' supplies, 343 East Thirty-eighth Street; liabilities, $36,906. NASSAU IMPORTATION COMPANY, hotel and cafe, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street; liabilities, $80,950, and SCHUSTERMAN, EISENBERG & SHEINE.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alterman, Lewis B.—S. Scheidig.....$146.41
Avon Realty and Amusement Corporation—W. C. Amend et al. costs.....346.53
Blanke, Everett M.—Stern Brothers.....148.22
Boys, Carl A.—Maryland Casualty Co..303.91
Bolmut, Jacob—New York Railways Co., costs.....110.38
Berkowots, Grace; Jacob Shapiro, and Kassail Shapiro—J. Mandel.....230.65
Bienenfeld, Suriel—N. Rouben.....173.31
Cashman, Joseph T.—Arundel Realty Co.....209.83
Clarence Realty and Construction Co.—N. Trapani.....641.89
Cowen, Mark—L. Weinstock Sub.....2,101.58
Coolidge, Edna W.—T. H. S. Van Roden.....1,935.14
Courtney, Lillian, and Harry Cook—People, &c.....300.00
Ceres Trading Co.—New York Central Railroad Co.....293.81
Crovat, Dorothy A.—E. Juhlmann et al..138.82
Dober, Sigmund A.—H. L. Galvn.....101.50
Dunnigan, James W.—474 West 130th St. Garage, Inc.....112.36
Davidson, David—S. Kaufman.....197.65
Day, Alice, and Joseph B. Rosenbach—People, &c.....500.00
Danzig, Ruchel—C. Peisel.....162.15
Duringshoff, Gerald J.—Lang & Co...191.17
Eastmans Supply and Construction Co. and Morris Goldfeb—J. Rice et al.....347.99
Eagle, Houston H.—F. H. Rice.....534.91
Gotthelf, George, and Leib Zimmerman—C. H. Southard Co.....170.07
Harrigan, John E.—J. H. Grubman.....118.94
Hertenstein, Max M.—W. Sokitr.....178.16
Hinkley, Silas—Delmonicos.....148.79
Hoerler, Charles—W. H. M. Co., Inc..601.57
Huffman, Sidney—Johnston Export Publishing Co.....102.34
Hoffman, Gordon—L. Poviro.....104.79
Isensee, William—E. Y. Loew et al....524.61
Kropf, William—E. Gottfried, costs.....112.82
Levine, Harry—H. Kupferschmidt et al..147.40
Lipman, J. & J.—M. Santora.....570.44
Louis, I. Balch—H. Ulmann.....268.15
Lowinson, Oscar—Louis Bossert & Sons.674.65
Matthews, Charles S.—Hood Tire Co., Inc.....153.15
Markowitz, Samuel and Louis—J. Marcus.....316.71
Maxwell, Francis H. J.—Edward Thompson Co.....300.96
Martin, Elizabeth M.—M. Reilly.....430.95
Mason Seaman Transportation Co. and N. Y. Railways Co.—M. Blumberg...1,402.04
Same—A. Blumberg.....2,389.70
McKnight, John C. and Mary A.—First National Bank of Seabright, N. J...1,076.41
Manufacturers' Millinery Co., Inc.—S. Sigmund.....154.18
Norwood, Lewis M.—William Garnett Payne.....449.73
Prior, Fannie and Charles M.—Corn Exchange Bank.....628.15
Peck & Mack Co.—L. Cohen.....100.00
Playgoers' Film Co., Milton M. Goldsmith, Charles M Rosenthal, Seymour Mork, Joseph M. Baum, and Alexander J. Blmberg—Jacob Strauss & Sons...3,589.19
Perry, S. Charles—James McCreery & Co.....117.05
Prussak, Sigmund—S. Tanner et al.....131.59
Rehmer, Joseph—Twin Garage & Supply Co.....252.36
Ritt, Rowan—A. Silechnik.....108.10
Rosenberg, Philip—Oldsmobile Co., costs.....177.03
Robinson, Frank B.—Ossining National Bank.....559.14
Rosenfeld, Ignatz—N. Y. Railway Co., costs.....110.38
Russakow, Abraham—Goldman Bros...354.67
Rinaldo, Louis—Stern Bros.....268.12
Rockville Centre Lumber Co. — W. Tabing.....115.45
Rice, Mervyn A.—Albert Steinfeld & Co.....2,124.20
Seligman, Oscar—Hood Tire Co.....163.64
Schwab, Abraham—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....11,027.95
Schwab, Abraham & Leo L.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....10,584.03
Seed Filter & Novelty Co., Inc.—J. F. Stocking, et. al.....108.95
Smith, Horace H.—J. D. Dusenberry.5,480.46
Sanders, Leo—L. H. Gura, et. al.....150.68
Stern, Arthur—Stern Bros.....100.37
Steele, J. Nevett, Jr.—same.....147.27
Sullivan, Margaret—K. Hartman, et al.113.73
Salomon, Morris C.—S. Michthauser, et al.....475.74
Smith, Wm. J., adm.—D. Crear et al....999.91
Siegel, Fred & Ernest—S. Block.....102.62
Tatasiah, Alexander & A. Tatasian & Co.—Boyajian Twin Bros.....323.48
Townsend, Frederick E.—Representative Securities Corp.....3,036.20
Taylor, Salvatore—R. Eichhron.....1,131.15
Taub, U. Stillwell—L. A. Gunzburg...123.41
Wells, Athalie—H. Bourke.....322.00
Wetmore, Louis H.—L. J. Gomme.....114.64
Whelan, Margaret, executrix—L. K. Moore.....575.00
Wedinger, Rudolph—Hood Tire Co., Inc.....598.36
Wrightson, E. Hollister—V. Williams, possession of property and $70.43, or 220.43
Willard, David M.—E. D. Willard, costs.....247.80
Wheeler, Bessie, adm.—Terry & Tench Co., costs.....107.88
Weiner, Louis—B. Altman & Co.....715.48
York Tower Corp.—G. Ericsson.....237.33
Government Surety & Casualty Co.—City of N. Y.....712.19
General Finance Co.—same.....191.73
Gotthoffer, Welman & Dam—same...133.85

In Bronx County.

Baas, Carl A.—Maryland Casualty Co.$303.19
Demarest, Horace A.—F. A. Carset al.141.31
De Freitas, Alfred—North Side News Co.....150.87
Flaum, Joseph J.—A. Knecht, Sr., et al.33.72
Gilson, Joseph—I. Haendler et al.....57.72
Gannon, John J.—M. A. Monis.....3,939.79
Greenleaf Piano Co.—Rudolf Piano Co.685.76
Same—Winter & Co.....97.11
Jaffe, Julius—T. M. Merritt.....835.01
Kesenger, Herman—Quigley Iron Works.325.72
Lasher, Samuel A.—R. Teven.....423.64
Tataro, Carlos—P. Rothchild.....17.15
Zide, Isaac—H. Silverstein.....32.22

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Carrette, Edward M., and Gertrude Melrose—People, &c., March 13, 1916....$500.00
Daniels, Charles E.—Wheeling Corrugating Co., Sept. 20, 1915.....137.54
Fagenson, Abe—M. Judenfriend, Dec. 5, 1908.....412.65
Frank Levy, Inc.—C. L. Williams, Dec. 9, 1915.....636.90
Hanford, William H., and Theodore Hansen—Lafayette Trust Co., Dec. 27, 1910.....3,535.43
Johnson, Robert E.—P. Tausig et al., March 2, 1915.....334.52
Marino, Leroy L.—C. Miller, Dec. 2, 1915.....800.00
Petroni, Frank — United Merchants Realty and Improvement Co., Sept. 24, 1914.....138.15
Pacific Coast Casualty Co.—A. Schlesinger, Feb. 21, 1916.....4,725.05
Tyszewski, Mary R., administratrix—J. B. Sanders, Jan. 14, 1913.....3,034.70
Ventrice, Peter N. and Marie J.—S. L. Newman, March 4, 1914.....228.90
Wilson, Edward W.—J. C. Cross, Feb. 11, 1916.....5,131.09
Same—E. H. Cross, Feb. 11, 1916....1,627.59
Deutsch, Siegfried—City of N. Y., Feb. 16, 1916, vacated.....133.85
Rabinowitz, Isaac—S. Berman, Feb. 28, 1916, vacated.....168.41
McCarthy, Julia K.—Central Chandelier Co., April 28, 1909, vacated.....427.51
Southwestern Surety Ins. Co. and Sadie Goldberg—People, &c., Jan. 17, 1916, vacated.....3,000.00
Rosenzweig, Pauline, and Simon Solomen—L. Bloom, Nov. 13, 1912, canceled.....225.00
Rockmore, Harold L.—Robinson Stoneware Co., March 8, 1910, canceled....531.71
City of New York—G. P. Fox, April 29, 1915, reversed.....3,905.26

In Bronx County.

De Menna, Louis—A. Cavallone, July 22, 1914.....$429.85
Same—L. Cavallone, July 22, 1914....1,629.85
Shoan, Desidore—M. Minskoff, Nov. 10, 1915, vacated.....69.87
Tobruck Construction Co.—John Lucas & Co., June 22, 1915.....306.75

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; E. Glas, cloaks, suits; 72 Madison Av.; McAlpin.
ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
ATHENS, Ga.—A. Joel & Sons; 76 Spring. Joel, men's clothing, furn. goods, shoes; 1,161 Broadway; Sherman Square.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Silvey & Co.; D. P. McDaniel, notions, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Olson Co.; B. Olson, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; F. J. Paxon, representing; 71 West 23d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Olson Co.; P. Olson, silk, cotton waists; 15 East 26th.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Silvey & Co.; D. P. McDaniels, bulks, notions, hosiery, furs, goods; 72 Leonard.
AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarbrough & Sons; E. M. Scarbrough, general merchandise; Miss Fisher, ladies' wear; 353 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Paul & Berney; B. J. Berney, shirts, tailored shirtwaists; 1,123 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Cobiens Co.; S. H. Blum, jewelry, fancy goods; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; W. G. Weller, domestics; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, Fall children's colored dresses, boys' blouses, rompers; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—L. Lauer, dry goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, linens; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—J. C. Rider, boys' clothing; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Swearer, ladies' wear; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss M. G. Townsend, embroideries; Miss V. Winston, representing; 220 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. H. Walker, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, suits, waists, dresses; Miss Fitzgerald, coats; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON, Mass.—J. J. Burke, men's furn. goods; Navarre.
BOSTON, Mass.—L. Starr Co.; Mrs. L. Starr, millinery; Marlborough.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. Jardine, general mdse.; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss L. F. Ormond, ladies' wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Miss Gilman, misses' skirts, children's dresses, coats; Miss Lausberg, misses' dresses; Mr. Peck, muslin underwear, petticoats, basement; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, sweaters; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. O'Brian, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Koch, millinery; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; J. W. Watters, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss M. Murphy, muslin underwear, bungalow aprons; Mr. F. Herman, silks, dress goods, domestics; J. Schaefer, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Berger's; L. L. Berger, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. H. Adam & Co.; M. J. Mauer, millinery; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Hofheinz, staple notions; 43 Leonard.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—E. E. Clarkson & Co.; E. E. Clarkson, dry goods; 1,239 B'way.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Sheppe & Holst Co.; R. S. Whaley, carpets; Imperial.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Schwartz Brothers; S. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. Schenck, embroideries; F. M. Hatch, laces, embroideries; G. L. Veatch, domestics; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; S. Carson, white goods, linens; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; M. H. Meyer, silks, dress goods, linings; 11 W. 17th.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; M. H. Hillman, misses' ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; F. Koretz, millinery; 13 E. 22d; Cumberland.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Nature's Rival Co.; C. Mayer, mfrs. brassieres; 1,265 B'way.
CHICAGO—John Shillito Co.; F. L. Manlove, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; W. D. Clark, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. H. Frost, domestics; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; C. O. Lancaster, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 E. 26th; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; Leon Meiss, ready-to-wear, white goods; 114 5th Av.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—B. Brown, ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.
CLEVELAND—Guggenheim Co.; S. L. Guggenheim, waists, dresses; Longacre.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Meisel, skirts; Mr. Tyroler, skirts; Miss M. Cohn, muslin underwear, silk petticoats; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Griggs Co.; Miss E. McDowell, ladies' underwear, infants' wear; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; R. T. Montgomery, basement, rugs; 9th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Root & McBride Co.; J. A. Hahn, notions, fancy goods; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. G. Harris, notions, laces, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—W. H. Phelps Co.; W. H. Phelps, knit goods; York.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus Dry Goods Co.; E. R. Graves, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Graves Cloak House; E. R. Graves, coats; suits, dresses, waists, millinery; Breslin.
DALLAS, Texas—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, skirts, dresses, waists, Palm Beach suits; Room 1,012, 1,150 Broadway.
DESMOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Cohen, suits, waists; 315 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Schoenman Bros.; J. L. Scheuerman, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; N. E. Dentler, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. Greenbaum, house dresses, kimonos, muslin underwear, ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; W. Bridge, ready-to-wear, basement; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss E. Miller, waists, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.
DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; F. A. Patrick, domestics; 43 Leonard.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—J. J. Flanagan Co.; Miss H. Flanagan, corsets, muslin, knit underwear, hosiery; Miss T. Flanagan, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
EL PASO, Texas—Popular D. G. Co.; M. Schwartz, carpets, general mdse.; 303 4th Av.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter & Co.; V. Ritter, representing; 43 Leonard; St. James.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; C. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Kahn's Dept. Store; L. Kahn, general buyer; Claridge.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Selig Dry Goods Co.; Miss L. Marks, S. Selig, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Grand Leader; F. B. Levi, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; I. Rothschild, general mdse.; Imperial.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; W. F. Warren, domestics, linens; 230 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—M. L. Schoenberg, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
LACROSSE, Wis.—Wm. Doerflinger Co.; F. Phillips, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies', infants' wear; 1,239 Broadway.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; W. H. Hager, general mdse.; 75 Spring.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; G. L. Hooley, representing;

TOO FEW BOTTLES FOR MILK DELIVERY

Railroad Embargo Leaves City Without Enough Sealable Containers to Go Around.

261,000,000 USED IN A YEAR

Health Commissioner Suggests Paper or Wood Pulp Substitutes —Won't Allow Open Cans.

The announcement that there was a serious shortage of milk bottles in New York and that a curtailment of milk deliveries might result was called to the attention of Health Commissioner Haven Emerson yesterday. There is a mandatory provision in the health code that milk shall be delivered in sealed receptacles and Commissioner Emerson was asked if the department might modify the rule if the shortage developed to a point where the normal demand could not be met with the sealable receptacles at hand.

"I see no reason for modifying the law," said Dr. Emerson. "If the milk companies are unable to get glass bottles they must use paper bottles, or bottles of wood pulp. The department will insist that milk be not exposed in open cans, and that the companies keep very close to the law."

The shortage of milk bottles, according to concerns handling bottles, has resulted from the eagerness of railroads to profit by the shipment of war materials and the consequent embargo on many commodities for domestic use.

"The situation is serious, and the railroads ought to put milk bottles in the preferred class, the same as they have done with food," said E. F. Glacken, President of the Atlantic Bottle Company, yesterday. "Milk is a necessity, but if there are not enough bottles in which to deliver it, and the Department of Health boks on its rules, the result is the same as if an embargo had been put on milk."

Mr. Glacken said his company probably brought more milk bottles to the city than any other company, and that 261,000,0000 bottles were used here annually.

"The shortage already amounts to millions of bottles," he said. "The life of a milk bottle is eight or nine fillings. The custom in normal times has been the milk companies to keep enough bottles on hand for three and four weeks, and they have depended on prompt shipments to replenish stocks. Recently, however, because of the embargoes imposed by railroads carrying munitions and war material, these shipments have not been possible.

"The Atlantic Bottle Company obtains its supply from Western Pennsylvania and from Clarksburg, W. Va., and they come here over the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads. An idea of the service furnished by some railroads may be obtained from the fact that three carloads of milk bottles, shipped on Jan. 27, are still to be heard from."

A shortage of milk bottles is a serious thing, when you consider the number in daily use to meet the demand for milk in New York. Borden's Condensed Milk Company buys about 11,500,000 bottles a year, and about the same number is bought annually by the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company. There are other companies that use almost as many.

William Noves, purchasing agent for Borden's Condensed Milk Company, said the company's supply of pint milk bottles on Long Island was exhausted, and that the problem of furnishing bottles for the branches up-State was becoming serious.

E. A. Romel, a Director of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company, said the shortage of milk bottles had become serious in the last two weeks.

MORE CARE AS TO WASTE.

Imperfect Cork Disks Are to Pay Their Share of Duty.

Suggestive of the increased value placed on waste products as a result of the war was an order of the Treasury Department received at the Custom House yesterday curtailing the free entry privilege up to this time accorded cork disks when imported mixed with cork waste of various kinds. The Collector at Baltimore wrote to the department that in his opinion there ought to be a readjustment in the classification of the goods.

Assistant Secretary Peters undertook an investigation from which it appeared that the merchandise consisted in part of cork disks, more or less imperfect and known as throwouts, mixed with cork cuttings, broken disks, &c. The department found that disks similar in character to the whole disks in the sample submitted can be used for the bottling of beers for quick consumption and for dry materials, and that many of them are equal or superior to certain grades manufactured in this country. Mr. Peters said they were therefore to be treated as commercial cork disks.

At the end of thirty days customs officials were directed to assess duty on the proportion of the merchandise represented by the whole disks, as manufactured disks, at the rate of 12 or 15 cents per pound, according to whether or not over three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, passing the remaining portion of the merchandise free of duty as cork waste.

URGE UNION RECOGNITION.

Miners Want Operators to Collect Organization Dues.

According to a statement agreed upon by the anthracite coal operators and miners at the Union League Club, and given out at the McAlpin Hotel, the joint sub-committee conferring on a new agreement to go into effect April 1, discussed recognition of the United Mine Workers of America yesterday. This is one of the ten demands of the miners which, the operators have asserted, may add $23,000,000 a year to the coal bill of householders in New York City and elsewhere who burn hard coal.

Yesterday's discussion, according to the typewritten statement, was an earnest one. The mine workers outlined their views as to how the granting of the request to recognize the union would affect the anthracite industry, and strongly urged it. The operators' representatives argued against recognition. The subject was still before the committee, the statement said, when adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock in the evening until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

At the Continental Hotel, where the officials of the union are stopping, it was said that the miners also had strongly urged the "check off," which meant that the operators would be called on to collect the dues and fines of their union employes, exactly as in the past the operators made certain deductions upon the pay rolls for indebtedness incurred by the miners at company stores. The miners said they were only contending for the continuation of a system the companies themselves had invented.

Under the "check off," every miner signs a slip giving the company employing him the right to make these union deductions, and this money is turned over to the Treasurer of the United Mine Workers.

It was stated in behalf of the operators that the "check off" was distasteful to them because it compelled them to develop a power, labor organization, a thing the United Mine Workers themselves had not been able to do in the anthracite fields. Moreover, it was contended, by turning over money to the Treasurer of the labor union, the operators were supplying the United Mine Workers with the "sinews of war" for use against the operators in times of labor troubles.

It was said that the operators would never grant the "check off," and that under no circumstances would they give the United Mine Workers the "full and complete recognition" petitioned for.

What, if anything, was done with the demand for the 20 per cent. increase in wages, and when the sub-committee would return to a consideration of this vital subject, was not disclosed. The operators have announced that whatever was conceded in the way of wages would have to be borne by the public.

SCORES ON COMMUTERS.

Hodge Ready with Traffic Figures When They Complain.

Commissioner Hodge took the wind out of the sails of a number of commuters yesterday at a hearing before the Public Service Commission on the complaint of the residents of New Rochelle and Pelham concerning the change in service afforded them on the elevated railroads since the third tracking has been completed. They used to find a certain number of trains which ran across the Harlem Bridge to the Willis Avenue Station and there connected with the New Haven and Boston & Westchester trains from New Rochelle. Since the new express service on the elevated lines has been put in operation, however, these through trains have been taken off and only a shuttle service has been operated over the bridge.

A number of commuters complained of the inconvenience that this caused, and when the Commissioner suggested that the records showed that few people used the through service, even when it was in existence, Mayor Griffing of New Rochelle argued that the through service had not been operated long enough for the people of his town to realize that it was in existence, and that if it was set up again he thought that in a year every one would learn about it, and there would be a sufficient number of passengers.

Commissioner Hodge explained that he had been on the Harlem River Bridge yesterday morning with a stop watch. He had found that expresses from the Bronx, jammed to the doors, were coming along every minute. Then once every ten minutes one of the trains from the Willis Avenue branch would cut in, and would hold up the traffic for thirty-six seconds. This meant the piling up of the expresses, and it took all the ten minutes till the next branch train cut in to restore it to normal.

"It seems to me," said the Commissioner, "as an engineer, that if we did what you ask we should inconvenience the tens of thousands from the Bronx. But if you will tell us some particular hour at which these through trains could be run to suit you, we might get the schedule shifted around to accommodate you."

CHILDREN GOVERN HOME.

John J. Lentz Tells of Advantages of Moose Heart.

Following the meeting on Sunday at the Waldorf of the Board of Governors of Moose Heart, an institution founded by the Loyal Order of Moose for orphans and located near Chicago, John J. Lentz, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio and one of the Governors of Moose Heart, announced that plans had been adopted for greatly enlarging the scope of the institution.

"The object of Moose Heart is to insure children against ignorance," said Mr. Lentz. "It is thirty-five miles west of the Chicago 'Loop.' We have there 1,052 acres of land, and are getting together 5,000 acres as fast as we can buy up the land from farmers whose properties adjoin. Besides its nearness to Chicago makes it especially desirable, we are not buying it because of its proximity to the city, but because of the quality of the soil.

"At our meeting yesterday we heard reports on the plant from Hastings Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation and Matthew P. Adams, Superintendent of Education for the Children's Aid Society, as well as from Agricultural Supervisor Dean of the New York State Board of Education, all of whom had been asked by us to visit Moose Heart and inspect the buildings and the work there. These reports were highly commendatory. We now have 251 boys and girls there, coming from every part of the United States and Canada, from Montreal to Houston, Texas, and from Alaska and the Philippines.

"The institution is self-governing, except that the Dean presides at the student meetings, and we find that the children govern themselves so well that fewer demerits are given now than when there were only fifteen students."

Among the Governors who were in attendance at the meeting were Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Mahlon M. Garland, Congressman at Large from Pennsylvania; Ralph E. Donges, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of New Jersey; James J. Davis of Pittsburgh, Penn., the Chairman, and Rodney H. Brandon, Secretary and Treasurer of Moose Heart. The other members of the board are Governors Hiram Johnson of California and Arthur Capper of Kansas and E. J. Heming of San Diego, Cal.

BRONDINI JURY DISAGREES.

Swann Has New Evidence and Will Move for Another Trial.

After nearly six hours' deliberation, the jury in the case of Joseph Brondini, who was tried on a charge of suborning witnesses to testify falsely for Gaetano Montimagno, the slayer of Mike Galmari, reported to Judge Crain in General Sessions last night that they were unable to reach an agreement. Judge Crain thereupon discharged the jury and remanded Brondini to the Tombs without bail.

District Attorney Swann intends to bring Bordini to trial again with the hope of obtaining a conviction on additional evidence. Part of this new evidence may grow out of the confession which Gaetano Montimagno has offered to make to the District Attorney's office providing recommendation be made in his behalf to the Governor for a commutation of sentence. Ever since he was brought down from the death house in Sing Sing as a possible witness for the State in the Brondini trial, Montimagno has been anxious to make some kind of bargain with the District Attorney's office.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers, who prosecuted Brondini, did not feel it necessary to call Montimagno as a witness, but the young Italian from his cell in the Tombs manifested an intention to assist the prosecution with important information, which the District Attorney's office may take advantage of within the next few days, now that the jury failed to return a verdict. District Attorney Swann believes Montimagno not only knows a great deal about Brondini's connection with the alleged perjury conspiracy, but can also clear up many obscure points with reference to the part in the Galmari murder plot alleged to have been played by former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael Rofrano, who was indicted on a charge of procuring the slaying of Tom Foley's lieutenant and who since his indictment has been a fugitive from justice.

TO END FAKE ADVERTISING.

District Attorney to Act with Haberdashers' Committee.

District Attorney Swann intends to take action on fake advertising by shops offering merchandise for sale at cut rates. Certain firms on lower Fifth Avenue are under investigation. Assistant District Attorney Ryttenberg said yesterday there would be a rigorous prosecution of every firm that misrepresents through its advertisement the actual value of the goods offered for sale.

The District Attorney's office will cooperate with Chief Magistrate McAdoo and a committee of the Wholesale Men's Furnishing Association, composed of Arthur M. Reise, Edwin L. Meyers, S. B. Conger, Louis B. Tim, and Harry W. Newburger as counsel.

TRUSTEE FOR HAMMERSTEIN

Creditors Hear Only Asset Is Pledged for $75,000 Loan.

A meeting of the creditors of Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical man, was held yesterday at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway, the object of which was to prove claims and elect a trustee. Mr. Hammerstein attended, accompanied by his attorney, Edwin Blumenstiel.

Ex-Senator N. A. Elsberg was elected trustee, and his bond was fixed at $1,000. A few claims were filed, and Albert H. Gleason, attorney for the creditors, told the meeting that the only asset he knew of was the equity in some shares of stock pledged for a loan of $75,000. He said, however, that he hoped he would succeed in finding other assets.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—David Roger Englar, Livingston Platt, and Walter Henry Merritt, all of New York City, were admitted to practice.

613—Pecos & Northern Texas Ry. Co. v. Mrs. M. A. Rosenbloom, for herself and in behalf of Milton Rosenbloom et al.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

179—W. J. Carey v. E. R. Donohue, trustee, &c.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

466—J. E. Eaton, trustee in bankruptcy, &c., v. Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., trustee, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

241—Hitchman Coal & Coke Co. v. J. Mitchell, individually, et al.—(1) Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction, (2) Considering the petition for certiorari hitherto filed and upon which action was previously postponed until the merits of the case came to be disposed of, it is ordered that the said petition be, and the same is granted, the record on appeal to stand as a return to the writ of certiorari. It is further ordered that the case on the return to the writ of certiorari be placed on the docket for argument before a full bench.

494—C. A. Thatcher v. U. S. et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

777—T. Kelly v. E. J. Griffith, jailer, &c.—Motion to make J. J. Bradley, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, a party appellee in this cause granted.

478—The Minnesota & St. Louis Ry. Co. v. G. Bombolis, administrator, &c.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 321 granted.

592—J. Bingham v. J. J. Bradley, U. S. Marshal for the Northern Dist. of Illinois.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

711—Lodisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. U. S., et al.—Motion to advance granted, and case assigned for argument on April 3 next.

878—C. F. Adamson v. D. C. Gilliland.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

848—G. Rue v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

877—E. W. G. Meers et al. v. A. Childers.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

COURT ORDER.

It is ordered that the cases heretofore placed on the summary docket, viz., Nos. 373, 696, 402, 774, 630, and 382, be assigned for hearing at the head of the call April 3 next.

171—Carnegie Steel Co. v. U. S.—Mandate granted in behalf of counsel for appellant.

322—E. Valdez v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted for defendants.

895—David Lamar v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted for the United States, and affidavit in regard thereto submitted for Lamar.

487 and 488—Manufacturers' Railway Co. et al. v. U. S. et al.—Motion to reassign granted, and cases assigned for argument on Oct. 10 next, on motion of counsel for appellants.

870—O. J. Weeks, &c., v. U. S.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

Original.—In the matter of Paul Bukva, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by Mr. William Wilhelm for the petitioner.

A. E. Brightman v. Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co.—Motion to docket and dismiss submitted for defendant in support of the motion, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

721—D. H. Glass v. A. H. Woodman et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellees in support of the motion, and for appellant in opposition thereto.—Petition for writ of certiorari herein submitted for appellant, and for appellees in opposition thereto.

721—Same v. same.—Death of A. H. Woodman, one of appellees herein, suggested, and appearance of J. P. Newell, public administrator of the City of St. Louis, and administrator of the estate of A. H. Woodman, deceased, filed and entered.

286—Ida A. Van Dyke et al. v. W. P. Geary et al., members of the Corporation Commission of Arizona, et al.—Continued.

274—The Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. v. J. J. De Atley.—Argument concluded for defendant and cause submitted for plaintiff.

279—O. M. Reid v. J. C. Fargo, as President of the American Express Co., et al.—Argument commenced.

280—A. H. Richardson, as Treasurer of Porto Rico, v. Fajardo Sugar Co.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

The Chief Justice announced that the court will take a recess from Monday, March 20, to Monday, April 3.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Call for March 14: Nos. 280, 281, 283, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, and 297.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 432, P. O. Bldg.

Harms Co<Upper Hudson Stone Co.
Bleakley<Tug W E Cleary.
Page Mach Co<Dow, Jones & Co.
Aeolian<Wanamaker.
Hamilton Coal<Watts.
Middlesex Bank Co<Eaton.
Clinton Point Stone Co<Tug Milton.
Strause Gas Co<W M Pine Co.
Van Kammel R D Co<Straus.
Herzog<C Keller & Co

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. No. 31—(2405 Bushels of Oysters. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.—Whalen<Penn. RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg.—Common law.

At 10 A. M.—Case on—Wygodsky Engine Co<Hamilton Terminal Co.

At 10:30 A. M.: Partridge<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 812, P. O. Bldg.

Bankrupt:
George L. Tarshis.

At 2 P. M.: Pawling<Buck Ridge Coal Mining Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—

Bunting Bull<Mt Vernon.
Stollwerck Bros. Inc<Cuppy.
Miller<Blood.
McElroy<Goldstein.
Prendergast<Erie RR.
People<Gallo.
McCammon<Kaiser.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Holman, Cohen & Co<Teague.
Amsler<Soraci Const.
Hayden<Pinchot.
Canepari<Bernheimer & Schwartz I' B Co.
Holle<Adams (2.)
Morris<Hay.
Freeman<Hartfield.
US Trust Co<Hoyt.
Foaner<Kurzrok Bros.
Hatch<Heinze.
Blaustein<Gr'd Lodge, &c, I O F B.
O'Brien<Henckien & Willenbrock Co.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Gurland<C W L Rity.
Lincoln Mtg Co<NY Tel Co.
Ludlam<Ludlam.
Wahrman<London.
Colonial Sav Bk & Tr Co<Morton Truck & Tractor Co, Inc (2.)
Keller<Mother Lode Copper Mine Co.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Krizsis<Jonson.
Kohn & Beer<I M Ariowitsch Co.
Re Wedeland.
Di Luca<Wildman.
Re Wolf.
Poll<Keller.
Meehan<Laguna.
Thompson<Brown.
Rason<Rasmen Exp.
Le Roy<Pennington.
Sixsmith<Ford Motor Cycle & Auto Sup.
Stange<Supreme Lodge Knights L of H.
US Automatic Box Mach Co<H Bridgman Smith Co.
Hahn<CNY (2.)
Thorne<Montague.
Re Glauber.
McClellan<McGourkey
Sixsmith<Ford Motor Cycle & Auto Sup.
Weiss<Bernhard.
Hogan<Kings Co Lgt.
Newman<Rockson.
De Gonzales<Gonsales.
Lyon<Ritchie.
Herbert<Fire Assn.
Same<St Paul Fire & Marine Ins Co.
Tracy<Belding.
Re Baldo.
Selsor<Selsor.
Daum<Essenbee Film.
Flynn<Ordway.
Weller<Laemmle Dairy.
Sandy<Susquehanna Coal Co.
Lowanchick<same (2.)
Mannga<same.
Isenson<Ochs.
Sandy<Susquehanna Coal Co.
Avers<Heimann & Lichten.
Re Wycher.
Tolmsch<Meehan & Co.
Bohiman<Goodman.
Hechter<Barats & Hechter, Inc.
Horter<Richard.
Re Cherrie.
Kent<Boyd.
Siegel<Bradley Cont.
Hoykendorf<same.
Schermerhorn<Heller.
Siegel<Bradley Cont.
North River Sav Bk<Pawel (2.)
Royal Indemnity Co<Reo Realty Co.
Seidl Cohn Co<Wm Fiene's Sons Co.
Kaplan<Wm E Gray.
Sandel<Unger.
Hammargren<Board of Education.
Lyons<Davies Bros, Inc.
Re Mayne<Lamar.
Robinson<Gilsey.
Hers<Custin.
Hunt<Hunt.
Furst<Sonn.
Re NY Cent RR.
Mesbra Realty Co<Stratton.
Axler<Axler.
Fexon<Shelburne.
Levine<Levine.
Newcombe<Von Tilzer
Podowsky<Green.
Berkman<Knothe.
Damsky<Bleier.
First Nat Bk of West Orange, N J<same.
Streeter<Moore.
Frankenberg<Nerkovits.
Re Empire Dev Co.
Capell<Uneeda Amus.
Gibbel<Bussking.
Heller<First Nat Bk of Fulton, N Y.
Re Rosser.
Coogan<Davies.
Consumers' Linter Co<Williams Com Co.
Harman<Hitchcock.
Babrick<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Shawlro<Otterstedt.
Re Kennedy<Realty.
Re Ancient Order of Hibernians<Wood.
Zoeller<Weill.
Beers<McNaught.
Newman<Newman.
Mahoney<Krochla.
Boggs<Boggs.
Guaranty Tr Co<24 Av RR.
Colt<Livingston.
Hunt<Woods.
Flanaraich<CNY (2.)

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:

Sobelella<Ill surety.
Re Dexter, (442 East 78th St.)
Re same, (442 East 80th St.)
Arguelles<Arguelles.
Steinberg<Cas Co of Am.
Goldfish<Goldfish.
Valsh<Prince.
Rosenbaum<Rosenbaum.
Gagnier<Gagnier, Daguilar.
Surety Rty Co<114th St & 7th Av Const.
Bryant<Wolf.
General calendar:
Klein<Beekman.
Kedr<Szabo.
Shehk<Oliva.
Abramowitz<Hoffman.
Schwartz<Kaspedry Const Co.
Tuigel<Feigel.
Darr<Cohen.
Vocsi<Vocsi.
Robinson<Robinson.
Sprung<Gitlitz.
Castelli<Castelli.
Davis<Davis.
Faramel Mfg Co<Moses<Moses.
Diskan & Son, Inc<Diskan.
Bushnell<Hammond.
Schainman<Schainman
Ara<La Place.
Manoani<Manoani.
Burns<Reilly.
Humphrey<Humphrey Kopp<Bragg.
Frank<Margolin.
Parsons<Parsons.
Pitofsky<Polonsky.
Burdick<Prescott.
Goldfarb<Sherwin.
Schneider<Biedler.
Case on.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Oppenheimer<Roberts.
Geisenheimer<Geisenheimer.
Paolino<D'Andrea.
Grieme<Grove Hill Realty Co.
Weingrat<Wengrat.
Jean Bry & Son<Siegel & Barnett.
Sinnigen<Brown.
Taub<Katz.
Ambrosio Am Co<Herbert.
Man Leasing Co<Bernheimer & S P B Co.
Kuck<Nat Surety Co.
Mitchell<Kleinrock.
Barclay<Fleisaner.
Hampel<Mozambique Trading, &c, Co.
Comm'l Trust Co<Terhune.
Hansen<McAdoo.
United Dist Co<Warner.
Same<Tolfa.
Same<Galvin.
Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Silverman<Light.
P<Wexler<Silberstein.
I Wexler<same.
Schoenstein<George Morrison Co.
Jaron<Man & Queens Traction Corp.
Alpert<Man & Queens Const Co.
Roszkowski<Stowe Const Co.
Bresler<Nassau Elec R R.
Laventhal<220 5th Av.
Moore<Union Ry.
Sheehan<Groehl.
Edelman<Markel.
Tully<Raab (3).
Roseman<Lion Brew.
Meyer<N Y Rys.
Bernstein<Childs Co, Case on.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kerrigan<Thornton.
Roemer<N Y Rys.
Fay<Jun P & P Co.
Silberswieg<Hentzl, Sinahelmer<Underpinning & F Co.
Okun<Duval Co.
Daly<Int R T Co.
C Catanzaro<N Y Rys.
J Catanzaro<same, Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, Inquest—Fudesco<Leland.
Lavey<Gallagher.
Traverso<Int R T Co.
Collins<CNY.
Cooke<Int R T Co.
Cupley<Emigrant Ind Sav Bank.
Gerace<Klook Con Co.
Kharas<Baron G Collier, Inc.
Barnard<Swayne.
Prefered causes:
Surety Rty Co<114th St & 7th Av Const.
Bryant<Wolf.
General calendar:
Klein<Beekman.
Kedr<Szabo.
Shehk<Oliva.
Abramowitz<Hoffman.
Schwartz<Kaspedry Const Co.
Tuigel<Feigel.
Darr<Cohen.

PART VI.—Dugro, Inq—Roth<Losier Motor Co. (2.)
Leichher<5th Av Coach Co.
Nierenberg<Gen Acedt &c Corp.
Emmet<Krakower.
Green<1,078 1st Av.
Ragona<Riccobene.
Hayes<Welling Co.
Vernon<Woodward.
Gourd<Healy.
Talbot<Lawrence Bros
Ditto<Paterno Con Co.
Jabalie<Taylor, (2.)
20th St Garage<Moore.
Tunis<Brescher.
Struse<Block.
Straus<Shanley.
Hecht & Campe<Kohn
Weinschenken<Ocean Acedt, &c, Corp.
Graef<Trumbull Motor Car Co.
Fleischman<Hatt.
Case on.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, Bankovic<Stoller & Cook Co.
Roland<Wooten.
Sulmonetti<Maillard.
Rosenberg<Reiss.
Kastel<Cuba Ry.
Basso<Empire Shipping & For Co.
Hennigan<Hennigan.
L W Parmly & Lawyers Mtge Co<Sullivan.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Magin<Un Exp & Freight Co.
Case on.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Murphy<Stephens (2.)
Terullo<Horton & Co.
Haertel<Linch.
Kanzer<Ossman.
Berman<Tuna.
Murray<G Schneider & Co.
Finnegan<Jacobs.
Kostyre<Barbers Sterilizing Co.
Binder<NY Con RR.
Fallon<Erie RR.
Meyer<Jenkins.
Cogan<Simpson Crawford Corp.
Stokes<R & L Co.
Rottenberg<C I & B R R Co.
Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Reisner<Whiting P Co.
Alheidt<Horan.
Hooley<Mason & Seaman Transp Co.
Kinney<same.
Hoffman<P A Rty.
Bolten<Kenlon.

PART XI.—Wicks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sonnenberg<Ill R T.
Schwartz<Glass.
O'Gorman<Union Ry.
Reddey<N Y Rys.
Hoffman<P A Rty.
Leibowitz<Manhattan Hat Co
Howland<Penn R. R.
Berryman<Barrett.
Bumpus<Mosher.
Rebecca Ladew.
Rosalie King (3.)
Robert W Tailer.
William Fell.
Addie B O'Connor.
Eduard Leisener.
Arthur Bulman.
Henry H Heart.
Amanda L Swenson.
Louise Ramsen.
Harvey S Ladew.
Catherine Whittemore.
Joseph Ellis.
Lizzie M McGovern.
George W Stern.
Joseph W Harper.
Mulligan<Peter Doelger Brew Co, Inc.
Freeman<Central Stamping Co.
B Fay<3d Av RR.
J Foley<same.
Lydon<Bowers.
Rand<Public Bank of N Y City.
Rappaport<23d St Ry.
Meeker<N Y Rys.
Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Case on—Jane E Barney, Louis Habel.

PART XII.—Plamek, Lyster<Penn Steel Co.
Kingsley<Still.
Reme<Schwerdt.
Butcher<Thomas & Buckley H Co.
Baldwin<Am Finance Sec Co.
Georgens<Butters.
Goldblatt<London & Lancashire Ind Co.
Herschkowitz<Mut L Co.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Emerson, Sheridan<King.
Connelly<Star Co.
Fedris<CNY.
Bruno<Corona Provision Co.
Freiman<Weil.
Heller<Leibner.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Podrowsky<Green.
Hoffman<Weill.
Chapin<Taylor.
Spiceman<M Groh's Sons.
Mogenof<Ruppert.
Clear.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, Weinschenken<Ocean Acedt, &c, Corp.
Graef<Trumbull Motor Car Co.
Nierenberg<Gen Acedt &c Corp.
Emmet<Krakower.
Green<1,078 1st Av.
Ragona<Riccobene.
Hayes<Welling Co.
Vernon<Woodward.
Gourd<Healy.
Talbot<Lawrence Bros
Ditto<Paterno Con Co.
Jabalie<Taylor, (2.)
20th St Garage<Moore.
Tunis<Brescher.
Struse<Block.
Straus<Shanley.
Hecht & Campe<Kohn
J.—At 10:30 A. M.
CNY<Schlessel.
Bailey<Duane.
Snare & Triest<same.
Barclay<Barclay.
Gilsey<Starrett.
Fitz Hugh-Luther Co<Coen.
Blauch<Miller.
Walcott<Fid & Cas Co
Prudential Ins Co<Nat Bk of Com.
Martin<Betts.
CNY<Kress.
Adamson<Magee.
Same<Mount.
Same<Brown.
CNY<Varnke.
Same<Berger.
Investors Agy<Hatt.
Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.

PART XVI.—Shearn, Union Nov Braid Wks<Grobeisky.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.
Hickson<Westervelt.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, De Ruyter<Raynor.
Grant Art Glass Nov Co<Gold.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—O'Connor<Osborn.
Stiml<Farid.
Newhouse<Crown Mills.
McManus<Crandall.
Pac Fi C Bank Co<Bway & 53d St Co.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Motion calendar.

Robert A Gunn,
Ruth G Dolese,
John A Watjen,
Otto W Guntzer,
Bridget Kerwin, &c,
Andrew L Ireland,
John Schnugg,
Blanche B Robinson,
Catherine Lyons,
Georgina M Hutchins,
Nicola Grilla,
Salvatore D'Ambra,
Carmelo Nicosia,
Simon Siegel,
Harold C Moller,
Jane G Hill,
Sarkis G Telfeyan,
Emma L Mills,
Gulseppe G Zibelli,
Joseph A Fripp,
Max Orbach,
Herman F Lohr,
Sadie Cohen,
Augusta Hyatt,
Carolina A Brundage,
Johanne F Fontham,
Rose T Mosher,
Rebecca Ladew,
Rosalie King (3,)
Robert W Tailer,
William Fell,
Addie B O'Connor,
Eduard Leisener,
Arthur Bulman,
Henry H Heart,
Amanda L Swenson,
Louise Ramsen,
Harvey S Ladew,
Catherine Whittemore,
Joseph Ellis,
Lizzie M McGovern,
George W Stern,
Joseph W Harper.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Case on—Jane E Barney, Louis Habel.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Dd. Costa<Brown.
Friedman<Paragon Skirt Co.
Landauer<Lipschitz.
B'way Bldg Co<Colman.
Public Bank<Grossman.
Faron<Brown.
Zimmerman<Moshkowitz & Co.
Fox<Henry.
Wagner<Mendlowitch.
Reiss<L. Rosner & Son.
Simpson<Burns.
Tutelman<ShatnitSky.
Giants<Singer.
Tison<Burroughs, (4.)
Casola<Stahelin & Frankenback.
Dougherty<Houlder, Welr & Boyd.
Gugino<Borden's C M
Harris<Loewenthal.
Lampert<Schwelt.
Lord's Court Bldg<Lasser Rty Co.
Gama<Klein.
Levitus<Trye Co.
La Cagnina<C Hensel Rty Co.
Bimboni<McCormack.
Sarraro<Morse.
H Goldwater & Co<Saffar.
Young<Hits.
Neich<Gardiner.
Polusky<Bullowa.
Martin<Meyer.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Schaer<Stiefbee.
Reynolds<CNY Rys.
Chapin<Gen of N A Corp.
Wagner<Mendlowitch.
Reiss<L. Rosner & Son.
Simpson<Burns.
Tutelman<ShatnitSky.
Giants<Singer.
Tison<Burroughs, (4.)
Casola<Stahelin & Frankenback.
Dougherty<Houlder, Weir & Boyd.
Gugino<Borden's C M
Harris<Loewenthal.
Lampert<Schwelt.
Lord's Court Bldg<Lasser Rty Co.
Gama<Klein.
Levitus<Trye Co.
La Cagnina<C Hensel Rty Co.
Bimboni<McCormack.
Sarraro<Morse.
H Goldwater & Co<Saffar.
Young<Hits.
Neich<Gardiner.
Polusky<Bullowa.
Martin<Meyer.
Einstein<Cutting-Larson Co.
McCarthy<Cornell (Inc.)
Pilcauk<Ocean St Co.
Stern<Lieb.
Love<N Y Herald Co
Dutsch<N Y Rys.
Shapiro<Schwartz.
Trotta<Horton.
Schnurmacher<Cohen.
Ruskin<Ind O B A.
Deutsch<N Y Rys.
Lane<Rockwood Sprinkler Co.
Witherspoon<N Y Rys
Samourkash<Donald.
Florance<N Y Rys.
Hammer<Ind Lamp, &c, Co.
Miller<Ward Baking.
Frankel<Schneider.
Steinberg<Bernstein.
Gans<Shay.
Ford<Bentham.
Grozov<Lapan.
Fuchs<Blumberg.
Kurland<Goldberg.
Hornbacher<Ohrbach.
Fairfax<Strachonsk Const Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Scripture<N Y Producue Exchange.
Lehman<Solomon.
Raast<Lehman.
Scurr<Compania Transatlantica.
Weisberg Textile Mills, Inc<Sobel.
Huff<Willis.
McKetrick<Moran.
Manheim<Shevell.
Cass on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Glasier<Cutter-Tower.
Wiesbader<L Lefkowitz & Bro., Inc.
Kon<Kampfmeacher.
Morris<Semprini.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Finch, J.—Boudin<Boudin—Frederick C. Tanner; Newark Trust Co.<Church—Edward D. Dowling.

SUPREME COURT.—Gavegan, J.—Re Manhattan Ry.<Baer—Albert W. Brown; Hexamer<Stahlman—Joseph Rowan; Re Olin—Louis F.<Haggerty; East River Sav. Inst.<Bennett—Reuben Leslie Maynard.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Finch, J.—Lucy M. Rice<Charlotte Istel—Charlotte Istel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Schneider<Selara Hold Carney<Zumbuehl, Pinet<Meridith. Re Peterson.
Silverman<Silverman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Lucchini<Beckman. No day calendar

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Fergione<McMullen, S & T Co.
Grossman<Ormuel.
Ahn<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Gibbs<CNY.
Rowan<Block.
Lintz<Ruppert.
Sabel<Paul.
Page<Peyser.
Pagano<Union Ry.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Longstreet Estate Sells Twelve Old Private Dwellings in Chelsea District Held at $300,000—Quick Resale of Washington Heights Plot to Builders—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

Contracts were signed yesterday for the sale of twelve old private dwellings that were among the first of their kind erected in the Chelsea district.

The transaction involves 115 to 135 West Sixteenth Street, twelve three-story-and-basement brick structures that were built about seventy years ago by Nathaniel Longstreet, and which are still held by the family.

Beginning 175 feet west of Sixth Avenue, the plot has a frontage of 300 feet and a depth of 92 feet. The property was assessed last year for taxation purposes at about $238,000 and was held by the Longstreet heirs, represented by S. H. Longstreet, at about $300,000. Frederick C. Leubuscher is reported to be the buyer. Just what disposition is to be made of the property is not known exactly, but it is understood that an improvement is planned.

Contracts were drawn for the sale of the property by the Duross Company about a year ago, but the transaction was never consummated.

Operators Buy Heights Plot.

The ten lots on the south side of 162d Street, 140 feet west of Fort Washington Avenue, fronting 250 by 100, which were purchased last week by Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum from the Loyal L. Smith estate, have been resold to Brody, Adler & Koch, who are having plans prepared for improving the site with two six-story apartment houses. The operation has been financed by the Van Dyck estate. The entire investment will aggregate about $500,000. The J. Romaine Brown Company and Joseph Silverson were the brokers in the transaction.

Buys West Side Garage.

John A. Summers purchased from the Klein Operating Company 554 to 560 West 127th Street, a one-story garage on a plot 100 by 99.11, adjoining the southeast corner of Broadway.

New Hotel Project.

Beverly S. King, the architect who has drawn plans for a prospective hotel in the uptown hotel centre, declined yesterday to confirm the rumor that the promoters have obtained options on a proposed site. It was said that Henry L. Merry, who recently was associated in the management of the Hotel McAlpin, will be the proprietor of the proposed structure.

Bronx Sales.

Jacob Miltner has purchased from Emily T. Fairchild the block front, 190 by 45, on the north side of 209th Street, from Parkside Place to Decatur Avenue. The property is within 300 feet of the Webster Avenue and 210th Street station of the new West Bronx subway.

F. & G. Pflomm have sold for William B. Bush and others to a builder a plot of lots with frontage of 114 feet on Fordham Road about 125 feet east of Valentine Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold, builder and operator, has purchased for improvement five lots on the west side of Ocean Parkway, between Avenue O and Avenue N.

Martin A. Ansbro of 6.104 Fifth Avenue sold a two-family residence at 321 Sixty-first Street for William J. Sullivan.

Long Island.

Meister Builders, Inc., has sold the northwest corner of Far Rockaway Boulevard and Beach Forty-third Street, a plot 40 by 100, to a firm of builders for immediate improvement.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for R. Jacobs a cottage located on North Brighton Avenue, on a plot 60 by 100, Belle Harbor, L. I., to Mary Nora Jones, who gave in part payment three lots on South Oxford Avenue, Belle Harbor, L. I.

New Jersey.

Robert B. Stoutenburgh sold for William Mendel three and one-quarter acres on Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, N. J., adjoining the J. S. Mundy plant. The property was held at $15,000. The purchaser is Ira Kip of South Orange.

Staten Island.

C. W. Schutzendorf has sold for Henry Hyams to Louis Scarmuzzo part of his holdings on Canal Street, Stapleton. The property is to be improved by the erection of a garage. D. T. Cornell negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc., has sold for C. Helme Strater a portion of his Locus Avenue estate in Rye, N. Y., to Ralph H. Hubbard, who will erect a residence for his own occupancy.

Hobart Booth has purchased from Ralph E. Owen the former Secor homestead, with about three and one-half acres, at Pelham Manor, situated at the southwest corner of Secor and Wolff Lanes.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. sold a tract of land, about two acres in extent, in the Windcrest Sub-division, overlooking the links of the Apawamis Golf Club, Rye, N. Y., for C. Helme Strater. The purchaser is Paull Bayne, who will begin at once to erect a residence for his own occupancy, from plans by Alfred C. Bosson.

New Mid-Broadway Building.

Frederick Ayer of Boston, who recently improved his property on the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, with a sixteen-story building, has had plans prepared to erect a twelve-story business structure on his property at 569 and 571 Broadway, running through to 16 and 17 Mercer Street, and including 15 and 17 West Houston Street, forming the southeast corner there. The Broadway frontage is 50 feet, the depth 200 and 127 on Mercer Street. It is designed with special reference to tenancy by manufacturing garment firms. The Cross & Brown Company will act as managing agents of the building.

Partition Suit for Upper Broadway Property.

Proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court by Julia Isham Taylor against Charles Isham, William B. Isham, Minturn Post Collins, and other trustees for the partition and sale of property in the Spuyten Duyvil section property on Broadway and Isham Street, Park Terrace East, Park Terrace West, Isham Street, Seaman Avenue, and Cold Spring Road.

New Firm in Thirty-fourth Street

An important business addition will be made to the Thirty-fourth Street shopping block this week in the opening tomorrow of Spear & Co.'s furniture house at 22 to 26 West 34th Street. For fourteen years the firm has been at Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. The Thirty-fourth Street building, which is just west of the Waldorf-Astoria, has been completely remodeled in an attractive manner, a characteristic feature being a miniature brick cottage at the entrance, widened out in an ample manner from the building line, and the small cottage with its three dormer windows makes an interesting permanent exhibit in itself.

Two Firms Move Uptown.

William A. White & Sons have leased for a term of years to William R. Noe & Sons the entire building formerly occupied by Higgins & Selter at 53-55 West Twenty-first Street.

The lessees, who are importers and jobbers of lamps and glassware, have occupied for the last sixteen or eighteen years the buildings at 53-55 Murray Street.

The Churchman Publishing Company, publishers of The Churchman for the last generation, located at 434 Lafayette Street, have leased through Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. & Co., large space in the Fourth Avenue Building, 381 Fourth Avenue.

$175,000 Heights Apartments.

Plans have been completed by Gronenberg and Leuchtag for three five-story and cellar apartment houses, each 56.8 by 99.11, on plot 99.11 by 170, for the Parkside Realty Company, to be erected on the southerly side of West 150th Street, 100 feet west of Convent Avenue. The buildings will accommodate ninety-three families and will cost $175,000.

$250,000 in Queens Realty Deals.

Real estate transactions in which more than $250,000 was the total consideration were consummated in the Borough of Queens last week. This was one of the biggest weekly totals of the year thus far.

$270,000 for Brooklyn Flats.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for six four-story apartment houses to be erected on a plot of 300 by 122.6, on the northside of Parkside Avenue, 400 feet west of Bedford Avenue, for the Brooklyn Union Building Corporation as owners. The same architects have also completed plans for the entire block of Flatbush Avenue, between Clarkson and Parkside Avenues, the entire block of Flatbush Avenue between Robinson Street and Parkside Avenue, and for two four-story apartment houses adjoining. The façade of the buildings are designed in a Spanish style of architecture, and are estimated to cost about $270,000.

Commercial Leases.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., leased for the River Plate Commercial Company the store and basement at 22 South William Street to Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.

William F. Fuerst, Inc., has leased for the estate of Sigmund Neustadt the corner store in premises 181 Pearl Street to F. Kramer.

Realty Notes.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, with Varick D. Marvin, were the brokers in the lease of ex-Mayor Seth Low's residence at 30 East Sixty-fourth Street to Halsey & Flint for business uses.

The property on the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street, adjoining Tammany Hill, will be sold at partition sale on April 4 by Herbert A. Sherman. It is under lease until May 1, 1920.

Pointing out to the business men of the central mercantile district, Canal to Twenty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue to the Hudson River, the civic and industrial problems of their section, the Central Mercantile Association of 111 Fifth Avenue yesterday issued the first publication of the Central Mercantile Bulletin, a monthly devoted to the needs and efforts of its members.

"Buying and Selling Real Estate" was the subject of an address delivered by Joseph P. Day last evening at the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Allen St, 8, e s, 50 ft s of Canal St, 25x87.5, five-story tenement and stores; Edwin Loewy, as administrator, against Harris Sacken et al.; Harold M. Greenbaum, attorney; Charles J. Leslie, referee; due on judgment, $28,208.91; taxes, &c., $370; to Isador M. Levy for $24,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Creston Av, 2,411, w s, 248.9 ft n of 184th St, 119.2x124.6x1.10x100x119.2x224.6, two and three story dwellings and vacant; Emille B. Risley against Mary E. Bixby et al.; Jacob H. Shaffer, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due on judgment, $27,454.67; to Sarah Hodson for $25,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Fillmore St, 1,714, e s, 150 ft n of Van Nest Av, 50x100, vacant; S. Louise Acker against John Falk, Jr., et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; Frank E. Holahan, referee; due on judgment, $6,017.93; taxes, &c., $184.57; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

82d St, 18 East, s s, 119 ft w of Madison Av, 26x102.2, five-story dwelling; New York Life Insurance Co. against Wesley Thorn et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; due, $68,285.47; taxes, &c., $2,384.50.

7th Av, 2,183, e s, 25 ft n of 129th St, 24.11x 98, five-story flat and stores; State Bank against Tillman Co. et al.; J. A. Kohn, attorney; due, $2,271.27; taxes, &c., $580.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Anthony Av, n w corner of 175th St, 45x90, four-story flat; M. G. Lanigan against E. P. Kistel et al.; O. E. Davis, attorney; due, $6,184.07; taxes, &c., $994.53.

By Henry Brady.

Honeywell Av, 1,081, w s, 68.6 ft s of 178th St, 33x100, four-story flat; E. F. Kaycher et al. against Merrivale Realty Co. et al.; Cooke & M., attorneys; due $18,706.88; taxes, &c., $679.

By James J. Donovan.

Andrews Av, 2,287, w s, 245.43 ft n of 181st St, 50x100, dwelling; Emily Fowler et al., exrs., against L. B. Cleverdon and another; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $12,793.93; taxes, &c., $811.

Forest Av, 901, w s, 237 ft n of 161st St, 36.3x175 to Jackson Av, three three-story frame houses; also

Jackson Av, w s, about 237 ft n of 161st St, 36.3x75, vacant; Leopold Guttag against Branca Guttag; Hy. Wetherhorn, attorney; partition.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Fulton Av, 1,537-1,539, w s, 82.7 ft s of Wendover Av, 50x166.8x irregular, six-story flat; Max Borck against Realty Options Co. et al.; due, $5,804.07; taxes, &c., $1,395.70.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

184th St, s w corner of Webster Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 62x87.3 and 50x 86; 173d Street Improvement Co., Aaron Miller, 370 East 149th St, President, owner; Kronberg Architectural Co., 1,029 163d St, architect; cost $130,000

78th St, 52 and 54 East, and 61 and 63 East 77th St, for a twelve-story school, 39.8x 102.2; Mrs. John O. H. Cosgrave, 61 East 77th St, owner; Harde & Hasselman, 56 West 45th St, architects; cost, $170,000.

91st St, 109 and 111 East, for a five-story dwelling, 30x56; Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., owner; Fred J. Sterner, 154 East 63d St, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Hester St, s e corner of Baxter St, to a six-story store and loft; A. Gabriel, 73 Cortlandt St., owner; Horenbuger & Bardes, 122 Bowery, architects; cost.....$6,000

59th St, 206 East, to a five-story tenement and store; J. Condax, 1,129 2d Av, owner; M. Schwartz, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $8,500

St. Mark's Place, 62, to a four-story dwelling; St. Cyril's R. C. Church, owner; F. J. Schwartz, Paterson, N. J., architect; cost, $6,000.

207th St, 602 West, to a three-story garage; Laird Brothers, owners; H. L. Brandt, 38 Marble Hill Av, architect; cost, $17,000.

Lawrence St, 104, to a two-story building; P. P. Becker et al., 57 Manhattan St, owners; J. C. Watson, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $27,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AV A, 1,674, store and part of cellar; Louis H Hellman to Hy A Weingarten, 501 E 88th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916.....$876

BROOME ST, 263, store and basement; Hy B. Singer, as receiver, to David Sominsky, 245 Broome St, 1 year from May 1, 1916..$1,080

MADISON Av, sw corner 48th St, store; Thompson J. F. Flint and another to Theresea Dachten, 371 E 155th St, 2 4-12 years from Jan 1, 1916; address, 48 Madison Av. $8,000

SOUTH ST, 204, all; Westchester Trust Co., trustee William A Hustace, to Emil Patzig on premises, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Eugene J. Reilly, at Register's office $1,600

SOUTH ST, 250, all; Water St, 498, all; estate of Charles A Coe to Herman Pack, 53 Lenox Av, 9 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Roeder & R, 119 Nassau St..$2,000

8TH ST, 402 E, all, Solomon Solovensky and another to Lizzie Levow, 400 E 8th St, 3 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, Robert H Ermest, 38 Park Row.....$4,262

50TH ST, 9 to 13 E, west store floor; Frederick Ayer to N Y Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, 8 years from May 1, 1916.....$3,500

64TH ST, s w corner Madison Av, all; Seth Low to Charles B Halsey, 939 Madison Av, 21 years from Oct 1, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

110TH ST, 501 W, all, 160 Broadway Holding Corporation to Pedro Cascurian, 300 Central Park West, 3½ years from April 1, 1915 .....$4,300

Bronx.

163D ST, 996 East, store and cellar; Simpson Fox Realty Corporation to Minnie Fishbein, 996 East 163d St, 5 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, Irving Rosenberg, 203 Broadway .....$900 to $1,200

180TH ST, 937 East, store and cellar; Arc Realty Co. to Samuel Janowitz, 928 East 180th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Janowitz, 937 East 180th St. .....$480 to $960

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 963; Robert Schnaier against Elmer A. Miller, owner and contractor; Catharine A. Miller, owner.....$3,033

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, S and 10 West; American Marble Mosaic Co. against Leah M. and Charles M. Rosenbaum, owners; Charles J. Petterson, contractor $67

JACKSON AV, w s, 26.1 ft s of 147th St, 50x100; Imperial Trim Co., Inc., against Flar Building Corporation and Jennie Wolff, owners; Flar Building Corporation, contractor $1,150

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

STANTON ST, 176; Samuel Newman against Max Ehrlich et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C Newman.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 275; Joseph Rothenberg against Louis Stern et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, E D Newman.

92D ST, 134 West; Florence A McPartland, assignee, against May C McPartand et al., action to set aside deed; attorney, G Hamburger.

8TH AV, s w corner 43d St, 100.5x100; Mary R. Goelet et al., against Stephen J McPartland et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H Swain.

112TH ST, 21 East; Jacob Rozinski against Isidor L. Berkowitz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A I Spiro.

BOWERY, 858; George S Derby et al. against Charles Schlang et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A Derby.

MADISON Av, e s, 102.2 ft s of 76th St, 20.4x105; Robert Schnaier against Elmer A. Miller et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, B H Arnold.

97TH ST, 256 and 258 West; Franklin Savings Bank in the City of N Y against Charles Stuart et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W M Powell.

BROADWAY, n w s, intersection n e s Isham St, 115.10x273x irregular; Park Terrace East, s e s, 125 ft s w of 215th St, 7.7x irregular to Broadway x16.6x irregular; Park Terrace East n w s, 100 ft s w of 215th St, 127.10x312.8x irregular; Park Terrace East, n w s, intersection n e s 214th St, 61x288.4x irregular; Park Terrace West n w s, 100 ft s w of 215th St, 125x100x irregular; Park Terrace West, n w s, intersection n e s 214th St, 25x200.1x irregular; Seaman Av, n w s, 100 ft s w of 215th St, 91.10x123.7x irregular; Cooper St, n e s, intersection s w s Isham St, 100x279.4; Isham St, n e s, intersection s e s Seaman Av, 199.4x419.8x irregular; Seaman Av, n w s, intersection s w s Isham St, 61.6x242x irregular; Emerson St, s' s, intersection s w s Isham St, 33.4x67.10x irregular; Emerson St, n w corner Isham St, 97.8x195.10x irregular; Seaman Av, n w s, intersection n e s Isham St, 473.7x804.2x irregular; Isham Park, n w corner Cold Spring Road, 152.7x irregular; Isham Park, n e corner Cold Spring Road, 155.5x61.1; Seaman Av, n w s, intersection n e s Isham St, 83.4x 304.2x irregular; Julia I. Taylor against Charles Isham et al., partition; attorneys, Taylor, Jackson & Brophy.

Bronx.

SILVER ST, n s, 150 ft w of Main St, 100x 102; Dayton Hedges against Thomas B Watson, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, House, Gross & Vorhaus.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$20,000

Country Home and Farm

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE

This small farm in Westchester, 14 acres; 500 feet elevation; 1¼ hours from city; on State road; splendid neighborhood; with all improvements; good outbuildings; on main road; large frontage; a nineteen-room house; will appeal to the person who desires a comfortable country home. For full particulars inquire of

JOHN CRAWFORD,

7 EAST 42D ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$5000 buys best built and best paying 5-story double flat west side, 40x100; 5 rooms and bath, all improvements; near Subway. Rent, $4,100. Price, $33,000. Mortgage, 5%, 5 years, netting 15%.

H. L. PHELPS,

168 Willis Ave., (135th St.,) Bronx.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ARE YOU 42

YEARS OF AGE OR LESS? DO YOU PAY $35 A MONTH RENT OR MORE? HAVE YOU $750 CASH? IF SO, YOU ARE ELIGIBLE TO BECOME THE OWNER OF A DELIGHTFUL ONE-FAMILY HOME, WITH FREE LIFE INSURANCE TO COVER SECOND MORTGAGE, 24 MINUTES FROM PARK ROW, AS FINE AS THE BEST $75 A MONTH APARTMENT. ONLY 3 FOR SALE ON THIS BASIS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. SECRETARY, 2,176 66TH ST., BROOKLYN.

I Will Tell You

how to get the coziest little seven-room brick home—Brooklyn subway, 20 minutes—you ever walked into; $4,500; payments like rent; only small cash down. Just write me for particulars; you won't be sorry. OWNER, 60A Liberty St., New York, or Cortlandt 7440.

READ THIS.

I have a Big Bargain in a few scattering lots in Brooklyn—on new subway—also two one-family, 7-room brick houses—$4,500. Long time payments. See Owner, 60A Liberty St., New York. Cortlandt 7440.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NORTH SHORE

Great Neck—Sands Point

Huntington

Waterfront Properties.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,

18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

COMMUTER'S FARM.

Huntington section, North Shore, 5 acres fine soil; modern 8-room house, bath, steam heat; 2 barns, farm buildings; apple, peach, plum trees, 400 strawberry plants, shade trees; near station. Price $7,000. Many other farm bargains.

THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

GOOD FARM

Old-fashioned country town; excellent soil for small farming; just suited for poultry plant; house in good shape; needs small addition for large family; suitable for four just as it stands; will sell very cheap; $150 cash, balance $12 monthly; one hour from city. B. RUSSELL, 349 E. 14th St.

Water Front Estate Bargain.

Beautiful water front estate, 8 acres, magnificent mansion, 110 feet long, Georgian brick; large brick outbuildings; fine neighborhood; commuting zone; cost $125,000; sacrifice $60,000.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,

WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

COZY FARM NEAR SOUND

Will dispose of my fine little farm and 6-room house at Huntington, L. I.; elegant cultivated soil and chicken house, &c., near station, town, and trolley; must sell quick on easy terms to party that will take care of same. A. KUCH, Box 162 Times Downtown.

COZY BUNGALOW FOR $700

Artistic design, extensive porch; in course of construction; hour out; near water, station and trolley. Will sell on easy terms to quick buyer. Plans can be seen at my office, or write B. Seaman, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SMALL FARM

House of 6 rooms, 1 acre of fine land, suitable for chickens or vegetables; a little over one hour out; good title; $150 cash, balance as rent. Farm, Box 134 Times Downtown.

RIGHT ON THE WATER

Sutton Manor, New Rochelle.

Newly built, completely furnished, ten-room house; ideal. Particulars at 120 West 73d St., N. Y. Phone 8576 Columbus. M. LUEZ.

NEAR THE OCEAN

40 minutes from Herald Square; 2 minutes to bathing beach; 5-room bungalow, with all improvements; $300 cash, balance easy terms. Ocean, Box 187 Times Downtown.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Spencer Heaters

(STEAM, VAPOR, HOT WATER)

ANTHRACITE Mine Owners themselves are authority for this statement: "The cheap 'steam' sizes of hard coal known as No. 1 Buckwheat must be kept low enough in price to compete with soft coal." As the "Spencer Heater" burns this cheap fuel, the saving will be yours.

SPENCER HEATER CO., N. Y. Office, 101 Park Ave.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Sale of Foreclosed New York City Lots at Foreclosure Prices

25 minutes from Pen... Station and Flatbush Ave., 5 minutes from the heart of Jamaica. Beautifully located, restricted homesites in the most refined neighborhood of Queens; price $195 Terms—$10 down, $5 monthly. Free Title Guarantee. For maps and full particulars write, call, or phone Greeley 3050.

H. E. PENDERGRAST,

47 West 34th St., N. Y. City. Room 630.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,

47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet S.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

COUNTRY LIFE

Near the Sea

WOODLAND TERRACE

The Restricted Section of Midland Beach.

Accessible by Trolley and Railroad.

TWO MINUTES FROM THE WATER. TEN CENTS FARE TO NEW YORK.

Splendid Lots from $250, advancing $25 per street approaching the water; easy monthly payments. Map and particulars.

J. A. MATTHEWS, 18 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,250, on Easy Terms

And 1st Mortgage of $5,000

BUYS THIS

Artistic Home

Grounds 100x185 Feet; 48 Min. on train, Lackawanna R. R. Exp. Sta. A fine, well-built house of nine rooms and two baths. Beautiful interior; huge open fireplace; spacious verandas, sleeping porch and separate entrance porch.

Full information by applying to E. A. MANCHESTER,

2 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1528 Cort.

An actual photograph.

$125 CASH NOW

And 3 payments of $37.50 each.

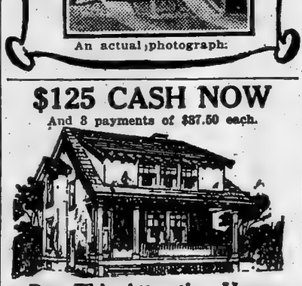

Buy This Attractive House

now being built; ready to occupy May 1st; 6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write

BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. CITY.

Commuters!

A beautiful home only 30 minutes out; most complete, modern appointment; large grounds; greenhouse, garage; choice corner, residential town; fruit, shade, shrubbery; owner in West will sacrifice for $13,500; terms.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

SUMMER HOMES

ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST

DEAL BEACH INTERLAKEN

and vicinity. Trains met by appointment. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."

MILAN BOGE AGENCY,

Asbury Park (Phone 466-467). Allenhurst

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,500 on Easy Terms

AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS

New English Villa Near the Water.

40 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sta. High and Healthy 300 Ft. Elev.

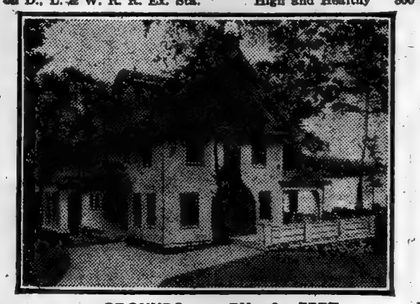

Schools, Churches, Stores, Country Club, Golf

GROUNDS 100 BY 190 FEET.

$34.04 Monthly

Ice Boating, Skating, Tobogganing.

After the $2,500 Is Paid—Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate

House of 11 rooms and 3 baths, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hard wood. Two open fireplaces. All city conveniences.

Full information from

Tel. 1521 Cortlandt. RAYMOND F. BARNES, 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MARBRIDGE BUILDING

Broadway & 34th St.

Most Accessible Location.

OFFICES

SINGLE OR EN SUITE,

at Attractive Rentals.

Modern in Every Respect.

Make It Your Permanent Home.

Continuous Elevator Service.

WM. B. H. MARTIN, TRUST.

B. J. BLOODGOOD, Mgr.

Browning Building

1265-1269 Broadway,

(Near 32nd Street.)

Attractive Offices

at $250 to $500 a year.

C. J. Fisher, Supt.,

Room 412, on premises.

LAFAYETTE & HOWARD STS.

NORTHEAST CORNER.

LIGHT LOFTS AND STORE AND BASEMENT

NET AREA 2,700 SQ. FT., NINETEEN WINDOWS ON EACH FLOOR. BROAD STREETS. PERFECT SHIPPING FACILITIES; ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT; WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF STATIONS ON

THREE SUBWAYS

REACHING ALL BRIDGES AND ALL PARTS OF MANHATTAN, BRONX, BROOKLYN, AND QUEENS.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF

RULAND & WHITING CO.,

5 Beekman St. Tel. Cort. 1132.

710 Madison Ave. Tel. Plaza 4951.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR

New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Av.

LOFT 247-253 WEST 19TH ST.

Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.

Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 61 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or Your Own Broker.

Select Offices

At 37-39 Liberty St. in a well-managed fireproof building of more than average dignity. Rents $420 to $2250.

Lawyers especially solicited. Ask for Mr. Hanisch at the building or

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

2000 John 92 William St.

Every Subway Terminates Here.

41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.

OFFICES TO LET

Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on Premises. 16-Story Modern Office Building. 3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service. (Opposite City Hall Park.)

LOFTS TO LET

Rhinelander Bldgs.

Cor. William, Duane and Rose Sts.

APPLY TO

RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.

'Phone Cort.—8125. 31 NASSAU ST.

20 LEASES rentals ranging from $25 to $250 per month, closed last week in the 14-story Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt Street, 25 Dey Street, and 25 Church Street. There must be a reason for this. Best located office building Downtown. Don't sign a lease elsewhere before seeing us. W. B DUNCAN, Agent, Renting Office, Room 107.

OUTSIDE OFFICES.

36 East 23d St., at Subway entrance. 10-story fireproof building, 2 elevators.

Skylight Offices.

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc., Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23d St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COLONIAL HOME —AT— NEW ROCHELLE

In Beautiful BEECHMONT PARK.

This Place You Should See.

House has 12 large, light rooms, 3 baths, every modern appointment and improvement; handsome decorations. About 1 acre. A high, healthy location; old forest trees; garage and man's quarters. Property Must Be Sold SOON. Price is Much Less Than Cost.

JAMES D. McCANN

221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451—New Rochelle, N. Y.

COLONIAL RESIDENCE

Fully furnished; 4 baths; all improvements; cottage, stable, garage; tennis court, fruit, splendid shade; 12 acres; convenient to station, commuting distance. To be sacrificed to close estate, or will rent.

FOX REALTY COMPANY

22 EAST 42D ST.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

In Its Entirety,

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Beautiful Berkshires.

Gentleman's Country Estate, 800 acres, 30-room residence; three miles trout streams, $24,000. Liberal terms. Send for particulars D. 638, 64 East 23d Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Just Completed

Two High-class Buildings, beautifully located amid country surroundings.

Broadway, Corner 207th St.

Few minutes from 207th B'way Sub. Sta.

4-5 ROOMS.....$28 to $42

5 ROOMS, CORNER.....$45

6 ROOMS.....Doctor's Apt.....$50

Rooms are unusually large, light and airy; parquet flooring throughout; electricity, telephone, &c.; kitchens and bathrooms have tiled floors.

SPACIOUS CLOSET ROOM

OWNER ON PREMISES.

Telephone Audubon 461.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

Netherland Apartments

340 West 86th St.

On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway. High-Class Apartment House.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths

Rents Very Moderate.

Apply Superintendent on Premises.

Southwick Apartments

674 WEST 161ST ST.

THE LOYAL

894 Riverside Drive, Cor. 161st St.

4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths. Rents $480 to $864 yearly. 7 Rooms, cor. Apt. and 3 Baths, $1,140. Open Evenings. Renting Agent on Premises. 'Phone 9282 Audubon. FRIEDMAN CON. CO., 189 Broadway.

THE BROCKHOLST

101 WEST 85TH ST.

Tel. Schuyler 4774.

8 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS, $900 to $1,200.

Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor. Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Crescent

B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.

3-4-5 ROOMS, ALL IMP.

$23 to $36

Class of tenants absolutely restricted. Michael J. Martin Corporation

Call at above address ONLY.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

LA JACQUETTA

166 West 87th Street

ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT.

J. AXELROD. 200 W. 72d St.

BIG CONCESSIONS

314 West 94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE

7 Large Light Rooms, Bath, Extra Lavatory, $82.50. ONLY ONE LEFT.

THE CLEBURNE

West End Ave., 105th St.

8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

BRONX.

CASTLETON AND IRVINGTON APARTMENTS

N. W. Cor. 184 St. & Grand Concourse, Suites of 4-5-6 Rooms

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS AT MODERATE RENTALS

AGENT ON PREMISES

PARK VIEW APARTMENTS

2534-2550 Creston Ave.,

Fordham Heights, West Bronx.

Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.

5 Rooms and Foyer, $38 up

OWNER ON PREMISES.

Mosholu Arms Apts.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT 199TH ST.

BRIGGS TO BAINBRIDGE AVE., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.

N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

3-4-5-6 Rooms - - $25-$28-$35-$45

BEDFORD PARK.

Mosholu Arms Apts.

199TH ST., BRIGGS TO BAINBRIDGE AV., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.

N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

3-4-5-6 Rooms - - $25-$28-$35-$45

FINDLAY AVE. & 170TH ST.

NEAR GRAND CONCOURSE.

3-4-5-6 room apts. to let; choice dats; select tenants; near school and all transit facilities. Telephone

$19-34

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loans.

Applications wanted for second mortgage loans; Manhattan, Bronx property. Attorney, 404 Times.

Real Estate.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Real Estate and Insurance,
340 Madison Av.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

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Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY 489 5TH AV.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Owner desiring to retire from active business wants to lease term of years large commercial building, 100 per cent. rented; magnificent, fireproof structure, exceptionally desirable business section; splendid opportunity for right party; shows large revenue. Exceptional, 90 Times.

For Sale—Lot 25x100, suitable garage, 93d St., near Lexington Av. Hallet & Zorber, 1,247 Lexington Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 EAST 86TH ST. A very choice extra size lot, containing about 3,000 sq. ft., first east of 5th Av. Charles Buek Construction Co., 7 East 42d St., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BAY RIDGE, BIG BARGAIN.

Line 4th Av. subway, have several corner plots; also on Ridge Boulevard; will double investment in short time. Investigate this section. Frank Sassone, 317 78th St.

Flatbush.—Full 3 story and basement, stone one-family dwelling; 12 rooms, 2 baths; good neighborhood; $18,000, worth $21,000; mortgage to suit. Owner, 139 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St. See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

For home sites at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Building Material Wanted.

Loose bottom asphalt kettles wanted; state condition and price. K 4 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Large corner room, windows on three sides, nearly 3,000 feet floor space; suitable for light manufacturing; plenty girls as help can be had; nothing of kind in place. Address Box 223, White Plains, N. Y.

OFFICES AND LOFTS to sublet for unexpired terms, at saving in rental. All parts city; large or small; long or short periods. THE SUB

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Pressure has risen generally over the north half of the country, being highest in the North Pacific States, and has fallen over the south half, with the principal centre of depression over southern Illinois, and with secondary centres over Oklahoma and Virginia. The northern storm of the last two days has passed off the New England Coast.

Notwithstanding the general low pressure over the southern half of the country, there was no precipitation of consequence except some snow in New York and New England, and light local snows from the northern upper Lake region westward into Montana.

High temperatures continue over the sections where pressure is low, but to the northward they have fallen decidedly as a rule, but are not below the seasonal average except in the upper Lake region.

Unsettled conditions may be expected Tuesday and Wednesday over central and northern districts east of the Mississippi River, with snow or rain that will probably not reach New England before Wednesday. In the South fair weather will prevail.

It will be somewhat colder Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the north portions of the east Gulf States.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate north and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly southwest.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday rain or snow.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Tuesday, rain at night or Wednesday.

Western New York—Cloudy Tuesday, probably snow west. Wednesday snow.

Northern New England—Cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	26	34	4 P. M.	49	48
6 A. M.	27	37	6 P. M.	46	42
9 A. M.	35	40	9 P. M.	43	38
12 M.	43	40	11 P. M.	40	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 39. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 31 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at sea level at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.39 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

12:30—416 E. 52d St.; Charles Boesceach $30

4:50—16-18 Beekman St.; Lasher & Lathrop & others.....$30,000

8:00—544 W. 158 St.; Charles Bardwell.....Slight

7:45—226 6 St.; George Lavine.....Slight

7:55—751 Forrest Av.; Jacob Rosoff..Slight

9:55—1845 7 St.; St. John Edelman..Slight

11:00—14 Orchard St.; Max Weintraub, Trifling

11:10—232 E. 72d St.; John Helhn....Slight

P.M.

12:55—257 Monroe St.; Morris Goldberg.Slight

2:23—708 E. 215th St.; James De Carlo.Slight

3:50—912-914 2 Av.; Charles Huston...$100

3:50—Gn Queensboro Bridge, (auto truck;) John Cole.....Slight

6:16—39 Greenwich St.; Flinn O'Rourke Co., Inc.....$500

6:25—1 Cannon St.; — Steingestag...Slight

6:25—Jackson Av. & 138 St.; Richard Carvel Co.....Slight

6:45—200 Wooster St.; K. & M. Printing Co.....Not given

9:25—208 W. 20 St.; George Hunter...Slight

9:25—345 W. 53 St.; James Firin.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The retirement of Col. W. H. Chatfield, 2d Inf., is announced.

Capt. A. C. Wright, 27th Inf., from treatment at Letterman Hospital to his regiment.

Capt. W. A. Carleton, 30th Inf., to service in Q. M. C., March 23, vice Capt. W. E. Hunt, Q. M. C., relieved.

1st Lt. S. D. Maize, 12th Cav., from Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo., to his troop.

1st Lt. E. Dowdle, M. R. C. to active duty at Ft. Ontario, N. Y., temporarily, then to his home, and upon arrival report to Adjutant General of the Army.

Leaves: 1st Lt. G. R. Young, Corps of Engrs., 20 days, and 1st Lt. W. H. Garrison, Jr., Cav., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. C. R. Clark, New York Yard to charge of Naval Radio Station, Sayville, N. Y.

Ensigns T. B. Thompson, to connection L-9, and on board when commissioned.

Surg. J. S. Woodward to Mare Island Hospital.

Chief Gunner T. Hurd, the Illinois, April 1, to Washington, D. C., Naval Academy.

Pay Clerks J. C. Masters, the Minnesota, March 15, to the Iris April 1, and O. Tagland, the Iris, home, wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arethusa at Port Arthur, Tex.; Aylwin, Birmingham, Cassin, Fanning, Jarvis, Nicholson, Paterson, and Winslow at Guantanamo; Flusser, Roe, and Walker at Key West, Chester at San Francisco, Hector at Boston, Jacob Jones at Delaware Breakwater, Mayflower at Washington, Monaghan at Mobile, Morris at Newport, Nanshan at Topolobampo, Pawtuxet at New York Yard, Potomac at Cristobal, Preble and Nero at San Pedro, Reid at Charleston Harbor, Terry and Worden at Pensacola.

Sailed—Eagle, Guantanamo for Haitien waters; K-6 and Peoria, Key West for Pensacola; Kanawha, Port Arthur, Tex., for Hampton Roads; Preston, Charleston Yard for Key West, and the Tennessee, Port au Prince for Trinidad.

The Nevada was placed in commission at Boston Yard March 11.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Associate Alumnae of Hunter College announce four lectures on English writers of today by John C. Powys in the auditorium of the college. Each lecture will begin at 4 P. M. On March 17 the subject will be "The English Spirit of Modern Literature"; on March 30, "Wells, Galsworthy, Bennett"; April 3, "George, Mackenzie, Cannon, Maughan," and April 6, "Joseph Conrad."

The subject of pensions will be considered by the Brooklyn Class Teachers' Organization at 4 P. M. tomorrow in the Eagle Building on Washington Street, and by the Brooklyn Teachers' Association on Thursday at the Brooklyn Training School, Park Place, near Nostrand Avenue.

Meyer Bloomfield of the Vocational Bureau of Boston has been appointed associate in vocational education in Teachers College. William A. Maddox, head of the training school of the Oswego State Normal School, has been appointed as associate in education in Teachers College.

There will be a meeting of the Parents' Association of P. S. 8, Great Kills, S. I., on March 17. Officers will be elected.

The Brooklyn Heads of Department Association will meet at 8 P. M. tomorrow in Grant Hall, 489 Washington Avenue, in that borough.

The Business Association of New-York High School Publications will meet on April 7 at the Julia Richman High School.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for storekeeper. The eligible list expired Jan. 16. Subjects and weights are: Duties and report, 6; experience, 4. Candidates must have had two years' experience as a salesman, purchasing agent, or Inspector of Supplies. Vacancies occur from time to time. The salary ranges from $1,320 to $1,500 a year. The minimum age is 21 years.

United States.

An examination will be held on April 5 for male clerk to Commercial Attaches to fill vacancies as they may occur in the offices of Commercial Attaches in various foreign countries, and in positions requiring similar qualifications in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The salary in foreign countries is $1,500 a year, with expenses for travel and subsistence from Washington to the place of employment and return. The pay in the department at home is from $900 to $1,000 a year. Applicants must be 21 years but not 45.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol M. M. Byron, 278, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 17.

Full pay while on sick leave: Lieut. D. J. Hogan, 17, 7:40 A. M., Jan. 31, to 12 P. M., Feb. 9; Patrol. F. C. Stegmann, 12, 2 P. M., March 6, during disability; S. Waugh, 31, 7:15 A. M., Jan. 23, to 12 P. M., Feb. 7; J. O'Brien, 39, 5:35 P. M., Feb. 23, to Noon, Feb. 25; H. McCabe, 61, 12:05 A. M., March 4, during disability; G. C. Gelbel, 63, 11:40 A. M., Feb. 18, to 12 P. M., Feb. 25; H. J. Kuns, 143, 8:20 A. M., Feb. 15, to 12 P. M., Feb. 18; R. R. H. Kuntze, 149, 8:20 P. M., March 8, during disability; C. A. H. Ernst, 154, 8 P. M., March 1, during disability; B. Maguiro, 156, 1:45 A. M., March 4, during disability; P. Bernstein, 168, 7:20 P. M., Feb. 19, to Noon, March 8; E. M. Cassidy, Traffic Div., Sub-Div. A, 2:30 P. M., March 6, during disability; J. Connor, Traffic Div., Sub-div. A, 10:30 A. M., Feb. 14, during disability; D. F. Haggerty, Traffic Div., Sub-div. A, 3:15 P. M., Feb. 29, to Noon, March 6; L. B. Pastorini, 8 In. Dis., 1:20 P. M., March 4, during disability.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. E. Fuich, 109.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

STOKES, Mrs. Emma M., (Sept. 30, 1915,) net estate, $383,564: Ella Susan Doris, daughter, given $348,564; Emma Florence Fiting, daughter, gets life estate in $15,000; cash, $24,870; deposits, $90; personality and jewelry, $1,000; bonds, $353,554, consisting of United States Steel Corporation, $266,004; corporate bonds of the City of New York, $65,000.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

For rent, Spring and Summer—Two bedrooms, bath, living, kitchenette; southern and eastern exposure; new building, well furnished; East 40th; $100 a month; references required; can be seen by appointment. Reply Box L 162 Times.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5892.

FURNISHED—West Side.

THE WILSONIA,
225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45.
3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $55.
4 rooms, kitchenette, 2 baths, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service, mail service optional; near subway, L, 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Desirable Sublet Furnished Apartments,
TWO 8 ROOMS.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Partnership management,
Broadway and 109th St.

Roxborough, Northwest Corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Eight-room corner apartment, two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis E. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway. Cort. 7475.

To sublet for the Summer, seven-room apartment, overlooking Hudson River; 3 baths. Phone 5689 Schuyler or write Rynord, 340 West 86th.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

UNUSUALLY comfortable bachelor apartment, 59th St., overlooking Central Park; large living room, two bedrooms, and bath; maid service. L 106 Times.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1284 and 1647 Academy.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 8974.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

High-class, artistic, 4 rooms, near Drive; delightful home, refined people. Call 10 to 4. Phone 7230 River. Albert, 321 West 94th.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

645 West End Av.—Sublet elegantly furnished Apt. 8D until Oct.; 6 rooms, 3 baths.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

687 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST.
7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Bachelor Apartments, 45 East 34th St., (near Madison Av.)—Large living room, bedroom; private bath; large closets; all improvements. Inquire of janitress, on premises, or of Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row. Telephone 5900 Cortlandt.

1,155 PARK AV.,
corner 92d Street.
12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

72D, WEST.—Large front room or suite; shower, electricity, steam heat, elevator; private family; $7. Columbus 2051.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $3,250. Fireproof apartments, 123 East 76th St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 32d to 33d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

Madison Av., 414, at 48th St.—6 rooms and bath; hotel service.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

$24-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

Six large rooms and bath in elevator apartment house; central location on the Heights; price, $50 per month. Apply Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Telephone 9700 Schuyler.

207 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Family leaving city wants to rent large, sunny nine-room apartment; eleven windows facing street; rent $70; call mornings. 245 West 104th St., top floor.

Manhattan Av., 492, (near 120th St.)—Four beautiful front apartments; steam heat; every improvement; $23 to $24.

Just one ten-room apartment, three baths; all light, sunny; exceptional location; moderate. 67 Riverside Drive, corner 79th St.

10th, 60 West.—Four rooms, elevator housekeeping apartment; only one, $60; concession.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 158th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Sublet 76 Pinehurst Av., large 4-room apartment; $32; April 1; river view.

Belmont, 86th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

29th, 347 West.—Attractive floor; six large light rooms and bath.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

58th St., 209 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Bronx.

Grand Concourse, 198th St.—New up-to-date apartments; 5 large rooms; every improvement; $40. Apply on premises.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

Six or seven rooms, either ground floor or first floor, corner, on Broadway; from May 1. L 161 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; steam; reasonable.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

MADISON AV, 213.—Large room, with private bath; table guests accommodated; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

36TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath; references.

71ST ST., 19 WEST,
NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC.

Just opened, the finest house in New York; single rooms or en suite, also whole floors; most refined surroundings; interior furnishings unexcelled; German cuisine of the highest standard; references exchanged.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small room; electricity, private baths, &c.

73D, 153 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny front room, second floor; also small room; electricity; telephone; subway express.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; homy atmosephere; table guests.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny large, medium rooms; board optional; moderate; refined house.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room, newly decorated, with dressing room; home cooking; terms reasonable to business people.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; exceptional table and service; references.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished, with bath, 1st floor; suitable couple or two gentlemen. R. Aarons.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 one, $14 up two; suite of two rooms $20 up; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, excellent table; reasonable rates.

WEST END AV., 344, (Near 76th.)—Pension Luquelle; large suite, will divide; private bath; best home table; electricity.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table board.

Brooklyn.

CHILDREN BOARDED
and mothered in spacious refined home in Brooklyn's best residential section; near schools and park. Address by letter, C. L. Y., 96 B'way, New York.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rodinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

BOARDERS WANTED in Summer home during Summer months; fine location; privileges for automobiles and horses. Address P. Chmura, West Nyack, New York.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York business woman wants pleasant room, breakfast or full board; East Orange or Montclair, near station; price must be moderate; references. K 6 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

33D, 248 EAST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; hot and cold water; reasonable.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $8; another, $4; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220, (86th.)—Attractive rooms and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

West Side.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3 to $6; telephone.

43D ST, 118 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, first class house; moderate.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Newly decorated basement, bath, kitchenette; also other rooms; reasonable.

56TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive second front; modern conveniences; also comfortable sky-light room; telephone.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern improvements; telephone, near Central Park.

57TH, 21 WEST.—Comfortable large room, private bath; steam heat; kitchenette; reasonable.

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms, with, without bath; all conveniences; telephone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, with running water; near all car lines; also parlor.

73D, 271 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; telephone; subway.

73D, 108 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny front room; running water; private; moderate; telephone; gentlemen.

73D, 155 WEST.—Front parlor for doctor or light business; smaller rooms.

75TH, 260 WEST.—Medium front, sunny rooms, bath, hot water; $5, $6.

75TH, 8 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished residence; rooms and suite, with baths or single; electricity; $4, $9, $15.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; single, en suite; back parlor; private bath; electricity.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable; hot water; heated rooms; refined house; reference; telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful front room adjoining shower bath; small room; refined home.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, telephone, reception room, $3 up; board optional.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptional, desirable southern exposed rooms, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; references.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Comfortable room; one or two; electricity, steam; home comforts.

West Side.

82D ST., 117 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front parlor, suitable business couple, $10; also large room, one flight, front, kitchenette, optional, $12; transients accommodated.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room and front bedroom, suitable two; reasonable.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room, bath; breakfast; those appreciating exclusive home.

86TH, 2 WEST.—Attractive front suite; handsomely furnished, mahogany grand piano. Schuyler 7160.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; well-heated suite; private bath; also single room; running water; southern exposure; convenient subway, elevator; private house; no children; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor; connecting bedroom; water, electricity, telephone; $8.

93D, 148 WEST.—Large rooms with, without private baths; high-class house.

96TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, River view, room adjoining bath, shower, high class apartment; private family; breakfast optional. Dickinson, 255 West 96th.

112TH, 523 WEST.—Suite, also single, with, without lavatory; elevator. Apartment 52.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive rooms; elevator, telephone, shower. Camp.

150TH, 544 WEST.—Large, small rooms, furnished, unfurnished; southern exposure; private house.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentleman; $4.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

147 WEST 75TH.
Handsome square room; attractive home; board optional; southern exposure; references exchanged.

WEST END AV., 850.—Exceptional rooms; private home; electricity, phone; near subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

PARK AV., 799.—One beautiful light room and kitchen. Voris. Lenox 6778.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants nicely furnished room, adjoining bath, shower preferred; west side between 43d and 50th Sts.; answer with full particulars. Z 288 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Limousine body, brand new; has never been mounted; sloping roof; exceptionally roomy; extra disappearing seats; imported gray whipcord lining; large seamless plate glass windows; vanity cases, toilet articles, flower vase; painted Brewster green; black molding; will fit any chassis, 126-inch wheelbase up; cost $2,250; make offer. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

OVERLAND SIX, 1916 TOURING.
ASKING PRICE $800.
New touring car, with two extra seats, new shoes, every possible equipment, must be sold immediately; cost as it stands $1,230; if you are in the market for a new car and desire to save $400 give this your inspection; any demonstration desired; 1916 license. Can be seen, day, evening, or Sunday, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

A Good Thing.—Every large auto truck owner is now using my wire rope for tying around auto tires; prevents skidding, &c.; try it. E. J. Kane, 59 Ann St., N. Y. City. P. S.—I carry large stock second-hand Fire Department hose, canvas covers, tents, Fire Department fire engine.

SACRIFICE PEERLESS TOURING.
Luxurious seven-passenger; six cylinder; 1914 Lavine electric improvements; condition guaranteed; cost $6,000; accept $800. Palmer, private garage, 305 West 79th.

Stearns Knight, toy tonneau, (Guy Vaughan;) detachable body; very smart and desirable. Overhauled and guaranteed by F. B. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

BUICK 1915 ROADSTER,
model "C-24," electric equipment, many extras, like new; must be sold. FLACK, 1,709 Broadway, (4th floor.)

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

Packards, all styles, latest models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,676 Broadway.

Spring clean-up sale of serviceable used trucks. A. C. Whitefield, 427 West 42d St.

Truck.—Open stake brewery body, cheap; (taken off Packard 3 ton.) 807 W. 59th.

MARMON SEDAN.
Late model, with electric starter and lights, motor in perfect condition; demountable rims, with all shoes like new, and extra inflated shoe; car ready to use immediately without expenditure of any kind; cost $4,000; must be sold immediately; asking price $700; inspection invited; demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at Brighten Livery Stable, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Packard (1916) limousine, with extra touring. Marmon (1916) touring, 41; like new. Mercer (1913) runabout; perfect condition. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Automobiles for Hire.

Packard cars, up-to-date limousines and landaulettes, from $3 per hour special rates; daily and monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. Call Acme, 'Phone Lenox 6262.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

Packard landaulets day or month. Ansonia Garage, 207 West 75th. Schuyler 5408.

Packard Landaulet very reasonable; hour, month. Curran, 12 East 85th. Lenox 6176.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7620 Col. Special class for women. 202 W. 57th St.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

Packards Wanted—Will take your car, allow you certain amount of riding daily, and stand all expenses as payment for same. E. P., Times Harlem.

Marmon or Mercer speedster wanted; not older than 1914 model; dealers need not answer. K 7 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING requires a number of girls as parcel wrappers. Come with proof of age. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; take full charge set of books; machinery manufacturing experience; salary, $15; references. B 62 Times Annex.

BRIGHT GIRL to assist at billing, Underwood machine. Address by mail L 166 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS,

STENOGRAPHERS,

TYPISTS.

We can use a few competent beginners as well as experienced young women; we have also positions open for typists who can qualify as to ability.

Call at once.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
1 Main Street, Brooklyn.

FLOWER BRANCHERS.—Experienced; must speak English. L 163 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl (white) wanted; no washing; must be good plain cook; $30 month; city reference. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St. Phone 3502 River.

LAUNDRESS wanted to assist chamber work; references required; carfare paid. Apply Monday and Tuesday between 9 and 10. W. A. H. Wellsmore, 2,170 Broadway, at 77th.

MILLINERY LEARNERS, linens, and makers. Apply to Miss Black, 452 5th Av., 6th floor.

MODELS—TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON GOWNS IN 5TH AV. DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT. CALL AFTER 10 O'CLOCK, FARQUHARSON & WHEELOCK, 724 5TH AV.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—One having office experience. Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 West 14th St.

SKIRT DRAPER.
City reference.
M. M. MONETTE, 628 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, bright and neat, as stenographer and typewriter on Oliver machine in the office of a large fancy goods house; must be able to take and transcribe notes correctly; hours 8:15 to 5:30. Answer in own hand, giving age, experience, and salary expected. Efficient, L 881 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in busy export office; Smith Premier machine used; hours 8:45 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; give age, experience, and salary wanted. L 310 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR (hotel) who can operate typewriter; state salary. K 8 Times.

WHITE GIRL wanted; good salary; in small apartment. 674 West 161st St.

YOUNG WOMAN capable of arranging artificial flowers into bouquets. L 164 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

LAW STENOGRAPHER wants girl with general law office experience, $18.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, $12.

STENOGRAPHERS, several high-grade positions; salaries $8-$15.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street. City.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
10 East 43d St.

CLERKS, $5-$12; typists, $9-$12; addressers, $1.50 per thousand. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, general office assistants; free registration. Van Tyn's Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge telegraphy, $18; technical, $20; law, $8. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 38 Nassau St. 5061 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers wanted; permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 29 Vesey.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Byrd 20-day Syllabic Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Courses. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 587 W. 181st St., New York, and 374 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT; practical; ten years' experience; systematizer; open, close books, statements. C 388 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT.—A competent young woman as attendant to elderly lady; willing and kind; reference. Telephone 9128 Lenox.

BILL CLERK.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; $12. Hirsch, 1,735 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, 7 years' experience; practical, modern accounting; typist, correspondent. J 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced credits; complete charge; stenographer, correspondent; $20. "Expert," 1,364 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, 5 years' experience double entry, trial balances; $14. L 884 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 5744. Anderson, 1,849 Amsterdam Av.

ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR.—3 years' experience; $10; reference. Emma, 330 West 141st.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wants more customers; remodeling a specialty; home preferred. Mme. Bertha, 146 West 68th St. 7725 Col.

GIRL, colored, intelligent, half time day work; references. Burton, 107 West 138th.

GOOD COOK, also good laundress; good reference; for city. Mrs. Leaffgin, 208 East 41st.

GRADUATE TEACHER desires private pupils; rates reasonable. Write Box G. T., 60 No. Harlem Times.

KINDERGARTEN.—Capable assistant; young North German; musical; experience. Address "C. K.," 1,364 Broadway.

NURSE.—Refined German graduate wants position, invalid, baby. C. L., 185 East 17th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting; quick at figures; $11. L 821 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bookkeeper; file and switchboard operator; six years' experience. J 157 Times.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER.
Young lady with legal and commercial experience seeks position; possesses executive ability, knowledge of French and German; best references. If you are desirous of obtaining a competent and efficient worker with initiative, you will do well to address X 265 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, &c.—Young lady, high school graduate, with 1½ years' college training, wishes position as secretary or companion; knowledge of German and French; excellent reference. Miss Rae, 48 Boerum St., B'klyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Prepossessing, intelligent, brainy; (25;) good personality; high school graduate; seven years' corporation law, steel, export experience; capable holding responsible position; efficient office assistant; unquestionable reference; $18. L 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of Stenographic Department and Model Office of Eastman School. One trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $8. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. 'Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant; highly educated; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; six years' technical experience; good speller, touch typist; conscientious; references; $15. M., 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHY.—Intelligent, prepossessing; five years' advertising, real estate experience; excellent grammarian, mathematician, business like; high school graduate; 28; references; agencies ignored; $15. L 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Live wire; three years' mechanical, electrical experience; possesses initiative, ability, grit; uses good common sense, neat; excellent credentials; $15. Anan, 120 Fitzgerald Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—German-American; five years' experience; reliable, accurate, good grammarian; understands filing and billing; salary, $12. J 163 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, billing clerk, 24; fully competent, accurate and reliable; highest credentials; willing worker; $12-$15. J 164 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School graduate, brainy; touch typist; 5 years' technical experience, (28,) capable assuming responsibility; $12. L 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator; Commercial High School graduate; several years' experience; reference. S. Charlotte Cohn, 200 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years; thoroughly competent; technical dictation; first-class references; $15. L 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; experienced; moderate salary. R., Box 10, 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—English-French translation; fair knowledge Italian, German; good education. L 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER — SECRETARY.—Expert; legal, mercantile; college education; good appearance; $20. C 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number of years commercial and legal experience; efficient, competent. L 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience; rapid worker; references; $10. L 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, A1 references, desires permanent position; $15. L 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, neat and accurate worker; salary $8. L 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, cloaks and suits experience, desires position; $7. L 313 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, capable of operating busy board, file clerk, rapid typist, desires position with reputable firm. B. W., 2,980 3d Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Thoroughly competent busy board; Christian; $10. L 207 Times Downtown.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, first-class cook; best reference. Mrs. Geary. Tel. Audubon 2062.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1896.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, exc

CHAMPION WHITNEY ON SHONTS OFFER

Thompson Committee Attacks Called Discreditable by Prendergast.

SUBWAY OFFER A DRAFT

Ex-Chairman Willcox Says It Was Not a Public Document and Terms Were Withdrawn.

Controller Prendergast and William B. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission, went to the defense yesterday of Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Commission, whose confirmation at Albany as Commissioner is being bitterly opposed by Senator Thompson, Chairman of the Legislative Investigating Committee, and other members.

The committee has sought to show that President T. P. Shonts of the Interborough made an offer to the city in 1910 to build subways entirely with private capital and that this offer was hidden away in secret archives of the Commission until it was brought to light last week. Both the Controller and Mr. Willcox savagely attacked the committee.

Controller Prendergast said the so-called Shonts proposal was well known to city officials at the time it was made, but it was nothing more than an unsigned communication setting forth possible terms and conditions upon which the Interborough would be willing to build subways with its own money. The Controller accused the Thompson Committee of grossly misrepresenting the facts and said that its attack upon Secretary Whitney "is probably one of the most discreditable thus far to the record of the committee."

Mr. Willcox in a letter to Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, said the misrepresentations had been so flagrant that he considered it his duty to lay bare the facts. "The Shonts letter," he wrote, was nothing more than a memorandum which was never submitted. He added that he had never known a "more devoted, faithful, able public official than Mr. Whitney."

Prendergast Assails Committee.

Controller Prendergast in his statement said:

"The unscrupulous and desperate people who are attempting to blacken Mr. Whitney's record as Secretary of the Public Service Commission have now discovered a new issue. They assert that a so-called proposition for subway construction, made by the Interborough to the Public Service Commission in 1910, was concealed and that it would never have been heard of if it had not been for the work of the Thompson Committee.

"The fact is that this so-called proposition from Mr. Shonts was known to city officials at the time it was made. It was, however, nothing but an unsigned communication setting forth possible terms and conditions upon which the Interborough Rapid Transit Company would be willing to build subways with its own money. Mr. Whitney's opponents are now juggling with this communication and calling it a plan to save the city $165,000,000. They are also asserting that if it had been known to the public the city would never have entered into the dual subway contract scheme. Such a premise is ridiculous and atrociously false.

"Mr. Willcox was carrying on negotiations with Mr. Shonts in the Spring of 1910. He told me of those negotiations and their progress. Mr. Shonts, after submitting this unsigned proposition, told Mr. Willcox almost immediately that his directors would not indorse it and consequently it was of no effect; this Mr. Willcox explained to me.

"I assume that other city officials knew of the transaction. In any event Mr. Mitchel and I did, for in a report which we made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as a majority of the Transit Committee, dated Jan. 10, 1911, we called attention to the negotiations in the Spring of 1910, based upon the Interborough Rapid Transit Company building new extensions with its own money. Thus what the Thompson Committee is now exploiting as another discovery was a matter of public knowledge five years ago.

Interborough's 1909 Offers.

"In order to anticipate further discoveries of the same kind on the part of this committee, may I say that in the year 1909 the Interborough Rapid Transit Company made two offers to extend the subway system, the extensions to be built with its own money. One of these offers was widely advertised by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company."

The Controller quoted from an Interborough advertisement which appeared in The New York World on April 22, 1909, setting forth what the company wanted to build and adding:

"The new subways we will build with private money; and when our present subway lease expires, we will turn them over to the city free."

The Controller continued:

"These daily outgivings of the Thompson Committee, which the New York public will soon discover are simply for the purpose of keeping the committee alive, would be unimportant if the committee did not use them so grossly to misrepresent facts and people. This last exploit is probably one of the most discreditable thus far to the record of the committee because these offers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of 1909 and 1910, to build subway extentions with its own money, could not by any posibility have precluded the city's right or the action of its officials in entering into a contract with the company, whereby the costs of the new system were to be divided between the company and the city. The extensions to the Interborough system now in course of construction constitute an entirely different kind of a system from that which was suggested by the Interborough Company to 1909 and 1910."

Not a Public Document.

Ex-Chairman Willcox, in his letter to Senator Sage, said that both the Shonts proposal and the resignation of Henry B. Seaman as Chief Enugineer of the commission, in connection with which Secretary Whitney had also been attacked, were before the commission when he was Chairman. Regarding the Shonts matter Mr. Willcox wrote:

"There was no proposition made by the Interborough Company under date of March 22, 1910, (nor at any date near that time.) For several months before March, 1910, Mr. Shonts, President of the Interborough Company, and I had been conferring and negotiating with reference to an offer from his company which might be acceptable to the Public Service Commission.

"From time to time draft letters were made upon the various subjects which were to be embraced in any offer that was to be made, and the so-called letter of March 22 was a draft which was the result of several of these conferences, and while it was not acceptable in all respects to me as representing the views of the commission, I had hoped that Mr. Shonts would be able to present it as a tentative offer of his company. The draft letter to which reference is now made shows interlineations and riders and indicates on its face that it is nothing more than a draft of an uncompleted and unsigned letter.

"Within a day or two after this draft was made, Mr. Shonts came to me and said that he had taken the matter up with his Executive Committee and that did not favor any offer along the lines outlined in this draft. He said that he was not entirely discouraged, but that he would not submit the proposition to the Interborough Board as a whole unless the Executive Committee approved of it, and that he was going West for a couple of weeks and would bring the matter up before his committee again. On his return he stated that he had the matter up again before his committee, but that the opposition still prevailed and that his committee would not favor such a proposition.

"The so-called letter, therefore, is really nothing more than a memorandum which was never submitted. Some months after, I found the memorandum among my papers, and as it was in no sense a public document, I placed it in an envelope and asked Mr. Whitney to put it in a safe for safe keeping. This was not because I considered it a public document, because it was not, and placing it there was for my own convenience, and in no sense was the paper turned over to Mr. Whitney as Secretary of the commission."

Willcox Forced Out Seaman.

Mr. Willcox said Secretary Whitney had nothing to do with the resignation of Chief Engineer Seaman. He said he himself asked Mr. Seaman for his resignation as Mr. Seaman was not on good terms with several of the Commissioners and his own staff and "could not get along with any bureau or department of the commission." Mr. Willcox continued:

"The situation was of such an impossible character that it seemed necessary to ask for Mr. Seaman's retirement. The charge that Mr. Whitney had anything to do with his resignation, or that he dominated the commission in asking for the resignation of Mr. Seaman, is without any foundation. Equally untrue was the statement that Mr. Seaman was forced out because of his advocacy of the Tri-borough Route."

Mr. Willcox wrote that the Tri-borough Route was the only rapid transit project before the commission and that the commission had advertised for bids for the entire system as well as for bids upon individual sections. The commission, he said, actively and vigorously supported the Tri-borough Route. He then said of Mr. Whitney:

"During my term as Chairman of the Public Service Commission for a period of five and one-half years Mr. Whitney was Secretary of the commission. I had every opportunity to know him and to know his work, and I wish to state unqualifiedly that I have never known a more devoted, faithful, able public official than Mr. Whitney. I deem it my duty to the public as well as to him to write you this letter, for I do not believe that such unfair and untruthful statements as those I have mentioned should go unchallenged."

Mr. Whitney said yesterday of the Shonts draft:

"The impression that I sought to conceal the letter is unfair. I told Mr. Moss about the letter last Friday, March 10, and as long ago as March 4 I spoke to Senator Thompson at the Biltmore about the incident of which the letter formed part. I told the Senator that he ought to examine former Chairman Willcox of the commission on the subject; that Mr. Willcox was sore about the way in which Mayor Gaynor had upset the whole thing by taking negotiations out of his hands. And long before this I had suggested that the Thompson Committee should go into this whole matter and clear it up, because there was so much confusion about offers and dates."

Mayor Opposes Thompson Plan.

Before going to Albany yesterday Senator Thompson and Senator Lawson had a conference with Mayor Mitchel about the Thompson proposal to transfer the jurisdiction over subway construction from the Public Service Commission to the Board of Estimate or some other city body. The Mayor said he was against having such jurisdiction transferred at this time.

"Senator Thompson asked my views on the question of transferring jurisdiction over subway construction from the Public Service Commission to the city," said the Mayor. "I told him substantially what I said before his committee last year—that logically this is a city function, but that I hoped and trusted the change would not take place during the life of the present city administration. I think while the present subways are under construction it would be a pity to disturb the situation.

"I selfishly hope that this administration will not be asked to take up the burden involved in a transfer of jurisdiction, that, of course, is a personal point of view. I told Senator Thompson that if the change should take place I thought the most effective method would be, as other administrative work is done, to have an organization responsible to the Mayor or to the Board of Estimate."

Senator Thompson will have a conference on Thursday with the various Borough Presidents regarding the plan to have jurisdiction of construction work transferred to them.

When Mayor Mitchel was asked if he remembered the Shonts proposal to build subways with private capital in 1910 he said:

"I have an impression that the Interborough proposed that, or that it was discussed, but my recollection is very vague.

Citizens' Union for Whitney.

William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, gave his indorsement of Secretary Whitney as follows yesterday:

"In view of the public discussion concerning the work of Travis H. Whitney in opposing the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company bill, the public should know that in working against that bill Mr. Whitney carefully carried out the instructions of the Citizens' Union, as its Albany representative. It is deplorable that the performance of high public service by a disinterested citizen often affords the motive for an attack even years after.

"Mr. Whitney also represented the Citizens' Union at Albany when the Public Service Commissions act was passed. Probably no one other than Justice Hughes knows more about the original intent and purpose of that act than he does. The Citizens' Union believes that Mr. Whitney's experience and qualifications would make him an exceedingly valuable member of the new Public Service Commission."

NEW CHARGE FOR WHITNEY.

Senator Thompson Says He Boosted Valuation of B. R. T. Land.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator George F. Thompson filed tonight with Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, a new charge against Travis H. Whitney. He says Mr. Whitney was instrumental in having the Public Service Commission boost the value of a piece of property owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from $50,000 to $85,000, thus adding $35,000 to the construction account.

The property, according to Senator Thompson's statement, is at Brighton by the Sea. Senator Thompson declares that the commission at the request of Whitney, Leroy T. Harkness, assistant counsel, and G. L. Turner, one of the commission's engineers, had the appraisal reopened and on June 15, last year, agreed to the higher valuation.

Senator Robert R. Lawson of Kings, a member of the Thompson Committee, on behalf of that body introduced two bills tonight. One bill provides for 80-cent gas throughout the borough of Brooklyn. In the Bay Ridge section—the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards—the Kings County Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, in which Edward E. McCall of the commission was a stockholder, was authorized to charge 85 cents. This bill also provides that when a gas company renders bills to consumers these must embody the readings of the meter.

The other bill provides that gas companies must keep the meter record of the portion of their own output which they use for lighting their plants and offices.

The Senate Finance Committee will meet tomorrow afternoon. It is predicted this evening that the nominations of both Whitney and Hervey will be reported favorably and confirmed.

Bovino Sentenced to Die May 7.

Sentence to die in the electric chair during the week beginning May 7 was pronounced yesterday by Judge Martin, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Newark, upon James Bovino, convicted of the murder of Frank Miserendino, who was shot in a fight in a dance hall at 238 Oliver Street on the night of April 21, 1914.

AGED WOMAN TELLS OF THE BARNEY CATS

White-Haired Mrs. Kent Amuses Courtroom in a $500,000 Will Contest.

LAWYER OBJECTS VAINLY

In Her Own Way, the Witness Describes How Testatrix Ordered That Coal Be Put in the Parlor.

Mrs. Phoebe Kent of New Providence, N. J., who said she was 79 years old, and that this was her first trip to New York in thirty-nine years, was the most interesting witness yesterday at the second day's hearing in the contest before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury to break the will of Mrs. Jane E. Barney, widow of Hiram B. Barney, who had been a member of the dry goods house of H. B. Claflin & Co.

Mrs. Kent's silver-white hair was parted in the middle in "grandmother fashion" and showed beneath the little black bonnet that graced her head. She held a large ear trumpet into which the attorneys for both sides shouted questions. Often she missed instructions of the Surrogate as to testimony which she had not given in the required legal form. She gave little heed, however, to those admonitions, recounting her story in her own manner, and the Surrogate only smiled.

This was the fourth time in thirty-nine years, she said, that she had been outside New Providence, the other occasions being visits to friends in Newark and to do some shopping.

Once William C. Relyea, who appeared for the proponents of the will, objected to the form of Mrs. Kent's answers, in which she injected, "I suppose that is true" and "I presume it is the truth." The Surrogate smilingly replied to the lawyer's objections: "I am unable to find any way in which to make the dear old lady answer otherwise."

Mr. Relyea sat down with a hopeless expression.

$500,000 Estate Involved.

Mrs. Barney, whose will was being contested, bequeathed her residuary estate of about $500,000 to her cousin, Louis V. Ennis of 539 West 148th Street, and $1,000 to each of the seventeen cousins who were contesting the will on the ground that the testatrix lacked mental capacity when she signed the testament and also was unduly influenced.

Before Mrs. Kent's appearance on the stand, Mrs. Eleanor J. Heroy, a deaconess, of the Methodist Church, testified that she had visited Mrs. Barney and that there were a number of hungry cats in the house who would have devoured the food unless the witness and Mrs. Barney had stood guard, one in the kitchen and the other in the dining room while the meal was being prepared. The deaconess also testified that she had seen cats eat out of the same dish with Mrs. Barney.

Then, when Mrs. Kent took the stand, she explained that she had rented an upper apartment from Mrs. Barney when the latter lived in New Providence, and thus had become acquainted with the testatrix. Jeremiah O'Leary, attorney for the contestants asked on direct examination. "Did you see any cats about the Barney household?"

"I couldn't help see the cats," was the answer.

"How many cats were there?" asked O'Leary.

"Oh, not more than nine of them."

"Put the Coal in the Parlor."

Mrs. Kent told of seeing cats eat from the same dish with Mrs. Barney, and the witness then related a dispute which she had with Mrs. Barney because the latter had not wished to have the Winter's coal put into the basement. Mrs. Kent said she told Mrs. Barney it would do no good to have the snow and rain fall on the coal.

"What did Mrs. Barney say to that?" queried Lawyer O'Leary.

"She said 'Put it in the parlor,'" answered the witness, at which the Surrogate joined with the jurors and spectators in a hearty laugh.

"Did you put the coal in the parlor?" asked O'Leary.

"I paid no attention to her remark," replied the witness with dignity.

Mrs. Kent said Mrs. Barney never took an umbrella when she went "rambling around in the rain," and that she kept only a kitchen fire during the Winter months, the result being that it "was warmer out of doors" than in the rest of the Barney home. Mrs. Kent also testified that she had helped out in many little favors about the Barney house, but that the testatrix never showed appreciation.

"Was Mrs. Barney ill in 1910?" queried Lawyer O'Leary.

"Yes. She hurt her back while chopping wood," said Mrs. Kent.

Mrs. Kent then testified that in 1913, while living in the Barney house, she had sprained her ankle and that Mrs. Barney had failed to pay any attention to her wants.

"Providence Sent Groceryman."

"Then how did you obtain food" she was asked.

"Oh, I just waited for Providence, and he sent the groceryman, who supplied me with all necessary things."

Lawyer Relyea, for the proponents, introduced in evidence a letter written by Mrs. Barney to her cousin, Louis V. Ennis, on Dec. 15, 1913, relating that the writer had been unable to visit him because of the duty imposed in caring for Mrs. Kent in the latter's misfortune of spraining her ankle. On redirect examination Mrs. Kent denied the truth of the statements in the letter.

On cross-examination Lawyer Relyea asked Mrs. Kent whether it was true that Mrs. Barney was kind to the cats, to which the witness answered:

"She didn't feed them. They were starving."

"How did you know they were starving?" shouted the lawyer.

"Because I saw one of them die on the stoop from starvation," flashed back the aged witness.

The trial will be resumed today.

HOLD UP SALE OF ASSETS.

Bank of North America Stockholders Oppose McKinnon Plan.

William H. Gelshenen and Alfred R. Swann, two of the shareholders of the National Bank of North America, have raised objections to the plan of John W. McKinnon, as shareholder's agent, to sell the assets of the bank, which still remain in his hands, for $504,981. This would give each share a dividend of $27, but since objection has been raised Judge Augustus N. Hand, in the Federal District Court yesterday, sent the matter to Special Master, who should inquire into the advisability of the sale.

Gelshenen, who is the heir of the late William H. Gelshenen, a holder of 20,000 shares of the bank, states that Mr. McKinnon proposes to turn over all the assets to a corporation, and so the stockholders, whether they want to or not, will be forced to accept stock in the company of the par value of $15 for each share in the bank or take $27 in cash.

Gelshenen says he was a member of a committee of stockholders appointed to examine McKinnon's accounts, and he charges that the assets have depreciated by more than $1,000,000 between the time they were turned over to McKinnon and the present. Thus many thousands of dollars, he says, have been paid as fees to attorneys, and even the cash in the Hanover National Bank, which on Dec. 8, 1908, was $184,998, has shrunk to $6,068.

The sum McKinnon would turn over to the new corporation is $387,306.

DENIES GERMAN OFFER FOR DANISH ISLANDS

Rumor Contradicted by Denmark's Foreign Office Mentioned $20,000,000 As the Figure.

COPENHAGEN, March 13, (via London.)—The Danish Foreign Office denies the rumor that Germany has offered $20,000,000 for the Danish West Indies. The American Minister, Dr. Maurice Egan, has also taken occasion to say that there is not the slightest foundation in this report.

In the opinion of the Danish Government the value of the islands has greatly increased since the opening of the Panama Canal, and the sum suggested would be regarded as entirely inadequate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Reports that the United States Government is in the market for the Danish West Indies do not find confirmation in official circles here. The Government is much interested, however, in rumors indicating that Germany has been making inquiries with reference to the islands. Such rumors have not been confirmed, as far as it is possible to ascertain, but there have been rumors originating in St. Thomas that a supposed emissary of the United States Department of State, described as a "new Vice Consul," has been making minute inquiries into conditions in the islands.

It is pointed out here that the purchase of the Danish Islands by a European power would be in direct conflict with the Monroe Doctrine, which covered the acquisition of territory in the Western Hemisphere by colonization or conquest. Purchase of the islands by Germany would be equivalent to colonization, according to a prevailing view. Information reaching Washington from the Danish West Indies that the new American Vice Consul at St. Thomas had been making inquiries and obtaining information indicative of an intenton of this Government to buy the islands was emphatically declared by officials tonight to have no significance.

It was said that the reports of the unusual activity of the Vice Consul must be due to the efforts of a new man to "make good." He was sent there recently to replace a resident of St. Thomas, and, according to what was said by an official tonight, he had no particular instructions.

The semi-official Overseas News Agency of Berlin on Feb. 21 characterized as nonsensical the story that Germany had attempted to obtain control of the Danish West Indies.

CENTRED IN ONE DU PONT.

Powder Company Control Insured to Pierre, Who Ousts Relatives.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 13.—Pierre S. du Pont, President of the E. I. du Pont Nemours Company, powder manufacturers, came into complete control of that corporation today through the election of three new Directors at the annual stockholders' meeting to replace Alfred I. du Pont, William du Point, and Francis I. du Pont. The new Directors are H. M. Barksdale, William G. Ramsey, and Frank G. Tallman.

The meeting indorsed the action of the officers of the company in not purchasing 90,000 shares of the stock of T. Coleman du Pont. Some of the shareholders, members of the du Point family, recently instituted suit in the Federal Court here to have returned to the company the stock purchased from T. Coleman du Pont by the du Point Securities Company, which was organized, it was alleged, by certain of the powder company's officers and stockholders to secure individual control of that stock.

Referring to the suit, a resolution adopted today declared that "nothing contained therein in any way changes our opinion that the money of the corporation should not be used for speculations in its own stocks."

MRS. GURGEN MAY BE FOUND

Member of Family Bails Out "Miss Schuler," Alleged Shoplifter.

The arraignment yesterday in the Adams Street Court on a charge of shoplifting of a woman who gave the name of Miss Minnie Schuler, living at 769 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan, may assist in solving the disappearance of Mrs. Mina Gurgen, who left her handsome home at 2,112 Albermarle Road, Flatbush, last Friday afternoon to go shopping and did not return.

Miss Schuler, who tallied in every respect with the description of Mrs. Gurgen which was furnished to the Brooklyn police by her family, was arraigned on complaint of a detective employed in a Fulton Street department store. According to the detective, Miss Schuler was arrested Friday afternoon and when searched a number of stolen articles were found concealed in her pockets. Magistrate Walsh held the alleged shoplifter in $300 bail for Special Sessions, and the woman, in default of the bond, was sent to Raymond Street Jail.

The fact that the missing Flatbush woman and Miss Schuler might be the same person was first brought out by William R. McGuire, a lawyer at 50 Court Street, who was in the court at the time Miss Schuler was arraigned. McGuire had read the description of Mrs. Gurgen published in Brooklyn newspapers.

He telephoned to the Gurgen home and asked whether any one named "Schuler" was known there. He was told that the Gurgens' had a relative of that that the Gurgens had a relative of that name living in Poughkeepsie. The lawyer informed the woman who answered his call of the resemblance to Mrs. Gurgen borne by the accused shoplifter. His theory did not receive much attention, he said.

Later, however, a man who gave the name of Eugene Gurgen called at the Raymond Street Jail and obtained the release of the woman, furnishing cash bail.

Reporters who went to the missing woman's home last night found there a young man, about 18 years old, who admitted that he was Eugene Gurgen, and a young woman, apparently 20 years of age, who was in a highly nervous state. Both denied any connection between their mother and the alleged shoplifter, and Gurgen volunteered the information that his mother was in Poughkeepsie. He said she had gone their last Friday to recover from a slight illness, but could not explain why the family had notified the police to hunt for her.

At the Amsterdam Avenue address, which the Schuler woman gave, it was said last night no one of that name resided there. The Seventh Branch Detective Bureau said last night that the search for Mrs. Gurgen had been discontinued.

Hanel to Die in Week of April 24.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Crane sentenced Joseph Hanel, who was convicted last week of the murder of Mrs. Julia Heffner, to die in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison in the week beginning April 24.

HEAR 2 WITNESSES IN TRIAL OF OSBORNE

Ex-Congressman Willett Tells of Former Warden's Knowledge of Convict Trials.

ALLEGED PERJURY DEFINED

Defense Pleads That Declarations Pointed To as Untrue Referred to Later Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, March 13.—The trial of Thomas Mott Osborne on a charge of perjury began here today. The indictment alleges that the former head of Sing Sing Prison, in an effort to hide the fact of immorality in the prison and to conceal his knowledge of its existence, gave false testimony before Dr. Rudolph Diedling, a Prison Commissioner.

Another indictment, found by the Westchester County Grand Jury, charges the ex-Warden with neglect of duty and immorality. It will be tried as soon as the present case is ended, according to District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks.

Two witnesses for the State were on the stand today, William Willett, a former Congressman now serving a prison sentence for attempting to buy a Supreme Court nomination from "Curley Joe" Cassidy, one-time boss of Queens County, and James Harvey, another convict.

Third Term as Pickpocket.

Harvey, a small, dark Scotchman, 22 years old, was the first witness. He said that he had been sent to Elmira Reformatory in 1911 for eighteen months for picking pockets, that he had later served ten days in the Workhouse for vagrancy, and that he was now serving a term of one year and seven months for picking pockets. He then confessed to immorality and implicated thirty other Sing Sing convicts and said that many of the thirty were officials of the Mutual Welfare League.

Harvey said he told the same story to Mr. Osborne and was locked up for his own protection from those he had implicated. The twenty-three men he named, he said, were tried before the League's Judicial Board, twenty of them pleading guilty and the three others being convicted. Mr. Osborne was present at most of the sessions of the board, he said. Three days before Dr. Diedling came to the prison, he testified, Mr. Osborne told him not to "say anything" to the Prison Commissioner and he obeyed instructions.

On cross-examination, George Gordon Battle, of counsel for Mr. Osborne, brought out that Harvey had been involved in another case of improper conduct in Elmira, and had lied to Mr. Osborne about it. Mr. Battle also obtained the witness's admission that he had not gone to Mr. Osborne until after two members of the Mutual Welfare League had told him that he was strongly suspected by the league of improper conduct and intimated that the league would take action. Harvey further admitted that he had asked Mr. Osborne to "keep the matter quiet" and not to let the names of any of those involved get out, but that Mr. Osborne had said the whole case would have to go before the Judicial Board and locked up the accused men pending the board's proceedings.

Witness Admits Error.

Mr. Battle tried to get into the record through the witness that Nathan Kaplan, one of the men accused by him, had been acquitted of the charge in a trial here last month, but Justice Tompkins ruled that the witness was not competent to testify on this point. Mr. Battle, however, did obtain the witness's admission that he had made a mistake in his accusation of another man, a negro. This evidence was desired to show that Mr. Osborne had reason for doubting Harvey's story at the time of his examination by Dr. Diedling.

Harvey also admitted that he knew he gained immunity for himself by testifying before the Grand Jury which indicted Mr. Osborne.

William Willett, who took the stand next, said he was admitted to the bar in 1896, served one term in Congress from the Fourteenth New York District, and was serving a sentence after conviction for "paying or offering to pay for" a judicial nomination. He served on the Judicial Board of the Mutual Welfare League from Feb. 20 to Oct. 11, 1915, he said, and presided at the hearing of the Harvey cases. He testified that Mr. Osborne asked to have the cases taken up by the board and had said he was inclined to believe Harvey. Mr. Osborne, he said, was present at the board's hearings.

Willett told of the conviction of the twenty-three men, and then identified a slip of gray paper on which was written the verdict of the board suspending each man from the league and denying him the privileges of membership. The contention of the state is that this slip of paper was written by Mr. Osborne himself and is evidence of his knowledge of the Harvey cases.

Says Warden Discussed Punishment.

Willett testified that the Judicial Board discussed with Mr. Osborne what punishment he, as Warden, should inflict upon the men, and that he recommended serious penalties that might justify District Attorney Weeks in not interfering. But Mr. Osborne, according to Willett's testimony, said that the records in the cases had been "lost" or "destroyed"—the witness could not remember which word was used—and that "of course the accused men would not tell the District Attorney anything." Mr. Osborne, according to Willett, added:

"I'm going to defer sentence on the men until after the District Attorney comes to the prison because their punishment would be proof that I know of their cases and that they are guilty. I'll let the District Attorney come, but, of course, I'll be present whenever he is examining prisoners, and he won't get anything out of me and he won't get anything out of the men. I'll go to jail before I'll tell anything."

On cross-examination Mr. Battle questioned the witness closely about his life in White Plains while the Grand Jury investigation was going on, but though the witness admitted active assistance of District Attorney Weeks and slight privileges not accorded other prisoners, he denied directing the investigation or that he had received any material privileges. He also denied that he had been promised reward for his activities.

Moves for Dismissal.

Before the taking of testimony began Mr. Battle moved for the dismissal of the indictment on three grounds: That the Diedling examination at which Mr. Osborne was alleged to have committed perjury was not legally authorized; that Mr. Osborne's testimony, even admitting everything in the indictment, did not constitute perjury; and that the indictment set forth no specific denial of Mr. Osborne's testimony before Dr. Diedling. Mr. Battle told the court that he moved for the dismissal of the indictment "seriously," and Justice Tompkins said that he would reserve his decision until after the jury's verdict and that then he would consider the motion "seriously, if necessary."

Assistant District Attorney Fallon, in opening for the State, defended Dr. Diedling's legal right to investigate Sing Sing Prison, and told of the trial of twenty-three prisoners accused by Harvey, and said that after the trial, when Mr. Osborne heard of impending investigations by Dr. Diedling and District Attorney Weeks, he suggested the destruction of the record to Willard D. Thompson, the stenographer.

The Assistant District Attorney then came to the specific charge of perjury, saying that on Oct. 8, 1915, Dr. Diedling went to Sing Sing and examined Mr. Osborne concerning the Harvey cases. According to a record read by Mr. Fallon, Dr. Diedling asked the then Warden about the immorality cases, and Mr. Osborne replied:

"I decline to answer any questions in relation to that as all of my information is of a confidential nature."

He said that Dr. Diedling had asked more in detail about these cases and that Mr. Osborne had replied: "It is not true."

This answer was Mr. Osobrne's first untruth, according to Mr. Fallon. Continuing to read from the record, he said that Dr. Diedling next asked for specific information of Mr. Osborne replied: "I must decline to answer. I don't know positively of any case of immorality here except the Stanton case."

Second Alleged Perjury.

This, said Mr. Fallon, was the second act of perjury.

Mr. Battle's reply to this charge was the statement that, though Mr. Osborne had information of the Harvey case, he had good reason to doubt Harvey's story and so did not know "positively" the information Dr. Diedling sought.

Mr. Fallon took up Mr. Osborne's answers to other questions of the Prison Commissioner and pointed to alleged perjury in all of them.

Mr. Battle, for Mr. Osborne, said that the ex-Warden, in answer to all questions pertaining to past bad conditions, had qualified his answers so as to avoid telling a falsehood, and that all his direct denials referred to conditions existing at the time of the Diedling examination.

Jury Quickly Chosen.

The trial of the case went on with unexpected rapidity. Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, who presided, kept counsel strictly to the issues and the jury was chosen from thirty-three talesmen in an hour and fifty-five minutes, the defense using ten peremptory challenges, the prosecution eight, and the court excusing three of the panel.

The jury consists of these twelve men, none of whom is young:

JOHN ROSE, gardener, Mount Pleasant.
JAMES TRIGGS, farmer, North Salem.
ARNOLD UHLIN, foreman of gas company, Scarsdale.
JOSEPH MULVEY, builder, New Rochelle.
ROBERT HEWITT, farmer, Pelham.
WILLIAM W. BULLOCK, carpenter, New Castle.
DAVID TAXTER, farmer, Yonkers.
AUGUSTUS TRAVIS, retired hotel keeper, Ardsley.
MORRIS LEVI, merchant, Tarrytown.
CHARLES W. KNAPP, farmer, Lewisboro.
LEMUEL SCHRENKEISEN, Inspector, Harrison.
OSCAR SERGERGRAN, merchant, Hastings.

In addition to Mr. Battle and Mr. Tierney, Mr. Osborne was represented in court by Huntington W. Merchant, his personal attorney, and former Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy.

The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

LENTEN AID TO MISSIONS,

Presbyterians and Methodists Observing Season by Giving Funds.

Presbyterians yesterday began a "week of self-sacrifice" in their campaign to raise $5,100,000 for missions. A similar tendency to self-denial in Lent also appeared in other denominations aside from the Roman Catholics and the Episcopalians, who so strictly observe the days before Easter.

The Presbyterians in this city are greatly interested in the plan proposed by the Executive Commission of the Presbyterian General Assembly to raise money for eleven missionary boards of the Church.

There has been such a growth in the Presbyterian Church in the last two years, the commission said, that more money was needed to maintain its activities. Harvey C. Olin, President of the Home Missionary Board of New York, said yesterday that within a few days there should be developments to report and that funds would be sent to the Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts of Philadelphia, Stated Clerk of the General Assembly. Many Presbyterians are doing without everything but necessities in order to help the cause of missions.

Methodists in this city are keeping in the spirit of Lent by giving special aid to missions. Bishop Warne of India, who is in this country seeking funds for the work in the Far East, is making a tour of the United States. He says that there are 160,000 inhabitants of India willing to accept baptism, but that there are not enough ministers available to perform the rite. The Methodists are setting aside the income of a week to help the missionaries.

Lutherans are becoming much devoted to observance of Lent in some parts of the city. In one uptown Lutheran Church recently cards were issued asking the members to deny themselves as much as they could during Lent and to devote the proceeds toward the building up of the edifice.

The Young Men's Christian Association is unusually active in Lenten work. The West Side Branch has devoted its energy to a "Go to Church" movement, which it was expected would end at Easter with a notable increase in church attendance.

MRS. BIAL ARRESTS DRIVER.

Theatrical Man's Wife Has Teamster Fined for Beating Horses.

Mrs. Gabrielle Bial of 137 West 130th Street, wife of Ernest Bial, one of the proprietors of the former Koster and Bial's Music Hall, last night arrested the driver of a coal truck who, she said, was beating his horses with a whip.

The driver, Daniel Gannon of 2,495 Second Avenue, was driving a loaded coal truck, owned by Burns Bros of 119th Street and East River. He pleaded guilty to the charge of cruelty to animals in the Men's Night Court, and was fined $10 by Magistrate Murphy.

Mrs. Bial testified she had seen him beat his horses in Seventh Avenue continuously from 121st Street to 125th Street. She approached a patrolman and complained of the driver. The policeman instructed her to place the man under arrest and then he accompanied her and her captive to the station house. Gannon said he had beaten his horses because they would not pull hard enough to extricate the loaded truck from a snow bank.

$150,000 HEIR KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF

Boyle Commits the Double Murder Four Months After He Inherits Fortune.

SECOND SUICIDE ATTEMPT

Friends Say Retired Saloon Man's Son Had Been Acting Strangely —His Year's Income Spent.

John C. Boyle killed his wife, Mary C. Boyle, and then committed suicide by shooting yesterday morning a little after 7 o'clock in their furnished room in the Wilmington Apartments, 230 West Ninety-seventh Street, southeast corner of Broadway. The husband, 34 years old and seven years the senior of his wife, recently inherited more than $150,000 from his father. He received an annual income from the legacy, which was held in trust, and acquaintances of the couple informed the police that the husband had made away with all his income, with the result that the couple finally sought to economize by living in a furnished room.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyle obtained a room from Mrs. A. Stanhope on the top floor of the Wilmington Apartments about five weeks ago. At 7:10 o'clock yesterday morning the husband, dressed only in pajamas, ran out of their room and excitedly told Sallie Jones, the cook, whom he met in the hallway, that his wife had committed suicide. She hurried toward the elevator to call help, and as she did so Boyle turned to her again and said:

"No, I shot her."

When he started back to his room Boyle met Mrs. Stanhope. She heard the revolver shot, as had more than half a dozen of her other roomers, and had come out to investigate the cause. The husband told Mrs. Stanhope also that he had shot his wife. Then he entered the room and closed the door, and presently those in the hall heard another shot in the room occupied by the Boyles.

Meanwhile some one in the Stanhope apartment had telephoned the elevator boy, who called Patrolman Zambano of the West 100th Street Police Station. The patrolman sent in a call for an ambulance to the Knickerbocker Hospital, but when Dr. Mills arrived he said Mrs. Boyle had been killed instantly and that her husband was dying.

The ambulance surgeon found the body of Mrs. Boyle lying in bed as if she had been shot in her sleep. Her head was reclining on a pillow with a bullet hole in the left temple. On the floor beside the bed was the dying husband, into whose right temple a bullet had penetrated. He lived less than half an hour after shooting his wife. Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education, who has an office on the ground floor of the apartment house, went to the room of the Boyles when called by the superintendent of the building.

Acting Inspector Burke and detectives of the Fourth Branch found letters and other papers in the room of Mr. and Mrs. Boyle showing that the husband came into an inheritance following the death four months ago of his father, John C. Boyle, Sr., a retired liquor dealer of 178 West Seventy-first Street. The elder Boyle and his wife died within a few days of each other.

The detectives further learned that Boyle was examined by a specialist in nervous diseases recently and went to a sanitarium in White Plains. He left the sanitarium the latter part of February and, accompanied by Frederick Gundel, a nurse, he then went to Atlantic City, where his uncle, Magistrate William Boyle, lives at 510 Atlantic Avenue. When Mr. Boyle came back to New York City he engaged a room in the apartment of Mrs. Stanhope.

Employes in the apartment house said they had noticed something peculiar about the manner of Mr. Boyle, whose expression frequently was gloomy and who frequently was heard muttering to himself. The police were told by one of the acquaintances of the couple, who went with them to church on Sunday, that Mr. Boyle appeared irrational. They also learned that Mr. Boyle several days ago tried to shoot himself with a rusty revolver, but was prevented by his wife, who wrested the weapon from him after a violent struggle. Mrs. Boyle hid the revolver, and evidently her husband bought another, because the one he shot her and himself with was a new revolver.

The nearest relative of the couple in this city whom the police were able to find was Mrs. Katherine Collins, 2,222 Black Rock Avenue, Unionport. She was permitted to remove the bodies after Coroner Healy and Coroner's Physician Benjamin Schwartz had made an investigation and concluded that Mr. Boyle killed his wife and then committed suicide. Mrs. Boyle's relatives live in Maine.

Mrs. Collins, a cousin of Mr. Boyle, said he and Mrs. Boyle had visited at her home recently and that she thought Mr. Boyle's mental condition probably was caused by the sudden death of his father and mother. She was unable to give any further information.

$6,000 for New Girls' Cottage.

At the annual meeting of incorporators of the Five Points House of Industry, held yesterday afternoon at 454 West Twenty-third Street, announcement was made of an anonymous gift of $6,000 for a new girls' cottage at the institution's cottage colony at Pomona, N. Y. The following Trustees were elected: T. Tileston Welles, Archibald D. Russell, Hugh N.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain or snow, colder by tonight; Thursday fair, cold; strong northeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,235. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMANS RENEW WESTERN ATTACK ON VERDUN FORTS

Furious Shelling Precedes the Charges Along the Bethincourt-Cumieres Front.

REPULSED ON WHOLE LINE

Only at Two Points Did the Assailants Gain a Foothold —Their Losses Serious.

MANY AERIAL BATTLES

French Aviators Shell a Camp Near Verdun and Wreck Three German Aeroplanes.

LONDON, March 14.—The German assault upon Verdun from the northwest was renewed today with greatly increased violence. It opened with a furious bombardment of the French front from Bethincourt to Cummieres, and in the afternoon a powerful infantry attack was launched. It was beaten back, according to official reports from Paris, along the whole front with serious losses, the assailants gaining a foothold only at two points, between Bethincourt and Le Mort Homme.

Artillery actions of considerable intensity were in progress all day to the east of the Meuse and in the Woevre. A night attack by the Germans in the wood of Haudroemont, northeast of Verdun, was checked by the French curtain of fire.

The day was also marked by many air engagements in the region of Verdun. A squadron of French aeroplanes dropped forty-two bombs on the railway station of Brieulles within the German lines north of Verdun, and three German aeroplanes were brought down in other aerial battles.

The only reference to the Verdun operations occuring in the Berlin official communication has to do with the aeroplane fighting.

Gun Duels East and West.

The French War Office tonight gave out this statement:

North of the Aisne the Germans thrice essayed to penetrate our trenches on the northwest outskirts of the Bois des Buttes. None of these attempts was successful.

In the Argonne our artillery directed an effective fire against the sector of Four de Paris, where a munitions depot was exploded, as well as on the railroads, the highways, and enemy organizations in the region of Montfaucon and Avocourt.

West of the Meuse the bombardment with shells of heavy calibre against our positions between Bethincourt and Cumieres redoubled in violence. In the afternoon the Germans launched a very powerful attack against this sector, but were repulsed along the whole of the front with serious losses. They gained a foothold only at two points of our trenches, between Bethincourt and Le Mort Homme.

East of the Meuse and in the Woevre the artillery on both sides was very active during the course of the day.

North of St. Mihiel our batteries bombarded important enemy camps in the Heudicourt Wood and caused a great fire in the station and storehouses at La Marché-en-Woevre.

In Lorraine we shelled an enemy column northeast of Delme.

In the Vosges there was great artillery activity on both sides in the sector of Chapelotte and the Valley of the Thur. Surprise attacks on the enemy trenches at Stossweier and Carspach enabled us to take about sixty prisoners and quite important material without any loss.

Six aeroplanes of the first bombarding group, and five double motor aeroplanes dropped forty-two shells of calibre on the station at Brieulles north of Verdun). A large number of aerial engagements were fought today in the region of Verdun. Three German aeroplanes were seen to have been brought down by our machines inside the German lines.

One of our aviators, attacked by four enemy machines east of Lure, engaged in combat and succeeded in bringing down one of his adversaries, who fell in the region of Germany. The French aeroplane returned safely to our lines.

Curtain of Fire Checks Germans.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

To the west of the River Meuse there was a fairly spirited cannonading last night. On the right bank of this stream a strong reconnaissance of the enemy in the wood of Haudremont was checked by our curtain of fire. The bombardment continues violently in the region of Vaux and near Damloup.

In the Woevre both the French and the German artillery has been active, particularly in the sector of Eix, but otherwise there is nothing of importance to report in this section.

In the Forest of Le Prêtre a detachment of Germans who endeavored to surprise our trenches at Croix des Carmes was received by a fusillade and compelled to disperse, leaving several dead on the field.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

Today's official German communication reads as follows:

Generally speaking, there was no change. A small engagement near Wieltje, northeast of Ypres, ended in the British being driven back.

A British aeroplane was shot down by Lieutenant Immelmann, east of Arras, and one west of Bapaume. The occupants were dead.

Lieutenant Boelke brought down two enem aeroplanes, which fell behind the French lines over Fort Marre, and near Malancourt, northwest of Verdun. The latter was destroyed by our artillery. By these achievements, these officers have put horse de combat their tenth and eleventh enemy aeroplanes respectively.

A British biplane was compelled to land west of Cambrai, after an aerial fight. Its occupants were captured.

Mines Damage British Trenches.

The British official communication issued tonight, says:

The enemy exploded two mines this morning, one southward of La Bas-

Continued on Page 5.

The Goeben Lands Guns and Germans at Trebizond

ATHENS, March 14.—The Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser oeben, according to the Nea Helias (newspaper), has succeeded in eluding the Russian Black Sea fleet and landed a number of German officers and guns at Trebizond.

GERMANY WORRIED OVER RUMANIA

Belief That Her Decision to Enter the War Hinges on Result of Verdun Battle.

RUMANIANS CHEER FRENCH

Fear of Hostile Reception Said to Have Kept Kaiser's Son from Dowager Queen's Funeral.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 14.—The reported appointment of Generals Averescu, Cotescu, and Presan as commanders in chief of the First, Second, and Third Rumanian Armies, and particularly the date April 14, when the appointment to these highest military posts become effective, continues to arouse more than mere interest in German military and political circles, especially taken in connection with the return of the Rumanian Minister to Sofia after five months' absence and continued Bucharest reports of the increasing activity of the war party. All this is believed to foreshadow a last decisive diplomatic battle in the Balkans, with the German western offensive as the principal factor.

While Balkan specialists here are well satisfied that the German Verdun successes have not failed of moral effect on the Rumanians, notably influencing the Bratiano Government to continue clinging to its policy of procrastinating neutrality, the fighting in France has undeniably also had the effect of making the Entente's friends at Bucharest redouble their efforts to bring Rumania into the war by late Spring at the latest.

Reports indicate that the leaders of the Rumanian war party are afraid Rumania will miss a favorable moment for intervention, as Italy did, and are calling on the Government to take a decisive step in the war at once. More disquieting, however, are Bucharest reports of activities in Dobrudja, which are calculated to precipitate a conflict between Rumania and Bulgaria, although officials at Sofia and the press are able to express satisfaction that these recent "intrigues of Entente diplomacy have fortunately failed."

There is at least a widely held feeling that the fate of Verdun will decide the fate of Rumania.

LONDON, March 14.—Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, special German Minister to Rumania, will leave Bucharest tomorrow for Berlin, says Reuter's Bucharest correspondent.

Rumanians Hostile to Teutons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 15.—The Daily Chronicle this morning prints the following dispatch from its special correspondent at Odessa:

"Any doubt as to the attitude of the majority of the Rumanian people toward the belligerents who surround them on every side is daily further dissipated. When the Verdun news appears in the evening papers and the newsboys enter the restaurants customers make a rush for the papers. The smallest French gain is greeted vociferously with cheers and singing of the 'Marseillaise.'

The German, Austrian and Bulgarian legations are guarded by police.

The inner history of the absence of a representative of the Kaiser from the funeral of the Queen Dowager, "Carmen Sylva," has now been revealed. It appears that Prince August Wilhelm, the Kaiser's fourth son, now at Monastir, was ordered by his father to go to Bucharest to attend the funeral. This arrangement was communicated to Baron von der Bussche-Haddenhausen, the German Minister, who, having once already narrowly escaped disgrace over mismanagement of the propaganda founs, was greatly disturbed by the possibility of a hostile reception of the Prince by the populace. His apprehension probably was justified, but, being unable in such circumstances to require guarantees from the Government, he spent two days openly discussing the matter with numerous acquaintances. He then telegraphed the Kaiser strongly advising the cancellation of the visit.

"It is reported, but not confirmed, that King Ferdinand caused his wishes t obe expressed indirectly to Baron von Bussche-Naddenhausen that the Prince should keep away rather than that a Hohenzollern should be hissed through the streets of the Rumanian capital. At the last moment the Minister dispatched messehgers in two automobiles to the frontier to get into communication with the Prince and prevent his arrival. Accordingly among the royal messages published was one from the Prince regretting that he was unable to arrive in time in consequence of the shortness of the notice.

WAR COSTS FRANCE $17,400,000 A DAY

Credit for Second Quarter of 1916 Is $1,560,000,000—Expense Increasing.

PARIS, March 14.—The credits required for the second quarter of 1916 amount to 7,800,000,000 francs, ($1,560,000,000,) according to the statement prepared by Raoul Peret, reporter of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and presented yesterday in the Chamber. This is equivalent to a daily expenditure of 87,000,000 francs, ($17,400,000.) The figures show that the cost of carrying on the war is steadily increasing, as the total expenditure for 1915 amounted to 22,000,000,000 francs, whereas that of the first six months of 1916 amounts to 15,500,000,000.

The total national expenditure from the beginning of August, 1914, to the end of June, 1916, will be nearly 47,000,000,000 francs, of which 37,000,000,000 is purely military purposes.

BERLIN, March 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Westphalian Provincial Association has subscribed 50,000,000 marks ($11,900,000) to the new war loan.

Overnight to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Hot Springs, Va., Chesapeake & Ohio. Through Compartment Cars. Ticket Office, 1238 Broadway, at all Fares. Offices—Adv.

ASSEMBLY PASSES SUFFRAGE BILL; SENATORS DELAY

Lower House, by Vote of 109 to 30, Adopts Referendum Resolution.

SPEAKER CHECKS OUTBURST

Stops Demonstration by Throng of Enthusiastic Women, Who Followed Spirited Debate.

THEN BROWN BLOCKS THEM

Judiciary Committee "Indefinitely Postpones" Report — Cooper Union Protest Meeting Called.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—By a vote exceeding all expectations, the Assembly today passed the Whitney-Brereton resolution providing for the submission of the woman suffrage question again in 1917. The vote was 109 to 30. Mrs. Whitman, wife of the Governor, was among the women in the Assembly lobby when the vote was taken.

The suffragists were disappointed in their efforts this afternoon to get the Senate Judiciary Committee to report the resolution, when the members sent word to the 200 women camped outside of the committee room door that they had voted to postpone indefinitely consideration of the suffrage resolution. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse thereupon mounted a chair and called a meeting of protest to be held on Thursday night in Cooper Union. The action of the Judiciary Committee in postponing action for the fifth time was taken on the advice of Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, who does not take kindly to the persistance of the suffragists. On their part, the suffragists maintain that as a majority of the committee is in favor of their resolution, Senator Brown is not treating them kindly in delaying a report on it.

The resolution, however, is not believed to be in any danger. Although the suffragists were told officially that action had been postpored indefinitely, the committee will take up the resolution next week, and, in all probability, report it. The suffragists hold the pledges of a majority of the members of the committee, as well as of a majority of the members of the Senate proper.

Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly, who, with Senator Brown, is opposed to the resolution, left the rostrum of the lower house when the resolution was reached on the calendar. Assemblyman Martin of Oneida presided during the debate.

Assemblyman Harry E. Brereton of Warren opened the debate by saying that the Legislature owed it to the thousands of voters who cast ballots for woman suffrage last year, and to the women themselves, to submit the question again next year. He said that the argument that the defeat of woman suffrage last Fall should preclude its early submission again was no argument for the members to use, because they had passed this year several proposals for submission to the voters which were defeated with the proposed Constitution last Fall.

Assemblyman Nickerson of New York thought that the resolution was an attempt to criticize the verdict of the voters as expressed last Fall. Assemblyman Cotillo also thought the electorate had spoken in language which should satisfy the Legislature that it was a waste of time to pass the resolution.

Calls It "Insult to Voters."

Assemblyman McCue of New York made a characteristic speech against the resolution which he called "an insult to the voters of this State." He thought the Suffragists should wait a while.

Assemblyman Shiplacoff, Socialist of Kings, spoke for the resolution.

"How long would the opponents of this resolution have the women wait?" he asked.

"Oh, about 5,000 years," interrupted Assemblyman O'Hare of Queens.

Assemblyman Welch, who comes from William Barnes' Albany, district, said that the resolution was "nothing more or less than an attempt to heckle the voters."

Laughter at a joke had just subsided when Assemblyman Pratt of Wyoming, who always makes a good speech and often a witty one, arose and in loud tones began:

"If at first you don't succeed—"

As if by prearrangement the whole Assembly joined in: "Thy, try again."

For some reason, political or otherwise, the minority leader, Mr. Callahan, who spoke in favor of the resolution tried to make it a party measure.

"No one can say that the Democratic organization ever conspired to prevent the people from speaking their minds on any question," he asserted.

Themajority leader, Mr. Adler, while opposing the resolution, said that the minority leader had no right to make it a party measure because there was no politics in it.

The vote zig-zagged across party lines and without regard to whether the voter came from New York City or up-State. When the name of Assemblyman Bush of Chemung was called, he said:

"I'm going to vote for this, because the majority of my constituents want it. But I want to serve notice right here that if these women keep pestering me around this Capitol, it'll be the last time I'll vote for the resolution."

Twelve New York members voted against the resplution. While the Suffragists said they had pledged a majority of the Assemblymen, there is no doubt that the extraordinrily large vote which the resolution received was due to differences between Speaker Sweet and Senator Brown growing out of the report of the resolution from the Assembly Judiciary Committee, where Speaker Sweet, at the request of Senator Brown, had ordered it killed. Senator Brown criticized Speaker Sweet for the action of the committee, and Speaker Sweet in return aided the resolution he had formerly opposed in order to put the responsibility for its passage up to Senator Brown when the resolution reached the Senate.

Sweet Stops Demonstration.

When the vote was announced the Suffragist started a demonstration with waving flags in the rear of the Assembly chamber, but it was promptly silenced at the order of the Speaker, who had reentered the rostrum during the rollcall.

As soon as the resolution had passed the Assembly, the suffragists,

Continued on Page 4.

New York Rock—Sandy March 20th—all Panama Pac. and Express rates from Manhattan and Bronx to every post office in U. S. Brooklyn Express agency, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

'A B C' Republics Follow Us On the Armed Liner Question

BUENOS AIRES, March 14.—La Nacion, commenting on rumors that the Chancelleries of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, which have been studying the question of a common attitude relative to the German submarine campaign, would adopt a position justifying the campaign against armed merchant ships of the Allies, says:

"The United States did not fall into a trap, because such a project meant violation of neutrality. The example of the United States indicates sufficiently the road to follow and that which we shall follow."

SEES JOB IN MEXICO FOR 500,000 TROOPS

Col. Glenn, U. S. A., Says Five Years Would Be Required to Establish Supremacy.

U.S. ARMY A PATHETIC THING

May Expect to Fight 7,000,000 Trained Men and Two Navies Next Time We Go to War.

If the United States is forced to intervene in Mexico to establish a stable Government it will mean a job that will take at least five years to accomplish, and the minimum army that must be called into service will be from 400,000 to 500,000 trained men.

That was the statement made last night by Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, U. S. A., the Chief of Staff of the Eastern Department, at Governors Island.

The occasion was the annual dinner of the Sphinx Club at the Waldorf-Astoria and those who heard the speech numbered about 1,000 men, among them some of the best known citizens of New York.

Colonel Glenn did not hesitate to say that he could understand Mexico's position in not welcoming our crossing the border line even for the purpose of chasing so despicable a bandit as is Villa.

"Reverse the situation," he said, "and imagine what would happen in this country if Mexico announced that she was going to send five, ten, or fifteen thousand men across our border. What would the people, what would the newspapers, say to such a proceeding as that?"

Dangers from Overseas.

Colonel Glenn did not confine his remarks to the Mexican situation, but he also pointed out some of the dangers that threaten America from other parts of the world. If we are attacked from the Atlantic at some time in the future, he said, there is reason to believe that we will also be struck from the Pacific at the same time, which means, he added, perhaps a hostile force of 4,000,000 trained soldiers from across the Atlantic and about 3,000,000 from across the Pacific. How to meet such a possible crisis, he added, is one of the problems that confronts the United States today. An adequate navy and army, he said, was the only answer and to get the army needed we must train the youth of the country by a system of compusion if necessary.

Colonel Glenn was the first speaker of the evening and responded to the toast "The Army." He was at the right hand of R. F. R. Huntsman, who presided at the dinner, while to the left of Mr. Huntsman was Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, whose toast was "The Navy." The other speakers included ex-Congressman William M. Calder, Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy of the National Guard of New York, and Lawrence W. Luellan, the inventor of a system of mobile coast armament now being considered by the Ordinance Department of the army.

Two-Thirds of Army on Border.

Prefacing his remarks with a few words explanatory of his position, Colonel Glenn said he wished to make it emphatically plain that what he might say was not in criticism of any one and was intended as only a plain statement of facts as those facts appeared to him.

"We have now been occupying the Mexican frontier," said Colonel Glenn, "for more than four years. At the present moment two-thirds of our regular army that is in the United States is on that boder. In other words, we have about 22,000 soldiers scattered along that frontier, and the first question raised in this country a few days ago was not whether you had pursued those bandits, but what authority you had for crossing that imaginary line? That question has not been satisfactorily answered yet.

"You do not realize the extent of that Mexican border line. Do you know that the rail time from San Antonio to El Paso is twenty-four hours and that the time is the same from El Paso to the Pacific, and almost the same from San Antonio to the gulf. And along that great line you have 22,000 men and the number available to reinforce them in the event it becomes necessary is just about 9,000. If it was not so pathetic, it would be farcical.

"Until this war in Europe broke the Unitedy States Army looked to you like the fly when seen through t he wrong end of the telescope. I tell you that the American Army is the most pathetic thing that ever came along in history, and the other nations know this, even better, perhaps, than we do ourselves.

Must Back Up President.

"The time has come when you must realize that when in 1898 we departed from a policy of a century and announced ourselves a world power, that we assumed certain obligations, and you must realise that in order to carry out those obligations it is necessary that we have force behind every note that our President may find it necessary to send, or any other act that a President may find necessary in the proper performance of his high duties.

"Now take you gentlemen in this

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CARRANZISTAS RACE TO CATCH VILLA; FUNSTON HIDES TROOP MOVEMENTS; CARRANZA WON BY WILSON'S ANSWER

WASHINGTON IS RELIEVED

Gets Word From Many Points in Mexico of Lessening Tension.

CABINET IS OPTIMISTIC

Sees Serious Possibilities in Expedition to Mexico, but Believes They Will Be Avoided.

ARMY DELAY EXPLAINED

Cannot Afford to Let Border Be Left Unguarded When Troops Cross the Frontier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Administration officials were relieved today when the State Department received a message from John W. Bell, its agent at Queretaro, the present seat of the Carranza Government, telling of the favorable impression created there by Secretary Lansing's response to the Carranza proposal that American troops might enter Mexican territory in pursuit of Villa under a reciprocal arrangement giving Mexican troops the right to enter American territory in certain circumstances. Mr. Bell said he had presented the communication to Jesus Acuna, the Foreign Secretary in the Carranza Cabinet, who had given the opinion that General Carranza would express his appreciation of the American Government's position.

The positive statement was made at the War Department at a late hour tonight that no word had been repelved to show that any part of the expedition against Villa had yet crossed the border. It was also asserted that General Funston was free to move the force whenever in his discretion the time and opportunity were considered proper for the start to be made. Secretary Baker did not go to the War Department tonight, but officers of the General Staff were on duty handling dispatches and instructions were given to them by Major Gen. Scott, Chief of the General Staff, to make public the fact that the American column had crossed whenever that fact was reported by Major Gen. Funston.

The set purpose of President Wilson and his Cabinet is to do nothing that will bring about a clash with the Mexican Government. Intervention in Mexican affairs is remote from any plans of the Administration. The President and the Secretary of State have sought to make it clear that the only intention of this Government in sending troops into Mexico is to run down Villa and his band of outlaws. Should the quest be successful they will be withdrawn from Mexican territory. Private statements of Cabinet officers and others connected with the Government show that the plans for capturing Villa do not contemplate war. War talk is deprecated by those holding high rank in the Administration. It is true that the army is making preparations on a larger scale than was at first contemplated, but this is declared to be merely a precautionary measure due, for one thing, to the fear that Villa may rally large forces to his standard and give the expeditionary columns more trouble than has been expected.

Scant Intervention Propaganda.

The Administration is said to suspect that an intervention propaganda is in progress in this country, but it is of the opinion that the American people have no sympathy with any effort to bring trouble bitween the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico. The indignation shown by officials over attempts to make it appear that the Administration is expecting war is of a character too genuine to be mistaken. Reports today that the Department of Justice had begun an investigation into the alleged propaganda were denied.

At the meeting of the Cabinet today the situation growing out of the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M., was canvassed, and while some uneasiness was apparent as to the possibilities of the expedition into Mexico, the feeling was rather general that conditions were propituous. Carranza's apparently favorable reception of Secretary Lansing's note agreeing to the reciprocal arrangement did much to relieve apprehension. It was said after the Cabinet meeting that President Wilson was determined to exterminate Villa, but that he wanted the people of both Mexico and the United States to understand that no other object was contemplated by this Government in sending an expeditionary force into Mexico.

Announcement of the favorable impression created in Mexican Government circles by Secretary Lansing's communication was made by the State Department in the following statement:

The department is in receipt of the following telegram, dated March 13, 6 P. M., from its representative at Queretaro:

"Reply of United States to de facto Government's note of March 10, Columbus border situation, received at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Personally presented this important communication orally and in writing to Foreign Secretary Acuna at 5:30 P. M. He

Continued on Page 2.

Winston & Wade Southern Railway. Four steel trains daily. Get Booklets. Pass. Office, 1185 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Wilson's Answer Moves Carranza to Denounce Raid As Interventionists' Plot and Send Messenger Here

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, March 14.—The reply of the American State Department accepting the proposal of General Carranza to permit a reciprocal passage of troops across the border was delivered at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The arrival of this note was anxiously awaited, and on the delivery of the communication the feeling of tension which had prevailed in the staff office for the last three days quickly disappeared.

General Carranza said that the attempt to cause intervention was not only the idea of Villa, but also the idea and wish of the majority of the enemies of the Constitutionalist Government who were in the United States. He was visibly moved as he denounced the attempt of the reactionists to provake intervention by murdering innocent people. He felt deeply for the unfortunate people who were attacked, he said, and was developing every effort to capture and execute the bandits who made the Columbus raid.

The First Chief declined to discuss the matter further, saying that the actions of the Government would be proof of the sincerity of the friendship of the Mexicans for the American Republic.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 14.—It was learned tonight from an authoritative source that Roberto Pesqueira, confidential agent of General Carranza, left here early today for Washington after a long conference last night at Agua Prieta with Generals P. Elias Calles and Ives G. Lelevier, the Mexican Consul here, and other Carranza officials. It is believed here that Pesqueira carries a message to President Wilson from General Carranza.

ADD 20,000 MEN TO MOBILE ARMY

House Quickly Passes Emergency Resolution and the Senate Is to Act Today.

RECRUITS FOR THE BORDER

Better to Raise Army to War Strength Than Summon Volunteers, Administration Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—At the urgent request of the Administration Congress today undertook the passage of emergency legislation authorizing President Wilson to raise the army to the maximum war strength authorized by law. By a rising vote of 236 to 1, Meyer London, Socialist, being the only member to vote in the negative, the House passed a joint resolution for the enlistment of nearly 20,000 additional men. The Senate is expected to adopt the resolution tomorrow.

The total strength now allowed for the army is 100,000 men, including 12,000 Philippine scouts. The emergency legislation will increase the total to about 119,947 men, exclusive of the quartermaster's corps.

The decision to ask Congress for such legislation was reached at a conference held in the office of Secretary of War Baker, at which the Secretary explained the situation to Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and Representative Hay, the Chairman, and Representative Kahn, the ranking Republican member of the House Military Committee. Mr. Baker explained that, because the law forbade the President to allow the army to exceed 100,000 men of the line, no regiment in the United States could be recruited to the maximum.

It was agreed that legislation should be immediately enacted to enable the War Department to recruit every regiment of infantry, cavalry, and field artillery in the country to maximum strength, thus adding about 20,000 men to the first fighting line. Chairman Hay returned to the Capitol and immediately introduced a resolution authorising the President to carry out the decision reached. If the Senate adopts the resolution tomorrow the War Department will take immediate steps to bring the entire mobile army up to the full war strength authorized by law.

Would Double Border Patrol.

The mobile army now in the United States consists of 1,923 officers and 34,310 men. There are also 568 officers and 14,775 men of the Coast Artillery Corps in the United States, making a total of 49,585 regulars available for service in the country, exclusive of noncombatants in staff corps. The Coast Artillery is not available for service on the Mexican border or in the field, and half of the mobile army is on overseas duty. Of the mobile force available for Mexican service, 34,510 men, 19,000 are already on the border, while about 4,000 are enroute to the border under orders issued in the last few days. The addition of 19,947 to the mobile army will increase the total to about 54,010 regulars of the cavalry, infantry, and light artillery arms available for Mexican duty.

The 20,000 men to be added to the mobile army will be sufficient to double the patrol of regulars now stationed on the Mexican border. Orders have been given to the recruiting officers throughout the country to recruit men as rapidly as possible. It is expected that many men, who formerly saw service in the army, will re-enlist.

In the distribution of the soldiers to be enlisted abo[illegible] will be stationed

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CENSORSHIP BARS NEWS OF PERSHING

Telegraph at Columbus, N. M., Seized and the Telephone Closely Guarded.

ALL ROADS ALSO WATCHED

Martial Law Likely to be Proclaimed if Present Steps Prove Inadequate.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 14.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston today, after declaring that news dispatches were making public all the essential facts he was trying to keep secret from Francisco Villa, ordered a strict embargo on news out of Columbus, N. M., where the main body of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's expeditionary force awaits word to cross into Mexico in search of the bandit leader.

General Funston sent orders to General Pershing to seize the telegraph office at Columbus, guard the telephone wires leading out of the town, and closely watch all automobile and other routes to telegraph stations in near-by towns. After stating late in the afternoon that no troops had crossed the border, General Funston also instituted a close censorship on all communications with Fort Sam Houston.

It was indicated that the next announcement from Southern Department headquarters would be made only with the actual start of the expeditionary force into Mexico. Once General Pershing has led his columns across the Rio Grande, it was indicated, the censorship will be loosened and the public will be adequately informed on the expedition's progress.

An additional factor in the policy adopted was the action of the Mexican Consul General here, T. R. Beltran, this afternoon. He wired every Mexican in his district, which embraces the border States of Texas and New Mexico, not to do or say anything that might complicate the present delicate situation. Suppression of public discussion and unfavorable comment were aimed at primarily, but the order was expected also to help guard the movements of American troops.

At Fort Sam Houston it was pointed out that if the seizure of the telegraph office and guarding of telegraph wires and automobile routes did not put a stop to the leakage of important border news at Columbus, it might be necessary to establish martial law.

The news situation will be watched closely at El Paso also.

The transfer of General Pershing from El Paso to Columbus has necessitated another important assignment. Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., commander of the Fifth Brigade, with headquarters at San Antonio, was ordered by General Funston today to proceed to El Paso and assume command of troops there. General Funston said that the growing importance of the El Paso contingents necessitated the assignment of an officer of General Bell's rank to take charge of them. General Bell will act under the orders of General Funston in looking after the border situation when the expeditionary force passes into Mexico.

The Twenty-third Infantry, en route from Galveston, passed through San Antonio today on its way to the base of operations.

The bustle that has prevailed at Fort Sam Houston since President Wilson signified his intention to have Villa captured, was succeeded today by quiet. General Funston's staff returned to the disposal of routine business, practically all details for the pursuit of Villa having been taken care of.

EL PASO AWAITS INVASION.

Troops May Start in Few Hours, Perhaps Not for Three Days.

EL PASO, Texas, March 14.—Through the thick veil of censorship which has been established by General Funston sufficient information leaked through today to confirm the belief that the advance guard of the first expeditionary force may start in pursuit of Villa in a

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FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Inc., 24 Fifth Ave. & 9 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'hote.

15,000 MEN CHASE BANDIT

Five Columns Closing in On Villa, Reported Last at Alamo.

HEADING FOR THE SIERRAS

Fugitive and His Little Band May Make Last Stand in Narrow Ojitos Pass.

KILLS FOUR MEN ON RANCH

Generals Gavira and Gutierrez Lay Plans of Pursuit in a Conference at Juarez.

EL PASO, March 14.—Points near Columbus, N. M., where the American expeditionary force is gathering, reported tonight that preparations were under way indicating that part of the American troops were in readiness to cross the border by tomorrow morning.

"I hope that we shall take Villa soon —with the help of the United States," said General Gabriel Gavira, commanding the Caranba forces at Juarez, tonight.

Gavira made this remark in English in his office. General Luis Gutierrez, Commander-in-Chief of Chihuahua, was present. Both officers spent the entire day in conference, largely in the company of Andreas Garcia, the Mexican Consul in El Paso, who has a wide acquaintance with American affairs.

From what information has been given out at headquarters, the Carranza forces are making a determined effort to catch Villa before Americans get the opportunity. Gutierrez says he has 15,000 men closing in on the bandit, who last was reported at Alamo, some miles directly south of Galeana.

The General gave out a statement that besides the troops holding points and maintaining patrols, five columns were drawing in on the outlaw chief under the respective commands of Gutierres himself and Generals Luis Herrera, Rafael Maldonado, Benjamin Garzo, and Jose Cabazos.

To Block Flight to Mountains.

General Garza sent a new cavalry detachment after Villa last night from Ahumada on the east, in addition to the force sent yesterday from Laguna to the south of Ahumada. While the cavalry forces are moving in from the east, the command of 900 men at Santa Ana under Colonel Cano is believed at the Juarez headquarters to be sufficient to check any attempt to escape to the south up the canyon of the Santa Maria River.

Reinforcements now coming from Sonora, according to Gutierrez, will give him 18,000 fighters in a few days. Villa is believed to be heading for the mountains to the south, which he has made his recuperative station during most of his revolutionary activities.

Before Villa was reported at Alamo a circumstantial story reached here from Mexican sources that he once more had changed his plans, and intended making a stand against the American punitive expedition at Ojitos Pass, the narrow gap in the Western Chihuahua Sierras through which he made his murderous dash on Columbus.

Americans familiar with the country assert that the Ojitos Pass is admirably adapted for a successful defense if Villa really intendes to risk an open engagement with the American troops, and does not intend to use guerrilla tactics.

Reports 300 Men with Villa.

A code message received this morning by local Americans having interests in Mexico stated that Villa spent the night at a small ranch six miles northwest of Casas Grandes, and that he had 300 men and was heading southeast into the Galeana district. He was well armed, had a pack train load of ammunition, and was using the United States cavalry horses for himself and his bodyguard. He is believed to have left this ranch, crossed the Mexico Northwestern Railway's main line, and proceeded southeast into the country inclosed within the triangle formed by the Mexico Northwestern line, which runs from Juarez to Cumbre tunnel, and thence to Chihuahua on two sides of an angle, and the Mexican Central, which forms the base of the triangle in a direct line from Juarez to Chihuahua. This is rugged, mountainous country. News was received that a bridge had been burned on the Mexico Northwestern near Casas Grandes, probably where Villa crossed.

A dispatch from Colonel Nieto Maeda at Pearson stated that Villa carried a large number of wounded with him in wagons through Galeana. The Mormons at Casas Grandes, he said, felt secure and had no desire to be taken out of the country. He also confirmed the news of the safety of Mrs. Wright's child, kidnapped by Villa and found at the Cornes Valles ranch.

Bandit Killed Four Cowboys.

Venting his rage at all things American, Villa shot and killed four Mexican

cowboys working on the Corralitos ranch, near Casas Grandes, yesterday, according to a message received tonight from the ranch foreman. The ranch is owned by American interests headed by Harry Payne Whitney of New York, and is one of the largest properties of its kind in Mexico.

As the great lumber milling enterprises of E. F. S. Pearson are in this district they may be burned by Villa as he heads southeast.

Staff officers and clerks around the headquarters office in Juarez still take a significant interest in reports about the American troops crossing the border. This is the first subject they question the visitor from El Paso about.

CARRANZA CHIEF MURDERED?

Cavalry Rushed to Presidio on Report of Riots Across Border.

PRESIDIO, Texas, March 14.—A troop of the Thirteenth Cavalry is on its way here from Marfa on rush orders, following a report that rioting has broken out among the Carranza troops at Ojinaga, across the border from here, and that General Rojas, the Carranza commander, has been assassinated.

CARRANZA MUNITIONS SEIZED AT DOUGLAS

500,000 Cartridges Consigned to Gen. Calles Intercepted—Refugees Tell of Villa Sentiment.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 14.—Half a million cartridges, consigned to General P. Elias Calles, military Governor of Sonora, were seized here tonight by United States soldiers. Of the consignment, 200,000 arrived by freight and 300,000 by express. A heavy guard has been placed over them, and the American authorities are trying to trace their source.

American refugees who arrived here today from Nacozari declared that they had run a gauntlet of curses hurled at their train by Carranza soldiers, who lined the tracks at Cabullona.

Refugees from Cananea reported that General Calles had placed that town under martial law. A decree had been posted in all public places, they said, stating that no person would be allowed to remain who was not engaged in business there or could not give a satisfactory reason for his presence in town.

Police patrols armed with rifles and revolvers parade the streets night and day and have orders to disperse crowds and prohibit loitering. The refugees asserted that several men had been shot on the streets for not moving so quickly as the patrols thought desirable. They also maintained that the majority of the people of the town were sympathetic with Villa. The mines and smelters, they said, were still working their full forces.

TROOPS' EQUIPMENT REDUCED.

Orders at Columbus Bar Extra Clothing and "Surplus Kits."

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 14.—The commanding officer of the expeditionary force which will be sent into Mexico issued orders tonight that the men should take with them only such equipment as they could carry on their backs or saddles. Extra clothing and the army "surplus kit" will be left behind. These orders were intended to limit carrying facilities to the essentials of the expedition—food and drink for the me nand horses and ammunition for the guns.

Large quantities of ammunition for th emountain howitzers and field guns which had been assembled here were distributed today. "Combat wagons," which carry ammunition for the soldiers' rifles, were loaded, and the Engineers', Signal, and Hospital Corps were supplied with the final details of their equipment.

The commander of the expeditionand his staff worked at high pressure all day completing arrangements. Such of the soldiers as were not busy unloading the transport trains which moved in and out of the railroad yards hourly thronged every eminence or bit of high ground, watching eagerly for any sign of activity on the other side of the international line. Many times reports came in that bodies of Mexicans had been seen manoeuvring to the south, but there was nothing to confirm any belief that there were any hostile forces near the border.

Apparently authentic information was received that the Carranza garrison at Palomas had departed south for an unknown destination. This force was sent to the frontier after the Villa raid.

None of the officers of the American expeditionary force would make any statement or intimation as to when the punitive expedition would receive the eagerly awaited word to cross into Mexico.

Alfredo Aregon, who for several weeks has been a waiter in the Columbus Hotel, was arrested charged with having loot taken from stores in the Villa raid. He is suspected of being one of the men who guided the Mexican bandits into the town. Aregon was taken to Deming by Federal officers. He had a United States Army uniform. The suspicion that he was one of Villa's guides rested mainly on the fact that he was not at the hotel for several hours before the raid.

The little camp which Villa attacked last Thursday expended to the proportions of a small city today. The battlefield was dotted with brown army tents, wagon train, and vast quantities of material needed for campaigns in a desert country. Soldiers and transport animals were steadily unloading trains which were crowding the railroad yards.

From the hill behind the Customs House, from which the detachment of the Thirteenth Cavalry chased the bandits into Mexico signals were wigwagged throughout the day. It is the highest point in the immediate vicinity of Columbus, and it affords a clear view of the level mesa southward to and beyond the Mexican border.

REPORTS INVASION OPPOSED.

Carranza Proclamation Said to Have Been Against American Aid.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 14.—Large detachments of Mexican troops, with artillery, have been withdrawn from the Yaqui campaign in Southern Sonora and started north, according to reliable radio advices received here today. Raids by the Yaquis on American settlements are feared.

A proclamation over General Carranza's signature, published late yesterday at Guaymas, is alleged to have stated that Carranza had informed the American Government he would not permit armed forces to invade Mexican territory. The proclamation urged the greatest moderation, and that perfect security be given Americans.

Many deaths from smallpox are reported at Guaymas and Empalme, and the disease is reported to be on the increase.

RUSH RECRUITING IN WEST.

Additional Offices in Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin Open Today.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Recruiting stations in Chicago awoke to new life with the vote of the national House of Representatives to add 20,000 soldiers to the regular establishment. Recruiting stations at Hammond and Gary, Ind.; Kankakee, Morris, Joliet, Aurora, Elgin, Woodstock, Rockford, and Freeport, Ill., and Madison, Beloit, Green Bay, and Warsaw, Wis., will be opened tomorrow.

Non-commissioned officers from Chicago were detailed today to open these stations.

CARRANZA'S REPLY SUITS WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1.

read same in my presence and afterward stated:

"'I am pleased to receive a reply of this character from the Government of the United States. It will relieve the very delicate situation that has developed owing to the Columbus affair. I will immediately transmit this reply to the Chief Executive, and am of the opinion that there will be a reply to this courteous note expressing appreciation of same. In this event I shall deliver it to you immediately for transmittal to the oGvernment of the United States.'

"It was plainly evident that the reply created a most favorable impression."

Explain Army Delay.

The Administration is aware that the failure of the punitive force to move into Mexico sooner is causing comment. At the War Department the explanation is that it would be unwise to leave the border unguarded and that it is necessary, therefore, to hold back the expedition until sufficient troops from other parts of the United States have reached the international boundary to take the places of the men assigned to expeditionary duty. Some concern is expressed that the delay in moving such a small force as 5,000 men will give the impression abroad that the United States army is not in a high state of organization. That the army is not efficient is denied by officials having knowledge of conditions in it, but it is not denied that the present situation emphasizes the lack of adequate national defense so far as the land forces are concerned, and shows the straits to which the Government would be put in the event of a hostile emergency.

The situation along the border was explained in detail to the Cabinet by Secretary Baker. Troop dispositions so far as they were known to the War Department were indicated on military maps displayed in the Cabinet room. The Secretary, it is understood, outlined the natural difficulties which General Pershing and his expedition would have to overcome, the adverse climatic conditions, lack of water, great stretches of territory to be searched, and poor communication lines. The Cabinet also discussed the proposal to increase the army to full strength. The President has power to do this by Executive order, but with Congress in session, it was deemed wiser that Congress should act on its own motion.

Get Reassuring News.

The Cabinet considered also advices from many parts of Mexico, all of a reassuring nature. There were no indications among these of any anti-American feeling because of the determination to pursue and capture or kill the bandits.

Official reports from Monterey, Matamoros, and other points said good order prevailed and conditions were unchanged, although the people had full knowledge of what had transpired at Columbus and the plans of the American Government for dealing with Villa. From the West Coast navy advices said the people of the Mexican towns appeared undisturbed by reports that American troops were to move across the border. Admiral Winslow said the situation was greeted with satisfaction by a big majority of the people.

Meanwhile the censorship over movements on the border was drawn tighter and few messages relating to troop movements were allowed to filter out either there or here. It is understood the department has cautioned General Funston against too full a publication of his plans or of the purpose behind orders to various units of his force.

Four newspaper correspondents were officially designated during the day to accompany the expedition, and orders were issued for their credentials. It is understood General Pershing, who will lead the expedition, fixed the number of correspondents to go along.

THREAT TO ATTACK PRESIDIO.

Farmers, Held Up by Bandits, Warn the Texas Town.

PRESIDIO, Texas, March 14.—Mexican farmers who arrived here tonight bringing farm products to market from Chihuahua to Presidio and Ojinaga, declared they were intercepted at two different times by Villa bands, who seized all their guns, ammunition, saddles, and extra horses. The last time they were held up about fifty miles southeast of Ojinaga. They declared the bandits said their headquarters was at Agua Chili.

The leaders of the bands, which numbered about sixty mean each, announced they intended to make an attack on Presidio within a few days, they said.

'WILSON 'FLEEING TO CANADA.'

Spanish Paper Says Villa Has Taken Texas and New Mexico.

NOGALES, N. M., March 14.—A weekly newspaper printed in Spanish in Durango last week and brought here today contained the "information" that Villa had taken the States of Texas and New Mexico and was pressing north, while President Wilson and his family were fleeing to Canada for safety.

Fewer than 100 men tonight composed the Carranza garrison at Nogales, Sonora, across the border, the remainder having been sent to strengthen the garrisons in Agua Prieta across from Douglas, and Palomas, south of Columbus, N. M. There seems to be no foundation for rumors of trouble impending between the two towns of Nogales.

Colonel William H. Saxe, commanding the Twelfth Infantry at Fort Stephen Little, has established a censorship of news concerning troop movements. It is known that a part of the First Cavalry from Monterey, Cal., is expected here tonight to relieve Troop M of the Tenth Cavalry, which, it is expected, will leave soon to join the expeditionary force being organized at Columbus, N. M.

VILLISTAS KNIFED SENTRIES.

Lieut. Castleman's Wife Says Columbus Raiders Shot High.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 14.—Francisco Villa's bandits knifed every sentry, and thus effected undetected entry into Columbus, N. M., according to Mrs. James P. Castleman, wife of Lieutenant Castleman, officer of the day at the time of last week's raid. Mrs. Castleman now is at the home of her parents in Louisville.

"At 4:30 o'clock I heard a shot," she said, "and I dressed myself and children. Then bullets rained on the house. I put the children under the bed and got my pistol. An awful half hour followed, in which I heard nothing but shots and shouts of 'Viva Villa! Death to Americans!' Then I heard the Mexican trumpets sound the retreat.

"Villa did not come by either the international gate or the water hole at Boco Grande. He cut the fence and came in between Gibson's ranch and the gate. He killed all the sentries with knives, noiselessly. His men were in the city before anybody knew it. Some of the soldiers were killed before they got their guns.

"The battle lasted till 7:30 o'clock. The Mexicans outnumbered us six to one. I do not see how we won, unless it was because they all shoot high. All the marks on my house—and it is full of bullets and bullet holes—are high. Our men all hit below the belt, as we could see from the dead Mexicans in the street."

Carranza to Get Munition Cargo.

The 500,000 rounds of ammunition on board of the Ward liner Esperanza, consigned to the Carranza Government, will be landed at Progreso, Mexico, today, without interference of any kind, according to a statement made yesterday at the offices of the Ward Line. It was denied at the offices of the Ward Line that any request had been made not to land the cargo.

CONSULT MILITIA HEADS ON MEXICO

Officers of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania Guard at the War Department.

OHIO CALLS FOR HORSES

Constitution Empowers President to Use State Militia to Resist Invasion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Representatives of National Guard organizations from a number of States were in close conference with War Department officials today. Officers representing State militia organizations in these conferences were Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, and Colonel George A. Wingate of his staff, who commands the Second Field Artillery of the Guard; General Thomas Stewart of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and Adjt. Gen. Ben W. Hough of the National Guard of Ohio.

General O'Ryan and Colonel Wingate conferred with Major Gen. Scott, Chief of the General Staff, and other officers. It is said the Mexican situation was discussed, but only in an unofficial way. The National Guard officers also conferred with officers of the Division of Military Affairs, with Captain John L. De Witt of the Supply Division, and with other officers of the General Staff regarding the needs of the militia and the likelihood that it would be called out for service.

Adjt. Gen. Hough of Ohio made a requisition for a carload of horses for the artillery of the Ohio National Guard.

As nearly as could be ascertained tonight from the officers concerned, all of whom were reticent, the War Department is not contemplating calling on the militia for service unless there is a threatened invasion of American territory of such character as to require reenforcements for the regular army.

In that event the War Department would prefer to have the services first of the cavalry and artilery contingents of the various State militia organizations. The President has power to call on the State militia at any time to repel an invasion of American territory.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury said tonight that no word had been received from Washington to indicate that the co-operation of State militia forces in connection with the punitive expedition into Mexico was wanted at this time. It is understood that more than 12,000 National Guardsmen in this State can be mobilized in twenty-four hours in response to any summons that might come.

Major Gen. O'Ryan went to Washington to confer with officers of the National Guard Association on the preparedness legislation now pending before Congress, according to the Adjutant General.

BRITISH OIL SUPPLY IN MEXICO MENACED

Well Owner in New York Points a Motive for German Support of Villistas.

Mexican oil fields, both British and American owned, are menaced by destruction at the hands of Villa's sympathizers and several other bands of Mexican outlaws whose services, it is feared, have been purchased by German gold, according to a man who is heavily interested in the oil fields near Tampico and Tuxpam.

The oil well owner, who has just returned from a long residence in Mexico, consented to give an interview in his New York office yesterday to a reporter for THE TIMES, asking that his name be withheld because he feared his property in Mexico would be destroyed if he allowed his sentiments to become known. He asserted that the oil fields of Mexico yielded an income of nearly half a million dollars a day and supplied every bit of oil now used for fuel in the British Navy. Thirty thousand barrels a day, he declared, was a fair daily average of the amount shipped out to Great Britain to be burned in dreadnoughts and destroyers and also for use in submarine and other phases of undersea warfare.

"There are two dangers in our wells which have increased tremendously in the last few weeks," he said, "and the American public seems curiously in ignorance as regards both. Villa has now become a public menace not only in Mexico to Mexicans, but to everything in that country where interference is likely to precipitate trouble in any form. Also, it must be remembered that it is true that German propagandizers are willing to risk imprisonment and even death to destroy a few cargoes of munitions destined for the Allies, we in Mexico cannot doubt that, balked in this direction and halted in a manifest desire to see war between this country and Mexico, such pro-Germans will direct their attention to a place where one to-two means actually crippling the resources which aid in keeping the English battleship the mistress of the seas.

"It is not particularly hard to destroy a field where thousands of barrels a day are harvested. Set one well on fire so that the valve be burned off and the chances are that the entire field will be gone beyond a chance of recovery. I'll tell you what I have seen in this connection. Where the well had a casing tube eight inches in diameter, through which the oil flowed through to the surface, a fire burned away the valve and admitted a leak around it. The destruction which ensued when the burning gases reached the surface caused a salt lake thirty-two acres in area, from which flowed a river where we were able to sail a fair-sized sternwheel steamer.

"From this lake literally millions and millions of gallons of oil mixed with the salt water and flowed out to sea. The loss was incalculable, and it may occur at any time, due to neglect or to malicious purpose. The American Government should remember this.

"Of course, our people are not so intimately concerned with the Mexican oil fields as are the English at present, and it may be said that the British themselves should watch out for what they need. Well, the British are capable, it is true, and at present it is the English Government which is the only nation in the world whose word is unquestioned law with Mexicans. But the United States is coming to a time when the Mexican oilfields will be as much of a necessity to itself, and if it does not take care, it will find it is too late.

"Some understanding of what the oil industry in the Southern Republic may mean to us can be gained from these figures. Crude oil could be delivered in New York City at the rate of at least 600,000 barrels a day, were there ships enough to carry it, at a cost of something over fifty cents a barrel. By modern processes this oil can be turned into gasoline, and we at present are forced to the necessity of using lighter oils to manufacture gasoline.

"For the moment, these fields have been safe, because of the gold, British gold, they have paid over to the treasury of Mexico each month. We are not afraid that the Mexican Government will interfere with our industry, so long as our money balances that offered by others, but what will happen should the Teutons offer a higher bid? Or if a roving band of irresponsible Mexicans come down and burn and destroy?"

The oil man declared that he did not believe the Americans would catch Villa, and advocated preparations against the possibility of Carranza's yielding to sentiment in his country to declare war on us after our troops were over the border. He asserted that the present Government in Mexico was absolutely bankrupt, and that the only possible alternative to intervention was for American bankers to lend Carranza $100,000,000 and then "trust to luck that he would pull out of his difficulties and return the money." Otherwise, he said, every American-owned property in Mexico would be destroyed, and, perhaps, war would follow.

ADD 20,000 MEN TO MOBILE ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

to the infantry, 1,100 to the field artillery, and 2,900 to the cavalry. Existing law fixes the peace strength and war strength of the infantry, cavalry, and field artillery, but there is a provision that limits the total force, exclusive of the Quartermaster's and other staff corps, to 100,000 men, and this stood in the way of bringing all regiments up to the maximum number of men legally allowed. Under this law it was possible to maintain only the overseas garrisons in Hawaii, Panama, and the Philippines at war strength, while the regiments in the United States itself had to be maintained at less than maximum strength.

Figures obtained from the War Department show the present distribution of the fighting forces of the army as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
In Panama	189	6,109
In Hawaii	299	9,852
In the Philippines	471	13,073
In Alaska	22	759
In Porto Rico	38	683
In United States	1,923	34,510
Coast artillery	568	14,775
Total	3,506	79,233

When the Philippine scouts and the staff corps are added the total is brought to about 100,000 men. There are thirty regiments of infantry in the army. Their authorized war strength is 51 officers and 1,836 men per regiment; their authorized peace strength is 51 officers and 867 men. The new legislation will permit the War Department to add about 1,000 men to each regiment of infantry in the United States.

The war strength of cavalry regiments is 51 officers and 960 men, and their peace strength 51 officers and 936 men. It will require about 2,900 men to bring the cavalry regiments in this country to war strength. The war and peace strength of artillery regiments is the same—42 officers and 977 men—but it will require about 1,100 men to bring up these regiments to their maximum strength.

Hay Explains the Resolution.

Unanimous consent was obtained in the House for consideration of the resolution. There was no debate, but Chairman Hay made a statement, in which he said:

"The reason for this resolution is that the demand from the citizens along our border for protection while the expedition is going into Mexico to capture Villa is very great. Mayors of towns, chiefs of police, and prominent citizens have deluged the War Department with telegrams asking that the border be not left unprotected.

"In order to avoid calling out volunteers it was thought that the plan proposed in this resolution would be the simplest—it would give men enough, and it would not cause it to be believed that there was any disposition on the part of this Government to do more than it has declared its purpose to do—punish Villa and his bandits for the outrages they have committed."

"Why is the National Guard, 129,000 men, who have patriotically tendered their services, not available in this crisis, if there is a crisis?" asked Mr. Dies of Texas.

"Of course the National Guard would be available," said Mr. Hay, "but they all want to go, and it would be an invidious thing to select some and refuse others. You would have to pay the National Guard just as much as you pay these men."

Mr. Dies contended that the recruits under the proposed plan would be untrained, whereas the National Guardsmen are trained.

"I can hardly say as to that," replied Mr. Hay, "but these recruits would be assigned to commands which have trained men."

Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts asked if members of the National Guard organizations had volunteered to go to the border. Chairman Hay replied: "I understand that a very large number of National Guard companies have volunteered to go in a body."

It was intended that the Senate should remain in session to approve the joint resolution tonight, but the death of Senator Shively of Indiana caused an early adjournment of the upper chamber.

Text of the Resolution.

The joint resolution as adopted by the House provides

That when, in the judgment of the President, an emergency arises which makes it necessary, all organizations of the army which are now below the enlisted strength authorized by law shall be raised forthwith to that strength and shall be maintained as nearly as possible there so long as the emergency shall continue:

Provided, That the total enlisted strength of any of said arms of the service shall not include unassigned recruits therefor at depots or elsewhere, but such recruits shall at no time exceed more than 5 per centum of the total enlisted strength prescribed for such arms; and that the enlisted men now or hereafter authorized by law for other branches of the military service shall be provided and maintained without any impairment of the enlisted strength prescribed for any of said arms:

The increase was suggested by the Army general staff. Ever since the patrol of the border began the army has been greatly handicapped by the skeleton organization of regiments, companies, troops, and batteries. The force that occupied Vera Cruz had similar difficulties, some of the companies there being less than forty men strong.

Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, a Republican, offered a resolution calling for the withdrawal from the Philippine Islands of all officers and enlisted men of the United States Army for service on the Mexican border. The preamble of the resolution read "There now appears to be an inadequate force of troops for the proper protection of American life on the Mexican border, with the result that Mexican bands of murderers have repeatedly violated our soil and have committed dastardly crimes without being apprehended and held to strict accountability."

May Delay Army Reorganiation.

The Burnett Immigration bill threatens to delay the army reorganization measure, one of the national defense bills which the President desires the House to consider at the earliest possible moment. The Administration is understood to be opposed to the Burnett bill. It developed today that Representative Burnett, the author of the bill, had the right of way for it as soon as the House should have disposed of the free sugar repeal measure.

Members of the House Rules Committee met today and agreed upon a special rule to call up the Army Reorganization bill. It was agreed that there should be twenty-four hours of general debate on the bill and that night sessions should be held to expedite its passage.

Pinas for calling up this bill within the next few days were halted, however, by the absence of Mr. Burnett, whose consent must be gained if the Immigration bill is to be sidetracked. Mr. Burnett reached an understanding some time ago with Speaker Clark and Democrats of the Rules Committee that consideration of his measure was to follow the passage of the sugar bill. When the Rules Committee proposed today to give the Army bill preference it was suggested that this probably would raise a row, as the House appears overwhelmingly in favor of legislation restricting immigration.

Mr. Burnett is expected back in Washington tomorrow. It is believed he will vigorously oppose the effort to sidetrack his measure. Members of the Rules Committee are disinclined to break their promise to Mr. Burnett, although most of the House leaders would like to dispose of the Army bill within the next few days. Debate on the Immigration bill, should it take precedence, probably would consume a week.

President Wilson vetoed a similar Immigration bill in the late Congress, following the example of President Taft in the closing days of the latter's Administration. There was a large majority for the immigration measures in both houses, and the lower body each time almost passed the bill over the veto.

54 AUTO TRUCKS RUSHED TO BORDER

Special Trains Carrying the Big Army Machines Called For by General Funston.

AWARDS ARE MADE BY WIRE

White and Jeffries Companies Get the Contracts—Capt. Furlow to Command Auto Trains.

Colonel A. L. Smith, the United States Army Depot Quartermaster here, received orders late yesterday evening by telephone from the War Department in Washington, directing him to award to the White Motor Company of Cleveland and the T. B. Jeffreys Company of Kenosha, Wis., the contract for furnishing the auto trucks requested by General Funston for the coming campaign in Mexico. Colonel Smith immediately wired notification of the awards to the winning companies.

By the terms of their bid, each company is required to ship twenty-seven trucks and the wrecking wagon belonging to the military auto truck companies at once. The trucks left Cleveland and Kenosha last night on special freight trains, which have the right of way to El Paso, where the trucks will be unloaded. Captain James W. Furlow of the Quartermaster Corps, stationed in Chicago, was ordered to leave there last night and proceed with all speed to El Paso to take command of the first auto truck companies to be organized in our army.

Colonel Smith said he believed that speed in delivery was the prime factor on which the awards were based, and he attributed the selection of two companies instead of just one to a desire on the part of the Government for an experiment in trying out distinct types of machines.

The White truck is shaft driven, and the power is concentrated in the two rear wheels. On the other hand, the Jeffreys machine has the drive transmitted by chains to the four wheels. Officers in the Army Building yesterday declined to comment on their preferences for either truck, but said simply that Mexican conditions would give each a thorough trying out, and after this expedition which was best would be easily recognizable. Both the White and the Jeffreys have the double rear wheel.

The trucks have no wagon bodies, the bids being only for the chassis. The wagon bodies intended to be used were shipped two days ago from the Quartermaster Depot in Jeffersonville, Ind. They are the regulation army wagon box, familiar in the campaigns of our troops in Cuba, the Philippines, Alaska, and China. It was the regulation army wagons which carried the impedimenta of Field Marshal von Waldersee and the munitions for the German Army before Peking when the Teutons' wagons failed to appear. The boxes have a carrying capacity of about two and one-half tons.

The scene in the Army Building where the bids were opened yesterday morning showed that in this country there are any number of trucks which could be acquired by the United States Government in the course of a few weeks at the very outside.

The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company was the lowest bidder, offering twenty-five chassis which were in Chicago awaiting shipment at the time, at a price of $1,160 for each truck. The Packard Motor Car Company of this city offered the fifty-four trucks delivered from their Chicago factory within three days at a price of $2,312 each.

Colonel Smith said the trucks would be of great assistance to the army.

"They will carry three times as much as a six-mule team," he said, "and are infinitely quicker so long as the roads are fairly good. A great factor in favor of the truck is that in a long march the mule team has to devote at least two-thirds of its carrying space to fodder for the team."

The White trucks cost $2,430 each and the Jeffreys $2,650. The wrecking wagons cost about $2,500 each, with all their equipment.

Captain Furlow, who has been placed in command of the first auto truck companies to be organized in our service, is an infantry officer who won his commission from the ranks. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School for officers, and was assigned for a four years' detail in the Quartermaster's Corps from the Seventh Infantry in September, 1914. He has served in the Signal Corps branch of the army.

SAW VILLA SLAY HUSBAND.

Woman Shot Through Both Legs After Murder in Her Home.

CHICAGO, March 14.—J. L. Randolph of Chicago, who arrived here today on a train that passed through Columbus, N. M., shortly after the Villa raid, told of a woman being carried to the train with wounds through both legs.

"She said her name was Mrs. J. J. Moore, and that her husband's body was in the baggage car," Mr. Randolph said. "She asked me if I would look after her as far as El Paso.

"'We had a ranch in Mexico about six miles from Columbus,' she told me, 'and there my husband long ago became acquainted with Pancho Villa. On the morning of the raid we were living in Columbus, not far from the army camp. We were in bed when Villa entered with several of his bandits.

"'My husband spoke to Villa, and then, seeing that he was in no mood to talk, tried to resist. Villa promptly shot him four times through the body. As he was writhing on the floor Villa snarled: "Stop your kicking; that's all you ever did anyway." Then he grabbed a rifle from one of his men and plunged the bayonet through my husband's body.

"'I bent over my husband's body and pleaded with Villa to kill me, too. A soldier shot me through the legs, and as I lay on the floor Villa himself pulled the rings off my hands. Then they went out and left me.'"

CENSORSHIP BARS NEWS OF PERSHING

Continued from Page 1.

time to be measured by hours. The main force may not start for two or three days.

While the border waited in keen expectancy for word that United States soldiers had crossed the international line reports flowed in from Mexican sources that Mexico's arch bandit already had been surrounded by the troops of Carranza. The First Chief was apparently making vigorous efforts to anticipate the Americans and was reported from several sources to have concentrated more than 10,000 troops at different points about the Casas Grandes region in Chihuahua where Villa is supposed to be.

The officers of the Tenth Cavalry left here today for Columbus shortly after it was learned that the passage of transport trains between here and the scene of the Villa raid had ceased. They were practically the last of the corps officers who were stationed here. The stoppage of the transport trains was regarded as particularly significant, as their movement had never ceased night or day since the news of the Columbus raid was flashed through the country. Their stoppage now is taken to mean that the concentration of supplies at Columbus has been practically completed.

Dr. O. L. Dawson, a chemist, was sent to Columbus tonight to go with the first expeditionary force to examine the water holes for poison. He is being taken at request of General Pershing, and will make chemical tests of all water holes in Northern Mexico before the American troops are permitted to drink there.

The meagre news that reached here today from Columbus was brought by incoming passengers. They reported that while military activities were being carried forward at feverish speed, the indications were that it would be some days before the main punitive force moved. It is considered likely, however, that some advance scouting parties may cross the border within the next twenty-four hours.

Motion picture men who hurried out of here early today in the belief that the crossing was about to be effected returned disappointed. They reported that General Pershing, in command of the expedition, had issued positive orders that no pictures could be taken.

All night long sensational reports were received from various points along the border, but nearly all lacked confirmation. The most definite was from Naco, Ariz. For some days reports have reached here from the border, near Naco, of heavy movements of Carranza troops under General Calles. Early today it was asserted that a considerable number of these troops were showing increasing hostility toward Americans, and might even espouse the cause of Villa. The United States military authorities were sufficiently aroused by these stories to rush reinforcements to the garrison at Naco.

The frontier country between here and Columbus is showing the nervous strain that has been increasing since the Columbus raid. The scattered hamlets which mark this section, consisting generally of half a dozen houses occupied railroad foremen and section hands have sent requests to the military officials for protection.

Stories of the activities of Villa agents have poured into Fort Bliss, and many have been received by the civil authorities. One such story is that the Villa sympathizers are using dogs to send messages and information across the border. The man who brought this report to an American living on the border close to this city. He said he had seen one dog with a roll of papers tied around his neck running across the border. He fired several bullets at the animal, but failed to hit him.

Five thousand rounds of rifle ammunition and a few old rifles were seized by police today in a house in the Mexican quarter. The ammunition was discovered in a search for spies.

The local police continue to arrest Mexicans who were supposed to be in communication with the Villa forces, and eleven, all former officers, Generals, or Cabinet Ministers of Villa, now are in jail here. While there has been no disturbance of any kind here, the apprehension felt by the American population was indicated by heavy sales of guns and ammunition in the last few days. Gun stores reported today that they were almost completely sold out of ammunition.

Mrs. J. J. Moore, wife of a rancher who was killed in the retreat of the Villa bandits from Columbus, left here today for her home in Bucyrus, Ohio. Mrs. Moore was wounded in both legs by a pistol shot and her rings were torn from her fingers by the bandits. She was left for dead near the body of her husband.

Edward R. Spencer, a negro, arrived here from Hachita, N. M., and said he had been a captive of Villa's men before their raid on Columbus last week. He said he escaped when the retreat started. Spencer declared that before the attack Villa made a speech which so inflamed some of his men that they wept and shrieked. A few, he said, got down on the ground, beating the earth with their fists.

John Bilbad, an American cattleman who was held for ransom in Mexico east of Juarez, reached Alpine, Tex., tonight after paying $1,500 ransom for his release. He reported that a band of twenty-five Mexicans who said they were Villistas had captured him. I. Castillon, another cattleman held, was released after paying $500 gold and is now coming to the border.

A freight train was derailed on the El Paso & Southwestern, the only railroad to Columbus, last night, according to reports in the general offices here, and a wrecker was sent out to repair it. A hospital train was stopped near Alpine, Texas, this morning, by Mexicans, who fled.

Snipers fired on a Southern Pacific train late last night as it was passing the big bend in the Rio Grande near Fort Hancock, forty miles east of El Paso. The sniping is attributed to Villistas trying to get ammunition from trains which are going from the arsenal at Fort Sam Houston to Columbus. The snipers were driven away by the train crew and driven across the Rio Grande.

A special train carried the aviation corps from San Antonio through here last night to Columbus, in order that the aviators might get into the field with the advance expedition. These aeroplanes are expected to be of great value in scouting.

Eight aeroplanes arrived here tonight and were sent on to Columbus, where the machines will be made a part of the aeroplane corps which will be used by General Pershing.

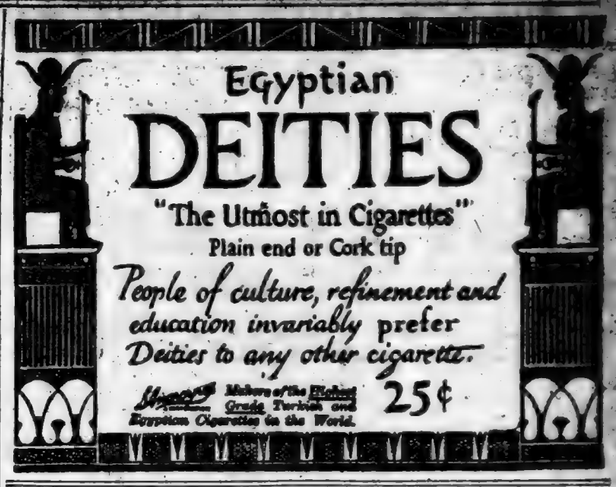

RICH AIRMEN READY FOR BORDER SERVICE

Raynal C. Bolling Leads Corps of 20 to be Mustered Into the National Guard.

FLY DAILY AT HEMPSTEAD

Members Are Learning to Pilot 100 Horse Power Gallidet Military Biplanes.

Raynal C. Bolling, who is General Counsel for the United States Steel Corporation when at work in his office in New York City, and just an aviator learning to handle an aeroplane for his country while going through almost daily practice at Hempstead Plains, L. I., announced last night that twenty young men, some of them of the most prominent families of New York City, who also aspired to serve their country in similar capacities, would be mustered in as members of the Aviation Detachment of the First Battalion Signal Corps, N. Y. N. G., in about two weeks.

Mr. Bolling was appointed First Lieutenant in the National Guard and placed at the head of the Aviation Detachment by Major General John F. O'Ryan of the National Guard following the military maneuvers at Plattsburg, where Mr. Bolling first demonstrated his ability to manage an aeroplane.

Some of the prominent young men who will be mustered into the Aviation Detachment, and serve, if called on the Texas border, are Fairman R. Dick, son of Evans R. Dick, and head of the banking firm of Dick, Gregory & Co.; James E. Miller, Vice President of the Columbia Trust Company; George Von Utassy, a well known publisher; Walter Odell, nephew of former Governor Benjamin B. Odell; Phillip Roosevelt, nephew of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt; J. H. Stephenson, Secretary of the New York Dry Goods Association, and a Harvard graduate of the class of 1907; Alexander B. Thaw, A. Salmon of the Goodrich Tire Company; Lorbert Carolin, an employe of the United States Army Signal Service, and others.

Aeroplanes in Use.

The Aero Club of America, which contributed $12,500 for the use of the Aviation Detachment, is one of the private enterprises greatly interested in the success of the venture. The Legislature of New York State appropriated $5,000 for aeroplanes, four of which were placed at the disposal of the students.

According to a statement made by Mr. Bolling at his home at Greenwich, Conn., last night, the Aviation Detachment was conceived in the realization that a service of this kind was one of the most pressing needs of the nationand the National Guard.

Practice was begun at Hempstead Plains and over the surrounding country, on Nov. 1, and each student took turns in flying at least twice a week. Notwithstanding the temperature was very frequently around and below the freezing point, and the weather was of a nature to make even expierienced aviators hesitate, the students rarely failed to take their spins in the air.

The machines used for practice were Gallidet military biplanes, equipped with 100 horse-power engines, Phillip Bjorland, of the firm manufacturing the machines being engaged as an instructor. Mr. Bolling took his turn in the craft the same as the rest, and frequently was spectacular enough to attract great crowds from Garden City and surrounding villages.

Lewis A. Penouillet, Jr. of Brooklyn, who became one of the most expert fliers among the students, was particularly successful in furnishing thrills, and promises to become one of the most expert members of the Aviation Division. Yesterday young Penouillet made a journey in his aeroplane over Mineola and Garden City that was watched with great interest by hundreds of persons.

Ready to go to Mexico.

"The Aviation Detachment of the First Battalion Signal Corps will be available for service, exactly the same as any other branch of the National Guard," said Lieutenant Bolling last night. "If there is a call for aviators to go to the Mexican border, because of the trouble there, the members of the Aviation Detachment are ready to respond. They will be governed exactly as the rest of the National Guard is governed.

"Since the school at Hempstead Plain was started there has hardly been a day, when the weather permitted, when some of the students were not flying. It is the intention, when the Aviation Detachment is brought to its full strength, to have forty-five officers and men in the corps. We have been using four machines, and the twenty aviators will be enlisted as soon as they have obtained their pilot's license, which will be in a very short time. As the detachment develops, lectures will be given to the students by Professor Lucke of Columbia University, and we hope by next Spring or next Summer to have a full complement of men and officers in active service."

Work on the aviation school and aeroplane plant founded by the New Jersey Naval Reserves, assisted by the Aero Club of America, was started in Keyport, N. J., yesterday under the direction of Captain Ernest Janey.

Ensign J. Homer Stover and a battalion of militiamen are in charge of the work. The aviation school is on a sixty-acre tract at East Keyport. Flights will soon be made over Raritan Bay and inland. That a wireless station will be operated in conjunction with the training school and plant was admitted yesterday by the officer in charge.

LARGE EXODUS OF AMERICANS.

Many Refugees Arrive at Border—Carranza Authorities Aid Them.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 14.—A train bringing approximately 200 Americans and 100 Mexicans from Nacozari reached Agua Prieta this afternoon. Employes at El Tigre had decided that the situation did not warrant their departure and remained at work, so the passengers reported. But American employes of the Montezuma Copper Company came away, leaving the properties in the hands of Mexicans. Three Americans still are at Nacozari, and, those in camps south of Nacozari are also remaining, but believing, the passengers say, that the United States is in earnest about the pursuit of Villa.

The Mexicans on the train attributed their departure to the rumors that Villa was about to invade Sonora. The Americans said that when the train left Nacozari their Mexican friends bade them farewell at the station and expressed the hope that they would return soon.

LAREDO, Texas, March 14.—The exodus of Americans from Mexico continued through this place today. Many more employes of the American Smelting & Refining Co. from Matehuala, San Luis Potosi, were due late today. Many wealthy Mexicans accompanied the Americans because of the unsettled conditions in the republic.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Thirty-five Americans are leaving Chihuahua City today on a special train provided by the Carranza authorities. Twenty Americans refused to leave, and seventeen others in various parts of Chihuahua State also elected to remain. The State Department's dispatches reporting the departure of the Americans said the Carranza authorities in Chihuahua were showing an excellent spirit of cooperation.

Says Bandits Used Dumdums.

CHICAGO, March 14.—American-made dumdum bullets were used by the Villa forces in their raid on Columbus, Private Stephen Wiecnorkiewics of the Seventh United States Infantry, who took part in their pursuit across the border, said here today. He exhibited soft-nosed bullets, and asserted they were

BASSERMANN URGES RUTHLESS WARFARE

Says Germany Must Not Let America Wrest Submarine Weapons from Her.

CHANCELLOR IS ASSAILED

Von Tirpitz Supporters Will Make "Frightfulness' an Issue at Today's Reichstag Session.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 13.—The return of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg from Great Headquarters for his meeting tomorrow with the Reichstag leaders of all parties, at which he is expected to explain confidentially the political situation, and for his meeting Wednesday morning with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundesrat for the same purpose, is inspiring the German people with unusual interest for what promises to be one of the most important sessions ever held by the Reichstag. Unless all signs fail, it should not be without sensational developments.

It is known that the explanation which the Chancellor will make to the party leaders will have to do chiefly with the much-mooted submarine question and the German-American relations, and is likely to be a clear exposition of his determined policy of opposition to ruthless submarine warfare on England "regardless of consequences."

National Liberals Back von Tirpitz.

This meeting is awaited with the keenest interest by both the champions of the von Tirpitz policy and the supporters of the Chancellor's compromise in respect to submarine warfare, and the Centre parties as well as the National Liberals are known to be in favor of an unfettered submarine campaign. The interview between von Bethmann Hollweg and the party leaders should make it apparent whether popular sentiment for submarine warfare is so overwhelmingly strong that the Chancellor will still be able to keep the whip hand if the question is thoroughly aired in the Reichstag.

That a determined effort will be made by the von Tirpitz faction to make the question an issue in the Reichstag is indicated, among other things, by the following open declaration by Ernst Bassermann, the leader of the National Liberal Party:

"There is no doubt that the Reichstag will find the right note for energetic expression. The fact must be clearly expressed there that our nation is unwilling to allow the weapons of submarine warfare to be wrested from its hands by America. Our existence and power in the future are at stake in this frightful war. We shall win it if with ruthless war energy we employ all the means at our disposal. Considerations of feeling and sentimentality have today no justification. Only German interest and German will for victory must animate us."

Next Few Weeks Big with Fate.

The Tägliche Rundschau says it sincerely hopes that Herr Bassermann will introduce a resolution to this effect in the Reichstag in the name of all the civic parties, adding:

"Seldom has the reconvening of the Reichstag been so eagerly awaited by wide circles of our people, and seldom have so great hopes been pinned to a session as this which will open on the 15th. Our arms are victorious; our internal condition is so strong that we can defy the enemy's plans to starve or exhaust us. But we know that in the next few weeks the fate will be cast for the fate of our nation, and desire the voice of the nation to be heard when the decision is made. The press is not sufficiently and unchecked to express its opinion regarding America and the submarine question. All the more must the Reichstag fulfill its duty and give powerful expression to the longings and feelings of the nation. A colossal responsibility lies upon each one of our elected representatives of the people who casts their vote into the scales in this hour, big with fate. Compared with these questions, the coming debates on war taxes are of only secondary importance."

The marked division of opinion on the submarine question and the more or less thinly-veiled attacks on the Chancellor by the supporters of Von Tirpitz, far from being a sign of weakness, are to be interpreted rather as showing Germany's confidence in the impregnability of her military position, and the consequent belief of her public men that the time has now come to speak openly and plainly.

Despite the unparalleled strictness of the censorship, so far as the discussion of the submarine issue and the American question is concerned, George Bernhard, in the Vossichzeitung, in an editorial entitled "Away with Silence!" succeeds in hinting at rumors which are going from mouth to mouth, though forbidden themes for papers.

Bernhard Demands Plain Speaking.

"By plain talking to the party leaders tomorrow," he says, "the Chancellor will at last have an opportunity of establishing the truth or falseness of the various rumors that for the last few days have strongly disquieted public opinion, and which go as far as to mention certain personages who will no longer endure being constantly handicapped in their sphere action, (hinting at the rumor that Von Tirpitz would resign unless he had a free hand.) The fact, too, that certain decision said to have been arrived at—which in our opinion are not approved by the great majority of the German people—does not account for the resentment aroused by these reports. So well disciplined a nation as Germany has a right to learn from what points of view and with what objects these decisions have been made; but about this we learn nothing. Those who know anything may not speak out openly, and the result is an unfortunately depressing atmosphere weighing on public opinion.

"The party leaders of the Reichstag can give relief here. They should make it clear to the Chancellor whither the policy so far pursued by him must necessarily lead, and they would earn the nation's gratitude if they succeeded in persuading the Chancellor that this time he must speak from the tribune of the Reichstag to the German nation regarding his aims and the purposes back of them, and that free discussion must be allowed the members of all factions.

"This puzzling silence must be broken. The German nation sees with admiration the degree of wisdom and energy with which the army leadership unites for powerful blows. It will now also hear from its Chancellor the assurance that his political goal has been thought out with equal sanity, and will be followed with the same energy without any considerations other than those of victory."

AMSTERDAM, March 14, (via London.)—German newspapers say that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg has returned from the General Headquarters. His return is in connection with the illness of Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of Marine, which, the newspapers say, has created an unusual sensation.

BERLIN, March 14, (via London, Wednesday, March 15.)—The Hamburger Nachrichten, commenting on the illness of Admiral von Tirpitz, says:

"The Times make tremendous demands on the strength of a man in such an important and responsible post as that of Admiral von Tirpitz. We do not learn from this first announcement the nature of the sickness which has stricken the creator of our fleet, but if it should compel him to leave office permanently the German people would

BISSING THREATENS BELGIAN BISHOPS

Hopes Papal Action Will "Spare Him the Necessity of Taking Measures."

HAVRE, March 14.—The Belgian newspaper Vingtième Siècle says that Governor General von Bissing has notified the Bishops of Belgium who signed the collective letter of last November to the Bishops of Germany that he knew that their ideas and their expressions were set forth at the instigation of Cardinal Mercier, and that he had lodged a formal complaint at the Vatican against the Cardinal's conduct.

General von Bissing concluded his admonition to the Bishops, according to the newspaper, by pointing out that they had, by signing the document, associated themselves with Cardinal Mercier's action, and added: "I hope that the position which the Holy See will take will spare me the necessity of taking measures against you."

A letter, dated Nov. 24, 1915, signed by Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, and by the other members of the Belgian Catholic Episcopate, the Bishops of Ghent, Bruges, Namur, Liége and Tournai, was addressed to the Cardinals and Bishops of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and contained an appeal, in the name of their common religion, for justice for the clergy and faithful of Belgium. An appendix gave, as was stated, official documents and minutes to prove the assertions of intolerable wrongs made in the letter.

BIG ITALIAN DRIVE STARTS ON THE ISONZO

Austrian Redoubt Stormed at San Martino—Dante del Croviglio Also Captured.

ROME, March 14.—The communication issued by the Italian War Office today says:

In the Lagarina Valley, enemy artillery showed activity in the Rovereto Zone, doing some damage to inhabited places. Our artillery dispersed enemy working parties between Selva and Levico, in the Sugana Valley, destroyed enemy defense works on the Cordevole height and in the Cortina Valley, shelled transport columns in the vicinity of Landro-Rienz, and bombarded the Toblach station.

Along the Isonzo front torrential rains and fog have again impeded our artillery and increased the impracticability of the ground. However, our infantry resumed their attacks with success against enemy positions, notably on the Sabotino slopes, between San Michele and San Martino del Carso and eastward of Monfalcone.

The best results were obtained in the San Martino zone, where, after severe artillery preparation, a Queen's infantry brigade stormed with the bayonet and captured a strong redoubt, making the occupants prisoners. On their left other detachments entered and destroyed enemy lines in the neighborhood of the San Martino church.

Southeast of San Martino we took Dante del Croviglio, which is the pivot of the enemy's defenses.

Altogether we made 24 prisoners, including five officers, and also captured two machine guns.

BERLIN, March 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Italians have developed a strong offensive against the Austrians on the Isonzo front, according to the Austrian Headquarters report of today received here. It says:

Great combats are developing on the Isonzo front. The Italians have attacked with strong forces, being repulsed everywhere.

At the Tolmino bridgehead the enemy's activity was limited to lively fire. In the Plava section the enemy's attempts to destroy our obstacles failed.

At the Gorizia bridgehead two attacks against the Doberdo position and one attack against the intrenched bridge of Lucinico failed, as did likewise several attacks against the Doberdo plateau.

Near San Martino the Italians stormed seven times. They were repulsed with heavy losses by Infantry Regiment No. 46.

SEIZED $1,200,000 IN BONDS.

Value of Securities Taken from the Steamer Noordam.

LONDON, March 14.—Tabulation of the securities seized from the steamship Noordam at Falmouth shows that their total value is $1,200,000. The amount removed from the steamship Rotterdam has not yet been computed, but is expected to reach approximately the same total as in the case of the Noordam.

The securities seized from the Noordam were not all American. Among other foreign bonds were many Japanese.

The failure of the Government to place the securities on the list of absolute contraband is causing some comment here. The delay may be due, according to an American financier, to a half-formulated plan among American investors to whom the bonds are addressed to have the securities canceled by mandamus proceedings and replace them with script.

DOCTORS FOR PRISONERS.

Americans to Attend British in Germany and Germans in Britain.

LONDON, March 14.—The Foreign Office is informed that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, has arranged for the appointment of four American doctors to attend British prisoners in Germany. The Foreign Office has transmitted to Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington, an expression of gratitude of the British Government for this act, which was at the suggestion of the American Embassy in Berlin.

It is understood that similar appointments will be made here to take care of German prisoners in England.

WAR COSTLY TO NEUTRALS.

Holland and Switzerland Expend Millions Due to Hostilities.

LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from The Hague says the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament adopted today without division a war loan bill for 125,000,000 guilden. ($31,250,000.)

BERNE, March 14, (via Paris.)—The expense of the Swiss mobilization up to the end of February amounted to about $90,000,000, including extraordinary expenditures, according to an announcement made today to the National Council by M. Motta, head of the Department of Finance.

RAID SINN FEIN OFFICIALS.

Cork Police Seize Arms and Documents, but Make No Arrests.

CORK, Ireland, Wednesday, March 15.—The police last night raided the residences of the principal officials of the Sinn Fein party and seized arms and documents.

They made no arrests.

Gen. von Graf Dies in Germany.

BERLIN, March 14, (via London.)—The death is announced of the Bavarian Lieutenant General, Eduard von Graf, who retired in 1909, but returned to duty at the outbreak of the war.

New British Director of Supplies.

LONDON, March 14.—Colonel A. R. C. Atkins has been appointed to succeed Major Gen. S. S. Long, who recently resigned as Director of Supplies and Transport. Colonel Atkins was Deputy

BERLIN TO DISAVOW SINKING OF SILIUS

Ready to Make Complete Amends if U-Boat Destroyed Ship Bearing Americans.

THINK A MINE RESPONSIBLE

Austria Charges That Allied Submarines Torpedoed Two Ships Without Warning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—An easier feeling concerning the fate of the Norwegian bark Silius, which was sunk recently, supposedly by a submarine, prevailed here today over strong intimations from Teutonic sources that the German Government would make complete amends if it should be shown that the sinking was due to a German underwater craft. The German Government is represented as believing that a mine sank the bessel.

The interest of the United States in the matter is due in part to the pledges given to this Government by the German and Austrian Governments that no belligerent merchant ship would be sunk without warning, but mainly to the fact that seven American citizens were on board the Silius when she went down. These Americans were all saved.

This Government has been unable to obtain much information as to the disaster. It is particularly anxious to ascertain whether the sinking was due to a submarine torpedo or a mine. In a cable message that came to the State Department today in regard to the Silius, Consul Osborne at Havre, the nearest American consular officer to the scene of the sinking, failed to say anything as to what sank the vessel. He did say, however, that the bark was unarmed and was carrying a cargo of grain.

In a previous dispatch he said that she had been sunk without warning. Of the seven Americans who escaped, the names of four are given in Consul Osborne's dispatch. One of them, John Hartman of 2,441 Corral Street, Philadelphia, is in a hospital with a fractured hip. The other Americans mentioned are Daniel Nobal, John von Galen, and Henry Monahan. Their addresses in the United States were not contained in the Consul's message. They are on their way to this country on the steamer Taxandrian.

The Austrian Embassy has presented to the State Department a statement that two Hungarian vessels plying the coast of the Austro-Hungarian Empire had been torpedoed without warning by enemy submarines, presumably British. This statement was presented to show that the British Government was practising the same methods of submarine warfare that had been the cause of serious differences between the United States and the Teutonic Governments. Details of the statement were not obtainable.

This Government will continue its investigation of the cause of the sinking of the Silius. It is intimated that the Government, in spite of the fact that survivors declared that she had been sunk without warning by a torpedo fired by a submarine, desires to satisfy itself whether the sinking was caused by a mine. Consul Osborne's report that the Silius received no warning disturbed officials here, and it was on that account that the incident was looked upon as of major importance.

BERLIN, March 14, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—Entente allied submarines are following the practice abandoned by the Austro-Germans of attacking unarmed passenger ships without warning, according to an announcement of the Austrian Embassy here today.

It was stated at the embassy that a hostile submarine fired torpedoes without the slightest warning at the Austrian passenger steamer Daniel Erno on Feb. 13, and at the Austrian steamer Zagreb Feb. 28, in the Adriatic off Cape Planka, near Spalato, Dalmatia. The statement added that these steamers, like all Austro-Hungarian merchantmen, were unarmed, and escaped only by skillful manoeuvring.

LONDON, March 14.—A Reuter dispatch from Christiania says it is reported there that the Norwegian Government has asked Germany whether a German submarine torpedoed the Norwegian bark Silius, which was sunk last week off the French coast. If the Silius was thus torpedoed, the dispatch says, an explanation of the conditions under which the attack was made is requested.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14. — John Hartman, a member of the crew of the Norwegian bark Silius, who was injured when that vessel was sunk in Havre roads, disappeared from Philadelphia about two months ago and nothing had been heard of him until today. Hartman is 18 years old and often expressed to his parents a desire to go to sea. They have communicated with the State Department with regard to his present welfare.

GREECE REBUFFS ALLIES.

Refuses Demands Made by Them, According to German Statement.

BERLIN, March 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — Premier Skouloudis of Greece is said by the Overseas News Agency to have informed the Entente Powers that his Government would not accept certain demands made by them, and that insistence on them would disturb the relations between Greece and the Entente.

"It is reported from Athens," says the news agency, "that Premier Skouloudis read before the Cabinet a collective note from the Entente Powers. After a short discussion the Cabinet resolved not to accept the demands made in the note.

"In accordance with this decision, the Premier invited the Entente Ambassadors to meet him and communicated to them the following points decided upon by the Government:

"The Greek Government is not disposed to transfer to the Entente administration of railroads in Northern Greece and Macedonia.

"The Government does not consider it convenient to withdraw Greek troops from Fiorina and Kavala.

"The Government must oppose military occupation by Entente troops of the Corinth Strait, and at the same time advises the Entente that such attempts would disturb the present relations between Greece and the Entente.

"Furthermore, Greece is opposed to the establishment of wireless stations."

Reports have been received here from Athens of fighting on the Greek island of Mytilene between Greek and French soldiers. It is said one French soldier was killed and another wounded severely. French reinforcements were brought up and imprisoned the Greeks.

The commander of the French forces, the reports state, has prohibited further mingling of French and Greek soldiers. The Greek Government is reported to have protested against the arrest of the soldiers.

GENEVA, March 14.—An Athens dispatch to the Berne Bund says the Zeppelin raid over Greek territory near Saloniki several weeks ago caused damage estimated at nearly $1,250,000.

The Greek Government, the dispatch says, presented a bill to General Sarrail, commander of the allied forces, who said he was responsible only for damages caused by the Allies, and advised Greece to present a bill to Germany.

ATHENS, March 13, (via Paris, March 14.)—The Pan-Hellenic Olympian games have been canceled, owing to the mo-

HUGE BRITISH ARMY IS FULLY EQUIPPED

Dispatch from Gen. Haig Read in the Commons Bears Testimony to the Fact.

MEN FIT AND CONFIDENT

House Told 117,000,000 Articles of Apparel Have Been Produced Since the War Started.

LONDON, March 14.—In introducing the army estimates in the House of Commons today, Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the War Office, explaining that it was not in the public interest to divulge figures, devoted his speech largely to a review of the enormous work involved in creating the army and what the Government is doing with respect to the conflicting claims in the industrial and military fields.

He mentioned that the purchase of horses in Canada and the United States would now cease, as Great Britain was able to provide for the wastage in horses, but mules would still be required from abroad. The average annual mortality in horses had been well under 10 per cent., and the loss in transit less than 1 per cent.

He illustrated the tremendous development of the army, saying that whereas in peace time under 2,000,000 articles of apparel, such as tunics, boots, and similar articles, had sufficed, since the war began they had produced 117,000,000 of these articles, while the stores purchased would have lasted 140 normal years.

With regard to the men discharged from the army on account of diseases, aggravated but not caused by service, the Government had decided to award them four-fifths of the ordinary pension, which would involve a heavy charge on the public funds.

Mr. Tennant read a dispatch from General Haig, commanding the British forces in France and Belgium, testifying to the unfailing regularity and adequacy of all army equipment and requirements as a result of which the men were in good health and heart and full of confidence.

Dealing with sanitary measures, he said there was no anxiety respecting dysentery or similar affections either at Saloniki or in Egypt. Successful measures had been adopted against asphyxiating gas attacks.

In conclusion the Under Secretary made a strong appeal to all able-bodied men to come forward for military service and not put difficulties in the way of recruitment.

Urged by C. E. H. Hobhouse, the former Postmaster General, to give round figures of the army, Mr. Tennant replied:

"One thing the Germans desire to know more than anything else is the round figures of the British Army. It is therefore important that they should have no such information."

STAID AT POST ON PROVENCE

Chief Engineer and Others Were Heroes—280 of Crew Saved.

TOULON, March 14.—Additional instances of heroism on the part of officers of the French auxiliary cruiser Provence, sunk in the Mediterranean on Feb. 26, are recorded in depositions of survivors which were sent today to Paris. Among those who went down with the Provence were Chief Engineer Levavasseur and Assistant Engineer Rengnet, Wireless Operator Plan, and Assistant Operator Lehuby, and Lieutenant Besson.

Levavasseur, who was employed as an engineer when the Provence was in the New York-Havre service, continued to fill the position when the vessel was transformed for war uses. As soon as the Provence was struck he hastened below and ordered the engines stopped, at the same time giving instructions to Assistant Engineer Rengnet. Despite the fact that water was three feet deep in his compartment, Rengnet continued to carry out the orders of his chief to the end.

Levavasseur saw that all his men left their quarters and then, although he might have been able to save himself, took his place beside the Captain of the vessel and disappeared with him.

Plan and Lehuby continued operating the wireless until the last minute, also refusing to save themselves.

Besson declined the place offered him in a lifeboat. "Save yourselves, I have time," said he. That was the last seen of him.

Out of 420 members of the crew of the Provence 280 are known to have been saved.

RUSSIAN DASH IN TRENCHES.

German Occupants Bayoneted in Fight on Riga Front.

PETROGRAD, March 14.—The following office communication was issued today:

Western (Russian) front—There has been heavy firing southward of Lake Babit, on the Riga front. On a sector of this front a Lettish detachment, having forced artificial barriers, penetrated the enemy's trenches, bayoneted the occupants of them and returned without loss.

Southeastward of the village of Podkamien and on the middle Stripa sector of Galicia our patrols continue their operations with success against enemy posts and have made further progress.

ABANDON PREMIUM BONDS.

Great Britain Decides Against Lottery Feature for Securities.

LONDON, March 14.—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that the Government had decided not to issue premium or bonus bonds.

According to the plan, now abandoned, which has been the subject of considerable discussion in the press, the holders of bonds issued would have shared at frequent intervals in the distribution by drawings of large bonuses or prizes.

BARK AND CREW ARE LOST.

The Dagmar, with an American Cargo, Sunk, Probably by a Mine.

LONDON, March 14.—The Norwegian bark Dagmar, bound from America for Norway, has been lost in the North Sea with her entire crew, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. It is supposed the Dagmar struck a mine.

The Dagmar sailed from Brunswick, Ga., on Jan. 3 for Trondhjem. Since that date the Dagmar had not been reported.

ASQUITH HAS CATARRH.

Suffers from Bronchial Trouble, but Will Be Up in a Few Days.

LONDON, March 14.—The condition of Premier Asquith, who is suffering from bronchial catarrh, was unchanged this evening, acording to the official bulletin issued by the attending physician.

It was stated at the Premier's residence that the bronchial attack is not of great severity and, should no unfavorable developments occur, it is expected that the Premier will resume his

TURKS MAY RECALL ARMY FROM BAGDAD

Bulk of Forces in Thrace and Smyrna May Try to Check the Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to Constantinople information the Turkish Government has given instructions that the greater portion of the army of Thrace and Smyrna shall be sent against the Russians to hold up their advance. On account of the want of proper communications, however, it is considered that the result cannot be satisfactory, as the only railway communication can accommodate but four trains daily.

The Turkish Government is also considering whether the Bagdad army should return to Asia Minor, owing to the fear that the Russians at Bitlis will advance, thus cutting communication between Bagdad and Asia Minor and leaving the Turkish Army without supplies.

The commander of the Erzerum garrison has been transported to Constantinople in irons since the fall of the fortress, because the Turkish Government considers he is to blame through incompetence. With him have been sent twenty other officers.

Great attention is being paid to all Christians in Turkey, because when the Russians occupied various towns the good offices of the Christians saved many Turks from ill-treatment by Armenians. The Young Turks are considering an official request by the Patriarch that he shall cable asking the Czar to allow the Patriarch to look after Turkish interests.

Three German regiments have been distributed around and outside Constantinople and all Turkish naval officers have been withdrawn from the ships and replaced by Germans.

PETROGRAD, March 14.—The following bulletin was issued today by the War Office:

Caucasian Front—Our troops continue to force back the enemy.

ARABS SUBMIT TO BRITISH.

Army Occupies Sollum, on the Egyptian-Tripoli Frontier.

LONDON, March 14.—The War Office this evening made public the following official communication:

Cairo, March 14. — Our forces under Major Gen. Peyton will occupy Sollum (on the Egyptian-Tripoli border) today. The Senussi tribesmen camp at Msead is reported unoccupied, and no opposition is expected. The Bedouins who elected to join forces with Sayed Ahmed are demoralized, and suffering greatly from hunger and disappointment.

The Sheik Harun of Zawlet Harun, east of Mersa Matruh, has surrendered, and is in our camp. The headmen of the Aulad Ali tribe are asking for pardon.

Starving Bedouins, with their families, are flocking to our lines for food and shelter, having been robbed and ill-treated by the Tripolitan Bedouins brought into Egyptian territory by Sayed Ahmed.

"NO NEWS" OF ENVER PASHA.

Turkish Legation at Athens Ceases to Deny He Is Dead.

ATHENS, March 13, (via Paris, March 14.)—The Turkish Legation, which hitherto has denied absolutely the reports which have been in circulation concerning the assassination of Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, made this announcement today:

"We have no official advices concerning Enver Pasha."

BRITAIN DEFENDS PORTUGAL'S COURSE

Sir Edward Grey Says Germany Forced War Over Requisitioning of Ships.

LONDON, March 14.—Speaking on behalf of Premier Asquith, who was absent on account of illness, Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, explained in the House of Commons today the entry of Portugal into the war. He confirmed the statement that the British Government had urged Portugal to requisition the German ships, and said that Portugal promised eventually to indemnify the owners.

The Secretary argued that the right in an emergency to requisition property of all individuals and convert it to public use was a right inherent in every foreign State and could not be challenged by any foreign power. Portugal, however, was not a neutral State in the narrowest sense of the term. At the outbreak of the war Portugal promised that under no circumstances would she disregard her ancient alliance with Great Britain, and she had remained faithful to the obligations of that alliance.

The action of Portugal, continued Sir Edward, would injure no third party, because she had promised compensation, but Germany saw fit to precipitate events and declare war, thus altering the whole position as regarded the payment of compensation.

"It must be observed," said the Foreign Secretary, "that Germany, who has accused Portugal of a breach of neutrality, had herself, in October and December, 1914, raided the Portuguese colony of Angola and tried to stir up a rebellion in Portuguese East Africa."

In conclusion Sir Edward said Portugal would be welcomed by the Allies as a gallant coadjutor in the great cause for which the war had been waged.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President Wilson today signed a proclamation giving notice of the neutrality of the United States in the state of war between Germany and Portugal. The proclamation follows the text of others.

ASKS BRAZIL TO TAKE SHIPS

Lloyd Brazileiro Agent Urges Requisitioning of German Craft.

J. J. Siechta of 17 State Street, New York agent of the Lloyd Brazileiro, who recently returned from a trip to Brazil, said yesterday that while in Rio Janeiro in January he had submitted a memorandum to the Brazilian Government, which owns the Lloyd Brazileiro, advocating that the Government requisition the German ships in its harbors.

"Recent cable messages from Brazil indicate that the Government had this under advisement," he said, "and I believe that such an order will be issued. There are about twenty German ships in Brazilian harbors and they could be used to great advantage by the Brazilian Government.

"Germany could not protest effectively to my way of thinking, for the reason that she exercised the same right of requisition in the first month of the war, when the German cruiser Karlsruhe seized a cargo of coal owned by the Brazilian Government. The cargo was on board of the British ship Strathroy, but it was at sea for the purpose of coaling Brazilian ships. Germany now owes Brazil £40,000, the value of the coal, and the matter has been the subject of diplomatic negotiations.

"I do not believe that England would protest against this use of the ships, in view of the fact that she has advocated similar action by Portugal. It might even indirectly benefit England by allowing her to withdraw more of her ships from the South American lines."

IF YOU ARE DEAF

DEMANDS AIR RAIDS OVER GERMANY

New M. P., Expert Flier, Says Zeppelins Can and Must Be Wiped Out.

DENIES LACK OF PILOTS

Offers in Maiden Speech in Commons to Show Bombs Enough Right There.

LONDON, March 14.—Noel Pemberton-Billing, the new Member of Parliament who won his seat over the united forces of the coalition Government on a platform demanding sweeping changes in the air defenses of England, made an impression on the House today in his maiden speech, in which he demanded that all the existing aircraft should be used for raids over hostile country.

Mr. Billing said the British could and must exterminate the Zeppelins. He asserted that the British possessed a hundred times more aeroplanes and pilots than at the beginning of the war, and that the machines were capable of carrying from four to ten times greater quantities of explosives.

If Harold J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, believed the British had an insufficient number of pilots, Mr. Pemberton-Billing said he could introduce him to a hundred such men within twenty-four hours, and if Mr. Tennant said the British did not possess sufficient machines he would lead him to them by the hand. If the Under Secretary said the British had not sufficient bombs the new member offered, with the permission of the Speaker, to place them on the table of the House.

Mr. Pemberton-Billing concluded with the assertion that the country was demanding that the existing material be used and that airmen were pleading to be sent out to fight, instead of sitting at home to think.

Mr. Tennant, in the course of a statement on the army estimates, had said that with regard to air defense it was proposed to apply the scale of defense agreed upon for London to the whole country. The provision for aeroplanes was satisfactory and was ahead of the supply of engines and pilots? but the position was always improving in the matter of pilots.

The shortage of engines had caused the Government great anxiety from the outset, when Great Britain was behind France and Germany. But now, he said, the majority of the engines were of British manufacture.

Noel Pemberton-Billing was a temporary Flight Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Air Service when he resigned to stand for Parliament on the issue of better protection against Zeppelin raids. He was elected for East Hertfordshire by a majority of 1,081 over the coalition candidate, Brodie Henderon.

PLANES GUARD BLACK SEA.

Jannus Says Russian Air Defense Checked Turkish Activity.

Anthony Jannus, a representative of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company and himself an aviator, who returned yesterday on the American liner St. Paul, after a long stay in Russia, said that one of the greatest triumphs the aeroplane had achieved during the war was the control of the Black Sea which it had given to Russia.

"It is the first time in history," he said, "that physical control of a large body of water has been maintained by the air. Russia now possesses a magnificent equipment of aeroplanes, both of the scouting and the battle plane type. The Russian Navy has done fine work in the Black Sea, but the great fleet of aeroplanes which Russia has there has made it almost impossible for a Turkish ship to make 5 miles along the coast from one Russian town to another. Practically every Turkish ship that attempts to move in the sea in good weather is observed by an aeroplane. If the ship is not destroyed or driven back to its harbor by bombs, the aeroplane within a short time has several Russian warships in pursuit of it."

Mr. Jannus said he was on a Russian ship when the Turkish Black Sea port of San Godac was bombarded and destroyed by bombs dropped from aeroplanes. He said a Turkish submarine had crept up unobserved on a Russian seaplane which was resting on the surface, and launched a torpedo, which grazed one of the planes of the airboat but did not explode. Before the submarine could dive he said that the airboat rose and destroyed it with bombs.

"Hundreds of thousands of people have been brought to Petrograd by the war industries, and hundreds of thousands of others to escape from the privations visited by the war on some of the provinces," he said.

The St. Paul arrived a day late, because no ships were allowed to leave Liverpool on March 4 or 5 because of the discovery of mines near the harbor. The liner was the last ship to be permitted to leave England with Englishmen of military age on board. All who crossed with the St. Paul were forced to show that they had applied at a recruiting office and had been rejected before they could obtain passage.

LAWYER UNDER CHARGES.

Grand Jury Takes Up Allegations of Subornation of Perjury.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday began an investigation of charges against Charles Edwin Summers, a Manhattan lawyer living in Leonia, N. J., arrested on Friday evening on a charge of subornation of perjury in connection with a suit to settle the estate of Thomas O'Keeffe of Brooklyn. The action was tried before Surrogate Ketcham in that county.

In the complaint filed against Summers by Deputy Attorney General Leonard Obermeier, it is alleged that the accused lawyer induced Frank J. Jordan to represent himself as John Campbell, a missing heir to the estate of O'Keeffe, and testify in the action on Oct. 19, 1915.

Jordan was arrested after Surrogate Ketcham had disposed of the case, and his story to the police is alleged to have implicated Summers. The Grand Jury is also investigating a charge of perjury against Jordan.

LAWYER DIES IN AMBULANCE

Daniel O'Connell Stricken with Apoplexy in a Theatre.

Daniel O'Connell, a lawyer, of 50 West Seventy-sixth Street, who was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of this State by President Cleveland, died suddenly in an ambulance of the Polyclinic Hospital at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon after suffering an attack of apoplexy in the New York Theatre, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street. He was identified by Morris J. Lepigwall, and his body was removed to his home.

Mr. O'Connell was born in Bridgeport, Conn., and was in his sixty-second year. He was educated in De La Salle College, Toronto, and was a graduate of the New York Law School. In addition to his law practice he was President of the McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company, 56 John Street, for twelve years, previous to his retirement on account of ill-health last October. Mr. O'Connell was a member of the National Democratic and Manhattan Clubs, and is survived by two sons, three daughters, and a brother.

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GERMANS RENEW ATTACK AT VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

sée Canal and the other near Neuve Chapelle. In one case some damage was done to a small salient of our trenches.

Northward of Ypres we carried out a successful bombardment of enemy trenches. Last night, near St. Yves, Rouiers Redoubt, our grenadiers and machine guns drove off enemy working parties who were attempting to work in a mine crater.

There has been considerable artillery activity today westward of Lens. The Belgian official communication reads:

Reciprocal artillery actions, quite intense in character, occurred at divers points along our lines, particularly at Dixmude and at Steenstraete.

FEARS NO ATTACKS WEST OF VERDUN

French Military Authority Says the Hills Are Ideal for Artillery Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 14.—A high authority at the French War Office thus describes for THE NEW YORK TIMES the present status of the Verdun operations:

"The second battle of Verdun has terminated, like the first, in a serious check for the enemy. We are now in a period of preparation for the third battle, unless the Germans are willing or able to acknowledge defeat.

"At the outset our information indicated that the enemy had concentrated seven army corps, of which four have been practically annihilated—two on their left, in the fighting which culminated at Douaumont, and two on their right, which after a rapid advance from Consenvoye to Vacherauville were finally checked before Bras and Pepper Hill.

"The three remaining corps which have been engaged on the west bank of the Meuse doubtless suffered considerably, but are evidently still capable of a big effort after being brought up to their full strength by new drafts. They represent the original army of the Crown Prince, thirteen division strong. We expect them to try to force a passage on the west front. It is not likely that they will be more successful than their comrades on the east.

"To begin with, the German morale is indisputably affected. When troops attack in serried columns for four it is proof that their discipline is too poor to maintain cohesion in a less costly line or in the wave formation which alone permits infantry to approach trenches defended by mitrailleuses and rifles.

"Secondly, our western position is exceedingly strong. Dead Man's plateau [Le Mort Homme,] roughly two and a half miles square, is only an outer bastion. Behind that stretches a concave semi-circle of hills averaging a thousand feet high, from just south of Malancourt to Marre, a spur overlooking the Meuse. These hills afford us ideal artillery positions, while the foe must advance from depressions across the open, glacis-like slopes, extremely steep, which might have been established by Nature herself to protect France.

"Remember, too, the Germans know, despite their lies, that our losses are greatly inferior to their own. Will they dare risk a counterattack launched with full force against their decimated and dispirited troops?

"Finally, I am revealing no secret in telling you that our heavy artillery is as strong as theirs. It has been no light task to move howitzers weighing upward of 15 0tons each; but now we are in a position to do trench-smashing on our own account.

"Do you wonder that we view the prospect of a further German offensive with equanimity?"

ARMLESS ENABLED TO WORK

French Have Developed Artificial Hands for Their Crippled Soldiers.

PARIS, March 14.—Two new types of artificial arms with hands are shown at the Academy of Sciences. One is for heavy work, with fingers like the claws of a lobster. The other has articulated fingers, enabling the hand to reproduce closely the action of natural fingers.

Successful experiments were made in the presence of members of the Academy by two men, each of whom had lost an arm. One of them sawed through a beam of wood without difficulty, and the other played a violin.

$500,000 DEBTS REVEALED.

Son, Seeking to Resign as Mrs. Shepherd's Executor, Tells of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 14.—That Mrs. Ethel Dane Shepherd, adopted daughter of the late William B. Dana, a Manhattan publisher, owed more than $500,000 when she died, was the declaration made yesterday to Surrogate Selah B. Strong of Suffolk County. It was also alleged that none of the creditors had received a cent. The matter came before the Surrogate in connection with an application by William Dana Shepherd to be permitted to resign as executor of his mother's estate.

Although Mrs. Shepherd was supposed to enjoy an income from the estate of her foster father of $36,000 a year, her estate, when she died, was valued only at $2,700. Of this, $1,000 was paid to a lawyer, an accounting showed, and about $825 was left, other expenses having wiped out the rest. In papers filed with Surrogate Strong it was alleged that Mrs. Shepherd lived beyond her means. Among her creditors are said to be Manhattan jewelers, hotels, clothing dealers, and other tradesmen. Mrs. Shepherd had a country home at Mastic, L. I.

Her son petitioned the Surrogate to permit his resignation as executor on the ground that his duties as such might interfere with personal interests. Attorneys for creditors opposed this setting if he were relieved of his duties no creditor would ever receive a cent from the estate.

Surrogate Strong adjourned the matter for two weeks, and said he would require Mr. Shepherd's presence at that time. He was said to be in Bermuda.

TALKS ON CITY FINANCE.

Controller Prendergast Opens N. Y. U. Course of Lectures.

In the opening address in a series of public lectures on problems of municipal finance, conducted by New York University, Controller William A. Prendergast yesterday, in the Auditorium at University Heights, explained in detail the many complexities and problems involved in the administration of the Finance Department. After pointing out briefly the relation of revenue to expenditure and to the annual budget the Controller showed how under the semi-annual tax collection plan the city had saved approximately fifty per cent. in interest charges in the five years in which the scheme has been in operation.

He urged the Brown bill, recently introduced in the Legislature, to advance the dates for collecting the city's taxes from Nov. 1 and May 1 to Jan. 1 and July 1.

He concluded his address with an appeal to the people to familiarize themselves with the affairs of their own city.

"The greater the knowledge of the people on this subject, the better they will be able to understand the motives and actions of their public officials and the better they will be able to hold those officials responsible for their conduct," he said.

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'AMERICA'S TURN' IF VERDUN FALLS

Remarkable Theory Expressed Unofficially by One British Official.

HAS NO OFFICIAL BACKING

Gossip About Germany's New Submarines—None Said to Have Been Captured.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 4.—The remarkable theory was expressed today in an official British quarter having access to confidential information that the chief object of the attack on Verdun was to force an early peace in Europe, "so that the German Government would have its army and navy free to attack the United States." The official in question whose identity cannot even be hinted at, went on to supplement his assertion about as follows:

"The aim of the War Office in Berlin is to attack the United States without giving the Administration at Washington time to raise a trained army to repeal the invaders or bring the navy up to its full fighting strength. Desires for loot plus hatred of the Government, engendered through the shipments of supplies and ammunition to the Allies are probably the impelling motive for this plan.

"An early peace in the coming Summer would leave the German fleet intact for the voyage across the Atlantic to convoy a fleet of transports filled with troops. The vessels to be used in the expedition are the Imperator, Europa, and other big steamers of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd companies which for some time have been fitted up as transports, coaled and stored ready for sea at Hamburg and Bremen.

"In addition to torpedo boat destroyers the Germans are rapidly completing a new type of submarine of 2,500 to 3,000 tons displacement. These underwater craft will have a speed of twenty knots on the surface and about twelve knots below water, and will be armed with 4-inch and possibly 6-inch guns. Two of these new craft, but of smaller tonnage, are known to be in the English Channel, where they have been strewing mines in the track of merchant steamers. This is their method of procedure:

"Two to three dozen floating mines are carried in a chamber aft, equipped with special releasing gear to shed them a few cable lengths ahead of an approaching vessel. Two of these mines can be shot out at once, linked together with a short cork-cased line. When the bow of the merchant passenger liner hits the line with her stem she draws the two mines together on the port and starboard sides and has her whole forward part blown out.

"The new type of submarine is like an Indian club in shape. Within the outer casing is a framework containing sealed-up compartments to hold gasoline. That they would have no difficulty in crossing the Atlantic has been demonstrated by the fact that much smaller British submarines crossed to Plymouth from Canada last Summer.

Naval officers here believe that, ship for ship, the American navy would be a match for the Germans, but do not exactly know how the American battleships would be able to cope with the German submarines."

No one in any position of authority, of course, can be induced to back with his name such a statement as quoted. It is interesting, however, as showing what one section of officialdom here is talking about.

From reliable official sources comes the information that there is no evidence of a single German submarine having ben captured during the war. Probably thirty-five German submarines have been sunk by light cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers, and patrol boats, or caught by fishing nets and left at the bottom of the sea. This disposes of the tales related by Canadian doctors and others arriving in New York of how they have seen captured submarines in Dover Harbor and other places on the English coast, whose crews had blown their brains out rather than be suffocated. Apart from the expense, it would be practically impossible for the Admiralty to raise even a 700-ton submarine to the surface after it had been sunk through becoming entangled by the specially constructed nets designed by an old Scotch fisherman from the Firth of Forth, or had met disaster in other ways. In 1904 two big Swedish salvage vessels were occupied one month in the Solent off the Nab buoy in raising the unfortunate submarine A-1, which was less than 400 tons in size, and the costs ran into thousands of dollars. In deep water the task would be impossible.

There was great excitement in the clubs and leading hotels last night over a rumor that a German raider had been sunk by a British light cruiser off the Orkney Islands after a fifteen-minute battle and that 100 survivors of her crew had been landed at Leith from three torpedo-boat destroyers and sent to the military prison in Edinburgh Castle. The arrival of German prisoners started the report of the sinking of the raider, which was not confirmed at the Admiralty. The report had it that the vessel had slipped out of Kiel in the fog early this week and was on her way to the North Atlantic.

The P. and O. passenger liner Maloja, in the opinion of Captain C. E. Irving and his officers, expressed in the report of the disaster to the company, was torpedoed. The engineers on watch at the time are said to be positive on this point. The commander pointed out that it would have been impossible for a mine to strike the steamer abaft the beam, as the swell forward, caused by the vessel going through the water at high speed, would have washed the mines away on either side of the bow. The time at which the Maloja left Tilbury docks was known, and it would be an easy matter for the German submarine to lie in wait for her, as was done in the case of the Lusitania last May.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—That the Germans planned to roduce Verdun and then publicly announce their plans for peace was the information contained in a leter received in the last few days by Cardinal Gibbons from an authoritative source in one of the Continental countries now at war.

The Cardinal said he had heard that conditions in Germany were depressing the people somewhat, and that the Government felt that after it had put its Verdun campaign through successfully it would be in a better position than ever before to announce to the world on just what terms it would accept peace.

PRAISES HARRISON'S RULE.

Shuster Tells Club of Improved Conditions in Manila.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, March 14.—William Morgan Shuster, in an address before the Advertising Club here, said that he noted growing co-operation and an improved Filipino-American feeling. The appointment of Governor Harrison was the best possible, he said. He did not find business suffering under his policy and he scored the tales of woe. Investigation had shown him, he said, that conditions had been greatly misrepresented.

Governor Harrison replied that he intended to do his best and that he unwisely had remained publicly silent under attack. The gathering, which was representative, gave Governor Harrison tremendous applause.

NEW YORKER TO WED HIS WAR "GODMOTHER"

Dennis Dowd, Columbia Man and Legionaire, Falls in Love While Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 14.—A real story-book romance has befallen an American member of the Foreign Legion. Dennis Dowd, who studied at the Columbia University Law School, and before the war was practicing law in New York. While in Paris on legal business at the outbreak of hostilities, he joined the Foreign Legion and was wounded in the Champagne battle in September.

While in a hospital he was adopted as a "godson" by Mlle. Paulette de Saint Glin, a debutante well known in the American colony, whose parents live at Neuilly and with whom he exchanged letters.

When convalescent, Down visited his "godmother" and godson lost his heart, with the result that their engagement is now announced. The wedding will take place, it was announced today, as soon as the bridegrom receives the necessary papers for the fullfillment of the French marriage formalities.

At Mr. Dowd's home at Sea Cliff, L. I., it was stated last night that his engagement had been known to the family since last week, when they had received a cable from him in Paris, but that the news that he was going to be married soon was unexpected. Beyond the fact that they knew from him that his fiancée was of an old French family and that she lived near Paris, Mr. Dowd had not told his family any of his plans.

At his home it was said that Mr. Dowd was graduated from Georgetown University in 1908 and then took a course in Columbia Law School. Mr. Dowd lived in Brooklyn at 256 Lafayette Avenue. His father is Dennis P. Dowd, a real estate man at 169 West Eighteenth Street.

GEN. WEYLER GRAVELY ILL.

Former Governor of Cuba Credited with Precipitating War.

MADRID, March 14, (via Paris.)—Captain General Valeriano Weyler, Commander in Chief of the Spanish Army, is gravely ill.

General Weyler was Governor of Cuba just prior to the Spanish-American war, and his harshness of manner in dealing with the Cubans, especially the forcing of the rural population into concentration camps, has been regarded as having had much to do with the war between the United States and Spain.

After his return to Spain following the war he was made Captain General of Madrid. Later he became Minister of War, and in 1900 was appointed Captain General of Catalonia, with headquarters in Barcelona. In January General Weyler was made President of the General Staff of the Spanish Army.

ASSEMBLY PASSES SUFFRAGE BILL

Continued from Page 1.

strong, camped in front of the Senate Judiciary Committee room after collecting their majority members and sending them into the room. They sat on chairs, on tables, on desks, and on the floor and waited. Noon came and passed, but no word came out. Some time after 2 o'clock some one opened the door. The room was empty. The committee had gone out of a side door and into the Senate Chamber to hold a hearing. The women waited until the hearing was adjourned, two hours and a half later.

The thirteen members of the committee pushed their way back to the room and the women waited again. An hour later Senator Brown went into the committee room and remained half an hour. He came out and pushing his way to his office through the women lobbyists who, he thinks are "pestering the Legislature," denied himself to callers. It was after 6 o'clock when it was announced to the women that there would be no action today by the committee.

Suffragists Want an Explanation.

It was then that Mrs. Whitehouse mounted a chair and announced the news and the Cooper Union mass meeting.

"We want to know the reason for this mysterious delay," she said. "We want to know what it means, and we will get men who know to tell us. We have been put off fro mtime to time and then again. Today e were told by Senator Walters, the Chairman, would be the day for final consideration, and now we are put off again. And why? That's what I want to know, and I'm going to kno. Will you come to the mass meeting?"

There were loud shouts of "Yes" and cheers that could be heard in the other end of the Capitol, and then the women marched away. In the lobby they met Senator Gilchrist, a member of the committee. In a moment he was caught in a corner with a demand for an explanation of the delay. He was trying to make an explanation when a Suffragist asked:

"What's your name?"

"Gilchrist, Madam," was the reply.

"Where are you from?"

"Kings," was tne answer.

"Thanks, Mr. Gilchrist of Kings," said the Suffragist, writing on a pad, "We have got your number."

REVIVES ANTHONY PLAN.

House Committee to Reconsider Action on Suffrage Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The House Committee on Judiciary today decided to give the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment for woman suffrage a new lease of life. The committee rescinded its decision of a month ago that the suffrage issue be pigeonholed until next session. It was agreed today that the amendment should be voted on in committee on March 28, and the prospects are that it will be reported by a majority of one or two votes.

Since the committee uncermoniously postponed consideration of the suffrage amendment the woman suffragists have been earnestly seeking reconsideration. They argued that the full membership of the committee was not present at the former session and that a subject of this importance justified another vote.

Suffragists are also said to have made use of the fact that internal politics was played in the committee in that the suffrage and prohibition issues were linked. The committee recorded a tie vote on the national prohibition resolution, but the suffrage opponents had a sufficient majority to order a postponement of consideration of the Anthony amendment until next December.

It is now probable that the prohibition resolution will be revived in committee and reported with or without recommendation to the House. Chairman Webb of the House Committee is as strongly in favor of prohibition as he is opposed to woman suffrage. He doubtless will insist that there shall be another committee vote on prohibition, and both of these questions will be submitted to the House for action.

Consideration of the suffrage question prevented the Judiciary Committee from taking up today the matter of discussing a contempt charge against District Attorney Marshall of New York, who wrote a letter bitterly criticising the sub-committee named to investigate impeachment charges made against him. The committee will determine at its next meeting whether Mr. Marshall shall be cited for contempt.

SEES JOB IN MEXICO FOR 500,000 TROOPS

Continued from Page 1.

room. If we had a war and you gentlemen went along you would be a nuisance. You would be in the way of the trained soldiers. As a matter of fact you could not go to war. Some are too old and none of you are trained. But you must assume a position that will make the United States recognized as an international force. You must recognise the fact that we need an adequate navy and an adequate army.

"For five years you have been sitting on the side lines and watching the Mexican situation. You have seen what was a peaceful nation of peons transformed in that period into an armed camp, everybody armed with a gun of some sort, and most of those guns made in America. I do not find fault with that fact but it's a fact just the same. We are told that we are not going to intervene and that we are only going in to catch Villa, a man who knows every trail, every cowpath in the country where he will be sought. Some of us have had experience trying to capture a man who knows his country that way and we know how hard it is and that it may not be matter of days or weeks, but one of months or even years.

Suppose It Were a Real Power.

"Let us look at the reverse of this picture. Suppose that Mexico announced that she was going to send 5,000, or 10,000 or 15,000 men into the United States. How long would we stand for it! How long do you think Mexico will stand for it! Would you respect her if she did! If, on the other hand, we ever go into Mexico to re-establish a stable government five years will be the minimum of time necessary to do it and it will take from 400,000 to 500,000 men.

"Keeping this in mind, what do you think it would mean if we went to war with England, Germany, France, or some other first-class power. Americans, you know, have a way of going about with a chip on their shoulders every time something happens to their trade. We are pretty well informed that England now has 4,000,000 men ready to take their place on the battle line, that Germany has from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000, France from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000, and Russia from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000. Commercially we are also now in competition with a nation on the West.

"I believe it is worthy of serious thought to keep in mind that if we are involved on the Atlantic that we will be struck at the same time from the Pacific. Four million men could come from the Atlantic and 3,000,000 more from the Pacific, and 4,000,000 plus 3,000,000 makes 7,000,000. How are you going to meet such a situation if it arises? We have a coast line of at least 20,000 miles, vulnerable at every point except were we have harbor defenses, and those defenses are manned by only one relief.

Must Train the Youth.

"We can raise a regular army of 140,000 men, perhaps one of 200,000, but when you get beyond those figures the price becomes prohibitive for we have to go into the open market and compete for men, because like a bunch of idiots we have been living under what we call a volunteer system of enlistments.

"There is only one course that common sense dictates and that is to train the youth of our land and to begin that training when they are young. You have got to train these boys; you have got to force them to train if necessary, and all of them, rich and poor alike, must be on the same level. It is a disgraceful thing—something abhorrent—for the rich man to stand aside and send the poor men to fight for him. It will make better men of our boys, and it is a democratic thing to do. It is time to bet busy and you should see to it that you representatives appreciate the importance of it.

"In the event that we are called upon to mobilize it will take thirty days to mobilize the militia and ninety days to get them to the firing line, and then they would not be up to top notch. To organize the volunteers would take six months more. As a matter of fact, we have not organized a single thing. We have neither the personnel nor the equipment. Where would we be if the enemy were some nation other than Mexico? Why they would occupy most of this country.

"It is up to you gentlemen who are pushing the button to point out the facts to your fellow-citizens and make them get busy. In the meantime get busy yourselves."

Must Have Biggest Navy.

Admiral Peary followed Colonel Glenn. He spoke in part as follows:

The dominant material factor in the present European war is the British Navy. If any one doubts or does not grasp this statement, let him consider what would happen if that navy were eliminated today, and let him consider what would be the present overseas status had that navy been non-existent.

Our extended coast line or two oceans, our greatly expanded commerce, the fundamental article of our national creed, the Monroe Doctrine, than which there is probably no more generally irritating national doctrine; the later article of our creed, the Panama Canal, one of the world's great prizes, and the Asiatic exclusion question, giving us, as has been recently stated before a Congressional committee, a larger assortment of chips on the shoulder than any other nation, will on the adjustment of differences abroad make greater and more insistent demands upon our navy than ever.

We need a multitude of aeroplanes, the modern eyes of war. The nations at present in contest abroad have from 5,000 to 6,000 aeroplanes, and are adding constantly to this number. We have fewer than 100.

We need submarines, but more than anything else we need battle cruisers of the largest, swiftest, most heavily armed type. Great Britain has six to ten of these. Germany has six or more. Japan has four and four more authorized. Russia has four authorized. We have none.

We are the only great two-ocean nation in the world. We face equally the Atlantic, the ocean of today, and the Pacific, the ocean of tomorrow. By either or both may come our danger and supreme test. We cannot place dependence upon the Panama Canal. We must have a two-ocean navy.

One month of present war cost to Great Britain alone, one month of war cost to us in the event of war, would give us a fleet of eight battle cruisers on the Atlantic, and another of eight on the Pacific, with their attendant destroyers, submarines, and seaplanes.

Mr. Calder, the next speaker, pointed out that the Government is short in ammunition, large field guns, and coast artillery of the large calibres now made necessary by the improvements in the modern ways of making war as illustrated by the struggle in Europe. Universal suffrage, said Mr. Calder, should mean universal service, and added:

Preparing our nation for war in the time of peace is a duty that we owe to ourselves. It is a dut ythat every country owes itself; not that we seek war, but that we wish to prevent and guard against it. It is not to be assumed that because a nation prepares to defend itself against possible attack on the part on another that it seeks war, or that it expects it.

For many years we have believed that our position on the Western Hemisphere, separated from the Old World by thousands of miles of water, precluded all possibility of our becoming involved in their political and commercial differences, and that we were so isolated that there was little chance of our being attacked by any of these great European nations. The development of military, naval, and aerial warfare, however, has made it imperative that we extend our army and navy in keeping with our growth if we expect to maintain our position as the all-powerful nation in this part of the world.

Among those at the dinner were Captain Charles E. Kilbourne, U. S. A., Artillery Officers of the Eastern Department of the Army; Commander W. E. Crank, U. S. N.; the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah H. Boynton, Major Gen. Edward C. Young of the National Guard of Illinois, Major Allan L. Reagan, N. G. N. Y.; Commander Robert P. Forshew of the New York Naval Militia; Colin Armstrong; Walter R. Addicks, John T. Ballou, Jr., Captain E. B. Baldwin, Walter B. Cowperthwait, Commander Edward T. Fitzgerald, of the Naval Militia; Edward Hungerford, Commander Earl B. Jessup, U. S. ...; Bradford Merrill, Lieutenant C. W. Nimits, U. S. ...; John A. Thayer, and Commander A. B. Fry of the Naval Militia.

INKOWA CLUB IS RECRUITING.

Twelve Young Men Start a Military Company and Drill.

Twelve young men of Miss Anne Morgan's Inkowa Club took their first step in the line of military preparedness and the formation of an Inkowa military company at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory last night. Within two weeks a dinner, to which all the young men of the city will be invited, will be held in some large place, perhaps the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, and the guests of Miss Morgan and the Inkowa Club, who give the dinner, will be asked to join the new company immediately. General Leonard Wood, it is expected, will be present.

At the armory last night were Miss Morgan, who is President of the Inkowa Club; Miss Maude Wetmore, Treasurer; Miss Grace Parker, the Director, and C. S. Holcomb, in charge of the men's section. Mrs. Edward Hewitt and Miss Elisabeth Marbury were present as guests. Among the twelve men who formed the nucleus of the Inkowa company were lawyers, architects and civil engineers. Captain W. T. Doyle of the Sixty-ninth put the new recruits through the setting up drill and next week they will begin with the manual of arms.

All the members and officers of the Inkowa Club are interested in preparedness. The club is primarily an outdoor organization for hiking, skating, camping, and sports. The girls of the Inkowa learning last night of the company to be formed for the men, made a demand for woman's rights to drill, and if they insist, it was said last night, an effort will be made to see that they have it.

"It will be a good thing for them," said Miss Parker, "they will learn coordination and proper bearing and while they will not go to the front in case of war it could do them nothing but good."

Any young man over 18 can apply for membership at any time at the club's headquarters, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street. There is an initiation fee of $2 and dues of 50 cents monthly. Drilling at the armory will be every Tuesday night.

DR. OLITSKY GRAVELY ILL.

Contracted Typhus by Breaking a Culture Tube and Cutting Hand.

LAREDO, Texas, March 14.—The condition of Dr. Peter Olitsky of New York, member of the Rockefeller anti-typhus expedition into Mexico, who, with Dr. Carl E. Rusk, also of New York, is suffering from typhus in a hospital here, was regarded as serious today. He contracted the malady from breaking a culture tube of germs and cutting his hand. How Dr. Rusk became infected is not known. His condition is not regarded as dangerous.

Drs. Olitsky and Rusk started for Mexico City in January, but on reaching Matchuala, San Luis Potosi, found several hundred cases there and began their crusade.

Dr. H. C. Hall, surgeon for the Guggenheim interests in Mexico, who accompanied them North, said the serum treatment had fulfilled expectations, and that at fewest 100 cases were cured under the direction of Drs. Olitsky and Rusk.

"BIG FOUR" NAMES FILED.

Ex-Senator Kissel Fails to Enter Petition at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—When the time for filing petitions with the Secretary of State on behalf of candidates for delegates to the national convention expired at midnight no petition had been filed on behalf of ex-Senator John Kissel of Brooklyn. Mr. Kissel was an independent candidate for delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, and it had been asserted that his candidacy had in view the taking of votes from Governor Charles S. Whitman, who is one of the Big Four recommended by the Republican Convention.

Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Convention, early in the day filed petitions on behalf of the four candidates designated by the convention. They are United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Governor Whitman, Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, and Senator Elon R. Brown.

Colonel Gleason said that there were about 12,000 signatures to each of the petitions. Only 3,000 are required under the law.

The petitions on behalf of the Democratic Big Four were filed shortly before midnight with about 14,000 signatures attached and more held up in belated mails.

The Democratic Big Four, all designated by the unofficial State Convention, are Senator James A. O'Gorman, Chairman William Church Osborn, George B. Meyer of Buffalo and Samuel Untermyer.

There are few contests. The only Republican contest is in the Fortieth Congress District of Erie County, where a group of Independents, who for three years have been fighting for control of the organization, placed candidates in the field, but where both sets ran as Hughes delegates.

The Democrats have a contest in the First Congressional District, including Nassau, Suffolk, and part of Queens County, where Ralph Pulitzer and Roland Miles are the organization candidates. The Progressives had contests in three of the up-State districts, the 28th, 31st, and 48d.

Only petitions of candidates for delegates at large and from Congress Districts not wholly situated within one county are filed with the Secretary of States. There are eighteen such Congress districts.

LAWYER ACCUSES LORIMER.

Deposed Senator Hears Tale of His Alleged Wrecking of Bank.

CHICAGO, March 14.—William Lorimer, whose seat in the United States Senate was declared vacant on the grounds that it was the result of a political crime, today listened to a recital of his alleged financial misdoings.

The recital was by William H. Holly, Assistant State's Attorney, who told a jury in the Criminal Court that the defendant was charged with conspiracy and embezzlement in connection with the failure of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago two years ago.

Mr. Lorimer remained imperturbable throughout the denunciation. He appeared little changed since the days when Illinois called him the "blonde boss" and a Legislature, alleged to have been corrupted, sent him to the upper house at Washington.

When the bank failed, June 11, 1914, the prosecutor said that of outstanding loans of over $8,000,000, $2,100,000 had been loaned to enterprises of three officers of the bank.

ALDERMAN GOETZ IS QUICK.

New Queens Member Offers Resolution Before Taking Oath.

The Aldermen yesterday elected George G. Goetz of the Seventieth Aldermanic District an Alderman to succeed John Kochendorfer, recently appointed a City Magistrate by Mayor Mitchel. The new alderman is a Republican and lives at Hollis, L. I., where he has a real estate business.

Before he was sworn in by the Mayor the new Alderman put a resolution in the clerk's box taking election notices from a Flushing newspaper and giving them to a paper published in Rockaway. When the clerk read the resolution Acting President Dowling said:

"Just lay that aside. The Alderman moves too fast for this board. He has gone off to be sworn in and here's his resolution before we know whether he is an Alderman or not. He's going to be a good, prompt Alderman, right on the job; I can see that."

Brandeis Essay Prizes Awarded.

The Federation of American Zionists announces that the first prize in the Louis D. Brandeis prize essay competition—$100 and a bronze medal—has been awarded to Leo I. Dana of Roxbury, Mass., for an essay on "The Work and Problems of the Jewish National Fund." The second prize of $50 has been awarded to Lewis E. Levinthal of Philadelphia for an essay on "The Land Laws of Turkey and Their Administration." The judges were Judge Julian W. Mack, Professor Richard Gottheil and Professor Felix Frankfurter. Mr. Brandeis offers similar prizes again for an essay competition this year among students of colleges and universities.

TAFT OPPOSES BRANDEIS.

Joins Six Other Ex-Presidents of Bar Association in Protest.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Ex-President Taft and six other former Presidents of the American Bar Association today protested to the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee against confirmation of the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme Court. The others were Simeon E. Baldwin, Francis Rawle, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Moorfield Story, and Peter W. Meldrim.

The first six sent a letter stating that they "felt under the painful duty to say to you that in their opinion, taking into view the reputation, character and professional career of Louis D. Brandeis, he is not a fit person to be a member of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Mr. Meldrim wrote from Savannah, Ga.: "My reason for refusing to approve was that the reputation of Mr. Brandeis at his home bar makes him an unfit person to be appointed."

Both letters were read to the committee today by Austen G. Fox, attorney for the opposition to the confirmation, at the reopening of public hearings.

William F. Fitzgerald, a Boston broker, testified as to Mr. Brandeis's connection with the Old Dominion Copper Company case, alleging irregularities.

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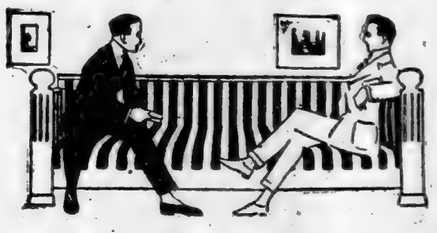

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and young men just out—from eighteen to thirty—all those who preserve their appreciation of youthfulness, will find in De Pinna lounge suits for both town and country that softness of material and English cut which they require.

English Lounge Suits

are a recognized specialty of this establishment—the woolens being specially imported. The De Pinna young men's haberdashery department is completely stocked with Spring and Summer goods.

Young men are invited to use the College Lounge on the mezzanine floor as they would their club.

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8-button tan or black capeskin	2.75	1.50
12-16 button black capeskin	$3.75- 4.00	1.50
8-button black suède, overseam	2.50	1.50
8-button black suède, piqué	2.75	1.50
12-button black or white suède	$3.00- 3.50	1.50
16-button grey or tan suède	3.75	1.50
12-button black suède, piqué	3.50	1.50
8-button tan or grey glacé kid	2.75	1.50
12-button black glacé kid, white stitching	3.25	1.50
12-button grey glacé kid	3.50	1.50
16-button tan or grey glacé kid	3.75	1.50
16-button white glacé kid, various styles	3.75	1.50
White suède, 2 clasps	1.50	1.00
Black glacé, 2 clasps, silk lined	2.25	1.00
Combination tan and grey lisle gauntlets, capeskin, palm and lisle back	3.50	1.25
For Men		
Grey lisle	1.25	75c
White capeskin, silk fourchettes	2.00	1.25
Grey buckskin gauntlets	3.00	2.25

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The truth will always come out—if you don't treat a little human machine rightly—it will kick up a row—it will object to having poor oil put into its parts. On the other hand, good treatment brings immediate response.
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HIBERNIANS IN COURT FAIL TO FIND PEACE

Can't Agree as to Name of Body Which Shall Receive the Parade Permit.

LEFT TO JUSTICE GREENBAUM

Court Reserves Decision, Saying He Will Pass Judgment Solely on the Question of Law.

The issues that have divided the two factions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in this county that appeared to be multitudinous at long range dwindled to a single one during the presentation of them last evening before Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court.

As everybody must know by this time, Coroner Tim Healy got a permit for his faction to parade, whereupon the other faction, headed by Roderick J. Kennedy, declared that the Healy faction had been put out of the A. O. H. because they had not paid their dues to the national organization. The Kennedy faction then applied for an injunction restraining the Healy faction from parading and for a writ of mandamus requiring Police Commissioner Woods to give Mr. Kennedy a permit to parade on Fifth Avenue during the middle of St. Ptarick's Day.

In the morning the matter came up before Justice Gavegan, who turned it over to Justice Greenbaum's court. The one issue which the fight dwindled down to was the issuance of the permit to parade to the "Ancient Order of Hibernians in America." If the permit was made out after this form all of the other differences could be pleasantly composed.

J. Power Donellan, counsel for the Kennedy men, said his clients were ready to make any other concession. Joseph L. Berry and Mr. Healy could both act as Grand Marsals or Colonel Conley of the Sixty-ninth Regiment could be the head of the parade and place the men anywhere in line he pleased, or "even your Honor can be the Grand Marshal and we will gladly accept you to lead us."

"You will have to excuse me," interrupted Justice Greenbaum, with some embarrassment.

Justice Greenbaum did the best he could to bring the two sides together to "prevent ridicule and for the dignity of the order." John J. O'Connell, counsel for the Healy faction, waved his hand toward Mr. Donellan and said, "we are ready to grant anything they ask."

"Then have the permit made out in the name of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America," replied Mr. Donellan, "and don't mix the order up with any other associations." He looked sharply at Mr. O'Connell, who gravely shook his head and replied: "Anything but that."

In presenting his side of the case, Mr. Donellan said that everybody in good standing in the organization had the password, the sign and the grip, that Mr. Healey and his friends did not have them and that they were, therefore, outside of the breastworks and would have to remain outside until they were formally purged of their sins by the national organization.

Steps in the Fight Traced.

Mr. Donellan traced the various steps in the fights up to Jan. 6, when an application was made to the Police Department for a permit. There they saw Mr. Scull, Secretary to the First Deputy Commissioner.

"It was suggested that we get together," said Mr. Donellan, "but I said that we could not compromise on a question of principle. The Commissioner sat there awaiting orders from the Mayor, who said he would let him know."

Then Mr. Donellan described a visit to the Mayor, who was anxious for a settlement of the trouble and wanted all of the men to march together. This talk wasn't satisfactory either because the Mayor "was surrounded by afternoon tea drinkers and midnight tangoists" and so no "impression could be made on him." Mr. Donellan quoted the "Deputy Commissioner," evidently meaning Mr. Scull, as saying that a permit would not be given to the Kennedy faction because "they would not come across." An effort was made to swell this statement into gross proportions, but it was explained by an intimation that all that was meant by "coming across" was that the Kennedy faction would not agree to let a committe of three dispose of the questions involved.

"What proportion of the men belong to your side?" Justice Greenbaum asked.

"There is a decided difference of opinion about that," replied Mr. Donellan. "We take the position that we have 90 per cent. of them, and if we get the permit there will be 60,000 men in line."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Lehman argued in favor of the decision of the Police Commissioner in giving the permit to the eHaly faction, and then Mr. O'Connell spoke for the suspended body. He said that nobody could suspend them except the national order, and htat as this body meets only once in every two eyars no action had been taken, and so they were still members in good standing.

Says Whole Body Can't be Suspended.

"The only men who can be suspended without a hearing," said Mr. O'Connell, "are State officers. The whole county body cannot be suspended except by the convention. The suspension of any other body of persons is without effect."

He tol dof the meeting last Wednesday, when it was thought everything had been arranged for a peaceful outcome of the fight, but it all came to nothing because "the other fellows wouldn't agree."

"You are either in the organization or you are out of it," remarked the court, "and I want to find out which it is."

There was an angry difference of opinion about this, and then the court suggested:

"Why don't you go ahead and arrange a parade in which you could both take part? Have both the permits merged into one."

Mr. Donellan said this would satisfy him if the merging resulted in the permit being given to the "A. O. H. in America."

"The permit," he said, "shall not remain as it is."

"You should not insult public officials," replied Mr. O'Connell. "You accused the Police Commissioner of seeking a bribe."

The court—Better keep that out.

Mr. Donellan cried out that the permit must have onl t only the name of the A. O. H. in America.

Mr. O'Connell—We'll never, never accept that.

Justice Greenbaum made it clear that the only question for him to decide was one of law, and that it would be decided this way. He reserved decision.

IRISH CONVICTS TO PARADE.

Sing Sing Will Have a St. Patrick's Celebration of Its Own.

OSSINING, March 14.—Inmates of Sing Sing Prison are preparing, it was announced today, for an elaborate St. Patrick's Day celebration, which will include a parade, on Friday. The demonstration will be given by native-born Irish and those of Irish extraction identified with the Mutual Welfare League. Sergeant at Arms Peter Cullen, the prison bridegroom, is Chairman of the Arrangements Committee. James Green and John Berry are his associates. Cullen will be grand marshal of the parade and will ride a horse.

According to the Arrangements Committee only twenty-eight of the 1,031 malefactors received at the prison in 1915 were native-born Irish. In 1904 fifty-seven of 1,269 inmates were born in Ireland.

CIVILIAN POLICE CORPS TO AID REGULAR FORCE

Woods Wants Volunteers Who Will Help Patrol the City in the Event of Riots.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods is gradually forming and training a reserve force of citizen volunteers who, it is planned, will be ready to jump into action and take the place of the regular police in each precinct in case dangerous riots or other emergency result in all the uniformed men being called into some particular part of the city. The work has been begun in Brooklyn, and so far has been carried on under the direct supervision of Inspector James E. Dillon, in charge of the uniformed force in that borough. Some work has also been done in Queens, and ultimately it is proposed to extend the system all over the city.

The suggestion which led to the formation of the force was made by Commissioner Woods himself, and after it had been spread about citizens began volunteering. In each precinct, it is understood, the Captain is in charge of the organization of the new force, often with civilian advisers. So far about 500 men have been enlisted, but the ultimate object is the preparation of a reserve of 100 men in each precinct, duly organized with Captains, Lieutenants, and Sergeants, and ready to take the place of the uniformed men at a moment's notice.

"The idea of this organization," said Commissioner Woods, last night, "is that the volunteer reservists have no duties and no privileges unless specially called out. At other times they are only ordinary citizens. But in case of emergency they can be reached at once and sworn in as special policemen, to patrol the beats and take the place of the regular force, which would be used for the suppression of riots. Preparations are now under way for giving the men adequate training in police duty, so that they will be ready whenever required.

"There is no special emergency or apprehension of a special emergency that is responsible for this move. It is simply part of the work of making the Police Department ready for anything that might happen at any time."

CUMMINS WINS MINNESOTA.

Choice of Republicans in Presidential Primary—Other Results.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 14.—Scattering returns from today's Presidential preference primary in Minnesota indicated that Albert B. Cummins, United States Senator from Iowa, had been declared the Republican choice for the Presidential nomination over Henry B. Estabrook of New York and William Grant Webster of Chicago. The vote was light.

Woodrow Wilson was unopposed on the Democratic ballot, the contests for election as delegates being waged between forces allied with National Committeeman Fred B. Lynch and the so-called anti-Lynch contingent. Early returns tonight gave no definite indication as to which faction would control the delegation.

Neither Eugene N. Foss, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, nor William Sulzer, ex-Governor of New York, had an advantage in the first returns on their contest for the Prohibition nomination for President. The Progressive delegate candidates were unopposed and were certified on the ballot as elected.

JEWS FORM A REGIMENT.

Young Philadelphians Ready for Any Call to Defend Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—An enthusiastic demonstration for preparedness was made here tonight when the Maccabean Regiment, the first Jewish military corps in the United States, was formed preparatory to any call that might arise for the nation's defense. The regiment unanimously elected Jacob D. Lit, a leading merchant, Colonel, and an Executive Committee, with Isidore Stern, a prominent attorney, as Chairman. It is intended, if possible, to bring United States Army officers here to direct the training.

Already more than 200 young men have enlisted. Of these a number have served in the United States Army or the National Guard.

SHIP ADRIFT AT SEA IN A STORM'S PATH

The Zealandia, Which Figured in Alleged German Plots, 300 Miles Off Hook.

STEERING GEAR DISABLED

She Is Carrying British War Munitions and Her Plight Is Reported by Vessel Towing an Oil Barge.

The steamship eZalandia, which was sold recently after charges were made that Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German Privy Councillor in this city, had chartered her to carry supplies to a German raider, and which was destined to the British Island of Malta, in the Mediterranean, with military and naval supplies, has been repotred helpless in the Atlantic about 300 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. All her steering gear is crippled.

Wireless mesages telling of the plight of the steamship were relayed to Miami, Fla., last night by the Standard Oil steamer Richmond. Early yesterday morning the Richmond sent out the following message, which was caught in this city:

"Steamship Zealandia has lost both her steering gears at 1 o'clock this morning."

Late last night when calls for help were still being sent out from the Zealandia, a heavy storm was brewing off the Virginia Capes, and warnings to that effect were being sent out by the Weather Bureau at Washington. Unless the eZalandia obtained help some time during the night or was able to rig up a temporary steering gear she was likely to be in great peril when the gale arrived.

The steamer Richmond, which relayed the message from the Zealandia, was not in a position to help her, for the reason that she was towing a great oil barge. The Richmond left on Saturday, bound for Shanghai, China, on the longest towing voyage ever attempted.

The messages relayed by the Richmond to Miami indicated that the Richmond passed the Zealandia and continued on its way due south, continuing, however, to call for help for the crippled steamer.

The Federal Forwarding Company of 78 Broad Street, which now owns the Zealandia, received no word directly of the ship's distress yesterday, although efforts were made to communicate with the steamer. Wireless stations which caught the message from the Richmond failed to hear from the Zealandia, a fact which indicated that the wireless on the Zealandia had been damaged or was working badly.

The signature of "Barlaw," the Captain of the Zealandia, was caught along the coast in the messages relayed by the Richmond, but the text of the message was indistinct and the cause or extent of the injury to the Zealandia was unknown.

The crew which was on board of the Zealandia until recently was composed of former employes of the Hamburg-American Line. Captain Devantier, who was formerly in the service of the Hamburg-American Line, was in command on her last previous passage.

The Zealandia became prominent on Oct. 22 of last year, when E. W. Streeter, a broker of 17 South Street, charged that the ship, when it had left Pensacola, Fla., on Oct. 7 for Tampico, was fitted out to be turned into a German commerce destroyer, and that it was to be boarded by a party of officers and sailors escaping from the interned commerce destroyer Kronprinz Wilhelm at Newport News.

Last November the Zealandia was stopped by an English cruiser, boarded and searched near the port of Progreso. It was allowed to proceed, although the British naval officers insisted that some of the ship's papers were missing. Later a controversy arose over the question of whether the ship was boarded inside or outside of the three-mile limit and was settled between Great Britain and Mexico.

Fred Jensen, chief engineer of the ship, left it at Progreso and, on returning, said he quit because he was out of sympathy with the pro-German sentiments of the crew. Jensen said that when he took a berth on the ship Captain Devantier looked him over and said: "I thought they would send me a German chief engineer."

It was reported last December that Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German fiscal agent in this country, was the real owner of the line. It proved difficult to learn who were the backers of the Fiske Trading Company, the ostensible owners of the boat. At the offices of the Fiske Trading Company it was said that no Mr. Fiske was known there, but that Carl Heynen, who had been associated with Dr. Albert in other enterprises, was the line's agent in Mexico. Engineer Jensen said the eZalandia went to Progreso chiefly to load on 500 tons of rubber, a product much needed in Germany.

At the office of the Federal Forwarding Company it was said yesterday that the company had bought the ship from the Fiske Company and was her sole owner. The Zealandia is a steamer of 6,660 tons, built at Glasgow in 1910.

DR. HAISELDEN IS EXPELLED.

Chicago Physicians Resent Prominence Attained by Colleague.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Dr. Harry J. Haiselden was expelled tonight from the Chicago Medical Society because of his deportment during and following the case of the Bollinger baby. He refused to operate on the infant because surgery never could repair its defects. The child died. Charges of unethical conduct were filed against him with the Ethical Committee of the society. His expulsion was recommended because he permitted publication of a serial story of the unusual case in a newspaper under his signature, and posed for motion pictures.

TEACHER THE BRIDE OF RICH ST. LOUISAN

Miss Bradford of New York Weds Johnson After They Meet in Alaska.

THEIR MARRIAGE IS QUIET

Bridegroom Is a Member of the Board of Education and Prominent in His Home City.

An announcement late last night of the marriage yesterday of Miss Willa H. Bradford of the Royal Grand Apartments, 160 Claremont Avenue, to Christopher W. Johnson, a wealthy manufacturer of St. Louis, Mo., revealed a romance that began in Alaska last year, when they met while touring that country.

Mr. Johnson, who is President of the St. Louis Basket and Box Company, and for the last twenty years a member of the Board of Education of St. Louis, was taking a vacation last Summer and, after touring the Northwest, went to Alaska. Miss Bradford was also on vacation, and her trip took her to the North as well. They met in Juneau. After spending some time seeing the sights of the Territory, they came back to Seattle on the same boat and there parted. Mr. Johnson returning to his home in St. Louis and Miss Bradford to her work here, she at that time being attached to Public School 35, having taught here for thirteen years.

They kept up their acquaintance by correspondance, with the result that Mr. Johnson visited here last January, and their engagement was announced to a few intimate friends at a dinner. Ten days ago he returned, and yesterday they were married.

Mrs. Johnson is about 33 years old and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bradford of Meadowbrook, L. I. She has lived for some time at the Royal Grand Apartments, and last night it was said there that she had left the city after being married and would not return for several days.

Mr. Johnson who is 52 years old, and whose first wife died several years ago, has had a remarkable career. He landed in St. Louis thirty-two years ago with $3.80 in his pocket and a large ambition. His first "job" was that of a helper in a flour mill, situated where his large factory now stands. In addition to his manufacturing business, he is heavily interested in several other corporations and has a large country estate near St. Louis.

ROOSEVELT MAN DEFEATED.

New Hampshire Republicans to Send Unemployed Delegation.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 14.—An unpledged delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago was chosen today at the first Presidential primaries ever held in this State. In the only contest on the Republican side Frank H. Challis of this city, who announced his preference for Theodore Roosevelt, was defeated by George H. Moses of Concord, who was unpledged, by a vote of approximately 2 to 1.

The unpleadged deleates at large, besides Mr. Moses, are Walter M. Parker, Manchester; Colonel William D. Swart, Nashua, and Dwight Hall, Dover, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Threatening weather and lack of notable contests resulted in a light vote, not more than 50 per cent. of the number who participated in the State primaries a year ago participating. There were no contests in either the Democratic or Progressive Parties, where the vote was decidedly scant. Three of the Democratic delegates-at-large are pledged to President Wilson, while the fourth, former Congressman Eugene E. Reed, of this city, is unpledged. The Wilson delegates are James F. Brennan of Peterboro, Senator Henry F. Hollis, Concord, and Moise Verrette, Manchester.

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The colors are the latest decree of fashion. Oxford, Slate, Dove (Pearl), Myrtle and Seal are the leading shades worn this season.
The man who looks for individuality, quality and style in his headgear will be delighted with the "Lansdowne," for it embodies them all. The price is less than you'd pay elsewhere for a hat of similar quality.
The "Lansdowne" Light Weight Derby
is the equal in quality and style of the "Lansdowne" Soft Hat. Five new shapes in fast black fur felt. $2.74
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The lightest weight Soft Hat obtainable. In the new shades of Brown, Slate and Olive. Our own importation in the new English flat brim Military block. A hat of distinction. Price, $3.96
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***Catalogue, written by Mr. Horace Townsend, with the assistance of Mr. William W. Odom and Mr. Karl Freund, and illustrated, will be mailed on receipt of One Dollar.
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ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
WE HAVE NOW ON DISPLAY A VERY COMPREHENSIVE STOCK OF THE BETTER GRADES OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS—ALL AT MODERATE PRICES. INSPECTION INVITED.
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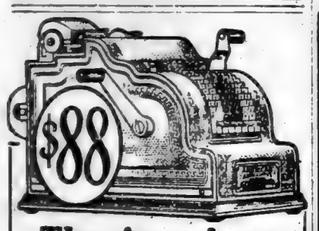

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HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN UNDER FIRE

Senate Committee Will Recommend Wide Investigation by a State Commission.

DOCTORS OPPOSE THE BILL

Say Mills Measure Ignores the Profession's Views and Does Not Protect Physicians' Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—Social welfare workers were arrayed against representatives of both capital and labor at a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee today on Senator Mills's bill establishing a broad system of health insurance. Representatives of medical organizations attacked the measure on the ground that it was not just to physicians.

Representatives of social welfare organizations, including the Sage Foundation, advocated the Mills bill because they believed it would do much to elevate the standard of health and happiness among the workers. Manufacturers opposed it on the ground that it meant an additional burden upon industry The doctors opposed the bill because they held it invaded the free choice of a patient in selecting a physician.

As a result of the hearing the committee will recommend to the Legislature the appointment of a commission to investigate health insurance and report to the Legislature next year. An act probably will be passed providing for such an investigation. The bill was framed by the American Society for Labor Legislation, and was modeled after the health insurance laws of England and Germany.

Miles M. Dawson, a lawyer and social worker, spoke in favor of the measure.

"We have heard that because health insurance has worked well in England and Germany that is no reason it will work well here," he said. "That is a fallacious argument. Our history has proved that whenever we have found a thing working well somewhere else, we have been able to make it work better here.

"In the thirty years that health insurance has been in vogue in Germany, there has been an addition of eleven years to the average lifetime. There is need of such legislation in this country.

"The representatives of capital who have appeared here to say that this legislation will drive manufacturers out of the State used the same arguments against workmen's compensation. Yet now they know better. They know that workmen's compensation is good for them as it is good for the worker. It means a decrease in accidents and greater efficiency. Health insurance means a decrease in sickness and more efficiency. The cost will be about one-half of 1 per cent. of an employer's payroll. His return will be far greater. It is a good business proposition."

Dr. Alexander Lambert, Chairman of the Social Insurance Committee of the American Medical Society, spoke in favor of the principle of health insurance. He urged that the Mills bill be amended to include a provision for the medical care of all members of the family, as well as of the wage-earner, and maternity benefits. He advocated a commission to make a study of the problem.

Miss Mary Van Kleek, representing the Russell Sage Foundation, told of investigations abroad and in this country which had convinced the Directors of that organization that the best interests of society would be served by health insurance legislation.

Bailey B. Burritt of the Society for the Improvement of the Conditions of the Poor asserted, that while the minimum monthly budget for the average family of five was $56, the average earnings of the workman in New York City were $2 a day, leaving nothing for medical care. He thought this showed that something should be done by the State.

Dr. I. M. Rubinow, statistician for the Ocean Accident and Casualty Guaranty Company, said that the Mills bill would not add more than one per cent. to the payroll of employers. Frank Pearsons of the Charity Organization Society, Miss Pauline Newman, representing the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and Miss Nellie Swarts for the Consumers League, spoke in favor of the measure. F. C. Hecht, who has a woolen mill in Albany, told the committee that he had had for some years a health insurance system in his mill which worked to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Dr. John B. Andrews of the American Society for labor legislation, explained the bill and said that it was the purpose of the society to obtain the enactment of the bill in every State of the Union. The bill provides for compulsory health insurance for all working men and women who earn less than $100 a month. A State commission would have supervision over health associations in prescribed districts into which the State would be divided. The State would pay 20 per cent. of the cost, the remainder to be divided between the employer and employe on a sliding scale, depending on the amount of earnings of the employe. State and municipal employes are excepted from the provisions of the measure. The bill contains an extended plan of administration.

Dr. Eden V. Delphy, for the New York State Medical Society, opposed the bill because he believed it did not protect the rights of physicians. He urged that physicians should have representation on the commission; that the list from which health organizations should select physicians should contain the names of all accredited practitioners; that afflicted persons have the right to select their physician, and that contracts for medical service be made only with organizations of physicians.

Dr. James P. Rooney, for the New York State Medical League, asked that the bill be killed and that a commission be appointed to consider the subject and report later. He said that the Mills bill had ignored the medical profession, without the co-operation of which the system could not succeed.

Alfred E. Ommen, representing the Typothetae, said that if the Legislature continued to impose burdens on industry, industry would move out of the State. He though that the legislation was prompted by "people looking for something to do."

William M. Connell, for the New York Board of Trade, said that neither employers or employes wanted the bill.

James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, said that he favored the principle of health insurance, but that "this bill was drafted and given us to eat, and we refuse to eat it." Labor, he said, resented the action of the framers of the measure in not asking for the advice of workers. He protested against the provision allowing employers to deduct from the workers' pay their portion of the cost of the insurance, and opposed other administrative provisions. He favored an inquiry by a commission.

A letter from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was read, in which Mr. Gompers said he thought the Mills bill was too autocratic.

Lee C. Squires of Philadelphia, representing fraternal insurance organizations, opposed the bill, because he thought it would injure lodges and other fraternal benefit societies.

HOLDS MAKERS LIABLE.

Court of Appeals Establishes New Rule in Automobile Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—Through a decision of the Court of Appeals handed down today, a manufacturer is held liable for defects in an article causing injury to a purchaser, even though the purchase is made through an intermediary. The decision, which was rendered in the case of Donald C. MacPherson against the Buick Motor Company, is said to establish a new principle in law.

Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo, who wrote the prevailing opinion, diverged from the early decisions of the courts in this State and refused to follow the rulings of the United States Circuit Court in actions of a similar nature. Through earlier decisions, a rule in law has been established under which manufacturers can be held liable only when the articles concerned are inherently dangerous, such as poisons, explosives, and firearms.

"Subtle distinctions are drawn by the defendant between things inherently dangerous and things imminently dangerous, but the case does not turn upon these verbal niceties," said Judge Cardozo in his prevailing opinion. "If danger was to be expected as reasonably certain, there was a duty of vigilance, and this whether you call the danger inherent or imminent. In various forms that thought was before the jury. We do not say that the court would not have been justified in ruling as a matter of law that the car was a dangerous thing. If there was any error, it was none of which the defendants can complain.

"We think the defendant was not absolved from a duty of inspection because it bought the wheels from a reputable manufacturer. It was not merely a dealer in automobiles. It was a manufacturer of automobiles. It was responsible for the finished product. It was not at liberty to put the finished product on the market without subjecting the component parts to ordinary and simple tests."

Donald C. MacPherson purchased a Buick car from a dealer in Saratoga Springs. The car had been in use for about a year, when, while driven at a slow rate of speed, one of the wheels collapsed, throwing MacPherson out and injuring him. He sued the manufacturers and recovered judgment in the lower court. The Court of Appeals in its decision today affirms the judgment. It was shown on the trial that one of the wheels was made of defective wood, and that the defect could have been discovered by reasonable inspection, which had been omitted.

Judges Chase, Hiscock, and Cuddeback concurred in the opinion written by Judge Cardozo. Judge Hogan concurred in the result. Judge Pound did not vote. Chief Judge Willard Bartlett wrote a dissenting opinion in which he upheld the principle established in the earlier cases.

Passes Marriage Bureau Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Assembly today passed the Marsh bill establishing a municipal marriage bureau in New York City to be conducted by the City Clerk, the ceremonies to be performed by deputies designated by him. The bureau is to be housed in the Municipal Building, and the fee is fixed at $2. The ostensible purpose of the measure is to end the activities of the so-called "Marriage Trust." Assemblyman Evans of New York moved an amendment increasing the fee to $5. The amendment was killed and the bill passed by more than a hundred votes.

Committee Not Against Pulitzer.

In a statement issued yesterday Alexander Dujat, Chairman of the Queens County Democratic Committee, denied a printed report that Richard S. Newcombe, a lawyer of 60 Wall Street, living at Flushing, L. I., had been placed in the field against Ralph Pulitzer for delegate to the Democratic National Convention from the First Congressional District. Chairman Dujat said the Queens County Democratic Committee had no desire to oppose any particular individual or faction, and only wished to secure representation for Queens County when it asked Mr. Newcombe to be a candidate. He also denied that Mr. Newcombe was counsel for Borough President Maurice E. Connolly in the Halleran-Connolly case.

BATTLE CRUISERS NAVY'S CHIEF NEED

Capt. Sims of the Nevada Says the United States Should Have Eight or Nine at Once.

PRESIDENT URGES HASTE

Asks Chairman Padgett to Speed Up the House Hearing—Edison to Testify.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The immediate construction of eight or nine battle cruisers to provide an element of strength now sadly lacking in the fleet was urged before the House Naval Committee today by Captain Sims, commanding the battleship Nevada.

The Captain also advised the building of many additional destroyers. He said that while much had been accomplished toward making armored ships less vulnerable to torpedoes, there had been no solution of the problem of protecting a fleet against torpedo attack in the open sea. Therefore, he said, the navy should have plenty of fast craft to chase off destroyers and submarines.

Much information was given to the committee by the witness concerning the navies of the world and their operations. He said it was improbable that any great expedition against the United States ever would start from the other side of the Atlantic, but that some point in the West Indies probably would be used as a base. He strongly indorsed the Navy Department's proposal to promote officers by selection instead of seniority.

Captain Sims said Mr. Daniels was the first Secretary of the Navy upon whom those favoring promotion by selection had made any impression.

"If he puts it across," said the Captain, "he will stand out above all other Secretaries of the Navy, for it will mean a tremendous increase in naval efficiency.

"The navy is a soft snap to those who are not ambitious," he said, "but deadly to the ambitious ones. As a military proposition this situation is absolutely rotten; from a social standpoint it is excellent, and as a soft snap it's a peach."

Some of the younger officers in the navy, he said, think that if the promotion by selection is adopted they "would get it in the neck," and so they oppose it. Reports of efficiency of officers were practically useless, he said, as officers dislike to give one another a bad report.

The Captain referred to what he called frightful mistakes in the turret designs of the Kentucky and other pre-dreadnoughts, whose sloping turret designs made them particularly vulnerable to long-range fire under the changed gunfire conditions of recent years.

"As to the turrets of the Connecticut class, immediately preceding the first dreadnoughts," Captain Sims added, "I venture the prediction that any one probably would go out of action with the first long-range gunfire that hit it. These turrets were built for short-range action instead of long-range shots, who would effectively hit their sloping roofs."

Before the committee began its hearing today Chairman Padgett conferred with President Wilson, who urged him to speed up work on the Naval Appropriation bill. The Chairman said he expected the hearings to be concluded within two weeks. Thomas A. Edison and other experts will appear tomorrow to tell the committee of the necessity of erecting a great experimental laboratory in which to work out naval problems.

NAMES NEW DREADNOUGHTS

No. 40 to be the New Mexico and No. 44 the California.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Secretary Daniels announced today that dreadnought No. 40, under construction at the New York Navy Yard, and dreadnought No. 44, to be built at the Mare Island Navy Yard, would be named respectively the New Mexico and the California. It had been announced that No. 40 would be called the California. The decision to build the California at Mare Island was taken at the instance of the California Legislature. The armored cruiser which formerly bore the name of California is now San Diego.

The New Mexico will be launched at the New York yard next Autumn. New Mexico is the only State of the Union for which a battleship or armored cruiser has not been named.

Battleships Testing New Shells.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., March 14.—The battleships New York and Arkansas continued practice today at targets representing land fortifications. The ships also are testing a new high explosive shell. The vessels fire at a distance of eight miles from the targets.

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Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000

55 Liberty Street

30,000 ENGINEERS ORGANIZE

Names of State Boards on Defense Will Be Announced Soon.

The Industrial Preparedness Committee of the Naval Consulting Board opened permanent headquarters yesterday in the Engineering Societies Building in West Thirty-ninth Street.

Howard E. Coffin, the Chairman, will direct the work of the committee, which is national in scope and calls for the employment in the service of the nation of about 30,000 engineers in the various States. It is the intention of the committee to assign an engineer to every plant in this country the equipment of which is such that it can be used in the manufacture of munitions or other supplies that would be needed by the fighting services in the event of war.

Mr. Coffin said yesterday that the forty-eight State boards, which were to operate under the direction of the National Committee, had been planned, and that within a few days the names of the members of each of the boards would be announced.

On each board will be a representative of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Chemical Society. The chief work of these State boards will be to take an industrial census of their various States to ascertain what the plants can do in the way of turning out war supplies in the event of a national crisis. In other words, as Mr. Coffin expressed it, the work now under way is the coordinating of industries of the country for the national defense.

In New York Mr. Coffin will have as chief assistant W. S. Gifford, Chief Statistician of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, who will supervise the work in the various States. The Chamber of Commerce throughout the country have also pledged their support to the Naval Board.

"One-half of the producing machinery of the world," said Mr. Coffin, "is in the United States, and once we succeed in organizing, as we will, these industries, there will be no two nations able to compete with us in the production of war materials."

Bascom Little, President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the Defense Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was with Mr. Coffin when he made his announcement.

"The weight of the combined Chambers of Commerce of the nation," said Mr. Little, "will be placed in support of the work of the Naval Consulting Board."

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The number of sheets is shown on the wrapper. You are sure of quality, too. A roll of common toilet paper can be loosely wound to look big. ScotTissue has

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"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

Sani-Tissue Toilet Paper, "soft and clothlike." Its balsam treatment makes it healing—your quality test. 2500 counted sheets in a carton of 3 rolls for 25c—your quantity guarantee. Ask your dealer.

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The picturesque Gothic edifice they have built for themselves in East 50th Street directly facing St. Patrick's Cathedral is now occupied by the Hampton Shops.

In this new building with its great Hall, its eleven spacious Galleries and its score of subtly beautiful Room-Interiors, new and original methods of exhibiting Hampton reproductions will be carried into effect.

Here the Hampton Shops will be enabled to demonstrate the belief they have held for so many years—not only that each piece of furniture, each hanging and covering, each ornament and decoration, however trifling, should have its own meaning and emphasise the intimacy of its relationship to its surroundings—but also their supreme ability to carry to a successful conclusion the fitting and interior decorating of the entire house.

Hence, it is felt this new abode of the Hampton Shops cannot fail to prove of remarkable interest to all who delight in the beautifying of their homes.

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Quickest expert preparation in city for Law, Medicine, Dentistry, and other professions. College entrance courses. New methods in real teaching. Experienced faculty of university men. Call or write

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Saturday March 18

ORANGE DAY

Saturday, March 18th, will be Orange Day *all over the Country!*

Dealers everywhere will be offering the juiciest, sweetest, finest oranges—oranges in their prime—at very attractive prices.

It's the day for *you* to buy a week's supply of this luscious fruit for *your* home.

Buy a dozen Sunkist oranges today from your dealer. Then on Orange Day buy a box of Sunkist. Say, "I want those delicious *seedless navel oranges*.—

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AMERICA TOO VARIED FOR ANY ONE NOVEL

Library News Sees Impossibility of One Great Book Typical of the Nation.

NO TWO REGIONS ALIKE

Characteristics of People as Varied as Surroundings—Only a Library Could Cover All.

The great American novel is an impossibility, according to the Branch Library News, the publication of the New York Public Library, put out yesterday.

"People often talk of 'the great American novel'—an imaginary book which they fancy will be written some day," says the leading article in the Branch Library News. "The idea, apparently, is that a genius will create a novel so typical of this country and its people that it will stand as a final expression of American life. Between the covers of one book he will place characters which all of us will recognize as our fellow countrymen; he will set them down in surroundings which will seem as familiar as home. This can never be done."

Reasons are then given why the American novel can never be written, and chief among them is the great difference between regions of the United States and their inhabitants. The Branch Library News says a book which might describe with absolute fidelity a New England village would have little relation to the cosmopolitan aspects of New York or Chicago. Whatever should be written about South Carolina would be wholly foreign to the Northwest, and while New Orleans and St. Paul are both American cities, any novel dealing exclusively with either would not be accepted by the other as typical of the national spirit. If New Yorkers and Bostonians are inclined to speak indifferently, and perhaps contemptuously, of the West, so also is the man of the plains firm in the belief that his is "God's country."

"The Great American novel, then, seems to expand into a small library of books," says the Branch Library News by way of encouragement. "To find America in fictitious literature one must read different writers for each region. A list could be made out—though instantly the writers of short stories have to be called upon. There are not novelists enough to go around. Many readers would declare that Miss Mary Wilkins's stories of New England are the best representatives for that section, as are O. Henry's for New York. It would be hard to name anyone who has adequately described the South of today. But the South before and during the civil war is seen—through a golden haze of romance—in Thomas Nelson Page's books. No one name is quickly suggested in connection with any part of the great western country until California recalls Bret Harte. But the California he wrote about vanished many years ago—some people say it never existed at all. And he, like the other three, is primarily a writer of short stories, not a novelist.

"There are, perhaps, two pre-eminent American novels. But one of them owes its distinction to its artistic excellence, the other to its historical importance. They are Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter,' and Harriet Beecher Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' As the supreme work of a remarkable imaginative genius there are probably some critics who would say that Hawthorne's book is the one American novel. But inasmuch as it is a study of the Puritan conscience, true only of an early period of our history and in a small community, it is certainly not national in the sense of our discussion. The truth of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is often vehemently denied; its artistic merit also is doubtful. It is important, however, as one of the most effective 'purpose novels,' not only of America but of the world."

The self-made man is regarded as the most typical American character, and he has been ably described by William Dean Howells in "The Rise of Silas Lapham," while the same subject has been treated in a lesser degree in Robert Herrick's "Memoirs of an American," according to the Branch Library News. This character also was used by Booth Tarkington in "The Turmoil," and from a humorous point of view by E. N. Westcott in "David Harum." Among American novels dealing with political life the Branch Library News mentions "The Honorable Peter Stirling," by P. L. Ford, and "Coniston," by Winston Churchill, as well as "The House of Mirth," by Edith Wharton, and "Unleavened Bread," by Robert Grant.

Many of the elements of the representative American novel, the Branch Library News admits, are contained in such books as "Huckleberry Finn," Mark Twain's story; in "The Virginian," in which Owen Wister has pictured the Western cattle puncher, and finally in "Nathan Burke," a story by Mary S. Watts of Ohio at the period of the Mexican war.

"It is a mistake to deplore the condition of American fiction," finally says the Branch Library News. "There have been greater writers, but never at one time in this country a more worthy group of novelists than Winston Churchill, Booth Tarkington, Owen Wister, Jack London, Robert Herrick, Mrs. Wharton and last, but certainly not least, Mrs. Watts."

ROOSEVELT MEN ON BALLOT.

His Massachusetts Backers Fill Up Their Primary Petition.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 14.—At Roosevelt headquarters tonight it was announced that more than enough signatures had been obtained to insure places on the Presidential primary ballot for a complete set of delegate nominees to the National Convention.

The candidates at large are Charles Sumner Bird, Grafton D. Cushing, Congressman A. P. Gardner, and Robert M. Washburn. Among the district delegates are William H. Felker, Mayor of Northampton; George I. Rockwood of Worcester, Robert O. Jordan of Haverhill, Charles D. Frothingham of Lynn, Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Brookline, Walter H. Langshaw of New Bedford, and Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, retired.

Wins Suit Against New York Sun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 14.—In the King's Bench Division, Frederick Grundy, former London correspondent of The New York Sun, sued the latter's proprietors for damages for alleged wrongful dismissal. He was discharged with a month's salary after nineteen years' service. The court today decided that Mr. Grundy was entitled to twelve months' notice.

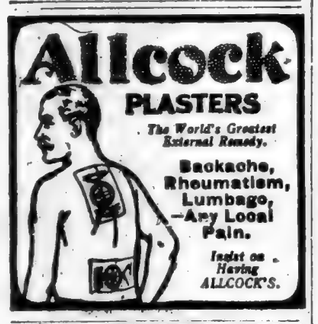

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GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
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ASSAIL BIBLE BILL.

It Stultifies Democracy, Rabbi Tells Albany Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—Spokesmen for Jewish congregations in New York City appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon to oppose the Greiner bill which provides for the reading of selected verses from the Bible in the public schools.

Dr. Bernard Drachman of New York City, who is President of the Association of Orthodox Jewish Congregations in America, said that the Greiner bill was contrary to American policy in that it would give rise to religious controversy. Dr. Drachman said that the provision in the Greiner bill that the selections to be read should be made by a committee of seven, chosen by the Commissioner of Education with the unanimous approval of the Board of Regents, would prove unworkable.

Assemblyman Abraham Goodman, who is a teacher, said there was no need for the bill as the present law did not prohibit Scripture reading in the public schools.

"If the Bible was given to all mankind why should we not give it to the school children?" asked the Rev. A. J. Edgstrand, pastor of the Swedish Baptist Church in Brooklyn.

"Democracy would be stultified by the passage of this bill," said the Rev. Dr. De Sola Pool, rabbi of the Congregation Shearith Israel in New York.

Senator Greiner himself spoke warmly of his bill. He denied that it had been introduced at the request of an anti-Catholic organization, as had been charged. He said that Divine inspiration led him to introduce it and that "trust in God" alone had given him a Democrat victory in a strongly Republican district.

The hearing will be continued a week from today, when the committee expects to listen to the objections of representatives of the Catholic Church.

LEEDY IN CANADA POLITICS.

Former Governor of Kansas Will Run for Alberta Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 14.—J. W. Leedy, former Governor of Kansas, and now residing at Whitecourt, on the McLeod River, north of Edmonton, will be a candidate for the Legislature of Alberta at the next election, which will probably take place next year.

He was a Republican in the United States, but favors the Liberal side in this country. He is anxious to introduce a better banking system, which he asserts can be obtained by following the methods of Kansas. He is a good speaker.

John W. Leedy was Governor of Kansas from 1896 to 1899. He was born in New Richmond, Ohio, on March 8, 1849, and when the civil war came he was 14 years old, just too young to enlist. Nothing daunted, he went to the front with the company that had rejected his services and remained with it until the close of the war. He then went to Pierceton, Ind., where he worked as clerk in a store until 1868.

He next took up farming at Carlinville, Ill., and worked there until 1880, when he moved to Kansas and took up a farm near Leroy, Coffey County. Originally a Republican, Mr. Leedy became a Democrat in 1872, when he became a leader in the then just organized Populist Party. He was made a Senator in 1892 and served until 1896. His next public office was that of Governor of his State.

Mr. Leedy moved to Alaska in 1901 and lived there several years, leaving to take up his residence in the Province of Alberta.

SNOW SLIDES CARRY DEATH.

Sixteen Buried in Houses Wrecked by Avalanches.

ROME, March 13, (via Paris, March 14.)—A great avalanche has interrupted traffic on the railway betwen Cuneo and Tenda, which, next to Mont Cenis, furnishes the best Alpine communication with France.

In the provinces of Bergamo, Vicenza, and Belluno many houses have been buried by avalanches. Sixteen bodies have been taken from the ruins.

SAG HARBOR PUPILS IN OPEN REBELLION

300 Parade in Protest Against Trustees of School Mrs. Russell Sage Built.

TRIBUTE TO EX-PRINCIPAL

Prof. Hart, Who Resigned After Aiding Students in "Exame," Taken to Hospital.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., March 14.—Three hundred students in the Pierson Model High School, built by Mrs. Russell Sage at a cost of about $150,000, paraded the streets here yesterday and held demonstrations in front of the houses of William F. Eaton and Miss Rose Bates, members of the Board of Trustees, in protest against the resignation of Grover C. Hart, Principal of the school, who, it is charged, aided his pupils to pass the Regents' examinations with high marks.

The day before the examinations were held some one wrote series of questions on the board, and the students had worked upon the answers. When the question papers were handed out the next day it was found that the topics were the same. The students, surprised and pleased, passed with good marks. Then it was reported that Professor Hart had written the questions upon the board himself, and that he had intended to aid his pupils.

It was reported that one of the teachers on the faculty told the story to Miss Bates, the first woman to be a member of a school board in Suffolk County, and who was, with Mr. Eaton, in the minority on the board. It was said that, instead of bringing the charge before the school board, Miss Bates reported it to the Commissioner of Education. Professor Hart admitted the charge, it was said, and resigned without making a defense.

A few days later Professor Hart became ill and Dr. M. B. Lewis took him to the French Hospital in New York City for an operation that he said was serious. When the report that the principal was seriously ill spread through the class rooms in the model school the students became restless and instructors had difficulty in keeping order.

Some of the pupils heard that the teacher who had told the trustees that Mr. Hart had aided the students in their examinations had sent a bunch of flowers to the principal's sick room, and they wrote this "Cock Robin" verse on the blackboard:

Who Killed Principal Hart?
Who Sent Him Flowers When He Was Dead!
Miss ——.

By the time all the stories of the kindness of the principal had been told again throughout the student body, 300 banded together, and, singing and cheering, marched to the home of Miss Bates. She came out to give them advice and to tell them that they would meet Mr. Hart's fate if they did not behave in a more orderly manner. Then the students marched to Mr. Eaton's house, where the protest against the resignation of Mr. Hart was even more noisy.

An election of trustees for the board is to be held on Tuesday, March 22, and Mr. Eaton is a candidate for re-election.

Mrs. Russell Sage built the school as a model about ten years ago.

At the French Hospital, 450 West Thirty-fourth Street, last night it was said that Professor Hart had not been brought to that institution. Dr. Lewis said that he had taken his patient there several days ago, and since he was to undergo a serious operation today it was probably the desire of the hospital authorities that no one should see him.

T. C. DU PONT A CANDIDATE.

Former Head of the Powder Company May Seek Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It was reported here today on apparently good authority that T. Coleman du Pont of Delaware, former head of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, soon would announce himself as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Mr. du Pont's friends say he intends to run as a business men's candidate, using the argument that when the war in Europe ends a man of large business experience will be needed to prevent economic disaster in the United States.

The report is that Mr. du Pont has organizations in various States and hopes to be the second choice of several delegations. Mr. du Pont retired from the control of the powder company some time ago, and recently has been reported as devoting his business energies to mutualizing the Equitable Life Insurance Company. His cousin, Colonel Henry A. du Pont, has been Senator from Delaware for ten years.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 14.—The Republicans of this State have begun a movement looking toward the Delaware delegates going to the Republican National Convention instructed for General T. Coleman du Pont for President.

While the former powder magnate apparently did not take the boom launched in his behalf seriously at first, this is not hindering the Republicans of the State, and especially those of Kent and Sussex Counties, from going ahead with the boom. Some of the leaders are working hard under the surface, it is asserted, for an instructed delegation.

Oldest Bank Celebrates Today.

The Bank of New York, oldest of State banks, will celebrate the 132d anniversary of its organization today. The institution was founded March 15, 1784, by a group of merchants headed by Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. The bank still occupies the property at the northeast corner of Wall and William Streets, purchased by it in 1797. The original white marble cornerstone is set in the corner of the more modern building and is one of the interesting landmarks of old New York.

CHANCE AND CERTAINTY

In spite of all the fascinating things that have been said and written about Chance, the world has always regarded it as a mighty poor substitute for Certainty, and we owe our success largely to that point of view.

The great property Owners of this country who have employed us on their building enterprises, simply couldn't afford to take chances.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,750 at 5% on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value $4,600
10,000 at 5% on four-story and basement store and apartment, value 15,000
28,500 at 4½% on four-story and basement brick and store business building, value..... 45,000

Other mortgages for various amounts. Details furnished.

New York Mortgage & Security Company
(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000
135 Broadway, New York. Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phones: 7100 Main.

Flying Machines Aeroplanes and a New Baking Powder

Progress is the result of discontent with old methods. This is the reason for

RYZON
THE PERFECT
BAKING POWDER

Made with a new baking powder phosphate. Man cannot live without phosphates in food.

If you have not yet used Ryzon, you have not baked your best.

Modern recipes call for standard level measurements. So do Ryzon directions. If you prefer to use heaping measurements, use Ryzon exactly as you would any other baking powder.

¼-lb. tin, 10c ½-lb. tin, 18c 1-lb. tin, 35c

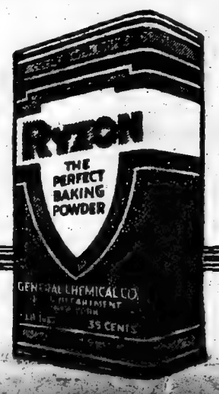

United States Balanced Tires

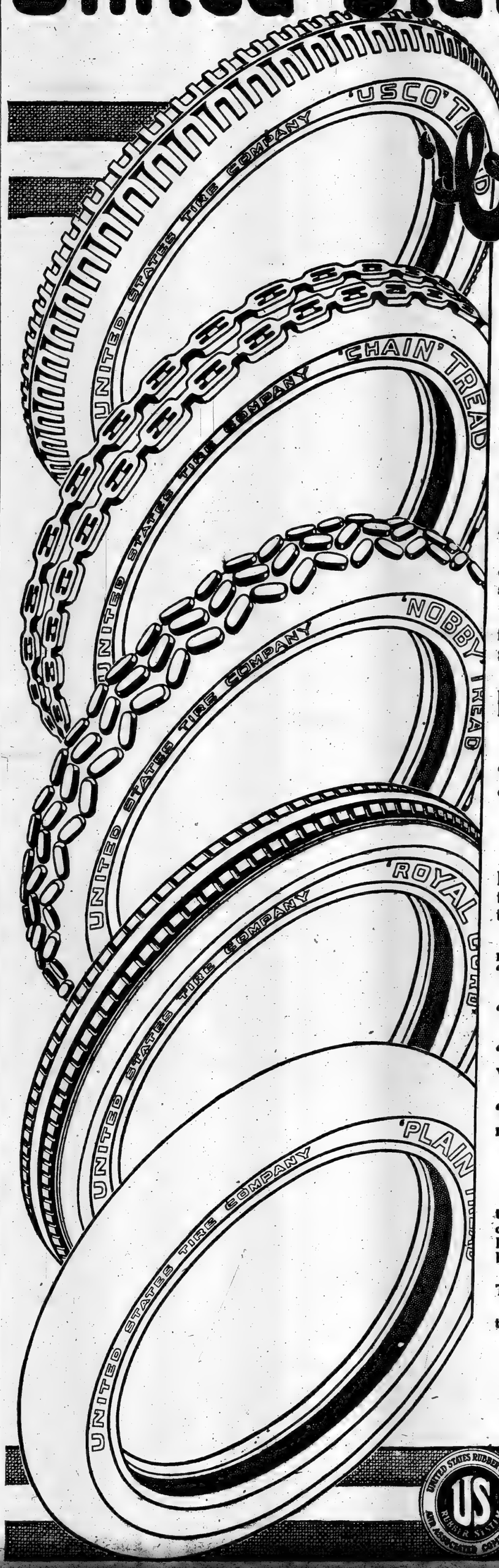

At Last—— the 'Balanced' Tire

The greatest forward step ever made in pneumatic tires

On January 8th, in the *Saturday Evening Post*, we announced that at last we had made pneumatic rubber tires more like other dependable articles of merchandise.

Stop and analyze this statement—"more like other dependable articles of merchandise."

Unless backed up by results, it would be almost commercial suicide for a tire manufacturer to make such a statement.

Now we are ready to tell you the reason for this fearless confidence in our tires—the reason for the gigantic sales increases of our tires since September last.

Many months ago we finally worked out and began producing the completely 'balanced' pneumatic tire—the heretofore unattainable goal of every tire manufacturer.

. . . . . .

To be 100 per cent. efficient, a tire must be absolutely 'balanced'—that is, the rubber tread and the fabric carcass of the tire must give equal wear.

'Balance' the tire maker's goal

To have perfect 'balance' the rubber tread must have enough resiliency to absorb road shocks that tend to disintegrate the fabric, and still must have the toughness to give long wear.

Too much toughness reduces resiliency; too much resiliency sacrifices toughness. Problem—find the 'balance.'

Full rubber-tread efficiency demands a 50-50 'balance' of resiliency and toughness.

Full fabric-carcass efficiency demands a 50-50 'balance' of fabric layers and rubber—a union that will make tread separation impossible.

Full, complete tire efficiency demands a 50-50 'balance' of the rubber tread and the fabric carcass—neither may be stronger or weaker than the other.

This is the goal we have reached

By producing this complete 'balance' between resiliency and toughness in the tread, and between fabric and rubber in the carcass, we have secured 100 per cent. efficiency in United States Individualized Tires, or absolute 'balance' of wearing quality in both rubber tread and fabric carcass.

By September last, these absolutely 'balanced' United States Tires began to be "felt on the market."

Since then sales have increased steadily month by month up to the recent highest increase of 354 per cent.—this tells the story.

United States Tire Company

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
US
REGISTERED
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum Is the Only Institution of Its Kind in America

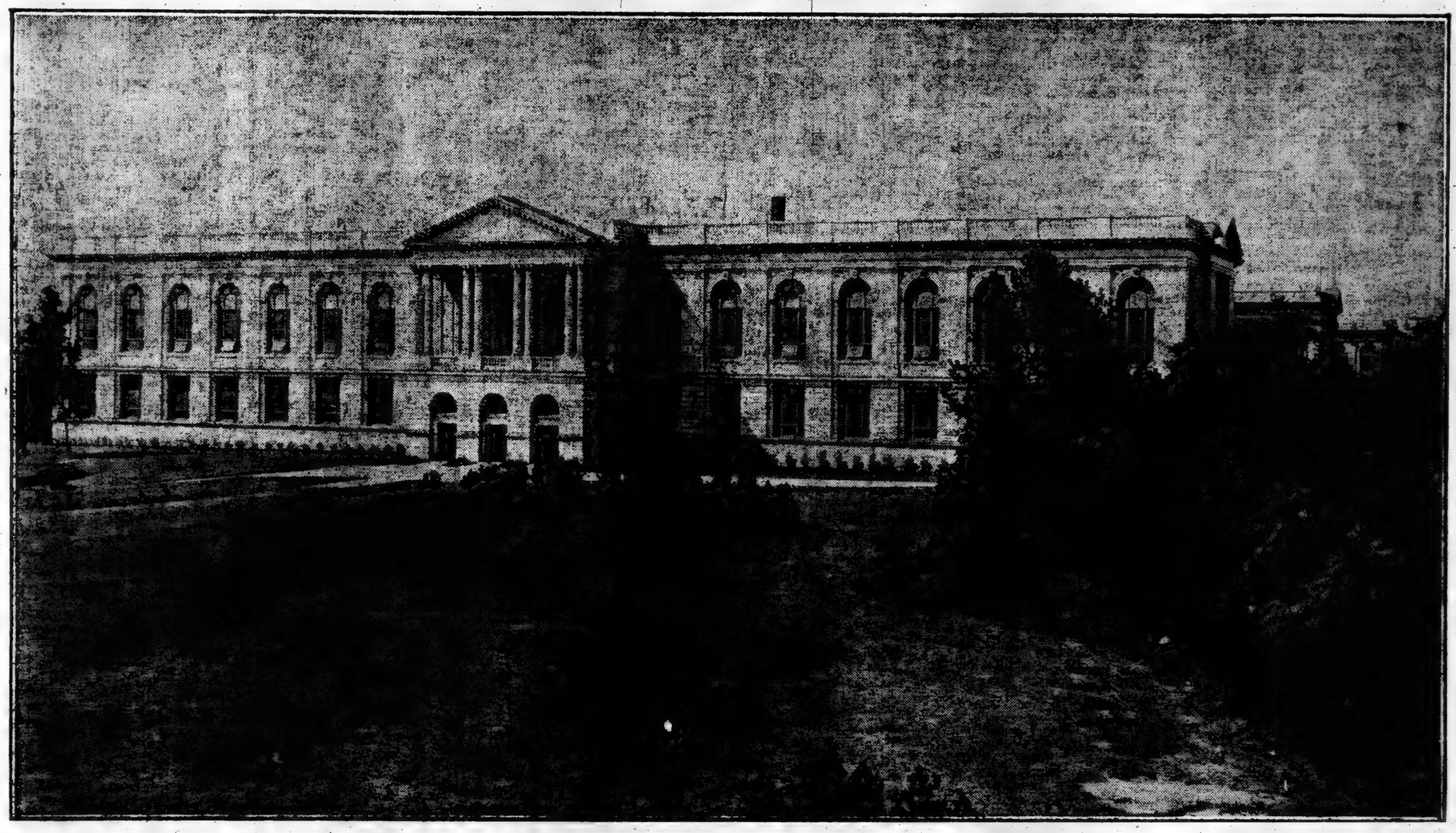

SCIENTIFIC trade investigators from all quarters of the globe comprise its staff. Their object is to increase Philadelphia's interest in and knowledge of the raw materials and finished products of other lands, and thereby foster foreign trade in both imports and exports. No matter what information Philadelphia manufacturers seek—at home or abroad—the Commercial Museum secures it. Of its own initiative, the museum staff constantly gives Philadelphia business men accurate commercial knowledge.

Note how this knowledge is used—Philadelphia is *increasing* its strength as America's industrial leader; Philadelphia-made products are *increasingly* in demand the world over.

But the real significance of the Commercial Museum is that it demonstrates the substantial qualities of Philadelphia commerce and citizenry—qualities that have made Philadelphia a world industrial centre—a prosperous city of well-kept homes—a splendid market for the advertiser with a worth-while product.

The direct road to the greatest buying power of this market is through the PUBLIC LEDGER-EVENING LEDGER. Because of their pronounced substantial qualities, they are regarded as family friends and advisers for more than 160,000 Philadelphians with better-than-average incomes.

The rate per agate line for the combination of both Ledgers is 30 cents.

PUBLIC LEDGER

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

TREE APPEARS AS CARDINAL WOLSEY

Inaugurating His Shakespearean Season with an Elaborate Production of "Henry VIII."

HARDING A SPLENDID KING

Sharing with Miss Matthison and Sir Herbert's Fine Third Act the Honors of the Evening.

KING HENRY VIII., Sir Herbert Tree's production of Shakespeare's drama. At the New Amsterdam.

King Henry VIII.	Lyn Harding
Cardinal Wolsey	Herbert Tree
Cardinal Campeius	Claude Beerbohm
Capucius	Harold Wing
Cranmer	Charles Fuller
Duke of Norfolk	Fred Eric
Duke of Buckingham	Charles Dalton
Duke of Suffolk	Reginald Carrington
Earl of Surrey	Eric Maxon
Lord Chamberlain	Lionel Braham
Lord Abergavenny	Edward S. Forbes
Lord Sands	Arthur Row
Sir Henry Guildford	G. A. Mavity
Sir Thomas Lovell	Craig Ward
Sir Nicholas Vaux	Alfred Shirley
Thomas Cromwell	Douglas Ross
Griffith	Henry Herbert
First Gentleman	Eric Snowden
Second Gentleman	Charles Howard
Garter King at Arms	H. R. Irving
Surveyor	Gerald Hamer
Sergeant at Arms	Arthur Gaskill
Servant	Walter Plinge
A Crier	Cecil Nixon
A Scribe	Frank Arnold
Jester	Henry Herbert
Queen Katharine	Edith Wynne Matthison
Anne Bullen	Willette Kershaw
An Old Lady	Maud Milton
Patience	Katherine Sayre

Sir Herbert Tree, late of His Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket and still more recently of the movie fields in kindly California, inaugurated his first New York Shakespearean season last evening, when upon the spacious stage of the New Amsterdam he presented his elaborate, eye-filling production of "Henry VIII." His staging of this Elizabethan pageant play, innocent as it is of all the newer wonders of stagecraft, does not approach at any time the visual beauty achieved in Mr. Hackett's production of "Macbeth," say, and his own Wolsey in its earlier passages leaves much to be desired. But his performance has one scene of high quality, the playing of Lyn Harding and Edith Wynne Matthison is eminently satisfying, and throughout the play is kept genuinely and completely interesting. So long as "Henry VIII." is the bill at the New Amsterdam you can see your shilling richly there; if not in two short hours, at least in something more than three and less than three and a half.

There is no play of Shakespeare you would more willingly see smothered in scenery and rich costumes for the street crowds, the banqueters, the spectators in court, and the grandly bedecked guests at the coronation play as important a part as the great cardinal or the unhappy queen in what is after all a panorama of the early years of the eighth Henry's reign. And there are few of the Shakespearean plays on which the modern producer could lay about him with the scissors and blue pencil with so little sense of sacrilege and so little fear of protest from the devoted and the archaeological. Sir Herbert cuts "Henry VIII." to the quick, but if he did not, the play in performance on any modern stage would, in the words of the immortal Huckleberry describing a funeral oration, be "pizen long and tiresome."

SYMPHONY CLUB'S CONCERT

Women Amateurs Play in Creditable Style—Bauer, Soloist.

The Symphony Club of New York gave its annual concert at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon with Harold Bauer as soloist, for the benefit of the Brearley League Cripple School. The players are women amateurs who, with the help of professional musicians outside the violin sections, rehearse under the direction of David Mannes and give a concert near the close of their season. The program included "The Merry Wives of Windsor" Overture bp Nicolai, Beethoven's Concerto in G for piano and orchestra, in which Mr. Bauer played the solo part; the Strathspey and the Dirge from Granville Bantock's suite for strings, "Scenes from the Scottish Highlands," and a waltz from Strauss's "Die Fledermaus." Besides these, there was a group of piano pieces by Rachmaninoff, Debussy, and Chopin contributed by Mr. Bauer.

The numbers from Bantock's suite, which were announced on the program as to be played for the first time here, were very effective settings for the string combination, colorful and interesting. The orchestra played them, as it did its other numbers, in a creditable style.

MEDALS TO LIFE SAVERS.

Three Women and 16 Policemen in 220 the Mayor Felicitates.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday presented the medals, bars, and certificates that were awarded to 220 persons in the last few years by the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps for saving persons from drowning in the waters about New York City. Three women were on the list and sixteen policemen. The women were Miss Adeline Trapp of 143 Havemeyer Street, Miss Mabel Raynor, and Miss Maud R. Osborne of 39 Linden Avenue, all of Brooklyn. After congratulating the recipients of the decorations the Mayor said:

"It seems to me a very significant thing that this large room should be filled with men and women, every one of whom has earned through the risk of his or her own life recognition of this kind at the hands of the city. We expect that kind of service from the men of the Police Department and of the Fire Department, and they are constantly rendering it to the people of the city. Those departments have a record that makes people not only expect the service of them, but confident that they can rely upon it. But a great many have received medals and recognition here today who are not in either one of these departments and whose regular daily work is not of a kind that lays upon them the duty of service of this kind at personal risk; and to them I think a special recognition is due."

The presentation took place in the Council Chamber at the City Hall.

SPED SHIP FOR DAVIS'S SON.

Enabled Him to Reach Elkins, Va., in Time for Father's Funeral.

The steamship Havana of the Ward Line, which was scheduled to arrive from Havana late last night or early this morning, got in shortly before 5 o'clock last night by putting on high

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

A Program of Old and New Music, Some of It for Lent and Easter.

The second concert of the Musical Art Society, given last evening in Carnegie Hall, had less music appropriate to the Lenten and Easter seasons than has sometimes been the case. There were Victoria's "Tenebrae Factae Sunt," a motet for Holy Week; an old German Pasion hymn, "Da Jesu in den Garten ging," and the Easter Hymn, "O Filii et Filiae," from Liszt's oratorio of "Christus." The rest of the program was made up of religious and secular music of different periods. The society did some of the best singing that has been heard from it in a good while.

An interesting number was the setting by Sweelinck, a Netherland composer of the sixteenth century, of Psalm cxxxiv., the melody of which is the origin of the hymn tune "Old Hundred." To show the connection Dr. Damrosch had the familiar hymn sung first, behind the stage, by another chorus, after which Sweelinck's psalm was sung. The last of the older compositions on the program was Bach's motet for double chorus, "Blessing, Glory, and Wisdom," music of splendid spirit and sonority, in which the Musical Art Society had the help of the choir of the Cathedral of St John the Divine of men and boys. They gave a magnificent performance, full and rich in tone, uplifting in spirit, and accurate in attack and the articulation of the fugal passages.

The same assistance was rendered in the performance of Brahms's beautiful threnody, "Nänie," a setting of Schiller's verses. Here the New York Symphony Orchestra also co-operated. This was likewise an uncommonly fine performance, one that appealed strongly to the audience. The last group was made up of English madrigals, glees, and part songs. These began with the Elizabethan John Wilbye's "Sweet Honey-Sucking Bees" and Jonathan Battishill's "Among the Myrtles," in a more homophonic style of the eighteenth century. Elgar's choral songs, "The Shower" and "Love's Tempest," show a remarkable richness of harmonic resource and skill in obtaining striking vocal effects. The first has a peculiarly grave beauty, and so appealed to the audience that its repetition was demanded. At another extreme was Edward German's gay part song, "My Bonnie Lass, She Smileth," which might have come from a comic opera of the better sort, and which also was repeated.

The program was ended with a new composition by Percy Grainger, "The Merry Wedding," with orchestral accompaniment, which was performed for the first time. It is based on tunes taken from Danish folk songs, and Mr. Grainger has written music for it in the folk-song spirit, with a constantly recurring refrain. His music is fresh and inspiriting, and there are beautiful and original, sometimes venturesome, effects in the instrumental accompaniment.

FLONZALEY QUARTET PLAYS

Works of Taneiew and Bach in Program of Its Last Concert.

The Flonzaley Quartet gave the last subscription concert of its season at Aeolian Hall last night. The program comprised Taneiew's Quartet in C, Op. 5, Prelude and Fugue for viblin alone from Bach Suite in G minor, which was played by Alfred Pochon, second violinist of the organization, and Schumann's Quartet in A minor, Op. 41, No. 1.

Taneiew's quartet shows all the skill in harmonic design and in disposition of the instruments which the composer, who was a Professor of Theory at the Moscow Conservatory, was known to possess. Some of the effects obtained from the four instruments are astonishingly broad and sonorous, and suggest the orchestra rather than the string quartet. In the end this becomes a weakness, for the ear finds itself tired of the tension the composer creates by trying to make a fragile combination seem something more than it is. The Scherzo and parts of the first movement seemed the most interesting portions of the work.

Mr. Pochon's playing of Bach's work for violin alone was highly impressive. One seldom hears this music played with so much breadth and nobility of tone, so much warmth of feeling, and so nearly perfect intonation, except when it is played by the greatest violinists. There were some details of the player's style which, however, could not be accepted as enthusiastically, for, especially in the Prelude, the phrasing did not always seem coherent and there were certain rhythmic twists which, even for those who do not insist on having their Bach with a metronome, must have seemed rather puzzling.

The simplicity and ease of Schumann's quartet came gratefully at the end of the program. Though there may be passages in it whose genius has been pointed out to be rather pianistic, there is, on the other hand, little effect of overloading the four instruments with things a string quartet cannot be expected to do with comfort. The work was splendidly played by the Flonzaleys and served as a fitting climax to an interesting evening.

AID FOR ITALIAN THEATRE.

Maria Barrientos Among Artists to Appear at Waldorf Concert.

At the concert on Saturday night at the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the proposed Italian Prose Theatre, some of the music will be heard for the first time in America. Among those who will take part in the program are Maria Barrientos, Luisa Villani, Titta Ruffo, Carlo Peroni, Rosina Galli, Lucien Muratore, and Caesar Sodera.

The idea for such a theatre was fostered by Edward Perris, who has interested prominent Italians from all parts of America. The honorary committee includes Count Macchi di Cellere, Italian Ambassador to the United States, and Countess di Cellere; Mme. G. Farafonni, Mrs. A. S. Tucker, Mrs. B. Astor Chanler, Mrs. Herman B. Baruch, Mrs. William Hirsh, Mme. Titta Ruffo, Mme. de Francheville, Mrs. Guiditta Bookman, Enrico Caruso, and Victor Maurel.

ASTOR'S ONE-STORY HOUSE.

Seventeen-Foot Cigar Store to Occupy Part of Old Hotel Site.

In marked contrast with the tall office buildings in lower Broadway will be the one-story structure which Captain John Jacob Astor will erect on a sliver of land comprising a part of his ownership of the old Astor House. This tiny building in one of the busiest centres of the city will have a Broadway frontage of 17.4 feet, directly in the middle of the block between Vesey and Barclay Streets, and its depth will be sixty feet. It will cost $3,000, according to the plans filed yesterday by Mr. Astor's architect, Frederick Putnam Platt.

The owner of the property is the youngest son of Baron William Waldorf Astor. The latter transferred to him last July his half of the old Astor House, comprising the Barclay Street corner with several adjoining plots, in addition to the Exchange Court Building in lower Broadway and the office building at 10 Wall Street, in all, property worth about $7,000,000.

STAGE PAYS TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM WINTER

A Shakespearean Masque a Feature of Testimonial to Dean of Critics at Century.

STARS IN THEIR OLD ROLES

Audience of 3,000 Applauds Veteran as He Enters His Box to Sit with John Burroughs.

Players and playgoers of today and yesterday gathered some three thousand strong at the Century Theatre yesterday afternoon in honor of William Winter. The occasion was an impressive testimonial arranged as a tribute to this veteran poet and essayist, best known and most distinguished among all those who have come forward in the American theatre as critics of the drama and annalists of the stage. This testimonial grew rapidly from a suggestion made by Viola Allen and soon had a hundred hands at work on the preparations. The program, long, varied and largely Shakespearean in its material, called into service some of the ablest people now at work for the American stage. Miss Allen's suggestion was a happy one, the response immediate and warm-hearted, and its development an unmistakable success.

It was William Winter's afternoon. His portrait hung in the foyer, the lobby was abuzz with the younger actresses selling the programs with their reproductions of the book of greetings prepared for him. Just before Victor Herbert gave the signal for the opening strains of Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," the dean of the critics entered his box and the big audience rose to applaud him. With him were John Burroughs, Elihu Root, Melville E. Stone and Charles R. Miller. In this company and from this vantage point he watched the unfolding of the entertainment.

Of this entertainment, the major feature was a Masque written by the gifted Hermann Haggedorn and enlisting the service of the beautiful Elsie Ferguson, as chorus to a procession of the characters in the great plays whose praises it has been Mr. Winter's lifelong task and pleasure to sing. Across a platform, brightly lighted in contrast to the depths of the stage, which stood in heavy shade, the players walked, pausing only for some brief, characteristic scene and then passing on into the shadows as the wondering Spirit of the City awaited the coming of the others. So briefly you saw the hectored Katharine pausing wearily on her way to Padua where but a moment before the joyous Rosalind had frolicked in the Forest of Arden or Mistress Page and Mistress Ford had shrieked in unison over their twin letters from the greasy knight. So Iago followed Wolsey and Wolsey followed Brutus.

There were players there who had come back to the stage just for this one afternoon, Mrs. Sol Smith, greeted with affectionate enthusiasm when she appeared to speak a single line of the old Nurse's part, James O'Neil as Wolsey, Rowland Buckstone as Launcelot Gobbo and Beatrice Cameron as Portia. There were others reappearing for this one hour in parts associated with their names on the stage, Annie Russell as Puck, Viola Allen as Viola and Henrietta Crosman stirring a hundred delightful memories in her return as "heavenly Rosalind." Kathryn Kidder was the Shrew, Brandon Tynan the Hamlet, Crystal Herne the Ophelia, Blanche Bates the Beatrice and Julia Arthur the Cleopatra. There these and many more and when as 6 o'clock approached, the Masque was over, Mr. Winter himself went to the stage, spoke gracefully his acknowledgements and was photographed with all the artists in their Shakespearean costumes like a patriarch in a family group.

Of course it was far too long, as such testimonial performances invariably are, for the Masque was only part two of the program. Before that a messenger read Mayor Mitchel's greetings, William H. Crane read a Winter poem, Edwin Markham read one of his own and David Bispham sang some Shakespearean songs. The first act of Leo Ditrichstein's "The Great Lover" was given, perhaps because it illustrates happily the sort of thing the New York stage can do best in the year 1916. Ruth St. Denis gave her Rhada dance and the imagination swoons at the prospect of finding a more incongruous number for a Winter testimonial.

But it all went very well indeed with a deal of good will on both sides of the footlights. And everyone seemed to feel that no undertaking more creditable in spirit to the American theatre had ever been attempted in the magnificent playhouse in Central Park West where the New Theatre movement lived and died.

'The Taming of the Shrew' Tonight

Goetz's "The Taming of the Shrew," which will have its first performance in thirty years at the Metropolitan Opera House tonight, will open the bill for the last week but one of opera next Monday evening. "Carmen" will be sung on Wednesday evening, and the opera for Thursday will be "Die Meistersinger." "Der Rosenkavalier" will be given Friday evening, and "Mme. Sans-Gene" at the Saturday matinée. Saturday evening's opera has not yet been announced, but there will be a special matinée of "Aida," with Caruso as Rhadames, on Friday afternoon. At next Sunday's evening's concert the special soloist will be Mischa Elman, while Mme. Erma parska and Johannes Sembach of the company will sing.

Dr. Cook Still Wants Pole Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook appeared today before the House Education Committee in support of the Helgesen and Smith bills for a Congressional inquiry to determine whether he or Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary discovered the North Pole. Dr. Cook said he was the man. The committee took no action other than to tell Dr. Cook he might have a chance to prove his claims.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Allen W. McCurdy will preside and Willard V. King will be the Honorary Chairman at the meeting of the Drama League of America at the New Amsterdam Sunday afternoon at which Sir Herbert Tree will deliver an address on "Shakespeare."

The Rialto Theatre, Flatbush Avenue and Cortelyou Road, said to be the largest theatre in Brooklyn devoted exclusively to motion pictures, will be opened Saturday night. The playhouse was completed recently at a cost of $125,000.

The students of De Witt Clinton High School will give performances of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in the auditorium of the school the nights of April 7 and 8. The play will be staged in manner of Shakespeare's time with boys in the feminine roles.

This afternoon's performance of Avery Hopwood's farce, "Fair and Warmer," will be its 150th presentation at the Eltinge.

The annual masque and civic ball of the White Rats Actors' Union will take place Thursday night of the New Amsterdam

PRICE OF PAPER GOING UP.

War Stops Shipment of Rags and Other Pulp Material from Europe.

Some grades of paper took another jump in prices yesterday and are likely to continue to rise.

Europe is not sending any rags now as grist for American paper mills, and, as this country never depended entirely on its own pulp supply, the book and the magazine makers are likely to have to pay still more for their stock.

As an example of how the market has been going, the bids for picking the rags and the waste paper from the dumps in the Borough of Queens were opened yesterday and the highest was $19,552 for the current year, which was more than twice the figure for last year —$8,210. Other items will bring this bid up to at least $20,000. The successful bidders, Wasserberger Brothers, were elated over their success, for they considered the privilege likely to become profitable.

Since France and other European countries, owing to the war, have ceased sending rags to the United States American manufacturers of high-grade paper have had to put up their prices, as they formerly depended on foreign markets not only for pulp of various grades, but also for chemicals.

Paper for coating went up half a cent a pound yesterday, and there were rises on various grades quoted throughout the city. The paper and card houses in Beekman Street were hunting in every direction for stock, and one of the usual remarks over the telephone was that customers were getting impatient and could not wait.

"Daily More Serious."

"The paper situation," said Leon Gotthell of the paper manufacturing firm of Castle, Gotthell & Overton, 200 Fifth Avenue, "is daily becoming more serious. We are endeavoring to have the embargo against the shipment of rags from abroad lifted. This embargo, declared on Feb. 18 by the French, was issued without warning. We hope, however, to at least get those shipments which were bought before the embargo was declared."

J. Nacht of the Union Card and Paper Company, 45 Beekman Street, said many factors had brought about the rise in prices of high grade paper.

"Owing to the war," he continued, "the whole paper industry is demoralized. I see no help for the situation until the war is over and the conditions again become normal. Rags are scarce and cannot be brought to this country from Europe. The supply of Scandinavia pulps is very low. To whiten paper chloride of lime is needed. Instead of selling this for bleaching powder the makers can dispose of it to foreign powers for making chlorine gas for military purposes. The wire mesh used by the makers has gone up in price. They must pay much more for the felt belts over which the moist paper passes.

Glue and Cheese.

"The coating or sizing of paper is composed largely of casein. It is really cheese. Formerly it was cheap and aoundant. A good deal of it used to come from Denmark. Some was made here. In days like these all the milk is needed for making cheese in this country, for the importation of those select cheeses from abroad has largely fallen off. Glue has its place in surfacing paper, and there are other constituents as well. All white paper is made to appear more so by using blue dyes, all of which are very high. Colors which were formerly only 40 or 50 cents a pound are sold for $18 and $20 a pound.

"Manufacturers also say there has been a great decrease in the importations of sulphites. Formerly there were 1,000 to 1,200 tons imported daily, as compared with 375 tons a day which are now received.

"The cheap grades of brown papers such as are used for wrapping meat and groceries have also risen in price, and florists complain of the higher cost of tissue and all fancy papers used in the enveloping of violets and roses. The increased cost of pulp has sent up prices of paper boxes to two and three times what they were before the war in fancy grades. Twine is higher and the florist even has to pay more for pins than he did before the war.

"The effect of the high paper prices and the scarcity of paper itself is felt by practically every industry these days, for even pencils with which to write on paper are getting more expensive. Many of them are finished with a special varnish which contains a good deal of dye material, and, as the dyes go up, the manufacturers have either to ask more money for their pencils or sell them as unadorned cedar.

GERMAN BAZAAR CROWDED.

Committee Announces Monday's Receipts Exceeded $26,000.

The German Bazaar at Madison Square Garden had several prominent visitors last night, including Henry W. Taft, the brother of the ex-President, accompanied by friends, among whom was the artist, Fritz Kreisler, and his wife, and Dr. Carl Buenz, General Director of the Hamburg-American Line.

The Finance Committee announced that Monday's receipts exceeded $26,000.

More than 2,000 members of various German Volksfest-Verein attended yesterday. William Ruesch, the President of the Plattdeutscher Volksfest-Verein, after having been welcomed by Dr. Emanuel Baruch, the President of the bazaar, delivered the main address, in which he expressed his great satisfaction in being able to participate in the event which helps so much to aid the widows and orphans of the fatherland.

Other visitors were: Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. George Rhret, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Ehret, Mr. and Mrs. Erbsloeh, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fleitmann, Mrs. E. E. Fleitmann, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Friedlander, F. Greifenberg, Mrs. andolph Guggenheimer, Justice Leonard Giegerich and Mrs. Giegerich, Mr. and Mrs. Carl V. Helmolt, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hirschland, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Horrman, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Kudlich, Bridge Commissioner J. H. Kracke, August Lueschow, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Lindenthal, William Marburg, John F. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Walter Neuhoff, John oehling, Mr. and Mrs. George Ruppert, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schiff, Mrs. Emma Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Schurz, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Warburg.

PHYSICIAN SWALLOWS A PIN.

Dr. Ryan, Hudson Tube Surgeon, Under Care of Specialists.

Through postponement of a suit for damages against the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, operators of the Hudson tunnels, in which he was to appear as the principal witness for the company, it was learned yesterday that Dr. Lorne M. Ryan, chief surgeon of the transit company, was in St. Peter's Hospital, Henry Street, Brooklyn, ill, surgeons there believed, as a result of swallowing a pin.

At Dr. Ryan's home, 38 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, his sister last night said that since Dr. Ryan's removal to the hospital last Sunday afternoon, the physicians had been unsuccessful

BILLPOSTERS LOSE ANTI-TRUST ACTION

Judge Landis Decides for the Government in Suit Charging Restraint.

COMPETITION WAS STIFLED

Court Rules Their Association Excluded Outsiders from Carrying On Business.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The Associated Billposters of the United States and Canada was held to be a combination in restraint of trade by Federal Judge Landis today. The ruling was given in the Government suit asking dissolution of the association, filed in August, 1912.

"The rule of 'reasonable restraint' has no application here," said Judge Landis, "for the reason that this is not a case of mere restraint, but of total exclusion."

The Court ruled that the injunction asked by the Government to restrain the billposters from carrying on their business as an organization would not go into effect for sixty days to permit an appeal to the Supreme Court. The complaint charged that ever since its organization, in 1891, the Associated Billposters had sought to crush competition. It was alleged that membership in the organization was limited to one member in each town; that its members were barred from accepting work from any advertiser who furnished business to non-members; that a schedule of prices was adopted for all parts of the country; that competitors were bought off, and that members were prohibited from accepting work from solicitors not licensed by the organization.

One of the contentions of the Government was that the association in 1910 sought to force out of business any lithographer who attempted to work with an independent billposter or advertiser. The Government charged further that in 1911 the association allied itself with twelve national advertising agencies, and thereafter no advertiser could hope to have his lithographs displayed other than through one of these recognized agencies.

District Attorney C. F. Clyne was directed to draw up a decree in accordance with the Court's rulings, indicating the steps to be taken in the dissolution of the association.

The officers of the association at the time the complaint was filed who were named among the defendants were Peter J. McAlney, President, St. Louis; L. T. Bennett, Vice President, Port Huron, Mich.; John E. Shoemaker, Treasurer, Washington, and John H. Logeman, Secretary, Chicago.

STERNBERGER PROMOTED.

Appointed Chief Quartermaster, New York National Guard.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger of the Quartermaster Corps of the New York National Guard has been appointed Chief Quartermaster, with the rank of Colonel, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Arthur F. Townsend, who has gone on the reserve list. Colonel Sternberger has had nearly twenty-seven years' continuous service in the National Guard, and during the war with Spain served as a Lieutenant in the Twenty-second New York Volunteers.

He first joined the Guard as a private in Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, June 7, 1889, and was appointed Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster of the regiment in 1895 and Captain and Commissary in 1895. He was appointed on the division staff as Commissary by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe in 1912, and rendered such efficient service that he was reappointed by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan when General Roe retired.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY
ELSIE FERGUSON
In Hall Caine's MARGARET SCHILLER
Great Success.

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
"EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—Sun.
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
TODAY AT 2—TONIGHT AT 8.
Tree in Henry VIII.
Production direct from His Majesty's, London. With Wyndham Matthison, Lyn Harding & Co.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
In the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
Mitzi in "POM-POM"
"Best musical comedy in years."—Sun.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:25.
MRS. FISKE
in a play all about the Pennsylvania Dutch in the funny little town of Reinharts.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN
THE COMEDY WITH IT'S MESSAGE OF "GAIETY AND KINDNESS."

CRITERION
Monday, March 20
MR. HACKETT Presents
VIOLA ALLEN AND HENRIETTA CROSMAN
—IN—
THE MERRY WIVES of WINDSOR
with THOS. A. WISE as FALSTAFF
ORRIN JOHNSON as MR. PAGE
and other capable players.
SEATS READY.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evs. 8:15. POP. MAT. TODAY 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy,
"THE MELODY OF YOUTH"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2:30.
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:15 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Fri. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
ABE POTASH PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
COMMON CLAY

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK THE ROAD TO MANDALAY

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "TOT: LOOK! LISTEN!"

Cort W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:25. First Pop. Mat. Today 50c to $1.50.
A Laugh Every Minute in
The Blue Envelope
by Frank Hatch and Robert Homans.
N. Y. WORLD—"Written for laugh purposes, and the mood in which the audience received the play indicates that its makers have not missed their aim."—Louis De Foe.
TIMES—"Hilarious."—Alexander Woollcott.
SUN—"The first night gathering had a good time."—Lawrence Reamer.
TRIBUNE—"Nearly all the sure-fire farcial expedients crept into the piece before the evening was over."—Geo. Kauffman.
HERALD—"Carries no gloom, but lots of fun. Audience laughed without restraint."
PRESS—"The audience laughed itself fat."—Joseph McGarry.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Thurs. 25c & 50c. FRANCES STARR in "MARIE-ODILE"

Knickerbocker
B'way at 38th—12:30 Noon to 11 P. M. 25c and 50c.
Two Tumultuous Triangle Triumphs,
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
"The Habit of Happiness"
A Keystone Long Loud Laugh!!!
A Village Vampire
Orchestral Concerts with Soloists.

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'way. 122 TIMES. Charles Hopkins Mrs. Hopkins
—? "It's a Summons, Matey" !!!
Treasure Island
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Tel. 1366 Circle.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Tonight at 8:15.
"ERDGEIST" Tragedie v. Wedekind.
Thurs. Eve., "Wirtshaus z. Stadt Petrograd." Sat. Mat. 2:15, "Hobelt Tanst Walser."

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX
—COMBINED CAPACITY 5,000—
Prices 10c, 15c, 25c—11 A. M. to 11 P. M. TODAY—Mary Fuller in "The Strength of the Weak" Thurs.—World-Equitable Night (10 Stars in Person) Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
WILSON BROS., Charlie Case, Grey & Old Rose, and Others. Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable.
ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY. 47TH ST.
JOAN SAWYER ANNA WHEATON & HARRY CARROLL BELLE BAKER, and
GEORGE NASH

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8, Taming of the Shrew. Ober, Rappold; Whitehill, Reinach, Gorlitz, Leonhardt, Reiss, Muyzdael, Cond., Bodansky.
Thurs., Special Mat. at 2, Act II. Tristan. Ober, Martinelli; Act I, Lehmann, Gadski, Homer; Urlus, Well, Braun; Act I, Paglieoci, Cajati; Caruso, De Luca; Ballet Prince Igor, Galli, Bonfiglio.
Thurs. at 8:15, Somnambula. Barrientos, Perini; Damasco, Diaz, Rossi, Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15, Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Bada, Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Samson et Dalila. Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $3). Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael, Cond., Bodansky.
Next Mon. at 8, Taming of the Shrew.
Wed. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

GALA BENEFIT— FRENCH MUSICIANS PADEREWSKI FLONZALEY QUARTET MURATORE TRIO DE LUTECE STOJOWSKI SCHELLING
CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15 P. M.
TICKETS AT CARNEGIE HALL. DONATIONS MAY BE SENT TO MRS. W. P. HAMILTON, TREASURER, 32 EAST 36TH ST.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., March 18, at 3.
BAUER & GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Friday Eve., March 24, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL
EMMY DESTINN
Tickets, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. Now at Box Office. Mgt. Charles L. Wagner. (Steinway Piano.)

Gala Concert
For the benefit of Needy Musicians in United States. Under the auspices of THE BOHEMIANS, (New York Musicians' Club) at CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Aft., March 29, at 3.
Paderewski
Casals
N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor
Tickets, $4 to $1; (1st Tier Boxes all sold); 26 Tier Boxes $30, at Box Office and Heins Love, 1 West 34th St. Steinway Piano used.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 3.
FAREWELL CONCERT
Soloist JOSEF Hofmann
TSCHAIKOWSKY'S FIFTH SYMPHONY
BEETHOVEN'S "EMPEROR" CONCERTO.
Group of Piano Solos, including "Fury Over the Lost Penny," Beethoven; Nocturne, F sharp major, Chopin; "Erlking," Schubert-Liszt.
Seats 75c to $2.50. Boxes $15. & $18. Box Office.

Last Subs. Concert, Sat. Eve., March 18.
Russian Symphony Society, Modest Altschuler, Conductor.
Introducing SACHA VOTITCHENKO
distinguished Russian Virtuoso, who will play for the first time in this country the most fascinating "TYMPANON"
Tschaikowsky's Symphony "PATHETIQUE"
Seats now on sale at Carnegie Hall Box Office.

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MILE. REINDELL AND THE FAMOUS 12 LEAP YEAR GIRLS IN A MODERN MUSICALETTE.
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916.

PUSHING PREPAREDNESS.

The advice given to the Senate by Mr. BORAH, in Monday's debate, was sound and should not be disregarded. The most important work in hand at Washington is that related to the development of our machinery for defense. It should wait upon no other business. Not only a recognition of the latent perils of the Mexican situation moved the Idaho Senator to urge the Senate to "close its doors "against all legislation except the "necessary appropriation bills and the "measures for preparedness recommended by the President." There is no evidence that the business we have at hand across the Mexican border will require greater preparations than we can make quickly without further legislation, though we cannot afford to take chances. Both Senator FALL and Senator CHAMBERLAIN are inclined to take a gloomy view of the prospects of the punitive expedition, as it is now planned, but their view is purely conjectural. Senator BORAH stood on firmer ground. "Certainly," he said, "the President would not go "out to the country, as he did, and "plead for action if he did not think "it imperative." The persistent slowness of Congress since the President's tour may have already impaired some of the effectiveness of his arguments with the people. The pacifist orators and journalists have been making the most of the opportunity thus afforded them to discount the value of the President's utterances.

Meanwhile there are two military bills ready for Congressional action and neither would be satisfactory as it stands. The provision in the Senate bill that will affect the integrity of the civil service must be eliminated. Granted that we must have a dubious federalization of the National Guard as a substitute for a really national army of citizens, the provisions to that end in the House bill will probably serve the purpose better than those in the Senate bill. The House has gone into the matter more thoroughly and its Military Committee has made out the strongest case for militia federalization yet put forward. On the other hand, the Senate's plan for the extension of the regular army is the better. There is not much difference between the provisions for reserve forces and the means to obtain new officers, while both contain provisions for the establishment of an additional citizen reserve, at the President's discretion.

To act at once upon these measures would be a much safer plan than to put them aside and prepare a temporary program to meet possible emergencies. At present, however, as Mr. BORAH argued, there is no agreement between the two houses. Nothing is completed. There is a chance that the Army bill will be brought up for discussion in the House of Representatives by Friday, if the Immigration bill can be shifted, as it ought to be, and the debate may be limited to twenty-four hours. In the Senate, if good counsels prevail, the Chamberlain bill will be debated next week.

In regard to the navy, there is a gleam of hope for earlier action than we had been permitted to expect. Chairman PADGETT of the House Committee no longer talks in a discouraged way of reporting in May, but expects to have his bill ready within a fortnight. The Senate's ought to be ready as early. These bills deal with a matter of even more pressing importance than the army measures. The strengthening of our navy is the most imperative national duty and latterly there have been cheering, if vague, reports of the disposition of both committees to view the matter in the right light, to give us the ships and men and guns we need. Even with such a navy as we ought to have merely in process of construction, the means of construction being the first thing for Congress to consider, the chance of an attack upon us from any quarter will be materially diminished.

To act at once upon these long-delayed measures is the one imperative necessity of this hour. The massacre in New Mexico has not increased the need of this action, but merely emphasized it in the public mind. The work of military and naval extension would have been just as essential if Mexico had been for the last six years as peaceful outwardly as it was in the thirty years of DIAZ. The folly of upbuilding our national wealth without providing means to protect it was as plain to thinking men two years ago, four years ago, as it is now. For the neglect to heed the warning we must not blame any one political party or Congress. The fault lies with all the people. This the people recognize, and their voices have been raised, at length, for preparedness.

THE NOTE TO MEXICO.

As might have been expected, the note of the United States Government in reply to the Mexican note has been well received in Mexico. It will do much to disabuse the minds of our neighbors of the idea that we have designs upon their territory or desire to interfere unduly with their affairs. It grants, in plain terms and in the most courteous spirit, to General CARRANZA precisely the reciprocal privilege that he asks for, permission to Mexican soldiers in the service of the recognized Government to pursue an American outlaw who has committed outrages in Mexico across our border. We are to pursue a Mexican outlaw who has committed depredations on our territory across the Mexican border. The reciprocal privilege is granted to the Mexican Government for the express purpose of suppressing the state of lawlessness and restoring peace and order in the region contiguous to the boundary.

The exact meaning of the situation could not have been expressed in clearer terms, the message could not have been conveyed in a more discreet or more friendly way. The sole purpose of our expedition has been set forth in a manner which makes it perfectly comprehensible to the people of both countries. We are merely performing a duty the accomplishment of which will relieve our border of a temporary menace but will be of lasting benefit to Mexico. There is a bare chance now that the soldiers of CARRANZA, spurred on to quick action by our preparations to pursue VILLA, may run the murderous outlaw down before our troopers reach him. There could be no more fortunate outcome of the situation, but VILLA belongs to the North and most of CARRANZA'S men are from other parts of the country. We are not privileged to hope that this crafty outlaw, who can run as well as he can fight, will speedily be caught either by American troops or his fellow-countrymen, who have a stronger reason for desiring his suppression.

THE STRANGEST PEACE.

The mysterious peace between Italy and Germany has already survived a great number of things. It may endure the extra strain now put upon it by a new Anglo-Italian commercial alliance aiming at the economic strangulation of Germany. But this arrangement, if in unlimited good faith, devours most of the reasons hitherto assigned for the failure of Italy to declare war upon Germany, though at war with Austria and though "bound" by inseparable ties to the Powers that have joined to crush Prussianism utterly.

It would have been thought an impossibility for Italy to cast in her lot with those Powers, to denounce the treaty of triple alliance which had bound her to both Austria-Hungary and Germany, to make war upon Austria-Hungary, and yet remain technically at peace with Germany. But Latin and Teutonic diplomacy in a pinch had resources previously unknown. The impossible was made to be taken for granted. Germans were not expelled from Italy and German property was not confiscated. Trade was not at first specifically interdicted, not until Premier BRIAND made a visit to Rome. The subject has required always to be treated with the greatest delicacy. In France and England at first it was indelicate to ask how Germany and Italy could remain at peace while at war with each other's allies.

"One is not free to discuss these things," said all the inspired writers. "However," they went on to add, "the "secret was placed by Italy in the "keeping of her Anglo-French allies "at the beginning, and they understand her perfectly. There is com"plete confidence between them." Yet this peace between Germany and Italy became the spectre at all Anglo-Italian and Franco-Italian embracings. It could not be helped. And it would be talked about afterward, acidly on both sides. The French and English wondered if the mysterious peace maintained between one of their allies and the enemy had not influenced Italy, perhaps unconsciously, to withhold her hand from the Balkans. Hearing this, the Italian writers complained that Italy's contributions were belittled by her allies.

Aspersions ought not to be noticed between friends, but who will say that the Italian patriots, publicists, and correspondents should remain dumb when it is scurrilously alleged that the King of Italy has a very large investment in Krupp shares, and that this is the reason why Italy does not declare war upon Germany? "How absurd!" say the Italians. "German "property in Italy, ships, merchan"not, is worth more than five Krupp "works, and all of it could be con"fiscated as a part of reprisals. No, "that is no reason at all. There are "reasons—many good reasons. Does "not everybody know that some very "important commercial arrangements "of long standing exist between Italy "and Germany, which, if they have "not been broken, will be of incalcula"ble value to both countries and to "the world at large after the war? "Why wreck these arrangements "now? Why destroy the only bridge "by which Germany will be able to "restore her European trade after the "war? It is now impassable, and "that is enough."

Such reasons, though quite convincing, are not in the least idealistic. That objection could be waived, perhaps, if it were not for the fact also that they are incompatible with the resolve of England and France to condemn Germany to a state of metaphysical isolation after the war, with as little trade of any kind as will, in their opinion, be good for her to have.

It is not a consistent peace. One is tempted to say it is not a logical peace, but as one party to it is of all things logical, that shall not be said lightly of the arrangement, the understanding, or whatever it is that keeps Germany and Italy out of war. There has been provocation enough superficially. Italy at last was obliged by force of circumstances to "requisition" the German ships interned within her harbors. Germany brooked it, though on like provocation she promptly declared war against Portugal. And now Italy must have committed against Germany a mortal sin in signing with the English a treaty whereby English capital and enterprise shall be allowed to displace German money and Teutonic initiative in the commercial life of Italy. And still there is peace. It is very strange—stranger than anything purely Italian or purely Teutonic, being a compound of both.

TIM CAMPBELL AT ALBANY.

The Republicans in the Senate and Assembly Reapportionment Committees seem to be monkeying with the State Constitution. What is a little thing like the Constitution among up-Staters? The present Senate consists of fifty-one members. The odd Senator came in in 1907 under the constitutional provision that "if any county "having three or more Senators at "the time of any apportionment shall "be entitled on such ratio to an addi"tional Senator or Senators, such ad"ditional Senator or Senators shall be "given to such county in addition to "the fifty Senators, and the whole "number of Senators shall be increased "to that extent."

The Constitution ordains that "the "Senate shall consist of fifty members, "except as hereinafter provided," and just quoted. The same article declares that:

> The ratio for apportioning Senators shall always be obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, by fifty, and the Senate shall always be composed of fifty members.

Then follows the exception already given. The division by fifty, the repetitions, "shall consist of fifty members," "shall always be composed of fifty members," show the clear intent of providing a Senate with that number of Senators, not to be increased except under certain specified conditions. These conditions do not now exist. None the less, the up-Statesmen mean to continue the 1907 apportionment insertion of one, to have a Senate of fifty-one instead of the constitutional fifty. The earlier apportionment is to rule the later. They need the extra Senator, not to equalize the apportionment, but to give the little up-State counties a Senator, to the detriment of New York.

"Each Senate district shall contain "as nearly as may be an equal num"ber of inhabitants." So the Constitution directs, and the ratio for apportioning Senators is found by dividing the number of citizens in the State by fifty. The ratio of 1916 is 161,199. The average in the thirty-two districts to be given to the big counties is 166,469; in the country counties, 139,211. "As nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants." Besides, the ruralists are to have that fifty-first Senator in a Senate to be always composed of fifty, except in an exception now hanging on from 1907.

Once more, what is a little thing like the State Constitution among up-Statesmen?

NEW YORK BANKING CONDITIONS.

New York banks are so commonly regarded as national institutions that their local significance is sometimes forgotten. The New York savings banks are chiefly local concerns, and it is agreeable to remark how thriving they are. Their aggregate resources are just a trifle short of two billion dollars, having increased during the year $61,841,801. Of that goodly sum $14,419,889 went toward the increase of the surplus to $154,124,167 market values, or $183,009,554 par value. More accounts were opened than in the preceding year and fewer accounts were closed. About two millions of new deposits raised the increase of deposits, including interest credited, to $65,124,623.

These comfortable figures reflect the improved conditions of the humblest class of bank depositors, and also the renewed strength of the institutions as a whole. It is no secret that the improvement was desirable. Those who have emphasized the fact that the savings banks are more liquid than investment institutions, and were liable to meet demands for cash which it was desirable to meet without request for indulgence, have thought that the necessities of depositors and the shrinkage of investments in the declining markets possessed capacity of embarrassment. The situation has improved in both respects. Depositors are making smaller demands and investments are improving. The banking situation, therefore, is improved, and the investment situation of the institutions was never questioned.

This betterment is even more notable in the case of the other banks of the State, the deposit banks, the trust companies, the loan associations, the private bankers. In the aggregate their resources increased within the year 1915 by over a billion, an increase never before equaled, to the total of $5,396,810,000. Trust companies' resources alone increased $792,294,349, or 45 per cent., to the total of $2,582,892,000. Since 1907 the increase has been $1,500,000,000, 150 per cent. The total resources of 27,062 banks of the United States, excluding the Federal Reserve banks, averaged a little over $1,000,000 each. The average of 494 banking institutions of New York State was over $11,000,000. Some will regard that imposing aggregation as a threat to our institutions. Others will regard the strength of the New York banks as a beneficent fact in the banking situation. The resources of the New York State banks are 16 per cent. of those of the entire country, of which the trust companies contribute 12 per cent. The 140 savings institutions of the State contribute $1,974,046,875 to the total savings funds of the nation, $4,319,000,000.

Forty-five per cent. is a disproportionately large share for one State among forty-eight, and it is not necessary to believe that the New Yorkers are so much richer as that seems to show. Their resources are in bank, rather than in farms, because they are wage earners, and their resources are more liquid. There are States where the savings bank deposits are smaller, and yet the well-being of the community is no less, perhaps even greater. In the opinion of Superintendent RICHARDS the general banking situation shows entire recovery from the depression due to the war, and has never been surpassed.

CONSPIRACIES FOR AND AGAINST THE CITY.

Senators BROWN and WAGNER have made proposals for the benefit of the city, but for some strange reason both prefe. to emphasize the differences between them rather than the agreements. That is easy to understand on the supposition that they are thinking of something else than the city in the first place. If the welfare of city and State ranks first they will co-operate so far as they can, and will accept the decisions of others regarding their differences without rancorous resistance. Senator WAGNER recognizes that the pay-as-you-go principle is correct, but he does not wish to see it enacted as Senator BROWN proposes. The Senate insists upon persistence with the expenditure of $10,000,000 for highways, unheeding Senator WAGNER'S plea to await judicial decision whether the city, which contributes three-fourths of the money, shall share in the benefits.

Differences of opinions need not be quarrels. Those champions of the city are too zealous who charge that views other than theirs spring from "blackmail" and political ways that are dark and vain. Wisdom in other matters is not best sought in sources showing such erraticism in that direction. The quarrelsome legislators might do worse than unite upon the Mayor's minimum, adding such other proposals as they can agree about, and leaving the rest for another time. Legislation by agreement is preferable to a larger program over contention, and the prospects of agreement are steadily improving. Thirty-eight of the city's representatives at Albany have now approved the program of the Tax Reduction Committee. Ten others approve it for the most part. Those who have been waiting to see how the cat jumped might now see their way to joining the majority of the politicians, relying upon the support outside the organizations of voters in such extr-political organizations in Manhattana as the Marine Engineers' Union, the Central Council of the New York Civic Society, the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, the Maritime Association, and the West Side Taxpayers' Association.

The opinion of Brooklyn as a whole is to be registered at the mass meeting in that borough tonight, and there also the civic organizations are co-operating in a manner indicating solidarity of opinion outside the organized vote. There was no politics in the start of the movement, but it may be necessary to make it political if it meets less success than it deserves. The future of those supporting this movement for the "square deal" to the city promises to be more peaceful than that of those opposing it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

As Jealous as They Are Brave!

Most people who read "A Soldier of the Legion" in the March Atlantic probably decided—some of them certainly did—that it is a vivid, thrilling, and convincing description of war as now conducted. Judged merely as writing, it has at least the literary quality that comes from vigor and sincerity. Judged as a statement of fact, it is open to serious question. Not that the author has consciously refrained from making inevitable the deduction that he is as brave as anybody in a group of men quite lost to the sense of fear, he was about as modest about it as a soldier who took part in the episode forming the essential part of his narrative is expected to be.

So far as critics without personal knowledge of the facts could see, "A Soldier of the Legion" ranked high indeed among the very best revelations yet made of what happens when the defenders of a trench are ordered to charge on the enemy's lines, and of what they feel while they are doing it. But now there comes from Paris the news that MORLAS's former associates in the Foreign Legion are finding fierce fault with his story, or rather with him. It does not appear, from the account at hand, that they deny accuracy to anything he said about the Legion itself or about one of its sanguinary experiences when under German fire. Instead, while admitting that he had been promoted first Corporal and then Sergeant, they declare that he had shown no special courage or achieved anything out of the ordinary, as ordinary goes in that particular organization. They also say that he had not been decorated and that he had carried off, when he quit the service, a flag that didn't belong to him!

These are rather trivial charges, and, of course, entirely irrelevant to the question whether MORLAS did or did not make a magnificent and valuable contribution to the literature of the war. And such carping goes far toward confirming the justice of his ascription to the legionaries of other traits than limitless courage—to make plausible, for instance, his assertion that while some of his comrades risked their lives like heroes to dig him out from under the earth with which an exploding shell had covered him, one of the rescuers picked his pocket. As he expressed no resentment for the loss of his money, why should they denounce him for such petty irregularities as their indictment charges—and does not prove?

Rising to Defend the Bowery.

Of course the people living or doing business in or near the Bowery who know of and appreciate the glories that cluster around its ancient name are vehemently opposing the proposal to give it a new one. "Central Broadway," as it should, is a suggestion that fills them with an emotion about equally compounded of rage and grief, and they will not be calm again till they have utterly defeated and silenced the misguided wretches who would rob a city with pitiably few such treasures of one that, with a single dubious exception, is the most precious of them all.

Our general use of numbers instead of names for both streets and avenues has, indeed, certain advantages and conveniences of the material sort, but it betrays a lamentable lack of ingenuity and of imagination, and reveals us as deplorably poor in the sense of historic values. Only one thoroughfare so named—Fifth Avenue—has surmounted the difficulty that a number puts in the way of acquiring fame. The others, ambitious and worthy of recognition as some of them are, still remain unknown to the larger world and always will do so. They cannot overcome the handicap our system of appellation places on what may be called their individuality.

The Bowery came into existence while New Yorkers still possessed the nominative faculty that they lost later. It is known over a good part of the earth, and admiringly known, too, as a street that has always had a character of its own—as a street whose notable width was the least important of its many peculiarities. It has had vicissitudes and suffered changes, not all for the better, but it has never missed attention, never fallen into dull oblivion. In the Bowery you are—somewhere. Rich and poor, good and bad, all varieties of humanity, have gathered there in their time, and not only gathered, but done things.

The Bowery is richer in "associations" than any other New York street, and it is nothing against them that many of the "associations" are what the unthinking and the snobbish imagine they depreciate when they use the word "common." For "common" is just what the Bowery is not and never was. It has invariably been "different" from all the rest of the city, and it remains so now. And this difference, so far as they can, the supporters of "Central Broadway" intend to abolish. Their plot will fail.

Unlucky, but Not Resentful.

Uncomfortable as were the experiences of the men who went from this country to build a railway connecting Petrograd with the bay of Kola, one notices that instead of displaying animosity toward those who let them go hungry, they confess that their troubles were mostly the result of circumstances—in short, the chances of war.

The Russians seem to have done what they could, and that it wasn't enough is evidently the result of no lack of good will. There was, as evidently, some lack of foresight and efficiency, but those traits are not confined exclusively to Russia, as Americans know only too well.

It is a safe assumption that the Russians were guilty of no intentional neglect, for they are eager, and with good reason, to get that road built. Connection with a real, all-the-year port on the Arctic would be of immense value to them, as it would allow uninterrupted importations of the war supplies they so much need. These now have to make the endless voyage around the world to Vladivostok, or else go by the dangerous and expensive land route through Sweden and Finland.

Archangel, though much further south than Kola, is ice-bound a good part of the year, as the warm sea current from the west does not reach the White Sea. Kola is in a barren and desolate region, but it can always be reached by ships.

Congressman Carew's Answers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The widespread condemnation of the position taken by John F. Carew as a member of Congress ought not to find its only expression in letters. Will not some of those who have written to THE TIMES unite in action to secure the defeat of Mr. Carew for nomination, or, if he should be nominated, for election? If an organization were formed to enlighten the voters of Carew's district by reporting his conduct, it could count on a modest subscription from the undersigned, who has already assured Mr. Carew of his readiness to aid in his defeat.

HENRY SELDEN BACON.

New York, March 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recognising that John F. Carew has received his full share of criticism since his unfortunate experiment in dictating over the President's head, that he has been caught and mangled in the vice of German efficiency, and that henceforth he will be a negligible factor, do you not think that the time has arrived for a more public display of impatience which possesses all true Americans? Shall we longer wait for accumulated evidence against these instruments with which Deutschland has tried to infect our body politic? [illegible]

DR. ELIOT'S PROPOSAL.

The United States' Interest in the Struggle of the Allies.

Naval Academy,
Annapolis, March 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Charles William Eliot, in writing his letter, and THE TIMES, in publishing it in today's issue, have rendered good service to the American people.

More important than Dr. Eliot's deservedly high reputation, and more important than any one newspaper could possibly be, is the truth of Dr. Eliot's statements, essentials considered. It is, of course, impossible for most German-Americans to see this truth, or even to catch a glimmer of it. To them the truth is veiled, and must be veiled for some time to come. But, nevertheless, Dr. Eliot speaks the one great outstanding truth about this war of wars. For the United States, for the world as a whole, the triumph of the Dual Empires—which means the triumph of Germany—would be a disaster. Personally, I cannot doubt this, unless I could doubt that 2+2=4. And if it is true, then a German triumph would be a calamity for the German people.

Has any one stopped to consider the result if Germany does triumph? Clearly, it seems to me the following: Assuming that Germany triumphs, that is, keeps Belgium and Poland, confronts Great Britain on the Channel, holds Northern France, controls the Balkans, Turkey, and extends her empire, virtually, to the Persian Gulf, for a time there will be peace—no, not a peace, but a lull, due to exhaustion. Then, sooner or later, a war on a scale that would dwarf even this "unthinkable" great war.

Even now, in the hearts and minds of the vast millions of non-German mankind the ferment of distrust, of fear, of hatred, of undying opposition to Prussianism, is beginning to brew. But it is not opposition to the German people, this great silent opposition. It is opposition to Prussian militarism, Prussian autocracy, Prussian insolence, Prussian violation of Belgium, of a nation's honor, of its pledged word, of the laws of humanity. Nor is it even against the Prussians as a people, but against the Hohenzollerns and the junkers.

In all this great silent opposition, friendship for Britain is but a side issue, admiration for France is but a symptom, hero-worship of poor, crushed Belgium is but a rallying cry. It goes deeper than all this. It is inexorable. It would survive the conquest of our New England and Middle States by Germany; it would survive even the unthinkable conquest of the United States. It would be coexistent with civilization as exemplified in self-governing peoples. On the firmament it is written that self-government, that republics shall flourish, through whatever ordeals or throes of war. On the firmament it is written that autocracies shall decline and perish, giving way to democracy and freedom.

If this be not true, then nothing is true. If this be true, then we should stand with the Allies against Germany.

AMERICAN.

Lincoln's Envoys and the Trent Affair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents states that President Lincoln sent Thurlow Weed, Archbishop Hughes, and Bishop McIlvaine to Europe in 1861 "following the Trent affair." I am under the impression that their appointment and departure had nothing to do with that incident. The President named his commissioners several days before the Confederate envoys were taken from the British ship, and Weed sailed from New York the day after their capture. The autobiography of Thurlow Weed tells the tale at some length, how the agents of secession were creating impressions unfavorable to the North in Europe and especially in England and France, and how he himself sailed from New York on the steamer Arago the day after Mason and Slidell were taken, and how "several days before the exploit of Commodore Wilkes, with a full understanding of the aspect of Europe, President Lincoln named" the commission to "counteract the feeling that existed there." It would seem that the Trent affair was not the occasion of that mission.

F. LAURISTON BULLARD.

Boston, March 9, 1916.

THE BOWERY'S FAME.

In far-off days of old Colonial time
When at the head of long Manhattan Isle
New York a village was, nor dreamed sublime
Of glories great that now upon it smile,
Men hewed a way through woodlands and o'er plain
And called the path they made the "Bouwerie Lane."

That Lane through fragrant woods led to a farm
The "Bouwerie" named by gallant Stuyvesant,
And o'er that path there wandered arm in arm,
Low whispering words and vows that love enchant,
True lovers of that olden time, nor dreamed
Of fairer name for path than "Bouwerie" seemed.

But not of love and fair romance alone
That street is redolent to those who know
Its story old. Along that road there shone
The glint of steel in that far long ago
When down the Bowery marched one glorious day
The Continental Army's proud array.

Not Appian Road, the "Queen of Roman Ways,"
A prouder legend than the Bowery boasts,
Bright still with glamour of the olden days
When down from Harlem marched young Freedom's hosts.
And here should rise a grand triumphal arch
To tell to future times of that famed March.

What though the Bowery lost its high estate
And shadows dimmed its fragrant, famous past?
New honors and new glories on it wait.
Its evil fell away or was outcast,
And back may come, as when New York was young,
The fragrance that once round the Bowery clung.

Shall New York sell its storied past for gain,
Or mocking memories of a playwright's song
Suffice to dim the glory of that "Lane"
While smug complacency shrugs at the wrong
It does unto the Bowery's fair renown
That dollars more on counters may ring down?

What would old London be without Cheapside,
Or famed Fleet Street, or commerce-crowded Strand?
Through them there daily pours the roaring tide
Of trade, yet there the tourist from far land
Forgets that trade and pauses to survey
The landmarks old of Johnson's, Goldsmith's, day!

Old names a meaning have, and magic born
Of times and men and deeds of other days,
And streets by many generations worn
Have good and bad still mingled in their praise.
The Bowery still recalls, by its fair name,
A fragrance faint of early New York's

THE WEST SIDE TERMINAL PLANS.

Calvin Tomkins Suggests Ways to Have the New Jersey Railroads Share the Advantages of the New York Central.

By CALVIN TOMKINS.
Ex-Commissioner of Docks.

Before the days of the railroads all roads led to the docks and all vehicles could come alongside of ships to deliver or receive freight. The railroads are now the principal land carriers, and the problem of seaport organization is to re-establish former conditions by constructing public marginal freight railroads back of the docks, connecting them with each other, with all the roads leading to the port and with all the factory sites for miles back, so that all parts of the foreshore and backlands shall be made accessible to all carriers at a minimum expense for car transfers. In short, the terminal service of a port should constitute a single administrative unit for the common use of all carriers and all localities.

As so far disclosed, west Manhattan terminal plans do not conform to this principle, since they do not provide for the future use by all railroads of the track facilities sought by the New York Central. Unless the lower west side shall be made accessible to all roads the city's interest will suffer.

I believe it practicable for the city to plan for a joint terminal use of the marginal district south of Sixtieth Street and west of Ninth Avenue, and I also believe that if the city shall not do this now, the Federal Government will compel such common use subsequently—but in a manner which will involve both the city and the railroads in greater expense and inconvenience.

The end sought is to bring all the New Jersey roads as well as the New York Central into uncongested terminals on the east side of the marginal way and by so doing relieve waterfront and street congestion and increase the value of a great tract of comparatively unproductive property by adapting it to commercial and industrial use.

The physical problem consists in planning for access from the north to lower Manhattan under the Riverside Drive section without injury to the park and in planning for access from New Jersey by tunneling under the Hudson. There are no difficult engineering features associated with either enterprise. The construction of an elevated freight railroad extending along the marginal way from Sixtieth Street south for the use of all roads is a simple and inexpensive engineering enterprise and, in addition to increasing realty values, the economies over present methods of conveying and handling freight will be ample to meet the interest and amortization charges. It will cost the New York Central more to tunnel the Riverside section than it will cost the New Jersey roads to tunnel under the Hudson, but the Central knows what it wants and is ready to act promptly, while the eight New Jersey roads which must combine to build the required tunnels are split apart by inherited rivalries and apparently cannot now work together, although their need for modern terminals in lower Manhattan is even more urgent than the Central's.

Public officials, railroad officials, and the press are querying: What is the use of considering the needs of the New Jersey roads if they themselves show no apparent interest in improved communications with Manhattan? The answer is that the city's interest requires the best terminals for these roads in lower Manhattan, and the city should secure this advantage by providing in any agreement between it and the New York Central that the opportunity shall be left open for the New Jersey roads to jointly use the marginal trackage facilities south of Sixtieth Street.

My objectors will answer that the only way to bring this about now will be for the city to build a public elevated freightway for the common use of all the roads, and at the present time this is not practicable, for three reasons:

First. The city cannot afford to construct such a road.

Second. The Central obviously will not consent to abandon its exclusive surface track system for a non-exclusive elevated system.

Third. The New Jersey roads cannot be brought into an agreement to use such a road in advance of construction.

I reply:

First. The city can afford to build if it can negotiate a lease with the New York Central which shall make the enterprise self-sustaining from its inception, thus at once releasing city construction bonds from the debt limit. The execution of such a lease is feasible, since the city can market its bonds at a rate of interest 1 per cent. less than can the railroad, and consequently the city can afford to build and lease to the New York Central for less than the interest charges which that road would incur if it should finance and construct the elevated freightway.

Second. The courts and the Legislature may be successfully appealed to to compel the Central to abate its present surface track nuisance whenever a practicable alternative plan shall be submitted by the city. In accordance with custom elsewhere, access by all roads to the marginal freightway would be considered a reasonable feature of any city plan, and the Legislature and the courts can be depended upon to safeguard the interests of the city, State, and nation in this particular.

Third. After having provided for common use in the future and after having created new competitive conditions between the Central and the other roads under which they must progressively lose business to the Central unless they abandon their antiquated and expensive car floatage for an all-rail system leading into uncongested terminals, New York City can proceed to forget the New Jersey roads until they themselves shall be prompted by self interest to seek modern entrance facilities into Manhattan.

A determined city executive co-operating with a determined Governor and backed by insistent public opinion can force a solution such as that above outlined. Experience, however, has brought me to question the possibility of developing such a public opinion to sustain our officials, without which they cannot be expected to act.

There remain two other methods under which the Central may be permitted to build and pay for the initial construction and which will still provide for the common use of the terminals by the New Jersey roads:

First. Let the city insert a clause in its prospective franchise agreement with the New York Central similar to that now in the city's subway contract, under which the city shall have the right of recapture below Sixtieth Street on the basis of cost plus a bonus, with an added proviso that the city shall always assure the New York Central unobstructive access to its downtown terminals over the marginal railway, or,

Second. Let the city insert a clause in the contract with the New York Central providing for the future joint use of the marginal road by New Jersey roads under such terms and conditions as the Interstate Commerce Commission may from time to time impose.

A recapture clause or a clause for Federal control, or both, are of less value than actual ownership, which can be secured if the city and State shall have the firmness to insist.

In my judgment, regardless of whether such a clause or clauses shall be included, it is certain that the Interstate Commerce Commission will ultimately intervene to rescue the city from the rapacity and disorganizing individualism of the railroads, if they shall persist in their present policy of opposing cheap communal transfers of food, fuel, raw materials, and finished products in and out of the city.

The progressive policy of the New York Central should prompt the city to helpful co-operation with it in every reasonable way. Especially should the city assure the company of perpetual unobstructed access to lower Manhattan.

This is vital to the road, while the prospect of monopoly is at best only a temporary illusion, which will be quashed later by Federal authority if not now denied by the city.

James J. Hill has truly said that the railroad system of the country has broken down at its city terminals, and for many months a terminal congestion amounting at times to a freight embargo has existed at New York. The operations of our factories have been hampered by the need of raw materials and opportunities to ship finished products. Building operations and subway construction are being delayed, and even the food and fuel supplies of the community have been threatened. In the event of war there will be reproduced at New York, the principal outfitting port of the country, the chaos which has existed at Archangel. In the event of peace we shall continue to be the inefficient trustees of the nation's import and export trade.

Perhaps no single incident so well illustrates the characteristic deficiency of the American individualistic type of business organization as the continued neglect of the Port of New York to harmonize and co-ordinate its nine railroad terminal systems into one administrative unit.

Why do we tolerate this disorder and who is responsible for it? The answer is that no intelligent body of public opinion exists upon which public officials can fall back to compel adhesion to any comprehensive port plan and policy. Distracted and absorbed by the complex urgency of municipal affairs, harassed by insistent demands for every sort of municipal convenience made by a public oblivious of the fact that the terminal facilities of the port alone have made the great city possible, with an empty treasury behind them, and seeking to avoid criticism for excessive taxation—how can our city officials resist the steady disorganizing pressure of the great railroad, steamship, manufacturing, and real estate interests, each of which is compelled by force of circumstances rightly or wrongly to seek its own ends, because the city has no unity of purpose to secure the common end?

If the public can be brought to understand a few simple principles of seaport organisation of almost universal application elsewhere, it will be possible to prevent attempted private exploitation of the port and its attendant misery and instead to organize it as a complete public administrative unit.

After all, seaport organization involves little more than reorganization and articulation of railroad terminals, and if the cities and the railroad companies cannot bring this about between themselves, then the Federal Government, acting through the Interstate Commerce Commission, will do so in accordance with precedents already established. The administration of the Port of New York, through which passes nearly one half of the foreign commerce of the country, is not a municipal responsibility but a national trust which has not been met by the city and which may not always be intrusted so exclusively to it.

PORTUGAL'S SOVEREIGNTY.

An Opinion of British Influence Expressed Before the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Summer of 1913 (as you see, more than two years prior to the outbreak of hostilities) I sailed from Cherbourg, France, via the north coast of South America, Colon, and the West Indies to New York on a British liner. On this voyage as a fellow-passenger was a distinguished Portuguese of high standing, speaking fluently at least a half dozen languages, his children educated in and just returning from England, where one was an undergraduate and another had been graduated in medicine from the university. He himself was a Government official holding a responsible position. In the course of conversation he at that time deplored the sad state to which he said Portugal had fallen, she even then being, as he termed it, nothing but a vassal of Great Britain. When I introduced the subject of the Azores and Madeira he stated that these islands were to all intents and purposes British possessions, for however much the true Portuguese desire to maintain their sovereignty and independence of action they were, nevertheless, helpless, for Great Britain had the means of compelling whatever action and whatever surrender of rights she wished.

These statements, made under circumstances which a lawyer would contend place them in an analogous category to dying statements against interest, are, I think, of the greatest importance and significance.

OSCAR W. THOMSEN.

ZEPPELIN GEOGRAPHY.

Berlin's Mistaken Reports on the Places Attacked in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

German reports of the late Zeppelin raid, stating that they bombed Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, are characteristically unreliable. I have read in the last few days in your columns letters from correspondents disproving any bombing of Sheffield. The last mail brings me a letter from my sister, who lives in Manchester, to the effect that Manchester is untouched, but Burton contributed its quota to "frightfulness," thus demonstrating the quality of the marksmanship and airmanship of the Zeppelin pilots.

Assuming Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham were objectives, and possibly Crewe, an important railroad centre, then by attacking Burton they managed to find a spot almost equidistant from Manchester, Sheffield, and Crewe, but only about fifteen miles from each and about forty miles from Birmingham. Burton is a quaint, sleepy, old-world town, population about 7,500, nestling in a valley of the lovely Peak district of Derbyshire. It is a small spa, given over wholly to sanatoria and hydros. Its military value must certainly be better known to Wilhelmstrasse than to the writer. Possibly it offends because here soldiers invalided home are undoubtedly convalescing. Perhaps these true explanation is that the pilots are making exploratory raids and soundings, getting their nerve for the promised debacle by [illegible] which is to "strafe" and destroy England.

BARNETT SOLOMON.

SENATOR SHIVELY, OF INDIANA, DEAD

Former Democratic Whip Expires After Long Illness in a Washington Hospital.

FRIEND OF THE PRESIDENT

He Was Acting Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee During First Mexican Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana, one of the Democratic leaders of the upper house, died this afternoon at Providence Hospital after a lingering illness. He was almost 50 years old. Mr. Shively began to sink yesterday, but rallied last night, the final decline setting in at 10 o'clock this morning. At his bedside when the end came were Mrs. Shively, Miss Mary Shively, their youngest daughter; John J. Shively, their son, and Aaron B. Shively, the Senator's brother. The funeral will probably be at South Bend, Ind., under the direction of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

A few minutes after Mr. Shively died his colleague, Mr. Kern, the majority leader in the Senate, announced his death, telling the Senate that he "performed the saddest official act of his life." Upon Mr. Kern's motion the Senate adopted a resolution of regret, and adjourned as a further mark of respect.

The body will be taken to South Bend, Ind., for burial. Vice President Marshall appointed Senators Kern, Smith of Georgia, Williams, Clapp, Johnson of Maine, Kenyon, Swanson, James, Sutherland, Martine, Phelan, and Smith of Arizona, to act as a guard of honor at the funeral. Speaker Clark appointed the thirteen Indiana Representatives and Representatives Igoe, Treadway, Austin, Lafean, J. M. C. Smith, Dunn, and Tilson to attend for the House.

President Wilson's Letter.

During his illness Senator Shively was visited several times by President Wilson, who regarded him as a warm friend. Tonight the President sent this letter of condolence to Mrs. Shively:

My Dear Mrs. Shively:

I have just learned, with the deepest sorrow, of the death of your husband. Your own loss is truly great, but my heart goes out to you in deep and sincere sympathy. The loss of the country is very great, for he was moved as a public servant by high motives of duty to his State and the nation; and I join with his colleagues in deploring his death as creating a vacancy in the highest councils of the country which cannot easily be filled. May God sustain you in this moment of your supreme sorrow. With great respect, your friend,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Shively came to the Senate in 1909, after having served three full terms and a fraction in the House. In his service in the Senate Mr. Shively won an enviable position among his colleagues. He was Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, ranked next to Chairman Stone on the Committee on Foreign Relations, and was one of the dominant Democrats in the Committee on Finance. Before his health gave way Mr. Shively was Democratic whip.

In Conferences with Huerta.

During the protracted illness of Senator Stone in 1914 Mr. Shively became of national importance as the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He directed the course of the committee during the first Mexican crisis of the present Administration. He was in frequent conference with President Wilson at the time of the Vera Cruz expedition and during the conferences between Huerta and the American delegates at Niagara Falls. At that time Mr. Shively won the admiration of his colleagues and the gratitude of the President by his unbroken calm, his frankness, and his discretion.

Mr. Shively had been in Washington since a few days before Congress convened, but aside from his single appearance to take the oath of office on Dec. 6 had not been able to attend the sessions of the Senate. His second term in the Senate would have expired on March 3, 1917.

Mr. Shively's death will necessitate the election of two Senators from Indiana this year, though his place will probably be filled temporarily by the Governor's appointment. Governor Ralston is a Democrat, so there will be no change now in the political alignment of the Senate. Mr. Kern has just been renominated for re-election by the Democrats, with Harry S. New as his Republican opponent. The expectation here today was that Governor Ralston would appoint Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman from Indiana, pending an election.

Senator Shively's Career.

Mr. Shively was born on a farm in St. Joseph's County, Indiana. He was a son of the Rev. Joel Shively and received his education at the Northern Indiana Normal School and the University of Michigan. After teaching school for six years, Mr. Shively became a newspaper man, and in 1884 was sent to Washington to serve out the unexpired term of Major William H. Calkins, who had resigned to accept the nomination for Governor.

Mr. Shively was re-elected to Congress in 1886, 1888, and 1890, but declined to be a candidate in 1892. He then returned to his law practice in South Bend and became one of the leading lawyers in Indiana. Owing to his services to the party the Democrats gave him the complimentary vote for United States Senator in 1903 and in 1905, and in 1909 again re-elected him to Congress. Mr. Shively winning over John Worth Kern, on the twentieth ballot in the Democratic caucus. In 1914 he was again re-elected by the direct vote of the people, being the first Senator to be elected in this manner.

His career was remarkable in that he had first decided to become a carpenter, but changed his mind when he found that some of his friends were making $40 a month as teachers. He studied law and obtained his degree at the University of Michigan, while a member of Congress. Mr. Shively was always active in educational matters and was a former President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Indiana.

In 1889 he married Miss Laura Jenks, daughter of George A. Jenks of Pennsylvania, who was Solicitor General during the first Cleveland Administration. His widow, two sons, George Jenks, and John Joel Shively, and one daughter, Miss Mary Shively, survive him.

INDIANA MOURNS SHIVELY.

Gov. Ralston Requests That His Body Lie in State at Capitol.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 14.—While the death of United States Senator Benjamin F. Shively in Washington today was not altogether unexpected, the announcement was received with surprise and regret throughout the State.

Governor Samuel M. Ralston, after stating that the Senator was a very able man, said he was too shocked to make any further comment at this time. Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman for Indiana, said the death of Senator Shively was a distinct loss to the State and nation.

Governor Ralston tonight sent a telegram to Senator Kern at Washington, requestion that Senator Shively's body lie in state at the Capitol in Indianapolis one day before the funeral. He asked Senator Kern to ascertain if Mrs. Shively would have any objections to this.

The Board of Trustees of Indiana University, at Bloomington, of which Senator Shively was President, will attend the funeral in a body. This announcement was made tonight by President William L. Bryan of the university. George Shively, the Senator's son, who is a senior at Indiana, left immediately for Washington when he heard of his father's death.

TAGGART FOR SHIVELY'S SEAT.

Governor Can Fill Interim, and Leader Is Likely to be Named.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—National Democratic Committeeman Thomas Taggart is likely to be named by Governor Ralston to fill the vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death of Benjamin F. Shively today.

The Taggart machine has control of the State convention, which will be held here April 26, and it is figured that he will find it easy to get the nomination and be voted upon next fall. Senator Kern will be his running-mate.

Governor Ralston has the power of filling the unexpired term of Senator Shively until the next general election. The Governor is counted a member of the Taggart machine.

NAME BUSINESS TEACHERS.

Well-Known Men Accept Places in New Columbia School.

Several prominent professors and business men have been appointed to the faculty staff of the new Columbia University School of Business, according to an announcement made yesterday by Professor James C. Egbert, director of the school. Some of the appointees have tendered their resignation from the faculty staffs of other institutions to take up their work at Columbia.

H. Parker Willis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, will lecture on finance throughout the first academic year of the school, which is to open next September. Roswell C. McCrea, who resigned last week as Dean of the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance in the University of Pennsylvania to come to Columbia, has accepted an appointment as Professor of Economics in the School of Business. He will take up his duties with the opening of the term in September. Solomon S. Huebner, now Professor of Insurance in the University of Pennsylvania, will lecture on the subject of insurance, and Guy R. Hubbart on Advertising and Salesmanship.

Hastings Lyon, now Professor of Finance in the Amos Tuck School of Business, Dartmouth College, will be Assistant Professor of Finance. Robert H. Montgomery, now assistant Professor of Economics at Columbia University, and Assistant Professor of Accounting, and Robert Murray Haig, now Instructor at Columbia University, to be Assistant Professor of Economics. Roy B. Kester, A. M., now Instructor in the Extension Teaching Department, will serve as an instructor in accounting.

This policy of the School of Business is in accord with the plan of the National City Bank of New York City of supplementing a college education with experience and study in the various departments of the bank dealing with foreign commerce.

FRENCH SOLDIERS IN NEED.

Mrs. Duryea Pleads for Supplies for Men in the Trenches.

Mrs. Nina Larrey Duryea, who has been collecting money and supplies for the soldiers of France, delivered an address yesterday at the home of Mrs. Alice M. Ditson, 10 East Thirty-seventh Street, about her experiences among the soldiers. She said it was the duty of every one in this country to aid the sufferers in the trenches and make life a bit brighter for them, and that she had been greatly shocked by the extravagance of many people here when there was so much suffering in the war zone.

"I wish that the man who sent a ship to Europe with the hope of getting the soldiers out of the trenches by Christmas had spent the money instead for clothing and supplies," she said. "He might have known that the French soldiers would never leave the trenches until the enemy was beaten, and he could have done so much more good by helping to give the soldiers a few comforts.

"We ought to help the French soldiers. They are holding back the menace until we can get ready, just as the Belgians held back the menace until France could get ready."

Mrs. Duryea said she would accept anything, and was not making an appeal only for money and new clothing. She gave the following directions:

"Address all cases of new or worn clothing and hospital supplies to Secours Duryea, 111 Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris, care of War Relief Clearing House, 133 Charlton Street, New York. Put list, name, and address inside case. Comfort packets may be addressed to Duryea, care of Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, 52 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York.

ASEPTIC PRIZES FOR BABIES.

Tottenville Philharmonic Society Gives Wrapped Silver Dollars.

Silver dollars were distributed as prizes at the Baby Day celebration of the Tottenville Philharmonic Society at Tottenville, Richmond Borough, Monday, and lest there be microbes on the dollars and the prize winners might get them in their mouths the prizes were all wrapped in aseptic paper. The committee ond judging babies was Mrs. Stephen D. Stephens, widow of Judge Stephens and mother of Assemblyman Stephen D. Stephens of Richmond; Dr. Erward Wiseley of the Department of Health, and Mrs. Margaret Baxter, Supervising Nurse.

The first prize for babies under one year was won by Ralph Danielson, whose mother was a survivor of the Titanic disaster. The first prize for babies under two years went to Hans Wagner, sixteen months, a twilight sleep baby, son of a school teacher who fought her suspension from Public School 1 of Richmond and who later won reinstatement. The third first prize, that for babies over two years old, went to Helen Libby, two years and two months old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Libby.

Stock Exchange Annual Shoot.

Sixty members of the New York Stock Exchange have entered for the sixth annual trapshooting tournament of that organization. It is to be held at the traps of the Westchester Country Club on March 18. The match, which is open only to members, is a 100-"bird" handicap event at eighteen yards' rise. There will be five handicap prizes as well as two scratch prizes offered by the club. As an incentive for the contestants to show their best form, the ten men who have the first highest scratch scores are eligible to compete for the championship cup offered by Edward Roesaler and H. H. Bankard. This trophy must be won three times by one man to assure its ultimate possession by him.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Doctrinal Lectures for

NON-CATHOLICS

Paulist Church, 59th St. & Columbus Ave. TO-NIGHT:

"Outside the Church No Salvation."

NON-CATHOLICS Cordially Invited.

FRICK BUYS 'MALL' BY GAINSBOROUGH

Famous Painting Soon to be Hung Among Other Art Treasures in Collector's Home.

PRICE PAID NEAR $300,000

Comes from Country Seat of Sir Audley Dallas Neeld in Grittelton, Wiltshire, England.

Henry C. Frick has authorized THE NEW YORK TIMES to say that he has bought the famous Gainsborough, "The Mall," which is soon to be brought to this country by Duveen Brothers, Incorporated, through whom it was purchased.

This is the finest landscape of Thomas Gainsborough, a painting after the style of Watteau, but in which the English artist excels the French in his own line of work. It is a scene in St. James's Park, an imaginative, impressionistic picture, the figures and the soft foliage of the trees blending harmoniously. It is the scene of a fashionable promenade with many women, the central group including several of the Royal Princesses, in the picturesque costumes of that day.

It was painted in 1786, two years before the artist's death at the age of sixty-one, and it is used by the critics as an illustration of the continued strength of his work to the end of his life, painted at a time when he was, as they say, on the verge of old age.

"The Mall" was originally the possession of a Mr. Kilderbee of Ipswich, who owned many of Gainsborough's pictures, including portraits of his wife and of his two little daughters. He was an intimate and life-long friend of the artist.

The later owner of the picture was Sir Audley Dallas Neeld, from whose country seat at Grittelton, Wiltshire, England, it has now been obtained. It has been said that $300,000 had been refused for the picture and its present cost can be estimated at between $250,000 and that sum.

The early critics spoke as highly of the picture as later ones. Sir Horace Walpole said of it:

"You would suppose it would be stiff and formal with the straight rows of trees and people sitting on benches—it is all in motion and in a flutter like a lady's fan. Watteau is not half so airy."

"There is an elegance about the composition, a delicacy in the color," another said about it, "and a freedom in the handling which combine to make it one of the masterpieces of English art, a superb tour de force of painting."

Prior to the arrival in New York of "The Mall," Mr. Frick's pictures are being rearranged in his home, 1 East Seventieth Street, to provide a suitable sitting for the newcomer.

GETS DISHONEST DEALERS.

Commissioner Hartigan Convicts 61 Coal and Ice Men.

In a review of the work done by the Bureau of Weights and Measures to keep retail coal and ice dealers honest Commissioner Joseph Hartigan said yesterday that since Nov. 15 sixty-one convictions had been obtained in the Magistrates' and Special Session Courts. Fines and imprisonments were imposed. In addition, in cases where there was no evidence of a criminal violation of the law and where the city ordinances were not complied with civil suits were brought against fifty-four dealers to recover a penalty of $100 in each case.

Where arrests were made the offenders were guilty of deliberate short measure. Invariably the short weight amounted to as high as 255 pounds on the 100 pounds, or a half bushel of coal was sold for a bushel. The people being obliged to buy in small quantities were paying for their coal at a rate from $18 to $21 a ton. In nearly every instance where the defendants came into the criminal courts the Judges showed no mercy, and in imposing sentences either of a heavy fine or commitment to jail, they characterized the defendants as being the meanest thieves in the community.

"Coal," said Commissioner Hartigan, "should be sold and bought by weight, and weight only. It should be weighed over a scale before delivery to a consumer, and when the coal is deliverd in bags there should be a representation in writing or printing on the outside of the bag as to the amount of coal in the bag. There are 15,000 places in this city, mostly in cellars, who sell coal at retail to the consumer."

Prof. Brander Matthews to Lecture.

Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University is to lecture on "The Effect of the War on the Future of Literature" on Friday afternoon at the Plaza in place of M. Jules Bois, the French author, who will be unable to appear. The proceeds are to go to the American Fund for French Wounded and the families of French artists and authors. A musical program is to be given after the lecture. Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, and Mrs. Whitney Warren are among the patronesses.

Miss Flora Krulewitch a Bride.

The wedding of Miss Flora Krulewitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Krulewitch, and Philip S. Filbert of Springfield, Mass., took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 310 Convent Avenue. The Rev. M. S. Margolies officiated. The bride was attended by her sisters, the Misses Estelle and Rhea Krulewitch. The couple have gone to Palm Beach on their honeymoon.

To Japan on Their Wedding Trip.

The marriage of Miss Gladys Snellenberg, daughter of Samuel Snellenberg of Philadelphia, and Arthur R. Seligman, son of the late Maurice Seligman of this city, will take place tomorrow at noon at the home of the bride, at Rydal, Penn. It will be a quiet home wedding. The young couple are to go to Japan on their wedding trip.

Neugass-Lesser Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Stella Lesser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Lesser, and Ferdinand Neugass of this city, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 362 Riverside Drive. The Rev. Fichman officiated. Only the immediate family and a few intimate friends were present.

Miss Hildegarde Frost Engaged.

The Rev. and Mrs. Henry Weston Frost of Summit, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hildegarde Frost, to Charles Custer Rockafellow of San Acacio, Col. No date has been set for the wedding.

Samuel Ecker on Swann's Staff.

District Attorney Swann announced yesterday the appointment of Samuel Ecker as a Deputy Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Ecker, who is a practicing lawyer, with offices at 50 Broad Street, will be assigned to the Bureau of Commercial Frauds.

ASK FOR and GET

HORLICK'S

THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

WILSONS GIVE A MUSICALE.

Entertain 300 Guests at the White House—The Artists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President and Mrs. Wilson entertained a company of 300 guests this evening at the second of a series of musicales Mrs. Wilson had arranged for the Lenten season. The artists were Louis Gravseure, baritone; Miss Carolyn Beebe, piano; Gustav Langenus, clarinet, and Jacques Renard, 'cello.

The host and hostess welcomed the company in the Green Parlor, which adjoins the East Room, where all were seated. A buffet supper in the State dining room followed the music.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the new Secretary of War, arrived in Washington from Cleveland this afternoon, and with her husband, attended the musicale.

Vice President and Mrs. Marshall were dinner guests this evening of the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Da Gama. The Vice President was the recipient of many congratulations, when it became known that this was his sixty-second birthday. Vice President and Mrs. Marshall will entertain at dinnner tomorrow evening in compliment to M. and Mme. Da Gama.

Chief Justice of the United States and Mrs. White were the guests in whose honor Mrs. Henry F. Dimick entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Willard K. Salisbury entertained at luncheon today, when among her guests were Mme. Bryn, Mrs. George P. McLean, Mrs. John Jacob Rogers, Mme. Vignal, Mme. de Ureullu, Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Mrs. Charles Warren, Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Mrs. Charles C. Walcutt, Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Mrs. James Andrews, Mrs. William D. Leahy, Miss Harlan, and Miss Squire.

General and Mrs. George Barnette entertained a large dinner company this evening at Marine Headquarters.

Mrs. Richard Young, who is passing the season at the Grafton, entertained a large luncheon company today in compliment to Mrs. Josephus Daniels. Mrs. Rufus Day was also a luncheon hostess today.

Senator and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening in compliment to Mrs. Wadsworth's sister, Mrs. Payne Whitney of New York. Mrs. Whitney is making a short stay in Washington en route from Palm Beach.

SOCIETY AT WAR EXHIBITS.

Visitors Hear Experiences of Ambulance Driver and Nurse.

Society is finding diversion in attending the various war relief exhibitions.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the exhibition which the newly organized Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris is holding at 24 East Fifty-seventh Street. Donald Waldron, who drove an ambulance at the front and was decorated by the French Government with the Croix de Guerre, told some of his experiences at the afternoon session, and Miss Latimer, a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital, spoke on her hospital work in Serbia and France.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt presided at the tea table. Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. John H. McCullough, Miss Anne Morgan, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore. This afternoon Mrs. C. B. Alexander is to preside.

The reception and tea given in the rooms of the Vacation War Relief Association, at 134 West Forty-second Street, by the American Fund for French Wounded, was also largely attended. Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin presided, and those who assisted in receiving the guests were Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, Mrs. Francis H. Markoe, Countess Jean de la Grege, Mrs. Marcel Steinbrugge, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Mrs. David C. Briggs, Miss Mabel T. Stout, and Miss Elizabeth Scarborough.

MISS THAW'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Lieut. S. B. Macfarlane, U. S. N.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Barbara Thaw, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw, and Lieutenant Scott Macfarlane, U. S. N., on Friday, April 28, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and the reception will be held at the Cosmopolitan Club.

Miss Katharine Thaw will be her sister's maid of honor and the six bridesmaids are to be the Misses Eunice Clapp, Anna Ballard, Adeline Hotchkiss, and Mildred Sawyer of New York; Mary Lee Turner of Louisville, Ky., and Sylvia Howell of Hartford, Conn.

Lieutenant Alger H. Dresel of Washington, D. C., will be Lieutenant Macfarlane's best man, and among the ushers are to be Lieutenant Edwin S. K. Brandt, U. S. N.; Lieutenant John R. Beardsall, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Walter Davidson, U. S. N., and Lieutenant L. W. Comstock, U. S. N. The personnel of the remaining ushers will depend upon the whereabouts of the fleet in April.

Miss Thaw is now with her family at Heathcote Inn, Scarsdale, N. Y. They will return to town on April 1 and will be at 701 Madison Avenue.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Minnie Miller Wedded to Hugo Wessler by Rev. Dr. Dissman.

The marriage of Hugo Wessler and Miss Minnie Miller of 1,391 Madison Avenue took place last evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Louis XV. drawing room of the Hotel St. Regis, and was followed by a dinner for fifty guests in the marble ballroom, after which there was dancing. The decorations were Spring flowers.

The Rev. Dr. Lissman officiated, and the bride, in white satin and chiffon embroidered in pearls and trimmed with silver, had her sister, Miss Ida Miller, in pink, as her maid of honor, and her niece, Miss Anita Harris, in a white frock with touches of pink, was flower girl. Louis M. Graubart was the best man, but there were no ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Wessler have gone South on a wedding trip.

MISS MERYL FRANK TO WED.

Daughter of Mrs. J. H. Steinhardt Engaged to Nathaniel Gidding.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Steinhardt of 310 West 108d Street announce the engagement of Mrs. Steinhardt's daughter, Miss Meryl B. Frank, to Nathaniel Gidding. Miss Frank was educated abroad and has traveled extensively. It was while on a round-the-world tour that she first met Mr. Gidding.

Mr. Gidding is Vice President of the firm of J. M. Gidding & Co. of 564 Fifth Avenue.

No date has been set for the wedding, although it will probably take place this Spring.

Passengers from Liverpool.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Paul were William Allan, W. R. Anderson, Alexander Baird, James W. Beard, W. K. Booth, Dr. F. C. Braithwaite, Wilbur C. Cochrane, Henri Gutman, Anthony Jannus, the Rev. David H. Jones, F. H. Kinnicutt, Theodore Mitchell, the Rev. Richard Roberts, Daniel O. Sprague, S. Albert, G. Norris, Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Jefferson, J. Temple Johnson, and H. N. Speight.

Professor Anson D. Morse.

Anson D. Morse, Professor Emeritus of History of Amherst College, died on Monday at his home in Springfield, Mass., in his seventy-first year. He retired in 1908 after a service of thirty years. Professor Morse was born in Cambridge, Vt., and was a graduate of Amherst and had studied in Heidelberg University both during 1876 and 1883. He had received the honorary degree of LL. D. from both Amherst and Union Colleges, and during 1872-3 taught in Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass. Professor Morse was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Antiquarian Society, the American Historical Association, and was the author of many articles on political theory and history.

POWDER DEAL IN LIBEL SUIT.

Writer Alleges Wrong Use of Government Secrets by du Ponts.

The relations between E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and the United States Government and the question whether discoveries made by Federal researchers in relation to brown powder were, through the du Pont concern, revealed to a German corporation, will come out in a libel suit started two years ago, the trial of which began yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Mayer.

Charles Johnson Post, a writer, is suing on account of a letter sent to publishers and editors stigmatizing statements of Mr. Post in Harper's Weekly as an outrageous libel.

Edgar A. Ryder, representing Post, opening the case yesterday, pointed out that the Government had always maintained a laboratory for powder experiments, and that information of results reached was turned over to the du Pont Company as a manufacturer of Government explosives.

In 1889, he said, the du Pont concern made a contract with the Vereininigte Rheinische Westphalische Pulverfabriken by which each undertook to communicate to the other all secrets of advances made or communicated to them. He also declared that another clause required the du Ponts to report to the German company every order for brown powder or nitrate of ammonia powder it received from the United States Government or any other buyer. This contract, Mr. Ryder asserted, was renewed in 1892 and no time limit was set upon it.

Martin W. Littleton for the du Pont Company declared there was nothing secret about these contracts, and that they were entered into with the knowledge of the United States Government, which benefited by them. The brown powder manufactured in Germany, Mr. Littleton said, was better than that discovered in this country, and so under the contract the Government through the du Ponts obtained the advantage of the highest grade of brown powder.

The trial will go on this morning.

GEN. J. C. MUHLENBERG DEAD

Ex-Postmaster General of the Army Was Retired in 1908.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Brig. Gen. John Cameron Muhlenberg, U. S. A., retired, former Paymaster General of the Army, died at his home here on Sunday, after a six months' illness, in his sixty-eighth year.

He was placed on the retired list in 1908, with the rank of Brigadier General because of his services during the civil war. In 1907 he attracted attention when he refused to take the horsemanship test while stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco, Cal., and asked the War Department to allow him to retire after his promotion to Colonel.

General Muhlenberg served as a midshipman during the civil war, and, later joining the army, was appointed a Paymaster, with the rank of Colonel in 1882. He rose through the various grades until Jan. 1, 1908, when he was made a Colonel.

Miss Ellen Osgood Wakeley.

Miss Ellen Osgood Wakeley, President for two years of the Brooklyn Colony of the National Society of New England Women, in addition to being active for many years in missionary and philanthropic movements, died yesterday at her home, 1,080 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Fairfield, Conn., and was a daughter of Charles Burr Wakeley. Her nephew, Howard Wakeley Drake of 1,080 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, who is Traffic Superintendent of the New York Telephone Company, survives her.

Colonel Charles Scott.

Colonel Charles Scott, a veteran of the civil war and a great-grandson of Major William Scott of the Revolutionary Army, died Monday night in the Lawrence Hospital in Bronxville, in his eighty-ninth year. He served as Major and Colonel of the Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers during the civil war, and later became a member of the staff of a Governor of that State. One daughter survives him.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER FOWLER, 51 years old, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 375 Fifty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn. She is survived by two daughters, Florence, an artist and designer, and Edith Fowler.

Miss MARGARET TITUS HAWXSHURST, for many years prominent in charitable work in Westbury, L. I., and a birthright member of the Westbury Preparative Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, died at her home there yesterday, in her seventy-first year.

Miss ELLEN OSGOOD WAKELEY, formerly active in religious and philanthropic work, died yesterday at her home, 1,080 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Miss Wakeley was born in Fairfield, Conn., and for two years was President of the Brooklyn Colony of the National Society of New England Women.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH SHERIDAN died at her home, 254 Eleventh Street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday. She was a daughter of Robert Sheridan, a barge-owner and transportation agent, who died last Friday, and the double interment will be made at Kingston, N. Y., Mr. Sheridan's birthplace.

Mrs. FANNY STRATTON ROGERS, for thirty-five years a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 1,577 East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 56 years. Mrs. Rogers was a Director of the Brooklyn Teachers' Life Association and a member of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association. She is survived by her husband, Charles E. Rogers, two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. SARAH HEALY McBRIDE, widow of Francis McBride, a contractor, died on Monday at her home, 102 Second Place, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mrs. McBride was 73 years old and one of the oldest members of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea. She left one son and three daughters.

DOUGLAS F. KEYNTON, 56 years old, manager of the National Manufacturing Company in Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 1,449 Bath Avenue, Bath Beach.

Mrs. MARGARET DEVANEY McNAMARA, wife of William J. McNamara, died from paralysis on Monday at her home, 167 East Seventh Street, Flatbush, aged 48 years.

JAMES McQUILLAN, 62 years old, well known in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, died at his home, 425 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. He left a widow, a son, and eight daughters.

WILLIAM BROADWELL POTTER, formerly foreman of the composing room of The New York Evening Post for many years, died from apoplexy on Monday at his home, 477 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Potter had been a resident of that borough for seventy years and was one of the oldest members of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE M. RANDALL, one of the best-known residents of Freeport, L. I., died there on Monday in his sixty-eighth year. Before going to Freeport, twenty-five years ago, Mr. Randall was a contractor in Greenpoint. He was at one time Road Commissioner of Freeport and a Director of the Freeport Bank. He belonged to Freeport Lodge, No. 600, I. O. O. F.; Freeport Lodge, Jr. O. U. A. M., and the Freeport Club.

SAMUEL HORACE HOPPING, a butcher for thirty years in Caldwell, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. SARAH R. BABCOCK LOW, widow of Samuel L. Low, who died in Chicago on Saturday, was buried in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday.

Mrs. LUCY A. SICKLEY, the oldest resident of Springfield Township, N. J., and known as "Mother Sickley," died on Monday at her home in Morris Avenue, Newark, N. J., in her ninetieth year.

AUGUSTINE TURNER, known as "Gus," who was champion lightweight boxer of Elizabeth, N. J., twenty years ago, died yesterday at his home there.

JOHN J. SIMMONS, former Building Superintendent of Queens Borough, died on Monday at his home, 271 Lincoln Street, Flushing, L. I., in his sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. EMILY L'HOMMEDIU of 851 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Monday from pneumonia, one week after her daughter, Mrs. Emma Marsh, died from the same disease.

Mrs. EVELINE FOSTER FISHER, widow of the Rev. John B. Fisher, died on Monday night at the home of her daughter in Madison, N. J., in her eighty-third year.

THOMAS JEFFERSON DEAVITT, President of the Capital Savings Bank and Trust Company of Montpelier, Vt., ever since it was organized twenty-five years ago, died yesterday at his home there in his seventy-seventh year.

LEWIS E. SESSIONS, who had been in the hotel business in Cohoes, N. Y., since 1858, died there yesterday.

MICHAEL HOLDMAN, founder of the Michael Holdman Company, manufacturers of clothing of Baltimore, Md., died on Monday at his home there in his seventieth year.

JAMES PERRY, who claimed to be a lineal descendant of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie, died yesterday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Bath, N. Y. He was sixty-seven years old.

LEFT $150,000 TO CHARITY.

Mrs. M. V. N. Jackson's Residuary Estate Goes to Sisters.

Mrs. Mary Van Nest Jackson, who was the widow of Charles Carroll Jackson, in her will filed for probate yesterday, bequeathed $80,000 to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, $25,000 each to St. Luke's Hospital and the Trinity Chapel Home, and $10,000 each to the House of Mercy, at Inwood-on-Hudson, and Trinity College, at Hartford, Conn.

Her personal effects and the residuary estate are left in equal shares to her sisters, Mrs. Anna Van Nest Gambrill of 30 Park Avenue and Mrs. Jeanie Van Nest Foster of Lenox, Mass. Elizabeth Baker, a stepdaughter, of New Haven, Conn., receives the income for life from a trust fund of $200,000, and has the power of appointment over the principal. Mrs. Mary Alice Barney of 31 West Thirty-seventh Street receives $50,000, and Dr. George M. Swift, a friend, and Catherine L. Jenkins, a cousin, each receives $10,000.

ACCUSES HUSBAND IN WILL.

Leaves Estate to Him, Though She Says He Married Her Illegally.

The will of Mrs. Mary Powers of 113 Ainslie Street, Brokiyn, who died on November 26, 1915, filed yesterday, disposes of an estate of $7,500. The deceased gives $5 each to her three brothers, Frederick, Richard, and August Spaeth, and leaves the residue to William Powers. In the will Mrs. Powers declared that her brothers showed no affection for her or interest in her welfare.

Speaking of Powers in the will, Mrs. Powers said she regarded him as her husband, "although I am aware that prior marriages contracted by him have never been nullified. We have lived in Perfect love and amity. I entertained toward him the same regard and love that a wife should have for a husband."

The Spaeth brothers have announced intention to contest the will.

DR. McKELWAY LEFT $138,388.

This Is Exclusive of $80,206 Held Jointly with the Widow.

According to a report of the State Tax Appraiser filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham, in Brooklyn, the gross estate left by St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, is valued at $143,649, exclusive of $80,206.13 held jointly with his widow, Virginia B. McKelway, who is the sole beneficiary. Mr. McKelway died at his home, 21 Monroe Place, on July 16, 1915. The net estate amounts to $138,388.50.

Five shares of stock of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, with a par value of $1,000 per share, are valued at $125,000. Fifty shares of stock in the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company, with a par value of $100 per share, are appraised at $5 per share. The house in which Mr. McKelway lived is valued at $22,000.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

WILLNER—GOLD.—Esther Gold to David C. Willner.

Married.

SILBERT — KRULEWITCH. — Miss Flora Krulewitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Krulewitch, and Mr. Philip S. Silbert of Springfield, Mass., were united in marriage at 310 Convent Av. by Rev. M. S. Margolies.

Newark.

SALMON—GUERIN.—March 11, Hattie Guerin to Van Cleak Salmon.

Died

ARON.—On Sunday, March 12, 1916, Margaret J., in her 80th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 330 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 16, at 10 A. M. Interment, New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City.

BRISTOL.—After a short illness, at New York City, Tuesday, March 14, 1916, Samuel A. Bristol of Asbury, N. J.

CHAPIN.—Entered into rest at Chappaqua, N. Y., March 13, Mary Gerald, widow of Heman Chapin and daughter of the late Thomas J. and Hannah Titus Gerald, in the 82d year of her age. Services will be held at the chapel in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Thursday, March 16, at 11:30 A. M.

COLLINS.—James B., brother of Valentine M., Frank C., and Mary E. Elkins, after a lingering illness at his late residence, 2,892 Bailey Av. Funeral on Wednesday, March 15, at 2 P. M.

DALY. — On Tuesday, March 14, Margaret Barry Daly, aged 84 years, wife of the late Daniel Daly and mother of Rev. W. J. B. Daly, P. H. J. Daly, and Mrs. Joseph A. Kane. Funeral from her late residence, 939 President St., Brooklyn. Solemn mass of requiem at 10:30 A. M. at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., on Thursday, March 16.

DATES.—At Amenia, N. Y., Jeffe Goodsell Dates, March 14. Services from his late residence on Friday, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Cooperaville, N. Y.

EARL.—Suddenly, March 14, Christopher C. Earl, eldest son of Alice V. Earl. Funeral private.

ESCORIAZA.—On Monday, March 13, 1916, Nicolina de Escoriaza, daughter of the late Euripides de Escoriaza of Santiago, Cuba. Funeral services at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d St., near 6th Av., New York, on Monday, March 15, 1916, at 10 A. M.

FISHER.—At Madison, N. J., on March 13, 1916, Eveline Foster, widow of the Rev. James B. Fisher, in her 82d year. Funeral will be held at the home of her son-in-law, Herbert K. Sage, Madison, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4:15 o'clock. Interment at Westtown, Orange County, N. Y., Thursday afternoon.

GORDON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 12, 1916, Theresa Blanchi Gordon. Funeral service at her late residence, 61 West 92d St., on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

HALLOCK.—At East Orange, N. J., March 13, 1916, Sarah Nash, widow of Louis St. John Hallock, in her 74th year. Funeral service will be held at her home, 124 Washington St., Wednesday, March 15, at 4 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn

BENNY KAUFF JOINS GIANTS IN TEXAS---ROBERTSON UNABLE TO REPORT

KAUFF IN MARLIN; BUSY RIGHT AWAY

Rousch Still Holding Out and Robertson's Bad Hip Will Keep Him Idle for Several Weeks.

McGRAW INVENTS A GAME

Puts Eleven Men on Each Team and Pitches His Own Aggregation to Victory in Ten Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 14.—Within two hours after reporting to Manager McGraw here today, Benny Kauff, the season's most celebrated hold-out, was hard at work in a New York uniform, and by the end of the week he expects to be in shape to take part in the exhibition games.

Benny arrived here at daybreak this morning in charge of Secretary John B. Foster. They were a day ate through missing train connections between Atlanta and Marlin. Foster came by way of Richmond, Va., in order to confer in that city with Outfielder Dave Robertson last Saturday, but failed to see him.

It was thought here that Foster might possibly bring in Ed Rousch, another Federal hold-out, but he says that nothing more has been heard from Rousch, who wants more money to sign his contract.

"Robertson was to have met me in Richmond and let me know just what we could expect of him," said Foster tonight. "I had him on the long-distance telephone last week, and he said he was taking treatment for an injured hip. Instead of meeting me in Richmond, he wired that his doctor advised him not to make the trip from Norfolk to Richmond, so I think that he is in rather bad shape, and I hardly believe we can count on his being with us at the beginning of the season. As for Rousch, he received an offer of the same salary his Newark option called for. These were his own figures, so I don't see how his kick is justified."

Kauff was among the first to report for morning practice today. He deplored the absence of a package of his favorite bats which he shipped from New York last week, but managed to get several hits against practice pitching by using borrowed bats.

Benny has a little weight to take off, but he is a hard worker and insists that he will be in shape by the end of the week. He is anxious to play against Ty Cobb in the two exhibition games against Detroit at Dallas next week.

Manager McGraw introduced a new game this afternoon, when he had two baseball elevens battling for ten innings. The wind, which made a farce of yesterday's game, was another gale this afternoon, and for a time McGraw contemplated calling off the contest. Then he remembered he had plenty of outfielders to chase those wind-blown hits, so he organized two teams with five outfielders on each side.

McGraw himself captained and pitched for one team, while Charley Dooin performed like offices for the other. McGraw thought it best not to expose the arms of his regular pitchers to the wind, which was rather chilly late in the afternoon.

McGraw's team won by a score of 22 to 16, making thirty-five hits. Mac's men came from behind and tied the score in the ninth. Fred Merkle, who succeeded Dooin as pitcher, allowed six runs in the tenth, and that settled the game.

Thorpe performed some long range feats against Dooin's pitching, which he mixed for three doubles and a home run. José Rodriguez was the most consistent batter, in six times up he walked once and made four singles and a home run. McGraw had three hits, including a double. Burns tore off three two-base hits.

The batting orders:

McGraw—Burns, l. c.; Thorpe, r. f.; Kelly, r. f.; Babington, c. f.; Rodriguez, 1b.; Kiah, l. f.; Kenny, c.; McGraw, p.; Lobert, 3b.; Hunter, ss.; Dooin, 2b.

Dooin—Cole, l. f.; Farrell, c. f.; Sharman, l. c.; Jacobson, r. f.; Bues, 1b.; Daubert, c.; Sand-berg, c.; Dooin, p.; Merkle, 1b., p.; Brainerd, 2b.; Martin, ss.; Schepner, 3b.

Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
McGraws	2	0 0 0 0 4 2 2 6—22	21	7
Dooins	0	2 1 2 4 0 2 0 5 0 0—16	23	5

Two-base hits—Burns, (3.) Thorpe, (3.) Babington, McGraw, Lobert, Hunter, Jacobson, Dooin, Brainerd. Three-base hits—Farrell, (2.) Harrison, Merkel, Martin. Home runs—Dooin, Thorpe, Rodriguez. Umpires—Arthur Fletcher.

JIM THORPE'S LAST CHANCE.

McGraw's Final Test of Indian as Batsman for Giants.

Jim Thorpe, the Sac and Fox Indian, Olympic prize winner, and one of the greatest football players that ever donned gridiron armor, is making his last stand on the major league baseball diamond. Without question one of the greatest athletes ever developed in America or in any other portion of the world, Thorpe has made a name for himself in track and field sports, lacrosse, football, and college baseball. It was not until he undertook to play the latter game in the big leagues that he found a sport wherein he failed to shine with his accustomed brilliancy.

Fresh from his Olympic triumphs at Stockholm and the subsequent sensational stripping away of these honors by the Amateur Athletic Union on the charge that he was a professional, Thorpe was signed to play with the New York National League Club by Manager John J. McGraw. From the very beginning the redskin athlete ran like a deer in the outfield and on the bases, fielded well, but was absolutely helpless before the curved pitching of the big league box stars.

Given a straight ball across the heart of the plate, Thorpe with his powerful arms and shoulders could and did lift the ball over the centrefielder's head with great regularity. The trouble was that the pitcher never made such a mistake but once. Thereafter Thorpe got nothing but curved pitching, and the Indian swung on the slants in vain.

The Indian drifted from the major league to the minors, and even there his helplessness at the plate caused him to be cast aside for a less sensational player who could bat in pinches. Through it all McGraw held firm to his belief that eventually Thorpe would master the art of hitting a curved delivery. This Spring McGraw decided to give him another chance with the Giants at the training camp at Marlin, Texas.

There the redman was persuaded to try batting left-handed when he went to the plate and at once a decided improvement was noticed in his hitting. In his new position he showed ability to connect with the best of the early Spring curves and his admirers have taken hope. If it is demonstrated that Thorpe, batting left-handed, can land on the ball with his heavy black war club, there is a place for him with the Giants and McGraw's judgment will have been vindicated. If it is proved, however, that it is but a flash of batting ability then Thorpe and the big league will part company forever.

YANKEES IN ERRATIC GAME.

Good Work of Ross in Box Helps Team A Defeat Team B.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 14.—Not only did Samuel Ross, a left-handed recruit of the Yankee brigade, do the best pitching of the five moundmen who performed for Bill Donovan today, but he helped Team A beat Team B by lifting a home run into the next county. There were two on bases in the second inning when Ross jarred Caldwell for a four-bagger high and far over the right field rampart.

Erratic pitching, hard hitting in streaks for runs in clusters, and then weak hitting which caused men to pine away on the bases, made the game an in and out affair. Ross did the best work in the box, and next to him was Tipple, who pitched the last two innings for Team A, but the other boxmen, Caldwell, Mogridge, and Pieh, did good work one minute and poor the next, and on the whole didn't distinguish themselves. There was a dusty, whirly wind, and maybe that bothered them.

Pieh, who was laid up for a time with a sore throat, was on the dais for the first time in two weeks and was a mark for the Team A batters. Nunamaker rapped him for a three-bagger in the fifth, Hendryx smote him for a home run over the left field fence, and Gilhooley nicked him for a two-bagger. Gilhooley made two hits and has loomed up as the most dependable batter in the whole squad in these practice games. He also ran backward and made a good running catch. Peck had a big day with the wand. He waved it for three singles.

Jim Hendryx took Fritz Maisel's place in the centre field. Maisel has rejoined the cripples. He made a quick start on loose footing yesterday and started his Charley-horse, which had become quiescent, on another rebellion. Rest is what the ailment needs most, and Maisel has now started to get it.

Lee Magee's fielding was spectacular. The ex-Fed dashed out to the fence and snatched a fly ball from the boards, and he collared Aragon at the plate when the Cuban tried to score from second on a single. It took a perfect throw to cut Aragon down, for he can burn the trail.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Team B	0 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0—5	10	3
Team A	0 3 1 2 0 0 0 0 ..—6	11	1

Batteries—Caldwell, Mogridge, Alexander, and Schwert; Ross, Pieh, Tipple, Nunamaker, and Walters. Two-base hit—Aragon. Three-base hits—Nunamaker, Cook. Home runs—Ross, Hendryx.

DODGERS IN BETTER FORM.

Regulars Defeat Colts 7 to 2, Each Pitcher Working Three Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 14.—Manager Robinson worked six of the Brooklyn box men in this afternoon's game at Ebbets Field. The game was superior to yesterday's encounter, which developed into a farce after the fifth inning, when players were switched from one side to another. This afternoon's game was a high-class exhibition up to the seventh inning, when the regulars attacked Sherrod Smith's port side offerings and piled up five runs before they could be retired. The score was: Regulars, 7; Colts, 2.

Nothing has been heard of Hi Myers regarding his reporting. Word was received here today by President Ebbets that Jake Daubert would reach the camp tomorrow. Nothing definite has been given out regarding the game to be played at Deland against the Stetson University, but Manager Robinson has promised to send a team there before leaving Daytona.

There is but one sore arm in the Brooklyn squad, and that belongs to Colwell, the youngster. This, however, does not keep him from working in the outfield. The score:

Regulars	0 0 0 1 0 0 5 1 ..—7		
Colts	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2		

Three-base hit—Hickman. Two-base hit—Z. Wheat. Base hits—Off Marquard, 3; off Mails, 4; off Appleton, 1; off Cheney, 4; off Smith, 5; off Goodbred, 1; each pitched three innings. Bases on balls—Off Goodbred, 2; off Cheney, 1; off Smith, 1. First base on errors—Colts, 1; Regulars, 3. Struck out—By Mails, 4; by Marquard, 2; by Goodbred, 1. Stolen base—Olson. Double play—Olson, Kavel, and Myers. Wild pitch—Smith. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Rigler.

Notre Dame Nine Plays in Snow.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 14.—Despite flurries of snow, candidates for the Notre Dame baseball team enjoyed outdoor practice today, the first of the season. It was the intention to take the entire squad from the gymnasium, but Coach Harper permitted only the most seasoned men to expose themselves.

American Association Umpires.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Two former Federal League umpires, Barry McCormick and Joseph O'Brien, are included in the American Association staff announced by President Chivington today. The others are James A. Murray, William E. Friel, George H. Johnson, Louis W. Knapp, Frank R. Connolly, and J. R. Goehler, the latter of the Central League.

Knollwood Golfers to Dine.

Walter H. Sykes, Jr., Secretary of the Knollwood Country Club of White Plains, has announced that the annual dinner this year will be held in connection with the annual meeting at the Waldorf on Monday, April 3.

M'CUE'S EFFORT TO KILL BOUT FUTILE

Assemblyman Vainly Renews Attack on Willard-Moran Fight, Calling It a Fake.

ALBANY, March 14.—The attempt of Assemblyman Martin G. McCue of New York to prevent by Legislative action the Jess Willard-Frank Moran boxing contest met with failure today. McCue, to whom unanimous consent was refused last week to introduce a resolution calling upon the State Athletic Commission to revoke the license for the contest, moved today to suspend the rules to permit its introduction, but the motion was defeated by a voice vote.

McCue then rose to a question of personal privilege and assailed a sporting writer on a New York newspaper who had questioned his motives. Referring to the fact that he was formerly a prize fighter, he said, "That is the proudest hair in my pompadour," and he repeated his charge of last week that the Willard-Moran contest would not be an honest one.

"I know that my resolution has been lost," said McCue. "But I'll tell you now and I'll tell you again after the fight that this contest is not on the square. I haven't any objection to men from out of the State engaging in any sort of business here if it is run fairly and honestly, but these qualifications have not been complied with in this instance. Willard is in no condition to put up the fight New Yorkers who pay $20 a seat have the right to expect. "I want you all to recall after the fight what I have said today."

WENCK WILL NOT QUIT JOB.

Denies Rumors That He Is to Resign as Head of Boxing Board.

The numerous rumors of Fred A. Wenck's resignation as Chairman of the State Athletic Commission did not disturb that official much yesterday and he lightly waved aside any probability that he would be unseated.

"I have no intention of resigning," said Chairman Wenck, "and it looks to me as if some one with an axe to grind was spreading a rumor of which his wish is the father. I have no doubt that there are some folks who would like to see me forced out, but, thus far, I am content with my place."

Wenck denied that he knew of any political forces working against him. It was reported that Wenck and the other two Commissioners, Frank Dwyer and Johnny Franey, were at odds and that Wenck had complained to Governor Whitman against his associates. Chairman Wenck denied this emphatically and stated that as far as he knew the members of the commission were working together in harmony. He stated that he had made no complaint to the Governor and had no intention of doing so.

Governor Whitman, Mr. Wenck said, had been acquainted with the details of the Willard-Moran bout, and on last Sunday had expressed his approval of any action which the commission has taken in the matter. Wenck said that he had had no engagement to talk the bout over with Governor Whitman.

The Athletic Commission will hold a meeting in Albany this afternoon, when it is expected that something of interest may develop about the coming bout. Wenck stated yesterday that at today's meeting he would make an effort to lift the thirty days' ban which he placed on the Pioneer Club. He said that in suspending the club the commission took the only course possible, but that he believed its manager, Charles Dosserick, was an innocent party to the affair and that he should not be punished for the doings of Willard's managers in failing to produce the bout with Reich as they had promised.

Mr. Wenck denied yesterday that he had anything against Willard. "Personally and as a boxer I like Willard," said Chairman Wenck, "but it is my job to protect the public, particularly in view of the extensive publicity campaign which is being conducted. I never would have insisted on having Willard weighed when he came here if it had not been for the reports which came from Chicago that he was overweight. I am positive that his condition on the night of the bout will be all right. It is our duty, however, to protect the public against the various publicity yarns which are spread broadcast."

WILLARD GETS STEAM UP.

Trains Harder in Comparative Seclusion Than Before Crowd.

Jess Willard is taking his training more seriously every day. He works much harder in private at the Pioneer Club than he did last week with a big crowd looking on. The champion says he can work better when only a few are watching him, and his accomplishments since the throngs of spectators were barred from his quarters bears out this statement.

About 150 persons known to the club management gained admittance to the training quarters yesterday, and saw Willard do some smashing boxing. He mixed it up hard, especially with Boer Rodel and Walter Monahan. Both of these boxers did not spare force in their blows at Willard, and when the champion got aroused he shot them back to the ropes with a short straight left jab which had a lot of steam behind it.

Monahan is using tactics in boxing with Willard much after the fashion of Johnny Dundee, the lightweight. When he lunges a blow at Willard's jaw, both his feet leave the floor and he jumps into the air. Once Jess caught Monahan coming in and rattled his teeth with a straight right to the mouth which cut the trainers lips. Willard punched the bag yesterday and wrestled with Yussif Hussane, the Terrible Turk. Hussane was a toy in his hands.

Frank Moran had a day of rest from gymnasium work and boxing yesterday. In the morning he took his usual morning jaunt of five miles, and in the afternoon took a ride in his car.

"Frank is in wonderful shape," said Trainer Willie Lewis yesterday. "He weighs 202½ pounds and is as hard as iron."

GUNBOAT SMITH LOSES.

Jack Dillon Slightly Outpoints Sailor in Ten-Round Bout.

Evidently Gunboat Smith's long absence from boxing competition has done him a world of good. At any rate, the big California heavyweight, who has not appeared in a bout in this city since his knockout at the hands of Jim Coffey some time ago, showed wonderful improvement in his ten-round bout with Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light-heavyweight, last night at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn, and, although he was slightly outpointed, Smith at the final bell was striving to exchange blow for blow with his more aggressive opponent.

Dillon won the honors by a slight margin. At times Smith swapped blow for blow with the Indianapolis boxer, and on several occasions had the better of these exchanges. Dillon's clean and solid punches to the stomach and face had their effect on the Californian, however, and in the final round Smith was displaying signs of weariness.

Dillon did not appear to extend himself in the early part of the bout, but contented himself with working his way in close and delivering a few stiff blows to the body.

Smith frequently landed a left jab to the face as the Indianapolis boxer came at him and offset the latter's attack with this blow. Dillon missed with heavy swings for the face in almost every round up to the fifth session and this enabled Smith to get in effective blows to the stomach, after which both would clinch. Up to the sixth round the bout did not develop anything of a startling nature and the boxers were warned frequently for holding.

From the seventh round until the finish, however, Dillon boxed with more determination and often rushed his bigger opponent to the ropes with heavy right and left hand swings to the face, which generally landed on Smith's cheek bone and head. Near the bell Dillon cornered his opponent on the ropes in the former's corner and there rained numerous swings upon the Californian's face and body, but before the bell Smith had succeeded in himself out of the position and was exchanging blows willingly when the bell sounded.

Again in the eighth round Dillon shook his opponent up with solid left-hand swings to the stomach, and these blows had the effect of weakening Smith so that he was forced to hold for a moment.

In the two closing chapters Dillon carried the fight to his adversary aggressively, and several times forced Smith to the ropes, where he landed rights and lefts to the face and stomach without an effective return, and the final bell found the boxers locked and Smith vainly trying to land a telling blow on his opponent's stomach or jaw.

The weights were: Dillon, 170¼; Smith, 180½.

GAME FISH RECORD.

J. W. Jump Catches Over 300 Pounds in Afternoon in Hawaii.

James W. Jump of Los Angeles, the holder of the world's record for yellow-fin tuna at Catalina, has broken the world's record for an afternoon's catch of game fish with regulation rod and reel off Molokini Island, Maui, Territory of Hawaii, with two yellow-fin tuna, seventy and sixty-two pounds; two ono (a cross between the giant mackerels and the swordfish), one weighing sixty-one pounds and measuring 6 foot in length and the other, 5 foot, weighing forty-two pounds; one barracuda, 5 foot 2 inches in length, and a number of smaller game fish, including the oceanic bonito, albacore, &c.—a total afternoon's catch of over three hundred rounds of game fish.

Mr. Jump asserts that Hawaii is the leading game fish centre of the world. The yellow-fin tuna, which are abundant in Hawaiian waters every month of the year, reach a very large size. One specimen was recently sold by Japanese fishermen in the Honolulu market which weighed 287 pounds. The blue-fin and the long-fin tuna are also caught on rod and reel in these waters. What is so very unusual elsewhere, the Winter fishing in Hawaii is equally as good as that in the Summer months. The Hawaiian Promotion Committee in Honolulu has become headquarters for the game fishermen.

Stars in Manhattan Games.

Over 500 entries have been received for the annual indoor games of Manhattan College, which will be held tonight at the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers Armory. The "Jasper Three-Quarter" will be the star race of the program, and will bring together Dave Caldwell, Devanny, Overton, Sid Leslie, Homer Baker, and Jim Powers. The College of the City of New York has entered a team in a match relay race against the Manhattan quartet for a special trophy. Among the other entries are many of the fastest runners in the East.

RAYNOLDS EASILY WINS AT BILLIARDS

Osborne and Hawkins Defeated in Amateur Pocket Tournament.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. M. Munoz	1	0	H. B. Hawkins	0	1
E. F. Raynolds	1	0	J. J. Maloney	0	1
J. H. Shoemaker	1	0	H. S. Osborne	0	1

Edward F. Raynolds, who was runner-up to J. Howard Shoemaker in the amateur pocket billiard tournament a year ago, scored his first victory in the present championship event last night when he defeated the representative from Connecticut, H. S. Osborne of the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport, by a score of 125 to 37. Raynolds, in form as well as execution, is one of the most interesting players to watch, and last night found him at his best, even though he made only one high run, 18. Osborne, while he was proficient in making the difficult shots, did not have the steadiness of Raynolds, and, though he had several good innings, he could not offset the work of Raynolds.

The latter, who is playing as a representative of the Amateur Billiard Club, gained the upper hand in the early frames of the match and thereafter never relinquished his advantage, though at the end Osborne did threaten to make it a close finish. The turn of the game came in the fifteenth frame. Osborne, starting with a break that scattered the ivories wide open, had an opportunity to draw up on his rival. He played a good game, making many excellent shots, and then when it seemed that he had struck a dangerous pace the run was terminated by a scratch, the cue ball trickling into the side pocket from what would ordinarily have been considered an impossible angle. After that Raynolds ran 10 and finished the game in the next frame with cluster of 4.

The marked difference in the effective work of the men lay in position play. Raynolds was always certain, while Osborne played erratic, seeming to trust to good fortune rather than careful planning to leave him the opportunity for the subsequent strokes. As a result he was often in difficulties when he should have been counting freely. The scores:

E. F. Raynolds—6 11 10 5 14 0 4 14 13 9 9 9 3 12 1 6 10 4. Total—125. High run—18. Scratches—9.

H. S. Osborne—8 3 4 6 0 14 10 0 1 5 6 11 2 13 3 4 0. Total—87. Scratches—7.

Cecil M. Munoz of the Amateur Billiard Club, who is playing in his first amateur championship tournament, won the afternoon match from Herbert B. Hawkins by the score of 125 to 62. Hawkins won only three frames and two of these came in the last part of the game, preventing a more humiliating defeat. In the tenth frame Munoz was leading at 99 to 38.

Hawkins, who played in the tournament last year, could not count consistently, his position play particularly being erratic. With Munoz taking a big lead in the early frames, Hawkins lost his temper as well as his stroke, when the referee, Eugene De Comps, made a miscount on the string, though it was plainly evident that a point or two, or even a dozen, would have had little bearing on the result of the match. The scores:

Munoz—10 14 8 11 11 10 11 10 7 7 3 8 14. Total, 125; scratches, 5.

Hawkins—0 0 13 3 4 3 3 4 7 11 11 0. Total, 62; scratches, 4.

INVITED TO ROW BY PHONE.

Columbia Asks California to Compete in Intercollegiate Regatta.

At a demonstration of the transcontinental telephone, in which the Faculty and students of the Graduate Engineering School of Columbia University talked across the continent with members of the Scientific School of the University of California, Captain "Norm" Bratton, the leader of the Columbia 'Varsity eight, invited the Captain of the California crew to row in the annual intercollegiate regatta in June on the Hudson or wherever it may be held.

The Californian responded that, if it was possible, the coast crew would be on hand to line up against Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, and Columbia in the rowing classic.

Red Sox Sell Pitcher Johnson.

BOSTON, March 14.—The sale of Pitcher A. Rankin Johnson to the Fort Worth club of the Texas League was announced by President J. J. Lannin of the Boston Americans tonight. The price was $300, he said.

ROUNDING UP GOLF PROS.

New Association Wants Them to Send Applications for Membership.

Herbert Strong, Secretary and Treasurer of the Organizing Committee of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, sent out a letter yesterday to the various club professionals all over the country, outlining the purposes and the extent of the proposed association, and requesting the professionals to send in their applications to the Organizing Committee, consisting of James Hepburn, Chairman; Jack Hobens, Gilbert Nicholls, James Maiden, Jack Mackie, Robert White, and Herbert Strong.

The country is divided into nine districts, with a local committee and a chairman in each district. Until after the first regular meeting, which will be held immediately after the national open championship at Minnikahda, the General Organizing Committee will act for all these divisions. The first step taken will be to gain the interest and support of the Class A members—professionals now engaged by regularly organized golf clubs. As soon as fifty or a hundred Class A members are enrolled the other classes of members will be sought through them.

A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the association has been mailed by Secretary Strong to all the professionals, and it will also be sent to the Secretaries of the various golf clubs with the intention of getting the co-operation of the amateurs on this side of the ocean in much the same way in which the British amateur golfers aid the professional organization of Great Britain.

The geographical divisions of the country for the local associations are as follows: New England, Middle States, Southeaster, Middle West, Northwest, Southwest, Central, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Canadian Eastern, Canadian Central, and Canadian Western.

DAY FOR FAVORITES.

Five Former Bellcair Golf Cup Victors Advance in Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 14.—Five of Bellcair's former cup winners came through the first day's match play in the local amateur golf championship in fine form and it is predicted that tomorrow's play will develop some of the best amateur golf ever played at Belleair. Ira S. Holden of Cincinnati, Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, Donald Edwards and R. C. Thorne of Chicago, C. H. Gardner of Providence are not only Bellcair trophy winners, but have won tournaments played on northern golf courses. Results in the first and second sixteens:

First Sixteen.—Ira S. Holden, Cincinnati, beat J. C. Dilworth, Alleghany, 2 up; G. B. Blossom, Chicago, beat E. B. Humphreys, Camden, 1 up; C. H. Gardner, Agawam, beat George Carhart, Greenwich, 6 and 5; Donald Edwards, Midlothian, beat J. A. Cuddy, Cleveland, 5 and 3; R. C. Thorne, South Shore, beat George R. Baich, Cincinnati, 1 up; F. E. Compton, Skokie, beat L. B. Dickerson, Bellcair, 1 up; F. P. Ecker, Brooklyn, beat G. H. Goodman, Paducah, 1 up; Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, beat R. W. Harvey, Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

Second Sixteen.—J. O. Wilson, Mooretown, beat James Barnard, Chicago, by default; W. J. Morrison, Atlanta, beat E. B. Curtis, Greenwich, 3 and 7; W. A. Munger, Camden, beat J. F. Mathews, Greenpich, 5 and 4; R. C. Vilas, Chicago, beat Donald Alvord, Bellcair, 6 and 5; P. F. Stone, Bellcair, beat E. P. S. Wright, Bellcair, 4 and 2; Burton P. Foster, Bellcair, beat W. A. Bowman, New York, 2 and 1; T. L. Cooper, Bellcair, beat J. F. McWilliams, Dwight, 2 up; W. A. Lawson, Chicago, beat R. L. Whitman, Myopia, 3 and 2.

CHERRY VALLEY CLUB

To Take Over Salisbury Links and Make Improvements.

The latest addition to the list of clubs in the metropolitan district is the Cherry Valley Club, which is to take over the present clubhouse and golf course of the Salisbury Club at Garden City. The Salisbury course has been of a semi-public character, but in the future the opposite policy will be pursued, and the membership will have a low limit so that the links will never be crowded. Although the present course enjoys a good reputation as a test of golf, it will be still further stiffened and generally improved. Substantial alterations will be made in the clubhouse to suit the demands which will be made upon it, and ten tennis and two squash courts will be constructed close to the main building.

The officers of the new club are: President, William M. Baldwin; Vice President, Chase Mellen; Secretary, William M. Cruikshank; Treasurer, Harry Forsyth; Golf Captain, Arthur E. Whitney.

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CIRCUIT OF OUTLAW TRACKS.

Boston and Philadelphia May Form Parts of Cyclists' Chain.

Notwithstanding that there has been three desertions from the ranks of the recently organized Federation of American Cyclists, the so-called outlaw contingent intends to continue its fight with the National Cyclists' Association. At a meeting in Newark it was decided not only to build tracks in Brooklyn and the Bronx, but that efforts would be made to form a circuit with Boston and Philadelphia as members.

The plans of the Stadium Amusement Company to build a track at Belleville have met a temporary setback in strong opposition to the project in that town, and while work on the track was to have been started yesterday, it has been decided to wait until the opposition has been overcome before starting to build.

Dave McKay, President and general manager of the Stadium Company, seems to have lost some of his enthusiasm following the defection of Bob Spears, Reggie McNamara, and Frank Cavanaugh from the outlaw ranks, and said that he would not be much disappointed if the enterprise failed.

Billy Gibson is to build a track in the Bronx, and Harry Pollok, and probably Freddie Welsh, will promote the sport in Brooklyn, while President Harold Dibblee is in Boston to interest persons in promoting a track at the Hub. Charles Harvey, formerly Secretary of the New York State Athletic Commission, is in Philadelphia to form another link to the circuit chain.

Frank Cavanaugh, who seceded from the outlaws on Sunday, has signed a contract to ride exclusively for the National Cycling Association, which controls the Velodrome at Newark.

TIMING CORNELL STROKES.

Electric Flashlight System Aids Oarsmen on the Machines.

Reports from Ithaca state that the new electric flashlight system, recently installed upon the Cornell rowing machines, for the purpose of timing the strokes of the individual oarsmen, is proving an excellent help in the coaching of the crews. The device as now working consists of a series of tiny electric bulbs, a red one and a white one in front of each oarsman, with a set of eight together, one representing each rower, in front of the entire combination. The lights flash on only during the forward stroke of the oars.

Pulling stroke oar of the combination, No. 8, lights all of the white lights down the row and the one representing stroke in the group in front of the combination. Then as each of the other oars is pulled the individual red lights, together with the given one in the front group, flash on. Exact correspondence of action between the red and white lights in front of any oarsman shows that he is in time with the stroke. Exact correspondence of the eight lights of the group shows that the entire combination is rowing in perfect regularity.

Although the entire mechanism is a novelty and worked out now for the first time, the coaches expect marked assistance from it in developing the perfect regularity necessary to a first-class crew. With the lights to indicate at a glance the exact timing of any man in relation to the stroke, the coaches will be able to devote almost their entire attention to perfecting the oarsmen individually in necessary points of form and style and will not have to devote the time formerly necessary to watching the combination's rhythm.

HARVARD SWIMMING POOL.

Opposition to Building Tank in Basement of Union.

There seems to be some hitch in the plans proposing the building of a swimming pool at Harvard. The place originally selected for the tank was the basement of Harvard Union. The suggestion was made of transferring a $10,000 gymnasium fund to this new project, adding thereto some $6,000 to be obtained by popular subscription.

This struck the popular fancy, and enthusiasm was at its height, when a dissenting voice was heard from a scientific source. It was pointed out that if the pool were erected in Harvard Union it would lack sunlight, and therefore, without proper light and ventilation, would be unhealthy. The statement was made that "there would be more bacteria in the water than the swimmers comfortably could digest."

The Harvard Crimson, which has been ardently supporting the movement, presented opinions tending to discount the effect of a pool being located in a basement. After mentioning the fact that Professor George Whipple, Professor Lee, the university's hygienic expert, and Dr. Bailey, the university physician, tend to take the view favoring the tank, The Crimson says in part, "Concerning bacteria in the water, proper precaution would be assured by the filter and aeration well system, with the use of copper sulphate. The copper sulphate is a small item, as about four pounds in solution in the pool would suffice. The situation of the pool and its lack of sunlight would not affect the presence of bacteria materially."

ICE STALLS YALE CREWS.

Tug Plows Lane and 'Varsity Manages to Get a Short Spin.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—Floating ice in the lower harbor greatly curtailed the first practice rows of the Yale crews today. A tug plowed a channel through the ice so that the second 'Varsity and second freshman shells could have a short pull. By the time the 'Varsity was ready, however, the channel had partly frozen over again, so after a short row, Coach Rickalls ordered the oarsmen back to the boathouse. The first freshman eight did not go out.

The 'Varsity was boated as follows: stroke, Harriman; 7, Low, (captain); 6, Meyer; 5, Sturtevant; 4, Sheldon; 3, Kositzky; 2, Gilfillan; bow, Hume; coxswain, McLane.

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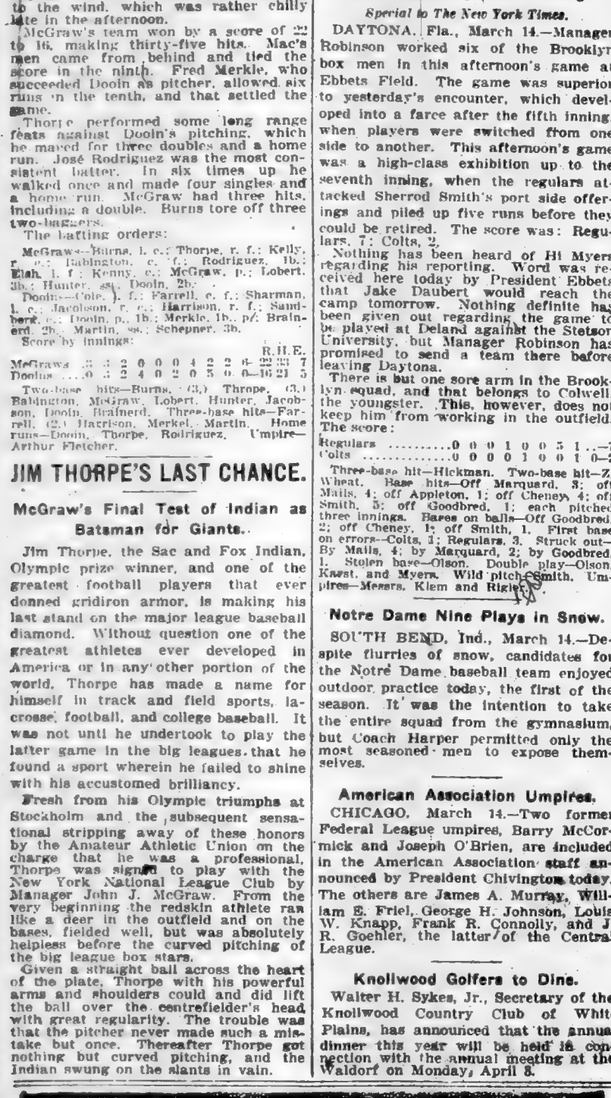

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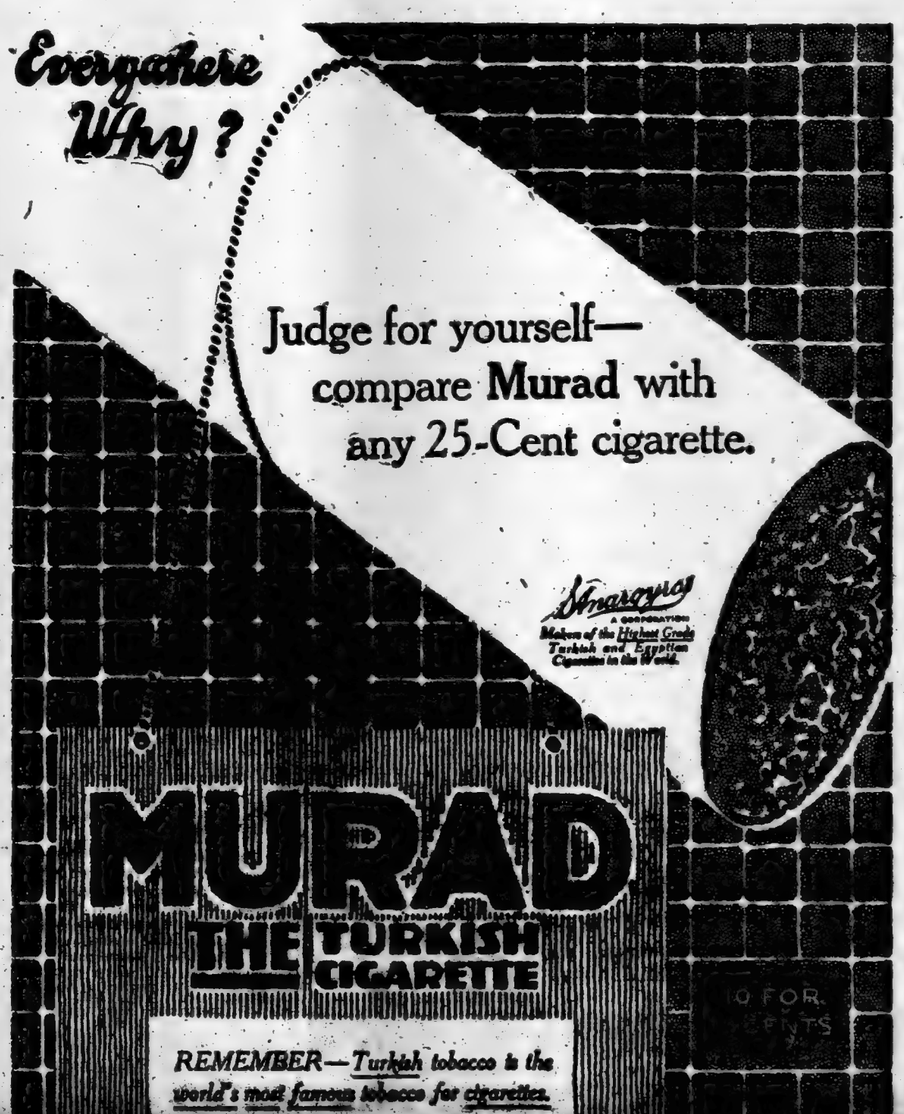

WOMEN TENNIS STARS WIN INDOOR MATCHES

FAVORITES SURVIVE IN WOMEN'S TENNIS

Miss Wagner and Miss Bjurstedt Win Singly and Paired in Indoor Title Play.

Play for the women's national indoor tennis championships in singles in the Seventh Regiment Armory advanced to the round before the semi-finals yesterday without any of the favorites having been forced to close competition. Those now left in the tournament are Miss Florence Sheldon, Miss Marie Wagner, Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, and Miss Molla Bjurstedt in the upper half of the draw, and in the lower half Mrs. D. C. Mills, Miss Helen Alexander, Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, and Mrs. Arthur Dean.

Thus far there has not been what could be truly called an upset. The favorites have shown form that promises keen competition in the closing rounds, and this is particularly true with regard to Miss Bjurstedt, holder of the title, and Miss Marie Wagner, who has several times been champion. Neither has had a hard match in the first three rounds.

Yesterday Miss Wagner showed marked superiority over Miss Caroma Winn, gaining the victory at 6—3, 6—3. Miss Winn, who has a powerful forehand drive, but lacks control somewhat in the rallies, could not make the stroke effective against the former champion. It was, however, the best match which Miss Wagner has had, and those who saw her play are more than ever convinced that she will be at her best in the semi-final round against Miss Bjurstedt. On form there appears little probability that either of these players will be defeated in the round to be played today. Miss Wagner meets Miss Florence Sheldon and Miss Bjurstedt plays against Mrs. Percy Wilbourn.

Miss Bjurstedt met with little opposition from Miss Ina Kissel yesterday, defeating her in straight sets at 6—3, 6—0. For a while in the first set Miss Kissel played a fairly strong game, but the effort sapped her energy, and she was an easy victim to the placing of her opponent in the second set.

Miss Bjurstedt started service, and each contestant won on service until the fourth game, when Miss Bjurstedt broke down the play of her opponent. Miss Kissel, however, returned the blow in kind in the fifth game, winning after it had gone to deuce. Though she won one other game later in the set, it was evident that Miss Kissel had played herself out, for Miss Bjurstedt ran the set out handily.

Miss Bjurstedt, who is paying attention to developing her back-hand stroke and her net game, tried out the latter method of play yesterday. She did not rush the net, but came to a little more than midcourt for the volleys.

When there was a long rally Miss Kissel could not, except infrequently, sustain her play to the point of winning the ace. In the second set she lost her own service in the first game, and then made a last determined stand. The second game went to deuce, and was finally won, at the point score of 8—6 by Miss Bjurstedt. The third game also went to the Norwegian by a score of 7—5 in points. Miss Kissel used up all her reserve power in these two games, and in the next three could not put up even a close contest. Miss Bjurstedt won two love games and in the other her opponent gained two aces. This gave a love set to the Norwegian.

The doubles matches started yesterday, twenty-three pairs being in the play for the title. Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Bjurstedt are paired in this event, and in yesterday's play scored an easy victory over Miss Teresa Blum and Mrs. W. H. N. Voss at 6—0, 6—4. Mrs. Knapp and Mrs. McBurney won a well-contested match from Miss Goddard and Miss Lewis, taking the first set at 8—6 and the second at 6—4.

Both doubles and singles will be continued today. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Third Round—Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Miss Adele Bull, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Percy Wilbourn defeated Mrs. E. S. Knapp, 8—6, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Ina Kissel, 6—3, 6—0; Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Abbie Morrison, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Helen Alexander defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss Hazel Gardner, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Arthur Dean won from Miss Margaret Taylor by default.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. M. B. Huff and Mrs. Edgar M. Avery won from Miss Hill and Miss Means by default; Mrs. E. S. Knapp and Mrs. M. McBurney defeated Miss Goddard and Miss Lewis, 8—6, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Bjurstedt defeated Miss Teresa Blum and Mrs. W. H. N. Voss, 6—0, 6—4; Miss Abbie Morrison and Mrs. E. Sohst won from Miss Margaret Taylor and Mrs. E. Shattuck by default; Miss Alberta Weber and Mrs. Candee won from Miss Caroma Winn and partner by default; Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hirsch beat Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Richardson, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round—Mrs. D. C. Mills and Mrs. A. Humphries defeated Mrs. J. Balley and Miss E. Beecher, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Adele Cragin and Miss Ruth Schwab defeated Miss Hazel Treat and Miss J. Larson, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. K. Twining and Miss Irving defeated Mrs. Robert Miller and Mrs. McAnney, 6—8, 6—2, 6—0.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC NEWS.

The freshman crew squad at Columbia received a blow yesterday when Fred S. Dunn, Jr., the Captain, announced he was obliged to resign from the crew on account of parental objections. Dunn was regarded by Coach James C. Rice as one of the three or four most promising candidates for the freshman boat. Dunn prepared for college at the Passaic, N. J., High School. He joined Coach Andy J. Coakley's squad of freshman baseball players yesterday and will try for an infield position.

The election of basket ball captains at Columbia will be held Friday afternoon. The choice rests betwen J. U. Wagener and A. B. Wilber, with the former a slight favorite.

The Columbia water polo team practiced last night with the City College six in the latter's pool in preparation for its game with Yale, after the swimming meet in New Haven Friday night.

"Offensive Play" will be the subject of a talk by Coach T. Nelson Metcalf to members of the Columbia 1916 football squad tonight.

E. S. Kornsand has left college, having completed his course and received his degree in February, after three and one-half years' work. Kornsand played on the 1916 freshman baseball team, has been a regular forward on the basket ball team for two seasons, and played at end on the new football team last Fall until injuries compelled him to resign from the squad. He has been in college since February taking post-graduate work, but decided this week to enter business.

KUEHNE DARTS TO VICTORY AT RINK

Wins Half-Mile Skating Race and Is Second in Mile—O'Sickey, Title Holder, Ill.

Amateur speed skating races furnished the scheduled attraction last night in the ice carnival at the St. Nicholas Rink. Five events were hotly contested, and the speedsters varied in standing from little schoolboys up to Ben O'Sickey, the national mile and half-mile champion. O'Sickey started in two races, but was taken sick after wining his heat in the half-mile, and although he started in the finals he finished a bad fourth. He almost collapsed after te finish of the second heat in the mile handicap.

Walter Kuehne, the N. Y. A. C. flier, did he best work of the evening, taking the half-mile handicap from the twenty-yard mark, and finishing second in the mile handicap to GeGorge Pickering of the Riverside S. C., who started five yards ahead of him.

The first heat of the half-mile handicap was a pretty race between Arthur Gershel and O'Sickey. These two back-mark men shot through the leaders on the last three laps, with O'Sickey coasting behind Gershel until the final turn, where the national champion jumped to the fore and won by a stride. In the second heat Kuehne caught his field within a few laps from the start and loafed along until the final circuit when he jumped ahead and won easily.

In the finals the back-mark men cut down the leaders quickly and Arthur Gershel took the lead followed closely by Kuehne. O'Sickey was showing signs of his illness and after having passed Stanley Gershel he was forced to drop back on the final lap and took fourth place, while Kuehne jumped Arthur Gershel and led him across the line by a full stride.

O'Sickey was scratch again in the mile handicap, but dropped out completely exhausted. Bjork, the French champion, won the heat with A. Gershel, second, Taylor third and Distler fourth. George Pickering won the second heat by a few feet from Kuehne, Stanley Gershel taking third. In the final the back men had caught the field at the halfway mark. Kuehne darted through the maze of skaters, but Pickering jumped the N. Y. A. C. man on the final lap and beat him to the finish in a great sprint. Stanley Gershel was third and Arthur Gershel fourth.

A quarter-mile dash for women was one of the feature events of the program, but the winner, Mrs. Elfredia MacMillan, made it rather uninteresting by spreadeagling the field.

Little Arthur Healy, the smallest skater in the quarter-mile handicap for schoolboys, was on scratch in his event, but the mark was too much for him, and he finished in the rear, while E. Sperber of P. S. 166 came home with the prize. The summaries:

Quarter-Mile Handicap for Schoolboys.—Won by E. Sperber, P. S. 166, (30 yards;) H. Stein, Loyola, second. Time—0:31 2-5.

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by W. Hebener, New York; S. F. Agren, Bronx Church House, second; Harry Otis, Peerless S. C., third. Time—1:45.

Half-Mile Handicap.—Won by Walter Kuehne, N. Y. A. C., (20 yards;) Arthur Gershel, New York, (25 yards,) second; Stanley Gershel, Columbia Grammar School, (30 yards,) third. Time—1:31.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by George Pickering, Riverside S. C., (40 yards;) Walter Kuehne, N. Y. A. C., (35 yards,) second; Stanley Gershel, Columbia Grammar, (60 yards,) third. Time—3:12.

DATES FOR HOCKEY PLAY-OFF

First Game Here Saturday and Second at Boston March 25.

At a meeting of the directors of the Amateur Hockey League held at St. Nicholas Rink yesterday arrangements were completed for the play-off of the tie between the St. Nicholas Skating Club and the Boston A. A. The first game will be played at St. Nicholas Rink in this city on next Saturday night. The second game will be played at the Arena Rink in Boston on the following Saturday, March 25. If a third game is necessary, it will be played either in New York or Boston and will be decided by the toss of a coin.

The directors decided to amend the league rules for the play-off series. There will be three periods of twenty minutes each and if a tie results extra periods of ten minutes will be played until the game is decided.

TRAINER HERE FROM RUSSIA.

Anderson Studies American Methods for Use in Czar's Domain.

Russia is awake to the benefits that accrue to the youngsters of a nation through compulsory track and field athletics, and is now teaching such sports in the public schools, according to a statement yesterday by Jannes F. Anderson, known as the Russian trainer in light athletics, who is here on leave of absence to study American methods of instructing schoolboys and young men in athletics.

For more than a year Anderson, who is engaged by the Imperial Government, was chief administrator of physical culture in the Russian schools for army officers. Anderson is a subject of Sweden, and until he injured his right shoulder several years ago was one of the best all-around weight throwers in Europe. He has a record of 197 feet with the javelin.

While here Anderson will visit almost all of the principal colleges in the East to become acquainted with the systems employed by the various coaches with their charges. His first visit will be paid at Columbia, where arrangements have been made to permit the Russian trainer to investigate as thoroughly as he desires. He will also call on the New York Athletic Club, where he hopes to gain valuable information to be used in his work abroad.

"According to Anderson, the Russian Government, despite the war, not long ago set apart 1,000,000 rubles for the erection of a huge stadium in Petrograd for track and field sports, football, bicycling, and other divisions of sport. This appropriation, he says, was secured through the Czar.

Russians do not make good distance runners, according to Anderson. They don't like to work too hard. Therefore they have taken up sprinting, and there are several of the Czar's army officers who were becoming quite proficient in this branch of track sport when they were ordered to the front.

There has always been dissatisfaction with the construction of the javelin used in this country, and yesterday Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., conferred with Anderson on the missile used in Sweden and throughout the Continent. The Russian trainer believes the fault lies in the tip of the spear, which in this country is covered with a five-inch piece of steel. In the opinion of Anderson, this steel should be at least a foot long, and the wooden part of the javelin should be much thicker up to the centre, whence it should taper off gradually. Most of the American javelins snap off at the head, and the reinforcing of the shaft, as suggested by Anderson, probably would eradicate this fault.

There is talk in certain college quarters that the indoor games of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. will next year become a championship meeting, with the regulation list of events, instead of a relay carnival, as this year and last. In fact Harvard officials have considered suggesting this change when the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Association meets again in Philadelphia on April 29. Harvard's contention is that there is altogether too much relay racing for the college men during the Winter to make the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet attractive to the athletes.

According to Romeyn Berry, who has managed both the meets, there will be some changes made for next year's meeting, if the recommendations of the Advisory Board are accepted by the undergraduate delegates. One of the improvements will be the elimination of the announcers who will be replaced by an immense electric signboard which will flash all results to the spectators. The Advisory Board is also considering holding trials for the field events on the afternoon of the games.

Tom Downing, the Irish-American Athletic Club high jumper, who was suspended by the local Registration Committee for not returning a prize as requested by Chairman Mathews, has complied with the mandate of the committee and was reinstated yesterday.

The Long Island Athletic Club is expected to make a strong bid for the small clubs' indoor championship which will be decided at the meet to be held under the auspices of the Mohawk A. C. at the armory of the Second Field Artillery, 166th Street and Franklin Avenue, a week from Saturday night.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 18, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. March 18, SS Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 5, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 15, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 25, SS Memnon.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Hellig Olav.

Sweden—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 15, SS Stockholm, and at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Hellig Olav.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 15, SS America, and at 7:30 A. M. March 21, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Monteagle.....Mar. 16

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Mar. 16

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Mar. 17

Hongkong and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tjisondari.....Mar. 18

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru..Mar. 19

Hilo, Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern.....Mar. 19

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Mar. 23

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...Mar. 31

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Makura.....April 8

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails dated Melbourne, Feb. 16; Sydney, Feb. 17; Wellington, Feb. 21, and Auckland, Feb. 22, which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on March 10, and mails dated Manila, Feb. 8; Hongkong, Feb. 14; Shanghai, Feb. 17, and Moboilnk, March 4, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on March 11. These mails are due in New York this morning.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Feb. 12; Hongkong, Feb. 19; Shanghai, Feb. 18, and Yokohama, Feb. 25—which arrived per steamer Montagle, were dispatched east from Seattle on March 13, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, March 17.

News of Athletic Activities at the Colleges

No Athletes Dropped at Brown.

Brown University athletic authorities note with pleasure that of the fifty-one students who have left college this year for various reasons not one was an athlete on a major or minor team of any kind. This is in strong contrast to some colleges, where some of the most prominent athletes have been dropped for deficiencies in studies. In referring to the unusually high scholarship on the part of the Brown athletes, Professor Marvel says that "it is partially due to the efforts of the athletic office in keeping track of the men and urging them to keep up the high standard of classroom work. It has been an unusual event during the year for coaches to refuse men permission to remain on the athletic field who should be in a classroom." Professor Marvel believes that a high standard in scholastic work is essential to good athletics, that the higher requirements in eligibility rules tend to keep the good athletes in college, thus giving the same material year after year for the coaches to work with. Under the old less stringent code men were always dropping out.

Former Penn Athlete Dies.

Old Pennsylvania graduates will learn with regret of the death of Thomas Guy Hunter, '82 C., which occurred last week. Mr. Hunter had the honor of being the only man who ever won the coveted "P" in five different sports, crew, football, baseball, track, and cricket. He received his letter sixteen times during his four years in college. Besides his athletic ability, his popularity gave him the honor of President of his class in his senior year. For many years after his graduation he was a member of the Athletic Association, and later was elected President of the College Boat Club. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

Reducing Brown Baseball Squad.

Coach Pattee of the Brown baseball team has made the final reduction in the squad until more active practice begins outdoors. Two pitchers, a catcher, and four fielders have been cast adrift. Until about Easter time the Brown practice will be continued in the cage. With the college vacation in April, out-of-door practice will begin in earnest. The men who survived the last cut and who accordingly will make up the squad until then are: Pitchers—Healey, Sullivan, Richards, Flanders, Cleveland, Wade, Denison, Wildes; Catchers—Feinberg, Maguire, Cleveland, Erickson, Hall, and Weeks; Infielders—Captain Johnston, Andrews, Murray, Garside, Davidson, Porter, Pollard, and Reilly; Outfielders—Robertson, Johnson, Nelson, Jemail, Lubinsky, T. Hall, Tracy, Dunn, and Ormsby.

Herrick Drilling Harvard Crews.

Robert F. Herrick has taken charge of the Harvard crews. Coach Herrick has been spending the Winter on the Pacific Coast. From now on he will direct the work regularly every day which has been conducted by Coach Haines. The running after practice is being continued, every man doing a quarter-mile stretch along the river.

Three new boats have been ordered for the 'Varsity oarsmen and should arrive soon. One is an eight-oared shell to be built by Ward of New Jersey; the other two are four-oared heavy boats for practice, built by Davy & Co., in Cambridge.

Dartmouth Wants Batting Power.

To develop batting strength in the team is one of the principal aims of Coach Haselton of Dartmouth while the squad is practicing indoors. With nearly all of last year's squad and promising material from last year's freshman team the chances are good for a much stronger team than that of last year. To develop two or three dependable pitchers to take the places of Parrot and Perry seems to be the chief problem. Doyle, Holmes, Keddie, and Kent, 'Varsity substitutes last year; Gerrish, who played shortstop most of last season, and Brumby and McBride, first string pitchers for the freshman team, are the men from whom the pitchers will be chosen. The other battery member will probably be Murphy, who played in the outfield most of the 1915 season, but substituted for Wanamaker in a few games. No men were lost by graduation from the infield. Captain Perkins should be a fixture at second base and Paine seems reasonably sure to start most of the games at first. The other infield men will be chosen from Eskeline, Gerrish, Thielscher, Stewart, and Fox.

Big Track Squad Out at Princeton.

Princeton has an unusually large number of men out for the track team this year, but owing to the severe weather this month and in February no outdoor practice has been held and no good line can be obtained on the men on the board floor indoors. The graduation of Atha, Cooley, Hayes, and Mackenzie has left a hole in the team that has not been filled, and Coach Fitzpatrick must wait until the candidates get out on the cinder path before he can make up his mind who to retain for the various events.

Haverford's Track Team.

The track team of Haverford College will feel the loss of George Hallett, captain in 1915, who is now in the Harvard Graduate School. While this leaves Haverford weaker in both broad and high jumps than it has been for some years, yet it is the only serious loss, and the other departments of the team have been strengthened. Captain Martwick will enter the sprints and the hurdles, in which he will be supported by Brown and Hisey. Among the middle and long distance runners are veterans Bray, Clement, Price, and Sharp, and the new men are Thomas, Thornton, and Seregni. Hunsicker and Crosman will pole vault, and Hisey and H. M. Hallett will jump. There are five good weight men, all regular football players, who make the prospects look bright in that line.

Spring Football on Penn Lot.

It is probable that Pennsylvania will have Spring football practice and that one of the lots connected with the Commercial Museum tract, which was recently adjudged the property of the university, will be used for the drills. The new field is twice as large as Franklin Field. The land is rough, but it will be put in shape for Spring practice.

Syracuse Tennis Call.

The call of Coaches Cartes and Achison for Syracuse tennis candidates has brought out thirty-three men.

Harvard Lacrosse Season Opens.

The lacrosse season at Harvard started Monday evening with a meeting of all candidates for the university team in the trophy room of the Union. Paul Gustafson, '12, who captained a championship team in that year, and Eugene E. O'Neil, '16, the present captain, were the principal speakers. They outlined the plans for the coming season, and discussed Harvard's prospects in the schedule of games which has just been approved by the Athletic Committee. The first regular practice for the 'Varsity was held last evening in the Hemenway Gymnasium under the direction of Captain O'Neil. Arthur Warwick, professional Canadian coach, who had charge of the team last year, has again been engaged for this season, but he will not arrive from Toronto until April 1. Coach Warwick is considered one of the best lacrosse players in Canada.

Dartmouth Captain Shows Speed.

Eddie Riley, captain of the Dartmouth track team, is credited with running 600 yards in 1:18 2-5 this Spring on an indoor track. As this is the record held by Tom Halpin for an indoor race, Riley seems to have a good season ahead of him.

Lockwood in Hard Luck.

Misfortunes seem to be stumbling blocks in the path of Joseph Lockwood, a Pennsylvania sprinter. Tonsilitis has been a handicap in his preparation for two intercollegiates, and now he is out of the game with a pulled tendon in his left shoulder, caused by a wrench received when he was jostled in a relay race at the intercollegiate meet in this city.

Welch Appointed to Annapolis.

Vincent Welch, the former Dean Academy athlete, who struck the scholastic standing snag at Pennsylvania, has received an appointment to Annapolis, and has been there to take the examinations. He will make a good man on the Navy football team if he passes.

"Rubber" Meet for Yale and Harvard.

There will be unusual interest in the dual track and field meet between Yale and Harvard in May, inasmuch as each college has won twelve meets, and the next one will be the "rubber."

Trinity Baseball Men at Work.

The call for baseball candidates at Trinity brought out a fair-sized squad, but, aside from the seven "T" men, the material is largely inexperienced, and is far from being as good as it has been for the last two seasons. Ferris, Raftery, H. J. Brickley, Noll, Astlett, Pinney, and Moran are out for pitching honors. Of these, aside from Ferris, Brickley has had the most experience, and he and Ferris look to be the mainstays of the season in the box.

Haverford's Early Baseball.

Candidates for the Haverford College baseball club, which has not yet been authorized to represent the college, have begun battery and batting practice in the gymnasium. Two men are lost from last year's team. If baseball makes good this year, the joint Alumni and Student Athletic Committee have consented to allow it to be a recognized Haverford sport.

Sluggers for Tufts Team.

This year's baseball team should be the heaviest hitting collection of players Tufts College has ever had. Every afternoon for the last three weeks the forty-odd candidates for the team have been at work in the cage under the direction of Coach Slattery, to develop and perfect their batting. When Slattery took charge of baseball at Tufts two years ago, he began to emphasize batting. No college coach in the country was better able to give instructions in this line, for while in the major leagues Slattery was a great batter. The first Tufts team under his régime won nearly all of its games by pounding out hits, even though the pitchers failed to do their part. Last year the Brown and Blue was feared by all college twirlers for the uncanny ability of any man to drive out a timely clout. This year's team, with few exceptions the identical team of last year, should eclipse all previous records.

Penn State Loses Captain.

Prospects for a successful baseball season at the Pennsylvania State College received a severe blow when it was learned that Captain George Hesselbacher would be unable to occupy the mound this year. Hesselbacher was operated upon Monday for hernia in the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, and the surgeon in attendance, Dr. Deaver, declared that the young pitcher would be unable to touch a baseball for at least a year.

Two Penn Players Injured.

Two casualties took place in Penn's 'Varsity baseball camp Monday afternoon, and as a result Ad Swigler, the veteran slabman, had one of the fingers on his pitching hand broken in two places, and Wray, a candidate for the Red and Blue infield, suffered from a broken nose. Both accidents took place while the 'Varsity squad was having its daily work-out in Weightman Hall. Coach Roy Thomas was rather upset as the result of these injuries, as Swigler is one of his mainstays in the pitching department this year, and Wray has the earmarks of a good infield player.

Games for Colgate Nine.

Colgate University's baseball schedule for 1916 includes games with Rutgers, Navy, Franklin and Marshall, Columbia, Brown, Pennsylvania State, Rochester, Syracuse, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, Vermont, Cornell, Middlebury, Army, and Hamilton.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 6:26 | Sun sets, 5:06 | Moon sets, 4:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:17	4:53	10:53	11:03
Governors Island	5:11	5:49	11:46	11:59
Hell Gate	7:17	7:46	1:20	1:31

Arrived—Tuesday, March 14.

SS Cameronia, Liverpool, March 4.
SS City of Mexico, Nuevitas, March 8.
SS C. T. Nyard, Las Palmas, Feb. 26.
SS Dicto, Bergen, Feb. 17.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, March 10.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, March 12.
SS Neches, Galveston, March 8.
SS Palermo, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
SS Pythia, Plymouth, Feb. 26.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville, March 4.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, March 11.
SS Bronwen, St. Michaels, Feb. 5.
SS Havana, Havana, March 11.
SS Samarinda, Rotterdam, Feb. 20.
SS Albiston, Marseilles, Jan. 24.
SS Frontera, Kingston, March 8.
SS Atahualpa, Manaos, Feb. 23.
SS Moorish Prince, Brest, Feb. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	Mar. 5
Baltic	Liverpool	Mar. 7
Noordam	Falmouth	Mar. 6
Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Cayo Citano	London	Feb. 20
Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Atlantan	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Belgier	Azores	Feb. 23
Phaeda	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Hudson	Bordeaux	Feb. 23
Strathtay	Gibraltar	Feb. 36
Narragansett	London	Feb. 25
Yamato Maru	Gibraltar	Feb. 20
Ocean	Rotterdam	Feb. 27
Palacine	Rotterdam	Feb. 27
Guahyba	Pernambuco	Feb. 26
Alston	Havre	Feb. 26
Escalona	Liverpool	Feb. 29
Isle de la Reunion	Gibraltar	Feb. 24
Regina d'Italia	Gibraltar	Mar. 2
Tenryu Maru	Cardiff	Feb. 26
Wegadeek	Port Talbot	Feb. 26
Caserta	Naples	Mar. 3
Philadelphian	London	Feb. 29
Roanoke	Leith	Feb. 29
Panama	Cristobal	Mar. 9
El Sol	Galveston	Mar. 9

DUE TOMORROW.

Navajo	London	Mar. 1
Castlemoor	Algiers	Feb. 28
Caracas	San Juan	Mar. 11
Almirante	Kingston	Mar. 11
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 11
Comus	New Orleans	Mar. 11

DUE FRIDAY.

King Edward	Havre	Mar. 2
Kittetian	Dartmouth	Mar. 2
Zebra	Liverpool	Mar. 2
J. Jover Sarra	Barcelona	Mar. 1
Concho	Galveston	Mar. 11

DUE SATURDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Manchuria	London	Mar. 7
Bacchus	Lisbon	Mar. 3
Charlois	Amsterdam	Mar. 2
Sanuka Maru	London	Mar. 4
Monterey	Progreso	Mar. 18

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Stockholm, Gothenb'g	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
*Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
*Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
B. Bjornson, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Com. Rollins, Haiti	4:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Edward Pierce, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Evelyn, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Olinda, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Borgium, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czarina, Kola Bay	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Van der Dyn, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London	——	12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
*Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
*Ceamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Byron, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Trinidad, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Eastern Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	10:00 A.M.
Francisco, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Verona, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Pannonia, London	——	10:00 A.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 14.

SS Navajo, bound to New York, was 925 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 7 P. M. 13th.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 300 miles E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 211 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Camaguey, Progreso to New York, was 214 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Prpteus, New Orleans to New York, was 225 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 214 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Caloria, Tuxpam to New York, was 270 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 136 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 168 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 127 miles W. of Havana at 8 P. M.

SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 651 miles S. at noon.

SS Francis Hanify, Guantanamo to New York, was 330 miles from New York at 8 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Savannah to New York, was 35 miles S. E. of Frying Pan at noon.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 167 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Keene, Savannah to New York, was 38 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rochambeau, at Bordeaux, March 14.
SS Fede, at Genoa, March 9.
SS Ethelstan, at Marseilles, March 8.
SS Harpagus, at Marseilles, March 8.
SS Madonna, at St. Nazaire, March 7.
SS Roma, at St. Michaels, March 13.
SS Giuseppe Verdi, at Gibraltar, March 13.
SS Taormina, at Spezia, March 3.
SS Baron Jedburgh, at Sabang, March 13.
SS Sygna, at Port Natal, March 12.
SS Cannitaro, at Hull, March 13.
SS Tapajor, at Pernambuco, March 13.
SS Dryden, at Liverpool, March 14.
SS Yagues, at London, March 13.
SS Siraa, at Barrow, March 13.

Sailed.

SS City of Corinth, from Cardiff, March 11.
SS Hermion, from Rio Janeiro, March 13.
SS Rio de Janeiro, from Pernambuco, March 13.
SS Argentino, from Buenos Aires, March 10.
SS Ardgarroch, from London, March 11.
SS Ardgryfe, from Fowey, March 1.

RESORTS.

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REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 7th day of March, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $1,962,834.95,) market value. Private securities, (book value, $1,367,296.68,) market value.		$1,962,884.95 1,967,296.68
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y.		67,500.00
Real estate owned		122,350.00
Mortgages owned		747,350.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		279,125.70
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		4,886,128.71
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		9,364,739.57
Overdrafts		838.18
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,204,807.93	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in preceding item	776,931.30	
		2,981,539.23
Specie		2,076,906.36
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		271,470.00
Federal Reserve notes		39,675.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$939,864.73	
Other cash items	187,892.70	
		1,127,787.42
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		466,381.17
Other assets, viz.: Vaults	$30,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	66,480.82	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	7,548.55	
Total		$26,183,952.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$750,000.00	
Undivided profits	167,707.78	
		917,707.78
Surplus on book values, $937,801.15.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$1,189,663.15	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	37,400.37	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	70,079.86	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	10,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	787,316.52	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	18,108,737.11	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	316,105.97	
Demand certificates of deposit	287,073.86	
Other certificates of deposit	17,000.00	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	734,702.53	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	299,856.16	
Certified checks	57,922.10	
Unpaid dividends	288.50	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	1,236,105.34	
Total deposits		23,181,711.37
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		481,702.53
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$17,079.01	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	60,309.63	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	7,441.92	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,000.00	
		104,830.56
Total		$26,185,952.24

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 2908.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 7, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b)	$14,737,388.56	
b Acceptances of other banks discounted	140,840.00	
Total loans		$14,854,242.56
Overdrafts, secured, $127.86; unsecured, $551.50		679.35
U. S. bonds: U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$900,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		900,000.00
Bonds, Securities, &c.: Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	$8,365,429.82	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		9,265,429.82
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$126,600.00	
Less amount unpaid	60,000.00	
		60,000.00
10. Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,335,038.23
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 10)		726,409.14
Exchanges for Clearing House		364,328.40
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		76,441.31
Outside checks and other cash items	$7,848.34	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	6,160.09	
		13,648.34
Notes of other national banks		46,500.00
Federal Reserve notes		135,000.00
Coin and certificates		2,256,626.10
Legal-tender notes		361,535.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		54,600.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		24,226.05
Total		$24,494,514.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$929,816.98	
Reserved for taxes	8,587.00	
Reserved for contingencies, &c.	2,935.70	
	$941,459.98	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	31,659.33	
		910,430.26
Circulating notes outstanding		909,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		1,841,328.28
Dividends unpaid		120.00
Demand deposits: 32. Individual deposits subject to check		17,522,586.53
33. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		86,961.73
34. Certified checks		54,199.57
35. Cashier's checks outstanding		412,854.17
Total demand deposits, Items 32, 33, 34, and 35, $18,076,930.99.		
Time deposits, (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice:)		
40. Certificates of deposit		46,909.09
Total of time deposits, Item 40, $46,909.		
41. U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		900,000.00
Letters of credit		24,226.05
Liabilities other than those above stated, unearned discount		24,679.77
Total		$24,494,514.35

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1916.

J. N. TIMMERMAN,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 7.
Certificate filed in New York Co., No. 1.

Correct—Attest:
HOWARD C. BROKAW,
H. E. BACH,
ALFRED ROMER,
Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 733.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 7, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$202,332,108.70	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	3,092,716.64	
		$205,424,820.34
Overdrafts, unsecured		26.00
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		1,965,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		28,840,116.55
Bonds loaned		150,000.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		1,050,000.00
Banking house		2,000,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		1,475,061.85
Exchanges for Clearing House		26,631,088.81
Other checks on banks in the same city as reporting bank		761,549.92
Outside checks and other cash items	$56,096.10	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,783.21	
		57,879.31
Notes of other national banks		294,070.00
Federal Reserve notes		133,100.00
Lawful money reserve: Specie in own vault	$21,719,307.00	
Legal-tender notes in own vault	1,393,535.00	
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	18,349,134.29	
		41,461,976.29
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		222,250.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		12,040,674.78
Customers' liability account of "acceptances"		3,113,963.17
Customers' obligations account bank's contingent liability		3,500,000.00
Interest accrued		714,495.55
Total		$329,845,057.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$7,711,529.53	
Reserved for taxes	539,195.14	
Reserved for interest	125,619.19	
	$8,376,343.86	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	164,779.40	
		8,211,564.46
Circulation notes outstanding		1,955,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$151,431,980.44	
Dividends unpaid	17,165.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	85,108,551.03	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	7,340,506.00	
Certified checks	6,249,159.80	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,017,045.06	
Time deposits	145,000.00	
		265,309,407.83
Unearned discount		603,737.00
Letters of credit		12,054,635.11
Acceptances based on imports and exports		3,210,718.17
Liabilities other than those above stated		3,500,000.00
Total		$329,845,057.57

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1916.

E. H. CALLANAN,
Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York County, No 47.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES N. JARVIE,
H. B. THAYER,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
Directors.

[No. 7,447.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on March 7, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,510,890.72	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	153,198.34	
Total loans		$2,664,089.06
Overdrafts, secured		5,089.48
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)		200,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds owned unpledged	$43,614.08	
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	12,750.00	
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$18,000	
Less amount unpaid	9,000	
		9,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		5,102.81
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		705,985.45
Net amount due from banks and bankers		2,690,619.85
Exchanges for Clearing House		658,181.22
Outside checks and other cash items		1,888.77
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents		46.83
Notes of other National banks		4,700.00
Coin and certificates		461,584.50
Legal-tender notes		37,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		10,600.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		213,666.16
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" by this bank based on imports and exports only		59,221.27
Total		$7,781,944.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits	$108,875.94	
Reserved for taxes	550.60	
	$104,428.94	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	22,377.69	
		82,051.35
Circulating notes outstanding		199,800.00
Due to banks and bankers		$23,849.90
Individual deposits subject to check	6,239,153.11	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	131,540.81	
Certified checks	406,275.88	
Cashier's checks outstanding	29,581.72	
Time deposits, (payable after 30 days or subject to 30 days' or more notice)	107,904.18	
Letters of credit	213,066.16	
Acceptances based on imports and exports	59,221.27	
		7,210,583.13
Total		$7,781,944.48

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1916.

[Seal.] EDMUND J. LIEFMANN,
Notary Public,
M. Y. County, No. 116.

Correct—Attest:
R. C. CORNER,
GEO. T. HAY,
ALFRED ROMER,
Directors.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.

New York, March 7, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$7,061,375.67
Due from banks	1,333,144.07
Cash and reserve	4,808,156.99
U. S. and other bonds	2,066,524.51
	$15,264,209.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,992,772.81
Circulation	218,400.00
Deposits	12,053,027.43
	$15,264,200.24

ALEXANDER GILBERT, President.
ROBERT A. PARKER, Vice President.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Asst. Cashier.

PICTURES FOR HOME.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains a gallery of photographs from the finishing fronts and of house groups. Best illustrated weekly.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Second National Bank

of the City of New York

Fifth Avenue and 28th Street

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

March 7th, 1916

RESOURCES.

Loans, Discounts and Investments	$15,836,915.18	
United States Bonds to Secure Circulation	710,000.00	
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit	28,100.00	
Banking House	1,171,960.99	
Due from Banks	$31,818.95	
5% Redemption Fund, and Due from United States Treasurer	101,600.00	
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	1,140,679.82	
Cash and Exchanges for Clearing House	2,718,666.88	
	$22,534,857.77	

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	3,290,163.75
Reserve for Taxes and Unearned Discount	32,908.46
Circulation	700,197.50
Deposits	16,549,250.39
United States Bond Account	810,000.00
Other Liabilities	151,842.67
	$22,534,857.77

DIRECTORS

John Aitken	Dwight S. Richardson	Louis M. Starr
H. Blanchard Dominick	Percy A. Rockefeller	James A. Stillman
Frank A. Munsey	William A. Simonson	Percy S. Straus
Edward H. Peaslee	John J. Sinclair	

[No. 3,415.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on March 7, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$38,563,980.03	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	7,430.00	
Total loans		$38,571,380.03
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)		440,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		2,052,605.18
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		4,205.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$180,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	90,000.00	
		90,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		5,363,882.18
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included above)		299,319.02
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,931,606.36
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		90,080.81
Outside checks and other cash items	$8,741.82	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,700.63	
		5,442.45
Notes of other national banks		68,140.00
Federal Reserve notes		32,760.00
Coin and certificates		7,333,806.10
Legal-tender notes		730,740.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		50,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		13,597.60
Other assets, if any: Accrued interest entered		48,162.75
Total		$60,015,736.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,049,577.63	
Reserved for taxes	7,600.00	
	$1,057,177.63	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	193,239.00	
		863,938.03
Circulating notes outstanding		279,317.50
Due to banks and bankers (other than included above)		27,949,783.63
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check		22,906,818.17
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		26,890.08
Deposits held for acceptances		3,861,184.95
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,513,608.72
Total demand deposits		$28,308,502.92
Letters of credit		13,597.60
Liabilities other than those above stated: Income tax withheld		868.21
Total		$60,015,736.88

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1916.

[Seal.] JAMES E. ORR, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
E. H. R. GREEN,
H. C. FOLGER,
WM. W. LAWRENCE,
Directors.

[No. 1,461.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 7, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$336,091,458.06	
Customers' liability under letters of credit	5,070,077.81	
Customers' liability account of "acceptances"	1,304,194.24	
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	4,564.38	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,700,150.00	
U. S. bonds loaned	2,630,500.00	
U. S. bonds on hand	312,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	6,300.77	
Bonds, securities, &c.	47,554,913.47	
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	295,582.16	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	1,500,000.00	
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	5,000,000.00	
Due from banks and bankers	23,686,697.92	
Due from foreign accounts	1,014,717.15	
Due from branches	7,252,823.44	
Exchanges for Clearing House	29,247,925.86	
Checks on other banks in this city	1,991,471.20	
Country checks, other cash items, and fractional currency	149,770.91	
Notes of other national banks	50,000.00	
Federal reserve notes	844,560.00	
Lawful reserve, viz.: Specie in vault	$138,401,210.60	
Legal-tender notes in vault	20,425,000.00	
Deposit in Federal Reserve Bank	37,362,814.96	
		196,189,024.96
Gold bullion		2,157,487.76
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		173,967.50
Total		$662,848,618.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Capital set aside for foreign branches		3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		11,074,523.80
National bank notes outstanding		1,792,150.00
Due to banks and bankers	$230,971,237.01	
Dividends unpaid	765.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	313,066,975.64	
Demand certificates of deposit	12,845,961.90	
Certified checks	4,661,780.61	
Cashier's checks outstanding	21,723,475.82	
Time deposits	1,153,230.17	
Time certificates of deposit	383,260.00	
		$584,827,754.96
U. S. bonds borrowed		1,963,200.00
Letters of credit		5,070,077.81
Acceptances based on imports and exports		1,304,194.24
Other liabilities		1,105,563.86
Total		$662,848,618.79

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, G. EDWIN GREGORY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. EDWIN GREGORY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1916.

GEO. H. CORET, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
J. P. GRACE,
JOHN W. STERLING,
Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
Common Stock Dividend
New York, March 14, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. from the current earnings for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1915, payable March 31, 1916, to stockholders of record March 21, 1916.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,231.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on March 7th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$32,959,681.93	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	167,275.26	
Total loans		$33,126,957.19
Overdrafts (unsecured)		140.61
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation		51,000.00
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits	$80,500.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds owned unpledged	584,079.75	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		663,579.75
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$450,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	225,000.00	
		225,000.00
Value of banking house		700,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,895,091.11
Net amount due from banks and bankers		408,141.24
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,090,232.06
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		39,951.29
Outside checks and other cash items	$93,549.95	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	3,585.00	
		104,134.95
Notes of other national banks		811.00
Coin and certificates		1,509,400.00
Legal-tender notes		977,485.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		67,550.00
Total		$42,372,474.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,796,765.52	
Reserved for taxes	24,100.09	
	$1,820,865.61	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	133,210.69	
		1,687,654.92
Circulating notes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		16,499,917.01
Dividends unpaid		5,149.00
Individual deposits subject to check		15,508,716.92
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		618,000.00
Certified checks		298,688.84
Cashier's checks outstanding		64,551.36
State, county, or other municipal deposits		74,118.15
State bank circulation		5,678.00
Total		$42,372,474.20

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1916.

CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public, N. Y. County, 2,659.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY SPADONE,
ISAAC D. FLETCHER,
JOHN J. WALTON,
Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY
Borough of Brooklyn, New York,
March 14, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company, on April 1st next, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business March 23d. Transfer books will be closed March 23d to 31st, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SHAMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY
Borough of Brooklyn, New York,
March 14, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company, on April 1st next, to holders of the Common Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business March 23d. Transfer books will be closed March 23d to 31st, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SHAMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The regular Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and the regular Quarterly Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on **Saturday, April 1, 1916,** to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, March 1, 1916.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., February 10, 1916.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of Third Avenue Railway Company has this day declared from and out of the surplus earnings and profits of the company a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon its outstanding capital stock, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1916.

Dated, February 28th, 1916.

SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co.
Raton, New Mexico, March 11, 1916.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 15.

The Board of Directors of the above Company have declared their regular quarterly dividend of one and one-fourth per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company outstanding and of record March 20, 1916, payable March 31, 1916. Transfer books close March 20 and reopen March 31, 1916.

CHARLES SPRINGER, Treasurer.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

The interest due April 1, 1916, on the coupon and registered bonds of this Company will be paid by the Central Trust Company of New York. The transfer books for the registered bonds will close March 15, 1916, and reopen April 3, 1916.

H. W. HILL, Treasurer.

New York, Feb. 23, 1916.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, March 6, 1916.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
Preferred Stock Dividend
New York, March 14, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. from the current earnings for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1915, payable March 31, 1916, to stockholders of record March 21, 1916.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1388.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on March 7th, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$25,617,300.78	
Overdrafts	1,047.39	
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	800,000.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$1,000,885.12	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	6,946,567.68	
Total bonds, securities, etc.	7,947,452.80	
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	2.00	
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$360,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	180,000.00	
	180,000.00	
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)	250,000.00	
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	2,146,612.54	
Net amount due from banks and bankers	1,266,652.28	
Exchanges for Clearing House	13,191,953.62	
Outside checks and other cash items	$185,475.47	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	368.26	
	185,843.73	
Coin and certificates	2,671,939.90	
Legal-tender notes	877,797.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	84,000.00	
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit	3,706,710.00	
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" by this bank based on imports and exports only	3,871,517.30	
Total	$62,801,429.29	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00	
Surplus fund	4,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	$834,343.08	
Reserved for taxes	6,800.00	
	$841,143.08	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	62,001.98	
	779,141.05	
Circulating notes outstanding	777,997.50	
Due to banks and bankers	14,319,768.49	
Dividends unpaid	2,011.00	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	$18,857,026.95	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	404,246.20	
Certified checks	10,198,923.91	
Cashier's checks outstanding	523,530.74	
Postal savings deposits	954,600.00	
Total demand deposits	$30,933,376.80	
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit	$300,000.00	
Other time deposits	1,252,768.92	
Total of time deposits	1,552,768.92	
Letters of credit	3,706,710.00	
Acceptances based on imports and exports	4,727,036.83	
Total	$62,801,429.29	

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1916.

[Seal.] THOMAS J. MOONEY,
Notary Public,
New York County No. 141,
New York Register No. 7067.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY D. COOPER,
S. T. HUBBARD,
WM. A. READ,
Directors.

The National Park Bank of New York

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 7, 1916.

RESOURCES

Specie and U. S. Notes		$17,101,425.03
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		11,736,517.21
Due from Banks and C. H. Exchanges		12,899,139.44
Demand Loans		43,343,811.66
		$84,079,893.34
Loans and Discounts		94,800,955.83
Bonds with U. S. Treasurer		4,200,000.00
Bonds and Stocks		1,376,036.89
Banking House		2,850,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		354,423.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances and Letters of Credit		3,882,837.78
		$191,343,405.33

LIABILITIES

Capital	$5,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	15,634,909.28
Reserved for Taxes	55,000.00
Deposits	163,178,134.44
Circulation	3,566,800.00
Acceptances and Letters of Credit	3,888,561.61
Bond Loan Account	30,000.00
	$191,343,405.33

Accounts Invited
Foreign Exchange
Commercial Letters of Credit

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACT'G CO.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds

Due January 1st, 1920.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED MORTGAGE BONDS:

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has elected to and will redeem and pay on July 1st, 1916, the entire amount of the above described bonds now outstanding, at 105% of the principal amount thereof, and accrued interest, at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, 16 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y. Notice is hereby given that the Company will pay to the Trustee money sufficient to redeem said bonds with accrued interest and all other liabilities, costs, and charges on said day. All as provided in said trust indenture dated the 15th day of May, 1900.

Federal income tax ownership certificates for amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for payment. All further interest on said bonds shall cease after said 1st day of July, 1916, whether they are presented for payment or not. I. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

Referring to the foregoing, Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, hereby gives notice that, upon surrender to it of any of the above described bonds, together with all unmatured coupons thereto attached, and accompanied by proper Federal income tax ownership certificates for the amount of interest then accrued thereon, the holders of such bonds may receive from it, at any time on or prior to July 1, 1916, out of moneys that have been deposited with it for that purpose, an amount equal to 105% and accrued interest to date of such surrender. After July 1, 1916, such bonds will cease to bear interest.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
16 Wall Street, New York City.

March 15, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 5% SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE POCAHONTAS COLLIERIES COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, DUE MAY 1ST, 1937:

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Twenty Thousand Forty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents ($20,049.67) for the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 5th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on April 6th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, March 6th, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
Notice of Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.

The first instalment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock and of 7½% of the thirty per cent. dividend upon the common stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which were declared on January 20, 1916, will be payable on April 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 15, 1916, the second instalments of the dividends will be payable on July 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on June 15, 1916; the third on October 2, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on September 15, 1916; and the fourth on January 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

Dated March 1, 1916.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

Standard Motor Construction Company,

180 Whiton St., Jersey City, N. J.
March 14, 1916.

The Directors of the Standard Motor Construction Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. (6%) on the capital stock of the company, payable in two installments. Three per cent. (3%) payable to stockholders of record April 20th, 1916, payable May 15th, 1916. Transfer books close at P. M. April 20th, 1916, and reopen 10 A. M. May 24, 1916, and three per cent. (3%) payable to stockholders of record October 20th, 1916, payable November 15th, 1916. Transfer books close at P. M. October 20th, 1916, and reopen 10 A. M. November 2d, 1916.

LEWIS SPINKS, Treasurer.

Chalmers Oil and Gas Company.
Preferred Stock
DIVIDEND No. 4.

Regular quarterly dividend of 2% has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Chalmers Oil & Gas Company, payable April 1st, 1916, to Stockholders of record at close of books March 25th, 1916. Stock

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD
LONDON

Four reasons why

Southern California Edison Co

General Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

are attractive to investors are given in a special letter we have just prepared.

We invite requests for this Letter No. 110.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia — Boston — Detroit
London — Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. — Bonbright & Co.

A Very Attractive Issue of First Mortgage 5% Bonds

Yielding About

5.35%

Secured by First Mortgage on entire property of well managed and prosperous Public Utility Company. During each of the past four years income applicable to bond interest has been more than twice annual requirements.

Circular on request.

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY — BOSTON — CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange.

March Bond List

Is ready for distribution. We particularly recommend municipal bonds, such as Portland, Oregon, New York City, Buffalo, Cleveland, Rochester, Binghamton, Syracuse, San Francisco, etc.

Write today for circular.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

Exempt From Federal Income Tax

City of Orange, N. J.

4½% Funding Bonds

Due Mar. 1, 1936

Price to yield 4.05%

Circular on application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON — CHICAGO

$100,000

Cincinnati, O.

4½s

Due March 1, 1965

Optional on and after March 1, 1916

Price to yield 4%

Ask for Circular T-74.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

OUR March circular, offering high-grade Municipal and Corporation Bonds which are legal investments for savings banks and trustees in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, will be sent to investors on request.

Estabrook & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise Further in Million-Share Trading—Factors in the Advance.

The Stock Exchange had its first million-share session yesterday since Nov. 17 of last year. The chief surface incentive for yesterday's activity was the same as that which induced the enlarging volume of dealings on Monday, namely, the renewed attention directed to the war stocks by the Mexican situation, which is looked upon as supplying a practical argument in favor of a greater degree of preparedness by the United States that in turn involving enlarged orders for munitions and army supplies generally.

While this was the immediate incentive for Monday's activity, and for the still greater activity which was shown yesterday, it was hardly the real cause for the change which came about in the market. It was the match which lighted the fire, but the kindlings had been provided in advance. If we compare the market's position at the start of the rise of the last two days with its position when last the trading amounted to a million shares or more we find that prices measured by the average of fifty active issues was five points lower at the close last Saturday than on Nov. 17. In that interval a good deal of liquidation had occurred and in recent weeks the technical position had been improved substantially both through liquidation and an increase in the short interest. During all of this time trade had continued very active, showing increases in most directions where increases were possible.

This, during this period which showed a net recession of more than five points in the market value of stocks, brought an actual increase in their intrinsic value through enlarged earnings and improved prospects for the future. Money the while had remained very easy and we thus had a conjunction of forces which needed no great impulse to bring about such a movement as has taken place since the close of last week. The impulse was supplied by the Mexican situation, which called for armed activity by the United States, that in turn suggesting the need of being better prepared in a military sense. The Mexican matter alone was by no means an adequate explanation for the activity and strength which the market has shown so far this week. It explains why the advance came just at this time, but one has to go back to the other factors to explain the movement itself.

Trading was much more active yesterday than on Monday, but prices moved with less momentum. They encountered more profit taking and short covering was not quite as intense a factor as it was the day before. The gain in the general level of prices was again large, but the advances in many individual stocks fell much short of those recorded on Monday. This was natural, the more so, inasmuch as the immediate incentive to the new-found activity was not a new factor of great importance in the general market situation. Public participation in the trading of the last two days probably represented a much smaller percentage of the transactions than the share which the public took in the large markets of last Fall. In recent weeks the public has been doing relatively little, leaving the market very largely in the hands of habitual traders. It remains to be seen whether the public will be reattracted now to the extent to which it was attracted by last year's speculation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	5
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¼
Ninety days	2½@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	1¾	2	1%

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2%
90 days	3 @3½
4 months	3¼
5 months	3¼
6 months	3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	+.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.92⅛	5.93⅞	5.93⅝	—.02⅛
Cables	5.91⅝	5.92⅛	5.92⅝	—.02⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	72.12½	71.93⅝	72.12½	+.18⅝
Cables	72.18⅝	72.00	72.18⅝	+.18⅝

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange at many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the unit of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅛	4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.93⅛	5.92⅝
19.29 Spain	19.10	19.15
5.1826 Switzerland	5.24	5.23
40.19 Holland	42.31⅛	42.43⅝
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
95.38 Berlin	72.12⅛	72.18⅛
20.250 Austria	12.50	12.55
4.70 Scandinavia	28.55	28.60
5.1826 Italy	6.70	6.68⅛
51.45 Russia		32.00
China—		
Hongkong	46.63	46.80
Shanghai	64.50	64.67½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
42.44 Rio	23.80	23.87½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¾	$4.71¼	$4.69½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $540,917,515; balance, $40,575,344; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,217,274.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $8 premium.

Silver.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916. Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	1,085,115
Same day last year	170,866
Year to date	34,880,246
Same period last year	12,667,894
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.86 +1.44
Same day last year	61.05 + .16

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.43	Oct. 23	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.60	Jan. 31	37.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
132	138	300	Adams Express	132¼	135	132¼	135	—5
20⅜	21	3,000	Alaska Gold Mines	21⅝	21⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
32¼	32⅝	12,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	32½	33⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅜
79	80	1,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	81	81	79	79	—2
68	68¼	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67½	69	67¾	69	+1⅜
97½	98	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	97½	97½	97¼	97½	— ⅛
70⅞	71	7,500	Am. Beet Sugar	71	72	70⅜	70⅞	+ ⅜
95½	96¼	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	96	96¼	96	96¼	+ ¼
62¼	62⅝	28,700	Am. Can	62¼	63⅞	62¼	62¼	+ ⅜
111⅜	112⅞	1,000	Am. Can pf.	112	112⅝	111¾	111⅝	— ⅛
73⅜	74½	18,200	Am. Car & F. x d.	73⅞	75⅝	73½	74½	+1⅝
163⅜	164½	300	Am. Coal Products	165	165	163½	163½	—1
53⅜	54⅜	1,300	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	54½	53½	54½	+ ⅞
121	126	100	Am. Express	124⅞	124⅞	124½	124½	+ ⅛
10	10½	600	Am. H. & Leather	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
50	50½	1,900	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	49½	51	49⅜	50	+ ⅞
29⅝	30⅛	1,400	Am. Ice Securities	30½	30⅝	30	30	— ⅜
21⅞	22¼	3,800	Am. Linseed	22	22⅝	22	22⅛	
40¾	41½	900	Am. Linseed pf.	40⅝	41½	40¾	41⅛	+1⅛
81	81¾	86,400	Am. Locomotive	80¾	83⅜	79⅝	81½	+2⅜
103	104	700	Am. Locomotive pf.	104	104	103¼	103⅞	+ ⅜
		50	Do., odd lot	103	103	103	103	
8¼	9¾	100	Am. Malt	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
35⅜	36	400	Am. Malt pf.	34½	35¾	34⅝	35⅜	+ ⅜
101⅜	101⅝	18,350	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	101	102⅜	101	101⅜	+ ⅛
112	112½	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112⅛	112⅝	112⅛	112⅜	+ ⅛
55	55⅞	1,400	Am. Steel Fdries	55	55½	55	55	— ⅛
108¼	108½	2,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	109	109	108¼	108¼	— ⅛
115¾	116	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115¾	116	115¾	116	
129	129½	1,857	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	129	129¾	129	129	+ ⅛
198	199	800	Am. Tobacco	198	198½	197	198½	+ ⅜
106	106⅞	600	Am. Tob. pf. new	106	106¼	106	106¾	
54½	54¾	7,400	Am. Woolen	54¼	55⅞	54	54⅝	+ ¼
100⅜	101	1,400	Am. Woolen pf.	100½	102	100¾	101	+ ⅛
85	86	6,800	Am. Zinc L. & S.	86⅛	88⅝	84⅞	85⅞	— ⅛
87⅞	88	21,300	Anaconda Cop. Co.	88½	89½	88	88	+ ⅛
104	104¼	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104½	104½	104	104	+ ⅛
100¼	101½	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101¼	101½	101¼	101⅜	
110	111	200	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110½	110	110	
111¼	111⅝	32,600	Baldwin Loco	111⅞	113½	111¼	111⅝	— ⅛
108⅜	109¼	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	109	109¼	100	109¼	+ ⅛
88⅜	89	2,800	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	89⅝	88⅞	89⅜	+ ⅛
76⅛	76⅝	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	76⅜	76½	76⅜	76½	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅝	800	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
543	544	500	Bethlehem Steel	550	550	540	549	+24½
130	136	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	135	135	135	135	+ ¼
83¼	86	1,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85¾	85¾	85	85⅝	— ⅛
10	11¼	400	Brunswick Ter. & Ry S	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
90¼	92	200	Burns Brothers	91	91	90½	90½	— ½
93⅜	94	4,700	Butte & Superior	95¼	95⅝	94	94	—1⅛
24	24½	4,100	California Petrol.	24⅞	25	24	24½	— ⅛
53¾	54	1,200	California Pet. pf.	55	55	54	54	— ¼
167½	168	10,700	Canadian Pacific	168	169	166	167¾	+1¼
54⅜	55⅜	2,900	Central Leather Co.	54¼	54⅞	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅛
110¼	111	200	Central Leather pf.	111	111	111	111	+1
93⅜	94¼	2,100	Chandler Motor	94¼	94⅝	93⅝	94	
62⅜	62⅞	5,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	63	61½	62⅜	+1⅛
13	13⅜	600	Chi. Great Western	13	13	12⅞	13	
36¼	37	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	36½	36¾	36	36¼	+ ⅛
95	95½	4,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94½	95¾	94⅜	95	+ ⅛
127	127⅜	600	Chi. & Northwest	126⅞	127⅝	126¼	126¾	+ ⅛
17⅛	17⅝	2,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17	17⅝	17	17	
22⅝	23	2,500	Chile Copper	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
55¾	55⅞	4,450	Chino Copper	54⅝	56¾	55¼	55½	— ⅛
77	77	100	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+1⅞
71	72	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	71	71	71	71	+ ⅛
46¼	46½	6,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	46¾	47½	46¾	46⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	*27	100	Col. & Southern	28¾	28¾	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
133½	138¼	2,300	Consolidated Gas	138	138½	134	136	+2¼
84	87	200	Continental Can	85	85⅞	85	85½	
22½	22⅝	4,700	Corn Products Ref.	23½	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
98½	99⅞	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	99	99	98¼	99	— ⅛
45	49	100	Crex Carpet	45	45	45	45	+1
93¾	93⅞	82,800	Crucible Steel	95	96½	92½	93¼	+1⅝
116¼	116⅝	1,100	Crucible Steel pf.	117⅜	117½	116⅝	116⅝	— ⅛
217	225	1,600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	210	216	210	216	+6
105	106	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
150	151	900	Delaware & Hud.	150¾	151	150¾	150¾	+ ⅛
		100	Detroit Edison rgts.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅝	7,100	Distillers' Securities	49⅜	49⅜	48	48¼	+ ⅛
25½	25⅞	800	Dome Mines	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
37⅛	38	13,100	Erie	37	38½	36⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
53	53⅜	3,100	Erie 1st pf.	52¾	53⅝	52¾	53⅜	+ ⅛
45	45⅞	300	Erie 2d pf.	44⅞	45½	44⅞	45¼	—2
28	30⅜	100	Federal Min. & S.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
52	54	200	Federal M. & S. pf.	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅞	+ ⅛
115	117½	100	Gen. Chemical pf.	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
172⅜	173	5,000	General Electric	172	173½	171⅝	172⅜	+ ⅛
475	490	100	General Motors	475	475	475	475	+5
113	114	300	General Motors pf.	113	113½	113	113⅝	+ ⅛
73⅛	73⅜	9,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	73⅝	74⅝	73⅜	73⅜	+ ⅛
91½	92	200	Granby Consol.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
122⅝	123	1,700	Great Northern pf.	122	123½	122	123½	+1⅝
45⅝	45⅞	7,800	G. N. certs. ore prop	45½	46⅜	45½	45⅞	+ ⅜
49½	50	3,000	Greene-Cananea	50⅜	51	49½	49⅝	+ ⅜
103½	105	600	Illinois Central	103	103½	103	103¾	+ ⅜
46⅝	47	9,000	Inspiration Copper	47⅜	47⅝	46½	47	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅜	1,200	Interboro Consol.	17	17⅛	17	17¼	+ ⅛
72⅝	73	300	Interboro Con. pf.	73	73	73	73	
20	20½	200	Int. Agricultural	20½	20½	20½	20½	+1⅛
61¼	61¾	1,300	Int. Agricultural pf.	61¼	62	60⅞	60⅞	+ ⅜
17	17¼	4,800	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	16¾	17⅝	16¾	17	+ ⅛
71	71½	29,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	70⅜	72⅝	69⅞	71¼	+1⅞
45⅜	45⅞	15,900	Int. Nickel	47⅝	49	46⅜	46⅝	—1⅜
10⅜	11	700	Int. Paper	10⅜	11	10⅜	11	+ ⅜
48	48½	1,000	Int. Paper pf.	47½	48⅜	47½	48	+1
72½	74	200	Jewel Tea	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	+ ⅛
57⅜	58	1,400	Jewel Tea pf.	57⅝	58	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
106	108	1,900	Do., odd lot	106	106	106	106	+.8
100	111	75	Texas Co.	100½	100½	100½	100½	
27⅝	27⅞	3,700	Kansas City South.	27⅝	27½	27	27⅝	+1⅞
61	62	100	Kan. City South. pf.	62	62	62	62	+1½
72½	73	2,100	Kelly Spring Tire	73⅝	73⅝	73	73	
96	98	100	Kelly Spring T. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	
56⅜	57	27,200	Kennecott Copper	57½	57⅝	56½	56⅞	— ⅝
120	120½		Kings Co. El. L. & P	120½	120½	120½	120½	
79¼	79⅝	15,300	Lackawanna Steel	79¼	81¼	78	79⅜	+ ⅞
34	40	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	36¼	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
51	51½	1,600	Lee Rubber & Tire	51⅜	51⅝	51	51¼	+ ⅛
76	76⅜	3,700	Lehigh Valley	77⅜	79½	77⅜	79⅛	+1½
20	23	100	Long Island	21	21	21	21	
82	85	300	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf.	82	82	80	80	—2½
198	198	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	197	197	197	197	—1
124	128	100	Louis. & Nash.	124	124	124	124	+1
5,500	6,000		Maxwell Motors	63⅜	64½	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
85	90	300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	+ ⅜
		500	Max. Motors 2d pf.	47⅜	47⅜	47	47	
18,500			Mexican Petroleum	102⅜	104⅜	101⅝	102⅞	+1
1,700			Miami Copper	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	36¾	
200			Minn. & St. Louis	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2,600			Missouri Pacific	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
5,600			do., trust rcts	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
100			Mont. Power x d	76½	76⅝	76½	76½	+ ⅛
700			Nat. Biscuit Co.	122	128	122	122¾	+ ⅛
100			Nat. Bis. Co. pf.	125	125	125	125	—1¼
25			Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	
2,340			Nat. En. & St. Co.	26½	27¼	26⅜	27	+1
1,700			Nat. Lead Co.	67⅝	68¼	67½	67½	— ¼
1,700			Nevada Con. Cop.	16	16	15⅞	16	
3,100			N. Y. Air Brake	150	148¾	148½	149½	+2⅝
6,000			N. Y. Central	106	106⅝	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
2,100			N. Y., N. H. & H.	66⅝	67⅜	66¾	67¼	+1½
3,300			N. Y. Ont. & West	28	28¾	27¾	28½	+ ⅛
1,500			Norfolk & Western	119¾	120	119½	119¾	
100			Norfolk & West. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
3,200			Northern Pacific	113¾	114¼	113¾	114½	+ ⅝
400			Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7	
400			Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	
3,700			Penn. R. R.	57	57¾	57	57½	+ ⅛
300			People's Gas, Chi.	106	106	105	105½	+1¼
8			Peoria & Eastern	8	8	8	8	—5
500			Philadelphia Co.	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
2,700			Pittsburgh Coal	29⅛	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
800			Pittsburgh Coal pf.	103	105	103	104½	+1⅝
2,768			Pressed Steel Car	57	58	57	57½	+ ⅛
100			Pressed Steel C. pf.	101½	102¼	102¼	102¾	+ ⅛
100			Pullman Co.	163	163	163	163	+ ⅛
300			Quicksilver	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
100			Quicksilver pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
6,900			Railway Steel Sp.	41⅞	44¾	41⅞	43	+1⅝
3,300			Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
61,200			Reading	84⅝	87⅞	84⅝	86⅞	+2⅜
100			Reading 2d pf.	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
11,800			Rep. Iron & Steel	53¼	54½	53⅛	54	+ ⅝
320			Rep. Iron & S. pf.	112	112	111¾	111¾	— ⅛
600			Rock Island Co.	½	½	½	½	
600			Rock Island Co. pf.	2	2	2	2	
300			St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
15			do., odd lot	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
100			Seaboard Air Line	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅝	
100			Seab. Air Line pf.	38½	39⅛	38½	38⅞	+ ½
100			Sears, Roeb. & Co.	176	176	176	176	—1
7,500			Shattuck-Arizona	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	— ⅛
600			Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	58	58½	58	58¼	+ ⅛
8,300			Southern Pacific	99	99⅝	98⅝	99⅛	+ ⅛
100			So. Porto Rico Sug.	183	183	183	183	+3¼
1,700			Southern Railway	21¾	21⅝	21¾	21½	
300			Southern Ry. pf.	50⅜	50⅝	50⅛	50⅜	+ ⅛
17,500			Studebaker Co.	147	149⅝	146¼	147½	+ ⅛
200			Studebaker Co. pf.	113½	114	113⅝	114	+ ⅛
1,400			Tennessee Copper	57⅝	58	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
1,900			Texas Co.	196	198	196⅜	197½	+ ⅛
		400	Texas & Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
		500	Third Avenue	61⅞	62¼	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
		1,800	Union B. & P. Co.	7¾	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
		600	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	30¾	32	30¾	32	+1½
		8,500	Union Pacific	133¾	134¾	133⅝	134¾	+1⅛
		600	Union Pacific pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
		100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf.	108	108	108	108	—1¼
		4,500	United Cigar Stores	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
		2,200	United Fruit Co.	144¾	145¼	144½	144½	+ ⅛
		6,800	U. S. Cast I. P. F.	24¾	26½	24¾	25⅝	+ ⅛
		1,100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	50	51	50	51	+1
		9,600	U. S. Ind. Alco.	157⅞	157⅞	154	154½	+1⅞
		200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	105¾	106	105¼	106	—1½
		200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	48	48	48	48	
		100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2	2	2	2	
		100	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		6,000	U. S. Rubber	52¼	53⅞	51⅞	52⅝	+ ⅛
		200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅛
		141,400	U. S. Steel	96	96⅞	95⅞	96⅛	+ ⅛
		650	U. S. Steel pf.	116¾	117	116¾	116¾	+ ⅛
		4,500	Utah Copper	83¾	83⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅛
		400	Va.-Car. Chemical	47	47	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
		100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	54	54	54	54	—2
		600	Wabash	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¼	
		2,700	Wabash pf. A	43¾	44⅞	43¾	44	+ ⅛
		2,900	Wabash pf. B	27	27½	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
		125	Wells Fargo Exp.	125	125	125	125	— ⅛
		5,100	Western Maryland	26⅝	29	26⅞	29	+2
		600	West. Maryland pf.	43¼	44⅝	43¼	44⅛	
		2,820	Western Union Tel.	90¾	91½	90¾	90⅝	
		84,520	Westingh. E. & M.	66⅛	69⅝	66⅛	69¾	+3¾
		100	Westingh. 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
		300	Wheeling & L. E.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
		100	W. & L. E.

American Brass
Amer. Light & Traction
Babcock & Wilcox
Ingersoll-Rand
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
Scovill Manfg.
Standard Screw

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NO AGREEMENT YET IN ROCK ISLAND FIGHT

Some Members of the Conference Favor an Involuntary Reorganization.

FEAR MONEY CAN'T BE HAD

Debenture Interest Amounting to $500,000, Due Today, Probably Won't Be Paid.

Stockholders' and debenture bondholders' representatives of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway continued their discussion yesterday of a reorganization plan for the Rock Island at a meeting at the offices of Speyer & Co. No agreement on a plan was reached and other meetings may be held in the course of the week.

It was learned that some of the ten or more men at the conference, though not representing in any way the first and refunding bondholders, favored an involuntary rather than a voluntary reorganization. These men took the view that it would prove impossible to raise by contribution all the money necessary to put the Rock Island property on its feet. Strong banking interests would be more inclined to lend a hand if the financial structure as well as the physical structure of the Rock Island System were reorganized, they contended. These views coincide with those of the representatives of the refunding bonds.

The $500,000 debenture interest, which is due today, will in all probability not be paid. The interest was really due on Jan. 15, but sixty days of grace were allowed by the mortgage indenture. Judge Dickinson, the receiver for the Rock Island, in a statement which he issued yesterday, said that the debenture interest had been earned, but that the money had been set aside for necessary improvement ordered by the Federal District Court, in whose jurisdiction all Rock Island matters now lie. These improvements, it is understood, relate to the purchase and laying of about 40,000 tons of rails. The rails were ordered for delivery this Spring. They will cost $1,200,000, and it will probably require $1,400,000 additional to lay them.

It is expected that the interest due on the refunding bonds on April 1 will be paid. A part of this interest money will be available, but there will be a deficit of about $500,000. Jacob M. Dickinson said yesterday that this deficit would be provided through the sale of new receivers' certificates, and arrangements for the sale of these certificates are being made by representatives of the Hayden Stockholders' Committee and the Prosser Committee for the debenture bonds.

The new receivers' certificates will be designated as Series B, and it is distinctly understood that this series will be secondary to the first and refunding bonds. A perplexing question has arisen in this connection. The Peabody Committee for the refunding bonds may appeal from any decision of the court allowing the issuing of such receivers' certificates. If the Peabody Committee takes this course the danger of an immediate foreclosure proceeding will again be precipitated. It was said that this committee would decide the question in a day or two. The belief was current yesterday that the Peabody Committee would oppose any further issue of receivers' certificates.

LIGHT TRADING IN LONDON.

Speculators, However, Display Feeling of Optimism.

LONDON, March 14.—Although business was only moderate on the Stock Exchange today, there was a feeling of optimism in the market generally regarding the war situation. Argentine rails and Russian securities were firm spots, the leading copper shares were strong, Chilnese and Japanese bonds active, and consols and several gilt-edged securities hardened.

Rubber and mining shares were inclined to droop. American shares advanced, but the trading was light, and confined principally to United States Steel and Canadian Pacific. The closing was firm.

Money was in better supply, and discount rates were quiet.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	21	23
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	76	79
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	137	142
*American Gas & Electric pf.	90	91
American Light & Traction	382	387
American Light & Traction pf.	113	115
American Power & Light	94	96
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	75	78
American Waterworks & Electric	7¼	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	65
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	100¼	101
Cities Service	125	133
Cities Service pf.	95½	96
Colorado Power	37½	38½
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	33	37
Consumers' Power 5s, 1936	102	104
Consum. Pow. (Minn.) 5s, 1950	102	103
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share	100	
Empire District Electric pf.	79	82
Federal Light & Traction	12	15
Federal Light & Traction pf.	48	49
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	86	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	35	37
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	54	60
Northern States Power	82	83
Northern States Power pf.	92	96
Ozark Power & Water	30	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	65½	66
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	91½	92½
Pacific Gas & Electric (original)	85½	87½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	25	27
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	70	74
Southern California Edison	90½	91
Southern California Edison pf.	104	105½
Southwest. Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	7¼	8½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	80	85
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12½	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	81	84
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	17	20
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf.	45	50
United Light & Rys.	81	82
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75	77
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.	39½	39¾

*Par value $50.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1918-'23	4	90½	4.20 4.12
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.12
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	4.40	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.00
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.25
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.25
Chic. & N. W.	1916-'30	4½	4.75	4.00
Chic., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	5.30	4.70
Ch., S. L. & N. O.	1916-'26	5	4.35	4.12
C., C., C. & S. L.	1916-'23	5	4.50	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.00
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.10
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'26	5	4.35	4.30
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4	4.20	4.00
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
St. L. & S. F.	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'32	5	4.75	4.65
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.10
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.25

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$8,596,743	$140,419,114
Ord. Int. rev. receipts	13,405,626	263,871,230
Income tax	704,526	19,904,235
Miscellaneous	1,568,707	21,017,666
Total receipts	$28,275,602	$445,212,245
Exc. of ord. dis. over		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Throughout the day there was a steady tendency on the part of the market on the Consolidated Exchange to broaden out. At first the "war stocks" advanced sharply, but, later, on, a number of the prominent railroad issues were taken in hand and moved upward, while, apparently, profit-taking in volume was under way in other sections of the list.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	21¾	21½	21¾	21½
1,810	Allis-Chalmers	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¾
30	Allis-Chal. pf.	80¾	80½	80¾	80¾
50	Am. Ag. Ch.	68	68	68	68
220	Am. B. Sugar	71¾	71¾	71	71
3,410	Am. Can	62¼	64	62¼	63
1,780	Am. Car & Fy.	74	75¼	73¾	74¾
50	Am. Cotton Oil	34½	34½	34½	34½
150	Am. Ice Sec.	30½	30½	29½	29½
50	Am. Linseed	22	22½	22	22½
40	Am. Lins'd pf.	41	41	41	41
10,800	Am. Loco.	80¾	83¼	79¾	81¼
4,900	Am. Smelters	101¼	102¾	101¼	101¾
50	Am. Woolen	54½	55	54½	54½
40	Am. Zinc	86	86½	85½	85½
2,190	Anac. Copper	88¾	88½	87¾	87¾
30	A., T. & S. F.	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾
3,900	Baldwin Loco.	111¾	113¾	111¼	111¾
250	Balt. & Ohio	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾
40	Batopilas	2½	2½	2½	2½
40	B'klyn R. T.	85½	85¾	85½	85½
130	Butte & Sup.	93½	95¼	94	94½
230	Cal. Petrol.	25	25¼	24¼	24¾
220	Can. Pacific	166½	169¼	166¾	167
250	Cent. Leather	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
320	Ches. & Ohio	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾
20	C., M. & S. P.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
180	C., R. I. & P.	16¾	17¾	16¾	17¾
40	Chile Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
220	Chino Copper	53¾	56	53¾	55¾
1,190	Col. F. & I.	46¼	47¾	46¼	46¾
400	Corn Products	22	23	22	22½
20,420	Crucible Steel	94¾	96¾	92¾	93¾
420	Dist. Secur.	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾
2,410	Erie	37	38¼	37	38
40	Erie 1st pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
250	Goodrich Co.	73¾	74¾	73¾	74¼
830	Gt. Nor. Ore	45¾	46	45¾	45¾
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	123¾	123¾	123¼	123¼
20	Greene-Can.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
490	Inspir. Copper	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾
60	Interboro Cons.	17	17¼	17	17¼
120	Inter. Mar. M.	16¾	17¾	16¾	17¼
1,120	Int. M. M. pf.	70	72¼	70	71¾
90	Int. Nickel	47½	49	47½	49
70	Kan. City So.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
40	Kel. Sp'd Ti.	72¾	73¾	72¾	72¾
1,290	Ken. Copper	57½	57¾	56¾	57
190	Lack. Steel	80	81¾	79¾	79¾
30	Lee Rubber	51½	51½	51½	51¾
320	Lehigh Valley	77¾	78¼	77¾	78¼
110	Max. Motor	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼
3,960	Mexican Pet.	102½	104¾	101¾	102¾
90	Miami Copper	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
20	Mo. Pacific	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
22	Nevada Con.	16¼	16¼	16	16
330	N. Y. Central	105½	106¾	105¾	105¾
90	N.Y., N.H. & H.	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¾
20	N.Y., O. & W.	28½	28¾	28½	28½
20	Pacific Mail	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
70	Pennsylvania	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
60	Pitts. Coal	22¾	22¾	22	20¾
120	Pr. Steel Car.	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¾
180	Ry. Steel Spg.	41¾	43¾	41¾	43¾
80	Ray Con. Cop.	24¼	24¼	24	24
6,660	Reading	84¾	87¾	84¾	86¾
350	Rep. I. & S.	53¾	54½	53¾	54¼
35	Seaboard pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
60	Shattuck Con.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
10	S.-S. S. & I.	57½	57½	57½	57½
280	So. Pacific	99½	99¾	98	99½
10	So. Railway	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
4,290	Studebaker	146¾	149¼	146½	147¾
120	Tenn. Copper	58	58½	56	58
90	Third Av.	61¾	62	61¾	62
1,180	Union Pacific	133¼	135	133¼	134½
50	United Fruit	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾
25	U. S. C. I. P.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
90	U. S. Ind. Al.	156¼	156¾	154¾	154¾
460	U. S. Rubber	52	53½	52	53¾
27,890	U. S. Steel	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¼
150	Utah Copper	83¾	84	83	83½
30	Va.-Car. Ch.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
5,140	West. U. & M.	67	69¼	66¾	69¼

114,852

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.17	.17	.17	.17
500	Comstock	.11	.11	.11	.11
600	Elkton	.33	.33	.34½	.34½
500	Goldf'd Con.	.90	.90	.90	.90
200	Hal & Sax.	.67	.67	.67	.67
400	Jumbo Ext.	.38	.38	.38	.38
1,200	McNamara	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
500	North Star	.15½	.13½	.15½	.15½
300	Nevada Hills	.20	.20	.20	.20
1,000	Rescue Eula	.25½	.25½	.25½	.25½
400	Round Mt.	.59	.59	.59	.59
500	Sand.-Kendall	.06	.06	.06	.06
400	Tonopah Ext.	4.40	4.45	4.40	4.45
200	Union Con.	.45	.45	.45	.45

7,800

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15,'29	94	94½	6.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101¾	101½	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95¼	95¾	4.80
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101¾	101¼	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101¾	101½	5.45
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.65
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100¾	3.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.15
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1919	100¾	100¾	4.60
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¼	99¾	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100½	101½	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100¾	102	4.65
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100½	101½	5.73
Swedish Govt.		Dec., 1918	100¾	101¼	4.50
Swiss Govt.		Mar., 1918	100	100¼	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101½	101¾	4.10
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100¾	101¼	4.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100¾	4.10
Asnacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.40
Ark. Val. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	6	July 1,'19	97½	99	
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	99¾	100¼	2.00
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	101¼	4.46
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¾	103	5.40
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	100	100¼	4.95
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.55
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	92	96	18.70
Con. Power	6	May 1,'17	99¾	100¼	
C.P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102¾	103	4.50
E. Pow. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101½	3.80
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1919	100¾	101¼	4.40
Gd. Tk. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101½	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101¼	102¼	3.90
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	102	5.35
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	101	101½	
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101¼	
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	90	94	
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99½	6.50
Morg. & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	101¾	101¾	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	98¾	100	6.00
NY., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Nor. States. P.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.90
Penn. Co.	4½	June, 15,'21	101¾	102	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp.					
N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	100¾	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un. Met. Ctg.	5	Feb., 1919	99¾	99½	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.87
Sulzberg'r & S.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100¾	3.00
U. S. Smelt.	6	Feb., 1926	106½	107¼	5.00
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101¾	1.50
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	101	101¾	4.30
Westingh. El.	5	Oct., 1917	101¾	101¾	3.77
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100¾	101¼	5.10
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	
W. Pwr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101	
W. Va. Tr. & El. Co.	6	June, 1917	97	99	
Win. Rptg. A.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
W. Sta. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

†To be called May, 1916, at 101.

‡To be called March 31, 1916, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Refining	660	665	660	665
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	740	750	740	750
Colonial Oil	180	190	169	180
Continental Oil	300	303	290	295
Crescent Pipe Line	42	46	42	45
Cumberland P. L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	218	223	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	153	156	154	157
Galena Signal Oil pf.	134	137	134	137
Illinois P. L.	184	186	184	187
Indiana P. L.	106	108	106	108
Int. Pet. Co. Ltd.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
National Transit	19	21	19	21
N. Y. Transit	198	203	199	203
Northern P. L.	103	105	104	107
Ohio Oil	235	237	234	236
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	63	65	63	65
Pierce Oil	15	15¾	15	15½
Pierce Oil pf.	80	85	83	85
Prairie O. & G.	422	425	423	428
Prairie P. L.	230	233	231	233
Solar Refining	265	285	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
South Penn. Oil	353	358	353	358
S. W. Penn.	110	113	110	113
Stand. Oil of Cal.	254	256	255	256
Stand. Oil of Ind.	540	545	535	540
Stand. Oil of Kan.	455	465	455	465
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	360	355	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	355	365	355	365
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	520	525	517	520
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	213	215	214	216
Stand. Oil of Ohio	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	222	228	222	226
Washington Oil	43	46	42	44

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	35.00	..	35.00	..
Lead	7.75	..	6.75	..
Spelter	16.75	..	..	16.50
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	$260.00	..	$240.00	..
Aluminum	*97.00	99.00	*97.00	99.00
Iron, No. 2 X Phila.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27¾c per pound in the open market.

London quotations were:

	Spot. £	s.	d.	3 Mos. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	106	0	0	102	0	0
Copper, futures	106	0	0	101	0	0

COTTON HOLDS FIRM WITH BULL SUPPORT

Market Moves in Narrow Channel with Steady Undertone and Small Advance.

CENSUS REPORT POSTPONED

Dry Weather and Threat of Scarcity of Mexican Labor in Texas Bull Arguments.

Cotton moved within a narrow range yesterday, but the undertone was steady, and at the close prices showed a gain of 3 to 6 points for the day, with the late positions stronger than the near months. The bull element on the floor, although not very numerous, appeared thoroughly convinced that prices would work higher, and gave support in all declines. The dry weather in Texas was used again as an incentive for buying, and the steadiness of Southern spot markets, which were reported unchanged to ¼ higher, gave little encouragement to the bears.

The possibility of shortage of labor in Texas, owing to the Mexican situation, gave probably as good a speculative argument as can be advanced at present, although no one takes it very seriously. Mexican labor is employed as far north as Oklahoma, and furnishes a good deal of the farm help throughout the western half of Texas.

The census report on supply and distribution, giving the consumption of American mills during February, which was to have made its appearance yesterday, was postponed until this morning. The bulls are expected to make quite a demonstration in case the figures show a record consumption of domestic spinners.

Cotton and Cotton Oil News, in its issue of March 13, says: "The big crop, and big mule, and big fertilizer sale liars have all tooted their horns, and no one can find anything to justify such fish stories, and the real pinch of tightly held cotton is making the buyers bid up the market. Those who were weak have been shaken out, and it requires the heaviest kind of selling to keep the market from going up. We correctly forecast the situation some time ago when we predicted an oversold market, discounting a reduction twice as great as we shall see. We should advise all to hold for 12c, but to sell at that figure unless they can borrow money and hold their cotton indefinitely, or if they can hold without borrowing. But to any man who has cotton, we say either sell it or take care of it. Take it in out of the weather if you have not already done so. It is shocking the amount of cotton which has lain out in the weather all year, and cotton belonging to good farmers, too."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 12 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points advance, 12c for middling. Futures closed steady:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.89	11.71	11.88@11.89	11.74@11.81
May	12.04	11.86	12.00@12.01	11.84@11.86
July	12.26	12.06	12.18@12.19	12.04@12.15
Oct.	12.38	12.21	12.33@12.34	12.27@12.29
Dec.	12.54	12.36	12.50@12.51	12.44@12.45
Jan.	12.50	12.37	12.47@12.50	12.50@12.51

Total port receipts, 18,243 bales; last week, 23,899 bales; last year, 44,096 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	5,295	4,003	14,017
Galveston	10,775	10,922	13,294
Mobile	150	126	948
Charleston	206	257	4,063
Savannah	1,720	3,140	6,240
Wilmington	161	94	762
Norfolk	1,468	1,870	3,112

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	475	321	1,109
Memphis	904	1,833	2,877
St. Louis	3	4,594	1,076
Houston	5,780	3,723	11,904

Exports, 26,542; total thus far this season, 3,706,041; total last season, 6,052,904.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
350 Galveston	12.25	302,322	424,161
8,540 New Orleans	11.62	331,295	329,390
25 Mobile	11.50	21,207	42,154
776 Savannah	12¼	171,071	194,284	
— Charleston	11¾	70,573	85,527
— Wilmington	11¾	44,364	60,181
600 Norfolk	11.60	118,906	98,062
1,040 Augusta	11.75	151,726	125,406
4,300 Memphis	11.62	204,084	215,748
94 St. Louis	11.75	19,949	36,786
1,465 Houston	12.25	186,984	170,838

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a good demand business in spot cotton with middling 9 points advance, at 7.86. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 14,000 bales, all American. Market closed quiet, but steady.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company reports for 1915 net profits of $1,549,674, a gain of $234,111 over 1914. The surplus of $690,694 was equal to 6.64 per cent. on the stock.

The McCrory Stores Corporation had profits of $236,660 in the period from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1915. This concern and its predecessor, the J. G. McCrory Company, earned a net income of $352,196 in the full year of 1915, according to the annual statement yesterday.

Hornblower & Weeks have issued a booklet giving a list of the bonds legal for investment of savings bank funds in New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Charles H. Sabin, Frank A. Vanderlip, and A. Barton Hepburn, managers of the syndicate which underwrote the offer to stockholders of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company of $25,000,000 of stock at 60 a share, announced yesterday that the entire amount had been subscribed and that the syndicate had been closed.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has decided to redeem on July 1 the entire amount of its outstanding first mortgage 3 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1920. Payment at 105 and accrued interest will be made by the Bankers Trust Company.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	101¼	101⅝	101¼

American Type Founders
American Bank Note
American Manufacturing
American Thread
Babcock & Wilcox
Del. Lack. & West. Coal
Great Northern Paper
Hercules Powder
International Salt
Merrimac Chemical
N. Y. Shipbuilding
Otis Elevator
Phelps, Dodge & Co.
U. S. Finishing
U. S. Envelope
Waltham Watch
Yale & Towne

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Sugar Stocks

Central Aguirre
Fajardo
Federal
Guantanamo
Gt. Western
Manati
Michigan
National
Santa Cecilia
Stewart
Trinidad

Gilbert Elliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N.Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
50 Dixon Crucible
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Hercules Powder Com.
25 Hanover Insurance
100 International Salt
100 Mohawk Valley
100 New York State Rys. Com.
25 Niagara Insurance
50 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
25 Preferred Accident Insurance
100 Singer Manufacturing
50 U. S. Fire Insurance
25 Victor Talking Machine

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance
50 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
100 Electric Properties Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Hercules Powder Com.
25 Harriman National Bank
25 International Acheson Graphite
100 Mohawk Valley
25 New Jersey Zinc
100 New York State Rys. Com.
25 Victor Talking Machine
10 Woodlawn Cemetery

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Have Orders fi
Du Pont Powder Stocks
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American Brass
Winchester Arms
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Metropolitan Trust
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2 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4848

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All Powder Issues

Anglo-French Scrip
Bought and Sold
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
Phone 9717 Rector. 120 Broadway.

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
BUY—25 SHARES AT 228.
SELL—25 SHARES AT 235.
BUY—$10,000 YALE & TOWNE 5% AT 104 & INT.
SALISBURY & VAN DER KIEFT

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Are Wide and Irregular on Less Active Trading—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 479,640 shares of stock and $417,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 163,535; oil, 50,840, and mining, 265,265. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,100	‡Astna. Explo. w.	32½	32½	22½	22½
1,700	Ajax Rub., Inc	71½	71½	70½	71½
1,180	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S.	30½	31½	30½	31½
600	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	49	49½	49	49½
150	Am. D. Corp.	30	30½	30	30½
3,800	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
75	‡Carbon Steel	75	75	74	74
250	‡Car. L. & P.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,050	Carwen Steel	9	9¼	9	9¼
4,620	‡Ch. M. C. Co.	150	155	149	155
100	‡Crock. Wheel.	103½	103½	103½	103½
500	Corp. R. & H.	5½	5½	5½	5½
10,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	57½	59½	57½	58¼
200	Curtiss Aero. v. t. ctfs.	50	51	50	51
615	Driggs-Sburg.	141	143	141	143
750	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
180	Emer. Phono.	11½	12	11½	12
50	‡Hall Signal.	17	17	17	17
2,000	H. & B. C. Co.	44½	45	44½	45
830	Int. Ar. Fuse Sec. Corp.	22	22	22	22
500	‡Int. Motors	28	28	28	28
875	‡Int. Mot. pf.	43	44	41	44
300	Int. Rubber	15¼	15½	15	15½
560	Kath. Br. pf.	26	25	23½	24½
7,700	Ken. R. Corp.	14½	14¾	14½	14¾
800	‡S. S. Kresge	13	13	12½	13
100	‡Lake T. Boat.	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	‡L. T. B. 1st pf	11	11	11	11
8,500	‡Lynn Pheno'h.	4½	4½	4½	4½
600	Man. Transit.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	‡Maxim Mun.	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
50,000	‡Midvale Steel	69½	69½	67½	67½
5,700	‡Nevins Elec.	¾	¾	¾	¾
250	N. Y. Trans.	15½	15½	15½	15½
2,200	P. T. & M. C.	28½	28½	27½	28
700	‡P. E. & M. Co.	133	135	132	133
280	Red. Elec., Inc.	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
500	‡Sax. M. C. Co.	69½	69½	69	69½
6,000	‡St. Jo. Lead.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
1,500	St. L. R. Mt. & P. v. t. ctfs	37¼	37¾	37¾	37½
4,100	S. B. v. t. ctfs.	38¾	38¾	37½	37½
1,700	Stand. Motors	9	9¼	8¾	9
2,900	‡Tob. Products	46½	46¾	45¾	45½
3,800	T. F. v. t. ctfs.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,500	U. Profit Shar.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,700	‡Univ. Motors	8	8¼	8	8¼
100	‡U. C. S., w. i.	95½	95¾	95½	95½
700	‡U. S. L. & H. C	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
1,100	White M. Co.	47	48	47	48
6,100	W. F. C. v.t.c.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil.	15½	15½	15½	— ½
35	Illinois Pipe L.	185	184	185	—
200	Ohio Oil	237	233	236	+ 2
87	Prairie O. & G.	433	425	430	+ 6
300	Prairie Pipe L.	234	231	231	— 1
52	S. Oil of Ind.	538	538	544	+ 6
61	S. Oil of N. J.	528	521	522	+ 4
10	S. Oil of N. Y.	213	213	213	— 1½

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
750	Am. Oil & Gas	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	‡Barnett O.&G.	3	3½	3	3½
1,000	‡Cosden & Co., (ctf. rct.)	22	*22	21	21½
1,500	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	‡Cosden Oil & G., w. i., pf.	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
6,700	Empire Pet.	6¾	8	6¾	8
1,800	‡Federal Oil	1¼	1¼	¾	¾
800	‡Int. Petrol'm.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
18,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	74	74	70	70
2,000	‡‡Midwest Oil pf.	95	96	95	95
580	‡Midwest Ref.	67	69	67	68
8,000	‡Muskogee R.	2¾	3	2½	2¾
1,280	‡Neuipa Oil & Ref.	15	15	14½	14¾
125	Ventura	10¾	10¾	9¾	9¾
1,200	‡Victoria Oil	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¼
12,700	Wayland Oil & Gas	8¾	9¼	8¾	8¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,500	†Am. Com'd'y	8	8½	8	8½
2,500	‡‡Atlanta	17	17½	17	17
300	Big Ledge	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
18,000	‡‡Bingham	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
4,500	‡‡Booth	36	38	36	36
11,250	‡‡Bos. & Mon.	53	54	51	52
3,800	Butte & N. Y.	4	4	3¾	3¾
10,000	Butte Cop. & Zinc v. t. ctfs.	11¾	11¾	9¾	9¾
400	‡Calaveras Cop.	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
2,500	‡Caledonia	100	100	90	90
500	‡Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	Cerro de Pasco Copper	38½	38½	38½	38½
6,500	‡‡Comst'k Tun.	10	10	10	10
1,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1½	1½	1½
600	Con. Ner.-Utah	¾	¾	¾	¾
8,500	‡‡Emma Cop.	50	50	45	48
2,800	First Nat. Cop.	6	6¾	6	6
2,500	†Goldfield Con.	88	91	88	91
4,000	‡‡Gold'd Mars.	13	13	12	12½
800	Howe Sound.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,000	Hecla Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
8,000	‡‡Int. Mines.	15	15	14	15
1,500	‡‡Jim Butler.	87	88	87	88
3,500	Jumbo Ext.	37	39	37	39
4,700	‡‡Kewanas	15	15½	14½	14½
300	Magma Cop.	17¾	17½	17¾	17¾
7,600	‡‡Marsh Min.	40	41	40	41
8,000	McIntyre	22	22	22	22
900	‡McKinley-D.	40	43	40	42
100	Mason Val.	3	3	3	3
255	Mines of Am.	2¾	3	*2¾	3
300	‡Mojave Tung.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
4,000	‡Mont. Cons.	¾	1	¾	1
42,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	29	31	29	30
30	New Utah B.	4	4	4	4
300	Nipissing M.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	†Nevada Hills.	19	19	19	19
1,000	†North Star.	15½	15½	15½	15½
4,700	‡Ontman Lazy Boy (prospect)	33	34	33	34
8,000	Pres. Con. Cop.	4	4	3½	3¾
1,500	‡Peterson Lake	26	28	26	26
1,850	‡Ray Her. Min.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
3,000	‡‡Rex Con. Min.	20	23	21	22
3,000	‡Roch. Mines	62	64	62	63
7,000	‡San Toy	17	19	17	17½
2,000	‡S. G. Gold M.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
500	‡Seven C.	40	40	40	40
1,200	‡‡Silver Pick	7	8	7	8
200	Std. Silver-L.	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,800	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
12,700	‡‡Success Min.	86	86	82	84
2,500	‡Sup. M. (a P.)	35	36	35	35
2,000	‡‡Tamiplans	52	52	52	52
185	Tonopah Bel.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
5,000	Ton. C. Bey.	5	5	5	5
500	†Ton. Mid.	16	16	16	16
3,000	†Ton. Res. E.	25½	27	25½	27
1,700	Ton. Extension	4½	4¾	4½	4½
3,500	Un. Eastern.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,000	‡‡U. Con. M.	12	12½	12	12½
6,500	‡Un. V. Ext.	17¾	18	17¾	17¾
5,000	‡‡U. W. (a P.)	31	31	31	31
700	‡W. End Con.	70	70	68	68
325	†White O. M.	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
600	‡Yuscaran Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$10,000	‡C. U. St. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
17,000	Con. A. S. 5s.	45	50	40	45
285,000	‡E. C. 4s, w. i.	57½	58	57½	57½
5,000	‡Erie Rights.	¾	¾	¾	¾
90,000	‡N. S. 4s, w. i.	89	89¼	89	89¼

‡Unlisted. ‡‡Sell cents per share. *Odd lot.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were unchanged:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	12¾	12¾	13¼	13¾
Balt. Tube Co. pf.	95	98	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	14	15	14	15
Electric Boat pf.	385	385		
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Guantanamo Sugar	75½	77	75	77
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
Hopkins & A. Arms			65	66
Inter. Mer. Marine	16	16	16¼	16
Lima Locomotive	18	23	18	22
S. S. Kresge pf.	10	11		
Marconi of America	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¾
O. Elsenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Pyrene Mfg.	18½	19¼	18½	19¼

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	17½	19¼	17½	19¼
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15	15½
Savoy	9¾	10½	9¾	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Bannack Gold	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Federal Res. Min.	21	22	21	22
Greenwater	6	7	6	6¾
Oatman Crescent	45	47	45	47
Oatman Extension	16	18	16	18
Oro	4	5	4	5
Ruby Silver	54	56	54	56

BOND.

Pierce Oil	83	85	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna. Explosives pf.	78	81	78	81
American Brass	260	265	260	275
Atlas Powder	348	350	342	350
Atlas Powder pf.	102	106	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	128	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.)	370	395	365	380
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	83	75	82
Can. Fairbs & Forg.	165	185	155	165
Canadian Explosives	320	360	320	340
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	345	365	345	360
Du Pont Powder, new	341	352	342	352
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	106	107
Hercules Powder	375	390	380	385
Hercules Powder pf.	118	122	117	120
International Arms	15	30	15	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	175	180	175	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	480	500	480	495
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2200	2400	2200	2400

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 14.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs, 60 centimes for cash.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week of March showed the following changes compared with last year:

Ga. Southern & Fla.	$48,478	+ $6,356
Southern Railway System:		
Southern Ry.	$1,369,388	+221,852
Ala. Gt. Southern.	95,000	+ 19,452
C. N. O. & T. P.	215,238	+ 51,628
Mobile & Ohio.	205,847	— 1,940
Va. & Southeastern.	35,008	+ 4,331

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the first week of March:

Twenty-three r'ds.	$9,267,404	+$1,506,143	
One road.	208,047	+ 1,940	
Total, 24 roads.	$9,475,451	+ 1,504,203	

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$1,525,867	$1,423,045	$1,487,527
Net aft. taxes	346,969	314,892	436,767
Sur. aft. chgs.	139,058	97,546	251,794
7 mos. gross.	11,480,199	11,018,099	11,227,987
Net	3,328,307	3,063,782	3,090,551
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,810,760	1,588,604	1,680,045

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT (Combined Earnings of Subsidiary Companies) for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$681,989	$620,867	$71,039
Net aft. taxes.	237,018	203,440	49,008
6 mos. gross.	3,998,387	3,806,794	195,578
Net aft. taxes.	1,941,961	1,840,554	101,407
12 mos. gross.	7,460,225	7,068,449	356,786
Net aft. taxes.	3,522,716	3,329,770	192,946

COMPUTING-TABULATING-RECORDING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.
Net profits sub. companies	1,340,674	1,513,068
Mf. and depree.	462,959	549,276
Expenses	58,481	66,051
Bond interest.	396,760	403,874
Divs. on C. T. R. stock		
Surplus	680,664	489,863

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1914.	Increase.
Oper. revenue.	7,880,574	8,046,852	*166,178
Exp. & taxes.	5,858,647	6,247,817	*414,170
Oper. income.	2,048,727	1,800,780	345,952
Other income.	133,940	158,087	*19,757
Total income.	2,180,667	1,964,432	226,235
Charges	1,300,089	1,269,230	30,859
Surplus	880,578	695,202	195,376
Dividends	664,800	664,800	
Surplus	215,769	30,382	195,376
Misc. deduct.	102,092	60,777	*48,681
Surplus	113,673	†130,394	244,067

*Decrease. †Deficit.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	117,725	108,719	9,006
Net	59,183	54,461	4,722
Surplus	31,730	26,125	5,605
2 mos. gross.	234,834	218,605	16,228
Net	117,894	109,400	8,494
Surplus	69,288	62,976	6,312

NATIONAL FIREPROOFING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net deficit.	$6,907	*$60,125	*$11,563
Dividends		115,020	315,020
Deficit	6,907	55,895	*195,543
Prev. surplus.	1,121,164	1,277,059	1,181,516
Total surplus.	1,022,257	1,221,164	1,377,059
Depreciation	100,000	100,000	100,000
P. & L. sur.	922,257	1,121,164	1,277,059

*Surplus.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,121,438	1,093,703	27,735
Net aft. taxes	328,046	292,905	35,844
Other income.	45,405	44,397	*1,178
Total income.	373,452	337,302	35,171
Sur. aft. chgs.	87,048	51,379	35,669
7 mos. gross.	8,067,321	7,905,164	162,157
Net aft. taxes.	2,619,616	2,250,736	370,880
Other income.	328,619	290,331	31,988
Total income.	2,945,235	2,540,070	402,876
Sur. aft. chgs.	942,559	537,806	404,753

*Decrease.

In six months ended Dec. 31, 1915, surplus after charges was $385,511, an increase of $9,084 over previous year.

LORILLARD COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net income.	4,880,913	4,519,061	5,377,584
Bond interest.	1,274,081	1,279,025	1,303,172
Surplus	3,548,982	3,239,436	4,074,692
Prof. div.	791,532	791,532	791,532
Surplus	2,755,336	2,447,904	3,283,160
Common div.	1,970,228	2,273,340	1,515,600
Surplus	785,102	174,564	1,767,600
Prev. surplus.	3,659,613	3,502,519	1,734,927
Total surp.	4,444,715	3,677,083	3,502,519
Prem. on bds.	18,685	17,471	
P. & l. surp.	4,426,031	3,659,612	3,502,519

PITTSBURGH COAL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
†Net earnings.	4,219,837	4,201,070	*8,431,703
†Reserve	1,373,827	2,014,316	*2,538,295
Int. on bonds	582,486	515,695	554,130
Total deduc.	2,566,313	2,880,011	3,905,434
Surplus	1,653,524	1,371,058	2,726,269
Preferred divs.	1,353,590	1,353,590	1,353,590
Surplus	299,934	17,469	1,372,679
Prev. surplus.	10,542,381	10,526,112	9,153,433
P. & L. surp.	10,843,515	10,543,581	10,526,112

*Including earnings and reserve of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Co.

†After deduction of operating expenses, taxes, interest on bonds of subsidiary companies, &c.

‡For depreciation and payment of Bond premium.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
†Net earnings.	4,729,988	2,916,564	3,962,567
Dividends	3,375,000	1,800,000	1,200,000
Surplus	2,354,988	1,116,564	1,962,567
Previous surp.	8,823,704	7,507,140	5,544,573
P. & L. surp.	11,178,691	8,823,704	7,507,140

*After deducting all charges and expenses of management, and making provision for taxes, allowances, depreciation, advertising, &c.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Operating rev.	6,712,745	6,826,578	*113,867
Exp. and tax.	4,860,675	4,744,760	*114,915
Operating inc.	1,753,070	1,854,118	101,048
Other income.	866,756	893,304	26,548
Total income.	2,619,826	2,747,422	127,596
Charges	1,042,342	1,104,617	62,275
Surplus	1,577,484	1,642,805	65,321
Dividends	1,294,000	1,294,000	
Surplus	296,484	358,805	65,321
Miscel. deduc.	16,845	88,591	21,716
Surplus	279,639	320,214	43,575

*Increase.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	115	118	116	115
American Cigar pf.	106	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	330	325	330
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	146	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	475	490	475	485
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Occidental Con.	.75
Andes	.06	Ophir	.16
Best & Belcher	.03	Overman	.04
Bullion	.01	Savage	.14
Caledonia	.30	Seg. Belcher	.02
Challenge Con.	.06	Sierra Nevada	.32
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.11	Union Con.	.42
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con.	.02
Justice	.03	Jacket Con.	.40
Mexican	.16		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.10	Diamond'd Dalsy.	.03
Jim Butler	.85	Florence	.40
McNamara	.07	Gold'd Con. M.	.20
Midway	.17	Gold'd Mewanna.	.13
Mizpah Ext.	.18	Gold'd Merger	.11
Montana	.21	Jumbo Ext.	.55
North Star	.14	Lone Star	.02
Rescue Eula	.35	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Ext.	4.42½	Spearhead	.20
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.09	Big Jim	1.75
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.16	Nevada Packard	.20
Booth	.66	Rochester Mines	.04
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.57
Comb. Fraction	.07	White Caps	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10½	11	Isabella	22½	23½
Elkton	82	85½	Jackpot	6½	8
El Paso	80	85	McKinney	45	46
Findlay	5¼	5½	Portland	178	181½
Gold. Cycle	206	208½	Vindicator	237	242
Gold Dollar	2	4	Bay. S. H.		2½
Gold Sov.	4½	4¾			

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WOULD HAVE B. & O. TAKE OVER C., H. & D.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Announce a New Plan for Reorganizing the Railroad.

BONDHOLDERS AGREE TO IT

Securities to be Issued Would Ultimately Be a Lien on the Property of the Absorbing Corporation.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, & Dayton Railway Company, which went into receivership on Dec. 4, 1905, was reorganized on Aug. 20, 1909, and again returned to receivers on July 2, 1914, would be reorganized a second time if a plan announced yesterday by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were accepted. The Baltimore & Ohio owns a controling interest in the property, and if the readjustment goes through the lines embraced in the reorganization will hereafter be operated as an integral part of the Baltimore & Ohio system.

By reason of its large interest the Baltimore & Ohio will not only co-operate fully in the plan of reorganization, but will also subordinate its large investment in the securities to those of the new corporation.

The latter company will surrender all the securities of the old company and its claims against it and will issue its own bonds for distribution among existing bondholders who participate in the plan. These new bonds are to be secured by a mortgage executed by the Baltimore & Ohio, which ultimately is intended to be a direct lien upon the main line and upon certain branch lines, but at first will be secured by the pledge of the mortgage bonds of the new company.

In lieu of the surrender of the old securities and in consideration of the cash to be furnished, the Baltimore & Ohio is to receive the capital stock and the junior securities of the new company. The plan provides for the main line between Cincinnati and Toledo and for certain branches constituting a total of about 308 miles. The old company operated a total of 1,002 miles.

The holders of all the first and refunding bonds of the old corporation, not guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio, have agreed to accept the terms offered them in the plan and to deposit their bonds.

Holders of more than 85 per cent. of the general mortgage bonds of 1900 have also accepted the terms offered them. More than two-thirds of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton Railroad have come in.

The new bonds which are to be issued by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company are to be known as its Toledo-Cincinnati Division bonds, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and will be redeemable at 102½ and interest. The total authorized issue is not to exceed $35,000,000. This security, being a direct obligation of the Baltimore & Ohio, will have recourse to the surplus earnings of that system, if the division which it covers is not able to earn the interest.

The reorganization managers, however, have made every effort to keep the issue well within the limits of the earning power of the division. Estimates have been made which show that there should be a surplus available for rentals and interest of about $1,500,000 a year. This should leave a final surplus over interest charges of about $300,000.

The plan provides that old securities having a total face value of $11,336,200 shall not be disturbed. The securities for which provision is made under the plan have a total face value of $34,-266,143. The reorganization managers have agreed to purchase $5,000,000 par value of the new division bonds. The proceeds are to be used to provide for maturing equipment obligations, for the purchase of new equipment, and for additions and betterments.

Under the plan the Baltimore & Ohio will acquire all the securities to be issued by the new company and will issue the new division bonds in exchange for existing securities on the terms provided for in the plan. The new bonds so issued will mature in 1959.

Underlying securities which will not be disturbed in the reorganization total $11,336,200, while securities for which provision is made in the plan amount to $34,286,143. Of the latter, $7,275,000 consist of purchase money notes and other obligations held by the Baltimore & Ohio

BANKERS TO MAKE PROTEST.

May Ask Government to Act on British Security Seizures.

International banking houses are considering a formal protest against the detention of American securities by British authorities while being transported from Dutch and Scandinavian ports to this country.

There have been several conferences, but the houses connected with the matter are trying to avoid publicity. A leading banking house with extensive Dutch connections has been especially interested, as securities belonging to its customers have been held. It is estimated that $12,000,000 worth of American stocks and bonds are in the hands of the British prize courts.

A representative of an important house said it was hoped that the Administration would use its good offices to aid bankers and their clients.

As the securities are supposed to have been sold by Germans to buyers here, the bankers maintain that the real losers are Americans, as the German holders received their money for them in Holland. The taking of the securities was a surprise to bankers, as there had been no announcement by Great Britain that they were contraband. The British contention is that selling securities is a German means of raising money for war and that those who buy from the Germans are lending aid and comfort to the enemy.

Simon Guggenheim in New Firm.

The firm of Guggenheim Brothers, formed last week, includes Simon Guggenheim, whose name was omitted from the account of the organization printed at that time. The firm consists of seven members of the Guggenheim family, which has long been prominent in the smelting and refining industry, and W. C. Potter, formerly a Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company.

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MAKING A MARKET VALUE.

Rule Where There Is None Such in Country of Production.

J. S. Johnson & Co. imported canned pineapples put up in their own factory in the Bahama Islands. The fruit was shipped to the New York offices of the firm to be sold subsequently to the jobbing trade in this country. There being no market in the Bahamas for canned pineapples, and consequently no market value, importers invoiced and entered their goods on the basis of the cost of production, with the usual additions for profit and general expenses.

Appraiser Sague raised the values and, on the importers' appeal, the single General Appraiser raised them still further, adopting the American selling prices and deducting duty, freight, and other actual expenses. He made no allowance for profits or expenses of conducting business in the United States or interest on investment. This resulted in a heavy advance. On further appeal the Reappraisement Board affirmed the single General Appraiser.

The importers then went before the Board of Classification, claiming that the Reappraisement Division found contrary to law. Henry J. Webster, attorney for the importers, contended that the law did not authorize the Reappraisement Board to apply the American values in any case where it saw fit, but only where the goods were either "sold for exportation to the United States" or "consigned for sale," and that in both instances there must be a refusal of the shipper to freely offer the goods for sale in the foreign market. The pineapples were admittedly not sold for exportation, and the attorney claimed that they were not "consigned for sale" as that term was used in the law.

The board, in a majority decision written by Judge McClelland and coincided in by Judge Brown, accepted this view and held the reappraisement invalid and that it should have been based upon cost of production. Judge Sullivan filed a dissenting opinion.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions as to the Values of Silk and Mohair Imports.

Several decisions affecting silk importations were made yesterday by Board 1 of the General Appraisers. It was decided in the case of tussah thrown silk tram from Henri Burkhardt, Shanghai, that the merchandise was properly dutiable at $1.12 per pound. It was entered at 247.50 taels per picul. Both the importer and the Government agreed the silk was not sold for home consumption in its condition as imported. The Government did not dispute the final value put on the goods, namely $1.12 per pound. The final reappraisement had the effect of an advance for dutiable purposes.

The same board, after hearing trade witnesses in behalf of Scheibler & Co. of this city and Crefeld, decided that the decision of a single General Appraiser sustaining York officials in making advances was correct. The merchandise consisted of colored velvet, black chiffon velvet, and printed panne velvet, all of which were held by Appraiser Sague undervalued. The importers here failed to prove to the satisfaction of the board that prices had not gone up on the other side. The goods covered shipments in April and October of last year, the delay in reaching the final decision being due to the difficulty in getting needed data from Germany.

Mohair dress goods from Heymann & Alexander, Bradford, came in for higher values. The merchandise consisted of 55-inch grandrelle type 140, the importers entering the merchandise at 98d. per yard. Board 3 held that the Appraiser of the Port acted properly in taking duty on a value of 10½d. per yard.

SO. PACIFIC SHIP EMBARGO.

Necessary to Clear Up Congestion in South, Officials Declare.

The Southern Pacific Steamship Company announced yesterday an embargo on northbound water freight from Galveston and New Orleans. Congestion at the Southern port terminals has become so bad that it has backed up on the rail lines, and the company found that an embargo was necessary to "clear up" the freight on hand. Just how long it will be enforced was not stated yesterday, but it was said that it would not be lifted until the congestion was relieved.

The company finds that it is impossible to meet the demands of the northward freight movement by steamships from the Southern ports. At present it is operating three steamships a week between Galveston and New York and two between New Orleans and this port. In order to relieve conditions as much as possible vessels unloading here are sent South in ballast for more freight, thus saving the time that would be consumed in loading here. At present a partial clean-up of the congestion is announced, and four steamships loaded to the decks are bound here from Galveston and two from New Orleans. Three vessels are now bound South in ballast to pick up company's freight.

A representative of the freight traffic office here said that at present it was almost impossible to find vessels for charter. Some of the lines, it was said, were keeping down the volume of their own business in order to offer steamships for charter.

Slightly Lower Wool Prices.

LONDON, March 14.—There were 8,400 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Good merinos and crossbreds ranged from unchanged to 5 per cent. lower, but inferior merino recovered about 5 per cent.

Pittsburgh Coal Co. Shows Gain.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company earned $4,219,837 last year above expenses, a gain of $18,767 over 1914, according to the annual report yesterday. After meeting reserve requirements and interest on the bonds, a surplus of $1,638,524 remained, against $1,371,058 the year before.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain and colder Wed. in interior and Wed. or Wed. night on coast; Thurs. fair, colder; s. w. winds, shifting to n. w. and becoming strong.

S. Car.—Cloudy Wed.; rain at night or Thurs.; colder Wed. night; much colder Thurs.; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. Wed. night and becoming fresh to strong.

Ga.—Rain and colder Wed. in n. w. and Wed. or Wed. night in e. and s.; Thurs. much colder; shifting winds, becoming n. w. and fresh.

Fla.—Fair in cen. and s.; rain and colder Wed. in n. w. and Wed. or Wed. night in n. e.; frost Thurs. morning in n. w.; Thurs. fair, colder, except in n. w.; moderate t winds, shifting to n. w. and n. over n. and becoming fresh.

Ala.—Rain and colder Wed.; much colder at night, with frost if the weather clears; Thurs. fair; winds becoming n. w. and n. and fresh.

Miss.—Cloudy in n., rain and much colder in s., Wed., with frost at night. Thurs. fair and cold; fresh n. winds.

Tenn.—Fair in extreme w., rain or snow and colder in e., Wed.; much colder at night in extreme e. Thurs., fair, continued cold.

Ky.—Snow Wed., except fair in extreme w.; colder in s. e. Thurs., fair, continued cold.

Ohio—Cloudy Wed., with snow in morning in e. and s.; colder in s. e.; strong n. winds. Thurs., fair.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed., followed by fair Thurs.; continued cold.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed., followed by fair Thurs.; continued cold; fresh n. e. winds Wed.

Upper Mich.—Fair, continued cold, Wed. and Thurs.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ill.—Fair Wed.; colder in n. Thurs. fair and warmer.

Mo. and Wis.—Fair, and continued cold Wed. Thurs. fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair and continued cold Wed. Thurs. snow and warmer.

Iowa—Fair and colder Wed. Thurs. cloudy and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Wed., probably followed by unsettled weather, with snow night or Thurs.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., warmer Thurs.

Mont. and Kan.—Fair, Wed. and Thurs., warmer Thurs.

HOUSEHOLDERS FEAR RISE IN ANTHRACITE

Requests for Information Sent to United Mine Workers Show Much Anxiety.

NO AGREEMENT REPORTED

Conferees Discuss Eight-Hour Day, Methods of Settling Strikes, and Contracts.

Requests for information concerning the possible increase of 60 cents a ton in the selling price of anthracite coal have been received by the United Mine Workers from several States in which thousands of householders are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the negotiations between the operators and miners at the Union League Club. The rise in price, according to the announcements of the operators some time ago, will depend on the result of these negotiations. The Joint Sub-Committee of operators and miners having in hand the task of arranging a new wage agreement to go into effect on April 1 is holding daily sessions at the Union League Club, but, according to the typewritten statements sent to the McAlpin Hotel, no agreement has yet been reached on any of the ten demands presented by the miners' organization.

The requests for information sent to the headquarters of the United Mine Workers at the Continental Hotel came from the States in the East which consume a large proportion of the anthracite output and which would be compelled to bear the major share of any advance in cost imposed on householders through a new wage agreement. Several of the letters, it was stated, were written by persons living in New York City, where 11,000,000 tons of anthracite coal of all sizes are purchased yearly.

About 85,000,000 tons of New York's annual supply are consumed by purchasers of domestic sizes, such as apartment houses, hotels, householders, &c., and it has been stated that this city alone will have $4,000,000 added to its yearly coal bill if the full 20 per cent. increase in wages demanded by the miners is complied with.

One of the requests for information, addressed to President John P. White of the United Mine Workers' organization, complained of the dearth of information understandable by the general public to explain the possible increase of 60 cents a ton in the cost of anthracite coal.

The deliberations of the Joint Sub-Committee, according to the typewritten statement sent from the Union League Club to the McAlpin Hotel and there distributed to newspaper men, centred about the eight-hour day, methods of settling disputes and conditions of employing contract miners. No decision on any of these points was reached, the statement said.

The Joint Sub-Committee will meet again at 10:30 o'clock this morning and take up some of the other demands of the miners.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14.—Thirty-six corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $2,724,100, were chartered today. They include:

Garland Steamship Corporation, own, operate steam, mail, and other boats, ships, navigate vessels between United States ports and foreign countries on both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, $1,000,000; W. W. Clark, G. O. Allen; W. M. Campion, 599 Riverside Drive.

Burling Engineering and Construction Corporation, general engineering, contracting, machinery, plants of every nature, $250,000; K. Stevenson, H. L. Austin, A. O. Greist, 66 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Radio Engineering Co. of New York, Albany, electrical, magnetical, mechanical, other devices, apparatus appertaining to wireless telephony, telegraphy, $100,000; R. L. Ranna, H. and J. H. Hammond, jr., 110 Broadway, Manhattan.

The Gramm Co., Inc., autos, motors, engines, boats, generators, machinery, $75,000; C. M. Kohn, S. J. Wise, L. V. Fletcher, 1,501 Seventh Av.

Wadsworth Motion Picture Corporation, theatrical, motion pictures, vaudeville, restaurants, vendors, tobacco, $50,000; H. E. Hoyt, V. H. Woff, S. D. Lindsay, 74 West 88th St.

Seaboard Steel and Manganese Corporation, iron, steel, other metals, ferromanganese, other substances, lumber, quarry, smelt, mining, ship builders, lumber, cement, brokerage, capital no stock; $1,000; Smith brothers with $5,000; F. Holman, G. Reilly, J. A. McNamara, 450 Fifth Av., Brooklyn.

Machaponix Co., Inc., realty, construction, hotels, apartment houses, $80,000; J. F. Foley, C. A. Herrmann, H. S. Hoywell, 615 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Advance Auto and Appliance Corporation, Yonkers, autos, trucks, mining, minerals, metals, wood, peat, marl clay, oil, gas; $50,000; R. D. Schleicher, A. M. Krug, H. D. Fiel, 149 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers.

Heuer Estates Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, hotels, breweries, stores, mills; $50,000; T. J. Leonard, L. W. Thompson, K. M. Devitt, 714 Macon St., Brooklyn.

Markenhorf & Hirsch, Inc., Brooklyn, dry goods, merchandise, realty, moving pictures, theatricals; $30,000; M. Hirsch, D. and L. Leplain, 912 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

The Merchants' Realty Co., Inc., Rochester, realty, brokerage, tools, farm implements, notes, securities; $25,000; R. R. B. Powell, J. and G. M. Gould, 194 Aldine St., Rochester.

Excelsior Brewery Realty Corporation, realty, contracting, construction, storekeeper, newspaper, bookseller, farmer, dairyman, florist, restaurant keeper; $25,000; C. H. Owen, D. C. Strachan, J. J. Sullivan, 33 Nassau St.

Limpert Sales Co., Inc., confectionery; $25,000. S. S. Pinnas, T. Rousses, S. Limpert, 522 West 136th St.

The Hefter Package Co., Inc., packages, boxes, cartons, containers, novelties; $10,000; J. Schmelzer, S. and M. Fischer, 623, Madison Av.

George S. Cook, Inc., auto specialties, supplies; $10,000; D. A. and G. E. Cook, 504 Columbus Av.

E. Gottlieb Waist Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel; $10,000; J. Simonson, M. Alexander, C. Cohen, 213 Henry St.

The City Restaurant and Dairy Lunch Co., Inc., Ilion; $6,000; G. L. Bratton, B. M. and E. Leitz, Ilion.

Manhattan Table Mfg. Corps., furniture, $8,000; C. and J. Klenetsky, R. Kalmanowitz, 237 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Fort Covington Creamery Co., Inc., Fort Covington, milk, butter, products, $5,000; F. Mitchell, S. Storm, W. J. Smith, Fort Covington.

West End Corner Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, hotels, apartment houses, bars, billiards, $5,000; E. Brennan, R. Hirschfield, P. M. B. Boehm, 156 West 105th St.

Andrew Koch, Inc., organs, musical instruments, $5,000; J. Scholer, S. E. Collins, W. H. Jeffers, 128 Broadway.

General Plating Works, Inc., gas fixtures, chandeliers, electroliers, brackets, lamps, $5,000; S. Chasnowitz, I. Berlin, L. Schlepp, 1,410 Pitkin Av.

Capital Increases.—Lord-Geoffrey Ores Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $4,200,000, (tax paid $2,000); Italian Tailoring Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $3,000 to $4,000.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 14.—Charters filed here:

The Factory Distribution Company, New York, $300,000, to carry on and conduct a general mail-order business; Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel E. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

The Interurban Railways Corporation, New York, $50,000, to conduct a general construction business in all its branches; incorporators same as above.

Easy Tread Flooring Company, Newark, N. J., $10,000, to manufacture and lay flooring and floor covering of all kinds; James H. Ruetschilen, George D. Cox, Philadelphia; E. T. Bigelow, Paterson, N. J.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Prager's, San Francisco, is now being represented in this market by the Munzer-Lyon-Kahn Company, resident buyers, 1,135 Broadway.

I. S. Samuels, formerly of Cleveland, and B. F. Levis, 72 Madison Avenue, this city, have taken over the stock of the Pittston Dry Goods Company, Pittston, Penn., a branch of the Akron Dry Goods Company, Mr. Samuels is in charge of the store, while Mr. Levis will look after the interests in this branch.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CASH for jobs ladies', children's wearing apparel. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2650.

COATS.—Looking at ladies' and misses' coats. Top floor, 132 West 23d St.

CONTRACTORS.—High-class dresses. Call with samples. Sam Samuels, 114 W. 27.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knopp, 426 B'way.

CREPE DE CHINES wanted for cash. L. Streicher, 142 5th Av.

JOBBER looking for waists and middy blouses from $3 to $15 per dozen; will pay cash for right style. X 271 Times Annex.

JOBBER looking at dresses from $1.75 to $9.50, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Fifth floor, 141 West 28th.

JOBBER placing orders on cotton dresses. Call fifth floor, 39 West 32d St.

POPLIN.—Will exchange Amoskeag or Dobson's navies for black. Merit, 15 W. 24th.

REMNANTS of all kinds of silks, crepe de chine, messaline, poplins, &c., bought for cash. X 261 Times Annex.

SKIRTS.—Wash; contractors wanted. Metropolitan Skirt and Dress Co., 138 West 22d.

TAFFETA, plaid, 75c. to $1, 36 inches wide; can use any quantity for cash. Phone Madison Square 4300.

TAFFETA in pastel shades bought for cash at a price. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

WASH DRESSES.—Large jobber placing orders. 1,800, 15 East 26th St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner & Liepenarr, Franklin 4948.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—TEN-RACK sport coats; newest fabrics, including chinchillas; prices, $6.75 and up. Harry Greenberg, 25 West 31st St.

COATS.—Poplins, serges, velours, chinchillas; cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—White; children's, misses'; styles, values and deliveries. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESS FASTENERS.—O'black and white; 500 gr. gross. "Snaps," 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3606.

DRESSES.—Voiles, flowered fancies, poplins, serges, $1.50 to $3.75. Rosenberg, 104 Spring St.

LINENS.—Household linens, fine hucks, embroidery linens, colored dress linens; stocks here to offer. Alderdice Co., Mill Agents, 350 Broadway, New York.

POPLINS, American, 90c11, in all colors, for sale; have also plushes for sale. A. Berger, 27 West 24th. Farragut 9123.

POPLIN, American, in all colors, have also plushes for sale. A. Berger, 27 West 24th St., Far. 9123.

SERGE.—Eight pieces 2492 Rosenberg blue serge, 63c. net cash. Tel 2405 Franklin.

SKIRTS.—Due to the scarcity of merchandise we, Gins Brothers, are prepared to meet the demands of our trade; the facilities are such that we are producing 6,000 skirts a week. 100 West 28th St., city.

SNAP FASTENERS, in black and white, for sale, immediate delivery. A. Silberberg & Co., 8 East 30th. Madison Sq. 6846-6849.

SNAP DRESS FASTENERS for sale, immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

SNAP FASTENERS, genuine imported, size O, white, $7.75 per great gross; net cash. Telephone Madison Square 8101.

SNAP FASTENERS, black and white. United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

SNAP FASTENERS, black and white; immediate delivery. Phone Bryant 3364.

SUITS, 3,000 on stock, $6.50 to $16.50; poplins, serges, checks, gabardines, and silks. Rosen & Flower, 146 West 25th St.

SUITS.—3,000 on rack, $8.75 to $12.50; poplins, serges, checks, gabardines, silks. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediately delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 133 West 27th St.

WE HAVE in stock for delivery silk street and afternoon dresses; popular price. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted for State of Pennsylvania by one of the largest and popular-priced coat houses; on commission; only first-class men need apply. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....3⅝% per cent. for the best names
Monday.....3⅝% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Export Possibility Declined.

An instance came to light yesterday that is said to be typical of the worsted yarn situation. One of the largest makers in the country was offered a contract from the French Government for 700,000 pounds of yarn. The money to pay for the stuff was deposited in a leading bank here to be paid out against bill of lading. The order was refused on the ground that the domestic trade deserves to be considered first. Such offers as these, however, have served to put up prices to buyers in this country. For the house willing to consider export possibilities, however, there are huge profits. Bribes are even offered, it is claimed, to get more than the usual frieght room allowance from the steamship companies.

Why High Prices Are Asked.

While there has not been the usual complaint over high prices, because buyers as a rule understand the conditions that have caused the advances, there exists in some quarters the belief that the manufacturers are "rubbing it in." An example given yesterday shows just what the producer has to face nowadays. After making many inquiries to find where he could get some cotton yarn dyed cardinal a manufacturer was finally compelled to send his yarn to Pawtucket for the purpose. The yarn cost him 20 cents a pound, and the dyer demanded 50 cents a pound for dyeing it. Then, because of the freight congestion, it was necessary to have the goods brought back by express, an additional charge.

Duty on Metal Crucifixes.

The classification of metal crucifixes and religious medals, which has been an increasing cause of friction between importers and the Government for a long time, is to be settled finally by the Customs Court, it was announced yesterday. The Custom House authorities took the position that the articles were dutiable at 60 per cent. as "articles of metal valued above 20 cents per dozen pieces, designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about or attached to the person." In hundreds of importers' cases coming before the Board of General Appraisers the customs tribunal gave entry at 30 per cent. as "manufactures of metal," or at 30 per cent. if the articles were plated with gold or silver. Assistant Attorney General Hanson has selected a case broad enough for a test before the court.

Withdrawing Sweater Numbers.

With but three months of the season over, the sweater and fancy knit goods manufacturers are compelled through the scarcity of materials to withdraw many of their numbers. Buyers both from the retail and jobbing trades desire to place orders for Fall merchandise that they want delivered right away. As the representative of one knit goods house put it: "There is no such thing as style now. The dearth of yarn merchandise has changed that. We are making anything we can and, what is more, selling it." The shortage and high prices of worsted yarns are the main factor in the situation, although the dyestuff condition is running them close. Buyers are in the market from all parts of the country, but the manufacturers are showing a disposition to conserve their supplies in the interests of their regular customers.

Railway Stocks Hurt Coal Trade.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the transportation handicap under which the anthracite trade has been laboring all Winter has become even more serious during the first half of March. Men of long experience say they do not recall a time when it was so hard to make deliveries, both by rail and water, as at present. Production figures show that the mining end of the industry is on a very active basis, in spite of the irregularities in the car supply, but trouble begins when the coal leaves the mining region. Embargoes prevent a normal distribution of tonnage between sections. The most notable feature of the local bituminous market has been the strength of alongside prices resulting from slow work at the piers. The premium on loaded boats has been a very large one, even after allowing for freight and demurrage.

Foreign Buyer's Difficulty.

Although manufacturers in this country have long coveted the South American markets, now that conditions favor them above other sellers, large orders from these countries are being turned down right and left. The main reason given for refusing to take advantage of the opportunities created by the war is that, "they will come to us while the war lasts, but after it they will return to Germany and England for their merchandise." An instance was given yesterday of the difference in prices which the South Americans are forced to pay if they wish to get merchandise here. Gloves, which they have been accustomed to purchase for $2.75 a dozen, are offered here at $7.50, and sweaters for which they paid $4.50 are selling at $8.50. There is little of such merchandise to be had. The foreign buyer is up against the fact that the domestic manufacturers wish to serve their regular trade first and to best advantage.

Warning Against Advance Orders.

Although the jobbing and retail ribbon buyers appear to be anxious to have advance orders put down for them by manufacturers, the latter are advising their customers to wait. A very large amount of business could probably be taken for delivery in July and August, but the trouble is that prices cannot be made for so far ahead. With silk at $6.25 a pound the manufacturers are not at all certain about it remaining at that high figure. If a decline comes the buyer who placed his order on the basis of the present cost would be compelled to live up to his contract, and dissatisfaction would be bound to result. If dyeing, throwing or weaving costs should make further advances, the manufacturer who takes orders on the present levels would lose money. All told, the safest course is considered to be to take no orders except for close delivery. Buyers, so the manufacturers say, will be able to get merchandise when the time they need it comes around.

Rubber Prices Easing Off Again.

In spite of the fair demand for crude rubber on the part of the manufacturing interests that was in evidence in this market during the past week, yesterday's quotations showed a little easing off from the corresponding figures of a week ago. While the call for no one grade of rubber stood out in comparison to the rest, it is said, on the whole, that the cheaper Para rubbers had the best of it. The demand for upriver coarse, which was one of the features of trading a couple of weeks ago, was checked by the rise in prices it encouraged. This is taken as additional proof that none of the really big consumers of rubber is hard up enough for raw material at the present time to pay much of an advance. Upriver fine, spot, was quoted here yesterday at 75 cents a pound, with coarse at 56 cents. Nearby pale crepe and smoked sheets could be had at 80 and 81½ cents, respectively, while shipments to June were quoted at 88c to 89c and 88 cents, respectively.

To Renew Anti-Coupon Fight.

Plans have been made whereby a special committee of the Independent Retail Tobacconists' Association, of which Otto S. Jonas of this city is Chairman, will again wage a fight for a tax on coupons, trading stamps, &c., in this State. Among other things, the committee is empowered to draft a form of bill along the lines of the law now effective in the State of Washington, the constitutionality of which has recently been confirmed by the United States Supreme Court, and to bring it to the attention of the New York State Legislature. The Washington law is said to levy a tax of $6,000 a year on all retailers who give with the goods they sell coupons, trading stamps, &c., with which premiums can be got on redemption. The coupon and other rebate or discount schemes of the big chain stores are said to have been a thorn in the flesh of the independent retailers for some time, but to date all efforts to have them taxed in this State have proved futile. Better luck is expected this time.

Printcloth Buying Large.

Yesterday was one of the best days the printcloth end of the local gray goods market has seen for some time. While it was, of course, out of the question for any one to say just how much goods were sold, it was estimated by men qualified to talk that the total sales must have been in excess of 200,000 pieces. Prices moved up on practically all of the staple constructions, the buying having been active all through the list given below. March-April sales of 39-inch 80 squares were made at 6⅝ cents, but later the demand got so heavy that the price was boosted to 7 cents for any delivery. Good business was done on 39-inch 72-76s and 68-72s, for deliveries running over nearby months, at 6¼ and 5½ cents, respectively. Asking prices for both are now higher. For 38-inch 56-64s, 4½ cents was paid for deliveries to August, while good sales of 38½-inch 64-56s made at 5 cents for shipments running into the Fall. On 38½-inch 64-60s business was done at 5 cents, and later at 5 1-16 cents, for deliveries over the next several months. Later bids of 5 1-16 cents would bring out no goods. Sales of 38½-inch 60-52s at 4⅝ cents were made at 4½ and 4¼ cents, respectively, while 37-inch 64-60s moved at 3½ cents. Closing prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	7c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	37-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

Prairie Company Raises Price of Oil.

TULSA, Okla., March 14.—The Prairie Oil & Gas Company today posted a price of $1.55 for mid-continent crude, an advance of ten cents over the price posted. The Prairie company today declared a regular dividend of $3 a share and an extra dividend of $2 a share, payable April 29, to stockholders of record March 13.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

DANIEL J. DILLON, building contractor, of 450 Beach Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $27,614 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $20,300 are on bond and mortgages in property in the Bronx.

MAX GREENGOLD, dealer in corsets, of 10 East 110th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,075, and assets of $225. He made an assignment in November, 1914.

CHARLES S. PERRY, salesman, and FLORENCE MAE PERRY, saleswoman, both residing at the Hotel Latham, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, have filed separate petitions in bankruptcy. Mr. Perry has liabilities of $2,340, and assets consisting of thirty-six shares of stock of the Universal Manifold Book Company, which are worthless. Mrs. Perry has liabilities of $1,352, and assets twelve shares of stock of the same company.

PETER McMAHON, electrician, of 206 East Thirty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $645 and no assets.

COLONIAL GARAGE COMPANY of Yonkers has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3487 and assets of $152.

ALOIS GESEGNAT, of the barber at Cox-sackie, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $763 and assets of $15.

JOSEPH J. GOLDSMITH, Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Jan. 20, 1914, against Joseph J. Goldsmith, manufacturer of raincoats, formerly at 235 Mercer Street, for lack of prosecution. In a recent affidavit made in Philadelphia he swore that he was insolvent at the time the petition was filed, and did not owe any money to the petitioning creditor. No proceedings have been taken under the petition, and the time within which service of a subpoena can be made has long since expired.

FREDERICK TONGES, grocer, at 44 West Eighth Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $6,311, nominal assets of $2,968, and actual assets of $2,402.

HOROWITZ BROTHERS, dealers in delicatessen and provisions, at 2,547 and 2,804 Eighth Avenue, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $7,629, nominal assets of $1,300, and actual assets of $700.

SULLIVAN-BALLANTINE COMPANY, INCORPORATED, dealer in auto supplies, at 266 West Fifty-eighth Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $3,712 and assets of $2,935.

PATTERSON, GOTTFRIED & HUNTER, LIMITED.—John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, has declared a first and final dividend of 10 per cent. to the creditors of Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Limited, wholesale dealers in hardware supplies, at 211 Centre Street.

Discharged from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough has granted discharges from bankruptcy to the following:

BALIE P. CANTRELL, manager of a clothing business at 5 East Nineteenth Street; liabilities, $45,460.

KING & SALKIN of 1,804 Third Avenue.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

A. Feldman Construction Co.—George H. Storm & Co.....$2,934.73
Allen, Emerson—L. L. Harr Corp.....1,027.23
Arnold, Joseph and Heinrich—Goldsmith, Rosenthal, Mork & Baum.....2,804.20
Ball, Dillon E.—F. W. Dodge Co.....149.79
Brooklyn Structural Steel Corp.—Levy Dairy Co., costs.....120.98
Same—A. T. Brooks.....181.28
Balbin, Gabriel—Moehle Lithographic Co.....482.53
Blandy, William H.—J. A. Smith.....172.58
Balish, Israel—Phillips & Sons.....186.92
Baum, Joseph M., Milton M. Goldsmith, and Charles M. Rosenthal—D. V. Arthur.....394.80
Crespi, Elis, or Ely—J. Kriarman.....130.90
Crotty, Nellie A.—E. Elsing & Co.....160.57
Coleman, Nathan—P. W. McConihe.....318.91
Coleman, Matthew—L. Wetchler et al.....126.90
Ciskowski, John—F. G. Smith.....451.77
Casali, Luigi—E. D. Murphy et al.....200.85
Same—Same.....360.85
Cairo, Rose—J. Hollander, costs.....107.45
Cushman, Robert E., and O. L. Cushman Co.—Hudson Trust Co.....265.70
Driver, William S.—Deten & Danton Desk Co.....1,194.18
Dee & Pile Co.—Inc.—Bramison.....238.71
Delaossian Fishing Club—M. Quinlan.....228.41
De Cesare, Frank—Conron Bros. Co.....118.50
Davis, Edward C.—P. Goldstein.....171.41
Ennis, Thomas A., and Charles F. Sheppard—C. Stats.....4,124.86
Fischer, Emma, and Emma Aumkeda—Fischer-Jersey Central Realty Co., Inc.....102.53
Frerichs, Winfield—Allen Sherman & Co.....148.12
Freese, Mary—New York Herald Co., costs.....108.19
Fitzgerald, Andrew W.—James Mc-Cleary & Co.....197.88
Ford, Margaret—C. Hampel.....116.41
Gregley Square Retail Co. and Azuth G. Bernstein—S. Hilly.....168.63
Gordon, Joseph, and Rebecca Rosen—Eastman Machine Co.....877.44
George O. Van Orden & Co., Inc.—Pfotenhauer Menhut Co.....138.18
Gamble, Evan A.—M. Raymond.....183.60
Gillett, Langdon—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation.....243.10
Greenwald, Charles—I. S. Cohen et al.....140.56
Grahman, Harry L., D. Lovell et al.....749.69
Greenfield, Jacob A.—J. Agnew.....154.46
Hayes, Joseph—Hayes Co.....1,000.00
Hayes, Joseph—Hayes Co.....1,000.00
Hayes, Joseph—Hayes Co.....1,000.00
Hayes, Joseph—Hayes Co.....1,000.00
Isaacs, Philip—H. J. Goldsmith et al.....312.91
Kin, Inc.—Howard Ladies' Apparel Manufacturing Co.....816.41
Krieger, Martin—C. R. Pelgram et al.....298.28
Kingsley, James J.—H. Van Benschoten, costs.....107.38
Kates, Norbert B.—Amsterdam Brooms Co.....533.61
Kokaske, Gregory and Frances—M. Mierzwinski.....189.90
Kelly, Clara—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., costs.....107.88
Lenkert, Richard H. and Margarethe—M. P

BETTER PROFITS IN TOBACCO

Lorillard and Reynolds Companies Report Large Earnings.

Two tobacco companies issued their statements for 1915 yesterday, showing large earnings. The R. J. Reynolds Company reported net income amounting to $4,729,988, against 2,916,564 in the preceding year. This was equal to 45.5 per cent. on the common stock after preferred dividends had been accounted for. In 1914 29.16 per cent. was earned.

The P. Lorillard Company earned $4,820,913 net, compared with $4,519,061 the year before. As applied to the stock, earnings were equal to 18.18 per cent. on the outstanding shares, in contrast with 16.15 per cent. in 1914.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Values in the wheat market moved up 1¼@1⅝c during the early trading yesterday, influenced by more aggressive operations on the buying side. It was generally admitted that the statistical position is a very bearish one, but it was also thought that the big decline experienced during the past week had discounted part of the bearish influence of the large stocks. Late in the day prices again showed heaviness, and final quotations were ⅛c net higher to ⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.27⅛; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.22½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.31⅛; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.48⅛, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	.....	.....	$1.16⅛	$1.16⅛	$1.67½
July	.....	.....	1.09⅛	1.09⅝	1.32⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.09⅞	1.08	1.08⅝	1.08¼	1.57⅜
July	1.08⅝	1.07	1.07¼	1.07⅜	1.23⅝

CORN.

The corn market showed firmness early, but the demand was rather disappointing to the bulls, and during the late operations prices developed weakness, closing net unchanged to ⅛c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84¼@85c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	77⅛	76⅝	76½	76⅞	74⅝
July	77¾	77	77	77⅜	76⅞

OATS.

Prices in the oats market advanced 1@1⅛c early on buying by cash houses, but toward the close there was a partial decline and final quotations were ⅛c net higher. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 51c; No. 3 white, 50@50½c; No. 4 white, 49½@50c; fancy clipped white, 51@52½c; ordinary clipped white, 49½@50½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	45	44	44⅝	44	50⅜
July	44	42⅞	43⅛	42⅝	54⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products experienced a sharp reaction under heavy liquidation which uncovered stop-loss orders. Hogs were less active and a little easier in tone, and lards were nervous. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000, estimated for Wednesday, 34,000; Kansas City received 14,000, and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last	Yr.
Lard—						
May	11.30	10.80	11.00	11.25	10.47	
July	11.45	11.05	11.22	11.40	10.95	
Ribs—						
May	12.27	12.07	12.17	12.37	10.15	
July	12.57	12.30	12.37	12.57	10.47	
Pork—						
May	23.30	23.02	23.05	23.25	17.80	
July	23.00	22.70	22.80	23.05	18.20	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The sharp break in the lard market early in the day started an active liquidating movement in cottonseed oil which extended throughout the greater part of the session. Commission houses sold freely, and at the close of the day values were 5 to 19 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	10.30@	10.40
March	10.46	10.45	10.46	10.48
April	.....	.....	10.40@10.45	10.45
May	10.50	10.42	10.44@10.46	10.51
June	10.40	10.36	10.34@10.36	10.48
July	10.47	10.30	10.34@10.35	10.47
August	10.40	10.30	10.30@10.32	10.40
September	10.31	10.19	10.21@10.23	10.38
October	9.39	9.30	9.29@ 9.31	9.48

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed a very steady undertone yesterday and, while price changes were confined within a comparatively narrow range, at the high point of the day the active months were at new high records for the season. There was good buying by trade interests as well as by commission houses and houses with foreign connection. On this demand prices worked up 4 to 6 points and at the close reacted slightly under profit taking, final quotations being 3 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 42,000 bags. The local spot market was firm with Rio 7s ⅛c higher at 9⅝c, while Santos 4s were quoted at 10¾c. Range of fluctuation.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
March	8.11	8.11	8.10@8.12	8.07
April	.....	.....	8.18@8.18	8.13
May	8.24	8.18	8.22@8.23	8.19
June	.....	.....	8.24@8.26	8.21
July	8.30	8.25	8.27@8.28	8.24
August	.....	.....	8.29@8.30	8.26
September	8.34	8.28	8.31@8.32	8.28
October	.....	.....	8.34@8.36	8.31
November	.....	.....	8.37@8.39	8.34
December	8.44	8.39	8.41@8.42	8.39
January	.....	.....	8.45@8.47	8.42
February	.....	.....	8.49@8.51	8.46

SUGAR.

The advance in raw and refined sugar caused a strong future market today, and after opening 4 points lower to an advance of 3 points the market firmed up with considerable general buying, with the business a record day's sales, 28,700 tons, and closing prices unchanged to a net advance of 11 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	.....	.....	4.09@4.71	4.60
April	4.70	4.65	4.67@4.75	4.65
May	4.82	4.70	4.80@4.81	4.80
June	.....	.....	4.84@4.85	4.74
July	4.91	4.81	4.88@4.90	4.79
August	4.85	4.83	4.92@4.93	4.84
September	4.98	4.87	4.94@4.95	4.90
October	5.07	4.90	4.92@4.97	4.91
November	4.82	4.82	4.80@4.82	4.87
December	4.80	4.50	4.50@4.80	4.57
January	.....	.....	4.54@4.55	4.45
February	.....	.....	4.45@4.55	4.45

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 51,415 packages; last week, 48,500 packages. Exports for week to tropical countries 190 packages. Not much change in the supply of fresh creamery, the increase in the total receipts being largely of held goods from interior points. Pretty fair trading throughout the week. While values have fluctuated somewhat, there has been a little loss, fresh creamery extras closing at 36@36½c, and the fancy lots at 37@37½c. The undergrades have cleaned up very closely, and values have narrowed to such an extent that there is now very little to be had below 33@34c. Trading in storage creamery at 31@32¼c generally, though some of the very finest have kept lots have brought 33@33½c. It is expected that the storage goods will be about exhausted before this month closes. All goods that are made from farmers' butter are higher and very firm. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 36@36½c; 90 score, 35@35½c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 32@34c; thirds, 30@31c; creamery, held, extras, 92 score, 32½@33¼c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29½@30½c; thirds, 28@29c. State dairy, finest, 35@35½c; good to prime, 34@34½c; common to fair, 31@33c; renovated, extras, 27@28c; firsts, 25½@26½c; lower grades, 22@24½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23½c; lower grades, 21½@22c; packing stock, current make, fine, 23c; No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 19½@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 115,802 cases. Receipts have made some further increase, but stock has not come forward as fast as many anticipated. Demand has been very active, stock clearing closely from day to day. Immediately following last weekly report prices stiffened about 1c on Wednesday and Thursday, but fell back to 39¼@21c for firsts on Saturday under expectations of largely increased supplies and a desire to secure a close clearance. So far this week trade has continued active, receipts have not increased as much as anticipated, and there was a slight recovery of ½c at the close, market showing a firm tone at the moment. Near-by white eggs have eased off a little, but are selling fairly well, and closed about steady. Duck eggs scarce and wanted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23½c; extra firsts, 22c; firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20½@20¾c; thirds, No. 1, 19½@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 17¼@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26@28c; ordinary to good, 26@27c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 24@28c; small whites, 24c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 26@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 23½@ 24½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21½@23½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 25@26c; Maryland and Baltimore selected, 24@25c; Western and Southern, 22@23c; common to fair, South-ern mixed, [illegible]

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—299—J. F. Cubbins v. The Mississippi River Commission et al.—Passed temporarily.

United States v. United States Steel Corporation et al.—Application for order extending time to docket case and file record and continuation for order directing the record to be filed in the form in which it was presented to the District Court submitted.

297—J. F. Cunningham v. J. P. Flournoy, Sheriff, &c., et al.—Dismissed, with costs.

296—A. H. Richardson, as Treasurer of Porto Rico, v. Fajardo Sugar Co.—Argument continued.

308—S. Brown v. Pacific Coast Coal Co.—Argued.

283—Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. v. State of Oklahoma.—Argued for plaintiff and submitted for defendant.

290—New York Life Insurance Co. v. Effie J. Gould Dunlevy.—Argument commenced for petitioner.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 15: Nos. 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 108, 300, 301, and 302.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, J.J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 535, P. O. Bldg.

Page Mach Co<Dow, Jones & Co.
Acolian<Wanamaker.
Hamilton Coal<Watts, Middlesex Bank Co<Eaton.
Clinton Point Stone Co<Bruen Milton.
DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. July calendar.
Iron Steamboat Co<NY Edison Co.
Ward Lumber Co<Sesbury SS Line.
Zelante<NY Dock Co.
Deemiel<Van Dyck & Lindsey.
Strause Gas Co<W M Crane Co.
Van Kammel R D Co<Straus.
Herzog<C Keller & Co
Flagg<US.
Glassleeve<Tug Ell B Conine.
Knudson<Grinberg.
Victor<Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus.
Douglas<Hecht.
Rockwell<Naumberg.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building—Common law calendar.
Case on—Partridge<Borden's Con Milk.
Cohen<Rothstein, (2.)
Kever<Phil & Reading
Glamzo<Marrestord.

At 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy:
Re Kobre & Ginsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.—Motions.
O'Brien<ONY, (2.)
Jordan<Cornell Steamboat Co.
McCann<Cacique & D.
Ely<Flemington.
Atlantis Timberland<
US<Atl Marconi Co.
Victor Talking M Co<Victory T M Co.

COURT NOTICE.—The Admiralty calendar for the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York will be called on March 18 at 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, Post Office Building.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Buck, applt., v. Williams, as Comm., &c.—Order affirmed, with costs, on authority of Davison v. Williams, 213 N. Y., 130.

Re application of the Manhattan Ry. Co., applt., v. Wingert et al.; re application of Manhattan Ry. Co., applt., v. Bockar et al.—Orders acquiring title, &c.—Order in each case affirmed, with costs, and questions certified answered in the affirmative.

Kearney v. Kearney et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with costs, (including costs of the guardian ad litem of the infant appellant,) payable out of the estate.

Jenkins v. D. & H. Co., applt.; Macpherson v. Buick Motor Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs

Re Farley, revoking liquor certificate of Sage, &c., applt.; Carlisle, Comm., Highways, v. Bd. Supervisors, Onondaga Co., applt.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

People v. Sprague, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

American Ice Co., applt., v. City N. Y.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Bagdon, applt., v. Phila. & Reading Coal and Iron Co.—Order reversed, with costs in all courts; question certified answered in the negative.

Walter et al., ind., &c., applts., v. Walter, —Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in negative.

Welch et al., v. Dunn et al., ind. and as Pres., &c., Bd. Audit, &c., applts.—Order affirmed, without costs in this court to either party.

People v. Demartini, applt.—Motion for enlargement of time within which to serve and file brief—Counsel for appellant may have until March 22, 1916, in which to file and serve his brief.

Kelderhouse, applt., v. Metiarty et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Re judicial settlement, &c., Friedsam et al., exrs., &c., of Benjamin Altman, dec'd; Sullivan et al., applts.; Friedsam et al.; re Varian, attorney, &c.; Societe Francaise des Films et Cinematographes "Eclaire," applt., Varian; Rexford—Flats Bridge Co., applt., v. Canal Bank et al.; re judicial settlement, &c., of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., as substituted trustee, &c.—Brady et al., applts., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., as substituted trustee, &c.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Re petition of Grinod, &c., for an order revoking, &c., liquor tax certificate, &c., Kerwin et al., applts., Grinol; Butterick Pub. Co., applt., v. Mistrot-Munn Co., Inc.; Moore & Munger Co. v. Motor Trades Pub. Co., applt.; Vantuyl, Jr., Supt., &c., v. Engelhardt et al., impld., applts.—Orders affirmed, with costs, and questions certified answered in the affirmative.

Lowenstein, applt., v. Koch.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

Re final judicial settlement, &c., of Baker, as sole exr., &c., of Eldredge, dec'd, Cole, applt.; Baker, ind. and as exr., &c.—Order affirmed, with costs payable out of the estate.

DAY CALENDAR—
People<Gallo & Kaiser. Sadi<Borse.
McCammon<Kaiser. Rice<City of Yonkers.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Hatch<Heinse.
Blaustein<Gr'd Lodge, &c. I O F S I.
O'Brien<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Halbe<Adams Co. (2.)
Jacobs<Am Play Co.
Glockner<F & L Bldg.
Nor Bank<Wash S Bk
Billard<CNY (2.)
Tuska<Helley, Hirsh & Co.
Re Spiedler.
Smith Lumber Co<Colonial Assur Co.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Schmitt<Harwood-Barley Mfg Co (2.)
Re W T Ottofo, Inc, (Kahn.)
Levy<Levy.
Re Loftik (Pugsley.)
Gidon<Hill.
Kest<Lubell.
Feldman<Schemel (2.)
Re Metager.
Re Ivy Auto Sup Co.
Girant<Duncan.
Morris Nagle & Co<Meyer.
Brown<Mitchell & Lewis Motor Co.
Shoninger Bros<Duval
Lenz<Schiavone.
Jones<Emery.
Marion Rty<Mitchel.
Mohr<Ellison.
Southern Amusn Co<Epoch Prod Corp.
Lenox<Bd of Educ.
Montague<Ryan.
Pappas<Pappa.
Re 12th Fld & Guar Co.
Rosykowski<Rosykowski.
Howard<Howard.
O'Brien<Smith.
Hofman<Bennet.
Farrell<Foley.
Levy<Klein.
Meyer<Hencken & W.
Perlman<Wodiska.
Guar Ty<2d Av RR(3)
Bernard<Swayne.
Auto Piano<Apfelberger.
US Press Assn<Frank Presbrey Co.
Laden<Kurzman.
Rand<Public Bank.
Arminas<Wilkes-Barre Colliery Co.
Fleitman<Nor Bank.
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Blumenreich<Weisser.
Elliot<Thompson.
Troy Sav Bk<Chace.
A L Burt Co<A W Cowen & Bros.
Blessing<Stein.
Fairclough<De Pas Co.
Connolly<NY Rwys.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Clark<Brown.
Maier<Ludwig.
Greenfield<Nye.
Streeter<Moore.
Stone<W M Elsen Co.
Kowbel<Kowbel.
Fry<Fry.
Majestic M P Co<Mutual Film Corp.
McDonald<McDonald.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Preferred cases:
Keck<Sasbo.
De Podesta<De Podesta.
Young<Young.
Bryant<Weil.
Rolo<Rau.
General calendar:
Moss<Mosch.
Central Dairy Co<Therman.
Barber<Barber.
Levy<Woods.
Huber<Glow.
Canadian Agency, Ltm.<Assets Realisation Co.
Zinc Corp. Ltm.<same
Greenfel<same.
Charter Tr & Agency, Ltm<same.
British Can & Gen Inv Co. Ltm<same.
Second Indus Tr, Ltm<same.
Indus & Gen Tr, Ltm<same.
Ivanhoe Gold Corp, Ltm<same.
Trus, Exrs & Secur, Inv Corp<same.
McElroy<Floral Park Villa Co.
Central Realty Bond & Mtge Co<Dunbar.
Constantinople Cafe & Rest Co<Fambookjian.
Blaustein<Gr'd Lodge of the US.
Fejans<58 W 50 St.
Valentine<Valentine.
Forgotston<Sternberger.
Cohen<Bruere.
Mad Real Prop, &c, Co<Werner.
Case on.

PART IV.—(January Term Continued.)—De Lehanty, J.
Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore.
Adjourned to March 24.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Grieme<Grove Hill Realty Co.
Taub<Katz.
Kuck<Nat Surety Co.
Schwartz<Birnzweig.
Ratkowsky<Clarke.
Rose<Di Dionisio.
E Greenbaum Co<Bresslau.
Deutsch<Berger.
Anglo-Saxon Sup Co<Florentine.
Lubarsky<Cohen.
L H Lange Co<Burger
Pompton Steel & Iron Corp<Ludlam.
Hochhauser<Kaplan.
Friedmann<Skeban.
Bent<Post.
Taylor<Lincoln Co Bk
Frank Brew<Farrell.
Cosmopolitan Bank<Hutcheson.
Solomonici<Leibowitz.
Case on.

PART III.—Guy, J.—Ing—Breen<Raab.
Tully<Real.
Silverman<Light.
P Wexler<Silberstein.
I Wexler<same.
Schoenstein<George Morrison Co.
Jaros<Man & Queens Traction Corp.
Alpert<Man & Queens, &c, Co.
At 10:30 A. M.
Roszkowski<Stowe Const Co.
Bressler<Nassau Elec R R.
Leventhal<230 5th Av.
Sheehan<Groehl.
Edelman<Markel.
Rosenberg<Leon Brew.
Meyer<N Y Rys.
Hirsch<Geraghty.
Clear.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kerrigan<Thornton.
Fay<Bun P & P Co.
Silberzweig<Hentzl.
Sinshelmer<Underpinning & F Co.
Daly<Int R. T. Co.
Ronsheim<Knick Ice, Bauman<Todd.
Magee<Fish.
Shelley<same.
Guarino<Reedy Elev.
Vecchini<Nupperman.
Collins<Nassau RR.
Ortelero<Dougherty.
Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing—Zeigler<Thompson.
Traverse<Int R T Co.
Collins<CNY.
Cooke<Int R T Co.
Curley<Emigrant Ind Sav Bank.
Gerace<Kiosk Con Co.
Kharas<Baron G Collier, Inc.
Bannisch<CNY.
Stoddard<same.
Ivone<same.
Jacob<Yankee Waist
Haas<Taller.
Allen<Erie RR.
Miller<Wendt (2.)
Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing—Roth<Lozier Motor Co. (2.)
Leichner<5th Av Coach Co.
De Kilduchevsky<Bennett.
Rex<Rodgers & H.
Case on.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Benkovic<Stoller & Cook Co.
Roland<Wooten.
Sulmonetti<Maillard.
Rosenberg<Reiss.
Kasloff<Union Ry.
Baseo<Empire Shipping & For Co.
Dockweiler<Am Piano.
Draughte<same.
Rachusi(, I RR.
Kirby<Am Transfer.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
No day calendar.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Terullo<Horton & Co.
Haertel<Linch.
Kanzer<Cosman.
Berman<Tuna.
Murray<G Schneider & Co.
Finnegan<Jacobs.
Kostyra<Barbers Sterilizing Co.
Binder<NY. Con RR.
Fallon<Erie RR.
Bromberg<Whitridge.
Israel<Eckelhaupt.
McQuillan<Birch.
Slavic<NYC & H R
Lamo<Hartwell.
Hogen<Hecker-Jones-Jewell M Co.
Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hofman<R S Rty.
Bolten<Kenlon.
Stokes<R & L Co.
Rottenberg<C I & B RR.
Wicks<McKenna.
Cunningham<Dulany.
Trill & Spitzel.
Blond<CNY.
Boldt<Cohen.
Steinhardt<Wise.
Mayer<Morrison.
Lenihan<B H RR.
Clear.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sonnenberg<Int. R T.
O'Gorman<Union Ry.
Roddey<N Y Rys.
Peter<5th Av Coach.
Berr man<Barrett.
Hounis<Ford Motor.
McDonough<Mowry.
Mulligan<Peter Doelger Brew Co. Inc.
Freeman<Central Stamping Co.
H I Foley<3d Av RR.
J Foley<same.
Lydon<Bowers.
Rand<Public Bank of N Y City.
Rappaport<42d St Ry.
Mesjerek<N Y Rys.
Case on.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Butcher<Buckley Hoisting Co.
No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Connelly<Star Co.
Bruno<Corona Provision Co.
Freiman<Weil.
Podrowsky<Green.
Hoffman<Weill.
Chapin<Taylor.
Spiceman<M Groh's Sons.
Mogelof<Ruppert.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Nierenberg<Gen Accdt, &c Corp.
Emmet<Krakower.
Green<1,078 1st Av.
Ragona<Riccobono.
Hayes<Welling Co.
Vernon<Woodward.
Goord<Healy.
Talbot<Lawrence Brew Co.
Ditto<Parkway Con Co.
Jaballe<Taylor, (2.)
20th St Garage<Moore.
Tunis<Brescher.
Strysower<Block.
Straus<Shanley.
Hecht & Campe<Kohn
CNY<Schlessel.
Paisley<Duane.
Share & Triest<same.
Barclay<Barclay.
Gilsey<Starrett.
Fitz Hugh-Luther Co<Coen.
Walcott<Fid & Cas Co
Prudential Ins Co<Nat Bk of Com.
CNY<Kroon.
CNY<Munson Rty Co.
Adamzon<Nagle.
Same<Hunt.
Investors' Agcy<Hatt.
Leevin<Sheldon.
Clear.

PART XV.—Recess.

PART XVI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.
Union Nov Braid Wks<Grobelsky.
Hickson<Westervelt.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Schreiber<Gem Stopper Co.
No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on<De Waal<Jamison.
No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.

Estates of:
H. Strulowich.
Eliza Kerr.
Anna Wright.

Wills for probate:
G. Di Giacomo.
Lloyd Bingham.
Margaret Ross.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Case on—Jane E Barney, Louis Habel.
Anna R. Morison, Alphonse Franconi, Theodore Keune, Nicholas C. Koehl, W. G. Herbert, Morris Wiesen, Anna Fielding, Thomas Wallace.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Brooks<Rosendorf.
Bernheim<Coon.
Henrich<Mandel.
Cohen<Cohen Bros.
Neufeld<Brown.
Saietan<Brembos Bros.
Stolts<Sharkey.
Egan Waste Co<Rochester.
Blucker<N Y Rys.
Grage<same.
Krieger<same.
Lyon<Lieberman.
Lyons<Mellt Co.
Meslin Bros<Goldbaum.
Colton<Nat Biscuit Co
Rafal<Levy.
Ruebenack<Seelav.
Man Coll Co<Miller.
Kleiderman<Neuman.
Klotz<Honig.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Hoenig<Schwartz.
Kasmir<L Bauer Co.
Duhan<P F Collier & Son, Inc.
Lombardo<Weiser.
Shirk<NYC Milling.
Berg<Katz.
Stern<Klein.
Olshansky<Fleischer.
Shapiro<Schwartz.
Hammer<Ind Lamp, &c, Co.
Ford<Bentham.
Grozo<Lapan.
Scheer<Slafkes.
Chapelk<Corp of H & A Coben.
Buchholtz<Adams.
Pilcsuk<Ocean SS Co.
Lowe<NY Herald Co.
Samourkash<Donald.
Florenza<NY Rwys.
Frankel<Schneider.
Fuchs<Blumberg.
Kurland<Goldberg.
Hornichter<Ohrbach.
Philippstein<Regan.
Wilmarth Mfg Co<Rassmussen.
Wolff<Graf.
Melville<Gunther.
Fay<Town & C Est.
Clax<Pitts Con Co.
Schwartz<Coach Co
Halperin<Waiden.
St L Brew A<Washer.
Piser<Mason-S Transp
Cohen<36 W 50th St.
Hertzberg<I R T.
Rosin<Levy.
Gattegno<Rosenfeld.
Morrissey<Mayerson.
Fine<McGrath.
Edelstein<Stoller & C.
Posner<I R T.
Hoffman<Union Ry.
Goldman<Stoller & C.
Jay<I R T.
Taxito<Haberman.
McCarthy<I R T.
Martin<Am Transfer.
Silverstick<Glovar.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Scurr<Companis.
Transatlantica.
Weisberg Textile Mills, Inc<Sobel.
McKetrick<Moran.
Manheim<Shevell.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Rothburg<Herrman.
Markowitz<Williams.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Kohn<Kampelmacher.
Vogel<Gabriel.
Keasbey & Mc Crow.
Pines Rubber Co<Sterns Selling Serv.
Sanway<Scherer.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Post (Friedman—Samuel Ort.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Matter of Katz—John A L Campbell. Newman—Bodekion—Hon James A Blanchard.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Miller-Reed Co<Sterling Ceiling & Lath'g
Ehrhardt<Ehrhardt.
Lakel<Lakell.
23d Ward Bank<Brohmer.
Frans<Frans.
Lawston<Lawston.
Hoffman<Woodrak.
Krouse<Goldsmith.
Wm Women's Hob Asso, &c<Sanders.
Tierney<Rosenfeld.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schuessler<Cellis.
F'leck<Mahoney.
Block<Brefger.
Schroder<McBride.
Skahan<Lamb.
Rosenbaum<Schwartz.
Heidenreich<Sheridan.
Rogow<Citizens Savs Bank.
Kotlowsky<Isear.
Hughes<CNY.
Williams<Parkhurst.
Carlson<Carlson.
Singh<Wington Motor Car Co.
Exor<Bamman.
Rubin<Levy.
Same<Prospect Av Realty Co.
Crimmins<Timmins.
Baust<Baust.
Benedict<Benedict.
Halstead<Halstead.
Silverman<Silverman.
Quinlan<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Mercer<Mercer.
Anossoff<Anossoff.
Reden<Reden.
Demaio<Demaio.
Horowitz<Horowitz.
Mazzulli<Mazzulli.
Becker<Becker.
Wade<Wade.
Garnier<Garnier.
Levinson<Levinson.
Hendricks<Hendricks.
Koehm<Koehm.
Martens<Martens.

Highest number reached in regular order, 562.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Grossman<Israel.
Abo<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Rowan<Block.
Sebel<Paul.
Page<Peyser.
Pagano<Union Ry.
Epstein<Ebling Brew.
Cook<Mason-Hanger Co. (2).
Rand<Roth.
Burke<Higgins.
Same<Higgins & Stanton Corset Co.
Strangis<Angiulio.
Fantch<N Y Rys (2).
Fonnabethley<Asteria Heat, L & P Co.
Syrkin<Kesner.
Oster<H C Const Co.
Recello<N Y C & H R R R Co.
Diforio<Bodger & Hagerty, Inc.
Bopp<Kops.
Monno<J B King Trans Co.
Goldberg<Elliott.

Highest number reached in regular order, 518.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Wills for probate:
Thomas J Corcoran.
Michael Ganly.
Catharine Fox.
Catherine Wright.

Motions:
Harry Turner.
James Baker.
Fredericka Klein.
Accounting:
John Shanley.

Adoption—Carol Emmet Amis by Frederick W Scholz and Ethel D Schatz.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Darling<Shapiro.
Adler<Joffin.
Beffenkotter<I R T.
Zimmerman<same.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—No day calendar.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR—The following applicants for admission to the bar have passed the examination of the Committee on Character and are recommended for admission:

William J Burke,
Samuel M Brettler,
Anthony J Babiak,
John F Collins,
Nathan Cohen,
John L Delius,
Benj F De Witt,
L Eugene Decker,
Ernest F Fifield,
Thomas J Gilvarry,
George A Grabow,
Edward B Long, Jr.
William G Miller, Jr.
Joseph A McCaffrey,
William J Nolan,
Harold Minot Pitman,
Nicholas M Pette,
James F Pearson,
Herman Rosenblatt,
Samuel Rothenberg,
George H Thomas,
George French Worth,
Joseph E Kiefe,
Charles D Lewis,
Aaron Cutler,
James V Di Crecco,
Henry Hunter Jr,
Julius F Newman,
Henry Wilfort Leavy,
Jacob Linder,
Geo C Wildermuth,
Charles J McGinnis.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Rubino<Hazell.
Hudson Boiler Mfg Co<Cassuto.
Scheer<Scheer.
Glens<Int R T Co.
Re E 36th St. (Blume)
Walsh<Morse Dry D & R Co.
Re Rutland Road, (Dethorn.)
Wile<Mackenzie.
Brown<Brown.
Re E 94th St. (Gutler.)
Re Ward, (2.)
Donowska<Pullman Co.
Hoffman<Davis.
Frank Brewery<Cornette.
Carrel<Stoneham.
Re Oliver.
Ackerman<Ackerman.
Bloch<Klinger.
Gorman<Mayer & Son.
Logan<N Y Sugar R Co.
Re Wetfield St.
Ferguson<Riggs.
Marx<Marx.
Rade<Fetten.
May<Kelley.
Re 230th Av.
Van Cleef Sug Ref. Co<Westenhoefer.
Roselle<Twigger.
Roberts<Pure Oil Co.
Ferm<Guiffra.
Shaddle<Root.
Ede<West End RR (2).
Brown<Namur.
McLaughlin<Mt Vernon Hospital.
Interstate T T Co<Pratt.
Batten<Clauss.
Johnson<Whelan.
Pfoh<West End RR Co.
Dause<same.
Banta<Yonkers R R.
Craig<same.
Higgins<same.
Gosley<West End RR.
Bacchus<same.
Scott<Herold.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1740.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Court Notice.—The funeral services of Mr. Justice Maddox will be held on Wednesday, March 15. Out of respect to his memory court will suspend business for that day and reconvene on Thursday, March 16, at 10 A. M.

Latest Gowns from Paris

The New York Times, next Sunday, will present finely executed pictures of the latest fashions in the Extravagance Section, bringing out in detail the charming new designs by Worth, Paquin, Poiret, Premet, Lucile, Callot, Doucet, Redfern, Jenny, Martial & Armand, Drecoll, Cheruit, Boue Soeurs, Agnes, Bernard, Jeanne Hallee, Bulloz, Chanel, Lanvin, Bechoff-David, Georges Rech, Jacques Doucet, Jane, Premet, Lelong, Jeanne Lanvin, Chantal, Jeanne Paquin, Cheruit, Doeuillet, Worth, Callot, Drecoll, Boue Soeurs, Martial & Armand, Agnes, Bernard, Jeanne Hallee, Bulloz, Chanel, Lanvin, B

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Upper Broadway Plot for Apartment Houses—Park & Tilford Purchase Seventy-sixth Street Residence to Enlarge Madison Avenue Store—Brooklyn and Suburban Deals.

An upper Manhattan deal for a new apartment house operation and the purchase by Park & Tilford of a Seventy-sixth Street residence to enlarge their new store on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue formed the chief features of interest in the realty market yesterday.

The uptown deal involved four lots on the west side of Broadway, 100 by 100, being 108 feet north of 184th Street, which have been bought by the Number One Realty Company for improvement with two six-story apartment structures. The property was sold by Dudley and Herbert Harde. The broker in the transaction was Chester B. Korn.

Purchase by Park & Tilford.

Park & Tilford have purchased the four-story dwelling at 28 East Seventy-sixth Street from Mrs. Amy Plaut Falk with the object of enlarging their new business building adjoining, on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue, opened last year. The recent purchase covers a plot 20 by 102.2. It is the first sale of the property in twenty years. Title will be taken in the name of the Tailfor Company. Frank Tilford, President. Worthington Whitehouse was the broker.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Victor Kuzdo sold for cash through John O'Loughlin the four-story and basement brownstone residence 560 West End Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street, on a plot 22.8 by 100. The property was held at $75,000, and has been leased to the sellers for a term of years.

William A. White & Sons sold the three-story and basement dwelling at 225 East Eighteenth Street. This is the first transfer of the property in fifty years. The sellers were represented by J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.

Pease & Elliman sold for Julius Adorer, Inc., 34 Hamilton Terrace, a three-story private dwelling in a lot 19 by 100. The property was held at $18,500.

Investor Buys on Seventh Avenue.

Louis Schrag has sold to an investing client, for the estate of William A. Boyd, 232 Seventh Avenue, a four-story building on a lot 19.9 by 80.

Tenement Sales.

Joseph D. Bremer has purchased for investment from Anderson, Galin & Anderson, 509 East 117th Street, a six-story tenement on a plot 30 by 100.10. Ward Belknap was the broker.

Eighth Sale of Hoadley Residence.

The Joseph H. Hoadley residence at 18 East Eighty-second Street, which appears at foreclosure sale in the auction room just so often, had its eighth sale since 1912 yesterday, and as usual was bought in by Mr. Hoadley on a bid of $71,500. Mr. Hoadley is by this novel method paying off the indebtedness by installments. The foreclosure action was brought by the New York Life Insurance Company, to recover judgments with interest exceeding $100,000. At each sale 10 per cent. of the purchase price is paid to the plaintiff, so in the course of time the debt will be wiped out. Thus far about $81,100 has been paid. Bryan L. Kennelly was the auctioneer.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Brady & Reale have sold for the John J. Tully Company, to Mary E. Kenefick, the five-story apartment on plot 37.6 by 89 feet, known as 1,691 Carter Avenue. The buyer gave in part payment the four-story and basement cold water flat, on a plot 17 by 100 feet, known as 161 East 105th Street.

Bronx Sales.

Frederick Brown, operator, has purchased from a client of Alexander & Green, 1,516 Charlotte Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 50 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Ella Marie Stromwell, to a client for investment, the two-story and cellar, brick two-family dwelling, on plot 30 by 100, and known as 542 Seventy-third Street.

Frank Seaver & Co. sold the one-family house, 1,019 Sixtieth Street, for John E. Cleal to a client.

Leonard H. Goddard sold for the J. W. Sands Realty Corporation the two-three-story and store business properties known as 7,718 and 7,720 Fifth Avenue, to clients for investment.

S. P. J. Farley has purchased from P. S. Bogart the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets. David Meyer was the broker.

Long Island.

The Lewis H. May Company has resold for R. Jacobs three lots on South Oxford Avenue, Belle Harbor, L. I., to Samuel C. Austin. These lots were taken in trade for a cottage on Brighton Avenue, Belle Harbor, through the same brokers.

Meyer Rosen has purchased from the Wilton Building Company a plot 20 by 95, at the northeast corner of Cooper and Wilton Avenues, Newtown, and three adjourning plots on Cooper Avenue.

Catherine Dwyer has sold to Kate Johnson the plot 62 by 85, on the northwest corner of Wilson Avenue and Lincoln Street, Flushing.

New Jersey.

G. L. Maurer has bought from the Mountain Lakes, Inc., a large stucco residence and garage situated on Ball Road, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for cash a large plot over 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, situated on the east side of Park Street, Montclair, for Edwin B. Goodell to Andrew J. Edgar, who will immediately improve it by the erection of a house costing $10,000.

Harry Adler has sold to Clinton and Lillian Henry the residence at 148 Fourth Avenue, Newark, on a lot 25 by 70, for the estate of Henry Bird.

Westchester Sales.

Fish & Marvin have sold for James Brite a plot at Hartsdale, N. Y., on Brite Avenue, to Frederick de Jahn. The buyer will improve it with a residence.

The Gedney Farm Company, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold for Anna E. Verplanck to Charles D. Folsom a plot adjoining his home, on the corner of Ridgeway and Seymour Place, White Plains.

Leases.

Spear & Co. have leased for the Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street Corporation in the Kesner Building, Twenty-second to Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, the store 367 Sixth Avenue to the Serletis Restaurant Corporation for a long term of years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the entire building with the exception of a small corner store at 455 to 457 Eleventh Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street, at an aggregate rental of about $60,000 to Maurice La Montagne and John M. Chapman, and the store at 227 West Forty-seventh Street to M. Miller.

Pell & Tibbits have leased for the Wampage Realty Company, in conjunction with Clarke T. Chambers, the last of their cottages, known as the Rutherford House, at Plum Beach Point, Sands Point, L. I., to John Revillon.

Bryan L. Kennelly has rented for Frederick H. Allen to George T. Wilson, Vice President of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, the estate known as Allendale at Harrison, N. Y. It contains eighty acres of land, with the three-story Colonial house, garage and outbuildings.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company the store at 50 to 54 West Seventeenth Street to the Coppins Transfer Company.

Realty Notes.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., of White Plains, have been retained as experts to testify for several of the individuals whose property is being taken for the Bronx Parkway at White Plains. Over $500,000 worth of property is involved in this condemnation proceeding. Other experts who have been engaged to testify in several of the proceedings are E. Nelson Ehrhart and Louis P. Fish.

Pease & Elliman, in conjunction with the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, have leased a large apartment to Mrs. Paul Morton in the new twelve-story building under construction at 907 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-second Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Sold 80, 18 East, s s, 119 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2, five-story dwelling, four-story extension; New York Life Insurance Co. against Wesley Thorn et al; George W. Hubbell, attorney; Alfred Steckler, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $70,589.67; taxes, &c., $2,-385.50; to Joseph H. Hoadley for $71,500.

7th Av, 2,183, e s, 25 ft n of 129th St, 24.11x96, five-story tenement and stores; State Bank against Tillman Co., Inc., et al; Jerome A. Kohn, attorney; Thomas Jay Feltner, referee; due on judgment, $3,271.27; taxes, &c., $580; subject to prior mtg of $24,000; to the plaintiff for $25,400.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

Andrews Av, 2,202, w s, 2,245.3 ft n of Hall of Fame, 50x100, two-story dwelling; Emily Fowler et al, executors and trustees, against Lillie B. Cleverdon et al; Richard Kelly, attorney; John B. Harrison, referee; due on judgment, $12,783.93; taxes, &c., $811; to A. P. Haeger for $12,750.

Jackson Av, 894-896, e s, 285 ft s of 163d St, 36.3x175 to Forest Av; also

Jackson Av, 901, w s, 226 ft s of 163d St, 36.3x75, three three-story frame tenements and stores, Leopold Cutting against Blanca Cutting et al, Henry Wetherhorn, attorney; James F. Donnelly, referee; partition, to the plaintiff for $5,500.

By Henry Brady.

Honeywell Av, 1,981, w s, 98.7 ft s of 178th St, 33.1x100, four-story tenement; Elias F. Kaecher et al against Merrivale Realty Co. et al; Coke & Marvin, attorneys; Wallace S. Fraser, referee; due on judgment, $18,-765.88; taxes, &c., $670; to the plaintiff for $1 over prior liens.

By Joseph P. Day.

175th St, 315 East, n w corner of Anthony Av, 98x45, four-story tenement; Mary G. Lanigan against Fiederick P. Kistel et al; Oliver E. Davis, attorney; Henry W. Pollock, referee; due on judgment, $6,184.70; taxes, &c., $994.54; subject to prior mtg of $28,000; to the plaintiff for $33,500.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Fulton Av, 1,537-1,539, w s, 92.8 ft s of Clermont Av, 46x90, 3 two-story dwellings, 50x146.10x50.4x180.6, five-story tenement; Max Borck against Realty Option Co. et al; Charles L. Borck, attorney; J. Clifford McChristie, referee; due on judgment, $5,804.07; taxes, &c., $1,395.70; subject to prior mtg of $39,500; to the plaintiff for $40,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Park Av, 929, e s, 51.1 ft s of 81st St, 53.3x100, twelve-story apartment house; voluntary sale.

21st St, 345 West, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98, five-story flat; executors' sale, estate of Adolph Schinkel, deceased.

Central Park West, 444, 81.10 ft n of 104th St, 19.1x100, five-story flat; voluntary sale.

121st St, 337 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, four-story tenement; voluntary sale.

75th St, 147 West, n s, 310 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

West End Av, 346, e s, 62.6 ft n of 76th St, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Bronxwood Av, e s, 227th and 228th Sts, 200x200, vacant; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

56th St, 234 West, s s, 205 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5, four-story building; A. P. W. Kinnen against G. De Jorio et al; Cannon & C., attorneys; due, $4,413.53; taxes, &c., $290.20; prior mtg, $28,000.

73d St, 128 East, s s, 154.2 ft w of 2d Av, 20.2x102.2, five-story tenement and stores; Elwood Ridley et al, executors and trustees, against Leopold Kaufman et al; Uterhart & G., attorneys; due, $18,247.32.

By Henry Brady.

Bowery, 209, e s, 45.8 ft s of Rivington St, 26.11x1.0, with "L" to 3 Rivington St, 19.5x90.8, four and five story buildings; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of P. E. Church; Harold Swan, attorney; due, $42,500.09; taxes, &c., $4,375.51.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

BROADWAY, w s, 83.5 ft s of Barclay St, for a one-story store, 17.4x60; J. J. Astor, owner; F. P. Platt, 1,123 Broadway, architect, cost.....$3,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 100 ft n of 164th St, for a two-story brick tenement, 44x91.11; Charles T. Streeter Construction Co., Charles T. Streeter, 891 Elton Av, President, owner; Charles Schaefer, 401 Tremont Av, architect, cost.....$50,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

FULTON ST, s w corner of Dutch St, to a five-story store and office building; Middle States Realty Co., 2 West 44th St, owner; De Rose & Savignano, 150 Nassau St, architects, cost.....$5,000

57th AV, 520, to a four-story store; Warren estate, 68 Broad St, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 8 West 40th St, architects, cost.....$25,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at Auction

TO-DAY

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City,

16 CHOICE BRONX LOTS

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT

East Side Bronxwood Av.,

BET. 227TH AND 228TH STS.

Size of lots, 25x100 each; to be sold separately. Title Insurance Policies free, from Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.

60% ON MTGE FOR 3 YEARS, AT 5%

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Esq., Attorney,
55 LIBERTY ST.

346 WEST END AV.

62.2 FT. NORTH OF W. 76TH ST.

The four-story and basement, brownstone, bay window front Dwelling, with butler's pantry, laundry and bathroom extension; parquet floors, hardwood trim, 14 rooms and 2 baths, &c. Size of lot 19.10x90. Possession. Seen at any time.

GRIGGS, BALDWIN & BALDWIN,
ATTORNEYS, 27 PINE ST.

929 PARK AV.,

51.1 FEET SOUTH OF EAST 81ST ST.

The new modern 12-story, basement, sub-basement and penthouse, pressed brick fireproof elevator Apartment House, one apartment on a floor, 13 rooms and 4 baths to each apartment; fully rented. Size of plot 53.8x100. Seen by appointment.

ATTORNEYS.

ALBERT M. LEVY, Esq., 45 Cedar St.
FEINER & MAASS, Esqs., 160 B'way.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 114 B'way.

$55,000 Saved

A client was paying five and one-half per cent on a first mortgage of $1,100,000.

We secured a loan for him of $1,100,000 at four and one-half per cent for five years.

Our client is thereby saving $11,000 a year in interest, or $55,000 in a period of five years, less a reasonable charge we made for our services.

May we be of service to you?

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MORTGAGE LOANS.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

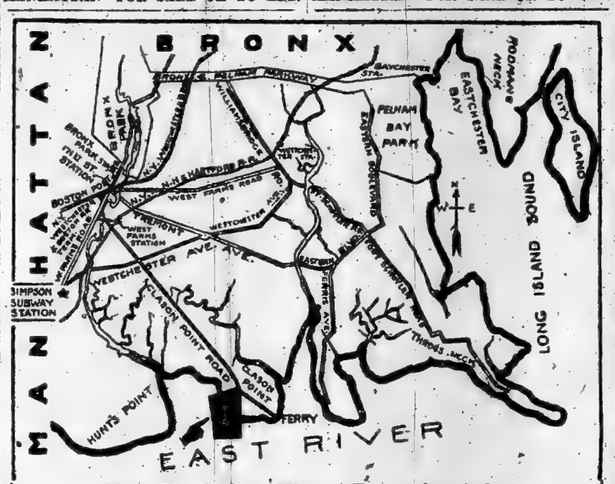

New York City Water Front for Sale.

925 Lots, Including Riparian Rights

On the East River, within 10 minutes of Subway. Must be sold to close an Estate. Free and clear. Title guaranteed.

DEEP WATER front, affording unsurpassed shipping facilities by both boat and rail, being directly on the proposed extension of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad.

The North Side Board of Trade is now booming the Borough of Bronx as a Commercial and Industrial Centre, with plans for a New Industrial Railroad.

Investors, developers, manufacturers and owners of large Industrial Plants looking for locations should investigate this at once.

Full particulars from

OGDEN & CLARKSON, Agents,
(Corporation)
Tel. 6241—Plaza. FIFTH AVENUE at 52nd St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,000 ON EASY TERMS
and First Mortgage of $4,000

BUYS THIS Italian All Year Villa

Near the Water—Actual Water Rights.
CONVENIENT OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.
After the $2,000 Is Paid **$27.38 MONTHLY** Pays Interest, Taxes and Water Rate.

A fine, roomy, year-round home in the highest, healthiest section near New York.

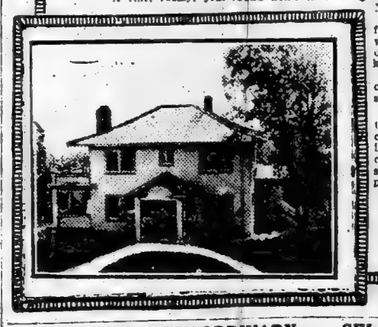

Has separate entrance porch, large foyer hall; spacious living room, with huge brick fireplace; handsome dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen.

Second floor, four large bed chambers, two with open fireplaces; spacious closets, two tiled baths.

Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors; beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hard woods. Convenient to country club; golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send, call or telephone for photographs.

R. F. Barnes,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1522—Cort.

FRUIT FARM EXTRAORDINARY

WILL MAKE YOU INDEPENDENT.

160 acres, near Red Bank, in heart of richest fruit and melon land in the United States. One hour New York.

140 acres in superb young fruit.
4,000 apple trees, mainly four to ten years old; very choicest of varieties.
2,200 young pears in bearing.
1,500 young peaches in bearing.
400 bearing plums; 6 acres currants and gooseberries; 2 acres grapes; 2 acres privet.
2,500 crates very fancy musk melons between rows pay interest and wages.
This remarkable property will produce a fortune.
Fruit fully sprayed, cultivated, nurtured; just entering heavy bearing period. Two houses. Price $28,000. Very reasonable terms.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

ELEVATION 1,200 FEET.

Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong; handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; city improvements; electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage for two cars; scenery unsurpassed; lake 10 miles long, with 63 miles shore, 55 minutes D., L. & W.; Hopatcong first stop; commutation $12.10; cost $18,000; price $9,500; your terms.

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5TH AV.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Fine suburban residence, spacious grounds; two street frontages, beautiful restricted locality, wonderful view; 14-room house, all modern improvements, first-class condition throughout; lawns, shrubbery, 23 miles to New York; 150 trains daily. Price low.

Harvey R. Linbarger 197 North Av., Dunellen Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES FOR RENT OR SALE.

Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.

ALBERT T. ROBBINS,
Asbury Park, (Opp. Depot,) Allenhurst, N.J.

LINCOLN PARK SECTION

CRANFORD, N. J. New, attractive residence, 8 rooms and bath; price $8,500; also very pretty house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; price $7,500; terms to suit. S. R. Droescher, 179 Warren St., N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Well Located Park Slope House

Suitable for Modiste, Milliner, Doctor, Dentist

WE are offering for sale No. 749 Carroll Street, a three story and basement brownstone dwelling, 20x48x100, 10 rooms and bath. This house has extra high ceilings and large rooms, and would be suitable for doctor, dentist, modiste or milliner. It is 92 feet from the corner of Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street.

We would sell it in its present condition at a reasonable price and terms or would renovate it to suit purchaser, charging in addition only the net cost of improvements.

Your inspection of this house is invited.

REALTY ASSOCIATES,
Owners,
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone Main 6480.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LEASE

FLATS AND TENEMENTS ON NET RENTAL; SECURITY GIVEN. ADDRESS RESPONSIBLE, L 100 TIMES.

$5000 buys best built and best paying 5-story double flat west side, 40x100; 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; near Subway. Rent, $4,100. Price, $33,000. Mortgage, 5%, 5 years, netting 15%.

H. L. PHELPS,
168 Willis Ave., (135th St.,) Bronx.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEAR THE SOUND

Artistic home of 9 rooms and bath; hot water heat; open fireplace; sewer, water, gas, electricity, &c.; privilege bathing beach; dock, &c.; deep-water anchorage; 30 minutes to centre of New York; $500 cash, balance easy payments. E. B. Stephenson, 348 W. 56th St. 1709 Greeley.

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FOR RENT
Smart Offices
140 West 42d Street

Adjoining Hotel Knickerbocker

Rentals Range from $600 to $1200 per annum

Apply to Agent on Premises

Best and Most Conveniently Located Office Building Downtown.

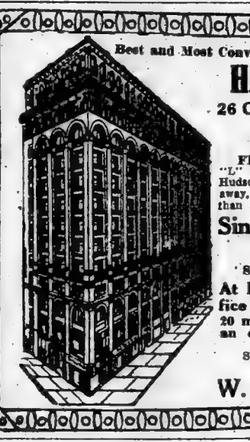

HAVEMEYER BUILDING

26 Cortlandt St. 25 Church St. 25 Dey St. occupying the

Entire Church St. Block Front

FROM CORTLANDT TO DEY STREETS

"L" station right at the door, another a block away. Hudson Tubes across the way—subway station ½ block away, and more subway stations nearing completion less than a block distant.

Single Offices; Large & Small Suites and Entire Floors;

Space to Meet the Most Exacting Need.

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Six Rapid Passenger and Freight Elevators. Service of highest standard always maintained. Write for illustrated booklet and floor plan.

W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, Room 107. Tel. 5516 Cort.

CENTRE ST., 202-204.

Second lofts, very light, 6,500 square feet; modern fireproof building; two elevators; immediate possession. Inquire GEO. S. DANIELS, 27 William St., or any broker. 'Phone 6060 Broad.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An exceptional opportunity is offered to buy or rent unfurnished

A Shore Front AT Larchmont, N.Y.

With an expansive view of Long Island Sound, facing the Park, with beautiful old shade trees, within a block of the Manor trolley and bathing beach; COOLEST LOCATION IN LARCHMONT; new house, with stucco finish and perfect appointments; eleven large rooms, three bathrooms and two lavatories, luxurious plumbing fixtures, hot water heat, also hardwood trim and floors, open fireplaces, two sleeping porches and extensive verandas; easy terms.

Apply to

E. M. HYDE,
120 Broadway, Suite 1,747.
'Phone, 8390—Rector.

DUTCH COLONIAL

Almost completed, an 8-room house in finest Chester Hill section. Large living room, brick fireplace, enclosed porch, sleeping porch. Two baths, best of everything. Price $11,000.

Another in Woodsy Environment.

Built of stone and stucco; living room, great stone fireplace, attractive south and east view; hot water heat, tiled kitchen, 8 rooms. Very large plot. Several fine trees and profusion of shrubs. $9,500.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COLONIAL HOME —AT— NEW ROCHELLE.

In Beautiful BEECHMONT PARK.

This Place You Should See.

House has 12 large, light rooms, 3 baths, every modern appointment and improvement; handsome decorations. About 1 acre. A high, healthy location; old forest trees; garage and man's quarters. Property Must Be Sold SOON. Price Is Much Less Than Cost.

JAMES D. McCANN
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451—New Rochelle, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL BUNGALOW

Five rooms, bath, combination gas and electric fixtures; hardwood trim; up-to-date in every detail; large plot overlooking ocean; 5 minutes to water, boating, fishing, bathing; great bargain for $2,900; responsible party can take possession for $250 cash and pay off balance $18 monthly; only 40 minutes from city. B. HUGHES, 349 E. 14th St.

COMMUTER'S FARM.

Huntington section, North Shore, 5 acres fine soil; modern 8-room house, bath, steam heat; 2 barns, farm buildings; apple, peach, plum trees, 400 strawberry plants, shade trees; near station. Price $7,000. Many other farm bargains.

THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

COZY FARM NEAR SOUND

Will dispose of my fine little farm and 6-room house at Huntington, L. I.; elegant cultivated soil and chicken house, &c., near station, town, and trolley; must sell quick on easy terms to party that will take care of same. A. KUCH, Box 932 Times Downtown.

AT SYOSSET

NEAR STATION AND SCHOOL SECTION.

7 ACRES

MAPS AND PARTICULARS FROM

OWNER

Box 435, Syosset, N. Y.

COZY BUNGALOW FOR $700

Artistic design, extensive porch; in course of construction; hour out; near water, station and trolley. Will sell on easy terms to quick buyer. Plans can be seen at my office, or write B. Seaman, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

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At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,105, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

Kensington, Great Neck,

(Miller-Kinzer development) Stucco Cottage **9 Rooms (4 Master's), 3 Baths,**

all modern improvements; garage; will sell or rent furnished for season. Particulars from SNOWDEN & SMITH, 2,190 B'way (78th).

A Great Bargain.

New stucco house at Cedarhurst; 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; every modern improvement; on 5 lots. Price $10,000. Easy terms. HORACE G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DWELLINGS TO LET $600 and upward. CONCESSIONS. All offers submitted.
PORTER & CO., 150 W. 125 St.

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SELF-SUSTAINING FARM EASY COMMUTING SERVICE.

Lackawanna Railroad; seventy minutes Manhattan.

Half mile (eight minutes' walk) station; 600 feet elevation; walking distance stores, churches, country club; near big lakes for fishing and boating; ideal for all year or Summer home; 12-room residence; full improvements; steam heat, bath, electric light; big rooms; house on knoll; fine views; farmer's house, garage, modern stable; big shade.

Good, productive land; 75 acres and any time available for development; would yield enormous profit; fruits, pretty stream; rare opportunity; $16,000; must have $3,000 cash; balance easy terms; ripe bargain.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Charming Home; Jersey Hills.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Illinois disturbance of Monday night has reached West Virginia, and with the further development of the high area to the northward has caused general rains and snows over northern districts east of the Mississippi River, mostly snow, except in the Middle Atlantic States and the Upper Ohio Valley.

There were also light local snows in Iowa and the Northwest. Elsewhere over the country the weather was fair, but with another disturbance approaching the North Pacific Coast. It is much colder east of the Rocky Mountains, except in New England and the Atlantic and East Gulf States, with temperatures ranging from 5 to 18 degrees below the seasonal average.

There will be snow Wednesday in New York, New England, the upper Lake Region, and the Ohio Valley, rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States and Tennessee, followed by generally fair weather. There will also be rain Wednesday in the north portion of the east Gulf district, extending Wednesday night or Thursday to the Gulf Coast and through the Middle Atlantic States, except central and southern Florida. In the upper Lake region and Indiana the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, and on Thursday in the interior of the east Gulf States.

Low temperatures will continue over the north and interior districts east of the Mississippi River, and it will be much colder Wednesday night and Thursday in the South, with frost Thursday morning as far as northwest Florida, if the weather clears.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Cape Henry to Eastport.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh northeast, becoming strong Wednesday night, with snow; Middle Atlantic Coast, northeast, becoming strong, with snow or rain; colder; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh southwest, shifting to northwest Thursday, except south off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow in interior, snow or rain in extreme south, Wednesday; colder by night. Thursday, fair.

Southern New England—Probably snow or rain Wednesday; colder at night. Thursday, fair.

New Jersey—Rain or snow Wednesday. Thursday, fair and colder.

Western New York—Snow Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow Wednesday; colder at night. Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-two hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	37	35	4 P. M.	49	37
6 A. M.	37	34	6 P. M.	45	36
9 A. M.	38	34	9 P. M.	38	36
12 M.	42	37	11 P. M.	34	35

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 35; for the corresponding date last year it was 41; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 37.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 39 degrees at 1:15 P. M.; minimum, 31 degrees at 5:40 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.91 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:48—1,480 St. Nicholas Av.; F. Plump	Slight
7:16—107 Madison St.; Michael Morax	Slight
7:20—139 W. 135 St.; St. Phillip's Church	Slight
7:30—90 Beekman St.; E. Fougera & Co.	$250
8:15—163 E. 44 St.; W. Kerrigan	Slight
9:25—104 W. 61 St.; not given	Considerable
9:40—45 Little W. 12 St.; L. W. Gardner	Slight
M.	
12:00—324 W. 84 St.; Jacob Simonds	Slight
P.M.	
2:45—103 E. 121 St.; S. Marsiont	Slight
5:30—186 West End Av.; Mrs. Armstrong	Slight
5:15—180 Rivington St.; M. Greenberg	Slight
6:30—1091 W. 64 St.; Hannah Diver	Slight
7:30—2,755 Creston Av.; not given	Slight
7:55—407 W. 27 St.; Pauline Brocke	Slight
8:00—251 W. 59 St.; William Adams	Slight
8:10—291 W. 121 St.; Samuel Pinover	Slight
8:30—114 E. 4 St.; Harry Rothstein	Slight
9:30—132 Bleecker St.; Rappaport & Rednick	$500

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Following Q. M. C. officers to El Paso, Texas, for temporary duty: Capts. C. H. Miller, A. K. Baskette, and S. B. Pearson.

Following M. C. officers to Columbus, N. M., for temporary duty: Lt. Col. E. E. Frick, Capt. C. C. Demmer, and Maj. G. H. R. Gosman.

Following M. C. officers to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, temporary duty: Majs. C. D. Buck and W. R. Eastman, and Capts. L. B. McAfee, J. S. Coulter, J. R. Bosley, G. F. Jones, W. L. Hart, C. W. McMillan, T. E. Darby, J. E. Bastion, E. C. Register, R. C. Loving, C. F. Morse, W. A. Wickline, and L. H. Hanson.

Following are relieved from present duties and will join their regiments at once: Cav.—Majs. R. L. Howze and M. W. Rowell, 11th, Inf.—Majs. C. S. Farnsworth and J. T. Moore, and 1st Lt. W. C. Short, all of 16th.

1st Lt. H. C. Fletcher, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

1st Lt. J. L. Dunsworth, C. A. C., from the Academy, May 31, to San Diego, Cal., Aviation Section, June 1.

2d Lt. P. L. Ferron, C. A. C., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for fitness for detail in Aviation Section, Signal Corps, then to his station.

Capt. H. F. Pipes, M. C., detailed a member of Examining Board at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., vice Capt. W. R. Dear, M. C., relieved.

1st Lt. O. J. Cook, M. R. C., to active duty and report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for assignment in that department.

1st Lt. C. L. Chase, M. R. C., to active duty at once at Ft. Sam Houston.

Following Medical Officers to Fort Sam Houston at once for temporary duty: M. C.—Capts. R. S. Porter and G. F. Juenemann; M. R. C.—1st Lts. H. F. Lincoln, J. M. Hewitt, and M. H. Bowman.

Capt. A. S. Bowen, M. C., to Douglas, Ariz., at once for temporary duty, Southern Dept.

Orders of Feb. 7 directing Capt. G. F. Connolly, C. A. C., to join company to which assigned, revoked.

1st Lt. E. E. Mansfield, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Scriven, Ga., and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., for duty with engineer troops in the field.

Orders of Feb. 25 relating to Capt. J. A. Berry, Q. M. C., revoked. He is relieved from detail in Q. M. C., effective June 15.

Capt. V. R. Dunbar, M. C., from Army Medical School, this city to Fort Myer, Va., for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Orders of March 7 directing 1st Lt. W. W. Erwin, 7th Cav., to remain on present duty amended to direct him to join regiment after sick leave.

Major H. A. Ripley, Philippine Scouts, is relieved as such, effective April 4, then to United States and report to Commanding General, Western Dept., on arrival.

Name of Capt. R. Sheldon, 18th Inf., to detached, effective April 5, and name of Capt. E. A. Ripley, Inf., removed, effective April 4.

1st Lt. J. Mather, C. A. C., from Coast Defenses of Oahu, July 3, then to U. S. and report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, for assignment on arrival.

1st Lt. H. E. Pitz, C. A. C., from assignment to 106th Co. and sail from San Francisco about Aug. 5 for Honolulu for duty at Coast Defenses of Oahu.

2d Lt. R. V. Cramer, C. A. C., from assignment to 95th Co., July 8, to U. S., and on arrival to Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook for assignment.

2d Lt. L. A. McLaughlin, C. A. C., from assignment to 7th Co., and will sail from San Francisco about Aug. 5 for Manila for duty at Coast Defenses of Manila and Subig Bay.

Leaves: Capt. S. D. Embick, C. A. C., 3 days; 1st Lt. F. K. Newcomer, Corps of Engrs., 1 month and 3 days; 1st Lt. W. R. Putnam, Corps of Engrs., 1 month and 10 days, and 1st Lt. D. C. Cubbison, 2d F. A., 2 months.

Navy.

No orders issued.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Balch at Guantanamo, Eagle at Acul Bay, Haiti; Monaghan at Pensacola, Preble at San Diego, Sterling at Porto Grande, Cape Verde Island.

Sailed—Arethusa, Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo; Chesapeake, Porto Grande, Cape Verde for Monrovia; Nanshan, Topolobampo, for Acapulco; Paducah, Pique Chennel, Cuba, for Cienfuegos; Terry, Pensacola, for Mobile, and the Virginia, Hampton Roads, for Boston.

The Saratoga has been assigned to duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The Pittsburgh, now at Puget Sound Yard, will leave about Mar. 20 for San Francisco and San Diego.

The E-2 was placed out of commission at the New York Navy Yard Mar. 13.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DEBHOM, Mrs. CAROLINE ENGS, Sept. 19, 1915; net estate, $479,852; Louis J. Snyder, nephew, given $348,831; Anna S. Amy, niece, $60,315; Caroline O'Gorman, niece, $60,000; All Angels Church, $20,000; Mortimer W. Byers, not related, $10,000; Charles Grooms, butler, $900; assets, deposits, $18,967; personalty, jewelry and an automobile, $11,775; mortgages and notes, $73,768; stocks and bonds, $407,848; largest holdings, 1,078 shares General Chemical Co., appraised at $117,503; 220 shares U. S. Steel pref., $25,-035; 244 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. common, $24,766; 240 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Co., $30,780; bonds Rochester Railway and Light Co., $19,000; bonds Manhattan Ry., $15,538; bonds Union Pacific, $10,740.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M., March 15—Lieuts. G. Robel, 10 to 22; E. Simons, 22 to 75; Patrol. J. Buckhold, 28 to 4; Mutual L. Baumann, 32 to 66; M. J. Cannan, 66 to 32; J. F. Mannix, 144 to 149; J. J. Grady, 149 to 144.

Temporary Assignments—Lieuts. J. C. Vissers, 15 to office of Traffic and Marine Div. 30 days, 8 A. M., March 20; R. J. Hansbery, 144 to 170, 12 P. M., March 13, to 8 A. M., March 27; W. A. Stevens, 164 to Bridge, 5 days, 9 A. M. March 21; P. F. Clifford, Bridge to office of Traffic and Marine Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., March 21. Sergt. J. J. Gannon, 173 to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Asst. Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., March 15. Patrol. W. F. Kiernan and V. Standing, 16 to 1st L. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., March 15; T. Collins, 36, and W. H. Pfeiffer, 42 to 6 L. D., duty in raided premises, 16 days, 4 P. M., March 15. Motorcycle Patrol. H. Yost, 68 to Bridge, 15 days, 4 P. M., March 15.

Leaves of Absence, (Without Pay)—Sergt. F. A. Sahulka, 37, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., March 18. Patrol. M. Neary, 22, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 19; J. W. Donaldson, 23, 1 day, 8 A. M., March 15; J. Gilson, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., March 17; M. Hurley, 39, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 17; P. Quillinan, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 17; P. Lennox, 83, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., March 18; P. N. Walsh, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 16; P. H. Bolger, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., March 17.

Full Pay While on Sick Report—Patrol. J. Maloney, 28, 7 A. M., March 4, during disability.

Suspended, (Without Pay)—Patrol. J. E. Nolan, 26.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire. 1st Gr. W. H. Breuer at the 5th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., tomorrow: 1st Bgde. Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. A. Ehrgeringer, Eng. 237; W. P. Hickey, Eng. 249; C. F. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.;) T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Revocation of temporary details, while on sick report, to new fire alarm telegraph station, Transverse Road, 79th St., Central Park, as watchman, at 8 A. M., Mar. 15: Fire. 1st gr. T. J. Cotter, H. & L. 21; M. J. Lawlor, H. & L. 21.

Temporary details, while on sick report, to new fire alarm telegraph station, Transverse Road, 79th St., Central Park, as watchman at 8 A. M., Mar. 15: Eng. of Str. E. Snyder, Eng. 67; Fire. 1st gr. W. H. Richardson, H & L. 36.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Fire. 1st gr. J. P. Murphy, Eng. Co. 297, (1st Sec.) 12 hours, 6 A. M., Mar. 17; Fire. 2d gr. R. L. Schreiber, Eng. Co. 229, 48 hours, 8 A. M., March 19; Fire. 1st gr. P. Flannelly, Eng. Co. 202, 12 hours, 7 A. M., Mar. 15; Fire. 2d gr. G. H. Schilling, Eng. 22, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Mar. 16; Fire. 2d gr. C. Turbett, H. & L. 7, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Mar. 15; Capt. J. V. Dougherty, No. 1, Eng. 271, 12 hours, 8 A. M., March 15.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The annual meeting of the teachers' section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will be held at 11 A. M., on March 18, at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street. There will be an election of officers. Mrs. Alice Park of California, and the Chairman of the teachers' section, will talk about the Ford Peace expedition.

The Brooklyn Class Teachers Organization has postponed its meeting on the pensions until next Tuesday.

Checks for teachers in the recreation centres are ready at the City Paymaster's office.

Charles S. Hartwell of the Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, has had printed for distribution a plea for the organization of junior high schools for economy and efficiency.

Retired teachers will probably receive their January checks within a few days. They will not be for the full amount, but for 25-31 of it. The remainder will be paid as soon as funds are available.

Miss Fanniebell Curtis will speak on "Reorganization in the Kindergarten" at the meeting of the Public School Kindergarten Association at Hunter College at 4 P. M. today.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Examinations have been ordered for industrial instructor (shoemaker) in the Correction Department, and for Pathologist, salary $1,500. In the latter there were only four names on the list established Feb. 16.

The mental test for inspector of licensed vehicles will be held on March 21.

United States.

Examinations will be held today and tomorrow for male assistant teacher, men and women, and male industrial teacher in the Philippine service. The age limits for each examination are from 20 to 40 years. The entrance salary of the majority of male appointees will be $1,200 a year, and they will be eligible for promotion up to $2,000 a year as supervisor or teacher, although positions above $1,600 are limited in number.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone: references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

46TH ST., 8 EAST.—Board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

37 EAST 53D ST.

Room with board; references; table board.

LADY leaving city wishes sublet corner suite, sitting room, two bedrooms, bath; exclusive house, board included; in Fifties, block east Fifth Av.; possession April 1st or earlier. Particulars, Leland, 1 West 34th.

MADISON AV. 213.—Large room, with private bath; table guests accommodated; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Attractive rooms, complete, private bathrooms; refined service; references.

16TH, 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large, sunny room, private bathroom; electric light; references.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small room; electricity, private baths, &c.

73D, 158 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny front room, second floor; also small room; electricity, telephone; subway express.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity to secure medium room, steam house; board first-class.

77TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny large, medium rooms; board optional; moderate; refined house.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room, newly decorated, with dressing room; home cooking; terms reasonable to business people.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Large room, bat; meals; those accustomed to refined living.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; exceptional table and service; references.

156TH, 553 WEST. — Desirable large and small rooms, excellent table; reasonable rates.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 844. (Near 76th.)—Pension Luquelle; large suite, will divide; private bath; best home table; electricity.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table board.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

ELDERLY GENTLEMAN and invalid daughter would like board and necessary care in home of graduate or practical nurse, where there are no other boarders. Reply stating rate per week, B. A., 442 Columbus Av.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rodinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.

Do you wish to live in a first-class family hotel, with its luxuries and conveniences, and yet pay the same price charged by ordinary boarding houses? You may obtain exactly this if you will be permanent and will lease by the year, after trying it for a few weeks to satisfy yourself that this is a genuine proposition.

Room, with private tiled bathroom including table board for two, $14.50, $15.50, $16.50, and $20 per week.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
65 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $35 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with modern country home, will care for invalids or convalescents; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address Country, Y 262 Times Annex.

NURSE, owning farm and beautiful house, will take tubercular patients; board and nursing, $15 per week. Address Graduate, Y 269 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $8; another, $4; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private bath; phone, electricity, gas.

West Side.

61ST ST., 30 WEST.—Two large rooms, 2d and 3d floors, back, with board, $10-$12; without board, $6-$7.

65TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms, with, without bath; all conveniences; telephone.

69TH, 111 WEST. — Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

71ST, 130 WEST. — Rooms, with running water; near all car lines; also parlor.

72D, WEST.—Large front room or suite; shower, electricity, steam heat, elevator; private family; $7, Columbus 2051.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptional, fine, large room; private bath; single room; electricity.

73D, 271 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; telephone; subway.

147 WEST 75TH.

Handsome square room; attractive home; board optional; southern exposure; references exchanged.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished residence; rooms and suite, with baths or single; electricity; $4, $9, $15.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms; private bath; running water; $12, $6.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; single, en suite; back parlor; private bath; electricity.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful front room adjoining shower bath; small room; refined home.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptional, desirable southern exposed rooms, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; references.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Front parlor, suitable two; also small room. Phone Schuyler 9916.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Comfortable room; one or two; electricity, steam; home comforts.

84TH, 66 WEST.—Large front room, exclusive heater, light, airy; reasonable. McMichael.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath, medium room, running water, bath.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; well-heated suite; private bath; also single room; running water; southern exposure; convenient subway, elevator; private house; no children; references.

93D, 148 WEST.—Large rooms with, without private baths; high-class house.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, River view, room adjoining bath, shower, high class apartment; private family; breakfast optional. Dickinson, 255 West 95th.

96TH, 301 WEST.—Corner, sunny sitting and bedroom; telephone; electricity; subway; $8. Belasco.

99TH, 38 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; bath connecting; smaller rooms; board optional.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentleman; $4.

110TH, 76 WEST.—Unusual refined room, adjoining bath; exclusive house; elasticity; $8.

West Side.

112TH, 528 WEST.—Exceptional room, private lavatory; near Broadway; elevator; apartment 82.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Two rooms together, separate; running water; private family. Apt. Y.

118TH, 401 WEST. (Apt. 31.)—Attractive room; closet; private bath; $5. Morningside 198.

123D, 547 WEST (Broadway.)—Comfortable double room; elevator; all conveniences. Crawford.

123D, 354 WEST.—Room, Southern exposure; every convenience; gentleman. Telephone 8635 Morning.

142D, 606 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; homelike, shower, elevator; Riverside. Scott.

149TH, 536 WEST.—High-class furnished and unfurnished one or two rooms adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; with or without board. Telephone 6777 Audubon.

150TH, 522 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, alcove, modern, phone, piano; $5. Ainsley.

BEAUTIFUL SUITE of rooms; elevator apartment; gentlemen; references. Call mornings. Audubon 3679.

PAYING GUEST, gentleman, may have home with young couple; every convenience and comfort; highest references. W. S., 284 Times.

RIVERSIDE, Near 127th.—Handsomely furnished; home privilege. Morningside 3753. Apt. 5A.

WEST END AV., 350.—Exceptional rooms; private home; electricity, phone; near subway.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

A GENTLEMAN of refinement desires single modern room, small kitchenette arrangement, and maid service; agreeable surroundings; near subway. Write plainly. K 84 Times.

DOCTOR'S FAMILY, leaving town, rent rooms, suites, or house; references. 3184 Columbus.

GENTLEMAN desires room, private family, west side, 57th to 80th. K 42 Times.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

CYPRESS CISTERNS AND TANKS for manufacturing, mining, and storage purposes. Write for price list.
UNION CISTERN & SUPPLY CO.,
2,700-3,800 Tulane Av., New Orleans.

Aeroplane Engine.—Practically new Anzani motor, 3 cyl., 35 H. P., air cooled, completely equipped with tanks, piping, gauges, &c. Owner must sell immediately at sacrifice. Communicate with J. J. Jackson, 7 West 45th St., New York.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS.—Suits, overcoats, &c.; $12; $1 down; $1 weekly. HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., 171 Broadway (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Sawdust and shavings for sale, very reasonable; all one kind. National Rug Co., Foot Rockaway, N. Y. Phone 534 Far Rockaway.

(Offer pure white sheet gelatine Wednesday. L 187 Times Downtown.)

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HARMON SEDAN.

Late model, with electric starter and lights, motor in perfect condition; demountable rims, with all shoes like new, and extra inflated shoe; car ready to use immediately without expenditure of any kind; cost $4,000; must be sold immediately; asking price $700; inspection invited; demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday, on exhibition at Brighton Livery Stable, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Stearns-Knight 1915 limousine, "light 4," thoroughly overhauled; equipment complete, including Gray & Davis electric starting, lighting system, left-hand drive, centre control, new imported gray whipcord lining; very desirable; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 59th. Columbus 7600.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.
1,800 B'way. Phone Col. 6621.
1916 Twin Six, New Packard 7 pass.
1916 Limo. Packard 3-35 7 pass.
1916 Sedan Tour. Packard 3-35 7 pass.
1914 Touring, Packard 1-38 5 pass.
1915 Tour. Locomobile 7 and 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Sedan 5 pass.

Mercer, 22-70 series, six-passenger; driven 8,000 miles; excellent condition; have purchased sporting model, reason for selling; price $2,000; no brokers need apply. K 20 Times.

Rauch & Lang electric coupe, overhauled; high capacity battery, $750; will demonstrate. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

1915 Mercer, gun metal, six pass. touring; driven ten thousand miles; best condition; price $1,900.

K 272 Times Annex.

Packard (1916) Touring, 38, like new. Marmon (1916) Touring, 41, perfect condition. Mercer (1913) Runabout, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 2247 Bryant.

1915 Marmon, 6-cylinder, 41, 5-passenger touring; used little; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,696 Broadway.

Packard 4-48 five-passenger, wire wheels. L. J. McCracken. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

BUICK BARGAINS.
1915 O-24 Roadster, electric starter.
1914 B-36 Roadster, electric starter.
1914 B-24 Roadster, electric starter.
1914 B-24 Touring, electric starter.
1913 "31" Roadster.
Above cars are first-class in every way and must be sold. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, (4th floor.)

1916 MITCHELL, 5-passenger touring; used little; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,696 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Up-to-date Packards; day, month. Ask for Ortenblad, 218 West 66th St. Col. 9258.

Packard landaulet; very reasonable; hour, month. Curran, 12 East 86th. Lenox 8176.

Automobile Storage.

F. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 554-556 W. 56th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUE CO., 230 West 54th St., Victoria and touring tops, slip covers, automobile coach work repairs of all kinds.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. 902 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

HAIRDRESSING PARLOR requires thoroughly experienced operators, competent to do both hairdressing and manicuring; only those having had experience in first-class establishments need apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
require the services of
HAND SEWERS
for their negligee workroom.
Only those accustomed to the highest class of work need apply.
Employment Department,
employes' entrance,
6 East 38th St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS.
STENOGRAPHERS,
TYPISTS.
We can use a few competent beginners as well as experienced young women; we have also positions open for typists, who can qualify as to ability.
Call at once.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
1 Main Street, Brooklyn.

GIRL; neat; white; family of three; apartment; no washing. Parker, 333 West 57th.

HOUSEKEEPER for institution; $50 month, room, and board; must be first-class. Apply 240 Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

MAID wanted for general housework in family of four; (apartment;) references required. Apply 10-12 Wednesday morning. Zabriskie, 56 West 93d.

NURSES.—Wanted, applicants for training school for nurses at the Eastern District Hospital. Applicants should have preliminary education or at least one year's high school or equivalent. Address Supt. Eastern District Hospital, 106 South 3d St., Brooklyn.

NURSE for two-year-old child in Montclair, N. J., state nationality, age, and references; write for interview. 802 Hudson Terminal.

NURSE, mother's helper; French. Apply Wednesday, 9 to 12. Mrs. Stellman, 131 Riverside Drive.

REFINED WOMAN to care for baby four nights a week; reference required. Barton, 415 West 115th St.

SALESLADIES AND ASSISTANT SALESLADIES, EXPERIENCED; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE HIGHEST CLIENTELE WANTED BY PROMINENT 57TH AV. DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT; NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY. CALL AFTER 10:30. 724 5TH AV.

SALESWOMAN.—Well educated woman over 25 for responsible position; used hat be experienced, but best references, small salary to start; permanent. Room 1,604 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; accurate at figures; one with experience in purchasing department preferred; state age, experience, salary desired. Address L 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERT, MUST UNDERSTAND GENERAL OFFICE DETAILS, FAMILIAR WITH REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING; KNOWLEDGE OF GERMAN DESIRED; SALARY $18 PER WEEK; BEST REFERENCES. ADDRESS "EXPERT," P. O. BOX 822, NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced in clerical work, especially Dodge Building reports, preferred; answer in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and salary expected. Steno, 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be an expert at dictation and must be prepared to pass rigid test. Apply Empire City Pearl Button Works, 10th St. and Vernon Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge of automobile accessories or hardware desirable but not essential. Write, mentioning experience and salary. H. G., 165 Times Downtown.

TO TAKE CHARGE of reception room and information desk in large publishing house; position requires person of much tact, personality, and experience in similar position in either publishing or advertising fields; give full details; salary commensurate with requirements. K 9 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

TYPISTS for permanent positions; must be rapid and accurate; $9-$10.
Stenographers in several lines; good permanent positions; salaries $8 to $10.
Law stenographer, $20.
Telephone operator and typist; must be thoroughly experienced; $12.
Call between 9 and 1, National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St., New York.

BILLING CLERK, (typist,) $12; stenographers, (6,) $15 to $15; translators, (stenographers and typewriters,) capable translating French, German, Spanish, and Russian into English, (5) wanted, $20 to $35 weekly. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Agency, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, $10, $15; clerks, $6, $9, $12; typists, $9, $12; male stenographers, clerks, office boys. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, hardware or printing experience, $25; billers, bookkeepers, $10; numerous positions; free registrations. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS; many English positions; also Spanish, French. Pan-American Agency, 24 Stone. (Macdermott.)

STENOGRAPHERS, high grade, also beginners. See Credential Agency at once, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

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CITY SUES TO VOID SUBWAY BONUSES

Charges Fraud in "Prior Determination" Chief Engineer Craven Allowed.

NO VOUCHERS SUBMITTED

Interborough, Service Board, and Engineer Made Defendants in Equity Action.

DEMANDS NEW ACCOUNTING

Senator Thompson Fights Stenographer's Bill—B. R. T. to Furnish All Its Records and Figures.

Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy began an action yesterday against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the Public Service Commission, and Alfred Craven, the commission's Chief Engineer, to declare null and void and to set aside the "prior determination" in the dual subway contracts made by Mr. Craven on Oct. 14, 1915. Mr. Craven, George S. Coleman, general counsel of the commission, and John H. Campbell, Treasurer of the Interborough, were served with copies of the summons and complaint in the action last night.

Just how much money will ultimately be involved in the suit has not yet been determined. In the prior determination certain payments and credits were allowed to the city and the Interborough Company toward the cost of construction, amounting in all to about $8,000,000. The complaint alleges that this entire determination is null and void, "a fraud upon the City of New York and a waste of its funds."

On the other hand, the greater portion of the determination may ultimately be considered proper allowances, in which event the amounts will stand. The city expects to be able to show, however, that the bonuses allowed Interborough officials and charged to construction account were illegal. So far as is known, these amount to about $176,000.

"The question of just what constitutes a 'prior determination' and how much money the Interborough charged up against it has never been thoroughly settled, although the Thompson Legislative Committee has gone into the subject at length. It was stated at the office of the Interborough Company yesterday that the amount of prior determination costs specifically allowed under Contract No. 3, in behalf of the Interborough, as shown by the determination of Chief Engineer Craven, Oct. 14, 1915, was $25,406,01, as against similar allowances in behalf of the city of $1,281,353.07. The total of all allowances made to the Interborough, according to officials of that company, was $889,286.02, of which only $827,405.01 was allowed in connection with Contract No. 3.

No Vouchers Submitted.

The Corporation Counsel's complaint charges that the entire determination is illegal and of no force and effect, for the reason that duplicate vouchers of the items allowed the Interborough as a part of its contribution to the cost of construction were not filed with the Public Service Commission as provided for in the contract, and that many improper and unlawful allowances are concealed in the prior determination account, so that it is impossible to learn from inspection of them for just what purposes the allowances were made.

The relief asked for is to set aside this pretended determination by which the Interborough received credit for large sums and to compel the Chief Engineer to make, in compliance with the terms of the contract, a determination which shall not include the bonus paid President Shonts, amounting to $150,000; the $50,000 bonus paid Richard B. Aldcroft, counsel for the company, and the allowance to Mr. Gaynor, as auditor, of $10,000. These amounts were not charged entirely to the subway construction account, however, but some went to the elevated and extension work and have not yet been passed upon. Of the $50,000 Rogers bonus, $45,553 went to "subway," as well as $8,000 of the Gaynor bonus of $10,000. It has not yet been determined if more than $125,000 of the Shonts bonus was charged to subway work.

Corporation Counsel Hardy expressed the strong hope yesterday that in the new determination, which he confidently expected the court would order, not only all the moneys paid for bonuses, would be excluded, but also other amounts.

"Under the terms of the contract between the city and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company," it was said at the Corporation Counsel's office, "the company is entitled to 6 per cent. a year on the amount it expends, either for construction or equipment, and the amount allowed in the prior determination to the company becomes part of its contribution to construction, so that as its contribution to construction is limited to $58,000,000, the payment of the bonuses and other improper charges would, to the extent that they were allowed and remained unchallenged, go to make up this $58,000,000 and deprive the city to that extent of the money of the Interborough toward the actual work of building the subways, and force the city to expend just so much more to finish the wowrk of construction."

City Could Not File Objections.

Article XXIX. of the contract provides how the cost of construction shall be determined. It reads in part as follows:

"* * * The engineer shall within six months after the date of this contract render a determination in writing, in duplicate to the commission and to lessee of the cost of construction and of the cost of equipment paid or accrued prior to the date of this contract. * * * If either the commission or the lessee shall be dissatisfied with the determination of the cost of construction or cost of equipment paid or accrued to the date of this contract or shall be dissatisfied with any such quarterly determination or any item or items thereof it shall within thirty (30) days after the receipt of any such determination file with the engineer a statement in writing of the item or items objected to and the reasons for such objection."

A statement from the Corporation Counsel said:

"While objections were filed to the determination of the engineer by the then Public Service Commission, they were subsequently withdrawn. Under the contract, neither the City of New York nor any of its officers had any right to file objections, even if it had been called to their attention that the determination had been improperly or improvidently made and that improper items had been included therein. As a matter of fact, the city was never in a position to file objections because of the peculiar way in which the determination was made, lack of vouchers and the concealment of the items allowed and disallowed in the method of stating the determination."

When Corporation Counsel Hardy learned of the manner in which the determination was made he began his investigation both of the facts and the law, to see if anything could not be done to protect the city. He concluded that an action in equity having for its purpose a judgment declaring the determination null and void and not binding upon the city, and requiring the Chief Engineer to make a new determination, could be prosecuted successfully.

Charges Fraud and Concealment.

The section of the complaint alleging fraud reads:

"The said purported determination of the Chief Engineer does not disclose what the payments, compensations, credits, and concessions toward the cost of construction were, and whether or not they were payments, compensations, credits, and concessions actually and necessarily incurred for the items as in said Contract No. 3 designated 'Construction' and 'Cost of Construction,' but, on the contrary, are so distributed and concealed among the several items contained therein as to prevent identification and disclosure, and in view of the fact that duplicate vouchers, credit slips, or other original evidences thereof were not filed as provided for by said Contract No. 3, the plaintiff cannot learn and is without means of accurately ascertaining and properly identifying the nature and extent of the contribution of the defendant, Interborough Rapid Transit Company, toward the cost of construction, all of which is in clear fraud of the plaintiff's rights and in violation of law and of the provisions of Contract No. 3; knowledge of the illegality of the aforesaid purported determination did not come to any of the officers of the plaintiff at any time until just prior to the commencement of this action, nor could any of such officers have become acquainted with the facts showing such illegality, owing to the method of distribution and concealment resorted to in such purported determination."

After stating that the city demands that the determination made by Chief Engineer Craven be decreed null and void and that he be ordered to make a substitute one, the complaint says:

"That the defendant, Alfred Craven, as such Chief Engineer, his substitute, successor or successors, in making such proper determination shall omit therefrom all payments, credits, compensations and concessions of the defendant, Interborough Rapid Transit Company, not actually and necessarily made or incurred for the particular purposes and items set forth in said Contract No. 3 and therein specifically designated and defined in and by the terms 'Construction' and 'Cost of Construction,' and shall not include in such determination any such payments, credits, compensations or concessions of the defendant, Interborough Rapid Transit Company, unless duplicated vouchers, credit slips or other original evidences thereof shall have first been duly filed as in said Contract No. 3 required."

Thompson Minutes Held Up.

Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee investigating the Public Service Commission and traction companies, may have to issue a subpoena in order to get the stenographic records of his own committee. He feels that the bill rendered by Virginia E. Valva, who has acted as the committee's stenographer for several months is entirely too high. According to Senator Thompson her bill amounted to $7,000. Counsel to the stenographer asserts on the contrary that it was only $2,937.85 for the time between Sept. 12, 1915, and March 4, 1916. Miss Valva says she intends to hold fast to the minutes of the proceedings until the bill is paid.

President Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company announced yesterday that his company had employed Price, Waterhouse & Co., certified public accountants to examine all the records, books of accounts, &c., of the B. R. T. system as to matters relating to the dual subway contract and other matters about which the Thompson Committee desires information.

"This engagement," said President Williams, "is necessitated by the volume of information requested by the Thompson Committee outside of what is embodied in our annual reports to the Public Service Commission, and because the company prefers, in the interest of its stockholders and for the benefit of the public, to have the facts and figures presented by independent auditors."

TO FIGHT WHITNEY ON FLOOR.

Committee Reports Nominations Without Recommendations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 14.—The Senate Finance Committee at an executive session today voted to report for the consideration of the Senate without recommendations the nominations of Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey for places on the Public Service Commission for the First District. The report will be made on Thursday morning. The decision was reached after a motion to make a favorable report had been defeated with only four votes in its favor.

Simil r action was taken with regard to the Governor's five nominees for the Industrial Commission, John Mitchell, James M. Lynch, Lodge Vinard, Edward P. Lyon, and William H. H. Rogers.

The prediction tonight is that the nominations will be confirmed after a fight on the floor of the Senate. The Democratic Senators will hold a conference tomorrow to determine what the attitude of the minority should be.

At the executive session of the committee Senator Thompson again urged the appointment of a sub-committee to confer with the Governor with a view to having him withdraw the nominations. Chairman Sage and Senator Walters said this would be useless, as the Governor had already definitely turned the proposal down.

On the motion to report the Whitney and Hervey nominations favorably only Senators Whitney, Hill, Thompson of Nassau, and Walters, all Whitman men, voted in the affirmative. Senators Wagner and Cullen, Democrats, and Senator George F. Thompson did not vote.

Those who voted to report the nominations "for consideration," which does not carry with it a recommendation that the nominations be confirmed, were: Senators Sage, Bennett, Brown, Hewitt, and Emerson, Republicans, and Ramspeger of Erie, Democrat. The vote represented the bare majority required for any sort of a report.

REFUSES TO FREE MARSHES.

Special Master Sends Wedded Lawyers to New York Courts.

Ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort, sitting as a special Master in Chancery, yesterday denied to Mrs. Helen Bennett Marsh of 25 Seventh Avenue, Manhattan, her cross-petition for separate maintenance from her husband, James Harry Marsh, who says his legal residence is at 215 Tenth Street, Hoboken. The Special Master also denied Mr. Marsh's petition for a divorce from his wife. Both Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are members of the New York bar. The Master declared that the litigants have their home properly in New York, and they should seek relief in that State.

Mr. Fort said that Mr. Marsh never made any sincere effort to get his wife to return to him, but had acquiesced in the separation. He also expressed "grave doubts" about Marsh's New Jersey residence. The testimony showed that Mrs. Marsh had once written poetry about him. Later she slapped his face and finally knocked his head through a glass partition.

Cooper Union Hall Earns $4,125.

The revenue received during the year ended June 30, 1915, as rent for the large hall in Cooper Union, where many of the most important meetings of New York City are held, was only $4,125, according to the report made yesterday by the Board of Trustees to the Legislature, the Board of Aldermen, and the Board of Estimate. The total revenue, most of which was from endowment funds, was $188,308.23. In addition there were extraordinary receipts, such as bequests, and a balance from 1914 made the grand total $200,936.90. The expenditures for the same period were $195,823.37, leaving a balance of $5,107.59, and unpaid accounts amounting to $10,643.63. The report was signed by Robert Fulton Cutting, Peter Cooper Hewitt, and Charles W. Gould.

Lehigh Coal Company on Trial.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was placed on trial in the Federal Court here today on an indictment for accepting rebates in anthracite coal shipments from the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey from Nesquehoning, Penn., to points in New Jersey. The New Jersey Central has been found guilty of giving the rebates and fined $200,000.

Woman Perjurer Goes to Prison.

Susan Brown Clark, convicted of perjury for swearing falsely at the trial of James Bovino for the murder of Frank Miscendino, in an effort to save the accused man, was sentenced to at least three and one-half years in State Prison by Judge Martin yesterday. Bovino, who is under sentence of death, was taken to Trenton yesterday.

COURT MAY THROW OUT OSBORNE CASE

Justice Tompkins Indicates Belief That Diedling Acted Without Authority.

WILL DECIDE THIS MORNING

Argued That Even an Untruth at Unauthorized Prison Investigation Was Not Perjury.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 14.—Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins indicated in words from the bench today that he was inclined to instruct the jury in the perjury case against Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing Prison, to bring in a verdict of not guilty. The Justice reserved decision on the matter until tomorrow morning and did not commit himself by any advance expression of opinion, but he did say late this afternoon that arguments of George Gordon Battle, of counsel for Mr. Osborne, for the acquittal of the defendant seemed to be based upon a correct interpretation of the law.

The argument and the Justice's comment were made near the end of the day's session. The prosecution rested, save for the submission tomorrow of certain parts of the testimony taken by the Grand Jury which indicted Mr. Osborne, and immediately Mr. Battle renewed the motion he made at the opening of the trial for the dismissal of the charge on the ground that Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling, a Prison Commissioner, had no legal authority to make the investigation of Sing Sing at which the former Warden is accused of committing perjury.

Basis of Diedling's Inquiry.

Dr. Diedling, without special warrant from the Prison Commission, went to Sing Sing on Oct. 8, 1915, as an officer of the State, and took sworn testimony from Mr. Osborne and other witnesses whom he summoned. He based his right to do this on the following paragraph from Section 47, Chapter 47, of the Prison Law of 1909:

"The institutions subject to the visitations of said (i. e., the prison) Commission may be visited and inspected by it or by any member thereof or by its secretary, when authorized, or by any officer or inspector duly appointed by it for that purpose, at any and all times. Such commission or any member thereof may take proof and hear testimony relating to any matter before it or before such member, upon any such visit or inspection. Any member or the secretary of such commission, when authorized, or any officer or inspector duly appointed by it, shall have full access to the grounds, buildings, books, and papers relating to any such institution, and may require from the officers and persons in charge or control thereof any information he may deem necessary in the discharge of his duties."

Mr. Battle in his motion contended that the words "when authorized" used twice in this paragraph applied to "any member" as well as to "the Secretary" of the commission, and that, as Dr. Diedling had no authorization from the commission he was not qualified to inspect the prison as an officer of the State. Mr. Battle argued from this that anything Mr. Osborne said to the Commissioner, even if it was untrue, did not constitute perjury.

Justice Tompkins's Opinion.

Mr. Battle suggested that surely no Legislature would give each of the seven members of the State Commission of Prisons a "roving commission" to inspect any prison at any time without special authority from any one. After Mr. Battle had argued thus, Justice Tompkins said:

"It seems to me that, under the statute, an individual member of the Prison Commission cannot visit and investigate, swear witnesses and take testimony without authority from the commission. The power to inspect and investigate is given to the commission and not to an individual member."

The Justice added that comparison of the present law with the law of 1907 from which it was drawn strengthened his inclination to regard Mr. Battle's construction of the law as correct.

Mr. Fallon pointed out that the words "when authorized," were not used in the statute except after "secretary." He called Justice Tompkins's attention to the second sentence which mentions, "Such commission or any member thereof," and does not include the qualifying words, "when authorized."

Justice Tompkins replied that the word "such member," in the second sentence, seemed to carry the thought back to the first sentence with the meaning of, "such authorized member."

Mr. Battle asked for Mr. Osborne's discharge also on the ground that the State had failed to prove any willful attempt to deceive on Mr. Osborne's part. He said all that Mr. Osborne had done was to recognize Dr. Diedling's hostility and therefore to refuse to divulge anything he had learned in confidence from prisoners. The Justice said that he would also take this matter under consideration.

Attacks Diedling's Credibility.

Dr. Diedling was the most important witness examined today. He told of going to Sing Sing on Oct. 8 and rehearsed his colloquy with Mr. Osborne.

In cross-examination Mr. Battle tried to discredit Dr. Diedling's value as an investigator by bringing out animus against Mr. Osborne and to descridit him as a witness by exposing his past life. Dr. Diedling admitted that for some time before 1907 he was examining surgeon in Saugerties, N. Y., his home, for the New York and Prudential Life Insurance Companies. Mr. Battle asked about several persons Dr. Diedling was alleged to have recommended as "good risks" who died soon after taking policies, but the witness denied that he had ever knowingly recommended a "bad risk."

Mr. Battle then asked: "Weren't you discharged by the New York Life on July 25, 1907 for conspiring with three other men in Saugerties to fleece life insurance companies?"

Dr. Diedling: "I don't know. I gave up all of my insurance."

Q.—About that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't the Prudential Company discharge you for certifying persons as "good risks" whom you never examined at all? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Battle, after producing a contract and letters to support his accusations, then obtained the witness's admission that on Feb. 21 he had agreed to indorse to other surgeons an X-ray machine and to accept for himself one of the machines free and a 50 per cent. commission on all machines sold through his indorsement; that he had written a blanket indorsement of the machine a few hours before he had tried it on any patient, using the official stationery of the Prison Commission for the indorsement; and that he had recommended the machine highly—using Prison Commission paper—to two other surgeons within three days after he had received his own machine.

Questions Stenographer's Accuracy.

Mr. Battle indicated in his cross-examination of Clifford M. Young, stenographer for Dr. Diedling, when he made his investigation at Sing Sing, that he would base an important point in his defense upon the possibility of a mistake in Young's report of Mr. Osborne's testimony. The question raised was whether the stenographer could have written the word "prison" for the word "prisoner," and Mr. Battle had the witness make the stenographic characters for both terms several times. Afterward, calling attention to what he asserted was plain similarity, he submitted the characters to the jury for inspection. In order to give foundation for a charge of further important errors in stenographic minutes, Mr. Battle had the witness write the stenographic characters for "me" and "him," "convict" and "connect," "ex" and "ax."

Court will meet at 9:45 o'clock tomorrow morning.

SAYS MRS. BARNEY REFUSED PAYMENTS

Broker Declares He Bought Securities Worth $65,000 Which She Rejected.

ALWAYS FEARFUL OF LOSSES

Stored Away Cinders in the Cupboard—More Evidence That She Was Irrational.

J. Fitzhugh Jones, who said that he was a dealer in securities at 35 Wall Street, was the centre of interest before a jury in Surrogate Cohalan's Court yesterday on the third day of the contest to break the will of Mrs. Jane E. Barney, widow of Hiram B. Barney, once a member of the H. B. Claflin Company. Mr. Jones told of Mrs. Barney's "peculiarities," and caused much merriment by his expressions og opinion in regard to the feminine sex as traders in securities.

Mrs. Barney left her residuary estate of about $500,000 to her cousin, Louis V. Ennis of 539 West 148th Street, and the instrument is being contested by seventeen other cousins to whom she bequeathed only $1,000 each. They allege testamentary incapacity and that undue influence was exerted on the aged testatrix.

It was the first time the witness had ever appeared in a court proceeding and he immediately drew the attention of the jury and the Surrogate when he declared in answer to a question that he had not attended Mrs. Barney's funeral "and never went to a funeral yet."

He then recited that hes had bought about $65,000 worth of securities for Mrs. Barney, who did not wish to pay for them, and that he carried the same for her five weeks and finally charged her interest for the transaction, to which she objected in a very positive manner.

When asked by Jeremiah A. O'Leary, lawyer for the contesting cousins, about a conversation with the aged women, Mr. Jones said:

"She [Mrs. Barney] wanted to know if I knew if there was any place where she could go and buy securities without paying commissions. I told her I didn't know of any."

Asked by Mr. O'Leary whether he had heard any rumors concerning the H. B. Claflin Company stock, some of which Mrs. Barney held, Mr. Jones said that he "had a premonition that something would happen." That was in April, 1914, witness said, "and I told her to get it out of Claflin common and preferred."

The witness said, however, that she would not give up her stock in the company.

Woman Always Fearful of Losses.

Asked for an opinion as to whether Mrs. Barney knew anything about securities, the witness said:

"She said she knew nothing about securities." He added: "Barney gave them to her and she just kept them. She was always fearful of losses."

Asked for an opinion as to Mrs. Barney's condition, Mr. Jones said: "She was feeble and fickle-minded." Surrogate Cohalan ordered "fickle-minded" stricken from the record.

The witness expressed it as his opinion that Mrs. Barney's actions in his presence were "irrational."

In an effort to prove that the beneficiary, Mr. Ennis, was looking up relatives of Mrs. Barney before her death in November, 1915, Mr. O'Leary succeeded in getting a letter addressed by Ennis to his aunt, Mrs. Susan Pearsall, at McMinnville, Tenn., on Feb. 7, 1914, on the record, and which read in part as follows:

Woll you or one of the family send me a list of the names of all your living children? I know the names, but believe that some are married. This, of course, would make no difference, except in the case of the girls. There is nothing new to report on the matter of Aunt Anna's property. The parcel is so small and the real estate market is so very low. I would thank you very much for an immediate reply. Your nephew, LOUIS V. ENNIS.

Cut Grass with Scissors.

William D. Condon, a moving picture man, testified that he had seen Mrs. Barney "cut the grass with a pair of scissors" at her home in New Providence, N. J. He also testified that he had rented a barn from her for $4 monthly and had a bottle of milk daily thrown into the bargain. He showed a letter, received from her by him four months after he had vacated the barn, asking him to rent the barn.

A number of deaconesses from the Deaconess Home at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, where Mrs. Barney had lived for a time, testified that in their opinion the aged woman had acted in an irrational manner.

Mrs. Dora Van Doren, who had been employed in the Barney home, testified that she had been compelled to buy her own food. She corroborated a number of other witnesses as to the number of cats that swarmed through the Barney household. She also said that Mrs. Barney had stored away the cinders in the cupboard.

The case will be resumed today.

$65 FOR OMAR'S RUBAIYAT.

G. D. Smith Buys Grolier Club's Volume at Franklin Sale.

Charles Scribner's Sons paid $63 for the "Collection des Goncourts" at the sale of the library of the late William M. Franklin of East Orange, N. J., at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. George D. Smith gave $65 for the Grolier Club's "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam."

Albert Durer's book of "Human Proportions," Nuremberg, 1528, went to E. W. Sherman for $91.50. "Heures de Maistre Estienne Chevalier," by Jehan Foucquet, was bought by Mr. Smith for $33.50. "Mort d'Abel," by Salomon Gessner, was knocked down to Dr. Joseph Martini for $25. E. Weythe paid $31 for Goethe's "Faust," translated into French by Albert Stapfer.

"La Taureaumachie," of F. de Goya, went to Charles Scribner's Sons for $50. C. Gerhardt & Co. gave $40 for the "Caprichos de Goya." "Die Graphischen Kunste" was knocked down to H. Hischke for $35. "Kate Greenaway," by M. H. Spielman and G. S. Layard, was bought by Scribner's for $36. The Grolier Club's issue of Washington Irving's "History of New York" was obtained for $32.50 by Henry Mallan.

The sale will be continued today.

S. P. C. A. Prosecutes 1,674 in 1915.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted 1,674 individuals during 1915, according to its fifteenth annual report, issued yesterday. Of this number, 1,455 offenders were arrested by agents of the society and 219 by policemen. The number of animals suspended from the activities of the society was 5,783. It humanely destroyed 1,577 horses, mules and other large animals disabled beyond recovery, and removed from the streets in ambulances 1,079 disabled ones. The number of complaints of cruelty were 9,005, and 94,941 calls were made for unwanted sick and injured animals. The income and expenses of the society, as balanced, were $155,980.47 in 1915, as compared with $160,286.47 in 1913.

Northern Dispensary Treats 12,327.

The eighty-ninth annual report of the Trustees of the Northern Dispensary, Waverley Place and Christopher Street, showed that 12,327 patients applied for treatment during 1915 and doctors were sent to 1,673 who were too ill to go to the dispensary. Of the total number treated, 4,651 were children under 15 years. The number of cases of relieved patients was 12,137. The receipts and disbursements in 1915 were $10,312.95.

SEEKS HUSBAND'S RELEASE.

Woman Stands by Man Who Is Accused of Attempt to Kill.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 14.—In an effort to obtain the acquittal of her husband, who is charged with trying to kill Wilson Voorhees of this city, Mrs. William Trotter today said she was willing to tell of her relations with the complainant if the court would decide the case on a common law standing. This morning she was silenced by Police Recorder Harold E. Pickersgill, when she tried to tell her story, but she later said that she would sacrifice everything in order to save Trotter. The case will come before the county court in about two weeks.

Trotter is still in jail. Voorhees is a prominent garage owner here. Today Mrs. Trotter made several attempts to get bail for her husband, but has been unsuccessful. She spent most of the day with him in his cell, leaving only to bring him food. Trotter does not blame his wife, but says that Voorhees tried to break up his home.

The shooting took place yesterday in the plant of the Castles Ice Cream Company here. Trotter, it is alleged, fired four shots at the garage owner. The bullets went wild. Trotter was later arrested. Mr. and Mrs. Trotter have one child, a daughter.

MUNITION WORKERS STRIKE.

Labor Situation in Garfield and Passaic Alarms Police.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 14.—With little hope of a settlement of the strike of 700 weavers at the plant of the Forstmann & Huffmann Company, Garfield, and each succeeding day bringing with it additional strikes, the situation is now serious. Plans of arbitration with strikers have failed utterly in many cases. Labor is extremely scarce because of the war, therefore there are no available strike-breakers.

An additional 100 weavers of the Gera Mills today joined the 700 who went on strike yesterday. They also demand a 25 per cent. increase in wages. Nearly fifty molders of the Robins Conveying Belt Company left work this morning. They demand a union shop. This part of the plant is closed down. The Robins Company is working on war orders.

The deputies stationed at the Garfield plant of the Forstmann & Huffmann Company slept in improvised beds there last night. They will remain at the plant until the strike is ended. Garfield residents fear that there will be a riot because of the presence of guards.

SEEKS HEIRS TO $150,000.

Ohio Estate Awaits the McAvoys, Formerly of Dundalk, Ireland.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 14.—James A. Higginson, a tailor at 58 Nassau Street, Princeton, is making a search all over the country for a McAvoy family which he says has an estate valued at $150,000 awaiting it somewhere out in Ohio. The tailor has information to lead him to think that the family lives in New York or New Jersey.

The property is in Lishon, Columbia County, Ohio, and is known as the James W. Reilly estate. The owner died some years ago. The heirs, who, the Princeton tailor asserts, will come in for the fortune are Mary Jane McAvoy, James McAvoy, Ellen McAvoy, and William McAvoy, formerly of Dundalk, Ireland.

Jitney Tieup as a Demonstration.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 14.—To show people how indispensable jitneys have become and with the purpose of showing how unjust is the Kates bill, which seeks to limit the number of jitneys licensed, all numbering over 500 stopped running here at noon today and kept off the streets until midnight. The tieup was the first in a State-wide move to demonstrate the attitude of jitney owners against the regulating bill. The trolley lines were caught unawares and could not meet the demand for transportation during the early period of the tieup.

Fielder's Secretary Gets $7,500 Job.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—The State Board of Public Utility Commissioners today appointed L. Edward Herrmann of Jersey City as its counsel, to succeed Frank H. Sommer of Newark, who recently resigned to become Dean of the New York University Law School. The place pays $7,500 a year, and the term is at the pleasure of the board. Mr. Herrman is the Secretary to Governor Fielder, but will resign that position at once. The Utility Board is composed of three Democrats and the new counsel is also a Democrat.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Alice Gillick, 3 years old, of 152 Mercer Street, died yesterday in the City Hospital from burns suffered when playing with matches.

JERSEY CITY.—Mrs. Anna Clahan was allowed temporary alimony yesterday by Vice Chancellor Lewis, pending the trial of her counter suit for divorce on the grounds of cruelty, from former Mayor John Clahan of 188 Undercliff Avenue, Edgewater, N. J.

JERSEY CITY.—George Solmineef of 388 Palisade Avenue, was held in contempt yesterday by Vice Chancellor Lewis for failure to pay alimony to Mrs. Lillian Solmineef of 99 Hopkins Avenue.

JERSEY CITY.—A well-dressed, middle-aged woman, who gave her name as Catherine Shith, was taken to the Jersey City Hospital yesterday after she was found in the Pennsylvania Station suffering from mercury poisoning. She said she had taken seven tablets, and the address she gave the police was found to be fictitious.

NEWARK.—The Passaic Valley Sewage Commission yesterday decided to ask the Legislature to extend the time for the opening of the big sewer to July 1, 1917. The contractor building the large flume is said to be having difficulty with his work.

NEWARK.—John McMorgan of 346 Seymour Avenue died suddenly yesterday in the South Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad from acute indigestion.

NEWARK.—Fire yesterday damaged the plant of the Hugh Smith Leather Company at 223 Central Avenue. The loss was estimated at $14,000.

MONTCLAIR.—The city authorities have decided to appeal to the New York engineers resident here for their assistance in solving the sewage disposal problem.

MONTCLAIR.—At a meeting of 100 men and women of this city, the "whirlwind campaign" to raise $150,000 for St. Vincent's Babies' Hospital was organized last night in the Montclair Club.

MONTCLAIR.—The Public Service Railway Company has notified the city authorities that it will not double-track the Valley Road line here, because the traffic would not justify the cost.

PATERSON.—Max Lubliner, 11 years old, of 26 Godwin Street, died yesterday in the General Hospital from injuries suffered while coasting. His sled collided with a wagon.

ORANGE.—The Maplewood Field Club has organized a holding company, to be known as the Valley Land Society, which will buy the club grounds now held by lease.

ORANGE.—Policeman Daniel Martucci was suspended for six months yesterday by the Police Committee of the Town Council for failing to report a fight that took place in a dance hall.

RED BANK.—The first annual show of the Monmouth County Auto Dealers' Association opened last night in Troop B, N. G. N. J., Armory here, with thirty-two different makes of automobiles on exhibition. State Senator Walter E. Edge and Austin Colgate, Republican aspirants for Governor, were among the guests.

MOUNT HOLLY.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin H. Girven were badly burned yesterday when an alcohol lamp exploded.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Water Guaranteed to Relieve Weak Stomach

So sure are the proprietors of Man-a-cea Water that it will relieve any stomach or intestinal trouble that is not structural that they guarantee to refund your money if a case of 12 half-gallon bottles does not effect an improvement. Thousands upon thousands of cases have been sold under that guarantee. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and is free from any medicinal taste. If you have dyspepsia, indigestion or distress after eating, why don't you order a case today from your grocer or druggist? Remember the money-back guarantee. Man-a-cea Water is most helpful, too, in gouty or rheumatic conditions, and in many kidney disorders.

STRONG IS DEFIED BY PRIEST ACCUSER

Father Farrell Declines to Answer Questions at Charities Inquiry.

ATTORNEY UPHOLDS HIM

Brooklyn Pastor Tells Investigator He Has "a Lot of Cheek" to Ask About "Private Affairs."

The Rev. Father William B. Farrell, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of SS. Peter and Paul and an active worker in Roman Catholic charities in Brooklyn, a witness before Commissioner Charles H. Strong, who is investigating the State Board of Charities, yesterday refused to withdraw or explain statements in four pamphlets of which the priest was the author. Commissioner Strong, Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, and Deputy Commissioner Doherty were attacked in the pamphlets, and the investigation was denounced as "a slander factory."

Father Farrell not only refused to answer questions based on his criticisms of the inquiry but also declined to reply to other questions. "You have a lot of cheek to ask me questions about my private affairs," was one of his replies. Again he said: "I have no respect for the entire proceedings." With regard to his being summoned to Friday's session he said: "A circus was made of the whole proceeding."

John Kirkland Clark, counsel for Commissioner Strong, read from one of the pamphlets in which Father Farrell had said Commissioner Strong was a former law partner of Mr. McAneny.

"I admit that is a mistake," Father Farrell said. "I have since learned that it was Mr. McAneny's nephew."

Lawyer Advised Silence.

Mr. Clark then read from the record in an attempt to get Father Farrell's admission that other statements were not founded on fact, but William S. Butler, the priest's lawyer, announced that he had directed Father Farrell not to answer the questions, because they did not concern the State Board of Charities, but only Father Farrell's private affairs.

"Father Farrell, we are facing each other as citizens of the city," Mr. Strong said. "You published pamphlets in which you stated facts about me and the manner in which I have conducted this investigation. Do you not think it right for us to have a perfectly frank discussion as to these facts?"

"We can have that privately," Father Farrell said.

"But these pamphlets were circulated publicly," said Mr. Clark. "You have circulated false statements."

"I won't let him question my private rights," said Father Farrell. "It is none of your business what I write. The reason that I felt aggrieved about being brought here was that I knew you wanted simply to harass me, to cross-question me, and assassinate me like Tom Mulry."

Extracts were read from Mr. Mulry's testimony in an attempt to show that he had not been harassed. "I understand that Mr. Mulry died of natural causes," Mr. Clark said.

"I am not sure that he died of natural causes," Father Farrell responded. "I have the testimony of his family that he was in perfect health before he appeared here."

Mr. Clark read over the questions relating to instances in which, he pointed out, Father Farrell had made misstatements of fact from the record, but the priest refused to discuss them.

"I think you have an outrageous cheek to bring me here," he said in answer to one question.

"Farcical," Priest Says.

At the afternoon session Father Farrell refused to answer one question after another, and Commissioner Strong stopped the proceedings at one point to say to Mr. Butler: "If you felt the respect for the Governor and the Legislature that your remarks would indicate you would have understood that I recognized Father Farrell's fullest rights to criticise, but when a statement of fact is under consideration, I thought you and he might be willing to admit on the record a mistake had been made. I gave you that opportunity. I don't care a scintilla about what is said concerning me, as long as my conscience is clear, but I do not want the Catholics and their Protestant friends to get a wrong viewpoint."

William H. Hotchkiss, attorney for the Charities Department, submitted a copy of one of Father Farrell's pamphlets which had been sent to Deputy Commissioner Doherty and on which had been written: "I tell you now that you are going to be croaked."

After leaving the stand Father Farrell issued a statement in which he characterized the proceedings as "farcical," and asserted that the Commissioner had allowed him to be subjected to a long and grilling cross-examination.

"All this was done," he said, "in an endeavor to get before the Commissioner and on the record testimony highly improper, grossly incompetent, and immaterial."

The inquiry will be resumed this morning.

JERSEY PRIMARY APRIL 11.

Senate Passes Bill Advancing Date Over Fielder's Veto.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—The primary election in New Jersey for the selection of delegates to the National Convention to nominate Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates will be held this year on the second Tuesday in April, instead of the fourth Tuesday in May, as provided for in the election laws existing before the advent of the present Legislature.

The advancing of the date was finally decided today when the Senate, by a party vote, passed, over Governor Fielder's veto, Assembly bill 523. The bill was passed over the Governor's veto by the Assembly last night.

Fight for 81 Cents Stirs County.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 14.—With the receipt of a check for 81 cents by County Collector Burt today from the Borough of Spotswood there was revealed a dispute that has waged bitterly for nearly two months and that almost resulted in an attempted secession of the borough. When the annual school tax bill was sent the borough officials they found that it did not tally with their computation and they refused to pay the extra 81 cents demanded. School Supt. Willis offered to pay the difference himself, but the borough officials refused to let him do so, and when there was talk of resorting to the courts to colect the money they began to hatch plans for requesting the Legislature to put Spotswood in another county. They finally tired of the dispute, however, and paid the money.

MUST PAY DOG'S DOCTOR.

Court Holds Bill Is Not Invalidated Because Animal Died.

The fact that a veterinarian is not successful in saving the life of a dog is no reason why he should not be paid for his services, according to a decision by Judge McMahon, in the First District Court, Newark, yesterday. Dr. Arthur Ward Smith, veterinarian, brought suit for $17.25 against Peter Smith of 192 Elwood Avenue for medical attendance between Aug. 15 and Sept. 12, 1913, upon the defendant's dog in Dr. Smith's hospital at 15 Railroad Avenue, East Orange.

The dog had died in the hospital, and the defendant made a counter-claim that the end came rather as a result of than in spite of treatment. Mrs. Peter Smith, on the stand, declared with considerable conviction that the bill should not be paid because the dog had been "neglected."

Judge McMahon called to her attention that doctors' bills are valid when their human patients die, and that the mere fact of death does not prove negligence. Dog doctors, he said, were just as much entitled to pay as dogs are to medical treatment.

GUARDSMAN HELD PRISONER

Colonel Investigates Military Arrest of Newark Private.

Colonel John D. Frazer of the First Regiment, N. G. N. J., Newark, is conducting an investigation into the arrest of Private Adolph Hacker of Company I by Captain Arthur B. Marsh. Hacker was taken a prisoner from his home, 724 Bergen Street, Monday night, and held all yesterday at the armory, so that the Captain could produce him at the Federal inspection last night.

The matter is being investigated by Colonel Frazer because there is nothing in the National Guard regulation of New Jersey to justify such a procedure. Captain Marsh, it was said, took the matter in his own hands when he learned that Hacker manifested indifference concerning the inspection.

ADVERTISEMENT.

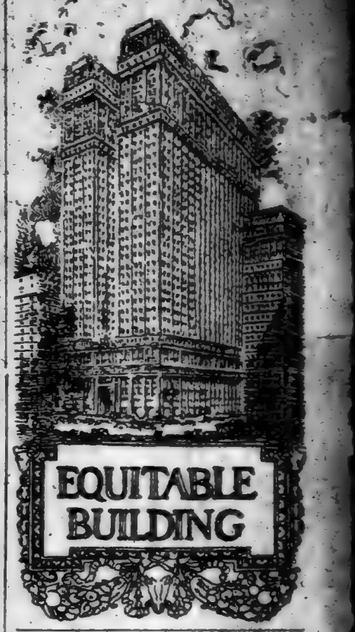

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, continued cold today, with strong northwest winds; Friday fair, warmer.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,236. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TIRPITZ RETIRES FROM CONTROL OF THE GERMAN NAVY

Copenhagen Says Kaiser's Sea Minister Has Been Succeeded by von Capelle.

SUBMARINE POLICY STANDS

Report from Berlin Says the Change of Ministers Will Not Affect Warfare.

FAVORED HARSH METHODS

His Resignation Regarded in Washington as a Triumph for Bethmann Hollweg.

LONDON, Thursday, March 16. — A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says the Wolff Bureau, the German semi-official news agency, announces that Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, German Minister of the Navy, has retired, and that Admiral von Capelle, Director of the Administration Department of the Admiralty, has been appointed his successor.

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, March 16, (via London.)—A semi-official statement issued in Berlin says:

"The withdrawal of Admiral von Tirpitz from the Naval Ministry takes place with all honors. His resignation is generally regretted, in view of his great services in making the German fleet the highly valuable instrument which it has proved to be during the course of the war.

"The choice shown in the selection of his successor is a guarantee that with regard to methods of naval warfare no change will take place. Admiral von Capelle worked with Admiral von Tirpitz, and his assumption of office means that there will be no alteration in the naval policy of the late Minister. The submarine warfare will be prosecuted on the lines outlined in the recent memorandum to neutral powers."

BERLIN, March 15, (via London, Thursday, March 16.)—A change in the head of the Ministry of Marine is now an accomplished fact.

It is officially stated that in order to avoid misunderstanding and wrong conclusions, it must be noted that this change does not signify any modification in the submarine policy of the German Government, which is based unwaveringly on the memorandum of Feb. 2 last, issued by the Foreign Office to neutral powers regarding the Government's intention to destroy armed merchant vessels of enemy countries, nor is there any intention to change or weaken its policy in any respect.

It may be said, however, that no intensifying of the submarine warfare may be expected and that efforts which have been made to have the submarine warfare extended to neutral shipping bound to and from enemy ports have no chance of success.

BERNE, March 15, (via London.)—From German sources it is reported that von Tirpitz has been in disagreement with Emperor William, who is said to have expressed a desire for more activity by the German fleet at this particular period.

Doubts Report of His Illness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, March 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Corriere della Sera learns through Zurich that the incredulous surprise manifested in yesterday's Tägliche Rundschau at the Wolff Agency report of Admiral von Tirpitz's illness was fully justified.

The surmise expressed by the Stuttgarter Tageblatt that the malady was a political one, preluding the Admiral's retirement from the German Admiralty on account of his dissensions with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg on the subject of the German submarine war policy following the protest of the United States, is confirmed in several independent quarters.

German public opinion is decidedly contrary to provoking a rupture with the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15. — Reports were current here today that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, who is generally supposed to embody the policy of ruthless prosecution of the German submarine warfare, either had resigned or was about to resign, from the Ministry of Marine.

For over a year there has been friction between the Grand Admiral, representing the extreme naval policy, and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, representing the more moderate policy of the civil Government of Germany. This began with the American controversy with Germany, and ever since then the Chancellor has held the upper hand with the German Emperor. The Grand Admiral's resignation, if it should come to that, would be construed as the definite triumph of the Chancellor's views, and the proportionate reduction of probabilities of a rupture between the United States and Germany.

Continued on Page 2.

Berlin Denies That the Silius Was Sunk by a German Submarine

Declares an Official Investigation Has Shown That No U-Boat Was Concerned in Attack on Bark Carrying Americans—Washington Believes Mine Caused Disaster.

BERLIN, March 15, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—"An official investigation by the German Navy has established the fact that no German submarine was concerned in the sinking of the Norwegian bark Silius," says the Overseas News Agency.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The American Consul at Havre, who reported that the Silius was torpedoed without warning by a submarine, was instructed Saturday to get affidavits from the American members of the crew and report further, but so far the department has heard nothing from him.

In view of the fact that the Silius went down in Havre Roads and was an unarmed neutral sailing vessel, officials of both the Navy and State Departments regard it as highly improbable that she was torpedoed, and think it more likely that she struck a floating mine.

No representations have been made to Germany on the subject.

The Norwegian bark Silius was sunk last Thursday night in Havre Roads, where she had arrived from New York with a cargo of wheat. Of seven Americans in the crew, all escaped uninjured except John Hartman, whose legs were injured by flying debris. Captain Syvertsen of the Silius and two sailors were reported to have been drowned.

'GERMANS IN AGONY' DEMANDING PEACE

Neutral Consul Tells Times Correspondent Discontent Has Been Understated.

WOMEN'S ATTITUDE CHANGES

Crying Now, "Give Us Back Our Sons"—Unyielding Attitude Not Backed by People.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 15.—From a most trustworthy informant, who cannot be designated more specifically than to say he is the Consul of a neutral country in one of Germany's largest cities, a man born of a German mother, the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES learns that recent reports of growing dissatisfaction in Germany published in the foreign press understate rather than exaggerate the case. The informant said he had personal cognizance of rioting on an extensive scale in Munich, Dusseldorf, and Frankfort. The spirit of the people generally had completely changed. "Women," he said, "who in the early stages of the war were exchanging their gold rings for iron ones in a fervor of patriotism were now crying, 'Give us back our husbands and our sons.'"

There was, he said, no question that the German population generally craved peace. When told of the report current here that Colonel E. M. House had carried back to President Wilson information that, while Germany undoubtedly wanted to make peace, the terms which the Allies would seek to impose upon her would nerve her to further efforts, with the result of protracting the war by possibly another three years beyond the period originally predicted by Lord Kitchener, this neutral official said Colonel House probably had derived his views from conversations with German higher officials, who naturally would wish to convey such an impression, with the idea of obtaining President Wilson's intervention on Germany's behalf, but that, so far as he had been able to judge, the German people had no stomach for a prolonged war.

"Germany is in agony," was the informant's phrase. "It is only a question of how long the agony will last."

There have been big anti-Government demonstrations in Berlin and other German cities in the last few months, and the police have fired upon the people, although there have been no fatalities, declares the Swiss correspondent of L'Humanité, the French Socialist daily, in a report sent to his paper under date of Feb. 12. This report, which is said to be based upon the testimony of eyewitnesses interrogated by the correspondent, and which strikes a medium between the tales of wholesale massacre sent out from some Swiss and Dutch cities and the repeated denials by the German Government that demonstrations of any importance have occurred, reads, in part, as follows:

"The word risings (émeutes) is an exaggeration. In several towns, and especially in Berlin, there have been manifestations which in view of the state of martial law and the well-known mentality of the population may appear extraordinary. There have been wounded and arrests, but no dead.

"At the great manifestation on Dec. 9, at Berlin, where there were present neither 50,000 persons, as some alleged, nor only 1,000, according to the figures of the Wolff News Bureau, but about 20,000 persons, the police fired volleys and fifty persons at least were wounded. A hundred were arrested, but there were no machine guns.

"In one case even the police refused to strike, despite the order just given to them. The authorities are quite well aware that the present atmosphere prevents them from carrying brutality too far, and softer methods, which are, however, extremely severe, are preferred.

"Individuals have never been subjected to a more brutal rule. Well-known people (I heard names that I do not wish to repeat here so as not to compromise my informants,) known both all over Germany and abroad, not Socialists alone, have been compelled to remain in the towns where they live, as if they were interned.

"Not only are passports for abroad not delivered them, not even for Austria-Hungary, but often they have not even the right to go from one town to another. The method is very popular with the Government, because it avoids any fuss. People disappear. One evening a motor car appears before your house. Two gentlemen present themselves before you, and, without any proceedings, you take a forced holiday."

In conclusion, the French writer declares that, despite opposition in some quarters, the military authorities, of which the civil government is only an obedient follower, still have a firm hold on the reins of power.

JOINS CANADA'S FORCES.

Lord Shaughnessy's Oldest Son Enlists for Overseas Service.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, March 15.—Captain the Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, eldest son of Lord Shaughnessy, enlisted today for overseas service with the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Battalion. He will go as Adjutant, an office he filled for more than a year in the Fifty-fifth Irish-Canadian Rangers.

Lord Shaughnessy's second son, Captain the Hon. Frederick Shaughnessy, and his son-in-law, Captain René Redmond, are in France with the Sixtieth Canadian Battalion.

FRENCH RETRIEVE VERDUN LOSSES

Force Germans from Some of the Positions Abandoned on Tuesday.

GERMANS' FIRE SLACKENS

They Make No Infantry Attacks on the Front to the West of the Meuse.

LONDON, March 15.—The capture by the Germans of positions at two points on the Verdun front west of the Meuse, admitted in last night's French official communication, is announced from Berlin today. According to today's French reports counterattacks have won back a part of the trenches lost to the Germans yesterday, and the French now hold along the western front most fiercely assailed in recent attacks Bethincourt, Le Mort Homme, the southern boundary of Cumières Wood, and the village of Cumières. The German bombardment on this front slackened today and no infantry assault was delivered.

There were skirmishes with hand grenades on the slopes east of Fort Vaux, on the eastern side of the Meuse.

Farther to the south the French guns posted on the hills overlooking the Woevre plain kept up a vigorous shelling of German positions on the lower ground, dispersing one artillery convoy and causing an explosion in a German battery.

The bulletin issued by the French War Office tonight reads as follows:

In Belgium an effective fire has been directed upon the enemy's trenches in the region of Het Sas and Langemarck.

To the north of the Aisne we bombarded the outskirts of Ville-au-Bois.

In Champagne an attack launched by us on the German positions south of St. Souplet enabled us to occupy an enemy trench and take some prisoners.

West of the Meuse the bombardment perceptibly slackened in the course of the day on the Bethincourt-Cumières front, where no infantry action was reported.

On the right bank, where there has been considerable activity in the region of Vaux and Damloup, skirmishes with grenades have been fought by our advanced groups on the slopes east of Fort Vaux.

In the Woevre the villages at the foot of the Meuse hills have been bombarded. Our artillery was very active along the whole front, especially east of the Bois de Wavrille, where an artillery convoy was dispersed, and in the neighborhood of Moulin and Hannoncelles, north of Fresnes-en-Woevre, where our fire caused a powerful explosion in a German battery.

The French War Office Communique, issued in the afternoon, says:

To the west of the River Meuse the enemy made no further endeavor to advance last night.

Along our front between Bethincourt and Cumières counterattacks with the bayonet and with hand-grenades made it possible for us to reoccupy a portion of the trenches captured yesterday by the enemy in the direction of Hill 265.

We now hold Bethincourt; the height of Mort Homme; the southern boundary of the wood of Cumières and the village of Cumières.

The bombardment has continued with intensity in all this sector, and the fire of the enemy has been answered with energy by our artillery.

There has been nothing of importance to report from the right bank of the Meuse nor in the Woevre district, where the artillery exchanges have been intermittent.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

The Berlin official statement says:

Near Neuve Chapelle we blew up an advanced British defense position, with the occupants. British artillery directed a heavy fire on Lens.

French artillery is very active opposite our new positions near Villeaux-Bois and opposite various sectors of the Champagne.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) Silesian troops, with a strong swinging onslaught, pushed forward their lines in the region west of Corbeaux Wood on the heights of Le Mort Homme. Twenty-five officers and more than 1,000 unwounded men were captured. A counterattack, four times repeated, gave the French no success whatsoever. They suffered very considerable losses.

On the right bank of the Meuse and on the eastern slopes of the hills artillery on both sides kept up a fierce duel without interruption.

In the Vosges the French undertook numerous small attacks with reconnoitring parties, which were repulsed.

North of Baptume Lieutenant Lefers shot down his fourth enemy aeroplane, a British biplane. Both near Vimy, northeast of Arras, and in the neighborhood of Sivry, on the Meuse, northwest of Verdun, a French aeroplane was brought down by our anti-air craft guns. Over Haumont, north of Verdun, a large French battle plane fell to earth after an aerial engagement. The occupants were made prisoners. The occupants of the other machines mentioned are dead.

The British official statement on the campaign in France and Belgium issued tonight follows:

Last night our troops carried out a small raid southward of Verlorenhoek with satisfying results. Today there has been artillery activity by both sides about Hulluch, Ploegsteert and Ypres.

There was also considerable aerial activity; many combats took place. A determined attack on one of our reconnaissances was driven off. A hostile observation balloon was forced

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIAN RELIEF NEAR FOR BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA

Only One More Pass to be Forced in Persian Frontier Mountains.

FORCES NOW CO-OPERATING

Czar's Army to Strike North of Bagdad and Cut the Communications of the Turks.

BRITISH FIGHT ON TIGRIS

Attack a Turkish Advanced Position with Bayonet and Capture Some Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, March 15.—The Russian troops in Persia are now so far advanced toward the Mesopotamian frontier that they may be said to be in virtual co-operation with the British at Kut-el-Amara, where General Townshend's forces have been cooped up for several months, and the campaign against Bagdad has become twofold, with the likelihood of the Russians being as important a factor in the Mesopotamian operations as their allies.

Before the Russian penetration through the mountain passes of the Kermanshah region, it was generally held that the chief aim of the Russian operations on the extreme southern front was, effectively and once for all, to crush German influence and ambitions in Persia, and only the most visionary critics here conceived the possibility of Russia's successfully traversing the Persian mountain provinces and assuming an important rôle in Mesopotamian affairs.

The latest news, however, of the success of the Russians in working their way through the passes of the formidable range which acts as a natural boundary between Persia and Turkey, shows that the Russians are in a position to convert their potential threat against Mesopotamia into a positive menace.

The Turkish reinforcements which were sent from Bagdad and Mosul, by way of Suleumanieh and Sehna, to threaten the flank of the Russian forces at Kermanshah and make a further Russian advance dangerous, have been compelled to withdraw on account of British pressure from the south and Russian activity in the north, which some time ago resulted in the capture of Bitlis. The Russians therefore are now opposed only by frontal resistance, against which they have advanced through all but one of the difficult passes of the mountains separating them from Mesopotamia.

The road from Kermanshah westward, sometimes narrowing to a mere mountain path, winds between the crests of the high ridges of the Persian mountain province of Luristan. Along this the Russians have already proceeded fifty miles in the face of great odds. A like distance along the same road, which, turning southward, runs between two mountain tributaries of the Dijala River to the Turkish border, stands between them and the last difficult pass near Khanikin.

If Khanikin is once attained the Russians will have free access to the rear of the Turkish Bagdad Army, and to the British pressure from the southeast upon Bagdad will be added Russian pressure from the north. The occupation of the Van region has already facilitated Russian progress in this direction, and the Russian critics now prophesy that the campaign will be carried forward to a successful conclusion. Russia's part will be to strike north of Bagdad and cut the railway, severing the only important line of communication by which the Turkish Army is receiving its supplies.

The War Office bulletin today had the following to say of operations on the Caucasus front:

While continuing our pursuit of the Turks we have captured 21 additional officers and 336 Askaris, as well as two mountain guns.

British Attack Turkish Position.

LONDON, March 15.—The following British official communication concerning the Mesopotamia operations was issued tonight:

General Lake reports that on March 10 information was received by the Tigris corps that the Turks had occupied an advanced position on the Tigris.

A column was sent before dawn on the 11th to turn the enemy out. Infantry assaulted the position and bayonetted a considerable number of Turks. The column then withdrew with two officers and fifteen men prisoners.

There have been no further developments.

Deny Rumors About Lord Hardinge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 15.—A flat denial is given to a report published in an English paper this morning to the effect that Lord Hardinge, the retiring Viceroy of Indian, was slated to succeed Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office. The rumor was stated to be widely current in diplomatic circles, both here and on the Continent. In several well-informed quarters THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed that the report is entirely baseless.

Another rumor which may repose on similar foundations places responsibility for the unsuccess of the Mesopotamia expedition on Lord Hardinge's shoulders. The idea of the march on Bagdad originated with the Viceroy, according to this rumor, which is widely circulated, and entire responsibility for the organization of the expedition, which

Continued on Page 2.

OUR ARMY HAS ENTERED MEXICO IN TWO COLUMNS, 4,000 MEN IN ONE; CARRANZA TROOPS GO WITH THEM

WASHINGTON IS GRATIFIED

Officials Are Pleased Over Co-operation of Carranza.

FUNSTON FLASHES NEWS

Code Message Informs the Secretary of War That Troops Are on the Move.

CENSORSHIP MORE RIGID

Military Controls Border Wires and Region Is Practically Under Martial Law.

Secretary Baker Announces That Troops Are in Mexico

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, gave out the following announcement at 10:30 o'clock tonight:

The Department received tonight, in code, a message from General Funston, which announces that American troops crossed the border into Mexico, but does not give the hour of the crossing. I am very happy to say that the dispatch shows that the military representatives of the de facto Government of Mexico not only interposed no obstacle, but appear to be co-operating.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, made formal announcement at 10:30 o'clock tonight that American troops had crossed the border into Mexico. After making it many questions were put to him regarding the expedition, but he begged to be excused from going into details. He would not say where the crossing was made, nor whether all three of the projected cavalry columns had entered Mexico today, or only one of them. He declined also to disclose any information regarding the composition of the expeditionary force. The announcement made by Secretary Baker showed that Major Gen. Funston was communicating with the War Department in its secret cipher code to prevent the possibility of military information reaching the public.

Secretary Baker indicated that information reaching the War Department was to the effect that Carranzista military authorities generally in Chihuahua were apparently prepared to co-operate and were not putting obstacles in the path of the expedition.

Secretary Baker remained at the War Department until a late hour awaiting news from the border and attending to routine business connected with the dispatch of reinforcements, the shipment of equipment, ammunition, and supplies, and arrangements generally for putting the army in position to meet any contingency. Several officers of the General Staff were on duty at the department.

General Bliss on Duty.

Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army; Colonel Richmond P. Davis, Lieut. Col. George B. Duncan, and Captain Stanley B. Embick of the Coast Artillery, and Captain Harry N. Cootes of the Thirteenth Cavalry, now attached to the General Staff, but recently on duty at Columbus, N. M., were among those at the department. When Secretary Baker left the War Department at 11 o'clock tonight Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of the General Staff, remained on duty in charge of the situation. Adjt. Gen. Henry P. McCain, who was also on duty at the department, sent off some orders the nature of which was not disclosed.

While the character of the expeditionary force is not being officially disclosed in Washington, it is understood here that it was to consist of not fewer than three regiments of cavalry, with mountain artillery, light artillery with howitzers, engineers, the aero squadron and other auxiliaries, and that it would move into Mexico in at least three expeditionary columns, one from the vicinity of Columbus, the other from Ojo del Perro, a point in the "lower square" of New Mexico, near Culberson's Ranch, and the third crossing the border at a point west of El Paso near Norio, N. M.

From all of these points there are roads or desert trails which converge at Ascencion, the first important crossroads point about fifty-five miles south of Columbus. The force being sent from Hachita through Ojo del Perro is believed to include most of the Seventh and Tenth Regiments of cavalry, while the Thirteenth Cavalry and other units are thought to have crossed from Columbus. With the column are batteries of the Sixth Field Artillery, which has mountain guns.

Reassuring advices from Mexico continued to reach the State and War Departments today, all indicating that the de facto Government was satisfied with the reciprocal arrangement under which American troops were permitted to cross the border in pursuit of Villa's band.

Rigorous Censorship.

The rigors of a press censorship were experienced here today. Not even in the Spanish war was the suppression of news so marked. Only routine dispatches telling of the movement of regular troops to the Mexican boundary were given out at the War Department,

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Carranza Orders His Troops to Co-operate in Every Way With the United States Forces

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 15.—General Carranza and his officials will co-operate with the United States in pursuing Villa into the mountains of the Galeana district. This was announced for General Carranza this evening by Consul General Andres Garcia, who sent an official statement to Mayor Lea in order that the Mayor might assure the border that there was no danger of friction between the Carranza and the American troops.

"The entire force of General Bertani has been notified that it must co-operate with the United States troops in everything pertaining to this campaign in Mexico in pursuit of the bandit Villa," Consul Garcia said. "We are assured by Washington that this movement means nothing more, and we are acting on these assurances."

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 15.—General Gavira, Carranza commander here, said tonight that he had received instructions from General Obregon, Carranza's Minister of War, to order all troops in his district to co-operate in every way with the American expeditionary force.

"We were afraid of the effect this invasion might have upon those of our people who are easily susceptible to ulterior influences," the General said tonight. "But after your President's message assuring us of his fair intentions, coupled with the change in plans in accord with our wishes regarding entrance through Juarez, we realized that the United States was acting in good faith and that we were being assisted by our friends in running down the worst enemy Mexico has ever had."

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 15.—Approval of the stand taken by Carranza in entering into a reciprocal agreement for the passage of troops from one country to another has been given by all general officers of the de facto Government's army, according to a telegram received by Consul Beltran from Mexico City.

RECRUITS RUSHING TO SERVE IN ARMY

Hundreds Are Enrolled Before the Senate Votes for Increase to 120,000 Men.

WASHINGTON IS GRATIFIED

Throughout the Country, Where Stations Are Reopened, Patriotism Is Shown.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Throughout the country today the army moved its recruiting machinery to obtain at once the men needed to bring its strength up to 120,000 fighting troops, the number authorized by the House and Senate resolution.

Adjt. Gen. McCain had acted without waiting for final passage of the resolution. Under orders wired last night, recruiting offices all over the country which had been closed for months were reopened this morning. Before the Senate voted several hundred men already had been enrolled.

Unofficial reports said prospective recruits were flocking to the colors all over the land. Department officials were elated. Of late army recruiting has lagged, the wave of prosperity, officials say, making it difficult to obtain men for the regulars.

Again today the War Department was swamped with telegrams and personal callers offering volunteer services should the country need them. Several members of the National Guard who called on Secretary Baker assured him the men of their States were ready and eager for a call. Individuals also wished to enroll.

To all comers the Secretary expressed his gratification at the patriotic spirit shown, but added that the regular army, recruited as it soon would be, would be fully able to cope with the situation. Pressed as to possible plans now under consideration for future use of the National Guard, he returned his usual noncommittal answer: "On that subject I have nothing to say."

Such plans undoubtedly are in the making in the War Department. This fact, however, does not indicate anything more than that the War Plans Committee of the staff, as a matter of course, is doing its share in the work of the department, preparing in advance for any emergency that may arise.

BUSY ON RECRUITING HERE.

Manhattan, Brooklyn, and New Jersey Prepared for Enlistments.

As a result of the Mexican situation and the fact that approximately 20,000 new troops will be required to garrison posts depleted by the withdrawal of soldiers to the Mexican border, officers in charge of recruiting stations in and about New York received orders from Washington yesterday to prepare to handle the increased enlistment which is expected in both branches of the service.

Major J. M. Pomeroy, U. S. A., retired, who is in charge of the recruiting stations in New Jersey, was notified to reopen several stations which had been closed in Newark and neighboring cities. Captain W. C. Tremaine, in command of the work in Brooklyn, and Captains Fine W. Smith and L. R. Dice in Manhattan have been directed to get ready to cope with the situation.

There was no rush at the recruiting stations in this city yesterday, but army officers said that they looked for a big increase in enlistments as a result of the situation in Mexico.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Banners inscribed "Help Catch Villa," and a brass band will be used to aid the work of recruiting for the army here, Lieutenant E. R. Kenney, commander of the service here, said today. Without spectacular methods of attracting attention to the proposed increase in the army, however, the campaign here and in neighboring

Continued on Page 2.

SOME CARRANZA TROOPS REBEL

American Border Towns Get Reports of Serious Outbreaks in Several Commands.

COLONEL ROJAS WAS SLAIN

Presidio Arms as Result of Rioting Across the Border—Douglas Has Alarming Rumors.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 15.—Numerous reports have reached the military authorities here that open rebellion has broken out among the Carranza troops at Cabullona, eighteen miles south of here.

Americans here are seriously disturbed, and precautions have been taken to guard the town.

The Mexican Consul, Ives G. Lelevier, treated lightly the report that the Carranza troops were in revolt. He said that the garrison at Cabullona had been under the command of General P. Elias Calles since the siege of Naco, a year ago and were devoted to him. A rigid censorship over messages to all points in Sonora is being enforced by the Mexican officials.

The Carranza Consul demanded today that the local express agent turn over to him 300,000 cartridges consigned to General P. Elias Calles and ordered held last night by the American military authorities. The request was refused.

Consul Lelevier then telegraphed to Eleazo Arredondo, representative of the de facto Government at Washington, asking him to obtain President Wilson's permission for delivery of the cartridges.

General Calles has been officially notified of the number and disposition of American troops to cross the border into Western Chihuahua, according to Consul Lelevier. Calles told Lelevier he did not expect any American forces to enter Sonora, as he said he has ample forces to keep Villa from entering the State.

PRESIDIO FEARS ATTACK.

Americans Gather in Texas Town to Protect Themselves.

PRESIDIO, Texas, March 15.—All Americans assembled in one place today, prepared to protect themselves from Mexican raiders, following outbreaks which occurred among the Carranza troops at Ojinaga, across the border, last night.

The situation, which has grown steadily more serious for several days, reached a climax today, when it was practically confirmed that General Rojas, Carranza's commander at Ojinaga, was either assassinated or a refugee at some place on the border.

A detachment of the Thirteenth Infantry, under First Sergt. Flounders, is patrolling the border night and day, and reinforcements of the Fourteenth Infantry from Fort Clarke are being rushed here.

The Mexicans are greatly excited over reports that are being spread from unknown sources misrepresenting the actions and intentions of the United States.

Santiago Joojas, a Deputy Sheriff of Presidio, was reported today to have been killed by Villa bandits a few miles from Ojinaga.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 15.—There is nothing in the day's report that indicated defection of the small Carranza garrison at Ojinaga had been followed by that of other Government troops, and the action of Bertani's troops in joining the American column supported the belief that most of Carranza's forces would support him in his promise of co-operation.

The garrison at Ojinaga, according to reports, did not accept the plan of co-operation with the Americans, and the commander, Colonel Rojas, was killed while attempting to restrain a mutiny.

HOSTILITY SHOWN IN JUAREZ.

Troops Kept in Barracks, but Civilians Insult Americans.

JUAREZ, Mex., March 15.—Juarez is quiet on the surface tonight, but Americans have met with insults in some

Continued on Page 2.

Villa Headed for Ojitos Pass?

Colonel Dutc Campbell, commanding a flying cavalry column of 500 men, telegraphed to General Calles of the Carranza Army last night that the American manager at Liang's ranch had informed him Villa was headed for Las Chinenas canyon and Ojitos pass, intending to enter Sonora. Colonel Campbell said he was starting at once for the western slope of the Ojitos Mountains, and that Colonel Morelos was guarding the town of Ojitos.

Reports of progress in the country where the search has been begun will be made by General Pershing to General Funston, but it is not expected that these will be frequent or will deal with any but the more important developments.

How far into Mexico the column had reached was unknown here tonight, nor did General Funston appear greatly concerned. General Pershing's course for the next two days is known at headquarters, and not until after that are sharp developments expected.

Colonel Dodd's column, which was at Hachita, N. M., entered Mexico some distance west of Columbus, also moving in a southerly direction. The two forces should be within touch of each other before the end of the week. By that time it is expected an infantry support will hold the lines of communication along which motor trucks for the transportation of ammunition and supplies will be operated. Although the censorship imposed by General Funston was relaxed tonight, efforts still were made to keep secret the details of the plan of campaign, the exact number of men engaged, and their actual locations.

General Pershing has gone into Mexico with orders to overtake and wipe out Villa and his organization. Unless orders to the contrary are received from those higher in authority than General Funston, the campaign that was begun today will continue until Villa is captured or killed. This, it is said at General Funston's headquarters tonight, is the idea of General Pershing which he carried with him across the line. No limits have been placed on the field of operations. After the campaign is well under way, it was pointed out, circumstances may cause restrictions, but just now the troops are prepared to go anywhere to carry out the President's orders.

News Relieves Headquarters.

News that the expedition was under way reduced to a marked degree the tension that was evident at army headquarters here during the earlier part of the day. It was expected that the expedition would cross earlier in the day, but minor troop movements and other details of organization delayed the start.

General Funston regarded the situation optimistically. He appeared to have no doubts that the men in the field would render good accounts of themselves, and he was hopeful that Villa would be driven into a corner at an early date.

There are now available in this department for operations in Mexico more than 20,000 troops, and if the plans for recruiting the companies to full strength

PERSHING AND DODD LEAD

General's Column Goes from Columbus, Other from Near Hachita.

ORDERS TO WIPE OUT VILLA

Carranza's Generals Obey His Command to Co-operate with the Bandit's Pursuers.

SECRECY VEILS OPERATIONS

Number of American Troops Is Withheld—Aeroplanes and Radio Will Aid Them.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 15.—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, with more than 4,000 troops, began at noon today the pursuit in Mexico of Francisco Villa, whose raid across the border last week caused President Wilson and his Cabinet to decide to use the United States Army to run him down.

General Pershing's report that he and his command had crossed the international boundary line just south of Columbus reached General Frederick Funston, in charge here of general operations, late today. A smaller force under Colonel George A. Dodd crossed the boundary into Mexico west of Columbus.

The report of General Pershing served to dispel to a great extent fears that had been entertained in some quarters that resistance would be offered by the troops of the Carranza de facto Government. Colonel Bertani, the commanding officer of the Carranza garrison at Palomas, on the south side of the dividing line, promptly joined General Pershing. His force was only some 400 men, but they were reported to have displayed willingness and even eagerness to join in the chase. As a body the Mexican troops will remain under their own commander, but a number of them are being employed as scouts by General Pershing.

are carried out this number will be quickly increased. Cavalry posts have been relieved by infantry in most cases in order to furnish a more mobile force in the pursuit of Villa, although in the expedition that went in today there is a considerable force of artillery, which can be reinforced at any time by several more batteries that are now held on the American side within easy distance of the border.

If the exact whereabouts of Villa is known at army headquarters, the fact has not been disclosed here. Generally it is believed that he has moved southward toward the Guerrero district in the foothills of the Sierra Madres, but reports from Mexican sources indicate that the de facto Government troops will do their best to turn him northward toward the advancing American columns.

Bands affiliated with Villa in other parts of Northern Mexico have not indicated their intentions, but brisk activity on their part will be no surprise to the American Army officers. It is anticipated that in chasing Villa these bands will have to be met from time to time and engaged.

With Radio and Aeroplanes.

For communicating with General Funston General Pershing has taken a wireless set. The field radiograms, it is expected, will be received at the El Paso station and forwarded here.

The aeroplane squadron that was sent from here is yet on the American side of the line, but probably some of the eight machines will go forward perhaps tomorrow. It was the intention of General Pershing to use them extensively for scouting.

For military reasons the personnel of General Pershing's organization was withheld, but the formation of his staff was announced as follows: Chief of Staff, Lieut. Col. De Rosey Cabell, Tenth Cavalry; Adjutant Major John L. Hines, Adjutant General of the Eighth Brigade; Assistant Chief of Staff, Captain Wilson B. Burtt, Twentieth Infantry; Intelligence Officer, Colonel Lucien G. Berry, Fourth Field Artillery; Quartermaster Major John F. Madden, Quartermasters Corps; Surgeon at base, Lieut. Col. Euclid F. Frick, Medical Corps; Commander of base, Major William R. Sample, Twentieth Infantry; Aides, Lieutenant James L. Collins, Eleventh Cavalry, and Lieutenant Martin C. Shallenberger, Sixteenth Infantry; Surgeon, Major Jerb. Clayton; Engineer, Major Lyttle Brown; Signal Officer, Captain Hanson B. Black.

Colonel Dodd's Column.

HACHITA, N. M., March 15.—The Second Cavalry Brigade under command of Colonel George A. Dodd, early today completed preparations to move forward from Culberson's Ranch, on the border south of here, into Mexico. The Seventh Cavalry, a unit of the brigade, was moved today from Hachita to the concentration point, many miles west of Columbus.

During the last few days supply trains aided by wagons and trucks of ranchers have been forwarding large supplies to the camp.

Copies of military orders issued to the expeditionary force and received here indicate that dispatches from correspondents with the troops will not be passed by the censor for several days.

In order that the column's bases shall be in constant communication with each other by wireless, a station has been erected here by the Signal Corps. The advancing columns are constantly to know the location of various detachments and movements of supply trains.

Motor trucks, two wagon trains, and two pack trains were used to transport provisions and other supplies from the local railroad base. The camp is, approximately, three miles north of the border.

Large numbers of men who know the interior of Chihuahua and Sonora as well as do the Mexicans have presented themselves for the dangerous work of guiding the troops.

The border from Culberson's ranch west to Douglas is guarded by patrols of infantrymen; numerous patrol camps also are situated along the railroad east of Douglas.

Citizens of every county along the border in this district are being organized by the Sheriffs. For the present they are preparing to act as home guards, but if a call comes they expect to volunteer for patrol or any other duty required by the Government.

Desert and Mountain Region Facing Villa's Pursuers

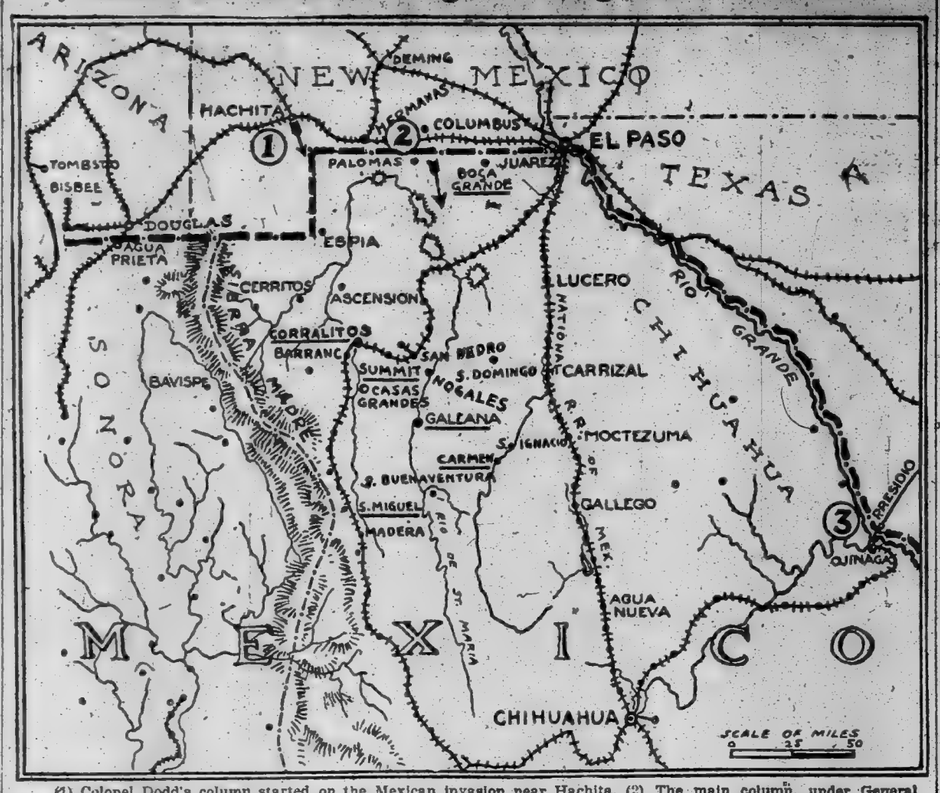

(1) Colonel Dodd's column started on the Mexican invasion near Hachita. (2) The main column, under General Pershing, advanced from Columbus. (3) Americans in Presidio fear an attack by Mexicans from Ojinaga.

PICTURESQUE SCENE AS THE TROOPS MOVE

Columbus Citizens Cheer When Pershing's Soldiers March Away Into the Desert.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 15.—A long trail of yellow alkali dust hanging over the sky line marked the advance of the United States troops into Mexico at Columbus and Palomas at noon today, according to American passengers who arrived here on the Golden State Limited this afternoon.

The column was moving across the sloping plain just as the train from the West passed through Columbus, and because of the congestion of troop trains there, which delayed them, the passengers had an excellent opportunity to watch the movement of the troops. A corps of engineers was the first to leave Columbus. Behind them rode the Thirteenth Cavalry, the organization picked by General Pershing for the place of honor because of its baptism of fire at the Columbus affray between Villa and the troopers of Colonel Slocum's command. The flag of the Thirteenth was at the head of the column as the troopers swung across the plains and dipped into a ravine just before the Palomas Custom House and the line was reached. Wagon trains and motor lorries brought up the rear.

Behind the Thirteenth Cavalry marched the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry Regiments, which are to keep the line of communications intact. As the troops marched toward the line the little Mexican flag on the Palomas Custom House could be seen waving in the breeze.

The train passengers said there was no confusion and no excitement. The cavalry troops cantered out of the little town, where they fought the bandits, swung across level country, which slopes sharply toward Palomas, and proceeded in a canter until they were clear of the town and camp, when they settled down to a cavalry march, with the infantry stepping along behind.

Civilians Cheer for Troops.

Columbus was filled with civilians watching for the crossing, and they gave cheers for the American soldiers as they marched after Villa. The engineer on the passenger train blew his whistle constantly as a farewell to the troops, and the train pulled out as the colors of the cavalry could be seen waving against a background formed by the white adobe of the nearest border house.

The elements of the armament of the force, its number and the direction or directions in which its various columns headed after they passed the international line were kept secret by the military censorship.

Stationed at Columbus, available for immediate use in the expeditionary force, were the following troops: Thirteenth Cavalry, Fourth Field Artillery Battery, Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry, a part of the Seventh Cavalry, a part of the Twentieth, Companies B. F. and G. of the Engineer Corps, Hospital Corps and complete Quartermaster's Corps.

Stationed in El Paso, available for immediate use at Columbus, are the following: Eleventh Cavalry, Eighth Cavalry, Seventh Infantry, Fifth Artillery Battery, Signal Corps, Ambulance Corps and Hospital Corps. In addition the Twenty-third Infantry is now en route here from Galveston.

Two courses are open to the invading force in Mexico. One is to swing southwest from Palomas to a point where the Ascension River originates. From this point the column can swing due south along the Little Ascension River to Colonia Diaz, a Mormon colony, forty-six miles south of the border. After passing Colonia Diaz and the town of Ascension the trail most accessible to the invading force leads across the Janos River and to Corralitos ranch, where the five Palanco brothers were killed by Villa yesterday. There the column can rest before starting south along the line of the Mexico Northwestern Railway to Casas Grandes, thence due east across the railroad line to Nuevas Casas Grandes and thence southeast toward Galeana, the town and capital of the district.

Another possible trail is due south from Palomas to Sabinal Ranch and thence south and southwest to Candelari and Casas Grandes. As this is the most rugged of the two trails into the Galeana district it probably will be avoided.

Behind the troops who moved forward new regiments rapidly filled the vacated camps in Columbus. The Eleventh Cavalry of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., was one of the new arrivals. The new regiment expected to follow, but the officers would not say how soon or from what points.

Second Column's Advance.

Unofficial reports came into El Paso that about fifty miles west of Columbus, near Hachita, N. M., another column had gathered and probably had entered Mexico. Nothing more definite than the facts of this column's existence was established, despite reports that these troops might have gone in first.

Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., commander of the newly created Central Border Brigade, arrived here this evening from San Antonio and took command of the brigade which is forming.

Aeroplanes from Fort Sam Houston, which were rushed through here Monday and Tuesday night, were being set up on the open plain to the south of Columbus at noon today and were expected to begin their flights across the border before sunset tonight to overtake the cavalry and infantry. The disposition of the first aeroplane squadron, which passed west through here last night, loaded on flat cars, was one of the most interesting of the military secrets. The squadron's operations will mark the first actual campaign test of this new arm of the service in the American Army.

A special train of automobiles and motor trucks was loaded and sent west to Columbus tonight for the use of the transport service, which is to follow the army into the interior. All available trucks are being leased or bought by the army and as many of the automobiles as can be obtained are being rushed west. The entire membership of the El Paso chauffeurs' union, a total of 137 auto and auto truck owners offered their cars to the Government.

Fifty Americans from Chihuahua City, who arrived here last night by train, reported that there were forty to fifty Americans left in the city. Most of the others probably would follow soon, it was said. An escort of fifty-six Carranza soldiers rode on the train.

Among the arrivals were the following missionaries: The Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Fritz, Miss Mary Blachly, and Miss Mary F. Long. John M. Murray, Director of the Chihuahua Y. M. C. A., was in the party.

Carranza officials today tightened the censorship over the sending of American telegrams into Mexico. All messages were closely scrutinized on the Mexican side of the border and none that was couched in code or the meaning of which was dubious was permitted to pass. Hitherto railroad officials have been allowed to send code telegrams, but this privilege has been withdrawn.

Mexicans born in the United States have formed a home guard force in El Paso with a view of offering their services to the city in the event of an attack or riot. There are more than 200 in the organization.

Alexander Straut, a Mormon, arrived here today with news that Villa had burned 100 homes of small ranchers and cattle raisers in the Casas Grandes as he rode through that district enroute to the Galeana district of Central Chihuahua. Straut and his wife, seeing the flare from other homes, escaped. Straut is going back to Columbus to go with the United States troops as a guide.

BANDITS AND TROOPS FIGHT NEAR BROWNSVILLE

Band of Mexicans Fire at Soldiers Guarding Bridge, But Are Driven Off.

KINGSVILLE, Texas, March 15.—Mexican bandits, said to have numbered about thirty, fired upon sixteen American soldiers guarding the Barreda Bridge on the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexican Railroad, about fourteen miles north of Brownsville at 10 o'clock tonight.

At least 100 shots were exchanged. None of the Americans was injured.

While the fight was in progress a train approaching from the south was flagged and stopped by an American soldier. A guard of five soldiers on the train rushed forward and reinforced the men fighting at the bridge. With this arrival the bandits fled and are believed to have escaped into Mexico.

This is the first bandit trouble in the Brownsville region since October. Troops guarding the railway line have been ordered increased.

DESERT CONFRONTS INVADERS.

Thirty Miles of Sand, with Mountain Fastnesses Beyond.

EL PASO, March 15.—The point chosen for the entrance for the first punitive expedition into Mexico is at the verge of a dreary, desolate plain, inhabited principally by coyotes and prairie dogs, swept by sandstorms, and denuded of vegetation except the cactus and a few other spiky and objectionable growths.

For at fewest thirty miles, the United States troops must cross this desert. They then reach the lowest range of the Sierra Madre Mountains, rising 3,000 to 3,500 feet, broken and twisted into all manner of fantastic shapes by volcanic action and barren of any verdure worthy of the name. Lonely, half-civilized ranchmen are found here and there in the valleys nursing their cattle at the infrequent and scanty water holes and subsisting almost entirely on beef. To offset the evil results of a continuous diet of beef, it is said they drink the blood of the cattle, which contains supposedly healthy salts.

There are no roads of any kind in all this region. An ancient track, known as the "Smugglers' Trail," is used by such traffic as passes through. The expeditionary force must carry all its own provisions and in a large measure must rely also on its base for water.

After fighting against nature and whatever guerrilla troops Villa may muster for about 125 miles of this country, the punitive expedition will reach the Sierra Madre proper, a range of mountains rising 8,000 to 10,000 feet. Americans who have penetrated these fastnesses assert that the region is one of the wildest, most barren and desolate that it is possible to find anywhere in the world. The mountains are split by canyons, some of which have a sheer depth of 2,000 to 3,000 feet, and there is not even a recognized trail through their solitudes.

From Casas Grandes south, however, the country is thickly wooded, although devoid of vegetation which could provide forage for horses or food of any kind for men. In the Casas Grandes district the expedition would strike the Casas Grandes River, which sweeps westward and here splits into three considerable branches. By following one of the branches the soldiers would be able to obtain sufficient water, but between the streams the mountains rise in great barriers, presenting a country almost inaccessible even to men on foot, and, according to the few Americans who have ventured there, inaccessible to wheeled transports of any sort.

It is in these wilds that Pancho Villa is said to have taken refuge and to be prepared to wage a guerrilla warfare on the troops who have been ordered to get him, dead or alive.

AMERICAN CONSUL LEAVING.

State Department Puzzled by Action of Williams of Torreon.

TORREON, Mexico, March 15. — The American Consul, A. L. Williams, has turned the Consulate at Torreon over to the British Vice Consul. More than forty Americans are waiting here to leave on the train, which has been held up for a day by a wreck on the Monterey Road.

Passengers on the refugee train are J. F. Albright, Dr. Boren, E. Berlinger, Dr. Carr, Armand Harms, B. Love, wife and son, E. Meuseback and wife, Sarrali Minet, J. A. Roquet, John Richards, wife, and son, J. Rohrbacher, G. B. Squires, R. H. Severn and wife, W. H. Sturgeon, F. H. Stern, I. M. Ulmer, H. A Wulf, Edward Wulf and wife, Charles Wulf, Fred Wulf and wife, Tom Brown, and Consul Williams and his wife. Torreon is quiet and conditions normal.

The Carranza officials maintain, in spite of general fears, that the Americans are safe.

"We are gentlemen and Americans have no need to fear, as we will escort them over the border, and give them every protection, no matter what happens," said General Francisco Gonzales today.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—State Department officials are puzzled by the departure of Consul Williams from Torreon. They have given him no instructions to leave, and have no reports of any disorders in that region; still they realize that the Consul must have some good reason for leaving. They are reluctant to believe that the Consulate is in danger.

QUERETARO HAILS PEACE.

Provisional Capital Celebrates Agreement with United States.

Special to The New York Times.

QUERETARO, Mexico, March 15.—With the booming of cannon and the chimes of church bells, Queretaro yesterday celebrated the peaceful settlement of the recent trouble between Mexico and the United States caused by the raid of Villa across the boundary.

Military forces marched through the principal streets, cathedral bells chimed, all business houses were closed, and the thoroughfares were thronged. Many expressions of regret for the unfortunate victims were heard, and Villa was repeatedly denounced as a traitor without a country.

Officials express thankfulness at the peaceful settlement, saying that it would have been a grave injustice for the innocent people of Mexico who have suffered so much in the last five years of revolutions to be forced into war caused by an outlaw.

Representations have been made by the State Department at Washington asking for help in recovering a child 2 years old, who was left at a ranch near Pearson, in Chihuahua, by the mother, Mrs. Wright. General Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Relations, at once gave orders to the War Department to have the military commander near Pearson render all assistance possible.

Luis Gutierrez with a force of 2,500 men has been dispatched in pursuit of Villa. He has a free hand and has instructions not to abandon the chase until the final capture and death of the outlaw. Under the direction of General Obregon, the new Minister of War, the campaign against the Zapatistas will be pushed rapidly. A thousand troops will be sent against the rebels and complete control of the States of Morelos and Guerrero is expected within three weeks.

Owing to the lack of arms and ammunition the Zapatistas cannot put up a fight against the trained veterans of Obregon. Many Yaqui Indians and soldiers will be used in this campaign.

CAPITAL GRATIFIED OVER SITUATION

Continued from Page 1.

and even these advices lacked information as to the points to which the troops would be assigned.

The officials in the War Department have agreed to say nothing without the approval of Secretary Baker. To most of the questions asked of Secretary Baker today concerning conditions on the border he answered that he had nothing to say or was without information. Inquiry of the Secretary of War as to the cause of delay in moving troops into Mexico brought this response:

"I have nothing to say on that subject."

It was a matter of gossip here today that the delay in the expeditionary movement was due to a request from the Carranza Government that American troops should not enter Mexican territory pending an effort on the part of Mexican troops to capture Villa. While Secretary Baker declined to comment, it was said at the State Department that no such request had come to the Department and no request to delay the crossing had been made by the State Department to the War Department. Messages to the State Department from its agents in Mexico indicate that the country is quiet and no excitement is being caused by the plans of the United States to send an armed force across the border. The Navy Department had telegrams today from commanding officers of ships in Mexican ports and all of these contained assurances that everything was quiet and no anti-American demonstrations appeared to be in prospect. The reports received here today brought an easier feeling to officials.

Martial Law in Effect.

The action of the military authorities at points along the border in establishing a censorship of press dispatches is sustained by the War Department, where it is held that this step is entirely proper and in accordance with law. It is maintained by the department's legal officers that a declaration of war or the establishment of martial law is not necessary to justify a censorship of communications. An officer in charge of such a military situation as exists on the Mexican border need only show justification for his action in order to legalize the establishment of a censorship. War Department authorities pointed out that it was not necessary to issue a proclamation of martial law to place the military authorities in control. If military necessity exists martial law can be put into force and effect without formal notice. The very act of establishing a censorship, however, is proof that martial law is in effect, and it was explained at the department that the control over telegraphic and telephonic communication by the military authorities meant that the military had succeeded the civil authorities in exercising the functions of government at the places where the censorship existed.

A censor is to accompany each column sent into Mexico by General Funston, or a single censor will be stationed at the base from which press dispatches will be telegraphed to the newspapers, according to the understanding here. Everything indicates that the Government and General Funston intend to exercise control of press news relating to the Mexican expedition. This control, of course, will not extend to dispatches about the expedition sent to newspapers from points not within the jurisdiction of General Funston.

The following statement, signed E. Arredondo, was issued by the Mexican Embassy this evening:

"Señor Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador-Designate of the Republic of Mexico to Washington, has found it necessary, in view of the frequent reports published in newspapers pretending to reflect his attitude and that of the Carranza Government toward the present situation as between the United States and Mexico, to say that he has not expressed an opinion on the situation either for publication or privately, and that in his capacity as confidential agent of the Mexican Government in Washington, he is here solely as a representative of the Constitutionalist Government, conforming in every respect to the specific instructions of the said Government. Therefore, he will admit as his only such reports as he shall give to the press in writing."

SENATE CONCURS IN ARMY INCREASE

Joint Resolution for Enlistment of 20,000 More Men Passed by Unanimous Vote.

START RECRUITING AT ONCE

Standard Not to be Lowered—Officials Expect Prompt Response to the Call.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—By a unanimous vote of 69 the Senate today passed the resolution adopted by the House yesterday increasing the regular army to practically 120,000 men. The Adjutant General plans to recruit the 20,000 additional men immediately. Officials are confident that this can be done without lowering the standard of enlistment. More than 48,000 men who fully met this standards were recruited last year without any special effort.

Although uncontested measures usually are disposed of without roll calls Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, the minority leader, asked for a record vote on the resolution, so as to show the solidarity of the country on the Mexican question.

"In order that it may be demonstrated," he said, "that there are no political differences in this chamber when the interests of the country are at stake I ask for the yeas and nays."

"I am glad to have had this record vote," said Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, after the vote was announced, "because it shows that, while we will do all we can to preserve the peace of the country with other nations, when conditions do arise making it necessary to defend our rights Congress stands undivided in defense of the rights of American citizens."

The resolution was considered this morning by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and a favorable report was unanimously ordered. When the Senate convened Chairman Chamberlain asked that it be considered at once. Mr. Gronna of North Dakota, a radical Republican, showed signs of objecting, but when Mr. Chamberlain explained that the President wanted to fill up regiments that were now mere skeleton organizations, and that both Republican and Democratic members of the committee favored immediate action, Mr. Gronna withdrew his objection.

Mr. Smith of Georgia suggested an amendment to make the new enlistment for only two years with the colors and the rest of the term in the reserve, but he added that he did not wish to press it, if it would delay action.

"I believe this amendment would facilitate recruiting," said Mr. Smith. "I am opposed to long-term enlistments and against making men permanent soldiers. I think we ought to prepare soldiers for their return to private life."

Mr. du Pont of Delaware, a Republican member of the committee, explained that the question of shorter enlistments was being taken care of in the new Army bill soon to come before the Senate, and Mr. Smith withdrew his proposal.

The Committee on Military Affairs today all but completed consideration of the Army bill, with its plan for reorganizing and enlarging the regular force, forming a substantial reserve, building up a volunteer force analogous to the Garrison Continental Army, and encouraging the National Guard. Few changes in the bill as introduced by Mr. Chamberlain have been made. The committee hopes to report the measure tomorrow.

Senator Sherman of Illinois introduced the House resolution to provide for withdrawal of the army from the Philippine Islands, as quickly as possible, in order to add to the available troops in the United States.

According to the Senator, the Philippine scouts, natives, remaining in the islands are 5,755. There is, in addition, he said, a native constabulary, both of which ought to be able to maintain order without the further presence of the 12,000 officers and troops proposed to be withdrawn by his resolution.

LODGE ASSAILS WILSON.

Says Failure to Protect American Rights Led to Villa Raid.

BOSTON, March 15.—"The recent killing of American men, the outraging of American women, and the invasion of American soil with its consequent national humiliation have happened because this Administration has not stood from the beginning for the protection of American rights," Senator Lodge declared at the annual banquet of the Massachusetts Trust Company Association tonight.

"We seek no conquests," he continued, "we aim at no foreign ventures, but we should intend that our rights be maintained and that the right to protection of every American, no matter where he is, on land or sea, be enforced. If we neglect this it is but an invitation to foreign countries to violate them."

As indicating to some extent "our absolute defenselessness," Senator Lodge said, "our conditions of mobilization are evident in the fact that it took a week to send a force into Mexico to pursue that murderer, Villa." He characterized this as "a painful spectacle."

CALLS MEXICO A NUISANCE.

Taft Says Europe Will Hold Us Responsible for Conditions There.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 15. — In speaking of the Mexican situation in the course of an address here tonight ex-President Taft termed the Southern republic an "international nuisance."

"We have concerned ourselves in such a way," he said, "that when Europe gets through with its present war it will look to us as more or less responsible for the condition of affairs which exists in Mexico."

RESTRICTS SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO MEXICO

State Department Forbids Export of Munitions Not Clearly Sent for Carranzistas.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—On request of the State Department, orders have been sent to collectors of customs at seaports of the United States and along the Mexican border to hold up all shipments of arms, ammunition or explosives consigned to Mexico except such as it is clearly established are designed for the de facto government.

The order was said tonight to be the outcome of information that a large consignment of explosives intended for the Villa forces was about to be sent South. The instructions are sweeping and forbid shipments to any point in Mexico along the northern border or to any seaport. They will shut off shipments to mining companies or other persons not officially representing the Carranza Government.

How long the order will remain in force was not known tonight, but it certainly will not be revoked until there is apparently no chance of any arms shipments reaching Villa or any of his sympathizers.

Officials tonight refused to discuss the subject, but there was reason to believe some credence had been placed in recent reports that friends of certain European nations had been willing to put munitions of war at the disposal of Villa.

The instructions sent out as a result of the present situation virtually supersede those issued several months ago. In the former orders the exportation of arms was forbidden to the Mexican provinces of Lower California, Chihuahua, and Sonora, except where there was a specific authorization by the President. This allowed shipments to go through to mining companies and others when it was clear that they were not destined to Villa or his adherents.

AMERICANS ARE RETURNING.

Feeling of Apprehension Subsides in Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 15.—Many American citizens who left here for Vera Cruz, fearing international complications between Mexico and the United States, are returning to the capital in view of the amicable solution reached between the United States and the Carranza Government.

RECRUITS RUSHING TO SERVE IN ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

places in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, the district under Lieutenant Kenney, resulted in 500 men applying for enlistment.

"The Chicago district will supply about 50 per cent. of the troops which it is expected will be added to our army," said Lieutenant Kenney. "The city always has been the largest recruiting centre in the country. At present there are only ten recruiting stations in Chicago, but upon receipt of information from Washington that the army is to be increased I will establish stations in the outlying districts," said Lieutenant Kenney.

Recruiting officers will be sent to every town of 10,000 or more in the district. Emergency stations will be opened in Gary and Hammond, Ind., Kankakee, Joliet, Morris, Aurora, Elgin, Woodstock, Freeport, and Rockford, in Illinois, and Madison, Green Bay, and Warsaw, Wis.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 15.—A woman applied at the local recruiting station for enlistment in the navy today. She gave her name as Mrs. Mamie Johnson of Williston, N. D. "Women at this time should do something for their country," she said, "and I would like to join the navy as a cook." She was told the law prohibited enlistment of women.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. March 15.—The Kansas City (Kan.) Company of the Kansas National Guard today received orders to be ready to entrain for Fort Riley upon an hour's notice. It is understood the guardsmen will be used in guard duty along the border. The orders came from Captain W. C. Sweeney, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth.

SOME CARRANZA TROOPS REBEL

Continued from Page 1.

parts of the town today, and there was evidences of a strong undercurrent of hostility toward them.

There are about 1,000 troops in this town and nearly all were confined to barracks today. They have been forbidden by General Gavira to frequent saloons. Nothing stronger than beer is permitted to be sold in the town.

In a statement, issued late today, General Gavira said:

"My soldiers are absolutely loyal and there is no danger of any outbreaks in this section. I have received reports that Colonel Rojas has been murdered by the troops at Ojinaga and am trying to get in communication with that town, but so far have failed. There is no reason whatever for any hostility toward Americans on the part of loyal Mexicans and I have assurances that all troops in my district will act in full concord with the Americans who are pursuing Villa. I am in complete control of the situation here.

In spite of General Gavira's assurances there was plainly visible here today a feeling of growing uneasiness among the American residents. Most of those who are in business here are spending the nights on the American side. Expressions of hostility by Mexicans have thus far been confined entirely to the civil population.

Organize Home Defense League.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, March 15.—A home defense league has been organized here to defend the border in the event of attack. It was done at the suggestion of Colonel C. W. Taylor of the Eighth Cavalry and will include 400 men, who will go into a citizens' training camp if the need become apparent here while the troops are in Mexico.

Speaking of the rumors of resentment against Americans in Mexico, Consul Andreas Garcia said today:

"The excitement, so far as I am able to learn, is on the American side of the border. I haven't heard of a single authentic case of Carranzista soldiers threatening Americans. Perhaps a few individual soldiers have called the Americans names, as has been charged; but I myself have often been called names on the American side. Our forces are well under discipline, and there is no likelihood of any outrage against Americans of any sort."

PRECAUTIONS IN LOS ANGELES.

Police Chief Will Detail More Men to Avert Disorder.

LOS ANGELES, March 15.—Quiet preparations to meet possible trouble from the thousands of Mexicans in and around Los Angeles were made here today and tonight. A provision in an ordinance which limited special policemen to 300 in number was repealed without publicity by the City Council today at the request of Chief of Police C. E. Snively. He said perhaps 500 men would be added to the list of available emergency men.

Fifty rifles and riot guns were gathered in the office of Sheriff John Cline. Mexicans accustomed to address the crowds in the old "Plaza" were put under more strict regulations immediately after the Columbus raid last week, and every effort was made, Chief Snively said, to prevent any demonstration.

Requests for permission to swear in as special officers and employ as guards many of their employes were made to Chief Snively by public service corporations whose lines run through or near large Mexican settlements.

DESTROYER TO ENSENADA.

The Stewart Sent in Response to Reports of Trouble Brewing.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 15.—The torpedo boat destroyer Stewart will leave here at midnight for Ensenada, Mexico, under orders from Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet, following instructions received today from the Navy Department.

Masters of fishing vessels arriving here today declared that Ensenada, the capital of Lower California, was a Villa hotbed and that trouble was feared in the garrison there when news of the movement of American troops into Mexico became known. It is not known how many Americans are at Ensenada.

The Stewart, which is commanded by Lieutenant Bernard O. Wilis, hurriedly took on fuel and supplies tonight. A naval officer admitted the destroyer was being sent to the Lower California town to investigate, but he would not say if reports of any definite trouble had been received.

The garrison at Ensenada, so far as known, has never pledged loyalty to either of the factions in Mexico. The troops there are under the command of Estabon Cantu, Military Governor of Lower California, who recently was reported to have espoused the cause of General Carranza.

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At All Druggists', 25 cents and 15 cents.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Sensible Cigarette

20 for 15¢

TAKE ZAPATA STRONGHOLD.

Rebels Ousted from Their Last Fortified Position at Huitzilac.

MEXICO CITY, March 15.—Military headquarters here today reported the capture of Huitzilac, a town near Mount Ajusco, stronghold of the followers of Emiliano Zapata, and the last fortified rebel position near the Federal district.

TRUCK COMPANIES ORGANIZE.

Two of Them Will Operate Twenty-Seven Automobiles Each.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 15.—Two motor truck companies, the first in the United States, were being organized today by Colonel A. D. Kniskern, Chief Quartermaster of the Central Department of the army, and will be sent to Texas tomorrow.

Each company will operate twenty-seven trucks purchased by the Government, and will consist of a chief truckmaster, three assistant truck masters, a machinist, a helper, a cook, a watchman, a trumpeter and messenger, five motor cycle men and twenty-eight chauffeurs. The cooks, messengers, trumpeters, and motor cycle men will be supplied from the service.

10,000 ACCLAIM CARRANZA.

Capital Extols Him as "Savior of Country's Honor."

MEXICO CITY, March 15.—Ten thousand civilians, including Government employes and school teachers, paraded the chief avenues this afternoon, carrying the national colors and banners bearing the inscription, "Homage to Venustiano Carranza, the Savior of His Country's Honor."

Speeches were delivered in front of the Cuaubtemotzin and Juarez Monuments, Military Headquarters and the National Palace. The parade dispersed at the Palace, where half a dozen military bands played patriotic airs. Shops and stores generally were closed during the demonstration and the best of order was maintained.

DENIES CARRANZA IS DEAD.

Juarez Consul Is Told of Rumor of Chief's Assassination.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 15.—A rumor reached here from Washington tonight that General Carranza had been assassinated in Queretaro.

Consul General Garcia of the de facto Government said he had no such news and was positive the report was false.

FOUND CARRANZA CALM.

He Has Confidence in Wilson, Border Stockman Reports.

WASHINGTON, March 15. — Representative Garner of Texas received a telegram today from T. A. Coleman, a wealthy stockman on the border, which said:

"I was with General Carranza on Sunday, the 12th. General Carranza expressed the most sincere respect for President Wilson and confidence in his consideration of the Mexican people."

FAILS TO GET VILLA MAY DIE FIGHTING.

Army Officers Do Not Believe He Will Submit to Capture.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—While apparently there has been no formal discussion of what shall be done with Villa if he is captured, it is regarded as probable that if taken alive the bandit leader will be turned over to the de facto Government for prompt execution. That would avoid embarrassing questions which might arise if the United States undertook to arrange for his extradition to Texas for trial on the charge of murder.

Army officers think, however, it is altogether unlikely that Villa will permit himself to be made prisoner. Knowing the certain fate awaiting him he is expected to fight as long as there is breath in his body.

69

Safeguarding willed property

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IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY
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IN BRONX: 149TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"Well, Sir, what have you to report?"

"Nuffin' but trouble, Sah, nuffin' but trouble!"

You can never have any trouble with your ink if you demand Thaddeus Davids' brands.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

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CLYMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

Dress with Spanish Touch.

New gowns designed by Worth, Lanvin, Beer, Martial and Armand, Paquin, and Jenny in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Smartest creations ever seen. Order today. The circulation of the Sunday edition of The Times exceeds 400,000 copies.—Advt.

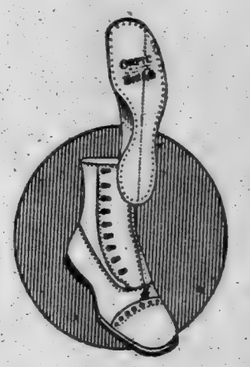

You Can't Correct Broken Arches With Ordinary Shoes

It is your fault if your boy grows up with flat feet or broken arches. You owe it to him to see that he gets the right kind of shoes *now*.

Best's Orpic (Pat. Sept. 8, 1915,) shoe is the *new* orthopedic shoe. A preventive and corrective shoe of the highest type, embodying the most successful principles of modern orthopedic practice. No steels, no bulky building up, no bracing of any kind—Best's Orpic is a flexible, good-looking, normally-styled shoe, light, easy-wearing, foot-conforming. Endorsed by leading orthopedic surgeons.

Bring him to the store for a demonstration of Best's "Orpic" shoe. Patented, sold nowhere else. The biggest assortment of Boys' shoes at Popular Prices in New York City.

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street

SAW GERMAN DEAD PILED 25 FEET HIGH

French Officer Tells a Times Correspondent of 75s' Work Against Foe at Verdun.

EXPLOITS OF AMERICANS

Ambulance Drivers Distinguish Themselves in Rushing the Wounded from the Front.

By T. W. WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 15.—I have just returned from a short trip to the eastern front in France, toward Verdun, and from a visit to the first line trenches at another part of the line. The French are well prepared, and officers and men are all cheerful and confident of success.

French artillery officers whom I met on the train from Bar-le-Duc to Paris on Sunday told me that the German fire had been slackening for three days, with an occasional heavy rain of shells at sundown. To prevent reserves being moved up, the Germans, they said, were wasting an enormous number of shells from their 5.9-inch guns on a curtain of fire which was really spraying the ground between the first and second lines of the French forces. A Major said that his battery was shelled at the rate of six shots per minute for twenty-four hours, while battleplanes operated overhead, directing the gunfire and unsuccessfully dropping bombs. German aeroplanes also tried to drop bombs on a bridge leading to Verdun, to cut the French line of communication. The French anti-aircraft guns failed to hit the battleplanes, but succeeded in bringing down one Zeppelin on March 8 while it was flying over Verdun.

"After having shelled his battery for twenty-four hours, the Major said, the Germans tried to take his guns by assault. As they came on in close formation the "seventy-fives" mowed them down in hundreds. At one point there was a small gully in which the German dead were piled twenty-five feet high through the assailants trying again and again to advance over the bodies of their comrades. From the opening of the bombardment until the cessation of the infantry assaults, a period of thirty-six hours, the officers and men of the main battery on a hill outside Verdun had neither food nor water. This officer said he believed that the critical stage of the battle had passed.

Walter Stanley, an English ambulance driver attached to the French Red Cross, returned yesterday after working sixteen days rushing the wounded from Verdun to Bar-le-Duc. When the bombardment began the French wounded were placed in barracks at Verdun, which had been converted into a hospital. There was also a small hospital with 125 beds near the main battery on the south side of the city. Inside of three hours the latter was filled, while more than 500 were lying on stretchers outside. When the Germans began shelling the town the wounded had to be removed from the hospital. As there were not enough French motor ambulances to do the work, forty were rushed to Verdun from the British Red Cross. Each car had accommodation for five wounded on stretchers, or eight seated. The French ambulances are better fitted, as the stretchers are slung on springs, while those of the British are set on solid rollers.

Good Work of American Drivers.

Three Americans drivers did excellent work, rushing their ambulances up behind the first lines. Shells burst fifteen or twenty yards from the road leading into Verdun, which was crowded with Paris omnibuses, each carrying forty soldiers toward the front from points within a radius of twenty-five miles. These vehicles made an average of eighteen miles an hour.

"No lights were allowed," said Mr. Stanley, "and the darkness, with shell holes in the roadway sometimes three feet deep, made driving the ambulances dangerous. To light a match would have meant instant death from the rifles of the French soldiers passing. One night I bumped into four soldiers lying in the middle of the road. They had dropped from their columns, worn out with fatigue. I helped them to the side of the road. They were not badly hurt.

"The soldiers always have their rifles, even when wounded and in hospital. They frequently neglect to empty the magazines, and the result is that the rifles frequently go off and wound men when they are knocked down accidentally. I saw one French gunner killed in this way outside a hospital in Verdun.

"The fighting is all outside Verdun, from which all civilians have been sent back a distance of thirty-five miles. The town is abandoned, and no food is to be had even as far back as Bar-le-Duc.

"The French Red Cross has received valuable assistance from American and British organizations. The French surgeons are doing great work at Verdun, although there are not enough to handle the wounded. The spirit of officers and men throughout the bombardment and while suffering great agony from their wounds as they lay on stretchers, exposed to the rain and cold wind, was simply heroic. All, from highest to lowest, were filled with one thought—not to let the Boches past. The steel casques are of great service, materially reducing mortality from head wounds, especially from the anti-aircraft gunfire, during which shrapnel fell on the Verdun road like hail. I was struck several times, but the bullets did not penetrate. Falling on the tin roof of a barn in the rear of a battery, the shrapnel gave a realistic imitation of a thunder and hail storm."

In the Trenches at Bethany.

I visited the first lines of French trenches at Bétheny on Thursday and heard heavy gun firing seven kilometers to the right. The new trenches are built with a low bank, eighteen inches high instead of the former parapet two yards above the ground. Some trenches go through a cemetery. The bomb-proof shelters under the graves look as if they were built like the Hudson Tunnels. They have dry wooden floors and are comfortable. The French officers say they do not have a plague of rats, as the British do, because there is nothing for the rodents to eat after the French soldiers have finished their meals.

The cook works in a hole in the ground from which the smoke rises so thick that it chokes men in the surrounding trenches, but the military chef does not worry. His complexion resembles ebony. No civilians are allowed in Bétheny without a permit from army headquarters. The Chantilly road leading to the first line trench is marked "Mettez-vous: danger de mort." ["Take care: danger of death."] Owing to the snow I was able to walk there without much danger except from rifle bullets, which passed over my head and were unnoticed by the officers escorting me. They explained that the Germans were a kilometer away and could not see in the snow to aim straight. A Captain said they had missed him twice on the previous day by about three inches. He had been wounded twice and seemed as indifferent to bullets as to snow and cold winds.

From the top of the parapet I had a good view of the German lines, 200 yards away. As the commandant said, the falling snow hid us from view. The intervening space was covered with barbed wire entanglements held down by wooden stakes. There seemed to be almost no break in them, they were so thickly planted.

State of Rheims Cathedral.

The cathedral of Rheims has been cleaned up. Fragments of the broken statues have been placed in a small museum near the cathedral. The front has been shored up by wooden beams and is protected by a heap of sandbags fifty feet high. The prospect of restoration is hopeless. The Germans have not shelled the building for six weeks, but they throw shells into the city occasionally, killing two or three persons. The inhabitants are now accustomed to bombardment, as they have had a sixteen-months' siege. Only 20,000 of the original population of 120,000 have stayed in their homes. The railroad from Paris stops at Epernay, twenty-two miles away. Epernay is brilliantly lighted at night until 9 o'clock, despite the visits of hostile aeroplanes.

The railroad bridges, tunnels, and switches on the Eastern Railroad are guarded by soldiers day and night. Passenger traffic is almost suspended to give trains carrying troops and supplies the right of way to Verdun and the eastern front. French soldiers sit on the sides of the box cars with their legs dangling, smoking carelessly, as if going to a picnic.

COMMONS RESENTS ATTACK ON ASQUITH

Called by Liberal M. P. a Professional Politician Who Sticks Only to His Salary.

LONDON, March 15.—Considerable resentment was aroused in the House of Commons today by a bitter attack on Premier Asquith by Sir Arthur Basil Markham, Liberal member for Nottinghamshire, who asserted that Mr. Asquith was a professional politician. He quoted that Mr. Asquith's remarks that the Premier would stick at nothing to end the war and added, "the only thing he will stick to is his salary."

This brought loud cries of disapproval from every quarter of the House, and also demands for the withdrawal of the accusation.

The speaker calmed the tumult and brought the incident to an end with the statement:

"The member's remark is not disorderly, but the members will form their own judgment of its value."

Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, said that it was unnecessary to defend Premier Asquith from personal attacks, made against him during his absence.

Manchester Against Free Trade.

MANCHESTER, England, March 15.—The election of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce today resulted in the return of eighteen out of twenty-two Directors who are definitely committed to the policy of no free trade with Germany after the war.

KITCHENER APPEALS TO MARRIED MEN

Urges Them to Place Patriotism Above Personal Considerations and Join Colors.

TO ROUND UP SINGLE MEN

Force of Munition Workers Increased by 15,000 Women Every Month, Lord Derby Says.

LONDON, Thursday, March 16.—The unexpectedly early calls on married men to join the army, which have created such grave dissatisfaction through the country, were the subject of speeches in Parliament yesterday by Earl Kitchener, the Earl of Derby, and Walter Hume Long, and of an appeal to the men by the War Secretary.

The Earl of Derby, replying to a question in the House of Lords, admitted that as time progressed it was evident that the reserved occupations was the cause of the shortage in enlistments of single men, and he said he was authorized to state that the Minister of Munitions and the Admiralty were considering the revision of the list of munition workers.

"The Cabinet is taking the matter so seriously," he continued, "that I think they will secure all the single men they require for the army."

Later on during his remarks he said:

"To disorganize munition work at present by withdrawing all single men might be doing justice to the married men at home, but it might be dealing death to married and single men fighting at the front."

Lord Derby announced that women were now being provided for munition work at the rate of 15,000 every month.

Lord Kitchener said:

"I cordially indorse all the Earl of Derby has done to obtain those men whom I have not the slightest doubt we shall finally bring in, but this requires time. In the meanwhile we require men to train to meet the calculated requirements of the war. The married men who have attested should realize that even if we obtained all the single men we anticipated we should secure under the group system and the Military Service act, we shall still require a large number of married men within the next few weeks.

"I therefore earnestly appeal to the married men who have attested to place their patriotism and the national cause before any personal consideration and come forward without hesitation and join the ranks.

"The position is an anxious one owing to the disappointing numbers which have joined for general service, but we shall take every step and possibly can to secure single men and we shall not rest in this endeavor until we have secured all the single men who cannot really be said to be indispensable to the national interest."

In the House of Commons Walter Hume Long, President of the local Government Board, maintained that the Government had kept its pledges to the married men both in letter and in spirit. He then made the direct statement:

"There are single men in the reserved occupations who should be in the army. There are also a great many single men in other industries who have not come forward. The Government is taking every possible step to find these men and compel them to join the army."

Mr. Long afterwards dealt with the general policy of the Allies, saying:

"The alliance is stronger, more enduring, and more real today than it has ever been. The relations between our great Allies and ourselves give us the fullest confidence that not only to the end of this bitter struggle shall we stand shoulder to shoulder as one nation, but when it is over and we have won the great victory and peace has been restored our alliance of friendship and affection will not be ended, but will remain forever as proof that we stood together as a common people and fought as one nation."

BAGGED THREE FOKKERS.

Lieutenant Grenfell Winn the Military Cross for His Exploits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 16.—The London Gazette announces the award of the Military Cross to Lieutenant Eustace Osborne Grenfell for attacking single-handed and bringing down three Fokker aeroplanes.

French Occupy Another Greek Isle.

LONDON, Thursday, March 16.—French troops have occupied the island of Murto, which lies north of Paxo Island, off the coast of Epirus.

Where Russians Advance to Aid British.

The Russian army which has been driving Turks and Germans out of Persia and suppressing the rebel tribesmen in that kingdom is advancing from Kermanshah (1) through the mountains to Khanikin (2), whence it will cross the border and co-operate directly with the British army on the Tigris by cutting the Turkish communications north of Bagdad (3). The Turkish forces in Mesopotamia are further imperiled by troops of the Russian Erzerum army marching south from Bitlis (4), which they recently captured.

RUSSIAN RELIEF FOR BRITISH NEAR

Continued from Page 1.

events have shown to be on an inadequate scale, rested with Lord Hardinge and the India Office. It was only at a much later stage that the War Office took charge.

Considerable disquiet is caused by the publication in the London Times of articles reflecting on the general conduct of the expedition and particularly on the medical and commissariat arrangements. A report of the British Red Cross, issued today, indicates that strong efforts are being made to remedy deficiencies in the former respect. Among the hospital stores and comforts shipped by the Red Cross to Basra was 10,000 yards of mosquito netting obtained from the United States.

The Red Cross committee is officially informed that as regards recent operations the general officer commanding has reported that he was extremely satisfied with the arrangements made for the wounded in the field and for their removal from the scene of action. All those wounded in the fighting of March 8 had been collected by the night of the 9th and 10th, and all cases which had to be transferred to the general or base hospitals were dispatched downstream by the 11th.

Private advices present the situation in indifferent colors. A gloomy view also is taken in some quarters of the condition of the beleaguered garrison of Kut-el-Amara.

BRITISH PURSUE ARABS.

Camp Near Egyptian Frontier Captured with Prisoners and Munitions.

LONDON, March 15.—The Secretary of ar tonight issued the following announcement:

The force under Major Gen. Peyton yesterday reoccupied Solium, the Egyptian frontier port on the Mediterranean near the Tripoli frontier which was vacated by the British last December. The enemy on the 13th blew up their ammunition, stores and on the 14th only offered slight resistance.

The retreating enemy was successfully pursued by armed motor cars and cavalry and camel corps, with the result that 28 prisoners, including three officers and three guns and nine machine guns were captured. About 50 of the enemy, including three officers, were killed. Their camp is now in our hands.

A quantity of gun ammunition and over a quarter of a million rounds of rifle ammunition and nearly 100 rifles were destroyed.

NEW TURKISH WAR MINISTER?

Ismail Hakki Bey Reported to Have Succeeded Enver Pasha.

LONDON, March 15.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is reported that Ismail Hakki, President of Commercial administration, has been appointed Turkish Minister of War.

Rumors have recently been in circulation to the effect that Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, the military leader who was stated to be the deciding force in the entry of Turkey into the European war on the side of the Central Empires, has been assassinated. Ismail Hakki Bey has held office in several Turkish Cabinets during the past ten years.

TENSION ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

Petrograd Believes Germans Are Preparing to Resist Offensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The present position on the Russian front cannot be called tranquil. There are no big battles, it is true, but the period of more or less passive hibernation is at an end and along the whole front, with the possible exception of the region of the Pinsk swamps, there is an alertness, a tenseness, a restlessness, as if in expectation of coming great events.

The Germans are hastily bringing up ammunition and large numbers of aircraft and are getting hospitals ready in the rear of their fighting line. The Russky Invalid thinks they are preparing to resist a Russian offensive. As far as is known the Germans have not brought up fresh troops to the Russian front, and probably Verdun caused a hitch in their plans for a systematic distribution of their forces for the Spring campaign.

PETROGRAD, March 15.—The following official communication was issued today:

Western (Russian) Front—A German aeroplane flew over the vicinity of Friedrichstadt, but disappeared after our guns opened fire on it. An intense gun fire was exchanged near Jacobstadt.

Our artillery dispersed a strong enemy convoy in the neighborhood of the Illuxt and Poniewiesch railroad, in the Dvinsk region. Marching enemy columns between Lakes Medmuse and Demmen were successfully shelled.

Southward of the Pripet River and in Galicia and the Stripa River region we had several successful encounters with enemy patrols.

MAY TRY EX-WAR MINISTER.

Russian Council to Hear Evidence Against Soukhomlinoff.

LONDON, March 15.—Emperor Nicholas has approved the decision of the commission of inquiry to bring evidence of alleged illegal acts of former Minister of War General Soukhomlinoff before the Judicial Department of the Imperial Council with a view to his arraignment on a charge of being responsible for the shortage of munitions for the Russian Army, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

General Soukhomlinoff resigned as Minister of War on June 26, 1915, and was succeeded by General Polivanoff. In August it was stated that a commission of inquiry had been appointed to investigate charges that General Soukhomlinoff and others were responsible for the shortage in munitions which had seriously interfered with the operations of the Russian Army.

EDISON WOULD MAKE SUBMARINE IN WEEK

Could Be Done by Standardizing Parts, Inventor Tells the House Naval Committee.

WANTS GREAT LABORATORY

Appropriation of $1,500,000 to Create Is Urged by Consulting Board —Engine Problem First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15. — Thomas A. Edison, inventor and Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, was a witness today before the House Committee on Naval Affairs in behalf of a $1,500,000 appropriation for a Federal research laboratory, which was advocated also by other members of the Consulting Board.

Establishment of such a laboratory by the Government was urged for the development of submarines, aeroplanes, and other war equipment. Mr. Edison said that a properly equipped establishment, costing, to begin with, $1,500,000, would make possible experiments for the standardization of submarine parts, for instance, which might result in enabling builders to turn out a submarine in a week instead of the many months now required.

Mr. Edison testified under difficulties. His extreme deafness made it impossible for members of the committee to interrogate him directly. Consequently the questions were repeated by Miller Reese Hutchison, Chief Engineer of the Edison Laboratories at Orange, N. J., who put his mouth close to Mr. Edison's ear to speak the questions.

Indicating the practical way Mr. Edison has of looking at things was his reply to a question asked by Representative Roberts of Massachusetts.

"Suppose," suggested the Congressman, "that our research laboratory should devise an aeroplane engine of 250 horse power and weighing 1,000 pounds, and suppose that a private concern should come along with an engine just as good weighing only 500 pounds. What would you do?"

"Take the other engine. Get the new one and then go ahead and try to get out an engine that would do the work and weigh 250 pounds," snapped Mr. Edison.

Mr. Edison's idea was that, under standardization, models might be perfected at the Government's research laboratory and given to private contractors all over the country; thus anything needed could be produced quickly and in large numbers under Government inspection. Three shifts of men, each shift working eight hours a day, were advocated for the laboratory.

Mr Edison was asked what sum should be appropriated immediately for experimental work.

"If I could on what you want to do," he replied, "I spend about $300,000 a year on experiments, and I am not a fellow to be compared with Uncle Sam."

"Do you think you could get a sufficient number of scientific and technical men to work three shifts in our laboratory?" asked Mr. Roberts.

"Sure," said Mr. Edison. "I can get all the 'muckers' I want."

The committeemen were puzzled.

"A 'mucker' is an experimenter—a scientific experimenter," Mr. Hutchinson explained. "Mr. Edison is a 'mucker' himself. He calls all experimenters 'muckers.'"

It was explained that Mr. Edison had been President of a 'muckers' club.

The first work of the research laboratory, he said, should be experimentation on engines for aeroplanes and submarines. He graphically explained how one should go about perfecting anything.

"Private concerns can't spend the money the Government can," he said. "We would take an engine—one, two, three, four of them. We would throw the first engine on the junk pile after letting it run a long while and discovering its defect. Then we would discover another defect in the second engine, and so on. We would develop a perfect engine about the fourth try-out, you may say; but private concerns could not afford to go to such pains."

The Government, he suggested, could afford to spend any reasonable amount to produce a good submarine engine.

Mr. Edison in a bustling way threw down a large book on the table and showed the committeemen photographs of various machines that would be needed in the laboratory.

"Do those prices hold good? Prices have gone up since the war," said Mr. Roberts.

"Well, we will have to pay the price," briskly responded Mr. Edison. He estimated that $1,500,000 will be sufficient to construct the laboratory. The appropriation for experimental work, he added, "depends upon what you fellows in Congress think you want done. I should say it wouldn't be more than a million dollars for a year or more."

"Will the $1,500,000 include the land?" he was asked.

"I don't know about the land. They try to 'soak' the Government for sites, you know."

Chairman Padgett expressed the thanks of the committee for the inventor's testimony, and as Mr. Edison, hand behind his ear, nodded his appreciation, the committeemen arose and, with the spectators, applauded him.

The other members of the board who appeared were Howard E. Coffin, W. L. Saunders, A. M. Hunt, and Dr. L. H. Baekeland. Dr. Baekeland, who was appointed to the board on recommendation of the American Chemical Society, said one of the most important advantages of a laboratory would be that of supplying adequate means for fixation of atmospheric nitrogen for use in making explosives. The processes used by German chemists, he said, were well known in this country, yet proper steps had not been taken to relieve the United States from its dependence on Chile for its nitrates.

Edison Going to Florida.

ORANGE, N. J., March 15.—Thomas A. Edison, who spent today in Washington with Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison in the interest of the plans of the Naval Consulting Board, of which both men are members, is planning to take a trip to Florida early next week to be gone a month. He has sent ahead equipment for a laboratory in which he can carry on experiments in which he has been deeply engrossed of late.

ITALIAN ATTACKS GO ON.

Austrian Attempts to Recapture Position on the Carso Repelled.

ROME, March 15.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today:

In the Alpine zone our artillery activity extends from Tonalé to the upper Fella, and grows livelier, aided by the infantry, whose offensive movements bring out targets useful to our batteries.

On the Isonzo front there were lively artillery duels and infantry attacks yesterday. We progressed somewhat in the Rombon zone and on the height dominating Lucinico.

Southeast of San Martino, on the Carso, after an intense preparatory fire, the enemy attacked at dawn positions won by us the previous day, but was everywhere repulsed with serious loss. Nevertheless, the concentrated artillery fire of the enemy during the whole day impelled us to evacuate at night a little redoubt in order to avoid useless losses. The position, however, is held safe through the curtain of fire of our guns.

During bold infantry raids we took thirty prisoners, of whom three were officers, and also rifles, munitions and other material.

CANADA HAS HUGE CREDIT.

Government Rolls Up Total Treasury Strength of $125,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 15.—The credit of the Imperial Treasury of Canada is now $125,000,000. Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, announced today that in addition to the $50,000,000 credit established by the Dominion Government, the Canadian chartered banks had offered to establish a $75,000,000 credit for further munition orders to be placed in Canada during the next two months.

In anticipation of this arrangement $20,000,000 of additional orders have been received by the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada during the last two weeks.

Commenting upon the increased credit Sir Thomas said: "This marks an epoch in the financial history of the British Empire."

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REICHSTAG MEETS; PROBLEMS TO FACE

Dr. Kaempf in Opening Session, Lauds Fleet and Couples It with Victorious Army.

ASKS FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Calls on the Deputies to Make "the Newest War Loan an Unqualified Success."

LONDON, March 15.—At the opening of the German Reichstag today, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, Dr. Johannes Kaempf, President of the Reichstag, paid a eulogistic tribute to the ability of the German military leaders and to the bravery of the German troops who are shattering the enemy's front in the west.

"Our thoughts are with them," Dr. Kaempf is quoted as having added; "no less than with our proud fleet, which by so many deeds, and recently by the gallant achievements and the happy homecoming of the Möwe, has proved that our sailors are at least the equal of the boldest sea fighters in any age or country. We at home must prove by making the newest war loan an unqualified success that the financial strength of Germany is unbroken."

The House adjourned to Thursday.

BERLIN, March 14, (via London, March 15.)—The chief business of the Reichstag when it reassembles tomorrow will be the discussion of the Government's revenue bills. It is understood that the non-socialist parties are likely to act as a unit, and that the Government will get substantially all the new taxes it has asked for, and possibly even more, as a section of the Reichstag favors a tax upon extra war profits heavier than that proposed by the Government.

A national convention of Chambers of Commerce has adopted resolutions favoring the Government's revenue measures, but protesting strongly against any increase in the tax on war profits over that already suggested. Some complaints are heard outside the Reichstag that the bills aim to obtain the new revenue chiefly from the non-farming classes, whereas the farmers are now unprecedentedly prosperous. It is probable, however, that there will be no serious contest in the Reichstag over any of the Government's revenue bills.

SMUTS REPORTS PROGRESS.

British Forces Occupy Mushi, a German East African Post.

LONDON, March 15.—Further progress for the British expeditionary force in the campaign against German East Africa was officially announced this evening.

The statement said that General Jan Christian Smuts, in command of the force, had reported the occupation of Mushi, and that the British were pushing on to occupy Arusha, which was believed to have been evacuated.

The text of the statement reads:

Our troops occupied Mushi the 13th of March and are pushing on to occupy Arusha, which is believed to have been evacuated by the Germans.

The enemy appears to be retiring rapidly southward. His movements are greatly assisted by the Tanga Railway. Numerous rivers in the area of operations have somewhat hindered our pursuit.

Further evidence as to the severe defeat inflicted on the enemy at Kitove is still being received. In search of the slopes of the hills, which are covered with brush, has brought to light a great number of dead. Three machine guns and one gun which the enemy abandoned in his retreat were found.

FRENCH RETRIEVE VERDUN LOSSES

Continued from Page 1.

to descend when attacked with bombs.

The Belgian communication reads:

Except for a reciprocal bombardment in the region north of Pervyse, there is nothing to report.

QUOTE FRENCH ORDER BLAMING VERDUN FORCE

Germans Say Bazelaire Threatened to Turn Artillery on His Retreating Troops.

BERLIN, March 15, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—An official communication made public here today contains a French Army order issued by General de Bazelaire, commander of the sector on the left bank of the Meuse River, concerning the engagement of March 7. The order, which was found in Bois des Corbeaux, northwest of Verdun, follows:

To the Commanders of subordinate sectors east and west, order:

Your forces did not offer the resistance which was to be expected. Until further information I infer that the commander of that section failed in his duty. Therefore he will be court-martialed.

It is necessary to offer resistance to the utmost limits. We must be inspired at this moment only with one resolution—either victoriously to hold up the enemy or to die. Artillery and machine guns will fire on every troop which retreats.

DE BAZELAIRE,
Fifty-second Brigade.

March 7, 1916.

ATTACKED ON 4-MILE FRONT.

Advanced Trenches on Le Mort Homme Stormed by Germans.

PARIS, March 15.—The first appearance of the German infantry in the attacks northwest of Verdun yesterday, after the usual intense bombardment, occurred at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the attacks last for two and one-half hours. They extended along the whole line from Bethincourt to the crest of Cumières, a distance of about four miles.

The heaviest fighting was around Le Mort Homme, the Germans debouching in masses from Corbeaux and other smaller woods to the west. They were obliged to cross open ground, and a well-directed fire from the French did fearful execution among them. Their ranks quickly filled up, however, and, although they were stopped again, they ended by getting a footing in advanced French trenches at two points.

The height of Le Mort Homme, which is now being struggled for, is a fine artillery position and nothing more, the military critics say, for it is not joined to anything. It is a plateau whose base is bounded on its four faces by four ravines, and it rises only at the east, dominating there the present German positions. The Crown Prince's plan is evidently to make a break in the French line between Bethincourt and Le Mort Homme to enable his troops to advance in a southeasterly direction toward Chattancourt and envelop the French left there, while German forces from Regneville and Cumières try to turn the French positions between Cumières and Le Mort Homme.

PETAIN VERY CONFIDENT.

Verdun Commander Says He Now "Knows Where He Stands."

PARIS, March 15.—The renewal of the fighting west of the Meuse, after three days' pause, is regarded as heralding the opening of the third phase of the battle for Verdun. The defenders have profited by the period of relative inaction to strengthen the weak joints in their armor, and they await events with full confidence.

"Now I know where I stand. I am certain of final success," said General Petain, who is in charge of the French operations at Verdun, to Messrs. Lauraine and Paté, members of the Military Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, who returned to Paris yesterday from an inspection of the supply arrangements at the fortress, and who say that they were pleased with all they saw. They report that the work of provisioning the men and bringing up munitions is going on satisfactorily, owing to the greatly enlarged automobile truck service, which compensates for insufficient railway extensions.

General de la Croix, military critic of the Temps, concludes a technical review of the battle thus:

"One may presume that the third phase of the battle has begun. We will have again to overcome severe attacks, but my humble opinion is that the German offensive will not succeed. We have ample means to repel it, and the Allies will, when their hour comes, take a liberating offensive."

Lecaze Assumes Gallieni's Duties.

PARIS, March 15.—It was officially announced this evening that Rear Admiral Marie Jean Lucien Lecaze, Minister of Marine, would take charge of the Ministry of War during the illness of General Gallieni.

TIRPITZ RETIRES FROM CONTROL

Continued from Page 1.

number of ships torpedoed has been relatively fewer than before.

When the Germans announced that they intended sinking British ships indiscriminately, the British authorities replied that the Germans had been trying to do that same thing ever since the war began, and that only the vigilance of the British Navy had prevented their succeeding in the measure desired. The logic of that argument is proved, THE TIMES correspondent's informant said today, by the fact that the Germans have been unable to make any headway with the renewed campaign. It is not denied that a flock of German submarines has been let loose since March 1. The fact is they have come out into the North Sea, but the most of their activity has been in sowing mines, which they have been attempting to do on a gigantic scale. The British Navy has not been idle, however, while this mine strewing has been going on, In connection with the failure of the new German submarine war it is recalled here that exactly the same situation exists now in Germany as in the earlier phase of the submarine warfare, when the difference of views of Admiral von Tirpitz and Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg resulted in the Admiral's contracting an illness which was supposed to be diplomatic. Von Tirpitz is now reported ill once more. It is thought that the Chancellor's opposition, to some degree at least, may account for the apparent lull in the submarine campaign against merchant vessels, although reports that Germany had postponed the new campaign in deference to America is not credited here. In any case, the British naval experts express the fullest confidence in the ability of the navy to prevent such decimation of British ships as Captain Persius and other German prophets predicted would reduce the British to starvation within two months of March 1.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 15.—According to an official statement made in Berlin, all rumors regarding the cancellation or the postponement of an intensified submarine campaign against armed merchantmen, as announced in the German memorandum to neutrals last month, are untrue. There has been no postponement, and abandonment of the campaign was never considered. On the contrary, the statement says, it is now in full swing.

The announcement that the submarine campaign had not been postponed, but that it had been under way since March 1 does not alarm the naval authorities here, who say that since that date, instead of a recrudescence in activity, there has been a lull in the operations of submersibles. The tonnage destroyed since March 1 has been augmented by the sinking of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Maloja, but there has been a smaller number of merchantmen sunk in British waters.

SIGNS OF MUTINY AGAINST CHANCELLOR

Prussian Diet Leaders Are Urgent for a Ruthless Submarine Policy.

BERLIN, March 15, (via London, Thursday, March 16.)—A storm is developing over issues in Germany's submarine and foreign policy. Advocates of a more energetic attitude, influential Parliamentary leaders, particularly of the Conservative Party, are endeavoring to force, both in the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet, an open discussion of the situation.

The Diet leaders, who recently were reminded by the Chancellor through the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that discussion of questions of foreign policy and of the conduct of the military operations was beyond their competence, have, since the publication of this announcement, returned to the attack.

The Diet Committee on Ways and Means met today to discuss the Chancellor's communication, and in no chastened mood. It has not yet been decided whether its deliberations will be regarded as confidential, but, according to an inspired communication, the Conservative leaders favor full publicity. Thinly veiled references to the situation were made in yesterday's Diet debate on the budget of the Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, when the Conservative spokesman, Herr von der Osten, prefaced his remarks as follows:

"If our enemies seek by outcries regarding Huns and barbarians to serve the political end of weakening our conduct of the war, I hope that they will find they have miscalculated. It is the general belief of our people that under the circumstances a most energetic conduct of military operations may be the most humane, and that the policy which will bring us soonest out of the sea of blood and misery into which our old Europe has been converted will serve the best interests of the human race."

Hearty applause greeted the speaker.

It is expected that the session of the Reichstag may open the way for discussion which has been barred under a political truce since the outset of the war. Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg is exerting all his influence to prevent the discussion from taking a form which would cross the declared policy of Germany.

VON TIRPITZ'S RISE TO POWER.

Regarded in Germany as the Father of the New Navy.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has been known in the last fifteen months as the chief advocate of the submarine policy of Germany and the policy of frightfulness at sea, but he has very much more to his credit than that. He is the father of the German Navy, and in a land where family influence and caste still have great importance he has forced himself to the front and obtained great power entirely by the strength of his own personality and will.

The Admiral was born at Kustrin-on-the-Oder, and was sent as a lad into the German Navy, which was then hardly considered a fighting force. For years he lived the ordinary life of a naval officer, and it was not until 1891, when he was in command at Kiel, that he got his first opportunity. The fleet was still miserably weak, but he saw that he could develop a formidable torpedo flotilla, and he set himself to select the smartest among the younger officers for its trying work.

In 1893 he was called to the Admiralty at Berlin, and there he has been ever since. He had still several years to pass before the German nation paid much attention to its fleet, but he grasped the opportunity that England gave him in 1898 by the seizure of the Bundesrat to arouse national pride, and with the adoption of the first naval law in 1900 the rise of the German navy of today began. He helped to frame that law; he became one of the chief supporters of the German Navy League, and since that date he has never ceased to bend every effort to rival Great Britain's naval power.

The evolution of the dreadnought gave him his great opportunity because it decreased enormously the fighting value of all its predecessors, and von Tirpitz realized that while it would have been almost hopeless for the German Empire to build enough of the old style battleships to compete with England's fleet, it was possible for her to construct almost dreadnought for dreadnought and so keep Great Britain profoundly uneasy. It was this feeling that made the efforts of England in favor of a "naval holiday" always unsuccessful.

But it is to be noticed that von Tirpitz has ever been a practical man and ready to seize opportunities. Perhaps no one was honest in his declaration that Germany's aim was not to equal the British fleet, but merely to build one that would cause England serious misgiving. He knew how immense was the task he had set himself, and so he looked for expedients which would neutralize mere superiority in tonnage. So before the war he opposed the Kaiser when he urged the construction of even larger naval guns. Von Tirpitz thought that the most would be better spent on increasing the number of ships.

So as Great Britain's fleet closed on the German fleet and drove it into the Kiel Canal, von Tirpitz thought of the submarine. It was still an untried weapon; theoretically it seemed almost perfect and he suggested the ruthless use of it.

For a time the submarines seemed successful and the Lusitania was sunk; but week by week fewer that were sent out returned and doubts began to arise in the mind of Bethmann-Hollweg. There were annoying troubles with this country and there was a most disconcerting uncertainty as to the real value of the policy. So last September there were rumors that von Tirpitz was about to retire. He did not, but for some months there was a comparative lull in the use of submarines, although they were for a time very active in the Mediterranean.

Then it was announced that March 1 was the day on which a new campaign with much larger and better submarines was to begin. March 1 came and nothing much happened at sea, but political circles began to gossip again. Rumors of differences with the Chancellor again cropped up, and only a few days ago the illness of von Tirpitz was announced. Now comes the report of his resignation.

SAW LINER BLOWN UP.

Captain De Jong of the Westerdyk Rescued Many from Mecklenburg.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—An eyewitness of the destruction of the Dutch passenger steamship Mecklenburg, which was blown up by a mine in the North Sea on Feb. 27, Captain S. J. De Jong of the Dutch steamship Westerdyk arrived here today. He rescued some passengers and the crew of the liner. Two American citizens were in the boats picked up by Captain De Jong and his men. Captain De Jong said not one person was killed by the explosion nor a life lost in effecting the rescue.

The destruction of the Mecklenburg occurred near the mouth of the Thames River. Captain De Jong said he was standing on the bridge at the time, talking to his chief officer, when he noticed the passenger liner about two miles distant, eastbound from Queenstown, England. Almost as soon as he recognized the liner he saw a cloud of smoke rise up from beneath her bows and noticed that she settled at the head. A few seconds later, Captain De Jong said, the force of the explosion was felt aboard his ship.

Before Captain De Jong could order full speed ahead the lifeboats on the Mecklenburg were being filled and lowered into the water. Those in the boats, when they saw the Westerdyk steaming up, rowed toward her. Captain De Jong picked up four lifeboats in which there were nineteen passengers, Captain Reedeker of the Mecklenburg, and forty-six members of the crew. Attracted by the explosion, the Dutch steamships Prins der Nederlanden and Samarinda arrived and rescued forty-nine passengers. At noon the Mecklenburg, which had been settling rapidly by the bow, with her stern high in the air, plunged beneath the surface and disappeared.

MOBILE, Ala., March 15.—Captain Burgess of the American schooner Gypsum Empress, in today from Shilloth, England, said he witnessed the destruction of a German submarine by British warships off the coast of Scotland, while his vessel was lying at anchor near the mouth of the Clyde. The submarine was in pursuit of a passenger liner, the name of which Captain Burgess did not learn, and had almost overhauled her when two British destroyers came out, and, after a battle lasting several minutes, succeeded in destroying the submersible.

Captain Burgess said his vessel narrowly missed striking a number of floating mines. He reported the mines to a British patrol boat and they were destroyed.

ZEPPELINS BEST AS SCOUTS.

Baron Montagu Sees in Them Valuable Auxiliaries of Fleet.

LONDON, Thursday, March 16.—The greatest value of the Zeppelin airship is in scouting for an enemy fleet,

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OSBORNE, NOT GUILTY SET FREE BY COURT

Justice Tompkins Declares Dismissal Is Based on Facts of Law, Not Technicalities.

DID NOT LIE TO DIEDLING

Ex-Warden Demands Immediate Trial on Second Indictment—Great Joy in Sing Sing.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 15.—Thomas Mott Osborne was acquitted today of the charge of perjury by order of Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, sitting in Part III. of the Supreme Court, where Mr. Osborne's trial had been going on since Monday. Having heard all the evidence that the District Attorney of Westchester County had produced to sustain his charge, and having listened to arguments for and against a judicial acquittal, Justice Tompkins decided that the defense need not present evidence to establish Mr. Osborne's innocence.

The acquittal was not based upon a legal technicality. Justice Tompkins made that clear in his ruling. He declared Mr. Osborne innocent for two reasons of fact. In effect his decision was this:

Even if Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling, the Prison Commissioner at whose examination Mr. Osborne was accused of committing perjury, had full authority to hold the examination, Mr. Osborne did not commit perjury because there was no evidence to show that he wilfully attempted to deceive the Commissioner. Further, even if Mr. Osborne did wilfully attempt to deceive the Commissioner, he was not guilty of perjury because Dr. Diedling had no legal right to hold the examination.

The Justice's decision found enthusiastic favor with those who packed the courtroom this morning expecting Mr. Osborne to be discharged. The moment Justice Tompkins pronounced the final sentence of his opinion: "I direct a verdict of acquittal and dismiss the indictment"—there was hand-clapping, foot-stamping and some cheering. The demonstration was succeeded by a rush to Mr. Osborne's side. For ten minutes he and his attorneys were busy shaking hands with friends, including Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven Railroad; Mark I. Koon, Mayor of Auburn, Mr. Osborne's home; Frank E. Swift, President of the National Bank of Auburn; the Rev. George B. Stewart, President of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and many other leading residents of Auburn, New York City, and Westchester County, who had come to court to testify in his behalf, if needed.

Mr. Osborne will be tried here in April on the only other indictment against him, which charges neglect of duty as Warden of Sing Sing, and "unnatural and unlawful acts."

District Attorney Weeks made the announcement immediately after Justice Tompkins's decision had been rendered, and added that he had no intention of postponing the trial, though he declined to go on at once, as George Gordon Battle of counsel for Mr. Osborne, wanted to do. Mr. Battle will seek an order tomorrow directing the District Attorney to show cause why the trial should not be held this month.

Court opened this morning at 9:30 o'clock, with the room crowded. Justice Tompkins began to read his opinion at once and had finished in eight minutes, so that before 10 o'clock Mr. Osborne was free.

Mr. Battle and Huntington W. Merchant, Mr. Osborne's attorneys expressed gratification that their client had been acquitted, also that the Justice's interpretation of the prison law would prevent a free-lance Prison Commissioner from making unauthorized investigations that served only to hamper a Warden's work.

George W. Kirchwey, who has been acting Warden of Sing Sing since Mr. Osborne's indictment, was present. Asked if he thought Mr. Osborne would be acquitted of the remaining charges, Mr. Kirchwey, who took up the Wardenship on condition that Mr. Osborne should return if the indictments failed laughed and said: "Well, I'm afraid I'll lose my job soon."

Fight Only Begun, Says Osborne.

Mr. Osborne returned to his rooms at the Hotel Belmont yesterday afternoon where he was occupied until late receiving callers and telegrams. Hundreds who heard of his acquittal hurried to congratulate him. When asked for a statement he said:

The action of Judge Tompkins proves what I have all along contended—that it was a persecution, not a prosecution. The Judge also strongly confirms the view I have held that an essential part of the foundation of a successful prison administration is the respect of the inmates for their Warden. No man could, for a moment, retain the respect of the men of Sing Sing were he, as Warden, to violate confidences which they had placed in him.

The fact that those who have been plotting against the honest administration of our State prisons were not content with having me removed by the Superintendent, but insisted as well upon trying to ruin my reputation ought to make the public realize that there is something under the surface which must be of very great importance. Such a fierce and venomous fight to get rid of one minor State official would never have been made unless there was something far more serious than the one public office concerned. What that something is we shall know before this thing is ended.

Mr. Osborne declared that so far as he was concerned, the fight for decent and honest administration of the prisons had only begun.

SING SING WILD WITH JOY.

Inmates Celebrate Osborne Victory and Get Out a Red Ink Extra.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., March 15.—The first "extra" of The Bulletin, a newspaper published in Sing Sing by the inmates, was issued tonight to celebrate the dismissal of the first indictment in White Plains against former Warden Thomas Mott Osborne. The Bulletin is a four-page sheet. The first and last pages of the "extra" are printed in red in honor of the occasion.

The Bulletin tells how the news was spread from shop to shop by the sergeants and delegates of the Mutual Welfare League, so that by the time the entire population of the prison assembled in the mess hall everybody was "aflame with joy" and ready for a big celebration. Warden Kirchwey is quoted as saying:

"The conspiracy has blown up. The dismissal of the first indictment is only the beginning of the end. I want to join in our glad acclaim of our good leader. Let this remind us that in the long run decency and uprightness of life come to be recognized. You have played your part in this tragedy like men."

In the mess hall celebration speeches were made by two inmates, Charles Gondorf, the wiretapper, who is Secretary of the Mutual Welfare League, and Peter Cullen, Sergeant at Arms. The Tom Brown Aurora Band played "Tom Brown's March," and the prison was decorated in flags and bunting.

Gondorf read a telegram to the league from Mr. Osborne declaring that his loyalty to the men in refusing to divulge inmates' confessions had been vindicated. Gondorf spoke briefly as did Cullen in praise of the founder of the league.

Governor Spry of Utah declared that Mr. Osborne was not alone a New York figure, but because of his achievements in prison reform he belonged to the whole United States. He declared that he intended to introduce the reforms he had seen in Sing Sing in Utah prisons. Later Governor Spry said:

"I have never seen such a demonstration as was made when those men heard that their former Warden was acquitted. No matter what may be thought of Mr. Osborne by some of his enemies, he is much beloved by the men for whom he has worked so untiringly."

CARTER MAY HEAD PRISONS.

Buffalo Man Demands Unhampered Freedom for Action.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, March 15.—"I am not an active candidate in any sense of the word," said James M. Carter tonight, discussing the report that he is likely to be named as State Superintendent of Prisons by Governor Whitman. "I should like to have the post of course, but I have told the Governor the terms on which I would accept it. I must have absolute freedom from interference of any sort and be assured that I could conduct the office just as I saw fit." He admitted that he has been in correspondence with the Governor about the appointment.

Mr. Carter is 41 years old, and has lived in Buffalo all of his life. He has been a builder and contractor, and is now head of the Builders' Exchange. He is also interested in a motor corporation and other local companies. He has been interested in prison and police work, and was recently under serious consideration for Superintendent of the Buffalo police.

"I believe that the office of Superintendent of Prisons is most important," he said tonight, and I should accept it because of the broader opportunity for helpful work that it offers. I made it very clear to the Governor that if he names me I must go into office without hampering restrictions and full freedom to administer affairs in the way I deem best."

BARNARD STARTS BUILDING.

Dean Gildersleeve Breaks Ground in Blizzard Weather.

With the chill winds blowing the snow across Morningside Heights, Dean Virginia M. Gildersleeve of Barnard College broke ground at noon yesterday for the new students' building, the gift of Jacob H. Schiff. It had been intended to hold ceremonies of some length out of doors, but on account of the blizzard only the actual work of breaking ground was done in the open.

Perhaps a hundred students and one or two scattering members of the Faculty, muffled up in ulsters, stood by while Dean Gildersleeve dug down through the snow, at a point just opposite Earl Hall and about midway along the Milbank quadrangle that stretches from 116th to 119th Street and brought up a small amount of mud and a good deal of snow and ice.

The shovel and its contents were carried into the main building, where the entire college had assembled. Dean Gildersleeve assured the teachers and students that the spadeful was actual physical evidence that the new building was on its way at last. Then the students, led by Miss Rosemary Lawrence, sang "There is a College on Broadway," and finished the exercises with a new form of the old "Building Song," which used to end, "We want, we want, we want a millionaire," but now has been changed to run, "We've got, we've got, we've got our building fair."

The new building will contain a gymnasium and swimming pool, a library, luncheon room, offices of student organizations, recreation rooms, and some lecture halls and laboratories, and will in general serve as a centre of student activities. It is hoped that it will be ready for use in about a year.

GARRISON TO PRACTICE HERE

Will Join Firm of Hornblower, Miller, Potter & Earle.

Lindley M. Garrison, who recently resigned as Secretary of War, has established a residence in this city and will act as the consulting counsel to the members of the law firm of Hornblower, Miller, Potter & Earle at 24 Broad Street. As soon as he is admitted to the bar of this State he will become a member of the firm.

Mr. Garrison was appointed Secretary of War by President Wilson while he was serving his second term as Vice Chancellor of New Jersey. His selection was mainly due to his familiarity with equity law. He was graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1886 and was admitted to the New Jersey bar two years later.

BRONX GERMANS AT BAZAAR

Crowds from Northern Borough Attend, Despite Bad Weather.

The fifth day of the German Bazaar in Madison Square Garden was given over yesterday to residents of the Bronx, and despite last night's snowstorm many from that borough attended, the capacity of the Garden being taxed as on previous evenings.

The usual concert was given yesterday afternoon, in which Fritz Kreisler, Mmes. Marguerite Ober, Julia Culp, Marie Mattfeld, and Johanna Gadski, with Otto Goritz and Leopold Winkler, participated. A concert will be held in the Garden Theatre on Sunday afternoon, at which Ambassador von Bernstorff and prominent officials are expected to be present. The Metropolitan chorus will sing.

SAYS ONLY AMERICA CAN STOP THE WAR

Ambassador Morgenthau Declares No Other Nation Can Restore Order.

GUEST OF CITY OFFICIALS

Discussing Religious Tolerance, He Recalls Daughter's Entrance as Pupil at Bryn Mawr.

Heads of city departments and many prominent men attended a luncheon yesterday followed by a reception to Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to Turkey, on the twentieth floor of the Municipal Building. Borough President Marks, who presided at the reception, had converted his main office into an auditorium by the use of camp chairs. It was decorated with American flags and at the back of the desk was the standard of Turkey.

Several of the speakers who preceded Mr. Morgenthau discussed religious intolerance, and when the Ambassador was introduced he said he recalled that several years ago when he was seeking to find a school for his daughter to attend he was frankly told in one instance that she could not be admitted because she was a Jewess. He said he had then arranged for her attending Bryn Mawr College and remarked to those in charge that it would be well to admit some Jewish girls if for no other purpose than to teach tolerance to the Christian girls. He said that when he took over the affairs of nine nations at Constantinople he never took into account creed or race. He continued:

"Europeans look upon America as the typification of justice and honor. We have to be prepared at once to do justice. This is a free country, and it is a pity that there are a few lunatics who have so acted that their doings have got into the press, thus giving the impression abroad that this is not a united country and that it can stop this war before it runs its final course, for either the nations will annihilate each other or fight until exhausted. The United States is the only nation powerful or resourceful enough to rearrange the machinery of civilization which has been entirely upset by the war which is now devastating Europe."

Mr. Morgenthau said after his address that he had used the word lunatics in the sense of hysterical persons and not in alluding to any individuals.

Miss Katharine Bement Davis, head of the Parole Board, spoke of the deep interest which the Ambassador had taken in various humanitarian projects not only at his diplomatic post but as a citizen of New York. She said the time was at hand "when it would no longer be a matter of race and religion in taking the measure of men, but of what they can contribute to civilization."

Cleveland H. Dodge spoke of the great services which Mr. Morgenthau had rendered to the colleges of Turkey. Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, praised the Ambassador and Borough President Marks jointly as efficient business men in office.

Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of the New York University said he was convinced that if one desired to have the best protection he should go to a country to which there had been sent a Jewish Ambassador. He referred to the great services of Mr. Straus and of his successor, Mr. Mofgenthau, and said that the work of Mr. Morgenthau was truly significant.

Borough Presidents Pounds of Brooklyn and Mathewson of the Bronx also spoke. Mr. Marks in bringing the meeting to a close said the time was not far distant when men of all creeds and races would recognize one Fatherhood or God and the brotherhood of men.

ICE TIES UP MUNITIONS.

Consul Says 100 Ships Are Frozen in at Archangel and White Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Archangel and the new Russian harbor of Kola are said to be much congested, with no immediate prospect of relief from ice conditions, according to a dispatch received today from Consul General H. D. Baker at Petrograd, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. There are 100 ships frozen in at Archangel or in the White Sea outside, waiting for the break of Spring to unload large cargoes of munitions of war.

There is still a small gap in the railroad between Petrograd and Soroka, but it will soon be built and the line put in some sort of shape to carry the immense traffic that will begin as soon as it is possible to unload cargoes.

As in 1914 and last year, it is inevitable that the greater part of the goods in many ships in the two harbors must be piled up outdoors, as there is shed room only for a small fraction of the stuff in sight. At Kola there is a forty-ton lighter to do the unloading and it is predicted that it will be well on into the Summer before many ships there can discharge cargo and get away. A number of ships left Kola before getting into the ice and have gone to Norwegian ports to unload if some way can be found to ship goods overland to Petrograd.

Talk of hauling by sledge from Kola has amounted to nothing so far. The Russian Government is planning to have all war shipments taken care of at Archangel and commercial freight received and shipped at Soroka. When once the ice breaks it is the general expectation that the congestion can be relieved.

SPANISH LINER SEARCHED.

French Auxiliary Cruiser Takes German Off the Manuel Calvo.

Passengers on the Spanish steamer Manuel Calvo, which arrived from Cadiz yesterday, said that when the steamer was two miles out from Cadiz it had been stopped and searched by a French auxiliary cruiser which formerly was the yacht Almah, belonging to Baron Rothschild. Henry Berger, a passenger, suspected of being a German, was taken off.

On the Manuel Calvo were Pedro Casson and Carlos F. Varillo, Mexican naval officer, who were sent to Genoa eighteen months ago when First Chief Carranza gave orders to a shipbuilding concern there for the construction of a river gunboat and a lighthouse tender. As the first payments for the ships never arrived, their keels were not laid, and the naval officers, after spending a year and a half in idleness, decided to return.

Another passenger was Lieutenant Joaquin Lopez Cortijo of the Spanish Navy, who came to inspect a submarine which is being built for Spain by the Fore River Company. Percival Gassett, United States Consul at Malaga, and other passengers, said that an intense pro-German feeling prevailed among most of the population of Spain.

GERARD NOT COMING HOME.

Ambassador at Berlin to Rest in Europe During Leave of Absence.

Word was received yesterday by a friend of Ambassador Gerard in this city that he would not return to the United States to spend a vacation, but would remain in Europe and take a complete rest during whatever leave was granted to him.

AUSTRIA WARS ON PORTUGAL

Hands Passports to Minister and Withdraws Her Own Envoy.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that Austria has declared war on Portugal.

A Reuter dispatch from Geneva says that Austria has recalled her Minister at Lisbon and has handed passports to the Portuguese Minister at Vienna.

PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

BALTIC AS A TRANSPORT.

Liner Will Carry American Legion from Canada to England.

The White Star liner Baltic, which arrived here yesterday, will leave on Friday or Saturday, after it has loaded munitions here, for Halifax, where it will take on board all or a large part of the Ninety-seventh Canadian Regiment, the so-called American Legion, which is composed almost entirely of Americans recruited at Toronto, it was reported yesterday.

Like most of the ships which recently have left British and French ports, the Baltic was delayed off the mouth of the Mersey while mine-sweepers went ahead to make sure that its course was safe. Some of the passengers said the ship went north of Ireland, but officers of the ship refused to discuss the subject.

J. R. Braithwaite, a London shipowner, who has two sons in the British Navy, said that the Germans in their attack on Verdun were playing the game of the Allies, and that all military men in England and France were pleased over the attack and the way it was met up to the time that he left. He said he had it from inside sources that the Allies would begin a tremendous offensive on all fronts within six weeks.

Bulgaria to Issue a New Loan.

COPENHAGEN, March 15, (via London.)—The Deutsche Tagesseitung says a new 6 per cent. Bulgarian loan for a large sum will be issued in the beginning of April.

SWISS ARMY TO CONTROL.

National Council Refuses to Alter Rule of the Military.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 15.—After a long debate of whether the military authorities should be permitted to retain in full the powers granted to them at the outbreak of the war, the National Council, by a vote of 159 to 15, decided today to make no change in this respect.

German Mail on Liner Seized.

One hundred and thirty sacks of German mail were taken from the Noordam of the Holland-America Line at Falmouth, it was reported yesterday when the steamer arrived here from Rotterdam and Falmouth. The Noordam was held twenty-four hours at Falmouth. A passenger was H. B. Grey Edwards, a British aviator who was injured near Lierre. He said his machine volplaned several miles, landing in a pasture and narrowly missing a cow which was grazing within range of German artillery.

Would Exchange Mails at Sea.

AMSTERDAM, March 15. — The Nieuwe Courant in a leading editorial today strongly supports a suggestion made in connection with the recent seizures of Dutch mails that incoming mails should be taken from the mail steamers and outgoing mails handed over to mail steamers at some point outside British territorial waters.

1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916

ONE or two things that everybody knows—and a few others that maybe you don't know: The Hupmobile has for years held the highest proportionate second-hand value. The Hupmobile has never had an "off" year. The manufacturers have never brought out a poor car.

For several years past, sixty per cent. of the sales of new Hupmobiles have been made to Hupmobile owners. And ever since 1908 the repair costs have averaged fourteen cents per one thousand miles, including breakage by accident. There is no other record like it!

Chas. E. Riess

Let us demonstrate the Series N2, the 1916 Hupmobile—the supreme achievement in the building of Hupmobile motor cars.

The mark of superior motor car service.

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Wholesale Warehouse, 1764 Broadway
Five-passenger Touring Car or Two-passenger Roadster, $1085. Seven-passenger Touring Car, $1235. Prices F. O. B. Detroit

Hupmobile

Five Passenger Touring Model. Price $1085.

Sold Out Again!

The entire edition of Pictorial Review for April has already been exhausted!

This is mainly due to two things: First, the unprecedented demand for the next-to-the-last instalment of Kathleen Norris's sensational success—"The Heart of Rachael." And second, the superb pages in color showing the cream of the advance Easter styles.

The wonderful reception our Easter Fashion number has met with is, naturally, much appreciated and we sincerely hope that all of our good friends may be able to secure copies. This is by no means certain however. The only April copies to be obtained anywhere are a scattering few in the hands of the newsdealers throughout the country.

We must *especially* request you not to send us subscriptions to Pictorial Review to begin with the April issue, as we are not in a position to supply them. The May number will be the first we can send you.

If the first newsdealer you go to can't supply you with an April issue, please try another. It is well worth while.

Pictorial Review
New York

White
Custom Designed Bodies

AMONG purchasers of highest grade motor cars today there is a marked preference for custom-built bodies. The stock product has become commonplace as an inevitable result of quantity production and lower price levels.

The White Company anticipated this tendency a year ago, by having its bodies designed by a noted custom body maker and by standardizing in its regular models all the refined characteristics of the made-to-order product.

A staff of experienced custom makers embody in White Cars the same grace of line, individual appointments, imported materials, and that nicety of construction which only expensive hand labor can produce. The refinement and distinguished appearance of the standard White body, made in the factory at Cleveland, is equalled only in a body individually ordered from the best custom builders.

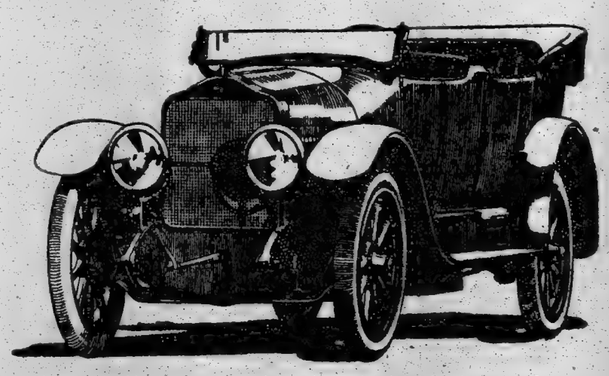

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The Machine You've Been Waiting For
Lowest in Price—Highest in Efficiency
Automatic Totals and Subtotals in RED
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ONLY 10 KEYS
Multiplies and Subtracts Rapidly.
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7 Bank—2 Color Printing $125.00
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Electric and other Models.
Write or Phone for demonstration or free trial.
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DAWN OF A NEW ERA

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Where is the lowest priced land suitable for apartment house building? This question confronts the builders. The answer is Jackson Heights.

Send for Dual Subway Map of New York City.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

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Nothing a Year

By CHARLES BELMONT DAVIS

The story of a woman who tried to make diamonds instead of hearts the trump in life's game. There is a note of inevitability in this story that is both artistic and true to life. Ancestors back of her, poverty clinging to her skirts, the heroine determined that beauty and her charm were her capital.

$1.30 net.

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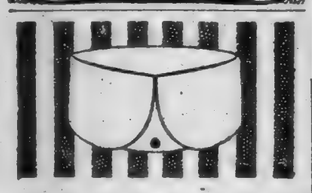

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET OF 16 STYLES

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Woman's Wear for Easter

Evening gowns, frocks for the street, the reception and the theatre, wonderful wraps and up-to-date millinery by Worth, Paquin, Lanvin, Boer, Martial and Armand, and Jenny in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today. The circulation of the Sunday edition of The Times exceeds 400,000 copies.—Advt.

1,000 CONVICTS ASK FOR DRY LAW HERE

Send 'Message from Behind the Gray Walls' to Legislators at Albany.

LAY DOWNFALL TO DRINK

Opposing Prohibition, Theodore Sutro Cites German Soldier's Efficiency with Drink Ration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—An ex-convict, who was introduced as "Number 11,221," presented a "message from behind the gray walls" at a hearing given by legislative committees today on the Wilson-Fullagar statewide prohibition bill. The committee was informed that the petition which he presented favoring the bill was signed by 1,000 convicts in Sing Sing, Dannemora, and Auburn Prisons. He said that 99 out of every 100 men in prison were there because of drink.

"If the prisoners themselves could vote on prohibition, the saloon would be closed in ten minutes," he said.

Then he read a letter from John Travis, in the death house at Sing Sing, in which the convicted murderer said that he had killed his man while drunk.

"You talk of dollars," said the ex-convict, "but can $19,000,000 pay for that man's life, and the shame drink had brought upon his wife and children? I ask you to remove from our borders this most damnable curse."

The efficiency of the German armies now fighting in Europe, the soldiers of which receive wine and beer with their rations, was advanced as an argument against the bill. The advocates of the measure replied by offering pages from Teuton history. They quoted Von Moltke as saying after the war of 1870 that "beer killed more Germans than did French bullets"; Bismarck as saying that "beer makes men stupid," and the Kaiser, who, it was said, in a speech to German soldiers and sailors eighteen months before the present conflict, asserted that the next great European war would be won by the army that didn't drink.

Theodore Sutro, representing the German-American Alliance, advanced the German Army argument.

"The bravery and efficiency of the German Army as compared to that of its enemies shows the fallacy of the argument that the temperate use of alcoholic beverages works harm," he said. "The German Army is the only great army in the conflict in which there has been no interdiction against the use of alcohol. And there have been almost no cases of drunkenness and insubordination. On the contrary, in the Russian and English Armies, where the use of alcoholic beverages had been prohibited, there are trials after trials for drunkenness and insubordination."

Mr. Sutro also thought that the abolition of the canteen had decreased the efficiency of the American Army.

Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, also opposed the bill.

"The keynote of the organized labor movement," he said, "is temperance—temperance in drink, temperance in everything. There is nothing that has done more to promote temperance than organized labor. I deny the right of the State to tell me what I shall eat or drink. I deny the right of the State to make unlawful the exercise of the normal activities of the citizen."

William H. Hirsch, counsel for the New York State Brewers' Association, directed the opposition to the measure. Advocates and opponents of the bill filled the large Assembly chamber. The advocacy of the bill was directed by Olin S. Bishop, Chairman of the State Prohibition Committee. George D. Harger of Geneva, representing the Prohibition Party, made the chief speech in support of prohibition. He began by referring to the depredations of the Mexican bandits, and then characterized the liquor dealers as "rum bandits," using this designation throughout his address. He asked for a favorable report on the bill, so that the Legislature could pass it and "prevent the rum bandits from getting their licenses renewed next Fall."

When he was asked how he would replace the deficit in revenue of $19,000,000 that would be caused by closing the saloons, the speaker replied that it would be no more difficult than it was for the State to raise $19,000,000 by direct tax this year to make good a deficit.

MOVIE CENSORS INDORSED.

Assembly Committee Reports Bill Establishing a State Board.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Ahern bill establishing a State censorship of motion pictures was reported favorably today by the Assembly Committee on Codes. The measure provides for the appointment of three Commissioners for terms of six years at a salary of $5,000 each. They may appoint such deputies and clerks as they please.

The bill as reported contains an important amendment, urged by motion picture interests, providing for court review of the board's rulings. There would also be an appeal to the whole commission from the ruling of any deputy or any one Commissioner. The act provides that the Commissioners shall have power to disprove any films which are sacrilegious or immoral. Upon each picture to be shown shall be printed after inspection, "Approved by the New York State Board of Censors."

CAN BUY MOHANSIC SAFETY.

Up-State Republicans Want $1,400,000 from the City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—New York City can insure favorable action on the bills removing the State Hospital at Mohansic and the Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights from the Croton watershed by a payment of $1,393,000. The Republican up-State leaders have been discussing seriously a plan by which the city shall pay to the State the estimated loss to the Commonwealth if the institutions under construction are abandoned.

It has been estimated that the difference between what the projects have cost the State, less the 70 per cent. of cost already paid by New York City, is about $1,400,000. The plan provides that if New York City pays this amount to drive possible sources of pollution from the watershed the property acquired will be the city's to dispose of as it sees fit. The plan was suggested to New York City Senators last week and rejected.

The indications are that only the payment of the $1,400,000 or the insistence of Governor Whitman upon his recommendation that the institutions shall be removed will enable New York City to throw this safeguard about its water supply. The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, by a vote of 9 to 2, has voted not to report the Bloch bills providing for the removal of the institutions. These bills are identical with those introduced in the upper house by Senator Wagner of New York City.

The Ways and Means vote was forced by the minority leader, Mr. Callahan, for the purpose of making a motion for the discharge of the committee, thus bringing the fight on the floor of the Assembly before the last crowded days of the session.

There is still before the Ways and Means Committee the Alder bill, providing for the removal of the institutions, and Chairman Maier said tonight that some bill embodying the Governor's suggestion probably would be reported out of the committee. Because of protests from New York City, in December Governor Whitman held up the work on the institutions pending action by the Legislature.

This was the last day for the introduction of local bills in the Assembly, and more than sixty measures were introduced for the City Administration. The bills, which were drafted by heads of New York City departments, include a dozen carrying out recommendations made by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein as a result of his investigation last year of the finances of the city.

Among these measures are bills to abolish the offices of Public Administrator and Commissioners of Records, to give the law work of the various county officers to the Corporation Counsel, and to consolidate the offices of five Commissioners of Jurors under one head.

OFFER HOSPITAL TO STATE.

$500,000 for Psychopathic Institution if Wheeler Bill Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—If the Wheeler bill, creating a State clearing house for the mentally deficient was passed, Dr. Max Schlapp of New York said at a hearing today, he had the assurance that a number of wealthy and public-spirited persons would build a great psychopathic hospital in New York City which would be leased to the State for a nominal sum. After the hearing Dr. Schlapp said that the sum of $500,000 was promised, but he declined to divulge the name of the would-be donors.

The bill creates a commission of seven with an executive manager to supervise the work of examining and diagnosing the cases of the mentally deficient and to investigate the causes of mental deficiency.

To Stop Fining of Street Women.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Senate Codes Committee today voted to report favorably the Mills bill, which provides for the abolition of fines in the cases of immoral women arrested on the streets and convicted in the Magistrates' Courts and the substitution of prison sentences which, however, may be suspended at the discretion of the Magistrate. The bill had the support of the New York City administration.

HEALY TO LEAD LINE ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Court Orders That Coroner's A. O. H. Faction Shall Not Be Hampered in Fifth Ave.

69TH REGIMENT TO MARCH

Will Go to Mass at Cathedral in the Morning, but Is Undecided About the Afternoon.

Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the permit given by the Police Department to Coroner Timothy Healy's faction of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was a good and valid document, that it should not be revoked, that the Healyites should not be restrained from marching in Fifth Avenue on St. Patrick's Day and that the Police Commissioner should not be compelled to give Roderick J. Kennedy's faction a permit to parade. The plaintiffs made an error in their court pleadings, the court found, in failing to file a complaint containing the issues that should be determined some later date.

The power of the President of the National Hibernian body to suspend the county organization remains in doubt because the court's attention had not been called to any provision of the constitution of the order conferring that power upon him, so the court held:

"The county organization is therefore an existing and legal entity, notwithstanding its differences with the national body, and its right to secure a permit to parade is therefore not impaired."

As a result some members of the A. O. H. will parade tomorrow and with them will be a number of other Irish organizations, but how many nobody was able to foretell.

Colonel Conley of the Sixty-ninth Regiment said last evening:

"The regiment will march up Fifth Avenue in the morning and attend services at St. Patrick's Cathedral. That has been our custom for many years. What we will do in the afternoon has not been decided. Whether we will parade with the Irish societies may be determined tomorrow."

This statement was given out last night at the headquarters of the St. Patrick's Day Committee of the Irish Counties Club by Coroner Healy and Eugene J. Flood:

"The St. Patrick's Day Committee salutes the public of New York and begs to assure it that, weather conditions being favorable, the 1916 demonstration in honor of Ireland's patron saint will be in keeping with those conducted by the A. O. H. in New York County for a quarter of a century."

Against Automobiles on Speedway.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Simpson-Goldstein bill providing for the use of the Speedway in New York City by automobilists was killed in the Assembly Cities Committee tonight. Several members of the committee suggested throwing the Speedway open to all traffic. This is proposed in a bill which has been introduced by Assemblyman Goldstein and is now before the committee. It was said tonight that Senator Burlingame of Kings would make a motion to discharge the Senate Cities Committee from consideration of the measure and attempt in this way to obtain the passage of the bill by both houses.

Roosevelts Start Home Today.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 15.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, who have been visiting various points in southern waters, will sail tomorrow from Port of Spain on board the steamer Matura for New York.

DU PONT NOT A SEEKER.

Says Thousands of Small Business Men and Farmers Want Him.

T. Coleman du Pont, formerly head of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, but now chiefly interested in the new Equitable Building and in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in which he holds 51 per cent. of the stock, is willing to become a candidate for President if there is a widespread demand that he run. He makes the second receptive candidate in Wall Street for the Republican nomination, for friends of ex-Judge Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, are putting his name forward for the honor.

Mr. du Pont, who is frequently called "General," was at his offices at 120 Broadway yesterday when visitors arrived to ask him about his candidacy, as reported in the morning newspapers. He said there seemed to be a well-formed idea broadcast that it is time a proved business man is put at the head of the Administration.

A friend of the capitalist, who refused to allow his name to be mentioned, but who appeared to be his political adviser, volunteered the information that Mr. du Pont had demonstrated by his conduct of big affairs that he was eminently qualified for the Presidency. Mr. du Pont limited himself to this statement as to his position:

"Answering your questions as to the notice appearing in the morning papers: First, I think I ought to say that I am not seeking the place; that I have no political ambitions, and have not consented to the use of my name in connection with the Presidency.

"I have received thousands of letters from small business men and farmers all over the country asking me to consent to my name being used. The only way I can account for this is that all my life has been devoted to constructive work generally.

"I have taken a great interest in good roads and belong to many good-road associations, and many agricultural societies, and this is the only way I can account for it."

Mr. du Pont is a member of the Republican National Committee and is a cousin of Senator du Pont of Delaware. He said he was well acquainted with Frank Hitchcock. He said he had not had time to consider the essential planks for a platform. He is 53 years old.

Herald Square R. H. Macy & Co. New York

Smart Neckwear for Men

English Foulards	*94c*
Swiss Checks	*94c*
Irish Poplins	*$1.29*

Men who have been in the habit of purchasing their neckwear at the exclusive and high-priced specialty shops, because they felt that only there could they get something distinctive, are being added daily to the list of our patrons.

We carry a most complete collection of the very smart effects in cravats, and all of them are

Our Own Importations

Should there be anything in particular that you want, not found in our ready-to-wear stock, you may select cravating from our large collection of Spitalfields squares and we will make it up especially to suit your desires.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway, 35th Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Where a Man's CLOTHES MONEY Goes Farthest

Our Men's Clothing Section is a store in itself.

It is managed by men of broad experience in this field—to whom we have given carte blanche in every matter connected with the merchandising of fine clothes for men.

That is how we make of it a real man's shop—with a real man's viewpoint.

This Spring we have brought together an exceptional assortment of smart suits—in materials so carefully selected for style and durability that we do not believe you can find better value at the price anywhere else in town.

And we have taken particular pains that the prices should appeal strongly to the conservative purchaser. No man need hold an opulent purse to get perfect satisfaction here.

At $18.50, $20, $22.50 and $25—you can find the widest variety of the best domestic fabrics—soft woolens, durable worsteds, serges, cheviots and many others, in the newest and most beautiful patterns. You should see the smart hard-finish stripe fabrics that wear so well.

At $30 and $35—the very cream of our ample stocks. Richly silk-lined and tailored as no custom tailor ever could at the price.

Come in today and look around a bit—you need not buy. But you are almost sure to find just the suit you've had in your mind's eye.

Fourth Floor.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts

Emphasize their Superb Showing of French Millinery

from Reboux—Maria Guy Georgette—Talbot—Lewis Louison—Valentine Abot Lanvin—Hermance Leontine Madelaine—Varon—Lucie Hamar—and other prominent Paris Modistes

Mason & Hamlin

PIANOS

When an article commands the highest price it is manifestly the best in its line, as otherwise its production could not continue. More money and time are required for the production of a Mason & Hamlin Piano than for any other, and it is, consequently, the highest priced piano manufactured, yet the increase in its sale has been remarkable, clearly demonstrating its proven superiority.

We invite an investigation on the part of all those who want the best in a piano and the utmost value for their money.

Mason & Hamlin Co.

313 Fifth Ave., at 32d St.

Estimate made of allowances on other pianos.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

Bull's-eye!

Every now and then—not often—a band plays something that sends funny, creepy little shivers up and down your spine—your blood seems to tingle—and there's a catch in your throat. It's a great sensation when it comes—and you can't fool yourself about it.

A good deal the same sort of feeling came to you as a boy when you read of the wonderful doings of your pet hero of the plains.

Maybe you and your best pal talked it all over (especially the day you had both been in trouble at school) and decided very definitely about going West and "showing 'em". Pistols in those talks of yours were always "guns" and rifles "Winchesters" or "repeaters." Very serious talks they were—very exciting and very excited.

And then, the thing got too big for you, and you fell silent as you and your pal stared with set faces off into the setting sun before parting with a word and a grip of two dirty, straining little fists.

Well—it has all come true.

In "Let Katy Do It" a tiny, tow-headed youngster does all the things you *wanted* to do.

All by himself he sets off the mines and works the levers of the Winchesters that hold back a Mexican horde while our troopers are tearing over the plains to the rescue.

And you get those same wonderful creeps in the spine that you get from the rattle of drums; unless all the "boy" has died in your heart, which God forbid.

"Katy"—mother of none, foster mother of seven—is one of the girls that is a "brick" to boys always.

Yes—it's a bull's-eye, this picture. Nothing flashy or pretentious in any of it,—all as simple and direct as the title. The runaway horses and wreck at the railway crossing; the mine in Mexico with its battery of repeaters; the Mexican bandits and United States Regulars are all matter-of-fact and real and necessary.

"Let Katy Do It" is a Triangle picture that has been "released" for several weeks. Several hundred thousand people have already seen it and most of them remember it.

We are advertising it now, *after* you know it, so that you may measure other Triangle productions by what you know of this one.

Lillian Gish, Triangle Fine-Arts

One reason people like them is that the men producing them—Griffith—Ince—Sennett—are so human,—have so much of the healthy American boy in them that their work is that way, too.

Another reason is the charm of the women who play in Triangle productions—

Here are some of them:

Bessie Barriscale
Dorothy Gish
Mae Marsh
Lillian Gish
Seena Owen
Jane Grey
Enid Markey
Norma Talmadge
Fay Tincher
Mae Busch
Constance Talmadge
Louise Glaum
Truly Shattuck

TRIANGLE FILM CORP'N

ACCUSES BRANDEIS OF FOOLING PUBLIC

E. R. Warren Asserts Lawyer Aided Gas Companies Instead of Fighting Them.

HELPED TO RAISE CAPITAL

Letter Explaining Action Is Put in Evidence by Brandeis's Law Partner as Hearings End.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee considering the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court completed its public hearings today and adjourned until March 24, when it is expected a vote on the recommendation to the full committee may be reached.

The last witness heard today was Edward R. Warren of Boston, who in 1905 was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Boston Public Franchise League, of which Mr. Brandeis was counsel. During the fight before the Massachusetts Legislature that year on the consolidation of the Boston gas companies Mr. Warren said that his committee and Mr. Brandeis worked along harmoniously to protect the public interest until one day Mr. Brandeis suddenly and without explanation appeared before the Executive Committee of the league and recommended that it vote in favor of the gas companies increasing their capitalization two or three million dollars.

"That man has a wonderful magnetism," said Mr. Warren, "and he just swept those men off their feet. All voted in his favor except myself. With the votes in his pocket he went that day before the Legislative Committee and told them the league was behind his recommendation, as he had a perfect right to do. Later members of the Executive Committee repented and two of them resigned because of Mr. Brandeis. The league had recommended the very thing we had been fighting against all Winter."

Mr. Warren said he heard Mr. Sprague of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, for which Mr. Brandeis offered to appear before the Legislature in the gas fight without pay, tell Mr. Brandeis that it did not stand behind the increase, but that he believed that through statement or omission to explain Mr. Brandeis had given the Legislative Committee to understand that the Board of Trade was not opposed to the recommendation.

After Mr. Warren's testimony Edward F. McClennen of Mr. Brandeis's firm put in evidence a letter Mr. Brandeis had written on the day in question to Mr. Warren and Mr. Sprague, explaining the reasons for his action and stating that he told the Legislative Committee that the Board of Trade had not approved of his recommendation. The letter was not read. Mr. Warren said he doubtless received it, but had no recollection of it.

Charles S. Smith, President of the Old Dominion Copper Company of New Jersey, said that Mr. Brandeis had received $225,000 to $250,000 as fees for conducting the suit by which the company recovered $2,000,000 secret profits obtained by A. S. Bigelow and others in organizing the company.

Smith testified that he, not Brandeis, was responsible for the Board of Directors of the Old Dominion Company withholding from the stockholders a report on the physical value of the property.

William S. Youngman, a Boston attorney, took issue with Mr. McClennen regarding Brandeis's conduct in several phases of the Warren will case.

Blind Man Missing.

The disappearance of Gustave Seitz, 40 years old, a blind man, of 1,760 Second Avenue, was reported to the police yesterday by Salo Struck, a friend, who said Seitz had been missing since Tuesday. Seitz was described as 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighing 150 pounds, and having brown eyes, hair and mustache. He wore a gray suit, soft gray hat and had a habit of speaking loudly.

SUIT ASSAILS SEVEN SEAS.

Strassburger Demands Accounting of Navy League Publishers.

Ralph B. Strassburger, a Director of the Navy League, started suit yesterday against Dabo & Helm, publishers of the Seven Seas Magazine, the alleged official organ of the Navy League; Arthur H. Dadmun, Secretary of the league; Charles A. Fowler, Vice President; Perry Belmont, and Henry H. Ward, members of the league's Executive Committee, and the Navy League itself.

Mr. Strassburger asked an accounting of all money the league had paid to Dabo & Helm in behalf of the publication of the Seven Seas Magazine. He also asked that those two men be enjoined from receiving more money from the league or from soliciting funds from league members for the United States Junior Naval Reserve. The suit stated that it was in the interest of the league, though the organization was technically a defendant.

Early last February Mr. Strassburger was sued for $250,000 by Dado & Helm, who alleged slander. In their statement at that time the publishing firm asserted that Mr. Strassburger had said in public of them that they were doing a crooked business, that they were using the names of the Seven Seas Magazine and Navy League for improper, dishonest, and fraudulent purposes.

In regard to his suit which he has just begun Mr. Strassburger said.

"I have been forced to take public action against my will on behalf of the Navy League to secure for it an injunction preventing certain of its officers from making further payments of money to the firm of Dabo & Helm and to obtain accounting. I have amply proved, I believe, that the relation between that firm and the Navy League upon which thousands of dollars have been paid that firm is illegal and without justification, and that there is not and in fact never has been any contract between the two parties."

When notified of the suit, Dabo & Helm, whose offices are at 25 West Forty-fifth Street, said:

"From evidence in our possession we know that Mr. Strassburger went into the Navy League about a year ago with the intention of having himself put at the head. Mr. Strassburger is known by us to be an agent of pro-German secret propaganda."

Perry Belmont at the Ritz-Carlton last night declined to make a statement, saying he had heard nothing of the suit. Clinton A. Braine, another Director, said the suit was a complete surprise to him.

"I can't understand such a thing at all," said Mr. Braine. "Nobody in the league, I am sure, expected such action."

Mr. Strassburger was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1905, and served for several years in the navy, resigning to take a position with the boiler testing department of Babcock & Wilcox of this city.

KISSEL BACKED OUT.

Will Make No Trouble for the Republican "Big Four."

John Kissel of Brooklyn, who had announced his intention to file petitions designating him as a candidate for Republican delegate-at-large, failed to do so, and denounced the designation of the delegates by the unofficial State Convention as "a usurpation of the powers of the enrolled voters of the State and a betrayal of the law and the rights of the voters at large by eminent citizens of the State."

The elimination of Mr. Kissel will mean that the "Big Four" candidates will not have to draw lots for positions on the ballot.

The Zealandia Reported Safe.

It was stated yesterday at the office of the Federal Forwarding Company that a wireless dispatch had been received from the steamship Zealandia, from which wireless calls for help were relayed on Tuesday by the steamship Richmond, stating that the difficulty with the steering gear of the Zealandia, which had rendered her helpless had been overcome and that the ship was proceeding on its way. The message said that the Zealandia had gone through a heavy gale on Monday night, but was having no further difficulty. The Zealandia was 680 miles east of New York when it sent the wireless message. A breakdown of its wireless apparatus accounted for its failure to send an earlier message.

PANAMA CANAL OPEN TO SHIPS ON APRIL 15

Great Slides Will Have Been Conquered in a Month, Col. Harding Asserts.

CLOSED SINCE SEPTEMBER

Eradication of Mountains in Miniature a Feat Comparable with First Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Official prediction was made today that the Panama Canal would probably be reopened for the passage of ships of 30 feet draft on April 15, one month hence. This prediction was in the form of a statement by the Washington office of the Panama Canal that the following announcement was made today by Colonel Chester Harding, Acting Governor of the Canal:

Conditions in Gaillard Cut justify the prediction that the Panama Canal will be available for ships of 30 feet draft on April 15, subject to probable temporary delays thereafter, to meet the exigencies of the dredging fleet in completing the canal to its full width and depth, and in removing shoals that may possibly develop.

The canal has been closed to navigation since last September on account of the slides at Gold Hill and in Gaillard Cut. While several vessels of light draft have passed through during the last month it was not until today that canal officials ventured any prediction as to when they thought the canal again would be ready for use by the world's merchant shipping. During January reports were spread that the canal would be ready for traffic by Feb. 15.

At that time an official announcement was made that these reports were unfounded, and that conditions then were still too uncertain for the authorities to make any predictions as to the probable date when the canal would be opened.

The announcement made today is intended as an invitation to the shipping of the world to route its ships again via Panama. The closing of the canal on account of slides has been a source of considerable loss of revenue, through inability to collect canal tolls while the waterway was blocked for shipping.

Reopening of the waterway is regarded as an engineering feat second only to the construction of the canal. Millions of tons of rock and earth have been torn out of the collapsed excavations. New dredges of a size and capacity never before employed have labored night and day for months. Steam shovels have driven their way into the obstructions wherever there was ground sufficiently firm to hold them.

Meanwhile construction work at the terminals and about the locks has proceeded without pause. When the canal is reopened it will have advanced in equipment far beyond the point it had reached when the slides began. Facilities for quick handling of ships will be much better than they were at that time, and the great project will be closer to final completion in all details.

Three Ships Pass Through.

PANAMA, March 15.—The United States supply ships Prometheus and Maumee, and the collier Mars passed through the canal today. The maximum draft of the vessels was twenty-one feet.

RUMANIA'S QUEEN IS ILL.

Condition Is Growing Worse, Says Dispatch from Bucharest.

LONDON, March 15.—German press dispatches from Bucharest, as forwarded from Zurich by the Exchange Telegraph Company, say that Queen Marie of Rumania is seriously ill and that her condition is gradually growing worse.

GARDNER ASSAILS DANIELS.

Representative Calls Press Bureau Story of D-Boats' Trip Misleading.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Failure of the Navy Department to rush the completion of vessels heretofore authorized was brought to the attention of the House today in a speech by Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, who also assailed the Navy Department for statements to the press which, he said, were misleading.

Mr. Gardner waved above his head a press notice issued by the Navy Department giving an account of the feat of the submarine flotilla in making a run last May from Pensacola to New York. This statement, Mr. Gardner said, was entirely misleading.

"It was a world-beating performance, as the newspapers put it," added Mr. Gardner. "Let us see whether those vessels were there. I invite an investigation that the D-1, D-2, and D-3 were not there at all. They never started from Pensacola. They joined that fleet on the Jersey coast. I will say this further, that the E-1 was towed; both engines were unavailable. I say this furthermore, that the E-2 was towed for a part of the journey.

"Now there is a second division which we are told started from Pensacola. Of the five vessels in that division the D-1, the D-2, and the D-3 were not there at all. The E-2 arrived at Tompkinsville on the morning of May 5, having made the trip under her own engines from Key West, although she had encountered repeated engine trouble during the trip. I challenge an investigation of those facts.

"The Secretary of the Navy suggested four capital ships because he said that was the building capacity of the country. I cannot prove that he said it; I only know that the newspapers printed it. I took the precaution to write to the Admiral of the navy to find out the facts, and he said that six ships in addition to those in private yards not now in use, can be equipped rapidly, making it possible to build simultaneously sixteen battle cruisers and dreadnoughts in this country.

"I suggest that we find out the truth about the Bureau of Construction and Repair and suggest that we find out the truth about this navy press bureau, and whether it is putting out accurate knowledge or whether the public is being misled."

DEBATE FREE SUGAR REPEAL

House Members Clash on Measure, Expected to Pass Today.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Administration bill to repeal the free sugar clause of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law, which would take effect next May 1, came up for general debate in the House today, and its passage is expected tomorrow.

The opposition to the measure today came from three Democrats, Representatives Bailey of Pennsylvania, Keating of Ohio, and Vandyke of Minnesota. Mr. Bailey, regarded as William Jennings Bryan's spokesman in the House, said it was true that the country needed the money to be derived from retaining the present tariff on sugar, but that an economical expenditure of public funds would have made the proposed legislation unnecessary.

Representative Collier of Mississippi, in opening debate for the bill, explained that the change in economic conditions caused by the war made the repeal necessary.

MORE MONEY FOR THE NAVY.

House Passes Additional Deficiency Bill, Senate Next to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The House today passed the Additional Urgent Deficiency bill which appropriated $2,576,000 out of a total of, approximately, $3,200,000, for emergency uses of the navy. This was the second national defense measure passed by the House within two days. Prompt action is expected in the Senate on the bill.

In a recent communication to the Appropriations Committee Secretary Daniels advised that the appropriation for his department was desired primarily for the equipment of battleships with anti-aircraft guns, the overhauling of vessels, the continued manufacture of cartridge cases, and the production of mines.

House leaders today conferred over plans to take up the Hay Army Reorganization bill in the House late this week. The Rules Committee probably will report a rule making the measure privileged. No definite decision was reached by the Rules Committee, but sentiment favors the early passage of the Army bill, which is a part of the defense program.

In a brief speech in the House today Mr. Mann, Republican leader, suggested that the prime business before Congress is the determination of what we shall do about preparedness, and we should waste no time in taking up this question. "The chicken feed bills," he said, could afford to wait awhile.

WHAT DO YOU THINK
—of an office, in the heart of the City, so large that it contains a full size country home? You will miss an opportunity if you buy or lease a country home without visiting us.
Houses—Plots—Acreage.
Furnished and Unfurnished Rentals.

When You See This Sign Think of Country Life—When You Think of Country Life Remember This Sign

W. L. DOUGLAS WAS PUT TO WORK PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE. HE BEGAN MANUFACTURING IN 1876, AND IS NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 & $5.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
VALUE GUARANTEED

For 33 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. His name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes. They are the best known shoes in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 SHOES are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing $6 to $8, the only perceptible difference is the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 and $3.50 SHOES hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes for the price.

None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.

Boys' School and Dress Shoes $2.00 and $2.50. Best in the world.

CATALOG FREE
W. L. DOUGLAS, 178 Spark St. Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
847 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

*Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas $5.00 and $6.00 shoes for women.*

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

"I'M THE GUY" - - - - - - - - - By GOLDBERG

When you get puffing along at a Smile-a-Minute gait behind a pipeful of mild, mellow, good-for-a-fellow "Tux" you're bound to become the Cheer Leader on the road to Success.

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Tuxedo develops more joy-power to the pipeful than any other tobacco—why? Because it's the only tobacco made that will *not* "bite"—nor even *try* to "bite"—the most sensitive tongue and throat.

Tuxedo is made by the *original, secret* "Tuxedo Process"—the only process that removes *all* sting and harshness from tobacco. And the tobacco used in Tuxedo is the ripest, mildest leaf grown—aged 3 to 5 years to delightful fragrance and mellowness.

Tuxedo is widely imitated (did you ever hear of anything *original* and *worth while* that wasn't?), *but*—when you call for a show-down *in your pipe*, imitation brands will quickly bite their way out and leave *you and Tuxedo* together in peace.

CHRISTY MATHEWSON
Famous Baseball Pitcher, says:

"Tuxedo gets to me in a natural, pleasant way. It's what I call good, honest, companionable tobacco—the kind to stick to."

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient, glassine wrapped, moisture-proof pouch . . . 5c
Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket 10c

In Tin Humidor, 40c and 80c. In Glass Humidor, 50c and 90c.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

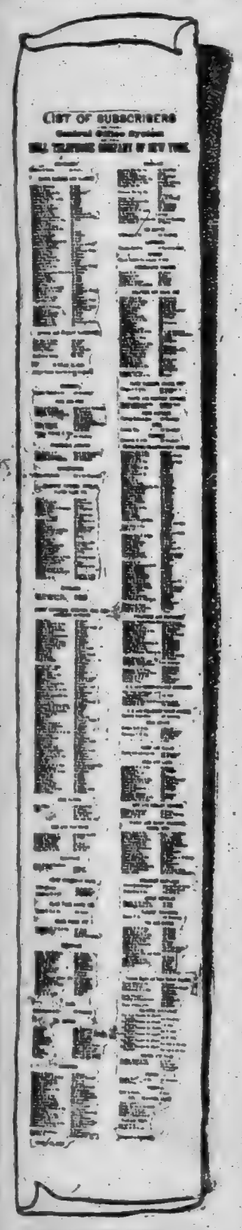

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THE FIRST NEW YORK CITY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
252 Names on One Sheet

Your New Telephone Book

1916
THE LATEST NEW YORK CITY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
377,000 names on 872 pages.

WE are now distributing in Greater New York 700,000 new telephone books for use during the next three months.

The new book is in many respects a unique and remarkable publication, made possible by a long series of studies and improvements. It is printed on special telephone paper, very thin and very strong, from a type that was selected after two years of careful experimentation, on gigantic presses that turn out 60,000 copies a day. The most approved methods in typographical arrangement were employed to make it easy to find telephone numbers quickly. It has a specially designed cover and improved binding that permits of its opening flat at any page. It contains a "Useful Information" section describing the principal points of interest in New York. It gives, on page 19, new instructions for making emergency calls. It carries more than 800 advertisements of business concerns. It has 872 pages and 377,000 names.

The new book is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that only 38 years ago the New York City Telephone Directory was a card containing 252 names. Today it can truly be said that the Telephone Directory is "the most used and most useful book in New York."

In the interests of good service you are urged always to consult the telephone book before calling to make sure you call the right number.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

REMEMBER

WHEN you write in your Will the name of a trustee for your Estate remember that if you name our Company

1. It will cost you no more than the regular expenses provided by law.

2. That we offer you every advantage that any other trust company can offer.

3. In addition we offer you the benefit of our thorough knowledge and control of the mortgage market providing the safest and most profitable investments for your estate.

Our trust officers will be glad to see you to-day to talk this over.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital $5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., Brklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SUFFRAGISTS FUMING AT SENATORS' DELAY

"Bewildered and Disappointed," Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw Declares.

WOMEN'S PRESSURE FELT

Judiciary Committee at Albany Will Favorably Report Amendment Probably Next Week.

At the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party of the State of New York at 303 Fifth Avenue yesterday everyone was busy arranging for the big inquiry mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union this evening, when there will be a discussion of the action of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in continually refusing to consider their bill.

"We are bewildered and disappointed," said Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw yesterday, expressing the feeling of the other suffragist leaders. "This is the fifth time, after faithfully promising us, that the Senate has refused to act. We are placed in an increasingly embarrassing position to answer the question as to why the Senate is treating the amendment in this way, and only the Senate itself can reply.

"It is the great question of the session, the men themselves say that; and yet we are called meddling women and asked why we go to Albany to bother the legislators. There is no other question that will come up which representatives from every town and county in the State will favor as they will this one. There may be men from New York City asking for some specific thing, or men from Rochester or from somewhere else, but never the universal demand that there is for our amendment. If ten men come to Albany it is a large representation, and we have hordes of women. One Senator told me that he did not believe in passing the amendment, that he did not approve of it personally, but that he was going to vote for it because he had never before had so much pressure brought to bear upon him, and he felt that his constitutents wished it."

Among the speakers at the Cooper Union mass meeting tonight will be Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the State Woman Suffrage Party, who will tell of the victory in the Assembly and give a summary of the position of the Senate Judiciary Committee; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, National Suffrage President; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who will discuss "Public Opinion with Reference to the Present Situation"; Mrs. Raymond Brown, who will give Statistics Pertinent to Present Suffrage Conditions"; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who will speak of the "Sixty-three Assembly Districts of Manhattan"; Miss Maggie Hinchey, who will tell "How the Action of the Senate Appears to the Labor Woman," and Mrs. Richard Aldrich. Other speakers will be James P. Boyle, President of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn and Queens, and Controller William A. Prendergast.

For the women in the upper part of the city there will also be a mass meeting of inquiry this evening to be held at 142 East 125th Street.

AMENDMENT IN NO DANGER.

In Hands of Friends of Cause, Senator Walters Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 15.—Chairman J. Henry Walters of the Senate Judiciary Committee said today that the suffrage amendment, on which it was announced yesterday the committee had "postponed action indefinitely," was in no danger. While action by the committee may be delayed beyond that time, it was said this evening that in all probability it would be reported next week.

"No vote was taken by the Judiciary Committee yesterday on the question of reporting the suffrage amendment, nor has any vote been taken by the committee on that question at any time," said Senator Walters. "Everything that has been done has been with the unanimous approval of the members. The situation is the same as it was at the start, the whole question of reporting the proposed amendment being in the hands of the friends of the suffragists, who, as I understand it, are in a majority on the committee."

It was learned yesterday that the determination to "postpone action indefinitely" was reached after several members of the committee, including Senators pledged to vote for a favorable report on the amendment, had positively refused to take that measure up for action while the women advocating its adoption were clamoring at the doors of the committee. It is determined that the report of the measure and its final consideration in the Senate must be unaccompanied by any demonstration suggestive of outside pressure. So it would not be surprising if the resolution was reported and placed on final reading at a moment when such action is least suspected.

SHIP TOOK 9 MONTHS FROM MANILA HERE

Storms, Calms, and Hunger Made Schooner A. J. West's Voyage Eventful.

CREW LIVED ON TURTLES

Captain's Little Boys Learned to Walk on Decks and Couldn't Step Steadily on Solid Land.

When the four-masted auxiliary schooner A. J. West, from Manila, neared Quarantine at noon yesterday in snow and a bitterly cold wind, there was visible behind the steering wheel a shapeless mass which at a distance appeared to be a bale of old rags. At closer range the brown skin and chattering teeth of a Filipino appeared through a small slit near the top of the mass. It was the steersman, a tropical sailor, who had swaddled himself in blankets, reinforced by rope and old sail canvas. Three days before the ship, for the first time since it left Manila nine months ago, had encountered cold weather.

After about a quarter of an hour at the wheel the steersman fled below for warmth and a bundle of similar size and appearance ran forward to take the wheel. During the three days of cold weather the Filipino sailors, who had never known cold weather before, had to be worked at the wheel in ten or fifteen minute shifts.

The A. J. West, the first ship of Philippine registry that ever entered this port, began its voyage from Manila on May 1, 1915, and was beset by typhoons, gales, head winds and calms, which caused the schooner to take three times the normal time to make the voyage. Driven out of her course repeatedly, she traveled nearly 23,000 miles, the direct route being 11,000 miles.

The schooner, which sailed for H. W. Peabody & Co., of 17 State Street, brought to port from the Cadwallader, Gibson Lumber Company of Manila a cargo of 525,000 feet of Bataan mahogany, to be worked up by Caflisch Bros., furniture manufacturers of Rochester.

The A. J. West encountered adverse winds from the start, and from July 11 to July 23 went through three typhoons. If the schooner had not possessed submersible qualities nearly equaling those of a U-boat she might not have survived. About half of the mahogany was in the hold, and the rest was lashed to the deck, which itself was only nine inches above the water, but the lumber was sealed, caulked, and lashed with chains, so that it became virtually a part of the hull, adding to the schooner's power to come up to the surface after mountains of water had broken over it.

From July 23, when the last typhoon ended, until Aug. 8, when the schooner arrived in Honolulu, the pumps were manned night and day.

Repairs and controversy with the customs officials as to whether a ship of Philippine registry had a right to fly the American flag kept the ship at Honolulu until Aug. 26. After leaving Honolulu she made her way against unfavorable winds until October, when, near the Socorro Island, off Mexico, she struck a dead calm which lasted thirty-seven days, during which time the ship's only progress was made by its auxiliary power. In the thirty-seven days it traveled a total of 300 miles.

The calm was succeeded by a furious gale. Water got below decks and spoiled all the remaining provisions, with the exception of rice, which diet soon began to pall, but the ship was in a green turtle zone.

During this period Captain F. V. Chapman's two small children were efficient aids of the commissary department. Charles, the younger, who was a year and a half old when the ship arrived here yesterday, was too young to stand on his feet at all when the schooner left Manila. He had grown a great deal, however, before the ship reached the green turtle zone and had developed a remarkable pair of sea legs. He and his brother, Ira, just a year older, kept watch on the forward part of the schooner and could detect turtles at a great distance.

One Turtle, One Meal.

Whenever the shout of "turtle" would go up from the forward watch, a small boat would be put over to catch the floating food. One turtle made a meal for all hands—Captain Chapman, Mrs. Chapman and their children, four officers, nine Filipino sailors, a Japanese engineer and a Japanese cook. For fear of running short, Captain Chapman kept a stock of six or seven live turtles on board most of the time.

The ship reached Punta Arenas on Nov. 28 and remained there making repairs and taking on provisions until Dec. 24, and for a while Captain Chapman had his family ashore here. The younger boy never had walked on land and the elder had forgotten how, and at every step the youngsters would lift their legs too high and lurch to the side. They did not remain in port long enough to master the technique of walking on a stationary surface.

There were more bad winds from Punta Arenas to Balboa, where the schooner arrived on Jan. 1. At the Canal Zone the A. J. West had its first piece of good luck. Because of the ship's light draft it was able to get through the canal, but it was just in time. A few hours after it was through another slide closed the canal tighter. The schooner was the last ship of its size to pass.

The ship was in such bad condition it was necessary to discharge the cargo at Colon and go into drydock for repairs, and not until Feb. 17 could the schooner leave Colon, after which she fought gales all the way here.

Captain Chapman went at once to the Custom House to argue that he had the right to fly the American flag. If he is sustained he will escape certain tonnage charges, and if not sustained he is liable to a fine. Customs officials told him the law was vague and that the question would have to be referred to Washington.

PRAISE WILSON'S POLICIES.

Senators Pomerene and Pittman Also Predict His Re-election.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 15.—President Wilson's foreign policies were praised by United States Senators Pomerene of Ohio and Pittman of Nevada and Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, at a dinner given here tonight by the Franklin County Democratic Club. Each speaker predicted the President's re-election.

Speaking on preparedness, Senator Pittman suggested that a six-month enlistment period in the National Guard be provided for men who cannot spare time for longer service. The Administration's preparedness program was defended by Senator Pomerene.

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Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap have been recommended by physicians and nurses for many years, and contain nothing which could possibly injure the tenderest skin. Sold by all druggists.

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For free sample each, write 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card. "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold everywhere.

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Budget of Fashions.
The Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday will contain sketches of new gowns by Worth, Paquin, Lanvin, Beer, Jenny, and Martial and Armand. Women who seek to be well dressed should not miss this beautiful assemblage of Spring fashions. The circulation of the Sunday edition of The Times exceeds 400,000 copies.—Advt.

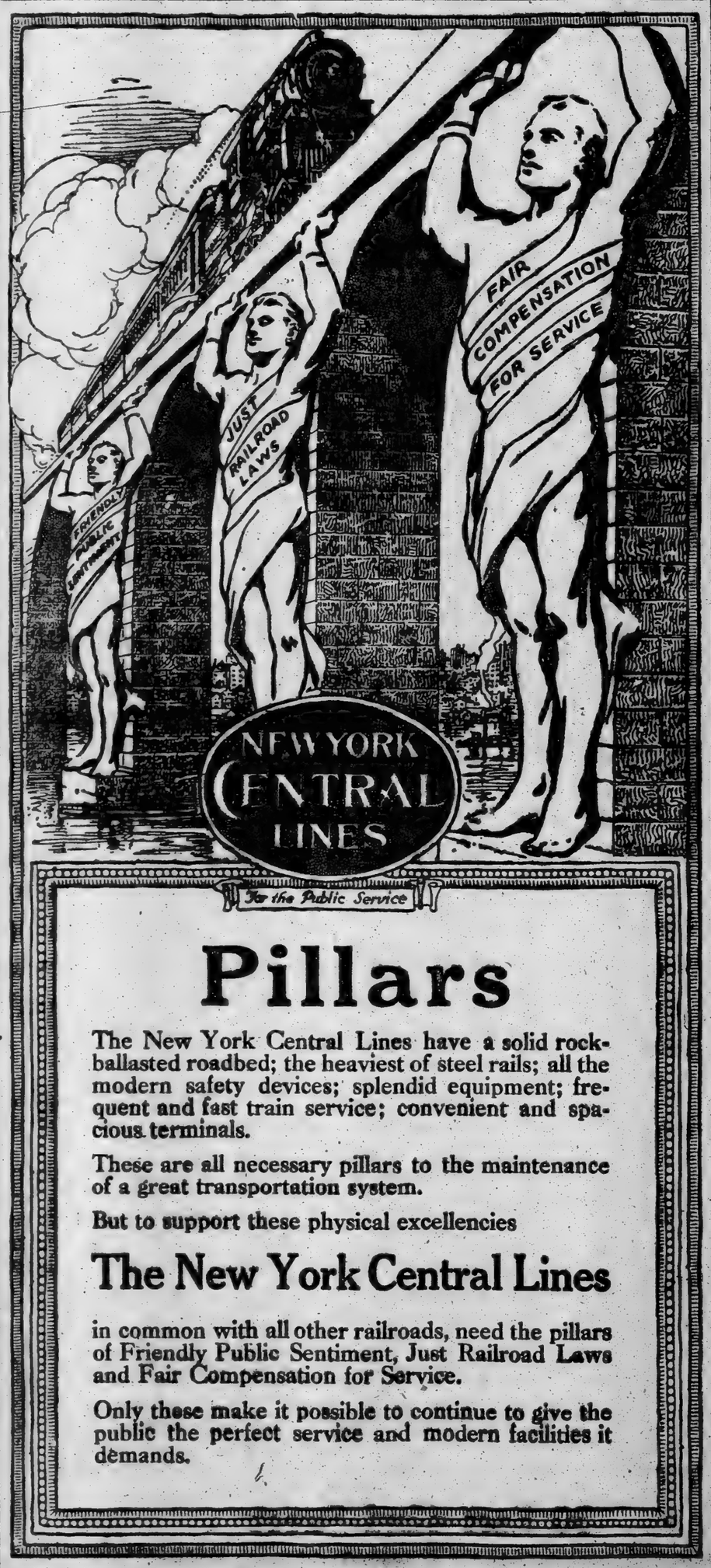

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Do you know—

That you can row in your bath-tub?
the newest idea for exercising at home — See page 486

How roller-skates save time in the office?
the newest idea in speeding up office boys — See page 494

How to make a hen lay self-preserving eggs?
the newest stunt for keeping eggs fresh — See page 507

How smoke is laundered?
the newest idea in fuel saving — See page 562

How to make an automobile tire out of a rope?
the newest idea in emergency repairing — See page 587

How factory work is made easier by music?
the newest use for the phonograph — See page 562

How a "flivver" was converted into a small locomotive?
the newest idea for utilizing worn-out automobiles — See page 541

How war-spies work?
the newest ways of getting the enemy's secrets — See page 590

How to make real gold out of goldfish?
the newest idea for small farmers — See page 569

Do you like to make things?
The April number shows how to make a kite-camera, a combination drawing-board, writing-desk and cupboard, an acetylene gas generator, a self-rocking developing-tray and 59 other interesting and useful articles for the home and work-shop.

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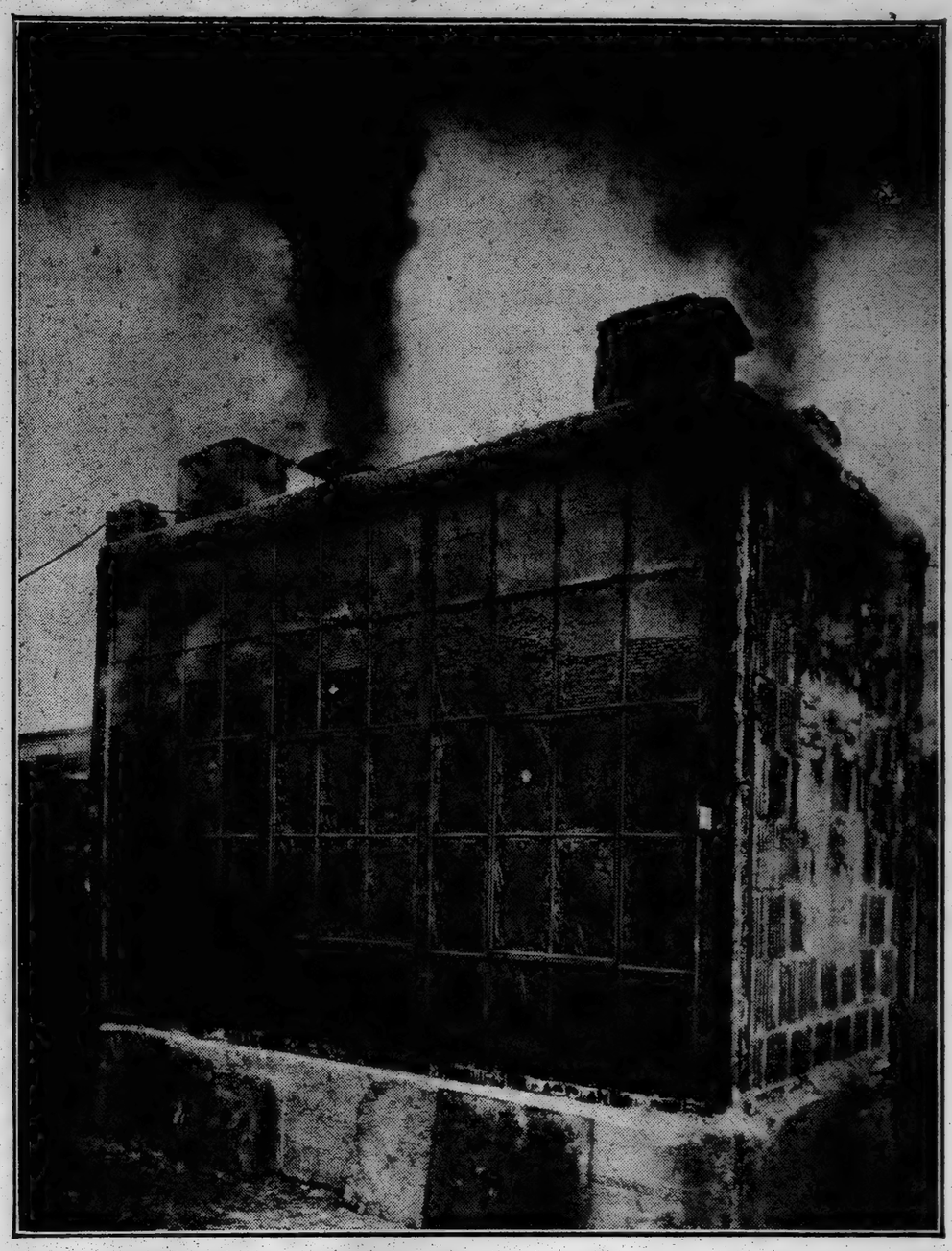

Behind this steel and glass wall flames leaping almost to the roof of the building have created a temperature of 1600 degrees. Note—No flame or smoke passes through this glass wall.

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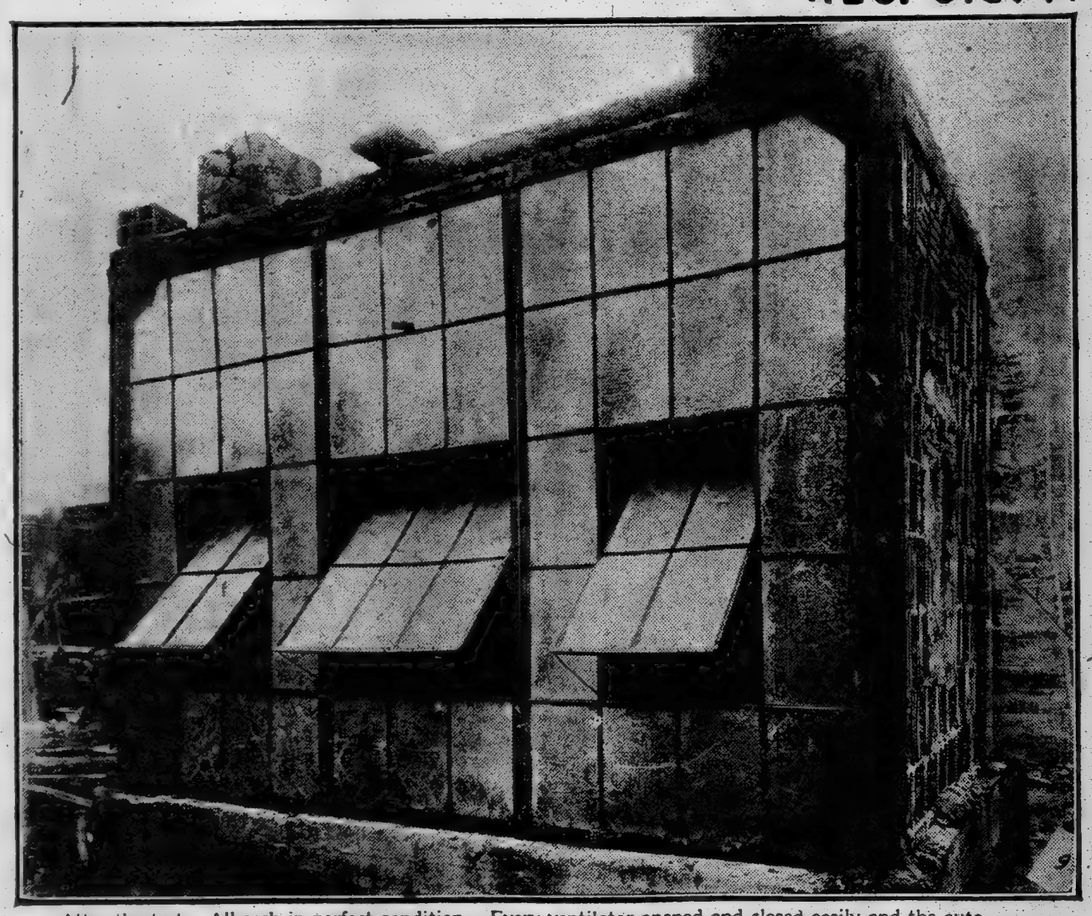

After the test. All sash in perfect condition. Every ventilator opened and closed easily and the automatic cam latches at the sills operated as easily as they did before the test was applied.

At a meeting of the New York State Industrial Commission held at 230 Fifth Avenue, New York City, March 14, 1916, formal approval was given to Fenestra Solid Steel Windows as meeting all requirements of the Industrial code.

The Industrial Commission's O. K. is based on a Fire Test conducted by Prof. James S. Macgregor, M. S., at the Columbia Fire Testing Station, New York. During this test, three standard sized Fenestra Solid Steel Windows with Tee mullions between them were subjected to a temperature of 1600 degrees, then immediately drenched by a heavy stream of cold water under pressure played on them from a fire hose.

The heating process lasted 63 minutes (18 minutes longer than the required time), yet after this tremendous temperature the sash were in perfect operating condition.

Not a single pane of glass came out of the sash.

Every ventilator could be opened without difficulty and closed and locked with ease.

Think what safety a test like this guarantees. The man who installs Fenestra automatically insures his building against fire. More than that, he insures the lives of all who come within his window-walled domain.

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THOUSANDS HELD UP HOURS BY THE STORM

High-Tension Feed Wire Breaks on the Long Island R. R., Causing Sixty Blowouts.

MANY DEFY THIRD RAIL

Drifts Forty Feet Deep Reported Up-State — Snow Removers Have Little Trouble.

To New Yorkers the most serious result of the storm which started on Tuesday in Texas and swept eastward to the Atlantic seaboard and then up the coast was the crippling yesterday of the service of the Long Island Railroad. Thousands of commuters were stalled in trains in the morning, and the service on the Atlantic Avenue division had not been sufficiently restored to handle the crowds when the evening rush hour came. A cold wave is coming from the Northwest and fair and colder weather is predicted for today.

The trouble on the Long Island started at 7:45 A. M. when the wind whipped loose the high-tension feed wire burdened with ice at a point on the Woodside-Winfield cutoff. This caused a short circuit which resulted in blowouts in over sixty places along the line, bringing traffic on all electrified lines to a standstill. Repair gangs were sent out at once, and all of the freight locomotives and switching engines which could be spared at any point on the system were pressed into service to relieve the tie-up of passenger traffic.

The officials of the railroad were congratulating themselves last night upon the way in which the situation had been met, for at a late hour last night the electric service had been restored at all points except on a small stretch between Far Rockaway and Hammels. It was expected that this would be repaired by morning, and that by that time all trains would be running on schedule time.

The commuting public, however, was not enthusiastic over the many discomforts which were suffered. One train was stalled on the trestle over Jamaica Bay between Hammels and Broad Channel for almost two hours. The heat in the car was cut off with the power, but the passengers danced and made merry to keep warm and in good spirits until a freight engine came to their rescue.

Another train was stopped three blocks east of the Warwick Street station, on its way to Brooklyn. Five hundred passengers were kept in the stalled cars by the guards for a long while, but were finally permitted to get out and walk the tracks. They trudged along a narrow patch which ran very close to the third rail, bracing themselves against an icy blast from the north. After a walk of about a quarter of a mile they climbed from the railway cut to the surface, where they boarded elevated trains.

Trains Stalled in Brooklyn.

About 3,000 passengers on the Long Island Railroad tunnels in Brooklyn were compelled to leave their trains and walk the tracks while guards and conductors led the way with lanterns. Three eight-car trains were stalled between the stations of Flatbush and Nostrand Avenues. Two more were stalled in the tunnel from Sackman Street to Howard Avenue.

A broker on the New York Stock Exchange who was almost four hours coming from Glen Cove, L. I., to his office remarked at luncheon: "I would have given $5 for this steak at about 11:30 o'clock this morning. It was a mighty lucky thing for me that the market was firm this morning, for if it had broken I never should have known it or been able to get to a telephone in time to save myself."

The New York Central and the New Haven Railroads, both of which operate electrified systems, did not experience trouble on account of the sleet. Heavy snowfalls in upper New York State and in the New England States, however, delayed many of their trains to some extent. The New Haven particularly suffered on account of delayed connections with Boston & Maine trains.

A blizzard was reported raging in the Adirondacks. Gloversville, N. Y., reported more than a foot of snow, with such deep drifts that the country roads were impassable. Drifts in the vicinity of Broadalbin were said to be forty feet deep, and cottages at Canada Lake were reported entirely buried in the snow.

Late last night the Weather Bureau reported slightly over an inch of snow to have fallen in the city. Telephone and telegraph lines did not suffer seriously. The telephone line to Scranton, Penn., was said to be in bad shape, and some trouble was experienced on the Washington line. Monmouth County, N. J., suffered most severely.

Street Cleaners Have Little Trouble.

Commissioner Fetherston said that about 5,000 emergency laborers had been called out at 4 o'clock, and that the slight fall of snow could be easily cleared away. He said that all of the streets scheduled for snow removel would have been cleared by Friday, if it had not been for the storm yesterday. He added that snow removal this year had cost the city $1,153,000, not including the last heavy storm, which he estimated would cost about $300,000. For the removal of about the same amount of snow under approximately the same conditions two years ago the city paid $2,500,000, showing that the new system of sending men out to clear the streets while the storms were in progress had saved the city almost $1,000,000.

"I have heard no complaint from the public this year," said Commissioner Fetherston. "Traffic has not been blocked largely because we have not waited for the storms to cease before we began the work of removal."

No deaths on account of the storm were reported, but numerous minor injuries caused by persons slipping on the pavements occurred.

A peculiar feature of the storm was the reports which kept coming into the office of the Weather Bureau from persons who thought that they heard thunder. No explanation could be offered, although several of the men at the office of the Weather Bureau themselves thought that they had heard similar sounds.

An unidentified ship was reported in distress off the Jersey coast.

PERU'S PRESIDENT TO QUIT.

Ill-Health Compels Pardo to Resign from Office.

LIMA, Peru, March 15.—President Pardo has decided on account of ill-health to resign next month in favor of Ricardo Bentin, the First Vice President. He will go to New York in the middle of April on the way to Europe to recuperate. He will be accompanied by his wife and his brother Luis.

LAWSON THREATENS THE TELEPHONE CO.

Thompson Committee Senator Won't Pay $6 for Extension in His Brooklyn Home.

LEGISLATION AS REMEDY

"Letters Speak for Themselves," Says Mr. Bethell—Willcox Denies Any Interborough Retainer.

Frank H. Bethell, Vice President of the New York Telephone Company, made public yesterday copies of two letters the company received recently from Senator Robert R. Lawson of Brooklyn, a member of the Thompson Legislative Committee investigating public service corporations. The first letter was sent on Feb. 1 last, inclosing a check for his house telephone bills and suggesting that an extension phone be placed in his basement.

On March 8 last Senator Lawson wrote again to the effect that he had taken up the matter with an attorney of the company at Albany and expected favorable results.

This is the first letter:

The Senate of the State of New York,
Albany, Feb. 1, 1916.

Mr. E. F. Reuter, Local Com. Mgr., N. Y. Telephone Co.,* 1,030 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Reuter: I inclose herewith, to be receipted, telephone bills of Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, which I paid on Dec. 9, total amount $6.81. This includes toll charges of $0.15, which apparently go back to July 24 and June 25. I do not understand why these toll charges should be added to an October bill. In fact, I think they must have been paid on the July bill. Will you investigate and oblige.

I also inclose herewith check for $6.67 to cover December and January bills. I would ask that all these bills be receipted and returned to me at 24 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn.

Now, with reference to an extension at my home, which subject I took up with you during the conversation we had on Dec. 9, is there no possible way that you can arrange for an extension to be installed so as to obviate the necessity of running up and down stairs to answer the telephone at my home? You promised to take this up and let me know, but up to this time I have heard nothing from you. It is a continuing nuisance to have to run up and down stairs day and night every time my telephone rings, and I don't want to move it to the basement for the reason that we are upstairs at night and it is more convenient to answer from that point, but in the daytime it puts Mrs. Lawson to a great deal of inconvenience to have to run up and down stairs; and at the same time while I desire this extension I do not feel as though I should have to pay $6 per year for it.

Neither do I want to introduce legislation which would compel your company to supply without additional cost one extension at least to every subscriber desiring same. I will say this, however, that if you cannot arrange to give me an extension to the basement I shall be compelled to throw out the service altogether, and for the benefit of those who come after introduce legislation to remedy the situation.

Kindly take this matter up with the powers that be, and see if you cannot arrange an extension such as desired during the current month, and oblige.

I remain, with best wishes, cordially and sincerely yours, ROBT. R. LAWSON.

Inclosures.

The letter of March 8 is as follows:

The Senate of the State of New York.
Albany, March 8, 1916.

Mr. E. F. Reuter, New York Telephone Company, 1,030 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Reuter: I inclose herewith check for $8.82 in payment for February and March accounts. Kindly have same receipted and return to me at 24 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn.

I spoke last evening here to one of your attorneys who represents your company in Albany, and I believe that he can adjust the situation in New York with reference to the extension that I requested of you. In any event, he is going to take up the matter, and I presume that you will hear from headquarters before long with reference to same. If you do hear favorably, I wish you would take immediate action so as to eliminate the troublesome situation that now exists with running up and down stairs to answer the 'phone. I remain, Sincerely yours, ROBT. R. LAWSON.

Inclosure.

In giving out the letters last night, Mr. Bethell said he had no comment to make.

"I think they speak for themselves," was all he would say.

William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission, denied the charge attributed to Senator Thompson that he—Willcox—was in the pay of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. A dispatch from Albany quoted Senator Thompson as saying:

"William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Board, has gone over to the Interborough and is probably Quigg's successor."

Mr. Willcox said he had heard of the charge before and on Saturday last had sent Senator Thompson a letter at Albany denying it.

"With this letter in his possession," said Mr. Willcox, "if he made the statement since then of my alleged Interborough connection, he is deliberately lying."

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, received information yesterday that George W. Young, former Interborough Director, whom the committee has been trying to reach for several weeks, was in the city and ready to testify at any time. Mr. Moss said Mr. Young would not be served with a subpoena as he appeared willing to be a witness.

Interborough attorneys yesterday went over the summons and complaint filed by the city in its action to have the "prior determination" allowed to the Interborough declared null and void. They are expected to file their answer within a few days.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—Senator Lawson, asked tonight if he had written the New York Telephone Company that if a telephone extension was not placed in his home free of cost he would favor legislation against the interests of the telephone company, admitted he had made some such statement in a letter to an agent of the company, but said he was joking. He added:

"There was no thought of a threat in my letter. I am in favor of such legislation, as I think it is a proper measure and in the interest of the public. I did not want to introduce the legislation personally. In view of the fact that I had asked for the extension my motives might be misconstrued.

"A week ago a lobbyist for the telephone company came to me and discussed this legislation. I said to this lobbyist that if I should introduce any such legislation I would be charged with attempting to hold up the company. This lobbyist offered to fix up the matter with me—that is, he offered to get the extension put in my house. I told him that under no circumstances would I permit any such thing."

Later, Senator Lawson announced that he would rise to a question of high privilege in the Senate tomorrow and read his letter to E. F. Reuter of 1,030 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, which was made public in New York, and leave it to the Senate as to whether it should be made the subject of an investigation by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Senators who maintain close relations with Governor Whitman are making no secret of the fact tonight that they would like to have the most made out of the episode, and there is little doubt that they will support any move that might tend to embarrass Senator Lawson.

Senator George F. Thompson said that he agreed with Senator Lawson in his statement that what he has referred to as the "System" in the Public Service Commission had a hand in making the Lawson letter public on the eve of the Senate debate.

According to the gossip about the hotel corridors the Governor has been cognizant of the preliminary steps in connection with the publication of the Lawson letters.

SUES HENRY MORGENTHAU.

Ex-Director of Education of Free Synagogue Asks $25,000 Damages.

Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Eugene H. Lehman for $25,000 for alleged libel. The complaint said that the plaintiff had been employed by the Free Synagogue as the director of religious education for several years prior to Sept. 24, 1912, when he was dismissed. On information and belief the plaintiff accused Mr. Morgenthau, President of the synagogue, of giving to the American Hebrew Publication Company about Oct. 11, 1912, a written statement, which read in part:

"On Sept. 24, 1912, a meeting was held at my residence in order to afford Mr. Lehman an opportunity to explain the accumulating evidence of his disloyalty alike in the work and its leader. Far from exculpating himself, he presented additional and convincing proofs of the grossest disloyalty on his part."

The statement also said that at a meeting of the Executive Council on Oct. 3, 1912, facts and documents were presented confirming the charges against the plaintiff, and because of these charges he could not be permitted to continue in his work.

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CALDWELL BEATEN BY OVERTON IN JASPER THREE-QUARTER MILE RACE

OVERTON DEFEATS CALDWELL EASILY

Yale Runner Captures Jasper Three-Quarters at Manhattan College Games.

CLOSE TO WORLD'S RECORD

Winner Makes the Pace Throughout and Is Never Seriously Threatened—C. C. N. Y. Wins Relay.

An unexpected and highly creditable victory was achieved by John W. Overton, Yale's intercollegiate cross-country champion, when he defeated a choice field in the Jasper three-quarter mile special race which was the feature of the annual games of Manhattan College at the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers last night. In winning by more than fifteen yards from Dave S. Caldwell, the Boston A. A. runner, whose performances have been a feature in athletic circles this Winter, Overton was clocked in 3:7 3-5, only three-fifths of a second behind the world's indoor record made by Jim Driscoll of Buffalo in 1913.

The record would have been in grave peril had Overton made a faster pace in the early stages, or even if he had been harder pressed at the finish. Sidney Leslie of the Long Island A. C. trailed Overton and Caldwell across the line, and he was followed by Jim Power of Boston, former Australian mile champion; Mike Devanney of the Millrose A. A., national indoor two-mile title holder, and Homer Baker, the Brooklyn crack.

Overton is slated to oppose Caldwell in the 1,000-yard national championship of the Amateur Athletic Union on Saturday night, and in view of the form he displayed last night his chances of relieving the Botson man of the title he won last year will be very seriously regarded.

It is possible that Caldwell was not in the best of shape in the Jasper three-quarters, having had a strenuous campaign during the past two months, but he certainly was no match last night for the intercollegiate hill-and-dale champion, who was compelled to compete unattached because of a recent ruling made by the Yale athletic authorities. The race was run to order in the early stages for Caldwell, and his sprint was in evidence at the finish, but for some reason he never gained an inch on Overton once the latter started running away. Caldwell's jump was very noticeable on the last lap, but the New Haven man had just as much in reserve at the tape as did the Hub athlete.

From the gun Overton made all the running, and never once throughout the 1,320 yards did any of his five opponents threaten to relieve him of the pacemaking position. The going was decidedly slow in the first quarter, in which Overton was timed in 0:69 3-5. He did not overexert himself, and was content to carry his field along just as he pleased. Devanney and Leslie were always within striking distance, but they never moved to go out in front.

At the half-mile Overton, whose fine condition was very evident at this point, led in 2:06. After passing the half-mile mark the collegian first let out a link or two. He opened up an advantage of five yards on the fifth lap, one circuit before the bell. At the gong he started sprinting, and never decreased his pace for the entire remaining distance.

Caldwell came from the rear with one of his customary delayed spurts, and ran over all his rivals, until only Overton blocked his way to victory. The former Cornell middle distance runner fought hard to overcome the big lead gained by Overton, but never had a chance, and Overton was going away when he broke the tape.

In spite of the adverse weather conditions, a fine crowd turned out for the meet, which brought out some good competition, especially in the events which were open to A. A. U. athletes.

Willie Plant, the young Long Island A. C. walker, repeated his Madison victory over Eddie Renz, the national indoor champion, in the mile handicap, in which the title holder conceded eight seconds start to the victor. While Plant's style came in for some adverse criticism by so-called walking experts, it was eminently satisfactory to the judges, and his triumph over Renz was unquestionable. The Mohawk A. C. man made up a lot of ground on the last two laps, but he lacked many yards of overtaking Plant, who went the route in the fast time of 6:48 2-5.

The College of the City of New York relay team made a procession of its mile match with the Manhattan College quintet, taking the lead on the first leg through the good quarter-mile performance of Fisher, and increasing the advantage with every relay. The summary:

Interclass Relay, 880 Yards.—Won by fourth year class, (V. Farrell, J. Flood, F. Prial, and W. Scallion;) third year class second, (T. Brady, M. Byrne, J. Dillon, and J. Donohue;) first year class third, (J. Norton, J. Borges, H. Manning, W. Casey.) Time—1:36 1-5.

Parochial School Relay, 880 Yards.—Won by Holy Trinity School, (W. Devine, I. Carroll, T. McGrath, and J. Coleman;) Ascension School second, (W. Winters, J. Reilly, H. Peterson, and J. Glass;) Holy Name School third, (M. Normilla, J. Mathew, A. Stoker, and J. Nolan.) Time—1:51 3-5.

75-Yard Dash.—Closed to Catholic School Athletic League.)—Won by P. Goodman, St. Cecilia's School; J. Hyland, St. Gabriel's School, second; Lotwis, St. Cecilia's School, third. Time 10 seconds.

75-Yard Dash.—Closed to Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by J. Killgrew, Holy Cross Lyceum; (10 ft.); F. Koch, Knights of St. Anthony, (7 ft.) second; A. Raimondo, St. Vincent Ferrer, (12 ft.) third. Time, 9 3-5 seconds.

75-Yard Dash, A. A. U. Handicap.—Won by Frank Stephenson, Trinity Club, (scratch); Charlie Clarke, unattached, (5 ft.) second; A. J. Wimshirster, unattached, (11 ft.) third. Time, 8 2-5 seconds.

One-Mile Walk, A. A. U. Handicap.—Won by William R. Plant, Long Island A. C., (8 seconds;) Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C., (scratch) second; Thomas Maroney, Brooklyn Church House, (20 seconds,) third. Time—6:48 2-5.

One-Mile Match Relay.—Won by College of the City of New York, (F. Fisher, J. Murray, S. Landis, and G. Uriens;) Manhattan College, (J. Timoney, C. Power, R. McEntegart, and L. Heilman,) second. Time—3:38 4-5.

Jasper Three-Quarter Mile Special.—Won by John W. Overton, unattached, (Yale;) Dave S. Caldwell, Boston A. A. (scratch second;) Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., third. Time—3:07 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice, (A. A. U.)—Won by R. Rockwell, Bedford Y. M. C. A.; M. J. Kelly, Presentation Club, second; W. Shanahan, Brooklyn A. A., third. Time—2:11.

Interclass Relay.—Won by Class of 1917, (J. Houlihan, C. Power, R. McEntegart, and L. Heilman;) Class of 1919, (J. O'Reilly, R. Raland, E. Winters, and J. Hirschman,) second; Class of 1918, (D. Quinn, C. Power, R. McEntegart, and L. Heilman,) third. Time—2:51.

One-Mile Relay, (Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by Laughlin Lyceum, (P. Hally, R. W. McDonald, O'Brien, and F. Bennett,) 27 yards; Knights of St. Antony, (F. Flynn, E. Gilmore, J. O'Rourke, and W. MacSweeny,) 32 yards, second; St. Vincent Ferrer A. C., (F. Gordon, G. Glynn, L. Griffiths, and A. Raymondo,) 63 yards, third. Time—3:31 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap (A. A. U.)—Won by Ralph J. Hillman, Irish-American A. C., (11 yards;) R. Georgi, New York A. C., (8 yards,) second; Thomas Maroney, Brooklyn Church House, (scratch,) third. Time—0:52 2-5.

100-Yard Swim, Free Style.—Won by T. Cann, New York A. C.; second; John Curren, New York A. C., third. Time—0:59 2-5.

50-yard Swim.—Won by T. Cann, New York A. C.; John Zimnoch, New York A. C., second; John Riley, unattached, third. Time—0:27 2-5.

100-yard Swim, Back-stroke Style.—Won by Russell Dean, New York A. C.; William O'Sullivan, New York A. C., second; Gallagher, Rutgers College, third. Time—1:08 2-5.

100-yard Swim, Breast-stroke Style—Won by James Herben, Rutgers; J. Curren, New York A. C., second; G. Reidhall, Central Y. M. C. A., third. Time—1:22 2-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by W. Friezell, Princeton, with a total of 114 points; F. M. Mullen, New York A. C., second, 112 points; Clayton C. Parker, third, 100 points.

SIGN 30 OUTLAW CYCLISTS.

Pollock and McKettrick to Begin Building Tracks Next Month.

At a meeting of the Racing Men's Cycling Union, affiliated with the Federation of American Cyclists, which was held in Mackay's Hall, Newark, last night, appeared Harry Pollok and Dan McKettrick, representing a syndicate in which the other partners are Jack Curley and Billy Gibson. The two promoters brought with them an agreement by which those signing bound themselves to ride at tracks to be constructed by the syndicate, and thirty professional riders, including Goulett, Grenda, Lawson, Kaiser, Cameron, Eaton, and Madden, signed the document. Tracks are to be established in Brooklyn and the Bronx, and a third at some unnamed point, believed to be Newark. Work on these circuits is to be begun not later than April 15.

This meeting and the proceedings there are pointed to by the revolters against the rule of the National Cyclist Association as demonstrating the falsity of rumors of the disintegration of the new organization.

N. Y. U. BASKET BALL HEAD.

Howard Cann Unanimous Choice of 'Varsity Members.

At a meeting of the New York University Athletic Association Howard Cann of the Sophomore class was the unanimous choice of the members of the 'Varsity basket ball team for Captain. Cann has figured prominently in three branches of 'Varsity sport at University Heights. Besides winning his "N. Y. U." as right forward on the 'Varsity basket ball team he starred for the Violet eleven at left half back and has been entered in competition on the track team.

John Ehrgott of Jersey City was elected basket ball manager, Walter J. Clark of New York assistant manager. 'Varsity letters were awarded to the following men: Captain White, Storey, Cummings, Cann, Egan, Mooney, Carlin, and Manager Lent. Class numerals were awarded to Keating, Kranichfeld, Russell, Carroll, Doggett, Levine, and Assistant Manager Ehrgott.

Members of the freshman basket ball team who received their class insignia were: R. M. McDonald, M. E. Marin, L. Weissman, S. W. Vanderbek, A. A. Brody, A. Aebli, G. McKenzie and R. C. Lewis.

Fox Hunters Polo Victors.

Monmouth County's champions of the indoor polo game, the Fox Hunters of

SHOEMAKER AGAIN WINS.

Defeats H. B. Hawkins in Pocket Billiards Tournament by 125 to 62.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. H. Shoemaker	2	1	H. S. Osborne	0	1
J. M. Munez	1	0	H. B. Hawkins	0	2
E. F. Reyfolds	1	0	J. J. Maloney	0	2
F. A. Unger	1	0			

J. Howard Shoemaker won his second game in the national amateur pocket billiard championship at the New York Athletic Club last night when he defeated Herbert B. Hawkins by a score of 125 to 62. The holder of the title was in excellent form, though in the early innings he did not count in big figures. This was due to poor breaks, the balls not running well for position. A factor that must also be considered was that Shoemaker had great confidence in his ability and did not think Hawkins was formidable. This allowed him to loaf through the first part of the match.

Toward the latter frames Shoemaker did some clever playing and at one time made a run of fourteen, his highest of the match. This was the result of almost perfect position play, at which the champion is particularly adept. Hawkins was never sure of his game. His position play was weak and his execution in shot-making did not measure up to nearly the standard of Shoemaker. Several times he had opportunities to make a run, but failed because he could not pocket the object ball on easy shots. On one try he failed when the ball was within six inches of one of the side pockets, with the cue ball in direct line. This is only an instance of what contributed in part to the defeat of Hawkins.

Ferd A. Unger and James J. Maloney had a nip-and-tuck struggle in the afternoon, the former eventually winning the closest match of the tournament to date by a score of 125 to 119. Unger did not get started well and Maloney held the lead for the greater part of the game. In the eleventh frame Unger went to the front with the score at 77 to 73. After that the players took turns in holding the commanding position, only a few points separating them at any time.

It was really a bit of hard luck in the last frame that robbed Maloney of the victory. Unger needed three to run out his string and Maloney was shooting, with seven to 90. He played a difficult combination with success and followed with a long shot to one of the corner pockets. The ball went in and then popped out on the table again in the exasperating manner in which the ivories sometimes will act. Unger then went to the table and gathered in the three counts which he needed.

EQUALS WORLD'S RECORD.

Russell Dean Does 100 Yards in Back Stroke Swim in 1:08 2-5.

Russell Dean of the New York Athletics Club, competing in the tryouts for the junior A. A. U. national swimming championships, which will be held in Chicago the latter part of this month, equaled the world's record for the 100-yard back-stroke swim last night in the natatorium of the New York Athletic Club in West Fifty-ninth Street. Dean covered the distance in 1:08 2-5, equaling the mark made by H. J. Hebner at St. Louis in 1911.

Three other competitors faced the starter for this race, and all got away together. On the first turn, however, Dean took the lead, and from that stage until the finish he gradually added to his lead, until he had separated himself from William O'Sullivan, New York A. C., by almost a lap at the finish mark. O'Sullivan finished about thirty feet ahead of Gallagher of Rutgers, who occupied third place at the end.

Tryouts in five events were held, and the competition in each was keen and interesting for the most part. Theodore Cann, New York A. C., displayed excellent form, and won first place in both the 100 and 500 yard events. In the latter race Cann easily captured first position by one length over John Zimnoch, a clubmate. Cann's time was 6:27 2-5.

Cann also won the 100 yard event in handy fashion, finishing about half a length in front of Jerrold Smith, a clubmate. His time was 0:59 2-5.

Interesting exhibitions were witnessed in the fancy diving contest, which was won by W. Friezell of Princeton, with a total of 114 points. Frank Mullen, New York A. C., was second, two points behind the winner, and Clayton C. Parker finished third. The summary:

100-yard Swim, Free Style.—Won by T. Cann, New York A. C.; Jerrold Smith, New York A. C., second; John Curren, New York A. C., third. Time—0:59 2-5.

500-yard Swim.—Won by T. Cann, New York A. C.; John Zimnoch, New York A. C., second; John Riley, unattached, third. Time—6:27 2-5.

100-yard Swim, Back-stroke Style.—Won by Russell Dean, New York A. C.; William O'Sullivan, New York A. C., second; Gallagher, Rutgers College, third. Time—1:08 2-5.

100-yard Swim, Breast-stroke Style—Won by James Herben, Rutgers; J. Curren, New York A. C., second; G. Reidhall, Central Y. M. C. A., third. Time—1:22 2-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by W. Friezell, Princeton, with a total of 114 points; F. M. Mullen, New York A. C., second, 112 points; Clayton C. Parker, third, 100 points.

KAUFF NO FENCE BREAKER FOR GIANTS

Insists on Taking a Hand in the Game, but Emerges Without a Hit.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 15.—It was not necessary to move the fences back for Benny Kauff when he made his début with the Giants this afternoon. Having been in training less than two days, and not having his batting orb adjusted to mid-season pitching, Kauff did not expect to make life miserable for any of McGraw's pitchers today. It must be recorded that Benny, in his first game with the Giants, did not make a hit, but he was at bat only twice.

Manager McGraw lined up his teams for the practice game this afternoon without assigning Kauff to a position.

"You may as well put me to work out there," said Benny, "because I want to get in shape as soon as I can."

So McGraw sent him out to cover centre field for Larry Doyle's team, which opposed a "ten" captained by Arthur Fletcher. Doyle also had ten men. The extra fielder, or rover, played between left and centre fields.

It was Kauff's misfortune to be sent up against Eugene Kramer, a young right-hander, who cut them loose today with plenty of speed. He flashed some benders also, and a good slow ball. Kramer was so effective that Doyle's team made only two hits off him in three innings.

Batting against Kramer the first time, Kauff hit a hard grounder to Babbington at second base. In the fourth inning he faced Wacker, the Dartmouth recruit, and lined a ball to Jim Thorpe in left field. In the sixth inning Benny was at bat when a base-runner was caught for the third out.

The Fletchers beat the Doyles, 12 to 3, in a six-inning game. Off Anderson and Stroud the winners collected seventeen hits. The Doyles would have been blanked if Wacker, after two were out in the sixth, had not become wild. He gave three bases on balls, and each recipient of his gift scored.

Kauff had much to do in the field. Many of the hits were retrieved by him, and he made one fine catch. His arm is evidently not troubling him, as he made several long throws. Once he started to try for a runner at the plate, but McGraw waved him in time.

Fletcher, Wendell, and Hunter made three hits each for the winners, Fletcher having two extra base blows.

After the game McGraw directed a long session of fielding practice, during which all the pitchers were instructed in backing up plays at third base and covering first base.

This was the coolest day the Giants have had since they pitched their camp here, and even then it was not cold enough for overcoats, the temperature rising under the rays of a hot sun to about 72 in the afternoon. The last practice game of the week will be played tomorrow. On Friday the Waco team comes for a St. Patrick's Day benefit game. The batting order:

Fletchers—Fletcher, ss; Jacobson, rover; Merkle, 1b; Harmon, cf; Thorpe, lf; Brainerd, 3b; Babbington, 2b; Hunter, rf; Wendell, c; Kramer, p; Wacker, p.

Doyles—Cole, lf; Farrell, rf; Burns, rover; Doyle, 2b; Kauff, cf; Lobert, 3b; Rodriguez, 1b; Martin, ss; Kocher, c; Anderson, p; Stroud, p.

Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Fletchers	2 0 1 5 3 1—12	17	1
Doyles	0 0 0 0 0 3—3	4	1

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Hunter. Three-base hits—Fletcher, Jacobson, Thorpe, Farrell. Umpires—Messrs. Doolin and Perritt.

YANKS IN BATTING ARRAY.

Donovan Lines Them Up in What May Prove Season's Order.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 15.—A close approach to what is likely to be Bill Donovan's regular line-up when the flag season opens was seen in operation at the practice of the Yankees this afternoon.

It was not in a game that this distribution of the Yankee forces was seen. There was no game. That form of practice was discarded because there was a cold wind. The weather was so refractory that the morning work was nothing but a run around the race track, but as conditions improved later in the day there was a return to baseball, and an interesting drill took place.

In the batting line-up which Donovan ordered for the regulars Frank Baker got into formal practice for the first time. He took his turn with the cheers in it fixed thing order, and fourth place, always a tribute to a batter's prowess, was the niche which he was selected to fill. The order was as follows:

Maisel, Gilhooley, Magee, Baker, Gedeon, Peckinpaugh, the catcher and the pitcher. It is quite likely that this will be the general scheme of the batting arrangement for real business later on.

Substitutes, who may be regulars before the season opens, shared in the batting of the regulars. For instance, Hugh. High doubled with Gilhooley as second hitter, Mullen divided with Gedeon, and Paddy Baumann, for the first being the regular third baseman, hit between Ox Eideon and Peck.

Against a wide variety of pitching the ball was hit smartly, and some skill in bunting was shown. Gilhooley and Magee bunted neatly. Gilhooley has shown up exceedingly well in all departments of the game this Spring and looks like a decided acquisition. Magee practices and practices and is always on the look-out to improve his game in some detail.

The run and hit and other forms of team attack, the double steal and defense against it were other developments of a brisk afternoon. Baker had a short fielding practice at third late in the day, but his finger is still sore and bandaged.

DAUBERT SLAMS BALL.

Superbas' Captain Makes Four Hits in First Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 15.—Three hits off the veteran Jack Coombs and two errors in the fourth inning enabled the Brooklyn regulars to beat the Colts by a score of 8 to 2 at Ebbets Field this afternoon.

Captain Jake Daubert, who arrived late last night, started on a batting spree. In five trips to the plate he hammered out four hits, one of which was a double, and received a base on balls. He likewise starred in fielding, taking a line drive Cutshaw made a pair of fine running catches near the foul line in right field.

The weather of the last few days has worked wonders with the team and with its continuance Manager Robinson expects to have them playing in Summer form by the end of this week. Shortly before the game was finished today a southwest wind started to blow and a slight rain set in. This will do no harm as the diamond is badly in need of a thorough drenching. The score by innings:

Regulars	2 0 0 3 0 2 1 0 0—8
Colts	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Stengel, (2,) Wheat, Daubert, McCarty, Meyers. Three-base hits—O'Mara, Appleton, L. Miller. Stolen bases—O'Mara, Daubert, Z. Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Cutshaw, O'Mara. Double plays—Z. Wheat and Cutshaw; Z. Wheat, O'Mara, and Daubert. Bases on balls—Off Prieste, 2; off Coombs, 1; off Dell, 1. Struck out—By Prieste, 2; by Appleton, 1; by Coombs, 1; by Dell, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Prieste, (Cutshaw.) Passed balls—Meyers, 2. Left on bases—Regulars, 8; Colts, 5. Time—1:45. Umpires—Messrs. Quinn and Rigler.

OUENA OF LLENRUD WINS.

Peke Takes Best Dog Award in Woodmere Kennel Club Show.

With over 300 dogs entered, the ninth club match of the Woodmere Kennel Club, held last night at the Hotel Gregorian, and known as the Little Gold Show, was one of the largest exhibitions of the indoor season. In spite of the inclement weather a number of the exhibitors came from parts of New Jersey and Long Island.

The special for the best dog in the show went to Mrs. McClure Haley's Quena of Llenrud, a wonderful little Pekingese, which the owner has been exhibiting with marked success in the metropolitan circuit.

One of the features of the show was the number of Boston terriers benched, over sixty being put down before Dr. C. F. Sullivan of Boston, well known as a judge, who came on especially to take charge of the breed. The best in this division went to Mrs. G. O. Heinlien's champion Dorothy. Mrs. J. E. Carpenter took the winners dogs with Jack IV., and J. M. Platt's Cupid Perfection won the honors in the winners' class for bitches.

There was a representative lot of French bulldogs. A. Rother's Colbert took the blue in winners dogs, with Mrs. C. F. Reynolds's Duke Pourquoi Pas in reserve. D. Baten's Pourquoi Pas Princess carried off the honors for bitches.

The awards follow:

BOSTON TERRIERS.

Open, Dogs, Under 17 Pounds.—Won by E. Reuge's Ringmaster Little Jeff.

Open, Dogs, Over 17 Pounds.—Won by Mrs. J. E. Carpenter's Jack IV.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. J. E. Carpenter's Jack IV.; Mrs. G. O. Heinlen's Rexonian, reserve.

Novice, Bitches.—Won by J. M. Platt's Cupid Perfection.

Open, Bitches, Under 17 Pounds.—Won by R. R. Craig's Caladonia Pansy.

Open, Bitches, Over 17 Pounds.—Won by A. Santoro's Baby Doll.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by J. M. Platt's Cupid Perfection; R. B. Craig's Caladonia Pansy, reserve.

PEKINGESE.

Open, Bitches, Under 6 Pounds.—Won by Mrs. C. A. Mosher's Loo Li.

Open, Bitches, Over 6 Pounds.—Won by Mrs. A. McClure's Haley's Quena of Llenrud.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. A. McClure's Haley's Quena of Llenrud, Mrs. O. A. Mosher's Loo Li, reserve.

POMERANIANS.

Open, Dogs, Black.—Won by Horace H. Wainwright's Tiny Tot; Mrs. H. Grasser's Bobby Boy, second; Miss Lena Schilling's Black Prince, reserve.

Open, Dogs, Brown or Chocolate.—Won by Miss Lena Schilling's Haughty Chocolate Prince; Mrs. C. R. Waterhouse's Wildwood Sparkle.

Open, Dogs, Sable.—Won by Mrs. A. Gagnell's Orange Sparkler.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by H. H. Wainwright's Tiny Tot; Mrs. A. Gagnell's Orange Sparkle, reserve.

Open, Bitches, Black.—Won by Mrs. C. L. Seller's Hillkay Gipsy Love; Mrs. M. B. Tibken's Doune Grand, reserve.

Open, Bitches, Brown or Chocolate.—Won by Mrs. C. R. Waterhouse's Wildwood Twinkle; Mrs. C. R. Waterhouse's Wildwood Clover, second.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by Mrs. C. L. Seller's Hillkay Gipsy Love; Mrs. C. R. Waterhouse's Wildwood Tinkle, second.

FRENCH BULLDOGS.

Open, Dogs, Under 22 Pounds.—Won by A. Rother's Colbert.

Open, Dogs, Over 22 Pounds.—Won by Mrs. S. C. Reynolds's Duke Pourquoi Pas.

Winners, Dogs.—Won by A. Rother's Colbert; Mrs. C. F. Reynold's Duke Pouquoi Pas, reserve.

Puppy Bitches.—Won by E. Woehr's Pola.

Open, Bitches, Under 22 Pounds.—Won by Mrs. H. Higgins's Valla H.

Open, Bitches, Over 22 Pounds.—Won by D. Barton's Pourquoi Pas Princess.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by D. Barton's Pourquoi Pas Princess; A. Rother's Colbert, second.

MUST TRAIN IN PRIVATE.

Wenck's Decision Against Willard Upheld by Boxing Commission.

ALBANY, March 15.—The State Athletic Commission today lifted the suspension of the Pioneer Sporting Club of New York, where Jess Willard is training.

Chairman F. A. Wenck's action in refusing to permit the Pioneer Sporting Club to charge admission to see Willard train when Al Reich, advertised to spar with the champion, failed to be put on was unanimously upheld. The commission recommended that in future Willard train in private.

It suspended indefinitely Elmer Doane, a Western New York boxer, for failure to carry out a contract with the Jamestown Athletic Club.

WILLARD AND MORAN BUSY.

Champion's Manager Says He Is Dropping Pounds Daily.

Frank Moran resumed training at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse in the Bronx yesterday and boxed four fast rounds, two with Frank Kendall and one each with Bartley Madden and Bill McKinnon. Moran sailed right into his boxing partners and showed plenty of life and vim.

Bill Brown, the boxing referee and physical culture expert, saw Moran yesterday and pronounced him in the best of condition and ready to box the bout of his life. Moran is down to 202 pounds and will take things easy for the remainder of the week.

Jess Willard went through his regular routine at the Pioneer Sporting Club yesterday, boxing with Jack Hemple, Boer Rodel, and Walter Monahan. He also took his regular gymnasium exercises and after it was all over Tom Jones, his manager, said that he was taking off weight daily.

ONLY ONE BASKET BALL 'C.'

Columbia Manager Gets It, While Others Will Wear 'C. B. B.'

Basket ball insignia were awarded to nine Columbia players yesterday following the close of the intercollegiate season, but only one man received the plain "C." All others will have the privilege of wearing "C. B. B."

This is the first year in several that a general award of letters has not been made. The old practice of giving the plain "C" only when the team won the championship was succeeded several years ago by a practice of giving the honor whether or not the season ended in a championship for Columbia. This year the Blue-and-White five won only one league game.

Manager Kenneth A. Kilbourne got the plain "C" award, and the insignia went to Captain Walter W. Dwyer, Post Grad.; E. G. Burghard, '17; C. K. Leonard, '17; A. B. Wilber, '17; E. S. Kornsand, '16; J. U. Wegener, '17; M. J. Roberts, '18, and E. B. Littauer, '17.

Class numerals were awarded yesterday at Columbia University to the seven winners of the freshman-sophomore cane sprees. The second-year students are W. A. Funcke, 125-pound class; J. M. Almee, 135-pound class; J. B. Bryan, 145-pound class; J. H. Trowbridge, 158-pound class; L. W. Zychlinski, 175-pound class. The winning freshmen are M. Rosenzweig, 115-pound class, and L. C. Raegener, unlimited heavyweight.

Elimination bouts in the fencing contest for the annual Lawrence Medal contest at Columbia began yesterday. The results were as follows:

A. Hammer defeated A. M. Conti, 5—3; A. M. Conti defeated S. Valentine, 5—0; A. M. Conti defeated J. Cannon, 5—2; A. M. Conti defeated O. P. Perkins, 5—0; J. Cannon defeated E. B. Towns, 5—0; O. P. Perkins defeated E. B. Towns, 5—3; O. P. Perkins defeated R. G. Franklin, 5—4; S. Valentine defeated O. P. Perkins, 5—3; A. Hammer defeated J. Cannon, 5—3; A. Hammer defeated S. Valentine, 5—1.

REACH SEMI-FINALS IN WOMEN'S TENNIS

Miss Bjurstedt, Miss Wagner, Mrs. Mills, and Mrs. Schmitz Survive in Title Play.

In accordance with expectations, both Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Molla Bjurstedt came through to the semi-final round of the women's national indoor tennis championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday. Neither player was tried in a hard match. Miss Wagner advanced by scoring a victory over Miss Florence Sheldon at 6—1, 6—1, while Miss Bjurstedt won her match from Mrs. Percy Wilbourn at 6—1, 6—0. The other semi-finalists are Mrs. D. C. Mills, who defeated Miss Helen Alexander in an interesting three-set match, and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, who also had to play a three-set match before eliminating Mrs. Arthur Dean.

With both Miss Wagner and Miss Bjurstedt in the upper half of the draw, the championship bids fair to be decided in the match between the two this morning at 11:30. They are admittedly, on form, the strongest players in the event, and whichever wins should have slight difficulty in gaining the victory in the final round Saturday. Miss Wagner has been practicing assiduously for the contest with Miss Bjurstedt and there are many who believe that she is playing the best game of her career, which has been marked by many victories in the indoor championship. The Norwegian, however, is not only a strong player, but one with remarkable reserve power, which stands her in good stead in tournament competition. She is the champion of a year ago, and this in itself will give her a confidence in a match with the one from whom she won the title.

Neither player has had a real tryout in the present tournament. Their competitors have been defeated by one-sided scores, and always in two sets. They have played some of the best of the women, so the normal presumption is that both Miss Wagner and Miss Bjurstedt are displaying especially effective tennis.

In defeating Miss Caroma Winn two days ago Miss Wagner met a player whose style is much like that of the champion, and that Miss Wagner was not pressed to gain the victory, her friends believe, augurs well for her chance of defeating Miss Bjurstedt. In practice Miss Wagner and Miss Bjurstedt have played together a number of times, with the honors about evenly divided, and though practice is different from tournament play, the fact at least indicates the probability of a close match.

Miss Wagner found Miss Sheldon unable to furnish real opposition yesterday and never was forced to show the full measure of her ability. In playing Miss Bjurstedt Mrs. Wilbourn was expected to put forth a harder struggle than proved to be the case. It probably would have been closer had not the light conditions been bad. Mrs. Wilbourn could not see the ball well and her game suffered grievously.

The best match of the play yesterday was between Mrs. D. C. Mills and Miss Helen Alexander, the latter one of the best women tennis experts in Philadelphia. Miss Alexander did not get under way in the first set and failed to win a single game. In the next set she played brilliantly, showing strength which the first set in no wise indicated. The first three games were hers, and the score then went to 4—2 in her favor. Four deuce games followed, three of them being taken by Mrs. Mills. After bringing the set to deuce Mrs. Mills's effectiveness waned and Miss Alexander ran out the next two games easily. The Philadelphia player was able to play her opponent even, for four games of the third set, and then Mrs. Mills forged ahead by taking three consecutive games, in which Miss Alexander scored only two points. The next two games went to Miss Alexander, and then Mrs. Mills won the final game at 4—2 in points, so that the score of the set was 6—4.

Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner continued to win in the doubles, but their victory yesterday was over two children, Barbara Hooker and Helen Hooker. The latter pair went through the first round because of a default and were easy victims to Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner, who, though they played a very soft game, still won by 6—0, 6—0. Barbara Hooker is 14 and her sister only 10 years of age. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Helen Alexander, 6—0, 5—7, 6—4; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Mrs. Arthur Dean, 1—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—Miss Barbara Hooker and Miss Helen Hooker won from Miss Scott and Mrs. L. G. Lewis by default.

Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Barbara Hooker and Miss Helen Hooker, 6—0, 6—0. Mrs. E. C. Knapp and Mrs. M. McBurney defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff and Mrs. Edgar M. Avery, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Spencer F. Wenner and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss A. Smith and Mrs. E. Sohst, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Helen Alexander and Miss Ina Kissel defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn and Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Rowson defeated Miss Morrison and Mrs. E. Sohst, 6—3, 6—4. Third Round—Mrs. D. C. Mills and Mrs. Humphries defeated Miss Adele Cragin and Miss Schwab, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Helen Alexander and Miss Ina Kissel defeated Mrs. K. Twining and Miss Irving, 6—3, 6—3.

Squash at Columbia and Yale Clubs.

The Yale Club squash tennis tournament advanced to the semi-final round as a result of the matches played yesterday, A. J. Cordier, the club champion, continued his victories by defeating J. H. Williams in two love games. He played a pretty placing game and ran out his match quickly, Williams, who is rated a strong player, having no chance against him. In the last two matches in which the champion has played only one ace has been made by his opponents. The others in the semi-final round are J. Forbes Johnson, S. H. Johnson, and Donald McKay. J. Forbes Johnson advanced by scoring a victory over E. L. Dodge, 15—4, 15—1. McKay defeated L. Pratt having no chance against him. In the last two matches in which the champion has played only one ace has been made by his opponents. The others in the semi-final round are J. Forbes Johnson, S. H. Johnson, and Donald McKay. J. Forbes Johnson advanced by scoring a victory over E. L. Dodge, 15—4, 15—1. McKay defeated L. Pratt 15—13 and 15—5, and S. H. Johnson won from F. M. Blodgett, 15—5, 15—4.

M. L. Cornell won two matches in the round robin squash tournament at the Columbia Club yesterday, both of which were closely contested. In one he defeated R. E. Wigham in a match that went to three games. Cornell lost the first at 12—15 and in the second the order was reversed, Cornell winning this at 15—2. He took the final game at 15—9. His other victory was over R. L. Strebeigh, who was defeated 15—10, 12—15, 15—9. Strebeigh later defeated Wigham, the score of this match being 15—12, 18—14. F. S. Keeler defeated E. W. Putnam by a score of 15—9, 15—11.

Always say—
BURKE'S

FAST RACE FOR O'SICKEY.

Cleveland Skater Lowers Pro Record for Quarter-Mile at Rink.

Amateur and professional speed and figure skating occupied the program of the ice carnival at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. Ben O'Sickey, national half-mile champion, recovered from his recent indisposition sufficiently to win a hurdle race and to lose a backward match quarter-mile race against William Taylor of the New York A. C. He also set a new quarter-mile amateur record of 0:41 for the St. Nicholas Rink. O'Sickey was plainly out of his element going the reverse way, and the New Yorkers had no difficulty in leading him across the line in 0:53.

In the race for the quarter-mile record the Cleveland skater was paced by young Stanley Gershel, the Columbia Grammar School speedster. O'Sickey caught his pacemaker on the third turn of the first lap, whereupon Gershel cut a few corners and took the lead again, dropping out on the last lap and giving O'Sickey plenty of room to make his record. His time was within three-fourths of a second of the professional record of 0:40 2-5, made by Morris Woods.

The quarter-mile couple skating contest was a walkover for G. K. Labrmann and his partner, Miss Hazel Eckert. They took the lead at the start and were never headed, winning by a quarter of a lap, with Miss Eckert coasting most of the distance, while Lahrmann did the skating. G. Meehan and Miss L. Gardner came in second, and after a recovery from a hard spill H. Carter and Miss E. Mueller took third place. The time of the winners was 0:56 3-5.

The hurdle race was the most exciting event. Four hurdles were placed around the track, with a squad of officials to replace them as soon as they were toppled over. O'Sickey led all the way, followed by the Gershel brothers, and he made the first three rounds without overturning a single obstacle, but to make up for this he knocked them all down on his final lap, winning in 49 seconds, with Arthur Gershel second and Stanley Gershel third.

The remainder of the program was taken up by exhibitions of fancy skating by Arthur Held, who won the recent professional contest cup at the Hippodrome; by Fannie Davidson and J. Hall and by Norvil Bapti and Gladys Lamb. Bobby MacLean demonstrated that a speed champion may also be an expert at fancy figure skating, and Morris Wood jumped over a grocery store supply of barrels.

'CHASE ENTRIES INCREASE.

Big Fields Nominated for Races Over Brush at Belmont Park.

Entries for the four important steeplechases to be run at Belmont Park during the coming racing season closed yesterday with A. McL. Earlocker, Racing Secretary of the Westchester Racing Association.

An increase in nominations over last year is recorded in three of these events, which are annual fixtures. In 1915 the Grand National Steeplechase had thirty-five, but this year forty names have been sent in. For the International Steeplechase there are fifty-three as against forty-four in 1915. The largest increase is in the New York Steeplechase, to which fifty-one entries have been made against thirty-eight last March. The Meadow Brook Steeplechase Handicap with $1,200 added, at two-and-one-half-miles, will be run for the first time. It has fifty-five nominations.

All the best jumpers in the country will take part in these races. August Belmont, Chairman of The Jockey Club, has entered Mission, who last year won both the Grand National and the New York steeplechases and came in third in

OPERA REVIVAL OF THE BARD'S 'SHREW'

Goetz's "Der Widerspaenstigen Zaehmung" Is Sung Here After Thirty Years.

IS TRULY SHAKESPEAREAN

Mme. Ober and Mr. Whitehill Excel in Chief Roles—An Excellent Performance Cordially Greeted.

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. (Der Widerspaenstigen Zaehmung.)—Opera in four acts. Adapted from Shakespeare's comedy by Joseph Viktor Widmann. Music by Hermann Goetz. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Baptista	Otto Goritz
Katharina	Margarete Ober
Bianca	Marie Rappold
Hortensio	Robert Leonhardt
Lucentio	Johannes Sembach
Petruccio	Clarence Whitehill
Grumio	Basil Ruysdael
A Tailor	Albert Reiss
Major Domo	Max Bloch
Housekeeper	Marie Mattfeld

Conductor—Artur Bodanzky.

The last of the new productions for the season was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, when Hermann Goetz's opera, "Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung"—"The Taming of the Shrew"—was performed. The production of this Shakespearean opera was appropriate because of the celebration of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death.

The opera is not new to New York. It was given here in 1886 in English by the American Opera Company; though it has not been heard since. For a number of years popular on the German operatic stage and on that of London, it has of late years tended to disappear almost entirely from the repertory. In the search for novelties it was not inappropriate, however, for the management to hark back to this opera; and not unreasonable to expect of it material to diversify the repertory of the last weeks of the season, as well as to contribute to the commemoration of Shakespeare's death that is now in progress.

The opera was admirably performed and well received, with evidences of pleasure and amusement, even though there were none of overwhelming delight. There was cordial applause as befits a first performance, and the singers were called before the curtain at the end of each act, as singers should be and always are. It would not be safe to predict a triumphant success for "Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung" in years to come; but it will give pleasure in the performances that are to come before the season is ended.

Lacks Comic Suggestiveness.

Goetz's music is that of a skillful and accomplished composer, sympathetic with his subject, though scarcely possessed by it, scarcely stimulated by either its exuberant vitality or its spirit of farcical and sometimes rude comedy to an equal expression of them in his setting. The score is marked by briskness, polish, and refinement rather than by force and imaginative power. It lacks something in the comic suggestiveness and vigor which are indispensable to a true interpretation of Shakespeare's play. At the more boisterous climaxes, of which the subject affords a considerable number, the composer's hand fails him and his music is only a labored exposition of the doings on the stage.

When "Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung" was first produced in New York it was twelve years old; it is now forty-two. This is a ripe age for an opera that is not heading toward immortality; and that Goetz's opera has reached it does not show its age, for it does. Its composer was not a powerful or original force in music; and it embodies no new or vitally important or epoch-making or iconoclastic ideas in the lyric drama. Neither is there potent inspiration or compelling dramatic quality in the music. It was written with a highly intelligent appreciation of the reforms that Wagner introduced into the lyric drama, with a full understanding of the fact that "opera" in the old way was henceforth impossible. But it is not in the least Wagnerian in any of the several ways in which it might have been. It is not so in the quality of its musical ideas or of its harmony and modulations, nor in any brilliant and dramatically colored orchestration; nor in the style of its composition.

There are no "leading motives"; there are definitely shaped arias, though, of course, they are not cut off and set apart in the old-fashioned way. There are numerous ensemble pieces; duets, quartets, quintets, septets, as well as choruses. As for the pages of "Die Meistersinger" that were thought forty years ago to make up much of its substance, they will be looked for and listened for in vain. It is, indeed, easier to find occasional traces of "Lohengrin," and the influences of Schumann.

A Truly Shakespearean Opera.

The opera may be called a truly Shakespearean opera, in that it does no real violence to the original upon which it is based; makes no perversion of it; retains the essentials of its significance in a manner and to a degree that are rare in the innumerable operas based upon the plays. Shakespeare has not been butchered to make an operatic holiday in this work, as he has so often been. And there was, in one way, the less need for a "reverential" treatment of the original, for the reason that "The Taming of the Shrew" is only in small part Shakespeare's own, being a revision and retouching by him of a pretty rude, and in certain passages, commonplace older play.

The librettist, Josef Viktor Widmann, made a skillful and intelligent book for Goetz to work on. He has, of course, greatly curtailed the play; librettists must necessarily do that in any case, because of the retarding effect of music, which must have time to develop itself; also because of the desirability of finding and dwelling upon lyric passages.

The libretto is a freely written paraphrase and condensation of the play. The unnecessary "induction" with the trick played upon Christopher Sly, the drunken tinker, is omitted. Several of the characters of the play are eliminated; the development of the subsidiary plot is reduced to its lowest terms. The spirit of the opera is made somewhat more agreeable to modern views than is that of the play. Petruchio no longer comes to find "one rich enough to be Petruchio's wife," to "wive it wealthily in Padua"; nor is "wealth the burden of his wooing dance." He is, in fact, as he declares in the opera, "tiresomely rich" and hates it; the very world, all is bought and sold. He would "bestow his best affection on her who ventured to oppose his will"; that would make him "glad to go on living."

Now when he has possessed himself of the one he sought, is he in his treatment of his bride so brutal in physical ways as the Petruchio of the play, who tells us:

> She eat no meat today nor none shall eat;
> Last night she slept not, nor tonight she shall not.

The tamer of the shrew uses subtler means in the opera than those of hunger and sleeplessness. Katharine submits less to physical violence than to a conquest of her heart, and Petruchio vanquishes her spirit rather than her body.

The Introductory Scene.

The librettist clears away all Shakespeare's introductory scenes, and substitutes one of his own, in which Lucentio and Hortensio appear successively in front of Baptista's house to serenade Bianca, who finally sings a love duet with the favored one, Lucentio. There is undoubtedly a reminder of "Die Meistersinger" in the interruption of both the serenades by the crowd of servants and the night-capped neighbors; but only in the appearance of this episode. The third act follows Shakespeare's quite faithfully, showing the belated arrival of the swaggering bridegroom, his capricious departure with his bride, leaving the wedding guests to feast without them. His departure is made the occasion of a comic protest by these guests, who attack him with table ware and other implements; a scene suggested only by a line of Shakespeare.

The interval before Petruchio's arrival is beguiled by the two lessons of the pretended Latin teacher, Lucentio, and music master, Hortensio; an ingenious paraphrase of Shakespeare's version in which Lucentio construes, instead of Ovid, the first lines of Virgil's "Aeneid" into his declaration of love, and Hortensio makes the "gamut" serve as initial letters for his.

In the fourth act there is a pretty close following of Shakespeare's scene of Petruchio's rude displeasure at the dinner and at the offerings of the tailor, and of the passage about the sun and the moon. It is characteristic of the German method that the librettist thought it necessary to add to the value of the tailor as a comic asset by giving him a French accent.

Ending Politer Than Play's.

The ending of the opera is politer than the play's; Petruchio commends his wife's "noble reason" in that it has brought her to a proper attitude toward her husband, and the "juggler's tricks," he says, are at an end. With a duet enlarging upon the power of love, in a suitably operatic manner, the present performance of the opera is, ended, as the pair walk off the stage; thus cutting out the final appearance of the other characters and a chorus of congratulation, preceded by a fine septet, which it is a pity to lose, though the rest may well be spared.

We must except the capital scenes from Goetz's greatest successes. In other parts of the drama he has found a note of true expression for minor matters. He has a gift of melody not, to be sure, of the highest distinction, but the ideas flow abundantly and often charmingly. The serenade of Lucentio at the opening, and the long—perhaps over long—development of it; the songs in the lesson scene, notably the Virgilian lines, are types of Goetz's pleasing and finished style. He is not without power of characterization in music, even though it does not always reach far below the surface.

Goetz is at his best in the construction of ensembles; and the score is rich in them. The whole first scene, with the interjection of the choruses of servants and neighbors to Lucentio's serenade, then the duet between him and Bianca and the coming of Hortensio and Petruchio, is skilfully managed, with a true feeling for stage effectiveness. Several trios and quartets occur that show a sure touch in effective writing for such combinations. The quintet at the end of the second act is especially to be noted. Even where the musical expressiveness does not rise to the demands of the dramatic situation, the attentive listener can recognize the technical skill and finish that are displayed.

So, too, he can perceive the fine feeling with which the orchestra is treated, sometimes with a delicacy and refinement of color that unfortunately often count for less than their true value. The orchestra has a considerable part in the dramatic movement and has throughout more than the function of an accompaniment; but even here the listener will begrudge the composer a skill that he has not always been able to employ in utilizing more potent and vivid musical ideas.

The Performance Excellent.

The performance, under Mr. Bodanzky's vigorous and discreet direction, was excellent. Mr. Bodanzky evidently knew the work from conducting it in Germany, and there was nothing tentative or uncertain in his reading. "The Taming of the Shrew" is an opera for contralto and baritone, and the two chief parts were admirably enacted by Mme. Ober and Clarence Whitehill. Mme. Ober's impetuous temperament and vivid imagination fit her for the part, and her Katharine was not lacking in any of the characteristic traits with which the dramatist has endowed her. Her singing of the music was full-throated and vigorous; it suffered sometimes from superabundant boisterousness, which led her to force her voice and to rise from the pitch. Mr. Whitehill's Petruchio was most engaging in personality and in personal presence; smilingly confident, deliberate, and imposing. He sang with magnificent richness and power of tone and with fine vocal skill in phrasing and diction. There was much to be admired in Mr. Goritz's Baptista; yet, without full warrant of the text, he made it too much of a comic figure with farcical byplay. Mr. Sembach sang beautifully the music of Lucentio, and Mr. Leonhardt seconded him as Hortensio; certain episodes into which the two interpreted horseplay might better have been conducted differently.

Mme. Rappold made an agreeable figure as Bianca, and Mr. Reiss presented an amusing sketch of the maltreated tailor.

Choruses Sung Well.

The choruses, which are difficult, were sung, in the main, well; the orchestral part was played with spirit, delicacy, and finish. The scenic setting of the opera is said to be a copy of a recent German setting, and is called "futurist." Futurism in the second and third acts seems to mean an atrocious combination of garish colors. The setting of the first act, showing a street in Padua and the outside of Baptista's house by moonlight, is effective and architectural in its design.

Symphony Society Begins Tour.

The Symphony Society of New York, following a concert yesterday at Carnegie Hall, left on a special train for Rochester, where they will give tonight the first of a number of out-of-town concerts between New York and the Pacific Coast. The society, with Walter Damrosch as conductor and Josef Hoffman as soloist, will cover 8,000 miles on the trip.

THE LAST 'GALA' CONCERT.

Josef Hofmann Soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra.

The last of the three special "gala" concerts given by the New York Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall, closing its New York season, took place yesterday afternoon. There was an audience as large as at either of the previous ones. Mr. Josef Hofmann was the soloist. There was but one orchestral number, Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, played in a manner to deserve the hearty applause that followed it. Mr. Hofmann played Beethoven's fifth pianoforte concerto, and followed it with a group of three pieces: Beethoven's rondo, "Rage Over a Lost Penny"; Chopin's nocturne in F sharp minor, and Liszt's transcription of Schubert's song, "Der Erlkönig."

The performance of the concerto was profoundly beautiful, penetrating deeply to the inmost significance of the music, presenting it truly in Beethoven's spirit, by which the artist was completely absorbed. In its service was placed all of Mr. Hofmann's marvelous technical mastery, which never appeared to be displayed less for its own sake, or more as the handmaiden of the interpreter. The magical beauty, richness, and variety of his tone, the endless gradation of his dynamics—as in the wonderful decrescendo passage in octaves in the middle of the first movement—the firm and sensitive rhythm, have all been admired before; but Mr. Hofmann seems a greater artist at each successive reappearance.

The group of solos was played with an equal mastery; the rondo with great volubility and point, the nocturne with luscious sentiment and tenderness that never verged on sentimentality, the transcription of the song with an overwhelming dramatic power, baleful suggestion, and differentiation of the three voices. After them the pianist added other pieces: Chopin's G flat étude, Rubinstein's F minor barcarolle, and then more.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

La Argentina, the Spanish dancer who made her New York debut several weeks ago at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, will appear next week at the Palace.

Julia Sanderson returned to the cast of "Sybil" at the Liberty last night after having been absent for two performances because of a slight indisposition.

"Potash and Perlmutter in Society" will end its engagement at the Lyric on April 1 and will begin its circuit of the neighborhood houses.

The closing of the Strand Roof on Saturday night will be celebrated with a special program. A Spanish dance, given by Jean Cartier, will be one of the features.

Marjorie Deen took Helen Westley's role of Cleopatra Hamlet in "The Roadhouse in Arden" last night at the Bandbox. Miss Westley will return to the cast tonight.

The third and fourth performances of the Russian pantomime-ballet "Petrouchka" will be given at the Neighborhood Playhouse on Saturday and Sunday nights. The ballet will be preceded by divertissements.

A dress parade of players in the costumes of the characters of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was given last night at the Criterion. Richard Ordynski has staged the production for James K. Hackett and has collaborated with Josef Urban in designing the settings and costumes.

Emma Goldman will give a series of seven Sunday evening lectures on "The Dynamics and Social Significance of the Modern Drama" at the Harlem Masonic Temple. The course will begin next Sunday night and continue through to April 30. "The Scandinavian Drama" will be the subject of her first lecture.

After his performance in "The Melody of Youth" at the Fulton tonight Brandon Tynan will be the guest of honor at the annual meeting of the Society of the Friends of Ireland at the Hotel Biltmore. Tomorrow night after the play Mr. Tynan will deliver an address on "The Inspirational Aspect of the Irish Drama" before the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the Hotel Astor.

W. H. Clune and Lloyd Brown, who will present the picturization of "Ramona" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre the first week in April, have leased the Auditorium in Chicago and the Hippodrome in Cleveland for the showing of the picture. Theatres in Boston, Atlantic City, and at Brighton Beach are also being negotiated for.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1916.

THE SEAMEN'S ACT FIASCO.

Mr. ANDREW FURUSETH is circularizing the trade unions to arouse their indignation at the failure of the seamen's law, for which he shares responsibility with Senator LA FOLLETTE, to produce the expected benefits to labor. His statement to the local trade unions reads:

> This law has been in operation for three months on American vessels, but where are the signs of improvement in the personnel? If it does not improve the personnel of American vessels, how can it improve the personnel of foreign vessels? To this I answer: It has not, so far, improved the personnel on American vessels because the law is not enforced.

The charge of nullification of the law by those sworn to enforce it means that the least possible trouble was made for ship owners in the application of a law which would have ruined them under any othe conditions than those of the war. Even under the conditions of profit which make owners indifferent temporarily to the small matter of wages it would have been possible to apply the statute in such a manner that crews could not have been found on any terms of pay. But the law was construed in a manner enabling Lascars, Chinese, and Japanese to be employed, thereby depriving an equal number of Americans of jobs on their own terms.

The effect upon commerce of preventing the employment of any but Americans under present conditions of congestion is a matter of imagination. No one can say exactly what it would be, and apparently Mr. FURUSETH does not care. But he exceeds the limits of fair controversy when he arraigns as nullifiers of the law the administrators whose acts alone prevented conditions which would have necessitated its repeal.

The result of the appeal to another class of opinion, and one not less worthy of consideration, was made known yesterday. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has canvassed the opinions of 311 commercial organizations in forty-five States and several dependencies across seas. The smallest number of condemnatory votes was 846. The largest number of favorable votes was 15. Within that range the opinion of the chamber favors suspension forthwith of such sections of the law as discriminate against American commerce until it is possible to reach an international agreement upon the subject making the law applicable to all nations. The vote favors the repeal of the sections regarding deserters, as they apply to foreign nations, and urges that the State Department should negotiate for such repeal by all nations. The vote also recommends that Congress should request the President to withdraw the notices of abrogation of treaties conflicting with the law. The result of the referendum is to be discussed by the Directors of the chamber at meetings today and tomorrow.

The oldest citizen will be puzzled to name a statute which has proved so suddenly and completely disappointing in its results. Labor, capital, and politicians are alike disconcerted by dissatisfaction in their respective ranks, and none of them accepts blame. Capital may be acquitted, for it opposed the law from the beginning. The politicians and unionists are angry. In self-defense the unionists are seeking to arouse feeling against the Government. The support and votes which were to be won for the lawmakers by their beneficence are repelled. Those most influential in passing the law were the first to move its amendment, including Mr. FURUSETH, whose constituents found the law too strict for their liking.

SUFFICIENT RECOMMENDATION.

The Senate Finance Committee has voted to report without recommendation the nominations of TRAVIS H. WHITNEY and CHARLES S. HERVEY as members of the First District Public Service Commission. The sufficient and authoritative recommendation of these men is their fitness for the offices to which the Governor has appointed them. They will bring to the Commission exactly the trained knowledge and experience which it needs. They will hold up the hands of Chairman STRAUS. They will serve the public worthily.

If for no other reason than the reputation of the Republican Party of New York, the Republican Senators who can see beyond the intrigues of the committee room will vote to confirm these appointments. The Republican Party cannot afford to sacrifice the interest of the public to a squabble among its politicians and politicasters. In this matter the Republican Senators will doubtless support the Governor and these capable nominees. The Democrats, or most of them, will do the same, if they have horse sense. To put it on no higher ground at this time, parties have to behave themselves and put their best foot forward.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AGAIN.

Thirty members of the Assembly voted against the resubmission of the woman suffrage amendment, 109 voted for it. On Nov. 2, 1915, every Assembly district except eleven voted No on woman suffrage. The Assemblymen who so politely allow the suffragists another chance do not represent their constituents. The voters of the State of New York voted down woman suffrage last Fall by a majority of nearly 195,000. Do the suffragists expect to overturn that majority in 1917? Doubtless this Legislature and the next Legislature will not grudge them the opportunity, fearing that it might be "bad politics" to give the feminists another grievance. They love to campaign, they are engaging campaigners when they do not get too shrill about "the liquor interests" and "the forces of evil," conventional "arguments" against which some of their Iowa friends are already warning them. "Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right," they will tell us, and so there must be another storming of the tyrants intrenched in the polling places.

In 1915, among the great calls on the thought and the energy of the country, in the perplexity of engrossing and grave problems, domestic and foreign, woman suffrage seemed to many voters almost an impertinence. If the war be over in 1917, the colossal work of world readjustment and reconstruction will be foremost. Will the public patience with woman suffrage be increased? For information the figures of submission and resubmission in a couple of Western States may be cited: Majority against woman suffrage in Ohio in 1912, 87,455; in 1914, 182,905; in Michigan in 1912, 760; in 1913, 96,144.

THE TRAINING CAMPS.

No movement for preparedness thus far has been more successful than that which is at present directed by the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, representing the consolidation of the Society of the National Reserve Corps, organized in 1913, and the association formed last year by the business and professional men who attended the camps held at Plattsburg, in this State, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and San Francisco. The first of the training camps was held in July, 1913, on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and the participants were all college and high school students. The movement was inspired by Major Gen. LEONARD WOOD, who has given it every possible encouragement in its development. He saw in it an effective means to arouse among the young men of the nation, who for many years have given too little thought to national defense, a comprehension of the military responsibility which must be shared by all citizens of a democracy. The same year a students' camp was held at Monterey, Cal., while in 1914 and 1915 similar camps were held in various parts of the country, and the movement, so far as it concerns undergraduates, grew in an encouraging way. The good influence exerted throughout the country by the Plattsburg experiment last Summer needs no present comment.

The citizens who attend these camps undergo intensive military training for a period of four or five weeks. They prepare themselves beforehand by a course of reading and study, prescribed by military authorities, they are trained by experienced army officers, they work in the field side by side with soldiers of the regular army. The camp site is provided by the city near which it is situated or the State, the Federal Government provides tents, blankets, and ordnance. But the men pay most of their own expenses, including the cost of clothing and other equipment, food, and transportation. They do this willingly, but obviously the attendance at these schools for military training of a most effective kind must be restricted to men who can afford the cost, unless the Government makes provision to pay all the expenses.

In the military bills of both branches of Congress recognition is given to the system of Summer camps. Section 52 of the Senate bill provides for the payment of the transportation and subsistence of the members. Section 83 of the House bill makes no such provision. Unless the entire supervision of the camps is taken over, on the authority of Congress, by the War Department, the system will be kept up through this year and hereafter by the newly formed association. The season will begin April 3 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where three camps will be held before June. The enrollment for the first camp is already about 200. At Plattsburg, between June and October, five camps will be held, and the movement has grown so rapidly that it is estimated that this year's attendance at the various camps throughout the country will be 12,000. It is believed by experienced army officers that training for three periods in a camp, combined with a two years' course of standardized instruction at one of the many universities or colleges in which such a course has been established, with perhaps a year's term as probationary Second Lieutenant in the regular army, will fit a man for a commission in the reserve. Ample provision is made in both the Congressional bills for the establishment of a body of reserve officers, and the training camps should be of great service in the development of the plans. But, even for young men who have no present thought of military service except in case of emergency, the training camp offers exceptional advantages for physical and also for intellectual development. The mind as well as the muscles is developed by the month's training. The benefit of the course to college and high school men has been proclaimed with enthusiasm by their families, though not a few who attended the earlier camps were compelled in the beginning to contend with the settled prejudice against "militarism" in their homes.

WRONG ADDRESS.

We cannot altogether blame The Montgomery Advertiser for getting somewhat bewildered over the proposal emanating from Austria to give WILLIAM J. BRYAN the Nobel Peace Prize for 1916. The proposal, which comes from Dr. ALOIS HELLINGER of the Austrian Parliament and is addressed to the Nobel Committee at Stockholm, is that the prize should be awarded to Mr. BRYAN for his endeavors to stop the American export of munitions and thereby end the war. The Advertiser thinks Austria has picked the wrong hero, because while Mr. BRYAN was a member of the Wilson Administration he "vigorously defended" the export of munitions. From this starting point it roams pitiably through the dark caverns of Austrian psychology, seeking a reason for this short-sighted idolatry of the wrong god. It finds it in the celebrated conversation between Mr. BRYAN and Dr. DUMBA, in which Mr. BRYAN told the Ambassador not to worry over anything this Government might say, because we didn't mean it. The Advertiser seems to think that Austria is so anxious to do something nice for Mr. BRYAN that it now suggests the Nobel Prize for him because there is nothing else handy.

Why waste time exploring motives? The real cause for bewilderment lies elsewhere. Austria wants to give him the prize because his efforts to stop the sale of munitions would, if successful, bring about peace. How? Why, by bringing about an Austro-German victory. The Nobel Prize is annually awarded to him who has done most during the year for the cause of peace. Austria interprets this to mean, in this case, he who has done most to bring about peace through defeat of the Allies, and settles on Mr. BRYAN as the man. It is a strange preference, illogical, truly bewildering. What has Mr. BRYAN done to bring about this result, compared with others? Dr. HELLINGER should recall his letter, strike out the name of Mr. BRYAN, and insert the name of some one who has done far more in the same direction than Mr. BRYAN has—say, for example, Field Marshal VON HINDENBURG. When the Nobel Prize for 1917 comes to be awarded, the present activities of the Crown Prince at Verdun seem to mark him as the proper recipient. But BRYAN? Oh, no. His labors in the same direction have been far less efficient. If the Nobel Prize is to be awarded to anybody for trying to bring about a German victory, let it go to the right place; give it to the Kaiser.

MAD MARCH.

Mr. SWINBURNE sang about the time

> Ere March made sweet the weather
> With daffodil and starling and hours
> of fruitful breath.

Mr. SWINBURNE did not know our American March when it is madder than its maddest hare. And this year this young lion of a month, roaring and blustering like the war god whose name it bears, has shown a genius for meteorological and political upsets that should give it a place mighty near the head of the crazy procession of Marches. Hail, rain, snow on snow, and yesterday a baby blizzard which for some melancholy hours scared commuters and must have worried even our much-enduring conqueror of so many intempestive snows, Street Cleaning Commissioner FETHERSTON. And yesterday leaped recklessly into the catalogue of great days by diversifying and ornamenting the blizzardette with an unaccountable thunder clap as sonorous and useful as the Thunder CLAPP of Minnesota.

Somehow that sudden burst of thunder sound, heard by millions tramping in the mud, and accompanied with much piping of the winds and play of the infant blizzard, reminded the philosopher of the peal of thunder that darted up the Caribbean from Port of Spain. ALVAN T. FULLER of Massachusetts heard the heroic-moody thunderbolt of Trinidad, and his heart was melted:

> I wish to go to Chicago, if I have to go on my hands and knees. If I can't vote for ROOSEVELT, then I am going against CRANE, WEEKS, PENROSE, and BARNES.

So by telegraph ALVAN T. FULLER, of whom we only know that he heard the madcap thunder of mad March, and that over the threshold of his consciousness flowed remembrance of the Colonel's ancient fervor to go down Pennsylvania Avenue on his hands and knees to make ELIHU ROOT President.

FRANK H. CHALLIS of Manchester, N. H., caught the Trinidad thunder with attentive ears. He advertised day after day in this fashion:

> I believe that good politics and common sense demand the recognition of the Roosevelt sentiment in New Hampshire by the choice of a thoroughgoing Roosevelt man as one of four delegates.

The primaries were held. No Roosevelt man among the four delegates. CHALLIS is spilled. March thunder is interesting.

THE SPEED OF WAR.

There was once a theory that the belligerent countries would at last have to deal with war as with any great business, that is, get its overhead expenses in hand, eliminate the waste, and reduce it to a card accounting system so as to control the cost, which would otherwise become prohibitive. The assumption was that if people tried they could get war on a cost basis within their means. But experience is very different. The cost increases enormously, each side making it as high as possible to the other. Germany hopes to make it dear enough to exhaust England's financial resources before England can make good her undertaking to bankrupt Germany. This competition is as much a part of war as the actual killing of men. Fortunately, indeed, there is reason to hope that the more costly the means become the fewer men may be killed. The more the fighting is done at long range with large guns the lower the casualties ought to be.

What now is taking place in war, therefore, is really an intensification of what was going on in peace. It is no more possible to limit the cost of war by agreement than it was to limit the cost of competitive armament before. There is no limit in sight to the cost of war but the exhaustion of the weaker side. Great Britain's daily war expenditures have more than doubled. There is no exact measure, but it is probable that taken as a whole the war in francs, pounds, rubles, and marks is costing at least twice as much as when it started. This is owing partly to the greater area covered, partly to the more lavish use of all mechanical means, partly to the exhaustion of all kinds of reserves and original equipment, the consumption of which was not included in the cost at first, and greatly, besides, to the rise that has taken place in wages and all commodities. War ruins its own market, buying impetuously, standing neither upon time nor price, and paying with war money, the effect of which is to produce inflation which causes prices to rise all the faster.

In varying degree inflation and money depreciation are taking place in all the countries at war and in most of those at peace. The cost of war is increasing so much faster than capital can be saved that it seems almost hopeless for the combatants to talk of economy. So far as the contest may be expressed in terms of economic exhaustion, the faster it is waged the better for the side that has the superiority in resources. And more and more it appears to be basically that kind of contest. It is possible by choice of tactics to increase or diminish the consumption of human material. The difference between offensive and defensive alone is very great. That is to say, the rate of man exhaustion may be in some measure controlled, whereas apparently the economic cost, as translated into money units, is beyond either side's control. It is in the region of unlimited competition on an assumption of unlimited liability.

The Senate Committee was annoyed because the advocates of votes for women sat outside the committee room awaiting a decision. We wish it had been a committee of voters equally aware of what they wanted, and equally resolute in setting about getting it. The suffragists are teaching some voters politics, at the same time that the Senators are teaching the ladies manners in politics. Meanwhile it would profit those interested in city affairs to watch the ladies' methods and emulate their zeal. Ignorance and indifference are close allies in public affairs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Victory Far from Technical.

There will be an effort, of course, to minimize the significance of the fact that Justice TOMPKINS ordered an acquittal of Mr. OSBORNE on the charge of perjury. This was in effect a throwing of the case out of court, as having been brought in ignorance of the law or in violation of it, and is, therefore, severe criticism of the prosecuting attorney, but it will be claimed that the action was taken on a mere technicality—on one of those nice legal distinctions which for lay minds excite only amusement at best and resentment at worst.

The Justice took pains, however, explicitly to declare against this view of his course—to insist that it had a far better basis than the presence of a comma in, or its absence from, a statute. In other words, the verdict goes much further and deeper than a determination that Mr. OSBORNE did not commit perjury because his questioner had no power to administer an oath. It goes to the very bottom of the campaign against the reforming Warden, and its importance lies in the fair presumption that the perjury charge was pushed to trial before the others because of a belief that it could be most easily sustained.

And Justice TOMPKINS took pains so add, too, that Mr. OSBORNE did not intend to deceive his inquisitor in regard to conditions in Sing Sing, and that he was justified in keeping the promise he had made to certain convicts not to betray the confidence in him which had led to such confessions as are the best proof of repentance and the best beginning of reformation. Of that particular accusation, consequently, nothing at all remains, and hereafter the Wardens of our State prisons, whether they be men of like mind with Mr. OSBORNE or of the older school, can at least be sure that attempts on their part to establish human relations with their charges will not be counted to them as crimes. He and his friends are justified in calling the victory a decisive one, not only for him, but for the ideas on which he was trying to conduct the prison.

Other indictments still hang over Mr. OSBORNE, and it would not be seemly to forecast what their fate will be if pressed to trial. Yet it may even now be noted that District Attorney WEEKS, though he had an excellent opportunity at once to prosecute anew, vehemently declared that he had other business on hand that interested him more. That is not surprising.

A Decision of Wide Application.

There will be a somewhat apprehensive interest among the owners of more than one great industry in the decision just rendered by the New York Court of Appeals in regard to the responsibilities resting on the manufacturers of automobiles. It was held that the makers of those machines are under obligation to see to it that every one they send out approaches perfection in material and construction as nearly as it can be made by reasonable utilization of the means known in the business by its properly qualified practitioners.

In the case on trial the purchaser of an automobile had been injured by the failure of one of its wheels when exposed only to the strains of careful and competent use. The defense was in part that the machine had been bought, not from the agent, but from a middleman, and in part that, as the defective wheel had been obtained from a reputable specialist in their production, the maker of the automobile was justified in assuming that it was all right. Neither of these pleas was admitted as justification, and the damages that had been awarded by a lower court were upheld.

The rule thus laid down is evidently of wide applicability. It seems to follow, apparently, that the makers of rails, for instance, are liable for railway accidents if the latter are the results of defects that could have been discovered before their sale. Apparently, too, the decision reduces, at least to the extent of dividing it, the responsibility of all dealers in wares which, if not of as high quality as is legitimately supposed, may cause injury or loss to the ultimate buyer and user.

This is a further protection for the general public, but it does not relieve its members of their obligation to use a reasonable amount of care in making their purchases, nor does it authorize them to subject their purchases to greater strains than they are intended to bear.

He's Hearing from His Constituents.

That presumably well-intentioned statesman, Representative CAREW, must be surprised, and perhaps is disquieted, by the effect which has been produced on his constituents by his unasked advice as to traveling on belligerent ships.

He, like a good many other statesmen, had been misled by the fact that the pacifists and the peace-at-any-price folk are a particularly articulate lot, while the great majority of American citizens maintain, without saying it, the ancient American notion as to knowing their rights and daring to maintain them. As a result of this misapprehension in regard to popular sentiment, Mr. CAREW has discovered that the timidities which he and so many of his colleagues could safely utter in Congress cause excitement and indignant protest when brought to and forced on the notice of "the people."

For immediately there has been a reversal in the matter of articulation. Approval of the plea not to "make trouble for the country" finds no expression at all in these lower circles, though doubtless there is some of it there, while readiness to stand "trouble"—and even expense—in case of need finds loud and frequent proclamation.

And Mr. CAREW's critics are not content with disagreeing with him. Some of them are already doing more than suggest—they are saying right out loud—that he is a good man to elect to stay at home the next time the voters get a chance at him. That, of course, doesn't prove him wrong on the ship question, but as a politician he must be beginning to feel that he was a bit unwise.

Library Readers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the comparative number of readers at the New York Public Library reading room and the British Museum reading room, permit me to point out that, while the New York reading room is absolutely free to all, that of the British Museum is rigidly confined to ticket holders, and tickets are by no means to be had for the asking. In fact, the "readers" of the British Museum are simply a regular body of students and researchers, and include no casual readers at all. H. G. W.

New York, March 10, 1916.

VICTRIX.

My little Love, wrapt close in this poor shawl
Against my bosom's biding-place of care,
No gold was mine that I should buy withal
Thy robes of goodly wool or linen fair—
Yet on my breast, these rags, where thou dost hide,
Proclaim my pride!

They mocked and flouted me for all my grief
In town or village where I sought their aid—
Rich folk and poor, and some, for their belief,
Would sully thy sweet name, the while they prayed—
O Child, no cruel word comes home to me,
But blesses thee!

This world is wae for us, my sweet, my own,
And full of bitterness as it is wide,
Yet in my dreams I give thee, one by one,
Those weary days, the gifts Life hath denied,
Till deepmost Hell and all the pain thereof
Make known my love!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

ART NOTES.

Karl Freund's Collection on View—Two Interesting Paintings.

At the American Art Galleries the collection of Karl Freund is on view prior to its sale beginning March 20. In his prefactory note to the catalogue, Mr. Freund says that the collection is the result of his personal and indefatigable researches all over Europe, and perhaps the highest praise that can be given it is to say that it bears the mark of this personal quest with its innumerable satisfactions of taste apart from the commercial aim, the fillip to curiosity, the accumulation of knowledge. All this has flowered in devious ways, but it is rather more than an entertaining, it is a really charming collection. Part of the charm for the discriminating visitor is the way in which it has been placed and ordered. Birds in their cages, flowers in their vases, music coming from the seventeenth century pipe organ built by Mandescheidt of Nürnberg. Everything that could be done short of providing human beings of the proper types in costume has been done to overcome the horrid sense of wrested and tortured beauty mourning for its natural environment which assails you in the presence of "antiquities" brought into modern surroundings.

There are complete rooms in the exhibition. On the top floor is the Dutch Room, cheerful and cool with its simulated mirrors, its painted leather, its admirable tea kettle of huge proportions with the metal pail for charcoal inside. On the second floor are the oak-paneled rooms, the "Gun House Room," with its deep window in the original wrought-iron casement frames and its beautiful fireplace brought intact from Stroud, in Gloucestershire, where Oliver Cromwell gave it its name by placing in front of the house containing it a battery of guns to command the market places. And here is the "Wren Room," taken from an old house in one of the famous rows on Bridge Street in the cathedral city of Chester, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. It is impossible to describe the beauty of ancient wood worn smooth and polished by the hand of time more expertly than any modern parlor maid could shine them up with liquid application from a bottle.

There are many pieces of carved wood outside the panelings, there are wax medallions and glass paintings, there are French and English beds and Italian ironwork, there are clocks and a pulpit and embroidery of petit-point, marble busts and a few pictures. There is also the series of ten panels from the great drawing room of Rathfarnham Castle, near Dublin, painted for Lord Ely by Angelica Kauffman.

In the Print Room of the same galleries is a collection of engravings in line and mezzo tint, including unusual examples of the work of Arient Edwards. There are French and English color prints, lovely in color, that form material for interesting comparison with the modern work of Mr. Edwards and fortify the opinion that the less color used the better. One of the most attractive of the Edwards subjects is Gainsborough's "Duke and Duchess of Cumberland," better known as "The Morning Walk." The engraver has managed to suggest the lightness and gayety of the painter's touch and has been discreet in color, achieving that unity between background and figures which is one of Gainsborough's greatest qualities.

Two Paintings of Interest.

At the Hiram H. Parke Galleries are two paintings which will attract the public by their history and subject matter. One is by the American painter, William H. Beard, and was a commission given the artist by Roswell P. Flower. It is called "Bulls and Bears," and represents Broad Street at its intersection with Wall, the old offices of J. Pierpont Morgan appearing at the right, and at the left the Stock Exchange doorway. The animals in conflict wear expressions that correspond with the feelings of humanity during a fiscal battle and the violently agitated mass is not so far removed as one might think from the aspect of the crowd on the floor of the Exchange at a critical moment.

The other painting is historical and represents Benjamin Franklin before the Privy Council in London, Jan. 29, 1773. The Alsatian painter, Christian Schuessle, is the artist responsible for it, and an attempt at portraiture has been made in the sixty figures shown. Schuessle consulted family paintings, contemporary engravings and so forth, and also made a careful study of the interior of Whitechapel. Among those present are Edmund Burke, Jerem Bentham, Lord Dartmouth, Lady Worthy, and others who have made history.

Shakespearean Bookplate Contest.

A new means has been devised to honor the multitudinously honored bard of Avon during his tercentenary celebration. The American Institute of Graphic Arts is joining with the Shakespeare Birthday Committee in arranging a bookplate contest with the purpose of further stimulating interest in the works of the great poet. The contest is open to all who desire to compete, the drawings are to be devoted exclusively to a Shakespearean motif and are to be signed on the back with a pseudonym to correspond with a pseudonym on a sealed envelope containing the competitor's name and address. Each competitor may submit more than one drawing. The dimensions of the board on which the drawing appears should be 9 by 12 inches. The drawings are to be sent prepaid, addressed to the American Institute of Graphic Arts, 344 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York. The prizes are, first, $100; second, $60; third, $40. The contest closes May 15. The committee for the American Institute of Graphic Arts is John Clyde Oswald, President; J. H. Chapin, and J. Thomson Willing. For the Shakespeare Birthday Committee, Henry Clews, Chairman; John De Witt Warner, Treasurer, and Mrs. James Madison Bass.

Artist's Son Decorated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's paper you make reference to John Marquand Walker, who is one of the twelve Americans recently decorated by the French authorities. The article states that his parents live somewhere in Pennsylvania.

Your readers perhaps may be glad to know that John Marquand Walker is the son of Henry O. Walker, the prominent American artist whose mural paintings have been so greatly admired in the Congressional Library, the Boston State House, and other places. The family has lived for many years in Lakewood, N. J., where Mr. Walker has a well-known studio.

CHARLES LATHROP PACK.

Lakewood, March 14, 1916.

"Pacifist" and "Pacificist."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Supplementing the letter concerning the word "pacifist," permit me to point out that this has rested comfortably on Page 558 of Funk & Wagnalls' "Desk Standard Dictionary" for close on twelve months, and may be found also on Page 727 of Funk & Wagnalls' "Comprehensive Standard Dictionary," together with its variant, "pacificist." It is defined there as "one who advocates a policy of peace as opposed to militarism." LILLIE PICCIRILLO.

New York, March 7, 1916.

DEFECTS IN THE ARMY'S EQUIPMENT.

Machine Guns, Rifles, Sabres and Even Saddles Are Criticised as Falling Short of Modern Requirements.

By J. GRANT CRAMER.

East Orange, N. J., March 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of our trouble with Mexico, and further, in view of the vital necessity of being properly prepared to defend our country, I beg to draw your attention to certain defects in some parts of the equipment of our soldiers. These imperfections are of such a serious nature that they would seem to demand immediate and careful attention on the part of the proper authorities.

The following should be remedied as quickly as possible:

(1) The machine gun for the infantry and cavalry has grave defects. It stands so low that it is practically useless in brush and depressions of the soil; in short, almost anywhere except where there is a long open stretch in front of the gun. A man has to lie prone to aim it. The tripod is so light that the gun jumps or hops about when fired rapidly. The mechanism often jams, a very serious defect. The gun is loaded with clips containing thirty cartridges. The clips sometimes give trouble, and, in any case, when the clip is empty, another one must be put in, and this tends to destroy the aim. Moreover, as thirty cartridges can be fired in five seconds or less, much valuable time is consumed in loading and realming the gun. The cartridges should be on a belt.

(2) The "battle sight" of the Springfield army rifle is so constructed that when in use the rifle is given the proper elevation for 547 yards. This means that if a soldier were shooting at an object 100 or 200 yards distant, no matter how careful his aim, he would overshoot the mark every time unless by chance he should aim away below the thing shot at. The lessons we learn from this war teach us that the way is prepared for the infantryman by the artillery, and that he does not begin to shoot until he is within 100 or 200 yards of the enemy. Of course, if he is behind shelter, he does not use the battle sight, but uses the regular rear sight and elevates either according to the instructions of the officer directing the fire of the men, or, in accordance with his own judgment. There are sights now made that would serve the purpose of a battle sight and give excellent results.

(3) Defective rifles cannot be condemned the way that they could formerly. The result is that men have to shoot with inaccurate weapons, and become discouraged. In actual war, inaccurate rifles would be a very serious matter.

(4) Some of the rifles become inaccurate in a short time, immediately under the front sight. A kind of ring seems to form inside the barrel, and their shooting is seriously impaired. This trouble may be caused by the heat process used while putting the front sight into place. It seems to affect the lands, for they wear out very quickly.

(5) The new saddle issued to the cavalry is not good. Its shape renders it injurious to the rider. Many saddles do not fit the horses. Although two blankets are supposed to be put under them, this is not done in every case, and as a result the horses often get kidney sores. The material of which the saddles are made is often very poor and cracks quickly. The bridles break easily. The stirrups are metal, open and with sharp edges. The old McClellan saddle and outfit were much better and more durable.

(6) The cavalry sabre is poor. Its blade is brittle and easily broken. The men are only taught thrusting, no cutting or parrying.

(7) The way the cavalrymen carry their rifles is not good. It takes two hands to pull the weapon out of its bucket, and a snap has to be unsnapped from the trigger guard. This takes altogether too long a time, is awkward, and might cause the loss of much life in a hot engagement. The rifle sticks up behind the trooper and often tears a hole in his blouse.

As supplementary to 3 and 4, in one troop, only ten rifles out of seventy were perfect; all the rest were defective. In some cases where rifles have been rebuilt, (i. e., have had the defective barrels removed and others put in,) they have not been targeted to see what they would do or how the sights should be adjusted. The result has been that even when the sight was down at zero the rifle would overshoot every time. It is little short of a crime, it seems to me, to furnish a man such a weapon and then ask him to go out and fight when his existence may depend on the accuracy of his arm and its sights.

I believe that in THE NEW YORK TIMES for March 10 a news item was published which stated that the machine guns of some of the United States troops on the Mexican frontier were defective and jammed, and that that was one of the reasons why the raiders escaped so easily and with little loss of life. Get rid of the wrongly designed machine guns and acquire guns such as have given perfect satisfaction in the European war. Many of these latter machine guns have been made in America.

A United States Senator has been quoted as making a statement to the effect that he has never heard of any complaint being made against the army machine gun. Perhaps if he were to make careful inquiry in certain quarters, possibly along the frontier, he might secure some interesting and valuable information about matters touched upon in this letter. J. GRANT CRAMER.

TURKISH PEACE REPORTS.

Significance of a Petition to Abolish the Present Duumvirate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A cable message, which recently appeared in THE TIMES, stated that about 70,000 Turks from several principal cities of Asia Minor have petitioned the heir-apparent to the throne and begged him to intercede with the Sultan, so that he may dismiss the present Government and substitute for it another, with the avowed purpose of concluding a separate peace with the Entente Allies.

Those of us who possess sufficient knowledge and information about the men and affairs of the present Turkey know that the Turk has never been in a more desperate and precarious condition in his entire tragic career than he is today; and the above mentioned report, if true, serves to confirm this view.

Moreover, it sheds a significant light upon the standard of the intelligence of the unscrupulous duumvirate, Talaat and Enver. My personal acquaintance with the character of these two men has convinced me, from the very beginning, that no constructive rule could be maintained or brought into being under their guidance. They have neither the mind that can see nor the heart that can feel. Fired with a fanatical passion of intolerance and solely actuated by the sordid lust for gain, which characterised every stage of their public conduct, they now seem to realize the hopelessness of a situation into which they so light-heartedly forced a starving and wretched people.

Were it possible for us to turn away for one moment from the sickening spectacle of the mangled bodies of 800,000 innocent and defenseless humanity and to shut our ears to the agony of hundreds of thousands of others who exist today under the shadow of death, one would smile at the childish manoeuvres of Talaat and Enver. Think! Tens of thousands of Turks asking the Sultan for the removal of Talaat and Enver! Only yesterday no one Turk could utter a word of disapproval of the bloody clique that dug the grave of Turkey; and today tens of thousands affix their names to a petition to the Sovereign praying for the dismissal of Enver and Talaat! The two Turkish leaders have only now seen the handwriting on the wall. They want to quit. They want another party to surrender the Turkish State to the Entente Allies. Can they thus fool anybody?

The great war has two dominant fixed purposes to achieve: First, the absolute obliteration of Prussian militarism; second, the absolute elimination of the Turk as ruler.

STUDENT OF TURKISH AFFAIRS

New York, March 14, 1916.

To Halve the Horse's Load.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "He's Noble But a Nuisance," throws the gauntlet to lovers of animals. Horses suffer so on snow-covered or icy streets that law should limit the weight of horse-drawn loads to one-half the usual weight during the months of December, January, February, and March. This would go far toward compelling the use of motors in all delivery or trucking business. S. B.

New York, March 7, 1916.

An Arctic Adventure Overlooked.

From a letter by Edwin Swift Balch in The Scientific American.

In saying that Bradley Land has already appealed to one explorer, I must tell briefly of an attempt to reach it which was made in 1914 and 1915 by Messrs. Rudolph Franke and Arthur Haack and which failed partly on account of unusual ice conditions. They sailed from Quebec on July 4, 1914, on the S. S. Guide, with the Canadian arctic explorer and fur trader, Captain J. Bernier, who agreed to leave them at the entrances of Jones Sound. On account of bad ice, they were unable to reach either Etah or Jones Sound. After a Summer spent in fighting the ice floes of Baffin Bay, they were finally nipped just south of the entrance of Lancaster Sound and forced to Winter there. While out hunting one day a great blizzard came on in which Mr. Haack was frozen to death. This ended Mr. Franke's hopes of trying to reach Bradley Land and he returned to Quebec with Captain Bernier to find himself a prisoner of war, a unique ending to an arctic voyage of exploration.

FIRST TO FALL FOR FRANCE.

The Story of the Death of Corporal Peugeot on Aug. 2, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose the translation of a clipping from the French paper Le Temps, which I believe will interest your readers.

DANIEL JORDAN.

Columbia University, March 13, 1916.

[INCLOSURE.]

(Translated from Le Temps of Feb. 25, 1916.)

A few months ago the [French periodical] Intermediaire des Chercheurs et Curieux asked the following question: Who was the first victim of the war now waging? M. Frank-Puaux has just answered that question in an article published in the last number of that periodical.

The first French soldier who fell on the field of honor is Jules-Andre Peugeot, Corporal in the Sixth Company of the Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry. The circumstances of his death mark an important date in the history of the war. The general mobilization was ordered on Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock, but it is also true that the [French] troops had received the order to withdraw ten kilometers from the frontier, and that a neutral zone had thus been established between the two armies. There is no better proof that the [French] Government desired to prevent any possible conflict which could have been taken by the enemy as a pretext for stating that France had forced Germany to declare war.

On Sunday, Aug. 2, Corporal Peugeot, together with four soldiers, was in Joncherey, a small village at two kilometers of Delle. He had placed a sentry on the road to Faverois; it was then 10 o'clock. Peugeot was opposite M. Decourt's house, when M. Decourt's daughter, who had gone outside to fetch drinking water, returned shouting: "The Prussians! The Prussians are coming!" It was easy to believe that these were patrolling the frontier, but not that they should dare, without a war declaration, penetrate for more than twelve miles on French territory. A German patrol, led by Lieutenant Mayer of the Fifth Mounted Chasseurs, garrisoned in Muelhausen, was in fact advancing on the Faverois road. Corporal Peugeot went to meet the German officer, in order to arrest him, as war was not declared, but the Lieutenant, grasping his revolver, shot three times at the Corporal. The first and third shots went wild, but the second entered Peugeot's right shoulder and left through the left side. The valiant soldier staggered, but in spite of the pain put his gun to his shoulder, and Lieutenant Mayer, fatally wounded, fell from his horse. Peugeot, making a last effort, tried to walk a few steps, but fell dead near M. Decourt's house, without uttering a single word.

Corporal Peugeot, who was born on June 11, 1893, in Etupes, was a teacher. Having been incorporated in the Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry on Nov. 26, 1913, he was made a Corporal on April 1, 1914, and had passed his examinations to become an officer in the reserve. On Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock, in the Protestant Church of Etupes, before a large congregation, Rev. Poiv

FEW EXPECT NOVEL TYPIFYING AMERICA

Authors Agree Elements Are Too Numerous to be Put Into a Single Story.

PROF. ERSKINE'S HOPES

Writers Point to Fact That No Nation's Character Is Embodied In a Single Work.

Some of the best known authors and literary scholars said yesterday that they agreed that the great American novel was an impossibility after they read in THE NEW YORK TIMES a statement of reasons why such a book would not be written, from the latest issue of The Branch Library News, the publication of the New York Public Library. Those who thought a novel typical of this country and its people was not altogether an impossibility, admitted that it was quite unlikely to be written.

"I think such a work will not be written, and certainly not by one man," said Robert W. Chambers, who explained the difficulty one author would have if he undertook to give the viewpoint of every region of America. "A raft of people would have to be sent out to write such a novel. I don't know that it has been done in any other country. The novels of Charles Dickens are not typical of England, but for the most part of London. Thackeray more nearly did it, but not in one novel. England is typified largely by Thackeray's series of novels and by his essays. I don't know that France or any other country has a national novel. We speak of Cooper as one who has written of America, but his field was very circumscribed, very limited.

"The subject of the great American novel is very uninteresting to me. I don't see what is to be accomplished. If there are those who from a sense of patriotism hope for the production of a work that will be distinctively American, that has already been done in our literature and art. However, I think American writers should be encouraged to take up their work uninfluenced by foreign experience, teachings, and viewpoints."

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton said she had contemplated writing a book that would be typical of America, but as yet the idea was vague, and she had not planned any details. She added:

"I think the view expressed in the publication of The New York Public Library is quite correct. Balzac took forty books to write the story of the French nation, which is homogeneous. You might call the United States a loose batch of nations, because every State is different from the others. If an author from California or from Indiana should undertake to write the great American novel it is natural to suppose that his intense State pride would have a great influence. It might be possible to combine all these elements in one great novel, but I think it would be long and perhaps very laborious."

Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University, who wrote "An Introduction to The Study of American Literature," which was criticised in certain parts of the South because Poe did not occupy as many pages as Whittier, said that some time ago he had expressed the belief that such a work as the great American novel was an impossibility.

"It is very reasonable to suppose that some day the great American novel will be written," said Professor John Erskine of the Department of English of Columbia University. "I think it very insufficient to say a thing can't be done in art. I should not be surprised to see the great American novel some day. It wouldn't necessarily have to be voluminous or tedious to combine the many elements of our country and its people as long as we have something in common, for instance, like our form of government, and our politics. On the contrary, I think that the great American novel is very possible."

"My opinion has always been that no single work would ever be representative of our citizenship, and that no group of characters would ever be representative of American life," said James Lane Allen. "The phrase, 'the great American novel,' means so many things. It might mean the greatest novel ever written about America. But there can be no final American novel because our civilization is progressing.

"If all the fiction that has been written about America were put together it would show just a little part of American life. No single book has shown or can show all of America and the American people.

"I don't know that any other country has ever had its great national novel. Great Britain at various periods has produced what were considered as the greatest English novels, but they did not epitomize English life. Neither has France had its national novel, although Balzac's Comédie Humaine is considered the greatest French work. Likewise the national novel of Russia has not been written, although Tolstoy's 'Anna Karenina' is accepted generally as the greatest Russian novel."

MISS GIBSON WEDS APRIL 27.

Attendants for Her Marriage to G. B. Post, Jr., in St. Bartholomew's.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Irene L. Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and George B. Post, Jr., which is to take place on April 27 in St. Bartholomew's Church, and to be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 127 East Seventy-third Street.

Miss Gibson has chosen her cousin, Miss Nancy Perkins, to be her maid of honor, and the other attendants will include the Misses Harriet A. Post, Nathalie Wood, Helen Crocker, Evelyn Preston, Ruth Hapgood, and Margot Seull.

Mr. Post has selected Chalmers Wood, Jr., as his best man. His ushers will be his cousin, Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., Q. A. Shaw McKean, both of Boston; Thomas H. Frothingham, C. Suydam Cutting, Grafton H. Pyne, Schuyler L. Parsons, Jr., Richard Van Nest Gambrill, Oliver W. Bird, Jr., and Langhorne Gibson, all of this city, and C. Dawson Coleman of Philadelphia.

Mr. Post is to give his farewell bachelor dinner on April 14 at the Harvard Club.

MISS SAUNDERS'S WEDDING.

Plans for Ceremony with L. Cairl Price in St. Paul's on Saturday.

Miss Evelyn Saunders, daughter of Mrs. C. L. Saunders of Brooklyn, and L. Cairl Price of this city, are to be married on Saturday in St. Paul's Chapel, this city. The Rev. J. Dirickson Cummins is to officiate.

Miss Katharyn Price of Baltimore, Md., sister of the bridegroom, is to be the bride's only attendant. Warren W. Price of Smyrna, Del., will act as best man for his brother.

After the ceremony, which will be witnessed only by the immediate relatives, a luncheon will be held at the Hotel McAlpin.

Miss Saunders is a prominent member of the younger set in Brooklyn, and after attending Adelphi College she was graduated from Columbia University, class of '15.

Mr. Price is a son of Lewis M. Price of Smyrna, Del., and was graduated from Cornell University, class of '11. He is a member of the Cornell Club of this city.

The couple's engagement was announced on Christmas Day.

A Son in V. C. Arguimbau's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Charles Arguimbau are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Tuesday at their home, Glenbrook, Stamford, Conn. The child is a grandson of Judge Benezet A. Hough of Danbury, Conn., and of the late Captain Narcissus G. Arguimbau, R. N., of Sydney, Australia.

BENJAMIN BENGUIAT
the widely known expert, is displaying an exceptional collection of
ANTIQUE RUGS
It is an exhibition well worth seeing, for seldom are such rare antique Oriental and Chinese Rugs assembled.
And the fact that owing to a business readjustment prices have been materially reduced makes this display of unusual interest.
Windsor Arcade, 569 5th Ave.

EVEN BARBERS REBEL AT SHEARING WOMEN

City Sends Up a Mighty Protest Against the Fiat That Beauty Should Be Cropped.

SOUNDS END OF ROMANCE

History, Literature, and Poetry Must Be Made Over to Meet Mrs. Gilman's Proposal.

Woman's hair and its part in history was discussed yesterday in every place where those congregated who would be affected by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman's proposal to cut women's hair short. Even in the barber shops the protest against an era of short-haired women came up.

"Haircuts for women?" said one barber. "Not in this shop. We'll humor a bald-headed man by making him think we are cutting his maize. We'll give him a shampoo, a shine, and we'll make him think he has enough to part, but we'll never run the clippers over a feminine head. If a woman needs a haircut she may need a shave, and imagine the rebellion among women if our well-trained barber happened to forget that he had a woman in the chair and said: 'Shave, lady?' and she growled, 'No,' and he ran his hand over her face and said, 'Beard's a little bristly.'

"Woman's beauty is in her hair, and it's her first duty to be good-looking. If she throws off the hair for good instead of occasionally she'll mourn it just as much as the fair Belinda in the poem, and like Belinda she'll never be able to grow another such crop—and you know what the poet said:

"Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair."

At Columbia University the literati and artists who allow their radical tendencies to crop out in luxuriant growths decry the day when womankind shall step into the barber chair and say:

"No. 1 clippers to the crown. Short on top, low in front of the ears, and shave the neck."

History, romance, literature, poetry will all have to be rewritten if Mrs. Gilman's dictum becomes the fashionable law of the land. Authors will cut off the golden locks from our heroines, make the ruby lips and the blue eyes the sole marks of beauty and worship, and the hero will talk no more of tresses, but rather of pompadours and shaves.

Great opposition has developed among milliners, too. Hats will never lose their place, even if women do choose to be short haired, and the price will never be cut, milliners say. Makers of combs, hairpins, horse growers who furnish false hair, manufacturers of mirrors, as well as publishers of style books, are expected to organize a crusade against Mrs. Gilman's idea.

Robert Hamilton, Baritone, Sings.

Robert Hamilton, a baritone whose singing is not familiar to present audiences, gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. His program comprised four songs of Brahms, a like number by Moussorgsky, two of which were sung in Russian, four songs by Richard Strauss, and a group in English which consisted of four of Kipling's "Just So" songs set to music by Edward German and Villiers Stanford's "Prospice." Mr. Hamilton's voice has agreeable qualities when it is used within its natural range, though its extreme tones are apt to be rather constricted and flat. He sings easily and without affectation, and seems to be a singer of serious aims. He seemed somewhat at sea in Kipling's songs, failing to express their fantastic humor in his singing, and Stanford's "Prospice" was delivered with very little realization of the breadth and virility it requires. The accompaniments were well played by Elsie Warner.

Sebastian Mier, Diplomat.

PARIS, March 15.—The death of Sebastian Mier, who was Mexican Minister to France under the Diaz Administration, was announced today.

MISS McCREADY ENGAGED.

Daughter of Late T. L. McCready to Wed Langdon Gillet May 20.

The wedding of Miss Emily Ayune McCready, a daughter of the late Thomas L. McCready, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Benjamin W. McCready, and Langdon Gillet, the only son of Elmalie M. Gillet, and the late Mrs. Susan V. Milnor Gillet, will be celebrated on Saturday, May 20, at 12 o'clock noon in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant. Miss McCready has known her fiancé for several years, but the engagement is of recent date and has only just been announced. Mr. Gillet is the Director of the Thimble Theatre, 10 Fifth Avenue. He was graduated from Cornell in 1909 and was prominent in amateur vaudeville performances for charity, and several years ago went on the stage professionally.

The Gillets are among the old New York families and for years with the late Mrs. Gillet's mother, Mrs. Charles E. Milnor, occupied the old brownstone house, 13 East Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. Gillet has five sisters, all married: Mrs. Henry Nott Ransom of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Morris Ketchum, Mrs. Arthur P. Adenay, Mrs. William Paterson, who has just joined her husband, Captain William Paterson, Coast Artillery, U. S. A., in Manila, and Mrs. Reginald Sanford, who lives at Danfield, Ore., on a large ranch with Mr. Sanford.

Miss McCready is a sister of Thomas L. McCready, Jr., a founder of Dress, now Vanity Fair, and he will give her in marriage. Mrs. Sidney Kirkman is to be the matron of honor.

AID FOR PARIS MUSICIANS.

Paderewski, Muratore, and Other Artists Give a Concert.

There was a benefit concert last night at Carnegie Hall in aid of French musicians of the Paris Conservatoire who have suffered from the war. The program was given by Paderewski, the Flonzaley Quartet, Lucien Muratore, the French tenor; the Trio de Lutece, Sigismund Stojowski and Ernest Schelling, pianists. This combination of artists drew an audience of good size, and there were many manifestations of enjoyment.

The program consisted of the Andante Funebre, from Tschaikowsky's Quartet, Op. 30, played by the Flonzaley Quartet, which later played a movement from one of Boccherini's quartets; French songs and operatic arias sung by Mr. Muratore; Faure's "Dolly" Trio, played by the Trio de Lutece; "Le Bandolin" and "Le Carillon de Cythere," by Couperin, and "Le Coucou," by Daquin, played by Mr. Paderewski, who gave some encores, and Saint-Saëns's Variations for Two Pianos on a theme by Beethoven, played by Messrs. Schelling and Stojowski.

FREDERICK C. STEVENS DIES.

Ex-Superintendent of Public Works Stricken on His Stock Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 15.—Frederick C. Stevens, Superintendent of Public Works under Governor Hughes and a former State Senator, was found dead in his barn at Attica last night from apoplexy.

Mr. Stevens was 64 years old. He was born in Attica and entered Cornell University, but he was compelled to give up his studies because of ill-health. He went West and engaged in the railroad business.

In 1883 he returned East and established the Maplewood Stock Farm at Attica. He was the owner of the Maplewood Hackney Stud for many years, where some of the finest hackney types were. Many of his horses were prize winners at national horse shows.

Mr. Stevens became interested in Republican politics and in 1902 he was elected State Senator. He served as Chairman of the Joint Committee which investigated the operation of the New York City gas and electric companies. Mr. Stevens chose Charles E. Hughes as counsel for the committee, and it was successful outcome of the inquiry led to Mr. Hughes's selection as counsel of the insurance investigation. When Mr. Hughes became Governor he chose Mr. Stevens as Superintendent of Public Works, and large sums of money appropriated for the Erie Canal were disbursed by the Superintendent.

Mr. Stevens was active in bank affairs in Washington, D. C., at one time. He was said to have been a millionaire. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and two daughters.

John Watson Elsworth.

John Watson Elsworth, for many years in the oyster business, died at his home in Bayonne on Tuesday of pneumonia. He was 70 years old and a son of one of the pioneer oyster men in this vicinity. He owned all the principal oyster beds near here, including most of those in Princes Bay, those near Greenport, L. I., and in Peconic and Gardiner's Bay. Mr. Elsworth was a brother of Captain Joe Elsworth, who sailed the Puritan and won the International Cup.

William W. Osgoodby.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 15.—William W. Osgoodby, originator of the Osgoodby system of shorthand, died here today, aged 82 years. Mr. Osgoodby began his career as a stenographer about 1852, working for Michigan newspapers, and in 1856 reported a speech of Abraham Lincoln at Kalamazoo. Since 1862 he had been court reporter in this judicial district.

Wm. Winter Acknowledges Tribute.

Daniel Frohman, head of the committee in charge of the William Winter testimonial given at the Century Tuesday afternoon, is in receipt of the following message from Mr. Winter:

"I desire to express to you, as President of the Executive Committee which managed the amazing and beautiful tribute paid to me yesterday, and through you to every person who participated in it, my profound appreciation of their devoted labor and my lasting gratitude for the lovely spirit shown toward me, and in making this general acknowledgment I must express my special pride and happiness in the feeling manifested toward me by the men and women of the theatre, who are in a particular sense my own people. I shall, of course, try to write to you more adequately a little later, but I cannot return to my home without sending at least this brief expression of acknowledgment and thanks."

CAPT. EDWIN A. HARTSHORN.

Ex-Assistant Appraiser of Port and Textile Expert Dies at 75.

Captain Edwin A. Hartshorn, a textile expert and a former Assistant Appraiser of the Port, died yesterday at his home, 259 West 131st Street. He was 75 years old.

He was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y. When the war started he enlisted with the 125th New York Volunteers. Many of the officers were killed or taken prisoner, and early in the war, before he had reached his majority, Mr. Hartshorn was made a Captain. He served until after the battle of Chancellorsville, when he was captured.

After the war Captain Hartshorn engaged in business with the Cable Flax Mills, of which he was President at one time. Twenty-five years ago he came to this city, and acted as the New York representative of the firm at 50 Leonard Street. In 1897 President McKinley, of whom he had been a lifelong friend, appointed him Assistant Appraiser of the Port, with particular supervision over the textile branches. He served for nine years.

Captain Hartshorn was active in Republican politics and in 1895 was a candidate for State Senator against John Ford, who defeated him by a few votes. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. Jessie Rogers, and a son, Captain Edwin S. Hartshorn, U. S. A., now stationed in Honolulu.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB COURSEN, an old resident of Franklin township, New Jersey, died there Tuesday of old age. He was 83 years old.

WILLIAM A. FOSTER, a salesman in the employ of Jacob Rosenburg & Co., died at his home, 207 West 108th Street yesterday. He was 47 years old. Mr. Foster was a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Judge J. A. KOHLER of the Common Pleas Court, Attorney General of Ohio from 1886 to 1888, died at his home in Akron yesterday, aged 80.

Mrs. JULIA H. ELDRIDGE, widow of Thomas P. Eldridge, died on Tuesday in Elizabeth, N. J., where she had gone from her home in Newport, R. I., on a visit. Mrs. Eldridge had long been a member of the Newport Summer colony. She owned a cottage at Ochre Point. She is survived by two daughters, Miss Grace Eldridge and Mrs. Rutgers Barnwell, and two sons, Dudley G. and Douglas B. Eldridge.

F. RANDOLPH CROWELL, a Councilman of Kearny, N. J., died at his home there yesterday in his sixty-fifth year. He was a Lieutenant in the Spanish-American War.

OSCAR ANDREA, who fought in the Franco-Prussian War as a Lieutenant, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital. Mr. Andrea, who was 65 years old, was for many years in the advertising business in this city.

JOHN TIMSON, for forty-seven years a railroad engineer, died yesterday at his home in Jamaica at the age of 71. Mr. Timson served through the civil war with an Illinois regiment. He was employed on several railroads in the West, and in 1881 went to work for the Long Island Railroad.

Mrs. JOHN BAUMANN, 76 years old, died Tuesday at her home in Carlstadt, N. J. She had lived in Carlstadt for many years.

DIEDRICH MEYER, a retired liquor dealer of Brooklyn, died at his home in Liberty, N. Y., on Tuesday, in his sixty-third year.

Colonel WILLIAM E. F. BROWNE, who served throughout the civil war and for several months was confined in Andersonville Prison, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,227 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Colonel Browne was formerly in the hotel business in Chicago, but lost everything he possessed in the fire of 1871. He had lived in Brooklyn for the last twenty-nine years and was in the real estate business.

NICHOLAS H. TRAPP, a retired builder of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, Hillcrest Road, Jamaica, L. I., aged 60 years. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

Mrs. MARY HOAR, widow of Patrick Hoar and mother of the Rev. Edward Hoar, first assistant rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, 712A Halsey Street, that borough, aged 65 years.

ALBERT G. WALDEN, 79 years old, a retired business man and one of the oldest Freemasons of Brooklyn, died at his home, 28 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. Mr. Walden was formerly active in Democratic politics in his district and at one time was the owner of a fast yacht and a member of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. More than fifty years ago he became a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. and A. M., and since 1859 he had been a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 288, F. and A. M.

LAWRENCE FRANCIS QUINN, a member of the coal firm of Weber & Quinn of Brooklyn, which was established by his father many years ago, is dead at his home, 538 Forty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn, aged 59 years. Mr. Quinn was a graduate of the Niagara Seminary and of the Columbia University Law School. He left a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. DOROTHEA BEECHER ROTH, widow of Ferdinand Roth, died on Tuesday at her home, 5 East Fifth Street, Windsor Terrace, in her eighty-second year. Mrs. Roth was a native of Adelfinger, Germany, and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years. She was one of the organizers of St. Mark's Church and is survived by a son and four daughters.

Miss MARY STEPHANIE KETCHAM, a retired public school principal, and a member of an old Long Island family, died on Tuesday at her home, 123 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. Miss Ketcham was for many years principal of Public School 31, in Manhattan, and retired eighteen years ago.

Mrs. MARGARET J. CLARK ARON, who died at her home, 390 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, was in her eightieth year, and came of Revolutionary stock. She was born in Jersey City, a daughter of Ira Clark, a well-known inventor of his time, and was the widow of Isaac D. Aron, a merchant for many years in Manhattan.

JAMES K. BULMER, aged 71 years, for more than half a century a member of Joppa Lodge, No. 201, F. and A. M., died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 1,039 Madison Street, Brooklyn. He was also a member of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association, and of Long Island Council, R. A.

JOSEPH PERRY SMITH, an electrical engineer in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 54 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was born in Maitland, Nova Scotia, fifty years ago, and was a graduate of Harvard University.

Mrs. MARGARET BARRY DALY, widow of Daniel Daly, who was a manufacturer, and one of the founders of St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 939 President Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 84 years. Mrs. Daly was born in Barrytown, Cork, Ireland, which was named after her ancestors. She left a daughter, Mrs. Mary Kene, and two sons, the Rev. William J. B. Daly and Patrick H. J. Daly, a real estate operator in this city.

Mrs. HELEN MARY BUSHEY, wife of Ira S. Bushey, head of the firm of Ira S. Bushey & Sons, shipbuilders, with yards at the foot of Twentieth Street, South Brooklyn, died from pneumonia yesterday at her home, 214 Seventeenth Street, South Brooklyn. She was 51 years of age, and is survived, besides her husband, by a daughter and four sons.

CAPT. CHAMBERLAIN DEAD.

One of Tennessee's Most Prominent Business Men Was 81.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 15.—Captain Hiram S. Chamberlain, President of the Roane Iron Company, Vice President of the First National Bank, and one of Tennessee's most prominent business men, widely known throughout the North and South, died at his home in Chattanooga this morning after an illness of several weeks, at the age of 81.

The immediate cause leading up to his death was a slight abrasion received several weeks ago while taking his morning exercise. The abrasion occurred on a limb which was injured many years ago in a fall, and it is thought impairment of the circulation on that side caused blood poison to develop. Two weeks ago the limb was amputated, and for several days hope was entertained for his recovery. The weight of years, however, was against him, and it was finally realized that his was a losing fight.

Captain Chamberlain was born on a farm near Franklin, Portage County, Ohio. In his youth he attended Hiram College, of which the late President Garfield was then President. When the civil war began he enlisted as a private in the Union army, but was soon promoted. His campaign duties brought him to the South, where he settled, first at Knoxville, later moving to Chattanooga, and commenced a brilliant business career. Associated with General John T. Wilder, he was the first person to build a coke furnace south of the Ohio River.

During his residence of about forty-five years in Chattanooga Captain Chamberlain was connected in an official and advisory capacity with many of the leading enterprises of the city. For many years he was President of the Associated Charities of the city, and was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chattanooga. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Captain Chamberlain was the friend and associate of Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Colonel R. T. Wilson, Colonel Charles M. McGhee, and other well-known New Yorkers of the long ago, and was intimately acquainted with most of the leading railroad officials and captains of industry throughout the country. He will be buried Thursday afternoon.

Colonel Sir Charles Moore Watson.

LONDON, March 16.—The death is announced of Colonel Sir Charles Moore Watson, who was Secretary to the Royal Commission for the St. Louis Exposition and Commissioner General in 1904.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

STAMM.—Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Stamm wish to announce the birth of a son, March 15, at 4 P. M.

Married.

BURNETT—DODD.—On Wednesday, March 15, 1916, at St. Agnes Chapel, Trinity Parish, by the Rev. W. W. Bellinger, Mrs. Charles Goodhue Dodd to Eugene Rodney Burnett.

DONCOURT—KENYON.—March 14, Lillian L. Kenyon to Cecil W. Doncourt.

LIVINGSTON—MAY.—March 14, Edna May to Lester M. Livingston.

Brooklyn.

STUART—STEVENS.—March 14, Beatrice J. Stevens to Donald O. Stuart.

Hoboken.

AUBREY—FORSYTH.—March 14, Agnes Forsyth to Joseph Aubrey.

Died

ACKERMANN.—Louisa, (3,205 Grand Concourse,) at St. Francis Hospital, Wednesday, March 15, age 37. Funeral services, Church of Holy Nativity, 204th St., and Bainbridge Av., Saturday, 3 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

BARNES.—Mrs. Alice Young Barnes of Toledo, Ohio, on March 15, 1916, at the Plaza Hotel, aged 64.

BRISTOL.—After a short illness at New York City, on Tuesday, March 14, 1916, Samuel A. Bristol. Funeral services will be held at Asbury, (Warren County,) N. J., on Saturday, March 18, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

CLARK.—On March 14, at Post Graduate Hospital, Margaret A. J. Clark, daughter of the late Henry and Margaret Clark of Richmond, S. I. Funeral services at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d St., on Thursday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

DALY.—On Tuesday, March 14, Margaret Barry Daly, aged 84 years, wife of the late Daniel Daly and mother of Rev. W. J. B. Daly, P. H. J. Daly, and Mrs. Joseph A. Kene. Funeral from her late residence, 939 President St., Brooklyn. Solemn mass of requiem at 10:30 A. M. at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., on Thursday, March 16.

ELDRIDGE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, March 14, 1916, Julia H., widow of Thomas P. Eldridge, aged 83 years. Funeral service at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, March 17, at 11 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, N. Y.

FOSTER.—On March 14, 1916, William A. Foster, beloved husband of Sadie M. Foster, (nee Atwell,) in his 48th year. Funeral on Saturday, at 10:15 A. M., from his late residence, 207 West 108th St. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

FRANCIS.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on March 15, 1916, William H. Francis. Relatives and friends, also Crescent Lodge, No. 402, F. & A. M. and Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. of N. Y., are invited to attend the funeral services Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, 13th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia. Relatives and friends are also invited to the Baptistry of St. Luke's Church at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

GATES.—At Amenia, N. Y., Jesse Goodsell Gates, March 14. Services from his late residence on Friday, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Coopersville, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH.—Daniel Webster Lodge, No. 24, I. O. F. S. of L.—Brethren: Kindly attend the funeral of our late brother, Samuel H. Goldsmith, from his late residence, Westfield, N. J., March 16, 3 P. M. Carriages will meet 1:10 train from New York via Central Railroad of New Jersey. A. ROSENTHAL, President.
B. ORBACH, Secretary.

GOLDSMITH.—Brethren of Centennial Lodge, No. 763, F. & A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Samuel H. Goldsmith, from his late residence, 920 South Avenue, Westfield, N. J., on Thursday, March 16, 1916. Train leaves Liberty Street ferry at 1:30 P. M. and 23d Street ferry at 1:20 P. M. via Central Railroad of New Jersey.
LEWIS SCHILDENFREI, Master.
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

GORDON.—On Tuesday, March 14, at his residence, Ridge Street, Fairview Park, Buckahoe, N. Y., Ralph Wardlaw Gordon, beloved husband of Elmira Stark Gordon. Funeral services at above address Friday evening, March 17, at 8 o'clock. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery Saturday forenoon. Members Albion Lodge, F. & A. M., 26, Harlem Lodge, 201, and Palestine Encampment, 6, I. O. O. F., invited Stamford (Conn.) papers please copy.

GORHAM.—At her home in Bristol, Rhode Island, March 14, Mary Eunice Waldron Gorham, widow of Amos Thomas Gorham and mother of Mrs. William Entwistle and Mrs. Charles Lincoln Seabury. Interment at Bristol.

GUY.—On March 14, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Creveling, Margery Bate Guy of Montreal. Interment, Montreal.

HARAN.—Bernard J., beloved husband of Margaret E. Haran, (nee Geary.) Funeral from his late residence, 1,851 Bathgate Av., on Friday, March 17, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

HARTSHORN.—On March 15, 1916, Captain Edwin A. Hartshorn. Funeral services at his late home, 259 West 131st St., Friday evening, March 17, at 8 o'clock. Members of the Loyal Legion and Hamilton Post, G. A. R., are respectfully invited. Interment Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y., at the convenience of the family.

HAWXHURST.—At Westbury, on Third-day, Third Month 14th, Margaret Titus, sister of the late William E. Hawxhurst, in the 71st year of her age. The funeral will be held at the Friends' Meeting House, Westbury, Long Island, on Fifth day, Third Month 16th, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Westbury 1:05 P. M.

HUNTINGTON.—At Post Graduate Hospital, New York City, on Wednesday, March 15, 1916, Francis Cleaveland Huntington, son of the late William Reed Huntington, D. D., in the 51st year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston and Worcester papers please copy.

JUSTICE MADDOX BURIED.

Members of the City and State Bench Attend the Funeral.

The funeral of Supreme Court Justice Samuel T. Maddox, who died on Sunday at his home, 87 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon, from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, in McDonough Street, near Lewis Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Robert Rogers read the service.

The body was conveyed from the Maddox home to the church shortly after 2 o'clock. The honorary pallbearers were: Justices Almet F. Jenks, Luke D. Stapleton, Isaac M. Kapper, W. J. Kelley, J. C. Van Siclen, Garrett J. Garretson, ex-Assistant District Attorney Frank X. McCaffry, Samuel E. Maines, William N. Dykman, and Charles J. McDermott. All the Judges of Kings County were present, as well as fifteen Justices from New York County, and twenty Justices from up-State. The choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Lead Kindly Light," and "Asleep in Jesus," favorite hymns of the dead Justice. After the services the body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery and buried in the family plot.

In respect to the memory of Justice Maddox, the Appellate Division, the Appellate Term, the Supreme Court, and the County Court all suspended business for the day.

FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON DIES

Lawyer, Son of Late Rector of Grace Church, Expires After an Operation.

Francis C. Huntington, a member of the law firm of Huntington, Rhinelander & Seymour, of 52 William Street, died yesterday at Post-Graduate Hospital following an operation. He was 50 years old.

Mr. Huntington was a son of the late Dr. William Reed Huntington, former rector of Grace Church. He was educated at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1887 and at Harvard Law School. Following his graduation he began to practice in this city and continued until the time of his death.

Mr. Huntington was a member of the University, Downtown, Church, and Century Clubs, and of the St. Nicholas Society. He is survived by his wife and three sons, who live at 143 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Isaac Newhouse Dies in Paris.

PARIS, March 15.—Mrs. Isaac Newhouse, mother of Samuel Newhouse of Salt Lake City, died today of bronchitis at her residence in Ville d'Avray, a suburb of Paris.

Mrs. Newhouse formerly resided in Wilkes-Barre, Penn. Three daughters, Miss Hattie Newhouse, Miss Jennie Newhouse and Mrs. Irwin, were with her. Her son, Samuel Newhouse, is well known as a millionaire miner and financier of Salt Lake City.

Died

JENKS.—On March 14, Mary Jenks, for 38 years a faithful nurse and friend in the family of W. P. Clyde. Funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral Thursday, March 16, 10:15 A. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

JONES.—John Watson. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Frank E. Campbell Building.) Time later.

KLONOWER.—Suddenly, on March 14, Hugo, beloved husband of Rosa. Funeral from his late residence, 29 West 129th St., on Friday, March 17, at 1:30 P. M. sharp.

McCAGUE.—March 14, 1916, Mary McCague, widow of James McCague, in her 82d year. Funeral service will be held at the Broadway Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 120th St., on Friday, March 17, 1 P. M.

MORSE.—On Monday, March 13, at Springfield, Mass., Anson Daniel Morse, beloved husband of Margaret D. E. Morse. Funeral services will be held at 28 Northampton Road, Amherst, Mass., on Thursday, March 16, at 1:30 o'clock.

O'CONNELL.—Suddenly, on March 14, 1916, Daniel, beloved husband of Marcella Harlin. Funeral from his late residence, 50 West 76th St., on Friday, March 17. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 60th St. and Columbus Av., at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

REYNOLDS.—Annie E., on March 15, after a short illness. Funeral from 16 East 62d, Saturday morning, 10:30.

SCHAFFNER.—At her residence, 100 Cathedral Parkway, on Wednesday, March 15, Christina D., widow of Charles Schaffner, in the 87th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHINKEL.—March 15, 1916, George, son of the late Adolph and Mary Schinkel. Funeral services Thursday, March 16, at 8:30 P. M., at the residence of his sister, Mrs. William Grey, 1,521 57th St., Borough Park. The members of the Hudson River Yacht Club are requested to attend.

SCRIBNER.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. Remsen Lane, 325 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J., March 15, 1916, Gertrude Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edward Scribner and Elizabeth Gertrude Brown. Funeral private. Interment Ithaca, N. Y.

THOMSON.—Margaret, mother of George W. and Edward T., at her residence, 258 West 23d St., in her 85th year. Funeral notice later. Please omit flowers.

VANDERVOORT.—Suddenly, at her late residence, 1,426 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, Mabel, wife of A. Vandervoort. Funeral services March 18, 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

VARRELMANN.—Wednesday, March 15, 1916, at 970 East 18th St., Brooklyn, Grace Mabel, beloved wife of Ferdinand G. Varrelmann, and daughter of the late Colonel Richard Tighe. Requiem Mass at Our Lady of Refuge Church, Ocean and Foster Avs., on Saturday, March 18, at 10 A. M.

WAKELEY.—On March 14, after a long illness, Ellen Osgood Wakeley, greatly beloved aunt of Howard Wakeley Drake. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,080 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, March 16, 1:30 o'clock. Interment, Woodlawn, private.

BARTSCH.—Charles, 160 West 99th St., March 14, aged 54. Funeral service today.

BOGART.—Anna, 438 East 137th St., March 14.

BRAID.—John W., 601 West 141st St., March 14.

CALLAHAN.—Emma, March 14, aged 67. Funeral 368 West 50th St.

CAMPBELL.—James, 1,837 Teller Av., Bronx, March 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DONOGHUE.—Terence, 455 West 44th St., March 14. Funeral tomorrow.

GAEBLER.—Caroline, 2,123 Vyse Av., Bronx, March 14, aged 53.

GEDDES.—Della D., 341 East 86th St., March 14, aged 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GLAUS.—Susan, 1,334 Herschell St., Bronx, March 14.

JORDAN.—Margaret, 432 West 53d St., March 14. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KEENAN.—Thomas, 523 West 39th St., March 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KELLY.—Catherine, 20 Scofield St., City Island, March 14. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LEBBE.—Augusta F., 213 West 67th St., March 13, aged 65.

McALLEY.—Ann, 705 Amsterdam Av., March 14. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MOSETTE.—Albert, 425 West 46th St., March 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

NETHERCOTT.—George, 8,289 Broadway, March 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Michael, 318 East 121st St., March 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

O'NEILL.—Florence, 473 East 143d St., March 14. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

RALPH.—Isaac, 146 West 116th St., March 14. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SCHIRNER.—Herman, 233 West 111th St., March 14. Funeral today.

SCHWENTNER.—Bruno, 220 East 15th St., March 13, aged 50. Funeral today.

SOLKY.—George, 10 Avenue A., March 14, aged 57. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

STARK.—James, 169 East 80th St., March 14.

TAYLOR.—James, 823 Park Av., March 14, aged 78. Funeral private.

WARD.—John V., March 14. Funeral 1,468 Lexington Av., today, 9:30 A. M.

WEBBER.—Henry, 668 10th Av., March 16, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

WIELER.—Caroline, 455 West 50th St., March 14. Funeral private.

**Brookl

NEARING AGREEMENT ON MINERS' DEMANDS

Result of Coal Conferences Carried to Union's Policy Board at Pittsburgh.

MAY GET THE 8-HOUR DAY

Wage Discussion to be Resumed Next Week—White Says Advance Won't Cost Public $23,000,000.

Representatives of the United Mine Workers on the joint sub-committee in the anthracite wage negotiations left New York City for Pittsburgh yesterday to submit to the Policy Board of the miners' organization the contract signed by the operators and union officials in the bituminous coal industry, and to report the results up to last evening of the anthracite deliberations at the Union League Club, which will be resumed next Tuesday.

It was said the miners' representatives carried with them the assurance that the operators of anthracite coal mines were willing to make concessions on the demand for an increase in wages. A 10 per cent. advance has been informally discussed among the miners as the basis upon which a new contract might be signed with the operators, and that this was the figure that will be submitted to the Policy Board for its consideration.

It was pointed out by the operators that the cost of mining coal has increased tremendously because of the war in Europe. The great demand by warring nations for powder and dynamite had added largely to their selling price, but these explosives, which are used by the miners in blowing down coal, are being sold to the workers at the same price as before, under the agreement signed in the anthracite industry at the conclusion of the 1912 wage conference. The operators took the position that the increased cost of mining supplies would have to be taken into consideration by the United Mine Workers if the industry and the public were to be dealt with justly.

The only one of the ten demands of the miners which the operators definitely asserted they would not concede, and which may result in a rupture of friendly discussions in sub-committee, was recognition of the United Mine Workers.

After the sub-committee adjournment yesterday President White issued a statement protesting against the reiteration by newspapers of the statement made by the operators that a $23,000,000 increase in the yearly cost of domestic sizes of anthracite coal might result if the miners won the full 20 per cent. advance in wages asked for.

"Our conferences with the anthracite operators have been friendly," Mr. White said, "and thus far they have manifested a disposition to be reasonably fair. I am well satisfied with the progress of the negotiations so far, and believe that we shall get a favorable agreement. Both sides, in order to avoid confusing the public mind over technical terms, have agreed not to argue their case in the newspapers. This agreement was made at the request of the operators. Consequently the miners have refrained from giving to the public any of the great mass of information in our possession bearing on the fairness of our demands, and on their side the operators, too, have refrained from public discussion since the conference began.

"But certain newspapers in reporting the negotiations have reiterated time and again, without any occasion for doing so, that the wage increase we are asking would take $23,000,000 out of the pockets of the people of New York and elsewhere who use anthracite coal. I want to protest the constant reiteration of these statements. The miners know that they are not true, and the object of repeatedly publishing them can only be to attempt to prejudice the public against the claims of the men who are trying to better their condition."

Embroidery Workers' Strike Ends.

Eight thousand embroidery workers who went on strike in New York City nearly six weeks ago will return to their places of employment as a result of an agreement signed with the manufacturers yesterday at the McAlpin Hotel. The agreement calls for a working week of fifty-two hours, all overtime being limited to six hours. A general increase of about 10 per cent was won by the union. The employers also agreed to co-operate with the workers to enforce safe and sanitary conditions in the factories and workshops. The preferential union shop was agreed to. A plan of settling grievances was also worked out with opportunity for final appeal to an arbitration board.

REVENUES SHOW INCREASE.

At Present Rate the Treasury Year May Show a Surplus.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Internal revenue receipts of the Government have shown such a marked increase during the last few months over those of the same month last year that Treasury Department officials now are hopeful that the present fiscal year, which ends June 30, will find the treasury with a surplus. At the close of the fiscal year 1915 there was a deficit of about $35,000,000.

Ordinary internal revenue receipts up to date this year amount to about $268,000,000, compared with about $228,000,000 for the same period in 1915. With about three and one-half months left before the fiscal year ends, officials expect to see the lead over last year in ordinary receipts increased by possibly $15,000,000 more. Customs receipts are running slightly behind those of 1915.

No accurate forecast of what may be expected from the personal and corporation income tax can be made as yet by officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Unofficial reports indicate a larger number of returns and a good prospect for an appreciable increase in the amount of tax to be paid.

The total receipts of the Internal Revenue Bureau last year from all sources was about $415,000,000, and this year officials expect the total to be somewhere near $480,000,000. If this proves to be the case, although expenditures have been greater, the Government would come out with a surplus for the current twelve months.

The cause of the increase in ordinary internal revenue has not been figured out, but the emergency tax and an increase in the use of articles subject to other internal revenue taxation are believed to be responsible.

WALDORF-ASTORIA ACCUSED

Anti-Saloon League Official Charges Illegal Liquor Selling.

In a notice sent to newspapers last night, William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, inclosed a communication which he sent yesterday to Commissioner of Excise George E. Green at Albany. The letter to the Commissioner read:

Herewith inclosed find affidavit showing that the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel of New York City violated the excise law last Sunday not only by selling liquor without a meal, but by selling it on Sunday at a time when it is unlawful to sell even with meals.

This evidence was secured by Frank A. Campbell, who has done this sort of work for anti-saloon leagues elsewhere for over ten years and who was encouraged by the league to come to New York in order that we may have dependable detective service available.

The liquor law is being violated generally in the hotels of New York City. We therefore respectfully call upon you to take whatever steps may be necessary for the prompt revocation of the liquor license of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The witnesses who secured this evidence will be subject to your call upon reasonable notice if action is taken speedily.

The matter was brought to the attention of the management of the hotel last night, and they declined to discuss the action of the league beyond expressing surprise.

QUIGG GETS A PITCHER.

District Leaders Among Politicians at Dinner to Lawyer.

Lemuel Ely Quigg, who has sometimes been referred to as an "accelerator," but who on this occasion was called "Dear old Lem, whom we all honor and love," was guest of honor at a dinner given by ninety-three of his old political friends at Reisenweber's, near Columbus Circle, last night.

The dinner, it was announced by ex-Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott in a speech, was without political significance. Nor was it given, as other friends of Mr. Quigg explained to reporters, to "vindicate" the guest of honor from the aspersions cast upon him by the Thompson Investigating Committee. It was, as Charles O. Maas, the lawyer, who was toastmaster, said, "simply a gathering of some of Mr. Quigg's old political friends at a dinner dedicated to the sacred cause of friendship, than which no sweeter, nor purer, nor cleaner thing existed in the world."

There were eleven Republican district leaders present. George Fentrick directed caustic attention to the fact that Governor Whitman was not present. This gave rise to a report that Governor Whitman had been invited and had refused to come, but this was denied by Thomas P. Gilman, who was Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

"Is Governor Whitman ashamed—" began Mr. Fentrick, who already had paid his compliments to Colonel Roosevelt for his "ungrateful conduct" toward Mr. Quigg, but catching the eye of one of the Dinner Committee Mr. Fentrick sat down suddenly.

Four Democrats present were Surrogate John P. Cohalan, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, Edward B. La Fetra, and John G. Saxe. State Tax Commissioner Martin Saxe was invited but could not attend. Neither could Edward Lauterbach, Charles K. Lexow, and Lafayette B. Gleason.

The guests included Albert J. Berwin, John J. Lyons, William Henkel, Joseph Levenson, Frederick H. Marshall, Herman Beyer, ex-Sheriff John S. Shea, J. C. Nedelly, Ambrose Neal, Edward A. Dillenbeck, Joseph M. Deuel, Charles H. Murray, Albert S. Callan, William M. K. Olcott, Robert R. Moore, and John Reisenweber.

There were two rising toasts. Mr. Quigg was cheered as a man who had been much maligned. He also received a silver pitcher bought by twenty of his friends and presented by Mr. Olcott. The dinner was held in the very same room in which Mr. Quigg received the news of his nomination for Congress many years ago.

In responding to the request for a speech Mr. Quigg said there were only two things he could say—first that there was no political significance in the dinner, and second that he "loved all those present" as he knew "they had all once loved him."

SALMAGUNDI CLUB EXHIBIT.

Daniel Garber's "Ye Olde Apple Tree" Among the Gems.

The annual exhibition of oil paintings now open at the Salmagundi Club comprises more than a hundred and fifty exhibits, and the average quality is higher than usual. The casual observer may find it difficult to understand why the Evans prize of $100 went to the little lady curled on a rock, by Warren Davis. The painter seems to have fallen rather precipitately between realism on the one hand, which his "Sea Magic" emphatically is not, and imaginative vision on the other, which is quite a different matter from imaginative thought.

In another room you get the essence of imaginative vision with Mr. Bull's "The Fireflies," which pretends to nothing more than decoration. If Sobabsee, whose screens are on view far up the avenue, could come to life and stroll appraisingly through the club galleries he might pause before Mr. Bull's fireflies with a sense of blessed homecoming. Daniel Garber's "Ye Olde Apple Tree" took the $500 prize for a painting, not a portrait, and represents the artist at his best, with more life in his decorative convention than always can be found. The old apple tree droops—that had to be—but is keeping under the burden of a full fruition, and the surrounding scene is full of peace. The Isidor $100 prize for the best landscape went to "Northern Woods," by Harry Franklin Waltman.

One of the interesting small paintings in the exhibition is the "Old Farmhouse, Compton Turnpike," by Gustave Cimiotti. Here is romance in the rich convention of the old time, not like nature and yet emphasizing the spirit of the tree, and harmonized with it in defiance of all rules a perfectly realistic little house fits into the background, an integral element of the scene. Very few painters could have done the little trick which ceases to be a trick in the hands of so sincere a workman. The exhibition lasts to March 28.

FRENCH BOOKS AUCTIONED.

Sale of William M. Franklin Library Continued.

"J. M. Nattier, peintre de la cour de Louis XV.," by Pierre de Nolhac, was bought for $60 by Charles Scribner's Sons at the sale of the William M. Franklin library at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. They also paid $50 for the same author's "Francois Boucher, Premier Peintre du Roi, 1703-1770." O. G. Smith gave $50 for "Le Reine Marie Antoinette," by de Nolhac.

"The Mansions of England in the Olden Time," by Joseph Nash, first edition, went to Scribner's for $40. W. Hoffman paid $35 for Frederic Masson's "Napoleon et les Femmes." O. G. Smith obtained for $44 Masson's "Cavaliers de Napoleon."

Four humorous hunting scenes in colors by John Leech went to J. D. Kern for $36. H. Mischke paid $30 for drawings by Albert Durer. "L'Eslampe Originale" was knocked down to S. J. Kennedy for $55. "Les Amours de Bonaventure gave $47 for "Les Amours de Psyche et de Cupidon," by La Fontaine. "Les Liaison Dangereuse," by Pierre Laclos, went to O. G. Smith for $33. H. Mischke paid $37 for the Kelmscott Press publication of "The Word Beyond the World," by William Morris, and the same amount for "Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum."

The sale will be concluded today.

COTTON INDUSTRY BOOMING

Consumption Has Increased and Stock in Storage Is Reduced.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Cotton used during February amounted to 540,711 bales, the census bureau announced today. That compares with 463,307 used in February last year, and 542,055 used in January last year.

Cotton used during the seven months ended Feb. 29 was 3,615,365 bales, against 3,053,187 during that period the previous year.

Cotton on hand Feb. 29 in consuming establishments was 1,985,045 bales, against 1,654,169 a year ago. In public storage and at compresses, 3,971,316 bales against 4,075,435 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during February, 31,982,499, against 30,748,949 a year ago.

Imports during February amounted to 72,331 bales, against 28,727 in February last year, and for the seven months 253,468 bales, against 168,256 a year ago.

Exports during February were 702,635 bales against 1,501,701 a year ago, and for the seven months 3,661,914 bales against 5,481,043 a year ago.

FOREIGN TRADE INCREASES.

January's Exports Are $62,000,000 More Than for a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—January foreign trade figures assembled today by the Department of Commerce put the month's exports at $331,000,000, exceeding by $62,000,000 the total for the same month a year ago. Imports reached $184,000,000, compared with $122,000,000 a year ago.

The seven months ending with January saw exports valued at more than $2,000,000,000 leave the country, while imports for the same period totaled considerably more than $1,000,000,000.

January's exports were chiefly manufactured products. Foodstuffs was second on the list. Raw materials formed the chief items of import. Imports from the United Kingdom were worth $24,000,000, and South America shipped goods to the United States worth $40,000,000.

HEAR ROCKEFELLERS ARE BUYING READING

Report Circulates in Wall Street as Railroad Stock Goes Up to the 1912 Level.

BANKERS QUESTION STORY

Rumor That a Consolidation with the Western Maryland Is Motive for Oil Men's Supposed Move.

Under spirited bidding the common stock of the Reading Company advanced yesterday to 89¾, equaling the record made in 1912. In 1908 the stock, on the present rating, sold at 71 1-16 and in 1905 it reached a maximum of 71⅞.

Many reports were in circulation yesterday to explain the rise of Reading. A few weeks ago the stock sold 10 points lower and there was then apparently a ready supply. Yesterday there was little stock available, it was said, and the movement was out of all proportion to the general movement in the railroad stocks.

One story which attracted much attention was that the Rockefeller interests were buying into the property. This report was neither affirmed nor denied at 26 Broadway, the Rockefeller representatives adhering to the rule of never discussing market rumors. In banking circles, however, this report received some credence. No one would explain why, the Rockefellers were buying into Reading, but it was suggested that J. D. Rockefeller, Sr., or J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., might be qualifying for a seat in the Directorate of the Philadelphia & Reading Company.

The Rockefeller story was elaborated in some quarters where it was suggested that the Western Maryland, a Rockefeller road, would be merged with the Reading property. This would bring two coal roads into a good working agreement, it was argued, and would open up new markets for the coal from the fields of the Consolidation Coal Company. This plan was scouted in Western Maryland circles. No such arrangements were under way, it was said. The Western Maryland and the Reading had friendly relations with each other and it was not clear, it was contended, why the Rockefellers should find it necessary to own a large block of Reading stock to further their coal developments.

"This story came up three years ago," said one banker, "and developments proved that there was nothing in it. Some time before that, however, we heard a story that the Pennsylvania would merge with the Western Maryland. There was something in that story, but the deal fell through. I can see no reason why, under the Sherman law, the Reading should not become merged with the Western Maryland. I have heard nothing of such a deal, however."

Cities Service Dividends Voted.

Directors of the Cities Service Company yesterday decided to resume dividends on the common stock at the rate of 6 per cent., paying them in convertible debenture bonds of the same issue used for the payment of accumulated preferred dividends some weeks ago. This will call for the distribution on July 1 of warrants for convertible bonds to the amount of 3 per cent. of the common stock outstanding. After that date the company will pay cash dividends of one-half per cent. monthly, the first to be paid Aug. 1.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The principal trend of the wheat market was toward higher prices, and at the close the list was 1⅝@1¾c above the previous night, and about best levels of the day. Locally the cash market was strong, with No. 1 durum quoted at $1.29½; No. 2 hard, $1.25¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.34½; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.47¾, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.18¼	1.16½	1.04½
July	..	..	1.11¼	1.09½	1.30

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.10⅝	1.07⅞	1.10⅝	1.08¾	1.04½
July	1.09⅛	1.06¾	1.08⅝	1.07⅛	1.21½

CORN.

Aside from a short period of heaviness around the opening in sympathy with wheat, the corn market acted quite firm throughout the day and closed ½ to ⅝c net higher. Offerings were not large and sentiment was influenced by the unfavorable weather in Eastern sections and the light farm deliveries, which have resulted in a rather small movement. In the local market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85½@86¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	77⅛	76¾	77	76½	73⅝
July	77⅞	76⅞	77⅝	77	76¼
September	77⅞	77	77⅝	77	..

OATS.

This market was firm and higher, closing at ⅜c net advance, with an active demand from commission houses and a continued very firm cash position, with elevator interests reported to be on the buying side. The cash market here was firm, with standard oats quoted at 51½c: No. 3 white, 50½ to 51c; No. 4 white, 50 to 50½c; fancy clipped white, 51½ to 53c; ordinary clipped white, 50 to 51c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	46½	44⅜	45½	44⅝	50½
July	44½	43⅝	44¼	43¼	53⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed a good deal of weakness in the early transactions as a result of further liquidation, notably in pork, but a good demand from shorts at the decline, and to some extent from commission houses, rallied the market and it later became quite firm. Chicago receipts were about 12,000 hogs, and with Kansas and Omaha made a total of about 41,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Pork—					
May	11.00	10.87	10.97	11.00	10.60
July	11.22	11.12	11.22	11.22	10.85
Ribs—					
May	12.12	12.02	12.10	12.17	10.05
July	12.35	12.22	12.30	12.37	10.37
Pork—					
May	22.00	22.75	22.97	23.05	17.57
July	22.77	22.50	22.75	22.80	18.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The weakness in lard produced a sympathetic decline in the cottonseed oil market, but a better class of buying soon rallied prices, and throughout the afternoon the market was quite firm, closing 1 to 5 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.40	10.35
March	..	..	10.42@10.48	10.40
April	..	..	10.42@10.45	10.40
May	10.45	10.37	10.44@10.47	10.44
June	10.40	10.30	10.35@10.38	10.34
July	10.37	10.25	10.36@10.37	10.34
August	10.37	10.25	10.36@10.37	10.34
September	10.28	10.15	10.26@10.28	10.21
October	9.29	9.24	9.30@ 9.35	9.29

COFFEE.

The coffee market was more active yesterday with sales, including switches, from near to late months aggregating 96,750 bags. Rather heavy selling attributed to trade interests caused some irregularity during the early trading, but offerings were absorbed on comparatively slight reactions, and prices firmed up again, reaching new high levels for the movement, with the close showing a net advance of 3 to 6 points. The local spot market was steady, with quotations on the basis of 9⅝c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	8.13@	8.15 8.10
April	..	..	8.19@	8.21 8.16
May	8.26	8.17	8.25@	8.27 8.22
June	..	..	8.30@	8.31 8.24
July	8.34	8.24	8.34@	8.35 8.27
August	..	..	8.36@	8.38 8.29
September	8.40	8.30	8.39@	8.40 8.31
October	..	..	8.42@	8.44 8.34
November	..	..	8.45@	8.47 8.37
December	8.50	8.41	8.49@	8.50 8.41
January	..	..	8.53@	8.55 8.45
February	..	..	8.57@	8.59 8.49

SUGAR.

Opening unchanged to an advance of 4 points, with sales on the call 2,450 tons, futures continued steady and fairly active throughout the day, with good general buying in evidence. The advancing spot market caused offerings on the Exchange to be rather limited. Realising at the close eased the market a little, and closing prices were net unchanged to an advance of 2 points, with sales for the day 7,800 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Year.
March	..	..	4.69@4.72	4.68
April	..	..	4.74@4.76	4.73
May	4.83	4.80	4.80@4.81	4.80
June	4.86	4.86	4.84@4.86	4.84
July	4.92	4.88	4.88@4.89	4.88
August	4.98	4.97	4.92@4.93	4.92
September	4.99	4.96	4.95@4.96	4.94
October	4.96	4.96	4.96@4.96	4.95
November	..	..	4.82@4.84	4.80
December	4.60	4.60	4.60@4.62	4.58
January	..	..	4.45@4.55	4.45
February	..	..	4.45@4.55	4.45

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,819 packages. Higher prices were established on all grades of both fresh and held butter, and the market was fairly active and very firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 36½@37c; higher scoring, 37½@38c; firsts, 35@36c; seconds, 32½@34½c; thirds, 30@32c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 33c; higher scoring, 33½@34c; firsts, 31½@32½c; seconds, 30@31c; thirds, 28½@29½c; State dairy, finest, 35½@36c; good to prime, 33½@35c; common to fair, 28@33c; renovated, extras, 27½@28c; firsts, 26@27c; lower grades, 22@25c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25½@26c; ladle, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23½c; lower grades, 22@23c; packing stock, current make, fine, 23½c; No. 2, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 26,057 cases. The market continues active, stock arriving is going out very freely, and some dealers are having difficulty in obtaining enough for their needs. Prices showed further advance, and the market closed firm, although it would be very sensitive to the first sign of accumulating supplies. Near-by white eggs are plentiful and meeting a quiet trade; outside quotations rather extreme, bulk of sales ranging from 27@28c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23½@24½c; extra firsts, 23c; firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½@21¾c; dirties, No. 1, 20@20¼c; No. 2 and pullets, 18@19c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 26@27c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 26@28c; small whites, 28c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 25@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23c; duck eggs, State and near-by, Indian runner, 33@35c; Maryland and Philadelphia, selected, 35c; Western and prime Southern, 33@35c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs.; colder, except in extreme w. Fri. fair, warmer; fresh to strong n. w. to n. winds, diminishing Thurs. night.

S. Car.—Fair Thurs.; colder in e.; fresh to strong n. w. winds. Fri. fair, warmer.

Ga.—Fair, continued cold Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer; n. w. winds, diminishing and shifting to n. e.

Fla.—Fair Thurs.; colder, except in extreme n. w. Fri. fair; warmer in n. and cen.; moderate n. winds.

Ala.—Fair, continued cold Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer; moderate n. to e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., with slowly rising temperature; gentle to moderate n. to e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in w. Fri. cloudy and warmer.

Ky.—Fair Thurs., warmer in w. Fri. cloudy and warmer, probably rain in w.

Ohio—Fair, warmer Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Thurs. Fri. cloudy and warmer, probably rain.

Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer Thurs. Fri. cloudy and warmer, probably rain or snow; moderate variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Thurs. Fri. cloudy and warmer, probably rain or snow.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas—Fair Thurs. Fri. cloudy and warmer.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs., probably followed by rain in s., rain or snow in n. Thurs. night or Fri.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; Fri. probably unsettled; warmer in s.

Wis.—Unsettled and warmer Thurs., probably followed by snow in afternoon or night and on Fri.

Minn.—Snow Thurs. and probably Fri.; colder Fri.

Iowa—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., probably rain or snow; warmer Thurs.; colder Fri.

N. Dak.—Snow Thurs. and probably Fri.; colder in w. Thurs.

S. Dak.—Snow Thurs. and probably Fri.; colder in w. Thurs.

Neb.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; probably unsettled in e.; warmer in e. Thurs.; colder Fri.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; Fri. probably fair and cooler.

COTTON SELLS OFF FROM 9 TO 13 POINTS

Market Weakens in Face of Bullish Report on American Consumption.

FRANCE MAY STOP IMPORT

Stock at Havre, 275,000 Bales, Against 182,000 Last Year, Ample for Spinners' Needs.

In face of the bullish report on American consumption for the month of February, cotton yesterday showed evidences of a weaker technical position, and sold off to a net decline of 9 to 13 points. The selling in the last hour may have been prompted by reports that France was likely to prohibit importations of cotton at the end of March. It is known that the supply of cotton in France is ample for the needs of French spinners. The stock at Havre is 275,000 bales, against 182,000 last year.

The difficulty of supporting French exchange, under the stress of big importations, is also a factor which might impel the French Government to take the step suggested.

A New Orleans wire predicted rain in Texas by Sunday. Recently the drouth in Texas has been a factor in promoting demand, especially for the new crop markets.

The Census Bureau placed the consumption by American mills in February at 540,711 bales, against 463,307 last year. This is a record for the month of February. The total for the seven months of the season is placed at 3,615,000 bales, against 3,052,000 last year. The stock of cotton in the hands of spinners is placed at 1,985,000, against 1,654,000.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 13 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points decline, 11.95c, for middling. Sales, 100 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.90	11.70	11.73@11.75	11.82@11.83
May	12.08	11.88	11.88@11.90	12.00@12.01
July	12.28	12.07	12.09@12.10	12.18@12.19
Oct.	12.37	12.19	12.21 flat	12.33@12.34
Dec.	12.52	12.35	12.37@12.38	12.50@12.51
Jan.	12.59	12.44	12.44@12.46	12.57@12.59

Total port receipts, 20,216 bales; last week, 9,217 bales; last year, 35,117 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	1,396	333	6,524
Galveston	5,058	4,627	9,789
Mobile	117	229	94
Charleston	59	79	1,995
Savannah	813	1,838	4,784
Wilmington	894	21	2,063
Norfolk	989	945	2,816

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	460	577	909
Memphis	1,159	1,549	2,293
St. Louis	247	2,683	6,299
Houston	2,997	4,501	4,755

Exports, 80,259; total thus far this season, 8,780,183; total last season, 6,063,805.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,814	Galveston	12.25	292,787	421,049
8,950	New Orleans	11.88	362,219	379,330
125	Mobile	11.63	21,824	41,516
1,168	Savannah	12¾	171,106	196,925
—	Charleston	12¾	70,932	87,269
—	Wilmington	11¾	45,250	68,194
1,325	Norfolk	11.81	110,765	88,637
1,145	Augusta	11.75	151,399	138,062
2,850	Memphis	11.88	202,198	214,206
—	St. Louis	11½	19,948	30,468
1,455	Houston	12.55	135,989	168,638

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair demand in spot cotton with middling unchanged at 7.86d. Sales 10,000; receipts, 10,000 bales. All American markets closed quiet.

Forbids Foreigners to Buy Land.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 15.—Salvador Alvarado, Governor of the State of Yucatan, has issued a decree prohibiting foreigners from acquiring title to real estate in Yucatan, according to La Voz de la Revolucion, the official publication of Merida. It is explained that the decree was issued because of the active efforts of foreigners to unsettle the money market. Governor Alvarado promises to cancel the decree when conditions have been remedied.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 15.—Forty-nine corporations were chartered today, having aggregate capital stocks of $1,819,900. They include:

Perlman Rim Corp'n, wheels, rims, tires, autos, parts, accessories, capital no par value; begin business with $500,000; R. G. Conrad, 52 H. Kelly, J. A. Lederman, 43 Cedar St.

Mystic Theatre Corp'n, Brooklyn, theatrical, motion pictures, $200,000; F. C. Allgaier, E. L. and G. H. Nicholas, 227 53d St., Brooklyn.

M. Desaye Co., Inc., cleaning, dyeing, chemicals, $150,000; T. Kraft, E. and O. Englander, 544 West 157th St.

I. Unterberg & Co., Inc., New Rochelle, clothing, wearing apparel, $200,000; B. Howle, E. G. Cohen, H. C. Taylor, 90 Franklin St.

Rose Sales Co., Inc., Yonkers, druggists, confectioners, supplies, automatic vending machines, extracts, syrups, flavorings, chemicals, $120,000; H. L. Cushing, A. N. Doyle, G. Moore, 339 West 102d St., New York.

Gulf Export and Import Corp'n, cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, agricultural implements, guns, revolvers, machinery, rubber, and leather goods, saw mills, merchants, $100,000; S. S. Isaacstead, H. S. Strauss, V. A. Little, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Liberty Paper Co., Inc., paper, textile, imitation leathers, rubbers, waterproof goods, paints, printing, $100,000; F. W. Russell, J. M. Edelson, B. L. Marks, 1,090 St. Nicholas Av.

The Wilder Pike Thermometer Co., Inc., Troy, thermometers, $25,000; W. P. Dauchy, S. M. and H. Pike, Troy.

G. L. Schade Co., Inc., coin holders, coin vending, devices, machinery; $75,000; C. Hatzelman, H. Schmaistich, J. C. Waugh, 2,020 Canton Av., Brooklyn.

Up-to-Date Theatre Co., Inc., Plattsburg, motion pictures; $30,000; M. O. and H. W. Atwood, J. A. Freeman, Plattsburg.

S. & M. Paper Box Co., Inc.; $20,000; S. Friedman, S. Marcus, A. A. Seligson, 666 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

Leffmann & Hime Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage; $30,000; P. Kleindienst, F. Harms, F. Leffmann, 1,439 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Standard Yarn Co., Inc., wool, worsted, cotton, silk; $50,000; E. Herzfeld, D. Price, 1 Rosenfeld, 766 Fox St., Bronx.

Spencer-Griscom Corporation, property of any and every class, realty; $20,000; H. Wirsum, W. D. Griscom, W. E. Spencer, 180 West 80th St.

Johnson Knitting Machine Co., Inc., St. Johnsville, knitting machines, tools, machine shop, foundry, factory supplies; $18,000; C. L. Ashley, G. C. Markell, C. F. Johnson, 40 Hancock St., Little Falls.

Garage Co of Tuxedo Park, Inc., Tuxedo Park, autos, vehicles, engines, cab, carriage, hacking, transfer, express; $25,000; A. M. Manville, C. S. Patterson, G. Griswold, Tuxedo Park.

Chautauqua Lunch Car Co., Inc., Jamestown, lunch restaurant business; $10,000; L. F. Burghardt, J. E. and C. A. Blomquist, Jamestown.

H. Horner & Co., Inc., hair nets, kindred articles; $10,000; H. and R. Horner, W. Caputi, 41 Convent Av.

Negley Co., Inc., theatrical, restaurant; $15,000; W. Smith, A. O'Brien, A. C. Thomas, 2 Rector St.

John Ciraolo Co., Inc., artificial flowers, feathers, dry goods, merchandise, $15,000; I. and J. Ciraolo, E. J. Muhling, 277 East 29th St., Paterson, N. J.

Hollister-Lipsey Co., Inc., distributers, selling agents for manufactured articles, $10,000; J. K. Kelly, J. D. Clark, M. E. Shorey, 220 West 42d St.

National Asbestos Packing Mfg. Co., Inc., gaskets for packing marine and stationary boilers, engines, pumps, $10,000; W. Nolan, C. J. Conlon, C. Ohle, 41 Pine St., Brooklyn.

Efficient Craftsman Corp., Mount Vernon, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $10,000; H. W. Davis, T. D. Kranter, J. W. Kirst, Getty Square, Yonkers.

H. L. Kenyon Mfg. Co., Inc., Mexico, timber, saw mills, wooden ware, novelties, utensils, furniture, cabinet work, $10,000; S. J. Ramsey, E. E. Hollister, R. L. Kenyon, Mexico.

Miller-Crippen Equipment Co., Inc., Syracuse, motors, engines, machines, vehicles, engineering appliances, $10,000; J. C. and J. C. Miller, J. M. Crippen, Buffalo.

Hi-Quality Doll Co., Inc., Huntington, dolls, toys, $6,000; F. P. J. Crowley, E. O. Austin, T. J. Doran, 802 East 18th St.

Brenton Chemical Co., Inc., realty, chemicals, $5,000; H. Schenker, M. Mainthaw, G. Wortelmann, 55 Union Square West.

Ohm & Wilson, Inc., contractors, construction, to begin business with $5,500; R. Schanil, P. H. Ohm, E. S. Wilson, 7 East 42d St.

Manhasset Bay Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, to begin business with $2,000; M. A. Barteau, C. Kittredge, H. G. Knowles, 30 Church St.

Tush Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, builders, contractors, decorators, $5,000; J. N. and J. Diamond, Wyatt Av., near Bronx Park Av., Bronx.

Captain Joseph Hamlisch, Inc., birds, dogs, cats, live stock, wild animals, fishes, medicines, foods, cages, machinery, $5,000; H. E. Mednick, J. C. Becher, A. Hamlisch, 261 Broadway.

Pelkes Bros. & Co., Inc., furniture, cabinet makers, woodworkers, $5,000; L. N. A., and J. Pelkes, 350 West 118th St.

New Rochelle Auto Sales Co., Inc., New Rochelle, agent autos, motor vehicles, $5,000; H. E. Lapp, G. A. Smith, J. A. Mahlstedt, 152 Pelham Road, New Rochelle.

Beaney McMahon, Inc., automobile garage, $6,000; F. P. Randolph, H. Steele, E. M. Kaiser, 206 Broadway.

The Aviation Mills, Inc., cotton, woolen, flax, hemp, silk, $5,000; L. Lasser, H. and R. Arnall, 98 Miller Av., Brooklyn.

Authorization: Peerless Motor Cars Producing Co., Inc., Fort Lee, N. J., real and personal property, stocks, securities, $25,000; representative, Briton N., Busch, 130 West 46th St.

Capital increases: Excello Film Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $250,000; Panstock Corporation, Manhattan, $250,000 to $500,000; General Abrasive Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, $35,000 to $157,000; H. A. Meldrum Co., Buffalo, $700,000 to $400,000; the Nafa Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $125,000; American Whalebone Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $355,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Eastern States Oil Co., Inc., New York; the Trojan Iron and Metal Co., Inc., Troy; Electric Horn and Specialty Co., Utica; Streiff Corporation, Flushing.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 15.—Charters filed here:

Kenora Gold

Investors in
Conservative Investment Stocks
should be particularly impressed with the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Company (Michigan).
This stock is protected by tangible property and by diversified earnings over three and one quarter times the amount necessary to pay dividends on the outstanding preferred stock after paying all fixed charges.
This investment yields a most liberal income.
It is commission approved.
Write for Circular No. A-74
Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall St., New York

Exempt from Federal Income and State of New York Taxes
City of Rochester
Coupon 4s
Due January 1, 1946
Price 103.56 and interest
Yielding 3.80%
Legal investment for Savings Banks in New York and all New England States
Particulars on request for Circular AG-90
N.W.Halsey&Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Chicago Baltimore San Francisco St. Louis

United States Bonds
New York City Bonds
and other choice
Investment Securities
Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar Street New York

$50,000
Nassau County, New York
Registered 5's
Due December 1, 1920
A legal investment for New York Savings Banks
Price to yield 3.75%
E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Chicago San Francisco

Railroad Bonds
Information Comparisons
We have just issued our 1916 booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the important data regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.
Upon request we shall be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 140
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

First Mtge. Public Utility **BONDS**
To Yield 6%—Send for List
Liggett, Hichborn & Co. Inc.
61 Broadway NEW YORK 60 Congress St. BOSTON

Short Term Bonds That Yield 6%
Call or write for Circular T-16.
Commercial Security Company
Established 1903. Resources $7,000,000.
Home Bldg., 5th Ave. & 30th St.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Encounter Profit Taking—Less Activity—State of the Steel Trade.

Trading, though still very active, was on a somewhat reduced scale yesterday, and the forward movement in prices also slackened. The market had reached a profit-taking stage, and it also lacked the urgent buying for short covering which hastened the upward movement at the outset of the week. It was natural under these circumstances that the movement should become more irregular and that in numerous instances some net loss for the day was recorded.

What with continued buying by professional traders and some support from outside the market was able despite the restrictions imposed upon it to show many substantial advances. On a smaller scale the market has been witnessing a repetition of the experience of last Fall, but so far the public at large has been playing a much more reserved part than it did on the previous occasion when the war stocks led the market. A repetition of the most extravagant phases of the speculation of last Fall is by no means desirable and while many of the processes usually called into operation to stimulate speculative interest are at work there is no sign so far of the public being disposed to commit itself without reserve.

Yesterday's was hardly a news-made market. Mexican affairs supplied no definite ground for a modification of the market viewpoint and events on the western front did not clearly indicate to the lay mind the probable outcome of the fighting around Verdun. It would be difficult to say if traders, so far as they are basing their market operations on news from that quarter, are assuming that the French resistance promises the ultimate defeat of the German movement or whether they are becoming accustomed to the news of steady German pressure against the Verdun area and are assuming that its loss would not be a fatal loss to the French. The situation around Verdun, however, is clearly one which may offer startling news, and possibly news of decided market import.

The home trade news which at the moment stands out most conspicuously is that which comes from the iron trade. The leading organ of that industry in its weekly review speaks of prices reaching new danger levels each week, but also records that the demand for steel products grows instead of halting. If a danger level has actually been reached it seems plain that consumers have not yet come to a realization of the fact. But a mere comparison of prices now and at other times does not offer convincing evidence that a danger level has been reached. That depends on the duration of the urgent sort of demand which is primarily responsible for the extraordinarily high prices which are now being paid for many steel products. No doubt the duration of the war has much to do with the duration of this demand, but on the other hand the future of the steel trade in this country is by no means dependent upon wartime necessities. With the return of peace prices might go much lower than they are now and still leave a very ample margin of profit.

It is always foolish to capitalize an undertaking on the basis of exceptionally large and abnormal profits, and it would be unwise indeed for the stock market to attempt that sort of capitalization by the establishment of prices based on the assumption that present profits may be expected to last indefinitely. At the same time the middle course of wisdom suggests that while discounting the abnormal features of the present industrial position due count be taken of the fact that even aside from war demands the trade position is most promising.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	5	5	5	5
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	4	4	3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3	3	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½2½
Ninety days	2½2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
	2¼	1¾	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¾	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	3	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3	@3½	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
30 to 90 days	3½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling— Demand	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	+.00½
Cables	4.77	4.76⅞	4.77	+.00¼
Paris— Demand	5.84	5.95	5.95	—.01⅝
Cables	5.93½	5.94⅛	5.94⅛	—.01⅛
Berlin— Demand	72.12½	72.00	72.00	—.12½
Cables	72.18¾	72.06¼	72.06¼	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand	or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¼		4.77
5.1826 Paris	5.95		5.94½
95.28 Berlin	72.00		72.06¼
20.20 Austria	12.49		12.54
26.70 Scandinavia	28.65		28.75
19.29 Spain	19¼		19¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.25		5.23
40.19 Holland	42.18¾		42.31½
19.295 Greece	19.40		19.45
5.1826 Italy	6.70½		6.70
51.45 Russia			32.00
China— Hongkong	46.63		46.80
Shanghai	64.50		64.67½
India— Bombay	38.00		
32.44 Calcutta	38.00		
Japan— 49.84 Kobe	50.25		50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25		50.37½
Philippine Islands— 50.00 Manila	49.75		49.87½
South America— 42.44 Buenos Aires	42.50		42.62½
82.44 Rio	23.25		23.87½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Figures.
New York Clearing House exchanges, $501,009,161; balance, $37,689,987; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $486,367.

Domestic Exchange.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $5 premium.

Silver.
Bar silver in London, 27 1-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 58¾c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 43½c@44c.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.
PARIS, March 15.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs, 90 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs, 44½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916. Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	900,190
Same day last year	120,962
Year to date	35,780,436
Same period last year	13,058,856
Average price and change 50 stocks	89.55 — .51
Same day last year	61.11 + .06

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 5	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.63	Jan. 22	56.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	56.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20⅜	21	4,600	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅞	21½	20⅜	20⅜	—
9⅜	9⅞	100	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
32¼	32½	4,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32⅝	33⅛	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
79	80¼	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80½	81	80½	80¼	+1½
68	69½	1,000	Am. Agricul. Chem	69	69⅝	68	69⅜	+ ⅜
72⅜	73	17,900	Am. Beet Sugar	71½	73⅜	71¼	72⅝	+1⅛
62⅝	63	9,100	Am. Can	63¼	63½	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
112⅜	112½	500	Am. Can pf	112	112¼	112	112¼	+ ⅛
73¼	73⅝	8,850	Am. Car & Fdry	74⅝	74⅞	72⅞	72⅞	—1½
55¼	55⅜	1,700	Am. Cotton Oil	54⅞	55⅝	54⅞	55⅝	+1½
101½	104	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	102	102	102	102	+2
10⅜	10¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
49½	50	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50⅞	50⅞	50	50	—
29	29¼	400	Am. Ice Securities	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
21¾	22	300	Am. Linseed	21⅞	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
40¾	40⅞	400	Am. Linseed pf	41¼	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	—1
81⅜	81½	31,600	Am. Locomotive	82½	82⅝	80⅜	81⅛	+ ⅛
103	104	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	9¼	100	Am. Malt	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
35½	35⅝	100	Am. Malt pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
102⅛	102⅜	19,550	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101⅜	103⅝	101⅞	102⅜	+ ⅛
112	113	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	+ ⅛
93	94	864	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+ ⅛
55	55½	1,200	Am. Steel Fdries	55⅜	56	55⅜	55½	+ ⅛
103¼	103⅝	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref	103⅝	110	103⅝	103⅞	—1½
115½	116	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	— ⅛
129½	129¾	1,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129½	129⅞	129¼	129⅝	+ ⅜
198	199	200	Am. Tobacco	197½	198	197½	198	— ½
53¼	53½	1,700	Am. Woolen x d	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53¾	— ⅛
99	99½	1,030	Am. Woolen pf. x d	99⅜	99⅜	98⅞	99⅛	+ ⅛
88	88¼	21,800	Am. Zinc L. & S	88	89	86⅝	87⅞	+2⅜
88	88½	21,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	88¼	88⅝	87¼	87⅞	— ⅛
68⅞	69¾	1,800	Associated Oil	67	71½	67	70½	+2⅛
103½	104	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	104¼	104½	103½	103⅝	— ⅛
100½	100⅝	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100½	100½	100½	100⅝	— ⅛
111¼	112	200	Atlantic Coast Line	111	111½	111	111½	+1½
111	111⅜	15,200	Baldwin Loco	111⅝	112½	110¼	111⅜	+ ⅞
89¼	89½	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	89⅜	89⅝	89	89	+ ⅛
24	24½	400	Batopilas Mining	24	24	24	24	— ½
496	520	200	Bethlehem Steel x d	520	520	517½	517½	—24
85⅜	85⅝	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛	—
96	98½	60	Brown Shoe pf	96	96	96	96	—
9⅜	12	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	10¼	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
93½	94	5,700	Butte & Superior	93½	94⅜	93	93⅝	— ⅛
25	25¼	4,000	California Petrol	24⅞	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
55⅝	56	2,000	California Pet. pf	54	55½	54	55¼	+1½
168½	168⅝	2,500	Canadian Pacific	168⅝	168⅝	168¼	168½	+1
54½	54⅝	3,800	Central Leather Co	54⅛	55	54⅛	54½	—
93¼	94	400	Chandler Motor	93⅞	93⅞	93⅜	93⅝	— ⅜
62⅝	63	4,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	63	63½	62⅞	62⅞	—
13⅜	13½	500	Chi. Great Western	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
36⅛	36⅜	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36¼	37	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
95½	95⅝	4,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	96⅜	95	95⅝	+ ⅜
129¼	129⅝	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129½	129½	129½	129½	—
127	127½	650	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	126½	127	+ ⅜
18	18⅛	5,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼	+1⅛
22⅞	23	2,100	Chile Copper	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
53½	55¾	4,300	Chino Copper	56⅝	56⅝	55½	55¾	—
41	44	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	44	44	44	44	+4
46¾	46¾	3,750	Col. Fuel & Iron	46¾	47	46	46⅜	—
27¼	28	100	Colorado & South	27½	27½	27½	27½	+1½
45¼	46½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	—
45¼	46½	75	Do. odd lot	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—
136	136¼	800	Consolidated Gas	136¾	136⅞	136¼	136⅝	+ ⅛
84	84½	200	Continental Can	84⅝	84⅝	84	84	—1½
110	110½	100	Continental Can pf	110	110	110	110	+2
22¾	22½	8,000	Corn Products Ref	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
98½	99	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98⅝	98⅝	98½	98½	— ⅛
93¼	93⅞	43,400	Crucible Steel	94	94¼	91⅝	93½	+ ⅛
117⅝	118	1,200	Crucible Steel pf	117¾	118¾	117	118¼	+1½
225	230	1,300	C.-Am. Sugar x d	221	235	221	225	+11½
104	106½	100	C.-Am. S. pf. x d	106	106	106	106	+1½
104	106¼	45	Do., odd lot	105	105	105	105	—
152	152½	1,300	Delaware & Hud	151½	153	151¼	152¼	+2
—	—	20	Detroit Edison rgts	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	—
47	47¼	4,100	Distillers' Secur	47	48⅝	47	47	— ⅛
24½	25⅛	300	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	—
37⅞	38	9,500	Erie	38¼	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	—
53⅞	53⅞	2,700	Erie 1st pf	53¾	53⅞	53¼	53¼	—
45	46	800	Erie 2d pf	45⅝	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
53	53⅞	600	Federal M. & S. pf	53⅝	53⅝	53	53⅝	— ⅛
305	315	100	General Chemical	310	310	310	310	—
305	315	10	Do., odd lot	309½	309½	309½	309½	—
170½	171	1,700	Gen. Electric x d	171⅝	172	169¾	170¾	+ ⅛
75	75¼	34,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73½	76	73¼	75¼	+1⅜
91	92¼	700	Granby Consol	92	92	91¼	92	— ⅛
122¾	123	600	Great Northern pf	122¾	123	122¼	122¾	—1
45⅞	46	5,200	G. N. certs. ore prop	46	46⅜	45⅝	45⅞	—
49¾	50	1,700	Greene-Cananea	49¾	50⅜	49¼	50	+ ⅛
21	21⅛	1,600	Guggenheim Explor	21	21	20⅞	21	—
126	132	50	Homestake Mining	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	—
48¼	48⅝	35,850	Inspiration Copper	47¼	48⅝	47	48⅝	+1⅝
17⅝	17¾	500	Interboro Consol	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
72⅝	73¼	400	Interboro Con. pf	73	73½	73	73½	+ ¼
19⅜	19¾	900	Int. Agricultural	20¼	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
60	60⅜	900	Int. Agricultural pf	60¼	60½	60	60	— ⅛
16⅝	17	2,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	17⅛	17⅜	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
70½	70⅝	11,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	71¾	72	69½	70⅝	—1
48⅝	48⅝	8,200	Int. Nickel	49¼	49¾	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
11	11⅜	2,300	Int. Paper	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
47½	48⅛	900	Int. Paper pf	48¾	48⅞	48	48	—
72½	75	200	Jewel Tea	72½	73	72½	73	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	1,400	Kansas City South	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
73⅜	74¼	6,750	Kelly Spring. Tire	73	74⅝	72⅜	74	+1
56⅜	56⅝	18,700	Kennecott Copper	56⅞	57	56½	56⅝	— ⅛
4	5	450	Keokuk & Des M	5	5	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
122	122½	25	Kings Co. El. L. & P	122½	122½	122½	122½	+ ⅛
80	81	4,500	Lackawanna Steel	80⅝	81⅝	79½	80⅝	+1⅛
51¼	51½	1,500	Lee Rubber & Tire	51	51⅝	51	51⅜	+ ⅛
78¼	79½	6,100	Lehigh Valley	79½	80¾	79½	79½	+ ⅛
120	—	100	Liggett & Myers	120⅜	120½	120⅜	120⅜	—1⅝
120	—	10	Do., odd lot	122	122	122	122	—
—	—	400	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	80	80	80	80	—
194½	197	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	198	198	198	198	+1
194½	197	10	Do., odd lot	197	197	197	197	—
120	121	100	Loril., (P.) Co. pf	120	120	120	120	—
124½	128	100	Louis. & Nash	125	125	125	125	+1
62	62¼	3,700	Maxwell Motors	63	63½	62	62½	— ½
84	85	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	85	85	85	85	—
45¼	46	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	46¾	46¾	46	46	—1
108⅞	110	71,700	Mexican Petroleum	104	110	103¾	109⅞	+7
100	102	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	100	100	100	100	+1
36⅞	37	1,300	Miami Copper	36⅞	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
5	6⅛	400	Missouri Pacific	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	5	1,100	do., trust rcts	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
76	77	100	Montana Power	76	76	76	76	— ⅞
71	74	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ⅞
100	102	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	109	109	109	109	—1
110	120	20	do., odd lot	110	110	110	110	—
520	520	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	27½	27½	27	27	—
67⅝	68	1,200	Nat. Lead Co	67⅝	68	67½	67½	—
15⅞	16	1,900	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
149½	149¾	300	N. Y. Air Brake	149½	149¾	149¼	149¼	— ⅛
106¾	106¾	11,200	N. Y. Central	106¾	107	106¼	106⅜	— ⅛
34¼	34⅜	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	—1⅛
67⅛	67½	1,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	67½	68	67	67	— ½
29¼	29⅜	1,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	29¼	29¼	29	29	+ ⅛
119¾	120¼	2,400	Norfolk & Western	119¾	120⅞	119¾	120¾	+ ⅛
85⅝	86⅛	100	Norfolk & West. pf	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+ ⅛
114	114⅜	1,300	Northern Pacific	114	114⅝	114	114⅜	+ ⅛
69¾	70	100	Old Dominion x d	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅛
6⅞	6¾	800	Ontario Mining	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
27	27½	200	Pacific Mail	26¾	27½	26¾	27	+ ⅛
67¾	67⅞	4,400	Penn. R. R	67¾	67¾	67¼	67⅜	— ⅛
106	106¼	328	People's Gas, Chi	106⅞	106⅞	104	104	—1½
43¼	43⅝	3,400	Philadelphia Co	42¾	44¼	42¾	43	+ ⅛
29¼	29½	2,400	Pittsburgh Coal	29½	29½	28¾	29	— ⅛
104	106	770	Pittsburgh Coal pf	104	104½	104	104	— ⅛
57	57½	700	Pressed Steel Car	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¾	+ ⅛
118	119	50	Public Service N. J	118	118	118	118	—
162	163	900	Pullman Co	163	163	162¾	162¾	— ⅜
6	7	200	Quicksilver pf	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	—
42½	43	1,150	Railway Steel Sp	43	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
24¼	24⅝	2,900	Ray Con. Copper	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
88	88¼	71,700	Reading	87⅝	89¼	87	88	+1½
45½	46¾	200	Reading 2d pf	45⅞	46½	45⅞	46⅜	+ ⅜
53	53½	3,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	54¼	54¼	53	53½	— ⅛
111¼	111⅜	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅛
—	—	1,000	Rock Island Co	½	½	½	½	—
4½	4¾	50	St. Louis & San F	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	—
4¾	5	1,700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	—
16½	16⅞	400	Seaboard Air Line	16½	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+1
36⅞	37	800	Seab. Air Line pf	36½	37	37	36⅞	+ ⅛
95	96	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	177	177	177	177	+1
37⅞	38	2,500	Shattuck-Arizona	38	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	— ¼
58	58½	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	59	59	58½	58½	+ ¼
97	99	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	98½	98½	98⅛	98½	+1
97	99	72	do., odd lot	98¾	98¾	98⅜	98¾	—
98⅝	98¾	9,400	Southern Pacific	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
186	188	600	So. Porto Rico Sug	183	185	183	185	+2
111	113	46	So. P. R. Sugar pf	113	113	113	113	—
21¼	21⅝	2,700	Southern Railway	21½	21⅝	21	21½	—
59½	60	200	Southern Ry. pf	59⅞	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
86¾	87	100	Standard Mill. pf	87	87	87	87	—
146¾	146¾	5,300	Studebaker Co	148	148	146½	146½	— ¾
113	114	100	Studebaker Co. pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	—1¼
57¾	58	1,400	Tennessee Copper	58	58½	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
200	201	2,800	Texas Co	197½	201½	197½	201	+3½
7½	8	1,000	Texas & Pacific	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ¼
8	8⅛	3,150	Union B. & P. Co	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	—
31	33	600	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	31½	32⅝	31½	32	—
134½	134⅝	4,480	Union Pacific	134½	134⅝	134¼	134⅜	+ ⅛
82½	83	100	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
9⅝	9¾	700	United Cigar Stores	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
146	146⅞	5,820	United Fruit Co	145	147½	145	146	+1½
15⅞	16	2,500	United Rys. Inv	14⅞	16¼	14⅞	15¾	+1¼
31	32	1,000	United Rys. Inv. pf	29	31½	29	31½	+2½
24¼	24⅞	1,300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	25½	25⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	53	900	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf	51¾	52¾	51¾	52¾	+ ⅛
155	155¼	5,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	152¾	156	152¼	155¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	2¼	100	U. S. Rsg. & R. pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
53½	53⅞	7,400	U. S. Rubber	53⅛	54½	53	53⅜	+ ⅛
107⅛	108½	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108¼	108¾	108¼	108½	+ ⅛
86¾	86½	60,700	U. S. Steel	86¾	86¾	86	86¾	—
116⅞	117⅛	500	U. S. Steel pf	117	117⅜	116⅞	117⅛	+ ⅛
83	83¼	7,900	Utah Copper	83½	83⅞	83	83	+ ⅛
47	47¼	2,200	Va.-Car. Chemical	46¾	47⅛	46¾	47¼	+ ⅛
14	14½	1,900	Wabash	14¼	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
43¾	44	2,100	Wabash pf. A	43¾	44¼	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
27¼	27½	2,000	Wabash pf. B	27¼	28⅛	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
125	125	100	Wells Fargo Exp	124½	124⅝	124½	124⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	31	10,200	Western Maryland	29⅜	32¼	29⅜	30¼	+1½
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1st Mortgage Public Service Bond To Yield 5.35%

First mortgage on all Company's property which, with stocks of subsidiaries deposited under the mortgage has an estimated valuation of approximately *twice the amount of* bonds *outstanding*. Company's business well diversified and earnings applicable to this issue nearly two and one half times amount required.

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You can start now on the road to personal prosperity. You can look forward confidently to a definite time when you will have that financial independence which makes life worth while.

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A First Mortgage Bond

For conservative investment we offer a First Mortgage Public Utility Bond in a thriving community.

Large Equity.

Interest earned 2.43 times in 1915.

Franchise situation satisfactory. Only bonded debt of company.

Price to yield approximately 5½%.

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$35,000 City of Detroit, Mich. Coupon 4s, July 1944

Oklahoma Municipal Bonds to yield 5% and over

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Exempt from all taxation.

New York Central Equipment 4½s 1924. To Net 4.30%

Dept. A

EVANS, STILLMAN & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange
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Preferred Stock

A 7% cumulative preferred stock with particularly attractive features. Dividend payable April 1st.

Pouch & Co. Specialists in Standard Oil Stocks
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Nassau & Cedar Sts., New York

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WANTED
Elizabeth, N. J.
4% Adjustment Bonds, 1922

Outwater & Wells

13 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Jersey City.
Jersey City, N. J.

ROCK ISLAND FACTION TO OPPOSE RECEIVER

Refunding Bondholders' Committee Objects to the Issue of Certificates.

HALTS INTEREST PAYMENT

Move Offsets Work Accomplished by the Special Meeting Urged by Judge Carpenter.

The Peabody Committee for the first and refunding bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, it is understood, will fight the proposal to issue receivers' certificates to pay a part of the interest due on these bonds on April 1. This puts the holders of these refunding bonds in a position where they will oppose the payment of money which is to be used for their own benefit.

An important meeting of the members of this committee was held yesterday in the offices of Charles A. Peabody. No official statement was made, but it was said in well-informed circles that a decision had been reached "to protect the refunding bonds." The significance of this decision lies in the fact that it tends to offset the work accomplished on Monday by the special meeting of Rock Island interests called at the instance of Judge Carpenter of the Federal District Court at Chicago, in whose jurisdiction the Rock Island rests.

It was after this special meeting that Jacob M. Dickinson, the receiver of the Rock Island, announced that the court would be asked to issue a new series of receivers' certificates, to be designated as Series B. It was estimated by Mr. Dickinson that about $500,000 would have to be raised by the sale of such certificates to make up the treasury deficit to meet the semi-annual interest on the refunding bonds due April 1.

Technically, the new Series B certificates were to be a junior and not a prior lien to the refunding bonds. This stipulation was made so as to appease the refunding bond holders represented by the Peabody Committee, who maintained that the issuing of all receivers' certificates was contrary to the terms of the refunding mortgage. It appears, however, that the Peabody Committee will not be satisfied with this technical wording. The committee, it is understood, takes the stand that all receivers' certificates, in the eyes of the law, will have preference over the refunding bonds and that every new issue of receivers' certificates will tend further to injure the refunding bonds. This committee, it is believed, will make its fight on the alleged injustice of authorizing any additional liens on the property. It is admitted that this stand places the committee in an anomalous position; but to justify new receivers' certificates just because they will be used to pay interest on their own bonds, the refunding bond holders say, would estop them from claiming the protection specified in their mortgage.

While no definite procedure has been announced, it is contended that the refunding bond holders will now try to press a foreclosure. This has been the announced plan of these bondholders, and there is reason to believe that the recent developments have not halted that plan. It is probable that a legal fight will be started in the Chicago court when Receiver Dickinson makes application for the Series B certificates.

The $500,000 interest on the Rock Island debenture bonds, which was due yesterday, was not paid. The Prosser Protective Committee for these bonds announced that all holders of certificates of deposit for these bonds could obtain until April 15 an advance of their interest money in the shape of a loan. Deposits will be accepted by the committee until April 15.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	21	23
Adirondack Electric Power pf	76	79
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	136	140
*American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Light & Traction	382	387
American Light & Traction pf	112	115
American Power & Light	64	66
American Power & Light pf	86	87
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf	75	78
American Waterworks & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	65
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	28	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	100	102
Cities Service	134	137
Cities Service pf.	80	82
Colorado Power	27½	28½
Colorado Power pf.	98	102
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61	65
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers' Power (pf.) Me.	93	96
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96	98
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	..
Empire District Electric pf.	79	82
Federal Light & Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	49	51
Gas & Electric Securities	120	123
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	59	62
Northern States Power	52	55
Northern States Power pf.	92	96
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	62½	63
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	91	94
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	91	94½
Pacific Gas & Electric (original)	90½	92
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	25	27
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	70	74
Southern California Edison	90	92
Southern California Edison pf.	104	105½
Southwest. Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8½	8¾
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	33	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12½	13½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	51	53
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	18	20
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf.	45	50
United Light & Rys.	81	83
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75½	77½
Western Power	16½	17½
Western Power pf.	58½	59½

*Par value $50.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sep., 1916	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝
6s —Sep., 1917	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s—June, 1965	107	107¼	107	107¼
4½s—Mar., 1963	107	107⅜	107	107⅜
4½s—Nov., 1957	106¾	107	106⅝	107
4½s—May, 1957	106⅝	107	106⅜	107
4½s—Nov., 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4½s—May, 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s—Mar., 1964	102⅛	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4½s—Mar., 1963	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s—Sep., 1960	102	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s—Mar., 1930-80	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4s —May, 1955	99¾	99⅝	99⅛	99½
4s —Nov., 1958	99⅛	99⅝	99	99½
4s —May, 1957	99⅛	99⅝	99	99½
4s —Nov., 1956	98⅞	99	98½	99
4s —Nov., 1955	98½	99	98½	99
4s —Nov., 1936	98⅜	..	97⅝	..
4s —1917-1919	100	..	100	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	88¼	..	88¼	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	89½	89¾	89½	89¾
3½s—May, 1954	88¼	88⅜	88¼	88⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Mexican	.15
Andes	.08	Occidental Con.	.75
Belle & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.16
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.33	Savage	.04
Challenge Con.	.06	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Sierra Nevada	.33
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con.	.41
Jacket Con.	.10	Utah Con.	.02
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.05	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.85	Comb. Fraction	.07
MeNamara	.70	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.17	G'field C. M.	.89
Mispah Exten.	.18	G'field Kewanaa	.13
Montana	.21	G'field Merger	.10
North Star	.14	Jumbo Exten.	.01
Rescue	.20	Jumbo Star	.02
Tonopah Exten.	4.50	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Spearhead	.06
West End	.59		

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.16	Round Mountain	.57
Booth	.65	White Caps	.14

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10	11	Isabella	22½	23½
Elkton	31	32	Jackpot	6¾	8
El Paso	82	87	McKinney	45	48
Findlay	5¼	5½	Portland	182	185
Golden C.	208½	209½	Vindicator	231	230½
Gold Dol.	2	4	Rav. B. H.	..	2½
Gold Sov.	4½	5			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

That profit-taking in volume was going on was evident in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange all day. The realizing took the edge off many of the stocks which had been particularly strong recently. At the same time the underlying tone apparently continued good. Fresh advances were scored in various sections of the market. Mexican Petroleum became a prominent feature in the late trading.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	20⅜	21⅛	20⅜	21
260	Allis-Chal. pf	33	33	32⅜	32⅝
720	Am. B. Sugar	71	73½	71	72⅝
1,080	Am. Can	63½	63⅝	62¾	62⅞
500	Am. C. & Fy.	74½	74½	72⅝	73½
30	Am. Linseed	22⅝	22½	22	22
2,780	Am. Loco	82¼	82¼	81⅛	81¼
3,550	Am. Smelting	102⅛	102⅝	101¼	102¼
55	Am. Woolen	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
340	Am. Zinc	87⅝	89¼	87¼	87⅞
5,120	Anaconda Copper	88¼	88⅞	87⅝	88
140	A., T. & S. F.	104¼	104¾	104	104
730	Baldwin Loco.	111⅜	112¼	110½	111⅝
80	Balt. & Ohio	89½	89¾	89¼	89⅜
280	Butte & Sup.	93	94⅝	93	94½
380	Cal. Petrol.	24½	25⅛	24½	25⅛
50	Cal. Pet. pf.	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅞
90	Can. Pacific	168⅞	168⅞	165⅝	168½
220	Cent. Leather	54⅝	55⅛	54½	54¾
270	Ches. & Ohio	63⅝	63⅞	62¾	63
280	C., M. & St.P.	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
820	C., R. I. & P.	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
100	Chino Copper	56⅝	56¾	55⅝	56⅛
340	Col. F. & I.	46¼	47	45¾	46⅝
20	Cons. Gas	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅞
160	Corn Products	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22½
7,380	Crucible Steel	93⅞	94⅝	92	93¼
420	Dist. Secur.	47⅛	48	47	47
1,020	Erie	38½	38½	38	38
20	Greene-Can.	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅝
620	Goodrich Co.	73⅜	76⅛	73⅜	75½
980	Gt. Nor. Ore	46	46⅝	46	46
1,180	Insp. Copper	46⅜	48⅜	46⅜	48⅛
10	Int. Cons.	17½	17½	17¼	17½
120	Int. Mer. M.	17⅛	17⅛	16¾	16¾
380	Int. M. M. pf.	71¼	72	69⅝	69⅝
110	Int. Paper	11	11½	11	11½
690	Ken. Copper	57	57⅜	56⅜	56⅜
70	Lack. Steel	80½	80⅞	80½	80⅝
20	Lee Rubber	51⅜	51⅜	50⅜	51⅜
120	Lehigh Valley	79⅝	79⅝	79⅛	80½
140	Maxwell Mot.	62⅛	63½	62⅛	62⅝
12,460	Mexican Pet.	104	108⅜	103½	108⅜
40	Nat. Lead	67⅝	68⅛	67⅜	68⅛
690	N. Y. Central	106⅝	106⅞	105⅝	105⅞
80	N.Y., N.H. & H.	68	68	67⅜	67⅝
120	N. Y. O. & W.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛
20	Pacific Mail	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
10	Pitts. Coal	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½
10	Ry. Steel Sp.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42⅝
7,780	Reading	87⅝	89⅜	87¼	88⅜
270	Rep. I. & S.	54½	54½	53	53
220	Southern Pac.	99⅞	100⅛	99¼	99⅝
150	Studebaker	147	147⅛	146½	146⅞
210	Tenn. Copper	58½	58⅝	57⅜	57⅜
10	Union Bag	85	85	85	85
310	Union Pacific	134⅞	134⅞	134¼	134⅝
50	United Fruit	146	146	148	146
120	United Rys.	16	16⅛	15¾	15⅝
100	United Rys. pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞
145	U. S. Ind. Alc.	152⅝	153½	152⅝	153⅜
720	U. S. Rubber	53½	54⅝	53	53⅝
14,270	U. S. Steel	86⅞	89⅞	86⅛	86⅛
170	Utah Copper	82½	83⅞	82⅝	82¾
60	Wabash pf. B	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
60	Western Md.	31½	31½	30⅝	31⅛
8,340	Westing. Elec.	70⅛	71⅝	69⅞	70¼
78,570					

MINING STOCKS.

200	Belmont	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20
1,700	Cash Boy	.06	.07	.06	.07
300	Comstock	.11	.11	.11	.11
400	Goldfield Con.	.90	.90	.90	.90
500	Isabella	.23	.25	.23	.23
600	Jumbo Ext.	.87	.87	.80	.86
500	Midway	.17	.17	.17	.17
1,000	North Star	15½	15½	15½	15½
200	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
3,100	Rescue Eula	.28	.28	.26	.27
400	Round Mtn.	.59	.59	.59	.59
500	Sandst. Ken.	.06	.06	.06	.06
9,700					

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
27 railroads	78.79	78.04	78.32	+.23
23 industrials	101.73	100.21	100.77	—1.25
50 stocks	90.25	89.12	89.55	—.51

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 15	90.25	89.12	89.55	—.51
March 14	90.73	89.45	90.06	+1.44
March 13	89.06	86.45	88.62	+1.66
March 11	87.26	86.76	86.96	—.01
March 10	87.57	86.31	86.95	+.25
March 9	87.05	86.00	86.70	+.70
March 8	86.21	85.42	86.00	+.13
March 7	86.77	85.82	86.13	—.23
March 6	86.53	85.22	86.36	+1.20

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March—	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916..91.87	Jan.	3	83.49	Mar. 1	89.55
1915	65.82	31	59.86	1	64.95
1914	71.32	23	68.04	9	70.20
1913	74.53	5	70.99	19	72.85
1912	81.74	27	70.29	1	80.51

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916..91.87	Jan.	3	83.49	Mar. 1	89.55
1915...94.13	Oct.	22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914...73.30	Jan.	31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913...79.10	Jan.	2	65.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912...85.52	Sep.	30	70.24	Feb. 1	78.23
1911..84.41	June	26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.09

*To date.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	..	55.00	..	55.00
Lead	7.60	..	7.75	..
Spelter	17.75	..	16.75	..
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	*$225.00	..	*$230.00	..
Aluminium	*57.00	60.00	*57.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27½@27⅝c. per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	105 10 0	105 0 0
Copper, futures	103 0 0	103 0 0
Tin, spot	194 10 0	192 10 0
Tin, futures	191 0 0	191 0 0
Spelter	90 0 0	85 0 0
Lead	25 0 0	25 5 0

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the auction salesrooms yesterday by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

For account of the guardian of an estate of an infant.

$5,000 Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company first and refunding mortgage 4½ per cent. 50-year gold bonds, due 1951; coupons January and July, 101¾.

$3,000 Consolidated Railway Company 4 per cent. debenture bonds, due July, 1954; coupons January and July, 80⅝.

$2,000 New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company 6 per cent. convertible debenture bonds, due Jan. 15, 1948; coupons January and July, 114½.

$2,000 St. Louis, Peoria & Northwestern Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1948; coupons January and July, 106¾.

$1,000 Northern Pacific Railway Company lien railway and land grant 3 per cent. gold bond, due January, 2047; coupons February, May, August, and November, 68⅝.

$2,000 Adams Express Company, collateral trust 50-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, due March, 1948; coupons March and September, 84¾.

$1,000 Lackawanna Steel Company first mortgage 5 per cent. convertible gold bond, due April, 1925; coupons April and October, 99⅝.

$1,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, due April, 1934; coupons April and October, 66⅝.

$4,000 Adams Express Company collateral trust 4 per cent. distribution gold bonds of 1907, due June, 1947; coupons June and December, 83.

$1,000 Delaware & Hudson Company convertible 4 per cent. 10-year gold debenture bond, due June 15, 1916; coupons June and December, 100¼.

7 shares New Haven Bank, $100 each, 202¾.

12 shares The Fowler Nail Company, $25 each, $27.50 per share.

25 shares Union Horse Nail Company, $25 each, $27.25 per share.

45 shares Merchants National Bank of New Haven, $70 each, $70.50 per share.

50 shares Union Pacific Railroad Company common, $100 each, 134⅜.

8 shares Union Pacific Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 83¼.

21 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 67⅝.

18 shares Lackawanna Steel Company common, $100 each, 80¼.

17 shares New Haven Gas Light Company, $25 each, $39.50 per share.

23 shares Delaware & Hudson Company, $100 each, 150¾.

23 shares Adams Express Company, (Joint Stock Association,) $100 each, 137.

63 shares Morris & Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, $81¼ per share.

For account of executors:

$11,000 Valley Creek Collieries Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, certificate of deposit; $2,100 Lackawanna Coal & Lumber Company consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1921; $20 Lackawanna Coal & Lumber Company consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. note, due April 1, 1945, $300 lot.

For account of whom it may concern:

25 shares Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County, $100 each, 125.

100 shares Fajardo Sugar Company, $100 each, 100¾.

$28,000 McKnight Realty Company first mortgage 10-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, January, 1914, coupons on; 13 of $1,000 each, 30 of $500 each, $100 lot.

58 shares Donohoe-Kelly Banking Company, $100 each, 90.

155 shares New Farley National Bank of Montgomery, Ala., $100 each, $100 lot.

15 shares Downing & Lawrence Dry Dock Company, $100 each, $5 per share.

BUYS LIQUIDATING BUSINESS

Finance and Trading Corporation Acquires Potter, Duer & Griswold.

The Finance & Trading Corporation, a $4,500,000 concern recently organized to conduct a general liquidating business, has acquired the firm of Potter, Duer & Griswold, according to an announcement made yesterday. This firm was formerly known as G. M. P. Murphy & Co., specializing in the liquidation of properties and in accounting. The Finance & Trading shares consist of $2,000,000 preferred, with a par value of $100 a share, and $2,500,000 common of $50 par value. The stock will be offered to the public shortly by William Morris Imbrie & Co.

The new corporation has contracted to liquidate the assets of the Assets Realization Company, the contract having been accepted by Assets Realization shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday. E. A. Potter, Jr. is President of the corporation, and among the Directors are A. E. Borie, head of the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company; S. H. Marsh of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., H. E. Ward, Vice President of the Irving National Bank, and G. M. P. Murphy, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company.

$10,000,000 PERLMAN CO.

Wall Street Says It Explains Recent Rise in Chevrolet.

The Perlman Rim Corporation, to manufacture demountable rims for automobiles, has been formed under the laws of this State with $10,000,000 capital. The company has acquired the patents and rights of L. H. Perlman, inventor of the rim, which in various forms is now in almost general use throughout the world. Formation of the new company follows the conclusion of infringement suits for the recovery of $1,000,000 for damages from rim manufacturers.

Wall Street thought it saw in the announcement of the new company an explanation for the rapid rise in shares of the Chevrolet Motor Company in the last few days. It was reported that W. C. Durant, President of the Chevrolet Company, is back of the new corporation, although his name does not figure in it. L. G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank is financing the new Perlman company.

Bankers on Burns Ice Board.

The directorate of the newly formed Burns Bros. Ice Corporation was announced yesterday. It consists of Michael F. Burns, Chairman, who is head of the Burns Bros. Coal Company; James W. Scott, S. M. Schatzkin, J. D. Schoonmaker, Robert F. Scott, all of whom have been prominent in the ice business; R. M. Atwater, Jr., representing Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and James F. Woodward, for Spencer Trask & Co. Holders of stock in Burns Bros. Coal Company have the privilege of subscribing to the Ice Corporation's preferred at $97.50 a share until March 20.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101	101½	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95½	95⅝	4.80
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101¾	101⅞	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101¼	101⅜	4.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¾	100½	4.65
City of Q'b'c.	3	Apr., 1920	96⅜	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.15
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	1.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¾	99¾	6.30
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'18	101	101½	4.60
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101	102½	4.70
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101½	5.73
Swedish Govt.		Dec., 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.50
Swiss Govt.		Mar., 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100⅜	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101⅜	101⅜	4.00
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	1.60
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅝	4.10
Aanacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.40
Ark. Val. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	6	July 1,'19	97½	99	..
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	100⅜	101¼	2.00
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101⅜	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101⅜	4.40
Can. North.	6	Sept., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar., 2,'24	102⅝	103	5.40
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	100	100½	4.35
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	92	96	18.70
Con. Power	6	May 1,'17	99⅜	100½	..
C.P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	4.50
E. Pow. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	..
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101½	101⅝	3.80
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Gd. Tk. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100⅜	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	102⅛	3.90
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	102	5.35
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1,'25	96	97½	..
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101½	..
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	90	93	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99⅝	6.50
Morg. & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	101⅜	101⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	98⅜	100	6.00
NY., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	2.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June, 15,'21	101⅛	102	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un. Met. Cig.	5	Feb., 1919	99⅜	99½	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.87
Sulzberg'r & S.	6	June, 1918	100¼	100⅝	5.00
U. S. Smelt.	6	May, 1926	100⅜	107½	5.00
U. S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.30
Westingh. El.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.77
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101½	4.95
W. Va. Tr. & El. Co.	6	June, 1917	97	99	..
W., Pwr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101	..
W. Sta. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	..
Win. Rtg. A.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	..

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

†To be called May, 1916, at 101.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	113	118	113	118
American Cigar pf.	100	101	100	101
Conley Fdl.	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	475	490	475	490
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
20	Ahmeek	103	103	102⅝

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

30 American Lithographic Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Buffalo Copper & Brass
25 Coal & Iron Nat'l Bank
50 Dixon Crucible
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Germania Insurance
50 Hanover Insurance
25 International Acheson Graphite
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 Niagara Insurance
100 New York State Railways Com.
50 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
25 Yale & Towne Manufacturing

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Bronx National Bank
25 Bankers Trust
50 Continental Insurance
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Hooker Electro Chemical Pfd.
25 International Acheson Graphite
100 Mohawk Valley
25 New Jersey Zinc
100 New York State Railways Com.
25 Prairie Pipe Line
25 Singer Manufacturing
25 Victor Talking Machine
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WILL BUY:
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Babcock & Wilcox
Remington Type Com.
Hanover Nat'l Bank
Central Trust Co.

WILL SELL:
E. W. Bliss Co.
Celluloid Co.
Borden's Cond. Milk
Union Ferry
Brooklyn City R. R.

L. A. NORTON
Tel's Broad 2390-2395. 25 Broad St.

Gulf States Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Gulf States Steel
DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

Am. Caramel 1st 6s
Am. Malting 6s, 1917
Atlas Portland Cement
Buffalo City Gas 5s
City & Suburban Homes
Cripple Creek Central Pfd.
Edison Portland Cement
Gamewell Fire-Alarm Teleg.
Herring-Hall-Marvin
Jersey Cent'l Trac. G. M. 5s
Lackawanna Iron & Steel 5s
Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
Muskogee Elec. Trac. 1st 5s
National Properties
N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. 5ds.
N. Y. & Richmond Gas
Remington Typewriter
Richmond Light & R. R. 5s
Stern Bros. Pfd.
Union Stock Yards, Omaha

Geo. S. Crap & Co.
Established 1886
25 Broad St. 'Phone 1560 Broad

Safety AND 6%
1st Mortgage Bonds
Unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest.
Net earnings about seven times Bond interest requirements.
For special reasons we strongly recommend these bonds.
Full particulars on request.
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Information gladly given on request
CAMERON BLAIKIE
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phones 5567-5499 Broad.

By-Products Coke
Semet Solvay
Solvay Process
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building Phone 6354 Rector

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Narrow and Irregular in a More Active Market—Bonds Dull.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 491,250 shares of stock and $144,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 174,547; oil, 67,313, and mining, 249,390. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,050	‡Astna Explos. w. i.	22	22	22½	22¾
700	Ajax Rub. Inc.	71¼	71¾	70¾	70¾
700	A.G.&W.I.S.S.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼
300	A. G. & W. I. S. & pf.	49¼	49¼	48¼	48½
45	Am. Dist Corp.	20	20¼	20	20½
150	Can. Marconi.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,800	Can. Nat. Gas.	2½	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
900	‡Car. L. & P.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
525	Carwen Steel.	9	9¼	9	9¼
10,400	‡Chev. M. C. 155	¼-57	164	155½	160½
700	Corp. R. & H.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
75,800	‡Cuba Cane S.	58⅝	65⅞	58⅝	65
2,000	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	96	*102	98	99
92	Curtiss Aero. v. t. ctfs.	50	59	49	50
1,535	Driggs-Seab.	143	145	143	145
700	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
350	Emer. Phon.	11½	12	11½	12
100	‡Fisk Tire.	122	122	122	122
1,800	‡Gen. Asphalt.	38½	38½	37½	37½
110	Guan. Sugar.	75	76½	75	76
230	‡Hall Signal.	15	15	14	14
200	H. & B. Car.	45	45	45	45
800	Int. Arms.	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝
1,250	‡Inter. Motors.	23	24	21½	23
1,190	‡Int. Mtrs pf.	23	24	21½	22½
200	Inter. Rubber.	15¼	15¼	15	15
1,000	Kath. Br. pf.	23	*24	21¼	23
3,500	Ken. Zinc.	14½	14½	13⅝	14½
700	Lake Tor. Boat	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10½
100	‡Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
8,400	‡Lynn Phono.	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	4½
400	Marconi	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
200	Manhat. Tran.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Maxim Muni.	6½	7½	6¾	7¼
20,700	‡Midvale Steel.	58¼	60¼	58	60⅛
6,000	‡Nevins Elec.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	N. Y. Transp.	16	16½	15⅞	16½
270	Peerless Tr. & Motor Corp.	28	28	28	28
275	‡Poole Engine & Mach. Co.	132	132	130	130
100	‡Pyrene Mfg.	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼
200	Redtop El., Inc.	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
300	‡Saxon Mot. Car	69⅞	69	68	68
500	Stand. Motors.	9	9¼	9	9¼
12,000	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16¼	17⅜	16	17⅜
500	St. L. R. M. & P. v. t. ctfs.	37⅛	37½	37⅛	37½
800	Submar. Boat. v. t. ctfs.	35½	35½	37⅛	37½
100	Sterling Gum.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	‡Tob. Products	46	46	45	45⅝
5,300	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.	3¼	4¼	3¼	4¼
1,900	Un. Profit Sh.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Univ. Motor.	8⅝	8⅞	8¾	8½
100	‡U. Cig. Stores, w. i.	95	95	95	95
200	‡U.S.Ll. & Hi.	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3½
100	‡U.S.L.& H. pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	‡Wab.-Pgs.Tar., w. i.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
1,735	White Motors.	48	*50	48	50
3,500	World Film v. t. ctfs.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
800	Anglo-Am. Oil.	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ½
12	Ill. Pipe Line.	185	183	183	— 2
230	Ohio Oil.	238	235	237	+ 1
150	Prairie P. L.	236	232	234	+ 3
125	S. O. of Ind.	555	540	545	+ 1
11	S. O. of N. J.	522	522	522	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,400	Am. Oil & Gas.	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
1,300	‡Bart O. & G.	3	3¼	3	3
1,400	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	21¾	22	21¾	22
600	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
7,700	Empire Petrol.	8	9	8	9
400	‡Federal Oil.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Internat. Pet.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
20,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	71	75	71	72
2,500	‡‡Mid. Oil pf.	96	96	92	94
725	‡Mid. Refining	60	69	60	66
2,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
5,000	New Mex. Pet.	2	2¼	2	2¼
1,300	‡Sap. Oil & R.	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅝
100	‡Vent. Con. O.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
800	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
15,000	Way. Oil & G.	9¼	9¼	8¾	9

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	‡‡Atlants.	17	17	16¾	16¾
200	Big Ldg. Dev.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15,000	‡Ring. Min.	12⅜	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝
1,200	‡Booth.	36	37	36	36
8,800	‡‡Boss & Mont.	53	56	53	56
2,485	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
6,500	Butte Cop. & Zn., v. t. ctfs	10⅛	10⅝	9¾	10
200	‡Calava's Cop.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4,500	‡Caledonia.	100	100	99	99
300	‡Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
35,000	‡Cashboy.	6½	8	6½	7
1,200	Cerro de Pasco Copper.	39	39	38¼	38½
300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
10,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Dome Ext.	38½	38½	38	38
1,900	Eagle Blue Bell	2	2	2	2
7,000	‡‡Emma Cop.	44	44	40	43
500	First Nat. Cop.	6	6	6	6
500	‡Florence.	40	40	40	40
2,500	‡G'field Cons.	91	91	88	89
4,600	‡G'field Merg.	12¼	12¾	11¾	11¾
4,900	‡G'nwater.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
500	Howe Sound.	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,000	Hecla Mining.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,550	‡Ind. Mines.	15	16	12	15
550	‡Iron Blossom	1¼	1¾	1¼	1⅝
1,500	‡Jim Butler.	87	87	87	87
2,500	Jumbo Exten.	89	89	83	83
3,700	‡‡Kewanas.	15	15	14½	14½
4,600	‡‡Marsh Min.	40½	41	40½	41
700	Mason Valley.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
300	Mines of Am.	3	3	2¾	2¾
1,000	‡McKin.Dar.	40	40	40	40
245	‡Mojave Tung	5¼	5¼	*5	5¼
800	‡Mont. Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7,000	‡‡Mother Lode	20½	31	29¼	29½
200	New Utah B.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Nip. Min. Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
400	‡Oatman B.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,600	‡O. L. B. (a prospect)	32	32	32	32
4,500	‡O. N. (a pros.)	32	32	30	31
8,500	Pea. C. Cop.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
1,000	‡Peter. Lake.	23	23	22	22
700	‡Ray H. Min.	3	3	3	3
6,000	‡‡Rex C. Min.	21	23	21	21
1,800	‡Roch. Mines.	64	65	64	65
800	‡‡Round M.	59	59	56	56
700	‡‡Ruby Silver.	55	55	55	55
3,700	‡San Toy.	17	17	16¼	16½
800	S. G. G. Mine.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,000	‡‡Silver Pick.	7	7	7	7
1,500	Standard S.-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,000	Stewart.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,500	‡‡Success Min.	*82	92	76	78
5,000	‡Sup. Min. Co. (a prospect)	35	36	35	35
1,000	‡‡Temisk'g.	52	52	52	52
200	Ton. Mining.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,000	‡Ton. Midway.	17	17	17	17
22,000	‡Ton. Cash B.	5¾	7	5¾	6¾
9,500	‡Ton. R. Phila.	20	20¼	20	20¼
550	Tonopah Ext.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,500	Tri-Bullion.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,700	United Eastern	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝
6,000	‡‡U. S. Con. M.	11½	12½	11½	12
5,300	‡‡U. Verde Ext.	17½	17½	17	17¼
3,400	‡‡United West. (a prospect)	30	30	30	30
500	West E. Con.	69	69	69	69
210	‡White O. Min.	6	6¼	6	6¼
300	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$75,000	‡E. ov. 4s, w. i.	87½	87½	87½	87½
10,000	‡Erie rights.	¼	¼	¼	¼
59,000	‡Mid. Steel ov. 6s, w. i.	99	99¼	99	99¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Tuesday 500 Riker & Hegeman sold at 5¼, and 100 Midvale Steel at 60⅞.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug. Syndicate.	12	12¾	12¼	12¾
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	14	15	14	15
Carbon Steel	74	75	74	75
Crocker-Wheeler	102	104	102	104
Electric Boat pf.	385	385	...	...
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46¼
Guantanamo Sugar.	75½	77	75	77
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
Hopking & A. Arms.	...	65	...	65
Int. Motors pf.	42	45	42	44
Lima Locomotive.	18	23	18	23
S. S. Kresge.	12	13	12	13
S. S. Kresge pf.	10	11	10	11
O. Elsenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Pyrene Mfg.	18¼	19¼	18¼	19¼

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil.	20	17¾	19¼	
Pierce Oil.	14⅝	15¼	15	15½
Savoy.	9½	10½	9½	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Bannack Gold.	1½	1¾	1¾	1¾
Federal Res. Min.	21	22	21	22
Magma Copper.	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil.	82	84	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	73	81	73	81
American Brass.	265	275	265	275
Atlas Powder.	240	250	240	250
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.).	395	410	395	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	80
Can. Fuses & Forg.	165	185	165	185
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms.	845	865	845	865
Du Pont Powder, new.	845	855	845	855
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	106	105	106
Hercules Powder.	390	400	390	400
Hercules Powder pf.	118	122	118	122
International Arms.	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond.	175	185	175	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	485	500	485	500
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2300	2400	2300	2400

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroad reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week of March showed the following changes compared with last year:

Louisville & Nashv.	$1,171,610	+181,075

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the first week of March

Twenty-four r'ds.	$10,439,014	+$1,747,218
One road.	208,047	— 1,940
Total, 25 roads.	10,647,061	+ 1,845,278

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM for January—

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross.	$686,100	$546,400	$639,900
Net.	114,200	46,700	74,756

Grand Trunk Western.

January gross.	141,650	115,000	114,050
Net.	36,850	*6,000	*2,900

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

January gross.	47,100	39,450	39,100
Net (debit).	5,450	5,600	4,900

*Debit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ALLOUEZ MINING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total receipts.	$1,859,596	$791,821	$650,205
Exp. at mine.	729,899	561,037	399,208
Sm. frt, &c.	184,695	111,077	79,550
Construction.	19,037	.....	6,360
Int. paid.	1,252	5,175	9,358
Min. profit.	924,680	114,580	155,728
Pur. L. M. S. & R. stk.	124,692	.....	.....
Divs. ($2).	200,000	.....	.....
Balance assets Dec. 31.	968,810	$63,822	249,292

CALUMET & ARIZONA MINING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Receipts:			
Cop., silver & gold sd.	11,647,415	$8,618,099	9,181,095
Miscellaneous.	36,306	.....	.....
Total.	11,683,724	$8,618,099	9,181,995
Expenses:			
Mines & sm.	4,947,675	4,231,789	3,830,979
General.	35,557	48,760	68,356
First, ref., &c.	888,422	747,877	781,225
Taxes.	858,940	274,946	329,966
Total exp.	6,223,595	5,803,375	4,960,528
Min. prof.	5,458,129	3,215,824	4,221,467
Less min. items	*6,247	130,088	146,830
Net earn.	5,453,881	3,085,535	4,074,637
Dividends.	986,616	743,655	†347,039
Surplus.	581,259	†470,410	1,001,669
Prev. surplus.	2,775,060	3,245,479	†470,410
Appr. for dep.	250,000	.....	250,000
Prof. & l. sur.	3,056,318	2,775,060	281,258

*Expense at outside properties.

MILLIKEN BROS. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Completed contracts billed.	2,184,201	688,034	1,496,167
Costs.	2,277,936	715,028	1,562,908
Loss.	93,735	26,993	66,742
Deduct reserve.	77,000	37,818	39,167
Gross l. on con.	16,735	†10,820	27,555
Other income.	16,175	20,030	36,885
Net loss.	600	†30,850	*31,450
Int. chgs. &c.	41,243	44,611	*3,368
‡Prov. for loss.	41,000	77,000	*36,000
Deficit.	82,843	90,761	*7,918

*Decrease. †Profit. ‡Net gain. §On uncompleted contracts.

MONTANA POWER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross.	4,359,408	3,778,365	3,539,198
Net after tax.	3,167,504	2,639,239	2,421,424
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,978,342	1,575,625	1,516,889
Res. for depr.	300,000	.....	.....
Surplus.	1,678,342	1,575,625	1,516,889
Pf. div.	677,026	677,026	677,026
Surplus.	1,001,316	898,599	839,843
Com. divs.	604,283	536,636	536,636
Surplus.	397,033	361,963	303,207

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS reports to the up-State Public Service Commission for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earn.	1,983,147	1,843,373	119,774
Net after taxes	695,699	623,927	71,772
Total income.	729,615	657,928	71,687
Sur. aft. chgs.	386,150	310,961	75,189

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL AND IRON CO. for the year ended Nov. 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
*Pig iron profit.	432,259	327,467	509,063
Coal profit.	95,357	92,781	102,685
Coke profit.	127,358	164,391	125,612
Rent, roy., &c.	232,038	243,674	242,982
Int., divs., &c.	9,409	15,292	14,786
Total income.	909,075	843,605	994,076
Taxes, license, & gen. exp.	176,687	148,466	105,616
Interest.	210,000	210,000	210,000
Surplus.	522,388	490,139	678,460
Pref. divs.	351,750	468,000	468,000
Surplus.	170,638	21,139	209,466
Prev. surp.	3,357,553	3,336,414	3,126,948
Total surplus.	3,528,191	3,357,553	3,336,414

*After charges for depreciation on coal and iron ore and 38 cents per ton profit on coke manufactured.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS CO. OF LONDON, LTD., for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Inc. from inv.	£707,370	£684,626	£22,744
Interest.	641,864	598,350	43,505
Balance.	65,506	86,267	*20,761
Guar. div.	28,931	37,030	*10,099
Other deduct.	.....	10,796	*10,796
Surplus.	36,575	38,441	134

WESTERN STATES GAS AND ELECTRIC for January—

Gross.	$112,681	$107,028	$5,604
Net after taxes	53,981	55,539	*1,558
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,076	35,269	*2,193
12 mos. gross.	1,180,437	1,128,494	60,943
Net after taxes	570,807	536,373	34,434
Sur. aft. chgs.	326,128	293,123	33,005

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Refining.	660	665	660	665
Borne-Scrymser.	295	305	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line.	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	740	750	740	750
Colonial Oil.	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil.	310	320	300	305
Crescent Pipe Line.	42	45	42	45
Cumberland P. L.	55	60	55	60
Eureka Pipe Line.	215	220	218	223
Galena Signal Oil.	153	156	153	156
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	138	134	137
Illinois Pipe Line.	154	156	154	156
Indiana P. L.	105	106	104	105
Int. Petrol. Ltd.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
National Transit.	19	21	19	21
N. Y. Transit.	195	200	198	203
Northern P. L.	103	105	103	105
Ohio Oil.	236	238	235	237
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	65	63	65
Pierce Oil.	14¾	15¼	15	15¼
Pierce Oil ov. 6s.	84	86	83	85
Prairie Oil & Gas.	427	430	428	432
Prairie P. L.	232	235	280	283
Solar Refining.	295	295	295	295
Southern Pipe Line.	210	215	210	215
South Penn Oil.	350	365	358	363
So. W. Penn.	110	115	110	115
Stand. Oil of Cal.	254	256	254	256
Stand. Oil of Ind.	550	555	540	545
Stand. Oil of Kan.	455	465	455	465
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	360	355	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	353	365	355	365
Stand. Oil of N. J.	522	524	520	522
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	213	215	213	215
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch.	135	140	135	140
Union Tank.	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil.	228	236	228	236
Washington Oil.	43	48	42	48

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Cities Service Co.
6% Preferred Stock

We believe it should be selling much higher than its present income of 7.5% for the following, among other reasons.

In 1915 the company earned $2,246,939 over the requirements for its preferred dividends, which were earned 2.43 times.

For the first two months of 1916 earnings available for payment of dividends on the preferred stock increased 71% over the first two months of 1915 and preferred dividend requirements were earned 3.63 times.

Increased revenues of the company for 1916 now in sight make certain that the margin of safety above preferred dividend requirements will show a steady gain through the year, and we do not believe that the stock can long remain around its present low price.

Write Us for a Complete Analysis of the position of the preferred stock and other securities of Cities Service Company and its subsidiaries.

Williams, Troth & Coleman

RICHES IN ROMANCE OF CUBA CANE SUGAR

Wall Street Adds $32,000,000 in Three Months to Promoter's $50,000,000 Estimate.

ONLY OPTIONS AT THE START

War Puts $21,000,000 Profit Into Sight Before End of This Year —Other Sugar Stocks Jump.

With the announcement yesterday afternoon by Eugene Meyer, Jr., that the last share of $50,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation had been sold there was closed one of the final chapters in a story of business promotion that reads like a romance. The story is that of Manuel Rionda, a Cuban sugar capitalist, who obtained options for the purchase of sixteen plantations at a time when Germany held first place as a producer of sugar for the world's consumption, held them until the war came along to destroy Germany's market, and then financed them as a consolidation through New York banking houses.

Rionda's promotion was helped beyond his or his associates' expectations by the rapid rise in the price of sugar with the progress of the war. So successful was it that the properties put into the combination last December at an outside value of $50,000,000 were rated yesterday by the market at $82,000,000 above that figure.

The new company was financed by J. and W. Seligman & Co., John D. Ryan, William B. Thompson, Charles H. Sabin, W. E. Corey, C. A. Spreckels, and a number of associates on the basis of $12.50 per bag of annual output for each plantation. The land was secured at very moderate prices, and most of the money went for machinery, clearing, and planting, and for working capital. The combined properties have an annual output of 3,500,000 bags of 325 pounds of sugar, which is one-sixth of the entire Cuban output.

The new company started with $50,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and 500,000 shares of common stock with no par value. The promotion was underwritten by a syndicate at $100 a share for the preferred stock, with a bonus of 70 shares of common for the underwriting of every 100 shares. Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co. headed a group of investment houses to sell the preferred stock at 97½, in return for a selling commission of 2 per cent. Following the announcement yesterday that the last of the preferred had been sold the price of this issue jumped to 102 on the outside market, closing at 99. The initial dividend was declared last week.

Syndicate members received their choice of withdrawing their common stock from sale or of leaving it in the hands of the managers to be marketed for their account. It was reported yesterday that upward of two-thirds of the underwriters elected to sell their stock. It appeared on the curb at 44 a share, held at 46 for several weeks, and then began to climb. Yesterday it rose from 58¾ to 65¾, closing at 65. It was reported that among the buyers at the higher quotations were members of the syndicate who sold their stock in the early forties.

At the same time the shares of the Cuban-American Sugar Company on the Stock Exchange rose 16 points to 253, closing at 225, with a net advance of 12¾ for the day. Wall Street is experiencing a speculative craze for sugar stocks such as has not been seen since the discovery of the war order issues last Summer.

It is provided in the by-laws of the Cuba company that no dividend shall be paid on the common stock until a reserve equal to two years' payments on the preferred, or $7,000,000, shall have been accumulated. A Director said yesterday that the company, at the present prices of sugar, would show six years' dividends, or $21,000,000, at the end of 1916. Mr. Rionda enlisted banking support on the theory that, with sugar at 3¼ cents, the new company would earn $11,000,000. Cuban centrifugal sold yesterday at 5¾ cents.

NO STABLE STEEL PRICES.

Clamor of Buyers Results in a So-called "Runaway Market."

The clamor of buyers for steel has resulted in the practical abandonment of a stable price list, according to reports from various centres of the trade. The Iron Age says:

Any last vestige of doubt as to the runaway character of the steel market by being swept out of the way. Prices reach new danger levels with each week that demand does not halt on that account; it rather grows. And all the time it is harder to locate the market. $5 a ton difference in quotations on the same material being common.

"Here is one large steel producer—the largest of all—naming prices on some forms of finished steel for delivery through next year; another is out of the market entirely; a third is selling for the first half of this year but unwilling to quote for the second half; still another puts its price on plates, shapes and bars at 3.50c. for any delivery, thinking to reduce the pressure of new business.

The Iron Trade Review says:

"All the railmakers during the past week opened their books for shipment during the first half of 1917, and an active buying movement by the railroads for that period now is in progress. Several hundred thousand tons have been placed and it is believed that a large part of the first half needs will be on the books within a few weeks. This unusually early date for new year rail buying is but a reflection of the unprecedented situation that now prevails. In the East, the pig iron markets, which have been lagging, have developed increased activity. There is fair general buying, but the volume is not conspicuous.

WOOL MARKET IS STRONG.

Western Growers Are Holding Out for Higher Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 15.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Strength but quietness still prevails in the wool market. The market will be strong for several months to come, according to every indication. The wool growers in the West are holding firm. It is a sellers market from the wool on the sheep's back to the goods market.

"The woolen goods market is somewhat less active than in previous weeks. Advances of from 35 to 50 per cent. over prices of a year ago have been put through. It is evident that there will not be any great cancellation. The improvement in dyestuff situation is helping the market greatly.

"The cotton goods market has been in somewhat better condition than for the previous week. Narrow print cloths have been gradually improving with larger sales and rather higher prices. Demand for fabrics for bag production is still large. Prices have been advancing.

"The fine and fancy goods trade is in a better position each week. The distribution of fancy fabrics is remarkable. There has been a very large demand for all kinds of shirtings and waistings."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CASH for jobs ladies', children's wearing apparel. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2850.

COATS.—Open for jobs, ladies' coats, suits, and dresses; also children's coats. Levitman & Fein, 33 West 34th St., Oppenheim Colling Building.

COATS, Suits, Dresses.—Jobs wanted for cash; large, small quantities. Greeley 4527.

CONTRACTORS on cotton dresses from $1.75 to $3.50. Stuyvesant 3847.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knopp, 438 B'way.

CREPE DE CHINES wanted for cash. I. Streicher, 142 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at cotton dresses, also coats, suits. 127 West 17th, 5th Floor.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

JOBBER looking for waists and middy blouses from $3 to $15 per dozen; will pay cash for right style. X 271 Times Annex.

COATS.—Jobber looking at samples of snappy Spring styles; your own cloth preferred. 4th floor, 40 West 27th St.

GLASSINE PAPER BAGS.—We are open for a large quantity. Goodman & Sons, 18-20 West 4th St.

JOBBER placing orders on cotton dresses. Call fifth floor, 39 West 32d St.

KNITTED GOODS.—Want to buy jobs in knitted piece goods; do not want remnants; will pay spot cash. Tel. 4536 Madison Square.

REMNANTS of all kinds of silks, crepe de chine, messaline, poplins, &c., bought for cash. X 261 Times Annex.

RICKRACK BRAIDS and Silk Beltings; quantity no object; cash. H 325 Times Downtown.

TAFFETA, plaid, 75c. to $1. 36 inches wide; can use any quantity for cash. Phone Madison Square 4300.

TAFFETA in pastel shades bought for cash at a price. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

WASH DRESSES.—Large jobber placing orders. 1,800, 15 East 26th St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4848.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEACH CLOTHS—Poplins, serges, shepherds checks; also silk poplins for immediate delivery. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

CLOTH.—Have about 1,000 yards of 50 inches blue all wool Panama at 52½ cents net cash. L. G. Baron Co., 38-44 West 21st St.

COATS.—Closing out for spot cash, 650 high-grade Spring coats, consisting of poplins, serges, white chinchillas, and corduroys; desirable merchandise. Meyer Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th St.

COATS.—TEN-RACK sport coats; newest fabrics, including chinchillas; prices, $6.75 and up. Harry Greenberg, 35 West 31st St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring coats and suits in all materials; jobs always on hand. Ulln Bros., 54 West 3d St. Spring 8061.

COATS.—Poplins, serges, velours, chinchillas; cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—White; children's, misses'; styles, values and deliveries. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Jobs, high-grade crepes, taffetas; party and evening dresses; big values. 5th floor, 30 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Voiles, flowered fancies, poplins, serges, $1.50 to $3.75. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

LINENS.—Household linens, fine hucks, embroidery linens, colored dress linens; stocks here. Alfred Aldedlice Co., Mill Agents, 350 Broadway, New York.

POPLINS, American, 90,611, in all colors, for sale; have also plushes for sale. A. Berger, 27 West 24th. Farragut 912a

SNAP FASTENERS, in black and white, for sale; immediate delivery. A. Silberberg & Co., 8 East 30th St. Madison Square 6848-6849.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Sonomor, Size "O," white, for sale. United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

SUITS, 3,000 on stock, $6.50 to $16.50; poplins, serges, checks, gabardines, and silks. Rosen & Flower, 146 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediately delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

WE HAVE in stock for delivery silk street and afternoon dresses; popular price. Tip Top Dress, 104 West 37th St.

WOOL.—For sale, 800 pounds Lion and Utopia Brands wool. X 276 Times Annex.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Popular-price line fancy linens, stamped; good cretonnes, carriage covers; all territories; commission basis. M 6 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3¾@3¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Drawback for Auto-Top Cloth.

The exportation from this country of auto-top cloth has reached such proportions, due to the requirements of the Allies, that the Treasury Department has prepared drawback regulations to meet the situation. As in the case of other classes of drawbacks, manufacturers will be required to keep a detailed record at their plants of all data necessary for Government agents to base a decision as to whether a drawback accrues or not. In this particular line it is specified that the allowance shall not exceed the quantity of imported cloth used in the manufacture of the exported auto-top cloth, as shown by the abstract from the manufacturing record, the allowance to be reduced according to the quantity of imported cloth which the value of the waste if any will replace. The American Rubber Company and the Stoughton Rubber Company have been authorized to receive drawback under these regulations.

Printcloths Were Again Active.

Active buying of printcloths was again a feature of the local gray goods market yesterday. While a considerable yardage of these goods was disposed of, trading was not as large as on Tuesday for the reason that sellers were in many cases loth to book orders, even at the advanced prices. Among the business that was done were good-sized sales of 39-inch 68-72s, for March-April delivery, at 5⅝ cents, and of 38½-inch 64-60s, for May-June shipment, at 5⅛ cents. Sales for delivery to July were put through on 38½-inch 64-56s at 5 cents, but later in the day it was hard to get these goods out at that figure for any shipments. On 39½-inch 80-52s and 60-48s, business was done for shipments to September at 4⅝ and 4¼ cents, respectively. Good sales of 39-inch 56-44s for delivery over the next few months were reported at 4¼ cents, with some holders unwilling to sell any more goods at that price. Closing quotations were:

39-inch, 80-90s	7c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¼	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*5¼	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

Throwsters Holding Them Up.

Not the least of the difficulties that the domestic silk manufacturers, especially makers of crepes, have to contend with this season in meeting the demands made on them is the inability of the commission throwing plants to handle the business that is given them. Not only are the throwsters getting more silk thrust at them now than ever before, but much of it is for use in crepes, which require 70 to 80 turns to the inch, on the average, in both warp and filling. Silks for most of the other fabrics need only 2½ turns per inch for the tram, or filling, and 14 to 16 for the organzine, or warp. Because of the slow production and comparatively better prices for "softer" throwing, some of the plants will not work on silks for crepes. Objection is also made by these plants to the amount of steaming that is required to take the snarls out of crepe silks, which knot up a great deal easier than the other varieties, and require more careful handling throughout the whole throwing process.

Piece Dyes May Not Come In.

Men in the silk industry who not long ago were predicting the return to vogue this Fall of piece-dyed silks of the satin family are not so sure of their ground, now that raw silk is soaring to record altitudes. Already, it is said, the dyers of silks in the piece are noticing a falling off in the demand for their services, while dyers of skein silks have noticed a corresponding increase in their business. The reason for this, according to a man close to the industry, is that, with raw silk up 50 per cent. over the price of a year ago and dyeing costs up an average of 40 per cent., it is absolutely necessary for the manufacturer to weight his silks with tin to a reasonable degree in order to market them at figures the average retailer can afford to pay. There is said to be no danger, however, of this weighting being carried to the excess it was some years ago. In cases where fashion absolutely demands piece-dyed silks, as in crêpes de chine and Georgette, no change is anticipated.

About the Shoe Market.

One of the nattiest of the new shoe models shown in this market for Spring in the last few days had a pearl gray buckskin vamp and heel and white buck top. It was a lace model, nine inches high, and a turn sole. In relation to this model it was said that buckskin can now be had cheaper than colored kid. Since white top shoes continue in such good demand, many large buyers are said to be looking forward to an excellent call for combination white top pumps. Dealers who have some white top "Peggy" pumps left from last year are selling them now at full prices. On account of the great rush on turn work and the scarcity of wooden heels for women's shoes, many manufacturers are urging their customers to change their orders from turns to light welt soles so as to enable them to fill the orders now on the books in time for the Easter trade.

Drug Prices Still Rising.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that the situation in the market for imported drugs and chemicals of all descriptions is becoming more acute, owing to the decided scarcity of spot stocks and no signs of relief from these conditions in the near future. The general freight situation in all Eastern ports is serious, every warehouse in Hongkong being jammed, it is reported, with goods awaiting shipment to the United States. Freights have been increased four-fold within a month, and only the goods in great demand are being moved. The oversold condition of the market for heavy chemicals, together with the operations of the speculators, tend to keep prices of these on the up grade, with little hope for a change in sight until peace is declared and the situation reverts to normal.

No Inquiries from Government.

Investigation in the woolen trade yesterday indicated that the Government has set no inquiries on foot as yet for the equipment of troops. The market is singularly apathetic in regard to war business of any kind. The mills are content enough with the orders they have received from the civilian trade and they could dispense with a part of this business and feel the more comfortable for it. The army officials in charge of supplies need have no fear of being swamped with offers to make uniform cloths. There was reported to be another French contract in the market yesterday for blue gray cloth.

Freight Congestion Felt.

The tie-up of freight along different routes is causing no small amount of concern to manufacturers. Several selling agents in the woolen market with mills in Philadelphia find it impossible to fulfill contracts with their customers because of inability to get merchandise from that city. The Philadelphia and Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads and the Clyde Line have proclaimed freight embargoes. There was talk yesterday in the trade of establishing auto truck lines between this market and cities close by in order to provide transportation for the merchandise now held up.

Holding Back Dye Supplies.

The supplies of powder and high explosives required by the United States Government in its new warfare will serve to aggravate the dyestuff stress. The materials used in munition making are the basic chemicals used also in dyemaking. The latest list of articles that the Navy Department has sent out for getting bids contains as an item 375,000 pounds of trinitrotoluol. This is an explosive of slightly less power than picric acid. Toluol, from which the explosive is manufactured, is a basic chemical in the production of dyes. While the demand for munitions continue the industries affected by the dye shortage do not see much prospect of getting adequate supplies, because the explosive is easier to make than dyes, and carries with it very high profits to the maker.

Sheetings Were Active, Too.

Pretty good sheeting business from the bag trade was told of in this market yesterday, the total being estimated at considerably in excess of 1,500,000 yards. Several constructions were moved, but the forty-inch heavy goods were most active. Prices were very firm. A fair business in drills was also put over. In the fancy goods end of the market some good transactions on corded skirtings, gabardines, piques, &c., were consummated. Sellers were not overanxious to trade, in spite of the fact that the prices offered for these goods by buyers would practically have been jumped at not very many days back. Sellers frankly admit in some cases that they do not know whether to sell or hold, in view of the present position of the market as a whole, but they are playing safe as far as possible.

Good Wools Firm in Price.

LONDON, March 15.—A miscellaneous selection of 7,800 bales was offered at the wool auction sales today. Good wools were firm; but inferior grades were quiet. Crossbreds were bought by French buyers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Hearings on the first formal complaints docketed by the Federal Trade Commission will be heard on April 5 in Washington. Complaint No. 1 has to do with charges of unfair competition brought by attorneys for the Silk Association of America against Goldin Brothers, the specific charge being they are selling in interstate commerce mercerized cotton thread under the title of sewing silk.

Ben Jacobson of this city, manager of the Morse & Rogers Retailers' Profit Service, left yesterday for Indianapolis, where he will speak today on trade topics before a gathering of shoe retailers. Tomorrow he will address retailers in Louisville on similar topics. In the near future he will make a third address to an audience of shoe wholesalers and retailers in Baltimore.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

WALLACH BROTHERS.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Nathan and Philman Wallach, comprising the firm of Wallach Brothers, manufacturers of dresses, at 245 Seventh Avenue by Hyman Wilson, $367; Harris Ulanoff, $111, and Ida Oles, $350, and by N. H. Gilbert, $700. Liabilities are stated to be $30,000 and assets $5,000. Judge Hough appointed William Henkel, Jr., receiver, under a bond of $1,000.

MIRIAM GIESEN, doing business as E. A. Giesen, dealer in millinery at 1 East Thirty-eighth Street, corner of Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,986 and assets of $3,346, consisting of merchandise, $800; fixtures, $500; accounts, $543; cash in bank, $3, and stocks and bonds, $1,500, being two $1,000 bonds Rio Grande & Western 4s, pledged to a bank as collateral, and 100 shares of stock of Isabella Gold Mining Company. She owes $1,128 for rent in the Manhattan Leasing Company, and Judge Hough restrained the company from pressing its suit for a year. The business was started in 1875 by her husband, who died in 1909. She has been ill and struggling for several months past to keep the business going, expecting the Easter trade would help her, but the bad weather spoiled this. All her capital was used up and there was no outlet but bankruptcy.

MOONEY SCHREIBER, roofing salesman of 2,633 Bathgate Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $511, and no assets. The largest creditor is the American Savings Bank, $21,000 bond and mortgage on 1836 to 1844 Washington Avenue.

CHARLES S. ALLEN, interior decorator of 489 Fifth Avenue, formerly partner in the firm of Jules Bouy & Co., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $171,804, a large part of which are for merchandize sold to the firm, and no assets. Included in the liabilities are notes of Ethel Dana Sheppard for $19,300, payable to the order of Mr. Allen and indorsed by him and the firm. Among the creditors are the Netherland Bank, $17,804, secured; Frances S. Allen, $18,206; George Buttrick, $15,042, and Jules Bouy, $15,842.

WILLIAM J. MERTZ, general contractor at Portchester, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $29,357 and assets of $5,684, consisting of claims against the Village of Portchester, $2,884; machinery, $1,500; materials, $875; pair of mules, $300; office fixtures, $100, and accounts, $45. Among the creditors are George Mertz's Sons of Portchester, $7,185, and J. R. Brinley of New York City, $3,650.

EHRENSALL & DEUTSCH, manufacturers of waists and dresses at 30 West Fifteen Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,614 and assets of $5,243, consisting of stock and fixtures, $5,000, and accounts, $243.

PHILIP REINBERG, wholesale dealer in woolens at 45 East Seventeenth Street, has made an assignment to Leon Lauterstein. He was in this line from 1899 to 1912, then went into a banking business, and started the present business a year ago.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 15.—Isadore Kelner, a manager. Voluntary petition. Liabilities, $16,568; assets, $105.

A petition has been filed in the Superior Court in behalf of Charles Stern & Co., a New York corporation, as creditor, in which the appointment is sought of a receiver for the Englewood Malt and Liquor Company. Stern & Co., assert that the Englewood Malt and Liquor Company is indebted to it in the sum of $126. The Englewood concern ceased business operations on March 7 last.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Altman, Leo, and Hirsch Koplowitz—Lincoln Trust Co.....$267.66
Bacon, Alexander B.—W. F. Karsner..194.47
Boehm, Harold D.—Orsenigo Co., Inc..203.41
Brackett, Henry W.—J. L. Taylor.....235.24
Buckhout, Henry C. and Adeline H.—H. C. Dann.....567.24
Brown, William G.—W. S. Blitz.....221.77
Berkowitz, Sam—Imperial Woolen Co., Inc.....121.95
Bauman Model Co. and Jacob R. Bauman—John M. O'Connor & Co.....101.99
Benny, Andrew—C. Shlip, costs.....129.88
Cooney, William—Empire State Liquor Co.....279.01
Convent Avenue Construction Co.—E. M. Burke.....2,580.12
Same—M. Rabinowitz.....2,436.19
Desci, Max or Desci—Wingood Realty Co., Inc.....126.55
Delker, William and Jane—D. Kahn..136.55
Dahl, Charles H.—S. Taub.....485.98
Dupont, Harry W.—B. Altman & Co...131.77
Eisenberg, Moore & Co.—J. Casey.....106.01
Ettinger, Darius W.—W. P. Lincoln et al.....111.98
Eckhardt, Louise—F. Frey.....173.57
Same—Same.....173.57
Frank, Marie—C. Mullenstein.....110.61
Frabasilis, Antonio—O. Sherman.....162.90
Farrell, Joseph A.—Julius Kessler & Co.173.39
Fine, Albert—Endura Mfg. Co.....140.93
Gilles, Max—Weiz & Zerweck.....1,077.13
Same—Same.....345.90
Gerard, Philip—Jewell Bros., Inc.....333.25
Gladstone, Peter, and Samuel Richter—Mencher Bros. & Davis.....325.23
Grening, Paul C.—E. L. Barnes.....166.81
Houiberg, Antone—People, &c.....477.17
Hackney, Martha G.—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co., costs.....107.88
House, Lawford G.—R. Selig et al.....221.23
Hampe, Teresa A.—Meyer & Nelson....128.43
Jacobs, Samuel, and Arnold A. Greenfield—D. Sherman.....145.72
Kahn, Clemens—C. Noller.....439.41
Krinsky, Nathan—John F. Boyle Co..367.21
Kitzler, Arthur—E. Deutsch.....175.20
Kaufmann, Eugene H.—A. J. E. Fleck.165.65
Krulewitch, Jesse J., and Nathan Schlesel—A. Fried.....125.78
Lynch, James A. and Richard T.—L. Stix.....7,987.90
Same—M. Seig et al.....9,198.06
Same—R. C. Bondy.....6,397.48
Same—R. C. Bondy et al.....6,402.48
Meislin, Jacob, Sam, and Alexander—J. Somorokow.....263.90
Murray Hill Park—J. A. Turi.....1,714.79
Milltown Contracting Co.—J. Braunstein and Rapid Construction Co.....138.91
Mansfield, William—R. Haywood, costs.111.70
McLoughlin & Donovan, Inc.—M. Schlesinger.....548.55
Natkins, Benjamin—I. P. Heller et al.227.92
O'Sullivan, Jeremiah—United Wire & Cordit Co.....284.14
O'Rourke, Nellie E.—Acker Merrall & Trading Co.....150.99
Purus, Joseph—Hirschfield & Beck.....118.50
Panzanaro, Louis—Knorr & Paul.....138.80
Raymond, Henrietta—Cohden Scott Co.148.53
Rolt Wheeler, Francis—C. Rolt Wheeler.346.00
Rudolph, Michael D.—J. Kaufman..114.71
Stokes, Henry—Piel Bros.....213.69
Schlatter, Pauline—A. Prendergast.....500.00
Shapiro, Herman M. Mihtz.....122.56
Strauch, Wm. G.—Blackfords.....196.69
Stirk, Salmon—J. R. Whipple Co.....676.42
Stone Appliances Corp.—A. G. Candler..785.79
Spitz, Albertine—L. Bick.....127.71
Streicher, David—K. Kauter.....124.34
Stevenson, James, and Willard B. Stevens—Hirschberg & Co.....162.56
Toler, Minerva B.—E. Carey.....12,646.18
Vearino, Alexandro—People, &c.....200.00
Wallish, Isidore—W. J. Davidson & Co..107.04
White, Sol—A. Levy.....125.41
Weir, Jane—Pittsburgh Water Heater Co.....233.70
Warner, Hazel L. D.—J. W. Rowland 1,588.43
Wang, Yu—Blair Tool & Machine Works, Inc., costs.....112.19
Weeks, Hugh A.—E. M. Crutchfield..582.74
Wallace, George—E. Lockman.....1,073.82
Windsor Land & Improvement Co.—W. H. Cornell.....379.54
C. B. Gilbert & Co.—City of N. Y.....133.85
Hoyt & De Mallie—Same.....249.56
Harris Laboratory—Same.....110.77

In Bronx County.

Amanna, Flora—H. H. Vought et al.....$22.72
Barbati, Giuseppe, admr.—J. C. Fargo..115.43
Clarence Realty & Construction Co.—N. Trapani.....641.96
Di Palma, Joseph—H. Karp.....20.22
Freitag, John F.—Rudolph Wurditzer Co.....71.13
Jarmulowsky, Meyer and Fanny—S. Wolfson.....1,649.44
Klein, Louis and Esther—J. Rosenberg..285.72
Kaplan, Louis—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp.....91.80
Metzger, George Catherine—A. Wilson.....2,505.93
McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—L. Green.....$6,164.33
Miller, Ella—Bronx Borough Bank..1,010.84
Markey Press and George W. Markey, Jr.—International Paper Co.....1,005.30
Nathan, Ray, Sheyer Nathan, and Nathan Cap Fronts Mfg. Co., Inc.—E. Goldstein.....43.51
Progrebetsky, Joseph Wolf.—Goldmeyer Co., Inc.....579.04
Same—H. Pachman.....130.72
Riva, Giovanni—G. Olssoni.....87.72
Soltman, Edward G.—T. Regan.....7,162.89
Weinstein & Brody, Inc., and Jacob Weinstein—S. Litvin.....54.68
Playgoers' Film Co., Milton M. Goldsmith, Charles M. Rosenthal, Seymour Mork, Joseph M. Baum, and Alexander J. Blmberg—J. Strauss et al....$3,589.19

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Peck & Mack Co.—I. Cohen; March 13, 1916.....$100.00
Nickel, Bruno J.—J. Hofmann; Feb. 2, 1916.....279.66
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—C. W. Strowger—March 6, 1916.....609.88
Realty Mercantile Credit Assn.—G. C. Wedekind; Dec. 13, 1915.....264.36
Reichenbach, Harry L.—Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Co.; Oct. 2, 1915.....111.41
Epstein, Louis & Jacob—A. Weinberg; Nov. 15, 1915.....281.15
Fuehrmann, Henry T. J.—W. E. Dwight; Feb. 8, 1912.....280.56
Herchkowitz, Bertha—H. Zamulowys; March 9, 1916.....168.20
Hecht, Rudolf—Theodore B. Starr, Inc. May 14, 1914.....6,219.78
Bradin, James W.—J. B. Conger; March 1916.....172.01
Barrett, John M.—Smith Gray & Co.; August 11, 1915.....106.01
Basch, Louis—M. K. Newman; March 29, 1915.....1,543.60
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co. and Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.—L. Lebofsky; Feb. 21, 1916.....200.00
Carroll, Daniel J.—Merchants National Bank of Massilon; June 19, 1914.....117.24
Heinemann, Isaac—R. Alexander; Jan. 21, 1916.....2,008.47
Same—Same; Jan. 21, 1916.....1,969.28
Same—Same; Jan. 21, 1916.....1,855.99
Hillebrand, Henry—Levenson, Wrecking Co.; Oct. 15, 1915.....381.24
Sheinberg, Benjamin, & Jacob Weisberg—A. Flasberg et al.; Jan. 5, 1916.345.40
Siegel, Max & Jake—S. Langwell; Dec. 14, 1910.....589.78
Scott, Winfield W.—W. H. Black; March 9, 1916.....185.41
Thon, James & James, Jr.—M. L. & C. Ernst; July 19, 1909.....105.81
Cottrell, John W.—M. Reinhardt; March 1, 1916.....277.67
Cottrell, John W. & Mamie R.—A. Reinhardt; March 1, 1916.....589.67

In Bronx County.

Sorgentrel, Emil M.—H. M. Gottlieb; Oct. 23, 1914.....19.00

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tobacco, Feathers, and Linen Among Articles Passed On.

A dispute as to tobacco imported by the Havana-American Company was settled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in favor of the importers. The company claimed that the bales contained less than 15 per cent. of leaves suitable for wrapper, and that accordingly duty should be taken at only 35 cents per pound. Judge McClellan said that as near as the board could ascertain the bales contained only 5 per cent. of wrapper. The Collector was accordingly reversed in taking duty at $1.85 per pound.

Judge McClelland, construing the feather paragraph of the tariff, held that the Collector was warranted in taking 60 per cent. duty on trimming composed of ornamental feathers. The goods were imported in 12-yard lengths ready to be cut to required lengths and sewed as trimming on women's skirts, waists, and sleeves.

After granting a rehearing in the protest case of W. B. Ellis, F. D. Burns, consignee, the board affirmed an earlier decision giving free entry to planed quarter round spruce molding. This was assessed by the St. Albans, Vt., Collector at 15 per cent. because it had been put through a molding machine.

The Government lost yesterday in an alleged case of undervaluation of table linen shipped to an importing firm in Pittsburgh by I. N. Richardson Sons & Owden of Belfast. The goods which arrived at their destination Feb. 14 last were returned at much higher prices than shown on entry. The increased duty was paid under protest.

A reappraisement by Judge McClelland affirmed Appraiser of the Port Sague in raising values on feathers for dutiable purposes. The goods, which were shipped from Paris by Masson Despres, were invoiced as "pointure oie grise." One class of the feathers was entered by the New York importers as having a market value of 10 francs per kilo, while the other class was set down at 16.50 francs per kilo. The General Appraiser decided that the goods were properly taxed at 15 and 20 francs per kilo, respectively.

The same General Appraiser decided that sea horses in the form of toys from Fujimi Bonbon Gomei Kaisha of Nagoya were properly entered as having a value of 1.40 yen per dozen. The Government's higher duty was reversed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 58 Bleecker.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; J. W. Waldorf, housefurnishing goods, china glassware; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—W. Catzen & Co.; W. Catzen, clothing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE, Md.—M. Epstein, cloth caps; St. Denis.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—D. Gebhardt, woolens, trimmings; Grand.
BALTIMORE—American Clothing Mfg. Co.; M. Amansky, clothing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. Lustig, notions, jewelry; leather goods, trimmings, ribbons, embroideries; 470 4th Av.; Herald Square.
BENNINGTON, Vt.—N. Noveck, millinery; St. Denis.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Temerson's; L. Temerson, dry goods, men's, women's furnishing goods, general merchandise; Albert.
BOSTON, Mass.—Fellows & Co.; F. C. Fellows, toys, woodenware; Breslin.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists, sweaters; Miss C. Sweeney, misses' suits, dresses; 432 4th Av., 11th floor.
BOSTON, Mass.—J. Dreyfus & Sons; E. Feibelman, gloves, underwear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, mfrs. woolen, cotton dresses, waists; Latham.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. E. B. Austin, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—United Cloak and Suit House; J. Rosenberg, cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
BOSTON—Hawley-Folsom Co.; H. Robins, hosiery, furn. goods; Imperial.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, muslin underwear, negligees, neckwear; Miss K. Desmond, suits, skirts, dresses, children's wear; Miss Doyle, children's wear; Miss B. Garner, ladies', misses' coats, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Langtry, knit underwear; Miss Barrett, machine-made dresses; Mr. Sheffield, women's suits; 110 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Quinn, children's wear; C. F. Durant, clothing, boys' furn. goods; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. M. Lichtenstein, men's furn. goods, hosiery; Miss E. B. Austin, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; 432 4th Av.; Cumberland.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen Dry Goods Co.; W. L. Hall, notions, jewelry, leather goods, toilet articles; 384 4th Av.
CHEFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; A. Hamling, notions, laces, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
BURLINGTON, Iowa—J. S. Schramm Co.; F. E. Schramm, notions, furn. goods; Great Northern.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey & Co.; L. A. Doxey, dry goods, carpets, rugs; Grand.
CHICAGO—S. P. Platt, women's silk shirtwaists; McAlpin.
CHICAGO, Ill.—J. Larkin & Co.; J. Larkin, furs; Marlborough.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. P. Cortis, ginghams, prints, (wholesale;) 115 Worth; Endicott.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sam Neubardt, coats, suits; Latham.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. A. Lee, men's neckwear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel-Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, waists; A. A. Kabweiler, men's, boys' clothing; 10 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; B. Volen, cloaks, suits, waists; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Kettlewell, ladies,' misses' suits, dresses, skirts; F. O. Perry, suits; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss C. Bergh, misses' cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss Weathered, women's suits; Miss Raynor, ready-to-wear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. L. E. Franklin, muslin underwear, negligees; 40 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Cohen & Schwartz; H. Schwartz, waistings; Breslin.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Irwin's; L. B. Irwin, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Sieveking, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av., Room 1411.
CLEVELAND—J. Anisfield & Co.; cloths; Wallick.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. W. Perkins, men's furn goods; 43 Leonard.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Miss MacDonald, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.
CORNING, N. Y.—Cain-Bernkops, Inc.; Mr. Cain, domestics; Mr. Bernkops, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
CRISFIELD, Md.—M. H. Douglass & Co.; M. H. Douglass, clothing, furn. goods; Wallick.
DETROIT, Mich.—Edson, Moore & Co.; H. L. Todd, piece goods, men's furnishing goods, shirts, underwear, sweaters; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; T. P. Stack, coats, suits; Miss E. Miller, waists, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. J. Reilly, hdkf's, neckwear, basement; 854 4th.
DETROIT, Mich.—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; S. T. Ingram, wash goods, silks, velvets, white goods, linens; 43 Leonard.
FLORENCE, S. C.—B. Fleishman & Bro.; B. Fleishman, men's, women's clothing

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Delos Garriott Hayhes and Hartwell C. McCarteney of New York City were admitted to practice.

304—Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co.<Realty Trust Co., et al.—Dismissed with costs.

299—New York Life Insurance Co.<H. J. G. Dunlevy—Argument continued.

291—Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia<Ridge Avenue Bank, et al.—Argued.

292—The Georgia, Florida and Alabama Ry. Co.<Bish Milling Co.—Argued for plaintiff and submitted for defendant.

293—C. U. Ackerlind, administrator of M. G. Lind<the United States—Argued.

294—F. P. Seekats<the Medina Valley Irrigation Co., et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 16: Nos. 294, 295, 108, 300, 301, 302, 281, 303, 309, and 310.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Aeolian<Wanamaker. | Van Kammel R D Co<Hamilton Coal<Watts, Middlesex Bank Co<Eaton. | Straus. Herzog<C Keller & Co Stalo<Wagner.
Clinton Point Stone Co<Tug Milton. | Elbel Process<Remington Martin Co.
Strauss Gas Co<W M Crane Co. | N & E. R'y. Tar Co<Tug Bridgeton. Jaffney<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Court Room 4, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.

Re Dover White Marble Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Iron Steamboat Co<NY Edison Co. | Knudson<Grinberg.
Ward Lumber Co<Seebury SS Line. | Vister<Ogus, Rabinovich<& Ogus.
Zelants<NY Dock Co. | Douglas<Hecht.
Descalzi<Van Dyck & Lindsay. | Rockwell<Naumberg.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323 P. O. Building—Common law calendar.

Cohen<Rothstein (2.) | Cantlin<Gardiner.
Kaver<Phila & R R R | Equity at 4 P. M.
Glamso<Marresford | Davis<Rapp.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 9:30 A. M.—Naturalizations.

At 2 P. M.: Re 26th Ward Live Poultry Co, Inc., (bankrupt.)

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Calendar for Saturday, March 18—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty.

Leh Val Trans Co<Transfer 22 et al.
Wilson<Scow 15.
Borkholm<Harry R Wheeler.
Cent RR of NJ<No America et al.
Woods<Edwin Terry.
Same<Wm E Cleary.
Tracy<M Moran.
Michael et al<Esrom.
Fox<Stamford et al.
Murray Ltg & Trans Co<L M Sullivan.
Water Front Cont Co<Scows 92-102-115-138
Flannery<Bouker 2.
Robins DD & R Co<Pierce Broa.
Phenix S & G Co<New York.
Auditore Stevedor'g Co<Maleas.
Ronald & Steen<NY Transatlantic Co.
NY & Cuba Mail SS<Scow Daly 38.
Re Arrow (limit.)
Dittmar<Starr Cont Co
NY Cent RR<Wash. D L & W RR<Rochester.
Tietjen & Lang DD Co<Vigilant.
H W Rodhe<Helen W.

Bradley Impvmt Co<Tenadores & Moran.
Kostyra<Barbers Sterilizing Co.
McWilliams-Tracy<St.
Nichols & Co<Crion.
Kellogg & Sons<Edith Jones.
Talbot<Kathiambs.
Re James Roy (limit.)
Ries<Brooklyn Ash Removing Co.
Walls<Apex Equip Co.
NY & NJ Trans Co<Irene.
Eclipse Ltg & Trans Co<Arrow.
Williams<G H Kellers et al.
Re Adah (limit.)
Un Wharf Co<Eretria.
Coast Transit Co<City of NY.
Smith & Sons Co<Steam Dredge 9.
Crane & Sons Co<same.
W E Youker<same.
Degenhardt<same.
Follette & ano<Catherine T et al.
Livingston et al<Louis Rugge.
Bliss<Hokendaqua.
Carroll<Seeley.
Healey<P J T T.
Cakles<Malinche.

The other cases will be called if needed, and any motion for preference will be heard, or cases may be marked settled.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—
McCammon<Kaiser. | Ratchford<Cayuga Co Cold Storage Co.
Saul<Barse. | Saitch<Kelley.
Rice<Yonkers.
Blacklock<N Y Cent.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Billard<CNY (2.) | Shalkowitz<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Re Spiedler. | Riviera Rty Co<Ill Surety Co.
Smith Lumber Co<Colonial Assur Co.
Tuska<Heller, Hirsh & Co. | Drazen<Curley, Gideon<Hinds, Noble & Eldredge.
People<Capraro. | Lake<Keller.
Miller<Campbell. | Midtown Con Co<Goldsticker.
De Carlton<Glasser.
German Nat Bk of Cin<Carnegie Trust.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Friedman.
Spiro<Spiro.
Associated Loader Purchasers, Inc<C H Page Co, Inc.
Momand<Landers.
Re Kassler (Bloom<Wilner.)
Ferrel<Ferrel.
Re Gioioso.
Lewald<State Bank.
Silver<Silver.
Friable<Friable.
Berry<Huggan.
Kapfer<German Sav Bank.
Bell<Int Text Book.
Freidman<Blauner.
Dorf<Met Opera Co.
Rank<Rank.
Franc<Roth.
Riverside Bank<Reese.
Van Duzer<Thorne.
Rabitzka<Penn Coal.
Prokup<same.
Lashyansk<same.
Kania<same.
Edway's Sav Inst<Esseff Realty Co.
Isaacs<Toronto Furniture Co.
Hanslovska<Penn Coal
Flagler<Aspiund.
Re Campbell.
U S Trust Co<Mowry.
Bank for Sav<Hudson Realty Co.
Re Glauber.
Herbert<Fire Association.
Same<St Paul Fire & Marine Ins Co.
Walker<Lasmmie Dairy Co.
Bohlman<Goodman.
Hechter<Barats & Hechter, Inc.
Horton<Richard.
Levine<Levine.
Re Roemer.
Colt<Livingston.
Hung<Woods.
Walsh<East River Sav Inst.
Clar<Lehman.
Re Rosenberg.
Re Lavelle.
Re Caskell.
U S Trust Co<Fleischmann Bros.
Levin<James Everard's Brew.
Walsh<Franklin Cont.
Hubbell<Harris.
Pawll<Thompson.
Re Bruere.
Schwartz<Frooks.
Re Antonoff.
Warshauer Co.
Farson<Croisic Realty
Re Ravitch<Siegel.
Fisher<Fisher.
Manus<Manus.
Coal & Iron Natl Bk<Laister.
Jaron<Manh & Queens Traction Corp.

Shalkowitz<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Riviera Rty Co<Ill Surety Co.
Drazen<Curley, Gideon<Hinds, Noble & Eldredge.
Lake<Keller.
Midtown Con Co<Goldsticker.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Friedman.
Spiro<Spiro.
Associated Loader Purchasers, Inc<C H Page Co, Inc.
Momand<Landers.
Re Kassler (Bloom<Wilner.)
Ferrel<Ferrel.
Re Gioioso.
Lewald<State Bank.
Silver<Silver.
Friable<Friable.
Berry<Huggan.
Kapfer<German Sav Bank.
Bell<Int Text Book.
Freidman<Blauner.
Dorf<Met Opera Co.
Rank<Rank.
Franc<Roth.
Riverside Bank<Reese.
Van Duzer<Thorne.
Rabitzka<Penn Coal.
Prokup<same.
Lashyansk<same.
Kania<same.
Edway's Sav Inst<Esseff Realty Co.
Isaacs<Toronto Furniture Co.
Hanslovska<Penn Coal
Flagler<Aspiund.
Re Campbell.
U S Trust Co<Mowry.
Bank for Sav<Hudson Realty Co.
Re Glauber.
Herbert<Fire Association.
Same<St Paul Fire & Marine Ins Co.
Walker<Lasmmie Dairy Co.
Bohlman<Goodman.
Hechter<Barats & Hechter, Inc.
Horton<Richard.
Levine<Levine.
Re Roemer.
Colt<Livingston.
Hung<Woods.
Walsh<East River Sav Inst.
Clar<Lehman.
Re Rosenberg.
Re Lavelle.
Re Caskell.
U S Trust Co<Fleischmann Bros.
Levin<James Everard's Brew.
Walsh<Franklin Cont.
Hubbell<Harris.
Pawll<Thompson.
Re Bruere.
Schwartz<Frooks.
Re Antonoff.
Warshauer Co.
Farson<Croisic Realty
Re Ravitch<Siegel.
Fisher<Fisher.
Manus<Manus.
Coal & Iron Natl Bk<Laister.
Jaron<Manh & Queens Traction Corp.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:

Streeter<Moore.
Stone W M Elson Co.
Sheehy<Kissel M C Co.
Stratton<Meenan.
Bears<McNaught.
Savians<CNY.
Stokes<Central Tr Co.
Harwood-Barclay Mfg Co<Wiggins.
Gehrke<Gehrke.
Ornstein<Ornstein.
Gagnier<Gagnier.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Travers<Travers.
Sheldon<Loevin.
Loevin<Sheldon.
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Knerr<Knerr.
Fraternal cause: Pollock<Sachs.

General calendar:

Bement<Astna Life Ins Co.
Brownfield<Simon.
Beckman<Jung.
Cirrito<Weil.
Edwards<Griffin.
Lotz<Weiss.
McKinley Floral Park Villa Co.
McGloat<same.
Am Bill Posting Co<Springer.
Fiehter<Ziegler.
Wahn<Wahn.
Elkins<Bickerton.
Fajans<58 W 59 St.
Valentine<Valentine.
Cohen<Bruere.
Mad Real Prop, &c, Co<Werner.
Waters<Park Mtg Co.
Courter<same.
Weiss<Jaeger.
Dubilier<Sterns & Story
Clark<Coler.
Miller<Bertetta.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Grieme<Grove Hill Realty Co.
Schwartz<Birnsweig.
Rose<Di Dionisio.
Deutsch<Berger.
United Dist Co<Gasparini.
Rudnick<Gaven.
Burns<Goodman.
Frizzell<Kurzman.

Autopiano Co<Apfelbergen.
Penn Mutual L I Co<No Am Dist Co.
Isotta Fraschini M Co<Quintard.
Woodward<Flanagan.
Jean Bry & Co<Siegel & Barnett.
Case on.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Schochat<Cohen.
I' Wexler<Silberstein.
I Wexler<same.
Jaron<Man & Queens Traction Corp.
Alpert<Man & Queens, &c, Co.
Rosnkowski<Stowe Const Co.

Breasler<Nassau Elec R R.
Laventhal<230 5th Av.
Edelman<Markel.
Meyer<N Y Rys.
Clear.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kerrigan<Thornton.
Fay<Sun P & P Co.
Silberzweig<Hental.
Daly<Int R. T. Co.
Ronsheim<Knick Ice.
Magee<Ehsh.

Shelley<same.
Guarino<Reedy Elev.
Yecchini<Nupperman.
Collins<Nassau RR.
Ortelero<Dougherty. Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Collins<CNY.
Curley<Emigrant Ind Sav Bank.
Gerace<Klosk Con Co.
Kharas<Baron G Collier, Inc.
Bannische<CNY.
Stoddard<same.
Ivone<same.

Jacoby<Yankee Waist
Shapiro<Goldman.
Allen<Erie RR.
Miller<Wendt (2.)
Wilton<N Y Edison.
Panish<Binney.
Tatanis<Vlasto.
Same<Atlantis, a corp. Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

De Kilduchevsky<Bennett.
Rex<Rodgers & H.
Golinsky<Feust.
Dembitz<B H RR.

Le Rosa<same.
Leichner<5th Av Coach Co.
Case on.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sulmonetti<Maillard.
Rosenberg<Reiss.
Kasloff<Union Ry.
Basso<Empire Shipping Co.
Dockweiler<Am Piano.

Draughte<same.
Bachus<L I RR.
Kirby<Am Transfer. Case on.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Geraghty<Balbona.
Greenfield<Phillips.

Case on.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Tarullo<Horton & Co.
Haertel<Lench.
Kanzer<Oaaman.
Berman<Tuna.
Murray<G Schneider & Co.

Finnegan<Jacobs.
Kostyra<Barbers Sterilizing Co.
Binder<NY Con RR. Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hooley<Mason-Seaman Tr Co.
Kinney<same.
Mayer<Morrison.
Stokes<R & L Co.
Rottenberg<C I & B RR.
Wicks<McKenna.
Cunningham<Dulany, Trill & Spitzel.

Blond<CNY
Steinhardt<Wise.
Lenihan<B H RR.
Gowden<CNY Rys.
Yohaka<CNY
Flanzraich<same (2.)
Hees<Werner. Case on.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

O'Gorman<Union Ry.
Rodden<N Y Rys.
Peter-Sth Av Coach.
Berryman<Barrett.
McDonough<Mowry.
Mulligan<Peter Doelger Brew Co, Inc.
H I Foley<3d Av RR.
J Foley<same.

Lydon<Bowers.
Rand<Public Bank of N Y City.
Rappaport<42d St Ry.
Mesperek<N Y Rys.
Ryan<Rogers.
Hynes<Lowenstein. Case on.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Butcher<Buckley Hoisting Co.
No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Connelly<Star Co.
Bruno<Corona Provision Co.
Freiman<Weil.
Podrowsky<Green.
Hoffman<Weil.
Chapin<Taylor.

Spiesman<M Groh's Sons.
Mogelof<Ruppert.
Malone<Morgenthau.
Fay<Br Un Pub Co.
Boyle<Frank.
Kenesky<Halpern (2.)
Case on.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nierenberg<Gen Acodt &c Corp.
Green<1,078 1st Av.
Ragona<Riccobona.
Hayes<Welting Co.
Vernon<Woodward.
Gourd<Healy.
Talbot<Lawrence Bros
Ditto<Paterno Con Co.
Jabelle<Taylor. (2.)
20th St Garage<Moore.
Tunis<Brescher.
Strysower<Block.
Straus<Shanley.
Hecht & Campe<Kohn
CNY<Schlesinger.
Bailey<Duane.

Snare & Triest<same.
Barclay<Barclay.
Gilsey<Starrett.
Fitz Hugh-Luther Co<Coen.
Walcott<Fid & Cas Co
Prudential Ins Co<Nat Bk of Com.
CNY<Kress.
CNY<Munson Rty Co.
Simpson<Nagle.
Same<Hunt.
Investors' Agcy<Hatt.
O'Dea<Woods.
Leigh<Yeager. Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.

PART XVI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.

Union Nov Braid Wks<Grobelsky.
Hickson<Westervelt.
Murphy<CNY.

Cooper & Evans Co.<NY Municipal Co.
McCue<Davison.
Same<McKnight. Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Schreiber<Gem Stopper Co.

No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Stimel<Fanti.
Newhouse<Milk.
McManus<Crandall.

Pacific Motor Car Exchange Co<Hway & 53d St. Co. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Catherine E. Cortay. Will for probate:
Gaetano Di Giacomo.
Lloyd Bingham.
Margaret Rosa.
Anna R. Morison.
Alphonse Francoul.
Theodore Kauna.

Nicholas C. Koehl.
William G. Herbert.
Morris Weeen.
Ann Fielding.
Thomas Wallace.
Edwin H. Rogers.
Eli K. Robinson.
Annie Cronin.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:
Case on—Jane E Bannay.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Morris<Semprini.
Polusky<Bullows.
Beaver<Brookdale Mills.
Harkavy<Ginsburg.
Frank Brewery<Milch.
Wingood Rty Co<Meyerowitz.
Heights P S Co<Bilsky.
Marlborough Corp<Rens.
Tiger<Blumberg.
Shaine<Weinberg.
Greenwald<Hantzis.
Bracchi<Italian Imp.
Suozi<Lukather.
McHenry<Vogue Hat.
Punnett<G Backer Const Co.
Singer<St James Amuse Co.
Lipstein<Herskowitz & Rayner.
Greenspan<Wilder.
Garelik<Beelig.

Grotsky<Kaufman.
Senfeld<Werner.
Stein<Jaeger.
Glass<Press Pub Co.
Grossman<Altman.
Behrman<Dickstein.
Levine<Slimjansky.
Harkavy<Ginsburg.
Seidel<Marvel Waist, &c, Co.
Harkavy<Ginsburg.
N Y Roofing Co<Superior Cornice, &c, Co.(2.)
Kaufheld<Peterson.
Schwartz<J Everard's Breweries.
Wutz<Bird.
Lipstein<Herskowitz & Rayner.
Beslofsky<Uits.
Eugino<Borden's C M Co.
Brown<Litvak.
Starobin<Janpole & Werner Const Co.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.

Curnow<Curnow.
Cohen<Bielenberg.
Feiselman<Ferguson.
Leary<Leary.
Howden<Desmond.
Leff<Payton.
People, &c<Ireland.
Sackett Realty Co<Lashinsky.
Ladiana<Ladiana.
Quinn<Mitchell.
Canemo<Frollo.
Bloch<Stratuman.
Loebel<Loebel.
Bauer<Bauer.
Burchard<Billman.
Regina Holding Co<Rendelstein.

Eagle Sygs & L Co<Wilson.
Same<Messiter.
Amerman<Goodman.
Bleecker Bros<Lyon Valley Realty Co.
Ullrich<Empire State Dairy Co.
Brown<Belknap.
Lyle<CNY.
Zorn<Ernstuff.
Rini<Rini.
Berwin<Bell.
Atlantic Macaroni Co<Savarese.
Overton<CNY.
Muncott<same.
McElroy<Christgan.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2,978.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Crane.

Re Richard<Hutschler, (allegedincompetent.)
Hennessy<CI & B RR.
Leighan<Ore RR.
De Matteo<Norton & Gorman.
Field<Nassau RR.
Kelly<C I & B RR.
Cline<Hopkins.
Priolo<BH RR.
Litter<Mote.
McDonnell<Kaplan.
McKnight<Roulston.
Dubonefski<Empire City Lumber Co.
Heiman<Franklin Garage Co.
Costa<Jamison et al.
Boesvich<Jamison et al.
Schall<Schwartz & Co
Renz<Welz & Zerweck
Sackett & Wilhelms Co<Jamison et al.
Jenson<Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
Eldridge<Eckelkamp et al.

Kleinman<Ehrlich.
Wells<Agar & Co.
Hernandez<Rose.
Humphreys<Bd of Ed.
Brockman<same.
Kendrick<Nassau RR.
King<B H RR.
Finlay<C I & B RR.
Rosenthal<B H RR.
Finken<BU E1 RR.
Gibbons<Nassau RR.
Coppins<D, L & W RR
Gray<Nassau RR.
Kochanofska<Steiner.
Walsh<Nassau RR.
Tiedeman<B H RR et al.
Commer<Klein.
Obermeyer & Liebmann<Coogan.
Thompson<B H RR.
Bachmann<Bruns.
Briganti<Szemko et al.
Liepsons<Bklyn Cooperage Co.
Tuthilo<Tumbridge Co
Schulberg<Smith.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Tess<Union Ry.
Oliver<N Y & Stamford Ry Co. (2.)
Lane<N Y O & H R R Co.
Beveridge<Steeplechase Park Co.
Rykaczynski<Mackay.
Rose<Bofarelli.
Godarsi<Wuensterhoefer.
Ferns<Griffra.
Pace<West St Ry.
Shaddle<Root.
Brown<Namur.
O'Brien<Stern Bros.
Rice<Union Ry Co.(2.)
Boyd<Wilson Pub Co.
Bundstrom<Port Chester Baking Co.

Marroney<Board of Education, Mt Vernon.
Halstead<Halstead.
Kolpin<Durcan.
Oliver<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
N Y O & H R R Co<Co of Westchester.
Jones<Delaney.
Roberts<Purp Oil Co.
Johnes<Vapor Heating Co.
Rechsteiner<Kuriger.
Burke & Sons Co<Faillace.
Edw<West Elec R R Co. (2.)
McLaughlin<St Vincent Hospital.

If marked ready, will be set down for a day upon notice. No cause will be set this call:

Middaugh<Carrick.
Koster<Clarius.
Slutsks<Schwartzman.
Wahlig<Lazarus.
Eastern Woodworking Co<Lamberti Con.
Lombardo<Vierengel.
Krivitsky<Haussler et al.
Clason<Penn RR et al.
Potts<Garbada.
Walsh<Walsh.
Neuweiler<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Tevanton<Hartman Rty Co et al.
Egan<Davis.
Devins<Mayer.
Oxman<Nassau RR.
Pickford<Hanson.
Murphy<Haggerty.
Carlin<CNY.
Peterson<Libman Con.
Ferguson<Riggs.
Mellin<Golden Rule Co.
Blauvelt et al<Illinois Surety Co et al.
Diefenbach<Blank.
Larsen<Wright.

City N. Y.<Miller—Jos. T. Ryan. Panic American Sav. Bk.—Wilbur Larremore.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Sachnin Klinger—J. Sidney Bernstein.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Katharine Vetter<Emma A. Mayhew—Burgess Osterhout.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Skahan<Lamb.
Bronx Auction Co, Inc<Grady.
National Surety Co<Wenninger (2.)
Hoelzer<Hoelzer.
CNY<Flannery.
Coon<Coon.
Bimsert<Proemits.

Schacht<Schacht.
Harmon Co<Evslenko.
Dujcshahag<Bernstein.
Phillips<American Electric Mach Co.
Re<Oppenheimer Furniture Co.
Marvin<McGuire.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fleck<Mahoney.
Block<Breiger.
Schroder<McBride.
Rosenbaum<Schwartz.
Heidenreich<Sheridan.
Kotlowsky<Isear.

Singhi<Winton Motor Car Co.
Markewitz<Gompers.
Belotti<Bickhardt.
Feden<Sliber.

Highest number reached in regular order, 542.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J. Cases on—Grossman<Page<Pettigrew. Israel.

Highest number reached in regular order, 518. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Sindelman<Smit. | Epstein<Carlson.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Bronx Savings Bank<Charles A. Heaton—Jeremiah J. Barry.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—No day calendar.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

People<Amer Sugar Ref Co.
Horenburger<Goodman
Kent<Fraser (Mch 30)
Esposito<Gokey.
Vallone<Reiser.
Woodhaven Bank<Coffin.
Shields<Shields.
Magolowsky<Barnett.
The Pincus (Taylor.)
Schwartz<Joyce.
Rosenbaum<Smith.
Lee<Hamilton Bank Note Co.
Re Coleman (Wheeler.)
Fiske<Woods.
Horowitz<Horowitz.
Fredk Loeser & Co<Cashman.
Eagle<Levenson.
Jore<Temple Bar Cafe & Restaurant.
Bayer<Bayer.
James<Rochford.
Sterling<Torpey.
Zagoski<Barrett.
Zimbler<Goldberg.
Corpn of Ref Dutch Church<Oberle.

Brosi<Goldrarb (2.)
Nordstek<Bernascheff.
Fornari<Heling.
Re Royal Oil Co (Greller.)
Grant<Jeffrey.
Ross<Forster.
Steiner<Steiner.
Bulowa<Taub.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Schein<Finelstein.
Mayer<Smith.
Burke<Flaherty.
Bauer<Bauer.
Posner<Posner.
Spates<Spates.
Rosenquist<Rosenquist.
Herwig<Hartigan.
Noto<Caledonia Amer Ins Co.
Tannenbaum<Tannenbaum.
Re Rhodes (Young Men's Impt Club.)
Gillespie<Trustees St Patricks' Cathedral
Henry<Kingsbury.
Carroll<Stoneham.
Ackerman<Ackerman.
Marx<Marx.

Feather<Stein, Davies<& Co.
Greenberg, as admx<H, Q C & S RR Co.
Manlein<Somerville Realty Co et al.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 810.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 158th St, 49.11x100; William R. Mason to Charles Friedenberg, 312 Manhattan Av, March 15, prior mtg $78,500, due Sept. 15, 1916, 6 p. c., attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.$1,500

BERKMAN ST, n s, 98.3 ft n e of William St, 18.2x—; Adelaide Van Zandt to Grace E. Landman et al., trustees, Rochester, N. Y., March 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$10,000

BROADWAY, w s, 106.4 ft n of 184th St, 100x100; No. 1 Realty Co. to Dudley S. Harde and another, 341 Central Park West, March 10, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.$40,000

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 76th St, 101 West, 102.4x22; Margaret B. Webb to Lawyers Mtg Co., 59 Liberty St., March 14, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$44,000

MANHATTAN ST, w s, 117.6 ft n of Houston St, 25.2x62; Bardale Realty Co. to Empire City Mortgage and Holding Co., 63 Park Row, March 13, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$10,000

1ST AV, w s, 57.1 ft s of 115th St, 18.9x90; Pasquale Musitano to Harry D. Gelenter, 203 Hart St, Brooklyn, March 14, due Sept. 14, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leo Schafrau, 51 Chambers St.$2,500

3RD ST, s s, 116.8 ft e of Madison Av, 83.8x98.9; Wallack Construction Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St., March 14, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.$350,000

54TH ST, n s, 800 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.5; Margaret T. Coates to Edward E. Black, Yonkers, N. Y., March 14, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.$36,000

75TH ST, n s, 108.4 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Margaret Lawrence to Bank for Savings, 280 Broadway, March 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$20,000

162D ST, s s, 140 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 250x99.11; J. M. B. Co., Inc., to Van Dyck Estate Corporation, 331 Madison Av, March 14, two mtgs, each $135,000, due Jan. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$270,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, March 14, two prior mtgs, $135,000 each, two mtgs, each $17,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.$35,000

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 125 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x100; Erik G. Wyman to Eastchester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., March 9, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. M. Bell, 9 South 3d Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.$8,500

BROOK AV, e s, 94.4 ft n of 167th St, 44.1x107.9; Charles Wiehe to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, March 14, 3 years; attorneys, Mackeller & G., 45 Cedar St.$23,000

COLUMBUS AV, n s, 61.8 ft e of White Plains Road, 16.8x100; Frank Knospfel to Sadie Barnett, 1,720 Melville St, prior mtg $2,500, March 9, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney Sadie Barnett, 1,720 Melville St.$700

CONCORD AV, w s, 70.9 ft s of 152d St, 70.9x46; also plot begins 100 ft s of Willow St and 105 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x50; Olman & Rothstein, Inc., 968 Concord Av to William Bogen, 965 Aldus St, March 14, installments 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Honig, 280 Broadway.$4,000

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, 980, s s, 26.9x95.8; Olga Hirsch to Max Goldstein, 946 Beck St, prior mtg $14,000, Feb. 23, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Goldstein, 135 Broadway.$1,000

HULL AV, s e s, at n e s of 208th St, 38.11 x100.1; Adela M. Harrington to Vedanta Realty Co., 122 West 42d St, prior mtg $3,000, March 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1,898

LOT 42, Section 3, map George H. Huber; John J. Hickey to George H. Huber, 1,917 7th Av, Jan. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$927.50

LOTS 27 to 38, same map; John F. Kaiser and another to same, Jan. 17, due as per bond; same attorney.$4,700

LOTS 40 and 41; Louise A. Leith to same, Jan. 17, due as per bond; attorney, same.$2,100

MARION AV, 2,486, e s, 50.1x103.6; Edel Realty Co. to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, guarantee, March 16, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.$40,000

PLOT begins 590 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,245 ft n of Morris Park Av., 50x100; Teasdale Realty Co. to Frank Pochobradsky, 966 East 180th St, March 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1,500

ST. ANN'S AV, 769, w s, 25x100; Katie Stenger to Maiechar Viskampic, 329 East 157th St, prior mtg $10,000, March 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1,000

187TH ST, 567 East, n w corner of Hoffman St, 46x100; Garibaldi Realty and Construction Co. to Joseph Vella, 2,403 Hoffman St, and another, prior mtg $38,000, March 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Silverman, 309 Broadway.$10,350

187TH ST, 561 East, n s, 50.11x98; same to Respinto G. Piazza, 561 East 187th St, prior mtg $31,500, March 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney.$8,900

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST., 157-159, store and basement; Jessie Lobsens to Isidor Farber and another, on premises, 4 years, from Nov. 1, 1916; attorneys, Frank & Wolfson, 69 Rivington St.$1,200

AMSTERDAM AV, s e s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 80x31.9, all; Christian F. Nielsen to Lena A. Hermann, 187 West 110th St, 5 years, from April 1, 1916; attorney, Abr. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row.$8,400

3D AV, 1,317; All improved Tenements Co. to Independent Storage Co. and another, on premises, 10 years, from March 1, 1916; attorney, A. C. Lowenstein, Mount Vernon, N. Y.$2,500

3D AV, 1,968, store and basement; George Wilding to John Muller, 189 East 106th St, 5 years, from July 1, 1916; attorney, P. B. Burns, 166 East 106th St.$2,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

47TH ST, 604 West; Northern Wrecking Co. against George J. Schuster and Theresa Schuster, owners; Murphy & Son, contractors.$250

Bronx.

FOWLER AV, w s, 102 ft n of Neill Av, 25x —; Ferdinand Leaki et al. against Jacob Cohen, owner and contractor.$68

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold:

Process returnable Monday, March 20, 1916. Southern Pacific Company vs. Barge "Geraldine Schuyler," her tackle, &c., for barge damage, $3,805.76.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Proctor for Libellant.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the petition of "Recht & Campe, Inc.," to change its corporate name to "The Campe Corporation," copy of which and of this notice has been duly filed with the Secretary of State, will be presented to a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of Westchester, at the County Court House, in the City of White Plains, on the 24th day of March, 1916, at the opening of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion made for an order granting the leave prayed for in such petition.

New York, February 28th, 1916.

ARTHUR FURBER,
Attorney for Recht & Campe, Inc.
Office and P. O. Address, 267 Broadway, City and County of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHMIDT, ANNA E.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA E. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Carl Schurz Petrasch, No. 35 Maiden Lane, Room 502, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3rd day of April next.

Dated New York, the 31st day of Sept., 1915.

WILLIAM C. SCHMIDT, Executor.
CARL SCHUR

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Large Plots in Dyckman Section for Six New Houses—East Forty-eighth Street Deal—Park Avenue Apartment at Auction—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

Two large deals were made in the Dyckman section yesterday which will result in the improvement of the properties with six five-story apartment houses. One sale involved a plot of seven lots at the southeast corner of Broadway and 238th Street, 175 by irregular, which was bought by Philip I. Hover and the 5,780 Broadway Building Company, George O. Van Orden, President. Plans have been prepared for two five-story houses to cost $160,000, and the total investment will aggregate about $215,000. The brokers in the transaction were Charles W. Smith and Max Blau, and they have obtained for the owners a building and permanent loan of $132,500 from the Van Cortlandt estate. A subway station is at the corner. Work will begin at once.

The second deal involved a plot 150 by 150 at the northeast corner of Vermilyea Avenue and Academy Street, which has been purchased by the Manray Realty Company, Max Raymond, President, from Gustavus L. Lawrence. It will be improved with four five-story houses. M. T. Strunsky & Co. were the brokers.

East Forty-eighth Street Sale.

The property at 318 to 322 East Forty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues, 75 by 100, covered with old buildings, has been sold for Jacob Reiss and others by Pease & Elliman. The buyer will improve the plot with a two-story studio building.

Buys Park Avenue Apartment at Auction.

The twelve-story apartment house at 929 Park Avenue, 53.3 by 100, south of Eighty-first Street, was sold at voluntary sale in the auction room yesterday by Bryan L. Kennelly and bought for $327,000 by John C. O'Neil. He is a member of the firm of Pollack & O'Neil, which bought in the house at foreclosure for $294,720 in December, 1914, soon after its completion. Among the bidders was William Ziegler, Jr., who has invested in several Park Avenue properties.

Heights Flats in Trade.

The new five-story apartment house at 1,969 Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100, south of 158th Street, has been purchased by Franklin R. Partridge of Lord, Day & Lord, from the Placid Realty Company, John Katzman, President. In part payment he gave the five-story flat at 454 West 146th Street, 25 by 99.11, adjoining the southwest corner of Convent Avenue.

East Side Dwelling in Trade.

Patrick Kiernan has purchased from Ennis & Sinnott the five-story flat on the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2. It was acquired by the sellers early in the month from Gustavus Sidenberg. In exchange Mr. Kiernan gave the four-story dwelling, at 14 East Eighty-third Street, 20 by 102.2. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers.

Private Dwellings Sold.

The estate of William J. A. Fuller has sold to a client of W. J. Huston & Son 737 St. Nicholas Avenue, a three-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 18 by 88 feet.

Dr. G. B. Mawson sold 1,795 Lexington Avenue, a five-story flat, on a lot 27 by 95, near 111th Street.

Buys Fieldston Plot.

The Delafield estate has sold to Frederick O. Zenke a plot, 125 by 175, at the corner of Livingston Avenue and 248th Street, on the Fieldston development.

A Recent Buyer.

The Kirk estate is the buyer of the Luzonia apartments, at 303 to 307 West Seventy-second Street, sold recently by the builders, the A. Campagna Construction Company.

In part payment the estate gave the Switzerland apartments, at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 151st Street, a six-story structure, occupying a frontage of 103.9 feet on the drive and 145 feet on 151st Street.

Former Home of General Butterfield to be Demolished.

The old General Butterfield residence at 400 Fifth Avenue adjoining the southwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street is to be demolished and a six-story store and commercial building erected on the site. The property has been leased by the United States Realty and Improvement Company to P. Centimeri & Co., R. B. Adams, President, importers and manufacturers of gloves, for a long term of years at an annual rental of $35,000. The glove firm will occupy the ground floor and possibly the first floor of the new structure, which will be erected from plans by Buchman & Boehm and Starrett & Van Vleck, who estimate the cost at about $60,000. J. T. Meeker negotiated the lease.

$230,000 Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The Arden Construction Company sold to the Henry Morgenthau Company the two five-story twenty-five-family apartments, just completed on the west side of Tiebout Avenue, 102 feet south of Fordham Road, on plot 50.6 by 105 each. The houses were held at $130,000 and show a rental of $16,500.

The sellers take in part payment the block front on the west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, including the corners of Wadsworth and Fairview Avenues, an irregular plot of about six lots. The land was held at $100,000, which will be improved with high-class apartments. Alexander Selkin and David Mintz were the brokers.

Bronx Sales.

Kahn & Olpp have sold for the Academy Construction Company for cash to an investor the four-story brick building on a lot 25 by 100, known as 784 Trinity Avenue, near 161st Street.

As a site for a one-story taxpayer Frank J. Cassidy sold to the Adams Realty Company a lot 25 by 100 feet at the southwest corner of Tremont and Walton Avenues.

Frank Chiffarelli purchased from the Jacob Cohen Construction Company the five-story apartment house, plot 64 by 100 feet, at the southwest corner of East 182d Street and Honeywell Avenue. The purchaser gave in part payment the plot 50 by 164 feet on the south side of 182d Street, running through to West Street, 70 feet east of Mohegan Avenue, which will be improved with five-story apartment houses.

An investing client of John A. Steinmetz has purchased from Martin Hieronymus 747 East 181st Street, a five-story new law tenement on a plot 50 by 100 feet, located between Prospect and Clinton Avenues.

New Jersey.

Cahn & Pittman have resold the farm which they recently acquired at Hopewell, N. J., consisting of seventy-eight acres, with a ten-room dwelling, outbuildings, and stock, to Herman Ellers.

The three-story frame residence on the northeast corner of Lorraine Avenue and Duryea Road, Montclair, has been sold by Ellis P. Earle for about $45,000. The property has a frontage of 350 feet on Duryea Road and 175 feet on Lorraine Avenue. The house was occupied by the late Walter E. Duryea up to the time of his death. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers.

Westchester County.

The Hastings Homes Company has sold at River View Manor, Hastings-on-Hudson, to Stanley C. Willey an Italian villa in Colonial Driveway, to Frederick R. Guardineer a residence in Chestnut Driveway, to Dr. Howard C. Williams a residence in Buena Vista Driveway and a villa plot in Hollywood Driveway to Frederick L. Wheeler.

Commercial Leases.

Barnett & Co. have leased for a term of years the five-story loft building at 73 East 115th Street, on a plot 25 by 100, for M. Surer, at an aggregate rental of about $12,500.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for James S. Bearns and others to Otto Isenstein & Co. the building at 10 Hubert Street. The Noyes Company has also leased for George W. Bond the building at 118 Beekman Street to the Stove Manufacturers' Repair Association; and the building at 250 South Street for Henry Coe to Herman Pack.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Cecelia L. A. Slater the store at 2,200 Seventh Avenue to Theodore Rieper.

N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood have leased for the Edmund Francis Realty Company to Joseph Fischl the store at 1,223½ Amsterdam Avenue.

$350,000 Loan for Midtown Loft.

The Wallack Construction Company has secured from the City Mortgage Company $350,000 at 6 per cent. for the erection of a twelve-story loft building at 30 to 38 East Thirty-third Street, 116.8 feet east of Madison Avenue, adjoining the Park Avenue Hotel.

Realty Notes.

Gronenberg & Leuchtag have completed plans for a six-story and cellar elevator apartment house, on plot 151 by 99.5, located on the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 172d Street for the One-Seventy-Two Building Company.

The building will accommodate fifty-five families, and will cost $225,000.

Burton Tompkins is erecting at Yonkers a four-story apartment house on Bittner Place, South Yonkers, in accordance with the New York City Tenement House laws. The cost, including land, will be about $22,000. Thomas S. Burke negotiated the sale.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Park Av, 929, e s, 51.1 ft s of 81st St, 53.3x100, twelve-story apartment house; voluntary sale; knocked down to John C. O'Neill for $327,000.

Central Park West, 444, 31.10 ft n of 104th St, 19.1x100, five-story apartment house; voluntary sale; knocked down to John Jesup for $26,000.

21st St, 337 East, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, four-story double-tenement; Hamilton Fish leasehold; knocked down to F. Gartner for $1,700.

21st St, 345 West, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9, five-story flat; executor's sale estate of Adolph Shinkel, to Charles Shinkel for $26,000.

78th St, 147 West, n s, 310 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; to John Hart for $20,000.

West End Av., 846, e s, 62.2 ft n of 76th St, 19.10x90, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down to T. J. Maloy for $33,250.

Entire block front east side of Bronxwood Av, between 227th and 228th Sts, 16 lots; voluntary sale; two lots at the southeast corner of Bronxwood Av and 228th St, sold to H. Wolf for $1,725; two adjoining lots on Bronxwood Av, to M. Rosenthal for $1,600, and the northeast corner of Bronxwood Av and 227th St, to a buyer for $950; balance withdrawn.

By Henry Brady.

Bowery, 209, e s, 45.8 ft s of Rivington St, 26.11x100.4x28.11x16.7x99.8, to Rivington St, No. 5, x19.5x44.8x100, four and five story loft and store building; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America against Charles L. Stickney, Jr., individually and trustee, et al.; Harold Swan, attorney; James M. Donohue, referee; due on judgment, $42,500.09; taxes, &c., $4,375.51; to the City Real Estate Co., a party in interest, for $45,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

56th St, 224 West, s s, 205 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5, four-story tenement; A. P. W. Kinnan against Giuseppe De Iorio et al.; Cannon & Cannon, attorneys; Rudolph Stand, referee; due on judgment, $4,418.53; taxes, &c., $299.20; subject to a prior mortgage of $28,000; to William Weise for $34,250.

72d St, 228 East, s s, 154.2 ft w of 2d Av, 29.2x102.2, five-story tenement and stores; Edward Ridley et al., executors and trustees, against Leopold Kaufman et al.; Uterhart & Graham, attorneys; Samuel Strasbourger, referee; due on judgment, $18,247.32; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

74th St, 10 West, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2, four-story dwelling; National Savings Bank against M. S. Banner et al.; C. I. Oliver, attorney; due, $44,611.11; taxes, &c., $1,904.60.

South St, 196, w s, 19 ft n of Oliver St, 31x54.11, five-story building and store; Robert Connor against W. A. Wilson et al.; Maclay & M., attorneys; due, $8,958.79; taxes, &c., $655.89.

2d Av, 626 and 628, e s, 49.4 ft n of 34th St, 49.4x100x, irregular, two four-story tenements; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Rose Munday et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $24,572.34; taxes, &c., $1,058.04.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

10th St, 250 and 258 East, s s, 123.8 ft e of 1st Av, 43.4x92.3, four-story tenement; New York Life Insurance Co. and another against M. B. Barclay et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $51,190.01; taxes, &c., $204.25.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

161st St, 700 East, s s, 25 ft w of Jackson Av, 50x95.2, six-story flat; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against A. M. Pragmele et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $46,323.75; taxes, &c., $1,487.97.

Crotona Av, 1,887, w s, 117.8 ft n of 176th St, 25x106.9, two-story frame house; Kurnik Benevolent Association against Caroline Brosholz et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; due, $3,560.76; taxes, &c., $186.74.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

66th St, 15 East, for a six-story and basement dwelling, 41x78.4; H. Fahnestock, 37 West Fifty-second Street, owner; Hoppin & Koen, 244 5th Av, architects; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

3d Av, 2,231 to 2,237, to a four-story hotel and store; A. Davey, 350 Greenwich St, owner; O. Reissmann, 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

183d St, s s, from Belmont to Cambreling Av, a six-story brick extension, 28.11x104.8, to a six-story brick home for the aged, 146x135; Little Sisters of the Poor, on premises, owner; Raymond F. Almirall, 185 Madison Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN ST, 46, n e s, 98.1 ft s e of William St, 18.2x88.1x20.2x87.9; William J. Van Pelt et al., extrs; Adeline Travers to Adelaide Van Zandt, 485 Central Park West, March 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

BROADWAY, w s, 103.4 ft n of 184th St, 100x100; Dudley S. Hards et al. to Number One Realty Co., 358 5th Av, mtg $49,000; March 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

COLUMBUS AV, 842-848, n w corner of 76th St, 101, West, 102.2x25; Hy Sidenberg et al., executors, &c., of Gustavus Sidenberg, to Service Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, mtg $20,000, Feb. 25; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St.....$100

HOME PROPERTY; Service Realty Co. to Margaret R. Webb, 599 West 178th St, mtg $20,000, March 14; same attorney.....$100

HENRY ST, 278-82, e s, 42.4 ft e of Gouverneur St, 63x73.8; Sarah Bernardik to Jacob Bernardik, both at 226 East 51st St, mtg $60,000, 2-5 part, all title, all liens, June 24, 1914.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 84.5 ft s of 64th St, 16.6x80; Carrie B. Kupfer to Teofilo Parodi, 127 East 60th St, mtg $10,000, all liens, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MANHATTAN ST, 7, w s, 117.6 ft s of Houston St, 25.2x62; Kouwenhoven Estates, Inc., to Bardale Realty Co., 63 Park Row, all liens, March 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MERCER ST, 173, w s, 63 ft s of Houston St, 25x27; U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., extr., &c., of Edward A. Hammond, to Daniel W. Hammond, Haverhill, Mass, Feb. 29; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$9,600

MERCER ST, 79, w s, 201.4 ft n of Broome St, 24.10x100; Hy Necarsulmer, referee, to Maurice Rabinowitz, 561 West 161st St, mtg $24,000, March 14; attorney, K. C. Newman, 257 Broadway.....$1,000

STANTON ST, 127, s s, 100 ft w of Norfolk St, 25x75; Caroline Greenfield to Max Kimmerling, 233 East 21st St, mtg $21,500, all liens, March 15; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner 164th St, 106.7x91x99.11x53.9; Lillian M., wife of James Bradley, to the Realty Syndicate; 233 Broadway, mtg $100,000, March 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, 1,266-68, n e corner of 68th St, 401 East, 40x100; Barnett Levy to Leysten Realty Corporation, 111 Bleecker St, mtg $59,000, all liens, March 14; attorney, F. E. Klein, 271 Broadway.....$100

3D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x87; Amelia Hanford to Ernest F. Bliss, 135 East 95th St, mtg $16,000, March 10; attorneys, Speir & B., 52 Wall St.....$100

7TH AV, 290, w s, 88.10 ft n of 26th St, 19.8x90.5; Aaron Coleman to W. Irving Clark, 127 East 80th St, mtg $33,000, March 13; attorney, John M. Knox, 19 Liberty St.....$1

10TH ST, n s, 47.10 ft e of Avenue A, 23.10 x100.9; Eugene L. Richards, as trustee in bankruptcy of Adolf Mandel, to Sarah Dingasch, 77 St. Mark's Place, mtg $18,000, March 14; attorney, Abr. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row.....$14,700

25TH ST, 363 West, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Mary E. Brady to Miriam V. Schmid, 62 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, mtg $14,000, March 15; attorney, H. A. Brady, 200 West 23d St.....$1

81ST ST, 24 West, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9, Kinson Realty Co. to William R. King, 295 West 23d St, mtg $66,250, all liens, March 15; attorney, Jesse G. Roe, 128 Broadway.....$1

48TH ST, 318-322 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.5; Irene A. Levenelm to Charles Richardson, 1,120 Bryant Av, ½ part, mtg $31,000, Oct. 7, 1915; attorney, New York Title Insurance Company, 135 B'way.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Richardson and ano. to John F. Kuhn, 325 East 51st St, mtg $31,000, March 9; same attorney.....$100

53D ST, 417 East, n s, 214 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Stephen and Charles Parnell, son and husband of Ellen Parnell, deceased, to Frank P. Markey, 716 Bloomfield St, Hoboken, N. J., and James J. Markey, 2,250 East 19th St, Brooklyn, all title, b. and s. and c. a. g., Feb. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

56TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Lexington Av, 12.6 x100.5; Maria T. Edwards, individually and as executor &c.; Thomas Edwards to William H. Eggleson, 235 Hawthorne St, Brooklyn, March 15; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & Taft, 40 Wall St.....$15,000

66TH ST, 155 West, n s, 218.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 31x100.4; Gotham Mtg. Co. to George Y. Bauchle, 140 West 79th St or 51 Chambers St, mtg $31,000, March 1.....$100

71ST ST, 329 West, n s, 224.8 ft w West End Av, 17x100.5; Thomas J. Canty to George Y. Bauchle, 140 West 79th St or 51 Chambers St, mtg $17,500, March 1.....$100

112TH ST, 136 West, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Hattie Stark to Martonberg Realty Corp'n, 149 Broadway, mtg $21,000, March 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Leah Strauss to same, mtg $21,000, March 15; attorney, same...$1

116TH ST, 104 East, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 37.5x100.11; Fritz Brose to Mary T. Gimbernat, 251 De Kalb Av, Brooklyn, and another, exrs., &c.; Jasper F. Cropsey, mtg $45,000, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, March 13; attorneys, Hull & Horton, 66 B'way..$1

120TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Pauline Weismann to Pauline A. Reynolds, 101 West 78th St, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, March 14; attorney, Oscar M. Lazrus, 20 Vesey St.....$1

124TH ST, 355 East, n s, 94 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11; Jacob Moss to Emma W. Kebe, 353 East 124th St, b. and s., March 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

138TH ST, 127 West, n s, 308 ft e of 7th Av, 26x99.11; Louis Benedict to Hannah, his wife, 2,460 7th Av, 1-8 part, mtg $19,000, all liens, March 14; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$100

143D ST, 151-3 West, n s, 212.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; James Powers to Mack Realty Corpn., 261 Broadway, mtg $30,500, Jan. 24; attorney, P. A. McGoldrick, 261 Broadway.....$1

162D ST, s s, 140 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 250x99.11; J. Romaine Brown and another, executors of L. L. Smith, to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, all liens, March 14; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Maurice Mandelbaum to J. M. B., Co., Inc., 8 West 82d St, mtg $85,000, all liens, March 14; attorneys, same.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,110-2,112, e s, 50.2x98; Uwanta Construction Co., Inc., to Crown Operating Co., Inc., 820 Broadway, March 14; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway.....$1

AVENUE D, s w corner of 10th St, 103x105; Sophia Schmidt to Julius Heiderman, 783 Elton Av, mtg $5,000, Jan. 27; attorney, J. Heiderman, 783 Elton Av.....$1

BROOK AV, 1,194, e s, 44.1x107.8; Otto J. Schwarzler Co. to Charles Wiehe and another, mtg $28,500, April 30, 1910; attorneys, Mackeller & G., 43 Cedar St.....$100

COURTLANDT AV, 868 to 870, 50x100; Frederick Dillemuth, Jr., et al. to Marg't Ott, 868 Courtlandt Av, March 11; attorney, J. W. Winkler, 165 Broadway.....$1

COURTLANDT AV, n e corner of 159th St, 50x100; Elizabeth Winkler et al. to Frederick Dillemuth, Jr., 780 East 161st St, et al., March 14; attorney, J. W. Winkler, 165 Broadway.....$1

EAGLE AV, n w s, 50 ft s of John St, 25x 100; Carl O. Schulze to Hermine Schmidt, 817 Eagle Av, March 4, 1912; attorney, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av.....$1

FOREST AV, w s, 139 ft s of 168th St, 50x 97.3; George Freifeld to Robert B. Freifeld, 1,196 Union St, Brooklyn; mtg $5,500, March 7; attorney, Robert B. Freifeld, 291 Broadway.....$1

HULL AV, s e s, at n e corner of 205th St, 98.11x100.11; Vedanta Realty Co. to Adela M. Harrington, 1,478 Vyse Av, mtg 4,398, March 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

LOT 95, Map No. 1, South Vernon Park, 27x 114; John Stahl to Becker-Scaison Co., 4,817 White Plains Road, mtg $4,000, March 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 75, map of North Melrose, 50x98.5; Ellis Winkler et al. to Frederick Dillemuth, Jr., 780 East 161st St, et al., March 14; attorney, J. Winkler, 165 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 25 and 26, Section 2, map of George H. Huber; George H. Huber to William Eckendorfer, 1,217 Shakespeare Av, March 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 27 to 29, Section 2, same map; same to John F. Kaiser, 440 Riverside Drive, and another, Jan. 17; same attorney.....$100

LOTS 40 and 41, Section 2, same map; same to Louise A. Leith, 380 West 159th St, Jan. 17; same attorney.....$100

LOT 42, Section 2, same map; same to John J. Hickey, 818 East 169th St, Jan. 17; same attorney.....$100

LOT 208, map of Bradish Johnson Estate; Rose Zarrilla to John J. Hickey, 818 East 169th St, mtg $105, March 14; attorney, John J. Hickey, 818 East 169th St.....$1

LOT 124, same map; Paul S. Perazzone to Joseph Vigna, 210 East 41st St, March 13; attorney, Wesley M. Messersmith, 27 Cedar St.....$1

ST. ANN'S AV, 284, e s, 27.6x100; John F. Frees, referee, to Andrew Wilson, trustee, 107 Spruce St, Newark, N. J., March 15; attorney, H. M. Rowe, 149 Broadway.$14,000

TIMPSON PLACE, e s, 150 ft n of 144th St, 17.5x95.5; Hans I. Brulitta to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

TIMPSON PLACE, e s, 133.4 ft n of 144th St; same to same, March 15; same attorney.....$100

VAN BUREN ST, 1,628, e s, 25x100; David Bertoll to Joseph Rossi, 1,610 Adams St, mtg $1,600, March 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WILKINS AV, 1,583, s s, 50x142.1; Foxvale Realty Co. to Henry Greenspan, Far Rockaway, L. I., mtg $33,000, March 14; attorney, S. Betterman, 309 Broadway.....$1

154TH ST, 337 East, n s, 20.8x100; Elizabeth Winkler et al to Frederick Dillemuth, Jr., 780 East 161st St, et al., March 14; attorney, J. W. Winkler, 165 Broadway.....$1

154TH ST, 339 East, n s, 13.8x100; same to same, March 14; attorney, same.....$1

170TH, n s, 56.1 ft w of Bristow St, 20.10x 86.9; George A. Schmidt to Hermine Schmidt, 817 Eagle Av, March 14; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av.....$100

237TH ST, 219 East, n s, 60x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Marg't McDermott, 155 East 49th St, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, e s, 51.1 ft s of 81st St, 53.8x 100; Jacob Pawel against Walter S. Thomson et al., specific performance; attorneys, Goldman, Helde & Unger.

WEST END AV, 911; Edward J. Moloughney against Mary Mitchell et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Davis, Symmes & Schreiber.

26TH ST, 110 and 112 West; Charles May et al. against Nason Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Baldwin & May.

50TH ST, 410 West; Corinne Roche against Peter Duffy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. T. Ryan.

51ST ST, 363 West; Mary Ewald against John Ewald et al., partition; attorney, J. F. Burke.

Bronx.

GRAND AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 50x 100; New York Title Insurance Co. against James S. Smith et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

MORRIS AV, e s, 113.9 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 18.3x105; Cornelia R. Boyle against H. U. Singhi Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon.

OGDEN AV, s e s, 184 ft n e of 167th St, 25x 196; Charles Weber et al. against Emilio Zamara et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. A. Abrams.

TOPPING AV, w s, 125.5 ft s of 176th St, 24.1x104; Bronx Savings Bank against John Davis et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. B. Simpson.

WOOD ST, n w corner of 150th St, 98.1x 100; Charlotte A. Sundmacher against Susan H. Rudd et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Van Kirk & Kadel.

3D AV, s e corner of 166th St, 70x75; Bronx Savings Bank against Charles Heaton et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

178TH ST, 441 East; Bronx Savings Bank against May B. Ball et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. B. Simpson.

224TH ST, s e, 171.8 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 83.4x114; Marion Miller against Virginia Pleasants et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. B. Hasbrouck.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

33D ST, s s, 116.8 ft e of Madison Av, 33.4x 98.9; City Mortgage Co. loans Wallack Construction Co., Inc., to erect a twelve-story loft.....$275,000

162D ST, s s, 140 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 125x99.11; Van Dyck Estate loans J. M. B. Co., Inc., to erect a six-story apartment.....$135,000

162D ST, s s, 265 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 125x99.11; same loans same to erect a six-story apartment.....$135,000

Bronx.

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 101.9 ft n of 187th St, 100.8x135; City Mortgage Co. loans Hoffmann Co. Builders, Inc., to erect two five-story apartments.....$56,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LEASE

FLATS AND TENEMENTS ON NET RENTAL; SECURITY GIVEN. ADDRESS RESPONSIBLE, L 100 TIMES.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Well Located Park Slope House

Suitable for Modiste, Milliner, Doctor, Dentist

WE are offering for sale No. 749 Carroll Street, a three story and basement brownstone dwelling, 20x48x100, 10 rooms and bath. This house has extra high ceilings and large rooms, and would be suitable for doctor, dentist, modiste or milliner. It is 92 feet from the corner of Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street.

We would sell it in its present condition at a reasonable price and terms or would renovate it to suit purchaser, charging in addition only the net cost of improvements.

Your inspection of this house is invited.

REALTY ASSOCIATES,
Owners,
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone Main 6480.

ARE YOU 42

YEARS OF AGE OR LESS? DO YOU PAY $35 A MONTH RENT OR MORE? HAVE YOU $750 CASH? IF SO, YOU ARE ELIGIBLE TO BECOME THE OWNER OF A DELIGHTFUL ONE-FAMILY HOME, WITH FREE LIFE INSURANCE TO COVER SECOND MORTGAGE. 34 MINUTES FROM PARK ROW. AS FINE AS THE BEST $75 A MONTH APARTMENT. ONLY 3 FOR SALE ON THIS BASIS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. SECRETARY, 2,176 66TH ST., BROOKLYN.

I Will Tell You

how to get the coziest little seven-room brick home—Brooklyn subway, 20 minutes—you ever walked into; $4,500; payments like rent; only small cash down. Just write me for particulars; you won't be sorry. OWNER, 60A Liberty St., New York, or Cortlandt 7440.

READ THIS.

I have a Big Bargain in a few scattering lots in Brooklyn—on new subway—also two one-family, 7-room brick houses—$4,500. Long time payments. See Owner, 60A Liberty St., New York. Cortlandt 7440.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Sale of Foreclosed New York City Lots at Foreclosure Prices

28 minutes from Penn. Station and Flatbush Ave., 5 minutes from the heart of Jamaica. Beautifully located, restricted homesites in the most refined neighborhood of Queens; price

$195 Terms—$10 down, $5 monthly. Free Title Guarantee. For maps and full particulars write, call, or phone Greeley 8060.

47 West 34th St., N. Y. City. Room 680.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet B.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

COUNTRY LIFE

Near the Sea

WOODLAND TERRACE

The Restricted Section of Midland Beach.
Accessible by Trolley and Railroad.
TWO MINUTES FROM THE WATER.
TEN CENTS FARE TO NEW YORK.

Splendid Lots from $250, advancing $25 per street approaching the water; easy monthly payments. Map and particulars.
J. A. MATTHEWS, 18 Broadway, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COLONIAL RESIDENCE

Fully furnished; 4 baths; all improvements; cottage, stable, garage; tennis court, fruit, splendid shade; 12 acres; convenient to station, commuting distance. To be sacrificed to close estate, or will rent.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
22 EAST 42D ST.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

PELHAM HEIGHTS

Plot 112½x125, high elevation, splendid view. Plot worth $7,000. Owner will sacrifice. $5,700.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Beautiful Berkshires.

Gentleman's Country Estate, 800 acres, 20-room residence; three miles trout stream, $24,000. Liberal terms. Send for particulars X 301, 10 East 45d Street.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Manufacturing Plant For Sale at Middletown, N.Y.

Brick buildings in good repair, containing 55,000 sq. ft. floor space and having all the requirements for heavy or light manufacturing, on a lot 245x330 ft.; boiler and engine house, smith shop, offices and engineering rooms furnished, fireproof vault and safes, elevators, etc. Private siding, 3 railroads, (Erie, N. Y., Ontario & Western, and Middletown & Unionville R. R.'s.) This property was appraised three years ago at $97,000. Price $50,000. Terms arranged.

Middletown (67 miles from New York City) has 18,000 population, excellent filtered water, electric light and gas company, with low rates to manufacturers; well-organized fire department, free library, four banks, schools and academies, sixteen churches, three hospitals, four newspapers, two theatres, four parks, lodges, clubs, twenty-one factories, free mail delivery, five miles of paved streets, and, of vital importance—it is free from labor troubles.

Any additional information desired will be gladly furnished by JAMES F. GLINZ, 1616 Mt. Vernon St., Phila., Pa., or his attorney, GEO. A. COLVIN, Esq., 299 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,250, on Easy Terms
And 1st Mortgage of $5,000
Buys This
Artistic Home
On Large Plot.
After $2,250 is Paid
$34.90 Monthly
Pays Interest, Taxes and Water Rent.
Craftsman Interior, 10 rooms, 2 baths; every convenience; open fireplace. Full information from
E. A. MANCHESTER,
2 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1523 Cort.

An actual photograph

$125 CASH NOW
And 3 payments of $37.50 each.

Buy This Attractive House

now being built; ready to occupy May 1st; 6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write
BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. CITY.

Commuters!

A beautiful home only 30 minutes out; most complete, modern appointment; large grounds; greenhouse, garage; choice corner, residential town; fruit, shade, shrubbery; owner in West will sacrifice for $13,500; terms.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

CANADA—For Sale or to Let.

Attractive Summer Home
FOR RENT FOR 1916 SEASON
JACOB'S ISLAND

Property is near Bobcaygeon, Ontario, and is on a lake eight miles long; excellent fishing. The island contains 103 acres; attractive large house; boat house and other outbuildings. Jacob's Island is easily accessible from New York, and is not far distant from Toronto. For further particulars apply M-69
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Netherland Apartments
340 West 86th St.
On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway.
High-Class Apartment House.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents Very Moderate.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

Southwick Apartments
676 WEST 161ST ST.
THE LOYAL
294 Riverside Drive, Cor. 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths. Rents $480 to $864 yearly. 7 Rooms, new Apt. and 2 Baths, $1,140. Open Evenings. Renting Agent on Premises. 'Phone 8282 Audubon.
FRIEDMAN CON. CO., 189 Broadway.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
4-5-6 ROOMS. 1 and 2 M.F.
$23 to $36
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Call at above address ONLY.

271 Central Park West, Cor. 87th St.

Choice ground floor apartment, four rooms and bath; suitable for dentist or physician; house under personal management of owner. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

46—FT. WASHINGTON AVE.—47
CHATEAU D'ARMES—RONDA
Corner 161st St., Near Subway.
4-6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths
All Improvements—Concessions.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

LA JACQUETTA
166 West 87th Street
ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT.
J. AXELROD. 200 W. 72d St.

BIG CONCESSIONS
**314 West 94th

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The storm that was over West Virginia Tuesday night moved northeastward after reaching the Virginia Coast and is central tonight over Long Island Sound. It was attended during the last twenty-four hours by general snows and rains east of the Mississippi River, except in the upper lake region, and by northeast to northwest gales along the entire Atlantic Coast as far south as Northern Florida. There was no precipitation of consequence west of the Mississippi River except in Western Washington, although pressure has fallen generally and decidedly.

Low temperatures continue in the upper lake region, the central valleys, and the Southwest, and it is decidedly colder to the eastward of this area, with temperatures ranging from 10 to 30 degrees below the seasonal average. West of the Missouri River temperatures are abnormally high, except on the Pacific Coast.

There will be snow Thursday in Northern New England, rain or snow Friday in the upper lake regions, and rain in Indiana and the Lower Ohio Valley. In Southern New England, the lower lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle and Southern Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday.

It will be colder Thursday along the Atlantic Coast and warmer in the upper lake region, the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and warmer generally on Friday east of the Mississippi River.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport. Cold wave warnings have been issued for the Carolinas, East and South Georgia, and Northern Florida, except the extreme northwest portion.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be northeast to north gales, diminishing Thursday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong northwest winds, diminishing Thursday night; South Atlantic Coast, strong northwest, except fresh off Central and Southern Florida Coast.

FORECAST TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and continued cold Thursday; Friday fair and warmer.

Southern New England—Cloudy in west, snow, followed by cloudiness, in east Thursday; Friday fair and warmer.

Northern New England—Snow Thursday; Friday fair and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	30	36	4 P. M.	49	18
6 A. M.	28	31	6 P. M.	46	16
9 A. M.	35	30	9 P. M.	40	16
12 M.	43	27	11 P. M.	38	16

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 20; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 37.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30; at 8 P. M. it was 16. Maximum temperature, 36 degrees at 2:40 A. M.; minimum, 15 degrees at 8:30 P. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.77 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.75 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:10	460 7 Av.; Fred Smith	Not given
1:15	Pier 12, E. R.; U. S. Army	$500
1:25	3 Av. and 17 St.; Third Av. R. R.	$2,000
2:20	357 4 Av.; Wm. Iselin & Son	Slight
5:45	632 Amsterdam Av.; N. E. Grisle	Slight
5:45	173 Bowery; Geo. Horn	Slight
8:25	1,030 Hoe Av.; Louis Harris	Slight
8:50	401 E. 100 St.; Mary Dueslino	Slight
9:10	55 Broome St.; Berg & Goldberg	Slight
11:15	64 Cherry St.; Louis Cogolios	Slight
11:30	546 W. 147 St.; Bessie Alexander	Slight
P. M.		
2:00	231 W. 4 St.; Mrs. Charles Fair	$100
5:40	96 E. 14 St.; Samuel Golden	$50
6:05	533 E. 139 St.; Mrs. Pluck	$700
7:25	415 E. 22 St.; Michael Dude	Slight
8:30	Ann St.; G. C. Klose	$500
8:40	98 Allen St.; not given	Slight
9:10	Austin Av. & 144 St.; T. Mulligan	$300
10:00	46 W 38 St.; not given	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Capt. C. E. Reese, 5th Inf., is detailed as Major, Philippine Scouts, effective April 5, vice Major H. A. Ripley, relieved April 4.

Following Acting Dental Surgeons will proceed from station specified to Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty: J. W. Jordan, Fort Crockett, Texas; B. H. Robert, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; B. H. Sherrard and F. R. Wunderlich, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and W. Hallman, Fort Leavenworth.

Orders of March 11 are amended to direct Majors R. A. Howse and M. W. Rowell, 11th Cav., and Majors C. S. Farnsworth and J. T. Moore, 18th Inf., to join their regiments for temporary duty in the field.

1st Lt. A. J. Jervey, M. R. C., to active duty at Fort Moultrie, S. C.

1st Lt. J. C. Henderson, C. A. C., from assignment to 76th Co. to San Francisco, and sail, about Aug. 5, for Manila.

Orders of Feb. 17 relating to 1st Lt. W. E. Prosser, Signal Corps, revoked.

2d Lt. W. Byron, 13th Cav., is detailed a member of the board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth Feb. 26 for physical and mental examination of candidates for admission to the Academy, vice Capt. J. G. Oden, 8th Cav., relieved.

Following retired officers, with their consent, are assigned to active duty and detailed as Acting Quartermasters, and will proceed to posts specified: Major C. P. Johnson, Fort Robinson, Neb., and Capt. L. S. D. Rucker, jr., Fort Meade, S. D.

2d Lt. J. F. Davis, now attached to 3d Cav., is assigned to that regiment.

Capt. E. A. Greenough, C. A. C., to service G. M. C.; Vice Capt. B. H. Kerfoot, relieved and assigned to the 71st Co., C. A. C.

Orders of Jan. 27 are amended to read: Capt. Jones, C. A. C., is transferred from 75th to 150th Co., effective May 19, and will join Company by first transport after that date.

Leaves: 1st Lt. B. W. Phillips, 14th Inf., one month; Capt. J. G. Workizer, C. A. C., 3 months, and Capt. J. E. Shelley, Cav., 1 month.

Navy.

Commander D. W. Knox, office of Naval Intelligence, April 10, to Commandant, Guantanamo Station.

Lieut. Commander A. Kautz, the Glacier to the Pittsburgh.

Lieuts. J. S. Woods, the Georgia, to the Pittsburgh as Engineer Officer, April 5, and W. P. Gaddis, the Maryland to the Pittsburgh.

Jr. Grade Lts. W. S. Haas, the E-2 to the Fulton; L. J. Gulliver, the Salem to the Georgia; T. N. Alford, South Wellesfleet Radio Station to the Ranger as Executive Officer; A. H. Miles, the Ranger to fitting out the Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned; J. L. Kerley, the Vermont to the Tennessee; M. D. Gilmore, 3d Div., Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, to the G-2, and C. M. Cooke, from command of the E-2 to the Salem.

Ensigns R. B. Daugherty to one month's sick leave; L. J. Wiltse, the San Diego to the Yorktown; R. J. Jondreau and A. G. Hatch, the Buffalo to the Pittsburgh.

P. A. Surgs. H. L. Dollard, the Celtic, home, wait orders, and C. B. Munger, Mare Island Hospital, to the Pittsburgh.

Assist. Surg. F. Ceros, New York Naval Hospital, to the Celtic.

P. A. Paymrs. E. G. Morsell, Asst. to general storekeeper, to Commissary and Pay Officer of naval prison, yard craft, auxiliaries, Mare Island Yard, and additional duty on the South Dakota, and U. R. Zivnuska, Mare Island Yard and the South Dakota, to the Pittsburgh.

Chaplain H. M. T. Pearce, the Virginia, to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia, connection crew for the Oklahoma, and on board when commissioned.

Civil Engr. P. J. Bean, home, wait orders.

Chief Pay Clerk J. E. Bibb, Philadelphia Yard, to the Nevada.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Jacob Jones at Newport, Nereus at Guam, and the Paducah at Cienfuegos.

Sailed—Ajax, Shanghai for Nagasaki; Jason, Newport for Norfolk; Jupiter, Guantanamo for Hampton Roads via Guacanayabo; Montana, Guacanabayo Bay for Guantanamo; Reid, Charleston for Key West, and Sterling, Porto Grande, Cape Verde Islands, for Las Palmas, Canaries.

The Saratoga was placed in reserve at Puget Sound Yard March 11.

Government transportation will be available from Hampton Roads to Guantanamo and Haitian waters about March 24.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., Mar. 16, Patrol. C. W. Carroll, 25 to 277; D. O'Neill, 26 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. A; M. J. Sullivan, 32 to 149; P. J. Nunnery, 140 to 32; C. B. Koerbacher, 156 to 25; W. A. Lederman, 277 to 156.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. M. A. Wall, 12, and M. A. Noonan, 164, to Training School, 7 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 20; Patrol. D. Miller, 151, and B. House, 185, to 3d I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 20; to Training School from commands indicated, 7 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 20; H. O'Brien, 29; P. S. Reynolds, 32; M. F. Bownes, 149; J. Harten, C. O. Sq.; J. P. O'Connor, 28; A. A. Beatty, 33; A. Kolson, 278.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. J. F. Flynn, 4, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 18; R. J. Beloso, 18, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 18; J. Hines, 18, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Mar. 18; J. J. Carroll, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 17; J. J. Oyman, 147, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 17; W. H. Weber, 147, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 16; W. P. Ruddy, 148, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 18; M. J. Connolly, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Mar. 18.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. E. H. Pulsh, 166.

Dismissed: Patrol. J. E. Nolan, 26, (absent from post and precinct and standing in rear room of Meyer saloon.)

EDUCATION NOTES.

Professor John Dewey of Columbia University will address at noon today a meeting of the City College Philosophical Society in the Philosophy Lecture Hall of the main building.

The Greenwich Home and School Association will hold a meeting today in P. S. 41, 35 Greenwich Avenue. The subject of discussion will be "The Art of Sewing."

The Parents' Association of P. S. 10, 117th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, will hold a meeting at 3 P. M. today in the school building.

The Executive Committee of the Teachers' Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party has offered three prizes for the best short leaflet on woman suffrage written by a teacher.

The Professional Teachers' Association will discuss pensions at a meeting at 8 P. M. tomorrow at 555 West 173d Street.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental test for promotion to marine engineer, Fire Department, will be held on March 20.

On the same day the mental test will be held for promotion to stationary engineer, Correction Department.

Examinations have been ordered for promotion to deputy medical superintendent, grades 3 and 4, in the Charities Department, for promotion to alienist, Charities Department, and for promotion to foreman lineman, grade 2, in the Fire Department.

United States.

An examination for male petroleum engineer, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, will be held on April 4. It is for service in the field at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 a year. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first, but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CHAPPEL, Mrs. LOUISE GRAVES, (May 11, 1914,) net estate, $136,358; Dr. Walter F. Chappell, husband, given $45,905; Louise C. Kunhardt, Constance L. Chappell, and Walter F. Chappel, jr., children, each received $29,816; rest of estate passed to four other relatives. Assets: Third interest in 7 East 55 St., $28,350; seven lots in Queens Borough, $8,615; furniture, jewelry, and personalty, $5,920; stocks and bonds, $97,676. Most valuable items of stocks, 50 shares New Jersey Zinc Co., appraised at $29,750, and 84 shares Riker Homestead Estates, $19,992.

KUTTNER, MORRIS, (Nov. 24, 1915;) net estate, $215,685; Mrs. Bertha Kuttner, widow, given $15,000 in cash and life estate in $124,-256; Harriet Jones, Lena Rafke, and Harvey N. Kuttner, daughters and son, each received $20,709 outright and one-third remainder interest; $11,000 given to four grandchildren and rest of estate passed to seven institutions and two friends. Assets: Deposits, $45,188; notes, mortgages, and personalty, $82,981; stocks and bonds, $108,090.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE.
EATSON FARM AGENCY 489 8TH AV.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 EAST 59TH ST.
A very choice extra size lot, containing about 3,000 sq. ft., first east of 5th Av. Charles Buek Construction Co., 7 East 42d St., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Fine opportunity for builder; two lots with three frame houses, near 157th St. subway. Charles E. Fay, Executor, Stamford, Conn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

An investment, new 10-family apartment, Fordham Heights, no trade, but little cash; say $5,000 cash will answer; finest renting section; we recommend this purchase! H. A. DOUGLAS & CO., GRAND CONCOURSE, CORNER 187TH ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BAY RIDGE, BIG BARGAIN.
Line 4th Av. subway, have several corner plots; also on Ridge Boulevard; will double investment in short time, investigate this section. Frank Sassone, 217 75th St.

Flatbush.—Full 3 story and basement stone one-family dwelling; 12 rooms, 2 baths; good neighborhood; $18,000, worth $21,000; mortgage to suit. Owner, 139 Times Downtown.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Fine house of 7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; large plot of ground; $250 cash; balance easy terms. Opportunity, Box 14 Times Downtown.

For home sites at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Staten Island.

Medium-size house wanted to rent, first-class neighborhood. A., 3223 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

For rent, Spring and Summer—Two bedrooms, bath, living, kitchenette; southern and east exposure; new building; well furnished, East 40th; $100 a month; references required; can be seen by appointment. Reply Box L 162 Times.

IRVING PLACE, 74, (Gramercy Park Neighborhood.)—Unusual, quaint apartment, six rooms, bath; large French windows, mahogany furniture; $75 month; references. A. B. Leonard.

FURNISHED—West Side.

THE WILSONIA,
225-227-229 West 99th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45.
3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $55.
4 rooms, kitchenette, 2 baths, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service, mail service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Eleven rooms and 3 baths, furnished by an architect; living room 18x24, dining room wood wainscotted to ceiling; four master's bedrooms, 4 servants' rooms if desired; $400 per month. Eronel Realty Co., 56 W. 45th.

Attractive six (6) rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, in elevator apartment house, from April 15 to Oct. 10, 1916, at a very low price. Call mornings, 518 West 111th St., Apt. No. 51.

Desirable Sublet Furnished Apartments, 4 TO 8 ROOMS.
THOMAS O'REILLY,
Partnership management,
Broadway and 109th St.

Riverside Drive, 230, (85th St.)—Beautifully furnished light rooms; two baths, electricity, steam, telephone; Baby Grand piano, silver, linen; $150. Inquire Superintendent Wood.

Roxborough, Northwest Corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Eight-room corner apartment, two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 103 Broadway. Cort. 1475.

Apartments HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5392.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

Beautifully, completely furnished 7-room apartment, near Riverside; immediate possession, to October; $100 month. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1334 and 1647 Academy.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

567 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST.
7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

645 West End Av.—Sublet elegantly furnished Apt. 3D until Oct.; 6 rooms, 3 baths.

3,440 B'way, (140th.)—Five nicely furnished outside rooms; elevator; linen, silver. Cowles.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 2,082, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $85; light, outside rooms.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

1,155 PARK AV.,
corner 924 Street.
12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

Madison Av., 414, at 48th St.—3 rooms and bath; hotel service.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

SIX ROOMS.
Fort Washington Av., S. W. corner 170th St.—Attractive lay-out.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 William St.

307 WEST 78TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,000. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Manhattan Av., 492, (near 120th St.)—Four beautiful front apartments; steam heat; every improvement; $22 to $24.

Just one ten-room apartment, three baths; all light, sunny; exceptional location; moderate. 67 Riverside Drive, corner 79th St.

10th, 80 West.—Four rooms, elevator housekeeping apartment; only one, $60; concession.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 6 bathrooms.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

29th, 347 West.—Attractive floor; six large light rooms and bath.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 1,920 Broadway.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Bronx.

Grand Concourse, 198th St.—New up-to-date apartments; 5 large rooms; every improvement; $40. Apply on premises.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

Six or seven rooms, either ground floor or first floor, corner, on Broadway; from May 1. L 161 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

PAYING GUEST, gentleman, may have home with young couple; every convenience and comfort; highest references. W. S., 264 Times.

West Side.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautiful large room with kitchenette; moderate; first-class house.

56TH, 65 West.—Newly decorated basement; private bath; reasonable; other rooms.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern improvements; telephone, near Central Park.

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms, with, without bath; all conveniences; telephone.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; single, en suite; all conveniences; strictly private house.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Select rooms for gentlemen; apartment parlor floor.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, with running water; near all car lines; also parlor.

72D, 121 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room, adjoining bath; suitable one or two.

73D, 271 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; telephone; subway.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms, $5-$7; electricity; gentlemen.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms; private bath; running water; $12, $6.

76TH, 3 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished residence; rooms and suite, with baths or single; electricity; $4, $9, $15.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; single, en suite; back parlor; private bath; electricity.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable; hot water; heated rooms; refined house; reference; telephone.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable southern exposed rooms, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful front room adjoining shower bath; small room; refined home.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Front parlor, suitable two; also small room. Phone Schuyler 9816.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Comfortable room; one or two; electricity, steam; home comforts.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room and front bedroom, suitable two; reasonable.

West Side.

84TH, 66 WEST.—Large front room, exclusive; heat, bath, telephone; reasonable. McMichael.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath, medium room, running water, bath.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; well-heated suite; private bath; also single room; running water; southern exposure; convenient subway, elevator; private house; no children; references.

93D, (676 West End.)—Single room, private home. Phone 9673 Riverside.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, River view room, adjoining bath, shower, high-class apartment; private family; breakfast optional. Dickinson, 255 West 95th.

96TH, 301 WEST.—Corner, sunny sitting and bedroom; telephone; electricity; subway; $8. Belasco.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentleman; $4.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive, nicely furnished room and bath; telephone.

112TH, 528 WEST.—Rooms, together, separate; lavatory; also single; elevator. Apartment 82.

116TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive rooms; elevator, telephone, shower. Camp.

142D, 606 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; homelike, shower, elevator; Riverside. Scott.

152D, 522 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, alcove, modern; phone, piano; $5. Kinsley.

BEAUTIFUL SUITE of rooms; elevator apartment; gentlemen; references. Call mornings. Audubon 3679.

DOCTOR'S FAMILY, leaving town, rent rooms, suites to gentlemen; moderate. 3184 Columbus.

WEST END AV., 350.—Exceptional rooms; private home; electricity, phone; near subway.

Bronx.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 66, (between 176th and 177th Sts., Bronx, near Grand Concourse.)—Nicely furnished room for refined gentleman with private family; board optional; references. Telephone Tremont 4963.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Lady wants quiet, light, warm room, kitchen privileges mornings; near "L" station. M 2 Times.

Three of four well-furnished rooms or apartment for gentlemen. K 87 Times Downtown.

ROOM and bath, 85th-72d Sts.; very select; state price. K 90 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Limousine body, brand new; has never been mounted; sloping roof; exceptionally roomy; extra disappearing seats; imported gray whipcord lining; large sashless plate glass windows; vanity cases, toilet articles, flower vase; painted Brewster green; black moldings; will fit any chassis, 120-inch wheelbase up; cost $2,250; make offer. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

SACRIFICE PEERLESS TOURING.
Luxurious seven-passenger; six cylinder; 1914 Lavine electric improvements; condition guaranteed; cost $8,000; accept $600. Palmer, private garage, 305 West 79th.

Mercer, 22-70 series, six-passenger; driven 8,000 miles; excellent condition; have purchased sporting model, reason for selling; price $2,000; no brokers need apply. K 20 Times.

Stearns Knight, toy tonneau, (Guy Vaughan;) detachable body; very smart and desirable. Overhauled and guaranteed by F. B. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 69th St. and Broadway.

Packards, all styles, latest models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,676 Broadway.

Packard 4-48 five-passenger, wire wheels. L. J. McCracken. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

Spring clean-up sale of serviceable used trucks. A. C. Whitefield, 427 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8888.

Up-to-date Packards; day, month. Ask for Ortenblad, 218 West 65th St. Col. 8258.

Pierce-Arrow limousine, late model, $800 monthly to desirable party. Columbus 8063.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

Packards Wanted—Will take your car, allow you certain amount of riding daily, and stand all expenses as payment for same. E. P., Times Harlem.

Marmon or Mercer speedster wanted; not older than 1914 model; dealers need not answer. K 7 Times.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. "Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV, 213.—Large room, with private bath; table guests accommodated; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small room; electricity, private baths, &c.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny large, medium rooms; board optional; moderate; refined house.

83D, 233 WEST.—Private family can accommodate couple and bachelor. Apt. 5.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room, newly decorated, with dressing room; home cooking; terms reasonable to business people.

88TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath; meals; those accustomed to refined living.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; exceptional table and service; references.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished, with bath, 1st floor; suitable couple or two gentlemen. R. Aarons.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, excellent table; reasonable rates.

Large front room and bath, with board; couple or two gentlemen; first-class French boarding house; table d'hote dinner. 242 West 56th St.

WEST END AV., 344, (Near 76th.)—Pension Luquelle; large suite, will divide; private bath; best home table; electricity.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table board.

Brooklyn.

CHILDREN BOARDED
and mothered in spacious refined home in Brooklyn's best residential section; near schools and park. Address by letter, C. L. Y., 96 B'way, New York.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Spanish gentlemen want room and board in a strictly private American family. K 44 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

PINE GROVE COTTAGE.—Heated; bath; excellent German cooking; Winter rates low. John Raum, Tillson, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
30 minutes from Broadway.
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York business woman, Christian, desires accommodation; refined surroundings; suburb; give particulars, rate commutation, etc. L 170 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR, accurate and rapid, who also can operate typewriter; stenography not necessary; state salary expected, references, education, and experience. M 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, knowledge of typewriting, (stenography not necessary,) and accurate at figures; state age, references, and salary required, which must be moderate; one residing near East 59th St. or on Long Island preferred. G. M. S. Co., 75 Times.

BRIGHT GIRL wanted in mail order tailoring house; must be quick and accurate; Underwood operator; good chance for advancement. Apply Bell Tailor, 119 Walker St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Woman for light housework family of man, wife, and year-old child; modern suburb; must care for child some afternoon; fine home and easy work for honest, reliable woman; $25; must furnish good reference. Phone Bryant 3280, Apt. 19, between 12 and 2.

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted.—One with city references and who understands her business; call from 10-12. 327 West 78th St.

MAID wanted for general housework in family of four, (apartment;) wages, $5 weekly; reference required. Apply 4-6 Friday afternoon, Apt. 5A, 454 Riverside Drive.

MODEL, high-class modists shop, size 18 preferred; must be slim and attractive; exceptional opportunity; apply 10 A. M. Frances, Inc., 154 West 46th St.

NURSES.—Wanted, applicants for training school for nurses at the Eastern District Hospital. Applicants should have preliminary education or at least one year's high school or equivalent. Address Supt. Eastern District Hospital, 106 South 3d St., Brooklyn.

REFINED WOMAN to care for baby four nights a week; reference required. Barton, 415 West 115th St.

SALESLADIES AND ASSISTANT SALESLADIES, EXPERIENCED, ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE HIGHEST CLIENTELE WANTED BY PROMINENT FIFTH AVENUE DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT; NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY; CALL AFTER 10:30. 724 FIFTH AVENUE.

SALESWOMAN.—Well-educated woman over 25 for responsible position; best references required; small salary to start. Permanent. Room 1,614, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, expert in every branch, well educated, good at figures, capable of composing letters and handling details; factory office, Brooklyn; $18 a week to start, with opportunity for advancement; state fully age, education, experience, reference. M 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, high grade; must have long experience in using Elliott-Fisher billing machine. Kamber & Co., 708 Broadway.

TYPIST, familiar with card system; one who knows a little Spanish preferred; $8 to start. K 65 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Must be quick and accurate at figures and able to use typewriter; $10.
BOOKKEEPER for law office; must be experienced double entry; $12.
TYPIST AND CLERK.—Familiar doing copy work; $9.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Two wanted; salaries, $12 to $15; stenographers, 8 wanted; salaries, $8 to $20. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 38 Nassau St. 5061 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers wanted; permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Boyd 30-day Syllabi to Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Courses. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 587 W. 181st St., New York, and 274 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A YOUNG SOUTHERN COLORED WOMAN, absolutely competent and reliable, would like place in small family, preferably with those having no children; one who is well mannered, with O K references. Pryor, care Roach, 507 Lenox Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Capable fitter, designer; references; $3. Room 307, 541 East 78th St.

SEWING by the day. Ellis, 121 West 132d. Tel. 1822 Morningside.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Prepossessing, intelligent, brainy; (25;) good personality; high school graduate; seven years' corporation law, steel, export experience; capable holding responsible position; efficient office assistant; unquestionable reference; $18. L 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant; highly educated; capable mastering technicalities paramount; six years' technical experience; good speller, touch typist; conscientious; references; $15. M., 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHY.—Intelligent, prepossessing; five years' advertising, real estate experience; excellent grammarian, mathematician, business like; high school graduate; 23; references; agencies ignored; $15. L 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—

MADE NO THREATS, HEBBERD ASSERTS

Secretary of State Charity Board Disputes Evidence Given by the Mayor.

TELLS OF VISITING POLK

Says His Plea in Mrs. Dunphy's Behalf Had Nothing to Do with Proposed Investigation.

Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, was questioned yesterday, at the inquiry into the State Board before Commissioner Strong at the Bar Association, about his visit to former Corporation Counsel Polk in April, when, according to the testimony of Mayor Mitchel, Mr. Hebberd made remarks which Mr. Polk interpreted as a threat.

Mr. Hebberd denied that any remarks he made during the visit could be construed as a threat that the State Board would start an investigation of the City Department of Charities if Mrs. Dunphy, then head of Randall's Island, were not retired on a pension. He admitted, however, that he did mention the proposed investigation during his visit to Mr. Polk, but said it was at that time a matter of common knowledge.

Thomas M. Mulry was with him when he visited Mr. Polk, Mr. Hebberd testified, and Mr. Mulry was an old friend of Mrs. Dunphy. They asked Mr. Polk, he said, to allow the Board of Education to allow Mrs. Dunphy, whose administration was being severely criticised, to retire on a pension. Her work as a teacher was under jurisdiction of the Board of Education, though in other matters she was under the Charities Commissioner.

"We suggested that Mrs. Dunphy had been treated rather harshly," Mr. Hebberd testified. "Mr. Polk said that he favored her retirement and seemed very agreeable. Mr. Mulry talked along the same lines and said that he thought the ends of humanity would be served if Mrs. Dunphy were allowed to retire."

"Did you say that if this were done the investigation of the Charities Department would be avoided?" John M. Bowers, counsel for the State Board, asked.

"No, we did not," was the reply. "It could not have been avoided. It had been ordered by the Legislature."

"Was any threat of any kind made to you or Mr. Mulry by Mr. Polk?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"Not the slightest one."

"When did the investigation take place?"

"I think we began the latter part of April or May."

"Before the disposal of the Dunphy matter?"

"Yes."

"Do you think it unreasonable for Mr. Polk to have regarded that as a threat, as he evidently did?" Commissioner Strong asked.

"I don't know what he did."

"But the Mayor testified he did," Commissioner Strong said.

"That may be so," Mr. Hebberd said. "I have my doubts as to whether Mr. Polk thought so. His manner did not indicate any suggestion of the kind. It seems unreasonable that we would go to the Corporation Counsel and make a threat when we were pleading for mercy on behalf of the woman. Neither was Mr. Polk the kind of a man one would make a threat to, nor were we the kind of men who would make a threat."

NAME JEWISH DELEGATES.

Twenty-two Will Go from Manhattan to Philadelphia Conference.

At the final session of the convention of the Manhattan Jewish organizations at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street last night, twenty-two delegates were selected to attend the preliminary conference, which will be held at Philadelphia on March 26 to organize an American Jewish Congress. Judge Leon Sanders, who presided at last night's meeting, had great difficulty in keeping order, as several of those present opposed the indorsement of the list of delegates presented by the Committee on Nominations.

Judge Sanders urged those at the meeting to end their differences lest they exposed themselves to the ridicule of those who are opposed to the movement for the congress. Following Judge Sanders's plea the insurgents who desired to have their own organizations more fully represented at the Philadelphia conference, subsided and the report of the Committee on Nominations was accepted by an almost unanimous vote.

The delegates selected to represent Manhattan at the Philadelphia conference were Meyer L. Brown, Joseph Elias Davidson, Mrs. William B. Einstein, H. Slutzky, Dr. Samuel Elsberg, Professor Richard Gottheil, Jacob Hecht, Samuel S. Koenig, Adolph Lewisohn, Marcus M. Marks, Joseph S. Marcus, Eugene Meyer, Jr., Bernard G. Richards, Pincus Ruthenberg, Abraham S. Schomer, Isaac Siegel, Henry Salent, Dr. Nochum Syrkin, Leon Sanders, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, B. Zuckerman, and Isidor Zar. Borough President Marcus M. Marks and Eugene Meyer, Jr., the banker, both informed the committee last night that business engagements would prevent their attendance at the Philadelphia conference. Their places will be filled by two alternates, Moses Napelbaum and Max Stark.

COUNT ADOPTS AMERICAN.

Harrison M. Irving to Share in Estate of Dutch Subject.

Henry Jacques Wessels, Count de Frise, a subject of Holland, who is at the Hotel Gotham, yesterday adopted Harrison Mixer Irving of 70 Irving Place. Surrogate Fowler signing the adoption papers, which makes Mr. Irving a legal heir to the Count's estate.

The papers recite that Mr. Irving is twenty-one years and three months old, and that he is in business in this city. It is also stated that the foster child is the son of Rowland Clark Irving, who died in 1908.

Count de Frise, in his petition to the Court, asserts that he has known Irving since 1897, and that since the death of the young man's father, he has "assisted and guided" the foster son and treated him as his own son. The reason assigned by the Count for adopting the young man is that he wishes Irving to inherit a proper share of the petitioner's estate. The Count also recites that he is married and that his wife is now residing in Switzerland.

The Count further says that Mr. Irving has spent a part of each year since 1908 at the petitioner's home in Holland. Mrs. Marie Mixer Irving, mother of young Irving, has filed an affidavit in which she consents to the adoption.

Miss Morosini Not Engaged.

Miss Giulia Morosini, the New York heiress, the annulment of whose marriage to Arthur M. Werner, a former New York policeman, was announced a few days ago, is not engaged to marry Guy Biddinger, a private detective of this city, according to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Giovanni P. Morosini. "She is engaged to nobody," Mrs. Morosini said. "There is not a word of truth in the report. My sister-in-law has not seen this man for a year or more."

Batwood

E&W 2 for 25¢

EARL & WILSON

DU PONTS WIN IN COURT.

Judge Mayer Terms Harper's Weekly Articles Libelous.

Judge Mayer brought to an abrupt end yesterday in the Federal District Court the $50,000 libel suit which Charles Johnson Post, a magazine writer, had brought against the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. Mr. Post sought to prove that a letter sent out to magazine editors by the powder people denouncing two articles written by him in Harper's Weekly was libelous. The court directed the jury to find for the defendant, denouncing Mr. Post's articles as libelous in themselves and affording no possible justification for the very serious charges they brought against the powder concern.

The attack on the powder company was based on a contract it had formed with a German concern in 1889. Clauses permitted each of the contracting parties to participate in the improvements which the other made and required the du Pont people to inform their German connections of whatever contracts it made in the United States.

A deposition from Edward A. U. Kraftmeier, the agent of the German concern in the making of the contract, was read and the du Ponts entered into it with the knowledge of the Government, and especially of General Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral Folger, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau.

Hudson Maxim, the inventor, said the particular type of powder to which the contract referred was obsolete. The Government had ordered 5,000,000 pounds of it during the Spanish war, but after the du Ponts had completed less than 2,000,000 pounds it decided to abandon it, and the powder company lost on the preparations they had made for its manufacture.

Uncle Sought to Wed Niece.

Carl Henry Steerzer, 48 years old, of 121 Dewey Avenue, Jamaica, and Miss Amy Baessler of the same address, learned yesterday that it was against the law of this State for an uncle to wed his niece. Miss Baessler and Steerzer, who is her uncle, procured a license to marry in the office of the Deputy City Clerk at Long Island City last week. When George Anderson, a brother-in-law of the young woman, learned that a license had been issued, he called attention to the law in the matter and the license was surrendered.

FINDS RICH WIDOW'S GEMS 'NOT GENUINE'

An Expert So Reports About Much of Late Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer's Jewelry.

ART SALES EXCEED VALUE

Two Bronzes of Louis XIV. Period Cited—Appraised at $400, They Bring $1,020 at Auction.

The entire personal property of Mrs. Emilie de Loosey Havemeyer, who was the widow of Theodore A. Havemeyer, amounted at the time of her death, May 3, 1914, to only $77,817, according to an affidavit filed in the State Controller's office yesterday by William Butler Duncan, for transfer tax purposes. There was no statement given of her whole estate holdings.

There was an affidavit by Hiram Barney, an expert, who said much of decedent's jewelry was not genuine. The jewelry altogether was appraised at $9,363. Thomas E. Kirby, an art expert, deposed that the actual value of property in the New York residence, all of which brought $86,759 at a sale, was at least 25 per cent. less than the price obtained. Two bronzes of the Louis XIV. period, appraised at $400, were sold for $1,020. Many of the art objects sold were not taxable here, having been in New Jersey or Europe when the owner died.

The assets taxable in New York State, according to the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser John J. Lyons, consists of an equity of $98,689 in 224 Madison Avenue and personalty appraised at $38,880. The Madison Avenue property was valued at $550,000, but was encumbered with mortgages. It was bought by August Hecksher, who won the right to build an office building on the property, the courts deciding that this was not in violation of the Murray Hill covenant, which restricted the erection of business buildings in the neighborhood.

The net estate in New York, after deductions for debts, commissions, &c., was given at $43,157, and Mrs. Havemeyer's debts outside of New York at $105,536. Her property at Mahwah, N. J., not taxable in this State, was valued at $115,150. Mrs. Havemeyer, in the early part of 1913, was in need of funds, according to an affidavit of Mr. Duncan, and she at that time parted with her interest of $100,000 in the Havemeyer building at 26 Cortland Street.

Valuation of the $30,000 claim of Max Vogrich, the organist, against the estate, now pending in the Supreme Court for decision, has been suspended from taxation.

Tribune Building

154 Nassau Street

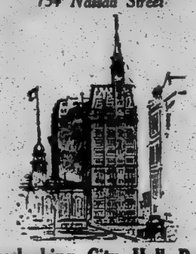

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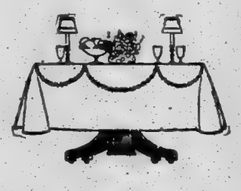

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The suit shown here is a two-button coat with patch pockets; vest with soft roll notch collar and athletic shoulder; trousers have tunnel loops and cuffs.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly warmer today; tomorrow fair, warmer; diminishing northwest winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,237. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

VERDUN ARMIES FIGHT TO HOLD DEAD MAN'S HILL

Both Sides Claim Possession of Important Height West of the Meuse.

STRUGGLE THERE RENEWED

French Say They Repulsed a Violent German Assault, Causing Very Heavy Losses.

BERLIN INSISTS FOE LOST

French Artillery Sweeps Region West of Douaumont—Guns Busy in the Woevre.

LONDON, March 16.—Fighting of a desperate character was resumed today on the west of the Meuse, the struggle centering about Le Mort Homme, (Dead Man's Hill,) of which both sides are claiming possession.

A very strong assault was delivered by the Germans this afternoon against the French positions on that crucial height, according to the War Office statement from Paris tonight, which adds that the foe, advancing in waves, were forced to retire in the direction of the Bois des Corbeaux, (Crows' Wood.) There the French artillery caught them, it is stated, and caused heavy losses.

From Berlin comes in the official Headquarters statement a different version of the situation in that region.

The German claim to a dominating hold on Le Mort Homme is put as follows:

"On the left bank of the Meuse further attempts made by the enemy to dispute our possession of the height of Le Mort Homme and our positions to the north of it were frustrated at the outset."

On the eastern bank of the Meuse the preponderance in artillery fire seems to have passed for the moment to the French. They report violent cannonading of the region west of Douaumont and around Vaux to check evolutions by the Germans and the building of defensive works.

Gunfire has been vigorous on both sides along the foot of the hills to the east where they verge with the plain of the Woevre.

Outside of the Verdun sector the chief activity has been in Champagne, where the Germans report the repulse of several attacks by the French on their lines south of St. Souplet.

Paris Reports Successes.

The French War Office statement, issued tonight, says:

To the north of the Aisne there has been artillery activity on both sides in the region of Bois des Buttes, south of Ville-aux-Bois.

In the Argonne we carried out a concentrated fire on the German organizations to the northwest of the road from Verennes and on batteries in action on the outskirts of Montfaucon.

To the west of the Meuse, after a very violent bombardment of our Bethincourt-Cumières front, the Germans launched during the course of the afternoon a powerful attack against our positions at Le Mort Homme. The assaulting masses, which came on in waves, were not able to gain footing at any point, and were forced back in the direction of the Bois des Corbeaux, where our concentrated fire, let loose immediately, inflicted heavy losses on them.

On the right bank of the Meuse and to the west of Douaumont, as well as around the village of Vaux, no infantry attack was carried out. However, our batteries took under their fire on several occasions troops engaged in evolutions in that region.

In the Woevre a rather spirited bombardment on both sides occurred in the sectors at the foot of the hills.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office says:

In Belgium French patrols have been able to ascertain that the destructive fire directed by our artillery yesterday evening against the German forces at La Plage, in the region of Nieuport, resulted in the complete destruction of the German communicating trenches and killed a number of the enemy.

In the region to the north of Verdun there has been reported no infantry engagement during the course of the night. The bombardment has continued, but not very strongly, on the left bank of the River Meuse; it has been more intense on the right bank, in the region of Haudremont and Damloup.

Our artillery has cannonaded vicinity of the country to the west of Douaumont, where the enemy was engaged in perfecting defense works.

In the Woevre we have bombarded several provision trains of the enemy.

To the east of the Forest of Apremont a surprise attack against a German trench resulted in our inflicting some losses on the enemy and of bringing in some prisoners.

In the Vosges, to the south of the Thur, the Germans delivered an attack against our positions near Burnhaupt. Checked by our curtain of fire, the enemy found it impossible to set foot in our trenches.

Germans Say They Hold Hill.

The German Headquarters statement reads:

In Flanders, especially in proximity to the coast, artillery duels have appreciably increased in violence. They have become more violent in the region of Roxe and Ville-aux-Bois.

In the Champagne, the French, after persistent artillery preparations, made a number of attacks, all without success, on our position south of St. Souplet and west of the Somme-Py-Souain road. This caused us few losses, whereas theirs were numerous. We took there two officers and 150 unwounded prisoners and captured two machine guns.

On the left bank of the Meuse further attempts made by the enemy to dispute our possession of the height of Le Mort Homme and our positions in the wood to the north of it were frustrated at the outset.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle the position is unchanged.

South of Niederaspach (Upper Alsace) our patrols, after an effective bombardment of enemy trenches, penetrated the latter, destroyed the defensive positions and returned with a few prisoners and some booty.

In an aerial encounter a French aeroplane was shot down southeast of

Continued on Page 2.

Turco-German Mission Ends in Fight and Failure

LONDON, March 16.—A sanguinary conflict took place between members of the Turco-German mission, which went to Asia Minor to study the defenses in Angora, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens, dated last Tuesday and delayed in transmission.

The dispatch adds that the mission returned to Constantinople without achieving any result owing to divergences in views of its members.

BIG GERMAN PLANS SPOILED BY VERDUN

Paris Convinced That a Double Offensive Was Designed by the Kaiser's Generals.

HUGE PREPARATIONS MADE

But the Terrific Losses of Crown Prince's Army Wrecked the Scheme, It Is Believed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 16.—The comparative calm of the last two days at Verdun since the failure of the second onslaught of the Crown Prince is inspiring a feeling of hopeful expectation in Paris.

The military critic of the Journal des Débats sums up the feeling by remarking:

"The moment is near when, instead of asking what the Germans are going to do, one must ask what the French are going to do."

An article published in a Swiss newspaper, the Jura Journal, and said to be from "a competent source," gives what purports to be a story of the German aims at Verdun and the preparations made to bring these to pass. The newspaper says that an offensive was decided upon at a grand war council in an Ardennes town in September as a counterblast to the expected move of the Allies in the Spring. It was originally intended to attack Verdun in April, and having conquered there easily, as they expected, to engage in wider operations to which the Verdun campaign was only preliminary. The Swiss newspaper adds, however, that "information from England and, still more, the reports from Rome, in consequence of Briand's visit, caused them to advance in two months, despite the inclement weather."

Ever since September, it is stated, the Germans have been engaged in organizing a masse de choc. Men were chosen with utmost care from the whole army and trained, armed, and prepared especially for the offensive. Men of doubtful value in the depots were sent to the front. The most robust and best instructed soldiers of young classes were held in reserve.

Each army of the western front furnished a specially chosen corps with the sole exception of the Sixth and the First army, stationed in Artois and at Soissons, respectively. These it was thought imprudent to weaken.

The Seventh Reserve Corps, which had several times shown exceptional qualities in battle, was withdrawn from General von Heeringen's army in the Aisne region. Similarly the Eighteenth Corps was detached from General von Strantz, in the Meuse-Moselle district. The Third, or Brandenburg Corps, habitually reserved for critical tasks, was added to the list after being rested and brought up to its normal strength after the Champagne losses.

Finally the Austrian and German factories were strained to their utmost to provide supplies of guns and munitions for this armée d'élite.

At first the plans worked out well, the Swiss writer goes on. Then the French resistance from Feb. 26 before Pepper Hill and Douaumont caused a hitch. The Germans were forced to abandon their secondary offensive and concentrate at Verdun troops intended for the other campaign, to take the place of the slaughtered thousands.

The Swiss writer concludes: "Now all the units, mentioned above, have been engaged and the majority have suffered heavily. French heroism has compromised the whole German scheme. Today the Germans are forced, perhaps against their will, to continue their costly operations for reasons of moral or foreign political importance. Now the high command, which is forced to obey such considerations and no longer possesses the choice of time or means, is unavoidably forced to consent to sacrifices, entirely disproportionate to the object to be gained. In the light of such circumstances, one can appreciate the full gravity of the present situation before Verdun."

Paris Wonders if New Stroke Impends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Between the French counterattack on Tuesday night on the northern slope of Dead Man's Hill and this morning no action took place in the region of Verdun. The bombardment has become much less intense and the only movement of the Germans seems to have been in digging and strengthening their field works.

What is the meaning of these repeated and prolonged pauses? It is surely not that the German command accepts what in view of its expectations and all the circumstances would everywhere be counted as a first-class defeat, but it is possible, although the hypothesis is not favored here, that while maintaining a show of activity before Verdun they intend to divert their offensive to another part of the front or at least start elsewhere a diversion which would occupy the minds of the German people.

There is reason to believe that a double offensive was originally intended, but was rendered impossible for a time by the destruction of two army corps, (the Third and Eighteenth,) and the disintegration of two others, (the Seventh Reserve and the Fifteenth,) during the first stage of the battle on the heights of the Meuse. The general reserves were intended for another destination, but had then to be used for a reconstitution of the special force which had been pushed in between the front of the Crown Prince on the west and the detachment of the Metz army under General von Strantz on the east. The army of shock thus patched up has again lost heavily in the second stage of the battle.

The Crown Prince's army numbered before the battle at least twelve divisions, but the entire front to the west of the Argonne is intrusted to it and it could not carry out an offensive by itself. General von Stranta has all he can do to hold after the sector from Les Eparges by St. Mihiel to the Moselle.

I have shown that all but two of the other German armies in the west have been laid under contribution for Verdun. Doubtless there still remain reserves in the depots, and it is stated that 130 trains of reinforcements were counted in one day and night passing over the northern frontiers, two-thirds for Cambrai and one-third for the Meuse. They would carry between 60,000 and 100,000 men.

DUTCH LINER SUNK WITHOUT WARNING; AMERICANS SAVED

Tubantia Goes Down Off Holland Coast After Being Hit by Torpedo or Mine.

CAPTAIN BLAMES U-BOAT

Torpedo Boats and Other Craft Hurry to Scene and All on Board Are Rescued.

PATRIA HAS NARROW ESCAPE

French Liner Arrives Here, Reporting That a Torpedo Missed Her by 50 Feet.

LONDON, March 16.—The Holland-Lloyd passenger steamer Tubantia sank early today off the Noordhinder Lightship as the result of striking a mine or an attack by a submarine. The passengers, among whom are said to have been several Americans, and the members of the crew are all believed to have been rescued. The steamer carried between eighty and ninety passengers and a crew of 300. She was a vessel of 15,000 tons.

The Tubantia left Amsterdam on Wednesday for the River Plate, and was to have stopped at Falmouth for more passengers and freight. Early this morning wireless distress calls from the steamer were received at the Hook of Holland, and torpedo boats and other craft rushed to her assistance. Some of these boats reached the steamer before she sank and took off passengers and members of the crew, while others picked up survivors from the ship's boats, in which they had taken refuge after the explosion.

The first flashes from the liner said she had been torpedoed and was in a sinking condition near the Noordhinder Lightship. Later messages credited the disaster to the vessel's coming in contact with a mine. Until full details of the sinking of the steamer are at hand it will be impossible to say what caused the disaster.

Among the American passengers said to have been on board the Tubantia was Richard Schilling, described as an American Consul, and his wife and daughter.

Seventy survivors of the disaster were taken into Flushing, Holland, by two torpedo boats. Others took refuge on board the lightship, while still others were picked up by Dutch and Swedish steamers. Those arriving at Flushing said the explosion occurred at 2:30 o'clock this morning, just as the Tubantia was about to drop anchor. Opinions among them varied as to whether the vessel had struck a mine or was torpedoed by a submarine. A wireless dispatch from the Captain said the vessel had been attacked without warning, the torpedo striking the stern of the ship.

About eighty passengers were to have boarded the Tubantia at Falmouth tomorrow. Several of them had taken seats this afternoon on the train bound for Falmouth, but when the officials received the news of the sinking of the liner they promptly informed the passengers, who left the train and remained in London.

The agents of the line say that specie valued at nearly £750,000 ($3,750,000) was to have been shipped on the Tubantia at Falmouth.

A dispatch from Amsterdam says that the passenger list of the Tubantia contains the names of 87 persons, of which 19 are Germans, 2 Argentinians, 7 Brazilians, 1 Uruguayan, 1 Bolivian, 22 Dutch, 1 Norwegian, 2 Danish, 5 Swiss, 6 Spanish, 3 Englishman, 1 Chilean, 2 Austrians, 1 Russian, 5 Belgians, 1 Swede, and 3 citizens of the United States.

Among the passengers on board was Dr. Luis Salinas Vega, Bolivian Minister to Germany, with his wife and three daughters, bound for Buenos Aires.

According to the Handelsblad, the Tubantia was insured for 4,000,000 florins, which was half a million florins less than her original cost. She had on board the Dutch mail and 700 tons of cargo consisting of piece goods, the newspaper adds.

A dispatch from The Hague says the Dutch Ministry of Marine has received information that two of the Tubantia's boats, with survivors, have reached Noordhinder Lightship. The Dutch steamship Krakatau, which stood by, passed another Dutch steamer, which had many survivors on board. A Swedish steamship also went to search for survivors.

AMSTERDAM, March 16, via London.—The Royal Holland Lloyd officials inform The Associated Press that Consul Schilling, his wife and daughter were American passengers aboard the Tubantia.

Sunk by Mine, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, March 16, (by wireless to Sayville.)—It is semi-officially stated here, says the Overseas News Agency, that the Dutch steamer Tubantia, which is reported to have sunk near the Noordhinder Lightship, most probably struck a mine.

The Overseas News Agency says the Dutch newspaper Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant publishes a telegram dated Ymuiden, March 16, saying that the steamer Tubantia was not sunk by a torpedo, but by a mine and that all the passengers were in rescue boats.

The News Agency adds that, according to the Amsterdam Handelsblad, a torpedo boat with 65 survivors on board arrived at Amsterdam at 12:30 o'clock today. The same newspaper has received reports from Ymuiden that according to the declaration of port officers no American citizens were on board the Tubantia. Other telegrams say that the steamer was anchoring when she was struck by a floating mine.

The Tubantia was built at Glasgow in 1913 and is 540 feet long and 65 feet beam. She left Buenos Aires on Feb. 4 for Amsterdam and was reported as having passed Fernando Noronha on Feb. 14.

BERNSTORFF OFFERS DENIAL

Delivers Silius Disclaimer—Tubantia Inquiry On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, informed the State Department today that he had been instructed by his Government to deny that the Norwegian bark Silius, which was sunk at Havre, was destroyed by a German submarine. The German Government asserted not only that its reports from German commanders

Continued on Page 4.

Gallieni, French War Minister, Resigns; Stated Reason Is Illness; Roque Succeeds

PARIS, March 16.—General Joseph Simeon Gallieni, Minister of War, has resigned because of ill health, and General Charles Roque has been appointed to succeed him.

General Joseph Gallieni in a military career of almost half a century has always been noted for his youthful activity, whether putting down revolts in Indo-China or Madagascar, toning up the Superior Council of War at home, or writing books on his colonial campaigns or travels in foreign lands.

When the great war began he was enjoying the laurels he had won as the conqueror of Madagascar, but was immediately recalled to take the place of General Michel as Military Governor of Paris. He was then 65 years of age, and worked night and day to strengthen the defensive works of the city.

When the German drive toward the capital had reached its maximum southeast of Paris, Gallieni, it is said, had 80,000 picked men ready to move across their rear and thus cut off their retreat.

In the reconstruction of the Cabinet last November Gallieni took the portfolio of war, succeeding M. Millerand. The latter had tried to eliminate politics and family precedence from the army. Gallieni succeeded in doing so. His first act was to forbid civilians to write to the Generals in the field on military matters; his second was to send to the front a lot of able-bodied soldiers with safe billets. Then he sought out young men with records and saw that they were promoted. He advised and then ordered the retirement of old officers whose activities were not equal to the demands of the conflict. He also cut red tape in the supply departments, and, by ordering a revision of the exempt lists, added 80,000 able-bodied men to the army.

There have been rumors from time to time that Gallieni and Joffre did not get along well together, principally, it was said, owing to the jealousy of the former, who was Governor General of Madagascar when the Generalissimo was a Colonel of engineers building defenses on that island. Persons who know them both, however, say that the difference was merely one of temperament. Gallieni is a Latin in thought and action while Joffre is as phlegmatic as Kitchener.

General Gallieni failed to attend the meeting of the Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on March 9 and the meeting of the Council of National Defense on March 10, and an official note explained that the War Minister had been "prevented" from receiving members of Parliament last Friday, his regular receiving day. Later it was announced officially that Rear Admiral Lecaze, Minister of Marine, would take charge of the Ministry of War during the illness of General Gallieni.

Of late there has been considerable discussion of the War Department in the French Parliament, some of the Deputies and Senators aiming to limit the control of the War Minister and General Joffre over military affairs.

Gallieni received the Grand Cross for his work in the Sudan, Indo-China, and as Governor General of Madagascar from 1896 till 1905; he then became a member of the Superior War Council and President of the Committee for Colonial Defense. He is a member of many French and foreign scientific bodies. Among his books are five on Madagascar.

SUFFRAGISTS ASSAIL SENATE FOR DELAY

Cooper Union Meeting Denounces Members Who Failed to Keep Their Pledges.

"SIDE-DOOR LEGISLATORS"

Earned the Name, Prendergast Says, by Slipping Out While Women Workers Waited.

The members of the Senate Judiciary Committee of the present Legislature will go down to posterity as the "side-door legislators," according to Controller William A. Prendergast, who spoke last night at the big suffrage inquiry meeting at Cooper Union.

The members of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, after having been promised five times that their bill would come up in the Senate Judiciary Committee, and having been five times disappointed with a big majority of the committee pledged to support them, had a quick-call mass meeting last night.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse told the meeting that the women, after sitting five hours last Tuesday outside the room where the Senate Judiciary Committee was presumably considering the Suffrage bill, discovered that the members had all slipped out a side door and gone away.

"It was a cavalier thing to do," said Mr. Prendergast in his speech. "It was not so much their not considering the bill as it was that they promised to pass it and then walked out of the side door. Get that thing into the people's minds, that they passed out of the side door, and it will be the destruction of their political reputation. The women of the State should have a chance to put their question before the people again, and the Senators at Albany must understand that. You must say to them, 'If you stand in the way of progress, progress will walk over you.'"

Suffrage Workers Not Depressed.

If the women were depressed by the five disappointments that they have had they did not show it last night. Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who have borne the brunt of the legislative work at the Capitol, have had many sleepless hours, and if they shed some tears over the work no one would have dared to say it. Mrs. Whitehouse had been fighting a voiceless cold, but had recovered enough to preside at the meeting.

"We have called this meeting not to protest," said Mrs. Whitehouse, "but to inquire what is the matter at Albany, to clear our own minds." Then she gave an account in detail of the Albany work and the standing of both Senators and Assemblymen in their relation to suffrage, which had been previously ascertained.

A man in the audience cried "Shame" when she told them that Senator Brown had said that it would be a long time before their bill was voted out of committee.

"The legislators," remarked Mrs. Whitehouse, "said 'Trust us, we are all in favor.' And we did trust them, not being as wise as we are now. Then they decided to postpone it to March 7 to find out what was the public opinion. I am sure there were more letters in favor of that than were against and the majority of the papers were favorable. Public opinion was with us, if the papers were any criterion. Then we got hundreds of women to come up, and I for one did not dream that they would not pass our bill.

"Then March 7 came and we sat and we sat and we sat. And there were all our friends and the man to propose the bill. It was the day of our ball, though we did not say so, and then Senator Brown postponed it to the following day."

She told how the women went to New York for the ball and took the midnight train back to Albany, and the audience applauded.

Watched at Door of Vacant Room.

"Then there was the final postponement to March 14," she continued. "They had said we did not show interest but I think we did then—500 women and not only 500 suffragists but 500 officers of the suffragists. And we showed our interest by sitting outside the door, some of the women knitting for the soldiers!

"Then we waited and waited and waited until 12 o'clock, 1, 1:30, 2 o'clock, and then it was quarter of five when a Senator came out. He did not stop to tell us as they had before—he beckoned me with his finger to follow him down the corridor and then he told me that the meeting had been over for an hour and they had not passed on our bill. Senator Brown had moved for an indefinite postponement on personal grounds.

"That is where the matter is in the hands of our friends but what is tying their hands? I have told you all. The Legislature will adjourn on May 6, and there is no time for many more adjournments."

Mrs. Laidlaw read the editorials that had been written in the papers favoring the suffrage amendment. Miss Mary Garrett Hay told of the condi-

Continued on Page 9.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Est. 26th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote.—Advt.

U. S. STEEL EARNED $726,683,589 IN 1915

Receipts from All Sources Show an Increase of $168,268,656 Over 1914.

FOURTH GREATEST YEAR

Finished Product Sold for Export Valued at $95,163,393, Breaking All Previous Records.

The United States Steel Corporation's gross earnings last year from all sources amounted to $726,683,589, an increase of $168,268,656 over 1914. It was the fourth greatest year in the corporation's history, the turnover having been exceeded by something more than $80,000,000 in 1913, and by a smaller margin in 1912 and in the boom year of 1907. The year's net revenue, made public some time ago, was $140,250,066, a gain of $58,503,548 over the preceding fiscal period.

Because of the abnormal demand for steel for export in the last quarter, and also for domestic munition manufacturing, several features appeared in the pamphlet report yesterday which would not be in evidence in ordinary periods. The value of finished steel sold for export was $95,163,393, against $42,784,091 in 1914, a gain of more than 122 per cent. This was the greatest foreign demand ever experienced by the corporation in a single year. The domestic output of finished material, worth $391,188,-981, was 15.9 per cent. greater than the year before. Prices received in 1915, based on the total tonnage of rolled and other finished steel products shipped, showed in case of export consignments an average increase of $4.19 a ton. At the same time the average price for this material sold into domestic consuming channels was only 26 cents a ton higher than the year preceding. The average price of both domestic and export tonnage was $1.05 a ton in excess of the 1914 quotation.

Improvements to Cost $70,000,000.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the corporation, says in the annual statement that additions and betterments, decided upon during the year, will involve the estimated expenditure of $70,000,000. In respect of expenditures authorized last year and those of preceding years, which have not yet been carried out, Judge Gary said a total of $91,200,000 remained to be disbursed as of March 1, 1916. He estimated that not more than $75,000,000 would be expended in the current year, the major part of which was expected to be taken out of earnings.

The corporation produced in the year 11,762,639 tons of rolled and other finished steel, a gain of 30.49 per cent. over 1914. The report states that this was approximately 85 per cent. of the annual capacity of the mills, considering the year as a whole, but that in the final quarter the output equaled the maximum steel producing capacity. As this condition is understood to have continued, it is expected in the trade that the 1916 record will closely approach 14,000,000 tons of finished steel, exceeding every previous year in the corporation's history.

Maintenance Less Costly.

The expenditure for ordinary repairs and maintenance last year, in spite of increased output, was smaller than the year before.

"The increased activity in business which developed in 1915," said Judge Gary on this point, "found the mills and properties in satisfactory condition to handle the large demand promptly and efficiently. Due to this condition a relatively lesser amount of expenditures was required for ordinary and current maintenance, although operations were about 38 per cent. greater than in 1914."

The total maintenance and replacements costs was $43,366,643, a decline of $2,005,951 from the preceding year's expenditures. The corporation set aside from gross income $72,957,987 to cover depreciation of plants and the exhaustion of mining properties, against $64,847,041 in 1914.

The funded debt of the corporation at the end of the year amounted to $616,-568,851, a decline of $10,069,566 since Dec. 31, 1914. The inventories of all subsidiary companies at the close of 1915 had a combined value of $161,-113,900, an increase of $8,022,864. Ore holdings showed a decrease in inventory value of $12,342,514, but there were substantial gains in other raw material over the same date a year before.

The average number of employes on the rolls was 191,126, a gain of 6.56 per cent. over 1914, and the average wage was $3.01 a day, an increase of 4 cents. The lowest number of workers in any month was 141,461 in January, and the highest was 227,051 in December. The total pay roll in January was $10,677,017, and in December $17,501,288. The increase of 10 per cent. put into effect on Feb. 1, 1916, the report says, will add $14,000,000 to the pay roll for 1916 if the average number of men should be the same as last year.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

GEN. PERSHING'S COLUMNS PUSH ON TWENTY MILES IN PURSUIT OF VILLA; REPORTS OF SNIPING UNCONFIRMED

Carranza to Get Detained Ammunition; Shows Our Good Faith, Mexicans Say

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 16.—Three hundred thousand rounds of rifle ammunition, the first shipment of a consignment of 700,000 rounds, will be delivered tomorrow to General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, by the local customs officials. The cartridges are to be used by the detachment of Carranza soldiers led by Colonel Dato Campbell, former commander of the Mexican garrison at Agua Prieta, in aiding United States troops to capture Francisco Villa and his bandits.

The ammunition, which had been held up here by customs officials since Sunday, was released late today on orders from Washington. This action in aiding the Carranza troops to obtain the cartridges, it was declared by Ives G. Lelevier, Mexican Consul here, would be of material benefit in assuring many residents of Sonora that the United States intended no aggressive action against the Mexican Government.

"It proves," he added, "that the American Government has confidence in the intention of the Mexican Government to co-operate with the United States soldiers in pursuing the bandits of Villa. Many Mexicans have believed that the ammunition would be held up indefinitely."

According to Mr. Lelevier, the remainder of the ammunition purchased by the de facto Government should reach Douglas within a day or two. It is to be sent immediately upon arrival to the Carranza troops operating in Eastern Sonora to cut off Villa's retreat in that direction.

CAPITAL UNEASY OVER MEXICO

Rumors of Threatened Opposition to American Expedition Reach Government Officials.

ALERT FOR ANY ATTACK

Some of Carranza's Soldiers Dissatisfied with Presence of the Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The fact was disclosed in a high official quarter tonight that the State and War Departments had been receiving some disquieting news from the Mexican border despite the fact that the American punitive expedition into Mexico had the co-operation and assurances of support from the higher Carranza military authorities in the State of Chihuahua. It was learned from the same quarter that news from the border during the afternoon was not reassuring and that there appeared to be elements of danger in the situation.

Details were not obtainable regarding the basis for the apprehension, but it was intimated that some of the reports showed that not all of the rank and file of the Carranza soldiery were satisfied with the American crossing into Mexico, and that other reports indicated that there was danger of raids across the border at various points. The United States border patrol is being shifted at some places to meet possible contingencies.

Unofficial reports that "snipers" had fired at scouts in the vanguard of the American expedition could not be confirmed at the War Department, where it was asserted that General Funston had reported only "routine information." But it was realized before the expedition started that "sniping" would have to be contended with by the army in its advance into Mexico. The chief element of danger in this phase of the movement is not regarded as the "sniping" itself, but the events it may precipitate. The situation is being looked upon as one which, while auspicious in the beginning, contains elements of danger.

A Policy of Alertness.

Officials prefer to discount these reports and to continue to hope that the expedition will continue to have the approval and aid of the Carranza authorities. Full assurances have been given by the Washington Government to the Carranza Government that the whole purpose of the expedition is to capture Villa and his band, that the United States has no ulterior motives. General Pershing is under instructions to make this fact unmistakably clear wherever he comes into contact with Mexicans, regardless of faction.

While the American military authorities are pleased with the assurances and actual co-operation thus far given by the Carranzistas and are accepting them in good faith, it is known that General Funston and the higher military authorities in Washington are so shaping their plans and the disposition of the army as to be ready to meet any combination of elements and circumstances in Mexico.

Danger points in the situation have been the Sonora border, where Carranza troops have shown unrest and excitement over the crossing of the American force into Chihuahua, and that portion of the Sierra Grande region of Chihuahua southeast of El Paso, especially in the neighborhood of Ojinaga, opposite the Texan town of Presidio. On account of the reported mutiny of the Carranza garrison under Colonel Riojas at Ojinaga and the reported assassination of that officer, accompanied by rumors of a threatened invasion of Texas in that region, a troop of the Thirteenth Cavalry was rushed from Marfa, Texas, to Presidio.

Ojinaga Revolt Denied.

The report of the assassination of Colonel Riojas was denied in a statement issued tonight by Señor Eliseo Arredondo, confidential agent of Carranza and Ambassador-designate of Mexico in Washington. He gave out the following dispatch from Andreas G. Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso:

"The consular agent whom I sent to Marfa, Texas, to investigate the rumors of a revolt of the Constitutionalist garrison at Ojinaga informs me that Lieutenant Colonel Riojas, reported to have been murdered by his troops, is safe and well, utterly disproving the report of the revolt."

Secretary Baker had no announcement to make regarding the Mexican situation today beyond the issuance of a statement designating six newspapers, among them THE NEW YORK TIMES, which will be allowed to send special correspondents into Mexico with the

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AMERICANS FLEE, FEARING ATTACK

Consul at Torreon and 56 Others, Including Women, Ride to Border in Freight Cars.

NO SIGNS OF DISORDER

Arrivals at Laredo and Nogales Declare They Left to Avoid Trouble.

LAREDO, Texas, March 16.—Traveling the entire distance in box cars, Consul C. A. Williams and forty-five other Americans arrived here late today from Torreon, Mexico, having left the Mexican city, they said, because they were convinced it was the best thing to do. Their departure, they said, was not caused by any overt acts on the part of the Mexicans or by failure on the part of de facto Government officials to offer protection. Eleven Americans joined the party at Monterey.

There were a number of American women in the party, including Mrs. Williams. Consul Williams said he would remain at Laredo or near the Mexican border pending instructions from the State Department. He refused to discuss his leaving Mexico.

Other members of the party said they had decided to leave because Torreon was considered to be in Villa territory and therefore unsafe for Americans. They said they believed, however, that the Carranza garrison was strong enough to hold the city against a Villa attack. A few unmarried Americans remained, they said.

Food conditions at Torreon, also, it was said, influenced the decision to leave, as the city was depending almost entirely upon supplies from the United States. Durango City, it was stated by several of the American refugees, is cut off from all communication. There are said to be at least twenty Americans there. They said they feared Torreon might be isolated similarly by Villa adherents.

NOGALES, Ariz., March 16.—American arrivals here late today from Cananea said that while tension in that city has been noticeable recently, no popular resentment against Americans had manifested itself up to this morning. They said they believed that the Carranza garrison there had not been apprised of the dispatch of the American punitive expedition.

Reports here yesterday that two American miners had been stoned to death at Puerta Citas, near Cananea, were denied by today's arrivals. It was said, however, that two Mexicans recently were put to death at that place by Carranza troops, presumably as spies. The mines and smelters were reported working full force.

Both Nogales, Ariz., and Nogales, Sonora, continued quiet tonight. United States soldiers, under command of Colonel W. A. Sage, were stationed on patrol duty every few hundred feet throughout the American city. For the first time in several days no Carranza soldiers were seen in the streets on the Sonora side today. It was reported that the small garrison had been withdrawn to the hills south of the city. Few Americans crossed to the Mexican side, but those who did reported they received courteous treatment.

M. J. Kingsbury, Superintendent of the Sonora Division of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico, returned tonight from an inspection trip to Guaymas and said there were few signs of disturbances in Western Sonora. Trains operating on the road between Hermosillo and Esperanza, however, he said, were accompanied by Carranza escorts to prevent Yaqui attacks. For several days an armed man has been aboard every Southern Pacific train between Tucson and Nogales.

GENERAL DENIES REVOLT.

Carranza Commander at Ojinaga Says He Will Keep Order.

MARFA, Texas, March 16.—Denial that the de facto Mexican troops at Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, Texas, had caused a disturbance or even expressed antagonism against Americans, was made tonight in telephone messages here from General Rojas, Carranza Commandant at Ojinaga. Recent reports stated the garrison at Ojinaga had revolted because of the American expeditionary force entering Mexico, and either had killed Rojas or had forced him to take refuge at some point near there.

General Rojas stated a band of Villa adherents on the American side had attempted unsuccessfully to stir up antagonism among his troops. There is, he said, a band of Villa bandits located

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PROGRESS NOT INTERRUPTED

One Report Says Two Cavalry Regiments Are Near Villa's Base.

RUMORS OF OPPOSITION

But Gen. Funston Discredits These, Relying on De Facto Government's Good Faith.

COLUMNS TO JOIN SOON

May Meet Tomorrow at a Point Fifty Miles Below the Border.

Captured Raider Reveals Villa's Recent Movements

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 16.—General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, reported officially to General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican War Minister, today, that his command had captured a prisoner who was in the Columbus raid, and who revealed Villa's plans and whereabouts in detail. Copies of this report, General Calles said, were forwarded to General Gavira by him, and to the United States Army officers at Columbus.

"The man informs me," said General Calles, "that Villa, after the attack, went direct to the Corralitos Ranch, where he murdered seven cowboys because they refused to give him horses. From Corralitos he went to Chocalate, where he stopped on the 13th. From there he went direct to Galeana."

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 16.—Somewhere south of New Mexico, perhaps twenty miles and possibly a greater distance, General Pershing and the divided force he is commanding are encamped tonight. They have had no encounter with Mexicans and their progress into Mexico in search of Francisco Villa and his little army has been uninterrupted, according to the laconic message received by General Funston.

"Merely plowing their way through the desert sand," were the words of General Funston in summarizing the day's developments.

Rumors of an unfriendly attitude assumed by Mexicans generally toward Americans in Mexico continued to be received at General Funston's headquarters, but these were not taken with great seriousness. In no report of General Pershing to General Funston has there been any mention of sniping or other aggression by Mexicans. The last report was received after 6 o'clock tonight.

The campaign is being conducted on the assumption that the Carranza Government troops will co-operate in the effort to destroy Villa and his followers. A statement made by General Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, that, while he had given orders for co-operation, in accordance with instructions from his Government, he personally did not fully indorse such action, was the basis for comment by army men. By some of them Gavira's attitude was taken as indicative of that of many of Carranza's officers, but those high in authority expressed the hope that discipline would prevail in all cases over personal opinion, as it had in the case of General Gavira.

Accept Carranza Assurances.

No concerted plan of action between the military men of the two countries has been agreed upon. The Americans are in Mexico, relying on the assumption that Carranza has accepted in good faith the note of the State Department promising reciprocal privileges in chasing down bandits and the unofficial orders from Mexico City that orders had been issued for co-operation. Neither General Pershing nor General Funston has received any direct promise of support.

It was pointed out, however, that co-operation need not necessarily mean joint action, and that possibly the Mexican Army men would consider it the fulfillment of their part of the program if they continued independently their operations against Villa. General P. Elias Calles, commanding the Mexican troops in Sonora, is reported to have placed at strategic points in the eastern part of that State some 5,000 men to prevent the entry of Villa, and General Luis Gutierres is supposed to be directing five columns in Chihuahua to prevent the fugitive from making his escape over the trails to the south or east.

A clash between Carranza troops and Americans is not anticipated by American Army officers, but the danger that some small mutinous band might attack a detachment of the American force has not been ignored. Should such an incident occur, army men here say, it could scarcely be due to mistaken identity, since the uniform, equipment, and general appearance of the Americans is sufficiently unusual in Mexico as to make confusion impossible.

To a great extent the details of the American expedition have been left to General Pershing, and his superior officer here, General Funston, is not both-

ering him or expecting from him reports other than those regarded by General Pershing as essential.

Juncture of Columns Soon.

Secrecy yet is maintained as to the exact disposition of the American force, its composition, and future movements. In general, it is admitted that a juncture of the columns now heading south will be made before the end of the week, perhaps Saturday, when they will be perhaps some fifty miles south of the international boundary line.

General Pershing will maintain his communications by means of wireless, courier, automobiles, and aeroplanes. General Funston arranged today for a direct telegraph wire from El Paso to Fort Sam Houston in order that there might be as little delay as possible in receiving General Persning's reports.

The censorship at the border is being maintained. Here no censorship has been established, but other precautions have been taken to prevent unauthorized publicity of military news.

General Funston and his staff were busy today carrying out the details of the plan for strengthening the border patrols and for having ready additional men and supplies should they be required in Mexico. More troops arrived at Columbus and other points near the New Mexican border, where they will be held in readiness to rush forward should their services be needed.

GET REPORTS OF SNIPING.

Six or Seven American Soldiers Said to Have Been Hit.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 16, (by Mail to El Paso.)—While most of the reports reaching here unofficially today from south of the border indicated that the American troops in Mexico were unmolested in their advance, there also were reports that a few snipers had been encountered. There was nothing to show which of the American columns might have encountered them. According to these reports, six or seven soldiers of the American expedition had been hit by snipers.

Earlier reports indicated that the expedition had spent an uneventful night camped a short distance across the American line. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the expedition, accompanied the column as far as the border, and then returned and with another column of troops entered Mexico to the flank of the main army.

Despite the rigorous censorship, which is still in force and which closes all telephone and telegraph wires to military movements, it became known that the number of troops which entered Mexico was about 4,000. The censor has asked all correspondents filing by mail not to disclose military movements or details as to numbers of troops, saying that to make public questions of such military importance might mean a loss of American lives. Not even the general facts of the crossing have been allowed to go over the telegraph wires.

When General Pershing gave the order to march the soldiers swept forward with a shout. Colonel Slocum of the Thirteenth Cavalry met Colonel Davila of the Mexican forces, who promised that no resistance would be made to crossing the border.

Additional troop trains came in here during the night, and Columbus awoke today to find the camp considerably grown in population. A new lot of cavalry horses alsb was in evidence. Great piles of supplies in boxes and stacks of baled hay had sprung up near the railway station. Quartermaster wagons left constantly over the road to the south during the day.

On a sagebrush plain off to the side of the military camp a number of aeroplanes which arrived yesterday were tried out. One or two at a time in the air most of the day. None of the aviators had yet joined the advance columns, so far as could be ascertained here.

AMERICAN CAVALRY NEAR VILLA'S HAUNTS

Forced Marches Bring Seventh and Tenth Close to Casas Grandes Region.

EL PASO, Texas, March 16.—The Seventh and Tenth Cavalry, said to be advancing into Mexico by forced marches from Culberson's ranch, near Hachita, N. M., were nearing the Villa territory in the Casas Grandes region tonight, according to the most reliable information that could be obtained here.

These troops are reported to be marching with the minimum of equipment and to be led by scouts from the Mormon Colonies at Colonia Dubian and Colonia Morales. From their point of departure the distance is eighty-five miles to Casas Grandes, and the start was made early yesterday morning. If Villa intends to offer any organized resistance to his pursuers it might be possible for United States soldiers to come in contact with his outposts very soon.

The expedition is penetrating Mexico under ideal weather conditions. The hot season will not be reached for a month or six weeks, and if the windmill wells which dot part of the country through which the expedition is passing are not dried up the water supply situation should be relieved. Clear moonlight nights make it possible to see after dark for some distance.

Mormon Settlements Safe.

Definite information that the Mormon settlements, with their 500 American men, women, and children, were safe and unmolested was brought here today by Daniel Hurst, son of P. H. Hurst, the Mormon Bishop resident here. Mr. Hurst brought news understood to be of much military importance which was forwarded to General Pershing. Mr. Hurst refused to make public its nature or details.

According to Mr. Hurst, Villa has at most 400 men, some of whom are wounded. He said also that it was not believed in the Mormon colonies that the bandit chief had more than 500 men with him when he raided Columbus.

What the intentions of Villa are remain a profound mystery today. Andreas Garcia, the Carranza Consul here, asserted today that from information in his possession he was satisfied Villa had disbanded most of his men and intended to take refuge in the heart of the Sierra Madres with only three or four trusted companions.

"Thousands of men are not wanted to pursue Villa," said Consul Garcia. "He has no intention of fighting any one, but will take refuge in the mountains which he knows so well. He will be captured, I believe, when a price is put on his head."

Denial that there were any Carranza troops with the American expedition was made today by General Gavira, the Carranza commander at Juarez. General Gavira made this statement after being informed that the report of the presence of Mexican soldiers with General Pershing came from American military headquarters at San Antonio. He declared that the troops of General P. Elias Calles, who were reported to be with the Americans, were scattered between Chihuahua and Madera, Pearson and Guzman, and that General Bertani, with an escort, was at Juarez. All efforts to find General Bertani at Juarez failed.

Strengthen Juarez Garrison.

Fresh Carranza troops have arrived at Juarez, but the Mexican authorities would give no information as to the number of men now in garrison there. Long trains loaded with flour and other provisions crossed the Rio Grande from the American side today, but their destination was kept secret.

One subject of much speculation on both sides of the border is the exact meaning of the appointment of General Obregon as Minister of War. Opinions among Americans familiar with Mexico and its politics are sharply divided. One camp insists that Obregon's appointment means that the two Mexican leaders have reconciled their differences and that Obregon intends to give his full support to the First Chief. The other camp, which includes most of those who have a personal acquaintance with Obregon, are equally confident that his appointment indicates that he is gaining the upper hand in governmental affairs and that a turn distinctly unfavorable to the United States may be looked for shortly in the policy of the de facto Government.

In the meantime El Paso and all the rest of the border continues to hear wild and fantastic rumors. How most of them start is a mystery, but they are generally credited to Villa sympathizers who wish to provoke trouble for the Carranza Government and stir up hostility toward it among Americans.

Only men physically fit were allowed to go with General Pershing into Mexico. A carload of rejected soldiers arrived here from Columbus this afternoon for the base hospital at Fort Bliss. Most of the men were infantrymen of the Sixth and Sixteenth Regiments. Colonel Slocum had insisted that all the men of his command, the Thirteenth Cavalry, be permitted to make the trip into Mexico as a reward for their defense of Columbus last Thursday.

The General Hospital at Fort Bliss has been declared the base hospital for the troops in Mexico. Additional buildings are to be erected, a large hospital corps organized, and an ambulance corps established. A dressing station is to be established at Columbus, N. M., and a field hospital at Las Palomas, across the border, while automobile ambulances will operate between the American Army in Mexico and the border.

A new brigade for border and expeditionary service was organized here today by Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr. It includes the Twentieth Infantry, less two companies; the Fifth Artillery battery, the Twenty-third Infantry, the Seventh Infantry, and the Eighth Cavalry. The Second Cavalry is expected here Saturday from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the Twenty-first Infantry from San Antonio tomorrow. It is expected that this brigade will be sent into Mexico at Columbus.

Accounts of the spectacle as the dust-powdered American column went over the international line yesterday reached here today by courier from Columbus. From a hill overlooking the six square miles where the army was still encamped at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, the military organization appeared to civilian spectators like a vast confused swarm of men and horses, field guns, wagons, mule teams, and ambulances. But at 11:40, when the word was given to form for the pursuit of Villa, the appearance of confusion disappeared.

In a very few minutes cavalry, infantry, artillery, ambulance, and signal corps, and the commissary dovetailed into a rapidly lengthening column. In the van the red and white guidons of the Thirteenth Cavalry snapped in the breeze. Then came the compact, brown column of the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry. Next, at a trot, a field battery swung into line and then dropped to a slow pace behind the "doughboys." The deadly machine guns were packed in commercial-looking bundles on mules. Supply trains and ambulances in a long line brought up the rear. Vast dust clouds swept up from the line of march, at times obscuring the troops.

Dead and Wounded Villistas.

While the troops were going out, three automobile loads of Mexican prisoners appeared—suspects held in connection with Villa's raid. Some of them were bandaged from wounds. Jose Pereyra, a messenger from the Carranza Consulate here to Columbus, N. M., was found dead today on the battlefield below Columbus and just across the Mexican line with a bullet hole through his back. It is believed the Consul Andres Garcia that he was kidnapped by Villa in the raid on Columbus and that he was shot as he ran by American soldiers.

Wounded Villistas were brought into Columbus today from Mexico. Many of them had been without medical treatment since the battle of Palomas. Hiding in the houses of Palomas, they were abandoned upon the approach of the American column, when the population ran for the brush.

A Villista paymaster was picked up by the police today in El Paso with a wound in his arm.

As a Texas & Pacific passenger train passed Alfalfa switch, five miles below El Paso, today, a Mexican jumped out of the underbrush, raised a rifle to his shoulder, and fired, at the engineer, Anton Witholder, who was looking out of the partially raised window of his cab. The bullet crashed through the glass above his head and broke the glass on the opposite side, near where Fireman Frank Jones was seated. The train was stopped and the train crew started in pursuit of the Mexican, but the sniper escaped across the river, which is shallow at that point.

Dr. Charles C. Young, formerly of Chicago, reported today that the Mexican flag, above a sign of death, was painted on the door of his ranch house at Belen, Texas, seventeen miles southeast of here, last night. He feared Mexican plotters were marking Americans for death. For the last two nights, he said, trains passing through Belen had been fired upon from underbrush along the border.

EARLY REPORT REASSURING.

Everything Going Well, Pershing Notified Funston from the Field.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 16.—The first report from Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the expeditionary forces in Mexico, to Major Gen. Frederick Funston, stating that all was going well, was received at Fort Sam Houston early today. The report dealt with the disposition of the various units, the distance of the first day's march and the movement of the Carranza troops. All these questions come under the censorship, however, and were not given out.

General Funston today arranged for a direct Government wire to Columbus, N. M. At the same time it was announced that General Pershing might make frequent trips between the field forces and Columbus. In this way he could keep in close touch with General Funston. It was suggested at Fort Sam Houston that the machines of the First Aero Squadron might be used to enable General Pershing to make swift trips back and forth.

Early reports indicated that the only violence along the border last night occurred near Kingsville, Texas, where a small detachment of troops guarding the Barredo bridge on the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railway was fired on about midnight. Not more than five shots were fired, none taking effect. Reinforcements were sent from San Benito in automobiles to help guard the bridge.

To prevent any attempt to blow it up, strict guard is being kept over the Government arsenal here. Searchlights play upon the immediate vicinity at night.

Keen interest is being taken here in the working of the censorship imposed by General Funston. While the primary purpose of the censorship ordered was to puzzle Villa, it is known that it also was in the nature of a military experiment, partly to determine the attitude of the American newspapers and people toward such methods. That it met with no objection, and in many cases was indorsed by newspapers, was a surprise to General Funston, who had said when he announced the secrecy plans: "I suppose they'll haul me into court for this."

General Funston today expressed satisfaction over the fact that when the public fully understood the situation no impatience was manifested at the failure of the expeditionary force to make an earlier start. It was generally felt in army circles that in consuming only a week in preparing for the search for Villa and at the same time for the defense of the border the Southern Department had done fast work. There was a shortage of rolling stock in many sections; there was no large force available at any particular point, supplies had to be transported, and mounts for the cavalry had to be added.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

SHOWROOMS in this building are flooded with light. On the south is 23rd street; on the east, Fifth Avenue, Broadway and the open sweep of Madison Square; on the north, 24th street; and opening to the west, a quiet *street-wide* court. Do your offices require unusual light?

Telephone Gramercy 3100

INCREASE IS SLIGHT IN RECRUITING HERE

Army Officers Declare the Enlistments Are Not Up to Expectations.

WEST SHOWS ENTHUSIASM

With Reopening of Branch Offices, Nation-Wide Efforts Are Made to Get 20,000 New Men.

How to increase recruiting for the United States Army is the problem that is confronting officers in charge of the districts that take in this city, Jersey City and Hoboken. Captain F. W. Smith of the Fourth Infantry, in charge of the entire district, and also the officer in charge of recruiting on the east side of Manhattan; Captain L. R. Dice, Coast Artillery Corps, in charge of stations on the west side of Manhattan and in New Jersey, and Captain W. C. Tremaine, retired, in charge of Brooklyn, held a conference yesterday afternoon at the recruiting station, 29 Third Avenue, with a view of planning an advertising campaign to stimulate enlistments in this part of the country. In all the district there were only two men accepted for enlistment yesterday. One applied at the station in West Twenty-third Street, and the other was accepted at a Brooklyn station.

Officers were not inclined to discuss the situation, but it is the feeling here that at $15 a month the Army is going to have hard work in this period of industrial prosperity in getting recruits when even snow shovellers, at a higher rate of pay, are in demand. Just what form the advertising activities will take is still a matter for the consideration of the officers. The hope is not only to attract those in the city who may be inclined to army life, but to make known to the youths of the small towns and countryside just what opportunities for advancement and service the army offers. It is from out of the city that the most recruits are expected to come.

Increase Is Not Sustained.

There was a noticeable rush to recruiting stations here on Monday and Tuesday, but it was not sustained or in such great volume as during the previous crisis in Mexico, when the fleet went to Vera Cruz. On Saturday one man was recruited in the entire district. On Monday four men were recruited and on Tuesday the number accepted was ten. On Wednesday ten more were recruited. An indication of this aroused interest was shown by the number of applicants examined at the Third Avenue office, the examining place for the several east side stations. On Monday there were four teen examined, and on Tuesday twenty-two. This does not include the many applicants who are rejected after the preliminary examination and of whom no record is kept.

Recruiting here has been steadily falling for months, and it rises and wanes with the measure of prosperity. How to stimulate an interest in army service is the problem that the officers here are now facing.

A percentage of those who are recruited here are men who already have seen service and, failing of obtaining satisfactory employment, they naturally drift back into the army. Of course, there are officers who give it as their opinion that as soon as the action of Congress in authorizing 20,000 new soldiers becomes known recruiting will receive an impetus.

Captain Smith gave to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday this table showing the recruiting figures in the district which takes in, beside New York City, Jersey City and Hoboken:

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
January	384	387	590	611	291
February	414	271	400	483	161
March	334	227	397	436	75
April	236	187	539	335	...
May	309	224	508	340	...
June	253	243	424	373	...
July	245	250	502	300	...
August	300	306	558	293	...
September	217	274	550	283	...
October	254	318	601	218	...
November	213	404	504	238	...
December	264	523	531	214	...
Total	3,452	3,625	6,027	4,125	...

*Half month.

Specialized Service Calls Men.

These figures show that recruiting here was at low ebb in 1912, and that it continued to increase until about January, 1915, when the decrease again was evident until the low point in nearly five years was reached in February of this year. During that month only 161 recruits were accepted here, as against 436 in the same month in the previous year.

The number of those who will come in answer to the call for 20,000 men will probably not be as great here as in the West, army officers think. And this is because the city appears just now to be enjoying a greater measure of prosperity. There is, however, an urgent need in the army for men who specialize. On the posters put up in the city yesterday is an addition in red type announcing that men are wanted for the Signal Corps station at Fort Woods, where the Statute of Liberty is located. The call is for wireless men and for telegraphers. This need of men with special qualifications is felt in other branches of the service.

"One would think that the chance of trouble in Mexico had driven the applicants away," was the comment made by a non-commissioned officer. "There may be a rush, as is predicted, but dealing with present facts, none of us have been elbowed out of office by a rush of recruits."

MORE RECRUITS ACCEPTED.

Outside New York Interest is Generally High, Officers Declare.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 16.—Three additional recruiting offices will be opened in the New England district under Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A., who is in charge of army recruiting stations in this district. The new stations will be opened in Lynn and Lawrence, Mass., and Manchester, N. H. So far the Mexican situation has not affected enlistments in either the army or navy in Boston.

High Standard Is Kept Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Despite the authorized army increase, the Government has absolutely no intention of lowering its standards of enlistment. This fact is evidenced by the comparative few accepted for enlistment among the large number of applicants who have within the past few days presented themselves at the local recruiting office. Twenty-five applicants were interviewed today and not one was accepted. Several were boys of less than eighteen years, the required age.

Expect More in Rhode Island.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16.—The situation in Mexico has made little difference at the army recruiting station here, according to Captain Willis C. Metcalf, in charge. "I am sending off about twenty-four recruits a month," he said. "Today I sent two. Just as soon, however, as we get a skirmish down in Mexico I expect to see the number of applicants make a big increase."

Seven Apply in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—There were seven applicants at the local army recruiting station here today. The average daily number of applicants at the Albany station is from two to three. This is the first day since the crisis on the Mexican border that the number of applicants has been more than three.

Fifteen Apply in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Major Ewing, in charge of the army recruiting station in Baltimore, said tonight there had been fifteen applications in the last two days. This number is much above the average. The Mexican situation has greatly stimulated recruiting in the two regiments of National Guard here.

Norfolk Office Reopened.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 16.—Major Letcher Hardeman, officer in charge of the local army recruiting station, reports ten applicants so far this month, nine for February, and nineteen for January. The branch recruiting office at Norfolk, closed a few months ago, was ordered reopened last night.

Auxiliary Stations Established.

Special to The New York Times.

ROANOKE, Va., March 16.—There is no particular activity reported from the army recruiting stations here beyond the opening of auxiliary stations at Lynchburg, Va., and Bluefield, W. Va. During February out of fifty-four applicants thirty-one were accepted. Thus far in March there have been twenty-one applicants, of whom seven were accepted.

Mountain Men Joining Army.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 16.—Six recruits were accepted at the local army recruiting station today, leaving tonight for headquarters. The Charlotte district, according to population, ranks fifth in the United States. The officer in charge states the best soldiers are recruited from here, especially the sturdy mountain men from the western part of the States, and that he will be able to furnish all the recruits demanded from his station.

Renewed Interest in Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 16.—Captain Elliott, receiving officer at the Savannah station, says that renewed interest has been awakened in enlistments since the determination was reached to send United States troops into Mexico. There have been numerous applications for enlistment within the last several days.

Prosperity a Drawback in Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 16.—Industrial activity will make it difficult to recruit many men here for the United States Army. In line with the new law extending that body, Lieutenant John S. Davis of the local recruiting station will leave tomorrow for Altoona and Dubois to open new recruiting stations. To date this month fifteen recruits have been received in Pittsburgh. Lieutenant Davis accounts for the small number by the ease of securing employment in this district.

Fifty Applicants in Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, March 16.—Colonel E. P. Andrus, United States Cavalry, retired, one time tentmate of Colonel Dodd, leader of the Mexican expeditionary force, who is the recruiting officer of the Syracuse district, received fifty applications for enlistment in the last ten days, and accepted seven. Colonel Andrus has established branch stations at Utica, Binghamton, and Geneva, and has detailed men of the force here to take charge.

Recruiting Booms in Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, March 16.—Prospects of seeing real service have caused a rush of enlistments at the army's local recruiting offices in the last three days. The five local offices have received fifty-two applications from men anxious to get into the army or Marine Corps. Of these thirty-nine have been accepted, nineteen of them having had previous service in the regular army. Recruiting for the National Guard regiments has been greatly stimulated as well.

Few Enlistments in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 16.—Outside of the Ohio National Guard, which is eager to get into service in Mexico, the martial spirit has not gripped this part of the country. This is shown by the failure of the news from Mexico to stir up activity in enlistment of men in the past week. The Columbus office has not obtained more than half a dozen applicants. Branch offices are to be opened in Dayton and Springfield.

Few Apply in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The army and navy recruiting stations in Cincinnati report that few young men are making application for enlistment in the service. Officers in charge here say more men are needed for the service and that in all probability a spcial appeal will be made to the young men of Cincinnati.

Toledoans Anxious to Join Army.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 16.—Possibility of more troops being needed to protect the Mexican border has aroused the youth of Northwestern Ohio. The army recruiting office in this city has received more than the usual number of applications from young men for enlistment. The local officers have been instructed to open offices at Lima, Ohio, Fort Wayne, Ind., and other points near by. Officers of the Sixth Regiment O. N. G., have more than a thousand applications from young men to enlist.

Applications Are Satisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, March 16.—"Applicants for enlistment are coming in at a very satisfactory rate," said the officer in charge of the local army recruiting station tonight. "We will have little difficulty in raising the required number, although the examinations are as rigid as ever, and only one man in five is passed." Orders have been received to open recruiting stations at Jackson, Flint, Saginaw, Manistee, and Kalamazoo, non-commissioned officers leaving for these cities today to take charge.

Applications Have Doubled.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, March 16. — United States recruiting officers here have received many inquiries since the opening of hostilities in Mexico, and an increase of applicants has been noted. Before the Villa raid the average was five applications a week. In the last week the applications have doubled. Branches have been opened in Akron and Youngstown.

Enlistment Outlook Encouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, March 16.—At the recruiting station here twelve applications were made for enlistment today, and the office shows signs of unusual activity. Substations that have been closed for five months are being opened as rapidly as possible. The station at Decatur, Ala., was opened today. Cookeville, Tenn., opens Saturday. Bowling Green, Ky., and Clarksville, Tenn., will open Tuesday.

Kentucky Stations Reopened.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 16.—No applicants have applied for enlistment at the local recruiting station since the Mexican trouble broke out. Sub-stations in the eastern Kentucky mountains; Jackson, Somerset, and London have just been reopened after being closed for a year. The former record of these stations was thirty to sixty recruits a month.

Recruiting Active in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 16.—There were thirty applicants today at the recruiting station, ten of whom were accepted. The others were physically unfit. Sixteen youths under 18 applied to be sent to Mexico and were refused. Captain Keesling today opened sub-stations at Champaign, Mattoon, and Danville, Ill., and recruiting officers will spend one day a week at smaller towns.

New Offices in Mountain Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 16.—Only two recruits were accepted today at the local army station. Many inquiries were received and dates for examinations were set. The substations at Chattanooga and Johnson City, Tenn.; Middlesboro and Corbin, Ky., and Appalachia, Va., will be opened Monday.

Border Trouble Is Stimulus.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 16.—The shrilling of army bugles on the Mexican frontier has caused an appreciable activity in the army, navy and marine recruiting offices in this city. The army station in Memphis will soon re-open the discontinued sub-stations at Jonesboro, Ark., and Tupelo and Jackson, Miss. Sergeant Galway of the army recruiting station reported today he had a number of applications listed since the army began its movement toward the Mexican border.

Unchanged in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—St. Louis recruiting offices for the regular army here have not yet felt the effect of the new development on the Mexican border. Recruiting is proceeding normally, according to Major George W. Goode. He attributes the unchanged conditions to the fact that the approach to the present crisis has been gradual and thinks there is not enough of shock in the situation to stimulate enlistment.

Big Increase Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 16.—Recruiting stations at Shreveport, La., and Texarkana, and Fort Smith, Ark., were opened today after being closed a year. Four men applied for enlistment at the Little Rock station. The average number is twenty a month. Captain N. M. Cartwell, in charge of the offices in Arkansas, expects a heavy increase in applications.

Inquiries Number 100 Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 16.—The local army recruiting offices have received 500 inquiries as to enlistment in the last three days. Many of the patriots want to be aviators, intelligence men, and other non-fighting factors. Captain H. F. Sykes left today to reopen branch stations at La Crosse and Eau Claire, Wis.; Duluth and Mankato, Minn., and Fargo, N. D.

Will Open More Stations.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 16.—The auxiliary recruiting stations throughout the State will be opened immediately and the work of recruiting actively pushed, according to Major C. M. Barney, in charge of the main Oklahoma recruiting station here. At present there are seven recruiting officers in the State and Major Barney says an additional seven or eight men will be sent by the War Department to assist in the recruiting campaign about to begin.

Expecting Rush in Dallas.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, March 16.—Lieutenant Holliday, United States Cavalry, in charge of the recruiting station here, is preparing for a rush of recruits. Negotiations were under way today with the railroads for mileage rates to the border.

Nebraskans Are Patriotic.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, March 16.—Nearly 150 letters were received by the army recruiting station here today asking information regarding enlistment. Twenty-five applied for enlistment. A total of fifty-six have enlisted in the army in the last few days. The navy recruiting station is also having a record run, nearly as many applying for service in that branch as in the army.

Young Farmers Want to Enlist.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, March 16.—The Mexican trouble has resulted in an increase during the last three weeks of at least 25 per cent. in applications for enlistment in the army and 50 per cent. in the number of navy applicants. The majority are young men from farms. Branch army recruiting stations were opened today at Pueblo and Trinidad, Col., and Cheyenne, Wyo.

Little Effect in Portland, Ore.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 16.—Entrance of American troops into Mexico to capture Villa has had little effect on the patriotic emotions of Portlanders, judging by the record of enlistments at the local army recruiting office. Officials in charge say the American campaign has not stimulated recruiting thus far.

Some Activity in Utah.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 16.—Prospect of trouble with Mexico has stimulated recruiting activities in Salt Lake to a certain extent, but as yet there has been no large rush of applicants. However, a great many men have called at the local recruiting office and left their addresses in case of hostilities between the United States and Mexico.

Service Men Re-enlisting.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, March 16.—Two men enlisted in St. Paul today to go to Mexico to fight for the United States. Both have seen service. The marine corps has had more enlistments in the last week than for some time. Many recruits have come from small Minnesota towns.

Recruiting Is Not Active.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, March 16.—Local army officers have received no word as yet to increase recruiting, and only those who are able to pass the regulation tests are received. Six men were passed today. Aside from those anxious to join the Mexican invasion, there are few applications for enlistment, in either the army or navy.

Slow Progress in California.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—There has been no increase in the number of enlistments at local army recruiting stations since the Mexican expedition began. It is planned to reopen about a dozen stations in various parts of California which were closed recently.

Start Campaign in Northwest.

Special to The New York Times.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 16.—Spokane will become recruiting headquarters for Spokane and Seattle, Wash., and Missoula, Mont., and a brisk recruiting campaign will be started immediately in the Northwest. The local office is given jurisdiction over Montana, Northern Idaho and Washington. "We are expecting instructions by mail at any minute," said Lieutenant J. M. Kelso, in charge of the local recruiting office. One of the men from this office probably will be sent to Missoula to open an office there."

REPORTS TO SHOW RESPONSE.

First Recruiting Information in Washington Is Indefinite.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Reports from the scores of recruiting agencies reopened yesterday through the country began to filter into the War Department today. They contained little definite information. By the end of the week Adjt. Gen. McCain expects to have figures available on the number of applicants who have been accepted.

Not more than one man in five usually proves acceptable. When the depots turn in their first five-day report, however, clear indication will be available as to the time it will take to enlist the 20,000 men Congress has voted to add to the army immediately.

OBREGON NAMES AN AID.

Gen. Gonzales Will Put Down Revolt in Six Mexican States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 16, (via Galveston.)—Minister of War Obregon has appointed the Federal General Pablo Gonsales General Commander of Military Operations in the States of Morelos, Puebla, Guerrero, Mexico, Tlaxcala, and Hidalgo, where there are scattered bands of rebels. This is the first appointment made by General Obregon as War Minister. General Gonzales is already preparing his plans of campaign.

Employes of the street railway and the electric and power companies here today demanded a 50 per cent. increase in their pay.

VILLA IS WELL EQUIPPED.

Former Agent Says He Has Spent Large Sums for Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 16.—"Francisco Villa's army, which the United States so glibly calls a bandit horde, is better equipped and prepared than the American army," was the assertion made here today by J. S. Berger, former confidential agent for Villa. He declares Villa has spent $10,000,000 for arms and ammunition, and adds:

"If our soldiers expect a recreation trip in this attempt to capture Villa they are going to be disillusioned. It will require at least two years to take him. And it will require all our soldiers.

"Villa has an army of 15,000 men, and every thousand of his followers is worth ten times as many Americans in a situation like this. Villa's army will grow. He has the faculty of winning men to his standard by exercise of a democratic spirit and by the influence of his personality alone. He will appeal to the native Mexican hatred of Americans, and will be able to win over thousands of Carranza's troops."

CAPITAL UNEASY OVER MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

punitive expedition. Numerous messages passed between the War Department and General Funston, but neither the text nor the tenor of any of these was disclosed.

Secretary Baker returned to the War Department tonight and remained there until 10:30 o'clock, at which hour he said that no information would be given out tonight on the basis of any of the reports received from General Funston. A long code message was received at 10 o'clock from General Funston, but this was described as covering "routine matters." Other officers were on duty at the headquarters of the General Staff, among them Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff; Captain Harry N. Cootes, of the Thirteenth Cavalry, Colonel William W. Wright of the Adjutant General's Office; Captain George H. V. Moseley, one of the cavalry experts of the General Staff; Brig. Gen Henry Sharpe of the Quartermaster General's office, and Major Gen. P. H. Lockridge of the cavalry section of the staff.

Kentucky Ordered to Vera Cruz.

American Consuls in Mexico so far have been able to give little aid to the troops, although all are on watch for information that might indicate the bandit's movements. Consular advices today continued to report generally quiet conditions. Officials displayed some concern over the situation in the Tampico district, however, where there are signs of unrest. The battleship Kentucky was ordered back to Vera Cruz from New Orleans, Secretary Daniels explaining that navy vessels now on the Mexican Coast did not have radio equipment powerful enough to insure uninterrupted communication with Washington. With the Kentucky at Vera Cruz reports from smaller vessels along the coast can be relayed quickly to Key West and Arlington.

Niagara Gorge Railway Co. of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

"Turner for Concrete"

40% of Turner's business has been on cost-plus-percentage contracts—the owner pays exact cost plus a known profit.

These jobs have averaged 10% under advance estimates.

TURNER Construction Co

300 Years of Distilling Experience and Maintained Excellence.

Bols' Rare Old Dutch Gin

Creme de Menthe Curacao, Kummel

Obtainable from all Dealers. Sold in all First-Class Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes.

The Messrs Champagne & Importation Co. Sole Agents

EDISON Dictating Machine

From the Button—dictate any time—any speed—any correction—while typing costs half. Proven free on your own work. Ask now for EDISON BOOKLET

SEELY OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 114 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 3300

BELL-ANS

Does Relieve Indigestion

For 20 years its use has grown on merit alone. Get it to-day. 25c all druggists

Contains no harmful or deleterious substances

VECTO

To Stop Cold in the Head Get Ahead of the Cold

25c. a tube—all druggists.

Write for free booklet on colds.

Vecto Chemical Co., 52 B'way, N. Y.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substances

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WETTLEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

KOLYNOS Dental Cream

Now Used and Indorsed by 30,000 American Dentists—more than Two-Thirds of the Profession

It was the intent of Nature, that your teeth should last a lifetime. They should be as good at three score and ten as at twenty.

Owing to modern methods of living the tooth structure is prematurely weakened—attacked by the germs of decay. Regular visits to your dentist means the prompt discovery and filling of the slightest cavity.

The daily use of Kolynos Dental Cream, materially assists the dentist, as he will tell you. Besides beautifying your teeth it properly cleanses them and your whole mouth, minimizing the germs whose unchecked propagation leads to decay.

It also checks the multiplication of these germs in your tooth brush.

The Kolynos Company . . New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

Soft Coal—Burned Smokelessly Cuts Your Heating Costs

Soft coal costs *less* than anthracite; and it contains *more* heat. And a Kewanee Smokeless Boiler burns any soft coal so completely that none of it is wasted: Smoke is wasted fuel—and because a Kewanee Smokeless Boiler wastes none of its fuel it burns soft coal without making any smoke.

KEWANEE Smokeless Boilers CUT HEATING COSTS

Y. W. C. A., Central Club for Nurses 137 East 45th St., New York City Parish & Schroeder, Architects R. D. Kimball Co., Consulting Engineers 3 Kewanee Smokeless Boilers installed by E. Rutzler Co.

Owners of many of the best New York City buildings have demonstrated to their complete satisfaction that the low cost way of heating their buildings is to burn soft coal without smoke in a Kewanee Smokeless Boiler.

Our New York City office asks only an opportunity of proving to you how satisfactorily and economically a Kewanee Smokeless Boiler will heat your building. Will you permit them to do so?

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

Kewanee, Illinois

Steel Heating Boilers, Water Heating Garbage Burners

New York City, 47 W. 42nd Street

WATER PURIFIERS RUSHED TO BORDER

Device Perfected by Medical Corps Destroys Peril of Epidemics.

CHLORINE IN RUBBER BAGS

Canteens of Soldiers Will Be Filled from Spigots—Trucks Due Today.

In addition to motor trucks, motorcycles, and other modern munitions of war which are being rushed for use of the army in Mexico, the expeditionary force in pursuit of Villa will be supplied with the most effective appliances which army surgeons have been able to devise for the purification of drinking water. An order from Washington reached here last night directing the Depot Quartermaster, Colonel A. L. Smith, to send at once 125 canvas-covered rubber bags in which water to be used by the troops will be sterilized.

These bags are cone shaped and each has a capacity of about twenty gallons. Around the bottom from which canteens may be filled are a number of small spigots. The water is dipped out of a spring or pond, and placed in the bag together with a quanity of capsules of chloride of lime impregnated with chlorine gas, the prepared salt commonly called hypochlorite of lime. After ten minutes, the water, thus treated, may be drunk in safety.

Purification of drinking water has been a problem which has confronted troop commanders in the field from times before the Spanish war.

Boiling was tried, and for years it has been the main way in which the danger of cholera has been eleminated from the water in the Philippine Islands, but boiling is a hard matter for soldiers on the march. It was found almost impossible to boil the quantity necessary for a large body of troops in the field, and thirsty soldiers would disregard strict orders and get their water from a polluted source.

Water guards of armed men had to be placed, even in camps in this country, with orders to arrest and, if need be, shoot any one drinking from pools and wells in the vicinity of a camping ground of a regiment.

In 1913 Major W. J. L. Lyster, attached to the Surgeon General's office in Washington devised the plan, following a method used by various municipalities in this country, of purifying the water for troops in the field with the preparation of lime. He first tried out a plain canvas bag, but found the leakage entirely out of proportion to the amount of water put inside. Then paraffine was tried, but this substance was liable to crack, and finally a rubber lining was hit upon as the solution.

Colonel Charles Richard, in command of the Medical Supply Depot here, who has had experience with the Medical Corps in Cuba and the Philippines, said that while the water bags would not be efficient against poisons, yet in the case of any ordinary water supply they were practically infallible.

"Water holes in Mexico which will be encountered by any force in hot pursuit of Villa," said Colonel Richard, "are not likely to be poisoned. I must say that this method of having a supply of pure drinking water will be a great relief to the surgeons with the force, for water always has been a source of the greatest concern to our corps. It is practically impossible under field conditions to use boiled water, and the encampment is always in danger of the visitation of some sort of plague where the water is drunk indiscriminately.

The army trucks ordered Tuesday will reach El Paso today, and it is expected will solve the problem of the commanders there of sending bodies of men many miles from a field base in the light marching order. The New York Sporting Goods Company, agent here for the Hendee Manufacturing Company, received the contract for supplying fifteen motor cycles required by General Funston for use at headquarters in messenger service. The machines will be able to develop between 15 and 18 horse power and will carry two passengers. The specifications call for three speeds and for a color of olive drab blending with the khaki uniforms of those who will ride them.

It was learned last night that twelve more machines had been ordered from Massachusetts, which together with the fifteen bought here will be on the border within a week at the latest.

TAFT DISCUSSES MEXICO.

Says We Are Carrying Out Villa's Wishes by Pursuit.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—Discussing the Mexican situation here today ex-President Taft said:

"This country has the right under international law to enter Mexico in pursuit of the bandits, headed by Villa, because of the governmental condition of this southern country, the Government being incapable of preventing outlawry. The situation at best, however, is extremely delicate, because in sending troops in pursuit of Villa this country is doing exactly what Villa wants us to do."

Mr. Taft said that he approved President Wilson's refusal to permit an embargo on munitions of war.

"I am of the opinion that the Republican National Convention will not place itself on record as for or against an embargo on arms. I think the entire question of the war, of submarines, of the sale of arms and other munitions, will be ignored, and that the convention will merely declare for neutrality toward the warring nations on lines defined by international law."

WARSHIP SENT TO VERA CRUZ.

The Kentucky's Wireless Needed There, Washington Explains.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The battleship Kentucky, now at New Orleans, was ordered to Vera Cruz today by Secretary Daniels. She will sail as soon as she can be provisioned and coaled.

It was explained at the Navy Department that the Kentucky, which recently went from Vera Cruz to New Orleans for the Mardi Gras celebration, was returning because there was no naval vessel now on the east coast of Mexico with wireless equipment sufficiently powerful to maintain regular communication with Washington. The Navy Department had intended to send the vessel to Philadelphia from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The Kentucky finished coaling tonight and her officers expect to sail for Vera Cruz early tomorrow.

$3.00
Round Trip
BALTIMORE
The Monumental City
WASHINGTON
The Capital of the Nation
SUNDAYS
March 19, April 16, May 14
Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 A. M. Returning, leaves Washington 4:35 P. M.; Baltimore 5:40 P. M.
Tickets on sale preceding each excursion.
Pennsylvania R.R.

LOOKING FOR AN INVESTMENT
A large sum of money is available for an investment in a going business, or one possible of extensive development, which will also receive the co-operation of an established national organization. Preference will be given to a food specialty, or other article rapidly consumed by all classes of people. Address J. F. G., 122 Times, with detailed outline of proposition.

The Battleground West of the Meuse.

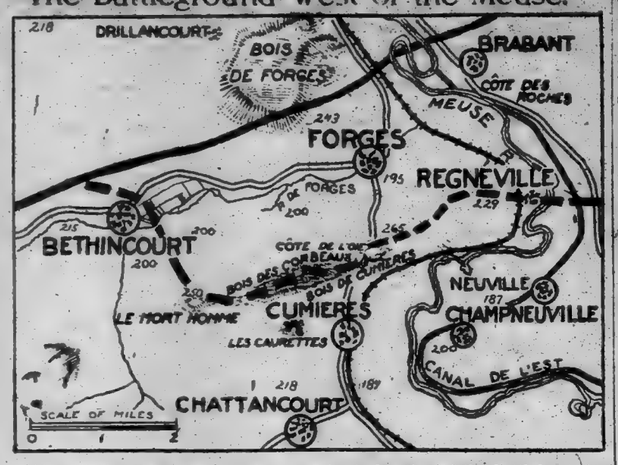

The broken line indicates the approximate location of the battlefront, in which Le Mort Homme is now the crucial point.

FIGHT TO HOLD DEAD MAN'S HILL

Continued from Page 1.

Beine in the Champagne. The occupants were incinerated.

Enemy airmen last night again attacked the German hospital at Labry, east of Conflans. The first attack was made during the night of the 13th. No military damage was done. Of civilians, one woman was seriously injured and one woman and two children slightly injured.

The British official statement, issued tonight, reads:

Last night the enemy made a feeble demonstration with bombers near the Hohenzollern redoubt. Today we sprang mines, one to the southwest of Loos, with good effect.

There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides about Loos and Ypres.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There have been reciprocal artillery action in the regions to the west of Dixmude, Roninghe, and the "Ferryman's house."

French Contradict German Claim.

WASHINGTON, March 16. — The French Embassy tonight made public this cablegram from the French General Headquarters:

"The German statement of March 15 claims that German troops have advanced their line west of the Corbeaux wood on the height of Le Mort Homme. The truth is that in the great attack, which was repulsed on a front of more than fifty kilometers, the Germans have succeeded in penetrating an element of our front line trenches at the Hill No. 265, of which we hold the trenches on the counter slope. They have never taken any footing on Dead Man's Hill, (Hill No. 295) which we still hold.

VETERANS OF '98 ACTIVE.

Spanish War Organizations Prepare to Volunteer Again.

Various volunteer organizations, principally those of veterans of the Spanish war, are busy trying to locate their members who are still of serviceable age and could be called into service in the event of a call for volunteers to patrol the border or to reinforce the regular troops. Among the organizations which have taken action are the Permanent Association of the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers and Defendam Camp No. 30 of the United Spanish War Veterans.

This statement with reference to possible service in the near future was given out yesterday by William F. Leuper, commander of Defendam Camp:

"Current events should make it imperative upon those in command of veteran military or naval organizations to arrange for a systematized and up-to-date record of their members, present address, age, physical condition, branch of service, and whether ayailable for active service or for the recruiting, training, and organizing of units."

The association of the First Engineers held a meeting at the Engineers' Club a few days ago during which the Mexican situation was discussed and resolutions pledging support to the President were adopted. The resolutions follow:

Whereas at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war this regiment was recruited in the Eastern States, was organized, armed, and drilled at the Peekskill Training Camp, New York, and took part in the occupation of the Island of Porto Rico; and

Whereas by recent acts of aggression the lives and property of American citizens have been destroyed or placed in jeopardy; and

Whereas it is a matter of public knowledge that further similar acts of aggression are to be anticipated in the near future, unless suitable provision against them be made; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this association here present unanimously and earnestly favor the increase of our military and naval power to a strength adequate to insure the safety of our Union against foreign invasion, and the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, by land and sea; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of this association here present stand ready to do their utmost to support the Government in measures designed to that end.

MORE REPORTERS WITH ARMY.

Baker Allows Six Special Correspondents to Join Expedition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—After telegraphic correspondence between Secretary Baker and Major Gen. Funston, commanding the forces on the Mexican border, General Funston has expressed a willingness to allow six representatives of newspapers and one photographer to accompany the expedition which has been sent to capture Villa. The newspapers and the photographic firm which will be permitted to send representatives with the column were designated by Secretary Baker today. These men are in addition to the representatives of four news agencies, including The Associated Press, which had heretofore been authorized to accompany the expedition.

Secretary Baker's decision was made known in the following statement:

"The department designates the following newspapers as entitled, upon compliance with the regulations, to send correspondents with the expedition: The New York World, The New York Herald, THE NEW YORK TIMES, The New York Tribune, The Chicago Tribune, The Chicago Daily News.

"There is, however, attached this condition: That the papers in question will each agree to supply upon demand, to any other newspaper not represented, special correspondence upon the willingness of such applying newspaper to bear a fair proportion of the cost of the maintenance of the correspondent at the front.

"In addition to the foregoing, the department will ask General Funston, if it is consistent with his operations, to permit a representative of Underwood & Underwood to join the expedition, on the condition that Underwood & Underwood, being a commercial picture agency, will sell its service to all applicants upon a flat rate.

"The correspondents must comply with the new regulations of the army governing forces in the field. That portion of the regulations applying to war correspondents has never been put into actual operation, although arrangement for doing so were made at the time of the seizure of Vera Cruz when it was considered likely that troops might be ordered to advance further into Mexico. Each of the newspapers named has complied with a primary requirement of the regulations by filing with the Adjutant General of the army a bond of $2,000 and a certified check for $1,000.

The bond is security for the correspondent's observance of the regulations and compliance with rules concerning censorship and special orders of commanding officers in the field. Violation of the regulations will result in the forfeiture of the bond and the dismissal of the offending correspondent from the expeditionary column. The certified check is to guarantee supply officers of the army for expenses incurred in behalf of the correspondent, such as furnishing him with a horse, uniform, and food.

In designating the six newspapers, Secretary Baker was actuated by a desire to give every opportunity to the press throughout the country to get the benefit of a special news service from the Mexican front. Most, if not all, of the newspapers designated maintain special news distributing agencies, which furnish many newspapers with news from all over the world.

HE FAVORS INTERVENTION.

Princeton Educator Tells Students Wilson Policy Means Trouble.

Professor William Starr Myers of Princeton University, and a close associate of President Wilson when the latter was at that institution, expressed the fear last night that this country was headed inevitably toward intervention in Mexico by the pursuit of Villa by our troops. He took exception to the President's Mexican policy and urged that under the present conditions it was obligatory on this country to intervene, peacably if possible, and set up a stable government in Mexico and maintain it, even if to do so made it necessary to establish a protectorate.

Unless this is done now, he added, the European powers will step in at the end of the war and ask this country what it intends to do in exMico and themselves take a hand unless order is brought out of chaos.

These beliefs were expressed by Professor Myers last night in the course of his closing lecture on current events before the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences in the Horace Mann Auditorium. The audience applauded him enthusiastically as he urged intervention in Mexico and again when he emphasized the need of preparedness and the adoption of a military training system resembling that of Switzerland. A cheer from the women in the audience went up when he added that he thought the women in the audience ought to be prepared along with the men.

In discussing the European war, Professor Myers said he thought the situation looked darker for Germany than ever before. Turkey is about to collapse, in his opinion, and he thinks Admiral Mahan's prediction that any power that kept the sea power would eventually win a war is bound to come true in this war.

URGES CAUTIOUS SPEECH.

Senator Lewis Warns Against Inflaming Mexicans to Anger.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 16.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, in a speech tonight before the Economics Society of Worcester, said:

"If the United States through careless speeches or unguarded acts of its citizens infuses the people of Mexico with a fear that our present entrance is for some other purpose than that of punishing a lawless band of men for their murderous conduct we may bring upon us such opposition from Mexico as would result in the unnecessary killing of many of our men."

Senator Lewis said the situation confronting President Wilson was a counterpart of that during the revolution of Juarez, when many influences were brought to bear ineffectually to force President Lincoln to intervene in Mexico.

To Buy Horses for Our Army.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., March 16.—Captain C. E. Hawkins of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army arrived here today to arrange for the purchase of 1,800 horses and probably 1,000 mules in this market. The Government will spend $325,000 for horses and mules here.

ITALIANS HOLD CARSO GAIN.

Austrians Thrown Back in Fierce Attacks to Recover Trenches.

ROME, March 16.—The official statement from General Headquarters says:

Artillery duels and minor infantry actions have resulted successfully for us in Lagarina valley, on Astico heights and in the Sugana valley. A thick fog yesterday impeded artillery activity on the Isonzo heights, but the firing was more intense on the hills to the west of Gorisia.

There has been fierce fighting on the Carso for the possession of the positions we captured Tuesday in the San Martino zone. After severe artillery and musketry preparation, the enemy launched two strong attacks and succeeded in reaching the brink of our new trenches, but was on each occasion vigorously repulsed, leaving the ground covered with dead. In the morning the enemy artillery renewed the attack, maintaining it with increasing violence until night, but the firmness of our infantry and the constant and effective support of our batteries enabled us to hold our positions.

Along the rest of the front our detachments continued their attacks, wrecking the enemy's trenches with grenades in various places, inflicting losses and causing explosions.

BELIN, March 16 (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Desperate attacks on the Austrian lines along the Isonzo are being continued by the Italians in their determined offensive in that region, according to the Austrian Headquarters statement of March 15, received here today from Vienna. The statement says:

Italian attacks are proceeding on the Isonzo front. Bitter combats occurred on the Podgora heights, where the enemy, having partly succeeded in entering our lines, was repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

The nightly Italian attack, made after several hours' artillery preparation in the sector southwest of San Martino, was a failure. Before this position more than 1,000 enemy dead from the battles of previous days are lying.

At several other points on the Isonzo front there have been lively artillery and mine throwing engagements.

Italian artillery has shelled the Fella sector on the Corinthian front and also the Co-di-Lina sector in the Tyrol.

Italian airmen dropped bombs on Trieste without causing damage.

REPORT COL. DRIANT DEAD.

Germans Say Grenade Killed Hero of Verdun Battle.

BERLIN, March 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Colonel Driant, son-in-law of the late General Boulanger, who has been reported by French newspapers to be a prisoner of the Germans, is dead, the victim of a hand grenade, according to a report from Karlsruhe," says the Overseas News Agency. "A high German officer has visited Colonel Driant's tomb near Beaumont, north of Verdun, the report states."

A Paris dispatch on March 11 said that Colonel Driant, who was the hero of the defense of Caures Woods in the battle of Verdun, and who, it was feared, had been killed, corresponded to the description of a French officer who had been picked up, wounded in the leg, by German stretcher bearers, according to German prisoners.

DR. BERTLING AT EMBASSY.

German Propagandist Says Letters Vanished During a Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Dr. Karl Oskar Bertling of the American Institute in Berlin was a caller at the German Embassy today, in connection with the publication in The New York World of letters construed to show his activity in German propagandist work in this country. Some of the letters indicated that Dr. Bertling had received sums of money from the German Embassy. No formal statement was forthcoming from the Embassy. Dr. Bertling departed for New York on an afternoon train.

In Teutonic circles it was said that the amounts paid to Dr. Bertling, through the German Embassy, were for his services in the American Institute in Berlin, which is controlled by the Imperial Ministry of Education, and had nothing to do with any propagandist work. Dr. Bertling, it was learned, had told the Embassy on his visit there today that the documents published in New York had disappeared from the house at 109 East Twenty-fourth Street, where he was living in New York at the time of a fire there.

The main purpose of his visit to the Embassy, it was said, was to ascertain what steps would be necessary on his part to begin a prosecution of those responsible for obtaining the letters and publishing them without his consent. As a result of Dr. Bertling's representations, it was said, the Embassy would lay the matter before the State Department in a formal way and ask that an investigation be made concerning the methods used in getting possession of Dr. Bertling's documents.

The documents show that the apparent purpose of Dr. Bertling's visit to this country was to establish a pro-German news service for China and South America. He delivered some lectures in American cities and in connection with these it was said in German circles following Dr. Bertling's call at the Embassy, that he had been paid by those who arranged for the lectures and that the Embassy had nothing to do with the matter. Dr. Bertling's lecturing, it was asserted, was his own private affair and did not concern the German Government in any way.

The explanation given in a statement in a letter from Prince von Hatzfeldt of the Embassy to Dr. Bertling that "Count Bernstorff would like to be informed of your plans for the future, as the Imperial Government has of course a financial interest in them," was that this referred to the fact that Dr. Bertling received a salary from the Ministry of Education for his work in the American Institution.

At the office of the Fire Marshal it was said yesterday that the records of the Fire Department give no evidence to support any statement that the fire referred to by Dr. Berding was of suspicious origin. Had there been anything suspicious about the fire it would have been so reported, it was said. The house at 109 East Twenty-fourth Street is an old-fashioned four-story brick residence. It was badly damaged in the fire and the window sills, window frames, and other woodwork, which were charred in the fire still show evidence of the blaze. The house is unoccupied at present.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

An accident in the East River last night caused damage to a number of our submarine telephone cables and interrupted service on approximately 3,000 circuits connecting the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

As a result of this serious accident there is temporarily an unavoidable delay on telephone messages between these boroughs. The work of restoration of the service is being pushed with the utmost despatch, and it is expected that the interruption will not be of long duration.

In this emergency the Company asks that the telephone using public kindly co-operate with it by bearing with patience any delays that may be experienced.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Modern Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

It leads a double life and it's known in New York as "The Drizzler."

On a bright, sunny day in Spring, when a light wrap feels comfortable, "The Drizzler" appears as a fashionable topcoat.

Looks au fait at a wedding, at church, or on the way to the theatre.

Same English-looking pattern and cut as an uncensored coat that stops in front of a bulletin board on the Strand.

Suddenly the clouds come up—the rain begins to fall.

"The Drizzler" is at once in its element, in its character number two.

It's a rain coat, shedding the shower like the deck of a yacht.

Two coats in one—and at the price of either—$20 to $35.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

Keep these appointments—twice a year with your dentist and three times a day with

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Prepared by a Doctor of Dental Surgery

Send 2c stamp today for a generous trial package of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder or Dental Cream.

I. W. LYON & SONS, Inc.
516 W. 27th St., N. Y. City.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a step from Fifth Avenue

FOR TO-DAY

Regimental Silk Scarfs
CARMOOR LONDON
Made of fine quality Repp Silk representing colors of thirty-five different Regiments.
Special 1.00

Men's Silk Crepe Shirts
Of Crepe de Chine in novelty satin stripes.
Special 4.50

Men's Cotton Crepe Shirts
Of Fine Quality Japanese Cotton Crepe
New Spring Shirts in fifteen different novelty stripes of fine quality Japanese Cotton Crepe (the newest and most desirable fabric for Spring). Sizes 13½ to 17.
Special 2.00

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER
Silk and silk mixed, $3.75 to $7.50
Madras with soft or stiff cuffs, $1.50 to $3.50
Complete assortments.
All sizes and sleeve lengths.
"NEVERBREAK" TRUNKS
ENGLISH TOPCOATS
BORSALINO HATS
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a step from Fifth Avenue

FOR TO-DAY

Direct attention to their standard makes of Men's Shoes for Spring

Men's FRANKLIN (REGISTERED) Shoes
Made expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.
High or Low Shoes, made on newest lasts, selected leathers, in button and lace shoes. Tan, Russia Calfskin, Dull Gun Metal Calfskin, Patent Coltskin, with tops of same or cloth; also Tan Box Calfskin Golf Shoes.
5.00

Men's "Banister" Shoes
High or Low Shoes—Fifty Styles
Of Mahogany, Dark Tan or Black Russia Calfskin; also Patent Kidskin, lace or button styles, tops of Dull Mat Kidskin, Cloth or Taupe Buckskin.
7.00

Men's "Thomas Cort" Shoes
Hand Sewed—Bench Made
High or Low Ready-to-Wear Shoes, made entirely by hand on Special English lasts of the finest specially selected black or tan leathers.
10.00

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Men's Spring Clothes
The Newest Models in Suits and Top Coats
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
Hand Tailored Clothes, made according to the highest standard of workmanship. Imported and Domestic fabrics. New approved custom tailor models.
19.00 to 45.00

FOR TO-DAY
Men's Hand Tailored Suits
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
Hand tailored Suits in one, two, three or four button, fitted or conservative models, in new and exclusive Spring fabrics, including Blue Serge, from the best American and foreign mills.
25.00

Men's Spring Top Coats
For Men and Young Men—32 to 46 Chest
CARMOOR LONDON
English Overcoats made in London expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.
The fabrics are the product of England's most celebrated mill, with world wide reputation for producing the finest Overcoatings—models adapted for general wear.
24.00 to 40.00

Croton Water In Gold-Necked Bottles

DON'T go below $20 for your Spring Suit or Topcoat. Intrinsic value *can't* be put into it. It may be "slicked up" with flashy style, but it's *plain Croton water* in a gold-necked bottle.

My *Stein-Bloch* Suit or Topcoat at $20 or $25 gives you back every penny of its price in looks, wear and personal pride.

You get wool that grew on a sheep's back, not a bush; a body-drafted fit; that spruce, soft, tailored-with-ten-fingers style, which City-hallmarks the smartly turned out *Man from Manhattan*.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20 to $45
JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.
(Note New Address)

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Boys' Days—Friday and Saturday

It's soon time for the boy to lay aside his heavy coat—to make his Spring visit to the new De Pinna building.

It is his shop of shops—a floor and a half devoted to the various departments of a young boy's apparel.

Here are all the new Spring Coats, short or long, light or dark, popular with boys—exactly as they would be found in London.

Boys' School Norfolk Suits

Nothing in a boy's wardrobe is more important than his Spring Norfolk for school.

Even with a general scarcity of materials, De Pinna is again presenting the largest assortment of selected woolens in their specially priced suits at $8.75 that the house has ever shown.

Time to Select Boys' Wash Suits

It is better to make your selections for the Summer now, while the stocks are new and complete.

Later it may be difficult to duplicate these wash materials in all their attractive colorings.

Every wash suit shown is not only designed by De Pinna, but made in our own workshops, from materials in which only old dyes were used.

As always heretofore the colors of De Pinna wash clothes are guaranteed.

New sailor and Norfolk models in colored linens and Palm Beach cloth, for boys of the knicker-bocker age.

Crawler and jumper suits in great variety for the smaller boys.

DE PINNA Coats and Suits for Girls

Spring Coats for small girls and growing girls, reflecting style tendencies to a proper degree—the new belted and cape models, in light Spring colors and checks.

Suits for growing girls, designed with as great care as an individual order in the De Pinna custom department would be.

Appropriate styles for girls of every size and figure, in carefully considered materials.

Girls' linen dresses, strictly tailored and individual, for girls of all ages.

"Anniped" Shoes for Boys and Girls

These well-known shoes, specially designed by De Pinna for young people, are offered in the newest leathers.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

VON TIRPITZ'S FALL FORCED BY KAISER

Held in Washington to Augur Better Understanding Between America and Germany.

MAY PRESAGE PEACE MOVE

View That Verdun Assault Was Designed to Strengthen Chancellor's Hands in Reichstag.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The resignation of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz from the post of Imperial Minister of Marine is regarded by a considerable number of people here as an augury of a better understanding between the German and American Governments. It is undeniable that the impression sought to be conveyed in Berlin and in German circles generally is that the resignation was virtually forced by Emperor William with the intention of creating good feeling toward Germany on the part of the United States Government and for the more significant reason of removing a cause of danger to the continuance of relations between the two nations.

State Department officials declined to comment on the resignation, but elsewhere in official circles where the Administration view presumably was reflected, it was evident that the change in the Ministry of Marine was rather pleasing. The interest of the United States in the retirement of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz was indicated by the fact that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, cabled the fact to the State Department.

Admiral von Tirpitz has been regarded as the moving power in a rigorous carrying out of the German submarine policy that nearly brought a break in relations, at least, between Berlin and Washington, and with his influence removed from the Imperial Government a good many people in official circles here breathe easier and hope that his successor will conduct German operations at sea in a way to avoid provoking this Government into taking positive action such as it has threatened several times and notably after the Lusitania was sunk without warning by a German U boat.

Kaiser Decided Against Him.

The retirement of the Grand Admiral is attributed to the Kaiser, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Dr. von Jagow, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It has been represented that the Kaiser sided with the Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary and against Admiral von Tirpitz in the several crises with the United States over the conduct of the German submarine warfare. To Admiral von Tirpitz was attributed the decree to carry out the submarine program without regard to the views of the Washington Government, no matter what the outcome might be upon the relations of the two nations.

In this attitude he was opposed by Herr von Bethmann Hollweg and Herr von Jagow, who found themselves so beset in their apparent effort to keep peace with America that they were obliged to appeal to the Emperor. On one occasion the Chancellor and the Grand Admiral went to the fighting front to consult the Kaiser and it was reported then that the Kaiser had sustained the position of the Chancellor. Subsequent events in the diplomatic controversy between Germany and the United States over the attacks by German submarines on merchant ships indicated the truth of this understanding of the result of the conference at the front.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, it is known here, held a superior position in carrying out his desire for a vigorous prosecution of U-boat warfare by the popularity of the submarine campaign among the German people. He was supported also by the ultra-radical army coterie which was for a relentless prosecution of the war without taking account of American sensibilities. It has been said in quarters having knowledge of conditions in German Government circles that the conservative element in the Imperial Government had a difficult task in modifying the U-boat policy and at the same time placating the German people. Admiral von Tirpitz apparently was indifferent to whether the United States entered the war on the side of Germany's enemies, and his retirement is regarded among some of those in a position to understand the situation as showing that the faction in the Berlin Government which believes that war with the United States would be disastrous to the German cause has won out.

But in some quarters the resignation of the Grand Admiral from the Ministry of Marine is taken to have a deeper significance than its effect upon relations between Germany and the United States. It has been claimed that the German drive against Verdun was a political and not a military move, designed through gaining an important victory for the German arms to strengthen the Chancellor and those in the Government who sympathized with his ideas when they came before the Reichstag at the session begun yesterday. According to the understanding of those who hold this theory the Chancellor feared that the resignation of von Tirpitz, which was known to be in the cards, would cause criticism of the Chancellor among those in the Imperial Parliament who favored the von Tirpitz policy of a rigorous prosecution of the submarine warfare.

See Motive for Verdun Drive.

The view has been advanced that the assault on Verdun was dictated by the desire to weaken and disarm this criticism by the laurels that would come to the Government, headed by the Chancellor, through the capture of the important French position. Only a short time ago the Chancellor had indicated in a public statement that Germany would not take the offensive again on land. It would be her policy to sit tight, holding what she had, and let her enemies try to dislodge her from the country she had occupied, with all that would mean in the way of expenditure of life. On account of this statement the assault on Verdun was a surprise in quarters where credit at its face value was given to the Chancellor's statement.

Military men have been at a loss to explain the enormous sacrifices of Germany in the Verdun campaign, and it is being suggested that the only reasonable explanation advanced is that the move was designed to enable the Chancellor to go before the Reichstag in the assurance that the exploits of the German arms at Verdun would give him the advantage over those friends of von Tirpitz in the Imperial Legislature who would be disposed to call him to account for displacing the Grand Admiral.

Peace talk is also heard in connection with the resignation of the Grand Admiral. The conviction is growing in well informed quarters that Germany is in straits and is rapidly reaching the point where she will be obliged to indicate plainly that she desires to make an amicable settlement with her enemies. No secret has been made of the willingness of the German Government to discuss peace terms, but the broad intimations in that direction that have emanated from inside German circles have all been based on the contention that Germany had won the war on land and was ready to have the Entente Allies come forward with pleas for peace, which Germany would grant on terms based on her ability to hold the territory she had conquered. This attitude is believed to have undergone a change.

The reports from Europe that Germany is short of food, that her people are hungry and becoming incensed against the Government, and that demands that the war be brought to an end are being heard, are looked upon as significant. The enforced retirement of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz from his powerful position in the Government is taken to mean a milder attitude upon the part of the imperial governing authorities, and it would not create great surprise here if some definite move toward peace were made from Berlin within a short time.

Berlin Views of Resignation.

BERLIN, March 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"In some quarters," says the semi-official Overseas News Agency, "the belief prevails that the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz as Minister of Marine was connected with Emperor William's decision not to extend submarine warfare beyond the limits announced to neutrals in the German Government's memorandum and not to direct it against neutral ships.

"Admiral von Capelle's appointment as Minister of Marine is not of importance in relation to the question of submarine warfare, since direction of naval warfare is in the hands of the Chief of the Admiralty.

"The resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz is much commented on because of his successful activity in fostering naval construction. Admiral von Capelle long has been familiar with affairs of the Marine Department, especially organization of naval construction, in which he was the most capable collaborator of Admiral von Tirpitz. He successfully represented the Marine Department before the Reichstag, where he obtained the funds necessary for construction work."

FIGHT IN PRUSSIAN DIET.

Reichstag to Discuss U-Boat War and Germany's Course Toward Us.

BERLIN, March 15, (via London.)—The Reichstag will probably devote Friday and Saturday of next week to an open discussion of the international situation and political problems which have arisen from Germany's methods of submarine warfare. A special committee of the Reichstag met today and found that there was a general desire of all parties for a frank and open debate on the motives underlying the Government's attitude toward neutral powers and in particular toward the United States. It is believed that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, will make a speech explaining the policy in accordance with which Germany has conducted her foreign affairs and its reflex action on her internal policy.

In the present temper of a section of the Reichstag, the debate, it is expected, will bring out some caustic and unfriendly references to the United States, but the fact that ten days will have elapsed after what is regarded as the immediate cause of irritation will probably serve to tone down the present bitterness openly expressed by certain members of the Reichstag.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Prussian Diet today crossed swords with the Administration regarding the Diet's competence to discuss the American and other issues of foreign and military policy. Herr Irmer, spokesman of the Conservative party, defended the claims of the Diet to the right of criticism. Foreign Minister von Jagow, while admitting the Diet's right to discuss anything it saw fit, declared that the Government could not and would not accept advice or criticism on these matters which were beyond the competence of the Prussian Parliament.

The newspapers generally refrain from alluding, even guardedly, to the source of the conflict. The Conservative Kreuz Zeitung argues editorially in favor of open discussion in the Diet and concludes as follows:

"Within the limits of moral feeling and self-respect, we must regulate our relations to foreign powers purely on the basis of expediency. Should good relations toward any particular power appear absolutely indispensable to the conduct of our struggle for existence, we must accordingly adapt our policy and must not leave it to fate to determine whether we shall come to a breach. Such fatalism in politics has no justification. If, however, we do not regard such a breach as being so serious that we must at all costs avoid it, then there is no reason why we should not use our freedom of action completely. A middle way between these alternatives would not in our opinion represent a policy based on expediency, but one of those half measures which usually lead to failure."

LIVERPOOL IRISH PLEDGE AID TO ALLIES

Nationalists Pass Resolutions at St. Patrick's Day Celebration—250,000 in Army.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The Irish Nationalists, celebrating St. Patrick's Day under the Chairmanship of T. P. O'Connor, this evening passed the following resolution:

The Irish Nationalists of Liverpool believe they cannot celebrate the national anniversary more fittingly and more in accord with Ireland's struggle and position than by reaffirming their inflexible determination to give full support to the Allies in defense of the cause of freedom, democracy, and the small nations, and the civilization of the world.

Mr. O'Connor announced that 250,000 Irishmen had joined the army.

BACK BETHMANN HOLLWEG.

Diet Committee Said to Have Approved His Statement of Situation.

LONDON, March 16.—The German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, made a detailed statement yesterday of the general situation resulting from the war to the members of the Federal States Committee for Foreign Affairs, sitting in the Chancellor's palace under the Presidency of Count von Hertling, Premier of Bavaria.

This information is conveyed in a Reuter dispatch from Munich, which adds that the Chancellor's address, dealing with all important questions, received the unanimous approval of the committee.

ITALY PAVES THE WAY FOR WAR WITH GERMANY

Seizure of Blockaded Ships Regarded As Move for an Open Break —Portuguese Keen for War

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 16.—Sir Edward Grey's announcement in the House of Commons today that the Italian Government has decided to requisition German ships in Italian ports is taken to mean that the somewhat anomalous position of Italy in regard to the war is soon to be regularized. Germany is expected to follow in regard to Italy the same procedure as in the case of Portugal, so that a declaration of war will not be long forthcoming. Out of consideration chiefly for the strength of the Giolittian following and to conserve a unanimity of public feeling, the Italian Government hitherto has refrained from an actual declaration of war against Germany. The Italian authorities here believe that considerations of a similar kind prevented the German Government's forcing the issue with Italy, as it might have done on several grounds, such as the embargo on goods for Germany.

The present decision of the Italian Government signifies its readiness to accept a complete breach with Germany and the confidence that now there will be no serious breach in popular approval of a war begun for the reconquest of lost provinces.

PARIS, March 16.—The interests of Austria in Portugal have been confided to the Spanish Minister at Lisbon.

A Havas dispatch from Lisbon says bands paraded the streets of the city all last night, playing "The Marseillaise" and the Portuguese hymn, and accompanied by cheering crowds. Otherwise calm prevals throughout Portugal.

Duke Miguel of Braganza has left the Austrian Red Cross and his sons have abandoned the armies of the central empires. Prince Alphonse of Braganza and Savoy has offered his services to the Portuguese Government.

FARMS FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

Canadian Pacific Railway to Set Aside 1,000 Western Tracts.

MONTREAL, March 16.—One thousand farms will be set aside in Western Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the use of soldiers disbanded after the European war, according to an announcement made today by Lord Shaughnessy.

The farms will be ready for occupation in the Spring of next year. They will be grouped in colonies, with appropriate military names. A general instruction farm, under a competent agriculturist, is part of the scheme.

DELAY PARIS EXPOSITION.

Enterprise Seeking Exhibits from America Opens on May 15.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Postponement of the opening in Paris of the exposition, "The Reconstructed City," from May 1 to May 15, was announced today at the Department of Commerce. Many American concerns are expected to install exhibits at the exposition, whose aim is to hasten preparation for rebuilding French cities destroyed by the war.

Henry C. Long of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, who has been delegated by the French Government to rouse interest in the exposition among American manufacturers, will reach the United States this month.

France has agreed to allow to American exhibitors preferential tariff rates on all goods sold to rehabilitate the devastated cities. The United States is the only neutral asked to participate. The exposition will last three months.

GERMANY TO ENROLL FOREIGNERS IN ARMY

All Neutrals Resident There Five Years Liable to Military Service.

LONDON, March 16.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the municipal authorities in Germany have been instructed to take a census of all neutral foreigners who have lived in each city for more than five years.

Male foreigners who have lived uninterruptedly for five years in Germany will be considered as having lost their previous citizenship and will be regarded as Germans, and, therefore, liable to military service. These men will be enrolled in the army, but will not be sent to the front.

They will be put to work in offices so as to release men of the Landsturm, who thus will be able to take their places in the fighting line. It is said there are about 80,000 foreigners of fighting age in Germany.

CHOLERA IN BELGRADE.

Fifty Cases a Day Reported—Thirty Deaths Since Outbreak Started.

LONDON, March 16.—Asiatic cholera has broken out at Belgrade, according to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Fifty cases have been reported daily, and thirty deaths have occurred.

The people of Belgrade are suffering from a shortage of provisions, and sanitary conditions are bad.

MARRIED MEN REBEL AT CALL TO COLORS

Indignation Meeting in London —Recruiting Situation in Ireland Called Serious.

LONDON, March 16.—Premier Asquith and the Earl of Derby were criticised severely at a large meeting in London today of married men who have attested for service in the army. Speakers declared there were still 2,000,000 men available and that the married men would refuse to serve until Premier Asquith redeemed his pledge to bring out the single men before the others were called to the colors.

The feeling of the meeting was intensified by the reading of a letter from Mr. Asquith declining to receive a deputation representing the married men, on the ground that this was a subject to be dealt with by Parliament.

The meeting adopted by acclamation resolutions demanding that the Premier receive deputations and that all proclamations calling up married men be withdrawn.

The Morning Post publishes a long article in regard to what it characterizes as the serious situation in Ireland on account of activity on the part of the Sinn Fein Society. It says:

"From motives of patriotism English newspapers hitherto have refrained from commenting on the situation in Ireland, but it is developing with such rapidity and gravity that silence is no longer possible.

"Through the South and West a vigorous organized campaign against recruiting is being carried out without serious hindrance. Within a few weeks several persons have been indicted and tried in Dublin, but in every case acquitted by the jury amid tumultuous applause from those in the court room.

"All these trials took place before ordinary juries, and we await with impatience the time when the authorities will utilise their powers to have such cases tried before special juries or military tribunals.

"In Cork the use of several companies of Irish soldiers was offered to a committee recently appointed to organize St. Patrick's Day celebrations, but the committee refused to allow them to participate, stating in reply: 'The British Army is in hostile occupation of Ireland, and it would be as absurb for Belgians to invite a contingent from the German Army to participate in a Belgian national celebration.'"

AID SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

France Is Now Paying Out $35,600,000 Every Month.

PARIS, March 16.—M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, said in the Chamber of Deputies today that the Government was now paying 178,000,000 francs ($35,600,000) monthly as allowances to the wives and children of men mobilized.

A New Industrial City

MANUFACTURERS

THE REASON FOR IT

Do not believe that because you have put a few economies in your plant that you have reduced your overhead charges to a minimum. Overhead expense is largely a matter of location. At Degnon Terminal it is lowest; rent, labor, power, trucking and insurance cost less than elsewhere. It is because the Degnon Terminal is the best location in the port of New York.

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Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
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DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

KAVANAUGH KNIT

In the office—

Office men, who wear Balbriggan, do not think of underwear during business hours—they are so cool and comfortable.

KAVANAUGH BALBRIGGAN

fills every summer underwear requirement—free from pinch or that sticky feeling, yet a garment that protects. Many men who buy underwear regardless of price insist on KAVANAUGH KNIT at only 50c a garment.

Hygienic Lisle, $1.00.

KAVANAUGH KNITTING CO., INC., Makers
Waterford, N. Y.

DUTCH LINER SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

Continued from Page 1.

ers were to the effect that no submarine was responsible for the loss of the Silius, but that the Berlin Government did not credit the report that the vessel had been sunk without warning by a submarine because it would have been in violation of instructions to submarine commanders.

The denial is not only important in the consideration of the Silius case, but also in connection with the reports from Amsterdam that the Dutch liner Tubantia, outward bound from Amsterdam to Buenos Aires, had been destroyed off the Nordhinder Lightship today. The Tubantia was also a neutral ship, flying the Netherlands flag, and the statement handed to the State Department today on behalf of the German Government declares that "such an attack on a neutral ship would not have been in accordance with the instructions issued to the German submarine commanders."

The German Embassy tonight issued this statement:

The German Ambassador informed the Department of State by order of his Government that according to official reports received by the German Admiralty no German submarine is responsible for the sinking of the Norwegian bark Silius. The news published in the foreign press that a German submarine had torpedoed the Silius without warning was, from the beginning, not believed in Berlin because such an attack on a neutral ship would not have been in accordance with instructions issued to German submarine commanders.

Recalls German Pledge.

The statement submitted by the German Ambassador was gratifying to officials of the State Department, who realized that if the facts should show that the Silius had been attacked without warning, Americans having been on board the vessel, the United States Government would have been forced to call the case to the attention of the German Government. Germany had given full assurances that liners would not be sunk without warning except in cases of resistance or when and while they were persistently attempting to escape. The only apparent modification of these assurances—a modification that the United States Government has refused to accept—was that embraced in the new German policy of threatening to sink armed enemy merchantmen without warning.

The American interpretation of the prior guarantees was that that they were broad enough to bar attacks on armed enemy merchantmen as well as unarmed merchant vessels, and the issue between the two Government now revolves around whether the guarantees previously given by Germany are to be narrowed so as to grant only to unarmed merchant ships immunity from attack without warning.

The Tubantia and Silius were both neutral and unarmed, and attacks on either of these vessels without warning would be regarded here as a flat violation of the German pledges. Press dispatches from Holland and France differ regarding the circumstances of the loss of the Silius and the Tubantia, some saying that these vessels were destroyed by mines, while other messages assert that both vessels were victims of submarine attacks without warning.

Instructions have been sent by the State Department to American diplomatic and Consular agents in France and Holland to make a thorough investigation and to take the affidavits of both passengers and crews of both vessels in an endeavor to ascertain the facts.

Schilling Not a Consul.

Press dispatches say there were three Americans on the Tubantia, Richard Schilling, "an American Consul"; Emma Schilling, and Carmen Schilling. There is no Richard Schilling in the American Consular Service. This fact was ascertained at the State Department today. Paul E. Schilling of Washington, D. C., and George E. Schilling of Waupan, Wis., are applicants for consular positions, but neither of these men has yet been sent abroad.

Officials were keenly interested also in the report that the French steamer Patria of the Fabre Line, carrying among her passengers twenty-nine Americans, was attacked without warning by a submarine off the Algerian coast on March 1.

Reports from New York say that Olney Arnold, former American Consul General at Cairo, was a passenger on the Patria from Naples to Lisbon, and that he had promised the Captain of the vessel that he would forward a full report of the attack to the State Department. Officials said tonight that no such report had been received from Consul General Arnold and none is expected, as Mr. Arnold died immediately after his arrival at Lisbon.

Mr. Arnold sent reports to the State Department regarding the Persia case and that of the Petrolite, and soon afterward he left Cairo for Alexandria. He crossed the Mediterranean on board the cruiser Des Moines to Italy. It is understood that he asked for the use of the Des Moines because he feared that if he went to Italy on a merchant ship the vessel might be attacked by a submarine.

LINER PATRIA ESCAPES TORPEDO BY 50 FEET

Vessel Carrying 29 Americans Arrives, Reporting Attack Without Warning.

The unarmed French steamer Patria of the Fabre Line, the largest passenger ship regularly in the Mediterranean service, narrowly missed being sunk by a torpedo eighteen miles north of the island of Galita off the coast of Tunis at 9:15 o'clock on the morning of March 1, according to the report of the captain and other officers of the ship and the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the Patria. They declared the torpedo was fired without warning and only missed the liner by fifty feet. There were twenty-nine Americans aboard the ship at the time.

One of the passengers was Olney Arnold, American Consul at Cairo, who died soon after the arrival of the Patria at Lisbon. When the Patria arrived at Lisbon Raymond L. Janer, the American Vice Consul of that port, had dinner on the ship and heard accounts of the submarine attack from passengers, according to Captain Pierre Dechelles. Captain Dechelles made a report of the incident to the French Consul at Lisbon.

It was said yesterday at the offices of J. W. Elwell & Co., agents of the line at 17 State Street, that the agents had received word several days ago that the State Department at Washington had been informed by cable from Lisbon of the incident. Nothing concerning the incident was made public at Washington before the arrival of the Patria yesterday.

The incident occurred on the first day that the so-called new policy of Germany of attacking armed liners, went into effect. The officers and passengers of the ship, however, declared that the Patria had never been armed. The French law forbids the arming of merchant and passenger ships.

Captain Dechelles said that a passenger ship which carried guns was much safer from submarine attack without warning than one which was unarmed, and that he would apply to the French Government for permission on his return voyage to put a coat of war paint on his ship and carry guns.

The Patria is the first passenger ship known to have been attacked by a submarine in the Mediterranean since March 1, although since that time several Italian and British ships carrying arms, and bound between New York and Italian ports, have passed through the Mediterranean Sea in safety.

The torpedo was fired at close range and the fact that it missed was considered remarkable by officers of the ship. When the periscope of the submarine was first sighted by a seaman it was about 300 feet away and only a short distance in the wake of the Patria.

The liner, which had received warnings of submarines, was than making her best speed. As the submarine, because of its low speed when submerged, could not have chased and overhauled the steamer, it is probable that it was lying in wait and that the Patria passed very close to it. When the periscope was sighted it was less than 100 feet from the wake of the steamer.

The fact that the periscope was not discovered until it was astern and as the liner drew away from it very rapidly after the torpedo was fired indicated that the submarine was making very little headway. In passing the submarine the liner must at one time have had her entire length within range of the submarine.

Sailor Gave Alarm.

Andre Gross, a sailor who was working near the stern bridge, was the first to see the periscope and raise a cry. Second Officer Francois Baux, who was on the stern bridge, turned in the direction that the sailor pointed, and saw both the periscope of the submarine and the torpedo itself, the screw of which was distinctly visible, he said. Baux, who believed that the torpedo would strike the ship, did not wait for the explosion, but ran forward, shouting to Captain Dechelles:

"We are torpedoed."

Captain Dechelles, who was on the bridge giving directions to the purser, turned and saw what he described as "the characteristic wake of a torpedo"—a straight line of bubbles cutting across the wake of the ship. Baux and Gross, whose statements were incorporated in the report of the Captain to the line's agents, remained on the stern of the vessel and saw the torpedo speed past the ship, missing the stern, they said by about fifty feet.

When they were expecting to see a second torpedo launched, the submarine, whose officers might have thought they were attacking an armed ship and were in danger of being fired upon, suddenly rose a little and then dived, according to Baux and Gross. The Patria continued ahead at full speed.

The stern of the ship, which was the target of the torpedo, was at the time well filled with steerage passengers, most of whom would have been certain to have lost their lives. The ship had on board at the time 1,140 persons. There were ten in the first cabin, 200 in the second, 640 in the steerage, and 290 officers and crew. Among these were 332 women and eight infants in arms.

The target presented to the submarine in the Patria is 467 feet long and 59 feet beam. The steamer has a registered tonnage of 11,885. She has three funnels and five decks, three of them promenades. She was built at La Seyne in 1913.

Captain Dechelles said that the night before the attack occurred he received the warning, "Be careful; submarine sighted about 100 miles north of Cape de Guarde." This came by wireless from the French station at Algiers. Captain Dechelles then put fifteen men on the lookout and stayed on the bridge all night.

None of the first-cabin passengers saw the submarine, but a few in the second class and steerage said that they saw it. The cry of the sailor was followed by shouts all through the ship, however, and a few minutes of great excitement followed in the second cabin and steerage. There was a rush for life preservers and many passengers sought to run up to the top deck where the lifeboats were swung out ready for an emergency. However, before the word of the danger had been spread throughout the ship, the submarine was in the distance and the officers and crew were able to assure passengers that all danger was past.

Captain Dechelles ordered a straight course at full speed at first, because the submarine was almost directly astern and would have a larger target if the ship shifted, but when it had vanished he took a zigzag course for fear of attack from another submarine. The attack occurred a short distance from the place where the Ancona was attacked and sunk and in the part of the Mediterranean where the submarine danger is great for the reason that the coasts of Tunis and Algiers are dotted with small unused harbors and numerous small islands, many of which have served as German and Austrian submarine bases, although both Tunis and Algiers are under French control.

No further signs of submarines were seen, however, on the way through the Mediterranean. Vice Consul Janer found the passengers on board the Patria talking of nothing but the submarine attack when he went on board on March 4.

There were four Americans in the first cabin when the ship arrived at Lisbon. They were Robert Norman of 2,941 St. Paul Street, Baltimore; Joseph Giftuni of 37 Jefferson Street, Nyack, N. Y.; Jacob Oppenheimer of Jefferson City, Mo., and Henry Russell Amery of Boston.

When it was learned that news of the attack had not been made public at Washington, some of the passengers said that Vice Consul Janer, not having the authority to question officers of the ship and probably getting confused accounts of the attack from passengers, might not have cabled to Washington, or might have placed it in such a doubtful light that the State Department was not disposed to make the report public until further light had been thrown on it.

The French Consul General at this port, G. E. Gueraud, said yesterday afternoon that he had heard nothing of the attack from the French Government.

Reports Withheld.

"I only know what I have read," he said. "The Captain of the ship may report to me or may not. There is nothing extraordinary about this. These attacks are going on all the time and they are only small incidents in a great war."

David H. E. Jones of James Elwell & Co., which received word that the State Department had been informed of the attack several days ago, said that no word had been cabled to the company about it.

"The agents of the Fabre Line at Lisbon might have filed a cable and the Portuguese Government might have held it up. I understand that cables sent out by passengers relating to the attack were not forwarded."

The Patria sailed from Naples on Feb. 28 and, from Palermo on Feb. 29. Starting from Palermo, in the southern part of the Mediterranean, the Patria could not, except at a great loss of time, have hugged the northern coast of the Mediterranean, which is done by most steamers departing from Italy because the danger by that route is at a minimum.

Armed liners sailing from New York to Italy which have entered or departed from the Mediterranean without being attacked by submarines since March 1, are the Cretic and Canopic of the White Star Line and the Italian ships Giuseppe Verdi, Verona, Stampalia, America, Caserta, Napoli, Palermo, and Regina d'Italia.

The Regina d'Italia, with two guns mounted on her stern, came in yesterday a few hours after the Patria. Captain Giorgio Croppi said that after leaving Genoa on Feb. 26 his ship had hugged the coasts of Italy, France, and Spain on her way through the Mediterranean, being within three-quarters of a mile of land most of the way. He received wireless warnings against submarines from Algeria. The Regina d'Italia, which came in armed for the first time yesterday, was a total of nineteen days on the voyage.

ASSAILS BOND SEIZURE.

Dutch Paper Calls It a Reckless Game on the Part of British.

BERLIN, March 16, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency quotes the Amsterdam Handelsblad as follows in connection with Great Britain's seizure of securities in transit to neutral countries:

"From whichever side one considers the question, the proceedure of the British Government must be called an unheard-of breach of law by which a reckless game is played with the sympathies of neutrals."

BRITAIN WANTS OUR PAPER.

State Department Advised Shipments Are Not Being Held Up.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A recent order restricting the importation of paper into Great Britain is not being applied to consignments from the United States, according to a dispatch to the State Department today from the Consul General at London.

The British commission charged with the application of the order, the dispatch said, has given positive assurance to shipping companies in London that no delay whatever will arise in discharging paper material from the United States, "even in cases where no license has been granted." The commission asked that American shippers be advised that their refusal to accept consignments was causing unnecessary inconvenience.

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BEFORE HOUSE TODAY

Members Vote Unanimously to Sidetrack Other Matters for the Hay Measure.

PROVIDES FOR 140,000 MEN

Ten Hours' General Debate Is Allowed—Mexican Crisis Aiding Defense Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The first of the Administration's major preparedness bills will come before the House tomorrow. Without a dissenting vote the House approved late today a special rule for the prompt consideration of the Army Reorganization bill, as reported by the Military Affairs Committee two weeks ago.

Demands from many sources for a start on national defense legislation were so great that the Rules Committee had no difficulty in sidetracking other business for the Hay Army bill. The action of today came after President Wilson had summoned leaders and urged them to make haste.

This bill calls for a standing army of approximately 140,000 men, as well as the "federalization" of the National Guard. The Mexican situation doubtless will encourage an effort in the House to amend the bill and provide an army of about 300,000 men. The psychology of international affairs at present plays into the hands of the "big army" adherents.

Many Republicans are said to be for a larger army than that recommended in the Hay bill, and it was reported authoritatively today that the Tammany delegation in the House may vote for a bigger army. An increase over the figures of the Hay bill is more likely to be accomplished in conference, after both bodies of Congress have considered the army problem, than to be brought about by initial action of the House.

On the whole, the House membership is inclined generally to stand by a committee report, and this militates against radical changes in the Army bill as it is presented.

Few Changes Are Expected.

The House agreed to ten hours of general debate on the preparedness measure. The bill then will be read paragraph by paragraph, but as it comes from the Military Affairs Committee with a unanimous report it is not believed that material amendment will be made.

That the "small army" contingent in the House will seek to reduce the size of the army as recommended in the bill is taken for granted. It is known also that Representative Gardner of Massachusetts will make an effort to amend the bill to provide for a standing army of at least 200,000 men, but indications are the House measure will go through substantially as reported. Eventually it is thought that a compromise measure will come from the Conference Committee when the Chamberlain and Hay bills are sent to the conference by the upper and lower houses.

The special rule approved by the House today calls for night sessions; Chairman Hay, however, obtained unanimous consent not to hold the House in session tonight, but announced that he would seek to rush the bill through.

Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, suggested that all members should attend the debates on the preparedness bill and night sessions would be unpopular.

"I should like to hear the debate on these preparedness measures," said Mr. Mann, "and I believe the membership of the House should hear the discussion on this important question. It is understood that the debate shall be confined to the subject matter of the bill."

Mr. Hay and Mr. Garrett assured the Republican leader that it was the intention to confine the discussion to the army measure and not permit it to roam afield.

Pressure from House leaders and the Administration for the early consideration of the Army bill finally caused the sidetracking today of the Burnett immigration bill. Mr. Burnett recently had an understanding that his immigration measure would be called up following the consideration of the Sugar Repeal bill. The Chairman of the Immigration Committee, however, today was persuaded not to oppose the special rule giving the Army bill the right of way, and the Immigration bill will wait.

With a large majority in the House favorable to the Immigration bill Mr. Burnett will insist that it be taken up soon after the Hay bill goes through the lower chamber. The preparedness situation, nevertheless, is such that the Army bill was made privileged without a dissenting vote, and it will remain before that body until passed.

Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee issued a statement today saying that the Immigration bill would be given preference after passage of the Hay bill, "unless some emergency should arise which, in the judgment of the Rules Committee, is sufficient to justify a change."

Senate Bill Favors Drastic Increase.

The Senate Military Committee completed its final review of the Senate Army Increase bill, and it was in the hands of the printer tonight. Senator Chamberlain, with the Administration's influence behind him, will insist that it be taken up promptly, displacing the Water Power bill now under consideration unless the latter reaches a vote in a few days. The Senate measure in some respects proposes an even more drastic change in military policy than is provided for in the House bill.

Indications are that the joint conference committee which will adjust the two bills and frame the final measure will be at work within three weeks. The legislative framework of the army increase project may be an accomplished fact within another month.

While the naval program has appeared to progress more slowly, possibly it will be completed sooner than the army projects.

The essential difference between the House and Senate army bills lies in the provision as to the regular army. The House measure proposes to add new organizations to the existing establishment to give it a total peace strength of 150,000 fighting troops. The proportions of artillery and cavalry to the whole army would be changed to produce a well-balanced organization.

The Senate bill provides for a sweeping reorganization of the regular army in all departments as urged by the War College in the plan of 1912. It provides a peace strength of 178,000 men.

Of first importance in both bills, army officials declare, are the provisions for the organization of federal volunteers after the federalization of the National Guard to the utmost legal extent has through extension of the Summer training camp plan. The Senate bill proposes to go directly at the task, giving the President wide authority to organize regiments in every Congressional district.

Details of these proposals in both bills are left to the army appropriation bill which will follow. Both schemes, however, are directed toward a full test of the possibility of raising and training a citizen army when no emergency of war exists. The Senate bill would permit the continental army plan to be worked out virtually as it was proposed by former Secretary Garrison.

The measures differ slightly in provisions as to federalization of the National Guard. Both approach the task through militia pay provisions, however, and the limits of pay are identical. The House bill fixes a minimum force of 400,000 for the Guard within five years, while the Senate bill places its figure at 250,000.

Both measures also provide for shorter term enlistments in the regular army to encourage recruiting; for adequate reserves for both the regulars and the National Guard; for systematized recruiting; for an officers' reserve corps, and for the addition of officers to train guardsmen, cadet corps, and Federal volunteers.

Defends High Price of Armor.

Senator Weeks, Republican, opposing the bill for Government manufacture of armor plate in a speech to the Senate today declared the speculative and uncertain character of dealings with the Government justified and compelled the high prices demanded by manufacturers.

"I am informed," said Senator Weeks, "that representatives of the manufacturers offered to permit expert accountants to examine their books and plants and report actual costs, provided this information were not made public. No business man will fail to recognize the fairness of this.

"Relations which, in my opinion, should exist between the Government and the armor manufacturers are similar to those which should exist in all cases where the Government has dealings with its own citizens. To attack them, to attempt to destroy their business, and to put itself into competition with them, is without precedent abroad and without excuse anywhere. Such a policy will bring nothing but disaster."

The Senate today passed Senator Poindexter's bill appropriating $2,065,000 to equip the Puget Sound Navy Yard for construction of battleships. It now goes to the House.

PROVIDES FOR FREE TRADE.

Bill in House Would Give Latin America Form of Reciprocity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A bill to amend the Underwood Tariff law by providing for free trade between the United States and any South or Central American country, which desires to enter into a reciprocal arrangement was introduced in the House today by Representative Warren Worth Bailey, a Pennsylvania Democrat.

Mr. Bailey's bill provides that after July 1, 1916, "no tariff taxes shall be collected on the importations of the products of any American country which shall admit the products of the United States free of tariff taxes."

The author of the bill claims it has the support of large and influential organizations, bankers and business men. Mr. Bailey says one organization in favor of the reciprocal arrangement among the American nations has as its President Charles A. Ingersoll, watch manufacturer, and as Vice Presidents Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., A. B. Farquhar of York, Penn.; W. D. George, a Pittsburgh banker; W. H. Willcox, President of the Waverly Oil Company; Lawson Purdy, Tax Commissioner of the City of New York; Charles F. Adams, Assistant Tax Commissioner of that city, and Calvin Tomkins, President of the New York Reform Club.

"This bill will be real insurance against war," said Mr. Bailey. "It is to make trade as free between us and Latin America as it is between the States. The measure will go further to establish a solidarity of all America and to preserve the peace than all the fleets and armies that can be mobilized."

Naval Academy Competition.

A competitive examination for appointment to the Annapolis Naval Academy from the Twentieth Congress District in this city will be held on Tuesday, March 28. All boys between sixteen and twenty residents of the district for a year will be eligible. The district comprises the territory from Ninety-ninth Street to 120th Street, between Fifth Avenue and the East River. Applications should be addressed to Room 166, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., before March 24.

LODGE STEPS FIRE ON WILSON POLICIES

No Administration, Except Buchanan's, So Injurious, He Tells Lynn Audience.

ASSAILS COURSE IN WAR

And Denounces Handling of Mexican Situation—Will Run for Senate Again.

LYNN, Mass., March 16.—The Administration at Washington was severely criticised tonight by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in an address in which he announced himself a candidate for reelection. He spoke before the Lynn Republican Club.

"In my own opinion," he said, "with the exception of the Administration of Buchanan, there has been no Administration in power which has been so injurious to the United States, both at home and abroad, as that now in control at Washington."

After condemning the tariff and taxation legislation enacted by a Democratic Congress, Senator Lodge turned to the foreign policies of the Administration. He said that the plans for national defense suggested by President Wilson "proved on analysis to be partly shams and wholly inadequate." Continuing, he said:

"The responsibility for the conditions in Mexico rests largely on the Government of the United States. The present Administration found Mexico and Mexican relations in bad condition. They have made these bad conditions infinitely worse.

"As the result of the President's war against General Huerta was the destruction of the only government that offered any prospect of order or peace or responsibility. The murderers and bandits favored by the Administration in preference to General Huerta, who was also a murderer, have been desolating the country and fighting among themselves ever since. Out of this miserable tragedy, one thing commands our attention above all others: Americans have been murdered in Mexico; soldiers wearing the American uniform have been shot on the soil of the United States.

"The Americans robbed and slain in Mexico were entitled to our protection, both for their property and their lives. They have had none. Within a week Mexicans have invaded the United States, attacked an American town and killed American citizens and American soldiers. This is the inevitable result of our failure to protect Americans in their rights everywhere by land and sea."

With reference to the Administration's policy in the European war, Senator Lodge said that when "the neutral rights of Belgium were shamefully disregarded" the United States was the great neutral power.

"We made no attempt," he continued, "to unite under our leadership all the neutral powers of Europe and America in defense of neutral rights. Such a league would have had a powerful influence and prevented some of the horrors of the war and saved us from some of the difficult and dangerous controversies which now menace us.

"More than a hundred American men, women, and children, rightfully on board the Lusitania, were sent to their death without warning and nothing has yet been done except pour out words and carry on inconclusive negotiations for eight months. Not until Feb. 25, when the President's note to Senator Stone appeared, was any real step taken to protect Americans in their rights, and that step which the President then took in words, boldly and clearly, but in words alone, came only because his own party in the House were clamoring for the public surrender of American rights in order to conciliate one belligerent and its voters. The Democratic Party showed itself to be worse than its own Administration. There is, it would seem, a point of humiliation at which the President stops, definitely, I trust, firmly, I hope. There is no such point apparently to be found in the action of the party to which he belongs.

"We are told that the great cry of the Democratic Party is to be that their own policy is kept. The man who runs away and leaves his wife or daughter or sister to be assaulted and outraged keeps the peace and is not worthy to cumber the earth. You can always keep the peace if you will submit to any wrong, to any outrage, to any oppression. The peace of this country would have been far better kept, we should be in far less danger of war today or of war when peace comes among the warring nations of Europe, if we had kept it without humiliation, kept it in honor and without fear.

"We all want peace, we all are against war if it can possibly be avoided, but we shall insist, we Republicans, at least, that American rights shall be protected at home and abroad."

CAMPBELL ASSAILS WILSON.

Kansan Says President Scolds but Never Spanks.

Congressman Philip P. Campbell of Kansas made a fiery attack upon President Wilson and the Democratic National Administration at a meeting of the New York County Republican Committee last night at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue. He predicted that the Republicans would carry Kansas by a large majority.

President Wilson, the Congressman said, was like an old woman, "who scolds, but never spanks."

"He has scolded Huerta, Villa, the Kaiser, Austria, and almost every one else," he continued, "but he hasn't spanked one. President Wilson lost out with the world when he backed down after occupying Vera Cruz. And all of his well-written notes lost their power when Mr. Bryan informed the Austrian Ambassador that our epistles were merely for the galleries.

"There isn't a governmental department today that hasn't fallen into a state of inefficiency, and everybody who comes into contact with the workings of any of our Federal institutions realizes the incompetency of their management.

"The Democratic leaders in the House do not know how to manage a piece of legislation, and never in our history was there a time when it took so long to get anything done as now. The treasury today is in a condition similar to that of the last days of the Buchanan administration. It is practically bankrupt. Thanks to the management of the official son in law there isn't a free working balance of $5,000,000 in the treasury."

The country, said Mr. Campbell, was thoroughly tired of the present Administration, weary of its wobbling on great international questions, and weary of its inefficiency in home affairs. When the war was over, he said, we would face a grave situation which would demand a protective tariff.

"If this step is not taken," he said, "God help New York when the war orders cease."

OWEN DEFENDS WILSON.

Cites Administration's Achievements and Belittles Root's Attack.

CONCORD, N. H., March 16.—United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, at a Jackson Day dinner of New Hampshire Democrats tonight, defended the present Administration. Senator Owen took up, one by one, important measures passed by Congress since the inauguration of President Wilson, summarising his conclusions thus:

"All these bills—the Tariff bill, the Federal Reserve act, the Clayton Anti-Trust bill, the Federal Trade Commission bill, the Seamen's act—have had one purpose—the promotion of common good, the abatement of monopoly, the betterment of mankind, the lowering of the cost of living, and the greater happiness of all our people. Perhaps the greatest accomplishment, the one for which our people are more deeply grateful than any other, is that the President has kept us out of war and in a condition of profound peace while all the world beside seems torn with war or internal violence."

Referring to the address of ex-Senator Elihu Root at the New York Republican Convention, Mr. Owen said:

"Mr. Root, as the mouthpiece and intellectual leader of the Republican Party, has been unable to find any just criticism of either the legislative or executive policy of the Democratic Administration. It shows the utter weakness of the Republicans that this statesman, confessedly the ablest of them all, can find no other issue with the Democracy than the issue of war versus peace. On that issue I shall prefer to follow the doctrines of the great Republican leader, General Grant, at Appomattox, who at the end of a bloody campaign and after the American people had tasted the bitter fruits of war, used the memorable words, 'Let us have peace.'"

NAVY INTRIGUING FOR EMERGENCIES

Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations, Tells House Committee What Is Being Done.

2,031 AUXILIARIES LISTED

Would Go Slow in Aircraft Acquisitions and Warns Against European Views of Submarines.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, today told the House Naval Committee in minute detail of the preliminary work of preparing the navy for an emergency.

The naval militia, he said, was being brought constantly into closer touch with navy ideas; merchant vessels were under inspection to determine what private craft would be immediately available in case of war, and each naval bureau was informed exactly as to what it would have to do with these vessels. Repairs which would make them effective would last from a few days to several weeks.

The navy was working, Admiral Benson testified, on mobiliation, organization, strategic and supply plans for quick action should it become necessary to strike promptly. The mobilization plan had been approved; the organization plan had been worked out but had not yet been finally approved; the strategic plan was being evolved, and war games were being played, but a fully satisfactory general plan had not yet been perfected.

Because of the expense, local competitions for sites, and other factors, the base plan was still under advisement. Great progress, the Admiral said, had been made in the communication service, and a plan had been perfected for complete control of radio communication.

Admiral Benson sounded a warning against adopting the submarine ideas of the present war.

"We have learned something from the European war," he said, "but we should not be led astray by the conditions under which the submarine warfare abroad is being carried on."

Abroad, for geographical and other reasons, conditions were influencing the submarine warfare that hardly were likely to be encountered in any war in which the United States might be engaged.

The Admiral said he had listed 2,031 merchant ships, power boats, and other auxiliary craft which might be pressed into service in the event of war. He recommended enlargement of the navy personnel by 12,000 next year, and said he thought about 8,000 could be raised in event of war from the naval reserve and naval militia and about 16,000 from the ranks of those who previously had served and had been honorably discharged.

Aviation development, he said, was progressing slowly and conservatively. Sixteen aircraft were in commission at Pensacola. Twenty-five more were ordered and twenty-five extra motors. Reports from Pensacola were most encouraging in results and enthusiasm of personnel.

"I am largely responsible," he said, "for cutting the aviation estimate to $2,000,000 from the $5,000,000 or larger amounts proposed by others. I did not, and do not, believe that we should spend a large sum of money in developing aircraft carrying vessels and dirigibles and other aircraft that would divert attention from the vital problem of using aircraft for scouting in connection with operations of the fleet."

The Admiral suggested that the use of aeroplanes by the navy should be confined chiefly to scouting duty until a higher degree of perfection had been reached in their construction. He declared there was no doubt the navy could get aeroplanes as fast as it needed them in time of emergency.

"We can build them as rapidly as we can use them," he said. "We can't turn them out in quantity easily. If it

BAKER APPROVES CAMPS.

Says War Department Will Continue Plans for Military Training.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Baker today gave his approval to the plan for military camps of instruction under the "Plattsburg idea," to be held in various parts of the country this Summer under the auspices of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States. This association has its headquarters in New York, and is engaged in recruiting men for the regular army training camps to be held this Summer throughout the country.

In a formal statement to the Governing Committee of the association Secretary Baker gave assurances of "the continued co-operation and support of the War Department." This means that it is the intention of the War Department to hold camps at different points in the United States this Summer under the instruction of regular army officers and troops. Plans are under way for holding such camps at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, N. Y.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis; San Antonio, Texas; Salt Lake City, Utah; Monterey, Cal.; American Lake, Wash., and at other points.

"I heartily approve and indorse the valuable and patriotic service that is being rendered to the country by the army training camps for civilians," said Secretary Baker in a statement. "I believe in the work of these camps, not only from the military point of view but as of value to the nation, educationally, in promoting discipline, order, and good citizenship. The camps are exactly in line with the sound policy of a citizenry trained to arms as our main safeguard for defense. I appreciate highly the service rendered by the university Presidents and civilian committees who are forwarding this movement. These camps were originated by the War Department in 1913 for the training of students, and have been since extended for the benefit of our citizens with gratifying results."

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You'll find some pretty fine spring weight suits and coats, while a share of them are a bit heavier. Some are half lined, some quarter lined, some full lined. Many new models of 1916 origin.

Chesterfield overcoats, box styles, English roll lapel, snug fitting suits, or more conservative models. Colors and effects to match most any man's idea of a good thing—and your size, of course.

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¶ Every size neckband and sleeve length included, and not one shirt offered that can be equaled at the price in town today.

Men's Pure Silk Neckwear at 95c

for Spring and Summer wear

¶ A most impressive selection of liberally cut, pure silk four-in-hands, in a variety of desirable weaves, including:

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Embroidered Antique Moire

¶ The designs include new club stripes, regimental stripes, black and white and blue and white stripes—and many original figure designs exclusive with Saks & Company.

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Elsie Baker, Contralto Wilfred Glenn, Bass
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DENIDES NAVY GUARD ON THE WEST COAST

Col. Thompson Stirs California Audiences by Criticism of Pacific Defense.

PLEADS FOR A BIG NAVY

Urges a Bond Issue to Finance the Daniels Program for Increasing Our Sea Force.

Special to The New York Times.

CORONADO, Cal., March 16.—Colonel Robert M. Thompson of New York, President of the Navy League, is touring California making speeches for an enlarged navy. He addressed three large meetings held here and in San Diego. He is making some startling statements of the almost uselessness of the navy defense of the Pacific Coast, and quotes the commander in chief of the Pacific squadron as authority for his statements.

Colonel Thompson, in the course of his remarks before a large, brilliant, and sympathetic audience at the Coronado Beach Hotel last night, said:

"The true first line of defense is a united people. As long as we have hyphenated groups who under any circumstances consider the interest of another country before they do that of the United States we have a weak link in our defense which may bring unexpected and undefinable trouble. As between the navy and the army, the navy has the advantage in that if there be battles they will be or should be fought at a distance from our shores, whereas if we depend upon the army for defense, war with all its horrors will be in our midst.

"Much confusion has arisen because differing authorities, in comparing the relation of our navy to the other navies of the world, do not compare conditions as they exist now but almost invariably refer them to some future time. In determining naval strength today but little weight can be given to anything except ships of the first line—that is, the dreadnoughts, superdreadnoughts, and battle cruisers. As late as 1905 we were the second naval power of the world. Therefore it naturally follows that we are superior in vessels of the pre-dreadnought class to any country except England, but today our navy has only about 40 per cent. in dreadnought power of the German Navy.

"We have nine dreadnoughts in commission as compared with thirteen for France and nine for Japan, including battle cruisers. Taking into account the fact that we must defend an enormous length of shore line and two oceans separated by a continent, our navy today is certainly not better than fifth in point of efficiency. It is the fashion with pacifists to take into account the amount of tonnage represented in our navy and compare it with the tonnage of other navies. This is absurd. England has discarded and broken up within the last ten years ships totalling in tonnage the whole of our navy.

"We have on the Pacific Ocean a number of vessels warlike in appearance, splendidly kept up, and citizens who see these ships trust to them as a defense, but as military weapons they have today no value. One Japanese battle cruiser of the Kondo class could destroy every war ship flying the American flag on the Pacific Ocean without being scratched unless by accident. When I first made this statement some of your Pacific Coast papers sneered at it as hysterical, but only a few days ago the Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet, Admiral Cameron Winslow, in giving testimony before a committee of Congress made the same statement and I submit that his evidence is proof.

"If we are to venture into the future what is our present position? We have in commission nine dreadnoughts. Two more will soon be put in commission; four more are under construction; two more are authorized, and the Daniels program calls for ten more battleships and six battle cruisers. If these ships were all in existence, in commission, manned by competent officers and well-trained men, we would be able to maintain fleets on the Atlantic and Pacific that would be able to prevent the passing of transports until the one or the other could be reinforced from the reserves in the other ocean; but, alas, under the present program we cannot count on this condition being reached before 1926, and apparently this is so because the present Administration are unwilling to pay, are unwilling to make up the arrearages of the last fifteen years and provide for the safety of the next twenty years unless they are allowed to throw the entire cost upon the next five years.

"If the $500,000,000 that Mr. Daniels is asking for were arranged by the sale of 4 per cent. bonds, to be sold and the proceeds applied in payment of the new fleet as called for, the bonds would mature on an average of twenty-two years from the time of beginning. A sinking fund, therefore, of $14,000,000 a year, compounded at 4 per cent., would provide for the payment of the $500,000,000 by the time the bonds matured and during the lifetime of the ships that would be built by the proceeds of the bonds. Twenty million dollars a year would pay the interest. Therefore the $34,000,000 a year for each year during the lifetime of these ships would pay the cost.

"At present we are appropriating for construction from $60,000,000 to $65,000,000 a year and if we continue our present rate of appropriation we would have a surplus of say $31,000,000 a year to pay for the increase in officers, men, munitions, and fuel that would be necessitated by the greater fleet, and remember that the increase would not be equal to the increase in number of ships, but what would be taking place, would be the substituting the first-class for second and third class ships.

"Today we are paying premiums to an insolvent insurance company. By using good business discretion and good business methods we can pay substantially the same premiums to a solvent insurance company. We pride ourselves upon being business people, but Congress evidently does not represent the people in this particular."

EXPLAINS TO IMPORTERS.

State Department Denies Criticism of Attorney's Course.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The State Department today issued an explanation of a statement made early this month regarding the visit of William W. Bride of Washington and other American attorneys to London in connection with efforts of American importers to obtain permits for the movement to this country of goods held up by the British blockade. It was made plain by the announcement that the State Department intended no criticism of Mr. Bride. The statement follows:

"On Feb. 4, 1916, the Department of State issued a statement to the press referring to the trip of William W. Bride and other American attorneys to negotiate with the British Government concerning the passage through the British blockade of goods or commodities of German, Austrian, or Turkish origin, which were ordered subsequent to March 1, 1915. The impression seems to have been created that this statement was intended as a criticism of Mr. Bride. This was not the purpose of the Department of State.

"As the Department of State had arranged to have matters relating to the release of goods of the character referred to discussed through the Foreign Trade Advisers' Office in this country and the British Foreign Office in London, and had so announced to the press and to many individual importers or their attorneys and agents, it seemed necessary to issue such a notice, as many inquiries as to whether this method was to be changed had been received by the State Department.

"Some of the inquiries referred to Mr. Bride or the firms in whose behalf he was acting, and requested a statement from the department as to whether a new arrangement should be made which should enable Mr. Bride or other attorneys to obtain assurances of uninterrupted shipments of goods of this class. It was for this reason that the statement referred to was prepared, and no other American attorneys and no reflection upon Mr. Bride was made or intended.

"On Feb. 1 the department instructed the American Ambassador at London to state to the Foreign Office that it preferred to have these matters discussed in the same manner as goods ordered prior to March 1 were discussed. At the time of his departure on Feb. 1 Mr. Bride knew nothing whatever of the communication of Feb. 1 to the Foreign Office by the Department of State."

TIMES COMPOSITORS DINE.

Music and Monologues Add to the Afternoon's Entertainment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Composing Room Employes held their annual dinner yesterday afternoon at Healy's, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. George Lee Rooney was the toastmaster and the guests included Leon Rouse, President of Typographical Union No. 6, and John O'Connell, Secretary of the union.

While discussing an excellent menu the diners listened to some good music. Hennessy, Brandt and Hill, the Irish Trio, were kept busy responding to encores. There was a pleasing piano overture by Vincent Lopes, and if the laughter that greeted the monologues, songs and imitations of Billy Kenny was an indorsement of the announcement on the menu that Bill is "some comedian," then is he well recommended. Joe Hill, the tenor, contributed to the afternoon's enjoyment, as did William Brandt, formerly of the Old Homestead Double Quartet. Songs of auld lang syne, by Frank Hennessy, the baritone, came in for a great measure of applause.

Dan R. O'Rourke, George T. Adams, Edward S. Poole, Harry L. Williams, and Peter J. Flanagan made up the committee in charge of the dinner.

CALLS MRS. BARNEY INSANE.

Thaw Alienist Examined by Jerome in Will Contest.

Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, the noted alienist, testified yesterday before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury that Mrs. Jane E. Barney, widow of Hiram B. Barney, once a member of the H. B. Claflin Company, was not mentally capable of making her will at the time the instrument was signed.

Seventeen cousins, who received only $1,000 each, are contesting the will on the ground of testamentary incapacity and undue influence. Louis V. Ennis of 539 West 148th Street, another cousin, received the residuary estate of about $500,000.

Asked by ex-District Attorney Jerome, who appeared in behalf of the proponents of the will, on cross-examination, whether dementia praecox, the disease which the alienist testified Mrs. Barney was victim to, was ever cured, Dr. Jelliffe said he had not personally seen any curable case.

Mr. Jerome then read from the minutes of the Thaw trial wherein Dr. Jelliffe had testified in effect that perhaps 10 per cent. of the victims of dementia praecox were curable. The alienist had also testified that Thaw was insane at the moment of shooting White.

The alienist admitted to his testimony in the Thaw case, but added that the 10 per cent. of curables which he had mentioned had not come under his observation, but were the recorded experiences of other alienists. He said that Mrs. Barney's form of dementia was not in any way similar to Thaw's mental derangement. The trial will be resumed today.

NAVY LEAGUE DENIES MISUSE OF MONEYS

Fullest Publicity Courted in Suit Brought by Ralph B. Strassburger.

TO MEET ALL CRITICISMS

Plaintiff Asserts He Is Not Agent of a Pro-German Propaganda, but a Loyal American.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16. — The charge contained in the suit brought in New York by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, a Director of the Navy League of the United States, that an improper use has been made of the funds of the league in connection with a contract with the New York firm of Dabo & Helm, editors and publishers of the magazine The Seven Seas, was denied at the office of the league in this city today. A. H. Dadmun, Secretary of the league, said that he did not desire to make the denial, but the Board of Directors would do so in proper form within a few days.

"The attitude of the board and of the officers of the league," said Mr. Dadmun, "is that the fullest publicity should be given to the transactions of the Navy League, and that will be done in due time."

Mr. Dadmun gave out for publication the following statement:

"The Board of Directors will answer in full the criticism of Mr. Strassburger regarding the Navy League and thoroughly satisfy the public and the members of the league that the conduct of its affairs has always been honest, open, and aboveboard."

The Board of Directors will meet March 23 in New York, where a majority of members of the board reside. No one connected with the league here today would discuss the criticism made by Mr. Strassburger.

The following statement of the receipts and disbursements of the league from April 1 to Nov. 6, 1915, was submitted to those who inquired as to how the money of the league had been spent:

RECEIPTS.

From contributions	$20,820.00
From memberships and miscellaneous items	23,873.74

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries for administration	4,384.48
Traveling expenses of Secretary	568.73
Seven Seas Magazine	6,543.33
Conventions, meetings, luncheons	3,257.61
Membership extension work	2,647.12
Publicity work	4,355.00
Postage	730.00
Field Work—Pacific Coast	2,750.00
Middle West	3,071.06
Southwest Central States	1,000.04
Southern States	738.83
Eastern States and educational institutions	1,142.06
Woman's section	2,200.00
Miscellaneous expenses; including rent, printing, stationery, telegrams, telephone, express, stenographic work, Navy League emblems, extra help, &c.	6,410.98
Payment of loans	3,500.00
Cash on deposit (and in hand)	1,390.32

Ralph Beaver Strassburger yesterday denied that he was an agent of a secret pro-German propaganda, as alleged by Scott Dabo, of the firm of Dabo & Helm, defendants in his suit for an accounting of moneys paid by the Navy League to them as publishers of the magazine The Seven Seas.

"I was born and have lived all my life in this country," said he. "My ancestors have lived here since 1742. They fought for the liberty and the integrity of this country in the revolutionary and the civil wars. I was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1906 and served as an officer in the United States Navy until 1909. When a call was issued recently for former naval officers to enroll themselves so that they might be called on for service in case of trouble I was the first man to respond."

Mr. Strassburger is a son-in-law of Frederick G. Bourne, a banker of this city, who had much to do with floating a loan for the Allies.

He says that he never employed as publicity agent John H. Craige, as Mr. Dabo says, and that Mr. Craige is the Secretary of the Naval Reserve Committee of the Navy League.

ROOSEVELT HERE MARCH 25.

First Scheduled Speech Is for April 29 in Chicago.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will arrive in this city from the West Indies on Saturday, March 25, and, it is expected, will at once get in touch with the leaders of the Progressive Party and some of the Republicans who have started the campaign for his nomination by the Republican National Convention.

The Colonel has promised to deliver an address before the Illinois Bar Association at Chicago on April 29. He probably will deal with international relations and preparedness. Tentative plans have been made also for an address to be delivered in Detroit in April, but no definite announcement will be made until the Colonel's return.

OSBORNE FIGHTS FOR TRIAL.

Gets Order for Weeks to Bring Second Action Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 16.—Ex-Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison obtained an order today from Supreme Court Justice Young at White Plains directing District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks to show cause before Justice Keogh in Part I. tomorrow morning, why he should not put Mr. Osborne on trial under the indictment for mismanagement and neglect of duty on March 20.

The order of Justice Young was served on the County Prosecutor by Richard Keogh from the office of George Gordon Battle, who is chief counsel for the former chief of Sing Sing Prison. It was learned at Mr. Weeks's office that he would bitterly oppose the motion, as he says that he has other criminal business coming up next week and that as the result of the Osborne investigation prisoners in the jail have not had an opportunity to be tried.

Mr. Osborne, it was learned today, is very desirous of being tried on the other indictment charging neglect of duty and mismanagement, because, he says, if he is acquitted on this charge he will resume his duties as Warden of the prison. In his affidavit filed with the court, he says:

I submit herewith a copy of this indictment and make this a part of this affidavit. It will be noticed that the sixth count charges five or six different offenses, such offenses being punishable with imprisonment for as much as twenty years. No indictment upon this charge has, however, ever been presented against me.

This monstrous charge has been made public by the District Attorney of Westchester County and his assistants. The charge is absolutely and wickedly false, I am, I submit, entitled to a speedy trial upon the indictment containing such charges. I am agent and warden of Sing Sing prison and have been granted a leave of absence to prepare my defense of these two indictments against me. In the interest of the State, the Prison Department, and the Prison at Sing Sing, I should resume my duties there at the earliest possible moment. For this reason as well as for the reason that as a citizen of this State I am entitled to a speedy trial of these infamous charges against me.

Since the perjury charge against ex-Warden Osborne was thrown out, James Harvey and other convicts, who testified against Mr. Osborne, have been very much worried, as they fear that they will be sent back to Sing Sing. They say they will meet with bodily harm if they are returned to that prison for "squealing," and urge the authorities to have them transferred to Comstock or Clinton prison.

NAMES NEW PRISONS HEAD.

Governor Appoints J. M. Carter to Succeed Riley.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—Governor Whitman sent to the Senate today the nomination of James M. Carter of Buffalo to be State Superintendent of Prisons. The vacancy was created by the removal from office of ex-County Judge John B. Riley of Plattsburg.

Mr. Carter, who is Secretary of the Builders' Exchange of Buffalo, is 42 years old. He is a Republican, but has never been active in politics. It is understood he has the indorsement of Republicans in both factions of the Erie County organization and of the members of the Legislature from Erie County.

It was said tonight that Governor Whitman sought a man of executive ability for the place because of the likelihood that a new prison would be built to take the place of Sing Sing and owing to the imperative demand for the reorganization of the prison industries. The Governor, it is said, intends to provide a penologist to serve as an adviser to the Superintendent. Owen L. Potter, the Governor's pardon clerk, has been in temporary charge of the prison department since the removal of Judge Riley. The appointment was referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

The Governor also sent to the Senate today the nomination of Tax Commissioner Ralph M. Thomas, whose term has expired, to succeed himself. This nomination the Senate confirmed at once.

JERSEY BUSINESS MEN DINE.

J. H. Hammond Talks on Foreign Trade to Chamber of Commerce.

More than 200 business men of New Jersey attended in Newark last night the fourth annual dinner of the State Chamber of Commerce. General William C. Heppenheimer of Jersey City was toastmaster, and addresses were made by George A. Viehmann of New Brunswick, who was re-elected President of the organization at a business meeting in the afternoon, and by John Hays Hammond.

Mr. Viehmann announced the intention of the body to conduct thorough investigations during the year into the subjects of good roads, workmen's compensation and the railroad full crew law.

Mr. Hammond's topic was "Vital American Problems." He spoke for development of the foreign trade markets along intelligent lines and deplored the prejudice, political and otherwise, that has been evidenced against "big business." He declared for an American merchant marine, but asserted that a more important matter is the extension of American banking facilities in foreign countries. He spoke briefly on the subject of national preparedness which he declared to be our most important national problem, which needed the immediate attention of Congress.

ARMY OFFICER A SUICIDE.

Lieut. Zell Kills Himself on Border —Suffered from Melancholia.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, March 16.—Gloom was cast over the Columbus mobilization camp today by the suicide of Lieutenant Edward M. Zell of the Eleventh Cavalry, who shot himself there today. His brother officers declared this afternoon that he had been acting queerly for some time and the fact that the regiment was going to the front had nothing to do with his suicide. He is survived by a wife and two children who are at Fort Oglethorpe.

WASHINGTON, March 16. — General Funston, reporting Lieutenant Zell's suicide to the War Department today, said the officer had been confined in a hospital prior to his death on account of acute melancholia.

Lieutenant Edward M. Zell of the Eleventh Cavalry was a native of Cuba, where he was born thirty-six years ago. When a young man he came to this country with his parents, who settled at Orange, N. J. Young Zell was a student at the East Orange High School when the Spanish war broke out, and left to enlist in the second New Jersey Infantry. He returned to his studies after being mustered out of the service.

During his three years at the High School Zell gained a wide reputation as an athlete, and in his last year was approached by the scouts of several professional baseball clubs. He had previously decided to enter West Point and received his appointment in 1899. At the military academy Zell became a star member of the football and baseball teams. After graduating he returned on several occasions to coach the baseball and football squads.

In 1903 Zell was graduated from West Point and assigned to the Fourth Cavalry. That same year he was transferred to the Seventh Cavalry and remained there until recently, when he was transferred to the Eleventh Cavalry. He was First Lieutenant of Troop A. The command had been stationed for some time at Fort Oglethrope, Ga., and was ordered to Columbus, arriving there a few days ago.

Lieut. Zell's wife is a former Baltimorean. They were married several years ago.

SAYS WITNESS IS SLAYER.

Abraham Rothman, Convicted of Manslaughter, Seeks New Trial.

Alleging that new evidence had been discovered showing that one of the witnesses against him really committed the murder of which he was convicted, Abraham Rothman of 160 Orchard Street applied to Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday for a new trial. Rothman was tried and convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for killing Solomon Jacobs in front of an east side restaurant on April 4 last. According to the testimony at the trial, the two men quarrelled over the affections of a girl.

One of the witnesses for the prosecution at the trial was Harry Seidler of 825 East 167th Street, who testified that he saw Rothman commit the murder. In the affidavits supporting Rothman's application for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, it is alleged that Seidler really did the killing and that he confessed his guilt in the House of Detention to another witness in the case, Izzy Heller of 152 Boerum Street. According to Heller's own affidavit, Seidler told him that he did not mean to kill Jacobs, but that he only meant to "slash him."

Judge Crain reserved his decision on the application for a new trial.

Stricken Doctor is from Mt. Sinai.

Dr. F. S. Mandelbaum, pathologist to Mount Sinai Hospital, said yesterday that Dr. Peter J. Olitzky, who is seriously ill of typhus in a hospital in Laredo, Texas, is one of the anti-typhus expedition sent out two months ago by the pathological department of the hospital, and is not connected with the Rockefeller expedition, as was reported yesterday. With him is Dr. B. S. Denzer, also of Mount Sinai. Dr. Carlos E. Husk, who joined them on their arrival in Mexico, and who is also reported to be suffering from typhus, is chief surgeon of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

WADHAMS LAUDS OSBORNE.

Judge Tells of Work of Jewish Big Brother Association.

Speaking at a meeting of the Jewish Big Brother Association, held last night in the auditorium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, Judge William H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions declared that the Big Brother movement was a step forward in the solution of the criminal problem.

Judge Wadhams, who has made a study of the question, asserted that the methods of correction in the past had not lessened crime, because no attention had been paid to the welfare of the prisoner, who returned to society no better than when committed.

The advent of such men as Thomas Mott Osborne and other prison reformers has demonstrated that the jail should be an educational as well as a correctional institution, the speaker said. A man who has been built up mentally and physically while in prison can better resist crime when he resumes his place in society, Judge Wadhams asserted.

"This is where the big brother fits in," he said. "He continues the work outside of prison which such men as Osborne have been doing inside. The man who has just been freed needs some one to counsel him and display an interest in his welfare, so that he will be prevented from going wrong again."

Judge Wadhams said that out of 713 men he had paroled only 27 had broken their promise to reform.

DR. PARKHURST A DUPE, TOO

Clergyman Says He Lost $83,800 in American Candy Company.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was examined yesterday in the bankruptcy proceedings involving the American Candy Company, in Long Island City, by Referee Charles A. Tipling. Dr. Parkhurst, who was Vice President and Acting President of the company, and who recently denied the charge that he had been used as a tool to defraud small stockholders, said that he himself had been a "dupe."

Dr. Parkhurst said he had invested $83,800 in the concern and that he understood that the property was worth $800,000. When sold recently at public sale it brought $45,000. He said he had no receipts for the money that he put into the concern, but "understood" that it was paid into the treasury. The bank accounts were examined and showed what were declared to be only the normal deposits, and Referee Tipling said:

"It seems to me that the District Attorney should get after these people. Nobody seems to know what became of the money. Dr. Parkhurst didn't get it."

Dr. Parkhurst said he never obtained any information concerning the company, and that he never inspected its books, as he believed that it was able to meet its obligations.

The hearing will be resumed on March 30.

Wharton Steel Company Sold.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 16.—An option has been recorded here which shows that the Wharton Steel Company and the Wharton & Northern Railroad have been acquired by the Eastern Finance Corporation of New York. Title will pass April 1, it is said. The original option price is $1,500,000. It is believed that the mining industries which have been the property of the Wharton heirs and have been closed will again be started. The mines are at Wharton and Hibernia. The late Joseph Wharton developed the mines and the railroad leading to them.

Woman Ablaze Jumps Out Window.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 16.—Her dress igniting as she stood at a stove heating milk for her two-months-old baby, which she held in her arms, Mrs. Vincent Carolan, 19 years old, today placed the infant on the floor and leaped from a second-story window into a huge snowdrift. Here she rolled around until the flames were checked. She is now in the St. Elizabeth Hospital with a slight chance of recovery.

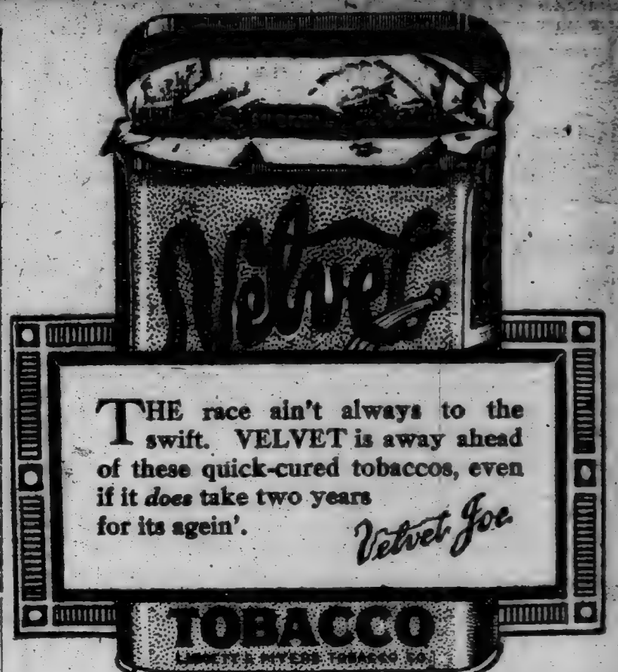

NEW INQUIRY ON SUBWAY AIR

Service Board Tables Report of Engineers on Ventilating Plan.

The Public Service Commission postponed yesterday the final consideration of the problem of ventilating the new subways upon which a committee of engineers had filed a report. The report favored the present plan of ventilating by gratings along the outer edge of the sidewalks, to which strong objection was made by property owners. It was asserted that the engineers had not considered carefully enough the objections to this system.

Commissioner Hayward gave it as his opinion yesterday that the committee of engineers had been appointed to sidetrack an awkward problem. Commissioner Cram moved that the question be referred to Commissioner Hodge, as the engineering member of the commission, for his opinion, with authority to retain outside experts to look into the question from all points of view. Commissioner Hayward asserted that the engineers who filed the report before the commission were too closely identified with the present subways to make them satisfactory judges.

"I don't want to seem to criticise the report which these engineers have sent us," said Commissioner Hodge. "But it may be possible to examine the question more deeply, and so I shall try to find men who are experts in the particular problems presented by the subway ventilation, and men who are entirely independent of the present companies."

To Walk to St. Louis on a Wager.

PATERSON, N. J., March 16.—In an attempt to win a wager of $250 made by a silk manufacturer of this city who refused to allow his name to be made public, Robert R. Simmonds, 50 years old, Justice of the Peace and politician of this city, will start to walk to St. Louis, Mo., on Monday. To win Simmonds must reach St. Louis by June 13, when the National Democratic Convention opens. His route, which includes the cities of Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Columbus, and Indianapolis, totals about 1,440 miles.

FRANKLIN LIBRARY SOLD.

Rare Old Books from New Jersey Bring $11,121.

The sale of the library of the late William M. Franklin of East Orange, N. J., was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The grand total for the four days was $11,121.75.

M. Knoedler & Co. gave $70 for John Ruskin's "Modern Painters," in binding by Carlton-Regaud. O. G. Smith paid $30 for John Skelton's "Mary Stuart," with the arms of the Queen stamped on the sides. George D. Smith obtained for $26.50, Samuel Smith's "History of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New Jersey," octavo, Burlington, N. J., 1765. A leaf has the autograph signature of George Bancroft inserted and his Greek lettered bookplate is pasted on the flyleaf. The same bidder gave $38 for Octave Uzanne's "Dictionnaire," binding by Canape, one of 176 copies for members of "Academie des Beaux Livres."

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Motoring—Outer coat, rain and dust proof, leather one side, cheviot the other—perfectly reversible.

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Business—Smartly designed sack suits, Bannockburn cheviot, gray and brown. High and low cut shoes, rich brown shade of cordovan.

Dress—Semi-rough Barathea weave, coat and trousers; collar and cuffs piped with silk cord; white leather waistcoat. New type plain toe patent colt-skin oxford, non-slipping heel.

Boys'—Norfolk suits, 3 to 10 years, brown and blue serge, plaids and mixtures—detachable collars and cuffs.

Special feature—
Children's hair dressing parlor—third floor.

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WAR-SHORTAGE has struck America—scarcity of materials needed for clothing, shoes, especially for hats—*good hats.*

This shortage emphasizes the importance of the *Stetson reserves of high-grade hatting materials*—felting furs, silks, dyes, and everything needed for Stetson Hats of *Stetson Quality.*

Stetson Hats are made in America from start to finish—the felt prepared, the felt bodies made, the silk bands and bindings woven—all in the Stetson shops.

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Ask to see the *"Pacemaker,"* a most becoming soft hat—and a *Comfort Derby* in your block and color.

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For over half a century Vogel Brothers have maintained the highest standard in Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing, ranging in price from $15 to $40. Now, owing to the expiration of their lease, they are forced to dispose of their entire stocks at a tremendous sacrifice. The general public are offered this opportunity to buy apparel of the highest class at the lowest prices that have ever been quoted.

CLOSING OUT SALE *Entire New Spring Stocks Nothing Reserved*

Men's & Boys' Clothing, Furnishings, Hats

		Regular Price	NOW
Men's Suits		$12.50 & $15.00	$7.50
Men's Suits		15.00 to 18.00	9.75
Men's Suits		18.00 to 22.00	13.75
Men's Suits		22.00 to 25.00	17.50
Men's Suits		25.00 & 28.00	19.50
Men's Suits		30.00 & 35.00	22.50
Men's English Cutaway Walking Suits		15.00 to 20.00	9.75
Men's Black Cutaway Coats and Vests		18.00 & 20.00	9.75
Men's Black Cutaway Coats and Vests		25.00 & 30.00	14.75
Men's Black Prince Albert Coats		18.00 & 20.00	9.75
Men's Black Prince Albert Coats		25.00 & 30.00	14.75
Men's Spring Overcoats (Odd Lots)		12.50 to 20.00	5.00
Men's Spring Overcoats		15.00 & 18.00	9.75
Men's Spring Overcoats		20.00 & 25.00	14.75
Men's Spring Overcoats		30.00 & 35.00	22.50
Men's Winter Overcoats		12.50 & 15.00	7.50
Men's Winter Overcoats		15.00 to 20.00	9.75
Men's Winter Overcoats		20.00 to 25.00	14.75
Men's Winter Overcoats		30.00 to 40.00	19.50
Men's Striped Trousers		3.50 & 4.00	2.50
Men's Striped Trousers		4.50 & 5.00	3.50
Men's Striped Trousers		6.00 to 8.00	4.75
Youths' Long Pants Suits	(Sizes 14 to 18)	10.00 to 12.50	7.50
Youths' Long Pants Suits	(Sizes 14 to 18)	15.00 & 18.00	12.50

		Regular Price	NOW
All Stetson Hats		$3.50 to $5.00	$2.50
All Derbies and Soft Hats		2.00 & 3.00	1.50
All Arrow Brand Collars	(Half Dozen)	.75	.50
All Paris and Boston Garters	(Per Pair)	.25	.15
All B. V. D. Underwear	(Per Garment)	.50	.35
All Notaseme Half Hose	(Per Pair)	.25	.18
All Interwoven Silk Half Hose	(Per Pair)	.35	.27
All New Spring Neckwear		.50	.29
All Heavy Silk Neckwear		1.00	.65
Negligee and Pleated Shirts	(Including Arrow and Manchester)	1.00 & 1.50	.77
Negligee and Pleated Shirts		1.75 & 2.00	1.15
Negligee and Pleated Shirts		2.00 & 2.50	1.65
Silk Shirts		4.00 & 5.00	2.85
Tan Cape Dress Gloves	(Per Pair)	1.25 & 1.50	.85
Cape and Mocha Gloves	(Per Pair)	1.75 & 2.00	1.35
Tan and Mocha Gloves	(Per Pair)	2.00 & 2.50	1.65
All Evening Dress Vests		3.00 & 4.00	1.95
All Fancy Street Vests		2.50 & 3.00	1.55
All Boys' Suits	(Sizes 7 to 18)	4.00 & 5.00	2.95
All Boys' Suits	(Sizes 7 to 18)	6.00 & 7.00	3.95
All Boys' Suits	(Sizes 7 to 18)	8.00 & 10.00	4.95

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THE ORIGINAL - THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Catholic Club Elects Officers.

About 200 members attended the annual election of officers held last night in the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South. The following officers were chosen: President, Percy J. King; First Vice President, Alfred J. Talley; Second Vice President, Andrew J. Connick, Jr.; Treasurer, James J. Riordan, and Secretary, Edward K. Hanlon. The Board of Managers for the following year will be composed of Nicholas J. Barrett, Martin Conboy, Alfred L. Marilley, Victor F. Ri... Richard H. Clarke, John R. Dooley, and Edward A. Kelly.

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BANJOS
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HAWAIIAN UKULELES
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TO THE
NED HARRIGAN CLUB

Dear Friends and Members:

As President of the Ned Harrigan Club, I wish to inform you that the management of the Hippodrome has arranged for a HARRIGAN and HART JUBILEE this coming Sunday evening.

This will be the first opportunity for the members of the Ned Harrigan Club to give the wives, sisters, mothers, and

WHITNEY, HERVEY CONFIRMED AT LAST

Governor's Nominees for Public Service Board Attacked in Senate Debate.

THOMPSON FLAYS MEMBERS

Fear for Their Local Bills and Patronage Kept Them in Line for Whitman, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—After a debate that lasted five hours the Senate today voted to confirm Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey, Governor Whitman's nominees for vacancies on the Public Service Commission. Mr. Whitney was confirmed by a vote of 27 to 23, Mr. Hervey by 31 to 19.

The Democratic vote was cast solidly against Whitney. The Republicans who voted against his confirmation were Cromwell, of Richmond; Halliday, of Chemung; Lawson and Lockwood, of Kings; Sage, of Albany, and Thompson, of Niagara. Senator Thompson and Senator Lawson led the fight against the confirmation of both men. All the Republican Senators, with the exception of Lawson, Sage, and Thompson voted to confirm Mr. Hervey. He received one Democratic vote, Senator Greiner, of Erie.

Governor Whitman's nominations of John Mitchell, James M. Lynch, Louis Wiard, Edward P. Lyon, and William H. H. Rogers to be members of the Industrial Commission will be considered next Monday evening.

Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, started the debate by declaring he regarded the Governor's nominees unfit and he could not see his way clear to vote for them. Every Senator except William M. Bennet of New York was in his seat. On the motion of Senator Sage the two nominations were considered separately, the confirmation of Mr. Whitney being taken up first.

Lawson Attacks Whitney.

Senator Lawson read the brief directed against Travis H. Whitney which he filed with the Finance Committee a week ago, and which was printed in part at that time. He declared that Mr. Whitney had been part of the Public Service Commission organization since its creation and was as much under investigation as any other one in that machine. He said he regarded Mr. Whitney as unfit not only to become a Public Service commissioner, but to remain as secretary of the commission.

"It seems not only unfair, but impossible, that any serious consideration should be given to his proposed elevation to be a Public Service Commissioner until our investigation had been concluded and Travis Whitney cleared," said Senator Lawson.

Senator Thompson, who followed, reiterated the various charges made by him before the Finance Committee at the secret hearing on the nominations of Whitney and Hervey last week and published at that time.

"This man should not be kicked upstairs and be made a Public Service Commissioner," said Senator Thompson. "I do not think the Governor had any idea of what would be brought out by the committee when he sent in these nominations. If he had I do not believe he would have sent them in."

Senator Thompson taunted his fellow-Senators who were pledged to Mr. Whitney with being frightened into voting for his confirmation by concern over the fate of their local legislation when it comes before the Governor for his approval.

"I know you have been lined up," said Senator Thompson. "I know it won't do any good to argue with you. But I do not think the Governor of this State will take the position with reference to your local bills that you fear he will take if you vote not to confirm this man. If you take him out of his present job, where he has been sitting on the lid for seven years, it is true, we may be in a position to get a better Secretary of the commission, and as a Commissioner he may prove so impossible that some Governor may be found in the future to remove him from office."

Indorsements Were Qualified.

Among all those who voted for the confirmation of Mr. Whitney not one spoke in unqualified indorsement of the appointment. Senator Mills warmly defended him against the attack made upon him by Senator Thompson in connection with the Brooklyn Fulton Street injunction proceedings, in which case Senator Thompson declared Mr. Whitney had deliberately deceived the court in an affidavit made by him. Senator Mills read from the records of the litigation to shatter the Thompson charge. But before he closed his address of defense, Senator Mills said he did not regard either Whitney or Hervey big enough for the positions to which Governor Whitman had appointed them.

Senator Leader Elon R. Brown, said he voted to confirm Mr. Whitney with "the utmost reluctance" and expressed the hope that the worst fears of those opposing him would not be verified in connection with his work as a Public Service Commissioner.

Senator William B. Carswell of Kings, Democrat, said he regarded the nomination of Mr. Whitney while under investigation, an affront to the Senate and pronounced the methods employed in forcing a favorable vote on his confirmation "peculiar."

"One by one the Republican members of this body have been sent for," said the Senator. "They have been taken up on the mountain and shown the promised land where the plums grow. They may even have been permitted to handle a plum and if they have been summoned one by one, it may possibly have been because the same plum has been made to give double service."

In opposing Mr. Hervey the Senators who voted against the confirmation were far more gentle than in their attacks on Mr. Whitney. Senator Sage attacked him more sharply than anybody else. He said he knew Hervey but slightly but had come in contact with some of his work. Senator Sage referred to Governor Whitman's tentative budget which Mr. Hervey prepared and which the Senate Finance Committee, of which Mr. Sage is Chairman, is now making over. Senator Sage cited serious omissions made by Mr. Hervey which he said will make it incumbent on the Legislature to add considerably to the grand total of the Governor's budget in order that some State departments may not be crippled.

Hervey's Budget Thrown Out.

"I charge that Mr. Hervey is either incompetent or else willfully malicious," said the Senator. "He has been boasting that he has erected some hurdles which the Legislature will find it difficult to jump. He has done so. If it had not been for the manner in which his work was done we could have had a great deal better budget and put it in a month ago. Any one who votes for Mr. Hervey will do so against his conscience and his understanding."

Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner, while voting against the confirmation of both Whitney and Hervey, did not attack either. Senator Wagner, it was learned later, had intended to vote for the confirmation of Mr. Whitney, but was overruled by his Democratic colleagues at a conference held before the Senate convened, at which the Democrats as a party measure decided to oppose both nominations.

The news of the confirmation of the appointment of Travis H. Whitney was received at the office of the Public Service Commission soon after 4:30 o'clock, and James B. Walker, Assistant Secretary, announced the fact to the Commissioners in Chairman Straus's room. At once an informal reception began.

Mr. Whitney is 40 years old and a native of Indiana. He was graduated from Harvard in 1903. Then he came to New York and was for some time Assistant Secretary and Legislative representative of the Citizens Union. He was appointed the first Secretary of the Public Service Commission on its formation on July -, 1904. In 1904 Mr. Whitney married Miss Rosalie Loew, a well-known woman lawyer, and for a time practiced law with her.

His promotion leaves the Secretaryship of the commission vacant. It is worth $6,000 a year, and it is generally understood that James B. Walker, who has been Assistant Secretary of the commission since November, 1907, will be appointed to it.

Deputy Controller Charles S. Hervey, whose appointment as a Commissioner was also confirmed, for eighteen years has been in the Department of Finance. He lives in Brooklyn.

OFFER HOME RULE PLAN.

Proposed Amendment, Favored by Mayors, Limits Albany's Power.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—A proposed amendment to the Constitution, giving cities and villages home rule and forbidding the Legislature to pass any but general laws applicable to all cities and villages, was introduced today by Senator Ogden L. Mills of New York and Assemblyman Clarence F. Welch of Albany.

Under its provisions, cities and villages may draft their own charters subject to a referendum vote of their electors. The Legislature is prohibited from passing laws relating to the property, affairs or government of cities and villages, or of counties wholly within cities, which shall be local in terms or effect. Cities may adopt and amend laws fixing the compensation of all their employes, except judges of courts of record. The Legislature is authorized in exceptional cases to pass legislation, special in its application, but such laws would be subject to the approval of the places they affect.

Arthur L. Andrews, Corporation Counsel of this city, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Mayor's Conference, said tonight that the amendment met the approval of the conference.

NO SENATE INQUIRY INTO LAWSON PHONE

Brooklyn Man Tells His Colleagues He Regards Threat in Letters Lightly.

GOV. WHITMAN HAD NO HAND

Vice President Bethell Says He Thought the Public Should Have Letters—Laws That Apply.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—As a prelude to the debate on the confirmation of Messrs. Whitney and Hervey, Senator Robert R. Lawson, rising to a question of high personal privilege in the Senate this morning, got leave to explain his correspondence with E. F. Reuter, a Brooklyn agent for the New York Telephone Company, which was made public yesterday by Vice President Bethell. It has been construed by some as an attempt on the part of Senator Lawson to obtain the free installation of a $6 telephone extension in his home under threat of introducing legislation hostile to the telephone company. Senator Lawson disclaimed any such intention, and characterized the whole affair as "a pretty small matter."

"As a member of this body I will pay no further attention to it," said Senator Lawson, "but will welcome any further investigation."

Senator Lawson was backed strongly by his colleague on the investigating committee, Senator Thompson, who declared that he regarded the publication of the letters on the eve of the debate on the confirmation of Messrs. Whitney and Hervey as an attempt to interfere with the freedom of Senator Lawson in doing his sworn duty with reference to the Public Service nominations.

The general opinion among influential members of the Senate, none of whom was very strongly impressed with Senator Lawson's explanation, was that no further step would be taken in the matter by the Senate and that the Lawson episode was a closed incident.

Frank H. Bethell, Vice President of the New York Telephone Company, denied emphatically yesterday that it was at the instigation of Governor Whitman that he had made public the letters of Senator Lawson.

"I have had no communication with Governor Whitman," said Mr. Bethell. "I do not know what legislation is pending at Albany. The reason the letters were not made public before is that I was in Virginia. On my return I saw the second letter, and concluded that the public was entitled to know the contents. Any statement that there was an understanding with any official or any motive other than I have stated is unfounded."

It was suggested yesterday that Sections 91 and 92 of the Public Laws of the State of New York might apply to the Lawson case. The following is an extract from Section 92:

No telegraph corporation or telephone corporation shall charge, demand, collect, or receive a different compensation, rendered or to be rendered, than the charge applicable to such service as specified in its schedule on file and in effect at that time; * * * nor extend to any person any form of contract or agreement or any rule or regulation or any privilege or facility except such as is specified in its schedule filed and in effect at the time and regularly and uniformly extended to all persons and corporations under like circumstances for the like or substantially similar service. * * *

Section 1328 of the Penal Code says:

A member of either of the houses composing the Legislature of this State who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any bribe upon any understanding that his official vote, opinion, judgment, or action shall be influenced thereby or shall be given in any particular manner or upon any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or who gives or offers or promises to give any official vote in consideration that another member of the Legislature shall give any such vote either upon the same or another question, is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for a period not exceeding ten years and be subject to a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both.

District Attorney James C. Cropsey of Kings County declined to discuss the matter of Senator Robert R. Lawson's letters to the New York Telephone Company. Mr. Cropsey said that he was making no investigation. He refused, however, to say whether any inquiry would be made by his office.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Thompson Committee, said he did not know anything about the Lawson letters, but he knew that a number of people complained about the payment of $6 for a telephone extension.

"Will your committee investigate this matter?" Mr. Moss was asked.

"I don't know," he replied.

The committee will meet in the Coroners' Court in the Municipal Building at 11 o'clock this morning to hear opinions regarding the proposal to transfer the jurisdiction over subway construction from the Public Service Commission to the city.

MOTOR BATTERY FOR GUARD.

First in the United States to be Mustered in on Saturday.

Colonel N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer of the New York National Guard, will muster into the State service the First Armored Motor Battery, at the armory of the Twenty-second Engineers, on next Saturday night. The battery will consist in the beginning of six armored steel motor cars, of high power, and armed with machine guns. Eventually there will be forty cars in the battery.

Lieutenant Henry G. Montgomery, of the Twelfth Regiment has been selected as Captain, and the other officers will be two First Lieutenants and three Second Lieutenants. There will be twenty Sergeants, thirty-six Corporals, and 100 privates, all specially selected men.

This battery is the first to be organized in the United States.

WILL REVIVE PLAN FOR STATE POLICE

New Bill Will Be Urged at Albany as an Aid to Preparedness.

WHITMAN INDORSES IT

Measure Advocated on the Ground That It Would Relieve Militia of Strike Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—A bill to establish a State constabulary force will be introduced in both houses of the Legislature on Monday night. The details of the plan were perfected at a conference today of Governor Whitman, Speaker Sweet of the Assembly, Chairman William J. Maier of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, Chauncey J. Hamlin of Buffalo, and Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, Secretary of the Committee for a State Police.

A measure establishing a State constabulary was defeated last year, but the sponsors of the present measure believe that the argument that the proposed force would fit into the preparedness scheme will win its enactment at this session.

"No greater contribution to the cause of preparedness could be made than the establishment of a State police force which would relieve the National Guard of strike duty and leave it free for defense use," said Mr. Hamlin tonight. "Our experience in Buffalo, where we have had two serious strikes recently, makes us realize what a handicap to recruiting the militia is the obligation of strike duty. If Congress is to depend on the militia for national defense the militia must be popularized."

Mr. Hamlin said that Governor Whitman was enthusiastic in his support of the bill and that Senator Brown, Republican leader of the Senate, had promised to support it.

The State constabulary would be used mainly in the rural districts for patrolling and would be at all times subject to the call of the Governor for strike duty. It would also aid in the protection of the forests, fish and game of the State. The bill will ask for an appropriation of $450,000.

MOTORISTS ATTACK BILLS.

Fear That They Will Revive Old-Time "Speed Traps."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 16.—Automobilists told the members of the Senate and Assembly Internal Affairs Committees today that the passage of measures now before the Legislature to allow certain local authorities to regulate motor vehicle traffic and keep half the fines would result in the re-establishment of the old "speed traps" which generally went out of existence with the passage of the Callan Automobile law in 1910.

Herbert Andrews of New York, Vice President of the New York State Automobile Association, said that he had a neighbor who was a Justice of the Peace on Long Island in the days of the "speed traps" who built a $7,500 house out of what he collected from motorists in one Summer. He urged that unreasonable regulations would be fixed by local authorities for the sole purpose of taxing motorists.

The Malone bill, before the committee, empowers second class cities to make regulations, but the automobilists saw a step in the direction of general local regulation and speed laws. Albert Seaman, Chairman of the Long Island Automobile Club, also told of the danger of "speed traps."

John McInerney of the New York Motor Federation, and Melvin T. Benson, for the New York State Automobile Association, opposed the Brown bill to divide the fees and fines collected from autoists between the State and localities. Highway Commissioner Edwin Duffy also opposed this measure on the ground that some of the moneys which now go for the maintenance of roads might be diverted to other uses.

Representatives of the New York City Administration and Senator Brown spoke in favor of the bill, under which New York City would receive annually $500,000 from the State.

Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham appeared in behalf of the Kelly bill, which provides for the registration of all operators of cars and forbids the operation of a car by a person less than 16 years old.

G. O. P. WOMEN TO CAMPAIGN

State Will Be Organized with a Leader in Each Assembly District.

Republican women in this State are planning an active participation in the coming political campaign, according to Mrs. John Francis Yawger, President of the State organization, who spoke yesterday before the West End Woman's Republican Club at the Hotel Astor. The entire State will be organized by Assembly districts, with a leader in each.

The Republican women are trying to steal march on their Democratic and Progressive sisters by getting the organization completed within a few weeks, so that they may be of aid in the campaign for the Republican nomination.

"We are going to take up the work in the same way that the men do it," one of them said. "One thing that we are particularly anxious to do is to get out a large vote. To that end a house-to-house canvass will be started, and we will get in touch with all the new voters. We will also conduct a campaign of education by means of pamphlets."

Among the speakers were Mrs. Nelson Henry, Chairman of the National Advisory Committee; Miss Helen Varick Boswell, President of the National Republican Association; Miss Mary C. Francis and Mrs. Katherine Hildreth of Syracuse, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

THE QUALITY OF OUR WORK

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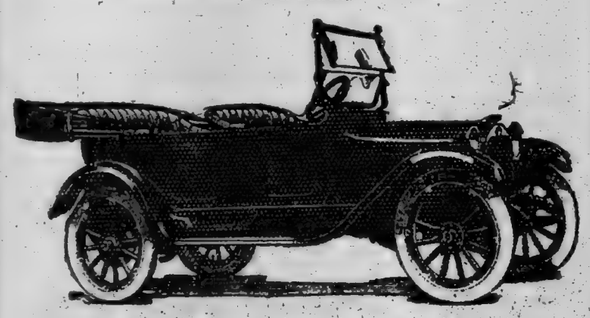

MISS BJURSTEDT AND MRS. SCHMITZ TO PLAY FOR INDOOR TENNIS TITLE

STURDY NORWEGIAN BEATS MISS WAGNER

Miss Bjurstedt Puts Former Holder of Women's Indoor Tennis Title Out of Running.

CHAMPION NEVER EXTENDED

Will Meet Mrs. Schmitz in Finals of Singles Tomorrow—Reaches Doubles Finals, Too.

Contestants in the women's national indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory reached the final round in both singles and doubles yesterday. Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz came through in the singles, the former defeating Miss Marie Wagner 6—0, 6—3, while Mrs. Schmitz won from Mrs. D. C. Mills at 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner reached the final round in doubles by their victory over Mrs. D. C. Mills and Mrs. A. Humphries at 6—2, 6—2, and the opposing pair will be Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, who won their way through the semi-final round by defeating Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Helen Alexander in a three-set match 6—3, 3—6, 6—2. No matches will be played today, the finals being scheduled for tomorrow morning.

The match between Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner in the singles proved to be a bit disappointing. It has been expected that Miss Wagner would make a hard fight to regain the title, but the superiority of Miss Bjurstedt was so overwhelming that Miss Wagner was unable even to get a good start. Not only did Miss Bjurstedt have more power in her strokes than her opponent, but she also had better control and was expert in placing close to the baseline. Miss Bjurstedt held a fatal attraction for Miss Wagner. Several times the former champion had good opportunities for a pass after having drawn Miss Bjurstedt out of position, but the stroke that would have counted had it been well played was always sent directly back to the Norwegian, when there was plenty of open court a drive into which would have been good.

Miss Bjurstedt played by far the best tennis that she has shown this year. It was much superior to that which she displayed in the Heights Casino tournament a week ago, and leads to the belief that Miss Bjurstedt did not force herself to her best ability in that event. At any rate, the manner in which she started yesterday against Miss Wagner left no room for doubt what would be the final outcome. In covering court Miss Bjurstedt was remarkably agile, in marked contrast to the work of Miss Wagner. The latter could not cover distance fast enough to stop the placing shots of her opponent which repeatedly nicked the corners at the baseline.

Both of the women played a baseline game so systematically that it seemed almost as if such a campaign had been agreed upon. Of course, it was simply the chosen style of play of the two contestants, but many thought that had Miss Wagner made the run for the net she might have fared better, particularly after the early games had shown that she could not successfully stand off the driving of her opponent. It would have been hard for her to get to the net, but there were opportunities which she might have seized had she been so inclined.

Miss Wagner started service, and the first point of the match was a neat placement that eluded Miss Bjurstedt completely. Those who favored Miss Wagner for the moment looked upon this as a good omen, but it was only a good shot. Miss Wagner drove out on her next effort and then Miss Bjurstedt scored with a placement stroke. Miss Wagner even netted matters on Miss Bjurstedt's out and then scored a pretty service ace. With the former champion needing one point for game, Miss Bjurstedt brought the score to deuce and then gained the two deciding points on her opponent's errors.

This bad start seemed to influence Miss Wagner's play and she lost the next game at 1—1 on points. Miss Wagner frequently netted and at other times drove out, so that her errors counted largely in Miss Bjurstedt's winning points. The former champion did not get a game in the first set. Her serve was noticeably ineffective. It was rarely that she got the first ball in the service court and her second was always weak.

In the second set Miss Bjurstedt continued to win without intermission. Having won six straight games in the first set she started the second by adding four more, a record of ten consecutive games to her credit against Miss Wagner. The latter, however, displayed a bit more determination in her work of the second set. The first game went to deuce twice and two subsequent games also went to deuce, but it was one of the strange things of the match that Miss Wagner never was able to win any of the deuce games.

In the fifth game of the second set Miss Wagner surprised herself and the big gallery by taking a love game from the champion. The seventh and eighth games also went to her, and then Miss Bjurstedt took the ninth by a series of pretty placements.

Mrs. Schmitz had a rather easy time in defeating Mrs. D. C. Mills in the other semi-final contest. The summary:

FIRST SET.

Miss Bjurstedt	5	4	4	4	4	4	25	6
Miss Wagner	3	1	2	0	2	2	10	0

SECOND SET.

Miss Bjurstedt	6	4	6	4	0	5	2	1	4	2	6	6
Miss Wagner	4	1	4	2	4	3	4	4	1	2	7	3

ANALYSIS—FIRST SET.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	D.	F.
Miss Bjurstedt	2	4	11	0	0	0
Miss Wagner	3	7	2	2	1	0

SECOND SET.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	D.	F.
Miss Bjurstedt	15	7	9	1	0	0
Miss Wagner	10	10	3	0	0	0

Championship Singles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Marie Wagner, 6—0, 6—3; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6—2, 6—1.

Championship Doubles.—Third Round—Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner defeated Mrs. E. Knapp and Mrs. M. McBurney, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Jane Rosen, 6—1, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner defeated Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Humphries, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. Schmitz and Mrs. Weaver defeated Miss Kissel and Miss Alexander, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

GOULD AND HUHN WIN.

Take Doubles Championship of the Philadelphia Racquet Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 16.—Without having to exert themselves to any extent, Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn defeated D. L. Hutchinson, Sd. and Schofield Andrews in the final round of the court tennis doubles championship at the Racquet Club this afternoon, 3 sets to 0.

The titleholders were at the top of their form, but the losers did not play nearly so well as in the match between the same teams in the handicap.

COLLEGE MEN ON MAT.

Cornell and Lehigh Weakened for Intercollegiates at Princeton.

Elimination bouts will be contested in the intercollegiate wrestling tournament at Princeton tonight, and the finals will be decided tomorrow afternoon, and the uncertainty as to which of the five colleges entered is best will be decided for another year.

Drawing a line through performances in dual meets this Winter, the popular choice would place Cornell first, Pennsylvania second, Princeton third, Lehigh fourth, and Columbia last. But mishaps during the last week or so may change the possible rating of these teams.

It is said that Cornell, which contested with Lehigh last Saturday and did not allow her a point, may have to fill the 115-pound and 158-pound positions on her team with substitutes.

Captain Sager, who has been wrestling in the heavier weight, was expected to take at least a second place for his team, while McKensie, last year's point winner in the 115-pound class, was a probable winner in the lighter position, which he has been filling this season.

Lehigh has also been weakened by eleventh-hour substitutions. Neither Martin, the fast 125-pounder, nor Hess will be able to compete. Martin was expected to take first place in his class, so that his absence will give Souder of the Pennsylvania squad a better opportunity for winning.

With two first places almost assured through Milligan and Dorizas's wrestling, and a fair number of second and third places a possibility, Pennsylvania's prospects have been brightened considerably. Statler in the 175-pound weight, Keiser in the 135-pound weight, and Levin in the 158-pound weight should all take points, now that the Cornell and Lehigh teams have been handicapped.

The announcement that Bill Jewett would represent Princeton in the unlimited class gives a better chance to the Tigers. He weighs 200 pounds, and replaces a much lighter man. Until the second term he was ineligible as a result of scholastic standing. He is being touted as a "dark horse" that may be able to make some impression on the Greek wonder, Dorizas, of Pennsylvania.

TENNIS MEETING TODAY.

Executive Committee Will Determine Schedule for the Season

The Executive Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association will meet at the Waldorf this afternoon to give the finishing touch to the schedule of fixtures for the coming season. The amateur question will also come up for consideration, the McLoughlin-Bundy case being a heritage from the annual meeting of the association. It was announced at the meeting in February that the matter would be held over for the Executive Committee meeting.

It is considered improbable that any of the men who are engaged in the sporting goods business will be declared professionals. There is a disposition to have more stringent amateur rules, but the Executive Committee will probably make no drastic changes, though it may recommend changes that will be acted upon at the next annual meeting of the association. What may be done is to suggest that after a certain time all men engaged in the sporting goods business be declared professionals. This would give any one who desired to retain his amateur status an opportunity to conform to the conditions. It is generally agreed that to take action against McLoughlin and Bundy alone would be unfair.

BASKET BALL TIE REMAINS.

Pennsylvania and Princeton Not to Play Series for Title.

It has been decided that Pennsylvania and Princeton will not play off the tie for first place in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League. Princeton was anxious to play a series of games to decide the supremacy, but Pennsylvania and the league officials opposed such action, and, therefore, each team will retain the trophy for six months, as did Columbia and Cornell when they tied in 1913-14.

Captain McNichol of Pennsylvania, for the second year in succession, was beaten out for individual scoring honors, Kinney of Yale securing enough points in the last game of the Blue five's season with Columbia to place him ahead of the Penn star, 123 points to 111. Haas of Princeton was third, and Captain Brown of Cornell fourth. Sutterby scored the most field goals in the league, twenty-nine. Cornell scored the most points, and Columbia had the most scored against it. Cornell was third in the number of points scored against it. The least number of points was scored by Columbia, and Princeton had the least number scored against it.

LANSING PLAYS GOLF.

Secretary of State on Pinehurst Links with Donald Ross.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 16.—Secretary of State Robert Lansing made his first appearance on the links today. He played over the No. 2 course with Donald J. Ross.

P. W. Whittemore had twelve strokes margin over his nearest competitor in the Tin Whistles golf championship today, the last twelve holes being played over the No. 3 course. Best scores today over the No. 3 course:

P. W. Whittemore, Brookline, 80; C. L. Becker, Woodland, 85; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, 87; J. M. Thompson, Spring Haven, 89.

Leaders for fifty-four holes—Whittemore, 241; Truesdell, 253; Robert Hunter, Wyeburn, 254; W. H. Faust, Buffalo C. C., 258; Becker, 262; W. H. Thayer, Crow Point, 264; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 265; Thompson, 265.

Leaders in the Silver Foils championship at end of eighteen holes of the thirty-six which decides the winner—Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh C. C., 89; Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Bryn Mawr, 92; Mrs. E. R. Behrend, Erie, 95; Miss Priscilla Beall, Uniontown, 99.

OARSMEN KEPT INDOORS.

Cornell May Blast Ice Out of Inlet for Crew Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 16.—That it will be ten days or two weeks before the Cornell Varsity and freshmen crew squads will get into actual practice on the inlet waters is a conservative prediction of the Cornell coaches today. Application has been made to the State to use dynamite to clear the thick ice jams from the Cornell boathouse to the lake so that the men would be able to get into the gigs before the middle of April.

The recent hard snows and cold snap have frozen the lake past the second breakwater lighthouse, and chances for water practice before March 28, the date of the first workout last year, are beyond hope. Last year dynamite was resorted to. It will take several days more to clear the channel from concealed ice floes and logs floating underneath the surface.

Columbia Club Squash Play.

A number of matches were played yesterday in the Class B and Class B handicap squash tennis tournaments at the Columbia Club. The summary:

Class B.—Second Round—F. S. McGrath defeated W. H. Ward, 15—9, 15—11; H. R. Burt defeated J. W. Pulleyn, 12—4, 15—12. Third Round—J. F. Carter defeated F. W. Chambers, 15—4, 15—10; R. L. Strebeigh defeated J. A. Worcester, 15—10, 15—12; H. Kellock defeated A. C. Scott, 15—9, 15—5.

Class B. Handicap.—First Round—H. H. Elias (plus 4 aces) defeated W. B. Synnes, 15—12, 15—12; H. Kellock defeated H. R. Burt, 15—12, 15—12; J. A. Worcester defeated J. F. Carter, 15—12, 15—12; R. L. Strebeigh defeated F. W. Chambers, 15—12, 15—12.

GIANT COLTS WIN WITH KAUFF BATS

Benny Gets Two Dozen, and These Are Used Effectively Against McGraw's Regulars.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 16.—With the possible exception of George Kelly in right field, the line-up of the regular Giants today in their first game with the Colts was practically the one that Manager McGraw will present at the Polo Grounds in the series with the Yankees next month. Either Rousch or Robertson may supplant Kelly, but if the tall Californian continues to hit he may hold the position against all comers.

This was the first time that McGraw has made any distinctions between his veterans and recruits. As the Giants will be operating against Texas League teams for the next five days, McGraw drew the line today and the first real baseball of the training season was played. The Colts won a seven-inning contest by the score of 2 to 1.

Four good pitchers were employed and all were effective. Aside from clean hits, only seven batters hit the ball beyond the infield. The infield defense of both teams was good and neither of the two errors figured directly in the scoring.

Perritt held the Colts to one hit and no runs in the first three innings. Rube Benton was almost as good for the Colts, and when Tesreau and Kramer took up the pitching in the fourth inning neither team had scored. Tesreau apparently is not quite in condition. He was hit rather hard. The Colts won on a lucky break, slothful base running by Doyle, and a double steal in the sixth inning.

Benny Kauff insisted on going to centre for the Regulars, though he is stiff and sore from his efforts of the last two days. Two dozen of Kauff's special brand of bats arrived today and he opened a package of one dozen this afternoon. Benny claims the Colts won because they used several of his clubs.

Rube Benton provided Kauff with his opportunity to break in as a hitter for the Giants. In the second inning Benny led off with a clean single to right, but was left on second base. Against Kramer in the fourth Kauff tapped to the box and was an easy out. In the sixth he walked, so his average for the day was .667.

The winning break came in the sixth, when Kauff and Burns collided going after Babbington's fly. Babbington got credit for a single that advanced Jacobson from first to third base. A moment later Jacobson scored the winning run on a double play.

The Regulars began to hustle in the sixth. Fletcher opened the fifth with a hit, but was caught in a double play. Kramer got away badly in the sixth when Thorpe overran and muffed Tesreau's liner. Burns forced the pitcher. Bases on balls to Doyle and Kauff filled the bases. Merkle's single scored Burns, and Doyle also should have scored, but pulled up at third. Fletcher popped to Hunter for the third out.

Kelly and Dooin started off in the sixth with hits. This time Tesreau slammed into a double play and Burns fouled out, ending the game.

Some of the Giants who leave here tomorrow will not return until next Wednesday. The Regulars and Colts play in Galveston and Houston Saturday and Sunday, and from Houston Manager McGraw will take a mixed team over to San Antonio for games on Monday and Tuesday. The Waco team, champions of the Texas League, plays a benefit game here tomorrow afternoon. The batting order today follows:

Regulars—Burns, lf; Doyle, 2b; Lobert, 3b; Kauff, cf; Merkle, 1b; Fletcher, ss; Kelly, rf; Rariden, c; Dooin, c; Perritt, p; Tesreau, p.

Colts—Farrell, rf; Thorpe, lf; Jacobson, cf; Babbington, 2b; Brainard, 3b; Martin, ss; Hunter, 1b; Wendell, c; Kocher, c; Benton, p; Kramer, p.

									R.	H.	E.
Colts	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	7	1
Regulars	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	1

Umpire—Christy Mathewson.

MINOR BASEBALL CHANGES.

Territory Announced for Two Leagues in Virginia.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 16.—Minor league changes, announced here tonight by Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, include a reorganization of the Virginia League with clubs in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Hopewell, Newport News, and Rocky Mount.

The Virginia League territory of St. Mary's, Johnsonburg and Ridgeway, Penn., is added to the Interstate League.

The franchise and players of Savannah, in the South Atlantic League, are transferred to Montgomery, Ala. The franchise and players of the St. Boniface Club, in the Northern League, are transferred to Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Potomac League, embracing Cumberland, Frostburg, Lonaconing, Md., and Piedmont, W. Va., has qualified for membership in Class D, Secretary Farrell said.

TOO COLD FOR BASEBALL.

Superbas Play Golf When Practice on Diamond Is Called Off.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 16.—This resort had a touch of cold weather today. During the night a strong north wind developed and continued the entire day.

The only man to put on a uniform was Captain Jake Daubert, who refused to go golfing with the others after the practice session was called off. Jake spent nearly a half hour on the eighth of a mile cinder path, getting his legs limbered up.

In practice yesterday morning Daubert fell slightly on his right shoulder, and thought nothing of it until this morning, when he put himself in the hands of "Doc" Hart for massaging.

Warm weather is promised for tomorrow, when the usual morning practice and a game in the afternoon will constitute a day's work.

BALTIMORE DOG SHOW ON.

Ch. Seedley Stirling Sustains His Record for Open Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 16.—Baltimore's annual dog show opened here today for a three-day exhibit, under the auspices of the Maryland Kennel Club, at the Old Richmond Armory. While the exhibit does not measure up to some of those of previous years, it is nevertheless an excellent one, with over 300 entries.

As in former years New York fanciers are well represented, and they carried off a good portion of the awards which were made this afternoon. In the Great Dane class Mrs. Sofia Novak won the blue with her Primas Novak over Bartlett Hayward's Major Ivan Uluf of Winderbourne in the novice, but had to be content with a third in the American bred division with the same dog.

There was no competition in the Russian wolf hound class for E. W. Clark's Ch. Seedley Stirling, which has won the blue ribbon at the last three shows at which he has been exhibited. Mrs. Novak's Primas Novak won the blue in the open class, with Mrs. Sofia Novak's Ch. Ivan Ulof second.

SNAPPY WORK BY YANKEES.

Regulars Play with Vim and Tumble Second Team Handily.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 16.—Colder weather than yesterday struck the Yankees this morning and kept them away from practice. By noon, however, the biting wind had subsided and the sun was hitting at a 300 clip, consequently the afternoon was warm enough for a practice game, and the regulars played a warm game against the second team.

The regulars won, 10 to 2, and their work was of tiptop quality. They batted and fielded with vigor and skill, and ran the bases boldly, speedily and successfully.

One of the young pitchers, Urban Shocker, who has a spit ball, was cut down during the battle. Shocker was pitching for the second team, and in the fourth inning Hendryx, batting for Pieh, grounded to Mullen at first. Shocker ran over to cover the base and Hendryx spiked him in the heel. He limped to the bench with a long and nasty cut, and Jimmy Dugan, the trainer, took him in hand. He will be out of commission for several weeks.

Ray Fisher has a sore elbow in his pitching arm, but was out at work. Nick Cullop, who has a bad neck, stuck to his room.

The regulars made seven of their ten runs off Vance in the second inning. They reversed Vance's pitching in this session for seven hits, two of which were singles by Pipp. They worked the run and hit manoeuvre to advantage and were on the jump every moment. The second team made but little headway against Pieh, Brady and Ross, each of whom pitched well.

Clever individual plays were numerous. Gilhooley ran out to the fence and pulled down a long fly with all the finish and ease of a Speaker. He also scored from second base on an infield single, which was rapid travelling over the highways. In the second inning, with a mate on first, Gedeon made a bluff to bunt. He drew Aragon in and then slapped a bounder over the Cuban's head, which was crafty work.

Maisel, notwithstanding a charley horse, ran so swiftly on a hit to the outfield that he stretched a double into a three-bagger. Schwert threw to bases with accuracy and nailed three regulars stealing in two innings. The second team worked the delayed steal once. Cable engineered it.

Franklin "Home Run" Baker received today a consignment of the bats with which he puts star pitchers out of business. They came from Louisville, and are known as the Frank Baker model. They feel like an ordinary 250 per cent. maple stick, but really possess some potent, mysterious power which lifts the ball over the fence and far away. At least they possess that property when a batter of the Baker type swings them.

The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Team A	0	7	0	0	0	1	2	1	..	10	13	2
Team B	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	2

Batteries—Pieh, Brady, Ross and Walters, and Nunamaker; Vance, Shocker, Caldwell, Piercey, Smith, and Schwert. Two-base hits—Brown, Layden, Walter. Three-base hit—Maisel. Hits—Off Vance, 8 in three innings; off Shocker, none in one-third inning; off Caldwell, 4 in three and two-thirds innings; off Piercey, 1 in one inning; off Pieh, 2 in four innings; off Brady, 3 in three innings; off Ross, 1 in two innings.

YALE CAPTAIN RESIGNS.

Milburn, Ineligible, Retires, and Vaughn Is Named to Lead Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16.—Roland Virgil Vaughn was today elected captain of the Yale baseball nine. Arthur Milburn, who was elected captain last June, and who resigned last Fall when, with Le Gore, Rhett, Pumpelly and Easton, he was declared ineligible because of the Quogue incident, was re-elected last month and proposed to direct the nine from the bench. This did not please the Baseball Committee or the Yale faculty, and Milburn expressed his willingness to retire at any time. Today this resignation was announced, a meeting of the players was held, and Vaughn elected.

Milburn has expressed his willingness to assist in developing the team in every way possible. He will play on the second nine in practice games, and, with several other prominent ineligible Yale players, may join the Colonials of this city.

Vaughn, the new captain, has played right field for two seasons. His home is in Haverhill, Mass., and he prepared for Yale at Exeter.

The Special Baseball Committee, consisting of Walter Carter, George Case, Tad Jones, and Gilbert Greenway, which recommended the retirement of Milburn, will make recommendations relative to the playing of Summer ball by the present Yale team, and especially Pumpelly, Rhett, and Le Gore, who, although ineligible for this season, will be eligible to play next year.

876 FOR YONKERS STAKES.

Fifteen Feature Races to be Run at Empire City Track.

Entries for the stakes to be run at Yonkers from July 12 to 29 closed yesterday with V. E. Schaumburg, Racing Secretary of the Empire City Association. For the fifteen events there are 876 thoroughbreds named by seventy-six nominators.

In the stakes for two-year-olds there are almost fifty imported horses represented, some of whom are among the best sires on the English and French turf.

The East View and Midsummer, which were run as steeplechases last year, will be placed in the two-year-old division again. The first named, with the Whirl Stakes, are the most valuable races on the program, each being worth $5,000. The Whirl went to Friar Rock with Turner up in 1915. The course is five and one-half furlongs, while the East View is six.

To the Empire City Handicap, one of the features, for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a furlong, is added $2,500. Gainer, from the Greentree Stable, won the race last year, after a close finish with Addie M. The entries are fifty-five as against thirty at the last running, among them being such stake horses as Roamer, Borrow, Stromboli, George Smith, Hodge, The Finn, Gainer, Comely, Trial by Jury, and the imported Short Grass, Allumeur, Neville, 2d, and Heather Moon.

There are three stake races for three-year-olds exclusively. The Knickerbocker Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, with $1,500 added, is the most important. The Tarrytown selling race is at the same distance and carries the same amount.

Of the five two-year-old events the Demoiselle Stakes is exclusively for fillies, over the five and one-half furlong route; the value is $2,500, with maidens receiving fourteen pounds allowance.

Among the largest nominators and their entries are: James Butler, 71; Gifford A. Cochran, 50; W. R. Coe, 40; August Belmont, 39; Brighton Stable, 23; Captain E. E. Cassatt, 10; Haras du Gazon, 58; Harry Payne Whitney, 46; Richard T. Wilson, Jr., 28; John Sanford, 43; Quincy Stable, 63; Willis Sharpe Kilmer, 19; Mirasol Stable, 23.

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JESS WILLARD GRINS AT ALLEN'S BLOWS

Champion Takes Heavy Swings to the Jaw in Day of Vigorous Training.

Whitney Allen, a heavyweight with a wild, uncontrollable swing, joined Jess Willard's staff of sparring partners yesterday, and, although he hammered the champion's jaw and face with furious energy, the worst he could do was make the big fellow smile. Allen has a crouch like that of Jim Jeffries and starts his swings close to the floor. He got a lot of good practice yesterday for his coming bout with Jack Dillon at the Clermont A. C. tomorrow night.

Willard put in his longest boxing day thus far yesterday. He boxed nine rounds for the first time since he started to train, and he put so much action into his bouts that he was too tired to take any of his bending exercises or play with the medicine ball. Willard had a warm set-to with Walter Monahan, his trainer, who turned loose the stiffest smashes he had but could make no impression on the champion.

Monahan can hit hard, too. A few years ago he knocked out the late Luther McCarty, and when he was sparring partner to Jack Johnson he knocked the big black fighter off his feet. Monahan said yesterday that he hit Willard with all the power he could command, but he never even stirred the champion.

Jack Hemple yesterday wore a head protector, and Willard sent in harder jolts than at any previous time during his present siege of training. Willard also boxed three rounds with Boer Rodel. The champion dropped his guard and permitted Rodel to swing on his jaw with all his might, but the big fellow merely smiled.

The Willard camp is following the orders of the State Athletic Commission, and no admission was charged yesterday. The report that the Pioneer Club would stage other bouts each afternoon and charge admission was denied by Charley Doesserick, manager of the club and by Tom Jones, Willard's manager. The club notified Fred Wenck, Chairman of the Boxing Commission, that it would not be a party to any subterfuge whereby money would be taken in to see Willard train.

Frank Moran had an easy day of it at Dal Hawkins's place yesterday. He ran a few miles in the morning, but did no gymnasium work or boxing in the afternoon. Moran expects to box a few rounds this afternoon.

WILL NOT CALL FIGHT MEN.

State Commission Denies Request of Assemblyman Dunnigan.

The State Athletic Commission yesterday denied the request of Assemblyman John J. Dunnigan that a public hearing be held on Saturday for fight managers, club owners, lessees, and lessors of boxing clubs. The Assemblyman wants them all together so that he can question them in the inquiry he is making into the boxing game in this State.

The commission is willing to aid Assemblyman Dunnigan and make it possible for him to examine the leases of the boxing clubs here, but Chairman Wenck stated that the offices of the commission at 41 Park Row were not large enough for such a gathering as was proposed. He also told the Assemblyman that the proposed method appeared to the commission to be unwarranted and illegal. Mr. Dunnigan, however, was invited to come to the commission's headquarters at any time, and was assured of every possible courtesy.

FITZSIMMONS TRAINER DEAD

Paul Hunt Grisell, Isolated from Friends, Dies in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Paul Hunt Grisell, widely known thirty years ago as an amateur boxer and athlete, died here early today from pneumonia. He was 55 years old and had lived at a boarding house here for several months in virtual isolation from his friends.

Grisell was one of the trainers of Robert Fitzsimmons when the latter defeated James J. Corbett for the world's heavyweight championship.

According to newspaper clippings found in his room he won a ten-mile Marathon race on July 4 last at Pueblo, Col., against a field of younger runners.

AL REICH'S MANAGER SUES.

Wants $500 for Contract to Box Willard, Which Was Repudiated.

Maxey Blumenthal, manager of Al Reich, the heavyweight boxer, brought suit yesterday against Tom Jones, manager of Jess Willard, the world's champion, to recover $500 on a contract which Jones is alleged to have made.

Blumenthal claims that Jones agreed to pay Reich $500 to box with Willard, beginning last Saturday. Reich showed up at the Pioneer Sporting Club on that day, but Willard refused to meet him.

Blumenthal announced yesterday that if he won the case he would give the $500 to charity.

ROUSCH READY TO SIGN.

Giant Outfielder Willing to Accept $2,000 Less in Salary.

OAKLAND CITY, Ind., March 16.—Eddie Rousch of this place, former Federal League star, today telegraphed Manager John J. McGraw of the New York National League Baseball Club that he is willing to split the difference and sign a Giant contract instead of holding out for his original terms.

Two thousand dollars is now said to stand between Rousch's demands and the sum the New York club is willing to pay him.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Benny Leonard vs. Shamus O'Brien. Ten rounds.

New Polo A. A.—Bull Mack vs. Billy Berger; Jackie Dobbs vs. Terry Adams. Both ten-round bouts. One special bout of six rounds and three four-round contests also.

East New York A. C., Brooklyn—Walter Brooks vs. K. O. Johnny Daly; Johnny Regan vs. Yankee Kid. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C.—Battling Reddy vs. Kid Taylor. Ten rounds.

Terse News of Sports

Baron Coubertin on Firing Line.

Indirect advices have reached the headquarters of the Amateur Athletic Union here that Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of the International Olympic Committee, has taken his place on the firing line for France.

Phi Gamma Delta Wins Cup.

Phi Gamma Delta team captured the championship of the Interfraternity Basket Ball League at New York University yesterday when it defeated the Psi Upsilon fraternity by a score of 30 to 13. The winners proved their superiority over the eight Greek letter society teams which originally entered the race and obtained possession of the silver loving cup, presented by Dr. John P. Munn, President of the Athletic Association.

Street Cleaners' Nine Wants Games.

The Department of Street Cleaning holds its baseball team in such high regard that it is looking around for new fields to conquer instead of being contented, as in the past, with merely meeting nines from other city departments. This year it has issued a sweeping challenge to all the best semi-professional teams within a radius of 100 miles from New York City for games on Sunday afternoons.

Hockey Teams Practice for Games.

The St. Nicks had a brisk practice last night for their first play-off game with the Boston A. A. in the St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night. All the members of the championship team believe that Hobey Baker will be in the line-up, that they will defeat the speedy Hub seven and win their third consecutive hockey title. The champions showed up in good form in their drills. The Crescent A. C., which will play the Monarchs of Winnipeg, eleven times successful defenders of the Allen Cup, emblematic of the amateur hockey championship of Canada, in St. Nicholas Rink Saturday evening, March 25, have begun their hard preparation for the game early.

Dr. Tuttle Wins 18.2 Match.

In the Harlem Class B tournament at 18.2 balkline, now under way at the Morningside Billiard Academy, Dr. T. W. Tuttle defeated R. Hart last night by 150 points to 108. The game went forty-eight innings. Dr. Tuttle's high run was 19 and Mr. Hart's was 11.

Ball to Open Rockaway River Links.

Tom Gourlay has been engaged as professional at the Rockaway River Country Club, which will open its course in June. Gourlay is well known in the golfing world, and many years ago he was associated with Forest Hills and Baltusrol. A large force of men will be put to work as soon as weather conditions permit, adding the finishing touches to the first nine holes, which are expected to be ready for the golfer within a few months. Work has been started on the remodeling of the clubhouse, and it will be formally opened with a "Golf Ball" in June.

Two-Sport Rule at Northwestern.

Northwestern University yesterday adopted a two-sport rule permitting students to compete in only two branches of major sport. It is believed among the followers of college athletics at Chicago that Northwestern will stand practically alone among the Western conference universities in the adoption of the rule.

Senators Buy Pitcher McGovern.

Pitcher Kenneth McGovern, signed by the Clinton Central Association Club, has been purchased by the Washington American League Club. McGovern is a southpaw, and has played for the last three years on the Knox College team at Galesburg, Ill.

Fordham Baseball in Armory.

Coach Billy Lush started baseball practice for Fordham University candidates yesterday in the Second Battery Armory in the Bronx. Thirty-two men reported for work.

Boxers Start for Australia.

Four pugilists are on the way to San Francisco, where they will take a steamer for Australia. The boxers have signed contracts to engage in a number of fights in Sydney. Members of the party are: Harry Stone, light welterweight of New York; Buck Crouse, middleweight, Pittsburgh; Eddie Mehla, lightweight, Milwaukee; Alexander Coster, lightweight of Rumania.

Crichton to Lead Lehigh Five.

Kyle Crichton, of South Bethlehem, a junior, was yesterday unanimously elected captain of the Lehigh basket ball team for next season. J. A. Carlson, of Montclair, N. J., was elected manager of the basket ball team for next year.

Chess Men Adjourn Game.

Stubborn play marked the eleventh game of the chess match between D. Janowski of Paris and C. Jaffe of this city yesterday at Marshall's Chess Divan. It was Jaffe's turn to play the white pieces, and he again resorted to the queen's pawn opening. Janowski defended irregularly and obtained an excellent opening. Both players were on their mettle and carried out their maneuvres with great caution. Honors were fairly even when, after fifty moves, the game was adjourned.

RAYNOLDS PLAYS FAST POOL MATCH

Defeats Unger, 125 to 68, and Makes More Than Half His String in Three Runs.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. H. Shoemaker	2	0	H. B. Hawkins	0	2
C. M. Munoz	2	0	J. J. Maloney	0	2
E. F. Raynolds	2	0	H. S. Osborne	0	2
F. A. Unger	1	1			

Edward F. Raynolds last night played one of the best games that has been witnessed in the national amateur pocket billiard championship at the New York Athletic Club when he defeated Ferd A. Unger by a score of 125 to 68. The fact that Unger played a good game is almost lost sight of in the brilliancy which marked the work of Raynolds. Shoemaker has made a higher run than Raynolds in this tournament, but it was the consistently excellent work of the latter that won approval. And his best run measured only a little less than the best effort by Shoemaker. The high run of the match was 31, and Raynolds made two other clusters of 23 and 19, so that in three attempts he made a total in points of 73, more than half of the match requirement.

The run of 31 was cleverly executed. It started in the third inning when he ran 6, continued to the next, when he ran 14, and the following frame netted him 11 before he missed. This gave Raynolds a fair lead over his opponent and he never relinquished the commanding position. Raynolds's second high run of the game started in the twelfth frame when he clustered 18. He made 10 in the next frame before a miss terminated his turn at the table. Unger, however, made only one ball and then Raynolds started on his third highest run. He made the three remaining balls in the frame and then followed with 14 and 2, an unfinished run that gave him the victory.

Raynolds played nearly perfect pocket billiards. He was an accurate judge of position play and made his break shots so well that he was nearly always able to make use of his opportunities. Unger played a good game, never brilliant, but always steady, but it was not the type of pocket billiards that could defeat Raynolds in the mood which possessed him last night. It was remarked on all sides that the play of Raynolds was the best of the present tournament, not excepting even Shoemaker's contests. The score by frames:

Raynolds—1 13 9 14 11 2 1 2 12 8 13 13 13 14 2. Total—125. Scratches—3. High runs—31, 23, and 19.

Unger—13 1 5 0 3 12 13 12 2 6 1 1 1 0 0. Total—68. Scratches—2. High runs—13 12, and 8

H. S. Osborne of Bridgeport lost in the afternoon match to C. M. Munoz of the Amateur Billiard Club, the score being 125 to 95. Again it was lack of position play that counted heavily against the Connecticut representative, and though he was able to hold Munoz, and even lead him at times in the early innings, he could not match the fast play of the New Yorker toward the end. Osborne was unfortunate in many of his shots, the misses leaving excellent openings for his opponent. Munoz, however, was the better in execution, and he was especially good in picking out combination shots that would give him a break.

This was noticeably so in one inning. Osborne looked the balls over and eventually decided to abandon any effort at the pyramid, selecting a long sidetable shot instead and missed. Munoz, however, picked the combination from the group and gained a long run by the play. The highest run by Munoz was sixteen. He made one ball of the run in the eighth inning, cleaned the fourteen off in the next frame, and made one in the tenth. In making the last ball he tried hard for a break shot and missed the pyramid by a narrow margin. The score by frames:

Munoz—6 11 7 8 2 2 13 10 14 10 14 3 13 6 2 2. Total—125. Scratches—4. High runs—16, 12 and 12.

Osborne—8 3 7 6 12 12 1 4 0 4 0 11 1 8 8 12 2. Total—95. Scratches—4. High runs—11 and 10

SHIP'S ANCHOR CUTS TELEPHONE CABLES

Brooklyn and Long Island Connections with Manhattan Partially Severed.

MESSAGES MUCH DELAYED

Trunk Wires Torn from the Cradle House and Lost in the East River—Service Better Today.

The anchor of the United Fruit Company's steamer Almirante became entangled in several cables in the East River, off Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 7:30 o'clock last night. The cables, containing the wires of the New York Telephone Company, were torn from their fastenings as the anchor dragged among them, and immediately much of the telephone connection between Manhattan and Long Island was severed.

Twenty or more cables were snapped, it was said, and practically every Brooklyn telephone exchange was affected. Throughout the night after the accident it was possible to get telephone numbers in Brooklyn only with difficulty, and after considerable delay, and, although large squads of men were rushed to the scene of the accident and to the Brooklyn side by the telephone company to make hasty repairs, it was admitted at the company's office at midnight that the service would be affected today by the accident.

Night Traffic Manager R. F. Riley said, however, that rapid progress was being made in transferring the service of the damaged cables to other cables that had remained intact, and that fair service could be expected by the time the day's business was resumed this morning. Connections that were made after the accident last night were by roundabout routes through other cables.

One of the wires that was broken was the leased wire of the Fire Department used principally for the transmission of rush messages from the Brooklyn headquarters to fireboats in the East River. This service was cut off entirely, and at Fire Headquarters it was announced later that these messages will have to be transmitted to the fireboats through the Manhattan headquarters, as a consequence of which for a day or two there probably will be delays until the wires are repaired.

The cables that were torn from their connections carried 3,900 pairs of trunk and other wires, according to the telephone company officials. The officials were unable to say just how many telephones were affected. It was not until several hours after the service had been cut off that definite information was gained as to what caused it, and it was not known then just how it happened.

The information that it was the steamer Almirante that broke the cables came from the police of Marine Division A, who began an investigation to ascertain the cause of the accident as soon as the service was disrupted. According to the police, the cables were broken while the boat was weighing anchor. Information was received at the telephone company's office, according to one of the officials there, that the boat had cast anchor off Fulton Street last night on account of an unusually strong tide, and that the cables probably were broken when the tide caused the large ship to drag its anchor on the bottom of the river.

The cables were not broken where they came in contact with the anchor, but were torn loose from their fastenings in the cable house at the foot of Fulton Street in Brooklyn. Some of them were dragged ten or fifteen feet from their cradles in the house, while others vanished altogether in the river. While officials of the company in Manhattan estimated that the service would be in good condition within a few days, P. D. Honeyman, divisional plant superintendent of the Long Island Division, who made an investigation at the Fulton Street cable house, said it probably would be two or three weeks before all of the cables were again connected.

Mr. Honeyman said the breaking of the cables crippled one-fourth of the service between Long Island and outside points.

For some time after the accident Brooklyn telephone exchanges declined to accept messages except subject to indefinite delay, and the first messages sent through other cables after the accident were delayed forty-five minutes. At 10:15 o'clock there was only a fifteen-minute delay through most of the exchanges, and thereafter rapid progress was made in rerouting the exchanges so that delay could be minimized today. No estimate of the money damage could be made last night.

HITS GOVERNMENT METHODS

Dr. Butler, in Western Speech, Says They're Bad and Growing Worse.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 16.—" Quick improvement in the methods of operating the National Government at Washington is necessary, for the situation is bad now and is rapidly growing worse," said Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, as he spoke today before the Progressive Business Men's Club. Dr. Butler's talk was a business one to the young business men on "The Relation of Business to Government."

"The time has come when a change is necessary. We have got to have efficiency, economy, and business responsibility in the operation of our National Government," continued Dr. Butler. "The tyranny of a balance sheet stares many business men in the face. What we need here in America immediately is a higher standard in conscientious expenditures of public funds; a higher standard for public good and a higher understanding of what the words 'public interest' really mean. These are America's greatest needs."

GIVE HEBRIDES FOLK SONGS.

Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser and Daughter Charm by Their Sincerity.

Mrs. Marjory Kennedy-Fraser and her daughter, Patuffa Kennedy-Fraser, appeared for the first time here at Aeolian Hall last night in a recital of folk songs of the Hebrides. They have come into the possession of this material by collecting it at first hand during trips made for the purpose to the group of islands off the Scottish coast which are known as the Hebrides. The songs are presented not as the offering of those who wish to make an impression as singers, but as an exposition of a little-known folk music.

The unaffectedness and evident sincerity of the artists is one of the chief charms of their work. Each plays piano accompaniments for the other, and the daughter used for several of the songs the small Celtic harp, which is played in a half kneeling position. The music itself is most interesting. The subjects range from poetic rhapsodies founded on the natural features of the islands or its life to the homelier songs that are sung as an accompaniment to various forms of manual labor. They are prefaced generally with a short talk explaining their origin and the manner in which they were heard and written down.

The two singers are ideal exponents of their material, and in the feeling that it means a great deal to them, is in fact part of their life, an atmosphere is created in which the music is heard to the best advantage.

CLARA MORRIS IS 70.

Famous Actress, Partially Blind, to Celebrate Her Birthday Today.

Clara Morris, the noted actress, now partially blind, will today celebrate her seventieth birthday at her home, Shore Road and Twenty-fifth Street, overlooking Long Island Sound, at Whitestone. No special plans have been made for the birthday observance, and the day will probably be spent by Miss Morris in listening to congratulatory telegrams and letters from relatives and friends.

Mrs. Frederick Harriott, as the actress is known beyond theatrical circles, occupies the Harriott homestead, more than a century old, with her mother, who is 94 years of age; a couple of servants and a nurse. The latter reads to the mother and daughter daily and takes dictation from the latter when she feels in the mood to do writing. Mrs. Harriott is confined to her room overlooking the Sound most of the time. Her husband died two years ago.

"Justice" at Candler Theatre April 3

John Galsworthy's social drama, "Justice," will be presented at the Candler Theatre Monday night, April 3, under the management of Corey, Williams & Riter. "The House of Glass," which has been the attraction there throughout the season, will end its engagement the preceding Saturday night. "Justice" has already been produced out of town with a cast that includes John Barrymore, C. P. Heggie, Henry Stephenson, and Cathleen Nesbit in the principal rôles. The drama has been mounted, and will be played as it was under Mr. Galsworthy's supervision when it was done at the Duke of York's, London, five years ago.

Belasco Denies Infringement.

David Belasco filed in the Federal District Court yesterday his answer to the copyright infringement suit against him and Winchell Smith by Lila Longson. The plaintiff has maintained that Belasco's play, "The Boomerang," infringed her play, "The Choice." Mr. Belasco admits certain similarities, but denies that there is any similarity between the plays as a whole.

Benefit for 114th Street Temple.

An entertainment for the benefit of the children of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Street Temple will be given Sunday night at the Casino. Among those who have volunteered to take part are Irene Bordoni, Barney Barnard, Stone and Kalisz, Isabel d'Armand, Eva Swain, Al Jolson, Harry Von Tilzer, the Dolly Sisters, Melville Ellis, Mayme Gehrue, Josephine Victor, Gus Edwards, Ralph Herz, and Harry Pilcer.

CITY BREVITIES.

A charity fair will be given at the home of Mrs. Albert Erdman, 54 West Seventieth Street, on Sunday afternoon, March 19, from 12 to 7 P. M., under the auspices of thirty young children, for the Jewish War Relief Fund.

Erin's Sons and Daughters of Washington Heights held their annual dinner last night at Floral Garden, Broadway and 140th Street. Thomas F. McAvoy, Chairman of the organization's Executive Committee, presided, and there were addresses by ex-Police Captain John Koenig and Supreme Court Justice Delehanty. There were 250 present.

The Mohawk Democratic Club, the Tammany organization of the Thirtieth Assembly District, held its annual dinner last night in Ellamere Hall, in West 126th Street, near Lenox Avenue. About 400 attended, and there were addresses by Thomas A. McGrath, who presided; the Right Rev. Joseph W. Henrick of Ovid, N. Y.; Supreme Court Justice Zeller, John F. Cowan, and Congressman O'Shaughnessy of Providence, R. I.

The contract for the construction of the station finish on the B. R. T.'s Broadway line from Union Square to Rector Street was awarded yesterday by the Public Service Commission to D. C. Serber, the lowest bidder, for $344,716. The work must be finished in seven months from the delivery of the contract. A similar contract with reference to the Hunter's Point Avenue station in Long Island City was granted yesterday to the Degnon Contracting Company for $32,219. This station is already in use.

The old composite cars, which have been taken from the subway as new steel cars have been provided, have now been fitted on lighter under-frames and are ready for use on the elevated lines. Commissioner Hayward was appointed yesterday by the Public Service Commission as a committee to confer with the Interborough as to the adjustment necessary.

The annual prize-speaking contest of the Intercollegiate Peace Association will be held this evening in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York. Students of the colleges will deliver original orations on the subject of "War and Peace." The winner of this contest will be eligible to compete in the State contest.

BARON CHARGES WIFE STRUCK HIM AT CLUB

Court Warns Her That Beauty Will Not Save Her If She Does It Again.

MARRIED ONLY SIX MONTHS

Mrs. A. V. de Patterson, Who Sued "Lucky" Baldwin Estate, Gets Suspended Sentence.

Andrew Vincent de Patterson, a financial expert, who received the title of Baron for arranging the finances of Portugal, caused the arrest yesterday of his wife, Mrs. Anita Delmont de Patterson, on a charge that she struck him at the New York Athletic Club on March 10 in the presence of club members and employes. Mr. and Mrs. de Patterson have been separated for about two months. Mrs. de Patterson living at 168 East Sixty-sixth Street, and her husband at the club, and, according to Mr. de Patterson, the motive for the attack was his refusal to live with his wife.

Mrs. de Patterson as Miss Beatrice Anita Baldwin Turnbull sued on Dec. 17, 1910, in the Superior Court at Los Angeles, for a daughter's share of $2,500,000 in the $30,000,000 estate of the late "Lucky" Baldwin, noted turfman. Miss Turnbull asserted that her mother, Mrs. Lillian Turnbull Belmont, who conducted a Fifth Avenue beauty parlor years ago, was the common law wife of the turfman. The court decided against her.

The story of a brief courtship, followed by an unhappy marriage, was told yesterday by Mr. de Patterson to Magistrate Levy in the West Side Court, where the case was heard. The complainant asked that his wife be restrained from visiting him at the club and creating scenes by her actions.

While stopping at a New York hotel, where she was also a guest, Mr. de Patterson became acquainted with other members of her family, and, learning of a slight illness she had, his interest was aroused, and they met.

"Our courtship lasted only two weeks," said de Patterson. "It was a case of love at first sight, as before our meeting I never had even heard of her. Please do not be severe with her."

Mr. de Patterson, in response to a question by Magistrate Levy, declared that it was impossible for him to live with his wife, for she had both temperament and temper. He said they separated on Jan. 29 last, and that a reconciliation was impossible.

Several times, he testified, his wife had visited him at the New York Athletic Club and assaulted him. Last Friday she followed him to the door and tried to prevent his entry, and that failing, she had struck him.

"She had a fear that I wouldn't return to her, and I had no desire to do so," he said.

Partly shielding her face with an ermine boa, Mrs. de Patterson said that she regretted her act.

"There must be some more serious reason behind this," said Magistrate Levy, "something I haven't been told. I admonish you not to annoy or disgrace your husband again. Your good looks will not help you the next time. I won't hesitate to do something drastic."

Upon her promise to cease her attacks Magistrate Levy suspended sentence.

HOLDS ROCKEFELLER GUARD

Court Gets Two Stories of Safe Robbery at Institute.

After hearing conflicting statements from a watchman and Police Sergeant Edward J. Lennon as to the circumstances under which four burglars attempted to rob the safe in the Rockefeller Institute on Feb. 15 last, Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday committed the watchman, William Phillips, on a charge of perjury and directed that Lennon be reported to Commissioner Woods.

"If it is possible to indict on such testimony as this," said Judge Wadhams, "then any innocent man may be indicted."

The testimony of Lennon before the Grand Jury brought about the indictment of John Vogel, Martin Flannagan, Michael McCabe, and Charles Johnson. All pleaded guilty to attempted grand larceny in the second degree.

McCabe told Judge Wadhams that Phillips knew the robbery was to be attempted. Phillips said this was true and that he told the police.

Sergeant Lennon said he was inside the room when the burglars entered, but before the Grand Jury he stated that he and other policemen saw the entrance of the burglars from the passageway of an adjoining building.

John F. Maher Indicted in Bronx.

John F. Maher, ex-Assemblyman and once Chief County Detective for District Attorney Martin of the Bronx, was indicted in that county yesterday by the February Grand Jury on a charge of coloniuing. He is accused of having induced Thomas J. Togsted of 167 Morningside Avenue and James J. Flannigan of 268 West 128th Street to register illegally in the Thirty-eighth Election District of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District before the last election. All three were arrested on Oct. 23, 1915, but the charges against Togsted and Flannigan were dismissed.

BOSTON SYMPHONY PLAYS.

Dr. Muck's Orchestra Gives Most Pleasure in Schumann's Work.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the last of its Thursday evening concerts for the season at Carnegie Hall last night, though the organization will be heard again on Saturday afternoon. The program arranged by Dr. Muck consisted of Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 1, Joachim's concerto "in the Hungarian manner" for violin and orchestra, in which the solo part was played by Mr. Witek, concertmaster of the organization, and Schumann's symphony No. 1 in B flat, sometimes called the "Spring" symphony.

With the exception of Schumann's symphony this was unfamiliar matter to a certain extent. Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 1 is not often heard for when a conductor wishes to represent Beethoven's opera, "Fidelio," on the concert stage he more often chooses out of the overtures written for it the "Leonore" No. 3, and Joachim's concerto has fallen into disuse. It has not been played in so long a time that the remembrance of when it was actually last heard does not come to light readily.

The concerto is very difficult to play. It abounds in involved passages at break-neck speed and there is frequent use of double-stopping and chord playing. Nowadays, when mere virtuosity is not at such high premium as it formerly enjoyed, the florid style of the work has not as much power as it once had. Mr. Witek's mastering of its difficulties was not entirely successful. Though there were many beautiful bits of work, especially in the second movement, toward the end there were some roughness and some unfortunate results in the double-stopping. Once his memory apparently failed for the moment—a happening one could understand in this work—and he resorted to the conductor's score.

Probably the most pleasure of the evening was given by Schumann's symphony, whose frankness, energy, and joyousness found fitting expression at the hands of the players. At the end of the concert, when there was prolonged applause which had in it something of the element of leave-taking, Dr. Muck had the orchestra rise in acknowledgment.

MME. JULIA CULP SINGS.

She Gives Delight in Old English, French, and German Melodies.

Mme. Julia Culp gave another song recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon at which the program comprised two groups of songs by Hugo Wolf separated by five old English, French, and German melodies. It was an afternoon full of delight for those who enjoy the exhibition of subtle and highly finished artistry. Mme. Culp was in good voice and quite capable of all the delicately managed vocal effects which she knows how to employ for the setting forth of the spirit of the songs she is interpreting.

The old songs were particularly impressive, for in the music of Hugo Wolf, with its highly developed style, there is much that will hold the attention in the music itself, if only the singer does not get in its way. But the middle group consisted of songs whose melodies had the simple line of an older style and whose accompaniments were just as simple. That so much pure charm could be found in "Come Again, Sweet Love," so much real sentiment in "Das Muehlrad," and so much whimsical humor as "Phyllis und die Mutter," was a tribute to the singer's art alone, and evidently the audience so read it. The accompaniments were as usual most sympathetically played by Coenraad V. Bos.

"Come to Bohemia" on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 16.—" Come to Bohemia," a musical play with libretto by George S. Chappel and score by Kenneth M. Murchison, was given its first performance at the Apollo Theatre here tonight. Jacques Coini staged the production for the Stuyvesant Producing Company, a new firm in which several stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera Company are said to be interested. The cast includes Daisie Irving, a London prima donna; Walter Percival, Alice Hegeman, Fritz Williams, Muriel Hudson, Denman Maley, and Frank McCormick.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

St. Patrick's Day will be observed in a number of theatres today by the addition of novelties to the regular program. At the Hippodrome Sousa will play his own conception of "Tipperary," and features will be introduced in the ice ballet. At the Fulton Brandon Tynan will give the trial scene of his play, "Robert Emmet," at both afternoon and night performances of "The Melody of Youth." Maurice and Florence Walton will add an Irish country dance to their program at the Palace.

Flo Ziegfeld, Jr., has engaged Eva Tanguay to appear in his "Midnight Frolic" above the New Amsterdam next week. Miss Tanguay's engagement will be for one week only, as she leaves after that for a tour in vaudeville.

Rehearsals for the next offering of Grace George and her repertory company at the Playhouse have been begun. The title of the piece will be announced next week.

Captain Alexander B. C. Weel of the Royal Highlanders of Canada will tell of the work of the Blue Cross abroad at the special performance of "Hedda Gabler" to be given at the Globe next Monday afternoon for the benefit of the fund.

Klaw & Erlanger have entered into a contract with the Orpheum Theatre of Newark for the booking of that theatre for a period of ten years beginning next October. It will be booked with the same type of attractions as the Montauk in Brooklyn.

American players paid Sir Herbert Tree a gracious compliment on the occasion of his opening performance at the New Amsterdam Tuesday night by many of them sending him congratulatory messages. Miss Ferguson, James K. Hackett, Billie Burke, William Faversham, Holbrook Blinn, William Gillette, De Wolf Hopper, Dustin Farnum, William Farnum, E. H. Sothern, Lee Dillingstein, Elsie Janis, Maud Allan, and Anna Pavlowa were among those from whom the English actor received messages.

The youngest American actor will make his debut on the legitimate stage Monday night at the Bandbox. He is Holland Robin Hudson, the four-months-old son of Holland Hudson, a member of the Washington Square Players, and he will appear in the farce, "Pierre Patelin."

Weber and Fields will revive their famous skating scene, which they first presented when the roller-skating craze struck the country years ago, for their engagement next week at the Palace.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON in Hall Caine's MARGARET SCHILLER. Great Success.

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20. "EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—SUN. The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2. *Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival.* Tree in Henry VIII. With Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 100.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT. Also New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC. Next Week—EVA TANGUAY.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. Mitzi in "POM-POM" "Best musical comedy in years."—Sun.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:25. MRS. FISKE IN A COMEDY ALL ABOUT THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH IN THE FUNNY LITTLE TOWN OF REINHARTZ. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evs. 8. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2. MR. HACKETT.....Lessee & Manager. VIOLA ALLEN AND HENRIETTA CROSMAN IN THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. with Thomas A. Wise, Orrin Johnson and Exceptional Cast.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man. A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy. Popular 50c to $1.50 Matinee Today. "THE MELODY OF YOUTH" ABRIM. WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Thurs. 2:30. The Boomerang. EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER"

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6345. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. THE HOUSE OF GLASS. Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Wed. 2:15. POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. ABE MAWRUSS' POTASH PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. COMMON CLAY

MARVELOUS MACISTE, The Giant of Cabiria. IN 6 PARTS.

PARK B'way & 59th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK. ROAD TO MANDALAY

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra. TODAY—Holbrook Blinn, "The Unpardonable Sin" —COMBINED CAPACITY 5,000— Prices 10c, 15c 25c—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Hippodrome. Special Holiday Features Today. Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00. Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50. NEXT WEDNESDAY NIGHT 500th TIME—SOUVENIRS. Hip Hip Hooray. Sousa & His Band. 100 Soloists & 100 People. SUNDAY IRISH JUBILEE SOUSA & HIS BAND. —ALL IRISH FEATURES— HARRIGAN and HART Anniversary PROGRAM. JOHN D'MALLEY, Great Irish Tenor; MAGGIE CLINE; WM. HARRIGAN & Others.

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Cort W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:25. *Audience laughed itself fat.—Press.* The Blue Envelope. with WALTER JONES and other funmakers.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Ev. 25c to $1. PERCY RICHARDS, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Sunday, March 19, 3:30 P. M. Tickets $1, $2, $3, at Box Office. Concert for Norwegian Hospital.

ATOP 44TH ST. THEATRE. Adm. $1 at 10:30. CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE. WORLD CHAMPION ICE SKATERS. Adm. free 6 to 9. Dinner, $1.50 & a la carte. Skating & Dancing at Dinner & Supper. Table reservations Din. & Sup. Tel. 5935—Bryant.

Knickerbocker B'way, at 38th. 12:30 Noon to 11 P. M. 25c & 50c. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS "THE HABIT OF HAPPINESS."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY 47TH ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. Joan Sawyer, Anna Wheaton & Harry Carroll, Henry Lewis, Belle Baker, and Maurice & Walton. George Nash.

Broadhurst, 44 & 45 Sts. W. of B'way. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. Last Week "Cled," "Roadhouse," etc. 4th Production begins Monday, March 20. 50c-$1

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH Matinee Daily "Robinson's Parisian Flirts"

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Strand B'way & 47 St. FANNIE WARD in Noon to 11:30. "For the Defense." 10 to 50c. Next Wk., John Barrymore, "The Lost Bridegroom"

Irving Pl. Theatre. Tonight & Saturday Eve. 8:15, "Erdgeist." Sat. Mat. 2:15, "HOHEIT TANZT WALZER."

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

OLIVE FREMSTAD, ARTHUR SHATTUCK, PERCY RICHARDS, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Sunday, March 19, 3:30 P. M. Tickets $1, $2, $3, at Box Office. Concert for Norwegian Hospital.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 8:15, Sans-Gene: Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Bada, Cond., Polacco. Sat. Mat. at 2, Samson et Dalila: Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rohlder, Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $2), Walkuere: Gadski, Kurt, Ober, Urlus, Braun, Reyndel, Cond., Bodanzky. Next Mon. at 8, Taming of the Shrew: Ober, Rappold; Whitehill, Sembach, Goritz, Leonhardt, Reiss, Reyndel, Cond., Bodanzky. Wed. at 8, Carmen: Farrar, Mason: Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Polacco. Thurs. at 7:30, Meistersinger: Gadski, Matzfeld; Urlus, Weil, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Cond., Bodanzky. Fri. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Aida: Rappold, Homer; Caruso, De Luca, Scott, Cond., Bavagnoli. Fri. at 8, Rosenkavalier: Ober, Kurt, Mason; Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss, Cond., Bodanzky. This Sun. Ev. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50), Orch. Concert. ELMAN The Great Russian Violinist. ZARSKA, Soprano. SEMBACH, Tenor. Cond. HAGEMAN. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

OUTDOOR TODAY. Ice Skating. NOTLEK RINK. 119th St.—Riverside Drive. Tel. 1469 and 5856 Morningside. ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC. SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

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HARVARD Delta Upsilon Presentation. SHAKESPEARE'S HENRY IV., PART II. Saturday, March 25. Matinee and Evening. Century Lyceum, 15 W. 62. Phone 8900 Col.

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CENTURY SUNDAY AT 8:30. THE GREATEST STAR VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE EVER GIVEN. ANNUAL VAUDEVILLE BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA. Under the direction of A. PAUL KEITH, E. F. ALBEE and MARTIN BECK. PRICES 50c TO $2.00. Box Office Open.

Last Concert To-morrow (Sat.) Eve. at 8:15. Russian Symphony Society. Modest Altschuler, Conductor. Introducing SACHA VOTITCHENKO distinguished Russian Virtuoso, who will play for the first time in this country the great fascinating instrument ever heard. "TYMPANON" Tschaikowsky's Symphony "PATHETIQUE" Seats now on sale at Carnegie Hall Box Office.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. NEW SERIES OF RECITALS. FOUR ONLY. NEW PROGRAMME. Yvette Guilbert. Sunday Eves., March 19 & 26, at 8:15. Tues. & Wed. Mats., March 21 & 28, at 2. Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano. DIRECTION CATHARINE A. BAMMAN.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., March 29, at 3. Paderewski. Casals. N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra. Josef Stransky, Conductor. Seats $4 to $1 at Box Office & Heiser Lovell, 1 West 34th St. Steinway Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. AFT., MAR. 25, at 2:30. Paderewski. Tickets, $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes, $25 & $28 at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL. Last Concert This Evg., March 21, at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET. Assisting Artist—Miss Winifred Christie. Seats, $3 & $1.50. Heiser Lovell, 1 W. 34th St.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomor'w Afternoon at 3. BAUER & GABRILOWITSCH. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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SUFFRAGISTS ASSAIL SENATE FOR DELAY

Continued from Page 1.

tions in New York, and then the men speakers told what they thought of the situation.

"The cause of suffrage owes a great debt of gratitude to Senator Brown," said Herbert Parsons. "He has done more by his opposition than he could have done by his support."

"Good!" cried the audience as it laughed and applauded.

"Today," continued Mr. Parsons, "in spite of the war and the trouble in Mexico, you are getting all the publicity you could ask for, and it is all due to Senator Brown. He has also shown how powerless women are without the ballot. The women have done just the right thing, but with indirect influence you have to sit and wait five times. Men would never have waited but twice."

"I wish our men would go to Albany and walk the corridors for the things the State needs," said Judge William H. Wadhams. "If the vote is democracy for men why isn't it for the women, and if so, why don't the men

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex.....432 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916.

MADNESS DETHRONED.

HEGEL believed that nothing was historically proved until it had repeated itself. Well, then, this was not the first time the Lord had sent out a great wind into the sea so that there had come a mighty tempest in which the ship was like to be broken up, nor the first time terrified mariners had cried out, saying:

> Come and let us cast lots, that we may know for whose cause this evil is upon us.

The lot was cast and it fell upon Grand Admiral VON TIRPITZ, father of German frightfulness at sea, architect of outrage, destroyer of Lusitanias, priest of horror. He was the exponent of Teutonic madness. His dethronement is a mighty victory for the forces of sanity, moderation and civil intelligence, which, by this sign, are rising in Germany. London sees in his going the removal of one great obstacle to peace. That may be premature optimism, but it is hardly too much to say.

The forms of make-believe customarily employed in such situations are more transparent than is usually the case. The German Government is anxious that the world should know what the retirement of VON TIRPITZ means. It asserts informally that the submarine warfare against merchant shipping will be continued "unwaveringly," according to the memorandum issued on Feb. 2 last. Then it adds:

> It may be said, however, that no intensifying of the submarine warfare may be expected, and that efforts which have been made to have the submarine warfare extended to neutral shipping bound to and from enemy ports have no chance of success.

That came from Berlin by cable, passed, of course, by the Berlin Foreign Office. Later the semi-official Overseas News Agency, in a carefully phrased and obviously inspired wireless message from Berlin to Sayville, said:

> In some quarters the belief prevails that the resignation of Admiral VON TIRPITZ as Minister of Marine was connected with Emperor WILLIAM'S decision not to extend submarine warfare beyond the limits announced to neutrals in the German Government's memorandum and not to direct it against neutral ships.

Here is news of a struggle within Germany of which the outside world was totally ignorant. Admiral VON TIRPITZ and his party, which is very strong politically, were for running amuck on the sea, to destroy not only armed enemy merchantmen on sight but also neutral vessels sailing to and from enemy ports. The VON TIRPITZ faction had elected to stand or fall by that atrocious program. It has fallen. The Emperor, the civil power and possibly, as is intimated, even the army, were against it. Once before, over the Lusitania, it came to a direct issue between the naval power represented by VON TIRPITZ and the civil power represented in BETHMANN HOLLWEG and the naval power was forced to yield. Trouble with the United States was thereby averted, for, if VON TIRPITZ had prevailed, Germany would have refused to yield point or principle.

Gradually the influence of the von Tirpitz party restored itself, making capital of every new instance of German-American friction, saying, in effect: "That comes of being conciliatory. Be ruthless. Be utterly frightful. That will win the war." And there were moments when the civil intelligence of Germany, expressing itself through BETHMANN HOLLWEG, VON JAGOW, and ZIMMERMANN, was in grave danger of being overwhelmed by that feeling. It has been at issue now for the second time, and VON TIRPITZ is put aside. There will be a great clamor about it. The forces of recklessness in Germany will protest, but it is inconceivable that they can prevail. Peaceful relations between Germany and the United States will be hereafter, no doubt, more easily maintained.

If Germany had now the moral courage to abandon submarine warfare against merchant shipping altogether, thereby accepting herself the limitations of her submarine instrument instead of insisting that international law should be made over on account of them, her moral position in the world would be greatly changed. The romantic exploits of the Möwe reflect more credit and lustre upon her navy than anything her submarine fleet could ever accomplish against merchant vessels. The world does not begrudge Germany anything to which she is entitled, not even applause. No exploit deserving the appreciation of the world has failed to receive it, and nowhere has it been more heartily or generously given than among Germany's own enemies. The submarine commander who potted British warships in their own harbors, the survivors of the Emden walking around the earth, the raiders of the Möwe—all of these were applauded by the British first of all. What a pity war did not stay within the rules!

THE HOMELOVER.

The Hon. ROBERT R. LAWSON, a Brooklyn member of the State Senate, must regard himself as an injured and a persecuted statesman. He has been fighting against an oppressive Octopus, a monstrous monopoly. His own weapons have been turned against that pure bosom. His own letters, monuments of a limpid intention, are exhibited to discredit the austerity of his virtue. These letters are instructive and refreshing. They help you see the Tribune of the People, help you hear him hear, even in the Senate Chamber, in the press of public business, his home telephone. The Senator loves his home. Can a city of homes like Brooklyn, can the homeloving population of this imperial but domestic State, help loving a Senator whose ears are full of the tinkling telephone bells of home, of the sound of home feet wearily running up and down stairs under the compulsion of the Robber Barons of the Telephone Trust?

His eyelashes drip manly tears as he pens this warning to the powers of darkness and the manager of the New York Telephone Company's place at 1,030 Gates Avenue:

> It is a continuing nuisance to have to run up and down stairs day and night every time my telephone rings, and I don't want to move it to the basement for the reason that we are upstairs at night and it is more convenient to answer from that point. • • • While I desire this extension, I do not feel as though I should have to pay $6 a year for it.
>
> Neither do I want to introduce legislation which would compel your company to supply without additional cost one extension at least to every subscriber desiring same.
>
> I will say, however, that if you cannot arrange to give me an extension to the basement I shall be compelled to throw out the service altogether, and, for the benefit of those who come after, introduce legislation to remedy the situation.

Senator LAWSON lives on a tender, home-suggesting street, Woodbine. Ah, feet that must scurry up and down the stairs because the accursed monopoly won't put in an extension! And the high old Roman Senator scorns to pour $6 a year into the strongbox of iniquity. It is purely a matter of principle, not of money. What are 600 cents to the inflexible LAWSON? "Not a cent for tribute" is his motto. Yet the high old Roman doesn't want to injure even a telephone company if he can help it; but "for the benefit of those who come after"—the Senatorial chest expands—he will have to if that extension is not forthcoming without those six dollars.

The Lawson letters on extension and legislation disclose a happy home with a certain love for sedentary habits; a Senator true to fireside and telephoneside; a basaltic patriot and moralist who will not give up a great principle unless the extension is put in free; a guardian genius of posterity, of the home, a man liable to put a hook in the jaws of monopoly. Mr. LAWSON should not be misjudged.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKDAYS

An interesting sidelight is thrown upon the proposal for Government control of the industrial side of preparedness by a contrast between public and private terms of employment. The coal miners and railwaymen are agitating for an eight-hour day, as a basis for higher pay for excess time. The Government clerks at Washington work seven hours daily, with a month's vacation annually, a month's sick leave, all public holidays, and Saturday half holidays during the Summer months. They have no lost time, or lost wages, or union dues, and there is a general impression that their situation in public employment is better than it would be in private. Yet the Socialist Representative from New York, Mr. MEYER LONDON, is suggesting that they should strike against a proposal of law, a rider to an appropriation bill, that they should work as a maximum what is regarded as a minimum in leading trades.

The proposal is attracting even more attention in the Washington press than the coal and railway negotiations attract in the New York press. The topic fills newspaper pages, and the writers of letters to the newspapers and civic organizations are protesting against the outrageous proposal. It is safe to say that only Washington feels that way about it. Farmers and unionists and countless others compelled to work for their living will refuse to believe that anybody is overworked by such service as the Government gets from its servants in Washington.

The incident takes importance in connection with the proposal that the Government shall go into the iron and steel trade, competing with private producers of ships, artillery, rifles, powder, and all the implements of war. The quality of Government products is well known as being high, as high as the costs even. The record is the same in navy yards and arsenals, and in both there is constant opposition to ordinary standards of work and methods of efficiency. It is contended that the Government should set the example of good employment conditions for private emulation, and to that there is no objection. But is it good practice for production to be wasteful? Is it not the Government's duty to set an example of efficiency rather than of generosity with funds not its own? Does not the Government owe a duty as trustee for the taxpayers to make their money go as far as possible, with due regard to the welfare of the employés in Government service? Or should the duty to the mere fraction of wage earners in Government employ overweigh the duty to taxpayers, that is, to everybody, including the Government's wage earners themselves?

We hear much of the Government's duty to the wage earners, but nothing about their duty to the Government. Instead of responding to short and easy conditions of employment, there are strikes against efficiency methods, and many devices for the restriction of product. Private producers necessarily cannot compete with those indifferent regarding costs in the establishment of a minimum product per man and a minimum hour workday. That is what many regard as setting good examples in standard of employment. On the other hand, there are those who regard it as one of the worst uses to which public funds can be put.

THE VOICE OF THE IRISH.

Son of a deacon, grandson of a presbyter, PATRICK, PATRICIUS, seems to have been born for Christian and Latin culture, which he was to spread and organize through Ireland. A foray of Irish raiders carried off the boy to Ireland of the tribes and clans, and the Druids and the High King, that strange pagan Ireland whose sagas are among the most splendid and stirring epics of heroic personages. Indeed, there is a dialogue or debate between ST. PATRICK and OISIN, the mere sentimental-literary reader of which is almost inclined to sympathize with the representative of the old tradition. So in the Middle Age, Aucassin in "Aucassin and Nicolette" ranges himself against the clerks, and on the side of the pride of life, and is willing to go to hell since the decorative and purple folk must. As Tannhäuser says in "Laus Veneris":

> There go the knights that were so great of hand,
> The ladies that were Queens of fair, green land.

But the twilight of the Tuatha-na-Donaan, the land of immortal youth, the Tir-na-Og, the duels of champions, feasting and fighting in the rath, cattle lifting, tragic love, are but poor dreams, after all, to the clear simplicity of the visions that called young PATRICK, herding sheep in the Antrim hills or in Connaught. The saint was being summoned unconsciously to his vocation. Such men are called mystics in an age that can hardly understand what was a common temper for centuries. The power of contemplation, the contemplative life, so long the ideal of Christian perfection, has been largely lost. In the seclusion of monasteries, in lonely woods and deserts, men and women won a concentration difficult in this world of babble and books, immersed themselves in the divine, thought and felt with a singleness and intensity that are beyond modern effort. Many an Archbishop, many a Pope, able administrators of great affairs, bending Princes and Emperors to the will of Rome, longed for that higher life of the soul. ST. PATRICK was a skillful organizer, a founder, a wise manager of fierce chieftains and Kings.

You see him escaping from his six years' slavery, sailing from Wicklow to Gaul on a ship genially freighted with wolf dogs. Landed, he makes his way to the famous monastery of Lérins, where he studies, prays, and thinks for some years. Returning to his old home in Britain, dreaming or in rapt contemplation, he sees a man standing by his side, Victor, the victorious, with countless letters in his hands. PATRICK reads the beginning of one wherein is "the voice of the Irish." He hears "the voice of the people by Fochlad wood, close to the western sea." He can read no more. He goes to Gaul again, spends many years in Auxerre, is ordained, and at last the Irish hear his voice, first in Wicklow, or, as we prefer to believe, in Ulidia, Eastern Ulster, the kingdom of heroes, mother of the immortal tale of "The Cattle Raid of Cooley." His momentous work in Ireland, his church building, his peaceful conquests; how he was the Roman pioneer of the most religious race in Europe, unless that be their brother Celts of Brittany; how Ireland became a pioneer of Christianity and civilization on the Continent: these things are in every memory and ever memorable. He seems to have been just as vivid in action as he was in dreams. A type which enlightened the miscalled "Dark Ages" with a light hardly comprehensible to "the pigmies who stand on the shoulders of the giants." And he must have been a good fellow, for the prigs and pedants jeered at him.

Well, after centuries of suffering, disaster, savage, ignorant, alien legislation, and the dispersal of millions of the Irish, St. PATRICK'S Ireland has at last got justice from the hands of democracy. She is prosperous. Her sons are fighting generously for democracy. Here, save for the impotent protests of a few belated holders of ancient resentments, the voice of the Irish is for liberty, for free institutions in Europe as at home. The voice of the Irish has been heard in many lands. Is it permitted to fancy that that voice was never dearer than today to the apostle who brought Latin and the Latin Church to Ireland?

WHITNEY AND HERVEY CONFIRMED.

The blindness of party spirit makes countless thousands mourn. There was an exhibition of it in the House of Representatives the other day when 102 Republicans voted to sustain VON TIRPITZ and opposed the President. There was another in the Senate Chamber at Albany yesterday when, turning their backs upon a bright opportunity to do a sensible thing, most of the Democratic Senators voted against the confirmation of Mr. WHITNEY and Mr. HERVEY to the Public Service Commission in this district.

The behavior of the Democrats is not the main thing, fortunately. The point of chief interest is that these appointments of the Governor, most unworthily contested and opposed, were confirmed, Mr. WHITNEY by a vote of 27 to 23, Mr. HERVEY by a vote of 31 to 19. Six Republicans voted against Mr. WHITNEY, one Democrat had the good judgment to vote for Mr. HERVEY. The opposition to confirmation had its origin in a Republican quarrel. It was no affair of the Democratic Senators. They were entirely free to vote for confirmation upon the simple ground that the appointments were excellent and in the public interest. We grant that to be guided by such motives would be unusual—the common way is to consider what course of action would do most harm to the other party and then take it. But a little pandering to the public welfare now and then would be most welcome, it would be applauded by people whose good opinions are worth having.

The Commission will be notably strengthened by the accession of Mr. WHITNEY and Mr. HERVEY. They are qualified by experience and knowledge of the tasks they have to do. Moreover, confirmation assures the continuance of Mr. OSCAR S. STRAUS in the post of Chairman of the Commission, and, in the present somewhat confused state of the public mind and of the important interests with which the Commission has to deal, that is much to be desired.

THE LAST STAGE.

The Senate Military Committee has resolved to waste no more time. Its bill to increase the army is in the hands of the printer and will be reported to the Senate perhaps today. A week should suffice for the amendments and debate. As it stands, the bill is commendable, except for the provision that men who have served six years with the colors may be appointed to places in the civil service after examination by a board of army officers. A Military Committee should not be permitted to meddle with the civil service, nor should any army officers. The army would resent any interference with its affairs by a civil service board. The people should not be deceived about this objectionable provision. While it specifically mentions "vacancies existing or occurring "within or under the jurisdiction of "the War Department or the Secretary of War," it provides also that appointments may be made under this rule to any other department, at the discretion of the President. To that extent it aims to make inoperative the existing civil service rules and its acceptance would establish a dangerous precedent. We cannot believe that it meets the approval of army officers in general or that there is not wisdom enough in the Senate to cause its elimination.

The bill provides for an ample increase of the regular establishment. If it is accepted we shall have sixty-five regiments of infantry instead of thirty-one, twenty-five regiments of cavalry instead of fifteen, twenty-one regiments of field artillery instead of six, as well as a large increase in the Coast Artillery, Engineer Corps, and Signal Corps. It covers the field and will provide in a practical way for the needful increase of army officers, the establishment of a body of reserve officers, the immediate establishment of training camps under the Volunteer act of 1914, and the strengthening of the aviation section of the Signal Corps. Its provisions for the federalization of the militia will probably give way to the plan set forth in the House bill. Similarly the House provisions for the extension of the regular army are likely to be superseded by those in the Senate's bill.

At the other end of the Capitol action is even faster. The House has adopted a special rule under which the bill of Mr. HAY'S committee will be taken up at 11 o'clock today. Debate will be limited to ten hours. A vote on Saturday is expected. That is as it should be. Many weeks have already been devoted to the consideration of the bill's various provisions.

One highly important matter to be considered in relation to military extension is the system of recruiting. Neither of the bills gives sufficient attention to this subject, which must be taken up intelligently if the plans are to be carried out. Our present recruiting system is expensive and inadequate, and the best minds in the army should be concentrated upon the development of a better system. We are having an object lesson in American recruiting now that the emergency bill just passed by Congress has set thousands of officers at work to enlist 20,000 men for the regular army within a week. But the suggestion that every Post Office should be transformed into a recruiting station, so that every Postmaster may enroll recruits, is obviously objectionable. There is plenty of work now for every employé of the Post Office Department.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Problem Without an Answer.

As a subject of controversy, the great American novel—whether or not it is already in existence, and whether or not it is a probability or even a possibility of the future—has at least the charm that it can be discussed forever without danger of settlement and therefore of exhaustion. To be sure, the arrival of the great American novel has been announced by the publishers a hundred, if not a thousand, times, and announced, too, with all the sense of responsibility and all the tone of authority that comes to him who utilizes "space" that soon runs into money. But these proclamations, even when they were backed by the modest yet sincerely acquiescent air worn by Mr. HAROLD BELL WRIGHT and others whose achievements were thus heralded, have all failed, for some mysterious reason, to carry the conviction they seemed so well calculated to create.

As a matter of fact, therefore, the question of the great American novel remains in all its phases an open one, and it has the peculiar merit that any statement in regard to it is just as plausible if made affirmatively as negatively, and vice versa, the presence or absence of the often important word making no appreciable difference.

The most recent, the current, pronouncements on the subject tend toward unanimity in the declaration that America is too big to be covered by any one novel, and that therefore the great American novel has not been and will not be. Here and there, however, an expert—critics or teachers, all these, not novelists—protests against this conclusion as at least premature and involving the perils inherent in all prophecy by those who do not know. The more cautious debaters show a tendency, creditable to their heads if not to their hearts, to dodge the issue and to talk about great American novels rather than about the great American novel.

It has not occurred to anybody, apparently, either to ask for or to define the qualities that would mark the great American novel, as distinguished from a great American novel. A vague assumption that it would cover the whole country, like a census report, is floating about, but its wild absurdity is so well realized, subconsciously, that nobody has ventured clearly to formulate it.

The shade of poor FRANK NORRIS must be following this discussion with amused interest. Nobody speaks of him!

His Debt to Luck Exaggerated.

Attention is called by The Atchison (Kan.) Globe — with unnecessary disclaimers of any unfriendliness—to what it says is the fact that what it calls luck has played a large part in the swift rise to high military rank of General FRED FUNSTON.

That rise started when, a young journalist and explorer of the free lance type, he drifted back from Cuba just in time to be commissioned Colonel in one of the three Kansas regiments raised to take part in the war with Spain. Of the three, his regiment was the only one to reach the island and see real service. After the peace this same regiment was posted in San Francisco, and was promptly sent to the Philippines to put down the Aguinaldo revolt. FUNSTON was, therefore, conveniently placed when it became desirable to capture the rebel leader, and again he had a chance to do something large and attractive of attention. By then a Brigadier General of Volunteers, his mind turned to the regular army. He aspired to be a Captain in it, hoped to be a Major—and got the title he had borne in the other branch!

Next came the San Francisco earthquake, and again FUNSTON was on the spot to gain new credit for efficiency of another sort. Promoted to Major General, it was he that earned the only glory anybody won in the sorry Vera Cruz adventure by proving himself an able administrator in a delicate situation. Now it is FUNSTON who, being in Texas when VILLA makes his intolerable raid, is intrusted with responsibility for the bandit's capture and organizes and commands the expedition.

All these episodes are instanced by the Atchison paper as illustrating "FUNSTON'S luck"—the frequency with which opportunity comes to him. Perhaps it does, in a way, but a deeper analysis would probably—almost doubtlessly—show that General FUNSTON has gone to opportunity instead of waiting for it. The new psychology has proved that between luck and competency, as between ill-luck and incompetency, there is a relation far closer than anybody formerly supposed. In all probability it wasn't pure chance that took FUNSTON'S regiment to Cuba instead of one of the other two, and though he could not have planned to be in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake, it was not fortune that made him so prominent in the work of relief.

The fact is that opportunities are only for those who can meet their demands. For others they do not exist.

A Mixing of Singular and Plural.

Of all the more venial inaccuracies of English speech, none, probably, flies quite so high as do "these kind," and its close relative, "those kind." A surprisingly large number of people well or fairly educated—people who on the whole both talk and write with a decent regard for the laws and conventions of language—constantly offend sensitive ears by treating "kind," and of course "sort," as if those were the plurals they certainly are not.

The error abounds not only in both private and public talk; it peppers all except the most carefully conducted newspapers and it can be found every now and then in the books of authors recognized as able. Indeed, so often does anybody watching for it hear and see "those kind" and "these kind" that there is something of a temptation to look on the extent of the usage and its very obvious explanation as combining to form a justification of it on the sound theory that, in language, whatever is, is right.

In all these expressions the plural idea is both present and prominent, and a determined sophist could stoutly maintain that in them "these" or "those" goes, not with the singular "kind," but with it in close conjunction with the plural prepositional phrase that invariably follows. At any rate, the fault is a sturdy one and promises long to survive the animosity of logicians. Its cousin, the superfluous article in this or that "kind of a man," shows no such vitality now, though it was once a solecism as common.

"NO SECOND PORTSMOUTH."

Russian Views on America and the Talk of Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Kuno Francke points out what America's next move should be: America should enforce peace. When in Russia last December I raised the question of peace to representative leaders of all political parties, to public workers, and when I was at the front in the army, I asked about peace in general or a separate peace and about premature peace. No one in Russia who really counted was thinking of peace. But many were a bit worried over the situation in America on this point. They felt that Germany wanted peace, and was wanting it very badly. This did not mean that they thought Germany was defeated; they realized the task still before the Allies. But as one man put it, "Germany has her pockets full now—Northern France, Belgium, Poland, the Baltic Provinces, and Serbia. She would have much wherewith to barter, if negotiations could be started, and in a few months her pockets will be less full." This was said before the capture of Erzerum.

And many Russians thought to see an effort on the part of Germany to get America to step in and stop "the unholy slaughter." One Russian said very frankly that Russia would never forgive America if the latter helped Germany get peace. Russians have always believed that another two months would have given a different aspect to the military situation in the Far East in 1905. The sympathies of the American public were very clearly on the side of Russia's opponent at that time. Some Russians believe that the military situation in Manchuria was known to those in authority in America. Though he did not recall these facts, they must have been in his mind when General Kuropatkin, who lead the Russian forces in the Far East, and whom I saw this last Winter at the Russian front, said to me very simply: "Russia would not accept a second Portsmouth."

SAMUEL N. HARPER.
University of Chicago, March 13, 1916.

Pacific Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read a letter in your columns yesterday by a "Country Woman" of Charlottesville, Va., quoting the words of a letter of mine and asking explanation of certain things stated in my letter.

She desired to know how there could be any defense made in behalf of a woman unless offensive injury were offered to the woman's assailant. I hold that one can ward off blows without bestowing them.

She also desired to know how places of safety could be found if a foreign nation did attack this country. Let me lay stress again upon the immense difficulty of transporting enough men and provisions for any foreign nation to make an inland invasion of this vast continent. Before they could march half way across the continent forts could be erected in our mountains as places of security, which would be impregnable save to the biggest guns, and they could not be conveyed into mountain districts, owing to their immense size. Therefore, defensive forts could be constructed. A fort means a "strong place," and does not necessarily originally imply armament.

The writer of that letter is kind enough to confer upon the undersigned the epithet of "Eminent Pacifist"; she has me confused with Mr. Bryan. I am a hearty Wilson Democrat and shall vote for him next election, mainly on the ground that he is guarding magnificently our nation's honor. Peace with honor—not peace at any price—is my hope, like that of the greatest President since that other Virginian, George Washington.

WYTHE LEIGH KINSOLVING.
New York, March 9, 1916.

A Larger Tax on Motor Vehicles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If we want a real reduction in State and city taxes we should put the payment of the amount of revenues needed on the automobile owners by making the Legislature pass a law providing for an annual average license fee of $50 on each motor vehicle, so as to raise at least $10,000,000 annually to provide for the interest, sinking fund, and maintenance of our newly acquired automobile highway system. The automobile clubs put the State in debt for $100,000,000 for highway improvement, and are asking the real estate owners in New York City to pay the fiddler.

I have no doubt that hundreds of them will be at the Carnegie mass meeting and be kept in roars of delight the entire evening, as the plans for collecting funds are enlarged upon.

WILLIAM PIERREPONT WHITE.
Utica, March 11, 1916.

Sewage Disposal at Hudson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article headed "Purification in Theory and Practice," in naming the State institutions where sewage disposal plants are a failure and a nuisance, the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson is included in the number. Permit me to say that is an error. The plant at Hudson has worked perfectly ever since its completion. Of course, great care is taken to remove twice a year all sediment from the reception tank and flush it out. This is essential for the proper care and efficient working of the system.

THOMAS WILSON, M. D.,
Manager and Treasurer,
New York State Training School for Girls.
Hudson, March 14, 1916.

FOR IRELAND AND THE SHAMROCK!

On this day, O come all ye Irish,
On this day wear proudly the green;
Flaunt ye the shamrock, lovingly cherish
Each little sprig like a darling colleen!

On this day, O land of our fathers,
On this day our voices we raise;
Far from thy green fields over the waters
Fondly our hearts beat, surging with praise!

On this day, her pages of glory,
'Ere the sad day her proud flag was furled,
Tell us once more—the never old story
Of Eria, the ancient light of the world!

On this day, forget ye her sorrows,
On this day dwell not on her woes;
With hearts full of hope for brighter tomorrows,
Ask humbly that God may forgive all her foes!

On this day, when kneeling for blessings,
On this day remember our dead;
Kindred who lie where grim leaden death sings,
The sky for a shroud, the turf for a bed!

Filial to Ireland, son unto mother,
Love we this new land much as a bride;
Loyalty's fires no cavil can smother,
Full fealty first, here where we abide!

J. J. MORRISSEY.

THE MIND OF THE PACIFIST.

The Fear of War as a Result of Consciousness of Personal Inability Successfully to Meet a Crisis.

By STEWART PATON, M. D.,
Biologist and Psychiatrist.

Princeton, March 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Good sailors adjust their compasses before putting out to sea, and in these perilous times intelligent persons have a right to expect even the captains of "peace ships" to take every precaution necessary to insure the arrival without accident at the desired haven. It is impossible to question either the sincerity of purpose or the child-like faith possessed by many of the advocates of peace-at-any-price, and they might be permitted to set sail even on a long voyage if there was no realization of how great a source of danger drifting ships may be to navigation.

The present drift of the professional pacifist is a serious menace to the development and centralization of the constructive forces which tend toward the restoration of peace and good-will throughout the world.

The man or woman with well-disciplined mental processes, eager to face the world of reality which is full of conflict, is never in as much danger of being carried away by sentiment or passion as is the person who dreams constantly of an imaginary conflict-free existence, created by imagination as a substitute for our work-a-day world. An analysis of the formulated beliefs of the professional pacifist shows that he has never fairly and squarely faced the primal fact that life is a process of adjustment in a great struggle for existence. In spite of his protestations to the contrary, it is obvious that the living issues of the present harass his soul more than do the horrors of war. "Today" is always the hell even from the mention of which he shrinks. In his mystic creed heaven, where there are no signs of conflict, becomes the land of promise. Affirmation such as "This is the last war" or "Society will now be radically reorganized" are not the expressions of a virile and intelligent personality, but are the vague longings of persons who have suffered defeat and humiliation in the attempt to adjust life successfully.

Whenever any person in the effort to escape from the ordinary facts of existence creates an imaginary world in which he or she lives and then is suddenly compelled to face a crisis, one of two lines of conduct is inevitable—either there is a complete lapse into "innocuous desuetude" or the personality splits up in the struggle to withstand the storm and stress. If the latter, the attempt to readjust the mental equilibrium depends not upon logical and co-ordinated thought processes, but upon impulses that pierce and destroy the artificial defenses imposed by sentiment.

Persons who take a sentimental view of life denounce struggle and war because they remember their own inadequacy in meeting crises. The consciousness of being unequal to the task imposed is the impelling force shaping this type of personality.

If the citizens of this country should be sufficiently inebriated by the verbosity of a few public orators to fall into a Rip Van Winkle sleep, upon awakening they would have sufficient cause to realise that the methods and defective logic of the professional pacifists would be a greater menace to the nation than they are at present. Today, as a nation, we are afraid even to formulate problems demanding immediate solution. The children of parents who are disinclined to face critical situations in the home are undisciplined: Graft exists in public places because its exposure and removal calls for effort and constant struggling against greed and stupidity. Inadequate and unscientific methods are continued in making provision for the constantly increasing army of the insane, because improvements might call for the imposition of annoying taxes. Even the reorganization of our universities to meet the needs of the intellectual life of the nation is delayed because we fear to antagonise the sentiment of the alumni which is not favorable to this project. These are a few examples, others will doubtless suggest themselves, of the national shirking mania.

We have become adepts in the construction of makeshifts and experts in building houses on the sand. In American homes, in poorly built highways, in badly organized schools and colleges, as well as in the general lack of co-operation between municipal, State, and national authorities, there is plenty of evidence of a very limited supply of the spirit of preparedness, of which our military and naval unpreparedness at this moment happens to be the most striking example. Shall we in the effort to face life as we know it, not hope it to be, rise and acquit ourselves like men? The vote upon the question of military preparedness will give an excellent indication of the strength of our desire and capacity to meet critical and unpleasant situations in life successfully. In the present stage of civilization and under existing circumstances the questions of military and social preparedness must be considered together, and only the mystic attempts to divorce the two issues.

STEWART PATON.

FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

An American, and Not an Anti-British, Celebration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with no desire for controversy or of a lack of tender feelings toward my fellow-countrymen of Irish birth or their descendants of every religious persuasion that I write to you on the subject of some Hibernian fallacies.

While St. Patrick's Day has passed beyond the vulgar ridicule of former years, yet it still remains a day of questionable sincerity toward unqualified American citizenship. It is still observed in a too sectarian spirit and with hatred of Great Britain.

I may remark, however, and I am not a Protestant Irishman, but a Russo-Greek Catholic, that nothing touched me more respectfully than to have seen a great United States flag hanging between the two spires of the Roman Catholic Cathedral on last St. Patrick's Day. There was no other emblem there. That flag was an object lesson to Irishmen in the parade, viz., that the Stars and Stripes recognized no other authority or prejudice, either ecclesiastical or national, but those which could live in peace and toleration beneath its sway. That flag welcomed the sons of Irish birth and blood to the full and free use of Fifth Avenue. But, on the other hand, it frowned upon any man in the St. Patrick's Day procession who dared to carry the Irish flag merely to dictate to our Government or disturb our neutrality.

I am convinced that after this terrific European strife is over we shall be apt to see fewer foreign flags borne in processions. Hyphenism in nationality will be so abhorred in the United States that those who carry an emblem to proclaim it will meet with the same welcome (?) as those who bear the red flag of anarchy.

St. Patrick was the great Celtic missionary to Ireland. In this broad and yet strictly orthodox Catholic way there is no sect, party, or, if the title "Church" is more desirable, which does not own St. Patrick and which ought not here in America and elsewhere honor his name and keep his natal day as one of the greatest sub-apostolic missionaries of Christian civilisation.

Every Irishman and every person benefited by what Irishmen have done to advance morals, Christianity, and good government in the world can and ought to celebrate. But if the keeping of the day as sacred means hyphenated nationality or anything un-American, then let the sons of Ireland remember that they have no place in the respect or love of this great Republic, and especially in these trying times for our Government. We want no flag but the Stars and Stripes. No "Irish-Americans," but American citizens.

INGRAM N. W. IRVINE.
St. Mary's College, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 13, 1916.

No Food for Polish Babies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read a communication from the Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments in THE TIMES and could not restrain myself from making some comments upon the question of sending condensed milk to Germany, which, it is said, will use it in saving babies in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Poland, (this includes Lithuania and Courland, now overrun by the Germans.)

Now, this shipment of milk from America has been going on for a month, and neither in Poland nor Lithuania is there distribution of milk, though there are thousands upon thousands of babies dying from the lack of elementary foods, which, by the way, are requisitioned from the inhabitants by the German authorities. This we maintain upon the reliable sources of information from the refugees who are managing to escape from the iron rule of Germans in Poland and Lithuania and flee to Russia and America by any way they can. From what we know, it may be fairly inferred that all milk collected in the United States will be distributed as the German Government sees fit; but these contributions from good-hearted Americans never will reach the millions of hunger-stricken people in Poland and Lithuania. Only God knows, and history will show in the coming decades, how many of the smaller nationalities were crucified to satisfy the ambition of the Lord of War.

J. O. SIRVYDAS,
Editor of Tiesybes Lietuvinkos.
New York, March 14, 1916.

ARMY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Their Influence to Offset Militaristic Tendencies in a Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The worst effect of a permanent standing army is that it estranges men from peaceful pursuits and keeps their minds fixed on war as the main object of their existence. The influence of such a body of men is naturally for war. De Tocqueville, in his famous study, "Democracy in America," points out the danger of standing armies in democratic countries, but draws an important distinction between short-term enlistment and permanent military forces. He declares that "soldiers who only pass through an army do not contract the wants and do not half partake in the passions which military life engenders."

"They adapt themselves to their military duties," says he, "but their minds are still attached to the interests and the duties which engaged them in civil life."

This would be much more true if a part of the time of the enlisted man were devoted to training which would give him a definite prospect for profitable employment on his return to civil life. This would benefit the army by raising the standard of recruits. With such opportunities to fit men for life the army would become attractive to young men of character and purpose.

The advantages of industrial training from a military standpoint must be obvious to any one who has observed the industrial preparedness of the German people.

In war the army becomes at times practically a separate nation in arms. Food, clothing, and transportation have to be furnished, the territory has to be organized, and a form of government administered. Nearly all the functions of an industrial society have to be performed.

If under these circumstances every soldier were master of some trade or calling the army would be doubly strong. There would be no lack of carpenters, masons, electricians, blacksmiths, machinists, motormen, teamsters, railroad men, engineers, telephone and telegraph operators, stenographers, bookkeepers, &c.

There are always such men in civil life to draw from, but most of them are not soldiers and are far from the scene of war. If every soldier were equipped as an industrial unit and all were registered for such service the army, wherever it went, would be a complete industrial organization as well as a fighting force.

This would be an immense advantage in great emergencies when there is no time to send hundreds of miles for civilian artisans.

It is certain, therefore, that vocational training for the enlisted man would add to his efficiency in war as well as in peace. When he came home he would be more ready to settle down to peaceful industry, because of the certainty that he could make a comfortable living in his chosen pursuit.

W. G. COOPER.
Atlanta, March 15, 1916.

Not Holland's Leader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a meeting held by the American Rights Committee last night the following resolution was adopted, among many others:

> Whereas, We believe neutral nations look to the United States as the leading power that should defend the principles of international law and defend the sacred principles of humanity; that the people of these nations are convinced of the righteousness of the allied cause, but hesitate to declare themselves, and that action by the United States would have a potent influence upon hesitant neutrals and would tend materially to shorten the war, to save further sacrifice of human life, and to assure the more speedy triumph of law and justice; therefore, &c.

In plain English: If only America would come into the war the small neutral nations might join; and how pleasant and profitable that would be for those who believe as we, the members of the American Rights Committee, do.

This committee is an American institution and entirely within its rights when it tries to influence the American Government to follow a certain policy. But the great majority of the people in the neutral nations of Europe, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Greece, and Holland undoubtedly resent any gratuitous advice of this sort and deny the truth of this totally unwarranted assumption that they must feel either one way or the other. Speaking on behalf of my own people, I shall

WOMEN GIVE GOWNS FOR WAR'S RELIEF

Society to Hold a Week's Sale of Slightly Worn Costumes of the Latest Models.

BARGAINS FOR WORK GIRLS

Fashionable "Saleswomen" to Offer Wares at 24 West 57th Street in Aid of Ambulance Hospital.

Well known women of fashionable society are to donate their slightly worn clothes in the cause of war relief. The clothes sale, which is unusual in the annals of society, will begin on Monday in a newly-rented shop in the very heart of the social zone, at 24 West Fifty-seventh Street, and will continue throughout the week. It will be held under the direction of Miss Harriet Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, of 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, who is to be assisted by members of the Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris.

This will be the first time, since the war began, that society has been called upon to make a personal sacrifice in the way of clothes. Prominent hostesses have subscribed largely to the war funds and lent their houses for war benefits, but never before have they made an inroad upon their wardrobes for charity's sake. The response to the call for clothes has almost been electric, and there are sufficient on hand already to stock a good-sized show room.

Many of the gowns have been worn only once or twice, and among those who have already donated to the stock are some of the best dressed women in society. The costume for street and evening wear are all of the latest Parisian and New York models, and the majority of the evening dresses cost originally from $150 to $200. The garments will have their price mark, and they will be sold as low as $5 and as high perhaps as $25.

Chance for Work Girls.

The salesgirls and the students who have longed for the latest thing in frocks and hats for the evening party, but who have never been able to purchase them, will have a chance to increase their wardrobe at a very low cost. To accommodate the business women who work during the day the clothes sale will be kept open on three evenings during the week.

Among those who have donated clothes are Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Ogden Livingston Mills, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Miss Angelica Schuyler Brown, and Miss Helen Frick.

Miss Alexander is very enthusiastic over the matter, and she is especially desirous of seeing the girls who study or work benefit by the sale.

"It is quite a new idea in charitable undertakings," she said yesterday. "We have written to all our friends, asking them to donate any dresses, suits, hats, blouses, or wraps, especially any Summer clothes, which they no longer need, and which we can sell at greatly reduced prices. The response has been most gratifying, and the clothes we have received are in very good condition, many of them scarcely worn at all, and all made of good material and good cut. Of course the purchasers can do as they like with the clothes, have them fitted or made over.

"We feel sure that there are many women who will be glad to avail themselves of this double opportunity to buy good clothes at a low price and help the American Ambulance Hospital. If there are any clothes left by Saturday we will hold an auction sale, with some well-known person as auctioneer. A cordial invitation is extended to all women. There is no obligation to buy, but our wares will be very tempting, and so will the prices."

"Salesgirls" Committee.

Members of the committee are to act during the week as "salesgirls," and there will be eight long hours for them, for the shop is to be kept open from 10 to 6 o'clock. On Monday Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens, Mrs. H. I. Cobb, Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Pauline Robinson, and Miss Civilise Alexandre, are to be on duty. On Tuesday Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Miss Angelica S. Brown, and Miss Bell Gurnee are to serve as saleswomen. Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. L. S. Morris, Miss Maud Kahn, and Miss Cornelia Lanton, will be on duty on Wednesday, and on Thursday Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, Miss Jane Wallach, and Miss Camilla Morgan. On Friday Mrs. Sidney Fish, Miss Nicoll, and Miss Edith Mortimer will sell, and Miss Beatrice Pratt and Miss Wallach will be on hand.

MISS HENRY'S BRIDAL PARTY

Attendants for Her Marriage to Harvey Graham on May 1.

Plans have just been completed for the wedding of Miss Frances W. Henry, younger daughter of Mr. and and Mrs. Howard H. Henry, and Harvey Graham, the only son of Mrs. Hubert Vos. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday May 1, in St. Bartholomew's Church, and a small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 344 Lexington Avenue, will follow.

Miss Grace R. Henry is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Gabrielle Gourd, Jeannie Emmet, Eleanor Mellon, and Margaret Strong, a cousin of the bride. Mr. Graham will have Edward Shippen as his best man, and the ushers will include Mr. Graham's brother-in-law, Jay Gould, M. Le Roy Whitney, George Macculloch Miller, Jr., and Thomas Achelis.

The engagement was announced a year or so ago.

A Luncheon for Miss McKim.

Mrs. Louis Mansfield Ogden of 307 West Seventy-ninth Street will give a luncheon today for Miss Margaret McKim of Boston, whose engagement to Richard Kent of Tuxedo, a grandson of the late Pierre Lorillard, has just been announced. Miss McKim is a granddaughter of the late Judge John W. McKim of the Probate Court of Boston.

TESTIFIES FOR LORD HEIRS.

Mrs. Hopcroft Says She Never Heard of Eugenie Ferrar's Marriage

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 16.—A report of M. B. Stutsman, as a Commissioner appointed by Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester County to submit interrogatories to Mrs. Mary McNeil Hopcroft of Plainfield, N. J., in connection with the contest being made by Eugenie Ferrar, to upset the will of Theodore A. Lord, a lawyer, of Yonkers, and prove that she is his widow, was filed with Surrogate Sawyer this morning. Mrs. Hopcroft was examined on behalf of friends of Mr. Lord, to whom he left his estate worth $500,000.

Eugenie Ferrar asserts that she was married to Lord in the San Francisco City Hall in 1888. The marriage certificate is missing and the marriage records were burned in the fire which followed the earthquake.

Mrs. Hopcroft denies that she ever heard Lord say he was married to Mrs. Ferrar. She asserts that she heard Lord say to Mrs. Ferrar, who boarded at Mrs. Hopcroft's house in Manhattan:

"Why have you followed me down here. I will never marry you and you are very ungrateful to me for favors you received in California."

Mrs. Hopcroft testifies that Mrs. Ferrar replied: "You shall marry me." She said she would not leave New York until Lord married her, according to the testimony of the witness.

ROSES LAID BEFORE BRIDE.

Miss Millie J. Peper Weds August F. Wildnaur at the Savoy.

The wedding of August F. Wildnaur and Miss Millie Johanna Peper, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Peper of 213 East Sixty-eighth Street, took place at 8 o'clock last evening in the ballroom of the Hotel Savoy, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The decorations were white roses and marguerites, and the Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder of St. James's Lutheran Church performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with point lace, a tulle veil held with a point lace cap, and carried white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Wilhelmine Peper, her sister, in yellow net over cloth of gold, carrying yellow roses, and the flower girl was the bride's niece, Miss Kate Jaechner, who wore a white satin frock sprinkled with tiny pink roses, topped by a black bonnet. She carried a basket filled with pink sweet peas and rose petals, which she strewed in front of the bride.

Edward Markstahle was the best man, but there were no ushers. A supper and dancing followed the ceremony.

On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Wildnaur will live at Brooklyn Manor, L. I.

A. R. SELIGMANN MARRIES.

New Yorker Weds Miss Gladys Snellenburg—Going to Japan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 16.—The marriage of Miss Gladys Snellenburg, daughter of Samuel Snellenburg, to Arthur R. Seligmann of New York, son of the late Maurice Seligmann, took place quietly today at noon at the home of the bride's father at Rydal. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf. There were about sixty guests present, including only members of the immediate families, and a few intimate friends. There were no attendants.

Miss Snellenburg's engagement was announced on Feb. 19. She has been a favorite in social circles ever since she made her début three years ago, and has appeared in several large entertainments.

A breakfast followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Seligmann left this afternoon on their honeymoon, and will shortly sail for an extended trip to Japan.

ST. G. B. TUCKER TO WED.

Secretary of Board of Assessors Engaged to Miss Grace Hollingsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hollingsworth of 31 West Twelfth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Hollingsworth, to St. George Brooke Tucker of 15 East Thirty-eighth Street, the eldest son of the late Judge Charles Frederick Tucker of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Tucker is Secretary of the Board of Assessors of New York City.

Miss Hollingsworth has been connected with the Spence School since her graduation. She has marked musical tastes. She collaborated with Miss Grace R. Henry in the production of several musical comedies that were presented for charity by society amateurs. These comedies included "Bombs and Balloons" and "Tags and Tatters." Miss Hollingsworth contributed the music and the lyrics.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

David Banks Surprised on Birthday.

Mrs. David Banks of 161 East Seventy-ninth Street gave a surprise dinner and theatre party last evening for Mr. Banks, which was followed by supper and dancing at the Biltmore, to celebrate Mr. Banks's birthday, which falls on St. Patrick's Day. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Phelps, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John F. Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Hatch, Mrs. Daniel Nason, Miss Edith Winthrop de Russy, Rene de Russy, Percy Bramwell, Lamont Dominick, and Lieut. Col. William E. Horton. Mr. and Mrs. Banks, who was Mrs. Mabel Grant Austin, were married last June in Philadelphia.

Edwards-Hicks Engagement.

Mrs. Janet I. Hicks of South Orange has announced her engagement to Dr. Le Roy Sherman Edwards of 113 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Hicks is the widow of Louis Hicks, a patent attorney for Thomas A. Edison. He died on Feb. 24, 1914. The engagement was announced to the friends of Dr. Edwards and Mrs. Hicks at a reception and dance she gave on Tuesday evening at her residence. The wedding is to take place in June.

Friends of Ireland Dine.

The thirty-sixth annual dinner of the Friends of Ireland was held last night at the Biltmore with about 300 present. Edward Leach, the President, was toastmaster, and there were addresses by Justice Peter A. O'Boyle of Pennsylvania; Joseph Rowan, William T. Phillips, and Brandon Tynan. Among those at the dinner were Victor Herbert, John J. Murphy, Robert Adamson, Congressman George W. Loft, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, Colonel L. E. Conley, and Thomas F. Foley.

Friday Evening Dances Continue.

The Friday evening dances are being continued through the Lenten season at the Vanderbilt. The dance to be held tonight is for the benefit of the Lafayette Fund.

TO RID THE BOWERY OF 3-CENT WHISKY

Business Men Move to Uplift Old Street's Tone as Well as Change Its Name.

NO MORE 3-DECK SCHOONERS

Saloons That Appealed to the "Bowery Boy" to be Eliminated—Arguments for Reform.

Whether the Bowery ever gets a new name or not, business men on that historic thoroughfare are moving for a new era. For one thing, the edict has gone forth that the Bowery wants no more saloons of the sort that sell three-cent whisky and dispense for a nickel triple-sized schooners of beer. Men in other lines say the sort of "cafés" that were the rendesvous of undesirable types before the "Bowery Boy" became a tradition must go.

This restriction, which is expected to make the Bowery dryer than in the good old times of Peter Stuyvesant, is proposed by the Manhattan Bridge Transit Improvement Association in its effort to tone up the Bowery and dull some of the reminiscences which have made it disagreeably interesting in New York history.

"It is this way," explained a large real estate broker yesterday. "The business men and property owners on the Bowery feel that cleaning-up time has arrived. The dance halls, Summer gardens, and famous saloons of the Steve Brodie type are still remembered far too well for the good of the Bowery and they are no benefit to it today. Cheap groggeries are not wanted, and we have decided to refuse to handle property if the owners are willing to accept retail liquor tenants. The Bowery has enough to supply its needs now. We want better and more substantial business, and the opening of the Manhattan and Williamsburgh Bridges with the street changes they brought about are destined in the near future to give the Bowery's character more in keeping with the spirit of modern times."

The Manhattan Bridge Transit Improvement Association with 200 members, all business men and property owners on and near the Bowery, met yesterday at 42 Bowery, and despite protests by many old friends of the Bowery, went on record for changing the name as soon as possible.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of a new name was made by Henry Sayler, Secretary and Cashier of the Citizens Savings Bank at 58 Bowery. He pointed out that the remarkable transformation of Fourth Avenue was due not only to better transit facilities but to the big building operations there. "There was nothing against owning or loaning money on Fourth Avenue realty," said Mr. Sayler. "On the Bowery it is different and will be till we can get rid of the old name."

Henry A. Clinkunbroomer, Vice President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, in charge of the branch at 192 Bowery, corner of Grand Street, expressed similar views.

"It has been difficult for years," he said, "to sell real estate on the Bowery or obtain mortgage loans. One of our largest wholesale business houses whose main entrance is on the Bowery but whose building extends through to Elizabeth Street uses the Elizabeth Street number entirely for its business and telephone address. And I know of other firms which keep the Bowery address from their wagons."

Charles H. Shulman, President of the association, who has been in the Bowery and Canal Street for thirty-five years in the retail clothing business, gave up his store at 79 and 81 Bowery last Fall because, as he said yesterday, his customers objected to wearing clothes with a Bowery tag on them, and that despite the fact that on his delivery boxes he never had his Bowery address printed.

"I had a cigar manufacturer for a client who wanted four lofts a short time ago," said Mr. Finkelstein, "but he refused to take what I offered him on the Bowery, although in other respects they suited him exactly, for he said that his out-of-town salesmen could not sell cigars made on the Bowery. I believe in sentiment as much as any one, but the men who are dependent upon the Bowery for their business and incomes feel the situation very keenly and the first step is a new name."

While Central Broadway, because of its business tone, finds favor with many who advocate the change of name, Mr. Sayler suggested Cooper Roadway, or Cooper Avenue. That would be a historic and sentimental name, he explained, as Cooper Union is directly at the head of the Bowery and Peter Cooper did a great deal toward elevating not only the upper Bowery but the entire city. The name of Hewitt Avenue has also been suggested.

The members of the Manhattan Bridge Transit Improvement Association did not decide upon a name yesterday. They expect to do so at a later meeting, after which a resolution advocating the change will be presented to the Board of Aldermen.

MARQUIS'S WILL FILED HERE.

Member of French Nobility Leaves Estate to His Fourth Cousin.

The will of Charles Le Ray de Chaumont, Marquis de Saint Paul, who died in Paris on Oct. 3, 1915, was filed for probate here yesterday. The petition accompanying the instrument recites that the realty holdings in the United States are in excess of $10,000, and that the personalty amounts to less than that sum.

The entire property in this country is bequeathed to Charles Pierre de Bausset of Finistere, France, the son of the Marquis de Bausset, a fourth cousin of the decedent. Charlotte Diane Freydau de Brou, Marquise de St. Paul, the widow, is not mentioned in the will. Her residence, according to the petition, is at 3 Rue Nitot, Paris.

The will provides that in the event of the young beneficiary dying before he reaches 21 the property is to be divided as though the Count had died intestate. Charles Merrill Hough of this city is named as the sole executor.

ESTATE TO EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Friends of Mrs. Alice Warren Marescau Receive Her Jewels.

Alice Warren Marescau, who died on Aug. 30, 1915, at the Parish of St. Andrew, on the Island of Jamaica, in her will filed for probate yesterday, bequeaths her residuary estate, the amount of which is not stated, to the "Episcopal Bishop of New York." She then says in the instrument:

"I direct that after my death my body shall be conveyed to and buried in the family vault at the Golden Gate Cemetery, Oakland, Cal." The bequest is to be used for such church purposes as in the discretion of the Bishop seems proper.

A codicil revokes a bequest of $1,000 to Ida Adam, a former maid. There are bequests of jewelry to several friends, including Beatrice Lester of Santa Monica, Cal., who receives a rope of pearls, and Emma Kuhne of this city, who receives a pearl ring with a diamond setting. Dorothy and William Greer of this city receive, respectively, a pearl pin set with diamonds and pearl scarfpin.

RECORD CROWD IN GARDEN.

German Bazaar to Offer $25,000 for Fight Postponement.

So great was the press of people who stormed Madison Square Garden last night to attend the German Bazaar that firemen ordered the doors closed to prevent more from entering. It was said the Garden never held more persons inside. Thousands were turned away from the locked doors.

Up to 7 o'clock in the evening 30,000 had been admitted. It was said officially that the receipts for Wednesday had been about $30,000. Last night was known as "Balkan Night," and among the visitors were Louis Wills, Mayor of Syracuse; Deljal Bey, Turkish Consul General; Stephen Panbaretoff, Bulgarian Minister, and George Poulieff, Secretary to the Bulgarian Legation.

"Charity in whatever form is certainly one of the few things humanity and civilization can boast of," said Mr. Poulieff, making the principal address of the evening. "Nobody can deny that this wonderful country—the United States of America—has shown the greatest generosity in relieving the many sufferings of our wounded, sick and poor. We are all grateful to this generous nation, and I am sure everybody will say with me: 'Long life and prosperity to the great American Republic.'"

"Turkey owes a great debt to Germany, and she also seeks most sincerely to link ties of friendship with the United States on principles ideal as well as humanitarian," said the Turkish Consul General.

Tonight the bazaar will be known as "Society Night." The Liederkranz and the Arion will take a prominent part in the program.

It was said last night that an attempt will be made today to make arrangements with the managers of Madison Square Garden to have the Willard-Moran fight postponed, so that the bazaar may last three days longer than was originally intended. It is said that $25,000 will be offered for these additional three days.

JEWS DISCUSS FEDERATION.

F. M. Warburg Explains Movement for Combination of Charities.

A discussion of the movement to federate Jewish charitable organizations in this city took place yesterday at Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service, with Felix M. Warburg, Dr. Morris D. Waldman, administrator of the United Hebrew Charities, and Judge William M. Cohen as the speakers. Mr. Warburg said that federation of the charities was never discussed so much before.

"There are many things that women engaged in charitable work hear about that may be to the advantage of the men's organizations," he said, "and it is therefore urged upon the women of the societies to come forward if they have ideas and suggestions."

In a blackboard talk Dr. Waldman demonstrated his plan of federation, making as the basis a board of electors consisting of the contributors, with the first executive body dependant on the board for election. Judge Cohen said that the idea of federation would be considered from every angle before any move was made toward its foundation.

MRS. LEEDS LOSES SUIT.

Town of Hempstead Gains 32 Acres in Manhasset Bay.

The town of North Hempstead won a decision against Mrs. Louise T. Leeds, wife of Warner M. Leeds, in ejectment proceedings brought in the Kings County Supreme Court yesterday. Justice Kelly ordered a jury to return a verdict in favor of the town.

By the verdict Mrs. Leeds loses a strip of twenty-two acres, valued at about $125,000, adjoining the Leeds estate at Plandome. A large part of the land is under water and Mrs. Leeds has spent thousands of dollars improving it.

The town produced a deed, bearing date of 1644, given by the Dutch Governor Keift to the town for all lands under water in Manhasset Bay. Mrs. Leeds claimed title through twenty years' possession, and also produced a number of Indian deeds.

It was said yesterday that Mrs. Leeds would appeal the case.

EMBARGO ON NEW HAVEN.

Railroad Refuses Freight at Certain Points Owing to Storm.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company announced last night that the accumulation of freight at New York piers, resulting in acute congestion, has increased greatly in consequence of persistent stormy weather, and adds:

"The streets have presented such slippery footing for horses as to reduce trucking efficiency substantially one-half, necessarily slowing up delivery of merchandise. Delivery of lighterage freight in New York Harbor is also very slow.

"These conditions have resulted in an accumulation at rail terminals destined to New York Harbor points, now amounting approximately 2,000 cars, and it has become imperative for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to temporarily suspend the acceptance of freight at stations on its lines for delivery at Pier 39 group, East River, and in connection with the New England Steamship Company via Sound ports.

"An embargo to that effect will be issued by the New Haven Company to take effect at midnight, March 18, and continued for the briefest possible time necessary to enable the company to reduce the congestion at its New York piers and cars waiting on line, as mentioned.

SCHWAB TO SETTLE SUIT.

Offers $33,333 on Carnegie Safe Deposit Company Claim.

Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has offered to settle claims against him which arose out of his ownership of stock in the Carnegie Safe Deposit Company for $33,333, and the State Superintendent of Banks, Eugene Lamb Richards, applied yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Gavegan for permission to accept the compromise offered.

Mr. Richards had filed a suit against Mr. Schwab for $50,000, but he said he thought the offer to settle on a 66 2-3 per cent. basis a fair one, inasmuch as the costs of litigation would materially reduce the amount which could be recovered if it were certain that the suit could be successfully prosecuted.

The failed Carnegie Trust Company had a controlling interest in the safe deposit company bearing its name, which had substantial assets when the closing of the bank brought it into trouble. Justice Gavegan will hear argument on Mr. Richards's motion today.

Movie Man Held by Court.

Isidore Rothman, owner of the film, "Damaged Goods," was held in $500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Koenig in Jefferson Market Court on a charge of permitting a minor to enter the theatre where the film was showing. Magistrate Koenig held that while the film might not seem suggestive to mature minds, he thought it might have a bad effect on minors.

Cruiser Brooklyn Sails from Manila.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, March 16.—The cruiser Brooklyn suddenly sailed today under sealed orders. It is believed she is going to Shanghai.

Doctrinal Lectures for

NON-CATHOLICS

Paulist Church, 60th St. & Columbus Ave. TO-NIGHT:

Can Priests Pardon Sin?

NON-CATHOLICS Cordially Invited

ASK FOR and GET

HORLICK'S

THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

Rare Persian Antiquities

The Property of Mirza Raffy of Persia

And a Superb Collection of

Antique Oriental Rugs

Including fine Chinese Rugs and antique Oriental and European Brocades and Velvets. The unrestricted Public Sale begins this (Friday) Afternoon at 2:30 and concludes tomorrow Afternoon.

THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street, New York.

DECISION GIVES CITY $2,000,000 A YEAR

Degnon Contracting Co. Directed to Submit to Valuation of Property.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS HIT

Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Supplemental Proceedings.

An order requiring the Degnon Contracting Company to submit to an examination in supplemental proceedings to ascertain the value of its personal property for the purpose of enabling the city to collect the tax was yesterday sustained by Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court, who denied a motion made by the defendants to vacate it. The suit was largely in the nature of a test proceeding to ascertain the power of the city to make its own investigations into the value of the personal property in this State of foreign corporations.

Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Brien and Joshua Sprayregen prepared the case, and their success, it was estimated, would eventually yield something like $2,000,000 additional in personal taxes. Heretofore foreign corporations appraised their personal property, submitted the appraisal to the Tax Department, and paid the tax on their own valuation. In the pending proceeding the value of the personal property was fixed at $65,000. There is no claim that the appraisal is not accurate. All that the city is seeking is some method of forcing the foreign corporations to pay.

George F. Handel of Palmer & Searles, counsel for the Degnon company, argued that under the decision in the case of the city against McLean, 170 N. Y., the city could not obtain a judgment for nonpayment of taxes against a foreign corporation. The Degnon company is a New Jersey corporation.

In his reply Mr. O'Brien said that the Corporation Counsel intends taking steps in the direction of forcing all foreign corporations to pay taxes.

"We are after a new source of revenue," he said, "and if we are successful the amount may be as much as $2,000,000 a year, for that is about the amount that New Jersey corporations doing business in this State are dodging every year. Under the McLean ruling the city felt that it was unable to proceed against foreign corporations. We feel now that we have waived the right of the city to collect the taxes due long enough and the power of the city in the matter must be tested."

Mr. O'Brien said that all a man had to do under the present situation to escape paying taxes to the city while doing the bulk of his business here was to incorporate in New Jersey.

"We contend," he said, "that under the ruling of the courts the law has been misinterpreted. As soon as the courts of the State have ruled on the matter in accordance with the views of the Corporation Counsel the city will be able to collect from the foreign corporations the taxes justly due."

Mrs. Julia A. Chaffee Dies at 101.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 16.—Mrs. Julia A. Chaffee, the oldest woman in Connecticut, died early today at the age of 101 years. She was born in East Hartford, Oct. 1, 1814. The second daughter of Allen and Velina (Bidwell) Brewer, she was married Oct. 1, 1839, to John H. Chaffee of Ashford, who died in 1866. She left a nephew, Henry F. Billings, Secretary of the State Public Utilities Commission, and three nieces, including Mrs. Nellie B. Kennedy of Springfield.

Obituary Notes.

LEANDER WILLIAM DRAKE, for more than fifty years prominent in the stove industry in Troy, N. Y., died there yesterday.

Mrs. KASPAR BOLSTERLE, aged 72, died at her home in North Plainfield, N. J., yesterday from paralysis. She was born at Mount Bethel.

Mrs. EMMA L. SCHENCK, widow of Benjamin W. Schenck and a descendant of one of the oldest families on Long Island, died yesterday at her home on Floral Park Road, Little Neck, aged 65 years.

J. ELLSWORTH WENDE, a wholesale flour commission merchant of this city, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J., in his sixty-third year.

Dr. GUSTAV A. KRAUSS, formerly a tuberculosis specialist, with offices in the Union Trust Building, Montgomery and Washington Streets, Jersey City, died yesterday in the Trenton State Insane Asylum.

WILLIAM NELSON CALLENDER, formerly for many years owner of The Rensselaer County Gazette of Rensselaer, N. Y., died yesterday at the home of his son, William N. Callender, Jr., in Upper Montclair, N. J., in his seventy-third year. He was a son of the late David Callender, a pioneer lumber merchant of Albany. In addition to his son he is survived by his wife and two daughters.

CLARK ROBERTSON, the oldest volunteer fireman in the State, died in Gloversville yesterday, aged 80 years. He was at one time Chief of the Johnstown Fire Department.

JOHN D. SYPHER, a member of the firm of Sypher & Axmacher, jewelers, of 42 Fulton Street, died recently at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his eightieth year. He served during the civil war with the Seventy-first Regiment, his company under before recalled here for service in the draft riots. His wife and three daughters survive him. Interment at Bernardston, Mass.

ARTHUR E. KAULFUSS, a member of the law firm of Kaulfuss & Callahan of Manhattan, died at his home in Verona, N. J., aged 47 years. Mr. Kaulfuss was born in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn and lived there until five months ago. He left a widow and three children.

Mrs. MABEL WALDECK VANDERVOORT, wife of Abram Vandervoort, died on Thursday at her home, 1,426 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 125 years old.

Mrs. LEWIS BRODIE, aged 24 years, wife of a United States recruiting officer stationed at Jamaica, L. I., died at her home, 243 Thirteenth Street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday.

JOHN COOK, 90 years old, a retired mason and builder, died on Tuesday at his home in Woodbury, L. I. Mr. Cook was formerly for fifty years a resident of East New York and was one of the oldest members and a former Trustee of St. John's Lutheran Church.

Mrs. MARGARET W. BILLINGS, a daughter of Joseph Walker, who was a prominent physician and surgeon, and wife of George W. Billings, died in Prospect Hospital on Tuesday from appendicitis. Mrs. Billings lived at 123 Amersfort Place, Flatbush, and was formerly active in the work of the Vanderveer Park Methodist Episcopal Church. Besides her husband she left two sons and three daughters.

ALEXANDER G. BROWN, for thirty years foreman of the pressrooom of the F. M. Lupton Publishing Company, in Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 149 Covert Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. JULIA ANN WENDELL, 84 years old, widow of John B. Wendell, a well-known auctioneer of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 885 McDonough Street, that borough, from an apoplectic stroke. Mrs. Wendell had been a member for forty-two years of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, of which her husband was formerly a deacon. She is survived by two sons.

JOHN W. BRAID, superintendent of the George A. Fuller Construction Company, who managed the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, died on Tuesday at his home, 601 West 141st Street, in his fifty-eighth year. He had been ill since last December, when he was struck on the foot by a brick while superintending work on the residence of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Braid was a native of Scotland and was with the Fuller Company for twenty-six years. His wife survives him.

JOHN WATSON, owner of a machine shop, who was said to have built the first automobile in the Trenton, N. J., district fifteen years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 320 South Warren Street, Trenton, in his eighty-first year.

JAMES TAYLOR, formerly in the structural iron business here, is dead at the home of his son, W. J. Taylor, 822 Park Avenue, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in England and is survived by his wife and three sons.

WALTER BOGERT, formerly a lawyer for many years here, is dead at his home in Tenafly, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year. He was born here and was a member of the Holland Society of New York. His wife and a sister survive him.

JOHN H. FOSTER, a contracting painter, died on Wednesday at his home in Lynbrook, N. Y., in his eightieth year. He was Commissioner of Highways of the Town of Hempstead for three years and Overseer of the Poor of Lynbrook for six years.

WALLACE McDONALD, manager of the McDonald Shipyards at Mystic, Conn., died suddenly from heart disease on Wednesday at the home of his mother. His wife and several children survive him.

MOSQUITO WEEK MAY 1.

Health Department Will Breed 1,000,000 to Show Under Glass.

Having had a Baby Week, an Alcohol Week and a Mother Week, the Board of Health announced yesterday that the week beginning May 1 will be known as Mosquito Week. During seven days a determined war is to be waged against the mosquito, both native and imported. This was decided upon yesterday after a conference between the local health authorities and those of Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties, and Hudson County, N. J. The calling into conference of the New Jersey authorities was a strategical movement by Health Commissioner Dr. Haven Emerson to get the mosquito "coming and going." The conference was held in the Department of Health Building and Dr. Emerson presided.

Mosquito Week was decided upon as part of the mosquito extermination campaign and the purpose of the week is to invite the householder to a special effort to co-operate with the authorities in the work and it is expected that during the week much educational work will be done. Preparedness will be the watchword and from now on every precaution known to science will be used in the work of stilling the mosquito's song. Mosquito Week will come along with Clean Up Week, which is usually also Moving Week. All three can be observed as one.

Dr. Emerson said the Health Department would prosecute criminally all owners of buildings who neglect decent precautions in the drainage of their properties. The department will, for experimental purposes, breed from now on 1,000,000 mosquitos, and glass jars with exhibits will be distributed to the public schools in the Summer so that teachers may introduce object lessons on the mosquito in the nature study courses.

Ex-Territorial Governor Thornton.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 16.—William T. Thornton, Territorial Governor of New Mexico during 1893-7, died here tonight, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Henry County, Mo. He enlisted in the Confederate Army and fought through the civil war with the exception of a year spent as a prisoner of war in Alton, Ill. After the war Mr. Thornton received his LL. B. from the University of Kentucky and practiced law in Clinton, Mo. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Missouri Legislature, and the following year removed to this city. Mr. Thornton was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1880, and became the first Mayor of Santa Fe in 1891. He was interested in mining enterprises in this State.

C. M. Hewitt Dies at Palm Beach.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 16.—Charles M. Hewitt of Chicago died suddenly today at the Breakers here from apoplexy. He was staying at the hotel with his son and appeared to be in good health when he dined at the Beach Club last night. His body will be sent to Chicago tomorrow.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

FUCHS—BERGMANN.—Florence Bergmann to Theodore Fuchs.

HAHN—JOHNTRA.—Grace D. Johntra to Carl Hahn.

RUPRECHT—LEFKE.—Edna A. Alfke to Ludwig Ruprecht.

Married.

ROBINSON—WHEELER.—March 15, 1916, at the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. William Force Whitaker, D. D., Clare Stern, daughter of Alice Clare and the late Ira B. Wheeler, to Henry Pearson Robinson.

SHAW—VALENTINE.—On March 15, 1916, at 62 8th Av., Brooklyn, by Friends' ceremony, Helen Elise Valentine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Valentine, to Frank Stimson Shaw.

SMITH—INGHAM.—On Thursday, March 16, 1916, at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, by the Rev. J. H. Atkinson, Mary J. Ingham to William Palmer Smith.

Brooklyn.

STRACHAN—HARTICH.—March 15, Mary L. Hartich to Joseph J. Strachan.

Long Island.

DURYEA — BROWN. — March 16, Sayville, Gladys A. Brown to Charles H. Duryea.

METSCH — DIETRICH. — March 15, Union Course, Rose A. Bogart to Herman L. Metsch.

Died

ACKERMANN.—Louisa, (3,206 Grand Concourse,) at St. Francis Hospital, Wednesday morning, aged 37. Funeral services, Church of Holy Nativity, 204th St. and Bainbridge Av., Saturday, 3 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

BAUGHER.—At Cleveland, Ohio, March 14, William Julian Baugher, beloved husband of Lillie Eagleton and son of the late Oscar and Julia Bauger. Funeral services 2 o'clock Saturday, March 18, Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough St., between Lewis and Stuyvesant Avs., Brooklyn. Members of Alert Council, R. A., and Kings County Council, National Union, invited to attend.

BRADBEER.—On Thursday, March 16, 1916, Jennie Corbett, beloved wife of William W. Bradbeer, in the 61st year of her age. Funeral Sunday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Interment at Bernardston, Mass.

CALLENDER.—On Thursday, March 16, William Nelson Callender, Sr., in his 73d year. Funeral services on Saturday afternoon at 2 P. M. at the residence of his son, 11 Mountain Terrace, Upper Montclair, N. J. Albany and Troy papers please copy.

CONDIT.—At North Stoughton, Mass., March 15, Frederic Condit, aged 74. Funeral services at Beneficent Church, Providence, R. I., Friday, March 17, at noon.

COOPER.—Rev. James Wesley, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., aged 73. Funeral at New Britain, Conn.

ELDRIDGE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, March 14, 1916, Julia H., widow of Thomas P. Eldridge, aged 83 years. Funeral service at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, March 17, at 11 A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, N. Y.

FOSTER.—On March 15, 1916, William A. Foster, beloved husband of Sadie M. Foster, (nee Atwell,) in his 48th year. Funeral on Saturday, at 10:15 A. M., from his late residence, 207 West 106th St. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

FRANCIS.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on March 15, 1916, William H. Francis. Relatives and friends, also Crescent Lodge, No. 402, F. & A. M., and Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. of N. Y., are invited to attend the funeral services Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, 13th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia. Relatives and friends are also invited to the Baptistry of St. Luke's Church at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

FRANCIS.—Crescent Lodge, No. 402, F. & A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our late Worshipful Brother William H. Francis at the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, 13th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM J. BEAMISH, Master.
ROY M. LINCOLN, Secretary.

FRANCIS.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.: Members are requested to attend the funeral services of William H. Francis, (Tenth Company,) from the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, 13th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Penn., on Saturday, March 18, 1916, at 11 A. M.

THOMAS DIMOND, President.

GATES.—At Amenia, N. Y., Jesse Goodsell Gates, March 14. Services at his late residence on Friday, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Coopersville, N. Y.

GORDON

BOTH PARTIES UNITE TO KILL FREE SUGAR

House Votes, 346 to 14, to Pass Kitchin Bill, Which Retains Tariff.

EXPECTS $44,000,000 DUTY

Measure's Sponsor Praises the Wilson Administration, Twits Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16. — The Kitchin bill repealing the free sugar clause of the Underwood tariff law was passed by the House today by a vote of 346 to 14. Thirteen Democrats and one Socialist voted against the repeal bill, which had been made a party measure by the Democratic caucus.

The vote was preceded by another outburst of partisan oratory. Republicans twitted the Democrats for reversing themselves on the free sugar issue, which had been much exploited in Democratic campaign textbooks. Democratic orators attributed their reversal of position to the revenue needs, which are made acute because of the European war.

The House minority voted for the repeal bill on the theory that it leaves a near-protective duty on sugar. Republican speakers called attention to the remarkable fact that it had been possible to get a unanimous report from the Ways and Means Committee on a tariff bill.

The thirteen Democrats who refused to wipe from the statute books the free sugar clause were:

Bailey of Pennsylvania, Buchanan of Illinois, Callaway of Texas, Crosser and Gordon of Ohio, Hilliard of Colorado, Howard of Georgia, Johnson of Kentucky, McAndrews, Sabath, and Tavenner of Illinois, Thompson of Oklahoma, and Van Dyke of Minnesota. Representative Meyer London, Socialist, cast the remaining vote in opposition.

If the Senate follows the action of the House the free sugar clause, which is to become operative on May 1, 1916, never will go into effect.

Estimate Revenue of $44,000,000.

Passage of the repeal bill leaves the existing duty on sugar slightly in excess of one cent a pound. Members of the Ways and Means Committee estimate that $44,000,000 a year will be raised by the retention of this duty, and their chief argument was that the falling off in imports since the outbreak of the European war has made it impossible to sacrifice this amount of revenue.

The Democrats who opposed the repeal claimed they had made "free sugar" campaigns in their districts and could not conscientiously vote to take such beneficial legislation off the statute books. No party exigency, they claimed, could justify the Democracy in repudiating a cardinal policy that had been so emphasized in the appeal of the party to the country.

Representative Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and the Democratic floor leader, made the principal speech today in favor of the repeal measure. It was the first time since he assumed the House leadership that Mr. Kitchin has been able to offer wholehearted support of an Administration measure, and he delivered a tariff speech that was interrupted with constant applause from the Democrats.

He said in part:

"If the Democratic Party ever committed itself to free sugar, and it looks like in the Underwood bill it did, it was following the example of the Republican Party. I can recall that it was its boast on the Republican Party in this House and in the country that it was the only free sugar party that ever existed. I recall that in the campaign textbook of 1892 the Republicans boasted they had given the country free sugar; that the Democrats were against free sugar, that they were for a tariff on sugar.

Cites Words of Mr. Cannon.

"I recall that my distinguished friend from Illinois, Mr. Cannon, stood on the floor of this House and demanded that every man that loved the American people and had a heart that beat for the laboring man and the farmer ought to vote for free sugar and against any tariff on sugar.

"The Illinois gentleman says the reason he demanded free sugar was because in the law there was a provision to put a bounty on sugar. That was in 1890. In 1894 the Democrats did repeal the bounty and put the tariff back on sugar for revenue purposes. Mr. Cannon, the late Mr. Payne, and the late Mr. Dingley denounced the Democrats for attempting to put a tariff on sugar, the poor man's food.

"The Democratic Party never laid this down as a principle that sugar or lumber or coffee or tea or rubber or raw silk should be put on the free list. We said that whenever revenue conditions and revenue necessities permited, the Dmocratic Party would put food products on the free list, preparing to tax other products either by internal revenue or by import duties.

"In 1913, with the condition of the Treasury and with the bill which we framed we were convinced that by May 1 we should have sufficient revenue to let sugar go to the free list, without calling upon sugar to put any money into the Treasury. We could not foresee this European war. We calculated that certainly with a lower tariff there would be the same amount of importation under the Underwood bill as there had been under the Payne-Aldrich act. If the Underwood bill had increased importations to the same extent as the Payne-Aldrich act, we then should have had by reason of the increase of importations alone more than $43,000,000 in addition, so that we could give up the $44,000,000 we got in the last fiscal year from sugar.

War Intervened, He Says.

"That was our contention, and that is exactly what would have been done but for this European war. I have heard a great many people denounce the Underwood act, but I have not heard a solitary, single Republican defend the Payne-Aldrich law. You repudiated the very act you passed in the first Congress following its enactment. President Taft at the very first opportunity after that act went on the statute books promised the people to revise it."

Mr. Cannon interrupted, saying: "The Payne-Aldrich tax I approved of then and I have never apologized for it since, and I would to God it were on the statute books now."

"Then you are repudiating the platform of the Republican Party in 1912," said Mr. Kitchin, "as you promised to revise the tariff after a commission had acted and specifically declared the Payne tariff act was too high and ought to be cut down. Every single member of the Republican Party, except one that I recall, repudiated this act when in the Sixty-second Congress they voted for the Hill wool bill as a substitute for Schedule K in the Payne-Aldrich act. That was the distinguished stand-patter from Michigan, Mr. Fordney."

"I am proud of it," said Mr. Fordney.

Alludes to Gold Increase.

Mr. Kitchin—"Yes, he is proud of it and it takes less to make him proud than any man I ever saw. Why, gentlemen, you do not know anything about the repudiation of platforms and bills. I do not feel bad in having you vote with me on this proposition.

"From Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1914, the Underwood act with its customs receipts and internal revenue receipts produced in round numbers $18,000,000 more revenue than the Payne-Aldrich act. Under the Wilson Administration there was more gold by $10,000,000 in the Treasury on Aug. 1, 1914, when the war broke out, than in any year of the Payne-Aldrich act. On the same date the balance in the general fund was larger by over $15,000,000 than on any Aug. 1 of any year of the Taft Administration.

"It is a great compliment to Woodrow Wilson's Administration that just as soon as we took hold, even under Republican laws, we enforced them so honestly that we ran up the balance fund from $128,000,000 to $131,000,000 to Aug. 1, 1913."

FLOWER HOSPITAL ASKS AID.

Effort to Wipe Out Last Year's Deficit of $10,688.

To pay a deficit of $10,688.32 accumulated during the last fiscal year, the Trustees of the Flower Hospital are seeking new annual contributing members. In 1915 the hospital's expenditures were $116,128.60, and its income $105,440.28.

"This deficit was incurred caring for the sick poor of the city, and we feel gratified in appealing to the public for financial aid," says the appeal. "The Flower Hospital Society, incorporated in January of this year, has undertaken to secure annual contributing members for us, and thus render financial aid to the institution. The Treasurer of this society will be pleased to receive membership applications at the hospital."

Appeal for City's Water Supply.

The Merchants' Association issued an appeal yesterday asking citizens to send letters and telegrams to Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and W. J. Maier, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, urging favorable action upon the Wagner and Bloch bills prohibiting the construction upon the Croton watershed of the Mohansic State Hospital and the Training School for Boys. Unless this construction is prevented, the appeal says, New York City's water supply will be polluted by the sewage from these institutions.

SCIENTISTS REPORT ON PANAMA SLIDES

Navigation Through Canal Is Not Likely to be Stopped Again, They Assert.

SIX SUGGESTIONS MADE

Preventive Measures, Such as Planting Vegetation and Sluicing, Are Urged.

WASHINGTON, March 16. — Navigation through the Panama Canal is not likely again to be seriously interrupted by slides, and realization of the great purpose for which the waterway was constructed is assured in the near future, according to the finding of the committee of scientists appointed by the National Academy of Sciences at the request of President Wilson to investigate the problem.

A summary of a preliminary report by the committee was made public today at the White House. Excessive rainfall was found to be one of the chief causes for the slides and control of the falling water was the most important remedy suggested. The committee made detailed recommendations for the prevention of slides in future.

Although the committee's final report will not be ready until April, William H. Welch, President of the Academy, has transmitted to President Wilson a preliminary report of the committee prepared by Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin, chairman; General H. L. Abbott, corps of engineers, United States Army; John C. Branner, geologist, and former President of Stanford University; Whitman Cross, geologist in the United States Geological Survey; R. C. Carpenter, profesor of mechanical engineering in Cornell University; Arthur P. Davis, chief of the Reclamation Service, Washington; John R. Freeman, constructing engineer, Providence; J. F. Hayford, dean of the College of Engineering, Northwestern University, and Harry Fielding Reid, professor of engineering, Johns Hopkins University.

"The committee looks to the future of the canal with confidence," the report declares. "It is not unmindful of the labor necessary to deal with the present slides, and it realizes that slides may be a considerable, but not an unreasonably large, maintenance charge upon the canal for a number of years; it also realizes that trouble in the Culebra district may possibly again close the canal. Nevertheless, the committee firmly believes that, after the present difficulties have been overcome, navigation through the canal is not likely again to be seriously interrupted. There is absolutely no justification for the statement that traffic will be repeatedly interrupted during long periods for years to come. The canal will serve the great purpose for which it was constructed, and the realization of that purpose in the near future is assured.

Precautions Urged by Scientists.

"The committee believes that some sliding ground will continue to enter the canal for several years to come, though in diminishing amounts. Any relatively inexpensive measures which tend to arrest the present active slides, or which promise to reduce the charge against maintenance of the canal in the future are therefore fully warranted."

The committee believes that every available and practicable device should be used to turn rain from ground that is sliding and prevent its entering adjacent ground, and it suggests the following measures:

1. Covering slopes with vegetation.—The committee believes that threatening ground bordering the slides, quiescent slides, and, so far as practicable, active slides themselves, should be sufficiently covered with vegetation to prevent surface wash.

2. Closing peripheral cracks.—Before extensive movements of the ground occur warning is frequently given by the appearance of cracks peripheral to the coming slide. As soon as they are formed they should be filled up in order that they may not intercept surface water.

3. Drainage of undisturbed and threatened areas.—Undisturbed and threatened areas near the slides should be thoroughly drained both by surface and by tile drainage, to keep as much water out of them as possible, for they may become unstable and they may supply water to the slides. Experiments with tile drainage on a small scale would soon show whether it is effective enough to justify its extension.

4. Drainage of the great slides.—A complete system of open drains should be established on the great slides and the water carried away as directly as possible.

Tunnels Should Be Constructed.

5. Drainage by tunnels.—Drainage by means of tunnels might be adapted to a few special cases, but should be tried with caution, and extended only in cases which promise results commensurate with the cost.

6. Sluicing.—It is suggested also that a cut be made by sluicing in the East Culebra Slide, starting at an appropriate point on the canal and diverging from it diagonally in a general southeasterly direction, in the zone of gentle slopes and in such a position as to reach the large pond which now exists on the slide.

"In addition to the immediate remedial measures suggested above, there are certain observations and protective measures which should be undertaken with a view to the future. A few slides are now in motion, but many more are quiescent," the report adds.

In summing up the history of the present slides, the committee concludes that since the three great slides are all in the Culebra district, this is the chief area of danger. This is the natural consequence of the fact that by far the deepest part of the canal cut is in this district, and that the weakest of the geological formations, the Cucaracha, is strongly developed here.

'BABY CONGRESSMEN' HEARD

Clark Tells National Press Club Long Service Is Desirable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—After a busy day in Congress, Speaker Clark presided over a mock session of the House of Representatives staged before the members of the National Press Club here tonight. It was "Congressional Baby Night" at the club, and ten new members of the House were called upon to relate their experiences as legislative recruits.

Many members of Congress and several hundred others attended the performance. Speaker Clark, before introducing the "baby Congressmen" tonight, delivered a speech advising constituencies to select good men to represent them in Congress and then to reelect those men.

He named many committee Chairmen in the House whose service ranges from ten to twenty-six years. Among those mentioned were Representatives Glass of Virginia, Fitzgerald of New York, Jones of Virginia, Moon of Tennessee, Kitchin of North Carolina, Adamson of Georgia, Lever of South Carolina, Henry of Texas, and Padgett of Tennessee.

"Go on through the list," said the Speaker, "and you will find with few exceptions that the men of long service have the high places."

That Representative James R. Mann, the Republican leader, may be the Presidential nominee of the Republican Party, was hinted by Mr. Clark when he said:

"As an illustration, Messrs. Gillet and Cooper, who are serving their twenty-fourth year, are the ranking Republicans on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs. They are almost certain to be Chairmen should the Republicans again have a majority in the House. In that event, in all probability, Mr. Mann will be Speaker unless he is nominated for President next June."

After the "baby members" were recognized for speeches by Mr. Clark "booby prizes" were awarded by a press club committee consisting of Theodore Tiller, President of the club; William J. Cochran, and B. A. Mattingly.

The "baby members" who related their troubles to the newspaper men were Representatives McLemore of Texas, Britt of North Carolina, Walsh of Massachusetts, Venable of Mississippi, Meeker of Missouri, Gandy of South Dakota, Dill of Washington, Sanford of New York, Elston of California, McArthur of Oregon, Huddleston of Alabama, and Scott of Michigan.

CUNARD LINE BUYS SHIPS.

Five, with 31,087 Tonnage, to be Known as the V-Fleet.

The Cunard Line announced yesterday that it had added to its fleet five steamships, with 31,087 total tonnage, which will be in service between New York and English ports. Half of their outward-bound cargoes will be foodstuffs and most of the remainder will be munitions, according to an understanding between the line and the British Government. The five ships have been bought, but the prices were not announced.

The steamers will be known as the V-fleet, as all have been rechristened with names beginning with that letter. They are the Vandalia, formerly the Anglo-Californian, built in 1911; the Valodia, formerly the Den of Ogil, built in 1913; the Valacia, formerly the Lucoeric, built in 1910; the Vinovia, formerly the Anglo-Bolivian, built in 1906, and the Valeria, formerly the Den of Airlie, built in 1913.

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ANDERSON AFTER HOTELS.

Anti-Saloon League Head Talks of Sunday Selling Fight.

Not only the Waldorf-Astoria, but other large hotels will be involved in the fight which is being waged against the selling of liquor on Sunday by the Anti-Saloon League, if "they do not reform," William H. Anderson, Superintendent of the league, said at his office in the Presbyterian Building yesterday. As a result of the accusation made against the Waldorf-Astoria on evidence secured by Frank A. Campbell, who has done this work for the league elsewhere for ten years, it was learned that evidence against several other fashionable hotels is being collected and that action is also to be taken against them in the near future. When questioned as to the plan of the league in carrying on this campaign, Mr. Anderson said:

"We have no intention of stopping with the Waldorf-Astoria unless the other big hotels actually reform before they are caught. If we start with the little ones the big ones would go on violating the law just the same. Some 'high-toned' hotels are in the habit of claiming a vast superiority over saloons, not being content with the unusual privilege accorded them, and are thereby setting the ignorant foreign saloon keeper an example of lawlessness. The Anti-Saloon League does not believe in taking some poor defenseless place as an example while the gilt-edge places that are guilty go free."

At the Waldorf yesterday considerable surprise as to the action was expressed. In the absence of George C. Boldt in California a representative of the hotel said that their only information had been gleaned from the newspapers. No statement was forthcoming except that the Waldorf always obeys the law.

FILE ANSWER FOR GARY.

Counsel Assert Youngstown Indictments Are Faulty.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 16.—Counsel for Judge E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation and for six local steel corporations indicted last week on charges of conspiring to fix wages and the price of steel, late today filed a motion to have the indictments quashed.

The motion alleges that the indictments are faulty, that they fail to show how prices are controlled, how the defendants carried out any of the agreements alleged to exist, or whether the transactions complained of took place within Ohio or relate to interstate commerce.

BERLIN'S FOOD EARNINGS.

Sales to Consumers and Retailers Exceed $4,000,000.

Foodstuffs sold by the City of Berlin to retailers and consumers in an effort to keep down the high prices due to the war totaled more than $4,000,000 up to Dec. 31, 1915, according to a report appearing in Vorwärts. The proceeds from the sale of meat and cattle amounted to a round 11,000,000 marks, (at the normal rate of exchange a mark equals 23.8 cents,) while the sale of some 44,000 tons of potatoes brought in 3,436,500 marks.

The city sold 9,760 casks of herring for 421,385 marks, 8,137,440 eggs for 1,230,959 marks, and 990,000 pounds of salt fish for 328,154 marks. The city went into the food business about two months after the war began.

SEEK MODEL DWELLINGS.

Immigrant Housing Committee to Offer Prizes for Plans.

The Immigrant Housing Competition Committee, meeting yesterday at the home of Mrs. William Bayard Cutting at 24 East Seventy-second Street, decided to offer prizes for plans of dwellings suitable for the use of toilers.

This committee is part of the National Americanization Committee which was organized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor. The President, J. G. Scmidlapp of Cincinnati, said that the improvement of dwellings was especially needed at this time, when so many persons were living in more or less temporary houses which had sprung up about the great munition-making centres. He declared that many of the manufacturers of war supplies permitted these buildings to be erected in the most haphazard way.

Competitors in the first groups are asked to supply plans for a house for a single family to include two bedrooms; second, a house for a family with four lodgers; third, a boarding house for thirty unmarried lodgers, two lodgers to each room, and providing for the separation of family and lodgers.

The object of the car competition is to provide a satisfactory substitute for the freight cars used to house construction gangs along the railroads. All railroad engineers know the great difficulty there is of providing decent community surroundings in a region where no community exists.

The prizes in the car competition include $300 for the first price, $200 for the second, and $100 for the third.

Those who spoke at the luncheon at the home of Mrs. Cutting consisted of Mr. Maurer, President of the American Institute of Naval Architects; Gano Dunn, President of the J. G. White Engineering Company; Charles Whiting Baker, editor of The Engineering News; F. C. Brown, editor of The Architectural Review; E. J. Mehren, editor of The Engineering Record; Dr. George F. Kunz, Owen Brainard, and Grosvenor Atterbury.

SEVEN LOST ON TENDER.

Only One Saved When Pacific Canning Company's Vessel Is Swamped.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., March 16.—The Pacific-American Canning Company's Tender Alpha, which left Bellingham on Sunday for Alaska, was swamped off Rachel Island, near here this morning. All on board, with the exception of a deckhand, are believed to have perished.

There were eight men on board, including Captain S. W. Miller. The rescued deckhand, who arrived here today, said that as the vessel listed and filled, he threw a small boat clear and drifted away in it. He said he saw Captain Miller and Louis Rouche, the engineer, both wearing life belts, swimming toward an island three miles away.

Submarine L-10 Is Launched.

QUINCY, Mass., March 16.—The submarine L-10, the fourth undersea boat to be built for the United States Navy by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, was launched here today. The vessel is 80 per cent. completed. Miss Catherine Rush, daughter of Captain William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, was the sponsor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Amazons of the Great War

SLAVIA TOMITCH, a Serbian girl, who enlisted in the Wajo Tankositch Regiment, fought through the war, was twice wounded, promoted to be a Sergeant—An expert bomb thrower.

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There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400—at all Victor dealers.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

Victrola XIV, $150
Mahogany or oak

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN JANTZEN, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 22929.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Oscar M. Lazrus, verified the 14th day of March, 1916, that a petition was filed in this court on the 29th day of February, 1916, praying that the above-named John Jantzen be adjudicated a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district so that personal service may be made upon him, and that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this court;

Now, on motion of Oscar M. Lazrus, Esq., attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer or demur on or before the 4th day of April, 1916, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, on the 29th day of February, 1916, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 17th day of March, 1916, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known residence, 958 East 19th St., Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

C. M. HOUGH, D. J.

Dated, N. Y., March 15th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,989.—In Bankruptcy. WILLIAM A. SHEER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William A. Sheer are hereby given notice that on March 13th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City, March 27th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, March 16, 1916.

Budget of Fashions.

The Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday will contain sketches of new gowns by Worth, Paquin, Lanvin, Beer, Jenny, and Martial and Armand. Women who seek to be well dressed should not miss this beautiful assemblage of Spring fashions. The circulation of the Sunday edition of The Times exceeds 400,000 copies.—Advt.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22,687. Notice is given that LOUIS SCHWARTZ and ISIDOR SCHWARTZ, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name of LOUIS SCHWARTZ AND ISIDOR SCHWARTZ, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 17th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22013. —In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES S. ALLEN, Bankrupt.

CHARLES S. ALLEN was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 9th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 16th, 1916.

STANEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22682. —In Bankruptcy.—FRANK DUDKIN, Bankrupt.

Frank Dudkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 7th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 29th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, March 15th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22683. —In Bankruptcy.—MAX GREENGOLD, Bankrupt.

Max Greengold was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 14th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 28th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, March 15th, 1916.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,806. —In Bankruptcy.—ISIDOR BLOOM, Bankrupt.

Isidor Bloom was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 6th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 28th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 15th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 23,000.—In Bankruptcy. —MOONEY SCHREIBER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Mooney Schreiber are hereby given notice that on March 15th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City, March 27th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, March 16, 1916.

SERVANTS AND EMPLOYERS.

First-class domestic servants seek situations in good houses. Superior employers and the better class of help brought together by The New York Times.—Advt.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,194.

Notice is given that BENARD DORF, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 17th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,431.

Notice is given that JOSEPH LANDES, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 17th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy 21,453. Notice is given that DAVID MARGOLIAS and ISAAC MARKOWITZ, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 24th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharges should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Continued Investment Buying

is rapidly diminishing the available supply of good bonds at attractive prices.

Safety and Good Return

are the prime requisites of most investors.

Safety is always a question of intrinsic worth behind the security. Yield is measured by current conditions.

Let us send you a list of a few bonds which are still available at attractive prices.

List and Booklet "The Simplicity of Investing" on request for Circular AC-91.

N.W.Halsey&Co

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Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

Closed First Mortgages

are an assurance that the equity behind your principal will be maintained.

"First Mortgage Bonds of this character, when they mature serially, show a constantly increasing margin of safety.

You can purchase the FIRST (Closed) MORTGAGE 6% Bond of a Public Utility Company, whose earnings are amply guaranteed by minimum contracts with a prosperous city and a well-known railroad, to yield, in all maturities from 1919 to 1933.

6½%

Write for this Circular T.

A H Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Four reasons why

Southern California Edison Co

General Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

are attractive to investors are given in a special letter we have just prepared.

We invite requests for this Letter No. 110.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Information on Listed Stocks

Special Circular

If you are in any sense interested in railroad and industrial stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, we suggest that you send for our special circular describing over one hundred different issues.

Write for Circular 1561
"Railroad and Industrial Stocks"

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Exempt From Federal Income Tax

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4½% Bonds

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Price to yield 4.10%

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$100,000

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4½% Due March 1, 1965

Optional on and after March 1, 1956

Price to yield 4%

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Remick, Hodges & Co.
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14 Wall St., New York
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20 Broad Street New York

BRANCHES:
Grand Central Terminal (70 East 45th St.)
Robert C. Watson, Manager.
25 West 33rd Street

Amsterdam Berlin

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Some Further Ground Gained on Large Volume of Dealings —Foreign Seekers of Credit.

Without attaining the volume reached on Tuesday trading on the Stock Exchange showed an increase which was accompanied by the maintenance of a very firm tone punctuated by sharp advances in special issues. Some of these were stimulated by circulation of reports which were not borne out by events and it was not surprising that they yielded rather easily to heavy profit taking induced by the rapid upbidding by market operators.

The market was less confused than was the news of the day. Events progressed favorably in the Mexican situation and there was no startling news from the Western front, though further progress was claimed by Germany, but the sinking of a Dutch passenger vessel by mine or torpedo and the report of an attack without warning on a French passenger ship bound to this port were suggestive of the perils inherent in the sort of warfare at sea which is being carried on by Germany. The movement of the market, however, was not so much due to the news of the day as it was to the fact that circumstances had recently reawakened speculative interests and that that was being exerted under conditions here at home in trade and in the money market which favor constructive effort on the Stock Exchange.

Some of the rumors circulated in aid of the process of bidding up prices recalled too familiarly similar reports unborne out by events which were spread abroad last Fall, to exert over-much influence save in those quarters where excuses for buying stocks rather than reasons for buying them were what was wanted. The effect produced by unsupported rumors of mergers, special distributions and the like emphasized the sustaining force of the general trade and money market positions. Being themselves inadequate to explain the movements attributed to them these rumors derived their chief force from the fact that conditions quite apart from them are favorable to the market.

Preliminary announcement of the granting of a new credit to Canada came as a reminder of the need of this market's being prepared from time to time to help finance the business which comes to it from abroad. All nations are buying here now and many must look to us for the means of buying. Except where buying is done on credit it is being done at a disadvantage by those nations which cannot readily pay us in our own securities. This is true at the moment of France, as is shown by the course of exchange on Paris. It has declined to a new low level, bearing testimony to the need of establishing funds here for the payment of goods ordered by the French.

A new French credit has been under discussion for some time as a means of correcting the exchanges, but it has not been easy to agree on terms, and the conversations between our bankers and the French representatives have not reached the stage of formal negotiations. The price at which the Anglo-French bonds put out last Fall are selling shows a yield in the neighborhood of 6.50 per cent. on this joint obligation of the British and French Governments. That sets a standard which cannot be ignored when one of these Governments seeks a further credit in this market. Yet that seems a high rate to a Government which looks upon its credit as being beyond question.

The further exchange declines the greater becomes the incentive to pay for goods bought here, in dollars instead of in francs, and the only ready way to do that is to use credit which is available here in large amount, but which is not to be had upon terms such as could be commanded in times of peace. The credit of even the strongest belligerent suffers by the strain of such a war and by the expedients which such a war forces upon the money markets of Europe, and more particularly on those of the Continent. France has recently arranged with England for a scheme of mobilization of securities somewhat similar to that being carried on in England for the benefit of sterling exchange here, but despite this and despite the large credits extended to France by Great Britain sterling is rising in Paris. That naturally finds reflection in the value of francs here.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Strength in Wall Street Helps American Securities.

LONDON, March 16.—The stock market was quietly cheerful today. Most of the trading was in Russian securities, although Argentine rails received attention on favorable crop news. Kaffirs and rubber shares drooped, but gilt edged securities were steady. American securities were brighter, the strength in Wall Street helping a moderate advance, but business remained quiet.

Money was in better demand for investment in short dated Treasury bills. Discount rates were quiet.

The strength of Paris exchange on London is causing comment in the market, where it is strongly hinted that gold should be released to bring the rate down to a more normal level.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$10,033,286	$141,887,619
Ord. int. rev. recets	14,895,704	267,441,479
Income tax	787,272	19,387,230
Miscellaneous	1,019,727	32,028,843
Total receipts	$27,405,991	$460,745,173
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	7,070,400	59,927,291
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	1,468,678	42,440,248
Expenditures	34,476,400	520,672,464

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, March 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased	£758,000
Circulation, decreased	193,000
Bullion, decreased	950,634
Other securities, decreased	747,000
Other deposits, decreased	1,759,000
Public deposits, increased	229,000
Notes reserve, decreased	683,000
Government securities, unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 27.53 per cent.; last week it was 27.76 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, March 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Gold in hand, increased	4,198,000 frs.
Silver in hand, increased	1,487,000 frs.
Notes in circulation, increased	70,650,000 frs.
Treasury deposits, decreased	15,985,000 frs.
General deposits, increased	12,458,000 frs.
Bills discounted, decreased	15,912,000 frs.
Advances, increased	185,000 frs.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 16.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 95 centimes ex-coupon. Exchange on London 29 francs 45 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1916. Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	985,635
Same day last year	219,896
Year to date	36,706,071
Same period last year	13,278,742
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.08 + .48
Same day last year	81.09 — .02

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	94.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

20⅝	20⅜	2,400	Alaska Gold Mines	21	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
9¾	10	400	Alaska Juneau	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
32¾	32⅜	7,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg	32⅞	33	32⅜	32⅜	
80	80¼	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80½	80¾	80½	80¾	+ ¼
66¼	66⅞	900	Am. Ag. Chemical	66⅞	69¼	68	69¼	+ 2¼
72⅝	72⅜	4,700	Am. Beet Sugar	73⅛	73⅝	72½	72½	— ⅛
95	96½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	95½	96¾	96¾	96½	— ½
180½	190	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf	184⅜	185	184⅜	185	+5
64⅜	64½	55,800	American Can	63	65⅜	62¾	64⅜	+1⅛
111	111¼	200	Am. Can pf. X. D.	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
73	73½	6,800	Am. C. & Found	73⅜	74⅜	73	73	+ ⅛
117	120	100	Am. C. & F. pf	118	118	118	118	+ ½
165	168	1,050	Am. Coal Prod	164½	168	164	168	+4½
56	56¼	3,100	Am. Cotton Oil	55⅞	56½	55½	56	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	400	Am. H. & Leather	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
49¾	50	700	Am. H. & L. pf	51	51	50	50	...
29½	30	800	Am. Ice Securities	29⅛	29⅝	29½	29½	
22¼	22⅝	1,900	Am. Linseed	22	23¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
41¼	42	800	Am. Linseed pf	41½	42	41½	42	+1½
81⅞	82	86,700	Am. Locomotive	82	83⅜	81⅛	81¾	+ ⅛
103⅜	104	700	Am. Loco. pf	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	+ ⅞
8	9	400	American Malt	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
35	35⅜	400	American Malt pf	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
102½	102⅝	21,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	103	103⅛	102½	102⅝	+ ⅛
112	113	200	Am. S. & R. pf	113	113	113	113	+ ⅛
93	94	100	Am. S. & Sec. pf. A	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
87	87½	100	Am. S. & S. pf. B	87½	87¾	87⅜	87½	+ ⅛
56⅛	56⅞	1,500	Am. Steel Found	56½	56⅞	56	56⅞	+ ⅛
110	110⅞	2,300	Am. Sugar Refin	109⅞	110⅝	109⅞	110⅛	+ ⅛
115¼	116	300	Am. S. Ref. pf	115⅜	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+ ⅛
65	72	250	Am. Tel. & Cable	65	67	67	67	—1
129¼	129⅝	1,550	Am. Tel. & Tel	127⅞	129¼	129¼	129¼	+ ⅛
195	198	220	American Tobacco	197	197	196½	196½	—2½
106⅜	107½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	106¼	106⅞	106½	106¾	+ ⅜
53	53¼	2,200	American Woolen	53⅜	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
90	90½	700	Am. Woolen pf	90⅛	90⅝	90	90	— ⅛
11½	13¼	200	Am. Writ. P. pf	11¼	12⅞	11½	12½	+1⅛
89¼	89½	19,930	Am. Zinc Lt. S	89	91	88⅞	90¼	+ ⅛
88	88⅝	22,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	88⅜	89⅜	88	88	+ ⅛
4½	5	300	Assets Realization	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
60½	60⅝	600	Associated Oil	60	70¼	60⅜	60⅝	— ⅛
103½	103⅝	1,000	At., T. & S. F.	104	104	103½	103½	— ⅛
100⅝	101½	500	At., T. & S. Fe pf	100⅜	101	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅛
112	112¾	38,000	Baldwin Loco	112	113⅜	111½	112½	+ ⅞
80	80¼	2,600	Baltimore & Ohio	80½	80⅝	80	80¼	+ ⅛
76	76½	400	Balt. & Ohio pf	76¼	76⅝	76⅜	76½	— ⅛
76	76½	50	Do. odd lot	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	
2⅛	2⅛	200	Batopilas Mining	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
529	530	600	Bethlehem Steel	517½	529	516	529	+11½
130	140	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	133	133	133	133	...
85¼	86¾	300	B. R. Translt	85¾	86¾	85⅝	85½	+ ⅛
82	84	600	Burns Brothers	81	83	81	83	+2½
93¼	94	2,300	Butte & Sup. Cop	94½	94½	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	3,000	California Petrol	23½	25⅜	24½	24½	— ⅛
55	55½	2,100	Cal. Petrol. pf	56¼	56½	55	55	— ⅛
165⅞	166⅞	7,675	Canadian Pacific	168	168½	165¼	165⅝	—2¾
55⅛	55½	6,200	Central Leather Co	55	55⅞	55	55½	+ ⅜
110	111	400	Central L. Co. pf	110⅝	111	110¼	110¾	+ ⅛
95	95½	2,100	Chandler Motor	94½	96¼	94	95	+1½
62⅝	63	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	63	63¼	62⅝	62⅞	— ⅛
37	37¼	500	Ch. Gt. West pf	37	37⅝	37	37	+ ⅛
95⅞	95⅞	1,000	Ch., Mil. & St. Paul	96	96	95¾	95¾	
127	127½	100	Ch. & Northwest	127⅜	127⅝	127¼	127¼	+ ⅜
17⅝	18	1,300	Ch., R. I. & Pac	18⅛	18⅜	17½	17½	+ ⅛
22⅝	23	1,100	Chile Copper	23	23	22⅞	23	...
55⅜	55½	8,600	Chino Copper	55⅝	55⅞	55⅜	55½	...
72	73	900	Chuett, Peab. & Co	72	73	72	73	+2
49¾	49½	22,100	Col. F. & Iron	46¾	49½	46¾	49¾	+3
27½	27⅝	100	Colorado Southern	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜
138	136½	1,000	Consolidated Gas	136⅜	137	136½	136½	+ ⅛
85	85½	400	Continental Can	84½	85½	84½	85½	+1½
22⅛	22⅜	1,700	Corn Prod. Refin	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
98	90½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98⅛	98½	98¼	98½	
96⅜	96⅜	90,800	Crucible Steel	95	98½	94⅜	96¾	+3½
118	118½	1,320	Crucible Steel pf	118⅜	119	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅝
217	230	400	Cuban Am. Sugar	230	230	225	225	...
94	95	100	Deere & Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅞
132	133	220	Detroit Edison Co	132⅝	132⅝	132½	132⅝	+ ⅛
87	90	200	Detroit United Ry	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ⅜
104¼	106	100	Diamond Match	104	104	104	104	—1
104¼	106	60	Do. odd lot	106	105	105	105	
47⅛	47⅜	6,700	Distillers Securit	47	48	47	47½	+ ½
24⅝	25	200	Dome Mines	25¼	25¼	25	25	...
37⅞	38	10,400	Erie	38¼	38⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
53½	53⅝	1,200	Erie 1st pf	53¾	53⅞	53⅜	53½	+ ⅛
45	46½	100	Erie 2d pf	46	46	46	46	...
318	320	100	General Ch. odd lot	315	319	310	319	...
115	116	100	General Ch. pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	— ⅛
170	170½	400	General Electric	170½	170⅝	169⅞	170½	
478	485	100	General Motors	480	480	480	480	+5
113½	114	100	General M. pf	113⅛	113⅛	113½	113¾	+ ⅜
76	76¾	26,300	Good'h, B. F.) Co	77⅜	77⅝	76¼	76¾	+1
116¾	117	300	Goodrich pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ⅜
122¾	122⅞	1,300	Gt. Northern pf	122⅜	122⅝	122½	122½	
46⅞	47	15,300	Gt. N. C. for O. P.	45⅞	47½	45¾	47	+1½
48	48½	3,400	Greene Can. Cop	49½	49⅝	48	48	—2
20⅞	21	100	Guggenheim Expl	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
103½	105	100	Illinois Central	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+1
48⅝	48⅞	42,800	Inspiration Copper	48⅛	49¼	48⅜	48⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅜	1,100	Interboro Consol	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
72½	73	400	Interboro Con. pf	73¼	73⅝	73	73	— ⅛
19½	20¼	300	Internat. Agricul	19¼	20	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
60	60¾	300	Inter. Ag. pf	60¼	61¼	60⅜	60¾	+ ⅛
110	111	100	Inter. Harv., N. J.	110⅛	110⅝	110	110⅞	+1⅞
16⅞	17	1,700	Inter. M. M. tr. r	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
71	71¼	12,500	Int. M. M. pf. t. r	71	72	70⅝	71	+ ⅝
48⅛	48⅛	7,240	Inter. Nickel	48⅝	49⅜	48	48	— ⅜
11⅜	11⅝	400	Internat. Paper	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
48	48½	200	Inter. Paper pf	46⅞	48¾	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
48	48½	50	Do. odd lot	48	48	48	48	...
73	74	100	Jewel Tea	73	73	73	73	...
108¼	109½	700	Jewel Tea pf	108¼	108¾	108¼	109¼	+ ¼
...	...	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	61	61	61	61	—6
26⅜	27	100	Kansas City South	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
80	85	10	Kayser, (J.,) & Co	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	...
73½	74	400	Kelly Spring Tire	74	74¼	74	74	...
57⅜	57½	45,850	Ken. Copper	56⅞	57½	56⅝	57⅜	+ ⅜
4	4	100	Keokuk & Des M	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
81½	82⅛	18,800	Lackawanna Steel	80⅜	83	80⅜	82	+1½
51¼	51⅞	2,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	51⅛	52	51⅛	51¾	— ⅛
78½	79	1,200	Lehigh Valley	79½	79½	78½	78½	— ⅜
254½	256	100	Liggett & Myers	253⅜	255⅝	253⅜	255⅜	+ ⅜
85	85	100	Loose-W. B. 1st pf	78	78	78	78	—2
197	198	100	Lorillard, (P.,) Co	197	197	197	197	—1
125	128	100	Louis. & Nash	124½	124½	124½	124½	— ½
64⅜	65	20,900	Maxwell Motors	62	60¾	61⅞	65	+2⅝
85	85½	2,100	Maxwell M. 1st pf	85	86½	85	85½	+ ½
47	48¾	1,800	Maxwell M. 2d pf	48½	49¼	46¾	47¾	+1½
108¾	109	51,800	Mexican Petroleum	112	112	106¾	108¾	—1¼
101	102	100	Mexican Petrol. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+1¼
37	37⅛	4,100	Miami Copper	37	37⅜	37	37	...
4½	5¼	80	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	5	5	...
10⅜	10⅝	100	Mo., K. & T. pf	10⅜	10½	10⅛	10⅜	—1
76	77	300	Montana Power	76½	76½	76	76	...
27	27½	3,300	Nat. Enam. & S	28⅜	28	26⅞	27	...
68⅜	69	4,900	Nat. Lead	67⅛	69¼	67⅞	69⅜	+1¼
15⅜	15⅞	800	Nev. Con. Copper	16	16	15⅜	15⅞	...
148	150	5,850	N. Y. Air Brake	149	152	146	150½	+1½
103¼	105⅛	1,100	N. Y. Central	103¼	104¼	103¼	105¼	— ⅛
29½	29	200	N. Y. O. & W	29	29	29	29	...
120	120¾	7,000	Norfolk & West	120¼	121¾	120	120¾	+ ⅜
85⅛	87⅞	400	Norfolk & West. pf	86½	88¼	86¼	86¼	+ ⅜
114½	114⅞	900	North. Pacific	114½	114½	114¼	114¼	— ⅛
6⅜	6⅝	300	Ontario Mining	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
26⅝	27¼	1,800	Pacific Mail	27½	28¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
35	39	100	Pac. Tel. & Tel	36	36	36	36	...
57⅜	57⅞	2,200	Penn. Railroad	58	58	57⅝	57⅞	...
104	105	200	People's Gas, Chi	104⅞	104⅞	104⅜	104⅝	+ ⅜
42⅜	43¼	900	Philadelphia Co	43⅜	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
88	90	200	P., C., C. & S. L. pf	90	90	90	90	...
28⅞	29½	900	Pittsburgh Coal	29½	29¾	29¼	29	...
104	104½	400	Pitts. Coal pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
56	56½	4,200	Pressed Steel Car	57⅜	57⅞	55⅞	56	—1½
102	103	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	103	103	103	103	+ ⅜
162½	163	100	Pullman Co	163	163	163	163	+ ¼
42	42	900	Ry. Steel Spring	43	43	42¾	43	+ ¼
24⅜	24½	4,500	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
87⅞	88	18,400	Reading	88⅜	88	87⅞	88	...
44⅞	46½	30	Reading 2d pf	46½	46½	46½	46½	...
54	54½	7,750	Republic & S	53⅜	54⅛	53⅜	54	+ ½
...	⅞	400	Rock Island	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
4⅞	5	200	S. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
36	37¼	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	36⅜	36⅜	36	36⅜	— ⅛
38	38½	2,500	Shattuck-Arizona	38	38⅜	37⅝	38½	+ ⅜
59½	59¾	4,100	S.-S. S. & I. Co	58⅝	60⅜	58½	59½	+1
98	90	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	98⅞	98⅞	98½	98½	— ¼
90¼	90⅝	5,000	Southern Pacific	90½	90⅞	90¼	90⅝	...
185	188	490	South P. R. Sugar	188	188	188	188	+3
112	120	100	South P. R. S. pf	113	113	113	113	+3½
21½	21⅝	1,500	South. Railway	21⅝	21⅞	21¾	21½	...
59¾	59⅞	600	South. Ry. pf	60	60	60	60	+ ½
144½	146	12,400	Studebaker	147	151	147	148⅝	+2½
58	58⅜	5,000	Tenn. Coppen	58	59⅜	57¾	58	+ ⅜
200	201	1,800	Texas Co	202½	203½	199⅝	199½	—1½
7⅞	8	100	Texas & Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—1
107	109½	400	Tob. Prod. pf	108⅞	109½	106⅞	109½	+1½
8	8¼	900	Union B. & P. Co	8¼	8¼	8	8	...
32	33	500	U. B. & P. Co. pf	32	32½	32	32	...
133⅞	134½	6,500	Union Pacific	134⅝	134⅞	133⅝	134	— ⅜
82½	83	300	Union Pacific pf	83	83	82¾	82¾	— ½
19⅜	19⅝	2,700	U. C. Stores	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	12	100	U. C. Stores pf	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
147⅜	148	5,200	United Fruit	147⅝	148⅞	147	147⅞	+1½
15¼	16	500	United Rys. Invest.	17	17	15¾	16¼	...
30	31	400	United Rys. In. pf	32	32	30¼	30½	—1⅝
25¼	25⅝	2,100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	24	25⅜	24	25⅝	+ ⅞
53	54	900	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	53⅛	53⅞	53	53⅞	+ ⅞
19½	20¼	5,500	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	155	157⅜	154¾	155½	+ ½
47	49⅝	550	U. S. R. & I. Co	47¼	49⅝	47¼	49⅝	+ ⅜
53⅛	53⅞	8,900	U. S. Rubber	53⅝	54⅜	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅜
108	108⅞	500	U. S. R. 1st pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅜
86⅛	86⅝	104,000	U. S. Steel	86⅜	87¼	86⅜	86⅝	+ ⅛
117	117⅞	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	117⅞	117⅞	117¼	117⅞	+ ⅛
83	83¼	4,100	Utah Copper	83⅜	83⅝	83	83¼	+ ⅛
46½	47¼	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	47⅛	47⅞	47¼	47¼	...
14⅞	14⅞	600	Wabash	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	...
43⅝	44	800	Wabash pf. A	43⅝	44	42⅞	44	+ ⅛
27½	27⅞	1,400	Wabash pf. B	27¼	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
124	125	200	Wells-Fargo Exp	124⅜	125	124⅜	125	+ ⅛
30⅝	30⅞	2,200	West. Md.	31⅜	31⅜	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
44½	46	400	West. Md. pf	45½	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ⅛
90⅜	91	600	West. Union Tel	90⅝	91	90⅜	91	+ ⅛
69⅜	70	49,150	Westing. E. & M	71	71⅝	69¾	69⅝	—1⅜
77	79	100	Westing. 1st pf	78⅝	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
239	240	1,195	Willys-Overland	236	238½	236	238	+8
105½	106	500	W.-O. sub rcts. f. p.	106⅜	106⅝	106¼	106¼	— ¼
122	122½	100	Woolw'h, (F. W.) Co	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	+ ¼
124	125	5	Woolworth pf	125	125	125	125	...

$479,520 MISTAKE IN CABLE.

National City Bank Quickly Discovered Clerical Error.

How the National City Bank "nearly" lost $480,000, less $480, was told yesterday by The Brooklyn Daily Eagle. According to the story the bank last December cabled $480 to a depositor in Berne, Switerland, but through an error in transmission the amount called for was made to read $480,000.

An officer of the National City Bank laughed at the suggestion that the error might have cost the bank the difference, when the story was brought to his attention yesterday. He said that it was true that a clerical error was made in the message, but that the bank promptly discovered it and sent a corrected cable straightening the matter out. He said that the bank had been in no danger of losing any money by the mistake, and that the error was so unimportant that it had never been brought to the attention of the Directors until yesterday's story started an inquiry.

Diamond Match Earns $2,284,564.

The Diamond Match Company reports gross earnings of $2,284,564 in 1915, against $1,872,168 the year before. The net income of $1,605,000 was $62,775 greater than the total for 1914, the equivalent of 9.46 per cent. on the stock. The balance sheet issued yesterday showed cash on hand at the end of the year amounting to $1,643,976, a gain of $780,000, and a profit and loss surplus of $464,780.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Theft Without Risk.

The expected happened yesterday, when one of the vast number of certified checks carried about the financial district by messenger boys was stolen and the proceeds appropriated. Most banks have so many checks presented for certification between 10 and 3 that a custom has grown up of handing the guaranteed checks out promiscuously, a clerk calling off the name of the signer as checks are passed out. Sometimes the boys waiting for their checks take a chance on delays to go on other errands, in which case their checks may lie on the teller's window ledge for some moments. This happened yesterday, when a check for $2,000 drawn for the purpose of buying transfer stamps was picked up by a thief who promptly turned it in to a bank and received the stamps called for.

***

Bonanza Days on the Curb.

Although most of the issues which have made good on the outside market have been moved into the Stock Exchange, enough new ones

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ASK WILSON TO ACT ON HIGH COAL PRICES

Country's Commercial Bodies Moving for Inquiry Into Profits of Production.

WANT FEDERAL COMMISSION

New York Real Estate Men Take Lead in Plea for Fair Rates for Fuel to the Consumer.

Two hundred and fifty real estate, civic, and commercial organizations in the East and Middle West, headed by the Real Estate Board of New York and the New York Building Managers' Association, have written letters to President Wilson and to United States Senators and Representatives, asking that a Federal commission be appointed to make a full investigation of the "coal situation," especially methods of distribution and cost to the consumer.

The request grew out of the recent wage conference of operators and miners in this city. The letter to the President contains this specific reference to those deliberations:

"Irrespective of whether or not a strike occurs, it would be an easy matter for the operators to settle the wage question with the miners and make the consumer pay excessively for same."

The same letter was sent to Senator James A. O'Gorman and Representative Daniel J. Riordan.

Letter to the President.

The full text of the letter follows:

In consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the coal situation existing at the present time, and appreciating the serious results that a continuance of same will have upon the consumers of coal, the Real Estate Board of New York, together with the New York Building Managers' Association, and other kindred interests, have been in conference in an endeavor to reach a conclusion as to the best method to pursue to relieve the present condition and to prevent, as far as possible, a recurrence of same in the future.

It is the consensus of opinion of those in conference that the remedy lies with the authorities at Washington. Therefore, we most respectfully request that a commission be appointed to make a full investigation of the coal situation, in connection with the methods and means of distribution and marketing of coal and its ultimate cost to the consumer. Many of the reasons advanced by distributing agencies for the lack of quality and quantity of supply, merit, in the opinion of the petitioners here, a close investigation of the conditions relating thereto. Irrespective of whether or not a strike occurs, it would be an easy matter for the operators to settle the wage question with the miners and make the consumer pay excessively for same.

During the strike of 1912, the commission appointed by the President of the United States was successful in bringing the operators and miners into an agreement which expires on April 1, 1916. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that a similar commission be appointed immediately, that a thorough investigation may be made with the object of preventing a strike, and securing, if possible, the delivery of coal on an equitable basis.

Prominent Interests at Work.

The letters were written after a Joint Conference Committee, appointed by the Real Estate Board of New York and the New York Building Managers' Association, had deliberated for some time on the advisability of taking such action. The members of the committee, all of whom are associated with leading real estate firms in New York City, was made up of W. J. Van Pelt, Chairman, of George Read & Co.; W. L. De Bost of Cruikshank & Co., W. T. Ropes of Horace S. Ely & Co., F. S. Bancroft of Pease & Elliman, and M. D. Littlefield and B. E. Martin.

The committee reported back to the two associations that the situation justified some such action as contemplated, and it was decided to ask every organization in the territory affected, that might be interested, to join in the movement. The following letters were accordingly sent to the Presidents of the 250 civic and commercial bodies in the cities in which conditions similar to those in New York exist:

Owing to unsatisfactory coal conditions, a Joint Conference Committee of members of the Real Estate Board of New York and the New York Building Managers' Association has deemed it advisable to investigate this situation promptly. With this purpose in view, we have written letters, as per the inclosed, to the President of the United States, Senators, and Congressmen of our respective districts. If you are interested in this matter, we earnestly ask your prompt support by taking similar action. This is a situation which needs united and prompt action to secure results. We are asking allied interests in many sections for like support. Irrespective of a miners' strike, (for which, in the final settlement, the consumer will pay the bill,) we believe the situation should be promptly investigated to ascertain if coal is delivered to the consumer at a reasonable margin of profit to the following units: Miners, operators, transportation companies, and local dealers. If it is found that any of the above units are receiving an unfair return, we respectfully request that action be taken to adjust same at once. It is rumored that the anthracite operators expect to change the sizes of coal delivered. We also believe that the efficiency of this change, as relates to the consumer, should be investigated.

Merchants' Association Joins.

Mr. Van Pelt said last night that the Merchants' Association of New York City had joined the movement and had sent letters to Washington asking for the Federal Commission. He said a reply was expected in a few days.

The sub-committee of operators and miners negotiating a new agreement to go into effect on April 1 was adjourned on Wednesday to enable the officials of the United Mine Workers to attend the meeting of the Policy Board of the union at Pittsburgh. The sessions, which have been private, will be resumed on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	21	23
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	76	79
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	136	140
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	385	390
American Light & Traction pf.	112	115
American Power & Light	64	67
American Power & Light pf.	86	88
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	75	78
American Waterworks & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Associated Gas & Electric	50	65
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	28	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	100	102
Cities Service	135	138
Cities Service pf.	79½	81
Colorado Power	27	29
Colorado Power pf.	98	102
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1928	102	104
Consumers' Power (pf.) Me.	93	96
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96	98
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	..
Empire District Electric pf.	79	82
Federal Light & Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	59	62
Northern States Power	52	55
Northern States Power pf.	92	95
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	62½	62¾
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	91	92½
Pacific Gas & Electric (original)	91½	93
Republic Ry & Light pf.	72	75
Republic Ry & Light pf.	71	74
Southern California Edison	88	92
Southern California Edison pf.	103	106
Southwest. Power & Light pf.	91½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	7½	8¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12½	13½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	51	54
Toledo Traction Light & Power	19	21
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf.	46	50
United Light & Rys.	61	63
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75½	77½
Western Power	15½	17½
Western Power pf.	58	60

*Par value $50.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated was active and generally strong. Various stocks were taken in hand from time to time during the day and advanced. Crucible Steel, however, was the particular feature. Commission house business in odd lots was on a good scale.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Alaska Gold	21	21	21	21
440	Allis-Chalm	32⅝	33	32½	32½
20	Am. Ag. Chem	95	95	95	95
120	Am. Beet Sug.	73⅜	73⅜	70¼	73½
11,880	Am. Can	63½	65½	63	64¾
720	Am. Car Fy.	73⅞	74⅝	72¾	72⅝
10	Am. Cot. Oil	56½	56½	56½	56½
120	Am. H.&L. pf	50¾	50¾	50½	50½
10	Am. Ice Sec.	29½	29½	29½	29½
6,060	Am. Loco	82⅜	83⅜	81½	82
5,190	Am. Smelt	103½	103⅝	102½	102⅝
50	Am. Woolen	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅞
570	Am. Zinc	89⅞	90⅝	89½	89⅝
3,980	Anac. Cop	88⅛	89	88¾	88½
40	At., Top.&S.F.	104	104½	104	104½
2,690	Bald. Loco	112⅛	114	111⅜	112⅛
70	Balt. & Ohio	89¼	89½	89¼	89⅝
20	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
110	Butte & Sup.	94¼	94¼	93⅝	93⅝
50	Cal. Pet.	25⅞	28	25	25
70	Can. Pacific	166⅞	166⅞	165⅝	165½
730	Cen. Leath.	55⅝	56⅝	55	55½
320	Ches. & Ohio	62⅞	63½	62½	63½
50	Ch., M. & S. P.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95¾
70	Ch., R.I.&Pac.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
30	Chile Copper	23	23	23	23
70	Chino Copper	55⅞	55⅞	53½	55½
1,200	Col. F. & I.	46⅞	49½	46⅜	49½
20	Corn Prod.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
30,380	Crucible St.	95	99½	95	96⅝
600	Dist. Sec.	46⅝	48¼	46⅞	47⅝
580	Erie	38	38¼	37⅞	38
270	Goodrich Co.	76	76⅞	76½	76¾
800	Gt. North v t.	46	47	46	47
1,950	Inspir. Copper	49	49¼	48⅝	48¾
720	In. Mer Ma. pf	71⅞	72¼	70⅝	71
350	Kennecott Cop.	57½	57⅝	57	57⅜
470	Lack Steel	81⅝	81¾	81⅛	82½
10	Lee Rubber	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
50	Lehigh Val.	78½	79½	78½	79½
350	Maxwell Mot.	62½	66⅝	62½	64½
7,410	Mexican Pet.	111½	111½	108⅝	108⅞
80	Miami Copper	37	37¼	37	37
30	Nat. Enam. & Stamping	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	28¼
40	Nat. Lead	60⅛	60¾	60¼	60½
150	N. Y. Central	106⅛	106⅛	106	106
20	N. Y., O. & W.	29½	29½	29½	29½
10	Nor. & West.	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
40	Pacific Mail	28	28	28	28
20	Pennsylvania	58	58	58	58
20	Pitts. Coal	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
80	Pr. Steel Car	57½	57⅞	55⅞	56
20	Ry. St. Spr.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
190	Ray Copper	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	24⅜
4,090	Reading	88⅝	88⅞	87⅝	88¼
390	Rep. Iron & S.	53⅞	54⅜	53½	53⅜
60	Shattuck Cop.	37⅝	37¾	37⅝	37¾
40	St.-Sh. S. & L.	58¼	58⅜	56⅝	58½
100	So. Pacific	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
240	Stutebaker Co.	140⅝	140⅝	139¾	139⅞
300	Tenn. Copper	58⅛	59⅜	57⅝	57⅝
170	Union Pacific	134⅜	134⅜	134	134¼
70	United Fruit	148⅜	148⅝	148⅜	148⅞
10	U.S. C. I. Pipe	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
80	U. S. Rubber	53⅜	54	53⅜	53⅞
17,800	U. S. Steel	86¼	87⅛	86¼	86⅝
60	Utah Copper	83⅜	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝
4,970	Whouse Elec.	71⅝	71⅝	69¾	69⅞
107,820					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.17	.17	.17	.17
1,500	Cash Boy	.07½	.08	.07½	.08
400	Gifield Flor.	.43	.43	.41	.42
300	Jumbo Ext.	.84	.84	.84	.84
500	Milway	.17	.17	.17	.17
3,300	Rescue Eula.	.28	.31	.28	.31
500	Round Mt.	.38	.38	.38	.38
300	Sierra Nev.	.35	.35	.35	.35
200	Tonopah Ext.	4.42½	4.42½	4.42½	4.42½
100	Tonopah Min.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
200	Union Cons.	.44	.44	.44	.44
300	West End	.72	.72	.72	.72
7,800					

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 60.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	1¾	1¾	1¾

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¾	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	3¼@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	
Cables	4.77	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	—.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.96	5.97	5.96⅝	—.01⅜
Cables	5.95¼	5.96⅛	9.96⅝	—.01⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	72.12½	72.00	72.00	— ..
Cables	72.18¾	72.06¼	72.06¼	

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8065	London	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
5.1828	Paris	5.96⅛	5.95¾
95.28	Berlin	72.00	72.06¼
20.20	Austria	12.50	12.53
26.70	Scandinavia	28.65	28.75
19.29	Spain	19¼	19¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.23⅛	5.23
40.10	Holland	42.25	42.37½
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.70¾	6.69¾
51.45	Russia	....	32.00
	China—		
	Hongkong	46.65	46.80
	Shanghai	64.50	64.67½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	.....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44	Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.70⅜	$4.71⅛	$4.69½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $629,092,384; balance, $50,870,519; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $279,207.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $4.68¾ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27½d, up 1-16d; New York, 56⅞c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 43½@46c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sep., 1916	101½	101¾	101¼	101½
6s	—Sep., 1917	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s	—June, 1965	107⅛	107⅜	107	107⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1963	107	107⅜	107	107⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4½s	—May, 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s	—Mar., 1964	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1962	102⅛	102⅜	102	102⅜
4½s	—Sep., 1960	102⅛	102⅜	102	102⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1960-40	102	102⅛	102⅛	102⅜
4s	—May, 1959	99⅝	99¾	99¼	99⅝
4s	—Nov., 1958	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
4s	—May, 1957	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
4s	—Nov., 1956	98⅞	99⅛	98⅝	99
4s	—Nov., 1955	98⅞	99⅛	98⅝	99
4s	—Nov., 1936	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	—1917-1919	100	..	100	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	88⅝	..	88¼	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88¼
3½s	—May, 1954	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88⅝

CANADA GETS LOAN OF $75,000,000 HERE

J. P. Morgan & Co. Head Group to Take the Bonds, Which Will Yield 5 Per Cent.

TO RUN 5, 10, AND 15 YEARS

Will Be Offered to Investors at Slightly Under Par About April 1.

A new loan to the Dominion of Canada has been arranged in New York through J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co. It will amount to $75,000,000, divided equally into three maturities running five, ten, and fifteen years, and the bonds, which bear interest at 5 per cent., will be offered to investors at slightly under par.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced the new financing yesterday in a brief statement, in which they said:

"A group headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co. has been in negotiation with the Dominion authorities covering a proposed issue of Dominion bonds.

"Subject to legislative consent, the group referred to will probably organize a syndicate in the near future for handling such securities.

"It is expected that the issue, the total amount of which has not yet finally been determined upon, will be divided into equal maturities."

The new bonds are to be offered about April 1, and the proceeds will be used to meet internal obligations of the Dominion Government. No further issue will be made in the United States during the current year. The Dominion must meet $25,000,000 of one-year notes which mature on Aug. 1 next, part of a $45,000,000 issue made through J. P. Morgan & Co. last August. The balance runs to 1917.

It was announced in Ottawa yesterday that an internal credit of $75,000,000 to finance additional munitions orders has been offered to the Government by the chartered banks. A credit of $50,000,000 was granted by these institutions last Fall.

W. Jersey & Seashore Earns 3.37%.

The West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, operating 360 miles, reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last gross revenues of $6,942,484, an increase of $470,000. The net earnings were $1,506,000, an increase of $212,000. Net income after all deductions was $575,000, a gain of $19,000. The company is dependent on passenger traffic for two-thirds of its income, and in 1915 carried passengers nearly six miles to earn one cent toward paying its fixed charges. The total return on the property investment, characterized by Samuel Rea, President, as totally inadequate, was 3.37 per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the first week of March:

Twenty-four r'ds.	$10,439,014	+$1,747,218
One road	208,047	— 1,940
Total, 25 roads	10,647,061	+ 1,345,278

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DIAMOND MATCH CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Earnings, all sources	$2,284,564	$1,872,166	$2,187,381
Rep. ren.& edp.	291,188	326,981	413,015
Res. ag'st inv.	388,368	.....	.....
Net earnings	1,605,009	1,542,234	1,775,816
App. for ren.	400,000	400,000	400,000
Divs. paid	1,130,599	1,126,342	1,126,338
Total deduction	1,530,599	1,526,342	1,526,338
Surplus	74,410	15,892	249,478
Prev. surplus	880,320	864,428	614,951
Total surplus	954,730	880,320	864,428
Written off	500,000	.....	.....
P. & L. surp.	454,730	880,320	864,428

EMPIRE UNITED RAILWAYS, INC., reported to the up-State Public Service Commission for the three months ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	214,548	202,041	12,507
Net aft. taxes	81,347	63,468	17,879
Surp. aft. chgs.	73,372	*30,688	104,060

*Deficit. In the three months of 1915, company being in hands of receivers, no interest was paid on funded debt, accounting for the large gain in surplus.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CO. OF BUFFALO reported to the up-State Public Service Commission for the three months ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,789,448	1,644,782	124,666
Net aft. taxes	687,161	587,154	100,007
Sur. aft. chgs.	334,860	254,413	80,447

SOLAR REFINING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profit	353,900	*244,610	925,724
Dividends	200,000	200,000	800,000
Surplus	153,906	*444,610	125,724
Prev. surplus	1,193,292	1,637,902	3,012,179
Total surplus	1,347,199	1,193,292	3,137,903
Stock dividend	.....	.....	1,500,000
P. & L. surp.	1,347,199	1,193,292	1,637,903

*Deficit.

UNITED TRACTION CO. OF ALBANY reported to the up-State Public Service Commission for the three months ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earn.	601,937	628,604	*24,667
Net after taxes	34,211	186,581	*152,350
Def. aft. chgs.	83,213	†59,696	142,909

*Decrease. †Surplus.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	457,363	392,390	63,173
Net after taxes	240,248	203,577	36,672
Total income	246,944	210,011	36,933
Sur. aft. chgs.	97,041	70,748	27,192
Bal. aft. depr.	89,667	62,414	27,193
8 mos. gross	3,732,310	3,461,292	271,018
Net after taxes	1,988,901	1,805,314	183,586
Total income	2,053,847	1,858,679	194,987
Sur. aft. chgs.	899,989	771,133	128,856
Bal. aft. depr.	833,323	704,466	128,856

WELSBACH CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross profit	779,571	747,814	797,673
Depreciation	61,683	52,620	58,883
Bond interest	340,000	348,738	335,805
Sinking fund	105,360	105,360	105,360
Balance	272,528	251,096	302,584
Pref. divs.	87,750	85,750	85,750
Common divs.	70,000	70,000	70,000
Surplus	116,578	95,346	148,834

Promotions in Guaranty Trust Co.

With the departure of W. C. Potter to become a partner in M. Guggenheim's Sons, the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday elected two new Vice Presidents. They are William C. Edwards and Edgar C. Hebbard. Both men have been with the Guaranty since 1892, one being promoted from the position of Treasurer and the other from Secretary. William P. Conway, Assistant Treasurer, was made Treasurer to succeed Mr. Edwards, and N. D. Putnam, Assistant Secretary, was made Secretary to succeed Mr. Hebbard.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Ahmeek	101	101	101	101
225	Alaska Gold	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝
70	Allouez	70	70½	70	70½
10,480	Amer. Zinc	88⅜	90⅞	88⅜	89½
200	Anaconda	88¼	89⅞	88⅛	88⅞
35	Ariz. Comm.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8½
100	Butte & Bal.	4	4	4	4
615	Butte & Sup.	94½	94⅝	93½	93½
820	Cal. & Ariz.	73⅝	74	73⅜	73⅝
10	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	559	560
20	Centennial	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
10	Chino	53⅝	53⅝	53¾	53⅝
350	Cliff Copper	1	1	1	1
915	Copper Range	65¼	65⅜	64¼	64½
325	Daly-West	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
535	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
150	Franklin	9¼	9½	9⅛	9¼
10	Granby	92	92	92	92
80	Hancock	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛
100	Helvetia	40	40	40	40
25	Indiana	4	4	4	4
30	Inspiration	49¼	49¼	48¾	48¾
147	Isle Royale	29	29	28⅜	28⅜
100	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Keweenaw	4	4	4	4
250	Lake Copper	18⅞	17	18⅞	18⅞
75	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
360	Mass. Cons.	13¼	13⅜	12¼	13⅛
25	Miami	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
105	Mohawk	100½	100½	100	100
55	New Arcadian	8½	8½	8	8
285	New Idria	17	18	17	17
160	Nipissing	6⅛	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
580	North Butte	30	30¾	30	30¼
50	North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
60	Ojibway	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
60	Old Dominion	70	70	69	69
172	Osceola	100	100	98¼	99
837	Pond Creek	15⅜	15½	15	15
60	Ray Con.	24½	24½	24½	24½
240	Santa Fe	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
195	Shannon	10	10	10	10
50	South Lake	7	7	7	7
155	St. Mary's	71½	72	71	71½
110	Sup. & Boston	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
420	Superior	15⅜	17	15⅜	16½
150	Tamarack	51	52¼	51	52
220	Trinity	9¼	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
50	Tuolumne	19c	19c	19c	19c
8,425	U. S. Smelter	67⅛	68	66⅞	67⅛
165	U. S. Smelt. pf.	60⅞	61	60⅞	61
980	Utah Apex	4½	4½	4¼	4⅜
337	Utah Con.	15	15	14½	14½
30	Utah Copper	83¼	83¼	81¼	81½
2,280	Utah Metal	11¼	11½	11	11
50	Victoria

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500	Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. Com.
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50	Dixon Crucible
50	E. W. Bliss Com.
25	Franklin Insurance
25	Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100	Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
100	Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25	Int. Acheson Graphite
100	National Bank of Cuba
25	Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
50	Phelps, Dodge & Co.
50	Scovill Manufacturing
25	Victor Talking Machine
25	Washington Steel & Ordnance
25	Yale & Towne Mfg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

500	Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. Com.
100	Bronx National Bank
100	Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
50	Continental Insurance
100	E. W. Bliss Com.
100	Hooker Electro Chem. Pfd.
100	Hale & Kilburn Com.
25	Int. Acheson Graphite
100	Midland Securities
25	New Jersey Zinc
100	Niagara Insurance
100	New York State Rys. Com.
100	Phelps, Dodge & Co.
25	Singer Manufacturing
25	Victor Talking Machine
15	Washington Steel & Ordnance

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

The Majority of the Curb Stocks Close with Net Gains—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 541,026 shares of stock and $288,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 240,879; oil, 52,682, and mining, 247,465. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,100	‡Aetna Explo., w. i.	23	23½	22¾	22¾
800	Ajax Rub., Inc.	71¼	70½	71	
740	Am.-Br. Mfg.	*25	35	*25	35
800	Atl. Gulf & W. Indies S. S.	31¾	32	31½	31¾
810	At. Gulf & W. Ind. S. S. pf.	49	49	48¾	48¾
200	Bay State Gas	¼	¼	¼	¼
3,700	Can. Nat. Gas	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
500	‡Car. Lt. & P.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾
625	Carwen Steel	9	9¼	9	9¼
3,735	‡Chev. Motor Car	163	168	160	162
255	Corp. of R. & H.	5¼	5½	5¾	5½
32,250	‡Cuba Cane Sugar (67-68)	50¾	66¾	66¼	66¼
7,678	‡Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	100	101½	99½	99½
4,750	Driggs-Seab.	145	154	144	150
1,200	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Emer. Phonog.	11	12	11	12
600	Gen. Asphalt.	37	37¼	36¾	37¼
1,670	Guant. Sugar.	78	81	78	81
170	Hask. & B. Car	44	44	44	44
200	Kathg Br. pf.	24	24	23	23
2,400	Kenc. Zinc Cp.	14	14¼	13¾	14¼
1,000	†Lake Tor. Bt.	10¾	10¾	10	10½
100	L. Tor. B. pf.	11	11	11	11
2,500	‡Lynn Phon.	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
2,000	Man. Trans.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
9,000	Max. Mun.	8¾	8¾	7¾	7¾
58,400	‡Midvale St.	68¾	71¾	68¾	70¾
3,000	‡Nevins Elec.	¾	¾	¾	¾
345	N. Y. Transp.	16	16¾	16	16¾
1,200	Peerless T. & M. Corp.	28	28¾	27¾	28
675	‡Poole Eng. & Mach. Co.	132½	134	130	133
200	Redtop El. Inc.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
400	Saxon Motor Car Co.	68½	68½	67½	67½
8,000	‡St. Jos. Lead	17½	17¾	17	17¾
300	St. L., Rocky M. & P. v. t. cfs	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
620	Stand. Mot.	9	9	8¾	8¾
2,500	Sub. Boat, w. t. cfs.	37¾	37¾	37	37½
10,700	‡Tob. Prod.	45¾	49	45¼	48¼
7,386	Triangle Film, v. t. cfs.	4¼	4¾	4	4¼
6,980	Un. Prof. Sh.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Univ. Mot.	8½	8½	8¾	8¾
150	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,000	White Mot. Co.	50	51¼	50	50½
1,400	World Film Co. v. t. cfs.	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¾
8,900	Zinc. Con. Co.	5	6	5	5½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25	Cont. Oil	335	335	335	..
10	Illinois Pipe L.	185	185	185	+ 2
200	Ohio Oil	241	237	240	+ 3
50	Prairie Pipe	236	234½	236	+ 2
60	So. Penn. Oil	365	364	365	+ 3
75	S. O. of Ind.	335	330	335	+10
10	S. O. of N. J.	521	521	521	— 1
12	S. O. of N. Y.	215	215	215	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Am. Oil & Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,600	‡Barn. O. & G.	3½	3	3	3
1,500	‡C. & Co. (O. F.)	22½	22¾	22½	22¾
500	‡Cos. O. & G. w. i.	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾
3,000	‡C. O. & G. w. i. pf	4¾	*4¾	4½	4½
3,350	Empire Pet.	9	9	8	8½
950	‡Federal Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,600	‡Internat. Pet.	11¾	12½	11¾	12¼
15,000	††Midwest Oil	73	73	69	70
2,900	‡Midw. Oil pf.	98	98	94	94
410	‡Midwest Ref.	67½	68½	67½	68
1,500	‡Muskogee R.	21¾	21¾	21¾	22¾
700	‡Nap. Oil & R.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,000	††Un. West. O.	55	55	55	55
500	‡Ventura C. O.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,100	‡Victoria Oil	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¾
16,500	Wayl. O. & G.	8¾	9¾	8½	9

MINING STOCKS.

5,000	††Atlanta	17	17	16½	16½
12,000	‡Bingham Min	13	13¾	13	13¾
2,500	††Booth	36	36	34	35
17,700	††Bos. & Mon.	55	60	55	60
7,200	Butte & N. Y.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5,000	Butte Cop. & Zinc, v. t. cfs.	10	10¾	10	10
200	Calaveras Cop.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,500	††Caledonia	99	100	99	100
700	‡Canada Cop.	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾
12,700	†Cashboy	7	8½	7	8
1,100	Cerro de P. Cop.	38	39	38	38⅜
3,300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾
24,200	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡Dupont Cop. (a prospect).	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
13,800	‡Eagle B. B.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
5,750	††Emma Cop.	42	45	42	45
1,300	1st Nat. Cop.	6	6¼	5¾	6
1,700	‡G'field Cons.	90	90	88	89
2,600	††G'field Merg	12½	12½	11½	11½
2,000	‡Greenwater	6	6	6	6
700	Howe Sound	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,500	Hecla Min.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾
6,000	††Int. Mines	12	15	12	15
300	‡Iron Blos.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	‡Jim Butler	87	87	85	85
8,000	Jumbo Ext.	83	83	81	81
2,300	††Kewanas	15	15	14½	14½
500	Magma Copper	17¾	17½	17¾	17½
5,700	††Marsh Min.	40	40	39½	39½
1,000	McIntyre	91	91	91	91
2,000	‡McKin.-Darr.	40	40	40	40
800	Mines of Am.	3¾	3¾	2¾	3¼
200	‡Mojave Tung.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
800	††Montana C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15	N. Utah-Bing.	4	4	4	4
8,000	‡Moth. Lode.	29½	30	29	29½
900	††Nat. Z. & L.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¼
900	Niplas. M. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
3,500	Oat. Big Jim.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,700	‡Oat. Lazy Boy	33	33	29	32
3,500	††Oat. Nellie.	31	31	31	31
1,000	‡Peters. Lake.	24	24	24	24
800	‡Ray Hercules.	3¼	3¼	3	3
12,600	††Rex Con. M.	21	22	21	22
1,500	‡Rich. Mines.	64	64	64	64
700	‡Round Mt.	59	59	59	59
8,400	††Ruby Silver.	56	57	55	56
2,500	‡San Toy.	17¼	17½	17	17
3,500	‡Scratch Gravel Gold Min.	1⅜	1¼	1	1¼
1,850	††Silver Tip (a prospect)	19	19	18	19
5,500	Stand. Sil.-Lead	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
300	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10,600	††Success Min.	79	78	74	77
3,500	‡Superstition M. Co. (a prspct)	35	36	35	35
2,000	††Temiskaming	53	54	53	53
200	Tonopah Min.	6½	6½	6½	6½
3,000	Tonopah Ext.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,250	*United Esatn.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,500	†Tonopah Rescue Eula.	29½	30½	29½	30½
3,800	‡Untd. Vde Ext.	17½	17½	16½	17
200	††United West. (a prospect).	32	32	32	32
1,500	†West End Con.	69	73	69	71
200	‡White Oaks M.	7	7½	7	7½

BONDS.

$28,000	‡Chicago Un. Station 4½s	100⅝	100½	100⅜	100½
8,000	Cons. Arizona Smelting 5s.	40	40	40	40
47,000	‡Erie Conv. 4s, w. i.	87½	88	87¼	87½
5,000	‡Erie Rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200,000	‡Midv. Steel, conv. 5s, w. i.	99	*99½	99	99

†Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. *Odd lot.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12	12¾	12	12¾
Brit.-Am. Tob., ords.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	14	15	14	15
Crocker-Wheeler	103	105	102	104
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
Hopkins & A. Arms.	85	90	85	90
Int. Arms & Fuse.	22	23¾	22	23¼
Int. Motors	22	24	22	24
Int. Motors pf.	42	45	42	45
Int. Rubber	15	15¼	15	15¼
Lima Locomotive	18	22	18	22
Marconi	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
O. Eisenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Pyrene Mfg.	18½	19¼	18½	19¼
United Cigar Stores.	94	95½	94	95½
Wabash Pitts. Term.	18	19	18	19

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	18	20	17	20
Pierce Oil	14½	15¼	14¾	15¼
Savoy	9¼	10¾	9½	10¾

MINING STOCK.

Bannack Gold	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	78	81	78	81
American Brass	265	275	265	275
Atlas Powder	240	250	240	250
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.)	390	405	395	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	83	75	83
Can. Fairbanks & Forg.	175	195	165	185
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	103	110
Colt's Arms	845	865	845	865
Du Pont Powder, new	345	365	345	365
Du Pont Powder pf.	102	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	390	400	390	400
Hercules Powder pf.	118	122	118	122
International Arms.	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	175	185	175	185
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	100	105	104	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	495	505	495	500
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2200	2325	2300	2400

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Stockholders of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company yesterday re-elected Nicholas Biddle, E. D. Caldwell, Charles D. Dickey, Julius Kruttschnitt, Robert Olyphant, James Timpson, Arthur Turnbull, and W. H. Williams as Directors.

A. Claflin and J. Forbes Potter have formed a copartnership as A. Claflin & Co. to transact a general business in unlisted securities.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argan. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	101	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21, '17	95¼	95⅝	6.80
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	101¼	101⅝	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	101¼	101⅝	4.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.65
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100¾	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.87
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.15
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	100¼	1.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅝	99⅞	6.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	101	101¼	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101½	102	4.65
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101½	5.73
Swedish Govt.		Dec., 1916	100¾	101¼	4.50
Swiss Govt.		Mar., 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.05
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1918	100⅝	101¾	2.40
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Amacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.40
A. V. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	97½	99	..
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	100⅞	101¼	2.00
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	6	Sept., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅜	103	5.40
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	100	100⅛	4.95
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	92	96	13.70
Ch. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	100	100⅜	4.70
Consu. Pow.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100¼	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar., 1919	97	98	..
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101½	101⅝	3.80
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	101¼	4.40
Gd. Tk. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harv.	6	Feb. 15, '18	101¼	102⅛	3.90
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	90	97¼	..
Minne. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101½	..
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	90	93	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	98⅝	6.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100¼	5.90
NY. N. H. & H.	6	May, 1916	100	100⅛	2.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101½	4.70
Penn. Co.	4½	June, 15, '21	101⅞	102	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un. Met. Ctg.	5	Feb., 1919	98⅝	99½	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.87
Sulsberg'r & S.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.00
U. S. Smelt.	6	Feb., 1926	100⅝	107½	5.00
U. S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101½	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101⅜	4.30
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	..
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	..
W. V. Tr. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	..
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	..
Westingh. El.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.77
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100¾	101⅛	4.95
Win. Rptg. A.	5	Mar., 1918	96¾	100	5.00

*To be called June, 1916, at 100⅝ for 1917. 101 for 1918.
†To be called May, 1916, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
Atlantic Refining	660	670	660	665
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	740	750	740	750
Colonial Oil	180	190	160	180
Continental Oil	325	330	310	320
Crescent Pipe Line	42	45	42	45
Cumberland P. L.	90	95	90	95
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil	153	156	153	156
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line	184	186	184	186
Indiana P. L.	106	108	106	108
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
National Trat.	19	21	19	21
N. Y. Transit.	195	200	195	200
Northern P. L.	103	105	103	105
Ohio Oil	238	240	236	238
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	65	62	65
Pierce Oil	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	427	430	427	430
Prairie P. L.	233	235	232	233
Solar Refining	283	295	283	293
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
South Penn. Oil	360	365	360	365
So. W. Penn	110	115	110	115
Stand. Oil of Cal.	256	267	254	256
Stand. Oil of Ind.	548	552	550	555
Stand. Oil of Kan.	455	463	455	465
Stand. Oil of Ky.	353	360	353	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	353	365	355	365
Stand. Oil of N. J.	523	525	522	524
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	213	215	218	215
Stand. Oil of Ohio	535	545	540	550
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	82	86	82	84
Vacuum Oil	223	226	223	226
Washington Oil	42	48	42	48

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	115	120	113	118
American Cigar pf.	100	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	330	325	330
J. S. Young	155	170	150	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	145	155	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	475	490	475	490
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Mexican	.16
Andes	.06	Occidental Con.	.75
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.14
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.30	Savage	.04
Challenge Con.	.08	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.11	Sierra Nevada	.28
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.40
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Justice	.03	Jacket Con.	.10

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.85	D'field Daisy	.03
McNamara	.07	G'field Consol.	.88
Midway	.18	G'field Kewanas	.14
Mispah Exten.	.18	G'field Merger	.11
Montana	.23	Jumbo Exten.	.78
North Star	.14	Lone Star	.02
Rescue	.32	Silver Pick	.01
Tonopah Exten.	4.50	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.71	Big Jim	1.30
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.16	Nevada Packard	.32
Booth	.33	Rochester Mines	.01
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.57
COLORADO SPRINGS.		White Caps	.14

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10¾	11	Isabella	22	22½
Elkton	30¾	31¼	Jackpot	6½	8
El Paso	83	86	McKinney	45	46
Findlay	5¾	5¾	Portland	182	184½
Golden C.	204½	205½	Vindicator	233	237
Gold Dol.	2¾	4	Rav. B. H.	..	2½
Gold Soy.	4½	5			

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	53.00	..	55.00	..
Lead	7.75	..	7.75	..
Spelter	17.50	18.75	..	..
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	$225.00	..	$230.00	..
Aluminium	*57.00	60.00	*57.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2 X Valley	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday £	s.	d.	Wednesday £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	106	0	0	105	10	0
Copper, futures	103	0	0	103	0	0
Tin, spot	195	0	0	194	10	0
Tin, futures	190	0	0	191	0	0
Spelter	92	0	0	90	0	0
Lead	35	0	0	25	0	0

Benjamin Franklin, says:

"They that won't be counseled, can't be helped."

THE most efficient management of an estate is often secured by the appointment of the testator's lawyer, business associate or confidential friend as *Co-Executor* with a *Trust Company*. The estate then receives the benefit of the former's knowledge of the personal affairs and wishes of the testator combined with the broad experience and business-like methods of the *Trust Company*. The Officers of this Company will be glad to discuss this matter in detail with anyone interested.

Established 1889
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn { 166 Montague Street
Offices: { 569 Fulton Street

Investment Bonds

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York buys and sells investment bonds; investigates and examines bond issues; maintains for the Company and its clients a bureau of statistical information on investments.

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A consideration of its investment and speculative position.

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WE WILL BUY		WE WILL SELL
25 Continental Oil		25 Atlantic Refining
50 Prairie P. L.		100 Crescent P. L.
25 South Penn. Oil		50 Galena Sig. Com.
30 S. O. Ind.		100 National Tr.
50 Swan & Finch		50 Ohio Oil
90 Vacuum Oil		50 Prairie C. & G.

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Will Sell

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25 Celluloid Co.
50 Du Pont Powder Com.
50 Du Pont Powder Old
100 Du Pont Powder 6% Deb.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Gulf States Steel

**DAW

5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for the amortization on 1st May, 1916, of $986,000 Argentine Gold Pesos, and $20,528 U. S. Gold Dollars, of the above loan.

Tenders for sale of Bonds with coupon due 1st September, 1916, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on 4th April, 1916, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who will announce the result to the Tenders as soon thereafter as possible.

Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Each bond has a par value of $973 U. S. Gold Dollars, and Tenders must be made at that price under par expressed in dollars per bond.

Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application, and must be securely enclosed in an envelope marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per cent. Internal Gold Loan Bonds for redemption."

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who reserve the right to reject all or any Tenders.

Dated, New York, 7th March, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS
of the
THREE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. SECURED GOLD NOTES
of
THE UNITED GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Pursuant to the provisions of the collateral trust agreement of The United Gas and Electric Corporation with the Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee, dated April 1, 1915, notice is hereby given that The United Gas and Electric Corporation has elected to call and redeem all the Three-year Six Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of the said Corporation outstanding under the said agreement, from the holder or holders thereof, on the first day of April, 1916, at one hundred and one per cent. per cent. of the face amount thereof and accrued interest thereon to the said first day of April, 1916, upon presentation and surrender of said notes with all coupons maturing on and after said first day of April, 1916, at the office of The Fidelity Trust Company, the Trustee under said agreement, in Philadelphia, Pa. The interest on the aforesaid notes shall cease on the said first day of April, 1916.

Dated February 25, 1916.

THE UNITED GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION,
By J. A. McKenna, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Certificates No. 4-14072 for 40 shares, No. A-15825 for 50 shares, and No. B-44508 for 10 shares of the preferred stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company standing in the name of Ella L. Davis, late of Hartford, Connecticut, deceased, were lost from our office in Hartford, Connecticut, on or about October 5, 1915. Bankers and brokers are requested to examine their collaterals for these certificates and if the same should appear therein to notify the undersigned.

RICHTER & COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.

New Brunswick, New Jersey, Feb. 4th, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, March 21st, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting, including considering the voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, proceedings, elections, and resolutions by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company on March 16th, 1915, and of all matters referred to in the Twenty-fourth Annual report to stockholders, which will be sent to Stockholders before the meeting, and in the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the New York office of the Company, 1,790 Broadway.

The Transfer Books will not be closed, but the New Jersey Corporation Law will not allow to be voted any share of stock which shall have been transferred after March 1st, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.

2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by this Company of the properties of the Beaverton & Willsburg Railroad Company, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company.

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of the action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 6, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, April 6, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated, January 3, 1916.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.

Notice of Eleventh Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal office, No. 705 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, April 4, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes, viz.:

To elect Directors to serve for a term of three years; (2) to consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee and officers of the Corporation since the Tenth Annual Meeting of the stockholders, held on April 6, 1915; and (3) to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of shares of the capital stock of the Corporation, both preferred and common will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, March 15, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 5, 1916.

Newark, New Jersey, March 3, 1916.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Federal Mining and Smelting Co.
42 Broadway, New York, March 16, 1916.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Federal Mining and Smelting Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of any business which may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held on Monday, April 10th, 1916, at the office of the Company, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New York, New York, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The stock transfer books do not close, but Common stockholders of record March 20th, 1916, shall have power to vote.

WM. P. HALL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, March 11, 1916. Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., April 3, 1916, for Heating, Plumbing and Electric Work for the Powell School Building No. 157, located in Square No. 2674, on School Street, opposite Lamont Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 425, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to guarantee the return of plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., April 14, 1916, for such printing and material, except paper, as may be required at Headquarters, Eastern Department, during the year ending June 30, 1917. Successful bidder will be required to furnish plant. Bids will be received for work to be done on Governors Island in building furnished by the U. S., rent free, or for doing the work at bidder's shop. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for printing" and addressed to Department Quartermaster.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT, New York City, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y. Sealed proposals for dredging and rock removal in Coenties Reef, East River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., April 14, 1916, and then opened. Further information on application.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., March 29, 1916, for furnishing at this Depot, Cords, hat; Drawers, Canton Flannel and Jean; Mattresses; Undershirts, cotton. Information on application.

WEST POINT, N. Y., MARCH 15, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon April 18, 1916, for furnishing forage, straw, soft wood, smithing coal, gasoline, and mineral oil required here during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1916. For further information address Quartermaster.

DIVIDENDS.

Chalmers Oil and Gas Company.
Preferred Stock
DIVIDEND No. 4.

Regular quarterly dividend of 2% has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Chalmers Oil & Gas Company, payable April 1st, 1916, to Stockholders of record at close of books March 25th, 1916. Stock Transfer Books will be closed from March 27th to April 1st, both dates inclusive.

CHARLES J. BOLGIANO,
Treasurer.

SENT ON FROM SPAIN

One of Twenty Filched from Registered Mail in 1912 Comes to National Park Bank.

ALL BUT ELEVEN RECOVERED

New Warning to Banks—Loss Paid by Insurance Companies—Thieves Fail to Profit.

A United States Government ten-thousand-dollar gold note, No. C 7940, turned up at the National Park Bank yesterday. It had been sent by registered mail from Madrid, Spain, by the American Bank of Spain with the request that that amount be placed to the credit of the Spanish institution. Officials of the National Park Bank identified the note as one of the twenty of the same denomination stolen in September or October, 1912, while en route from Havana, Cuba.

The original sender of the package of $200,000 was the National Bank of Cuba, with headquarters in Havana. The money was consigned to the National Park Bank by registered mail for the account of the New York branch of the National Bank of Cuba. When the package was opened it was found to contain a report of crop conditions in Cuba.

Two insurance companies were liable for the money and the loss was paid. None of the banks figuring in the transaction was in any way liable. Banks all over the world were notified of the theft and each bank received the numbers of the notes. Shortly after the announcement of the theft one of the notes was recovered by a Canadian bank. One by one others were reported. Two were found in a tomato can on a dump in St. Louis and several more were found in Havana. There were some arrests for the theft and two men were sentenced.

The note which turned up yesterday was the ninth to be recovered, so that eleven more are still outstanding. Bankers said yesterday that it would not be surprising if some of the remaining notes appeared in New York soon. When one showed up, it was said, others might be expected. Another warning was sent out yesterday to local banks to be on the lookout.

These are the numbers of the missing notes: C 13,363, C 10,163, C 8,715, C 6,934, C 3,855, D 1,244, D 3,451, D 3,682, D 1,296, D 61, and D 384.

"I do not believe that a single individual ever succeeded in profiting by the theft of the $10,000," said an official of the New York branch of the National Bank of Cuba yesterday. "It is a very difficult matter to get change for a $10,000 treasury note. Banks will not accept them unless they know the man offering them. I believe that all of the twenty stolen notes will eventually turn up, and in that event the insurance companies, of course, will get the money."

No details were available as to how the note reached the American Bank of Spain. A cablegram was sent to the bank explaining the situation. The note was sent in good faith, it was explained at the National Park Bank.

The incident reminded one banker of Mark Twain's difficulty in getting a $10,000 note changed in London. The author, according to the story, bought freely in the shops, and at each shop offered the note in payment for the goods. No one cared to change it, and so Mark Twain "got all his goods for nothing."

Steady Demand for Wool.

LONDON, March 16.—There was a steady demand for the fair selection of 8,170 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Russian buyers paid 3s 1d for New South Wales scoured. The sales will be concluded tomorrow.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat., with slowly rising temperature; moderate n. w. to n. winds, becoming variable.

S. Car.—Fair, not so cold, Fri. Sat., fair, warmer; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming s.

Ga. and Ala.—Fair Fri. and Sat., with rising temperature; moderate winds, becoming s.

Fla.—Fair, not so cold, Fri. Sat., fair, warmer; moderate n. w. to n. winds, becoming variable.

Miss.—Fair, warmer, Fri. Sat.; fair; moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Fair, warmer, Fri. Sat., cloudy; warmer in cen. and e.

Ky. and Ind.—Fair, warmer, Fri. Sat., cloudy and warmer.

Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Fri. Sat., cloudy and warmer; moderate n. w. to n. winds, becoming variable Sat.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. Sat., cloudy and warmer; moderate n. w. to n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. Sat., cloudy and warmer.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair and slightly warmer Fri. and Sat.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat., with rising temperature.

Wis.—Cloudy and warmer Fri., followed by snow in the afternoon or night; Sat. unsettled and warmer.

Minn.—Unsettled and warmer Fri.; probably snow; Sat. cloudy; colder in w.

Iowa—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.; warmer Fri. and in e. and cen. Sat.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Fri.; probably light snow; warmer in e. and cen.; Sat. fair and colder.

S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.; colder Sat.

Neb.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.; colder Sat.

Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat. colder Sat.

DIVIDENDS.

CENTRAL AGUIRRE SUGAR COMPANIES

80 State St., Boston, Mass., March 15, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Central Aguirre Sugar Companies, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 27th, 1916. The transfer books of the trust for the transfer of Preferred Shares will close March 27th and reopen April 3d, 1916.

C. L. CREHORE, Sec'y & Treas.

CENTRAL AGUIRRE SUGAR COMPANIES

80 State St., Boston, Mass., March 15, 1916.

A dividend of $6.00 per share has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Central Aguirre Sugar Companies, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 27th, 1916.

C. L. CREHORE, Sec'y & Treas.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
Common Stock Dividend
New York, March 14, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. from the current earnings for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1915, payable March 31, 1916, to stockholders of record March 24, 1916.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
Preferred Stock Dividend
New York, March 14, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. from the current earnings for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1915, payable March 31, 1916, to stockholders of record March 24, 1916.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

KOLB BAKERY COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 17.
New York, March 10th, 1916.

A Dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid on April 1st, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1916.

C. J. LAYFIELD, Treasurer.

GENERAL BAKING COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 17.
New York, March 16, 1916.

A dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid on April 1st, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 18th, 1916.

GEO. E. FAWCETT, Treasurer.

Columbia Trust Company,
60 Broadway,
New York, March 16, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. and an Extra Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 31st, 1916, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business March 22d, 1916.

The Transfer Books will not close.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Open for jobs, ladies' coats, suits, and dresses; also children's coats. Levitman & Fein, 33 West 34th St., Oppenheim-Collins Building.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at plush coats; all day Friday; Room 608A, 303 Fifth Av.

CONTRACTOR wanted on silk dresses; only those who can turn out 300 weekly or more need to apply. B 65 Times Annex.

CONTRACTOR desires connection with waist houses that supply quantity. Call Chelsea 8028.

CREPE DE CHINEs wanted for cash. I. Streicher, 142 5th Av.

DRESS GOODS.—Will buy for cash, quantity or quality no object. Gramercy 4083.

GLASSINE PAPER BAGS.—We are open for a large quantity. Goodman & Sons, 18-20 West 4th St.

METEORS wanted, any quantities, any color. National, 29 W. 21st.

POPLIN.—Will exchange navy Amoskeag poplin, 8½c, for black. 'Phone Spring 9630, Mr. Branch.

REMNANTS of all kinds of silks, crepe de chine, messaline, poplins, &c., bought for cash. X 261 Times Annex.

RICKRACK BRAIDS and Silk Beltings; quantity no object; cash. H 325 Times Downtown.

TAFFETA, plaid, 75c. to $1, 36 inches wide; can use any quantity for cash. Phone Madison Square 4360.

TAFFETA in pastel shades bought for cash at a price. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4348.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEACH CLOTHS—Poplins, serges, shepherds, checks; also silk poplins for immediate delivery. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

CLOTH BARGAINS for jobbers and manufacturers—About 2,000 yards light blue 36-inch mercerized sateens; about 2,500 yards light brown 36-inch mercerized sateens; about 7,000 yards light blue 36-inch mercerized sateens; about 6,000 yards salmon 36-inch mercerized sateens; No. 5,861, about 6,000 yards 42-inch bleached sheeting, close weave, smooth, hard finish, excellent quality; cotton cloth remnants and pound goods, several lots; samples with Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401, New York City, 'phone, Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CLOTH.—Have about 750 yards of 50-inch blue, all wool panama, at 52½ cents; less cash. L. I. Baron Co., 38-44 West 21st.

COATS.—Poplins, serges, velours, chinchillas; cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COTTON GLOVE FABRICS for sale, for light weight gloves; bleached white, black, gray, tan, chamois, beaver; various qualities and weights; Europe cannot supply it; why not place orders with us promptly? Prices are advancing; samples with Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401, New York City, 'phone Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES.—Voiles, flowered fancies, poplins, serges, $1.50 to $3.75. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

KNIT GOODS manufacturers attention:—Dodge hatch needles for sale; about 5,000 cylinder needles and about 5,000 dial needles, 8 gauge; included in this quantity may be a small percentage each of 10 and 12 gauge; the quantity is approximate; needles are scarce, difficult to obtain; our option on this lot expires noon today; terms are net cash. Charles Tenney, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y., or telephone Franklin 135, Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., New York, Room 401.

SEWING THREADS.—Bargains, 45/2 cord on cones, black, tan, light blue, salmon, about 700 to 1,000 pounds of each color; perfect quality and condition; desirable on account of the difficult dyestuff situation and slow delivery by mills. Samples with Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401, New York City; 'phone Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediately delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SWEATERS.—For men, worsted face and cotton back, medium weight, well made, attractive; cardinal, brown, maroon, gray, navy, &c.; these are job lots of regular goods, clean-up of the mill for she season; suitable for Spring and Summer wear; can furnish Oxford merino sweaters for supply in large quantities. Samples with Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401, New York City. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WASTE for sale.—No. 6,428 white cotton fly, undusted, for shipment as made, say, about 12 carloads about 20,000 lbs. each; for bedding, upholstering and spinning purposes; this is new, clean, sanitary stock; samples with Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401, New York City, 'phone Franklin 135, Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WE HAVE in stock for delivery silk street and afternoon dresses; popular price. Tip Top Dress, 124 West 37th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN acquainted selling Japanese fans or ostrich fans; commission. Ginzberg, 722 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾% per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...3¾% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Machinery Parts Needed.

A scarcity of raw materials is not the only thing that is hampering manufacturers in various branches of trade. In certain lines there is a shortage of machinery parts. The knit goods manufacturers, for instance, find it next to impossible to purchase needles for their machines to replace those that have been worn out or broken. This means that a part of the equipment must remain idle until the necessary parts can be obtained. Many of the factories that turned out machinery, tools, and other articles of the sort for industrial purposes are now working on war orders that prevent them from turning out what is required by the domestic manufacturers.

Direct Buying Now.

The days when a plumber or plasterer might jump into the war order business and swing a deal in the millions for shells, powder or uniforms has passed. Buying now by the European nations at war is conducted on a very direct basis. The need of hurry has passed and, while there are a number of articles that are still required in large quantities, there is very little chance for the outsider to become an "in-between." As a man who has been at the war order business ever since it began described the situation: "We are wearing out lots of shoe leather and covering every possible source from which a war order might come, and once in a while we get what we are after. What is chiefly needed by the war lords at present is persistency. Transactions are carried on direct, and conditions are almost as strict now as in the case of a transaction with our own Government."

Is Finishing Situation Better?

The heavy buying of gray goods that has taken place in this market in the last several days has again brought up questions regarding the finishing situation. While there is not much said that is definite, there is a feeling among sellers that things are taking a turn for the better and that a gradual, but steady, improvement will be noticed from now on. There is no intimation that reports of the glutted condition of the average finishing plant are too highly colored, as it is realized that there is much left to wish for regarding the supply of colors and other elements that enter into the question of finishing. It is argued, however, that buyers of printcloths would not purchase as heavily as they have if they did not see a better outlook. Many of the fancy gray goods that have sold heavily recently, such as corded shirtings, piques, &c., need no colors, being made up in the bleached state.

Japanese Crab Meat Scarce.

Cables from agents in Japan to jobbers here are to the effect that the catch of crab meat will be a very limited one this season, while a heavy advance in steam fixtures at Shanghai have sold liberally for June-August shipment, and prices have advanced about $30 a picul in the last ten days. Tsatlees and tussahs are also active and firmer there. At Milan, Italian silks are firmer, with a better demand from this country as a result of the high cost of Chinese and Japanese silks. Heavy buying is reported locally at advancing prices, some of the business done calling for delivery into the Fall.

Clothing Salesmen Start Early.

It would appear from the attitude taken by the clothing manufacturers that the salesmen will make a start on Fall trips earlier than usual this season. Some of the men who travel to the Coast will start out toward the end of this month, and the others will leave here early next month, if their present plans go through. The manufacturers are more inclined to start their salesmen out earlier than usual because they believe the retailers are now in a mood to buy Fall merchandise, even though the season is somewhat far distant. A number of the retailers who came on to place orders for late Spring goods also made inquiries concerning merchandise they would need for next season, and in some cases placed orders. In view of this, the manufacturers are of the opinion that there is something to be gained by having their salesmen call on the trade at an early date.

Fur Buyers Anxious Already.

"For the first time in the history of our business," said the head of a well-known firm of manufacturing furriers yesterday, "the buyers are making inquiries for goods before the lines are ready. This applies very largely to men's coats and other staple articles, but it augurs well for the coming season. Ordinarily we have to fight to interest the buyers at this time of the year. Staple lines are now practically completed. It is understood that salesmen who have not yet left with them are planning to go out in the immediate future. Aside from reports of the use of "Summer" furs again this year there is not much to record at present about women's goods. The style tendency is said not yet to have taken definite shape, though it is predicted that natural furs will be most favored in the new things. Echoes from the past season indicate that it was the best in several years.

Silk Salesmen to Incorporate.

Preliminary to the incorporation of the recently organized Silk Travelers' Association, this committee has been appointed to consider amendments to the constitution and by-laws that will increase the scope of the organization: P. L. Cox, A. S. Wilson, W. P. Taylor, W. H. Yelland, and E. R. Augustin. Plans are now under way for the formation of an educational department to increase the efficiency of the younger salesmen through instruction in modern selling methods and technical matters. It is also planned to establish a death fund in order to give prompt relief to the beneficiaries of a deceased member. The auxiliary organization, with its own officers but working within the association, will have this matter in charge. A special committee is now working on it. The association has put itself on record as favoring the Hill bill, providing for an "adequate" protective tariff for American dyes. A smoker is planned for the near future, with R. A. Kathan in charge of arrangements.

Sharp Rise in Japanese Silks.

The Yokohama raw silk market is reported to be in a very excited state, having registered an advance in the last week of $40 to $45 a picul. Quotations sometimes showed an advance of $15 to $20 a picul from one day to another, and indications are that the upward movement has not reached its zenith yet. Present figures are now not far from the record levels of 1907. Sales for the week were put at 2,600 bales, with stocks at practically exhausted. It was said yesterday. One of the factors in the increased prices for this year's pack is the circumstance that the Japanese Government has established official inspection methods, including marking according to quality of all crab meat packed in the principal districts. A handler of the product said that since official inspection became the rule the demand in this country for the meat had grown rapidly and assumed large proportions.

Activity That Is Commended.

Quite often the warning given to a manufacturer to beware of shipping goods to an unknown concern gets to him too late. A recent case, in which the National Association of Credit Men put in good work and reversed the usual procedure, has been very favorably commented upon by credit men. The credit manager of an association, who described the case, said warning was given not to send merchandise to a man out of town who was operating under the name of a well-known concern, but having the goods shipped to a different address than that of the firm. Immediately after the warning, before time was given for the fraud to be perpetrated, notice arrived of the man's arrest upon information furnished the police by the National Association. As the credit manager put it, "we generally get news of a thing like this after the party or parties who have engaged in the deception have been able to get all the goods they want and have disposed of them."

Printcloth Buying Keeps Up.

Buyers of printcloths continued their activities in the local gray goods market yesterday, and it was estimated that the day's total sales ran between 150,000 and 200,000 pieces. Some of the business done was for deliveries running to the end of the year, large sales of this kind having been reported on 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s at 5¾ and 5½ cents, respectively. Thirty-nine-inch 80 squares sold well at 7 cents for shipment during April, May, and June, while 56-44s in that width sold for April at 4¼ cents. April business was also done at 3½ cents on 27-inch 64-60s. For April-May delivery 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s sold at 4⅝ and 4½ cents, respectively. All of the 38½-inch 64-56s that were available for any delivery at 5 cents appear to have been cleaned up, and sellers were said yesterday to have refused substantial bids of 5 1-16 cents for this construction for July-October delivery. Sheetings, drills, fine goods, and ginghs were active and firm, but without marked feature. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7c | 38½-inch, 64-60s...5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s....6⅝c | 38½-inch, 64-56s...5⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¾c | 38½-inch, 60-52s...4⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s....4⅜c | 38½-inch, 60-48s...4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...5¼c | 27-inch, 64-60s....3½c
*Bid.

MORE ACCEPTANCE CREDITS.

Banks Are Extending Liberal Lines to Customers.

In its statement of March 7 the National Bank of Commerce shows an increase since Jan. 1 of more than $4,500,000 in customers' liability under letters of credit and acceptances. The total amount under this heading on that date was $15,163,637, which is the largest amount for any national bank in New York.

The national banks have been making full use of the authority granted them by the Federal Reserve act and have lost no opportunity to extend liberal lines of acceptance credit to customers. A number of other institutions have increased their business in this department, among them the Mechanics & Metals, with a total acceptance business of $11,068,207; the Irving National, with $8,664,825; the Bank of New York, with $8,438,385; the National City, with $6,374,272, and the Hanover National, with $1,803,066.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

HENRY O. SNIFFEN, real estate and insurance at White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $91,850 and assets of $42,737.

KASPER FURMAN, furrier, of 103 West Forty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,786 and no assets.

JOHN P. KRAFT, heating contractor at New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,298 and assets of $8 in accounts.

HARRY ELROFF, cloak manufacturer, of 33 West Seventeenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,303 and assets of $7,023.

KESSLER & WILNER.—John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, of 45 Cedar Street, has ordered David Kessler and Max R. Wilner, theatrical managers, to turn over to Arthur F. Gotthold, Trustee of their estate, all money on deposit in the Bowery Bank in the name of the David Kessler Theatre Company, and increasing the Trustee's bond to $10,000. The amount on deposit in the above bank is said to be $8,000.

UNITED FIVE AND TEN CENT STORES, INC., of 106 East Nineteenth Street, has been adjudicated bankrupt by default by Judge Hough, and the case has been sent to Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 2 Rector Street, to take charge of the further proceedings.

SOUTHWEALD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, real estate and buildings at 31 East Twenty-seventh Street, has made an assignment to Leon Dashew. It was incorporated on June 29, 1908, with capital stock of $500,000, which was afterward reduced to $250,000. George Heintzman is President. The company operated in Sheepshead Bay, Flatbush, and East New York.

GOLDMAN & SPIEGEL, composed of Joseph Goldman and Benjamin Spiegel, fur liners at 451 Sixth Avenue, have made an assignment to Samuel Z. Chodorov and Sam Strauss.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16.—A meeting of the creditors of the E. G. Hadden Company, grain brokers, is to be called to consider an offer of 10 per cent. composition. This, with expenses, would mean $5,535.32 on the liabilities of $54,503.20.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Baker—Rosie—M. K. Gray, costs.....$108.00
Baxter, Daniel S.—J. H. Weinberg.....285.23
Bruguet, Julia—J. Villars.....123.27
Buchhalter, Oslas, and Herman C. Pollack—J. Haber.....145.05
Brown, Alfred H.—Hotel Walton Co.....878.10
Butzel, Stanley M. and Harry—Union Exchange National Bank of N. Y.....550.93
Cobb, Langdon, F.—O'Brien et al.....204.35
Carsten, William—S. H. Spear.....130.72
Clark, Chas. C. — United Market and Grocery Co., Inc.....121.76
Curry, Arthur V. — Gustav Stickley Craftsman, Inc.....178.19
Davidow, Wm. H. and Edward — Lee Nussbaum Co.....160.00
Dekker, Morris—S. S. Zula.....609.91
Denker, Elsig, or Isaac Denker — M. White.....462.05
Doerger, Louise—E. J. Schwenker.....414.69
De Rosa, Frank—D. Graziozo.....605.98
Dow, Alexander — International Motor Co.....197.64
Elias, Hannah—E. May, Inc.....241.81
Esser, Henry—Eastern Shipyard Co. of Greenpoint.....186.69
Farley, Cornelius J.—J. Davis.....363.31
Flood, John; James Pringle, and Terrence Kelly—People, &c.....300.00
Frankel, Abrahum—N. Y. Telephone Co.....194.15
Foldman, Harry—Imperial Woolen Co., Inc.....186.51
Fisher, Philip—W. Kirstein.....100.54
Fishman, Jacob—East River Wet Wash Laundry Co., costs.....107.88
General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corp'n, Ltd., of Perth, Scotland—Triangle Waist Co.....6,163.85
Gornto, Benjamin R.—Charter Construction Co.....1,296.64
Hogeson Bros.—F. Spiekerman, costs.....148.76
Hague, W. Grant—H. Ahrens.....106.41
Hess, Henry—Seneca Distributing Co..106.65
Interborough Sash and Door Co.—G. T. Meadon.....367.87
Jacobs, Hyman—N. G. Goldberger.....858.12
Kurzrok, Max, and Kurzrok Bros. Co.—C. E. Sands et al.....5,187.29
Kampelmacher, Joseph, and Abraham Rosen—S. Kohn.....1,632.84
Kaplan, Louis—S. J. Hochheuser et al..122.77
Kaye Garage, Inc., and John Keller—A. J. Bryant.....352.89
Kave, Abraham, or Abraham Cohen—G. Goldbaum.....294.65
Kulish, Maxwell—H. Berk.....349.78
Lopez, David, and Joseph Schavrin—M. C. Schavrion.....401.53
Levy, Morris—B. Schneider.....232.59
Lynch, Richard T.—Townsend Realty Co.....1,842.13
Linke, Herman, L. O.—P. E. C. Moseley.....274.06
Mueller, Arthur—Wyoming National Bank.....1,842.18
Maisel, Morris—M. Silberstein et al....190.83
Moore, James P.—D. M. Junk.....320.46
Mills, Burritt S.—Hotel Walton Co....345.15
Mourlan, Berthe—J. F. Siedler.....874.72
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.—S. Herschkowitz et al.....1,297.08
Mount Airy Realty Co.—H. Hirshon.....900.41
McAdoo, Malcolm R.—R. A. Sasseen..7,173.91
Nouvelle Model Co., Inc.—E. Rondeau et al.....127.86
Otten, Caroline—A. McCarthy.....1,840.92
Pouzzner, Benjamin S.—M. S. Kirshen..129.06
Pawel, Jacob, and Bernard D. Thorn, executors—North River Sav. Bank...3,482.14
Same—Same.....4,028.85
Same—Same.....3,482.14
Same—Same.....4,028.85
Rosenstein, Leo—Morewood Realty Holding Co.....363.85
Runkel, Maurice—Nat. Lewis, Inc.....166.50
Rose, Mart A.—J. E. Bates & Co.....225.98
Rosch, Albert A.—U. S. Rubber Co....305.82
Rosenberg, Isaac, Gdn.—Ocean Coaster Co., costs.....108.18
Rubin, Solomon—L. Ottmann.....107.35
Rosenbaum, Louis—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc.....221.11
Roberts, James A.—S. Oppenheimer...5,784.13
Stern Selling Service—Pines Rubber Co.717.50
Skinner, Chas. K.—A. E. Skinner.....112.22
Smart—Set Hat Works, Inc., & Sam Cohen—C. Phillips et al.....335.88
Sheban, Louis—Friedman Co.....120.05
Simon, Rose, & Michael J. Greehey—F. Hamman.....109.16
Strachinow, Richard—Manhattan Leasing, Inc.....317.96
Stern, Moses—M. H. Ruiz.....202.66
Singer, Israel, & John Lonaram—G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc.....246.71
Stapleton, Michael H.—L. Van Orden et al.....211.63
Sexton, Augustus H.—Mottola Human Hair Co.....124.46
Slaybach, Wm. A.—F. S. Johnson.....320.91
Spyr, Lawrence N.—Thomas Gregory Galvanizing Works.....118.55
Thoman, Rose—A. F. Brandt et al. costs.....123.80
Thompson, Warren E.—American Optical Co., costs.....107.35
Turchinsky, Salomon—I. Nacht.....123.57
Thorn, Bernard D.—North River Savings Bank.....3,492.14
Same—Same.....4,028.85
Walsh, Sarah T.—N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., costs.....118.68
Winter, William—M. Leeberman.....109.41
W. E. Williams, Son & Co.—Beaton Caldwell Mfg. Co.....189.90
Wiener, Harry—J. Rosenberg.....377.18
Williamson, Francis S.—City of N. Y., costs.....491.67
Zitzler, George & Marie—I. Barcus...358.22

In Bronx County.

American Land Credit Corpn.—Central Union Gas Co.....$32.72
Brightman, Henry—Kellis Mill and Lumber Co., Inc.....89.80
Bailey, Arthur R.—E. M. Beers.....31.36
Brewer, Adelaide M.—S. C. Bradley...945.40
Cohen, Isaac—A. Freden et al.....39.72
Furlong, Richard—S. P. Ettinger.....32.93
Falk, John, Jr.—J. Acker.....329.36
Gerard, Philip—Jewell Bros., Inc.....335.25
Hendrick, Philip E.—E. Hanlon.....6,367.57
Katzman, Max—Readsboro Chair Co....136.85
Kellbert Const. Co., and Francis X. Keil—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., Inc.....646.40
Mulcahy, James, Jr.—George H. Tyrell Co., Inc.....128.40
Maletzky, Joseph, and Ike Shantz—L. Lesser et al.....120.29
Maurice F. Ahearn Const. Co.—F. Amanna et al.....501.72
McCullough, Franklyn H.—B. Burger..59.58
Potts, Charles P.—W. Hromadke.....108.42
Same—J. Kenne.....108.42
Same—E. Fischer.....109.04
Rotti, Joseph—Wulit Engineering Co. Inc.....48.33
Rosenblum, Michael D.—J. Kaufman..113.71
Spiro, Emanuel—A. Freden et al.....34.87
Smithers, Francis S.—J. Sellitto.....

THE COTTON MARKET HASGOODUNDERTONE

Active Positions Show a Net Gain of 10 Points Over Previous Day.

SHORT COVERING STOPPED

Surface Sentiment Bullish, with Scalpers Inclined to Play in That Direction.

There was a good undertone to the cotton market yesterday, and it closed steady, with the active positions 10 points higher than the close of the previous day. The Liverpool market was a little higher than due when the local market opened, and opening prices were 4 to 5 points higher than those of the previous close.

There was little cotton offering, but during the early trading the market sagged a few points simply on account of the dullness. Buying by spot interests soon caused a change of tone, however, and after selling as low as 12.10c July worked up to 12.24c, closing about 6 points under the high of the day.

There was no special news in the market yesterday, and the short covering which has been the feature of the market for the last week or ten days seems to be pretty well over. Surface sentiment in the market is bullish, however, and scalpers are disposed to play for a turn on that side of the market, and ignore fundamental conditions, which cannot be said to be particularly in favor of an advance at this time.

American mills, with 2,000,000 bales in their warehouses, are rather inclined to be friendly to the market than against it, and this is one reason that there is no agressiveness on the short side.

Exports yesterday were only 15,148 bales, against 56,129 for the some day last year. The total exports for the season are now 2,368,000 bales fewer than for the same period last year, with the figures still continuing to run much under those of twelve months ago.

The spot markets in the South were steady, with prices generally unchanged. In spite of the fact that the South is still carrying a great deal of cotton, most of which is unhedged, there seems to be no anxiety on the part of the holders and no pressure to sell at this time. In the local market the spot price has advanced 5 points to 12 cents.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, to 10 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points decline, 11.95c for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.89	11.86	11.84@11.87	11.73@11.75
May	12.04	11.92	11.96@12.00	11.85@11.90
July	12.24	12.10	12.18@12.19	12.00@12.10
Oct.	12.35	12.22	12.30@12.31	12.21 Flat
Dec.	12.50	12.38	12.46@12.47	12.37@12.38
Jan.	12.65	12.44	12.52@12.53	12.44@12.46

Total port receipts: 10,921 bales; last week, 10,936 bales; last year, 34,282 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	1,607	2,688	10,388
Galveston	4,792	5,917	7,333
Mobile	639	175	969
Charleston	324	128	2,978
Savannah	1,611	878	6,112
Wilmington	166	43	2,695
Norfolk	1,241	991	2,544

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	435	404	910
Memphis	588	1,765	3,224
St. Louis	641	3,253	2,337
Houston	3,826	2,337	5,576

Exports, 15,148; total thus far this season, 3,751,418; total last season, 6,119,434.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
240	Galveston 12.35	288,075	398,871
2,590	New Orleans..11.94	375,279	382,476
73	Mobile 11.62	21,878	42,019
289	Savanah 12½	171,207	190,753
—	Charleston 11¾	71,260	91,247
—	Wilmington 11¾	45,416	57,778
321	Norfolk 11.81	107,975	85,653
1,481	Augusta 11.75	150,813	137,468
3,850	Memphis 11.88	202,291	213,912
—	St. Louis 12.00	18,857	37,176
3,802	Houston 12.25	136,376	165,094

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair demand business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline at 7.82. Sales, 8,000. Receipts, 28,000. American, 16,000. Market closed very steady.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Crop damage news was again used with good effect by bulls in the wheat market yesterday, and at one time the market was up 1¼@1¾c per bushel, although realizing sales in the last hour destroyed part of the upturn until the final prices were ¼@1¼c net higher.

The cash market was somewhat unsettled here, with quotations as follows: No. 1 durum, $1.30½; No. 2 hard, $1.25½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.35½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.48¾, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	..	..	1.19¾	1.18¼	1.06⅞
July	..	..	1.13⅝	1.11¾	1.32¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.12	1.09½	1.11¾	1.10¾	1.56¾
July	1.10	1.07¾	1.09¾	1.08¾	1.23½
Sept.	1.06⅝	1.06¼	1.08	1.07¼	1.10¾

CORN.

The corn market was quite firm and ¼c net higher at one time during the day, but turned easier in the late afternoon and closed ⅛c net lower. A tendency to take profits developed after midday, however, and was helped by a lack of export interest and a fair here was easy with No. 2 yellow quoted at 85 to 85¼c cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	77¾	75¾	76¾	77	77¾
July	73¾	72	77¾	77¼	70¾
September	78¾	77¼	77¼	77¾	

OATS.

There was quite a firm feeling in oats during the forenoon, and prices sold ⅛c to ¼c over the previous night, but, as with other markets, realizing occurred late in the day, and last prices were only unchanged to ⅛c net higher. Cash oats were firm locally, being quoted as follows: Standard, 52c; No. 3 white, 51@51½c; No. 4 white, 50¼@51c; fancy clipped, white, 53@53½c; ordinary clipped, white, 50¼@51½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	45¾	45	45¼	45¼	60¾
July	44¼	43¾	44¼	44¼	54¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision list had an irregular course, showing weakness early in sympathy with lower hogs followed by a sharp upturn on good commission house buying after which there was a second reaction which carried prices off to the lowest of the day. Receipts at the West were 100,000 with 32,000 at Chicago, 7,000 at Kansas City, and 15,500 at Omaha. The estimate at Chicago for Friday was 19,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	11.05	10.92	11.05	10.97	10.05
July	11.22	11.20	11.20	11.22	10.02
Ribs—					
May	12.17	11.92	11.97	12.10	10.12
July	12.37	12.15	12.20	12.30	10.45
Pork—					
May	23.80	22.82	23.02	22.97	17.70
July	23.03	22.70	22.90	22.75	18.22

COTTONSEED OIL.

An active trade developed in the cottonseed oil market again yesterday and the undertone was very firm with final prices 11 to 15 points net higher. New high records were established on some deliveries and there was a renewal of good outside buying, based on advancing crude values. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.43	10.48
March	..	..	10.49@10.50	10.42
April	10.58	10.57	10.57@10.58	10.42
May	10.67	10.66	10.55@10.58	10.44
June	..	..	10.47@10.53	10.35
July	10.50	10.46	10.50@10.51	10.36
August	10.50	10.45	10.49@10.50	10.36
September	10.38	10.32	10.37@10.40	10.26
October	9.45	9.38	9.44@9.46	9.30

COFFEE.

The coffee market was much less active yesterday, with prices easing off under scattered selling, which was attributed largely to realising, and which seemed to come partly from Wall Street and Cotton Exchange sources. Sales for the day amounted to only 17,250 bags and closing prices were 9 to 12 points lower. The local spot market was unchanged, but there was talk of rather a better demand in jobbing circles. Rio 7s were quoted at 9¾ and Santos 4s at 10¾. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	8.04@ 8.06	8.18
April	..	..	8.00@ 8.11	8.19
May	8.27	8.15	8.14@ 8.16	8.25
June	..	..	8.18@ 8.20	8.30
July	8.36	8.26	8.23@ 8.24	8.34
August	..	..	8.26@ 8.28	8.36
September	8.41	8.29	8.29@ 8.30	8.39
October	..	..	8.32@ 8.34	8.42
November	..	..	8.35@ 8.37	8.45
December	8.51	8.50	8.35@ 8.40	8.45
January	..	..	8.49@ 8.45	8.55
February	..	..	8.47@ 8.51	8.57

SUGAR.

There was an active day in futures, the market opening 5 to 9 points higher, with three months breaking through the 5.00c level. The further advance in refined sugar caused heavy trading in futures on the buying side, considerable support coming from Wall Street and the leading speculator, with Cuba and a large commission house selling. The market closed strong generally 5 to 16 points net higher, with sales for the day 309, 810, 811, 312, 814, and 815.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,104 packages. Very moderate offerings. Cold weather and continued fair demand have added strength to the position and prices are ½c higher on all grades of fresh and held creamery. Renovated also very firm, with some holders asking further advance. Lower grades and packing stock still lean strongly in sellers' favor. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 37@37½c; higher scoring, 38@38½c; firsts, 35½@36¼c; seconds, 33@35c; thirds, 31@32c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 33½@34c; higher scoring, 34@34½c; firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 30½@31½c; thirds, 29@29½c; State dairy, finest, 36@36½c; good to prime, 33½@35½c; common to fair, 28@33c; renovated, extras, 27½@28c; firsts, 26@27c; lower grades, 22½@25c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25½@26c; ladles current make, firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; packing stock, current make, fine, 23½c; No. 2, 23c; lower grades, 21@22½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 20,104 cases. Trading was a little less active, and while values were sustained, the market closed with a slightly unsettled tone and rather less pronounced firmness. Nearby white eggs have accumulated considerably and with a slow trade receivers are pressing for sales at easier prices. Duck eggs are in light supply and meeting a good demand at quotations. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23½@24½c; extra firsts, 23c; firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½@21½c; thirds, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 19@20c; checks, good to choice, 17½@19½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henneries, fancy, fine to fancy, 27@28c; ordinary to good, 25@26c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 26@27c; small whites, 25c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 24@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henneries, brown, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 33@39c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 37@38c; Western and prime Southern, 33@35c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—Forty-six corporations, having capital stocks aggregating $943,400, were chartered today. They include:

The C. C. Premium System, Inc., merchandise used for premium purposes, $250,000; E. Eichel, C. S. Prinz, I. Worthman, 1,050 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Bridgeport Flour and Grain, Inc., flour, hay, feed, sugar, bakers', grocers' supplies, $35,000; J. Miller, S. Ginsburg, A. Goodman, 114 5th Av.

I. Golland's Sons & Co., Inc., Central Valley, clothing, wearing apparel, $25,000; I. M. and I. Golland, 22 West 126th St.

Spencer Court Corporation, Buffalo, contractors, hotels, restaurants, billiard rooms, swimming pools, skating rinks, $150,000; G. Dakin, J. A. Lockhart, F. J. Hall, 151 Bayne St., Buffalo.

The Bart Laboratories Corp., treating metals, manufacture metal articles, $115,000; C. G. Campbell, W. R. Baird, C. J. Kleber, 217 West 108th St.

Silver Crown Disk Co., Inc., disks for bottle caps, $100,000; W. P. Riley, J. T. Abeles, T. F. Curley, 2 Rector St.

New Mutual Property Co., Inc., realty, construction, tax liens, $50,000; R. M. Hodes, O. M. Lasrus, F. W. Kuttner, 20 Vesey St.

Oriental Curtain Mfg. Co., Inc., laces, silks, textiles, ladies' apparel, novelties, $10,000; C. P. Hull, E. Arasie, M. M. Attie, 231 Utica Av., Brooklyn.

The New Departure Ball Bearing Co., Inc., bearings, parts, sundries, accessories, autos, $10,000; J. T. MacLean, M. R. and G. T. Gwilliam, 253 West 58th St.

Delta Theta Phi Holding Co., Inc., law books, libraries, houses, scholarships, assist law students, $10,000; K. D. Whiddemar, F. A. Myled, E. C. Weller, 27 Cedar St.

Moorehead Car Heating and Licensing Corp., patents, inventions, license manufacture and sale of protected articles, $20,000; A. T. Chamberg, J. H. Jones, A. L. Moorehead, Rutherford, N. J.

The Assembly Clothing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, clothing, haberdashery, dry goods, notions, $20,000; F. B. Smith, E. J. Fenton, E. Love, 76 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

One Hundred Twelfth Street Corporation, realty, construction, merchandise; $15,000; A. F. Kobbe, H. A. Carter, C. Bernhart, 28 Pinehurst Av.

Newman & Knierim, Inc., Chappaqua, interior decorations, upholstering, cabinet making, crockery; $10,000; A. Knierim, F. Valentin, Jr., W. J. Newman, 160 West 34th St.

Dictating Machine Co., Inc., patent devices; $10,000; R. J., W. C., and C. P. McLaughlin, 578 West 161st St.

Modern Tool and Machine Works, Inc., machines, tools, implements, gauges, jigs; $10,000; L. Cvsidvitch, W. Buseroff, W. Kosmin, 308 Beeckman Av., Bronx.

Manenbeau Corporation, engineering; $9,000; F. B. Hull, C. R. and W. B. Betsig, 31 East 142d St., Bronx.

Brooke Interstate Realty Corporation, Seattle, builders, contractors, decorators, building materials, requisites; $10,000; H. M. Levy, L. L. and I. B. Brooks, 45 West 34th St.

Juan J. Font Co., Inc., commission, metals, cotton, grain, produce, stocks, bonds, securities, commodities; $10,000; H. B. Goldberg, J. J. Font, D. D. Singer, 153 Center St., Orange, N. J.

Alpha Lamp Glass and Brass Co., Inc., auto accessories, supplies; $10,000; A. and A. L. Futterman, H. Cohen, 1,051 Union Av., Bronx.

J. L. Snyder, inc., Buffalo, contracting, realty, brokerage, agency; $5,000; R. P. Fenton, W. J. Jenkins, J. L. Snyder, Buffalo.

Law Studios, Inc., advertising, advertising curtains, concerts; $5,000; J. Monroe, W. McLean, P. Dodge, Freeport.

The Midvale Amusement Corporation, moving picture films, theatres; $10,000; C. C. Moskowitz, H. J. Huebel, L. Friedman, 1,493 Broadway.

M. Green & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, hotels, theatres, mills, shops, brokerage; $10,000; M. and J. Green, A. Nachlowitz, 552 48th St., Brooklyn.

Mutual Importing Co., Inc., Buffalo, distilling, rectifying liquors, $6,000; J. Furtell, M. and J. Crotty, 189 Smith St., Buffalo.

Thedl Corset Corp., corsets, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; $6,000; J. V. Downey, M. McEnaney, E. C. F. Proper, 15 East 129th St.

Stonwall Realty Corpn., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; J. J. Slonim, B. Wall, C. S. Diamond, 1,925 Bergan St., Brooklyn.

Keansburg Department Stores, Inc., $5,000; C. G. A. and H. J. Mondorf, 2,314 Broadway.

Nut Products Co., Inc., candies, pop corn, confectionery, $5,000; W. Greenfield, M. Ost, D. Grand, 2,262 Broadway.

Stratford House, Inc., hotel, restaurant, liquors, $5,000; R. Stiles, J. Fida, F. V. V. Tompkins, 130 East 67th St.

Beval Glass Co., Inc., plate glassware, mirrors; $5,000; M. Goldstein, P. Levinson, J. Golden, 58 East Second St.

Authorization Bettle Syndicate, Limited, Great Britain, motion picture films, electric motors, dynamos, machinery, $125,000. Representative, A. F. Leggatt, 17 West 44th St., Manhattan.

Public Finance Co., Belmar, N. J., audit books of account, purchase commercial paper, loan upon security, $10,000. Representative, Solon B. Lillienstern, 115 Broadway, Manhattan.

Huddleston Marsh Mahogany Co., Chicago, Ill., lumber, veneers, $50,000. Representative, D. W. Walker, 38 West 42d St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: W. N. Clark Co., Irondequoit, $100,000 to $800,000; Triangle Motor Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000; Buffalo Cereal Co., Fishkill, $200,000 to $300,000; Gyro Engineering Co., Inc., Manhattan, $6,000 to $50,000; Guggenheimer & Rich Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000.

Capital reduction: Millbrook Gas and Electric Co., Millbrook, $10,000 to $4,500.

Voluntary dissolutions: Excellow Eggs, Inc., Manhattan, The Scientific Press, Manhattan.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A. E. Brightman v. Lake Erie & Western Ry. Co.—Motion to docket and dismiss denied.

United States v. United States Steel Corp'n et al.—Time for filing the transcript of record in this case is extended until the further order of the court, nunc pro tunc as of March 15, 1916.

860—Bankers Trust Co., trustee, v. the Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant. Opposed by appellees. Leave granted to file suggestions as amicus curiae in behalf of the Railroad Commission of Louisiana.

294—P. C. Beckett v. the Medina Valley Irrigation Co. et al.—Argument concluded for plaintiff and submitted for defendant.

295—Rosa Falco, representing her minor child, v. the Succession of Salvator Suan Muiet, &c., et al.—Argued.

106—Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Waco v. M. C. H. Park, trustee, &c.—Submitted.

300—Pacific Live Stock Co. v. J. H. Lewis et al., &c., et al.—Argument commenced.

301—Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. v. W. Bower—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 17: Nos. 301, 302, 281, 306, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, and 315.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Middlesex Bank Co‹ Eaton.
Strauss Gas Co‹W M Crane Co.
Van Kammel R D Co‹ Straus.
Stalo‹Wagner.
Ribel Process‹Remington Martin Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 387, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Ward Lumber Co‹ Seebury SS Line.
Zelante‹NY Dock Co.
Descalzi‹Van Dyck & Lindsay.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Law Jury calendar.

Sadowsky‹Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Adjourned motions:
Bayuk‹Asserted. (2.)
Wright & Cobb‹Royal Mail.
Home SS Co‹Munson Line.
Lowe‹Weed Chain T G Co.
N Y & Bermuda Co‹ Mowickel (2.)
Thorburn‹Gates.
Olsen‹Scully.
Re Stollforth.
Hodges Mondroad.
Hewlett‹N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Lewtan‹same.
Copen's‹same.
Wallen‹same.
Marquard‹same.
Goldsmith‹same.
Noticed motions:
Metal Arts & Crafts‹ Hudson Brass Wks.
Underhill‹Guide Service Co.
Goodwin‹Powers.
Same‹Laulewere.
Bajtek‹Asserted.
Morris‹Clementa.
London‹Biograph.
Perlman‹Standard Welding Co.
Palmer‹Doull Muller.
Brady‹Reliance.
Reickert‹North Star.
Bradstreet‹Bradstreet.
Scotten‹Rosenblum.
Penn Steel Co‹N Y City Ry.
Brenner‹Cadillac.
Tully‹Heyman.
Sanders‹Canton.
S Brook‹Metzler.
Bodeen‹Hamburg-Am Line.
N Y Trust Co‹Int M M Co.
Fink‹Ahlstrom.
Thompson‹N Y Realty Owners.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 2 P. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Discharges:
Harry W Crull, Robert Kliober, Anna M Batson, Samuel Baum and Jacob Dalsinger, Herman Cohen, Leo Shenfield, Frank Dunham, Dickstein & Antoville.

Compositions:
Levin-Bigelow Outfitting Co, A & J Schulman.

Motions:
Terra Marine Co, Ignatz Kronengold, H Sakstein & Son, Julius Gutman.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg.—Common law calendar at 10 A. M.

Case on—Cohen‹Rothstein (2.)
At 10:30 A. M.
Kever‹Phila & R R N

Louis Schwab, William F Meester, Meyer Walker, Abraham L Kass, Harriet De Leeuw, Giuseppe Lenci, The Bendick Co, Inc., L W Schwenk, Kobre & Ginsberg, Boris Thomashefsky, Philip Rochelsky, Charles Comden, Guilio Bonanno, Perry B Rowe, Schenone & Bactagiupo, John Kupshe, Philip Kornstein.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—

Rice‹Yonkers.
Blacklock‹N Y Cent.
Ratchford‹Cayuga Co Cold Storage Co.
Saitch‹Kelley.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Dowling, Smith and Davis, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Motions:
Schmalz‹Ajax Co.
J Jameson & Son‹ Reilly.
Grubart‹Int R T Co.
Jacobson‹Rosenberg. (2.)
Levow‹Shewan.
Shearer‹Blake.
Kramer‹Fleischer.
Re Detmoid, (5.)
People‹Ripstein.
People‹Damico.
People‹Weisbrot.
Re Robinson, (2.)
Constantin‹Cons Gas.
Groshut‹Kinetophota Corp.
Billboard Pub Co‹ same.
McKenna‹Bowery Sav Bank.
Landay Bros‹Biscow.
Levberg‹Schumacher.

Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.
Chapin‹Marks.
Re N Y Rys.
People‹Fowler.
Brown‹Hoffman.
Re Caffrey.
Heiden‹CNY.
Fleitman‹Northern Bank.
Murray‹Dillingham.
Ruotolo‹Frasa P Co.
Hochman‹Pierce.
Haskin‹same, (2.)
Abion‹Pierce.
Martin‹New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co.
Re Hinds, Noble & Eldridge.
Weinberg‹Marks.
E I Du Pont de Nemours P Co‹T McNally Co, &c.
Caggiano‹Runkel Bros, Inc.
Pollock et al‹Sachs et al.

Faust, Flori, MacMillan, Bazarre, Goudis, Katz, Senko, Simon, Graham, Comera, Cawley, Slobodzian, Krauss, Nord, Lamberger, Lynch, Lavy, Wirth, Kendregan, Murray, De Dewalder, Markus, Goodman, Lurie, Wandel, Hubbell, Cook, Sanders, Doyno, Gastwirt, Anells, Gibson, Gutterman, Berger, Lenet, Thorpe, Kennedy, Graves.

General calendar:
Lasy‹Woods.
Flikins‹Ziegler.
Sarno‹Bickerton.
Valentine‹Valentine.
Cohen‹Bruere.
Mad Real Prop, &c, Co‹Werner.
Clark‹Colar.
Kaufmann‹Holsman-Cohen & Co, Inc.
Rahmlow‹Rahmlow.
Isaac‹Isaac.
Fields‹Fields.
Roth‹Roth.
De Rosa‹Zarsila.
Buchmiller‹Buchmiller, (3.)
Mills‹Mills.
Jacobs‹Salwyn & Co.
Lee‹Lee.
Olney‹West.
Feigel‹Feigel.
Dikken & Son‹Dikken.
Arra‹La Placa.
Pitofsky‹Palonsky.
Clear.

PART IV, (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.
Case on—Stein‹Warren & Wetmore.
Adjourned to March 24.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Grieme‹Grove Hill Realty Co.
Rose‹Di Dionisio.
Rudnick‹Seven.

Paolina‹D'Andrea.
Bent‹Post.
Case on.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Edelman‹Markel. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Collins‹CNY.
Kharas‹Baron G Cellier, Inc.
Bannische‹CNY.
Stoddard‹same.
Yone‹same.
Jacobs‹Yankee Waist.
Shapiro‹Goldman.

Allen‹Erie RR.
Miller‹Wendt (2.)
Wilton‹N Y Edison.
Tatanis‹Viasto.
Same‹Atlantis, a corp.
Cooney‹Coopsy.
Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Roth‹Losier Motor Co.
Case on.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sulmonetti‹Mailiard.
Rosenberg‹Reiss.
Kasloff‹Union Ry.
Basso‹Empire Shipping & Fog Co.

Dookweiler‹Am Piano.
Draughte‹same.
Bachus‹L I RR.
Kirby‹Am Transfer.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Greenfield‹Phillips.
Clear.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 11:30 A. M.
Tarullo‹Horton & Co.
Haertel‹Linch.
Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rottenberg‹C I & B RR.
Volunka‹CNY
Hess‹Werner.
Mullins‹Butler.
Cunningham‹Dulany, Tull‹Spitzel.
Blood‹CNY.

Steinhardt‹Wise.
Lenihan‹B H RR.
Wicke‹McKenna.
Bowden‹N Y Rys.
J Flazraich‹CNY.
A Flazraich‹same.
Case on.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Roddey‹N Y Rys.
Peter‹6th Av Coach.
Berryman‹Barrett.
McDonough‹Mowry.
H I Foley‹8d Av RR.
J Foley‹same.
Lyden‹Bowers.
Rand‹Public Bank of N Y City.
Rappaport‹42d St Ry.
Mesperek‹N Y Rys.

Ryan‹Rogers.
Hunt‹N Y Rys.
Pasquerille‹Kennedy Const Co.
Van Etten‹Sykes & Seidman.
Sobel‹Klein.
Weigel‹Rice.
Laibowitz‹Man Hat.
Howland‹Penn RR.
Case on.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Butcher‹Buckley Hoisting Co.
No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Edelman‹Markel.
No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Green‹Liquors Seized 1078 1st Av.
No day calendar.

PART XV.—Recess.

PART XVI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term recess.
Case on—Union Nov Braid Wks‹Grabelsky.
No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Eringer, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Schreiber‹Gem Stopper Co.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Newhouse‹Milk.
McManus‹Crandall.
Pacific Motor Car Exchange Co‹Bway & 53d St. Co.

Forman‹Grosner.
Feldman‹Union Trust
Kurek‹Berliner.
Green‹U. S. Trust Co.
Schimpf‹Steinfeld.
Gross‹Levy.
Ballack‹Schor.
Newbor‹Cohen.
Berger, Diamond & Abrahams‹Field.
Schloss‹Sachs.
Seplow‹Nelson.
Wechler‹G Backer Const Co.
Singer‹Hoffmeister.
Sandbloom‹Kimball.
Rouscher‹Stalter.
Budelman‹McIntyre.
Frank‹Irving Hat Co.
Rosenthal‹Stern.
Stulber & Schierbolt‹Van Allen.
Kaplan‹Kaplan.
Shirley Auto Fabric Co‹Valory.
Topel‹Steinberg.

PART XIX.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Held in Appellate Term recess.
Case on—Schreiber‹Gem Stopper Co.

PART XX.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Newhouse‹Milk.
McManus‹Crandall.
Pacific Motor Car Exchange Co‹Bway & 53d St. Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Christiane Zwinge, Solomon Ophen, John A Watson, Michael Mitchell, Timothy J Kisley, Moses Pachter, Henry Van Schaick, Thomas J Hart, John E Hey, Amanda J Surman, Joseph Killian, Jacob Harris, David M Turnure, William P Kirk, Abram Kaplan, &c, Francesco Ferola, Nuchmin Schwartz, John Goodwin, Mary E M Williams, Gaylord S Trussdell, William Brennan, Bessie S Brower, Donald Mitchell, Michael Curley, Douglas Gerdon (3), Julia A Millar, Henry Hilton, Amanda J Surman, James A O'Connor, Edward Gordon, Alexander Don, Edward Collard, B G W Lichtenberg, Anton Kroll (2), Joseph W Harper, George C Crooke, Caroline Thiessen, J Morgan Howe, Amanda Wasserman, Louis L Schwartz, Edward Bayley.

Charles H Strauss, Eliza M Marcus, Cath H Van Riper, Mary C Leary, Sarah A Scott, William H Lord, Catherine Shields, John J Kenny, Morris Goldberg, Mary L Cottenet, Gustave A Stubenvoll, Lizzie Neff, Edward A Sumner, Mark H Frank, Mary Tabetske, Chas H Spriek, &c, Minnie Weisel, John H Shipman, James J McDonald, Bettie Allmayer, Abram C Lehman, Benjamin F Breeden, Mary Cheney, Isaac Musett, William A Jessup, John A Lilie, Mary L Cottenet, Belle Harts, Katherine J Macy, Frank Fuller, Rose Josephowitz, Lewis Keifer, John F Sherman.

Wills for probate:
George N Steinmetz, Margaret C Marsh, Mario Azzaro, Jennie Abrahams, Greta H Wetherspoon, Hilda Kahn, Mary J Norwood.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:
Case on—Jane E Banney.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Garfinkel‹Cohen.
Swiryn‹Caro.
Sandbloom‹Kimball.
Jacobs‹Gross Co.
Standard Oil Co of NY ‹Donnelly.
Bing‹Hoeck.
Nicholas Power Co‹A Robertson & Co.
Henry George & Rosenbaum Co‹Bluestein Co.
Wills McDonald Co‹ Ullman.
Eremita‹Mazza.
Glynn‹White.
Delaphena‹United Hi, &c, Co.
Schleeser‹Lane.
Glynn‹White.
Engel‹United Elec, &c, Co.
Sass‹Londner.
Engel‹United Hi, &c, Co.
Pitsch‹Strohmeyer.

Corteil‹Jackson.
Briskman‹Krohnberg.
Schwartz‹Pistis.
Willner‹Green.

Linsenmaier‹Travelers Ins Co.
Clear.

PART II.—Koegh, J.; case on. Part II., Young, J.; motions. Part III., Tompkins, J.; recess.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Walter R Beach.
Christine Bornw. Executor's acctg:
Daniel L Torrance.
Mary Trohn.
William H Gedney, E L Gard.
John F Craddock.
Transfer tax:

William R Harris. Adm'r's acctg:
George E Newcombe. Order to show cause:
William C Baxter.
Re estate:
Dorothea Surtcower.
Jane McNespie.
Petition for adm:
Archibald Laverty.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Rothstein‹Kovacs Const Co.
Re Olmstead Av.
Rogers‹Ryan.
Ewny Say Institution ‹Shepherd.

Same‹Irving.
Woll‹Woll.
Re Rubin.
Panagakos‹Vlachos.
Cogswell‹Cogswell.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Schuessler‹Ellis.
No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.
Case on—Page‹Peyser. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estate of Lillian Mc Manus.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

People‹Sauna.
Armstrong‹McDonald.
People‹Knapp.

Same‹Berkeley.
Same‹Evans.
Same‹Kaestner.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney J.—Empire City Savs Bank‹Gillingham—David Steinhardt. Re Pym—Charles M O'Keeffe. CNY‹Flannery—Winter Russell. Bisset‹Prosnits—John B Sheridan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 10 A. M.

Galvin‹Norwood Co.
Donohue‹Peppard.
Re Gwynne.
Re Durban.
Callahan‹C I & B RR.
Re Truesdell.
Maddaus‹Eagle Loan

Miller‹B H RR.
Cadman‹CNY. Motion calendar:
Maxwell‹Hoge.
De Bekker‹F A Stokes Co (2.)
Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co‹Lockwood.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Re Friday.
Germania Savgs Bank ‹Noel.
Re Whitlock Av.
Re 10th Av (Kraemer) (2.)
Re Fabricand (Lubilnsky & Son.)

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal Pending for Lexington Avenue Corner at Seventy-second Street —$15,000,000 Co-operative Hotel Scheme—La Rochelle Apartment Sold—Brooklyn Apartments in $600,000 Trade.

Negotiations are pending, it was ascertained yesterday, for what will be one of the largest deals of well situated property in the choice apartment house section of Lexington Avenue. The deal involves two large parcels forming the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-second Street, including the seven-story apartment house known as the Lexington on the immediate corner, 80 on the street by 102.2 on the avenue, and the Hotel St. Lorenz, adjoining on the street, being 125 to 137 East Seventy-second Street, fronting 125 by 102.2. The combined plot has a frontage of 155 on Seventy-second Street by 102.2 on the avenue, half of the block front.

The property is owned by Frederick E. M. Bullowa, who holds it in the name of the 137 East Seventy-second Street Corporation. He purchased it about two years ago. The St. Lorenz is assessed at $330,000, of which $230,000 is land value, and the corner apartment at $115,000, of which $80,000 is land value.

Mr. Bullowa declined to discuss the pending transaction, but it is understood that an apartment house syndicate is the prospective buyer.

$15,000,000 Co-operative Hotel Scheme

Rumors which have been current for several days regarding a new $15,000,000 hotel were explained in some detail yesterday by Hoggson Brothers, builders and decorators, of 485 Fifth Avenue, who have obtained the contract for constructing the proposed hostelry. Although no site has been selected plans have been drawn by Starrett & Van Vleck, Beverly S. King, and Shiras Campbell, as architects. H. L. Merry, formerly associated with the Hotel McAlpin, has been selected to manage the new hotel. It is to be built by a syndicate known as the Commonwealth Hotel Construction Company, of which Charles E. Ingersoll, the watch manufacturer, is President. The following, issued by Hoggson Brothers, explains some of the prospective features:

"The Hotel Commonwealth, to be the largest hotel in the world, will be erected somewhere in the Times Square district. It will have more than 2,500 rooms, will be twenty-eight stories high, will cover an entire block front, and will cost, site and all, $15,000,000. The rates will be $3.50 and up. The largest hotel in the world at present has 1346 rooms. Several sites are under consideration, and a decision will be made in a short time.

"The company has offices at 18 East Forty-first Street. Its officers have not been announced. There will be thirty Directors, selected from among the prominent bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of New York."

The statement also reveals the fact that the operation is to be financed on the co-operative plan, the $15,000,000 of capital stock to be divided into 150,000 shares of $100 each and each shareholder will receive rebates of 20 per cent. in his hotel patronage. Many other novel features are planned.

La Rochelle Apartment Sold.

An interesting and important west side apartment house deal was closed yesterday in the sale of the ten-story La Rochelle apartment on the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, 167 by 112. The property has been owned by Arthur Remington Robert of England and is said to have been sold by him owing to the war situation abroad. It has been purchased by a syndicate incorporated as the La Rochelle Realty Company. It has been held at $350,000, but owing to the owner's desire to sell the purchase price was somewhat less. The building was erected in 1901 by Richard Deeves, and has always been considered as one of the substantial apartment structures on the west side. The property was transferred yesterday subject to a $300,000 mortgage.

Slayton & Hobbs were the brokers in the transaction.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Jere C. Lyons, a former builder in the Fifth Avenue section, has purchased the four-story dwelling at 14 East Eighty-third Street, 20 by 102.2, from Ennis & Sinnott, who took it in trade earlier in the week from Patrick Kiernan.

The four-story dwelling at 10 West Seventy-fourth Street, 22 by 102.2, was purchased in the auction room yesterday by Samuel Goldsticker for a client on a bid of $47,025. It was sold at foreclosure by Joseph P. Day to satisfy a judgment, with taxes, &c., of about $46,000, by the National Savings Bank of Albany against Minnie S. Banner and others.

Tenement Sales.

William J. Gabel, in connection with Laurence Cioffi, has sold for Francesco Annigoni to Anna Esposito the six-story twenty-five family tenement with two stores, 2029 and 2031 First Avenue, on a plot 38 by 85.

$600,000 Brooklyn Deal.

A deal in Brooklyn involving properties valued at about $600,000 has been closed by John H. Lawrence, who has sold for Lewy Brothers the two six-story apartment houses known as Oxford Hall, at 208 Underhill Avenue, 60 by 125, and Cambridge Hall, at 200 Underhill Avenue, northeast corner of St. John's Place, 65 by 125, both overlooking Prospect Park. Their annual rental is respectively $19,000 and $21,000. They have been held at $375,000.

In part payment Levy Brothers have taken ninety-five lots in the New Lots section of East New York. About two months ago the same interests traded seventy-nine lots in East New York for Kings Court, 296 Sterling Place, for the same clients. Mr. Lawrence has been appointed agent for the houses.

Brooklyn.

Frank H. Tyler sold 639 Eleventh Street, near Prospect Park West, a three-story modern two-family house, for A. E. Kleinfeldt to an out-of-town buyer. Also, a plot 40 by 100 on Eighty-first Street, west of Eighteenth Avenue, for George E. Handel to a builder.

Saul C. Lavine, President of the Lavine Realty and Mortgage Corporation, has purchased from Jessie K. Dowling of Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, six lots on the east side of Bay Ridge Place, 44 feet south of Bay Ridge Avenue. The plot is 120 feet front and irregular from 90 to 100 feet in depth. Mr. Lavine, previous to this purchase, bought the adjoining corner, 44 feet, and now controls a gross frontage of 104 feet.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company sold the six-family frame dwelling on the north side of Gates Avenue, 325 feet east of the Knickerbocker Avenue, on a plot 25 by 128 feet, for the Lancastershire Realty Company, to a client for investment.

Henry Beckmore has sold a vacant plot, 50x74 feet, on the north side of Fulton Street, 420 feet east of Patchen Avenue, to the Marco Building Corporation for improvement. Also 9,408 Forbell Avenue, a two-story brick one-family house on a lot 18 by 100, to John F. Sawatsky.

$200,000 Great Neck Sale.

One of the largest deals in the Great Neck section of Long Island this year has been made by Pease & Elliman, who have sold for Gilbert M. Plympton his estate on the West Shore Drive to Sherwood Aldrich, President of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company. The property, which has an extensive water frontage on Little Neck Bay, consists of about seventeen acres, with a large house, stable, garage, and private yacht landing. It was held at $200,000 and adjoins the estate of Dr. Preston P. Satterwhite and is near the estate recently sold by the same brokers to Jules S. Bache.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 75 by 100 on President Avenue to P. Marshall and a plot 30 by 100 on Kinsey Avenue to Samuel Morton.

New Jersey.

J. J. Keegan has bought from Mountain Lakes, Inc., an English cottage, situated on Morris Avenue, on a plot 100 by 311, at Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold to Hamilton B. Perrine a plot on Walworth Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y., adjoining on the south the home of Verne E. Minich. The purchaser expects to improve the site with a Colonial house.

Shoe Company Lease on Duane Street.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., have rented the building at 106 Duane Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $70,000, to the Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Company. This lease strengthens the permanency of the upper part of Duane Street for the boot and shoe trade.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased for a long term of years the larger portion of the sixth floor of the Finck Building, now in course of construction, at 318-26 West Thirty-ninth Street. The lessees are L. Winkler & Co., producers of photo gelatine printing process, now at 366 West Fifteenth Street. William A. White & Sons represented the lessors.

William J. Roome & Co., Inc., have leased for John Bright Stevens, trustee, the entire building at 209 West Thirty-fourth Street for a term of years to Joseph Riva.

Joseph F. Seltz has leased the store at the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue to Maximilian Casimir for a term of years.

Hartt & Co. have leased the store at 2,106 Third Avenue to John J. Morrisy, formerly Superintendent of the Criterion Club.

Cammann, Vorhees & Floyd have leased the building at 12 Coenties Slip to M. Ettlinger & Co.; also the store and basement, 25 West Twenty-third Street, to the American Cutlery Company of Chicago, Ill.

The Fischer Realty Company has leased the entire store at 2,138 Third Avenue, for a number of years, to "Indig Bros." cloaks and suits. This is one of the old Third Avenue buildings remodeled into loft buildings.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the entire building, 44 East Twelfth Street, to the New York Clothing Cutters' Union; also the entire building, 225 Eighth Avenue, for a long term of years to Jacob B. Burnett.

Cross & Brown Co. has leased at 32 Laight Street the entire building to the Forbes Paper Company for a term of years.

Geo. A. Bowman has leased for a term of years the store at 645 Eighth Avenue to the Clare Millinery Company.

Wm. A. White & Sons have leased the two buildings at 162 and 164 West 126th Street to George De Weerdt.

$35,000 4½ Per Cent. Loan.

Charles F. Noyes Company has placed a $35,000 loan at 4½ per cent. interest for five years on the residence, 41 West Forty-sixth Street, with an uptown savings bank.

$130,000 Fordham Heights Apartments.

Plans have been completed by Wm. Arthur Fafella for two five-story and basement apartment houses, each 75.06 by 100, to be erected, one on the westerly side of Valentine Avenue, 226 feet south of 184th Street, and one on the easterly side of River Avenue, 200 feet south of 184th Street, in Fordham Heights.

The buildings will accommodate sixty-two families, and are estimated to cost about $130,000.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for a six-story factory to be erected on the northeast corner of Frankfort and Rose Streets, 116.4 by 42.6, by J. Black, who owns the adjoining ten-story Black Building, erected about ten years ago. The cost of the new improvement is placed at $275,000 by the architects, Timmis & Chapman.

The Delafield Estate is building for Julius J. Schullinger a Colonial residence at Fieldston, corner of Goodridge Avenue and Fieldston Road.

A. Ball, Jr., a director of the F. and D. Company, which controls Madison Square Garden, stated yesterday that there was no foundation for the rumor in the effect that negotiations were pending for the sale of the property to a syndicate as a site for a commercial building.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association has been called for Monday evening, March 20, at the Hotel Majestic.

S. W. Straus & Co. have made a loan of $130,000 on the twelve-story Galen Hall Office Building and land, 184 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, at 5½ per cent. The loan is in the form of a serial first mortgage bond, issued under the "Straus Plan" of amortization, the bonds maturing in annual installments, from two to ten years. The borrower is the Nemises Realty Holding Company, Inc.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

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RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

74th St, 10 West, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 22x102.2, four-story dwelling; National Savings Bank of City of Albany against Minnie S. Banner et al.; Charles I. Oliver, attorney; Jos. N. Tuttle, referee; due on judgment, $44,611.11; taxes, &c., $1,904.80; to Samuel Goldsticker for a client for $47,025.

2d Av, 629 and 628, e s, 49.4 ft n of 45th St, 49.4x100x43.4x50x0x50, two four-story tenements and stores; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. against Rose Mundray et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Isaac A. Tanger, referee; due on judgment, $74,572.84; taxes, &c., $1,958.64; to the plaintiff for $32,000.

South St, 100, n s, 19 ft e of Oliver St, 39x54.11, five-story tenement and stores; Withdrawn.

Bryan L. Kennelly.

10th St, 256 and 258 East, s s, 128.8; 1st Av, 43.4x92.3x44x92.3, six-story tenement; New York Life Insurance Co. et al. against Maud B. Barclay et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Edw. D. Dowling, referee; due on judgment, $61,190.01; taxes, &c., $204.25; to Joseph Teska for $52,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Crotona Av, 1,837, w s, 117.8 ft n of 176th St, 25x108.9, two-story dwelling; Krunik Benevolent Association against Caroline Brosholz et al.; Henry M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Harry Bijur, referee; due on judgment, $3,366.79; taxes, &c., $180.74; to the Finance Operating Co. for $3,000.

161st St, 701 and 702 East, s s, 250 ft w of Forest Av, 50x86.2, six-story tenement and stores; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. vs. Agnes M. Fragnoli et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Arthur N. Gliegerich, referee; due on judgment, $46,321.75; taxes, &c., $1,467.97; to Morris Bondacle for $40,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Catharine St, 53-55, n s, 48.2 ft w of Monroe St, 27.2x105.1, five-story tenement and stores; W. L. Condit against Moses Elnborn et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; due, $28,085.87; taxes, &c., $354.05.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 23x79, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & P., attorneys; due, $16,397.32; taxes, &c., $1,577.98.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Gleason Av, e s, 280 ft s of Castle Hill Av, 25x108; Land and Lien Co. against James Williams et al.; Milton Frank, attorney; due, $487.91.

By James J. Donovan.

Tiffany St, 1,090, e s, 59.2 s of 167th St, 50x100x irregular, five-story flat; Charlotte Karp against William H. Welher Building Co. et al.; J. L. Bernstein, attorney; due, $4,989.73; taxes, &c., $1,034.87; prior mtg $25,000.

Prospect Av, 2,156, e s, 277.4 ft n of 181st St, 33x80; Caroline Ridgley against A. J. Kelly et al.; G. S. Daniels, attorney; due, $6,181.77; taxes, &c., $403.00.

Kelly St, 731, w s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; J. J. Varley et al against E. J. Kelly et al.; T. T. Kelley, attorney; due, $9,680.46; taxes, &c., $801.18.

By Charles J. Berrian.

236th St, 259-261 East, n s, 300 Katonah Av, 50x100, dwelling; Helen Weed and another against H. W. Gates et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; due, $6,862.46; taxes, &c., $741.87.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Frankfort St, n e corner of Rose St, for a 6-story factory; 116.4x42.6; Phillip Black, 200 William St, owner; Timmis & Chapman, 315 5th Av, architects; cost, $225,000.

38th St, s s, 329 ft e of 6th Av, for a 12-story factory and store, 62x94.9; Felcourt Realty Corp., 46 West 25th St, owner; G. & E. Blum, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $250,000.

116th St, 514 to 526 East, for a one-story boiler plant, 25.11x41.10; New York Ice Co. of Maine, Inc., 140 Cedar St, owner; A. O. Orelat, 140 Cedar St, architect; cost, $3,000.

Jerome Av, w s, 173.7½ s of 177th St, for a 1-story brick store and dwelling, 75x75; Arco Realty Co., M. S. Auerbach, 30 East 42d St, President, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

116th St, 514 to 526 East, for a one-story boiler plant, 25.11x41.10; New York Ice Co. of Maine, Inc., 140 Cedar St, owner; A. O. Orelat, 140 Cedar St, architect; cost, $3,000.

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Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Bowery, n w corner of Pell St, to a 4-story store; Cantor Realty Co., 3 Pell St, owner; G. M. McCabe, 96 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Avenue A, 34, to a 5-story tenement and store; B. Trusch, 242 Rutledge St, Brooklyn, owner; Julius Fisher, 25 Avenue A, architect; cost, $6,000.

45th St, 318 to 320 East, to a 2-story factory; J. F. Kuhn, 328 East 51st St, owner; E. Steinlicht, 328 East 51st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 133d St, runs w 125x s 99.11x e 50 x n 25x e 75 to Broadway x n 74.11 to beginning; Montrose Realty Company to Collar City Land Co., Keenan Building, Troy, N. Y.; mtg $132,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 107th St, 40.11x100; Sylvia M. Warner to Bow. Cornell, Central Valley, Orange County, N. Y.; mtg $87,500, b. & s., all liens; March 16; attorneys, Davies, A. & C., 32 Nassau St $1

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 75th St, 102.2x112; A. Remington Robert to La Rochelle Corporation, 128 Broadway, mtg $300,000, 4½, Feb. 1; attorney, R. E. Milnatrick, 128 Broadway.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 92 ft n of 157th St, 15.10x100; Julius I. Herrmann to Leona Holding Co., 63 Park Row, mtg $11,000, March 14; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 63 Park Row $1

INTERIOR GORE at centre line block between 40th and 41st Sts and 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs w 50x s 10.8x s e 35.1x n 33.11 to beginning; Ella W. McEwen, (formerly wife of Robert McC. Graham,) to Samuel M. Cohen, 875 Manhattan Av, quitclaim, March 15; attorneys, Rosenthal & H., 2 Rector St. $1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,795, e s, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 27x75; Gertrude B. Mawson to Jas. A. Dowd, 564 West 152d St, mtg $17,000; March 16; attorney, Jos. V. Mitchell, 223 Broadway $100

PLEASANT AV, 859, w s, 17.7 ft s of 119th St, 16.8x75; Herbert W. Heath, Yonkers, N. Y., to Theo. R. van Ness, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $5,000, March 15; attorneys, Ness Bros., 306 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740, n e corner of 151st St, 103.4x173.1x98.11x145; Ralpaul Realty Co. to A. Campagna Construction Co., 601 West 115th St, mtg $250,000, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the entire building, 44 East Twelfth Street, to the New York Clothing Cutters' Union; also the entire building, 225 Eighth Avenue, for a long term of years to Jacob B. Burnett.

Cross & Brown Co. has leased at 32 Laight Street the entire building to the Forbes Paper Company for a term of years.

Geo. A. Bowman has leased for a term of years the store at 645 Eighth Avenue to the Clare Millinery Company.

Wm. A. White & Sons have leased the two buildings at 162 and 164 West 126th Street to George De Weerdt.

$35,000 4½ Per Cent. Loan.

Charles F. Noyes Company has placed a $35,000 loan at 4½ per cent. interest for five years on the residence, 41 West Forty-sixth Street, with an uptown savings bank.

$130,000 Fordham Heights Apartments.

Plans have been completed by Wm. Arthur Fafella for two five-story and basement apartment houses, each 75.06 by 100, to be erected, one on the westerly side of Valentine Avenue, 226 feet south of 184th Street, and one on the easterly side of River Avenue, 200 feet south of 184th Street, in Fordham Heights.

The buildings will accommodate sixty-two families, and are estimated to cost about $130,000.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for a six-story factory to be erected on the northeast corner of Frankfort and Rose Streets, 116.4 by 42.6, by J. Black, who owns the adjoining ten-story Black Building, erected about ten years ago. The cost of the new improvement is placed at $275,000 by the architects, Timmis & Chapman.

The Delafield Estate is building for Julius J. Schullinger a Colonial residence at Fieldston, corner of Goodridge Avenue and Fieldston Road.

A. Ball, Jr., a director of the F. and D. Company, which controls Madison Square Garden, stated yesterday that there was no foundation for the rumor in the effect that negotiations were pending for the sale of the property to a syndicate as a site for a commercial building.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association has been called for Monday evening, March 20, at the Hotel Majestic.

S. W. Straus & Co. have made a loan of $130,000 on the twelve-story Galen Hall Office Building and land, 184 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, at 5½ per cent. The loan is in the form of a serial first mortgage bond, issued under the "Straus Plan" of amortization, the bonds maturing in annual installments, from two to ten years. The borrower is the Nemises Realty Holding Company, Inc.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

74th St, 10 West, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 22x102.2, four-story dwelling; National Savings Bank of City of Albany against Minnie S. Banner et al.; Charles I. Oliver, attorney; Jos. N. Tuttle, referee; due on judgment, $44,611.11; taxes, &c., $1,904.80; to Samuel Goldsticker for a client for $47,025.

2d Av, 629 and 628, e s, 49.4 ft n of 45th St, 49.4x100x43.4x50x0x50, two four-story tenements and stores; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. against Rose Mundray et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Isaac A. Tanger, referee; due on judgment, $74,572.84; taxes, &c., $1,958.64; to the plaintiff for $32,000.

South St, 100, n s, 19 ft e of Oliver St, 39x54.11, five-story tenement and stores; Withdrawn.

Bryan L. Kennelly.

10th St, 256 and 258 East, s s, 128.8; 1st Av, 43.4x92.3x44x92.3, six-story tenement; New York Life Insurance Co. et al. against Maud B. Barclay et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Edw. D. Dowling, referee; due on judgment, $61,190.01; taxes, &c., $204.25; to Joseph Teska for $52,000.

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Crotona Av, 1,837, w s, 117.8 ft n of 176th St, 25x108.9, two-story dwelling; Krunik Benevolent Association against Caroline Brosholz et al.; Henry M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Harry Bijur, referee; due on judgment, $3,366.79; taxes, &c., $180.74; to the Finance Operating Co. for $3,000.

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INTERIOR GORE at centre line block between 40th and 41st Sts and 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs w 50x s 10.8x s e 35.1x n 33.11 to beginning; Ella W. McEwen, (formerly wife of Robert McC. Graham,) to Samuel M. Cohen, 875 Manhattan Av, quitclaim, March 15; attorneys, Rosenthal & H., 2 Rector St. $1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,795, e s, 75.11 ft s of 112th St, 27x75; Gertrude B. Mawson to Jas. A. Dowd, 564 West 152d St, mtg $17,000; March 16; attorney, Jos. V. Mitchell, 223 Broadway $100

PLEASANT AV, 859, w s, 17.7 ft s of 119th St, 16.8x75; Herbert W. Heath, Yonkers, N. Y., to Theo. R. van Ness, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $5,000, March 15; attorneys, Ness Bros., 306 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740, n e corner of 151st St, 103.4x173.1x98.11x145; Ralpaul Realty Co. to A. Campagna Construction Co., 601 West 115th St, mtg $250,000, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, 698, n w s, 38.10 ft s of Perry St, 19.7x86x19x70.8; Robert E. Creasey to Frank S. McGraw, 1,081 Delaware Av, Buffalo, N. Y.; March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, s e corner of 129th St, 24.11x100; Drew C. Mullen, 114 Franklin Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., heir of Patrick F. Mullen, to Alice E. Mullen, 114 Franklin Av, New Rochelle, N. Y.; all title, confirmation deed, all liens, Dec. 18; attorney, John J. Cronson, New Rochelle, N. Y. $1

57TH AV, n e corner of 131st St, 25x99; Henry Heller and another, executors, &c., of John Heller to Stella Rapf, 558 West 148th St, mtg $21,500, March 15; attorneys, Geltner, S. & J., 280 Broadway $100

8TH AV, 464, w s, 49.4 ft n of 53d St, 24.8x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Krim Realty Corporation, 138 East 14th St, mtg $51,625, b. & s., March 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

8TH AV, 311 and 313 East, n s, 239.1 ft e of Avenue B, 41.8x69.10, mtg $20,000, all liens; 79th St, 318 East, s s, 406 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102, mtg $14,000, all liens; Sarah McCauley to Matthew Henegan, 402 Beckett St, Brooklyn, March 15; attorney, Ernest C. Adler, 1,506 1st Av. $500

31ST ST, 32 and 34 East, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 45x98.9; the Adriot Building Co. to American Real Estate Co., 521 5th Av, mtg $250,000, March 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.$100

39TH ST, 538 West, s s, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Cassandra Mendelson to Winthrop May, at Asbury Park, N. J., mtg $18,250, March 15; attorney, D. J. Mendelson, 108 Grand St. $1

52D ST, 344 East, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5, foreclosure of mtg.; Ward D. Williams to Edna Sieradzka, 338 East 51st St, mtg $11,000, Jan. 14; attorneys, Geltner, S. & J., 280 Broadway. Over and above mortgage $20,000

60TH ST, 47 East, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 15x100.5; Frances J. Perkins, individually and as executrix at al., exrs. of Benjamin Perkins, to the Grolier Club of the City of New York, 29 East 32d St, mtg $20,000, Feb. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $35,000.64

60TH ST, 49 East, n s, 120 ft w of Park Av, 16x100.5; G. Lawrence and Russell Perkins, Pomfret Centre, Conn., to same, mtg $16,000, Feb. 11; attorney, same $100

72D ST, 303 West, n s, 115 ft w of West End Av, 60x102.2; A. Campagna Construction Co. to Ralpaul Realty Co., 105 Broadway, mtg $350,000, all liens, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

72D ST, 228 East, s s, 164.2 ft w of 2d Av, 29.2x102.2, foreclosure; Manhattan Mortgage Co. against Strasbourger, referee, to Edward and Ida Ridley, 118 East 64th St, and Henry E. Ridley, 130 East 85th St, executors, &c., of Arthur J. Ridley, March 16, 1916; attorneys, Herhart & Graham, 27 Cedar St $18,000

81ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 18.6x102.2; Priscilla S. Mackey to Oscar T. Mackey, 161 West 81st St, b. and s., March 1; attorney, Francis E. Laimbeer, 223 Broadway $18,000

96TH ST, 203-209 East, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100.11; Leona Holding Corporation to Esther Herrmann, 38 Edgecombe Av, mtg $66,000, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

107TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Mary Jane Kenefick to John J. Tully Co., 391 East 149th St, mtg $8,500, March 14; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 383 East 149th St. $100

114TH ST, 109 West, n s, 183.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 31.6x100.11; Martonbert Realty Corporation to Edw. McCann, 112 East 88th St, mtg $26,000; all liens; March 16; attorney, J. F. Benaim, 27 William St.....$100

116TH ST, 411 East, n s, 139 ft e of 1st Av, 30x100; Levi S. Tenney, Montclair, N. J., to Charles Brancati, City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, mtg $50,000, all liens, May 9; address, 419 East 118th St. $100

126TH ST, 241 to 247 East, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 80x98.11, foreclosure March 2; Sol Kohn, referee, to Charles E. Sands, Clemons, Wash. Co., N. Y., William H. Sands, 22 East 47th St, and B. Aymar Sands, 58 West 48th St, trustees of Samuel S. Sands, March 6; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $18,000

138TH ST, n s, 117 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Morris W. and Helen Wolff to Dora Wolff, 205 West 136th St, all liens, March 3....Gift

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of 198th St, 51.9x98.11, Anne Bergin to Margaret M. Bergin, 158 West 101st St, Nov. 23, 1915; attorney, John J. Kean, 44 Court St., Brooklyn $1

CARTER AV, 1,491, n s, 37.6x89.3, John J. Tully Company to Mary E. Kenefick, 161 East 107th St; mtg $25,250; March 14; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CHARLOTTE ST, w s, 190.4 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100, Leona Holding Corp. to Sadie Gersten, 62 West 115th St; mtg $30,000; March 15; attorney, Lawyers' Title & Trust Co., 160 B'way $1

CITY ISLAND AV, 853, s e corner Northward St, 53.6x111.1; also 5th St, n s, 575 ft w of Avenue D, (Unionport,) 306.1 to 6th St x 160 to Wilkens Creek x s — x40; August Karabacek et al. to Katharina Karabacek, 1,611 Longfellow Av, Bx, M.; New England Steamship Co., Pier 14, North River, 10 years, from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Corporation Counsel $27,500

3D AV, 2,253, e s, —floor; William Klausman to Daniel Pollock, 54 East 122d St, 4 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, B. F. Schreiber.

59 Broadway $1,650

42D ST, 217 West, store; Aaron Glazoroff to David Sperling and another, 172 South 3d St, Brooklyn, 2 10-12 years, from April 1, 1916 .....$1,800 to $2,000

42D ST, 119 West, ground floor; Christiana A. Ely et al to Arc Leasing Corp'n, 1,825 Pacific St, Brooklyn, 10 years, from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Beekman, M. & B., 52 William St. $13,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

3D AV, 2,071; David Saposnik, against J. G. Patton, owner; Stolz & Greenberg, contractors $120

38TH ST, 114 West, and 37th, 109 and 117 West; Candee Smith & Howland Co, against Hobart Estate Co., owner; Keystone Construction Co., contractor, (removal). $15,901

116TH ST, 207 East; Jacob Rutenberg against Minna G. Goddard, owner; Bernard Valchick, contractor $88

124TH ST, 523 West; Jacob Dall against Maude Arnott, owner and contractor..$447

Bronx.

FINLEY AV, 1,000; Jacob Feinberg, against Ebling Brewing Co., owners and contractors $95

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 138th St, 74.3x80; Mayer Maibin, against Wick Realty Co., Inc., owners; Alfred David Co., contractors $1,476

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

44TH ST, 15 and 17 West; Hudson Wrecking and Lumber Co. against 15 West 44th St Co., Inc

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The storm of Wednesday has reached Cape Breton Island with much increased intensity and the weather has cleared in the North Atlantic States, except for snow in New England and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic districts. There was no precipitation of consequence in the United States, but during Thursday pressure fell considerably in the Southwest and slightly in the West and Northwest.

The cold wave on Thursday morning covered the lower Lake region, the Atlantic and the Gulf States generally with freezing temperature to northern Florida and frost in Central Florida, and temperatures much below the seasonal average still continue east of the Mississippi Valley. In the West temperatures are much above the seasonal average, with a further rise since Wednesday night.

Generally fair weather will continue Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River, with slightly higher temperature Friday and more decided rise on Saturday, except over extreme northern districts.

Frost warnings have been issued for the east Gulf and South Atlantic States as far South as Miami, Fla.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic coast will be moderate to fresh northwest; South Atlantic coast, moderate west, becoming variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and slightly warmer Friday and Saturday.

New England—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and slightly warmer Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	33	35	4 P. M.	48	24
9 A. M.	32	16	6 P. M.	46	22
9 A. M.	34	16	9 P. M.	38	20
12 M.	40	20	11 P. M.	33	19

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 20; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 38.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 15; at 8 P. M. it was 21. Maximum temperature, 25 degrees at 4:15 P. M.; minimum, 14 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 38 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.85 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:15—442 W. 41 St.;	Vincent Garefoli	Slight
4:40—444 W. 41 St.;	G. J. Sombells	Slight
8:00—07½ Westchester Av.;	Model Corset shop	Slight
7:05—30 W. 34 St.;	United Cigar Stores Co.	$300
7:05—16½ Dover St.;	May McGill	$25
8:25—268 W. 71 St.;	Mrs. E. Johnson	Slight
9:25—141 Allen St.;	George Hallock	Slight
10:25—309 W. 43 St.;	Abba Laundry Co.	Slight
11:10—191 E. 100 St.;	Benjamin Bloom	Slight
11:50—622 E. 187 St.;	Anthony Cornelli	Slight
11:58—212 W. 139 St.;	Max Lethnick	Slight
P. M.		
1:35—317 E. 100 St.;	not given	Slight
3:10—1,272 Amsterdam Av.;	F. H. Hackart	Slight
4:40—319 E. 100 St.;	Isaac Tiercely	Slight
6:15—43 E. 61 St.;	Alfred Milback	Not given
6:35—335 E. 8 St.;	Jacob Solomon	Slight
6:35—15 W. 47 St.;	Mrs. John Sanford	Slight
7:00—649 2 Av.;	Harry Goldstein	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, 4 P. M., March 17: Sergts. E. D. Fraser, 165 to 168; M. Malone, 168 to 165.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. T. Bergin, 31, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 17; J. Brommer, 30, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 21; J. E. Young, 161, 1 day, 8 P. M., March 18; C. L. Havighorst, 281, 1 day, noon, March 20.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. Connor, Traffic Div., Sub-div. A, 11:35 A. M., Jan. 16, to noon, Feb. 12.

Restored to duty: Patrol. E. C. Stanton, 146, and A. L. Owens 140.

Death: Patrol. D. M. Hogan, 10, at 11 P. M., March 15.

The following member of the force having been pried on a charge before a Deputy Commissioner and found guilty, is dismissed from the Police Force of the Police Department of the City of New York:

Dismissed: Patrol. E. H. Puich, 160; while on vacation engaged in another business; acted as bartender and manager in liquor saloon.

Departmental recognition has been awarded to the following for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty:

Honorable mention: Sergt. A. C. Anderson, Shield 118, 1st Prect.; Acts. Detective Sergts. G. D. Barnitz, Shield 4,288, C. J. Sterrett, Shield 2,999, F. J. Wade, Shield 9,286; A. Pulgmann, Shield 6,136; F. Fennelly, Shield 2,176; J. Murphy, Shield 8,519, and J. J. Coy, Shield 3,469, Detective Bureau. Patrol. C. J. Ellsworth, Shield 1,750, 102d Prect.

Commendation: Patrol. P. N. Walsh, Shield 4,626, 28th Prect.; M. Mangan, Shield 5,467, 160th Prect.; C. C. Marz, Shield 4,512, 102d Prect.; T. E. Mahoney, Shield 1,999, 10th Prect.; J. E. Hayes, Shield 4,420, 30th Prect.; P. J. Flynn, Shield 4,411, C. O. Squad; M. P. Murphy, Shield 6,850, 27th Prect.

Meritorious police duty: Acts. Detective Sergt. (second grade) E. F. England, Shield 2,297, C. O. Squad; Patrol. W. H. Morrison, Shield 4,897, 28th Prect.; J. F. Maloney, Shield 3,086, 61st Prect.

Fire Department.

Officers and members of the uniformed force have been ordered when driving apparatus through streets beneath which excavation work for subway construction is being carried on not to drive at a speed in excess of ten miles per hour.

Decisions rendered: Capt. E. I. Smith, Eng. 25, (using disrespectful language over telephone,) fined ten days' pay; (under the influence of liquor,) fined eight days' pay and ordered relieved of command for a period of three months. Firem. 1st gr. C. J. Wolfe, Eng. 25, (absence without leave,) seven leaves withheld; Firm. 1st gr. D. A. Donovan, Eng. 31, (absence without leave,) seven leaves withheld; (under the influence of liquor,) sentence suspended and ordered transferred to company outside Manhattan Borough; Pilot J. R. Hughes, Eng. 77, (attercation,) not guilty; Eng. J. A. Elwood, Eng. 77, same, not guilty.

Transfers, at 8 A. M., March 17: Capts. E. I. Smith, Eng. 25, to H. & L. 24; E. G. Healy, H. & L. 24, to Eng. 25; Firm. 1st gr. D. A. Donovan, Eng. 31, to Eng. 156; Firm. 2d gr. H. Batlan, Eng. 21, to Eng. 92.

Special leave without pay: Firm. 2d gr. P. J. F. O'Neill, H. & L. 30, 24 hours, 8 P. M., March 17.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The examination for first grade clerk (office boy) has been temporarily canceled. It will be reordered soon.

The test for applicants for licenses as stationary engineer has been canceled, owing to a letter from the Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner, in which he says that he is in doubt whether an appointment could be made from the eligible list resulting from the examination under the present law. The test may be reordered.

United States.

The commission announces for April 12 an examination for aeronautical engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Signal Service at Large, War Department, at San Diego, Cal., an entrance salary of $3,600 per annum. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on technical education, experience, and fitness. Applicants must be graduates in mechanical engineering of some reputable technical school, must be thoroughly versed in the science of aerodynamics, and have had considerable experience in the design and construction of various types of air craft. They must have reached their thirtieth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. They must be physically qualified for performing the duties required in this position. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Local School Board of District No. 8 has protested to the Board of Education against returning sub-normal children to the graded classes.

Only twenty-one schools in this city have shops large enough to accommodate an entire class.

The graduates of P. S. 91, formerly 67, Glendale, L. I., are about to organize an alumni association.

A preparedness club has been organized in P. S. 136, Boys, Brooklyn.

The Mothers' Council of the City of New York will discuss modest dress at 2 P. M. today in the Hotel Manhattan.

There will be an alumnae dance of the Julia Richman High School in the De Witt Clinton High School gymnasium on May 13.

The Board of Education at its meeting next Wednesday will request the Board of Estimate to grant between $1,000,000 and $5,000,000 for new school buildings.

The executive board of the Teachers' League will meet at Washington Irving High School at 3 P. M. today.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22979.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM FRENDER, Bankrupt.

WILLIAM FRENDER was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 11th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 29th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 15th, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Capt. C. De F. Chandler, Signal Corps, to Ft. Sam Houston for duty.

Capt. F. H. Burton, 15th Inf., to service in Co. M, C., effective March 25, vice Capt. W. B. Baker, Q. M. C., relieved.

1st Lt. L. A. Meraux, M. R. C, to active duty at Jackson Barracks, La.

Following assignments of Q. M. C. officers ordered: Capts. F. L. Buck, to El Paso at once for duty; J. J. Nelson, to Ft. Sam Houston at once for duty, and G. E. Thorne, in addition to his other duties, to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., temporary duty as Quartermaster during absence of Capt. C. J. Nelson.

Orders of March 7 directing certain officers to proceed to Ft. Riley to take field officers' course at Mounted Service School revoked.

Lt. Col. C. Willcox and Capt. A. E. Schlanser, M. C., are detailed members of the board appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 28, vice Capts. C. S. Morse and H. R. Beery, M. C., relieved.

Orders of Feb. 8 relating to Col. W. D. Crosby, M. C., suspended until further orders.

2d Lt. R. B. Barnitz, 14th Cav., is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aero flights.

Capt. F. G. Turner, 10th Cav., from assignment to that regiment and attached to 13th Cav.

Leave: Capt. W. A. Wickline, M. C., 10 days.

Navy.

Ensign F. C. Huntoon, the Tennessee, to six weeks' sick leave.

Chief Mach. K. D. Grant, Philadelphia Yard, April 15, to the Illinois.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Jason at Norfolk Yard, K-6 and Peoria at Pensacola, Montana at Guantanamo, Preston and Reid at Key West, Tennessee at Port of Spain, Trinidad, and the Virginia at Boston Navy Yard.

Sailed—Farragut, San Pedro for Mare Island.

Government transportation will be available from Hampton Roads to Guantanamo about March 17.

The Jacob Jones, now at Newport, ordered to Key West.

The D-1, D-2, and D-3, now at New York Yard, ordered to submarine base, New London.

The Cassin, now at Naples, ordered to Hampton Roads.

The Virginia has been detached from duty with the Atlantic Fleet and assigned to duty with Atlantic reserve fleet.

The F-1, F-2, and F-3 were placed in ordinary at Mare Island Yard March 15.

Battleship No. 43 has been assigned the name Tennessee.

The name of the armored cruiser Tennessee will be changed to Memphis on May 1.

Coast Guard.

Senior Captains W. E. Reynolds to temporary command of Northern Division, and H. M. Broadbent to command Bering Sea Fleet.

Captain of Engineers H. L. Boyd to Fleet Engineer of Bering Sea Fleet.

1st Lts. of Engrs. M. N. Usina to the Apache, H. N. Wood to the Morrill, J. E. Dorry to the Pamlico, and H. U. Butler to the Guthrie.

2d Lt. F. A. Nichols to temporary duty on the Androscoggin.

3d Lts. E. M. Webster to engrs. duty on the Seneca, and M. W. Torbet of engrs. to deck duty on the Seneca.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MARMON SEDAN.

Late model, with electric starter and lights, motor in perfect condition; demountable rims, with all shoes like new, and extra inflated shoe; car ready to use immediately without expenditure of any kind; cost $4,000; must be sold immediately; asking price $700; inspection invited; demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at Brighton Livery Stable, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Stearns-Knight 1915 limousine, "light 4," thoroughly overhauled; equipment complete, including Gray & Davis electric starting, lighting system, left-hand drive, centre control, new imported gray whipcord lining; very desirable; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. Columbus 7600.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.
1,880 B'way. Phone Col. 6521.
1916 Twin Six, New Packard 7 pass.
1916 Limo. Packard 8-38 7 pass.
1916 Salon Tour. Packard 8-38 7 pass.
1914 Touring, Packard 1-38 5 pass.
1915 Tour. Locomobile 7 and 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Sedan 5 pass.

Packard (1916) touring, 38, perfect condition. Marmon (1916) touring, 41, like new. Mercer (1913) runabout, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Rauch & Lang electric coupe, overhauled, high capacity battery, $750; will demonstrate. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

1915 Marmon, 6-cylinder, 41, 5-passenger touring; used little; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Up-to-date Packards; day, month. Ask for Ortenblad, 218 West 65th St. Col. 3258.

Pierce-Arrow limousine, late model, $300 monthly to desirable party. Columbus 8063.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St., Victoria and touring tops, slip covers, automobile coach work repairs of all kinds.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Unsurpassed opportunity for golf course; 116 acres of beautiful undulating land, within 20 miles of Grand Central Terminal; surrounded by trolleys on two sides; 10 minutes from New Haven station at Mount Vernon, Harlem station at Tuckahoe; price right; liberal mortgage, 4½ per cent. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SEND FOR "ILLUSTRATED REASONS,"
BRIARCLIFF REALTY COMPANY,
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.,
or FISH & MARVIN, 527 5th Av.,
or ANY BROKER.

ATTRACTIVE
Homes, Country Seats, Shore Front Estates.
NEASON JONES,
30 East 42d St.

COAL LANDS for sale cheap; 1,200 acres Clearfield County, Penn.; $12 per acre; absolutely clear title. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & Co., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots, Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$18 monthly buys this handsome home, all improvements; swell bath; bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood floors, electric lights, front and back porch; fine view of bay; large plot, garden, etc., 45 minutes out; $200 cash needed; big bargain. 608 Century Bldg., 1 W. 34th St.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE AT ROCKAWAY PARK.

17 bedrooms, 2 baths, 14 bathhouses; one block of station, half block from ocean; unfurnished; terms reasonable; representative on premises Sunday.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Want to sell my cozy six-room house to an honest workingman for $100 down and $12 a month; near city; improvements and large garden plot; will make price right to good party that can furnish A1 references. L. Schlesinger, Box 214 Times Downtown.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electric; fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

Suburban homes; 30 minutes out, 100 trains; restricted, refined; prices $4,900 to $7,500; send for "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway. 3876 Cortland.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

Sale, Douglaston, L. I., new house, seven rooms, two baths; one block from bay; 10 minutes station. K 56 Times.

Good houses at low prices and easy terms, direct from builder. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Small, modern, well-built bungalow or cottage; first-class community in or near New York City; state location, character, rooms, price. K 70 Times.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department, State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Mosemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department, and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 62 Broadway, New York City.

The very desirable property of the late Thomas C. Aldrich, 69 Grove St., Plainfield, N. J., to close the estate; house built of brick, contains 9 rooms, large attic, two baths, steam heat, water, and gas; the lot is about 90 feet front by 276 feet deep; the location; nice lawn; fruit, garden, &c., terms will be made easy. Write, or apply to Chas. Place, 62 Grove St.

Westfield.—For sale, unusually desirable, well-located, modern 9-room residence; wonderful, large living-room porch; railroad station and trolley convenient; bargain for cash. Telephone for appointment, Murray Hill 1715.

IDEAL SUMMER BUNGALOW SITE
on hilltop, near river and station; hour out; great views; refined neighbors; town water; electric light, 'phone; big lot, 50x200; for only $300. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Lindsarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

East Orange.—Free booklet new homes, mailed. P. J. Bowers & Co., Bowers Building, Newark, N. J.

Country place near Ridgewood for sale, rent, furnished or unfurnished. S 170 Times.

We specialize in Bergen County titles. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

A Summer home by the sea for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished; to close estate will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit; waterfront, private dock, and best anchorage on coast; Pequot Av., New London, Conn.; three acres; trees; house 16 rooms; garage; all conveniences; 3 hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address J. B. C., Post Office Box 306, Madison Square, New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate—Out of City.

HOUSE NEAR RIVER

In good condition, ready to move in; 8 large, airy rooms on half acre of ground; suitable for poultry, etc.; right party can make this an ideal all-year home; complete price $1,850; near station and water; healthy town; $100 cash and balance $18 monthly; good title. River Estate, N. S Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; six months or longer if desired; three rooms, bath and kitchenette; elevator; maid service; telephone; suit bachelor; apply after 7 P. M. Cart, 43 East 27th Street. Telephone, Madison Square 4288.

Apartment, handsomely furnished, two large, sunny rooms and bath; $14 weekly; full hotel service; bargain; free tray service. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

FURNISHED—West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
109 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

Apartments HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5902.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive. Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory. completely furnished. Broderick.

Beautifully, completely furnished 7-room apartment, near Riverside; immediate possession, to October; $100 month. Phone Murray Hill 3392.

Apartments, West Side, Washington Heights; long, short leases; various sizes, prices. Crescent Co., 647 W. 110th, (B'way,) upstairs.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 8974.

NEAR 116TH.—6 rooms, 2 baths; magnificently furnished; rent to October, $90 month. Telephone Murray Hill 6302.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Driva.)—Beautiful view; immediate possession; furnished. Apartment 52.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & ROSS, 102 WEST 72D ST.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

645 West End Av.—Sublet elegantly furnished Apt. 3D until Oct.; 6 rooms, 3 baths.

5,440 B'way, (140th.)—Five nicely furnished outside rooms; elevator; linen, silver. Cowles.

FURNISHED—West Side.

Attractive six (6) rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, in elevator apartment house, from April 15 to Oct. 10, 1916, at a very low price. Call mornings, 515 West 111th St., Apt. No. 51.

Sublet—Five-room apartments, furnished, for housekeeping; will sacrifice; $30 a month; immediate possession. Apply 225 West 80th. Rosenberg.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUNNY 8-room apartment; elevator; everything COMPLETE; all outside rooms; near Central Park; long or short time. 15 West 91st St.

Riverside, near 96th Subway.—Beautifully furnished 7-room corner apartment, facing river; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Beck St., 764.—Elegant 8-room flat; 8-family house; all improvements.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

176th St., 600 West.—Five-room apartment to lease; all improvements; best fireproof walk-up on the Heights; convenient to subway and cars; excellent service; rent, $45. Phone Lenox 9000.

171st, 589 West.—Five-room apartments; large and comfortable rooms; modern improvements; good service; excellent neighborhood; rent, $28 and $35. Phone Lenox 9000.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 2,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, handsomely furnished 5-room apartment, below 86th, (West End preferred,) April, May, June; $175 month; highest references. 'Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Four or five rooms; state price; references exchanged. K 83 Times.

Couple; two rooms, private bath, kitchenette; above 72d St., near Riverside. "Bayley," X 286 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 3 EAST.—Board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

LADY leaving city wishes sublet corner suite, sitting room, two bedrooms, bath; exclusive house, board included; in Fifties, block east Fifth Av.; possession April 1st or earlier. Particulars, Leland, 1 West 34th.

MADISON AV. 212.—Large room, with private bath; table guests accommodated; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

58TH, 148 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms, with or without bath; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small room; electricity, private baths, &c.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large front room; single room; delightful location; excellent table.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity to secure medium room, steam house; board first-class.

79TH, 114 and 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

83D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 126 WEST.—Large front room, newly decorated, with dressing room; home cooking; terms reasonable to business people.

96TH, 22 WEST.—Unusually fine, large sunny room, bath, meals; superior home.

96TH ST., 313 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; exceptional table and service; references.

156TH, 558 WEST. — Desirable large and small rooms, excellent table; reasonable rates.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

51st. (856 Lexington Av.)—Elegant sunny rooms; private house; absolute cleanliness; conveniences; breakfast; moderate terms; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,050, (near 75th.)—Large, small, clean rooms; phone; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private bath; phone, electricity, gas.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

MADISON AV., 222, (near 36th.)—Comfortably furnished, clean rooms; telephone; $5 up.

West Side.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautiful large room with kitchenette; moderate; first-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional.

50TH, 55 WEST. — Large and small clean, comfortable rooms; nice house; reasonable.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Single room; showers; elevator; references. Sewell.

58TH, 21 WEST. — Nicely furnished rooms; private baths; steam heat; kitchenette; reasonable.

66TH ST., 65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

69TH, 111 WEST. — Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

71ST, 206 WEST. (Broadway.)—Select rooms for gentlemen; apartment parlor floor.

75D, 371 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; telephone; subway.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath, 2d floor; electricity; private family; references.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms; private bath; running water; $12, $6.

79TH, 3 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished residence; rooms and suite, with baths or single; electricity; $4, $9, $15.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusual refined room, adjoining bath; exclusive house; electricity; $6.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; single, en suite; back parlor; private bath; electricity.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable southern exposed rooms, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; reference.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright rooms; telephone and reception room; $4 up; board optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful front room adjoining shower bath; small room; refined home.

79TH ST., (73 Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful rooms, private house, overlooking Hudson.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Comfortable room; one or two; electricity, steam; home comforts.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath, medium room, running water, bath.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive small, quiet room; running water; breakfast; refined home.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; well-heated suite; private bath; also single room; running water; southern exposure; convenient subway, elevator; private house; no children; references.

96TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, River view room, adjoining bath, shower, high-class apartment; private family; breakfast optional. Dickinson, 255 West 95th.

99TH, 243 WEST (Cor. B'way.)—Newly furnished rooms; elevator; those seeking best. Harrison.

112TH, 328 WEST.—Rooms, together, separate; lavatory; also single; elevator. Apartment 82.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable double room; elevator; every convenience. Crawford.

164TH, 545 WEST (Apartment 6-C.)—Large, scrupulously clean, adjoining bath, shower, high class elevator apartment; private family.

BROADWAY, (85th St.)—Large alcove room, newly furnished; also smaller room; steam heat; bath; kitchen privileges; private family; references exchanged. Phone 8417 River.

WEST END AV., 350.—Exceptional rooms; private home; electricity, phone; near subway.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d.)—Single rooms; private home, Tel. 8673 Riverside.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, large, up-to-date furnished room, independent, for two young gentlemen; two beds or one bed and one couch; section between 38th and 51st West; price not over $5. K 82 Times.

Young gentleman wants alcove room; state price or not considered. K 19 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rooinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
46 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1548.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT; practical; ten years' experience; systematiser; open, close books, statements. C 868 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; familiar with controlling accounts; excellent reference. M 239 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Supervisor, 7 years' experience; excellent references; $16. B 67 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor; reasonable; out; home preferred. 517 West 146th. 7816 Chelsea.

LAUNDRESS.—First class, wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; all hand work; prompt delivery. 159 Amity St., Flushing.

SECRETARY.—Well-bred, intelligent young woman desires position as secretary, business or social; 7 years' experience. K 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Fast dictation; neat transcription; not afraid of long hours; willing and obliging; $7. Anna Musiak, Room 1,606, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Young lady pleasing personality, high school graduate; references; trial will prove ability; salary $12-$15. Miss S., 34 West 123d St.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Attractive personality, (23;) 6 years' experience building, chemical, advertising; ability above average; $18. L 339 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, experienced; not afraid of hard work; excellent qualifications. Elsie Farber, 37 East 58th St.; phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, assist with books; A1 references; $15. M 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Have you opening for bright, energetic, experienced worker? $8. M 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; six years' experience; some knowledge bookkeeping, billing; references. K., 3,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; 3 years' experience; rapid worker; reference; $10. M 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—3 years' experience; $10. May Rubinowitz, 335 Van Brunt St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COOKS, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, $25; houseworkers, $25; city, country. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,416 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month, 107 West 125d. 6019 Morningside.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER wanted who understands stenography and typewriting; write, stating qualifications and salary expected. X 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER, experience waist house; salary, $10; references. M 40 Times.

BRENTON CHEMICAL CO., INC., 38 Union Square, has an exceptional opening for several bright women to call upon department, drug, and dry goods stores; commission basis.

CAPABLE, energetic girl, keen personality, to take charge office; must be good at stenographer's work; start $13 to $15; call Saturday, from 12 to 6. Pierce's Farm Weeklies, 200 5th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Qualified for editorial and publication work; publishing experience desirable, but not essential; state education and experience; salary $15 to begin. K 96 Times.

GOOD WRITER for addressing envelopes; four weeks' work; $8. K 86 Times.

MODELS.—Young ladies to pose for photographs of fashion, corsets, &c.; 35-38 bust, 22-25 corset; experience not necessary; hours of posing need not interfere with other employment; bring recent photographs if possible. Fashion Camera Studio, 243 West 39th.

MOTHERS' HELPER.—Experienced mothers' helper to assist mother in care of two boys, 6 and 8 years, and render general help, take charge of boys' mending, &c., New Rochelle, N. Y.; salary in accordance with capabilities; only those having highest personal references need apply. Write E 86 Times Annex.

NURSES.—Wanted, applicants for training school for nurses at the Eastern District Hospital. Applicants should have preliminary education or at least one year's high school or equivalent. Address Supt. Eastern District Hospital, 106 South 3d St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMAN.—Active, educated woman, over 25, dependant on her own resources, permanent salary, position, and chance for advancement. 220 West 42d St., room 1,614.

STENOGRAPHER. — A bright, intelligent, energetic girl wanted as stenographer and typist by a large Brooklyn manufacturing concern; must be neat in appearance; only rapid workers need apply; opportunity for advancement; state references, salary desired. M 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; competent young woman; high school graduate preferred; lawyer's office; will pay $14. H 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Well educated; good grammarian and faultless speller. Apply before 10 A. M. 10 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, (English,) Spanish or French translator; give full particulars. M 239 Times Downtown.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—One with city references and who understands her business; call from 10-12. 327 West 78th St.

Employment Agencies.

*F

CARDINAL WON'T SEE ST. PATRICK'S PARADE

Sixty-ninth Regiment Also Refuses to Recognize Coroner Healy's Celebration.

MAYOR GIVES SANCTION

Will Be in Reviewing Stand—Grand Marshal Gets Silver-Mounted Crop and Shamrocks.

As the result of the row between the factions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, led by Coroner Timothy Healy on one side and Roderick J. Kennedy on the other, which resulted in a court victory for the Healyites on Wednesday, when Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court decided that their police parade permit was a valid document, Cardinal Farley will not review the parade, nor will the Sixty-ninth Regiment march.

This is the first time in years that the regiment has not led the paraders. Colonel Louis D. Conley, its commander, said that it would be undignified for the regiment to march while "this unseemly row is in progress." He said that Coroner Healy had written to him asking that the regiment take its accustomed place in the parade, but that he had refused to permit the regiment to do more than attend mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. He ended his statement by saying: "I am not anxious for a fight."

When Coroner Healy went to the Cathedral yesterday morning to attend a conference that it was understood would take place, he and his followers were met by Mgr. Mooney. None of the Kennedy faction attended, and Mgr. Mooney informed the Coroner that the Cardinal would not review the parade.

No Stand at the Cathedral.

"The Cardinal directed me to inform the gentlemen who waited on me this morning," he said later, "that he would not review the parade and that there will be no stand in front of the Cathedral."

Mgr. Mooney said he presumed the Cardinal's refusal was the result of the failure of the two factions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to get together.

Roderick J. Kennedy, President of the New York County organization of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, said that the order he represented would not be any way interfere with today's parade.

"The Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, which for more than sixty years has conducted the St. Patrick's Day parades here, will do nothing out of keeping with the dignity and standing of the order. However, the County Tyrone flag, which was brought through the Custom House yesterday, and which was to have been carried proudly in the procession, will not be in evidence there. Instead, it will be unfurled at night at our celebration at Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

"When the national convention is held in July next, in Boston, the body which has refused to pay national dues will find where it stands if it tries to enter the convention. Our national President, reading it out of the order, did so under authority conferred upon him at the last national convention, held in 1914. His act was legal and binding. The organization gave its note here for the very back dues which eventually resulted in the suspension."

It was announced that Mayor Mitchel and the city officials would review the parade from the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Coroner Healy received the badge of victory yesterday afternoon, when the attaches of his office presented him with a silver-mounted riding crop and twelve pots of shamrocks, in addition to carrying the crop when he leads his parade, he will ride "Preparedness," a horse presented him by his admirers, Joseph Hartigan. Commissioner of Weights and Measures, made the presentation speech when the crop was given the Coroner, and all the employees of his office wore green carnations in honor of the event.

Make-up of the Parade.

The parade is scheduled to start promptly at 3 o'clock. It will proceed from Forty-second Street, in Fifth Avenue, north to 120th Street, east to Madison Avenue, north to 128th Street, east to Second Avenue, to Harlem River Park.

The order of participants in the parade follows:

Platoon of Mounted Police.
Bayne's 69th Regiment Band.
Grand Marshal—Timothy Healy.
Five Aides—Bernard Kilbride; Second Aide, John J. O'Connor; Escort of Honor to Grand Marshal, mounted; Special Aides to Grand Marshal, Dennis Scully and Martin H. Walsh.
Chief of Staff—Thomas Kelly.
Aide de Camp—Patrick O'Reilly.
Aides to Chief of Staff—John Crawford, P. F. Doyle, Michael McGrath, William Canfield, William Manning, Thomas Kelly, and John J. Reilly.
Aides to Grand Marshal—Maurice F. O'Connor, Cornelius Kerber, James Boyle, Patrick J. Haggerty, William Murphy, Alexander Sheerin, Michael Egan, Henry J. Tuke, Patrick J. Keenan, John J. Ryan, James Quinn, John McGoey, Daniel J. Gerrity, P. J. O'Brien, and Thomas Cox.
Bronx County Ancient Order of Hibernians.
St. Lucy's Cadets, Division 1, A. O. H., Jersey City, Colonel Patrick Proudford commanding.
St. Paul's Cadet Corps.—St. Paul's Cadets of Harlem, Major Joseph V. Sullivan commanding.
Spanish War Veterans.
Greenwich Village Boy Scouts' Military Band, Boy Scouts under command of Major Hines; Kingsbridge Boy Scouts.
Guests of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, New York County, in carriages; Richmond County A. O. H., in automobiles.
Catholic Protective Band.
County Officers A. O. H., New York County—Major Eugene J. Flood, County President.
First Battalion—James Cahan, Marshal.
Ammunition Fife and Drum Corps.
Second Battalion—James W. Cauley, Marshal.
Third Battalion—John Murray, Marshal.
Professor Merrick's Brass Band.
Fourth Battalion—Jeremiah O'Connor, Marshal.
Corpus Christi Fife, Drum, and Bugle Corps.
Fifth Battalion—William J. Kelly, Marshal.
Second Avenue Railroad Men's Fife and Drum Corps.
Sixth Battalion—William Hurley, Marshal.
A. O. H. Division No. 36 Fife and Drum Corps.
Seventh Battalion—J. C. Phillips, Marshal.
County Organizations on Foot—P. Canfield, Marshal.
Professor Fisher's Brass Band.
Kilkenny Men's Association—Michael Murphy, Jr., Marshal.
Professor McIntyre's Brass Band.
Kerry Men's Association—Christopher McHugh, Marshal.
Immaculate Virgin Band.
County Cavan Men's Association—Cornelius Meany, Marshal.
Professor Jeremiah T. Lynch's Brass Band.
County Cork Men's Association.
Kings County Men's Fife and Drum Corps.
Kings County Men's Association—Captain James West, Marshal.
Limerick Men's Fife and Drum Corps.
County Limerick Men's Association—Patrick Lennon, Marshal.
County Monaghan Men's Fife and Drum Corps.
County Monaghan Men's Association, Kildare Men's Association, County Kildare Men's Association, County Wexford Men's Association, County Meath Men's Association.
Eccentric Firemen's Fife and Drum Corps.
Battalion of Eccentric Firemen—John Smith, Marshal.
Organizations in carriages: Galway Men's Association, Roscommon Men's Association, Westmeath Men's Association, Tipperary Men's Association, Clare Men's Association, The Dublin Club, United Irish League, Clark Mutual Aid Association, Armagh Men's Association.

Many Irish Celebrations.

A number of celebrations and entertainments are planned for tonight. Among them will be the special St. Patrick's Day Concert of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association and the People's Music League, at Public School, No. 11, 314 West Seventeenth Street. In addition to songs, Miss Antonia Griffin, will give a number of selections on the harp. The Brace Memorial Senior Club will give a minstrel show at the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home, 14 New Chambers Street, at which John McCullough, President of the home, will be the interlocutor. The tickets for the show are 10 cents, the proceeds to be added to the Summer Camp Fund.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin, New York County, will hold an "Irish National Festival," entertainment, and dance at the Lyceum, Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The entertainment, which begins at 8 o'clock, is under the direction of James L. Barry and the dancing starts at 10 o'clock in both halls, the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band and Scanlon's Orchestra furnishing the music. Stephen McFarland, is Chairman of the Arrangement Committee, and admission is 25 cents.

The Leitrim Men's Association, with more than 1,000 members, will hold its sixth annual reception and dance at the Central Opera House. The Irish play, "My New Curate," will be presented by the alumni of the Holy Name School, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, and several addresses will be made. Among those who will speak are Anthony Barrett, Commissioners Hartigan and Dwyer, John J. J. Hoey, and Judges James J. Conway and J. J. Cowan. Professor Lynch's Orchestra will furnish the dance music and Professor Bowe will sing.

The Street Cleaning Department announced late yesterday afternoon, that Fifth Avenue, for the whole line of march of the parade, would "shine like a mirror."

The Daughters of Erin will celebrate the day at the Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, with a dance. The grand march will be reviewed by Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, and the thirty-two counties of Ireland will be represented by young women in appropriate costumes. The proceeds of the dance will be for the benefit of St. John's Roman Catholic Church of Stony Hollow, Ulster County.

FAIR SKIES PROMISED.

Weather to be a Little Less Frigid for St. Patrick's Day.

Nine thousand men worked yesterday to clear the streets of snow for St. Patrick's Day.

The 3 8-10 inches of the snow added to that which had not been removed did not seriously impede the street cleaners. The precipitation was not as heavy as had been expected and the forces of Commissioner Fetherson were able to cope with it. The Government prediction is that it will be fair today and tomorrow east of the Mississippi Valley, with slightly higher temperatures. Frost warnings have been issued for the East Gulf and South Atlantic States as far south as Miami, Fla.

AGED WOMAN MURDERED.

Pastor Found Body of Woman Killed in Her Home by a Thief.

Mrs. Emily Kurtz, 77 years old, a widow, who for twenty years lived in a two-story cottage at 325 New York Avenue, Jersey City, with a fox terrier as her only companion, was killed sometime between 5:45 and 7:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening by a thief, who afterward looted her home. Mrs. Kurtz's body was found yesterday morning by the Rev. Frederick Brezinski, pastor of St. Trinitheis German Lutheran Church, in Bowers Street, of which Mrs. Kurtz had long been a member.

Mrs. Kurtz was last seen alive when she went to a bakery shop at 5:45 o'clock on Wednesday night to purchase rolls. hTe police believe that the thief, knowing she lived alone in the house, went there to rob the place when Mrs. Kurtz started for the bakery. She returned to her home a few minutes later, and the police believe, surprised the thief at work.

There were red bruises on Mrs. Kurtz's right forearm and left temple. County Physician King said that neither wound would have caused death. He expressed the belief that she had died of shock, as it was known that she had suffered from heart trouble for years. The police found finger prints on a box which had evidently been handled by the thief in his search for money.

A bankbook found in the house showed that Mrs. Kurtz had a deposit of $3,000 in one bank. She always had sufficient money for her needs, and had paid for a window in the church which she attended in memory of her husband. She attended services regularly and it was her absence from prayer meeting on Wednesday evening which caused the pastor to call upon her yesterday morning.

Charles Rose of 315 New York Avenue, who took care of Mrs. Kurtz's furnace, was questioned by the police but could give them no information of value. A brother-in-law of Mrs. Kurtd, who lived next door, said he believed she had little money in the house. Several pieces of jewelry which Mrs. Kurtz had worn recently were missing.

$500 LOST FROM AUTO.

Physician Believes Package Was Thrown Out When Car Hit Rut.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 16.—County Physician Robert R. Armstrong stopped at the police station here this morning in his automobile. One of the detectives handed him a package containing about $500 worth of jewelry and cash, the property of Mr. and Mrs. Johan Herbrich of 139 Highland Avenue, who were found dead in their home not long ago. Dr. Armstrong was to take the valuables to the County Collector's office in Paterson.

The envelope containing the valuables was put in the rear of the auto and started off. Dr. Armstrong had occasion to stop at his home in Lexington Avenue. Before entering the house he looked in the automobile to make sure the valuables were still there. He found that they had disappeared. He decided that the envelope had been thrown out of the motor when it hit a rut in the road as he had made no stop on the way to his home.

The Herbrichs, who died after they had taken what was supposed to be alcohol for medicine, had no relatives in this country. They were born in Russia.

VAUDEVILLE ACTOR ACCUSED

J. R. Cameron Charged with Getting $100 Binder to Disclose Act.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., March 16.—James R. Cameron, a vaudeville actor, is a prisoner here today, charged by Jack Robels of 231 East Eighty-first Street, New York City, with obtaining $100 as a binder to an agreement to disclose to Robels the methods by which the well-known vaudeville team, "The Howards," do their thought-transference act.

According to the complaint, Cameron, who is known on the stage as "Howard," told Robels that he wished to form a partnership and go into vaudeville with an imitation of the thought-transference act. The two men entered into an agreement and Cameron required $100 as an evidence of his partner's bood faith. Robels alleges that he never has received this money and that the actor refuses to divulge his knowledge of "The Howards's" methods.

Family and Guests Overcome by Gas

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 16.—J. J. Cook, with three members of his family and three visitors, was found unconscious this morning at his home in Trinity Place. They had been overcome by gas escaping from a defective furnace, and would have died had not their plight been discovered by an early morning caller.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Habit Stops Rheumatic and Gouty Troubles

If you will form the pleasant habit of sipping a glass or two of delicious Man-a-cea Water with each meal and occasionally during the day, you will find the uric acid rapidly being eliminated. Often pronounced relief is felt in a few days. Man-a-cea Water is a natural mineral water, powerful in its action, but non-laxative and with no medicinal taste, so that it can be used freely as a table water until the desired result is attained. Sold by all druggists and first-class grocers, and served at the best clubs, hotels and cafes. Ask your dealer for a booklet.

TO SPEND $1,600,000 ON CITY DEFECTIVES

Model Hospital and Schools for Children to be Built at Randall's Island.

KINGSBURY TELLS PLANS

Dr. W. B. Cornell, the New Head of the Institution, Enthusiastic Over the Prospects.

The New York City Child's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, for years the largest institution housing mentally deficient children, and according to experts probably in a more run-down condition than any of the other institutions of its kind in this country, is to be completely rehabilitated and reconstructed, the first move in this direction having been made several days ago when Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury appointed Dr. William B. Cornell of Baltimore as medical director of the hospital and schools. For the first time in the history of the institution a medical man has been made its head.

Commissioner Kingsbury said yesterday that an initial appropriation of $600,000 had been made to start the work of rebuilding and reorganization in the right way, with the understanding that $1,000,000 more would soon follow. He said it was quite possible that the name of Randall's Island would be changed to some such name as "Children's Island," so that persons in New York might forget that an archaic institution such as that on the Island at the present time ever existed.

"Last August," he said, "we became convinced that this city was a generation or so behind the times in the treatment of its mentally defective children on Randall's Island, and steps were at once taken for the rehabilitation of the place. The buildings, which are more than seventy-five years old, had to go, because modern methods have declared them to be unsanitary and unsafe. A committee of citizens was organized with Dr. Charles Dana at its head, and including Dr. Thomas W. Salomon of the National Mental Hygiene Society, Dr. William H. Russell, Superintendent of Bloomingdale, and many other authorities in mental work. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., long interested in the island, and who has paid the salaries of several physicians the city had not considered necessary to appropriate for, became one of our most important allies. All the members of the committee studied the situation and made their reports. They invited Mayor Mitchel, Borough President Marks and Controller Prendergast to make an inspection of the island. Shortly after this Mrs. Vanderbilt put her automobile at the disposal of the committee and the Mayor became a member of a party to go to Waverly, Mass., to look over the Massachusetts School for the Feeble Minded, which Dr. Walter B. Fernald, one of the best authorities on the treatment of the mentally defective, conducts in that town.

Mayor Promises Appropriation.

"The Mayor said on the return that an appropriation of $600,000 would in all probability be made, and it was. The rest of the money needed to reconstruct the island will also be forthcoming soon. Dr. Fernald's hospital is probably the model plant. We were all much impressed with its merits, and it was decided to model the new buildings at the island after it as far as is possible.

"There is the greatest opportunity for service in the care of the feeble-minded in the new work that will be done on Randall's Island," Commissioner Kingsbury added, "and I think we have chosen a man who is well equipped by previous training for the directorship of the Child's Hospital and Schools. Dr. Cornell was chosen by a competitive civil service examination, and from the three best competitors Dr. Cornell was our choice. He has a wonderful opportunity to put the place on its feet again, and I am sure that he will do it. Of course, in the treatment of the mentally defective children we must consider, first, that we may make their lives as happy as possible in the circumstances; second, that we try to make them self-supporting, and third, that we segregate them permanently. This latter is most important. It bears out the eugenic theory in every respect without being radical. If the children need the care of the institution for life it is the duty of the institution to give it.

"We want the people to forget the old Randall's Island—we may even change the name, but we must change the content of the island as we have changed our ideals."

Commissioner Kingsbury said that the salaries of the employes of the island had been increased consistent with the desire of the Charities Department to have the most efficient help. Women have replaced men to a great extent, he said, because it was found that they were better equipped than men to whom $10 a week was paid. The women, he said, were being paid on a scale of $20 a week. "A higher grade of help was needed for the island," he said, "and it is more than certain that no more complaints of cruelty will emanate from the institution."

Dr. Cornell Well Recommended.

Dr. W. B. Cornell, who is the new head of Randall's Island, was the Executive Secretary of the Mental Hygiene Society of Maryland. It was one of those first founded, and among those interested in its formation were Dr. Adolf Meyer, head of the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; Dr. Arthur P. Herring, Secretary of the Maryland State Commission on Insanity, and Dr. Edward N. Brush, Superintendent of the Shepard and Enoch Pratt Hospital. In the three years of the existence of the society thus far Dr. Fernald looked after more than 1,200 cases, many of which required extended mental and physical examinations. Coming to Baltimore from Chicago in 1889 he entered the Johns Hopkins Medical School. After he was graduated he served on the staff of the Hopkins Hospital. He then served for five years on the staff of the Shepard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Baltimore. Later he was in the Massachusetts State Service for the Insane.

Dr. Cornell, when he was interviewed at Randall's Island yesterday by a TIMES reporter, gave a general outline of the problems affecting the reconstruction of the island buildings and the reorganization of its affairs from a technical standpoint. He said that Commissioner Kingsbury had a keen appreciation of the needs of the island, and that the Department of Charities hoped that the conduct of the treatment of children here and some of the new methods to be introduced would proceed with the greatest smoothness.

Dr. Cornell took charge as Medical Director and Superintendent early last week. In the course of the next five years, he said, if plans were worked out as they stood now, the city would see the island in a new light. He said that previously persons had been disgusted with conditions there, and this prevented many people from sending their feeble-minded relatives to the hospital and schools for care.

High Praise for Dr. Fernald.

"There is more or less of an upheaval here now attendant on the recent developments, but as soon as the work of rehabilitation gets under way things will go on in their accustomed way. I am delighted that such an expert as Dr. Walter E. Fernald has been asked by Commissioner Kingsbury to help in the work of reconstruction. He has had more than thirty years' experience in this line of work and is a wonderful leader in institution building and in the treatment of the feeble-minded.

"We have here in the hospital sixty wards for the 1,900 to 2,000 defectives and defective delinquents. Not long ago the hospital was overcrowded. In the reconstruction the place will not only accommodate many more patients but their circumstances will be better. We want to increase the medical staff so that we can do all the work that will be laid out for us, and in this we want above all the close co-operation of our visiting staff and physicians generally throughout the city.

"The efficiency here has been lamentable. For a city like New York not to have an institution like this to compete with its other adornments is very unusual. The location of the island may have a great deal to do with this, I think. If it were in the city, where every one would see it, we will say at least once a year, there would have been some difference. But an institution of this sort should be isolated to a certain extent for many reasons.

"The general problem of handling defectives is one of the most difficult that affect this country today. It is safe to say that in New York alone there must be 120,000 defectives right now. Of course all of the 120,000 defectives there may be in New York do not need institutional care. But it is our duty to find out those who do need it."

LEHIGH COAL CO. CONVICTED

Liable to Fine of $540,000 for Receiving Rebates.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was convicted by a Federal jury here today of soliciting and receiving rebates from the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. Theindictment was in twenty-seven counts, and the Navigation Company was convicted of all of them. The maximum fine possible under the verdict is $540,000, but the jury in returning its verdict recommended clemency.

This case marks the second stage of a prosecution which was begun more than a year ago as a result of the alleged practice of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey in paying to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company allowances out of the lawfully published rates on all shipments of anthracite coal made by the Navigation Company form Nesquehoning, Penn., to points in New Jersey.

The defense offered by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was that it acted in entire good faith in accepting payments, since they were made as a part of the consideration under a contract by which the Navigation Company in 1871 leased the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad.

The attorney for the Government called attention to the fact that in addition to the fine which may be imposed against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the offenses of which it was convicted the Elkins act provides that the Government may bring a further suit for the recovery of three times all of the rebates which the Navigation Company has received in the last six years. It is said that this penalty might amount to several million dollars. It could not be learned whether the Government proposed to undertake this further prosecution.

This case and the Central Railroad case, which has just been finally disposed of, are regarded as two of the most important prosecutions that have been undertaken under the commerce acts. The fine of $200,000 collected by the Government in the Central Railroad case is the largest fine ever collected in the Elkins act.

Peter Reid's Estate $3,335,970.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 16.—The final accounting of the estate of ePter Reid, a manufacturer of cotton goods, who died in this city a few years ago, was filed today in the Orphans Court, Paterson. It gives the total value of the estate at $3,335,970.40. Of this amount the executors, William W. Watson of this city and I. Sheldon Tilney of East Orange, receive as fees for their work the sum of $166,798.52, to be equally divided between them. The estate has paid to the State of New Jersey as an inheritance tax the sum of $111,911.49. Passaic County received $6,095.60 of this amount. A large part of the estate is made up of Government, railroad, and other bonds, and large amounts of real estate.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—William Morris, 20 years old, of 42 Trask Avenue, died yesterday in the Bayonne Hospital from injuries suffered when a horse he was leading drove a shaft into his body.

JERSEY CITY.—Henry Fitzpatrick, 40 years old, was killed yesterday in the Croxton Yards, at the west end of the freight tunnel of the Erie Railroad.

NEWARK.—The police are looking for an unidentified Italian who shot and wounded seriously John Mahoney of 405 Washington Street yesterday morning in a fight in the saloon of Jacob Steinhoff, at 99 Clay Street. The trouble started when the Italian was called a "Wop."

HOBOKEN.—Mrs. Gertrude Wille was sentenced yesterday to from one to three years in State prison for maintaining an illegal resort at the Hotel Crefield, in West Hoboken.

PATERSON.—Samuel Simpson, butler in the home of Mrs. Herbert W. Mills at 509 Broadway, dropped dead on Wednesday night while serving dinner. He had been with the family for twenty-five years.

HACKENSACK.—Fire on Wednesday night destroyed the home of C. D. Montford at Bogota, with a loss of $6,000. Mrs. Montford and her child were rescued and cared for by the neighbors.

ORANGE.—The new City Commission of Irvington abolished yesterday the offices of Auditor and three Tax Assessors, thereby saving $2,600 a year. The Commissioners will do the work themselves with clerical help.

ORANGE.—Notwithstanding the protests of persons living in the neighborhood, the East Orange Excise Board granted a liquor license yesterday to the East Orange Lodge of Elks.

SHEPACK-GLADSTONE.—George Sandor, 14 years old, of 163 East 103d Street, New York, and Robert Cluney, living in 106th Street, arrived here yesterday on their expedition to see the wild Indians of the Far West. Cluney's brother took them back to New York.

DOVER.—Four persons were injured and damage amounting to $3,000 was done yesterday morning in the plant of John K. Cook at 86 McFarland Street when an ironing machine burst.

ELIZABETH.—J. D. Williams, an Inspector of the Treasury Department, has found between fifty and sixty violations here of the internal revenue stamp act of November, 1914. Insufficient stamps were put on documents.

ELIZABETH.—Charles A. Kline of 823 South Sixteenth Street, arrested on suspicion that he might know about the daylight robberies here, was paroled yesterday in custody of Captain of Detectives Hiney. Kline promised to leave town.

ROOSEVELT.—Superintendent Bentzheimer of the Goldschmidt Detinning Works, where 130 men are on strike, said yesterday that the company would not consider the increase of 3 cents an hour the men demanded.

TRENTON.—The Pennsylvania & New Jersey Railroad Company received permission yesterday to issue $50,000 first mortgage gold bonds to pay for rebuilding its line from Whitehouse to Pitney.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

DR. DIEDLING VICTIM OF DETECTIVE'S HOAX

Man Who Gave Violet Ray Machine to Prison Commission Was Acting for O'Farrell.

FRIENDS HELPED IT ALONG

"Physician" Who Wrote, Asking for a Testimonial, Was a Broadway Lawyer.

Dr. Rudolph F. Diedling, of Saugerties, N. Y., has his Type H Violet Ray High Frequency Generator anyhow. Certain little incidents of how Dr. Diedling obtained the Violet Ray High Frequency Generator came out when Dr. Diedling appeared in White Plains as the witness-in-chief against Thomas Mott Osborne, who was acquitted. Here's what happened at the trial:

Dr. Diedling, who is a member of the State Prison Commission, testified that when he, as a Prison Commissioner, was investigating Sing Sing Prison, Mr. Osborne, then Warden, told him certain untruths. Mr. Osborne was tried for perjury as a result of this charge and the presiding Justice decided that he had not been untruthful in the first place and that Dr. Diedling had had no right to make the investigation in the second place—but that is another story. The point is that Dr. Diedling was a witness at the trial, and all went well with him until George Gordon Battle took up the cross examination.

Mr. Battle produced a paper signed by the doctor and one E. H. Valentine, in which Dr. Diedling acknowledged receipt "gratis" of "One Type H Violet Ray High Frequency Generator" from E. H. Valentine, of 214 West Forty-second Street, New York City, "with the understanding that the doctor was "to recommend this make of machine to any person" who might write or telephone. And it was further stipulated in the agreement that Dr. Diedling was to receive "20 per cent. commission on the sale of any such machine" through his recommendation.

Recommended It Highly.

This agreement was drawn up and signed on Feb. 21, 1916, and on the same day Dr. Diedling, as he admitted on the witness stand, wrote and signed the following indorsement on the official stationery of the State Commission of Prisons:

"This is to certify that I am using the type H Violet Ray light for high frequency generation. I have been using electrical appliances in my practice for the past fifteen years, X-ray, Violet Ray, vibrators, etc. This machine has advantages over the others in a great many ways, and the harshness in the treatment of patients is obliterated. I heartily recommend this machine to my fellow practitioners."

Dr. Diedling admitted on the witness stand that he signed this indorsement before he had used the machine on any patient. At first, in answer to a question by Justice Tompkins, he said that he had not received one of the machines from Valentine, but later he changed his testimony and said that one of the machines was in his possession when he so highly recommended it.

Two days later, Dr. Diedling signed the above agreement, received the machine, and wrote his recommendation, according to the trial testimony, he received a letter from Dr. Charles Kennedy of 302 Broadway, who said that he had heard that Dr. Diedling had "bought" the Violet Ray Generator from the Valentine Sales Company of 214 West Forty-second Street, and would like to know the doctor's opinion of the machine if the doctor had "had it a sufficiently long time to be able to judge" of its merits.

The doctor had had the machine "a sufficiently long time," for, as he admitted in his testimony, he wrote Dr. Kennedy as follows:

"Have been using the Violet Ray High Frequency and believe it the best on the market. Am now using it on a very severe case of neuritis with excellent results. No unpleasant feeling from its use, as in some of the other types of generators. I can heartily recommend it to you. Fraternally."

On the same day Dr. Diedling, according to his trial testimony, received a similar inquiry from H. Regal, Jr., of New York, to which he sent a similar reply, adding that it could be "used on children and women without giving them a scare."

Both of these letters by Dr. Diedling were written on the official paper of the State Commission of Prisons. All of these facts, then, came out at the Osborne trial. Here is what happened yesterday:

One searching for E. H. Valentine went to the address—214 West Forty-second Street—given in the Diedling-Valentine agreement and found himself in the New Amsterdam Theatre. Inquiry for Valentine was fruitless. The inquirer then went to 302 Broadway, and found that Charles Kennedy occupied rooms there over the entrance door of which was inscribed in bold letters "Law Office." There was nothing about medicine or surgery or violet rays. The inquirer was admitted to Mr. Kennedy, and that person, when asked concerning his correspondence with Dr. Diedling, gave this cheerful response:

Helped Out O'Farrel.

"Sure, I wrote to the Doc and asked him about the machine. Buy one? You bet your life I didn't. My friend Val O'Farrel, the private detective, you know, asked me to write the letter to Doc Diedling and turn the answer over to him—so I did. I'd do anything for Val. And I am a doctor, all right, as well as a lawyer, so I fixed 'M. D.' after my name."

"Do you know E. H. Valentine?" Mr. Kennedy was asked.

"Yes, I know him," he replied. "He's one of Val's men."

Dr. Regal was also found to be one of O'Farrel's friends who had written to oblige the detective.

O'Farrel himself would not say much to the inquirer except to deny that he had been employed by Mr. Osborne. He admitted, however, that he had a "client" for whom he had done "some work" the results of which he had given to his "client."

"According to information and belief," though, E. H. Valentine, after purchasing one Type H violet ray, &c., generator for $15, appeared at Dr. Diedling's home in Saugerties on Feb. 16 last, told the doctor that he was agent for the machine; that he wanted the recommendation of "prominent" physicians, and that he had been informed that Dr. Diedling was the "most prominent and esteemed" physician "north of the Bronx River." As a result of the interview the machine was delivered, the agreement made, and the recommendations written.

Yesterday's developments were rehearsed last night over the long-distance telephone to Dr. Diedling.

"Why," said the doctor, "I knew all the time that Valentine was a detective. He didn't fool me. A friend of mine in New York tipped me off two days before he arrived. I just pretended to fall for his game because I got a free machine out of it. It was just a business proposition with me. I did nothing illegitimate."

And so Dr. Deidling still has the Type H Violet Ray High Frequency Generator.

TO HONOR CLEVELAND BIRTH

Memorial Association Holds Exercises in Caldwell Tomorrow.

CALDWELL, N. J., March 16.—The Grover Cleveland Birthplace Memorial Association has arranged exercises to be held at the birthplace of Grover Cleveland here on Saturday afternoon from 1 until 6 o'clock. These exercises commemorate the seventy-eighth anniversary of the birth of Mr. Cleveland.

Miss Edith Pierson, contralto of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Montclair, will sing and will be accompanied on the piano which was owned by Dolly Madison when she was first lady of the land. This piano was recently found in an old school house in Sussex County and was presented to the society.

Dr. John H. Finley, President of the Association, notified Secretary William H. Van Wert by telephone from Albany today that he found a brief written in long hand by Mr. Cleveland when he was a young man and would exhibit it on Saturday. Another recent addition to the relics of Mr. Cleveland acquired by the assocation is the desk used by him when he was practicing law in Buffalo. This will also be on exhibition on Saturday.

The birthplace home of Mr. Cleveland will be opened to the public on that day. The building, which is at the entrance to the town, is visited by many people daily who come to Caldwell, and arrangements have been made to accommodate a large number of visitors who wish to honor the birthday of the late ex-President. The exercises will be informal.

JUMPED TO ESCAPE A GHOST.

Visitor to Barney Home in the Hospital After Midnight Scare.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW PROVIDENCE, N. J., March 16.—As a result of having seen last night what he asserted was the ghost of Mrs. Jane E. Barney, whose fondness for cats was testified to in the suit to break her will, which is being tried in New York, John Casselton of Newark, N. J., is in the Overlook Hospital at Summit suffering from nervous shock and bruises.

Last night Casselton visited Robert Clark, caretaker of the Barney estate near here, and Clark told him many stories of Mrs. Barney's eccentricities. So interesting were they that the two men did not get to bed until midnight. About 1 o'clock in the morning Clark was awakened by his guest, who sat up in bed and, with chattering teeth, asserted that he had just heard a shriek. Clark tried to persuade Casselton that he had been misled by his imagination, but Casselton was certain that in one corner of the room was Mrs. Barney's ghost.

The man finally became so frightened that he jumped through a window, carrying the sash with him. It was storming outside, and Clark followed his panic-stricken guest a mile through the snow to the home of Recorder William Woodruff. On the porch he caught up with Casselton, and after first aid treatment in the Woodruff home the ghost-seer was taken to the Summit Hospital.

LOST GIRLS FLAG TRAIN.

Would-Be Movie Stars Get Home by a Ruse.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 16. — Filled with a desire to become movie stars, Julia Chusinski of Fourth Street and Catherine Grammas of 123 Second Street, this city, left their homes yesterday, and, according to their story, went to New York to "look for a job in the movies." They were not successful and late last night the two girls started for home.

They got on a Lackawanna train and were taken beyond Passaic before they knew it. The train stopped at Barclay Street, Paterson, and there they alighted. It was bitter cold, but they decided to walk back to Passaic.

After walking about a mile Julia Chusinski began to feel the cold. She sat down on the and evolved a plan for getting home. She stretched herself across the westbound track as she heard the whistle of a freight train, and Catherine Grammas ran ahead and flagged it. A good-natured conductor took them aboard and the train sped on—but not to Passaic. They had flagged the wrong train and were on their way to Paterson.

At Paterson they were taken in hand by the police, to whom they told their story. Julia Chusinsky was sent to St. Joseph's Hospital, suffering from the cold early this morning, and Catherine Crammas was taken home today. Catherine says she has a good imagination and will some day become a movie actress. Julia says she is satisfied to stay at home.

$400,000 ASPHALT CO. FIRE.

Barber Roofing Plant, with 100 Tons of Felt, Burns.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 16.—Fanned by a high wind, fire destroyed the roofing plant of the Barber Asphalt Company, causing $400,000 damage, late today. The flames spread so rapidly that the firemen under Chief Frank Tooker confined their efforts to saving the other buildings and the roofing plant was abandoned.

Six tugboats of the Standard Oil Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad aided in keeping the flames from spreading. Three firemen were overcome by smoke and had to be removed to their homes. The origin of the fire is unknown. At 10 o'clock tonight the ruins were still burning.

The Barber officials admit that the fire will curtail operators as the business of the roofing branch has been extensive here. More than 100 tons of felt were destroyed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CELESTINS VICHY

Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

Natural Alkaline Water

Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Note the Name

CELESTINS

R. W. HEBBERD TALKS OF LIARS ON STAND

Gives His Opinion of Kingsbury, Doherty, and Folks at Charities Inquiry.

HAD SEEN FATHER FARRELL

State Board Secretary Thinks Municipal Research Bureau One of the Worst Institutions.

Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and Deputy Commissioner William J. Doherty were attacked yesterday by Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, who testified before Commissioner Charles H. Strong in the inquiry into the State Board. William H. Hotchkiss caused Mr. Hebberd to express his opinion of the Department of Charities officials in the cross-examination. He asked the witness if he had not told Frank Tucker, an officer of the Provident Loan Society, that he was going to show up Mr. Kingsbury and Mr. Doherty as "the greatest liars in the State of New York."

"Is that your present opinion?" Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

"Yes, and it is a great deal worse than that," was the reply.

"Did you think Mr. Kingsbury was the greatest liar in the State of New York?"

"Yes."

Mr. Hebberd admitted that there was some doubt in his mind as to whether Homer Folks, an officer of the State Charities Aid Association, was a "willful liar or a perjurer."

"Is Mr. Kingsbury a perjurer?" Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

"I don't say so."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean I think so."

"Will you give an instance of his perjuring himself?"

"Yes. In the morning papers of March 6, 1915, Mr. Kingsbury was quoted at length in abuse of Mrs. Dunphy. I am informed that he swore that neither he nor any of his associates gave that statement out."

"Do you know that he did?"

"No paper would have dared publish it as his statement if he had not given it out. Besides, Corporation Counsel Polk told me that he had given it out."

"Are there any other instances?"

"He has had witnesses here to testify to untruths."

"Does that make him a perjurer?"

"I believe that he persuaded them to testify falsely."

"What witnesses do you refer to?"

"Mr. Doherty and Mr. Oseroff."

"Did they deliberately tell untruths?"

"Yes. Mr. Doherty testified that at the Institution of Mercy, Tarrytown, twenty-five children were bathed together in a tank, and he said that there were no shower baths above the tank."

"Did you see the shower baths there with your own eyes?" Commissioner Strong asked.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cold today; Sunday partly cloudy, warmer; moderate north to northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,238. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CROWN PRINCE HURLS THE GUARD AT VERDUN LINES

Using the "Last Cartridge," Paris Thinks, Recalling the Corps' Desperate Charges.

FIERCE ASSAULTS AT VAUX

Five Times the German Hosts Sweep Up Toward Village and Fort and Are Beaten Off.

THEIR LOSSES VERY HEAVY

French Officer Describes a Combat There at Midnight Under the Searchlights.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 17.—The Germans are now hurling the elite corps of the guard into the fiery furnace at Vaux and Douaumont, the key position at Verdun, and this, in the minds of French observers, represents the use of "the last cartridge."

In every battle on the western front the guard has been reserved for the last desperate attack. On the Marne, before Arras, against Ypres, and now at Douaumont, the German high command has wasted the picked guard troops like water in the final attempt to urn defeat into victory. Always the attempt has been vain, and the republic's "little soldiers" have stood fast against the foe.

A wounded Captain, who before the war was a salesman in one of the great Paris stores, but is now decorated with the War Cross for his services, asserts positively that it was the guard that took part in the furious assaults, made five times on Wednesday and repeated last night and early this morning, against the critical corner of the Verdun defenses. He said:

"My regiment, one of General Petain's battle corps, which, it may interest Americans to know, has lost 8,000 killed alone since the beginning of the war and has taken part in every important engagement, had been held in reserve until Monday morning. The men were furious and almost mutinous because, as they said, 'they won't let us have a proper share in the fight.'

"Wait," Says the Colonel.

"We held the line running from a hill just south of Douaumont village along the ridge toward Vaux. At first the news from the west side of the Meuse made us think that the Germans had abandoned hope of piercing the front in our direction. But our old Colonel said: "'Keep quiet and don't worry, my children. You will get more than you have asked. Remember that the Germans have not yet given their guard a show and the road to Verdun lies here.'

"Sure enough on Tuesday night the Boches began a bombardment which lasted practically without intermission until midnight on Wednesday. I saw the effects of our bombardment in the Champagne, but it was nothing like this. They just searched square yards of our front with their shells. One could not move ten feet without crossing a shell hole. Our men kept calm, being much encouraged by the work of the artillery, which maintained a terrific fire against the Boches' guns.

"Besides, the German system of plastering the whole section with shells has one drawback. When the storm has passed away from us, we can crowd into the shell holes there and put them in a state of defense with barbed wire, which is easy to put up, and then extend the lines along the front, thus replacing the smashed defenses with new fortifications which are almost as good.

Searchlights Discover Foe.

"Heavy shell fire is not as deadly as one imagines, especially if one keeps cool, holds his shelter in a hole, or under a tree stump, and jumps out of the way when he hears a big shell coming. That was where the Boches made their mistake. They thought we could not stand the hammering.

"Soon after midnight the lookout gave the alarm. Our searchlights pierced the darkness and we saw a dark mass slowly approaching up the hillside. When the light hit them, they began shouting loudly. Then our guns and mitrailleuses began, and that took the song out of them.

"The first lot never got within striking distance of us, though a few bullets whizzed over our heads, fired mostly from the hip as they ran forward.

"A second rush followed immediately without further gun preparation. These got right up to our barbed wire, where a lot of them stayed. We could hear them shouting despite the bursting shells, but my men fired coolly. They would have preferred to charge, but knew it was unnecessary.

"Nothing stops a charge like mitrailleuse or rifle fire. We simply swept them away in rows.

"There was one group bunched up against our wire so close that they continued to stand after they were dead, supporting each other. Some were headless and others had half their bodies torn away. It was horrible—but we don't regard the Germans as human beings.

"They looked fine and healthy, and from the buttons which many of our men cut off to set in rings, they were evidently guards, as the buttons bore the Imperial Eagle or guard numbers. There will be no shortage of guard-buttoned rings in France when my pollus have leisure to work.

"The worst part was the moaning of the wounded after the attack failed. We could not help hearing it when the cannonade ceased.

Says Their Spirit Is Affected.

"They attacked three more times during the morning, trying to get near enough to push their own dead through our wire, but our volleys always finished the disorganisation, begun by the 75s.

"The last lot were evidently dispirited. They never even sang, but fairly broke and ran when the full blast of the French fire hit them.

"That is a good sign. I never saw the guard turn tail before. They have

Continued on Page 3.

Berlin Gives Up Cake; Eats New War Tart

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 17.—Berlin's first cakeless week started with little complaining and with veteran consumers generally swallowing their fate good naturedly. Most hotels, tearooms, and restaurants have blossomed out with war tarts composed of a strange mixture of rice-flour, cornmeal, and other ingredients heretofore not found in cake. War cake may become a permanent institution—at least the following press notice carries that hint:

"The lengthening of the period within which no cake may be baked seems not entirely out of the question. A long conference over this question took place in the Flour Distribution Bureau of Greater Berlin, at which interested parties and other experts were heard, although no decision has yet been reached."

BAKER ASSAILS HAY ARMY BILL

Gardner Astonishes the House with Letter from New Secretary as Debate Opens.

GIVES WAR COLLEGE VIEW

Supports Advocates of Bigger Army by Analysis of Figures of Supposed Available Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Debate in the House of Representatives today on the Army Reorganization bill was marked by serious differences in estimates made by Chairman Hay of the Committee on Military Affairs and the Army War College of the number of trained and partly trained men in the United States available for military service. Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts forced the issue by producing a letter from Newton D. Baker, the new Secretary of War, which contained figures of the nation's immediate war strength radically contradictory of those furnished by Mr. Hay. Secretary Baker's estimate of men was 851,090 less than Chairman Hay's estimate.

Secretary Baker's letter appeared to put him in the position of criticising Chairman Hay, but it was explained tonight to Mr. Hay's satisfaction that the letter to Mr. Gardner had been prepared at the War College and had been signed as a matter of departmental routine by Mr. Baker on the assurance that it was all right Chairman Hay obtained his figures from the Adjutant General of the Army, whose duty it is to keep a record of such data.

While the House was debating the bill President Wilson signed the joint Congressional resolution authorizing the increase of the standing army to its full strength of approximately 120,000 men.

In his report to the House on the Army bill Mr. Hay said there would be available a trained and partially trained army, inclusive of the reserve, the National Guard and other forces, totaling 1,324,790 men. Secretary Baker's figures, as submitted by Mr. Gardner give only 473,700 men, exclusive of the proposed army of 40,000. Mr. Gardner asserted, therefore, that the contradiction in figures was serious, those of Secretary Baker being almost two-thirds less than the Hay figures. Chairman Hay estimated a regular army of 140,000 men, regular army reserve of 60,000 men, a National Guard of 129,000 men, and "men trained in the country," 995,790; total, 1,324,790.

Secretary Baker's figures were as follows:

Regular Army, including Philippine Scouts	100,000
Regular Army reserve	2,900
Partially trained:	
National Guard	129,000
Others who have had some training	241,800
Total	473,700

Letter Surprises the House.

In his letter Secretary Baker refers to "the fallacy of this method of calculation," in analyzing the figures presented by Chairman Hay. Mr. Hay will reply to Mr. Gardner's speech before debate on the Army bill ends. It is likely that the figures submitted by the War College will be sharply questioned. The Massachusetts member sprung as a complete surprise on the House the letter of the Secretary of War, which is dated March 16. Mr. Hay made the following comment tonight:

"My calculations were based on figures obtained from General McCain, the Adjutant General of the Army. He is the officer who knows about these things. I understand that the figures in the letter of Secretary Baker were compiled by General Macomb, the President of the War College. I prefer to take the judgment of the Adjutant General.

"I have no fault to find with the new Secretary of War, who evidently submitted to Mr. Gardner figures furnished him by the War College. I shall probably content myself with a statement in the House that the Adjutant General's figures are preferable to those prepared in the War College."

Mr. Gardner wrote to Secretary Baker on March 9, calling attention to Mr. Hay's report on the Army Reorganization bill. He asked the new Secretary of War this question:

"Calculating in the same way as Mr. Hay's table is calculated, how many men are now available as a national force, without the passage of any bill at all?" The reply of Secretary Baker follows:

Sir: 1. In reply to your letter of March 9, 1916, I would answer the question therein contained as follows:

Using the same method of calculating as Mr. Hay adopted on page 16 of his report on the new army bill, we should now have available without any legislation whatever approximately the following number of men who have had some military training.

Regular army, including Philippine Scouts	100,000
Reserve of regular army	60,000
National Guard	129,000
Men trained and in the country	995,790
Total	1,284,790

In other words, the only immediate effect of the passage of the House army bill would be the increase of the regular army by 40,00 men, and even that increase being added in four annual increments would require about four years' time to be recruited, and a still longer time to become effective.

2—The fallacy of this method of calculation is shown by the following statement of actual conditions.

As a matter of fact, the reserve of the regular army at present

Continued on Page 2.

BRITAIN WILL PUT BAN ON LUXURIES BY AN EMBARGO

Private Automobiles, China, and Many Other Goods to be Excluded.

OUR EXPORTS ARE AFFECTED

So Are Those of British Dominions—Government Needs Shipping for Necessities.

BRITISH INDUSTRY THRIVES

The Percentage of Unemployment Was Never Before So Low, Says Walter Runciman.

LONDON, March 17.—A far-reaching Order in Council, which will totally prohibit importation into the United Kingdom of a large number of articles which come under the general heading of luxuries, will be issued by the British Government at an early date.

Among the things which will be placed under the ban will be automobiles for private use, musical instruments, cutlery of all kinds, hardware, yarns, chinaware, fancy goods, and soaps. The order will apply equally to all countries, including the British Dominions and Colonies.

This forecast of the coming Order in Council was given to The Associated Press today in an interview by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Runciman admitted that articles in addition to those named would be placed on the list of prohibited imports, but in advance of the issuance of the order he declined to say what they were. He agreed that the decree would have considerable effect on exports from the United States, but pointed out that it applied to all countries alike and said that it was absolutely necessary to limit the shipment of bulky luxuries in order to provide room on ships for necessaries.

"But please remember," said Mr. Runciman, "that the issuance of this order is forced on the country—not as a matter of policy, but entirely because of a shortage in tonnage. We want exports from the United States; we want your wheat, cotton, and meat, and we need other things which we cannot get if the space aboard vessels is taken up with luxuries.

"Everything possible is being done to relieve the shortage in ships. Every ship flying the British flag is now controlled by the Government. Immense numbers of them have been requisitioned; others are subject to direction by way of licenses. No vessel is permitted to embark on any voyage without a license. Whether it will be necessary to requisition more vessels, I cannot say, but for my own part I hope this will not be done."

Mr. Runciman said that the importation of some fresh fruits probably would be prohibited later, but he pointed out that this would affect the United States only slightly.

Turning from the matter of imports to the general industrial situation in the British Isles, Mr. Runciman said there had never been greater activity in the larger industries, that wages were higher than ever before and that the percentage of unemployed had never been so small in the history of the country.

Industrial Activity Never Greater.

"In all the larger industries," Mr. Runciman continued, "there has never been greater activity, but the bulk of the output, of course, is for war purposes. The only trades relatively quiet are the building, linen, and some of the luxury-producing trades, but even in these there is little unemployment, the working people either having secured other employment or gone into the army. The amount of short time is comparatively small. The proportion of unemployed in the trade unions at the present time is about one-half of 1 per cent. In normal times it is about 5 per cent., and in time of peace it has scarcely ever fallen below 2 per cent. The same condition prevails in the non-union trades.

"Those who have joined the forces have been replaced by young people, men beyond the military age and large numbers of women. Longer hours are being worked in nearly all the trades, and it is estimated that this overtime represents an increase of 4½ per cent. in the number of persons employed. A few firms have had to shut down, but among the active firms only 7 per cent. of their machinery was idle during December. This is a better record than for peace times. About 4½ per cent. of the 7 per cent. of idleness was due at that time to a shortage of labor caused by recruiting.

"Because of the heavy demand for labor and the higher cost of living wages have increased since the outbreak of the war, and nearly all classes of workers are receiving more money. About 5,500,000 people have received raises, and the increase in wages has been roughly a million pounds a week. Besides this, many of the people have been transferred to the better-paying munitions industries. Labor, on the whole, in spite of one or two notable exceptions, has been reasonable in its demands since the war began. One influence which contributed to this has been the limitation of profits in industries employed in the manufacture and transportation of munitions.

"An example of the rise in wages may be seen in the case of the seamen. Before the war they got about £4 10s a month and their keep. Now they receive between £8 and £8 10s per month. Employes in certain torpedo works received

Continued on Page 4.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

British Underwriters Expect Early Peace; Won't Insure War Contracts After December

LONDON, March 17.—Inquiries are being received at Lloyd's for insurance to pay total loss in case of peace being declared during the present year. The inquirers are large firms who hold war contracts and who have to give orders for material some time ahead and at war prices. As a result premiums are inclined to show an upward tendency.

One underwriter said that for an insurance to pay total loss in the event of peace being declared by the end of June he would quote a rate of 20 guineas per cent., while for a similar policy extending to the end of the year the rate would be 70 per cent. Some brokers quoted as high as 90 per cent. for a policy insuring against the war ending by the end of December. These rates are intended to be prohibitive, and no transactions were effected.

The rates also are an indication that the underwriters believe the war will not continue beyond the end of the present year. Their optimism is based on the failure of the Germans to pierce the French lines at Verdun, and rumors that Germany is putting out feelers in the direction of peace, and that Turkey has made proposals for a separate peace.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR MAY NOW RETIRE

Hint That Former Chancellor von Buelow May Succeed Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg.

WHY TIRPITZ WAS OUSTED

German Paper Says His Party Wanted Indiscriminate Sinking of Ships of All Nations.

GENEVA, March 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—According to a Berlin report the resignation of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz as Imperial Minister of Marine will be followed shortly by that of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. It is added that Prince Bernhard von Buelow, the former Chancellor, will soon leave Lucerne for Berlin.

Von Tirpitz's retreat is considered in neutral countries a victory for President Wilson.

Tirpitz's Fall Surprised Germans.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 16, (Delayed.)—The resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz came as a surprise to the bulk of the German people, though it was known to be in the wind by insiders ever since the recent historic submarine conference at Great Headquarters.

The German press publishes columnlong "articles" about his retirement, unanimously chorusing genuine praise of the master builder of the German Navy and regretting that he found it necessary to go, particularly at this time, but with one exception the German papers do not even hint at the reasons for his going.

Theodore Wolff in the Tageblatt alone ventures to remind its readers of debates on old navy measures, when von Tirpitz and many of his supporters were the most determined opponents of the policy of building submarines. These former opponents are now making demands for whose realization their former stand was certainly not conclusive. He adds:

"The question now is by no means the execution of the keener submarine war on merchantmen and the torpedoing of armed merchantmen announced in the Imperial memorandum, which was approved by every one in Germany, and which, according to the official declaration in answer to false rumors, will suffer no suspension or weakening. But those who began this strange agitation and raised such a noise in the camp demanded something quite different. They desired unlimited, unchecked, indiscriminate torpedoing directed against every nationality and every kind of ship, and for this plan they worked with every possible means at their command.

"We believe that in this question the Imperial Government, which knows it in harmony with the highest army leadership, and which naturally cannot shout the reasons for its decision from the housetops, deserves the full confidence of the German people. And if the Government has been reproached for being weak one will find that just in this particular instance under difficult conditions it has shown strength and firmness."

The Tageblatt concludes by saying:

"One really mustn't hold Admiral von Tirpitz responsible for all his friends and other champions of unlimited submarine war have said, done, and written in recent weeks."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 17.—The retirement of Admiral von Tirpitz as Minister of Marine occasioned a much smaller sensation than might have been expected in view of his long service. Most of the Germans obviously have full confidence in the Government's course, despite the fact that no reasons are made public for the Admiral's resignation.

The National Liberals and Conservatives in the Reichstag sent telegrams of condolence to the Admiral, as did the Conservatives in the lower house of the Saxon Parliament.

The Täglische Rundschau regrets its inability to comment on the resignation of the Admiral, but says this will only be possible after the war.

Die Post publishes a review of the life of Themistocles, his creation of the Athenian fleet, and his banishment after he had saved his country. The article does not mention von Tirpitz's name nor Germany, but the implication is plain.

AMSTERDAM, March 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—It is stated that Admiral von Tirpitz's resignation was due to the fact that his views on German submarine activities conflicted with those of the Kaiser, who was in favor of a compromise with the United States, while von Tirpitz was for continued "frightfulness." His withdrawal from office may have incalculable consequences on Germany's naval policy.

Paris Expects Big Naval Battle.

PARIS, March 17.—The retirement of Admiral von Tirpitz is considered in French official circles, according to the Paris newspapers, to be due to the fact that he has opposed the coming out of the German fleet, while Emperor William desires to see it engage the British naval forces.

The conclusion is consequently drawn that a change may be looked for in the German naval policy, and that the recent appearance of German warships in the North Sea is a sign that preparations are being made for an early action by the high sea fleet.

TIRPITZ BALKED BY BALLIN.

Hamburg-American Line Head Caused His Fall, It Is Said.

LONDON, Saturday, March 18.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says the German newspapers ascribe the resignation of von Tirpitz to Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line.

They say that Herr Ballin warned Emperor William that a continuance of the submarine campaign on von Tirpitz's plan would mean the seizure of

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TUBANTIA SINKING CAUSED BY TORPEDO

Dutch Ministry Obtains Affidavits of Officers Saying They Saw Missile Strike the Ship.

FOUR KILLED IN DISASTER

Explosion So Violent That It Shattered Some of the Lifeboats—Dutch Stirred to Anger.

THE HAGUE, March 17.—The Ministry of Marine announces that affidavits by officers of the Dutch steamer Tubantia show that the steamer was sunk by a torpedo, the wake of which they saw. The ship was struck six feet below the water line on the starboard side.

Dr. Luis Salinas Vega, Bolivian Minister to Germany, who was among the survivors, lost personal property valued at $60,000 when the vessel went down. When he and his wife left the sinking vessel they carried three satchels containing diplomatic papers and considerable quantities of personal effects. The satchels, however, by some mischance were left in the lifeboat, which was turned adrift when they went on board the rescuing vessel.

According to Dr. Vega four persons were killed in the disaster, including two stokers.

Four Persons Missing.

LONDON, March 17.—According to latest reports there undoubtedly were some casualties as a result of the disaster to the Holland Lloyd passenger steamship Tubantia early yesterday morning, says a Reuter dispatch from Flushing. Men from the crew who have been landed by Dutch torpedo boats say that the vessel was struck amidships in dense darkness. The explosion was so terrific that some of the lifeboats on deck were shattered.

Two Dutch torpedo boats have brought to Flushing a large number of the survivors who had reached the Noordhinder lightship in small boats. Owing to the heavy mist and the rough sea they were five hours in reaching the lightship.

The Dutch Admiralty reports that 377 survivors from the Tubantia have arrived in Holland, while the revised lists of the steamship company show that there were 381 persons aboard.

The Dutch Ministry of Marine has announced that affidavits made by the first and fourth officers and the lookout man of the Tubantia show that the steamer was hit by a torpedo. These men declare they saw in the water a white streak made by a torpedo, and that at the moment the streak reached the side of the steamer amidship the explosion occurred.

A dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"Richard Schilling, the American Consul, who, with his wife and daughter, arrived here this morning with other survivors of the Tubantia, expressed the opinion that the liner struck a mine. The steamer, he said, soon came to a standstill after being struck and almost immediately heeled over. The passengers and crew rushed on deck, leaving all their belongings behind, and consequently lost all their baggage. Mr. Schilling had heard that some persons on board had lost their lives, but the correspondent was unable to obtain any confirmation of this."

Torpedo Struck Amidships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 17.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says he has received information removing all doubt that the Dutch liner Tubantia was torpedoed and not sunk by a mine.

The torpedo was seen approaching the liner by at least one of the crow who was on the lookout. It struck the vessel exactly amidships three yards below the water line, causing an enormous explosion and tore a hole in the hull through which the water poured in a great torrent.

The Captain himself in his first wireless message reported that she was torpedoed, as does also every other message received, including one from the operator on board to a friend on shore. It was sent at the moment he was preparing to leave the vessel.

"A passenger who has just arrived here," says the correspondent, "declares he heard members of the crew of the boat in which he escaped say that several people were reported to have lost their lives, some in the explosion, others in a mishap during the launching of one of the lifeboats. This passenger arrived here by train from the Hook of Holland in the afternoon wearing only pajamas with a blanket which was given to him on board the steamer which took him and others off the small boat. He said: 'When I got on deck after being awakened the boats were being launched. Some of the women were crying, but everything was carried out in perfect order. The boat I was in pulled away from the liner, which we never saw again. It was a dark, foggy night. We were in the small boat for five hours before we were picked up, and the cold was terrible.'"

Hear Schilling Is New York Man.

BERLIN, March 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Berlin Zeitung Am Mittag publishes a telegram from a Dutch news agency, according to which Richard Schilling, who is referred to as United States Consul at Stuttgart, declared that the Tubantia was not sunk by a torpedo, but that she struck a mine.

The latest available Consular list gave the name of Edward Higgins as the American Consul at Stuttgart. Washington advices on Jan. 21 said that arrangements were being made to transfer him from Stuttgart to some other country than Germany, as it was stated that he had become objectionable to the German Government because of alleged criticism of Germany. A Richard Schilling is listed in the Stuttgart city directory as a "director." The State De-

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OUR CAVALRY NEAR CASAS GRANDES; CARRANZA COMMANDER IS FORBIDDEN TO LET TROOPS PASS THROUGH CITY

Mexican Indians Parade Capital Streets; Acclaim Carranza and Friendship with Us

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 17.—This afternoon several thousand Indians from the towns and villages around the capital, attired in their ancient costumes, paraded the principal thoroughfares celebrating the amicable adjustment of the difficulties between Mexico and the United States.

Bands marched ahead of the manifestants, playing national and Indian airs. Indian chiefs delivered speeches in the Spanish and Aztec languages, while the populace cheered enthusiastically. Banners bearing patriotic legends were displayed by the marchers. One read:

"Carranza's patriotism has saved the national honor once more by strengthening friendly relations with the Northern Republic."

FUNSTON WANTS TO USE RAILROAD

Asks Washington to Get Carranza's Permission to Ship in Supplies.

GOOD REPORTS RECEIVED

No Disorder Involving Americans in Mexico, but Precautions Are Being Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—At the request of Major Gen. Funston, conveyed in a message to the War Department tonight, the State Department will probably endeavor to arrange with the Carranza de facto Government for the shipment by rail from El Paso of supplies for the American punitive expedition into Mexico. It is understood that in a late message from General Funston tonight, he asked for the shipment of a large quantity of supplies from El Paso, over the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, into that part of Chihuahua toward which the expeditionary column under General Pershing has been dispatched.

Over this railway supplies could be sent to Guzman, forty miles south of Columbus, the starting point of one of the expeditionary columns, and thus avoid the difficult transport of supplies by automobile a long distance over the desert from Columbus and Hachita to the two expeditionary columns which started from these points into Mexico. General Funston's suggestion will be referred to the State Department, for it is a matter that can only be arranged through diplomatic channels with the Carranza Government.

The receipt of this dispatch is interpreted as meaning that at least one of the expeditionary columns has advanced far enough into Mexico to a point upon or within touch of this railway line. From Guzman there is a trail which parallels the railway southward twenty miles to Sabinal, and supplies sent along the railway would greatly facilitate the handing of the commissary end of the expeditions. Along this line supplies could be dispatched to Guzman, Corralitos, and Casas Grandes, which would serve as good bases for operations in the Galeana region into which Villa is believed to have fled.

Secretary Baker spent the evening at Fort Myer at the residence of Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, but returned to the War Department shortly before midnight to scan the half dozen messages that had been received by officers of the General Staff on duty. One of these messages contained a daily report, relayed from General Pershing, on the progress of the expedition. This was not made public. The other messages from General Funston were described as "routine," but under the present censorship no information whatever is being given out regarding the progress of the expedition.

Secretary Baker was asked tonight about the reward of $50,000 said to have been offered personally by Colonel Slocum for the head of Villa. He said that the War Department had no knowledge that any such reward had been offered and that this Government had not authorized the offering of a reward. It was learned, however, that the Secretary of War had directed the Chief of Staff to send a message to General Funston asking him to make inquiries and to report the facts as to the reputed offering of a reward.

Army officers generally expressed strong doubt that Colonel Slocum had offered any such reward. He is an officer of long experience and high reputation and knows very well that such an act would not be regarded with favor or likely to be condoned by the Secretary of War.

Reports to the State Department today regarding conditions in Mexico reported border conditions as being undisturbed and reassuring. Other reports to the department show that there was some apprehension in the Yaqui country, where trouble is feared if Carranza troops are withdrawn, and around Torreon, which has been a storm centre for some time. In the Tampico oil region there have been bandit activities, but reports to the Navy Department stated that everything was quiet at Vera Cruz and at the port of Tampico.

The battleship Kentucky has been ordered to Vera Cruz to look after American interests and to provide the navy with a high-powered radio service from Vera Cruz to the Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo, Cuba. The transport Hancock has been ordered to Pensacola with a detachment of marines to be within striking distance of Tampico in the event of trouble.

The State Department's authorised summary of its messages from the border is as follows:

"A telegram dated March 16, 7 P. M., from El Paso states that conditions there are quiet and no indignities to Americans have been reported, also that reports from the Mormons in the Casas Grandes district indicate that they are safe, and that transportation, together with ample protection, will soon be furnished to those who would come to the border.

"A message dated March 16, 5 P. M., from Nogales states that conditions there are undisturbed. Telegraphic advices dated March 16 from Brownsville, Texas, indicate that Matamoros is quiet

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GUN-TOTING DAYS AGAIN ON BORDER

Times Correspondent Finds the People Tense, Expectant, but Not Aflame.

NEWS SPREAD BY COURIERS

Funston Denies Censorship Is Imposed to Test Sentiment for the Future.

By FRANK B. ELSER.
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 17.—The Rio Grande and the West Texas border district is tense, expectant, armed, and alert, but to say that it is aflame over the Mexican situation is to exaggerate.

Traveling 620 odd miles today, west by north, roughly following the Rio Grande course from San Antonio to El Paso, and passing through a region heavily populated by Mexicans, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent heard no disorders reported and saw Americans and Mexicans standing peacefully together on the station platforms. The Mexicans held aloof and were silent, but they appeared neither terrified nor menacing. The Americans seised the San Antonio papers as they were flung from the train, eager for the latest news of developments across the line; the Mexicans merely stood there.

Del Rio, Langtry, Sanderson, Marathon, Alpine, Marfa were passed—all cow towns—and at each the scene was about the same; sprinkling of khaki, guarding bridge or station, and, lounging against the station, cattlemen and cowpunchers from the ranges, lean and quiet.

Everybody is talking Villa and little else. The Columbus episode has quickened the pulse of the border and worked out a paradox. It has brought a new life to the frontier by bringing back the old. Remington died too soon. He should have seen his Southwest today. Men such as he so loved to draw, spurred and booted and with a six-shooter on their hips, clumped along the station platforms or waved a hat from behind a barb-wire fence. It is men of this type who are piloting Pershing's expedition into Mexico.

In the Pullman smoker of the Southern Pacific train speeding toward El Paso the brakeman, C. D. Lassiter, a Texan, flung back his coat and with pride displayed an old single-action Colt .44.

"Babies hereabout used to be born with one of these on," he said, "and the fashion's comin' back."

This man's wife was in Columbus the night of the Villa raid, and four bullets pierced her dress. Her brother-in-law was killed.

"I went down there right afterward," said the brakeman, "and I got a souvenir."

He took something out of his pocket and passed it around for inspection. It was about an inch square, and it was bone—a bit of skull from one of Villa's men.

Close and yet far from that strip of Northern Mexico into which the expeditionary force has thrust its way, the border towns from El Paso south know less of developments across the line than do New Yorkers. Without daily newspapers, except those that arrive from El Paso or San Antonio, they hear of events only through cowboy couriers or from train passengers.

General Funston himself, directing the expedition from San Antonio, is nearly 700 miles from the scene of action—a distance that will increase daily if the columns push westward. Kitchener, in the War Office in London, was far closer to the British front in Flanders, and to reach the trenches from England was vastly more simple than traveling from Fort Sam Houston to Columbus, N. M.

Receiving THE TIMES correspondent at his headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, General Funston denied the report that in clamping a censorship on news from the front he was feeling out the American public with a view to determining how far the army could go in the future in the matter of exacting journalistic discipline.

General Funston said the censorship would be no more rigid than that imposed at Vera Cruz at the time of the American occupation.

Ned Harrigan Club Members, Joe Humphreys, Pres't., calls you to attend the Harrigan & Hart Jubilee tomorrow, Sunday night, at the Hippodrome.—Advt.

60 MILES BEYOND BORDER

Advancing Troops Avoid Towns to Avert Friction With Natives.

VILLA GOING TO SANTA ANA?

Bandit Reported Heading for Hiding Place Where He So Long Defied Diaz.

ADHERENTS BURN A BRIDGE

Rancher Asserts 800 Carranza Troops Let Villa Slip Past with but 350 Men.

EL PASO, March 17.—General Gabriel Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, late today announced he had received a telegram which stated that a courier from the United States troops already had reached Casas Grandes announcing that the troops might be expected at midnight.

The General said he had wired Lieut. Col. Refugios Davilo, in command of the constitutionalist garrison at Casas Grandes not to permit the Americans to occupy that city.

His instructions from General Carranza, General Gavira said, did not give him authority to let American troops occupy a city. It would be contrary to General Carranza's orders, he said:

"Would your instructions prevent the Americans from passing by Casas Grandes?" General Gavira was asked.

"No."

"Would they forbid the Americans to camp outside the city?" was asked.

"No," the General replied, "but they are not to occupy the city."

"Under those instructions would it be permissible for them to march through the streets of Casas Grandes?"

"No," again replied General Gavira. Casas Grandes is a little more than sixty miles from the point where Colonel George A. Dodd's columns entered Mexico, so that the Americans have been moving more than thirty miles a day.

General Gavira's statement placed one of the American columns in Mexico definitely on the outskirts of the Casas Grandes region, between the towns of Janos and Ascencion.

His information is considered to refer to Colonel Dodd's force, made up of the Seventh and Tenth Cavalry regiments, which crossed the border near Hachita, N. M., and is said to be advancing by forced marches to protect the Mormon colony. Colonia Dublan, Janos and Ascencion are between sixty and sixty-five miles directly south of Hachita, on the Janos River. Janos, the more southerly of the two, is about twenty miles from Corralitos, near where the railroad bridge was burned.

The first indication of activity on the part of the Villista forces and of their intention to resist the American expeditions was received in news that Villa's followers had burned a railroad bridge 250 feet long on the Mexico Northwestern Railroad between Summit and San Pedro, Chihuahua.

The bridge was directly in the line of advance of General Pershing's main expeditionary force, which started from Columbus and would strike the railroad at Guzman, forty miles north of Corralitos. It was close to Corralitos that Villista troops murdered five Mexican ranchers on Sunday and drove off their horses.

GUZMAN, Mexico, March 17.—American troops have passed south of this point and some twenty-five miles east on a line with Ascencion and Janos. The American column is not moving on the route via Guzman, which is about thirty miles due south of Columbus, N. M., but evidently is relying on the garrison at Guzman to control points eastward of here.

A Carranza garrison occupies this city, and the commander said today that he had every confidence in the ability of his troops to maintain order at Guzman. Many persons taken to be bandits are to be seen, usually singly in the lonesome foothills and mountain passes to the west of the road which runs past the northern environs of Guzman.

The bandits, according to the people of this region, usually are seen leading their horses to the limited watering places in the ravines of the foothills.

There scarcely is a sound along this lonely road north of Guzman except the cries of a few crows which fly about this region looking for carcasses. East of this all but forsaken road lies the large lake named Guzman. Today numerous hunters could be heard on the south extremity of the lake, trying to add duck to the menu of the apparently well-fed and contented Constitutionalist garrison.

The Constitutionalist soldiers seen here seemed in excellent spirits and under good discipline. Many of them today were busy reconstructing a bridge between here and Casas Grandes. It was said the bridge was burned by sparks from a locomotive.

VILLA TACTICS IN DOUBT.

Will He Fight or Will He Run? the Border Is Asking.

EL PASO, Texas, March 17.—With the practical certainty that the American soldiers at last had reached the Villa territory the question of absorbing interest on the border is, How many men has Villa? and, Will he fight or run?

Americans from the Casas Grandes region assert that the people there are certain to support Villa, partly through his system of terrorism and partly through the glamour of his reputation as a warrior.

The Carranza officials here and in Juarez insist that Villa has disbanded whatever men he had with him and will not offer to fight, but will rely for safety on his thorough knowledge of the almost inaccessible mountains of the Sierra Madres.

Americans who know Villa and the country in which he has taken refuge equally, are confident that he will attempt to check his pursuers by a guerrilla campaign.

Villa was at Hacienda la Boca Thursday night, and is making forced marches to reach Santa Ana and his old hiding place, where he remained in the hills for five years eluding Diaz's rurales after killing one of the minor jefes de politicos of Chihuahua.

This information was brought to the border at noon today by a Mormon who owns a ranch southeast of Casas Grandes and who saw Villa pass his ranch going southeast last Saturday. His description of Villa's track from Corralitos to Galeana City adds a vivid chapter to the history of the bandit's movements since the Columbus raid.

Says They Let Villa Escape.

"When he came from Carralitos ranch he moved down to Corralitos Station and was within three miles of Casas Grandes without the Carranza troops, who number 800 in the Casas Grandes garrison, making any effort to molest him," the Mormon said.

"Villa had no more than 350 men when he rode around Casas Grandes and out to the Mormon Lakes, where he camped and obtained water for his stock. He then took the trail, travelling the greater part of the time at night and resting in daytime, and carrying his wounded in ten big ranch wagons, which he had seized from the Mormon residents of the country to the north of Casas Grandes. Many of these wounded were in a critical condition when they passed my ranch, and three were thrown out of the road wagon when they stopped for water.

"From Casas Grandes Villa's column headed south and then turned off sharply to the east and south, going direct to Galeana City, which is one of his friendly settlements, and where he is known. He told the Mexicans who talked with him that he was going toward Santa Ana and Las Cruces, which is below the town of Galeana and in the San Buena Ventura district, where he will probably make his camp. I believe that Villa will disband his force as soon as he learns of the size of the American force, and that the American troops will have the greatest difficulty in finding a trace of his band or of Villa himself, as he knows every trail and hiding place in the mountains."

Reports received in Juarez by General Gavira state that a number of the Carranza garrison at Casas Grandes, as well as the command of General Pablo Bertani at Guzman, were deserting, and were either going to the ranches to work or making their way south toward San Buena Ventura to join Villa. A train which went out of Juarez this morning returned to Juarez this afternoon with the report that some small bridges had been burned below Juarez. It is thought that these were not burned by any Villistas, but by other than deserting Carranzistas or Villa sympathizers operating along the main line of the railroad.

Rapidly growing uneasiness among Americans throughout Mexico, especially in the north and west, was evidenced by reports from various regions that United States citizens were either on their way to the border or were preparing to leave. At practically every point of entry along the northern and the northwestern frontier Americans arrived from the interior. In the majority of instances they said they were leaving Mexico as a precaution and not because of any overt acts of hostility against them.

Danger in Durango.

The most significant report was received from Durango, where the American Vice Consul advised that his wife and child be sent out of the country. This followed closely on the arrival last night on the border of the American Consul from Torreon with a large number of Americans.

Americans brought numerous disquieting stories about the attitude of the Mexicans in the interior, especially in Chihuahua, Durango, and Coahuila, but invariably they told these stories privately, and when asked to make any statement for publication insisted that everything was quiet in the district from which they came. They explained they expected to return to Mexico when things became more settled, and they did not wish to say anything which might arouse resentment of the Mexicans. An American who arrived from the City of Chihuahua reported that all was quiet there yesterday.

Reports that the American troops under General Pershing had been fired on by snipers as they continued their hunt for Villa remained unconfirmed.

Arrivals from Columbus today reported intense activity at the American military base. They said fresh troops were being sent forward across the border both night and day and that one aeroplane had already joined the forces in Mexico. Seven other aircraft were circling over the border constantly on scouting expeditions.

It seemed certain that of the two American columns which are in Mexico one was constituted for speed, while the other apparently was moving more slowly. The swift-footed column was the auxiliary army, seemingly mostly cavalry, which entered fifty miles west of the main army of General Pershing when his forces crossed at Columbus, N. M.

The secrecy which has surrounded the movements of the main column has been slight compared with the record of this western force. There is reason to believe, from the official announcements, that the western column may have gone into Mexico earlier than the main body. Every report arriving here asserts that the western wing has traveled the further.

A Mormon scout with the Pershing column who returned to the border for a new saddle mount stated that the column was making for Boca Grande River, a small tributary to La Ascension River, southwest of Palomas, at sunset Thursday night, according to a local banker who returned here from Columbus today.

Carranza Censor Busy.

A military censorship has been placed on news of the operations of the Carranza troops in the northern war zone. After the 5 o'clock conference with the newspaper men in Juarez today General Gabriel Gavira announced that for the present there would be no further announcements as to the operation of the troops in Western Chihuahua under his command. The reason given was military necessity, and General Gavira called attention to the strict censorship now in force at Columbus as an example.

A conference between General Gavira and Carranza Consul Andres Garcia today caused the report to gain circulation here that the Carranza officers were seeking to establish the limit of the foreign "neutral zone" within which the American army was to operate in seeking Villa. This report was denied.

Carranza officials have been discussing whether American troops, during the Villa pursuit, would have to occupy any Mexican cities and the effect of such occupation on Mexican public sentiment. The Carranza officers have frankly expressed the hope that the garrisoning of the cities can be left to their own troops. The American army's choice of the Chihuahua desert as its place of entry precludes for the present such a problem as city garrison duty.

Major Robert Lee Howze of New York arrived here this afternoon en route to Columbus to take command of another expedition which is being sent in to reinforce Villa's pursuers. It is not known what command he will be placed in charge of, but he was ordered to report for duty at once on his arrival here.

The Eleventh Cavalry, now at Columbus, is expected to be the next command to join the invaders in Mexico. A large hospital is being fitted up at Columbus, consisting of four big tents and six smaller tents, which will be used for the wounded who are sent back from the front in the event of an engagement.

A motor cycle machine gun corps has been offered to General Pershing by the military institute of New Mexico and may be accepted, as these motor cycle corps are ideal for use in rough country, being ready for action within one minute of their arrival at a given point. If taken in, they will be used to cover the advance of the scouting cavalry force and prevent an ambush.

Where Our Troops Are Now in Mexico

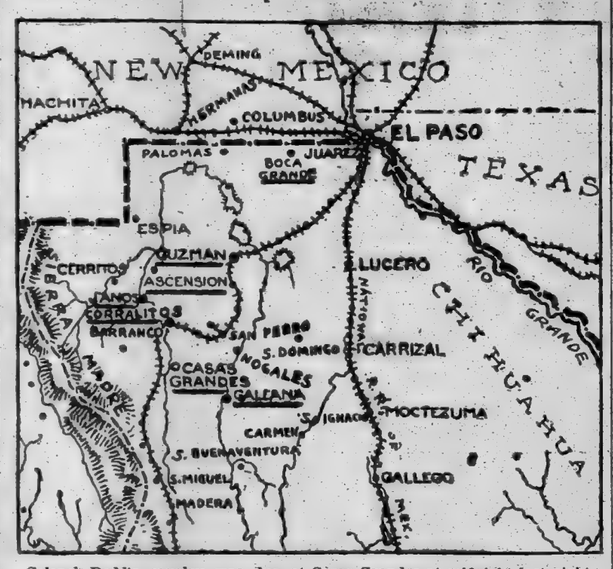

Colonel Dodd's cavalry was due at Casas Grandes at midnight last night, having moved down from the border on a line east of Ascension and Janos.

A special train of Missouri mules for the pack train organization of General Pershing's column is also on the way from St. Louis and will be sent at once to Columbus. Civilian chauffeurs are being enlisted here for driving the motor cars which are now being brought here from Chicago on a special train for the invading column. Green cavalry horses are being broken at Fort Bliss by the cowboys of West Texas to be sent to Columbus as remounts.

It is estimated here that the cost of the Villa pursuit at present is upward of $40,000 a day.

Forty-five of the ninety-six cavalry horses which were captured by Villa at Columbus were found wandering around the desert below Columbus by the scouts leading the American column, and were sent back to the army's base at Columbus, where they received a big feed of oats and then were taken out on to the sand waste and shot, as they had been so badly treated that they were no longer serviceable.

The Mexican Consulate here received a telegram from General Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, saying that a Villa spy, R. Fanobllos, had been arrested at Dos Cabezas. It is alleged that this man was in Columbus on the night of the raid.

He said that Villa had fled after the raid to Corralitos, where he murdered several cowboys and seized horses. He then started for Galeana by way of Puerto Choco.

Water was running today in the irrigation ditches back of the Juarez racetrack, and thereby was explained a sensational report widely published early this week that the Juarez garrison was digging military trenches. On Sunday Americans at the races saw brown-clad men who seemed to be digging in ditches and the trench story spread. They were workmen cleaning rubbish out of irrigation ditches so that the water might enter.

PERSHING'S PLAN INDICATED.

General May Redivide Force Near Villa's Hiding Place.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 17.—Calculation at army headquarters here today indicated that General Pershing would be in a position to redivide his forces and from a point near the heart of the region where Villa has been operating begin a systematic search for the Mexican bandit. Official reports to General Funston gave assurances that there had been no clash between Americans and Mexicans.

It was estimated that Colonel Dodd, who crossed the international boundary line at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning forty-five miles from Hachita, N. M., tonight was close by, if not actually in touch with, the heavier and slower column led in Wednesday by General Pershing. It was intended that the more mobile force of Colonel Dodd should effect a juncture with the first column, after which his cavalry would be sent on reconnaissance, utilizing the services of American cowboys who have joined the column together with other scouts.

The actual news from the forces "somewhere in northern Mexico" was unexciting and not illuminative as to Villa's exact whereabouts, but not even this news was made public by General Funston. He is consistently adhering to his policy of not permitting the details of the expedition to become common knowledge.

General Pershing continued to hold his line of communication today, reporting at intervals as to his position and the state of his troops. His wireless set was used, and couriers to the border brought more detailed information. The direct wire from the border carried the messages to General Funston's headquarters. It was said today that General Pershing probably would supplement his wireless channel of communication with a telephone line which would be extended as he proceeded.

Calles to Fortify Passes.

Failure of any body of Mexicans to oppose the Americans and reports that General Calles was using his men to fortify the passes which lead from the State of Chihuahua into the State of Sonora served to dispel somewhat the feeling common in many quarters that not all the Carranza garrisons would cooperate in the chase of Villa. It was pointed out, however, that the country through which the troops now are moving is so desolate and almost uninhabited that attack either by Villa or by insubordinate Government troops would occasion no surprise.

For no reason ascertainable there prevails a belief that an encounter with Villa is not probable for some days. His exact whereabouts is not known, but he is believed by most persons to be in the mountains not far from the Casas Grandes district toward which the Americans are advancing, and against which the Carranza columns are said to be moving from other directions.

General Pershing's dispatches to Southern Department Headquarters confirm reports that a Mormon colonist from Colonia Dublan and Colonia Morelos are acting as scouts for the expedition. Night marches probably will be made by the Pershing forces. These, it is pointed out, would help to puzzle Villa as to the movements of the American column and would keep the men and horses fresher. Days could be used for reconnoitring.

Varying reports have been received at Fort Sam Houston regarding the attitude of Mexicans toward the expeditionary force. Colonel William H. Sage of the Twelfth Infantry at Nogales had sent dispatches saying that passengers from Hermosillo and Guaymas report very little excitement in Sonora. Colonel Robert L. Bullard of the Twenty-sixth Infantry at Harlingen, Texas, however, reports there is considerable excitement in the lower Rio Grande region.

Expects Crisis to Pass.

The Mexican Consulate here today received a telegram from Gustavo Espinosa Mireles, Governor of the State of Coahuila, and former private secretary to General Carranza, in which he said:

"I verily believe that this crisis will be solved satisfactorily by both nations. Every Mexican has absolute confidence of the sterling qualities of General Carranza. I am of the opinion that acts of bandits ought never to cause friction between two neighboring republics."

MORE CAVALRY STARTS OUT.

Two Detachments Leave Columbus, but Orders Are Secret.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 17, (by messenger to El Paso.)—Two detachments of cavalry left the expeditionary main base here today, going in a westerly direction. Whether they were intended to reinforce the punitive columns was not known. One report indicated that they were going out to help protect the line of communications of that part of the expedition under Colonel George A. Dodd which three days ago circled to the westward fifty miles from here and entered Mexico about the same time as the main column which went directly south from here.

Troop trains overnight swelled the Columbus camp to what is said to be nearly the size of the original expedition. Heavy construction work of many varieties was under way today, and a new city was rising with almost visible progress to become the home of the large permanent base which will be established here.

The report that several men on outpost duty with the expedition had been wounded by snipers has not been confirmed here. Soldiers about camp who come into communication with the returning relays of transport drivers receive information which leads them to believe the march has been quiet thus far.

Except this occasional gossip and the secret dispatches coming in over the wire, the men of the expedition in Northern Chihuahua are completely out of communication of any sort with even their comrades at this base.

The body of First Lieutenant E. M. Zell of the Eleventh Cavalry, who killed himself here yesterday, was shipped to Baltimore today for burial. One of the chaplains who was on intimate terms with Zell said he had worried for fear his troop was not up to standard discipline. Lieutenant Zell's troop was said by brother officers to be among the best. When Lieutenant Zell alighted from a troop train in Columbus and had gazed for a moment over the gray, desert-like wastes about the town he exclaimed:

"Great God! Is this Columbus, New Mexico?"

His fellow officers paid little attention to the remark until a few minutes later they heard a shot and found him dead with a wound in the head.

Reliable reports here indicate that some of the large ranching and cattle interests on the Mexican side of the border near here have offered a reward of $50,000 for Villa, dead or alive. Officers here said they had reason to believe that news of this inhuman reward had caused some commotion among the peons who have heard of it in Northern Mexico.

The shot which killed Colonel Lopez, Villa's first chief in the raid, was fired by an American trooper at 1,200 yards. Lopez fell at the first shot. Much of the other shooting in that fight was done at distances of 600 and 800 yards.

MEXICANS GUARD PASSES.

Carranza Troops Trying to Co-operate with Americans.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 17.—Carranza troops of General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, were making every effort today to co-operate with the soldiers composing the expedition from the United States in the pursuit of Francisco Villa, according to reports received here.

Persons from the Bavispe Valley in Eastern Sonora stated that 400 Carranza troops commanded by Lieut. Col. J. M. Aguirre, were strongly entrenching themselves near Baviape in a position commanding two passes through which Villa bandits would march should they make a sortie against the towns of Bavispe, San Miguel, La Galera, and El Tigre.

Several hundred Mexican troops, commanded by Lieut. Col. Dato Campbell, are reported to have passed through Pulpito Pass into Chihuahua, and were expected to give active support to the United States soldiers. Colonel Campbell is General Calles's chief lieutenant and is a resident of Douglas. Persons living here say that he has been one of the most active Sonora officials in advancing American sentiment among the Mexican troops and civilians in Sonora.

Entrenchments were being dug today by the forces of General Calles held in reserve at Cabullona, a short distance south of Agua Prieta, but officials here of the de facto Government explained that this was to "keep the men occupied and prevent dissatisfaction."

The consignment of rifle ammunition for General Calles's army, consisting of 300,000 rounds of cartridges, was taken across the border today. Mexican Consul Lelevier said it would be sent to the Carranza detachments in Eastern Sonora. The permit allows 700,000 rounds to cross to Agua Prieta. The remainder of the consignment is expected here today or tomorrow.

AMERICANS STAY IN DURANGO.

Fail to Follow Example of Their Consul, Who Left.

TORREON, Mexico, March 16, (via El Paso, Texas, March 17.)—Americans in Durango have not yet expressed a desire to leave Mexico, according to advices received here today from Homer Coen, American Vice Consul at Durango. Mr. Coen reported that he was sending his wife and child to the United States.

John Kramer, an American, reported today that thieves, some of them workmen of his own ranch, threatened to kill him, but that a warning by a servant gave him time to hide.

British Consul O'Hea called a meeting of the Americans remaining in Torreon to select a local American representative to deal with him, as he has been in charge of American interests since the departure of C. A. Williams, the American Consul. R. L. Bonnel, a former American State Department representative, was selected for the Americans.

There are about 100 Americans, including some women and children, still in this district. Reports sent from here that the American Club had been robbed have been proved untrue.

AMERICAN MINES SUSPEND.

Properties in Sonora Temporarily Closed as a Precaution.

NOGALES, Ariz., March 17.—Reports were received here today from apparently authentic sources that numerous American mining properties in the Hermosillo-Guaymas district of Sonora were suspending operations temporarily through fear of disaffection among the natives as a result of the American pursuit of Villa.

The largest of these was said to be the Minas Pietras of the Creston Colorado Company, north of Guaymas, which has employed about 1,500 men. A train from that district tomorrow night is expected to transport Americans to the border. A train leaving here for the South today carried Americans, none of whom expressed any fear.

A trainload of Carranza troops who had been encamped a few miles south of Nogales, Sonora, left today ostensibly to reinforce the garrison at Cananea. An ammunition car, said to be carrying about 500,000 rounds, was attached.

Protests against the removal of the United States troops from Camp Stephen Little here, were sent today to the Senators from Arizona and to Major General Funston, by the local Chamber of Commerce. The action was caused by the departure of B company, Twelfth Infantry, today for Yuma, Ariz. It is contended that all the 1,500 troops stationed here are needed to protect this community.

While the usual quiet prevailed on the international line tonight, some concern was expressed over the number of Mexicans coming to Nogales from other cities in the United States, among them many former Villa officers. Both civil and military officials are watching these closely. Several are being held by the county authorities on various charges.

Dispatches received today by J. D. Delgado, Carranza Consul here, from General Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, reported conditions throughout the State quiet. General Calles, who is in Agua Prieta, across from Douglas, Ariz., particularly denied reports of dissension among his troops, and said that no resentment of the American expedition had been expressed.

CARRANZA TROOPS ORDERED TO ASSIST

Moving in Chihuahua and Sonora and Hope to Get Villa Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

QUERETARO, Mexico, March 17.—Orders have been given to concentrate all troops in Sonora near the Chihuahua State line to aid in the pursuit of Villa. Many small campaigns against the bandits have been suspended as the Constitutionalists are determined to capture and kill Villa as speedily as possible.

Officials say they do not anticipate any difficulty on the frontier because of the presence of the American troops in Mexico, although Villa has tried to create the belief among the farmers of the State who have not mixed in the revolution that the presence of American troops is a sign of intervention.

Military leaders of the States of Chihuahua and Sonora have published the notes exchanged between President Wilson and First Chief Carranza to show the people the true state of affairs, and as evidence of the friendly feeling for Mexico in the United States, and the starting of a new bond of friendship between the two nations. No friction is expected. Carranza has called a Cabinet meeting to discuss the answer to the last note received from Washington.

James L. Rodgers, the new special representative from the United States, called upon Señor Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Relations, to present his official documents as a special agent.

MEXICANS SHOW HOSTILITY.

Americans Visiting in Juarez Find Unfriendly Feeling There.

EL PASO, Texas, March 17.—The tension between Americans and Mexicans at this point on the border was noticeably sharper today as far as Juarez was concerned. General Gavira coupled his announcement as to the whereabouts of the American troops with a statement that he would no longer receive American newspaper correspondents.

Few Americans visited Juarez today, and those few returned with word of a decidedly hostile attitude shown toward them by the Mexicans. In some instances children in the streets threw mud at visiting Americans and shouted insults after them.

Customs officials on the American side of the international bridge reported that they had heard scattered shots fired in Juarez the last two nights, but were unable to ascertain the cause of the shooting.

CARRANZA PLANS HUNT FOR ZAPATA

Army Making Preparation for Vigorous Campaign Against Bandit in the East.

MEXICO CITY, March 17.—Preparations are being made by the Army Division of the East for a vigorous campaign against Emiliano Zapata throughout the States of Morelos and Guerrero. In Guerrero the forces of Jesus Salgado are said to have taken a position high in the Sierras, which is accessible only through narrow passes, and is defended by very small parties. For this reason siege operations have been decided upon for this locality.

In Morelos the roads are being repaired by advance infantry parties so that the passage of artillery may be feasible. It is said that the City of Cuernavaca will be the first point of attack. This place lies in a deep valley, and is now held by the Zapata forces. It is reported that great misery prevails in that neighborhood because of a lack of foodstuffs and any semblance of military discipline. The followers of Zapata are said to be fighting among themselves.

DEATH THREATS SENT TO CARRANZA CHIEFS

Consul Garcia, at El Paso, and General Gavira, in Juarez, Get Anonymous Letters.

EL PASO, March 17.—Andreas Garcia, Carranza Consul here, announced today that he was being bombarded with threats of death and insults sent through the mails by followers of Felix Diaz. He said that similar communications were being sent to General Gavira in Juarez.

One such communication was written on a copy of an American newspaper which had large headlines announcing that Carranza had agreed to permit American troops to cross the border. Over this was written:

"You are a traitor to the national honor of Mexico and will meet the fate of such."

Another letter contained highflown praise of Felix Diaz and denounced Carranza and Garcia as betrayers of their country. A third missive contained a fairly well-drawn caricature of the First Chief surrounded with obscene and menacing comments.

Consul Garcia detailed some of his agents to trace the senders of these letters. He said that as soon as he was sure of his men he would probably lay his information before the American authorities.

CONSUL DIED SAVING WOMEN.

Jose Pereyra's Heroism at Columbus Told by Mrs. Ritchie.

EL PASO, March 17.—Jose Pereyra, Carranza Consul at Columbus, who was killed by the Villa raiders, met death trying to save the lives of American women, according to a story told here today by Mrs. W. L. Ritchie. Mrs. Ritchie's husband ran the hotel at Columbus and was shot to death before her eyes.

"When the bandits broke into the hotel," she said, "my daughter and I and some other women ran into the corridor from our bedrooms. We were joined by Pereyra, who stepped in front of us as the Villa men rushed up the stairs and called out: 'Don't shoot; we are all Mexicans here.' The bandits seized the women and dragged them into the night one by one, saying each time to Pereyra: 'Is this one a Mexican?'

"Pereyra bravely insisted we were and should not be molested, but it was easy for the murderers to see he was lying. The American soldiers were coming up and the raiders fled, but they dragged Pereyra with them, kicking and abusing him. As his body was found some distance over the border, I suppose they first intended to make him a prisoner, but when the pursuit of the Americans became too hot, they shot him down and left him lying in the brush."

PRESIDENT'S ACTION INDORSED IN SENATE

La Follette Resolution, Approving Use of the Army in Mexico, Adopted.

PASSED WITHOUT OBJECTION

Fail Makes Belated Protest After Vote Is Taken—Measure Was Shown to Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—With President Wilson's knowledge and sanction the Senate today adopted without objection and with practically no discussion a concurrent resolution introduced by Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, a radical Republican, expressing Congress's approval of the President's course in ordering the pursuit of Villa, and extending to the de facto Government of Mexico and the Mexican people the assurance that Mexican sovereignty would not be impaired.

Mr. La Follette's resolution, being concurrent in form, will require the action of the House, but not the President's signature, and in no case will it have the effect of law.

"I submit a concurrent resolution," said Mr. La Follette, "and ask for its immediate consideration. I believe that when the resolution is read the Senate will not only be willing to proceed to its present consideration but will agree unanimously that it should be passed without discussion. If it provokes debate I will withdraw it or let it go over."

After hearing the language of the resolution Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said:

"I wish to say merely that I wish that the resolution will be agreed to without debate."

The resolution, which was adopted at once, read as follows:

Whereas, It is understood that the President has ordered or is about to order the armed forces of the United States to cross the international boundary line between this country and Mexico for the pursuit and punishment of the band of outlaws who committed outrages on American soil at Columbus, N. M.; and

Whereas, The President has obtained the consent of the de facto Government of Mexico for this punitive expedition; and

Whereas, The President has given assurance to the de facto Government that the use of the armed forces shall be for the sole purpose of apprehending and punishing said lawless band, and that the military operations now in contemplation will be scrupulously confined to the objects already announced, and that in no circumstances will they be suffered to trench in any degree upon the sovereignty of Mexico or develop into intervention of any kind; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the use of the armed forces of the United States for the sole purpose of apprehending and punishing the lawless band of armed men who entered the United States from Mexico on the 9th day of March, 1916, committed outrages on American soil and fled into Mexico is hereby approved, and that the Congress also extends its assurances to the de facto Government of Mexico and to the Mexican people that the pursuit of said lawless band of armed men across the international boundary line into Mexico is for the single purpose of arresting and punishing the fugitive band of outlaws; that the Congress in approving the use of the armed forces of the United States for the purposes announced joined with the President in declaring that such military expedition shall not be permitted to encroach in any degree upon the sovereignty of Mexico or to interfere in any manner with the domestic affairs of the Mexican people.

Senator Fall of New Mexico, consistent critic of the Government's Mexican policy, who was absent when the La Follette resolution passed, attacked the measure later in the day.

"I apologize to the American people for not being here to oppose the resolution," he said. "I want to register my complete disapproval of the sentiment expressed in it and announce that I would have opposed it had I been on the floor. I have no quarrel with the President in the position he has taken, although I do not agree altogether in the methods he has adopted, and I disagree with him altogether in his dealings with a man who has dealt with him in utter defiance of the constitutional provisions of his own country."

The resolution had been under consideration by leaders of both parties for some days, and had been referred to the President. Mr. La Follette some time ago made a speech attacking what he regarded as the President's usurpation of power in foreign affairs, and his resolution was construed as mainly intended to keep in the record some indication of the powers of Congress. In his speech, however, Mr. La Follette plainly implied that the pursuit of bandits was within the President's authority.

GERMANY'S INTEREST IN MEXICO ONLY MILD

Frankfort Paper Sneers at Invasion as Chance to Study Diplomacy and Military Activity.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Verdun offensive, the inner political crisis over submarines, and the all absorbing food question have left most Germans little room for taking even mild interest in the American punitive expedition into Mexico, on which the Frankfurter Zeitung almost alone comments extensively.

"Events on the Mexican border in the light of world politics deserve greater interest than our continent is disposed to show them in this greatest war," the newspaper says: "for it is not impossible that the expedition initiated by the United States against the will of President Wilson will lead to what a more energetic and purposeful policy would long ago have undertaken, namely, forcible pacification of this country, which is unable to help itself. One cannot contradict the fact that his handling of the Mexican problem has shown the same characteristics wherewith the rest of Mr. Wilson's diplomacy has made us familiar—very sharp emphasis on formal law, or what he considers as such; an insufficient penetration into new conditions and into changes which must also alter concepts of law, a manner of handling things leaning too far toward dictatorial form, and in general, the attitude of a man moved by theoretical opinions and of a learned person easily made impatient by the stubborn realities of life rather than of a far-seeing statesman who carefully weighs many things against each other.

"The bandit attack on Columbus at last forced Wilson to act. Will Americans withdraw this time, too, as after the occupation of Vera Cruz? is the question. The thought lies near at hand and has been expressed that this expedition may prove the beginnings of a very great and long war and of forcible pacification of Mexico. North Americans, however, will not only have an opportunity for military activity, which their wounded susceptibilities and their war materials industry demand, but in addition will have an opportunity for studies in the field of diplomatically handling foreign difficulties."

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BAKER ASSAILS HAY ARMY BILL

Continued from Page 1.

amounts to only about 2,875 men. This number will increase gradually until, under the existing period of enlistment, it reaches a maximum equal to about 40 per cent. of the total strength of the regular army, or about 40,000 men for the present army of 100,000, or 56,000 men for the army of 140,000 provided by the House bill. The net increase in the reserve would ultimately reach about 16,000, but it would not begin to become effective until about three years after the passage of the bill.

Hay's Estimates Attacked.

Mr Hay estimates that there are 24,790 men who have had military training and are now in the country. This estimated number includes 270,000 men who have passed through the regular army in the last ten years, 395,590 men who have passed through the National Guard, and 380,000 men who have passed through military schools and colleges in the same period. No deduction is made for those who have died or become unfit for service.

From the annual reports of the Adjutant General we find that during the last ten years there have been discharged from the army 89,644 men who did not re-enlist. If we estimate the number of these who have probably died or become physically unfit for service at 2 per cent. a year, or 6,848, we would have remaining 82,796 instead of 270,200, as estimated by Mr. Hay.

These 82,796 men may be considered as having been adequately trained at date of discharge, but subsequent changes in methods, armament, &c., and the long separation of many of them from all connection with matters military make it unsafe to consider them as adequately trained except, with respect to discipline. Three months' intensive training probably would render them effective.

It is believed that Mr. Hay's estimate of the number of men who have passed through the National Guard is substantially correct, but none of these men were really trained when discharged, and about two-thirds of them were discharged before expiration of term of enlistment when they had received training ranging from that imparted in one day to that possible in a nearly completed enlistment period.

Although last year some 38,000 students at our military schools and colleges were receiving military instruction, only 5,200 of this number were graduated. Using the latter figure for computing the number who have passed through military schools and colleges during the last ten years, we obtain a total of 52,000 instead of 330,000 estimated by Mr. Hay. The records of the War College Division show that, as a matter of fact, only about 40,000 have graduated during the last ten years from civil educational institutions of all classes at which officers of the army were detailed. Until three years ago military training in these institutions consisted almost entirely of those order drill and ceremonies. Consequently, none of these 40,000 graduates are adequately trained. The class which will graduate in 1917 will have received a much more adequate course of training.

Calls Guard "Partially Trained."

The only adequately trained men in the country are in the regular army and army reserve. The National Guard, those who have served therein, and the graduates of educational institutions having military training, should be considered as only partially trained.

The numbers of each are as follows:

ADEQUATELY TRAINED.	
Regular army, including Philippine scouts	100,000
Regular army reserve	2,000
PARTIALLY TRAINED.	
National Guard	130,000
Others who have had some training.	241,600
Total	473,700

Included under the heading "others who have had some training" are 82,796 who have passed through the regular army, about 182,000 less 2 per cent. per annum allowance for deaths or physical disability, or about 121,200 who have completed an enlistment in the National Guard, and 40,000 less 2 per cent. per annum allowance for deaths or physical disability, or about 37,800 who have graduated in the last ten years from military schools and colleges.

Except for about 1,100 graduates of military schools who have been listed by the Adjutant General, the Government has no knowledge of the present addresses of any of these 241,800 men nor of the number of them that would be willing to volunteer for service in time of war.

The passage of the House army bill would increase the regular army by 40,000 in a period of three to four years, would make a net increase of the regular army reserve by about 16,000 men in a period of about seven years, and would also increase the National Guard and, therefore, the number of partially trained men available in the country, but to just what extent I am unable to predict.

You will, of course, understand that accurate information on this subject is not available and, therefore, the figures I am giving you are at best only approximate. Very sincerely,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Mr. Gardner assailed the bill in the debate today as a "bill that makes a noise like preparedness, but it isn't a noisy noise." He added: "It is about as loud as the tick of a watch, or the still, small voice of a conscience. It hasn't even waked up Henry Ford." He added that the bill consisted of ninety-one pages and 22,000 words, and was a measure providing "plenty of words but a scarcity of regular army men."

The 40,000 increase in the army, Mr. Gardner said, was utterly insufficient. "What could we do with 40,000 men?" he shouted. "We could man a line of trenches from the Congressional Cemetery in this city to the site of the National University on Nebraska Avenue at the other end of town. That is all."

Turning to the letter of Secretary Baker, Mr. Gardner said:

"Mr. Hay says that it is estimated 270,200 former regulars can be counted upon as part of our available material. The Secretary says that only 82,796 would be available, and that it is unsafe to consider these men as adequately trained except with respect to discipline. Three months intensive training would be needed.

"Mr. Hay claims that during the last ten years 395,590 men have passed through the National Guard. The Secretary of War says Mr. May is correct about this, but adds that none of these men was really trained when discharged and two-thirds of them were discharged before the expiration of the term of enlistment.

"Mr. Hay estimates the reserve army at 60,000 men, while Secretary Baker says the present reserve is 2,875 men, but it will ultimately be 40,000 whether the May bill passes or not.

"The Secretary adds that this bill eventually will increase the reserve 16,000 men, but the increase will not become effective until about three years after passage of this measure.

"I also call attention to the fact that the Secretary says of the 40,000 increase to the regular army that it will require about four years' time to recruit this increase, and a still longer time for the increase to become effective.

"Another radical difference is shown in the figures regarding military schools. Mr. Hay says 33,000 young men passed through our military schools last year, and he accordingly estimates that in the past ten years 330,000 young men have received training and should be reckoned.

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Secretary Baker says that of the 33,000 military students last year only 5,200 were graduated and on this basis a total of 52,000 is obtained, instead of the 330,000 estimated by Chairman Hay."

Mr. Gardner criticised the provisions of the Army bill for the "federalization" of the State militia. He asserted that it was impossible to federalize the militia and make it a national fighting force so long as the States named the officers. "It is actually proposed both in the Hay and Chamberlain bill," he said, "that the State Governments shall continue to control these forty-eight little armies, when the nation pays a big share of the bill."

Making "What's the use of having a War College if you don't follow its recommendations?" Mr. Gardner said the War College reported to the President favoring an army of 280,000 regulars and 380,000 reserve regulars. "The Hay bill," said Mr. Gardner, "gives us 140,000 regulars and 60,000 reserve regulars. Instead of 680,000 men the Hay bill gives us 200,000 regulars and regular 'has beens.'"

Representative Meyer London of New York, Socialist, made the only anti-preparedness speech during the long debate today.

"No reasons have been advanced for an increase of the standing army," he said. "Both parties have surrendered to the clamor of the press. Some people praise the German Army. We all know we would have been much happier if there had been no German Army. You are not going to get men to enlist in this country to get butchered. There is no real fundamental interest in the American people that can clash with any other nation."

Chairman Hay was applauded when he told the House that the committee had made a unanimous report on the Army Reorganization bill. He was applauded again when he said: "Of course, if it came to war Congress would go to any extent."

Mr. Hay added that the committee felt that a standing army of 140,000 was ample for times of peace. A force of 250,000 men, he said, would mean compulsory service, which this country opposed, and would call for appropriations of about $750,000,000 annually for the army.

The House completed more than half of its set schedule of ten hours general debate on the Army bill today. More than twoscore members expressed their views. The great majority favored the committee bill. Many amendments to be offered were announced, however, and the prospect of passing the bill by tomorrow night vanished. It may be late next week before the final vote is taken.

The failure of any organized opposition to the provisions of the bill to show itself on the House floor led Chairman Hay to abandon the night session provided for under the special rule which gives the bill right of way. The accumulation of amendments to be offered also influenced his decision. They cannot be taken up until the ten-hour general debate is ended. After that the five-minute speech rule will apply, so it was regarded as useless to hold night sessions.

The general debate will conclude early tomorrow and the struggle with the amendments will begin. Several members of the committee, all of whom signed the report on the bill, will propose changes in specific sections. They are not bound by any committee agreement.

As member after member added his approval today to the plan for increasing the army interest in the debate flagged. It was too one-sided to attract a crowd. At times there were not more than a score of members in their seats.

Party lines were utterly forgotten in the discussion. Representative May faced the House for an hour, delivering no set speech, but ready to answer questions from any quarter. Representative Kahn, ranking minority member of the committee, frequently intervened to aid the Chairman in presenting the committee's views. The two divided the debate time between them, since there was no one to lead an opposition.

SENATE CLEARS THE WAY.

Ready for Preparedness Legislation —Chamberlain's Bill Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The way is cleared for prompt action in the Senate on the preparedness bills. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, today reported, with the indorsement of the committee, his bill for the reorganization and enlargement of the army, the creation of a Federal volunteer force and a regular system of reserves and the improvement of the National Guard. Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, a Democrat of the committee, filed a statement of his personal views, questioning the wisdom of the proposed increase in officers and enlisted men, and certain minor details, but concurring in the general features of the bill.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that he would ask leave to bring up the bill for consideration on Monday. It seemed for a time that the bill doubling the number of cadets at West Point would be passed without objection, but in the end Mr. Jones of Washington, Republican, sent it over. It is expected that the bill will be taken up soon after the military bill is disposed of.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, a Republican, spoke at length against any marked increase in the national defenses. He said that the United States was in less danger of attack now than ever before.

Mr. McCumber said that newspapers and propagandist organizations had built up a fictitious fear of war. Referring to Japan, Mr. McCumber said that he did not believe a country with 45,000,000 people could seriously damage a country of 100,000,000, especially when there was an ocean to be traversed. Mr. Sutherland of Utah, another Republican, reminded Mr. McCumber that Japan, with her population of 45,000,000, had crossed the seas and triumphantly invaded China with its population of 400,000,000.

"Oh," said Mr. McCumber, "I could hardly compare the United States with China, or the American people with the Chinese."

"Neither am I comparing them," answered Mr. Sutherland. "I am comparing two Oriental nations, one prepared, the other unprepared."

Mr. McCumber surprised those who heard him by arguing that it would be better instead of having one superdreadnought, costing $15,000,000 and carrying fifteen 15-inch guns, to have fifteen little boats, each costing $1,000,000 and each carrying one gun.

COVETED MINES IN BELG

BERLIN ATTITUDE TO U-BOAT WAR

Text of German Warning to Neutrals and Evidence Backing It Is Given Out.

ATTACKS ON SUBMARINES

German Details of Clashes with Armed Merchant Ships of the Allies.

INSTRUCTIONS THEY FOUND

Documents Taken from the Admiralty Transport Woodfield Made Public in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, today made public the official text of the memorandum issued by the German Government on Feb. 10, which announced to the neutral powers the purpose of Germany to treat all armed enemy merchantmen as belligerents liable to attack without warning after Feb. 29.

At the same time the State Department made public for the first time the official copies of all of the so-called "appendices" to the memorandum in the form of a dozen exhibits, embracing what are declared by the German Government to be secret instructions issued by the British Admiralty to British merchant ships armed for defense, advising them to use their guns against enemy submarines pursuing or approaching them. One appendix is a recital of instances in which merchant ships are alleged to have fired on German and Austrian submarines.

The alleged secret instructions covered by these exhibits are declared to have been found on the British steamer Woodfield, which was sunk by a submarine in the western Mediterranean on Nov. 3 last, and on the British steamer Linkmoor. These instructions differ materially from the British version of the Admiralty orders to armed merchantmen, the full text of which was made public by the British Admiralty on March 2, and which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 3. The British Admiralty's version stated that the instructions were issued on Oct. 20, 1915, that they are those now in force, and being the latest issued take the place of previous instructions.

Offensive and Defensive Fire.

The German Government appears to be laying stress on Paragraph 3 of the Confidential Instructions of Feb. 25, 1915, and of April, 1915, which provides: "If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day and it is evident to the master that she has hostile intentions, the ship pursued should open fire in self-defense, notwithstanding that the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act, such as firing a gun or torpedo."

The instructions of April, 1915, suggest, in view of the difficulty of distinguishing between friendly and hostile submarines, that instead of British merchant vessels opening fire at long range they "retain fire until the submarine has closed to a range of, say, 800 yards, at which fire is likely to be effective."

But these earlier instructions, upon which the German Government is laying emphasis, have not been officially admitted by the British Government to be authentic, and, even if they were so recognized by Great Britain, that Government, according to the understanding here, is now governing its armed merchantmen by the instructions of Oct. 20, 1915, the essential portion of which provides:

"It is important, therefore, that craft of this description (hostile submarines) should not be allowed to approach to short range, at which a torpedo or bomb launched without notice would almost certainly be effective. Consequently it may be presumed that any submarine or aircraft which deliberately approaches or pursues a merchant vessel does so with hostile intention. In such cases fire may be opened in self-defense in order to prevent the hostile craft from closing to a range at which resistance to a sudden attack with bomb or torpedo would not be possible."

It has already been announced semi-officially by the State Department that the matter of the instructions governing British armed merchantmen will be viewed by this Government in the light of the instructions now in force, and which have superseded those issued prior to Oct. 20. Copies of the German memorandum and of the exhibits as made public today have been submitted by the State Department to the British Government, and it is expected that the British Foreign Office soon will indicate whether these orders, alleged to have been taken from the steamer Woodfield, were issued by Great Britain.

Woodfield a Transport.

It has been contended with regard to the Woodfield that she was an Admiralty transport, entitled to carry guns to resist attack, and therefore the finding of copies of the British Admiralty instructions on her failed to prove the German contention that the Admiralty had instructed merchant vessels to use armament against German submarines, but rather indicated that these instructions were for armed vessels in Government service. There is a marked distinction between a transport and an ordinary merchant vessel armed defensively, the first being to all intent a warship and not entitled to immunity from attack without warning and the other being immune when she does not offer resistance, even if she carries armament.

The German answer to this contention is that while the so-called secret orders to merchantmen were found on the Woodfield, there was also taken from that vessel a separate set of instructions for the guidance of troopships when in danger of attack. It is evident that the German Government, if it should be called upon to answer the contention, would point to the statement in the confidential instructions applicable to vessels carrying a defensive armament, found on the Woodfield, that "defensively-armed vessels should follow generally the instructions for ordinary merchant ships." Then follow what appear to be the instructions to "ordinary merchant ships," which in effect provide that if a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship with hostile intentions the ship pursued should open fire in self-defense, notwithstanding that the submarine may not have committed a definite act, such as firing a gun or torpedo.

One of the most important disclosures made by the official publication of the appendices is that the German Government indicates it is speaking not only for itself, but for the Austro-Hungarian Government. This is apparent from the title at the head of Exhibit 4, which reads: "Digest of Cases in Which Enemy Merchant Ships Fired on German or Austro-Hungarian Submarines." Until today it was understood outside official circles that this enumeration covered only German submarines alleged to have been attacked. But the publication of the German note and its exhibits shows that Germany enumerates Austrian as well as German submarines, and the inference is that this list was prepared after exchanges between the German and Austrian Governments.

Here is the full text of the official translation of Germany's notification to the powers on the treatment of armed enemy merchantmen:

NOTE VERBALE.

Foreign Office, Berlin, Feb. 10, 1916.

The Foreign Office has the honor to transmit herewith to the Embassy of the United States of America three copies of a memorandum of the Imperial German Government on the treatment of armed merchantmen, with inclosures, and to request that the Embassy be good enough to bring the essential contents of the memorandum to the members of its Government by telegraph, stating at the time that the order to the German naval forces mentioned in Section IV., No. 1, of the memorandum will not be carried into effect until the 29th instant, in the interest of neutrals already on board armed merchant vessels.

Memorandum of the Imperial German Government upon the treatment of armed merchantmen:

I.

Even before the outbreak of the present war the British Government had given English shipping companies the opportunity to arm their merchant vessels with guns. On March 26, 1913, Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, made the declaration in the British Parliament (Exhibit 1) that the Admiralty had called upon the shipowners to arm a number of first-class liners for protection against danger menaced in certain cases by fast auxiliary cruisers of other powers; the liners were not, however, to assume the character of auxiliary cruisers themselves. The Government desired to place at the disposal of the ship owners the necessary guns, sufficient ammunition, and suitable personnel for the training of the gun crews.

II.

The English shipowners have readily responded to the call of the Admiralty. Thus Sir Owen Philipps, President of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, was able to inform the stockholders of his company in May, 1913, that the larger steamers of the company were equipped with guns; furthermore, the British Admiralty published in January, 1914, a list, according to which twenty-nine steamers of various English lines carried guns aft. For example, the crew are not to wear uniforms in neutral ports and thus plainly belong to the British navy. Above all, it is shown by the instructions that these armed vessels are not to await any action of maritime war on the part of the German submarines, but are to attack them forthwith. In this respect the following regulations are particularly instructive:

(a) The instructions for guidance in the use, care, and maintenance of armament in defensively armed merchant ships (Exhibits 5 and 6) provide in the section headed "Action," in Paragraph 4: "It is not advisable to open fire at a range greater than 800 yards unless the enemy has already opened fire." From this it is the duty of the merchantmen in principle to open fire without regard to the attitude of the submarine.

(b) The instructions regarding submarines applicable to vessels carrying a defensive armament (Exhibits 9 and 10) prescribe under Number 3: "If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day and it is evident to the master that she has hostile intentions, the ship pursued should open fire in self-defense, notwithstanding the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act such as firing a gun or torpedo." From this also the mere appearance of a submarine in the wake of a merchantman affords sufficient occasion for an armed attack.

In all these orders, which do not apply merely to the zone of maritime war around England, but are unrestricted as regards their validity (see Exhibit 12 for the Mediterranean) the greatest emphasis is laid on secrecy, plainly in order that the action of merchantmen, in absolute contradiction of international law and the British assurances (Exhibit 2) might remain concealed from the enemy as well as the neutrals.

III.

It is thus made plain that the armed English merchantmen have official instructions to attack the German submarines treacherously wherever they come near them, that is to say, orders to conduct relentless warfare against them. Since England's rules of maritime war are adopted by her allies without question, the proof must be taken as demonstrated in request of the armed merchantmen of the other enemy countries also.

IV.

In the circumstance set forth above enemy merchantmen armed with guns no longer have any right to be considered as peaceable vessels of commerce. Therefore the German naval forces will receive orders within a short period, paying consideration to the interests of the neutrals, to treat such vessels as belligerents.

The German Government brings this status of affairs to the knowledge of the neutral powers in order that they may warn their nationals against continuing to intrust their persons or property to armed merchantmen of the powers at war with the German Empire.

Appendices to the Note.

The so-called appendices to the note verbale, above quoted, embrace twelve exhibits, the most interesting of which are what purport to be the secret and confidential orders issued by the British Admiralty to British merchantmen. Germany's note points out that on March 26, 1913, Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the British Admiralty, called on British shipowners to arm a number of first-class liners for defense. Churchill's statement is the first exhibit submitted by the German Government, as follows:

Exhibit 1.

Declaration of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, at the session of the British Lower House of March 26, 1913. (Parliamentary debates, official report, third session of the Thirtieth Parliament, House of Commons, 1913, Bd., 1 S., 1776 Bis., 1776):

"I turn to one aspect of trade protection which requires special reference. It was made clear at the second Hague conference and the London conference that certain of the great powers have reserved to themselves the right to convert merchant steamers into cruisers not merely in national harbors, but, if necessary, on the high seas. There is now good reason to believe that a considerable number of foreign merchant steamers may be rapidly converted into armed ships by the mounting of guns. The sea-borne trade of the world follows well-marked routes, upon nearly all of which the tonnage of the British mercantile marine largely predominates. Our food-carrying liners and vessels carrying raw material, following these trade routes, would in certain contingencies meet foreign vessels armed and equipped in the manner described. If the British ships had no armament they would be at the mercy of any foreign liner carrying one effective gun and a few rounds of ammunition. It would be obviously absurd to meet the contingency of possible numbers of foreign armed merchant cruisers on the high seas by building an equal number of cruisers. That would expose this country to an expenditure of money to meet a particular danger altogether disproportionate to the expense caused to any foreign power in creating that danger. Hostile cruisers, wherever they are found, will be covered and met by British ships of war, but the proper reply to an armed merchantman is another merchantman armed in her own defense.

"This is the position to which the Admiralty have felt it necessary to draw the attention of leading shipowners. We have felt justified in pointing out to them the danger to life and property which would be incurred if their vessels were totally incapable of offering any defense to an attack. The shipowners have responded to the Admiralty invitation with cordiality, and substantial progress has been made in the direction of meeting it by preparing a defensive measure to equip a number of first-class British liners to repel the attack of armed foreign merchant cruisers.

"Although these vessels have of course, a wholly different status from that of the regularly commissioned merchant cruisers, such as those we obtain under the Cunard agreement, the Admiralty have felt that the greater part of the cost of necessary equipment should not fall upon the owners, and we have decided, therefore, to lend the necessary guns, to supply ammunition, and to provide for the training of members of the ship's company to form the gun crews. The owners on their part are paying the cost of the necessary structural conversion, which is not great. The British mercantile marine will, of course, have the protection of the Royal Navy under all possible circumstances, but it is obviously impossible to guarantee individual vessels from attack when they are scattered on their voyages all over the world. No one can pretend to view these measures without regret, or without hoping that the period of retrogression all over the world which has rendered them necessary, may be succeeded by days of broader international confidence and agreement, than those through which we are now passing."

Exhibit No. 2 is the text of the note delivered Aug. 25, 1914, by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington, to the State Department in which he gave fullest assurances that British merchant vessels "will never be used for purposes of attack, that they are merely peaceful traders armed only for defense, that they will never fire unless first fired upon, and that they will never under any circumstances attack any vessel."

Exhibit No. 3 is the text of a memorandum delivered by the German Government to Ambassador Gerard on Oct. 15, 1914, concerning the treatment of armed merchant vessels in neutral ports.

Ships Attacked.

Exhibit No. 4 of the German appendices is a list of cases in which armed enemy merchant ships are alleged to have fired on German or Austrian submarines. It follows:

Digest of cases in which enemy merchant ships have fired on German or Austro-Hungarian submarines.

April 11, 1915—Unknown steamer, South North Sea, near the Nordhinder Lightship; steamer without a flag. Steamer saw periscope, opened gunfire at about 3,000 meters and turned on U (boat.) Report of shells could be heard near the boat—about fifteen or twenty shots.

April 28, 1915—Unknown steamer of medium size, North Sea, about sixty nautical miles northeast of the mouth of the Tyne. Steamer was sighted running onward; suddenly opened fire at about 3,000 meters without hoisting flag. On account of her headon position it could not be seen whether she bore neutral marks. From the impact of the shots the guns were from 5 to 7 centimeters. U escaped the well-directed fire by seedily submerging.

May 29, 1915.—English steamship Demerara, west entrance to the English Channel, near Ouessant, (Ushant Island.) U chased the steamer and tried when 4,300 meters off to bring her to a halt by firing warning guns. Steamer turned off and returned the fire.

June 4, 1915—Unknown steamers, west of the Hobrides, (about thirty nautical miles off Lewis.) The two steamers were running close together—at about 4,000 meters; both opened fire on U with small calibre poop guns. Shots hit sideways very bad. Speedy submerging, running deep; so submarine attack hopeless.

Aug. 14, 1915—Large English steamer of the Royal Mail Line, Irish Sea. U was fired on suddenly by the steamer without provocation from a distance of 9,000 meters. Shots fell short. No attack was attempted on the steamer.

Aug. 18, 1915.—Unknown steamer, Bristol Channel. Tried to bring steamer to halt by gunfire, after warning. When steamer saw that U-boat was waiting she suddenly opened fire with a gun from the promenade deck.

Sept. 10.—Unknown steamer, Western Mediterranean. Steamer was challenged to show her flag. She turned away without hoisting the flag and opened with her 4.10-centimeter poop gun upon the U-boat, which escaped the firing by speedily submerging.

Oct. 7, 1915.—French steamship Amiral Hamelin—Middle Mediterranean. U signaled the steamer to stop. She turned away and ran on a zigzag course. The U-boat tried to bring the steamer to a halt by artillery fire. When about 3,000 meters distant she returned the fire. It was some time before the steamer stopped. She was sunk later.

Nov. 3.—English transport Woodfield—Western Mediterranean. The steamer did not stop at the warning gun. At a distance of 6,000 meters she returned the fire with a small gun. She was forced to stop by artillery fire, and her crew, consisting of the steamer carried gunners and enlisted men of the navy as members of her crew.

Nov. 5.—Unknown steamer, Western Mediterranean. A large steamer was chased by U after being challenged in vain. The steamer returned the fire with a large gun. The chase had to be given up.

Nov. 6.—Eastern Mediterranean, English tank steamer Lumina. The steamer was challenged to stop by a warning gun. She turned about, ran away, and returned the fire with a poop gun. She was compelled to stop by artillery fire, and later was sunk.

Nov. 11, 1915—English steamship City of Marseilles, Western Mediterranean. U-boat after warning tried to stop a large freight steamer by artillery fire. The steamer turned away and returned the fire with two guns of about 10 centimeters. The U-boat had to give up the chase; the steamer got away. A press telegram of Jan. 1, 1916, from Bombay told the incident in detail. The steamer claimed she had sunk the U-boat.

Nov. 30—Unknown steamer, Middle Mediterranean. U-boat after a warning gun tried to stop a large steamer by artillery fire. The steamer turned away and returned the fire with a small gun.

Dec. 8—Unknown steamer, Eastern Mediterranean. The steamer was approached under water. She fired with a poop gun on the periscope as soon as it emerged.

Dec. 12—Unknown English steamer, Middle Mediterranean. U-boat tried to stop by artillery fire a large steamer, with poop guns, that showed no flag. The steamer hoisted the English flag and returned the fire with two guns.

Dec. 14—Unknown steamer, Middle Mediterranean. U-boat approached the steamer, which stopped at sight of the boat, and ordered her to show her flag. The steamer speeded away, keeping up a brisk fire from a poop gun.

Jan. 17, 1916—Unknown steamer, Middle Mediterranean. U-boat ordered steamer, apparently in ballast, that was sighted, on a westerly course to stop. The steamer turned about, ran away, and fired with a poop gun.

Jan. 17—English steamer Melanie, Middle Mediterranean. U-boat signaled a flush-decked freight steamer, with raised forecastle and cubic of about 3,000 tons, sailing under the Dutch flag, to send a boat and have the ship's papers examined. This was done after awhile. As U-boat, which for safety's sake had gone under, came to the surface about 1,000 meters away from the steamer near the ship's boat, the steamer opened fire with two guns of medium calibre and machine guns so briskly that the U-boat barely saved herself by speedily submerging. Throughout the action the steamer displayed the Dutch flag. She bore the name of Melanie, which is found not in the Dutch but the English marine list.

British Order to Merchantmen.

Exhibit No. 5 is what purports to be the text of confidential instructions to British defensively armed merchantmen regarding the use of their armament. These instructions are declared to have been found on the British steamer Woodfield and are given as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL.

Instructions for guidance in the use, care, and maintenance of armament in defensively armed merchant ships.

GENERAL.

1. Ratings embarked as gun's crew will sign the ship's articles at the rate of pay communicated.

2. They are to obey the orders of the master and officers of the ship. If they think it necessary to make a complaint against any order they are to obey the order and make their complaint in writing, asking that it may be forwarded to the proper authorities.

3. The ratings are not required for duties unconnected with the armament except in case of emergency, but they are to assist at all times in the welfare of the ship and look after the cleanliness of their berths.

4. They are to keep watch and watch at sea, and also when the ship is anchored in any place liable to attack by submarines.

5. They will receive their pay through the master of the ship. They will not mess with the crew, but in one of the officers' messes as the master may decide.

6. Uniform is not to be worn in neutral ports.

7. A brief report is to be rendered by the senior rating on the first of each month, countersigned by the master, and sent to the Director of Trade Division, Admiralty, Whitehall, S. W.

DRILL AND MAINTENANCE OF GUN.

8. The ratings embarked are entirely responsible for the efficiency in all respects of the gun and ammunition, which should be ready day and night.

9. The senior rating is to arrange with the master to detail the necessary additional men to complete each gun's crew up to the numbers required by the drill book.

10. One of the ratings is to act as gun layer and the other as breech worker. The remaining numbers should be told off to act as sight setter, projectile loader, and cartridge loader, &c.

11. Arrangements are to be made with the master to detail a sufficient number of hands, over and above the gun's crew, to supply ammunition to the gun on going into action.

12. A ready supply of ten complete rounds, with percussion tubes in the cartridges, is to be kept at the gun day and night. Care should be taken that a supply of one percussion tube to each cartridge is kept aside for action, and this supply of tubes is never to be encroached on for practice firing.

13. The senior rating should arrange with the master for the instruction of the ratings told off as gun's crew and ammunition supply party.

14. A drill book is supplied for information, but it is not necessary that the gun's crew should be burdened with details, provided that they understand what is required when the gun is to be fought.

15. Percussion firing should always be used as it is the most certain means of discharging the gun; and, therefore,

(a) Cartridges in ready supply only should be kept ready tubed with percussion tubes. Tubes not required for ready supply of cartridges should be retained in their sealed boxes to preserve them from damp.

(b) Aiming practice with a percussion lanyard should be carried out daily. It is not necessary to fire a tube in this practice, but the breechworker should be exercised at the same time in cocking the striker while the breech is open, and in hooking on the firing lanyard and passing it to the gunlayer.

NOTE.

The present allowance of percussion tubes is one per cartridge. Electric firing mechanism and batteries are therefore to be kept efficient in every respect in case the supply of percussion tubes becomes insufficient, from damp or other causes.

16. Great attention is to be paid to the ready supply of ammunition, to keep it clean and dry. If tubes and cartridges are not kept dry there is considerable danger of hanging fire. The projectiles are to be lightly oiled. In case the cartridges are suspected to have become wet they should be laid aside until return to harbor.

17. For the maintenance of the gun and mounting it is to be borne in mind that "lubrication is the secret of efficiency in gun machinery." All oil channels should be seen clear of vaseline and filled with oil. It is to be remembered that vaseline is a preservative only; oil is a lubricant.

Each morning and evening the bore is to be seen clear, recoil cylinders filled, striker protrusion gauged, and the gun trained and elevated to both extremes.

The gun is to be cleaned twice a day, gear being supplied by the Master.

Brickdust is not to be used on machined surfaces.

ACTION.

The master is responsible for handling the ship, and for opening and ceasing fire. He has been furnished with instructions which will enable him to do this to the best advantage. The duty of the gun's crew is to fire the gun under the general direction of the master, who will communicate to them so much of the instructions as he may consider necessary to enable them to fire the gun to the best advantage.

In action the following instructions should be carried out:

1. When in submarine waters everything should be in a state of readiness, but the gun should not be kept actually loaded.

2. When the enemy is engaged:

(a) The point of aim should be the centre of the water line.

(b) It is to be remembered that "over" shots are useless. A short shot by causing a splash confuses the enemy. It may ricochet into the enemy. If the shell bursts on striking the water—as it usually does—some fragments are likely to hit the enemy. To get the best result at least half of the shots fired should fall short.

3. The master will probably keep the submarine astern, so that little deflection will be necessary.

4. It is not advisable to open fire at a range greater than 800 yards, unless the enemy has already opened fire, for the following reasons:

(a) The ammunition supply is limited.

(b) Accurate shooting under probable existing conditions cannot be expected at greater range.

5. When in action and a misfire occurs with a percussion tube, the following procedure is to be adopted:

(a) The B. M. lever is to be tapped to insure it is closed.

(b) The striker is to be recocked.

If the gun does not then fire, the striker is to be taken out to insure that the point is not broken. If unbroken, the breech is to be opened and the cartridge is to be thrown overboard, it having been ascertained that the percussion tube has been inserted.

The gun is then to be reloaded.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CARRYING OUT FIRING PRACTICE.

1. In order to insure that the gun is maintained in an efficient condition, one round is to be fired every two months.

2. In order to prevent false alarms it is essential that the firing referred to in Paragraph 1 shall take place in clear weather and out of sight of land and of other ships.

3. If convenient, a cask or other suitable object should be dropped as a target and the gun should be fired when the range is about 600 yards.

4. The gun's crew and ammunition supply party should be exercised on the day previous to the practice, and also immediately before firing.

5. During practice firing the following procedure is to be carried out:

(a) Recoil cylinders and tanks are to be seen filled.

(b) Bore is to be seen clear.

(c) Movable objects in the way of blast from the gun are to be removed.

(d) The striker is to be re-examined to see (1) that sheet nut is crewed up and keep pin in place and intact; (2) that needle set and check nuts are screwed up; (3) that striker does not protrude with B. M. lever in open position; (4) that striker does not move forward till marks on breech block and gun are in line; (5) that safety stop is correct and keep screw is in place.

ADMIRALTY.

May 7, 1915.

Instructions to Ship Masters.

Exhibit No. 6 gives the text of a separate set of confidential British instructions for guidance in the use of armament on defensively armed merchantmen, said to have been found on the steamer Woodfield, and is similar to the secret instructions given in Exhibit No. 5, except that the instructions described as Exhibit No. 6 appears to be a reprint of the instructions described as Exhibit No. 5, with several slight technical rules concerning the gunlayer.

Exhibit No. 7 embraces brief supplementary instructions of a confidential nature, also said to have been found on the steamer Woodfield, as follows:

Confidential addenda to instructions for guidance in the use, care and maintenance of armament in defensively armed merchant ships.

1. The master should arrange wherever possible that the space in the immediate vicinity of the gun is railed off, and passengers and other unauthorized persons should not be allowed near the gun.

2. A notice to this effect should be posted up near the gun.

3. When the ship is in harbor one of the two ratings is always to be on board to keep guard on the gun and ammunition, and the master is to use his discretion as to keeping both ratings on board should he consider such a course to be desirable.

4. The gun is to be kept covered at all times when not in use.

5. When the ships anchor in the vicinity of a man-of-war a request should be made to the commanding officer of the man-of-war for an armorer to inspect the gun and mounting.

ADMIRALTY.

May 27, 1915.

Leaf from Drill Book.

Exhibit No. 8 is a facsimile of the title page of the "Drill book for 12-pdr. Q. F. guns, issued to Defensively armed merchant ships, issued by the Gunnery branch of the British Admiralty in May, 1915." This book is alleged to have been found on the steamer Woodfield.

Exhibit No. 9 is a copy of secret instructions No. 45 regarding submarines, applicable to vessels carrying a defensive armament, issued by the British Admiralty on Feb. 25, 1915, and also found on the steamer Woodfield. It follows:

CONFIDENTIAL, NO. 45.

In no circumstances is this paper to be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy.

This paper is for the master's personal information. It is not to be copied, and when not actually in use is to be kept in safety in a place where it can be destroyed at a moment's notice.

Such portions as call for immediate action may be communicated verbally to the officers concerned.

25th February, 1915.

Instructions regarding submarines applicable to vessels carrying a defensive armament:

1. Defensively armed vessels should follow generally the instructions for ordinary merchant ships.

2. In submarine waters guns should be kept in instant readiness.

3. If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day and it is evident to the master that she has hostile intentions the ship pursued should open fire in self-defense, notwithstanding the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act, such as firing a gun or torpedo.

4. In view of the great difficulty in distinguishing a friend from an enemy at night, fire should not be opened after dark unless it is absolutely certain that the vessel fired at is hostile.

5. Before opening fire the British colors should be hoisted.

It is essential that fire should not be opened under neutral colors.

Further Rules for Attacks.

Exhibit 10 is a copy of British secret instructions No. 291, and is similar to and repeats instructions No. 45, printed above, with the addition of the following instructions:

CONFIDENTIAL.—NO. 291.

In no circumstances is this paper to be allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy.

This paper is for the master's personal information. It is not to be copied, and when not actually in use is to be kept in safety in a place where it can be destroyed at a moment's notice. Such portions as call for immediate action may be communicated verbally to the officers concerned.

April, 1915.

Instructions regarding submarines applicable to vessels carrying a defensive armament.

6. If a defensively armed vessel is pursued by a submarine, the master has two alternatives:

a. To open fire at long range immediately it is certain that the submarine is really in pursuit;

b. To retain fire until the submarine has closed to a range, say 800 yards, at which fire is likely to be effective.

In view of the very great difficulty of distinguishing between friendly and hostile submarines at long range, (one British submarine has already been fired at by a merchant vessel which erroneously supposed herself to be pursued by the submarine,) it is strongly recommended that course b should be adopted by all defensively armed ships.

7. A submarine's flag is no guide to her nationality, as German submarines frequently fly British colors.

8. Vessels carrying a defensive armament and proceeding to neutral ports must not be painted in neutral colors or wear a neutral flag.

9. It is recommended that in neutral ports, particularly those of Spain, the armament should be concealed as far as possible. A canvas cover is recommended for this purpose.

Orders to Troop Transports.

Exhibit No. 11 purports to be the text of secret instructions to masters of transports carrying troops, issued by the British Admiralty, May 31, 1915, and found on the steamer Woodfield. The document follows:

SECRET.

Memorandum for issue to masters of transports carrying troops.

Use of rifle and machine gun fire by troops on board transports against enemy submarines or torpedo crafts.

1. In daylight a submarine will probably attack while submerged, with only her periscope showing.

At night, in moonlight, a submarine may attack while on the surface, or with only her conning tower above water, owing to the difficulty of seeing through the periscope at night.

2. In either case heavy rifle or machine gun fire will make it more difficult for a submarine to make a successful shot with a torpedo. If submerged, no injury will be done to her, but a good volume of fire falling just short of the periscope will make splashes which will render it difficult for the observer to see clearly through the periscope.

3. When a destroyer escort is accompanying a transport troops should not open fire on a submarine, as it may prevent a destroyer from ramming her, nor should their weapons be loaded, in order to avoid the possibility of an escorting vessel being fired on by mistake, especially at night.

4. Where no special deck fittings for rifled machine guns should be in readiness to open fire, and a strong party of riflemen should also be on duty.

5. Military officers should be in command both of the machine guns and riflemen to control the fire.

6. A military officer of the watch should be in command of the troops on deck. He should not order fire to be opened on a hostile submarine or torpedo vessel without the previous assent of the master or his representative—the ship's officer of the watch.

7. The object of those controlling the fire should be to keep the centre of the pattern just short of the hostile vessel.

8. Machine gun tripods can be lashed to the rails of the deck fittings. If there is motion on the ship and machine guns are fitted with elevating or training gear, it is advisable to disconnect it and point the gun by hand.

9. Rifled guns with recoil mountings might possibly be secured on deck in such a manner as to permit of their being fired, but their arc of training would be very restricted, and it is unlikely that gun layers, without previous training afloat, could make satisfactory practice from a ship with motion on. Their use is not, therefore, recommended.

10. In men-of-war it has been the practice for many years to station sentries with ball cartridge on deck opposite the boats in the event of collision or other serious emergency likely to the boats being required. Their duties are to prevent any one getting into the boats or attempting to lower the boats without orders from the Captain or his representatives. This practice should be followed in transports.

ADMIRALTY.

31st May, 1915.

The last of the appendices, Exhibit No. 12, purports to be instructions to British merchant vessels in the Mediterranean, alleged to have been found on the English steamer Linkmoor. It follows:

Admiralty Superintendent's Office,

Malta, June, 1915.

Instructions to British merchant vessels passing through the Mediterranean Sea.

It is now certain that there are enemies' submarines at sea in the Mediterranean.

In order to avoid capture, you are to keep out of the track of shipping.

You are to darken ship at night and are not to show navigation lights except at discretion to avoid collision, and all lights are to be extinguished when necessity is passed.

You are to carry out the precautions recommended by the Admiralty in their printed instructions if a hostile submarine is sighted.

Egyptian
DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain end or Cork tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
25¢

ROQUES AN EXPERT ON AERONAUTICS

New French Minister of War Has Seen Active Service with Joffre.

OPERATION FOR GALLIENI

Poincare Visits Him on the Eve of It—Briand Pays Tribute to His Work.

PARIS, March 17.—General Pierre Auguste Roques, whose appointment as Minister of War in succession to General Galieni was announced yesterday, is best known for his work as Inspector General of Aeronautics. He occupied this post from 1910 to 1912, at a time when the military importance of aviation was beginning to be fully realized. The efficiency shown by this arm of the French service during the war is due in large part to the sound organization built up by General Roques.

Like General Joffre, the Commander in Chief, the new Minister of War is an engineer, and, like him, he is a Southerner, having been born in Marseillan, Department of Hérault, on Dec. 28, 1856. After going through the usual college course he entered the Polytechnic School in which engineers, civil and military, and artillery officers are trained. He was graduated with the rank of Second Lieutenant. In 1877 he was made Lieutenant, and was assigned to the Second Regiment of Engineers two years later.

He showed such ability that, in 1889, he was sent to Algiers as Captain of Staff. On returning he took a post at the War Ministry. When hostilities broke out in Dahomey he went out as a Major in command of one of the battalions in the regiment of engineers. For his distinguished services he was made Lieutenant Colonel.

In 1901 he spent some time in special work at Paris, being then a full Colonel. He took charge of important public works in Madagascar, and so thoroughly established his reputation that when the post of Director of Engineer Corps at the Ministry of War became vacant in 1906 he was appointed, with the rank of General of Brigade. Three years later he attained the rank of General of Division, the highest in the French Army, inasmuch as Marshals are no longer appointed.

After serving two years as Permanent Inspector General of Aeronautics he was placed in command of the Seventh Infantry Division. When the war began he was in command of the Fourth Army Corps at Limoges, "from which," the army orders say, "he obtained the most brilliant services, both of his own personal bravery and by masterly leadership. He was placed at the head of an army (the First Army) on Jan. 6, 1915, and continued to show the highest qualities of activity and intelligence, possessing the gift of inspiring subordinates with the splendid sentiments with which he himself is animated." For his services he was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and with the Military Cross.

The new War Minister is cool, deliberate, and undemonstrative; a clear thinker and a businesslike organizer. He possesses traits which in many ways resemble characteristics of General Joffre, his lifelong friend. He served under General Joffre in 1888, in Admiral Courbet's expedition to Tongking, French Indo-China. He was again associated with General Joffre in Madagascar at the time of the construction of the great Diego Suarez Harbor.

The appointment of General Roques is well received by the press, which characterizes him as a bold and skillful soldier, with no political leanings and with a knowledge of administrative methods, obtained during past service in the War Office, which is expected to make him acceptable to the officials there.

General Gallieni is now at Versailles, where he will soon undergo an operation. President Poincaré visited him yesterday.

General Gallieni sent his resignation to Premier Briand in a letter dated Versailles, March 16, a translation of which is as follows:

Mr. Premier: As I explained to you last week, my strength, which I have devoted exclusively and uninterruptedly to the service of the country, now fails me. The doctors consider that I am not at present in a condition to resume with the necessary activity the duties of the high office intrusted to me. They declare that to make it possible for me to resume active work a complete and extended rest and careful treatment are indispensable, therefore I ask you to accept my resignation as Minister of War. With great respect, sincerely yours, GALLIENI.

M. Briand replied as follows, under date of Paris, March 16:

Mr. Dear General: I can only acknowledge the receipt of your resignation and at the same time express to you the grief with which I receive it—a grief which is shared by all your colleagues in the Ministry. I wish to tell you how much I regret that the state of your health should deprive the Government of services so precious in the work of national defense. I hope that, cured of the illness which, for the moment forces you to forego active work, you may be able soon again to take a prominent place in the service of the country. Believe me, my dear General, sincerely yours, ARISTIDE BRIAND.

CROWN PRINCE HURLS GUARD AT VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

always retired sullenly, as if unwilling. I think that their morale is affected.

"It will be our turn soon. Then the world will see what 'breaking the line' does mean."

HUGE GERMAN FORCES ENGAGED IN ATTACKS

Curtain of Fire and Machine Guns Stopped Their Assaults, Says Paris.

LONDON, March 17.—The Crown Prince again shifted his main offensive to the northeast of Verdun last night, the German troops delivering five severe assaults against the village and fort of Vaux.

Following an intense bombardment, the Kaiser's infantry moved out to the attack at 8 o'clock in large numbers. Two of the assaults were made against Vaux itself and two against the slopes leading up to Fort de Vaux, to the southward of the village. The fifth was an effort to emerge from a roadway southeast of Vaux.

All these attacks, which were "very violent," according to the French official bulletin, were met with the French curtain of fire and the concentrated machine guns, and were repulsed with heavy losses, it is said.

Today it was comparatively quiet on that section of the Verdun front as well as on the west bank of the Meuse. The French assert that the Germans have not resumed their movement on Le Mort Homme since the "check" of yesterday, but Berlin, on the other hand, reports two attempts by a French division to gain "our positions on Dead Man's Height," and adds that these were repulsed.

There has been a new encounter north of the Aisne. The Germans moved against a French post near Ville-aux-Bois, but were beaten back after a grenade fight, according to Paris.

Tells of Conflict at Vaux.

The French bulletin of the afternoon reads:

To the west of the Meuse the bombardment diminished last night in the region of Bethincourt and Gumieres. After the bloody check to the attack of yesterday the enemy has not resumed his movement on Le Mort Homme.

To the east of the Meuse a recrudescence of the bombardment was followed at 8 o'clock last night by a series of very violent offensive actions, directed against our positions at the village and the fort at Vaux.

Five successive attacks in large numbers were delivered by the Germans in this region, but without success. Two of them were against the village of Vaux, two others against the slopes leading up to the fort, and the fifth was an effort to emerge from a protected roadway to the southeast of the village of Vaux. Every one of these attacks was broken by our curtains of fire, and the fire of our machine guns cost the enemy heavily.

In the Woevre district there is nothing to report further than artillery exchanges in all of the sectors to the west of Pont-à-Mousson. A surprise attack against a salient of the enemy lines at the wood of Mortmare made it possible for us to bring back some prisoners and to inflict some losses on the enemy.

The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The French bulletin issued tonight says:

To the north of the Aisne a German attack, directed against one of our small posts to the southeast of the Bois des Buttes, was repulsed after fighting with grenades. Spirited actions by our artillery in the region of Ville-aux-Bois and on the Craonne Plateau have taken place.

In the Argonne our batteries continue to shell the German lines of communication behind the front.

In the region to the north of Verdun no infantry actions took place during the day. The bombardment is intermittent to the west of the Meuse and in the Woevre. It is more intense on the right bank of the Meuse.

In the region of Douaumont and Damloup our artillery has countered vigorously the fire of the German batteries and destroyed important depots of ammunition at Champneuville.

There have been no events on the remainder of the front except the customary cannonades.

The Berlin official statement says:

Six British mine explosions, south of Loos, were unsuccessful.

In various sectors in the Champagne and between the Meuse and the Moselle there have been sustained artillery duels.

In the Meuse region (Verdun) the enemy sent forward repeatedly a fresh division, which, as on the 27th, advanced on a comparatively small width of front and was noticed as soon as it appeared against our positions, on Dead Man's Height. The first attack was without artillery preparation, in the nature of a surprise. A few companies succeeded in reaching our lines where the few unwounded men remaining were taken. The second attack was stopped by our curtain of fire.

The British official statement on the campaign in Belgium and France issued tonight reads:

Today there has been considerable artillery activity to the south and to the northeast of Loos, and some shelling by both sides to the southeast of Ypres.

The translation of that part of today's German official statement referring to the Verdun operations, received by wireless from Berlin, differs materially from that sent by cable. It begins as follows:

In the Meuse district the enemy pushed repeatedly a fresh division against the German positions on Dead Man's Height. This division is the twenty-seventh used since the beginning of the engagements on this comparatively small section of front.

From

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New Publications 18th

The History of the Great War
1914—
Vol. I. The Genesis
By Briggs Davenport
8°. $2.00.

Volume one of a "History of the European War," now being written by Briggs Davenport. This volume covers the general and specific causes of the war as exemplified in the history of Europe during the last four decades, the public feeling in Europe just prior to the war, and the vain efforts to avert the war by negotiations.

News from Somewhere
James Milne
Literary Editor of The London Chronicle.
Author of "The Romance of a Pro-Consul," etc
12°. Frontispiece. $1.50.

"This indeed is a book of the war but it is not like the others. There is in it nothing that is harsh, cruel, ugly, such as there must be in nearly every other volume that is wrought about Armageddon. There is sadness in it but it is a sweet sadness. There is an immensity of pathos. There is much that is beautiful. And all of it is true."—*The Daily Telegraph.*

Georgian Poetry
Second Series, 1913—1915
12°. Art Boards. $1.50.

This book brings together in one volume the most distinctive poems of English writers during the lyric years 1913-1915. The present volume supplements another containing the representative poems of the years 1912-1913, and supplies the general reader with the best work of contemporary poets, which he could obtain in no other way.

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CALLS ON GERMANY TO BACK NEW LOAN

Helfferich Tells the Reichstag the Result in Subscriptions Is of Vital Significance.

COMPARES WAR EXPENSES

Says Enter'e Is Spending Twice Much as Central Powers—Outlines the New War Tax.

BERLIN, March 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, introduced in the Reichstag yesterday the Budget proposals and bills for new war taxes. Dr. Helfferich insisted upon the necessity of rigid economy in framing the Budget, saying:

"We shall put on the brakes wherever we can."

Dr. Helfferich said it was essential to make adequate provisions for war requirements in the way of loans.

"This is not red tape," he said. "It is nothing but duty and foresight for a coming day."

The Secretary pointed out that an increase in revenue by taxation was necessary, although he said every German expected peace would bring financial advantages. After stating that war expenses were not included in the Budget, he referred to the fact that the influence of the war was noticeable in the increase of interest on the public debt, which was 1,286,000,000 marks last year and is now 2,303,000,000 marks. He said the Budget showed a deficit of 480,000,000 marks, which was to be covered by new taxes.

Dr. Helfferich took exception to statements that he had said no new taxes were contemplated during the war. As a matter of fact he had said that new taxes should be avoided as long as the regular budget, together with requirements for providing for the public debt, balanced without them. The Secretary also replied to criticisms that he had shown a lack of originality in devising the new taxes, declaring that he cared more for money than for originality.

Dr. Helfferich urged the Reichstag to expedite the financial legislation, saying that the new taxes would provide 10,000,000 marks each week for carrying on the war.

The Secretary compared the financial resources of Germany as exhibited during the war with those of her enemies. He said France up to the present had not raised even 10,000,000,000 marks in war loans, and that England had raised between 18,000,000,000 and 19,000,000,000 marks, of which 15,000,000,000 was in the form of a short-term floating debt. Germany, he said, had raised 25,000,000,000 marks, and all the loans had been consolidated. At the same time the cost of the war in January and February fell below 2,000,000,000 marks.

German savings banks, the Secretary continued, now had deposits of 500,000,000 marks in excess of 1914, in addition to which 4,500,000,000 marks had been withdrawn from the banks for war loan investments.

Germany's enemies, Dr. Helfferich asserted, were carrying on a campaign of defamation which extended even into this country, where paid agents spread rumors for the purpose of impairing the success of war loans.

The Secretary reminded the Reichstag of the battle now in progress at Verdun, saying:

"Our troops have the right to expect that we at home shall prove worthy of them, and also that every one shall contribute as he is able in the efforts to bring about victory and peace."

Compares War Expenses.

BERLIN, March 16, (via London, March 17.)—In his speech before the Reichstag Dr. Helfferich declared his confidence that the German people would bear all the burdens necessary to maintain the empire in its place in the world. He added:

"I should like to see the man who dares assert that 500,000,000 marks of new taxation would touch the limit of our strength."

Dr. Helfferich said the result of subscriptions to the new war loan would be of greatest significance in regard to the issue of the international struggle.

"Our monthly war expenses exceeded 2,000,000,000 marks in the last month of 1915, but they were lower for January and February of this year and probably will be lower for March," Dr. Helfferich continued. "That is, they are hardly higher today than a year ago, in spite of the increase in troops and ammunition and the high prices of foodstuffs and raw materials.

"England's war expenses clearly are 50 per cent. higher than ours. The daily expenses of France are about as high as ours, and the same applies to Russia. I estimate the daily war expenses of the enemy, inclusive of Italy, at 240,000,000 marks at least. Ours and our allies at the highest are 110,000,000 marks.

"I calculate the entire expenditure for the enemy, from the beginning of the war until the end of March, 1916, at 100,000,000,000 to 125,000,000,000 marks, and ours and those of our allies at 50,000,000,000 to 55,000,000,000 marks."

Dr. Helfferich argued that Germany's war expenditures had benefited home industries, and added:

"Our investments in savings banks have increased since the beginning of the war by more than 500,000,000 marks, whereas in France they have declined by 280,000,000 francs."

FRENCH DEPUTIES VOTE BIG CREDIT

Nation Resolved to Pay Its Debts, Hard as It May Be, Says Ribot.

PARIS, March 17.—Although France spent more than 22,000,000,000 francs in 1915, the fiscal situation is satisfactory, thanks to the French internal loan which is being maintained above the rate of issue, said Felix Ribot, Minister of Finance, during a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies today of the appropriations required for the second quarter of 1916. With but one dissenting vote the Chamber adopted the credit of 7,500,000,000 francs for the second quarter. This is equivalent to a daily expenditure of 83,000,000 francs.

M. Ribot said that while France would soon be spending 80,000,000 francs a day, England would be spending 110,000,000. The latter is able to support the imposition of new taxes much better because France was concerned with the difficulty of buying abroad supplies such as coal, grain, and meat for the army and civil population.

The rate of exchange, he said, was going up, but the necessary credit had been obtained. Importations, Minister Ribot said, must be reduced. France, he continued, was resolved to pay its debts, hard as this might be.

What ought to be done, the Minister concluded, was to increase the tax on liquor and alcohol. As to an income tax, he said, a greater one than that now being collected could not be demanded at a time when fortune was an uncertainty.

RUSSIA WANTS $1,000,000,000.

Decree Calling for Another Big Loan Is Published.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, March 18, (via London.) — The semi-official news agency says that a decree has been published announcing a new war loan of 2,000,000,000 rubles (nominally $1,000,000,000) at 5 per cent., payable in ten years.

ITALIANS CLAIM GAINS.

Austrians Assert That All Their Attacks Have Been Futile.

ROME, March 17.—The official statement issued today by the War Office says:

A detachment of enemy infantry, supported by artillery, Wednesday night attempted to attack our positions southeast of Rovereto and in the Sugana Valley, but was repulsed by our riflemen and gunfire.

In the Tofana zone on the Boite, under unfavorable atmospheric conditions, we occupied the position of Forcella Di Fontana Negras, between the first and second summits of the ridge, at an altitude of 2,588 meters. The enemy attempted to execute an envelo,ing movement, but was repulsed immediately.

In the Fella Valley the artillery of the enemy in the vicinity of Fort Hensel was reduced to silence by the effective fire of our gunners. Both artilleries were intensely active all along the entire Isonzo front throughout yesterday, while our infantry carried out lively and efficacious grenade attacks against the enemy's lines.

One of our detachments entered an enemy trench to the east of Peteano and Monte San Michele by surprise and captured a number of rifles and some munitions and material.

BERLIN, March 17 (by wireless to Sayville.)—Two bulletins from Austrian Army Headquarters reporting the progress of operations on the Italian front were received here today. The first, dated yesterday, says:

Italian attacks on the Isonzo front decreased in violence. Two attempts to advance against the Podgora position by strong Italian forces were impeded by artillery fire. An Italian attack on the northern slope of San Michele was repulsed with sanguinary losses for the assailants.

At many places there were artillery duels during the night. On the Carinthian front there is artillery fire in the Fella sector.

The bulletin issued today follows:

On the Isonzo front the Italians have ceased their useless attacks. During their latest offensive all positions of the Austro-Hungarians were held firmly by them.

42 GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED BY BRAZIL?

Siechta Credits the Report That His Government Has Acted on His Advice.

TO AFFORD SHIPPING RELIEF

Brazil's Neutrality Affirmed—No Cause for War, Her Consul Says, In Such a Seizure.

Reports were current yesterday that the Brazilian Government had seized the German and Austrian merchant ships interned in Brazilian ports, but they were without official confirmation.

H. C. de Martins Pinheiro, the Brazilian Consul General, was not inclined to discuss the report pending the receipt of official advices from Rio de Janeiro. Even if it was true, he said, he did not think it would mean war between Germany and Brazil.

Joseph J. Siechta, general agent of the Lloyd Brazaliero, which is owned by the Brazilian Government, was inclined to credit the report and admitted that he had advised such action by his Government several weeks ago. Mr. Siechta said that the shipping situation in Brazil had become almost intolerable, and that he had urged taking over the German ships to afford relief.

Mr. Siechta said that if the ships had been seized the action of the Brazilian Government was not predicated on Germany's failure to pay its coffee debts, as those debts were not a Government matter. They amounted, he said, to about $7,000,000, and were owed to the coffee planters of the State of Sao Paulo. Mr. Siechta said that it was quite true that Central and Northern Brazil were pro-ally, but he added that the Government itself was strictly neutral.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Siechta gave out a statement and a list of the German ships in Brazilian ports. In the course of the statement he said:

"It is true that I have advised our steamship line that it would be entirely feasible for the Government of Brazil to requisition these vessels and incorporate some of them in the New York service along with the tonnage we already operate. We could use not less than six or eight of these carriers in our own coal trade from Norfolk to Brazilian ports and a few more, possibly, in general cargo service to and from New York.

"I have made this recommendation on general principles of public policy and without regard to any considerations of past transactions between Germany and Brazil. I do not know whether or not it is feasible, but it is certainly desirable on the ground stated—that of public policy.

"It would be many months before vessels now in Brazilian ports could be placed in service. They would require drydocking and much repairs to hulls, no doubt. Furthermore, it would be exceedingly difficult to provide suitable crews and officers for these ships. Nothing spectacular in the way of increased facilities can be looked for as a result of any action along the lines discussed."

The ships in question are:

Name and Port.	Net Tonnage.
Buda II., (A.,) Santos	1,516
Gunther, (G.,) Santos	1,914
Palatia, (G.,) Santos	2,181
Prussia, (G.,) Santos	2,180
Siegmund, (G.,) Santos	1,918
Velasa, (G.,) Santos	2,206
Alrick, (G.,) Rio	4,216
Arnold Amsinck, (G.,) Rio	2,895
Cap Roca, (G.,) Rio	3,690
Carl Woermann, (G.) Rio	3,460
Coburg, (G.,) Rio	4,393
Ehrendburg, (G.,) Rio	2,752
Gertrud Woermann, (G.,) Rio	3,967
Henriette, (G.,) Rio	1,921
Hohenzollern, (G.,) Rio	4,086
Posen, (G.,) Rio	4,004
Roland, (G.,) Rio	4,246
Sierra Salvada, (G.,) Rio	4,852
Alice, (A.,) Bahia	3,910
Frieda Woermann, (G.,) Bahia	1,563
Laura, (A.,) Bahia	3,914
Rauenfels, (G.,) Bahia	3,321
Santa Lucia, (G.,) Bahia	2,701
Speiermark, (G.,) Bahia	2,843
Bahia Laura, (G.,) Pernambuco	6,172
Bluecher, (G.,) Pernambuco	7,592
Cap Vilano, (G.,) Pernambuco	3,600
Elsenach, (G.,) Pernambuco	4,219
Gundomad, (G.,) Pernambuco	2,984
Henry Woermann, (G.,) Pernambuco	3,621
Santos, (G.,) Pernambuco	3,114
San Nicola, (G.,) Pernambuco	3,041
Sierra Nevada, (G.,) Pernambuco	4,999
Szell Kallman, (A.,) Pernambuco	2,433
Walburg, (G.,) Pernambuco	6,562
Stadt Schleswig, (G.,) Maranhao	7,677
Minasburg, (G.,) Parahyba	3,900
Monte Pascoal, (G.,) Rio Grande	2,212
Santa Rosa, (G.,) Rio Grande	2,236
Asuncion, (G.,) Para	3,018
Rio Grande, (G.,) Para	2,580
Santa Anna, (G.,) Paranagua	2,310
Total	136,522

Four of these (designated A) are Austrian; the rest are German.

Of the ships reported seized the best known is the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher. For many years the Bluecher was one of the most popular passenger ships in the New York-Hamburg trade. For about a year prior to the outbreak of the war she was employed in the Hamburg-American's special tourist service.

NEW LINE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Luckenbachs to Operate Between New York and East Coast Ports.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Luckenbach Steamship Company of New York, it was learned here today, is planning to put on a line of freight steamers to South America, bigger than any now in the Latin-American trade. Scarcity of ships plying between North and South American ports has sent freight rates soaring within the last year. The new line will connect New York with Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay, and Buenos Aires, Rosario, and La Plata, Argentina. The Luckenbach Company has now more than thirty freight steamers in the European and coastwise trade.

At present there are half a dozen steamship lines in the South American trade from the United States. Recently it was reported that the Lamport & Holt Company, a British concern, intended to transfer its vessels to the transatlantic trade, and Brazil immediately decided to put two Government vessels in service between North and South America.

A 12,000-ton freighter, which will be called the Edgar S. Luckenbach, is being built for the line by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, and will be launched on Monday. The ships now in service for the Luckenbach Line are the Florence Luckenbach, of 5,000 tons; the Hattie Luckenbach, of 5,000 tons; the Harry Luckenbach, of 3,090 tons; the Jacob Luckenbach, of 3,000 tons, and the Lewis Luckenbach, of 4,000 tons. The Luckenbach Company recently announced that it had withdrawn its service to Colon. The lack of shipping facilities for the South American trade has increased freight rates to such an extent that the cost of delivering a ton of coal from Newport News to Rio de Janeiro is now about $24.

LONDON HEARS BRAZIL PLAN.

London Paper Thinks Allies May Use German Ships in "War Zones."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 17.—The Daily Mail says:

"Two announcements made yesterday, one by Sir Edward Grey, the other from Berlin, each possibly bears on the other.

"First, Sir Edward Grey announced that Italy, as well as Portugal, was requisitioning all the German liners which had been lying in her ports since the war began. These total thirty-six, of 142,000 tons, and a value estimated at near £3,000,000.

"Second, Berlin has officially confirmed the resignation of von Tirpitz, but supplies no reason. It is possible, however, to suggest a very likely one. von Tirpitz's own submarine policy of sinking merchant ships has created a scarcity of tonnage for the Allies. It was stated by Sir Edward Grey on Tuesday that the Portuguese seizure of sixty-five German ships was pressed by Great Britain. If von Tirpitz's submarine warfare is to be continued with redoubled energy the result might be that Germany would be sinking her own merchant marine, as her submarines are not in the habit of making too sure of the nationality of the ship at which they are firing.

"But this is not the end of Berlin's troubles. It is understood that the Brazilian Government has decided to requisition all German ships interned in Brazilian ports. They number forty-three."

AUSTRIA CALLS OUT BOYS.

All Aged 18 Fit for Service to be Added to Landsturm.

VIENNA, March 15, (via London, March 17, Delayed.)—An imperial decree published today calls into service all those aged 18 who are fit for military duty.

They will be added to the Landsturm category. The decree applies to Austria and Hungary.

PARLIAMENT AT ODDS OVER MARRIED MEN

Division After Debate on Grievances Gives Government Only Six Majority.

CONSIDER NEW PROPOSALS

Military Authorities and Recruiting Commanders Will Discuss Requirements.

LONDON, March 17.—It was well past 1 o'clock this morning when the House of Commons adjourned after a protracted debate, nominally on army estimates, but really covering a wide range of topics.

There were many heated passages regarding the problem of calling up the married men. Sir John A. Simon, ex-Secretary for Home Affairs, among others, appeared as the champion of the married man, but his speech met sharp criticism from other champions of the married men, owing to his argument that there was danger of over-recruiting.

It was announced in the lobby of the House of Commons that a conference would take place Saturday at the War Office between the higher military authorities and the recruiting commanders, when the whole requirements of the army in regard to the men would be fully discussed and explained.

It is stated that the widespread agitation on the part of the married men has already interfered somewhat with the War Office arrangements, but there is little doubt that the calling up of further groups of the married men has been only briefly postponed.

Among the proposals now being considered is that of extending the military age for single men to 45 years. There is also a widespread feeling that the Compulsion act should be extended to the married men, as a considerable part of the ill feeling among the married men now being called up is due to the fact that those who voluntarily enrolled under the Derby scheme must go into the army, while the married men who declined the invitation to enroll are allowed to continue in their civil occupations.

The real seriousness of feeling throughout the country on this matter was reflected in the House of Commons, where the members showed the state of their minds on the vote for adjournment. The Government demanded adjournment until Tuesday, but the partisans of the married men urged a continuation of the session until the question of the married men was properly settled.

The Government obtained its wish, but only after a division which it carried by a bare six votes. This is the most serious division which the Coalition Government has yet had to face.

Special meetings of the Liberal and Unionist "war committees," which will constitute the backbone of any organized opposition to the present Government, have been summoned for next Tuesday.

PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN RAND.

Lewisohn Firm Heads Group Investing in South Africa.

LONDON, March 17.—A group of American financiers, headed by Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, has arranged with London capitalists to develop extensive gold-bearing properties of the Far Eastern Rand, South Africa.

The project involves the expenditure of several million pounds. This is the first time that American capital has been sought for the exploitation of the Rand mining industry. On account of the war it was impossible to raise sufficient funds from English sources.

The new American capital supplants that of German banks and financiers who prior to the war played an important part in that region.

Adolph Lewisohn and William B. Thompson, the copper mining men, are forming a syndicate to invest American capital in the gold mines of the Transvaal. A party of engineers, headed by W. W. Miens, an expert on South African properties, is on its way to Cape Town and, if the report submitted to the syndicate is favorable, it is expected that $25,000,000 will be spent on the development of new lands and the completion of plants whose growth was checked by the war. This will be the first time that American capital has entered the famous gold fields of the Witwatersrand, commonly known as the Rand.

The principals in the transaction said yesterday that plans had not been carried far enough to admit of discussion. Many details still need to be arranged with the English interests in London. Persons interested in the project said that a company would probably be formed to develop the mines and prospects, the stock to be offered for subscription chiefly in this country.

THREE AVIATORS KILLED.

British Lieutenants Fall While on Experimental Flights.

LONDON, Saturday, March 18.—Three British airmen, Lieutenants Johnstone, Beaumont, and Laidlaw, were killed yesterday in accidents while on experimental flights.

Lieutenants Johnstone and Beaumont were killed on the east coast of Scotland, and Lieutenant Laidlaw at the Hendon Aerodrome.

BRITAIN WILL PUT BAN ON LUXURIES

Continued from Page 1.

an average of £2 11s a week before the war. This has been increased to £4 8s.

Toolmakers Earning $80 a Week.

"There have been similar increases in other occupations. The greatest increase has been in the piece rate remuneration. Exceptional men in the engineering trades, working overtime, have earned from £5 to £10 and over per week. One toolmaker in Coventry by great efforts made more than £16 in a week.

"Women who have taken the places of men in various trades are doing amazingly good work. It is estimated that the number of women who have been substituted for men in the metal trades is 77,000, in the leather trades 14,000, and in the miscellaneous trades 274,000. Besides these many are in the Government employ. An increasingly large body are in commercial houses, and a great number are employed in the dilution of labor and in agricultural work. More women are needed badly on the farms. Two hundred thousand could be used in the south of England alone.

"Women are performing every kind of work which is not too heavy for their strength. In one firm they are making electric motors; in another they are doing all the work in manufacturing two-inch howitzer shells, including the testing of them. And they are doing many other kinds of work requiring the employment of machinery and calling for great skill."

Asked whether the Board of Trade had laid plans to find employment for the great number of men who would be released from the army after the war, Mr. Runciman said this vital question was already under consideration and steps were being taken to meet the situation. That there would be some unemployment he did not doubt, but he believed that a satisfactory solution of the situation would be found.

"On the return of peace," said Mr. Runciman, "the men will leave the army gradually. There will be a disappearance of overtime work and a reduction in the number of hours' work, which will call for the employment of more people. A great number of the men will go back to coal mining, and there will be a considerable demand for labor in the export trade. The whole question hinges largely on the restoration of our export trade and tonnage to cope with it."

Mr. Runciman said that under the dilution scheme there would be restitution of their old places to men who had served at the front. Labor, he added, would find itself in much the same position at the end of the war as obtained before the conflict began. No attempt would be made to take advantage of those who had temporarily waived their rights in order to fight for their country.

NO AMERICAN PROTEST.

State Department Sees Injury to Trade, but No Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The issue of new Orders in Council restricting imports into the United Kingdom has been expected here for some time, but the belief has been that they would apply only to neutral countries and not to Canada or other British Dominions or possessions.

American trade will be seriously affected by the action, but it is realized that since there is to be no discrimination there will be no ground for protest by the United States. The subject has been discussed and considered at the State Department for weeks as a result of unmistakable intimations that the step was to be taken.

While the urgent need of Great Britain for ships to carry necessaries is recognized, it generally is believed here that another important factor in the situation is the desire of British interests to equalize the rate of exchange between London and New York. With imports from the United States limited to articles and products imperatively needed the balance of trade in favor of America necessarily would be reduced and the value of a pound sterling on this side of the water might become nearly normal again.

One of the most serious aspects of the situation in the view of officials here is the probability that Great Britain's ever-increasing demands upon her merchant marine will withdraw British ships now plying between North and South America. With few American or other neutral vessels available, this would have a disastrous effect upon the plans of merchants and manufacturers of the United States to develop their trade with the southern countries.

WHY PERMITS WERE REVOKED.

British Say German-American Contracts Were Made Since March, 1915

LONDON, March 17.—In explanation of the recent revocation of permits to American importers to pass German goods through the British blockade, the Foreign Office says the permits were granted for goods originally ordered and paid for before March 1, 1915, or ordered before that time on such terms that there was a legal obligation on the part of the purchaser to pay for them whether they were shipped or not.

"The moment new conditions are made," says the statement, "a new contract arises, and legal obligation to pay ceases. This is what happened in the cases recently revoked. There are a number of other cases in which the British Government feels obliged to take similar action, but the original unchanged contracts on which the permits have been granted will not be affected."

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For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to the
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TUBANTIA SINKING CAUSED BY TORPEDO

Continued from Page 1.

partment has been unofficially advised that the Richard Schilling who was on the Tubantia is a New York insurance man.

TORPEDOED, SAYS CECIL.

British War Trade Minister Believes Tubantia Victim of U-Boat.

LONDON, March 17.—From details of the sinking of the steamship Tubantia, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, expressed the belief today in an interview with the representative of The Associated Press that the vessel was torpedoed.

"We recently detained the Tubantia a day or two for the purpose of taking actual contraband from her mails," the Minister said, "but we never sent several hundred sacks of mail to the bottom of the ocean."

He said he was in receipt of no definite or official reports on which to base his opinion that the Tubantia was torpedoed, but that he was inclined to believe the Germans were so determined upon the destruction of tonnage that they would not forego attacking neutral ships to serve this purpose.

From the question of the destruction of tonnage the Minister turned to the subject of the blockade, saying: "Our reports show that Germany is becoming weaker. While nations in the past have continued fighting long after economic exhaustion, it must be remembered that this war is different; that finances are much more important than ever before, and the destruction of material greater. Our relations with the neutrals, as affected by the blockade, are gradually improving. Consul General Skinner has a plan under way in the United States, which promises to work with satisfactory results to both parties, while it can be said that our relations with Sweden are improving. We have never sought trouble there. While nothing similar to the Danish agreement is yet in sight, it can be said that negotiations are showing some progress. We hope in time to secure the release of our parcel post held there in considerable quantities. With things going so well we must turn our attention to the question of the proposed changes in the list of contraband."

DUTCH PRESS AROUSED.

Regards the Tubantia Sinking as a Wanton Act of the Germans.

THE HAGUE, March 17.—The loss of one of Holland's finest steamships has stirred the country deeply. The sinking of the Tubantia, valued at $1,500,000 and insured for $1,240,000, means loss of valuable cargo space not easily replaceable.

The opinion accredited to the Captain that the Tubantia was torpedoed adds to the feeling of resentment aroused by the disaster. The Vaderland calls attention to the fact that the vessel was sunk at almost the same time that announcement was made of the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz as German Minister of Marine, and of the statement that his successor would continue submarine warfare without abatement. This newspaper refers to the cases of the Dutch steamships Katwyk, Artemis, and Bandoeng, sunk or damaged as a result of German "mistakes," and says that if the Tubantia was sunk by a German submarine there will be increasing danger that Germany, against her wishes, may find herself in conflict with neutral States on account of the conduct of her submarine commanders. The Vaderland voices the hope that the change in leadership of the German Marine Ministry will be utilized as an opportunity for issuing more binding rules to submarine commanders.

The Nieuwe Courant says: "Is this von Tirpitz's farewell greeting to friendly Holland? Germany ought to be ashamed at this fresh proof that her Admiralty has not her submarine commanders properly in hand. They sink neutral merchantmen and are reprimanded and punished, yet on the next occasion flout their Government's measures and promises and fire away blindly."

A stronger note is sounded by the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, which says that, no matter whether the Tubantia was sunk by a torpedo or a mine, the country demands that such occurences cease. It declares the Government must make the strongest representations to Berlin, and continues:

"The Tubantia was not a mere tramp. She was the pride of our mercantile marine. Every responsible naval commander would know what she was and whither she was bound. No account of the disaster mentions a warning of any kind. There is no excuse. No words can qualify this misdeed, which stultifies all German assurances and promises. We have nothing to do with officers' 'mistakes.' The German Admiralty is responsible, and the demand must be made that definite instructions be given to the German Navy to render it certain that such mistakes will not arise in future."

This newspaper says Holland is unfortunately placed between one belligerent "who professedly fights for the interests of small nations, but holds up our ships, seizes what she likes, and paralyzes our imports and industries," and another belligerent who, "while contending for the so-called freedom of the seas, sinks our ships on sight without notice."

The Nieuws Van Den Dag says:

"Will the Government allow itself to be contented, as heretofore, with mere apologies? The Tubantia disaster is not purely a German and Dutch matter, because there were Americans and people of many other nationalities aboard, who have every reason to complain of their exposure to the danger of destruction by a German warship.

"We are compelled to recall Germany's promise to the United States not to torpedo passenger ships. We expect the United States will consider the Tubantia affair as a violation of this promise."

The Handelsblad says:

"The situation which has arisen is a very serious one, not only for Holland, but for other neutrals. We ask the Government if any attempt has been made to collaborate with the United States and the other neutrals concerned. We demand that the Dutch Government firmly support the United States in its efforts to bring Germany to a better conception of its duties to neutrals."

HIT NEAR TUBANTIA'S GRAVE.

Swedish Steamer Disabled Off the Noordhinder Lightship.

THE HAGUE, Saturday, March 18.—The Swedish steamer Ask has been damaged near the Noordhinder Lightship, and is now being towed into port by the Norwegian steamer Liesbeth.

The Ask is a vessel of 1,041 tons. Her home port is Stockholm. The torpedoing of the Tubantia occurred near the Noordhinder Lightship.

WOULD MAKE GERMANY REPLACE SHIPS SUNK

Plan of Merchant Marine Committee of French Chamber Put Up to Government.

PARIS, March 17.—The Merchant Marine Committee of the Chamber of Deputies today requested the Government to state publicly as a principle that every merchant ship destroyed by an enemy mine, or torpedoed, during the war, shall be replaced when peace is signed by an enemy ship of the same kind and value.

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LIBEL TRIAL PUT OFF TILL AFTER THE WAR

British Judge Acts on Suggestion of James W. Gerard in Case of E. P. Gaston.

AMBASSADOR MAY APPEAR

New York Times and Five London Contemporaries Sued for Publishing Letter by Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 17.—An application foreshadowing that James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Berlin, will appear in court personally or otherwise, to furnish evidence in a suit for libel which is being brought against THE NEW YORK TIMES and five English newspapers by Edward Page Gaston, was heard in the King's Bench Division before Justice Darling yesterday.

Sir George Lewis, acting for THE NEW YORK TIMES and the other defendant papers, received a letter from Mr. Gerard stating that the necessary evidence could only be forthcoming if the case were postponed until after the conclusion of the war. Application for the postponement was made by the defendants and granted by the Judge.

Mr. Langdon, K. C., for the plaintiff, asked the Judge to fix a day for the trial. After explaining the nature of the suit, which was based on the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES, Daily Chronicle, Daily News, Morning Post, Manchester Guardian, and Globe published a communication from Ambassador Gerard relative to Gaston, the latter's counsel said: "Unfortunately we could not sue the Ambassador here and we had to sue the newspapers which gave publicity to his statement."

Referring to the first sentence of the alleged libel, wherein Gaston is described as "an alleged American," Mr. Langdon said: "This is apparently admitted to be untrue. At any rate, there is no justification pleaded as to that."

Justice Darling: "What do you mean? Is it a libel to allege that a person is American?"

Mr. Langdon: "In the way it is done there I should say it is."

Judge Darling: "Then everything is justified except that the plaintiff is an alleged American?"

Argues Against Postponement.

Much amusement was caused in court by this point.

Mr. Langdon, continuing, said that until the matter was disposed of Gaston's reputation stood, as it were, at the bar until it was retrieved or ruined. It was said in support of the view that if the case should be heard after the war that this would enable the American Ambassador at Berlin, who wrote the letter, to attend, but it had been stated in the press recently that Mr. Gerard was about to proceed to America to attend the Democratic Convention in June, and he could give evidence in these cases as he passed through England.

Mr. McCardie, for the defense, said: "I agree that the letter warns the British public against Mr. Gaston." The American Ambassador to Berlin, he said, was not the only important witness. Counsel added that the allegation was that Gaston had received a sovereign in this country for prisoners in Germany, and at the time the rate of exchange was 22 marks for a pound. What he was alleged to have done was to hand over 20 marks, with the result that he put two marks in his pocket, although he professed he was performing a labor of love and charity.

Although in May last Gaston published circulars suggesting that he was particularly privileged and authorized to deal with Germany through Holland, the German military authorities in February of last year seized him and made him sign a letter saying he would not return. At the very moment he issued the circular if he had stepped over the frontier into German territory he might have been arrested and shot.

Counsel read an affidavit by Sir George Lewis, solicitor for the defense, in which was a letter received from the American Ambassador in Berlin. The letter ran:

Dear Sir George Lewis: In regard to information in connection with the Gaston case, I think it best to say it is of course very difficult at present to obtain information here, from various causes, and it would be impossible to have evidence taken on commission or indeed to get evidence of witnesses whose testimony would be necessary.

As regards my own position and that of members of my embassy here, it would be impossible for this evidence to be taken or for them to go at present either to London or Holland, because work has to be done at such high pressure now nobody can be spared.

I do not think a fair trial of this case could take place pending the war. The only way in which I think necessary evidence will be forthcoming is if the case is postponed until after conclusion of hostilities. Yours faithfully, JAMES W. GERARD.

Does Not Want To Go Back.

Judge Darling: "I understand that Gaston was required to leave Germany and Belgium by the German authorities, and Mr. McCardie had said he would be shot if he went back."

Mr. Langdon (seriously): "But he does not want to go back! [Loud laughter.] He wishes to live in England as he did before without the stigma attaching to him by the publication of a letter of this kind, or to go back to America without this stigma. Is he to wait until the war is over before he can get redress?"

Mr. Langdon suggested that friction between the American Embassy in Berlin and Gaston had led to this trouble and to Gaston's arrest in Germany. All this ought to be fought out and the sooner it was fought out the better.

Justice Darling said this was a peculiar series of actions brought in English courts when the parties really concerned were two American citizens. The letter giving rise to the actions appeared to have been written by Mr. Gerard in his official capacity, because he signed it "James W. Gerard, American Ambassador, Berlin." He sent it for protection of English people to various English newspapers.

Plaintiff had sued the Daily News, which simply published the letter without comment of any kind, but really this litigation was substantially between two Americans. One of them was in a position which made it impossible for the plaintiff to get at him while the war was going on, and that being so, apparently the plaintiff desired to sue the newspapers. The American Ambassador's letter to Sir George Lewis said that a fair trial could not take place until after the war. Mr. Gerard, in his letter to the papers, said among other things about Gaston:

"He has no connection with this embassy, and I will not even permit him to enter it. He has been required to leave Germany and Belgium by the German authorities."

All that, added the Judge, was published by Mr. Gerard as American Ambassador, and it seemed to his Lordship no useful purpose would be served by his allowing this litigation to go on between these two people which must involve reasons which the Ambassador had for refusing to allow Gaston to enter the embassy. Some people thought High Court Judges should affect not to know there was a war going on and to spend their time reading acts of Parliament. For himself, he refused to do that, and he felt he would be doing wrong to allow this litigation to go on now just as though Great Britain were not at war.

Gaston (rising from his seat in the well of the court): "My Lord, I am the plaintiff in this case, and if you will permit me ——"

Judge Darling: "Will you sit down? Any interruption of this kind does not influence me to withdraw the words I was going to say."

His Lordship added that it was perfectly clear litigation could not be conducted during the war as in ordinary circumstances, and he was persuaded a fair trial could not take place while this country was at war with Germany. Looking at the real facts in this case and not pretending things were what they were not, he thought good reasons had been given why these cases should not be allowed to proceed until it could be fairly tried between these two American citizens who were real parties to this litigation. The cases would, therefore, not appear in the list for hearing until hostilities were at an end.

GREENE HEADS WAR RELIEF.

Resigns Philippine Post to Direct Rockefeller Foundation Work.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced yesterday that it has decided to establish permanent headquarters for its War Relief Commission in one of the neutral countries of Europe. Warwick Greene, Director of Public Works in the Philippine Islands, has resigned that position, it is announced, and accepted the offer of the Foundation to become the head of the Relief Commission in Europe. Mr. Greene will sail for Europe on the American liner St. Paul today and will be accompanied by his assistants, William J. Donovan of Buffalo, Reginald C. Foster of Boston, and Harper D. Topping of New York.

The Foundation has hitherto been represented in the war area by Wickliffe Rose, Ernest P. Bicknell, Henry James, Jr., Eliot Wadsworth, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., and Frederic C. Walcott.

Mr. Greene, who as director of the Relief Commission, now becomes a permanent member of the staff of the Rockefeller Foundation, is a Harvard graduate. He went to the Philippines several years ago as secretary to former Governor General Forbes. He has served as Director of Public Works under Governor General Forbes and Governor General Harrison. He will be aided in his work in Europe by assistants stationed in all the war zones.

The Foundation also announced yesterday the issue of the following special instructions to members and employes of the War Relief Commission:

1. The objects of the War Relief Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation are to advise the Foundation in regard to the needs of noncombatants and the measures to be taken for their relief, and to execute or supervise such measures of relief as may be duly authorized by the Foundation and approved by the appropriate civil and military authorities.

2. Members and employes of the War Relief Commission who are sent to the countries at war or to neighboring countries are required to devote themselves exclusively to the objects of their mission.

3. Members and employes of the War Relief Commission are required to observe strict neutrality in word and act, to refrain from expressions of opinion on the issues of the war, and to preserve in the strictest confidence any knowledge as to the facts of actual or potential military significance of which the correct performance of their purely neutral functions may make them cognizant. With a view to the faithful observance of this regulation, habitual reticence as to events and conditions in the belligerent countries is enjoined.

4. Owing to the restrictions necessarily placed upon travel in and between the belligerent countries, members and employes of the War Relief Commission are cautioned to show respect to officials charged with the duty of examining travelers and to submit with equanimity to such detention as may be required for this purpose. In case the credentials exhibited should be deemed unsatisfactory or insufficient, an opportunity for communication with the appropriate Embassy, Legation, or Consulate of the United States should be requested.

In addition to the appropriations for direct relief work supplied through its own War Relief Commission the Rockefeller Foundation has apportioned $80,000 to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. Of this $10,000 is for relief in Northwestern Persia and $20,000 for expenditure under the direction of the American Ambassador at Constantinople.

To Keep Y. M. C. A. Open All Night

Recognizing that New York is an "all-night" city, the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A., in West Fifty-seventh Street, is planning to organize its work on a twenty-four-hour basis. With 7,200 members, the branch is the largest in the country. It wants to add to its membership some of the 100,000 night workers, and to do this it must keep open doors all around the clock. It was said yesterday that there probably would be a midnight Bible class, and social affairs at hours convenient for men who work at night and sleep days.

WANTS NEW CANAL STARTED AT ONCE

Eben E. Olcott, Who Has Just Returned from Panama, Urges Nicaragua Route.

SEES MILITARY NECESSITY

Asserts Present Waterway Will Be Insufficient for World's Trade After the War.

The Panama Canal alone will soon be found inadequate to take care of the commerce of the world, according to a statement made last night by Eben E. Olcott, President of the Hudson River Day Line, and a former president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Mr. Olcott, who has just returned from Panama, where he went as a delegate to the Latin American Conference, asserted that aside from a strictly utilitarian point of view, the United States needed two canals as an additional measure to insure proper defense, and declared that he believed that this country should start at once to build a canal across the Nicaragua route.

"I am very glad indeed that since I started for Panama on Jan. 26 the United States has secured the right to build the Nicaragua Canal, the route which I have always favored over any other," said Mr. Olcott. "I believe fully that our Government should shortly commence to construct the Nicaragua Canal, for I am sure that before it can be completed the demands for the passage of ships will be so great that there will be a demand for it, and besides that, the interests at stake are too enormous to be left to a single canal."

Mr. Olcott was in the Canal Zone in 1886, and at that time wrote a paper praising the advantages of the Nicaragua Canal, its superior climate, and lower cost of construction. He gave warning then against the possibilities of slides, especially in the Culebra Cut region.

He declared last night that the work done by Goethals and Gorgas, each in his own department, was unsurpassed, and admitted that those two men had overcome what appeared insurmountable handicaps, yet in spite of all the continual threat of the Panama Canal's being obstructed and the increased need of larger and larger numbers of ships for passage made it almost imperative for another canal to be built.

Money Already in Hand.

"If for no other reason than just military and naval preparedness," said Mr. Olcott. "I tell you we need the Nicaragua Canal. We have the money now and ought to be willing to spend it where we ourselves will receive a benefit as well as the whole world. It would not be so much added expense for the navy to guard two canals as well as one, and very little more for the increased military forces that would be required.

"The protection which would be given this country by having two canals would compensate us in the cost of the new one across Nicaragua. A Central American canal is our throat, as it were, and anything which happens to the one in Panama, as matters stand at present, mean that the whole Atlantic fleet is tied up on this side, hesitating to sail around the Cape for fear of complications which may require its presence back in the Atlantic again when it barely gets over.

"But preparedness is not by any means the strongest argument which should be given for two canals. When they have once found the way more and more will shippers send their cargoes across the canal. When it is considered that about 900 miles is saved by the canal route as compared with the way around Cape Horn, the reason is not far to seek.

"And after this war the Germans and the English both will begin to look toward China and the Orient, and their ships will be at the canal gates seeking entrance. The west coast of South America is bound to demand a large share of our attention, as also that of Mexico. Passenger service as well as freight will be benefited by the Nicaragua Canal. We should not risk holding up the world's commerce because of lack of room or because of slides blocking the canal.

High Praise for Goethals and Gorgas.

"I should not want to say much about slides without mentioning the work done by the man to whom we owe the Panama Canal. The marked difference that I saw between the days of 1886 and the present time gave me the most striking experience I have ever seen of the importance of leadership. The two great generals, Goethals and Gorgas, worked with the same men who were on the canal in the French days; but they were under intelligent control and leadership and a great success was made instead of a colossal failure.

"When I was at Culebra Cut in February about 50,000 cubic yards were being excavated a day, and General Goethals informed me two days ago that they expected to open the Canal for vessels up to thirty foot draft on April 15. Considering that recent slides had made the excavation of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 cubic yards of materials necessary the early opening of the Canal is very creditable.

"It would not be surprising to me if other slides, more or less large, should occur for some time, but with the powerful dredging apparatus that is ready to cope with any accidents, it is more than likely that the Canal traffic will not have any such serious interruption as it has already suffered."

WOULD FORTIFY CANAL.

Admiral Benson Also Wants Navy Yard at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of the Bureau of Operations, told the House Naval Committee today that San Francisco Bay should have a navy yard "adequate to build as many battleships as might be necessary for the Pacific Coast." He did not favor the $2,000,000 appropriation passed by the Senate yesterday for improvement of the Puget Sound Yard. Puget Sound was "not only very near foreign territory, but in a position where it is easily approached by nations across the Pacific," he said.

The Admiral strongly favored Guantanamo as a primary naval base in the Caribbean, and argued that the Panama Canal should be strongly fortified and a large military force should be kept there. "We should keep the canal open at all hazards," he declared. "If we had a fight on the northeastern portion of the Caribbean Sea and we were defeated by the enemy and were cut off from Guantanamo we might have to take our ships under protection of the guns at the canal entrance, and take them through the canal to the Pacific."

Admiral Benson also said he favored a certain number of battle cruisers, but did not favor diverting the navy's energies radically from battleships to battle cruisers. He advised against an unsual increase in fleet submarines, saying three of the 800-ton type would be sufficient.

NEW MEXICAN MINISTER.

Carranza Adds Gen. Gonzales to Cabinet—Plans for Election.

Special to The New York Times.

QUERETARO, Mexico, March 17.—Pablo Gonzales has been named Secretary of Communications and Public Works. This makes three of the leading generals to enter the Cabinet, General Obregon already having been chosen for the war portfolio and General Aguilar having been named Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is expected that further changes in the Cabinet will be announced soon.

MEXICO CITY, March 17.—Work on triumphal arches extending from the Castle Chapultepec to the National Palace is being hurried in the expectation of a visit to the capital by General Carranza and the members of his Cabinet. Reports say that the party will remain here ten days, later returning to the provisional capital at Queretaro.

It is reported here on high authority that a national convention will meet in Queretaro in the near future for the purpose of remodeling the Constitution and preparing the way for a general election of a President, whose term will run from 1916 to 1922. Delegates from each State and Territory of the republic and from the different army units will constitute the body.

HARLEM FIREBUG BUSY.

Three Blazes Discovered in Tenement House in a Few Hours.

Three fires in one day in the five-story brick tenement house at 624 Lenox Avenue have more firmly convinced the police of the presence of a "firebug" in Harlem. The first fire started at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. One of the tenants smelled smoke coming from the basement which was used by Philip Gold as a storeroom for his hardware store on the ground floor. It was quickly extinguished by Martin O'Brien, the janitor, and his wife.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon James Brown, a negro tenant, noticed smoke coming from the dumbwaiter on the ground floor. At the bottom of this he found rubbish set on fire, which he put out. The third fire started at 6 P. M., and, like the other two, from an unknown cause. Mrs. Irene Jackson, who lives on the second floor, heard the sound of flames coming from the dining room, which proved to be a mass of flames. The alarm was sounded and the fire checked before it had a chance to spread. The rugs and furniture were burned, with a loss of about $100.

There are about eight families living in the house, mostly negroes, and there has been considerable apprehension since the last fire.

MORE PAY FOR TEACHERS.

Board of Estimate Will Provide Funds for Promotions.

The Board of Estimate by resolution ended yesterday a long controversy over the promotion of nearly 1,000 teachers, who for several years have been teaching in the seventh and eighth grades for lower grade salaries. The State law provides higher salaries for these teachers, but for years the Board of Estimate refused to appropriate funds to enable the Board of Education to pay the higher salaries. Upon the plea of such lack of funds the Board of Education refused to make the final promotions to those grades.

The resolution making possible the promotions and increased pay was offered by the Mayor and adopted unanimously. It follows:

"Resolved that it is the sense of the Board of Estimate that the Board of Education be advised that in the event of the Board of Education making promotions in the seventh and eighth grades of the elementary schools during the current year, and there should exist any deficit in the General School Fund due to the making of these promotions, even after such further economies as are possible have been effected, the Board of Estimate will be prepared to furnish the funds necessary to cover this deficit."

President Willcox was present at the meeting and after the resolution was adopted he said:

"The confidence of the Board of Estimate in the new administration of the Board of Education as shown by this action is very encouraging."

MORE TRADE SCHOOL PUPILS

Average in Night Classes Higher, with Fewer Sessions.

President Willcox of the Board of Education made public yesterday a report from District Superintendent Jenkins of the effect of recent changes in the evening schools. In the evening trade schools the pupils, having two nights instead of four nights a week, come much more regularly. In February, 1915, the register was 5,381 and the average attendance 3,846; in February, 1916, the register was 5,748, average attendance 4,270.

The actual number of classes removed in evening high schools was 88.75, with a register of 3,299 pupils. In December, 1915, the register of evening high school pupils was 38,029, and the average attendance 17,256; in January, 1916, the register was 21,611, the average attendance 14,795. In the evening elementary schools in December, 1915, the register was 52,227, the average attendance 34,656; in January, 1916, the register was 43,018, the average attendance 28020. As to these figures Mr. Jenkins says:

"The difference found in comparing is undoubtedly due to the number of classes removed, and especially to the decrease of immigration, rather than to the three nights a week schedule. The classes in English to foreigners have dropped from about 1,000 to about 600. In my opinion the changes generally in all types of evening schools will be found to be highly beneficial, and with the return of a few activities at small cost to their former status, I believe firmly that our evening schools will be much more efficient from the distinct concentration of the work for specific and definite ends."

SWAN DECREE REVERSED.

Appellate Division Rejects Evidence in Divorce Suit of Engineer's Son.

The Appellate Division of the Second Department, Justice Thomas writing the opinion, yesterday reversed the interlocutory decree of divorce granted by Supreme Court Justice Blackmar in Brooklyn in favor of Halstead Swan and against Mrs. Florence Berry Swan. Mr. Swan is the son of the late Kingsley Swan, one of the engineers who built the Brooklyn Bridge.

The interlocutory decree awarded the custody of the only child, William Kingsley Swan, to the mother and ordered that Swan pay alimony of $100 monthly. The Swans disappeared from Brooklyn in November, 1908, and ten days later were found married in New Jersey.

Condemns Jamaica Bay Oysters.

A jury before Judge Augustus N. Hand has decided in the Federal District Court in favor of the Government in its suit against 408 bushels of oysters. These had been taken from Jamaica Bay and submitted for a short time to a process of purification in New Jersey.

Many experts were called on both sides, but Assistant District Attorney Earl W. Barnes was able to show that the sewage which discharges into Jamaica Bay made the consumption of oysters from that region dangerous to health except during the period from Dec. 1 to April 15, when the oyster was quiescent and not supposed to take in any food.

LONDON STANDARD QUITS.

Newspaper Founded in 1827 Finds No Sale Under Court Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 17.—The Daily Chronicle announces that The Standard has suspended publication, yesterday's issue being the last for the time being. It is understood that the proprietors are taking steps to preserve the copyright of title.

The Standard was started in 1827, but first appeared as a morning paper in 1857. Among its most notable leader writers was Lord Robert Cecil, afterward Lord Salisbury.

It was announced from London Feb. 23 that the official receiver had offered at auction on that day the good-will and the receiver's interest in the machinery and plant of The Standard, that the highest bid for the good-will was $1,000 and for the good-will plus the plant $50,000, and that, as neither bid approached the minimum fixed by the court, the property was withdrawn.

DENTAL SCHOOL APPROVED.

Columbia Trustees Ratify Plans for the New Department.

Plans for the establishment at Columbia University of a school of dentistry were approved by the Trustees of the university at their meeting this month, it was announced yesterday by President Nicholas Murray Butler. Prominent dentists and physicians of this city are back of the undertaking and the school will be unique among dental schools of the country in its admission requirements and standards. The proposal was first submitted to the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and the University Council and unanimously recommended by both these bodies to the Trustees for favorable action.

Dr. Henry Sage Dunning of New York City is Chairman of a committee of prominent dentists to further the plan. Other members are: Dr. Arthur Merritt, Dr. Leuman M. Waugh, Dr. Harold Vaughn, Dr. Henry Gillette, Dr. Y. S. Jenkins, Dr. Charles Ash, Dr. Rodney Otto, Dr. W. B. Dunning, Dr. W. D. Tracy, Dr. James W. Taylor, Dr. H. S. Dunning, Dr. James Hasbrouck, Dr. Eissel Palmer, Dr. O. J. Chase, Dr. William Jarvie and Dr. Fred. Kimple.

HIS 1100TH ATLANTIC TRIP.

Kinsey, Purser of St. Paul, to Retire After This Voyage—63 Years at Sea

Thomas Kinsey, purser of the American liner St. Paul, will leave with that ship today on his eleven hundredth trip across the Atlantic. On his arrival in England he will retire with a record of sixty-three years of sea service, most of it with the American Line. He is said to hold the record for continuous active service.

He began his career on board of the City of Manchester in 1853, sailing between Philadelphia and Liverpool. He served on transports carrying troops to India during the mutiny of 1857, and later to Abyssinia. During the Spanish-American War he was paymaster on the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, which cut the cables off Santiago under fire from Morro. The St. Louis followed the fleet during the battle of Santiago and rescued Spanish sailors from sinking ships.

John Masefield, the poet, will return to England on the St. Paul today. Other passengers will be Count Alexander van der Stegen of Brussels, Admiral Kakishiro Funakoshi of the Imperial Japanese Navy, who will be attached to the Japanese Embassy at London; Major Cecil Leigh, the Right Rev. Bishop of Qu'Appelle, and Mrs. Hunter Sharp, wife of the American Consul at Belfast.

REGRETS GARY INDICTMENT.

Gompers Believes Law Under Which It Was Found Menaces Labor.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 17.—In a letter to a local labor leader, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, declares that the recent indictment of six steel companies and Elbert H. Gary on charges of conspiring as a trust to fix the price of wages here is a menace to organized labor. Gompers bases his contentions on the nature of the Valentine anti-trust law of Ohio, under which the indictments were brought. This law, says Gompers, is based on the principle that labor is a commodity that can be bought and sold, which is not recognized by many labor men.

"No principle," says Gompers in his letter, "constitutes a greater menace to the freedom and ultimate well-being of the wageearners of our country, of our free institutions, than does the principle that labor power of human beings is a commodity or article of commerce."

The letter was given out by Thomas Flynn, an American Federation of Labor organizer.

RAG SAVING HURTS CHARITY.

Secretary Redfield's Advice to Housewives Crimps Salvation Army.

The advice of Secretary Redfield to the housewife to conserve all rags and waste paper has seriously interfered with the social work of the Salvation Army, according to a statement given out last evening by Commander Evangeline Booth. The army maintains 125 homes in the United States and these are largely financed through the collection of waste paper and rags. More than 150,000 tons of paper are gathered, sorted, baled, and shipped each year, and 40,000 tons of waste material are prepared for the market in the metropolitan district alone.

Since Secretary Redfield gave his advice contributions of paper have noticeably fallen off, and Commander Booth and her Cabinet are much worried. The gathering and sorting of the paper gives employment to thousands of men and results in putting thousands of them on their feet again.

Colonel Parker, in charge of social work here, said 20,000 men were now in the industrial homes in the United States, and that these would be more or less adversely affected by a scarcity of waste paper. It would be difficult to supplant that industry with something else, he said.

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The *N. Y. Times* says: "Aside from the fact that it is one of the most laughter-provoking tales of the year, Mr. Tarkington's story is also beneath all its fun a notable study of the psychology of the boy in his latter teens."

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By Basil King

"In all his descriptions of human relations, of family affairs, of the love of man for woman and of woman for man, Mr. King is vitally significant. He draws us close to life itself. He is much closer to reality than in any of the novels he has written since those that preceded 'The Inner Shrine,' . . . Mr. King is fortunate, and his readers are fortunate, too, in his style, for he uses the English language in all its purity. . . . It is a pleasure to read 'The Side of the Angels' both for its matter and its manner."

—Boston Evening Transcript.

Clipped Wings

By Rupert Hughes

"Rupert Hughes, with his characteristic style and vivacity, is here again with a new novel. It would be superfluous to admit that it is witty and full of a certain quick human judgment. It came from Rupert Hughes's pen. He is popular. He knows the vehicle that brought him popularity, so he drives on. 'Clipped Wings' is written in just the style that is read, but just a little different from anybody's else style. The plot is—well, Rupert Hughes wrote it."

—State Journal, Columbus.

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A modern romance of international society. This, Mr. Forman's last novel, was finished shortly before he sailed on the ill-fated *Lusitania*. In this as in his other books, Mr. Forman wrote of a life and people he knew—well-bred gentlefolk, not the caricatures often met within so-called "society novels."

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LET SERVICE BOARD GO AHEAD, ITS PLEA

Citizens Union Tells Thompson Committee Subway Work Is in Good Hands.

MANY FREAK SUGGESTIONS

Mr. Shonts May Take the Stand Today—Expect J. P. Morgan to Testify Soon.

A free-for-all discussion on the proposal to transfer jurisdiction over subway construction from the Public Service Commission to some municipal body was held yesterday by the Thompson Legislative Committee in the Municipal Building. Many speakers touched upon various phases of the subject, and several representatives of taxpayers' associations scathingly denounced the Public Service Commission. Senator Thompson has also received many suggestions from cranks.

Wesley Waits of Newburg read many letters showing that he had taken up subway matters with President Wilson and State Attorney General Woodbury. Mr. Woodbury wrote that he could see no feasible way of accomplishing a rehearing on the dual subway contracts before the courts except upon the application to the Court of Appeals by the city authorities.

Cornelius M. Sheehan, representing the Allied Boards of Trade of Brooklyn, said the futility of the Public Service Commission was illustrated by the fact that before it was established the B. R. T. operated 227 car miles per 1,000 passengers, while today, under the commission, they could operate only 172.

"The commission ought to be abolished," declared Mr. Sheehan. "If it is continued it should be made an elective body and the Commissioners be subject to recall on petition of 20 per cent. of the people. He charged that the commission stood between the people and the corporations, and was the corporations' friend.

Denounce the Commission.

E. W. Maguire of the Franklin Board of Trade denounced the commission as an absolute hindrance in negotiations between the corporations and the people.

"I admire the work of this committee," said Mr. Maguire, "and when Senator Thompson gets before the voters of Brooklyn we will remember it."

Senator Thompson held up a hand of protest, but the speaker went on:

"The commission has helped the corporations rather than the people, and I want to say we propose to take transcripts of the lists of lawyers involved in these Interborough scandals and lay the testimony before the Bar Association. We intend to lay these matters before the District Attorney, too, and do all in our power to put behind bars all those who have betrayed the people."

The Forest Park Taxpayers' Association, Queens, was represented by Thomas E. Smith, a builder, who said he appeared on behalf of 800 small home owners. He denounced the Public Service Commission, and said the B. R. T. was defiant in its disregard of the people's rights. He believed the present commission should be abolished and the five Borough Presidents be empowered to act as a commission.

John H. Leach of Woodhaven, Queens, said:

"I want to compliment Senator Thompson in opposing Travis Whitney as a Public Service Commissioner. We will show by our votes the first time we get a chance what we think of the governing powers that appointed him a Commissioner."

Henry W. Spang, an electrical engineer, criticised the electrical supervision of the commission. Men posing as consulting engineers were employed who knew nothing about the subject, he said.

One Good Word for New Board.

John J. Walker of 100 William Street, an insurance broker, was about the only speaker who had a good word for the commission.

"Governor Whitman has appointed a new commission," he said, "and for God's sake let it alone and let it do something. I have no criticism to make of you, Senator Thompson, or anybody else, and if you thought Whitney and Hervey were not fitted to be Commissioners, why all right. But I beg of you not to listen to post-mortems. Let the work go on. I am told that the engineers cannot superintend the subway construction work because they have to spend all their time before this committee."

"Why, there are 1,500 of them," said Senator Thompson, "and they cannot walk the streets without falling over one another. But far be it from me to interfere with them."

"It is not wise to transfer the supervision over construction to the city," went on Mr. Walker. "It is calamitous for this body to interfere with the work of the commission, especially to turn the supervision over to the Borough Presidents as the members from the outlying boroughs would be in the majority."

Miss Dorothy D. Frooks suggested that the city have a representative on the Commission.

John Schlosser, a broker, said the city was paying $57,000 to make improvements along Riverside Drive that could be made for $5,000.

Citizens Union Wants no Change.

In a memorandum to the committee the Citizens Union said:

"The Citizens Union believes that any legislation to accomplish this purpose, (transferring supervision over construction to the city,) at this time would be exceedingly unwise and adverse to the best interests of the city. The dual contracts involve not only the construction of the new lines, but the reconstruction of practically all the elevated roads in the city. During this period of reconstruction, service must be maintained and its regulation and control co-ordinated with the construction work.

"An example of what this means is the situation at Times Square, where the Seventh Avenue Subway is being joined to the old subway line, and the Broadway line carried underneath. All of this work must be done without interruption to the present service. If the commission's engineering staff did not have the entire situation in hand, and there were a conflict of control between regulation of traffic and supervision of construction, disputes and delays would undoubtedly occur and serious accidents, with loss of life, might result.

"From the standpoint of the city's finances also we believe that a division of control would tend to increase expenses. While it is estimated that of the annual expense of the first district commission only 15 per cent. is now chargeable to regulatory work, this does not represent the total cost of that work, for the construction staff is used very largely in an advisory capacity on problems of regulation. It is safe to say that if the work were divided the cost of the regulatory work, owing to the maintenance of separate staffs, would be 25 to 30 per cent. more than at present. We are also confident that if the functions of the commission were now divided the duplication of organizations would greatly increase the total expense to the city.

"Aside from the standpoint of expense, any legislation that would hamper or delay the completion of the new rapid transit lines would be a severe blow to the whole city. As to the capacity of the Board of Estimate to take over, in midstream, so to speak, this enormous construction enterprise and handle it without detriment to its progress, we believe that those who are in touch with the city administraion realize that the board is already overburdened with work which is constantly increasing and will continue to increase until a new city charter simplifies our municipal Government. We believe that to increase the strain already on the board by adding a load of this magnitude could only result disastrously to the city."

Stenographer Holds the Minutes.

Miss Virigina E. Valva, who served as stenographer to the committee for several months, and whose bill is being held up by Senator Thompson, was asked to take the stand while the Senator explained why the committee refused payment. He said Miss Valva had rendered a bill of $1,104.85 for the time between Sept. 17 and March 4, which the committee regarded as reasonable, and another for $1,833 for twenty-three days of actual reporting, which would be at the rate of $80 a day. The committee, he said, regarded this as excessive.

The Senator told Miss Valva he would approve her bill if it was made out at the fixed rate paid to a stenographer of the Supreme Court. The Senator then ordered a subpoena duces tecum to be served upon the stenographer, calling for the production of the stenographic minutes by today. If she refused to surrender the record, he said her act would be regarded as contempt, and the committee would proceed accordingly.

Miss Valva asserted that she would disregard the subpoena.

The committee will resume its sessions at 11 o'clock today. It is expected that President Shonts, of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, will be the first witness. Just what he will be asked to testify to was not stated.

The committee received information that J. P. Morgan is on his way back from Europe and may reach here this evening. The committee, it was said, is very anxious to examine at least one witness before Mr. Morgan arrives.

Whitney and Hervey Sworn In.

ALBANY, March 17.—Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey, confirmed yesterday by the Senate as Public Service Commissioners of the First District, took the oath of office before Secretary of State Hugo today. Before leaving for New York City they had a conference with Governor Whitman. Mr. Whitney succeeds J. Sergeant Cram, and is appointed for a full term of five years. Mr. Hervey succeeds George V. S. Williams, resigned, and his term expires in 1917. The salary is $15,000 a year.

J. P. Morgan Due Here Tomorrow.

The steamer Philadelphia, on which J. P. Morgan is a passenger, was 640 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6 A. M. yesterday and will probably dock at about 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. E. R. Stettinius of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who has been in London three weeks on business connected with the export of munitions for the Allies, is not returning on the Philadelphia, as was expected, but will remain in London another week or more.

TEACH GIRLS STORE WORK.

Miss Anne Morgan Reports Growth of Movement in Two Years.

The second annual meeting of the Department Store Education Association, which was organized two years ago by Miss Anne Morgan, with the aim of developing salesmanship as a skilled occupation for women, was held yesterday at the office of the association, 105 West Fortieth Street. The report of the President, Miss Morgan, told of the work the association had done during the year.

Two features of the year were the connection of the association with the New York City Board of Education and with New York University. The Board of Education has agreed to develop the plan of the association as a part of its work and at New York University courses have been given under the School of Pedagogy for the purpose of training teachers for store work. These courses are "Store Systems and Salesmanship," "Textiles and Textile Processes" and "Non-Textile Merchandise." They are given by Miss Beulah Kennard, the Educational Director of the association, and by Miss Mary Lehmann and Miss Elisa Thompson, two of the store teachers.

The members of the General Board of the association are: Dr. Felix Adler, Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Martha Draper, Dr. John H. Finley, Dr. Clyde B. Furst, Dr. Lee Galloway, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. Thomas Hughes Kelly, Mrs. Morris Loeb, Monsignor McMahon, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Dr. C. R. Mann, Miss Florence Marshall, Mrs. Robert G. Mead, John Mitchell, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, C. A. Prosser, Dr. James Earl Russell, Miss Robinson Smith, Roswell Skeel, Jr., Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Miss Maude Wetmore, Arthur Williams.

FISK SUCCEEDS APPLETON.

Seventh Regiment Surprised by Officers' Unanimous Choice for Colonel

By a unanimous vote of the Board of Officers, Willard C. Fisk was last night elected Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., to succeed Colonel Daniel Appleton, who retired. For forty years a member of the regiment, the new Colonel ascended from private to commander. He retired from active membership in the regiment with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel last Spring, but a feeling developed among the majority of the officers that he ought to be called back to assume the duties of commander.

His name, however, was not mentioned in connection with the post. He was in all respects a "dark horse," and his election last night by a unanimous vote, showing that the officers were agreed on him, occasioned considerable surprise in the corridors of the regiment. The meeting of the Board of Officers was presided over by Lieut. Col. Robert McLean. No one but Colonel Fisk was nominated, and all officers present, more than forty in number, made the election unanimous.

Colonel Fisk is a lawyer with an office in Jersey City, where he resides, and is 60 years old. He has been very active in New Jersey State politics, having served as secretary to Governor Abbett of New Jersey in 1884, subsequently serving as a member of the Riparian Commission, in which capacity he took a prominent part in protecting the State's interest in riparian lands. He is one of the founders of the Palma Club, one of the leading social organizations of New Jersey, and has been a Governor of the Hudson Democratic Society.

Allcock PLASTERS

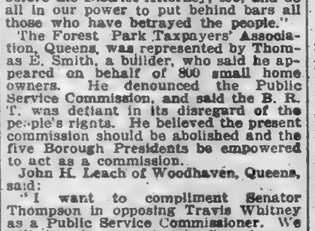

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METROPOLITAN
"The Livest Magazine in America"

SAYS NURSES DRANK IN HEIGHTS HOSPITAL

Mrs. Grey, In Charities Inquiry, Declares They Went Down Fire Escape for Beer.

ALSO CHARGES NEGLIGENCE

Asserts That She Suffered a Nervous Breakdown After Being There —Hebberd Contradicted.

Improper conditions in the Washington Heights Hospital were charged in a statement made by Mrs. Florence Grey of 507 West 134th Street, which was read into the records of the investigation of the State Board of Charities before Commissioner Charles H. Strong yesterday.

Mrs. Grey was a patient of Dr. Louis Neuelt, formerly an interne of the hospital, who also testified and corroborated many descriptions of conditions given by the inspectors of the City Department of Charities. Mrs. Grey said she entered the hospital July 6, 1913, and spent six weeks or two months there. She said she was so badly neglected after an operation that she suffered a nervous breakdown. Her statement was handed in in writing and she did not take the stand, although present. Her statement, in part, was:

Mrs. Grey's Statement.

Lots of times there was not a doctor to be found in the hospital, they being across the street in the theatre, and having to be sent for if needed. After 9 o'clock at night there was not a chance to get anything you might want, not even a drink of water, as the nurses spent the night down in the hall fooling with the policemen on duty at the hospital, and going down the back fire escape, getting beer in a can. Ofttimes the night nurse was intoxicated and would take some crying baby in her arms and go into a vacant bed to sleep with it. I took my baby there perfectly well, weighing 11 pounds 14 ounces, and on taking it out it weighed 5 pounds 12 ounces, this being due to starvation, as there was not enough help on hand to feed the infants at the proper time.

One night the nurse gave me my baby, and said, "See if you can stop this kid from crying." I was so weak that it was impossible for me to care for the baby, so she said, "I'll give it some whisky to shut it up." She brought in so much whisky I was afraid to let her give it to the baby, and I said, "How much is in the bottle?" "Oh, only a tablespoon and a little water." Then I would not give it to the baby, and she cursed at me and made me wait till the next morning for drink. I complained about the nurse, and by doing so made it all the worse for both the patients and myself, and then, to get even, she abused us all the more, and would do nothing for me from that on. I begged the doctor to let me go home. And he said it was impossible in my condition to move or lift me, so that was why I had to stay there against my wishes.

The meals were not fit to eat. Once they gave me a lamb chop that was so bad it could be smelt by the patient next to me. And the eggs were never fit to be opened. My husband was asked to bring me in a bottle of champagne, which he did, a quart bottle every second night, out of which I would get about two ounces. Then somehow or other the bottle would be emptied. And when the doctor asked what became of it the nurse would say it fell out of the icebox. That's all there was to that.

Another time a male patient fell out of bed. He had a fractured skull. After being on the floor for at least ten minutes, the nurses went in and picked him up. That night he was taken down to the Morgue. Nothing done or said about it.

When an operation was to be performed, they had to chase all over the hospital for instruments. As soon as a charity patient would come in they would at once try to ship him to some other hospital. This was some of the goings on in Washington Heights Hospital.

Hebberd's Visit March 2.

William H. Hotchkiss, attorney for the City Department of Charities, told Commissioner Strong yesterday that Assistant Corporation Counsel Joshua Stover had established March 2, 1915, as the date on which Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board, and Thomas M. Mulry visited Corporation Counsel Polk in regard to the retirement of Mrs. Mary Dunphy as head of the Randall's Island Institution. Mayor Mitchel testified early in the investigation that Mr. Hebberd and Mr. Mulry threatened that the State Board of Charities would investigate the city department if Mrs. Dunphy was not allowed to retire on a pension.

Mr. Hebberd denied he had made threats, and said the visit to Mr. Polk was after the Legislature had authorized the investigation of the city department by the State Board. The investigation was authorized on April 1, nearly a month after the date of the visit to Mr. Polk as fixed by Mr. Stover.

Mr. Hotchkiss told Mr. Strong that Mr. Stover had been able to fix the date because of the fact that, when Mr. Hebberd and Mr. Mulry had left the Corporation Counsel's office, Mr. Polk held a conference with Mayor Mitchel, Commissioner Kingsbury, Mr. Stover, and Chief Inspector Dinwiddie of the Charities Department. The records of the Charities Department showed also that March 2 was the date.

Mr. Hebberd was subjected to a long cross-examination at yesterday's morning session in relation to a meeting which he and Mr. Mulry had with the Rev. Father William B. Farrell, a Brooklyn priest, who attacked the Strong commission in four pamphlets. Mr. Hebberd said he had not discussed Father Farrell's pamphlets with him.

"Have you any idea as to who was the real author of Father Farrell's pamphlets?" Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

"No, and I wouldn't care to hazard a guess," was the reply.

Warned Father Farrell.

"I told Father Farrell not to put anything in his pamphlets to indicate that the State Board had any interest in them," he added.

"I thought I understood you to testify earlier that you did not confer with Father Farrell about his pamphlets," Commissioner Strong said.

"No, I didn't say that," Mr. Hebberd said. "I said he did not talk with me at this interview at Mr. Heffernan's house on this subject."

"Who told you that the pamphlets were being prepared?" John Kirkland Clark, counsel to the Commissioner, asked.

"The person is dead, and I would just as soon not mention it," was Mr. Hebberd's reply.

"The State Board knew nothing about the pamphlets, did it?" Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

"No."

"What interest had you in them?"

"A member of the State Board first told me about them."

Mr. Hotchkiss pointed out that Mr. Hebberd had first said that Dr. Potter called his attention to the pamphlets, and had later asserted that his attention was called to them by "a dead member of the State Board." The dead member of the State Board was understood to have been Thomas M. Mulry, and Mr. Hotchkiss tried to bring this out, but Commissioner Strong ruled out the question.

The inquiry was adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

STRONG INQUIRY STIRS PRIEST.

Father McGinnis Says Irish Must Protect Church Institutions.

The findings of the Strong charities investigation were attacked last night as a campaign of vilification for the purpose of making the Church subject to the State, "a campaign in which the press has taken part," by the Rev. W. F. McGinnis, pastor of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church at Westbury, L. I., in speaking at the fourth annual dinner of the St. Patrick Society of Queens, held at the Biltmore. Magistrate James J. Conway presided.

Father McGinnis told of evidence that had been introduced about twenty children bathed in a single tank as an example. He said that all that is needed to refute the press is the record.

"The Irishman needs to fight yet," he went on, "not with the gun, but with the ballot, to protect the institutions of this Church. We hear enough nowadays about the hyphenated American, but the best man today is the man who is not ashamed to say 'I am an Irish-American.' The better the Irishman the better the American."

Irishmen, he pointed out, have fought from Lexington to Vera Cruz, and will be found in the trenches again, when occasion arises, fighting for America. But, as important as his liberty, the Irishman has retained his religious sense.

Other speakers were Justic Victor J. Dowling and ex-Justice John Fleming of the Court of Special Sessions, who called John Redmond the greatest Irish leader today.

NAVY LEAGUE SUIT SHIFTED.

Action Against Strassburger Goes to Federal Court.

Two moves took place yesterday in the row between Ralph D. Strassburger and Dabo & Helm, publishers of the magazine, The Seven Seas, which has been considered the official publication of the Navy League of the United States. The $250,000 suit which Scott Dabo and Charles D. Helm started some time ago against Mr. Strassburger, was transferred to the Federal District Court, and certain Directors of the Navy League issued a statement in which they repudiated any idea that there had been anything improper about the relations of the league and the publishing firm, but admitted that a committee had been considering the advisability of continuing them.

The statement of certain Navy League Directors referred to the other suit for an accounting, which Mr. Strassburger brought on Wednesday against Dabo & Helm and the Navy League, in which it was also sought to enjoin Dabo & Helm from seeking contributions from the league or the members of the United States Junior Naval Reserve. The statement was signed by Henry H. Ward, Vice President; Ogden M. Reid, J. Frederick Tams, Clinton E. Braine, Robert W. Neeser, Perry Belmont, and Charles E. Fowler.

In it the Directors denied that there had been any misappropriation of the funds of the Navy League, and said its books were open to the inspection of all responsible persons. The question of the desirability and feasibility of continuing the arrangement by which the league members received The Seven Seas, they admitted, was now under the consideration of a special committee, who would consider it entirely from the point of view of the best interests of the league. A regular meeting of the Directors, it was added, would be held on next Thursday.

To this statement Mr. Strassburger replied last night, pointing out that only seven out of thirty-four Directors had signed it. Some of these he contended were interested parties to the controversy, and he attacked in particular Mr. Ward as one of the defendants to the injunction and accounting suit, which he had brought against the league.

KILLED IN BOXING BOUT.

Blow on Adam's Apple Causes Death of Philadelphia Pugilist.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—"Andy" Crowley, 23 years old, a pugilist of this city, was killed in the prize ring at the Nonpareil Club here in a boxing contest tonight by a blow on the Adam's apple, delivered by his opponent, Mike Malone, 31 years old, also of this city. The fatal blow was struck in the third round of the bout. The fight club was crowded at the time, and there was great excitement when it was learned that Crowley had been killed.

The police arrested Malone and the six seconds who were in the corners of the two fighters. Malone was charged with involuntary manslaughter, and the others were held as material witnesses for a hearing tomorrow morning.

BARRIE'S NEW WAR PLAY.

"A Kiss for Cinderella" is the Story of a Stay-at-Home Heroine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 17.—"A Kiss for Cinderella," Barrie's new play, produced last night at Wyndham's Theatre, is a tale of a modern Cinderella in the person of a patriotic "domestic help," who devotes herself to the relief of the poor, looks after children who are sufferers through the war, dreams of a famous ball, and finally marries Prince Charming in the person of a policeman.

The Daily Chronicle says: "Artistically this is one of the finest things Barrie has done."

Hilda Trevelyan as the heroine of the piece, scored a triumph.

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RUMOR FINDS SUPPORT HERE

Said That Cash from Cambria Stock Sale Will Finance Deal Through the Panhandle.

The Pennsylvania Railroad System, according to reports in circulation yesterday, is negotiating to lease the Norfolk & Western Railway, a 2,000-mile system, thus merging the Norfolk & Western with the Pennsylvania.

The reports, which emanated from Philadelphia, were substantiated in part in local railroad circles. The negotiations, it was said, were under way, but no contract had yet been signed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad owns $36,573,400 par value of Norfolk & Western common stock and $6,320,000 par value of the Norfolk & Western adjustment preferred 4 per cent. stock. The common stock, which has just had a rapid rise on the New York Stock Exchange, is selling in the neighborhood of $121 a share, and the Pennsylvania Railroad's holdings in the common stock alone have a present market value, therefore, of about $47,000,000. All of this common and preferred stock, according to reports, will be sold to the Pennsylvania Company, which operates and holds the lines west of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Company using the proceeds of its recent sale of Cambria Steel and Pennsylvania Steel stocks.

The Pennsylvania Company already owns $5,000,000 par value of the preferred stock of the Norfolk & Western and $3,190,000 of the common stock par value. If the Pennsylvania Railroad turns all its Norfolk stock over to the Pennsylvania Company, consequently the latter company will have $53,600,000 par value of Norfolk & Western stock of the total of about $126,000,000 stock outstanding.

It is understood that the negotiations with the Norfolk & Western are being conducted in the name of the Panhandle Road, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, one of the subsidiaries of the Pennsylvania Company. The Panhandle touches Columbus, Ohio, and so does the Norfolk & Western. It is believed that the Panhandle Road will guarantee 8 per cent. dividends on the Norfolk & Western stock. This is 2 per cent. greater than is now being paid on the Norfolk's common stock.

The Norfolk & Western Directors are scheduled to meet next week, and important action may be taken at that time. The rise in the stock from 114 to 121 was accompanied by rumors that the common stock would be put on a 7 per cent. instead of a 6 per cent. basis. The road is well equipped and well managed. The general improvement in railroad conditions has been particularly beneficial to the Norfolk, and an increase in the dividend rate had been expected as a matter of course.

If the merger is effected by a lease it will constitute the most important railroad traffic agreement formulated in a number of years.

FINDS BREAD LINE ABUSED.

Salvation Army Ends Charity Patronized by the Lazy.

The Salvation Army announced yesterday that its bread line at 60 Cooper Square was to be discontinued, as the result of an investigation made by Leroy Peterson, an employe of the Police Department, in charge of the Bureau of Unemployment. Mr. Peterson visited the bread line recently when he had urgent need for 300 men to go out of town to take jobs paying from $1 to $3 a day. He found in the bread line a general disinclination to work. Of 200 men five expressed only half-hearted desire to labor.

Mr. Peterson continued his investigation and found the same men who made up the Salvation Army bread line patronizing four other bread lines, and that there had grown up a distinct bread line class, living in ease if not in luxury.

Mr. Peterson visited Cooper Union library yesterday afternoon and in the reading hall recognized more than 100 bread line patrons. None of these approached would accept work, all saying they were physically unfit.

NEW HEAD FOR HOSPITAL.

Dr. Daugherty Made Superintendent of Greenpoint Institution.

Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury announced yesterday that he had appointed Dr. John E. Daugherty Medical Superintendent of the Greenpoint Hospital, Brooklyn, to succeed Dr. Charles Sanborn, whose resignation was requested by Commissioner Kingsbury last November. Dr. Mortimer B. Jones, Superintendent of the Kings County Home, has been acting as medical head of the Greenpoint Hospital.

For five years Dr. Daugherty was chief of the medical section of the Indian Bureau of the Department of the Interior, Washington. He was also a member of the Bureau of Municipal Research. He will receive a salary of $2,520 a year and maintenance. Dr. Daugherty lives at 624 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn.

Cropsey May Go on Bench.

Brooklyn politicians were convinced yesterday that the selection of a successor to the late Justice Samuel T. Maddox in the Supreme Court rested entirely with District Attorney James C. Cropsey. Mr. Cropsey returned yesterday from Albany, where he had a conference with Governor Whitman.

The belief obtained in Brooklyn that the District Attorney had either accepted the place on the bench for himself or that the Governor has left it to him to name a successor to Justice Maddox.

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Mr. Freund says that the collection is the result of his personal and indefatigable researches all over Europe, and perhaps the highest praise that can be given it is to say that it bears the mark of this personal quest with its unmistakable satisfactions of taste apart from the commercial aim, the gilt to custom, the accumulation of knowledge. All this has flowered in devious ways, but it is rather more than an entertaining, it is a really charming collection. Part of the charm for the discriminating visitor is the way in which it has been placed and ordered. Birds in their cages, flowers in their vases, music coming from the seventeenth century pipe organ built by Mandoscheidt of Nürnberg. Everything that could be done short of providing human beings of the proper types in costumes has been done to overcome the horrid sense of arrested and tortured beauty mourning for its natural environment which assails you in the presence of "antiquities" brought into modern surroundings.

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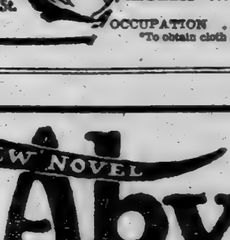

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Conference Determines on Future Legislation—Nautical School Not to be Abolished This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 17.—At a conference this afternoon between Governor Whitman and leaders of both houses of the Legislature it was decided to pass legislation providing for the removal of the Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane and the Training School for Boys at Yorktown from the Croton Watershed. The conference also decided on the passage of several financial measures insisted upon by the Governor and the modification of some of the Executive's plans.

In his first message to the Legislature the Governor advocated the removal of the Mohansic institutions as a possible menace to the purity of New York City's water supply. In December he held up construction of the buildings of the two institutions pending action by the Legislature. Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, has introduced bills providing for the removal of the institutions, stipulating that in the future no State institutions shall be placed upon the Croton Watershed. This legislation has been bitterly fought by representatives of Westchester County and by William L. Ward, Republican boss of Westchester County.

At a hearing two weeks ago Senator Slater answered pleas of the New York City administration and of the Merchants' Association for the removal of the institutions from the watershed by saying that it was the purpose of New York City to depopulate the entire watershed. He said that in view of the fact that there were at present 30,000 persons living on the watershed the addition of a few thousand inmates of institutions would be no real danger.

Senator Slater today issued a statement saying that the Mohansic bills would not be passed by this Legislature. He said that the action of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee in refusing this week to report the bills showed the attitude of the leaders of the Legislature.

Chairman Maier of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee said tonight that Senator Slater was wrong in his assumption that the Mohansic bills were dead and that measures providing for the removal of the institutions would be favorably reported to the Assembly. He said that the Wagner bills were voted down this week because he was not ready to act on the matter. The vote was forced by the Democrats for the purpose of enabling them to make a motion to discharge the committee in case it looked as if the bills would be permitted to die in committee. Senator Wagner has served notice that he will move to discharge the Senate Finance Committee from consideration of the measures for the purpose of bringing the fight upon the floor of the upper house.

It was said today by a representative of the Governor that some plan would be formulated which would appease the opposition of Westchester's representatives. It could not be learned definitely just what this plan contemplated. The proposal has been made to representatives of New York City that if the municipality will pay to the State the sum of $1,393,000, the estimated loss to the State, above what New York City has already paid for its part of the cost of the institutions, the Mohansic bills will be passed and the property turned over to the city.

The conference, which was attended by Governor Whitman, Majority Leader Adler of the Assembly, Chairman Maier of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, Speaker Sweet, and Senator Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, also decided to obtain the final passage of the Governor's bill changing the date of the beginning of the fiscal year from Oct. 1 to July 1. This measure has passed the Assembly.

It was also decided to enact the measure making department heads personally liable for expenditures in excess of appropriations for departments. The bills providing that all expenditures of the State of $1,000 or more shall be made by contract after the Controller has certified that he has set aside a sum for their payment also will be passed. It is believed that this will lessen the annual deficiency appropriations and will curb extravagance. The bill to abolish the Port Wardens is yet in abeyance.

It was decided that the Governor would withdraw his demand for the abolition of the State Nautical School at this session, and that the Directors would be asked to make plans for turning the school over to the Federal Government by next year.

The Governor also failed to obtain full indorsement of his proposal that the Controller be empowered to audit all departmental expenditures. The expenditures of several of the large departments are now subject only to the control of the department heads. The Prison Department, the Hospital Department, and the Public Works Department expenditures are not now subject to the audit of the Controller. It has not yet been decided just what the Legislature will do in this matter, but it is certain that the Governor will not get all he asked for.

The budget will be introduced next week. It carries appropriations of about $80,000,000. It has been rearranged from the form in which it was submitted by the Governor, but the Governor gains the point of having all appropriations in one bill and the important reform of having the financial measure before the Legislature in final form at least ten days before the final vote is taken.

TO MOBILIZE THE GUARD.

Adjutant General Wants the State Force Trained in Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 17.—Assemblyman Kincaid of Onondaga today introduced a measure providing an appropriation of $500,000 for the mobilization of the National Guard in training camps next Summer. Heretofore not more than $100,000 has been expended for this purpose in one year.

The measure, drafted by Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, is based on the belief that, due to the dependence Congress is placing in the National Guard, it should have more training in large bodies.

VOCAL 'ABUSE' NOT SERIOUS.

Court Refuses to Separate Pair for Mere Words.

Counter suits for a separation filed by Armand Dreyfuss of Dreyfuss Frères, Basle, Switzerland, and his wife Marie were dismissed yesterday by Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court because Mrs. Dreyfuss is in poor health and because the alleged "cruel and inhuman treatment" set forth in the complaints was not sufficient to sustain the actions.

Mr. and Mrs. Dreyfuss were married in Havana on April 19 last year. Mr. Dreyfuss accused his wife of beginning almost immediately to "nag" him. Mrs. Dreyfuss accused her husband of threatening her with a revolver and of repeated acts of cruelty.

In his opinion Justice Cohalan said: "This is no case for a separation. It is a matter of serious importance that they should live together in peace and happiness. The welfare of all of the parties to the action will be best subserved by the dismissal of the complaint and the counter claim."

The court found that "wordy abuse" is insufficient to warrant a separation.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $5 from Mary A. Sands, in response to an appeal from Miss Manby, an English nurse, for a fund to supply hospital needs for French wounded.

VAN NAME REBUKED FOR SUBWAY DELAY

Mayor Objects to Blocking Improvements in One Borough to Get Them in Another.

CALLS IT "JIMMY" METHOD

President of Richmond Halts Brooklyn Contract, Alleging Neglect of Staten Island.

Mayor Mitchel asserted yesterday that he thought it was not good policy for any member of the Board of Estimate to try and "jimmy" improvements for his own borough by trying to block improvements in other boroughs. This opinion was expressed at the meeting of the board after President Van Name of Richmond had attempted to prevent the board from passing on a subway contract. Incidentally, it followed a statement of President Van Name that the Richmond County Grand Jury was investigating the action of the board in trying to put the garbage disposal plant on Staten Island.

All this came up as a result of the consideration of the board of the contract with the Degnon Contracting Company for the construction of the subway along Flatbush Avenue from Prospect Park Plaza to Malbone Street, Brooklyn. The contract fixing the work at $1,370,000 was on the calendar for the first time, and under the rules of the board would have to go over for one week unless unanimous consent was obtained. President Van Name refused to make the consideration unanimous. He said that he was acting upon the instruction of Staten Island folk, who are opposed to the appropriation for subway construction in every borough but Richmond.

"I refuse to vote in favor of any appropriation of $1,370,000 for transit purposes in any borough while Richmond has to pay its share of the millions of dollars' interest and amortization charges on these subways without getting any benefit from them," said President Van Name in explaining his vote. "I am doing this at the request of 100,000 residents of Staten Island."

"Well," injected President Pounds of Brooklyn, "I know what I would do if any of my constituents instructed me to block the action of this board on a matter of such importance."

It was then that Mr. Van Name told the board that the Richmond Grand Jury was considering the attempt to place on Staten Island the garbage disposal plant that, because of the action of the Board of Aldermen in not agreeing to an issue of $1,500,000 corporate stock, the city was unable to place on Riker's Island.

"There is to be a meeting in Borough Hall in Richmond tomorrow night to protest against the failure of this board to relieve transit conditions in Richmond," said the President of Richmond. "If I allow this matter to be passed today, how can I go to that meeting and say that I am looking out for the interests of Richmond in this board?"

The Mayor then made a few remarks on the subject of holding up improvements, and he called attention to the fact that it was not a new appropriation that was called for, but simply authorizing the Controller to charge the cost of the work against the appropriation already made in 1913 for the purpose.

President Mathewson of the Bronx called attention to the fact that the rules might be suspended by twelve votes and that with this done the contract could be approved by a majority vote. This was done and the contract approved, with President Van Name voting in the negative as to both the suspension of rules and the contract.

The section of the subway for which contract was approved will connect the Brighton Beach elevated railroad with the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subway.

GOV. SPRY EXPECTS ATTACK.

Says He Thinks I. W. W. Death Threats Will Be Carried Out.

Governor William Spry of Utah, who with Mrs. Spry has been staying several days at the Hotel Astor, left New York late Thursday night for the West. While he was still here a representative of the "K. O. D." sent to his office in Salt Lake City a letter containing the "death sign," the Jack of Spades. When seen at the hotel by a TIMES reporter a few days ago the Governor remarked that he had received threats from the different labor organizations at frequent intervals since the execution of Joseph Hillstrom, the I. W. W. leader.

"Of course it is not pleasant to be hounded in such a way," said the Governor, "but I do not allow the notices to give me any great concern. I haven't a doubt but that they will get me some day, for those people are known to mean what they say. You know it took them four years to get Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

"At the time I refused to commute the death sentence of Joseph Hillstrom I received threatening letters from every State in the Union and notices from the mysterious labor organizations poured in to us by the thousands. Other State officials beside myself were threatened, but after the execution we received almost as many letters of commendation, and for a time we thought the trouble was at an end. But after a short time I began to receive the same mysterious communications, and these have continued to come from time to time.

"Never for a moment have I regretted the stand I took in the matter, for Hillstrom had a fair trial and had two chances to prove his innocence. Through it all I have been backed up by most of the people of Utah. I have never been able to understand the attitude of President Wilson in the case, and his stand has hurt him considerably throughout the State."

It could not be learned at the hotel whether the departure of Governor Spry was in any way connected with his receiving the death warning of the "K. O. D."

QUIET IN GUATEMALA.

A Report of Attempted Revolution There Contradicted by Mail Advices.

Advices received by the Fulford-Hanson Company of this city yesterday from a large wholesale merchant in Guatemala contradict a report printed in THE TIMES of Feb. 19 of an attempted revolution in that country. Everything is going on peacefully in Guatemala under President Cabrera, according to the letter of this commercial house, which says:

"We have no revolution or even the glimpse of one in this country, and are unable to understand the reason why certain papers have published news stating that a revolution had broken out in this republic, for the assertion is absolutely false, inasmuch as we are enjoying peace and absolute tranquillity.

"The only trouble we have experienced, which perhaps is responsible for the news dispatches by the New York press, was due to the depredations committed by a band of outlaws who crossed the Mexican border several times in looting expeditions, chiefly for the purpose of stealing cattle, and were immediately dispersed and driven off by Government troops sent out for this purpose."

STRIKE GUERRILLAS RAID A CLOAK SHOP

Douse Girl Workers with Cold Water, Smash Machines, and Escape.

PARLEY OVER TELEPHONE

Max Pistrong Calls Up Union Official, Who Talks with Raid Leader Before Wrecking Begins.

The first organized raid by "guerrillas" in recent labor troubles in the cloak and suit industry occurred yesterday in the open shop of Pistrong Brothers at 98 Greene Street. Forty employes were at work in the cloak factory, which is on the third floor of the building, when a band of guerrillas rushed into the place and shouted to the workers to leave their machines and join the strikers. Max Pistrong, a member of the firm, ran to the telephone and called an official of a local union. This man, he said later, told him to call one of the guerrillas to the phone.

After a minute's conversation this leader hung up the receiver and told Pistrong that he and his men were going to wreck the place. At the word others tore the telephone loose from its connections, seized the fire buckets standing in a row along the wall, and attacked the employes, many of whom were girls. A few drenching showers of cold water from the buckets drove them in panic from their machines. Then the bucket brigade turned its attention to the cloth lying about the shop and poured water here and there till everything was soaked.

The next attack was on the machines. As the guerrillas started to smash them some of the workmen resisted, and one of them was cut across the face by a blow from a stick. Several machines were smashed, and then with the shop turned upside down and the employes huddled together in a corner the guerrillas ran out into the street.

Max Pistrong had sprinted for an outside telephone when the violence started and called Police Headquarters, but before detectives reached the building the troublemakers had all escaped.

George Wishnitzer, manager of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, said yesterday that unless the demands of the union were granted a general strike must follow. A meeting of all branches of the union will be held today in the Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue. Three more shops, it was said, would go on strike today in any event.

Two more shops went out yesterday, according to officials of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Association, making a total of twenty-seven already closed down by individual strikes.

Thomas Sweeney, Secretary of the International Journeymen Tailors' Union, said that about eighty employes of one of the largest shops making ready made clothing had gone on strike yesterday.

E. Jacobs, general organizer of the union, said that the home of practically every tailor still working in the organization would be covered by a picket.

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Miss Richardson, Before Killing Herself, Writes Baxter His Conscience Will "Sting."

HE PLANNED TO LEAVE HER

Woman Confided to Her Landlady That She Had Been Saving in the Expectation of Marrying.

The body of Miss Addie Richardson was found late Thursday afternoon on her bed in the rooming house of Mrs. F. H. James at 246 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, where she had lived for the last year in an apartment adjoining that occupied by J. Frank Baxter, with whom she came to the house. The police at once suspected murder, but they decided that there was nothing for them to do after they had read a letter written by Miss Richardson, which they found in an envelope addressed to Baxter lying on a mantel in her room. Coroner Wagner permitted the letter to be made public yesterday afternoon. Here it is:

J. F. Baxter:

Frank—Have you ever thought there was more than one kind of murder? You condemned Richardson because he gave poison to one girl to marry another who would give him more social standing after he had won the love and confidence of and promised to marry the girl he killed. You condemned Hans Schmidt because he killed a girl to save himself after he had won her love, lived with her and got her in trouble.

Are they one bit worse than a man who would accept everything from a woman, give her all kinds of promises, plan for their future together; then after nearly three years turn her down when she had been straight with him in every thought and action? No! Whatever happens his hands are just as much stained as Richardson's. The only difference is that the world won't find him out, but, believe me, if there is a just God, and I believe there is, he will be punished just as much with the stings of his own conscience as if he were executed for the crime.

Frank Baxter, you are just as much responsible for my death as if you had shot me or poisoned me, and it would have been a thousand times more merciful to have killed me quickly than treated me in the way you did. My only hope is that if you ever take another girl in your arms there will appear before your eyes the word "Murderer!" And if there is any way of coming back to earth I will be there to single you out.

I have given you everything a woman can give a man. I am not sorry, because I loved you better than any other woman will ever love you. I cannot live without you, and I cannot face my people and tell them I am not going to be your wife. You have spoiled my life and you have killed me. Now go your way and answer to your God for your crime. ADDIE.

Baxter told the police of his meeting and association with Miss Richardson. He was a salesman for Baxter, Kelly & Faust, drygoods merchants, of 47 Mercer Street, he said, and she was a corset fitter in a Fulton Street department store in Brooklyn. She was 35 years old and he was two years her senior. They met about three years ago in a restaurant, Baxter said. At that time Miss Richardson had been in New York only a few months, having come to the city from Barre, Vt. She and Baxter became good friends, and within a short time after their meeting went to live in a Washington Avenue house, ostensibly as brother and sister. A year ago they moved to Mrs. James's house.

On Wednesday evening last, according to the police, Baxter told Miss Richardson that he was going to leave her, though he denied to the Coroner that he and the woman had a quarrel. He said that they had been drinking a little together and that he had gone out, thinking her all right. Miss Richardson was not seen alive after his departure. Mrs. James was unable to arouse her on Thursday morning, and went to her room with Baxter when he returned from his work in the afternoon. Together they found the body. Beside it was an empty bottle which had contained poison—chloroform liniment.

Two bankbooks showing deposits amounting to $1,900 were found in Miss Richardson's rooms, and Mrs. James told the police that Miss Richardson had told her that she was saving up for her expected marriage. The parents of the dead woman, who live in Barre, were notified.

TESLA HAS ONLY CREDIT.

Inventor, at Supplementary Inquiry, Denies Owning Anything.

Testimony given by Nicola Tesla, the electrical inventor, in a supplementary proceeding begun by the city to collect a judgment for $935 for personal taxes, was filed yesterday with County Clerk Schneider. Mr. Tesla said under oath that he was penniless, and had been living on credit. His home is the Waldorf. He was asked:

"How do you live?"

"Mostly on credit," he replied. "I have a bill at the Waldorf that I have not paid for several years."

"Are there any other judgments against you?"

"Scores of them."

"Does anybody owe you any money?"

"No sir."

"Have you any jewelry?"

"No, Sir; jewelry I abhor."

Mr. Tesla said he was the President and Treasurer of the Tesla Company of 3 West Fortieth Street. The company was organized in 1895 with $5,000 capital, which was afterward increased to $500,000. He owned nine-tenths of the stock, but he said it had all been pledged between 1898 and 1902 inclusive. Asked if the company was earning anything Mr. Tesla replied that its income was about $350 or $400 a month, "just enough to pay expenses." The company started with 200 patents, but all of them, except a few, had run out or had been lost for non-payment of fees.

Asked with whom he had pledged his stock Mr. Tesla replied that it was given to bankers, to friends, to judgment creditors, to two friends and others. Mr. Tesla said that he owned no real estate in this country, and that he had no automobiles or any property whatever. Once he had $1,000 in a trust company but that was gone. The Secretary of his company, he said, was George Scherff, a bookkeeper employed at 17 Battery Place. Among the directors of the company were Dias Brutrago and Fritz Lowenstein.

Justice Finch of the Supreme Court appointed Robert McC. Marsh receiver for Mr. Tesla.

YUCATAN WINS JUDGMENT.

Can Recover $472,305.29 Taken Away by Ex-Governor.

The State of Yucatan, Mexico, recovered judgment yesterday in Justice Bijur's part of the Supreme Court for $472,305.29 against General Abel Ortiz Argumedo, ex-Governor of Yucatan, who fled from Mexico with the State funds. The court granted an injunction restraining Argumedo or any of his agents from removing anything from his safe deposit vault in the Woolworth Building, where the money is said to have been placed for safe keeping. Curtis, Mallet, Provost & Colt, attorneys for Yucatan, said that the defendant had fled from that State in March, 1915, taking the money with him; that the money was the property of the people of the State, and should be returned to them.

SING SING PARADES GOAT AS 'DIEDLING'

Convicts Paint Animal Green and Label Him with Doctor's Name for St. Patrick's Day.

OSBORNE MAKES A SPEECH

Says He Expects Soon to be Back as Warden—Trial Date Set by Court for March 30.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., March 17.—St. Patrick and Thomas Mott Osborne were honored today by the inmates of Sing Sing. Fewer than 100 prisoners took part in the regular St. Patrick's Day parade, and the cold weather which caused the others to remain indoors resulted in a considerable curtailment of the exercises. The parade, which was headed by Tom Brown's Aurora Band and marshaled by Peter Cullen, Sergeant at Arms of the Mutual Welfare League, consisted chiefly of Irish, besides a few Italians and negroes. The rear guard was a goat painted green and bearing a banner with the inscription, "Diedling's Goat: Green with Rage," referring to the member of the State Prison Commission whose investigation of Sing Sing was responsible for the indictment of former Warden Osborne for perjury.

Mr. Osborne, with Warden George W. Kirchwey, watched the parade march around the prison yard, and then went into the chapel, where most of the prison's population was assembled. It was the first time he had appeared before his former charges since Justice Tompkins dismissed the indictment charging him with perjury, and the convicts received him with wild cheers. Warden Kirchwey introduced Mr. Osborne, who told the crowd that he never knew how many friends he had till the perjury indictment was thrown out.

"I have a keen sympathy," he said, "for the man who is framed up. I understand many things now that I didn't understand before. I hope the indictment for a misdemeanor may receive the same quick fate as the one for perjury. If this is the case—and there is no doubt of it in my mind—I shall expect to return as your Warden."

The convicts again cheered furiously at this. Then Mr. Osborne went on:

"My only regret is that it is impossible for both Warden Kirchwey and myself to occupy the same position at the same time. Perhaps we could make some arrangement whereby we could have one Warden in the morning, another in the afternoon.

"Nothing in Justice Tompkins's decision put the stamp of official approval so decisively on my acquittal as the idea that the Warden of a prison must keep faith with the prisoners in his charge. The moment Supt. Riley thought me unfit for my position my official head should have been cut off. There must have beeen some reason why I was not kicked out at once, and what that reason is I propose to find out."

Soon after the close of the meeting in the chapel Mr. Osborne left for New York.

Will Try Osborne March 30.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, March 17.—Although District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County protested against Former Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing being put on trial for mismanagement and immorality at this term of court, Justice Martin J. Keogh today fixed the date for March 30. The prosecutor was brought into court under an order signed by Justice J. Addison Young to show why he should not proceed with the trial of Osborne on March 20.

Flag for Naturalization Bureau.

Franz Siegel, Divisional Commander of the Sons of Veterans, in the Supreme Court in Bronx County presented yesterday a flag to the naturalization bureau, which is in the charge of County Clerk Vincent Ganley. The ceremony was witnessed by Supreme Court Justices Tierney, Mullan, and Surrogate Schulz. In the courtroom also were 100 foreigners, who had come with their witnesses to go through the formality of being admitted to citizenship. After the presentation had been made, all those in the audience repeated with the "new" Americans the oath of allegiance to the United States.

NEW 7TH AV. HOTEL TO HAVE 18 STORIES

Pennsylvania Railroad Lets Building Contract to the George A. Fuller Co.

COST WILL BE $9,000,000

To Cover Entire Block Between 32d and 33d Streets and Contain 1,000 Rooms.

Contracts have been awarded to the George A. Fuller Company, and ground will be broken in a week or ten days for the hotel which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to build on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, opposite the Pennsylvania Station. Plans for the new structure, which is to cost about $9,000,000, including the cost of the land, are being prepared by McKim, Mead & White.

The plot to be improved has a frontage of 197 feet 6 inches on the east side of Seventh Avenue, and 400 feet on Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, running to the rear of the Gimbel store property. Although the details of the plans will not be made public by the company until next week it was stated yesterday by a Pennsylvania official that the new hotel would be at least eighteen stories above the street level and contain at least 1,000 rooms.

The first announcement, made about a month ago, was to the effect that the structure would be at least twelve stories in height. The addition of six stories and the admission that the original plans are being altered and enlarged upon in order to meet all future demands, due to the growth and expansion of the section is considered a confirmation of the rumor that the company would erect the largest hotel in the country on the site.

Another very important feature of the plans that show the consideration given to the future development and appearance of the locality is that the hotel will stand back about fifteen feet from the regular building line of Seventh Avenue, so as to create a plaza effect.

The company will not operate the hotel and will probably lease the entire structure upon its completion.

The awarding of the construction contract is pleasing news to the hundreds of investors in real estate in the immediate vicinity, for it means that the development of the Pennsylvania zone will not be much longer deferred. As the Seventh Avenue subway approaches completion interest in property all along its line will increase, and near the station and new hotel an imposing architectural development is predicted which will tend to make Seventh Avenue one of the fine thoroughfares of New York.

To Change Names of Warships.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday it was said that Battleship 43, which is to be built there, will be named the Tennessee, and that the armored cruiser of that name will be named the Memphis. There was also a report that the superdreadnought now under construction there and which was to have been called the California will be known as the New Mexico.

American Surety in First Place.

The Treasury Department has issued a revised rating sheet as of March 1 showing the capital and surplus of the American Surety Company of New York to be larger than that of any surety company transacting business with the Federal Government. An earlier rating had incorrectly given this company second place in the list.

Information—not foolish falsehoods—about four new books which The Century Co. has just published, and which bookstores now have for sale.

A CATHEDRAL SINGER
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THE tender, exquisite story of a mother's love, by the author of "The Choir Invisible," "The Sword of Youth," etc.; backgrounded by the great Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. The narrative turns upon one of the commonest happenings in large cities, and one of the most heartbreaking.

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ACADEMY EXHIBITS ITS PRIZE PAINTINGS

Emil Carlsen's Marine, the Winner of Saltus Gold Medal, a Beautiful Picture.

"THE STROLLERS" IS NOVEL

Arthur Crisp's Work Takes First Halligarten Prize—Two Trophies for Rosen's 'Winter Sunlight.'

The Academy comes in like a lamb after the blizzards of the season. Nonagenarian as it is, it nevertheless wears the look of well-kept middle-age and its galleries are beautifully arranged.

The prize winners have more than the usual interest of works upon which honors are bestowed. Those cynics who proposed to offer a prize to that picture at the Panama-Pacific Exposition which failed to take a prize may pluck up heart again. Emil Carlsen's marine, which wins the Saltus Gold Medal, is a beautiful picture and there are many who affirm that the clouds do move, although to most Academy visitors they will seem trance-like in their immobility. At least they express those moments in nature when all its fluent elements apparently come to pause and hang waiting for life to be resumed. F. Edwin Church has won the Thomas B. Clarke prize of $300 with a decorative composition called "The Peacock Girl," very nice in color, thinly painted, both careful and free in draughtsmanship, and not at all the kind of thing one would set up as a natural target for medals.

The first Halligarten prize was taken by Arthur Crisp's "The Strollers," which is admirably seen in the Academy room. It is one of the pictures in which actuality and decorative convention play together without a shadow of disagreement. Figures in red, one carrying a flower basket, are walking in a landscape. Two trees in the foreground frame them. There is a pink hill and a paler pink sky. There are old-fashioned children and a charming dog. The whole thing conveys a sense of pleasure, of holiday mood, of festive occasion, anything so it be outside the humdrum of everyday monotony. The other two Halligarten prizes go to R. Sloan Bredin and John Folinsbee, both of New Hope, Penn. Charles Rosen, another New Hope man, took both the Inness Gold Medal and the first Altman prize with his "Winter Sunlight," a picture of vigorous design and sound workmanship.

Ernest Lawson's "The Pigeon Coop" took the second Altman prize, although his "Park Bridge" in the Centre Gallery is a more imposing example of his work. Mr. Smedley's "Portrait of Miss C. B. R." in the Centre Gallery took the Isaac N. Maynard portrait prize, but his "Portrait of a Man," in the Vanderbilt Gallery is a much more engaging piece of painting. Josephine M. Lewis received the Shaw Memorial prize for "A Rainy Day."

A rapid survey of the exhibition reveals very few works that will excite controversy or awaken deep feeling, but the average is not low. It is a pleasant and fairly homogeneous assembly, eloquent of a cheerful optimism with which we long have been familiar in American art. No one seems to have agonized, or even to have overworked over his contribution. Everyone seems to have been doing the thing he liked best to do in a way to please himself and others. There is little humor and not too much sentiment.

A number of excellent pictures are in the Academy Room, but that no longer is matter for surprise. Ben Ali Haggin's silvery portrait of Bonnie Glass is one, as lovely a bit of painting as one need wish to see glimmer like an opal in the shadows of that underrated gallery. Randall Davey's man with a monkey is there also, and Mr. Woodbury's fine marine, which took a double prize at the Corcoran Gallery last year and a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific show.

In the Centre Gallery is Horatio Walker's "De Profundis," a painting certain to attract every one's attention, not so much because of the striking color which has the artist's characteristic quality of looking as through the light came from behind it through a translucent medium, such as glass, but because the man halting in front of the crucifix is a swineherder, and his flock of long-nosed swine are prominent in the foreground of the composition. It is the flilip of the unexpected given to a familiar subject which invariably proves arresting.

Mr. Walker's special public hardly will need to be told that the pigs in the picture are extraordinarily fine; really magnificent interpretations of porcine character. It would be difficult to explain why the rainbow behind the crucifix seems intrusive, as generally is the case with obvious symbolism.

In the same gallery is Leopold Seyffert's "Nude," which also will attract prompt attention from the violence of the pose. The model is seen plunging down stage, her head in the immediate foreground, her feet toward the top of the canvas. One is teased by the desire to settle the question of the precise point of view from which that perspective would be gained. Across the room it is the fall of Icarus, but closer at hand you see the pose logically enough. And it is a capital work, fine in draughtsmanship and modelling, with all sorts of difficult problems attempted and solved. Here, too, is Sergeant Kendall's "The Sphinx," which is a close competitor in the matter of extraordinary pose. A woman with Egyptian ornaments sits with her knees drawn up to her chin, while at her feet lies a skeleton with arm upraised. There is a strong note of contrast between the softness of full firm flesh and the harshness of the dry bones. Elihu Vedder would have tilled the subject, but he would have imagined more and seen less if he had painted it.

Firm flesh and dried bones are seen again in this gallery, but in separate canvases. Kenyon Cox's nude woman symbolizing "Truth" is a large sound creature, so perfectly understood anatomically that it would be a captious observer who asked for more in the way of a psychological expression. She holds up her mirror in a hand that is a marvel of draughtsmanship, and the column of her neck is magnificently in the right place among the undulating lines of her mighty muscles. It almost persuades you that nothing else is worth so well in art.

Then we come upon Mr. Beckwith's picture of a skull wreathed with laurel and cynically entitled "Fame." Not far away is Mr. Chase's portrait of "Miss Mary," a sunny young woman in blue who banishes all thought of death and symbol by looking so cleverly beautiful. Thomas Eakins's "The Spinner," a dark canvas crackling with time, is worth peering into for the rich reward in aesthetic pleasure. George Bellows with his highly colored Billy Sunday audience offers a startling contrast.

The cases of miniatures in the Centre Gallery must be left for later notice and so must the Vanderbilt Gallery and many a good picture in the other rooms, but attention must be called to the success of young Dines Carlsen, Emil Carlsen's 15-year-old son, whose admirable still life hanging near his father's prize picture in the Vanderbilt Gallery was bought by one artist and sought by another before the exhibition opened. "Approbation from Sir Hubert" insists upon getting itself quoted under such circumstances.

"La Sonnambula" Next Saturday.

The répertoire for the coming week at the Metropolitan Opera House was completed yesterday when it was announced that the bill for Saturday evening would be "La Sonnambula," followed by the Tartar Ballet from "Prince Igor." At the same time it was said that "Carmen" would be sung on Monday evening, March 27, the last Monday night performance of the season.

GERTRUDE HALE SINGS.

Soprano Displays a Voice of Good Quality at Her Debut Here.

Gertrude Hale, soprano, made her first appearance here last night in a song recital at Aeolian Hall. Her program consisted of some old Italian music and two songs by Schubert in the first group; songs by Jensen, Brahms and Hugo Wolf in the second; "Adieu, forets," from "Jeanne d'Arc," by Tschaikowsky, and songs in English by A. Walter Kramer, Marion Bauer, Christiaan Kriens, Mary Turner Salter and Gertrude Ross.

The singer's voice is inherently of good quality and very fair volume, but its quality does not altogether survive the method of tone production in the higher part of the range. Nor does she show herself to possess great resources in interpretation.

The accompanist, Eric Zardo, indulged in a very objectionable attitude of seeking to display his own pianistic gifts at the expense of the best performance of the only proper task he had on the stage, that of furnishing adequate and sympathetic support for the singer.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:03|Sun sets..6:06|Moon sets..5:17

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:36	7:08	12:34	12:55
Governors Island	7:05	7:27	1:18	1:33
Ilell Gate	9:11	9:33	2:54	3:14

Arrived—Friday, March 17.

SS A. Georgios, Alexandria, Feb. 16.
SS Francis Hanify, Guantanamo, March 11.
SS Pioneer, Malmo, Feb. 23.
SS Calcutta, Philadelphia, March 15.
SS City of Memphis, Philadelphia, March 15.
SS Roanoke, Leith, Feb. 29.
SS Concho, Galveston, March 11.
SS Caracas, San Juan, March 11.
SS Camaguey, Progreso, March 8.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, March 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Caserta	Naples	Mar. 3
Monghievro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Pheoda	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Hudson	Bordeaux	Feb. 23
Strathtay	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
Yamato Maru	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
Guahyba	Pernambuco	Feb. 26
Tenyru Maru	Cardiff	Feb. 26
Wegadesk	Port Talbot	Feb. 26
Navajo	London	Mar. 1
Castlemoor	Algiers	Feb. 28
King Edward	Havre	Mar. 2
Lutetian	Dartmouth	Mar. 3
J. Jover Sarra	Barcelona	Mar. 1
Charlois	Amsterdam	Mar. 2
Sanuka Maru	London	Mar. 4

DUE TOMORROW.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Mar. 11
*Celtic	Liver. ool	Mar. 9
Allanton	Marsailles	Feb. 28
Monterey	Vera Cruz	Mar. 11
Bacchus	Lisbon	Mar. 8
Cristobal	Cristobal	Mar. 12
Borinquen	Ponce	Mar. 14
Soperga	Genoa	Feb. 23
Jacatra	Rotterdam	Mar. 2
El Dia	Galveston	Mar. 13
El Oriente	Galveston	Mar. 11

DUE MONDAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Quebra	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Cristano	Fowey	Mar. 4
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Mar. 4
Devon City	Havre	Mar. 4
*Brazos	Ponce	Mar. 15
Etna	Palermo	Mar. 1
*Tivives	Santiago	Mar. 15
*Morro Castle	Havana	Mar. 16
Mossoro	Barbados	Mar. 11
Narcis	Cardiff	Mar. 4
*Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 18
*Pastores	Port Limon	Mar. 12
Recio	Fowey	Mar. 4
Saramacca	Buenos Aires	Feb. 20
El Mar	Galveston	Mar. 14
Momus	New Orleans	Mar. 15

DUE TUESDAY.

*United States	Christiansand	Mar. 11
*Stampalia	Naples	Mar. 9
Adela Accame	Genoa	Mar. 1
Mikonlis	Gibraltar	Mar. 8
Older	Shields	Mar. 1
Ombilin	Amsterdam	Mar. 4
Panaman	Pernambuco	Mar. 8
Silvercedar	La Pallice	Mar. 4
*Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 18
*Yuna	Macoris	Mar. 11
City of Columbus	Savannah	Mar. 18

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*St. Paul, Liverpool		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Touraine, Bordeaux		12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
*Havana, Havana		8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
*Como, San Juan		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Metapan, Havana		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Byron, Argentina		11:00 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Trinidad, St. Thomas		11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Eastern Prince, Argentina		12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Turks Island		11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bowden, Jamaica		9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston		——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		——	1:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow		——	10:00 A.M.
Francisco, Hull		——	12:00 M.
Verona, Naples		——	12:00 M.
Pannonia, London		——	10:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

*Ioannina, Piraeus		12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Oregonian, Argentina		12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		——	3:00 P.M.
†Romsdalsfjord, Christiania		8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

*Noordam, Rotterdam		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Caserta, Naples		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Evangeline, Bermuda		9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Holbein, Rio Janeiro		9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Frederik Hendrik, Trinidad		12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Naples		——	3:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool		——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		——	1:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 17.

SS Howick Hall, Arica to New York, was 130 miles N. W. of Sombrero at 8 P. M. 16th.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 107 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 319 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 85 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 180 miles S. at noon.
SS Keene, Jacksonville to New York, was 49 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Minnesotan, Philadelphia to New York, passed Overfalls at 7:30 P. M.
SS Caloria, Tuxpam to New York, was 229 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 85 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 206 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, passed Absecon at 6:30 P. M.
SS Navajo, London to New York, was 450 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ivington Court, at Havre, March 14.
SS St. Jean, at Port Natal, March 14.
SS Songa, at Kirkwall, March 15.
SS Giuseppe Verdi, at Naples, March 13.
SS California, at Glasgow, March 17.
SS Copenhagen, at Tocopilla, March 13.

Sailed.

SS United States, from Copenhagen, March 14.
SS Santa Clara, from P'ta Arenas, March 13.
SS Maria, from Teneriffe, March 16.
SS Bergenstjord, from Christian'd, March 16.
SS Biarritz, from Runcorn, March 16.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 18, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. March 18, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 5, SS Cretic.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 26, SS Menominee.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 18, SS America, and at 7:30 A. M. March 21, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hongkong and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tjisondari.....Mar. 18
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru..Mar. 19
Hilo, Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern.....Mar. 19
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Mar. 23
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...Mar. 31
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Makura.....April 8

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MISS FARRAR SINGS MME. SANS-GENE

Giordano's Opera Is Given for the First Time This Season at the Metropolitan.

MR. AMATO AS NAPOLEON

Nothing Unfamiliar in Melodic Line in Work of Italian Composer, Who Is Not a Modern.

MADAME SANS-GENE, Opera in Four Acts. Libretto by Renato Simoni. Adapted from the drama by Victorien Sardou and E. Moreau. Music by Umberto Giordano.

Caterina Huebscher.....Geraldine Farrar
Tonietta.....Lenora Sparkes
Giulia.....Rita Fornia
La Rossa.....Sophie Braslau
Lefebvre.....Giovanni Martinelli
Fouche.....Andrea de Segurola
Vinaigre.....Max Bloch
Count Neipperg.....Paul Althouse
Queen Carolina.....Vera Curtis
Princess Elisa.....Minnie Egener
Despreaux.....Angelo Badà
Gelsomino.....Riccardo Tegani
Leroy.....Robert Leonhardt
De Brigode.....Vincenzo Reschiglian
Napoleone.....Pasquale Amato
Roustan.....Bernard Begue
Conductor.....Giorgio Polacco

Umberto Giordano's opera of "Mme. Sans Gêne" was performed for the first time in the present season at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. It was given there "for the first time on any stage" a year ago. It proved attractive enough last season to merit six performances, which is a full number, as the subscription is arranged. It will be serviceable in diversifying the few remaining nights of the present season. The opera has interesting and pleasing qualities. Sardou's play, on which it is based, is responsible for more of them, perhaps, than the composer. Giordano, like other contemporary composers who have reached middle age, seemed when he wrote "Mme. Sans Gêne" to have said already most that he had to say. The music is pleasing, ingenious, well made. It does not seem original.

Giordano is in these days not a modern. Time was when he belonged to the "left wing," to the young school of Italian composers. He represented "verismo," the latest cry in art. But art, or at least some of its practitioners, have still later cries, and Giordano belongs to what is now not the young, but the middle-aged Italian school.

The music of "Mme. Sans Gêne" sounds in many passages as mellifluous as if it were mid-Victorian. There are no problems in harmonies and "disharmonies" to be solved. There is nothing unfamiliar in the melodic line. There is not even a "whole tone scale" or a tune or a harmony based on a whole tone scale. There may be recognized in it a sincere effort, skill in producing a well-made score, an opera which may agreeably entertain.

There are melodious and striking passages that produced their effect, as they did last season. The composer is not afraid to write a tune, and can invent tunes. The local color is skillfully used, as when the "Carmagnole" and "Ca Ira" are heard in the first act, when the crowd gathers outside Mme. Sans Gêne's laundry, and, later, strains of the "Marseillaise," and suggestions of old French folk tunes and old dance rhythms. But when more momentous issues arise the composer's exposition of them lacks force, character, dramatic significance, as in the scene between Mme. Sans Gêne, now Duchess of Dantzig, and Lefebvre, now Marshal and Duke, in the second act; or as when Neipperg in the third act is trapped in the Emperor's cabinet.

The performance last evening was in most respects a duplication of last season's. The cast was the same, but Mr. Polacco conducted instead of Mr. Toscanini. Miss Farrar is better as the laundress than as the unaccustomed great lady. Her petulance and impatience with the requirements of high life are overdone, and the strain of character and force that brought about her rise are not sufficiently indicated. She gives the part great vitality, and there are not lacking evidences of her dramatic skill and resource. There was still some trace in her voice, especially in the beginning, of the indisposition that had caused a postponement of her appearance in this opera, and it did not seem quite at its best, though it gained as the evening went on, and she sang with power and vibrant quality in some of the later scenes.

Mr. Martinelli is somewhat overweighted in the part of Lefebvre. He sang at times with evidences of effort. Mr. Amato has an excellent opportunity in the part of Napoleon for his powers of characterization. He is made up to present a close approximation to the familiar figure of the Emperor, and he has carefully studied the tricks of bearing and gesture, the dominating manner, that enforce the likeness. Messrs. Althouse and Segurola present significant parts as Neippers and Fouché in an acceptable manner.

The performance under Mr. Polacco's direction had plenty of vigor and not all the finish that was attained last season.

'MAVOURNEEN' IN NEW YORK

Louis N. Parker's Romantic Irish Play Was Produced by Tree.

"Mavourneen," Louis N. Parker's romantic Irish play, produced this season by Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's Theatre, London, has been obtained for production here by the firm of Corey, Williams & Riter. The piece will be put into rehearsal this Spring, but will probably not be presented here till next season.

"Mavourneen" is Mr. Parker's first romantic comedy since "Pomander Walk." The period of the play is the reign of King Charles II., and the King is one of the chief figures in the play. The London production will be brought to New York, and Mr. Parker will probably come for the opening performance.

Hedwig Reicher's Recital March 30.

Hedwig Reicher, the actress, has announced another recital to be given in the Bandbox Theatre Thursday afternoon, March 30. Miss Reicher's program will include a dramatic reading of Wilde's "Salome," which she gave at a recent recital in the Punch and Judy Theatre, and the reading of several German poems.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Columbia Cosmopolitan Club will present the fourth act of Ibsen's "Brand" tonight in Brinkerhoff Hall. Rupert Harvey will play the title role, and Hilda Englund, Arvid Paulson, and Hellen Evily will appear in other roles. Dr. Johannes Hoving's translation will be used.

The concert to be given tomorrow night at the Theatre Francais under the direction of Blanche Arral will be for the benefit of the Societe de Bienfaisance et Hospital. Sally Hamlin, Betty Spence, Estelle Wentworth, Pilar Morin, Celine Villemin, and Elsa Gregori will be among those on the program.

A dress rehearsal of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was given yesterday at the Criterion with Thomas A. Wise as Falstaff, the role he assumed when James K. Hackett's illness kept him from filling the part.

William Fox has been invited by the Chamber of Commerce of Jacksonville, Fla., to come to Florida as the guest of the organization.

The one hundred and fiftieth performance of "The Great Lover" will be given by Leo Ditrichstein and his company at the Longacre this afternoon.

The Keith vaudeville circuit has offered Jack Wilson and the team of Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker long term contracts to insure their appearance in Keith houses.

William Harrigan will wear the costume his father, Ned Harrigan, wore when he first appeared as Dan Mulligan in "Cordelia's Aspirations," when he sings two of his father's songs at the Hippodromp concert tomorrow night. Arthur Aldridge will sing "Killarney," with the assistance of the Hippodrome chorus.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinee TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON in Hall Caine's Great Success. MARGARET SCHILLER

LYCEUM Broadway, 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinee TODAY & Thursday 2:20.
The HEART OF WETONA

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Today &Wed.2
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
With Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC
Next Week—EVA TANGUAY.

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:25 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
A Comic Opera.
Mitzi "Bright and flippy as its name."—Tribune.
in "POM-POM"

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25 Mats. Today&Wed.2:25
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IN A COMEDY ALL ABOUT THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH IN THE FUNNY LITTLE TOWN OF REINHARTS
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION Broadway at 44th Street. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
MR. HACKETT.....Lessee & Mgr.
MONDAY NIGHT VIOLA ALLEN AND HENRIETTA CROSMAN IN THE MERRY WIVES of WINDSOR with ORRIN JOHNSON and Thos. A. Wise as Falstaff AT 8 SHARP
(Courtesy Charles Frohman Co.)

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
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FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & WED. 2:15.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy,
"THE MELODY OF YOUTH"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
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The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 22. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
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Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast

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Irving Place Theatre Today Matinee 2:15. "Robert Taxier, Waldemar." Tonight at 8:15. "EDGERT."

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Fri. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Aida. Rappold, Homer; Caruso, De Luca, Scotti. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Kurt, Mason; Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodansky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Hans Sach. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8, (75c to $3), Sonnambula. Barrientos, Perini; Damasco, Didur. Cond., Bavagnoli; followed by Ballet Prince Igor.
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...42d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....238 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916

A LIGHT IN WILHELMSTRASSE.

In the anxiety of the German Government to have it known that the Emperor, the Imperial Chancellor, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs all concurred in deposing Grand Admiral von TIRPITZ, thereby adopting a policy toward neutrals which is not without enemies at home, there is evidence that a change has come over the fierce Teutonic spirit. The Wilhelmstrasse censor is suddenly very free with news messages which interpret political conditions in a manner to emphasize the amount of extreme contrary opinion that had to be overcome and has yet to be dealt with in official circles, in the Reichstag and in the Prussian Diet.

The advocates of frightfulness are numerous. Foreign Minister VON JAGOW has had to challenge the competence of the Prussian Diet to advise or criticise the Government in its conduct of foreign affairs. The temper of the Reichstag is fragile. The Chancellor is expected next week to "make a "speech explaining the policy in ac"cordance with which Germany has "conducted her foreign affairs and its "reflex action on her internal policy." In the meantime to the press has been imparted vision. It has suddenly ceased to prefer that condition of martyrdom in which Germany could abandon herself to the thought of being at war with the whole non-Teutonic world. Referring to what Germans called the reopening of the Lusitania case by the American Government, which was insisting, first, that the illegality of the act be literally avowed, and, secondly, that Germany redefine her submarine policy in the light of the memorandum issued on Feb. 2, declaring war on armed merchantmen, the inspired Kreuz-Zeitung on Feb. 5 said:

> The Chancellor will have to ask what America means by again suddenly raising the general principle involved in the Lusitania affair. • • • He will have to decide whether the action by America does not reflect intentions which could not be removed by concessions however great on our part, but could be met only by firm resolution.

It said again on Feb. 7: "We give "expression to our firm conviction "that, come what may in the negotia"tions with America, no step will be "taken on our part likely to lower "Germany's dignity and military su"premacy." At the same time the Berlin correspondents were allowed to report a state of popular feeling in Germany which had made it very difficult for the German Government to be much longer patient in its attitude toward our demands. From the editorial opinions reproduced in dispatches and passed by the Foreign Office it was evident that the internal censorship had been suddenly relaxed. The gates were open. Dr. ZIMMERMANN, the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, gave an interview in which he said: "There are limits beyond which "even friendship snaps. • • • You "must not push your demands too "far. You must not attempt to hu"miliate Germany."

This was followed by a statement from the Chancellor himself, who said Germany had gone to the limit of concessions; she could not tolerate a demand for something that would humiliate her. This thing which we demanded and which she could not in her pride afford to give was the admission that the sinking of a merchant vessel like the Lusitania without notice was illegal. Suddenly all that utterance stopped. The censors got new orders. Followed six weeks of silence, during which negotiations with America continued. And now the symbol of Prussian frightfulness is fallen. The same Kreuz-Zeitung, by some new inspiration, said yesterday:

> Within the limits of moral feeling and self-respect we must regulate our relations to foreign Powers purely on the basis of expediency. Should good relations toward any particular Power appear absolutely indispensable to the conduct of our struggle for existence, we must accordingly adapt our policy and must not leave it to fate to determine whether we shall come to a breach. Such fatalism in politics has no justification.

In the interim many ominous things had happened. Mr. WILSON had discovered the true feeling of Americans for preparedness. He had asked the people, "What is there behind me?" and the answer had been given. Then Congress had been required to vote on its own Americanism, the issue arising on a resolution denying the right of American citizens to travel on the merchant vessels of belligerent countries under the protection of international law and humane custom, and the result laid at rest the false rumors in Berlin that Congress was German-American.

That was not all. The German General Staff had flung its armies against Verdun in vain, the Turk had begun to howl, and, for reasons yet unknown, the new submarine campaign against enemy merchant shipping had failed to yield results. There is mystery in this. It may have failed for either physical or political reasons. It is possible that VON TIRPITZ was unable to "make good," that he met subterranean resistance as unexpected as that encountered by the General Staff at Verdun, but as he was for going to new extremes and fell directly upon that issue, it seems probable that he failed for political reasons. The Government, aware of the perils and hazards, may have hampered him from the first. In either case, he has been sacrificed to American opinion. The destruction of the Lusitania has been morally disavowed in a most dramatic manner. A victory has been won. It is partly a victory for what saving qualities survive in Germany and partly a triumph for American diplomacy.

THE NAVY AND MEXICO.

Although Mexico has no navy, it would appear that the United States is not prepared properly to meet conditions that might develop on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in case of intervention or of grave disturbance in Mexico today. It is reported that there are not enough ships or gunboats in commission in the Pacific fleet to guard the interests of Americans or foreigners in all the ports, and that there is great fear on the part of the Americans who still remain in Mexico that their lives may be endangered in the near future. It is a humiliation to our people to note in the testimony of the Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet that he had only one armored cruiser under his command, and that when this cruiser went to sea for target practice he was compelled to shift his flag to the repair ship Iris, that has no guns and is in an unseaworthy condition. More than this, we are told that there are insufficient colliers on the Pacific coast to maintain the ships that may be called to station duty along that coast. Such a condition is the more amazing when it is remembered that Rear Admiral BLUE, in his testimony before Congress, stated that the navy was "ready for war in the Pacific."

During the troubles that culminated in the taking of Vera Cruz it was necessary to send the battle fleet of the United States to Vera Cruz and Tampico and keep it there for months, during which time manoeuvres and training necessary to the efficiency of the ships belonging to the first line were interrupted. This absurd condition could have been prevented had there been sufficient enlisted men in the navy to man the reserve battleships and cruisers lying idle at the docks of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Duty on the Mexican coast at that time would have served to put the reserve ships in good trim for service in the second line of the nation's defense. It would have been a common sense policy, but it was completely forbidden by the inexcusable neglect to provide men enough properly to man the ships of the navy and to prepare for an emergency of war even with a nation that has no navy whatever.

That such a condition could exist in this country is sufficient evidence that we have no adequate, well-digested policy, and that the Navy Department is not organized to carry out such policy or to bring forcibly to the attention of Congress the necessity for the appropriations without which our navy will be inefficient and unprepared to defend this country upon the seas.

WOES OF ENGLISH MARRIED MEN.

The Government carried its motion in the House of Commons for adjournment until Tuesday by only six votes. The closeness of the division was due to the various opponents who seem to be almost as eager to overthrow Mr. ASQUITH as to defeat Germany, and, in a greater degree, apparently, to the grievances of the married men, whose eagerness not to serve their country, while so many single men escape, is marked. The married men who enrolled under Lord DERBY'S plan grumble also at their more prudent married brethren who stuck to civil life. The married men want somebody else to be called first. Everybody, as the ancient wisdom of ARTEMUS WARD put it, is ready to sacrifice all his first wife's relations.

No doubt there are inequalities, exemptions in the so-called "reserved occupations," and plenty of shirking and hanging back. The best men have presumably gone already, the men who didn't have to be coaxed or threatened. The best way to settle the trouble would seem to be to extend the military age, make compulsion apply to the married as well as single men, forge the malingerers into the ranks. Of the patriotism of people who sulk and whimper and try to skulk out of their duty to the nation because somebody else has succeeded in skulking out of it, the less said the better.

By the way, though there are many curiosities in Congress, it contains no specimen so strange as Sir JOHN SIMON, sometime Secretary of State for Home Affairs, who told the House of Commons that there was danger of overrecruiting. Sir JOHN fought the conscription of a few hundred thousand single men. He is now sobbing over the woes of the married men. Would he allow even notorious bigamists to go to the war?

THE BIGGEST CORPORATION.

The Steel Corporation's balance sheet now carries on each side of the account $1,848,541,861, almost double the figures which staggered imagination when propounded in that mad year, 1901. The reproach that the figures were inflated no longer can be made. Since organization the concern has applied to capital account $521,088,646, against common stock $508,302,500. The undivided surplus provided from subscription originally was $25,000,000, and now is $180,025,328. Dividends on the preferred now aggregate 103¼ per cent., or more than the par value, the market value naturally being now near the maximum and above par. Even the common shares have received 43¾ per cent., taking together some of the best times in the experience of the trade and some of the worst. The total of profits earned in the years of operation has been $1,024,541,990, or nearly a quarter of a billion above the total of the common and preferred shares.

It cannot be said that these results have been accomplished by unfair competition, for the Government was defeated in the prosecution of the trust for conspiracy in restraint of trade, and beaten more by the testimony of competitors than by the arguments of lawyers. Neither can it be said that the profits were earned by grinding the face of the employés. It is true that the "master of a million minds" has tagged the trust with the epithet "the worst enemy of labor," but the tag did not stick. How could it, when the record shows that the wages of employés have never been reduced since 1904, although the common dividend has been passed more than once? While the common shares were losing more than half of their dividends wages were restored in 1905 to the rate before 1904, and were increased in 1910, 1913, and 1916. The aggregate of the increases is above a quarter, without reckoning that all percentages were based on the respective increases. Last year 191,126 employés received $176,800,864. Further evidence of cruelty to humble workers is shown by the fact that there are now on the rolls 3,002 names of employés retired at the age of 62 after an average service of twenty-eight years. The excess of employment above the age of the corporation indicates that the absorbing concern regarded the customs and obligations of its absorbed subsidiaries. Last year 24,040 employés subscribed for 49,742 shares of the corporation under the plan for its assistance to them. Chairman GARY expresses over his signature "grateful "appreciation for the loyal and effi"cient services during the year of the "officers and employés of the corpora"tion."

The record speaks for itself. It stands as the best as well as the biggest example of conspiracy of labor and capital to unite their forces. There is no better example of the cure of scarcity by abundance produced by co-operation between capital and labor.

THE HEROIC MOOD IN MASSACHUSETTS.

While the Colonel is sailing up the islands, recruits are enlisting under his banner in Massachusetts. The present number is two, but they are brands plucked from the burning. Mr. GARDNER W. PEARSON was Adjutant General under Governor Foss; a Republican-Democrat, now a Prohibitionist. When Mr. WALSH was elected Governor he labored under the impression that he had the right to select his own Adjutant General.

General PEARSON was attached to his office; wouldn't give it up, had to be legislated out of office. He has brooded over this ejection till he "can see no hope of practical results "from the Democratic Party with "WILSON attempting to lead."

General PEARSON feels that "it is "the duty of Democrats who place "their country's welfare above parti"san considerations" to plump for the Colonel. Therefore the General is a Roosevelt candidate for alternate delegate. He has been a Postmaster. He wants "practical results," such as Postmasterships. There is no party enrollment in Massachusetts. So Democrats can go to the Republican National Convention. The General, if elected, will go, of course, hot as a sorehead, but as a nonpartisan patriot who hopes for practical results from the "fearless and just."

The other new Rooseveltian is still more imposing by his sudden reconversion. Representative CROSS of Royalston, elected to the Great and General Court as a Progressive in 1914, a Progressive-Republican in 1915, a Republican in 1916, was boasting only a month or two ago that he voted for WILSON in 1912, fearing that ROOSEVELT would be elected. Now he is a candidate for Roosevelt delegate. He was belaboring the Colonel only the other day. Saul hardly saw the light more quickly.

These two cases of political unstable equilibrium will hardly gratify the Colonel. He is calling the people to call him. Will nobody but office holders, office seekers, and "floppers" respond?

FOR A STATE CONSTABULARY.

The main purpose of the State Constabulary bill, to be introduced in both branches of the Legislature next week, is to relieve the National Guard of this State from all police duty, to reserve the State's soldiers for the protection of the nation. The employment of the militia for the suppression of riots has become a reproach in all the States. They are not trained to police methods. Either they do too little or they do too much. The need of mounted police under the control of the State has been felt for many years. Now, with the help of Governor WHITMAN and the appreciation by the legislators of the increased military responsibility of the National Guard, we are likely to get such a force. The admirable work done by the aqueduct police, from the Esopus watershed all along the line of the new aqueduct, has proved the efficiency of the method.

The labor leaders ought not to oppose this bill. It is not aimed at them. Its passage will expedite the development of the National Guard as a purely military force, which it was designed to be. Labor in its insurgent moods will have no more to fear from a competent, well-disciplined police force than from a battalion of infantry. We have strong hopes that the labor men, instead of opposing this bill, will support it for purely patriotic reasons. They are interested in the national defense.

RECRUITING.

There should be no discouragement over the reports about the recruiting of men for the regular army under the emergency law passed by Congress for the immediate increase of our mobile force. The number of applications and the number of rejections for physical defects are about normal. If there has been a falling off in one place, there has been an increase in another. But it will take an unconscionably long time under the present antiquated system of recruiting to obtain 20,000 more fit soldiers, and when the final Congressional army bill is accepted, as there is now reason to hope that it will be within a month or so, there will be a demand for many more men. The machinery for extra enlistment is as yet hardly in operation, and next week's reports will undoubtedly show an increase of applications, but the inadequacy of the methods employed, which has so often been pointed out by military officers, will be revealed to the whole country. For that reason the passage of the emergency bill in the excitement following the Mexican invasion is likely to prove helpful to the cause of preparedness, though it may not serve quickly to increase the number of men with the colors.

In the debates on military extension the subject of recruiting can scarcely be ignored. Provision should be made to modernize recruiting, to get at the men of the right age all over the country who would be glad to enlist if the advantages of the military life and the country's need of protectors alike were clearly brought to their minds. The bills of both houses provide that a recruit may be furloughed into the reserve at the end of two years with the colors, that any recruit who has shown great proficiency may join the reserve after one year. The reservist will have his uniform, but will be called to training for only a short period each year. He will be paid for all he does. With the experience of one or two years with the colors a sturdy, intelligent young man will be well fitted for any industrial pursuit. These facts should be made plain.

The plan of exhibiting moving pictures in connection with recruiting work has been urged upon the War Department. A vivid and accurate representation of the soldier at work, at play, and at rest, in camp, on the march, in barracks, on drill, would serve better than the posters now used to entice young men to the enlistment bureaus. These exhibitions should be undertaken solely by the War Department, without the co-operation of public showmen. They should be free and should be accompanied by instructive talks by experienced army officers who have seen service. There are other ways to get at the men. There is provision in the pending bills for the elevation of enlisted men to commissioned rank, and in the future more of our officers will rise from the ranks than in the past. There will be need for many more noncommissioned officers, and they form the very backbone of the army. Recruiting must be facilitated, and it will be if Congress and the War Department will look at the matter in the right light.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Just Why Didn't They Cheer?

In a dispatch from Princeton, printed by The Tribune, there appears a statement obviously "significant of much," but significant of what is by no means clear—is, indeed, a mystery so dark and with so many possible solutions, each about equally plausible, that to confront it requires real courage. This is the statement:

> On Tuesday Professor Sharp will sail for England on the steamer Noordam. He will start for the Allies' line encampment to tell them (his American) was received in gloomy silence.

Professor SHARP, a native of Scotland, 34 years old, has been teaching philosophy, but he thinks that there is more important work, just now, for him to do at home, or rather in France or wherever his native land may have use for his services. Now why was it that the young men in his classroom heard the news "in gloomy silence"?

A conceivable explanation is that he has made himself so loved and respected by his pupils that they thought only of the perils to which he will be subjected, and that their gloom was due to apprehension lest they should never see him again. That theory would be more easily tenable, however, if his auditors had been a group of close feminine relatives. Then tears and even audible lamentations might have been both expected and comprehensible, though not a few such groups have deferred the manifestations of a personal grief until after their warrior's departure, and made their farewell one of proud encouragement to see joy as well as duty in the performance of patriotic service.

But the Princeton students are not feminine relatives—they are young men whose affection for their teachers is probably of the usual controllable ardor, and what was to be expected of them in natural course was enthusiastic appreciation of the Professor's action as that of a scholar who is also a man ready to fight in a good cause and indifferent to danger when his country calls. In the circumstances, unless they are all pro-German, there is difficulty in interpreting their behavior otherwise than as expressing disapproval of fighting for any reason whatever, and that can only mean that Princeton students are—well, call it peculiar and let it go at that.

Counting the Cost of Disease.

An attempt seemingly successful has just been made by Health Commissioner ROSENAU of Chicago to show the people of that city what one preventable disease, scarlet fever, has cost them in one year. There were, in 1915, 3,366 cases of this malady in Chicago, and seventy-seven deaths. At any rate, those were the reported numbers; probably the real figures would be considerably larger. According to the official, detailed computation, the average expenditure for a child in a poor family when ill of scarlet fever, and recovering, is $57, of which the doctor gets $30, the druggist $6, and quarantine and the destruction of property take the rest. For the child of rich parents all these outlays are so much increased that together they amount to $500. When death follows the illness, the cost, including a life valuation of $5,000, rises to $5,067 for the poor patient, and to $5,575 for the rich one.

Taking the whole city by wards and using these figures, the Commissioner reaches the conclusion that in the year 1915 scarlet fever meant to Chicago a loss of exactly $978,830—which is a good deal of money. Should there be added to it the losses, similarly computed, from other preventable diseases, the total would be appalling.

Yet the other day a lot of New York's highly intelligent and eminently respectable payers of taxes on real estate gathered in solemn conclave and by formal resolution protested against all projected extensions of the work now done by our Health Board, and sternly scolded it for what was called its "socialising tendency"! They evidently thought it all right, or at least unavoidable, to spend money on people who are already sick—the only activity ever undertaken by public officials in the good old days—but expenditures to guard against or to minimize the sort of outgo from private purses that has just been illustrated filled the real estate men with indignation.

Their feelings on the subject of "socializing" have an explanation and therefore an excuse, for the real estate owners in this city do already carry burdens of taxation that are almost or quite intolerable. They might see, however, if they tried real hard, that what the Health Board wants is more tax money only in appearance—that it is really but a minute fraction of the money now far worse than wasted.

Pacifist Secrets Revealed.

How directly and practically the principles of modern psychology can be applied to the elucidation of human phenomena and the consequent remedying of social abuses was well demonstrated by the letter of Dr. STEWART PATON, printed on this page yesterday. His communication was a production of good, sound science, and it made highly interesting reading for everybody except pacifists of the anything-but-fight type—the type so beautifully illustrated by the writer of another letter on the same page. There was revealed a man who calmly contemplates the withdrawal of the entire American people, in case we are attacked, to some purely defensive forts far in the interior of the Continent!

A man like that, Dr. PATON explained, is one with a subconscious realisation, founded on painful experiences of a personal sort, of his own inability to meet the exigencies constantly arising in the world as it is. Of course such a man does not confess either to himself or to others the truth about himself. Instead, he desperately preaches the beauties of peace, and war he invariably treats as mere slaughter, with never an admission that it is a means, and sometimes the only means, of attaining incalculably valuable ends.

The alternative to war to which the pacifist aspires is an imagined and impossible condition, all over the world, in which he would be safe—in which his weakness would not be a disadvantage—in which there would be no crises beyond his power to meet.

Of course war is horrible, but that fact is no more a reason for unqualified denunciation of it than is the reluctance most of us would feel for seeing and doing what surgeons see and do in the operating room a reason for calling those surgeons bloodthirsty savages.

Victims of the New Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has again been drawn to the ever-present danger to pedestrians along Broadway by the item in THE TIMES entitled "Caught Between New Cars." Another victim caught between these new cars, rolled and crushed, and, if not fatally injured, will be maimed for life.

During the past year I have noticed some ten or twelve similar accidents reported in the newspapers, most of which have been fatal. From this large number of fatal accidents of one class there seems to be something wrong either with the city authorities or the Police Department, for surely pedestrians have some rights to proper protection on the streets.

I know of no other city where it is not possible to stand between cars at a street crossing and still not be injured. Why should the greatest city in America put up with such a condition?

E. B. SCHIEFFELIN.

New York, March 14, 1916.

CLERGYMEN AND DEFENSE.

Dr. Stimson Finds Ministerial Minds Confused on Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am appealed to now for the second time through the mail to sign a document intended to defeat certain "organised and determined efforts to stampede the nation." It emanates from "the Church Peace Union," and bears the signatures of a number of highly reputable gentlemen, mostly ministers; and I am assured that other ministers are signing it at the rate of "a hundred a day."

Ministers are a peace-loving group, and a document made up almost entirely of statements about "good-will" and "racial sympathy" and "divine ideals" and "human brotherhood," coupled with "an awful crisis," is sure to appeal to them. But when all this is made to float the idea that military preparedness is the primal cause of the present war, which is introduced in two roundabout declarations, that it "has proved to be inadequate as a safeguard to the world's peace," and this "so-called preparedness for which Europe is paying an awful price," one wonders whether the signers really believe that. If so, I may perhaps be allowed to refer them to a much more serious and authoritative document issued by the elder Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the volume recently published by the "Division of Economics and History," entitled "Nationalism and War in the East," which gives at length and in detail the story of the real causes of the war, which are quite other than this. It carries the cause back to systems of government, to political theories, and to submission to diplomatic control, which are deeply rooted, and which resort to any and every agency to accomplish their ambitions and selfish purposes. Instruments entirely legitimate and useful in other relations, like treaties, and Congresses, and law itself, no less than military preparedness, are at times made their tool.

When, therefore, the question of what is the proper course for any nation in regard to its army and navy is under consideration it is primarily an administrative question; and, so far as the public is concerned, it should be discussed on the ground of their being in such a state of efficiency as shall be adequate for the needs of the country in the conditions it must meet at the hour or in the immediate future. "Extravagant expenditure" and "enormous sums" are wholly relative terms. Whatever the necessary cost may be, it must be paid. Charges of extravagance in the past or inefficiency at present have only a secondary relation to the main question. It is neither worthy of itself nor honorable before the world for a great nation to be without the "military preparedness" adequate to secure respect for its counsels and protests, whether in regard to the infringement of its own rights, or trespass upon the rights and liberty of the weak and the oppressed. Between militarism on the one hand and pacifism on the other there is a preparedness which is both prudent and right. I may be pardoned by my fellow-ministers for believing as I do that the decision as to just what form that preparedness shall take today may well be left to the responsible officers of the Government, and particularly those whose own lives in case of war will be first involved, and that the rest of us are best fulfilling our patriotic duty when we uphold the hands of the Government. We could all heartily wish that in the emergency thrust upon the country today so much time had not been spent in profitless discussion. There is great danger that many lives will be sacrificed in a "punitive expedition," which would have been uncalled for, and there would have been no raid on Columbus if the United States had had something more of preparedness.

HENRY A. STIMSON.

Manhattan Congregational Church, New York, March 17, 1916.

A Secretary of the Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not change the title Secretary of War to Secretary of the Army or Secretary for National Defense? We have a Secretary of the Navy and it seems to me it would be more consistent, then, to call the other member of the Cabinet Secretary of the Army, more especially as it seems absurd to have a Secretary of War during the many, many years that we are at peace.

It would certainly be an advance to consider him a Secretary for National Defense rather than a Secretary of War, when our main object is to avoid war as far as possible.

I recommend this change of name to the present Administration and I feel that it would be a most opportune time to change the title, now that we have as incumbent in the office one who has been known as a pacifist.

MAUD NATHAN.

New York, March 16, 1916.

Lusitania Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Friday, May 7, 1915, the unparalleled atrocity of the sinking of the Lusitania was committed. By that deed over 100 Americans—men, women, and little children—were slain without pity and without excuse. No sorrow has been expressed by Germany for that crime. It was celebrated in Germany and by Germans in the United States with the wildest rejoicings. No compensation whatever has been offered for the lives so ruthlessly destroyed. No public demonstration of sorrow for these hapless victims has taken place in the United States. So far as the ruling powers are concerned they have let them die unknelled.

The first anniversary of the massacre will take place on Sunday, May 7 next. I would respectfully suggest that that day be observed as Lusitania Day and that out of common and reverent respect to our dead memorial services be held in the churches and that the President and public officers attend such a service.

ROBERT ATKINSON.

Haverhill, Mass., March 14, 1916.

THE PASSING OF THE CLAN MacTAVISH.

She passed as the ships of England passed
In days of long ago!
'Twas a listing deck and leaning mast
That settled slow from the cannon's blast,
When the raider boarded her at last
To strike his final blow!

She sank as the ships of England sank
While yet the world was young!
For her slaughtered seamen, rank on rank,
Had died on the boat-decks bloody plank,
And the shattered strakes beneath her drank
The sea with thirsty tongues!

She went as the ships of England will
When unborn worlds are old!
For her little guns, perforce, were still,
And the fireroom began to fill,
'Till the damaged engines felt the chill
Of death within her hold!

She played the game as the English play,
Regardless of the cost!
When the Nations answer Yea or Nay,
At the bar where Fair and Foul must weigh,
To a God of Wrath on Judgment Day,
What man will say she lost?

E. B. M. S., Jr.

MRS. WHARTON'S CHARITY.

She Makes a New Appeal for the American Hostels in Paris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Autumn I made through your columns an appeal for the American Hostels for Refugees in Paris, and the response was so generous that I venture to call the attention of your readers to the new and tragic problem which now confronts us.

We are at present caring permanently for about 3,000 refugees, almost all French, and many of the better class, from the bombarded towns and the invaded provinces. When certain members of the family are fit to work it is relatively easy to help the others. We have so far found employment for over 4,000 refugees, and we give sewing to about seventy women in the workroom of the hostels.

But there remain the families where the father is unable to work through illness or age, and where the mother's time is absorbed by the care of many small children, or of some infirm relative. We have many desperate cases of this kind, and they are rendered doubly pitiful by the increasing difficulty of obtaining cheap lodgings in Paris, especially for families with young children.

I will give a few instances. One is that of a family of ten persons, father, mother, and eight children, the eldest under 11, shut up in one filthy room, ten feet square, where they cook, sleep, and do their washing. The father is ill in bed, one child is just back from the hospital after an attack of typhoid, and the others are in the state of dirt and anaemia inevitable in such surroundings.

In another case a family of five formerly well-to-do persons are paying $10 a month for one room, in which they cook, and all five are sleeping in two beds. In still another, a woman, who has just given birth to twins, is sleeping on two chairs because there is no bed to spare for her. We have many cases where from eight to ten people are living in the utmost squalor in two small rooms.

Such things cannot be allowed to go on, and the American Hostels are determined to better them. We have only enough funds in hand to maintain the hostels, with our coal and grocery depots and bureau of assistance, for another three months; but we have, nevertheless, decided to hire at once a vacant house of fifty-five rooms, which we have been able to secure on favorable terms. We are looking for others like it, and we intend to furnish rooms for two and three persons and to let them out by the month at a nominal rent.

These buildings will be under the management of our committee and will be regularly inspected by our visitors. We shall furnish each room with two beds, a chest of drawers, two tables, and a stove, and we shall supply all the linen and have it washed at our expense, so that the sanitary conditions may be under our control.

We have estimated that for $40 we can furnish one room, and lodge in it for one year an adult and two children. A bed with complete bedding can be bought for $10.

We hope to reserve one of our houses for those of the better class, whose less apparent misery is so often more cruel and more difficult to relieve.

More urgently than I have ever begged before I beg the friends who have hitherto helped us to do so again, and to speak to their friends of this new work. Those we are trying to rescue are not only in the deepest misery themselves, but are a source of disease and demoralization to others; and the one way to lift them back to health and decency is to give them lodgings fit to live in.

For this purpose we need $20,000 at once. After more than a year's knowledge of our work, how much will our compatriots give us?

EDITH WHARTON.

Paris, Feb. 28, 1916.

Donations and monthly subscriptions should be addressed to Mrs. Wharton, 53, Rue de Varenne, Paris.

The following donations have already been received:

"A Friend in New York"	$1,000
Robert Van Cortlandt	100
Her Excellency Mme. Jusserand	100
Mrs. Charles Baldwin	100
Mrs. Victor Sorchan	50
Miss Edith Bowdoin	50

PASTORAL SHAKESPEARE.

Princess Lazarovich Tells of the Earliest Productions in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pray allow me to correct an error of statement in today's number of the magnificent Shakespeare series in which THE TIMES is issuing, a rich and unique symposium of Shakespeare criticism, comment, and impression.

Because of the importance and far-reaching influence of this golden effort of THE TIMES I feel I cannot afford to let pass in silence, as might be so in the case of some transitory or irresponsible publication, an erroneous assertion concerning an original and creative work of my young days, a work whose effects have since then traveled far out through wood and dale on both sides of the world, and the wellsprings of which were improvisations from histories or other stories which my little sisters and I used to make in childhood and act among the forests and canyons in our mountain valley in California.

Miss Wynne Matthison, whose acting has met with such hearty and just appreciation from Americans that she has come to make this country her home I believe for many years, says in her article that "the whole pastoral play idea was originated by Mr. Ben Greet." In that statement she labors under a complete misapprehension.

I have long admired Mr. Ben Greet's life-long devotion to the best types of drama, and feel sure that the influence of his companies in the English provinces and throughout America, not only on the regular stage, but in connection with schools, has been of deep and lasting educational value. However, Mr. Greet was not the originator nor the initiator of the pastoral production of plays.

The Summer representation, in the early eighties, of "As You Like It," in Coombe Grove, Surrey, England, imagined first by me, and in which I acted Rosalind, while the Hon. Lady Archibald Campbell of Argyll, mother of the present Duke of Argyll, took the part of Orlando, was the very first forest production of any play, and was hailed in England and on the Continent as the initiation of a new form of poetic representation arousing a new aesthetic emotion.

In my book of recollections, "Pleasures and Palaces," is given a full account of the genesis of this conception and the story and circumstances of its practical embodiment in the famous Coombe pastoral production as the result of a year's preparation and happy co-operation by Lady Archibald and myself. We gave the performances during two succeeding Summers at Coombe—an hour's drive by coach from Hyde Park Corner.

Our forest performances of "As You Like It" were followed by many kindred efforts, both in Europe and America, and it is all to the honor of Mr. Ben Greet that he was one of those to adopt and spread our beautiful method of giving pastoral plays among the trees, carrying its enchantment through the English Provinces and this country, obtaining especially in his garden presentations, like that of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," an achievement of rare beauty instinct with the spirit of Shakespeare and that romping with nature in the author's sylvan scenes which no indoors mode of interpretation can give.

PRINCESS LAZAROVICH-HREBELIANOVICH.
(Grace Gleason Calhoun.)

New York, March 16, 1916.

SARATOGA'S CHANCE.

Dr. Baruch Urges Quick Action to Make it Equal Europe's Spas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent comments upon the need of legislative appropriations for the further development of Saratoga Springs are logical and convincing to those who are familiar with the facts. For many years I have been satisfied that Saratoga Springs is the only spa in this country which furnishes resources for the treatment of the diseases of the heart and nervous system. There are other springs of equal value in the Far West, but they have not the long-established development of Saratoga. When the springs at the latter place were already visited by the elite of this country, in search of health and recreation, the Western springs were still in possession of the Indians.

If Saratoga Springs be established in the high position which its mineral water resources, its climate and environment merit, owners of other valuable spring resorts in this country may be encouraged to develop them and thus add substantially to the economic welfare of the country.

My own interest in Saratoga Springs arises purely from my long recognition of its immense importance to the medical profession and to the lay public. Never having personally needed its health-giving waters I have not spent ten days at that place since I have known it. For the last twenty years I have sent numerous patients for health and recreation to this resort. On the only occasion when I ventured to run counter to the doctor's proverbial aversion to taking his own medicine I found myself knowing one of these springs "not wisely but too well" and learned a lesson that I have often taught others, viz.: that these waters need to be prescribed with care.

When the State wisely wrested these springs from commercial exploiters, who were on the eve of destroying them, I happened to be invited by Dr. A. S. Downs, President of the Saratoga Medical Society, to read a paper on hydrotherapy, (the medical uses of water,) it came to me as an inspiration to address the society on the neglect of mineral springs in this country in general and of Saratoga Springs in particular. This address was published in the Medical Times, in 1913. On the day after the address I was invited to visit the State Reservation, when I found that the commission, appointed by Governor Hughes to develop it, had done remarkable work in the purchase of the best springs and improvement of their surroundings. Visiting the Saratoga Bath, on Philadelphia Street, I was astonished to find but one tub furnishing carbonic acid gas water and that this was manufactured by charging the city water from a cylinder of carbonic acid gas. Imagine a large coal mine underlying a town and only one stove burning coal! This was practically the status of the Saratoga baths in the Spring of 1913.

The springs had been so exhausted of their carbonic acid content that the tubs of the bathhouse could not be supplied with carbonic acid water. The latter could be obtained only for drinking purposed.

In view of this pathetic fact, it occurred to me that springs which have been capable of supplying thousands of gallons of carbonic acid gas for commercial purposes for several years must be capable of restoration, under proper scientific management. In the firm belief that the cessation of pumping, which had been accomplished by the law establishing the Reservation Commission, would surely restore the springs, I proposed to the Reservation Commission to visit the principal European spas, after the adjournment of the London International Congress, and investigate and report, without compensation, upon the best method of developing the springs to the capacity for supplying a large number of baths. While engaged in this task at Kissingen, I discovered the man whom I regarded especially adapted for this purpose, Dr. Paul Haertl, Chief of the Royal Laboratory at Kissengen. Fearing to let him slip from my grasp, I immediately engaged his services to come to Saratoga Springs for consultation, subject to the approval of the Reservation Commission, from whom I had no authority to make contracts. Fortunately the Reservation Commission, under the leadership of Mr. George Foster Peabody, was liberal enough to confirm my agreement. Dr. Haertl "came, saw, and conquered" all the obstacles that had rendered the splendid work of the commission practically futile, up to that time, with the result that last Summer hundreds of baths of carbonic acid water were administered in the three bathhouses of Saratoga Springs.

Today Saratoga Springs would be equal to any similar one in Europe if the Legislature would appropriate sufficient funds to complete its skillfully devised development. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." This is the time for the people of this State to urge their representatives in the Legislature to take advantage of the tide of prosperity that is flowing within their reach. It would indeed be an unwise and fatal policy to permit an investment of $1,000,000 to be so badly managed that for want of funds to complete the equipment of Saratoga Springs the present grand opportunity, due to the unfortunate war, should be allowed to pass.

SIMON BARUCH, M. D.

New York, March 15, 1916.

Military Camps Next Summer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call attention to the inaccuracy of the report recently published in a New York paper to the effect that the regular army training camps for civilians at Plattsburg and elsewhere will not be held this Summer, because of lack of officers. The report was promptly denied by General Scott, Chief of Staff, and General Wood, the denial being published in several papers this morning.

For the Eastern Military Department camps are planned for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., beginning May 3, and at Plattsburg, N. Y., from June 3 to October; for the Western Department, at San Diego and Monterey, Cal., and Fort George Wright, Wash.; for the Central Department at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Ludington, Mich. The only change in the program is that the camp announced for Fort Oglethorpe, beginning April 3, has been postponed to May 3, due to detail of the Eleventh Cavalry stationed there to

ARTHUR WOODS WILL WED KIN OF MORGAN

Police Commissioner Engaged to Miss H. M. Hamilton, Granddaughter of Late Financier.

ACTIVE IN CHARITY WORK

Debutante of Last Winter Is Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pierson Hamilton—Mr. Woods' Career.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton of 32 East Thirty-sixth Street yesterday announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton, to Police Commissioner Arthur Woods. The announcement was made at a reception given at the Hamilton home in the afternoon, and later was made public.

The rumor that the Police Commissioner was engaged had persisted among his intimate friends and official attachés for several days. Earlier in the day, when the Commissioner was asked if the report was true, he smiled and refused to deny or confirm it.

The engagement will come as a surprise to a large part of society, although the intimate friends of both Miss Hamilton and the Police Commissioner have suspected it for some time. Miss Hamilton was a débutante of last season, and has taken a prominent part in the social activities of the younger set since her début. She is of a quiet and serious disposition, and, like her mother, has given up much of her time to social service and benevolent work. She is a member of the Colony Club. Last January she organized a snowflake gavotte, which was given at the annual entertainment held by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lying-in Hospital.

Her Mother, Juliet P. Morgan.

Miss Hamilton's mother, who was Miss Juliet Pierpont Morgan, the third child of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, was married to William Pierson Hamilton in 1894. Miss Hamilton has a sister, Miss Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton, and three brothers, Pierpont M., Laurens M., and Alexander Hamilton. Her father, who is a descendant of Alexander Hamilton, is a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Woods is 45 years old, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Woods of Boston. He was graduated from Harvard University, class of '92, and later studied at the University of Berlin, and for several years was a master in the Groton School in Massachusetts. He left Groton to go to the Philippines as a member of Secretary of War Taft's party, and from there continued a tour of inspection and investigation in Asiatic and European countries.

Upon returning home he joined the staff of The New York Evening Sun. While there he accepted a commission from the Citizen's Committee on Police to study and write a report on police conditions in this city. He was made Secretary of the committee.

His Studies in Scotland Yard.

Following this he was sent abroad by General Bingham, then Police Commissioner, to study conditions in Scotland Yard, and after his return home he was appointed the Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner in the Bingham Administration. He resigned this position when General Bingham went out of office. Subsequently he became an officer in the Colima Lumber Company of Mexico, and spent considerable time in that country in the lumber business. He was made Secretary to Mayor Mitchel on Jan. 1, 1914, and on April 8, of that year, Mayor Mitchel appointed him Police Commissioner.

The Commissioner has been interested in social uplift and municipal betterment. He is natural and democratic in his manner, and a great reader, chiefly on social and administrative matters. He is fond of outdoor life; he has hunted in the Rockies, and gone tarpon fishing in Mexico. His only game is tennis, but he is a baseball fan. When he was at Groton he was usually in charge of the camp in the Adirondacks. After he left Groton he used to go back to coach the baseball and football teams. Upon returning from the Philippines he engineered a movement to interest the Philippine boys in baseball, and got a silver cup to be presented to them. Mr. Woods is a member of the Harvard and Racquet Clubs.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Miss Dennis Changes Wedding Plans

Owing to the recent death of her father, Martin Dennis, Miss Mildred Dennis of Newark, N. J., has changed the arrangements of her wedding to Gayle L. Young, which is to be celebrated on March 21 in Newark. Plans had been completed for a church wedding, and there was to have been a large bridal party. Instead of that the marriage will be quietly celebrated at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. Young is a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and is a graduate of Princeton University, class of '02. He is a son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Young.

BAZAAR TO CLOSE THURSDAY

Dr. Baruch Says $25,000 Offer to Willard-Moran Managers Failed.

Dr. Emanuel Baruch, President of the German Bazaar, said last night that the reply to his letter to the promoters of the Willard-Moran fight, offering $25,000 for the use of Madison Square Garden next Saturday night was unsatisfactory, and that, in all probability, the bazaar will close on Thursday, as scheduled.

The receipts for Thursday night amounted to $41,600, and more than $5,000 was mailed to Julius P. Meyer, the Treasurer, from all parts of the country. The largest crowd of any night since the bazaar opened filled the Garden that night, it being estimated that more than 50,000 people attended day and night.

Last night was devoted to the Liederkranz and Arion Societies, and a capacity crowd filled the Garden. William Forster, President of the Liederkranz Society, in an address, said in part:

"The present European conflict can not, and will not, obliterate from the minds and hearts of the people of the United States of America the memory of those unselfish, efficient, and liberty-loving Germans who aided Washington and his despondent Continental Army in our war for independence. Nor will the people of this country forget the loyalty and patriotism of those Germans who, in 1861 were among the foremost, with the Irishmen, to offer their lives for the safety and integrity of the union of our States, in which we live happily and prosper."

Tonight will be Hungarian Night, and several thousand residents of the Hungarian colony in and about New York are expected to attend. The Austrian diplomatic officials from Washington and the consular staff in this city will be present.

WM. P. SMITH WEDS NURSE.

Stockbroker, Aged 58, Marries Miss Mary J. Ingham, 27.

William Palmer Smith, 58 years old, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, married on Thursday Miss Mary Jane Ingham, the 27-year-old nurse who took care of him during a critical illness last Summer. The ceremony was held in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, and the Rev. J. B. Atkinson officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith will reside at his country estate, Fridheim, near Plainfield, N. J., after their return from the South, where they are spending their honeymoon. In addition to his connections here, Mr. Smith has business interests in Plainfield. His first wife died a few years ago, and he is the father of Lawrence B. and William P. Smith, Jr., and Mrs. E. Yarde Breese of Trenton, N. J., and Miss Alice Hoadley Smith.

In addition to his Stock Exchange membership, Mr. Smith is of the firm of Breese & Smith at 96 Broadway. He belongs to the Union and Players Clubs of this city, and the Baltusrol Golf and Plainfield Country Clubs.

Mrs. Smith is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ingham of South Norwalk, Conn., and met Mr. Smith when he was a patient in the Muhlenberg Hospital at Plainfield.

RICHARD D. HILLIS TO MARRY

Son of Plymouth Church Pastor to Wed Miss Alice L. Rogers.

The engagement of Miss Alice L. Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Rogers of Buffalo, N. Y., to Richard Dwight Hillis, son of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Hillis, has been announced.

Miss Rogers made her début in Buffalo society two years ago, and has visited in Brooklyn frequently. Mr. Hillis is a graduate of Yale University, class of '10, and has been engaged in business in Duluth, Minn., for the last two years. He will probably return this Summer to this city to reside.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Caesar-Perry Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Nancy Perry, daughter of Charles T. Perry of Helena, Mont., to C. Theodore Caesar of Brady, Mont., has been announced.

Mr. Caesar is a son of C. Albert Caesar, who lives in Germany, and a cousin of Henry A. Caesar of 19 West Seventy-sixth Street. He left New York last Spring for the West, and purchased a ranch in Montana. Shortly afterward he met Miss Perry. He was a member of Squadron A, having joined that organization in 1911.

No date has been set for the wedding.

A Son to Rev. F. W. Tomkins, Jr.

The Rev. Floyd Williams Tomkins, Jr., and Mrs. Tomkins (Miss Josephine B. Richey,) of Philadelphia, are being congratulated upon the birth of a son, Floyd Williams Tomkins, 3d, on March 15. Mrs. Tomkins is the daughter of the Rev. Alban Richey, formerly of Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, this city, and now rector of Emmanuel Church, New Castle, Del.

Miss Martha S. Gay Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gay of 71 East Eighty-seventh Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martha Stone Gay, to George Clarke Whiting of Hingham, Mass. Miss Gay was introduced to society last Winter. Mr. Whiting is an architect, and studied at Harvard University. No date has been set for the wedding.

Ambassador da Gama Is Ill.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Brazilian Ambassador, Domicio da Gama, is seriously ill here with an intestinal trouble. The Ambassador was stricken last night and for a time his condition was considered critical. It was said at the Embassy today that his condition was less alarming.

FAITH CONFERENCE RULES ARE ADOPTED

Committee Revises Regulations Governing Organization of World Gathering.

A COUNCIL TO SUPERVISE

The Executive Body to be Convened by an Episcopal Chairman, but to be Interdenominational.

The North American Conference, which met last January at Garden City, yesterday issued its revised plan of procedure in preparation for the World Conference on Faith and Order, which has been planned with the hope of uniting Christendom. As the January meeting was about to adjourn, directions for revising the organization plan were given to a special committee. The final form of the organization plan, as revised by the special committee, is now made public for the first time.

In the first place it provides that a council of the commissions or committees be formed, each denomination's representation in the conference being known as a commission or a committee. The council shall be convened by a delegate named by the commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or several delegates may act, unless ordered otherwise by the commission. The delegates who respond, whatever their number, shall be considered competent for the transaction of business, and absolute unanimity shall not be necessary in the determination of the council, although the council is instructed to strive for absolute unanimity. Each denominatonal commission or committee shall proceed, with such expert assistance as it may think fit, to formulate the proposition of faith and order which it considers to be held in common by its own communion and the balance of Christendom, and also that upon which it stands apart from other communions. Two or more commissions or committees or other official representatives may unite in so formulating their faiths.

The council shall select a board of advisers. Care shall be taken that the "denominational families" be adequately and justly represented on the board, although it will not be necessary that an adviser be chosen from each communion of Christendom.

The propositions of Faith and Order, formulated by the several commissions, committees, or other official representatives, shall be referred to the board of advisers, who shall select the points that appear to be held substantially in common and those which appear to be regarded as grounds for separate organization.

As each successive communion associates itself with the movement for a World Conference, its commission or committee will be asked to formulate its own statement of faith. The council, to which will be added representatives of other communions as they come in, will increase the number of members of the board of advisers as circumstances require, and the board shall continue to "co-ordinate" the faith statements of various communions as they are received.

Whenever the council deems it opportune, the board of advisers will be invited to state questions of Faith and Order for consideration by the World Conference, and when the board reports the council will formulate questions for submission to the conference for discussion.

The council will have the power to designate the time and place for holding the conference, and to make the necessary arrangements. When this call is issued for the conference, and when the council issues other communications, relative to the conference, they will be delivered to the participating communions, either by the council, or some agency authorized by it.

Each participating communion is to appoint its own deputies to the conference in its own way, but the basis of representation in the conference will be determined by the council at the time the conference call is issued.

Amendments to this plan may be proposed to the council by any commission or committee or other official representative, and may be approved by the council either in the form proposed or with amendments.

FRANK DANBY DIES.

Mrs. Julia Frankau Expires in London—Her Last Work "Full Swing."

LONDON, Saturday, March 18.—Frank Danby, (Mrs. Julia Frankau,) the novelist, died yesterday in her home in London.

Mrs. Frankau, who wrote under the name of Frank Danby, was the daughter of an artist, and was in her fifty-third year. She was educated at home by Mme. Paul Lafargue, the daughter of Karl Marx, and in early life took up journalistic work, writing for The Saturday Review. Her first novel, "Dr. Phillips, a Maida Vale Idyll," was published in 1887 and was followed by "A Babe in Bohemia" two years later. Mrs. Frankau then abandoned writing fiction in favor of studying engraving, concerning which she wrote several important works. In 1902 she returned to writing stories, and since then published a score of novels, the latest of which was "Full Swing," published in 1914.

Perkins Heads Princeton Y. M. C. A.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 17.—George W. Perkins, Jr., son of George W. Perkins, the Progressive leader, was tonight elected President of the Philadelphian Society, the Y. M. C. A. of Princeton University. Arthur V. Savage of Philadelphia, Penn., was chosen Vice President.

ACT STUDENTS' PLAYS.

Columbia Gives a War Tragedy and Farce to Encourage Playwriting.

The Columbia University Dramatic Association presented two original plays at Brinckerhoff Theatre yesterday afternoon. The association is no longer presenting long plays by professional dramatists, but is adopting the policy instead of giving plays written by the students and coached and staged by them. The purpose of this experiment is to encourage undergraduate playwriting.

The first plays given in accordance with the new plan were "Le Jour de Gloire," a one-act war tragedy by Miss L. Hurlbut, and "Infinity," a farce by E. R. Doyle. Both were clever and greatly enjoyed by a large audience of Columbia and Barnard students.

The casts included M. Austin, G. Murphy, W. Lowenburg, H. Cone, M. Weinheimer, G. Merritt, and Miss D. Nichols, Miss H. Ridley, Miss L. Maver, and Miss O. Byron.

B. Raymond coached the plays, which were staged by J. T. Hiller. In their new project the C. U. D. A. has the hearty co-operation of Professor H. Hughes of the Columbia dramatic department. The next program will be presented in two weeks.

HARVARD MEN IN 'HENRY IV.'

Delta Upsilon Players Give Two Performances Here Today.

At the Century Lyceum this afternoon and evening the Harvard Chapter of Delta Upsilon will present Shakespeare's "Henry IV.," Part II., a play which has not been seen on the American stage in more than ninety years.

This production, which has the support of the Tercentenary Committee, as well as the local Delta Upsilon Club, is the nineteenth revival of old English dramas by the Harvard organization, which now appears in New York for the first time.

The college players, who have been in diligent training for many weeks at Cambridge under Richard Ordynski, come direct from a Northampton performance, following the first four presentations of the play at Castle Square Theatre in Boston. The entire cast is undergraduate, except three men, the principal parts, the King, Prince Hal, and Sir John Falstaff, being taken by alumni of considerable experience in dramatic work.

Unusual scenery, designed by a member of the chapter, and executed by a New York firm, is one of several notable features of this ambitious amateur production of an uncommon play.

PERSIAN ANTIQUES, $5,314.

A Large Hamadan Rug Brings the Highest Price, $390, at Raffy Sale.

The first lot of the Persian antiquities of Mirza Raffy of Persia at the Anderson Galleries last evening brought $5,314 for 150 numbers. C. A. Herter was one of the purchasers, paying $85 for a beautiful octagonal Rhages bowl with turquoise blue glaze and silver iridescence, and $110 for an Ino-Chinese rug, a long runner with a brown field and harmonious colors in the decorations. An extra large Hamadan rug, 20.6 feet by 13.6, brought the highest price of the day, going to A. N. Davis for $390. A large Serabend rug in the palm leaf pattern went to the same buyer for $300.

A large silky Hamadan rug, with brown field and blue and cream borders, went to A. Deveylan for $300, and other purchases made by the same buyer were a Persian rug, with red ground and design in deep blue and red, for $100; a Princess Bokhara rug in claret red, with Bokhara plaquettes in delicate lines in red, deep blue and white, for $180; a Mahal room-size rug, blue field with flower forms in rose, cream and soft yellow, for $180; a room-sized Hamadan rug, with blue field and geometrical design in warm tones, for $110, and a Yamud Bokhara rug, with field of Turkoman red, plaquettes in blue, red and white, for $115.

A highly decorative Persian rug, with biege ground and designs in blue and yellow, went to T. P. Lind for $150, and H. Humprey paid $90 for a Hamadan rug with cream ground. The sale will continue this afternoon.

HALLORAN WILL FILED.

Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul Receive $260,000.

Mary A. Halloran, who died on March 12, in her will, filed for probate yesterday, bequeathed $250,000 in cash and realty valued at $10,000 to the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul of Mount St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson. There are bequests of $10,000 to St. Joseph's Hospital at Yonkers and $5,000 each to the German Hospital, the Catholic Institute for the Blind, and the Knapp Memorial Hospital.

The rest of the estate, amounting to more than a million dollars, according to Robert W. Maloney, attorney for the executors, is to be divided as follows: Fifty thousand dollars in cash and one-fifth of the residue to her sister, Eliza McCauley of 2,971 Decatur Avenue; $25,000 in cash and a fifth each of the residue to Bessie Torpey of 305 Fort Washington Avenue and Marietta Hart of the same address, nieces, and $25,000 in cash, $75,000 in trust, and one-fifth of the residue each to Lillian Burroughs of 881 St. Nicholas Avenue and Loretta Coughlin of 888 St. Nicholas Avenue, nieces of the testatrix.

Lady Parker's Mother Left $15,305.

The estate of Mrs. Harriet M. Vantine, mother of Lady Amy E. Parker, who married Sir Gilbert Parker, the novelist, amounted to $15,305, according to the appraisal of Transfer Tax Appraiser Sweeney in his report filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The assets, consisting of cash deposits of $14,330 and jewelry appraised at $975, is divided in equal shares between Lady Parker and her sister, Mrs. Charlotte L. Bacon.

Kraus Mor Leaves $150,000.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., March 17.—The will of Kraus Mor, a merchant, who once announced that he was training his 6-year-old son to be President of the United States, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's office today. It is dated Nov. 10, 1915, and leaves most of the $150,000 estate in trust for a son and daughter. The widow, Mrs. Katherine Mor, and Mrs. Bell, are made executrices and trustees.

Damaso Mazanet.

MEXICO CITY, March 17.—Damaso Mazanet, Manager of the Mexican General Electric Company, a branch of the Schenectady, N. Y., corporation, died today of typhus fever. He was 60 years old and a graduate of Columbia University. Mr. Mazanet had been a resident of Mexico for thirty years and was one of the best known Americans in the Republic.

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"The Leatherwood God" is the richest and most robust novel done by America's foremost literary figure since "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Its matter is true, significant, powerful, stirring; its manner is a perfection, if possible, of that style of which Mark Twain said: "For forty years it has been to me a continual astonishment and delight."

The opening chapters of

THE LEATHERWOOD GOD

By

William Dean Howells

are in the April number of

THE CENTURY

(Now on sale at all news-stands. But why not subscribe? $4 a year. Address The Century Co., 353 Fourth Avenue, New York City.)

CHARLES B. WEBSTER DEAD.

Former Head of R. H. Macy & Co. Succumbs After an Operation.

Charles Bertram Webster, for many years head of R. H. Macy & Co., died on Thursday in Baltimore, following an operation at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he had been a patient for three weeks. He was in his seventieth year and was born in Providence, R. I.

Mr. Webster was a son of Josiah L. Webster, a dry goods merchant, and made his home here for many years at the Hotel Netherland. After being in business with his father for several years in Providence he came to this city in 1876 and became associated with R. H. Macy & Co., in which he was later admitted to a partnership. In 1879 Mr. Webster became head of the firm, from which he retired in 1896, and spent much of his time abroad during his later years.

Mr. Webster was for many years a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a Director of the New York County Bank. He was a member of the Manhattan Club and the New York Athletic Club. A brother survives him.

GILBERT BALLET DIES.

Neurologist Was Ex-President of the French Congress of Alienists.

PARIS, March 17.—Gilbert Ballet, the famous French neurologist, is dead.

M. Ballet was born in Ambasac and received his education in the Lyceum of Limoges. He also studied under the famous Dr. Charcot, and was a former President of the Society of Neurology, Medico-psychology and of Psychology, and was Vice President of the Society of Medical History. For many years he was Professor of the Faculty of the Hôtel-Dieu, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and an officer of the Academy.

In 1901 M. Ballet was President of the French Congress of Alienists. He was a well-known writer on medical topics.

Captain Julius C. Petersen.

Captain Julius C. Petersen, New York Police Department, retired, died on Wednesday in the Homeopathic Hospital in Syracuse, N. Y., after an operation for appendicitis. He was 47 years old and was retired in June, 1914, after suffering a mental breakdown, brought on by his constant attendance to duty while Captain of the Adams Street Station in Brooklyn.

Born in Germany, Captain Petersen came to this country when a boy and, after spending several years in business, entered the Police Department about twenty-two years ago. He was in charge of the Brooklyn Information Bureau for some time and was then appointed chief aid to Inspector Schmittberger. His home was at 2,225 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, and he is survived by his wife, a son and two daughters.

Dr. Nathan G. Bozeman.

Dr. Nathan Gross Bozeman, a noted gynecologist, died yesterday at his home, 25 West Eighty-third Street, in his sixty-first year. He was born in Montgomery, Ala., and was a son of the late Dr. Nathan Bozeman, who served through the civil war and was a noted surgeon.

At the time of his death he was attending gynecologist at the Bayonne Hospital, the Hackensack Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital in Newark, and St. Francis's Hospital in Jersey City. Dr. Bozeman was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Medical and County Medical Societies, the Medical Society of Greater New York, the Southern Society, the St. Anthony Club, and a number of scientific bodies.

Obituary Notes.

MAURICE F. HICKEY, senior member of the firm of M. F. Hickey & Co., general contractors of South Brooklyn, died from pneumonia yesterday at his home, 176 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 58 years. Mr. Hickey was a lifelong resident of that borough and was active in Democratic politics in his district.

Mrs. MARY McMANUS DECK, formerly a resident of Woodhaven, L. I., where she was an active member of St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church, died on Thursday at her home, 105 Georgia Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 38 years old and is survived by her husband, Benedict Deck, and one son.

HENRY J. SIEDE, a furrier in business in West Forty-third Street, Manhattan, died on Thursday at the home of his mother, 167 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, from diabetes. Mr. Siede was 53 years old and unmarried.

Mrs. EMMA REBA SLOCUM, wife of William A. Slocum, formerly for many years with the old London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company, died on Thursday at her home, 410 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, from apoplexy.

CHRISTIAN HOELLERER, 56 years old, a retired undertaker and liveryman, died from apoplexy on Thursday at his home, 250 South Third Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET McBRIER, widow of James McBrier, formerly a real estate dealer in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter in Dunton, L. I. She was 74 years of age.

Mrs. ANNIE ACKERMAN, widow of Joshua Hyatt Ackerman, a metal merchant and member of the old firm of J. H. Ackerman & Co., of Manhattan, died at her home, 105 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Mrs. FERDINAND G. VARRELMANN, 42 years old, wife of a coffee merchant in this city, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at her home, 970 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush.

The Rev. ALFRED HEEBNER, 60 years old, pastor of the Ridge Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, died suddenly on Thursday while his application for retirement was being considered at the annual conference.

Mrs. CATHERINE HEYER BROWER SMITH, widow of W. Wheeler Smith, died on Thursday at her home, 17 East Seventy-seventh Street, in her seventy-first year.

ELIJAH ANDERSON, formerly in the employ of the Lackawanna Railroad, died yesterday at his home in East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

F. RANDOLPH CROWELL, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died yesterday at his home in Arlington, N. J.

ROBERT BLACKWOOD SEARS of the firm of Sears & White, stationers, of Broad Street, for twenty years, died suddenly on Thursday at his home, 8 Emory Street, Jersey City, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

PAUL HUNT GRISELL, formerly an amateur athlete and boxer, died on Thursday at his home in Philadelphia in his fifty-sixth year.

DANIEL B. KENNEDY, with the Wells Fargo Express Company in Jersey City for twenty-five years, died on Thursday at his home in Garfield, N. J., in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH McCLOSKEY MULLEN CLEARY, widow of Major Frank D. Cleary, and a niece of the late Cardinal McCloskey, died on Feb. 28 at her home in Washington.

Mrs. ANNA L. O'CONNOR YEAGER, wife of George B. Yeager of South Orange, N. J., died yesterday morning in the Orange Memorial Hospital in her forty-third year.

WILLIAM JULIAN BAUGHER, formerly a resident of Brooklyn and for twenty-five years with Leo Popper & Sons, glass stainers, died on Tuesday at the Hotel Hollenden in Cleveland, Ohio.

Lieutenant WILLIAM H. B. O'ROURKE of the New York Police Department died last night at his home, 409 East 122d Street, in his forty-eighth year.

THEODORE F. McNICOL, librarian for more than thirty years for the late Theodore Thomas and the Chicago Orchestra, died on Wednesday of pneumonia at his home, 4,500 Northwestern Avenue, Chicago, Ill. He was born here, and was in his sixty-third year.

Mrs. JANIE MILLER AVERETT, mother of Elliott Averett of the United States Realty Company, died yesterday at the Plaza Hotel. She will be buried in Danville, Va.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. STANTON, wife of Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton, U. S. N., (retired,) died yesterday at her home, 30 Granite Street, New London, Conn. Mrs. Stanton was a native of Sag Harbor, L. I., where she was born seventy-eight years ago.

JOHN F. HOCTOR, 50 year old, Assessor for the town of Greenburgh, N. Y., dropped dead yesterday in his office in the Fulling Building, Tarrytown.

Rare Persian Antiquities

The Property of Mirza Raffy of Persia

And a Superb Collection of

Antique Oriental Rugs

Including fine Chinese Rugs and antique Oriental and European Brocades and Velvets. The unrestricted Public Sale concludes this (Saturday) Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street, New York.

MOSES GUEDALIA DEAD.

Jewish Scholar Was the Founder of Moses Montefiore Congregation.

Moses Guedalia, a Jewish scholar and founder of the Moses Montefiore Congregation, died on Thursday night in Arverne, L. I., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Gibraltar, and went to Brazil when a young man, coming to this city nine years ago.

Mr. Guedalia was trained as a rabbi and for the last few years officiated as lay-reader of the Free Synagogue, established by the Spanish-Portuguese congregation. He was one of the most prominent members of that colony in the city. Mr. Guedalia is survived by his wife and two sons. His funeral will take place on Sunday and the interment will take place in Mount Neboh Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

Police Captain John F. O'Connor.

Police Captain John F. O'Connor of the 170th Precinct, Bath Beach, died yesterday at his home, 457 Third Street, Brooklyn. Captain O'Connor was born in this city forty-eight years ago and after a public school education he took a physician's course at Columbia University. After graduating from the university, the practice of medicine did not appeal to him and he went into the real estate business. He was appointed to the Police Department in 1889. In 1901 he was made a detective sergeant and was promoted to a Captaincy when General Theodore Bingham became Police Commissioner of New York. For a while he was in charge of the McDougal Street Station in Manhattan, but at his own request he was transferred to the New Dorp Station, Staten Island, and later to Bath Beach. Captain O'Connor was the originator of the flag-signaling system used exclusively by the Police Department. He is survived by his wife and a son.

F. W. Carlyle Dies in Panama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 17.—Frederick W. Carlyle, custodian of the Canal Administration Building at Balboa Heights, died yesterday, following an operation. He had been connected for many years with insular affairs. He was architect of the late Thomas F. Walsh's residence and the Colorado Building, Washington.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BERLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Berler, (nee Sadie Reisfild,) 47 Fort Washington Av., announce the birth of a son March 12, 1916.

Engaged

HILLIS—ROGERS.—Alice L. Rogers to Richard D. Hillis.

MUNGER—FULLER.—Florence H. Fuller to Harold Munger.

Married

KEMPNER—GANS.—March 16, Madelaine B. Gans to Ralph E. Kempner.

Brooklyn.

HENRY—MATHESON.—March 16, Marie B. Matheson to John A. Henry.

SUMNER—NOSTRAND.—March 16, Ethelyn L. Nostrand to Herbert E. Sumner.

Died

ANDERSON.—On Friday, March 17, 1916, Jane Carol, only child of Dean C. and Bessie Sparrow Anderson, age 8 months. Funeral service at her home, 1,259 President St., on Sunday, March 19, at 2 P. M.

AVERETT.—Mrs. Janie Miller Averett, on March 17, 1916, mother of Elliott Averett. Interment Danville, Va.

BAUGHER.—At Cleveland, Ohio, March 14, William Julian Baugher, beloved husband of Lillie Eagleton and son of the late Oscar and Elizabeth Baugher. Funeral services 2 o'clock Saturday, March 18, Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough St., between Lewis and Stuyvesant Avs., Brooklyn. Members of Alert Council, K. A., and Kings County Council, National Union, invited to attend.

BLAUVELT.—James C., husband of Minnie Blauvelt, (nee Hansen,) March 17, 1916. Funeral services Chapel of Simpson M. E. Church, corner Central Av. and Pleat St., Jersey City Heights, Sunday, March 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

BOYLE.—On March 17, 1916, infant son of John Neville and Mary Nammack Boyle.

BOZEMAN.—March 17, 1916, Nathan Gross Bozeman, M. D., beloved husband of Celesta M. Bozeman. Funeral services Sunday, March 19, at his late residence, 25 West 83d St., 2 P. M. Interment Macon, Ga. Georgia and Alabama papers please copy.

BOZEMAN.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York:

The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Nathan G. Bozeman, M. D., at 25 West 83d St., at 2 o'clock on Sunday, March 19.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

BURALL.—On Friday, March 17, 1916, William Thomas Burall, of 330 West 102d Street, aged 40 years, beloved son of Jennie Burall. Funeral services will be held at 14 East 39th Street, New York City, on March 18th, at 8:30 A. M., and at 1,301 Oram Street, Scranton, Penn., on Sunday, March 19th.

CALLENDER.—On Thursday, March 16, William Nelson Callender, Sr., in his 75d year. Funeral services on Saturday afternoon at 2 P. M. at the residence of his son, 11 Mountain Terrace, Upper Montclair, N. J. Albany and Troy papers please copy.

CROCKER.—On Friday, March 17, at her residence, 351 West 80th St., Mary Augusta, daughter of the late William A. and Frances C. Crocker, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral at her residence on Monday morning, March 20, at 10 o'clock.

DEMPSEY.—At her residence, 87 Hamilton Place, on March 17, Mrs. Lucy Dempsey, widow of the late Louis Dempsey. Friends are invited to attend the solemn mass of requiem at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av., on Monday, March 20, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

DUNNING.—On Thursday, March 16, 1916, Henry A., son of the late Czar Dunning. Funeral services at his late residence, 88 St. James Place, on Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

GORHAM.—March 17, 1916, Mary A. Gorham, widow of the late George W. Gorham, at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., in the 80th year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on Sunday, March 19, at 2:30 P. M.

HEALY.—The American Irish Historical Society announces with regret the death of Mr. David Healy, a member of the society. Members will attend the funeral at St. Bernard's Church, West 14th St., between 8th Av. and Hudson St., on Saturday morning, March 18, 1916, at 10 o'clock.

JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE,
President-General.
EDWARD H. DALY,
Secretary-General.

HUNTINGTON.—On Wednesday, March 15, 1916, at Post-Graduate Hospital, New York City, Francis Cleaveland Huntington, husband of Susan Butler Huntington and son of the late Theresa Reynolds and the late William Reed Huntington, D. D., in the fifty-first year of his age. Funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Saturday, March 18, at 10 o'clock. Interment at St. James, L. I. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Boston and Worcester papers please copy.

HUNTINGTON.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Francis Cleaveland Huntington, a member of this society, at the Post Graduate Hospital, New York City, on March 15, 1916. Members are requested to attend the funeral services.

DE LANCEY NICOLL, President.
GUY VAN AMRINGE, Secretary.

KEMP.—In Middletown, N. Y., March 17, 1916, Martha Ella Bogert, wife of the late Hon. William Kemp of Troy, N. Y., and beloved mother of the Rev. Robert Morris Kemp of New York City. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Dr. Merritt I. Beers, 13 Orchard St., Middletown, N. Y., on Sunday evening, March 19, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y., upon the arrival of train due in Troy at 2 o'clock on Monday. Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

KIBBE.—Philadelphia, Penn., March 16, 1916, Sarah Ann, widow of Augustus F. Kibbe, aged 72 years. Funeral services on Sunday afternoon promptly at 4 o'clock at the chapel of Andrew J. Dair & Son, 52d and 19th Sts., Philadelphia. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KRAUSS.—On March 15, 1916, Dr. Gustave Adolph, beloved husband of Louise Edge Krauss. Funeral services on Friday evening, 8 o'clock, 344 Garfield Av., Jersey City. Interment at convenience of family.

LEASK.—Entered into rest, Thursday, March 16, 1916, May Perkins, wife of George Leask, daughter of the late Frank P. and Elizabeth Hood Perkins. Funeral services at her late residence, 135 Central Park West, on Saturday morning, March 18, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. Los Angeles and Pasadena papers please copy.

LONGMIRE.—On Friday, March 17, 1916, Lavinia Longmire, widow of Jonathan Longmire, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,077 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, March 19, at 2:30 P. M.

McDERMOTT.—Anne, (nee Halton,) widow of Charles McDermott, Thursday, March 16, 1916. Interment Calvary. Funeral private.

MEADE.—At Montclair, N. J., March 16, 1916, James E. Meade. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 82 Valley Road, Saturday, March 18, at 2:30 P. M., on arrival of D., L. & W. train, leaving Hoboken at 1:39 P. M.

MOELLER.—On March 17, at his late residence, 1,007 Tinton Av., Rudolph Moeller, in the 49th year of his age. Interment private.

MORRIS.—Esther, widow of the late Henry Morris, died Friday, March 17, at her residence, 313 West 121st St. Funeral notice, see Sunday Herald.

NORMAN.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., on March 15, 1916, Ruth Ann, wife of Mathias Norman, aged 75 years. Funeral services at her late home, 277 Baldwin St., on Saturday, March 18, at 7:30 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—Captain John F., 475 54 St., on Friday, March 17, late of 170th Precinct, Bath Beach. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PETERSEN.—Suddenly, on the 15th inst., ex-Captain Julius C., beloved husband of Anna C. Petersen, in his 48th year. Relatives, friends, organizations of Police Department of New York, and Guardian Council 1,225, R. A., N. Y., are invited to attend the services from 2,225 60th St., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 18, at 8:30 P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

RACHAU.—March 17, 1916, at her home, 104 West 70th St., Sophia Amelia, daughter of the late William H. and Rachel Demarest. Funeral private.

REESE.—At Woodmere, L. I., March 16, William Henry Reese of New Hamburgh, N. Y., son of the late George Bickham Reese and Margaret Mesier Reese of Philadelphia. In his eighty-first year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, March 19, on the arrival of the 11:10 train from the Grand Central Station. It is very kindly asked that no flowers be sent.

ROSENAU.—On Friday, March 17, Julius L., beloved husband of Carrie and father of Bertha, Morris S., Jennie Morris, Julia Diehl, Lillie M. Widman, Alice Schreier, in his sixty-ninth year. Funeral Sunday, March 19, from his late residence, 2,400 7th Av., 1 P. M. Pythian brothers invited.

SAHLE.—On Friday, March 17, Hannah Mary, in her 62d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,046 Hoe Av., Bronx

GIANTS BAT HEAVILY IN THE GAME WITH WACO, DEFEATING TEXAS LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

GIANTS HAMMER TEXAS CHAMPIONS

Doyle, Merkle, and Fletcher Each Drive Out Three Hits Against Waco Nine.

KAUFF GOES EMPTY-HANDED

George Kelly Plays So Well in Right Field That He May Get Regular Assignment There.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was fittingly celebrated in Marlin this afternoon by a game between the Giants and the Waco team, pennant winners of the Texas League. The Giants won by a score of 7 to 8, making fourteen hits off three Waco pitchers.

Although the Giants have trained here nine years this was the first interleague exhibition ever played in Marlin. It drew a crowd of nearly 1,000, many fans attending from Waco and other surrounding towns. The receipts were turned over to a local church.

The heavy hitting of Doyle, Merkle, and Fletcher featured the combat. This trio made three hits each. One of Doyle's was a home run to deep centre field. Benny Kauff hit only one ball out of the infield, that being a long foul to left field. Kauff, however, scored one run after drawing a base on balls.

The Texas League champions played as well in the field as the Giants, and for a time threatened to make it a close game. They scored in the first inning and tied up the count in the third. The Giants went ahead in the last half of that inning and sewed up the game in the fifth, when Burns singled and Doyle batted Hill for his home run. Waco could not score on Schauer, but Tanner stung Ritter for a home run in the eighth.

George Kelly, who now seems to be a fixture in right field for the Giants, starred both at bat and in the field. Kelly made only one hit, but it was a spectacular blow which scored Merkle. The Giant from California swung on a fast one and hit it so hard that he broke his bat. The butt end followed the ball and almost hit Waco's third baseman. Kelly's fielding stunt was a long throw from right field that cut down a runner at the plate. The runner was on third when Kelly caught the fly and did not even anticipate a play at the plate.

Twenty-eight players left here tonight in two special cars for Galveston and Houston. The regulars play in Galveston tomorrow and Houston Sunday. Seven pitchers are with the squad. A team of sixty-nines is in charge of Christy Mathewson. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	1	2	1	0
Thorpe, lf.	0	1	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	2	3	2	2
Lob'k, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1
Bn'ld, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
Kauff, cf.	3	1	0	0	0
M'kle, 1b.	4	1	3	7	1
Fch'r, ss.	4	0	3	3	2
Kelly, rf.	4	1	1	3	1
Rariden, c.	2	1	1	7	0
Schupp, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Sch'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Kocher, c.	1	0	0	5	0
Ritter, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	7	14	27	9

WACO	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bittle, lf.	4	1	1	2	1
Coyle, cf.	4	0	1	1	1
G'well, 2b.	2	1	0	1	2
James, rf.	3	0	2	1	0
Tanner, ss.	4	1	2	2	0
W'ben, 1b.	4	0	1	8	1
Grubb, 3b.	4	0	0	5	2
Toland, c.	3	0	0	3	2
Smith, c.	1	0	0	1	1
Zinn, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Hill, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Naylor, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	3	7	24	10

Errors—Fletcher, Toland.

New York	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	—7
Waco	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

First base on errors—Waco, 1. Two-base hit—Wohlienben. Three-base hits—Fletcher, James. Home runs—Doyle, Tanner. Sacrifice hit—Conwell. Stolen bases—Thorpe, Doyle. Left on bases—New York, 2; Waco, 7. Double plays—Rariden and Merkle; Kelly and Rariden. Bases on balls—Off Zinn, 1; off Naylor, 1; off Schupp, 3; off Ritter, 1. Struck out—By Schupp, 1; by Schauer, 2; by Ritter, 4. Passed ball—Toland. Hits—Off Schupp, 3 in 3 innings; off Schauer, 2 in 3 innings; off Zinn, 7 in 3 innings; off Hill, 4 in 3 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Doolin and Mathewson. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

ROUSCH TO JOIN GIANTS.

Holdout Player Comes to Terms and Will Arrive in Marlin Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 17.—Edward J. Rousch, who joined Benny Kauff in a "hold out" against the New York Club and refused to report here for practice with the Giants, has come to terms and will join the team here next week. Rousch wired tonight from his home, Oakland City, Ind., that he would arrive in Marlin next Sunday night. The club has conducted telegraphic negotiations with him, and it is presumed that a compromise has been effected.

Rousch was the star outfielder of the Newark Federals last season. He was not under contract for this year, but Harry Sinclair had an option on his services which was purchased by McGraw. Rousch declined to sign for the figure named in the option. It is presumed that he will sign after arriving here. With his arrival McGraw's squad will be complete, but Rousch will have to beat out George Kelly for right fielder of the Giants.

COLTS GET REVENGE.

Brooklyn Club Regulars Defeated, 3 to 2, in Game at Daytona.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 17.—The Brooklyn Club's colts went over to Seabreeze today to get revenge for the two successive trouncings handed them this week by the regulars. The veterans were equally determined to make it three straight and were almost successful, but the youngsters managed to get a couple of hits in the final frame, along with a sacrifice, which netted them the winning run. The score: Colts, 3; Regulars, 2.

The winning run was made on Mike Mowrey's double to right, which, on a big league ground, would have been good for a homer; Larry Miller's sacrifice fly and Karst's single through the box. The youngsters scored a brace of tallies in the opening chapter. Hickman, the Federal Leaguer from Baltimore, who plays better in every game, opened the contest with a clean single to left.

The fielding of O'Mara, Olson and Karst was the best seen here this season. Karst, who broke his leg here last year, looked like a finished ball player this afternoon, and if he should recover the full use of his right leg he will make a fight with the others for an infield position.

A game will be played here Sunday. Monday the players will be the guests of President Charles H. Ebbets on a fishing trip to Mosquito Inlet. The score:

										R.	H.	M.
Colts	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	1
Regulars	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0

Batteries—Colts: Colwell, Goodbred, Pfeffer and Miller; Regulars: Rucker and Appleton. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Rigler.

TINKER HURT IN AUTO CRASH

Manager of Cubs Gashed on Head When Car Strikes a Post.

TAMPA, Fla., March 17.—Joseph Tinker, manager of the Chicago Nationals, was painfully injured here today when his automobile struck a post. He was pitched against the windshield and gashed about the head and face, a glass splinter severing a nerve in his left eye. Tinker's injuries will not prevent him from playing baseball, but it is feared that the eye will be permanently injured.

FEW HITS FOR TEAM A.

Love and Shawkey Fool Yankee Batsmen at Macon.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 17.—The deadly pitching of Slim Love, and more of the same kind by Robert Shawkey, repulsed the regulars of the Yankee troop today and assisted the second team to a deserved victory. The regulars had some good pitching of their own, especially by Markle, and it was a tight battle all the way with noticeably good twirling when men were on bases. The score was 2 to 1, and the regulars would have been blanked but for errors behind Shawkey.

Manager Donovan prescribed a longer stay on the peak for his pitchers. Instead of three on each side sharing in the mound duty, only two were called on. Markle's ally was Blodgett, a lefthander. He did pretty well, too, but was not quite as effective as the others. The second team was made over, with McGovern at first base, Mullen at second, and Boone at shortstop. This made a stronger combination than heretofore.

Love had speed and a curve which made the regulars look at their bats for holes. In his five innings on the mound only four men reached first base and only two balls were hit to the outfield. Hits by Maisel and Pipp, a walk by Magee, and an error by Peck, accounted in full for all those who reached first while the altitudinous Love served his smoke and slants.

Shawkey was just as good. In the seventh inning two hits and an error filled the bases on him before anybody was out, but he would have blanked the side even then if Hendryx had not muffed a fly back of second base. That let in a run, and then with bags still tenanted, a strike-out, a pop fly and a force prevented further scoring.

Markle, who pitched the first five innings for the regulars, was another who was at his best with men on bases. The first man up of the opposition side reached first in each of Markle's innings, but he kept the hits scattered one to an inning and blanked the second team neatly. The Team B made their two runs off Blodgett in the eighth. A pass to Hendryx, a scratch hit by Mullen, a pass to Aragon, and a single by Boone did the business. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Team B.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	2	10	3
Team A.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	5	1

Batteries—Love, Shawkey, Nunamaker and Smith; Markle, Blodgett, Alexander and Walters. Hits—High, Cook, Hendryx, Mullen, Aragon (2,) Boone (2,) Love, Shawkey, Maisel, Magee, Pipp, Gedeon, Peck. Two-base hit—Aragon. Three-base hit—Shawkey. Double play—Gilhooley and Peck. Stolen base—Magee. Errors—Hendryx, Boone (2,) Peckinpaugh.

SOLDIER DOES 100 IN 9 3-5.

Gilbert of U. S. Infantry Equals Record in Dash at Honolulu.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—James Feeley of Marlboro received word today from his brother, John Feeley, a soldier stationed at Honolulu, Hawaii, that at an athletic tournament held there Feb. 26, one Gilbert, a member of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, ran 100 yards in 0:09 3-5.

Accompanying the statement is a copy of The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, which says that five stopwatches caught the time at 0:09 3-5. Parker of the Twenty-fifth Infantry ran second. The veteran, Mills, the medal man of the Twenty-fifth, also ran, coming in fourth.

DADMUN HARVARD CAPTAIN.

Right Guard Succeeds Gilman as Leader of Football Team.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 17.—Harrie H. Dadmun, '18, of Arlington, Mass., was elected Captain of the Harvard 'Varsity football team today in place of J. A. Gilman of Honolulu, who recently became ineligible through deficiency in studies.

Dadmun, who played right guard for Harvard last year, was a member of the Tufts team in 1914, and under the college rule next Fall will be his third and last season.

NEW YORK DOGS HONORED.

Many Awards at Baltimore Show Come to This City.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 17.—New York exhibitors at the fifth annual bench show of the Maryland Kennel Club were very much in evidence today, the second day of judging, carrying off a large number of the awards. Competition in many classes was close, and this afternoon the judges were forced to deliberate at length on several occasions.

With the exception of a lone entry from the Greenacre Kennels, J. L. Cooper, the Rye (N. Y.) exhibitor, had things his own way in the Samoyedes class, making a clean sweep. In the open bitches, however, the Greenacre Kennels' champion Jamara was placed over the Cooper entry Pavlowa, and Jamara also got first in the winners' class.

In the bulldog class T. G. Crosby won first in the limit and open dogs, with Ybsore Dundee Sir Fred.

The Airedales and other terriers occupied the centre of the stage during the afternoon. Wire-haired fox terriers from the Ridgeway Kennels were successful, while the Sealyham terriers of William Travers Jerome, Jr., won several firsts in their class. M. S. Baldwin won two firsts in the Airedale class—limit dogs and open dogs—with Patrick Oorang. Baldwin's entry was also first in the brace class.

The show will close tomorrow evening.

PEKINGESE BEST IN SHOW.

Ouena Takes First Award at Toy Dog Club's Exhibition.

Ouena, the Pekingese dog owned by Mrs. A. McClure Halley, was declared the best dog in the show at the fortnightly match of the Toy Dog Club at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday.

Mrs. Kate Carlin, an English authority on Pekingese and Pomeranians, judged these two breeds, while Anton Rost and J. N. Goodman took charge of the other breeds. The summaries:

PEKINGESE.

Pekingese Puppies, Female, (under six months.)—Won by Mrs. A. Dolbey's La Chin.

Over Six Months.—Won by Mrs. C. I. Martin's Al Ge Twinkle.

Novice, Female.—Won by Mrs. Holder's Chin Ling.

American Bred.—Won by Mrs. Halley's Ouena; Mrs. Holder's Chin Ling reserve.

Limit.—Won by Mrs. Sternberg's Fu Shi; Miss S. G. Lester's Corliee, reserve.

Winners, Females.—Won by Mrs. Halley's Pao Lung.

Puppy, Dogs, (under six months.)—Won by Mrs. E. C. Gude's Son of Chun.

Puppy, Dogs, (over six months.)—Won by Mrs. Racine's Wo Tu.

Novice, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Gonga's Tai Pan; Mrs. Sanford's Chow-Chin, second.

POMERANIANS.

Best Pomeranian in Show.—Won by Miss Barnett's Tiny Tot; Mrs. Grasser's Bobbie Boy, reserve.

American Bred.—Won by Mrs. Grasser's Bobbie Boy.

Puppy, Bitches, (over six months.)—Won by Mrs. Constance Reagen's Fussy.

American Bred.—Won by Mrs. Grasser's Winnie; Miss Reagen's Fussy, reserve.

English Toys.—Won by Mrs. C. Hull's Teko.

English Bull, Puppies.—Won by Mrs. Drew's Drewstone Charlotte.

Maltese Terriers.—Won by Mrs. A. Desborne's Chiffon.

Chihuahuas.—Won by Miss G. Reagen's Chiquita.

Japanese Spaniels.—Won by P. Coudert's Fudgi.

Boston Terriers.—Won by Mr. Barry's Little High Ball.

Another Draw in Chess Match.

Another drawn game was the result of the eleventh encounter between D. Jaskowski of Paris and C. Jaffe of New York in the chess match at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday afternoon. The score now stands 5 games won by Jaffe, 5 by Jaskowski and 1 drawn.

ADVANCE SALE FOR BOUT SETS RECORD

Remaining Willard-Moran Seats to be Offered on Thursday—Governor Approves Plans.

Governor Whitman has unofficially placed the stamp of approval on the Willard-Moran bout, which is to be held at Madison Square Garden on March 25, and Tex Rickard, the promoter, has been assured that there will be no interference with the management of the Show Corporation. The arrangements for the bout were completed yesterday, and Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson have both assured the management that they will co-operate in every possible way in handling the big crowd. Smoking will not be permitted in the Garden on the night of the bout.

The biggest advance sale in the history of the ring has already been reached, and Rickard stated yesterday that $100,000 in cash was in the hands of the Show Corporation.

The $3 and $5 seats, which were to have been sold on the night of the bout, will be placed on sale at the Garden next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. On the night of the bout no one except ticket holders will be permitted on any of the streets about the Garden. While there is danger of the cheap seats falling into the hands of the speculators, the management deemed it advisable to dispose of them before the bout in order to avoid the rush which would be sure to follow if the seats were placed on sale the night of the bout. There is only a limited number of these seats, and they are expected to go quickly on Thursday.

Frank Moran changed his mind yesterday about working on St. Patrick's Day and went to the theatre instead of following out his boxing program as planned. He did his usual roadwork in the morning.

Willard went through his usual routine in training at the Pioneer Sporting Club and showed much aggressiveness and speed in the bouts with his sparring partners. Both of the boxers will work as usual this afternoon, but Moran will do no boxing Sunday. He expects to take things easy next week.

LEONARD STOPS SHAMUS.

O'Brien's Seconds End Bout in Seventh Round at Harlem Club.

Benny Leonard of Harlem, Billy Gibson's aspirant for lightweight championship honors, clearly demonstrated last night before a large crowd at the Harlem Sporting Club in 135th Street that he is capable of delivering a knockout blow when he stopped Shamus O'Brien, the game little Yonkers lightweight, in the seventh round of their scheduled ten-round bout.

Leonard clearly outclassed his opponent in every department of the game, and gave O'Brien one of the most artistic lacings administered in a local ring in some time.

O'Brien endeavored to carry the fight to his opponent at the outset, but Leonard met him with a stiff left-hand jab to the face and then crossed his right in a hook and uppercut, and each time he started a blow it went true to the mark. The Yonkers boxer rarely landed any clean blows, and those that did manage to find some spot on Leonard's anatomy were wasted before they finally landed.

Each succeeding round after the second session was only a repetition of those which preceded it. Leonard, displaying striking cleverness, simply toyed with his opponent, and, getting serious occasionally, would fool the Yonkers boxer into leaving an opening, and would then shoot in hard right and left hand blows to the face and stomach. These blows weakened O'Brien perceptibly, and by the time the sixth session was reached he was showing a willingness to hold in the clinches.

About the middle of the sixth session, as the boxers were emerging from a clinch, Leonard landed with a hard right-hand uppercut cleanly on O'Brien's chin. This proved the beginning of the end, for, after hitting the floor, O'Brien jumped to his feet without taking the benefit of the usual nine-second count. He was in a dazed condition when he straightened up, and Leonard quickly rushed in to complete his task. He sent O'Brien reeling against the ropes with numerous rights and lefts to the jaw, and finally the latter went down in his own corner. This time he took the full count of nine while on his knees, but it was too late, for he was too far gone. O'Brien's seconds attempted to revive him by throwing water on him, but this, too, failed of its purpose, and when O'Brien regained his feet again he was once more sent reeling helplessly against the ropes, and finally one of O'Brien's seconds jumped into the ring, waving a towel as a token of defeat.

O'Brien several times hit Leonard low and was cautioned by the referee, but the blows appeared to be accidental. The weights were: Leonard, 134; O'Brien, 134½.

GIBBONS BEATS JEFF SMITH.

Outpoints Bayonne Fighter in Ten-Round Go at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, March 17.—Mike Gibbons, the St. Paul middleweight, outpointed and outfought Jeff Smith of Bayonne, N. J., in a ten-round bout here tonight.

The first and third rounds were even, but Gibons had a good margin in the remaining eight rounds. He was uninjured at the end of the fight, while Smith had a bad cut over his left eye.

FULTON KNOCKS OUT FLYNN.

Pueblo Fireman Stopped in Second Round of Bout at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—Fred Fulton, the Rochester (Minn.) heavyweight boxer, tonight knocked out Fireman Flynn of Pueblo in the second round of a ten-round contest.

Tonight's Boxing Bouts.

Fairmount A. C.—Augie Ratner vs. Mike McTeague; Ray Parks vs. Johnny Klein. Both ten rounds. (Klein substituting for Marty Cross.)

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn.—Jack Dillon vs. Whitey Allen; Fighting Fitzpatrick vs. Frankie Kaspler. Both ten rounds. Special six-round bout, wrestling match, and usual preliminaries also.

Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn.—Patsy Brannigan vs. Dutch Brandt; Jean Constant vs. Jimmy Barry. Both ten rounds. Usual preliminaries also.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City.—Battling Levinsky vs. Bartley Madden; Jack Curry vs. Willie Adams. Both ten rounds.

Staten Island A. C., Rosebank, S. I.—Sailor George Volk vs. Paddy Burns. Ten rounds.

Hockey Tie Playoff Game Tonight.

The first game in the playoff series between the St. Nicholas Skating Club and the Boston A. A. for the Amateur Hockey League championship will be played at St. Nicholas Rink tonight. The second game will be played in Boston on Saturday night. Hobey Baker, who was unable to play last week, is expected to be in the line-up tonight for the local team.

50-Yard Low Hurdle Record.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17.—Missouri won over Kansas in the annual dual track meet here tonight. The score was 45 to 40.

A world's record was made by Simpson of Missouri, officials of the meet declared, when he won the fifty-yard low hurdles in 0:05 4-5, lowering the record of 0:06 1-5 made by Simpson in 1914.

DEAN NOSES OUT VOLLMER.

Columbia's Great Swimmer Beaten in 600-Yard Relay by Yale Man.

Standing of the Teams.

SWIMMING.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Yale	6	2	.750
Princeton	5	3	.625
Columbia	5	3	.625
Pennsylvania	4	4	.500
C. C. N. Y.	0	8	.000

WATER POLO.

Princeton	8	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	5	3	.625
Yale	5	3	.625
Columbia	2	6	.250
C. C. N. Y.	0	8	.000

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17.—Herbert Vollmer's victories in the 50 and 220-yard swims tonight were all that Columbia was able to accomplish against Yale, three other scattering points bringing up the New Yorkers' total to 14, while Yale scored 39. Yale now leads the intercollegiate league.

Vollmer's two victories were captured by three or four inches, while Dean snatched the relay race from the champion by only inches. This event was the most exciting ever contested in the Yale pool. Herbert and Walker of Columbia won their heats from Mayer and Ferguson, but Captain Schlaet recovered all the lost ground in his test of speed with Captain Lee, and Dean took up the final heat a yard ahead. Vollmer had reduced this to almost nothing when Dean flashed to the finish ahead by a fraction of a stroke, in time only two-fifths of a second lower than the intercollegiate record. Yale had the meet so thoroughly in hand, because of her victories in the plunge and fancy diving, that Vollmer did not enter the 100-yard swim, the final event. Bright's plunge for 69 feet 6 inches was a feature. The summaries:

Fifty-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Schlaet, Yale, second; Howe, Yale, third. Time—0:25 4-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Dean, Yale; Mayer, Yale, second; Lee, Columbia, third. Time—0:59 3-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Ferguson, Yale, second; Lee, Columbia, third. Time—2:37 2-5.

600-Foot Relay Swim.—Won by Yale, (Ferguson, Mayer, Dean, and Schlaet.) Time—1:44 4-5.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Benjamin, Yale; Scobey, Yale, second; Mills, Columbia, third.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Bright, Yale, distance, 69 feet 6 inches; Badger, Yale, second, distance, 65 feet 6 inches; Levis, Columbia, third, distance, 65 feet.

PENN WATERMEN WIN.

Defeat Princeton at Swimming, Lose in Water Polo Game.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Princeton University for the fifth consecutive year won the intercollegiate water polo championship by defeating the University of Pennsylvania here tonight. The score was 22 to 0.

Pennsylvania won the swimming meet, 38½ points to 24½.

BOSTON SWIMMERS FAST.

Trials for A. A. U. Championships to be Held at Chicago.

BOSTON, March 17.—Elimination swimming events held here tonight to assist in determining who shall represent the East at the National Amateur Swimming Championship Meeting in Chicago developed one performance bettering, and another equaling, the best efforts of New York swimmers. Ben Jamison of the Brookline Swimming Club covered 100 yards, using a breast stroke, in 1:21 3-5, nearly two seconds better than the low time of New Yorkers. W. J. Marling of Huntington School, who was only one-fifth of a second behind James's time, equaled the New York time on the 100-yard swim, with 0:59 2-5.

N. Y. A. C. WINS AT TRAPS.

Takes Team Prizes in Shoot at Port Washington.

The New York Athletic Club's trapshooters again carried off the honors in a Long Island championship event yesterday at the Port Washington Yacht Club when they not only won the team prize, but one of the club's representatives, Benjamin M. Higginson, was high scratch man and George M. Thompson, also representing the club, won the first 100-target handicap prize.

A cold wind swept across the traps. Two sets of traps were used.

With a score of 91 B. M. Higginson won the high scratch prize.

For the 100-target handicap G. M. Thompson won with a total of 97 on his handicap of 8. W. Deane, Jr., of the Oyster Bay Gun Club, was second with a gross score of 95 on his handicap of 12, and D. W. Smith, of the Oyster Bay club, and Charles E. Hyde, of the home club, each of whom returned a gross score of 94, were tied for third. Hyde, however, refused to compete in a shoot-off and the trophy was awarded to Smith.

After the high wind subsided in the afternoon better scores were made. On their last strings D. E. Smith, D. K. Morrell, and Thompson all returned full scores.

W. S. Behm and Jack Fanning tied for the professional prize for high scratch gun, and in the shoot-off the former won, making 24 targets, against 22 for Fanning. The team scores follow:

New York Athletic Club.—B. M. Higginson, 91; G. M. Thompson, 89; W. B. Yule, 88; Dr. G. H. Martin, 88; John H. Hendrickson, 86. Total, 442.

Port Washington Yacht Club.—Tracy H. Lewis, 88; Lorenzo B. Smull, 87; Charles E. Hyde, 82; Daniel E. Smith, 80; C. L. Thompson, 78. Total, 415.

Oyster Bay Gun Club.—A. H. Snouder, 85; D. W. Smith, 84; W. Deane, Jr., 83; E. H. Griffin, 69; B. Oakes, 53. Total, 374.

ROBERT LANSING ON LINKS.

Secretary of State and Partner All Square at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 17.—The Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, took part in a four-ball match here this afternoon. He was paired with D. J. Ross of Holyoke, and they came out all square with W. E. Truesdell, Foxhills, and James Barber, Englewood.

Jesse Guilford made a 78 in a four-ball match over the No. 2 course today. Phil Carter, Nassau, and E. C. Beall, Uniontown, were beaten by 1 hole in a four-ball match over the No. 2 course by Mason Phelps, Chicago Golf, and Charles Skehens, Woods Hole. The medal scores were Carter, 78; Skehens, 78; Beall, 80, and Phelps, 82.

The last 18 holes, the Silver Foils championship, were played today, and resulted in a tie between Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburg Country Club, 89, 96—185, and Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Bryn Mawr, 92, 93—185.

Otis Triumphs Over Felton.

Charles Otis, Brooklyn's representative in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, triumphed over George Felton of Boston in a well-contested match at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy last night by a score of 50 to 38 points. The Brooklyn cueist was in the lead at all stages of the contest, and completed his string in the ninety-second inning. Felton started poorly, but improved in the later innings. Each contestant made a high run of 4.

S. H. Johnson Wins at Squash.

S. H. Johnson advanced to the final round of the Yale Club's championship squash tennis tournament yesterday by defeating J. Forbes Johnson in a well-contested match, 18—16, 15—10. The other semi-final match between A. J. Cordier and D. McKay will be played this afternoon, and the final round will be contested either Monday or Tuesday.

EVERYTHING FOR
Billiards Bowling
Prices and Terms to Suit.
REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS.

TIGER WRESTLERS LEAD IN TOURNEY

Preliminary Events for Intercollegiate Championship Decided at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 17.—The preliminaries of the intercollegiate wrestling tournament was contested here tonight. There were few upsets, and the results justify the prediction that it will be a battle between Cornell and Princeton for the title, with the advantage on the side of the Ithacans. Of the fourteen bouts contested in the first round, Cornell won six, Princeton five, Lehigh two, Pennsylvania one, and Columbia failed to win.

When the semi-finals had been completed Princeton had qualified 6 men, Cornell 5, Pennsylvania 2, Lehigh 1. Cornell got 3 falls, Princeton 2, and Lehigh and Pennsylvania 1 each.

Princeton wrestles Cornell in four matches tomorrow afternoon and faces Pennsylvania in two more. The result is expected to be so close that the bouts for second and third place may decide the winner.

One of the hardest battles was the encounter between McKenzie of Cornell and Kirkhuff of Lehigh, the former winning on a decision after two extra three-minute periods, were contested. Another feature was the bout between Captain Milligan of Pennsylvania and Post of Cornell. The former secured the decision after nine minutes of the closest competition. Captain Frantz of Princeton just missed a fall with Levin of Pennsylvania, winning on a decision in nine minutes. Bill Jewett, the dark horse that the Tigers have entered in the unlimited class, easily took a fall out of Ketcham of Lehigh. The first round:

115-Pound Class.—McKenzie, Cornell, won from Kirkhuff, Lehigh, on decision, 15 minutes; Wiss, Princeton, won from Stewart, Pennsylvania, on decision, 9 minutes.

125-Pound Class.—Jones, Princeton, threw Rosenthal, Columbia, with half-Nelson and body hold, 8 minutes 30 seconds; Wighten, Cornell, threw Souder, Pennsylvania, with bar lock, 5 minutes 12 seconds.

135-Pound Class.—Reynolds, Cornell, won from Demuris, Columbia, on decision, 9 minutes; Hiss, Lehigh, won from Keiser, Pennsylvania, on decision, 12 minutes.

145-Pound Class.—Milligan, Pennsylvania, won from Post, Cornell, on decision, 9 minutes; Shaffer, Lehigh, threw Bryan, Columbia, with body scissors and bar hold, 5 minutes 31 seconds.

158-Pound Class.—Frantz, Princeton, won from Levin, Pennsylvania, on decision, 9 minutes; Sager, Cornell, won from Krulewitch, Columbia, on decision, 9 minutes.

175-Pound Class.—Turner, Princeton, won from Scruggs, Lehigh, on decision, 9 minutes; McKeage, Cornell, threw Statler, Pennsylvania, chancery and bar lock, 2 minutes 21 seconds.

Unlimited Class.—Snyder, Cornell, threw Reagner, Columbia, by bear hug, 1 minute 19 seconds; Jewett, Princeton, threw Ketcham, Lehigh, with half-Nelson and body hold, 3 minutes 46 seconds.

Semi-finals.—115-Pound Class.—Wiss of Princeton won from Pascarella, Columbia, on decision.

125-Pound Class.—Wighten, Cornell, won from Lambert, Lehigh, on decision, 15 minutes.

135-Pound Class.—Hiss, Lehigh, won from Oehler, Princeton, on decision.

145-Pound Class.—Beatty, Princeton, won from Shaffer, Lehigh, on decision.

158-Pound Class.—Frantz, Princeton, won from McCullough, Lehigh, on decision.

175-Pound Class.—McKeage, Cornell, won from Statler, Pennsylvania, on decision, 15 minutes.

Unlimited Class.—Dorizas, Pennsylvania, won from Snyder, Cornell, 29 seconds.

The championship round tomorrow will be as follows:

115-Pound Class.—Wiss, Princeton, vs. Mackenzie, Cornell.

125 - Pound Class. — Jones, Princeton vs. Wighten, Cornell.

135-Pound Class.—Hiss, Lehigh, vs. Reinolds, Cornell.

145-Pound Class.—Beatty, Princeton, vs. Milligan, Pennsylvania.

158 - Pound Class. — Frantz, Princeton, vs. Sager, Cornell.

175-Pound Class.—Turner, Princeton, vs. McKeage, Cornell.

Unlimited Class.—Jewett, Princeton, vs. Dorizas, Pennsylvania.

YALE HANDBALL VICTORY.

Columbia Team Defeated, 4 Games to 3, at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17.—Yale defeated Columbia at handball tonight 4 matches to 3. The visitors kept the outcome of the contest doubtful until the final game was finished. The teams broke even in their doubles, but Yale won the odd single match, which decided the meet. Kircher was Columbia's most brilliant player, while Bernstein and Gilbert were in rare form for Yale. The summary:

Doubles.—Bernstein and Gilbert, Yale, defeated Aronescy and Armstrong, Columbia, 21—12, 21—11; Kircher and Stein, Columbia, defeated Prettyman and Meller, Yale, 21—15, 21—17.

Singles.—Kircher, Columbia, defeated Prettyman, Yale, 21—12, 21—10; Aronescy, Columbia, defeated Meller, Yale, 21—6, 21—13; Bernstein, Yale, defeated Stein, Columbia, 21—5, 21—10; Gilbert, Yale, defeated Cocumbe, Columbia, 21—8, 21—8; Schmidt, Yale, defeated Armstrong, Columbia, 21—12, 21—10.

Last Call for Golf Handicaps.

James A. Tyng, Chairman of the Handicap Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association, issued a last warning yesterday to those clubs that have not sent in their handicap lists for the association rating. The committee meets for the last time next Tuesday, and Mr. Tyng said yesterday that unless the required information on the various players was received by him on Monday the golfers would not be rated on this year's list unless they were members of clubs which are not delinquent. There are still eleven clubs outside of the fold, and it is surprising to note Lakewood, Westbrook, Spring Lake, and Great Neck among the number. The other delinquent clubs are Sunningdale, Princeton, Mahopac, Haworth, Powelton, Ocean, and Norwood.

Schoolboys in Games Tonight.

Eleven high and preparatory schools will be represented in the mile interscholastic relay race which will be one of the features of the annual military and athletic tournament of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory tonight. Among the schools which will be represented are Mercersburg Academy, Eras mus Hall High, De Witt Clinton High, Morris High, Yonkers High, Commercial High, Poly Prep, St. John's Prep, Central High, and St. Benedict's Prep. Jimmy Curran's team from Mercersburg is one of the strongest entered, but will find strong opposition from De Witt Clinton, Morris, and Central High Schools. One hundred boys will be seen in action in the events closed to members of the Wanamaker Institute. There will be a match relay between the representatives of the local division of the institution and those of Philadelphia.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Greatest Men's Shoe Store
Clearance of Odd Lots
Russet and Black,
$2.85 pair
Were $4.00, $5.00 & $6.00
Not all sizes.

Clearance of Discontinued Lines
$7 Mahogany Cordovans Now $5.50
Small lots. Incomplete sizes.
$5 & $6 Low Shoes at $3.00

TEAM DID NOT EARN "C'S."

Columbia Basket Ball Players Opposed Awards of Letters.

Arthur Boynton Wilber of Potsdam, N. Y., was elected Captain of next year's basket ball team at Columbia University yesterday. The election came as a surprise, as J. U. Wegener, who first played on the team in his freshman year, was expected to attain the honor.

An announcement was made yesterday by the athletic authorities that clears up the mystery which had surrounded the award of insignia instead of the letter "C" to members of this season's basket-ball team. Unfavorable criticism of the action of the Insignia Committee followed the award of only one "C," and that to the manager of the Blue and White five. It appears, however, that this action was taken by request of the members of the basket-ball squad. The following letter was written by Captain Walter W. Dwyer to Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager, under date of March 15:

"In so far as this year's basket-ball team has been considerably below the standard of former Columbia teams the members of the squad respectfully request that the usual award of C's for basket ball be suspended this year and that in their stead C. B. B. be awarded to those men who have competed in the number of games necessary to win their insignia."

Blinn Wins at Billiards.

E. Blinn defeated E. L. Hill, 150 to 123, in a match played last night in the Harlem Class B 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy. Blinn's high run was 21, while Hill's best effort was 12.

SHOEMAKER'S CLOSE CALL.

Pocket Billiards Champion Nearly Beaten by Unger.

J. Howard Shoemaker narrowly escaped defeat in the national amateur pocket billiard championship tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon at the hands of F. A. Unger of Montclair. The present holder of the title was decidedly out of stroke all through the game and not until the very close was he out of danger of having the victory go to the New Jersey representative.

The score of the match was 125 to 107 in Shoemaker's favor, but it was not until the last two frames that Shoemaker gained this advantage. Up to that time the contestants had been running along comparatively even, though a slight lead was held by Unger for about two-thirds of the match. The biggest advantage he ever had was ten balls in the eighth frame, and the same number in the twelfth. At other times the champion was tagging along a few points behind.

Shoemaker, soon after the game began, found that his stroke was not by any means as sure as

POUGHKEEPSIE CREW RACES ON JUNE 17

Pennsylvania Agrees to Accept Early Date Rather Than Row Regatta at Ithaca.

LATER DATES UNSUITABLE

New York Central to Again Run Observation Trains While Races Are Being Rowed.

After prolonged deliberation the date of the annual intercollegiate regatta has been announced. The race will take place June 17 over the Poughkeepsie course on the Hudson. The Pennsylvania Faculty capitulated and the oarsmen will be allowed to take their examinations at the training camp on the river. Morton G. Bogue, Chairman of the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, said yesterday, after a meeting of the board in his office, that the race will be run off under the usual conditions, and the New York Central Railroad is prepared to run the observation train as it has done every year.

There were only three dates this year on which the race could have been held over the Poughkeepsie course, June 17, June 24, and July 1. The first date was strenuously objected to by the Pennsylvania Faculty on the ground that the final examinations of the university were being held about this time and the presence of the oarsmen would be required at the institution to prepare for and take the examinations. In former years the oarsmen were permitted to take the examinations at their training quarters, but the results of the practice, although satisfactory from the rowing standpoint, were not appreciated by the teaching corps of the university, and the privilege was rescinded.

June 24 was abandoned because tidal conditions made it necessary to row the race upstream on this date, and the railroad authorities said that it was impracticable to arrange for observation trains to run the reverse way, and in addition conditions along the railroad near the finish would be highly dangerous to the spectators.

The railroad also disposed of the July 1 date by refusing to run an observation train in any direction at that time, due to the rush of traffic over the holidays, and the lack of men and equipment on account of the great demands of the freight traffic all over the country. After vainly trying to fix on a date, Morton G. Bogue put the matter plainly up to Pennsylvania, with the choice of rowing on the Hudson on June 17, or allowing the race to go to Lake Cayuga, at Cornell. For obvious reasons Pennsylvania was not anxious to do this, and after many conferences with the Faculty, R. Howard Eisenbrey, the Pennsylvania representative on the Intercollegiate Rowing Board, persuaded the Faculty to approve of the date of June 17.

The Poughkeepsie annual intercollegiate race dates back to 1895. The regatta has been held over the Hudson River course uninterruptedly since that time, and it was largely a desire to continue the custom that kept the rowing board deliberating so long over the date. It was proposed to send the race to Ithaca this year, and to vary its location each year so that no college would be benefited in particular, but the sentiment toward holding the race over the historic course was too strong to be overcome.

The largest number of entries in the 'Varsity eight race was in 1907, when seven crews competed, Cornell, Columbia, Navy, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Georgetown, and Syracuse, finishing in the order named. There is a chance of two coast crews competing this year, as Leland Stanford will send an eight East, and on the invitation of Captain Bratton of the Columbia 'Varsity eight, the University of California may do the same.

STARS IN A. A. U. MEET.

Senior Indoor Games for Titles Will Be Keenly Contested.

Many questions of doubtful athletic supremacy will be settled tonight in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, when the annual senior indoor track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union are contested. The best collection of star athletes ever assembled at an indoor championship meet will be brought together in the titular sports, and the fight for individual supremacy probably will be so keen that interest will be crowded out of the prospective struggle between the Irish-American A. C. and Boston A. A. for the team laurels.

Virtually every one of the eighty-six individuals who will endeavor to retain or gain a championship holds, or has held, either an Olympic, national, metropolitan, intercollegiate, conference, or sectional title, thus making evident the class of the entry.

There probably will be more than one champion relieved of his crown, and there is a probability that the Irish-American A. C. will lose the team championship which it has held for five consecutive years. The Boston A. A. has entered an exceptionally strong team, and should the Hub nominations show as well as they are expected there may be a new championship club tonight. If William H. Taylor repeats his performances of last year, in winning both the standing high and standing broad jumps, the Winged Fist organization very likely will triumph over all their rivals.

College men will figure prominently tonight, with Harvard and Yale and almost a dozen other colleges being represented by some of their best men. The collegians, with the two Chicago teams, the Illinois A. C., and Chicago A. A., will have much to say regarding the deciding of the club championship.

Dave Caldwell is going to have the time of his athletic career defending his title in the 1,000-yard run against Johnny Overton of Yale, Earl Ebey of Chicago A. A., and Ivan Myer of the Illinois A. C., and athletic enthusiasts would not be surprised to see the Boston man's measure taken by either Overton or Ebey.

While the 1,000-yard run stands out as probably the best event of the meet, there should also be great races for the 300 and 600-yard titles, in which the fleetest men at the distances in the United States will clash. The fields in each event, as in all of the other competitions, are small but select.

In the 300-yard run, Willcox of Harvard is the favorite and will have to contend with Halpin, Boston A. A.; Goelitz, Chicago A. A., Mesnix, Boston A. A.; Daisley, New York A. C.; Rose, Boston A. A.; Treadway, Yale, and Tierney of Chicago.

Another Harvard man, Bill Bingham, Captain of the Crimson track squad, tops the list of contestants for the 600-yard championship, his rivals being Caldwell, Boston A. A.; Homer Baker, unattached; Tom Halpin, Boston A. A.; Bechtel, Chicago; Joe Higgins, Holy Cross College; Ebey, Chicago, and Dick Egan, Irish-American A. C. Bingham has been running in such excellent form throughout the board floor season that he stands a fine chance of getting down in front of this choice field, but he will receive strong contention.

One of the first champions likely to lose his title is Irving T. Howe of Boston in the 60-yard dash, in which Howard P. Drew, University of California; Frank Stephenson, Trinity Club, fastest man in the country up to 50 yards, J. Loomis of Chicago; P. O'Hara of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Butler, the colored all around sensation from Dubuque, and A. B. Kelly of Boston, will start.

LAW ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Appellate Court Sustains Guaranty Trust on Cable Transfer.

The Appellate Division yesterday handed down an important decision affecting foreign exchange, in a suit brought by the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, importers, of 139 Franklin Street, against the Guaranty Trust Company to recover $489. The sum sued for represents the difference in exchange between New York and Genoa, Italy, between the date of the purchase of a cable transfer of 75,000 lire and the date when the actual payment took place in Genoa. The lower court found in favor of the plaintiff, but the Appellate Court yesterday reversed that finding.

The record on appeal shows that the plaintiff company on Oct. 23, 1914, instructed the Guaranty Trust Company to remit the 75,000 lire to Moro & Figli, in Genoa, for which transfer the plaintiff concern paid $14,400, the prevailing rate of exchange on that date being 5.20 lire for one dollar. Strohmeyer & Arpe later received a letter from Moro & Figli stating that the transfer had not arrived, whereupon they notified the Guaranty Trust Company, which, on Nov. 11, 1914, sent a second cable, and the payment was made to Moro & Figli on the same date, the rate then being 5.38 lire for one dollar.

In reversing the lower court the appellate court says in part regarding the payment:

"As we regard the transaction the payment was complete on Oct. 23, when the cable transfer was sold. The money paid for it became the defendant's money, against which the plaintiff received defendant's obligation that the payment would be made in Genoa. For failure to comply with this obligation the plaintiff might, under some circumstances, although not under those in this case, have an action for damages."

NO NEW REAPPRAISEMENT.

That Is After a Dismissal by a Single Reviewing Officer.

After an importer's case has been dismissed by a single General Appraiser in reappraisement proceedings, the Government is not warranted in going before a full board and asking the tribunal to affirm still heavier advances over invoiced or entered values.

A case of this kind before the Reappraisement Board 3 yesterday had to do with the values attaching to importations of wool cloth shipped to this country by A. & S. Henry & Co., Bradford. When the fabrics reached here Appraiser of the Port Sague was not satisfied with the prices put on the merchandise by the importers at the time of making entry. He accordingly advanced them 10 per cent. The importers appealed for a reappraisement. When the case was called before Judge Brown, sitting as a single reviewing officer, the protestants, for lack of proof that the Appraiser erred, abandoned the appeal. The General Appraiser thereupon dismissed the case.

Subsequently the local Appraiser conceived the idea that his advance of 10 per cent., carrying with it a penalty for a like amount, was too conservative. He therefore induced Collector Malone to file a new appeal to a board of three General Appraisers. At this trial Carl W. Stern, of M. J. Corbett & Co., appearing for the importers, raised the point that the board had no power to try the issue, since its functions were limited to reappraising merchandise which had been reappraised by a single General Appraiser.

Mr. Stern argued that, as Judge Brown had dismissed the appeal, the board of three could not reappraise. The board took the matter under advisement and yesterday sustained the point raised, it being held that under the circumstances the board had no jurisdiction. The case was dismissed, which had the effect of estopping any further advances at the hands of the appraising officers.

GOODS NOT ORDERED.

In Such a Case It Is Held No Duty Can Be Collected.

Custom House officials have no right to force merchants to take merchandise not ordered, nor does duty accrue on such importations, according to a decision made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers, in the protest case of the Wilfred Schade Forwarding Company of St. Louis. The claim presented to the board was for the remission of duty on a quantity of buttons which arrived along with other importations of the firm, but which it did not order, purchase, or intend to import.

Members of the forwarding company discovered the buttons on the arrival of the goods at their warehouse after entry. The customs examiner made a notation on the invoice, showing that there were 1,300 cards of four dozen each over the amount mentioned in the invoice. It appeared that the importers on discovering the excess immediately took the goods to the Appraiser's Stores and offered to deliver them, at the same time notifying the Government officials that they did not order the goods and that they were of no use to them.

The authorities declined to receive the buttons, but assessed duty. The question was then referred to the board on the ground that the duty should be remitted. Judge Waite, in directing a relinquidation on the excess merchandise, said:

"We think it is plain that, where a person has not ordered, purchased, or in any way been instrumental in the importation of goods, he should not be required to receive them or pay duty thereon. In the case at bar we think the importers have done everything they could to divest themselves of these goods and should not be compelled to pay duty. The protest is sustained."

TEACHERS AND LICENSES.

Eligible Lists for Evening High and Elementary Schools.

Licenses as teachers in training in high schools have been granted to the following:

HISTORY—Elsa Ruth Shenfield.

MATHEMATICS—Elizabeth V. Borsemann. There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses to teach in evening high schools during the season of 1915-1916 the names of the following:

BOOKKEEPING—Placement as of Jan. 28, 1916—Mrs. Margaret V. Virden, 89.375.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION AND PRACTICE—Placement as of March 10, 1916—Edward A. Ryder, 91.8; James J. Farley, 90.3; John F. Berken, 78.45; Sidney A. Van Nostrand, 78; Albert E. Mitchell, 75.6; and Charles Winklehaus, 72.7.

FRENCH—Placement as of March 10, 1916—Mrs. Madeleine T. Nice, 75.

PITMAN STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING—Placement as of June 28, 1915—John F. Kelly, 77.58.

SPANISH—Placement as of March 10, 1916—Robert W. Rosenberg, 75; Agnes E. Brown, 75, and Anita Thomas, 75.

TRADE DRESSMAKING.—Placement as of March 10, 1916.—Helen Brennan, 92.25; Mary T. Keatinge, 90.938; Alice C. Duryea, 90.333; Lillian A. Backman, 90.138; Mary Moskow, with 88.583; Mary V. Donohue, 88.75;; Mary J. McKeon, 88.666; Regina McMurray, 88.625; Grace B. Morton, 88.5; Julia R. Carey, 88.333; Agnes L. Mullin, 87.333; Anna T. Smith, 87.555; (Mrs.) Anna L. Gorman, 87.291; Julia A. Brown, 85.833, and Georgina Webster, 84.916.

TRADE MATHEMATICS.—Placement as of March 10, 1916.—Julius Eckmann, 93.5; Joseph H. Meyer, 91.5; Edward L. Edgerton, 82.5; William Kaufman, 82.5; Louis Margolis, 82.5; Jacob B. Rothberg, 82.5; Michael Shapiro, 82.5; Max V. Lowenthal, 81.5; Samuel Winkler, 81.75; Elias Elnhorn, 81; William M. Schlossman, 81; Theodore R. Ellenberg, 80; Lewis Braverman, 79.75; Maxwell Goldstein, 79.25; Isaiah S. Abrahams, 79; Richard V. O'Brien, 79; Joseph Bernstein, 78.5; Max A. Jaffy, 78.5; Max E. Ungarleider, 78.5; James I. Cheatham, 77.5; Joseph Elenton, 77.5; Mortimer Grunauer, 77.5; Isidore Delson, 77.25; John Tucker, Jr., 77; Samuel Valenstein, 77; William F. Holzschuh, 76.75; Charles Mellor, 76.25; Edward B. Howe, 76; William Ginsberg, 75.75; Thomas A. Brennan, 75; Morris Glassberg, 74.75; Bennett E. Glazer, 74.5; Isidore Levin, 74.5; William H. Begtram, 73.5; Louis Lichtenstein, 73; Arthur Suer, 72.25; Abram Wasserman, 72; Samuel Karpowits, 71.75, and Joseph V. Walsh, 71.73.

TRADE MILLINERY.—Placement as of March 10, 1916—Elsa C. Biele, 92.083; Helene Fischer, 91.708; Evelyn A. Barnicle, 90.333; Mrs. Anne F. Kelly, 89.5; Mary I. Lennon, 87.791; Isabel M. Smoot, 86.916; Emma E. MacFarland, 86.666; Sadie A. Bradford, 86; Cordelia C. Brigden, 85.833; Maude Davidson, 84.916; Mrs. Pauline B. Leman, 82.833; Catherine M. Haran, 74.25.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses to teach in evening elementary schools during the season 1915-16, the names of the following:

COMMON BRANCHES.—Placement as of March 10, 1916—Mrs. Marion S. Webb.

ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS.—Placement as of May 23, 1915—Simeon H. Klafter, 100.

SEWING AND DRESSMAKING.—Placement as of June 4, 1915—Harriet R. Basch, 95.5.

RAILROADS JOINED TO END CONGESTION

Heads of Eastern Roads and Commerce Commissioner Clark on Committee.

TO WORK FOR GOOD OF ALL

Will Co-operate with Shippers, Regulate Storage Charges, and Expedite Car Movements.

A committee composed of Commissioner E. E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Presidents of the Eastern railroads was organized yesterday at a meeting of the railroad heads at the Grand Central Terminal to handle the problems caused by the present freight accumulation. The committee has full power to direct embargoes and to deal with storage rules.

Heretofore the problems have been dealt with by the railroads acting individually and many conflicts have arisen in the attempts to relieve the congestion. The organization of a committee of the railroads had frequently been suggested and at the recent hearing on freight embargoes before the Interstate Commerce Commission the subject was discussed and J. C. Lincoln of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association outlined a plan for joint action by the railroads.

The general committee appointed an Executive Committee of seven members, with President A. H. Smith of the New York Central as Chairman. The committee will hold daily meetings, beginning Monday, until the situation is relieved. Offices will be opened in Room 1,728 of the Grand Central Terminal Building. The other members of the Executive Committee are Commissioner Clark, Presidents Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, F. D. Underwood of the Erie, Howard Elliott of the New Haven, W. G. Besler of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Committee Has Full Power.

This committee, according to the resolution which was adopted at the conference, "will pass on and approve or disapprove or modify all embargoes." Furthermore, "they may make such investigation as may, in their opinion, be advisable, and they will have power and authority to order the stoppage of shipments to individuals or companies if they find such consignees are not taking promptly shipments consigned to them, and are tying up equipment and blocking facilities of traffic unduly."

"The necessity of prompt release of equipment and track facilities is admitted, and required for the general good," the resolution says, "and the committee will, in order to expedite the movement of cars and to obtain the maximum use of facilities, tracks, cars and warehouses for the good of all, apply the principle of storage charges for the use of these facilities as distinctive from transportation charges as follows: First, track storage charge; second, warehouse storage charge; third, car storage or demurrage charge. The committee in passing measures of relief shall consider these principles in issuing rules and regulations.

"The committee may call upon individual railroads to cooperate with facilities and otherwise, as may be considered possible and practicable. And it is understood that the individual railroads, parties to this agreement, will render and provide all possible assistance to the general good. These measures to be in effect until normal conditions are restored.

Ask Shippers' Cooperation.

"The committee asks the cooperation of all shippers, consignees, and receivers of freight in this endeavor and that they attend and assist on request in any investigation of conditions locally or generally."

The following railroads were represented at the conference: Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Maine, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Delaware & Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Erie, Lehigh & Hudson River, Lehigh Valley, Long Island, New York Central, New Haven, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia & Reading, and the Western Maryland. They include two roads reaching the ports of New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston.

At the conference before the Interstate Commerce Commission representatives of shippers said the railroads were mainly responsible for the congestion because they were using their yards too much for storage purposes and had taken no pains to anticipate and provide adequate storage facilities. They protested against demurrage charges. The railroad men, on the other hand, said that the trouble was largely due to the war shipments and the scarcity of ships.

The newly appointed Executive Committee issued the following order yesterday to all lines connecting with the New Haven, with a view to relieving that railroad of cars as rapidly as possible:

"Please arrange to accept, commencing midnight Saturday, March 18, any empty cars from the New Haven Railroad or the Central New England Railroad, regardless of marks, when accompanied by slip showing home route and proper destination, and move in accordance with A. R. A. regulations covering movement of such cars."

BIG SUBMARINE JOB RUMOR.

Wall St. Hears That Russia Is to Build Boats to Cost $70,000,000.

Wall Street heard a rumor yesterday that the Submarine Boat Corporation had signed a contract with the Russian Government for the use of the Holland undersea boat patents in the construction of $70,000,000 worth of submarines. The boats, according to the story, were to be built in Russian shipyards, under the direction of engineers of the Submarine Corporation.

The National City Bank, it was said, had guaranteed to the corporation the payment of $5,250,000 as royalty on the boats. The City Bank has handled considerable financing for Russia, and the story implied that credit arrangements had been completed. The order included 200 forty-five-foot submarines to be carried on the decks of battleships and slung overside when needed. These were to cost $200,000 apiece, or $40,000,000 for the lot. Fifty larger boats, costing approximately $600,000 each, it was said, were in the contract.

At the National City Bank it was said that there was no record of financing arranged, or in process of arrangement, for Russian submarine boat construction. President H. R. Carse of the Submarine Boat Corporation said word had not reached the corporation's offices from Russia that such a contract had been closed.

LONDON WOOL SALE ENDS.

Recovery in Most Grades, with Home Buying the Feature.

LONDON, March 17.—The wool auction sales closed today with offerings of 8,600 bales. The selection was good, and it was readily absorbed at firm prices.

The feature of the series was the recent recovery in most grades in anticipation of further Government orders. The usual American demand was lacking through difficulty in getting licenses. Compared with the last auctions, fine merinos and crossbreds closed unchanged, while other grades were from 5 to 10 per cent. lower. During the series the home trade bought 77,000 bales and France and Russia 6,000, while 11,000 were held over.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

APPAREL for women and children; also millinery. J. J. Nathan & Co., Beaumont, Texas, in the market for all kinds of jobs, will buy samples and countermanded and returned merchandise. X 295 Times Annex.

CONTRACTOR desires connection with waist houses that supply quantity. Call Chelsea 8928.

FASTENERS, imported snap, open for quantities; size 0 and 1; black and white; state price, quantities, and delivery. M 14 Times.

REMNANTS of all kinds of silks, crepe de chine, messaline, poplins, &c., bought for cash. X 261 Times Annex.

RICKRACK BRAIDS and Silk Beltings; quantity no object; cash. H 325 Times Downtown.

SATINS.—Striped taffetas wanted in gray for cash. Broder, 32 West 27th.

SUITS.—Open for 100 silk and Palm Beach suits; spot cash; will supply material if necessary. 24 East 21st St., Room 804.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4548.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

UNDERWEAR For Sale.—Men's Cotton Fleece Lined Underwear (shirts and drawers) for domestic and export trade; cash buyers desired; standard goods for regular deliveries. Samples with Joseph Doyle, 45 Leonard St., room 401, New York City. Phone Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3@3¼ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Mohairs and Brocades Lead.

Jobbers' salesmen who are now on the road on "filling-in" trips for Spring are sending in a fine volume of business, in which the call for mohairs and brocades is one of the real features. The latter goods are wanted in all the popular colorings, and in both wool and cotton and all-wool constructions. They bid fair from present indications to be more active this season than for many years. The so-called "beach" shades are most favored in the mohairs, they including tan, cream, ecru, and the new corn shade. The medium qualities are said to be selling best. A large business is also being done on staple goods, such as serges, poplins, and panamas, in all the popular shades.

***

Sheetings Were Active Also.

A nice business with the converting trade was told of in this market yesterday on 4-yard, 56-60 sheetings at 8 cents. The deliveries, which were wanted as quickly as possible in most cases, were for April, May, and June, principally the last two months. Large sales of 4-yard, 48-square sheetings were also made, the price in this case being 6¾ cents and the deliveries running to September. Inquiry for 3.25 and 3.25-yard drills was also heard of, business on the former having been done at 6½ cents. The deliveries asked on these goods were as far away in some cases as September. Fine and semi-fine yarn goods continued active, while the so-called fancy and specialty cloths also did well. Prices were firmly maintained on all of these goods, with advances in instances where they were wanted badly enough to overcome the handicap of a premium.

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Will They Buy Colonials?

A few Colonial pumps are now being shown by leading retailers, but it is still an open question whether the women will buy them or not because of the tendency they have to make the feet of the wearer look larger. In the Colonials that are now being shown the black ones have the tongues sticking straight up, while in the colored pumps the tongues lie flat on the instep. Quite a few pumps with small tongues have already been sold for Spring, but, as has been said, the vogue for Colonials is questionable at the moment. Another interesting feature of the present market as it affects women's Spring shoes is that certain manufacturers in Brooklyn are now asking $5.50 a pair for duplicate orders on high-cut, colored kid, lace boots that they sold in October at $4. The extra $1.50, it is claimed, represents no added profit, but solely the increased cost of materials.

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Orders from Month to Month.

Silk manufacturers, who are proceeding with the caution necessary for safety, are not tying up their production very far into the future. The advice which comes from the far-sighted men in the market is that the mills should be in position to rally quickly from any decline that may occur in the raw material branch. If contracts are taken for many months ahead, and there is a very large quantity of business offered, a drop in the cost of manufactured silk would bring serious consequences. Orders might be taken on $7 a pound silk, and yet the manufacturers would not be protected. It is pretty certain that, if a decline came, the silk manufacturers' customers would go back on their contracts and leave the mills with a surplus of material that cost a very high price. On the other hand the manufacturer, who takes an order on the basis of $6 a pound silk, stands to lose if there is a further advance in the raw material.

***

Linen Buying Continues Large.

Linen houses which sell direct to the retail trade tell of an active business for immediate delivery, and it appears that in the houses where the jobber and cutter are catered to chiefly (where business should normally begin to slow up about this time) there has yet been no apparent sign of a diminishing demand. Crashes, damasks, napkins, &c., both pure linen and union, are very active where they can be had. Fine, sheer lawns and linens of the handkerchief type are also being bought well for waistings. Colored dress linens continue in demand with all classes of trade. Now that stocks of several varieties of linens have reached an extremely low point, prices are being boosted up sharply. They are now more nearly equal to the cost of replacement from stock in the primary market than at any time since the trade was first upset by the war. Current local prices, however, are still away under the make-up costs on the other side.

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Printcloth Prices Firmer.

While trading in the local gray goods market slowed down a little yesterday, the volume of business done was by no means small, and higher prices were established on some printcloth constructions. On 39-inch 68-72s some nice sales were reported at 5¾ cents for delivery during the next several months. April-September business was done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 5½ cents in the morning, but most of the mills were unwilling to trade under 5¼ cents later in the day. In fact, some good bids of 5 3-16 cents for these goods were reported refused. On 38½-inch 64-56s there was trading at 5¼ cents for July-September shipment. Near-by sales of 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s were consummated at 4 11-16 and 4 9-16 cents, respectively. Closing printcloth quotations were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

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No Fixed Prices There.

Speaking on the subject of fixed retail prices the tie silk department head of a large concern gave the following instance yesterday of the difference between the price standards religiously observed here and the freedom that exists abroad. While passing through Germany before the war this man saw a green scarf priced at 6 marks. He informed the salesgirl that he wanted the same pattern in blue. To his surprise the price for the blue tie was 7 marks. The salesgirl told him that the higher price was asked for blue because at that time it was very popular and in better demand than green. "Can you imagine one of our own retail clerks," he asked, "advancing such a reason, or even having the opportunity to make such an explanation?"

***

Suit Watched with Interest.

The suit which the Silk Association of America has brought before the Federal Trade Commission to enjoin the misbranding of articles as silk which contain no silk is being watched with considerable interest by other associations and business men in general. Since the matter was first brought up six of the nine concerns which the Silk Association named as guilty of misbranding have promised to give up the use of the word "silk" in describing their wares. One concern has substituted the word "fabrics" in place of "silks." The change has been made in the trademark of the firm which still contains the phrase, however, that the material is "Not a worm silk." It is evident that other organizations are contemplating action similar to that taken by the Silk Association, depending, of course, upon the success of the latter.

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Backing His Judgment.

The talk that is going the rounds of trade concerning a scarcity of merchandise is not wasted on some manufacturers. Some of them have backed their statements to the fullest extent and are really "practicing what they preach." The department manager of a large piece goods concern, who was recently on a trip to Baltimore and Philadelphia, tells of a very good instance of how preparations are being made against the predicted shortage of clothing. One of the largest clothing manufacturing concerns in Philadelphia has stored away $1,250,000 worth of woolens and $250,000 worth of linings. This firm is one of national repute, and the piece goods man was given an opportunity to see the list and totals of cloth in stock as well as the store room where the material is being kept.

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Burlaps Are Strong in Price.

Prices continue strong in the local burlap market, with trading badly hampered by the lack of spot goods, particularly lightweights. So firm are the 7½ and 8 ounce 40 inch goods held that spots and arrivals in the immediate future, of which there are very few, command from 7.80 to 7.90 cents for 7½-ounce stock and 7.90 to 8 cents for 8-ounce. Quite a fair business has been done on heavy goods in the last few days at 11¼ cents for 10-ounce "forties" and 11½ cents for 10½-ounce, both to arrive in the next few weeks. In spite of fairly good shipments from Calcutta during last month this market is traveling light on all species of burlap. There seems to be no falling off in the demand for odd widths and weights, all of them bringing good prices when they can be supplied for deliveries that will suit the needs of buyers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions in Cases Arising Under the Glass Schedule.

Sheep shears and pruning shears were yesterday held by the Board of General Appraisers to be free of duty as "agricultural implements." Wiebusch & Hilger, Ltd., and J. D. Irwin & Co. entered the sheep shears which were designed and used only for shearing wool from sheep. Judge Fischer reversed the Collector of this port in levying duty at 30 per cent. under the provision for "scissors and shears." Similar action was taken in the case of the Ducommun Hardware Company, Los Angeles, which imported 400 pruning shears together with spare parts. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that the shears were used exclusively in vineyards and orchards.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was sustained in a protest on so-called flower blocks. They were perforated with holes to receive the stems of flowers. The Collector at Baltimore classified the articles as blown glassware and exacted duty at 45 per cent., whereas the importer urged they should pay duty at 30 per cent. as manufactures of glass. Judge Sullivan said that the testimony, coupled with an examination of the samples, was convincing that the merchandise was made of molded glass and that it was not blown.

The American and European Forwarding Company was sustained in claims affecting bottles of glass and nickel and toothbrush glasses used in traveling sets. The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. as manufactured glass and metal articles valued at more than 20 cents per dozen. He reported that a mistake had been made in returning the bottles, and the board ordered them admitted at 20 per cent. as manufactured metal and glass, metal chief value, not plated with gold or silver and not exceeding 20 cents per dozen pieces. The toothbrush glasses or holders were given entry at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal and glass, blown glass chief value.

Another decision having to do with the glass schedule of the tariff was in the name of the Frank Woolsey Company, Portland, Ore. Cylinder glass was returned by the Collector as polished and silvered at 4 cents per square foot. The claim was for entry at 1 cent per pound and 1 cent per square foot in addition for silvering under the provision for "common window glass treated as described. The board held that the Collector erred in his return and ordered a reversal.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, lost in a controversy dealing with the rate on strings of graduated imitation pearl beads, which were returned at 50 per cent. as graduated necklaces. The testimony showed the articles to be re-strung and having clasps attached. It was also shown that in re-stringing the beads held the same relative positions as before being re-strung. It was decided that the goods could not be admitted at 35 per cent. as beads strung loosely for transportation purposes.

The American Express Company, acting for an importer, brought in 1,000 strings of imitation pearl beads, which were returned at 35 per cent. as being strung loosely. The claim for entry at 20 per cent. as imitation beads for use in the manufacture of jewelry, or as so-called synthetic or reconstructed pearls, was overruled.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

NIKOLA TESLA.—Judge Finch of the Supreme Court has appointed Robert McMarah receiver for Nikola Tesla, on the application of Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel, in supplementary proceedings for the collection of $835 personal taxes, for which a judgment was obtained on Feb. 23, 1900, and the Sheriff returned the execution unsatisfied.

HARRY KRAM, doing business as H. Kram & Co., manufacturer of braids and hats, 295 Lafayette Street, has made an assignment to Henry J. Block. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by J. S. Plummer & Co., $745; Arthur Jacobwitz, $500, and Louis Metzger & Co., $950. His liabilities are stated to be $18,000 and assets $8,000.

HAAS BROS. LADIES TAILORING CO., 10 East Fifty-sixth Street, has made an assignment to Henry W. Pollock. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by Wm. E. Stern, $350; Howard J. Aptel, $148, and Albert A. Wittenge, $142. The probable value of the assets is $7,500.

REBECCA SCHLESSEL, doing business as the Globe Dress & Suit Co., 22 West Twenty-sixth Street, has made an assignment to Marcus Pollani. Liabilities are said to be $12,000 and assets about $4,000.

JACOB BLUMENFELD, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 3 East Twenty-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Nathaniel Waikof. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Frederick A. Stiefel, $500; H. Abrams, $50, and A. Cummins, $10. Liabilities are stated to be $14,000 and assets $6,000.

HOROWITZ BROS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Horowitz Bros., dealers in delicatessen, at 2,547 and 2,804 Eighth Avenue, by Independent Provision Company, $392; Politziner Brothers, $68; Normanna Company, Inc., $18, and Recht & Rosenbaum, Inc., $89. Liabilities are $7,600, and assets, $700.

MAX STERNBERG.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Max Sternberg, cloak manufacturer, 129 West Twenty-ninth Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollars. Liabilities were $59,100.

BERNARD RAPP.—Judge Hough has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Bernard Rapp, ladies' tailor, 7 East Twentieth Street, who filed a petition on Sept. 11 last.

JACOB H. LIBERMAN, dealer in men's furnishings at 245 West 125th Street, has made an assignment to Isaac Padless.

JOSEPH S. RABINOWITZ, trunks and leather goods, at 767 Sixth Avenue, has made an assignment to Abraham A. Kotzen.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 385 business failures in the United States during the week, against 352 for the previous week and 452, 290, 252, and 232 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 103; New England, 40; Southern, 86; Western, 95; Northwestern, 18, and Far Western, 43. Canada had 45, against 51 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Argumedo, Abel O.—State of Yucatan... $472,305.27
Arnold, Hastings—E. Tautz & Sons.... 185.47
Bohemian Workingmen's Gymnastic Association Sokol—F. Zelman.... 2,541.68
Bellin, Charles H.—R. A. R. Brown et al.... 231.16
Berlin, Ida—A. Betensky.... 183.91
Brown, Douglas—W. C. Sinnigan.... 297.27
Botozone, Maria—P. Brennan, costs.... 117.98
Burke, James J. and Luke A., Jr.—Manhattan Fireproof Door Co.... 4,069.94
Buck, Samuel H.—Baltimore Trust Co.... 28,552.99
Beisel, Charles—Kraemer & Wanke.... 377.73
Blum, Shloine or Solomon—M. Gordon.... 189.75
Bergstrom, Oscar B., and Henry A. Taylor—Banque Americaine.... 24,195.42
Cornelius, Phillip C., and Mary—Morris Plan Co. of New York.... 622.41
Colonial Plumbing Co. and Abraham Bilsky—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Co.... 145.40
City of New York—W. G. Fitzgerald.... 401.06
Dahrmann, Fred—A. Kirn et al.... 122.51
Denen, Alexander—City Central Paper Box Co.... 159.21
Durkin & Lass, Inc.—J. A. Lynch.... 110.45
De Leon, George H.—E. H. Norton, costs.... 108.82
Ehrens, Ernest—M. Y. Ackerman.... 413.64
Feinberg, Abram I.—N. Levy & Son.... 130.60
Gardiner, Elijah, and William Stickler—C. H. Nolte.... 413.30
Garland, Bernard F.—Gotham National Bank of New York.... 369.31
General Latin America Co.—C. Schaff et ux.... 167.91
Greib, Lawrence F.—M. L. Storch.... 343.40
Goldstein, Esther—Borough Paper Co.... 167.99
Goldman, Sam—Niles & Goodell, Inc.... 116.44
Gresso, Alfonso—A. Greco.... 150.51
Gresso, Alfonso—A. Greco.... 157.58
Higgins, John—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Corp.... 106.36
Hastorf, Albert H.—K. Horan.... 5,790.37
Gallagher, Peter C.—Y. Lever.... 5,143.98
Hydraulic Purina Corp.—W. H. Alcock.... 416.89
Herzog, Hannah—City of New York, costs.... 118.45
Same—Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.... 105.24
Same—Bradley Contracting Co., costs.... 113.10
Hall, Howard R.—B. Gerard.... 159.21
Hamilton, George R.—I. R. Hamilton.... 14,468.00
Isaad Schneers, Son & Co.—R. H. Montgomery.... 482.67
Kaplan, Esther—G. Conte et al.... 699.10
Kuhlenberg, Frank—Harry E. Thompson & Co.... 1,101.02
Kunts, Louis F.—Aeolian Co.... 274.81
Liberty Doll Co., Inc.—Boston Excelsior Co.... 129.71
Light, Thomas—S. Warshausky.... 1,401.38
Same—A. Silverman.... 300.00
Manufacturers' Millinery Co.—Alland Brothers & Co., Inc.... 456.95
Misch, Paul—E. Hollosi.... 829.82
Moses, Sylvan W.—I. Stern Dental Supply Co.... 170.80
Maletzky, Joseph, and Ike Schantz—Peerless Silk Co.... 120.30
Macaluso, Nicholas—New York Coil Co. 272.29
McHellan, James A.—J. McHellan.... 575.37
Mannadoe, Corp.—C. Clifton.... 10,788.90
Matthews, John—A. G. Taylor et al.... 626.06
McKnight Realty Co.—H. N. Fell.... 21,516.13
O'Reilly, Mark T.—W. Cuthbert.... 286.24
Paraguayan Co.—Postal Telegraph Cable Co.... 118.88
Pounds, Lewis H.—E. W. Kramer.... 338.49
Plunkett, James L.—H. L. G. Asinari.... 115.06
Pelletran, Arthur M.—J. S. Malcher.... 517.77
Pope, Laura H., and Robert A. Pope—E. T. Burrows Co.... 357.57
Queaney, John—G. Willi, Jr., costs.... 167.78
Queaney, Mary—Same, costs.... 489.58
Quiroli, Charles—A. Raul.... 1,691.96
Ryan, Richard—A. Fox....

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Information Comparisons

We have just issued our 1916 booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the important data regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading on Smaller Scale—Stocks Show Firmness—The Trade Position.

Trading contracted very considerably on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Though the driving power of the market was thus seen to be reduced, prices made some further headway, and, despite the setback in the afternoon, many issues closed with net gains. The showing was the more noteworthy inasmuch as much profit-taking had to be encountered and without the help which was given the market early in the week by the extensive short covering which was then underway.

The good account which the market as a whole gave of itself considering the substantial proportions of the rise which had taken place last week was supplemented by considerable activity in several stocks, in which aggressive buying was renewed yesterday after they had encountered sharp setbacks. Crucible Steel led the list in point of activity and closed unchanged despite the fact that the Directors ordered no distribution on account of the back dividends on the company's preferred stock. Mexican Petroleum took second place in the matter of the volume of sales, and after a decline was bid up aggressively, with a resultant net gain of five points.

What really gave the market its character, however, was the firmness displayed by many of the more substantial issues, including many of the railroad stocks. Back of the strength shown in these quarters are the excellent earnings of railroads and other corporations, and back of those is the unprecedented demand for goods for both home and foreign consumption. Current trade reviews lay stress on the extraordinary proportions of the demand which have made the present problem a problem not of distribution, but of supplying goods in the quantity which the market seeks. It is easy for the manufacturer or the merchant under these conditions to become too optimistic in the sense of failing to take necessary precautions against the unforeseen; but while guarding against that danger there is no occasion for belittling the prosperity which is now being enjoyed. For the very reason that present business conditions are extraordinary, and by comparison with the past abnormal, there is need of maintaining larger contingency reserves than usual. It does not necessarily follow, however, that they will soon be needed for the purpose for which such reserves are set up.

The course of business is improving the equity for the partners in industrial and commercial enterprises and at the same time it is strengthening the position of corporation creditors. That is one of the elements in the very broad demand which has existed for bonds. That demand, of course, is subject to fluctuations, and recently it had shown contraction, but it is again broadening. Improvement in the market for bonds was the subject of comment in financial circles yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	1¾	‖	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾	3 months	3@3¼
90 days	2¾	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—Demand	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅝	+.00⅛
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77⅛	+.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.94⅝	5.96¼	5.95	+.01⅛
Cables	5.94⅛	5.93⅝	5.94⅛	+.01⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	71.93⅝	71.87½	71.87½	—.12½
Cables	72.00	71.93¾	71.93¾	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅝	4.77⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.92	5.94⅛
95.28 Berlin	71.87½	71.93¾
20.20 Austria	12.48	12.58
26.70 Scandinavia	28.80	28.85
19.29 Spain	19.18⅜	19.25
5.1826 Switzerland	5.23½	5.22½
40.19 Holland	42.25	42.37½
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826 Italy	6.70½	6.70
51.45 Russia		32.00
China—		
Hongkong	46.85	46.80
Shanghai	64.50	64.67½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44 Rio	23.25	23.87½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.70½	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $503,344,780; balance, $57,310,396; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $641,712.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.75 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27 3-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 57c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 43¾@46c.

Prices Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 17.—Prices were active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 5 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 29 francs 47 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	703,694
Same day last year	284,376
Year to date	37,489,765
Same period last year	13,543,118
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.07 + .04
Same day last year	61.45 + .36

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
135	141½	100	Adams Express	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	+6¼
20½	20⅝	500	Alaska Gold Mines	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	32½	3,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32½	32½	31½	32	— ⅝
79⅝	80½	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81	81	80	80½	— ¼
68½	69½	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	69½	69½	69½	69½	
73	73⅛	7,400	Am. Beet Sugar	73⅜	74	73	73	+ ⅛
63⅜	64	17,200	Am. Can	64⅜	65¼	63⅜	63⅝	— ⅝
111½	112½	900	Am. Can pf	111½	112¾	111½	112½	+ ⅞
72½	73	7,900	Am. Car & Fdry	73⅛	73½	71⅞	72⅝	+ ¾
116½	120	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	—1
166	167	900	Am. Coal Products	168	168½	166	166½	—1½
56	56⅛	200	Am. Cotton Oil	56	56	56	56	...
101	103	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	102	102	102	102	...
124	129	200	Am. Express	128	128	128	128	+3½
124	129	50	Do., odd lot	128½	128½	128½	128½	...
50¾	50¼	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50⅞	50⅞	50½	50½	...
29	29¼	300	Am. Ice Securities	29¼	29¼	29	29¼	— ⅛
22	22⅛	700	Am. Linseed	22½	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
41¼	42¼	100	Am. Linseed pf	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41¾	— ⅛
81	81⅞	17,400	Am. Locomotive	82½	82½	80⅝	81⅞	— ⅛
103½	104	200	Am. Locomotive pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
101⅜	102	9,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102⅜	102⅝	101½	102	— ⅛
112	113	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	— ⅛
56½	56⅝	800	Am. Steel F'dries	56	56⅝	56	56½	+ ⅛
112¾	112½	8,100	Am. Sugar Ref	110¾	113½	110¾	112½	+2¾
115½	116	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅝	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞	+ ⅛
129½	129¾	900	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129⅞	129¾	129⅝	129⅞	+ ⅛
52⅞	53	850	Am. Woolen	53⅜	53⅝	52⅝	53	— ⅛
99	99½	950	Am. Woolen pf	99½	99⅝	99	99½	+ ⅛
15	15¼	2,700	Am. Writing Pr pf	13½	15⅜	13½	15¼	+3
90⅞	91	19,800	Am. Zinc Lt. S. pf	89⅞	91½	89⅝	90⅞	+1⅝
87½	87⅝	8,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	88¼	88⅜	87½	87½	— ½
4	4½	200	Assets Realization	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
68	69½	700	Associated Oil	69	69¾	69	69¾	+ ⅛
103¾	104	600	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅞	104	103¾	104	+ ¼
100¾	101¼	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ¼
110	112	200	Atlantic Coast Line	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	— ¼
112½	113	38,000	Baldwin Loco	113	114½	112¼	112⅝	+ ⅜
109½	110¼	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109½	109⅝	109½	109⅝	+ ⅛
88½	89¾	2,900	Baltimore & Ohio	89	90	88	89⅝	+ ⅛
76	76⅜	600	Baltimore & O. pf	76¼	76⅞	76	76⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	2½	1,300	Batopilas Mining	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
535	535	550	Bethlehem Stele	529	534	529	534	+5
85⅜	85⅝	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85½	85½	85⅜	85⅜	— ⅛
93¼	93½	3,300	Butte & Superior	94	94	93¼	93½	— ⅜
25	25¼	2,400	California Petrol	24⅞	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
53½	53	900	Cal. Petrol. pf. x d	54	54	54	55	— ⅛
167	167½	1,300	Canadian Pacific	166¾	167½	166½	167½	+1⅜
83	85⅜	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	85	85	85	85	...
55¼	55⅜	8,200	Central Leather Co	55½	55⅝	55½	55¼	+ ⅛
110½	111	200	Central Leather pf	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	+ ½
93⅜	94⅜	300	Chandler Motor	95	95	95	95	...
64½	64⅝	15,210	Chesapeake & Ohio	63	65¼	63	64⅝	+1⅞
13⅝	14	200	Chi. Great Western	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
37	37⅜	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
95½	96	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95¾	96	95¾	96	+ ⅛
120	120½	500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	120⅜	120⅝	120⅜	120½	— ⅛
127	127⅜	200	Chi. & Northwest	126⅜	127⅜	126⅜	127⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	17⅞	3,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	21	700	Chile Copper	21	23	21	22⅝	+ ⅛
55½	55¼	2,400	Chino Copper	55⅝	55½	55	55¼	— ¼
73½	74	1,400	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	74	73	74	+1
48⅞	48⅝	16,600	Col. Fuel. & Iron	50	50⅝	48	48⅝	—1
28	29¼	300	Colorado & South	27⅞	28	27½	28	+ ⅜
49	52	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	49¼	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅞
45	49	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
136½	137½	1,600	Consolidated Gas	136¼	137½	136	137½	+ ⅞
109	112	200	Con.Gas,E.L.& P.B.	110	110	110	110	+1½
85	85½	500	Continental Can	85	85½	85	85	— ½
110	111	100	Continental Can pf	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
22¾	22⅝	1,600	Corn Products Ref	22¾	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
98	98½	300	Corn Prod. R. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ⅜
96⅜	96⅝	76,000	Crucible Steel	95	99	94½	96⅝	...
117	117½	900	Crucible Steel pf	116	117½	115½	117⅜	...
215	220	1	Del., Lack. & West	218	218	218	218	...
132½	133	10	Detroit Edison Co	132½	132½	132½	132½	...
...	...	400	Do., rights	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...
47⅛	47¼	4,500	Distillers' Secur	47⅜	48	46¾	47⅛	— ⅝
25	25¼	100	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	...
38	38½	8,250	Erie	38	38½	37⅞	38	+ ¼
53½	53⅜	1,400	Erie 1st pf	53½	54	53⅜	53⅜	+ ¼
46¾	46⅞	100	Erie 2d pf	46	46	46	46	...
340	345	400	General Chemical	325	330	325	330	+20
340	345	200	Do., odd lots	326	345	326	345	...
169¼	170	200	General Electric	169¼	169½	169½	169½	—1
169¼	170	50	Do., odd lot	170	170	170	170	...
480	485	100	General Motors	485	485	485	485	+5
113	115	300	General Motors pf	114	114	113¼	114	+ ½
73¼	73½	7,700	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	76¾	76½	75½	75⅝	— ⅛
91	92¼	400	Granby Consol	91¼	91½	91½	91½	— ¾
122¼	122⅜	300	Great Northern pf	122¼	122½	122¼	122½	...
46⅜	47	10,910	G. N. certs. ore prop	47¼	47⅝	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
49¼	49⅜	700	Greene-Cananea	48½	49⅜	48⅝	49	+1
20¾	21	1,200	Guggenheim Explor	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	...
170	...	100	Helme (G. W.) Co	180	180	180	180	—5
48	48¾	11,200	Inspiration Copper	48⅜	49	48	48	— ⅞
17¾	17⅝	200	Interboro Consol	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
72	72⅜	100	Interboro Con. pf	72⅜	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	20¼	200	Int. Agricultural	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
60	60¼	610	Int. Agricultural pf	61	61¼	60½	60½	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	8,500	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	17	18	17	17¼	+ ⅛
72¾	73	44,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	72	74½	72⅞	73⅛	+1⅝
48¼	48¾	2,600	Int. Nickel	48¼	48½	47⅞	48¾	+ ⅛
110	111	150	Int. Nickel pf	110	110	110	110	— ¼
11¾	11⅞	1,300	Int. Paper	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
48	48½	600	Int. Paper pf	48⅞	48	48	48	— ⅛
60	61	200	K.C.,F.S.& M.pf.x d	62	62	61	61	+1
26¾	27	1,200	Kansas City South	26½	27½	26½	26⅞	+6
61⅜	61⅝	100	Kan. City South. pf	61⅜	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	— ⅝
84⅜	85	200	Kayser (J.) & Co	84⅜	85	84⅜	85	+ ¼
73½	73	900	Kelly Spring Tire	73½	73½	73	73	—1
57¼	57¾	20,100	Kennecott Copper	57¼	57¾	56⅞	57	— ⅝
200	200	200	Kings Co. El.L.& P.	130	130	130	130	+ ½
129¾	130¾	40	Do., odd lot	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	...
82½	83	13,900	Lackawanna Steel	82¼	83⅝	81½	82½	+ ½
100	101¼	100	Laclede Gas	105¼	105¾	100¾	105¼	— ⅝
103½	103¾	20	Do., odd lot	103¼	103½	103½	103½	...
200	200	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅛
78¾	79	900	Lehigh Valley	78¾	79⅝	78½	78½	...
250	256	250	Liggett & Myers	254	254	251	251	—4¾
22	22½	100	Long Island	22	22	22	22	+1
125	125½	100	Louis. & Nash	125	125	125	125	+ ½
79	80	100	Mackay Cos	79	79	79	79	— ⅛
66	66¾	2,400	Maxwell Motors	66	66	64⅝	64½	— ½
200	200	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	...
800	800	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	48¼	48¼	47½	47½	...
114	64,300	64,300	Mexican Petroleum	109⅛	114⅝	107½	113⅝	+5
103	103	500	Mex. Petroleum pf	102	102½	101⅝	102½	+1⅝
37	37⅜	1,800	Miami Copper	37	37⅝	37	37	...
15	15	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
5	5	200	Missouri Pacific	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
4¾	5	8	do., trust rcts	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
76	77	300	Montana Power	76	76	76	76	...
122	123	400	Nat. Biscuit Co	122	123	122	123	+ ⅞
73¼	74	20	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	...
27½	27½	900	Nat. En. & St. Co	27½	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅝
68½	68¾	100	Nat. Lead Co	68½	68½	68½	68½	— ¼
15⅞	15⅞	400	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
148	149	400	N. Y. Air Brake	148	149	148	149	—1½
146	147	50	do., odd lot	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	...
105¼	106	3,300	N. Y. Central	105¼	106	105¼	106	+ ⅝
67	68¾	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	68¾	67	66⅝	66⅝	— ¼
23½	23⅝	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	23½	29	28½	29	...
121	122	15,800	Norfolk & Western	121	122⅜	121	122	+1⅜
86⅛	86½	100	Norfolk & West. pf	86⅛	86½	86½	86½	...
114⅛	114⅜	1,200	Northern Pacific	114⅛	114⅜	114⅛	114⅜	+ ¼
6⅝	6¾	100	Ontario Mining	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾	...
57⅝	57⅞	600	Penn. R. R.	57⅝	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞	— ⅜
42⅜	42⅝	400	Philadelphia Co	42⅜	42⅝	42½	42½	— ⅛
28½	28⅝	500	Pittsburgh Coal	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
104½	105	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	104½	105	104½	105	+ ⅝
104½	105	10	do., odd lot	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
96⅝	96⅞	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	94⅞	96⅝	94⅞	96⅝	+2½
55⅞	55½	1,800	Pressed Steel Car	57	57	55½	55½	— ⅛
163	163	200	Pullman Co	163	163	163	163	...
4⅛	4⅜	500	Quicksilver	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6¼	6¼	100	Quicksilver pf	6¼	6	6	6	— ⅛
43¾	44⅝	1,600	Railway Steel Sp	43¾	44⅝	42½	43	...
24⅝	24⅝	1,300	Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
87⅝	88	18,400	Reading	87⅝	89	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅝
45	45	600	Reading 1st pf	45	45	45	45	...
46¼	46¼	200	Reading 2d pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
54⅜	54⅝	11,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	54⅜	54⅝	53½	54½	+ ⅛
111¼	111⅝	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111¼	111⅝	111¼	111⅝	— ⅛
⅞	⅞	100	Rock Island Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
⅞	⅞	100	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
14	15	200	Rumely,(M.),Co., t r	14	14	14	14	+1
35	36	100	Seab. Air Line pf	36	36	36	36	— ⅝
176	177	100	Sears, R. & Co	177	177	177	177	...
37⅝	37⅞	700	Shattuck-Arizona	38⅜	38⅝	37⅝	37½	— ⅛
59⅝	59½	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	59	59½	59	59⅜	— ⅛
99¾	99⅞	6,300	Southern Pacific	99⅝	100	99¾	99⅞	— ⅛
191	195	400	So. Porto Rico Sug	191	193	191	191	+3
21½	21⅝	800	Southern Railway	21½	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
59¼	60	100	Southern Ry. pf	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ⅝
147½	147½	6,000	Studebaker Co	149	149½	147¼	147¼	—1½
57½	58	1,100	Tennessee Copper	58¼	58¾	57⅜	57⅜	— ¾
201	203	3,400	Texas Co., new	200¼	206	200	201½	+2
18¼	18¼	2,700	Texas & Pac. rights	17⅝	18¼	17⅜	18¼	+2⅛
7	7⅛	200	Texas & Pacific	8	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
8	8½	1,500	Union B. & P. Co	8¾	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
133⅝	133⅝	3,300	Union Pacific	134	134⅝	133½	133⅝	— ¼
83	83	400	Union Pacific pf	83	83	82½	82½	— ⅝
9⅝	9¼	4,500	United Cigar Stores	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
143¾	148	4,000	United Fruit Co	143¾	149½	147¼	147¾	+ ⅛
31	31¼	500	United Rys. Inv. pf	31	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
26¼	26¾	1,500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	26¼	26¾	25	25	— ⅛
53⅞	54	3,000	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	53⅞	54	53½	54	+ ⅛
157	157½	2,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	157	157½	155⅝	155⅝	+ ⅛
2½	2¾	400	U. S. Red. & Ref	2½	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
2¼	2¾	600	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2¼	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
54	54	1,700	U. S. Rubber	54	54	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
100	109¼	450	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	109	109¼	109	109¼	+ ⅛
87⅛	87⅝	48,600	U. S. Steel	87⅛	87⅝	86½	86⅝	— ⅛
117⅛	117⅜	1,112	U. S. Steel pf	117⅛	117⅜	117¼	117¼	...
82¾	83	2,600	Utah Copper	82¾	83¼	82⅝	82⅝	— ½
17⅛	15½	800	Utah Securities	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
46¼	47	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½	— ⅝
55	56	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	55	55	55	55	+1
14⅛	14⅝	10	Wabash	14⅛	14½	14½	14½	...
43¾	44	2,100	Wabash pf. A	43¾	44⅜	43½	43⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	28	1,700	Wabash pf. B	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
30	31	3,020	Western Maryland	30½	31¼	30	30

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ALL
MEXICAN SECURITIES
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Curtiss-Manning Co.
EL PASO, TEXAS.
References: Any bank in El Paso.

Gulf States Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. New York
Phones Broad 6961—2—3—4—5—6.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.
42 BROADWAY.
To the Holders of Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company's Convertible Bonds:
Bondholders who surrender their bonds for conversion before the declaration of a dividend, and thereby become stockholders, will be entitled to receive accrued interest from the date of the last matured coupon to the date of surrendering the bonds, and in addition will be entitled to the dividend, provided they are stockholders of record for such dividend.
Bondholders who surrender their bonds for conversion after the declaration of a dividend, and thereby become stockholders, will not be entitled to receive accrued interest from the date of the last matured coupon, if the amount of such dividend equals or exceeds such accrued interest, but such stockholders will be entitled to the dividend, provided they are stockholders of record for such dividend.
The Directors are scheduled to meet for the consideration of a dividend on Thursday, March 23, 1916.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
Dated, New York, March 15, 1916.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Mortgage Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Income Gold Bonds.
Pursuant to resolution of its Board of Directors, duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of its Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated December 20, 1911, to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Trustee, Third Avenue Railway Company will pay the semi-annual installment of interest amounting to Two and One-Half (2½%) per cent., due April 1, 1916, for the period of six months ended December 31, 1915, upon its Adjustment Mortgage Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.
Such payment will be made on April 1, 1916, at the office of United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, upon presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 7.
The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed at the close of business on March 21, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 3, 1916.
Dated New York, March 1, 1916.
SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

TEMPLE COAL COMPANY FIRST AND COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that on February 17, 1916, in pursuance of the terms of the above mortgage dated July 1, 1914, Bonds Nos. 121, 152, 183, 198, 220, 240, 265, 380, 422, 428, 429, 461, 452, 501, 505, 516, 526, 542, 546, 579, 595, 600, 607, 659, 670, 721, 745, 763, 801, 824, 825, 893, 1010, 1042, 1101, 1117, 1119, 1165, 1170, 1230, 1231, 1264, 1266, 1288, 1292, 1316, 1352, 1371, 1383, 1406, 1428, 1439, 1452, 1461, 1475, 1482, 1495, 1522, 1557, 1569, 1571, 1577, 1666, 1733, 1753, 1762, 1805, 1816, 1829, 1849, 1945, 1973, 1978, 2002, 2017, 2043, 2050, 2076, 2116, 2141, 2144, 2160, 2208, 2236, 2249, 2253, 2298 and 2306 have been drawn for redemption out of moneys held in the Sinking Fund. The principal of said bonds will be paid on April 1, 1916, at the office of the Trustee, 517 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, at 101 and accrued interest, after which date interest on the bonds so drawn shall cease.
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
For Insurance on Lives & Granting Annuities.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of WEST PENN TRACTION COMPANY
Due June 1, 1960:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee under the mortgage securing the bonds above mentioned, proposes to invest the sum of $5,206,000 now in its hands as Trustee in the purchase of bonds outstanding under said mortgage to the extent those bonds may be tendered to the Trustee for that purpose at prices which the Trustee deems satisfactory.
Sealed proposals for the sale of such bonds will be received at the office of the undersigned, 37 Wall Street, New York, on or before March 25, 1916, at twelve o'clock, noon. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Dated New York, March 11th, 1916.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE agreement for the deposit of defaulted bonds of the State of North Carolina with the United States Trust Company shall be amended by adding the following provision to Section II. thereof:
"Depositors of bonds may present their certificates to the depository and make withdrawals, excepting the 40% of the several holdings of bonds deposited, the title to which vested in the Committee."
Dated, New York, March 15th, 1916.
E. F. CARPENTER,
L. E. WHICHER, Committee.
H. H. MELVILLE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERtificates No. C-9127, 50 shares, dated June 22d, 1905; No. C-9143, 94 shares, dated June 29th, 1905; and No. C-9232, 10 shares, dated July 20th, 1905, of The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company were lost from our office in Hartford, Connecticut, on or about October 5, 1915.
RICHTER & COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:
1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by this Company of the properties of the Beaverton & Willsburg Railroad Company, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.
For the purpose of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 6, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 6, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.
Dated, January 3, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Harlem Supply Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 116 East 125th St., on the 27th day of March, 1916, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of the Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Transfer books will be closed from March 15th to March 25th, 1916.
CHAS. DIETRICH, Sec'y.
Dated New York City, March 11, 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines Co., Cobalt, Limited, will be held at Room G, King Edward Hotel, King Street East, Toronto, on Wednesday, April 26, 1916, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and consider the statement of accounts and balance sheet of the Company, to receive the report of the Directors, to elect Directors, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.
McKINLEY-DARRAUH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
J. H. SPENCE, Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, February 4, 1916.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Stocks Advance Further on Large Dealings—Bonds More Active, with Prices Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 491,869 shares of stock and $1,140,000 of bonds.
The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 200,761; oil, 82,313, and mining, 258,795. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,000	†Aetna Ex.,w.i.	23	23¾	23¼	23½
500	Ajax Rub. Inc.	71	71	70	70
1,550	A. G. & W. I. 32	*33¾	32	32¾	
1,375	A. G. & W. I. pf. 40¼	*50½	*49	50	
750	Am.-Brit. Mfg.	35	35	30	30
4,300	Can. Nat. Gas.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
4,500	†Car. Lt. & P.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
878	†Carbon Steel. 74	80	74	80	
537	†Carwen Steel.	2	2	2	2
3,045	†Cher. M. Car. 104	167	*162	164	164¾
200	Cor. of R. & H.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
211	Curtiss Aerop.	50	52	49½	49½
54,300	†Cuba C. Sug.	68	71¾	68	68¾
7,000	†Cuba C. S. pf. 100	100	99¼	99	99¾
2,100	Driggs-Seab.	150¼	155	150¼	153
1,500	†Electric Gun	1½	1¾	1½	1½
320	Emerson Phon.	11¼	12	11¼	11¾
1,000	Gen. Asphalt.	37¾	38	37¼	37¾
345	Guant. Sugar.	*82	85	81	81
25	†Hall Signal.	14¾	14¼	14¼	14½
500	Ft. & B. Car.	43	43½	42	43½
3,000	Inter. Motors.	23	24	23	24
500	Kath. Bw. pf.	23	*23¾	23	23¾
3,500	Kenefick Zinc.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½
1,000	†Lake Tor. Bt.	10¾	11	10¾	10¾
100	†Lake Torpedo Boat 1st pf.	11	11	11	11
2,000	†Lynn Phono.	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
10,400	Man. Transit.	1½	1½	1¼	1½
100	Marconi of A.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,000	Maxim Mun'n.	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾
22,000	†Midvale Steel	71¾	71½	69¾	69¾
5,000	Nevins Elec.	½	½	½	½
100	N. Y. Transp.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
125	Peer. T. & M.	28	28¾	27½	28¼
700	†Poole E. & M. 132	137	132	137	
200	Red. El., Inc.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
100	†Saxon M. Car 68	69	69	60	60
2,800	†St. Jos. Lead.	17½	17½	17	17¼
500	St. L., R. Mt. & P. v.t.cfs.	37½	37¾	37½	37¾
15,000	S. B. v. t. cfs.	38½	41½	37½	39½
12,000	†Tob. Prod.	50-51	51½	48¾	49½
1,500	Un. Pr. Shar.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	†Univ. Motor.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	†U. S. L. & H.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	U. S. Light & Heat pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,800	White Motors.	51	52¾	50¾	52¼
100	World Film Cor. v. t. ctfs.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7,300	†Zinc Concen'g	5¾	5¾	5	5¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
20	Ill. Pipe Line.	187	185	187	+ 2
158	Ohio Oil.	241	238	239	— 1
20	Prairie O. & G.	430	428	430	
35	S. O. of Ind.	533	533	533	— 3
45	S. O. of N. J.	527	523	524	+ 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,285	Am. Oil & G.	17	17	17	17
2,200	†Barn. O. & G.	3¾	3¾	3	3¾
600	†Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	22	22½	22	22½
200	†Cosden O. & G. w. i.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
8,500	Empire Petrol.	8	8½	8	8½
400	†Federal Oil.	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	†Houston Oil.	18½	18½	18½	18½
3,350	†Inter. Petrol.	12¼	12¾	12¼	13
3,000	†Midwest Oil.	72	72	68	68
500	†Midwest Ref.	66	67	67	67½
5,000	Musko. Ratin.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
1,100	Sap. O. & R.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
100	Savoy Oil.	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
1,000	†United W. O.	85	85	85	85
1,100	†Victoria Oil.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7,500	Way. O. & G.	9	9	8½	8½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	†Atlanta.	16½	17½	16¾	17½
100	Bannack Gold.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,850	†Bingham M.	13	13	12¾	13
2,500	†Booth	34	34	32	32
14,400	†Bost. & Mon.	57	60	57	60
950	Butte & N. Y.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8,500	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10¼	10¾	10	10¾
300	†Calaveras C.	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
2,700	†Caledonia.	1	1	1	1
500	†Canada Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
17,500	†Cashboy.	8½	7¾	7½	8
400	Cent. de C.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
1,300	†Comst'k Tun.	9	9	9	9
2,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000	Con. Nev.-Ut.	¾	¾	¾	¾
300	†Dupont (Co., a prspct).	1	1¾	1¾	1¾
12,000	†Eagle & B. B.	2¾	2¼	2¾	2¾
30,000	†Emma Cop.	43	48	43	46
2,800	†Fed. Res. M.	21	21	21	21
800	First Nat. Cop.	6	6	6	6
1,250	Gold. Cons.	91	89	89	89
3,700	†Gold. Mtge. 100	11½	11¾	10½	11¼
400	Howe Sound.	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,500	Hecla Mining.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,500	†Inter. Mines.	14	16	14	16
15,700	†Iron Blossom	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	†Jim Butler.	85	85	85	85
8,800	Jumbo Ext.	82	82	70	80
3,700	†Kewanas.	15	15	14½	14½
500	Magma Copper.	17¾	17½	17¾	17¾
7,000	†Majestic M.	1	1	1	1
7,600	†Marsh Min.	40	40	39½	40
300	†Mck.-Darragh	40	40	40	40
430	Mines of A.	3¼	3¾	3	3
150	†Mojave Tung.	5½	5½	5½	5½
300	†Mon. Con.	½	½	½	½
1,100	†Mother Lode.	29½	30	28½	29
800	New Utah B.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Nip. Mines Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
14,850	Oat. Big Jim.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
6,500	†Oat. Lazy Boy, (a prospect).	35	35	*30	34
500	†Oat. Nellie, (a prospect)	29	29	29	29
200	†Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	Peabody Con. C.	3	3	3	3
1,900	Ray Hercules.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
3,000	†Rex Con. M.	23	23	21	22
1,800	†Rochester M.	65	65	63	64
500	†Round Mt.	59	59	59	59
1,800	†Ruby Silver.	56	57	55	55
4,000	†San Toy.	18	18	17	18
1,300	†Scrich Gravel Gold Min.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
700	†Seven T. C.	40	40	40	40
1,000	†Silver Pick.	8	8	8	8
3,000	Standard S.-L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,000	Stewart	½	½	½	½
12,500	†Success Min.	73	*76	72	74
3,000	†Sup. Min. Co., (a prospect).	35	36	35	36
3,500	†Temisk'g	51	52	51	51
200	Ton. Mining.	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
700	Tonopah Ext.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	†Ton. Mineral.	19	19	19	19
500	†Ton. Jim B.	85	85	85	85
19,100	†Ton. Res. E.	32	35	32	35
210	United Eastern	*4¾	4¾	*4¼	4¾
6,000	†U. S. C. Min.	12	13	12	13
10,000	†U. Verde Ext.	15	17½	15	16
600	Utah Metals.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
2,500	†West E. Con.	73	73	72	73
175	†White Oaks M	6¼	7	6¼	7
400	†Yuscaran Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$10,000	C. de P.C. 6s.	117	117	117	117
60,000	†C.U. S. 4½s.	100½	100½	100¼	100¾
50,000	†E.cv.4s,w.i.	87¾	88	87¾	88
1,020,000	†Mid. S. cv.	99¼	99½	98½	98¾

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. Note.—Thursday S. O. of N. Y. sales should read 213, and low sale in Standard Motor 8¾, and 85 Davidson Chemical at 63.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12	12¾	12	12¾
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., c. b.	14	15	14	15
Crocker-Wheeler	103	105	103	105
Carwen Steel	2	3½	3	3½
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45¾	46¾	45¾	46¾
Hartman Corp. pf.	70	73	73	73
Hopkins & A. Arms.	65		65	
Int. Arms & Fuse.	22	22½	22	22½
Int. Motors	22	24	22	24
Int. Motors pf.	42	45	42	45
Livia Locomotive	18	23	18	22
Marconi	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
O. Elsenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Pyrene Mfg.	18½	19½	18½	1¾
Peerless Tr. & Mot.	27½	28¾	27½	28¾
Triangle Film Corp.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
United Cigar Stores	94	95½	94	95½

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
Midwest Oil pf.	92	96	94	96
Pierce Oil	15¾	16	14¾	15¼
Ventura	9¼	10	9¼	10

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	78	81	78	81
American Brass.	265	275	265	275
Atlas Powder.	240	250	240	250
Aska Powder.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	125	120	125
Bliss (E. W.).	390	400	390	405
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	73	75	73	75
Can. Fdries & Forg.	180	195	175	195
Canadian Explosives.	190	200	190	200
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	845	865	845	865
Du Pont Powd., new.	845	855	845	865
Du Pont Powder pf.	106	108	105	108
Hercules Powder.	385	395	390	400
Hercules Powder pf.	118	122	118	122
International Arms.	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond.	178	188	175	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	108	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	525	540	495	505
Winch. Rpts. Arms.	2200	2225	2200	2225

Plans Forty Gasoline Stills.

Announcement was made in Bayonne yesterday that the Tide Water Oil Company, which has a large plant in that city, will increase its capital stock from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. The money is to be utilized in the purchase and development of oil properties in Oklahoma and the construction of new buildings and tanks at Bayonne. Forty stills for the extraction of gasoline are to be built.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt. Dim.	5	Feb. 21,'17	96	96¾	4.80
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101¼	101⅝	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100¾	100⅝	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¾	100⅝	4.65
City of Q'b'c.	3	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100¾	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¾	100⅝	4.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100⅝	4.15
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1919	99¾	100¼	1.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¾	99¾	6.50
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101¼	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101¼	103	4.85
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	5.75
Swedish Govt.		Dec., 1916	100¾	101¼	4.50
Swiss Govt.		Mar., 1918	100	100¼	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¾	101⅝	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¾	100⅝	2.40
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100⅝	4.10
Anaconda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.40
A. V. Ry. L. & P.		July, 1917	97¾		
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	100	100¼	2.00
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101⅜	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	101¼	4.40
Can. North.	6	Sept., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¾	103	5.40
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1918	100¾	100⅝	4.60
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1918	92	96	13.70
Ch. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	100	100⅜	4.70
Consu. Pow.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100⅛	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1918	97	98	..
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.80
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	101¼	4.40
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
Louis. G. & L.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1926	96	97½	..
Minne. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101⅛	..
Me. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	90	93	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99¾	99¾	4.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	100⅝	4.77
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100⅛	5.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1918	100	100⅛	2.00
Nor. States P.	5	June, 1917	100¾	101⅛	4.70
Penn. Co.	4½	June, 15,'21	101⅜	102	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	100¾	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un. Met. Co.	5	Feb., 1918	99¾	99¾	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101⅛	3.87
Sulzberg'r & S.	6	June, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.00
U. S. Smelt.	6	Feb., 1926	106¾	107¼	5.00
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅝	1.50
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	100¾	100⅝	4.30
West. P. & T.	6	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	..
W. V. Tr. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	..
Wm. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	..
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	..
Westing. El.	5	Oct., 1917	101¾	101⅝	3.77
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100¾	101⅛	4.90
Wm. Rpts. A.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.90

*To be called June, 1916, at 100¼ for 1917. 101 for 1918.
†To be called May, 1916, at 101.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sep., 1916	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
6s	—Sep., 1917	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s	—June, 1965	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1963	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106⅜	107⅛	106⅜	107⅛
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅜	107⅛	106⅜	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s	—May, 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s	—Mar., 1964	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1963	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4½s	—Sep., 1960	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1960, optional 1930	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4s	—May, 1959	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4s	—Nov., 1958	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4s	—May, 1957	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4s	—Nov., 1956	98⅞	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
4s	—Nov., 1955	98⅞	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
4s	—Nov., 1938	98¾	..	98¾	..
4s	—Nov., 1955	98¼	..	98¼	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	88¼	88⅜	88¼	88⅜
3½s	—May, 1954	88¼	88⅜	88¼	88⅜

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Adventure	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
66	Ahmeek	101	101	101	101
125	Alaska	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
400	Algomah	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	Al Houez	71	71	70¾	70¾
11,710	Amn. Zinc	90	91¾	89½	90¾
75	Anaconda	88¾	88¾	87¾	88
110	Arizona Coml.	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾
100	Ashbed	25	25	25	25
1,170	Butte & Bal.	4	4¼	4	4¼
375	Butte & Sup.	94½	94½	93½	93½
491	Cal. & Ariz.	74	74	73	73
110	Centennial	17	18	17	18
10	Chino	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
1,070	Daly West	2½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	East Butte	12¾	13	12¾	12¾
105	Granby	90¾	91	90¾	91
80	Hancock	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
17	Island Creek	45½	46¼	45½	46¼
3	Do pf.	90	90	90	90
220	Isle Royale	29¾	29¾	29	29
110	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Keweenaw	4	4	4	4
165	La Salle	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
10	La Salle	14½	14½	14½	14½
60	Mass. Con.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
75	Miami	37¼	37¾	37	37
10	Michigan	2	2	2	2
215	Mohawk	96¾	97	96¾	97
100	New Arcadian	8⅝	8⅝	8	8
206	New Idria	18	18	17⅜	17⅜
20	Nipissing	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
630	North Butte	30	30¼	29¼	29½
200	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
175	Old Dom.	69	69	68¾	68¾
74	Osceola	99¾	99¾	98¾	99¾
145	Pond Creek	15	15	14	14
85	Quincy	95	95	94½	94½
50	Santa Fe	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
400	Shannon	10	10	10	10
100	South Lake	7	7	7	7
1,400	South Utah	35	35	30	35
30	St. Marys	72	72	71	71
200	Tamarack	52	52	52	52
220	Trinity	2¼

COTTON DECLINES IN A DULL MARKET

Only Buying in Evidence Apparently Prompted by the Southern Spot Situation.

RUMOR OF SEA FREIGHT CUT

Savannah Wires of Nominal Spot Quotations and Lower Price in the Interior.

Although cotton exhibited a fairly steady undertone yesterday there was enough selling in a dull market to send prices down 8 to 9 points. Buying appeared to be prompted chiefly by the strong spot situation in the South. The week-end figures, however, were less bullish than expected, and in addition to this there were some wires from Texas which said that the edge was off the spot demand and it looked as if buyers both for domestic and export account had been fairly well supplied.

An Alabama spot firm wired: "Good spot demand continues. All offerings readily taken on basis compared with contracts higher than any time this season. Stocks are in strong hands and we expect no pressure to sell at any time. We expect a small increase in acreage, but a large decrease in fertilizers both in quantity and quality."

There appears to be some doubt as to whether Thursday's report that 30,000 bales of freight room had been booked at Galveston for Liverpool at the rate of $2.50 was new business. It is believed that there has been no freight business at a lower rate than $2.85 per hundred. New Orleans wired that ocean freight room from that port to Liverpool was quoted at $2.50 per hundred pounds, a decline of 25 cents per hundred from the last reported rate.

In the afternoon a Savannah wire said that spot quotations were nominal, while the interior was ¾ lower. There was no change in the quotations of the larger Southern markets.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the into-sight for the week was 195,106 bales, against 300,400 last year. The total for the season is 10,201,000 bales, against 12,736,000 last year. Spinners' takings for the week are 318,505 bales, against 443,636 last year. Total for the season is 9,348,000 bales, against 8,843,000 last year.

Yesterday morning the Census Bureau issued a report placing the amount of linters obtained from the crop at 861,000 bales, against 852,000 bales last year. This is a record amount of linters obtained from the cleaning of cottonseed at the cotton oil mills, in spite of the fact that the present crop is 5,600,000 bales smaller than that of the season before. The Census Bureau will report on the total amount of cotton ginned from the crop of 1915-16 at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Mobile, 6 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline; middling, 11.95c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.88	11.76	11.78@11.80	11.84@11.87
May	12.08	11.95	11.96@11.98	11.99@12.00
July	12.18	12.07	12.09@12.10	12.15@12.19
Oct.	12.30	12.18	12.20@12.21	12.30@12.31
Dec.	12.45	12.35	12.35@12.36	12.46@12.47
Jan.	12.50	12.40	12.40@12.41	12.52@12.53

Total port receipts, 13,310 bales; last week, 28,521; last year, 44,852 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	3,287	6,995	7,966
Galveston	3,423	4,029	9,839
Mobile	98	904	978
Charleston	423	144	3,490
Savannah	689	709	6,357
Wilmington	178	178	4,937
Norfolk	932	963	3,739
INTERIOR RECEIPTS.			
Augusta	622	300	929
Memphis	960	1,205	4,283
St. Louis	577	1,567	4,142
Houston	2,832	2,339	10,444

Exports, 7,367 bales; total thus far this season, 8,758,785; total last season, 6,155,118.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

	Middling. Spot.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
9,182 Galveston	12.25	290,640	394,091
1,905 New Orleans	11.94	373,856	380,833
250 Mobile	11.69	21,962	42,097
1,070 Savannah	12.00	163,804	204,453
— Charleston	11¾	69,212	93,373
— Wilmington	11¾	45,174	56,176
696 Norfolk	11.81	105,920	87,350
1,668 Augusta	11.75	148,755	135,885
8,500 Memphis	11.88	199,865	212,950
— St. Louis	12.00	19,640	37,328
1,233 Houston	12.25	135,407	160,801

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points advance at 7.87d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 16,000 bales, including American, 1,000. Market closed steady.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was weak and lower, closing with net losses of 2½@3c. The crop news, which caused the upturn on Wednesday and Thursday, appeared to have lost its influence for the time being at least, and the attention of the trade was centred on conditions abroad. In the local cash market premiums on American grades were well maintained, but Manitobas were lower. No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.27, No. 2 hard, $1.22; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.33, and No. 2 Northern Manitoba, $1.31, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.16¼	1.19¾	1.03¾
July	..	..	1.06¼	1.12¾	1.32½

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.10¾	1.08	1.08	1.11¾	1.56
July	1.08¾	1.06¾	1.06¾	1.10¾	1.28¾
September	1.07¾	1.05¾	1.05½	1.08	1.10¾

CORN.

The corn market felt the influence of weakness abroad and the decline in wheat, and at the close of the day values were at the lowest of the session, with net losses of ⅝ to 1¾c. The movement at the interior was not particularly heavy, although receipts continued to run ahead of last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	76¾	75¼	75¼	76¾	74¾
July	77¾	76¼	76½	77½	76½
September	77¾	76½	76½	77¾	..

OATS.

The oats market was weak and lower under liquidation prompted by the decline in other grains and owing to indifferent cash and export demand. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 51c; No. 3 white, 50c to 50¼c; No. 4 white, 49c to 49¼c; fancy clipped white, 51c to 52c; ordinary clipped white, 48c to 50c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	46½	44½	44¾	45½	60¾
July	44½	43¾	43¾	44½	55

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and irregular. Lard was comparatively firm and closed with gains of 10 points, while both ribs and pork were under more or less pressure and closed below the previous close. The hog market was easier. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000, estimated for Saturday 15,000; Kansas City received 3,000, and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.20	11.05	11.15	11.05	10.42
July	11.47	11.30	11.40	11.30	10.70
Ribs—					
May	12.00	11.65	11.80	11.97	10.05
July	12.22	11.87	12.02	12.20	10.37
Pork—					
May	22.97	22.62	22.80	22.92	17.60
July	22.60	22.40	22.45	22.59	18.02

COTTONSEED OIL.

New high records for the season were again established in the market for cottonseed oil yesterday, and final quotations were only slightly below the highest, with net gains of 8 to 17 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.90@..	10.48
March	..	..	10.52@10.70	10.49
April	10.66	10.65	10.64@10.68	10.57
May	10.70	10.59	10.6 @10.69	10.55
June	..	..	10.62@10.65	10.47
July	10.64	10.52	10.63@10.65	10.50
August	10.65	10.55	10.62@10.64	10.49
September	10.53	10.43	10.51@10.52	10.37
October	9.68	9.48	9.61@ 9.64	9.44

COFFEE.

The upward tendency noticed in the coffee market during the last week was checked yesterday by reports from London that Brazil had seized forty-four German vessels which had been interned in Brazilian waters since the beginning of the war. This report lacked official confirmation, but it was thought here that if it should prove true there would be more tonnage available for the transportation of coffee to the United States, and consequently longs were nervous and sold freely. Prices were weak from the start, and at the close of the day showed net losses of 15 to 17 points. The local spot market was inactive but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.88@7.90	8.04
April	..	..	7.97@7.98	8.09
May	8.08	7.95	7.98@8.00	8.14
June	8.10	8.10	8.02@8.04	8.18
July	8.15	8.07	8.03@8.08	8.23
August	..	..	8.10@8.12	8.26
September	8.19	8.10	8.14@8.15	8.29
October	..	..	8.17@8.19	8.32
November	..	..	8.20@8.22	8.35
December	8.28	8.22	8.23@8.25	8.39
January	..	..	8.27@8.29	8.43
February	..	..	8.31@8.33	8.47

SUGAR.

After opening steady, 2 points lower to 4 points higher, futures became feverish and irregular, and under heavy realizing at midday prices declined 10 to 15 points. Continued strength in raw and refined sugar caused fresh trade buying later in the afternoon, and prices rallied several points, but again eased off at the close, being 2 to 15 points net lower, with sales for the day 11,050 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	4.74@4.77	4.85
April	4.80	4.80	4.78@4.81	4.88
May	4.96	4.85	4.82@4.83	4.94
June	4.98	4.85	4.85@4.86	4.96
July	5.00	4.85	4.86@4.88	5.00
August	..	..	4.89@4.91	5.03
September	5.05	4.91	4.92@4.94	5.06
October	5.05	5.05	4.92@4.94	5.06
November	..	..	4.78@4.79	4.75
December	4.70	4.65	4.69@4.65	4.69
January	..	..	.. @ ..	4.50
February	..	..	.. @ ..	4.50

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,089 packages. Supplies of most grades were short of current requirements and prices were advanced another ½c all along the line. On Change 225 tubs current make creamery extra sold at 37½@38c; 50 tubs, 93 score, at 30c. The street price was 38c for extras, and anything useful brought 36@37c. Storage creamery sympathized in the improvement, and there were occasional sales at 34½@35c; for fresh quality. Renovated in tubs ½c, and ladles and packing stock are very strong; creamery, extras, (92 score,) 37½@38c; higher scoring, 38½@39c; firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 33@35½c; thirds, 31@32½c. Creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 34c; higher scoring, 34½@35c; firsts, 32½@33½c; seconds, 31@32c; thirds, 29@30c; State dairy, finest, 36½@37c; good to prime, 34@36c; common to fair, 28@33c; renovated, extras, 28@28½c; firsts, 26½@27½c; lower grades, 23@26c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25½@26c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 24c; lower grades, 22½@23½c; packing stock, current make, find, 23½c; No. 2, 23c; loker grades, 21@22½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,634 cases. The quieter trading Thursday led to some accumulation in stock, and a number of lots were carried over in first hands, and with a continued quiet trade, offerings appear to be more than can be promptly sold and prices are showing a decline of fully 1c on most grades, the market closing with an unsteady tone and some weakness. Nearby white eggs are still dull, and with considerable accumulation in first hands, prices are being further shaded in the effort to open wider outlets. Duck eggs easier and values somewhat unsettled. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23½c; extra firsts, 22c; firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2, 18@19c; checks, fair to choice, 16@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 27c; ordinary to good, 25@26c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 24@26c; small whites, 24@25c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 23@24c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 21½@22½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 27@28c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 25@26c; Western and prime Southern, 22@24c; common to fair, Southern, 20@23c.

ANOTHER ROMANCE IN STEEL BUSINESS

Gulf States Company Will Apply to List $11,000,000 Stock on New York Exchange.

HAS FAILED THREE TIMES

Earnings for February, 1916, Exceed Those for Entire Year 1914 —Only One War Order.

Application will be made shortly to list on the New York Stock Exchange $2,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred, $4,000,000 6 per cent. non-cumulative second preferred, and $5,000,000 common stock of the Gulf States Steel Company, the successor to the old Southern Iron and Steel Company. This announcement, which was made yesterday by a Director of the company, brings to light another steel romance which has resulted from the revival of the steel business since the beginning of the war.

The old Southern Iron and Steel Company tried three different times to earn a living, but it failed each time and went through three receiverships. Times were dull when the last receivership was lifted in December, 1913, and a drastic reorganization which wiped out every bit of bonded indebtedness was approved by the security holders as the only way out of a bad situation. The old bondholders took only a pittance of new stock for their bonds, and even this stock had little value at the time. The capitalization was reduced from $28,000,000 to $11,000,000, and all fixed charges were wiped out. The new company was named the Gulf States Steel Company.

In 1914 the prosperity wave started, and the new company began to make money on steel and wire products. When the boom started the common stock was selling at $3 a share, the first preferred at $40, and the second preferred at $15 a share. The old bondholders, who were largely persons in Alabama, it was said yesterday, began to sell their stock when the first rise came, particularly the common stock. Apparently they did not realize that a real boom was under way. The great portion of the stocks, it was said, found their way to New York, and this has prompted the listing of the stock on the local Exchange. Yesterday the common stock was reported sold at 67, the first preferred at 91, and the second preferred at 67. The persons who lost heavily in their investments in securities of the old Southern Iron & Steel Company, according to the reports, lost their opportunity to retrieve their losses.

The new company earned $112,000 net in 1914, but paid no dividends. In 1915 it earned $606,000 net. The February, 1916, net earnings, which were published yesterday, were $128,000, hence in excess of the earnings of the whole of 1914.

"The company has not prospered on account of war orders," said one of the Directors yesterday. "We did take one Russian order for wire fences, but this constituted less than 5 per cent. of last year's production. We rather regretted having taken that order. The Directors are not kindly disposed to the war business, it seems. Our greatest boom has been in the export business, to Cuba and South America and by way of the Panama Canal to the Pacific Coast."

ORDERS EMBARGO REPORTS.

Commerce Commission Takes First Step in Congestion Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Notice was served today by the Interstate Commerce Commission on all of the railroads of the United States to file as promptly as possible copies of all rules and regulations governing the distribution of cars and copies of all embargo notices in force on this date. This is a part of the commission's plan to aid the carriers in relieving freight congestion at Eastern terminals and the shortage of cars in the West.

The step was decided on after consideration of evidence taken at the recent hearing on freight congestion. Representatives of principal railroads and leading shippers testified, but the commission has not been officially informed of the remedies already supplied.

Upon analysis of the railroad's answer the Commerce Commission will decide what steps to take. The commission's request embraces not only orders already effective, but includes all regulations which may be filed in the future affecting existing or contemplated embargoes as well as orders for the distribution of cars.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Only by the use of superlatives can existing commercial and industrial conditions be adequately described. Great as are the gains shown by bank clearings, iron output, unfilled steel tonnage, and similar indices, mere statistical records no longer fully reflect a situation for which there is no precedent. In some branches and sections the volume of business has reached such vast proportions that further expansion is dependent upon increased facilities for both production and distribution. Manufacturers in steel, in textiles, and in other lines are rejecting additional contracts, which they cannot handle, either because capacity is already booked far ahead, or through inability to obtain necessary raw materials.

The maintenance of remarkable business activity in every part of the country is reflected in the enormous volume of bank clearings for all the more important cities in the United States, the total this week amounting to $4,124,741,698, an increase of 53.7 per cent. as compared with the $2,683,726,731 of the same week last year.

Bradstreet's says:

Jobbers, wholesale dealers, and manufacturers are not so much troubled by the necessity of getting orders as they are by the difficulty of obtaining goods, making shipments or overcoming freight congestion, which by looking up goods also locks up money. Sold ahead is the condition of the country's economic members, and if signs are to be trusted further gains rather than a letup is in store regardless of prices. Cotton consumption is at high-record point.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair; warmer in e.; moderate variable winds.

S. Car.—Fair, warmer Sat. and Sun.; moderate s. winds.

Ga. and Ala.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair; warmer in e.; moderate n. e. and e. winds, except s. over n. w portion.

Miss.—Fair Sat.; warmer in s. Sun. fair; moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Sat.; warmer in cent. and e. Sun. fair.

Ky.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun. probably rain at night or Sun.

Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun. probably snow or rain and warmer; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun. probably rain.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun. rain or snow; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Sat.; snow at night or Sun.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun. unsettled and cooler, probably rain in s., rain or snow in n.

Mo.—Fair Sat., warmer in e. Sun, unsettled and cooler.

Wis.—Unsettled and warmer Sat., possibly light snow. Sun. cloudy and colder.

Minn.—Unsettled Sat., colder in w. Sun. cloudy, colder in e.

Iowa.—Cloudy Sat., warmer in e. and cent. Sun. probably unsettled and colder.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun, colder Sat. in e and s.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Saturday and Sun., colder Sun.

Neb.—Cloudy and cooler Sat. Sun. probably fair.

Kan.—Cloudy and cooler Sat. Sun. probably unsettled and cooler.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Loyal L. Smith Estate Sells Upper Riverside Drive Corner to Operators—$100,000 Deal on West Fifty-seventh Street—Apartment House and Factory Sites Purchased in the Bronx.

Upper Riverside Drive furnished an important deal yesterday, which will doubtless soon find its way into the hands of a builder for improvement with another high-class apartment house. The plot of five and one-half lots on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 162d Street, 101 on the Drive by 165 on the street, has been purchased by Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum from the Loyal L. Smith estate, and negotiations are well advanced, it was said, for a resale to a builder.

It adjoins the plot of ten lots sold by the Mandelbaums a few days ago to Brody, Adler & Koch. The Mandelbaums still own the Fort Washington corner of that street, having, by their recent purchase, acquired at different times the entire block front on the south side of 162d Street. The Riverside Drive corner just obtained is the fifth corner on that thoroughfare in the neighborhood which they have bought within recent years from the same estate.

The J. Romaine Brown Company were the brokers in the transaction.

Buys West Fifty-seventh Street Flats.

The three five-story flats at 406 to 412 West Fifty-seventh Street, 75 by 100, adjoining the Windemere apartment house on the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue, have been purchased for a client by the Bonmor Realty Corporation, of which Henry K. Heyman is President. The property was sold by the Central Trust Company and Robert McM. Gillespie, as trustees, for the estate of Lillian S. Gillespie. The holding price was $100,000. The brokers in the deal were Charles W. Smith and Max Blau.

Quick Resale of Auction Parcel.

Lowenfeld & Prager, operators, have resold to an investor the four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 98.9, at 324 West Twenty-second Street, 300 feet west of Eighth Avenue. Under the name of the Metropolis Holding Company the sellers bought this property at voluntary auction on March 8 for $11,100 from the stand of L. J. Phillips & Co.

Church Buys on Catharine Street.

The five-story tenement at 58 Catharine Street, 27 by 105.1, adjoining the Church of St. Joachim, on the northwest corner of Catharine and Monroe Streets, was purchased at auction yesterday by the Rev. Vincenzo Jannuzzi, pastor of the church, for $35,100. The property was sold at foreclosure instituted by William L. Condit to recover a judgment with taxes, aggregating over $28,000. It was sold by Joseph P. Day.

Tenement Sales.

Henry Hof has sold to George Wagner, for the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, the three five-story tenements on a plot 87 by 100 at 807-309-311 East Sixty-third Street, situated 138 feet east of Second Avenue.

Cahn & Pittman, in conjunction with F. Oppenheim, have sold for F. Mucha the four-story triple tenement with stores on a lot 27 by 125, known as 3,890 Third Avenue; to Mrs. Elise Halm, who gave in part payment the three-story private dwelling known as 23 East 130th Street, on lot 16.8 by 100.

Joseph P. Day has sold for the Rev. Luke J. Evers the property on the south side of West Twenty-seventh Street, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, a five-story building on a lot 25 by 98.9 feet. The premises were bought by a client of Mr. Day's. The attorneys acting for the vendees are Beardsley, Hammens & Taylor.

Bronx Factory Site Purchased.

J. Clarence Davies sold for the Clarand Realty Corporation (Laurence Davies, President) six lots on the east side of Mott Avenue beginning 125 feet north of 153d Street, and the six lots in the rear of the above, located on the west side of Sheridan Avenue, for Under Sheriff Byrnes of Kings County, to the Morgan Steam Laundry Company, which will at once begin the erection of a building for its own use and business. It was an all-cash transaction. The sellers purchased these lots on May 19, 1915, at the auction sale of the estate of Arthur R. Morris and sold them at a substantial increase over the auction sale price.

Bronx Sales.

Thornton Brothers Company have purchased from the Henry Morgenthau Company the three five-story flats 1,157, 1,161, and 1,165 Longfellow Avenue, each occupying a plot 38 by 91 feet.

In part payment the buyers gave a vacant plot, 34 by 100, on the west side of Webster Avenue, 197 feet north of 169th Street, and a plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Webster Avenue, 125 feet south of St. Paul's Place. About $115,000 was involved in the trade, which was negotiated by Alexander Selkin and David Mintz. H. J. Wood represented Thornton Brothers.

A plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Seabury Place, 100 feet north of 172d Street, has been sold by Maria Satienza to the Mardin Construction Company, (Rubin and Marcus.) The buyers will erect a five-story apartment. Hecht & Goldberg were the brokers.

The plot, 59 by 129, on the northwest corner of Fordham Road and Grand Avenue, was purchased by M. H. Golding from Dr. J. R. Fabricus, and immediately resold to Harris Marasa & Sons for improvement with two five-story apartment houses.

James Slayan has purchased from the United States Realty and Improvement Company the apartment house on plot 50 by 103.6 on the east side of Rochambeau Avenue, 50 feet south of 212th Street. It is the last of several parcels taken over by the sellers about ten years ago after the Bruner estate sale.

The southwest corner of Webster Avenue and 195th Street, 50 by 100, has been purchased by a builder from Paul M. Herzog for improvement with a taxpayer store building. H. A. Kelber was the broker.

Samuel Cowen sold the northwest corner of Wales Avenue and 151st Street, known as 625 Wales Avenue, a six-story apartment, on a plot 65 by 105 feet, for the Polatschek-Spencer Realty Company to an investor.

Brooklyn.

The Sinmacros Realty Company sold for Miss Eleanor F. Clarke the plot of seven lots on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Street, Bay Ridge, to an investor.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for S. Levine 1,640 Park Place, Brooklyn, to Walter Buermann of Newark for $26,000.

James B. Fisher sold 189 Argyle Road, a detached one-family residence in Prospect Park South, on the east side of Argyle Road, 185 feet north of Beverly Road, lot 60 by 100 feet, for Elisabeth H. Herx to Albert Sopp; also 180 Argyle Road, a detached one-family residence, on the westerly side of Argyle Road, 300 feet north from Beverly Road, on a plot 50 by 100, for Mary S. Campbell to George O. Walbridge.

Long Island.

F. C. Pearson has sold for S. Melville a residence on Elmwood Avenue, Bayside, to Fred B. Kulz; also, for William C. Poertner, a modern house of fourteen rooms, situated on a plot 50 by 140, on Lawrence Boulevard, Bayside, to Charles E. Hall of New York.

$400,000 Newark, N. J., Lease.

Louis Kamm, Inc., have leased the store and basement at 651 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., 18 by 200, to the Mirror Candy Company of New York City, for a term of twenty years, at an aggregate rental of $400,000, for the S. S. Kresge Company of Detroit.

Westchester County.

The Loton H. Slawson Company has sold three and one-half acres of land at Premium Point, New Rochelle, N. Y., owned by Frank Tucker, to Miss Ada Nisson, with an interest in the private beach rights.

The Peerless Pictures Corporation has purchased Glen Island, on Long Island Sound, which the late John H. Starin developed as an amusement resort about twenty-five years ago. The sale was negotiated with General Howard Carroll, who represented the heirs, by Charles W. Mix, President of the Frank L. Fisher Company, with the Robert E. Farley Organization.

The buyers are reported to have paid about $1,000,000 for the property and exhibits.

New East River Piers Leased.

The two new East River piers recently built by the city have been leased to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the New England Steamship Company. The former has obtained a ten-year lease of Pier 21 at the foot of Dover Street, under the Brooklyn Bridge, for $45,348 per annum, and the steamship company secured Pier 27, at the foot of Catharine Slip, for a similar period at $27,500 per annum.

Charles A. Stone Leases Thirty Room Apartment.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the 907 Fifth Avenue, Inc., Robert B. Knowles, President, for a long term of years a large duplex apartment of twenty-three rooms and seven baths in the new building being erected at the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street and Fifth Avenue to Charles A. Stone, President of the American International Corporation, recently formed by the National City Bank for the promotion of American foreign trade.

Among the other tenants in the building are Daniel G. Reid, Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. Paul Morton, Victor Morawets, and Henry Sanderson.

Baron Astor to Build.

Final papers were signed yesterday between Baron Astor, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees, and Benjamin Stearns & Co., wholesale millinery importers, now located at 616-618 Broadway.

The Trustees have contracted to reimprove the site, 75 by 100 feet, at 27 to 31 West Thirty-third Street, with a six-story fireproof building, which this firm will occupy wholly for their own use, plans for which were filed recently by John I. Downey, builder. The lease is for a long term at a yearly rental of about $40,000.

Commercial Leases.

Charles B. Van Valen has leased for a client of William A. White & Sons the store, basement, and sub-basement of the premises, 85 to 87 John Street for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $50,000.

M. L. Hess, Inc., in connection with William A. White & Sons, have leased in the new Finck Building at 318 to 326 West Thirty-ninth Street, now in course of construction, the seventh floor, covering an area of 12,500 square feet, for a term of ten years, to the Tate Electro Waterproofing Corporation of 120 Broadway. This is the first of a number of plants which the lessees propose to establish throughout the country.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Catharine St, 53, n s, 48.2 ft w of Monroe St, 27x105.1x27x105.2, five-story tenement and stores; W. L. Condit against Moses Einhorn et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due on judgment, $28,085.87; taxes, &c., $364.05; to Vincenzo Tannuzzi, for $35,100.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x 79, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to March 24.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Tiffany St, 1,092, e s, 30.3 ft s of 167th St, 40x100x25x16.1x94.4, five-story tenement; Charlotte Karp against William H. Weiher Building Co. et al.; John L. Bernstein, attorney; Cyrus C. Miller, referee; due on judgment, $5,198.56; taxes, &c., $1,034.37; subject to first mortgage of $28,000; to the plaintiff, for $35,000.

Kelly St, 731, w s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 25x 100, three-story dwelling; adjourned to March 24.

Prospect Av, 2,156, e s, 277.5 ft n of 181st St, 33x150, two-story dwelling; Caroline Ridgley against Alice J. Deily et al.; George S. Daniels, attorney; John J. O'Brien, referee; due on judgment, $8,131.77; taxes, &c., $403.60; to the plaintiff, for $8,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Gleason Av, e s, 280 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 25x100.8, vacant; Land and Lien Co. against James Williams et al.; Milton Frank, attorney; Joseph M. Edelson, referee; due on judgment, $437.91; to the plaintiff, for $400.

By Charles A. Berrian.

230th St, 2,001 west, n s, 500 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100, two two-story dwellings; Helen Weed and another against H. W. Gates et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; Eugene L. Briasch, referee; due on judgment, $6,602.46; taxes, &c., $741.87; to the plaintiff, for $2,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

61st St, n s, 58 ft e of Park Av, for a three-story garage, 19x80; C. Steele, 11 East 62d St; owner, G. E. Wood, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

River Av, w s, 207 ft n of 162d St, for a one-story brick substation of power, 80x100; Interborough Rapid Transit Co., T. P. Shonts, 165 Broadway, President, owner; George H. Pegram, 165 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, n e corner of Christopher St, prolonged, 92.8x30.2x16.10; with all title to land s of above on n e corner of streets; Harriet A. Brady to Joseph L. Gilman, 86 Christopher St, mtg $18,000, March 17; attorney, J. Tilman, 5 Beekman St. $100

BOWERY, 200, e s, 72.11 ft s of Rivington St, 24.9x100.6; Alphonse G. Koelble, referee, to Lincoln Trust Company, 204 5th Av, March 16; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St. $22,000

BOWERY, 200, e s, 45.8 ft s of Rivington St, 26.11x100x irregular, foreclosure March 15; James M. Donohue, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, March 16; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $45,000

GRAND ST, 91, s s, 20.2 ft e of Greene St, 20.1x69.3; German Savings Bank to Julius Heynen, 203 West 108th St, mtg $8,000, b. and s., March 16; attorney, A. Roelker, 2 Rector St. $100

GREENWICH ST, 94, n w corner of Rector St, 20.11x90.8; Vaco P. Abbott to Augustine L. McCrea at Pittsburgh, Penn., one-half part, quitclaim, mtg $18,000, Feb. 1; attorney, V. P. Abbott, at Gouverneur, N. Y. $18,000

HOUSTON ST, 398-400 East, n s, 40x85.8, to s s 2d St, x40.4x60.7, s s; Kaufold Realty Corporation to Isidore J. Greenberg, 23 East 111th St, all liens, March 16; attorney, D. Drechsler, 150 Nassau St. $1

MADISON ST, 352, s s, 240.2 ft e of Scammell st, 28.8x95.1; Donright Co. to Phelan Estates, Columbus Trust Building, Willis Av and 148th St, all liens, mtge $14,000, confirmation deed, Feb. 17; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St. $1

MAIDEN LANE, n s, 20.9 ft w of Water St, 20.10x55; Innes Randolph to George F. Donnelly, 51 5th Av, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000, all liens, March 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

MAIDEN LANE, 131, n s, 20.9 ft w of Water St, 19.7x55.4x20.10x55; George F. Donnelly to James J. Moore, 1,121 Elmore Place, Brooklyn, mtge $15,000, b. and s., c. a. s., March 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

MAIDEN LANE, 24, s s, 18.2 ft w of Nassau St, 21x19.6x irregular; Celia Lyon et al., to Margaret L. Schmidt, at Canfield Road, Convent, N. J., and another, one-third part, all liens, Oct. 22, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME property; same to Celia Lyon, 323 Park Av, two-third parts, all liens, Oct. 22; attorney; same $1

SAME property; De Forest Lyon and Margaret L. and George F. Schmidt to same, one-third part, Jan. 25; attorney, same. $1

STANTON ST, 331, s s, 80.10 ft e of Goerck St, 18x81.8; Stanton St, 333, s s, 99.6 ft e of Goerck St, 19.6x55.4; Stanton St, 335 s s, 119 ft e of Goerck St, 20.2x55.4; Frieda Hart to Casualty Co. of America, 68 William St, mtg. $27,500, all liens, Feb. 15; attorney, Chester E. Bates, 68 William St. $1

UNIVERSITY PL, 1, n e corner Waverly Pl, 27 and 29, 42.10xirregularx100.8x141.6; John L. Clark to Hoytreis Construction Co., 516 8th Av, mtg $132,500, March 10; attorney, S. I. Goldberg, 37 Liberty St. $1

WASHINGTON ST, 719 and 721, n e corner of 11th, 116.10x75x irregular; James H. Merwin to James Harvey Realty Corporation, New Hartford, N. Y., mtg $130,000, quitclaim, all liens, Aug. 17, 1915. ..... $1

3D AV, s e corner of Stuyvesant St, 30.5x irregularx138.6; Hyman Biermann to Rivnort Leasing Co., 350 E. 15th St, March 3. ..... $100

8TH ST, 62, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.8; Peter Cook et al to Benignus Snoj, 21 Nassau Av, Brooklyn, all liens, March 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

18TH AV, e s; 11th Av, w s; 26th St, n s; 27th St, s s, the block; City of New York to Emily S. Van Wagenen, Morristown, N. J., et al., individual and trustee, will John M. Dodd; said Emily Van Wagenen and Gertrude Dodd, trustees, Elisabeth W. Tanner and Emily Van Wagenen, trustees, Caroline Castree and Lewis F. Dodd, 2d, Montclair, N. J.; Helen D. Thurston, South Orange, N. J., and Emma E. and John M. Dodd, 27 W. 73d St, all title, quitclaim, all liens, March 2; attorneys, Rosendale & D., 32 Broadway $113.50

12TH AV, e s, 11th Av, w s, 26th and 27th Sts, s s, the block; City of N. York to Alfred E. Marling, 35 West 57th St, et al., trustees of will of Alex. M. Ross, all title, quitclaim, all liens, March 2; attorneys, same $113.50

18TH ST, 251 West, n s, 152 ft e of 8th Av, 26x68x26x80; Joseph H. Gilman to Harri

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Low temperatures continue in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Atlantic States, with a further fall since Thursday night north and east of the Ohio River, and freezing temperatures occurred Friday morning as far south as Central Florida. Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains temperatures have risen generally, and in the Plains States they are from 10 to 30 degrees above the seasonal average.

There was no precipitation of consequence in any portion of the country, although pressure is moderately low over the western half. Unsettled weather, with local snow or rains, is probable by Sunday in the upper lake and west lower lake region and the Ohio Valley.

In the east lower lake region, the Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be warmer Saturday east of the Mississippi River, except in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and warmer Sunday in the Atlantic States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except east and northeast, on the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday. Sunday, cloudy and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	29	20	4 P. M.	41	21
9 A. M.	26	19	6 P. M.	33	15
10 A. M.	30	24	9 P. M.	30	12
12 M.	35	24	11 P. M.	28	11

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 18; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 38.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 22; at 8 P. M. it was 13. Maximum temperature, 26 degrees at 11 A. M.; minimum, 11 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.14 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
P. M.	
11:40—277 E. 153 St.; M. Greschwitse	$200
A. M., Friday.	
1:55—121 Cannon St.; Kalman Rebun	Slight
5:20—216 W. 103 St.; Daniel Carcone	Slight
6:06—624 Lenox Av.; Philip Goldman	Slight
9:25—69 Mercer St.; F. J. Newcomb	$500
11:30—337 W. 18 St.; John Lenghy	Slight
P. M.	
2:05—833 E. 120 St.; Harbor B. police station	Slight
2:35—3061 Greenwich St.; Henry Sherger & Co.	Slight
2:55—140 W. 28 St.; David Strongberg	$25
4:05—2,434 Cambrelling Av.; Lucy Gerruffer	Slight
5:50—241 E. 2 St.; Adolph Forkush	Slight
6:30—654 Lenox Av.; Irene Jackson	Slight
6:30—38 Clinton St.; Abr. Goldberg	Slight
6:45—120 Cannon St.; Benj. Fredier	Slight
6:50—34 E. B'way; Ernest Kapowsky	$50
8:05—1,987 7th Av., A. Quintner	Slight
8:15—28 Gouverneur, S. Chensky	Slight
8:50—160 W. 56 St., Berman Furniture Co.	$10,000
9:15—648 E. 11 St., Sarah Geller	Slight
9:15—Theatre Alley, near Beekman St., not given	Slight
9:20—305-305 5th Av., Crescent Mfg. Co.	Slight
9:45—111 Eldridge St., Israel Birnbaum	Slight
10:10—322 E. 62 St., Sam Heller	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—2d Lt. H. J. Malony, 28th Inf., to West Point, N. Y., for duty, about April 1.

Maj. R. Brooke, M. C., is detailed to conduct the correspondence course for medical officers, Organized Militia of Arkansas and Kansas.

Capt. M. Baldwin, 21st Inf., to service in Q. M. C., effective April 13, vice Capt. J. H. Como, relieved from detail in that corps, effective April 12.

Capt. W. W. Carleton, 30th Inf., detailed in Q. M. C., effective March 23, to Ft. Adams, R. I., for duty as Quartermaster of Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay.

Capt. M. Baldwin, 21st Inf., detailed in Q. M. C., effective April 13, to El Paso with equipage for duty in charge of Motor Truck Company No. 2.

Leaves: 1st Lt. P. H. Ottosen, C. A. C., 15 days, and Capt. J. S. Battle, 24th Inf., 1 day.

Navy.

Lts. C. R. Robinson, the Washington, to fitting out the Pennsylvania, and to board when commissioned; A. W. Bagley, Guantanamo Station about April 10, to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., and G. P. Brown, the Nashville April 21, to the Rhode Island May 10.

Jr. Grade Lts. R. A. Burg, New London Ship and Engine Building Co., Groton, Conn., to the Oklahoma; T. P. M. Bates from command of the F-1 to the Cheyenne; H. B. Price, command of the F-2 to the Cheyenne; H. S. Strickland to the Chanler; C. Gillespie, E. McKitterick, R. T. Young, and J. C. Monford, the North Carolina, to Naval Aeronautics Station Pensacola, Fla.; T. H. Gatch, the Princeton, to Puget Sound Hospital, sick, and W. E. Cheadle, commissioned from June 19, 1915.

Ensigns A. S. Walton, the F-2 to the Cheyenne; E. L. Vanderkloot, the F-1 to the Cheyenne, and H. L. Cecil, to Pensacola Aeronautic Station.

Surgeon W. H. Bell, Philadelphia Yard, to the Wyoming, April 10.

Chief Mach. J. H. Morrison, the Illinois, April 15, to Philadelphia Yard.

Pay Clerk H. L. Miller, retired.

Jr. Grade Lt. M. P. Rofo, 1st Submarine Division, Asiatic Fleet, and the B-1, to the Monadnock.

Ensigns H. F. Kingman and M. C. Cheek, the Monocacy, home, wait orders; C. A. Lockwood, additional duty the B-1, and H. G. Gates, the Monterey, to the Monocacy.

P. A. Surgeons H. M. Burnett, Olongapo Station, to the Monocacy, and W. L. Mann, the Helena, to Cavite Station.

Act. Assist. Dent. Surgs. J. A. Mahoney, the Brooklyn, home, wait orders, and M. E. Harrison, Cavite Station, to the Brooklyn.

Chief Gunner H. A. Evans, the Glongapo, home, wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ajax, at Nagasaki; Celtic, at Guantanamo; Kanawha, at Norfolk Yard, and the Nanshan, at Mazatlan.

Sailed—Cleveland, San Jose de Guatemala for Acapulco; Peoria, Pensacola, for Key West; Stewart, Ensenada, for San Diego, and the Tennessee, Fort of Spain, for Rio de Janeiro.

The Hancock, now at Philadelphia Yard, ordered to Pensacola.

The Duncan, now at Boston, ordered to Hampton Roads, where she will base for the present.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments ordered: 8 A. M., Mar. 18, Lieut. J. S. Leith, 88, to Training School; 4 P. M., Mar. 18, Sergts. J. F. Archipoldi, 276, to 153, assign. to motor cycle duty discont.; J. Hauertt, 153 to 147, Patrol, Troy, 140 to 107, assigned at Kings County Hospital.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. J. J. Eller, 151, 1 day, noon, Mar. 18; P. H. Bolger, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Mar. 18; J. A. Logomarsini, 168, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 19.

Death: Capt. J. F. O'Connor, 170, at 3:40 A. M., Mar. 17.

Fire Department.

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report at School of Instruction, 157-159 East 67th St., Monday, March 20, at time specified, for a period of 20 days, for test as prescribed by rules:

At 9 A. M.: J. V. Gray, Eng. 1; J. J. Geary, Eng. 10; A. B. Troge, Eng. 18; P. A. Brennan, Eng. 18; L. I. Chagon, Eng. 30; P. F. Schell, Eng. 74; M. J. Grehan, Eng. 206; H. F. W. Benz, Eng. 214; C. W. Ottmer, Eng. 215; E. N. Stromberg, Eng. 241; J. Lynch, H. & L. 1; G. Stickels, H. & L. 4; J. J. Doolan, H. & L. 11; R. McDonald, H. & L. 23; W. Phillips, H. & L. 131.

At 1 P. M.: M. J. Landmann, Eng. 4; D. B. Ayres, Eng. 15; H. A. Hoffmann, Eng. 27; O. Farrelly, Eng. 28; K. Hardy, Eng. 28; J. A. Monnett, Eng. 34; W. F. Schaumeyer, Eng. 91; D. F. Russell, Eng. 221; W. F. Gramm, Eng. 226; S. S. McCready, Eng. 229; A. Voehringer, Eng. 233; T. P. Dunn, H. & L. 6; W. L. Drescher, H. & L. 20; H. H. Michaels, H. & L. 21; W. V. Craig, H. & L. 44.

Transfer at 8 A. M., March 18: Fire, 3d gr. T. F. Meagher, H. & L. 8, to H. & L. 3.

Engineers and firemen who desire to avail themselves of the instruction offered through the extension of the college courses will forward their applications at 8 A. M., on Monday.

Special leave without pay: Fire, 1st gr. J. J. Kahrs, H. & L. 44, 12 hours, 8 P. M., March 20.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following list for Volunteer firemen, Section 722 of the charter, is announced: Frank H. Burke, 84.53; Arthur H. Lewis, 84.05; Edmund J. Kelly, 78.25; Aimee J. Hagen, 76.75; James B. Lawler, 73.45.

The mental test for Chief Probation Officer will be held on March 24. There are eighteen candidates.

Applications will be received until 4 P. M. on March 31 for Director of the Central Purchasing Committee.

United States.

The commission announces for April 18 an examination for assistant petroleum engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 a year. This examination supersedes the examination for petroleum engineer announced to be held on April 4. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, engineering experience, and publications, reports, or designs. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Original—Ex parte in matter of William Sage, Jr., petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted for petitioner.

4, Original—State of North Carolina v. the State of Tennessee.—Leave granted to file report of Commissioners, and motion for entry of a decree of confirmation thereon submitted.

300—Pacific Live Stock Co. v. J. H. Lewis et al., constituting the State Water Board of the State of Oregon et al.—Leave granted to file printed copies of report of argument.

37—Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. v. the Wolf Brothers & Co.—Ordered that mandate be stayed until Monday, April 10 next, on motion of counsel for petitioners.

37—Same v. Same—Motion to amend judgment entry herein submitted for respondent.

738—J. Harmon, receiver, &c., v. A. C. Brown, administrator, &c.—Dismissed, with costs, per stipulation.

315—F. G. y Olea et al. v. E. G. y Seary et al.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for appellant.

301—Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. v. M. Bower.—Argument continued.

302—St. Louis, I. M. & S. Ry. Co. v. State of Arkansas.—Argued.

281—Merrill-Ruckgaber Co. v. the United States.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building. Bankruptcy. Re Vyse.

At 10 A. M.:
Re Kobre & Ginsberg.

Admiralty at 10:30 A. M.
Leh V T Co<Transfer, No 22.
Wilson<Scow No. 15.
Borkhoim<Harry R. Wheeler.
Cent R R of N J<North America.
Woods<Edwin Terry.
Same<W E Cleary.
Tracy<M. Moran.
Michael<Esrom.
Fox<Stamford.
Murray Lighterage & Trans Co<L. M. Sullivan.
Water Front Cont Co<Scows 97, 102, 118, and 138.
Flannery<Bouker No. 2.
Robins D D & R Co<Pierce Bros.
Phenix S & G Co<New York.
Auditore Stevedoring Co<SS Maleas.
Ronald & Steen<N Y Transatlantic Co.
N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co<Scow Daily 38.
Re Arrow (Ilimitation) Dittmar<Starr Cont.
N Y C & H R R R Co<Washington.
D. L & W R R<Rochester.
Tietjen & Lang D D Co<Vigilant.
Henry W. Rodhe<Helen W.
Bradley Imp Co<Tenadores and M. Moran
McWilliams-Tracy<Str.
Nichols & Co<Crioe.
Kellogg & Sons<Edith Jones.
Talbot<Kathlambs.
Re James Roy, (limit) Rice<B'klyn Ash Removal Co.
Walls<Apex Equipment Co.
N Y & N J Transp Co<Irene.
Eclipse Lighterage & Trans Co<Arrow.
Williams<Gerard H. Kellers.
Re Adan, (limitation) Union Wharf Co<same.
Coast Transit Co<CNY
Smith & Sons Co<Steam Dr No 9.
Crane & Sons Co<same.
W. Earl Youker<same
Degenhardt<same.
Follette<Catherine T.
Livingston<L. Rugge.
Bliss<Hokendgna.
Carroll<Seeley.
Healey<P J T No. 7.
Cakles<Malinche.

The other cases will be called, if needed, and any motion for preference will be heard, or cases may be marked settled.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

James O'Neill, respt., v. General Film Co. applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Walter J. Low, as trustee, &c., respt., v. Richard H. Siwartwout et al., applts.—Interlocutory judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinions by Clarke, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., (McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re Pasquale Papa, respt., v. Michael O. Rini, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Order filed. Same v. same. Motions denied, without costs. Orders filed.

L. Meisel & Co., respt., v. National Jewelers' Board of Trade, applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Maurice Ramberger, as trustee, applt-respt., v. Jacob Cantor et al., respts-applts., impld. with Erwin Wolf et al., applts.-respts.—Judgment affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., respt., v. Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to appellant in all courts. Opinion by Scott, J.—Settle order on notice.

The Guarantor Realty Corp., applt., v. William H. Barnum et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J.—Order filed.

Kate F. Hanley, respt., v. James Butler, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant in all courts, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $7,500, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Frix Holzrichter, respt., v. Everly Davis, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John T. Loew, applt., v. Albert D. Gillespie, respt.—Determination and judgment affirmed, with costs on opinion of Lehman, J., (Page, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Anna M. Swift, applt., v. Zola F. Poole, impld., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Daniel J. Leary, applt., v. Frederick Galler, as exr., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Isaac Nechanikin, an infit., respt., v. John H. Wiemers, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Benjamin Passel, an infit., respt., v. Borden's Condensed Milk Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Hirsch & Schofield, Inc., respt., v. Aase Gusmer, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Nicholas Nalawajke, respt., v. Tennessee Copper Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dissenting memo. by Clarke, P. J.) Order filed.

Frederick G. Sheldon, applt., v. Charles E. Mitchell, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to applt. to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Solomon Cohen et al., respts., v. Siegel, Cooper & Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Eugene L. Richards, as trustee, applt., v. London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Broadway Realty Co., respt., v. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co., impld., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Kirke La Shelle Co., plff., v. Paul Armstrong, def.—See memorandum per curiam.

M. Edward Kelley, applt., v. Samuel A. Osborn, respt.—Determination of Appellate Term reversed and judgment of the Municipal Court affirmed, with costs in this court and at the Appellate Term. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Francis Gilbert, as assignee, respt., v. Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Re Charles Perman, respt., re Beaber Tailoring Co., applt.—Orderd reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Re Abraham Goldfarb.—Respt. suspended for one year, with leave to apply for reinstatement at the end of that period as stated in opinion. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Avery E. Cushman.—Respt. censured. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Joseph G. Kammerlohr.—Respt. disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Albert B. Gross et al., v. Arthur Mondel et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Jack T. Harris et al., v. Gustavus L. Lawrence.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Will for probate: James H. Caswell.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Re Faulhaber—John Martin. Re Metzger—Charles H. Sherill.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. Surety Realty Co.<114th St. & 7th Av. Const. Co.—Joseph Rowan.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Re Cosgrove (Bronx Boulevard)—Lawrence S. Greenbaum.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.<Olga Witthaus—Henry H. Curran. City N. Y.<Nikola Tesla—Robert McC. Marsh.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM Chambers—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Rothstein<Kovacs Construction Co.—Enos S. Booth.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. I. Townsend Burden, Jr.<Sarah A. Hartin et al.—James J. Donovan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department

DECISIONS.

T. F. Byrnes, respt., v. F. J. Tyler and F. Tyler, applts., Mary Byrnes, et al., defts.—Motion to dismiss appeals denied on condition that appellants perfect their appeal, place the case on the April calendar and be ready for argument when reached. Otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs in each case.

E. D'Alfaera, as admx., &c., applt. v. J. J. Henry Const. Co., respt.—Motion denied.

Re final judicial settlement of the accounts of George M. Clapp, &c., respt., W. E. Clapp, et al., applts.—Motion denied without costs upon condition that within ten days appellants print and serve a case on appeal, and place on April calendar and be ready when reached. Otherwise motion granted with $10 costs to the respondent trustee.

Re S. M. Field for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

Re D. A. Frank for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

Re J. C. Grindrod, &c., for an order revoking and canceling liquor tax certificate issued to J. Kerwin, &c.—Motion granted without costs.

Re J. A. Walsh for reinstatement.—Application granted.

J. W. and Ingo Maddaus, applts., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., respt.—Motion granted without costs.

L. McCloskey, an infant, &c., respt., v. J. J. Buckley, as admr., &c., et al., applts.—Motion granted.

People's Coat Apron and Towel Supply Company, applt., v. H. Light and S. Cohen, respts.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

H. Schneider, applt., v. M. C. Cream, et al., respts.—Motion granted upon conditions. American Metal Ceiling Company, Inc., respt., v. New Hyde Park Fire District; J. H. Heidtmann, G. E. Christ, et al., respts.; and Nassau Lumber Co., applt.—The judgement of the County Court of Nassau County conformed to the findings as amended, is affirmed without costs.

T. Baker et al., applts., v. E. H. and C. E. Griffiths, respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

N. I. Clarkin, applt., v. City of New York.—Judgment so far as appealed from is reversed and demurrer sustained, with costs, with the usual leave to plead over on the payment of costs. Settle order before Thomas, J.

J. C. De Groff, rspdt., v. A. Panaiti et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

R. Dutcher, rspdt., v. John Wanamaker, applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed on reargument, with costs.

C. W. Hall, applt., v. P. T. Kenny, rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application of the City of New York relative to acquiring title, &c., for the opening and extending of a public park at Coney Island, &c.—Order first appealed from reversed, so far as it relates to Parcels 1, 2, and 3. Otherwise affirmed. Order secondly appealed from, entirely reversed, and the matter as to 1, 2, and 3 remitted to the new Commissioners of Appraisal. All without cost to any party.

Re estate of George Westlake, decd.—Order of the Surrogate's Court of Queens County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Link Chain Belt Co., rspdts., v. M'Keever Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event unless within twenty days plaintiffs stipulate to reduce the verdict, in which event the judgment is so modified and the order and judgment are affirmed, without costs.

J. Maples, as recr., &c., of F. P. Roberge, rspdt., and applt., v. W. and M. O'Brien, applts. and rspdts., impleaded, &c.—Judgment appealed from both interlocutory and final, affirmed, but as there are cross appeals, without costs.

T. Pedicini, rspdt., v. B., Q. C. & S. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order of Queens County Court reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

The People, &c., rspdts., v. L. Lee, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Kings County reversed and new trial ordered.

R. W. Boenig, relator, v. D. J. Hegeman, County Treasurer of Nassau County, respdt.—Determination confirmed and writ dismissed without costs. Opinion per Curiam.

A. Ruppell, as admx., &c., of J. Ruppell, Jr., decd., rspdt., v. N. Y. C. R. R. Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

H. Spurgle, applt., v. G. Spurgle, rspdt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

H. Swan, rspdt., v. B. Swan, applt.—Interlocutory judgment reversed and new trial granted, cost to appellant to abide the event.

Town of Islip, rspdt., v. Estates of Havemeyer Pt., M. H. Miller and F. Ingraham, applts.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

O. Varon, rspdt., v. American Manufacturing Co., appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

H. J. Washburn, rspdt., v. John T. Rainier and P. N. Lineberger, applts, et al., defendants. Judgment entitled costs and judgment rendered for the defendants, John T. Rainier and Paul N. Lineberger, dismissing the complaint on the merits, with costs.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR. The following applicants for admission to the bar have passed the examination of the Committee on Character and are recommended for admission: David A. Frank, William Arthur Cunningham, John L. Karle, Samuel Martin Field.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Undefended divorces.

Fox, Humphreys, Wood, Junk, Jr., Bryan, Serrick, Silverman, Macri, Mirman, Saunders, Bernstein, Smith, Sama, Dicktenberg, Megia.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Alumni Association of the New York Training School for Teachers will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. on March 21 in the gymnasium of the school. Dr. Schapiro, President of the Association of Teachers on the No. 1 Eligible List, will make an address.

P. S. 160, Manhattan, has begun a clean-up campaign.

The Adelphi College's Summer session will begin on July 1. It will last for six weeks. The new members of the Arista at the Jamaica High School have just been installed.

The substitute teachers have formed an organization. Nathan C. House is its President. There will be a meeting at 1 P. M. today in the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue.

The male members of the teaching staff of the Julia Richman High School will give a dinner at 6:30 P. M. on March 24 at Colalizzi's, Twenty-fifth Street, east of Sixth Avenue, in honor of their Principal, Arthur M. Wolfson.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
REAL ESTATE 1 WEST 34TH ST.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BAY RIDGE, BIG BARGAIN.
Line 4th Av. subway, have several corner plots; also on Ridge Boulevard; will double investment in short time. Investigate this section. Frank Sassone, 317 78th St.

A high-class semi-detached 12-room house, with garage; plot 30x150; good neighborhood. Owner, 149 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE AT ROCKAWAY Park.—17 bedrooms, 2 baths, 14 bathhouses; one block of station, half block from ocean; unfurnished; terms reasonable; representative on premises Sunday.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—On the line of Broadway subway, in the Seventies or Eighties, A 10 or 12 room private house in good condition, with improvements. Address, with particulars, Edwards, 429 6th Av.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Howard St., 25, (One Block North of Canal St.)—Fine, light loft, 25x100; steam heat; hand hoist; low rent; concessions on lease. Inquire your own broker or Alexander Greenbaum, Woolworth Building, New York.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER.
174-182 Worth Street, between subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations. Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings. Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

Attractive first loft; shipping facilities; 1,200 square feet; rent, $1,000; financing or factoring if desired. Levison & Co., bankers, 141 5th Av., corner 21st St.

Gold St., 71, (Near Beekman.)—Fine, light loft, 25x50. Inquire your own broker or Alexander Greenbaum, Woolworth Building, New York.

11 East 30th St.—Loft to let, light manufacturing purposes, 25x80; low rent. Apply Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

Store, 11 East 30th St., on parlor floor; exceptional light; low rent. Apply Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

Loft, 355 W. 36th St., 3,000 feet. Harry Shapter, 7 East 42d St.

66TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor floor, fine location for doctor's office, or light business.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, entrance Swing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

SEND FOR "ILLUSTRATED REASONS,"
BRIARCLIFF REALTY COMPANY,
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.,
or FISH & HARVIN, 527 5th Av.,
or ANY BROKER.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Islip, L. I., property, 200x800 ft., on Merrick Road, facing 600-foot waterfront, affording fine private harbor for boats; 12-room beautifully furnished house, all improvements; barn, garage, shade trees, $25,000. Spier, Room 1,111, Flatiron Bldg.

Want to sell my cozy six-room house to an honest workingman for $100 down and $12 a month; near city; improvements and large garden plot; will make price right to good party that can furnish A1 references. L. Schlesinger, Box 234 Times Downtown.

Suburban homes; 30 minutes out, 100 trains; restricted, refined; prices $4,900 to $7,500; send for "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway. 3576 Cortland.

Good houses at low prices and easy terms, direct from builder. Holiberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department; State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Crestwood, Movements, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department, and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS.
@LOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Fine residence, all improvements, sixteen rooms, in Warwick; also eighty-acre farm near town; also fifty-acre Catskill Mountain trout brook farm. G. F. Pitts, Warwick, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
ROOM; BOARD; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

45TH ST, 8 EAST.—Board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV, 212.—Large room, with private bath; table guests accommodated; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-23 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.— Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms, with or without bath; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suite, parties desiring comfortable home, with refined surroundings, electricity, private baths, steam heat; Southern cooking.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautifully situated, next Central Park, single rooms and en suite; very elegantly furnished; refined surrounding; cuisine and service unexcelled; references exchanged.

71ST, 22 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 258 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small room; electricity, private baths, &c.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large front room; single room; delightful location; excellent table.

76TH, 246-248 WEST. — Newly furnished; large, small rooms; bath; exceptional table board.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-106-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bathroom; constant hot water; references.

80TH, 144 WEST. — Attractive rooms, one with bath room, southern exposure; excellent table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny, second, third floor front rooms; private family.

82D, 130 WEST.—Desirable rooms; hot and cold water; large closets; with board.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Large room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room, newly decorated, with dressing room; home cooking; terms reasonable to business people.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

45D, 11 EAST.—Beautiful large room, furnished or unfurnished; two rooms, private bath.

51ST, ST., (586 Lexington Av.)—Elegant sunny back parlor, private house; absolute cleanliness; conveniences; breakfast; moderate terms; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

MADISON AV., 222, (near 38th.)—Comfortably furnished, clean rooms; telephone; $5 up.

West Side.

10TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, well heated; telephone.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam; telephone; references.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautiful large room with kitchenette; moderate; first-class house.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional.

56TH, 205 WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Two unusually attractive rooms, lavatory; business person preferred. Phone 2607 Circle.

57TH, 204 WEST.—Corner room, four windows, bath, telephone, steam, electricity, elevator.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Single room; showers; elevator; references. Sewell.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; victrola, piano. Plaza 8655.

68TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

69TH, 111 WEST. — Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; single, en suite; all conveniences; strictly private house.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Select rooms for gentlemen; apartment parlor floor.

72D, 154 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity, running water, telephone; references.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath; separate single room; electricity.

72D, 121 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room, adjoining bath; suitable for one or two.

73D, 158 WEST.—Delightfully quiet, newly furnished rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms, first, second floors; private bath; doctor, dentist, studio; private; ideal location; very reasonable.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large room, private bath, 2d floor; electricity; private family; references.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished residence; rooms, $5-$7; electricity; gentlemen.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; phone.

75TH, 48 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms; private bath; running water; $12, $6.

75TH, 8 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished residence; rooms and suite, with baths or single; electricity

HEALYITES IN MARCH MEET NO OPPOSITION

Thin Green Line Parades for St. Patrick as Kennedy Clansmen Stare in Silence.

LYONS'S BIG BID FOR BATTLE

Marchers Estimated from 1,000 to 10,000—Factions Busy Placing Blame for the Split.

There are conflicting reports as to whether there was a parade of Irishmen up Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. But it can be said positively that St. Patrick's Day didn't bring the two factions that are respectively "the only real representatives of the Irish in this country" a bit closer together than they were last week, when the faction headed by Roderick J. Kennedy made a futile effort to prevent with a court injunction the other faction from parading yesterday.

Without stepping on the toes of either side it can be said that a group of persons gathered in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street about 3 o'clock, the hour at which the St. Patrick's Day parade was scheduled to start.

As to the identity of these "persons" and their number, this is a neutral account, so here is the substance of the versions given by the representatives of the two factions both of which avoided mistakes by having clockers along the line of march to keep "postively accurate" count:

From the Tim Healy faction, which held the parade:

The actual number of marchers was 10,000, a number not exceeded by any St. Patrick's Day parade here in years. They represented the very tone and sinew of the Irish race.

From the Kennedy faction, which was liberally represented on the sidewalks despite the fact that the police received no reports of casualties:

It wasn't any parade at all. It was a farce. Altogether there were just 1,800 persons in line, including children and brass bands—but of course a number of these were imported from Jersey and elsewhere to make the thing look big enough to be called a parade, and it is hardly necessary to say that there were few Irishmen among them.

Just a Newspaper Guess.

A handful of newspaper men who had expected war correspondent duty, after mingling with the factions before the parade began, estimated the paraders at from 2,000 to 2,500, but they didn't try to argue the matter out with either faction.

J. Power Donellan, the lawyer who represented the Kennedy faction before Justice Greenbaum, had predicted that among the "extras" brought out by the opposing faction for the parade would be a large contingent of hired negro waiters, whitened for the occasion, to swell the ranks. If they were present, however, they were so well disguised as Irishmen that nobody could tell the difference.

However gratifying or farcical, according to the faction, the parade may have been, the expectations of some spectators who had followed the dispute between the two bodies and had come early for ringside positions were disappointed. The clan Kennedy contented itself with looking on and the clan Healy held its collective head so high as it marched that it was obviously too self-contented to fight. And so the swarm of moving picture operators contented itself with movies of Mayor Mitchel doffing his hat while reviewing the parade from the balcony of the Savoy Hotel, and other pictures, that the National Board of Censorship wouldn't take the trouble to examine, much less object to.

Another person who was disappointed was Transfer Tax Appraiser John J. Lyons. He was his bad fortune to have a perfectly good suggestion turned down by both factions. Mr. Lyons has acted as the Aid to the Grand Marshal in several previous parades, but in lieu of taking sides this year, for he was urged to support each faction, he sent the following letter to Coroner Healy and a duplicate of it to Mr. Kennedy.

Lyons's High Bid for a Fight.

March 16, 1916.

Hon. Timothy Healy, Coroner's Office, Municipal Building, New York City.

My Dear Coroner:

Reading in the daily papers of the controversy between your division and the division under command of Roderick Kennedy, I feel that if my plans can be carried out a very substantial return can be made for the benefit of both organizations.

The proposition I make to you and Mr. Kennedy is that if one division will start from the north of Manhattan on St. Patrick's Day, and the other from the south, agreeing to meet at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, picture rights, for which I ask the privilege, will be very valuable. I offer for these rights $5,000 to your division, and the same to Mr. Kennedy's division, with 50 per cent. of the picture rights to be equally divided between you.

Trusting you will see the importance of a quick decision, as tomorrow will be the big day, I remain faithfully yours,

JOHN J. LYONS.

In fairness to the parade it must be said that the absence of a considerable number of weighty Irish could be accounted for by the fact that so many policemen had been called out on special duty to guard the line of march. There was a large squad of them at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where for previous parades reviewing stands have been erected and the Cardinal has given his sanction. Cardinal Farley didn't review it yesterday. Nor did the Sixty-ninth Regiment, long a fixture—that is, a moving fixture—in St. Patrick's Day parades, participate yesterday. Instead the regiment marched to St. Patrick's Cathedral, and stacking their guns at the entrance, attended mass, celebrated by Cardinal Farley, assisted by Mgr. Lavelle, with Mgrs Dunn and McNichols as assisting prelates, and Father John M. Quinn as deacon. The Rev. Peter Donnelly of Liverpool, England, delivered a sermon on Ireland's patron saint, and a specially composed oratorio, entitled "Hibernia's Glorious Saint, All Hail," was sung by an augmented choir. The service was scheduled for 11:30 A. M., but it was not until about 1 o'clock that the National Guardsmen reached the church and the service began. Afterward they had their own parade back to their armory, at Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, and while some of them were soon seen along the line of march they did not have their guns with them on the second visit to the avenue.

Oratory Born of Refreshment.

The Savoy Hotel was headquarters for the leaders of the clan Healy who did not march. Mayor Mitchel was accompanied by Borough President Marks, Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department Fetherson, Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan, and the Mayor's Secretary, Teddy Rousseau. All shivered in the cold wind on the balcony while the parade passed, and then refreshments were served indoors. After a few rounds of refreshments statements concerning the success of the parade and the absolute failure of the other faction began to come from several speakers simultaneously, and there was much right good oratory. Reporters were asked to wait for the "official statement" of the St. Patrick's Day Celebration Committee. It began with:

"In response to a demand for a statement this committee begs leave to submit the following:" and then set forth that there were 150,000 persons reviewing the parade and that the actual number of marchers was 10,000 "s'alwart Irishmen who believe in the principles enunciated on Tara's Hill—namely, first God, and next our country."

Further down, the statement set forth that "Ireland was on trial today, and we leave it to the public to say whether or not the loyal Irish did not respond nobly, and in responding carry out the traditions of Tara."

John J. O'Connell, who was the counsel for Clan Healy in the heated days before the parade, made an unofficial verbal statement in which he paid his respects to Mr. Donellan, and added, among other things:

"We've had the opposition of the Church. If the rump organization had won out we are convinced that the parade would have been reviewed by the Church.

"We have also had the opposition of Colonel Louis D. Conley of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, but not of the members of the regiment. Unfortunately the regiment gave him complete authority to say whether its members should parade. Notwithstanding this opposition the Irish people have shown their independence this day."

Seeking Someone to Blame.

Mr. O'Connell said he knew what was back of the movement represented by the Kennedy faction, and concerning Mr. Kennedy, he said:

"Poor old Roddy Kennedy—as confidential secretary for Judge Cohalan he was only a tool for real minds." Mr. O'Connell said that he would allow the reporters present to draw their own conclusions as to the identity of the "real minds," but others present uttered right freely the names of Justice Goff and others who took a prominent part in the recent "Irish Race Convention" held at the Hotel Astor, which developed into a very decidedly anti-British affair, in which the speakers favored Irish and liberalities and openly expressed the hope that Germany would whip England. This seems to have been the origin of the present factional war. Mr. O'Connell also said it was "too bad that some of the excellent priests of the Church have permitted themselves to be drawn into the situation, and the result is that the bone and sinew of the Irish race which paraded by their door today cannot fail to have some of their ideals shattered."

In their own proper time, Mr. O'Connell said, the Irish people who paraded yesterday would deal appropriately with the "plotters and professional politicians who tried to use them and all those who tried to exploit them."

The other faction tried to make the parade a failure by many tricks, according to the information given at the Savoy during the serving of refreshments. For instance, one of the Healyites said, efforts were made to have the union controlling brass bands charge double prices for yesterday's parade on the ground that St. Patrick's Day was a holiday. Employers of many Irishmen were appealed to, he said, to refuse to permit their men to take the day.

As for the parade itself it took thirty minutes to pass the Savoy, and its line of march was up Fifth Avenue, from Forty-second Street to 120th Street, thence east to Second Avenue, and up Second Avenue to Harlem River Park. There a reception was held, and refreshments were served, and so far as could be learned, none of the other faction was present.

TAFT PRAISES THE IRISH.

Says They Are Grateful for Liberty and Will Help Preserve It.

CHICAGO, March 17.—A high tribute was paid to the Irish for the part they have taken in the development of the United States by ex-President Taft in an address delivered here tonight at the St. Patrick's Day banquet of the Irish Fellowship Club.

"There has been an easy amalgamation of the Irish with our American life," said Mr. Taft. "They have added much to the composite American, made from various European stocks. They have softened the American wit. They have added to American tenderness. They have increased the spirit of good-fellowship, added to our social graces, increased our poetical imagination, made us more optimistic, and added to our sunny philosophy.

"Socialism and anarchy have found no lodgment among Irishmen. They believe in institutions of modern society. They believe in upholding our national and our State Governments. They are not full of diatribes against the existing order. They struggle for equality of opportunity and recognize the value of liberty ordered by law. They are not seeking to invent a new society and turn the present one topsy-turvy.

"They are operating in full spirit of the civilization, the good fortune, the prosperity, and the happiness that is possible under our American Government. They are grateful for it, they value it, they will fight to preserve it."

Mr. Taft narrowly escaped injury while on his way to the banquet, when the automobile in which he was riding collided with another car. Mr. Taft's machine was only slightly damaged, but the other car was wrecked.

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Every man ought to have a derby and a soft hat—

You will find the greatest variety to choose from in Wallach Stores—

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LOYALTY THE THEME FOR FRIENDLY SONS

One Thousand Diners at the Astor Rise and Drink a Toast to the President.

OLD GLORY TOPS THE GREEN

Senator Phelan Cheered When He Pledges Irish to be First If America Ever Meets a Foe.

Nearly 1,000 members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick dined at the Astor last night, and applauded when Senator James D. Phelan of California and others said the Irish in America might be counted among the country's most patriotic citizens if trouble should come with any other nation.

The dinner was held in the grand ballroom, and it was crowded. Walls and tables were massed with green, but above all other decorations swung an American flag, tossed and ruffled by an artificial breeze. A powerful searchlight played upon the flag, making it the most conspicuous thing in the room.

Victor Herbert presided and sounded the keynote by asking the diners to drink a toast to the President of the United States while the national anthem was played by the orchestra.

The cheering began when Senator Phelan said he had been at Washington talking preparedness with the President. He was interrupted for several minutes.

"Those who have come to America from Ireland and their descendants are loyal to America," said Senator Phelan. "If you would strike from the heart of the Celt his love of native land you would despoil him of his dearest possession, which, in the breast of his offspring, will be awakened hereafter for the land of his adoption; it will become a wellspring of American patriotism. But as between the land of the free, the land of their adoption, and any other land, should conflict come, there is only one place for honest men, one allegiance, one flag—the Stars and Stripes, which waves for all."

"It is not so much where a man was born as how he lives. Some say that St. Patrick was born in Scotland, some in France. Surely he was not born in Ireland, and he must, therefore, have been a hyphenate."

Senator Phelan said it was the duty of America to keep out of the war if possible, and that the danger of this country becoming involved concerned the preservation of democratic ideals, the rights of men, and all things for which men had bled and died. America, he said, must guard the ideals and hopes of life.

Half of the Continental Army which fought under Washington, he said, were Irishmen, and certainly the Irish who have come to America have the right to claim the land as their own.

"They love America for her rights," he said, "as they love Ireland for her wrongs. The first is an intellectual love, the second a filial love they cannot forget. If she were great, glorious, and free they would leave her with less compunction to her destiny, but in thought and feeling they cannot desert her in her distress.

"Is not this manly and honorable? Is there really anything inconsistent in it with loyalty and devotion to America? No, because the cause is the same. The American, the loyal American, possessing the essential elements of good citizenship, is the man who, irrespective of birthplace, religious belief, or language, understands and appreciates American institutions, and for their defense is willing to lay down his life.

"The Irish have pined for such a Government for centuries and were right to appreciate its benefits. It has been to them a refuge from oppression, and has given to them infinitely more than their native land ever conferred. And it is their duty, as it is their right, to love the Stars and Stripes with patriotic fervor."

After the last course of the dinner had been served Victor Herbert led in the singing of Irish songs, some of which were composed by himself.

There were addresses by Charles A. Towne, former Senator for Minnesota, who said that the Irish in this country were the best patriots in the land; George M. Cohan, and others.

Among those at the guest table were Senator James A. O'Gorman, Mayor Mitchel, General Leonard Wood, Major Henry Gansevoort Sanford, James Mortimer Montgomery, De Lancey Nicoll, William Sloane, William Temple Emmet, Brandon Tynan, Lieut. Commander Ralph P. Craft, U. S. N.; Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Stephen Farrelly, Charles C. Burke, the Rev. John Williams, Edward Van Winkle, and Lindsay Russell.

KING PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE IRISH GUARDS

Praises Their Valor and Loyalty —Queen Mary Distributes Sprigs of Shamrock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 17.—King George still showed the weakening effects of his recent injury caused by being thrown from a rearing horse in France when he appeared today to review the Irish Guards of the Third Reserve Battalion and to present medals to eight guardsmen for bravery on the battlefield. The King smiled upon the Irish soldiers as he gave the medals and spoke to each, also giving a handshake.

Queen Mary, standing by the King's side, bestowed a smile upon the officers of each platoon as she handed them boxes in which were shamrock sprigs. She also gave shamrock sprigs to the Irishmen who received medals. The shamrock was the gift of Queen Alexandra. Queen Mary wore a green dress beneath sable furs, a green hat, and sapphire earrings.

King George walked rather stiffly around the review ground. When he made a speech to the men in massed formation his voice was strong, carrying to every part of the square. Three rousing cheers for the King were led by Lord Kitchener, who headed the Irish Guards in a march past the King. A feature of the day's event was the appearance of John Redmond at the review. The King shook hands warmly with him, while Queen Mary pinned a sprig of shamrock on his coat lapel.

LONDON, March 17.—In his speech today to the Irish Guards, the King paid high tribute to this regiment, which was created by Queen Victoria to commemorate the heroism of Irish regiments in the South African war.

"By splendid achievements in your first campaign," said the King, "you have proved yourselves worthy of this proud tribute and have maintained the high traditions of my brigade of guards. I gratefully remember the heroic entrance of the First Battalion in the arduous retreat from Mons, and again at Ypres on that critical Nov. 15 when Lord Cavan, your Brigadier, wrote that those who were left showed the enemy that the Irish Guards must be reckoned with.

"After twenty-eight days of incessant fighting against heavy odds your battalion came out of the line less than a company strong, with only four officers, a glorious tribute to Irish loyalty and endurance."

The King referred to his presentation of the Victoria Cross to Lance Corporal (now Lieutenant) Michael O'Leary, the first Irishman to win that distinction. Expressing regret for the heavy losses suffered by the regiment, he called attention to the fact that three commanding officers had been killed.

VINCENT says:

Big Overheads

are bad for you. Mine are half the usual, because *I make*. The *half* I save goes to you in the clothes. You can see it. The wear will prove it.

Suits and O'coats, $15 to $30.

G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 6th Ave., 21st St.

COURT UPHOLDS TITLE CO.

Declares Owner Responsible for His Own Encroachment.

The Appellate Division, Justice Smith writing the decision, reversed unanimously yesterday a judgment of the lower court in the suit of the Broadway Realty Company against the Lawyers Title and Trust Company. The Realty Company in the lower court obtained a verdict for $16,000 and the expenses to which it was put because after erecting a building in lower Broadway in 1897 the city found that the building encroached about a foot into Broadway, and the encroachment was removed at the expense of the Broadway Realty Company.

The building company had insured "against encroachments," and sued the title company for recompense.

The title company, through its attorney, P. S. Dean, set up this answer in part:

"We did not insure you against your going out and putting up a part of your building on Broadway. We insured your title to the land described accurately by a survey. We could not prevent you from building beyond your own line."

The Appellate Court said in part:

"The purchaser was required to obtain title insurance. * * * At that time (July 26, 1896) this building was not erected, and it was not substantially erected on December 15, 1896, when the policy was in fact issued. The policy refers to the building as 'being now erected.'

"While it appears that these encroachments upon Broadway existed upon Dec. 15, when the policy was in fact issued, it does not appear that they existed when the property was purchased, and in fact the inference is to the contrary, and if this policy is dated to the time when the property was purchased it clearly would not cover this encroachment thereafter built."

ANNUL DREAMLAND AWARDS.

Appellate Division Justices Hold $2,185,747 to be Excessive.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday handed down a decision setting aside awards aggregating $2,185,747.97 made to property owners for the taking of land for a public seaside park on the old Dreamland site at Coney Island. An award of $377,247.20 to Mrs. Catherine Balmer was approved. The awards were made by Commissioners of Estimate and were approved by the Supreme Court. The total amount awarded was $2,562,995.17. Two of the largest of the rejected awards were that of $1,014,602.32 to Mrs. Emily Huber and that of $743,-024.97 to the Prospect Park & Coney Island Railroad Company.

In his opinion, Justice Mills declared, all awards except that to Mrs. Balmer were excessive, and pointed out that the Commissioners secretly consulted an expert, whose name they refused to give to the city, and that the Corporation Counsel consulted two experts and refused to submit them for examination and cross-examination. The decision ordered that the rejected awards be gone over again by new Commissioners of Estimate.

As a result of the decision, it will be a long while before the acquisition of the land for the park is completed. The old Commissioners spent many thousands of dollars in their work, which began more than three years ago.

FIRE OPPOSITE HOSPITAL.

Telephone Girl Reassures Patients at the Polyclinic.

A fire started last night at 360 West Fiftieth Street, almost directly opposite the Polyclinic Hospital, and destroyed the two upper floors of a four-storied building, with a loss of about $2,000. John Skiffington, an ambulance chauffeur of the Polyclinic Hospital, saw smoke coming from the second floor across the street at 8:50 o'clock. He did not have time to sound the fire alarm, but as he left the hospital he rang his own gong with such violence that the attention of persons in the next street was directed toward the fire. The flames by this time had reached the third floor. The top floor was empty.

Miss Ida Lawrence, who sat at the switchboard in the hospital during the fire, telephoned to the different wards that there was no cause for anxiety, as the fire had been checked.

The damage was confined to the second and third floors, which were used as a storeroom for furniture. The kitchen of the Hartford Lunch occupies the ground floor and was not harmed, except for slight damage from water which trickled through the ceiling.

FIND $10,000 OF LYMAN'S.

Mother-in-Law Testifies to Gift When Broker Fled.

Mrs. Hartmann, mother-in-law of Dr. J. Grant Lyman, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial for a stock-swindling scheme, was questioned yesterday before Commissioner Alexander Gilchrist in the bankruptcy proceedings against John H. Putnam & Co., the firm which Dr. Lyman operated at 68 Broad Street. Counsel for J. L. Lyttle, the receiver, was anxious to discover if she had received anything from Lyman.

Mrs. Hartmann admitted that Lyman had deposited $10,000 to her order with Candler Bros. at Philadelphia when he was trying to escape from New York. The only other money he had ever given her, she said, was 100 guineas in English money which he had sent her while she was living in London last December to redeem some jewelry which she had pawned.

Mrs. Lyman accompanied her mother, who is quite old, to the Federal Building for the examination. They are living at the Hotel Felix-Portland.

ARRESTED FOR WIFE'S DEATH

Mrs. J. J. Clare Found Dead in Her Husband's Hotel.

Following the discovery of the half-clothed body, bruised, of Mrs. Ida Clare yesterday afternoon in her apartments in Clare's Hotel, Boulevard and Sitting Avenue, Long Island City, John J. Clare, her husband, was arrested last night on a charge of homicide. A porter, known only as Simon, was held as a material witness.

The body was discovered by her 14-year-old son, Daniel, who had just returned from school. An ambulance was summoned from St. John's Hospital but Dr. Berry pronounced the woman dead. The room was spattered with blood, and the overturned furniture gave evidence of a struggle.

According to the police, Clare said that his wife was a victim of alcoholism. She had been drinking for several days, the police said he told them, so he took Daniel, his son, into another part of the house and left her. Yesterday morning, he heard a noise and upon investigating found his wife had fallen down stairs.

WILSON WEARS GREEN TIE.

Also a Sprig of Shamrock Sent by John Redmond.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—President Wilson celebrated St. Patrick's Day today by wearing a green necktie and a sprig of Shamrock sent him by John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader in the British Parliament.

Sprigs of green were worn generally by White House employes, members of the Cabinet, and other Government officials.

Old Policeman Gets Shamrocks.

James Emmet Casey of County Leitrim, sojourning here between voyages, called at the Arsenal Station in Central Park yesterday, and left a box for his old boyhood chum, Sergeant Thomas Connelly, who has been for thirty-six years in the Police Department. When the box was opened it was found to be full of shamrocks from Ireland.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

APOCALYPTIC.

JUST WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN ASKING. HERE IS YOUR ANSWER IN AN INSPIRING LECTURE: "SIN AGAINST THE HOLY GHOST; IN WHAT DOES IT CONSIST?" Prof. C. T. EVERSON, HUDSON THEATRE, 44TH ST. & B'WAY. SUN., 8 P. M. FREE.

ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"God's Justice Manifested."
8 P. M.—"Jerusalem, the Capital City of the World."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Sunday, March 19.
11 A. M., "The Rest of Faith," (Part 3.)
8 P. M., "Soul Depression—Its Cause and Its Cure."
9:45 A. M., Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Mid-Week Bible Study, Thursday Evs. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 58th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—Union Service with the Battery M. E. Church.
8—The Pastor will preach by request on "ANGER."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers.
Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"A Crucified Christian and a Risen Christ Living in that Christian."
8 P. M.—"The End of Gentile Times; or, the Things Which Are Coming on the Earth. What Part Have the United States in These Tremendous Matters. Where Will the Church Be?"
Friday night, March 24, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will continue his increasingly popular address on "THE BOOK OF EXODUS; THE BOOK OF KEYS." The particular theme will be, "THE PLAGUES OF EGYPT AND THE NIGHT OF THE PASSOVER." Bible Students cordially invited.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, Wadsworth Av., near 180th St.
Rev. ENOS J. BOSWORTH.
11 A. M.—"Why We Know Not!"
8 P. M.—"After Thirty-eight Years."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY preaches.
11 A. M.—"The Destiny of Discipleship."
8 P. M.—"Under Fire"—the third in a series of sermons on "Life's Warfare."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.,
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
Conducts both services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 11 A. M., Rev. Charles H. Sears, "THE MASS vs. THE MAN."
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—S. STANWOOD MENKEN, LL. D.
11 A. M.—"THE MEANING OF PAIN."
8 P. M.—"THE PROMISED LAND."

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 234 W. 11th St.
ROBERT F. Y. PIERCE, D. D., Pastor.
11, "Bringing Heaven to Earth." 8, "The Will That Wins." Evangelistic services each evening.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PAYTTSON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Bible Miracles."
8 P. M.—"Crumbs from the Tables."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church; Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. WILLIAM R. STAYER, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A. M. Service 11.
The Rev. Charles W. Harvey of Philadelphia will preach.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
The Pastor, Dr. JEFFERSON, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Greatness of Man." 8 P. M.—"Asking and Receiving." Brief noonday services every day except Saturday at 12:35.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11.
8, Actors' Church Alliance.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN 142 West 81st St. 11 and 8. CHURCH. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, "At the Sign of Old Glory."

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE.
First Church of Divine Science, New York, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Broadway and 45th St.
Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Subject, "Holding On."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. HENRY NEUMANN, Speaker. Subject: "The Conflict Between the Younger Generation and the Older."
8 P. M.—RABBI SAMUEL SCHULMAN, Speaker. Subject: "The Message of the Book of Job."

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, FIFTH AV. AND 76TH ST.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11, Y. M. H. A. RALLY.

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY, AT 10:45. DR. WISE WILL PREACH ON "SHALL JEWS COMMIT SUICIDE?" ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "Love of the Ideal."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "The Soul of Israel." a Purim sermon.
Monday, 11 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The Bible in English Criticism."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. at 120th St.—Dr. HARRIS.
Sat., March 18, 11, "Purim and Providence."
Fri., March 24, 8:15, "The Influence of Modern Judaism on Modern Problems."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St. Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor. Preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Frederick Paul Keppel, Litt. D., Lec. 10 A. M. "The New Spirit of the American College." Park Av. Church, cor. 86th St. Dr. Jamieson, 11.

GRACE, 104th, nr. Col.—Christian F. Reisner, 11, "The Modern Child"; 7:45, "America's Task," and Ambassador Morgenthau speaks.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60th St.
11 A. M.—Bishop Lewis of China, preacher.
8 P. M.—Rev. Worth M. Tippy, preacher. "The Larger Fellowship of Reconciliation."
10 A. M.—Prof. Thompson's Men's Bible Class.
6 P. M.—Young People's Tea, Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Mr. Marshall at 11 and 8. At 8, Prince Ilma, baritone. Motion pictures. Sermon, "Jonah."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.
FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Minister.
11—"Spiritual Life at Salonika." 8—"Preparedness for Faith. On What Shall We Base the Auchtrity of the Scriptures?"

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue.
Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Allan MacRossie, D. D.
8 P. M.—Rev. William E. Oliver.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Miss Isabelle Horton.
8 P. M.—Col. Samuel Logan Brengle.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., S. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

ANNA W. MILLS.
Sunday, 11 A. M. 110 West 40th St.
"The Redemption of the Body."
All invited.

HARRY GAZE.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M., 218 Madison Av.
"Common Sense and Uncommon Sense."
All welcome.

HENRY FRANK.
19 West 44th St. Sunday afternoon, 3.
"SOCIAL EVOLUTION."
Prolog: "MEXICAN MENACE."

HOW TO APPLY NEW THOUGHT PRINCIPLES TO YOUR DAILY NEEDS.
Every Sunday at the Hotel Empire, (Broadway & 63d St.), at 11:15 A. M.
Tomorrow's Topic: "Christ's Message."
Brooklyn, Sunday, 8 P. M., Apollo Studios, Carlton and Greene Avs.

"It is easy enough to be a 'Bumping Post' but it requires some work and takes some man to be a 'shock absorber.'"—Sears.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
No Other Church Like It Anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT.
Do people and things get on your nerves? Do the cares and anxieties of your daily life irritate and annoy you? Do people criticise and condemn you and make you want to "lick the daylights" out of them? Do you enjoy being in that condition? Have you had enough of it and would you like to learn how to quit being a "bumping post" and become a "shock absorber." Then come tomorrow morning to the
CRITERION THEATRE,
Broadway at 44th Street.
Sunday, 11:15 a. m., F. W. Sears, M. P., Speaker.
Subject, "The Evolution of a Bumping Post." Beautiful Environment. Inspiring Lecture. YOU are Welcome. Good Music. Free Seats.

MILDRED MANLY EASTON,
30 East 57th St., Sunday, 4 P. M.
"The Year of Life," illustrated by men and women of the Bible who were not afraid. All are welcome.

MRS. CHAPIN, THEATRE FRANCAIS, 23 West 44th St., Sunday, 11:15.
"VIGOROUS VITALITY."

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St. SUNDAY 11 A. M.; THURSDAY 8 P. M. Speaker W. Ellis Williams—Public Invited.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC., 150 West 78th Street.
Service Sunday at 4 P. M.
Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday. All classes free. Subject tomorrow: "Demand and Supply." All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sunday Meeting, 301 Madison Av., 11 A. M. Subject: "PROPHECY AND THE WAR." Speaker, WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject: "THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE STREET."
8 P. M., Monthly Concert. Special Program. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches at 11. West End Presbyterian, Amst. at 105th
8, "THE WORLD CONQUEST," Illustrated. GEO. F. TIBBITS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., sermon by REV. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D.; 4:30 P. M., Monthly Musical Service and address by Rev. Dr. Adam.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. at Broadway.
DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Preaching Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Harpist, 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Short Vesper Service at 4 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. The Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Commander Evangeline C. Booth will speak on "The Work of the Salvation Army."

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.

HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "NOT FAR FROM THE KINGDOM."

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
DR. MERRILL will preach at 11 and at 4. Bible School at 9:40 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock. Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, Leader.
Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., Dean of the Yale School of Religion.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy and warmer Sunday; Monday fair; moderate shifting winds.
Full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,239. ... NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1916.—106 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture, Rotogravure, and Shakespeare Tercentenary Sections, and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VICTORY IS NEAR IN VERDUN FIGHT, PARIS BELIEVES

Military Observer Says That an "Immense German Defeat" Is Becoming Evident There.

TEUTON ATTACKS SLACKEN

Only Infantry Movement Is Before Vaux, Where Attempted Assaults Are Checked.

FRENCH GUNFIRE GROWS

And Squadrons of Airmen Make Bombing Raids Far Behind the German Lines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 18.—French confidence concerning Verdun is becoming almost a feeling of triumph. Although the word "victory" is still too precious for use in the newspapers, Henry Bidou, one of the writers who is in closest touch with the War Office, refers to "the immense German defeat which grows evident before Verdun." The Swiss newspapers, being less restrained, see a possibility of a decisive countermove.

Although much credit is given to the French infantry and artillery, it is recognized that the daring services of the French airmen have shown the falsity of charges of the demoralization of the "fifth arm."

The weekly magazine, J'ai Vu, has a drawing "based on the statement of a captured German artillery Captain named Hartig" which illustrates the airmen's large share in the French success. Horses attached to a German battery are seen in wild confusion with their riders unhorsed owing to the bombs hurled from the sky. Captain Hartig says:

"The battery was moving up in order to sweep Pepper Hill when suddenly an air squadron attacked us. Flying as low as 1,000 feet, the airmen had a deadly aim. The first series of bombs killed nine horses and thirty men. No courage could resist this. We broke for cover, abandoning the guns and the horses wounded and struggling, while the airmen, untouched, sailed on to repeat their performances elsewhere."

Futile Attacks on Vaux Front.

LONDON, March 18.—German efforts against Verdun seem to be slackening. The official report of the Kaiser's Headquarters Staff today says of the entire western front that fighting activities on both sides yesterday were "less vigorous."

The French War Office bulletin tonight reports that the only important movement by the German infantry today was made in the region of Vaux. Here after a violent bombardment the Germans made what Paris describes as "a series of partial attacks" between the village of Vaux and the wood south of Haudromont farm. They were halted by the curtain of fire, it is added.

There has been heavy firing by the French artillery along the entire Verdun front. West of the Meuse the German gunners made no response yesterday to the French shells, but today they reopened fire again with some violence.

French airmen have been engaged in more forays back of the German lines. Seventeen aeroplanes took part in one expedition, dropping forty shells in Conflans and fourteen in Metz. In both cases the railroad stations were attacked and the French report asserts that the bombs started three fires in the building at Metz.

Another raiding squadron flew over Dienze, assailing an aerodrome there, and over Arnaville, where the railroad station was the target.

This bulletin was issued by the French War Office tonight:

In Belgium our artillery shattered enemy trenches in the region of Boesinghe.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we shelled a German troop proceeding in the direction of Vassens, northwest of Soissons.

West of the Meuse the enemy bombarded quite violently the region of Bois Bourrus and Montzeville.

On the right bank, after intense artillery preparation, the enemy delivered in the course of the day a series of partial attacks between the village of Vaux and the wood south of Haudromont Farm. Arrested by our curtain of fire, he was not able to reach our trenches at any point.

Our batteries were very active along the whole front, particularly in the Woevre, where our fire caused the explosion of a munitions depot in the Moranville wood.

In Lorraine the Germans attacked our positions in the region of Thiauville. Some enemy detachments, which had succeeded in penetrating our advanced trench, were immediately driven out by a counterattack.

About 7 o'clock in the evening the Germans fired two shells of large calibre in the direction of Belfort.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office reads:

In the Argonne region, sector of Courtes Chaussées, there has been fighting with mines which resulted to our advantage.

To the west of the River Meuse we have directed a concentrated fire on the German trenches in the direction of Hill 285 and also on the Corbeaux wood. To this the enemy did not respond.

To the east of the Meuse there has been a violent bombardment in the region of Vaux. There has been intermittent artillery firing at other points in this sector, as well as in the Woevre at Moulainville, Haudiomont and Les Eparges.

To the northeast of St. Mihiel our long-ranged artillery bombarded all last night the roadway between Apremont and Vigneulles, over which it had been reported that certain regiments of the enemy were marching in a northerly direction.

There has been no other event of importance on the remainder of the front.

During the day of yesterday, in spite of a fog and low clouds, French

Continued on Page 3.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL—1:08 P. M. DAILY. Aiken and Augusta. Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Drawing and stateroom sleeping cars. Compartment car daily to Augusta. Dining car service. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

End of the War Is in Sight, Says Ribot, French Minister

PARIS, March 18.—"We have reached the decisive hour," said Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, while speaking in the Chamber of Deputies last night on the financial and military situation. He went on:

"We can say without exaggeration, without illusion, and without vain optimism, that we now see the end of this horrible war."

M. Ribot's utterance is taken to be of the utmost importance, as indicating official opinion concerning the result of the battle of Verdun. Whether peace is or is not appreciably nearer, it is unquestionable that the tension in France has relaxed and that men's thoughts are turned to the rapid development of events favorable to the Allies.

HAY SAYS WILSON BACKS ARMY BILL

Wants House Measure Passed, and Debate Indicates Opposition Has Died Out.

MEANS MILITARY INCREASE

Clark Leads Debate—Believes Bill Will Satisfy Country—Inadequate, Says Mann.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—An unequivocal statement that President Wilson was sponsor for the Hay Army Reorganization bill, coupled with a speech by Speaker Champ Clark advocating its passage, solidified House support of the measure today. Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs Committee explained at the outset of the debate that "this is the President's bill." Speaker Clark said he regarded the bill as one that afforded reasonable preparedness, and he predicted an almost unanimous vote in its favor.

While the House was concluding general debate on the Hay bill, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs was filing its report on the Chamberlain Army bill. That a compromise measure eventually will come from conference is regarded as probable.

The House will begin discussion of the bill's details on Monday. There are indications that opposition to the measure as a change in national policy has collapsed. No opponent appeared during the debate today except Meyer London, the Socialist representative from New York.

The Senate's Army bill also will come up Monday, with Administration leaders urging that the Senate sidetrack all other business until it is disposed of.

President Wilson let it be known tonight that, while he approved the general features of the Hay bill, he had not committed himself to its details. Administration officials are looking to the Conference Committee which will adjust the House and Senate bills after passage to produce a measure which will have the President's full approval.

Increase Amendment Pending.

When the House adjourned there was pending an amendment to the Hay bill to increase the mobile army to 220,000 men instead of the 140,000 proposed in the Hay measure. This amendment was offered by Representative Kahn, ranking Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Kahn is not confident of the passage of the amendment, but believes that in conference there will be an increase over the figures carried in the Hay bill.

Mr. Kahn brought into the chamber of the House a number of posters, such as those now being used in Great Britain to encourage recruiting. He exhibited them to illustrate the difficulty of obtaining men for the army.

"Which hat are you wearing?" was the inscription on one poster, picturng a soldier's cap and other types of headgear. Another represented a woman with a bugle to her lips, and in the background the sinking of the Lusitania. "Take up the sword of justice," the accompanying inscription read. Still another poster represented a vacant space in battle front formation. "This space reserved for you; will you fill it?" read the English appeal.

That the United States, like England, must come to conscription in the event of war was prophesied by Mr. Kahn.

Soon after the House met Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania asked Mr. Hay whether his was an Administration measure.

"Some of us are mystified over the letter the Secretary of War wrote to Representative Gardner," said Mr. Moore. "In this letter Secretary Baker criticises the pending bill and terms it fallacious. Does this bill have the support of the Administration?"

Says It is the President's Bill.

"I am authorized to state by the President of the United States," Mr. Hay replied, "that this bill meets his approval. In other words, it is his bill. It carries out the recommendations which he made to Congress when he addressed it last December. It goes a little further than the President asked us to go.

"It is true that the Continental Army is not provided in this bill, but the President in recommending a Continental Army was desiring to recommend some machinery by which military forces raised in time of peace would be ready in time of war. The President thinks this bill, as it is drawn, makes the National Guard a sufficient force in time of peace to be used in time of war, and that it meets the purposes he had in mind.

"The Secretary of War, of course, agrees with the President, and I may say, in broad terms, that this is the President's bill and he thoroughly approves of it."

Mr. Hay called attention to the fact that Secretary Baker, in concluding his letter to Mr. Gardner, said the figures submitted were only approximate.

"I desire to say that the figures in my report," Mr. Hay added, "were taken from the evidence of the Adjutant General of the Army, who has charge of that part of the War Department which deals with subjects of that sort. The figures contained in the letter of Secretary Baker came from the War College.

"I will not discuss the reasons why the War College undertook to make an argument in this communication against the figures given by the Adjutant General of the Army, but I may say, in broad terms, that this bill is practically, and in fact, the President's bill and that he approved it."

"Then a member voting for this bill

Continued on Page 6.

175 LB. MOTOR VEHICLE.
MANUFACTURER WANTED.
Comfortably seats 5 passengers; standard parts; regular equipment; over 5,000 miles on 70 gallons gasoline; tire mileage 10,000 miles minimum; royalty or profit sharing arrangement; machines sent for inspection. Paul N. Turner, 1473 Broadway, Manhattan.—Advt.

DUTCH SHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE; SECOND IN 3 DAYS

The Palembang Torpedoed in the Thames Estuary—Nine on Board Injured.

U-BOAT CRISIS IN BERLIN

German Public, Longing for Peace, Believes It Can Come Only by Beating England.

FAVORS RUTHLESS WARFARE

Much Disturbed Over von Tirpitz but Chancellor's Organ Urges Them to Trust the Leaders.

LONDON, March 18.—The Steamship Palembang was torpedoed at 10:30 o'clock this morning near Galloper Lights, in the Thames estuary. All the crew was saved.

The Palembang was bound from Rotterdam for Java. She is the second Dutch steamship sunk within three days.

A dispatch to Lloyds Weekly News from Harwich says that the fifty-five members of the crew of the Palembang and two Dutchmen, who were passengers, have been landed there. Nine members of the crew were injured by the explosion. Although the ship remained afloat only seven minutes the injured men were placed in boats with the remainder of the crew. The passengers and several members of the crew declare the submarine fired three torpedoes.

Twenty members of the crew have reached the Sailors' Home in the eastern district of London. One of them in a statement said today he could not say with certainty whether the vessel had been torpedoed or had struck a mine. Nobody saw a submarine or even a periscope. The weather was fine and very clear.

The Palembang was steaming along fairly rapidly when a slight explosion, quickly followed by two of greater intensity, occurred. The vessel listed immediately and sank head on.

The Captain's dog was drowned.

There are two steamers of the name Palembang, both Dutch. The larger is a vessel of 6,674 tons gross, owned by the Rotterdamsche Lloyd. She is 439 feet long and was built in Rotterdam in 1911. She was last reported as having passed Gibraltar on Feb. 15 on the way from Batavia, Java, for Rotterdam. The smaller vessel is owned by an Amsterdam oil company, and is 241 feet long, of 1,856 tons gross. She was built in Amsterdam in 1905. The last report of her movements was her arrival on March 10 at Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, on a voyage from Philadelphia with a cargo of petroleum for Aalesund, Norway.

The announcement that the Palembang was bound for Java from Rotterdam apparently indicates that she was the larger of the two steamers, as it was this vessel that plied on the route in question.

GERMANS WANT PEACE SPEEDILY WITH HONOR

Puzzled Over Admiral's Exit But Trust U-Boats and the Kaiser to Bring Victory.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 18.—The particularly dramatic climax wherein Grand Admiral von Tirpitz was dropped from office has thrown most of the Germans into the most interesting state of mind they have experienced since the war began, and the probable results are still puzzling even to professional observers.

Knowing little or nothing of the inside details of the submarine controversy and the final test of strength between Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and von Tirpitz, which ended in the Grand Admiral's defeat, and dependent largely on the hints and innuendoes of the more daring of the von Tirpitz press and the more favored Government papers, the average German has for several weeks been forced to feed on a crop of rumors which have contained just enough truth to seem plausible.

As a result, the feeling of the average German in the street is approximately as follows: He has a strong desire for peace with honor, and the quicker the better; a conviction that France and Russia are practically beaten, and that but for England peace could be made tomorrow; and a further conviction that England alone holds the allied coalition against Germany together. He also believes that England is Germany's real and only enemy; that there can be no peace until England is beaten; that England can be beaten by ruthless submarine warfare, and that the von Tirpitz plan of torpedoing all ships found in English waters is probably the only way of beating her.

Furthermore, the average German has implicit confidence in his Kaiser, and believes that whatever decisions have been or will be made will be in Germany's best interests. This feeling is mixed, however, with a sentiment of deep regret that a strong man like von Tirpitz, whose appeal to the popular imagination has been almost equal to that of Hindenburg, has gone, and a suspicion that the submarine warfare is not being pushed to real effectiveness against England.

No one knows the mind of the German masses better than the German Government, and, accordingly, one finds it trying to influence possible doubting Thomases through every channel at its disposal, and trying in particular to convince the German people that they should have every confidence in the wisdom of the Government and military leaders. A strong effort also is being made to convince the people that war will be waged to a finish with every

Continued on Page 6.

Bulgar and Rumanian Troops on the Move; Passenger Traffic Suspended on Railroads

PARIS, March 18.—Movements of troops on a large scale in Bulgaria are reported by the Havas correspondent at Bucharest, Rumania, in a dispatch filed on Wednesday. It is said these operations are so extensive that both passenger and freight traffic have been suspended.

In Rumania, the correspondent says, passenger travel has been stopped for ten days on the railroad running north from Bucharest to Predeal, on the Hungarian frontier.

ATHENS, March 18.—All direct telegraphic communication between Greece and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey has been cut.

ARTHUR A. ENGLISH IS KILLED BY WIFE

Following a Quarrel in Their Mountain Home, She Fires Twelve Shots.

EXONERATED BY A JURY

Woman, After Tragedy, Telephones Physician and Police—Pleads Self-Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—When her husband, Arthur A. English, a prominent New York attorney and son of Thomas Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt," threatened her with a revolver, Mrs. Eloise Young English early today fired twelve shots from an automatic pistol and a revolver, five of the bullets lodging in the lawyer's head, killing him instantly. The murder occurred at the mountain home of the pair, near Indian Springs, three miles from Frederick.

Mrs. English's father was the late McClintock Young, an inventor of fame. Mrs. English says she shot in self-defense when her husband, in a fit of anger, drew a revolver and pointed it at her. She was exonerated from blame for the killing by a Coroner's jury here tonight after she and her three children testified.

Ruth, their seven-year-old daughter, was in the room at the time of the shooting. After killing her husband Mrs. English took her four children and hastened to the nearest neighbors on the mountainside. The smaller children were left at the home of Mrs. Minnie Crabbs while she and her eldest son, Hugh, ran on to the home of Charles Simpson, about three-quarters of a mile away. Here Mrs. English told her story and telephoned to Dr. H. P. Fahrney in Frederick to hurry to the side of her husband. She then called Police Headquarters in Frederick and asked that a warrant be sworn for her husband, who she stated had threatened to take her life. She also said she had shot him.

When Mrs. English was taken into custody she became reticent and would offer no explanation except that she had shot her husband in self-defense after he had attempted to attack her and had pointed a pistol at her head. Since the shooting Mrs. English has required the services of a physician. Her little daughter remained with her until she returned to Frederick.

Before her marriage to English the woman was prominent in Frederick society. She married about twelve years ago. It was generally known that the pair were unhappy. They had separated several times. With the death of Mrs. English's father they occupied the little property in the mountains where they made their home for the last several years.

According to Mrs. English's story, this morning her two young sons were put to work by the father chopping wood. Knowing that the elder boy was ill Mrs. English asked that he be allowed to stop. English flew into a rage, she says. Greatly frightened by his threats of bodily harm and by his manner, Mrs. English went into the house and to her room, where she got a small pistol which formerly belonged to her father. She tucked this in her dress and proceeded about her household duties. Shortly afterward English went into the dining room and took a hammer and broke furniture and smashed chinaware. His wife begged him to stop, but this made him only worse. When again importuned to desist he went to the bookcase and got a revolver, saying he would finish her. As he raised his arm Mrs. English slipped her pistol from her bosom and fired. She emptied five chambers at him and then picked up his revolver from the floor and fired all seven shots at him. She then rushed upstairs and filled the chambers of her pistol again and then left the house.

Arthur A. English and Eloise Young English were married in 1900, five years after his first wife, Lucie B. Temple English, whom he had married in 1891, died.

Thomas Dunn English, Jr., a son by the first wife, who has been practising law with his father at 27 Cedar Street, left yesterday for Baltimore when he received news of his father's death. At his home at 257 State Street, Brooklyn, last night, Mrs. English refused to answer questions about her father-in-law.

Born in New York City on Aug. 3, 1883, Mr. English had spent all of his life here, except the few years he spent in travel and a period in Washington as an assistant attorney in the Department of the Interior under the late Cornelius N. Bliss and David R. Francis in the Administrations of Presidents Cleveland and McKinley.

Thomas Dunn English, who was the author of "Ben Bolt," decided to educate his son for the law long before the boy had gone through the public schools and had entered New York University. He had private tutors teach his son the intricacies of Hindu, Greek, Roman, Hebrew, English, and American law. Not satisfied with giving Arthur a knowledge of law he gave him a foundation for years of study in history, science, medicine, literature, and languages.

MARCONI WORKING ON A NEW DISCOVERY

Will Have Important Effect on War if Experiments Are Successful, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 18.—Although Marconi has been for over two weeks confined to his room at the Hotel Miramare, Genoa, owing to grip, he has not ceased work on a new discovery, the secret of which is closely guarded. It is said that his discovery will have considerable influence in the development of the war if the experiments which he is carrying out in his rooms at the hotel, which have been transformed into an electrical workshop, are successful on a large scale as they have been on a small one.

Marconi is helped in his experiments by his faithful assistant, the Marquis Solari, who is most enthusiastic about the new discovery, but has pledged his word to reveal nothing about it.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.
Glorious "Land of the Sky" climate and elegant Hotels. Drawing and stateroom sleeping car service New York to Asheville via Southern Railway. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

SULZBERGERS SELL BIG PACKING CONCERN

Banks Announce Deal for Control Through Purchase of More Than $10,000,000 Stock.

MAY OFFER NEW BONDS

Thomas E. Wilson, Now Head of Morris & Co., to be President Under New Ownership.

Control of the meat packing firm of Sulzberger & Sons Company, which has rested with the Sulzberger family for generations, will shortly pass into the hands of Wall Street bankers. Announcement was made yesterday that the majority of the $20,000,000 outstanding common stock would be purchased by a group consisting of the Guaranty Trust Company, Hallgarten & Co., William Salomon & Co., Thomas E. Wilson of Chicago, and others.

This change of control will be attended by new financing which will refund the Sulzberger & Sons Company's maturing obligations and leave additional cash for new working capital. The company must meet $4,100,000 6 per cent. sinking fund gold debentures on June 1, and it is probable that new debenture bonds will be offered. Details of the financing plans will be announced by the bankers tomorrow.

Thomas E. Wilson, who has been President of Morris & Co. of Chicago, a competing firm of packers, will become President of the Sulzberger & Sons Company and will assume the management of the business. He has been connected with Morris & Co. for twenty-five years, and his retirement will leave the management of the latter concern in the hands of the two sons of the late Edward Morris, Jr.

It is understood that representatives of the Sulzberger family will continue to be connected with the company and that stock will be retained by them. It was explained yesterday by a banker concerned in the deal that there was no contest over control. The arrangement had seemed desirable, he said, and Mr. Wilson's acceptance of the presidency necessarily implied a change of control. No merger or extraordinary development plans were under way, he said.

The Sulzberger & Sons Company as now organized was incorporated in 1910 as the successor to the Swartzschild & Sulzberger Company. That concern was started in 1853. The present concern has large plants in New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Sioux City, and Los Angeles. These plants have a capacity of about 200,000 cattle, sheep, and hogs a week, and they distribute meats to all parts of the world. The export trade with Great Britain and the Continent has been a material part of the company's business. The company has been doing an annual gross business in excess of $150,000,000.

All of the common stock and some of the $9,774,900 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock were held by the Sulzberger family. The concern was known as a very close corporation. Dividends have been paid regularly on the preferred stock, but no dividends have been paid on the common.

MORRIS HEIRS TO CONTROL.

Third Generation of Packing Family Take Over the Business.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The third generation of the Morris family will come into control of the $25,000,000 packing company, it was announced today, within two weeks, when a formal meeting for the purpose will be held.

Nelson Morris, 24 years old, will be elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of Morris & Co. Edward Morris, Jr., 22 years old, at the same time will become President. The announcement was made following that of the resignation of T. E. Wilson, who has been President of the company for the last two years, since the death of Edward Morris, Sr. Mr. Wilson will become President of Sulzberger & Sons, the control of which packing company, it was announced in New York today, has passed into the hands of Eastern bankers.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER CAPTURES ARAB CAMP

Leads Armored Car Section in Raid and Rescues 90 Shipwrecked Sailor Prisoners.

LONDON, March 18.—An armored car section under the command of the Duke of Westminster played a leading part in the defeat and dispersal of tribesmen under command of Turkish officers on the western frontier of Egypt by the forces under command of Major Gen. Peyton. After an aeroplane reconnoissance disclosed that Birwar had been evacuated, motorists were ordered to push forward with "reasonable boldness."

Ignoring the armed Bedouins, who were proceeding westward, the motorists dashed into the enemy's camp, twenty-five miles west of Sollum, says an official report issued tonight, on the progress of the campaign, shooting down the gun servers and scattering the hostile force. Ninety shipwrecked sailors, who had landed on the Cyrenaica coast and had been seized by the Senussi, were rescued. The report concludes:

In three weeks the force under Major Gen. Peyton has captured the hostile commander; killed or captured about 50 per cent. of the Turkish subordinate commanders; has driven and scattered the remnants of his force far beyond the Egyptian border and has taken all his artillery and machine guns.

News of an engagement between British and Turkish forces near Aden, in which the British were successful, was given out in another official statement this afternoon, as follows:

A Turkish force, accompanied by three German officers, attacked a British outpost at Imad, about ten miles from Aden, on the 16th, suffered a severe repulse, and were pursued four miles. The next day seventeen Turkish dead were found on the field. Our losses were one Indian soldier killed and one British officer and sixteen men wounded.

EUROPEAN TRAVELERS INSURED.
P. F. Huff, 84 Wm. St. 'Phone 126 John.—Advt.

AMERICAN TROOPS CHASING VILLA TO MOUNTAINS FROM CASAS GRANDES; BANDIT SEEKS AMMUNITION STORES

Villa Now Fleeing With Band to Namiquipa To Recover Part of Big Ammunition Stores

EL PASO, Texas, March 18.—Francisco Villa is in the neighborhood of Las Cruces, 110 miles south of Casas Grandes, according to information received today by General Gabriel Gavira, Carranza Commander at Juarez.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 18.—Francisco Villa and a large number of his bandits have been found near San Geronimo, Chihuahua, and are making their way to Namiquipa, in western Chihuahua, near the town of Madera, according to a telegram received today by Ives G. Lelevier, Consul of the de facto Mexican Government.

The message was from General Luis Gutierrez, Commander of one of the Carranza columns operating near Chihuahua City. He said that Villa was en route to Namiquipa, ten miles south of Las Cruces, where he purposes to recover ammunition he left there several months ago. It was said that Villa had not less than 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition cached in Chihuahua.

MEXICO CITY, March 18.—The Minister of War, General Obregon, issued a decree today declaring all participants in the Columbus raid outside the law.

The decree gives the right to any citizen to apprehend and kill, if necessary, the followers of Villa who crossed the American frontier.

The first victim of this decree was summarily executed today in the City of Hermosillo, near which place he was captured by men who denounced him as one of the raiding party. The execution was carried out on direct orders of the Minister of War, who personally sent instructions to General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, to that effect.

Another suspect, Carlos Reza, former reactionary leader, was taken into custody, but was not executed, owing to lack of evidence. He will be taken to Saltillo, where he will be tried by court-martial.

The authorities declare that the efforts to run down the bandits will increase with time and that the Government will not rest until all those guilty of the crime against the United States have been run to earth. General Pesqueira, Assistant Minister of War, has been in conference with his chief on the subject.

LIKELY TO GRANT USE OF RAILWAY

Only Supplies, No Troops, to be Sent to Pershing Over the Mexico Northwestern.

NOT TO CAMP IN TOWNS

Both Governments Seek to Avert Contact with Populace—Villa Reported 100 Miles Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Carranza Government will probably grant the request of the United States Government for the privilege of shipping supplies over the Mexico Northwestern Railway from El Paso for use by the American army forces now in Mexico under orders to pursue and capture Villa and his bandits. If the request is not granted it will be because of local sentiment along the line of the railway, which would render it inadvisable to send the American stores over that route.

The request for the use of the railway was sent to the Carranza authorities at Queretaro early this morning on recommendation of Major General Frederick Funston, commanding on the border. General Funston's request reached the War Department in a cipher message late last night, as printed exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning.

Secretary Baker took the matter up with Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk, and the State Department telegraphed to the American agent at Queretaro to endeavor to obtain from Carranza the necessary permission. The matter has been explained to Señor Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate here, who sent a message to the Carranza Government making clear the wishes of the United States Government. It is expected that the reply of the Carranza Government will be received in Washington tomorrow, and it was semi-officially intimated in an authoritative quarter tonight that Carranza probably would grant the request.

Railway Not to Move Troops.

"The request," said this informant, "is not for the movement of any troops over the Mexico Northwestern line. It is not considered safe to send American troops through any of the larger towns, because there might be sniping by Mexicans, and this might inflame the situation and result in serious consequences.

"The United States Government realizes this, and has not asked for the privilege of using the railway in moving American troops into Mexico. What the United States Government has asked for is the privilege of using the railway only for the movement of supplies from El Paso to a point on that line about forty-five miles from the border, probably near Guzman. To take these supplies overland from Columbus would be a day's difficult work over the desert. If the railway can be used it will avoid the use of wagons, automobiles, and pack mules. It would probably save twenty-four hours in every shipment of supplies sent across the border."

From another source it was learned that the de facto Government was going as far as it could to facilitate and cooperate with the American punitive expedition—as far as would be safe, considering the present state of popular sentiment in Mexico—and would grant certain requests unless local conditions should render it obviously unwise to do so.

General Gabriel Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, has suggested that it would be unwise for the American expeditionary forces to camp in

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Florida-Atlantic-Carolina Resorts.
Four steel trains daily. (Sat Booklets. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,184 Broadway.—Advt.

VILLA MEN CARRY ODD LOT OF ARMS

Nondescript Weapons Dropped by Raiders in Columbus Show That He Is Ill-Equipped.

INCITES PEONS BY BOASTING

Bandit Promised Boy a University Education After Conquering America.

By FRANK B. ELSER.
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

AT THE BASE OF THE PERSHING PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN NORTHERN MEXICO, March 18, (via El Paso, Texas.)—Retreating into the sand hills and cactus of Northern Chihuahua after attacking the town of Columbus, N. M., Francisco Villa left scattered over the countryside behind his shattered columns a nondescript assortment of arms and equipment, and with his wounded, most of whom he abandoned, he left indications of the widespread propaganda he has spread among the peons to incite them against everything American.

These two facts which may have important bearing on the campaign the United States has begun across the border are patent to the keen observers of this semi-desert region, and to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, motoring toward the front today from Deming to Columbus, they seemed important and significant, even though Villa may now be in his mountains to the south, prepared to wage the kind of warfare that old Geronimo loved.

THE TIMES correspondent, swirling in dust clouds over the last of what might be called the Columbus battlefield, but what in reality is only an undefended waste over which American cavalry pursued the fleeing Mexicans, saw where Villa's hard pressed raiders had thrown aside or dropped when killed or wounded an assortment of arms not to be found outside a museum.

Odd Variety of Arms.

This conglomeration has been taken to Columbus and to Deming. There are in the lot two machine guns, both of American make and one of them a Hotchkiss product, made for the French, as its lettering attests. This gun may be seen in a Deming store window. Among the smaller arms abandoned there were many standard federal rifles, an Austrian rifle, a German rifle, a 30-30 Winchester, popular with the Germans; in other words, a weird variety of weapons which, in the minds of the border folk, indicates that Villa's equipment, widely heralded as modern and fairly complete, is so far from that as to indicate a weakness, which with the border properly guarded to prevent gun running, will prove fatal provided no other Mexican faction comes to his help.

This is the argument of the natives of this region. Without exception no pessimists as to the outcome are to be found among them. They contend that the men Villa led into Columbus were picked men with picked arms, and that if what they left behind them bespeaks the character of the bandit leader's fighting machinery, he is in a bad way.

Those down here who take a gloomy view of the Mexican situation are to be found only in the larger cities, El Paso and San Antonio, for instance. The border dwellers are not only glad that American troops are in Mexico, but they are unshakable in their conviction that

Continued on Page 3.

OUTLAW 100 MILES AHEAD

Fighting With Raiders in Prospect in Coming Night Marches.

FUGITIVE AT HIDE AND SEEK

Reported He Will Avoid Battle and Try to Make Pursuers Look Ridiculous.

PERSHING MAY ALTER PLAN

Hopes Villa Will Make a Stand Within Week—Censorship to be More Rigid.

Presidio Hears Villistas Are About to Attack Town

MARFA, Texas, March 18.—A messenger from Mexico arrived at Presidio this morning with a report that Villa bandits are mobilizing to attack Presidio. Most of the American women left Marfa this afternoon. Colonel Frederick Sibley of the Fourteenth Cavalry today conferred with Colonel Rojas, Constitutionalist commander at Ojinaga, opposite Presidio. Carranza troops were reported cooperating with the American forces for possible defense against bandits.

EL PASO, Texas, March 18.—The first phase of the American expedition into Mexico, the rush along Villa's dim trail to the endangered Mormon colonies, was an accomplished fact tonight—completed, according to reports reaching the Columbus base, without the firing of a hostile shot by the Americans.

The second phase already was beginning, it was indicated here, as the Americans turned somewhere from Casas Grandes to resume their night marches under the brilliant Mexican moonlight toward the rough mountain slopes where it is known Villa has preceded them with more than 100 miles start.

Warning that this second act in the chase might not pass without fighting against bandits was implied in a new and more stringent censorship imposed at Columbus. Further leakage of military news, the censor said frankly to the American press, would be likely to cost soldiers' lives.

There was brief excitement today at Columbus. From across the hot, dusty Mexican border two soldiers on stretchers were carried into the American camp. Both were cavalrymen. Excitement passed when it was made known that one had been thrown from his horse, injuring his leg, and that the other, who at first was said to have been shot in the abdomen, was suffering from a well-known form of stomach ache.

Mexican Pride Respected.

When Washington announced that the American columns did not intend to occupy cities, a menace to Mexican national pride was removed. Carranza garrisons, which have been passed by the marching Americans, and which therefore are now in the Americans' rear on their flanks, continued tranquil, so reports at El Paso indicated.

General Gabriel Gavira, at Juarez, commanding the territory through which the Americans have been pushing for three days, announced that for a time the situation as reported to him had been delicate and even serious. With evident relief, he said the crisis had passed. This crisis, it is believed, reached its height last night, when couriers dashing into Casas Grandes announced with careless enthusiasm that the American troops would enter that city by midnight. General Gavira wired immediately the orders to his troops not to permit this.

Dawn showed the long lines of cavalry horses just outside Colonia Dublan, their troopers dismounted and in camp, at rest. Through Colonia Dublan runs the road to the Gakana district.

Villa was traced today with some degree of definiteness, if weight of evidence counts in pinning down his rapid shifts. From several sources Constitutionalists received messages, all of which placed him in approximately the same part of Western Chihuahua. These dispatches had him nearly due south of the American columns' present known positions and close to the Sierra Tarahumare Mountains, so close to them, in fact, that if his reputation as a fox holds good during the American chase he should be able to make a puzzling disappearance in these ranges with a few hours' hard riding.

By all accounts the fugitive is more than 100 miles ahead of the Americans, about the same distance he has been out of their reach for a week, but with one possibly important difference, that while heretofore the Americans have been riding on a somewhat cold trail they are now nearing ground which Villa very recently passed over and

where they may have practical opportunity to test the temper of the rural Mexicans, from whom they might receive valuable information.

Villa to Ridicule Foes!

The story that Villa is gathering men and preparing to resist was revived in Constitutionalist circles today, and he was even said to have 10,000,000 rounds of cartridges and shells, many of home manufacture, secreted in the mountains where he was expected to make a stand. Andreas Garcia, the Mexican Consul here, asserted that the outlaw intended to make the American expeditionary force a joke. He declared he was convinced that Villa had no intention of fighting Americans.

"One of my men who returned from the Galeana district today," he said, "brought me positive information that Villa was disbanding his men and intended to hide in the mountains with three or four of his trusted followers and defy the Americans to find him. An army might wander in that region for years and never find a man like Villa, who knows every foot of the ground.

"I am convinced that Villa intends to play hide and seek with the American forces, with the intention of making their expedition ridiculous. He may make raids on lines of communication or something like that, but he will never risk a real battle."

The rewards which have been offered for Villa, alive or dead, in Mr. Garcia's opinion, are the best hope of ending the bandit's career. There is at least $100,000 now available in rewards. Half of it has been offered by ranchmen in Chihuahua, and, according to a statement passed by the censor at Columbus last night, another $50,000 is offered through Colonel Herbert J. Slocum, commander of the Thirteenth Cavalry, whose command repulsed the raid against Columbus.

"The news of these rewards will flash through the region," Mr. Garcia said, "and I should be very much surprised if they do not bring some result."

The Carranza Consul has a plan of his own which he believes is the best way to capture Villa.

"General Gutierres," he said, "told me that he expected to have 15,000 men on Villa's trail within a week. Then there are 4,000 to 5,000 American troops. I do not believe that all these thousands of men with all their equipment are needed. What is needed is about five columns, of 500 picked men apiece, all well mounted and carrying the least possible amount of equipment. These columns should be in sufficiently close touch to be able to render assistance to any one of them that Villa attacked. If they moved fast and were the right men they would have a good chance to lay Villa by the heels."

Says Bandit Rules by Fear.

Mr. Garcia denied emphatically the repeated statements that the people of Guerrero and Galeana are in sympathy with the fugitive.

"Many of them are afraid of him, of course," he said, "because of the reign of terrorism he inaugurated there, but it must be remembered that the Villa of today is not the Villa of five years ago. In the early part of his career he was very liberal with the people about him. If he got $500, say, in a raid, he would give half of it away. But when he began to gather power he seized everything for himself. Those people among whom he is now have a long history of murders and attacks upon their women to avenge. The only hold he has on them is fear."

General Gavira's statement regarding the relations between the United States and Mexico was as follows:

"We have passed the crisis, and I feel much relieved. There is no question that the situation was very delicate and even serious for a while. The Carranza Government has demonstrated its ability to control the people and has been ably seconded by its Generals in the field.

"I do not wish to be understood as in any way approving the entry of American troops on Mexican soil. The restraint that the Mexican people have shown is due solely to the confidence that they have in the First Chief and his administration. The American people must realize the significance of passage of their soldiers over so large a part of Mexico without being molested in any way. It is a supreme tribute to General Carranza."

North Central Mexico, in the neighborhood of the former Villa stronghold of Torreon, and about Durango, furnished reports of a battle between small bands of outlaws and Constitutionalist troops. One of these bandit organizations in the fight near Torreon was credited with being a Villa contingent. Nothing was available tonight on the outcome of this fight.

The Columbus camp was enjoying a lull today. Certain troops have been dispatched "somewhere" and "certain others" have "arrived" and taken the places of those who have gone into the sand waste lying south of the railway tracks. The aeroplanes have been tested and seem to be awaiting transports. The big special motor trucks used with the aeroplanes to follow the flights are just now busy with the more prosaic duties of carrying fodder, provisions, and other supplies. The number of motor trucks will be materially increased soon, according to reports at the camp.

Troopers Leave Columbus.

This morning reveille was blown at 5 o'clock over in the cavalry camp, but when the people of Columbus turned out of bed they found nothing but foot and hoof prints and littered sand in what had been a populous corner of the camp. There were still plenty of soldiers on hand, and Columbus billiard rooms and soft drink places—the town is dry—daily take in enough to pay the city debt.

An automobile record between Denver and El Paso, a run of 800 miles, was made by Lieutenant A. M. Graham of the Eleventh Cavalry, in answering the call to be with his regiment in Columbus by Thursday. He was on the road fifty-five hours, with seven hours' sleep. He made the run alone.

The correspondents who have gone into Mexico with the expedition remained silent today on account of the censorship. It was said that most of them were under polite corral along toward the rear, with the infantry. While this could not be verified, it was a fact that the only members of the correspondents' party whose presence had been definitely reported were far behind the vanguard at last reports. If any newspaper observers are among the leading columns, the censor has succeeded in hiding their movements much more effectively than he has cloaked the position of the troops.

Deming, N. M., was today included in the Columbus censorship area. Heretofore many correspondents whose dispatches were censored in Columbus have taken an hour's run to Deming to evade the censor. The price of this run jumped from $5 to $15 on account of the patronage.

Several additional scouts left El Paso today for Columbus to report to the military commander there.

Mrs. Leroy S. Davis, wife of an American cattle man, who has been missing since last October, today sought aid of the British Consul at Tepic, Mexico, to search for her husband. Her letters to him have come back with the words across the face:

"Cannot be found."

Newspapers to Resume.

The five Mexican newspapers of El Paso, which the police closed up in the past, are expected to resume publication immediately. The police returned their type and forms yesterday.

A woman balloon expert of El Paso, Mrs. Charles Doll, today offered her services with her husband, to the American troops in taking captive balloon observations.

A Mexican, giving his name as Villareal has been arrested at Sanderson, Texas, on suspicion that he was the leader of the band which held Juan Bilbos of El Paso, for $1,500 ransom early this week.

A special train of armored motor cars was rushed through here today on the way to Columbus, with volunteer chauffeurs from Chicago to man them. These had solid steel wheels, steel sheeted bodies, and strong searchlights on the front.

Shot because he failed to give the countersign just as the troops were preparing to march across the line on Wednesday, Private Dean Black of the Seventh Cavalry died on the train when being rushed here from Hachita today for an operation at the base hospital at Fort Bliss. The bullet from the guard's rifle struck him in the stomach. His body will be buried at the Fort Bliss military cemetery.

H. S. Stevenson, General Manager of the Great Palomas Land and Cattle Company's interests south of Palomas, reached the border today after acting as [illegible] for the main Pershing column. He said the column had traveled 135 miles in a roundabout way when he left it.

The Chase After Villa's Raiders.

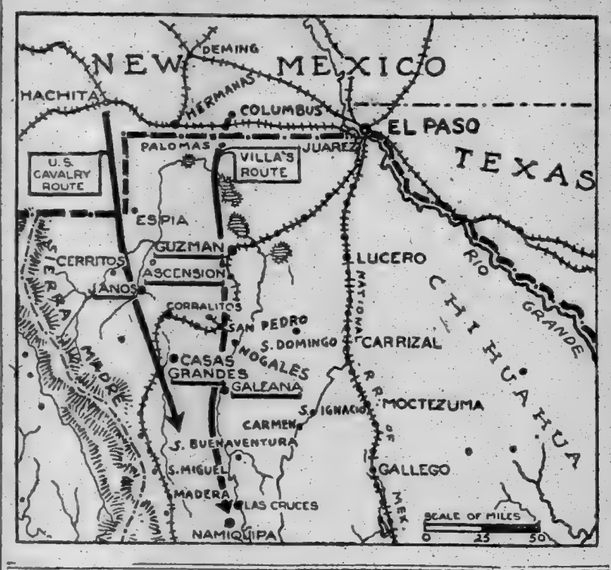

PERSHING MAY CHANGE PLAN.

Present Pursuit Based on Hope That Villa Will Fight.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 18.—Failure of Francisco Villa, on whose trail more than 4,000 United States troops are marching, to make a stand and fight before the end of next week, will radically alter the methods so far employed by the Commander of the punitive expedition.

General Pershing's plan has not been revealed and will not be if General Funston can prevent it. Every effort will be made to keep secret the movements of troops if it becomes necessary to abandon the direct line of pursuit with the units of the little army practically in contact.

While General Pershing led the expeditionary force over the boundary line into Mexico, the juncture of troops which has taken place near Casas Grandes was planned with little expectation that Villa would be sighted before this time. It was realized that the only chance of the Americans to catch him at that stage of the operations was that he would gather his forces and resist their advance. Not only did he not do that, but, according to General Funston's reports, not a shot was fired at the invaders.

General Pershing's scouts may have brought him information as to Villa's location, but such information as has been received at the General Headquarters here makes an assertion on the subject little better than a guess. There is reason to believe that he has retreated as the Americans advanced and that now he is somewhere in the Galeana district, south of Casas Grandes, in the environs of which a cavalry force under Colonel Dodd rested today.

Information received by General Funston from Chihuahua indicated that he was at Colonia Gracias, but most of those reporting contented themselves by placing him "in the mountains from sixty to one hundred miles south of Casas Grandes." To force Villa to fight or to trap him in one of his many hiding places now has become the object of General Pershing's plan. Whether Villa will risk a fight or play out the rôle of a common fugitive, is a subject for speculation.

Unofficial reports that General Pershing did not insist upon sending into Casas Grandes the advance cavalry force after General Gavira had intimated such entry would meet resistance lowered the tension at General Funston's headquarters. General Funston was convinced that General Pershing would not pass his troops through any Mexican town unless he deemed it as a military necessity, but in case of such necessity he was prepared to indorse the action of the man on the spot.

General Pershing continued his reports of routine development of the plan, none of his reports dealing with an unexpected or unusual incident.

General Funston replied to thousands of petitioners from scores of towns in Texas, where the inhabitants wanted troops for protection, that it would be impossible to grant their wishes. In all cases he suggested that if they felt the need of protection it might be well it they were to organize local defense forces. Members of the local Automobile Club called a meeting for next week to ascertain how many members would promise to turn over their automobiles and provide drivers in case they were desired by the War Department.

Unusual activity displayed by the de facto Government of Mexico in adding to its stores of ammunition is shown in reports from customs officers at different border ports of entry. According to these reports and to information obtained by army officers, shipments of rifle ammunition in carload lots by express have become common in the last three weeks. This apparent haste was being shown before Villa raided Columbus. Much of the new ammunition entered at points on the New Mexico and Arizona border and was supposed to be intended for the troops in Sonora. Since the Columbus raid 3,000,000 rounds passed through the Custom House at Laredo.

REFUGEES DEPICT HARDSHIPS.

American Party Fled from Torreon in Three Box Cars.

EL PASO, Texas, March 18.—Americans, who said they dared not permit the use of their names, arrived here today with details of the hardships of their exodus from the interior of Mexico.

"We met last Sunday," said one of these Americans, "in a hotel room in Torreon. Twenty of the Americans decided to stay behind, and take their chances. Some of this number said they would have to remain until they could put their business into some sort of shape. On Monday there was no trouble. We became very anxious. The officers of the garrison were not discourteous, but there was a feeling of resentment among the soldiers that we did not like.

"On Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock we succeeded in making up a train, in which the employes and their families from the Tlahuallio Plantation had one boxcar, the employes of the Continental Rubber Company of Torreon another, and the third boxcar was occupied by the employes of the Torreon Smelter.

"Without any accommodations whatever, and sitting on the floor and on our baggage, we began the journey northeast. At Pantano we had to wait for some twenty hours to make connections with the train at Eagle Pass, while the majority of the refugees went up a few hours earlier by the Laredo route.

"We left Torreon because to us it looked as though intervention had come. We feel that if the Constitutionalists retaliated we would be made prisoners, and we knew that if Villa or his sympathizers in Torreon were to take the city or murder the small garrison, we would all be massacred. Taking everything into consideration, we felt there was only one thing to do, and that was to come out and wait until the country was restored to order.

"The food supply in Torreon is very scant, and the lower classes have little if anything. They have no work to enable them to earn money, and the supply of corn and beans is much drawn upon. The people with money can buy pretty much what they wish, but it takes money. I should not hesitate to say that there are 10,000 unemployed men in Torreon.

"It is the lack of work that makes the Mexicans of the lower class follow soldiering at all. I know them well enough to know that they would much rather be engaged in peaceful pursuits. The middle classes in Torreon, as well as in all Mexico, are responsible for the state of anarchy, and naturally they are fighting, not for any principles but for their own protection.

"In the party that came up from Torreon we had some forty-two men, women, and children. Of this number twenty-two were Americans, the remainder being Germans, French, and English. At the junction point, where one train went to Eagle Pass and the other to Laredo, we met coaches full of Americans and foreigners coming out of Mexico City and San Luis Potosi. All told the same story—they thought intervention had come, and that it was better to be out of the country.

"As to Torreon it has only a small garrison, and it is difficult to say how many of the men are Villa sympathizers. Villa is said to have told persons coming into Torreon that he would take the city by March 25, and, if he wanted to, it would be a very simple proposition."

WARNING TO CORRESPONDENTS

Major Sample Threatens Legal Action Against Offenders.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 18.—New orders were issued here today holding every newspaper correspondent accountable for his dispatches under the National Defense act.

"The man who gets a scoop is an arch criminal," said Major W. R. Sample, commanding officer of the Columbus camp today, "and I have evidence enough to bring several under the Federal law. American soldiers' lives already have been possibly endangered by violations of the censorship."

The Major took measures today to make correspondents strictly accountable to the national defense law, which, he says, he is going to see is observed. He received an order to this effect from General Funston.

"These betrayals of our movements have, of course, reached Villa, who naturally has taken means to make himself more elusive," he said. "This means the extension of our lines, and extensions mean death to American soldiers from disease and other causes. The American people should realize this and above all the American papers should know the more publicity the more deaths of American soldiers.

"If we ever get into a big war the efficiency of censorship would be a life and death matter to the nation. I regret to say that some men connected with the papers have carried matter censored here to other points to telegraph. This must and will be stopped."

CENSORSHIP MORE RIGID.

Columbus Paper Prints Nothing but Special Notices.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 18.—(Passed by censor.)—Sixty factory mechanics who arrived here today from Racine, Wis., to prepare the trucks for field use, caused excitement when, after being aboard the train several hours without food, they jumped to the ground and with a shout started for the leading restaurant. Columbus forthwith became so excited that the military patrol was hurried to the spot.

Additional evidence of the tightening of the censorship was contained in the failure of the local weekly paper to print anything today, its regular press day, except special notices. There was nothing else which the proprietor considered he had a right to print.

The local telephone company also was warned that only officers or men of the army whose names were included in a list provided, should be permitted to use the long-distance lines. The only civilians permitted to use the toll lines are residents of Columbus or persons well known to the telephone operators, newspapers correspondents being barred.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 106 Pages,

as follows:

I. General News.

II. Fashions, Society, Automobiles.

III. Music, Drama, Real Estate.

IV. Pictorial and Shakespeare Section.

V. Spring Fashions in Rotogravure.

VI. Magazine Section.

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD TELLS HOW HE HELPED CAPTURE GERONIMO IN MEXICO THIRTY YEARS AGO.
"HYPHENATED" KINGS AND QUEENS ARE OFTEN MISFITS.....By Prof. Brander Matthews
GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS.....By Prof. Ernst Haeckel
NEW INVENTIONS THAT ADD TO WAR'S TERRORS.....By an ex-U. S. Army Observer in Europe
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL TESTS FOR BOYS.....By Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton
HENRY E. HUNTINGTON BUYS $10,000 SHAKESPEARE BOOKCASE.
SENATOR GEORGE B. WELLINGTON'S PLAN TO KILL INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT.
"VERS LIBRE" IS PROSE, NOT POETRY.....Says Robert Underwood Johnson
PHILADELPHIA'S SPLENDID NEW ART MUSEUM.
NEW YORK GETS READY TO HONOR SHAKESPEARE.
TREES FROM THE ORIENT IN RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
OPENING OF THE SPRING ACADEMY EXHIBITION.
ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VII. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section.)

VIII. Sports, Business, Financial.

LIKELY TO GRANT USE OF RAILWAY

Continued from Page 1.

the town at Casas Grandes or in other Mexican towns. It was learned tonight that his motive in making this suggestion was not unfriendly, but due to his fear that if Americans should occupy a Mexican town the act might be misconstrued by residents and lead to sniping.

Both Governments Cautious.

It was likewise learned that the higher officials of the United States Government recognized the difficulties of the situation with which the de facto authorities had to deal and that General Pershing was avoiding the occupation of any Mexican town. But for the fear that it might inflame Mexicans and lead to resistance, one of the American punitive columns would have been sent down the line of the Mexico Northwestern Railway from El Paso toward the Casas Grandes district.

While the de facto Government apparently is doing everything it can to aid the American advance, reports from Mexico indicate that the Carranzista authorities have found it necessary to act very cautiously so as not to yield more to the United States Government than the populace would approve. Both the de facto authorities and the officials of the Washington Government are proceeding with careful regard to the possibilities of the situation. It is fully realized here that, while the Carranzista authorities have thus far cooperated to a gratifying extent with the United States Government, the situation at any time may so change almost over night as to force the Carranza Government to adopt an obstructive attitude. For this and other reasons the United States Government is conducting the project for the capture of Villa in every respect with due regard for the feelings of the Mexican people. The adoption of the La Follette resolution was part of the plan of the Administration to endeavor to convince the Mexican people that the United States Government had no purpose other than the pursuit and capture of Villa.

Censorship Partly Defeated.

The War Department censorship was again working tightly today, and no information was given out regarding the plans, progress, or location of the expeditionary forces. But there was comment on all sides in Washington over the fact that, while the War Department was withholding information regarding the progress of the expedition, it was a matter of common knowledge along the border that the two columns sent into Mexico had reached the neighborhood of Casas Grandes.

While the primary purpose of the censorship was partly to prevent knowledge of the expedition's movements from reaching Villa and partly to test the War Department's censorship plans, it was pointed out today that information regarding the progress of the expediton was being freely disseminated in Mexico. General Gabriel Gavira, the Carranza commander at Juarez, appears to be daily issuing announcements, based on telegrams from his subordinates, regarding the location of the American forces in Mexico, and is making these announcements at a time when the War Department is refusing to discuss the details of the expedition.

General Funston's dispatches to the War Department are being withheld from publication. He has been sending daily reports, based on radio dispatches from General Pershing, telling what has been accomplished by the expedition. These messages have been sent to Washington in the War Department's secret code.

The contents of these dispatches have been carefully guarded. It is believed that in these messages, however, General Funston has pointed out to the War Department the increasing difficulties confronting the expeditionary force, among which is the way in which the advance of the expeditionary columns has been handicapped by the lack of rail facilities for the transportation of supplies.

There are no railroads running south from Columbus or Hachita, now the bases of the expeditionary columns, and supplies must be sent over the desert by automobiles, wagons, and pack mules. The further the American columns advance the more difficult will become the transportation problem and the slower the progress of the expedition.

Villa Gaining in His Flight.

Meanwhile Villa, according to the latest available information, appears to be gaining in his retreat southward from the border, and is understood to be at least 100 miles ahead of the American columns. At Casas Grandes the American expeditionary force is about 100 miles from the border. Villa is reported to be moving rapidly southward up the cañon of the Santa Maria River, in the vicinity of Namiquipa, which is about 235 miles by trail south of Columbus. If this report is correct, it means that in the ten days that have elapsed since he attacked Columbus Villa has covered 235 miles and apparently has been able to move at will, despite the assurances by Carranzista leaders that the military forces of the Carranza Government would be able to surround him.

Villa attacked Columbus on March 9. The following day he passed through Boca Grande, and his path has taken him over the principal trail southward through the towns of Galeana, Buena Ventura, Cruces, and Namiquipa. At Namiquipa the route of Villa's flight reaches a fork in the trail from which he may go southward into the mountains of Sinaloa, or southeastward toward Torreon. Should he elect to go toward Sinaloa he would probably follow or parallel the trail which goes southwest about thirty-five miles to Matachic Station, on the Mexico Northwestern Railway, south of Madera, and then into the mountains southwest of that railway. Should he intend to try for the Torreon country he will probably take or parallel the road that runs southeastward from Namiquipa through Bochineva and cross the Mexico Northwestern Railway near Pedernales or Casa Colorado and strike into the Cusihuirachic mining country, from which he would travel through a mountainous country toward Torreon.

Once in that mountain country Villa would again be in the haunts of the Santa Ysabel massacre region and beyond the immediate reach of the American punitive expedition. It is not believed that Pershing will follow him that far unless his forces are considerably reinforced, because the American lines of communication would then be too extended to be safely relied on for the advance of supplies.

Quiet Conditions in Mexico.

It is understood that official reports received today by the State and War Departments indicated that the American troops thus far had encountered no Villa followers, though it was indicated a brush with them might be expected soon. Consular dispatches told of quiet conditions elsewhere throughout Mexico.

The State Department's advices, which included a dispatch saying conditions were improving about Tampico, were laid before President Wilson personally tonight by Acting Secretary Polk. Mr. Polk also conferred late in the day with Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's Ambassador designate, but neither official would discuss the subject of their talk except to say that reference had been made to a shipment of munitions which the de facto Government was anxious to get to Vera Cruz from New York.

The report of better conditions at Tampico and in the adjacent oilfields brought the information that previous apprehension had been caused by the failure of the military authorities to receive from the de facto Government an understanding of why American troops had crossed the border. It was said that as soon as accurate information reached Tampico improvement in general conditions was apparent.

Secretary Baker early today issued this statement:

The reports received directly through military channels and those sent to this department from other departments of the Government, indicate quiet along the entire border, except some excitement at Tampico, which is apparently temporary and without cause. There are no reports of the operations of the expedition available for publication.

One dispatch from General Funston tonight, it is understood, said General Pershing had reported finding a supply of corn, alfalfa, and beef at an unnamed point in Mexico. Whether the provisions had been abandoned by fleeing Villa troops or were purchased or requisitioned by the American commander was not stated.

General Pershing also asked for some water-carrying trucks, and General Scott, Chief of Staff, announced that twenty-seven trucks had been ordered from a private firm and would be forwarded to the expeditionary force as soon as possible.

Navy Department reports from Vera Cruz say about 200 Americans from Mexico City and other interior points have arrived there, most of them acting upon advices from friends in the United States urging them to leave Mexico. Conditions at Vera Cruz, the message said, are quiet, and many of the Americans, after investigation of reports as to the situation, are returning to the interior.

Reports tonight from various points along the border, particularly in the vicinity of El Paso, told of efforts by some Americans and Mexicans in that territory to convey into interior Mexico an impression that the American expedition was the forerunner of intervention. Every effort to counteract the effect of such activities is being made by Administration officials. Dispatches are going forth constantly to Consular officers with the purpose of reassuring the Mexican people.

Secretary of War Baker left for Cleveland, Ohio, late in the day, and Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff and Acting Secretary, kept in touch with the department until a late hour tonight.

One Line Into Mexico Disabled.

EL PASO, March 18.—Only one of the two Mexican railways penetrating the territory where the American punitive columns are operating is in shape to serve the Americans, if permission is granted. Both have terminals in Juarez. Villa, by burning a bridge on the Mexican Northwestern Railway at Corralitos, effectively cut cummunication via that line. It would require about two weeks to reconstruct this bridge after materials were shipped.

The Mexican National line could probably supply all wants of the present columns, according to railroad men. They said tonight that within two or three days the Mexican National should be able to assemble sufficient rolling stock to care for the United States troops' needs.

Major Gen. George Bell, Jr., in charge at El Paso, said tonight he had no information to give out about the plans to send supplies by rail.

FIRST SOLDIER RETURNS.

New York Trooper Sent Back After Being Thrown by Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 18.—The first United States soldier to return from the advance into Mexico was Moe Tauber of New York, a trooper of the Seventh Cavalry, who arrived here today. He had been thrown by his horse.

"We entered Mexico with a six-foot cowboy up ahead," he said. "He seemed to know where he was going and what we were doing in Mexico, and he inspired me with confidence. I saw him shoot a jackrabbit with his pistol. Beyond Casas Grandes we passed the gate. Color Sergeant Grady dipped the colors and we all yelled our heads off, although I felt more like crying from the excitement of it all. Word went down the file that we were crossing the line and the boys whooped it up."

Tauber lives at 142 West Nineteenth Street, New York. His injury is not serious.

RUSHED MOTORS TO ARMY.

Train Bearing Them to Border Averaged 30 Miles an Hour.

CHICAGO, March 18.—As an evidence of commercial preparedness, it was announced here today that a trainload of motor trucks for army service reached El Paso yesterday before noon, having left Chicago on Thursday morning. The average speed for the distance of 1,466 miles, excluding terminal delay, was 30½ miles an hour for the train of fifteen cars.

All records were broken in the assembling of the trucks at the factory and in loading them.

ANOTHER CRUISER TO MEXICO.

The Raleigh Leaves Vallejo After Taking on Ammunition.

VALLEJO, Cal., March 18.—The third-class cruiser Raleigh sailed for San Diego today after taking on ammunition at Mare Island Navy Yard.

It was said here she would continue to the Mexican west coast.

VILLA MEN CARRY ODD LOT OF ARMS

Continued from Page 1.

the maxim that one American can account for ten Mexicans still holds true.

"Why, man, we ain't even going to count them, much less bury them," said a Diamond A cowboy.

The cowboy waved a hand toward the outskirts of Columbus where, a few days before, those Mexicans who were killed in the raid on the town were cremated on a funeral pyre. These men were not buried and there will be no burying when the troops get into action below the border.

It has been said that this will be a war without quarter and, as far as Villa's men are concerned, this probably will be true. Nose-shaped bullets that had been blunted, in other words, dumdummed, were found on most of the Mexican dead. Many of these, gathered by cowboys and soldiers, THE TIMES correspondent saw yesterday. Yet, strangely, you find no bitterness against the Mexicans as a people, either among troops or civilians. It is Villa and his men they want, and no more.

Statements by Prisoners.

The treatment accorded the wounded prisoners brought in after the raid evidenced this feeling strikingly. There are but five of these prisoners left, one of them a boy, 12 years old; the others have died. From the living have been obtained statements—confessions, they might almost be called—of what braggart talk the bandit spread among them.

The boy, with thigh shattered, lies with the other wounded in the basement of the court house at Deming, the county seat. There they are held by the county authorities as murderers, and will be tried for the crime, should they recover. They have passed from Federal control and are being maintained at the county expense.

Covered with vermin and encrusted with dirt, they had first to take a bath that required half an hour in execution. Steeped in disinfectants, they now lie half delirious, tended by American nurses. The boy's black eyes roved about the room as he told THE TIMES correspondent why he had joined Villa in the attack on the town. He did so, he said, speaking through an interpreter, partly because he was afraid to refuse, partly because Villa had promised him a college education at an American university when he had conquered America. The bandit had told him, he said, that he could have an American home of his choosing and a great deal of money. So the boy came, as did his father. The father is missing now, and was probably among the lot on the funeral pyre.

The temperature was eighty down here today and, looking away over the cactus and the sage brush, you could see the heat rising and quivering. Columbus, base of General Pershing's column, lay baking in the sun when THE TIMES correspondent swung into its dusty, straggly, main street. Columbus is called a town. It has 600 inhabitants, but it is nothing more than a loose assortment of adobe huts and low wood buildings.

In an adobe hut the commanding officer of the base is quartered. In such quarters as they can find, other officers and troops have found lodgings. Others are quartered in tents in camp south of town. Two miles south of the camp lies the international boundary, not an imaginary line, as some have said, but a line of barbed wire fence. Opposite Columbus there is a gate in the fence. This is a port of entry and that is why Columbus is here, arbitrarily squatting in a desert waste with not a tree to shade it and not a drop of water to wet it, barring the water obtained from wells.

As our motor came in sight of the town we looked south and beyond it. Dust clouds had attracted our attention. Under these clouds we saw transports, heavily laden and drawn by army mules whose sweating backs shone in the sun like anthracite. One by one they passed through the gate, and once through it they were in Mexico. The land dips away from the boundary line to the south, and the transports in their neutral colors soon faded away into the brown and gray blur of the desert.

At the base proper the routine of camp life has already been so organized that there is little excitement and no nervous bustle. During the day no word came to the correspondents waiting here from the columns advancing into Mexico.

This is the Mimbres Valley. It is famous for the Mimbres River, which runs for miles on the surface, then drops mysteriously under the desert, to reappear again miles southward beyond the border. Just now that is the troopers who go after Villa. They go into Chihuahua and they disappear

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FAITH IN CARRANZA SHOWN, SAYS GAVIRA

General Thinks No Resistance to Americans in Mexico Is a Tribute to His Chief.

EL PASO, Texas, March 18.—General Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, today issued a formal statement at his headquarters in which he interpreted the fact that no resistance had been offered to the American forces crossing the border as proof of the faith of the Mexican people in Carranza. The statement was as follows:

"The Constitutionalist Army, formed by men of liberal thought and by armed citizens to fight oppression, has shown its force to the world by breaking the reactionary efforts of Diaz, Huerta, and Villa.

"The American Government, almost always poorly informed, did not understand either our aspirations for liberty or our internal conditions. To decide in our favor by recommending us as the de facto Government, it was necessary for the Secretary of State and the representatives of the A B C Conference to publish an unanswerable proof of our cohesion and discipline, a series of answers that, from distant points and without previous agreement, were sent them by the numerous liberal chiefs. These answers were set forth in the note that we all know.

"Now, American troops have just crossed to our side of the line without protests or difficulties. To what, then, is it to be attributed that the Mexican public, scrupulous and extremely sensitive in all that concerns its sovereignty, has not protested in the vigorous form it knows well how to make?

"It is because the people of Mexico have faith in us, because they know well the patriotism and the sense of honor of the first chief, and of the higher officers, military and civil, who are in control. They know that such men would not barter away the Fatherland. Could the American people wish a better proof of the power of the Constitutionalist Army that has been constituted by the men of the Revolution?"

TWO BATTLES REPORTED.

Constitutionalists Clash with Villistas and Also "Pacifists."

TORREON, Mexico, March 18.—Fighting has been in progress since early yesterday between Constitutionalists and Villistas at Canon Chorritos, near Noe, in the Torreon district. The Villa commander is said to be Juan Madrid, and Canuto Reyes is said to be with him.

Reliable reports received here today stated that twenty-six men had been killed and thirty-two captured in a battle between Constitutionalists and so-called "pacifists" in the region of Durango, Mexico. The "pacifists" were said to be under the leadership of Generals Banuelos and Miguel Hernandez.

WOULD DROP COURT-MARTIAL.

Texas Citizens Ask Dismissal of Charges Against Officer.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 18.—Citizens of San Benito today sent telegrams to United States Senator Sheppard and Congressmen McLemore and Garner to request the War Department to dismiss the charges against Lieutenant John R. Mort, who is to appear before a court-martial to be held here Monday.

Lieutenant Mort is charged with having led a party of American soldiers into Mexico last January to rescue other American soldiers who had been captured by Mexicans.

SAYS VILLA FOUND BORDER UNGUARDED

No Patrol Out the Night of the Columbus Raid, Son Writes Ranch President.

FRIENDLY COWBOYS SLAIN

Two Hanged, Another, Fighting Desperately, Ridden Down the Day Before the Town Was Attacked.

A letter reporting the raid made by Francisco Villa and his band on Columbus, N. M., on Thursday, March 9, and the murder of several American ranchmen by the Villistas the day before was given to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by E. J. Marshall, President of the Palomas Land and Cattle Company, whose two-million-acre property lies on the Mexican side of the line a short distance south of Columbus.

Mr. Marshall, who was in New York when news of the raid reached him in the form of a telegram notifying him of the death of three of his ranchmen, said that he had sent the report, which came from his son, Marcus M. Marshall, to General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army. H. S. Stephenson, Superintendent of the Palomas ranch, and several foremen are with the American troops in pursuit of Villa.

In his report the younger Marshall severely criticises the troops stationed at Columbus at the time of the raid. No troops were patrolling the border, he asserts, although the military authorities had received ample warning that Villa was approaching. He tells how Villa hanged two of the Palomas ranchers and ordered his outlaws to ride their horses over another who was fighting desperately for life. He declares that Villa had only 500 men with him. The letter follows:

Saw 500 Men With Villa.

Palomas Land & Cattle Co., Haciendo de Nogales, Chihuahua, Mexico.
Office of Cashier.

Columbus, N. M., March 12, 1916.

Dear Father.—In pursuance of your telegraphic instructions I left Los Angeles on No. 3, "The Golden State Limited," reaching here the 11th, and began searching immediately for some of our men. I found Foreman Jim Fondille, who had just arrived from the Boca Grande River country, where he had been for three days endeavoring to get trace of Foreman McKinney and the branding outfit.

Fondille reported that he could see where a very large troop of horses had passed only a short time before, about 500 to 1,000, but he could not judge the number accurately, never having seen a trail made by just one passage of a troop. Fondille claims having seen Villa's outfit just at dusk on Tuesday. In following their back trail he was surprised at the evidence of friendliness shown by Villa in the slight number of cattle his outfit had killed in passing through. As far as he could judge but two to four animals were killed daily.

Antonio, one of the Mexican boys whom our company has raised and who was with Foreman McKinney at the time of Villa's capture of McKinney's outfit, gives the following report:

"At about 8 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday we were coming down the Boca Grande River when Mc. Kinney and myself sighted about 500 men beginning to make camp. They were unsaddling and starting to cook coffee. McKinney wanted to go up to their camp and talk to them, but I said to him, 'Arthur, please don't go, for they may be Villistas.' I told him this several times, but finally he turned to me and said, 'Well, I'm going to talk to them; are you such a coward that you don't want to go with me?' I told him that if they were Villistas they would certainly kill us, so what was the use of taking such a crazy risk; that it would be better to stay where we were and wait to see what they intended doing. He went anyway, taking one of the other Mexican boys with him.

"I then went down toward the river to head off the other boys, who were dragging upstream. I met Corbett and Juan and showed them the camp of horsemen. Corbett said that he would join McKinney, for to him it looked as though Arthur was all right; but I warned Corbett also and told him to wait and see what would develop. He rode directly into the camp, however, notwithstanding just at this time we saw a troop of about twenty horsemen coming in our direction.

Gave Them the Slip in Canyon.

"These men had sighted us, and we started north for the line. They gave us a close chase, but we gave them the slip in a canyon and came straight into Columbus, arriving here the same night. Upon reaching here I notified the Colonel of the United States troops of the happenings during the day, and he sent me back next day to locate the band and report to him. I reported that night, Wednesday, that Villa, with about 500 or 700 men, was on the Boca Grande River and was headed this way. The following morning the Villa outfit attacked Columbus."

This gives you quite full information of the capture of McKinney and the branding outfit.

Bunk, the negro water foreman of the Oihitas Ranch, who was a captive with Villa at the time Villa took Foremen McKinney and Corbett, together with the balance of the branding outfit, makes the following report on the death of those two men:

"McKinney rode right into the camp of Villa, and as he rode through inspected the horses quite thoroughly. The Mexicans took him captive, and soon after took Corbett, who came into camp of his own accord. Their capture was reported to Villa, who at the time was not in the camp. Villa ordered them hung. McKinney laughed and joked with the men as they were making preparations, and shook hands with me and some of the men as he was pulled up on the limb of a tree, remarking that there was only one chance to die.

"Corbett also shook hands with me when he came into camp, and at that time realized his time had come. He took his death like a brave man.

Continued on Page 8.

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Rare Autographs

On Public Exhibition from Monday next. Many famous names in literature represented by full Autograph Letters. Manuscripts, Letters and Documents by the great Americans. An extraordinary Collection of twenty fine Letters by Longfellow and more than 300 by Ruskin. Grant's original War Despatch Books and Letter Books and the remarkable letter he wrote to Sherman on the surrender of Johnston. A full set of letters by the Presidents. The only known Autograph Letter by Joseph Rodman Drake. The original

RUSSIANS IN TURKEY MARCHING ON SIVAS

Grand Duke's Forces Resume Progress Westward from Erzerum, Taking Many Prisoners.

TURK ARMY DISCONTENTED

Officers Who Let Themselves Be Captured Say They Were Unable to Endure German Control.

PETROGRAD, March 18.—After three weeks of suspended activity the main Russian forces beyond Erzerum, which have been waiting for the development of operations on the Black Sea and in the Lake Van region to make their position secure against possible flank attacks by the Turks, have again resumed their westward march toward Sivas.

Although the Russian advance is yielding a constantly growing number of Turkish prisoners, there is no reason to suppose that the Turks have begun to offer serious resistance to their pursuers. According to unofficial reports, the large number of prisoners is accounted for by the Turkish discontent with conditions prevailing in the Turkish Army, which have resulted in a growing disposition of the soldiers to surrender.

In this connection it is interesting to note that an exceptionally high percentage of officers have been taken prisoner. Some of them say that they were unable longer to tolerate German control of the army.

The capture of Mamahatun Bridge shows that the Russian forces are within sixty miles of Erzingan, on the road to Sivas. Sivas will probably mark the first organized resistance of the Turkish armies.

The War Office today issued the following:

As already reported, in our pursuit of the Turks in the direction of Erzingan, after some fighting we occupied the village of Mamahatun. The enemy afterward attempted a counterattack, but we drove him back in a westerly direction, with heavy losses.

ENVER PASHA ALIVE.

Turkish War Minister Back in Constantinople, Berlin Reports.

BERLIN, March 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—It is reported from Constantinople that Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, has returned to that city after a journey of inspection through Syria, Palestine, and Arabia as far as Medina. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the results of his trip, on which he was received enthusiastically everywhere.

Enver Pasha found that great progress had been made recently, particularly in Syria and Palestine. New automobile roads and other means of communications have been constructed, large numbers of school and military and private hospitals erected, and in the towns much has been done in the way of sanitation. According to these advices the Turks and Arabs are in perfect harmony, and reports of riots in Syria are without foundation.

The foregoing apparently disposes of the recent rumors that Enver Pasha had been assassinated and that a new Minister of War had been appointed.

REPEL GERMAN ATTACKS.

Russian Guns Balk Foe's Movements in the Northern Lake Region.

PETROGRAD, March 18.—An official communication issued tonight by the Russian War Office reads as follows:

Western (Russian) Front.—In the vicinity of the Village of Mikulischki, north of Lake Dreswiaty, the enemy sprang a mine. By our offensive fire we drove back a considerable body of the enemy which was making a reconnoissance to the southwest of Lake Boginskoie.

In the Lipsk region, to the north of Lake Vygonovskoye, the enemy made an attempt at an offensive which we repulsed by our fire.

BERLIN, March 18, (via London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations in the eastern theatre of war:

Artillery fire in the district on both sides of Lake Narocz was very active. A weak Russian night attack north of Lake Madziol was easily repulsed.

LIEBKNECHT'S SPEECH URGING GERMAN REVOLT

Full Text of Socialist's Anti-War Address Which Broke Up the Reichstag.

AMSTERDAM, March 18, (via London,)—The Kölnische Zeitung gives the following account of the turbulent scene which occurred in the Reichstag on Thursday while Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Socialist, denounced the demoralizing effects of the war:

"Dr. Liebknecht, discussing the educational budget, said:

"'Education today serves to strengthen militarism and capitalism. You act as if you wished to throw open to the people the road to education, but that is only because capitalism requires soldiers. The teaching of history is systematically distorted for the the purpose of introducing certain political convictions into the schools and also hatred against England. The militarizing of schools converts them into training stables for war. You educate your children to be war machines. With regard to war, their ideals seem to be embodied in poisoned gas bombs. In the schools should be taught not only that the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria at Sarajevo was an incident which should inspire horror, but it should also be taught that there were wide circles in Germany and Austria in which this murder was regarded as a veritable Godsend.'

"At these words a wild uproar arose in the House, the President vigorously ringing his bell. Dr. Liebknecht shouted, 'It is the truth! It is the whole truth!' The President thereupon called him to order, and the majority of the members left the Chamber.

"Dr. Liebknecht went on:

"'Just as in the thirty years' war, so the present war has a demoralizing and baneful effect on education. As long as our educational ideal centres in a death struggle, the liberation of the working classes cannot come.'

"The President for the second time called the speaker to order, but he continued:

"'The workers themselves must tackle the job of education. The troops must not fight merely in the trenches; they ought to lower their arms and direct them against the common enemy.'

The President again rang his bell. Dr. Liebknecht tried to continue, but the President kept on ringing and said, addressing the members, 'I beg that all those present who still wish to hear Dr. Liebknecht will stand up.' As only Socialists stood up Dr. Liebknecht was forbidden to speak further, the majority present loudly applauding this decision.

"Dr. Liebknecht, however, continued in his efforts to speak, but could not make himself heard, owing to the terrific commotion. As he was leaving the rostrum there were loud shouts of 'Out with him!'"

FRANCE TO RETURN STOCKS.

M. Ribot Forecasts the Sending Back of Securities.

PARIS, March 18.—During his speech in the Chamber of Deputies last night M. Ribot, the Minister of Finance, said in regard to American securities:

"We must look through our portfolios of foreign securities and send to the United States all the available securities that are negotiable there. The total of American securities is not so large as we could wish."

The Minister said that considerable amounts of securities of other neutral countries were also available.

France, he added, should follow the example of Great Britain, and reduce her imports to strict necessities.

EXPLOITS OF E-7 IN SEA OF MARMORA

British Submarine in 24 Days Sank 23 Ships and Destroyed Two Trains.

ALSO FOUGHT A GUNBOAT

Returned Safely Through Traps and Mines Set to Catch Her In the Dardanelles.

The story of how the British submarine E-7 entered the Sea of Marmora and operating for twenty-four days sank twenty-three ships, shelled two railway trains, and did other damage, is told in a letter received in New York yesterday. The letter was written by a young officer who was on the E-7. The Cochrane who is referred to as "absolutely splendid" is the commander of the E-7. He says:

"We returned safely after twenty-four days up the Dardanelles in the Sea of Marmora. It is hopeless to try to give a detailed account in a letter, but you can take it from me it was a fine show. We broke all previous records. Cochrane was absolutely splendid. The tale of our doings is the sort of thing one reads of in the old days. We went around the Sea of Marmora, leaving a trail of sunk and burning ships. We fairly shook things to the core.

"We are the first submarine in history to bombard a place on shore under fire. I think we were under fire about three times a day on an average, and penetrated into all sorts of places and destroyed shipping. We even shelled a railway and destroyed two troop trains. We shelled the embankment and blocked the line and then caught the trains as they came along. It was the funniest thing you can imagine to see the trains try to hide behind trees, but we caught them and smashed them all to blazes. The ammunition all blew up with a terrible explosion. The soldiers, of course, got out and took cover and fired tons of ammunition at us, but we were out of range.

"Altogether we sunk one gunboat, five steamers, (one of 3,000 tons,) and seventeen large sailing ships, and hit two trains, one railway embankment, and a few villagers who fired on us and got it in the neck for doing so. We also dived up to Constantinople and fired a torpedo at the wharf at the arsenal, where there were a lot of ammunition lighters, and there was a most terrific explosion, which shook the boat although we were one and one-quarter miles away. What happened I don't know, but something must have got it in the neck, judging by the bang. We had a small duel with a small gunboat one day on the surface and drove her off, although she fired 200 rounds from her two guns. After that we were left alone and everything ran like blazes when we got anywhere near.

"The only drawback was that we all had dysentery, and Halifax, the second officer, and a seaman got badly burned setting fire to a steamer, so Cochrane and I had to keep watch all the time, and by the time twenty-four days were gone we were absolutely done up. What Halifax went through with his burned feet for three weeks below I don't know.

"We had no trouble in diving in the Sea of Marmora, but when we came down we had an awful time, as the Turks had rigged up all sorts of nets and things to catch us, and we got mixed up in them and also were fouled by mines three times.

"The reception we got in the harbor was great. The whole fleet and everything manned the rails and cheered us madly. Just imagine us—all dirty and unshaven, and the flag with bullet holes all over it, and conning tower all dents from bullets and rusty — steaming through the lines and thousands of men cheering like mad. Battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, transports, and the Captains leading the cheers. It was great! I have heard cheers before, but this was the real thing. Poor old Cochrane's eyes were full of tears as he saluted to the cries of 'Are we down-hearted?' and 'Well done, E-7!'

"At present I am resting on land and basking in the light of popular favor. It is very nice to be a hero among one's own clothes, you know, because they really mean it, and they really understand."

TELLS OF TREACHERY BY GERMANS AT VERDUN

Sergeant Says They Attacked a Trench Disguised as French Stretcher-Bearers.

Charges that the Germans at Verdun systematically used the disguise of an ambulance corps in order to approach the French trenches for an attack are contained in the statement of a wounded sergeant of infantry, made to a representative of the Echo de Paris.

"A party of Boches," he says, "one day dressed themselves up in the blue coats and steel helmets of our uniform, and added the armlet of the stretcher-bearer. Thus disguised, they were able to get close to our trenches. We had no suspicion that they were not members of our own ambulance corps, all the more as they had taken pains to carry a stretcher.

Suddenly there were five or six explosions in our trench. It was those ambulance men of a minute before, now sure-enough Germans, who had just made us a present of some grenades! The hounds tried to play their dirty trick on us again, but it goes without saying that we weren't fooled twice. We succeeded in capturing them, and I don't mind telling you that we had them shot without mercy."

The same Sergeant narrates these two incidents of the fighting at the retaking of Douaumont, in which he was wounded:

"The commandant of Font-Réaux [I wish I were permitted to give his name, says the correspondent in parenthesis,] immediately seized a rifle and, under the rain of shot and shell, made his way, unattended and leisurely, to the place where his men had taken shelter behind temporary breastworks. Then he halted and in a thrilling voice shouted: 'Stand up, my children!'

"Instantly his 'children' forsook their shelters and gathered about him. He composedly gave his orders: 'Shoulder arms! Fours right! March!' And amid the shrieking and bursting of shells he led his men as if on parade, all in step, upon the firing line.

"While our 75s and machine guns were doing great execution upon the Boches, cutting them down as they advanced in mass formation, a Colonel of chasseurs noticed that two of the machine guns that had been taking the enemy in flank were no longer firing. He investigated and found that the gun crews had been killed. What was to be done? He had to decide quickly. He took a man with him and had the soldier pass the cartridge strips to him while he himself worked both the guns."

SEE HEAVY LOSSES IN BRITISH EMBARGO

Exporters Most Concerned Over the Ban on Hardware and Fancy Goods.

SOAP TRADE CONSIDERABLE

So Is That In Musical Instruments and Yarns, Also on the Prohibited List.

Serious interruption of American export trade was generally predicted yesterday as a result of the impending British Order-in-Council prohibiting the importation of articles classed as luxuries into England or any part of the United Kingdom. Lack of specific information concerning the actual articles affected prevented any estimate of the money loss that will be suffered, but enough was gathered from the general forecast of the embargo in the London dispatches to make it seem likely that American exporters now doing a lively business with England will have to devote themselves to other activities.

For example, the London dispatches said that musical instruments of all kinds would be included in the embargo. From statistics in the Custom House here it was learned yesterday that in the month of January musical instruments to the value of more than $45,000 were shipped from this port to England, which indicates that a by no means inconsiderable business in this one field will be shut off by the Order-in-Council.

Likewise, the order is expected to include soaps of all kinds. In the month of January soaps valued at more than $41,000 were shipped by New York exporters to England.

Yarns will also be placed under the ban; so the exporters who in January sent cotton yarn from New York to Scotland valued at $26,222 will have to look elsewhere for trade or deal in other merchandise.

But the New York exporters have more to fear, it was said yesterday, from the embargo upon "hardware" and "fancy goods" than anything else. No specification of what articles will be included under these heads has been received here, so no one has been able to foretell the effect of the Order in Council upon dealings in them. It was agreed, however, that the term "fancy goods" might cover a multitude of luxuries, and that anything from pots and pans to plowshares and pruning hooks might be included in "hardware." If agricultural implements, mowers, reapers, plows, cultivators, threshers, and similar articles are classed as "hardware," the embargo will indeed be extensive, for in the year 1915 goods in this class to the value of $1,252,058 were shipped from this port to England.

One of the grounds for the fear that the embargo will be made extensive is found in the official explanation that ship bottoms are required for the transportation of goods which England especially needs, and, according to this idea, the exporters have assumed that the embargo will be aimed at the more bulky articles hitherto shipped to England, but not considered necessary by the Government. If the relief of traffic is the object, it has been argued, goods of the greatest bulk and those shipped in the greatest volume will be the very ones which will be prohibited.

SQUADRON A SEEKS RESERVE

Plans to Recruit to War Strength if Called Into Service.

The following statement was given out yesterday in behalf of Squadron A of the National Guard:

With the view of having on hand a list of available candidates for recruiting the squadron up to war strength should it receive orders for active service, Major William R. Wright, commanding Squadron A Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., is receiving applications from men who have been honorably discharged from the regular cavalry or field artillery. Applications can be made either in writing, stating length of service, branch of service, and character of discharge, or by personal application at the armory at Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, New York City, between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.

The squadron is now recruited up to full peace strength, carrying on its rolls more men than ever before in its history. The four troops and the machine gun troop have each seventy-one officers and men. A considerable waiting list also exists. It is expected that the troops will be recruited up to 100 men each, that being full war strength in the event of the organization being called into active service.

Additional information may be had by applying to the commanding officer at the armory or to Captain David H. Biddle, U. S. A., in the Municipal Building.

WRECK MAY BE THE ECLIPSE

Vessel Off Mexican Coast Resembles Yacht Used by Escaping Germans.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 18.—Descriptions of the schooner La Providencia, reported wrecked off the Mexican coast, have led to the report that she is the yacht Eclipse, which escaped from Norfolk with the interned Germans. It is understood that an official investigation is to be made.

The descriptions say that La Providencia has a schooner rig forward and a jigger rig aft, both of which were said to be characteristic of the Eclipse. She has an overhanging bow, also similar, it is said, to the Eclipse.

PLANS AND PLANTS for Grounds and Gardens

HERE is a book every home-owner and garden lover should have. It was written for us by Mr. Herbert Durand, in order to give helpful information *strictly from the amateur's point of view*. It is beautifully illustrated and tells briefly and plainly how you can plan and plant your own grounds and gardens *in perfect taste* and have beautiful flowers every day for table and room decoration.

From the hundreds of trees, shrubs and flowering plants listed in confusing catalogs and garden books, it picks the select and inexpensive few that you *must* have and will *like* most. It shows by simple diagrams how to group and plant them and tells how to make them thrive.

"Plans and Plants" is of special value to owners of average town or city lots, and of suburban places up to one acre in area.

We will send a copy to any address, postpaid, for 25 cents (stamps or coin), and if you return the envelope to us, we will accept it as good for 50 cents on any order amounting to $2.50 or more.

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PARIS SEES VICTORY IN VERDUN FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

aviators were active in the region of Verdun. A German aeroplane of the Fokker type appeared and was seriously damaged.

During the night of March 17-18 a group of seventeen French aeroplanes equipped for bombardment threw down fifty-four large calibre shells, forty on the railroad station at Conflans, and fourteen on the station at Metz. These shells fell accurately. A number of explosions were observed on the tracks, and three fires were set in the Metz railroad station. The French machines were subjected to a violent cannonading during this trip, but they all returned undamaged.

During the course of an offensive reconnoissance, another of our air squadrons threw down ten shells on the aerodrome at Dieuze, and five more on the railroad station at Arnaville.

The official statement issued at the German Army Headquarters today had only this to say of operations on the western front:

Fighting activities on both sides yesterday were less vigorous.

The report issued by the British War Office tonight reads:

On our front generally there is nothing to report beyond artillery activity about Avricourt, the Hohenzollern redoubt, Wulverghem, Bully, Grenay, Ypres, and Wieltje.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The artillery actions took on greater intensity, especially in the regions of Dixmude and Noordschoote.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The French Embassy, under instructions from Paris, today emphatically denied that German forces were holding any portion of Dead Man's Hill, on the west of the Meuse near Verdun. The embassy statement was as follows:

In an official dispatch from the French War Office received today by the French Embassy, it is categorically denied that the Germans are holding any position on the Dead Man Hill.

CANADA'S GUNNERS ACTIVE.

Deeds of Artillery in France Are Reported to Ottawa.

OTTAWA, March 18.—Activity of the Canadian artillery in France is reported in a communication from headquarters in France to General Sir Sam Hughes.

"On March 10, the report says, "our Fifty-third Trench Mortar Battery bombarded an enemy strong point and succeeded in breaching the German parapet in several places. The following day our Fourth and Fifth Field Artillery Brigades, in conjunction with our trench mortar batteries, engaged in a combined shoot on the same objective. The bombardment resulted in considerable damage to the enemy's works. Our Sixteenth Battery secured two hits on a path near the German parapet at a time when a large party of Germans were observed passing the opening.

"Shells of our Fifth Artillery Brigade destroyed an enemy machine gun emplacement, and our Fourteenth battery obtained three direct hits on a suspected observation point, all three shells entering the post and bursting inside.

"On the night of March 8 our batteries shelled the German trenches heavily while a relief was in progress, and on March 9 made effective shooting at some enemy transports. Our Sixth Field Artillery Brigade more than once silenced enemy trench mortars and machine guns and demolished some German dug-outs.

"On some sections of our front there was considerable development in rifle grenade activity, but the superior weight of the fire from our grenades usually proved effective in silencing the enemy.

"Our patrols were exceedingly active along the whole front."

COUNT-AVIATOR IS KILLED.

Brother of Duke Decazes Meets Death in an Air Battle.

PARIS, March 18.—Count Jacques Decazes, military aviator and brother of Duke Decazes, has been killed in an air battle.

He had just succeeded, after a long duel, in bringing down a German aeroplane when his own machine was struck by an inflammable dart, fired by another German aeroplane. The Count's machine burst into flames and fell within the German lines.

BERLIN, March 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from Geneva say that Sergeant Pilot George Guynemer, the French aviator who was wounded recently, was shot down by a German airman. Sergeant Guynemer, who was flying a French aeroplane of the latest type, was wounded in the face and left arm. He landed within the French lines.

SAYS VILLA FOUND BORDER UNGUARDED

Continued from Page 2.

O'Neil and the cook were also killed. The cook was laid on the ground, and sixty horses lined up to run over him, for he was fighting every second; the second horse went over, but as the third jumped he grabbed the stirrup and swung himself up behind the rider; he had almost choked to death the Mexican rider when a bullet pierced his heart and he fell."

Bunk and Mrs. Walker, who was also a captive, escaped from the Villa outfit during the retreat from Columbus.

Puts Blame on the Army.

The blame for the Columbus affair should rest on the United States Army. It had been forewarned, not only by Foreman Fondille and Antonio, our men, as to Villa's whereabouts and the directions being followed by Villa on his march, but had information from several other sources. As I understand, there were no troops patrolling the border during that night—only sentries about the camp of troops in Columbus.

Villa left his horses about 300 yards south of the town and came in mainly from the south and west. Villa's outfit was in the town about one hour and a half before withdrawing. The United States Army was extremely lucky in having so few soldiers killed—I believe seven in number—and luck is all that it can be called. A large part of their guns and ammunition was locked up. Overconfidence and the thought that Villa would not dare attack a detachment of United States troops no doubt lulled our soldiers into a feeling of security.

Four or five of the largest stores and the Commercial Hotel were burned. Our houses were not damaged except by a few stray bullets. The Villistas took all of our horses which were at the time in our corrals at Columbus, and all harness and saddles. They broke no windows and took nothing from the commissary. The horses lost both here and through Villa's capture of our branding outfit number about sixty-two head. Seven of these horses are lying dead between here and the Mexican border and along the route taken in the retreat of Villa's outfit.

Mr. Stephenson, Howard, and myself rode out toward the border this morning; we counted eleven dead horses, three being ours. We also counted six dead Mexicans lying in the brush, but we laid no claim to any of them. As I rode out yesterday on the Mexican side I counted nine dead Mexicans who had not yet been picked up, and in a pile burning were the bodies of sixty-nine Mexicans. My horse came near throwing me as we came suddenly upon the body of a dead Mexican lying behind a sage brush.

The boys at the time of their capture had gathered in the lower Boca Grande bottom about 500 head of cattle, where Mr. Stephenson had expected they would find less than 200. Naturally, these cattle after being turned loose have wandered back on to their old range again.

Likened Villa to a Jackrabbit.

Colonel Slocum states that it will be a week or ten days before the army will be in condition to cross the border, and he expresses doubts as to their going into Mexico that soon. He says that he would be unable to capture Villa now if he could go in; that it will take time and men, as he believes Villa will divide into bands and will be as hard to catch as a jackrabbit. Villa is now only about fifty miles to the South, as far as we can learn from our men here; it is not believed he will make another attack on this side.

Unless the United States Army now goes into Mexico there can be no more work done on our Palomas ranch, except to in a way keep up the watering places by sending courageous men in from time to time. This is the first time, as far as I can learn, that our men seem inclined to say "quit," but they all say it now, unless something is done toward furnishing protection.

The last two nights have just about cleaned this town out of Mexicans; Thursday night five were shot, Friday four, and last night three. We have kept our men inside the house or grounds at headquarters, and tomorrow, after obtaining passes for them, they will be sent with the horses to Alamo, Waco, in charge of Foreman Fondille. Cashier Forzan left Columbus with his wife on Friday, thinking it best for him not to remain while feeling was running intensely against Mexicans. He returns today or tomorrow from Deming, where he will leave his wife. * * * Your devoted son,

MARCUS M. MARSHALL.

Mr. Marshall, Sr., declined to comment at length last night on the chance of catching Villa.

"If his men stay together," he said, "we'll get him. In any event, I do not believe a reward would have any effect. There was a reward on Villa's head for years, a reward offered by President Diaz of Mexico, but the outlaw remained unhanged."

SAYS VILLA WILL ESCAPE.

London Journalist Skeptical About Understanding with Carranza.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, March 19.—Condurior de Chassaigne, writing in The Sunday Times on the Mexican situation, says:

"Although known to few, it is a fact that about fifty years ago a secret treaty was signed by plenipotentiaries of the United States and of Mexico under the Presidency of Benito Juarez, the predecessor of Porfirio Diaz. It contained among others a clause which authorized the Governments of both countries to cross their respective borders and send punitive expeditions into Mexico or into American territory in order to re-establish peace and tranquillity in the disturbed areas. Of course, the American plenipotentiaries only conceded to the Mexican Government rights similar to those they arrogated to themselves, so that the national dignity of the Mexican people should be safeguarded.

"These terms were registered by the President and by the Senate of the United States, and the treaty remained secret and unratified. Today President Wilson has granted to the comic opera President, Carranza, privileges that the American Government refused to Benito Juarez, one of the greatest statesmen of Mexico and the real founder of the era of prosperity which Porfirio Diaz maintained during more than thirty years.

"The reciprocal rights of Carranza and Wilson to help each other keep order in their respective countries is only one of those fictions which might be termed diplomatic. It is nevertheless significant of the real state of things that Wilson, while breaking his theory of nonintervention and having recourse to strength of arms to pacify Mexico, should consent to what seemed fifty years ago derogatory to the sovereign rights of the United States. Thus Carranza will be able to announce to his partisans a preliminary moral victory, but it is likely to be the first and last that he and his party will win.

"To anybody who knows anything of the geographical conditions in Mexico it is certain that Villa will escape his pursuers. Indeed, it is improbable that he will ever be caught, for if necessary he can fly to the south and from there take refuge in the Guatemala mountains. The valleys and forests of this country are known to him as to no one else. So far as Villa is concerned, American troops have been sent on a wild-goose chase."

VILLA TALKED INTERVENTION.

Boasted to American He Would Force United States to Act.

EL PASO, Texas, March 18.—Villa boasted three months ago that he would force intervention in Mexico by the United States, according to a story told here today by Harry Williams of Chihuahua, an American mining man. Mr. Williams asserted that he had heard Villa make the boast on Dec. 18 last, when he was a prisoner of the bandit.

"I was one of thirty-nine Americans employed on the mining property of the Madera Company," said Mr. Williams. "We were all arrested because the pay of the Mexicans working under us had not arrived from Chihuahua. It amounted to $17,000, and the company was afraid to send it because it was certain it would be confiscated.

"Villa brought us to Chihuahua and I have never seen him in an uglier mood. We did not know whether we were going to be shot or not. But we were not by any means too optimistic. He told us: 'I am going to force intervention by the United States in three months. The United States has recognized Carranza and must pay for it.' He demanded $31,000 from the company. I do not know whether it was paid or not, but we were released the next day after being warned to keep off the streets.

"I planned to leave on the train that was made up to take out the men of the Cusihuiriachic Mining Company. Fortunately I felt sick and could not go. The next day I heard of the massacre of the eighteen Americans on the train at Santa Ysabel."

Mr. Williams has been seventeen years in Mexico, but says he is not anxious to return.

Vera Cruz Holds Celebration.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, March 18.—A popular demonstration was held here last night to celebrate the agreements reached between the United States and Mexico regarding mutual concessions for the prosecution of outlaws. An imposing street parade was held and speeches were delivered. Mention of the names of President Wilson and Provisional President Carranza was loudly cheered.

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Equally popular for *Supper* with New York's smart people. Dancing on main floor from nine o'clock.

Churchill's popularity for luncheon is but natural, in view of the unusual excellence of its *Special Luncheon* at *75c*—combined with the superior conditions under which dancing may be enjoyed with luncheon. Also held in high favor for its *Afternoon Tea Dances.*

HOW THE IRISH FOUGHT IN SERBIA

Regiments Rushed from Gallipoli Peninsula to Cold, Damp Mountains.

SHELLED BY GERMAN GUNS

Twelve Men Held Outpost with Heavy Fighting Going On Each Side of Them.

An officer of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, whose regiment fought on the Gallipoli Peninsula and then was sent to Saloniki and on to Serbia, relates some of his experiences in the latter country in a letter to a friend in New York. Writing under date of Jan. 20 he says in part:

"We were rushed from Suvla Bay to Saloniki, and were encamped about four miles outside the city. The natives watched us with scarcely veiled hostility as we marched through. We were very obviously war-worn troops, some still wore their sun helmets. While we were here we received large drafts of fresh troops from home and once more assumed the proportions of a battalion, (between 900 and 1,000.) From the third day of our landing until the day we set out for Servia it rained practically every day, rain that was new to home-grown Irishmen.

"When finally we started we had an uneventful and painfully slow journey to the Greek-Serbian frontier, where we detrained at Gievgeli about midnight. Setting out, we crossed the Vardar by a fine suspension bridge, over which were placed Serbian sentinels. This was our first glimpse of our splendid allies whom we had come to help, alas, too late and too few.

"That night march will remain in the memory of all who took part in it; every four or five hundred yards we struck a stream flowing across the prehistoric road, these varied in width from fifteen yards to fifty; in depth from one foot to three feet. We marched about ten miles and then, wet to the waist, flopped down and slept as we were. The transport did not turn up that night, so the one regular meal of the day was breakfast. Next morning we did another fifteen miles and then halted for the day. In the evening the transport blew in and a hot cup of tea was very welcome.

"Next day, a few miles further on, we took over from the French, the line, Hassanli, Gokcele-Bala-Causli, guarding, what later on was our line of retreat, the Doiran road. When we had been here about a fortnight, we were relieved by the Enniskillings. Following a long march, we took up a new line southeast of Tatarli, where a small party of Serbians, who knew the country well were attached to us as guides. One of them, who said he was an Austrian by birth, spoke English quite well.

"This line was a bit more exciting, as our patrols were in touch with the Bulgars a few times and from a hill close to us you could watch the French and British guns bombarding the Bulgar positions. We were here about a fortnight and then once more were relieved this time by the Royal Irish Fusiliers. We then had a painful march to just north of Kajoli, going from 1,500 to 3,500 feet, where we took over from the French part of the line Kosturino, (Bulgaria,) Kajoli.

"This hill (we called it 'Dollymount') was a bare, bleak, rocky ridge. The French had made a line of stone sangars behind which there was just room to squat. There had been fierce fighting here, and this hill had been taken and retaken several times before victory finally rested with the French. On and around this thrice bloody eminence were dead French and Bulgars. Little wooden crosses marked the shallow graves of some of France's best, for the French troops here were all picked men, the famous Foreign Legion and the Zouaves, grand fellows every one. Their debonair spirit, good looks, and reckless courage commanded our admiration and respect.

"We were up here nine days. The first four a big gun, down on our left on the Strumnitza road completely enfilading us, used to smash high explosives all along our line, and another gun on our left used to add its little death chance. Then came the snow and we all longed for the shells again. My poor pencil is completely inadequate to describe the suffering that followed. Four days and four long, long nights with ever wet feet, scanty food and scanty clothes. (A lot of clothes had been thrown away because of vermin.) Nobody was allowed to sleep as it was feared men would freeze. One had to keep moving. There was a continuous procession of broken, frozen men, struggling down the steep glacier-like paths to the hastily formed hospital in the village below. Stretchers were continually busy with the worst cases of frost bite and exposure. In the first two days there were over sixty cases of frost bite which necessitated amputation of either toes or fingers in our brigade alone.

"Then we came down a few hundred feet into reserve, and the Connaughts took our place. On the evening of the day we came down a message came through from brigade headquarters that the —th Dubs must supply three officers and 110 men to relieve the cyclist company down on the extreme left of the British position, where we joined the French line. (Kosturino.) The — Company was detailed for the work, and so myself and two other officers, with the 110 volunteers, moved out that night and relieved the cyclists.

"That night I was out in the snow in an advanced trench with fifty men. The next night I took out a patrol of twelve men to the far end of Kosturino, a deserted Bulgar village, and spent the night in a hut. We were undisturbed. Next night I again took out a patrol and spent the night in the same hut. I had four sentries posted at different places on the edge of the village. In the early hours of morning there were about thirty shots fired, one sentry getting his ear grazed.

"The Germans reinforced the Bulgars with several batteries of heavy guns and an indefinite number of mountain guns. The latter are carried about in parts on mules and so can get into practically any position. All along our line we were shelled heavily, the enemy using mostly high explosive, which when striking the rocky hillsides spreads splinters over a wide area.

"One time I was watching them shelling 'Dollymount.' Each shot fired has two reports, one when it leaves the gun, one when the shell bursts. Well, the salvos of shells overlapped, that is to say, twelve shots or so would be fired, and before the last shell had exploded you would hear the report of some of the next salvos leaving the guns. These were all aimed at practically the same spot, and, watching, it seemed incredible that anything could live under such a hail.

"Previous to this the officers had been informed of the number of guns and size of the forces against us, and received orders as to our retirement. I'll never forget that last night in Kosturino. I was out there with twelve men, the most advanced British post, one mile from my own lines. Three times during the night there were big attacks on the British on my immediate right, which the Connaughts gallantly repulsed. The attack on Hill 615, which the French held, was almost continuous on my left. The night was pitch dark and then a dense fog appeared.

"I was right between two big attacks. There was always the big chance of being cut off; the darkness and the fog were alive with unseen movement, but I could not run in for any reason, and so we stayed until just before dawn a patrol approached. We exchanged shots for about an hour, and then withdrew, as dawn made our position untenable. We had two poor fellows killed here, shot through the head, and one hit on the hand.

"All that morning there was a feeling of unrest in the air. One could 'feel' the enemy preparing the coming attack. About midday their artillery started to 'paste' our line, and then we began to realize from the volume of artillery fire what we were up against. They hammered away for three solid hours; then the infantry attack commenced, and the guns switched on to our reserves. Their (the enemy) losses were terrible. After a few hours our extreme right, the Irish Fusiliers, began the retirement. The Hants followed, then came the Connaughts, but some of them (great heroes) would not retire and fought until they were killed. Then the Munsters, next ourselves. I and Second Lieutenant H. were the last men alive on our hill.

"Under cover of night we took up a position on Craig Seniouf. The Bulgars brought up their guns in the night in wonderful style; they shelled us all next day and then attacked. We beat them off, and then retired through the Dedeli Pass. Our artillery had great results. A few days later we entrained at Doiran and came down to Saloniki, and we have been since then fortifying Saloniki, and it is now impregnable. Of course in the retirement we had a good many privations, but one gets accustomed to that sore of thing."

In forwarding this letter to THE TIMES the writer's New York friend says:

"This letter gives about the best description I have ever seen anywhere of this heroic retreat of a handful of men fighting against odds of ten to one. The writer was a young law student and belongs to a well-known Irish family. He enlisted as a private in the original 'Pals' Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, made up of young university men, lawyers, engineers and young professional men from the very best families in and about Dublin. They were at Suvla Bay and they suffered so terribly that when the battalion was withdrawn from Suvla Bay, their number had been reduced to about 300.

"My friend, however, has had the wonderful luck to be able to keep alive and has been promoted step by step, until now he is a company commander, although only in his twenty-second year. This is an example of what thousands of the best young Irishmen have done in this great war.

"Incidentally, I would like to draw to your attention the fact that various battalions of the regiments mentioned in this letter have been and are now fighting at all fronts. They were at Mons, they were at Gallipoli, they were in Serbia, are now at Saloniki and also Mesopotamia. It is true that there are many hundreds of thousands of Irishmen who refuse to leave Ireland to fight Ireland's battles, and for them there are no words in English or any other language fit to describe them.

"It is a pity to think that, in spite of the magnificent and heroic sacrifices made by the great Irish regiments, a slur has been cast on Ireland by the behavior of the 'stay-at-homes.' Any one who knows Ireland, however, knows the real reason at the back of this deplorable and ignorant attitude of the Irish agricultural classes. Their reckoning will come when the thousands of Irishmen who are now on the firing line return to their native towns and villages. It will go hard then with any of the 'stay-at-homes' who dares to open his mouth to express pro-German sympathies."

DUTCH SHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Continued from Page 1.

means at German's disposal; that more vigorous submarine war is being made, and will continue to be made, on England's commerce, and that the passage of Von Tirpitz has made no difference in the situation.

Whether the Government propaganda will succeed or von Tirpitz will be able to come back are questions which it is premature to try to answer as yet. The answer will depend partly on the success or failure of the new submarine war'are and partly on the American Government's acceptance or rejection of Germany's contention that armed British merchantmen have forfeited the status of peaceful merchant ships and may be torpedoed without warning.

Significant Newspaper Article.

In connection with the Government's reassurance to the German people that von Tirpitz's retirement does not mean a suspension of the submarine war, the utmost significance is attached to an article in the Lokalanzeiger, which is believed to reflect the Chancellor's own views. This article says:

"From all one hears one must reach the conviction that our responsible statesmen are in complete harmony with the military leaders. The aspect of the whole situation is very different from what it was when the Chancellor announced Germany's readiness to enter upon peace negotiations under certain fixed conditions. These words, uttered with a feeling of strength and of absolute supremacy over the enemy, and not at all from a feeling of weakness, found a fanatical echo among our enemies. Even at that time the Chancellor made it perfectly clear that should his honorable wish to avoid further senseless bloodshed prove futile, we were determined to redouble our strength and our efforts in order to open the eyes of even the blindest among our enemies.

"Today there is absolutely no doubt that every means in our power must be employed. Over this there is, as we have reason to believe, no difference of opinion whatever in any quarter. To be sure, it is not possible today to make public the particulars regarding our several means of warfare and questions of internal organization. This duty not to lift the veil compels our responsible statesmen to let many a piece of gossip of little basis which usually confuses the souls which have little power of resistance, to go uncontradicted.

"But in the last analysis we may be assured that all the leading men have fully realized that the severity of a war of annihilation is unchained against us, and that they are firmly determined to bring the war to a victorious finish by all the weapons at their disposal. At what time and place and in what measure these arms will be employed we leave to those who are in a position to form a judgment on the basis of all the material at their disposal.

"Every person would bring a heavy burden of blame on himself who would exploit the secrecy which still continues of necessity in order to excite the impression that in this or that office the strength to make the final decision and to use the utmost energy which this great fight for existence demands had failed. It is easy for the irresponsible persons with very incomplete knowledge of the facts to draw conclusions that will not be able to stand against serious criticism as soon as all the details are made public.

"That very harmony to which so much importance is attached in the highest official quarters requires that such practices shall not be able to transgress the sharp limits which must be drawn about our political as well as our military warfare, and which, we repeat, will continue to be drawn with an iron will to make use of everything which the German national strength and the German spirit of invention has given us to our good fortune and the ruin of the enemy."

Bavarian Paper's Rebuke.

In connection with this inspired attack by the Lokalanzeiger on the gossipmongers and submarine champions, who are seeking to undermine the Chancellor by charging him with weakness, the following statement, which appears simultaneously in the official Bavarian State Gazette, is significant, when one reads between the lines:

"For some time there has been propagated publicly in several papers and secretly from mouth to mouth, an agitation, the harmful effects of which we have followed with some anxiety. Everybody who is conscious of his responsibility must be agreed that the spread of such propaganda must be opposed by all possible means.

"The essential energy of decision and inner contentment will be only too easily harmed and impaired if the spreading of rumors and insinuations shall undermine the solid confidence in the leadership of the empire's destinies, to which the responsible leaders of our nation have full claim. To the southern parts of the Fatherland such rumors have come, and, we must say, to our regret, that attempts have not been lacking to spread the fear throughout the land that because of a lack of firm decision on the part of the leadership of the empire all the available means of war will not be employed or are not being sufficiently employed. All such efforts we denounce with vigor.

"The General Government, and also the Bavarian Government, are thoroughly informed regarding the military and political problems to be solved, and, knowing the situation to be favorable in every respect, have complete faith in the military and political conduct of the war. He who undertakes to shake the confidence of our people sins against the Fatherland. To strengthen this confidence is the duty of every German."

FOUR LOST ON THE TUBANTIA.

American Consul Quotes Affidavits That Ship Was Torpedoed.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Two officers and lookouts of the Dutch liner Tubantia, the American Consul at Amsterdam reported today, "swear the steamer was torpedoed." He added that passengers were of the same opinion.

The Consul reports four persons missing.

KAISER DECORATES ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ

Thanks Retiring Minister for His Services—National Liberals Also Praise Him.

BERLIN, March 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Emperor William," says the Overseas News Agency, "has written a letter to Grand Admiral von Tirpitz expressing his regrets at the Admiral's resignation and thanking him for the excellent services he had rendered to the country during his long career as creator and organiser of the German Navy.

"The Emperor at the same time ordered that the name of Admiral von Tirpitz should continue in the navy list, and further bestowed upon him the Star of Grand Commander of the Order of the House of Hohensollern, with swords."

The National Liberty Party has introduced the following measure in the Reichstag:

"Considering that Great Britain not only makes war on the armed forces of Germany, but has taken measures in order to impede the providing of Germany with food supplies and raw material, so as to compel Germany to submit through hunger, for which purpose Great Britain brutally violates international law and employs force against neutral countries; considering further that Germany is able through unlimited and unrestrained submarine warfare to increase the British lack of tonnage so that it can be made extraordinarily difficult and perhaps impossible for the British nation to obtain sufficient supplies of food and raw materials, considering that such warfare would bring more speedily a victorious end of the war, the Imperial Chancellor is requested to enter into no arrangements with other countries which would hinder us in the unlimited use of the submarine weapon, and to permit in the war zone, against the enemy's traders, with the exception of passenger ships, such use of submarines as arises from the peculiarity of said weapon."

Similar bills were brought forward by the Conservative and Centre parties.

Nationals Praise von Tirpitz.

BERLIN, March 16, (via London, March 18.)—The National Liberals have sent the following message to Admiral von Tirpitz:

"We are deeply moved by the news of the retirement of your Excellency in the present difficult time. We send to the creator of our navy and the father of the German naval spirit assurance of the truest and most thankful devotion."

The Cologne Gazette says that the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz signalizes the first serious crisis in Germany since the beginning of the war, whereas in hostile countries there have been several reorganizations of Ministries. The Gazette says the Admiral's retirement does not signify abandonment of the submarine campaign, which, as is shown by news dispatches of the last few weeks in regard to submarine activity, as in full swing. It is not yet known publicly, the Gazette continues, whether, or to what extent, the Admiral's resignation was connected with the submarine question, but there appear incipient signs in the press, the Reichstag, and the Prussian Chamber that an effort is being made to bring public opinion to the view that submarines should not be used to such an extent, and in such a manner as is necessitated by war, which is only another name for a means of subduing the enemies of the nation by force. The newspaper argues that such an attempt to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear upon Germany's methods of conducting the war does not harmonize with German military traditions.

This argument is supported by a long diversion into the recent history of France, Italy, and Russia to prove that public opinion drives the military authorities into disastrous strategy. The Gazette says Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg will probably make some sort of an explanation of Admiral von Tirpitz's resignation in a speech before the Reichstag next week.

SUNK BY TIRPITZ'S ORDER?

Tubantia and Other Neutral Ships Possible Victims of Old Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—While it seems to be certain that the retirement of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz was the result of differences in policy between him and the civil arm of the German Government represented by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, it is not believed that his resignation was forced by attacks on the neutral vessels.

The differences culminating in the Grand Admiral's resignation have been of long standing, and if there was any particular significance in his resignation just at the time when it came it is believed to have been simply in the determination of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg to face the Reichstag squarely with the more moderate submarine policy he had decided upon.

Some hint of this was contained in a cable dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Berlin the day before the Grand Admiral's resignation was announced. That dispatch, without attempting to predict the Grand Admiral's resignation, indicated that the Chancellor had decided to take a definite stand before the Reichstag on the submarine question. The retirement of the Grand Admiral is believed to have marked the throwing down of the Chancellor's gauntlet to his opposition.

While the recent attacks on neutral ships could have occurred under orders issued by the Grand Admiral before his retirement, the incidents themselves are believed to have come after his retirement was decided on. The Sillus was sunk on March 9 and the German Ambassador has presented to the State Department a formal denial of responsibility for any German submarine. The Tubantia was sunk on Thursday, the very day the Grand Admiral's resignation was announced, and the sinking of the Palambang was announced today. While reports from the other side have indicated that the Grand Admiral wished to have the submarine warfare broadened to include all ships, whether neutral or not, as targets for his submersibles, and his advocacy of such a course may have accentuated his differences with the Chancellor and hastened his downfall, there has been nothing to indicate that he exceeded his instructions in this particular and issued orders in defiance of the instructions he had from above.

SAY SCHILLING IS AN AMERICAN

But Tubantia Survivor Is a Guatemalan Consul in Germany.

BERLIN, March 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Regarding Richard Schilling, who was on board the Tubantia with his family and was saved with them, the Overseas News Agency says today: "A message from Stuttgart says that he was on his way to Rio Janeiro as the representative of a New York life insurance company.

Mr. Schilling is an American citizen and has stated that the Tubantia was not torpedoed, but that she struck a mine."

"Commenting on the Dutch report that the Tubantia was sunk by a mine, German newspapers are discussing the origin of the mine," says the Overseas News Agency. "They state that the latest statistics indicate that it was not a German mine. Since the beginning of the war 918 mines have been washed up on the Dutch coast. Of these 434 were of British origin, 58 French, 201 unknown, and only 170 German."

AMSTERDAM, March 18.—Richard Schilling, who was on board the steamship Tubantia when she was sunk, is the Consul for Guatemala at Stuttgart, where he has resided for thirteen years. He was naturalized in the United States thirty years ago. His wife is a German.

The Almanach de Gotha gives R. Schilling as the Consul for Guatemala at Stuttgart.

GERMANY TO INVESTIGATE.

Admiralty Directed to Get Facts About the Tubantia.

LONDON, March 18. — An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says the German Government has ordered the Admiralty to make an investigation to ascertain whether a German submarine torpedoed the Tubantia.

Assertions having been made from German sources that the Tubantia was sunk by a British torpedo, the Admiralty announced today that no British submarines were nearby when the Dutch liner went down.

ASKS ARGENTINE INQUIRY.

Buenos Aires Newspaper Condemns Sinking of the Tubantia.

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—The Argentine agent of the Holland Lloyd, owners of the Tubantia, said today he was able to confirm the report that the Tubantia was torpedoed.

The sinking of this vessel has made a deep impression here. La Nacion says:

"It is impossible to admit the right to interrupt navigation between neutral nations and to attack a steamship engaged in passenger service between Rotterdam and Buenos Aires. Our conscience does not approve such an inhumane method of warfare, and we cannot remain indifferent when confronted with acts of war which prejudice us and offend the nation in this manner."

The article concludes with a demand that the Government take measures to investigate the affair.

The Palermo Ordered Cleared.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Treasury Department today ordered the Customs officials at New York to clear the Italian steamer Palermo after assurances given by the Italian Ambassador here that the vessel's guns would be used for defensive purposes only.

OPTIMISTIC NOTE IN CANADA.

Finance Minister Does Not Believe the War Will Last Two Years.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 18.—The statement of M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, in the Paris Chamber of Deputies, that the end of the war was in sight, is regarded among Canadian legislators as of the greatest significance.

While M. Ribot was speaking, Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, was saying in the Canadian Parliament that he could not agree with statements made that the war would not be over for two years.

"For myself," he said, "I can scarcely see how that is possible."

The coincidence that two Finance Ministers should almost at the same moment express the view that the end of the war was not as far off as many persons thought is held to show that the financial authorities have information tending to prove that the resources of Germany are being crippled.

HERR BALLIN WIELDS POWER

Gets Monopoly of Baltic Trade for Hamburg-American Line.

Charging that Albert Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American Line and the Kaiser's right-hand man in the matter of transportation, is taking advantage of his present position to obtain a monopoly of the Baltic trade for the Hamburg interests, The London Times prints an article about Mr. Ballin's activities, reading, in part, as follows:

"The protests in the Hamburg House of Burgesses against the bureaucratic control of trade and the supposed undermining of private initiative produced a remarkable retort from the Prussian Diet. The reporter to the Diet on trade and finance disclosed the fact that at the beginning of the war the Central Purchase Society, which practically controls imports and their distribution, is really the Hamburg-American Line under another name. All important posts are filled by men from Hamburg, and there are bitter complaints that the whole of German trade in the Baltic ports has thus been put under Hamburg control. Hamburg is said to be accumulating a mass of information about the secrets of the Baltic trade which will be immensely useful after the war. At Stettin, for instance, the important trade in herrings is under the control of a Hamburg merchant.

"These disclosures apparently represent the truth about the patriotic activities to which Herr Ballin devoted his attention which the war shut off Hamburg from the sea. It is admitted that Herr Ballin is the author of the Central Purchase Society, and he publishes an amusing defense in his chief organ, the Hamburger Fremdenblatt. This journal is made to say:

"'As at the beginning of the war our trade was organized either not at all or only to a small extent, one must be grateful to Herr Ballin and the Hamburg-American Line for having, in the interest of the determined provision of the civil population with food and all other goods, promoted and carried through the idea of a great organization in this sphere.'

"'Gratitude' is also expressed to Herr Ballin for having himself accepted the modest office of a Vice President of the Central Purchase Society, and the Hamburg shippers are congratulated upon the patriotism with which they have put some of their ships into the Baltic service.

"Butter is one of the things which Herr Ballin's organization now controls, and the Government has decided that after March 5 the Central Purchase Society shall sell no butter to municipalities or parishes which have not adopted some scheme of butter tickets."

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

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LONDON
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Announce the Opening

To-morrow, Monday

Of Their Enlarged Shops

For Misses', Junior and Girls' Apparel

Covering the Entire Second Floor of all their Fifth Avenue and 38th Street Buildings

To further increase the efficiency and comfort of our patrons for Misses', Junior and Girls' Apparel, we have enlarged the selling space and divided it into the following individual Shops:

A Separate Shop for Misses' Tailored Suits
A Separate Shop for Misses' and Girls' Coats
A Separate Shop for Misses' Gowns and Dresses
A Separate Shop for Juniors and "Hard-to-fit" Girls
A Separate Shop for Girls and Children

Misses', Junior and Girls' Spring Apparel

Which appeals to all tastes by reason of its exclusive and out-of-the-ordinary character

At Popular Prices

Misses' Tailored Suits

14 TO 20 YEARS.

Copies of Paris Models and Originations

Of Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Callot Checks, Velour Checks, Wool or Silk Jersey or "Poiret" Twill.

18.50 to 125.00

Misses' Dressy Silk Suits

14 TO 20 YEARS.

Copies of Paris Models, also exclusive creations

Dressy Russian belted, full flare or Empire models, of Gros de Londres, Taffeta, Faille, Plaid or Striped Silks.

29.50 to 145.00

Misses' Spring Coats

14 TO 20 YEARS.

For Sport, Travel, Afternoon and Evening

Copies of Paris Models and exclusive creations of Serge, Velour Checks, Bolivia Cloth, Vicuna and silk fabrics.

18.50 to 98.50

Girls' and Junior Coats

6 TO 17 YEARS.

For School, Dress or Sport Wear

Exclusive models of "Poiret" Twill, Serge, Shepherd Checks, Gabardine and fashionable silk fabrics.

9.75 to 39.50

Franklin Simon & Co direct attention to their large assortment of **Girls' and Juniors' Tailored Suits.** Exclusive models and fabrics. Sizes 10 to 17 years. **18.50 to 45.00**

Misses' Dresses and Gowns

14 TO 20 YEARS.

Silk Afternoon Gowns . .	18.50 to 79.50
Serge or Serge with Silk .	14.50 to 39.50
Dancing and Evening Gowns	18.50 to 98.50

Girls' and Juniors' Dresses

6 TO 17 YEARS.

Washable Frocks	2.85 to 29.50
Silk Afternoon Dresses . .	12.50 to 29.50
Party and Dancing Frocks .	9.75 to 45.00

Franklin Simon & Co. are now showing new models of **Misses' and Girls' Artist and Garden Smocks and Middy Blouses** of Silk, Cotton and Linen fabrics; also **Separate Skirts** in Wool, Cotton and Linen fabrics.

Special Offerings Monday

Each of our Misses', Junior and Girls' individual Shops will offer *one* specially selected article for Monday, below the regular price.

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Franklin Simon & Co. direct particular attention to a representative assemblage of Women's and Misses' Spring Apparel—Copies of the Late Paris Models—illustrated in their full page advertisement in the Pictorial Section of Today's New York Times

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

Spring Suits, Gowns,

Coats, Wraps

AT SPECIAL PRICES

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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Point out from among the many new and attractive things on their recently re-organized fourth floor, some

New-Baby Lingerie Frocks

composed of the daintiest of fabrics artistically decorated with hand embroidered designs and real laces.

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

FLAWS IN GERMAN U-BOAT ARGUMENT

According to Berlin Note, Few Merchantmen Followed Alleged Rules of Admiralty.

SHOTS USUALLY IN DEFENSE

Only 8 Out of 19 Cases Described as Attacks, and These Were by "Unknown Steamers."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A closer study of the appendices attached to the German memorandum regarding the new submarine warfare, which were made public yesterday by the State Department, raises interesting questions as to the significance of the documents as compared with the German Foreign Office's description of them in the note verbale of Feb. 10.

The Foreign Office requested Ambassador Gerard to bring "the essential contents" of the memorandum to the American Government's attention by telegraph. This fas done, and it now appears that many important assertions and generalizations of the memorandum are far from supported by the appendices, arriving by mail after the memorandum might have been supposed to have produced its effect.

The appendices were expected to give a list of submarines attacked by armed British merchantment under the instructions from the British Admiralty found by the Germans on the Woodfield. They do include a list of incidents in which merchantmen fired on submarines, but thirteen of these incidents relate to "unknown steamers." Only eight of the incidents are described as attacks rather than defenses, and all of these attacks were by unknown steamers, with only one described as British.

The Admiralty's instructions quoted by the German Foreign Office as the origin of these attacks were, according to the Foreign Office's digest, violated in nearly every instance by the "unknown steamers." The Admiralty's instructions were against opening fire on submarines at more than 800 yards. Four of the unknown steamers cited by the German digest opened fire at distances of from 3,000 to 8,000 meters, while the distances in the other four casee are not given.

Flag Order Violated.

The instructions quoted by the German Foreign Office direct emphatically that merchantmen must not open fire before flying the British colors, and that neutral colors must not be flown during an engagement. In four of the cases of alleged attack, the German statement says explicitly that flags were not flown, and makes no mention of flags in the other case, while in the case of the Melanie, which could hardly be said to involve an attack, the Dutch colors were said to have been flown throughout.

In all the other cases, the German account of the incidents makes it plain that the merchantmen fired only after shots had been fired by the submarines—in most cases warning shots. But on Dec. 13, 1915, a submarine without any mention of a warning shot in the German digest "tried to stop by artillery fire a large steamer, with poop guns, that showed no flag." This steamer then hoisted the British colors, returned the fire, and escaped. Throughout the incidents appears the charge that the merchantmen "returned the fire."

The general impression from all the incidents cited by the German Government is that no instance is set forth of a British merchantman, or of the merchantman of any particular country for that matter, attacking a submarine, except in the case of a Royal Mail liner, the name of which was not given. Nor does a single instance occur where a submarine was sunk or even damaged by a merchantman, while in most cases the merchantmen under attack used their guns and escaped. It would seem, therefore, that the effect of the British use of armed merchantmen—whatever its purpose might have been—was wholly defensive. From this point of view the British campaign seems to have been fairly successful.

No Attacking Ship Named.

The memorandum cited certain alleged British orders as meaning that the "armed merchantmen have official instructions to attack the German submarines treacherously wherever they come near them." But the appendix giving the Foreign Office's "digest of cases in which enemy merchantmen have fired on German or Austro-Hungarian submarines," there is not a single British merchantmen named as having made such an attack. In the nineteen cases cited in the digest, eight are described so as to indicate attacks on submarines. One of these cases relates to a vessel described as a "large English steamer of the Royal Mail Line," but her name is not given. The other seven instances of attack are attributed to "unknown steamers," not even their nationality being indicated. In one case, described as having occurred on April 28, 1915, the German digest even admits that from the ship's head-on position it could not be determined whether or not she bore neutral marks. In one case is the identity of the U-boat supposed to have been attacked disclosed, nor is it said whether the U-boat in a particular case was German or Austro-Hungarian.

These eight instances are the only cases in which armed merchantmen are alleged to have fired on submarines before they were themselves subjected to attack, except, possibly the case of the English steamer, Melanie, which encountered a submarine in the middle Mediterranean on Jan. 17, 1916. But even in three of these seven cases, according to the German digest the merchantmen had been challenged to stop or show their flags, leaving no doubt of the submarines' intention, and the shells in those cases are described as being fired while the merchantmen fled. In another of the eight cases, occurring on Dec. 8, 1915, the steamer fired when the submarine "approached under water."

Case of the Melanie.

As to the Melanie, while she was alleged to be flying the Dutch flag, a submarine ordered her to send a boat with her papers for examination. This was done. The submarine, which meanwhile, according to the digest, "for safety's sake had gone under, came to the surface about 1,000 meters away from the steamer near the ship's boat." This approach of the submerged U-boat presumably led the steamer's Captain to think his ship was being attacked. She fired on the submarine, forced it to submerge, and escaped.

A feature of these eight instances indicating attack by the merchantmen is that according to the German account of those attacks they were—at least all that are described sufficiently to indicate the details—in direct violation of the instructions or recommendations of the British Admiralty, which the German Foreign Office now quotes to show the "treacherous" plans for British merchantmen.

The Melanie, for example, is charged with flying the Dutch flag throughout the engagement on Jan. 17, 1916. On Feb. 25, 1915, according to the German appendices, the British Admiralty issued "Confidential No. 457," which instructed ship masters, according to the German copy, in the following language: "Before opening fire the British colors should be hoisted. It is essential that fire should not be opened under neutral colors." Four of the other seven unknown steamers alleged to have attacked submarines are described in the German digest as showing no flags, in violation of the British instructions. In none of the seven cases is it indicated that a flag was flown.

The British Admiralty's instructions of May 7, 1915, as quoted by the German Foreign Office, said: "It is not advisable to open fire at a range greater than 800 yards unless the enemy has already opened fire."

Fired at Long Range.

In "Confidential No. 291" the British Admiralty, after referring to the alternative of firing "at long range immediately it is certain that the submarine is really in pursuit," recommended that gunners wait until the range was reduced to 800 yards, citing one instance in which a friendly submarine was fired on by mistake. But in four of the seven cases—the only cases in which the ranges are given—the British merchantmen, according to the German digest, ignored the Admiralty's instruction and fired at ranges of 3,000 metres, (in two cases,) 4,000 metres, and 8,000 metres.

The German memorandum quotes the order about the range of fire, as indicating that "it is the duty of merchantmen in principle to open fire without regard to the attitude of the submarine." But this instruction follows a paragraph on aiming which says: "The master will probably keep the submarine astern, so that little deflection, (in aiming,) will be necessary"—plainly indicating that the ships were to flee and not attack.

The German memorandum, after quoting a sentence from the alleged British instructions, says: "From this also the mere appearance of a submarine in the wake of a merchantman affords sufficient occasion for an armed attack." But the sentence from which this deduction is made says expressly that the merchantman shall open fire "if a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship by day and it is evident to the master that she has hostile intentions." Elsewhere the instructions direct that a submarine must not be allowed to approach so near a vessel that a torpedo could be launched without warning and without any opportunity for self-defense.

One of the cases in which an "armed merchantman," resisted was that of the Woodfield, from which the secret instructions were taken. But the Woodfield is described in the German digest as an "English transport steamer." If that description is correct the Woodfield was a warship, and while she was a fair subject of attack without warning it was also perfectly proper for her to resist attack or to make an attack on her own account.

TRADE IN RUSSIA IS AT HIGH TIDE

Enormous Sums of Money Circulating in These Piping Times of War.

PEASANTRY PROSPEROUS

But Employes in Cities Suffer from High Food Prices and Supplies Are Scarce.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 10.—"Why should we stay in the city and work?" asked my cabman when I wanted to know why there were so few cabs in the city and why their charges were so much higher than formerly. "Why should we be uncomfortable here and have to pay for the keep of our horses when we can go home to our villages and have enough money to take it easy? Life in the capital is very dear and provisions are scarce, but at home we have all we want and some money to put in the bank."

This feeling I have found reflected in all walks of life since my arrival in Petrograd. From whatever source it comes, it is certain that enormous sums of money are circulating in this country. Dealers in rare furs, jewelry, and expensive furniture report extraordinary sales and apparently inexhaustible buying power. The prices of food soared wildly during last Autumn and the beginning of this Winter, due to the lack of efficient railway and other transportation from the great producing centres to Petrograd, and for a time there was some talk of there being a famine here.

But this condition was not based on any shortage of food in the country, for official estimates of the harvest of 1915 placed the surplus over any possible consumption in the country as something like 308,000,000 pouds, (of 36 pounds.) It should also be remembered that the grain formerly exported from Russia is now kept almost entirely in the country and, while this has had an unfortunate effect in lowering the value of the ruble in foreign exchange, it has quite removed any danger of an insufficiency of cereals to last over until the next harvest.

Drastic Government Action.

Early in this year the Government took hold of the situation by entirely suspending the service of passenger trains between Moscow and the capital and turning the lines over to freight traffic for the purpose of rushing supplies here, and it is today reported that this step is to be repeated shortly. This drastic measure has to some extent at least lessened the shortage, but other measures will have to be taken to prevent the wild speculation and cornering of food products by enterprising merchants and financial interests.

It is even reported currently that certain prominent banks took a hand in buying up all possible future deliveries of some commodities in the hope of reaping great wealth as the result. These projects, however, will be less successful in the future, it is hoped, and prices will be maintained as low as may be.

The average Russian is a born gambler and is always ready to take a chance, with his money or credit. The ease with which great numbers of people have made money since the beginning of the war has invited speculative schemes of all kinds, and there has been a wave of price inflation and speculation, aided and made possible by a decline in industrial production, due in part to the withdrawal of labor for military purposes and in part to the great and increasing demands for commodities of every description for the supply of the armies and hordes of refugees from the war zones.

The salaried man whose monthly or weekly pay has not been increased, but perhaps decreased, is naturally in a very pessimistic frame of mind and cannot see further than his increasing bills, and so, too, the Government employe and official. For this reason it is and always has been very hard to get at the true state of affairs in Petrograd or Moscow, in fact, any of the larger cities of the Empire.

But city dwellers everywhere are timorous folk and the daily variations of the stock market and the unconfirmed rumors of shortage in supplies plunge them in gloom. In Russia, more perhaps than elsewhere, it is necessary to get out of the big cities and go among the peasants to obtain a sane and rational perspective. In the villages and in the country the quiet, dignified, cheerful populace will brace you up after the nervousness of the cities and you will find the peasants going on with their activities in the same slow way they have always done and with the same simple faith in the future.

Nevertheless, the high prices and comparative scarcity of supplies in Petrograd just now are matters of concern, for even the knowledge that there is plenty elsewhere will not reduce the price nor take the place of an efficient and continuous distribution from farm to market. It is said that owing to the cessation of vodka production and selling by the Government, the peasants have all they want to eat, and are able in addition to put more money away than has ever been the case in all the history of the country. They are, in fact, so prosperous that they can afford to hold their produce in hope of forcing still higher prices later on, and it is asserted that this is one of the chief factors in the present scarcity.

Refugees Cause Rise in Rents.

Another effect of the war and one which has brought great joy to the owners of Petrograd residence property is that very shortly after the emptying of their apartments and houses of the German and Austrian subjects who were removed from the cities by the Russian authorities and placed in concentration camps, the swarms of Russian, Polish, and other refugees from the Baltic Provinces began almost at once to arrive here, thus filling at increased rentals all the empty places. In fact it is quite impossible to get any kind of accommodation now at hotels, boarding houses, apartments, or private houses. The 600,000 new inhabitants pervade everything and give an unusual air of life and bustle to the streets.

The opera goes on as usual at the Imperial Opera House, the so-called Marie Theatre, as well as at the "People's Palace," and at the special series of operatic performances held in the Conservatory of Music. All of these as well as all the theatres are filled at every performance and standing room only is the rule. The movies flourish and evidently are undisturbed by the censor, for some of the scenes are very ardent.

Seats are in many cases dearer than in the United States, costing at least 25 or 50 cents. At the "People's Palace," on the other hand, the public can see excellent operatic and theatrical performances for a merely nominal charge, as low, in the case of "standees," as 5 cents at times.

In general, there has been a great improvement in the last few years in Russia toward providing decent amusements for the people. Ten or twelve years ago there was nothing but high-priced and rather risqué vaudeville and cabaret shows in connection with supper places and the combined consumption of vodka and sweet champagne made them rather lively after about 3 o'clock in the morning. Those were the times when there was almost a riot as the result of a new edict by the Chief of Police closing all restaurant and concert halls at 4:30 A. M. The public indignantly wanted to know what it should do between then and bedtime.

$10,400,000 for German War Loan.

BERLIN, March 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following subscription to the fourth German war loan were announced today by the Overseas News Agency: The Provincial Association of Brandenburg, 21,500,000 marks ($5,400,000); the Friedrich Wilhelm Insurance Company of Berlin, 20,000,000 marks ($5,000,000.)

ITALIAN LINE ATTACKS.

Infantry Supported by Artillery in Action Along the Whole Front.

ROME, March 18.—The official statement from General Headquarters issued today reads:

In the mountainous region there has been intense artillery activity. Our guns dispersed enemy columns on the march to Landro, in the Upper Rienz, and again opened fire on the station at Toblach, causing visible damage and starting some fires. The artillery directed its efforts with especial violence against our positions on the height of Santa Maria, in the Tolmino district.

Along the whole of our front yesterday actions by our infantry, supported by the artillery, continued. The enemy kept very much on the alert and made intensive use of star shells. Enemy aircraft dropped incendiary bombs in the neighborhood of Sdobba Point, in the Bay of Panzans, (northwest of Trieste,) without causing damage.

STORM ITALIAN POSITION.

Austrians Near Tolmino Take 449 Prisoners and 3 Machine Guns.

BERLIN, March 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The capture of an Italian position north of the Tolmino bridgehead on the Isonzo front is reported in today's Austro-Hungarian headquarters statement, received here from Vienna. The text of the statement is as follows:

On the lower Isonzo the Italians attacked near Selz with weak forces, being repulsed when they reached our obstacles.

Artillery, mine, and hand-grenade activities have not passed the ordinary measure of intensity. In the sectors of Tolmino, Flitsch, and Feila the artillery fire on both sides has been spirited.

The Austro-Hungarians attacked northward of the Tolmino bridgehead, conquered the enemy's positions, and captured 449 Italians, among whom were 16 officers, and took three machine guns and one mine thrower.

There have been artillery duels of moderate intensity at Monte Piano and Col de Lana and near Riva and Giudicaria.

CAN TALK TO CUBA NOW.

Stock Sale to New Yorkers Insures Long-Distance Telephone Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 18.—Representatives of New York capitalists and the Cuban Telephone Company have reached an agreement by which Cuban long-distance telephones will be connected with the long-distance systems in the United States. New York banking interests, by the purchase of a large block of the common stock held by the estate of the late Samuel M. Jarvis, have obtained control of the Cuban Telephone Company.

BIG CUBAN FRAUDS RUMORED.

United Railways Said to Have Been Robbed of Three or Four Millions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 18.—It is rumored that frauds amounting to between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 and extending over a period of several years have been discovered in the purchasing department of the United Railways of Havana.

ASKS AID FOR LITHUANIANS.

A. B. Strimaitis Says They Suffer Most from Germany's Invasion.

A. B. Strimaitis, 37 East Twenty-eighth Street, Secretary of the Lithuanian Relief Fund, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES says that the Lithuanians, and not the Poles, are the people referred to in the German official orders for the Government of the German occupied territory in the Eastern war zones, extracts from which were published in THE TIMES of last Sunday. Those orders told of the forcing of the condemned to pay their executioners, and of other unusual and stringent regulations put in force by the Germans in the East.

"The districts referred to in the official orders," said Mr. Strimaitis yesterday, "which are now under German control, such as Suwalki, Kovno, and Vilna, are parts of Lithuania and not of Poland, and the people who live there are Lithuanians.

"In this war," Mr. Strimaitis adds, "the Lithuanians are in fact the greatest sufferers. Belgium's, Serbia's, and Poland's misfortunes have been heralded the world over, but no one seems to take any notice of the Lithuanians, and the great disaster that has overtaken this most unfortunate of all people. In times before the war these people were well supplied with all the requisites necessary to life, and a great deal of the produce of Lithuania was being sent out of the country to feed others; but since the German invasion the bountiful fields and flourishing villages and towns have been laid waste, and destitution and despair reign supreme. Lithuania's sons and daughters have been killed or scattered wide, their homes destroyed, their lands and crops confiscated.

"If the people here in America are doing all they can to alleviate the sufferings of other war-ravaged nations, why not extend a helping hand to the Lithuanians, who, during all the years of their suppression, by Germany and Russia, still exist, and number from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 people. We fully appreciate THE TIMES's article on the German orders, and as Lithuanians we appeal to the generous Americans to aid as much as possible the sorely and grievously oppressed Lithuanians."

Financial Crisis in Greece Acute.

ATHENS, March 18.—The financial situation in Greece appears to be of the gravest nature. The families of mobilized soldiers in many cases are in dire want and the men themselves will be shortly required in the fields if the crops are not to be neglected.

BONWIT TELLER & CO. direct particular attention to their advertisement of Women's Blouses in the Rotogravure Section of this paper today.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

"Bontell" Footwear

FOR WOMEN & MISSES

The outstanding features of "Bontell" Footwear are superb grace of line and finesse, lightness and flexibility. The majority are bench hand made and possess the details of individualism and little treatments associated with "custom" footwear.

"Spat" Pumps of absolute simplicity in patent leather, dull kid, white kid.

High Lace Boots in white washable kid and the fashionable gray, straw and grege glace kid.

Button Boots in various combinations; tan with white tops, black with white tops, and so forth.

Apres Midi Boots of rich metallic brocades, very high cut, to be had exclusively at this shop.

Evening Slippers in gold, silver, brocades, beaded bronze and satin in colors to match evening toilettes.

Sports and Riding Boots are featured in a large collection. Many original types are introduced.

Colonial and Jeweled Buckles.
Gaiters in the new Butter and Hay Shades.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE

Enlarged Department of

SPORTS APPAREL

LOCATED ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

This department is devoted to highly specialized types of apparel for women and misses who hold to a punctilious etiquette and correct code in matters of dress for various forms of sports. For the esquestrienne every type of habit from the formal "pink" coat of the hunt to that for cross country riding—the boots, puttees and accessories also. For golf, fishing, hiking, tramping, motoring, tennis, yachting, polo—exclusive and unusual modes.

Neckfixings, Veils, Beaded Bags, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Flowers, Perfumes, and other Dress Accessories.

Neckwear in the new Miler Soeurs designs, quaint collar and cuff sets, little pelerines of lace, net and taffeta. Spanish scarfs. Tulle and taffeta neck ruches.

A large collection of the newest designs in beaded bags, tapestry and art nouveau motifs.

French veils and veilings in the most recent color schemes and patterns.

Originations in hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, perfumes and boudoir articles.

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's

BROADWAY, Corner 81st St.

An Unusual Sale

Scheduled for This Week

35 Serge Dresses

All this season's newest models in navy or black.

Former prices were $19.75 to $22.50 — 12.90

65 Afternoon and Street Dresses

All this season's newest models, fashioned in Charmeuse, Taffeta, or Crepe de Chine.

Former prices were $29.75 to $35.00 — 19.75

31 Afternoon and Street Dresses

All this season's newest models, fashioned in Georgette Crepe in combination with Taffeta, Charmeuse or Crepe de Chine.

Former prices were $39.50 to $47.50 — 29.50

None Sent C. O. D. or Exchanged

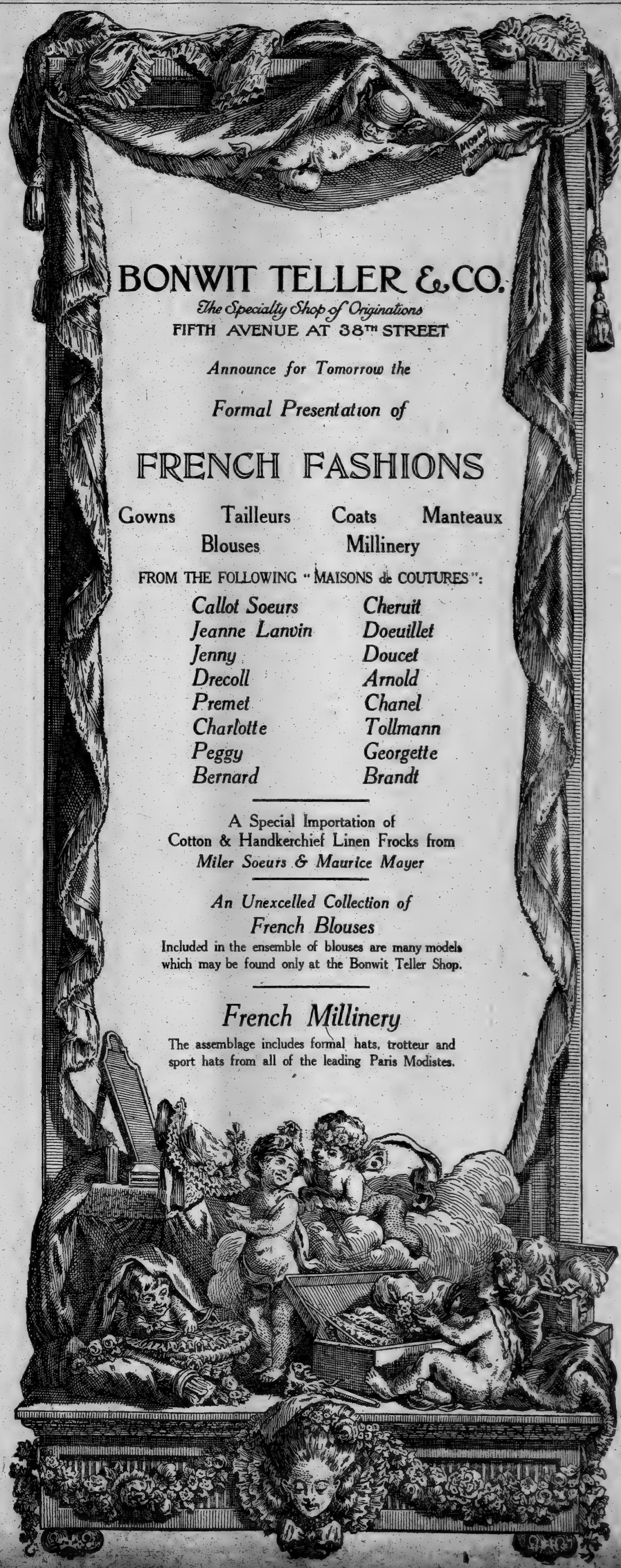

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Announce for Tomorrow the

Formal Presentation of

FRENCH FASHIONS

Gowns Tailleurs Coats Manteaux

Blouses Millinery

FROM THE FOLLOWING "MAISONS de COUTURES":

Callot Soeurs	*Cheruit*
Jeanne Lanvin	*Doeuillet*
Jenny	*Doucet*
Drecoll	*Arnold*
Premet	*Chanel*
Charlotte	*Tollmann*
Peggy	*Georgette*
Bernard	*Brandt*

A Special Importation of
Cotton & Handkerchief Linen Frocks from
Miler Soeurs & Maurice Mayer

An Unexcelled Collection of
French Blouses

Included in the ensemble of blouses are many models which may be found only at the Bonwit Teller Shop.

French Millinery

The assemblage includes formal hats, trotteur and sport hats from all of the leading Paris Modistes.

HE WOULD HAVE RICH BEAR DEFENSE COST

Prof. Lindsay Advances This Idea in Discussing Question of Limiting Fortunes.

"WEALTH INVOLVES DUTY"

Editor Hamilton Declares Harriman and Hill Helped Public In Making Their Money.

Making the wealthy pay for preparedness was suggested yesterday afternoon as a means of limiting private fortunes and of enforcing the obligations of social responsibility upon the rich by Samuel McCune Lindsay, Professor of Social Legislation at Columbia University, who was one of the speakers upon the subject "Should Private Fortunes be Limited by Law?" at the Saturday luncheon of the Republican Club. Professor Lindsay was opposed to the arbitrary limitation by law of the amount of wealth a man might accumulate, but he proposed "another kind of limitation" that would "develop a greater sense of social responsibility in the use of wealth," and he made the paying for preparedness by the wealthy an illustration of his principle.

"As a practical application of the theory," he said, "I would suggest that it be tried out on the question of preparedness. If we need preparedness for defense—and I, for one, believe that we do—it is the sort of thing that should be wholly paid for out of large fortunes. The large holdings of property represent the greatest need for preparedness. They have the most at stake and they should bear the cost."

Professor Lindsay further suggested that a decent standard of living for all, a minimum wage, and other social desirabilities should be established by legislation, and that the rich should be made to bear the cost of such legislation and its enforcement.

"Let every man enjoy the game of moneymaking," he said, "but let him realize that, for every stage he rises in playing the game successfully, his responsibility increases."

Building Riches Helps Public.

This idea that private fortunes should benefit society rather than individuals was said to be a fact of experience by William Peter Hamilton, editor of The Wall Street Journal, who maintained that the accumulation of large fortunes was "almost fortuitous," being incidental to the working out of visions of development by big men.

"This was the case with the late E. H. Harriman," Mr. Hamilton said, "and with James J. Hill.

Mr. Hamilton said that these men had made hundreds of thousands of persons rich in increasing their own fortunes, and he insisted that their growing rich themselves was secondary to their work of developing the country. Through the growth of such fortunes as these, he said, the nation had benefited.

The speaker admitted that the rich were growing richer, but concerning the poor he said:

"The poor have not been growing poorer. To say nothing of the advance in wages, the standard of comfort in the humblest conditions has advanced beyond all knowledge. The poorest workman today can enjoy lighting undreamed of in the days of tallow candles and kerosene lamps, warmth beyond the power of the open grate with its detestable soft coal smoke, and sanitary conditions beyond the reach of the richest even half a century ago.

"If the owner of the poorest tenement house in New York installed the kind of plumbing which was plenty good enough for George Washington we would lock him up. And for 5 cents the poorest can reach a healthy suburb in spite of the growth of this great city. Today Harlem is a geographical expression, but twenty-five years ago it was a southern spur of the Adirondacks. If the poor man desired to reach that historic spot, he bid his job a fond farewell opposite the City Hall and committed himself to a horse car. I am, of course, supposing that he was not in a hurry, because, in that case, he walked."

Fortune Limiting "Vicious."

Mr. Hamilton characterized the proposal to limit private property by law as "vicious in the fundamental respect that it implied regulation of the proved efficient by the inefficient."

The right of the law to interfere with fortune making and fortune spending was defended by Thomas Reed Powell, Associate Editor of The Political Science Quarterly and Associate Professor of Constitutional Law in Columbia University. He said:

"Limitation of private fortune is part and parcel of the fabric of our legal system. Among the means by which such limitations are imposed are:

"The laws against usury; the use of the police power to prohibit businesses and occupations deemed harmful to public welfare; the imposition of price regulation on those engaged in public service undertakings; laws prescribing the conditions of employment, the wages that shall be paid, and the methods of determining compensation for injury; the prevention of combination in restraint of trade; and the use of the taxing power."

The mention of the name of E. H. Harriman by Mr. Hamilton provoked William O. Thompson, counsel for the Industrial Relations Commission, to protest. He said that while Mr. Harriman had accomplished a great deal of constructive work, he had "scuttled and skinned to death" some of the railroads which came into his power.

"And Harriman didn't create the Great West," Mr. Thompson said. "God Almighty did that."

Morris Hillquit, the Socialist, recommended an extension of the income and inheritance taxes and a "progressive property tax" as immediate steps to limit private fortunes, saying that, eventually, more radical measures would have to be taken.

A point made by Mr. Hillquit was that a great part of private property was "productive" or "income bearing" wealth upon which unearned dividends had to be paid. The workmen really paid these dividends, he said, and added.

"The extent of the national tribute paid to the owners of large private fortunes is already crushing. The income of private fortunes is a charge upon the industries of the country, a tax upon the working population to the extent of $75 per capita, including men, women, and children. The average family consisting of five persons is thus saddled with a tax of $375 a year for the right to work and live. Our so-called 'national wealth,' so far as the people at large are concerned, is not an asset but a liability, a heavy mortgage hanging over the heads of all generations of Americans to come. The census figures of the national wealth of this country are an index of private fortunes and national poverty."

TRAINING CAMP FOR WOMEN.

It Will Be Held in Army Tents in Washington Next May.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Announcement was made today that the first military camp for women in the history of the country, similar to the camp at Plattsburg, will be opened in Washington next May by the Women's Section of the Navy League. The members of the Philadelphia branch heard the plans for a war school enthusiastically outlined today at a big meeting in the Naval Home. They were told of the advancement of preparedness throughout the country, and that the time had come for the women of America to be prepared for national service in time of war by a course of training in a national service school for women in Washington.

The Philadelphia women, many of whom are prominent in society, were struck with the novelty of the plan, whereby they will be able to live in army tents in a camp conducted along military lines. They were told that the volunteers will follow a strict schedule of military calisthenics, occupying a full day, beginning with the reveille.

OFFERS BIPLANE TO ARMY.

Edison's Son-in-law May Lend Aircraft for Villa Expedition.

John E. Sloane, son-in-law of Thomas A. Edison, yesterday offered to Secretary of War Baker a military tractor biplane, of the type he has been manufacturing and supplying to the Allies, which is immediately available for service with the Villa expedition in Mexico. In his letter to the War Department, Mr. Sloane says:

"In connection with the Mexican campaign, I am of the opinion that our army should be equipped with a number of high-powered aeroplanes such as have been found suitable for service at the front.

"From the newspapers, I see that there are only eight low-powered aeroplanes available in the United States Army for service in Mexico; therefore, I respectfully request that you consider the following offer:—I will lend the aviation division of the Signal Corps one of our type 'H,' 180 horsepower military tractor biplanes, fully equipped, for service in Mexico.

"The speed of this machine is 85 miles an hour; its range of flight 4½ hours; its climbing speed, 3,000 feet in 7 minutes, 27 seconds. This machine has been declared by representatives of five Governments to be the best they have seen in America. In its official tests here and abroad, it exceeded the performance of any other American aeroplane. This type of machine has been used extensively in different services and has been declared to be a decidedly satisfactory product of this horsepower and carrying capacity.

"Should you consider this offer favorably, I will be glad to take up the details and if you so desire, to procure pilot or mechanics."

CHICAGO RECRUITS EAGER.

Applications Are Received from 600 in One Day.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Six hundred applications for enlistment in the United States Army were received at the local recruiting stations today. Sixty more candidates who have been accepted were sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, for preliminary training.

BANKER IS CONVERT TO PREPAREDNESS

What He Saw In Europe Convinced J. F. Harris That the Country Needs Defenses.

FRENCH CALM IN CRISIS

Wall Street Figure Says He Prefers Roosevelt to Wilson for the Presidency.

John F. Harris, a member of the banking firm of Harris, Winthrop & Co. of 15 Wall Street, returned last week, after a month spent in England and France, a convert to the cause of preparedness. Mr. Harris was moved so deeply by what he saw abroad and by a sense of his own country's unpreparedness for eventualities that on Friday afternoon he assembled the eighty employes of his company and talked to them on the situation as it affected the future of the United States. Yesterday Mr. Harris repeated his impressions to representatives of the newspapers. He has also written Senators O'Gorman and Wadsworth and the Congressman from his district urging all possible speed in preparing the country for defense.

Mr. Harris was in Paris during the first week of the Verdun attack. He said the French were serenely calm and confident even during the early days of the attack, when the outcome was more problematical than it was later on. The French and English feel that the Russian Army has been rejuvenated and is now stronger than ever. They look for a strong offensive on the part of Russia in the Spring, and believe the Verdun effort was the German recognition of this.

"I am not neutral, and am unable to imagine how any one can be as to this conflict," said Mr. Harris, "involving as it does the civilization we are anxious to preserve here. I am quite aware that the President of the United States at the opening of hostilities advised entire neutrality in thought and act on the part of American citizens, but a successful candidate does not become thereby the guardian of the conscience and intellect of the citizens of this country, and it is quite possible that a defeated candidate may have clearer ideas and sounder views than the successful one.

Prefers Roosevelt for President.

"I did not imagine I ever would live to say it, but I believe the country would be much better off if Theodore Roosevelt were President. Then we would not have the Mexican situation to confront us, nor would 40,000 Americans in Mexico have been left to shift for themselves. Personally I feel that Roosevelt's views on preparedness are sounder than those of the President.

"It has been said that Mr. Wilson has kept us out of war. That's quite possibly true, because Germany does not want to engage us at this time; she is busy in other quarters. But if she should happen to prevail there, God help the United States! Those we overcome we look upon with mild tolerance, with indifference, perhaps contempt; but those who interfere with our plans we hate. Germany speaks of France as a gallant foe, of Russia as a worthy antagonist, because without England's assistance Germany likely would have penetrated to Paris and Petrograd. Hatred is, however, England's portion because she has driven Germany's commerce from the seas, and perhaps prevented her triumphal entry into France's and Russia's capitals.

"I do not believe Germany holds us in any very high regard. She feels, likely with reason, that if the Allies had been without supplies obtained from the United States her chances of victory would have been immensely improved. We have dismissed her ally's Ambassador, sent back Boy-Ed and von Papen, and she regards us with a hatred second only to that which she feels for England. A great statesman selects the hour for war himself. It is foolish to permit your antagonist to name the hour.

"At the termination of this war it is a certainty that some power will possess a fleet which has gone successfully through the ordeal of battle, an army disciplined, hardened, and enthused by victory. Great commanders will have been developed. That country will have enormous power and enormous debts. There is more gold in this country today than there ever was in one country in the history of the world. The millennium is not here, and, however much individuals may deplore war, it has devastated the earth from the beginning of time and will continue long after you and I are dead.

Fears Selfishness of Nations.

"Selfishness frequently dominates nations as it does individuals, and there is great danger that this country, standing supinely by and living in a fool's paradise, will be devastated by war, and ransoms and penalties imposed so much greater than the cost of preparation and defense that there will be absolutely no comparison. Preparedness is only a form of insurance, and the cost is so much less than the cost of getting rid of an invading army would be that it is folly not to make the investment."

Mr. Harris was asked if he thought the danger of invasion would be as great if the Entente Allies won.

"I can scarcely believe it would," he answered. As to the duration of the war he said we were in as good a position here to judge as those in any of the warring countries.

Mr. Harris glimpsed some interesting sidelights on his trip, which was made to wind up the affairs of his firm in London and Paris, where, before the war, branch offices were maintained. In Paris nurses from the Roosevelt and Presbyterian Hospitals here serving in the American Hospital at Neuilly told him the marvelous fortitude and unselfishness of the French wounded had utterly disqualified them from attending the general run of hospital patients after the war. Except for a Japanese Hospital on the Champs Elysée, which is a marvelous organization, the American Hospital has the highest rating.

Mr. Harris was told that the Germans are using a mine which sinks below the surface of the ocean and remains there until a mechanical and chemical device permits it to rise.

BOYS ENLIST FOR TRAINING.

Youngsters Gather at Armories to Join School Camp Association.

Hundreds of New York schoolboys signified their intention yesterday to become members of the National School Camp Association, and if possible to attend the training camp for schoolboys to be organized near New York next Summer. The armories of four New York National Guard regiments were used yesterday in the campaign for recruits—two in Brooklyn and two in Manhattan. The armories used in Manhattan were those of the Twenty-second Engineers, Broadway and 168th Street, and the Eighth Coast Artillery Command at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. In Brooklyn the boys were enrolled in the armories of the Forty-seventh Regiment in Marcy Avenue, and the Twenty-third Regiment in Bedford Avenue.

The largest crowd of boys was that at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory in Brooklyn, where more than 500 were enrolled. More than fifty public schools were represented by the boys who appeared at the different armories. At all the armories officers of the regular army addressed the youngsters, pointing out the benefits of military training. The same armories will be used again next Saturday in the recruiting campaign.

BALL PLAYERS FOR DEFENSE

Big League Stars Wire Views to National Security League.

Members of the baseball fraternity are for preparedness, according to a statement issued last night by the National Security League, in which were made public telegrams received from managers and players of the big-league teams in response to inquiries as to how the players stood on the subject of national defense.

John McGraw of the Giants confined himself to six words. "Giants are strong for adequate preparedness," he telegraphed.

Bill Donovan, manager of the Yankees, responded with ten articles on preparedness, the summary of which was that the members of the Yankees believed in strong measures of preparedness, an increase in the size of the navy, compulsory military education for one year of all youths attaining the age of 21 years, and a federalized militia. H. Carrigan, manager of the Boston Americans, world champions, said: "We believe in preparedness as far as training is concerned. That's why we are at the Springs."

Charles L. Herzog, manager of the Cincinnati team, said his team was composed of men of Irish, English, Scotch, Welsh, German, and Italian descent. Their united opinion, he telegraphed, "is that this nation should so arm itself that no other nation will venture to insult, bully, or attack it."

Other telegrams advocating preparedness were received from Clark Griffith of the Washington team, Joe Tinker, manager of the Chicago Nationals, and Patrick J. Moran of the Philadelphia Nationals.

Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Americans said: "Every citizen is a trustee for the blessings of liberty handed us by our forefathers. It is our highest duty on hand them intact to the next generation. Only an adequate military defense can be our safeguard."

CALLS AMERICANS FIGHTERS

And Should Prepare to Resist Attack, Says Secretary of War.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—"The American people are a fighting race, a cosmopolitan race, and are more inclined to love the eagle than the dove."

That was the opinion expressed by Secretary of War Baker tonight at a dinner of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity here. It prefaced his view that the American people should prepare to resist attack. In view of the fact that he had entered the Cabinet slated as a pacifist his attitude aroused great interest. His utterances were applauded to the echo.

To the expedition in Mexico the Secretary referred only in general terms. He promised, however, that the American people would be satisfied with what was being done there and with the result. Addressing the undergraduates, the Secretary charged them to be ready at all times to respond to the call of the nation in case of need.

FORTY JOIN MOTOR BATTERY

Mustered in by Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer.

At a muster last night of the members of the First Motor Battery of the National Guard, which was held at the Armory of the Twenty-second Engineers, forty of the hundred applicants who presented themselves for admission to the Battery last Monday were mustered in by Colonel N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer of the New York National Guard.

Announcement was made that the full complement of the Battery would be as follows: 1 Captain, 3 First Lieutenants, 3 Second Lieutenants, 20 Sergeants, 36 Corporals, and 100 privates. The final decision on the equipment of the Battery has decided that it shall consist of the heavily armored motor cars, of different makes in order that the capacity of each make may be tested, on each of which two machine guns, also of different makes, shall be mounted. For test purposes also, the seventy motor bicycles attached to the Battery are to be of different makes.

Dudley Olcott, 2d, and George Hubbel were appointed last night to serve as Second Lieutenants in the Battery.

SAYS AMERICA IS HELPLESS.

Hudson Maxim Thinks It Would Be Madness to Fight Even Mexico.

Hudson Maxim sounded a note of warning at the National Democratic Club at a lecture yesterday afternoon when he told his audience that the country was fit to fight no nation at present.

"It would be crazy today," said he, "in view of our unpreparedness to go to war even with Mexico. When we cannot even get together a light wagon to take down there to carry supplies.

Mr. Maxim, inventor of high explosives, told his audience that this country had only 30,000 available fighting men in the regular army, and that a strong country like Germany, should the war in Europe result in her favor, could easily land from 300,000 to 400,000 men on these shores.

He emphasized the need of every man, woman, and child in the country being prepared, for he said that the aeroplane had made all alike subject to attack.

"Every man, woman, and child," he continued, "should be taught to shoot. The boy should be ready, when the knock of the soldier comes upon his door, to stand at the threshold to do or die. The girl should be within, ready with her dagger to get back at her assailant as best she may. Woman in these days is taking her part in war. She is making munitions. When the time comes she will be on the firing line."

Mr. Maxim said that he thoroughly believed in conscription, and that he hoped to see it adopted in this country.

"Our great danger here," he continued, "is in our wealth. We are richer and more negligent than any other nation on earth. God has put a premium on fitness, and the man will survive who is most fit. In this country we have a lot of men whom we can very well spare. If you had traveled along with the crowd on the Oscar II you would realize what I mean."

Mr. Maxim said especially that the munition maker would be the friend of peace if the country were preparing for war. The possession of a stock of fighting tools was, in his opinion, the best means of preventing war. He predicted that if some adequate measures of preparedness were not adopted this country might one of these days be paying the war debt of Germany.

Mr. Maxim said that the maker of rapid-fire guns was really a life-saver, not, of course, to the men who tried to take the guns away by charging against them, but to the men who had them. And, after all, despite the highly effective means of extermination in these days, it costs $15,000 to kill a man.

"The Roman short sword," he said, "was much cheaper."

HAY SAYS WILSON BACKS ARMY BILL

Continued from Page 1.

would be voting for what the Administration wants?" asked Mr. Moore.

"He would," replied Chairman Hay.

Speaker Clark was selected to close the general debate. The reading of the bill for amendments under the five-minute rule was then begun. Slow progress was made. The House voted down, without a division, the first "bigger army" amendment offered by Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts. He proposed to increase the Coast Artillery 5,000 men more than the Hay bill authorization.

Clark Sums Up Public Opinion.

"We are forgetting to learn to shoot and to ride horseback in this country," Speaker Clark began. "We ought to train our young men to ride like Indians and shoot like the Kentucky and Tennessee squirrel hunters on the battlefield of Chalmette in 1815.

"The Military Committee, ignoring the extremists at both ends of the line," he continued, "have brought in a bill representing to a remarkable degree the wishes of our countrymen generally. Of course, it was not in its power to please everybody. Here and there will be found one, my friend from Massachusetts, [Mr. Gardner,] for instance, who does not think this bill goes far enough; and one like my friend from New York, [Mr. London,] who thinks it goes too far, but the average American will indorse it, and after all is said and done the average American constitutes the strength and glory of the Republic.

"Since the agitation for and against what is popularly termed preparedness became acute and widespread I have spoken or lectured in thirty-one States. I have tried to find out public opinion by reading magazines and newspapers, by experiments on many audiences in my speeches and lectures, and by interrogating every sort of citizen—section bosses, firemen, engineers, conductors, farmers, merchants, lawyers, preachers, newspaper folks, statesmen, soldiers, teachers and laborers.

"There are certain fundamental propositions on which the vast majority of the American people are agreed. They want peace, but not 'peace at any price.' They want 'peace with honor, the sort of peace that Benjamin Disraeli—the most brilliant Englishman since Lord Byron—boasted that he took home with him from the Congress of Berlin, 'peace with honor.'

"They do not intend to see this country turned into an armed camp. They are unalterably opposed, always have been and forever will be, until the Republic is on its last legs, to a large standing army; because, while we have never had a big standing army here, they know full well that in other countries huge standing armies have been the instruments of despotism.

"They are not willing to bankrupt the country in military and naval preparations. They are, however, willing to spend all that is necessary for the public defense.

"They are almost to a man against conscription in time of peace, but, they are for it should it become necessary in time of war, for in war, as in other undertakings, having put their hands to the plow, they do not look back.

Always Depend Upon Volunteers.

"While proud of the record of our small regular army in all our wars, they have always depended upon our volunteers to do most of our fighting, and they glory in the valor of our volunteers on hundreds of historic fields.

"They have no desire or ambition to have our country pose as a great military power, and they have no intention of seeing it as helpless as China. They know beyond a peradventure that a great, rich country without the means of defense is a constant temptation to the cupidity of mankind. They understand perfectly that we are the richest people on the globe or that ever was on the globe—possessing more than a third, almost half, the wealth of the entire world—and they do not intend to be despoiled of it by any foreign country whatsoever.

"These hard-headed Americans believe profoundly in the philosophy that 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.' They are against a war of aggression, but they will fly to arms any day in a war for defense. They do not covet their neighbor's lands, and they do not intend that a foreign foe shall set foot on the sacred soil of the American Republic.

"They know that the navy constitutes the first line of defense and that it has proved a very present help in every time of trouble. They know that coast fortifications constitute the second line of defense and that observation of the war across the sea proves that battleships cannot batter down well-constructed land defenses. They know that regulars, with such other troops as we can put into the field, constitute our third and last line of defense.

"In view of all these facts, beliefs, observations and desires, the average American is in favor of reasonable and adequate preparation by land and sea—not for the purpose of attacking any nation on earth; what he wants, with reasonable and adequate armaments by land and sea, is to repel attack of any and every nation should any nation be so unwise as to attack us. While he is not eager to pay taxes, he is willing to foot the bill for reasonable and adequate preparedness. We will consider the Hay bill reasonable and adequate for our land forces."

Mann Says Bill Falls Short.

Representative Mann, the Republican leader, did not criticise the Hay bill in detail, but he said he believed the bill "falls short of what ought to be provided at this time."

"We are having a little trouble down on the Mexican border," he said. "We are sending a few soldiers over to Mexican territory. When the time came to do that, after having had troops on the border for four years in contemplation of the possibility of the very thing that has happened, no troops were really ordered across the border until the House had adopted a resolution authorizing an increase of 20,000 in the regular army to take the places, perchance, of the few soldiers that did cross.

"There never was a more patent illustration of the fact that, while the present army or the proposed increase may be sufficient in time of peace, it is not sufficient now when any occasion arises even for a miniature war."

Mr. Mann said it was often necessary to back up diplomacy with military strength.

"After the war in Europe is concluded," he continued, "there will arise many problems perplexing in character, intricate in detail and delicate in all their relations. No one can tell what those questions will be or how they will arise. I believe it is the duty of the United States to prepare now an army that will add to the weight of the reasons and the suggestions we may make."

Mr. Mann said he did not believe it possible to maintain a great standing army in this country, but he regarded the force provided in the pending bill inadequate.

"It is stated," he continued, "that the President of the United States favors this bill. Doubtless the President, who has indicated publicly his desire that there shall be some real preparedness, favors the best he can obtain. I have no doubt he favors this bill over the existing law.

"With the war spirit running through the world, with the inflammatory feeling arising apparently among all the peoples, in this the greatest and richest nation in the world, it were idle to say that we should leave ourselves utterly unprepared for possible war in the sublime confidence that God will take care of us, as He does of drunken men."

Kahn Points Out Our Perils.

Discussing the suddenness of war, Representative Kahn related how quickly almost the whole of Europe was engaged in conflict.

"It required a great world war in Europe," he said, "to awaken the American people to a realization of their unpreparedness. It is gratifying today to see how many converts have rallied and are rallying to the standard of preparedness.

"No nation is the sole arbiter of its own destiny. We may not want to fight, we may utterly oppose war, but if some nation should feel that that nation's honor could only be assuaged by a resort to the arbitrament of arms, we would naturally have to defend ourselves. And all experience has taught us that, in order to defend ourselves properly, we must in time of peace prepare against war."

Mr. Kahn recalled that Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, and Lord Kitchener had urged Parliament to build up the military system, "but for years their warnings fell on deaf ears." The cost of the present war to England, Mr. Kahn said, was greatly increased because she had neglected proper preparation in time of peace. He drew the same lesson from France.

"It has been asked," said Mr. Kahn, "against whom are we preparing. Is it England, Germany, Russia, Japan, or any other country on earth? Surprise has been expressed because our officers were not in position to answer that question.

"No one knows what nation or combination of nations will attack us. Every patriotic American hopes this country will never become involved in war, but it is the duty of all of us to see by way of insurance that such preparations are made that every country will be loath to attack us."

Mr. Kahn said he believed in a short enlistment period—one to two years.

"I believe the law should be changed," he said, "so that a soldier could be discharged into the reserve at the end of one year if his commanding officer certified that he was a satisfactory soldier, and that at the end of two years any soldier who desired to go into the reserve should be able to get an honorable discharge without continuing into the third year."

It was at this juncture that Mr. Kahn produced the recruiting posters from England.

"Millions of posters like these," he said, "are spread all over the British Empire. It seems to me they should have appealed to the patriotism of the young men of Great Britain and should have brought millions to the colors; but finally Great Britain was compelled to resort to conscription. In our own great civil war both sides came to that. I believe, if we ever engage in another great war, it will be necessary again to resort to the draft to fill up our armies.

"I do not think the country is ripe at this time for universal training, but in a republic like ours that would be the ideal system. It would put every youth in the land, rich and poor, high and low, upon an exact equality. That is true democracy.

"In supporting preparedness legislation I want to avoid the mistakes of the past. If ever our battle flags must again be unfurled, if ever martial drumbeats shall again call our people to war, I want my country—for once in her history—to be ready, ready, ready!"

Mr. Kahn, in closing, said that after all the first line of defense was the navy, and that it was more essential to put the navy on a footing where it could maintain control of the sea against an enemy than it was to build up an army. While the navy controlled the sea, he added, no invader could reach American shores.

The Senate Military bill, as reported, proposes a total peace strength for the army of 194,586 enlisted men and 10,726 officers. The figures are contained in the report on the bill made public today, which was compiled by the Army War College. The war time strength would be 235,000 enlisted men.

The Senate bill would add the following organizations to the existing force, besides reorganizing the army: Infantry, 34½ regiments; cavalry, 10 regiments; field artillery, 15 regiments; engineers, 5 regiments; coast artillery, 93 companies; mounted engineers, 2 battalions, 7 aero squadrons. The House bill proposes to add: Infantry, 10 regiments; field artillery, 6 regiments; coast artillery, 52 companies; engineers, 15 companies, 4 aero squadrons.

Another difference between the bills is in the minimum strength fixed for the National Guard under the proposed Federalization provisions. The Senate bill provides for 280,000 men, while the House bill calls for 425,000 in five years.

The report on the Senate bill lays stress on its proposal for a third force, to take in men who for any reason would not be found in the ranks of the regulars or the National Guard. This is described as a purely Federal volunteer force and in effect it is comparable with a continental army. A total strength of 261,000 in this force is provided for. The House bill aims at the same force through authorization of the training camp movement which has been in progress for two years. The full strength of the defensive armies provided under the Senate bill would be 777,000 men in war times, exclusive of reserves.

Radical modification of the entrance requirements at West Point so as to admit enlisted men was debated in the Senate today during consideration of the House bill doubling the number of cadets at the academy. The measure provides for appointment of one enlisted man a year from each regiment. Senator Reed offered an amendment making the appointments five to a regiment, and Senators Gallinger and Smith of Georgia declared the cadet personnel at the academy should be made up entirely of men from the regular army ranks.

On suggestion of Senator Hitchcock, Senator Reed modified his amendment so as to limit the number of appointments from the ranks to 300 a year, though he said he personally favored opening the academy to any soldier who could qualify. Senator James proposed five appointments a year for each regiment of the National Guard. Senator Cummins advocated decreasing the number of cadets appointed from civil life to give room for more appointments from the army.

Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee, in charge of the bill, said he was inclined to favor the Reed amendment but feared its acceptance would handicap prospects for an early agreement with the House on other features of the measure.

The only vote taken was one accepting Senator James's amendment restricting Congressional appointments to the State rather than to the Congressional district.

No Connection With Any Other Establishment in the World

WORTH

43 & 45 West 34th Street Opposite McAlpin Hotel

Suits, Gowns & Coats

Distinctive New Models in All the Desirable Fabrics at Attractive Special Prices.

New Spring Suits Of Callot checks, velour checks, tailleur serge and gabardine. *Special* **25.00**

New Spring Suits Of velour checks, serge, gabardine, also taffeta silk combined with cloth. *Special* **35.00**

New Spring Suits Fancy silks and silk combined with cloth, velour and gabardine. *Special* **50.00**

Afternoon Dresses & Danse Frocks New Spring Models of taffeta silk, crepe meteor and silk net, in all the new colors for Spring. *Special* **16.50**

Afternoon Dresses & Danse Frocks New Spring Models of taffeta, gros de londres, georgette and crepe meteor in the new draped and flare models. *Special* **22.50**

Afternoon Dresses & Danse Frocks New Spring Models in a variety of materials, styles and colorings. *Special* **30.00**

Tailleur Serge Suit 30.00

New Spring Coats

Velour Checks, Callot Checks, Velour, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Covert, Poiret Twill, in all desirable lengths.

16.50 20.00 25.00

Lichtenstein Millinery Company

Announce

Exhibit of Models from Paris Openings

AFTERNOON and EVENING GOWNS, WRAPS, COATS, TAILORED SUITS, BLOUSES and TRIMMED MILLINERY,

personally selected By Mr. J. Lichtenstein.

Exact duplicates of the original Models can be had at short notice.

We have no branch store and no connection with any other store of a similar name.

584-586 FIFTH AVENUE, between 47th and 48th Streets, NEW YORK.

Direct Attention to Our Display of Suits in the Rotogravure Section

Shoppers' Column

What the Shopper Selected for Special Mention at Stewart's

IMPORTED COLLAR & CUFF SETS
Of daintily embroidered sheer organdie, also sets of Georgette crepe—all selling for 95c

SMART TAILORED SPORT BLOUSES
Of extra heavy satin striped tub silks; colored stripes on White; they sell for .. 2.95

CREPE DE CHINE NECKTIES
In colors to match blouses, every conceivable rainbow variation of shade; they sell for 50c

HAND-EMB'D BLOUSES
Of Georgette, a very charming model, unusual and different. It sells for 5.00

CREPE DE CHINE HANDKERCHIEFS
In colors to match blouses, with narrow border of white; they sell for.... 25c

CHIFFON TAFFETA PETTICOAT
Also taffeta changeant, rippling into all the shades and tones of the rainbow. They are offered at.. 2.95

A BLOUSE OF "SKY BLUE" GEORGETTE CREPE
The material is an extra heavy quality. This blouse is also shown in sunset, peach and cornflower. It sells for..... 7.90

CHIC WATTEAU HAT
An exquisite hat of silk braid, charmingly trimmed with pastel flowers and ribbons 10.00

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5th AVENUE AT 37th STREET

ANNOUNCE A COMPLETE SHOWING OF THE

New Modes for Spring

Copies of imported models; the designs reflect the personality of the foreign masters at their best.

At Popular Prices

Tailored, Dressy & Sport Suits

29.50 39.50 59.50

Smartly tailored in Men's Wear Serge, Poiret Twill, Golf Checks, Velour Checks, Gabardines, Callot Checks and Gros de Londres, Faille and Taffeta Silks.

Special Value Monday

Stylish Sport, Tailored & Dressy Suits 24.50

Of Men's Wear Serge, Velour Checks and Gabardine, in all the colors for Spring; Coats are lined with soft silk.

A Suit Designed by Brandt

Reproduced for 39.50

Both original and copy are of men's wear serge; colors are navy blue, gold, Hague and black—a characteristically Brandt flare model, hand embroidered in gold.

Special Value Monday

Afternoon Frocks & Evening Gowns

Of Taffeta Silk, combined with Georgette Crepe, hand embroidered with silver and beads, new bustle back; draped and tunic skirts. *Special* 16.50

Of Taffeta Silk, combined with Crepe Georgette or Silk Net; handsomely embroidered and beaded; several very desirable models. *Special* 24.50

Special Value Monday

Smart New Sport Coats

A graceful full flare model of wool Velour; very deep cape collar convertible into cape or collar; garment hangs loose from shoulders, or may be confined by a detachable belt. 24.50

New Flare Coats

Smartly styled coats with graceful flare; shirred back; has side pocket effects, in Gabardines, Men's Wear Serge, Velour Checks, Covert Gabardines and Worsted Checks *Special* 19.75

MARCH 18 COLDEST RECORDED HERE

Minimum Temperature for Day 6.6 Degrees Above Zero at 5 A. M.

FOUR BELOW AT SYRACUSE

Weather Man Predicts Warmer Airs to Greet Spring, Which Is to Arrive Tomorrow.

The bore who always talks about the weather was in his element yesterday. He had every one with him. His habitual subject was the subject of every one's conversation, for New York shivered as it went to work in the morning as it has never shivered before on March 18. At 5 o'clock in the morning the mercury dropped to 6.6 degrees above zero—the lowest it has ever gone on the same day in any year since the Weather Bureau records began in 1871.

Not only records for the day, but records for the month were broken in the northeastern part of the country. For example, at Erie and Syracuse the thermometer was 4 degrees below zero yesterday morning, and at Hartford, Conn., it was 4 degrees above. It has never gone so low in March at these places.

The average temperature for March 18 in New York has been 38 degrees, and the average minimum temperature for the day has been 28 degrees, so the 6.6 degrees registered yesterday morning, estimating from minimums, was about 22 degrees below normal.

And the day before yesterday was the coldest St. Patrick's Day since 1900, the temperature being some 20 degrees below normal. According to the best information obtainable, Coroner Tim Healy, who victoriously led the parade, cannot justly blame his defeated rival, Roderick J. Kennedy, for this inconvenience to "the only real representatives of the Irish in this country." The Weather Man assured a representative of the Times that Kennedy had nothing to do with causing the cold wave of St. Patrick's day.

The month of March, however, will be noted in the Weather Bureau records for more than its chilly March 17 and 18. The entire month, as far as it has gone, has been unusual for cold and snow. "The clutching fingers of the ice" of which the poet spoke have been more reluctant to let go the earth in this part of the world than for many years. The average temperature for the first eighteen days of the month has been 8.3 degrees below normal, which is a considerable average in the opinion of the Weather Man—and of New Yorkers who have yearned to lay aside overcoats and woolens. On seven days out of the eighteen there has been appreciable snowfall, and the total fall of snow and sleet for the period has been 22.2 inches, an impressive figure even in the offices of the Weather Bureau.

But Spring will arrive at 5:47 P. M. tomorrow, and the Weather Man said yesterday he expected a real rise in temperature following the well-known vernal equinox. Warmer weather will come, however, before Spring. The mercury rose yesterday after nearly touching bottom in the morning, and it is expected to reach the dizzy altitude of 40 degrees today. There will be a drop to an estimated 24 degrees tonight, however, to be followed—the Weather Man hopes, at least—by a rise that will greet the coming of Spring vegetables and poets.

The recent cold wave, according to reports, has done no appreciable damage to crops because the backwardness of the whole season has prevented planting and sprouting.

WED'S DAUGHTER'S FRIEND.

Terrence Nugent, Brooklyn Politician, Back from Honeymoon.

The marriage of Terence Nugent of Brooklyn to Miss Mary Gettings became known yesterday when Mr. Nugent returned to his home at 788 Driggs Avenue after a honeymoon trip to the South. The ceremony was performed on Feb. 24 by the Rev. James McMahon of SS. Peter and Paul.

Miss Gettings was an intimate friend of Mr. Nugent's daughter Mary, who died in January after a long illness. Miss Gettings acted as nurse to Miss Nugent.

Mr. Nugent is the Democratic Committeeman from the Fourteenth Assembly District, and President of the Fourteenth Assembly District Democratic Club.

TEACHERS TO OPPOSE MAYOR'S HOME RULE

Pamphlet Directs Attention to Chaos Existing Prior to Present System.

PLAN CALLED A FETICH

Times Recalled When Regular Schedule Called for Salaries from $504 to $720 a Year.

The Federation of Teachers' Association has prepared a pamphlet, setting forth the other side of "home rule," which it declares a fetich. It recalls the "home rule" times, when teachers on the regular schedule received $504 a year, increased to $594 after ten years' service, with a maximum of $720 a year, after sixteen promotions and twenty years' service.

The pamphlet argues against Mayor Mitchel's "home rule" legislation, as far as the Mayor proposes to apply it to schools, and calls up the injustices to teachers and the demoralization in the schools of the past eighteen years to justify a warning against returning to the old order.

Up to and through 1897—Greater New York was consolidated in 1898—there were a dozen different salary schedules for teachers in grades of the first three years of the elementary schools of the old city of New York. Then the Board of Education decided that after fourteen years of satisfactory service a teacher should receive not less than $750 a year, thereby raising, the pamphlet says, the pay of public school teachers to that of the street sweepers.

The board abolished old gradings and promotions and framed somewhat better salary schedules, but these were never put into effect, the pamphlet says, because the Board of Estimate refused to appropriate the funds necessary to put them in operation. In Brooklyn the same kind of consideration was meted out to teachers.

In 1898 Senator Ahearn introduced a bill which required that the State take a hand in the "maintenance and support" of public schools, a duty charged by Article II., Section 1, of the Constitution. Governor Black vetoed the measure. In 1899 there was a second Ahearn bill, which proposed uniform salaries for the several boroughs of the city, with minimums for the first, eleventh, and sixteenth years of service, leaving to the Board of Education the arranging of schedules with graduated increases between the years made mandatory in the bill. The measure became a law, being accepted by Mayor Van Wyck for the city. The Board of Education framed salary schedules, but the Board of Estimate struck out every graduated increased, leaving to the teachers the bare skeleton increases at the eleventh and sixteenth years as fixed by the Ahearn act. This compelled a teacher to serve the first ten years at the initial salary of $600.

The Ahearn law provided that no salaries should be reduced by the operation of the act. Yet this provision was contravened because of the refusal of the Board of Estimate to provide funds in the case of all teachers whose salaries did not come within the specific terms of the law. Their salaries were reduced to help provide funds for those definitely included under the Ahearn law. Only a fraction of the teachers knew what salary they were really to get, and there were hold-ups for months in the payment of any salaries in some quarters. Teachers by the hundred were forced to appeal to their friends for funds for personal maintenance. The result was extensive and costly litigation.

While teachers in the smaller boroughs suffered most of all, there was confusion in the larger boroughs as well. The Board of Estimate nullified the salary schedules made by the school boards by refusing to provide the funds. The Ahearn law was a dead letter except as to the salaries fixed in the act.

Protection came about in the form of the Davis law, in which entrants' salaries were fixed, with stated increases after three years of service and a maximum for elementary teachers after fifteen years' service.

Woods Shifts Inspectors.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that Inspector Frank J. Morris, formerly of the Third District, had been put in charge of the Fifth District, and that Inspector James S. Bolan of the Fifth had been transferred to the Third. There is no significance in the change, it was said.

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

Women's Smart Footwear

Introducing the New "Domino" Boot.

In combinations and self colors, white tops with black glace vamps and collar; white fittings, same style in patent leather or all champagne kid and white calfskin, cut extra high, hand turned soles, LXV. heels.

8.50

Women's Trimmed Millinery

For Sport and General Wear.

Creations from the foremost European and American designers, in Hair Braids, Lisere, Leghorns and Sport materials, Goura, Wings, Flowers and Ribbon trimmed.

10.00 to 35.00

America's Foremost Specialists

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Spring Apparel for Women, Misses and Girls

We present for your consideration a comprehensive assortment of smart and exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* models, embodying the latest authoritative style developments in *Women's, Misses', Juniors' and Girls' Apparel.*

Exceptional Values from the Regular Stock

Women's Suits—*Special*

Women's belted, flare and tailored Suits of Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine and fine Cords; superior tailored.	29.75
Women's Custom Tailor Suits; exclusive models of superior materials; smartly tailored; new gathered skirts.	35.00
Women's Dressy Taffeta Silk Suits; copy of imported model; white Peau de Cygne lined; shirred skirt.	45.00

Women's Coats—*Special*

Women's Street Coats; several models of Poplin, Serge and Gabardine; fancy silk collars; silk lined throughout.	19.75
Women's Dressy Coats of Faille Silk, with detachable silk collars; also of Gabardine; silk lined throughout.	25.00
Women's Bolivia Velour Coats; slip-on model; in Green, Purple, Gold and Santiago; silk lined throughout.	37.50

Women's Street Dresses

Of Gros de Londre, plain, striped and plaid Taffeta, Georgette Crepe and combinations of Silk and Georgette Crepe.

25.00 39.75 55.00

Women's Evening Gowns

Reproductions of Paris models, Panier, Ruffle Tier, full draped and shirred effects, in desirable materials.

37.50 55.00 75.00

Misses' Suits—*Special*

Misses' belted and flare model Suits of Serge and Gabardine, in Navy, Tan, Black and Copenhagen.	22.50
Misses' Velour Check Suits; sport models, in various color combinations; smartly tailored; silk lined.	29.75
Misses' Custom Tailor Suits of fine Twills, Gabardine, Serge, Velour Checks and Novelty materials.	35.00

Misses' Coats—*Special*

Misses' Coats; three belted and flare models, of Velour Checks and Stripes; leather and velvet trimmed.	13.75
Misses' Street Coats of Gabardine, in Navy or Copenhagen; also fancy Covert; silk lined throughout.	18.75
Misses' Dressy Coats of fine Twills, Whipcord, Gabardine and Poplin; smart models; silk lined throughout.	25.00

Girls' Fashionable Top Coats—Special Values

Sizes 4 to 10 years

New flare tailored models of Gabardine, in Navy and Copenhagen; Velour checks and sport materials; lined throughout.

9.75

Girls' Coats, 4 to 10 years **9.75 12.75 19.75**

Sizes 8 to 16 years

Of Superior Poplin, in Navy, Tan, Copenhagen and Green, box pleated back; faille silk trimmed in contrasting colors.

15.00

Girls' Coats, 8 to 16 years **11.75 13.75 19.75**

Best's 1916 Catalogue of Children's Spring and Summer Fashions Mailed on Request. Dept. 42.

18 Faubourg Poissoniere, Paris

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street, New York

Established 1879

2 Falcon St., E. C., London

CHERUIT holds out for the longer coat, though every other creator of the Rue de la Paix is arrayed against her. And so the short, rippling coats and longer ones divide honors in Paris — and likewise on the Best Floor of Women's Fashions.

Skirts extremely wide or conservatively so — as you elect. Both are endorsed by Paris and both are shown here — for the fashionable and exacting New York women who are Best's customers, while looking to Paris for guidance, never fear to adapt Paris rulings to their own taste and preference.

Advance Easter Styles

Hand-Made Blouses

Paris and American-made

Shearly lovely styles, showing an ever-increasing elaboration of collar and frill, and profuse trimmings of exquisite real laces and hand-embroidery. All-white or white touched with color; also some very Frenchy imported models in rose and blue linen, all hand-made—

The Paris Blouses—**5.75** to **29.75**

American-made Blouses—**5.00** to **19.75**

2d Floor

Women's Easter Millinery

Reflecting latest Paris decrees

Paris decrees Hats both large and small—when was Paris ever of one mind? And swift to reflect her in all her varying moods, Best Millinery runs the gamut from the demure, dainty toques loved of Susanne Talbot and Reboux to the wide dashing sailors that proclaim Georgette.

All the smart, correct and acceptable for Easter wear, very moderately priced—

10.00 to 55.00

Newest Spring Corsets

For the new Silhouette

Models perfect in line and exquisite in finish, meeting Fashion's every requirement for the fitting of new Easter gowns.

In pink and white batiste, all showing the low bust, curved waist and light, resilient boning so essential to fashion—

2.00, 3.00 to 18.00

"Best" Brassieres—a corset necessity both for grace and comfort. Specially designed styles of crepe de chine, washable satin, net and silk tricot, **1.00** to **9.50.**

3d Floor

Misses' Easter Suits

After late Paris models

25.00 35.00

Two names—Jeanne Lanvin and Premet in Paris—stand for distinctive tailored wear for girls in their teens. Reflections from both these designers will be instantly noted in these latest Best tailored suits for girls, with their wide flaring skirts, smartly belted coats, rippling peplums and general air of youth and distinction.

At 25.00—Serviceable navy serges, brown or gunmetal tweeds and Callot checks are the fabrics.

At 35.00—Handsome wool velours, checks and gabardines, set off with fancy two-tone buttons and rich, lustrous linings. Sizes 14 to 17 years.

4th Floor.

Little Children's Spring Dresses

Hand-Smocked in Color

1.75 2.25 3.75

Colored smocking is a marked feature of these daintiest baby dresses for Spring. Often it appears in several colors:

Of chambray, in pretty shades of pink, blue, tan or green, hand-smocked in white; round collar and cuffs of white poplin. Sizes 1 to 3 years—**1.75.**

Of dimity, a dainty little yoke model, feather-stitched at neck and hand-smocked in pink or blue. Sizes 6 months to 2 years—**2.25.**

Of white voile, prettily long-waisted; yoke and belt hand-smocked in a combination of colors. Sizes 2 to 3 years—**3.75.**

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

Lovely new assortments of Babies' Easter Bonnets—4th Floor.

Important Sale of Golf Middy Blouses

Hand-smocked—95c—Special

White jean—hand-smocked with pink or blue; the color of the smocking carried out also in collar and cuffs of striped linene. Laced down the front; three-quarter belted at waist. These particularly attractive middies should not outlast Monday at this exceptional price—**95c.** Sizes 8 to 16 years. While they last, mail and telephone orders filled.

1st Floor.

The Children's Own Barber Shop—a pleasant place for mothers to wait—4th Floor.

Easter Modes for Women

AND a new Dance Frock, of course, for Easter gaieties.

These are irresistible. Lovely, fluffy, floating frocks that look as frail and gay as the butterfly's wings but are not at all perishable.

Youthful in line, as the dance frock should be; some are adaptations of recent models from Drecoll and Cheruit—both designers famed for their youthful styles.

But youth to harmonize with women of all ages. Among these frocks you will find a number to harmonize with your own personality—**55.00** to **175.00.**

Women's Easter Suits

After Paris Models

25.00 29.50 35.00

Arriving daily—women's new tailored models, any one of which might be taken as an example of authoritative Paris style, distinctive tailoring and practical value.

Serges, gabardines, Callot checks, and men's wear novelties in models ranging from ultra simple to highly fanciful.

Women's Spring Coats—In novelty imported cloth and silk fabrics—**15.00** to **69.00.**

One-piece Gowns, both for daytime and evening wear; latest expressions of 1830 styles—**29.50** to **175.00**

2a Floor

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

THOMPSON DIGS INTO B. R. T. REALTY COSTS

P. S. Commission's Expert Tells of Ignored Advice Involving City's $1,000,000 Credit.

ONE DEAL SAVED $117,000

Young, Shonts, and Morgan Expected to Appear Before the Committee as Witnesses This Week.

The Thompson Legislative Committee, in a short session yesterday, went into a number of real estate transactions with subsidiary companies of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company involving the $1,000,000 credit allowed by the city to the B. R. T. in the matter of the Thirty-eighth Street (Brooklyn) right of way. This was the matter over which Colonel Williams, President of the B. R. T., used the short and ugly word to Frank Moss, counsel to the Investigating Committee.

Sigmund Cedarstrom, real estate expert of the Public Service Commission, went on the stand, and it was brought out that in all but one of the deals mentioned in which he figures and recommended lesser payments than was demanded by the various companies he was overruled by the Public Service Commission.

President Theodore P. Shonts was not a witness yesterday, as he had gone to Atlantic City and was not available. Senator Thompson could not reach him by telephone. He will probably be a witness on Monday. Before the session began Senator Thompson and Meyer Steinbrink, counsel to Miss Virginia Valva, former stenographer to the committee, held a long conference in regard to the young woman's bill for $2,937, which the committee believes exorbitant.

After the conference Senator Thompson said that he had received his exhibits and the record from Miss Valva. Frank Moss, counsel for the committee, and Mr. Steinbrink, he said, would endeavor to fix a reasonable sum to be paid for the services of Miss Valva.

Alleges Threat to Ruin.

Prior to this announcement, however, a long statement had been issued by Mr. Steinbrink telling Miss Valva's side of the controversy. It asserted that "when Senator Thompson saw he was making no headway, he then, in the presence of Assemblyman Burr, Miss Valva and myself, said, 'If I wanted to I could ruin this young woman's reputation in this town,' and I immediately replied, 'Senator, you go right ahead with that last threat of yours and see how far you will get.' Now, if these are the methods that Senator Thompson proposes to use toward this young woman, then I am going to see that she stands on every legal right she has."

Senator Thompson denied making any such statement and asserted that there was no such threat in what he had said to Miss Valva as that implied by Mr. Steinbrink. He said that at the talk about the bill on March 13 he had expressed the hope that an adjustment would be reached without the matter becoming public as he was afraid such publicity might hurt the young woman's reputation in this city. Also Senator Thompson insisted that he was annoyed by the sale of copies of the record which Miss Valva threatened to make, if the bill was not allowed. He was determined, the Senator added, that the rate of 35 cents a folio for stenographic work should not, by an act on his part, be reestablished in the office of the State Controller.

Mr. Cedarstrom gave parts of his reports on five real estate deals in which the B. R. T. or its subsidiaries and the city figured in connection with the execution of the dual subway contracts. He felt, his testimony showed, that charges which he considered exorbitant had been allowed by the commission. The commission, he maintained, probably considered other elements than the value of the property from a real estate standpoint and in several cases attempted, in agreeing to the charge, to save costs of construction or condemnation proceedings.

Tells of High Rates Paid.

After reading from a resolution of the Public Service Commission in regard to the certification of charges by bureau or division heads under the commission, Mr. Moss asked Mr. Cedarstrom if a great many of the items were not charged to construction which were never examined. As to that Mr. Cedarstrom said he did not know and that he had never read the particular resolution in his life.

Among the transactions about which Mr. Cedarstrom testified was a five-year lease of property at Second Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street by the South Brooklyn Railway Company to the New York Municipal Railway Corporation. The rent in the lease which was proposed was $10,000 a year until certain land was filled in and $12,500 a year thereafter. The witness asserted that he had recommended to the commission that $8,000 was all the land was worth and that his recommendation in this instance was accepted.

He told next of a proposed lease by the New York Municipal Railway from the South Brooklyn Company of yards at Thirty-eighth Street for five years at the rate of $82,000 a year. He said that he had taken it up with Secretary Bennington of the South Brooklyn Company and had recommended that $58,000 was a reasonable figure. It was accepted by both companies, he said, and saved the city $117,000 for the five years. The witness said he had little trouble hammering down the price in this case.

Next Mr. Cedarstrom told of the acquisition of property by the city from a B. R. T. subsidiary known as the Transit Development Company, so that the city could run a sloping earth cut instead of erecting a walled cut for subway tracks. Ninety-eight per cent. of the land needed had previously been obtained by the Transit Development Company and the price for the entire tract was $150,000. From a real estate standpoint, the witness reported, the property was worth not more than $50,000, but the charge of $150,000 was agreed to by the commission.

Probably Saved Money.

Senator Thompson and Mr. Moss were somewhat aroused by this deal, although Mr. Cedarstrom explained that it would have cost $80,000 if the city had been forced to build the walled cut. Senator Thompson wanted to know if the B. R. T. was not able to gauge the city in that case, but the witness said the commission probably took into consideration the cost of erecting the wall and had, therefore, approved the charge of $150,000, which he considered excessive. Had the condemnation proceedings been instituted, he said, it would probably have cost the city more than the price which was paid.

"All these deals related to the Thirty-eighth Street cut for which the B. R. T. got $1,000,000, didn't they?" asked Senator Thompson, and Mr. Moss said: "This is in addition to the $1,000,000."

"Well," said the Senator, addressing the witness, "don't you think the B. R. T. gouged the city in getting this extra $100,000?"

"My investigation," replied Mr. Cedarstrom, "shows that no one in the B. R. T. or the Transit Development Company benefitted by any exorbitant prices which were asked."

"That saving of construction costs was all to the railroad, wasn't it?"

"No, I should not say that."

Mr. Cedarstrom then testified about the purchase of property by the New York Municipal Railway from the Nassau Electric Railway at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, for $12,128. Mr. Cedarstrom reported that price as excessive and that $7,500 was a fair basis. He said the B. R. T. refused to accept that amount and condemnation proceedings were begun.

Costly 100-Year Lease.

The last transaction of which Mr. Cedarstrom told was the acquisition by the city of a mile of line on Stillwell Avenue from the Nassau Electric Railway by a 100-year lease, $300,605 to be paid immediately and $100 a year thereafter. The witness took issue on the terms of this proposition and recommended that the city build a line of its own instead. "With some reductions," the original figures were accepted by the commission, he said.

Plans for hearings after Monday will probably be announced today by Senator Thompson and Mr. Moss. The preliminary report of the committee to the Legislature will be made on Monday night. During the week the committee expects to hear from George W. Young, Mr. Shonts, and J. P. Morgan.

POTASH TRADE IMPAIRED.

German Export Sales Drop from 570,000 to 82,000 Tons a Year.

Germany's export trade in potash has been so restricted as a result of the Allies' blockade that some of the mining companies forming the Potash Trust have declared no dividends at all for the past year, and others have paid greatly reduced sums to their shareholders, according to annual reports of these concerns being summarized in the London press. It is even asserted that one company, the Ellers firm of Neuhof, has had to levy an enormous assessment upon its stockholders in order to hold its business together.

The Potash Trust, in which the Prussian Government as the owner of several large mines is heavily interested, sold abroad only 82,000 tons during its last fiscal year, while in the years of 1913-14 its export sales totaled 570,000 tons, a large part of which came to the United States.

Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, discussing the wage plight in which thousands of potash miners now find themselves, quotes prominent owners as saying that if present conditions continue ruin threatens the industry, unless vastly increased prices are demanded for the limited output now produced.

ASK A 2-CENT FERRY FARE.

St. George Boats Prosperous, Staten Islanders Want Cheaper Rate.

Now that the municipal ferry receipts have exceeded the expenditures for the first time in their history the residents of Staten Island desire a reduction in ferry fare. The Transportation Committee of the Staten Island Civic League sent yesterday a letter to the Mayor urging that the city issue fifty-trip tickets for $1, thus practically cutting down the fare from 5 to 2 cents. It is also asked that the vehicle rates be cut in half so as to put the charges on the same scale as the municipal ferry to South Brooklyn.

The committee advocating these changes is composed of J. K. Summers, William Writ Mills, Francis F. Leman, U. W. Bock, and L. R. E. Paulin. It is figured out that this reduction would still leave to the city sufficient revenue to cover the entire cost of furnishing transportation, and it is maintained that all other costs, including equipment, maintenance, and administration, should be borne by the city, as is the case with highways and bridges.

COURT VOIDS DOCTOR'S FEE.

Appellate Term Holds Haberlein Had No Right to Practice.

A judgment obtained by Dr. James H. Haberlein against Paul W. Englehardt for medical services has been set aside by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court on the ground that the plaintiff had no right to practice his profession in this State. Dr. Haberlein claimed the right, though having been appointed First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States by President Wilson in March, 1915. The Municipal Court, where the judgment was obtained, accepted that view of the case.

Justice Delehanty wrote the opinion, in which he said the contention raised in the suit was new, but that the object of the Congress in creating the medical corps was to get doctors "in case of an emergency, but who would in the meantime be their own masters." He held that Dr. Haberlein's duties did not begin until he was called to active service, that he was therefore not eligible to practice medicine in this State, and could not demand payment for medical services given here.

CAVALIERI SUED FOR $25,000

She and Husband Defendants in Breach of Contract Case.

Lina Cavalieri, the singer, and her husband, Lucien Muratore, were used in the Supreme Court yesterday by the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Inc., for $25,000 for alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff corporation was organized mainly for the presentation of Russian music, and on Dec. 19 last made an agreement with the defendants for a series of four concerts in Carnegie Hall.

For their services the defendants were to receive, the complaint said, 50 per cent. of one-quarter of the subscription sales for the concerts and additional compensation for each concert based upon the gross receipts. The first concert was advertised for the evening of Feb. 17, and elaborate preparations were made for it, but the defendants announced that they would not appear. The plaintiffs allege that they were injured "in business, reputation and good will" to the amount sued for.

WATCHMAN DIES IN FIRE.

Farrell's Body Found in Ruins of Shack at Brooklyn Edison Plant.

George Horton, Superintendent of the Edison Company's plant at the foot of Sixty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, saw smoke coming from a shack in the rear of the building early yesterday morning and sent in an alarm. The firemen were delayed because of another fire in a stable at 537 Ovington Avenue, in which five horses were burned to death and the stable destroyed. In the ruins of the shack the firemen found the charred body of a man, who was later identified as E. C. Farrell, a watchman. It was thought that live coals from a stove ignited the flooring while he was asleep.

The stable fire was discovered by John J. Murphy, who was on his way home. He tried to get the horses out but they became frightened and unmanageable.

EMPLOYERS TO STOP WASTE OF WORKERS

Mayor's Committee Organizes Leading Industries with That Object.

WILL SYSTEMATIZE HIRING

Report of Year's Work Contains a Plan for Avoiding Future Crises of Idleness in This City.

The report of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, of which ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary was Chairman and Chamberlain Henry Bruere General Secretary, was made public yesterday. It dealt with the work done in the last year and the constructive measures advocated for dealing with unemployment in this city in the future. The committee expended $147,000 during the year to relieve unemployment and expressed pride in the fact that its work was accomplished without the expenditure of a cent of the city's money.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported that the committee received $181,805.34 in contributions and $1,588.60 from the sales of emergency workshop products, a total of $183,193.94. Of this amount $9,296.30 was in the treasury on Dec. 31, just before the committee was reorganized, when William D. Baldwin, President of the Otis Elevator Company, succeeded Mr. Gary as Chairman.

In the twenty-two workshops, conducted at an expenditure of $150,000 during the Winter of 1915, as many as 5,000 persons daily were employed. This was considered "tide over" employment, and in addition to free noon-day meals, 50 cents a day was paid in the men's workshops and 60 cents a day in the women's shops. More than 1,000 girls passed through the training classes, 448 of whom were placed in regular employment. These classes have been made a permanent feature of the city's work for the unemployed. In addition to this the committee promoted a Federation of Non-Commercial Employment Agencies.

The committee announced also the organization of an employment managers' association, composed of representatives of many of the leading employment establishments of the city, intended to correct the present "wasteful" methods employed in many industrial establishments in often hiring and discharging during the year two or three times as many employes as are permanently retained.

The report referred to the large economic losses to employers as well as employes due to the "labor turn-over" and to fluctuations in employment. Magnus W. Alexander of the General Electric Company of West Lynn, Mass., is quoted as having made a study of the economic waste involved in the usual methods of "hiring and firing" in twelve factories and mechanical industries employing in the neighborhood of from 37,000 to 44,000 employes.

His study showed that 42,571 people were hired and 35,874 dropped out of employment in one year, in order to increase the number of employes by 6,697. Six and one-third times as many people were engaged during the year as constituted the permanent increase of the force at the end of that period.

Mr. Alexander said after allowing for changes in employment due to sickness, voluntary change of position, and other causes: "The result shows that the apparently unnecessary engagement of 22,031 employes within one year involved an economic waste of $831,000, which, if other contingent loses are taken into account, would amount to $1,000,000."

The program outlined in the committee report suggested methods for dealing with seasonal and irregular employment, and suggested a preparedness policy in regard to relief and emergency measures necessary for dealing with unemployment crises in the future. The example of the efficient handling of disaster relief by the National Red Cross with local relief societies as auxiliaries and working units was cited to illustrate the advantages of preparedness for emergencies.

The report recommended that the facts already available with regard to seasonal and irregular employment in New York City in various industries be brought before organizations of employers, and their co-operation requested in devising means to promote more permanent and regular employment.

The program further provided that industrial establishments in New York employing any considerable number of workers should establish special employment departments for the purpose of giving care and attention to developing an employment policy. Methods of developing public employment bureaus, of organizing schemes for "decasualizing casual labor," of planning public expenditures to compensate for decreased private employment during trade crises are clearly outlined. The program recommended that industrial training and vocational guidance in the future take into account the opportunities for remunerative and regular employment in the industries of this city.

Unemployment insurance was referred to as having been advocated as a means by which public pressure could be exercised upon industry to accomplish more regular employment, as well as a means of relief to the unemployed man. The workings of unemployment insurance under the British National Insurance act, of the State systems of unemployment insurance of Norway and Denmark, and of voluntary unemployment insurance, known as the "Ghent" system, in vogue in various European countries, were summarized in the report.

YALE PLANS BIG PAGEANT.

Greatest Dramatic Spectacle of History to Review Two Centuries.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18.—Plans for the Yale pageant, commemorating the removal of the college from Saybrook to New Haven 200 years ago, announced today, show that the celebration will be the largest in number of actors ever gathered in the history of the drama in any play or pageant. Six thousand actors will be on the stage at the same time. The recruiting of such an enormous cast appeared impossible when it was begun, yet in three and a half days it was accomplished.

The pageant has been scheduled for Saturday, Oct. 21, two centuries to a day from the time that the little group of ministers who formed the Yale faculty, cramming Greek and Latin roots into a dozen youthful heads, decided that they could make a better job of it in New Haven than they had made in Saybrook.

The great drama will start with a prelude showing the wedding procession of Margaret, grandmother of John Yale, who received her dowry, the reversion of Plas yn Yale. From this inheritance, two centuries later, her descendant, Elihu Yale, made the name forever famous by bestowing it on a small "collegiate school" in Connecticut.

Then will come a series of historical scenes, including the Governor's Foot Guard, under Benedict Arnold, demanding the keys to the powder house in 1775, the invasion of New Haven by British troops in 1779, the martyrdom of Nathan Hale, the visit of George Washington to New Haven, all grouped under tableaux of the Revolutionary period.

College life between the Revolution and the civil war will be depicted by an old-fashioned football game, interrupted by firemen laying a hose across the ground, after which a free-for-all fight between students and town boys will follow.

Francis Hartman Markoe, chosen as pageant master, is a Yale graduate of 1906, from the academic and art departments. During his later career at Oxford he wrote the masque for the Oxford pageant. In 1910 he went to South Africa, wrote the masque and produced the famous pageant given there. He wrote the masque played for 44,000 children in London as King George's coronation treat to children, and he assisted Frank Lascelles in the coronation pageant in London. In America he has produced a number of plays for social circles in New York and Philadelphia, especially for the Junior League show and for the Charity Ball.

No setting for the Yale pageant could be found as ideal as the Yale bowl. The whole Coliseum at Rome could be placed in the playing field of the bowl, and the combined seating capacities of the Coliseum and the great Pompeian amphitheatre would fall short by 5,000 of the Yale bowl capacity.

PROTEST MOON POSTAL BILL

Railroads Point to Unfairness of Car-Mile Mail Payment.

A hearing will be held tomorrow and the following days at Washington by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to consider the protests of the railroads to the Moon rider to the Post Office Appropriation bill, which would substitute the principle of payment for the carriage of the mails by space instead of weight.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, will leave tonight for Washington to represent his company's view of the case. Speaking about it yesterday, he said it seemed to him manifestly unfair to recompense the railroads of the country on the basis of the car mile. The Interstate Commerce Commission had shown that the average earnings of a freight car for each mile it ran was 25 cents, but this was reached by averaging up the earnings from those railroads which could only make from 15 to 20 cents a mile with those of the companies which charged from 30 to 35 cents. It was very hard in his opinion to compel the lines which could charge the higher rate to haul freight cars loaded to the roofs with mail matter at 25 cents a car mile.

The short lines of the Pacific Coast will also be heard after the officials of the larger companies have had their say, and after that protests are to be made by the representatives of chambers of commerce and other associations, who will contend that the new system will injure the general commerce of the country.

TOO MUCH GOSSIP ON PHONE

Public Service Commission Takes Cognizance of Rural Annoyance.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 18.—Rural "visiting" by telephone received official censure today when the Public Service Commission of the Second District recommended that there be less gossip over the lines in the Jonesville District of Saratoga County. George G. Hopkins and others complained that it was impossible to conduct their business properly over the telephone because the lines were too often "busy."

The companies answered that they could not help the situation because the lines were kept busy most of the time by gossip of an idle nature, without saying whether the offending subscribers were men or women. The commission reported today that both complainants and respondents had agreed to the commission's suggestion that conversations be limited to five minutes, "though," adds the commission's decision, "this is hardly a matter for regulative action."

DEGNON CASE ORDER HEARTENS OFFICIALS

Actions Against Other Foreign Corporations Planned by Personal Tax Collector.

PROCEDURE CALLED NOVEL

John P. O'Brien Asserts Recent Decision Counteracts One by the Court of Appeals in 1907.

Officials of the Bureau for the Collection of Personal Taxes are highly pleased by the decision of Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court on Thursday, sustaining an order requiring the Degnon Contracting Company to submit to an examination to ascertain the value of its personal property for the purpose of enabling the city to collect the tax. As told in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Friday, the decision is expected to add $2,000,000 a year to the city's taxes, as it is believed that it will open the way to collect the taxes of other foreign corporations.

The success of the action against the Degnon Contracting Company establishes a precedent, and if the decision of the lower court is sustained by the Appellate Division the problem of how to force corporations incorporated in other States, but who do the bulk of their business in this city, will be solved. So difficult was the work of collecting these taxes and so seldom were the efforts successful that any attempt to enforce their payment was given up. In every report of the Law Department for the eight years from 1907 to last year appeared a statement explaining the futility of trying to collect the taxes.

Head of Bureau Gives Views.

John P. O'Brien, head of the Bureau for the Collection of Personal Taxes, and his assistant, Joshua Spreyregen, said that there was no reasonable doubt but that the new method of collecting the tax would be successful. Mr. O'Brien said:

"In a number of cases steps are being taken to examine in supplementary proceedings foreign corporations and non-residents for the purpose of disclosing capital invested in the city for the purpose of collecting the tax. This is a novel procedure. While the Tax Law expressly provides for the taxing of all personal property located within the State, including the capital invested within the State of foreign corporations, no effort has been made to collect the taxes from delinquent taxpayers since 1907, owing to the decision of the Court of Appeals in the McLean case.

"It was generally considered that the effect of that decision was to render it impossible to collect personal taxes from foreign corporations and non-residents. The practical result of this decision has been that no actions have been begun to collect the arrears. We have discovered, however, that several provisions in the Tax Law have been and are available for the collection of such taxes, and that there is nothing in the decision in the McLean case to prevent our taking advantage of these provisions.

"Therefore supplementary proceedings are being instituted in all cases pending in the office of the corporations and residents referred to who have failed to pay their personal taxes."

William B. Ellison Pleased.

William B. Ellison said that he had a good deal of trouble with the personal tax problem when he was Corporation Counsel. The office was used, he said, by some unscrupulous lawyers to wring retainers from persons and corporations supposed to be liable for personal taxes.

"When I became Corporation Counsel," he said, "I found that under the law which then existed, a large number of foreign corporations were being assessed for personal taxes that could not be collected because of the decision of the Court of Appeals. I also found that lists of such assessed companies were available to a certain class of lawyers in the city. The names of some of the biggest of the companies assessed would be taken and the lawyers would go to them and offer for a percentage of the taxes saved to either have the taxes rescinded or greatly reduced. Sometimes the fee charged would be 50 per cent., sometimes it would be 25 per cent., and sometimes less.

"I took charge of the Bureau for the Collection of Personal Taxes, transferred all of the men in charge of it at that time, and put men in it whom I could absolutely trust. This ended the system that had been practiced by the legal combination to make money by pretending to prevent something that couldn't be done in any case. I am afraid that my action materially reduced the revenue of the class of lawyers referred to. Their work was disreputable. After they had procured a contract with the men who thought the taxes filed against them were collectible they would visit the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears, where an assistant corporation counsel would begin suit against the persons taxed, and when the fee was collected he would share in the graft.

"The fact was that there was no law at that time under which foreign corporations or non-residents could be compelled to pay their personal taxes, but this was not known, and so it was easy for the lawyers to play their money-making game. Under George O'Reilly, whom I placed at the head of the bureau, the place was cleaned up. Since then no such condition as I found has ever existed in that office.

"Under the law as it was when I was Corporation Counsel, the city was not entitled to recover the taxes assessed, and this position was maintained by the courts. I can well understand the position now taken by the Corporation Counsel. I am rather of the opinion, however, that the right of recovery will have to be confined to property of foreign corporations actually within the State when the assessment was made."

CROWD CHASES A BURGLAR.

Tenants of Washington Heights Houses Help Capture Intruder.

Half the population of a block in Washington Heights turned out last night to chase a burglar. The intruder was found in the flat of Henry Sonnemann, on the third floor of the apartment house at 519 West 178th Street, when Sonnemann came home at 7:30 o'clock from his café at Audubon Avenue. Sonnemann's mother and brother, who live with him, were not in, so when he unlocked the door and found that the chain on the inside was fastened he suspected that something was wrong and pitched forward against the door, breaking the chain.

As he broke in he heard a noise in the bathroom and got there just in time to see a young man jump from the window to a fire escape six feet away. Sonnemann aroused the house and many of the tenants ran out into the street and areaway to cut off the fugitive's retreat. He climbed up the fire escape to the fifth floor and then slipped into the window of a vacant apartment; and the next thing seen of him was when he popped out of the lower end of the dumbwaiter in the basement.

Half a dozen tenants had gathered here, but when the suspect appeared they all held back except Louis Warshawsky, who grappled with him, and was cut over the right hand by some instrument, believed to be a chisel. The fugitive broke away before the tenants came to Warshawsky's assistance, and dodged out into the courtyard behind the row of apartment houses. Here he scaled the low fences one after another, with a crowd behind him, dozens of neighbors staring out of back windows, and the reserves from the West 177th Street Station, who had been summoned by telephone, surrounding the block. When he finally dodged through the basement of the house at 271 Audubon Avenue and came out on the street he ran into the arms of Patrolman William Lewis, who held him fast.

The man said he was William Watson, a boilermaker's assistant, of 132 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. He was locked up in the West 177th Street Station on a charge of burglary, and was later taken to Police Headquarters.

A gold watch, the only article missing from Sonnemann's apartment, was found in the snow close by the spot where the policeman captured Watson. A gray fedora hat was left in the apartment, and as Watson wore a hat when captured the police believe he had an accomplice, who got away.

2,000 AT "BIRTHDAY PARTY."

Camp Fire Girls Celebrate Fourth Year of Organization Work.

Two thousand camp fire girls filled the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School yesterday afternoon to celebrate the fourth birthday of the organization. There was a big birthday cake with four candles, and "one to grow on." One of the best numbers of the afternoon was by the camp fire girls of Public School 47 of this city, a school for the deaf. The Car Wai Kes, which is the name of their camp fire, gave a gypsy dance in costume.

In the front of the auditorium, just below the stage, was a pile of sacks filled with kits for babies in the countries at war. Dr. Luther H. Gulick, founder of the Camp Fire Girls, had previously sent out a letter asking the girls if they would not aid in this way and there was a warm response. A big loft at the National Headquarters, 461 Fifth Avenue, is already half filled with the baby outfits. Mrs. Gabrielle Stuart Mulliner, Vice President of the Camp Fire Girls and Secretary of the British American Relief Association, talked about the kits yesterday, telling the girls of the babies' need. Miss Gladys G. Hollingsworth of the American Girls Aid, asked the girls to be godmothers to Belgian babies, paying $6 a month for the support of one child.

"Hiliteni," who is Mrs. Luther Gulick, lighted the birthday cake. There were many songs, an Indian story told in "air pictures," the Indian sign language, and a birthday message was given by "Timanous," who is Dr. Gulick. Money for babies' kits had been asked and $68 was added yesterday to the $129 already received.

HELD FOR WILSON CARTOON.

Washington Shopkeeper Accused Following Window Display.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—An unusual case in the local Police Courts began today when a charge of violating police regulations was entered against Charles Richardson, manager of a shop on Pennsylvania Avenue, because in the window of the shop was displayed a cartoon of President Wilson as a gladiator, standing over his victims with blood dripping from his sword.

Information signed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Taggart alleges that the display violates a section of the police regulations prohibiting the display of pictures of crime or the intent to commit a crime.

A copy of the cartoon was taken to the Police Court, and a warrant was issued against Mr. Richardson. A hearing was set for Monday.

Sale Begins To-morrow at 2:30 P. M.
"SO UNIFORMLY HIGH A LEVEL OF INTEREST IS RARE IN SALES OF ANTIQUES ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD."—THE SUN.

At The American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESTRICTION
On the Afternoons of Tomorrow (Monday), Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of This Week, at 2:30 o'clock,
By direction of
Mr. Karl Freund
THE WIDELY KNOWN ANTIQUARIAN,
On account of his Partner's withdrawal from the firm,
A Remarkable Collection of
Art Property and Antiquities
FREE VIEW TO-MORROW, 9 A. M. UNTIL 2 P. M.

In the Book and Print Department
TO-MORROW (MON.) AND TUESDAY AT 3 AND 8:15 P. M.
The Barber and other Libraries
ON THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING (MAR. 22) AT 8:30.
EARLY LINE ENGRAVINGS and Mezzotints of Quality and Exceptional Examples of S. ARLENT EDWARDS
The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York

RALPH & CO.
29 West 34th St.
New Spring Suits & Dresses
The Smartest of the Season's Styles Very Specially Priced

New Spring Suits
Large assortments of Velour Checks, Gabardines, Serges and Poplins—reproductions of high priced models.
Specially priced at $17.50

New Spring Suits
Of Poiret Twills, Taffeta and Cloth Combinations and Homespuns — exceptionally effective models.
Specially priced at $25.00

Afternoon Dresses
New Spring models of Taffeta, Crepe Meteor and Crepe de Chine, in the leading shades.
Specially priced at $12.95

Afternoon and Dance Dresses
Of Gros de Londres, Georgette and Crepe Meteor Combinations and Taffetas. Distinctive styles.
Specially priced at $18.50

Reproduction of a High Cost Suit, $17.50

New Spring Coats
$12.50 $15.00 $18.50
Smart Full Draped, Belted, Postilion and Sport Models, of Plaid and Check Velours, Gabardines, Corduroys and Novelty Fabrics. Sizes 14 to 44.

WEINGARTEN & PEARL
Are showing one of the most complete collections to be found in this city of
Paris Models
SUITS DRESSES COATS
from the following houses

Paquin	Georgette
Bernard	Premet
Drecoll	Doeuillet
Jenny	Callot
Beer	Cheruit

516 FIFTH AVENUE
At 43rd Street New York

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue 34th Street
ABSOLUTELY UNPRECEDENTED SALE
Beginning Tuesday, March 21.
Men's Furnishings
Including Hosiery, Underwear, Walking Sticks and Umbrellas
New Merchandise at Extraordinary Low Prices
For particulars see Monday's Evening Newspapers.

SOROSIS SHOES
Spring Models
Advance styles in Women's "Sorosis" Boots are now being shown in the Shoe Dept., Second Floor.
One of the most popular models (illustrated) is an extra high cut Boot, on a new narrow toe last, with high arch and Louis XVI. heels.
Colored Kid,—shades of Pearl Gray, Dark Gray, Ivory, African Brown, Tan or White.
Suede,—Pearl and Smoke Gray, Brown, Ivory, White, etc.
White Kid Tops,—with vamps of Patent Leather, Tan Russia Calf, African Brown Kidskin, etc.
10.00
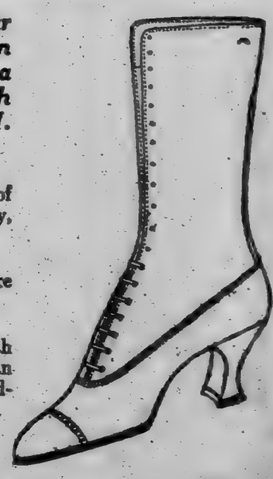
James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue 34th Street

MILLION FOR STUDY OF ANIMAL DISEASE

Rockefeller Foundation Announces Appropriation to Princeton Department.

Y.M.C.A. GETS $50,000 AWARD

Amount to Support Work in Military Prisons — $125,000 for China Medical Board.

The following appropriations, not hitherto announced, have been made by the Rockefeller Foundation:

To the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, for additional endowment needed in connection with the Department of Animal Pathology, recently established at Princeton, N. J., to undertake the study of animal diseases, $1,000,000.

To the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, for the cost of medical research and such medical supplies and services as the institute may appropriately furnish at the seat of war in Europe, $25,000.

The major portion of this appropriation will be utilized for the support of the research and hospital work which is being conducted by Dr. Alexis Carrel, in France. Dr. Carrel has found unique opportunities to conduct research work near the front at his hospital in Compiegne, and it has already been possible to develop some improvements in technique and treatment.

To the China Medical Board for the purchase of additional property adjoining the Union Medical College in Peking, thereby adding to the facilities previously acquired to be utilized in the promotion of medical teaching in China, $125,000.

To the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, in support of the work in the military prison camps of Europe, $50,000.

In order to eliminate evils incident to the idleness of prisoners in the military prison camps of Europe the International Young Men's Christian Association is undertaking to provide clubhouses or assembling places at many of these camps, where classes for study are organized with prisoners as teachers, places of recreation provided, and centres where public worship may be conducted in accordance with the different customs of Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and Moslems. This work has been found to be so useful that this additional appropriation has been made toward promoting it.

The Rockefeller Foundation has elected as new Trustees Martin Antoine Ryerson of Chicago, Ill.; the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of Montclair, N. J., and Frederick Strauss of New York City. The following officers were elected for the year 1916: President—John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Secretary—Jerome D. Greene; Treasurer—L. G. Myers; Controller—Robert H. Kirk; Assistant Treasurer—L. M. Dashiell; Executive Committee—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Wickliffe Rose, and Jerome D. Greene; Finance Committee—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., A. Barton Hepburn, and Starr J. Murphy.

The Foundation has appointed Dr. Frederick Lamont Gates and Roger S. Greene as members of the China Medical Board.

The Foundation announces the receipt from the trustees of the estate of the late Mrs. John D. Rockefeller of a gift of $49,860, in addition to Mrs. Rockefeller's gift of $340,374 transmitted in September, 1915.

WANTS A REVISED TARIFF.

Senator Weeks Says Democratic Administration Is a Failure.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 18.—Tariff and taxation policies of the Democratic Congress were criticised by Senator John W. Weeks in an address before the Swedish-American Club of Massachusetts here tonight. He characterized the present tariff law as "a futile attempt to demonstrate a theory."

"Now we are asked," he continued, "not to retrace our steps to the firm ground on which the nation has rested for two generations—to a system of unexampled simplicity and effectiveness—but to go blundering on into the realm of experimental taxation, adopting a system of infinite complexity and annoyance.

"If the sentiment of the country were considered, I have no doubt as to the action which would be taken. There would be a revision of the tariff which would give us sufficient revenue and at the same time prepare us for the competition which will ensue at the end of the war and the deluge of imports which are almost sure to come. I do not, however, believe that the present Administration will have the courage to take this action, and as a result, in order to meet normal expenditures enhanced by extravagance and the ill-advised special appropriations which are now under consideration — ill-advised with the exception of those which will be needed for national defense—we shall find imposed upon us some one of the forms of direct taxation which I deprecate.

New Haven Embargo to be Brief.

The embargo declared by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company on all freight intended for delivery at Pier 39, East River, and for shipment via Sound ports on the vessels of the New England Steamship Company, went into effect last midnight. Persistent stormy weather, which delayed cartage and increased the freight congestion, made the embargo necessary. It is announced by the railroad, however, that the embargo will be of very short duration.

La Marne Inc.

5th Avenue, at 38th Street

Second Floor Take Elevator

A Sale

That further marks the Supremacy of this "Upstairs" Shop

Specially Prepared for Monday

65 Smart New Trimmed Hats at $10.00

The kind that others ask $15 to $20 for

A profusion of charming new models that includes every desirable shape, color and trimming novelty of the season. Smart new creations of our own designers and adaptations of imported Paris originals.

A visit to our showrooms will prove a revelation and a delight to the economical shopper.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

Interesting Offerings on Monday and Tuesday

TRIMMED HATS

Millinery Showroom

An unusual collection of extremely smart Trimmed Hats embracing the newest ideas in trimmings, including flowers and novelty ornaments.

Special 15.00 and 22.50

NEGLIGEES & HOUSE GOWNS

Special Offerings

Crepe de Chine Negligees,—Empire model; box-pleated skirt; shawl collar of white crepe de chine, hand-embroidered. Special, 9.75

Negligees of Crepe de Chine with net and lace coatee..... Special, 7.50, 8.75 and 9.50

Boudoir Slip-ons of Crepe de Chine,—graceful models..... Special, 5.50 and 7.95

Japanese Satin Kimonos,—hand-embroidered..... Special, 9.75

Morning Dresses in washable materials....1.10, 1.50 to 2.95

Dresses in dainty fabrics.....Special, 3.50 and 5.50

FEATHER NECKWEAR

Attractive Offerings

Exclusive Novelties in Imported Marabout and Ostrich and Marabout Stoles. Special, 4.50 to 12.50

Marabout and Ostrich Scarfs,—satin lined. Natural and White, Black and White or Natural. usually 3.75, 2.95

Marabout Scarfs with ribbon rosettes and tassel fringe. Black or Natural. usually 4.75, 3.50

Marabout and Ostrich Cape Collars,—Black and White or Natural and White. usually 4.75, 3.75

Ostrich Ruffs in all desirable shades.....usually 3.50, 2.25

Ostrich Ruffs,—two-toned effects; Navy Blue and White, Belgian Blue and White, Brown and White, Rose and White. usually 5.00, 3.75

LITTLE CHILDREN'S APPAREL

An interesting stock of Spring Apparel for Little Children and Infants, including Colored and White Dresses, Rompers; Small Boys' Wash Suits, Hats, Caps and Coats, in the newest and most desirable materials. Also a complete assortment of Nursery Furnishings, comprising Bassinettes, Trimmed and Untrimmed, Cribs, Wardrobes, Weighing Scales, Nursery Chairs, Bath Tubs, Toilet Sets and every requisite for the infant's Layette, at very moderate prices.

Special

Black and White Check or Navy Blue Serge Coats,—Empire model; flare skirt; pique collar and cuffs. Size 2 to 5 years. usually 6.95, 5.75

Taffeta Silk Coats,—China silk lined; lace trimmed collar. Rose and Copenhagen Blue. Size 2 to 5 years. usually 9.50, 7.50

Chambray Dresses in Blue or Pink with white lawn guimpe. Size 2 to 5 years. usually 1.50, 1.25

Pronounced Reductions

"McCREERY LINENS"

Famous for Quality

Pure Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths,—heavy quality.

2x2 yards.....each 2.50, 2.75 and 3.75

2x2½ yards.....each 3.25, 3.50 and 4.50

2x3 yards.....each 4.00, 4.25 and 5.25

Napkins to match:

22x22 inches.....doz. 3.25, 3.90 and 4.50

24x24 inches.....doz. 4.25, 4.50 and 5.50

Round Scalloped Linen Damask Tablecloths,—72-inch size. 2.95, 4.50 and 5.50

Irish Linen Sheets,—superior quality:

Single Size.....pair 6.75 Double size.....pair 8.75

Pillow Cases.....pair 1.25, 1.50 and 2.25

Hemmed Huck Towels.....doz. 2.25, 2.75 and 3.50

Hemstitched Huck Towels.....doz. 3.00, 3.75 and 4.50

Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. 2.50, 3.00 and 3.75

Madeira hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces..... Set 3.75 and 4.75

Tea Napkins,—Madeira hand-embroidered corners..... doz. 5.50

Pure Linen Tea Napkins,—hand-embroidered corners..... doz. 2.95

Hemmed Muslin Sheets & Pillow Cases

Sheets:	54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	90x108
	55c	65c	75c	85c	95c	1.00 each
Cases:		42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36	
		14c	17c	19c	22c each	

SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE

Reproductions of Sheffield Ware in Colonial and Thread Designs, Specially Priced.

Sandwich Plates and Bread Trays.....2.95

Gravy Boats with tray.....5.00 and 5.75

Vegetable Dishes,—cover convertible into an extra dish. 6.25 and 7.25

Single Vegetable Dishes.....2.95 and 3.75

Meat Platters:

13-inch.....5.00 and 5.95 | 17-inch.....7.50 and 8.50

15-inch.....6.00 and 6.95 | 19-inch.....8.75 and 9.75

21-inch.....10.75 and 12.25

Meat Platters,—well and tree style:

17-inch.....9.75 and 10.95

19-inch.....12.75 and 14.25

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Extraordinary Values

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany, also in Ivory or White Enamel finish; fancy silk shade. regularly 4.00, 2.25

Table Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or finished in White or Antique Ivory Enamel; 28 inches high; 18-inch flat or drum shape silk Empire shade with silk fringe, any color. regularly 10.00, 5.00

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel; square or fluted column; two lights; complete with 22-inch drum shape or 24-inch flat silk Empire shade; 4-inch silk fringe. regularly 20.00, 12.50

Metal Table Lamps with art glass shade to match; Verde or Bronze finish. regularly 18.00, 12.50

Heavily Hand-carved Floor Lamps in Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood, or finished in Antique Ivory Enamel; 22-inch Empire shade with 4-inch silk fringe and artistic trimming. regularly 27.50, 17.50

Attractively Priced

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Lingerie Blouses

Blouses in Voile and Batiste, trimmed with effective laces and embroideries. 2.00, 2.95 and 3.95

Handkerchief Linen Blouses, with high or low collar; trimmed with Irish Picot edging. Copenhagen, Blue, Lavender, White and Flesh Color, 2.95

Hand-embroidered Sheer Linen Blouses in White, Copenhagen Blue, Lavender and Flesh Color. 3.95

Colored Striped Handkerchief Linen Blouses 3.95, 5.00 and 5.75

Silk Blouses

Crepe de Chine Blouses in various models; White or Flesh Color. 2.95 and 3.95

Semi-tailored Blouses in superior quality Crepe de Chine,—prettily tucked. White, Yellow, Bisque and Flesh Color. 5.75

White Crepe de Chine Blouses with flat sailor collar of Georgette Crepe. 5.75

Pussy Willow Silk Blouses with side pleats down front combined with eyelet embroidery; smartly finished with pearl buttons. 6.95

WOMEN'S WRAPS & COATS

An unusually large and varied assortment of materials fashioned into the latest styles, showing the most wanted colors, at exceptionally low prices.

Evening Wraps of Charmeuse and Taffeta,—prettily trimmed. Special 39.50 and 45.00

Dressy Street Coats of Moire Silk,—flare model, with collar and cuffs of white Faille silk. Special 29.50

Street Coats of Blue or Black Serge,—collar and cuffs trimmed with satin; also satin band at bottom. Special 23.50

A number of models in Rubberized Raincoats, ranging in price from 7.75 to 29.50

WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS & DRESSES

An attractive showing of distinctive models in all the latest materials, colorings and combinations, including exact reproductions of Foreign models in plain tailored and dressy effects.

Prices range from 32.50 to 225.00

Special Offerings for Monday

Afternoon Dresses

Exceptionally effective models in Taffeta, Georgette Crepe and Satin combinations. 35.00

Smart Suits

Many exclusive styles in Serge, Gabardine, Shepherd Check Worsted, Taffeta and Silk Poplin. 32.50

Separate Skirts in numerous smart models, made in good quality Poplin, Serge, Shepherd Check Worsted, Plain or Striped Taffeta, at moderate prices.

Important Sale—ORIENTAL RUGS

Fine Persian, Asia Minor and Caucassian Rugs

Selected from our regular stock and offered at prices remarkably low in view of the fact that rug importation from the Far East has practically ceased.

150 Anatolian Mats—.....7.50.....regularly up to 12.00

Beluchistan Rugs

9.75

regularly up to 14.50

Warm, rich red shades; silky sheen.

Antique Daghestan

27.50

regularly up to 45.00

Including many exceptionally rare types.

Persian Mosul Rugs

22.50 and 25.00

regularly up to 35.00

Beautiful designs; exceptionally durable.

Lilihan and Kirman Rugs

44.50 to 95.00

regularly up to 110.00

Sizes range from 4x6.6 to 7.6 ft. A remarkable collection.

Persian Hall Runners—sizes range from 3 to 3.6x10.8 to 16 ft.....35.00 to 55.00 regularly 45.00 to 75.00

An Exceptional Collection of Room-size Rugs Specially Priced

Persian Mahal Rugs,—sizes range 11.6x8.8 to 13.6x10.3 ft. 87.00 to 149.00 regularly 110.00 to 200.00

Persian Gorevan Rugs,—sizes range 7.6x9 to 12.11x10.2 ft. 110.00 to 185.00 regularly 150.00 to 245.00

Kirmanshah and Sarouk Rugs,—average size 9x12 ft. 195.00 to 265.00

Extra Large Size Persian Carpets, including Mahal, Kirman and Sarouk weaves. Sizes range from 9x15 ft. to 14x24 ft. 275.00 to 1200.00 regularly 375.00 to 1500.00

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

At Clearance Prices

The Adam Model Suite illustrated is built on the lines of the Adam Country House Furniture made so popular by the Adam Bros. The graceful scroll pattern strikes a note of originality that also makes the suite distinctive. The soft oyster Gray coloring, gunmetal stripings and painted garlands give a neutral tone to the suite, making the employment of various colors possible. Ten pieces, complete. regularly 1,000.00

500.00

The above is an example of the values to be found in this Clearance Sale.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Sale and exhibition showing the trend of fashion for Spring and Easter, 1916.

Authentic Parisian novelty Silks recently received from Europe. Advance designs and colors indicating the various changes in styles, many of which are identical to those shown today in the latest Imported Model Gowns, and the tendency toward Spanish effects in dress.

The combinations of colors used are wonderful and quite different from anything shown in the past season. Complete assortments in all the new fashionable weaves suitable for bridal, reception, evening, fete, stage, street, sport and travel wear, including Georgette Crepe, Chiffon Voile, Marquisette, Chiffon Taffeta, Faille Francaise, Gros de Londres, Poult de Soie, Silk Serge, Satin Francaise, Armure Rousseau, Black Silks and Satins of standard qualities, at reasonable prices.

18,000 Yards of New Novelty Taffeta Silks

In a wide variety of choice styles and latest fashionable color combinations, including Black and White. Yd. 95c

WASH DRESS FABRICS

A complete stock of Colored and White Washable Cotton and Linen Fabrics for skirts and dresses, at special prices.

"McCreery's" White Irish Costume Linen, 54 inches wide. Special, yd. 58c

Double width White Gabardine,—correct weight for skirts and suits. Special, yd. 50c

Novelty Cottons in woven stripes, embroidered and printed effects, showing the latest color combinations on white and colored grounds. 40 inches. Special, yd. 50c

Double width Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine,—complete assortment of newest colors, White and Black. Special, yd. 38c

10,000 yards of new Striped and Figured Voile in a full range of latest colors. 38 inches. Special, yd. 23c

White Nainsook,—soft sheer quality.....Special, yd. 25c

SPRING WOOL DRESS GOODS

Showing the latest model materials and colors in Plain and Fancy weaves; also White or Black.

Imported All Wool Twill Suitings; newest colors. Special, yd. 1.50

Alpaca for suits and dresses in Rookie Tan, Navy Blue, White, Gray or Black. Special, yd. 1.35

Novelty All Wool Check Suitings in the latest color combinations for spring and summer wear. Special, yd. 1.95

Imported Wool Dress Serge in Navy Blue or Black. Special, yd. 1.10

Imported Soft Finish Black Broadcloth,—spring weight; sponged and shrunk. Special, yd. 1.75

SPRING LACES

An attractive stock, offering many unusual opportunities to secure desirable Laces at very special prices.

The assortment includes a variety of choice patterns in popular light weight filmy effects, also gold and silver novelties in trimming widths and flouncings.

Light weight Trimming Laces,—9 to 27 inches wide. regularly 75c to 3.95, yd. 35c to 1.75

Flouncings of Novelty Lace on Silk Tulle, embroidered in gold or silver. regularly 1.45 to 6.95, yd. 95c to 4.50

Linen Cluny Laces suitable for trimming table linens and fancy work. regularly 15c to 50c, yd. 8c to 30c

Special Values

DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES

Dress Shields, sizes 2, 3 and 4:

"Reliable" flesh color; opera, crescent and regular shapes. pr. 22c, doz. 2.50

"Reliable",—silk and nainsook covered; regular shape. pr. 12c, doz. 1.35

Sewing Silk:

100-yard spools.....each 7c, doz. 75c

large spools.....each 40c, doz. 4.50

Tunic Boning, 12 yd. pieces.....pc. 45c and 75c

Boned Belting,—12 yard pieces.....yd. 12c, pc. 1.35

Horsehair Flouncing.....pc. 45c and 95c

Directoire Belting,—10-yd. pieces.....pc. 65c

Snap Fasteners.....card 10c, doz. 1.00

"Reliable" Hooks and Eyes.....gross 18c

Taffeta Seam Binding.....pc. 10c, doz. 1.00

Dressmakers' Pins.....½ lb. box. 18c

Twentieth Century Hoop Skirt Foundations.....2.95

New Hip Hoops.....75c to 1.95

Nickel Plated Scissors.....25c and 50c

Dress Forms.....1.50 to 18.00

Special Values

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; extra reinforced. Black, White and Spring shades. pair 1.50

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—novelty striped and ribbed effects in the newest shades. pair 95c

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles. Black, White, Gray, Pink and Sky Blue. pair 79c

HAIR GOODS

Switches and Transformations

3.95

The quality of all hair can be perfectly matched in these excellent Switches and Transformations. Experts will advise in selection.

J. P. MORGAN LIBRARY TAXED AT $7,500,000

State Transfer Appraisal Puts Books at $5,000,000 and Other Objects at $2,500,000.

$253,745 FOR FURNISHINGS

Estate Has Already Paid Tax of $2,500,000, but May Get Rebate on Final Settlement.

The valuation of the estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan for transfer tax is practically complete, and the full report will be made public officially toward the end of this month.

The books in the private library in East Thirty-sixth Street, it was learned yesterday from reliable sources, have been appraised at about $5,000,000, while original manuscripts, medals, and other items are put at $2,500,000.

All who are officially connected with the appraisal of the library decline to make any statement, but the estimate of $7,500,000, which was obtained from a reliable source, represents very closely the valuation of the contents of the library. The report which has been on file with the State Controller since the early part of this month was prepared jointly by Thomas E. Kirby of the American Art Association and by the late Charles G. Balmanno, who was an authority on medals, prints, and other objects. The report was signed only two or three days before Mr. Balmanno's death on March 7. The pictures and furnishings of the library were appraised more than a year ago by Samuel Marx, a Deputy State Appraiser, and were put at $253,745.

The books of the Morgan library number 20,000 and they constitute one of the most remarkable private collections in the world.

Their appraisal, which has been going on for nine months with Arthur Swann in charge of the details, has been an enormous task. It is generally understood that the estimates have been very conservative and that were the volumes dispersed at public auction under favorable conditions they might bring more than the appraisal. The intention of J. P. Morgan, the son, is believed to be to keep the library intact.

The books in the library are arranged on glass shelves, although there is no glass in front of them, but only a light wire grill work through which they may be plainly seen.

Among the literary treasures are such as the Ashburnham Gospels. They include the "Golden Gospels" of Henry VIII., the Naples Offices of Giulio Clovio, and many celebrated illuminated manuscripts. There are thirty-seven shelves of Bible including some of the earliest and best work of the fathers of the printing art. The collection of Caxtons is one of the great features, and the Elzevirs and the Aldines are famous.

Among the notable members are Blake's original drawings for "The Book of Job," the original drawings for "Pickwick Papers," originals of the letters of Horace Walpole, the manuscripts of Keats's "Endymion," Shelley's note book, the drawings of Due Maurier for "Trilby," and "Peter Ibbetson," the originals of many of Burn's poems and other literary relics.

The original manuscript of Dickens's "A Christmas Carol," for instance, is one of those treasures which even now is considered beyond price. The library is a veritable storehouse of literature and is the repository of many important notes and manuscripts as yet unpublished.

The appraisal of the objects in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, including the part of the Hoentschel collection which was not given to the institution, is practically done.

The Morgan estate has already paid into the State Treasury $2,500,000 advance on the transfer tax based on a valuation of $80,000,000. If the estate should prove to be greater than that amount an additional sum will be paid, while a refund will be made if the reverse be true. It is generally understood that the art collections were not fully represented in the valuation on which the advance was made pending the decision of Mr. Morgan as to the disposition of some of them.

SONS OF REST SENT TO JAIL.

Police Take Men Who Won't Work from City Lodging House.

The first of a series of raids on men who frequent the bread lines and spend the time between free meals reading in free libraries was conducted by the police at the Municipal Lodging House last night. Three men were arrested because they refused jobs paying from $1 to $3 a day. They will be compelled to work twenty days for the city for nothing.

The three men were Francis Kearney, 22 years old, who said he had a sore foot and therefore could not work; Arthur Duelle, 53 years old, who said he did not like the kind of work that went with the $1 and $2 jobs, and Andrew Carley, 46 years old, who said he really loved to work, but that he didn't like to venture forth in the kind of weather that New York City had been having for several days. All of them said they had no homes.

The raids on the breadliners and the free lodging houses followed an investigation by Leroy Peterson, head of the Bureau of Unemployment of the Police Department, and Captain B. Allen of the Salvation Army bread line.

KNOX BOOM HAS STARTED.

Senator Oliver Produces Another Candidate in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 18.—Politics has been seething in this city since the arrival here of Governor Brumbaugh and Senator Penrose. Governor Brumbaugh ascertained that Senator Oliver does not favor him as a favorite son at the Republican National Convention.

Senator Oliver has advised Messrs. Penrose and Brumbaugh that he is unequivocally for Senator Knox as the logical candidate for the Pennsylvania delegation to support. Senator Oliver argued also that the delegates should be free to consult with the delegates of other States so they could agree on a candidate who would harmonize the factions of the party and a man big enough to bring the country through the world-crisis facing it.

MILLION TO AID ROOSEVELT.

Fitzgerald Declares Big Sum Will Be Raised to Boom Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 18.—In this week's issue of The Republic former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald declares that $1,000,000 is to be raised in the near future on behalf of the Roosevelt campaign for the Presidency. Mr. Fitzgerald says:

"Publicity of the widest kind is to be had, and perhaps Mr. Roosevelt's strength will be considerably augmented by primary day. At the present writing the Old Guard seem to have a runaway."

Bryan's Candidacy Upheld.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 18.—Opposition to the name of William J. Bryan appearing on the Nebraska ballot as a candidate for delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention, on the ground that the former Cabinet member was not a Democrat, was overruled today by the Secretary of State of Nebraska and Mr. Bryan's name will remain. R. W. Whited of Omaha made the protest.

WEST POINT ALUMNI DINE IN MANY CITIES

Swap Jokes by Long-Distance Telephone, with Never a Whisper of War.

ASTOR HERE LIKE ACADEMY

Grand Ballroom Set to Represent the Military Reservation on the Hudson.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific West Pointers celebrated last night the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the founding of the Military Academy at West Point. In New York more than 300 dined at the Hotel Astor, as many more dined in San Francisco, while about 200 sat about the tables in Chicago. In lesser numbers the sons of the Point gathered in St. Louis, in New Orleans, in Galveston, in San Antonio, while in far away Honolulu and Manila other hundreds assembled and sang the anthem "Hail, Alma Mater, Dear," and yelled the famous "Rah! rah! rah!" of the "armay."

Through the courtesy of the New York Telephone Company the diners in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco were linked together, and in the course of the evening Generals, and Colonels and Majors and Captains and Lieutenants exchanged greeting and cracked jokes at one another's expense across the continent. For instance Colonel John N. Bellinger of Governors Island sympathized with his old cadet chum Holabird in Chicago because of the latter's thinning locks, while Holabird retorted by asking the South Carolina Colonel why it was that his forty-odd Summers did not make him "less noisy than was the case when you were the noisiest youngster at West Point."

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department of the army, with headquarters in San Francisco, who was the ranking officer at the Pacific Coast function, talked with Colonel J. C. F. Tillson in New York, and was surprised to learn that the Colonel was not one of the "lucky chaps" chasing Villa. Had the United States kept Vera Cruz, and had Frederick Funston remained in command there, General Bell, who was relieved a year ago of the border command by the little Kansan, would probably be directing operations from San Antonio.

Brig. Gen. E. C. Young, who was also in San Francisco, asked Colonel W. H. Hart, who dined in New York, some very personal questions, while General Charles King, the famous army novelist, who dined with the crowd in Chicago, was overheard by the New Yorkers to tell Colonel W. H. Hunter, who was in Chicago, that he might write a story based on the pursuit of Pancho Villa. Lieutenant Phil Mathews of Fort Totten also got a word in, and told Lieutenant A. J. Davis, who was in San Francisco, that West Point was sure to beat Annapolis again next Fall.

The Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor, in which the New York dinner was served, was made over to represent West Point. The graduates entered through a sallyport which was a reproduction of the famous entrance to the old barracks at West Point. In the northern end of the ballroom was a huge curtain on which was painted a picture of the magnificent Hudson River view to the north of West Point, while another curtain in the southern end of the room showed the quadrangle of the barracks where so many hundreds of famous officers have had to walk away the demerits that stern commandants inflicted on them during their cadet days.

On the east side of the room was the illuminated coat of arms of West Point, with the words, "Duty—Honor—Country" blazing out of the picture in great golden letters. And everywhere fluttered the American flag. Just two toasts were offered—one to President Wilson and the other to West Point. There were no speeches, even Major William N. Dykman, who presided, refusing to utter a single word in the way of a set talk.

Among those at the dinner were Colonel C. P. Townsley, the Superintendent of the Military Academy; Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone; Colonel John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General of the Eastern Department; Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, Chief of Staff on Governors Island; Captain Halstead Dorsey, aid on the staff of Major Gen. Leonard Wood; Colonels C. P. Echols, Samuel E. Tillman, of the Academic Staff of West Point; Colonel O. B. Mitcham and Major W. I. (Texas) Westervelt, the ordnance experts from Sandy Hook; ex-Police Commissioners Theodore A. Bingham and Douglas I. McKay, Captain Matthew B. Hanna, Brig. Gen. H. F. Hodges, commanding the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District; Colonel John M. Carson, Captain George R. Goethals, Captain H. J. Koehler, Colonel C. M. Truitt, Colonel W. G. Haan, Colonel Beverly W. Dunn, Loyal Farragut, Major W. J. Hawkins, Colonel Delamere Skerrett, Captain G. W. Beavers and William C. Muschenheim, the last named the only diner from civilian life.

J. N. Willys Portrait Exhibited.

A portrait of John N. Willys of Toledo, Ohio, who is prominently identified with the automobile industry, appears in the exhibition of paintings from the brush of Wilhelm Funk on view in the Reinhardt galleries at 565 Fifth Avenue. It is a most interesting and convincing likeness and has been admired by many of Mr. Willys's friends in the city.

AGED COW HOLDS RECORD.

Animal Owned by Charles Pratt, at 13, Gives 12,694 Pounds of Milk.

GLEN COVE, L. I., March 18.—An official record of the milk and butter produced by the herd of Jersey cows on the country estate of Charles Pratt, at Glen Cove, L. I., has just been completed by Jesse D. Patridge, superintendent of the Pratt estate. The figures show that Rosebud Prospect, a cow over 13½ years old, has established a record for all breeds of cows at that age.

Rosebud Prospect gave 12,694 pounds of milk, from which 761 pounds of butter were obtained. The nearest record is that of Sadas Queen, of Ventor. This cow, at the age of 12 years and 1 month, made a year's record of 890 pounds of butter.

The remarkable butter and milk producing qualities of Rosebud Prospect are handed down to her offspring. Three of her daughters, Dosoris Park Prospect, Dosoris Park Rosebud, and Dosoris Park Gem, have averaged in one year 11,878 pounds of milk and 731 pounds of butter.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Hand-embroidered Lingerie from the Philippines

A very unusual shipment of these dainty Undergarments, now so much in demand, has just been received. All of the articles included in the importation were made under the personal supervision of B. Altman & Co.'s representative. The materials used are the sheerest batistes and nainsooks, and the exquisite embroidery reaches the ultimate standard of skilled needlecraft

Included are a number of garments made of crepe de Chine of American manufacture, beautifully embroidered.

A New Importation of Brushed Silk Sweaters

just arrived from Europe, presents a decidedly smart sash sweater, made of a novelty silk in a variety of jewel colorings, in regular stock at $28.00.

(Women's Sweater Department, Second Floor)

Spring Fashions in Little Children's Hats and Coats

(sizes up to 6 years) are shown in a charming collection assembled in a new Department on the Second Floor. Here will be found everything that is fashionable in Outer Wear for the little folk, including dainty coats of silk taffeta, faille and poplin for the tiny maid and equally attractive outergarments of suitable materials for the little man.

New importations of Little Girls' French Hats have been received.

The Spring Importations of PARIS GOWNS

present a feature of impelling interest in the Department for Imported and Special Costumes, on the Third Floor.

The assemblage embraces the most recherche creations of the leading French couturiers, among whom are Callot Soeurs, Jenny, Paquin, Doeuillet, Lanvin, Bulloz, Agnes, Drecoll, Worth, etc., and presents a complete Revue des Modes for the Spring of 1916.

The collection comprises exclusive models secured through the co-operation of B. Altman & Co.'s Paris organization with their New York buyers.

Duplicates will be made to order at $150.00 and upward

French Novelties in Women's Neckwear

are now being constantly received. Among the latest exclusive importations from Paris are quaint Victorines of fine batiste or net, exquisitely hand-embroidered, each introducing the little touch of difference that makes for distinctiveness and individuality. Other diminutive capes are made of soft taffeta, in the charming colors and color combinations that are destined to be the Spring and Summer vogue.

Women's Ready-to-wear Dep't (Third Floor)

Separate Tailored Skirts

in a number of distinctive models, variously developed in taffetas, corduroys, checked velours de laine, striped pongees and the new mohairs, are shown at very reasonable prices

Furnishings for the Baby's Boudoir

form a very attractive display in a newly reserved section of the Second Floor. Here are the latest approved models in ivory or white Enameled Furniture for the nursery, with and without dainty trimmings of net or lace in combination with pink or blue silks and ribbons; as well as numberless articles that are indispensable in every home which shelters a baby.

A specialty is made in the Infants' Department of Bassinettes, Baskets and Hampers trimmed to order. All of this work is done in workrooms in the establishment.

A Very Unusual Offering of Spring Hats

will be a feature of interest to-morrow in the Trimmed Millinery Department on the Third Floor.

The collection of Hats to be presented on this occasion embraces a large but select number of entirely new, specially prepared models, some of which are clever copies of Parisian creations, while others, equally artistic, are original designs from B. Altman & Co.'s own ateliers. All are the embodiment of Springtime beauty and charm, and for style, individuality, quality and workmanship offer unsurpassable value at the special price of $18.00

Women's Washable House Dresses

in refreshingly simple styles, made of the wanted cottons, will be placed on sale to-morrow at

$1.65, $2.25, $3.00 & $3.85

(Department on Second Floor)

Fashionable Attire for Misses and Young Women

is ready, in ample assortments, for the opening season. The selections have been made with the most discriminating care, the result being a collection of new, smart models that are the expression of youthful piquancy and attractiveness.

Tailor-made Suits	$18.50 to 195.00
Coats	10.75 to 135.00
Afternoon Dresses, in silk and Georgette combinations	$19.50 to 135.00
Evening Dresses (featuring the farthingale effect)	$26.50 to 175.00
Washable Frocks of voiles, linens, etc., at	$9.75 to 32.00

(Department on Second Floor)

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

Extraordinary Values

will be offered to-morrow in a Sale of

Imported Black Dress Taffetas

at these unusual prices:

High-lustre Black Taffeta
39-inch . . . . per yard $1.60

Heavy-weight lustrous Black Taffeta
39-inch . . . . per yard $1.90

Mail and Telephone Orders will receive prompt attention.

Imported Ramie Linens and Cotton Crepes

for Summer dresses, will be on sale to-morrow at extraordinarily low prices.

Imported Ramie-weave Linen, 47-inch, in pink, old rose, and Copenhagen, delft and navy blues . . . . per yard 55c.

Imported Cotton Crepe, 27-inch, in checks, plaids and stripes in various colors, per yard . . . . . 12½c.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE

Beer
Patou
Parry
Peggy
Agnès
Callot
Robert
Groult
Royant
Maupas
Chanel
Bulloz
Arnold
Bernard

The Gowns, Tailored Suits, Dresses, Pelerines, Manteaux, Blouses of these famous couturières may be had in the original or our artistes will adapt them to individual tastes at extremely moderate cost

Drecoll
Tollman
Mesnard
Bongard
Hennard
Doeuillet
Germaine
Bourniche
Grandjean
Georgette
Coguenhem
Maurice Mayer
Martial-Armand
Berthe Hermance
Margaine-Lacroix
and others

Trimmed Millinery suitable for every occasion and representing the highest art of the famous Paris Modistes. Original models and exact copies are reasonably priced

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Chickering Hall Musicales, Wednesday, March 22nd, Saturday, March 25th, at 3 P. M.

SPRING BLOUSES
Are of Supreme Interest

Paris has contributed many models to the Lord & Taylor display and Paris influences are evident in many exclusive adaptations, made especially to our order. Featured are Lingerie Blouses, typically French in their exquisite daintiness, hand made, hand embroidered and adorned with rare, real laces. A collection that will delight the most fastidious woman.

Blouses—Three Models

White Net in daintily tucked model, inset with Valenciennes lace and made over a fine net foundation.

Crepe de Chine in white or flesh; a model with deep double cape collar and cuffs, scalloped and eyelet embroidered.

"Radium Silk" in white; a model with eyelet embroidered fronts, in effective design.

Special **$5.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses in white and flesh; a model with elaborately embroidered fronts, frilled cuffs and deep radium silk collar.....**$6.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses in a charming model with frill jabot and clusters of graduated tucks.....**$12.75**

Lovely New Lace Blouses

A collection of delightfully effective models in shimmering radium laces, fine meshed shadow and silk laces and the latest novelty laces.

$5.95, $6.95, $7.95, $10.75 to $14.75

Third Floor.

Ground Floor Specials

Blouses—Three Models

Crepe de Chine in white, flesh and peach; tailored, tucked or embroidered models with deep collars and hemstitching.

Striped Wash Silk in tailored model with pointed, convertible collar and cuffs.

$3.95

Lingerie Blouses

Voiles, lace or embroidery trimmed; linens, strictly tailored or embroidered, in plain colors, stripes or white. Frill styles, too, in the assortment.....**$1.95, $2.95 and $3.95**

An Impressive Showing of WOMEN'S DISTINCTIVE SUITS AND COATS

A charming and comprehensive assortment, presenting an infinite variety of the season's best styles in the newest fabrics and colors. Many of the models are faithful copies of imported Suits, and quite a number are exclusive with Lord & Taylor.

Fancy and Plain Tailored Suits

In all the fashionable materials, faultlessly tailored, finely lined models in:

Men's Wear Serge, Gabardines, Shepherd Checks, Novelty Checks, New Stripes and Spring Mixtures.

$25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $39.50, $45.00 & $50.00

Dressy Suits In the New Silks

A representative assortment of the best and newest models in the fashionable silks:

Imported Chiffon Taffeta, Gros de Londres, Soiree, Faille, Poult de Soie and Satin Charmeuse in the rich new shades.

Among the higher priced models are three-piece Suits with elaborate lace and Georgette Crepe bodices.

$29.50, $35, $39.50, $45, $60 to $150

Street, Afternoon and Touring Coats

A comprehensive collection of smart models; the majority handsomely lined:

Tweeds, Mixtures, Serges, Gabardines, Checks, Wool Poplins, Bolivia and Vicuna Velours—Wool Velours.

$15.00, $19.50, $25.00, $29.50, $35.00 to $75.00

Afternoon and Evening Coats

Reproductions of leading Paris models; most effective garments of distinctive style,

Satin Charmeuse, Chiffon Taffeta, Gros de Londres, Satin Sublime, Silk Poplin, Ombre Taffeta and Figured Marquisette,

many elaborately trimmed with ostrich and marabout. The linings are gorgeous and include printed crepes and novelty silks.

$25, $29.50, $35, $39.50, $45 to $150

SEPARATE SKIRTS

Featuring new Sport models in all the newest and most fashionable materials and colorings.

$6.00, $6.95 $7.50, $8.50 and $10.50

Third Floor.

HATS FROM LONDON
An Early Spring Showing

Just arrived, these smart Hats, made expressly for Lord & Taylor by one of the leading English Milliners, owe their distinction to their unusually clever lines and their extreme simplicity.

The collection includes a dozen or so novel shapes, hand blocked of very light weight Milan Hemps and fancy straws; finely satin lined in the accepted London style. There are

Sailors. Oval crowned and with fetching twists and turns of brim.

Round Hats. Quite small and close fitting.

Quaint Poke Bonnets of demure style.

Drooping Brim Hats that suggest East Indian helmets.

Simply but ever so smartly trimmed with ribbons, bows and perky rosettes; with English berries, fruits and flowers; with bright-hued feather ornaments.

In grey, blue, sand, tan, rose, pink, purple and scarlet, these add the final note of style to tailored suit or sport costume.

Priced **$3.95 to $10.00**

In the French Millinery Salon

Two Special Groups of Hats

at $18.00 and $23.50

Our own copies and adaptations of Spring importations; also a few Paris Model Hats are included in this collection.

Trotteur Hats

Hats for Sports Wear

Hats for Restaurant and Afternoon Wear

The majority of these are the productions of our own workrooms and are fashioned of the latest imported materials and trimmings.

Fourth Floor.

WOMEN'S DRESSES
At Exceptionally Attractive Prices

Fashion's mandates as to Spring Frocks are as capricious as they are charming and as a result there are Modes that appeal to every women's fancy.

Featured are three unusually interesting groups of Spring Dresses in new fashions and fabrics.

Smart Serge Dresses

$19.50

Navy or black serge of excellent quality makes these simple but stylish Dresses; the tailored bodice and paneled skirt are joined with a broad belt, hand embroidered in heavy silk; collar, vestee and cuffs are of white silk.

Dresses—Six Models

$25.00

A group of Spring Frocks for street and afternoon wear; models in taffeta, serge and crepe de chine in fashionable colorings and in black; bodice effects, new and striking, skirts with the fashionable "flare."

Mourning Dresses

A notably complete collection of models including afternoon and evening Dresses in the correct modes and materials for the various periods of mourning.

Third Floor.

MISSES' SPRING SUITS

"Specialized" styles for the younger element are featured in the Lord & Taylor Apparel Sections, devoted to the outfitting of femininity from the age of six to eighteen.

Juniors' Suits, $25.00

Sizes 15 and 17 years.

Heavy blue serge and shepherd checks, in belted box coat style, the collar and cuffs of awning stripe linen.

Snakeskin Gabardine in Spring shades—the belted coat prettily trimmed with hand-embroidered pongee collar.

Shepherd checks in model with belted Raglan shoulder coat; finished with a wide silk tie.

Corduroy in gay colors; belted Sport coat model.

Misses' Suits, $25.00

Black or navy serge or shepherd check in a decidedly smart model, the belted coat very flaring and trimmed with ornamental stitching and square pockets.

Serge in a model with very flaring coat, belted at back and semi-fitting at front. Both have girdle top skirts.

Misses' Suits, $29.50

Chiffon Taffeta and Serge are combined in a charming Suit copied from a recently imported model; the silk coat has wide belt, collar, cuffs and pockets of the serge; the skirt, a deep fold of serge at foot and pointed girdle with pockets. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

Third Floor.

NEW LINGERIE

Spring importations from Paris and the Philippines lend the final touch of charm and completeness to the Lord & Taylor assortments.

American Made Lingerie

Fashioned of sheer batiste or nainsook in models adorned with fine laces, embroideries, and ribbon run beading, or in more tailored effects, with tucks, hemstitching and picot edging.

Gowns.....**50c, 98c, $1.25, $1.65, $1.95 to $3.95**
Envelope or Regular Chemises...**98c, $1.45 and $1.95**
Petticoats.....**98c, $1.45, $1.95, $2.95 and $3.95**

Crepe de Chine Underwear

Gowns.....**$3.95, $5.45 and $8.45**
Envelope Chemises.....**$1.95, $2.95 and $3.95**
Combinations.....**$2.95 and $3.95**
Underbodices.....**98c, $1.50 and $1.95**
Washable Satin Gowns.....**$4.95 and $6.95**

French Lingerie

Gowns.....**$1.95, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95 to $6.95**
Combinations.....**$1.95, $2.45 and $2.95**
Envelope Chemises....**$2.95, $3.95, $4.45 to $5.95**

Philippine Lingerie

Gowns.....**$3.45 and $3.95**

Second Floor.

FINE STATIONERY
A Remarkable Sale

2119 Boxes of the Most Artistic Imported and Domestic Paper and Cards

Qualities Usually Sold at 50c to 75c a box

Special 35c

A sale without precedent, for both the Writing Paper and Correspondence Cards are extreme novelties, and in a most extensive variety of colors and styles.

Artistic boxes, prettily decorated, contain Writing Paper or Cards—gold or silver edged or beveled; or bordered in dainty colors. Many have Tissue Lined Envelopes.

A liberal supply of white paper, and in colors,—almost every tint that is fancied. Sizes and shapes in the daintiest most approved styles.

In connection with this Sale Monogram and Address Dies, Choice of Ten Designs $1.00 each

Ground Floor.

Special Sale for Monday

EXTRA HIGH-CUT WHITE CALF BOOTS
$6.85

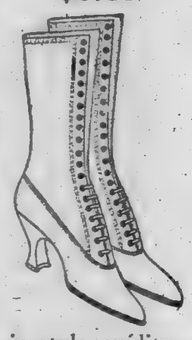

White Ivory Soles — *White Louis XVI Heels*

Boots in style, quality and finish similar to those shown at $9.00 and $10.00.

The vogue of the White Boot lends unusual interest to these smartest of novelties in Spring Footwear; all white, from their extremely high, gracefully modeled laced tops to their dainty heels. Practical, too, for the ivory soles and heels are so easily cleaned.

Note the high arch, the perforated lace stay, the many clever features of this newest of Boots.

The "Derby"—A New Pump

and

The "Madison"—A Smart Colonial

$8.00 a Pair

In the new colors:

Light Grey — *Brown Kid*
Dark Grey — *White Kid*
Champagne — *Tan Calf*

Second Floor.

LINENS
that Inspire a Pride in the Pantry

It is a matter of human experience that servants rarely rise higher than the quality and character of the accessories of service.

They estimate the requirements of their mistress by her punctiliousness and pride in respect to the condition of the articles that she gives them to work with.

If the pantry is supplied with well-kept, good quality Linens, properly marked for their individual service, it will have a definite influence upon the cleanliness and thoroughness with which wares from dining room and kitchen are washed and polished.

Butler or maid will take pride in work done with these attractive, hemmed, pure-linen Glass Cloths, with service name woven in the selvage; at **$4.50** a dozen and less.

Or these Checked Glass Towels, individually hemmed, at **$2.60** a dozen and less.

Fine and durable Roller Towel Crashes, of Irish, Scotch, German, Austrian or Russian linen; ready-made and by the yard.

Then here are all the pantry "linens"—so-called, though not flax linens at all—

Chamoisette, for polishing silver—Window Cleaning Cloths—Paint Cloths—Dust Cloth Mittens—Pot Cloths—Sad Iron Cloths—Broom Covers—Floor Mops—

Everything that adds to the efficiency of the pantry service, and which carries its own suggestion of the thoroughness and correctness with which the mistress of the home expects the work to be done.

Second Floor.

NEW CORSETS
For the Fashionable Figure Lines

Spring Suits and Frocks must be fitted over Corsets that will give the correct "silhouette"—with its gracefully incurved waist and new lines.

Four Lord & Taylor Special Corsets

Two Models in Batiste—white or pink with elastic girdle tops; lightly boned.....**$1.50**

A Model in Batiste—of heavy quality; medium low bust; elastic inserts; well boned, but giving freedom over the hips.....**$2.50**

A Model in Fancy Broche—in white or delicate pink; medium bust and length; well boned.....**$2.75**

Elente Corsets

Pink and white broche of fine quality; lightly boned for slight and medium figures. Our former price $6.00.....**$2.95**

Brassieres

A varied assortment of models in the best makes; embroidery and lace trimmed styles at...**50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00**

Second Floor.

SPRING GLOVES
For the Woman of Fashion

Gauntlets and Strap-wrist effects are favored; made on the smartest of Sport lines, these accurately forecast the Glove Mode for the new season.

The three novelties featured are typical of the clever styles in the Lord & Taylor assortment:

Duplex Cloth Gloves—look like leather and wash like linen. The new strap-wrist style in shades of sand or in white; lined with yellow. In dark grey, tan or chamois, lined with self color. A pair.....**$1.25**

Imported White Washable Kid Gloves; pique sewn and made of the finest quality leathers. In all white or with black stitching and embroidery. The best washable glace Gloves made; every pair guaranteed.....**$2.25**

Washable Leather Gauntlets for riding or driving, are of tan leathers, with stiff cuffs and gore of black; strap at wrist. A pair.....**$2.95**

Ground Floor.

CHIFFONS
in more than One Thousand Shades

Lord & Taylor feature Chiffons and other fashionable sheer silk fabrics, now in such vogue—the assortment comprising every tint, shade and tone.

"Crepe Lunette"

(Exclusive with Lord & Taylor)

This exquisite fabric, sheer, lustrous and of marvelously beautiful texture, in all the wanted evening and street shades; one of America's finest silk productions. A yard.....**$2.25**

Silver Grey Silks

Fashion's favorites for Spring and Summer are these soft, silvery grey silks; the Lord & Taylor assortment embraces every approved weave in the varying shades of grey.

At Most Attractive Prices

Crepe Meteor and Crepe de Chine

Lustrous and of excellent qualities; over 75 colors for evening and afternoon wear. Width 40 inches. A yard..**$2.00**

Ground Floor.

DRESS FABRICS

Scotch Tweeds for Suits and Coats; smart Spring mixtures. Width 54 inches. A yard.....**$1.85**

All Wool Gabardines in Spring's fashionable colors; also Serges in white, navy, and black. Special, a yard.....**$1.00**

Semi-made Sports Skirts

In new models and materials.

Each.....**$2.95**

Second Floor.

Specially Featured—Smart

COLLAR AND CUFF SETS of ORGANDIE
65c

Rose Flesh Joffre and Sky Blue — *Maize Nile Amethyst and White*

The "Teeco" Set illustrated, made exclusively for Lord & Taylor, is of sheer French organdie. Note the cleverly designed collar, with its effective black moire ribbon tie, and the flare of the deep cuffs; plisse frills and hemstitching add a smart finish.

Imported Organdie Guimpes, with the newest of scalloped collars and fronts in white and pastel tints. Special.....**$1.50**

Imported Net and Organdie Collars. Hand embroidered and in the most effective new styles. Special, **$1.00 and $1.95**

Ostrich Feather Boas. The very latest novelty effects in leading Spring shades, black and white....**$2.95 to $10.50**

Maline Ruffs. Soft, fluffy, very becoming, in white, black, every fashionable color and color combination, **$1.95 to $4.75**

Ground Floor.

SUFFRAGE SPEAKERS ATTACK LEGISLATORS

Rev. Dr. McCurdy Says They Have Only Acted on Three Matters in Three Months.

TIMES EDITORIAL CRITICISED

Congressional Union Gives Tea at St. Regis to Raise Funds for Western Tour.

The Congressional Union of Woman Suffrage gave a big reception and tea at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday afternoon. It was in the interest of a big interstate tour, which is to be made by the Eastern women through the West to appeal to the women voters to aid them with their political power to pass the Federal suffrage amendment through the present Congress. For the expenses of the trip $500 was raised and more pledged. There were 600 guests and many speakers. The editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES on woman suffrage last Thursday formed one of the topics of discussion.

"In an editorial discussion the demand of the women of New York for the vote THE TIMES calls the action of the women 'almost an impertinence,'" said the Rev. Dr. Allan McCurdy, "and speaks of the 'great calls on the thought and energy of the country and the perplexity of grave problems, domestic and foreign.' The men at Albany are not settling 'grave questions.' In three months they have only taken action on three different matters. They are simply playing politics. THE TIMES does not care what it says when it is trying to prove a point. With a perfectly bland smile it contradicts the news in its own columns.

"In 1869 THE TIMES said that the Federal suffrage bill would never again be heard from until it was to the interest of some dominant political party to pass the measure. It never dreamed that conditions would be as they are now. I am anxiously awaiting to see what THE TIMES will say when the Federal Amendment is passed by this Congress."

Mrs. Mary Beard also quoted THE TIMES editorial of 1869.

"THE TIMES said at that time that the Federal suffrage amendment would only be passed when it was to the interest of a dominant political party to pass it," she said. "Now it is to the interest of a dominant political party to pass the suffrage bill, and THE TIMES says that the women who ask it are impertinent."

Referring to the methods of the Congressional Union in going to the women voters to ask their help in getting the amendment through, she said:

"Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton would have acted exactly as the union is doing. Seeing that they were powerless to work on Congress without votes, they immediately went to the West to enfranchise the women of those States; and, having the votes as we have now, they would have used them politically as the union is doing."

"Any one who objects to the political methods of the Congressional Union has only to consider the treatment that has been received by the women without votes in Albany," said Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch. "Five different times they were promised action on their bill, and nothing was done."

"In California, where the women vote, we should not have waited more than twice," said Miss Frances Jelliffe.

The speakers emphasized the fact that there are now 4,000,000 voters in the woman suffrage States.

An inter-State luncheon was announced for April 6, to be given for the Eastern women of the Congressional Union, who will start that day for the West to make the appeal to the Western women to help them in their fight for the Federal amendment. The trip will occupy five weeks and the women have engaged a special car, in which they will live, and a schedule has been arranged so that they will arrive in the different large cities in time for mass meetings. Among the women who will go on the trip will be Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Miss Anna Constable, and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.

Among the contributors to the $500 given yesterday were Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, $100; Mrs. Lewis Delafield, $100; Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, $200.

On the reception committee of the afternoon were Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Jewitt Minturn, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, and Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr.

SUFFRAGE TACTICS PROTEST

Miss Chittenden Denounces Actions of Women at Albany.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, has sent the following letter to Controller William A. Prendergast

In everything you are reported to have said at the suffrage protest meeting at Cooper Union Thursday evening you made the mistake in assuming that there are only two parties interested or concerned in the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee regarding the Whitney-Brereton resolution—the committee itself and the adherents of woman suffrage.

You seem to have forgotten, Mr. Controller, that 748,832 men in the State voted against woman suffrage last November, expressing their own opinions and those of the women they represent.

To assume that these men and women have changed their opinions on this question since then is an insult to their intelligence. The Senate Judiciary Committee would be derelict in its duty if it did not stop to consider the will of the majority on this question, as expressed at the polls on Nov. 2.

The legislators at Albany have had a practical experience of the hysteria of women in politics. Overexcited women presumed on the courtesy of the Senate committee by blocking the entrance to the committee room. The campaign of terrorism which the suffragists have waged for weeks, having reached the limit of endurance, most women and every man will understand why the committeemen went about their legislative business by another door.

Miss Chittenden has also issued a general statement criticising the action of the Assembly in passing the suffrage amendment and adding that the action may prove a bomb needed to "bring people to a realization that their accredited representatives at Albany have flagrantly disregarded the will of the majority of their constituents as expressed at the ballot box on Nov. 2.

"Being human," she continues, "the Assemblymen have yielded to expediency and to what has been termed the 'pestiferous nagging' of the suffrage lobby which has been maintained at Albany ever since the legislative session opened to force an immediate resubmission of this amendment.

"Such action on the part of the members in the Assembly after the overwhelming rejection of the woman suffrage amendment four months ago, shows an utter lack of response on their part to the popular will, and a complete disregard of the fundamental principle of the law of majority rule.

"There should be a protest from all the voters of the State," Miss Chittenden said in conclusion, "to their respective Senators against the suffrage amendment now before the Senate Judiciary to "offset the activity of the suffrage lobby."

ROOSEVELT CASE ARGUED.

Justice Allows Week for Filing Briefs in Annulment Suit.

John E. Roosevelt, cousin of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, was the only witness yesterday at the final session of the trial of his suit for an annulment of his marriage to Mrs. Edith Hammersley Briscoe Roosevelt, before Justice Frederick E. Crane in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Mr. Roosevelt admitted that he spoke figuratively when he said his brother Robert suppressed a codicil to their father's will which he received at his father's "death bed." Mr. Roosevelt said that Robert Roosevelt received the codicil some months before the death of his father, but while the father was in a weakened condition.

The afternoon session of the trial was given over to arguments by C. Walter Randall, counsel for Mr. Roosevelt, and Felix Ingraham, representing Mrs. Roosevelt. Their arguments were confined to discussions of the testimony of various witnesses as to the physical condition of Mrs. Roosevelt. At the conclusion of the addresses by the lawyers Justice Crane said the case was complicated.

He instructed counsel for both sides that they could present further argument in writing at any time before next Saturday, if they wished. Mrs. Roosevelt was not in court yesterday.

PITTSBURGH FEARS END OF STEEL BOOM

Mills Seeking Clauses in Contracts Which Will Prevent Cancellation of Orders.

DUE TO ADVANCE IN PRICES

At Present, However, the Factories Are Working to Capacity in Attempt to Catch Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 18.—Owing to the rapid advance in all products Pittsburghers are beginning to fear that the present boom will not last, and are seeking to insert a clause preventing cancellations. Buyers of steel and iron knowing that they are on an allotment basis, have been placing orders far ahead of their requirements, and when confronted with the non-cancellation clause are backing down.

While a large amount of material is going abroad and inquiries for future consignments are numerous, it is the domestic buyer who is forcing prices upward. An authority on iron and steel said that this country has abundant resources to fill all requirements, even abnormal cosumption, but the mass of orders placed are not for consumption. Buyers are merely seeking to protect themselves by over-ordering, and if they could have all their orders filled they would not want them nor could they make use of the material.

This condition does not obtain in some lines, however, where there is an actual dearth of material. Plates, bars for munitions, and wire are actually scarce. When the war is ended it is believed that bars and wire will slump but plates will maintain their position owng to the large number of vessels sunk by the warring nations which will have to be replaced. The railroads, too, will require cars for some years to come.

The Carnegie Steel Company has advanced plates $5 a ton to 2.00c. Other interests are quoting 2.75c. Eastern Pennsylvania mills have received as high as 5c, and are quoting 4c regularly. Other prices quoted at 3c and 3.50c. Contracts are only accepted at the convenience of the mill. It is doubtful whether there remains much tonnage unsold for the remainder of the year. Every consumer of steel has his agent on the ground seeking to have his orders rushed. The Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company has contracted with an Eastern mill for 10,400 tons of plates for six vessels, material to be shipped during the next eighteen months. Shipbuilders are declining five tons of boat building offered for every ton accepted.

Structural steel is having a little boom on the side which has some backbone to it. There has been a gradual increase in actual tonnage output and this is being fabricated as promptly as it comes from the mill. There is scarcely a building operation in the country of any size that is not being delayed on account of the scarcity of steel. Numerous building projects are contemplated. Plans on others have been laid aside until prices decline. The Carnegie Steel Company has advanced shapes to 2.35c, an advance of $2 a ton. The American Bridge Company has accepted a contract for 15,500 tons in Cleveland, which involves the building of a new hotel together with other enterprises.

European countries are buying Bessemer pig iron heavily. A sale of 10,000 tons of Bessemer at $21, valleys, was made to Italy. French interests are seeking to contract for 200 tons a day until the end of the war. Negotiations are on for 50,000 tons of Bessemer by Pittsburgh consumers. Buffalo furnaces have inquiries aggregating 75,000 tons of basic and Bessemer. New England interests are inquiring for 50,000 tons of pig iron. Virginia cast-iron pipemakers have contracted for 25,000 tons at $18, delivered, from Virginia and Alabama furnaces. Canadian buyers are seeking iron here. Southern furnaces have booked orders aggregating 50,000 tons for delivery over last half of the year at $15.50, and for delivery during the first quarter of 1917 at $15.

PARDO WILL NOT RESIGN.

President of Peru Denies a Report of His Approaching Retirement.

The following letter was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dear Sir: I beg to refer to the cable which appeared on Page 2 of your issue of the 16th inst., and which stated that President Jose Pardo of Peru had decided to resign, owing to ill health, in favor of the Vice President, Mr. Ricardo Bentin.

I immediately cabled to his Excellency and have this morning received from him the following reply:

"Peruvian Consul, New York: Absolutely false. PARDO."

I would esteem it a favor if you gave this denial as much prominence as possible, since the effect of your previous notice has been extremely misleading, and indeed harmful, judging from the inquiries which have reached this office, and I am anxious that the false impression be removed as completely as possible.

Anticipating my thanks, I am, dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

EDUARDO HIGGINSON,
Consul General.

BAIL SEIZED FOR ALIMONY.

Cash Thompson's Wife Put Up Awarded to Her Predecessor.

Frank T. Thompson, so-called "King of the Confidence Men," was brought from Sing Sing Prison last week to testify in the trial of a suit brought by his wife, Catherine, for back alimony at the rate of $100 a month. Thompson was arrested in Atlantic City last June on the charge of having fleeced a citizen of Milwaukee in a confidence game. He provided $5,000 bail. As he was going out of Police Headquarters he was again arrested in another suit on another charge and held in $10,000 bail. A surety company furnished the bond on a cash deposit. But before Thompson could get away he was again arrested and held in $50,000 bail. This sent him to a cell.

Last January he and four confederates pleaded guilty to grand larceny and were sent to Sing Sing. Mrs. Thompson, hearing of the $10,000 bail produced by Thompson, had it attached to guarantee her alimony. A receiver was appointed, and Thompson sought to release the money by saying that it had been furnished by his second wife, Mrs. Kathryn Bradley Thompson.

The jury decided in favor of the first wife and the second wife burst into tears, declaring the money belonged to her. It will be paid to the first Mrs. Thompson at the rate of $100 a month until it is exhausted.

HONOR CLEVELAND'S SON.

Princeton Freshmen Is Made President of His Class.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18.—Richard Folsom Cleveland, son of President Grover Cleveland, has been elected President of the Freshman Class of Princeton University. Mr. Cleveland entered Princeton from Exerter last Fall and since then has taken an active interest in campus life. At Exerter he was a member of the track team for two years and played fullback for the Princeton Freshman team last fall. He is an active worker in the Y. M. C. A. of the university.

William A. Kirkland of Houston Texas, was elected Vice President of the class, and Franklin Butler Christmas, was made Secretary Treasurer.

WOMEN TO WORK IN GARDENS

Bay State Preparedness Advocates Plan for Truck-Raising.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 18.—Hundreds of well-known women in comfortable circumstances all over Massachusetts will this Spring become active workers in truck gardens if the plans of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness are carried out as proposed.

Already several prominent women of Boston and vicinity are planning to turn their country and shore estates into truck gardens to determine how much can be done along this line. Under the direction of Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears large classes are being formed to take up the study of the preparation and nutritive value of common food materials.

Mrs. Barrett Wendell, President of the Massachusetts Society; Mrs. George Richmond Fearing, Jr., Mrs. Richards M. Bradley, Mrs. J. J. Storrow, and Mrs. Robert W. Lovett will speak on the purposes of the society the coming week in Plymouth, Lawrence, Everett, Somerville, Lexington, Waltham, and Salem.

Yovin

announces

THE OPENING

of her

NEW SALON,

734 FIFTH AVENUE,

56th and 57th Streets,

in which will be displayed the latest and most distinctive models in

Tailored Suits,

Street, Afternoon and Evening Gowns,

Coats and Evening Wraps,

depicting the creative genius of the most celebrated couturiers of Paris, as well as inspirations of her own designing.

Mme. Yovin is pleased to announce that she has acquired the exclusive representation for this country of the productions of Auguste Champol, of 24 Rue Royale, Paris, and has with her a representative from that house.

Franken

17 West 34th St.

Sale of Spring Suits

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Specially priced at

17.50 and 19.75

A Wide Range of This Season's Foremost Models in All the Fashionable Fabrics

Stern Brothers

Forty-second Street — *Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, New York* — *Forty-third Street*

The Displays of Women's Smart Outer Attire

In the Ready-to-Wear Sections, on the Third Floor, present an unusually choice assortment of models, both distinctive and "different" in character, for

Street, Afternoon, Evening, Sports and Equestrian Wear

which in style, material and coloring are more varied than in any previous season.

A MOST ADVANTAGEOUS SPECIAL OFFERING PREPARED FOR MONDAY:

Utility Coats

of velour checks, serges, gabardines and combinations of serge and silk,

at $25.00

Women's Tailored Suits

of men's wear serge, gabardines, velour checks, taffetas and knitted fabrics, embodying workmanship of the highest quality,

at $29.50 and 37.50

Dressy Coats

of gros de Londres or silk poplin, smartly trimmed with velvet and self material,

at $39.50

Trimmed Millinery

This season's most charming styles are assembled in the Third Floor Salons, from the leading foreign modistes, including

Suzanne Talbot, Georgette, Lewis, Maria Guy and others,

providing for selection a great variety of straws, artistic trimmings and colorings, among which the bronze effects are most attractive.

A VERY SPECIAL OFFERING, MONDAY:

Women's Smartly Trimmed Hats

Adapted from the best French styles, most effectively trimmed, showing the delicate Spring color combinations,

at $15.00

THE GREY SALON

On the Third Floor, has prepared a special display of the newest fashion notes from Paris in dress and its accessories, and will present

To-morrow, the latest creations in

Imported Costumes

just received from abroad.

The Misses' Section

Has arranged for Monday, on the Third Floor, a highly important sale of

Misses' and Small Women's Afternoon Frocks

Comprising adaptations of the best foreign styles and the newest American ideas developed in Taffeta or Charmeuse, cleverly combined with Georgette crepe, some of which are hand-embroidered. The Skirts are in effective draped models. Colors: grey, navy, Copenhagen, sand, rose and black; sizes 14 to 18 years,

At the exceptionally low prices of

$24.75 and 29.50

Spring and Summer Silks

In the new weaves and colorings shown at the late Paris openings, in costumes for all occasions are represented in our comprehensive stock on the Second Floor.

UNUSUALLY GOOD VALUES MONDAY:

Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide; in white, black and a full line of light and dark shades,

at $1.15 yd.

Regular value $1.75

Fleur de Soie Taffetas, 40 inches wide; in white, black and a large assortment of evening and street shades,

at $1.58 yd.

Regular value $2.50

Imported Black Chiffon Taffetas, 40 ins. wide; soft finish, very superior quality.....yard.. $1.65

Regular value $2.75 a yard

Hair Goods

TO-MORROW AT REDUCED PRICES.

Grey and White Switches, 18 inch, at $4.95

Grey and White Switches, 20 inch, $7.95

Grey and White Transformations, at $8.95

(Third Floor)

Woolen Dress Fabrics

An exceptional offering on the Main Floor, Monday, of this season's most fashionable weaves, suitable for Tailored Suits, Dresses and Coats, will include

THESE WORTH WHILE ECONOMIES:

Fine Twill All-Wool Serges, Poplins and Gabardines, in the wanted colors and black, shepherd checks in various sizes, hair line striped suitings in black and white and navy and white, at $1.10

Plain Homespun Cheviots, 54 ins. wide; a large assortment of colors, including new pastel shades for Sport Suits,

at $1.45 yd.

Plain and Novelty Worsted Checks, 54 ins. wide; various size checks, in black and white and new Spring colors,

at $1.68 yd.

Superior Linens

A number of unmatched Table Cloths and Napkins, also some desirable Decorative Pieces, will be closed out Monday, on the Second Floor,

AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICE INDUCEMENTS.

Damask Table Cloths.... at $2.25 to 5.90

Damask Napkins.....dz. $2.75 to 5.50

Damask Table Cloths..at $4.50, 5.75, 7.25 (Scalloped; Round.)

Madeira Luncheon Sets, hand emb'd, $3.75, 4.50, 6.75 set

Madeira Tea Napkins hand embroidered, $3.95, 4.95, 6.50 dz.

Filet Lace-trimmed Scarfs, $1.65, 1.75, 1.95

Filet Lace-trimmed Squares, 30x30 ins., 1.95

Linen Sheets, hemst'd, pr. $6.25, 7.50, 8.25

Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50 pr.

Linen Pillow Cases, scalloped, $1.95, 2.50, 3.25 pr.

Women's Underwear

Of the most desirable quality muslin and crepe de Chine in entirely new models at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, MONDAY:

Night Gowns at 85c, 1.00, 1.35 and 1.95
Of nainsook, trimmed with lace or embroideries.

Combinations at 98c, 1.35, 1.85 and 2.75
Superior nainsook; all full models, suitably trimmed.

Envelope Chemises at 95c, 1.38 to 1.90
Sheer nainsook, trimmed with laces or embroideries.

Petticoats at $1.10, 1.45, 1.95 and 2.85
Of cambric or nainsook; underlay and fitted tops.

Women's Drawers at 55c, 72c, 85c and 1.10
Of cambric or nainsook; wide models.

Also a desirable selection of

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises

The Silverware Dept.

Will offer the following useful articles, Monday,

GREATLY BELOW REGULAR VALUES.

Sterling Silver

Salt Dishes....39c | Bottle Openers..45c

Cheese Knives, with sterling handles, 69c

Cake Knives, with sterling handles.. 1.10

Jam Jars, with sterling spoon & cover, 1.35

Bon Bon Baskets..... 2.50

Heavy Sterling Candlesticks, 8 inches high; Colonial design, each $2.95

Silver Deposited

Pin Trays..... $1.10

Baskets with high handles..... $1.50

Sugar and Creamers, two pieces.. $1.00

Sandwich Trays, 9 inches..... $2.25

Cheese and Cracker Dishes..... $2.85

HIGH COURT PASSES ON LIABILITY LAW

Appellate Division Holds Employe May Recover if He Signs Release.

AIMS OF THE ACT REVIEWED

Insurer Liable Only for Difference Between Amount Received and That Provided by Law.

An important decision, fixing the precise status under the workmen's compensation law of employes injured in the course of their work, of the persons responsible for the accidents, of the State, and of the insurance companies, has just been written by Justice Cochrane of the Appellate Division of the Third Department. The case was that of a claim made by James C. Woodward, who was employed by E. W. Conklin & Son, Incorporated. He was injured by the Binghamton Railway Company during the course of his work. He executed a release to the company without getting anything in return for it, and elected to take compensation under the act.

An award was made by the Compensation Commission, and then a suit was begun to discover what effect the release had on the claimant's right to an award which had been made by the commission against the insurance carrier, which was the Aetna Life Insurance Company. The substance of the opinion written by the court is:

"An employe entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation act may recover an award, notwithstanding he has executed a release to another not in the same employ, through whose instrumentality the accident occurred.

"An insurer in such case would be liable only for the difference between any amount received in consideration of the release and the compensation provided by the act.

"The release in such case constitutes no obstacle in the way of the insurer prosecuting the assigned claim of the injured employe against the third party."

In every case where an employe is injured he must decide whether he will accept an award from the commission or whether he would rather sue the person or corporation responsible for his injuries. If he elects to sue the State must pay him any difference between the amount claimed in the way of damages and the amount of the award if he had elected to accept that instead.

"But if he elects to take compensation," the opinion reads, "the cause of action against such other shall be assigned to the State for the benefit of the State Insurance Fund, if compensation be payable therefrom, and otherwise to the person or association or corporation liable for the payment of such compensation."

Any release given by an employe to any person or corporation does not affect the rights of the insurer whose right to sue for the injury for damages remains intact, unless the insurer consents to the release. The opinion reads:

"The statute, while protecting the workman, does so without sacrificing or prejudicing the rights of either the insurer or the third party. The latter cannot be placed in any less favorable position, because whatever he pays he cannot be called upon to pay again, but if he compromises for less than his actual liability he remains liable to the insurer for such excess up to the amount allowed under the act, unless the latter has consented in writing, as the statute provides, for the compromise at the less amount."

Justice Woodward in a separate opinion said:

"The purpose in the enactment of the workmen's compensation law was to secure and insure to injured workers and their dependents the continued payment of a stipulated portion of the weekly earnings. This was to be done in order that trade accidents might be made a trade liability, a charge against the cost of the trade product, and not left to fall harshly and exclusively upon the injured worker and his family.

"One of the chief ends in view was to protect the worker from being compelled to resort to protracted and uncertain litigation for the establishment of his right to reimbursement on the one hand, and to protect him likewise from his own improvidence, shortsightedness, lack of knowledge, and urgency of financial necessities, as factors entering into compromise or settlement negotiations concerning claims for injury.

"Where the injured person seeks compensation under the act his cause of action, if any, against any and all third persons in connection with the injuries is transferred to the insurance carrier, and the latter thereupon is subrogated to all the rights of the claimant by way of suit for damages by reason of the tort."

MUST QUIT LEARNING TO FLY

United States Forbids Instruction to Four Portuguese Officers.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 18.—Four Portuguese army officers, sent to San Diego from Lisbon two months ago to learn military aviation under the instruction of United States army aviators at North Island, have received word from Washington, it was learned today, that they cannot continue at the Government aviation school.

Declaration of war against Portugal by Germany was given as the reason, the War Department taking the stand that it could not train aviators of a belligerent country. The Portuguese officers soon are to take their flying tests for their Aero Club of America license. They will be permitted to finish their aviation course at a school not under the control of the United States Government.

GARY HEARING MARCH 22.

Federal Court Will Take Up Motion to Quash Indictments.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 18.—Judge W. S. Anderson today announced that the hearing on the motion to quash the indictments against six steel companies and E. H. Gary, indicted on a charge of conspiring to fix the price of labor and steel, will be held Wednesday, March 22. The steel company lawyers contend that the indictments were faulty.

The hearing of this motion is expected to be the beginning of a long legal battle.

Trunk and Bag Catalogue

On request we shall be pleased to send, *free of charge,* our new illustrated catalogue of trunks, leather bags, fitted leather cases and traveling rugs.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street. *Telephone 2626 Greeley*

Sakswoven Umbrellas, $5.00

Guaranteed for one year

Of fine quality taffeta silk on Lock Paragon frames. Sterling trimmed handles in straight and hook effects.

In The Women's Suit Salon tomorrow we shall present 25 models in

Women's Fancy Tailored Suits at $25

In a variety of new fabrics, colorings and compose effects

It would be hard to conceive of a more comprehensive collection of new Spring Suits. The price does not in any way indicate the character of the garments, and the materials, workmanship and finish are far in advance of anything yet offered at such reasonable cost.

The Coats are in flare, sport and semi-tailored designs, with new bell-shaped cuffs. The skirts are the newest flare, pleated and gathered models, with detachable belts or fancy yokes and pockets.

The Materials include English serges, gabardines, wool velour checks, worsted checks and English mixtures; also taffeta and serge combinations.

Sizes from 34 to 44, and one model up to 50 bust. Fourth Floor.

At these special prices for Monday

Women's Wool Crepe Negligees, $3.98

With effectively embroidered coatee and pleated skirt.

Women's New Silk Petticoats, $2.89

In four different models, in plain and changeable effects.

Women's Washable Silk Nightgowns, $2.98

Pretty Empire and box-pleated models. Hemstitched, or with ribbon-drawn casings. Third Floor.

Infants' White Dresses 79c

Made of nainsook, with Madeira yoke. Hemstitched hem. Sizes up to 2 years. Second Floor.

IN THE MILLINERY SALON TOMORROW

Extraordinary values in

Trimmed Hats at $10

authentic copies of late Paris creations,

Comprising dress, semi-dress and tailored designs, effectively trimmed with birds, wings, ostrich feathers, imitation Gouras, flowers and ribbon. There are over

200 Models in the Assembly

including sailors, new pokes, mushroom styles, turbans and watteaus.

Illustrated at right is a black lisere straw sailor, with hair lace braid, satin faced and trimmed with imitation Goura and ribbon.

Illustrated at left is a hand-made purple Milan hemp straw turban, artistically trimmed with beautiful silk roses and foliage.

In the Blouse Salon tomorrow

A New Tailored Blouse, $5.95

Teeming with Springlike newness

As illustrated. Made of good quality crepe de Chine. Front trimmed with cluster tucks and pleats at shoulder. Convertible collar and turnback cuffs, finished with cording in self color. Fastens with fancy pearl buttons. In white, flesh and maize.

Mannish Tailored Silk Shirts at $3.95

Perfectly tailored, of heavy tub silk in a varied assortment of the newest stripe effects on white grounds. High turn-over collars and soft turn-back cuffs.

Smart Semi-Tailored Blouses at $2

Made of extra heavy Shantung, in natural color. Fronts are hand-smocked. Broad flare collar and cuffs are trimmed with pearl buttons. Very carefully made.

Wavy Hair Switches, $4.75

For Monday only

Handsome switches, in a large selection of shades, gray included.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

An Important

Sale of Soaps

at remarkable price concessions

Ivory, Fairy, Life Buoy, Lily of the Valley, Lilac and Babeskin Soap, three cakes for 10c	Woodbury Facial Soap ... 16c
Physicians' and Surgeons' Hand Sapolio, cake 5c	Pure Castile Soap, 1-lb. square cake 12c
Peroxide Bath Soap, cake.. 7c	Fratellis Pure Castile Soap, 2½-lb. bar 29c
Pears' Glycerine Unscented Soap 8c	Resinol Soap 17c
Packer's Tar Soap 12c	Armour's Squares, 6 square cakes to the box 25c
Johnson's Foot Soap 16c	Violet Sincera Toilet Soap (guest size), 12 cakes.. 35c

No mail or telephone orders filled.

We reserve the right to limit quantities.

On Sale and Display Tomorrow

Two New Dresses for Women at $25

Reproductions of creations by Jenny and Premet

Prettier dresses have seldom been shown at this attractive price.

The model by "Jenny" is an afternoon dress of embroidered Georgette crepe, with lower tunic of taffeta. Especially desirable for matinee or calling purposes. Colors—Navy, Hague, brown and gray. Sizes 34 to 42.

The model by "Premet" is a street "coatee" dress of striped taffeta. Coatee is finished with scallops. The skirt is a frilled taffeta, two-tier, plaited model.

Colors—Navy and white, navy and green, and navy and Copenhagen. Sizes 34 to 42.

FOR TOMORROW AND TUESDAY

An Important Sale of Toilet Requisites

Sanitol Tooth Powder	12c
Dentacura Tooth Paste, 10c size	7c
Pebeco Tooth Paste	29c
Glyco Thymoline, $1.00 size	65c
Listerine, $1.00 size	52c
Borine, including tooth brush, 50c size	34c
Holmes' Frostilla	13c
Odol Mouth Wash	42c
Hinds' Honey Almond Cream	29c
Milk of Magnesia, 50c size	34c
Westphal's Auxiliator, $1.00 size	45c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincere Talcum Powder (1 lb.)	18c
Odo-ro-no, 25c size	14c
Johnson & Johnson's Shaving Cream.	16c
Baldpate Hair Tonic, $1.00 size	65c
Samurai Talcum Powder	15c
Prophylactic Tooth Brushes, 25c kind	19c
Theatrical Cold Cream, 1 lb. can	39c
Eau de Quinine, 8 oz	45c
Lilac Vegetal, 8 oz	45c
Benzoin and Almond Lotion, 25c kind	19c
D'Ormos Dews of Araby Toilet Water, regularly 50c	39c
Armour's Sylvan Talcum Powder, regularly 15c	10c
Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Rouge, in vanity box, regularly 40c	29c
Absorbent Cotton, hospital grade, 1 lb. carton, regularly 33c	25c
Aluminum Hot Water Bottles, shaped to fit any part of body, reg. $1.25.	95c
Stronghold Rubber Gloves, 39c kind..	25c
Rubber Sponges, regularly 39c	29c
Rubber Shower or Divers' Caps, regularly 25c	19c
Fountain Syringes, rapid flow, regularly $1.25	95c
Rubber Hot Water Bags, regularly 95c	79c
Rubber Cushioned Hair Brushes, 75c	

Ladies' Rubber Dressing Combs, regularly 50c	25c
Cretonne Traveling Cases, rubber lined, regularly 50c	25c
Violet Sincera Ammonia, 15c size	12c
Violet Sincera Ammonia, 25c size	18c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 15c size	12c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 25c size	18c
Peroxide of Hydrogen, 25c size	18c
Lamb's Wool Puffs, reg. 15c to 20c...	10c
Lamb's Wool Puffs, reg. 25c to 35c...	15c
Tooth Brushes, 4 rows of extra quality bristles	15c
Hand Scrub or Nail Brushes, regularly 35c to 50c	25c
"Velvo" Wash Cloths, six for	25c
Hair Brushes, reg. 75c and 95c..45c &	69c
Steel Shears, length 8 inches	25c
Professional Flexible Steel Files, all sizes	10c
Fine Steel Hollow Ground Razors	50c

Ivor-Grain Toilet Articles—Reduced

Mirrors, with long handles	95c
Mirrors, easel backs	29c
Hair Brushes, concave or flat backs..	95c
Puff Boxes at .....45c, 69c, 89c &	$1.49
Comb and Brush Trays, 6¼ by 9½...	45c
Hair Receivers .....45c, 89c &	$1.49
Nail Polishers, in trays, exchangeable backs	45c
Perfume Bottles ..... 25c &	50c
Pin and Trinket Boxes	45c
Picture Frames .....19c, 45c, 69c &	89c
Dressing Combs	19c
Shoe Hooks, Nail Files, Cuticle Knives, with large turned handles	19c
Juvenile Desk Sets, consisting of pad,	

MEN!

See tomorrow morning's papers for particulars of a sale of Pajamas in our Men's Furnishing Dept. at 95c.

In a charming group tomorrow, three special values in

Women's Street and Dress Coats

Carefully tailored garments, displaying many new style touches for Spring

Special at $19.50

Three-quarter and seven-eighth length belted or flare models, in gabardine, wool poplin, and velour checks. Half lined or lined throughout with peau de cygne. In new Spring colors. All sizes.

Special at $25

Smart models in taffeta, moire and silk poplin, in several new effects, belted or semi-fitted styles. Collars handsomely trimmed with silk. Lined throughout with guaranteed silk lining. In all sizes.

Special at $39.50

Five charming models, fashioned in Bolivia and vicuna cloth. In new belted, ripple, and semi-fitted models. Handsomely lined with guaranteed silk lining. Colors—Rose, navy, jade, gold, ruby, and others; also in black.

New fabrics, new colors and styles in

Women's Sport and Dress Skirts

at attractive prices tomorrow

New Sport Skirts at $5

Fashioned of fancy tweeds and velour checks and Roman stripes, showing new yoke effects and patch pockets.

Charming Dress Skirts at $8.50

Made of black taffeta, in a variety of effective models, in flare and ripple effects with plain or shirred backs.

At $12.50 Several distinctive models in good quality taffeta

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Are firmly convinced that no better values may be found than in their collections of

Ready to Wear Suits and Coats

Marked at Prices

From 65.00 to 250.00

The combination of the very latest Paris ideas, with the stamp of exclusiveness and individuality which always distinguishes the Hollander collections, is noticeable.

It is also their desire to direct attention to some new

Sport Shirts (12.00 up)

For tennis, golf and other outdoor sports, in linen, batiste and crepe de chine, designed and manufactured in their own workshops,

and to some

Afternoon Blouses

in Georgette Crepe, Chiffon and Net

from 15.00 up

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

Faibisy

IMPORTERS

GOWNS, TAILORED FROCKS,

SUPPLEMENTAL DISPLAY

of additional models received during the past few days.

We have perfected our organization by securing the following fitters—recognized leaders in their craft:

MISS TONY
(Late with Hickson and Cowen & Tony)

MME. YVETTE
(Late with Hickson)

MISS CROWTHER
(Late with Balcom)

MR. Di TOSTI

$. $. BUDGET TAKEN BY TAMMANY CREW

City Hall Reporters Satirize the Mitchel Administration at Their Annual Dinner.

HOTEL ASTOR AS A WHARF

Dining Room Rigged as a Ship, and Officials See Themselves in Attitude of Belligerent Mariners.

The $. $. Budget, with most of the city's officials, including Mayor Mitchel, aboard was overhauled by a Tammany cruiser between New York and Albany last night and a Tammany prize crew was put aboard. It was the Budget's maiden trip to the State Capital and no vessel in the European war zone ever had more thrilling adventures.

The cruise was arranged by the Association of City Hall Reporters at their annual dinner to bring about peace between the city and State administrations. It started from the Hotel Astor wharf and the dining room on the ninth floor was rigged up to represent a real ship. Some 225 city officials, politicians, and newspapermen embarked, apparently eager to take their lives in their hands. On a stage built to resemble a deck at one end of the room many "stunts" were arranged during the evening.

First of all, the Captain, Charles G. Hambidge, President of the Association, from a bridge at the other end of the room issued a warning that a state of war existed and that there was danger of an attack. Nobody felt alarmed, however, until the pilot refused to have anything to do with the craft. Whereupon the Captain announced that every passenger would be provided with a chart of his own in the shape of a copy of the City Wrecker which contained all the "slams" at the city officials that had been overlooked in the proceedings on board the boat.

After the pilot's departure the Captain took aboard a bos'n who, with a chorus of sailors, sang this song:

Yheave ho, my lads, the coin flows free,
A pleasant place the Treasury;
We're now upon the river clear
And straight for Albany we'll steer;
But ere we part from New York's shores to-night
A song we'll sing of officeholders' might.
Here's to the city, and here's to Albany,
To the money that has got to flow so free.

CHORUS.

Sailing, sailing, over the bounding main,
For many a stormy time we'll have ere John gets in again.

And now, my mates, we're on our way;
File on the freight, the city'll pay;
And as toward Albany we go
We'll tell you why we're doing so;
For you all know we've lots of things to do,
Much uplift work, and social service too;
Here's to the city, and here's to Albany,
To the money that has got to flow so free.

The sailor's life is bold and free,
But not so bold as Tammany,
It watches every step we take,
Mistakes we can't afford to make,
To get the coin, that's what we want to know,
It must be had or out we'll have to go.
Here's to the city, and here's to Albany,
To the money that has got to flow so free.

From then on adventures followed fast. First "Admirable" Prendergast insisted upon taking possession of the wheel because he said he was the Mme. Schwimmer of the expedition. His title was disputed by Borough President Marks, who appeared on deck with a market basket full of statements and put forth her plea in this wise:

"I ought to be in command here. Look at the way I control the Board of Estimate. Whenever I want to get anything I oppose it so everybody else votes for it and I win."

Lemon as a Passport.

That did not influence the crew, however, for Mr. Marks was speedily thrown overboard and Mme. Schwimmer Prendergast received a passport, in the shape of a lemon, which the Captain said entitled him to go back to Brooklyn. Here a simple sailor sang a parody entitled "For He's a Brooklyn Man." One verse went:

He is a Brooklyn man, behold him,
He is a Brooklyn man.
For he himself has said it;
God save the city's credit.
There's no one else who can.

This situation cleared up, an attentive lookout announced that a submarine had come alongside. It was the Thumpsome Investigating Committee which demanded to know where Bainbridge Colby had concealed George W. Young. The submarine captain threatened to stick around the Biltmore until he found out. He was placated with a couple of theatre tickets, however, and left, only to give place to a subway guard who had wandered in because he had mistaken a submarine for a subway. This gave him an opportunity to sing a song entitled "Rambling," two verses and chorus of which went:

When T. P. Shonts made up his mind to put those contracts through,
And ruin stared him in the face, whatever did he do?
Put on his hat and called the Belmont bunch a few hard names,
And rambled straight to Broad and Wall and then out to St. James.

CHORUS.

And he rambled,
He rambled all around
With Mirabeau L. Town;
He rambled, he rambled,
He rambled, and they couldn't turn him down.

When Colby looked around for witnesses who could explain
Commitments, obligations, and to what they appertain,
To London quickly hurried a financier of great wealth,
And half a dozen others rambled southward for their health.

CHORUS.

And they rambled, they rambled,
And each one on the scout,
Got on his Palm Beach suit,
And they rambled, they rambled,
They rambled till they blew in all their loot.

A cloud of poison gas on the starboard turned out to be only "Deadly Fumes Malone," and everything went well until another submarine, this time the Do-'em-up-brown Committee, hove in sight to find out if Frank Hedley had invented any new ways of making money. After this came another interruption from a person with an injunction, who described himself as "Stew Browne, the Injunction Kid."

Roosevelt Comes Aboard.

The budget at this point seemed to pass through a tremendous gale. Lights went out, the wind howled, and there was much noise of thunder. When the storm cleared, however, it was found that nothing had happened except that Colonel Roosevelt had come aboard. He wanted to run the whole show because he insisted the Hudson was the original River of Doubt. The Colonel felt in heroic mood, and dared anybody to bring on an elephant. Asked if a donkey wouldn't do, he said he had merely looked at one on the West Indies trip and that the animal had immediately curled up and died. This dialogue then took place:

Captain: Do you really mean that stuff about not wanting another nomination—a third cup of coffee?

Colonel: Say, would a fireman who had just been fined by Bob Adamson run to a three-alarm fire at Tiffany's?

Captain: But you say you don't want it?

Colonel: It isn't what I say. It's what the other fellows think I mean when I say something else. George Perkins will understand that.

After the Frills Investigating Committee in another submarine had backed off, there was consternation aboard when two stowaways were found in the hold and dragged on deck. They proved to be two budget slashers, and wanted to start right in slashing the salaries of the crew. To prove their efficiency they were made to sing a song which started off in this wise:

When I was young I worked awhile
As a newspaper Johnnie with a smart, smooth style.
I pulled some reps and pulled some more,
And I polished up the handle of the Controller's door.

Whitman and "Lemon Twigg."

After a tremendous racket the lookout announced there was nothing more to fear from submarines as they were shooting at each other and that one shell had just punctured the Whitman gubernatorial boom. Then the Captain ordered full steam ahead as nothing was to be feared except the Tammany mines.

A strange object was discovered, headed toward the ship and using a periscope. It was captured and a prisoner brought on board. He looked like a Captain Kidd pirate, wearing rubber boots. The pirate refused to tell his name, saying they couldn't Kidd him. However, he said he was sure his best friend on earth was present. This man was Governor Whitman.

Inquiries showed that Governor Whitman was among the diners and the Governor went to the stage and faced the pirate.

"Charlie!" exclaimed the pirate, pulling off his whiskers.

"Lemon Twigg!" exclaimed the Governor, as they embraced.

Twigg said he had brought to the Governor the latest list of his appointments, including Public Service Commissioners. He said the pipe lines were laid for the campaign and that his patent acceleration plank was working. Twigg had been obliged to wear rubber boots on account of wading through heavy slush funds, but he explained his presence by saying he had reached the deck by climbing up the old back stairs.

This wound up with a song entitled "Climbing Up the Old Back Stairs." When the Budget reached West Point the cadets refused to let the ship pass until it showed its state of preparedness. Two rookies, Mayor Mitchel and Secretary Rousseau, were discovered on board, and there was enacted a scene of everyday life in City Hall in which dancing and tango parties played a large share. When word was brought to the Mayor that the "Boys in Room Nine" wanted some news, the Mayor developed a South American headache and the sailors crowded around and sang:

Mayor Mitchel, we've important information,
Sing hey, the gallant dancer that you are,
Concerning an unfriendly combination,
Sing hey, the hungry tigor's out for war.

CHORUS.

The Merry Mayor Mitchel, the Merry Mayor Mitchel,
Sing hey, the Merry Turkey trotter that you are.

Mr. Mitchel, you're the king of syncopation,
Sing hey, to the next election isn't far.
Just listen to that Wigwam cachinnation.
Sing hey, then you'll be running like the Czar.

CHORUS.

The Merry Mayor Mitchel, the Merry Hunter Mitchel,
Why didn't you bring back that great Grizzly b'ar?

John Mitchel, we have given timely warning,
Sing hey, the thoughtful soldiers that we are,
If you keep on having headaches in the morning,
Sing hey, but you will wake up with a jar.

CHORUS.

The Merry Mayor Mitchel, the Merry Soldier Mitchel,
As a Plattsburg rookie you're a star.

The next scene occurred on a darkened stage. The diners suddenly became aware of three persons trying to get away from the ship. All had lifebelts on and were about to depart when the lights came on and they were discovered to be Frank Polk, George McAneny, and Henry Bruere. After an argument, they finally got safely away, but only in the nick of time, for the Tammany cruiser hove in sight and sent a shot across the Budget's bows. She was brought to a halt and Lieutenant von Tirpitz Smith, otherwise known as the Secretary of Tammany Hall, came aboard with a prize crew. Being in possession of the vessel, the new crew immediately did a Tammany war dance, headed by the War Lord Murphy himself. The Budget was then headed back to New York, and at an early hour in the morning was reported to be flouncing in the neighborhood of Broadway and Forty-second Street.

The only speeches of the evening were made by Mayor Mitchel, Mr. McAneny, Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall and John L. Shine, the English comedian and director, who told of the troubles he had had in training the Budget's crew for their great adventure. Among those on board were: Mayor Mitchel, Mr. McAneny, Controller Prendergast, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Frank L. Polk, Ira Patchin, Theodore Rousseau, Borough Presidents Marks, Pounds, Matthewson, Connolly and Van Name; President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough, Frank Hedley, Senators George F. Thompson, E. Brown, Robert F. Wagner and Thomas A. Foley, Sheriff "Al" Smith, City Chamberlain Bruere, Alderman Curran, Frank L. Dowling, Acting President of the Board of Aldermen; Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, H. A. Watkins, Superintendent of Docks and Ferries; Public Service Commissioners Hodge, Hayward, Whitney and Hervey, Bainbridge Colby, George Gordon Battle, Frederick Cody, Joseph Haag, former Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, Bridge Commissioner Kracke, Correction Commissioner Lewis, Irving J. Lewis, Collector Dudley Field Malone, Herman A. Metz, William A. Orr, Secretary to the Governor; John B. Stanchfield, Park Commissioners Ward, Whittle and Weier, Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, "Diamond Jim" Brady, Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, former Corporation Counsel John A. Whalen, Robert Livingston and John McGrath, Secretary to Colonel Roosevelt.

NEW BRITISH TREATY DEMANDED IN JAPAN

People Are Dissatisfied with the Nation's Status as Compared with China's.

MINISTRY EVADING ISSUE

Action of Mikado's Government in India Is Curtailed, Newspaper Charges.

TOKIO, Feb. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Baron Ishii, Minister for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Peers on Feb. 13 that Japan is negotiating with Great Britain concerning the anti-Japanese agitation in British colonies. The Foreign Office, however, denies the report that fresh negotiations are going on between Japan and England for the revision of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The idea put forth, as the basis of the report, is that Japan seeks from Great Britain some definite recognition of Japan's superior position in China.

The alliance with England, as a result of which Japan declared war against Germany, continues a favorite topic of discussion. A good many disparaging remarks have been made about it by Japanese who feel that Great Britain is asking and receiving too much under its terms. Baron Ishii referred to these criticisms in his remarks before the Peers. He deprecated them, he said, as being exceedingly regrettable because they do harm to the friendly sentiments between the two nations.

At a recent dinner of the Japan Trade Association, Ichiro Tokutomi, editor of the Kokumin, declared there prevails an opinion among a section of statesmen and politicians that the Anglo-Japanese alliance has become superannuated and should be reframed to meet the changed situation of Japan—the growth or exaltation of her position and influence in Far Eastern affairs. He considered it most probable, he said, that the time will come before long when this opinion will be seriously taken up.

The case of those Japanese who are demanding a revision of the alliance with Great Britain is summarized by the Nichi Nichi. It declared that in Canada, Australia, and other British colonies Japanese are refused treatment on an equal footing; that British residents in China, official and otherwise, are bent on curbing Japan's interests in that country; that Japan's position in China is of vital importance to Japan, but that its predominance is not recognized, and that, moreover, in case of misunderstandings with the United States over the Chinese question the British Government is known to be bent on avoiding the responsibility of rendering assistance to Japan.

The newspaper alleges further that Britain is restricting Japan's free action in India. Under these circumstances the Journal deems it natural that there should be a feeling of dissatisfaction concerning the alliance as it now exists. As for the provisions in the alliance concerning the peace of India, the paper points out that they were made when there was a fear of Russian advance to the south. Those provisions were made against a Russian menace, but the present relations of Great Britain and Russia are practically those of an alliance concerning India.

PACIFIC MAIL BUYS SHIPS.

Three New Dutch Vessels Soon to Sail Under American Flag.

AMSTERDAM, March 18.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company of San Francisco has purchased three steamships from the Dutch West Indian Mail Steamship Company. The steamer Venezuela, which had previously been sold to a Norwegian firm, was resold to the Pacific Mail Company and has sailed to San Francisco under the American flag and with a Dutch crew. On the way the Venezuela will call at Cardiff, Santos and Rio de Janeiro.

The other two steamers are the Ecuador and Colombia. They will leave here for San Francisco after being refitted.

The vessels purchased by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were all constructed last year. The Venezuela and Colombia are of 5,500 gross tons each, are 380 feet long and were built in Amsterdam. The Ecuador is of 5,000 tons and was built in Flushing. Last August the Pacific Mail Company sold the five largest vessels of its Oriental fleet to a subsidiary corporation of the International Mercantile Marine. The vessels were the Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, Siberia, and China.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Labor Trouble Reduces Output of the Shannon Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 18.—In the sixteen days in February during which the Shannon Copper Company was able to carry on active mining operations the mine produced 666,000 pounds of copper. It was expected that the output for the month of March would total 1,000,000 pounds, but further labor troubles will make this impossible. As a result of wage increases Shannon's copper costs 15 cents a pound to produce.

The February production of Shattuck-Arizona was 1,523,137 pounds of copper, 499,155 pounds of lead, 27,139 ounces of silver, and 584 ounces of gold. The Boston office of the South Lake Mining Company is in receipt of advices that the east and west openings on No. 1 belt on the 400-foot level are showing very rich in shot copper, while the west drift on the Butler lode is getting into vein matter again.

In February the Braden Copper Mines Company produced 2,842,000 pounds of copper against 4,556,000 pounds in January, and 3,826,000 pounds in December. Advices to President Fay of the Old Colony Copper Company are that the Mayflower lode has been cut, the ore showing all grades of copper from "fine" to "rich."

The production of the East Butte Copper Company in February was 1,277,160 pounds of blister copper. The output of the Calumet and Hecla reclamation plant in January was 382,155 pounds, which, added to the mine output of 5,136,261 pounds, brings the total for that month up to 6,118,416 pounds. Hereafter the figures of the reclamation plant will be included in the figures of the mine output.

Mohawk turned out 714 tons of mineral in February, comparing with 640 tons in January and with 729 tons in February of last year. Wolverine in February produced 350 tons of mineral. The January output was 324 tons, and that of February, 1915, 364 tons.

The new mill of the Calaveras Copper Company is working to capacity of 250 tons daily, making 16 to 19 per cent. copper. The flotation process is making a good saving on ore averaging 3 per cent. copper.

General Manager Smith of the Palisade Copper Company reports a rich strike in an old tunnel on the Hecla and Silver King claims. The ore body has been opened for a distance of twelve feet in length and eight feet in width without finding walls.

The Lake Copper Company has arranged to have its ore treated at the Baltic mill owing to the loss of the Trimountain mill.

SPAIN PLANS EXPOSITION.

American Goods Will Be Shown at Madrid Next Fall.

PARIS, March 18.—Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, American Commercial Attaché in Paris, who has gone to Madrid to strengthen Spanish-American commercial relations, telegraphed today to his office here that an important group of Spanish merchants, financiers, and public men is planning to organize an exposition for American goods.

Preliminary meetings were held this week under the auspices of Dr. Verditz. It is proposed to hold the exposition here next Fall.

BRITAIN ADMITS OUR BOOKS.

Runciman Says Shipping Companies Here Misunderstood Orders.

LONDON, March 18.—British publishers having complained of the stoppage of the export of unbound books from America to England, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, explained today that there was no prohibition at present upon the importation of printed books, whether in sheets or otherwise.

It appears that shipping companies in the United States misunderstood a Board of Trade order in this connection.

GERMAN PIG IRON OUTPUT.

New Record Made Last Month—Totaled 35,640 Tons a Day.

BERLIN, March 18, (via Sayville.)—Germany's pig iron production last month reached a new record.

The output was at the rate of 35,640 tons a working day, as compared with 34,786 in February of last year.

MORE PHYSICIANS NEEDED.

Nova Scotia Feels Hardship and Privation Due to War.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 18.—Hardship and privation have resulted in some sections of Nova Scotia from the war's demands upon the physicians of the province, according to Premier Murray, who addressed the Legislature today. He said adequate medical treatment could not be obtained in many places; that only one doctor was practicing in all of Victoria County, and that in Guysborough County conditions were nearly as bad.

The Premier introduced a bill to extend the privilege of practicing medicine to men who had studied at medical schools for four years, although not registered in the province.

Mark Declines in Switzerland.

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 18.—The exchange rate on marks continues to decline. The quotation at Geneva fell today to 92 centimes.

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

SUNDAYS MARCH 26th AND APRIL 2d

See the Capital While History Is Making

VIA THE ROYAL BLUE LINE

New Jersey Central, Reading & Baltimore & Ohio Railroads

THIS EXCURSION ALLOWS about nine hours in Washington or eleven hours in Baltimore. Washington was never more interesting.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01 midnight Saturday night. Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 870, 1278, 1440 B'way, New York; 4 & 34 Court St., Brooklyn.

Leonard's Just West of 5th Ave.

24 West 39th Street, N. Y.

Distinctive apparel—very moderate prices—personal attention

The house that specializes in Dresses (12.75 to 62.50), Suits (16.50 to 75.00), Coats (16.75 to 42.50), etc., of distinction for the smartly gowned woman—presenting the best inspirations of the leading Paris houses and clever originations of our own. Copies, adaptations, or individual designs to order.

Special attention to large or stout figures. Also inconspicuously smart and exclusive interpretations of the mode to meet every need of the mother-to-be—Maternity Dresses, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Corsets, etc.

Stunning Hand-Tailored Suit of Serge or Gabardine. Navy or Black. Special for this week. $29.50

Weingarten & Jenks Inc.

PRESENT TAILLEUR SUITS

of

Callot, Doueillet, Jenny, Beer, Bernard and Drecoll

We are prepared to adapt to the requirements of the individuality of our patrons any model imported from the prominent salons.

THE Du Barry SHOPS

Fifth Ave. Cor. 36 St.
Broadway Cor. 46 St.
Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Elm Pl.

2nd Floor
2 Elevators
No Heavy Ground Floor Rental—
The Savings Go to YOU.

SPECIAL VALUES

MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY

TRIMMED HATS

Founded 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Specially Arranged Sales—Monday and Tuesday

Clearance Sale of

Fashionable Silks

Reductions ¼ to ½

NOTE—A rare opportunity for Dressmakers and Tailors, as many styles are particularly adapted for handsome coat linings and evening wraps.

Imported Novelty Silks—43-inch, comprising a great variety of fancy weaves in high-grade silks suitable for street and evening wraps and gowns. Regularly $5.00 to $8.00 yd. 2.25

Satin Meteors—44-inch, of finest French finish, soft and lustrous. Colors include Navy, Taupe, Brown, Tan, Reseda, Cerise, Pea Green and Black. Regularly $3.75 yd. 2.35

Imported Colored Charmeuse—44-inch, beautiful quality and very rich in appearance. Predominating shades are Amethyst, Myrtle, Cedar, Taupe, Old Rose, Bronze and Crimson. Regularly $5.75 yd. 4.25

500 Pairs

Women's Gloves

Smartest Styles for Spring

Comprising a collection of Tan Capes, 1 clasp; White Washable Doeskin, 1 clasp; Fine Glace, White, Tan and Black, and White Glace Biarritz.

Value $1.25 to $1.50 pair

Sale Price 95c

Women's

Silk Underwear

Camisoles of Glove Silk in Pink or White, elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbons. Specially priced 3 for 2.75; 6 for 5.40 95c

Undervests of Glove Silk, superior quality, in Pink or White, with richly embroidered fronts. Specially priced 3 for 5.00; 6 for 9.75 1.75

Combinations of Glove Silk, dependable quality, in Pink or White, with plain tailored tops. Specially priced 3 for 9.50; 6 for 18.00 3.25

Novelties in

Feather Neckwear

Marabout Stoles with ostrich ends in black and natural. Regularly $3.50 2.50

Net Vestees

Vestees of Fine Net, hand-embroidered and trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Regularly $1.50 1.25

Special Sale of

Spring Dress Fabrics

Most Fashionable of the Season.

Wool Checks—The new and popular Spring Tailor Suit Fabric—47-inch; in various sizes of Black and White Shepherd Checks; also Fancy Colored Checks in Green, Brown, Tan and Gray and White. Value $1.50 to $1.75 yd. 1.25

Men's Wear Serge—54-inch, in Black and Navy Blue, of very superior quality. Specially priced, yard 1.50

French Crepe Poplin—Silk and Wool, 36-inch; in a large assortment of fashionable Spring shades, including Gray, Rose, Taupe, Sky, Pink, Reseda, Turquoise, Myrtle, Brown, Helio, Navy and Black. Regularly $1.85 yd. 1.25

White Tub Corduroy of velvet finish and unusual wearing quality; launders perfectly; extremely smart for Suits, Coats and Skirts. NOTE—32-inch, 58c yd.; 27-inch, 75c; 36-inch, 1.00. 58c to 1.00 Yd.

SPRING FASHIONS

French and American

In Our Salon de Robes

A beautiful assemblage of models, reminiscent of those courtly epochs which have inspired this season's styles—The periods of Watteau, Louis XV., Louis XVI., the early and Mid-Victorian, and the second French Empire, dominated by the lovely Eugenie.

Costumes for Every Occasion

Tailleur Suits—Afternoon Gowns
Evening Dresses—Danse Frocks
Coats, Wraps and Sport Apparel

Original Paris Models

Copies and Adaptations

In Every Fashionable Fabric and Combination, and the Smartest Colorings.

FOR WOMEN

Also Special Styles for the Stout Figure.

TAILOR SUITS— 26.50 to $110
COATS— 22.50 to $150
AFTERNOON DRESSES— 22.50 to $215
EVENING GOWNS— 19.50 to $215

FOR MISSES

14 to 20 and Small Women.

TAILOR SUITS 18.50 to $130
AFTERNOON DRESSES— 16.50 to $95
EVENING FROCKS— 19.50 to $150
COATS— 22.50 to $95

2000 Pairs

Women's Silk Hose

At very special prices

We are also displaying in great variety exquisite novelties for evening wear, including metal lace medallions and hand-embroidered insteps; also colored silk hose in every fashionable shade for the Spring costume.

Pure Thread Ingrain Silk of brilliant lustre and desirable weight, with double silk soles and garter tops, in Black or White. Value $1.35 95c
3 prs., 2.75; 6 prs., 5.40

Hand-Clocked Hose of excellent quality; White with Black Clox, or Black with White and Colored Clox; double silk soles and garter tops. Value $1.75 1.35
3 prs., 3.90; 6 prs., 7.75

"A'C Co"—Our Exclusive Guaranteed Pure Thread Black Silk Hose, of beautiful lustre. Created to give extra long service. 3 prs., 6.50; 6 prs., 12.50 Specially priced 2.25

New

Spring Blouses

Embroidered Voile, new frill models, colored hemstitching and picot edge.
Hand Made Voile Blouses, embroidered and hemstitched.
Georgette Crepes in self colors and combinations.
Handkerchief Linens, embroidered and convertible collars. Value $6.75 5.75
Crepe de Chine embroidered models; convertible collars.
Lustrous Crepe in three Tailleur models. 3.95
French Voile in embroidered and lace-trimmed models. Value $5.00
Fancy Silks in Tailleur models, with white collar and cuffs.
French Voiles, fancy trimmed jabot. 7.50
Georgette Crepes in pastel colorings. Value $9.00
Imported Hand-Made Blouses in French Voiles and new color combinations; also white embroidered models. 10.00
Georgette Crepes in hemstitched and embroidered models. Value $12.00

Special Sale of Children's

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Bloomer Dresses of Chambray, smocked in contrasting colors; collar and cuffs of white rep. 3 to 5 years. Specially priced 1.95
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NAINSOOK PRINCESS SLIPS	Form'y to $10.00	To close	5.50
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1500

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3 for 5.75; 6 for 11.00

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3 for 17.00; 6 for 33.00

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3 for 8.75; 6 for 17.00

Smart Foulard Ties

P. S. ATHLETIC FIELD IN BRONX ATTACKED

On Park Land, Property Owners Say, and the Grand Stand a Nuisance.

ASK COURT TO REMOVE IT

Counsel Gives History of Crotona Park Encroachment, Which Began Eleven Years Ago.

The story of an encroachment on the city's park lands, which has resulted in a fenced-in athletic field, a high walled grand stand and alleged depreciation of adjoining property will be told in the Supreme Court of Bronx County this week when the suit of William B. Hughes against the city comes up for trial.

Mr. Hughes, who represents many other property owners of Crotona Park North, a residence street in the Bronx, built a home at 753, when the view from his windows was unobstructed and when the park opposite his house made the site especially desirable. Today his house faces the rear of a grand stand or stadium used by the Department of Education on the park land. Crowds of yelling schoolboys, numbering sometimes 2,000, occupy the grounds in the Summer and fill the quiet street with excitement going to and coming from the games.

It is the contention of the property owners that the Board of Education is a squatter on park land and the suit is for ejectment, the restoration of the land to park purposes, and suitable damages for alleged deprivation of the property owners' easements during many years.

Joseph P. Hennessy of 38 Park Row, attorney for Mr. Hughes, and the property owners, who quotes from official records voluminously in his complaint gave the history of the "park grab" as he termed it, to a TIMES reporter yesterday.

"To begin at the beginning," said Mr. Hennessy, "eleven years ago the Athletic Committee of the Board of Education, of which General George W. Wingate is Chairman, made a report to the board setting forth that four athletic fields should be obtained, one each in the Bronx, Richmond, Queens, and Brooklyn Boroughs. The Board of Estimate was requested to appropriate $300,000 to acquire sites, and on May 12, 1906, it passed a resolution for the issue of this amount of corporate stock. In the Fall of that year the same Athletic Committee reported to the Board of Education that land in the Bronx which was accessible was extremely high, and $200,000 more was asked for. The Board of Estimate then authorized the issue of this additional corporate stock.

"This gave the Board of Education a fund of $500,000 to be used for the acquisition, construction and improvement of four athletic fields in the City of New York. No land was bought in the Bronx. On page 103 of the Annual Financial and Statistical Report of the board, a few years ago, you will find a cut of the stand that we complain of and a small diagram showing its location, together with a memorandum as to 'the method of acquisition, &c.' The cost of the stand was $40,928 and it is built on land officially stated to be 'loaned to the Board of Education by the Park Department.'

"In 1906 General Wingate's committee decided that it wanted to use a portion of Crotona Park. George M. Walgrove, who was then Commissioner of Parks for the Bronx, protested to the Controller. Then General Wingate wrote a letter in which he said he had had a long conversation with Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling, and General Wingate said: 'Mr. Sterling said that the way to do a thing of this kind was to go ahead and do it and not anticipate trouble.'

"There is not a shadow of legal authority for a building of the kind we object to being in Crotona Park. There is no suggestion in the resolutions of the Board of Estimate appropriating the $500,000 of an expenditure of any part of the money in question in any park. That General Wingate, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, recognized that he was treading on thin ice is apparent from his own letter. That he was at least in serious doubt as to the legality of the proposed appropriation of park lands in 1906 is evident, or he would not have deemed it necessary to consult with the Corporation Counsel. His letter says he had 'a long conference' with the Assistant Corporation Counsel in reference to the matter, and that finally, mildly paraphrasing the language of his letter, he was told to 'go ahead if you want to, but don't get caught.' There is no written opinion relative to the matter by the Corporation Counsel in existence.

"Crotona Park was acquired under a legislative act of 1894. In no act of the Legislature is there to be found any authority for the Park Commissioner to permit the erection of any structure in any of the parks authorized under the act of 1894 not designed strictly for park purposes. Our contention is that this stand was erected without legal authority and that it is a nuisance causing special injury to the adjacent and abutting property. It is not used for park purposes and no Park Commissioner ever had a right to grant a permit for its erection. It is a principle of law well established by the courts that these abutting owners whom I represent have an easement that gives them the right to an unobstructed view of he park as against any structure erected without authority.

"My clients began their protests as far back as 1910. General Wingate, on behalf of the Board of Education, listened to us, but the nuisance remains. We have been forced to take the matter into the courts."

BOY COASTER IS KILLED.

Joe Nelson Steers Sled for First Time and Dies Under Truck.

Five-year-old Joseph Nelson of 251 West Sixty-sixth Street stood around most of yesterday afternoon watching boys who were lucky enough to own sleds sliding down the slope of West End Avenue, from Sixty-eighth Street down to Sixty-sixth. His mother, Mrs. Doris Nelson, a dressmaker, didn't think he was big enough to own a sled, so for most of the afternoon he had to get his fun out of wistful watching of the other boys.

About 6 o'clock another boy who had a sled with a flexible steering gear asked Joe to ride with him. Joe lay down on the sled, delighted that he was to have the honor of steering, and the other boy sat on his back. They started down the slope just as a motor truck of the Lion Brewery, 107th Street and Columbus Avenue, started up. The truck turned and crossed the avenue ahead of the sled to go west in Sixty-seventh Street, and the little boy, unused to the steering gear, pulled the wrong lever and shot directly under the rear wheels. The owner of the sled, being on top, managed to roll off in time and escape unhurt, but the Nelson boy was run over and instantly killed.

Eyewitnesses told the police that the driver of the truck, Joseph Henckel of 971 Amsterdam Avenue, and his assistant, William Severs of 1,350 Amsterdam Avenue, had done all they could to avert the accident and neither was held.

CELTIC IS BACK IN PORT.

White Star Liner Resumes Merchant Service to Carry Munitions.

The 21,000-ton White Star liner Celtic came into port here from Liverpool yesterday on the first trip to this country since she was requisitioned by the British Government eighteen months ago. The Celtic will carry no passengers for several months at least.

The vessel has been returned to the merchant marine because of the necessity for increased cargo capacity in transporting munitions, which are being turned out in rapidly increasing quantities in this country. The Celtic will be used also in carrying Canadian troops across the Atlantic.

BANK IS NOT LIABLE IF EXCHANGE DROPS

Appellate Division Holds That Cable Transfer Does Not Carry a Commodity.

MERELY FORWARDS A CREDIT

Guaranty Trust Co. Wins Decision in Higher Court in First Case of Its Kind in America.

When the war began there was confusion in the foreign exchange departments of local banks over the transmission of credits. The cables were clogged, the censors were rigid and occasioned delays, and cable transfers did not always get the preference they demanded in times of peace.

In a number of instances banks were asked to make adjustments because of delays, the buyer of exchange maintaining that he should have the advantage of any favorable turn in rates. Many such adjustments were made, the banks preferring to avoid court actions.

Cable transactions ran about $3,000,000 a day in this city, and on some days reached $10,000,000, and interruption of cable communication caused much disorganization.

The Guaranty Trust Company was one bank which made settlements early in the war, but finally decided to take a case to the court. The trust company lost in the Supreme Court, and on Friday that case was reversed by the Appellate Division.

The case was that of the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, importers, of 130 Franklin Street, against the Guaranty Trust Company, to recover $429.50 and an additional 42 cents for interest claimed to be due. The importing company on Oct. 23, 1914, instructed the Guaranty Trust Company to remit to Tomasco, Moro & Figli, in Genoa, Italy, through Credito Italiana, Genoa, 75,000 lire. The prevailing rate of cables on that day was 5.20 lire to the dollar. The exchange cost $14,423.06 and was paid for. The Guaranty Trust Company on the same day transmitted the cable by the French Telegraph Cable Company. About three weeks later the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company notified the bank that it had been advised from Genoa that the cable transfer had not arrived. This was the first intimation that the trust company had of the delay and it at once repeated the cable of Oct. 23. This second message was delivered on Nov. 11 and the payment to the Italian firm was made on that day.

On Nov. 11 the prevailing rate for Italian cables was 5.385 lire and the 75,000 lire, at that rate, cost only $13,929.54 in United States money. The importing firm thereupon claimed the advantage which had accrued because of the depreciation in the exchange rate between Oct. 23 and Nov. 11. The firm also claimed the 42 cents interest due on the difference between the two rates. The Guaranty Trust Company offered to pay the interest but this was refused. The importing firm did not claim to have suffered any other damage by reason of the delay in the payment of its Genoa correspondent.

Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court heard the case on trial. The Judge in his opinion, as set forth in the record, accepted the view that the banking firm had actually contracted to transmit the money deposited by the importing firm. The Appellate Division Justices, it appears, do not uphold this view. They laid down the principle that the money deposited actually purchased a credit and that it was the delivery of this credit which had been delayed. The opinion on this point holds that the lower court erred in accepting the theory that what defendant contracted to transmit was the identical money paid to it by the plaintiff, likening the case to one in which a common carrier had received ten trunks for transmission and delivered only nine of them. "We are of opinion," the court says, "that the supposed analogy of a common carrier transmitting merchandise is not appropriate, for there was here no failure to deliver in Genoa the 75,000 lire contracted for but only a delay in making such delivery. The very term 'cable transfer' precludes the idea that an actual transmission of money is contemplated. What the seller of a cable transfer does is to sell a sum of money, or a credit for a sum of money, payable at the place indicated in the contract. What the buyer does is to purchase a credit available at such place."

As to whether the bank would have had a claim against its client if the rate of exchange had advanced instead of depreciating in the interval of delay the court says:

"In such a case it is evident that defendant, having sold the transfer at 5.20 on Oct. 23, would have had no valid claim against plaintiff for the value of the transfer at the market rate on Nov. 11. As we regard the transaction, it was complete on Oct. 23, when the cable transfer was sold."

Lawyers say this is the first case in this country wherein such a question has been decided.

SERBIAN EDITOR MISSING.

Bride Who Married in the War Zone Asks Police to Find Yestich.

Mrs. Margaret Yestich, 24 years old, of 508 East Seventy-eighth Street, yesterday reported to the police the disappearance of her husband, Paul Yestich, editor of a local Serbian daily. In response to her request a general alarm was sent out.

Mrs. Yestich said that her husband had superintended the publication of The Serbian Herald in San Francisco up to 1914, when he joined a Red Cross unit which was sent to Serbia to fight the typhus plague. Mrs. Yestich, then Margaret Busbridge, was attached to a Scottish women's unit in the same medical campaign. The two met and were married in September last, retreating to Durazzo, Albania, with the Serbian Army, and coming from that port to New York.

Last Thursday, she said, Yestich decided to visit San Francisco to look into the newspaper property there, which had been left in charge of a brother. Her husband left the house, ostensibly to get some packing boxes, she said, and has not returned since. Yestich is described as being 32 years old, 5 feet 2 inches in height, and weighing 140 pounds. He has black eyes, hair, and mustache.

CONSUL KICKED POLICEMAN.

Reason Why Kleanthis Vasardakis Is Confined to Bed, Sheriff Says.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Thomas Finn, Sheriff of San Francisco County, in a report made to Governor Johnson today relative to the complaint of Kleanthis Vasardakis, Greek Consul General at San Francisco, that he had been maltreated by Deputy Sheriffs, says that the Consul General kicked a policeman in the stomach in resisting the execution of a judgment on March 15.

What happened to Vasardakis thereafter, according to the Sheriff's report, was not beyond the obligations of the officer in the performance of his duty. The Consul General is still confined to his bed.

The State Department asked Governor Johnson to investigate.

Baby Chokes to Death.

Kermit Blum, the 18-months-old son of Henry and Kate Blum, choked to death on a piece of apple yesterday afternoon in their home at 57 East 118th Street. Patrolman Gallagher of the East 126th Street station called Dr. Gluckman of Harlem Hospital, who arrived too late to save the baby.

WOMAN BLAMES SENATOR.

Mrs. Whitehouse Puts Committee's Suffrage Delay Up to Gilchrist.

Senator Alfred J. Gilchrist of Brooklyn expressed surprise yesterday when he received a letter from Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, in which the suffragist State leader seemed to hold him responsible for the failure of the Senate Judiciary Committee to report the suffrage bill last Tuesday. In her letter, Mrs. Whitehouse said that Senator Elon R. Brown and Senator Walters, Chairman of the committee, had denied responsibility for the delay of the resolution.

"So," she concluded, "I think it must be all your fault. Is it?"

"You flatter me when you entertain the least idea that I could be responsible for the delay of the Senate Judiciary Committee in reporting the Women's Suffrage resolution," wrote Senator Gilchrist in reply. "If Senator Brown and Senator Walters wished this measure to be reported at once nothing could prevent that result."

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Furriers

Spring & Summer Furs

Fox Scarfs in a variety of colors to meet the demands of the prevailing fashion.

Cross Fox, a pronounced favorite, at prices **from $25 up.**

Collarettes, or Shoulder Wraps, in many attractive styles and combinations—a useful garment of the Summer wardrobe.

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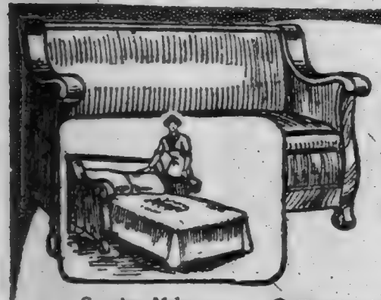

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You can select a Davenport Bed from an assortment that is much larger than found at half a dozen furniture and department stores combined.

Genuine Mahogany Spanish Morocco leather Regularly $50, at only $32.50

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Now you may buy a complete Classic Period Outfit for over ONE-THIRD Less. Beautiful Bed Room, Dining Room and Living Room—including a Period Daven-o, which adds another Room—a total Retail Store Value of $450. During this sale at only $295. On Very Easy Payment

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"—that afternoon I sang "Annie Laurie"—not with my own voice, but with my own feeling!"

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Payments as low as $5 monthly

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

That make the Aeolian-Vocalion musically and artistically pre-eminent.

The Sound Box, which embodies new scientific discoveries. It produces a richer, deeper tone than any other phonograph possesses.

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The Revolutionary Graduola, which gives you the new phonograph privilege of *expression control*—lets you *play* the phonograph, in fact. This is a wonderful added feature to what other phonographs give, but you only need use it *when you want to.*

Complete stocks of the famous Columbia Records. And efficient sales-people to aid you in making your selections.

I HAD stopped for a moment in a beautiful music wareroom—and on my journey to the door I paused.

Some one was singing "Annie Laurie" behind me, so sweetly, so touchingly, that I turned. I was listening *not* to the human voice as I had thought, but to the Aeolian-Vocalion, the new and greater phonograph which I had never heard till then.

That was a wonderful moment for me! I was listening to a song whose depth of emotional appeal depends on the delivery of every tonal shade. And yet each tone was sounding so beautifully and with such a delicate significance, for all its richened quality, that the tears came to my eyes!

So I found myself sitting before this newest type of phonograph, and the salesman was asking me, "Would you not like to sing that song yourself?"

I merely stared, for how could I sing it—I who have no voice but merely a deep feeling and love for beautiful music? He smiled and passed me what he called the Graduola—a seemingly simple device operated by the fingers. He showed me how, with a graduated pressure upon it, I could fairly melt the tones away to an extremity of plaintive sweetness, or swell them forth so that they reflected every deep emotion this tender old song roused within me.

That afternoon I sang "Annie Laurie," *not with my own voice but with my own feeling*—through the Graduola device which has revolutionized the phonograph.

That musical experience I will never forget. I never had one like it, and though I never expected to buy a phonograph, yet I *did* buy the Vocalion—so infinitely more wonderful than any phonograph I have ever heard. For no phonograph but the Vocalion enables you to *play the phonograph yourself*, and so to become—far more than a mere listener—a *sharer* in music.

Of course, the Vocalion plays itself, exactly as do the older fashioned phonographs, though with far richer and fuller tones. Neither will it vary a record in any way, unless you wish it to. The self-expression device is simply an added privilege which, when you exercise it, adds immeasurably to the interest of the phonograph.

We invite you to hear this and other models of the Aeolian-Vocalion irrespective of any question of buying.

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POLICEMAN SLAIN WHILE ON PATROL

Assassin Lay in Wait for Wm. McAuliffe at 67th Street and Second Avenue.

FIRED FOUR SHOTS AT HIM

Made His Escape While Six Persons Looked On—Motive for the Crime Puzzles Police.

Patrolman William McAuliffe of the East Sixty-seventh Street station, was shot and killed last night while on post by a man who evidently knew his movements accurately and was lying in wait for him. The other policemen of his station believe that the killing was the sequel of a gang fight on the east side, but there is no particular incident in McAuliffe's career which is known to have made personal enemies for him, and there is no evidence as yet as to what, if any, particular gang the murderer belonged to.

At 9:53 McAuliffe called the station from the police telephone box at Sixty-eighth Street and Second Avenue. Then he turned south on the avenue and walked to Sixty-seventh Street. He arrived there not more than three minutes after he had hung up the telephone receiver, and when he reached the corner a short, dark man who was waiting in the gutter for him drew a revolver and fired four shots. Two shots entered the policeman's back and the other two went wild.

A civilian who saw the shooting called the station, and reserves were sent out at once, and an ambulance was summoned from Flower Hospital. Dr. McCullum took the wounded policeman up and had him driven to the hospital, but he died in the ambulance on the way without regaining consciousness.

Meanwhile the police were looking for the murderer, who had run east in Sixty-seventh Street, dodged through a vacant lot to the block above, and escaped.

The police found six witnesses of the shooting and questioned them closely, but none was able to give a clue to the identity of the murderer. The scene of the shooting was on the lower edge of the Bohemian quarter, where crimes of violence are comparatively infrequent.

It is the theory of the police that it might have been done by a gangster from the lower east side, who had come uptown or by one from East Harlem who had come downtown, or by some one from the Italian district a few blocks below.

McAuliffe, who lived with his brother at 306 East Forty-fourth Street, was 35 years old and had been on the force six years. His record had been excellent, he was generally liked by the people on his post, and he had no troubles with any one so far as is known.

Most of the Winter he had been detailed to do traffic work with the gangs of snow shovelers, and had been continuously engaged at this work for more than a month till he was sent back to his post Friday night. Since he was shot on his second night at routine duty, it is believed that it may have been done by some one who had been waiting for him to finish the special detail.

About nine months ago Patrolman Michael Egan of the same precinct was shot in the face and severely wounded by an Italian at Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue. Though the precinct at present is not infested by local gangs, it was the home up to a few years ago of two agglomerations of thugs—the Battle Row Gang, which had its headquarters along Second Avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, and the Pansy Gang, which centred around Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue. Both of these have been broken up within recent years.

Deputy Police Commissioners Frank Lord and Guy H. Scull and Detective Inspector Joseph Faurot went up from Police Headquarters as soon as they learned of the murder and began examining witnesses in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

GIRL, STARVING, DROPS.

Falls Faint After Demanding That Young Man Marry Her.

A handsomely dressed girl staggered into the woman's rest room in the municipal ferry house at St. George, S. I., about 7 o'clock last night and fell senseless to the floor. It was at first believed that she had been poisoned, but at the S. R. Smith Infirmary it was discovered that all that ailed her was exhaustion and starvation. In her purse was a card reading: "Dear Paul: You are to blame for this," and giving the name and address of a man in Stapleton.

The man, who was brought to the hospital by the police, identified her as Agnes Curran of 329 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, who was employed as a telephone operator in the branch of Austin Nichols & Co., at North Third Street and Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, where he himself had worked as a salesman up to a week ago. He said that yesterday afternoon she came to his home in Stapleton and demanded that he marry her, and when he refused she threatened to kill herself. The police believe that she walked from Stapleton to the ferry house, two and a half miles.

Stricken at the Opera.

Edward T. Offerman, a merchant, 64 years old, of 9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, was stricken in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House late last night and removed to New York Hospital suffering from heart disease. Mr. Offerman had attended the opera alone and was leaving when he was seen to stagger and then collapse. Patrolman O'Donnell of Traffic Squad C summoned Dr. Adair, who attended him. At the hospital Mr. Offerman, who is a widower, asked that his daughter Grace be notified at the Brooklyn address.

Queens Subway Traffic Increases.

Passenger traffic on the new Queens subway between Long Island City and Forty-second Street, Manhattan, is constantly increasing, and figures show that 323,054 passengers used that subway during the month of January. Since the opening of the subway, on June 22, 1915, to Feb. 1 last 2,198,000 passengers traveled by that route. As soon as the connection is made with the Manhattan subway and the route to Long Island City is completed to the Queensboro Bridge it is expected that the traffic will be greatly increased.

SALVADOR FAVORS TREATY.

President Praises Wilson's Plan for Pan-Americanism.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Salvador has gone on record in favor of President Wilson's proposal for treaties among the Pan-American nations for the mutual guarantee of their integrity.

In the recent address of President Melendez to the Salvadorean Congress, received here by Rafael Zaldivar, the Minister, hearty indorsement was given not only to the President's proposal but to the general policy of Pan-Americanism.

"This Government," President Melendez said in his address, "sees in the project of the North American Government a very laudable and sincere effort for preserving peace among the American nations and eliminating from diplomatic relations many obstacles that impede good harmony among the States and sow lack of confidence and suspicion."

The status of the replies of the other Pan-American Governments has not been revealed by the State Department. It is understood that some are favorable and that some others delay a definite reply.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Close of Its New York Season at Its Fifth Afternoon Concert.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra finished its doings in New York for the present season at its fifth concert in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The program was made up mostly of matter well known to musical amateurs, though Mozart's "Concertante Symphonie" for violin and viola is not so often played that it can be called well known. It was presented yesterday by Mr. Witek, the concertmaster, and Mr. Férir, the first viola: an admirable performance, thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit of this beautiful music, by two players who viewed it eye to eye and were in thorough understanding with each other.

The symphony was Beethoven's second, which Dr. Muck played with much spirit and with an especial beauty in the larghetto. There was humor in Brahms's "Academic Festival Overture." The final number was the prelude to Wagner's comedy, "Die Meistersinger." Dr. Muck took the tempo rather fast, as it seemed, with not much of the moderation and yielding of the beat that some find called for in the transitions between the various sections. There was splendor of tone and an unusual clarity in passages where clarity is indispensable to let the listeners feel the force of the combinations of themes.

There was much applause for Dr. Muck and his men, and a prolonged round at the end of the concert, doubtless intended as a farewell.

Concert for Italian Theatre.

The first of a series of concerts, whose purpose is to raise funds for the establishing of an Italian theatre here, was given last night in the Waldorf. The artists who took part were Mme. Maria Barrientos, Mme. Luisa Villani, Mme. Gina Ciaparelli-Viafora, and Adele Dilli, sopranos; Luca Botta, tenor; Giovanni Martino, bass; Paquita Madriguera, pianist, and Wassily Besekirsky, violinist. Rosina Galli and Giuseppe Bonfiglio gave a group of dances. There was an orchestra which played various numbers and accompaniments under the direction of Joseph Knecht, Roberto Vitale, C. P. Peroni, and Cesare Sodero. Mr. Vitale conducted for the singing of an aria from his opera, "Joan the First," and for his "The Ghosts' Dance," and Mr. Peroni directed the performance of his "Wedding March."

Bauer and Gabrilowitsch Play.

Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch gave a recital of original music for two pianos at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, as they had done before here. Their program included Schumann's Andante and Variations, Op. 46; Reinecke's "Impromptu on a Theme from Schubert's 'Manfred'"; Mozart's Sonata in D; Saint-Saëns's "Variations on a Theme by Beethoven"; a Romance and a Valse by Arensky; and Chabrier's "Espana." There was a very large audience, one which exceeded the seating capacity of the auditorium and required extra seats on the stage, and the playing of the two artists was received with much appreciation and applause.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Edwin L. Bowen, who registered from Philadelphia several days ago at the Penn Hotel, killed himself with gas yesterday. He left a note saying he could no longer face life in his weakened physical condition, and wrote the names and addresses of his sisters, Mrs. Mamie Raffert, 850 North Fiftieth Street, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Elizabeth Lutz, 5627 Addison Street, in the same city.

ORANGE.—The body of an unidentified man was found yesterday alongside the tracks of the Lackawanna Railroad near Clinton Street, East Orange. His papers bore the name of Joe Bleaker.

ORANGE.—The Rotary Club here yesterday joined the Merchants' Association in indorsing the action of the City Commission in passing an ordinance calling for a contract with the Lackawanna Railroad for the elimination of grade crossings by building roadways over the tracks.

MONTCLAIR.—It was announced yesterday that the 900 students of the High School had raised the $250 necessary to send two Kentucky boys through the Pine Mountain School in that State. The money will be put at the disposal of Miss Elsie De Long, head of that school, who is a graduate of the Montclair High School.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The families of Isadore Stollman and John Newman were driven to the street yesterday partly clothed when a kerosene lamp exploded and burned their home.

BASKING RIDGE.—Bernard Richardson and John Falegna saved their lives yesterday when they jumped from a handcar which was demolished a few seconds later by a Lackawanna Railroad train. The locomotive was within 100 feet of them before they saw it.

DOVER.—The Board of Protectors now have twenty-seven names on their "jag list," which was started on Friday night. The board is composed of Mayor Richard W. Whitham, Alderman E. F. Rudine, and Councilman William B. Gardner.

PRINCETON.—The Board of Trustees announced yesterday that many club features would be added to the new dining hall building being erected. There will be a grill, billiard, reading, and lounging rooms. The grill will be used by all classes, and it is expected that the building will be opened next Fall.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Quamar-ud-Dix Alexander, a native of India, known on the Boardwalk as Swamirajah, has applied to Judge Shinn for naturalization. His father was an officer in the British Army in India, and he informed the court that his ancestors were Caucasians, natives of Persia, who settled in India 400 years ago. Alexander is well educated and is a Mason.

SERVICE BOARD TOIL ENTERS A NEW STAGE

Reorganized Commission Can Give More Time Now to Regulating Companies.

TO KEEP A CLOSE WATCH

Utility Concerns Will Be Forced to Live Up to Orders Governing Rights of the Public.

With the confirmation of Commissioners Whitney and Hervey, the Public Service Commission is restored to its full strength. As none of the Commissioners has been in office for a year, and as four of them have been appointed since last December, it is to all intents and purposes a new body. Moreover, it came into office at a turning point in the work of the commission, when it was almost inevitable that there should be a change in the activities of that body.

Since the Fall of 1911 a very large part of the time of the Commissioners has been taken up with the preparation of the Dual Subway contracts, with the result that the regulatory work of the commission has fallen into the background. Even after the contracts were signed, just three years ago, the task of getting construction well under way and settling the many small points which came up under them consumed a great deal of energy, and for most of the year the investigation of the Thompson Committee has kept busy not only the Commissioners under fire, but a large part of the staff.

Now the letting of the few construction contracts not yet awarded has become in many ways a matter of routine and the regulation work becomes much more important. The contract with the B. R. T. has been partially in force so far as the pooling of receipts is concerned since the opening of the loop line on Aug. 4, 1913, and in about two years from now the contract with the Interborough will be operative. In both these the city occupies the position of a junior partner, and its hope of making a profit or even "breaking even" depends entirely upon the efficiency with which the city superintends the operation of the railroads so as to keep down expenses. Consequently the new commission is planning to throw itself with vigor into this side of its work.

One Result of the Inquiry.

The Thompson Committee has brought out some of the difficulties of insisting on a fair deal for the city by its revelations of the method of charging against the cost of construction part of the Interborough's expenses, and one of the first things the new Commissioners are likely to do, it is said, is to install some more efficient method of revising these allowances.

Commissioner Hodge, it is expected, will also devote a good deal of time to the supervision of the engineering questions connected with the new subways. In particular he will try to speed up the work and see that there is no lost time in the conduct of the commission's big engineering office. The new subways are drawing so near completion that the commission has to watch closely by the time when each section is finished. If certain parts hang fire, then large stretches must lie idle, as the northern end of the Lexington Avenue route does today, and hundreds of thousands of dollars may be saved to the city by the proper co-ordination of the concluding stages of the work.

Then, when the new lines are all opened, there will arise many complicated traffic problems, the importance of which as yet is hardly realized by the public. It will need engineering ability of the highest type to supervise the arrangements which the companies will suggest, and a great part of Commissioner Hodge's time in the future will probably be devoted to that class of work.

In the regulation of the companies it is expected that the new commission will proceed with stronger measures than any of its predecessors. When the Public Service Commission law was passed the commission received authority to enforce its orders not only by fine or mandamus proceedings but also by criminal action. Commissioner Hayward has already invoked that method. Soon after he went into office he took up the violation of an order to the B. R. T. against the turning back of certain trains before they got to the end of the line and had John J. Dempsey, Superintendent of the B. R. T., indicted. He is now awaiting trial and the commission intends to push the case.

Whitney Favors Prosecutions.

In the same way it was brought out in the earlier stages of the Thompson Committee investigation that Commissioner Whitney, as Secretary, had sent to Chairman Willcox and the then Commissioners in January, 1911, a brief, in which he maintained that the law gave the commission the right to take criminal action. It should, he said, either inform the District Attorney and the proper police authorities that disobedience to its orders was a misdemeanor and should be punished accordingly, or should itself present all the facts in cases in which it believed a misdemeanor had been committed to the District Attorney or a Magistrate for appropriate action. Consequently it is understood that these two members of the commission at any rate will appeal to the criminal law against the corporations, if necessary.

The policy of the commission, if these views are carried out, is likely to be the establishment of certain standards of efficiency which the railroad companies must maintain. They will be checked off once or twice a month by the inspectors of both the commission and the companies themselves, and the results will be published. This will, it is believed, be of service not only to the public as travelers, but also as investors, as they will reveal accurately and regularly the condition in which the companies are keeping up their equipment and tracks. The commission feels that it will be comparatively simple as soon as the new lines are put in operation to lay down a standard they must live up to and to see that they do it.

Chairman Straus in the three months that he has been in office has been working hard to familiarize himself with the details of his task. He has shown himself anxious to push matters so as to reach prompt decisions, and he has handled the speakers at public hearings firmly and successfully. His hands are likely to be full with the general administrative details of the commission.

As Commissioner Hayward succeeded Commissioner Maltbie in office he fell heir to a number of the troublesome rate cases in connection with the gas and electric light companies, which had been Mr. Maltbie's specialty. They take longer to decide than any other class of complaint which comes before the commission.

On Commissioner Hervey will probably fall as a financial expert most of the questions concerning the capitalization and financial problems under the jurisdiction of the commission. All issues of securities must have the approval of the commission, and this involves the taking of a great deal of evidence as well as the consideration of the principles of policy established by the commission.

Children Get McCurdy Millions.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 18.—The will of Richard A. McCurdy, former President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who died here recently, provided that his wife should receive all his property, or, in case of her death, that the estate should go to his son, Robert H., and his daughter, Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud. The will was drawn in 1905, and Mrs. McCurdy died in 1910, so the estate was left to the children. The amount of the estate is not known, but it runs into the millions, it is said.

LUMBER MEN WANT EMBARGO REMOVED

Dealers Alarmed at Freight Situation and the Scarcity of Ships.

PRICES HIGHEST IN YEARS

Demand Greater Than the Supply in New York—No Foreign Trade.

The lumber trade, the last to feel the impetus of prosperous times, has, according to James Sherlock Davis, President of Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company of Brooklyn, been unable to supply the demand largely because of the present freight congestion and the scarcity of ships.

"There is a general mix-up in our business here in this city," he said, "and the root of it I think will be found by looking back before the war and investigating the business conditions since the panic of 1907. Persons have been saving money since that time and they are now placing it where it will do the most good. In the lumber business, which is typical, the demand at present is greater than the supply, and the fault lies not so much with the railroads, though many lumber merchants blame them for a lack of facilities. The roads seem to be doing a perfectly natural thing in placing an embargo on terminals here.

"Lumber is a low class of freight and it is a difficult commodity for the roads to handle. Facilities for loading and unloading are much better for other materials, grain for instance. Then again, the lumber coming to this city from the South to be used in construction of the new subway is given preference because the subway work is a public enterprise. Between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 feet of yellow pine timber—ties and guard rails—lumber for the construction of stations, are coming up from the South all the time, and that fact has an influence on the tie-up.

"The demand is tremendous and that's why prices are so high. The foreign demand is below that of normal times, of course. The reason for the advance of lumber is that though the rail freight rates have not increased, steamer rates have advanced 50 per cent., and the rate on schooner charters has doubled since the war. One of the dificulties we have with schooners is that almost all the ocean-going ones have been taking offshore cargoes and are consequently out of the domestic trade. Piers are being built around the harbor to a great extent, and they require much timber. One thing is certain—the advance in the price of lumber is modest compared with that of the structural trades because of the high price of steel."

Mr. Davis said that he did not think a man would be foolish to build now because of a standard rise in the price of commodities. The congestion would be greatly lessened in the Spring, he said, when the Hudson and the Erie Canals are opened up to traffic.

Charles Grosskurth, head of the firm of A. P. Bigelow & Co. took a more radical view of the freight congestion situation. He said that Congress should take some action to relieve the condition through the Interstate Commerce Commission at once, and that the railroads should be forced to remove the embargo on lumber and place it on exports.

"Many men are afraid to come out," he said, "and denounce the railroad because of the size of the corporation they would be fighting. In my experience with the roads I have found that the only way to get anything from them is by a personally conducted fight. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be the body to make them remove the embargo and place it on the exports. This condition is outrageous and should not be tolerated, since embargo is placed not on exports, but goods coming to New York for use here are blockaded. The state of things is worse than a panic for lumber dealers.

"If something is not done and soon many heretofore stable firms will be driven to the wall. The railroads refuse to take lumber or any other commodity which does not originate on their own lines except, it seems, goods for export. There is no transshipping being done here at all to my knowledge."

SHUT 15,000 OUT OF BAZAAR.

Madison Square Garden So Crowded None Admitted After 8 Last Night.

Last night was Hungarian Night at the German Bazaar in Madison Square Garden and the officials from the Fire Department were forced to order the doors closed at 8 o'clock. At that hour it was estimated there were about 15,000 men and women outside the Garden clamoring for admission. Seventy patrolmen had their hands full preserving order.

At 9 o'clock it was announced that $39,000 had been taken in and it was expected that this amount would be swelled to $44,000 when the Garden was closed for the night. Up to Friday night the total receipts amounted to $385,426.77.

Alexander Nuber de Pereked, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in this city, was the guest of honor, and addresses were made by Alexander Konta and Dr. Emanuel Baruch.

Yesterday was children's day and 10,000 children were guests of the managers. The children were treated to the vaudeville and picture shows, after which they took in all the good things in the Garden. Miss Marianna Schurz escorted 100 children and after visiting the various booths they attended the concert in the Garden Theatre.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, will be the guest of honor today and will deliver an address in the Garden Theatre.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Invisible Enemy

Victims Struck Down While Off Guard.

There is nothing so disconcerting as an unseen antagonist that we know is awaiting a chance to strike.

According to reliable reports the grip germ has been primarily responsible for intense suffering and heavy loss of life this winter.

John Hoff's Malt Extract, the world famous tonic food is invaluable in cases of grip convalescence—makes flesh, blood and muscle, and assists generally toward rapid recovery.

Equally beneficial to men, women and children.

Held in highest medical esteem for over fifty years.

Taken at meal times and delightfully palatable.

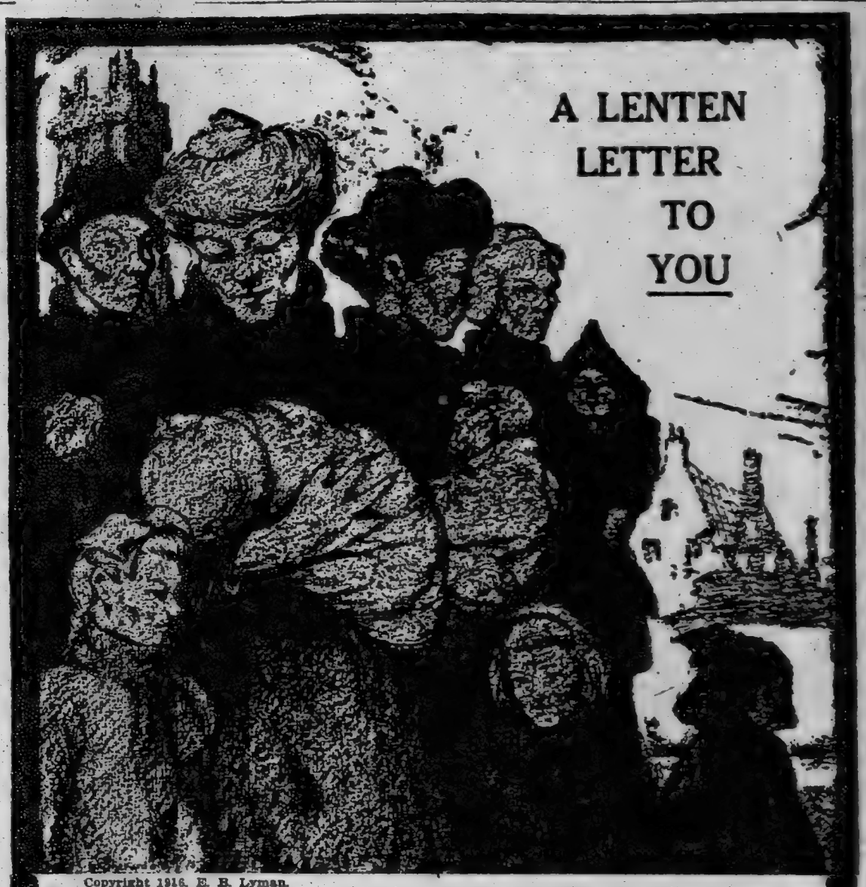

Copyright 1916, E. B. Lyman.

Fortunate American:

We seek a place in your heart, at this Easter season, for the young mothers and babies and children of Brave Little Belgium—the thousands of them, such as you see in the picture above.

The War Man, you know, has left his cruel blight on numberless young lives in that stricken land. And yet it is upon these very ones—the women and the children—that the future of Belgium must depend.

Prolonged suffering and privation, through eighteen months—including two severe winters—have brought them to the physical and mental breaking-point. Especially is this the case among the former well-to-do, now homeless.

Our plea is for the helpless whose profound misery or critical condition absolutely cannot be relieved otherwise.

What can the "breadline" really do for them—the "breadline" with its daily ration of three thick slices of bread and a pint of soup, and the hours of weary waiting, standing in the rain and slush and cold!

What could it do for you and your dear ones; under similar conditions, on days like those of last week, for example?

Our work is very intimate and personal. Direct aid, impossible through general committees, is assured. We have been helping many, but must have more money at once to continue and extend the work.

Surely, at this Easter-tide, hearts will answer hearts and hands reach out to little hands that dumbly hail us in the freemasonry of suffering childhood and young motherhood asking our help.

We so much need YOUR aid in our mothering of the motherless and the fatherless over there.

Your Lenten and Easter gifts will be very practical and beautiful expressions of the spirit of world-wide charity and love.

Cardinal Mercier Fund
10 Bridge Street, New York.

I inclose $ ..... to help the destitute women and children of Belgium. Please send receipt.
Name .....
Address .....
Please make checks to "J. P. Morgan & Co. For Mercier Fund."

Cardinal Mercier Fund

For Special Belgian Relief

Approval of King Albert. Personal co-operation of Cardinal Mercier. Auspices Hon. E. Havenith, Belgian Min. to U. S.; Hon. L. de Sadeleer (N.Y.), Belgian Min. of State; Hon. Pierre Mali (N. Y.), Consul General. Treasurer, Miss Marie La Montagne, Buckingham Hotel, NewYork; J. P. Morgan & Co., depositary.

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This offer is good only at our stores, 23 W. 42d St., 27 W. 34th St., and 427 5th Ave.

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Not merely "large" sizes, but **up-to-the-minute styles,** made to actually fit and become stout figures. A complete assortment, characterizing the same stylish, youthful lines as offered elsewhere for the woman of average size or slender figure, as well as matronly styles. (35½ to **58 bust,** 30 to **49 waist,** for long or short waisted figures.)

Suits	24.75 to 115.75	Skirts	5.95 to 24.75
Coats	11.95 to 94.75	Waists	.98 to 24.75
Dresses	11.50 to 159.75	Negligees	1.95 to 29.75

Bathing Suits, Corsets, Underwear

with lines and trimmings cleverly manipulated to give slenderness, grace and poise and to **fit you from stock.**

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ANNOUNCE

an additional collection of models from Callot, Cheruit and Jenny which, with their original creations, make our display this season of superlative interest.

GOWNS SUITS COATS

1 EAST 53d STREET

FORM WAR RESERVE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

Leaders of Profession Co-operating with General Staff in the Movement.

A BILL NOW IN CONGRESS

Measure Provides for Commissions, Special Military Training, and Making Men Subject to Call.

A bill has been introduced in Congress, at the instance of the War Department, providing for organization of a Reserve Corps of Engineers, to reinforce the Engineer Corps of the Regular Army in the event of war. William Barclay Parsons is Chairman of the committee of civilian engineers, who have been assisting the War Department in planning the reserve organization.

"Had the Spanish war been really serious," said Mr. Parsons yesterday, "there would have been no engineer troops for many months to do the things that would have been urgently and immediately demanded. Realizing this, and in addition as one of the great lessons of the war now raging in Europe that engineers are required as never before, the national engineering societies last Spring appointed committees to consider the possibility of bringing the engineering experience of this country into shape that could be trained for military needs, so organized as to be ready for instant call.

"For several months past we have been working with the Secretary of War and the officers of the General Staff and of the War College to devise a feasible scheme. We proposed that an engineer reserve should be organized along lines similar to the present Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, and after much discussion it was decided by the War Department to provide an all-embracing officers' reserve, inclusive of all arms and corps, and therefore both the engineers and the doctors. This plan the department has recommended to Congress and the idea has been incorporated in the preliminary drafts of the bills now being considered by the military committees of the Senate and House.

Five-Year Commissions.

"This legislation, with amendments proposed by the General Staff, provides for the giving of commissions to men who, by examination or otherwise as determined by the President, have demonstrated their fitness. These commissions, which are to be for all grades up to and including the rank of Major, are for five years, renewable at the discretion of the Secretary of War, which permits the elimination of deadwood without friction. If a commission is not renewed the holder will be honorably discharged from the service and will be entitled to wear his uniform on occasions of ceremony and use the title of his rank. In times of war these officers will be subject to call precisely the same as any other officer of the army, and in times of peace for two weeks' service each year, or longer with the officer's consent.

"Have you ever stopped to consider what would be needed of engineers and how many there are in the army service? Picture for a moment our long frontier on the north and the other long one on the south, connected by the three great coast lines of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf. On these the only constructed obstacles to the approach of a foreign foe are the few forts, some of them of no account, at the mouths of our principal harbors. There is absolutely nothing along our land frontiers, and nothing along our coasts except only at isolated spots, to check the advance or the landing of an army.

War Duties Like Peace Work.

"If ever war should arise, and wars come suddenly, we should have to place mines in all our harbors; to throw up earthworks along our coasts, and secondary lines to provide for reserve defense in the event a foothold on the shore was forced. We would have to lay the concrete foundations for heavy guns, to build branch railroads to isolated spots along the coast, since such points lacking transportation facilities would prove the most inviting for attack. We would have to build highways capable of standing up against heavy motor traffic, and to be in a position to both maintain and repair railways and highways. We would have to string telegraph and telephone lines and install wireless stations. We would have to make camps for large armies, with adequate water supplies, sewers, lights, &c. These and many other things would have to be done, not at one or two places, but practically along our entire coastlines, for we could not tell where the enemy would strike.

"Should the war be one of offense, as for instance the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, all these things would have to be done at home, to prevent a diverting home thrust, and in addition would have to send an overseas expeditionary force to construct suitable landing places for our troops in some Central or South American country already held by an enemy, and to build and maintain elaborate lines of transportation, besides carrying out engineering works on a large scale.

"The Corps of Engineers of the United States Army is as fine a body of engineers as has ever been organized. As to their competence and skill there can be no question. The only objection is that there is not enough of them. In numbers they would be wholly insufficient to meet a sudden demand. Engineers, like doctors, are always mobilized. These two professions are doing in peace practically what they would be called upon to do in a time of war. The principal constructions that would have to be at once undertaken in the event of war are those that engineers are doing every day. The two weeks' training a year, which is to be provided, would appear to be a very small period in which to instruct soldiers. This is undoubtedly true of soldiers of the line, but as engineers are doing in their daily work the same things they would do in war the two weeks' instruction each year would probably be sufficient.

Industrial Knowledge Valuable.

"There is another great advantage in calling into service the engineers of civil life. They have personal knowledge of the great manufacturing and contracting forces of this country along many lines needed in time of war, but with which, in times of peace, the officers of the Corps of Engineers have frequently little to do, so that when engineers from civil life are called into service they would practically bring with them, already organized and mobilized, the great industrial construction forces of the country, which would be an advantage of incalculable benefit.

"What an engineer in civil life needs to know is the difference in details between civil and military structures. He does not have to be taught how to build a bridge, to lay out a railway, to design a water supply system, or to lay masses of concrete. Those things he knows. What he needs to be told is the requirements of a military bridge or of a military railway; he should have an idea of the weights of guns, so as to design his carrying structures accordingly; he must be told the necessary dimensions and details of gun foundations, and especially know the stresses in those foundations which will be produced by the recoil of heavy artillery, and he should receive instruction in the profile of earthworks and in the approved details of field obstructions against advancing troops, and various other things that he would have to know if called into service.

"Two weeks' instruction each year will not inculcate a full knowledge of all these things—they will not turn out a highly-trained military engineer, but they will give a man a good idea of these things, and will make an engineer officer of vastly more value to the country than the man who has had no such training at all. But this officers' reserve will not only train these men, but it will give the War Department a list of the men who are available. Their names, residences, and qualifications will be recorded, and they will be subject to immediate call."

Church Scholarships at Columbia.

The Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York announced yesterday, through the Board of Religious Education, the establishment of two scholarships of $200 each at Columbia University. The scholarships will be available for graduate study in the field of religious education. The holders will be expected to include volunteer field work in their program.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

The Suleiman Solomon Society will give a ball in Terrace Garden tonight.

Carlo de Fornaro and Bernard Gallant will speak on Mexico in the Labor Forum in Washington Irving High School tonight.

The Rodeph Sholom Sisterhood will celebrate its anniversary in the Temple, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, tonight. Ambassador Morgenthau will speak. A luncheon will be given in the Hotel Savoy tomorrow.

Felix M. Warburg will address the branches of the Y. M. H. A. in Temple Beth-el this morning.

Amos R. E. Pinchot will talk in the Bronx Open Forum in Morris High School at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

S. K. Ratcliffe of London, editor of The Sociological Review, will speak in the Church of the Messiah tonight.

Rauck White and Everett P. Wheeler will debate socialism in the public school at Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn, tonight.

Lawrence Housman will lecture on art in the hall of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Ambassador Morgenthau will speak in the Grace Methodist Church, in West 104th Street, at 7:45 o'clock tonight.

A benefit for the children of Anche Chesed will be given in the Casino Theatre tonight.

Dr. Thomas A. Martin of the Bureau of Child Hygiene will talk on "Infant Mortality" in Room 326, Municipal Building, tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The New York Diet Kitchen Association will hold a supper dance in the Vanderbilt on Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock.

The Indiana Society of New York will give a musicale and dance in the McAlpin tomorrow evening.

The League of Advertising Women will have a dinner and dance at the Prince George on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

A reception for Ambassador Morgenthau will be given in Thomashefsky's National Theatre on Tuesday afternoon.

The Society for Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis will give a luncheon at the Bankers' Club tomorrow.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Joseph H. Choate will speak at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty Street, Wednesday noon.

The Jewish Big Brother Association will hold open meetings at 8:15 o'clock on March 23 in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, and on March 29 in the Straus Auditorium of the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

The Efficiency Society will have a dinner at the Advertising Club on Thursday evening.

The girl delinquent will be discussed at a luncheon conference in the house of the Church of the Messiah on Thursday.

A benefit for the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm at Jamaica will be given in the Plaza on Friday evening.

The Democratic Club of Westchester County will have a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria on March 25.

Hamilton Bell will talk to the Japan Society in the Astor on Saturday afternoon.

The Council of Jewish Women will meet in Temple Emanu-el on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

A mass meeting to discuss care of the teeth will be held in Washington Irving High School on March 24.

The Amcehat Society will have a dance in Terrace Garden on Wednesday evening.

LONGFELLOW NOTES ON DICKENS AT SALE

Poet's Early Letters Give Intimate Glimpses of His Acquaintances.

RUSKIN MSS. ARE OFFERED

Autographs of Other Noted Men to be Sold Next Week at the Anderson Galleries.

Twenty autograph letters by Henry W. Longfellow, written to his close friend, Samuel Ward, brother of Julia Ward Howe, are in a sale at the Anderson Galleries on March 27 and 28. Mr. Ward was an uncle to Marion Crawford, the novelist, and was related to the Astor family through his marriage to the daughter of William B. Astor.

Because of their intimate character, the rollicking humor displayed at times, the familiar glimpse one obtains of Longfellow's acquaintances and friends, and his entertainment of Charles Dickens, the letters are of great interest. Letters written by Longfellow at this early period are rare. Later in life, when the poet's name had become a household word, and he was beset by a multitudinous correspondence, his letters were almost invariably short, hasty, and rather uninteresting; but these early letters are delightful; they reflect his peculiar charm, and are important for the light they shed on that period of his life when he was teaching languages at Harvard.

Another interesting series consists of more than 300 autograph letters from John Ruskin to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Swan, who had charge of the St. George Museum founded by Ruskin in Sheffield. In these letters Ruskin tells of his ideals and ideas regarding the museum, and in many of them he refers to the additional material he has bought, often with his reason for its selection, and his thoughts on popular education through an acquaintance with beautiful and unusual things. He also makes mention of his literary work, particularly "Fors Clavigera." All of the letters are said to be unpublished.

Grant's Letters to Relatives.

There are a number of letters of U. S. Grant. One to his sister, Oct. 16, 1862, is about the part he played at the Battle of Iuka. A letter to his father, June 15, 1863, describes the siege of Vicksburg. A letter to Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, April 21, 1865, relates to the original terms of surrender arranged between Sherman and the Confederate General, J. E. Johnston. Another item is the original letter book used by Grant from March 29 to April 9, 1865. Accompanying it is the original pearl stylus used by him.

A letter of John Adams, June 19, 1818, to George Brinley, suggests "an analytic investigation of the Constitution of the army at Cambridge and of the detachment from it at Bunker's Hill and Breed's Hill on the 15th and 17th of June," for the young gentlemen of the age. This letter was written when Adams was in his eighty-third year. A document of historical interest is dated May 27, 1775, and is signed by Samuel Adams, the "Father of the Revolution." It is the Resolve of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay to appoint a standing "Committee of Correspondence" to communicate from time to time with a similar committee of the House of Burgesses of Virginia and corresponding bodies from the other colonies.

A long and interesting letter of Edmund Burke, Jan. 13, 1786, is written to a Miss Palmer. Burke says:

How could you apologize, and apologize to me, too, for an act of good nature and kindness? I hear enough of my faults from my enemies; shall I not bear to hear them from my friends? Shall I bear wounds in the field of battle, and quarrel with my surgeons, who open them only to heal them? I am far from the least title of great; perhaps I am not much nearer to that of good, though I endeavor all I can at the latter—nothing at all, I assure you, at the former. I am, perhaps, the only active man in the House that never did make a motion without a very good previous knowledge of the paper I moved for. I will tell you the business just as it is. I found that they had received at the India House a paper of instructions from Mr. Hastings to Mr. Bristow, one of which was to apprehend and to put to death a certain gentleman called Almas Ali Ilhan, &c.

Handwriting of Cromwell.

A small Bible, dated London, 1634, has an inscription in the handwriting of Oliver Cromwell. "May the good Lord bless you." Cromwell was in the habit of presenting Bibles to his officers. This Bible was presented by him to Captain David Beale, who served under him during the entire war. A note in the Bible, dated 1689, says that Captain Beale was with the company that turned Parliament out of doors in 1653. A document, dated March 24, 1655, and signed by Cromwell, is "To the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navie, instructing that a Shippe of Warre be prepared to receive the Lord Ambassador from the Commonwealth of Genoa, with his Retinue, Servants, goods and baggage."

There is a letter of Joseph Rodman Drake, author of "Culprit Fay" and "The American Flag." It is dated New York, 18 Sept., 1812, and it addressed to his sister. So far as known no other letter of Drake has ever been offered at auction.

A fine political letter of Thomas Jefferson, written while President, April 24, 1802, is addressed to Cæsar Rodney, Signer from Delaware of the Declaration of Independence. It implores Rodney to use all his influence to unite the Republican votes and defeat the campaign of "lies and misrepresentation" of the opposition in Congress. A letter of General Charles Lee, one of the rarest of Revolutionary autographs, is addressed to General John Page.

A letter of Francis Lightfoot Lee, Signer from Virginia, is dated Feb. 28, 1777. It speaks of the "glorious Winter campaign," referring to Washington's victories over the British at Trenton and Princeton. A letter of Richard Henry Lee, another Signer from Virginia, is dated Chantilly, Oct. 5, 1782. It speaks of the closing events of the Revolution, and predicts the early granting of American independence. A fine war letter of General Francis Marion, October, 1782, is to General Greene. A letter of General Daniel Morgan, the victor of Cowpens, is addressed to General Greene and dated Feb. 20, 1781.

A letter of Robert Louis Stevenson, La Solitude, Hyeres, March 12, 1884, is to Mr. Dick, who was for many years head clerk and confidential assistant in the family firm at Edinburgh. It tells of overworking in finishing a story, and the consequent breakdown in his health. There are a number of autograph letters and documents of George Washington. One of them, dated "The Warm Springs, Aug. 26, 1761," describes his journey there.

A war letter of General "Mad" Anthony Wayne, July 22, 1781, was written shortly after his brilliant display of bravery against the flower of Cornwallis's army at Green Springs. There is a series of fine letters from James Whitcomb Riley.

CIVIC BODY'S 'WAR REPORT.'

Chelsea Neighborhood Association Tells of Vanquishing "Enemy."

The annual report of the work of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, 209 West Twenty-third Street, which will be issued tomorrow, will be in the form of a six-page pamphlet, with a war scene on the cover and the caption "We Also Are Fighting." On the back cover appears the itemized expenditures, arranged like a chart of the war and peace footings of an empire, and labeled "1915 Mobilization." The report names the enemy as disease, civic indifference, vice, ignorance, social neglect, and poverty. In an inner page is a list of "notable victories" over the enemy.

The statement chronicles thirty improvements in the last year which the association has secured for the district bounded by Fourteenth Street, Forty-second Street, Fifth Avenue to the Hudson River, and known as the "Chelsea neighborhood."

In anticipation of a "stubborn campaign" in 1916, the organization asks that "the sinews of war" be sent to Dr. A. J. Hart, Treasurer, 209 West Twenty-third Street.

POET IS ON WAY TO FRONT.

John Masefield Doesn't Expect a Crushing German Defeat.

John Masefield, the poet, who has been on a two months' lecture tour in this country, sailed yesterday on the American liner St. Paul for Liverpool, and will enter the ambulance service in France. Mr. Masefield said his observation of the strength of the side on the defensive in trench fighting made him believe that the war would not end in any crushing defeat of Germany in the field, but the British blockade and the economic isolation of the Central Powers would probably result in their submission.

Admiral Kakishiro Funakoshi, one of several high officers of the Japanese Navy, who have been sent to England, was a passenger. Admiral Funakoshi smiled when he was told it was reported that the Japanese naval officers were to accompany the British fleet in order to witness the naval battle between Germany and England, if it took place, but he refused to reply to the question.

Warwick Greene, formerly Director of Public Works in the Philippines; William J. Donovan of Buffalo, Reginald C. Foster of Boston, and H. D. Topping of this city, who are connected with the Rockefeller War Relief Commission, sailed on the St. Paul.

LAST OF ALLEN CLAN IS KILLED IN A FIGHT

Dispute Over Famous Trials Ends When Jack, Only Survivor, Is Shot.

HIS ASSAILANT A FUGITIVE

Quarrel Takes Place in Mountain Home of a Woman—Makes Dead Total Eight.

ROANOKE, Va., March 18.—Jasper (Jack) Allen, last of the noted Allen clan of Carroll County, was shot and killed last night in the home of Mrs. Roberta Martin, five miles from Mount Airy, N. C., by Will McGraw, a blockader.

On his way home from Mount Airy, where he sold a wagon load of lumber, Allen stopped at Mrs. Martin's home to spend the night. After supper he and Mrs. Martin and a neighbor were sitting before the open fire talking when McGraw came in and took part in the conversation.

Discussion of the Allen trials of three years ago, which resulted in some of the clan being put to death for the raid on the Hillsville Court House, led to a quarrel.

The women and their children ran from the room screaming. A shot rang out, followed by another. McGraw, hatless and without his overcoat, plunged from the house and disappeared. Accompanied by some teamsters who were camping in the neighborhood, the family returned to the house and there found Allen lying dead on the floor with a bullet hole through his head.

Officers are hunting for McGraw. He is believed to be hiding with friends in the mountain wilderness.

Allen was 50 years old and a typical specimen of the mountaineer type which knew no law but freedom of the mountains. He had no active part in the Hillsville tragedy, but his son, Friel, is serving a fifteen-year prison sentence. The plans for the court house tragedy are believed to have been made the night before between Jack Allen and his brother, Floyd, who was executed, at the home of Jack. McGraw has been a blockader, but has successfully eluded capture, a number of indictments being held against him in the Carroll Circuit Court.

The killing of Jack Allen raises the total of deaths resulting from the "shooting up" of the Carroll County Court at Hillsville, Va., on March 14, 1912, to eight. Five persons died in the little mountain town court room when the feudists, led by the Allens, finished firing with revolvers and pump guns. They were Judge Thornton L. Massie, one of the most prominent jurists in Virginia, who presided at the trial; County Prosecutor William M. Foster, Sheriff Lewis A. Webb, Augustus Flower, a juror, and Elizabeth Ayers, a witness at the trial.

Two others died on March 28, 1913, when two white men established a precedent at the State prison at Richmond by being executed there at the same time. It was the first time in the history of that grim structure that this had happened. One of the men, a great, striking mountaineer with a stern face and a great mop of red hair, was Floyd Allen, brother of Jack Allen, whose pump gun discharged one of the bullets that ended the life of Judge Massie. The other, a much slenderer man, was Claude Swanson Allen, the youngest son of Floyd Allen, who was convicted of the murder of County Prosecutor Foster. Both men died as they had boasted they would, quietly and without any sign of fear. This made seven deaths, and that of Jack Allen makes it eight.

A trivial incident led to the shooting up of the Carroll County Court. Two nephews of Floyd Allen, Sidna and Wesley Edwards, had been arrested for disorderly conduct, growing out of a church meeting in which a kinsman of the Allens, a preacher, who was not in favor with the remainder of the clan, was given a beating. The arrest of his nephews touched the pride of Floyd Allen, who, with his followers, boasted that no Allen ever had gone to jail, and he, in turn, "beat up" the Deputy Sheriff who had his nephews in charge, and liberated them. Then Floyd himself was arrested, and ultimately convicted of interfering with an officer.

The shooting in court took place on the day the prisoner was to have been sentenced to one year in prison. Seven persons, in addition to Floyd Allen, were accused of having taken a part in the shooting. They were his youngest son, Claude Swanson Allen, who died with his father a year later; Sidna and Wesley Edwards, the two nephews who started all the trouble by beating the minister; Sidna Allen, a brother and co-leader of the famous Allen clan that had terrified the Blue Ridge Mountains for three generations; Victor Allen, another son; Freel Allen, a nephew, and Byrd Marion, a cousin.

Jack Allen was not in the courtroom when the shooting took place, according to statements made by the Allens later.

The eight men began firing as Judge Massie rose to pronounce sentence. Floyd Allen making effective use of two revolvers he had drawn from under his vest, and in a few moments the only persons left in the court room were the dead and those who were too badly wounded to get away. Judge Massie was killed instantly, as were also the County Prosecutor, the Sheriff, and the two others.

Floyd Allen, who was wounded in the return fire of some of the spectators and court employes, could not escape to the mountains, and was arrested with his son, Victor, the day following. Victor was later acquitted because of lack of evidence. Claude Allen gave himself up in March, 1912, and was tried first on the charge of having killed Judge Massie and then on the charge of having killed the County Prosecutor. He was sentenced to fifteen years in prison for helping kill Judge Massie and later was sentenced to death for having shot Mr. Foster.

Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards were caught long after in Des Moines, Iowa, and the former was sentenced to thirty-five years, and the latter to twenty-seven years in prison.

Byrd Marion became a State witness and was discharged. Freel Allen was caught two weeks after the slaughter at the court house and, although only 17 years old, was sentenced to eighteen years in prison. Sidna Edwards went to prison for fifteen years.

FUND FOR MILITIA AIRSHIP.

Vincent Astor Announces $7,175 Has Been Contributed.

The committee engaged in raising funds to provide a hydroaeroplane for the Second Battalion of the New York Naval Militia, reported yesterday that $7,175 of the $7,800 necessary to buy the machine, had been received. Vincent Astor is head of the committee, the other members of which are Charles Lawrence, Meredith Blagden, Aymer Johnson, and Commodore Forshew of the Second Battalion. Mr. Astor is also treasurer of the committee, and contributions are being received at his office, 23 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The list of subscriptions was headed by the Aero Club of America, with $800; Vincent Astor and George W. Perkins gave $500 each. Others who contributed were Mortimer L. Schiff, Averell Harriman, Frank Trumbull, and Ralph Pulitzer, $250 each; F. T. Frelinghuysen, Aymer Johnson, and Hamlin William Childs, $200 each; George F. Baker, Jr., Edmund L. Baylies, D. C. Clark, George Clark, Louis C. Clark, Jr., Louis L. Clark, E. C. Converse, William K. Dick, Charles D. Dickey, Anthony Drexel, Gordon L. Hamersley, Evelyn du Pont Irving, Louis Irving, Bradish Johnson, L. M. Josephthal, Wadsworth Lewis, William G. Low, James H. Perkins, John J. Pierrepont, Harold I. Pratt, W. A. Putnam, J. A. Stillman, Willard Straight, A. M. White, William Woodward, William Ziegler, Jr., and Charles Sabin, $100 each. Others who contributed were Mrs. Bayard Cutting, J. K. Hollins, Buell Hollister, Frederick King, E. Hubert Litchfield, B. S. Prentice, Lawrence White, Benjamin Tuska, and V. S. Byron.

Richmond Fights Garbage Plant.

A vigilance committee of twenty Staten Islanders was appointed last night to fight the location on Staten Island of the garbage reduction plant that the other boroughs have refused to harbor. This action was taken at a joint meeting of twenty civic bodies on Staten Island, held in the Borough Hall, at the call of William Wirt Mills, Chairman of the General Committee of the Staten Island Civic League.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston explained the proposition, and for two hours speeches were made denouncing the project.

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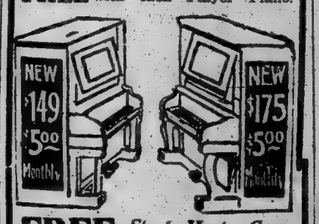

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,060 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 606, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1916.

STICK TO THE POINT.

The principal business in hand at Washington is the consideration in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the two army bills, so that both may be passed and referred to the conference committee as soon as possible. A bill which the President can conscientiously approve should be ready in six weeks or sooner. The work of military expansion should be no longer delayed. It is unfortunate, therefore, that influences should be exerted to distract the minds of members of Congress from the pressing matter in hand and delay the progress of the bills. A letter signed by Secretary BAKER in the ordinary routine of War Department business and produced during the House debate by Representative GARDNER of Massachusetts may have this undesirable effect. It has certainly stirred up the resentment of Chairman HAY of the Military Committee, and probably it has led many members of the House, upon whom he was relying to support his bill, to doubt its effectiveness. Yet though it substitutes for the Continental Army scheme a brief provision enabling the President, at his discretion, to take steps for the formation of a citizen reserve apart from the National Guard, and provides for the federalization of the organized militia as well, it does not differ very materially from the plan favored by Mr. WILSON. It is, in fact, an Administration bill. It goes further than Secretary GARRISON asked Congress to go in the increase of the regular army.

The bill contains no estimate of the number of men in the country that might be available for military duty after its passage. But in a report accompanying it, Mr. HAY, who is ever optimistic and buoyant of spirit, estimated that with a regular army of 140,000, a regular army reserve of 60,000, a federalized militia of 129,000, and 995,000 men besides who have received military training we would have a total of 1,324,000 available soldiers if war should suddenly come. The letter signed by Mr. BAKER, which, it is said, was written by a member of the Army War College, declares that the present army reserve is only 2,900, while the number of men, now unconnected with either the regular army or the National Guard, who have had some military training is only 241,800. Both sets of figures may be termed purely academic. The number of National Guardsmen has been variously estimated at from 120,000 to 182,208. The last estimate is taken from the latest number of The World Almanac. It is founded on the calculations of optimistic State officials. Testimony of an authoritative sort before the Military Committee of the House of Representatives was to the effect that not more than 60,000 National Guardsmen could be relied upon to answer a quick call to national duty and meet the requirements of the service. This estimate, too, is academic. Guesses at the number of men who might be relied upon for quick performance of military duty are not of present value.

Mr. GARDNER, who produced this letter, is doubtless inspired by patriotic feeling in his fierce opposition to the present plans of defense. But it is upon those plans, and those alone, that the people must rely for protection. There is no wisdom in obstructing action upon them. Mr. GARDNER cannot lead the House to favor his large plans. He does not hope to. The best he can do in the circumstances, and nothing worse could be done, is to cause the postponement of the acceptance of an army bill until after the political conventions are held. We do not accuse him of trying to do that, of trying to keep the question of defense open until Summer, so that it may be made an issue for the Republicans, but there are Republicans eager to have that issue for their very own. Mr. GARDNER'S conviction that the United States should have a large standing army will have carried him too far away from practical patriotism if his influence proves effective in the conference committee.

Meanwhile the House of Representatives and the Senate should waste no more time. Their bills are completed. They should both be passed. They provide as they stand for better defense on land than the nation has ever had. If they can be promptly merged into a reasonable law, they will carry us nearer to perfect preparedness than we have been permitted to hope for while the hearings have been in progress. It is not worth while to give time to speculation about the number of unknown men in this country who may have had more or less military training.

STANDING BY THE COUNTRY.

In a letter to a constituent who congratulated him upon his vote, the solitary Minnesota vote, against the Gore resolution, Senator KNUTE NELSON writes:

> I was not surprised at Senator CLAPP'S action. I am surprised at our delegation in the House. If they thought they were playing smart politics, they are mistaken; and if they knuckled down to the German propaganda in favor of the German vote, they made a mistake, because all of our voters are not of German descent. As for me, I felt that I could not do otherwise than stand by the American Government in this matter.
>
> America has done so much for me that I owe it everything and I could not do less than stand by our country; and I mean to stand by it at all hazards in time of war or peace.

Plain, straightforward Americanism. How can the crawlers, fourteen of the Senate, the 142 of the House, read without shame and hanging of the head these words of an American who stands by his country all the time? And while they are counting noses and nationalities among their constituents, they are losing votes by the very means they seek to get them. There would be no hope for the United States if the mass of its people were divided into groups whose birth or descent was to affect or determine its policies. The majority of Americans feel and act as Senator NELSON does: they stand by the country in peace or war; and they have mighty little use for a public man who thinks more of a handful of votes or the demands of an alien group than he does of his country.

SWOLLEN POCKETS.

According to the weekly Index Number of THE ANNALIST, the food cost of living now is higher than at any time before in this economic era, yet there is no sound of tumult or clamor. It is very much higher than at the corresponding time of last year, when retailers, distributers, and producers were being denounced as moral monsters, all engaged in a conspiracy to charge war prices in a country at peace. The difference is owing not to any increase of mass fortitude, but to the re-employment of labor which a year ago was out of work, to a general rise in wages, and to a very large increase in the supply and availability of money.

The country is suddenly very prosperous. People can pay more for food and still have more money left to spend for other things than they had perhaps ever before. This fair wind has blown so widely that all flourish together equally, or, that is to say, relatively, and none at the expense of the others. As raw material goes up, as wages are advanced, as the cost of distribution rises, these increases, with a little more for good luck, are added to the price, and the consumer does not mind, because he is better able to pay, having had an increase of profit himself or a raise in his wage. Nobody pays last, or pays more with less, except Europe. And Europe is in the position of a customer that has to buy, no matter what prices are charged.

Food is not alone. All commodity prices have already risen immoderately. Steel billets show an increase of 175 per cent. in price since the war began. Copper has done nearly the same thing. Crude petroleum is $2.50 a barrel, against $1.50 a year ago. Rubber, that is consumed faster and faster in motor tires, is 77 cents a pound, and was only 59 cents a year ago. Lumber and wood and leather have all behaved in the same way and are still rising. Corn costs almost as much as wheat did before the war, and corn, even more than wheat, affects the price of so many things, the most unexpected things, down to the gaudy boots for which women pay $12 to $20 a pair, to wear eight or ten times through the streets.

Now, what will be likely to come of all this economic waste and welfare and happiness? Are people already as prosperous as they can be? If so, is it good for them? and what will the next change be? Nothing in this country is static. We shall have either more prosperity or less, either higher or lower prices, a greater or lesser consumption of the goods of luxury. Which shall it be?

"There is a growing feeling," says the First National Bank of Boston, "that with labor fully employed, indicating we have about reached the physical limit of productive activity, further increases in prices, whether of labor or commodities, can be interpreted only as danger signals, pointing to much-dreaded inflation."

If it were true that we had reached the limit of productive activity, then though prices might go on rising yet we should be unable to increase the volume of business or grow any richer at all. Prices would go on rising in that case certainly. Europe, while the war lasts, cannot stop buying, as ordinarily she would, for there is no place else to buy. Her competition for goods against a rising American demand would inevitably advance prices, and advance them very rapidly indeed, after the physical limits of production had been reached. Have they been reached?

Signs in the affirmative are many. The steel companies are turning new business away. The railroads are short of cars. Copper is bought before it is hoisted above ground. Merchandise of all kinds is wanted in excess of the capacity of producers to supply it and of distributers to haul it. Apparently the symptoms of industrial congestion are beginning to be acute. Shall the means of production be increased? That takes capital and labor. There is, for once, plenty of capital; but as for labor, the supply is overtaken. It cannot be increased by imports, as is the natural recourse under such conditions. With everybody having more business in hand than he can do, labor will not be spared from the processes of production to build additional facilities. It is all a question of labor. If the supply of that basic commodity cannot be increased by imports or stimulation, then it follows that we are indeed at the physical limit of productive activity.

It is true that labor is fully employed, so fully that the demand exceeds the supply, and therefore wages are going up. But that labor is fully utilized may not be asserted at all. Indeed it is almost an axiom that the more fully it is employed the less it is utilized, and this applies not to wage labor, but to all the labor there is. The war in Europe has upset every economic assumption based upon previous experience or upon statistics as to the limits of labor's output. People had only to try, to be willing, to be enthusiastic, and with the same mechanical means as before they could produce very much more. With the existing physical equipment of this country production could be increased 10 per cent., 15 per cent., perhaps 25 per cent. Nobody knows how much. All that is needed is the incentive. In Europe it was war. Is there no incentive in peace?

WHO SHALL PAY?

Being unable to hurdle Governor WHITMAN'S announced intention to veto any proposal for the retention of State institutions upon the Croton watershed, the legislative leaders have agreed upon their removal. All is settled except who shall pay the expense of abandoning the plans. Spokesmen for the State suggest that the expense ought to be borne by the city, because removal is for the city's benefit. That would make the purification of water expensive, whereas it would be better to make pollution expensive. Especially is this true since the State has proceeded with intent, almost suggestive of malice aforethought, to incur the expense which it now proposes to shift to the city.

The State had ample notice of the objection to its procedure in the report of the commission to select the site, which reported to the Legislature that it was "inadvisable to select a site within any watershed forming a part of the source of water supply of the City of New York." That was only the first of a series of similar reports. Besides, the State derived from the city almost three-quarters of the expense which it seeks to have reimbursed to it, and will derive from the city three-quarters of the additional expense which the perverseness of the State's procedure makes necessary.

It would be well for the city to meet the State fairly in the matter of expense. The State might perhaps be reimbursed in the proportion that it contributed to the original expense, or must contribute to the additional expense. But the city must be consulted in the calculation, not being compelled to submit to the State's accounting through its majority in the Legislature. The city's calculation, as presented to the Legislature by the Corporation Counsel, shows an actual economy to the State within the first ten years of operation, owing to the cost of maintaining the works necessary to purify the sewage, because of the situation of the sites upon the watershed. The State is wide. There are sites both better and cheaper, where the question of sanitation will be merely local, and not complicated with an assault upon the health of the State's greatest asset—the metropolitan district. It is wanton to imperil its interest for the sake of realty operators or the plans of politicians.

OUR CENSORSHIP AND OTHERS.

The flurry in Mexico—which may be something more than a flurry before it is over—has confronted our Government with a problem with which the war has already made our friends in Europe somewhat painfully familiar. It is the problem of the censorship, the problem of reconciling the secrecy demanded by military operations with the publicity in which a democracy like ours and like England's lives and moves and has its being. In countries such as Germany, Turkey, and Bulgaria, where the soldier is the State, the matter presents no difficulty. The military authorities simply announce that nothing is to be published without their consent, and the public acquiesces.

To strike the happy mean between the necessities of strategical reticence on the one hand and the demands of popular curiosity on the other is no easy task. It proved for a long while too much for British statesmanship. The censorship they now have in England is better than it was in the early days of the war—it could not well be worse—but it still makes the mistake of divulging too little. If the British were slow in waking up to the magnitude of the struggle that had burst upon them, the reason lay very largely at the door of the censorship. Small officials sat up of nights with but one thought in their heads—that of blue-penciling Armageddon. Everything that could identify a man or a regiment was automatically cut out; and the British people found themselves waging an impersonal war of asterisks in a chilling darkness.

Part of the art of war in a democratic State must be to keep the democracy intelligently interested. The British censorship ignored this fundamental maxim from the start. It has striven, and very successfully, to prevent the publication of any item of news that could be of service to the enemy. A modern self-governing State in time of war can get no support that is comparable to the driving power of a firm, enthusiastic, and instructed sentiment among the masses of its people. This the British censorship has seemed wholly unable to understand.

It would be absurd to compare our expedition into Mexico with the tremendous cataclysm that is convulsing Europe. But in a small way it reproduces some of the problems of the major conflict, and it is refreshing to note that, in this matter of the censorship, the authorities at Washington have made a sensible start. They are rightly and remorselessly "killing" every scrap of news that could be of use to VILLA, and outside of that they are allowing the fullest latitude of comment, criticism, and description. So far from placing an embargo on correspondents, they are welcoming them and allowing them a free hand within the necessary limits of a reasonable military prudence. Whatever may be the future development of our Mexican venture, it looks as though the American people will be kept well informed as to its progress and its incidents without jeopardy to its success. Our censorship, in short, in its present form promises to preserve the good points of the British censorship and to eliminate the bad.

MIDDLE WEST SOLDIERS.

The Omaha World-Herald praises, and is justified in praising, two "Middle West soldiers," General FREDERICK FUNSTON, a Kansan born in Ohio, and General JOHN J. PERSHING, a Missourian who lived four years in Nebraska. The Middle West may well be proud of these brave, able, and experienced officers, one from civil life, one from West Point. There is no part of the country where they are not respected and honored. "FUNSTON and PERSHING," The World-Herald says, "are like the Middle West that bore and reared them, that inspired them with its spirit and gave them to the nation." Nobody questions the spirit and patriotism of the Middle West, its production of "first-class fighting men." All the more singular is it that the region of PERSHING and FUNSTON should have seemed reluctant to consent to effective national self-defense.

GERMANY'S FINANCES.

The Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, before the Reichstag on Friday, spoke for rigid economy in private and public expenditure, the necessity for which was self-apparent in a deficit of 480,000,000 marks ($120,000,000) on account of the civil budget, exclusive of the cost of war. Part of this deficit is owing to an enormous increase in the interest on public debt created by war loans. At first the Government borrowed war money at compound interest, that is, paying interest on preceding loans from the proceeds of successive ones. That way lies disaster. Interest on war loans is now included in the civil budget, hence the deficit and hence also the need of greater economy and new forms of taxation.

The Secretary boasted that the Government had put on the brakes wherever it could and was now holding the war cost at or below 2,000,000,000 marks ($500,000,000) a month. Then he cited the plight of the enemy. That was very much worse. "I calculate," he said, "the entire expenditure for the enemy from the beginning of the war until the end of March, 1916, at 100,000,000,000 to 125,000,000,000 marks, and ours and those of our allies at 50,000,000,000 to 55,000,000,000."

Herr Dr. HELFFERICH is a financier in perilous ways, and not a politician, which would account for his failure to see the disagreeable and pessimistic implications of that statement. What he says without meaning to say it is that Germany's enemies have been able so far to spend two or two-and-a-half dollars for Germany's one. How long can Germany sustain herself against enemies able to do that? At the same time he calls attention to a relentless fact of arithmetic, for if you will test it by simple division you will see that Germany's enemies do not have to be nationally or individually richer to raise two-and-a-half times as much money. They have the great advantage of being more numerous. The aggregate population of England, France, Italy, European Russia, Canada, Australia, Japan, and Portugal is 315,000,000, and if, at Dr. HELFFERICH'S highest estimate, they have spent 125,000,000,000 marks ($31,250,000,000) on the war, that is $99 per capita, whereas if Germany and her allies have spent 55,000,000,000 marks ($13,750,000,000,) that is $97 per capita for the aggregate population of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

Dr. HELFFERICH added that every German expected peace would bring financial advantages. That is a moderation of the statement he made last Winter, which was that the whole cost of the war would be assessed upon the enemy. So every German once thought. War loans were secured by a first lien on the assets of England, France, and Russia. They would have to pay. That they would have first to be beaten was, like putting the earth under water, a mere technical difficulty.

PROBLEMS OF HIGH FLYING.

Obstacles to be Overcome by Navigators of Attenuated Air.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be kind enough to grant me the space to reply to Mr. Samuel D. Mott in connection with his interview and later supplementary remarks concerning high-speed travel in high altitudes? There are two factors which Mr. Mott omitted to touch in his remarks. One is the question of resistance which the attenuated air offers to the propellers of the aeroplane and the other the ever-increasing hurricane which sweeps from east to west the higher the altitude.

In the matter of atmospheric resistance to the propeller blades, it is clear that any machine built to develop 150 horse power, when calculated upon 2,000 revolutions per minute, would have to revolve at 10,000 revolutions per minute in an atmosphere of one-fifth the density in order to exert the same pushing force. Or the pitch of the propeller would have to be increased to five times its normal "surface pitch." In this case I very much doubt whether the aviator would be able to leave the ground with his 150 horse power engine driving a propeller pitched to exert 150 horse power in an altitude of eight miles. And as a student and writer on gasoline engines for many years, I very much doubt whether an engine of such power could be built to revolve 10,000 times per minute. The idea seems preposterous as far as an internal combustion engine is concerned. There may be invented at some future date an engine of electric or air-turbine power which could safely deliver 150 horse power, or even 300 horse power, at a shaft revolution of 10,000 per minute. At present no such engine exists which could be used in an aeroplane.

The difficulty might be solved by a suitable gear change arrangement, under which near the surface of the earth the direct-connected propeller is used. In higher altitudes gear changes might be made which would speed up the propeller in direct proportion to the decreasing density of the air, but maintaining the full horse power of the engine throughout the rise. (Up to the present, I believe, aeroplanes are built for direct connection with the crank shaft, the propeller itself revolving at crank-shaft speed.) Or it may be found possible at some future time to make the pitch of the propeller blades variable, and always under the control of the aviator. Instead of increasing the speed of the crank shaft, or propeller shaft, after reaching high altitudes, the aviator may utilize a device which tilts the propeller blades at a different angle. This is the first factor, with its possible solutions.

The second factor is one regarding which there is still a great deal of doubt in the minds of meteorologists. This is the exact condition of the atmosphere eight or ten miles above the surface. As the earth revolves from west to east it is accompanied by an envelope of air, variously estimated at from 75 to 250 miles in thickness. The atmospheric strata above the irregularities of the earth's surface—that is to say, above five miles high—are undoubtedly subjected to a considerable "lag"; the surface speeds eastward faster than the upper layers of the atmosphere can follow it. The result is a storm at the height of ten miles, a hurricane at twenty miles, and a rush of air which in speed surpasses anything on the surface (for which we have therefor no proper expression) at a height of thirty miles and over. Observation of the dust masses thrown from the volcano of Krakatoa, in the Dutch East Indies, some thirty years ago, showed them traveling at speeds of more than a hundred miles an hour westward. How high these dust masses were thrown is not known; calculations based on light refraction at sunrise indicated a height of from forty to fifty miles.

It is unfortunate that most calculations made in America as to high speed in high altitudes take the trip to London as a basis. From London to New York the aviator has the assistance of the earth's revolution, with its accompanying phenomena; going to the "old country" he would have to overcome all the usual obstacles and, in addition, Mother Earth's own peculiarities of traveling. Rising ten miles high, an aviator—provided he could get the power and all the other necessary factors—could make 200 miles an hour going east—or 500, if you like that sum better! Going west he could make under the same circumstances a speed at least 150 and perhaps 250 miles an hour higher than when going east. Why not speculate on a trip to San Francisco, and from there to Honolulu! And that reminds me: Mr. Mott admits that in one-fifth the density the speed may only be one-fifth greater, and that fifth would be more than compensated for by the high-altitude hurricanes. The problem is not by any means so easy as readers of THE TIMES may have thought after reading Mr. Mott's interview.

THEODORE M. R. VON KELER.
Montclair, N. J., March 16, 1916.

A Princeton Incident.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of THE TIMES there appear on your editorial page certain insinuations concerning the spirit of our Princeton undergraduates, based upon an absolutely false statement quoted from The Tribune to the effect that when Professor Norman Kemp Smith announced to his class his intention of going abroad immediately to offer his services to the cause of the Allies, this statement was received by his class in "gloomy silence." What actually happened was this: After Professor Kemp Smith had made this announcement the members of his class burst forth in hearty applause and cheers, which lasted for many minutes. Several of those present inform me that there was unexampled demonstration of spontaneous and unrestrained enthusiasm. This fact simply bears out my opinion of the Princeton undergraduates, based upon an intercourse with them during the last twenty-five years, that they are always quick to recognize and honor the spirit of gallantry and devotion in whatever form it may manifest itself. Both Faculty and undergraduates alike are proud that this distinguished scholar has resolved to offer his services to his country in her hour of need. JOHN GRIER HIBBEN.
Princeton, March 18, 1916.

NAVY LEAGUE ATTACK.

Poultney Bigelow Scores the Congressional Pamphlet.

Malden-on-Hudson, March 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was a fortunate moment when you printed my first letter explaining why Prussia could produce everything—excepting a gentleman. Fortunate for me, I should hasten to add, for since then my wastebasket has been generously supplied with pro-German propaganda kindling material until one wonders where the money comes from for so much needless mendacity.

Today, however, comes a pamphlet headed sensationally: "The Navy League Unmasked." It is published at the expense of the American taxpayer; it bears the certificate of the United States Government Printing Office, and it is sent to me with the compliments of a Congressman from the Middle West whose name is more favorably known in Berlin than where the American tongue prevails.

The pamphlet purports to defame the Navy League of America, and does so in language suggesting close touch with those whose dearest wish it is to see our waters at the mercy of German submarines.

The Navy League, as every one knows who cares for the truth, is an American organization free from political or financial affiliation, whose sole purpose is to revive in this country a love for the glorious service on whose roll of honor shine the names of John Paul Jones, Hull, Decatur, Perry, Farragut, and the gallant Dewey, who not only sent the Manila fleet of Spain to the bottom in 1898, but accepted without hesitation the suggestion of the German Admiral Diederichs that the warships of William II. range themselves in the cause of America's enemies.

The members of the American Navy League are known as representative citizens in every walk of life, and if their organization does not deserve the encouragement of Government then the reason must be that it has now come to be a crime to sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee"—unless with a guttural accent.

We have laws that prevent indecent and scurrilous printed matter from circulating through our Post Office even when stamps are affixed. Have these laws lost their force merely because the author of these defamatory utterances is a member of Congress and therefore pays nothing for either the printing or the posting of his pro-German and very Hun-American tirades against the Navy League, whose least important member begs your help in the name of my wastebasket?

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

What Mrs. Catt Said.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I give the correct version of the reference made to your editorial columns by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at Cooper Union on Thursday evening? Mrs. Catt referred to the belief of some in reincarnation and, announcing her own rejection of the belief, said she thought it interesting to observe instances in history that seemed to confirm it. Citing King John as apparently living again in King George as an instance, she then said: "King George is now editing THE NEW YORK TIMES." I submit this is very different from the statement that it was an "evil spirit," as printed in today's report. I sat near and heard accurately, and the effect was quite different from that given by reading of an "evil spirit." I have heard several comment with surprise on such an error in your paper.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.
New York, March 17, 1916.

Poor Water Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot something be done to bring to the attention of the proper authorities a remedy that will obviate the poor and inadequate water supply service which this district has been subjected to for many months, particularly between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., when the pressure of water is materially reduced, causing the inhabitants in this section no end of annoyance and inconvenience?

The writer has noticed many mornings that the flushing of streets from the long lines of hose attached to the fire plugs begins at a very early hour, which undoubtedly reduces the supply of water from the mains to the supply pipes in the dwellings.

How long is the public to suffer this inconvenience? J. H. ABRAHAM.
New York, March 17, 1916.

The Cavalry Sabre.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed an article in THE TIMES of today, which, among other things, speaks of the inefficiency of the cavalry sabre. I wonder if the proper authorities have ever taken into consideration what a useless weapon of warfare a sabre or sword is. The cavalry branch of the service is of little use in modern warfare, except for instances such as we now have in Mexico, or for scouting purposes, and this use is fast being superseded by aeroplanes. When cavalry is used on the firing line the carbine is used, and in close quarters the revolver. The old-time sabre charge is a thing of the past. Why not do away with them entirely? C. M. LAHM.
New York, March 16, 1916.

IF WAR SHOULD COME.

If war should come, hot breathed and iron heeled,
To blow its fury on us, and to tread
Where long the hand of hard-earned peace has spread
Success and profit; if the bells were pealed
Proclaiming our beloved land the field
For coming battle, would your heart grow weak,
Your blood run limpid and your pulse-beat slow
With thought of terror that you could not speak?
And would your courage shrink, as from a blow,
Refusing aid through lack of confidence?
Or would you hear the summons, calmly steeled
In splendid knowledge of your competence,
Your country's strength, and that, the best of all,
Her patriot love, innate in great and small?

I speak for Self. Were war's bold clarion wound
And all the earth powers sailing over seas
To rend our shores, I would put faith in these—
The old traditions, noble, sane and sound,
Which in our nation's annals still are found.
Fright should not palsy, neither bring dismay,
To my strong soul, but with integrity,
I too would arm to smite in war's own way
Those who had dared to bring such woe to me!
They will not find us weaklings, unprepared,
Who come to stain with blood our sacred ground,
For that proud spirit our forefathers shared
Lives in our bosoms. We will thwart, defy,
And in the end, a lasting victory cry!

LURANA SHELDON FERRIS,
Organizer Woman's Defense Club, Old Orchard, Me.

THE MONEY VALUE OF HUMAN BEINGS.

Professor Fisher Explains His Theory of "the $90 Baby" and the Economic Basis of Health Insurance.

By IRVING FISHER,
Professor of Political Economy, Yale University.

New Haven, March 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been asked by newspapers and individuals to tell what I meant by "valuing an American baby at $90." The reference is to some recent remarks of mine before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in behalf of the bill for health insurance for working men and women. These remarks were given wide publicity and seemed to have mystified some people and shocked others. But such money valuations of human lives, whether of babies or of grown-ups, are, when rightly understood, neither mysterious nor shocking.

I first became interested in such valuations about ten years ago when trying to help forward the national campaign against tuberculosis. Those of us who had this campaign most at heart found the public strangely indifferent to appeals to common humanity and to descriptions of the distress and broken hearts caused by the great white plague. Newspapers and magazines showed a strong aversion to the harrowing side of the tuberculosis campaign, but were always ready to "sit up and take notice" when the cost of tuberculosis in dollars and cents was mentioned. The objection of philanthropists and legislators to contribute funds to tuberculosis sanatoria on the ground of their cost was met by showing that even this money cost was more than repaid to society by saving the lives of bread-winners. I showed that tuberculosis alone cost the United States over a billion dollars a year in lost earning power through the impairment or destruction of income earners. After ten years of work of the New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Association it has recently been shown from the records of the Superintendent, Dr. Lyman, that the actual money already earned by patients after their health had been restored by the institution exceeded one and a half million dollars.

There is today being launched a greater movement than that against tuberculosis—a movement against all unnecessary diseases, through an American system of health insurance. Through the activity of the American Association for Labor Legislation bills have been introduced in Massachusetts, New York, (the much-mooted Mills bill,) and New Jersey, and will be introduced in other States. Half a dozen other countries, including Germany and England, have shown us the way. The old objection of money cost will doubtless be raised and can be met most successfully by showing that, even on the score of money economy, it will "pay" employers, employes, and society to institute a system of safeguarding the health of the people.

This is quite irrespective of the advantages of a higher kind than the mere saving of money. When a human life is saved, the saving of earning power is the least important saving, but even this least important saving is enough to justify many times over the cost of obtaining it. Human life is much more than a moneymaking machine, but it is only as a moneymaking machine that it has a calculable money value. The figures which I gave in Boston were, naturally, not intended to include any sentimental values in human life. What a baby is worth to its mother because of mother love could never be calculated; but its value, or rather the value of the average baby as a prospective bread-winner, can be and has been calculated many times.

Taking any 100,000 babies born today, we know approximately from statistics what it will cost to bring them up, allowing for the fact that certain numbers will die at different ages. We know also how much those who survive to be bread-winners will earn. On the average the earnings overbalance the cost of maintenance, in "present worth," by at least $9,000,000, or an average for the 100,000 babies of $90 apiece. This is simply an average. Some of the 100,000 will be worth more and some less. Nor does the reckoning take account of any other value than earning power. One baby may prove to be a Beethoven and another an Isaac Newton, and be worth far more to society than its capitalized capacity to earn money. But we are calculating only the moneymaking capacity. This would be more than $90 if so many lives were not lost before becoming productive.

In the same way the average person living at 20 or 30 years of age has a present worth as a bread-winner of about $4,000. This is, as before, the net present worth of his future productive power over and above the cost of his future maintenance. In old age the average net worth becomes a minus quantity, for the aged do not generally earn enough for their own support.

The figures for different ages are given in the following table, based on calculations of Dr. William Farr, formerly Registrar of Vital Statistics of Great Britain:

Age.	Net Average Worth of a Person.	Age.	Net Average Worth of a Person.
0	$90	30	$4,100
5	950	50	2,900
10	2,000	80	700
20	4,000		

In short, a human life has, in addition to its higher valuations, a money valuation simply as a moneymaking machine. This is really the basis of ordinary life insurance. In general every human life with earning power ought to be insured against loss of that earning power in the interest of those dependent on that earning power; and, in general, insurance companies object to "overinsurance" beyond the money value of a life, just as they object to overinsurance of a factory or of a ship.

There are many powerful arguments in favor of the general health insurance of working men and women, such as it is now proposed to introduce into this country. But the argument which I think will prove most effective, although really the least important, is the argument that it is sound business economy. It is sound economy not only because it will better distribute the burden of illness but also because it will greatly reduce the burden of illness.

We have all seen how the workmen's compensation acts have stimulated the "safety first" movement, and, so, greatly reduced the injuries and deaths from accidents. Health insurance will act precisely in the same way but on a much larger scale. Those of us who have become in the least acquainted with the enormous room for improvement in matters of health have no doubts that health insurance, when generally introduced, will be the most effective means of reducing the death rate that has ever been applied. Just as certain safety devices, which a few years ago were only known to a few experts, were introduced on a wide scale under the stimulus of workmen's compensation, and many other safety devices were soon invented under the same stimulus, so when it becomes a financial object to save human life methods of life-saving will be applied on a wide scale, which at present are only known to a few experts, and many methods will be discovered.

IRVING FISHER.

TEST OF LOYALTY.

A Change Proposed for the Naturalization Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not about time to call a halt in the naturalization of immigrants until, at least, the country knows where she stands in the loyalty of her citizens? The hyphen has been waved like a big stick at one nationality among us, how justly the individuals alone know. But there are many of the various nationalities, perhaps thousands, whose loyalty as American citizens should be absolutely determined beyond a doubt, or the exercise of the franchise should be revoked, in order to make their influence as negative as possible.

Two cases will suffice to emphasize the importance of this move. One, an Italian, told the writer that he took out his naturalization papers because it simplified for him so many things in his business. But when asked if, in case of war between Italy and the United States, he would fight for America, he most vehemently said no, he would die first! Further argument only made him more emphatic. Another instance is that of a Greek, a very intelligent young man who speaks four languages, who proudly said he had taken out his first papers and that in two years more he would be an American citizen. When asked if he would fight for America in case of trouble with Greece, he said, "No, no—never. I would fight against any other country, but never against Greece!"

Now, the underlying sentiment (home and all it may mean) is beautiful in all such cases. But why do such foreigners want to forswear their native allegiance, and why should we admit them to our citizenship before America has become to them the dearest land on earth—the land for which they will fight, if necessary, against any other?

An out-and-out Englishman, German, Frenchman, Italian, Greek commands one's utmost respect if, even though living and doing business here, he maintains his foreign allegiance. He is a guest in our land, and he will not regret the chance he gives us to extend to him American hospitality. In case of war, so long as he does not plot against us, we can honor him for even brutally frank expressions of loyalty to his nation. But when he wishes to change his status, he should not be allowed to become an American citizen until he is ready, heart and soul, to give to his adopted country his heart's blood; if necessary, his native allegiance. The oath of allegiance requires the alien to "renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject."

That oath should be made to include, specifically, the willingness to fight in the cause of the United States against any nation with whom we may come to war.

FANNIE B. CLARK.
New York, March 14, 1916.

Winter Shoes for Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One would naturally suppose that horse owners here would have their teams sharp shod in the Winter time, or use some one of the numerous appliances made to prevent their slipping. As a business proposition, it would seem a necessity thus to protect all draught horses. As a humane proposition, however, such a thing would not appeal to 5 per cent. of the owners of horses in this city, about 95 per cent. of whom are responsible for the delays in traffic and general blockading of the streets when they are rendered slippery by snow or ice.

W. W. HALLOCK.
New York, March 17, 1916.

OUR TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

A Steady Increase There in Consumption of American Goods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article under the heading "An Example of Foreign Trade" is interesting. May I ask your courteous permission to make a few remarks upon the trade of the United States with Australia as compared with the Argentina trade, commented upon in your article? The value of the exports from this country to Argentina were: (1913) $54,980,415; (1914) $37,127,968; (1915) $52,883,035, while to Australia the export values were: (1913) $43,773,619; (1914) $45,024,718; (1915) $52,839,828. The figures regarding Argentina show extraordinary vacillation; those for Australia are regularly progressive, excepting that there is a significant rise in the 1915 values as compared with those of 1914. The increased trade with Australia is, however, in no sense a "munitions trade," but caters to the normal requirements of the Australian people.

Referring to the other side of the ledger, the United States imported from Argentina in 1915 goods valued at $94,677,844, the "visible balance" of trade being thus heavily against the United States, although, as you properly point out, this discrepancy is more than redressed by large advances of gold made by this country to Argentina, making an "invisible balance" in favor of the United States. On the other hand, the United States imports from Australia in 1915 were valued at $31,952,020, the balance of trade thus being emphatically favorable to the United States. Considered on a per capita basis, the Australian consumer buys from the United States immensely more than the Argentine consumer. I am quoting only the figures for the Commonwealth of Australia and not considering those for the Dominion of New Zealand, which, I may mention, show a proportionate increase in the consumption of American goods.

The significant point for the consideration of the United States is that this new Australasian trade is trade won, not trade bought.

The only regular service under the United States flag on Pacific waters is now conducted by the three mail steamers which carry on a tri-weekly service between San Francisco and Sydney.

In 1915 China took from the United States exports valued at $20,973,823, and Japan took goods in the same year valued at $45,762,506, as against exports to Australasia (Australia and New Zealand together) valued at $64,000,000.

I feel certain that these figures will honestly surprise your readers, who so rarely have their attention directed to the United States trade with Australia as it is and as, possibly, it may be. P. E. QUINN,
Government Commissioner for New South Wales, Australia.
New York, March 8, 1916.

A Subway for Staten Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The steps taken by the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce toward a subway are indeed commendable. Here is a borough whose tax rate is higher than Manhattan, yet what is the return? Richmond is the only part of Greater New York which has been left in apparent isolation. While its sister boroughs have developed and progressed this beautiful island down the bay has had no opportunity, owing to lack of good traveling facilities. Adequate means of getting into closer communication with the other boroughs have been denied us, and it is about time some fitting action was taken.

THOMAS J. SHEEHAN.
Annadale, S. I., March 2, 1916.

ACADEMY EXHIBITOR MUSEUM ATTENDANT

Man Who Modeled 'The Thinker' and Painted Greatest American Cat Hides in Uniform.

FOR 'BRONZE COSTS MONEY'

Bickford, Beginning as a Canada Farm Boy, Has Wonderful Memory for Animal Shapes.

There is an artist in the Metropolitan Museum concealed among its works disguised in the uniform of an attendant. He is Nelson N. Bickford, and is usually in the department of modern sculpture, on the ground floor.

"The Thinker," a sculpture by Mr. Bickford, has just been sold at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts to one of America's multi-millionaires.

"The Thinker" had been exhibited at the National Academy in New York with another work, "The Death Struggle." The artist was invited to send them to the Pennsylvania Academy, and now he has been invited again to send his work to the Boston Arts Club.

But why waste one's time as an attendant even in as fine a museum as the Metropolitan if one can do work which academies will show and which sells to big collectors?

All the world knows that art is a luxury, that sickness and financial troubles come to artists as well as to others, "and bronze costs money," as Mr. Bickford says when he is asked why he does not do more of his delightful work.

Mr. Bickford's is the typical story of a boy with talent who worked hard to develop it. He started on his father's farm in Canada, and was a popular artist as a little chap at school. The pupils all had some of his sketches. He wanted to study art, but his father said, as fathers in all art stories do: "No, let the boy be a farmer. He'll never make enough to support him with that kind of rubbish." His mother wanted to give him a chance. She did lovely things in embroidery and appreciated his work. So one day with $75 in his pocket he started for Boston and from that time he made his way for himself.

Always Found the Centre.

He went to the Lowell Institute to study evenings, and found a place assisting Louis Shirmer in his studio at $4 a week.

When he first appeared at the institute, a boy in his teens, they asked him what he could do and set him to work to draw a pile of boxes.

"Did you ever take lessons, boy?" asked the instructor when he saw the result. "I never saw such an eye in my life."

"That was one thing I was proud of," says Mr. Bickford, telling the story. "I had a wonderfully correct eye. They used to try me by asking what was the centre of a certain thing, and I could put my finger on it instantly, and prove it by measurement. They tried me again at the boxes with another view and shading, then set me at a piece of sculpture, and in two weeks they had put me into the life class."

Things began to prosper after that. The boy worked in the studio until he could do all the work the older artist was doing and he set up a studio of his own. There was much work then in portraiture in India ink, crayon, pastel, and water colors. Fewer people had their portraits made in life, and those who had lost friends brought young Bickford such pictures as they had, and with pen and brush he fairly brought them to life again. People sent even from England to get the benefit of his insight and sympathetic touch. The young farmer boy was making $5,000 a year, which was more at that time and place than it would be now.

There is a romance in here somewhere, but Mrs. Bickford does not come actively into the story. She went to Paris when her husband, whom he found that he could go abroad for study that he felt he needed. He was at Julien's and studied there under Boulanger and Bouguereau, and other well-known painters. The Spanish artist, Miralles, portrait and genre painter, took a fancy to him and he was the only American pupil he took into his studio.

Paints Famous Cat.

Then it was America again, and a studio with other artists in a building at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street. The young artist's first portrait after he returned home, "The Hon. Edward Seymour," exhibited at the Century Club, brought him nine orders immediately.

It was some time later that he slipped quite incidentally into animal work. He had wearied of portrait painting and had, for various reasons, given up his work for a few years, but not his studio. And in the studio was a cat.

It was a handsome cat. It belonged to Laura Shirmer, the sister of Shirmer, the Boston artist, in whose studio young Bickford had been encouraged to go and sing, she had been willing to trust her pet to no one but her brother's former pupil. The cat was lying beside his tall hat and walking stick one day and made such an admirable picture that he painted it. The other artists in the building were enchanted.

So it happened a little later at the opening of one of the Academies—that was when the Academy was at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue—Bickford had nothing to offer and in a hurry, with one day's work, he painted a cat and a mouse; "Peek-a-Boo," he called it and sent it down with the paint hardly dry.

It was a Chicago millionaire who bought that picture. He went to see the artist about it.

"I have pictures of cats by all the best cat painters of the world," he said. "I have the work of Lambert and of Henrietta Ronner, but I have never before seen the work of an American that I considered worth while. I have an entire room filled with paintings of cats, all good cats, and I want this painting to add to it."

The artist tried to dissuade him—to allow him to paint a more careful piece of work, but the Chicago man persisted and the name of "Bickford" on "Peek-a-Boo" is the only American name in the cat picture room.

Animals Without Models.

It was, indirectly, in this way that Mr. Bickford began his work in sculpture, and he had what artists call a strange way of working. He had always been fond of animals on the farm and he remembers those he had seen there and those he had seen at the Zoo and he modeled them from memory. A "Roaring Lion" that he showed to a prominent sculptor amazed that artist.

"How did you ever do anything in that way?" he asked. "I never heard of such a thing."

"I haven't had anything to do with horses since I was a boy on the farm," said Mr. Bickford, "but you get a jury of artists and I will model you any kind of a horse you ask for, a farm horse, a Normandy horse, a race horse—any kind you say—and I will do it before you from memory."

His sculpture has been sold at Tiffany's. The late George A. Hearn, the patron of the work of American artists, bought one piece, and there were demands from different cities for the rights to sell what Bickford produced.

But in the meantime came sickness and financial reverses, and, as Mr. Bickford says, "Bronze costs money."

The artist has, beside these two recent exhibits, many charming pieces that he has done and is doing.

"The Thinker," sold from the Pennsylvania Academy, is one of Mr. Bickford's animal pieces. He made it after seeing in the Zoo a poor little sick and homesick monkey, its head bent pensively and supported strangely, not by ones of its hands, but by its foot. He did not give the work its present name until some one seeing it recalled Rodin's thinker, "Le Penseur," and the little monkey was renamed. It has every suggestion of sad thoughtfulness. The second work exhibited at the Academy in New York and at the Pennsylvania Academy was "The Death Struggle," another animal picture.

His Talent Turns to Cats.

Members of the cat family have seemed to appeal to the artist. He has lions and tigers and leopards that are excellent in the showing of their wild nature and their feline qualities. There is a leopard sleeping that is a delight. The absolute repose, the suggestion of the fun of the coax, the strong muscles beneath and the catlikeness as the animal lies upon its side, its head flat on the ground, the body curled and one front paw resting easily over another. There is a pelican and a turkey strutting, made from recollections of farm life; there is a mother pig with her litter of little ones, one sound asleep. There are other models, some of the many ideas he has in mind to work out, and of which he does not tell at present.

Mr. Bickford has many friends among artists who wish him well, but it was not a personal friend who, seeing his sculpture for the first time, exclaimed: "Why, man, you are Barye and Dore combined!"

The artist himself is pleased with the recent satisfactory exhibition of his work. He is going on as usual with his duties as museum attendant and working in his "den," doing as much as he can without the two valuable commodities for the sculptor, time and bronze.

PALACE RUG BRINGS $4,200.

Sale of Mirza Raffy's Persian Antiquities Yields $27,030.

Returns for the second and final sale of the collection of Persian antiquities of Mirza Raffy of Persia at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon brought $21,705, making a grand total for the sale of $27,030 for 301 numbers.

A sixteenth century Oushak palace rug brought the highest price of the sale, selling on order for $4,200. The rug was 16 by 10 feet, and the wine colored field was decorated with elaborate half medallions connected with floral scrolls.

A rare Geordez rug, seventeenth century, of extra fine quality and workmanship, was also sold on order, bringing $2,200. It had a centrepiece of composite diamonds, fine conventionalized designs in the rest of the field and with a beautiful border, delicate emerald green, blue, ruby red and ivory predominating colors.

An antique Chinese rug with oblong amber yellow field containing five beautiful floral medallions, eighteenth century, went to J. M. Dillon for $300. An antique Chinese rug of the Chien Lung period, which went to E. M. Conley for $435, was very decorative in design, the field of subdued brown, central medallion of cloud bands and floral sprays in blue, cream, ivory and soft purple, the rest of the field covered with butterflies and floral sprays. There were corner decorations and medallions and a symbolic border.

A magnificent screen of Chinese embroidery also went to Mr. Conley for $850. This was not on the order of the old screens with many folds, but was in one piece in a heavy frame of teakwood and was 2 feet 7 inches wide by 3 feet 10 inches high. It was gorgeous in coloring, birds of magnificent plumage flying about trees and flowers growing near a crystal brook. The screen was made in Peking, China, under imperial supervision, and was sent to this country by special envoy for exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, where it won a gold medal.

An unusual Hereke rug of old Ispahan design, which went to P. Haraday for $360, had a claret red ground with bold palmette designs and graceful leaf forms in shades of blue, soft yellow and cream, the tones of the decorations in the deep green border harmonizing.

Whittemore-Park Engagement.

Mrs. Charles Francis Park of Englewood, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Caroline Doremus Park, to Henry Lawrence Whittemore of Bryn Mawr, Penn., son of the late Rev. Charles T. Whittemore. Mr. Whittemore was graduated from Williams College, class of '07, and is a member of the St. Anthony and Williams Clubs of New York, and the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia.

Miss Juliaette Townsend to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Townsend of Saginaw, Mich., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Juliaette Leland Townsend, to Roger Stanton Norton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Norton of 27 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Townsend studied at Wellesley College, and is teaching now in Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Mr. Norton is a graduate of Purdue University, class of '13, and belongs to the Bensonhurst Yacht Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

Biglow-Abbes Wedding on May 1.

The marriage of Earl Biglow of South Orange, N. J., formerly of Brooklyn, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Horatio Biglow, and Miss Adele Sylvie Abbes, daughter of Diedrich Abbes of 200 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York, will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church in Brooklyn at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, May 1. Miss Abbes is a niece of Miss Adele Rouyon, of an old South Brooklyn family, and has spent much of her time with Miss Rouyon. She is a sister of Richard Abbes.

KELSEY HEALTH HEAT

THE reason the Kelsey Health Heat is a health heat is because it is a fresh air heat. A heat mixed with just the right amount of fresh air and healthful moisture.

It heats and ventilates at the same time.

Ample ventilation without drafts.

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CHARITIES.

WIDOWS IN DISTRESS NEED A LITTLE HELP

Mrs. L., in poor health, trying to support four children by day's work, is unable to make ends meet, and $40 is needed to assist her with the rent.

Mrs. T., whose insane husband died recently, is unable to work because of the sickness of her two children. $80 needed to pay for food and other necessities.

SMALL GIFTS WELCOME

Kindly attach check or bill to this clipping and mail to Room 8.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities
(Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BIG JEWISH BAZAAR FOR WAR SUFFERERS

Largest Affair of Its Kind Ever Held in New York to Open Saturday.

PALESTINE STREET PLANNED

Collection Intended for the Panama Pacific Exposition Will Be Exhibited.

A bazaar which is expected to prove the largest affair of the kind ever organized by the Jewish citizens of New York, and which is to be the first undertaking of the kind to be held in this country for the relief of the Jewish war sufferers of Europe, is to be held in the Grand Central Palace beginning next Saturday night. The bazaar will last until April 8, and will be open daily to the thousands of persons who are expected to attend for the purpose of filling the coffers of the relief fund, every cent of which will be used to relieve suffering among the Jewish peoples of the warring countries of Europe.

The committee in charge of the bazaar has rented the main and mezzanine floors of the Grand Central Palace, and the plans for the placing of booths, restaurants, theatres, and other features have all been completed, and those in charge are now arranging the thousands of articles and exhibits that will be offered for sale. Among these articles, all of which have been donated, are several automobiles, many pianos, two plots of ground, jewelry of all kinds, tapestries, imported and domestic laces, statuary, paintings, imported dresses, utensils of every description, and thousands of other articles.

The donations are coming in from all parts of the country, and for the past two weeks more than 300 wagons have had to be employed to cart them to the Palace.

Among the many prominent persons who are interested in the success of the bazaar are the Governor and Mrs. Whitman, Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Louis D. Brandeis, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Dr. and Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, Samuel Untermyer, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. William Einstein, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, David Belasco, Daniel Frohman, Joseph Barondess, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Cahan, Dr. and Mrs. Felix Adler, Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer, Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Irving Lehman, Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Louis Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Magnes, and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman.

Collection of Palestiniana.

On the mezzanine floor of the Palace yesterday, a typical street in Palestine was in course of construction. The materials, with the single exception of the painted scenery which forms the background, were brought here from Palestine and comprise what many consider the most complete collection of ancient and modern Palestiniana ever assembled.

The collection, originally intended for exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in California, has just reached New York after nearly a year's delay in shipment, owing to the European war. It was gathered under the direction of Dr. James S. Van Teslaar, a graduate of the University of California, who has spent many years of study and research in the Orient. There are eighty-two cases in all, containing a large number of Bedouin and ancient Jewish costumes, musical instruments, jewelry, household utensils, tents, rugs, draperies and primitive devices which, though dating back to Biblical times, are still in use in Palestine today. Many prominent Jewish women interested in the bazaar have volunteered their services for the Palestine street exhibit. They appear in street scenes wearing the picturesque costumes of ancient Jewish times.

These costumes, of which there are more than 150, were assembled in Palestine from the homes of various peoples now living in that country. They were selected with special references to their historical significance and are expected to prove of special interest to students of Biblical history and ancient Jewish customs.

Real Scenes Rehearsed.

In the construction of the "street," or village, every effort is being made to reproduce as nearly as possible the actual conditions as they appear in Palestine. The scenery, which was brought here from London, was painted from sketches made in Palestine by a major in the British Army.

Among the industrial devices in the collection are a hand loom several centuries old and a potter's wheel, also of great age. These exhibits, identical in every respect with the looms and potters' wheels in use in ancient Palestine, will be shown in actual operation. A genuine Bedouin tent dwelling, made of woven camel's hair, together with a complete set of primitive household utensils, will also be on view.

A relic of special interest to those of the Jewish faith is a genuine Succoth, or patriarchal tent, used in commemorating the Jewish festival of Succoth, the tent in which is associated in the valley of the River Jordan, where the ceremony of gathering once a year to give thanks for a successful harvest is still religiously observed. The collection includes a number of musical instruments of considerable value.

A model of Solomon's Temple, made in Palestine in accordance with the description in the Bible and other authoritative records, and also a topographical relief map of Palestine—the largest ever made of that country—are other interesting items in the collection. One exhibit which will, perhaps, appeal most strongly to students of Oriental antiquity is a facsimile of the famous Rosetta stone, the original of which is now in the Leipsic Museum.

DINNER TO SIR HERBERT TREE

Twilight Club to Honor Him at Hotel McAlpin Next Sunday.

The Twilight Club will give a dinner in honor of Sir Herbert Tree next Sunday night in the ballroom of the Hotel McAlpin. Augustus Thomas will preside, and the speakers will be Louis K. Anspacher, Frank Crowninshield, the Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright, Irvin S. Cobb, Francis Wilson, Dr. William Norman Guthrie, Andre Brisson, and Lawrence Grant.

The reception committee includes Justice Charles L. Guy, Daniel Frohman, Elsie Ferguson, John Temple Graves, Mrs. J. Edgar Bull, Mrs. Philip Lydig, George T. Brokaw, Hudson Maxim, Mrs. George Clausen, Newcomb Carlton, Mrs. L. Gouverneur Morris, Charles R. Barkley, Kathryn Kidder, Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. William J. Demorest, Channing Pollock, Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson, Mitchell Kennerley, Mrs. S. MacD. Sheridan, Mrs. R. W. Vanderbilt, Bainbridge Colby, H. Randolph Guggenheimer, Charles L. Sicard, Alexander Konta, John F. Tucker, Charles R. Flint, A. B. Leach, and Richard Waldo.

Lotos Club Elects Officers.

The annual election of officers held yesterday afternoon by the Lotos Club resulted as follows: President, Frank R. Lawrence; Vice President, Chester S. Lord; Secretary, Charles W. Brice, and Treasurer, John Harsen Rhoades. Directors to serve three years: John Elderkin, David H. Taylor, and Elbridge G. Snow. Charles E. Finlay was selected for the one-year directorship.

Mme. O'Gorman Aiding the French.

Mme. Flora O'Gorman, who arrived here recently from England on behalf of the French Wounded Emergency Fund, and is also working in aid of the military and civil hospitals in France, will hold a meeting in connection with her work on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the ballroom of the Hotel Gotham.

NOVELTIES IN CONCERT.

Russian Symphony Plays Rachmaninoff's "Fantaisie"

The Russian Symphony Society gave its fourth and last subscription concert of the season at Carnegie Hall last night. The program brought forward Glasunoff's "Overture on Three Grecian Themes," and Rachmaninoff's "Fantaisie in Four Tableaux," which is an orchestral arrangement of a work for two pianos, made by Modest Altschuler, conductor of the Russian orchestra. Both these compositions were announced as to be played for the first time here. After each of them there was a group of Russian and French airs, played by Sacha Votitchenko, the soloist of the evening, on an instrument which he calls the tympanon, which is very like the cembalo as it is seen in Hungarian orchestras, except that the tympanon is smaller in size and has not the power of resonance of the other instrument. The last part of the program was given over to Tschaikowsky's Symphony Pathetique.

Both of the novelties were of interest. Rachmaninoff's "Fantaisie" is an extended composition of four movements. The piano pieces from which it is "adapted," to use the program's description, are not familiar, and one cannot judge exactly how much Mr. Altschuler has composed into them in setting them for orchestra, though it seems likely from the result that he has done something along these lines. At any rate, in his version played last night they stand as pieces with considerable character and many interesting and complicated orchestral effects, well handled. The last movement was, particularly in its opening measures, strikingly suggestive of the "Coronation Scene" opening from "Boris Godunoff."

Mr. Votitchenko's playing offered very little for an audience at a symphony concert. Unlike Hungarian players of the cembalo, who, when they are skilful with the two hammers they use for the instrument, are able to suggest full harmonised effects by the execution of rapid arpeggios and by other means, he used a piano accompaniment for his playing, and once the celesta. While one could imagine that his music would have the interest of novelty when played in a small hall, it suffered much in comparison with the many-voiced fulness of the orchestra and seemed to have little dignity of its own as a solo instrument.

WED IN OLD ST. PAUL'S.

L. Cairl Price Marries Miss Evelyn Saunders.

The wedding of L. Cairl Price of New York, a son of Lewis M. Price of Smyrna, Del., and Miss Evelyn Saunders, the daughter of Mrs. C. L. Saunders of 479 Second Street, Brooklyn, took place at noon yesterday in old St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. Dirckson Cummins, curate of St. Paul's.

The bride's only attendant was Miss Katharyn Price of Baltimore, a sister of the bridegroom, and the best man was the bridegroom's brother, Warner M. Price of Smyrna, Del. The bride's mother gave her in marriage, and none except the immediate relatives were present. A bridal luncheon was served at the McAlpin, and Mr. and Mrs. Price left shortly afterward for the Hot Springs of Virginia, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Mrs. Price was graduated from Barnard College in the class of '15, having formerly attended Adelphi College. Mr. Price was graduated from Cornell in the class of '11, and is a member of the Cornell Club. The engagement was announced last Christmas Day.

BARROWS-ASHWELL WEDDING.

Plans for Ceremony in Church of the Heavenly Rest on April 27.

The wedding of Miss Madeline Ashwell, a daughter of Mrs. William Cawley Ashwell, and the late Mr. Ashwell of 24 Gramercy Park, and Dudley Hammond Barrows of Plainfield, N. J., will be celebrated at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, April 27, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the Rev. Mr. Herbert Shipman officiating.

Miss Ashwell's sister, Miss Muriel W. Ashwell, will be her maid of honor, and her brother, Thomas W. Ashwell, will give her in marriage. Mr. Barrows, who is a graduate of Princeton, 1907, will have Henry Brower as his best man, and the ushers are to be Ames Brooks, Rushmore Wood, Ernst Akhurst, Elliott Laidlaw, Leonard Thomas, and Charles King. The reception will be held at the Gotham at 4:30.

The engagement was announced in November, 1914.

MISS KNOWLTON'S WEDDING.

Vassar Graduate to Wed Malcolm Pirnie in Watertown Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Willard Knowlton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Knowlton of Watertown, N. Y., and Malcolm Pirnie of this city, is to take place on Saturday, at the home of the bride. Owing to mourning in the bride's family it will be a quiet wedding.

Miss Knowlton is a graduate of Vassar College, and is a member of the Woman's University Club of this city. She is active in social welfare service in her home town, and is President of the Anti-Suffrage League at Watertown.

Mr. Pirnie is a graduate of Harvard University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in civil engineering, also the degree of Master of Science. He is with the engineering firm of Hazen, Whipple & Fuller of this city.

The couple's engagement was announced last month.

MISS RIEGEL ENGAGED.

Daughter of John S. Riegel to Wed Roscoe C. Ingalls.

The engagement of Miss Marjorie Riegel, younger daughter of John S. Riegel of 36 West Fifty-ninth Street and Riegelsville, Penn., to Roscoe C. Ingalls, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe K. Ingalls of 153 West Eightieth Street, has been announced.

Miss Riegel is a graduate of Miss Shipley's School at Bryn Mawr, Penn., and is fond of outdoor sports, being an expert horsewoman and a golf and tennis player.

Mr. Ingalls was graduated from Columbia University, class of '12, and is a junior member of the firm of Struthers & Hiscoe, 43 Exchange Place. He is a member of Company K, Seventh Regiment.

Miss Riegel and Mr. Ingalls are both members of the West End Collegiate Church.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Dr. E. G. Brown Weds Miss Day.

Mrs. Frances L. Day of 89 Claremont Avenue, announced yesterday the marriage of her daughter, Miss Adelaide Day, to Dr. Elias G. Brown of New York City, which took place on Thursday at her residence, 39 Claremont Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. James Farrar of the Dutch Reformed Church, Brooklyn. Owing to recent deaths in both families none except close relatives were present and there were no attendants. Dr. Brown and Mrs. Brown will spend part of their time at Allaben, on Lake George, and part of it in this city.

Do Not Forget that Many Persons Are in Want in New York City

Sickness, Death, and Misfortune have impoverished many homes, and the cold of Winter adds to their misery. Your help is urgently needed now.

Contributions may be sent to GEORGE BLAGDEN, Treas., Room 210, 105 East 22d St.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

$60,000,000 FILM MERGER REPORTED

A Recent Meeting of Heads of Interests Indicates a Proposed Consolidation.

BUSINESS IS UNSETTLED

Pioneer Manufacturers Attribute the Trouble to Influx of Capital and Boosting of Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 18.—Affirmations and denials follow one another in rapid succession as to the truth of the recent rumor of a consolidation of film interests. It seems that a meeting of some of the heads of the biggest film interests in New York is indicative of some move about to be made.

One report says that plans for a $60,000,000 corporation, to take in all the financially sound motion picture manufacturing companies, is under way. The corporation will be formed along the lines of the Klaw and Erlanger Corporation.

It has been known for some time by those who are familiar with the situation that the picture business has been in an unsettled condition.

"The trouble started," says one of the pioneer film men, "with the influx of capital. Men who knew nothing about the business came in and tried to wreck the carefully laid plans of the old-established concerns. Prices were boosted, until in Los Angeles it is impossible to get furniture, automobiles, or extra players for any sum within reason. The salaries of those in the stock companies were raised and a rivalry for the services of extras was started, until now something must be done.

"Charlie Chaplin's fabulous salary and the prices paid for stage stars are said to have precipitated the trouble. It will be remembered that most of the film men were bidding for Chaplin's services until his demands reached the point where it was impossible to compete and be sure of making money."

J. Stuart Blackton, President of the Vitagraph Company, admits there is a contemplated change, but refuses to discuss the matter until the plans are complete. Harry Aitken, President of the Mutual, who passed through Chicago on his way East from the Coast, also intimated that a big change is on the way.

William N. Selig and George K. Spoor, the Chicago manufacturers who were present at the meeting, made no announcement; but it is known they have been dissatisfied with conditions for some time. Both Mr. Selig and Mr. Spoor were among the first seven pioneer moving picture manufacturers.

'Samson et Dalila' and 'Walkuere.'

The operas at the Metropolitan yesterday were "Samson et Dalila" in the afternoon and "Die Walküre" at night. In Saint-Saëns's work the cast included Mme. Homer and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Schlegel, Rothier, Bloch, Audisio, and Reschiglian. Mr. Polacco conducted. In the evening the cast for "Die Walküre" brought forward Mme. Kurt as Sieglinde and Mme. Gadski as Brunnhilde, with Mr. Urlus singing Siegmund. Carl Braun sang Wotan and Basil Ruysdael was Hunding, while Mme. Ober sang Fricka. Arthur Bodanzky conducted.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES L. WAGNER, a jeweler, for thirty-two years in business on Grand Street, Brooklyn, and prominent in Republican politics in his district, died yesterday at his home, 20 Fillmore Place, aged 63 years. He was a native of Boston, Mass., a Past Master of Oitmans Lodge, No. 436, F. and A. M., and a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

JACOB VOELBEL, 69 years old, a woodcarver, died on Thursday at his home, 2,385 Madison Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and five sons.

BENJAMIN JAMES PROCTOR, for nineteen years with the Prudential Insurance Company and prior to that an electrical engineer, died in the Mutual Hospital, Brooklyn, on Thursday, following an operation. Mr. Proctor was 59 years old and lived at 186 Chestnut Street, Cypress Hills.

Mrs. LAVINIA CONQUEST LONGMIRE, born in Whitehaven, England, eighty-three years ago and a resident of Brooklyn for almost seventy years, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 1,077 Bergen Street.

JOSEPH GAUGHRAN, an electrical engineer in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the last thirty-five years, is dead at his home, 480 Sixteenth Street, South Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. He left a widow and a daughter.

GEORGE URSPRUNG, one of the oldest retail shoe merchants of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 2,215 Eighty-sixth Street, aged 79 years. Mr. Ursprung had been a resident of that borough for half a century and was a member of Lexington Lodge, 310, F. and A. M., and the Flatbush German Reformed Church. His wife, two sons, and three daughters survive him.

HENRY J. DUNNING, who died at his home, 88 St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, was for many years in the wholesale dry goods commission business in Manhattan with the firm of Clarence Whitman & Co. He was born in this city seventy-one years ago, and was a son of the late Cass Dunning. He is survived by his wife, a brother, Clarence S. Dunning, who is Treasurer of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, and a sister, Mary E. Dunning.

JOHN C. L. AHRENS, a retired Brooklyn grocer and member of the Zion German Lutheran Church, Allemania Lodge, 704, F. and A. M., and of Morning Star Lodge, 404, Knights and Ladies of Honor, died at his home, 495 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Friday in his seventieth year.

Mrs. KATHERINE E. PETTIT WRIGHT, widow of Frederick A. Wright, formerly for many years claim agent of the Brooklyn City Railroad, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 605 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

Mrs. ANN COSGROVE, widow of Ernest Cosgrove, and a resident of Brooklyn for sixty-eight years, died on Thursday at her home, 241 Eleventh Street, in her eighty-seventh year. She left a daughter, Mrs. Mary Sullivan.

ISAAC C. KEATOR, 57 years old, for twenty-four years a sugar examiner in the United States Custom House, died on Thursday at his home in Jamaica, L. I., from heart disease.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FIELD, an old resident of Sag Harbor, L. I., and at one time Street Commissioner of that village, died on Friday at his home on Hampton Road. He was in his sixty-second year and left a widow.

SETH G. FESSENDEN, one of the owners of the Diamond Ice Company, died yesterday in the Stamford Hospital, at Stamford, Conn., where he made his home, in his sixty-second year.

WILLIAM T. BURRALL, buyer for S. H. Kress & Co., 350 Broadway, died on Friday in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, in his fortieth year.

Mrs. MAY PERKINS LEASK, wife of George Leask, President of George Leask & Co., bankers and brokers, of 54 William Street, died on Thursday at her home, 155 Central Park West.

AMOS B. MARSHALL, for many years with C. H. Van Buren & Co., 6 Wall Street, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J., in his sixty-seventh year.

WILLIAM HENRY REESE, a former member of the Wall Street brokerage firm of Samuel S. Sands & Co., died on Thursday at his home in Woodmere, L. I.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, father of Henry P. Crawford, County Commissioner, died on Thursday at his home in Greenwich, Conn., in his seventy-sixth year.

THOMAS J. TOBIN, formerly Night Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company here for many years, died on Thursday at his home, 175 West Ninety-fourth Street.

JOSEPH FRANCIS GEOGHEGAN, formerly connected with the Tenement House Department, died on Friday at his home, 204 West 105th Street, in his fifty-third year.

WILLIAM B. HALSEY, connected with the hat industry here for many years, died on March 8 in Newark, N. J., in his sixty-seventh year.

OWEN KLINCK, Secretary and Treasurer of the South Orange Warehouse Company, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday at his home, 2 University Place, East Orange, N. J., in his fiftieth year.

NAPIER LOTHIAN, 80 years old, for forty years musical director of the Boston Theatre and previously a leader of orchestras in New York and San Francisco, dropped dead in a theatre in Boston yesterday.

WILLIAM C. S. BAGLIN, aged 19, a grandson of Captain and Mrs. W. C. Smith of North Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday in the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

MRS. ADAMS KISKADDEN DIES

Maude Adams at Bedside of Her Mother in Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 18.—Mrs. Annie Asenath Adams Kiskadden, mother of Maude Adams, the actress, died here last night. Miss Adams, who canceled her engagement at the Empire Theatre, New York, to go to her, was at her bedside when she died.

Mrs. Kiskadden, who was born in a log cabin near Salt Lake, was in her sixty-ninth year. For many years she was known on the stage as Annie Adams, and was leading woman of the Salt Lake Theatre, when her daughter made her début at the age of nine months. According to the story, Mrs. Kiskadden was standing in the wings during a performance of "The Lost Child," and Phil Margetts, one of the company, snatched Maude from her mother's arms, and took her on the stage in place of the worsted doll usually used in the part. Mrs. Kiskadden was an amateur actress when a girl and made her début in the Salt Lake Theatre stock company in the rôle of Grace Otis, in the "People's Lawyer," on July 25, 1865.

She was married to James H. Kiskadden in 1869 and Maude Adams, their only child, was born on Nov. 1, 1872.

In 1890 both Mrs. Kiskadden and her daughter were members of Charles Frohman's stock company at the Empire Theatre, New York City. Eight years ago Mrs. Kiskadden retired and since then had lived in this city. She had been ill for some time and her condition grew serious several weeks ago.

Edmund Stevens.

Edmund Stevens, one of the oldest Masons in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 54 Lincoln Place, in his ninetieth year. Mr. Stevens was born in Manhattan when all above Fourteenth Street was farm lands, and was a son of Henry Stevens, a wholesale ice manufacturer in Manhattan. For a quarter of a century, Mr. Stevens operated a steamboat running between New York and Albany, and then went into the printing business in John Street. He retired from active business twenty-five years ago. Mr. Stevens was for many years Chaplain of Commonwealth Lodge, 409, F. and A. M., and a member of Brooklyn Lodge, 288, F. and A. M.; Orient Chapter, 188, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Commandery, 18, Knights Templars, and Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is survived by a son, Dr. E. L. Stevens, and a sister, Mrs. Josephine Polhemus.

Fred B. Bardon.

Fred B. Bardon, Postmaster of Madison, N. J., during President Cleveland's second term, and founder of the first newspaper in that place, died on Friday night in the Overlook Hospital, Summit, N. J., in his fifty-ninth year. Mr. Bardon founded The Weekly Journal in the seventies, later selling it, and when he bought it from its new owner changed its name to The Madison Eagle.

Fernand S. Bellevue.

Fernand S. Bellevue, Treasurer of the Hecla Iron Works of 118 North Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 1 Lexington Avenue, in his fifty-second year. He was born in New Orleans, and was a son of the late Simeon Bellevue, who came to this city shortly after the civil war. Mr. Bellevue was connected with the Hecla Iron Works for more than thirty years, and was also a Trustee of the Greenpoint Savings Bank. He was a veteran of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and a member of the Salmagundi Club. Mr. Bellevue was unmarried, and is survived by his brother, F. A. Bellevue, and a nephew, Adrian Bellevue, both of this city.

Braxton Grigsby Dies Suddenly.

Braxton Grigsby, 38 years old, a broker of 224 West 132d Street, died in the Harlem Hospital last night after an illness of a few hours of pneumonia. Mr. Grigsby was removed from his home to the hospital late in the afternoon and the attending physicians said the weakened condition of his heart was unable to withstand the shock. At his residence it was said that Mr. Grigsby had retired from business several years ago. He was a former reporter and was a brother of Miss Emelie Grigsby, the ward of the late Charles T. Yerkes, who is now abroad.

Morris H. Bernstein.

Morris H. Bernstein, known for years as "The Mayor of the East Side," and a founder of the firm of Bernstein & Wolfson, 55 Ludlow Street, said to be the largest wholesale grocers on the east side, died yesterday at the Polyclinic Hospital in his forty-fourth year. He lived at 235 Orchard Street, and his death is said to have been hastened by his active preparations for the celebration of his twentieth year as a grocer on the east side, which was to have taken place in Webster Hall on March 25.

Edward L. Young.

Edward L. Young, partner of Takata & Co. and a Director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, died on Thursday at his Winter home, 350 West Eighty-eighth Street, in his sixty-second year. His home was in Bellport, L. I., and previous to his connection with the Takata company he had been the representative of Fraser, Chalmers & Co. of Chicago.

'HENRY IV.,' PART II., PLAYED

Shakespearean Performance Here by Harvard's Delta U.

For the first time in ninety-four years the second part of Shakespeare's "Henry IV." was played in this city yesterday afternoon. The place was the Century Lyceum, the occasion the arrival in town of a touring company of players sent forth by the Harvard Delta Upsilon and made up largely from the undergraduate membership of the Cambridge Chapter of that Greek letter fraternity. Both in the performance and in the quality of the staging this presentation was ambitious and highly creditable. C. B. Wetherell, 1906, was particularly good as the fat knight.

The second part of "Henry IV.," which extends to the coronation of Henry V., and the disgrace of Falstaff, has been played in England with only slightly less infrequency than in this country, although a production was given there in this present century. In Berlin it has been most successfully played when touched by the genius of Reinhardt and one of the Reinhardt school, Richard Ordynski, had supervision of the Harvard production. The players repeated their performance in the evening and close their season tomorrow night in Providence.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HECKER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hecker, 1,728 Crotona Park East, Bronx, on Wednesday, March 15, 5 P. M., a son.

ZUCKER.—Dr. and Mrs. Morris Zuc

FUND FOR ARMENIA NEAR $500,000 MARK

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie Gives $5,000 for Relief of War Sufferers in Serbia.

PLEA FOR FRENCH ORPHANS

Jewish Gifts More Than Three Millions and a Half—Women Move for Trench Shower Baths.

Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Secretary of the Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue, has received a statement from the Committee's Commission, now in Persia, which shows what has been done for the Armenian war sufferers in Urumia, Salmas, and Tabris in the last twelve months.

The number of refugees helped by the committee's representatives totals some 60,000. These were divided as follows: From Turkey, 11,392; from Persian border districts, 4,387, and destitute inhabitants of Urumia Plain, 13,723. To these must be added refugees from Salmas, 12,000; from Khoi, 3,500; from Albak, 6,000 and Armenians in Salmas, 9,000. The goods distributed to them included flour wheat, other foods, clothing, bedding, medical supplies, rent for buildings, &c.

Hugo A. Muller, Secretary and Treasurer of this committee's commission in Persia, estimates the present needs as requiring $115,000. This is subdivided as follows: Wheat and flour, $50,000; bedding, $30,000; medical supplies, $5,000, and clothing $30,000. This item for clothing contemplates the expenditure of only $1 each for 30,000 half-naked persons.

Mr. Muller says: "When this appeal reaches the supporters of this relief work the 50,000 needy persons here will be six or seven weeks deeper in misery and suffering than they are now. If these are to be saved the response must be immediate."

The fund of the committee in this country is rapidly approaching the $500,000 mark. Subscriptions should be sent to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue. Gifts of $10 or more acknowledged yesterday follow:

S. W. Baldwin	$100	C. F. Hoppin	25
Wilkinson Bros.	100	Otto Schultz	25
A. P. Williams	50	Mrs. E. W. Knight	25
C. B. Williams	50	James Norris	25
H. C. Munger	50	W. L. Schermerhorn	25
W. H. Higbee	50	Mrs. E. G. Hazen	25
F. M. Taylor	50	T. M. Sechler	25
Rev. W. G. Ramsay	25	B. L. Bergland	25
A. H. Twitchell	25	W. H. Quinby	25
H. M. Garlick	25	George W. Warren	25
"Anonymous"	25	Dement Bros. Co.	20
R. S. Stover	25	Parsons & Sedgwick	20
D. H. Wells	20	Mrs. Ellen C. Field	20
Miss M. L. Wheelar	20	J. B. Garrett	20
J. L. English	20	G. Eby	20
A. & S. Rel., Detroit	20	Ellen W. Gray	15
H. Savage	225	Mrs. F. Wetzel	10
H. A. Marting	200	M. E. S. S. Mill-heim, Penn	12
Com. Westerly, R. I.	139	J. W. Higgins	10
Marjorie Calhoun	100	"Anonymous"	10
E. S. Page	100	Mrs. J. W. Auch	10
H. H. Garrison	25	W. Miller	10
E. K. Sober	25	G. K. Browning	10
H. M. Rouser	25	M. Saunders	10
Mrs. E. C. Marmon	25	F. T. Bristor	10
Wm. H. Noll	25	G. P. Rising	10
Mrs. A. A. Welch	25	Mrs. R. Krippendorf	10
F. S. Snyder	25	Mrs. A. Packard	10
H. W. Achley	25	C. Pinrose	10
W. G. Jeffris	25	R. McGowan	10
A. H. Christenson	25	J. J. Hawkins	10
T. R. Weymouth	25	Fritz Koch	10
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	25	Mrs. J. J. Evans	10
Rev. John Hoag	25	S. W. Schuyler	10
P. L. Harwood	25	C. N. Lukes	10
A. H. Lance	25	S. T. Carter	20
A. P. Lovejoy	25	G. P. Reynolds	10
L. L. Smith	25	F. Seigwick	10
Roy Fitch	25	S. Lagger	10
Mrs. E. R. Holmes	25	Mrs. Koblegarth	10
Miss R. E. Brown	25	S. C. Mumby	10
H. M. Vanzwoll	25	D. E. Johnston	10
Mrs. M. L. C. Tousey	25	Mrs. Margoshes	10
F. W. Krauss	25	F. G. Hoglandt	10
J. S. Cash	25	F. R. Kent	10
C. Lounsbury	25	Marie J. Webb	10
E. B. Luke	25	Mrs. W. Jennings	10
Cyrus Miller	25	E. J. Murphy	10
T. M. Warner	25	Robert Steele	10
W. E. Frew	25	J. H. Boys	10
R. P. Perry	25	T. G. Lovelace	10
W. R. Cracknell	25	O. Found. & Mfg. Co.	10
Mrs. L. E. Sprecher	25	Mrs. C. Crockel	10
Mrs. C. B. Cilbrown	25	Am. Art Found.	6,000
O. M. Sloan	25	Mrs. E. F. Shepard	360
W. E. Jenkins	25	Englewood Bap. C.	30
G. Echarott	25	Chicago	150
J. S. Fifield	25	A. G. Cowing	100
C. E. Lincoln	25	Fresh., Richmond, Va.	63
J. Anderson	25	A. B. Dick	50
Thompson & Son	25	J. E. Ingle	50
Mrs. L. C. Warner	200	R. Linn	50
G. A. Minasian	125	Dells Paper and Pulp Co.	50
E. P. Vosseller	105	H. R. Hamilton	30
Pres. Church, Cleveland	100	H. A. Strong	50
H. F. Whitcomb	50	Mrs. J. De Koven	50
R. Van Wagenen	50	W. Sharp	35
A. C. Stebbins	50	Rev. R. N. London	25
Mrs. W. McLanahan	25	A. D. Mallory	25
Mrs. F. Crane	25	H. Randall	25
Dr. S. C. Spottiswoode	25	Mrs. H. C. Wilbur	25
G. B. Hawley	25	F. H. Simpson	25
S. A. Weller	25	Pitkin & Brooks	25
E. H. Lunken	25	C. T. Perry	25
E. P. Dana	25	W. Hawley	25
W. O. Smith, Tr.	25	Pres. Ch., Elizabeth, N. J.	25
J. Wiechers	25	E. S. Pettigrew	25
W. D. Foulke	25	J. D. Tower & Sons	25
Jobe Hudson	25	Robert Moran	25
W. I. Dean	15	Mrs. L. O'Neill	25
A. A. Brigham	10	S. Wilson	25
A. A. Moody	10	Mrs. W. H. Morehouse	20
Edward Barton	10	Mrs. M. K. Peters	25
F. & H. Leather Co.	10	S. B. Wilkins	20
Thomas L. Felts	10	M. I. Arms	20
K. Fensterwald	10	Trinity Ch., New Rochelle	20
A. Brinkhoff	10	Bertha Denis	15
Mrs. E. L. Ropkins	10	Miss H. H. Gage	15
Julia E. Crane	10	T. E. St. John	15
D. R. Stern	10	Mrs. D. M. Dempster and family	10
Dr. A. G. Heilman	200	Mrs. D. S. Landsden	10
A. Y. Seaman	200	James C. Rogers	10
Mrs. J. T. Coolidge	200	F. W. Gunther	10
F. M. Prince	145	G. G. Lewis	10
Allies' Rel. Madison, Wis.	100	W. Bailey	10
Dr. Grace H. Kimball	50	John Binnie	10
R. C. Brooks	50	Albert Eads	10
C. W. Goodale	50	William Grace	10
Mrs. W. H. Hall	50	H. E. Knapp	10
F. E. Desnonha	50	Alida D. White	25
T. E. Pollock	50	W. D. Lindsay	25
Edgar H. Evans	50	H. M. Sanders	25
Alida D. White	25	M. H. Walker	25
W. D. Lindsay	25	Mrs. C. W. Dabney	20
H. M. Sanders	25	Pres. S. S. Sunnyside, Wash.	20
M. H. Walker	25	B. Argile	20
Mrs. C. W. Dabney	20	Robert Clark	10
Pres. S. S. Sunnyside, Wash.	20	E. B. Lee	10
B. Argile	20	L. J. Massie	10
Robert Clark	10	A. Young	10
E. B. Lee	10	F. W. Crane	10
L. J. Massie	10	W. Hayes	10
A. Young	10	J. J. Doorley	10
F. W. Crane	10	W. D. Fisk	10
W. Hayes	10	J. G. Blair	10
J. J. Doorley	10	J. V. Farwell	10
W. D. Fisk	10	A. Campbell	10
J. G. Blair	10	C. L. Butterfield	10
J. V. Farwell	10	E. W. Halford	10
A. Campbell	10	S. Blackstone	10
C. L. Butterfield	10	E. F. Hunter	10
E. W. Halford	10	C. A. Caldwell	10
S. Blackstone	10	M. Joyce	10
E. F. Hunter	10	J. W. Siemens	10
C. A. Caldwell	10	McHenry-Millhouse Mfg. Co.	10
M. Joyce	10	J. E. Tyler	10
J. W. Siemens	10	J. Carothers	10
McHenry-Millhouse Mfg. Co.	10	Other gifts	1,679
J. E. Tyler	10		
J. Carothers	10		
Other gifts	1,679		

American Red Cross.

The New York State Board of the American Red Cross in a statement issued yesterday gave the total war collections, made through that organization, as $641,253.75, of which amount $3,562.78 was given last week. The Red Cross shipped last week relief consignments to the Canadian and Scottish troops in France, to the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, and to the Belgian Red Cross at Havre, France. Subscriptions should be addressed to the Red Cross, 130 East Twenty-second Street. New gifts of $10 or over acknowledged yesterday follow:

B'klyn R. C.	$1,000	Church in the Gardens	$122
Mabel Grouitch B. Hos. Fund	1,000	Capt. E. Hecker	25
I. O. Buah	1,000	"Cash"	45
Westchester Co. R. Cross	255	West Side R. C.	10

Cardinal Mercier Fund.

Contributions amounting to $1,830 were received last week by the Cardinal Mercier Fund for Special Belgian Relief, 10 Bridge Street. Miss Marie La Montagne, Buckingham Hotel, Treasurer of the fund, received yesterday a letter from Cardinal Mercier, written while the prelate was in Rome last month, expressing appreciation of the work being done by the fund. He gave many instances of most profound misery among people formerly well to do which cannot be reached by the "breadline" or by the more general committees. Among the larger donations to the fund were:

Mrs. A. I. Dupont	$100	Miss L. Oudin	$20
Miss S. Tibbits	100	Mrs. D. Tieu	20
J. A. Hance	100	M. E. Duncan	12
E. C. Bliss	50	Mrs. H. Johnson	10
Emp. Willard Hos.	31	F. Franklin	10
Mrs. M. S. Cluett	25	Miss M. S. Remsen	10
Recital	20		

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, 8-10 Bridge Street, of which the Rev. Father J. H. Stillemans is the head, now amounts to $1,087,277. The amount given last week was $1,834.19. The gifts of $10 or over follow:

Anonymous	$1,000	Adeline Willis	$50
B. Kaufmann	200	Collected	40
Mrs. H. Mayer	150	Miss G. Parsons	10
Miss C. Lewis	124	W. F. Taylor	10
L. G. Bastin	200	Miss E. Beall	25
T. H. Osborne	150	F. K. Van Sielen	10
Mrs. G. W. Curtis	100	L. C. Abercrombie	10
Mrs. M. S. Belknap	50	N. Y. Herald	22
		Miss G. L. Hall	10

American Ambulance Hospital.

The American Ambulance Hospital in Paris Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, received last week these new gift of $10 or over:

Providence subscribers	$8,930	J. H. Marsden	$250
"The Good Cheer Red"	600	Brewster	600
"F. W. Canfield Red"	600	Col. Dames, Fla.	25
"The Pomeroy Bed"	600	Mrs. R. M. Hoe	50
"The Martha Cochran Bed"	600	Chase Mellen	50
"The Mary L. Dawson Bed"	600	F. Dwight	25
"The Edward N. Gibbs Bed"	600	Miss A. Merrill	25
"Mrs. Gorham Bacon Bed"	600	Ella B. Whiteh'd	25
"William Amory Gardner Bed"	600	W. T. Barton	25
A. J. Dean	10	George T. Harmon	10
Miss M. J. Sitgreaves	10	James T. Wood	10
F. M. Archer	50	Providence subscribers	532
J. H. Perkins	25	C. T. Hanson	25
Lucien Ardin	20	Friend	100
J. G. Talcott	25	D. L. Bartlett	25
R. W. Millsops	83	H. B. Smith	25
G. G. Reynolds	25	Allan Forbes	25
Tr. and Far. B'k.	10	Am. Trust Co	10
Naval Bank	15	R. L. Freeman	10
A. P. Rose	10	F. M. Archer	50
I. B. Marling	150	J. H. Perkins	25
St. Louis Com	1,000	Lucien Ardin	20
Amherst	1,000	J. G. Talcott	25
Through C. L. Holmes	39	R. W. Millsops	83
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	75	G. G. Reynolds	25
James B. Graham	10	Tr. and Far. B'k.	10
C. A. Miller	50	Naval Bank	15

Fatherless of France.

The New York committee which is working to aid the French organization devoted to the care of the orphaned children of France, subscriptions to which should be addressed to Walter Price, 111 Broadway, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or over:

Mrs. R. Bacon	$100	F. Bertuch	$25
G. F. Canfield	146	Mrs. W. Bosworth	40
Cardinal Farley	100	Mrs. R. Brewster	50
Miss C. Beaux	20	Miss M. Davison	37
M. B. Belknap	25	Mrs. M. W. Dodge	34
Miss L. A. Bend	30	F. C. Eberlin	50

People's Relief Committee.

The People's Relief Committee, 171 East Broadway, which is co-operating with the American Jewish Relief Committee, announced yesterday these new gifts of $10 or more:

Boston	$20,000	Emps. Aaron Waist Co.	53
Chicago	11,456	Educ. Alliance	11
Cleveland	7,000	Rock Island	574
Downtown, N. Y.	3,975	Liverpool	82
Harlem	3,504	Lynn, Mass.	750
Brockton	2,000	L. Motchan	100
Woman's Aux.	2,310	Racine	400
Brownsville	2,160	M. Ludwig & Kophar	21
Physicians' Rel.	911	H. Zokowsky	13
Dr. Aronovich	210	B. Lotfet	25
Dr. Girsdansky	31	N. W. C. Jew Eq. Rights	3,175
Oklahoma City	163	Arb. Ring, 380	20
Atlanta	62	Mr. Minitkus	35
Rabi. Hirschensohn	100	Mrs. Margoshes	20
Browns Mills	141	Sam. Ackerman	23
Saskatoon J. Rel.	100	Borough Park	693
Y. M. Trust Co.	50	Emps. Arnof & Son	45
Mrs. Bernstein	55	Faultless Underwear Co.	10
Emp. Greenters.	11	Emps. Brand Bros.	15
Red Dog	244	Parlors' Union	162
Derry	130	I. Roch	50
Norwich	1,320	Toledo	507
Wallingford	400	Cl. Ms. Un.	67.50
Children's Cloak & Reefer Makers	86	Flatbush	58
Hoberin Y. M. A.	11	New Haven	1,810
Lewiston	50	Holyoke	20
N. Hud. Rel.	1,000	Brantford	1,000
Harry Day	745	Paris Hat Co.	3,000
Park Hat Co.	100	Spec. Rel.	3,000
Spec. K. Pants Co.	25	E. Sengous	67
Met. Tob. Co. emp.	20	Kansas City	50
Local J. R. C.	50	Gross Feldman	17
C. K. Lee	25	Miscellaneous	155
Mod. M. Y. M. H. A.	55	Plainfield	150
Racine	100	Hoboken	177
Ezroth L. I. O. B. A.	61	Meriden	40
E. W. Lippet	15	Berlin, N. H.	30
Clo. Trimmers Un.	10	Ohio Warfinkel	10
Arb. 182	10	Dr. Dembo	100
Rockville H. A.	16	Soc. Party, Br. 2	10
Trenton	150	Trenton	3,500
Local Jew. R. C.	100	Lynn	250
Newburg	780	Gloversville	1,000
S. Morrill	2,025	J. Barondess	792
Mrs. Iwel	12	Wholesale D. G. B. of New York	15
Atlanta	88	Memory A. Foulds	15
Young Folks	35	Bklyn Inst.	20
Bay Ridge	80	B. M. League	21
I. Sharf	11	Sacharoff Liq. Co.	600
Kovner Gub. Rel.	24	C. Frank	10
H. Gross	92	Employes Thr & Schneider	27
Emps. S. Neuman	12	Bridgeport	225
Emps. N. Shinsa	12	Stroughton	300
F. Wollard Co.	10	Dr. Aronovich	124
Sh. T. Su. & C. Co.	13	Met. Life Ins. Co.	10
Newport	544	Prog. Jr. Fr. Club	30
Hartford	350	J. Goldberg	120
Cleveland	2,000	Junior League	30
Englewood	500	Passaic	194
Bangor	1,384	Sheboygan, Wis.	771
Cincinnati	1,000	Montreal	100
Canton	30	Judgath Achim	19
Levinson	10	New Haven	100
Workmen's Circle	70	Easton	100
S. Gans	50	Allentown	100
Nat. W. Com	50	I. Goldberg	34
J. Freisaner	10	Cleveland	9,000
Salary list	10	Mount Vernon	563
Forward Ass'n	4,666	Newark	8,197
New Brunswick	105	Bogopoller Dr. Cl.	25
Emps. Penny P. O.	50	Omaha	100
Stamford	1,000	Ch. Ahavas Sholom	10
H. Orr	50	Almeister Zinkel	100
B. Finkelstein & Co.	10	Kansas City	100
Patchogue	350	Worcester	1,386
Schenectady	200	Detroit	4,000
Memorah Soc.	46	J. W. & F. London	350
T. Davidson's Sch.	85	S. Garlick	10
C. Minikus	54	Day Pub. Co.	1,100
F. F. League	35	International Rel.	673
Y. F. Lit. Soc.	33		

The Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, reports a total of contributions received, including funds raised in co-operation with allied committees, of $666,425.18. The following contributions of $10 or over have been acknowledged by Mr. Belmont during the week:

W. H. Stephens	$185	J. W. Auchincloss	$10
W. W. Eesick	100	B. L. Stowe	10
Mrs. C. Erich	100	Mrs. Trumbull	10
Mrs. B. Eastwood	25	J. S. Cheney	10
Dr. and Mrs. C. Dunham	25	E. D. Turner	10
C. E. Chenevert	15	Mrs. W. Saville	10
G. D. Cochran	15	Other gifts	28

Given to the Allies.

The National Allied Relief Committee, of which Lee Higginson & Co., 200 Fifth Avenue, are the depositories, acknowledged yesterday these new gifts of $10 or over to its fund:

A. R. Gulloway	$10	George Lock	100
F. S. Bradhouse	10	T. B. Young	10
J. L. Keaner	10	M. D. Arnold	10
J. D. Dort	10	"A Friend"	100
A. Glass	25	E. S. Brooks	10
T. A. Brown	100	E. A. Antrim	10
J. Hopewell	25	D. B. Morton	10
W. H. Clark	10	H. Hardaway	10
Conyers Button	10	Edwin Mann	25
L. J. Morris	25	Mrs. M. Matthews	50
C. C. Hutchinson	25	Cong. Ch., Orwell, Vt.	15
L. E. Tierney	25	Mrs. J. Bulkley	100
Helen Clapp	10	C. W. Bobb	10
Edwin Misel	50	W. D. Frost	100
H. Chambers	10	Livingston Jones	100
G. R. Parker	25	S. R. Rose	10
L. A. Thomas	25	S. M. Reiley	10
T. C. M. McKowen	10	J. Painter, Jr.	100
W. R. Walker	20	L. J. McCaulley	25
G. B. Cavis	10	C. E. Dabbell	10
W. J. Boyt	25	W. Tracey	25
H. Paynon	50	R. W. Bell	50
C. H. Welles	10	Mrs. C. E. Dana	10
M. H. Wilson	100	Arthur Gross	50
R. S. Hungerford	25	W. J. Behan	10
C. H. Davis	10	Memory A. Foulds	15
A. Hill	25	M. Bellnap	10
C. G. Taylor	25	Mrs. E. M. Peters	10
M. Jackson	10	Jacob Haller	10
Mrs. A. Klein	50	W. B. Trask	25
E. de V. Bradford	10	G. V. Clark	25
Echols	10	John Mcweeon	25
F. O. Conaut	25	A. W. Greaves	10
J. F. Farnham	10	Henry M. Heath	10
Miss J.C. Bouchalle	10	G. H. Fisher	50
J. Glazebrook	10	Dr. A. Dewey	10
M. C. Humphrey	10	S. B. Cook	25
Mrs. T. Nichol	50	J. P. Baxter	50
John Prescott	10	E. F. Lane	10
Peters & Bradley Mill Co.	10	A. J. Sweet	25
G. H. Bailey	25	J. F. Johnston	10
P. P. Baxter	25	H. Keyes	10
J. N. Wills	10	J. H. Torrey	25
D. C. Remick	10	J. M. Brawner	10
H. W. Swasey	25	W. Hayes	10
A. Friend	10	C. F. Woodward	20
W. B. Moore	10	J. F. Atterbury	25
C. L. Hutchison	10	F. S. O'Donnell	10
		R. W. Millsapp	10

H. W. Maurer	25	Josiah Dives	50
H. J. Davis	10	P. C. & C. W. Gregory Co.	10
W. K. Rainborger	10	W. L. Blake	10
G. E. Wright	25	Mr. and Mrs. W. Sharp	35
H. A. Slayton & Co.	25	R. A. Bole	25
Mrs. C. P. Smith	25	J. C. Duwett	20
S. V. Barker	10	Miss M. M. Foote	10
W. G. McDowell	15	H. H. Gray	10
R. Armstrong	10	E. M. Upson	10
J. S. Saylor	25	R. Sharpe	25
O. Pattison	15	George Muse	10
Mary R. Prescott	100	J. B. Yeager	20
Mrs. S. H. Brooks	50	S. C. Chase	10
Kate M. Hall	25	C. S. Seamons	10
P. N. Montague	10	Mrs. F. C. Pratt	10
Mrs. B. Eastwood	25	Miss A. C. Wheeler	10
Powell Knit'ng Co.	10	Mrs. M. Earle	10
G. J. Stannard	16	Anna Mason	10
W. B. Folsom	15	J. Vanderveer	25
T. C. Hunter	10	S. L. Rosengarten	15
J. L. Carter	100	J. M. Blodgett	10
Q. W. Booth	25	Cal. S. & Co. B'k, Los Angeles	100
J. L. Cox	25	E. B. Hibbon	10
Mrs. C. A. Griscom	15	E. S. Stackhouse	10
Miss M. B. Wood	25	Lucien Oudin	20
Mrs. C. B. Kennedy	10	G. C. Lewis	10
Mrs. M. La Montagne	10	W. L. Davidson	10
S. Louis Seres	10	W. L. Splieden	25
Mrs. C. A. Griscom	10	Mrs. T. Wistor	15
Mrs. R. W. Emmons	10	R. L. Washington	10
Mrs. C. Wetzlader	10	Mrs. E. L. Ballard	50
Mrs. B. Warren	20	W. A. Dale	10
W. H. Davidge	10	G. R. Fernar	15
Mrs. R. J. Turnhill	10	A. J. Newberry	10
Miss B. Stoddard	25	G. A. Gulguard	10
Miss C. Durrard	10	D. M. McCloskey	10
Dr. W. S. Sprott	10	L. S. Vowell	10
Adolf Liebmann	10	H. W. Clendenen	15
W. E. Curtis	50	Mrs. C. H. Clark	10
Mrs. J. J. Chapman	25	J. A. Bailey	100
Lucien Oudin	20	Mrs. F. Johnston	10
Mrs. F. K. Pendleton	100	W. H. Hoyt	10
Miss A. G. Troup	25	E. B. Graham	10
Major H. L. Higginson	200	Victor Brew Co.	10
Mrs. C. A. Herter	25	Anonymous	1,000
		Mrs. W. B. Farshall	10
		Mrs. G. T. Musson	25
		H. B. Worthington	25
		S. A. Weeks	25
		A. F. Eby	50
		E. B. Mitchell, Jr.	15
		Walter Scholes	10
		J. P. Keating	10
		W. S. Lane	10
		Mrs. S. A. Bartlett	10
		H. Samuel	10
		F. Deramse	25
		Rush Chellis	10

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in the United States, subscriptions to which should be sent to R. M. Stuart Woolley, treasurer, 25 Broad Street, now totals $158,354.07. New gifts of $10 or over follow:

Br. Schs and Univs. Club	$220	Sampson	$10
Mrs. C. M. W. Hatton	20	Barber & Co.	10
R. M. S. Wortley	10	F. G. Whitefield	10
		Robert Newboult	10

Armenian Medical Relief.

The Armenian Medical Relief Association, 175 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or over:

Paul Courian	$100	John S. Cravens	$25
G. F. Godfrey	10	Cong. Ch., Lincoln, Neb.	20
L. L. Chevey	20	Winthrop MckIm	25
Schuyler Merritt	10	Other contributions	60
R. W. Baldwin	25		
Prof. Irving Fisher	10		

For French Women and Children.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to more than $151,000. The fund also aids in the care of Belgian refugees in France. New gifts of $10 or over follow:

William Colgate	$100	W. B. Dickerman	$50
Mrs. W. B. Cutting	100	Dr. and Mrs. C. Dunham	20
Mrs. W. W. Sherman	100	Mme. L. Ritz	10
Mrs. J. Auerbach	10	Mrs. M. Dallman	25
Mrs. G. P. Black	10	Miss Desire Faure	10
Mrs. J. Morgan	30	A. B. C.	100
Mrs. H. Livingston	10	Redmond	20
E. G. Richards	50	Miss M. La Montagne	10
Miss E. C. Gourlie	10	S. Louis Seres	10
Mrs. R. E. Breed	25	Mrs. C. A. Griscom	10
Mrs. C. Lalght	25	Mrs. R. W. Emmons	10
W. T. Brewster	10	Mrs. C. Wetzlader	10
A. Hochard	10	Mrs. B. Warren	20
Miss Emily O. Butler	50	W. H. Davidge	10
A. Donovan	25	Mrs. R. J. Turnhill	10
J. Lamarti	10	Miss B. Stoddard	25
Dr. S. C. Spottiswoode	25	Miss C. Durrard	10
Mrs. L. R. Barrett	25	Dr. W. S. Sprott	10
Miss K. Stanton	20	Adolf Liebmann	10
Dr. E. A. Minor	15	W. E. Curtis	50
Anonymous	25	Mrs. J. J. Chapman	25
Miss M. Renwick	25	Lucien Oudin	20
Mrs. C. B. Honick	10	Mrs. F. K. Pendleton	100
John Hopewell	25	Miss A. G. Troup	25
Mrs. T. W. Russell	25	Major H. L. Higginson	200
Mrs. E. L. Ropkins	10	Mrs. C. A. Herter	25
Anonymous	32		

Kits for French Soldiers.

The Lafayette Fund, which provides comfort kits for the soldiers of France, now totals more than $131,000. The cost of each kit is $2. The office of the fund is the Vanderbilt Hotel. Gifts of $10 or over follow:

Boston Com.	$223	C. M. Addison	$25
Bazaar St. G. Sch.	125	Mrs. J. W. Wilde	10
J. B. Cullum	20	C. J. Smith	20
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	20	Miss L. Springer	20
Miscellaneous	38	T. C. Reid	10
T. M. Anderson	25	Miss E. K. Lamont	20
Mrs. J. Bradley	12	C. E. Loew	50
EntertainmentCom.	35		

Duryea War Relief Fund.

"Every Friday," says Mrs. Nina L. Duryea, "from the military depots around Paris, hundreds of soldiers, after months in hospitals, march away to the trenches, taking with them small comforts to those who have none. Won't you send small comfort packages to 'Duryea, care of Mrs. Willard, 52 East Thirty-ninth Street.' Do up in stout paper, one pair of socks, one handkerchief, one piece of soap, one towel, foot salve, shoe strings, pipe, safety pins, pencil, post cards, and a penknife. They are priceless treasures to these men who live in a hole in the ground."

Cash contributions to the fund should be sent to the Union Trust Company. Gifts of $10, or over, received the last week follow:

Elsie C. Nichols	$25	Jennie T. Hobart	$200
Ella H. Denison	10	F. W. Cooke	50
G. S. Smith	12	L. J. Tynan	25
Paterson Bel Rel.	366	Mrs. S. T. Watson	25
E. T. Bell	50	Mrs. F. S. Kinne	80

Serbian Relief Committee.

Among the gifts received by the Serbian Relief Committee of America last week was one of $5,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, is the President, and Murray H. Coggeshall, 79 Fifth Avenue, Treasurer of this fund. Gifts of $10 or over acknowledged yesterday follow:

Mr. and Mrs. A. Carnegie	$5,000	Miss G. VanRoberts	$10
N. Hampshire War Rel. Com.	595	J. K. Paulding	10
"Glen Ridge"	500	A. F. Rose	10
Harriet James	500	E. W. Foster	10
Mrs. E. H. Chase	125	W. F. Mott	10
Miss E. W. Chase	125	A. Richard	10
E. H. G. Slater	120	S. Torry	10
Acme-Evans Co	75	S. M. Morton	10
Binghamton Com.	78	Mrs. S. D. Stone	10
Anonymous	50	Anonymous	400
Anonymous	50	Washington meet'g.	340
Mrs. H. Aldrich	50	Henry K. McHarg	250
Mrs. W. L. Rice	50	New Haven Com.	245
M. Woodward	50	Worcester meet'g	105
E. N. Carpenter	50	Miss G. W. Sargent	100
Clara C. Comstock	50	Anonymous	100
W. V. Leonard	50	Longacre meeting	44
Mrs. J. Morgan	30	Emily Redmond	25
Mrs. W. C. Johnston	25	Cong. Club, N. Y.	25
Richard Crane	25	Mrs. G. Ryle	23
H. B. Finley	25	Cornelia B. Rogers	20
S. C. Spottiswoode	25	Dr. C. B. H. Phillips	20
Camilla Morgan	25	Henry T. Pellew	20
M. S. Baker	25	R. C. Fleming	15
R. Pumpelly	20	Mabel R. Crane	10
H. L. Reed	20	Mrs. W. F. Decker	10
Arthur Lee	20	C. B. Gold	10
Mrs. S. J. McPherson	15	Louis Folsom	10
H. H. Hall	10	Miss M. C. Hagner	10
Edmund O'Shea	10	Miscellaneous	155
A. E. Greene	10		

D. A. R.

ATHLETICS---HOCKEY---ROWING---GYMNASTICS.

CHAMPIONS TOPPLED OVER IN A.A.U. GAMES

One New Record and Three Equaled in Amateur Track Competitions.

N. Y. A. C. NEW CHAMPIONS

Goulding Establishes New Mark for Two-Mile Walk — Loomis Wins Two Events.

One world's record was established, three American records were equaled, and the New York Athletic Club surprised the athletic world by winning the championship in the annual senior track and field indoor championship of the Amateur Athletic Union contested last night in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.

The Irish-American Athletic Club, which for the past five years has won the senior honors, went down to defeat in the best series of track and field contests seen on a board floor in many years. The Winged Fistites made a hard bid to retain their laurels, but lacked 1½ points of bettering the score of the New York A. C. aggregation, which totaled 23½.

Many things combined to upset the L.-A. A. C. men, especially the splendid showing of the out-of-town teams—Boston A. A., Chicago A. A., Illinois A. C., and Harvard University.

The struggle for the championship continued until the final event, the running high jump, upon which the N. Y. A. C. hopes were pinned. After Jo Loomis of Chicago and Harry Barwise of Boston had taken first and second places, respectively, Wesley Oler, Jr., of Yale University, a member of the New York A. C., was thrown into a tie for third with D. Walker and Emil Loescher, wearers of the Winged Foot. Ordinarily neither of these last two would compare with Oler, but the Yale man complained of an injured knee as the jump continued. He could not clear 5 feet 11 inches, at which mark the jump-off started. Walker got over after several fruitless attempts, and the two points he recorded thereby gave the New York A. C. 23 and the Irish-American A. C. 22. The other half point was gained when fourth honors were divided between Oler and Loescher.

Throughout the jumpoff Oler never dropped a big Yale sweater he wore, which caused some unsportsmanlike accusations to be made by spectators, who were acquainted with the peculiar situation in which he had been placed.

Of George Goulding's many sensational exhibitions given in New York, none could equal his feat in winning the two-mile title in the wonderful time of 6:42 4-5, a mark which cut 13.3 seconds off the world's indoor record, made by the Canadian in Brooklyn on March 30, 1912. Goulding has repeatedly endeavored to better this record, and on several occasions has almost accomplished his desire. Goulding made Eddie Renz, the former champion, look virtually like a second rater, and by a great sprint in the final furlong lapped the American practically on the tape. On the final circuit Goulding was clocked in 0:45 2-5, time that has hardly ever been beaten by the Canadian wonder.

Champion after champion was toppled off his pedestal, and only three title holders succeeded in retaining their honors.

The great comeback of Loomis, who in addition to winning the high jump also captured the 60-yard dash in 6 2-5 seconds, equaling the record first made by Lon Myers in 1882, was one of the big features of the meet. In the sprint three colored men were pitted against the big Chicagoan, who won by slightly more than a yard from Roy Morse of the Salem-Crescent A. C., national 220-yard champion. Howard Drew, the Los Angeles flyer, was placed third and Irving T. Howe of the Boston Y. M. C. A., last year's title holder, was fourth.

A tremendous burst of speed, which he concluded by hurling himself across the finish line, gave Loomis his victory. He was back of Drew and Morse at 50 yards, where his superiority first made itself evident. The summary:

60-Yard Dash, Final.—Won by Jo G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Ray F. Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C., second; Howard P. Drew, Los Angeles, third; Irving T. Howe, Boston Y. M. C. A., fourth. Time—0:06 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run.—Won by John W. Overton, unattached, (Yale University;) Homer Baker, unattached, second; David S. Caldwell, Boston A. A., third; Ivan A. Myers, Illinois A. C., Chicago, fourth. Time—2:16 2-5.

300-Yard Dash, Final Heat.—Won by A. B. Kelly, Holy Cross College; Roger Daisley, New York A. C., second; William H. Meanix, Boston A., third; Westmore Wyman, Jr., fourth. Time—0:32 2-5.

Standing High Jump.—Won by William H. Taylor, Irish-American A. C., with jump of 5 feet 3 inches; Platt Adams, New York A. C., second, with jump of 5 feet 2 inches; Edward L. Emes, Bronx Church House, third, with jump of 5 feet 1 inch; Frank L. Lauterborn, Bronx Church House, fourth, with jump of 4 feet 10 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Patrick J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C., with put of 46 feet 7 inches; W. C. Manfield, New York A. C., second, with put of 44 feet 8¼ inches; William Ross, New York A. C., third, with put of 43 feet 9¼ inches; John C. Lawlor, unattached, (Boston,) fourth, with put of 43 feet 8¼ inches.

70-Yard High Hurdle Race.—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; Arthur Engels, unattached, (New York,) second; Edward B. Leisenring, Yale University, third; Harry Goelitz, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—0:09 3-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Jole Ray, Illinois A. C., Chicago; Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., second; A. D. Colby, Boston A. A., third; Patrick J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., fourth. Time—9:25 4-5.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with jump of 10 feet 7 inches; William H. Taylor, Irish-American A. C., second, with jump of 10 feet 4½ inches; Edwin L. Emes, Bronx Church House, third, with jump of 10 feet 5¼ inches.

600-Yard Run.—Won by William J. Bingham, Harvard University; Joseph T. Higgins, Holy Cross College, second; David S. Caldwell, Boston A. A., third; Earl Eby, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—1:14 4-5.

Two-Mile Walk.—Won by George Goulding, Toronto Central Walkers' Club; Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C., second; Joseph Pearman, New York A. C., third; William Plant, Long Island A. C., fourth. Time—13:37.

Medley Relay Race, Men to Run, Respectively, 440 Yards, 220 Yards, 880 Yards, and Mile.—Won by Boston A. A., (C. D. Rose, Thomas J. Halpin, J. M. Burke, and H. F. Mahoney;) Illinois A. C., (M. J. Holloway, John W. Tierney, R. L. Becktel, and Ivan A. Myers,) second; New York A. C., (R. Georgi, Roger Daisley, John O'Neill, and William Anderson,) third; Irish-American A. C., (Edward Coyle, John W. Eller, Richard Egan, and Frank Zuna,) fourth. Time—7:48 3-5.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by Daniel J. Ahearn, Illinois A. C., with 46 feet 10¾ inches; E. Almlof, Swedish-American A. C., second, with 45 feet 5 inches; J. J. Rothchild, Irish-American A. C., third, with 44 feet 3¾ inches; S. Graham, New York A. C., fourth, with 42 feet 10½ inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by Jo G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., with 6 feet 1 inch; Harry Barwise, Boston A. A., second, with 6 feet; D. Walker, New York A. C., third, with 5 feet 11 inches; Wesley Oler, Jr., Yale, and E. Loescher tied for fourth, at 5 feet 10 inches.

Point Score.—New York A. C., 23½; Irish-American A. C., 22; Boston A. A., 16; Illinois A. C., 14; unattached, 14; Chicago A. A., 12; Holy Cross College, 5; Harvard University, 5; Bronx Church House, 5; Yale, 3½; Mohawk A. C., 3; Swedish-American A. C., 3; Salem-Crescent A. C., 3; Boston Y. M. C. A., 1; Long Island A. C., 1.

NEW YORK WINS IN RELAY.

Quaker City Runners Beaten at Wanamaker Institute Games.

New York defeated Philadelphia in the one-mile inter-institute relay, which was the feature of the third military review and athletic tournament of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute, held last night in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

Harold Gunn, who was the first man up for New York, easily outran James Esler, the Quaker City miler, and at the end of the opening relay led by a quarter of a lap. Kniesznner, the third Philadelphian, gained a little on Pinard, but the latter was still leading by several lengths when he was relieved by Safarowic, who carried the New York team to victory with many yards to spare. The 880 relay was an easy victory for the Morris High team, with De Witt Clinton second.

Two Newark schoolboys carried off the honors in the 600-yard and 70-yard dashes. The former went to J. Kennedy of St. Benedict's Prep, with W. Rose of Commercial High a close second. The sprint was captured by F. Muenster, with Austin of Jamaica only a few inches behind.

Before the games the Institute Cadets were reviewed by Colonel William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment. The summary follows:

600-Yard Run. High Schools.—Won by J. Kennedy, St. Benedict's Prep, Newark; W. Rose, H. S. of Commerce, second; W. Swain, Manual Training, third. Time—1:23.

70-Yard Dash. High Schools.—Won by F. Muenster, Central High, Newark; R. Austin, Jamaica H. S., second; H. Arrington, Jamaica H. S., third. Time—0:07 4-5.

One-Mile Interinstitute Relay.—Won by New York, (Harold Gunn, Joseph Best, A. Pinard, Fred Safarowic;) Philadelphia, second. Time—3:46 3-5.

880-Yard Relay, High Schools.—Won by Morris High, (C. Batterstone, M. Block, N. Goldenberg, B. Leckowitz;) De Witt Clinton, (M. Infeld, F. Caldwell, H. Braverman, J. Harris,) second. Manual Training, (T. Lester, H. Thompson, V. Graer, W. Lawrence,) third. Time—1:42.

REGATTA GOES TO DULUTH.

National Rowing Title Events to be Held There in August.

At the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen held at the New York Athletic Club last night, the forty-fourth annual national championship was awarded to Duluth, and will be held in that city Aug. 11 and 12.

Five cities—Buffalo, N. Y.; Lynn, Mass.; Peoria, Ill.; Worcester, Mass., and Duluth, Minn.—were in the race for the regatta, but Peoria and Worcester sent letters withdrawing their requests. The Lynn delegates promised a fine course and plenty of money to finance the regatta, but there are only two boat clubs in Lynn and the city is small in population compared with the other two contenders for the national races. Consequently even the delegates from the New England city expressed little hope of getting the event.

J. R. Saunders made the offer for Buffalo, and produced maps and blueprints showing the course to be used and the accommodations which would be afforded in case the regatta was awarded to the up-State city.

The offer of Buffalo was dwarfed, however, but the proposition that Julius H. Barnes made on behalf of Duluth. He said that the Western city was prepared to pay the round-trip expenses of all competing oarsmen to Chicago, that the whole city would make the regatta a public event, that the accommodations would surpass anything yet seen at a national regatta, that the entries from around that section alone would insure the largest number of crews ever entered in this event, and that two special trophies, one for the senior eights and a challenge cup for the point winning club, would be offered by the Duluth Boat Club if the national regatta was sent to that city.

James D. Denegre, one of the Executive Committee, representing St. Paul, said it was the hope of the other Western cities that the regatta would be awarded to Duluth, as the Western clubs for years had sent many entries to the Eastern regattas, and that the national event was due to go West as a matter of reciprocity. Duluth has the best grand stand of any rowing course in the country, and the railroad facilities for transporting racing shells are said to be excellent.

The dates for the various local rowing association regattas, as sanctioned by the Executive Committee of the N. A. A. O. last night, are as follows: New England Amateur Rowing Association, July 4; Sept. 4, and Oct. 12; Western Massachusetts Amateur Rowing Association, July 4; American Henley, May 13; Schuylkill Navy, June 17, July 4; New York Rowing Association, May 20; Middle States Regatta Association, Sept. 4; Hudson River Rowing Association, July 8.

A letter from the New York Rowing Association protesting against the holding or turning races in any national regatta was read, but action on the matter was postponed. The Arlington Boat Club of Arlington, Mass., one of the oldest clubs in the organization, resigned because of a change in its policy, and two new clubs applied for membership, the German-American Boat Club of New York, and the Canita Canoe Club of Buffalo.

N. Y. U. GYMNASTS BEATEN.

Pennsylvania Team Carries Off Honors in Close Dual Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The University of Pennsylvania gymnasts gave the New York University team its first defeat of the season in Weightman Hall tonight. The Red and Blue performers triumphed by the figures of 30 to 24. The victory tonight enhances the Quakers' prestige, as the New York combination is considered one of the strongest in the association.

The meet was close from the beginning, and it was not until the final event, tumbling, was decided that the Quakers clinched the victory. George Parker came through with high honors in the tumbling, nosing out both Arrellano and Yanosch of New York University for first place.

The visitors made most of their points in second and third places, for five of the first places were captured by Quaker representatives. The other event, the parallel bars, resulted in a tie between Nichols and Taylor. Sturridge, Keffer, Barker, Rex, and Hagert all won firsts for the Quakers.

The showing of Captain Henry Hagert on the side horse made his chances for retaining the intercollegiate individual championship appear good, as he won his favorite event with ease. Nichols was high scorer for New York with eight points to his credit. He was placed third on the horizontal bar, second in club swinging, in a tie for first on the parallels, and third on the rings.

BOSTON A. A. BEATS ST. NICKS AT HOCKEY

First Game of Play-Off of Tie for Championship Lost by Champions.

The Boston A. A. hockey seven won the first game of the play-off series for the Amateur League championship from the St. Nicholas Skating Club team at St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 4 to 1. The showing of the New York team with Hobey Baker in the lineup was not up to its standard, as the Boston defense was successful in subduing Baker and breaking up the combination play of the Santa Claus team.

Baker was unable to handle his stick with his usual skill last night on account of the injury to his hands a week ago. Baker had plenty of speed, but his spectacular runs were continually checked by the fine defensive play of Skilton, the Boston point. Skilton was the star performer of last night's play, and showed some of the best hockey work of the season.

The rink was jammed with an enthusiastic crowd. Baker got a great reception when he appeared with the St. Nicks Club. At right wing for the New Yorkers was Turrell. Fox was out of the game. All efforts of the St. Nicholas team at team play, which has been so successful in its other games, were fruitless last night, and all of its best plays were broken up by the sturdy Boston defense.

In the first half Skilton captured the puck behind his own net, and after a zigzag journey down the rink at top speed he slammed the disk past Carnochan for the first score. Hutchinson got the next tally for the Boston skaters, taking a pass-out from Huntington and making a straight, speedy drive into the netting. Huntington scored the third goal for Boston, getting a rubber from scrimmage on the rebound of Carnochan's shin guards. The first period ended with the score 3 to 0 in Boston's favor.

Skilton played brilliantly in both periods. In the first half he made a shot which went the length of the rink, but it was blocked at the St. Nicholas cage. He made another long shot in the second half which missed the mark by inches.

Baker raced all over the ice in a desperate effort to pull his team out of their despondency, but his intentions were thwarted successfully by the Boston skaters.

The St. Nicholas Club's only goal was made in the second half by Cox, who made a pretty shot from a difficult angle at the side of the rink. Hutchinson scored the last goal for Boston on a rebound shot which carromed off the inside board. The line-up and summary:

Boston A. A.	Position.	St. Nicholas.
Donahue	Goal	Carnochan
Skilton	Point	Trimble
Huntington	Cover point	Willetts
Osgood	Rover	Baker
Hutchinson	Centre	Ellis
Sands	Left wing	Cox
Jones	Right wing	Turrell

Goals.—First Half—First goal for Boston A. A. by Skilton in 7:06, second goal for Boston A. A. by Hutchinson in 10:07, third goal for Boston A. A. by Huntington in 13:25. Second half—Fourth goal for St. Nicholas by Cox in 1:46, fifth goal for Boston A. A. by Hutchinson in 13:00. Penalties—Cox, 2:00 for tripping; Jones, 2:00 for tripping; Willetts, 2:00 for tripping, (2.) Referee—William Russell. Assistant Referee—H. Foster, Jr. Goal Umpires—R. Young and S. Paton. Timer—W. J. Croker. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

St. Paul Players Are Eligible.

HOUGHTON, Mich., March 17.—Charles E. Webb, president of the American Amateur Hockey Association, said today he would attest the eligibility of players Bonney and Wellington of the St. Paul team.

A protest had been filed against St. Paul winning the Art Ross Cup at Montreal last night on the ground that the men were ineligible. The protest was filed by the Lachine Club. Lachine lost to St. Paul, 7 to 6, in the deciding game for the trophy.

Arena Team Beat Victorias.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—The Arena hockey team of this city tonight defeated the Victorias of Montreal, 3 goals to 1. It was not until the last period that Bowie, a substitute, scored for the Canadians. The teams played eighty-four minues to a two-goal tie a week ago.

HIGH SCORE FOR ST. JOHN'S.

Wisconsin Riflemen Lead in Last Week's Shooting in Tournament.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—St. John's of Delafield, Wis., made the best score of the final week's competition among rifle teams of military academies, in progress during the last nine weeks under the auspices of the National Rifle Association. Although the matches ended today, aggregate scores probably will not be compiled for several days. This week's scores follow:

St. John's of Delafield, 991; New York Military Academy, 989; Tennessee Military Institute, 976; Wentworth, 974; Miami Military Institute, 973; New Mexico Military Institute, 958; Nebraska Military Academy, 931; Kemper, 927; Harvard Military School, 911; Bingham, 904, Norwich, Washington State, and Michigan Agricultural with perfect scores of 1,000, led in the week's shooting in the intercollegiate matches, and Iowa City with 988 was ahead for the week among the high schools. Both of these competitions continue next week. Other scores this week were:

Colleges—Iowa State and Massachusetts Agricultural, 997 each; West Virginia, 994; Cornell, 993; Notre Dame, 991; Michigan and Maine, 989 each; University of Pennsylvania, 988, and Vermont, 986.

High Schools—Placer County High of Auburn, Cal., 934; Manual Training of the District of Columbia, 964; Ogden, 960; Cedar Rapids, 959; Portland, Me., 947; Salt Lake, 946; Warren, Pennsylvania, 935; Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, 903; Erasmus Hall High, New York, 934; Morris High, New York, 927, and Central High of Grand Rapids, 906.

PLANS COSTLY SPEEDWAY.

Club to Spend $500,000 on Two-Mile Road.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 18.—The Birmingham Motor Speedway Company today awarded a contract for a two-mile speedway around the lake of the Birmingham Motor and Country Club. The road will cost $500,000.

August Herrmann of Cincinnati is President of the speedway company.

Glaze Coach at Colorado.

BOULDER, Col., March 18.—Ralph Glaze, former Dartmouth and University of Colorado football star, was tonight elected football coach at the University of Colorado. Glaze was captain of the Dartmouth football team in 1906. In 1907-08 he was a member of the pitching staff of the Boston Americans. Last year he was football coach at the University of Southern California.

Dillon Knocks Out Whitey Allen.

At the Clermont A. C. in Brooklyn last night Jack Dillon knocked out Whitey Allen in the fourth round with a left hook to the stomach. Allen did most of the leading in the first three sessions, and then Dillon took advantage of the good opening for which he had been waiting to end the hostilities. Dillon weighed in at 173 and Allen at 186.

Syracuse Wins Dual Meet.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 18.—Syracuse defeated Pittsburgh in the dual track meet here tonight, 75½ to 19½.

Harvard Loses to Brown in Gym.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18.—The Brown gymnasium team defeated Harvard's here tonight, 32 to 22.

RAYNOLDS DEFEATS MUNOZ.

Ties with Shoemaker for Lead in Pocket Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.
J. H. Shoemaker	3	0
E. F. Raynolds	3	0
C. M. Munos	1	1
H. S. Osborne	1	2
F. A. Ungar	1	2
J. J. Maloney	1	3
H. B. Hawkins	0	3

Edward F. Raynolds won his third game in the national amateur pocket billiard championship at the New York Athletic Club last night when he defeated his clubmate, C. M. Munos, by a score of 125 to 71. He is now tied for first place in the event with J. Howard Shoemaker, who won the title last year. Raynolds was in fine stroke last night, and though Munos played a good game he could not measure up to the standard of scoring ability that Raynolds showed. The latter led from the first frame to the last, and made several good runs that gained applause.

It was the position play of Raynolds that gained him advantageous conditions. He was sure of himself, and nearly always brought the cue ball to just the position that he desired. Munos, on the other hand, while he played well, could not get away from positions that often all but barred him from a chance to pocket an ivory.

Toward the latter stages of the match safety play became a large factor. Each contestant made such shots repeatedly. At the last Munos played safety in sheer desperation, trusting that a fortunate leave might afford him the opportunity to make several long runs. The effort was in vain, however, for Raynolds ran out the string in the fifteenth inning. The scores:

Raynolds—7 9 8 10 11 4 13 13 3 13 11 9 12 2. Total—126. Scratches—4. High runs—24, 13, and 10.

Munos—7 5 11 4 8 10 1 1 11 1 8 5 2 7. Total—71. Scratches—5. High runs—11, 10, and 7.

James J. Maloney defeated H. B. Hawkins in the afternoon game by a score of 125 to 91. Neither of the players was in particularly good stroke, but Maloney held the advantage from first to last. The match was long, each contestant being unable to count with any degree of steadiness and frequent safeties were interpolated here and there. Hawkins won only six of the seventeen frames played. The scores:

Maloney—9 7 9 6 8 11 14 5 6 11 9 10 1 6 11 5 2. Total—123. Scratches—5. High runs—14 11 and 11.

Hawkins—5 7 5 8 6 3 0 9 8 3 5 4 13 9 9. Total—91. Scratches—5. High runs—13 9 and 9.

PRINCETON GYMNASTS BEST

Yale Easily Defeated in All Events Except Club Swinging.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18.—Gymnasts of Princeton experienced little difficulty here this evening in defeating the Yale team by a score of 36 to 17. Princeton won first place in every event except the club swinging contest in which Cleveland of Yale managed to beat out Schwabacker of Princeton.

Wiss was responsible for the majority of Princeton's points, capturing first place in both parallel bars and in tumbling. Wiss accomplished these feats after he had been in an intercollegiate wrestling bout in the afternoon and had won the championship in the 115-pound class. Wiss's victory over Captain Chism of Yale in the tumbling came as a surprise, as Chism had won every previous match in which they had met. Wiss barely nosed the Yale captain out by 2½ points. It marked the second time that the teams had met this season. The summary:

Horizontal Bar.—Won by Williams, Princeton, 49; second, Roberts, Princeton, 47; third, Phelps, Yale, 41.5.

Parallel Bars.—Won by Wiss, Princeton, 51.5; second, Cooper, Princeton, 46.5; third, Williams, Princeton, 38.

Side Horse.—Won by Smith, Princeton, 45; second, Louippold, Yale, 40.5; third, Longstreth, Yale, 39.

Rings.—Won by Giffin, Princeton, 44.5; second, Martin, Yale, 35; third, Field, Princeton, 31.5.

Tumbling.—Won by Wiss, Princeton, 52.5; second, Chism, Yale, 50; third, Werner, Yale, 37.

Club Swinging.—Won by Cleveland, Yale, 24.5; second, Schwabacher, Princeton, 22.5.

BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW.

Sixty Classes to be Judged in Four Days' Exhibition.

For the twenty-fourth annual Brooklyn Horse Show at the Riding and Driving Club, April 12 to 15 inclusive, a prize list has been arranged that will be of special interest to prospective exhibitors.

There are sixty classes offered for adjudication, ten more than last year, and there is also a substantial increase in the prize money. The events for harness horses are well classified and a varied number of classes for harness ponies is listed for the first time in several years at this show.

The saddle horses and jumpers are well provided for, there being fourteen classes for the former, divided for docked and undocked, and ten for the timber toppers. Two events for polo ponies and five for military mounts also contribute to the varied premium list.

An innovation this year is the point competitions, which will take the place of the usual championships, a bronze medal and special ribbon being awarded to the exhibit winning the most points in each of the classes for single harness horse, pair, harness pony, saddle horse, and jumper. A blue ribbon will count four points, red two points, and yellow, one point. A reserve ribbon will go to the exhibit making the second best score in points. The entries will close on April 1.

STOCK EXCHANGE SHOOT.

Howard Boulton Wins Second Leg on Championship Cup.

In the presence of a hundred of their friends, forty-five members of the Stock Exchange returned some excellent scores yesterday afternoon at the traps of the Westchester Country Club in their annual shoot for the Stock Exchange Championship Cup.

The conditions were ideal for the sport, and there was some close work among the leaders, for only the best ten scratch men are eligible to compete for the principal trophy. Howard Boulton, who won a leg for the cup in 1914, was again the winner of a leg yesterday, and if he should succeed in winning next year the trophy will become his property. His high scratch score of 93 out of a possible 100 won the leg for him. His competitors and their scores were: D. G. Geddes, 89, the winner of last year's leg for the cup; Arthur Corlies, 87; A. C. Deming, 85; E. Pearl, 86; Stuart Scott, 83; C. B. Spears, 88; D. A. Tauschert, 82; A. P. Pillot, 80, and H. Whitney, 79. The high handicap man was A. C. Deming, He tied A. P. Pillot and Willard Wadsworth in the contest for first of the individual handicap prizes at twenty-five "birds." In the shoot-off they tied again, and in the extra shoot-off Deming was the winner, the second prize going to Pillot and the third to Wadsworth. D. A. Tauschert won the fourth and E. Pearl the fifth prize.

MICHIGAN RELAY RECORD.

Defeats Cornell in Two-Mile Race at Buffalo in 7:56 3-5.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—The University of Michigan relay team defeated Cornell in a closely contested two-mile race at the Seventy-fourth Regiment Armory here tonight. The time, 7:56 3-5, is a new intercollegiate mark for the distance on an indoor track. The teams were: Michigan—Murphy, Donnelly, Ufer, and Carroll. Cornell—Britt, Taylor, Beckwith, Wladnagle.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A moderate disturbance that developed over Western North Carolina during Saturday has caused some light snows in Southern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania. There were also snows, mostly light, in the lake region and some rain in Northern California and Southern Oregon. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair.

Generally fair weather may be expected Sunday and Monday east of the Mississippi River with a somewhat higher temperature Sunday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the east lower lake region.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh southwest, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy and warmer Sunday. Monday, fair.

New Jersey—Cloudy and warmer Sunday, probably local snows in early morning near the coast. Monday, fair.

New England—Partly cloudy and slightly warmer Sunday. Monday, fair.

Western New York—Cloudy Sunday, probably local snows near the Great Lakes; slightly warmer. Monday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Sunday. Monday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	25	9	4 P. M.	45	..
6 A. M.	27	9	6 P. M.	41	34
9 A. M.	30	14	9 P. M.	40	31
12 Noon.	37	30	12 P. M.	41	28

This thermometer is 40 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 16; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 9; at 8 P. M. it was 20. Maximum temperature, 24 degrees at 5:40 P. M.; minimum, 7 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.27 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. — Loss.

12:05—184 E. 125 St.; Schulte Cigar Store ..... Slight

1:10—173 Henry St.; Abraham Berman. Slight

1:12—80 Clinton St.; not given. ..... Slight

5:35—361 E. 76 St.; Mrs. —— Sullivan. Slight

6:50—62 Dey St.; New York Basket Co. $5,000

7:05—Front 830 W. 36 St., (truck); R. H. Macy Co. $300

8:10—51 Goerck St.; Bart Barcalo. ..... Slight

8:20—803 Madison Av.; George McDonald ..... Slight

9:05—22-24 Lewis St.; Jacob Berman. Slight

9:20—511 E. 135 St.; A. de Artney. ..... Slight

10:30—1,785 Amsterdam Av.; Mary Kenney ..... Slight

11:10—522 E. 135 St.; Henry Macke. ..... Slight

11:20—122 Ludlow St.; Max Pressman. Slight

11:25—347 7 Av.; Sadie Maria. ..... Slight

P. M.

12:45—142 Park Row; George Ash. $500

1:05—111 Lafayette St.; Adolph Pearl. ..$500

2:15—51 Barrow St.; Mary Campbell. ..Slight

2:20—148 W. 48 St.; Jean Ducey. ..... Slight

2:24—1,785 Fulton Av.; H. Gabrielson. Slight

3:00—316 W. 119 St.; Amanda Stewart. ..$200

3:35—411 W. 53d St.; Nora Jones. $300

3:50—154 Bleecker St.; B. Bartini. ..... Slight

4:15—416 E. 62 St.; Z. Zermanesch. ..... Slight

4:50—221 E. 99 St.; H. Schleinstein. ..... Slight

5:10—25 E. Tremont Av.; F. Burke. ..... Slight

5:10—430 E. 14 St.; Mary Keegan. ..... Slight

5:25—43 E. 100 St.; Jacob Zucker. ..... Slight

6:05—141 E. 93 St.; Mrs. Joseph Fernandez ..... Slight

7:05—417 Claremont Parkway; William Raynes ..... Slight

7:15—191-193 Chrystie St.; Savoy Tin Can Manufacturing Co. $200

7:55—446 W. 164 St.; B. Gallagher. ..... Slight

8:15—B'way & Canal St.; (auto,) Tompkins Garage Co. ..... Slight

8:40—29 Av. C; Lena Goid. ..... Slight

9:15—781 E. 180 St., (tenement;) Ebling Brewing Co., owner. ..... Slight

9:25—313 Hamilton St.; S. Diamond. ..... Slight

10:30—625 Lenox Av.; Five Points. ..... Slight

10:30—817 W. 185 St.; Philip Green. ..... Slight

10:40—150 St., bet. Exterior St. and River Av.; L. H. Mace & Co. ..... Slight

10:45—40 West St.; S. Abonmad & Co. ..$200

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy in w., probably rain in e. Sun. Mon., fair; moderate shifting winds, becoming n. w.

S. Car.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate winds, mostly s. w.

Ga.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; gentle shifting winds, mostly s. w. over n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.; moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy Sun., colder. Monday, fair.

Ky.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Ohio—Cloudy Sun. Mon., fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Sun., colder in n. Mon., probably fair.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Mon.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

La. and East. Tex.—Fair Sun.; cooler in the interior; Mon. fair.

Ark., Okla., and West. Tex.—Fair Sun.; cooler; Mon. fair.

Ill. and Wis.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.; cooler Sun.

Mo. and Kan.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.; cooler Sun.

Minn. and N. and S. Dak.—Fair Sun.; Mon. unsettled.

Iowa and Neb.—Fair Sun.; Mon. cloudy.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Patrol, to training school from commands indicated, 5 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 20, excused from duty, 12:01 A. M., said date: J. L. Mohr, 14; W. F. Cox, 36; S. F. Brackett, 66; D. J. Quinlan, 82; J. F. Dolan, 148; W. J. Hayes, 150; T. J. Hart, 161; M. Keane, Traffic A; R. J. Marshall, Traffic D; C. Left, 13; W. Kehoe, 42; D. King, 77; W. S. Wingate, 99; T. Brady, 149; J. J. Walsh, 160; T. G. Clancy, 274; W. J. Distler, Traffic C; A. L. Bourke, Traffic E.

Leaves of absence, (without pay)—Patrol. J. Geary, 22, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 22; M. A. Brennan, 148, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 19; A. F. Browne, 150, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Mar. 19; C. Vining, 171, 10 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 19; F. J. Taylor, 171, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Mar. 19.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. D. M. Coogan, 39, 10:30 P. M., Jan. 26, during disability; J. J. Doherty, 152, 6:30 A. M., Feb. 19, to noon, Mar. 4; H. Hannemann, 172, 10 P. M., Mar. 1, to 12 P. M., Mar. 8; F. P. Lander, Traffic Div., Sub-div A, 7:45 A. M., Mar. 10, to 12 P. M., Mar. 18.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. D. J. Sullivan, 147.

Dismissed, 9:45 A. M., Mar. 18: Patrol. T. J. Leonard, 161.

Death: Lieut. W. H. V. O'Rourke, 40, at 6:15 P. M., Mar. 17.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Bureau of Educational Hygiene of the Education Department has prepared, as part of the new course of study in hygiene, an article on Symptoms of Illness in Children Which Should Be Observed by School Teachers, and Their Significance.

The Council of Mothers' Clubs has decided to protest against the extension of the Gary plan to districts other than those in which experiments have been authorized.

It is proposed to seek funds to try the Gary plan in schools in Districts 16 and 17, on the upper east side, Manhattan; in Districts 31 and 34, in Williamsburg, and in Districts 39 and 40, in the Brownsville and East New York sections of Brooklyn. The estimated cost is $105,381 for Manhattan and $350,000 for Brooklyn.

Pupils of the Glenwood Road School, Avenue G and East Twenty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, will appear in "The Clancey Clan" on April 6 and 7 for the benefit of the school fund and the Flatbush playgrounds.

"Aennchen von Tharau," a German operetta, will be given Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock in the Washington Irving High School. Words and music consist chiefly of a weaving together of well-known German folk songs and an ingenious treatment of the various romantic episodes contained in these songs. Tickets may be had at the door for 15 cents.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 25, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. April 1, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 15, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 22, SS Patria.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 27, SS Memnon.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 30, SS United States.

Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 21, SS Romsdalsfjord, and at 9 A. M. March 30, SS United States.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 22, SS Caserta, and at 7:30 A. M. March 25, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru, Mar. 19

Hilo, Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern. ..... Mar. 19

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru. ..... Mar. 23

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Manoa, Mar. 24

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru, Mar. 26

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—S. Transport. Mar. 31

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina. ..... Mar. 31

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra. ..... April 6

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Makura. ..... April 8

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:02 | Sun sets..6:07 | Moon sets..5:40

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:16	7:41	1:16	1:35
Governors Island	7:37	7:58	1:51	2:09
Hell Gate	9:48	10:04	3:32	3:47

Arrived—Saturday, March 18.

SS Trafalgar, Juneo, March 3.
SS P. H. Crowell, Cafarian, March 8.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville

STATE-OWNED ROAD URGED BY HARRISON

The Governor General Favors Buying Railroad in the Philippines.

PRICE IS 8,000,000 PESOS

Action of This Government in Alaska Cited as a Precedent for the Purchase.

Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines, is strongly of the opinion that private ownership of railways in the islands is a mistake. He urged the acquisition of the stock of the Manila Railroad Company by the Philippine Government in a message to the Legislature, in which he indicates that, as a general proposition, he believes in State control of the transportation systems as against private ownership.

An agreement was entered into last December between the Manila Railroad Company and Governor General Harrison providing for the sale of the railroad to the Government, subject to ratification by the Legislature. The price agreed upon was 8,000,000 pesos, of which 51 per cent. was to be paid immediately and the remainder in eighteen months. In addition, the Government was to lend to the railroad such amount as might be necessary to maintain a sinking fund to be established at a rate sufficient to pay off the principal on the outstanding Government interest-guaranteed 4 per cent. bonds.

As to the relative advantages of Government and privately owned lines, Governor Harrison says:

"I advocate the adoption of the agreement primarily because I believe that the people of the Philippine Islands should own their greatest public utility. This railroad is a public highway and should be operated for the benefit of those served thereby rather than for the benefit of private stockholders.

"A railroad is, in the very nature of things, a monopoly, and experience throughout the world affords convincing arguments in favor of the ownership and control of such monopoly by the people themselves. Even if it be suggested that the management of a railroad company may perhaps be more profitably conducted by private enterprise, which is by no means certain, considerations of the highest public policy offset this. This railroad discharges a public function, namely, the transportation of persons and of freight from place to place within the Philippine Islands, and the exercise of this function should be subject to the control of the public itself. The conduct and operation of the Manila Railroad Company enters, in one way or another, into almost every detail of your economic growth, and thus directly or indirectly affects and will continue indefinitely to affect the daily lives of the people of these islands.

"Without entering into a discussion of the general subject of the benefits of Government ownership of railroads as opposed to private ownership, I submit this matter to your attention as of especial importance in the economic future and development of the Philippine Islands. The gift to a private company of a perpetual franchise for the operation of a transportation system was imprudent and unwise, and I earnestly advise that the people of the Philippines should take this, the first reasonable opportunity of securing the return of this franchise.

"It is true that in the United States the railroads generally have been built and maintained by private enterprise, although even there public assistance has been given by way of land grants, and guarantee of interest in many of the States, and the courts have been frequently called upon through reorganization to sustain the operation of many of these systems. However, the United States Government has recently authorized Government construction and ownership of a railroad line for the development of the Territory of Alaska. Moreover, the Government of the United States, through the ownership of the capital stock, operates the Panama Railroad as an incident to the building and operation of the Panama Canal. Outside of the United States the greater portion of the railroad mileage of the world is owned by the Several States and Governments. The figures for the year 1913 show that of the railroad mileage outside the United States 167,491 miles were State-owned as compared with 136,327 miles privately owned. Here in the Orient it is especially noticeable that within recent years the Japanese Government has taken over and is maintaining in successful operation more than two-thirds of the railways of the Japanese Empire and in the Dutch East Indies almost the entire railway mileage is owned by the Government. It is in British India, however, that we have the most striking precedent. There, as in the Philippines, it was found to be almost impossible to induce private capital to engage in the construction of the railways without Government guarantee of some sort; that guarantee was finally and somewhat reluctantly given and carried with it such supervision as was necessary for the proper protection of the Government under its guarantees.

"The exercise of this supervision finally resulted in the acquisition by the Government of the greater portion of the railroad mileage of the numerous railroad companies in India, where they are now successfully operated by the States or by their lessees. A similar situation has developed in respect to the Manila Railroad. In order to induce the development and further construction of mileage the Government in 1910 guaranteed interest on bonds issued for the construction. To protect itself under its guarantee the Philippine Government has maintained agencies of supervision and of audit, but constant controversies have arisen between the Government and the management of the railroad in the acquisition of the land for right of way. The control and management of the railroad have been in the hands of Directors in New York; the company is controlled through stock ownership by an English holding company whose Directors sit in London. I believe it desirable to transfer the control of the great public function which the Manila Railroad has undertaken under its franchise to perform from these two boards in New York and London to the representatives of the people served."

ANNOUNCEMENT

Prior to the Spring Exhibition the Entire Main Floor will be cleared at prices which will *not* include delivery charges.

These reductions will affect about

700 PIECES

of most distinctive

FURNITURE

for the Library, Living Room, Chamber and Dining Room.

Purchasers must accept delivery before April 1st.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company
INCORPORATED
NEW YORK DISPLAY ROOMS:
34 and 36 West 32d Street
Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway

GIMBEL Bargain Subway Stores feature many unusual attractions for Monday.

Gimbel Brothers
BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

GIMBEL Fur Storage Vaults —Largest in New York— on our own premises.

Store Opens 8:30; Closes at 6

New and Beautiful Dress Fabrics

The GIMBEL collection of Spring and Summer Dress Goods presents a noteworthy variety of the new and fashionable textiles from foremost American and European looms. Many of the weaves and designs are exclusive to us.

Sale of Spring Materials

2,000 YARDS OF $1.50 ALL-WOOL POPLINS AND EPINGLES, *95c* YD.

Actually less than wholesale cost today. Fine, firmly woven fabrics to be had in tan, green, Copenhagen, mouse gray, plum, taupe, Danish blue, royal blue, medium and dark navy blue, and black.

$2 All-Wool Gabardines, $1.25 Yd.

The final shipment of these popular materials will be placed on sale Monday at about present wholesale cost. Gray, taupe, Copenhagen, dark brown and green, light and dark navy blue, and black.

42-inch Silk and Wool Crepe Poplin. Danish blue, rose, dark blues and browns, navy and black. $1.50 yd. value, at *85c* yd.

50 to 54 inch all-wool Shepherd Check Suitings. Black-and-white, gray-and-white. $2.00 yd. value, at *$1.25* yd.

54-inch all-wool Cream Coating Serge—soft twill. $2 yd. value at *$1.35* yd.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

GIMBELS Picture Gallery of Georgette Crepe Blouses

Paris has signified that the most notable points in the blouses of this season are the originality of collars, the detail of cuffs, and the popularity of colors and combinations of colors, as well as the all white blouse.

The Victorian-looking collar of lace cups up about the neck in a graceful line. Georgette crepe fashions the rest of the blouse except the cuffs of lace to match the collar. White or flesh color. **$5.95**

The bib-frill with a narrow pleating edging it is the distinctive feature of another lovely Georgette crepe blouse. White, flesh or bisque. **$6.95**

The exploitation of the color note by means of wide satin stripes alternating with Georgette crepe fashions a most exclusive blouse. The collar has three square points at the back. Bisque with black. White with black and white with Copenhagen. **$8.95**

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Nemo Corsets and Physical Culture

Second week of our interesting demonstration of the intimate relation that exists between Nemo Wonderlift Corsets, Physical Culture, Correct Style and Good Health.

In the *Pink Shop*, expert corsetieres will show you that the "*Self-Help*" *Wonderlift* construction is something absolutely new in action and effect, producing extreme style and grace of figure by the same features that promote health and comfort.

In a special salon on Tenth Floor, Mme. Pratt, of the Nemo Hygienic-Fashion Institute, gives lectures on "**Physical Culture and the Wonderlift,**" daily from **2 to 4.**

See Mme. Pratt *during these hours, and join her classes in Physical Culture—an invaluable service, free of charge.*

Wonderlift Corsets for All Figures, $5 *and* $10 GIMBELS—Second Floor

Ribbons
Colorful and Black

All-silk Moire Taffeta in 5½ inch width for millinery bows and trimming frocks. Beautiful colors. **25c** yd.

All-taffeta and Warp printed ribbons for children's hair bows. 5 inches wide. **20c** yd.

Black Taffeta Ribbon in different widths for millinery trimming.

4½ in.....18c yd.
5½ in.....22c yd.
6½ in.....30c yd.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Robes de Nuit
of Daintiness Extreme

One of the most charming of nightgowns is a simple affair of rainbow striped mercerized silk and cotton batiste. It relies upon its ravishing colors for its beauty. This is New York's first showing of the delightful model. **$3**

Two Pretty Empire Models —one of shadow striped batiste has pink hem; the other, also of batiste, is pink with delicate hair line of blue. **$1.50** ea.

Another Empire Nightgown is of striped batiste —pink or white with graduated lines of blue. It is hemstitched in blue. **$1**

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Springtime Coats and Caps for

Tiniest Tots

As cunning and simple out-door garments for babies as any mother could wish!

Infants' Long Coats of cashmere, crepella or faille silk; fetching little cape styles with touches of hand-embroidery, hand stitching and braid. Also Empire model of novelty cashmere, sateen and silk lined. **$5, $8.50 to $18.50.**

Infants' Lawn Caps—Dutch and full-back styles, daintily hand-embroidered and hand-stitched and adorned with laces, embroidery and tiny ribbon bows. **85c to $5.**

GIMBELS—Second Floor

The Traveller
is Known by the Luggage He Carries!

—and lest your bag or suit-case is not all you would like to have it, GIMBELS make these special attractions to you for Monday:

Women's Black Longgrain Club Bags, moire lined, riveted frames, welted edges, 16 inch length. Regularly $5. At **$3.95.**

Women's Black Walrus Grain Club Bags; leather lined; sewed edges. 14 and 16 inch sizes. Regularly $6.50 and $7.50. At **$5.**

Black Enamel Duck Suit Cases, 24 and 26 inch sizes. Regularly $5 and $6. At **$3.95.**

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Fine Linen Initial

'Kerchiefs
Reduced

An unusual opportunity to purchase sheer and dainty handkerchiefs at low prices.

600 doz. Women's All-linen Handkerchiefs — sheer and medium quality with hand and machine embroidered initials in plain and wreath effects. Formerly priced 20c to 25c ea. At **15c.**

Men's Fine Linen Initial Handkerchiefs with both white or colored initials. Slightly imperfect. 20c and 25c value, **15c.**

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Neckwear
Vanities

Richly spangled and beaded scarfs of white net. Delightful designs in pink, Copenhagen, gold, silver. **$5.25** each.

Newest of Imported Collars—**$3.95** to **$9.50** each.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Transparent

Flouncings---Embroidered

Daintiest of Voile and Organdie Flouncings in all-white and colors—French, Russian or Dresden, 27 and 45 inch widths. Special **$1.25** to **$3** yd.

Swiss and Batiste Embroidered Flouncings that make prettiest of dresses for little tots. Floral designs and clever ruffled effects. Special **38c** yd.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

ADVANCE NOTICE

Of the arrival from Europe of our Fashion Chief — a woman — who has achieved the remarkable feat of bringing with her, despite conditions abroad, the most marvelous costumes this country has ever seen, and which will be exhibited in our

LA PROMENADE DES TOILETTES

The National Fashion Event of America, Our Greatest Offering from Paris, the Modes of the World's Famous Designers.

Advance news of the coming event will be flashed day to day.

March 23d to April 1st, inclusive

Baby Montagnac Coats for 1916

Paris, although in the military throes of conditions surrounding her, has authenticated the correct lines for coats.

The two extremes predominate—the full flare short coat, and the half-fitted flare coat. Materials such as Bolivia cloths, and Baby Montagnac are the prevailing favorites.

An extremely smart model is the "cabby" coat of Baby Montagnac, one of the short flaring types (as illustrated). Raglan shoulders and wide cuffs and collars. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne. Mahogany, Raspberry, Green and Tan.

$29.50

Three-quarter length Baby Montagnac Coats, half-fitted to the waist with strap-seams joining the belt. Panel front. Lined throughout with Roman-stripe silk. Chartreuse and Green.

$45

Other Coats of Velour Cloth, Bolivia Cloth, Baby Montagnac and Velour Checks cut on the lines to obtain the new silhouette.

$29.50 to $75

GIMBELS—Third Floor

The Luxury of Wearing

Silk Stockings and Vests

—is far from being an extravagance if they are of firmly woven and high quality silk because they last well and are so delightfully wearable.

"Kayser" Silk Vests with embroidered yokes. $2.50 value **$1.75.**

Women's Thread Silk Stockings, made with double soles; high spliced heels; double garter tops. About 15 different colors for your choosing. Formerly $2; now **$1.35** pr.

Women's Thread Silk Stockings—black clocked white or white clocked black. Double soles and high spliced heels. $1.25 and $1.50 value, at **95c** pr.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

An ideal place to dine during shopping tour—The GIMBEL Tea Room—Eighth Floor.

Lovely White Goods

For suits, frocks, blouses and underwear—as complete an array of new fabrics as anyone could wish to choose from.

White Novelty Cotton Suitings, **48c** yd.—the season's smartest checks and fancy gabardines and other materials.

45-inch Voile, **25c** ***yd.*** A beautiful quality of chiffon finish voile.

36-inch English Nainsook, **$1.90** piece of 12 yards. Fine chamois finish—fabric ideal for undergarments.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Negligees & Petticoats

Albatross and Wool Crepe Negligees, $4.95

High-waisted models with accordion or sun pleated skirts and straight kimono models, silk lined. The Jaquette has a graceful little coatee embroidered in self color. In many desirable colors, including Rose, Light Blue, Lavender. In all, 5 models.

Little wing-like sleeves in the Papillon Sacque suggest its name, and the same graceful lines are carried into the frilly hem. In crepe de chine. All light colors, **$5.95.**

A wonderful assortment of

Crepe de Chine Sacques

trimmed with laces, embroidery, and ribbons in all the loveliest shades. **$3.95 to $12.50**

The Printemps Petticoat of heavy taffeta flares like a flower in the desirable silhouette. In changeable colors, light and dark effects, **$6.45.**

Other Petticoats of Taffeta, Washable Satin, Messalines, and Crepe de Chine, **$2.95** to **$12.75.**

GIMBELS—Second Floor

As for

Nets *and* Laces

—most delightful and inexpensive laces and nets for sheer summer dresses are being shown here.

White Cotton Net, 72 inch width. Special, **50c** yd.

Point de Paris and Normandie Valenciennes Lace Edgings and Insertions. 3 to 5 inch width. Formerly priced 20c to 50c yd. Now **15c** to **25c** yd.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

A New Spring Pump

The Ascot

A pump of the smartest type, faultlessly built so that it is correct to the smallest detail.

Of Ivory Ooze Calf with kid collar to match. Graceful from top to its nicely hand-turned soles and covered heels in Louis XVI. style. Splendid weight for walking.

This same model in light gray ooze calf, **$5.50.** In white canvas, **$3.50.**

GIMBELS—Second Floor

The Most Wondrous Creations of the World's Greatest Modistes

—are in our French Millinery Salons together with our own perfect reproductions. Our adaptations are exact because we import our own materials for the skilled artistes in our ateliers to use. The Parisian atmosphere is undeniably present.

Prices range from $15 to $38

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Dashing Lines to These

Smartest of Sport Suits!

Conspicuously favored among the very smart sport suits are those of heavy Jersey cloth in audaciously daring colors.

Large postilion pockets accentuate the jauntiness of coat and skirt of a Jersey cloth suit *(illustrated)* cut on the new and accepted sport lines. Note its smartly notched collar and cuffs. Hunter's green, navy and rose. **$37.50**

Another clever interpretation in Jersey cloth. A single patch pocket stands out bravely on the belted skirt—of course the skirt is flaring! The coat is patch-pocketed four times, fitted at back by means of wee darts. Light gray, ox gray, rose, navy, white and reseda. **$25.00**

Hunter's green or tan the colors, Jersey cloth the material of the last sports suit. Skirt has pronounced flare; slot seams ending in arrow heads, newest of cuff treatments, and huntman's pockets are style innovations of its jacket. **$45.00**

And Suits for Every Function

Suits of serge, worsted or velour checks—poplin suits and gabardine—two-fabric suits—taffeta-and-serge or satin-and-serge. **$25 to $50**

GIMBELS—Third Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1916.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

The Store Accommodating

Long Island to the A. & S. Subway Entrance

From any station on the Greenport, Amagansett, Oyster Bay, Wading River and other lines tributary to the Flatbush Avenue station, passengers are under cover all the way to our private subway station at Hoyt Street, with direct entrance into the store.

Enter Spring!

Leap Year vagaries cause the official opening of Spring, 1916, to come on March 20th—tomorrow.

This imaginary dividing line on the calendar may perhaps awake a certain amount of Spring sentiment. It does not alter the fact that at Abraham and Straus' it has been Spring for many weeks. We have been busy showing the new Spring things; for this Store must be kept well in advance of the seasons.

An agreeable feature of our "keeping up with the calendar" is the fact that, no matter how new, how exclusive, how fashionable are the goods we sell, we never exact fictitious prices on the score of *style*.

There is a straight merchandise basis of value on everything in our stock; figured on freedom from high rents, and on moderate profits. In short, you find here

"Style at a Price"

—and that price is well within reach of the modest purse.

Low prices with us are not a mere flash in the pan. They prevail every day in the year, and when we make them still lower than their regular level, it is because of some unusually favorable market condition, or a frank desire on our part, by sacrificing profit, to make more people, old friends as well as new, realize the advantage of shopping at

Brooklyn's Greatest Store

Other Excellent Bargains

Women's High Neck Nightgowns, 46c.
Second floor, East Building.

Elderdown Carriage Covers, 69c.
Second floor, East Building.

36-in. Skirting Sateen, 29c. Yd.
Street floor, Central Building.

$3.95 Triple Switches, 22 in., $1.95.
Mezzanine floor, East Building.

Odd lot of Bleached Muslin Sheets, 2x2½ yds., with center seams, 39c. each.
Subway floor, West Building.

Boys' $5 to $7 Norfolk Suits, $3.95. Store orders only.
Second floor, East Building.

Brocaded Ribbons, 29c. and 39c. Yd., 4¾ and 6¼ in.
Street floor, East Building.

Men's Crepe Silk Shirts, $4.79.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Men's 19c. Socks, 11c. Pr.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Women's Cotton Stockings, 10c. Pr. Store orders only.
Street floor, Central Building.

Women's Cotton Undervests, 9c. Store orders only.
Street floor, Central Building.

Georgette Crepe Blouses, with cape collar, $3.98.
Second floor, Central Building.

Misses' Suits, $13.50 and $14.98.
Second floor, Central Building.

Wool Carpets, in hall and stair patterns, 98c. Yd.
Third floor, East Building.

$1.98 White Bedspreads, $1.67.
Subway floor, West Building.

75c. All-Linen Guest Towels, 49c.
Street floor, East Building.

Irish Linen Suitings, our own importations, 39c. Yd.
Second floor, East Building.

59c. White Crepe Flouncings, 40 inches wide, 39c. Yd.

Spring Modes in Silk Afternoon Frocks For Women Are Exquisitely Lovely at $19.75

Georgette Crepe and Silk Taffeta Combinations
Frocks of All Taffeta—of all Silk Crepe de Chine

Even if we were not to consider the amazing rise in the cost of these Silks, these Frocks at $19.75 would be, under ordinary conditions, wonderful!

With the prices of the materials advancing daily, and the vogue for Silk Dresses stronger than at any previous season—we suggest that every woman avail herself of this occasion.

The wide variety is shown even in the color range.

Crushed Strawberry *Reseda Green* *Steel Gray*
Army Blue *Sea Green* *Pearl* *Sea-Gull Gray* *Sage*
Tabac *Old Rose* *Antique Blue* *Vapor Gray* *Black*

The styles show the hundreds of feminine touches that Spring has brought forth.

Skirts are triply ruffled in taffeta on a Georgette crepe ground, or cascaded or double tunicked and bordered.

Brinkley ruffles at the hips for the woman who loves these things.

Gold, silver and colored embroideries are used with discrimination.

Sleeves and colors are in the wonderful new ways of the new fashion.

There is every size for women.

Silk Dresses at $14.98 Are Very Smart

Taffetas, crepe de chine, silk failles and serges. In party, afternoon and tailored serge dresses; varieties show the new ideas for Spring.

All sizes and colors.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's New Spring Suits at $18.75! Qualities and Styles Much Above the Usual

Suits That Might Be Priced $22.50 & $27.50 and Easily Compare with Any Shown Elsewhere

There is that in their lines and in their smartening touches that will delight the woman who looks for character and individuality in her Tailored Suit.

New Ripple Flare Models *Pleated Sport Styles*
Dressy Compose Suits *Semi-Norfolk Modes*

Fashioned of gabardine, poplin, men's-wear serge, shepherd check, silk taffeta, wool velours, check velour cheviots, Gurnsey cloth.

Of the checks there is wide variety in the colors and patterns of Fashion's choice. Finishings of suede cloth to the pockets, collar and cuffs; while every detail, to the buttons, shows the Abraham and Straus quality of tastefulness.

There is every size for women.

Beautiful Suits, in the Vogue, at $29.75, $34.75 Up to $195

The modes upon which Paris has set her seal of approval in the exquisite fabrics of her own choosing. Suits that show the mid-Victorian period fancies.

"Specially-Planned" Suits for Large Women—Half Sizes from 42½ to 56

Dressy and smartly tailored suits, made specially for the large woman, upon whom they fit with the perfection of a 36 and 38 upon the slightest figure.

Second floor, Central Building.

$18.75 $18.75

New Colored and Black Dress Goods

Take the Lead in Monday's Important Yard Goods Sale

This is the very height of the season's demand for the materials for making Spring Frocks. From our superb collections of fabrics by the yard we have chosen the following for Monday's selling as being specially desirable, and shall offer them at prices that will clearly prove the advantage of buying all your dressmaking supplies at Abraham and Straus.

$1.25 All-Wool French Serge, 98c Yd.

A particularly fine offering for Monday only. 50-in., in taupe, cadet, seal, tabac, myrtle, olive, admiral and dark navy blue and black. Store orders only.

$2.00 French Serge, $1.45 Yd.
98c. Shadow Striped Serge, 69c. Yd.
59c. Shepherd Checks, 44c. Yd.
98c. Shadow Striped Mohair, 59c. Yd.
$1.69 Black [illegible] Brilliantine, 69c. Yd.

$1.39 Shepherd Checks, $1.19 Yard

Fashion says "Checks," and Monday's offer is one of the smartest fabrics in our regular stock. All-wool, 48-in. wide, in clear black and white checks, in four popular sizes. In a fine serge weave.

Imported Black Spotproof Broadcloth, $2.49 a Yd.
$1.29 Black Storm Serge, $1.00 Yd.
40-in. Black Prunella, 79c. Yd.
[illegible]

Most Popular Silks at Special Prices

Women can always be sure of finding here the Silks most in demand at the moment at prices lower than elsewhere. This is well illustrated by such offerings as these for Monday:

$1.79 Plaid and Striped Taffeta, $1.29 Yd.

Self color satin plaids in navy, brown, Burgundy and myrtle and self colored satin stripes in navy blue; both 35 inches wide.

$1.69 Satin Charmeuse, $1.05 Yd.

40 inches wide, in fine colors, principally street shades, also black.

89c Dress Poplin, 59c Yd.
Striped and Plaid Taffeta, 94c Yd.
40-Inch Faille Francaise, $1.98 Yd.

Black Silks at Old Prices

Because of our large purchases in advance, we are able to maintain prices on Black Silk in spite of continued rises in the market.

35-in. Black Satin, $1, $1.39, $1.49 and $1.59 yard.
35-in. Black Messaline, 89c yard.
35-in. C. J. Bonnet Black Taffeta, $1.49 and $1.98 yard.
36-in. Black, Swiss Satin, $1.98, $2.25 and $2.39 yard.

Street Floor, West Building.

A Special Sale of 1916 Wash Fabrics

Many thousand yards of crisp, beautiful new Wash Cottons made for this season's business enter this sale tomorrow. It is an event so tempting in its materials and its prices that many pretty new Summer frocks will be planned as a result of the opportunity it presents. Beginning with

12,000 Yds. 25c New Printed Voiles, 18c Yd.

All 1916 patterns and plenty of them. All-over Paisley effects, large and small floral designs and many others. 38-in.

39c Half-Silk Tussah Pongee, 29c Yd.
39c Embroidered Half Silk Pongee, 29c Yd.
44-Inch Plain Chiffon Voiles, 29c Yd.

69c Silk Embr'ed Flouncings, 49c Yd.

45 in. wide; charming silk embroidered borders on fine voile, in a complete color range on white grounds.

27-Inch Dress Ginghams, 9c Yd.
25c Woven Stripe Tissues, 19c Yd.
19c Shirting Madras, 15c Yd.
49c Half Silk Crepe de Chine, 39c Yd.
Checked Apron Gingham, Fast Color, 7c Yd.

Subway floor, West Building.

Floor Coverings---the Best of Their Kind

And Specially Priced for Monday's Selling

Every Rug, every piece of Carpet and Linoleum is new. Home furnishers will find it to their advantage to make their purchases from stocks that have practically not been disturbed as yet, when selection is naturally best and when the prices are special.

Wool Carpets at 98c a Yard

A splendid assemblage of Hall and Stair patterns. Oil Cloths of extra fine grade and "Ringwalt's"

Axminster Carpets at $1.00 and $1.10 a Yard

In room designs, with borders to match. Best Grade New Process Linoleums at 38c a sq. yd.

Printed Cork Linoleums at 48c a Square Yard.

Thousands of small Rugs.
18x36-in. Axminster.....$1.15
22x36-in. Axminster.....$1.35

Inlaid Linoleums at 75c a Square Yard.

And several hundred 9x12 ft. Rugs that are good value.
Seamless Tapestry Brussels..$15
Seamless Velvets and Axminster $22.50

Third floor, East Building.

'Modiste-Made' Hats, $5.95

In a Paris-Inspired Collection

There are others, both of liseret and Milan hemp in the smartest fashions for Spring.

$4.00 New Untrimmed Hats, $2.95

Wide-brimmed sailors, they are of Jap. liseret in the authentic styles for the new season.

Rolling, flare, straight [illegible] crowns of every description.

Street floor, Fourteenth Street Store, Third Building.

$3.50 Untrimmed Milan Hemp Hats, $1.69

Smart sailors, with round or telescope crowns; wide or medium brims; in purple, grey, navy, brown, gold, pink and black.

$1.75 to $2.50 Untrimmed Hats, 98c

2,400 Milan hemp hats, the entire stock of a maker; turbans, tricornes, pot shapes, sailors and other styles; edged with liseret. In all the new and desirable colors, including black.

Extraordinary! French Ostrich Plumes, $1.95

Wide drooping heads; every fashionable color and black.

$2.50 Ostrich Bands, 98c

Second floor, East Building.

Women's Top Coats at $9.95

There are Coats for hard, general utility wear, that might be caught in a shower and be none the worse for it.

These Are Smart Tweeds at $9.95

A really astonishing variety of the best-looking tweeds you ever saw. Flecks and mixtures that are quite foreign in appearance. Some are raglan, others fitted, still others attractively belted. Also poplins in blue and black and novelty checks.

Other Coats for Street Wear, $14.95

For the matinee, for calling, to wear over a silk frock, perhaps; for smart wear at all times. These are of serge, wool, velour, covert, poplin and other favored materials, in the newest models.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Low Cut Shoes, $1.98

Half a dozen types of high-grade low shoes in various styles; size range incomplete.

Boys' School Shoes, $1.98

Gun-metal lace style with strongly sewed soles of solid leather, made to stand hard wear. Sizes 1 to 5½.

Girls' School Shoes, $1.98

Gun-metal, lace style, with dull kid top, stout leather soles, built for service. Sizes 11½ to 2; smaller sizes, $1.60 and $1.79.

Second floor, West Building.

Men's All-Wool Suits, $13.50

Not Matched Today at Their Price

The material alone in these suits has gone up $2 a suit since we bought it.

All pure worsted, except for a silk stripe in four of the six handsome patterns.

Finely made in a conservative model that most men will like.

$18 to $20, according to the particular store's idea of profit, would be a fair price for these suits if bought today.

Regular sizes, 35 to 44; Pants, 38 to 46.

Second floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

"Liberty" Electric Vacuum Cleaners

Regularly $29.18, at $27.65

And complete, with all necessary attachments for all kinds of cleaning, at this remarkably low price, which is indeed low, for in most places, as many owners of homes equipped with electric lights know, the regular price is $32.50. The "Liberty" is widely and favorably known. It is a powerful, durable machine and a thorough cleanser.

"Magic" Vacuum Cleaners, Regularly $37.74, at $32.50

All aluminum. Equipped with 6-inch turbine fan. All attachments, $6.50 extra.

Subway floor, East Building.

Notions & Dressmakers' Supplies

John J. Clark's soft finish Spool Cotton, 200 yards, black or white, several sizes, usually 30c. a dozen, at 24c.

Gold-eyed Needles, assorted sizes; paper for 1c
Safety Pins, a dozen, value 2c., for.....1c
Black Sewing Silk, letter A, 100 yards, a spool, usually 5c., at.....3c
100 yards White Basting Cotton, usually 12c a dozen spools, 7c. a dozen

Belding Bros. Spool Silk, black and colors, usually 9c., at.....7c
Chamois Jewel Pockets, usually 10c., at.....6c
Pump Trees, usually 10c., at.....5c. a pair
Tomato Pin Cushions, usually 6c, each.....3c
Black Spool Twist, 10 yards on a spool, 25 spools in a box.....17c
No-Tab White Elastic Hose Supporters, usually 5s....3c. a pair

Brassiere with Dress Shields, assorted sizes, usually 50c., at....39c
Machine Straps, usually 12c. each, at.....9c
Beat-All Hair Pin Cabinets.....1c. each
Toilet Pin Sheets.....2c
Real Hair Nets, all over size, all shades, usually 15c., at.....10c. each
Aurora Collar Ruches, usually 10c., at.....7c a card

The Comet Hooks and Loops, Black or White. Usually 25¢ a Gross, at 15c a Gross.

Notion Store, Street floor, Livingston Street, Central Building. Store Orders Only.

Priscilla Hams and Bacon, 18c lb.

A sensational price. For the best, tenderest, most delicious Hams and Bacon. Hams weigh from 8 to 12 pounds; Bacon from 3 to 5 pounds. Limit of one of each to a customer.

Puritan Coffee and Hankow Teas Reduced

Puritan Brand Coffee

Bean, ground and pulverized, in one-pound packages. Larger packages contain bean coffee only.

1-pound carton; regularly 28c; this sale.....19c
5-pound carton; regularly $1.24; this sale.....97c
25 pounds; regularly $4.95; this sale.....$4.54

Hankow Brand Teas

Mixed Oolong and English Breakfast. Blended and packed at our own laboratory.

1-pound carton; regularly 29c; this sale.....22c
5-pound caddie; regularly $1.89; this sale.....$1.64
10-pound caddie; regularly $2.69; this sale.....$2.62

Sunshine Chocolate Fingers, Cheese Wafers and Saltines, 8c a Package, 89c a Dozen

Priscilla Brand Peanut Butter, Large Tumblers, 14c Each

Marceau Brand French Peas, Fine, Natural, 19c Can

Marceau Brand French Sardines, Our Own Importation

¼ tins, for this sale, 34c.; ½ tins, for this sale, 44c.; magnum tins, for this sale, 49c.

Mail and Telephone Orders Filled. Deliveries During the Week.

Third floor, West Building.

A Clear Saving of 25 Per Cent On New

Sample Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Cribs

Of the Most Desirable Make We Know

We consider the Metal Bedsteads made by this concern the best that are produced. The continuous post designs are made of one piece of metal, are not joined, and are absolutely rigid. The straight post designs have their caps filled with cement and will not dent. The filling rods are locked, and will not rattle.

As the acknowledged largest distributors of Metal Bedsteads in Brooklyn we were given the first opportunity to secure this fine lot of Bedsteads to sell at one-quarter less than their regular prices, in spite of the general rise in price of all metals, and consequently of Metal Bedsteads. We are glad to give our customers the benefit of so notable an offering.

The Brass Bedsteads are in bright, satin, velvet or ribbon finish, with acid-proof lacquer. Sizes are not complete in all styles; of many patterns there is but a single Bedstead. Early choosing is, therefore, recommended. Here are specimen prices—there are many more:

Brass Bedsteads

Children's Cribs

White Enameled Bedsteads
At $1.65, regularly $2.25

A Never-Equaled Sale of Genuine

"Wedgwood" Cameos, Solid Gold-Mounted

At $1.59, Regularly $2.47 to $8.40

Wedgwood Cameos come from the famous 150-year-old English pottery of that name, and are remarkable for their exquisitely wrought reliefs on delicate grounds of royal blue, sage green, dull blue or black.

They have been mounted as Brooches, Scarf Pins and Lavallieres of solid gold, in artistic designs, by an American maker of the finest jewelry.

Having decided to discontinue the making of this Jewelry, he sold his stock to us for the purpose of disposing of it at a price so low that it seems ridiculous to advertise it. As a matter of fact, the actual prices of this Jewelry in our own stock have been until now as follows:

Scarf Pins, were $2.47 to $4.65
Brooches, were $3.85 to $8.40
Lavallieres, were $2.47 to $6.85

Now
$1.59
Each

NEW PARIS CREATIONS FOR AMERICAN WOMEN

Full Skirts, Bird Cages on Hips, Hoops, and Panniers Are Features of Spring Fashions.

PARIS, March 1.—Buyers came from America this Spring certainly with some misgivings as to whether the Parisian couturiers would have the usual ample collections from which they might choose their new styles. They received a happy surprise, not to say a shock.

They found at all the big couturiers where they have long been accustomed to deal—Paquin, Worth, Callot, Cheruit, Beer, Lanvin, Premet, Jenny, and the rest—a large and elaborate assortment, the best and the greatest variety which these houses have shown since the war began.

And—thanks to the agitation by the "Syndicat de Défense"—the lucky buyers found also a large assortment of irresistible models made up by a dozen of the smaller couturiers who, taking advantage of the restrictions as to cards of entrance to the syndicate houses, rushed their models through and put them on sale before the big leviathans of the trade were under way.

The result is that many of the buyers found these models altogether so charming and satisfactory that they placed large orders with the smaller dressmakers, before having seen what the larger and better-known establishments would have to offer.

Result: The smaller couturiers are happy, they have enriched themselves and are already on the road to fame. And the big houses of the dressmaking world stand on their dignity, where they were before. We could not do without them, and they know it. They can count on it that rich women of the smart set who have been accustomed to be gowned by them for years will not change. They will still insist on having the same hallmark inside the belt.

A significant mark has been added to the belt of the syndicate firms, by the way—a silhouette of the Cathedral of Rheims in flames. These belts may become historic souvenirs in time, souvenirs of the war—and of the syndicate as well. It is a gamble as to which will end first, with heavy takers on the side of the syndicate.

All Skirts Are Full.

But all this is shop talk, and what women want to know is what can be counted on as the newest chic in the art of dressing. The full skirts have already been accepted, and are now taken as a matter of course. After that much depends on individual taste. This is a reason for that, and after three weeks spent in looking at companies, regiments and whole divisions of gazelle-like mannequins passing and repassing in an unending defile in a dozen of the most celebrated of the Paris houses, one is forced to the conclusion that this is a go-as-you-please season, one in which no couturier seems to have concerned himself in the slightest with what his neighbor was doing.

Bird Cages on the Hips.

Lanvin has fallen under the spell of bird cages on the hips, à la Goya, with the figure mashed flat back and front as if run over by the steam roller. She is using pockets and pouches, gathered or shirred or cartridged over the hips to exaggerate the pannier effect, and pockets which often are no pockets at all, only simulated ones. She uses facings both for skirts and jackets of white satin, alpaca for frocks in dark colors, and white buttons as well. This would be a dangerous experiment for any one less an artist than Lanvin, but under her sure touch the effects are charming. And her gowns, very short, carry always the idea of youth.

Worth Makes Long Skirts.

Worth, as may be expected from that dignified establishment, has not gone out of his way in search of anything startling. He has taken the gowns of the 1830 period, Louis XV. and the Empress Eugénie epoch, and modernised them.

If for nothing else, the Worth collection will stand out on account of the magnificent materials used, rich silks and brocades, and superb laces, many of them colored to suit the gown. The Worth evening skirts are long, down to the ankles, and gorgeous trains have been added unto them, some of them detachable.

Beer, Redfern, and Doeuillet are showing large collections of the most charming and wearable street costumes, all having full skirts, cunningly draped and elaborated, but for the most part innocent of crinolines. Jackets are medium to very short in length, with full ruffled hip and long, easy-fitting sleeves.

Martial-Armand is showing a large collection, almost classic, with panniers, crinoline, little shoulder capes squeezing in the narrow, sloping shoulders, and the most delightful combinations in colorings—fancy bright ribbons veiled under billows of tulle, and bunches of gay flowers peeping out from under bouffant draperies of splendid silks.

Jenny goes her own way, and she wins, it does not matter which way she goes now, such is her vogue. No buyer would dare go back to America today without some Jenny models. She has gone into café au lait largely for her street costumes, with box-plaited skirts, scarcely a showing of crinoline or panniers. Her street clothes usually have three-quarter sleeves.

Premet's Short Skirts.

Premet has the most daring and original of all the collections shown. Mme. René is at the head. She has obliterated lines entirely, and has evidently been inspired largely by the Turkish trouser effects, doubling the skirts up and under at the bottom, a trick which Cheruit and Poiret featured three years ago. The models are very short, quite to the calf of the leg in some cases. Collar effects are indescribable, modeled somewhat after the burnous, or hood of the Zouave. She does not make the two sides of the gowns to correspond. If one is short, the other is correspondingly long, and a pannier on one hip may be balanced by a large pocket on the other. The slinglike arms of material thrown out over the hips is a new touch. Evening wraps are quite short, and elaborated from lace and colorel mousseline.

In materials the supple gabardines hold their own and are growing in popular favor. Also they are being manufactured in a greater variety of weaves, some thicker and velvety to the touch, others combined with silk of a lighter quality. Running the gabardines closely for first place are taffetas, rich, lustrous taffetas, with good body, which rustle again.

We have also to welcome a very old friend, one we have not seen for many a day—cashmere. It is very well to call it by other, new-fangled names, but it is cashmere all the same. And Rodier is turning out these cashmeres in a great variety of textures and in many colorings. There is the plain old cashmere with the twill of our grandmothers, there are the woolly cashmeres like unto the family heirloom—the shawl, and there are the finer silk cashmeres, a joy to handle and to wear.

Etamines and foulards, the latter in polka-dots and in stripes, are much combined with either taffeta or etamine, or are being veiled with mousseline of a darker shade.

There is a delightful new Summer material by Rodier, intended to take the place of batistes and linen, called "linetta." It partakes of the qualities of both the aforesaid, is guaranteed washable, and is very effective. Mustard-color is the favorite shade. Cream lace underskirts are the newest thing out, worn under a draping of some dark shade, bois de rose taffeta, for example. They are startling as new, and are nearly sure to become popular. Next to these the flounce of lace insertion also in cream or white, attached to a dark-colored skirt and falling below it, is new, exceedingly smart, and runs as a theme through every smart collection.

Again the Small Waist.

The smaller waist, please do not forget it, is here, and tight lacing is only now apparently a question of a few months. The new corsets indicate it, the styles of 1830 demand it, and nothing will probably stop the débâcle. Incidentally the chignon has arrived. All the coiffeurs are showing the hair plied high on the head, and if you really revolt at the chignon, why there is the cornucopia which the Jenny mannequins have been the first to pre-empt.

And this Punch-like coiffure is more graceful, and, most of all, more youthful than the erstwhile chignon. Powdered hair is only a question of time—if the war would end! The fashions are simply bursting to assert themselves in a débauche of extravagance and absurdity such as womankind has not enjoyed—not since we have been inoculated with "the woman who does things" and the suffragette.

Evening gown by Callot. Red and black brocaded satin, and black lace draped over the shoulder.

Callot model of black taffeta, with cape tied in front and pointed in the back.

Callot Shows Skirts Like Barrels, Sleeves Cut Above Elbows, and Fourteenth Century Pelerines.

Callot announced in the American papers that no gown shown as coming from that house, which was shipped before March 4, was authentic. So the dressmaking world in New York has been in a stir. There was no use in saying that a house would show its Callot gowns until La Touraine came in. The ship arrived Thursday, the buyers were at once at the docks, the clothes were not released until Friday noon, and The New York Times believes it presents on this page today the first authentic description and sketches in this country of the Callot collection.

Paris, March 1.

THE return of Mme. Gerber to the designing rooms is probably largely responsible for the fact that the Callot Soeurs have blossomed out this Spring with a collection by far the largest and most impressive of any of the "Immortals" among the couturiers.

There are not less than 400 models, more than double the number this house turned out at the last opening. And, as usual, the Callots have arrived at marvelous results by the simplest means; that is, by the employment of the heaviest and most magnificent materials—brocades gorgeous enough for the upholstery of a palace or to be used as works of art in a museum.

The Callots scorn anything so flimsy as to require crinoline or featherbone to make it puff out. Their materials stand alone, and stay put, like the dolls that animate as they are wound up.

These heavy materials, such as one in a large flower pattern of red and black, are frequently interwoven with threads of gold or silver, which give the same effect as crinoline without bringing that vulgar material into play. Therein lies the greatness of the Callot idea.

Many of the brocades used are of a single pattern, and therefore the Callot models are exempt in advance from all danger of being copied; these materials are so expensive that they are a luxury only to be enjoyed by the rich. Even Callot has not enough material to copy one model sometimes.

The skirts are rather longer, and panniers have been cunningly avoided by the draping of the simple, full skirts over the hips. There is a tendency to draw the fullness about the feet, which gives the skirt an oblong, or egg, shape.

Silver and gold embroidery is much employed, giving added distinction and richness. There is something suggestive of the Balkans and Spain in the strong colors used in striking contrasts.

Ribbons enter extensively into the trimmings, and a special glacé ribbon, made up into rosettes, appears on a great number of models. Velvet rosettes are also employed, together with bands of metal braids.

Evening gowns are very elaborate and are heavily embroidered in metal threads. Tulle and taffeta, together with mousseline, are mingled and elaborately embroidered, then worked out into elaborate evening gowns, some having trains, others with short, round skirts.

The bodices are cut extremely low, but are veiled, as is also the upper arm, which gives the effect of being rather higher than usual. Evening capes after the Spanish or Venetian military shape, voluminous and with many layers of delicate chiffon as linings, are constructed to go over these regal gowns.

Many rich laces are employed in various ways.

A quaint frock of flowered chiffon, designed by Cheruit. Wide blue ribbon forms a fichu and sash.

Wrap Called Le Roi de Bacchante.

Nothing could be more splendid than the wrap that this house showed as its masterpiece. It is called Le Roi de Bacchante, and is built of a piece of wine-colored red silk, shot with threads of colored metal. The designs and the colors are unlike on the two sides.

The immense collar stands away from the neck and is made of pleated rose silk, edged with the metal-shot material, and ends in long streamers of tulle in the same shade of rose. When the mannequin wore it into the room she held it out in the usual butterfly Callot mannerism.

There is also a most unusual wrap called Le Communiqué, which is copied from the loose capes with broad sleeves worn by the messengers who come racing into Paris each day from the front with Joffre's official dispatch. The material of this wrap is of heavy gray wool shot with Joffre blue, and the novel feature is the fact that it fastens on each shoulder. It is gored and pleated to fit the shoulders, has its buttons at each side of the collar, and swings into a great circle about the knees. The messengers who bring in the official dispatches in Paris wear these capes in blue rubber or oilcloth, but Callot caught the idea, and the wrap has made a distinct impression.

Evening Gowns with Narrow Skirts.

In her gorgeous gowns for the evening, built of metal and silk brocades, there are still the narrow skirt and the train that hangs free from the hem, and she uses both black and white with sumptuous effect. One superb model in white satin with a huge sunburst design is lifted out of the average by fastening a loosely curled pale pink ostrich feather at the side of the décolletage by a broad buckle of rhinestones.

Her most regal evening gown is called the Imperatrice, made in brilliant green, with a large design in a paler tone. This gown has no trimming, but a full-blown pink rose at the side of the décolletage.

Most Sleeves Short and Wide.

The feature of her bodices is the sleeve, which sometimes does not even reach the elbow, and is widened out like a bell. This idea is moderated on the coats which go with skirts as a suit, but on all other garments she accentuates the idea.

In theatre frocks these full-ruffled sleeves start just below the shoulder, and on more sedate afternoon frocks they barely cover the elbow. When a house like that of Callot Soeurs starts a new sleeve like that, one may look for revolutions in what go here.

GEORGETTE USES HAIRCLOTH

Paris, March 1.

GEORGETTE is so personal and so Parisienne that she is impossible to class. She is a strong influence in clothes. She is rather a newcomer in the dressmaking field, having taken over the Maison Francis shortly before the war.

Now one wears the Georgette models as well as she does herself, and before the war, when Paris was very gay with tango teas and at the races, every one kept an eye out to see what new and daring mode Georgette would appear in next.

At the smart Club des Vingt one Sunday afternoon, for instance, she startled every one by appearing in a black taffeta frock with short puffed sleeves and short white kid gloves, leaving the arm bare between glove and sleeve in the old fashion. On Georgette this looked most attractive. She is fond of dressing actresses, many of whom are her personal friends. She does not appear to cater to the buyers. This is evidently the surest way to success, for now the buyers are assiduous in their visits to this house, knowing quite well that something very new and original always awaits them.

This Spring Georgette has introduced a new material which she calls "souffle de soie," in reality a very fine marquisette. Another favorite silk with her is called "gros de Londres," and this fine faille is extensively used in many of her Spring models.

It is especially adapted to the present mode, as it has stiffness enough to hold out the hip drapery. She uses hair cloth extensively around the hems of her full, short skirts to hold them out.

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ETE 1916

Callot Soeurs PARIS

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Le Parisien

TWENTY-FIVE original models from the Callot Soeurs together with several

SPRING MODELS CREATED BY GREAT LEADERS OF FASHION

Worth Allows Styles of the Days of Empress Eugenie to Suggest Leading Silhouette and Control Richness of Fabrics Used.

Paris, March 1.

CHEZ WORTH, one realizes at once that one has entered into the halls of the mighty. It is not that the Worth models are newer or even more original than those of the younger houses. The contrary may even be the case. But there is something of great traditions which clings to a Worth model that gives the wearer confidence and assurance.

The very mannequins step like old paintings out of frames. They hold their heads up like grand dames, and even in the most frivolous models there is a certain dignity which they carry with them, like one of the royal family who may take all sorts of liberties, but with whom not any familiarities are permitted. There is nothing of "Mimi Pinson" or "La Vie de Bohème" touching the Maison Worth, and the wishes of the founder of the house, François Worth, to maintain an establishment for ladies are still respected.

In the absence of Jacques Worth, the young and able director who is on shipboard at Saloniki, where he is attached to the sanitary department of the war harbor, his uncle, Jean Worth, does the honors at the rue de la Paix establishment. He is an affable gentleman now past middle age. On other of the "immortals" among the couturiers have been able to bring forth this season.

Worth and the 18th Century.

One is taken at once into the most luxuriant period of the eighteenth century—1830, Louis XV. and the Empire. The styles are sober, discreet, and of a correctness which makes people forget the extremes of bird-cage false hips, exaggerated hip pockets, and the flattening out of the human form, so affected this season by the younger generation of couturiers. And yet in the main the accepted lines à la mode are carried out, but with a delicacy that removes the models at once from all fear of ridicule.

It may be justly said that a gown from this house, be it a tailored costume for morning wear, or one of those delightful frocks of taffeta for an afternoon tea, or an evening gown for a fête, or a visit of ceremony, the possessor can always go forth with the perfect assurance that she will be regarded as a well-dressed woman of position and means. And even if these splendid materials make the original cost of a gown mount up there still remains the fact that a Worth model can be worn for many seasons.

Street costumes have full and rather short skirts falling straight from waist to hem, the fullness mostly on the sides; these skirts are so draped as to give a certain bouffant effect over the hips, suggesting the paniers where none actually exist. In the taffeta models for morning wear Worth frequently resorts to the overskirt, a sort of tablier falling in a long point in front, and gradually shortening over the hips to the full back, which is quite short. Thus, in a model, dark blue serge has been combined with navy blue and white taffeta. The tablier, which is of the plaid taffeta, is cut on the bias. This model has a little cape or pelerine, quite full, falling below the waist line at the back, but rounded off short in front. "Colinette," this creation is called.

Another model of dark blue voile, with full, short skirt slightly flattened back and front, has a facing of crinoline ten inches deep at the bottom of the skirt. And the fullness of the overskirts where they are cut short over the hips often has a deep facing of crinoline dyed to match the color of the material. This gives the desired stiffness to make the hips stand out, and is invisible except on close examination.

Worth has made up a great number of charming wraps. They are of cloth, often heavily stitched with some contrasting color, or embroidered in paillettes of gunmetal sheen, or else embroidered in silks, tone on tone. Coats are cut on rather the Empire lines modernized, have full skirts, short waists and high double collars, rather short, large sleeves, with very large armholes, and are usually lined in some contrasting color.

For afternoon or evening wear the same idea is carried out in taffeta, in shantung, and the beautiful model was in grayish pompadour silk strewn over with bright flowers, had a Jacobin ruff at the neck and was lined with old blue mousseline, accordion-plaited from the waist.

The afternoon gowns are elaborate. They are made up of combinations of tulle and taffeta, the skirts often having a foundation of silver or gold cloth which shimmers through the tulle or mousseline of a darker shade. The overdresses are of the taffeta, and these frocks have short sleeves, to the elbow frequently, and open necks.

Worth is using much bright green in the garniture of his models this year—perhaps out of compliment to France's ally the Emerald Isle.

Evening Gowns Longer.

The evening gowns of this house are, as always, the most elaborate of the collection. These gowns are rather longer, down to the ankles, and here the panier and Watteau effects are worked out by means of the voluminous trains.

The trains are usually of some contrasting color and material. They form the panniers over the hips, and gradually descend at the back into a not too long, pointed train, which is easily picked up for a dance, or can be tucked up under the cloak while out riding.

Some of the evening gowns have a V extending quite to the waist line at the back, and in all these evening gowns there is a free use of strass, brilliant chains and buckles of rhinestones. The sleeve is only suggested by a double frill of tulle, and bunches of flowers and much real lace, combined with bright-colored silks, make them of a richness which dates from the period from which they are inspired.

The Worth evening models have been copied in some cases quite faithfully from the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. period, and one gorgeous creation called "Goya" brings back the most glorious epoch of the Spanish empire, immortalized by the paintings of Velasquez and Goya.

Dinner gown of white tulle embroidered in silver, over rose foundation. Bottom skirt is changeable green taffeta outlined with little garlands of roses. Sketched by the house of Premet for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Doeuillet model selected by Mrs. House in her recent visit to Paris. It is of dark blue serge, with short jacket and little vest of blue and white striped satin. The skirt is trimmed with folds of dark blue taffeta.

Premet, Always Daring, Revives Algerian Trousers, Creates Snowball Skirts, and Uses a Perfect Riot of Materials.

Paris, March 1.

IT isn't the first time Premet has sprung a surprise on the awaiting populace. This house has long been noted for the independence and originality of its designs. And it is no longer than the Summer preceding the war that the Premet corselet bodices of supple black silks, buttoned tightly across the chest straight down the front, startled the polite world and set a new style after four diferent heads. Mme. René is supreme designer. This time Premet had to search harder and go further. The buyers and others who sat in the magnificent Premet salons overlooking Napoleon's column in the Place Vendôme did not know at first how to take the Premet innovation, when the defile of the mannequins began. They were in doubt as to whether the whole thing was not a huge joke, an extravaganza gotten up for their amusement, a sort of curtain raiser preceding the real piece.

But they were soon undeceived, and out of the apparent chaos of souave skirts doubling-in, Turkish trouser fashion, short, very short about the calf of the leg, and the wide-open collars hanging loose about the neck like the burnous of an Arab's cloak, an idea began to emerge as the show went on. And that idea was that Premet had again made a sensation. She has gone toward the Orient this time for her idea, and that idea embodies the Mussulman, the Turk, the Arab, or, coming closer to home, the Algerian's baggy trousers and his loose hood falling this way and that about his shoulders.

At first blush these styles are overpowering, too appalling for words, and one loses judgment. It is impossible to imagine any Occidental woman, any American woman, in one of the most typical of these wrappings, and the Premet models this season to be accurately described must be called wrappings.

They have no lines, and they completely disfigure the human form.

When one attempts to picture a stout, matronly American woman in one of the most typical of these creations one is inevitably moved to laughter. We have an expression somewhere in our language, more forceful than elegant, "like a valentine." That phrase would about express the picture. Puck would be delighted to get hold of some of these models to put on a suffragette on the warpath.

Premet's mannequins are gazelles. They would look chic dressed in a pork barrel, but if a real human woman should go out in the open in one of these extreme creations in the mid-West, for instance, she would be run in by the police.

It would be impossible to accurately describe one of these models, because there is no beginning and no ending. That is not quite true. They begin by being folded in over crinoline about the calf of the leg. The folds are tucked in in careless artistic fashion, and one is at first under the impression that the model is perhaps too long for the mannequin wearing it, and that it has been hastily tucked up and pinned underneath. The little burnous souave jackets are as shapeless and as formless as the voluminous balloonlike trouser skirts, and they keep going on up, often without any seam at all, to the neck, where they rise up and fall away again, like the Arab's ample hood.

The head of the mannequin peeps out above this swathing like a swimmer in a rough sea coming up for breath. These elongated collars start in some of the models at the point of the shoulder, thus entirely obliterating the shoulder lines. They are like a full sack of grain left untied. Any thief can reach out and put his hand in.

Snowball Skirts.

There are, perhaps, seams in the big snowball of a skirt, but they are for the most part invisible, lost in the swirl of draperies. And yet there is a line of the back which follows in many of the models, both in the gowns and in the full, short coats, that is admirable. It is the rounded Gothic arch inverted and placed flat against the back—the only place where the outline of the body is visible—and to this is gathered or pleated the fullness of the skirts.

A distinguishing feature of the paniers is a winglike scarf or sling which falls over the hips. The mannequins put their hands into these slings, which are much ornamented with embroideries, and hold them out like a skater who is about to cut a pigeon wing.

But in many cases this sling-like arrangement only exists on one hip, and the other may be left quite flat or else ornamented with a big gathered or shirred pocket. This same bizarrerie exists in the skirts, and even in the sleeves. Like a cross-eyed man, the two sides do not look the same way at the same time.

If one side is full the other is flat for contrast, and if one side of a skirt falls long the other hikes away up to the garter, &c. There is no doubt about it, Premet has created the newest and most original things to be seen this season. And some of these ideas toned down and adapted will undoubtedly form the foundation for the modes of the coming year.

Riot of Materials.

In the development of all these models there is a perfect riot of rich materials, and these harmoniously blended, sometimes several in the same garment. He uses lace for skirts, both black and white, and gold and silver. And some of his evening gowns have turbans corresponding with the garniture of the dress, to be worn like the Mussulman's fez, the head always covered.

PAQUIN GOWNS SHORTER THAN EVER

Paris, March 1.

IF Maison Paquin has anything to do with setting the pace, gowns will be worn shorter than ever this season. Out of a collection numbering over a hundred, all the Paquin models for street, afternoon, and evening are the shortest shown in Paris at the Spring opening except those of Premet.

The skirts are very full, are made to stand out like an umbrella by means of either crinoline in the hem or by cords and featherbone inserted in the drop skirts or in the trimmings, and stop half-way between the ankle and the calf.

Navy blue is the color most employed here, as in many of the other houses. So evidently we are to have a dark blue season. Paquin avoids paniers, preferring the full, rippling skirts for street; in fact, the straight, full lines are preserved throughout the collection. Serge, gabardine, and taffeta are touched up with the bright bits of embroidery which have always been a distinguishing feature of this house.

Jackets are short, with fullness drawn toward sides and held in place by artistic bits of embroidery. The high collar at the back occurs on a few models, but it has been largely replaced by the zouave collar falling away from the neck. The Van Dyke collar, which runs in a straight line from under the ear to the point of the shoulder, thus entirely hiding the curve of the neck, is a specialty and adds height to the figure.

Waists are made to appear smaller by being belted in above the full skirts on the jackets. Both long and short sleeves are seen, depending on the style of jacket and the fabric.

The glazed straw trimmings look like supple braids of coarse straw, the kind used for hats. These braids are set in a few inches from the bottom of skirts and jackets and have the material lapped over, which gives a certain protection to the fragile straw.

One dark blue serge costume is ornamented in shining dark brown straw. It was effective, though not practical. Mme. Paquin also uses a great number of pendants, of amber, or other semi-precious stones, dangling from sleeve, belt, or bodice, on ribbons or fancy cords. These are often of wood covered with bright embroideries.

Open Panniers of Ribbon.

Afternoon frocks have full draped skirts trimmed with ruchings of the material, taffeta especially, which has been fringed out on each side to the depth of an inch, then laid in double box plaits stitched in the middle.

Mme. Joire wore an afternoon gown of bright, dark blue taffeta which was ornamented in this fashion. The sleeves were elbow length and the bodice opened over a chemisette of white tulle ornamented with little ruffles running straight across and turning upward. The novelty of this gown consisted in the arrangement of the wide taupe-colored moiré ribbon belt from the sides over the hips; a great loop or sling of the ribbon formed paniers or pockets without bottoms. The ribbon harness is repeated with many variations in other creations.

The lines in street costumes, in afternoon and evening gowns, are similar; practically the only difference lies in the materials. The little capes, hugging the shoulders, drawn around like a band, are a feature of the afternoon gowns. Great richness has been obtained in the evening costumes by placing thin gossamer laces one over another. One lovely costume had first a layer of white Spanish lace, very soft, and over this was draped black Chantilly as fine as cobwebs. The evening gowns are very décolleté, coming quite to the short waist line, both back and front, then veiled with lace.

The trains on these short, full skirts are hung on as if by accident, and left to drag where they will. A salmon-colored satin, embroidered in silver filigree, rather in the Directoire style, has a train one side of which springs from the point of the shoulder and the other from the waist line. These pointed trains are lined or not, often with a contrasting color.

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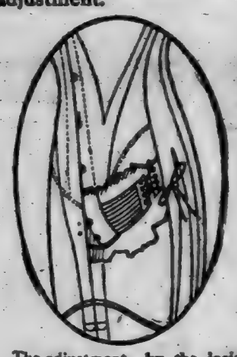

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Lanvin Contributes to the Prevailing Movement for Hip Draperies Pockets That Serve for Ornament Only.

Paris, March 1.

THERE is something about paniers suggestive of age, dignity, and the minuet. Lanvin knows this, and in order to maintain her reputation for creating young-looking gowns for grown-ups, she has arrived at the pannier effects by a system of pockets over the hips which are the characteristic by which the Lanvin models will be known wherever they are seen this season. It is easy to say "pockets," but the easiest way to describe them would be by asking the question—When is a pocket not a pocket? And the answer is—When it is on one of Lanvin's models. The effect of pockets is gotten by various means—by a fluting or shirring of the material into the graceful, baggy bird's-nests over the hip, by the beautifully embroidered flaps or by other ingenious methods known only to the couturière. But if you try to slip your hand indiscreetly into one of these sagging apertures you often discover that there is no pocket after all, only a simulated one. And yet, in some cases, the real pocket is there, so we have the illusion, the delusion and the reality rolled in one.

The main thing is that practically all the fullness is thus brought to the sides under the arms, by fair means or foul, and by the simplest methods. There is always something of chastity in the elaborate simplicity of the Lanvin creations. And this season she, as well as all the other celebrated couturières of Paris, seems not to have received any outside influence in the creation of her gowns.

There are no barrel skirts, for instance, such as Doeuillet has brought out. Her gowns are for the most part in one piece, the skirt and the simple waist rather short, united by a narrow belt of some old embroidery or by a childish bit of ribbon. The skirts hang straight in one piece, and are full and short—about to the shoe tops. A characteristic of the Lanvin models is the white, or very light, facings and buttons which stand out on the rather dark materials; and in the collection of this house black, and black-and-white, combinations predominate. Unlike Bulloz, who is employing a flood of dark blue, this color is almost wholly absent from the Lanvin collection.

There are many princess gowns made all in one piece and elaborated with little straps placed sometimes across the front and back, or again over the full hips. These narrow straps may be of patent leather with a buckle, or again they are of the material.

The effect of hoopskirts and martingale is arrived at without actually having these old instruments of torture revived. The trimmings, many of them full box-plaited ruchings, are placed horizontally around the full skirts in many rows, and stiffening of some kind is introduced into these—cords, crinoline, or stitching. But a regular box-like cage is made up of silk and whalebones and fitted over the hips. These are placed in a special short underskirt which may be worn under a number of different dresses. Ruffles of taffeta sewn in points sometimes take the place of the whalebone cages over the hips. But there is no sign of hoops coming below the knee. Most of the Lanvin mannequins look like beautiful dolls that some careless person had accidentally sat down upon. They are mashed flat back and front, and have all their finery sticking out at the sides. Lanvin is evidently not fond of capes or cape effects—another thing to be avoided if one wishes to appear young. On the contrary, she has introduced the Huguenot or Marie Stuart ruff very effectively in a number of her models. These deep, double ruchings are white, lingerie, or, in some cases, stiff silk muslin edged with black or some color to match the gown with which they are worn.

A black satin frock with one of these fetching ruffs at the neck fell in straight lines from waist to hem, with the bird-cage arrangement over the hips, very flat back and front; it was faced up from the bottom with white satin, which peeped out here and there with the undulating movements of the mannequin. The simple infant waist was buttoned straight down the front with large white bone buttons, and rows of the same buttons reached up to the elbow of the very long, rather loose sleeve. Lanvin does not encourage the very long shoulders, as is the case with some of the other couturières. She uses much satin and taffeta in frocks for morning wear, the two combined. Thus a black satin collar wide and overturning is seen on a pretty, girlish frock of black rustling taffeta. Another striking model named "Domino" is made up of alternate layers of white crêpe de chine and black chiffon, the folds about four inches wide. The same flat outline is preserved in this model.

There was one effective "sport" costume made up of cover-coating, with rather a simple, dull, short skirt and medium-length, full-skirted jacket. And even this costume was faced up on the underside at the hem with white alpaca, the revers of the jacket finished with the same white material. For finish or ornament there were many rows of the simple, white bone buttons, such as we are accustomed to buying for covering. These were set close together down the sides of the skirt, where the pockets ought to be, on the hips, to a distance of eighteen inches; and other rows were set close together on the full length of the forearm on the inside. The jacket was closed at the front with the same buttons. The effect was very smart.

Black predominates in the collection of evening gowns also, and there is never a suspicion of a train, or even a lengthening of the short skirts. Tulle is very largely used, ornamented with mousseline de soie, or vice versa. A lightness and brightness are arrived at by the plentiful use of many little double-headed ruchings or box-plaitings, which we formerly called rose-plaiting. But instead of the pinked edges a filigree of some tinsel or narrow ribbons in some contrasting color finishes the edges. These ruchings are placed horizontally around the skirt in many rows, variously disposed. But they are never put on the bodices, which are left simple, opening often over long, narrow chemisettes of some beautifully wrought white lingerie, and finished with collars and ruffles falling over the hands made of some fine embroidered muslin.

The décolleté of the evening gowns is worthy of special mention, the old-fashioned Dutch necks being almost wholly employed. These round, old-fashioned necks are filled in back and front, often by a transparent of black tulle, after the fashion of "La Joconde," da Vinci's notorious masterpiece in the Louvre

Lanvin has introduced with her evening gowns a special headdress, a sort of artistic counterpart of the side curls of the 1830 period. This consists of a band of black velvet, or a ribbon in some color drawn tightly around the head, low enough to cover the tops of the ears. Just above each ear there is suspended a long rosary or chain of big black and white, elongated beads, the colors alternating, and this elongated earring falls to the shoulders.

With one evening gown of Nattier blue a ribbon of the same shade was used, and the ear ornaments were composed of little pink, blue, and green beads worked into a flower design. One of these ornaments looked as if the mannequin had been taking liberties with the crystal pendants of the Louis XV. chandelier.

Lanvin's premières are always effective because of the smart Lanvin hats which the mannequins wear, borrowed from her millinery shop below. There were many American buyers present.

Premet gown with pannier on one hip only, shoulder cape-collar, in changeable-blue faille with a dash of red. The corsage is of rose tulle embroidered in jet. Sketched by Premet for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Beer Offers Unusual Variety of Remarkable Fabrics and the Shortest Skirts in the World as a Means of Using Less Material.

PARIS, March 1.—The house of Beer, Place Vendôme, after having been variously managed—and mismanaged—since the death of its founder, Beer himself, seems once more to have entered into its own, and is showing a large and interesting collection.

The richness and wealth of materials used, especially the rustling, brilliant taffetas and lovely brocades employed in the creation of afternoon and evening gowns, deserve especial mention. It is explained when one learns that the present director is a silk merchant from Lyons. He modestly requested not to have his name used, but in an interesting chat which the writer had with him before the defile of the mannequins began much information was gleaned as to present conditions surrounding the manufacture of materials in France.

When the Germans invaded the country in that historic month of August, 1914, some of the greatest centres of French manufacture were overrun—Lille, Tourcoing, Roubaix, and Armentières. Factories were laid waste, valuable machinery was destroyed, and the looms and much material disappeared. But in spite of all this France today is turning out almost the usual quota of lovely materials for which this country has been famous for centuries, due largely to the fact that the chief workers, the busy bees of the looms, are—women! The manufacturers, once the first shock on in the quiet of the country, undisturbed by the cannons' roar.

The industry which has been most sorely tried, according to my informant, is that of linens and batiste. Armentières was the great centre for the manufacture of linens, and it appears that for a technical reason it requires a year or two for the successful bringing out of a good quality of linen—the preparation of the fibre. But even this has been gotten around to a certain extent by the discovery of some chemical process. Necessity was ever the mother of invention.

Large houses like that of Beer have now laid in a stock of white goods, enough to keep their department of lingerie running for several years. So, even if the war continues, buyers from other countries will find new models in exclusive styles made up in beautiful materials of French manufacture, Valiant France!

Beer Has Variety of Fabrics.

Great variety marks the Beer collection, variety in colorings and in the materals used. The skirts are the shortest seen at any of the openings, reaching barely to the top of the high boots. These skirts, both for morning and afternoon, are full, with even fullness all around. There is no extreme fullness on the hips, as is the case with some of the other houses.

Street costumes, in a great variety of colorings, with shades of beige and dark blue predominating, have been worked out with infinite variety of detail in soft gabardines, in serge, in taffeta, and in these materials combined with others in contrasting colors or in plaids. The Beer coats are mostly of medium length, quite sober; and the very fancy, short-skirted coatees seen in other places are almost wholly absent in this collection.

All the costumes are wearable and practical. There are a few three-quarter length coats even. The separate blouse is notable for its absence; corsages of chiffon or lace combined with brightly colored silks and the material attached to the skirts have entirely superseded these separate blouses.

This simplifies things for the wearer, and permits at the same time the removal of the jacket indoors, thus making the street dress very wearable at a luncheon or other dressy affair.

A novelty of the collection is the rainy-day costumes or raglan coats made of moiré-ciré, some of them trimmed with strips of soft, black patent-leather. Little shoulder capes, fastened at the shoulders and falling gracefully below the waist line, give a smart appearance to these and other walking costumes. There is a tendency toward the old-fashioned leg-of-mutton sleeves, and the puff at the elbow is seen on a number of models.

Beer's afternoon costumes are delightful and exceedingly chic. The rustling taffetas come on with a frou-frou that is audible from afar. The skirts, very short, are charmingly draped, and the little corsages which are attached to these skirts, all in one piece, are worked out in a dainty combination of lace, tulle, and brightly colored silks and ribbons, and often with a bunch of gay flowers tucked in under the lace.

There is an occasional model with a cream lace skirt over which taffeta or voile is draped in pannier effects, and as these are of a dark shade the contrast to the cream lace skirt is rather daring. Many of the skirts have, as well as at a number of the other couturiers, have a dépassant of lace or insertion at the bottom.

In evening gowns Beer has combined much tulle and taffeta; the train may be of the tulle which droops and drags, like the wings of some giant katydid. One diaphanous evening gown of white tulle thus treated was combined with Delft blue taffeta and called "My Lord." It was much admired by the rows of buyers who sat around the circle of the large salons, but it is doubtful if it found free purchasers, because of its perishable qualities.

A mere whisp of tulle forms the sleeves of the evening gowns this season, and the upper arm sometimes has a sheath of gold or silver lace underneath. Bunches of flowers are much used in the color scheme.

Cheruit model. Afternoon frock of biscuit-colored type.

THE LEADING FABRICS

IT was not expected of France to produce a variety of new fabrics during the war. Although her mills have been set outside of the danger zone, there are not enough workmen to provide that riot of novelty to which we are accustomed.

So far, there has been no scarcity of dyes, as far as the observer could see, but we are constantly being told that each batch of colors will be the last to be offered either the European or the American public.

What next season will bring, no one can tell, but today we are provided with quite enough colors to satisfy a futurist. There is no gainsaying that dark blue has been featured more than any other color by both France and America, and this choice of tone never fails to find favor with a large majority of women.

If there is any one new color, it is tan; no one can supply the word "new" to it, but it has leaped ahead in the procession of colors for the Spring until every one recognises it as the first choice to make if one is to be fashionable.

There are many shades of tan grouped under the one name, such as biscuit, café au lait, twine and leather; but probably the tone known in Paris as café au lait is the one that leads. All of these shades come in gabardine, in taffeta, in satin, in cloth, in tulle, in lace and in the various weaves of jersey.

What are known as the Fragonard and Louis XV. colors—the rich, light tones of pink, blue, green and mauve—are in evidence in afternoon and evening gowns, and here and there one sees them in suits for young people.

Gabardine Substitutes Serge.

There are enough serge suits and gowns on every side to prove that the fabric is not out of fashion, but a thin quality of gabardine with a slight twill in it is placed a bit above serge in the order of new fashions. Both of these materials are used for frocks and for skirts and coats, but there is a new soft cloth, like an improved duvetyn, with a checkerboard pattern, which each one of the French houses has used and which the American houses are taking up with enthusiasm for the early Spring. It comes more in black and white than any other one color, but there are excessively good-looking suits of it in blue and cream and brown and yellow.

Fine serge is more often used for one-piece frocks than for coat suits, and it usually has yoke and sleeves of blue chiffon or lower sleeves and deep collar of white organdie to lighten it up.

Taffeta has not lost its grip. It is not only used for the most formal gowns, but it seems to fill in all the crevices of fashionable apparel. It starts with bloomers and goes to ball gowns. The kind of taffeta used is quite soft and has a high lustre. It comes in every imaginable color, at least in all that the dyepots will furnish in this so-called impoverished season.

Faille is fashionable and is a good choice for either a suit or frock, but it is not quite as smart as taffeta, but brocaded and flowered silks are immensely smart, especially when there is a glint of metal. There are plenty of taffetas and even fine serges that have printed metal designs on them.

Jersey cloth is too well known to call a novelty, but in its new weaves it is entirely limited to what we call sport clothes. Very fetching one-piece frocks are made of it, with long, sweaterlike coats to match, some of the best in tan and gray; but these frocks are only intended for country wear during the most informal hours.

The Return of Printed Muslins.

The house of Cheruit may be responsible for the influx of flowered chiffon frocks, but whoever is the sponsor for the fashion, certainly the fashion is here. Among the offerings for Summer there are quantities of flowered fabrics, some of which are expensive, others cheap; but all of them, taken in mass, point to the fact that whatever is covered with a flowering design on a white surface is correct. One need not insist upon white, however; cream, dark blue, and gray are all used for surfaces on which to spread blooms.

There is a new Georgette crêpe that has bunches of flowers thrown over a white or dark surface, and this will be used for linings, and sometimes for frocks.

Two materials which are in the forefront of fashion have been deliberately lifted from an older and more demure day. These are alpaca and cashmere. A pale pink cashmere frock with a deep cape collar, narrow vest, and deep cuffs of white embroidered organdie is one of the newest gowns for informal country wear.

REDFERN AND DOEUILLET SHOW SOBER STYLES

Paris, March 1.

REDFERN, in Rue de Rivoli, and Doeuillet, in the Place Vendôme, are two of the big couturiers of Paris who stand firm for soberness in styles, and there is a sureness of taste in both these houses which appeals to the average well-dressed woman. Redfern, by the way, wishes in the future to have his Paris firm known as Poynter Redfern, to distinguish it from the New York and London Redfern establishments with which he has served, or is severing, connection, and to which he will not now send his models.

Then to begin: Mr. Poynter Redfern is showing a large collection this Spring, and as usual his street costumes stand out pre-eminent. These are constructed on normal lines, the skirts are rather short and inclined to fullness without any extremes, the silhouette being carefully preserved.

The creations of both Doeuillet and Redfern have this distinguishing feature. The skirts are rather drawn-in at the bottom and slightly puffed-out above, giving them a barrel effect. This has given rise to the name, barrel-skirt. The jackets of Redfern are of medium length with long, plain sleeves, and to the high collar at the back are often attached graceful little capes falling in straight lines straight down the back to below the waist-line. These capes are lined with satin of the same or some contrasting color, and give to an otherwise plain costume a very jaunty air.

In his afternoon frocks Redfern has steered warily away from the panniers, and he says himself that it remains to be seen whether or not the fashionable woman of today will accept the pannier seriously.

It is evident Redfern, who has years of experience back of him in catering for American women, does not believe that the pannier has come to stay. On the contrary, he is compromising with double skirts cut round and full, and with the full straight skirt trimmed elaborately with rows of insertions or narrow box-plaitings, or even in folds of two contrasting materials running around horizontally. Where the double skirt is employed a pannier effect is obtained by tucking up the over-dress at the sides, making it puff out under the arms, and thus flattening the figure somewhat, a la Goya.

Trains Look Accidental.

Redfern, like the Maison Worth, makes evening gowns rather long, down to the ankles, but even here one must accustom themselves to the train falling below the bottom of the gown, a sort of scarf, usually of some contrasting bright color. These trains, if they may be dignified by the name, seem to have been tucked on as an afterthought, as if a woman had suddenly gotten up from her chair and that her scarf had accidentally been left hanging to her gown, caught by a buckle or on a pin.

These trains are quite unlined, and are often of a perfectly straight piece of silk or brocade. They are untrimmed, and, in fact, are of no shape in particular—an accident as described. Many of the Redfern evening gowns have skirts of some contrasting color, white being the favorite. Thus one very effective one has a rather short, round skirt of white satin, showing under an overdress of pastel blue taffeta, with a lower in soft old rose tints. This gown has missed its scarf train, and its chief charm lies in the bodice with Dutch neck, which has been elaborated out of tulle and old Venetian lace.

Skirts Without Crinoline.

Doeuillet has given special attention this season to his morning costumes, which are sure to have a great success with American women because of their simplicity and the richness of the materials used. The skirts, rather full and elaborated with many rows of buttons, have no sign of crinoline. They fall softly and outline the figure, and will be very acceptable to rather stout women. Doeuillet is very fond of blue, and this color in some shade runs consistently through his whole collection of something like 200 models. Every shade of blue has been utilized, from the dark navy blues in gabardine and etamines—much employed in his morning dresses—to the softer shades of pastel and delft blues in the taffetas and cashmeres combined in afternoon or visiting frocks, and thus on to the Fragonard and pale blues of the splendid brocades which are combined with tulle and chiffon for evening wear.

Some of the street costumes have the old-fashioned basques revived, with the side seams running into the armhole. These short coats have the full ruffled hips, are rather pinched-in at the waist, and are frequently finished with a little pelerine cape, detachable. Capes and panniers are evidently only being tried on, and there is a decided uncertainty as to whether women will accept either, especially in America, where the hot weather begins early.

Doeuillet has used crinoline a little, very judiciously, in his afternoon frocks, but oftener the taffeta, which is very bouffant this year, is puffed out to take the place of either crinoline or the cords used for the same purpose. Old-fashioned striped silks of the flowered designs, combined with alpaca or voile in plain colors, are a feature of the Doeuillet collection for afternoon wear. These flowered silks date, of course, from the 1830 period.

Ostrich trimmings for evening gowns are unique in the Doeuillet creations. And there is even an ostrich feather fringe, which gives a decided richness to the models.

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GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

LATEST STYLES STRAIGHT FROM THE PARIS DESIGNERS

Jenny, Who Is One of the Chief Mainstays of Well-Dressed American Women, Shows Clothes with Moderate Panniers.

PARIS, March 1.—Mme. Jenny is now enjoying a success which can be likened only to that of some obscure actress who awakes one morning to find herself famous.

Jenny has done what any number of business men have contemplated doing for years, but have been afraid to try. She went up the Champs Elysées toward the Arc de Triomphe. She is alone up there, but she is strong enough to make people come to her. Her three large salons, into which the afternoon sun streams genially, have their walls stretched with dull gray satin, and the heavy pile of the dust-colored carpet looks like the ring of a circus before the performance begins.

Youth is there. The mannequins and the saleswomen are young, and there are ripples of laughter from every corner. Each chair in the salons has a slip of paper pinned on it and marked with the name of the buyer for whom it is intended, as is the custom at these houses, and there are rows of gray satin upholstered fauteuils running around the wall space of the three rooms. These seats are not long in filling up.

On one side there is a group of Spanish buyers from South America, and flanking those, at the other side of the room, is an English group, men and women. But the American buyers outnumber all the rest put together. The manager comes forward and draws down a blind, shutting out the too aggressive afternoon sun. The fat Spaniard sitting in the corner with his women folks stops laughing. He crosses his hands before his rotund person, and his feet also—not his legs, for reasons. Each saleswoman takes her place behind the chair of her particular buyer. A group of three young and smiling mannequins appears in the doorway, and instantly every one present heaves a sigh of relief, for not one is in dark blue! We have been satiated with navy blue this Spring.

These mannequins separate at the door; two stand aside a little and wait for the third one to make her entrance alone. But every one is relieved. They are clothed in a shade of warm tan, the color that stands next to the sun. The mannequins have their bright hair done in the new cornucopia style, the horn of abundance, quite within the note of prosperity.

These first gowns to be shown are the street costumes. These show the well-known normal lines of the Jenny costumes, the full, short skirt, plaited, following closely the lines of the figure, and the short jackets with three-quarter sleeves, with the mousseline sleeve of the blouse, with its cuff of tan gabardine falling below.

Jenny's Own Frock.

Jenny herself wore a frock that was bought and copied. It was a black etamine, with a black cloth bias band at the hem of the skirt and another one forming the lower part of the blouse. The neck was filled in with a collar of pale pink silk, buttoning up tight over the neck, and a garland of black flowers embroidered on the underskirt, to show through the transparent etamine at the knee.

Jenny was once a mannequin herself, and she still retains the slim figure and the allure of her ancient calling. Her career is too well known to elaborate. She was head saleswoman with Bechoff-David when she graduated from the position of mannequin, so she has grown up with the business, and she knows it in all its branches. In those days, in the Place Vendome, as saleswoman, Jenny designed her own frocks, which were executed by a little dressmaker around the corner. And the American women who came to Bechoff-David to make selections often ended by asking leave to have the gown copied which Mme. Jenny wore. That was the beginning. She took the little dressmaker from around the corner and went into business for herself.

The Jenny models are all human and possible. Box plaits and gathers are wonderfully combined in the full, short skirts, and the many shades of tan, brown, mustard, and café au lait, and all their concomitants, continue.

Jackets are short, with full, rippling hip, and occasionally there is a model with a pelerine, falling like a cape down the back, but retaining the lines of a jacket in the front.

The sleeves, as a whole, are three-quarter in length; some incline to the flowing ones of the 1840 period, others slit at the outside to give play to the arm.

The pannier scarcely figures in the display; but in the afternoon frocks of taffeta and of tulle a double box-plaited ruffle is often used under the transparent draperies, to hold them out at the required angle.

There are many combinations of plain and plaid silks in small shepherd's plaid, the latter worked out in the overfrocks.

Puffed Sleeves Used.

For Summer frocks the short, puffed sleeves and round necks give a very youthful appearance. And the same note, which appears persistently in all the other houses, is visible here—the dépassant of cream lace or insertion, which seems to have been sewn on as an afterthought, to give apparent length to a too short skirt. The polka dot reappears, as well as the stripe, in foulards, veiled under overskirts of voile or etamine in a darker shade.

Jenny's evening gowns are a riot of old laces, Chantilly and Venetian, used in panels and in bands about the hem of the skirts, veiled in mousseline or tulle, or else laid over a foundation of cloth of silver or gold; in some models the gold lace forms the underskirt and falls below the other materials.

There are a number of short coat bodices in black glacé taffeta, with linings in a contrasting color. Embroidered belts and bands of beading are much used for garniture. Beads are freely used for edgings of ruffles, both the gun metal variety and also the many-colored American Indian beads, with white predominating.

Navy blue gown of serge and foulard with white embroidered scallops. Sketched by Jenny for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Afternoon gown of gray taffeta combined with green fine linen. The linen is used as trimming and is heavily embroidered in several bright tones. This skirt, as in all the Premet models, is folded in at the hem and attached to a lining. Sketched by Premet for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MARTIAL ET ARMAND HARK BACK TO 1830

Paris, March 1.

MARTIAL ET ARMAND has always been a firm of mystery. No one seems to know who Martial was, or if he ever existed. The only person ever seen in connection with the famous firm of the Place Vendôme is M. Armand, a quiet little man of a retiring disposition, who at this critical moment of his country's history has come home on leave from the front in order to superintend the making of his models for Spring.

Armand is not afraid of any one stealing his models, because they could not copy them if they did. He knows art to its foundation stones, all of its traditions, in all their various and devious ramifications. That is why, probably, Armand has dared to do what some of the newly-fledged, successful ones of the younger couturiers would not have dared undertake. He has launched out like a strong swimmer right into the vortex of the styles of 1830, the classical epoch of the revolution and the restoration.

These ancient styles, however, have been so modernized that they are withal wearable. Fullness is obtained by means of hollow puffs, and panniers are held out by means of skeleton crinolines to avoid heaviness. Where hoops are actually employed, two or three, at most, set far apart and high up on the drop skirt, are so arranged that they do not hamper the movements or make sitting a difficult problem, as in former days.

There is no sign of the heavily gathered skirts of our grandmothers, and underskirts are not worn with these gowns. They stand out balloon-like and are very light—only skeletons, as it were, of former days.

In the tailored suits Armand makes a short coatee with full ruffled hip and belted in at the waist, which is becoming smaller and more pinched in—a forerunner of tight lacing. Some of these coats end with the belt. Others hang loose, and indicate the coming of the bolero. There is a tendency to the three-quarter sleeve, and in all cases the sleeve is loose and comfortable, with often a puff, either at the long shoulder or at the elbow. Many of the coats have only two buttons, one at the belt, the other at the top, the front open to show the bodice.

A characteristic of the Armand models has always been their completeness. Almost every new creation has a surprise, and is capable of some sort of transformation. A coat suit may be buttoned up severely, with no show of color or trimming, then, presto! the mannequin discards the outer shell; she slips out of the skirt and stands before you in a dressy costume, with short sleeves and silk skirt, and the street costume has been turned into an afternoon frock.

Taffeta, combined with tulle or etamine, is used for afternoon frocks. The skirts are frequently semi-transparent, a dark voile or etamine draped over cloth-of-silver or over white lace; bright bands of ribbon are placed around these skirts. There is a tendency to cover skirts with the full panniers, made up of a contrasting material, of plaid or flowered silk. Bunches of bright flowers are used for holding the draperies in place.

Many of the evening gowns are taken from the Empress Eugénie period. Fine nets, embroidered in gold and combined with tulle and lace, predominate. The round neck, which has not been seen for an age, is everywhere in evidence. Many of these necks are quite high in front, letting the bodice drop off at the shoulder. A transparent of tulle or lace is often drawn across the chest in front, thus filling in the décolletage à la Jocunde.

Evening wraps are long and quite full, falling from the neck; they are designed from old flowered silks, many of them richly lined with laces of mousseline, plaited and embroidered in gold and silver threads.

Armand brings out a smart rainy-day coat which is much in demand by the Parisian actresses and motor trippers. They are constructed of moiré-ciré, but made up with the wrong side out. This gives them a slick, gummy appearance, as if they were already wet with the rain. They are cut very full, and have many and ample pockets and Capuchin hoods. The material comes in dark wine color, in all shades of tan, and in dark blue.

MR. ROSS H. MAYNARD ANNOUNCES

an exhibition of Colonial antiques at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, March 18th to 26th, with sales on the afternoons of March 27th, 28th and 29th, and begs to call attention to the following items as of especial interest to museums and collectors:

STIEGEL GLASS—A blue flint medicine bottle with pewter top, the only piece of this shape known and one not in the Hunter collection. Two white flint plates nine inches in diameter, a most unusual size. An exceedingly rare blue flint bowl not in the Hunter collection. Of these 125 pieces, several are unique.

MILLEFIORI GLASS—The 110 paper weights, seals, door knobs, etc., comprise the largest number known to have been gathered in a single collection.

LOWESTOFT CHINA—Punch bowl, with two mugs to match, with monogram in doves of peace decoration, grapevine border in blue, brown and gold. Toddy Jug with ship decoration, on one side ship in storm; reverse, ship under full sail. Punch bowl with battleship decoration. Pieces from the Washington memorial set. Of the more than 150 pieces, many are of great value.

EARLY AMERICAN SILVER—Very early paten by John Dixwell. Porringer by Andrew Tyler with unusual handle. Very small rattail spoon by John Andrew. Two candlesticks by unknown maker, mark O. B. About 60 pieces in all.

EARLY AMERICAN FURNITURE—Remarkable Chippendale bed with cabriole legs and ball and claw feet. Six chairs, one of Heppelwhite's finest designs. Adam table, Angelica Kauffmann decoration.

Every article will be sold under guarantee as to age and quality.

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Front Lace or Back Lace

THIS season Dame Fashion has been unusually kind for she has decreed a figure charming to look upon and easy to attain.

BON TON corsets create the new lines without discomfort; form the correct base for the latest gowns, and give maximum service because of their excellent quality and workmanship. Price $3.50, $5, $6.50, $8, $10 and upwards. Ask YOUR dealer for

Bon Ton CORSETS

Royal Worcester Corset Co., *Manufacturers*, Worcester, Mass.

Designs by Exclusive French Houses Which Make Admirable Models for Those Who Try to Avoid Duplicated Fashions.

Paris, March 1.

THERE is room enough in the sky for all the stars, including the satellites which do not rotate around the sun. And this season has proved in Paris that there is room for many successful couturiers besides the ten big ones around which the fashionable world has been wont to gravitate.

Many of these smaller couturiers have an exclusive clientele, and they have only been thrust into the limelight this season by the action of the Syndicat de Défense in demanding cards of entrance of the American buyers.

To name all these houses would be too big a task, but there are certain ones who stand out this season because of the excellence and beauty of the models which they have created. Among these are: Agnes, Bulloz, Bernard, Weeks, Georgette, Lelong, Mayer, Margaine, Lacroix, Zimmermann, Tollman, Patou, Hermance, Arnold, and Monjaret. Bulloz, in Rue Royale, has shown a large and in every way good collection. He is a young man, a pupil of the late M. Beer, and he has fulfilled the promise which Beer anticipated, of a genius of high order for the creation of dainty models having all the Parisian chic and dash.

Bulloz has gone in for navy blue this season, and this shade in some material appears combined with other colors in the majority of his street costumes and in his afternoon gowns. He is partial to the lightweight supple serges, to taffeta and etamine, and combines the semi-transparent materials to great advantage with the heavier goods, placing these over foundations of light-colored silks, foulards in stripes and in polka dots, which gives lightness and brightness to the dark shades.

Weeks, who is in reality an American transplanted to the Paris atmosphere from Chicago, where he had an exclusive clientele, has a smart establishment on the Boulevard Haussmann; he has always shunned the limelight, and has known how to hold all these years his customers from Chicago and the West, besides adding unto them a large following of American women living in Paris. Weeks understands the taste of American women, he knows their love of rich materials, and he caters conscientiously to their weakness for embroideries and shades of coloring. He knows also that with the heat in America coming early, as it does, it is not worth while to waste time and brains, in devising Spring models of heavy materials. Therefore for his street costumes he is using much alpaca and tussor, as well as the lighter weights in gabardine, serge, and taffeta.

The Maison Agnès, in Rue Auber, rises this season to the height of a big establishment. Agnès was one of the first to get her large collection before the buyers, and she reaped a rich harvest. Agnès favors the full, short skirt, held out with hoops rather than by panniers.

She emphasizes the note of youthfulness by building on diaphonous foundations, making them look as light as air. Her tailored suits are simple in line; short coats with the full, rippling hip prevail. Tan, in a variety of shades, predominates. In evening gowns she uses much rich lace, in black and white—Chantilly and Venetian, with fancy ribbon, suggest frivolity and happiness.

Lelong has gone back to the 1830 period for his inspiration in the almost 100 models which he is showing. His skirts are decidedly longer than the average this season. Some of the mannequins wore old-fashioned side curls at the opening. Little shoulder capes are introduced on gowns and on the little coats, but it is a question whether these capes will prove popular for Springtime in America, for reasons of weather if nothing else. There is no denying that there is something suggestive of age in a cape, no matter how cunningly devised.

The Maison Drécoll has been subjected to much uncertainty as to its real status. At the beginning of the war it was closed as a German house; now it is open as an English one. In any case, Drécoll is a name well known to all smart Americans, and the models now being shown are quite up to the old standard of the name. A gray coat suit, the coat covered with embroidery, is a popular model, and a gray pelerine, made of deep flounces of cloth, will be a feature in American fashions, to judge by the way the American buyers took to it.

We used to think of Tollman chiefly when we were in need of Summer frocks and to replenish our stock of lingerie, because this house has its own factories in the Vosges, where hundreds of nimble fingers are kept busy turning out embroideries the year round.

And now Tollman, although he has not departed from his line of exquisite lingerie things, blouses, and wash frocks, has branched out, or waded in, so to speak, into the vortex of the Parisian couturiers, and his line of models, this season, while not extensive, is worthy of mention because every model is a chef d'oeuvre of good taste, a gown quite wearable, and when it can no longer be worn it can be dissolved into beautiful lace and embroidery for other uses.

One afternoon frock of rosewood taffeta has an underskirt of cream lace and embroidery.

Tollman has also designed an evening gown of lustrous black duchesse satin after the period of Romney.

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Now.....	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$6.00	$10.00

Third Floor.

$1.75 Milan Hemp Hats, Special 89c
Just 500. Mushrooms, turbans, sailors and tricornes, in black only. Many fine Jap Lisere hats in the collection. Second Floor.

$1.00 Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose, 68c
Full regular made, lisle with silk garter tops; black, white, and all the prevailing colors. Main Floor.

Women's "Can't Slip Off" Vests, 24c
Fine ribbed gauze weight silk lisle vests, in regular and extra sizes.

Women's Mercerized Lisle Union Suits; French band tops, tight knee or lace trimmed, umbrella style **89c**

Second Floor.

$1.25 Mirrors or Brushes, $1.00
Grained ivory hand mirrors and hair brushes.

59c Puff Boxes and Hair Receivers, each **45c**

Safety Razors Were Never So Low

Gillette Safety Razor, complete with 12 blades **$2.69**

Gillette Safety Razor Blades, dozen **69c**

Gem Safety Razor, complete with 7 blades **69c**

Gem Safety Razor Blades, box of 7 blades **27c**

Men's $1.00 Pajamas, 69c
Well made, of madras, in solid colors and fancy stripe percales.

Men's Blanket Robes; fancy Jacquard designs with girdle..... **$1.87**

Main Floor.

"Lenox" Sheets and Pillow Cases
Made of full bleached dependable quality sheeting; look for the name "Lenox"—our guarantee goes with it.

Sheets

Size 54x90 in.; each 52c	Size 81x90 in.; each 70c
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Size 63x99 in.; each 64c	Size 90x90 in.; each 76c
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Size 72x99 in.; each 70c	

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$1.75 White Blankets, pair $1.29
Size 68x80 inches; pink or blue borders; soft, light and fluffy.

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Scalloped edges with corners, for brass or iron beds; many new designs in all-over or medallion centres; 4 ft. 6 inches. Fourth Floor.

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100 Sheets of high grade linen finished paper; regulation letter size.

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Novelty footwear, including high white lace, bronze, button, black kid button, cloth top, patent leather.

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All styles; sizes 1 to 3½. Third Floor.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas, 95c
Made of good quality American taffeta, with sterling and carved handles; also short sport handles with silk cord loop. Main Floor.

Children's Coat and Hat Sets, $1.98
2 to 6 years.
Coats box model, made of shepherd checks; sateen lined, trimmed collar and fancy buttons.
Hats mushroom shape, in white or colored velvet, ribbon trimmed. Second Floor.

Children's White Lawn Dresses, 75c
French models, embroidery beading and ribbon; prettily trimmed with lace and embroidery, inserting and tucks combined. Ages 2 to 6 years.
Second Floor.

For Monday Only—One to a Customer
$18.50 Alex. Smith Axminster Rugs, $12.95
These are less than present wholesale cost.
Heavy, deep pile. Oriental designs and color effects; 9x12 feet. Fourth Floor.

$6.50 Watch Bracelets, $5.00
Gold filled watch, fitted with a fine 7-jeweled movement on a convertible link bracelet.

$1.50 Solid Gold Pendant, set with semi-precious stones, amethysts, sapphires, topaz and rubies, on a fine gold neck chain..... **98c**

Main Floor.

CHANGE IN CORSET STYLES PRESAGES RETURN OF TIGHT LACING

Each Great Dressmaker Has His Own Favorite Corsetiere and His Own Ideas as to How Corsets Should Be Made.

Afternoon frock in gros de Londres in blue-black, laced in the back. Garniture of little velvet ribbons, plaited. Sketched by the house of Georgette for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Paris, March 1.

TIME was when one did not speak of corsets in polite society. That useful article, having been on the blacklist of fathers, brothers, and the family physician for ages, has been content in the past to play a minor rôle in woman's wardrobe, a thing tolerated, but rarely admitted. One corset served for every gown, and the same make was worn by our grandmothers from the cradle to the grave.

But in the modern elaboration of woman's dress the first thing to be taken into consideration is the corset. Only two short seasons ago we had a complete revolution in the cut of the corset. Bones were nearly, if not wholly, discarded, the top was lowered almost to the waist line, and what was taken off at the top was added on to the bottom, on and on indefinitely, to suit the sheath skirts and the clinging gowns without fullness. With this binding in of the hips and letting go of the soft abdominal regions the poise of the body underwent a complete change. The shoulders dropped forward, the long back became the fashion, while the chest became sunken and the breathing capacity shortened.

Now, presto! The styles in dress have changed again, and with it, of course, the corset is the first thing to be modified. Every big couturier of Paris has his pet corsetière, and the first thing required of a new client is to go and be properly corseted before the master couturier will consent to consider what style of gown will be most becoming. And also, of course, the wide skirts with paniers, such as are now making their re-entry into polite society, could never be worn over those boneless corsets of recent favor.

The new corsets are still cut very low, lower if possible than last season, but great gores have been inserted into the body of the garment over the hips, letting them out, and already there are signs of the pinched-in waist. It is coming again—tight lacing! Every one will cry, Horrors! and the family physician will be depressed! But when did a whole row of family physicians ever prevent a woman from doing exactly as she pleased about her dressing?

It is silly to say that women have outgrown any folly in dress that will hamper their movements, or that there is no room in the crowded world of to-day, this world of electric cars and automobiles, for hoop-skirts, for instance. If women decide to wear hoop-skirts, a thing which is being very judiciously held out to them at present, the automobiles and the electric cars will have to be changed, that's all. And that will make business, will it not? And business is what the fashions are founded on. Is it not so? Otherwise why all this spilling of ink about "La Défense de la Grande Couture Française."

As yet there has not been any marked attempt to re-establish the prestige of the short corset. But that will surely come, too. Woman is a fractious creature, and no one knows this as well as the creators of new styles. Any desired change must be worked up judiciously, and the woman herself must be made to believe that it is she who is making the transformation. Else she is likely to throw the new model in the corner and refuse it altogether.

Couturiers can put gussets into the corsets, as they are now doing, but should woman refuse to wear them thus the whole fabric would tumble down like a house of cards, and then think what a lot of money the corsetière would miss making, not to mention the couturier.

Corset Matches Gown.

Each of the big dressmakers has his particular idea as to what material lends itself best to the molding of the form divine. For instance, Cheruit is a devotee of the corset-maillot. And all her models are constructed from a tricot specially woven for this purpose. These tricots are woven in various thicknesses and in many nuances.

For stout women the thick tricots are employed, and these are like unto the stuff used for stockings for varicose veins. Only silk is employed, which gives great suppleness to the material, while at the same time it possesses great staying powers.

For slight figures the various materials in a thinner weave are employed, and Mme. Cheruit herself prefers a dull salmon pink, a color which only suggests a warm brightness through the lingerie. A special tricot edge is woven for the finish of these corsets, giving a pleasing finish, but which does not interfere with the outline.

Many of the Cheruit corsets are made up entirely without bones of any kind except the busks in front and the round whalebones used at the lacings in the back. Sometimes an extra strip of the tricot, heavily stitched with the sewing machine, is added at a place where the corset shows signs of wrinkling or sagging. These corsets certainly do give great suppleness and a soft roundness to the figure which is not possible where many bones are used.

Worth and Callot have an eye to the beautiful in the designing of the corsets which they order. And the establishments of the two corsetières who receive most of their commands have their tables laden with the most magnificent satins and brocades of the heaviest and most expensive weave.

A certain amount of boning is necessary in the making up of these brocades, but the materials are so heavy and pliable that in the hands of the expert fitters only a stiffening here and there is required to hold them in place. Real lace, and only the real, is ever used for trimmings.

And as the Worth and Callot clients are women who have quantities of these laces always on hand, it is usual for a lady to bring her own lace to be made up with whatever corset she chooses. To obviate these corsets being too heating, especially for Summer frocks, the lace is often cut out in medallions and appliqued over open-work designs of flowered brocades, which are much in favor for these very beautiful accessories of the smart woman's toilet.

Corsets of Lanvin.

Lanvin, one of the most individual of the French couturières, uses a weave mixed with rubber in the modeling of her corsets. True to her traditions of having found her way to public favor through her costumes for children, her corsets still show signs of her predilection for simple lines.

The Lanvin corset slips on, has no opening in the front, and once in place is laced up at the back to the desired snugness. Lanvin herself wears this corset, which is practically a sort of enveloping band having enough give to adjust itself to the figure. With the new style of puffed-out hips, she has readjusted these bands of silken rubber so as to give more spring at the sides; the waist is pinched in to give freedom of movement and more play over the hips.

This letting out of the corset over the hips at once changes the centre of gravity of the body, and this in turn necessitates a change in the style of gait. The movements of the hips are now from side to side, the mannequins, who, by the way, really set the fashionable gait, now come "tangoing" on with a side swing of the hips. The feet are set wide apart.

It is no longer good style to cross the knees when sitting down. On the contrary, the feet are set wide apart, like the military. And the fashionable walk in the street consists in swinging the shoulders forward, first one, then the other, and going on with a swagger, taking up as much of the sidewalk as is possible. And in standing one foot goes out inevitably to the side. The weight rests on the other foot, and the body sags to one side, instead of slouching forward, as was the "grand chic" for two seasons back.

This squaring of the circle may not be considered graceful, but in a smart woman who knows how to do it there is a certain dash and aplomb that goes with it which is very fetching.

The front-lace corset, which was originated in France and which America then took up, is being changed to fit the new gowns.

Women at first were slow to adopt it, because the average woman is too indolent to lace up her corset each time she puts it on, and yet, whether the lacing is front or back, that is what she should do. The secret of successful corsetmaking is in the boning. The expert designer takes a flat piece of cloth, just as a skilled couturier takes a bolt of cloth and pins a costume on the model until at ten yards' distance it looks like a complete thing. The corsetmaker first gets the waistline and works up and down from that, putting a little fullness here, taking out a little there, until she has the form she wants, and then comes the placing of the bones. If a bone goes directly over the hip-bone in your corset throw it aside, for it is not only inartistic, but it impedes motion and is dangerous to health.

Doctors have frequently recommended this corset for weak women because it is so carefully built that there is no pressure on any of the vital organs. In fact, any organ displaced or weak can be held in its right position, just as well and without pressure that a surgical band or jacket would exert.

The new Spring corsets have a shorter skirt than last year, and a little more curve in the waist, but this curve has to be cunningly contrived, for after the freedom of the loose waist the women refuse to be cramped and the corsetmaker has to manage the effect without drawing them in. This, of course, is in the boning. The bust is medium high.

WIDE RANGE IN SUMMER FABRICS

NOW that the Paris Spring openings for 1916 are over, and our own Spring is really started, we can take stock of the fabrics that are to be worn next Summer, and go fearlessly forth to shop for warm weather clothes.

Taffeta, from all reports, is as popular and as smart as it was last Summer.

At Palm Beach and other Southern watering places there has been much talk of rajah silk, and it is quite probable that we shall see much of it in the North this Summer. It is used in combination of plain and stripes in jacket suits and one-piece frocks. The stripe of color, usually blue or one of the lovely coral or fuchsia shades, against the neutral tan background, is decidedly effective.

Satin, too, is used, and there is some use of tussur for afternoon frocks.

Perhaps the greatest novelty of all Spring fabrics is jersey cloth and silk, under various trade names. One of the most popular French forms is djersette, a Rodier fabric. This material is really admirably adapted for frocks and suits. At first thought it seemed to lack body. One thought of petticoats the chief attraction of which was that they clung to the hips and took up little room a couple of seasons ago when we all wished to look like clinging vines. But this jersey cloth has developed a surprising amount of character in its metamorphosis from a petticoat to a dress material, and it is probably to be one of the best Summer fabrics.

Broadcloth is one of the fabrics most used for afternoon frocks.

Chantilly lace, used by Paquin, Jenny, and others, is one of the good things for evening wear. And there are all the figured silks from which the numerous pompadour frocks are made. These are among the prettiest frocks that have been worn for several seasons.

Figured voiles, too, sometimes with almost the same patterns as the pompadour silks, bid fair to win much approval for frocks for very warm days.

There are some plaids, and many checks. There are checked wools for street suits, and there are plaid silks for street frocks.

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When you come to us for Gossard Front Lacing Corsets you get, in addition to the corsets themselves, a service which is equally valuable.

The finest corset in the world will not improve your figure unless it is fitted to you individually by an experienced corsetiere—unless you secure the right size in the right model. This is the real secret of corset satisfaction.

Every Gossard Corset purchased here is fitted by the expert corsetieres of our Custom Department—women who have made corsets their life study. And, in addition to this, we carry the largest stock of Gossard Front Lacing Corsets in New York.

No matter what your figure, we have the one corset made by the great Gossard Factory to suit your particular figure.

When you come here you get Gossard Corsets plus Olmstead Service—a combination which appeals to thousands of the best dressed women in New York.

Brassieres of all styles, 50c, up. Also a large variety Bien-Jolie Grecian Treco Corsets, $3.00 up. Suitable for dancing and athletics.

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GOSSARD CORSETS

The Front Lace Vogue Sweeping the Metropolis

When Beauty and the Doctor both prescribe it--who shall say it nay?

FIFTH AVENUE FASHION authorities whose opinions are law in this principality of style, leaders among the smartly gowned women of the metropolis, and the whole medical profession of the city have *for the first time in history united upon one style-opinion.*

It is this:---WEAR A FRONT-LACE CORSET--- AND WEAR THE GOSSARD, WHICH IS THE REPRESENTATIVE CORSET OF THIS CLASS

GO TO the greatest gownmakers in New York—those who visit Paris twice a year. They will tell you, "Wear a Gossard—it is the latest, the best, the most graceful of all corsets."

Go to the leading society women: They will tell you, "Gossards are the correct thing—they have established themselves in the most exclusive circles."

Go to the leading actresses of the New York stage: They will tell you, "We wear Gossards."

Go to the leading women's hospitals and women's specialists: You will be told, "Wear Gossards—they are *the stays to health—the only stays!* Every woman needs them!"

Please note that the doctor will *always* say: *"GOSSARD"*—he does not simply say "front-lace." He knows the Gossard is positively scientific. As in everything else, HE IS EXACT IN HIS ADVICE.

Then go to the shops and department stores *which have no corset affiliations to prevent them from acting as free agents.* They will tell you, "Yes, we HAVE Gossards. We not only *have* them—we *specialize them.*"

The Gossard vogue, which has swept across the country, has completely captured the metropolitan district. Where there was one New York woman wearing Gossard corsets a few years ago, to-day there are thousands.

Metropolitan women do not care, as a rule, to be exploited in behalf of "health fads," or cranky innovations in under-dress. Certain things are made smart by smart usage here and in Paris. In corsets, smartly gowned women have come to understand that genuine smartness means the correct, fashionable silhouette, maintained with bodily ease and health. In short, it has become *smart* to remain *healthy.*

It has become *smart* to feel *comfortable* in your corset as you ride along in an automobile. It has become *smart* to feel *comfortable* in your stays when you play golf and tennis. The influence of the country club, as well as the dance floor, has drawn thousands of women to the Gossard Front-lace Corset.

Because it more perfectly fits the body than any other corset has ever done, *the gown more perfectly fits it,* with that elasticity and grace which constitute the very essence of thoroughbred fashion.

It gives you a real human back, supported where it should be supported—conforming gracefully to your spinal line, free from any thought of stiffness. It gives your gown an *absolutely perfect back,* where perfection in draping is most necessary and most difficult to obtain. Is there any wonder that women who demand the last word in fashion have eagerly adopted it?

It is a real womanly woman's corset intimately related to the trim tailor-made, to the gracefully petite frock, and to the daintiest of French lingerie. It gives added value and added beauty to the lovely accessories of women's wear.

Only, in addition to this, *it happens to be the healthiest corset ever made.* In a Gossard you can enjoy a *perfect* fit and *perfect* health at the same time. You can have a *perfect* silhouette with *perfect* comfort. You can look better and feel better than you ever did in your life.

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Wherever Gossards are sold, you may see these new corsets, obtain a living model booklet comprehensively illustrating and describing the new Gossard corsets and brassieres, or you may write direct to the H. W. Gossard Co., Chicago, U. S. A., for this booklet. *Get it.* Canadian address, The Canadian H. W. Gossard Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada.

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SOCIETY SOON TO REVEL IN CARNIVAL NIGHTS OF MI-CAREME

Mid-Lent Marked with Social Service and War Relief Work—Spring Trend of Travel Across Pacific Ocean—Many Bridal Couples Honeymooning in Japan—Venetian Masque Ball This Week for Italian War Sufferers—Mrs. James Speyer to Open Her House for Charity Recital on Thursday.

THE Lenten days are brightening in prospects. In less than a fortnight society will be reveling in the carnival nights of Mi-Carême. At the present time, however, all gayeties are at a standstill, and the various groups of women who lead in entertaining are devoting their time to works of benevolence. Some are qualifying as nurses' aids for Red Cross work, others are rolling bandages for the wounded soldiers in Europe, many are sewing for home charities, while others have been acting as "saleagirls" in aid of social service work.

In other words, society is putting its shoulder to the wheel as it would in the case of national disaster. Everybody seems to be working for some cause or other, matron and débutante. Those who have gone South to bask in sunshine and enjoy the varied functions are returning sooner than they had planned. The effort to be doing something worth while seems to be infectious; it is in the very air.

This Lenten season stands out distinct above all others in recent years. Of course there are many quiet informal entertainments, and theatre and supper parties. The opera remains as a blessing, and as the season wanes the nights seem to become more brilliant. After the post-Lenten gayeties society will again follow the trail of travel. The tendency now is to visit in the Far East. A number of bridal couples are already on their way to Japan. Last Summer society went as far as the Pacific Coast. This Summer the travel will extend across the Pacific, and it promises to be unusually large, with the Hawaiian Islands and Japan reaping the benefit of the touring season. What a change from two years ago, when everybody was scurrying to Europe. How many have kept records or letters of their trips to Europe? Those who have may find them invaluable later on, if the map of Europe is changed.

Few people nowadays are given to making any sort of chronicle of their travels; they are in too much of a hurry. But it was not so with society's ancestors. An interesting trip to Europe was made in 1785 by Dr. Solomon Drowne, the great-grandfather of Henry Russell Drowne, Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution, who recently came across many interesting papers of his distinguished ancestor, in which Dr. Drowne set forth in detail every experience and expense in connection with his trip.

When Dr. Drowne, who was a surgeon of the New York Hospital in 1776, arrived in London in the Spring of 1785, the English metropolis was then very much excited over Count Zambeccari's balloon, the first air balloon in England. This was very different from the Zeppelins of today, the balloon measuring fifty feet in diameter, with an eleven-foot gondola. The New York physician tells how the balloon started on its initial trip and landed at Horsham, Sussex, thirty-seven miles from London.

Coaches were running then to Sheffield from Saracen's Head, Snow Hill, London. The doctor visited the famous Dr. Lettsom, and brought back with him many social and business cards, all of them printed on the reverse side of playing cards. He paid two shillings to sit in the pit at Sadler's Wells. He found travel on the Continent very reasonable. "From London," he wrote, "you may go over to a place in Holland, near Rotterdam, for half a guinea, taking some small stores with you." Then he traveled from Rotterdam, through Delft and The Hague, to Leyden. Along the canals he found traveling very easy and cheap, although it was more expensive to live in Amsterdam. In Paris he stayed at the Hotel de Londres, in Rue de la Harpe.

The bristol board playing cards were also used in this country for business and private use, as well as for invitations. One that Dr. Drowne received was an invitation to an affair at Providence, R. I., given on April 25, 1783, called a "peace, liberty, and independence entertainment." In one corner was written in indelible ink: "Carry glass and spoon." This shows to what extent the country had been drained after the Revolution, when folks had to bring their own service for refreshments. The doctor also left many letters received from officers who had served here with the French Army. In view of passing events and the assistance now being given to France in her hour of struggle, these letters are of great interest.

Jules Bois, the noted French author and dramatist, here on a mission for the French Government, is to speak shortly in this city at a relief affair which he is organizing. In a letter of recent date the eminent writer draws attention to the littérateurs, dramatists, authors, and actors of his country, whom he says are sadly neglected and forgotten in these hours of trial. "They were the joy, the ornament, the grace, the talent, the smile of Paris in happier times," he writes. "It was the smile that attracted people from every corner of the earth. The Americans were their most fervent appreciators. They read their books, applauded their plays, they wept and laughed in turn at their efforts.

"These talented men and women helped to make life more beautiful, to create sympathy in our hearts for the trials of others. The war has imposed a sad silence upon them. They have done their duty. They are continuing to do it. But the most unfortunate are not those who have fallen, sword in hand, defending their invaded territory. They have added glory to their glory. The most unhappy are those who stayed behind, held back by age or infirmity, and who suffer now from poverty, and who suffer in silence, for renown well earned and merited is always allied with dignity and modesty.

"It is for these people I first wish to speak, and I ask the Americans to think of them a little today after having been so generous and active for many other needy ones."

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MI-CAREME gayeties will really start in the latter part of the week with the Venetian masque ball, which is to be given on Friday night at the Century Theatre under the auspices of the Italian War Relief Committee. With the orchestra section floored over, the occasion will afford one of the largest spaces set aside for dancing outside of Madison Square Garden. There is to be continuous dancing, and a worth-while musical program in the Century Lyceum.

It is particularly appropriate that the benefit for the Italian destitute and for the soldiers in the hospitals should take the form of a bal masque, as Italy is really the home of this sort of entertainment. While masks and fancy dresses are necessary for admission to the dancing floor, the costumes need not be confined to the Venetian period. A simple domino and mask will be sufficient for those who do not wish to design an elaborate costume.

Miss Julianna Cutting has planned to give an Italian dinner at the Vanderbilt before the ball, a part of the proceeds to be devoted to the fund, at which the patrons and patronesses will appear in their costumes, going later to the function.

Distinguished artists have volunteered their services, and will model or paint the prize winners in their costumes free of charge. Many prominent society women are acting as patronesses. Among the Executive Committee in charge are Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Charles Greenough, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Lawrence Keene, Mrs. W. Adams Delano, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Miss Diana Del Monte, Duchess Torlonia, and Mrs. William A. Chanler.

All week, of course, society will attend the clothes sale for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital to be held at 24 East Fifty-seventh Street, beginning tomorrow. The newly organized Junior Committee of the hospital has started off with flying colors, its exhibition attracting scores of well-known people all last week. This clothes sale stands out unique, and it is to be held under the direction of Miss Harriet Alexander, assisted by the other members of the committee.

The response to the call for slightly worn clothes has been most gratifying. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and her daughters, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, and Miss Barbara Rutherfurd; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, and Miss Angelica Brown being among those who have donated dresses, suits, wraps and hats for the sale. Members of the Junior Committee are to be on duty at the sale during the week, working in relays. Miss Alexander will be there every day.

Mrs. James Speyer, who is the Treasurer of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, is opening her house at 1,058 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday afternoon, for a recital at which Fritz Kreisler will appear. The program will start promptly at 3:30 o'clock. The committee in charge of the recital is very anxious to make a financial success of this affair, as the hospital had to be closed for some time last year owing to lack of funds.

Tickets are $6 each, and may be had from Mrs. Speyer or from any member of the committee, which includes Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. Charles W. Harkness, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mrs. David Crawford Clark, Mrs. John Alexandre, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Mrs. F. Grand d'Hauteville, Mrs. David Heller, and Mrs. J. Horace Harding.

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VARIED diversions add to the social interest of dull days. It was reported last week that a number of wealthy residents of the Garden City section were about to incorporate a new country club that would rival the Meadow Brook and Piping Rock Clubs. It is to be called the Cherry Valley Country Club, and there is to be an up-to-date clubhouse, golf links, and ten tennis courts, also a steeplechase course, where the races will be invitation affairs.

On Saturday the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie is to be christened at their residence, 11 East Eighty-ninth Street. The Rev. Stanley C. Hughes of Newport, R. I., will perform the baptismal ceremony. The child is a niece of Lady Camden of England.

The Symphony Club must have been gratified at its reception at the benefit concert which the members gave on Tuesday afternoon in aid of the Brearley League Industrial Classes for Crippled Children. One of the most interested listeners was a little crippled boy, who occupied a seat well to the rear. He sat spellbound through the entire performance. The hall was crowded. The club, of which the string instruments are non-professionals, largely society women, hold rehearsals every week from November until May. Mrs. John A. Hartwell is President of the Board of Directors.

Pageantry is to enter into the scheme of Spring entertainments, in connection with the Shakespearean celebration. At the opening night of the fifth annual New York Horse Show on April 26, to be held at the Durland Riding Academy, "A Period Horseback Pageant" is to be given. The pageant will consist of eight tableaux, illustrating the equestrian costumes and horse trappings of different times and places. It is interesting to note that women rode on pillows from 1800 to 1840. It will also be of interest to see how the women rode horseback during the hoop-skirt period.

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IN war and peace there is always an encouragement of kindness to animals. On Monday afternoon, at the Globe Theatre, a special performance of "Hedda Gabler" will be given for the benefit of the Blue Cross Fund, under distinguished patronage. This fund is designed especially to help horses in war time. In battles, men and horses have to fight and suffer together, but there is this difference, that the horses have no exhortations of patriotic duty, no visions of glory and promotion. It is said that horses have no nationality, yet there are thousands of horses bred in this country, taken from the city vehicle, from the plow, and from the prairies, who are facing the cannon's mouth on the battlefields of Europe.

The injured horses are well looked after at the Blue Cross Hospitals at the front. Some of them which come in are nearly dead from exhaustion. Some are too tired and hungry to eat, and simply lie down with one long sigh and rest for hours. Some of them have terrible wounds, but respond to treatment, and are saved.

The animals of this big neutral country are not neglected in times of peace. The New York Women's League for Animals, which provides free treatment and care for all animals in distress at the league's hospital, is to give a bridge on Tuesday afternoon, March 28, at the Ritz-Carlton, for the benefit of the hospital.

The prizes to be offered are most attractive, including a Ford car, a pedigreed red chow, a box at the opera, several theatre boxes, and a short-haired prize winning cat. Mrs. Lewis G. Morris is Chairman of the committee in charge. Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. A. Murray Young, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, and many others of social prominence have already secured tables.

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SMART town weddings will crowd the post-Lenten days. One of the first brides of Easter week will be Miss Ada Bryce Gray, who is to marry Edward L. Norton, Jr. The wedding is to be celebrated on Easter Monday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. On Wednesday will be celebrated the weddings of Miss Beatrix Buel and Henry Clapp Smith in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, and that of Miss Alice Guernsey and Ernest Baxter Osborne in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church.

Miss Irene L. Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and George B. Post, Jr., will be married on Thursday of Easter week in St. Bartholomew's Church. The day following, Miss Barbara Thaw and Lieutenant Scott B. MacFarlane, U. S. N., are to be wed in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

On Easter Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rogers will take over to Boston a party of young people for the marriage of their son, Edmund Pendleton Rogers, and Miss Edith January Elliott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Elliott, which is to be solemnized in Emanuel Church. The bride is to be attended by Mrs. J. Griswold Webb, her aunt; Miss Josephine January of St. Louis, a cousin, and the Misses Ellen W. Rollins, Elizabeth M. Paine, Frances L. Prescott, and Janet Elliott, a sister, who is to be maid of honor. Herman L. Rogers will be his brother's best man.

No date has been set as yet for the wedding of Miss Clara T. Boardman, daughter of Mrs. William H. Boardman, of 56 West Fifty-eighth Street, whose engagement to Laurence Freeman Peck was recently announced. Miss Boardman is a sister of Mrs. Richard Schieffelin Chisolm, Francis Boardman, who married Miss Adele Collins, and Bradford Boardman, who married Miss Clarinda Boardman in January. Mr. Peck is a son of Wallace F. Peck, and is a graduate of Harvard, class of '04, and a member of Harvard Club and Squadron A.

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NEXT week will be dotted with lively entertainments. An event of interest will be the Folk Dance Ball, to be given at the McAlpin on Wednesday evening, March 29, for the benefit of the Aberdeen Fund of the Women's National Health Association of Ireland. Lord and Lady Aberdeen and Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel head the list of patrons and patronesses. Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, who first introduced the folk dance movement in this country, is in charge of the dance numbers.

The ball is to be replete with the Mi-Carême spirit, with a refreshing atmosphere all its own. Many of the guests are to attend in peasant dress of different nationalities. Robert Alfred Shaw of 132 Front Street is acting as Treasurer of the Ball Committee, and is receiving applications for tickets. Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus Kirby, Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Irving R. Wiles, Miss Amey Aldrich, and Miss Martha L. Draper are among the patronesses.

The Mi-Carême Ball for the relief of destitute refugees of Montenegro, to be held at the Plaza on Wednesday night, March 29, is to be under the patronage of Queen Milena, Mme. George Bakhmeteff, Mme. H. Oustinoff, and Mme. A. V. Seferovitch. The program will include native dancing and songs in costume, and Mlle. Vlasta Novotna, late of the Russian ballet, is to appear.

Mrs. Edgerton Parsons is Honorary Chairman of the Ball Committee, and Edward Simmons Hall of 105 West Fortieth Street, the offices of the Montenegrin Relief Association, is acting as Treasurer. Among the patronesses are Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Burchard, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pleasants, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. George Arents, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. John Carstensen.

Rehearsals for the Shakespeare Flower Dance, to be held on April 12 at the Plaza, have commenced, under the direction of Miss Inga Sontum. The affair is to be given under the auspices of the International Child Welfare League and the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild. The proceeds are to be devoted principally to the succor of stricken children in Europe. The Invitation Committee includes, among others, Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. George D. Pratt, Miss Annie Leary, Mrs. Charles W. Harkness, and Mrs. C. Chauncey Stillman.

One of the events of Mi-Careme will be a skating fete to be given at the Grand Central Palace Rink on March 30 by the managers of the New York Exchange for Woman's Work. The patronesses are Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, Miss Mary Choate, Miss Herriman, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. John Seely Ward, and Mrs. Charles E. Miller.

A recital for the benefit of the widows and orphans of French artists will be given at the studio of S. Montgomery Roosevelt, 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, on Thursday evening, March 30, at 9 o'clock. The following artists will appear: Mme. de Sutton-Picard in monologues in French and English, Miss Pauline Curley, soprano; Mlle. Germaine Cossini, contralto, and Effem Rosznoff, 'cellist.

The patrons and patronesses are Mrs. Robert T. Brown, Mrs. Frederick T. Busk, Miss Rosa Belle Holt, Mrs. George F. Hurd, Miss Margaret Krebs, Mrs. John Roosevelt, Mrs. Benjamin Sherwood, Frederick T. Busk, George F. Hurd, and Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt. Tickets may be obtained from Mme. de Sutton-Picard, 1,236 Madison Avenue.

Prominent society people are taking active interest this season in the American Red Cross Tea Garden, which is to be a part of the Fourth International Flower Show at Grand Central Palace, to be held from April 5 to 12. Last year this tea garden, which was attempted for the first time, was a huge success, and took in an average of more than $1,000 a day for the entire week, and this money was shared by the Red Cross and a number of relief organizations. Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Secretary of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, again heads the Tea Garden Committee, and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany will assume the active management of the tea garden. Last year, when the garden was opened, Mrs. Tiffany rolled up her sleeves and plunged into the work of arranging things with amazing vim, and for the past ten months she and others of the committee have been working out plans for this season.

Six races, four of which are steeplechases and two to be run on the flat, make up the card for the annual hunter and pony races of the veteran Rockaway Hunting Club, to be held on Saturday, April 29, at the picturesque course at Hewlett Bay Park, L. I. This meet will inaugurate the amateur racing season of 1916, and will introduce the thoroughbred racing season in the North. It will also be the first outdoor social function of the new year in this vicinity.

Mrs. Price Post.

Mrs. Tiffany and Mrs. Post are to take an active part in the forthcoming Flower Show. Gardening is a fad now among society folk, and the approaching Spring season will find scores of society women busily engaged in the gentle art.

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany.

COMMUNITY SINGING.

Its Important Place in the Musical Development of the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your valued paper I had the pleasure of reading an article by Arthur Farwell in regard to community singing and his reference to the estimable work of Dr. Frank Damrosch. There are no words sufficiently strong to commend both these movements, and as a citizen of New York I desire to express my appreciation publicly in order to encourage the good-will of fellow-citizens to public expression and action. Any person who has visited the playgrounds where folkdances are the order of exercises must have noted joy and enthusiasm glowing in the eyes of the hundreds and thousands of participants as they became inspired by the music of the dance. And yet, how much more amusement would these playgrounds provide if these masses were permitted to sing? In my opinion the physical enjoyment would be enhanced greatly if the intellectual elements of vocal expression were added. These general singing masses, once realizing their aptitude, would not stop at that; they would seek advancement in the musical art, and the desire to hear and sing good music would lead them to the splendid people's choruses.

The next step in the musical development of the people is one that I consider absolutely necessary, and in musical countries it has long been realized. I refer to popular opera. But even in this I think the people of the United States are about to be favored. The public is in closer touch with the music of opera than it is with the works produced by oratorio and music art societies. Our faculties of perception have been developed to a greater extent than our oral powers. I would like to call attention to a nation-wide movement, the National Opera Company of America, whose plans are to present operas in English. Speculation has no part in the plans of the founders, and, like the libraries and museums, they hope to have it become the permanent property of the people of the nation. Their efforts are being devoted to the development of the institution for the benefit of the nation's artists and music lovers. They maintain that participation in community singing, people's choruses, church choirs, and attendance upon opera performances, appealing to the people by being sung in their own language, at prices within their means, would lead to the highest enjoyment of art, symphony and chamber music, and the future music drama.

CHARLES A. KAISER.

Brooklyn, March 9, 1916.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS ON THE WAR

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

A General Arms Embargo.

B. R.—Would it be lawful for the President to stop the shipment of munitions to the Allies?

The United States Government could lawfully—in accordance with international law and agreement—place a complete embargo on the shipment of arms from the United States. In effect that would, of course, act as a prohibition of "the shipment of munitions to the Allies." While your question is somewhat ambiguous, we understand it to inquire as to the legality of such a general embargo; to forbid the export of ammunition to one country or one group of belligerents, leaving such export lawful for another country or group of belligerents, would of course be an unneutral act. It is, of course, due to Great Britain's control of the seas, and not to any action of the United States, that the allied nations can receive munitions from the United States and Germany cannot.

War Expenditures.

G. WOOD writes as follows:

Could you print the following statement taken from F. S. Oliver's book, "Ordeal by Battle," as an additional answer to Leon Barradet's question, in THE TIMES of March 5, regarding French and German expenditures for war purposes?

"Early in 1913 * * * the German Government was about to introduce an Army bill providing for immense and sensational additions; the sum of £50,000,000 ($250,000,000) was to be raised by loan for initial expenditure. The increased cost of unkeep would amount to £9,500,000 per annum. Sixty-three thousand more recruits were to be taken each year. The total peace strength of the army was to be raised by approximately 300,000 men. Nearly £400,000 ($2,000,000) was to be spent on air craft and £10,500,000 on fortifications, while the war chest was to be raised from £6,000,000 to £18,000,000. Twenty-seven thousand additional horses were to be purchased. These proposals were timed to take effect the same Autumn; so that by the following midsummer (1914) the military strength of Germany would have reaped the main benefits," &c.

Roosevelt on Munitions.

G. F. B., Jr.—During the Russo-Japanese war did President Roosevelt prohibit the shipment of munitions from this country to the belligerents?

No. There was no such prohibition. The President's proclamation of neutrality of Feb. 11, 1904, (printed in United States Documents, serial No. 4780, pages 32-35) contains the following passage:

"While all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as contraband of war, yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent * * * without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf."

French, Swiss, Italian Money.

F. I. WEBSTER.—According to your foreign exchange quotations, French Swiss, and Italian, money has a normal "mint par value" of 5 francs and 18 centimes per unit. In France and Switzerland it is computed in francs as the unit, and in Italy in lire as the unit. Do your quotations mean that one dollar will buy here, say, 5.89 francs in French money, 5.21 francs in Swiss money, and 6.75 lire in Italian money? If so, why is the Italian lire quoted as much cheaper than the francs of France and Switzerland?

The answer to your first question is Yes. As for the reason, that is more complicated. The financial markets put their estimate upon the value of exchanges under the conditions which now exist after taking into account all the factors entering into the position of the countries whose exchanges are quoted. Switzerland, being at peace, has a rate of exchange not far from normal; France, being at war, has a depreciated exchange, but its position is regarded financially as stronger than that of Italy, whose exchange shows a greater depreciation than France's exchange. The gold basis has practically been suspended in all the Continental countries now at war, and this is one of the reasons why the exchanges show depreciation. Another reason, of course, is that the countries at war have been obliged to import heavily and have had fewer goods than usual to export as an offset to their imports. This creates a balance of trade against them which is reflected in low rates of exchange.

French-Born Citizens.

R. L. T.—The status in the country of his birth of a naturalized American citizen born in France depends upon the age at which he left his native land and the conditions under which he left it. The Department of State makes the following announcement to American citizens who were formerly citizens of France.

"If released from all military obligations in France, or if the authorization of the French Government was obtained beforehand, naturalization of a former French citizen in the United States is accepted by the French Government, but a Frenchman naturalized abroad without the consent of his Government, and who at the time of his naturalization was still subject to military service in the active army or in the reserve of the active army, is held to be amenable to French military laws. Not having responded to the notice calling him to accomplish his military service, he is placed on the list of those charged with non-compliance with the military laws, and if he returns to France he is liable to arrest and trial, and upon conviction is turned over to the army, active, reserve, or territorial, according to his age. Long absence from France and old age do not prevent this action. A Frenchman naturalized abroad after having passed the age of service in the active army and the reserve, nevertheless continues on the military list until he has had his name struck from the rolls, which may usually be done by sending his naturalization certificate through the United States Embassy to the proper French authorities. The French Government rarely gives consent to a Frenchman of military age to throw off his allegiance. Application on the subject may, however, be addressed to the Minister of Justice at Paris, accompanied by a full statement of the particulars and a fee of 675 francs. If the request is granted the name of the person concerned is erased from the military list and he may return to France safely."

There is no treaty between the United States and France defining the status of former French citizens who have been naturalized as citizens of the United States.

The Ypiranga at Vera Cruz.

F. KEEFER.—The following account of the "Ypiranga Incident" at Vera Cruz is taken from the American Year Book for 1914:

"The Administration was forced to act without the formal authorization of Congress by the arrival in Mexican waters of the Hamburg-American liner Ypiranga, for Vera Cruz out of Hamburg, with a cargo of 10,000 rifles, several machine guns, and 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition consigned to the Mexican Government. To prevent these munitions from reaching General Huerta, in a state short of actual war, only one course was open which avoided the possibility of international complications through the detention of a vessel of a friendly power. In accordance with a prearranged plan, Admiral Fletcher was ordered, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the twenty-first, to occupy the Custom House at Vera Cruz." The story of the seizure of the Custom House and the occupation of Vera Cruz—all of which followed, not preceded, the arrival of the Ypiranga in Mexican waters—is too well known to demand repetition here. The cargoes of both the Ypiranga and the Bavaria were landed in May at Puerto Mexico. Your letter does not make your question very clear, but this is evidently the occurrence to which you refer.

German-Born Citizens.

R. L. T.—The conditions under which a man born in Germany and naturalized as a citizen of the United States may be freed from his liability to military service, and otherwise recognized as an American citizen by the law of his native land, have been summed up by the United States Department of State as follows:

"A German subject is liable to military service from the time he has completed the seventeenth year of his age until his forty-fifth year, active service lasting from the beginning of his twentieth year to the end of his thirty-sixth year. A German who emigrates before he is seventeen years old, or before he has been actually called upon to appear before the military authorities, may, after a residence in the United States of five years, and after due naturalization, return to Germany on a visit, but his right to remain in his former home is denied by Germany, and he may be expelled, after a brief sojourn, on the ground that he left Germany merely to evade military service. It is not safe for a person who has once been expelled to return to Germany without having obtained permission to do so in advance. A person who has completed his military service and has reached his thirty-first year and become an American citizen may safely return to Germany.

"The treaties between the United States and the German States provide that German subjects who have become citizens of the United States shall be recognized as such by Germany if they resided in the United States five years. But a naturalized American of German birth is liable to trial and punishment upon return to Germany for an offense against German law committed before emigration, saving always the limitations of the laws of Germany. If he emigrated after he was enrolled as a recruit in the standing army; if he emigrated while in service or while on leave of absence; if, having an unlimited leave or being in the reserve he emigrated after receiving a call into service, or after a public proclamation requiring his appearance, or after war broke out, he is liable to trial and punishment on return.

"Alsace-Lorraine having become a part of Germany since our naturalization treaties with the other German States were negotiated, American citizens, natives of that Province, under existing circumstances, may be subjected to inconvenience and possible detention by the German authorities if they return without having sought and obtained permission to do so from the Imperial Governor at Strassburg.

"The authorities of Württemberg require that the evidence of American citizenship of a former subject of Württemberg which is furnished by a passport shall be supplemented by a duly authenticated certificate showing five years' residence in the United States in order that fulfillment of the treaty condition of five years' residence may appear separately as a fact of record.

"A former German subject against whom there is an outstanding sentence for an offense against German law may petition the sovereign of his native State for relief, although the Department (of State) cannot act as an intermediary in presenting such petition; and any one who wishes to return to his native State in Germany may avoid possible annoyance or arrest if, in advance of his going, he will submit to the authorities of his former home an authenticated copy of his certificate of naturalization, with the request that his American citizenship be recognized and his paper returned to him."

An Embargo in 1871.

G. F. B.—I have been told that on Jan. 23, 1871, President Grant signed an embargo on arms. Will you please tell me if that is true?

It is not true that President Grant "signed an embargo" on arms on Jan. 23, 1871, or at any other time. On Jan. 23, 1871, the Franco-Prussian war was nearing its close, and what arms were transported had probably at that time been in the hands of the belligerents for some time. Peace preliminaries were begun on Feb. 22, 1871. An embargo on arms from the United States to France on Jan. 23, 1871, would therefore have been manifestly rather a superfluous act.

German Munitions in 1898.

G. F. B.—Is it true that during the Spanish-American war the German Government stopped the sale of arms and ammunition to Spain?

The matter of German exportation of arms to Spain, the rumored embargo, and the actual circumstances, are covered by the following detailed statement from former Ambassador Andrew D. White, who was our diplomatic representative in Berlin during the Spanish-American war, and from the account of whose action in the following matter the entire story of an "embargo" has probably originated:

"Receiving a message by wire from our American Consul at Hamburg early during the war to the effect that a Spanish vessel supposed to carry munitions to Spain was just leaving Germany, I asked the Foreign Office that the vessel be searched before leaving, my purpose being not only to get such incidental information as possible regarding the contraband concerned, but particulars as to the nature of the vessel, whether it was so fitted up that it could be used with advantage by our adversaries against our merchant navy, as had happened during our civil war, when Great Britain lat out of one of her ports vessels fitted to prey upon our merchant ships. The German Government was very courteous to us in the matter, and it was found that the Spanish ship concerned was not so fitted up, and that the contraband concerned was of a very ordinary sort, such as could be obtained from various nations. The result was that the vessel, after a brief visit, proceeded on her way, and our agents at Hamburg informed me later that during the entire war vessels freely carried ammunition from German ports both to Spain and the United States, and that neither of the belligerents made any remonstrance. Of course I was awafe that under the usages of nations I had, strictly speaking, no right to demand seizure of the contraband concerned, but it seemed my duty at least to secure the above information regarding it and the ship which carried it."

Hired Soldiers in 1776.

M. GILBERT.—Did England hire soldiers from any European country to oppose the Continental Army during our Revolutionary War? And from what country were they hired?

At the outbreak of the American Revolution George III., King of England, sent to Russia for 20,000 men because the "loyal subjects of his realm" were slow in coming forward to enlist in the war against the colonies. Catherine of Russia refused, asking him if he thought it compatible with his dignity to employ foreign troops against his own subjects. So George applied to the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the Prince of Waldeck, and Anhalt-Zerbst, the Margrave of Anspach-Baireuth, and the Count of Hesse-Hanau, and through them he succeeded in making a bargain for 20,000 of "the finest infantry in Europe" with four good Generals—Riedesel of Brunswick, and Knyphausen, von Heister, and Danof of Hesse. This hiring of foreign soldiers was bitterly condemned in the British House of Commons by Lord John Cavendish, and in the House of Lords by Lords Camden and Shelborne and the Duke of Richmond. It also caused profound indignation among the German people. Frederick the Great declared himself disgusted beyond measure, and gave orders to his Custom House officers that a toll should be levied on all the troops passing through Prussian territory, "as upon cattle exported for foreign shambles."

French Laws.

R. E. LOOKER.—Have there been changes in the Constitution of France or laws of fundamental importance passed since July, 1913?

There have been no changes in the Constitution of France since July, 1913. In July, 1913, the Military Service bill was passed by the Chamber of Deputies, making the term of service three years instead of two. In July, 1914, it was reported that the French Chamber of Deputies was in favor of inserting a clause in the Electoral Reform bill to provide for proportional representation. Feb. 12, 1915, the Chamber of Deputies adopted the bill prohibiting the sale of absinthe. A provision for industrial mobilization passed the Chamber in June.

Belligerent Nations.

E. FRED KOHN.—The alignment of nations in the present war is as follows: "The Allies": France, Russia, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro; "The Central Powers" (also known as "The Teutonic Allies"): Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria. Japan is also an ally of the allied nations in the Far East, although she is not carrying her part of the war into the western area, or the Near East.

The Triple Alliance was composed of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. The members of the Triple Entente are France, Russia, and Great Britain.

The Dardanelles.

P. F.—How long has Turkey controlled the Dardanelles?

Complete Turkish control of the Dardanelles was granted by the Five Great Powers of Europe in 1841. In a treaty of that year with Turkey it was arranged that no ship of war belonging to any other nation except Turkey should use the Dardanelles without Turkey's express consent. And up to the general overthrow of conditions with the outbreak of the present war all merchant vessels were still required to show their papers to the Ottoman authorities as they passed the Narrows. These provisions were confirmed at London in 1871 and Berlin in 1878, but in 1891 Russia, by agreement with the Porte, secured for her "volunteer fleet" the right of passage through the Straits. Gallipoli was first conquered by Salyinaff, third Turkish Sultan, in 1358.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

7,777 Prizes

First Prize

$1,000

What is the 7th Point?

From Maine to California, from Texas to Hudson Bay, millions of people have been asking "What is the 7th Point in Sterling Gum?"

In practically every town, city and village in the United States and Canada, the published six points of superiority have brought Sterling Gum fast-growing popularity.

But the seventh point still remains a riddle.

Point ⑦ What?

Now, we are offering liberal prizes to those who send us the best suggestions for the Sterling Gum Point 7.

Before you make your suggestion for the 7th Point, read the following:

The Following Story Unfolds the Secret of the Famous Point 7

To most people chewing gum is a mystery. They may know that different chewing gums are made from different ingredients. But that is about all. Here are facts which we believe you will be glad to know about Sterling Gum:

Your Sterling Gum is made from the following materials:

The basis is the pure sap of the tropical Sapota Tree—a natural gum.

This natural Sapota Tree sap is boiled, sweetened and flavored. The sweetening is simply pure cane sugar and pure corn syrup.

The flavoring is of two kinds—Peppermint (in red wrappers), Cinnamon (in blue wrappers).

There are some twenty varieties of the mint plant. The Sterling Peppermint is a product of the choicest, smoothest-flavored of these many mint varieties.

The spicy Cinnamon flavor is extracted from the Cassia bush which grows in the tropics.

The sap of the Sapota Tree, the cane sugar, the corn syrup, the Peppermint and Cinnamon flavors all come from the sap of some plant or tree. Nature herself supplies these delicious materials from which your Sterling Gum is made.

Requirements for Winning Phrase

When you read the above facts on the materials that Sterling Gum is made of, you will know all that it is necessary for you to know in entering this contest.

The first prize will go to the one whose suggestion, based on the above story, most impressively presents the natural purity of Sterling Gum—in the opinion of the judges.

Remember that your suggestion must be in six words or less.

The next best suggestion will win the second prize—and so on down.

It is understood that the Sterling Gum Company will have the right to use the 7 Point suggestions sent in by the prize winners.

The contest is easy to enter. Just think out your way of expressing the 7th Point. Then write it out in six words or less and send it in as directed in the conditions printed below. Even if you don't win the first prize of $1,000, you stand a chance to win one of the 7,777 smaller prizes.

Sterling PEPPERMINT GUM

PEPPERMINT IN RED WRAPPER CINNAMON IN BLUE WRAPPER

First Prize $1,000
Second Prize $500

Third Prize		$250.00
7 Prizes—each		$25.00
70 Prizes—each		$2.50

700 Prizes—each . Box of 20 five-cent packages of Sterling Gum.

7000 Prizes—each . Box of 10 five-cent packages of Sterling Gum.

Conditions of the Contest

Sterling Gum Company employees cannot enter this contest.

If two answers are entitled to the same prize, the full amount of the prize will be paid to each.

All answers must come in on a postal card. On the back of the postal card write *nothing* but your 7 Point suggestion (six words or less) and your name and address. The postal may be mailed in an envelope if you choose.

Mail answers to

Sterling Prize Judges
Room 319, 405 Lexington Ave.
New York City

You may send in as many suggestions for Point 7 as you choose. *But each suggestion must be written on a postal card as directed above.*

Contest Closes

All answers must be received in New York by midnight of May 15, 1916.

Answers will not be examined by the judges until after that date. The judges, therefore, cannot mail acknowledgments of the suggestions received.

Judges

The prizes will be awarded by the following committee of five well-known men:

John A. Sleicher, Editor of Leslie's Weekly.

Edgar Sisson, Editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Jno. M. Siddall, Editor of The American Magazine.

Frederick L. Collins, Editor of McClure's Magazine.

Robert H. Davis, Editor of Munsey's Magazine.

Announcement of Awards

The winners of the first 80 prizes will be announced in the July first issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Please do not write to the judges. They cannot correspond with individual contestants. Just make a note now of the date on which the prize winners will be announced in the Saturday Evening Post.

Now put on your thinking cap. Get your family to help you. Send in as many suggestions as you want to. All will be considered in awarding these many prizes. Do not write the Sterling Gum Company regarding the contest or its conditions as all suggestions will be judged by the Prize Committee named above.

The Sterling Gum Co., Inc., New York
The Sterling Gum Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto

PLUTO PLUTO PLUTO PLUTO PLUTO PLUTO

Constipation is a dangerous forerunner of a number of diseases. You need a physic every so often, even if your bowel action is regular.

For your health's sake, let Pluto Water bring you all the curative properties of

French Lick Springs

Bottled at French Lick Springs—sold everywhere. Your physician prescribes it. Look for the little red devil on the bottle.

AMERICA'S PHYSIC PLUTO

ANNIVERSARY FURNITURE SALE

ACCOUNTS OPENED FROM
$5 to $5,000
ON SMALL WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

SMALL ACCOUNTS ESPECIALLY INVITED
You can open an account with a single advertised article or as many as you wish to buy without any extra charges of any kind.

Let Us Start You Housekeeping Now

This Great Sale enables you to select everything to furnish your home complete at savings of from 33% to 50%. Young married couples particularly will find this a wonderful opportunity to furnish a home, whether you intend starting with a single room or an entire house.

Compare Prices and Save Money

Come into our stores, get our prices, then compare them with the prices of any other furniture or department store and convince yourself that, whether you buy for cash or on credit,

Our Prices Are Always the Lowest

In Recommending Your Friends Be Sure to Tell Them That WE HAVE ONLY THREE STORES

NEWARK 49-51 Market St. | Block 35 to 36 St. 8th Ave. | 144-146 West 125 St. Between Lenox and 7th Ave.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK AT ALL THREE STORES

SPECIAL SALE OF HIGH GRADE PERIOD SUITS
FOR LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING ROOM
AT PRICE REDUCTIONS OF FROM 33⅓% TO 50%
385 Suits are included in this sale, representing every desirable wood and style. The magnificence of these suits must be seen to be fully appreciated. Come in and look at them—you are not obligated to buy.

Jacobean Oak Buffet
Reg. Price $25.
16.89
CASH OR CREDIT.
Large mirror. Spacious Cabinets.

Princess Dresser—Solid oak, golden finish, wood knobs. Regular Price $20, Cash or Credit. 12.68

Four-Piece Circassian Walnut Bedroom Suit
Reg. Price $150. CASH OR CREDIT.
This is an unusually attractive suit. The wood is matched and hand rubbed. The drawers are airtight. The suit throughout reflects the master cabinet-maker's skill. Full size Bed, Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table 98.47

Open an Account by Mail
Select whatever you want from this advertisement, send your order with your name and address to Dept. T-19. We will immediately deliver it to your home and you can pay for it on small weekly or monthly payments.

50c A WEEK
Delivers any article or as many as you want up to $35.
Larger and smaller amounts in the same proportion.

Apartment House Style Refrigerator
Reg. Price $20.
12.97
CASH OR CREDIT.
50 other styles at sale prices.

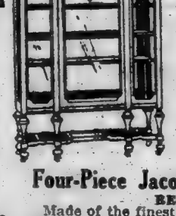

Four-Piece Jacobean Oak
REG. PRICE $275
Made of the finest selected quartered oak. The excellent workmanship and finish displayed in this suit at once proclaim its sterling worth. Suit consists of massive Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table, and Extension Table..... 198.69

Dining Room Suit
—CASH OR CREDIT.

White Enamel Bed
Reg. Price $8. 5.48

Genuine Leather Library Suit (3 Pieces)
Reg. Price $65. CASH OR CREDIT.
Mahogany finished, carved frames, covered in genuine leather. Suit consists of Sofa, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker 49.74

Baby Carriage Sale—Finely finished. Roll on hood and body. Rubber tires. Regular Price $20, Cash or Credit 14.95

Furniture Slip Covers—5 pieces, 20 yards, includes measuring, cutting and binding. 4.98

Continuous posts. Heavy chills. Best baked white enamel. This sale includes hundreds of other Enamel and Brass Beds at proportionately reduced prices.

DOUBLE STAMPS MORNINGS "L. & B." SINGLE STAMPS AFTERNOONS

Special Sale of Chairs & Rockers for Every Room At Price Reductions of Fully One-Half

If you require a single chair or rocker or a set of six chairs this sale is your chance to save money. Every chair and rocker is from our regular stock. Every wood and finish is represented, including handsomely upholstered Library Rockers. There are but one to six of a kind. We advise you to come early to secure the choicest patterns.

Genuine Leather Rocker
Reg. Price $30
19.68
Mahogany finish frame, genuine Spanish leather.

Solid Oak Rocker
Reg. Price $3.00.
2.29
Fumed finish, wood seat.

Fumed Oak Arm Chair
Reg. Price $8.00
5.29
Imitation leather.

Solid Oak Dining Chair
Reg. Price $3.00
1.74
Imitation leather seat.

Tapestry Rocker
Reg. Price $25
16.74
Mahogany finished frames.

Cane Seat Chair
Reg. Price $1.75
1.29
Mahogany finish.

Solid Oak Chair
Reg. Price $1.50
94c
Golden finish, wood seat.

Fumed Oak Rocker
Reg. Price $7.00
4.29
Seat covered in tapestry.

Bed Room Chair
Reg. Price $4.00
2.98
Golden oak, cane seat.

Pay One Dollar and we will deliver Any Complete Room Outfit to your home and you can pay the balance in small weekly or monthly payments.

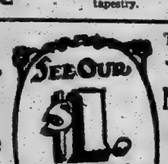

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OUR SPECIAL OUTFITS

3 ROOMS COMPLETE $89

These outfits are complete in every detail—all ready to start housekeeping. Visit our stores and have our expert outfit salesmen show them to you—without any obligations to buy.

OTHER 2, 3, 4 AND 5-ROOM OUTFITS UP TO $3,500.

4 ROOMS COMPLETE $98

This $75 Victor Victrola Outfit

Pay $1 on Delivery

And the Balance, $1.25 Weekly.

Outfit Consists of

Victrola	$50
Cabinet	$20
$5 Worth of Records (your own selection)	$5
	$75

If you prefer, you can buy the Victrola and records without the Cabinet.

We have every style Victrola from $15 to $350

We will gladly open an account for you with your choice of any machine and records.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT With RECORDS

If you already have a machine we will gladly open an account with the purchase of records. We invite you to call at our store and have our Victor salespeople play whatever records you would like to hear, without any obligation to buy.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

If you cannot call, send your order for this $75 outfit or any other Victor goods you want, with your name and address, to Dept. T-19, and your order will be shipped at once. You may pay the first payment when the outfit is delivered to you.

144-146 WEST 125 St. Between 7th and Lenox Ave.

Ludwig Baumann & Comp'y America's Greatest Furniture House

Newark Store 49-51 Market St.

WE HAVE ONLY THREE STORES

35 TO 36 ST.—BLOCK—8TH AVE.

Do not confuse us with other stores with similar names.

THE OVERCROWDED STATE AS A CAUSE OF WAR

Old Theories of Expansion Attacked—Advantages of a Wide Area Lie in Economy in Production and Distribution.

By BRIGADIER GENERAL H. M. CHITTENDEN, U. S. A., Retired.

Seattle, Feb. 28, 1916.

"No one who lives in England or America can escape the vital necessity of Germany and Japan to expand or go to the wall." "A nation, like an individual, must grow or die"—Price Collier.

"We [Germany] are compelled to obtain space for our increasing population." "Strong, healthy, flourishing nations • • • require continual expansion of their frontiers • • • for the accommodation of their surplus population."—Von Bernhardi.

"Germany has remained cooped up within her narrow boundaries • • • without room for her rapidly increasing population."—Joseph H. Choate.

"Her growing population makes it absolutely imperative that Germany should get territory that can be populated by whites."—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg.

SIMILAR expressions by respectable authorities could be produced in almost any number. Occasionally there is dissent, but not often; yet the most casual reflection will show that the whole idea is fallacious. Take the case of Germany. If "necessity" for expansion to accommodate her growing population is a fact, how is it that emigration has dwindled to an insignificant figure, while population has been increasing at a rapid rate? In the quarter century, 1881-1905, the population of Germany increased by one-third, or, from 45,000,000 to 60,000,000. In the same period emigration diminished by about 90 per cent., or from 4.86 to 0.47 emigrants per thousand of population. This was not due to any relaxation of the requirements of military service, for these continued in full force. It was due either to the fact that the condition of the people at home during this period improved in a greater ratio than in those countries which were open to emigration, or to the fact that assumed superiority of conditions in America had been found not to exist. At any rate, the "vital necessity" for expansion because of growing population, if it ever really existed, has evidently diminished during the last thirty-five years, and danger of "going to the wall" has correspondingly receded.

And again how is it, if colonies operate to keep down the population of a parent country, that the greatest colonizing nation on the globe is one of the most thickly populated? The density of population in England is twice that of Germany. The fact is, experience shows almost universally that emigration has no effect, or at the most a very temporary one, in checking growth of population. Ireland is the only conspicuous exception.

Reliable data evidently do not support the statements quoted at the beginning of this paper, and a little investigation will show why this is the case. We may accept the principle that population tends to outrun means of subsistence—civilization has not yet altered this universal fact—but there is one modern development which makes that principle no longer separately applicable to individual communities. Transportation both by land and sea is now so swift and cheap that the resources of every part of the globe are becoming available for the needs of every other part. This is resulting in the elimination of locality from the population problem; that is, restricted areas are no longer dependent, as they used to be, upon their own resources. Means of subsistence can be brought to them from the outside. More and more, congestion of population in particular localities is losing its serious importance and the problem of the pressure of population is becoming a single problem of the whole earth instead of a congeries of isolated problems, each unrelated to the rest. Consider a few examples.

In the United States, within a radius of fifty miles from the centre of New York City, there is more population than in Belgium, Holland, or Switzerland. But we are not disturbed by the fact so far as subsistence is concerned. Industrial, commercial, and other activities are concentrated there because such activities can be more economically and profitably conducted when assembled in great masses. The territory outside contributes subsistence, and there is no greater lack than in the country itself. So in the German Empire, Saxony is a great industrial community, with a population of nearly 800 to the square mile, while in some of the purely agricultural districts it falls below 100. But greater density in one place than in another does not signify greater severity of conditions, but simply an adaptation to the character of the industrial life carried on. On a larger scale this is now becoming true of the whole world. Belgium, Germany, England, are centres of dense population, devoted largely to manufacturing, while the outside world contributes to their supply of everything needed. One might almost say that these countries, like portions of the United States, are becoming the urban districts of the globe, and that, as small localities in each country are occupied by far greater numbers per unit area than others, but share with the others the common production of all, so these densely populated countries themselves are foci of world activity and share with the rest of the world the product that is common to all.

It may be argued that emigration operates to the same end; that, as transportation makes it possible for the products of any part of the earth to be taken where most needed, so it enables individuals to go where they think they can most easily make a living. But the influence of emigration in keeping down population is wholly ineffectual. The largest recorded exodus from Germany in any one year (1881) was well under a quarter of a million. In late years it has been under 30,000. What does this amount to in a natural annual increase of a million? And, as the rest of the world fills up, even this small resource must entirely disappear. It would be easy to demonstrate, moreover, that relief for population through emigration, so far as any such possibility really exists, is just as effective with a destination under a foreign flag as under that of the emigrant's own country. Neither from Great Britain nor from Germany do the majority of emigrants go by choice to the colonies of their respective countries, but to lands where they think they can best improve their material conditions, irrespective of nationality.

These two facts—that emigration is powerless to keep down population and that the resources of the whole earth are available for every portion thereof—effectually refute the population argument for territorial expansion. Alleged pressure of population may be made an excuse, but never a valid reason, for such expansion. Much less can it ever constitute the slightest justification for war. Germany, for example, is not in any sense an overpopulated country. The percentage of its area available for occupancy is greater than in almost any other country—much greater than in France, for instance—yet its population is under 300 per square mile, while that of Belgium is nearly 600 and that of England over 600, in proportion to available territory, Italy is more densely populated than Germany, and the same is true of Switzerland, China, and very markedly of Japan. Germany ranks not higher than fifth among the countries of Europe, or seventh among the countries of the globe, in real density of population, while, with the possible exception of Belgium and Holland, it ranks first in the availability of its territory for occupancy. That it is one of the least crowded countries of Europe, considering this availability and the state of industrial development, is shown by the fact that labor is often scarce, particularly in the agricultural districts, and has to be imported in large volume at certain seasons.

The argument that overpopulation makes territorial expansion a necessity for certain States being thus demonstrably untenable, let us inquire if there are reasons of a substantial character which make such expansion desirable. We may note two such reasons—one definite and positive, based upon the general welfare of the State and its citizens; the other sentimental or psychological in character. Other things being equal, the wider the area subject to a common governmental control the greater would be the advantage to the State and its people. Administrative unity, similarity of laws and judicial procedure, the abolition of trade barriers which might otherwise have to await the slow progress of international agreement, the control of great public improvements, a larger purse for centralized work at less taxation to the people, are all important advantages, particularly where territory is continental and continuous, like that of the United States and Russia. The United States is perhaps the best example of these advantages. Throughout its wide domain there is absolute freedom of trade; an entire absence of fortified land frontiers and of custom houses with their temptation to corruption and dishonesty and their annoyance and immense cost; uniformity of language; a similarity of laws and political institutions which amounts almost to uniformity; through train service regardless of boundaries; uniform currency and uniform postage; the joint power and resources of the whole country for the solution of vast physical problems like that of the Mississippi and its tributaries; and in general a common spirit and purpose guiding and controlling the energies of a mighty people. It is impossible to overestimate the immense economy of human energy in the inhabitants of this vast territory that comes from the avoidance of waste which would result if it were split up into several independent States, as is the case with an equal extent of territory in Europe.

From this point of view rather than from those of military glory or the subsistence of population, the Pan-German dream of territorial expansion may be considered as in the true interests of humanity. If Germany's marvelous industrial, commercial, and educational systems could be spread over territories geographically within her proper sphere of control; if the frontiers which are now in greater or less degree trade barriers could be wiped out; if the joint military burden could be reduced; if the mighty physical problems of Central Europe could be attacked by the united resources of all these Commonwealths; if these and other advantages of a common governmental system could be realized on a friendly and equitable basis every individual in every one of the federating States would in the long run be the better for it. And if the Russian people ever secure for themselves the freedom of the United States or the efficient administrative system of Germany, and if they once imbibe the spirit of progress which alone can secure them these blessings, the mighty spread of their territory will be a powerful aid in working out the destiny which is rightly theirs. So, too, if the States of South America were to form larger political unions—and similarity of language, customs, and tradition makes such a consummation peculiarly feasible—the welfare of every portion of that vast territory would be enhanced thereby. And if the present European war should have no other result than to consolidate the whole of South Africa under one political union, future generations in that immense region will feel that it was not fought in vain.

So much for the argument on the side of the State. It is likewise an advantage to the individual, if endowed by nature for notable attainment, to be an inhabitant of a great State. There are broader opportunities and a wider scope for the exercise of talents. While it is true that eminent men and eminent deeds have been the product of little States, still the names of history and the deeds that have most influenced civilization have come mainly from the inhabitants of great States. Many a potentially useful career has been stifled by restriction of environment. The greatness of a State reflects itself in the greatness of its inhabitants, and civilization is promoted by the opportunity for individual development afforded by wide national dominions.

The considerations just advanced relate to expansion by absorption of contiguous territory. Colonial expansion stands on a different basis. Its advantage to a State is much more doubtful. As a means of relief from overpopulation, it is, as we have seen, a delusion. Preferential trade privileges are as likely to be an injury as a benefit. Military considerations, such as naval bases, coaling stations, and so forth, are a more substantial argument. But whatever the sum total of these influences may be, it makes little difference when a State becomes obsessed with the idea of expansion. Sentiment then takes the place of reason, and is far less amenable to control. When a State like Germany develops an ambition for colonial dominion, emigration of her people does not satisfy that ambition. Proud of her institutions, she would extend them also while sending forth her children to replenish the earth. She would spread her flag, with all it means, over the territories to which they go. She would direct more effectively the mutual interests of trade. She would enhance her own greatness and the moral force of her system to a degree which she feels is not possible when the stream of emigration is lost under other flags or systems. To such a national political control of new territory may seem of supreme importance and failure to achieve it may be a disappointment that touches the very heart of the people.

Treitschke, in a significant passage written many years ago, while the current of emigration from Germany was still strong, deplored the tendency on the part of his countrymen to build up other States at the expense of their own. He even went so far as to declare, in reference to emigration to the United States, that "there can be no question at all but that human civilization suffers loss every time that a German is turned into a Yankee." Again he says: "Germany is as yet by no means overpopulated, least of all in those northeastern districts from which the stream of emigration flows most strongly. Many of our emigrants, if they exercised here the same untiring diligence which inexorable necessity forces on them in America, could also prosper in their own Fatherland. But there are periods of domiciliation, and again periods in which the imp like to wander works like a dark elementary power on the national spirit. Just as the song 'Eastward! Eastward!' once rang seductively through the villages of Flanders, so countless numbers dream now of the land of marvels across the sea. And just as little as prudential counsel could restrain the Crusaders from their sacred enterprise, so little can considerations of reason prevail against the vague longing for the West."

Something, however, in the meanwhile has prevailed to stem the tide, and emigration from Germany has shrunk to a mere fraction of its former volume. But in place of the old "impulse to wander," the old "vague longing," there have arisen a new impulse and a new longing which are not vague and are far stronger and more national than those which they replace. It is not only the thirst for new territory to which the children of Germany may go, and still dwell under the flag of their native land; it is an ambition for a larger share in the dominion of the earth. This ambition is not to be criticised, because it is psychological and not material in its origin. It is to be the more commended on that account. It may prove impracticable of realization, as is generally the case with the fairest dreams, but it stands forth, nevertheless, as a dream worthy of a nation restive in the consciousness of its strength and rejoicing "as a strong man to run a race."

Bernhardi, in the quotation at the beginning of this paper, shows a lack of courage in his own convictions. He puts forward a specious and untrue, though plausible, explanation of national aspirations which are in themselves honorable and worthy of open avowal. In doing so he leads himself into needless contradictions. He seems not to perceive the incongruity of his statement that "strong, healthy, flourishing nations require continual expansion of their frontiers," &c. The very fact that a nation is strong, healthy, and flourishing shows that it is prosperous in its existing status and is under no necessity for a change therein. But this same fact may very well account for national aspirations that look beyond existing frontiers to a broader political destiny.

It is no part of the purpose of this paper to discuss the practicability of such aspirations in a period of the world's development like that in which we live; but we may express at least the belief that success or failure in their full realization will make little difference in Germany's rank as a force in civilization. She stands today as the highest exponent of what we may term efficiency—efficiency in industry, in commerce, in government, in war, in everything—and this is an age when efficiency is the mainstay of a highly developed and complex social system. Just as the influence of Hellenic culture did not depend upon territorial expansion and could not be destroyed by "shrinkage of boundaries," nor even by destruction of national life, but has persisted as a living force throughout the ages, so all that is good in Deutsche Kultur will persist irrespective of national frontiers, and will permeate all peoples to whom civilization has any real meaning, whether or not it be their destiny to come under the flag of the Fatherland. H. M. CHITTENDEN.

ANTI-BRITISH SENTIMENT

Found Only in Two Classes of Citizens Not Thoroughly Americanized.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct a few of the inaccuracies and misconceptions of Mr. Le Sueur. He is at great pains to build up a man of straw for the purpose of having something to attack.

There are two classes of American citizens who are not pro-British. First, those of German birth or extraction; second, those of Irish birth or extraction. With the former class Canada herself is having some little trouble. And Mr. Le Sueur must not be too hard on us Americans that we have not succeeded in awakening in all our citizens of Irish ancestry a love for their English brethren. That is a task in which England herself has achieved only partial success.

But why should your correspondent have any misgivings as to the fighting qualities of the English? Englishmen have always fought bravely, though sometimes in a bad cause. We can forgive England, however, for not fighting us with the "vim she fought her other adversaries," and we had already forgiven her also the employment in that war of the Hun—a hired assassin, whose known method of warfare has always been one of frightfulness, and who then, as now, found his favorite pastime in the murder of defenseless women and children and other non-combatants. In fact, we had quite forgotten these incidents of unpleasantness in the light of so many evidences of friendship and good feeling. And a conviction had settled down upon us that our destiny and the great problems of civilization were in some way to be worked out by the united efforts and cordial co-operation of the English-speaking people with the aid and co-operation of France.

C. A. SYLVESTER.

New York, March 12, 1916.

Ninth Avenue Express Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To any one who, like myself, has had the experience of traveling on the Ninth Avenue express for the last ten years, the present service inaugurated a short time ago is positively disappointing and wholly inadequate. I say this, making full allowance for the supposed confusion due to change in system. The truth is that as time passes matters will get worse, not better. If it is now well nigh impossible to board a Ninth Avenue express train at the 110th Street station, where I get on, what will be the condition when the warm weather sets in and drives some of the underground travelers to using the overhead system?

Both the 110th and the 125th Street stations are the busiest on the northern end of the line, and yet under the present arrangement they are very much neglected. Why can't the old Ninth Avenue local express service be imitated to offset this condition by starting at intervals an empty train at the 125th Street station? That station and the one south of it can surely fill this train to capacity, with plenty of straphangers on the side, thus relieving the all-around congestion.

LOUIS W. ROBEN.

New York, March 12, 1916.

Spelling of Yuan's Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me ask you to change your transliteration of the second ideograph in the name of the President of China. There is no ideograph in the Chinese language which authorities like Williams, Giles, and all lexicographers render as Shi; the second one of President Yuan's name must be Shih. Probably, if there were an ideograph susceptible of being rendered Shi, it would be sedulously avoided in personal names as connoting, unpleasantly, death.

JOSEPH KING GOODRICH.

New York, March 12, 1916.

WAR-TIME JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD

French Traveler Impressed by Fact That He Did Not Meet a Single German on the Entire Circuit—British Colonies Loyal.

Do you make your own travels? Or do you buy them ready made? A wit has asked this question, adding that those who make their own spoil such a lot of good geography and make such a frumpy use of it. There arrived, however, at the Port of New York recently a man who has been around the world with the war. He went on business, and found plenty of it, due in part, he says, to the fact that the Germans were not able to compete for trade, owing to circumstances over which they had no control.

In an interview granted a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, this traveler, Emile Lesage, gave evidence of possessing vibrant and living impressions of the many sights he had seen. Mr. Lesage came to New York, on his start around the world, in the steamship Lapland, from Liverpool, in April last, arriving on the same day that the Lusitania reached this port on her last western voyage. He was born in Mülhausen, Alsace, the town which has passed through many vicissitudes during the present war. He has a clear recollection of the stirring times of 1870, when Alsace-Lorraine was torn from France, and is able to compare the conditions and events of forty-six years ago with those of today. He left Alsace after the annexation, and remained a French citizen, but latterly has resided in England. He has a son in the British Army.

"When I arrived in New York last Spring," said Mr. Lesage, "I had the choice of two routes to Australia and New Zealand. I could go to San Francisco or Vancouver and, as I had not been used to meeting enemies on neutral ground, and doing so got on my nerves, I decided to get into Canada at the earliest possible moment. I went to Niagara Falls and was very pleased to find that when you get half way across the bridge up there you are on British territory. And henceforward, from Niagara Bridge to Vancouver, across the Pacific to Australia and New Zealand, and back from Australia to India and from India through Egypt, the Suez, the Mediterranean, on through France to London, across the Atlantic to New York—on the entire circuit around the globe I did not meet a single German fellow-traveler.

"One scarcely realizes it unless one sees it with one's own eyes. The British command of the seas is an extraordinary thing. Where can a German traveler go? He cannot get on board a British ship at Vancouver. If there were an American ship going from San Francisco to Sydney, a German wouldn't be allowed on board because he couldn't land at Sydney. He might go from San Francisco to Honolulu, but there would be no place else to go but back, as the saying is. If he proceeded to Fiji he wouldn't be allowed to get off, because the British control Fiji.

"Apart from this fact, which impressed me more and more as my journey proceeded, the tremendous enthusiasm of the British colonies throughout the world struck me as truly remarkable. There is no doubt that they are aware that the defeat of the Allies would mean the destruction of their own freedom. But even if they were not in danger, there is no doubt that they would fight for the mother country out of sheer friendship. Since the beginning of the war you may add to this feeling the resentment of the Canadians, who were among the first victims of the new and infamous method of poisoning by gas.

"To the Australians and New Zealanders there is the added glory of their gallant deeds in Gallipoli, the sacrifices they have made, and which they do not intend shall be in vain. It was the Australians who captured and destroyed the Emden, the wreck of which I saw off Cocos Island. It was the New Zealanders who annexed Samoa, and I should like to see the English statesman who would dare propose handing back this possession to the Germans after the war.

"The same remark applies to South west Africa, out of which the German have been cleared by General Botha, who only a few years ago was fighting the British. The loyalty of the Boers to the British Empire is due to the wise policy of giving them independent government. This is the thing that the Germans never would understand, and explains the loyalty of Ireland as well.

"The next striking fact to me was the peaceful and loyal attitude of the people in India, where revolution is expected by Germany every hour. I dare say somebody has been paid by the Germans for bringing about such revolution, but up to now there has been no delivery of goods. I traveled from Bombay right to the Khyber Pass, which leads into Afghanistan, and I found the natives intelligent enough to appreciate the beneficence of British rule, imperfect though it may be, and to know that under German rule they would be a great deal worse off.

"In the course of my visit to India, I stopped at such places as Peshawar, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, and Cawnpore. There had been a small uprising in Ceylon a week before I arrived, in September last, but this was promptly suppressed and the natives again seemed most friendly within a week afterward. Among native races who were fighting for the cause of civilization against barbarism, it was quaint to find the Fiji Islanders and the Maoris (natives of New Zealand.) Among the latter, a very democratic people, I was surprised to hear one young man referred to as a 'low-class Maori.' On my expressing surprise, and asking what constituted a low-class Maori, I was told that there were only two classes of Maoris, the high class being those who fight and the low class being those who do not fight. Of course, I found the Northern Indians magnificent soldiers, on whose loyalty the British officers can absolutely rely.

"On my return through the Mediterranean I landed at Marseilles, which might have been mistaken for a British port, as there were on that day about 50,000 British troops there, all on their way to Saloniki. Most of them had come from the north of France, where they had been in the trenches for many months, and both among the British and the French I found the utmost enthusiasm and feeling of certainty that the Germans were beaten. The French people have the utmost confidence in their own Government and in General Joffre, and they know that on this occasion it must be a war to a finish, that a patched-up peace is inconceivable. They have made tremendous sacrifices, and are not prepared to undergo another forty years of nightmare such as they have gone through.

"As for the British people, they are even more incensed against the Germans, chiefly on account of the baby-killing raids on the east coast, and the Zeppelin raids over London and some country districts. Of the effects of these raids I can speak with first-hand knowledge, as we had one Zeppelin over my house in London. The military effects have been absolutely nil. Of public works not a single one of any importance has been touched in London or anywhere else.

"You know that the British people are slow at coming to violent decisions, but when they've made up their minds they are very sure, and I think it will be a blessing for you Americans if the German military and naval power is crushed. Your land and your liberties are certainly not in any danger from the French or British, and in fact the friendship of the British might be of great use to you some time or other, whereas the friendship of the Germans would be of no use to you in the absence of a British fleet.

"When I started on my trip around the world the coast of England was infested with submarines. We took no notice of them. At that time, although the war had been on for almost nine months, the traffic in and out of British ports was 200 vessels every day—6,000 vessels a month. So when we heard of one British vessel sunk—filled with potatoes or cabbages—it made a line in the newspapers, but nobody cared a rap."

"What do they think of American opinion in Europe?" Mr. Lesage was asked.

"I must tell you candidly," he replied, "that most of us were shocked at your inaction when the neutrality of Belgium was violated in such murderous manner. Many people thought that the bulk of Americans cared only for dollars and business. I am happy to find that the large majority of the American people are behind the Allies with all their heart."

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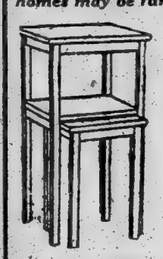

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In Fumed Oak; contains shelf for telephone books, etc. The Stool fits under Stand when not in use. Opening Price..... $2.25

3-Piece Adam Period Parlor Suite

This handsome Three-Piece Parlor Suite is a representative specimen of the many good things Spear carries. The frames are finished in Antique Mahogany, strong, durably constructed, with cane panels in back and sides; the seats are covered with velour in various colors, with slumber roll and four pillows to match. Opening Price..... $107.50

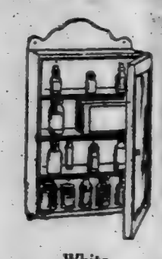

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A truly sanitary cabinet, beautifully finished, with three removable glass shelves, plate mirror door and nickel-plated trimmings. Opening Price..... 95c

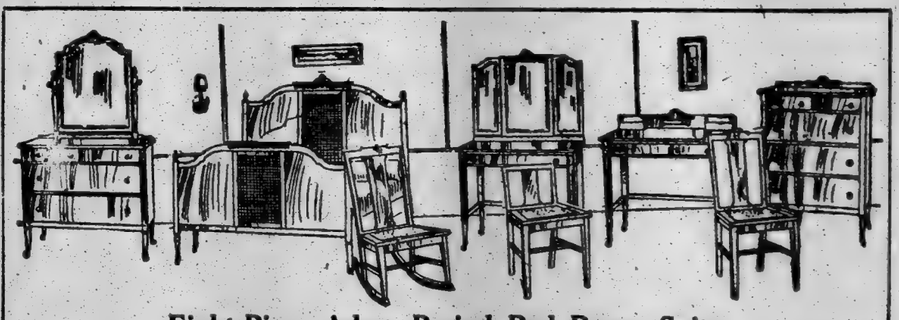

Eight-Piece Adam Period Bed Room Suite

Of beautiful Ivory Enamel, American Walnut and Mahogany finish, with large Plate Mirrors; set consists of Dresser, Chiffonier, Dressing Table with Triplicate Mirrors, full-sized Bed, Writing Desk, Rocker, Side Chair, Dressing Table Chair and Rocker. This is a magnificent suite of the highest Period construction—both beautiful in appearance and serviceable. The Set Complete, Opening Price..... $136.50

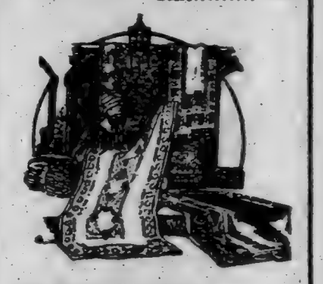

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9x12 Monarch Axminster Rugs, Opening Price $23.50
8.3x10.6 Tapestry Rugs, Opening Price $16.75
About 1,000 Odd Rugs, in various sizes, priced at proportionate reductions.

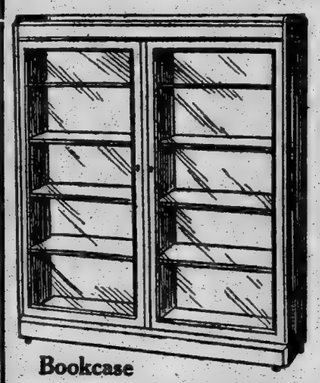

Bookcase

Made of solid quartered oak in three finishes, Fumed Oak, Golden Oak and Mahogany. This Bookcase is 54 in. high, 48 in. wide, and has five shelves. Heavy glass double doors. Opening Price..... $14.75

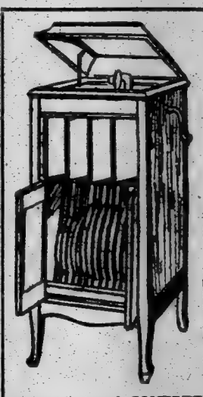

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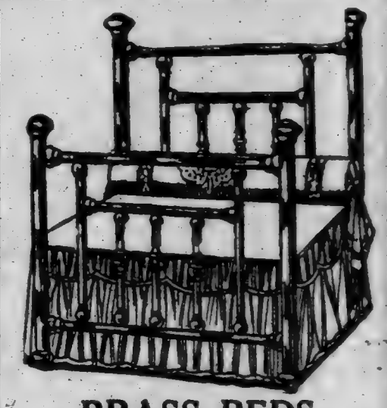

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In January and February fifteen leading New York City stores placed

295,802 Agate Lines

of advertising in The New York Times—115,275 lines more than in any other New York morning newspaper.

	Times, Agate Lines.	American, Agate Lines.	Herald, Agate Lines.	World, Agate Lines.	Tribune, Agate Lines.	Sun, Agate Lines.	Press, Agate Lines.
Arnold, Constable & Co.	17,406	6,349	5,495	.....	.....	300	.....
Altman & Co.....	27,589	26,913	18,017	19,635	17,734	17,134	.....
Best & Co.....	9,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomingdale Bros.....	.....	20,862	2,574	21,322	3,240	1,440	1,440
Bonwit, Teller & Co.....	13,519	.....	8,274	5,785	10,346	.....	.....
J. M. Gidding.....	14,044	6,359	13,462	.....	13,141	3,375	6,214
Gimbel Brothers.....	36,720	20,765	16,360	23,701	19,105	.....	.....
J. B. Greenhut Co.....	19,661	22,952	13,765	25,014	.....	4,677	.....
Lord & Taylor.....	29,000	20,895	20,580	27,395	6,230	315	.....
R. H. Macy & Co.....	30,203	19,684	20,254	10,814	8,704	26,271	.....
J. McCreery & Co.....	25,040	24,676	21,553	.....	6,019	1,428	.....
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.	9,667	7,781	.....	8,618	6,484	.....	.....
Saks & Co.....	23,735	.....	12,274	13,859	12,541	15,195	10,245
Franklin Simon & Co....	23,237	1,140	11,432	8,367	17,491	15,032	.....
Stern Brothers.....	16,957	15,860	16,487	15,520	10,210	10,675	.....
Total.....	295,802	194,236	180,527	180,030	131,245	95,842	17,899

The net paid sale of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds 400,000 copies, a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelli-

NEW YORK CHAUFFEURS APPLY TO PILOT TRUCKS IN VILLA CHASE

TRUCK MAKERS SUPPLY BOTH MEN AND CARS FOR ARMY

One Hundred New York Chauffeurs Apply for Positions in Companies Which Were Quickly Filled at Home of Factories.

A new expression is given to industrial preparedness as a factor of military preparedness in the course followed by the Government in obtaining the men for the first two motor truck companies attached to the United States Army, which will be used in the expedition against Villa in Mexico. The manufacturers who were awarded the contracts for supplying the truck chasses were asked to provide the operators for the cars. This responsibility was at once accepted by the manufacturers, and a full complement of the men needed was raised. Many of the operators were transferred from the employ of the truckmakers to that of the Government; others had previously been in the employ of the company or were known to be well qualified to act as truck chauffeurs. According to the reports reaching New York no time was lost in completing the list of the operators required; with the promptness of industrial efficiency men and chasses were soon on their way to the border.

To show how promptly this business was done, the awards for the truck chasses were made by the War Department in this city last Tuesday. By the terms of the contract each successful bidder was required to ship twenty-seven chasses and a repair wagon to El Paso without delay. That very night the trucks went out on special freight trains for El Paso, from the truck factories at Cleveland, Ohio, and Kenosha, Wis. The wagon bodies for the chasses were forwarded to El Paso from the Quartermaster's Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.

The New York offices of the truck manufacturers who were awarded the contracts for the chasses, the White Company and the Thomas B. Jeffery Company, represented in New York by the Poertner Motor Company, were each prepared to send on any extra chauffeurs that were needed. Over 100 New York chauffeurs applied last week to these representatives for positions as operators of trucks to be used in the campaign against Villa. The names of the applicants were listed, and some of them may be drafted for service as future needs arise.

Each motor truck company consists of twenty-eight cars, one being a repair car. The number of men assigned to the operation and care of cars is thirty-four, as follows: One truck master, three assistant truck masters, twenty-eight chauffeurs, one machinist, and one helper. Captain James W. Furlow of the Quartermaster's Corps of the army, who was stationed at Chicago, has been ordered to El Paso to take command of the two companies. The pay of the members of the company will be on the basis of what they have been receiving for chauffeur work. They will not enlist, but will be classed as civilians in the employ of the Government.

The first motor truck in use in the United States Army was one of five-ton capacity, purchased in 1907. At the beginning of this year there were 103 motor trucks in the service of the Quartermaster Corps, consisting of twenty-seven varieties. The truck capacity found to be most available for general use in army transport service is the one and a half ton. This size, according to information from the office of the Quartermaster General, is best suited to the character of country roads and the strength of bridges. It also fits in conveniently with the supply system of troops, as it is of the same capacity as the standard four-mule wagon.

The means of transport required for supplies to troops is divided into these classes by the Quartermaster General's office:

1. The class of transportation that immediately accompanies the troops and lays down the daily requirements in the way of rations, forage, and ammunition. This transportation may be classed as the field trains of organizations.

2. The divisional transportation which carries the supplies from the line of communication to the points where it is placed in the hands of the transportation described in Paragraph 1.

3. The transportation employed on the line of communication at depots, arsenals, mobilization points, and concentration points.

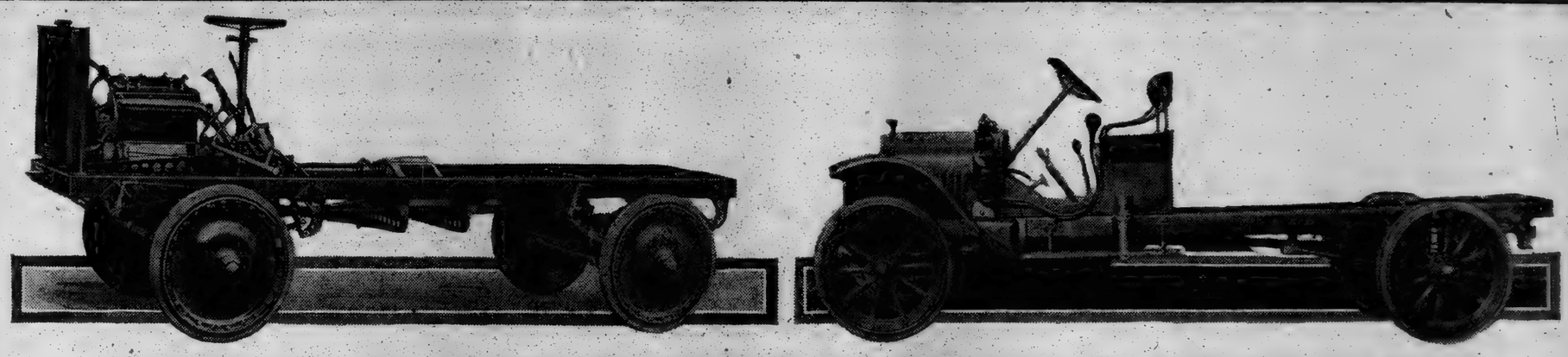

CHASSES THAT WILL CARRY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE MEXICAN CAMPAIGN.

Herewith pictures of the chasses which won last week in the competition to supply fifty-four motor trucks to the War Department for use in Mexican campaign. The contract called for twenty-seven of each, this being the number of units in a military motor truck company. The chassis at the left is that of the Jeffery "Quad," so called from its distinctive feature of a four-wheel drive. Its motor, a four-cylinder, develops 28.9 horse power. The wheelbase is 124 inches. The chassis weighs 4,800 pounds. At the right is the chassis of the White Company's car. It is equipped with a four-cylinder engine of 30 horse power. The wheelbase measures 145½ inches. Weight of chassis is 4,150 pounds. The capacity of the Jeffery truck is 2 tons; of the White, 1½ tons. The wagon bodies for the chasses were supplied from the Quartermaster Department at Jeffersonville, Ind. In addition to the twenty-seven freighters a repair wagon is attached to each motor truck company.

AUTOMOBILE SWIFTEST.

Still Leads All Other Vehicles In Rate of Speed Attained.

The automobile is still the swiftest vehicle there is. There is an impression in the minds of many that the aeroplane has taken first place from the motor car. This is incorrect; the automobile remains in the lead by a good margin. The following comparison of 1915 records is from The Club Journal of the Automobile Club of America. The rates of speed attained by the aeroplane, motor cycle, and automobile have, for the sake of making comparison easy, been calculated in knots instead of miles:

	Knots.
Motor boat (cruising type)	19.1
Battle cruiser	29.6
Torpedo boat destroyer	32.0
Motor boat, Disturber IV. (racer)	53.7
Ice yacht	57.8
Motor cycle	86.6
Aeroplane	104.3
Automobile	122.0

Automobile Club Lecture.

An illustrated lecture on "Methods of Securing an Efficient Engineering Organization in States and Municipalities" will be delivered by John A. Bensel, Consulting Engineer of New York City, at the Automobile Club of America on the evening of March 20.

STUDY MILITARY MOTORS.

New Course for Cadet Officers at the University of California.

Commissioned officers of the Cadet Corps of the University of California are taking a course of study of motor cars as used in military operations. The course embraces mobilization, transportation of artillery and supplies, and the operation of field hospital motor buses and ambulances. This study was undertaken by the student officers in recognition of the increasing importance of the motor car in modern warfare.

KEROSENE AS MOTOR FUEL.

Professor at the University of Colorado Making Investigations.

Professor John A. Hunter, instructor in mechanical engineering at the University of Colorado, is making experiments looking to a mechanical development that will insure the successful use of kerosene as motor fuel. The technical points involved in the problem were recently presented by him to a large meeting in the State House in Denver. There is great interest in the price of motor fuel in Colorado on account of the great amount of touring done there.

Re,—the new "Barefoot" Rubber—
——in GOODRICH Tires

• • •

OF *course*, it is "not pure Rubber" (*no* Tire is).
Of *course* it is "only an Alloy" (*every* Tire is).
But *this* Alloy resembles the pigments used by a certain world-famous Artist, which he admitted, on inquiry, were "mixed with *Brains*."

It took some 47 years of Rubber-Manufacturing *Experience* to produce this "mere Alloy."

It took the best efforts of the largest, and ablest, Research Department possessed by *any* Rubber Factory in America to develop it.

But,—it was *worth* all the time, effort, and skill, *required* to develop it.

Because, it has done for Goodrich *Rubber* what certain other marvellous Alloys have done for Steel and Bronze,—i. e., *multiplied its* EFFICIENCY for *the purpose* intended.

And, it has done this *without* increasing the cost of Goodrich Tires to Consumers.

• • •

FIRST we called it "Hyper-Rubber," which it is of course.
But, one of its most *valuable* characteristics, for Tire (and Shoe) purposes, is its CLING quality—its *tenacious grip* on smooth and slippery surfaces.

Through *that* it gives its *maximum* Traction with a *minimum* of Friction.

When you put on the Brakes to *stop* the Car, or throw in the Clutch to *start* the Car, the Tires made of this Goodrich Rubber Alloy instead of *grinding* against the ground for Traction, CLING to it, as your bare foot would cling to a slippery floor.

That's *why* we've finally christened it, and trade-marked it, as "*Barefoot*" Rubber.

Get a sliver of it, at any Goodrich Branch, and you'll find it *stretch* almost as much, and *return* to shape almost as instantly, as a *pure* Rubber band.

Weigh a Goodrich "Barefoot" Tire of any size against the corresponding size of *other* makes of Tire, and you'll find it many pounds *lighter*, though many "Miles" *stronger*.

Drive it, and you'll find in Goodrich "Barefoot" Tires a *liveliness*, a *quick response* to power, a *tenacity* of traction,—and all this with a Mileage capacity which will surprise and delight you.

• • •

WE developed this "Barefoot Rubber" *primarily* for use in our now famous "Silvertown Cord" Tire which, this year, showed such marvellous ENDURANCE on the Race Track, at over 100 Miles per hour.

But, since we cannot yet supply the demand for "Silvertown Cord" Tires, until three times as much special machinery for its manufacture can be constructed and installed, we decided to use this wonderful "Barefoot" RUBBER Alloy in all Goodrich FABRIC Tires, for 1916.

We also make it into *Goodrich* Inner Tubes,—*Goodrich* Motor-Cycle Tires,—*Goodrich* Truck Tires,—*Goodrich* Bicycle Tires,—*Goodrich* Rubber Boots, Overshoes, Soles and Heels, as well as into Silvertown Cord Tires.

Because,—in all of *these* its characteristics of "Cling,—Spring,—Stretch,—Strength,—and Lightness" are first requisites.

Now, compare GOODRICH Fair-List prices with prices you are quoted for same size Tires of *other* Brands, that have *not* the wonderful *Resilience* and *Cling-quality* of this new "Barefoot Rubber," which can be had in no other Tires than those made by——

New York Branch,
1780 Broadway

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, Ohio.

NOTICE.
"No Concern in America made, or sold, during its latest fiscal year, nearly so many Motor-Car Tires as did The B. F. Goodrich Co.
"Our published Challenge, still unanswered, proves this."

GOODRICH

30 x 3 / 30 x 3½	Ford Sizes	$10.40 / $13.40
32 x 3½		$15.45
33 x 4	Safety Tread	$22.00
34 x 4	"Fair-List"	$22.40
36 x 4½		$31.60
37 x 5		$37.35
38 x 5½		$50.60

Willys Knight
SLEEVE-VALVE MOTOR

Limousine
Model 84B
$1750
f.o.b. Toledo

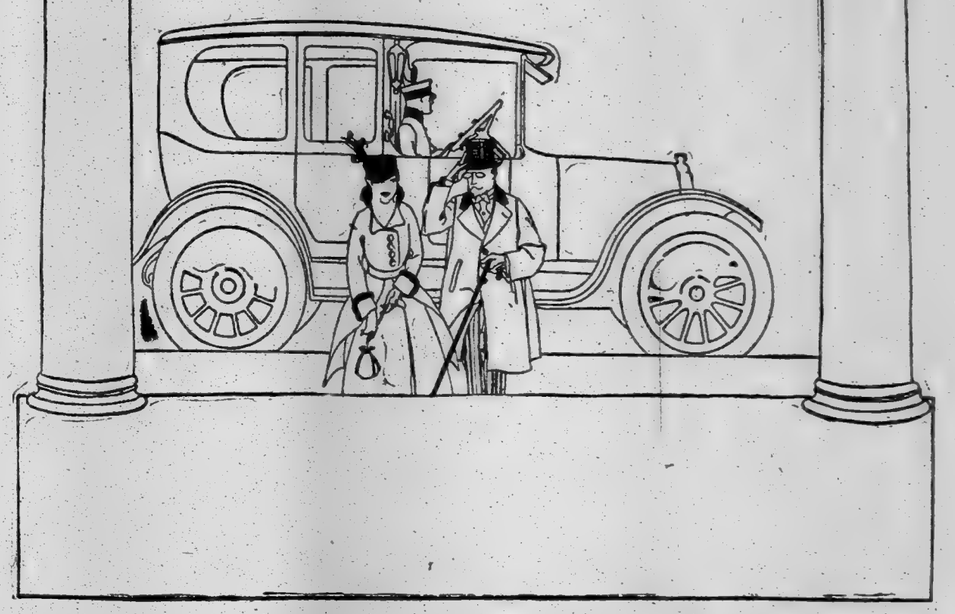

Smart—Inexpensive

IN the Willys-Knight Limousine the economies of huge production are applied to *closed* car prices for the first time.

And now that the price is so low, thousands of people are driving Limousines the year around.

They are just as cool for summer driving as are open cars—and they are much more comfortable—and cleaner.

They have the advantage of affording complete protection against sun, wind, dust, rain or sudden cold.

The Willys-Knight motor cars are mechanically superior in that they have sleeve-valve motors and spiral bevel drive gears.

The sleeve-valve motor is quieter, more efficient and more durable than any other type.

It grows quieter, more powerful and more flexible with use.

And the sleeve-valve motor will serve you at the height of its efficiency for literally thousands of extra miles beyond the useful life of any other type of motor.

When you are buying your car this spring, consider carefully the advantages of this Limousine.

The price is $1750.

See us now and make sure of a prompt delivery.

C. T. SILVER MOTOR CO.,
1760 BROADWAY, AT 57TH ST.
TEL. 700 CIRCLE.

YONKERS: 1 Manor House Sq. BRONX: 149th St. & 3d Ave. BROOKLYN: 1001 Bedford Ave.

FERRY DISASTER INSPIRES YOUNG MINISTER TO BUILD AUTO BRIDGE

FERRY HORROR PROMPTS YOUNG MINISTER TO ACT

Bridge Over the Delaware Result of Leadership of the Rev. H. V. B. Darlington—Stirred by Myer's Crossing Disaster.

A steel and concrete bridge across the Delaware River at Delaware, N. J., connecting New Jersey and Pennsylvania, on the main trunk line to Delaware Water Gap, has just been thrown open. It was built to take the place of Myer's ferry, a short distance from the site of the bridge, and the motive of the enterprise sprang out of the disaster which three years ago singled out Myer's crossing for a wide notoriety. Five women lost their lives under circumstances that sent a shock far and wide. They were passengers of two limousines that were being ferried over. A raft of logs which had broken loose from its moorings struck the ferryboat, a flat scow. Both cars were thrown into the river. Of the ten passengers on the boat, five were drowned. Two of the women were seated in one of the limousines and, thus penned up, perished.

For days after the accident its influence hung like a pall over the town of Delaware. The depressing effect of the disaster on the community came repeatedly to the attention of the Rev. Henry V. B. Darlington, a young minister, who about that time became rector of the Episcopal church at Delaware. It was impressed upon him that a bridge would have saved those lives and then—with recurring emphasis—that a bridge would eliminate the risk of loss of life at this crossing in the future. Moreover, it did not seem that it would prove a very difficult enterprise to obtain a bridge at this place; here was a main thoroughfare between two States with a mere connection by ferry, and here was the sacrifice of human lives still fresh in the public mind to strengthen the appeal. Mr. Darlington determined to undertake the work.

But difficulties were not long in appearing once active investigation as to ways and means was begun. The fact that it would be a joint enterprise between States made it plain that the chance to have a bridge constructed out of public funds was slim. Next Mr. Darlington turned to private enterprise as the solution of the problem. There was an abandoned railroad bridge of the D., L. & W. at this point, which the company had already begun to dismantle. The young minister, now committed ardently to the undertaking, bought the bridge, paying $5,000 for it out of his own pocket. His plan was to convert the structure into a bridge for vehicular traffic. Estimates showed that it would require an expenditure of $40,000 to carry out his idea, with the necessary approaches and the construction of a mile of road.

Mr. Darlington now found himself in a world of dollars and cents. He not only had to show that the bridge would be a commendable enterprise from a public standpoint, but also that it would be a sound investment for private funds. He had to leave emotion out of the discussion and meet objections with cold and convincing figures. He had to look at the enterprise from the standpoint of capital, not only as to the cost of the structure, but also as to the amount of traffic that would be assured and what this would yield in income at a low rate of toll. He became a promoter in earnest, and the more he dug into the facts the more he became convinced that the bridge would pay a fair return on the money needed for the enterprise. Once armed with these facts he found he could win the attention and support of persons who had money to invest.

Then another obstacle arose. The legislatures of both New Jersey and Pennsylvania, it transpired, had passed laws forbidding the building of toll bridges. So, having started out with an idea that was largely philanthropic and in the course of pursuing it having become something of a civil engineer and a good deal of a promoter, Mr. Darlington now discovered that it would be necessary for him to enter the field of lawmaking. He needed two laws in his business, one from Pennsylvania permitting the building of the bridge as a toll bridge and one from New Jersey conferring similar authority. He looked up the subject carefully and set himself to the new task. By this time the young minister's efforts had begun to attract attention from motorists' organizations, among others the Automobile Club of America of this city, for the pluck of the young minister made quick appeal to Elmer Thompson, Secretary of the club. These organizations, knowing what a public benefit the bridge would be, and especially to motorists, rallied all the support in their command to the bills. Mr. Darlington, with growing perspicacity as to the ways of legislatures, guided the measures past every menace of opposition. They passed; the needed money was raised; the idea that in the beginning expressed but the dim aspiration of a community became a concrete fact of steel and cement.

Mr. Darlington has a notable achievement to his credit; not only that, he has acquired enlightening experience in the great world of affairs, for he can talk bridge-building with the best of them, interest on investments with those who figure most closely, and legislation with the most seasoned lawmakers. When at some future time he is called upon to build a church, to meet the need of some community's spiritual growth, one can imagine how well his practical experience will stand him in stead.

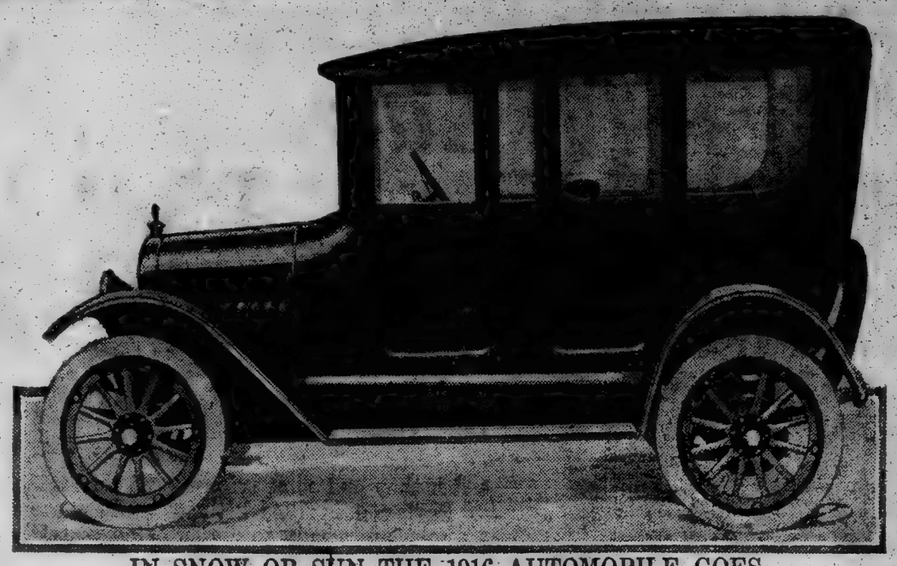

IN SNOW OR SUN THE 1916 AUTOMOBILE GOES.

More automobiles proportionately to the total registered were kept in operation during the last Winter than ever before. The top which converts the open car into a closed one was a chief factor in this important progress. The picture above is that of the Maxwell with top in place. The car has room for six passengers and sells complete for $755.

ELECTRICS FOR JAMAICA.

Conditions on Island Favor Sale of This Class of Vehicles.

Because of the excellent roads and the popularity of automobiles here, the prevailing high cost of gasoline makes the present an excellent time to introduce electric vehicles in Jamaica, says a consular report. This applies to both pleasure cars and trucks. Gasoline is sold at about 48 cents United States currency per gallon. Water power in Jamaica is plentiful, but undeveloped. Electricity for charging is available, but not on a commercial basis.

In considering a market for motor vehicles here the steep grades must be kept in mind, although the average grade varies from 1.2 to 1.6.

TRUCKS AS FACTORS IN GAME OF WAR

Motor Truck Club of America Considers Subject at Monthly Meeting.

Secretary of State Hugo and Police Commissioner Woods were the speakers at the meeting last Wednesday night of the Motor Truck Club of America. The meeting was held at Churchill's and was preceded by a beefsteak dinner.

Police Commissioner Woods, who spoke first, said legislation was needed that would require the licensing of all operators of vehicles in New York, with authority to withdraw the license of any driver who proved himself unfit. He asked for support of the measure which he had prepared along these lines.

R. H. Johnston, President of the Automobile Dealers' Association of New York, who was called upon for his opinion, said he thought it was too late in the life of the present Legislature to consider such a broad change in the highway law, and proposed that the Commissioner defer action until the next session of the Legislature, which would give all parties concerned ample time to confer as to the best solution of the problem.

Secretary Hugo spoke on motor car preparedness for war. He pointed out the wonderful rôle which motor trucks have played in the European war, displaying an efficiency such as even the most enthusiastic military men never dreamed of for, until the present conflict, there has been no campaigns in which good roads have been available since the automobile became a practical and trustworthy vehicle.

"So great was France's faith in the value of motorized transports for troops and provisioning her armies, that within twenty-four hours after the declaration of war," he said, "there were few public auto buses left in Paris, and within ten days nearly 19,000 power wagons and 50,000 motor cars had been commandeered by the Government."

Mr. Hugo said he was confident that the motor truck industry of the United States would meet every call made upon it in event of this country going to war.

New Racing Driver.

A new face will be seen this Spring among the racing drivers of this country. Charles J. Devlin, member of a wealthy family of Kansas City has entered the racing game and drives his first race at Sheepshead Bay on May 13. He will enter all the speedway races sanctioned by the A. A. A. this season. Devlin will probably be one of the youngest drivers on the tracks this year. He has only just turned 21, but, nevertheless, has had five years' experience with aeroplanes and racing machines.

CONGRESSMEN WANT REPORT ON GASOLINE

Federal Trade Commission Promises Preliminary One Within Next Sixty Days.

The Federal Trade Commission which is making an investigation of the gasoline situation, especially as to whether there is justification for the present price, last week gave assurances that its preliminary report would be ready for Congress within sixty days.

According to reports from Washington, Congressmen have received many complaints from constituents as to the price of gasoline, and this stirred some of the members to press for a report from the commission at the earliest possible moment. Inquiries were also made by Congressmen as to the scope of the commission's investigation. They were told, it is stated, that the commission had agents in all parts of the country gathering data.

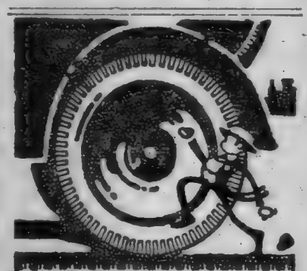

WHEN you want to get a good grip on something, do you use your fingers or the palm of your hand?

The ridges on

BATAVIA
SECURITY TIRES

are like fingers, compared to the smooth slippery surface of an ordinary tire. One ridge wipes dry the pavement to give the next two or three ridges a "foot-hold." The car's weight is like the force of your own grip.

Is your car tired—or are you? Try BATAVIAS

Batavia Rubber Co.
1906 Broadway

Ask to see Batavia Gray Tubes

Stearns
KNIGHT MOTORED CARS.

Rebuilt and Guaranteed

These rebuilt cars, with the expert factory overhauling and the new car guarantee on them, are the equal of ANY new car, and should not be overlooked by any careful purchaser, especially at the low prices now being asked.

1915 Limousine

"Light 4." Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting system. Bosch ignition. Shows no wear. Cannot be told from new. Imported green whipcord lining. Manufacturer's equipment.

1915 Cabriolet

"Light 4"; cannot be told from 1916 model; ideal for lady or physician.

1913 Limousine

Special Moore & Munger aluminum body; dynamo lighting; gray whipcord lining; absolutely fine condition.

OTHER MAKES SACRIFICED.

1915 Lyons Knight Imperial Limousine.
1915 Lewis VI. 4-passenger Touring.
1914 Hupmobile 4-passenger Touring.
1911 Peerless Touring.

F. B. Stearns Co. of N. Y.
417 West 55th St. Phone 7000 Columbus.
J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept.

$3.50 Per Set

A MARVEL

For Easy Riding and Little Cost.

The only device that completely takes the jounce and side-sway out of your Ford. A wrench and five minutes' time are all that are required to put them on. Nothing to disconnect.

BURROWS' Shock Annihilators

BY MAIL

Prepaid—If your dealer can't supply.

Kill shock where it begins—none left to absorb. Constructed on famous spring lever principle. An extra ½ ton of weight won't break them. Look good—last indefinitely. At Supply Houses or by Mail. Profitable proposition

FIGURES confirm what we have repeatedly told you:—That Goodyear users far outnumber the users of any other brand of tires.

Out of 353,859 tires counted in 71 principal cities, 75,631 were Goodyear.

This shows a Goodyear preference of 21 per cent—with close to 200 tire brands for buyers to choose from.

What else can it mean except that Goodyear users have found—as you will find—that Goodyear Tires cost less because they go farther, and last longer, and give less trouble?

GOODYEAR
AKRON
TIRES

Easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers Everywhere

Goodyear No-Hook Tires are fortified against:
Rim-cutting—By our No-Rim-Cut feature.
Blow-outs—By our On-Air Cure.
Loose Treads—By our Rubber Rivets.
Insecurity—By our Multiple Braided Piano Wire Base.
Punctures and Skidding—By our Double-Thick All-Weather Tread.

Stewart
Warning Signal
Hand Operated

$3.50

Makes Them All Stop! Look! Listen!

Too many cars are equipped with a weak little buzzer that can only be heard a few yards away.

What good is that? Is that real protection?

Many a serious accident has been due to the faintness of a poor, inefficient, weak signal.

Safety first! Get a Stewart for your own protection.

This one is a beauty. Its note is clear, loud and penetrating. Makes everyone stop, look and listen.

Just touch it with elbow, arm or hand and it instantly commands immediate attention.

Built of the best materials by the world's largest accessory plant.

Tens of thousands in use. Our big production makes possible the very low price.

Can be put on any car—yours.

Better order one now and the next time you drive you'll drive with a greater degree of safety.

For sale by accessory dealers, automobile dealers and garages.

Stewart Warner Speedometer Corp.,
233 West 58th St.

Motor Driven Warning Signal

$6

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

The enamel finish of the steel body can be restored to its original lustre until the car literally looks like new.

This is constantly being done by owners after months of use. The enamel is baked onto the steel at intense heat. Dust and mud and neglect may dull its appearance—but the glossy finish is still there, waiting to be brought back by a simple process of cleaning.

It will pay you to examine this car.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit).

The price of the Closed Touring Car or Roadster, complete, including regular mohair top, is $930 (f. o. b. Detroit).

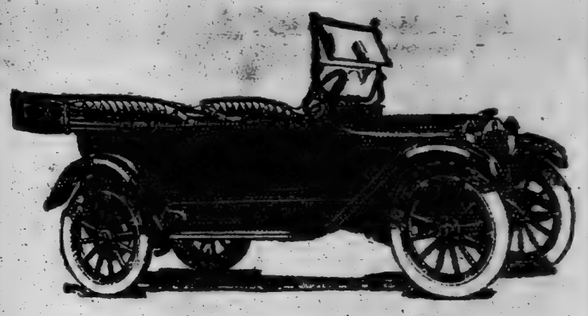

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St. Circle 1600

Open Evenings

WHY USE GASOLENE?

The H & N HAMPTON DUPLEX CARBURETOR
will operate any gasolene motor on either
KEROSENE or GASOLENE
with equal efficiency, showing a

Saving of 50% in Fuel Cost

with more power, speed, mileage, flexibility and economy.

If You Must Use Gasolene

Our H & N Automatic is in daily use on hundreds of cars and trucks in this city, showing as great a saving as five gallons of gasolene per day on each car, an increase in power, mileage and efficiency over All Other Gasoline Carburetors on the market.

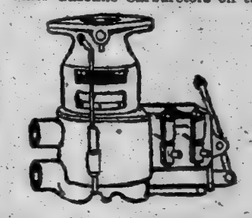

We Can Do the Same for You

Sold under a positive "Money Back" guarantee.

Write for Catalogue.

H & N Carburetor Co., Inc.
1784 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

AUTOMOBILES FOR EXPORT

WE HAVE REPRESENTATIVES ALL OVER THE WORLD AND OUR STOCK COMPRISES NEARLY EVERY WELL-KNOWN MAKE OF LATE MODEL.

Do you know that you can get two 1915 and 1916 cars, that are as good or even better than new in appearance and mechanical condition, for the price of one—cars that have been run less than 3,500 miles, and so well cared for that they show little signs of use?

OUR USED CAR DEPARTMENT is constantly supplying conservative purchasers with these late model chassis for ambulances, deliveries, renting, pleasure and hundreds of other purposes, not only in the United States, but in the West Indies, Central and South America and many of the European countries.

Every car has electric starting and lighting system, demountable rims, one-man tops—in fact, all the features of the latest models. If you are contemplating the purchase of cars for export or any other purpose, it will pay you to deal with STUDEBAKER.

We can supply a limited number of duplicate models of various makes

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The Reconstruction Period.

A. M. C.—Will you please tell me if there were any negroes high in office in the South during the period of the "carpet-baggers" after the civil war. If so, who were they?

There were so many negro officeholders and legislators in the Southern States during the reconstruction period that it is impossible in the limited space of these columns to name them all. Possibly the two best-known were the two exceptional negro leaders of real ability in Mississippi, Revels the minister, who was a leader in politics, and John R. Lynch, who made "an impartial and dignified Speaker of the House." The greatest number of "negroes high in office" was in South Carolina; in that State the reconstruction convention contained 76 negroes and 48 white men, the Legislature of 1868 90 negroes and 56 white men, the House of Representatives in 1872 94 negroes and 30 white members; the elections of 1872 gave the State a negro Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, and other State officials, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Clerk of the House, and Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. In Mississippi there were 36 negroes in the Legislature, in Georgia 28, in North Carolina 19, in Alabama 27. One authority mentions, in the last-named State, two County Commissioners, three constables, one Justice of the Peace (an important office in Alabama,) all negroes, "who signed with their cross-marks necessary official papers." Roderick Thomas, a slave who had "picked up a little knowledge" after he was freed, was Judge of the Criminal Court, with jurisdiction extending to capital cases, in the City of Selma. Figures of the reconstruction conventions in the Southern States other than South Carolina were: Virginia, 80 white men, 25 negroes; North Carolina, 107 white men, 13 negroes; Georgia, 133 white men, 33 negroes; Florida, 28 white men, 18 negroes; Alabama, 92 white men, 16 negroes; Mississippi, 68 white men, 17 negroes; Texas, 81 white men, 9 negroes.

"Emperor" and "King."

Miss A. R. WALL sends the following:

Perhaps "Miss R. A. G." may like something more definite in regard to "Emperor" and "King." The only Emperor (Imperator) for many centuries was the Roman Emperor, who bore the title of Caesar Augustus, (hence "Kaiser," possibly "Czar.") In 343 A. D. Constantine transferred the seat of government to Byzantium; henceforward to 476 there were two heads (generally) of the one Empire; in 476 there was a reunion of the two crowns at Constantinople. In 800 Charles the Great was crowned at Rome. Henceforward there were two Emperors, each claiming to be the true ruler over the Western Empire, called the Holy Roman Empire. The head was elective, first by all who could go to meetings, then by the Electoral Colleges. The theory, for which see Dante's "De Monarchia," was that the Pope and the Caesar were the two vicars of God on earth, to rule spiritually and politically, and each post was open to any Christian man who could get elected—in theory of the earth; in fact, the empire was roughly what is now Germany and Italy with parts of France. One English Emperor was elected, but his Parliament refused him leave to accept it. England never acknowledged the supremacy of the Emperor. In 1453 the Eastern Empire was conquered by the Turks. In 1806 the last Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire declared the empire dissolved and took the title of Emperor of Austria. The present German Empire was set up in 1871.

The Maine.

R. G. FORD.—Briefly, the account of the raising of the battleship Maine, sunk in Havana Harbor Feb. 15, 1898, is as follows:

An 1910 Congress voted on appropriation for the work of uncovering the wreck of the Maine. The object was twofold: To recover the bodies of the sixty missing sailors who had gone down with the ship, and to ascertain definitely and publicly what kind of an explosion had destroyed the ship—whether, in other words, the Maine was sunk from an explosion in her own magazines or from without. Work began Dec. 8 of that year; in the next Summer the cofferdam was completed and the pumping out of the water was begun. The bodies of all the victims previously unaccounted for were found. When the entire wreck was laid bare a committee was sent to Havana to examine it and report on the nature of the explosion; this commitee, known as the Vreeland board, was composed of Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander Joseph Straus, Rear Admiral Watt, (Chief Constructor of the Navy,) Commander Charles P. Hughes, and Colonel William M. Black. After investigation the board reported that "the ship had been blown up by a mine containing a large quantity of low-power explosive, probably black powder, exploded under the ship's bottom on the port side between frames 28 and 30, causing the subsequent explosion of the forward magazine." The Sampson board's verdict of an exterior explosion, which had been rendered March 21, 1898, had been founded chiefly upon the description given by Ensign Powelson as the result of the explorations of his divers just after the catastrophe, and the accuracy of these descriptions was borne out in the uncovering of the wreck, but it was not until the entire bottom of the ship was revealed that a complete investigation could be made. THE TIMES published accounts of the raising of the wreck.

Head Tax on Aliens.

R. A. McDOWELL.—Is the head tax of $4 which aliens have to pay on coming into the United States returned if the alien is only on a visit to the United States and does not intend to reside permanently in this country?

It is not returned except under special conditions—if the alien is going to be in this country only for a short time—and upon arrangement made at the time of his arrival in the United States.

The United States Supreme Court.

T. M. P.—The Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court, in the order of their appointment, with the dates of appointments, are: Joseph McKenna, California, 1898; Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts, 1902; William R. Day, Ohio, 1903; Charles E. Hughes, New York, 1910; W. Van Devanter, Wyoming, 1910; Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey, 1912; James C. McReynolds, Tennessee, 1914. The death of Justice Joseph R. Lamar of Georgia in January of this year has left a vacancy which Mr. Wilson has named Louis D. Brandeis to fill, but the Senate has not yet taken final action upon the question of Mr. Brandeis's appointment. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is Edward D. White of Louisiana, who was appointed in 1910.

The National Security League.

R. W.—The foundation of The National Security League was the outgrowth of a meeting called Dec. 1, 1914, by S. Stanwood Menken, Herbert Barry, George Haven Putnam, Lawrence F. Abbott, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Charles E. Lydecker, and Franklin Q. Brown. The meeting discussed ways and means of bringing home to the people the "lessons of the European war," and a realization of our own defenselessness, and it was decided to organize a new league "on grounds broad enough to embrace all branches of our military establishment and on strictly non-political and non-partisan lines." The following resolutions were adopted, defining the purposes of the league:

"Whereas, It has been the general policy of our Government to avoid entering into entangling alliances or international relations that would be likely to involve war responsibilities; and, with a natural reliance upon our geographical position and the well-tested courage and public spirit of our citizens to rest the defense of the country upon a minimum of military and naval forces and upon the calculation that it should prove possible in an emergency to bring into organization with sufficient promptness a citizens' defensive force; and

"Whereas, It is the opinion of the citizens here assembled that, under the changed conditions of international relations, it may not be wise to continue to intrust our national defense to hurried emergency measures;

"Now, to the end that popular sentiment may be aroused and public opinion may be organized throughout the entire breadth of the land for the purpose of insuring the enactment by Congress and by other legislative bodies of the measures required for national security, and as the first step toward such general action, to procure a proper inquiry on the part of the Administration and of Congress, and to make preparations for whatever action the results of such an inquiry may seem to render essential:

"Resolved, 1.—That we now constitute an association which shall be called 'The National Security League.'

"2. That a Committee of Fifty be appointed by the Chairman, with power to add to its members; to create an executive committee and such other committees as may be found advisable; to adopt suitable by-laws for the governance and for the extension of the league; to take steps to secure the creation of branch leagues or associate leagues throughout the United States, with a central body which shall have the general control of the business of the league; and to take all measures that may be found desirable for the purpose of maintaining the security of the nation and for developing the opinion of our citizens in regard to the conditions on which national security must be based, and to secure such legislation as may be required for these patriotic purposes.

"3. To enroll in its membership, with such conditions as may be found advisable, all citizens who are in accord with the purposes and the work of this league."

The following principles were adopted: "(1) There is no assurance that we shall not again become involved in war; (2) That a peaceful policy, even when supported by treaties, is not a sufficient guarantee against war, and that the United States cannot safely entrust the maintenance of its institutions and nationality to them; (3) That until a workable plan for a world alliance has been evolved and agreed to by the principal nations with proper guarantees of good faith the United States must maintain adequate military preparations for its defense; (4) That we are not adequately prepared to maintain our national policies; (5) That the present defenseless condition is due not only to the failure to follow the carefully considered plans of our naval and military advisers, but also to provide any reasonable measure for gradually putting those plans into practice." The program of the league includes the co-operation of citizens in insisting upon the enactment of legislation "for correcting the present wasteful methods of military appropriations and disbursements, for the adoption of a definite military policy, for a stronger and better-balanced navy, for a larger standing army, for a larger and better National Guard, for the creation of an organized reserve for each branch of our military service."

Officers of the league were elected as follows: Honorary President, Joseph H. Choate; Honorary Vice President, Alton B. Parker; President, S. Stanwood Menken; Secretary, Herbert Barry; Treasurer, E. H. Clark; Executive Secretary, Henry L. West. The headquarters are at 31 Pine Street.

Jacques Urlus.

MISS M. W.—What nationality is Jacques Urlus, the Metropolitan Opera tenor? Did he sing at Leipsic before he came here? Does his contract extend over next season?

Jacques Urlus is a Hollander. He was at Leipsic (Stadt Theater) from 1900, and divided the season between us and them until 1915. His other principal appearances were at the Nederlandsche Schouwburg at Amsterdam. His contract at the Metropolitan extends over next season.

The New Subways.

H. S.—Subway stations on the new lines below Fifty-ninth Street are: B. R. T. Broadway line—Fifty-seventh Street, (express;) Forty-ninth Street, Times Square, (express;) Thirty-fourth Street, (express;) Twenty-eighth Street. Twenty-third Street, Union Square, (express;) Eighth Street, Prince Street, Canal Street, City Hall, (express;) Cortlandt Street, Rector Street, Whitehall Street. Interborough, Broadway-Seventh Avenue line—Columbus Circle, Fiftieth Street, Times Square, (express;) Pennsylvania Station, (express;) Twenty-eighth Street, Twenty-third Street, Eighteenth Street, Fourteenth Street, (express;) Christopher Street, Houston Street, Canal Street, Franklin Street, Chambers Street, (express;) Cortlandt Street, Rector Street, South Ferry, (present station.)

Lexington Avenue line—Fifty-ninth Street, Fifty-first Street, Grand Central, (express,) and the rest of the stations as on the present subway. The Broadway-Fifty-ninth Street line has a station at Fifth Avenue.

Of Foreign Parentage.

R. L. T.—Will you please tell me whether an American-born male of French parentage is recognized and has all the rights of an American citizen while on French soil? Please give me the same information in regard to American-born persons of German parentage.

All children born in the United States of America are considered under American law citizens of the United States of America. Such persons have the option, however, of taking this American citizenship or returning to the country and citizenship of their parents. To make the matter sure, therefore, an American-born male of foreign parentage, who wishes to retain the citizenship of his American birth and to renounce the citizenship of his parents, may, when reaching the age of twenty-one, register this intention with a notary public at his place of residence. If the American-born child of foreign parents who were not naturalized as American citizens has returned to the country of his parents' birth and citizenship and has spent his life there, fulfilling the duties of citizenship in that country, he is naturally considered a citizen or subject of that country, having to all intents and purposes expatriated himself from the citizenship of his American birth. Of course, the child of foreign parents, born while his parents are merely on a visit to this country, is not considered an American citizen by that fact.

Final Returns on Suffrage.

J. EDWIN RUSSELL.—The final count of votes for and against the woman suffrage amendment in New York State, including the delayed returns from Oneida County, is as follows: For woman suffrage, 553,348; against, 748,332; majority against, 194,984.

San Marino.

ADELAIDE M. PRIME sends the following:

Miss A. R. G., who recently inquired about the republics of Europe, may be interested in San Marino, the smallest republic in the world and one of the most ancient, being over 1,000 years old. It is situated on a plateau 2,000 feet high, ten miles from the Adriatic Sea and about sixty-five miles east of Florence. It is a walled city with watch towers, and contains twenty-seven square miles. The men quarry gray building stone, which is carried to the sea by oxen. The wine cellars are caves in the rock and outside the openings tables are placed and food and wine served. The women cook over charcoal stoves in the open street or square and people buy. In the evening, after the stage coach from Rimini brings the mail, all gather at the Post Office, while some better reader than the rest reads the news from an outside newspaper, for the nation of San Marino is the only civilized one in the world without a daily paper. The nation maintains a standing army of nineteen, increased to thirty in time of stress. The government is by twelve Elders chosen by the people. All legal cases are settled by an outside Justice, who serves for three years and is never re-elected. There are 12,000 inhabitants. Time is divided into four periods of six hours each. No clock marks more than six hours, this custom following the ancient Vigilae of the Romans. The tiny republic commands one of the most wonderful views in Italy.

A Scotch Superstition.

J. M. L. sends the following appeal to TIMES readers for information concerning an interesting British or Scotch superstition:

"There is said to be, as I have been informed, a well-founded fact connected with deaths of members of one of the noble families of the British or Scotch peerages which has existed for generations. I have been told that the sound of drums and fifes has always been heard on the occasion of a death of any member of the household, as I understand it, and that the same phenomenon occurred in this country when one of the members of the family died somewhere in the Western part of the United States. I believe it was on the occasion of the death of the Earl of Airlie, but I am uncertain as to the name. Can you give me any information as to this matter? I have heard it discussed, and it is said that it is well authenticated."

Senators from New York.

J. H. B.—The United States Senators from this State are James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and James J. O'Gorman.

A London Theatre.

A. FLOURNOY.—The Globe Theatre of London was built with a seating capacity of approximately 1,000.

An American Consul.

M. S.—The American Consul at Warsaw is Hernando de Soto of California.

Population of the United States.

K. K.—We have no stated estimate of what the population of the United States will be in 1976," to quote your question. The estimate that the population of the country will be 102,017,302 in July, 1916, was based, however, upon an estimated increase per annum. This present estimate of increase is 1,617,984 a year.

Monticello.

M. J.—Who at the present time owns Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson?

Jefferson M. Levy.

James Eads How.

F. H. HOBBS.—Please tell me something about the work of J. B. Eads among the so-called hoboes.

The man to whom you refer is not J. B. Eads, but James Eads How, known as "the millionaire hobo." How is the grandson of James Buchanan Eads, builder of the Eads Bridge. He is a graduate physician, but has devoted much of his life and fortune to working for and living with "so-called hoboes" and unemployed men. Last Summer he organized a New York branch of the "Brotherhood of Daily Life," a "hobo" association which "holds weekly meetings to discuss social, economic, and religious topics." He earlier organized the "International Brotherhood Welfare Association" and was instrumental in the publication of the "Hobo News." Your question as to his personality, point of view, &c., can best be answered by quoting a newspaper account of one of his appearances here a few years ago: "James Eads How, the 'millionaire hobo,' was welcomed back to the Bowery yesterday. How, who is also sometimes referred to as the 'king of the hoboes,' says he investigated the condition of the unemployed on the Continent and in England. Dressed as a tramp, How, who is said to be worth upward of $1,000,000, appeared at the meeting place for the unemployed. He wore an old sack suit that looked none too warm for the day, his low tan shoes were cracked with age and in need of repairing, and his shirt was in keeping with his other garments. He wore no overcoat, and proudly informed his audience, whom he addressed as 'brothers,' that he had arrived in New York from Montreal on an immigrant's ticket only a few hours before. How, the son of a famous Western railroad official, grandson of the great engineer, and a graduate of Harvard, greeted his friends—he seemed to know everybody present—with expressions of affection. * * * After the meeting it was said that How assisted many of those who were in need of food." At the time of How's march with the "Hobo Army," in 1911, he explained his being "on the road" as follows: "When some of the money began to drift my way I adopted the view that seeing I had not earned it at all, why, I would use the interest at least toward helping the fellow who is out of work. So I hit the road, and they call me a hobo."

International Law.

E. A. J.—Is there such a thing as existing international law binding on all countries—Patagonia for example—independent of specific treaties?

There is, of course, a fundamental moral international system acknowledged by all States in their relations with each other, an elemental principle of which is inviolability of territory. Nations, like lesser communities, have certain natural rights and obligations. These natural rights and obligations toward each other and each other's subjects comprise the "jus inter gentes" as distinguished from the "jus gentium." The latter is regulated by treaty or other pacts intended to provide some measure of judicial compensation.

The Language of Treaties.

SAMUEL TURNER.—Are all treaties of all nations written in French: Please tell me something about it.

The archive copy of treaties is always in each of the languages of all the signatory powers, unless one language may be agreed upon as the common language. Printed copies of treaties are generally in the language of the countries doing the printing. French is generally accepted as the language of diplomacy, but it is not officially an "international language."

Senator O'Gorman.

P. L. I.—Is Senator O'Gorman a native of Germany? Are his parents German?

No, to both questions. He was born in New York City, the son of Thomas and Ellen O'Gorman.

Erasmus.

Mrs. C. L. S.—Desiderius Erasmus, the noted scholar, was born in 1466 and died in 1536. He is thus to answer your first specific question, lived in both the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He was born at Rotterdam, and entered the order of "The Brethren of the Common Life," first at Bois-le-Duc and later at Delft. In 1492 he became Secretary to the Bishop of Cambria, but, being then in Paris studying, did not discontinue his studies there. Even then he had won considerable fame as a scholar. In 1498 he went to England, where he studied at Oxford; it was at this time that the historic friendship began between Erasmus and Sir Thomas More. Erasmus, however, was "always a bird of passage," and at the same time "always steadily prosecuted his own self-culture." He lived, worked, and studied at Paris, Rome, Louvain, Basle, and in England. He finally left England, where during his second stay he had been Professor of both Divinity and Greek at Cambridge, in 1517. He has always been regarded as one of the greatest forces producing the Reformation, but he never broke with the Church of Rome, and although he unsparingly satirized the vices of the clergy, he attacked Luther, too. His calm common sense, sanity of judgment, superiority to prejudice, as well as his learning and wit, made him unquestionably the intellectual dictator of his age. His most popular work was his first, the Adagia (1500); the others were "Handbook of the Christian Soldier" (1568;) "The Praise of Folly, (1509,) an edition of the Greek New Testament, the first attempt to amend the text of the sacred books (1516;) an advanced textbook of rhetoric for Latin scholars, first published in 1511, which went through sixty editions in the author's lifetime; an edition of "The Christian Fathers," published in Louvain, (1517-21;) "Familiar Colloquies," trenchant satires against the faults and follies of the clergy, published at intervals from 1516 to 1536; a diatribe against Luther (1526,) one against Ulrich von Hutten (1523,) "Ciceronians" (1528,) "Sayings of the Ancients" (1532,) "Preparation for Death" (1533,) and "The Christian Minister" (1534.)

Record Speeches in Congress.

M. L. M.—A man stated the other day that in the Austrian Parliament a member had made a speech lasting for twelve hours without interruption. Has this time been exceeded in the United States Congress? If so, when and by whom?

Under the rule of unlimited debate in the Senate of the United States, several speeches have been delivered that lasted longer than the twelve hours of the address in the Austrian Parliament. But these speeches were interrupted by calls for quorums and sometimes by colloquies with other Senators. These interruptions sometimes permit the Senator holding the floor to leave the chamber for a few minutes during the calling of a quorum. The longest record of speaking uninterruptedly in the Senate was made by Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, who, without interruption, spoke 11 hours and 25 minutes on the night of Jan. 27-28, 1915, in opposition to the Ship Purchase bill. With interruptions permitted by the rules, the long-distance record was made by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Winconsin, who held the floor for 18 hours and 30 minutes, on May 29-30, 1908, against the Aldrich-Vreeland Currency bill. The late Thomas H. Carter of Montana, when he was in the Senate, delivered a humorous address on March 2-3, 1901, in filibuster against the River and Harbor bill, and his comment lasted 14 hours. Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, now a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, on Sept. 18-19, 1914, in a one-man filibuster that had the effect of reducing the River and Harbor bill by about $30,000,000, spoke 12 hours and 10 minutes. In the great filibuster against the "Force bill" in 1891, Charles J. Faulkner, then Senator from West Virginia, spoke 13 hours, on Jan. 16.

CHARITIES.

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You cannot bring light to the eyes of the blind, but you can bring gladness to their hearts.

Miss "Constance Lambert" is a dear old lady, 75 years of age. Crippled and blind since childhood, she lived with her fond parents until they died, then with her brother for ten years until his home broke up. Turning to charity she found hands ready to help her, and she has been placed in a congenial home, where she is very happy and desires to spend her few remaining years.

In order to keep her there the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, must raise $150 for her each year. Two gifts of $25 each have already been received, so that only $100 is lacking for this year's fund.

Will you not help to gladden the last years of this afflicted yet cheerful invalid? If you can't send $100, send $50, or $25, or $10, or $1. Even before our prompt acknowledgment reaches you, you will be well along on The Road to Happiness.

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AS if they had come tripping off the steamer to show the light-of-heart in New York that Paris still is filled with joy and the gayest of bright Spring colors—as fond of fashion as of old, and ready to divide her smartest and most exclusive ideas with those women of the American metropolis who appreciate smartness for smartness' sake.

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$19.75 $25 $29.75

Limitless Assortments at These Three Prices

And every one a suit which is to be admired regardless of price, for its cosmopolitan sprightliness and correctness of style, and for the taste exercised in the selection of the new materials.

Harmonizing checks and serges, silks and velours, cheviots in the many new park shades—mingling as if on a painter's palette the colors which lend themselves to the old-master styles.

If these suits were priced at $75 each they could not better portray that exclusiveness of design which gives the genuine value to the tailor's art.

No pains have been spared to reproduce as accurately as can be done the styles and colors and lines of the suits upon which the busiest of the high-priced shops are working.

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Frocks of a Silken Season

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When were such dresses offered for so little? Frocks for the morning and for the afternoon—sloping shoulders of the Louis XIII period, and puffs and frills of the early Victorian time.

Gowns that are girlish, and others that are gay with reminiscences of the ballrooms of the gayest nights in history.

Simple silk house-gowns at $10; and dresses at $15 and $19.75 of emphatic and fashionable individuality for the afternoon call, the trip out of town, the theatre, or the quiet evening at home.

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Crowding With Smartness the Cabinet of Coats

An assortment which makes one wonder why a topcoat should ever be priced at $40 or $50—just as our $40 and $50 topcoats put to question those for which $60 and $75 are asked elsewhere.

The story of Spring fashion is completely told in these coats, from the worldly looking check to the wonderful cheviot sport coat of the debutante, who prefers white or ocean blue.

Cape coats and box coats, and coats that are belted high and low, each with the flare and the Spring silk lining which are characteristic of the latest Spring style.

Coats for $10 Which Serve Spring's Purpose —at $19.75 Which Seem Unbelievable

No Charge for Alterations

More Specials in the Shoe Balcony

AGAIN we call attention to these latest Spring shoe productions—the identical shoes sold elsewhere at $2 to $3 higher, being made by the same fashionable bootmakers who make many of the offerings of the best Fifth Avenue shops. *These prices are introductory,* merely to acquaint you with the resources of this department.

Washable White Kid Lace Boots, and Tan Calfskin Boots, with white calfskin tops, each 9 inches high; sold elsewhere at $8 ..... **$5.85**

Gaiter Pumps of patent coltskin, Spanish Louis heels, flexible soles, white kid lined; usually sold at $4, $5 and $6 ..... **$2.50**

Gray Buck and African Brown Boots, 9 inches high—high arched, and with covered Louis heels; sold in other shops at $9 and $10 ..... **$7.50**

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Section 3 | REAL ESTATE Drama—Music

The New York Times.

Drama—Music Real Estate | Section 3

XX SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1916. XX

THE WEEK OF THE WAR

Persistence of the Germans in Their Offensive Around Verdun —Retirement of French Will Be Forced If Main Defensive Positions Are Pierced.

By a Military Expert.

IN my last review of the Verdun fighting, one of the probable reasons for the German attack was given as the coming failure of German numbers and the desire to strike for a decision in the west while still at the height of power. The persistence of the Germans in the offense, however, in spite of enormous losses they have sustained, brings into prominence other contributing causes. Any full consideration of the Verdun situation must, therefore, involve a statement of the general conditions in other fields that affect it. In the analysis of these conditions the answers to certain questions must be found, if the theory of the attack is to hold together.

Verdun includes probably the strongest individual points, or, better, sections, in the entire western line. Not only in this war, but in every war waged in this territory, has Verdun been the objective, and almost always has it been the stumbling block. It is also far removed from Paris—in fact, is further from Paris than almost any other point in the French line.

To take Verdun is not to open the road to Paris. Capture of the fortress would cause a readjustment of the French line, of course, as it is the pivotal point on which the line turns when, after running from west to east through the Argonne, it changes direction and runs practically north and south through Lorraine and Alsace. What the French will have to do if Verdun falls is to fall back, probably to Toul, as a pivotal point, and to draw back slightly from Rheims westward and from Toul southward. But Toul is also one of the strongest barrier forts, and, except for the occupation of a few additional miles of French territory, the German problem of reaching Paris would be just about the same as it was before Verdun was taken, except that the number of men they could use to take it would be materially lessened.

Between Verdun and Soissons, the western pivotal point of the French line, there are a number of places where the French have nothing like the advantages of terrain that they possess in the Verdun section, where there are no permanent works of any kind, where conditions lend themselves much more readily to offensive operations, and which are much nearer to Paris. It is a very natural question to ask, then, why, since this is so, have the Germans selected Verdun, with all of its disadvantages. In the proper answer to this question will be found the secret of the true military situation, not only in the west but throughout the entire war area.

The question of numbers explains why there is a German offensive at all. It does not explain why Verdun was chosen as the point of attack. For that we must go much further and much deeper.

At the beginning of hostilities the German Crown Prince was the acknowledged leader of the war party. In fact, he is generally credited with being more directly responsible for the war than the Kaiser himself. The strong Socialistic element in Germany had reached the point in its growth where the existence of the war party as such was seriously threatened. This was brought about by a number of elements that need not concern us now. The only point of present importance is that the general situation as outlined did exist. The war was brought about, or, to say the least, Germany was willing to embark on it, in a measure to save the war party, which at bottom meant saving the royal house. The successful conclusion of the war is, therefore, life or death to the Hohenzollerns.

The German people are not kept very well informed about the war. They know only what the ruling powers want them to know. In this connection, it will be remembered, for example, that immediately after the Teuton occupation of Serbia was completed the Berlin papers were asking why, in the face of all the Teuton victories in practically every theatre of war, the Allies were not asking for peace. They seemed entirely unable to understand it. This of itself proved that the real situation was either not understood or had been deliberately distorted by the officials. As the days passed after the Serbian victories and lengthened into weeks and months, and still brought no sign of the weakening of the Allies, Germany was practically under compulsion to show that she still possessed the power to strike and to bring victory after the stroke to prevent unsettlement and dissatisfaction at home.

Again, it will be remembered that at the beginning of the war the Germans moved into France in three columns, the centre one of which was commanded by the Crown Prince, whose instructions were to take Verdun. This he tried to do, but was thrown back by General Sarrail, who thus enabled the French to retain their positions in Alsace and Lorraine. Twice since the Crown Prince has started an attack in the Argonne with the object of driving down the west bank of the Meuse and joining hands with the Germans at the St. Mihiel angle. The total gain in both attempts was only about three-quarters of a mile, in spite of great losses sustained in the attempt. These failures were not calculated to bring any additional prestige to the Crown Prince's name. If all accounts of the Kaiser's illness have not been grossly exaggerated, the time may not be far distant when the Crown Prince may be called upon to assume the throne. If this is the case, it is necessary first that he be rehabilitated in the good opinion of the German people and prove himself of a calibre sufficiently large to have some color of right to the position.

Considering these two facts alone, it is entirely reasonable to assume that to stir the people at home and to restore the Crown Prince to popularity a new victory was necessary, a victory possessing all the elements of startling and dramatic character that marked the theatrical effort in Serbia. What could more completely fill the requirements than the capture of the strongest and most important of the French strongholds? It would prove conclusively that not only had the Germans not been weakened by many months in the trenches and by continuous offensives in different fields, but that they were really stronger than when the war first broke out.

Furthermore, Russia had broken loose again in Armenia and Mesopotamia, driving the Turks, as they had driven the Austrians through Galicia a year before. Turkey was in difficulties. Her troops seemed unable to stem the Russian advance, and the fruits of the Serbian campaign were threatened by the danger of a separate peace. Germany also knows, just as the rest of the world appreciates, that Bulgaria, though lined up with her at present, is nevertheless always a doubtful quantity. Rumania, too, is a thorn in the Teuton side. Rumania holds the key to the Balkan situation, and is in a strategic position geographically to open the way to another such sweep through Galicia as occurred a year ago. Thus the entire campaign against Russia, made at a tremendous loss, would be nullified. And Rumania is mobilized, is all ready to fight. Only a declaration of war is necessary to throw a half million troops on one side or the other.

In the face of such a situation, it was necessary for Germany to prove her supremacy in order to make her position secure. It was also necessary to gain a victory which would startle the world. For this reason Verdun made a strong appeal as the point of attack.

In attacking Verdun Germany entered a trap. It matters not that the trap was of her own making. It was just as truly a trap as if the Allies had made it and baited it. To prove her worth, Germany attacked the strongest position in the French line. She must keep on until Verdun falls. She dare not stop now. To do so would be to admit to those whom she not only wishes to impress but whom she must impress that she is no longer capable of the task she has set out to accomplish. At this stage of the war game, such an admission would be well-nigh fatal.

Not that German failure to take the French fortress will end the war in favor of the Allies. But it will prove both at home and abroad that Germany is surely surrounded by an iron ring, and that sooner or later she will beat herself to pieces against it in her efforts to break through. The effect in the Orient is apt to be embarrassing, though no man can predict its extent. It is entirely possible that Turkey, seeing her powerful ally, whose press agents have filled her mind with ideas of invincibility, beaten off by an enemy whom she has been taught to believe is inferior, will, in the face of the Russian terror, ask for peace. It may mean the loss of her empire in Europe, but she will save her empire in Asia, which, as matters stand now, is in immediate danger of disruption.

If Turkey breaks away, Bulgaria will follow inevitably, and the Torres Vedras at Saloniki will be converted into a kinetic power which will sweep north through Serbia and strike Austria from the back door, not only with the half million French, English, and Serbians who are centred there, but also with an additional half million Rumanians and possibly an additional 300,000 Greeks. It is then that the end would come.

These are the possibilities that Germany will face in defeat at Verdun. She cannot therefore stop fighting now. Even though military considerations dictate that the inevitable loss in driving on will not compensate for the gain, she cannot listen. Only one thing will serve and that is victory.

In regard to Verdun, or for that matter to any other given point on the western front, it is not literally impregnable. When one says Verdun is impregnable, it is to a certain extent a figure of speech and merely means that the defenders can make the attacking forces pay such an exorbitant price for it that as a military proposition it is not attractive.

A military commander, before he launches an attack against a fortified position, weighs its value in terms of probable losses. He may, for example, decide that the peculiar importance of a given place makes it worth, say 200,000 men, and figures that he can take it without losing in excess of this number. If, however, he launches his attack and finds that instead of the number he had calculated on it will cost him twice that number, he will, if he is considering only military art aside from politics, abandon his effort, admit defeat, and later make his attempt in some other quarter.

Germany has already gone beyond the value that any military consideration would fix on Verdun. Her losses are, of course, not known, but in view of experience on the western front, experience gained both in Champagne and Loos, her losses so far cannot fall far short of 250,000 men. This sacrifice has brought her a few extra miles of territory, but it has also brought her just up to the real permanent defenses of the city. These have not as yet been touched except at one point, which is not at all dangerous. It will therefore cost just as many men more to drive through and take the city itself.

Has Germany, outnumbered as she is almost three to one, the price to pay? She has inflicted heavy losses on her enemy, but they have not been as heavy as those she herself has sustained. Swapping men is rather a poor proposition now, and one that Germany can by no means afford. How much less can she afford to suffer greater loss than she can inflict? That Germany feels this, feels that a continuation of her attack on the same plan as that followed during the first two weeks is too expensive a performance, is apparent by the change in method during the past week.

This week there has been a decided diminution of infantry engagements. The artillery has been extremely active, just as active as at any stage of the engagement. But the Germans seem to be relying more on the effect of their concentrated artillery fire than on the infantry charges that were so frequent ten days ago. The location of their attack has also undergone a decided change. Originally the attack was directed along a narrow front immediately north of Verdun. In the first of these reviews dealing with the Verdun battle, the conjecture was made that the city's defenses could not be shaken from this direction because of the natural advantages of terrain and the improved permanent works held by the French, and that as a consequence, before the Germans could make any headway, the point of attack would have to shift to the left bank of the Meuse, between that river and the Forests of Argonne. This has been confirmed by all the later fighting.

Space does not permit a detailed account of the battle and its various phases and elements. It is hoped that later, possibly when the fighting is over in this sector, events in other fields may be of such a nature as to permit these details to be discussed thoroughly, and the whole battle reviewed as one extremely important operation rather than as a series of fights running from week to week. At present, in dealing with the fighting north of the city it is sufficient to give merely the main feature of this part of the engagement.

The French, in their retirement before the first German rushes, did not give up anything that could be considered in the light of a main position. As a matter of fact, there is in this sector but one main position east of the Meuse, and that is what might be termed the ridge of Louvemont. This ridge runs in an unbroken line along the Côte du Poivre through the northern tip of the woods of Haudromont, thence southeast across the plateau of Douaumont and through Vaux. North of this line the country is broken. There is no continuous line on which troops can be supported from either side. The individual elevations in this broken country were held by the French largely as a system of advance posts and were not susceptible of defense against any such attack in force as that hurled upon them by the Germans.

The French retired from these advanced positions one after the other, inflicting such loss as they could on the attacking troops, until the main position of the Louvemont Ridge was reached, and there they stood fast. Their main line was reached, and if this were pierced the entire line would be threatened. It was on this line then that the real test of the resisting power of the French forces was made. The Germans have launched attack after attack on this line, mainly against the town and fort of Vaux, but at this writing (Friday night) they have still to make any impression.

When it was found that to attack on this front was to court enormous losses without further gain to justify them, the attack was shifted to the west bank of the Meuse between Bethincourt and the river. On this front also there is a continuous ridge similar to that which characterizes the terrain on the other bank. From a point on the Meuse just south of Regneville there branches out a ridge which runs westward, passes between Cumières and the Bois de Corbeaux, and continues on just south of Le Mort Homme. Le Mort Homme, for which there has been such a struggle and which seems to be held in part by either side, is not a part of this ridge but a separate knoll just to the north, about the same height as the ridge itself. It is a good artillery position, and as such has tactical value, but is possessed of no strategic value at all in relation to the position as a whole. It is simply a good defensive and offensive point, not a line, and as such the French are holding it. If the Germans succeed in capturing it as they seem about to do, it does not mean that the French have suffered a severe blow.

On this bank the French have proceeded very much as they did on the east bank, giving ground slowly until the main defensive position is reached. They have not reached this position yet, but the attacks of the German artillery have been such as to promise that this retirement will be made in the near future.

Then and not until then will the crucial stage of the Verdun fighting arrive. The French will be holding positions which, if taken, or even seriously pierced, will flank the rest of the line and force a retirement. Whether the Germans will have sufficient force left to drive the attack forward no one can say. As to the feeling of security of the French, however, one point is to be noted. The logical military answer to such an attack in force as the Germans have directed against Verdun would be an attack in some other quarter, which would necessitate drawing troops away from the city. In other words, a counteroffensive at some other point. The French and English have the men for such a purpose, the guns and the ammunition. That the French did not do so is the best evidence of firm belief in their ability to hold their own in the fighting in the shadow of Verdun. They are not ready for their own offensive, their artillery reserve has not reached the desired point, and the longer public opinion (I am speaking of their own public) will support them, the slower they will be to take an offensive stand, for the longer they wait the weaker will be their adversary in comparison.

In the east, the other field of great public interest and of importance, the Russians are still keeping up their advance. The rate of advance during the last week may be somewhat disappointing to the sympathizers of the allied cause. As a matter of fact, however, the Russian left wing, which was operating in Persia, was so far to the east of the Russian right, which rested on the Black Sea, that the right had to move more slowly in order that the left might catch up. Otherwise, the line would be continually lengthened and attenuated. The Russian left is operating in the most difficult country in the whole eastern field. It has taken Kermanshah, but from that point to the Tigris it must pass through the high ridges of the Persian mountains, through passes so narrow in places that they are more like gorges than passes.

The Russians, however, are pushing steadily forward and have already left Kermanshah about forty miles behind them. Their next objective is Khanykin, about 100 miles due west of Kermanshah. Once this point is taken, the way is comparatively open to the river. The Turkish force, which is opposing the British on the Tigris, will be taken in the rear and be cut off entirely from its line of communications unless it retires before the Russians come up. There is a fairly good road between Khanykin and the Tigris—a distance of about sixty miles—which reaches the river at the town of Jadida, about forty miles north of Bagdad. It is by this means that the Turkish force, unless it retires in time, will be cut off and either be destroyed or captured.

In addition to the mountainous country through which they are compelled to pass the Russians are also hampered by the weather. This element, however, is offering fewer difficulties each day that passes, and as Spring comes on will be to the invaders' advantage rather than otherwise. As there seems to be no force of Turks anywhere east of a line from the Gulf of Alexandretta north to the Black Sea capable of offering any real resistance to the Russian advance, practically all of the Turkish empire in Asia is very apt to be shortly in Russian hands.

SPRING-TIME SALES FOR MONDAY

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

"Meet me at the Fountain"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

All Departments Now Under One Roof.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

A Special Combination Offer from Our

Stationery Department

A Box of Paper, Cards and Envelopes;
A Two or Three Letter Monogram Die;
Paper and Cards Stamped in Gold, Silver or Plain Colors
(Die becomes your property);

All Complete for 69c

This is really the greatest offering made by any Stationery Department or Specialty Store in New York.

A similar one made during February resulted in our selling nearly 2,000 boxes.

The offer is possible because of a new process of die making.

You have a choice of no less than 15 styles of monograms. (See illustration.)

We particularly emphasize that after your paper has been stamped WE GIVE YOU THE DIE, and for your re-orders all you have to do is to send us this.

Now, here's an offer that illustrates the excellent value-giving to be found at Greenhut's always. Place your order at once.

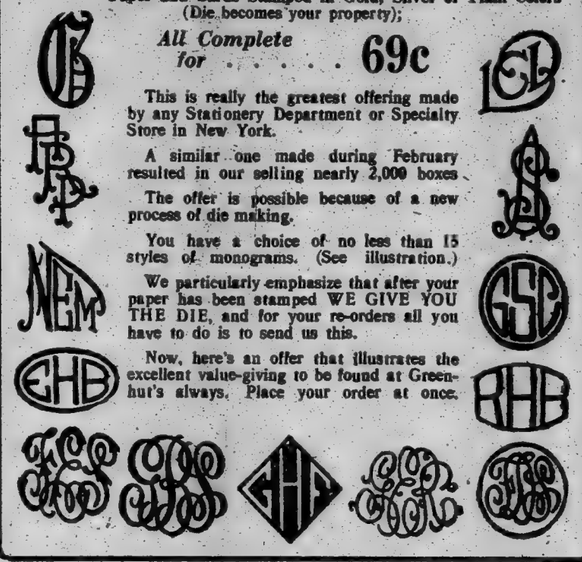

THIRD FLOOR

A Bargain—Just 100

Matting Covered Shirt Waist Boxes

$1.39

Strongly and sturdily made and finished. Selected basswood, covered with genuine Japanese matting; edges trimmed with bamboo; brass hinges and brass slide; size of box 25½ inches long, 13 inches wide and 12½ inches high.

A space saver, and a great convenience to every woman.

SECOND FLOOR.

Display and Sale of

Suits, Coats and Dresses

In Newest Fashions for Women and Misses

Quality considered, our prices make it most advantageous for you to make your selections here.

Suits—Prices range from $14.75 to $79.50

Coats—Prices range from $5.95 to $49.50

Dresses—Prices range from $5.95 to $37.50

MAIN FLOOR.

For Easter!

Crosses

of Solid Gold:

Three dainty sizes in old English and Roman finish—special Monday $1

MAIN FLOOR.

Lovely Ribbons

Splendid Assortment

Bows tied free if you purchase Ribbons here.

Specials for Monday:—

7-inch Satin Taffeta Ribbon—at 39c

6½-inch All Silk Taffeta Ribbon—all colors and black; at 39c

All Silk Satin-Back Velvet Ribbon— Yard.
1½ inches 19c
1⅞ inches 21c
2¼ inches 29c
2½ inches 31c
3 inches 39c

"Used" Pianos and Player Pianos

For details of this sale, which begins to-morrow, see our special advertisement in to-day's New York World.

Fifth Floor.

Fashion's Fads and Fancies

Springtime's newest and daintiest Millinery modes are here assembled for your choice.

Paris and Greenhut Styles Shown Side by Side

And the copies of Paris styles are so cleverly made—so accurate that only an expert can distinguish the copy from the original.

Hundreds of Trimmed Hats

Special at $5, $7.50 & $10

Others at special prices to $35. When may we expect you?

Mourning Hats also Specialized.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

"Buy Silks Now"

That's the advice of a leading trade paper—and it's mighty good advice.

Both raw and manufactured silks are very scarce, and a very sharp rise has taken place, with the end not yet in sight.

We urge our friends to buy while the following prices prevail. Look at these specials for Monday in

Black and Colored Silks

All the Latest Weaves and a Full Range of Desirable Colors

Colored Taffeta—good range of colors; also black, 35 inches wide, yard 98c

Black Satin Duchesse—good heavy quality; 40 inches wide; yard $1.25

Dress Taffeta—full line of colors and black; 35 inches wide; yard $1.35

Black Satin Charmeuse—Exceptional value; 40 inches wide; yard $1.25

Black Dress Taffeta—elegant quality; 35 inches wide; yard $1.25

Black Satin Duchesse—very desirable for coats and suits; 54 inches wide; yard $2

Colored Taffeta—elegant line of colors, also black; 35 inches wide; yard $1.58

Novelty Striped Taffeta—beautiful combinations; 36 inches wide; yard $1.25, $1.50, $1.85 and $2

Dress Taffeta—full line of colors; plenty of navy blue; 35 inches wide; yard $1.75

Natural Shantung—all pure silk; desirable for Summer coats and dresses; 36 inches wide, yard 69c

Black Satin Duchesse—heavy quality; 40 inches wide; yard $1.50

Striped Shirtings—32 and 36 inches wide; great variety of colored stripes; yard 98c

Black Dress Taffeta—splendid quality; 40 inches wide; yard $1.68

Georgette Crepe—full line of colors; 40 in. wide; yd . . . . . $1.35 & $1.75

Black Peau de Cygne—heavy grade; 40 inches wide, yard $1.25

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Spring Dress Goods

Regardless of the scarcity of dye-stuffs and the rapidly rising prices of all dress fabrics, we have planned this most timely and sure-to-be-appreciated sale.

Latest Weaves in Most Fashionable Colors and Shades from America's Leading Mills.

Come,—see these fabrics.

Buy what you need now for your Easter costume. Also choice fabrics for separate coats for Spring and Summer wear.

In Monday's Sale We Include:—

Fine All-Wool Serge—46 inches wide; French finish; black, navy, marine, Belgian and Joffre blue; African brown, snuff brown, Russian and reseda green, sea sand and putty, Burgundy, old rose, wistaria, taupe, grey, silver grey; yd $1

All-Wool Serge—54 inches wide; French finish; all the wanted colors; yd $1.25

All-Wool Gabardine—48 inches wide; black, navy, marine and Belgian blue, African and snuff brown, silver grey, Russian and reseda green, wistaria, sea sand, putty, etc.; yd $1.15

All-Wool Poplin—50 inches wide; black and all the prevailing colors; yd $1.50

All-Wool Taffeta—50 inches wide; black, navy and delft blue, African brown, taupe, Russian green, sea sand, steel grey; yd. $1.15

A Brief Summary of Some of the Big Special Events in Home Furnishings for Monday's Selling.

(BASEMENT)

A Clean-up of "Odd" and Incomplete China and Porcelain

DINNER SETS

$7.50 Porcelain Sets—100 pieces (3 only); spray decoration at $5.95

$5.95 English Blue Willow Dinner Sets—50 pieces (4 only); at $4.49

$16.75 Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces (2 only); at $11.50

$17.95 Austrian China Dinner Sets—100 pieces; stippled gold edge (3 only); at $12.95

SPECIAL—20 "Odd" Sets—each set of from 80 to 96 pieces; at . . . . . $4.50 to $10

(THIRD FLOOR)

American Made Rugs

Choice Variety of Designs and Colorings.

$1.50 to $34.50 Velvet Rugs—sizes ranging from 27x52 inches to 9x12 ft.; at . . . . . $1.25 to $29.50

$2.95 to $32.50 Axminster Rugs—sizes ranging from 36x70 inches to 9x12 ft.; at . . . . . $2.25 to $27.50

$14.50 to $19.50 Tapestry Brussels Rugs—sizes ranging from 8.3x10.6 to 9x12 ft.; at . . . . . $12.25 to $15.75

(FIFTH FLOOR)

Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs

Really Wonderful Values in a Sale of Many Offerings

Among the Bedsteads featured are:—

$6.75 to $16 White Enamel Beds—all regular sizes; at . . . . . $6 to $14

$11.25 to $31.50 Brass Beds—all regular sizes; bright or satin finish; at . . . . . $10 to $27.50

$2.40 to $9.50 Bed Springs—all regular sizes; at . . . . . $2 to $8.25

For Full Details of above Sales please See our Advt. in to-day's World and American.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

Horse Goods Section

Harness, Saddles, Lap Robes and Stable Supplies

At Marked Reductions in Price.

$60 Double Truck Harness—Boston backers; 1¾ inch traces; made of extra heavy stock; at $49.50

$30 Single Truck Harness—1½ inch traces; heavy stock; brass or nickel trimmings; at $25

$25 Single Express Harness—at $19.50

$16.50 Single Runabout Harness—at $13.75

We have also underpriced a number of Saddles and Bridles in English, American, Mexican, McClellan and Whitman styles, for men, women, boys and girls.

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

Mail and Phone Orders Filled. (Phone 4000 Chelsea).

Sale of Sugar Tomorrow Below Present Wholesale Cost

Ask for Free Copy of New Grocery Catalog.

Stock up now before the market price advances, as present indications are for higher prices.

Sugar
Best refined granulated; 10-lb. cotton bag 69c
25-lb. cotton bag $1.70
Sold at these special prices only with Grocery Orders.

SWIFT'S PRIDE SOAP—10 reg. 4c bars 34c

MULE TEAM BORAX—reg. 12c 1-lb. package 10c

Smoked Meats
SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. 22c
WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb. 24c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb. 16½c
MILD-CURED BACON—lb. 20c

Dessert Pears
RAFFETTO'S COGNAC BRANDY PEARS—6 jars, $2.93; reg. 90c quart jar 50c
RAFFETTO SWEET PICKLED PEARS—6 jars, $2; reg. 65c quart jar 35c

EASY-JELL—6 packages, 29c; reg. 10c package 5c

FRESH FRUIT JAM—Fountain quality; doz., $2.10; reg. 20c jar 18c

Sugar
STANDARD 10 lbs. 5 lbs.
POWDERED SUGAR 85c 43c
CUT LOAF SUGAR 95c 48c
XXXX POWDERED SUGAR 87c 44c

Patent Flour
FOUNTAIN PREMIUM FLOUR, HECKER'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR—Bbl., ½-bbl., ¼ bbl. bag. $7.50 $4.10 94c

WHEAT MEATS—doz., $1.57; package 14c

JOHNSON'S BABY EDUCATORS—tin 23c

WORCESTER TABLE SALT—bag 4c

Coffee
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c
HUDSON BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.65; 3½ lbs., $1; lb. 28c
SANTOS COFFEE—5½ lbs., $1; lb. 19c

PURO BRAND SOUPS—doz., 57c; reg. 10c pkg. 5c

Hocks
SWEET PICKLED CORNED PIGS—lb. 11c

BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $3.45; bushel, 60-lb. bag, $1.75; peck, 15 lbs. 45c

Fresh Cereals
BEST NEW 10 lbs. 5 lbs.
FARINA 55c 28c
ROLLED OATMEAL 42c 22c
WHOLE HEAD RICE 85c 43c
FINE SAGO 95c 48c
IMPORTED TAPIOCA $1.05 53c
FRESH CORN-MEAL 88c 18c
SMALL GRAIN RICE 57c 29c

Oatmeal
F. S. ROLLED AVENA (rolled oats)—doz., 89c; reg. 10c pkg. 8c
BUFCECO BRAND ROLLED OATMEAL—reg. 28c package 22c

HAZEL GLOSS STARCH—6-lb. wooden box, 47c; 3-lb. carton 24c

JERSEY TOMATOES—Fountain quality; doz., $1.65; can 15c

ALASKA PINK SALMON—doz., $1.05; can 9c

PEELED PEACHES—5 lbs., 97c; lb. 22c

Crisp Biscuits
F. B. A. LAXATIVE BISCUITS—formerly 25c a package; special, doz., 58c; pkg. 5c

Dessert Blackberries
Leggett's Nabob brand preserved ripe blackberries; for breakfast, luncheon, etc.; doz., $1.35; reg. 20c can 12c

Sweet Oranges
Juicy, thin skin fruit; case, 176 size, $2.85; ½-case, $1.50; doz 22c

Canned Foods
DYER'S PORK & BEANS, LIBBY'S HANOVER SAUERKRAUT, LAKESIDE PORK AND PEAS, OCEAN BRAND SARDINES—
doz., 57c; 6 cans, 29c; can, 5c

Tea Specials
SPECIAL PLANTATION TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $3.10; reg. 75c quality; lb. 64c
BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed to order; usually 40c a lb.; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

IMPORTED SARDINES—doz., $1.14; can 10c
CUT STRINGLESS BEANS—doz., $1.35; can 12c
YELLOW CLING PEACHES—doz., $2.25; can 20c

Hams
SWIFT'S OR MORRIS' mild cured, lean, tender hams; special for Monday; lb 19c

Double 2¼ Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2¼ Stamps Thereafter

GENERAL NEWS AND SPECIAL TOPICS FROM THE WORLD OF MUSIC

New Musical Publications --- Dr. Goetschius's Analysis --- Mr. Mason on Romantics and Moderns ---A Champion of the Future.

DR. PERCY GOETSCHIUS, one of the most zealous, active, and stimulating teachers of musical theory, publishes a new volume on "The Larger Forms of Musical Composition," (G. Schirmer) a sequel to his previous works on earlier stages of the same subject. In guiding the student, Dr. Goetschius avows that he has taken the classic point of view, because that provides the most reliable basis of technical habit, and because thorough knowledge of the older forms must precede the inevitable and desirable advance into the modern ones. Dr. Goetschius sets much store by detailed analysis and quotation of actual examples of the great composers' usage and his book is planted thickly with such analysis and quotation.

He treats of the variation forms, the rondo forms, the sonata-allegro forms, compound forms. He is not a grammarian, and lays down only such rules as he can deduce from the actual practice of the masters, as shown and discussed in very numerous quotations. His analyses of these are extremely suggestive and definite. Most of what he says is technical; but there are interesting remarks of, which many would repay quotation. Thus of the sonata he says:

> The legitimate complete sonata is not a haphazard collection of movements, as is the suite, but is an artistic unit. Therefore a more or less palpable organization, a certain unity of "mood," might be expected to prevail throughout the movements. This was evidently not demanded of the early sonata and symphony, which seem to aim, rather, to secure marked contrasts; but the higher artistic idea of establishing "spiritual" relation between the movements, so that they shall successively represent progressive phases of the collective artistic purpose of the composer, is being cultivated in the modern sonata and symphony with increasing consciousness. It can scarcely be claimed for the earlier works of even Beethoven, but becomes increasingly noticeable in his later periods, and is positively present in some of the symphonies and chamber works of Brahms.

What he has to say about program music is interesting. He explains the freedom that is used by composers in determining the form of symphonic poems and the devices for the suggestion of physical movements on conditions and descriptive episodes. He then says:

> Those who would defend the interrity of music declare that these are all purely external adjuncts, not inherent qualities of musical material, and that they should serve no other purpose than to emphasize the inherent meaning of the tone relations and tone associations; that music can be, and should be, an absolute art, and is not to be applied to superficial and childish illustration or description of anything outside the specific province of pure musical expression—that its noblest use is exemplified in the classic symphonies and chamber works which are absolute music-creations, pure music, per se. They also voice the suspicion that the composer who utilizes these exterior traits of music for the illustration of physical episodes and movements does so from insufficient knowledge of the true meaning of the musical "parts of speech," and therefore caricatures, instead of discoursing in a language that is vastly more subtle, more searching and powerful in its appeal than mere words can be.
>
> Extreme views are always wrong. Everything that is right, is right in its proper place and in proper proportion. All error lies in exaggeration. The student is urged to weigh these conflicting opinions seriously and thoroughly; to form his own conviction and to follow unfalteringly his artistic impulses and beliefs.

It is well that so finely equipped and thoughtful a pedagogue should speak thus, and especially that he should not undertake to use the advantage of his position to enforce what he evidently believes to be right when difference of opinion may exist. We do not suppose that he means to accuse all program musicians of not knowing the true meaning of the musical "parts of speech." We suppose that Richard Strauss knows them—or did know them once—perfectly well; only he became obsessed with an idea that has apparently worked a great and lasting injury to his art. There seems more and more reason to agree with Ernest Newman's characterization of Strauss as "an enormously clever man who was once a genius."

Not only students who are working in composition, but any music-lover ambitious really to know and understand the music he may play and hear will find this book valuable. The method pursued by Dr. Goetschius is one calculated to bring his readers—those who follow his instruction—into the closest touch with a vast amount of music in all forms and give them such an understanding of it as is hardly to be gained in any other way.

***

Daniel Gregory Mason has written a second volume on "The Appreciation of Music" (the H. W. Gray Company) that is a sequel to the first in which he and Thomas Whitney Surrette collaborated. This one, written with the intelligence and ripe critical judgment of the other, carries the study of music from the death of Beethoven through the most important of the romantic composers down to the present day, ending with Strauss and Debussy. Mr. Mason points out that in the further study to which he invites his readers they will encounter many novel applications of principles and forms, but nothing that is absolutely new.

The foundations of an art are like those of a science, unchangeable, because derived from permanent truth; it is surfaces, rather than essences, that change, and a Richard Strauss can no more get on without expounding, developing, and restating themes than an automobile or an aeroplane can defy the laws of gravity.

He insists on this continuity of the whole history of music in order to forestall the fallacy that "romantic" and "program" music essentially differ from the music of the classic period. Emphasis must be laid on differences between them, in close analysis, but the differences are less important than the underlying likeness. Whenever modern music is found to be beautiful, expressive, individual, possessing interesting ideas clearly arranged and logically developed, it will be found that, whatever its modernity, it is music in the old sense.

MME. KURT
IN "ROSENKAVALIER"
PHOTO CAMPBELL STUDIOS

HERMAN SANDBY
SCANDINAVIAN CONCERT
PHOTO JONES-THOMPSON

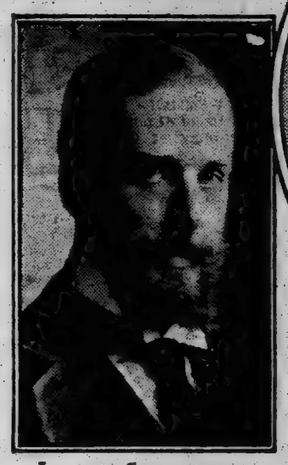

LOUIS GRAVEURE
AEOLIAN HALL

EMMY DESTINN
AEOLIAN HALL

To differentiate "romantic" from "classic" music has exercised the minds of many commentators since romantic music began to be recognized as such. By Mr. Mason the difference is found in a gradual shifting in the emphasis placed on the various elements, none of which is altogether absent from the music of any period.

Romanticism tends to make expression as individual, as special and as vivid as possible; it aims at the particular rather than the general, cultivating the lyric style for the expression of the particular person and building upon folk song for the expression of the particular nation or race. It tends to neglect the wider development of thought in which classicism especially rejoices, and is somewhat indifferent to proportion, balance, comprehensive arrangement—to all that we may call the monumental side of art. It takes great interest in the sensuous charm of its material, (in the case of music, sound,) and spares no effort to refine and diversify the sensuous effects at its disposal. In its extreme phases it demands an increasing literalness in expression, until it may pass over, as in what is known as "program music," from romanticism properly so-called, into realism.

Mr. Mason discusses in general, and analyzes in detail, with musical quotations, certain works of fourteen composers. They are Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Berlioz, Liszt, Chopin, Grieg, Dvorak, Saint-Saëns, Franck, Tschaikowsky, Brahms, Strauss, and Debussy. His analyses are as judicial as may be expected from a critic with opinions of his own, and who attempts to do justice to music he does not like, as well as to what he does. Listen to what he says of Liszt. He speaks of his "everlasting posturing," his "emotional shoddiness," and goes on to say:

> Yet, if we can once admit and tolerate the theatricality of Liszt's expression, postulating it as essential to his whole conception of art, we shall find in that art much to admire. He was not a subjective, but an objective musician; he was aiming not at self-expression, but at effect; and he carried the objective external type of music—program music—a long step forward.

Mr. Mason also endeavors to do justice to Strauss. He dislikes the sensationalism of his later work, and thinks we cannot tell what will be the outcome of it. It may be that we do not yet grasp the elements of beauty in his most recent work. Or, still again, it may be that he will himself feel that he has exhausted the possibilities in this direction, and must turn back to a less extreme kind of music. At any rate, he has written enough masterpieces to place himself securely among the greatest of modern composers.

Carl Van Vechten in "Music After the Great War" (G. Schirmer) gives a series of seven essays, two about modern theatrical questions, the rest signifying a position in the foremost ranks of the critical vanguard, fighting valiantly for the new and the newest in music and against most of that which has come from yesterday. Mr. Van Vechten candidly presents his likes and dislikes, and announces the adventures of his soul among what he regards as masterpieces, as well as what he thinks are the reverse of masterpieces. He thinks that music after the great war will be "newer," by which he means—" of course "—more primitive than it was in the last days of July, 1914. There will be plenty of "disharmonies" of the kind foreshadowed by Schoenberg and Stravinsky, which he submits are "a steady progression from Wagner." The music dramas of Wagner are "aging rapidly." He wonders if there are any Wagnerites left. A rapid review of recent music convinces him that there is nothing to be expected from most of the men who are known now. Strauss "has nothing more to say." There is hope for Erich Korngold, because he writes Puccini and Strauss and Reger with "false notes." There is hope in false notes. No public has caught up with Schoenberg's present output, which is a good sign for his future. To Stravinsky we may turn perhaps for "new thrills" after the war, and the immediate future is in the hands of Russia.

"Music for museums" is needed to give an occasional historical survey to present day listeners. Mozart, Bach, and Gluck are useful for this purpose; they stand the test of repetition better than Beethoven. Symphony concerts are, as at present managed, museums; people who go to them are smug, snobbish, and do not really like them; worst of all are string quartet concerts, which have no reason for existence.

The Russian Ballet which Mr. Van Vechten fortunately heard before it came to New York in all its pristine enchantment, and Igor Stravinsky, as the most individual contributor to it and "the most vital of modern forces in the music world," are the subjects of two other essays. It is a great fall to find Mr. Van Vechten then dallying with such "vieux jeu" as "Massenet and Women" in the next essay; it bears, indeed, an earlier date, before he had come to his present advanced stand, and may be suspected of occupying its place to fill up the pages of the book to the requisite number.

Shall we suspect Mr. Van Vechten of writing this collection of essays to "épater les bourgeois," to frighten the Philistines? Or to secure attention by throwing stones, as an iconoclast, and shattering the cherished beliefs of the smug and the snobbish? That would certainly be unjust. Mr. Van Vechten has every confidence in his prescience in divining the future of music; every certainty that all that is old, all that "conforms," will be eliminated; full assurance that to "disharmonies" alone belong the future. He says so with great volubility in a confidential and personal style. This style plucks at the garment of James Huneker; but has not succeeded in gaining possession of it.

R. A.

At the Metropolitan.

"The Taming of the Shrew" will have its second performance at the Metropolitan Opera House tomorrow evening, the opening night of the last week but one of the season. The cast will be the same as last Wednesday's, including Mmes. Ober, Rappold, and Mattfeld and Messrs. Whitehill, Goritz, Sembach, Leonhardt, Ruysdael, Reiss, and Bloch. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

"Aida" will be given at a special matinée on Friday, with Mmes. Rappold, Homer, and Sparkes and Messrs. Caruso, De Luca, Rossi, Scott, and Audisio. Miss Galli will lead the corps de ballet. Mr. Bavagnoli will conduct.

Other operas of the week will be as follows:

"Carmen" on Wednesday evening, with Mmes. Farrar, Mason, Brasiau, and Garrison, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Bada, and Leonhardt. Miss Galli will dance. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"Die Meistersinger" on Thursday evening, with Mmes. Gadski and Mattfeld and Messrs. Urlus, Weil, Goritz, Braun, Reiss, Leonhardt, Audisio, Bloch, Tegani, Ruysdael, Schlegel, and Bayer. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

"Der Rosenkavalier" on Friday evening, with Mmes. Kurt, Ober, Mason, Curtis, Mattfeld, Cox, and Van Dyck, and Messrs. Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss, Ruysdael, Schlegel, Bloch, and Bayer. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

"Madame Sans-Gêne" at the Saturday matinee, with Mmes. Farrar, Sparkes, Brasiau, Fornia, Curtis, and Egener, and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, De Segurola, Tegani, Bada, Leonhardt, Reschiglian, Begue, and Bloch. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"La Sonnambula," followed by the Tartar ballet from "Prince Igor," on Saturday night. The opera will be sung by Mmes. Barrientos, Sparkes, and Perini, and Messrs. Damacco, Didur, Rossi, and Audisio. Miss Galli and Mr. Bonfiglio will dance in the ballet. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

***

At tonight's opera concert, the last but one of the season, Mischa Elman, violinist, will play Mendelssohn's E minor Concerto, Gluck's "Melodie," and Paganini's "I Palpiti." Mme. Erma Zarska and Johannes Sembach will sing the duet from "Lohengrin," Mme. Zarska will sing an aria from "La Gioconda." Mr. Sembach will sing several songs. The orchestra, under the direction of Richard Hageman, will play the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," Arthur Hochman's "Intermezzo," and F. C. Peroni's "American March."

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

At his concert in Carnegie Hall this afternoon John McCormack will include on his program a group of five new songs by Harry T. Burleigh, the words from the "Indian Love Lyrics" of Laurence Hope. He will also sing a new song, "The Goddess in the Garden," written for him by Enrique Granados. There will also be an aria from Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte," and a group of Irish songs.

***

Yvette Guilbert will give a third series of recitals, which will begin this evening in Maxine Elliott's Theatre. There will be appearances on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, and the last recital will be given at the same place next Sunday evening. She will give several new numbers at these recitals as well as songs she has made familiar. George Barrere will be among the assisting artists.

***

Eleanor Tigner, soprano, will make her first appearance here at a song recital to be given this evening at the Princess Theatre, at which Alois Trnka, violist, will be the assisting artist, and Israel Joseph will be at the piano. The singer will give a miscellaneous program.

***

Paul Reimers will give his third lecture-recital at the Princess Theatre tomorrow afternoon. The program will comprise a group of Schubert's songs, six songs by modern French composers, and a group in German and English. Maurice Eisner will assist at the piano.

***

Maude Fay will give her postponed song recital on Tuesday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. Kurt Schindler will assist at the piano.

***

Mme. Nina Varesa and George Copeland, pianist, will give a joint recital on Tuesday afternoon at the Princess Theatre. Mme. Varesa will sing a group of Russian songs, another of songs by Debussy, and two Spanish songs of the people. Mr. Copeland will play a group of pieces by Chopin and compositions of Amani, Rachmaninoff, Debussy, Albeniz, and Grovlez.

The Kneisel Quartet will give the sixth and last concert of its present season at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening. The assisting artist will be Winifred Christie, pianist, who will participate in the playing of Dvorak's Quintet in A, Op. 81, for piano and strings. The program will open with Zoltan Kodaly's Quartet in C minor, first played here by the Kneisels last season, which will be followed by Beethoven's Quartet in E minor, Op. 59, No. 2.

***

Marcella Craft will give her postponed song recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon. She will be assisted by Harold Osborn Smith at the piano.

***

The Philharmonic Society will give the last of its weekday concerts this season on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The last concert will be given next Sunday afternoon.

***

Clara Clemens-Gabrilowitsch, contralto, will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall on Friday afternoon. Her program comprises old music in English, a group of songs by Schubert, Reger, and Strauss, six songs in French, and three Scottish airs in arrangements by Helen Hopekirk. Ossip Gabrilowitsch will play the accompaniments.

***

Emmy Destinn will be heard for the first time here in a song recital at Aeolian Hall on Friday evening. She will sing a group of songs by Schubert, songs by Jensen, Dvorak, Kienzl, and Liszt, and two more groups which include songs in Bohemian and German, and one each in English, Italian, and French.

***

Harold Bauer, pianist, and Pablo Casals, 'cellist, will give their last joint recital of the season at Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon. They will play Brahms's Sonata, Op. 78; Chopin's Sonata, Op. 65; and Strauss's Sonata, Op. 6.

***

Paderewski's last appearance of the season in recital will be made on Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The recital will take the place of the one announced for Dec. 22, and postponed on account of the pianist's illness. The program is as follows:

Sonata, Op. 53	Beethoven
Impromptu, Op. 142	Schubert
Sonata in B minor	Liszt
Ballade in F	Chopin
Impromptu in F sharp	Chopin
Mazurka in A flat and in C	Chopin
Polonaise, F sharp minor	Chopin
Etude in C	Rubinstein
Valse Caprice	Rubinstein

***

A concert of Scandinavian music will be given at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening under the auspices of the American-Scandinavian Society. Herman Sandby, first 'cellist of the Philadelphia Orchestra, will play for the first time here his new Concerto for 'cello and orchestra. Ole Windingstad and the Scandinavian Symphony Orchestra will play for the first time the "Symphonic Variations" by Eyvind Alnaes. A male chorus will sing two songs from Grieg's "Sigurd Jorsalfar" and other numbers. Marie Sundelius, soprano, will sing several songs, among them two by Hugo Alfven, whose orchestral rhapsody, "Midsommarvaka," will be played.

***

Paulo Gruppe, the Dutch 'cellist, will give a recital on Saturday evening at Aeolian Hall. He will play a Sonata by Locatelli and Brahms's Sonata in F, besides other numbers by Popper, Lalo, Wilhelm de Fesch, Sinding, and Schumann.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

The Educational Chamber Music Society will give its ninth concert this evening at the Educational Alliance. The program will comprise Tartini's Sonata for violin in G minor, Mozart's Piano Quartet in G minor, and Grieg's Quartet for strings.

***

The Tonkuenstler Society will give a concert on Tuesday evening in Assembly Hall, Twenty-second Street, near Fourth Avenue. The program will include a group of songs by James P. Dunn, sung by Miss Irene McCabe, with the composer at the piano, and a Sonata in A minor for violin and piano by M. Castellanos, played by the composer, and Alois Trnka, violinist.

***

The Kneisel Quartet will give a concert this afternoon at the Yale Club, 50 Vanderbilt Avenue.

***

Corinne Parker, soprano, assisted by Salvatore de Stefano, harpist, will give a song recital on Tuesday evening at the Ritz-Carlton. Her program comprises songs in German, French, Italian, and English.

***

The final concert of the season of the St. Cecilia Club, Victor Harris, conductor, will take place in the Waldorf on Tuesday evening. Percy Grainger will be the assisting artist and the program will include new compositions of Deems Taylor and Edward Horsman.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

There will be a concert this afternoon in the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Norwegian Hospital. The artists will be Mme. Olive Fremstad, Arthur Shattuck, pianist, and Lieutenant Percy Richards, bass. Lawrence J. Munson will assist at the piano.

***

Free organ recitals will be given under the auspices of the Board of Education this afternoon at 3:30 by G. Waring Stebbins at Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush Avenue near Church, and by David McK. Williams at Boys' High School, Marcy and Putnam Avenues.

Concert for Bohemians' Fund.

The Bohemians, the New York musicians' club, will give a concert at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 29, the proceeds of which are to be used for the "Musicians' Foundation," established by the club for the purpose of assisting musicians in the United States in needy circumstances or in temporary difficulties. Those who will take part are Paderewski, Pablo Casals, and Josef Stransky, with the Philharmonic Society orchestra. The program has not yet been decided upon.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

March.

19—John McCormack, song recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
19—Yvette Guilbert, song recital, evening, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
19—Eleanor Tigner, song recital, evening, Princess Theatre.
20—Paul Reimers, lecture-recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
21—Maude Fay, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
21—Yvette Guilbert, song recital, afternoon, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
21—Mme. Varesa and George Copeland, recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
21—Kneisel Quartet, evening, Aeolian Hall.
22—Marcella Craft, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
23—Philharmonic Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
24—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
24—Clara Clemens-Gabrilowitsch, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
24—Yvette Guilbert, song recital, afternoon, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
24—Emmy Destinn, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
25—Harold Bauer and Pablo Casals, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
25—Paderewski, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
25—Concert of Scandinavian music, evening, Carnegie Hall.
25—Paulo Gruppe, 'cello recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
26—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
26—Louis Graveure, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
26—Tollefsen Trio, afternoon, Harris Theatre.
26—Paul Draper, song recital, evening, Princess Theatre.
26—Yvette Guilbert, song recital, evening, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
27—Manuel M. Ponce, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
27—Edwin Grasse, violin recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
27—Vida Milholland, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
28—Estelle Newhaus and J. Howe Clifford, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Sinsheimer Quartet, evening, Rumford Hall.
28—Charlotte Lund, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
29—Paderewski, Casals, and the Philharmonic Society in concert for Musicians' Fund, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
30—Boris Hambourg, 'cello recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
30—Concert in aid of Blind Men's Improvement Club, evening, Aeolian Hall.
31—Elsa Kellner, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
31—Ethel Leginska, piano recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

The program for Samuel A. Baldwin's free organ recital at City College this afternoon at 4 o'clock will be as follows: Fugue in G a la Gigue, Bach; Air from Suite in D, Bach; and from Wagner's works the Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," Pilgrim's Chorus, Elisabeth's Prayer and "To the Evening Star," from "Tannhäuser"; Isolde's Liebestod, from "Tristan and Isolde"; Träume, Church Scene, from "Die Meistersinger"; Good Friday Music from "Parsifal"; and Siegmund's Love Song and the Ride of the Valkyres from "Die Walküre." On Wednesday afternoon, at the same hour, he will play Passacaglia and Fugue, Mason; Evensong, Johnston; Toccata in F, Bach; Angelus and Canzone, Renaud; Symphony in D minor, Lemare; Berceuse, Shelley, and "Piece Symphonique," Grieg.

***

Free organ recitals under the auspices of the Board of Education will be given this afternoon at 3:30 by W. A. Goldsworthy at the Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, and by William J. Kraft at the Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road.

***

John Cushing will give a free organ recital tomorrow afternoon at 4 in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and there will be an organ and violin recital this evening at St. Thomas's Church by Mme. Dora Becker, violinist, and T. Tertius Noble, organist, while J. Warren Andrews will give an organ recital Thursday afternoon at 4 in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street.

***

Sir Michael Costa's oratorio, "Eli," will be sung under the direction of Dr. William C. Carl this evening, in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. The soloists will be Margaret Harrison, soprano; Claire Spencer, contralto; Roy Williams Steele, tenor, and Henry G. Miller, bass.

***

The combined elementary classes of the People's Choral Union will meet this afternoon at Public School 27, Forty-second Street near Third Avenue, and give a program under the direction of Dr. Frank Damrosch.

***

A list of the free concerts to be given on evenings of the coming week in public school auditoriums under auspices of the People's Institute follows: Sunday, Cooper Union, Eighth Street and Astor Place; Wednesday, P. S. 39, 126th Street, east of Third Avenue, and Friday, P. S. 116, Thirty-second Street, east of Third Avenue.

Brooklyn Season of Aborn Opera.

The Aborn Grand Opera Company will give its usual Spring season in Brooklyn beginning tomorrow evening at the Academy of Music. "Aida" will be sung on the opening night and repeated Tuesday evening and Wednesday afternoon. There will be no performance on Wednesday evening of the first week. The rest of the week will be occupied with performances of "Il Trovatore," with a special matinée of "Hansel und Gretel" on Friday. Later performances will be divided between "The Tales of Hoffmann," "Carmen," "Rigoletto," "Martha," "Madama Butterfly," and "Lucia," a half week for each. Among the members of the company will be Edith Helena, Mary Carson, Bettina Freeman, Gladys Chandler, Marie Louise Biggers, Belle Gottschalk, Giuseppe Agostini, Salvatore Sciaretti, Salvatore Giordano, Domenico Russo, and Giuseppe Manderini. Josef Pasternack will be first conductor and William Axt second.

Seconds Complaint on Singers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me thank L. S. Brown for the letter about the opera in THE TIMES of the 27th. The German operas have been well given, although we missed the poetical impersonations of Mme. Fremstad from some of them.

Regarding the Italian opera, Caruso's art is always a joy, but most of the other singers are below the standard we ought to have at the Metropolitan. We were hoping to hear that fine artist, Frieda Hempel, in "Faust," "Rigoletto," and "Sonnambula," and it is exasperating to hear that she was away on a concert tour and the soprano roles in these operas given to another singer.

On the 100th anniversary of the first performance of "The Barber of Seville" the presentation here was an insult not only to the audience but to the memory of Rossini.

M. S. NORTH.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS

THE People's Choral Union of New York announces the annual free concert to be given on Friday evening, April 14, in the Great Hall at the College of the City of New York. Verdi's "Requiem" will be sung on this occasion.

Columbia University has planned a concert to be given on April 11 at Carnegie Hall, at which the Columbia University Chorus will give Edward Elgar's "The Black Knight" and a work by Frederick Converse. Professor Walter Henry Hall will conduct the chorus.

Pablo Casals and Suzan Metcalfe-Casals will give their second joint recital in Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon, April 8. The 'cellist will play compositions of Handel, Bach, and Schumann, while the soprano will sing songs of Caldara, Caccini, Gluck, Mozart, and Beethoven.

Harold Bauer will give an all-Chopin recital in Aeolian Hall Sunday afternoon, April 9.

Helen Allen Hunt, a Boston singer, is announced for a recital in the Punch and Judy Theatre on Monday afternoon, April 10.

Tom Dodson will give another of his song recitals in the Punch and Judy Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, April 12.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch will give an extra recital, this time in Carnegie Hall, on Saturday afternoon, April 15, making up his program from numbers he has played in the course of his historical recital series.

Carolyn Beebe, pianist and director of the New York Chamber Music Society, has been invited by Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, who is a member of the society's Advisory Board, to play at the White House. Gustave Langenus, clarinet, and Jacques Renard, violoncello, will appear with Miss Beebe.

Charlotte Lund, soprano, will give a song recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, March 28. Her program contains, among other things, a group of three Norwegian numbers and songs by Florent Schmitt, Quilter, Vidal, Mary Helen Brown, Ethelbert Nevin, Florence Parr Gere, and Mabel Wood Hill.

Herbert Fryer, the English pianist, will give another recital in Aeolian Hall on Monday evening, April 3.

Fritz Kreisler will make his last appearance of the season in Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 9. This will be a benefit concert, the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to Mr. Kreisler's favorite charity, the relief of musicians, artists, music teachers, and music students of all nationalities who have been stranded in Vienna by the war.

The Oratorio Society of New York will give its final concert of the season at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, April 15, presenting Haydn's "Creation" and Brahms's "Song of Fate" under the leadership of Louis Koemmenich. The soloists will be Florence Hinkle, soprano; Paul Reimers, tenor, and Marion Green, basso.

When Percy Grainger's "The Merry Wedding" was sung by the Musical Art Society last week the composer did not hear it, for he was in New Orleans in the course of a tour. Mr. Grainger is now at work on a setting of "The Marching Song of Democracy," which will be sung at the Worcester Festival, and he is also preparing to appear at New Haven and Chicago in a new work by John Alden Carpenter, a concertino for piano and orchestra.

Boris Hambourg, the Russian 'cellist, will give a recital in Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon, March 30.

Ethel Leginska, the English pianist, will give her only New York recital this season at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, March 31.

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MON., TUES., WED. MAT. WED. Week of April 3 — THURS., SAT. EVE.; MAT SAT. RIGOLETTO / MARTHA
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Wed. at 2, Lucia. Farrar, Mason, Garrison, Braslau; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond. Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Gadski, Mattfeld; Urlus, Weil, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodansky.
Fri. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Aida. Rappold, Homer; Caruso, De Luca, Scotti. Cond., Ravagnoli.
Fri. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Kurt, Mason; Goritz, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodansky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Faust. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Sonnambula. Barrientos, Perini; Damacco, Didur. Cond., Bavagnoli; followed by Ballet Russe.
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Princess Theatre, Sun. Aft., April 2, at 3.
SONG RECITAL
Anita Loew
Tickets now at Box Office.

Princess Theatre, Tues. Aft., Mar. 28, at 3.
RECITAL Max Heinrich
Mgmnt Antonia Sawyer. Knabe Piano.

Princess Theatre, To-morrow (Mon.) Aft. at 3.
Last Lecture & Song Recital
PAUL Reimers
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Assisting Artist—Miss Winifred Christie.
ZOLTAN KODALY, Quartet C Minor op. 2 (by request); BEETHOVEN, Quartet E Minor op. 59, No. 2; DVORAK, Quintet A Major, for Pianoforte and Strings.
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Paderewski
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BECAUSE OF CONTINUED BRONCHITIS
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AEOLIAN HALL,
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Song Recital
CHARLOTTE LUND
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Mngmnt. HAENSEL & JONES

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., March 25, at

SPRING ON THE NEW YORK STAGE

Lyn Harding and Willette Kershaw in "Henry VIII" New Amsterdam
Photo by Mishkin

Joseph Santley and One of the magazine girls in Stop! Look! Listen! Globe
Photo by White

Julia Sanderson in "Sybil" Liberty
Photo by Sarony

Madge Kennedy in "Fair and Warmer"
Photo © Ira L. Hill

Lily Cahill and Brandon Tynan in "The Melody of Youth"
Photo by White

Bessie Love in Knickerbocker Screen
Photo by Hartsook

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

"Henry VIII." at the New Amsterdam---The Departure of Lady Babbie.

A BRAVE, bouncing, brightly colored show, that is a fair account of "Henry VIII." as written by Shakespeare and Fletcher, mercifully cut and revised by Sir Herbert Tree, and gorgeously produced by him at the New Amsterdam Theatre as the first stage in his first New York season of Shakespeare. When you drift out after the final scene, you feel as though you had watched a grand parade during the afternoon, spent the evening at the Hippodrome, and read three novels by Harrison Ainsworth before going to bed. There is music off and on, some sweet singing, a spfrited dance, at least one fine specimen of the actor's art, a few dramatic episodes, and several lavish pageants of a scope infrequently attempted on the picture-frame stage in the past, and not likely to be attempted there at all when, in the course of theatrical events, the screen and the stage settle each to the things it can do best. It is all of it interesting, and an abundant return on the invested price of a theatre seat. "Henry VIII." at the New Amsterdam is worth going to see.

It is produced now, you fancy, in much the same spirit as animated its original production in 1613 at a Globe Theatre as festive, popular, and prosperous as the one now devoted to the entertainments provided by Mr. Dillingham. That oldest of old playgoers, Sir Henry Wotton, speaks of "Henry VIII." (then called "All Is True") as being set forth "with many extraordinary circumstances of Pomp and Majesty, even to the matting of the Stage; the Knights of the Order, with their Georges and Garters, the guards with their embroidered Coats, and the like; sufficient in truth within a while to make greatness very familiar, if not ridiculous."

It was, indeed, the realism of a prop in that original production which led to the burning of the "glory of the Bank," for was it not a cannon fired as a salute to the King arriving as a masked marvel at Wolsey's revels that set fire to the thatch? It was. At first they thought it "an idle smoak," they who were more "attentive to the show" while the flames "kindled inwardly, and ran around like a train, consuming within less than an hour the whole House to the very grounds." With or without an adjuration from the Adamson of that day, the audience departed by the two narrow exits and escaped all without serious injury. "Only one man had his breeches set on fire," observes the chronicler, "that would perhaps have broyled him if he had not by the benefit of a provident wit put it out with bottle(d) ale."

It is rather roughly assumed by Sir Sidney Lee and other historians that this famous fire, while it spared the audience with this slight exception, did not spare the priceless manuscripts which must have been kept there. If it had not been for that unhappy cannon, fired in this first production of "Henry VIII." then, we might now know for a certainty how much of the play Shakespeare actually wrote. Not that it matters much.

The Stage Pictures.

THIS, then, is a thoroughly orthodox production of "Henry VIII.," and neither to the vigor with which overloaded the text with a whole shipload of scenery, not because that text is strong enough to stand it, but because pageantry was an organic part of the playwright's intention and because the play as a work of dramatic art is of such quality that it is a matter of no great concern what you do to it. Here, then, there can be no such criticism as was leveled against "The Garden of Paradise"—to take a shining example—a production where the Urban designs were so opulent, so numerous, so slow moving, and so compelling that they distracted the attention from a delightful play and swamped a performance by Emily Stevens of rare poetic loveliness.

Sir Herbert has brought over from His Majesty's a staging of "Henry VIII." which is so jealous of the antiquarian's regard that the settings might have been done by Underwood & Underwood and the costumes by Holbein. It is only because the subject is more promising that the result is more pleasing than the Childs Restaurant scene in "The Governor's Lady." Now there is a distinct interest attaching to any stage picture which so exactly reproduces the outward detail of a period that you have in watching it some of the pleasure you might find in hiding at Hampton Court on a night when the ghosts of Wolsey's time come trailing down the old Tudor corridors and hold high revels on the moonlit green.

And this is all very well, but it is simply benighted to speak of the visual appeal of such a production in terms of fine art and high aesthetic adventure. As an example of the art of staging, Tree's "Henry VIII." is on a level with the Belasco production of "Du Barry," and provides, without the same opportunity for display, not much more of an aesthetic adventure than did the historical pageants at the Hippodrome in the fine days of Arthur Voegtlin.

There was a perceptible disposition in the reviews following the cordially applauded premiere at the New Amsterdam to speak with satisfaction of the realistically painted canvas and rich upholstery as preferable to the weird Bakst curtains and the eccentric Barker draperies, a comment that betrays as wild a confusion on the subject of stage decoration as you could well imagine. It is wild because it suggests that Mr. Barker would produce "Henry VIII." in the same manner that he produced "A Midsummer Night's Dream," that he would stage Windsor Castle and the Illyrian palace of Orsino in precisely the same way. Which assumption is a comic insult to a great producer, one of the few men of genius in the modern theatre. It is wild because it implies that between such efforts at literal realism as are now on view at the New Amsterdam and such purely fantastic decorations as greeted the eye last year at Wallack's there is no intermediate stage. But the intermediate stage is not only an obvious but a familiar achievement, delightfully typified in the Hackett production of "Macbeth," where the Urban pictures, with their wise and reticent use of line and color, their cunning in the power of suggestion, their artist's use of and appeal to the imagination, convey not only more faint objections to the careless praise as "beautiful" and "artistic" of a production which is in a style the laboriously advancing theatre has left behind. It is no rebellion against the sound enjoyment of bright pigments, displayed as they are in the gay banquet at Wolsey's house or in the coronation robes of the peers who march "dignified and stately, dignified and stately" in the procession at Westminster, a perfectly legitimate inheritance from the taste of a savage gazing enraptured at a handful of bright-colored beads. It is no captious criticism of a mere detail like the vision scene, which, with its pronounced resemblance to an Easter card on sale at a drug store in Kansas City, justified the whispered comment of a "plump and pleasing person" at the première who, when the white-robed angels began to wave their arms at the dying Queen, was overheard to say: "It looks like calisthenics at Wellesley." After all, the folio directions for the staging of this vision are scarcely an inspiration. But if you see more beauty in the banquet scene in "Henry VIII." than in Macbeth's banquet scene as Mr. Hackett did it, you are betraying a preference for a study of Hampton Court by Gérôme to one by Whistler, perhaps even for a brightly colored picture postcard of Hampton Court.

The Performance.

THE "at least one example of fine acting" hereinbefore referred to is Lyn Harding's, a vivid and richly picturesque portrait, the Holbein portrait quickened to life, stamping, snorting, and tossing his head like the beef-fed bull that defender of the faith most certainly was. Sir Herbert's Wolsey is by no means so completely satisfying. In his long, scarlet robes and with his commanding, distinguished presence, he is in himself a superb stage picture, (quite the most impressive in all the pageant,) but in his study of the great Cardinal, holding the threads of perilous intrigue, on which hang great lives and the destinies of Church and State, the suggestion of tremendous and deadly power is lacking and the intimations of guile are obvious to a degree. This in the first two acts, but in the third he rises, if not to great heights, at least to an entirely new level of dignity, depicting the colossal ruin with eloquence and pathos, in that scene where he bids a slightly monotonous and somewhat overlong farewell to all his greatness. A certain monotony and lack of warmth detracts from Miss Matthison's otherwise beautiful and very queenly embodiment of Katharine.

When Sir Herbert produced "Henry the form of a catalogue of the "Haymarket Stores," as if the entertainment were a sale of objects of vertu and archaeological interest. This was one item:

Portrait of Cardinal Wolsey, believed formerly to have been at Hampton Court Palace, and subsequently to have hung at the Lyceum Theatre, Wellington Street, W. C. The scroll in the background originally bore the words "Ego et Rex Meus," but the whole of the inscription except "Ego" has been painted out, apparently by a contemporary hand.

Which is amusing enough, but a monstrous thing to intimate of an actor-manager who not only made a production wherein Arthur Bourchier as the King was allowed to run away with the first acting honors, but, on coming to America, cheerfully put the same rôle into the hands of an actor likely to repeat that performance, selecting for his own inaugural a rôle that has never made any actor famous and postponing until later in the engagement his appearance in one of the parts which have brought him glory.

The Departure of Babbie.

THE illness of her mother in the West cut short Miss Adams's engagement, and a week ago last night Babbie shut the stage door of the Empire behind her for the last time this season, while the billboards still proclaimed eight more performances of the comedy. She is scheduled to resume her tour in Philadelphia a week from tomorrow.

So we should have seen but two of the Barrie pieces anyway, and the long-promised cycle of his comedies is still a promise. She has revived them all on tour, so that one town sees "Quality Street" and "What Every Woman Knows," while the next makes friends again with Babbie or sets off across the tree tops with Peter Pan. But that is small comfort for New York, and a feeling of intense self-pity steals over us when we realize that we have never been so much as permitted to see "The Ladies' Shakespeare." There is a Barrie playlet Miss Adams has given to the road, but the Empire stage knows it not.

There is, however, no complaint on the score that she did not give us "Rosalind," that brief Barrie comedy on middle age and the actress which Miss Tempest rashly presented at the Lyceum, but which Miss Adams, after trying it for one or two unchronicled performances on the road, dropped hastily, like the discerning artist that she is. "Rosalind" drew aside the veil with something of that disconcerting, disillusionizing effect on the audience that must have been achieved when, in a performance given long ago of "Romeo and Juliet," the flimsy balwhich Miss Adams will produce next Fall, and New York says plaintively that it would like to see it. Presumably it is the same piece that Curzon and Du Maurier are preparing for production this month in London. That piece, according to the news from over seas, is called "A Kiss for Cinderella. From J. M. Barrie." It sounds beguiling.

"JUSTICE" TO BE DONE.

"Justice," the tragedy by John Galsworthy, which is an eloquent plea for the humanization of society's machine for the handling of the criminal, is finally to be produced in New York, for it is announced for an engagement at the Candler on April 3. The intervening fortnight will be spent in Boston.

This play was one of those given at the Duke of York's in 1910, when that London playhouse of Charles Frohman's was run on the repertory basis, with Granville Barker associated in the productions. The rôle of William Falder was played there by Denis Eadie, one of the most brilliant of the younger English actors. It is to be played here by John Barrymore. Also in the cast assembled by Corey, Williams & Riter is O. P. Heggie, an English player whose acquaintance with the American playgoer depends largely on the leading rôles that were his in all the Barker productions made last Spring at Wallack's. He is best known as the player of Androcles in "Androcles and the Lion." The American cast, which promises a fine performance, has been rehearsed by B. Iden Payne, late of the famous Gaiety Theatre, Manchester.

"Hip Hip Hooray" Indeed.

The 300th performance of "Hip Hip Hooray," the Hippodrome spectacle, will be celebrated Wednesday night, and the management feels so joyous about it that every person present at that performance will be given a copy of Charlotte's new book on the gentle art of skating. The volume contains instructions on how to skate the figures of the international school and, to make it easier, there are many illustrations in half-tone and diagram drawings.

Emma Goldman on the Drama.

Emma Goldman will give the first of a series of seven lectures on the drama tonight at Harlem Masonic Temple, Lenox Avenue and 125th Street. The general subject of the lectures will be "The Dynamics and Social Significance of the Modern Drama," and tonight Miss Goldman will discuss the Scandinavian drama.

Row in Bandbox.

A dramatic interpretation of Maurice Maeterlinck's "Aglavaine and Selysette" will be given by Arthur Row tonight at 9 o'clock in the Bandbox Theatre. Mr. Row gave the first presentation of this play in America in 1913, when he produced it in the Greek Theatre at Mount Kisco.

St. Patrick at the Hip.

Tonight will be Irish Night at the Hippodrome. This is the thirtieth anniversary of the opening of Harrigan & Hart's Park Theatre, and some of the cast of "Old Lavender" will appear. William Harrigan, a son of Edward Harrigan, will sing two of his father's

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

MADELINE DELMAR'S mother didn't raise her girl to be an actress, nor did Miss Madeline have any great ambitions along that line even at the age when all girls are stricken with the stage fever. And yet Miss Delmar is an actress, and a clever one, as those who have seen her Barnabetta in "Erstwhile Susan" at the Gaiety will bear witness.

Miss Delmar, who inherited her Latin beauty from a Spanish father and mother, spent her girlhood in Hartford, Conn. She was visiting a friend, who was an actress, in Danbury six years ago when the friend was taken suddenly ill, and Miss Delmar, who had spent a good deal of time at the theatre, was offered the part. It was only a few hours till matinée time, and there were many sides to the part, but she accepted the offer, made a quick study, and appeared with such success that she not only continued in the rôle during the remaining weeks the play was kept on, but made up her mind to be an actress.

Most of her training for the Broadway career that has now opened for her was acquired in stock companies. Wherever in this broad land are stock companies of importance there has Miss Delmar been. Once she acted in Mildred Holland's company at the Yorkville and again she played in vaudeville in a dramatic sketch, but her Gaiety rôle was her first honest-to-goodness New York part.

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RITA DANE, who is making her first Broadway appearance in "Pom-Pom" at the Cohan Theatre, believes there should be something in a name, so when she was casting about for a stage name she chose the one she bears because her father and mother are Danes by birth. Miss Rita was not born in Denmark, but in Seattle.

Her sister, Alma Simpson, has sung in some of the German opera houses, and Miss Dane spent some time with her there before the war came and upset the general operatic schedule. When Miss Dane returned to America she brought letters to persons influential in musical circles. One of these would probably have gained her an audition at the Metropolitan, but she wisely decided she was not yet ready for that. Some one who knew of Henry W. Savage's penchant for trying new singers with voices recommended Miss Dane to the Colonel, and so it came about that she stepped into a good rôle the very first time.

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WEBER AND FIELDS, who will head the Palace bill this week in their characterizations of Mike and Meyer, say that when they were 11 years old (by the way, Weber and Fields are both the same age) they appeared during the Summer at Duffy's, Coney Island, and Coney Island thirty-three years ago, as Lew Fields says, resembled a desert. There were no Luna Parks, Steeplechases, or other amusement places. It was one great beach, with a tent here and a building there. Duffy's was a concert hall, and while you drank beer and ate sandwiches, you were entertained by a vaudeville show. The only way of reaching Coney Island was by the Iron Steamboat. There were no trolleys or trains.

Duffy employed Weber and Fields (and the boys were the first vaudeville team who wore costumes) and paid the team $5 a week, in cash, and gave them room and board. All they were compelled to do was to sing and dance thirty times a day, and the standing rule at the concert hall was that every time a Coney Island boat came in Duffy would yell out to them, "Hey, you kids, get up and dance!" Sam Bernard appeared in a concert hall across the way from Duffy's, and he, as Weber and Fields called him, was a "high-toned" actor, because where he appeared they charged 5 cents admission, and each admission ticket entitled the bearer to a glass of beer, while at ocean breezes. The dressing rooms were curtained off in the back, with no protection against theft. Every day before entering their dressing room Weber and Fields would dig a hole in the sand somewhere near Duffy's, and bury their money and valuables, place a piece of paper or wood over the spot, and at night dig for their treasures and take them away. After several weeks of hard work the boys had saved up the enormous sum of $16, the largest amount they had ever accumulated since they started to work. For fear of its being stolen they buried the $16 in the sand, took a large piece of paper, rolled it up, and placed it like a tombstone over the spot. At night when the show was over they both crept quietly to their safe deposit vault, but somehow or other the paper tombstone had blown away. They searched and searched, but could not find their treasure, and, as Bernard says, "They dug up the ocean." From that day on and for several months they trusted no more to the sand. Their new bank was their shoes, and all day they would dance with their money inside.

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LA ARGENTINA, a Spanish dancer who made her New York public début last month in recital at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, has been engaged for vaudeville and will appear at the Palace this week. Before her recital La Argentina had danced before members of the Colony Club and at other private social functions, so raro grace she is always a pleasing picture. But it is as a virtuoso of the castanets that she excels. In her hands these instruments are not merely a metronome for accentuating the rhythm, they serve a musical end as well.

La Argentina's career has been a brilliant one. While she was born in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, she went with her parents to Madrid when she was only 2 years old, and has spent most of her life in Europe. She studied with the best dancing masters in the Spanish capital, and at the age of 9 made her début in the ballet of the Teatro Real in that city at a special performance given in celebration of the coronation of King Alfonso XIII.

She remained in the country of her adoption till 1910, when she began a tour that has taken her to many countries. That year she created the principal mime dance in Valverde's operetta, "La Rose de Granada," at the Olympic, Paris. Appearances at the Royal Park Theatre, Brussels; the Palace, London, and in the principal cities of Germany and Russia followed. For several years La Argentina was starred at the Palace of Beaux Arts and the Casino at Monte Carlo.

A year ago the dancer returned to the city of her birth, where she danced. She also appeared in Colon and Lima before coming to the northern continent several months ago.

Since 1911 she has been the official dancer of the Royal Palace in Madrid. Some of the best-known of the modern Spanish artists have painted her as a

THE FIRST NIGHT CALENDAR.

"THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR"—James K. Hackett's production of Shakespeare's comedy, postponed from last week, tomorrow night at the Criterion.

BANDBOX—A new program of four one-act playlets, given by the Washington Square Players tomorrow night.

"DIE JOURNALISTEN"—A comedy by Gustav Freytag, acted in German, Wednesday night at the Irving Place.

A BELATED Shakespearean production and the last bill the Washington Square Players will present this season will be included on this week's list of new offerings. The former is James K. Hackett's second contribution to his season at the Criterion.

Mr. Hackett's continued indisposition has necessitated the postponement of the realization of one of his greatest ambitions—the playing of Falstaff in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." It was in this rôle that his father won his greatest fame a half century or so ago and the younger Hackett has always cherished a great desire to essay the part. When he has recovered from the injury to his knee, caused by falling on it repeatedly in his performances of "Macbeth," Mr. Hackett hopes to rejoin his company.

In the meantime Tom Wise will be seen as Falstaff. Mr. Wise was undoubtedly chosen for the rôle primarily because of his physical equipment, although the fact that he is a clever actor was largely responsible for his selection. Otherwise the cast will be as announced for last week, with Viola Allen, Henrietta Crosman, Orrin Johnson, Fuller Mellish, Paul Gordon, Robert Payton Gibbs, Ernest Cove, Owen Meech, Percival Vivian, Beatrice Beckley, Annie Hughes, Charles W. Butler, and Ralph Bradley in the more important rôles.

Richard Ordynski, under whose direction the play will be staged, has arranged a version of the comedy that is said to be novel in some respects. Mr. Ordynski, who produced "Sumurun" at the Casino several years ago for Max Reinhardt, collaborated with Josef Urban, the Viennese artist, in designing the scenes and costumes.

Four playlets will make up the new program the Washington Square Players will offer tomorrow night at the Bandbox. In three weeks the players will end their season in East Fifty-seventh Street and begin a tour that will take them to the principal cities of the East and Middle West.

"Children," by Guy Bolton, is a play in one act dealing with negro psychology. "The Age of Reason," another number on the bill, is by Cecil Dorrian. It is a comedy in which the two leading characters are ultra-modern little girls who re-shape the lives of their parents. Zoe Akins is the author of "The Magical City," which is described as a Broadway legend written in vers libre. The foreign item of the four is a translation of "Pierre Patelin," a French farce of unknown authorship which was originally played in the fifteenth century. It was translated and adapted by Maurice Relonde.

A special performance of "Hedda Gabler" will be given tomorrow afternoon at the Globe Theatre for the benefit of the Blue Cross Fund. This is a society of which Lady Smith-Dorrien is President and Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland the Secretary for New York, which has for its purpose the taking care of horses wounded in war. Captain Alexander B. C. Weel, late of the Royal Highlanders of Canada, who has just returned from Flanders and is thoroughly familiar with the work of the Blue Cross abroad, will deliver a short address prior to the performance.

The cast will include Edna Archer Crawford, Edwin Caldwell, Charlotte Lambert, Agnes Mapes, Richard Temple, Raymond Bond, and Mary Jefferson.

Gustav Freytag's comedy, "Die Journalisten," will be presented by Rudolf Christians's German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre Wednesday night. The performance will be in honor of Grete Meyer, who will play the rôle of Adelheid von Runeck. Director Christians will be seen as Editor Bols.

A. Paul Keith, E. F. Albee, and Martin Beck, who control major vaudeville in America, will give an entertainment tonight at the Century for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. The list of artists who have volunteered to appear positively includes Nora Bayes, Mitzi Hajos and Tom McNaughton, Fred Niblo, Kitty Gordon and Jack Wilson, the Dolly Sisters and Jean Schwartz, Maurice and Florence Walton, Oscar Shaw, Belle Blanche, Joseph Santley, Henry Lewis, Anna Wheaton and Harry Carroll, Will Rogers, Jack Hazzard, Ben Welch, the Arnaut Brothers, Paul Gordon, Daniels and Conrad, Ball and West, Kramer and Morton, and the Mosconi Brothers.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THESE PARTS

WHEN SIR HERBERT PLAYED SHAKESPEARE IN BERLIN

The Famous English Actor-Manager Recalls Now How He Told the Kaiser "Sad Stories of the Death of Kings."

THIS is not a regular interview, for neither party was prepared for one. Sir Herbert Tree was headed for the elevators in the Hotel Plaza when the ubiquitous reporter, in search of another prey, stumbled upon him. As the two shook hands they backed into one of the receptive settees of the lobby and fell to discussing the occasion of the English actor-manager's first performance in New York after an absence of twenty years.

"What a bully show your 'King Henry' is," said the newspaper one, enthusiastically.

"I am glad to hear you say that," Sir Herbert replied as enthusiastically. "Some one else used the same word. 'I had a bully time,' he said. Shakespeare would have liked that. That was what he wanted—people to be entertained. If I could I would cause an eleventh commandment, to be chiseled above the door of every theatre, 'Thou shalt not bore.'

"That was a magnificent audience," he continued, raising his hand in one of the inimitable gestures with which he constantly illuminates his paragraphs. The movement of the hand and the upward lift of eyes and brow conveyed more vividly than words the idea of an audience quick on the intellectual uptake. "A marvelous audience," he went on, oblivious of his great coat and muffler skidding to the floor, "more like the audiences of Dublin than any other I have played to.

"Berlin audiences are a bit like that—at least, the Shakespearean audiences, for they know their Shakespeare. You can tell that as you play. I shall never forget my farewell to Berlin. I was playing Falstaff in 'The Merry Wives,' and after the performance they called on me for a speech. Let me see; my daughter and Miss Collier were in my company, and we played Shakespearean répertoire in English at the Court Theatre. I made a speech and then went around to the Crown Prince's box to pay my respects. I stood talking with him in the box, and for twenty minutes by the clock the audience remained applauding. At last the Crown Prince said, 'You must address them again, Sir Herbert,' so I stepped to the front of the box and spoke to them. There stood the audience in the stalls with their backs to the stage and I facing the stage, speaking to them. Wasn't that an odd situation?

"One night we played 'Richard II.,' and when I came to the speech about the death of Kings my imagination ran away with me, and I addressed the speech to the Kaiser in the royal box. The speech runs:

> Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs;
> Make dust our paper and with rainy eyes
> Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth.
> Let's choose executors and talk of wills:
> And yet not so, for what can we bequeath
> Save our deposed bodies to the ground?
> Our lands, our lives, and all are Bolingbroke's,
> And nothing can we call our own but death
> And that small model of the barren earth
> Which serves as paste and cover to our bones.
> For God's sake, let us sit upon the ground
> And tell sad stories of the death of Kings;
> How some have been deposed; some slain in war;
> Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed;
> Some poison'd by their wives; some sleeping kill'd;
> All murder'd: for within the hollow crown
> That rounds the mortal temples of a King
> Keeps Death his court and there the antic sits,
> Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp,
> Allowing him a breath, a little scene,
> To monarchize, be fear'd and kill with looks,
> Infusing him with self and vain conceit,
> As if this flesh which walls about our life,
> Were brass impregnable, and humor'd thus
> Comes at the last and with a little pin
> Bores through his castle wall, and farewell King!

"After the performance the Kaiser came to see me. He was a forceful, vital, impulsive, and I must say a likable fellow. He spoke perfect English.

"'Shakespeare was a great figure,' he said vigorously, 'a dramatic figure.'

"'He was great because he was dramatic,' I replied, 'and dramatic because he was great. All great events are dramatic because they are great and great because they are dramatic. And I might say the same of individuals.' And the Kaiser laughed.

"That was seven years ago, and even then the anti-English feeling was strong. The opening night the stage hands struck and we had to handle things back stage ourselves. It was like that all through our engagement, but I kept it from the newspapers, and not until we were ready to leave did I tell our Ambassador so that he might know the truth if the story leaked out later.

"'The death of Kings,'" mused Sir Herbert, grown suddenly more serious. "At the end of this war we may well say 'the death of Kings.' Then indeed will come the debacle; then will there be great drama."

"Great drama on the stage, too?"

He was thoughtful a moment, and his blue eyes, kindly, intelligent blue eyes that "kill with looks" in many a performance, though by nature they were made to smile, gazed into the inscrutable future. And then, baffled, he said: "Will there be a debauch of opera bouffe or a golden era of mighty drama? Who can say what the reaction from this greatest of all dramas will be?"

"I want to do some other play or plays while I am here. I would like to do 'Macbeth,' but Mr. Hackett has just done that, and very beautifully, I am told. He is going to present 'The Merry Wives' next. Richard Ordynski is staging the piece for him, and I do not doubt but that it will be a most interesting production. Do you think one of Ibsen's plays would do, or how about 'The Merchant of Venice' with a good Portia?"

The subject of the manner of producing the dramas of Shakespeare filtered into the conversation, and Sir Herbert expressed some opinions on the application of the new art of the stage to this drama.

"'King Henry VIII.,'" he said, "is human; it is the great humanity of it that makes it a bully entertainment, as you say. That's Shakespeare. I do not believe he was ever symbolical except in 'The Tempest.' He was too great for that. It is only your little fellows who don't see life largely who have to employ symbolism. L'art nouveau and Shakespeare! Could anything be more grotesque? The art eternal it should be, rather. Is it not so?

"They do Shakespeare rather well in Berlin, only they use a little too much intellect and not enough intelligence."

And then with a word of sincere thanks for the kindness of the press, a fickle monster all English players seem to fear terribly in anticipation and to admire heartily when the gamut has been run successfully, Sir Herbert assembled his outdoor garments and climbed into the lift, for in an hour and a half he would be treading the boards of the New Amsterdam in the flowing robes of Wolsey with that grace and dignity of carriage that makes his huge figure such a commanding one.

A Shakespearean Pageant.

The girls of the Julia Richman High School will give a pageant play entitled "The Daughters of Shakespeare," in celebration of the birthday of their school, May 28. The leading feminine characters will be portrayed and a chorus in the character of the Spirit of the Drama will interpolate comment on the qualities of womanhood exemplified.

The Green Room Club's Show.

The annual dress rehearsal of the Green Room Club will be held Sunday night, April 23, at the Astor Theatre. The program will consist of several original one-act playlets written and acted by members of the club. The entertainment will not be a benefit, but will be given for its merit.

Abroad with Mr. Newman.

The subject of E. M. Newman's fourth illustrated travel talk tonight at Carnegie Hall will be "Peru." The ruins of the ancient empire of the Incas, Lima and Arequipa will be some of the places of interest visited. The journey, illustrated by motion and still pictures, will be concluded in the modern coast towns of Callao and Mollendo.

"Petrouchka" Again.

The fourth performance of the Russian pantomime-ballet, "Petrouchka," will be given tonight in the Neighborhood Playhouse. The ballet will be preceded by divertissements.

Mitzi Hajos and Mizzi Hajos in "Pom Pom."—Cohan's

THE WOES OF GRUMPY ON TOUR

Being extracts from a letter on the burning question of hotels by the distinguished English actor who will bring "Grumpy" to some neighborhood playhouse here in Holy Week, sail for England in May, and return in the Fall with a new play.

By CYRIL MAUDE.

THE worst of it is that a visitor from abroad traveling in this country sees so very little, often nothing at all, of the home life of the average American citizen, and he is so very apt to form his judgment of them from the people he sees in hotels. What a fatal mistake, though! How many of us Englishmen would like to be estimated from the queer people from the British Isles that one sees, for instance, as a rule at the Swiss hotels! But it is on account of this hotel life that I heard a young Englishwoman, on being asked what particular type seemed most to express to her America, reply that in her opinion the drummers that she found crowding every hotel lobby seemed the typical Americans. I wonder what particular class of individual in England seems to an American the most typical. I hope not what is known in the low class play here as the silly ass Englishman! I admit he exists, or rather, I should say, did exist in England, but I rather fancy the race has practically become extinct since the great war began in such terrible earnest, or if he does exist he is lying hidden in one of the neutral countries becoming less and less inclined as time goes on ever again to claim his rights as a citizen of England, at any rate until the war is over and his chances of being conscripted have become less alarming! Is he not likely to be soon taking out his papers as an American citizen? And then, thank our British stars, (and pity yours and your stripes, too,) he will have become a silly ass American. May Heaven keep you from that, though; the meanest, dirtiest emigrant that ever got through Ellis Island is worthier to be admitted than such slackers!

Of course, though at home the typical Englishman is, thank God, in khaki, and a splendid manly young fellow he is after, say, a year's training, and he came mostly from this very same class as do your drummers, and often as I push my way through a crowd of these latter gentlemen in the hotel lobby I think to myself, "There, but for the grace of God, go soldiers such as ours!"

The lobby! How anxiously one looks at it as one arrives at the hotel which is to be one's home for probably a week! The main features are of course familiar to all hotels in the States. There at the end of the hall, which is more or less built of white marble, stands the desk at which preside the hotel clerks whom we feel uncomfortable (we English people) if we don't describe as clarks. And with them after your first cursory encounter with the porter who carries in your grips lies your first intimation as to how comfortable you are going to be for some days. He may be an' probably will be very polite and kind and call you by your name directly you have signed the register, but on the other hand, what with having for months to contend with dissatisfied guests he may have contracted the most unpleasant manners through a long and unpleasant course of souring. The sour clerk betokens what you will find awaiting you in the hotel, so when you meet him move on quickly and do not wait to discover that the bellboy is a dirty, dishonest-looking rascal, the elevator attendant rather worse, and even more particularly irritating when he whistles an antiquated and entirely erroneous version of "The Girl from Utah" as the ascent to your room commences and then misses each floor by ever so few feet, but just enough to make the return to the exact necessary position to enable you to alight exceedingly unpleasant, and uncommonly reminiscent of a choppy sea in the English Channel! As you get out of the elevator you will find yourself in dark and stuffy passages and you will find your room dark and unlaviting, the bed hard, and you will long for home.

But as I said above, the hotel clerk may, and indeed probably will, be a very charming fellow, and after exhibiting a specimen of your very worst handwriting by inscribing your name in the large book provided for the purpose, you will follow a bright young fellow into a swiftly ascending elevator, which makes you wonder why there are so few of the same swiftness in England, and walking along thickly carpeted passages you will find yourself in a delightful, clean, and sometimes cosy looking room, usually with white walls and hung with old French engravings of fashionable court and possibly naughty bohemian life of the eighteenth century. You will at once takes a look at your bathroom and discover probably some fresh and newly invented joy in each one. Perhaps one will be particularly long and comfortable, or the tiling superlatively well laid, or another has ice water laid on, which until you discover that you seldom if ever want to drink it at all in your room, will seem a wonderful advantage!

You will probably find the room as hot as a palm house in the Botanical Gardens and you will quickly throw open the window wide to get the fresh air—when lo and behold you suddenly find a terrible mistake has been made and you rush to the phone and ask to be given another room, for as you open the window there comes the terrible scund of trolley cars passing over points at street turnings and crossings, and you know well that you will not sleep in that same room until after 2 A. M. nor after 6 the same morning. But everything is soon arranged and you go up another six or seven flights and to another corner of the building, or else inside it in the courtyard, and all is peace and happiness! You are left alone and quickly but deftly you put the rocking chair where it is least likely to catch your ankle unawares as you walk across the room and even more deftly and quickly (still from long experience) you slip the spittoon under the nearest sofa or under the bed, anywhere so that the accursed thing is not in evidence!

Your nerves are usually on the jump rather when you arrive and even the pleasant or the unpleasant tones of the telephone operator affect you when you ask to be put through to the room of a friend who entered the hotel with you, and who registered at the same time, but who now you are told (either sweetly or crabbedly, according to how the telephone girl is getting on with her best boy at the time) is actually not stopping in the hotel. You express doubts as to the accuracy of this statement and at last, after explaining that the gentleman's name is Barter and not Pahtah or Charter or Carter or Martyr, you are put through.

It is when you get down to the dining room that you learn the most important facts about your fate for the next six days though, unless by any chance you should have inadvertently found yourself at a hotel run on what is cruelly for the American country's sake called "the American plan." If it is on this "plan" alas there is but a miserable fate in store for you! You will then find yourself waited on by members of the opposite sex that in your wildest nightmares you scarcely ever could have dreamed existed! Hard featured, sulky, haughty damsels, most of them! Your food is settled for you by the chief demon of indigestion and cooked in a kitchen that simply breathes "strafe" to every digestive organ you ever possessed! Your vegetables are slapped down in diminutive dishes by your side and your orders are taken and executed with the most ladylike bitterness! Of course there are exceptions to what I am inclined to begin to regard as a rule in this matter! For instance, I remember stopping in a hotel in a weird little town out in the Far Northwest where each waitress as she burst into view seemed prettier and pleasanter than the last, and they all had such pleasant manners that even badly cooked beans floating in nasty-looking green water seemed almost appetizing when sunned in their smiles! I have known them sometimes to enter into conversation, and only the other day I was surprised by one of them telling me she had only lately gone in for waiting and that before she arrived in America she had been, if you please, a governess in a Turkish family! What a change from teaching French verbs or simple fractions to serving those terrible dinners we endured at her hotel. Perhaps, though, she saw very similar expressions on the faces of the diners as they gazed disconsolately at the nasty beans as she used to see on the faces of her young pupils when confronted with the French verbs!

But of course it is only on rare occasions that you find yourself enduring the misery of the American plan. As you enter the dining room of the good-class hotel in the ordinary American city you are apt to look anxiously to see the class of waiter who is going to look after you. First of all, is he colored? If he is, he will, I find, wait on you all the better if you amuse him with a joke in some way during the meal. If he is an Italian he will probably allude to the war, as you are an Englishman. If he is a German he probably will not allude to the war, and you will probably most earnestly pray in your heart of hearts that he is no relation to the famous cook of Chicago, and has no similar homicidal inclinations. But whether he be Italian or German, or, again, very rarely French, he will be sure to tell you before very long that he remembers waiting on you at the Carlton in London! He is, I find, usually a good, attentive fellow, the waiter in America, but whether he is good or bad, he has at the end of the meal to bring you what one excellent waiter at a certain famous hotel in New York used always to describe to me as "La doulooreuse"—the check!

I cannot bear to hear the head waiters in hotels called Captain. It always seems to me such a terrible desecration of the word, just as much in fact as medals seem to me to be desecrated by being pinned as they are in royal households on the chests of footmen who have waited at distinguished royal dinner parties. I remember one particular old footman at Sandringham who simply glittered with medals, and I, in my innocence, thought he must have fought in unnumbered gallant fights!

Sometimes I have been rather astonished at the remarks of waiters, particularly colored ones! Only the other day I sat reading during dinner Winston Churchill's latest novel, when suddenly a friendly dusky face was poked over my shoulder and I was asked if I liked it as much as the last novel but one! My wife, I well remember her telling me, when she was playing years ago somewhere in "The Bells" with Sir Henry Irving, was suddenly informed at breakfast by a very stout darky that he had been in front the night before to see "The Bells," an exceedingly tragic and indeed mournful piece, as you know. She asked him how he enjoyed it, and he replied at once: "I nevah laffed so much in all my life."

It is a great art, the art of waiting. A good waiter can make you really enjoy even a poor meal. I have heard it said that the waiter is the most pathetic person in the world! One very tender hearted young lady, to whom I am nearly related, once told me she often cried at the thought of them. Personally I cannot say that the thought of them has ever affected me quite in that way. I wonder if they hate the sight of food as much as I begin to hate, yes, positively hate, the sound of music, or, at any rate, a certain class of music played by the regular ordinary hotel band. Oh, those eternal onesteps and well-worn musical comedy airs!

Is the object of the hotel band to promote good digestion, to stop intelligent conversation, or to make you intermittently forget the food or the way it is being served? I don't know whether I am losing my appetite or what is the matter, but I think that in the States too much food is always served per portion. As for roast beef, well, I always used to look on that as an excellent dish, but never have I seen it served in a tempting way in America! It is always cut too thick and looks as it lies simply covering the dish in which it is served like food for the lions at the Zoo! One loses one's judgment of food though in leading a hotel life for months at a time. You get very tired of ordering food. You do not look forward to your meals in the same way as, if you are a healthy man, you do at home. I think on the whole you begin at last to think in fact more of what kind of crockery you are eating off and what kind of glasses you are drinking out of than the actual goodness of the food. I often wonder why hotel silverware is made in shapes that must make it extremely difficult to clean. I am sure there are many interstices in the ordinary hotel coffee pot that never can possibly be cleaned at all! Oh, the horror of the thought of it! I must forget that!

Down in the basement usually of every hotel we find the barber's shop. Most spotless place in all the hotel except, we hope, the kitchen. There are the wonderful beings who spend their lives making us all fit to be seen. Assisting them in their admirable efforts to make us presentable are the nymphs known as manicurists. Almost unknown in my country are these young ladies; in fact they hardly exist, and if spoken of are merely mentioned with bated breath as something well, perhaps, just a wee bit improper.

The American barber does not seem to me as talkative an individual as his English prototype, but he is certainly a great artist in his line of business. It is a great marvel to me the way the management of American hotels trust their guests in the way, I mean, of cashing checks. I fear, though, they are constantly being cheated. At the cashier's desk you will usually find a very charming looking young lady who does not as a rule look as if she could spot a swindler any easier than other folk, but I suppose beneath that charm lie the astuteness and cunning cleverness of a Sherlock Holmes. Perhaps, that is why she is almost invariably goodlooking and ladylike—as a blind!

I have been behind the scenes in only one hotel, and that was at a marvelously well-managed hotel at Chicago, which owes much of its enormous prestige to the fact that it is looked after by its own proprietors. I shall never forget my tour of inspection, it was most interesting. But I think no department interested me more than the laundry. The enormous amount of laundry that has to be got through daily in a big hotel has always amazed me. I remember being perfectly overwhelmed with towels in this particular palace, and I told the head laundress how beautiful I thought the towels and how very generously I considered we were provided with them, and she at once told me that the manager had complained that not enough towels were provided and that she must be less stingy with them! Why is it that Americans are such towel gourmands? I have just looked in my bathroom here where I am stopping at quite an ordinary hotel, and I counted my towels and see that I have eight hand towels and three large bath ones! Now, why do I want all these towels? And at the palace I mentioned above I was even more generously provided!

Yes, they are queer places, full of life and energy, these great caravansaries of yours in America, and oh, most desperately lonely to live in month after month and year after year! But they are intensely interesting from garret to cellar, and the kindly people who work in them are deserving of much gratitude for their courtesy and their patience. But aren't they all a little overworked? I see more tired faces than one ought to see among the people who work in hotels. I thought there was some sort of eight hours work a day law here!

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

COLONIAL—The Dolly Sisters, Yancsi and Rozsika, in a group of dances, with Jean Schwartz at the piano; Amelia Stone and Armand Kaliss in a romantic sketch by Edgar Allan Woolf, entitled "Mamzelle Caprice"; Han Ping Chien and his "Peking Mysteries."

ALHAMBRA—Albert Whelan, an Australian monologist, fresh from the London 'alls; Ernest Evans in his costume dancing number, "The Society Circus and Ballroom Ballet"; Evans, Kramer and Morton in a blackface number, and "What Happened to Ruth," a new one-act sketch.

ROYAL—"Nursery Land," a new juvenile act, featuring Bert Kalmer and Jessie Brown; Charles and Henry Rigoletto; Kramer and Morton, who style themselves "two black dots," and Ethel Kirk and Billy Fogarty in a skit.

PALACE—Weber and Fields in some of their most famous scenes of their music hall days; La Argentina, a Spanish dancer, who has appeared successfully here in recital, making her vaudeville début; Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keeler in Porter Emerson Browne's playlet, "Married"; Blossom Seeley in songs.

AMERIÇAN—"A Romance of the Underworld," a playlet by Paul Armstrong; William Cahill, Irish story teller; Daisy Harcourt in songs.

HOW GEORGIA WAS OFFENDED BY THE UNCONSCIOUS SOUSA

A True Story of the Citizenry of That Commonwealth Being Aroused by One Who Became Confused Over the Ballet of the States.

A LITTLE misinformation often causes a lot of trouble. A loyal Southerner recently witnessed a performance of "Hip, Hip, Hooray!" at the Hippodrome, and because he misconstrued the meaning of the costume of a group of girls in the "Ballet of the States," the press of the South printed columns about the State's disgrace before the mistake was corrected.

The Southern gentleman, presumably a Colonel, was enjoying the spectacle hugely till the group of young women representing Nevada danced forth. The Nevada girls wear costumes with wide-flaring skirt upon which are embroidered little figures of men in evening dress, while from a finger dangles a cord on which are tied the figures of three other men. With their appearance Sousa's Band strikes up "I'm Off to Reno in the Morning," and the rather obvious conclusion is that the chorus represents the State that embraces the divorce centre of Reno.

But the Colonel didn't translate the symbolism of the thing correctly. Just before that the Georgia chorus had appeared, their costumes abloom with cotton, to the tune of "A Georgia Camp Meeting." Apparently the visitor from the South got the tunes and costumes mixed, for when he went home The Macon Telegraph printed a long article, from which the following is quoted:

"He was one of Macon's best known business men, and he sat the other day in the New York Hippodrome all primed up to make a display of local patriotism and clap vigorously when the figures representing Georgia came on to the stage in 'The March of the States.' When the Georgia representation came he didn't applaud, however. Rather he turned half sick; for the only classification on the six young women to show they represented the Empire State of the South, one of the original thirteen colonies, were devices on their dresses and pennons depicting men hanging by the neck from trees. Georgia—lynch law; synonymous terms, not a man, woman or child in the several thousand in that audience but knew at once what State was meant by the display of lynching pictures. No other State of all the others but was treated with elaborate compliment. And this has to come to Georgia.

"The New York Hippodrome shows to about ten thousand people a day, people from all over the United States and Canada and from across the water. There can be no denying the sinister effect the viciously eloquent tableau representing Georgia will have over the country through the projection of this one agency alone. And add to this the numberless editorials, news items, personal observations and denunciations of lynchings in Georgia, heightened by our infernal record of the last two months, and even the densest can get an idea of what the outside sentiment as it now stands means to this State and its people."

Other papers copied the piece, and by the time the Hippodrome publicity department heard of the mistake Georgia was seething under the impeachment. Then Mr. Sousa took his pen in hand and in a letter to a number of the papers that had touched upon the affair poured ink upon the troubled Georgian waters as follows:

"An article in a recent issue of The Macon Telegraph and reprinted in Augusta and elsewhere in the South with the scareheads, 'The Words "Lynch Law" Used as Synonyms for Georgia in New York Play House,' has very nearly broken my heart, for the reason that I, who am responsible for the music of 'The March of the States' at the New York Hippodrome, was born south of the Mason and Dixon's line, and, secondly, one of my pet theories has gone to smash. I have always believed that music had a story-telling quality. The group of girls representing Nevada come on the stage dangling effigies of their respective husbands and dance to the tunes of 'I'm On My Way to Reno' and 'Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye.' How any one can mistake them for Georgia girls is beyond my comprehension.

"In 'The March of the States' Georgia is represented in music by that good old tune known as 'A Georgia Camp Meeting,' and the girls of your beloved State are costumed in a garb that suggests cotton from its Spring green to its full bloom."

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD—"A Pair of Sixes," Edward Peple's farce, originally acted at the Longacre two seasons ago, with Walter Fenner, Harry Stubbs, Marion Ballou, Zenaide Williams, and Mary Fogarty in the cast.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Kilkenny," an Irish romantic comedy, with Fiske O'Hara as the hero and Marie Quinn, Lottie Williams, Adelaide Matthews, Anna Nichols, Lisle Bloodgood, and Eliza Mason in his support.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—Feature pictures and a vaudeville bill with the following features: "The Orchard," a musical comedy in miniature; Naldy and Naldy, comedians; Trout, Mermaid and Bubbles, in a comedy aquatic act.

PROCTOR'S 58TH STREET—Victor's "Musical Melange," a vocal and instrumental musical act in three scenes; George Wilson and company in Will M. Cressy's comedy sketch, "The Foul Decision"; Gordon and Day in a cycle act—these being the headline numbers of a vaudeville bill given in conjunction with a feature picture changed daily.

COLUMBIA—A two-act burlesque, entitled "Casey and Duffy in Panama," given by the Midnight Maidens' Company, with Pete Curley and Frank Lynch in the title rôles.

YORKVILLE—"Issy, the Baron," a burlesque, presented with a vaudeville olio, the company including Monte Carter, Edna Raymond, Jack Hubbs and Billie Bailus.

DALY'S—"The Moonlight Maids," a new burlesque, with Princess Lolita, Oriental dancer, as an added attraction.

NEW AMSTERDAM ROOF—Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" with Eva Tanguay as an added attraction, and Will Rogers, the Dolly Sisters, Arnaut Brothers, Claire Rochester and Oscar Shaw among the regulars.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

BUSHWICK—Eva Tanguay in songs at the top of a new vaudeville program that will also include Mrs. Thomas Whiffen in the playlet "The Golden Rule," Hussey and Boyle in "The New Chauffeur," and Harry Tighe and Sylvia Jason in songs and dances.

ORPHEUM—Carrie De Mar in a farcical sketch by Irvin Morgenstein, entitled "Quick Action"; Josie Heather, assisted by Bobbie Heather and William Casey, in a program of character songs; Maggie Cline, vaudeville's Irish queen—those being the American, Scotch, and Irish representatives on what is termed an international variety bill.

PROSPECT—A new vaudeville program of Keith acts with the following features: Belle Blanche in character songs and impersonations, William Gaxton in the comedy sketch "A Regular Business Man," William Pruette and Charles Orr in a diminutive operetta entitled "A Holland Romance."

MONTAUK—"September Morn," a musical comedy originally produced at the La Salle Opera House, Chicago, with Carl George as the principal comedian.

GRAND—The Grand Opera House stock company in "The Wrong Way," by Owen Davis.

TELLER'S—"Daddy Long-Legs," Jean Webster's dainty comedy of an orphanage ward's romance, with Renee Kelly in the rôle created at the Gaiety by Ruth Chatterton.

Mrs. Fiske in "Erstwhile Susan."—Galey.

Jane Cowl in "Common Clay."—Republic.

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—John Barrymore in "The Lost Bridegroom."

BROADWAY — Constance Collier in "The Code of Marcia Gay" and "One Day."

NEW YORK—Nance O'Neil in "The Witch," with daily change of features.

KNICKERBOCKER—William S. Hart in "The Aryan."

PARK—"Marvelous Maciste."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—William Farnum in "The Bondman."

48TH STREET—Frank Mills in "The Moral Fabric"; Joe Jackson in "Gypsy Joe."

PROCTOR'S 23D STREET—"A Fool's Revenge," with daily change of features.

THE Clune Film Manufacturing Company calls the entertainment it will present in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre early next month, when the picturisation of Helen Hunt Jackson's novel, "Ramona," will be placed on exhibition there, a cinema-theatrical entertainment. It will differ from the usual of movie shows in that an effort to heighten the atmosphere of the picture will be made in the use of three stage settings. One of these will be shown upon the rising of the curtain before the projection of the film begins and the others at intervals when the projection will be temporarily interrupted. The principal characters of the picture will appear in these scenes, though no word will be spoken except in the songs they sing. These separate stage pictures will be kept on the stage but a few moments each before they dissolve into darkness and the showing of the film begins.

A similar attempt to obtain atmosphere for a picture was made some years ago by A. H. Woods, when he exhibited a film which had for its theme the "Sister Beatrice" legend in the Park Theatre. he façade of a chapel was the stage setting. Down the aisle a choir marched and into the church chapel. When the doors had finally closed on the last of the singers the lights were dimmed and the picture thrown on a screen on the front of the chapel.

To insure the historical accuracy of the details of "Ramona," Alexander Harmer, the noted painter of California subjects of the last century and portrait painter of eminence, was engaged to attend to the costuming. Mr. Harmer holds probably first place as an authority on the social life, customs, and dress of the period in California commonly referred to as the Mexican era, that period in which the romantic glamour and serenity of old Spain hovered over the Golden State's institutions, before the bustle of Yankee enterprise began to intrude upon the scene.

Months of work were required for the making of the costumes. Many were loaned under bond by families to whom they are of priceless value as heirlooms. This is probably the first time that such a thing has occurred in the history of motion pictures.

Maciste, the Italian actor who was partly responsible for the success of "Cabiria," will be seen in a new film called "Marvelous Maciste," which will be shown for the first time this afternoon at the Park Theatre. In "Cabiria" Maciste appeared as a black slave; in the new picture he appears in his own person and performs feats of strength that are said to provide more than the usual amount of thrills for the picture.

A picture version of Bartley Campbell's play, "My Partner," which had a long run when it was first produced at the Union Square Theatre thirty years ago, will be released this week as a Mutual master-picture. Burr McIntosh acted the rôle of Joe Saunders in which Louis Aldrich originally appeared. It was in a Bartley Campbell play that Mr. McIntosh made his first appearance on the stage. That was "Paquita" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in 1885.

Willard Mack, Gerda Holmes, and Clara Whipple will head the cast of "His One Big Chance," the title of a new Equitable feature. The story is one of newspaper life. John Ince will direct the taking.

The new studio Essanay has opened at 1,338 Argyle Street, Chicago, is said to be the largest artificially lighted studio in the world. It is 350 feet long and half that wide, with a second floor for offices, exhibition rooms, and rooms for the players. The studio is large enough to take care of the work formerly done in the California studios of Essanay, and accordingly these will be closed.

William S. Hart, who drove a chariot in "Ben Hur" and is now apparently committed to the portrayal of Western characters in Triangle films, likes to tell of his first stage experience. He had come from the plains of North Dakota, where, at the age of nineteen, he had a reputation in that section for his ability to read poems. In New York he learned that the famous traveling tragedian, Daniel Bandmann, was recruiting his forces for a tour in repertory. Hart presented himself and his splendid physique made an impression on the German. He was engaged at a salary of $12 a week.

After three weeks on the road Bandmann asked him one day: "How much are you getting now?" Hart told him. "Well, my boy," replied the actor, "hereafter you will get eighteen dollars." But at the end of the week Hart got only twelve as usual. This incident was repeated month after month, but Hart never got more than $12 with Bandmann, although he soon was doubling as the King and the Ghost in "Hamlet."

Not long afterward, however, Hart was engaged by Modjeska for leading parts. Since joining the Triangle forces he has appeared in many Western plays. His latest picture, "The Aryan," will be shown at the Knickerbocker Theatre this week.

Pauline Frederick, Robert Vignola, Thomas Holding, Henry Hallam, and several other members of the star's supporting cast have gone to Jacksonville, Fla., where they will enact the principal scenes of the Famous Players-Paramount adaptation of Israel Zangwill's drama, "The Moment Before." The story is in sharp contrast to "Audrey," an adaptation of Mary Johnston's novel and play, which Miss Frederick has just completed.

This is the third of Miss Frederick's films to be staged in Florida, "Bella Donna" and "Audrey" both having been taken at Jacksonville. Robert Vignola, the director of the production, has spent the last seven years in the vicinity of Jacksonville, and his knowledge of the adaptability of the surrounding country for motion picture purposes is based on the experience gained in directing many films in that locality.

Rumor from the West has it that Douglas Fairbanks is taking to pedagogy, and is exercising an active if destructive part in the curriculum of the day school established by the Fine Arts Film Company in California for the instruction of their corps of juvenile actors and actresses. As Miss McClung, the official schoolmarm of the institution, says plaintively:

"We love to have Mr. Fairbanks with us during sessions, and we do appreciate the hundred-dollar cash prize he has offered to the best-behaved and all-around scholar, but the trouble is that with Mr. Fairbanks around there's no such thing as good behavior."

In the first place, it has been discovered that the actor has an undue estimate of the importance of discussing fishing and boy-scoutism in preference to rhetoric. Of course, the star has no intention of upsetting discipline. He was unfortunately born a comedian, and that's the trouble. Miss McClung has finally been forced to ask him to limit his attendance to just Friday mornings, and give the children a fair chance at pulling down his hundred dollars. But even this is proving unsuccessful—as sure as fate, "come Douglas Fairbank's day in school," and even the most spotless week of excellent behavior is sure to end in pandemonium.

One of the biggest sets ever erected in an Equitable studio is that now covering the entire floor space of the Equitable plant depicting the interior of a bank for the new Carlyle Blackwell picture, "The Shadow of a Doubt." The setting is an exact reproduction of the ground floor of the Corn Exchange Bank in Flushing, Long Island. In this scene General Director Isidore Bernstein has introduced a novel device for informing the police that a bank robbery is taking place. Mr. Bernstein believes his idea worth patenting for use in banks throughout the country and has taken steps to patent his invention.

A company which included Robert Warwick and Frances Nelson was scouting for locations in the neighborhood of Highland Falls last week in a motor when the car skidded, overturned, and threw the occupants out. Beyond a few cuts and bruises and a bad scare no injury was done.

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Hall Caine, from an intimate personal knowledge, has told bare truths heretofore unknown, with all the gripping intensity of his vivid pen in his sensational drama.
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The action of the play in the home of the Prime Minister of England develops many situations in which Miss Ferguson rises to her full emotional intensity and holds her audience breathless. It is a wonderfully clear view of conditions never before arising in the civilized world.
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Mr. Hackett....Lessee & Mgr.
TO-MORROW AT 8
(Wed. & Sat. Matinees at 2)
Viola Allen
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Henrietta Crosman
With ORRIN JOHNSON and THOS. A. WISE as FALSTAFF
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Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.
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Sir Herbert Tree's Company includes:
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IN A COMEDY ALL ABOUT THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH IN THE FUNNY LITTLE TOWN OF REINHARTZ, PA.
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by Arrangement with Harrison Grey Fiske
THE COMEDY WITH ITS MESSAGE OF "GAIETY AND KINDNESS."

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WONDERFUL PICTURE OF THRILLS AND LAUGHTER.
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"She's Cuter Than Cupid"
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¶ A Drama of Tremendous Power, Vitality and Picturesqueness.
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PRICES, 10-15-25c

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APRIL 17.....THE HOUSE OF GLASS

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A BIG FUN PLAY WITH JINGLING TUNES
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Representative Stars of World's Leading Nations.
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FUNNY NEW EPISODES.
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The Dancing Idol of Southern Europe and South America.
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"The Wearing of the Green" AND HIS SOUSA BAND
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JOHN O'MALLEY
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300TH PERFORMANCE WEDNESDAY NIGHT
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EVERY EVE. & SAT. MAT. BEST SEATS
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You can get seats now to May 6, incl. the Easter Holidays.

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TODAY NANCE O'NEIL in "THE WITCH"
Enclosed—Heated—Comfortable.

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Change of Program Daily—Prices, 10-15-25c.
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Acolian Hall, Friday Aft., March 31, at 4.
Tickets $1.00 and $1.50 At Box Office.
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on the BATTLE OF THE MARNE
Introduction by Henry A. Wise Wood on the Wisdom of Universal Military Training.

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"IT'S A SUMMONS, MATEY"!!!
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Exquisite Concert Program.
TODAY AND ALL WEEK.
JOHN BARRYMORE in "THE LOST BRIDEGROOM"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.
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Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
Children, Any of Season, Matinee Only, Prices, 50c-$1

THE COMING OF CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE

Being an excerpt from a lecture on "Tragedy," delivered by John Masefield before the Drama League.

THOSE of you who have lived in England will remember that as a general rule the whole house, which was at one time always a farm house or supported mainly by farming, is built on one side of a square. On the second side there is a barn and cowbyre, on a third the stables and what is called the tallet, and on the fourth the gate, pigsties, granary, and fowl house. The whole is packed together generally on a site that can be defended and makes a sort of fortress with a court or yard in the middle. Nearly all the larger houses in England are built in this way; so were the castles and the monasteries. In most of the towns the inns, which were very large and much frequented, were also built in this way. Few houses then had internal staircases. The guests of the inns went to their beds by stairs which led from the courtyard to galleries built all around it and from these galleries they reached their bedrooms and the multitude of fleas which thronged them. The gangs of players at once seized on this arrangement for their performances. They could robe themselves underneath one of the galleries and play in the courtyards while the audience stood or sat in the galleries up above or hung about the court gate.

The close presence of the audience all around them and up above them made anything in the nature of philosophy, fine, nervous shades, or what is now called psychology, impossible. The action was the thing. The audience had to be hypnotized and then intoxicated by action, the swifter the better. The players played and spoke swiftly and thereby made their audience more attentive for fear of missing something. Many of the old plays have scenes of dialogue, with alternating lines of rhymed verse. Much of early action and type of play were determined by the fact that the actors had to speak and act in the open air, with the audience all around them and chickens, pigs, sheep, and dogs running about their feet and disturbing them. They had to act excessively, with much vehement gesture or people would not stop to see what they were doing. They had to speak loudly and swiftly to gain attention. They had often to address particular people standing about so as to catch their attention. So early plays have far more of the soliloquy than later plays, and early soliloquies were addressed by the actor to somebody standing near him in the audience whose attention the actor wished to fix.

The audiences to whom these early plays were presented were rough, uncritical people, very used to seeing rough and terrible and strange things. Nearly all were occupied in hard manual work for part of their life anyway. Probably even the noblemen had to bear a hand in harvest time. The consequence was none of them suffered from nerves or wished to see nervous states dissected and were less interested in a psychological study or a problem. They wanted to see somebody with a passion gratify that passion or die in the attempt to gratify it. They wanted to see somebody revenged or trying to get revenge: somebody in love and suffering all things for it, or somebody killing everybody until he got the loved one he wanted and then killing himself. They could bear on the stage just what they bore in everyday life. They could watch the long torture of Christ on the cross and the cruel nailing and racking of the crucifixion. Probably everybody had seen many put to death violently. Everybody was accustomed to murder as one of the means of diplomacy, and they liked that kind of thing exceedingly; and I suppose in our hearts we really do ourselves.

There never was any question of a formal classical drama springing up in England. The English mind did not care for the restrictions and the logical methods of classical dramatic construction. It liked two things: homely comedy and lyrical outburst, in about equal proportions; plenty of action and plenty of fun with rough horse-play. In the very earliest of the plays these two things are to be found; but the truly popular thing was the lyrical outburst. The star parts of the early plays, Lucifer, Herod, Pilate, were liked for their lyrical declamation. Lucifer for his lyrical boasting; Herod for his lyrical bullying; Pilate for his lyrical address to the court. They never had enough of that.

During the period when the plays were short this was all very well. But when plays became longer, playwriters found that Lucifer, Herod, Pilate and Caiaphas needed rest from time to time and that the comedy or horse-play scenes must be kept away from the others and create an impression of their own; otherwise they marred what had gone before and made it difficult for the serious actor to continue his effects after the break. They therefore began to construct their plays in two divisions; one of serious poetry, one of comedy, and arranged that in case of need a curtain could be drawn across the stage so as to divide it. Then Herod would come in and rave for perhaps twenty minutes, then a comedian would come in until they felt Herod was ready to go on again.

The Elizabethan Theatre, when it was built, presented plays in exactly that dual method of construction, always the lyrical or more serious plot, and the comic or horse-play plot in continuously alternating scenes of lyrical outburst or comedy horse-play. When the Elizabethan Theatre was first built, when Shakespeare was about twelve years old, the playwriters began to add various things which before had not been in the plays at all. To the lyrical outburst and horse-play were added the choice writing which had been the delight of the Court and the costume mask which had been the relaxation of the gentry. A mixture of these things was the typical Elizabethan play which Shakespeare was to make so profound a thing.

Great events upset the development of the drama just when it was becoming most interesting. The religious plays were fast developing and growing, when the tremendous schism of the Reformation made all religion a bitter and bloody quarrel throughout Western Europe, and religious subjects ceased to be presented. This forced the dramatists to turn to the life about them for their scenes. They began in a crude and homely way to produce domestic scenes and the downfall of famous men. There was still no regular theatre. Gangs of strolling players went about the country giving their plays where they could, in barns or inns or market places. Plays then, we must remember, bulked more largely in popular life than they do now. They had to take the place of the newspapers, lending libraries and the music hall and theatre among ourselves. They were the attractions at country fairs and in markets and in those communal gatherings once very common in England which marked the beginning, end or important points in the old agricultural year, the feasts at sheep-shearing or harvest, the blessing of the fields, plow-Monday, midsummer, when one prayed for a fine harvest weather, and yule or Christmas, the Winter solstice, when the sun turned north again. One very important fact determined the shape of our theatres for the next three centuries.

When the theatre was still at the crossroads hesitating and when its future development was still uncertain, a young man named Christopher Marlowe, came to London and began working in the theatre. He had been born in the same year as Shakespeare, the son of a shoemaker, and having been to a university he developed more quickly. He was a fiery young man, turbulent in all things, full of genius and contemptuous of fools, and his passage through this world where genius is always outnumbered, to say the least, was neither quiet nor long. He seems to have come down from the university saying to himself something as follows:

"These old moralities with their abstract virtues and the rest of it are dead; the plays these old college dons write are both dead and silly. The only things the public really like are the roaring parts, like Herod and Pilate. Well, then, why not write a play which will consist of a roaring part sustained enough to be a study of character? The public likes these long lyrical outbursts. They have never had one which can reasonably be called poetry nor reasonably a study of man's central self. I will write a play about one of the splendid egotists of history. He shall rave or declaim whole pages of fluent and rousing poetry. He shall pace through a pageant of splendid acts in a procession of glory, exulting in himself like Lucifer and taking to himself all that is furious and untamed and beautiful. He shall paw like a leopard and move like a wild horse and every one who sees and hears him shall be intoxicate past all power to criticise. But it shall be true none the less in spite of criticism. I will write my play about the soul of every man as it would be if there were no laws, no conventions, and no fetters of any kind, and every man will praise, for every man will see himself in my hero."

Having made this plan, and realizing from the first his own power to carry it through, Marlowe set to work and produced his dramatic poem of the first part of "Tamburlaine," which is a glorification of a conqueror, a conqueror exalted by the scenes of his greatness and exulting in its fulfillment. It is a wild work, often passionate, often splendid, often from our point of view exceedingly silly. But Marlowe would probably have answered to our objections: "Yes, it may be silly here and there, but it so intoxicates the audience with its wildness and barbaric clang and swirl that no one feels it to be silly inside the theatre where every one is always a little taken out from his normal self. No one thinks it silly there." And certainly at first no one did. Its effect was quite tremendous and decided the course of the Elizabethan theatre.

Suddenly with half a dozen lines of contemptuous prologue the conqueror was displayed in his pageant of triumph, winning beauty and kingdoms, tumbling down folly from his throne, snatching the prize from the unworthy, exulting and exalted, with a band of conquerors as a bodyguard. With this nobility and glory, this splendid fervor of the will, came a spiritual fervor of poetry unlike anything that had gone before it, that intoxicated people with its music and quickened the blood with its march. After Marlowe no one doubted that the proper study for the stage was the passionate nature of man and the intoxication of his will, and the results tragical to himself and others which flow from them; and that the language for these high themes is a vigorous and varied verse capable of softness and of fury, and that any human action, even a bad and a violent one, is better on the stage than a thought however perfect, or maxim however true. Until Marlowe no one had realized the possibilities of the stage, because no one had realized the possibilities of human character. He was the first to make the spiritual force in a man compelling on a theatrical stage, the first to cry aloud that the only virtue is to have the courage to be yourselves and that if you do that you touch upon all poetry and compel people more or less according to your power.

Is it not brave to be a King, Techelles,
Usumcusane, and Theridames,
Is it not passing brave to be a King,
And ride in triumph through Persepolis?
To be a King is half to be a god,
A god is not so glorious as a King.
I think the pleasure they enjoy in heaven
Cannot compare with Kingly joys on earth:
To wear a crown enchased with pearl and gold
Whose virtues carry with it life and death,
To ask and have command and be obeyed
When looks breed love, with looks to gain the prize,
Such power attractive shines in Princes' eyes.

Of course, when a man like Marlowe appears and sets the world on fire it is only a sign that a generation or many generations have been laying the train. All the old traditions and their destruction had worked for him and prepared for him, and all the thinking world was ready to believe in him. In that strange, groping and rather devilish time of the late Renaissance the mind of man was saying: "In the old days we had the saints and the Bible, but now the saints are denied and the Bible kept for Sundays. We used to think about the pilgrimage of man upon his road beset by devils and angels, but all that is old-fashioned now. The new books have come in and the guilds will not go to the expense now of playing those things; we have only ourselves now."

Then Marlowe came with his rapturous drama proclaiming: "Yourselves are the only poetry in the world, look upon yourselves and know yourselves, you strange, miraculous, ecstatic creatures. You men who think yourselves hedged in and confined are of one flesh with the heroes, brothers to the conquerors and captains, who can face the world and touch Heaven and conquer. And you women, whose lives seem at the mercy of man's insanity, are sisters to every beauty that has moved the world and left a mark upon time."

This new doctrine of the wonders of the human self came like wildfire to the minds of the dramatists. The turned to imitate Marlowe. They fe that they, too, could expound something of the human soul, and passed into a new world of wonder and glory which Marlowe had opened. More theatres were built, more freedom won and new discoveries made, till in the generation after the coming of Marlowe the world had seen thousands of plays and had known the melancholy of Ford, the bitterness of Middleton, the weight and wit of Fletcher and Jonson and Chapman, the gravity of Massinger and the darkness of Webster. It had tasted all the beauty and all passion and had found a final voice in Shakespeare.

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George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., former State Superintendent of Banks, and now President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, is active in the company, while Edwin F. Rorebeck, formerly in the Banking Department, and now an officer in the trust company, is another one of the incorporators. John N. Willys and associates in the Willys-Overland Company are largely interested.

The Guaranty Securities Corporation was formed originally to enable the Willys-Overland Company to maintain a steady rate and production through the Winter months, when distributors and dealers are making few sales. Few dealers are able to buy cars until they have orders for them, and the result has been to make it necessary for most manufacturers to carry cars at their plants until Spring. To get around this difficulty the Willys-Overland formed the Guaranty Securities Corporation to finance distributors and dealers. Under this arrangement a distributor places his order for cars in order to have them on his floor for display, and accepts a draft drawn by the manufacturer upon him for the amount involved. This draft is sent to the Metropolitan Trust Company, which issues collateral notes for 80 per cent. of the amount. The notes were sold through commercial paper dealers to banks and the proceeds paid to the manufacturer. Dealers are financed in the same way, accepting drafts drawn upon them by the distributor and agreeing to keep cars in their garages until they are bought and paid for. Most drafts have been drawn to run for four months, and the collateral notes to run for two weeks longer, in order to allow time for collection.

In the short time that the plan has been in operation about $5,000,000 worth of drafts have been accepted, and paper sold against them. The maturities have been promptly met, and the automobile paper has been eagerly sought by banks on a 5 per cent. basis. It is now proposed by the New York company to extend this plan to allow dealers in other moderate priced cars of well-known makes to take advantage of it on the same terms. The Metropolitan Trust Company is protected by insurance on the cars shipped, and by "deferred" notes for the dealer's profit on cars taken under the plan. When the dealer completes his payment these deferred notes are canceled and the profit paid to the dealer.

It is now proposed to make it possible for consumers to buy cars of well-known makes, having a ready merchantable value, upon the payment of one-third of the retail price, the balance to be paid in notes running for eight months. These notes represent what the manufacturers consider the re-purchase value of the cars. On the Overland car the buyer will pay the dealer $200, and agree to pay $30 a month on the balance. If the buyer fails to make a payment the car must be returned to the dealer. The Securities Company will pay the manufacturer the wholesale price of the car and keep the notes as collateral under its own notes, which it will sell to investors.

It is expected that the new plan will greatly increase the sales of popular-priced cars. One of the officers of the new company said yesterday that a business of $25,000,000 per year is in sight through the extension of the instalment plan.

Russian Prosthesis Exposition.

The Russian Embassy at Washington has announced that a prosthesis exposition will be held at Petrograd during the present month. In connection with the exposition there will be a competition of inventions and applianes in the making of artificial limbs. The prizes will consist of money awards and will be of different classes. Space will be given free of charge at the exposition and exhibits will be allowed to enter Russia free of duty.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note.—Unless otherwise announced, all lectures are at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

POSITION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ON THE EUROPEAN WAR, by Edmund Seidel, editor Weekly People, Brooklyn Philosophical Association, Long Island Business College, South Eighth St., between Bedford and Driggs Avs., Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE YOUNGER GENERATION AND THE OLDER, by Dr. Henry Neumann, Meeting House, Society of Ethical Culture, Central Park West and 64th St., 11 A. M.

TOLSTOI ON THE GREATEST GOOD, by Jonathan C. Day, 4 P. M. "Ibsen: The Quest of the Ideal," by William J. Durant, 5 P. M.; "Patriotism and Religion," by Jonathan C. Day, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

WHAT IS LABOR'S DUE? by Morris Hillquit, Socialist speaker and writer, and H. F. J. Porter, industrial engineer, founder, and first Secretary of the Efficiency Society, auspices People's Institute of Brooklyn, Manual Training High School, 7th Av. and 4th St., Brooklyn, 3 P. M. Discussion.

FREE SONG RECITAL, by Kathleen Howard, prima donna contralto, auspices People's Institute of Brooklyn, Commercial High School, Albany Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

FREE CONCERT, auspices People's Music League and the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

BRONX RIVER PARKWAY RESERVATION, by George R. Hilty, Assistant Secretary, Bronx County Commission, at the Public Forum, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av. Illustrated by colored stereopticon views.

ORGAN RECITAL, by W. A. Goldsworthy, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by William J. Kraft, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx, 8 P. M.

Monday.

THE BIBLE IN ENGLISH CRITICISM, by Dr. Enelow, Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., 11 A. M.

SHOULD THE CITY OF NEW YORK CONTROL AND OPERATE THE SUBWAY? Liberal Forum Debate, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av., 8 P. M.

HEADACHES AND OTHER ACHES, by Dr. E. F. Krug, lecture in course on the "Care of the Eyes," at the Lighthouse, 111 East 59th St., 3:30 P. M.

MENTAL HYGIENE, by Thomas W. Salmon, lecture in course on "Types of Social Work," New York School of Philanthropy, 105 East 22d St., 4:10 P. M.

ITALIAN LECTURE: History of the United States from the Declaration of Independence, by Dr. Vittorio Racca, P. S. 102, 113th St., east of 2d Av.

APPLICATION OF PHYSIOGRAPHIC METHODS TO THE CORELATION OF NON-MARINE FORMATIONS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, Dr. Willis T. Lee of the U. S. Geographical Survey, illustrated with charts, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.

WOMAN AND THE NIGHT COURT, by Anna Moscowitz of the New York bar, Headquarters Political Equality Association, 15 East 41st St., 8:30 P. M.

GOETHE: MAN THE MIRROR OF THE WORLD, by Professor Christian Gauss, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts.

BEAUTIFUL IRELAND, by Miss Kathleen Mathew, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av. Illustrated.

GRENOBLE AND THE DAUPHINY, by Professor Charles U. Clark, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated.

FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND SUFFOCATION, by Dr. George L. Meylan, P. S. 50, 228 East 57th St. Illustrated.

FROM THE GREAT LAKES TO PUGET SOUND, by Robert G. Weyh, Jr., P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

THE MAKING OF GERMANY—STEIN TO BISMARCK AND WILLIAM II., by Edward F. Humphrey, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St.

VENICE: BRIDE OF THE SEA, by Alfred D. F. Hamlin, Hunter College, Lexington Av. and 68th St. Illustrated.

FEODOR DOSTOYEVSKY, by Professor J. G. Carter Troop, N. Y. Public Library, 112 East 96th St.

PANORAMIC COLORADO, by Gilbert McClurg, Pilgrim Hall, 56th St. and Broadway. Illustrated.

THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA WITH EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, by George K. Cherrie, St. Columba Hall, 343 West 25th St. Illustrated.

ENGLAND'S ASIATIC DOMINIONS, by Ian C. Hannah, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx. Illustrated.

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY, by Raymond L. Ditmars, P. S. 46, 196th St. between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

HOW TO PREVENT DISEASES OF THE BODY BY PROPER CARE OF MOUTH AND TEETH, by Dr. M. Hillel Feldman, P. S. 50, Bryant and Vyse Avs., north of 172d St. Illustrated.

Tuesday.

SUBJECT RACES: THEIR AIMS AND ASPIRATIONS, by Manuel Quezon, Miroslav Sichinsky, S. Nuorteva, and Dr. John Siupas, auspices the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

CERAMBYCIDAE FROM THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, by Howard Notman: "Aristotle as an Entomologist," by R. P. Dow, New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.

PERSONAL HYGIENE, by Dr. Wallstein N. Thompkins, Woman's Trades Union League, 43 East 22d St., evening.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM AND RELIGION, by Professor Louis Wallis, representing the Joseph Fels Fund Foundation, Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St.

LIFE WITH THE U. S. RECLAMATION SERVICE, by Francis Holt-Wheeler, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

DAS RHEINGOLD, by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 60, 88th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

THE VIOLIN THROUGH ALL PERIODS, by Mrs. Dora Becker-Shaffer, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

HOMER AND DISCOVERIES IN HOMERIC LANDS, by L. B. Stoughton Holborn, F. R. G. S., P. S. 132, 132d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

OTHELLO, by Louis U. Wilkinson, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.

THE WONDERS OF NEW YORK, by Frank L. Blanchard, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Illustrated.

ALASKA AND HER WONDERFUL RESOURCES, by Miss Emma R. Steiner, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Av. and 260th St. Illustrated.

BEAUTIFUL NORWAY, by Mrs. Effie Danforth McAfee, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av. and 155th St. Illustrated.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED, by Joseph P. Byers, lecture in course on "Types of Social Work," New York School of Philanthropy, 105 East 22d St., 4:10 P. M.

EVOLUTION OF THE EMOTIONS: BIOLOGY, by William J. Durant, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

THE MARVELS OF MODERN PHOTOGRAPHY, by Colonel Edwin A. Havers, P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson Sts., near Varick St. Illustrated.

LIFE IN TIBET, by Henri R. Ferger, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av. Illustrated.

EFFECTS OF HEAT, by J. Loring Arnold, N. Y. Public Library, 503 West 145th St. Illustrated.

THE GREAT WIDE SEA, by Dr. William T. Elsing, M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th St. Illustrated.

PUERTO RICO, OLD AND NEW, by Frederick Dean, Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th St. Illustrated.

TURKEY, THE LAND OF THE STAR AND CRESCENT, by G. Bayard Young, Institute Hall, 218 East 106th St. Illustrated.

BRUGES, BRUXELLES, AND THE FIELD OF WATERLOO, by John Smith, P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

NATURE WALKS IN OUR CITY PARKS, by Miss Nina L. Marshall, P. S. 47, Randolph St., Lawrence and Beach Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

CHINA, by Guy Maine, P. S. 53, 138th St., Findlay and Teller Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Thursday.

WOMAN'S HEALTH IN RELATION TO HER OWN FIELD, by Drs. Mary Lee Edwards, Rosalie S. Morton, and Howard Canning Taylor, auspices Public Health Education Committee, New York Academy of Medicine, 3:30 P. M.

LAUNDRY METHODS, by Mrs. Ray Balderston of Teachers College, auspices New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, at Edison Company's Bureau of Home Economics, 124 West 42d St., 3 P. M.

TEN YEARS AMONG WILD HEAD HUNTERS, by Samuel Aiden Perrine, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts. Illustrated.

THE UNITED STATES AS THE GUARDIAN OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, by Arthur M. Wolfson, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

TH EVOLUTION OF PARTIES AND OF PARTY MACHINERY, by William B. Guthrie, P. S. 50, 228 East 57th St.

THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY, by A. Franklin Rose, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

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THE SMALLEST THING IN THE WORLD, by Charles L. Harrington, New York Public Library, 103 West 135th St. Illustrated.

THE CAUSES FOR THE DISINTEBRATION OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE, by Miss Caroline M. Holmes, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St. Illustrated.

ALASKA AND HER WONDERFUL RESOURCES, by Miss Emma R. Steiner, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx. Illustrated.

THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA WITH EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, by George K. Cherrie, P. S. 36, Castle Hill Av., between Watona and Black Rock Avs., Unionport. Illustrated.

THE HISTORIC MEDITERRANEAN, by Lewis Gaston Leary, P. S. 39, Longwood Av., Kelly and Beck Sts., Bronx. Illustrated.

THE VIOLIN AND VIOLIN MUSIC, by August Wingebach, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 136th St. Illustrated.

THE AWAKENING AND TRANSFORMATION OF CHINA, by Sydney Neville Usaber, P. S. 46, 106th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Friday.

FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM ACCOUNTS, by J. A. Nicoll of the State Department of Agriculture, Institute for City Dwelling Farmers, 305 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

ATHLETICS AND PLAY IN THE SCHOOLS, by Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, illustrated with folk-dances and motion pictures, auspices People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

NEED OF INTERNATIONALISM, by Jonathan C. Day, Religious Forum, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

THE ROMANCE OF CIVILIZATION, by S. R. Baumgardt, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

TRIPOLI AND THE ARABS OF AFRICA, by Henry E. Northrop, P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av. Illustrated.

THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK, by Hermann W. Merkel, P. S. 52, Broadway, Academy St., and Vermilyea Av., Inwood. Illustrated.

ABBEYS, CATHEDRALS, AND CASTLES OF WALES, by Henry H. Parry, P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Avenue B. Illustrated.

TRADES UNIONS AND THE LABOR PROBLEM, by Professor James Walter Crook, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av.

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THE RED CROSS AND THE PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR, by Cranston Brenton, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av.

THE REAL INDIA, by Miss Elizabeth Stanton, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St. Illustrated.

THE WONDERLAND OF BOOKS, by William Bradley Otis, P. S. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Sts. Illustrated.

IRISH MUSIC ANCIENT AND MODERN, by Miss Veronica Govers, P. S. 3, 157th St., between Melrose and Courtlandt Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

PROBLEMS OF MODERN MEXICO, by Andre Tridon, P. S. 17, Fordham St., near City Island Av., City Island, 8 P. M. Illustrated.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE, by Willis Fletcher Johnson, P. S. 28, Anthony and Tremont Avs., Bronx.

MODERN AGRICULTURE, by William Noyes, P. S. 32, 183d St., between Beaumont and Cambreling Avs., Bronx.

GREECE AND THE BALKAN WAR, by Frank W. Jackson, P. S. 33, Jerome Av., north of 184th St. Illustrated.

CHINA, by Guy Maine, P. S. 51, 158th St., Jackson and Trinity Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Saturday.

THE CHARM OF FOURTH CENTURY SCULPTURE, by I. B. Stoughton Holborn, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

THE MIDDLE AGES: FAITH AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, by Earl Barnes, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av.

OTHELLO, by Algernon Tassin, N. Y. Public Library, 121 East 58th St.

GOTTERDAMMERUNG, by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, N. Y. Public Library, 500 West 145th St. Illustrated.

MAINTAINING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF AMERICAN FARM LANDS, by Professor O. S. Morgan, Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th St. Illustrated.

TRADES UNIONS AND THE LABOR PROBLEM, by Professor J. W. Walter Crook, P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av.

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DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Interesting Sale of Old Buildings in the Greenwich Village Section.

BIG LEASE TO COTTON FIRM

Active Buying in the Bronx—Good Demand for Suburban Property by Homeseekers.

In the Greenwich Village section an interesting deal was closed yesterday involving the old two-story frame building on the northeast corner of Christopher and Bleecker Streets, 16.2 on the former and 60.9 on the latter street, and the adjoining brick structure on Bleecker Street. The two parcels include 329 to 337 Bleecker Street, the total frontage there being 97.6 feet, about half the block front on the north side between Christopher and Tenth Streets. The depth on the easterly line is 29.6.

The property was sold by Harriet A. Brady, who has owned it since 1897. Crist & Herrick were the brokers.

West Twenty-second Street Sale.

The vacant plot 56.3 by 100, at 261 to 265 West Twenty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, has been purchased by a builder from the Nassau Mortgage Company for improvement with a six-story apartment house. The Lewis H. May Company acted as the brokers.

Deal on West 63d Street.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. sold for Solan L. Frank, 106 West Sixty-third Street, a four-story building, 25 by 100.5, to Captain William H. Wheeler, who owns 108 and 110, adjoining, which he purchased through the same brokers some years ago. Plans are being drawn for a four-story mercantile building to be leased to one tenant.

Builders Buy Concourse Corner.

Spear & Son have purchased a large plot, 93 by 179, on the southwest corner of the Concourse and 183d Street, for immediate improvement with three five-story apartments. The property was bought from the Sterling Realty Company, composed of J. J. Schwartz, James W. Taylor, and George R. Coughlan.

$500,000 Uptown Lease by Cotton Firm.

Another important move to uptown quarters of a wholesale cotton goods firm will soon be made, involving the firm of Louis Siegbert & Brother, which for twenty-nine years has been at 114 to 120 Greene Street and 102 to 104 Prince Street. For its new home the store and basement on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twentieth Street have been leased on a long term from the Ogden Goelet estate. The lease will aggregate about $500,000. Carstein & Linnehin were the brokers.

Broadway Apartment Resale.

The Montrose Realty Company has sold the six-story Bellmore apartment house at the southwest corner of 133d Street and Broadway, which it bought at auction about a month ago.

Sale in Chelsea District.

The five-story flat at 251 West Eighteenth Street, 26 by 63, has been sold by Crist & Herrick for Joseph H. Gilman to an investor.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the one-family house at 8,207 Ridge Boulevard for William Meyer.

E. A. Schlesing has sold the tenement house at 1,821 George Street for Emelie Walters to John Schaefer.

The four-story residence at 1,411 Dean Street, between Brooklyn and Kingston Avenues, has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Company for Miss Laura A. Hall.

A plot 60 by 100, on the north side of Seventy-eighth Street, 541 feet west of Fifth Avenue, has been sold by L. F. Brauns for Jacob J. Kihm to a builder for improvement.

Acreage Sale at Southampton.

Alfred E. Schermerhorn has sold for Stephen H. Brown 4.57 acres on the southeast corner of Great Plains Road and Halsey's Neck Lane, Southampton, L. I. Mrs. Robert J. Turnbull is the buyer, and she intends to erect a residence for occupancy.

Gen. du Pont Rents Dugmore Estate.

General Coleman du Pont has leased the Dugmore estate "Sunshine" at Great Neck, L. I., through L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. The property consists of twenty-eight acres, a fine residence and outbuildings with an extensive waterfrontage on Long Island Sound. It adjoins the property of Dr. Preston Pope Satterwaite.

Commercial Leases.

Charles E. Williams has rented for a term of years the store and basement at 4 and 6 White Street, running through to 239 West Broadway, to the Manhattan Machinery Exchange.

Barnett & Co. have leased the store at 180 East 125th Street to the Freis Candy Company for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $18,000.

Realty Notes.

Joseph P. Day will speak at the annual dinner of the Real Estate Association of Syracuse at the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, March 28. The subject of the address will be on "Salesmanship."

Bayside Board of Trade.

The business men of Bayside, L. I., have taken steps to establish a permanent Board of Trade for the purpose of promoting the best interests of the town. Considerable money has been appropriated for advertising and a meeting will be held next Wednesday night at the Mire Hall.

WEST 86TH STREET ROAD.

Hearing on Franchise Application to be Held Next Tuesday.

A public hearing on the application of the New York Railways Company for a franchise to lay a double-track surface railway on West Eighty-sixth Street from Central Park West to Broadway will be held next Tuesday before the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate in the City Hall. A committee of the West End Association, of which Charles L. Craig is Chairman, submitted a brief several days ago to the Board of Estimate in opposition to granting such a franchise, and representatives will be present to oppose the application.

In its brief the West End Association says there is no satisfactory evidence that public convenience or necessity requires such a west side extension.

"A great deal has been said," it is stated, "to the effect that the extension of this street railway through West Eighty-sixth Street will benefit a large number of people residing somewhere east of Central Park.

"The most that can be said in support of such contentions is that those who advocate the grant of such street railway franchise hope and desire to make West Eighty-sixth Street such a thoroughfare as is East Eighty-sixth Street. If any member of the Franchise Committee or of the Board of Estimate will inspect the character of 'improvements' that characterize East Eighty-sixth Street, and then can fairly say that West Eighty-sixth Street should be visited with any such 'improvements,' it may be that an argument will be found for the granting of the franchise."

It is also very clearly explained that if any extension of the road is to be had it must be upon the application of the City of New York, and in conclusion the West End Association says that "the application of the New York Railways for a franchise to lay a double-track surface railroad in West Eighty-sixth Street, with necessary connections, switches, sidings, turnings, turntables, crossovers, and other structures and substructures, should be denied, without prejudice to a renewal of such application upon a proper showing and the production of the certificates and consents required by law."

QUEENS TRANSIT WORK.

Second Avenue Extension Across the Bridge Will Soon Begin.

The Queens Chamber of Commerce is working to get the extension of the Second Avenue elevated completed across the Queensboro Bridge. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has informed the Public Service Commission that orders have been given to the contractor to proceed at once with the connection at the westerly end of the bridge. The steel is now arriving, and construction work will start within a few weeks.

Traffic on the Queensboro subway has more than doubled in the last six months. In July 102,000 tickets were sold at the Jackson Avenue station at Long Island City, and in January increased to 222,000. The total number of passengers using the subway since its opening on June 22, 1915, to Feb. 1, 1916, was 2,198,000.

FLUSHING CREEK.

Property Owners to Consider Changes in Bulkhead Lines.

There will be a conference of property owners interested in the improvement of Flushing Creek at the office of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, on Tuesday afternoon, March 21, at 4 o'clock. The object of this meeting is to consider the map showing suggested changes in the bulkhead lines of Flushing Creek.

The bulkhead lines as now established for this stream were adopted by the United States Government on March 6, 1911. The Queens Chamber of Commerce has advocated the improvement of this waterway in order to make it a navigable stream three miles inland from its mouth at Flushing Bay.

Building at Atlantic Highlands.

Plans have been completed by Patterson & Dula for the Navesink Park Company of a large dwelling and garage to be erected on one of the company's most desirable plots on the Ocean Boulevard, in Navesink Park, Atlantic Highlands, N. J. This is the first of a number of high-class residences the company expects shortly to build, and it is their hope some day to have a first-class hotel on Mount Mitchell, which is said to be the highest point on the entire Atlantic Coast.

Leasing Active in Times Square.

Business leasing in the Times Square section, especially in the section just below Forty-second Street, has been noticeably active lately. The removal of Brokaw Brothers to that centre is a healthy sign of substantial commercial growth. Edward W. Browning, who erected the thirty-story structure at 110 and 112 West Fortieth Street and other neighboring buildings, said that it has actually been necessary to refuse the applications of many prospective tenants owing to lack of space. His building at 141 to 145 West Thirty-sixth Street is fully rented. The Broadway factory menace has thus far not intruded perceptibly into the Times Square district.

Long Island Sound Development.

A large suburban development is under way at Sasqua Hills, a well situated tract overlooking Long Island Sound, near South Norwalk, Conn. In the immediate neighborhood are some of the best golf and yacht clubs within an hour's railroad journey from New York. The Sasqua Hills developers have erected a number of neat houses and several are nearing completion for Summer occupancy.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR MID-BROADWAY

Biggest Building Improvement in Years Planned for Corner at Houston Street.

RENTAL CONDITIONS BETTER

Tenants Ready to Remain in Old Wholesale Centre if Modern Conveniences Are Supplied.

By far the most hopeful evidence of a building movement in the mid-Broadway section which, if continued, is destined to exert a marked influence on business conditions in that old established wholesale centre was the announcement last week that Frederick Ayer is preparing to improve a large plot at Broadway and Houston Street with an up-to-date twelve-story building. It will be the largest operation of its kind undertaken on Broadway below Fourteenth Street for some time.

The property is now covered by old structures, characteristic of a former age, but the continuance of which has contributed not a little to drive many of the substantial Broadway merchants to uptown sites. It includes the fifty-foot frontage at 599 and 601 Broadway, running through to Mercer Street and extending there to the Houston Street corner, taking in 15 and 17 West Houston Street.

The size of the plot, 200 feet deep, renders it possible to make the new building virtually two structures, the larger being the Broadway section 150 deep, while the other will have a frontage of 50 on Houston Street by 127 on Mercer Street. It comprises nearly 14,000 square feet, equivalent to a plot 70 by 200, and nothing of that size on the entire stretch of Broadway north of the City Hall to the uptown loft centre has come to the front for high class improvement in years.

The plans involve a thoughtfulness for the tenants, in that no disfiguring and space-destroying posts will mar the centre of the longitudinal sections. In each unit there will be fifty feet frontage, affording for the entire depth more space, light, air, and better appearance for the tenant than are generally available. Although more costly to build, it is a case of economy in the long run, as experience in the few buildings which have been constructed on this wide-floor principle shows that tenants are more readily obtained, and the satisfaction of the tenant means long occupancy and steady rentals for the owner. This is the principle on which Mr. Ayer and his agents have figured, and inquiries from prospective tenants and brokers representing large clients have already been of such a character as to indicate that every floor will be taken before completion. It is hoped to have it ready for occupancy next December.

"The early demand for space in such a building," said Frank Lord, Vice President of Cross & Brown, who will act as Mr. Ayer's agents, "implies, to my mind, not only a willingness on the part of the merchants in that part of Broadway to stay there, but a readiness on the part of others to move into the district provided proper accommodations can be found. It has been hard work to get the owners of old buildings which long ago outlived their usefulness to realize the necessity of progress in the wholesale Broadway district. Many have paid for that shortsightedness heavily in declining values and absurd rentals as compared with earlier days.

"There has of late been a slow but steady accession of tenants in the district between Spring and Bleecker Streets. At Prince Street there will be a station of the new Broadway Subway. That is just one block below the new Ayer Building. With the Spring and Bleecker Street subway stations of the present line only a short distance south and north, the accessibility of the spot is all that could be desired, making it handy for workers who live in the blocks to the east and west.

"Mr. Ayer realized that real estate downtown can be revived by reversing the neglect which has been fruitful in driving away tenants. The rental of 150,000 feet of space at Broadway and Spring Street has helped to establish confidence in the Prince and Houston Streets neighborhood. The revival will be slow, but if owners can be convinced that they can turn liabilities into assets the result will be very gratifying."

Another helpful sign of better conditions is the erection of the new twelve-story warehouse by the Charles Broadway Rouss firm about two blocks below Houston Street. Plans were filed a few days ago. It will cover a frontage of 87.6 on Greene Street, directly in the rear of the firm's Mercer Street warehouse, and will cost about $900,000.

A Renting Record.

The demand for high-class apartments east of Fifth Avenue is shown by the fact that the new eleven-story apartment house being erected by the Brixton Construction Company, Edwin S. Brickner President, on the northwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, has been entirely leased, despite the fact that the steel work is not yet completed.

The structure, which occupies a plot 78 feet on Sixty-ninth Street, overlooking Normal College grounds, and 100 feet 5 inches on Lexington Avenue, was purchased in September, 1915, from the George B. Post estate and the Simpson estate by the Brixton Construction Corporation. Renting plans were finally finished and delivered to Pease & Elliman, agents, on Jan. 15. The first lease was actually signed on Jan. 19, and the last lease, completing the renting of the building, was signed on the 2d of March, so that it took about six weeks to completely rent the building, although it will not be fully finished until Aug. 1 next.

TORRENS AMENDMENTS.

Four Bills in the Legislature to Patch Up Title Registration.

The four bills pending in the Legislature for amendments to the Torrens system of land title registration show that there is a genuine demand for reform in transferring and mortgaging land.

The Simpson-Cotillo bill is submitted on behalf of Register Hopper of New York County, the Hamilton-Fertig bill on behalf of Register Polak of Bronx County, the Boylan-Ellenbogen bill on behalf of a committee of the New York Real Estate Board, and the Gilchrist-Perlman bill on behalf of private parties.

The Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee announced at a joint hearing held in Albany last week that a bill would be reported out of the committee if the proponents of the respective bills would agree upon the proper amendments. There is, unfortunately, no little difference between the interested parties. Matters of practical experience gained in the administration of the present law seem to be subordinate to the individual ideas of one of the original Torrens Commissioners who drafted the present law and who represents the interests in support of the Boylan-Ellenbogen bill.

Discussing the merits of the bills, Matthew J. Wheelehan, who has made a close study of the Torrens system and registered several titles under the act, said yesterday:

"The Simpson-Cotillo bill is drawn along the practical lines of the Massachusetts Torrens act. Its chief features are (1) that the official examiner of title is constituted a public official, with all the powers of an official referee, to take evidence and proof of the applicant's title; (2) the procedure is changed from an action at law to a special statutory proceeding for the registration of a land title; (3) provisions for permanent registration of title, and (4) a compulsory insurance or guarantee fund indemnifying the registered owner in a case where he might suffer personal loss through defect in the proceedings or through the ministerial acts of the Register.

"The pivotal points of the American Torrens system are public official examiners of title and simple court proceedings. The New York law has ignored these essentials and made registration of title unduly cumbersome in attempting to make a lawsuit out of every registration. It is now sought to impress upon the Legislature, experience to the contrary notwithstanding, that the present act is practical and that its cumbersome provisions must be retained. This is the attitude of the proponents of the Boylan-Ellenbogen bill. Their amendments, instead of facilitating registration proceedings, would make the law still more unworkable.

"The present law has failed chiefly because it attempts to impose ministerial duties upon a Justice of the Supreme Court to whom the application is made, who is engaged in the hearing of ordinary litigations, who is disinclined to devote an undue portion of his time to the reading of the history of a land title, and with no special qualification and training in conveyancing. The New York statute in this respect has been a failure by making registration of title extraordinarily difficult at the outset. It is sought to retain this onerous and impractical provision in the Boylan-Ellenbogen bill and all the other bills except the Simpson-Cotillo bill.

"The procedure for the registration of title in New York has met with condemnation of the courts because the official examiner of title is the paid employe of the applicant and that practically upon his certificate of title a certificate may be obtained in uncontested cases without a formal hearing. The Simpson-Cotillo bill abrogates this provision in the present law and substitutes therefor a proper hearing before the official examiner, on whom power is conferred to take proof of title as a Master in Chancery or a special referee, which is in accordance with the principles of the statutes of Illinois, Massachusetts, and elsewhere.

"The only bill which will make registration of title feasible and practical is the Simpson-Cotillo bill, because it brings the landowner in direct contact with the Register, in that he deals directly with the public official to whom the application is made and his title is publicly and officially examined through a procedure which has proved practical and feasible elsewhere."

Howard Beach Improvements.

Improvements aggregating in cost over $100,000 have been made during the past year by the Howard Beach Estates on their property on Jamaica Bay. They include 9,000 feet of asphalt pavement, 5,000 feet of cement curbing, and 4,000 feet of cement sidewalk. Twenty-nine blocks have been topsoiled and seeded, nearly four miles of streets graded, 1,200 shade trees planted, and the docks and canals extensively improved.

Recent sales of building lots have been made to James A. Wendell, Cornelius V. Collins, Harriet E. Mundell, La Motte K. Devendorf, M. Sevren, and John A. O'Connor.

Brokers Bill Approved.

The proposed regulation of the business of real estate brokerage as provided in the Norton-Davis bill now before the legislature, was formally indorsed by the Real Estate Association of Syracuse at the regular meeting held March 8, by the Board of Real Estate Brokers of Poughkeepsie and Dutchess County at a regular meeting held March 8, and also by the Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers at a meeting held March 14. The matter is before the other boards in the State and the local organization of White Plains was the first to approve.

THE CITY'S GROWTH AND POPULATION

Final Figures Agreed Upon by Authorities Place the City's Population at 5,602,841.

DECREASE IN MANHATTAN

Exodus to Other Boroughs by Homeseekers—Bronx and Queens Show Big Increase.

By L. FLETCHER SNAPP.

According to final official figures, agreed upon by the Controller of the City of New York, the Board of Health, and the State and Federal Census Bureaus, the City of New York has today a population of 5,602,841, and is increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 in every seven years.

Few people realize that, beyond all peradventure of a doubt, these official figures establish the City of New York as the world's greatest metropolis. Even back in 1911 New York forged ahead of administrative London with a lead of over 400,000, and at the beginning of 1914 she had increased this lead to 681,718.

This is highly significant in view of the fact that "Old New York," or the New York as known to the world, has increased in population since 1911 but .86 per cent. In other words, the old city, located on the Island of Manhattan, and now known as the Borough of Manhattan, in the consolidated city, is practically at a standstill in population.

The tremendous increase as shown in the official population figures of the greater city is therefore due to the growth and progress of the four other boroughs outside of Manhattan. Of these, the Borough of Queens has increased in five years 39.53 per cent., the Borough of the Bronx 37 per cent., the Borough of Brooklyn 10.8 per cent., and Richmond 14 per cent.

Thus it is shown officially that the Borough of Queens, in the percentage of increase in population, is more largely responsible for the growth of New York than any other borough of the city.

Similar figures will also show that the Borough of Queens has a greater lead in point of manufacturing and building development than any other borough of the city. In fact, as a municipal unit, Queens stands sixteenth among the manufacturing cities of the United States. In 1915 her manufactories represented a capital investment of $145,307,000, with an annual product of $151,180,000. And to give an idea of the present rapid increase in the manufacturing enterprises of the borough, it is a noteworthy fact that within the limit of thirty days last year thirty new manufacting plants were located within the borough, being an average of one a day.

While the value of the manufactured product of Queens has increased 314 per cent. during the last ten years, it is practically certain, from reasons that will be presently shown, that within the next decade the increase will exceed 1,000 per cent.

The assessed value of taxable real estate in the borough has increased from $288,768,860 in 1908 to $509,515,798 in 1915, or nearly 100 per cent. in eight years. And this is reasonably expected to mount in the future in proportion to the increase in manufactures.

A significant item showing the development of general business within the borough is the increase during the last five years in telephone stations. In the beginning of 1911 there were 8,319 stations, while at the beginning of the present year there were 23,883, being an increase of 15,404, or about 180 per cent., in five years.

While the Borough of Queens, in the City of New York, has shown such a remarkable development during the last few years—and notably dull years—there are good reasons for it, and better reasons to figure to a certainty on a far more intense, rapid, and astounding development during the next half dozen years.

Two great reasons are set forth in brief as follows:

First—While Queens is the "geographical centre" of Greater New York, the borough has been isolated by the East River almost to the present time.

This condition no longer exists. Sixteen tracks of rapid transit—through tunnels under the East River and on the Queensboro Bridge at Fifty-ninth Street and the New York Connecting Railway bridge over Ward's and Randall's Islands—is the reason.

Within a year or two it will be possible for one million people and hundreds of thousands of tons of freight to move to and from the Borough of Queens—over and under the East River—within a single hour.

Only a small fraction of the facilities of these transit systems have yet been put into effect. Within three years it is expected the last unit now under construction will have been put into operation and made to articulate with a system of railroading and rapid transit on which will have been expended, within the city limits alone, approximately one billion dollars.

Coextensive with the construction of tunnels and bridges under and over the East River there have been established rapid transit lines—subway, elevated, and surface—radiating into all parts of Queens, building up and populating the areas traversed.

The second great reason is Jamaica Bay, the hitherto dormant sheet of landlocked water, covering an area of about twenty-five square miles within the southern boundary of Queens and lying partly in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Jamaica Bay has been designated the traffic centre of future shipping in the Port of New York.

And that this designation is well merited is shown in the following analysis:

1. The water frontage of Manhattan has long since been overcongested; as well as prohibitive in cost on account of the fabulous land values and the cost of excavation and construction; and practically all the available frontage in Brooklyn suffers the physical handicap of swift tidal currents, which prohibit intensive shipping and render it almost impossible for large ships to berth successfully.

2. The City, State, and Federal Governments have therefore determined upon Jamaica Bay for the great future extension of the New York Harbor. About $2,000,000 has already been appropriated for the initiation of this enterprise, and the work is now in progress.

3. According to the plans officially accredited for waterways development, Jamaica Bay must assume pre-eminence as the shipping port of the world.

In other words, Jamaica Bay, landlocked and situated as it is at the gateway of the world's greatest city, (now handling half the commerce of the United States,) will be the heart from which will radiate the world's greatest arteries of shipping.

By reference to the map, it will be seen that Jamaica Bay is the central or focal point for coastal and transatlantic shipping, into which must eventually concentrate the traffic from the marts of the European and Asiatic continents, as well as from the Pacific Ocean, via the Panama Canal, and from South America and the North Atlantic, cutting off many hours by delivery there.

This conclusion is rendered the more emphatic from the fact that Jamaica Bay will be the clearing place for the great inland waterways now being cofistructed and projected that will establish all-water routes to practically all sections of the American continent.

The first of these is the 1,000-ton Barge Canal, now nearing completion, at a cost of more than $150,000,000, and reaching out, with a tremendous capacity for traffic, to the great lakes and south middle Canada.

While terminals for the Barge Canal are now being established in Jamaica Bay, the route will be shortened by the projected Flushing Canal, which, in addition, will open Jamaica Bay directly into the East River and Long Island Sound and through the Harlem River, short cutting into the Hudson.

The second is the Intra-Coastal Waterway, projected by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association. This will give "a continuous land-locked waterway from Boston into the Gulf of Mexico." Its estimated cost will be $100,000,000. The route is through the Cape Cod Canal, (one of its links,) Long Island Sound, Peconic Bay, Great South Bay into Jamaica Bay; thence through Sheepshead and Gravesend Bay and "through canals, rivers, bays, and sounds, down the entire Atlantic Coast," through Northern Florida into the Gulf of Mexico; thence to the Mississippi River and the Panama Canal.

It is obvious what all this will mean to Jamaica Bay, to the territories enveloping it, particularly on its north and western sides; what it will mean to the Borough of Queens and to the Borough of Brooklyn, and what it means to the City of New York, the world's metropolis.

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WOODHAVEN IMPROVEMENT.

New Street to be Opened on Queens County Line.

The residents of Woodhaven and Brooklyn adjacent to Eldert Lane, which separates Kings and Queens Counties, are interested just now in the application of the City of New York for the appointment by the Supreme Court, Kings County, of commissioners to estimate and assess damages for the opening of that street.

The area of assessment will extend about 100 feet in Kings County and about 200 feet in Queens County. About 100 feet north of Jamaica Avenue, opposite Eldert Lane, and about 100 feet south of Atlantic Avenue also, will be in the assessed area.

This street to the north of Atlantic Avenue lies partly in Brooklyn and partly in Queens Borough, and until last year was neglected by the authorities. The reason for the neglect appears to have been the failure to agree on the location and cost of a disposal plant for sewage, but within a short time it was agreed that the plant in East New York could be made available, and a petition for a sewer was presented in both the Newtown and New Lots Local Improvement Boards, and agreed to.

Connection with the East New York disposal plant will be had through Sutter Avenue main, and the sewer will run through Genesee Street, Snedeker Avenue, Rockaway Boulevard, and Eldert Lane to Jamaica Avenue.

Ultimately the remaining portion of Union Course will be connected with this main and relief afforded from the floods which follow every rain and thaw, and which at such times have made that section almost impassable.

The opening of Ninety-second Avenue (Fulton Street) from Eldert Lane to Yarmouth Street, which will make an extension of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, to Richmond Hill, will also be advanced by the improvement of Eldert Lane. In this street about four blocks are required to be opened and a continuous street will extend into Queens Borough for about two miles, affording a much-needed relief to Jamaica Avenue. It looks, at last, as if Union Course would shortly be the possessor of paved streets and sewers, and an improvement in property values may be looked forward to with the completion of elevated extension through Jamaica Avenue.

BUILDING LOAN INCREASE.

Report Shows Total Resources of Nearly $72,500,000.

The 251 savings and loan associations in New York State had on Jan. 1, 1916, total resources of nearly $72,500,000, an increase for the year of approximately $4,000,000.

"The last calendar year," says the report of Eugene L. Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, "was not especially favorable for the business of savings and loan associations, as during the fore part of the year the depression in business which existed prior to the beginning of the European war and was for a time intensified by its outbreak still prevailed, and the small wage-earners and laborers who constitute the clientele of such associations were obliged to withdraw their savings rather than add to them. Under all the circumstances, however, the progress made by these associations during the year is noteworthy. Six new associations were organized during the year and only one discontinued business.

"The total membership of the associations was 179,380, an increase of 7,133.

"Their total payments to their own members during the year amounted to over $17,000,000, or considerably more than one-fourth of their total resources at the beginning of the year. When it is remembered that these associations are not required to maintain a cash reserve and keep their funds closely invested, this showing is rather remarkable. The surplus of all associations, including the so-called nationals, was $3,191,508. The total earnings were $5,477,342. The operating expenses amounted to $435,536."

SECOND MORTGAGES.

Bill Prepared That Will Remove the Taint of Usury.

A conference has been called by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests for Friday, March 24, at 3 o'clock, in the library of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the bill which will remove the taint of usury from second mortgages. Invitations have been extended to a number of prominent real estate owners, agents, and brokers. In drafting and introducing into the Legislature a bill of this character the Advisory Council is endeavoring to carry out a carefully prepared program to improve mortgage conditions throughout the city.

The council has also announced a conference between the Mayor, the Controller, Lawson Purdy, Martin Saxe, and members of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests for next Tuesday, to consider the effect which the two Brown bills establishing a pay-as-you-go policy for this city and moving back the tax dates from May and November to January and July will have upon the real estate conditions here in New York City.

There has been considerable opposition raised to these two bills by different associations, upon the ground that the present tax burden is so onerous that any legislation which would increase this burden would be unwise at the present time.

If it should be found out that these two bills would impose a heavy burden on property owners, it is quite likely that before they were long on the statute books they might be repealed. Rather than encourage the enactment of legislation during one session and its repeal during another, as has quite frequently been the case with laws affecting real estate, the Advisory Council thought it would be wise to thoroughly consider the various aspects presented at this time, and possibly some modifications in the bills might be obtained whereby their requirements would not be so exacting.

SEEKS VENTILATING PLAN.

Commissioner Hodge Takes Up Problems Presented by the Subways

To Commissioner Hodge, as an engineer of standing and experience, the Public Service Commission has left the task of looking further into the problem of ventilating the new subways. The strong objection of the real estate men to the suggested line of sidewalk gratings along Broadway and other crowded thoroughfares has impressed the commission, and it is prepared to remedy the condition, if it is possible. But so far it is not convinced that it is possible.

In declining to accept as final the report of the committee headed by William Barclay Parsons, the commission was careful not to cast any reflections upon it, but since those who have already had to do with the subways have nothing further to suggest, it is now anxious to make sure that no suggestions of value from outside sources are overlooked.

In discussing the matter yesterday, Commissioner Hodge pointed out that the element of cost could not be forgotten. He was quite sure that a perfectly satisfactory method of ventilation could be devised if the city were able to purchase lots at intervals along the route of the subway for ventilating purposes only. Through these could be run shafts to the upper air, by which the foul air could be ejected far above the traffic of the street. But it would be, in the Commissioner's opinion, a very costly expedient, and he was not inclined to believe that the commission would sanction its adoption.

Certain persons have suggested to the commission that something of the same sort should be done through private property. They would acquire at intervals along the subway easements to carry ventilating pipes under or through existing houses, and then construct shafts at the back of them, so as to carry the foul air up. But this also seemed to Commissioner Hodge to involve very heavy cost. Such permanent easements he considered would take so greatly from the value of the buildings affected, and the great square shafts which it would be necessary to erect would be such a detriment to the property, that he believed, he said, that the city would have to pay an altogether prohibitive price for the privilege.

So the commission is at present very much at sea as to what can be done. It is willing to consider any reasonable suggestion and to adopt any practicable plan, but so far nothing satisfactor has been presented to it.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Report Shows a 20% Increase for February Over 1915.

Building operations throughout the country, as reflected by the summaries of permits issued in the principal cities, made an altogether satisfactory showing for the month of February.

The comparative statement with January is also gratifying. According to official figures received by The American Contractor, New York, the building permits granted during February in seventy-six of the largest cities of the country totaled $53,219,098, as against $44,280,506 for February last year, an increase of 20 per cent. In actual figures February exceeds January, the aggregate of which was $51,697,497, although January's increase in percentage over January, 1915, was thirty-five.

The comparative gains are widely scattered and are not chargeable, as they are sometimes, to special activities in the larger cities. Of the seventy-six cities on the list, fifty-four show gains. In spite of the most active efforts being made in this city to radically readjust its construction policies, it shows only a slight comparative loss as against February last year.

The combined showing for January and February is excellent, a total of $103,088,005, as compared with $81,512,340 for the first two months of 1915, an increase of 26 per cent.

BOWERY MERCHANTS WANT FRESH START

Name an Incubus to Substantial Commercial Development, They Declare.

BETTER TRANSIT NEEDED

Realty Values at Low Ebb and Good Tenants Hard to Get—Prospects for the Future.

Not in a long time has so much interest been directed toward the Bowery as was the case last week. It was all due to the suggestion made by a body of business men and others hopeful of its future welfare that a new name be selected for the thoroughfare which would not be so reminiscent of tough, although interesting, life as recalled by the name Bowery.

Whatever may be the result of this effort, the very fact that the suggestion has been made indicates that the business people there realize, perhaps as never before, that the old days have passed not only into history, but largely into tradition, and that a new order of things is necessary if the Bowery is to attain the prominence which that wide thoroughfare rightly deserves in the commercial activity of the city.

A good sign of this awakened interest lies in the organization early in the year of the Manhattan Bridge Transit Improvement Association, now containing nearly 200 members, including all of the banking, financial, real estate, and business interests on and near the Bowery. It is this body which has aroused all of the present agitation over the change of name. Whether that occurs or not, the discussion cannot help but work to the benefit of the Bowery, as it will give a wider appreciation of its possibilities, and the reason which has led so many merchants there, and old New Yorkers many of them are, too, to favor dropping the venerable but not always honored name.

Those who favor the change do so on the ground of self-preservation. It is a business proposition. Talk with any of the officers of the association or the reputable merchants there who favor the change, and one will see how strongly they feel regarding the popular aversion to work on the Bowery or even purchase goods bearing a Bowery mark. One of the large wholesale firms there whose building runs through to Elizabeth Street uses the Elizabeth Street number entirely for its business address. Furniture houses there which deliver goods in other parts of the city are said to remove the Bowery address from their wagons when they get beyond its limits.

"The real estate and business interest have felt the situation keenly," said Jacob Finkelstein, Secretary of the association, yesterday. "If it is hard to sell realty on the Bowery it is harder to get the class of tenants which would make the Bowery a prominent commercial thoroughfare. The opening of the two new bridges and the splendid improvements they have made at Delancey and Canal Streets ought to make the Bowery, especially in their immediate vicinity, desirable for better trade uses. Canal Street is showing steady improvement, and the blocks opposite the Manhattan Bridge approach show evidences of the modern business revival.

"Property owners find it difficult to get satisfactory loans; operators look somewhere else. The Bowery is still suffering from its disagreeable history. The proposal to change the name is not due to any lack of sentimental interest, but because it seems absolutely necessary to make a fresh start under a new name to stimulate substantial business conditions."

Central Broadway has been most favorably suggested, but Cooper Avenue is also favored as a name peculiarly associated with the Bowery in view of the Cooper Union at the head of the thoroughfare. The members of the association expect to agree on a suitable name in the near future, and present a resolution to that effect to the Board of Aldermen.

In addition to its campaign for a more reputable name the association is also working for better transit facilities over the Manhattan Bridge. It objects to the shuttle car 5-cent fare service over the bridge, and wants the B. R. T. line to run through cars over the bridge, as is done on the Brooklyn Bridge.

"Our first and immediate aim," says the association in its circular of needs, "is to get the assistance of the city authorities to induce the B. R. T. system to send one-half of the trolley car traffic now crossing the Brooklyn Bridge across the Manhattan Bridge. Our second aim is to get the Broadway-Brooklyn elevated lines to build a spur and divert part of the elevated traffic from the Brownsville section of Brooklyn over Manhattan Bridge."

Many other worthy improvements for the betterment of the Bowery are also among the aims of the association.

The officers of the Manhattan Bridge Transit Improvement Association are: President, Charles H. Shulman; Vice Presidents, Nathan Marcus and Henry A. Bade; Treasurer, Jean H. Jube; Secretary, Jacob Finkelstein; and on the Executive Board are J. Stanley Foster, President of the Bowery Bank; Henry A. Clinkunbroomer, Vice President of the Bowery branch of the Chatham and Phenix Bank; Charles Guilden, M. Garfunkel, Morris Jacoby, Max Mandel, David Shaff, Herman Smith, Robert S. Ferguson, Herman Harrison, Samuel Geisler, Julius Blumberg, Nathaniel H. Lybna, William Sugarman, Samuel Witty, and J. F. Geis.

BACON URGES NEED OF NEW WORLD LAW

Predicts a Binding Code Will Be Drawn Up After the War.

DEFINES AMERICA'S DUTY

Favors Obligatory Military Service and the Fostering of a National Spirit.

Ex-Secretary of State Robert M. Bacon discussed recently the status of international law after the great war is ended. That this would be one of the big world questions to be settled when Europe was once more at peace, he said, was certain.

"No international policy," said Mr. Bacon, "which is not based on a respect for international law can possibly endure. The relations of our country with other nations must depend upon certain accepted, well-defined rules of international conduct which shall apply with equal force to all the members of the society of nations, granting to each one equal rights and imposing equal obligations.

"I firmly believe that when this war is over international law will make a greater advance than it has ever made before in its short history, and that not only will its recognition become general, but that nations will rely upon it as the only sure foundation upon which their permanent relations can rest. If this be not so, then the world will have passed into a state of chaos where no man dare look upon the future, for we have either to depend upon the rule of law to regulate our international conduct and secure our international rights, or submit to the rule which shall leave the weaker nations at the mercy of the needs and desires of the more powerful. There is no middle course. In the critical situation which civilization is now called upon to face there can be no compromise.

"There can be no question that it is the moral duty of individuals not only to refrain themselves from violating the rights of others, but to see that the rights of the weak and helpless are respected. Such, also, is the higher moral duty of nations.

Inadequacy Long Recognized.

"International law, like national law, is a process of evolution, and its inadequacy, as it exists today, has long been generally recognized. The very violations in the present crisis have served to emphasize the need of 'new rules of the game,' but it is inconceivable that the nations should not, by common agreement, recognize and supply this need, devising the machinery by which the laws may be made effective, using, if necessary, the combined military strength of the powers.

"If I dwell upon our legal and moral international rights and the source from which they are derived, it is in order to emphasize what I believe to be the present international obligations of this country. Never was there such an opportunity for a nation, and our clear duty has been and still is, I believe, to take the initiative; for in this great crisis, in which all our ideals and principles are at stake, the outside nations of the world have looked and are still looking to us.

"For more than a century this country, by reason of its geographical situation, and its traditions, was regarded by its citizens as isolated from the rest of the world. With the affairs of other nations, separated from us by two great oceans, we had no intimate concern. Abstention from interference with their affairs became one of the principles of our national life. It was generally believed that this condition was permanent, but a few years have served to bring about a complete change. With the annexation of Hawaii, and with the addition of territory after the war with Spain, we found our boundaries suddenly extended, so that the insular character of our country was gone. The progress of science has destroyed forever the security supposedly afforded by two oceans.

Says World Has Grown Small.

"The policy of our fathers to refrain from entangling European alliance was unquestionably wise, but the world has lately grown very small and the nations have been brought very near to each other and have become, to a great extent, interdependent. We have been forced by the inevitable progress of affairs into the society of nations, and we cannot escape our duties and our obligations.

"If we are not willing to make sacrifices for the country and enjoy material prosperity in peaceful contentment, the virility will decrease and the national spirit will decline.

"I believe in obligatory military service, not alone because it is the only way in which our citizens can be trained to fight in defense of their country, but also because, though they may never have to fight, by this democratic training of all our men, and it is truly democratic, permitting of no discrimination, they will become better men and, in consequence, better citizens."

In discussing preparedness Mr. Bacon said:

"There is work to be done by every one: in the schools, in educating the children to a realization of American ideals; among our foreign-born, that they may understand the meaning of American allegiance and appreciation of the privilege of American citizenship; among our native-born, lest they forget, in the pursuit of their material advancement, the spirit of their fathers who fought at Gettysburg or Bunker Hill; and there is an infinite amount of work to be done in bringing home to all the people a true conception of the real needs of defense, so that they will not tolerate upon the part of their representatives in the Government either delay or half measures or any temporising, makeshift policy which will give to the country a false confidence, more fatal even than the unarmed pacifism which rejects every thought of preparedness.

"Such, I believe, is the duty of Americans. And through these efforts will come the growth of a national spirit which necessarily must be the first step toward national self-respect, legitimate national pride, from which alone will spring a realization of our honorable international obligations."

Inwood Owners Organize.

Business men and property owners of the Inwood section have organized as a branch of the Broadway Association, with offices at the Inwood Independent Club, to secure important improvements. Thomas J. Leonard has been elected Chairman, Alfred H. Lee, Treasurer; F. Allen Smith, Secretary. David Robinson will have charge of the activities of the organization. It is proposed to urge the Public Service Commission to establish through train service from Dyckman Street to 215th Street. Raised tracks of the 207th Street crosstown line will also be recommended. A branch Post Office is another of the needs of Inwood.

Mountain Lakes Fire Department.

Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, has installed a fire company, and incorporation papers have been filed in Morris County, New Jersey. W. H. Lewis has been appointed Chief of the department with Arthur T. Holton and William E. Griffithe as assistants. It will also consist of more than forty members. The fire apparatus, which consists of a chemical auto-engine, will be housed in a large garage on Midvale Drive, near the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western station at Mountain Lakes.

HONGKONG'S BIG SHOP.

A New Department Store Is Opened in the Chinese City.

The opening of the new department store building of Sincere & Co., Hongkong is described by Consul General George E. Anderson, who is stationed there. The bulk of the stock was transferred from the old to the new location between business days.

"The new building," he says, "is of steel and reinforced concrete construction, five stories in height, (the limit allowed by the Hongkong ordinances), with roof garden, and was planned with proper regard for convenience of stock, light, window display, roomy passageways, prompt elevator service, and all similar requirements. It occupies half a city block and has entrances on three streets. While it is still far short of the up-to-date equipment of American department stores, the establishment is a distinct advance in the retail trade of the Far East, and marks a new era in Chinese business in South China."

The Chinese department stores in Hongkong, Mr. Anderson says, have felt the general depression of business in the Far East—and in South China particularly—during the past year, but on the whole their business has been much better than was anticipated, and results have been much more satisfactory than trade in the earlier months of the year promised. The proportion of business done by these Chinese establishments with foreigners has about doubled in the last two years.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Cocks & Willets have leased to Robert Graves of New York City Mrs. Sally Farnham's place at Great Neck, L. I.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, the place of Irving Bacheller, the novelist, at Riverside, Greenwich, Conn., to Gerish H. Milliken.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has leased for Harry F. Godfrey his country estate at Old Westbury, L. I., to Louis E. Stoddard for the season. The property consists of about twenty-five acres, with a large modern house and outbuildings. The same broker has also leased to Percy R. Pyne, 2d, the Henry P. Taller house on the Shore Road at Roslyn, L. I.

Herbert A. Sherman has leased for E. H. Conger his place adjoining the Apawamis Club, on Highland Road, Rye, N. Y., consisting of a furnished house and garage, to James F. Fisher, President of the North Adams Manufacturing Company of North Adams, Mass.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for Miss Anne Towle her country place overlooking the Sound in Brevoort Lane, Rye, for the Summer season, to Adolph W. Kempner.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have rented Rochroane, the estate of M. S. Beltzhoover at Irvington-on-Hudson, to Ralph L. Shainwald, President of the Standard Paint Company, for the season.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, s s, part of Lot 158, map of Henry Rutgers, 25x71; Market St, e s, Lot 453, map of H. Rutgers; Market St, s e corner of Madison St, 25x—; Madison St, s w corner of Pike St, 111x—; Pike St, 63.4 s s, 50x90; Pike St, s s, 88.4 ft n of 127th St, 16.7x90, 126th St, n s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 25x90.11; 3d Av, e s, 80.1 ft n of 127th St, 24.11x—; Aimee F. Kahn to James A. Trowbridge, Noroton, Conn., March 17, 3 years, as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$15,000
SAME PROPERTY; 2d and Madison Avs, w s, 55.11 ft n of 128th St, 14x70; Louis J. Kahn et al. to Aimee F. Kahn, 2,003 Madison Av, March 17, due as per bond, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St.....$10,840
2D AV, s e s, 51 ft s of 93d St, 25x100; Davidens M. Lowden to Henry Hafen, 843 Crotona Park North, due as per bond, March 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,000
2D AV, e s, 26 ft s of 93d St, 25x100; Davidens M. Lowden to Elsie C. Steinhoff, 2,492 Elm Place, March 15, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,000
9TH AV, n e corner of 42d St, 20x80; John J. Quigley to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 17, due as per bond.....$8,000
10TH ST, n s, 47.10 ft e of Avenue A, 23.10x109.7; Sarah Dlugasch to Eugene Lamb Richards, trustee in bankruptcy of Adolf Mandel, 61 Broadway, March 14, 2 years, 6 p. c.....$6,410
84TH ST, s s, 134 ft e of Columbus Av, 16x102.2; John J. Quigley to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 17, due as per bond.....$3,000
90TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Jacob Dieter to Caroline L. Nockin, 382 West 120th St, March 17, prior mtg $50,000, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500
90TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Jacob Dieter to Thomas J. Caulfield and another, 110 West 90th St, March 17, prior mtg $21,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, 1,805, w s, 25x100.7; Ella V. Gibney and another to Bridget Hehns, guardian, 489 East 168th St, March 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000
BRIGGS AV, w s, 193.4 n s of 194th St, 48.3x82.3; Edna W. Dodge to Irene E. Wright, 351 East 141st St, Feb. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Irene E. Wright, 351 East 141st St.....$3,000
JENNINGS ST, 823, n s, 16.8x100; Ida Ruschman to Benjamin C. Marsh, 20 Jones St, March 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,300
JENNINGS ST, 831, n s, 16.9x100; Sparta Realty Co., Inc., to Benjamin C. Marsh, 20 Jones St, March 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,300
LOTS 13 to 18, Parcel 21, map of William B. Ogden; also Main St, e s, 25 ft n of Mary St, 90.8x90.5; also land in Manhattan; Cath. Pilkington to Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William St, Feb. 24, due as per bond; attorney, Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William St.....$25,000
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, being Lot 91, Map 1, South Vernon Park; Becker-Scalson Co. to John Stahl, 640 East 240th St, March 14, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. B. Wechsler, 132 Nassau St.....$3,500
WYSE AV, s e corner Home St, 100.4x100.8; also 167th St, s s, 137.5 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 37.5x100; Mitchell Smoleroff to Peter Sinnott, 967 East 165th St, given to secure terms of agreement and two notes, March 17, due as per bond; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$7,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 474; George E. Chisholm against Abraham Gruber et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.
IRVING PLACE, e s, 27 ft s of 19th St, 20x108.8; Adele A. Bass against Pauline S. Baker et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,408 and 1,468; 9th Av, 692; 9th Av, 707, and 154th St, 50l to 50l West; West Side Bank against Louise Eckhardt; notice of attachment; attorneys, Felt & Elias.
SAME PROPERTY; West Side Bank against Louise Eckhardt et al.; notice of attachment; attorneys, Felt & Elias.
19TH ST, 153 and 155 West; Louis J. Weil et al. against 153 West 19th Street et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lindsay, Kalish & Palmer.

Bronx.

GIFFORD AV, s s, 523.8 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x93.2; Dora Frank against Icack Olsen; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. Lewison.
PROSPECT AV, 780; City Real Estate Co. against Hertha Bloomberg et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.
LOT 1, part of, map of subdivision of property of Henry D. Tiffany, 23d Ward; Charles Oakes, as trustee, against George Ringler & Co. et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. B. De Luca.
LOTS 32, 33, 34, and 35, maps showing subdivision of property of estate of William B. Ogden; Ferdinand R. Minrath against James A. Corcoran et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Headley, Lauterbach & Johnson.
3D AV, n e corner of Bathgate Av, 145x 150.1; 3d Av, 3,079; 3d Av, s e corner of 187th St, 77.1x285.5; Solomon H. Jackson against Carrie H. Rosenfield et al.; partition suit; attorney, P. E. Jackson.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

PLEASANT AV, 359, all; Herbert W. Heath to Arcangelo Cesarano, 2 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, O. Miceli, 240 East 115th St.....$420
2D AV, 632, store floor and basement; Sarah G. Rourke to George J. Wepfer, 346 East 37th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St.....$1,400
8TH AV, 462, all; John E. Roosevelt et al., trustees, to Silver Lunch Co., Inc., 906 8th Av, 21 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Hy M. Flatteau, 51 Chambers St.....$4,000
27TH ST, 12-16 West, store and basement; Charles Kaye to Harry Welpin and another, 145 2d Av, 10 years from March 1, 1915; attorney, John Toch, 13 West 27th St.....$7,600

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

WHO name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 42, w s, 24x80; Fannie Werner to F. W. Realty Corporation, 55 Liberty St, all liens, Feb. 28; address 55 Liberty St.....$1
BROADWAY, n s, 125 ft e of 204th St, 25x 150; Clarissa H. Livingston, daughter and heir Edw. Livingston, deceased, to Mary A. Dean, Sycamore Av and 252d St, and Fannie F. McM. Welch, 15 East 71st St, March 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....Exchange
BROADWAY, n s, 175 ft e of 204th St, 25x 150; Mary A. Dean and another to Clarissa H. Livingston, 17 East 74th St, March 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
BOWERY, 251-261½, e s, 51.2 ft n of 3d St, 28.2x100.3x27.2x93.9; Lafayette A. Goldstone to Hy Elsner, 1,428 Pacific St, Brooklyn, b. and s., all liens, March 15; attorney, Wilmore Anway, 141 Broadway.....$1
BOWERY, w s, bound s by land of Robertson n by land of Hy. Astor w by land of Presbyterian Congregation, 75x100; Elted Corporation to Samuel Gresner, 1,361 Madison Av, one-half part, mtg $60,000, March 17; attorney, Max Miller, 135 Broadway..$100
CANNON ST, 10, e s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Fannie Werner to F. W. Realty Corporation, 55 Liberty St, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, B. Werner, 55 Liberty St...$1
FAIRVIEW AV, s s, 100.3 ft e of Broadway, runs n e along avenue 612.8 to n w s of Wadsworth Terrace s w and s 594.6x w 219.5x n 95.11 to beginning; Wadsworth Terrace, plot begins 100 ft n of 190th St and 98 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 54x290.6x irregular; Lawrence Jacob et al., executors, to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, all liens, March 11; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$38,500
ORCHARD ST, 198 and 200, s e s, 31 ft s w of Houston St, 37.10x100.7; Samual Werner to F. W. Realty Corporation, 55 Liberty St, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, B. Werner, 55 Liberty St.....$1
ST. MARK'S PLACE, n s, 69 ft e of 2d Av, 27.5x34.5; Isaac Oshiag to John J. Britton, Lyndhurst, L. I., mtg $10,000, all liens, March 17; address, 320 Broadway.....$1
1ST AV, n w corner 101st St, 100.11x40; Fannie Werner to F. W. Realty Corporation, 55 Liberty St, all liens, Feb. 26; mttorney, B. Werner, 55 Liberty St.....$1
5TH AV, 1,361, e s, 50.5 ft s of 113th St, 25.3x100; Fannie Werner to F. W. Realty Corporation, 55 Liberty St, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, B. Werner, 55 Liberty St...$1
7TH AV, 2422, w s, 106.7 ft n of 126th St, 19.8x91.2; Aaron Coleman to Henrietta E. Van Buren, Hemble, England, executrix, &c., Smith T. Van Buren, mtg $33,000, b. and s., all liens, March 13; attorney, John M. Knox, 19 Liberty St.....$1
8TH AV, 2,429, w s, 25 ft n of 130th St, 25.6x100; Agnes Fandl to Charles Frey, 327 West 69th St, mtg $14,750, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
8TH AV, 2,429, w s, 25 ft n of 130th St, 25.6 x100; Albert L. Frey, 1921 Erie Av, Philadelphia, Penn., to Agnes Farrell, 11 West 102d St, mtg $14,750, March 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
10TH ST, 370 East, s s, 25x92.8; Fannie Werner to F. W. Realty Corporation, 55 Liberty St, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, B. Werner, 55 Liberty St.....$1
25TH ST, 331 East, n e s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.11; Dora Diamant to David Diamant, 8,717 Bay 15th St, Brooklyn, mtg $13,875, b. and s., March 8, 1906.....$1
30TH ST, 216 East, s s, 206.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x98.9; D. H. Jackson Co. to Cora S. Rosenthal, Rugby Road, Cedarhurst, L. I., mtg $7,000, April 16, 1915; attorneys, Goldsmith, R., M. & B., 35 Nassau St.....$1
77TH ST, 243 East, s s, 204 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Samuel Werner to F. W. Realty Corporation, 55 Liberty St, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, B. Werner, 55 Liberty St...$1
102D ST, 212 East, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Fannie Werner to F. W. Realty Corporation, 55 Liberty St, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, B. Werner, 55 Liberty St...$1
103D ST, 339-41 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Bertha and Leopold Orwan to Pauline Rosenzweig, 351 East 82d St, and Cillie Wildfeuer, 337 East 82d St, 1-3 part, all liens, Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Pauline Rosenzweig and another to Emanuel Feldman, 206 East 70th St, mtg $25,000, all of, March 15; attorney, same.....$1
184TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 75x98.11; Louise Eckhardt to Congregation Mount Sinai of Washington Heights, 600 West 181st St, mtg $18,000, March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 75 ft s of 175th St, 25x 100.7; Bowery Savings Bank to Ella V. Gibney and another, 1,946 Inwood Av, Philadelphia, Penn., March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100
CROTONA AV, n w corner of 170th St, 40.5x 116.1; Watson Realty Co. to George G. Hyde, 423 West 162d St, March 14; attorney, George G. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$1
EDISON AV, e s, 300 ft s of Tremont Road, 50x100; Paulina Lifnert to Antonio Sorge, 2,057 1st Av, mtg $6,000, April 14; attorney, Antonio Sorge, 2,057 1st Av.....$100
ELLISON AV, e s, 175 ft n of Marion Av, 50x100; Christian Wilhelm to Caroline Haffen, 2,305 Creston Av, and another, trust mtg $1,000, March 14; attorneys, Frees & McB., 3,029 3d Av.....$100
LOT 16, Map Van Cortland estate; Emil Altman to Frances Altman, 125 Sherman Av, mtg $4,687, March 16; attorneys, Alexander & G., 51 Chambers St.....$1
LOTS 136 and 137, amended map Brownwood Park; Mary E. Moore to Edwin Ginn, Boston, Mass., mtg $8,000, Nov. 30, 1915; attorney, Philip Carpenter, 111 Broadway..$1
MORRIS AV, n e corner of Mount Hope Place, 125x95; Edward J. McCready to Frank J. Muhlfeld, 806 Crotona Park North, mtg $89,500, March 16; attorneys, Miller & R., 55 Liberty St.....
PARK AV, 3,408 to 3,412, e s, 50.10x212; George B. Nicnols to Gotham Mtg. Co., 38 Park Row, mtg $9,500, June 24, 1914; attorney, George Y. Bauchle, 38 Park Row.....$100
SIMPSON ST, 1,160, e s, 25x100; Rudolph Elkan to Gertie Halpin, 27 West 118th St, mtg $18,000, Feb. 16; attorneys, Price Bros., 271 Broadway.....$100
UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 129.2 ft s of Boscobel Place, 58.4x irregular; Boyne Bridge Realty Co., Inc., to Ithane Co. Hill, 3,682 Broadway, mtg $45,000, March 1; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St.....$100
UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 245.11 ft s of Boscobel Place, 58.11x121; same to Frederick Rohrs, 1,435 University Av, and another, mtg $45,000, March 1; same attorney...$100
UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 187.6 ft s of Boscobel Place, 58.4x127.7; same to Nellie A. Rohrs, 1,430 University Av, mtg $45,000, March 1; same attorney.....$100
3D AV, 2,676, e s, 57.8 irregular; Frank Mucha to Elise Halm, 424 East 149th St, mtg $15,000, March 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

Bronx Leases.

BATHGATE AV, 1,599, 24 store; Aaron S. Landhold to Bertha Schorr, 1,599 Bathgate Av, 3 years and 2 months from May 1, 1916; attorney, Bertha Schon, 1,599 Bathgate Av.....$600

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, March 20.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

83th St, 127 East, n w corner of Lexington Av, 41.8x100, six-story flat and stores; Marie Himowich against H. S. Goldsmith; J. N. Heffat, attorney; Henry Feldman, referee; due, $1,901.93; taxes, &c., $900.
120th St, 60 East, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 18x100.11, five-story flat; M. B. May, executor, against Sophie Kress et al; Wolf & K., attorneys; due, $13,405.71; taxes, &c., $203.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

14th St, 231 East, n s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 20x103.3, five-story tenement and stores; M. I. Borg et al., executors, against Equitable Realty Co. et al.; Leventritt, C. & N., attorneys; due, $34,470.90.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Anthony Av, 1,980, e s, 45.2 ft n of 178th St, 24.2x90, three-story tenement; Julius Heiderman against Joseph Lewis et al.; Julius Heiderman, attorney; due, $1,216.12; taxes, &c., $880.27; subject to prior mortgage of $6,000.

By Henry Brady.

219th St, East, n e corner of Barnes Av, 52.6x114; T. J. Byrne against Ludwig Rach et al.; L. F. Moynahan, attorney; J. J. Brady, referee; due, $1,244.37; taxes, &c., $450.76.

Tuesday, March 21.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

141st St, 622 and 624 West, s s, 325 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, eight-story Axton Court apartment house; T. D. McCaddon against Murray Hill Realty Co. et al.; Stoddard & M., attorneys; due, $44,380.35; taxes, &c., $2,384.25.
123d St, 131 West, n s, 345 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; L. B. Wechsler against S. A. Bishop and another; R. V. Wechsler, attorney; due, $7,047.18; taxes, &c., $8.

By Joseph P. Day.

99th St, 58 West, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; M. B. Noble et al. against Charles Fortham and another, executors; Noble & C., attorneys; due, $18,634.23; taxes, &c., $72.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Park Av, 3,466, e s, 102.2 ft n of 167th St, 38.8x101.1x irregular, five-story tenement; J. G. Wentz against Maicke Building Corp. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $14,480.70; taxes, &c., $141.72.

By Daniel W. Greenwald.

Whitlock Av, 980, e s, 449.8 ft s of Hunts Point Road, 25x123.6, three-story house; W. H. Bones and another, executors and trustees, against Robert Burnett et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $8,305.91; taxes, &c., $395.05.
239th St, s s, 265 ft w of Katonah Av, 40x 100; Jennie Schezer et al. against F. B. Newell et al.; Edward Jacobs, attorney, due, $1,036.08; taxes, &c., $249.45.

Wednesday, March 22.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50-52, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, extending through to 22-28 Elizabeth St, 75x 200x100x25x100, Atlantic Garden buildings and tenements; Columbia Trust Co. against Louis Levy et al.; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $103,980.34; taxes, &c., $4,211.24.

By Charles A. Berrian.

120th St, 434 East, s s, 208.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11, two-story frame house; Bowery Savings Bank against C. W. Schluter et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $3,356.47; taxes, &c., $260.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Pelham Lane, n w corner of Pelham Bay Park, 369.5x817.9x791.8; E. A. English against C. J. Chapman et al.; I. N. Tompkins, attorney; due, $8,443; taxes, &c., $850.

By Charles A. Berrian.

De Kalb St, n e corner of 210th St, 112.2x 58.4x irregular; Tremont Building and Loan Association against J. A. Powers et al.; action 1; Friend & F., attorneys; due, $678.02; taxes, &c., $1,117.54.
Steuben Av, w s, 200 ft s of 210th St, 25.3x 107.6x irregular; same against same; action 2; same attorneys; due, $2,068.63; taxes, &c., $404.12.

Thursday, March 23.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

11th St, 342 and 344 West, s e corner of Washington St, 21.9x49.4, five-story tenement and stores; also 340 West 11th St, 37.2x102, three-story front and rear tenements; executors' sale, estate of Patrick Anderson, deceased.

By Henry Brady.

Canal St, 526, s w corner of Washington St, 20x80, four-story building; A. F. Wood against William Quade & another; Wood, C. & S., attorneys; due, $16,026.33; taxes, &c., $215.45.

By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 235 West, n s, 441.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; R. B. Hirsch and another, trustees, against J. G. Wagner et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $9,627.96; taxes, &c., $583.85.
120th St, 237 West, n s, 458.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.7x100.11, three-story dwelling; E. W. King against same; same attorneys; due, $9,629.50; taxes, &c., $583.95.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Beck St, 680, s s, 326.6 ft e of Avenue St. John, 54.2x125, five-story flat; Samuel Blumner against American Land Credit Corp. et al.; A. W. Levy, attorney; due, $6,864.24; taxes, &c., $683.69.
Tyndall Av, 3,031, w s, 175 ft s of 261st St, 37.6x85, two-story frame house; O. G. Smith, trustee, against George McCormack et al.; C. F. Moody, attorney; due, $8,720.69; taxes, &c., $90.21.

By Henry Brady.

Clinton Av, 1,813, w s, 121.9 ft n of 169th St, 28.10x138.2, five-story flat; S. C. Powell against Emma Dilberger et al.; Powell & S., attorneys; due, $4,948.80; taxes, &c., $134; prior mortgage $29,000.

Friday, March 24.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

111th St, 20 East, s s, 218 ft e of 5th Av, 26.11x100.11, five-story flat; Charles Elbogen and another; M. J. Bennett et al.; Jacob Marx, attorney; due, $2,270.07; taxes, &c., $71.; prior mtg $17,000.
2d Av, 1,819, e s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x78, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & P., attorneys; due, $16,337.32; taxes, &c., $1,577.98.

By Henry Brady.

Goerck St, 30, e s, 125 ft n of Broome St, 25x100, five-story basement and stores; East River Savings Institution against Fanny Wallowitz et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; due, $20,932.27; taxes, &c., $253.02.

By Samuel Marx.

115th St, 323 and 325 East, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100, two four-story tenements and stores; Rudolph Walach Co. against R. J. Imperatori et al.; August Weyman, attorney; due, $2,028.84; taxes, &c., $2,877.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

149th St, 327 East, n s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x90, two-story frame house; Robert McGill against G. M. Barretto et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; due, $5,301.38; taxes, &c., $1,128.59.

By James J. Donovan.

Kelly St, 731, w s, 123 ft n of 156th St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; J. J. Varley et al. against E. J. Reilly et al.; T. Reilly, attorney; due, $9,690.46; taxes, &c., $891.18.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Decatur Av, w s, 145.25 ft n of 194th St, for a one-story brick garage, 20x28½; Helen Strauss, 2,241 Decatur Av, owner; H. Lasch, 2,141 Decatur Av, architect; cost, $350.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

5th Av, 992, to a five-story dwelling; E. D. Faulkner, premises, owner; J. F. Burrowes, 410 West 34th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PLEASANT AV, 399; Giuseppe Lucia against Francisco Celenza, owner and contractor.$731
6TH AV, 280; Joseph Elias & Co. against 239 Fifth Avenue Corporation, owner; Johnson-Kahn Co., contractor; Nat Cohen, subcontractor.....$221
53D ST, 46 West; Samuel Friedman against Wilbur R. Marple, owner; Robert J. Algie and Timothy Brennan, contractor.....$115
138TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Riverside Drive, 50x— to 157th St; Howard H. Williams against Emma L. Adams, owner; Beninati Roofing Co., contractor.....$98

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 985-967; Max Minskoff against American Real Estate Co., owner; Morris Jurnove and Reubin Derzowitz, lessees and contractors.....$360
183D ST, n w corner of Park Av, 29x101; William F. Stuhimiller against Tully Building Co., Inc., owners and contractors..$985

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

8TH AV, 1,067; Charles P. H. Gilbert against 1,067 Fifth Avenue Co., Inc., et al., March 14, 1916, (by bond).....$24,500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at Auction,

Wednesday, March 29, 1916,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

Settlement in Foreclosure Sale

THE PARK INN

(FURNISHED),

Occupying Entire Atlantic Ocean Front Between Fifth Ave. and Fourth Ave.

AT ROCKAWAY PARK,

New York City (Borough of Queens).

The magnificent Block of 22 lots, with 200 feet Ocean Beach Frontage, 220 feet on Fifth Ave. and 220 feet on Fourth Ave., with the three story, basement, and cellar FURNISHED Summer hotel, containing about 68 rooms and about 20 baths; main restaurant seating 400, billiard parlor, basement grill room, small dining rooms seating 20 persons and upward; only licensed hotel on this ocean front with one exception; one block from railroad depot.

Fifth Ave. is the main business street in Rockaway Park. This property is situated on its most attractive block and avenue.

70% may remain on mortgages.

TITLE HAS BEEN GUARANTEED.

THORNDYKE C. MCKENNEE, Esq., Atty., Library Bldg., Boulevard corner Oceanus Av., ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y. CITY.

Illustrated booklet with attorney or at Auctioneer's office, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

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RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

TISSOT PICTURE SOCIETY.

On FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1916, at 2 P. M. at 37 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, (office of the Jersey City Printing Company,) I will sell to the highest bidder, all the property and rights of TISSOT PICTURE SOCIETY, a corporation of New Jersey, in accordance with the power vested in me as receiver of said corporation by the Court of Chancery of New Jersey.

Among the property and rights to be sold are the following:

United States Copyrights covering artistic works of J. J. Tissot, dealing with Biblical subjects, and entered in various names under the headings of Works of the Fine Arts, Books and Engravings.

Miscellaneous Photographs, Bible sheets and pictures, 3 and 4 color plates, electros, miscellaneous merchandise, and all other goods, contracts, rights and assets of whatever nature of said corporation.

For further information or inspection of the articles to be sold apply to the receiver.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE will be announced at the sale or may be had upon inquiry from the receiver or his counsel.

PAUL L. BLACK,
Receiver of Tissot Picture Society, 37 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J. Telephone Jersey City 2700.

ARTHUR T. DEAR,
Solicitor of Receiver, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. Telephone 155 Jersey City.

Sale—Friday, March 24, 1916, at 2 P. M.
Application for confirmation — Monday, March 27, 1916, at 10 A. M.

C. W. A. VEDITZ, American Commercial Attache for France and Spain, describes in this week's issue of The Annalist export trade methods, with special stress on the value of samples in opening up foreign fields.

Professor Henry C. Emery of Yale discusses the subject of tariff revision after the war.

From your newsdealer Monday morning or by mail.

THE ANNALIST

10c a copy Times Square — $4.00 a year New York

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On March 15, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 98 BOXES OF DRIED PEACHES upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on April 3, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
March 13, 1916. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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Owner will improve corner of 13,000 sq. ft., 257 ft. on street, with high-class fireproof factory building, as shown, and lease same for 25c. a square foot. Building will

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my newly decorated 7-room cottage, all modern improvements; bath, electricity, gas, etc.; large grounds for poultry and garden; near station, trolley and stores; good neighborhood, fast building section; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; wonderful bargain, $3,700, worth $4,500; must have $250 cash at once; will take $30 per month for balance. B. Klotz, 340 East 14th St.

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Beautiful house of 9 rooms and bath; open fireplace; sleeping porch, sewer, water, gas, and electricity; 30 minutes from 23d St. and 7th Av.; cartridge fine bathing beach, dock, etc.; good anchorage; $500 cash, balance easy payments; good title. B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St.

Expert Proves Little Neck Hills Extraordinary Value

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You can buy a Plot ready to build on now and we will help you finance the home of your choice.

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Or Unfurnished.

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12 ROOMS—4 BATHS

Garage for Two Cars—Gymnasium Over Garage.

Living Room, 18x35; Sun Parlor, 18x35;

Billiard Room, 20x30; Sleeping Porch.

Corner Plot—½ Acre

Fine Garden—Perfect Condition

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BEN DHU, Pine Road, 10 rooms and 2 baths; garage. Hollow tile and stucco construction. $85.00 per month.

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BARHAM, State Road, 9 rooms, 2 baths, garage. Hollow tile and stucco construction. $55.00 per month.

Spring Cottage, Elm Road, furnished; 6 rooms & bath. $50 per month.

2 Family Houses, Oak St. Frame construction. 6 rooms and bath each apartment. All improvements, including gas and electricity. $20.00 each apartment.

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Attractive Colonial house, finished in old-fashioned heavy shingles; 2 big verandas, large hall, dining room, living room, very large open fireplace, den or breakfast room, butler's pantry and kitchen; five nice light bedrooms, 3 baths, tiled porcelain fixtures, 2 maids' rooms and bath, room for billiard room in basement; fine large plot, near water and station; view of bay and hills; beach and dock rights; not a sacrifice, but very good value; for sale only.

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DOUGLASTON PARK, L. I.

9 rooms, 2 baths; open fireplaces; inclosed porch; exceptionally well built, on high ground overlooking Bay, and only short distance from station; price $15,000; terms.

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Waterfront at Bayshore

One acre on deep water with dock; old-fashioned house, in excellent condition. Best section. Less than cost. $16,000.

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At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

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Never occupied; nine rooms; tiled bath; oak floors; beamed ceilings; broad verandas; electricity, gas, steam heat; fireplace; large grounds; splendid shade; private bathing; boat anchorage; near commuting express station; sacrifice $5,500; easy terms. Owner, K 121 Times.

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Needing ready money, will sacrifice south shore 35-acre estate; private bathing; water, gas, electricity; commuting express station; eight-room tapestry brick house; steam heat; perfect condition. Owner, K 105 Times.

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I have list of choicest estates in town. Make your selections now.

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only 40 minutes from 33rd St. and 7th Av., with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds; near private bathing beach; good fishing; $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. Farm, Box 118 Times Downtown.

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The owner has completed what is probably one of the best designed country houses on the

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40 minutes by automobile and on the water with an exquisite view. The grounds are beautifully landscaped and the house most artistically decorated and furnished. It will be sold ready to move in, which, if you like it, should be of great value.

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Estate, 4 acres, highly developed, beautiful trees, choice location, modern residence, 16 rooms, 3 baths, garage for 4 cars, chauffeur's apartment above. Bungalow, 4 rooms, bath, used as servants' quarters. Owner will sell at attractive price. Full information free, and reasonable figure.

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$22,500—Beautiful Dutch Colonial Residence; centre hall, large living room, library, extra large dining room, butler's pantry, all-tile kitchen, solarium, dining porch; 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; large sleeping porch; floors all double oak; interior woodwork finished in ivory; all the advanced appointments. Exterior tapestry brick, Spanish tile roof, copper leaders and gutters.

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Contains 8 rooms and tiled bathroom, large living room, fireplace, steam heat, and all improvements; PICTURESQUE, CONVENIENT, AND ECONOMICAL; craftsman interior, (something different;) now ready for occupancy; high, delightful location; 5 minutes from station and trolley; schools, churches, &c.; large plot; price $7,500; easy terms.

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67 acres, 20 acres woodland, balance under cultivation; 2 streams; fruit; fine view; convenient to main line station, 23 miles from New York; house, 10 rooms, bath; farmer's cottage, large new stable, piggery, chicken-houses, granary, cow barn, carriage house; moderate price and terms; send for detailed description.

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The Ideal Mountain Park Town

Beautiful new Colonial residence, a gem. Choice Location. Big living room, sun porch, dining room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, separate tiled lavatory. Well built, carefully planned, with every improvement. Owner leaving for West, anxious to sell. Price $10,500.

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Everything that's good for sale or rent in Montclair or vicinity. Send stamp for handsomely illustrated Booklet B.

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will be completed and ready for occupancy about August first.

SITUATED ON A BEAUTIFUL CORNER PLOT, the house contains 18 rooms and 5 baths and is the best arranged and most complete home we have ever been able to offer for the money.

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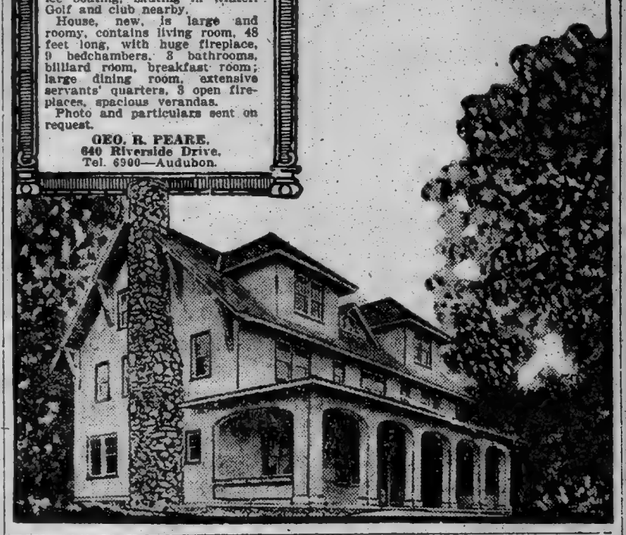

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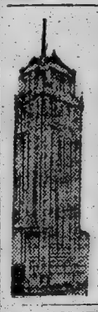

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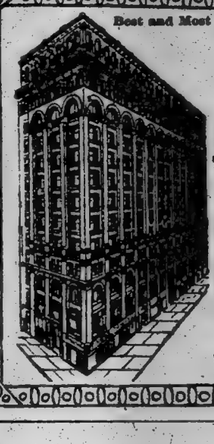

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Tel. River. 975. 2705 Broadway (103d.)

307 West 79th St.

Only One Apartment Vacant.

8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600

Good service, convenient location and moderate rentals are the inducements that keep this house popular and full.

One Apartment to Sublet.

6 Rooms, 1 Bath, $1,200

Apply to Superintendent, on Premises.

AUDUBON PARK
3750 BROADWAY
COR 156th ST

High Class Elevator Apartments.

4-6-7 Rooms, $40 to $75

Liberal Concessions to Desirable Tenants.

All modern improvements; ideal location, overlooking Hispanic Museum grounds, near Subway station; quiet surroundings. Owner on premises.

Netherland Apartments
340 West 86th St.

On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway. High-Class Apartment House.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths

Rents Very Moderate.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

935 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
S. W. Corner 157th St.
"Finest House on Heights"

Highest class elevator apartment house; roomy foyers and every conceivable modern improvement; ready for occupancy April first. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms and 2 baths; accessible to all transit facilities, elevated, subway, surface and bus lines. Rentals from $432 to $1,100 per annum. Lehigh Building Corporation, Irving Judis, President. Agent on premises.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS SELECTION?
THE CLIFFSIDE,
307 W. 93d st., near West End av.—Splendid eight room Apartment; exclusive section; rent $1,150.

THE BLYTHEWOOD,
109 W. 129th st., near 7th av.—Most exclusive house in Harlem; restricted section; beautiful eight rooms; only one; modern throughout; select tenants; very reasonable rents.

All above under owner's personal management.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

271 Central Park West, Cor. 87th St.

Choice ground floor apartment, four rooms and bath; suitable for dentist or physician; house under personal management of owner. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

LA JACQUETTA
166 West 87th Street
ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT.
J. AXELROD. 200 W. 72d St.

THE CLEBURNE
West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

5 Rooms The Lavalette, new elevator apartment, 1 Arden St., one block from Dyckman St. Subway Station; plenty of heat and hot water. On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William St. Tel. Hanover 5959.

ROCKLEDGE COURT

3,044 Albany Crescent.
Broadway-231st St. subway station. 3-4-5 Rooms; all improvements; $23 to $36. Class of tenants restricted. Call at above address only.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81st St. & West End Ave.

A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT

of 8 or 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant.

RESIDENTIAL MANAGER.

4 5 6 Rooms

Inquire
245 Ft. Washington Av
S. W. Cor. 170th St

Large, sunny rooms; bath; plenty of closets; moderate rentals.

On premises, or E. S. WILLARD & CO 52 William St. Tel Hanover—5960

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3994.

New Elevator Apartments.
Onondaga, Riverside Dr., Cor. 153rd.
6-7 rooms ..... $60 to $67

THE NORTHERN
N. W. Cor. 181st St. and Northern Ave.
3 Blocks West of Broadway.
8 large rooms, 2 baths, butler's pantry.... $65
6 large rooms & bath..... $45
5 large rooms & bath, butler's pantry.. $37.50

REGENTS & BELLPORT HALL
3100-3110 Broadway.
N. E. Cor. 123d, S. E. Cor. 124th.
5 rooms and bath..... $25 to $40
7 rooms, 2 baths, corner..... $50 to $65

VALLAMONT,
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

46—FT. WASHINGTON AVE.—47
CHATEAU D'ARMES—RONDA
Corner 161st St., Near Subway.
4-6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths
All Improvements—Concessions.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Desirable East Side Apartments
Rentals $35 to $60

1246 Madison Av. (Near 90th St.) — 7 Rooms, Bath, Single flats, $45-$60.
131 East 86th St. (Cor. Lexington Ave.) — 7 Rooms, Bath, $50.
20 East 97th St. (Near 5th Ave., Choice Single Flats.) — 7 Rooms, Bath, Elevator; $52.50 & $55
58-66 E. 96th St. (Near Park Avenue.) — 7 Rooms, $35-$45.

Phone Lenox 3900 **Duff & Conger** Madison Av. & 60th St.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments
1912-1928 LORING PLACE.
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave., trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

PARK VIEW
APARTMENTS
2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $38 up
OWNER, ON PREMISES.

NEW KIRADRO APTS., BRONX
N. E. Cor. Marmion Ave. & 176th St
3-Room, $22 up—4-Room, $27 up
Near 174th St. subway station; parquet floors, telephone, showers; sunny exposure lease; references required.

WESTCHESTER.

JUST COMPLETED

"The Terrace"

Southwest Corner South Broadway and Valentine Lane, Yonkers

Modern high-class elevator Apartment House, equal in finish to any New York City apartment; every modern convenience, tiled baths, shower, servants' rooms, telephone, refrigerators, sleeping balconies, &c., &c. Every apartment is outside, leaving an unobstructed view of the finest section of South Yonkers, the Hudson and Palisades. Built in the exclusive section of Van Cortlandt Terrace. An ideal blending of city and country life.

3 Rooms & Bath, - $35 to $36
4 Rooms & Bath, - 47 to 52
5 Rooms & Bath, - 60 to 75
6 Rooms & 2 Baths, - 65 to 84
Living Room, 12.4x20.
Dining Room, 12x18. Chamber, 12x18.

5 minutes' walk from Van Cortlandt Park. 40 minutes from 42d St.

Rollins Brothers, Owners
WM. H. LESLIE, Manager. JAS. A. DE WITT, Renting Agent.

NEW JERSEY.

HADDON HALL
Montclair, N. J.

Eight-story, fireproof, elevator. Finest apartment in State. Beautiful view and surroundings. City life in the country. 6, 7 or 8 rooms—low rent. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises, 67 Union St., or any real estate agent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

4 OUTSIDE ROOMS
EDMUND FRANCIS COURT
N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Av. and 120th St.
New fireproof house, delightful surroundings; first-class service. Premises or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.

5-Room Front Apartment.

Sublet a charmingly furnished, delightful apartment in high class elevator house; rent $100. Inquire Superintendent on premises
517 WEST 113TH ST.

Southwick Apartments
674 WEST 161ST ST.
THE LOYAL
884 Riverside Drive, Cor. 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths. Rents $480 to $864 yearly. 7 Rooms, cor. Apt. and 2 Baths, $1,140. Open Evenings. Renting Agent on Premises. 'Phone 9282 Audubon.
FRIEDMAN CON. CO., 189 Broadway.

RIVERCLIFF
628 West 151st Street
Between Broadway & Riverside Drive.
High class Elevator Apartment House; very select residential section; 4 rooms and bath, $540. Apply on Premises or CITY CON

ONE MAN READY TO BUILD A NEW NAVY

New York, March 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Convention of the Mayors' Committees on National Defense, held at St. Louis on the 3d and 4th of this month, was unusually significant of the temper of the times with respect to preparedness. Twenty-nine Mayors and 270 delegates represented the. Mayoralties of fifty-eight cities. Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Texas, California, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Utah, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New York are among the States from which these delegates came.

Those who have given no thought to the matter may be surprised at the unanimity with which universal military training was demanded by all the delegates. Upon the necessity and wisdom of thus training our youth the South, the West, and the East came into instant agreement.

The next point worthy of note in the resolutions of the committee is the demand that we be made the first naval power of the world. This met with unanimous and unqualified approval. Its adoption signified the realization by those present of our country's vulnerability by sea and of the incomparable cheapness of the security which an undefeatable navy affords.

With respect to its construction there is a suggestion in Mr. Daniels's report that his measure program is sufficient to absorb existing facilities, while of their program the General Board says that it is at the limit of all available facilities.

As a nation's naval strength must ultimately rest upon its capacity for naval construction, it is most important that we not only ascertain the facts affecting our own facilities, but take all steps necessary to expand those facilities until our yards and shops shall have become capable of turning out in abundance every necessary instrumentality of naval warfare.

As Mr. Daniels in January last had admitted to certain of my associates that since the war began he had made no inquiry of the capacity of our civilian shipbuilding industry in order to ascertain what the department might expect of it in the event of hostilities, my associates and I undertook a survey. A single example of what was found will serve to show that we have ample facilities within reach, not alone for the construction of a program far greater than that of the General Board, but, if the civilian industry be given half a chance to grow, for our entire needs. To my personal inquiry Mr. Schwab replied that he would himself undertake to construct the whole program of July 30, including hulls, armor, power plants, and guns, with great celerity; that he would do the work at upset prices, or at cost, plus overhead, plus a reasonable percentage for profit, and, further, that he is prepared to enlarge his facilities as rapidly as the Government's business will warrant.

In the light of the foregoing facts it would seem to me, (a) that it is the determination of our people that we shall maintain such a navy as shall render us not only immune from invasion but secure in our overworld and highseas rights, (b) that in view of the present growth of other navies the program of the General Board is insufficient to enable us to attain to the necessary strength rapidly enough, and (c) that we have at hand potentially all necessary facilities.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN PIANO HOUSE
ONE PRICE—NO COMMISSIONS

The Sterling Piano Co.

Offers Unusual Values in Pianos This Week

And the Reason:—

The Winter business always leaves us with a stock that requires adjustment before our regular Spring newness can be displayed to the best advantage and without crowding.

There are Pianos that have been on rental in some of Brooklyn's best homes.

There are Pianos that have been taken in exchange for Sterling Playerpianos.

There are a few in which the case designs have been discontinued and others on which the varnish is slightly checked.

But all these instruments have been put in the most satisfactory playing condition, and while not really new will give excellent service, are guaranteed by us, and may be exchanged any time within a year if desired.

PIANOS

	Formerly	Now
Sterling	$425	$340
Sterling	400	325
Sterling	450	350
Sterling	450	295
Huntington	300	235
Huntington	300	225
Huntington	300	185
Huntington	325	225
Huntington	325	270
Huntington	325	275
Geo. Willig & Co.	225	135
Steinway	550	175
J. & C. Fischer	200	75
Sterling	325	200
Sterling	400	235
Bach & Bach	275	155
Bush & Gerts	300	170
Sterling	350	280
Kroeger	325	150
Milton	225	140
Jacob Bros.	275	160
Bailey	225	165
Bans	275	140
Siesel	250	160
Behr Bros.	400	195
Sterling	350	270

PLAYERPIANOS

	Formerly	Now
Tway	$550	$295
Sterling	700	425
Sterling	625	340
Mendelssohn	550	325
Stodart	500	380
Sterling	625	500
Mendelssohn	575	485
Mendelssohn	575	475
Sterlitone	495	450

Three New Sterling Playerpianos — discontinued styles—at $650—formerly $725

A NEW STERLING PIANO FOR $275

We have only six of these instruments. Their internal construction is in every particular the same as our style 57, which sells for $325, as well as being the same size.

We had a number of these special cases which, in order to utilize, we made up into special Sterlings and to sell quickly have made the very unusual price of $275. The only difference, therefore, from our 57 is in the case. A circumstance which may never happen again. It's an opportunity.

Make your own terms—any weekly or monthly payments within reason will be accepted.

The Sterling Piano Co.

Telephone 5600 Main — Manufacturers — *Open Evenings by Appointment*

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms: STERLING BUILDING

618-620 Fulton Street, Corner of Hanover Place, Brooklyn

Plated Silver Mesh Purses 49c. for 75c. Values

ALL ARE FULL SIZE of fine ring mesh attached to plain frame in crescent shape. Novelty Jewelry Store, Main Floor.

Fulton Street / Bond Street — Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc. — Livingston St. / Elm Place

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

89c Irish Table Linen, 75c

A FULL BLEACHED, pure Irish Linen, 70 inches wide, in a splendid assortment of floral patterns. Main Floor.

New Fashions---New Furnishings---An Outpour of Great Values

Great happenings at Loeser's.

On the Fifth Floor a superb and extensive showroom for ready-to-wear costumes has just been opened, and lifts this service for our customers to a new plane of excellence. In this room are now to be seen the finest variety of new dresses for all purposes shown anywhere in New York.

Tomorrow will bring detailed announcement of our best and most extensive display of summer furnishings; an exhibit long in preparation, and, we believe, worthy the attention of all who enjoy beautiful homes.

This week also will bring a number of sales which have been planned for the opening of the Spring and which will offer values not often to be equaled.

The Store was never so fine, never so beautiful with new goods, never so ready to give the best of service. And so—

To Turn This Readiness to Your Advantage
we have prepared for tomorrow, taking in every part of the Store

Extraordinary Offering of Merchandise at Special Prices

It is to be a great day, a day of fine and genuine opportunity; a day of which the keynote is ECONOMY.

Read the details and come for a share of the good things.

New Silk Petticoats, $2.95

Presenting Exceptional Values

SILK JERSEY TOPS, clinging closely around the hips, and with flaring flounces of taffeta silk from the height of the knee. One model has a deep tailor section of the silk, tucked, and a deep Spanish flounce with heading and a three-inch ruffle set on in festoons.

A model of extra heavy messaline in all the new suit shades and with deep cotton underlay, accordion plaited. Deep sectional flounce, tailored top and three-section accordion plaiting below.

Other models of chiffon taffeta, plain and changeable, including some of the pastel tints; all with deep flare flounces; some with fitted tops; some with cotton underlays. A wide range of colors.

Second Floor, Centre.

$1.50 Umbrellas at 98c

For Men and Women

UMBRELLAS that reproduce the appearance of styles at three times the price and without any sacrifice of wearing quality.

They are made on stout eight-rib Paragon frames, with covers of tape edge American taffeta, and are equipped with cases, fitted with cords and tassels.

The handles are exceptional, plain and carved missions, natural woods and ebonoids, hooks and crooks for men.

Most of them are ornamented with sterling silver, some with German silver, fancy designs, caps, etc.

Not sufficient of them to reserve any for mail or telephone orders, and none will be sent C. O. D.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Stone Set, Solid Gold Bar Pins

$4.98 for Values $7.50 to $10.50

A SPECIAL CLEAN UP of a leading manufacturer's samples, including about twenty different patterns, often three, four and five of a kind, various lengths.

They are finished in bright and English style, and are in scroll and lace work designs.

Set with genuine baroque pearls and imitation rubies, sapphires, amethysts and cornelian and shell cameos. Very special value at $4.98.

Jewelry Store, Main Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

$3.98 Cut Glass Flower Vases, 10-Inch, $2.98

BRILLIANT floral patterns in allover design; choice of two shapes.

$3.98 Fruit Bowls, $2.98

Rich combination cutting of flowers, foliage and fern leaves. Heavy hobnail pattern panel at bottom and band of hobnail cutting at top.

Cut Glass, Special at 98c

Nabisco Wafer Holders, Olive Dishes, Spoon Trays, Butter Tubs, Ash Receivers, Footed Comports, Horseradish Jars, Mustard Jars.

Cut Glass, Special at $1.98

Footed Comports, Fruit and Salad Bowls, Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, Candlesticks, Spoon Baskets, Spoon Trays, Celery Trays, Flower Vases, Nabisco Wafer Holders, Sugar Baskets, Butter Tubs, Jelly Dishes, 7-inch.

Basement.

500 Handsome Photograph Frames At Low Prices Never Before Equalled

An Immense Range of Styles and Sizes
Price Includes Glass Back and Fitting Your Picture

THROUGH AN UNUSUAL TRADE HAPPENING we are able to announce an exceptionally fine collection of Photograph Frames at the lowest prices ever quoted for Frames of this quality and character. The sale is especially notable because of a stock of hand carved Frames at record prices.

Nearly every desirable size and style, all in antique and burnished gold finishes.

Photograph Frames at 25c. to 85c

Half inch antique gold finish Photograph Frames in 5x7, 6x8, 7x9, 7x10, 7x11, 8x12, 9x12, 10x14, 11x14, 12x16, 14x17, and 16x20 sizes.

$1.75 Oval Photo Frames, $1

Burnished and ornamented Frames in 5x7, 6x8, 7x9 and 8x10 sizes.

$3 Hand Carved Oval Photo Frames, $1.50

Burnished and ornamented Frames in 5x7, 6x8, 7x9 and 8x10 sizes.

$2.50 Colonial Panel Photo Frames, $1.50

$3 Colonial Panel Photo Frames, $1.75

With columns and top ornament, rose powdered gold; sizes 6x9, 7x9 and 7x10 at $1.50; 8x11 and 9x12 at $1.75.

$2 and $3 Hand Carved Photo Frames, $1 and $1.50

Toned gold hand-carved Photograph Frames in a wide variety of sizes.

$5 Crayon Size Frames at $3.25

Two-inch hand-carved and French pattern powdered gold finish Frames, size 16x20, with bowknot tops.

Collection of Painting Frames That Will Especially Interest Artists

$1.25 to $5; Were $2.50 to $25

Clearance from our own stocks and workrooms. Some of the Frames are a bit marred.

Many handsome gold leaf patterns included, though mostly one of a kind. Sizes from 7x9 inches to 25x30.

Genuine Hand-Carved Standing Photograph Frames $3.50 to $8 Values for $1.50 to $4.50

Nothing to equal these values has ever been known. The Standing Photo Frames are extremely popular, and in this assortment are some of the prettiest hand-carved styles ever made.

Rose powdered burnished gold, in the new panel, swinging oval, swinging panel and revolving double frame styles.

Third Floor.

Tomorrow the Furniture Store Offers $29 Four-Poster Bedsteads, $22.75

A VERY SPECIAL VALUE in Bedsteads of mahogany with heavy turned posts. Very good Colonial design, made with unusual care and in wood of handsome grain. Single and double size. Third Floor.

$7.50 to $9 Trimmed Hats A Special Sale at $5

A LEADER IN MILLINERY SALES and one that will be worth coming early in order to share.

These are all Hats of Loeser standard in style, making and finish, very smart and very becoming. They are made of all the wanted straws, including lisere and other shiny braids, of hemps, Milan-hemp, fancy braids, etc., in black and the approved colors.

Included are small and medium Turbans, small, medium and large Sailor shapes, some Tricornes, some high crown Hats, etc.

The trimmings are of flowers, ribbons, wings, fancies of various kinds, adjusted in accordance with the latest style ideas.

The Hats are very striking values and cannot be sent on approval, none can be reserved for mail or telephone orders, none sent C. O. D.

Untrimmed Hats, a Sale 98c., $1.25, $1.50 and $2.98

Large, small and medium shapes in black and the approved colors. Including lisere and fancy braids, Milans, Milan-hemp and other fashionable straws.

Large and small sailors, turbans, tricornes, high crown Hats, mushroom shapes and others.

Usual values are at least a third more than their low prices.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Nottingham Lace Curtains : Half Sale of 1,050 Pairs : : 75 Styles

QUITE AS DESIRABLE as any of the famously good Nottingham Curtains we have offered this year—and as low in price. All are perfect, and in good patterns. Many handsome filet, cable net and Brussels styles—more than 75 different designs in the whole assortment.

40c Pair Instead of 80c
62c. Pair Instead of $1.25
72c. Pair Instead o $1.45
87c. Pair Instead of $1.75

Imported White Irish Point Curtains, $4.50 and $5 Grades, at $3.85 Pair

A dozen handsome patterns among these fine imported curtains.

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, $3 to $5 Grades, $1.95, $2.85, $3.75 Pair

In about forty very attractive French patterns. White and ecru.

98c. Pair Instead of $2
$1.25 Pair Instead of $2.50
$1.50 Pair Instead of $3
$1.75 Pair Instead of $3.50

Scrim and Marquisette Dutch Curtains Special, 75c., $1.35, $1.75 Pr.

White and ecru; with valance; headed ready to put up.

Marie Antoinette Bed Sets, Special, $5.98, $7.50, $8.98, $11.50 to $19.75 Each

New and attractive styles in white and ecru with Marie Antoinette work on drop pieces.

Third Floor.

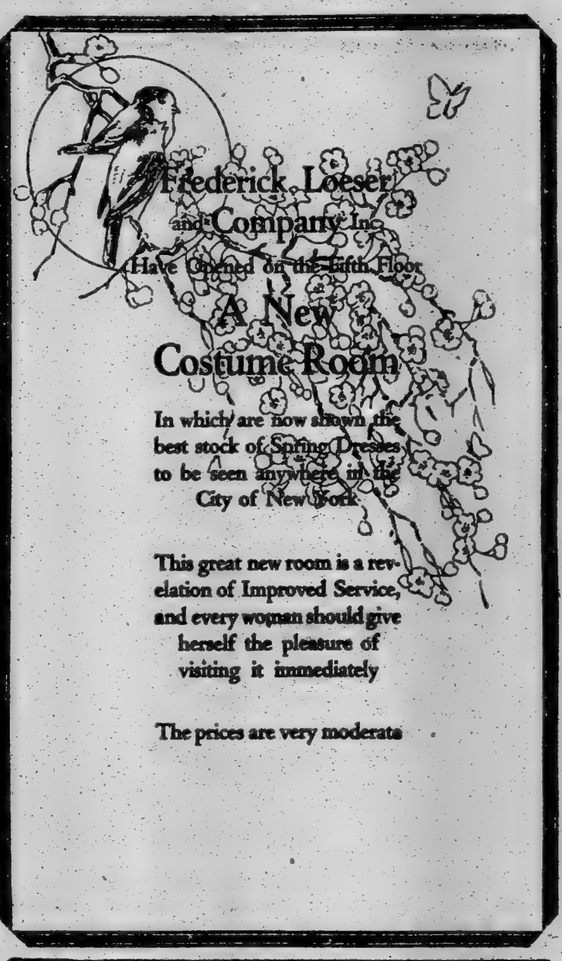

Sale of Undermuslins Substantial Values, Pretty Styles

SOME CLEARANCES of good makers, some special purchases, some selections from our own stocks, the whole making a most interesting gathering at lower than usual prices.

$1 for Undermuslins, Usually $1.25 to $1.50

NIGHTDRESSES in assorted styles, including some of pink batiste; others of white nainsook, elaborately trimmed with laces; some with embroidery. In many instances only a few of a kind. These cannot be duplicated.

COMBINATION GARMENTS, mostly single pieces, made in French body style with drawers. Many are trimmed with ribbons.

35c. for Undermuslins That Have Been 50c

Closing up some styles that have been extra good value at 50c. The Nightdresses are round neck models with lace edge and beading; some with lace insertions, some with machine embroidery.

Combination Garments in effective allover embroidery for the waist; the drawer portion with lace edge.

Corset Covers, elaborate and simple styles, French body models, all low neck, lace trimmed.

55c. for Undermuslins, Were to 75c

Nightdresses in various styles; semi-low necks, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Also some high neck, yoke styles, and a few of crepe.

Combination Garments of nainsook, French body drawer models, trimmed with laces, some with embroidery.

Envelope Chemises, 39c., 55c., 75c., 98c

Soft mainsook, various styles, trimmed with laces and embroideries. Also some straight models included, prettily trimmed.

Second Floor, Bond Street.

The Economy Event of Spring!

300 New Spring Suits Values to $35 at $19.75

Better Manufacturers' Sample Line Clearances

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY for 300 women in sizes 34 to 40 that will probably not be equaled again this spring, at least not before final clearances.

They are manufacturers' clearances of their sample lines, handsome copies of imported models and American originations, many one and two of a kind.

They include taffeta and serge composee models, fine gabardines, Poiret twills, velours checks, men's wear checks, shepherd checks, poplins and other fashionable fabrics in black and a wide range of fashionable colors, good shades of blue, green, brown, tan, rookie, etc.

New Spring Suits at $19.75

Suits of vigoureux in shades of navy, tan, brown, etc. Back in slot seam, belted all around, plaited ripple flare, inner collar of silk. Flare skirt, pocket in one with flare drapery of front panel gore. Sizes for women, 34 to 44; for misses, 14, 16 and 18.

Second Floor, Fulton Street.

$1.50 All-Silk 40-Inch Colored Georgette Crepe, $1.19

NO silk occupies a higher position in the showings of the leading Paris designers—none is better liked by the average woman. Tomorrow we offer more than thirty of the best and newest colors in a Georgette Crepe of splendid quality. White, ivory, flesh, bisque, mais, coral, Nile, silver, honey, rose, gold, reseda, Delft, gray, Trouville, cherry, Copen, electric and Hague blue, regimental blue, battleship gray, chestnut, Belgium blue, duck, myrtle, African brown, burgundy, champagne, navy, green, tan and black.

$1.69 All-Silk 44-Inch "Elbow Proof" Crepe Voile, $1.29

Beautiful quality of all silk crepe voile imported from France. Peculiarly woven with the same number of threads in the warp as in the woof—a fact which makes it unusually strong and which accounts for the name. Twenty-five different Paris shades for evening and daytime wear, including white, ivory, cream and black.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

New Striped Silk Tailored Blouses, $3.95

FANCY wash taffeta and crepe de chine with assorted grouped stripes on white grounds; tailored models. An especially good style is of white crepe de chine, satin striped in self-color and with colored stripes in Roman colorings. The two-in-one collar is shaped in sharp points and is lined with white crepe de chine, the two pockets and the cuffs are sharp turn-over points of the white with button and buttonhole. Three extra large white pearl buttons.

New Georgette Blouses, $5

A very charming style of heavy Georgette in white has the square flat collar lined with rose color, peach or biscuit Georgette, showing through down the front in veiled effect and in full color on the reverse. Hemstitched vestee effect with fine tucks; back tucked.

Many other styles of Georgette in all the new shades of extra heavy crepe de chine and of shadow lace, combined with Georgette and over chiffon. An especially fine collection of the new frill Blouses; very special values.

Second Floor.

Men's Suits and Silk-Lined Overcoats, $15

BRAND NEW—spick and span—up to the minute Suits and Overcoats from the makers who regularly supply us.

Offered at considerably less than we could regularly sell such clothes were it not for the fact that our large business enables us to secure some concessions.

Men who have had experience with Loeser Clothes at $15 will need no further incentive to attend than the simple statement that these are better than usual—better than we can ordinarily sell at this price.

THE SUITS are in models for young men and men of mature years. All the fabrics were chosen by us—the details of making were ordered by us. Patterns are new—in fact, everything about these Suits compares favorably with most Clothes at a third more. We have all sizes to begin with, but suggest early attendance on the part of those who wear the intermediate sizes.

THE OVERCOATS are in many cases FULLY SILK LINED TO THE EDGE OF LAPEL. Models are graceful—fabrics are the attractive black and Oxford coatings so much liked—tailoring is built-in. Sizes for men of regular proportions and also for stout men.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

3,000 Pairs Women's $1 and $1.50 Gloves, 69c

STANDARD MAKES—just as good as the Gloves for which you must pay full prices—but in this sale in sizes 5½ to 6¼ with a sprinkling of larger sizes. Clearance from our own stocks—not sale Gloves in any sense; every pair perfect, every pair fashionable.

This offering comes about because we have had larger stocks of small Gloves than we care to maintain.

In black and some colors. Main Floor, Bond Street.

$1.75, $1.85 and $2 Dress Fabrics, $1.49

FABRICS AS FINE as most women will require will be found in this sale and excellent variety of colors, weights and weaves. They are the sample and odd pieces from a leading maker. All were made for this season and have been DYED WITH IMPORTED (COLOR FAST) DYES. Among the fabrics you will find:

Poplins — *Whip Cords*
Gaberdines — *Imperial Serges*
Covert Cloths — *Satin Prunella*

in old rose, Copenhagen, Belgian blue, navy, midnight blue, brown, reseda, dark green, amethyst, tan, Oxford gray, cream and black.

All the fabrics are good values at $1.75, $1.85 and $2 yard. They are in widths from 52 to 54 inches.

$1.75 to $2 White Wool Fabrics, $1.25

Gaberdines, whipcords, serges and Bedford cords in white—this year unusually important according to news from Paris; 54 inches wide and very special value at $1.25 yard.

Dress Fabrics, Special at 98c. a Yard

Great variety of pure wool and fast-dyed Fabrics such as poplin, serge, melrose, faille (both domestic and imported), in navy, green, brown, amethyst, gray, tan, Copenhagen, plum, black, etc.

$2 Black Dress Fabrics, $1.49

Imperial serges, poplins, whipcords, prunellas, in rich, fast black; 54 inches wide.

$1.25 imperial Serge, 54-inch...95c
$1.25 black Mohair, 44-inch....85c
$1.50 Granite Cloth, 54-inch....98c

Second Floor.

The New York Times

THE FUNERAL PYRE OF FIFTY-EIGHT VILLA BANDITS WHO TOOK PART IN THE RAID ON COLUMBUS, N. M., AND WHOSE BODIES WERE FOUND ALONG THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN CAVALRY PURSUIT INTO MEXICO.

American Cowboys Who Came to the Aid of United States Troopers, and the Body of a Mexican Raider Whom They Had Killed.

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

GENERAL HUGH L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF, AND NEWTON D. BAKER, THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR, in Conference at the War Department Over the Mexican Situation.

UNITED STATES TROOPS, UNDER MAJOR TOMPKINS, DIVIDING AND CROSSING THE MEXICAN LINE TO JOIN IN THE PURSUIT OF VILLA.

(Photos © by International Film Service.)

MRS. MAUD HAWK WRIGHT, the American Woman Whose Husband Was Killed by Villa, Whose Baby Was Given to a Mexican Family, and Who Herself Was Held a Captive by Villa for Nine Days.

"GEORGE," WITH "NAT" HURD OF PITTSBURGH UP, MAKING A REMARKABLE JUMP AT THE GYMKHANA HELD AT PINEHURST, N. C.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

FRENCH SOLDIERS AT VERDUN EXCAVATING FOR A MINE OVER WHICH THEY EXPECT THE GERMAN INFANTRY TO CHARGE.

This and Accompanying Reproductions on This Page Are from Official Photographs Obtained from the French War Department by Which the Photographic Plates Were Made for the National Archives

FRENCH SOLDIERS FIGHTING FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE IN A VILLAGE BEFORE VERDUN.

BRINGING IN THE FRENCH WOUNDED NEAR VERDUN.

GREAT CROWD OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT THEIR MORNING ROLL CALL IN A GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP. *(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)*

Wall of the Ancient Church at Ramscapelle, Belgium, Pierced by a Shell and the Crucifix Struck Down.

French War Orphans, Whose Fathers Have Been Killed in Battle, Now Cared For by the French Government at Cannes in the Riviera. *(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)*

JAPANESE MILITARY OBSERVERS, WEARING FRENCH UNIFORMS AND THE NEW STEEL HELMETS, ON THE FIRING LINE IN THE ARTOIS SECTION.
The Ruins of a Church and Village May Be Seen on the Right. From a French Official Photograph.
(*Photo © by Medem Photo Service.*)

GROUP OF SOCIETY WOMEN WHO BECAME SALESGIRLS AT GIMBELS' STORE FOR A WEEK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.
They Are, Left to Right: Mrs. Henry W. Howe, Mrs. E. N. Potter, Jr., Mrs. G. C. Clarke, Jr., Mrs. John Pratt, Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Mrs. Seth Bliss Hunt, with Orchids at Belt, Mrs. P. S. Pillot, Mrs. J. W. Fuller Potter, Mrs. George G. Thompson, Miss Yvonne Gourd, and Mrs. J. R. Truesdale.
(*Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.*)

(*Photo from Paul Thompson.*)
BERLIN CROWD CELEBRATING THE BIRTHDAY OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN FRONT OF THE VON HINDENBURG STATUE.

JOHN J. MAPP, AS THE KING OF THE MARDI GRAS, NEW ORLEANS, SALUTING THE QUEEN OF THE CARNIVAL, MISS INEZ LUCILLE ELLIS, DEBUTANTE DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. CRAWFORD H. ELLIS, IN FRONT OF THE BOSTON CLUB.

Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, and Alexander Graham Bell, Inventor of the Telephone, Meeting for the First Time in Thirty Years at the Recent Session of the National Geographic Society in Washington. Behind Them Are the Officers of the Society.
(Photo by Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)

LITTLE HELEN GERTRUDE SKELLY,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Skelly, Presenting the Keys of the City of New Orleans to Rex. Mayor Martin Behrman of New Orleans Can Be Seen on the Right Holding Her Hand.

MISS INEZ LUCILLE ELLIS, QUEEN OF THE MARDI GRAS, AND ATTENDANTS WATCHING THE PARADE.
In the group, left to right, are: Misses Clarisse Claiborne, Katherine Scales, The Queen, Josephine Le Grange, and Millie Holland.
(Photo © by International Film Service.)

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Ageing, wrinkled skins

How to keep them young

As soon as you let your skin grow lax and sluggish, the tiny wrinkles, and then the bigger ones, *will* come.

But you *can* keep your skin so firm, so active that it will defy wrinkles and will retain its clear, smooth youthfulness. To do this, make the following Woodbury treatment a daily habit.

Bathe your face and neck with plenty of Woodbury's Facial Soap and hot water. If your skin has been badly neglected, rub a generous lather thoroughly into the pores using an upward and outward motion, until the skin feels somewhat sensitive. After this, rinse well in warm, then in cold water—the colder the better. Whenever possible, rub your skin for a few minutes with a *lump of ice*, and dry carefully.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of a skin specialist. This treatment with it cleanses the pores, then closes them and brings the blood to the surface. Use it regularly and it will keep your skin so firm, so healthy and active that it will resist wrinkles and retain that fresh, clear youthful look you want it to have.

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Antique Mahogany Adam Model

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This elegant Dining Suite consists of Buffet 66 inches long, Serving Table, China Closet and 8-ft. Extension Table (48 or 54 in.) The price—notably low—is.....**$187.50**

*Set of Chairs to match, consisting of five Side and one Arm Chair.....***$50.00**

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THIS charming Gros de Londre and Georgette combination, with white Georgette collar, pearl button trimmings, and coatee effect, is truly a dress you will be proud of wearing. *At an invitingly low price,*

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For decades famous beauties have been using No. 4711 Depilatory as the easiest and safest method for removing superfluous hair. And you, too, will find it eminently satisfactory for attaining a skin clear and smooth and free from hair.

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Finished at Factory

2 rooms	$285
3 "	$350
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Figure only 5% of cost additional for erecting.

The only tool you need is a monkey wrench. Two unskilled laborers can erect 2-room house in 5 hours, and 5-room house in 18 hours. Painted one coat outside and stained mission or rich brown inside.

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Distinctive apparel—very moderate prices—personal attention.

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses, Skirts, Negligees

(Also attire for Stout Figures.)

Elegant costume of finest quality charmeuse or crepe de chine, richly embroidered. Reflects the new fashionable silhouette (34 to 44 bust.)

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32.50

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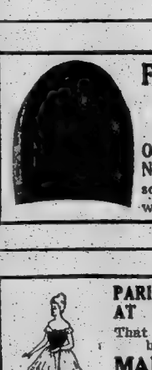

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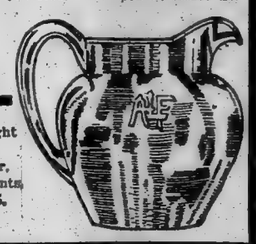

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of Silks, Serges, Gabardines, Shepherd Plaids and Checks; handsomely lined; fashioned along the newest Spring styles at

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Spring Styles

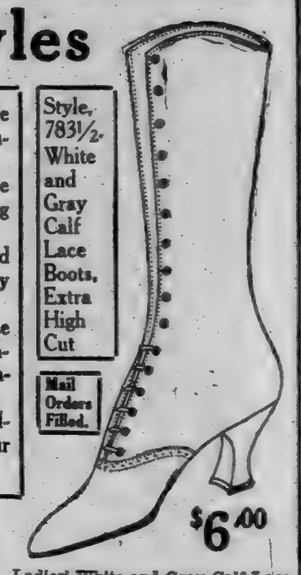

The Spring Style Trend is to the more conservative and daintily beautiful in Footwear.

Extra high cut boots lead—in white calf and kid with narrow receding toes and Spanish heels.

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For the woman with slender feet and low instep.

Narrow at heel and across instep for snugness and support—regular size across vamp for roominess and comfort.

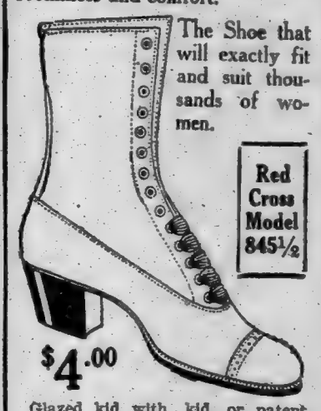

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Glazed kid with kid or patent colt tips. Medium military heels and the famous Red Cross flexible soles. Button and lace styles.

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Gun Metal
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Sizes
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White Nu-Buck
Sizes
5 to 11..2.50
11½ to 2.3.00
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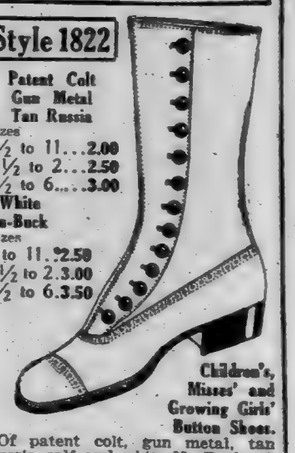

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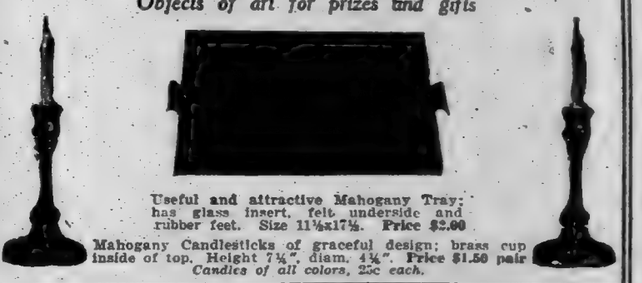

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Candles of all colors, 25c each.

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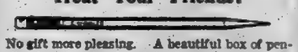

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P. & W. Hand-power Long Tube Style Suction Cleaners; guaranteed for 2 years. Former price, $6.00. Sale price **$2.75**

Duntley Combination Pneumatic Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweepers; very popular. Former price, $8.00. Sale price **$3.95**

Bissel Combination. Was $9.00. Now **$6.90**

Premier Combination, considered by us to be the best Combination Carpet Sweeper and Vacuum Cleaner sold today. Was $10.00. Sale price **$6.90**

Twenty Other Kinds of Hand-Power Cleaners at Big Reductions.

Send coupon for complete price list.

FREE COUPON NO. 13G.

Muenzen Specialty Co., New York:

Without obligation to me, send me a pamphlet entitled "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner" and complete price list of sale prices on Vacuum Cleaners to be operated by .....Power.

Name .....

Address .....

NOTICE:

"Arrow" indicates space to be filled by the words "Hand" or "Electric," as the case may be.

ELECTRIC CLEANERS

Eureka Electric—Former price, $40.00. Sale price **$29.50**

Magic Electric—Former price, $38.00. Sale price **$29.50**

Frantz Premier—Former price, $27.50. Sale price **$22.75**

Baby Hoover (motor driven brush)—Was $40.00. Sale price **$32.75**

Western Electric No. 11—Was $32.50. Now **$26.75**

Imperial 1916 Model C—Was $35.00. Now **$24.75**

Liberty (also known as Columbia) was $25, now **$19.75.**
Ohio was $30, now **$25.50.**
Royal was $30, now **$24.75.**
Cadillac was $30, now **$24.75.**
Monarch was $75.00, now **$65.00.**

Send today for complete price list. Our enormous purchases from manufacturers enable us to buy "right" and our plan of selling

DIRECT TO YOU

saves you the big commissions usually paid to agents, canvassers and small dealers. In addition to saving you money we give you service, part of which consists of advising you impartially.

SEND NO MONEY NOW

Just send coupon for copy of "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner." It contains much valuable advice. When we send it we will tell you about our

FREE TRIAL OFFER

Special attention to out-of-town mail orders and inquiries for information. We pay all Express Charges. Send coupon now.

In connection with above sale of new Cleaners we are having a sale on agents' samples, shop-worn, and used Cleaners. These Cleaners will be sold only to customers calling at our 42d St. offices. Prices as follows:

Arnold Electric was $35, now $7.
Richmond Electric was $35, now $16.
Eureka Electric was $35, now $13.
Frantz Premier Electric was $25, now $12.
Magic Electric was $38, now $13.
Monarch Electric was $75, now $29.
Duntley Electric was $75, now $35.
And many others, all fully guaranteed.

We Rent, Repair, and Exchange All Makes of Cleaners.

Muenzen Specialty Co.

131 W. 42d St., One Flight Up. Between Broadway and Sixth Ave., 'Phone 6310-6311 Bryant.

Downtown Branch, Booth 53, Hudson-Terminal Concourse, 30 Church St.

Now at
Their New Building
22-24-26 West Thirty-fourth Street,
between Broadway and 5th Avenue.

AN establishment devoted to fine Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Phonographs, etc., at prices which will prove vitally interesting.

The one institution in this city which offers superior grades of Furniture, Rugs, and Carpets on liberal extended payments; a simple method of acquiring the finer home comforts and luxuries.

The most artistic may now secure all the correct appointments for a modern home, through a credit service to best suit the income.

You are cordially invited to
A FURNITURE EXHIBIT
of the Periods now in vogue.

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for Good FURNITURE *go to*
Worth **GOLDBURG'S** *Class*
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
HEART OF THE BRONX AND YONKERS

SOLID MAHOGANY SOFA AND ARM CHAIR
2 Pieces. As Illustrated, $123.75.

Magnificent solid mahogany sofa and arm chair of the Adam Brothers' design; upholstered in moss and hair, over all steel tempered springs. Coverings in choice of best grade of imported Tapestry or Velours. Sofa 6 ft. 6" long; very comfortable; arm chair 3 ft wide; very roomy and comfortable. Can be purchased separately, if desired. Two pieces as shown, $123.75.

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are of the true kind, blooming this and every year from June until November, if

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When you go shopping tomorrow ask to see the trim new models of

Dix-Make
HOUSE *and* PORCH DRESSES

$1.50 to $4.00 at leading dept. stores. Look for our label. Write for Folder L.
HENRY A. DIX & SONS CO., Dix Building, New York

Sectional Double Wall **BUNGALOW $98.50**

Write for illustrated catalog of camps for lake, seashore and woods. Above price is for 10 x 12 camp without porch. Built in units on the sectional bookcase idea. Get what you need at first and add to it as requirements demand. Bungalow 14 x 22 can be erected by a couple of men in two or three hours. Can be quickly taken down and moved and set up any number of times without injury. Double walls with air space between insure protection from heat and cold. Inside and outside walls smoothly ceiled with matched lum-

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Scotch Wool GOLF SOCKS

Very superior golf hose, hand-loomed in Scotland. Excellent quality. Soft colors. Soft texture.

$2.50

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If references are given, we will be glad to open charge accounts, or to send on approval these or any other stockings selected. We have special mail order facilities, and all or any selections may be returned at our expense.

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EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
148 Fifth Avenue at 19th Street
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WE INVITE YOU TO BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER. SAVE ALL INTERMEDIATE PROFITS AND EXPENSE CHARGES.

JUST LOOK AT THIS WONDERFUL VALUE:

Exact copy of beautiful imported model. Serge and taffeta combination. Novelty hand embroidered collar; corded belt to offset waist line. Regularly at retail $45.00.

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is imparted to Milady's delicate skin by the use of this incomparable face cream—

Made by J. Simon & Co., Paris, France

POUDRE SIMON—a genuinely pure rice powder, and SAVON SIMON—a distinctively pure toilet soap, are two other delightful members of the Simon Family of pre-eminent toilet accessories.

CREAM, 45c, 75c and $1.25
POWDER, 40c and 75c
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At All Good Dealers

FREE—A handsome and practical CREME SIMON diminution mirror sent free for the name of your dealer.

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No. 3020 Price $7.50

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Corseted Without Realizing It

This need is superlatively met by the Bien-Jolie Corsets. The marvelous Grecian-Treco fabric, found exclusively in Bien-Jolie Corsets, moves with the body as if it were a part of it, firmly yet gently holding the figure lines, never losing the beautiful contour of the corset itself.

Bien-Jolie Corsets are designed for sizes from 19 to 36. Qualities from $3.00 to $10.00. Sold at the finer stores everywhere.

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Girl's Coat, Empire effect, hand scalloped with hand embroidered dots, hand hemmed, hand smocked. **Made of linen**—Pink, Blue, or Natural. Upper part of coat silk lined; collar and cuffs of linen in contrasting color—Pink, Blue, or Natural. Self color buttons. Sizes up to 4 years. **$6.50.**

Hat to match, of Leghorn, trimmed with velvet ribbon and flowers, any color. **$6.50.**

Same model in Crepe de chine. Silk-lined throughout. **$11.75.**

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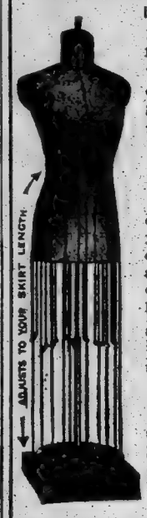

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Pneu Form at your dressmaker's enables you to fulfill your social duties. Serves for all feminine members of the family by simply changing the fitted lining. Your Spring gowns will mirror the mode if you use Pneu Form. It lasts a lifetime.

SPECIAL OFFER

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Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss, is highly perfumed and free from oil, makes the hair light and fluffy.

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Applications at all first-class barber shops.

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Sold by all druggists, or send $1.00.

$65 SUIT TO ORDER $55

During the week of March 19th to 26th, your choice of any of the Spring Styles made to order at the price of a ready-made suit.

We make smart $125 riding suits for $75.

Fashionable Russian lines are portrayed in this handsome costume, bound with black striped gold cloth and moire. Crepe de chine, all colors. 34 to 44. Special 29.75

Give normal measurements when ordering

Modish Apparel especially adapted for **MATERNITY**

Differ in no way from prevailing modes. Conceal condition. Not an additional expense. Fit when figure is again normal.

Dresses .. 3.45 to 74.50
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

$35.00 Is The Astonishing Price for This Secretary

It is another in the series of extraordinary Hathaway Specials which have attracted so much attention. Now and then, but only at rare intervals, unusual circumstances permit us to announce such an event.

This Secretary is a practical piece and meant for use. Its drawer-space, book-space and writing bed are liberal in size; its interior conveniently arranged. Its style is the quaint Queen Anne. It is Mahogany.

We have fifty ready for delivery at $35.00 each.

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York
"Furniture of the Better Kind."

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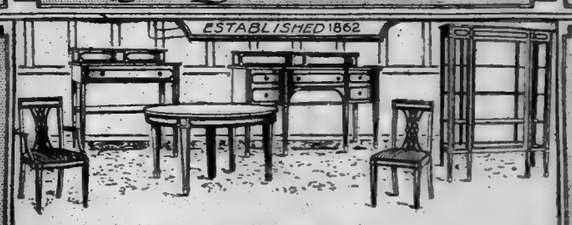

This Beautiful 10-piece Sheraton Period Dining Room Suite in Solid Mahogany with Inlaid Lines

consisting of Buffet 69 inches long, Serving Table 45 inches wide, dustproof throughout; China Closet 48 inches wide, Dining Table 54-inch top, 8-ft. extension.

The backs are carefully finished. 1 Arm Chair and 5 Side Chairs. Seats can be had of Tapestry Hair Cloth or Spanish Leather. As Illustrated.. **$325.00**

Compare Dimensions of This Suite with Others Advertised.

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SAVE $5.00 to $10.00

On Your Spring Coat, Suit or Dress By Taking Advantage of Our New Method of Merchandising

We eliminate the three greatest expenses of department stores—enormous ground floor rentals, extension of promiscuous credits and huge appropriations for advertising. **These savings go to you.**

INDIVIDUALITY—The smart dresser appreciates that the garments we sell have few duplicates, if any, in the city.

Take advantage of our special department for stouts.

Sport Model No. 2643. All-Wool Check. Specially priced at **$17 75/100**

Freneau Sweeny
379 Fifth Avenue Opp. Best's.

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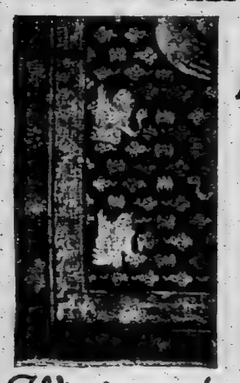

recognized by connoisseurs as one of the greatest rug experts of his time

ANNOUNCES

an opportunity for a connoisseur or a lover of fine art to add to his collection some very rare and beautiful Antique Oriental and Chinese Rugs.

They hold an important and honored position in the late and well-known Benguiat and Keresey collection of rugs of the 15th and 16th Century periods, which are now being offered at greatly reduced prices.

Item—The largest antique Feraghan Rug in existence, 42 ft. by 22 ft. 6 in. Price $12,500.

Rug illustrated—One of the oldest Chinese Rugs ever discovered. Size: 5 ft. 5 in. by 9 ft. Price $1,500. (⅛ of Rug shown.)

Windsor Arcade, 569 5th Ave.

Ambre Royal

The Powder of Royalty — *Violet (Woolay) Paris*

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at the New **Bedell** Fashion Shop

in West 34th St.
(Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria)

The newest adaptations of imported Spring models, in the fabrics of the hour — at prices completely divorced from extravagance.

Velour Check Coats,
in coaching styles—lined throughout with fine quality peau de cygne. A great variety of these coats, $19.75 to $75.
Model shown, $35.

Spring Silk Dresses,
in all the exclusive new fabrics. Model shown is of Georgette Crepe — an adaptation of a foreign model, priced at $45. Spring silk dresses from $15 to $75.

Alterations Without Charge

Nineteen West Thirty-fourth Street

No Connection With Any Other Establishment in the World

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43 & 45 West 34th Street

New Spring Suits

Special
25.00
Two models are pictured here.

346. Tailored Suit of check velour; colors are grey and black, mustard and blue, Copenhagen and blue.
Sizes 14 years to 38 bust measure.
Special **25.00**

348. Tailored Suit of Taffeta Silk with Serge; colors, navy or black.
Sizes 16 years to 42 bust measure.
Special **25.00**

No. 346 No. 348

Dr. Walter's Famous Rubber Garments for Men and Women

GIRDLE PANTS
Reduce the limbs, hips, abdomen and as far above the waist-line as desired. Can be worn under the corset all day without the slightest discomfort. Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc., for the purpose of reducing the flesh anywhere desired.

Wear my famous Rubber Garments a few hours a day, and your superfluous flesh will positively disappear.
By inducing perspiration these garments cause the safe and speedy reduction of all unnecessary flesh. They cover the entire body or any part. They are endorsed by leading physicians.

BRASSIERE $6.00
Made of Dr. Walter's famous flesh-reducing rubber with coutil back.

Frown eradicator	$2.00
Chin reducer	2.00
Neck and chin reducer	3.00
Bust reducer	5.00
Abdominal reducer	6.00

Well provided with means to keep it in place.
Write at once for further particulars.

DR. JEANNE A. B. WALTER
Inventor and Patentee
353 Fifth Avenue, New York
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CORSAGE
This garment can be worn comfortably under the corset—reduces the bust, hips and thigh.
Neck and chin reducers as shown above restore wrinkled and saggy muscles to a firm, healthy condition.

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GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE Direct from Factory.

COLONIAL HIGHBOY
Mahogany **Special at $36.50**
REGULARLY $65. *Dustproof interior*

DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of Regular prices.

Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Heppelwhite, Colonial, etc., Dining Room Suites, 10 pieces, **$100** up; regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, etc., Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; regularly $150 up.

ODD PERIOD PIECES $4 up
in wide variety.
CHAIRS, DESKS, TABLES, Etc.
Cottage Furniture a Specialty.

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METHOD OF
HAIR TREATMENT

is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.

Send today for free booklet "T." "Healthy Hair — How to Get and Keep It."

JANE COWL says: Dear Mrs. Parker:—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

You Can Have Luxuriant Hair!
By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair. HERBEX accomplishes this; it has done it for 39 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.

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The Gladiolus is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown because it blooms continuously when it is cut and put in water, just as well as when in the ground.

There is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower—it is as easy to grow as the potato.

You can have them in bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For only **ONE DOLLAR** we will send **75 Bulbs** of our **Grand Prize** Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladiolus kingdom.

Last year we sold thousands of these bulbs and have received numerous testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.
Simple cultural directions in package.
Present this advertisement at our store or mail with Dollar Bill, Stamps or Money Order and secure this splendid collection of Gladiolus Bulbs for **only $1.00**, prepaid to your home, anywhere in the United States, with our **1916 Spring Catalogue.**

Stumpp & Walter Co.
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Near and Far Sight in One Pair of Glasses

Can you see distant objects clearly through your reading glasses: Or are you compelled to take them off every time you look across the room or at a distance? Then you need KRYPTOK Glasses.

KRYPTOKS end the nuisance of constantly removing and replacing your glasses. They relieve the tiring strain upon your eyes caused by frequently looking through your reading glasses at objects three or four feet away.

KRYPTOK GLASSES
THE ONLY INVISIBLE BIFOCAL

KRYPTOKS combine near and far sight in one solid lens. The lower part gives the necessary correction for close vision, while the upper part is adapted for far vision.

KRYPTOK Glasses cannot be distinguished from simple lenses, yet they enable you to see both near and far objects with perfect clearness and distinctness.

They are the *only* perfect bifocals without disfiguring, age-revealing, vision-blurring lines, seams, or shoulders.

Write for Booklet, "Eyesight Efficiency."
It contains valuable information about conserving the eyesight and explains fully the comfort and convenience of KRYPTOKS. Please give name of your oculist, optician or optometrist.

KRYPTOK COMPANY, INC., 848 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.

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ORIGINAL PARISIAN
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SELECTED BY MISS PURSELL AT THE FEBRUARY OPENINGS OF THE FOREMOST ATELIERS OF PARIS

26 East 55th Street

Gowns
Wraps
Tailleurs

STROBEL FURNITURE

We Specialize on Dining Rooms

NO matter where you buy other furniture, it will pay you to buy your *dining-room* suite here, because you have such a tremendous assortment to select from: Six floors of the finest dining-room furniture made. As we are out of the high-rent district, our prices are *very much lower.*
Fifteen minutes from 42d Street by subway or Third Avenue "L" to Canal Street.

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Philip Strobel & Sons, Inc.
New York
Established since 1852
Show Rooms, 53-55 Elizabeth St.
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GERALDINE
Farrar writes of *Creme Nerol*

"I am very glad indeed to express my complete satisfaction with the delicious Creme Nerol made by Forrest D. Pullen. It has my hearty and sincere recommendation."

Use Creme Nerol if you care for beauty—for it will leave your skin with the softness and glow of youth.

Creme Nerol is used and recommended by all of these and many other famous artistes: Olive Fremstad, Rita Fornia, Mme. Tetrazzini, Frieda Hempel, Bernice de Pasquale, Margaret Anglin, Mrs. Fiske, Julia Marlowe, Maxine Elliott, Billie Burke, Frances Starr, Laura Hope Crews, Julie Opp, Constance Collier.

CREME NEROL ($1) and NEROL SKIN FOOD ($2) are sold in New York only at the toilet goods department of B. ALTMAN & CO., or mailed by Mr. Pullen to any address on receipt of price.

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TRANSFORMATION SIMPLEX

A revelation to women with straight, thin or gray hair. Light and airy with a perpetual loose wave.

It provides a charming coiffure that is never disarranged and cannot be detected—it saves your hair from the injurious effects of curling.

The Simplex may be dressed in any style. A visit to our parlors will convince you of the superiority of our goods.

B. CLEMENT, French Hair Shop,
17 East 35th Street, N. Y.
Opposite Altman's. Phone 959 Murray Hill

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR DISPLAY NOW consists of *new* designs, comprising suites that are made exclusively for us.

¶ They will not be shown by any other shop in New York.

¶ You will find the prices on these LESS than is asked for commonplace furniture elsewhere.

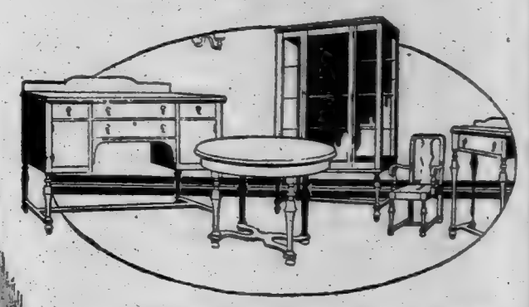

William and Mary Dining Room, American Walnut—10 pieces **$185**
See this Suite to Judge the Value.

KELLNER BROS.
S. E. Cor. 15TH ST. & 6TH AVE.
NEW YORK

Can You Wear 16, 36 or 38 Size?

We are wholesalers, and to dispose of our wholesale Sample Suits, Coats, and Dresses we are selling them at ridiculously low prices. You will be agreeably surprised when you see the stunning style and the superior quality of the garments we are offering at these low prices.

Suits may be had in Poplins, French Serges, Velour Checks, and Taffetas; Dresses in hand-embroidered Taffeta and other favored materials. *If you cannot call, send for Booklet "T."*

SUITS, $10.75 TO $24.75
DRESSES, $7.50 TO $19.50
Also Coats.

SAMPLE CLOAK & SUIT CO.
1204 Broadway, N. Y.
(Near 29th Street.)

Navy Plaid Silk Poplin $125.00

BRODSKY

IMPORTER

is now ready to show his entire collection of exclusive models in

Tailored Suits, Gowns, Coats, Hats
for all occasions

Also a wonderful assortment of
SPORT SUITS, $40.00 and up.

20 West 39th Street
Just West of 5th Ave.

"For the Woman who cares"

PLEXO
INCOMPARABLE
CREAMS

These two essential creams are scientifically prepared to be used in conjunction with each other. They will produce results obtainable in no other way. 25c and 50c.

Greaseless Cream
Protects the skin from chap and wind burn; imparts to the complexion the velvety bloom of youth.

Cleansing Cream
Purest of Cold Creams
Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities; will give the pure, clear complexion of perfect beauty.

PLEXO EVENING WHITE
—Imparts that soft, pearly white tone to arms, throat and shoulders. Unsurpassed for the evening toilette and dansant. *DOES NOT RUB OFF* and absolutely defies detection. Easily applied with a damp sponge. An absolutely harmless cream. 35c. Per Tube.

At Drug and Department Stores.

An Arabian Food of the XIIth Century.

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"LES FRUITS" (The Fruits)
Park & Tilford Stores

A Food composed entirely of Arabian fruits and leaves, therefore good to the taste; really a confection. A little "LES FRUITS" each night gives healthy action of the bowels each morning; surely effective or money refunded. Endorsed by physicians, physical culture instructors, and all who have tested it. Booklet "The Gift of the Gods" and samples of "LES FRUITS" on request.

ARABIAN FRUITS CO., 1172 Broadway, N. Y.

Shakespeare Tercentenary : 1616-1916

The New York Times

Prince Henry putting on the crown

Picture Section — March 19, 1916 — Part Four

(Copyright 1916 by The New York Times Company.)

Lady Macbeth

SHAKESPEARE AND THE SEA: BY ALFRED NOYES

PHOTO BY BYRON CO. N.Y.

Viola Allen *in* Twelfth Night. Act I, Scene II.

Viola. Perchance he is not drown'd. What think you, sailors? Captain. It is perchance that you yourself were saved.

England a Prospero's Island in His Day---Music of the Waves Pervades His Poetry

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1916, by The New York Times Company.

"Everything that heard him play,
Even the billows of the sea,
Hung their heads and then lay by."

ONE of the secrets of the power of the Elizabethan age in poetry lies in the combination of two facts, the fact that England was a small and solid island and the fact that the sea surrounding her had suddenly assumed an aspect of almost daily deepening mystery. Never before in the history of the world had there been such a combination.

There had been legends and fairy tales of happy islands where men walked with gods as with their elder brothers; but never before had there been such a revelation of miraculous realities. For here was discovery on discovery of unimagined oceans and continents. Veil after veil was withdrawn, only to make more mysterious the veils beyond. It was as if men were sailing out into the vastness of the Eternal.

Never before had it been possible to sit in a tavern and hear from the lips of those who had sailed beyond the utmost limits of the Old World that the fairy tales were infinitely less marvelous than the truth. It was an age of real presences, and England had become a Prospero's Island by virtue of the mighty presence of the sea. Seamen came back like Lazarus from the grave, but their lips were not even sealed and they held the Bread of Life in their hands. It was as if men had suddenly discovered that their earth was, after all, not a thing of make-believe, a dust-bin of customs and creeds, but a real island floating in the real mystery of an infinite heaven.

It was seriously discussed in the little black taverns, "at the latter end of a sea-coal fire," whether men might not sail straight up to the Gates of Paradise. The Bible and the Map, in Hakluyt's phrase, had opened doors for them. But, for the greater intellects of the time, it meant an even more vivid realization of the isolation of their little hearth-fires in an unfathomable universe. It meant a spiritual voyage through an immeasurable abyss of darkness in quest of a spiritual Cathay.

That "strangeness" which Bacon, long before Walter Pater, had proclaimed as one of the qualities of beauty, was nothing more or less than the gleam of the treasure that the galleons of these great spiritual adventurers brought back from worlds beyond the world.

The exquisite poem of Drayton, "To the Virginian Voyage," combines in itself both aspects, the outer and the inner beauty of this fine quest. But if one searches the Elizabethan poets for work dealing directly with the sea as a subject in itself, it is more than a little surprising to find how rarely they approach it in that way. The influence of the sea upon their poetry was as great as its influence upon the City of London. But you do not find either of them very salt.

There is no contemporary work of importance dealing with the Armanda.

There are few poems even remotely connected with the seafaring life of the time. There are songs, of course, like the dialogue in Dowland's "Book of Airs," in which Neptune and the gods of the wind are paraded in what might be called lyrical masques rather than poems. There are innumerable conventional sea-pictures among the sonneteers, many of them imitations of the French and Italian poets rather than original poems of the sea. But there are very few Elizabethan lyrics that deal directly with the subject, very few even so vital as the verses by Surrey—the "complaint of a woman for her absent lover, being upon the sea."

The sea, in fact, has been used by almost all the English poets incidentally, as an image, a symbol, a means of "representing much in little." The function of poetry, as described by Wordsworth in the great passage from which those four words are quoted, has been carried out chiefly by two means of expression—rhythm, which introduces law into chaos and has its counterpart in all the arts and in all creation; and imagery, a means of representing those things which are beyond the direct reach of our minds, representing occasionally even those things which we call divine. The sea, with its tidal rhythms, its measured waves, its immeasurable horizons, has been one of the chief images used by the English poets in the exercise of this great art.

It is in this more subtle way that the sea has most profoundly influenced our island literature and lent some of its deepest tones to the music of our poetry. For though England herself, in almost all her phases—political, social, religious, and artistic—is a daughter of the sea, "lulled with sea-sounds in a thousand caves, and lit with sea-shine to her island lair," the physical aspect of the matter would have no vital significance for us in literature if it were not for the fact that her poets have caught sight, across her gray horizons, of a vaster and more significant sea; that sea from which, in a deeper sense than they knew in Greece or Rome, beauty herself was born; that sea which Keats, not Cortez, beheld from the mount of vision. "Hence," cried Wordsworth, child as he was of the inland lakes:

Hence, in a season of calm weather,
Tho' inland far we be,
Our souls have sight of that immortal sea
Which brought us hither:
Can in a moment travel thither,
And see the children sporting on the shore
And hear the mighty waters, rolling evermore.

The sound of that sea is heard in all the greatest poetry of England, whether of the lakes, or the mountains, or the coast. The sea, in that vast, symbolical sense, rolls an infinite horizon round our English poetry, just as the stars round off the three divisions of the Divine Comedy.

The greatest of all poets, Shakespeare, holds that position because he was able to show us more things than any other man in their eternal aspect; and, by doing this, to double the truth, double the reality, of the human pageant that he passes before us. More than that of any other poet his music has caught the very cadence of that unfathomable sea whose waves are years. Of the sonnets it might almost be said that they are themselves waves in that eternal element. They are so much at one with it that we cannot tell the music of the sea from their own.

Like as the waves make toward the pebbled shore,
So do our minutes hasten to their end:
Each changing place with that which goes before,
In sequent toil all forwards do contend.
Nativity, once in the main of light,
Crawls to maturity, wherewith being crowned,
Crooked eclipses 'gainst his glory fight,
And Time that gave doth now his gift confound.

"Like as the waves!" The waves themselves are allowed only a single line; but what a sea-picture is this, and how the music of the sea informs every syllable, every cadence; so that the only possible musical accompaniment to the whole would be one played by the ocean. This music is carried on through sonnets in which there is no direct reference to the sea at all, but the cadence is unmistakable.

"When in the chronicle of wasted time," he says, and we see the waves wasting themselves in foam once more. Just as in the end of Arnold's "Dover Beach," when the poet has left the sea for the loftier theme, we hear the clashing of waves in that darker world, "swept with confused alarms of struggle and fight, where ignorant armies clash by night"; so Shakespeare uses the music of the sea to represent those processes of change which make of the whole physical universe a flowing tide of colored shadows. A modern critic has touched this continual vanishing away of ourselves and the universe with something of the morbid beauty of a fever; but only at the price of that cruelty, that injustice to ourselves and the universe which may be said to lurk like a disease in the heart of all the aesthetics of pessimism!

Walter Pater approached this aspect of the universe from the critical side. Shakespeare has the wider and deeper creative view. Over and over again, in his sonnets, we feel that in the midst of all these flowing tides he has within himself some abiding certainty, though even for him it may be inexpressible, too great even for such definition as Shelley could give it. *The one remains, the many change and pass.* He doubts and fears; but these doubts and fears and sorrows are a kingly crown, a divine crown, that he would not resign for all the pleasures that tickle the palate of the modern aesthete. What an ebb and flow, making a sound like thunder, everlastingly, there is in the antiphonal cadences of the following:

When I have seen by Time's fell hand defaced
The rich-proud cost of outworn buried age;
When sometime lofty towers I see down-razed
And brass eternal slave to mortal rage;
When I have seen the hungry ocean gain
Advantage on the kingdom of the shore,
And the firm soil win of the watery main,
Increasing store with loss and loss with store;
When I have seen such interchange of state,
Or state itself confounded to decay,
Ruin hath taught me thus to ruminate
That time will come and take my love away.
This thought is as a death, which cannot choose,
But weep to have that which it fears to lose.

And ever and again in the darkness he kindles some great beacon for storm-tossed mariners like that triumphant hundred and sixteenth sonnet, giving us his answer to their age-long question—*How with this rage shall beauty find a plea, whose action is no stronger than a flower?* For this mightiest of all poets was the tenderest also; but he did not halt there. Beyond the music of the sea, beyond the music of our mortality and the eternal note of sadness that Sophocles heard upon the Aegean, he finds his own answer, his own reconciliation, and utters it in the major key:

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments, Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds
Or bends with the remover to remove.
Oh, no, it is an ever-fixed mark,
That looks on tempests and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wandering bark,
Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.
Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
Within his bending sickle's compass come;
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks
But bears it out even to the edge of doom.
If this be error and upon me proved,
I never writ, nor no man ever loved.

With such music as this in our ears, and with that great sea-mark towering before us, we can understand what Victor Hugo meant by his elaborate comparison of Shakespeare with the sea, and by his conclusion; to look upon the soul of Shakespeare is to look upon the Ocean.

It is in this attitude toward the universe, then, this constant realization of the fact that poetry is concerned with what ear has not heard and eye has not seen, that the greatness of the art of Shakespeare resides. It is in his use of sea music, of sea imagery, to bring his readers into touch with thoughts that would otherwise be beyond the reaches of any soul, that we are to find his greatest sea poetry. He uses the sea sometimes as an image for the universe itself, for all that is outside the bounds of the individual soul. He does this, for instance, in Hamlet, where he debates whether he shall "take arms against a sea of troubles," and in Pericles, where he cries:

Put me to present pain;
Lest this great sea of joys rushing upon me
O'erbear the shores of my mortality,
And drown me with their sweetness.

Throughout the work of Shakespeare, however, we are never very far away from even the material sea; never, one might say, out of earshot of it. There are, of course, the obvious cases like the prologue to "Henry V.," which gives us almost the only contemporary picture of an Elizabethan fleet:

Suppose that you have seen
The well-appointed king, at Hampton pier,
Embark his royalty; and his brave fleet
With silken streamers, the young Phoebus fanning.
Play with your fancies, and in them behold
Upon the hempen tackle ship boys climbing,
Hear the shrill whistle which doth order give
To sounds confused; behold the threaden sails
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrowed sea
Breasting the lofty surge: Oh, do but think
You stand upon the rivage and behold
A city on the inconstant billows dancing;
For so appears this fleet majestical.

More vital, and certainly one of the most vivid, of sea-farewells is the picture in "Cymbeline," of the sailing of Imogen's lover—one of the very few instances of the use of "perspective" in English poetry, or, indeed, in any poetry before the romantic revival. One may hazard a guess that these scenes of waving and farewell from vanishing ships and receding shores—moments that all through the history of England have plucked at the islander's heart-strings—have directly influenced the development both of seascape and landscape in English poetry.

Imogen.—I would thou grewst unto the shores o' the haven,
And question'dst every sail: If he should write,
And I not have it, 'twere a paper lost,
As offer'd mercy is. What was the last
That he spake to thee?

Pisanio. It was his queen, his queen!

Imo.—Then waved his handkerchief?

Pis.—And kiss'd it, Madam.

Imo.—Senseless linen! happier therein than I!
And that was all?

Pis.—No, madam; for so long
As he could make me with this eye or ear
Distinguish him from others, he did keep
The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief,
Still waving, as the fits and stirs of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on,
How swift his ship.

Imo.—Thou shouldst have made him
As little as a crow, or less, ere left
To after-eye him.

Pis.—Madam, so I did.

Imo.—I would have broke mine eye-strings; crack'd them, but
To look upon him, till the diminution
Of space had pointed him sharp as my needle,
Nay, follow'd him, till he had melted from
The smallness of a gnat to air, and then
Have turn'd mine eye and wept.

Tennyson had undoubtedly very carefully studied the passage from "Cymbeline." He borrows the very phrasing of one line to describe a very different kind of distance, "where all the starry heavens of space are sharpened to a needle's end." It is recalled by the sea distance at the close of the Morte d'Arthur, too, where the hull becomes "one black dot against the verge of dawn": and again by the exquisite coming and going of sails in the later song:

Fresh as the first beam glittering on the sail
That brings our friends up from the underworld;
Sad as the last that reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the verge

This is not dramatic. It is not concerned with the "moving accident." It bears the burden of no moral or political revolt or acquiescence. It is "art for art's sake," the very thing that the age pretends to require, and in this case it is simply a quiet and beautifully painted seascape, developed from the earlier seascape of Shakespeare. The passage in "Cymbeline" has a less vivid parallel in the second part of "King Henry VI.," this time a picture from the deck of a ship:

As far as I could ken thy chalky cliffs,
When from thy shore the tempest beat us back,
I stood upon the hatches in the storm;
And when the dusky sky began to rob
My earnest-gaping sight of thy land's view,
I took a costly jewel from my neck,
A heart it was, bound in with diamonds,
And threw it towards thy land: the sea received it,
And so I wish'd thy body might my heart;
And even with this I lost fair England's view
And bid mine eyes be packing with my heart
And call'd them blind and dusky spectacles,
For losing ken of Albion's wished coast.

But the influence of the sea upon Shakespeare is least shown by the passages in which he deals directly with it. Far more is it shown in the exquisite lines with which Florisel woos Perdita, lines that seem to reveal some subtle correspondence, some law of beauty that is common to this child of the sea and the waves that had refused to harm her, lines that seem in their exquisite movement to share the secret of the waves, the tides, and the pulsing of the human heart; in short, the secret of rhythm itself:

—What you do
Still betters what is done. When you speak, sweet,
I'd have you do it ever: When you sing

I'd have you buy and sell so, so give alms,
Pray so; and, for the ordering your affairs
To sing them, too: when you do dance I wish you
A wave of the sea, that you might ever do
Nothing but that; move still, still so,
And own no other function.

There is the essence of sea poetry, an essence not to be found in the mere fact that Shakespeare elsewhere used this or that nautical phrase. This is the music which, as I said above, is to be heard through many of the sonnets and plays where no mention of the sea is made at all.

(Continued on Following Page)

MAGIC SEA-SOUNDS MAKE HIS WORKS BEWITCHING

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Throughout the work of Shakespeare we are never much further from the sound of that sea-music than is the heart of the little island itself. We may wander through his enchanted woodlands, thinking that all we hear is the sigh of the leaves; and suddenly, through an arch of green boughs and ferns, as through some exquisite magic casement, we catch a glimpse of the moonlit foam. What an exquisite glimpse is that which Oberon and Titania give us, for instance, in the very heart of "A Midsummer Night's Dream":

Oberon—I do but beg a little changeling boy
To be my henchman.
Titania—Set your heart at rest:
The fairy land buys not the child of me.
His mother was a votaress of my order;
And, in the spiced Indian air, by night
Full often hath she gossip'd by my side
And sat with me on Neptune's yellow sands,
Marking the embarked traders on the flood,
When we have laughed to see the sails conceive
And grow big bellied with the wanton wind;
Which she, with pretty and with swimming gait
Following,—her womb then rich with my young squire,—
Would imitate, and sail upon the land,
To fetch me trifles, and return again,
As from a voyage, rich with merchandise.

Indeed, the whole magic of the play is drawn from that perilous foam; and, if one required a philosophical justification for such magic, one would only have to point through the vistas of the forest to that infinite mystery of the sea, where Oberon, sitting on a promontory, heard the sea maid's music.

"Thou rememberest," he says to Puck, "once and twice," and Puck replies, "I remember":

"That very time I saw," says Oberon, "but thou couldst not.
Flying between the cold moon and the earth,
Cupid all armed; a certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned by the West.
And loosed his love-shaft smartly from his bow,
As it should pierce a hundred thousand hearts;
But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quenched in the chaste beams of the watery moon,
And the imperial votaress passed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free.
Yet marked I where the bolt of Cupid fell:
It fell upon a little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it love-in-idleness.
Fetch me that flower! the herb I showed thee once:
The juice of it on sleeping eyelids laid
Will make or man or woman madly dote
Upon the next live creature that it sees.
Fetch me this herb; and be thou here again
Ere the leviathan can swim a league."

"I'll put a girdle round about the earth
In forty minutes,"

cried Puck; and well he might, in the power of that wizardry. For surely, though it has scarce even been noticed by the critics, it is one of the most exquisite touches of the Master-poet's art that has girdled his magic flower with this fairy ring of seashine. The wand of Merlin himself could hardly have worked so potent a spell, or evoked so marvelous a vision as that ring of white fire, from the mermaid singing on the dolphin's back to the mysterious shadow of leviathan vanishing away into the darkness of the sea.

This magic casement opening through an arch of leaves in the forest gives us one more brief glimpse of the boundless sea-world beyond at the moment when Oberon decides to break the spell that he had cast upon the mortals in the power of that sea-drawn magic:

But we are spirits of another sort.
I, with the morning's love have oft made sport
And, like a forester, the groves may tread,
Even 'till the eastern gate, all fiery-red,
Opening on Neptune with fair blessed beams,
Turns into yellow gold his salt green streams.

Incidentally one may remark that this is one of the very few instances in Elizabethan poetry of a feeling for the natural beauty of the sea, or of its treatment with so rich a sense of color. There in that sea is the infinite treasure house of his power; and there is the horizon that surrounds the dreams, the fairy tales, of our brief night with mystery and closes them in peace.

It is with something of the same visionary power that in the fourth scene of "Richard III." Shakespeare suddenly opens a magic casement in the solid walls of the world and bids us gaze into the mysteries of the sea, as into some wizard's crystal. It is one of the most wonderful sea pictures in the whole of literature, both in its inner and outer significance, which the doomed Clarence, walled about with stone, in the Tower of London, suddenly reveals to Brackenbury. Half way through the passage it will be noted once more how Shakespeare leaves the sea behind him, or rather uses it as a means for representing something vaster, the "tempest of a soul."

But marvelous as is that glimpse of the deep where false fleeting visions come and go, around a mind "hot for certainties," the Master-poet had not yet come to the height of his power, not yet encountered the full tempest of those things that war against the soul, as he did in the four supreme tragedies. In these can we not descry Shakespeare himself, wandering through the darkness of that universal sea in quest of some one steadfast thing, as Dante wandered through Hell and Purgatory and Heaven in quest of Beatrice? This is what distinguishes his work from that of all other Elizabethan dramatists—the burning passion, the devouring passion, that he had in a world of lies and shams, for the steadfast and unshaken harmonies of the Eternal. Is it not this great struggle that raises to the sublimest heights of tragedy the pitiful story of Othello? It is not by a mere accident that Shakespeare, at the moment when Iago's poison runs riot in the veins of the Moor, sets the wild elements of that uncertain sea raging around them, and through them, and makes Iago their prophet. At the very moment when Othello, hot for the one wild certainty left to him, utters that awful and almost smothered cry for vengeance:

O blood, blood, blood.

Iago whispers to him, "Patience, I say; your mind, perhaps, may change." And then the storm rolls in like thunder:

Never, Iago. Like to the Pontic sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontic and the Hellespont,
Even so my bloody thoughts, with violent pace,
Shall ne'er look back, ne'er ebb to humble love
Till that a capable and wide revenge
Swallow them up. Now by yond marble heaven,
[kneels]
In the due reverence of a sacred vow,
I here engage my words.
Iago—Do not rise yet.
[Iago also kneels.]
Witness, you ever-burning lights above,
You elements that clip us round about,—
Witness that here Iago doth give up
The execution of his wit, hands, heart,
To wrong'd Othello's service!

In "Macbeth" Shakespeare ventures to explore those terrible midnight seas even further. The witches that cast their wild shadows over this tremendous tragedy have no kinship with those poor old crones whom Christian people so recently burned at the stake. They have something universal in them. They are more than evil. They are personifications of those wild tempests which wreck the soul on its eternal quest; those wild storms of change, and ruin, and seemingly purposeless mockery in the world, which baffle the most earnest steersman. Just as in the sonnets, there is a basis of direct reference to the sea, and then imagery and a great undertone of sea-music sweeping through the whole universe.

There are moments in the play when the whole world seems to become a seething witches' caldron, their bubbling, midnight sea. And had some of our modern dabblers in darkness rightly understood the profound symbolism of this one great tragedy there would be fewer of those childish attempts to startle the world by paddling on the fringe of its dark waters.

1st Witch—When shall we three meet again
In thunder, lightning, or in rain?
2d Witch—When the hurly-burly's done,
When the battle's lost and won.
All—Fair is foul and foul is fair,
Hover thro' the fog and filthy air.

Throughout we are given terrible glimpses of the titanic tempest, a battle as terrible as that of the archangels, which is being waged by the soul of Shakespeare, behind and through and beyond the action of the play. At the opening we have the wounded soldier bringing his report of the earthly battle of Malcolm:

Doubtful it stood
As two spent swimmers, that do cling together
And choke their art.

Of the enemy he says that:

"The multiplying villainies of nature do swarm upon him": and of Macbeth's valiant action he says, with the very sound and motion of the sea in his words:

As whence the sea gives his reflection,
Ship-wrecking storms and direful thunders break,
So from that spring whence comfort seemed to come
Discomfort swells!

Then, with supreme power, the master dramatist carries us to the thunders of the North, brings the great theme to a head, sums it up, and utters it through the mouths of the Witches in one of the wildest strains of sea-music that ever fell on mortal ears.

1st Witch—Where hast thou been, sister?
2d Witch—Killing swine.
3d Witch—Sister, where thou?
1st Witch—A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap
And munch'd and munch'd and munch'd:—
"Give me," quoth I:
"Aroint thee, Witch," the rump-fed ronyon cries.
Her husband's to Aleppo gone, Master o' the Tiger:
But in a sieve I'll thither sail,
And, like a rat without a tail,
I'll do, I'll do, and I'll do.
2d Witch—I'll give thee a wind,
1st Witch—Thou'rt kind.
3d Witch—And I another.
1st Witch—I myself have all the other,
And the very ports they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I' the shipman's card.
I will drain him dry as hay:
Sleep shall neither night or day
Hang upon his pent-house lid;
He shall live a man forbid:
Weary sev'n nights nine times nine
Shall be dwindle, peak, and pine.
Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be tempest-toss'd.
Look what I have.
2d Witch—Show me, show me.
1st Witch—Here I have a pilot's thumb,
Wrecked as homeward he did come.
3d Witch—A drum, a drum.
Macbeth doth come.

Into the hands of these fleeting, inconsistent powers Macbeth delivers himself, and thenceforward he has no pilot, no certainty, no repose. At the very climax of the murder scene, beyond the knocking at the gate, and infinitely more menacing to the soul, we hear as it were the deep baying of the bloodhounds of that sea from which there is no escape:

Whence is that knocking?
What hands are here? Ha! They pluck out mine eyes.
Will all great Neptune's Ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red.

The thumb of the pilot had been cast into the cauldron, and henceforward Macbeth is at the mercy of the elements. No longer can he say with Banquo:

Fears and scruples shake us:
In the great hand of God I stand.

He has abandoned all stability, lost his sheet anchor. "But let the frame of things disjoint," he cries:

Better be with the dead,
Whom we to gain our peace have sent to peace,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless ecstasy. Duncan is in his grave.
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

It is the tempest of the soul that tosses him here; but his prayer for sleep is only a tragic deepening of the same sea-music which we heard from the lips of another king. For in all these great moments of all the sonnets and poems and plays there is really only one soul speaking, the soul of Shakespeare, boundless as the universal sea in compassion:

Wilt thou upon the high and giddy mast
Seal up the ship-boy's eyes, and rock his brains
In cradle of the rude imperious surge,
And in the visitation of the winds
Who take the ruffian billows by the top
Curling their monstrous heads and hanging them
With deafening clamour in the slippery clouds
That, with the hurly, death itself awakes?
Can'st thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet sea-boy in an hour so rude
And in the calmest and most stillest night
Deny it to a king?

Through all the sound and fury of those darker storms of tragedy we hear, in every lull between the gusts, that deep-sea music:

Duncan is in his grave,
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

But Macbeth is called upon to be wise, amazed, temperate, and furious, loyal and neutral, all in a moment, and he knows that it is as impossible as to bridle the sea. No sooner is one wave surmounted than another comes on:

"Fleance is 'scap'd,"
Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock.

But there is no rock to which he can cling in this wild tide. He cannot reduce to order this chaos of his own creation. There is no harmonious universe possible for evil, no security, no peace. Banquo is safe, he is told, with twenty trench'd gashes in his head, the least a death to nature. But for Macbeth the only reply is: "Get thee gone: tomorrow we'll hear, ourselves, again." And as he turns to the feast he meets the ghostly accuser, and the waves overwhelm him:

Which of you have done this? • • •
Thou can'st not say I did it; never shake
Thy gory locks at me.
The times have been
That, when the brains were out, the man would die,
And there an end; but now they rise again,
With twenty mortal murders on their crowns,
And push us from our stools.

All things have lost their certainty for him. It is not only evil and good that shift their forms in that sea; but there is nothing definite left for him under the sun. All is Protean, and it is to Proteus, god of the sea, that he prays:

Approach thou like the rugged Russian Bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros or the Hyrcan tiger,
Take any shape but that.

There is nothing in that Protean nature that he can trust:

It will have blood; they say, blood will have blood.
Stones have been known to move and trees to speak.

But some certainty he must have. He must know the worst. It is impossible to return: he must plunge further into that sea of blood. Once more he cries to those secret black and midnight hags:

I conjure you, by that which you profess,—
Howe'er you come to know it, answer me:
Though you untie the winds and let them fight
Against the churches; though the yeasty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up;
Though bladed corn be lodged, and trees blown down;
Though castles topple on their warders' heads,
Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundation; though the treasure
Of nature's germins tumble altogether,
Even till destruction sicken,—answer me
To what I ask you.

And the very truth that thunders in his ears deceives him. Never shall he be vanquished till the forests of the earth shall come against him; till Birnam Wood shall come to Dunsinane. The forests at least are anchored in their place; and for a while he is able to find some certainty in that. Yet, like as the waves make toward the pebbled shore, so do his minutes hasten to their end. There is nothing serious left in mortality. And with what a solemn music does Shakespeare usher in that last note of the angry sea:

Tomorrow, and tomorrow and tomorrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time,
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. Out, out brief candle.
Life's but a walking shadow. A poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more. It is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.
[Enter a messenger.]
Thou comest to use thy tongue; thy story quickly.
Mess.—As I did stand my watch upon the hill,
I looked towards Birnam, and anon, methought,
The wood began to move.

The power of that tremendous dramatic moment can never be fully realized on the stage. It is fraught with all the wonders and terrors that were implied in the strange old word—*panic*. In its effect upon the mind of Macbeth it bears no relation whatever to its material cause. It is as if, moved by some great hand behind the universe, the mountains themselves were coming to obliterate the wrong that forbade them to rest.

I shall not attempt to pluck the heart out of the mystery of that most enchanting of all sea-tales, "The Tempest." The first suggestion of it was undoubtedly in one of those fairy tales that the Elizabethan seaman brought home to the Mermaid Tavern—tales about men whose heads stood in their breasts, islands that were full of airy voices and dissolving visions. Shakespeare seized upon the idea of such an island and made it, as it were, the magic crucible of the universe, the centre of all its chemistry, spiritual and material, and all its changes.

Those who have wronged Prospero are cast upon it by the sea; and Ariel tells them when they draw their swords that

The elements
Of whom your swords are tempered, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemocked at stabs
Kill the still closing waters.

They committed Prospero and his child to the sea, for which foul deed

The powers delaying, not forgetting, have
Incensed the seas and shores, yea, all the creatures
Against your peace.

They are confronted, in short, with the same problem as Macbeth when the forests came against him. For all these creatures, as Ariel tells them, are ministers of Fate, from whom there is no escape but in "heart sorrow and a clean life ensuing." Alonzo is overwhelmed by this discovery that the universe is not a dead thing:

O it is monstrous, monstrous!
Methought the billows spoke and told me of it,
The winds did sing it to me and the thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounced
The name of Prosper; it did bass my trespass.
Therefore my son i' the ooze is bedded, and
I'll seek him deeper than e'er plummet sounded.

The solution of this play, however, is found in their "heart sorrow" and their forgiveness by Prospero, who has attained not only to mastery of the elements but to mastery over himself. His most famous speech dismisses the whole material world:

These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air,
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rock behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.

And there Shakespeare makes the old man pause for the infirmity of his age; but I prefer to find the last word of the play in its last moments—*the epilogue*—where the old man himself asks for pardon in lines that have a peculiarly moving undertone, as if they were, indeed, the farewell of Shakespeare:

Gentle breath of yours my sails
Must fill, or else my project fails,—
Which was to please. Now I want
Spirits to enforce, art to enchant,
And my ending is despair,
Unless I be relieved by prayer,
Which pierces so that it assaults
Mercy itself and frees all faults.

Those are the last words, perhaps, of Shakespeare to the world. But the essence of the play is concentrated in one lyric, an air so bewitching that we can well believe it to have been overheard in Faerie:

Come unto these yellow sands
And there take hands.
Curtsied when you have and kist,
The wild waves whist,
Foot it featly here and there,
And sweet sprites the burthen bear. • • •

No lyric of the sea can be compared with it for the sheer magic of color and sound that are compressed into its short lines. It has all the lucid lights and shadows of the world below the sea, and a spell beyond that, a haunting suggestion that we are at the back of things, watching the changes in the crucible of the universe, watching the secret of the annual resurrection of the Spring, the transformation of dust into flowers, of fishes into birds, of apes into men, of men into angels, in the twinkling of an eye, at the turning of a tide, like a change from the minor to the major key in a solemn music. Here, though we cannot seize it and hold it, is something abiding in the universal ebb and flow of things. And the miraculous part of the stanza with which I shall end is that Shakespeare conveys all this by hardly more than the note of a bell—the stop at the end of the third line, which gives so wizard-like a swell to the music of the fourth and so full a cadence through the fifth and sixth. The juxtaposition of the two heavy syllables at the end of the fifth line delays the music, as if, indeed, some mysterious tides were at the turn; and the two adjectives which close this brief masterpiece of song seem in their context to be proof that one Master-thief, at any rate, has broken down all the bars of mortality, and overheard Ariel singing:

Full fathom five thy father lies,
Of his bones are coral made,
Those are pearls that were his eyes.
Nothing of him that doth fade
But doth suffer a sea-change
Into something rich and strange.

But no—I cannot end there—not in this hour of trial for that island which Shakespeare loved, that England of which he is the supreme spirit, the keeper of the freedom of more than even her seven seas. We have heard much, lately, of the sins of England. It has been the privilege of our intellectuals, blind to history and the long struggle for freedom that gave them that privilege, to tell us of her sins. It has been the pleasure of her enemies to take the indictment literally. We may find a new significance, then, in the words that show how Shakespeare loved her, and threw around her, as if it were his own royal mantle, the splendour of his own sea-music. Nor is he afraid to speak of "her reputation through the world," in words that two years ago would have been regarded as beneath the dignity of quotation by our moderns, unless as one more jest at the "tribute paid to virtue" by the greatest intellect of England and the world. But the rich mine of his words and phrases runs as deep in literature as the Grand Canyon in nature; and nobody can read those lines today without realising that he has chosen the simplest words in this case because they were the truest to his thought. There's not a senate of free men on earth today but echoes the deep-sea music of England. Newer, because truer, than any originalities or disloyalties of the hour, new as the day-spring of the unoriginal sun, are the words of Shakespeare to his country. For Shakespeare makes old John of Gaunt, too, criticise his countrymen; but he criticises them only for being unworthy of England. And for England herself was there ever such a cry of sheer love—

This sceptred isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise,
This fortress built by Nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war,
This happy band of men, this little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moat defensive to a house
Against the envy of less happier lands,
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England,
Renowned • • • as far from home
For Christian service and true chivalry
As is the sepulchre • • •
Of the world's ranscm, blessed Mary's Son:
This land of such dear souls, this dear, dear land,
Dear for her reputation through the world,

England, bound in with the triumphant sea.

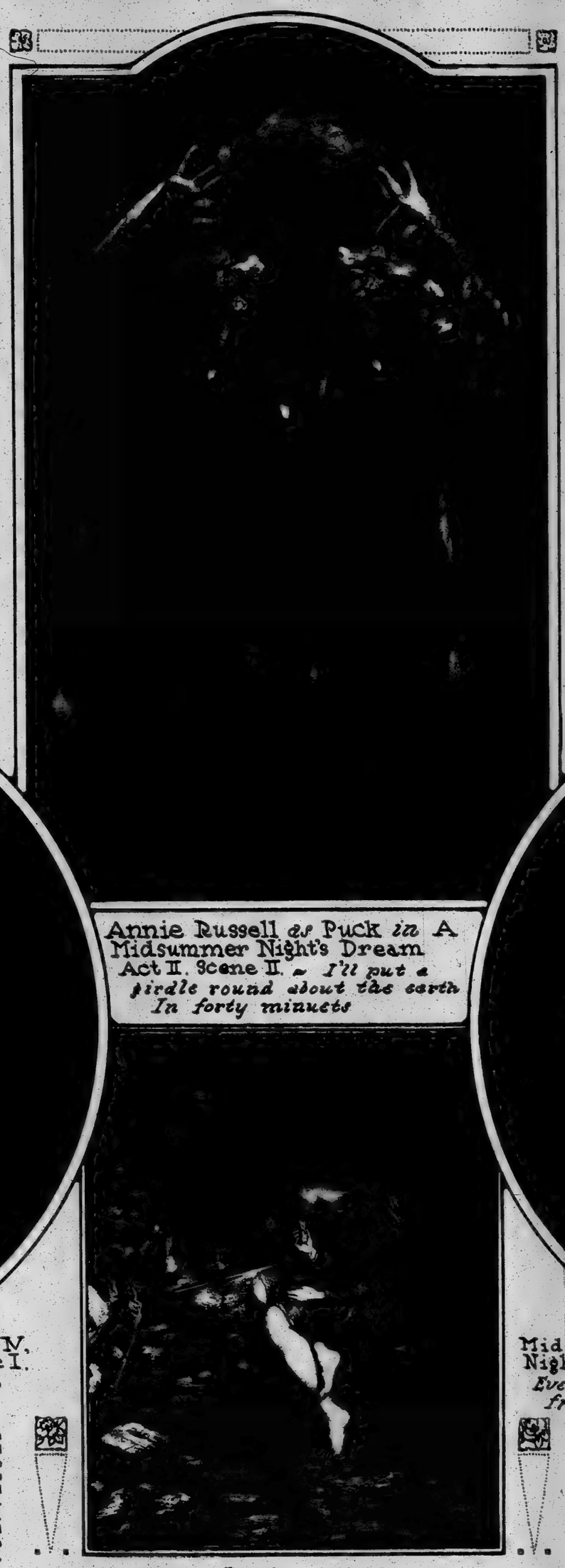

Annie Russell as Puck in A Midsummer Night's Dream
Act II. Scene II. — *I'll put a girdle round about the earth In forty minutes*

Midsummer Night's Dream — Act IV. Scene I.
Oberon and Puck find Titania asleep
Photo by Byron

Midsummer Night's Dream — Puck and the Fairies
Every elf and fairy sprite, Hop as light as bird from brier. — — — From Dadd's Painting — — Photo by Byron

Imogen
Painted by Louise Starr

HOW HUMOR BLENDS WITH TRAGEDY (AS IN LIFE)

Hamlet a Humorist, Antony Full of the Joy of Life

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Sir Herbert Tree

ONE of the most alarming signs of insanity, it has often seemed to me, is that of writing to the newspapers to prove that Hamlet was mad, and that Bacon wrote Shakespeare. Yet the same writers who scorn the idea that Hamlet pretended to be mad generally assert with equal vehemence that Shakespeare pretended to write the works of Bacon. I am satisfied that many of the learned commentators have been kept out of lunatic asylums only by the energy which they have expended in the harmless occupation of discussing these two kindred subjects in print. In many cases it has proved a most valuable safety-valve.

Though the subject of the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy is somewhat musty, I will ask you to bear with me while I wander down a by-lane of parenthesis in order to prove at least to my entire satisfaction that, tested by the touchstone of humor, the Bacon theory vanishes into the air. If there is one quality which characterizes the writings of Shakespeare more than another it is humor. He cannot resist it—it is irresistible. Humor, like murder, will out. Had Bacon humor? I think not.

Bacon had learning, Shakespeare not much. But he had instinct. Some people are born educated: Shakespeare inherited the knowledge of his forefathers, and he possessed an unexampled power of assimilating all that came in his way. He made precisely the mistakes that Bacon would never have made. Book learning is not wisdom. Shakespeare himself ridicules this most whimsically in "Love's Labour's Lost":

> Study is like the Heaven's glorious sun
> That will not be deep-searched with saucy looks:
> Small have continual plodders ever won
> Save base authority from others' books.

The King replies:

"How well he is read to reason against reading!"

How small a thing is education save for those who have the imagination to illumine it! Too much reading is certainly a hindrance to the development of the imagination. Instead of giving birth to original thoughts, the man who has only reading comes to think by quotation—he relies on the cold storage of memory.

Many years ago I met at the house of a friend an eminent cryptographer who had written a work proving by algebra that Bacon wrote Shakespeare. I made so bold as to ask him whether Bacon wrote the Shakespeare sonnets. He replied that his case rested on that certainty. I pointed out to him that while it was conceivable that Francis Bacon, for political reasons, did not wish to acknowledge the authorship of the plays, it was inconceivable that in the outpourings of his soul in the sonnets he should call himself "Your own sweet Will," constantly punning on the Christian name of his paid "ghost," the vulgar poacher and butcher-actor!

Again, "look here upon this picture and on this." Could he who had proved himself a heartless advocate who sacrificed the Earl of Essex, and after the grave had closed over him published a vile attack upon his dead friend and benefactor, "like

The fierce soldier Talbot sardonically bantering the Countess of Auvergne as he takes her prisoner I. Henry VI, Act II, Scene IV.

wrath in death and envy afterward," could he whose meanness was aggravated by respectability, who had paddled long in the putrescent puddles of politics till right and wrong were merged in the melting-pot of expediency—could he have written the sonnet beginning, "Tired of all these, for restful death I cry"?

Is there in any of Bacon's works one hint of the sweet humor, the noble scorn, the glowing melancholy which breathes throughout the works of Shakespeare? I think not. Writers more dissimilar than these two cannot be found. There is one thing quite certain: that if Bacon wrote Shakespeare, then Shakespeare must have written Bacon!

Of all writers he whose works are most charged with an all-informing, all-pervading humor is William Shakespeare, alike in his comic as in his tragic creations. In "Hamlet," for instance, the firmament of tragedy is made blacker by the jewels of humor with which it is bestarred. Bear with me while I linger for a while on this theme, which is as dear to me as any. The first words Hamlet sighs forth are in the nature of a pun:

"A little more than kin and less than kind."

The King proceeds:

"How is it that the clouds still hang on you?"

"Not so, my lord, I am too much in the sun," says Hamlet, toying with grief. Again, after the ghost leaves, Hamlet, in a tornado of passionate verbiage, gives way to humor. Then he proceeds to think too

Hotspur. Let me not understand you, then; speak it in Welsh.
I Henry IV, Act III. Scene I. Painted by Richard Westall

He Was Many, Being All

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Benjamin De Casseres

AESCHYLUS was sublime, Homer was godlike, Sophocles was inexorable, Aristophanes was satanic, Rabelais was grotesque, Dante was grave, Shelley was ethereal, Goethe was Olympian, St. Augustine was lyrical, Ibsen was dramatic, Cervantes was humorous, Molière was human, Heine was throstle-throated, Balzac was mystical-realistic, Swift was misanthropic, Nietzsche was torrential, Byron was melancholic and cynical. Shakespeare was all of these.

His mind was the council chamber of all the titans of literature past and to come. In his brain the past came to puberty. Homer was homeric. Aeschylus was aeschylean, Rabelais was rabelaisian, Dante was dantesque. But Shakespeare was not Shakespearean.

He was an All. It may be said of him what Descartes said of the universe, that he was a sphere with its very centre everywhere and its circumference nowhere. Gods, worlds, ideas, intuitions, and embryons of beings-to-be swam in his brain like deep-sea infusoria.

He was the completest human being of which we have any knowledge. Like a substance of infinite protean capacities, he lived all his incarnations at once. We know so little about him because in this human being there was no "him." He was Many, being All. He had the impersonality of divinity, and, being impersonal, he knew nothing of good or evil. He rammed his body up to the navel in old Mother Earth, and still his Third Eye flamed from Arcturus.

What was Shakespeare's religion, his beliefs? His life was lived. He left no record of the why or how. No confessions, no "technique of my art." To him life was an adventure. His plays and poems came from the sweat of his soul. Did he know anything else? Why should he? He was the only pagan who ever lived because he identified himself with the World-Will. And, like Spinoza, he knew that the World-Will was in the alepot and in the eyes of woman as well as in the transatomic dimensions. He ate, drank, begat, accouched a fictional universe, and passed.

Will Shakespeare, the intermittent drinker; Will Shakespeare, the snarer of lassies; Will Shakespeare, the pothouse debater; Will Shakespeare, the sometimes obscene; Will Shakespeare, full of tares and blemishes—what we can piece together of you reveals to us a man as human as Christ. You were one of us, a radiant god who kissed matter passionately because you despised the spiritual lickspittles. You were a man? You were THE Man. You were that unique—the perfect equilibration of mind and matter, of sense and supersense.

The pink-tea zanies of culture, the scholastic nimnies, the milksops of morality, the winged cows of taste, the orthodox dunderpates, the pretty fellows of literature, the professional jobbernowls—how do they "explain" you, "Will"-of-the-World, old tosspot, Pierrot-Parabrahma?

Dickens's works are the immortality of the disinherited. Balzac wrote the dictionary of human vice, but Shakespeare is the Hall of Fame of the human race. Caliban and Hamlet, Mistress Ford and Cordelia, Falstaff and Iago are there—that is to say, in those six creations alone the history of the human race is written forever. In each of us there is a Caliban, a Hamlet, a Falstaff, an Iago, a Mistress Ford, a Cordelia, and man is the enigma of time because these persons interbreed in his soul. Some of us are not in Dickens, and others of us are not in Balzac, but all of us are in Shakespeare, as the part is in the whole.

Shakespeare was a giant orb, and on the whirling ecliptic of his imagination we are only moons. He was a detective and he had a dictograph planted in the human heart.

And of wisdom in him there is never an end. The Orient, Greece, Egypt, and the West are there. There is the practical wisdom of the Yankee horse trader and the esoteric wisdom of the godaleptg. He absorbed whole continents of thought and cut the lightning of his dreams into apothegms. He could talk the prose of the cowshed and converse with the sibyls and the Magi. He was all things to all men because he lived neither above nor below the race, but through it. "Whatever exists exists for me," he said to me once. "Whatever is is mine. The thing that does not belong to me can never be born. Matter and mind and men enter into hypostatic union with me."

In the womb of his brain every day was a birth month. Greater than the creative human imagination we know nothing, and Shakespeare was the spectroscope to which all rays converged.

Shakespeare is the supreme artist of all time because we learn only two things from his pages, the eternality of Beauty and the sublime nothingness of man. The great Shuttle weaves and we are woven of it—cotton and silk, yarn and sunbeams, rainbow strands and dirty catgut. There are no explanatory prefaces to his plays. God does not explain life. Why should Shakespeare? There is no dry, apologetic cough for epilogue. Iago is Iago to the last; so is Richard III. and Shylock. Hell belched Richard up and the Heart of All Sweetness wafted Ariel down. Here they are. I, William Shakespeare, have nothing to do with it. I am only a reporter.

There is only one man that I know of whose subtlety of mind has so clearly apprehended the interdependence of all things as Shakespeare's—and that is Thomas Hardy. Shakespeare and Hardy possess in almost equal degree the sense of subtle stupendities and stupendous subtleties. There are no great laws; there are infinitesimal links that chance fastens together, but may break at any moment. The great tragedy of Othello is built up on the airiest trifles; nothings, ripples on the surface of the Moor's consciousness. Shakespeare knew that the almost nothing is the nebulae of human as well as sidereal cataclysms.

The earth should be renamed Shakespeare.

No, no, I am but shadow of myself; You are deceived, my substance is not here. Painted by W. Q. Orchardson

precisely on the event. But for his humor Hamlet would have killed the King in the first act. It was this very humor, this seeing all sides of a question, which may be said to have been Hamlet's undoing.

"There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so."

He cannot help dallying with humor in his searching cross-examination of Polonius. Again, with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern does he indulge his elfin spirit; then away runs his imagination to delight in a dissertation on the players' calling. His contemplation of life becomes almost more important than its actuality—he himself has his fling at the actor's art. Immediately after, in the speech beginning "Oh, what a rogue and peasant slave am I," he stops to laugh at himself and the bloody business of life. He sees too much, and, seeing too much, he does too little. "A great man's memory," he says in the acted murder scene, "A great man's memory may outlive his life by half a year, but *by'r Lady he must build churches then!*" Then, instead of killing the King right off, he revels in the mimicry of madness. His imagination with his humor in attendance is his Nemesis. Even in the graveyard scene he must perforce sit on the perilous safety-valve of his humor. He knows his own weakness. His humor did not, unhappily, stop short of himself. There is almost a divinity in his blague when he addresses Yorick's skull. He had too much of that of which the slaughtering conqueror has too little. Even in dying he breaks into a sweet irony of humor in meeting the "fell serjeant death." "The rest is silence." Hamlet ends as he began, in humor's minor key. Here is the humor of tragedy with a vengeance. Poor Hamlet, too much humor hadst thou for this harsh world!

But, indeed, most of Shakespeare's great male creations are gilded with humor, conscious or unconscious: notably Shylock, Falconbridge, Caliban, Timon of Athens, Henry V., Hotspur, Marc Antony, and the two Richards. Richard II. is, I cannot help thinking, the literary progenitor of Hamlet. In both these characters there is much of Shakespeare's own contemplative, versatile nature. There is in both of these the same wayward humor that peeps out in Feste, the fool of "Twelfth Night." Here, again, in a comedy character is the wood note and and wild of Shakespeare. "Come away, come away, death," sings the Clown—it is humor in tragedy and tragedy in humor.

Throughout "Richard II." there is this same melodic humor. When Richard is utterly crestfallen and self-vanquished he revels in humor, laughing at himself and his state. After railing against the false friends who have betrayed him, he sinks down upon the grass to make sport of the divine right of Kings. Here assuredly again we have the importance of humor in tragedy.

Macbeth, another great tragic figure, is devoid of those glimpses of humor so dear to the poet. But we have again a notable instance of the importance of humor in tragedy in the introduction of the drunken porter to add a deeper hue to the terror of the scene of murder that follows.

There is another example in "Romeo and Juliet" of the value of humor in tragedy. I refer to the death of Mercutio. Speaking of his death wound, Mercutio says: "'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door, but 'tis enough, 'twill serve. Ask for me tomorrow and you shall find me a grave man. I am peppered, I warrant, for this world. A plague o' both your houses! They have made worms' meat of me. I have it, and soundly, too: your houses!" and Mercutio dies with a laugh. I may also instance the tragic fall of that emperor of humorists, Falstaff. After the King had degraded Falstaff publicly and had gone on his way, the fat knight, whose life was wrecked, merely turned to Master Shallow and said: "Master Shallow, I owe you a thousand pounds." Then, too, we have Marc Antony, whom Shakespeare endows with rich humor. In "Antony and Cleopatra" he, of course, has the joy of life to a criminal extent.

And in the play of "Caesar" what an understanding of the mob does Antony reveal in his dealing with the motley crowd! To Brutus, to Cassius, and to Caesar Shakespeare purposely denies the gift of humor, though Casca has it richly. Indeed, Shakespeare appears to have a grudge against the conqueror Caesar, whom he makes a conceited and bombastic person, good enough perhaps to conquer the world, but sitting intellectually below the salt of humor. This hatred of the tyrant by the poet is not unnatural.

After Caesar's death Antony lovingly mourns over his dead friend; the conspirators turn on him; but for all the passion of his grief above Antony's head there hovers the imp humor, and, aided by this second consciousness, he wilily plays upon the murderers of Caesar as he subsequently plays like an artist upon his instrument the mob, or as an adroit conductor will dominate his orchestra. Antony wins by humor, while Brutus wins by the want of it, for he deceives even himself—he wins by blind steadfastness of purpose, by character, and character is destiny. Shakespeare, the all-sided, recognized and admired the strong, single-purposed man of action.

In conclusion, I will content myself with contrasting as typical examples of the yea and nay of humor two of the world's greatest men—Shakespeare and Napoleon, the arch creator and the arch destroyer. Shakespeare enriched the world, Napoleon impoverished it. Which is the greater, the giver or the taker-away? The poet or the Emperor? The man of humor or the man of worldly ambition? Shakespeare with humor or Napoleon without? The latter died in exile and misery, while Shakespeare, who was content to employ his genius in comparative obscurity, died at Stratford-on-Avon in sweet content, let us hope.

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William C. Macready as Richard the Second, whom Sir Herbert Tree calls "the literary progenitor of Hamlet"

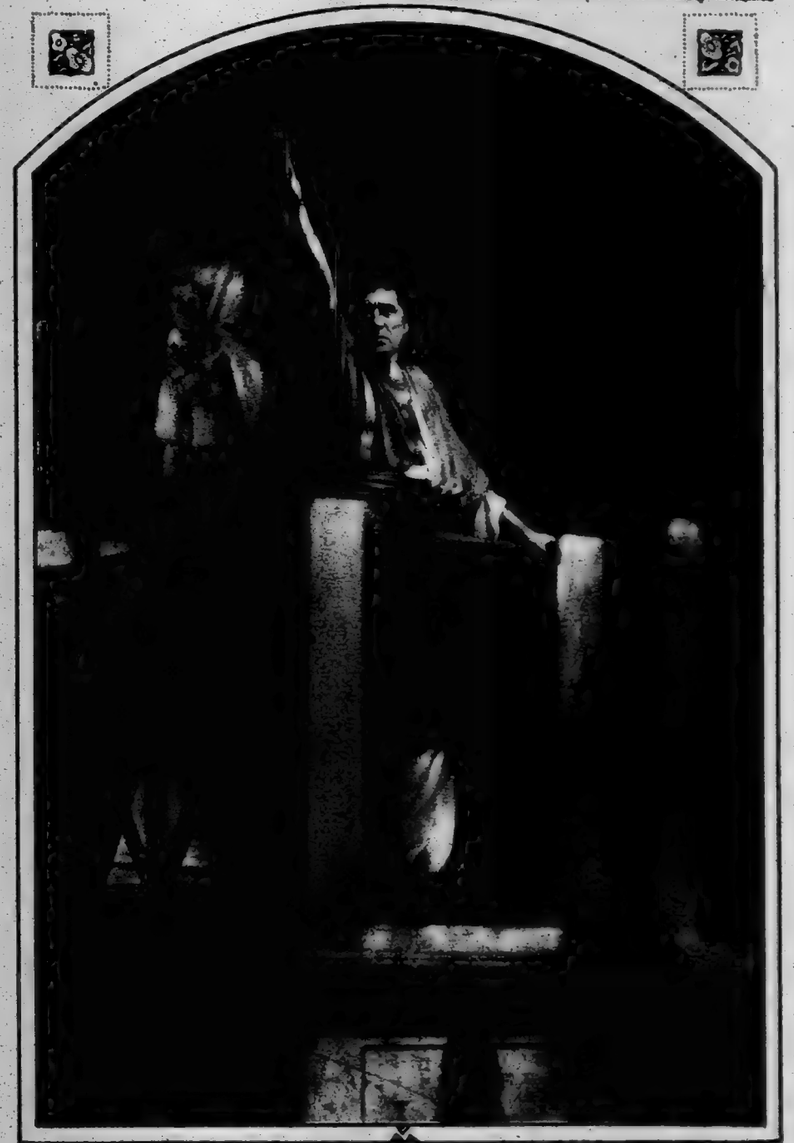

Sir Herbert Tree as Mark Antony in Julius Caesar, "playing like an artist upon his instrument the mob"

DID "THE TEMPEST" COME FROM A SAILOR'S YARN?

Kipling Eavesdrops While Shakespeare Plies Stephano With Liquor to Get His Story

ONE of the numerous Shakespeare controversies involves the origin of "The Tempest." Was Shakespeare familiar with the circumstances of the memorable wreck of Admiral Sir George Somers and his party of Virginia colonists on the Bermuda Islands—"the still vexed Bermoothes"—in 1609, and was he acquainted with the stirring accounts of that disaster written by William Strachy and Silvanus Jordan, both members of the Sea Venture's company? And had he heard the tale of Carter, Waters, and Chard, the three adventurers who elected to remain on the Isla de Demonios, as superstitious mariners called Bermuda, and uphold British sovereignty, until settlers could be sent out from England?

Washington Irving in "The Three Kings of Bermuda and Their Treasure of Ambergris" sees Carter, Waters, and Chard typified in Sebastian, Trinculo, and their worthy companion, Caliban, and surmises that the wreck of Sir George's ship Sea Venture and subsequent events on the lonely island may have furnished Shakespeare with some of the elements of his drama. And Rudyard Kipling, who knows Bermuda almost as well as he knows many other parts of the British Empire, has written in characteristic style that Shakespeare wove his material from nothing more promising than the chatter of a half-tipsy sailor at a theatre.

Kipling's opinion, almost forgotten among his writings, is found in a letter to the editor of The London Spectator published on July 2, 1898. He wrote:

Rudyard Kipling's Letter

To the Editor of The Spectator:

SIR: Your article on "Landscape and Literature" in The Spectator of June 18 has the following, among other suggestive passages: "But whence came the vision of the enchanted island in 'The Tempest'? It had no existence in Shakespeare's world, but was woven out of such stuff as dreams are made of."

May I take Malone's suggestion connecting the play with the casting away of Sir George Somers on the island of Bermuda in 1609, and further may I be allowed to say how it seems to me possible that the vision was woven from the most prosaic material, from nothing more promising, in fact, than the chatter of a half-tipsy sailor at a theatre. Thus:

A stage manager who writes and vamps plays, moving among his audience, overhears a mariner discoursing to his neighbor of a grievous wreck, and of the behavior of the passengers, for whom all sailors have ever entertained a natural contempt. He describes, with the wealth of detail peculiar to sailors, measures taken to claw the ship off a lee shore, how helm and sails were worked, what the passengers did, and what he said. One pungent phrase to be rendered later into "What care these brawlers for the name of the King—" strikes the manager's ear, and he stands behind the talkers.

Perhaps only one-tenth of the earnestly delivered hand-on-shoulder sea talk was actually used of all that was automatically and unconsciously stored by the inland man who knew all inland arts and crafts. Now is it too fanciful to imagine a half-turn to the second listener as the mariner, banning his luck, as mariners will, says there are those who will not give a doit to a poor man while they will lay out ten to see a raree-show—a dead Indian? Were he in foreign parts, as now he is in England, he could show people something in the way of strange fish. Is it to consider too curiously to see a drink ensue on this hint (the manager dealt but little in his plays with the sea at first hand, and his instinct for new words would have been waked by what he had already caught) and with the drink a sailor's minute description of how he went across through the reefs to the island of this calamity—or islands, rather, for there were many? Some you could almost carry away in your pocket. They were sown broadcast like—like nutshells on the stage there. "Many islands in truth," says the manager, patiently, and afterward his Sebastian says to his Antonio: "I think he will carry an island home in his pocket and give it to his son for an apple." To which Antonio answers: "And sowing the kernels of it in the sea bring forth more islands."

"But what was the land like?" says the manager. The sailor tries to explain. "It was green, with yellow in it; a tawny colored country"—the color, that is to say, of the coral beached, cedar-covered Bermuda of today—"and the air made one sleepy, and the place was full of noises"—the muttering and the roaring of the sea among the islands and between the reefs—"and there was a sou'west wind that blistered one all over." The Elizabethan mariner would not distinguish finely between blisters and prickly heat, but the Bermudian of today will tell that the sou'west, or Lighthouse, wind in Summer brings that plague and general discomfort. That the coral rock, battered by the sea, rings hollow with strange sounds, answered by the winds in the little cramped valleys, is a matter of common knowledge.

The Tempest, Act IV, Scene I.
Spirits, which by mine art I have from their confines call'd, to enact My present fancies. Painted by Joseph Wright

The man, refreshed with more drink, then describes the geography of the landing place—the spot where Trinculo makes his first appearance. He insists and reinsists on details which to him at one time meant life or death, and the manager follows attentively. He can give his audience no more than a few hangings and a placard for scenery, but that his lines shall lift them beyond that bare show to the place he would have them, the manager needs for himself the clearest possible understanding—the most ample detail. He must see the scene in the round—solid—ere he peoples it. Much, doubtless, he discarded, but so closely did he keep to his original informations that those who go today to a certain beach some two miles from Hamilton will find the stage set for Act II., Scene 2, of "The Tempest"—a bare beach, with the wind singing through the scrub at the land's edge, a gap in the reefs, wide enough for the passage of Stephano's butt of sack, and (these eyes have seen it) a cave in the coral within easy reach of the tide, where such a butt might be conveniently rolled ("My cellar is in a rock by the seaside, where my wine is hid.") There is no other cave for some two miles. "Here's neither bush nor shrub," one is exposed to the wrath of "yond' same black cloud," and here the currents strand wreckage. It was so well done that after two hundred years a stray tripper, and no Shakespeare scholar, recognized in a flash that old first set of all.

So far good. Up to this point the manager has gained little except some suggestions for his opening scene, and some notion of an uncanny island. The mariner (one cannot believe that Shakespeare was mean in these little things) is disposed to a deeper drunkenness. Suddenly he launches into a preposterous tale of himself and his fellows flung ashore, separated from their officers, horribly afraid of the devil-haunted beach of noises, with their heads full of the fumes of broached liquor. One castaway was found hiding under the ribs of a dead whale, which smelt abominably. They hauled him out by the legs—he mistook them for imps—and gave him drink. And now, discipline being melted, they would strike out for themselves, defy their officers, and take possession of the island. The narrator's mates in the enterprise were probably described as fools. He was the only sober man in the company.

So they went inland, faring badly as they staggered up and down this pestilent country. They were pricked with palmettos, and the cedar branches rasped their faces. Then they found and stole some of their officers' clothes which were hanging up to dry. But presently they fell into a swamp, and, what was worse, into the hands of their officers; and the great expedition ended in muck and mire.

Truly an island bewitched. Else why their cramps and sickness? Sack never made a man more than reasonably drunk. He was prepared for unlimited sack; but what befell his stomach and head was the purest magic that honest man ever met.

A drunken sailor of today, wandering about Bermuda, would probably sympathize with him; and today, as then, if one takes the easiest inland road from Trinculo's beach, near Hamilton, the path that a drunken man would infallibly follow, it ends abruptly in a swamp. The one point that our mariner did not dwell upon was that he and the others were suffering from acute alcoholism, combined with the effects of nerve-shattering peril and exposure. Hence the magic. That a wizard should control such an island was demanded by the beliefs of the seafarers of that date.

Accept this theory and you will conceive that "The Tempest" came to the manager sanely and normally in the course of his daily life. He may have been casting about for a new play; he may have proposed to vamp an old one—say "Aurelio and Isabella"; or he may have been merely waiting on his demon. But it is all Prospero's wealth against Caliban's pignuts that to him in a receptive hour, sent by Heaven, entered the original Stephano fresh from the seas and half-seas over. To him Stephano tells his tale, all in one piece, a two hours' discourse of most glorious absurdities. His profligate abundance of detail at the beginning, when he was more or less sober, supplied and surely established the earth-basis of the play in accordance with the great law that a story to be truly miraculous must be ballasted with facts. His maunderings of magic and incomprehensible ambushes when he was without reservation drunk (and this is just the time when a lesser-minded man than Shakespeare would have paid the reckoning and turned him out) suggested to the manager the peculiar note of its supernatural mechanism.

Truly it was a dream, but that there may be doubt of its source or of his obligation Shakespeare has also made the dreamer immortal.

I am, Sir, &c.,

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Laura Keene as *Miranda in* "The Tempest"

The Tempest, Act IV, Scene I. *Prospero and Ariel driving out Stephano, Trinculo and Caliban.* Drawn by Moritz Retszch

COLERIDGE ON ARIEL AND CALIBAN

The Creature of the Air and the Creature of the Earth

From Samuel Taylor Coleridge's Lectures on Shakespeare

IF a doubt could ever be entertained whether Shakespeare was a great poet, acting upon laws arising out of his own nature and not without law, as has sometimes been idly asserted, that doubt must be removed by the character of Ariel. The very first words uttered by this being introduce the spirit not as an angel, above man; not a gnome, or a fiend, below man; but while the poet gives him the faculties and the advantages of reason, he divests him of all mortal character, not positively, it is true, but negatively.

In air he lives, from air he derives his being, in air he acts, and all his colors and properties seem to have been obtained from the rainbow and the skies. There is nothing about Ariel that cannot be conceived to exist either at sunrise or at sunset; hence all that belongs to Ariel belongs to the delight the mind is capable of receiving from the most lovely external appearances.

Shakespeare has properly made Ariel's very first speech characteristic of him. After he has described the manner in which he had raised the storm and produced its harmless consequences, we find that Ariel is discontented—that he has been freed, it is true, from a cruel confinement, but still that he is bound to obey Prospero, and to execute any commands imposed upon him. We feel that such a state of bondage is almost unnatural to him, yet we see that it is delightful for him to be so employed. It is as if we were to command one of the winds in a different direction to that which nature dictates, or one of the waves, now rising and now sinking, to recede before it bursts upon the shore; such is the feeling we experience when we learn that a being like Ariel is commanded to fulfill any mortal behest.

When, however, Shakespeare contrasts the treatment of Ariel by Prospero with that of Sycorax we are sensible that the liberated spirit ought to be grateful, and Ariel does feel and acknowledge the obligation; he immediately assumes the airy being with a mind so elastically correspondent that when once a feeling has passed from it not a trace is left behind.

Is there anything in nature from which Shakespeare caught the idea of this delicate and delightful being with such childlike simplicity, yet with such preternatural powers? He is neither born of heaven nor of earth; but, as it were, between both, like a May blossom kept suspended in air by the fanning breeze, which prevents it from falling to the ground, and only finally, and by compulsion, touching earth. This reluctance of the Sylph to be under the command even of Prospero is kept up through the whole play, and in the exercise of his admirable judgment Shakespeare has availed himself of it in order to give Ariel an interest in the event, looking forward to that moment when he was to gain his last and only reward—simple and eternal liberty.

Another instance of admirable judgment and excellent preparation is to be found in the creature contrasted with Ariel—Caliban, who is described in such a manner by Prospero as to lead us to expect the appearance of a foul, unnatural monster. He is not seen at once; his voice is heard, this is the preparation; he was too offensive to be seen first in all his deformity, and in nature we do not receive so much disgust from sound as from sight. After we have heard Caliban's voice he does not enter until Ariel has entered like a water-nymph. All the strength of contrast is thus acquired without any of the shock of abruptness or of that unpleasant sensation which we experience when the object presented is in any way hateful to our vision.

The character of Caliban is wonderfully conceived; he is a sort of creature of the earth, as Ariel is a sort of creature of the air. He partakes of the qualities of the brute, but is distinguished from brutes in two ways—by having mere understanding without moral reason, and by not possessing the instincts which pertain to absolute animals. Still, Caliban is in some respects a noble being; the poet has raised him far above contempt; he is a man in the sense of the imagination; all the images he uses are drawn from nature and are highly poetical; they fit in with the images of Ariel. Caliban gives us images from the earth, Ariel images from the air. Caliban talks of the difficulty of finding fresh water, of the situation of morasses, and of other circumstances which even brute instinct without reason could comprehend. No mean figure is employed, no mean passion displayed beyond animal passion and repugnance to command.

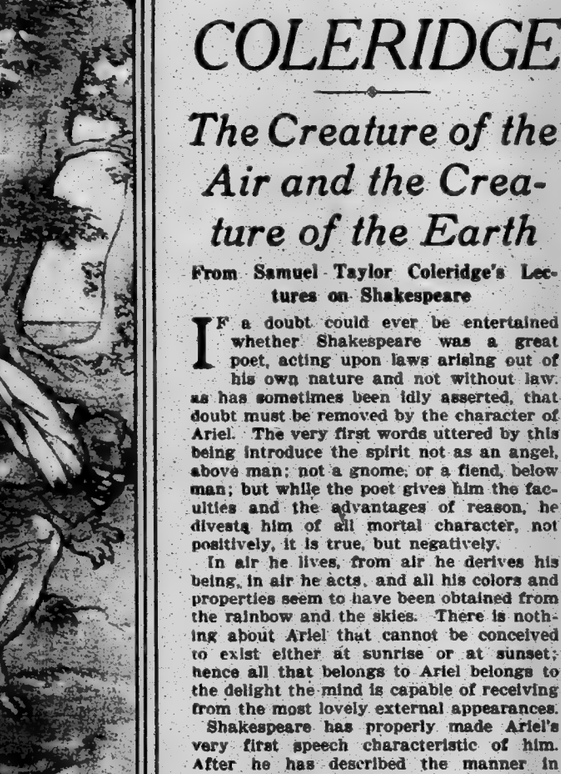

A. Younge *as* Stephano, H. Nye *as* Trinculo, *in the mid-century production of* The Tempest

The Tempest, Act I. Scene II. *Caliban. You taught me language, and my profit on't Is, I know how to curse!* Drawn by Moritz Retszch, a noted German artist of the fifties.

The Pageant Passes

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Stacia Crowley

OH, ye who know the master, stop, I pray you,
Whatever be your ways.
Pause and give thought to what is here before you.
This is a day of days,
This is your day, you wear the mystic token,
The ring upon your hand.
Be glad and proud. Others may look and listen,
But you can understand.

And let us, while his world is all around us,
These creatures of his pen,
Say over by what magic through the ages
He holds the heart of men.
His far-off past he filled with what is present,
And will be to the last,
Humanity, that knows through all the ages
No present and no past.

He touched the chord of self with hand so knowing,
That other selves reply.
Time is forgot, and shrinking, trembling, wond'ring,
We answer, "It is I."
Strong soul! He dared to be, nor joyed in seeming,
Spoke what he felt of what he knew and dreamed.
Spoke from the human in him, little deeming
That schools would clash on what he was and seemed.

Unschooled! some cry, and with accusing finger,
Point to the skill that has transfixed some thought,
Forgetting Art is only Nature's pupil,
And knows what Nature taught.
True to himself he modeled, not improving
Upon the primal plan,
And so his creatures in all times and places
Are true to every man.

"Such stuff as dreams are made on," are his stories.
Impossible; unreal! Ah, but then
Greece, England, fairyland, where'er you find them,
His men are always men.
His lines that take their places in our memory,
What is it gives them their eternal youth?
Beauty would pall did there not lie beneath it
The elemental, everlasting truth.

From the far vistas of the years come trooping
These friends our memories claim.
We know them well. To each his pen has given
"A local habitation and a name."
This land he never saw, whose dawning glories
Once through his "Tempest" gleamed.
This "brave new world" has just such people in it
As those of whom he dreamed.

The pageant passes. Sordid Life, scarce knowing,
Absorbs this afterglow
Of one who wrote, "Our revels now are ended,"
Three hundred years ago.

Spring Fashion Section
Rotogravure: Part 5

The New York Times

Sunday,
March 19, 1916

GREAT FRENCH DESIGNERS GO TO SPAIN FOR INSPIRATION

GOWN CALLED "GRISETTE," MADE OF BLUE TAFFETA WITH IMMENSE SPANISH SKIRT WITH LOOPS OF GRAY TAFFETA RIBBON—By Jeanne Lanvin.
This Creation Was Designed by Jeanne Lanvin to Show the Trend of the New Spanish Movement, and the Sketch Was Especially Made for The New York Times in Her Atelier.

AFTERNOON FROCK OF VIOLET TAFFETA, LINED WITH BLUE, WITH HALF LOW BODICE OF BLUE TULLE, AND A PELERINE LINED WITH WHITE.
Designed by Martial et Armand.

GOWN CALLED "DOMINO," MADE OF BLACK AND WHITE MOUSSELINE, WITH GIRDLE, CRAVAT, AND BACK OF HAT TOUCHED WITH CERISE RIBBON; DESIGNED BY LANVIN AND SKETCHED BY HER.

AFTERNOON FROCK IN STRIPES OF GREEN SILK AND BLACK SATIN OVER SKIRT OF BLACK LACE; CALLED "SUPREME ESPOIR," AND CREATED BY WORTH.
This Great Designer Struck the Spanish Note Last Autumn and He Therefore Was Chosen to Make Brilliant Gowns for the Court of Spain This Spring. He Has Made and Signed This Sketch of One of His Creations Especially for The New York Times.

The Times
New Rotogravure Process

The New York Times

Sunday,
March 14, 1915

FOUR FAMOUS PARIS DESIGNERS CLING TO FULL SKIRTS

SPANISH AFTERNOON WRAP, CALLED "INCONNU," OF BLACK TAFFETA AND TULLE OVER GREEN AND GOLD LINING, WITH BROAD RIBBON OF BURGUNDY.
Designed and Sketched by Jenny.

ROBE "JACQUEMINOT," MADE OF BLACK SATIN, WITH SKIRT MOUNTED ON CARTRIDGES OF CRINOLINE, THE BODICE FASTENED WITH RHINESTONES, AND THE WIDE SLEEVES OF TULLE.
This Sensational Gown Was Designed by Jeanne Lanvin and Sketched for The New York Times.

COSTUME FOR RAINY DAY OF MOIRE-CIRE IN WINE COLOR, With Hood that Goes Over the Hat. The Material is Made up on the Wrong Side. The Design is Called "Ondee."
Designed by Martial et Armand.

EVENING GOWN OF WHITE TULLE EMBROIDERED IN SILVER OVER ROSE FOUNDATION;
Skirt Hem of Changeable Green Taffeta Outlined with a Garland of Pink Roses; designed by Beer and Sketched Especially for The New York Times.

GOWN CALLED "ACADEMIE," MADE OF BLACK TAFFETA
Showing the Breton Apron and Short Puffed Sleeves. Designed by Jenny and Sketched in Her Atelier Especially for The New York Times.

The Times
New Rotogravure Process

The New York Times

Sunday,
March 19, 1916

LATEST PARIS GOWNS THAT SHOW THE NEW HIP DRAPERY

Afternoon Gown of Dark Blue Taffeta with Side Pockets to Build Out the Hips. The Petticoat is Run with Hoops, and Finished with Tabs of Blue and White Striped Ribbon. This Gown Was Designed by Paquin, and Sketched by That Atelier Especially for The New York Times.

GOWN CALLED "ORDRE DU JOUR,"
Made of Blue and White Checked Taffeta, with Paniers of the Material Held by Knots of Blue and Gold Galloon and Ribbon. Designed by Martial et Armand.

ROYAL EVENING GOWN, DESIGNED FOR THE COURT OF SPAIN, OF PEACH-BLOW SATIN COVERED WITH CHIFFON OF THE SAME TINT, RECOVERED WITH LILAC TULLE AND DRAPED WITH LACE EMBROIDERED IN SILVER. THE JEWEL WORK IN FRONT IS IN WHITE AND BLUE.
Designed by Worth and Sketched Especially for The New York Times.

GOWN CALLED "TROTTINETTE" OF RAW SILK IN THE NATURAL COLOR.
The Hip Line Is Built Out With Wide Pleats of the Material. The Bodice Is Embroidered in Old Blue and Silver. The Sleeves are Finished with Bracelets of Blue Ribbon. Designed by Worth.

Evening Gown Built of Rose Satin, Shot with Gold, Covered by Silver Gauze, Then by Taupe-colored Tulle, and Edged with Lace in the Same Shade. Shoulder Straps are of Silver Roses, with Girdle and Panier of Old Blue Ribbon. Designed by Paquin and Sketched in Her Atelier.

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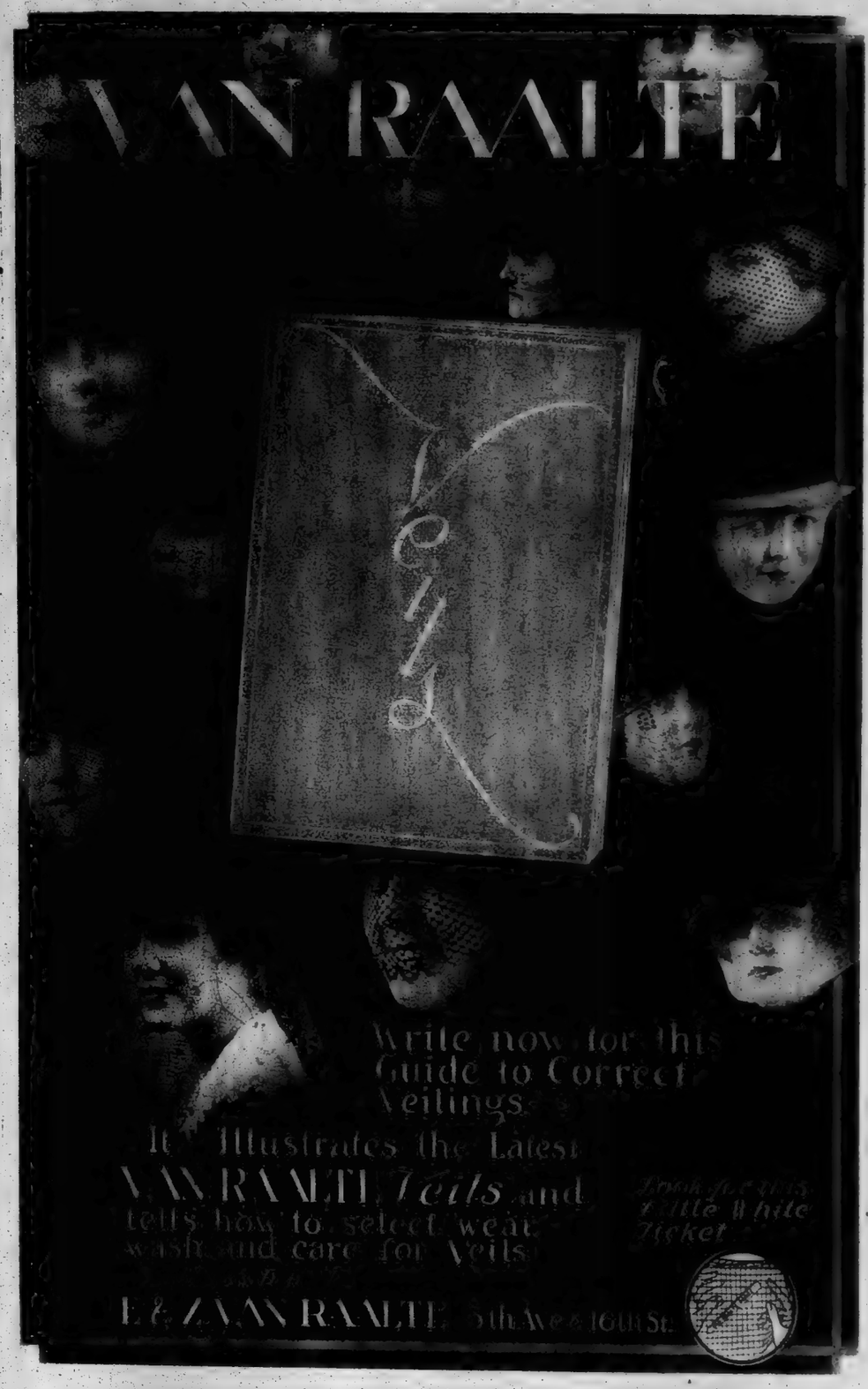

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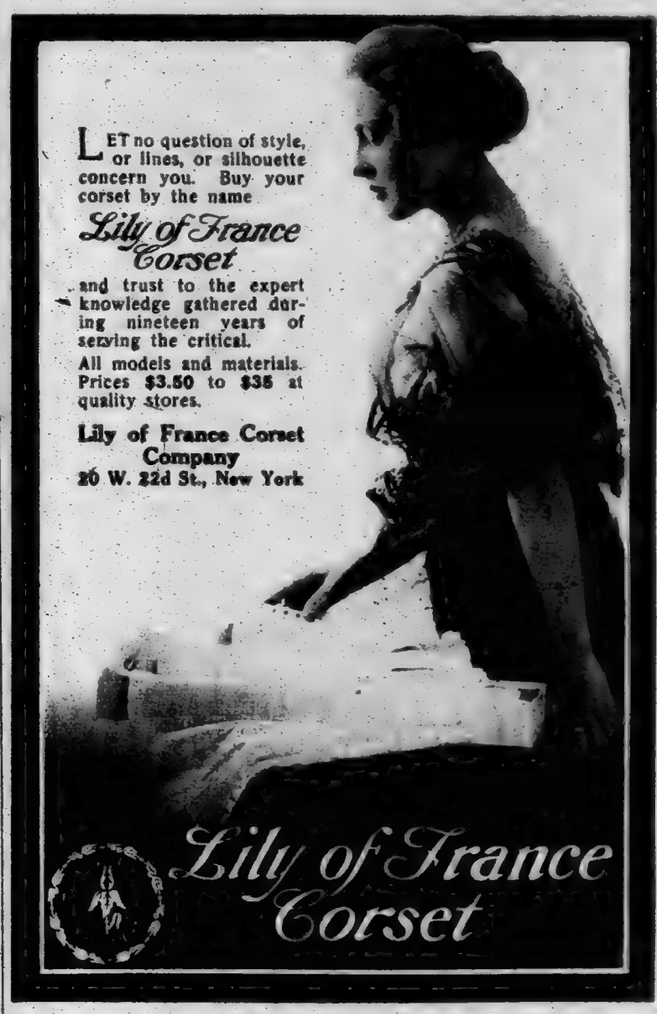

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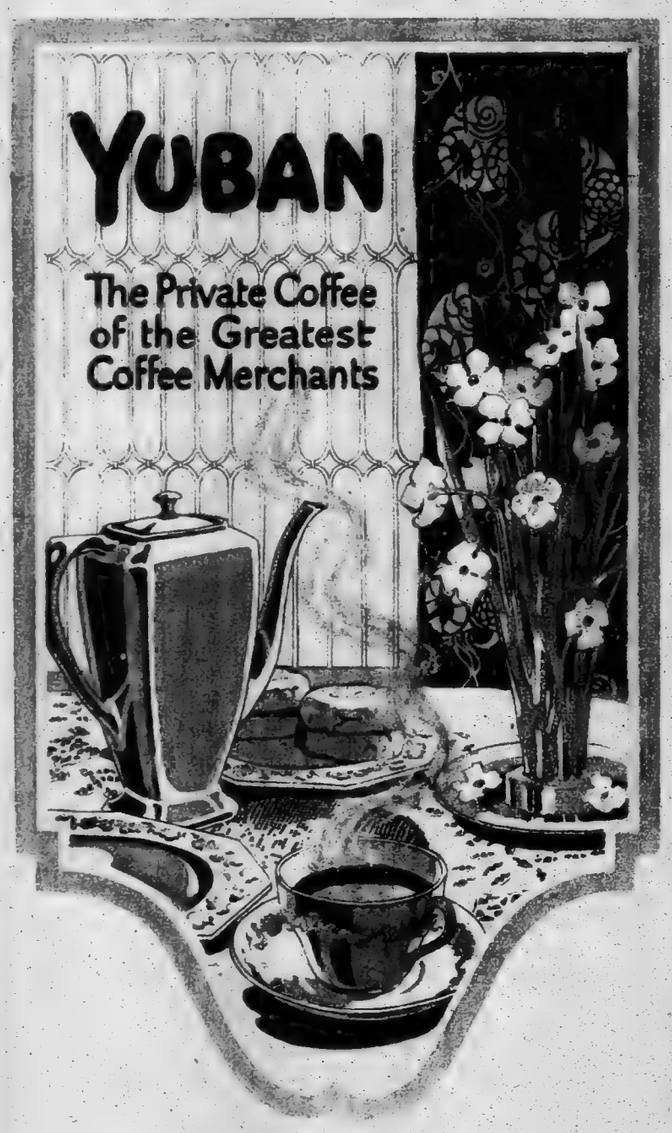

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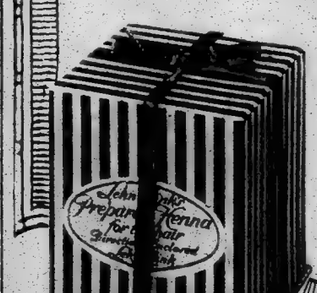

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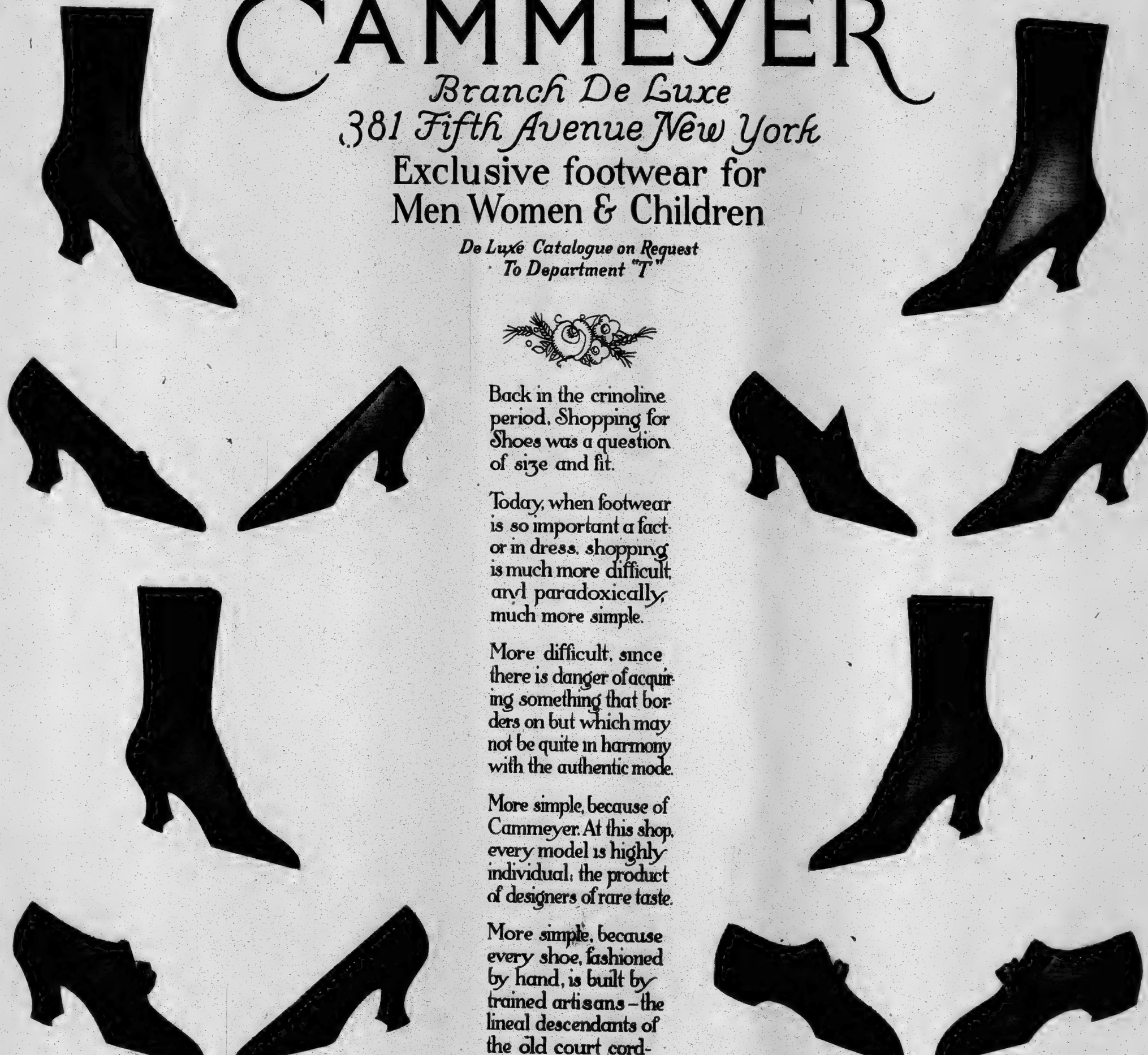

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION SIX SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1916 SIXTEEN PAGES

GEN. LEONARD WOOD TELLS

How He Helped Capture

Geronimo in Mexico Thirty Years Ago

Arduous Task Before American Soldiers Pursuing Villa, Says Army Chief, Who Served Under Lawton

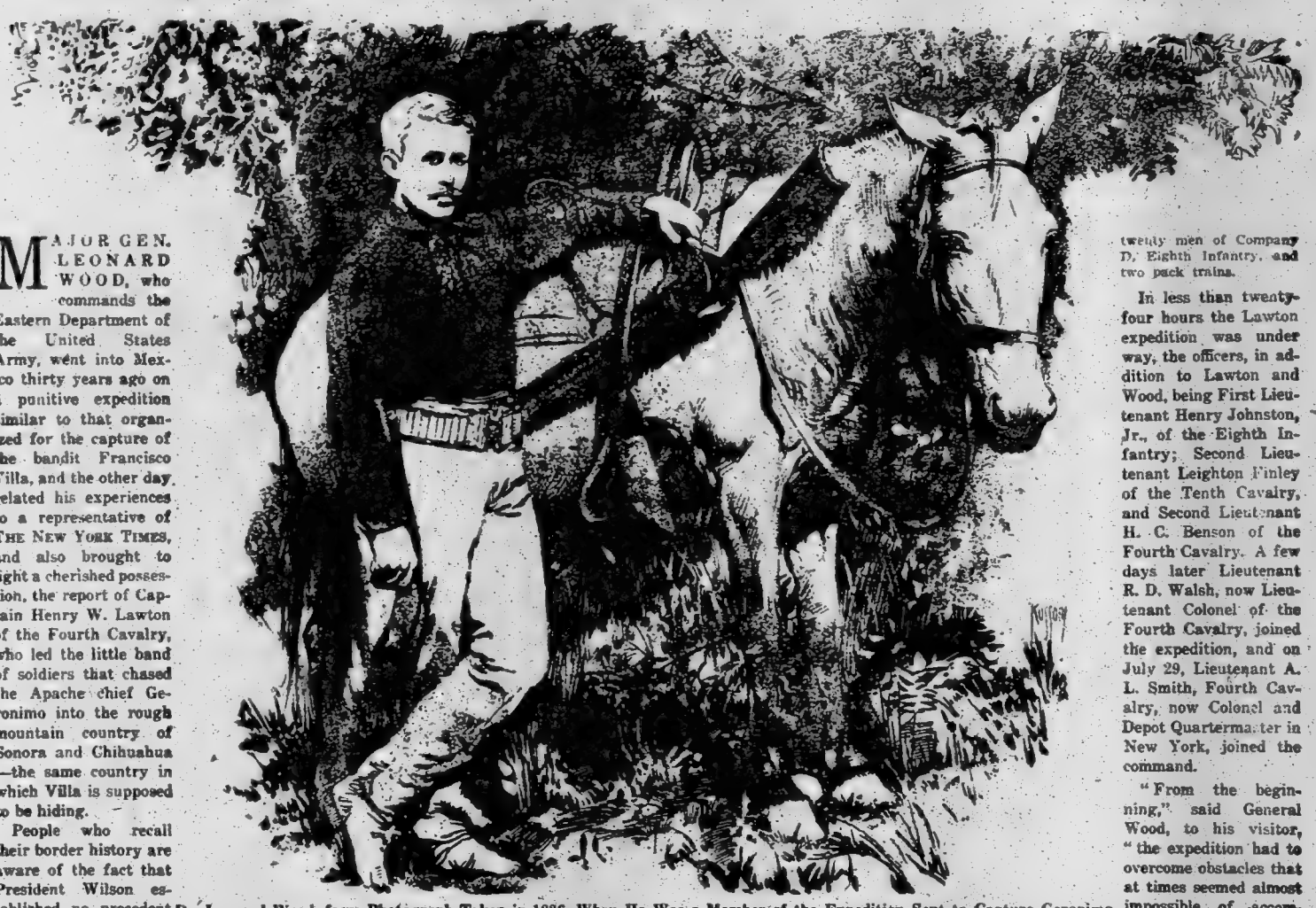

Dr. Leonard Wood, from Photograph Taken in 1886, When He Was a Member of the Expedition Sent to Capture Geronimo.
(Pictures, Taken at Time of 1886 Expedition Into Mexico, Loaned to The New York Times by General Leonard Wood.)

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, who commands the Eastern Department of the United States Army, went into Mexico thirty years ago on a punitive expedition similar to that organized for the capture of the bandit Francisco Villa, and the other day related his experiences to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and also brought to light a cherished possession, the report of Captain Henry W. Lawton of the Fourth Cavalry, who led the little band of soldiers that chased the Apache chief Geronimo into the rough mountain country of Sonora and Chihuahua—the same country in which Villa is supposed to be hiding.

People who recall their border history are aware of the fact that President Wilson established no precedent when he ordered Major Gen. Funston to organize a military expedition to cross the Mexican line in pursuit of Villa, whose raid upon Columbus, N. M., exhausted the patience of the Washington authorities. Twice before the United States Government had ordered troops into Mexico to run down Indian outlaws, the most remarkable expedition being that led by Lawton, who was destined to become famous as a soldier in Cuba and the Philippines.

Brig. Gen. Pershing, who will have actual charge of the present expedition, is the man who made himself feared by the wild Moro tribes of the Philippine archipelago, while his chief, Funston, is the daring soldier who captured Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipino rebellion. Both men thoroughly understand the difficulties of rough country, and some officers who have seen service on the Mexican border believe that the pursuit of Villa is more than likely to duplicate in its difficulties and hardships the Lawton expedition of 1886.

Wood and Lawton were the only two officers to go through the entire campaign. For his services in that campaign, and on the recommendation of Lawton, Wood was awarded the Medal of Honor, the highest tribute that the Government can pay to an officer of the service. General Wood and General Lawton remained the most intimate of friends and the facts from which this story is woven were taken from Lawton's report, which is carefully preserved by General Wood.

In May, 1886, the Fourth United States Cavalry was on border duty at Fort Huachuca in the Territory of Arizona. Lawton was in command of Troop B and Leonard Wood was an assistant surgeon attached to the regiment. The Adjutant was James Parker, now a Brigadier General commanding a brigade of cavalry on the Rio Grande. For years the troops on that part of the border had been kept busy chasing Indian outlaws led by the Apache chieftains Geronimo, Natchez and Vittorio. In 1884 a detachment of cavalrymen pursued Vittorio into the fastnesses of Sonora. Captain Emmet Crawford of the Third Cavalry commanded that expedition and was killed by Mexicans when he was returning to the border with his prisoners.

In 1886 the situation along the boundary had become so serious and the depredations of Geronimo and Natchez were of such frequent occurrence that the Government decided that the time had come to put an end to the Indian chiefs and their followers. The result was the order, issued at the instance of the President, for the capture of the outlaws. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles commanded the border patrol, and by his instructions Colonel Royal, then in command of the Fourth Cavalry, organized the expedition, placing Lawton in command.

The order, dated Fort Huachuca, May 4, 1886, was short and to the point. It read:

> In compliance with the instructions of the department commander, Captain H. W. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at this post, and will assume command of an expedition into Mexico against hostile Apaches. Captain Lawton will take the field with the least practicable delay. His command will consist of thirty-five men of Troop B, Fourth Cavalry, twenty Indian scouts, twenty men of Company D, Eighth Infantry, and two pack trains.

In less than twenty-four hours the Lawton expedition was under way, the officers, in addition to Lawton and Wood, being First Lieutenant Henry Johnston, Jr., of the Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Leighton Finley of the Tenth Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant H. C. Benson of the Fourth Cavalry. A few days later Lieutenant R. D. Walsh, now Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, joined the expedition, and on July 29, Lieutenant A. L. Smith, Fourth Cavalry, now Colonel and Depot Quartermaster in New York, joined the command.

"From the beginning," said General Wood, to his visitor, "the expedition had to overcome obstacles that at times seemed almost impossible of accomplishment. That part of the Mexican State of Sonora, in which most of our work was done, is a rough, mountainous country, which presents obstacles of a most serious nature to any troops operating from the United States. As a whole, the country is a mass of mountains of the most rugged and broken character. Range follows range with hardly an excuse for a valley, unless the narrow cañons be so considered. The Apaches knew every inch of that country, and naturally selected the roughest sections in which to avoid our men. The country is sparsely settled for the most part, and in great areas there is no population at all. It produces nothing but a few wild fruits, cactus, and more or less game.

"Troops operating in that part of Mexico were dependent entirely upon pack trains, no other means of transportation, at least at that time, being practicable, and there were sections where even the pack trains could not penetrate. Water is scanty and often of poor quality. Grass is almost wanting during the dry season, and the heat is intense, often reaching 120 degrees Fahrenheit. There is hardly a valley which is not malarial.

Ernst Haeckel Gives Germany's Peace Terms

Celebrated German Scientist Also Discusses the Probable Effect of the Present War Upon Social Progress Throughout the World

Professor Ernst Haeckel, the German exponent of evolutionary principles and the contemporary of Darwin, Wallace, and Spencer, has for a long time espoused the cause of international solidarity and peace. At the beginning of the war his voice, like that of many other German intellectuals, was raised bitterly against England. Professor Haeckel has just written a book called "Eternity: World-War Thoughts on Life and Death, Religion and the Theory of Evolution," in which he discusses terms of peace that he believes would be acceptable to Germany. The book shows in some degree the sobering effect of time. It will soon be published in English by The Truth Seeker Company in a translation by Thomas Seltzer, translator of Ostwald's "Natural Philosophy," who prepared the following excerpts for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

By Ernst Haeckel

FOR a great number of years many of our distinguished statesmen and well-meaning politicians directed their efforts toward working out a policy by which it would be possible to arrive at a friendly understanding with our neighbors. Of these efforts none were as important and held out such promise of success as those aiming to establish peaceful relations with England. Both nations—Germany and England—had a common Germanistic culture. In science, art, technical development and humanitarian endeavors they never went so far apart as to belie their basic kinship.

This had given rise to the hope, particularly within the last forty years, since the rebirth of the German Empire and the subduing of France, that the alliance of the two Germanistic sister nations would not only accrue to the mutual benefit and well-being of themselves, but would also be a guarantee of world peace, which is desired by all nations. Germany's army as the strongest power on land, England's navy as the strongest power on sea, could, when united, bring the gift of permanent peace and progress to the whole civilized world, especially since the United States of America, in which the English and German elements are to a large extent commingled, would have joined this great Eastern and Western alliance.

This beautiful dream has now vanished, thanks to the deep-rooted, brutal national egoism of the English. And, unfortunately, there is no hope that it will be revived for a long time to come. For the consequences of this war, "the greatest crime in all history," recklessly brought upon the world by England, are so horrible, the wounds it is inflicting upon civilized humanity are so deep that a real reconciliation between Germany, who has been attacked, and her treacherous, murderous English brother is not to be thought of for some time. At least the present generation of Continental Europe will not be able to extend the hand of reconciliation to England, the present generation that for the past eighteen months has been witnessing daily Great Britain's barbarous and infamous methods of warfare—the unparalleled mass murder she has been practicing, the shameless mendacity and hypocrisy of English politics, her outrageous treatment of prisoners and wounded. Before friendship between the two nations can be restored a new generation must come which shall see the re-establishment of humane conduct and tolerance, the re-establishment of the rights of the individual and the rights of nations now being trampled upon by the Allies.

The longer the terrible war of the nations lasts and the greater the values which it destroys every day in human lives, in cultural acquisitions and in material possessions, the more urgent grows the desire on all sides for the immediate establishment of peace. But this peace must be a lasting peace and make impossible for centuries, if not forever, the repetition of the inhuman horrors which this war has brought. In 1795, Kant, in "For Permanent Peace," showed that the establishment of an international condition of peace to replace the constant condition of warfare of the savage races should be the aim of higher civilization. Various peace societies have been organized in past years for the realization of this beautiful idea. A special Nobel prize is awarded every year to authors for the best work on peace. Even the Russian Czar, who, by mobilizing his millions of troops at the end of July, 1914, actually made the first move in the world war, established the famous

"Peace Palace" in The Hague. Since then the old controversy as to whether peace between the nations is or is not possible has acquired new force. I myself on principle am a pacifist and for a number of years have belonged to several peace societies in Germany, Austria, France, and England, which carried on a well-meaning propaganda against war.

Our aim is to prevent the inevitable but bloodless "competitive struggle" from degenerating into a bloody and murderous "struggle for existence." The higher civilized nations should exercise mutual tolerance toward each other and combine for higher common cultural work in the service of true humanity. I do not see why it should not be possible in the end to abolish the application of rude force between hostile competitive nations and replace it by rational conciliation or a neutral court of arbitration.

Has not the notorious law of the fist and of blood revenge been for the most part abolished? Have we not succeeded to a large extent in eliminating the duel, which has no meaning unless one believes in the superstition of a divine judgment? And this has been done despite the false Middle Age notions of honor which still persist among the higher classes, especially the military class and certain student societies, which try to maintain the pernicious custom. I do hope, therefore, that sooner or later we shall actually succeed in establishing a lasting, even though not an everlasting condition of peace between the more highly developed civilized nations. But this cannot happen before practical reason shall have asserted itself sufficiently to show the warring nations the folly and evil of reciprocal murder, and before the neutral court of arbitration shall have acquired the moral authority and necessary power to enforce its rational decisions.

Few people doubt that at the conclusion of peace the map of Europe will undergo vast changes and that the political boundary lines will be considerably shifted. But how, where, and when peace will be concluded, how the prodigiously complicated political problems of this world-war will be solved no man can at present foretell. This much is certain, however: It is the almost universal desire of the German people, a desire, too, which has been repeatedly expressed in authoritative quarters of the Imperial Government, that, setting aside all false sentimentality, we should, nevertheless, steadfastly persevere until we have achieved an enduring success. The peace we hope for must be enduring and must rest upon such a basis as to take away forever from our jealous neighbors and malicious enemies the disposition to attack us.

We cannot, of course, presume to lay down special terms of peace. But we may, as many have done before, outline in a general way the most important points to be considered when the time comes for making peace. We now hold firmly in our hands as valuable security considerable territory—Belgium and the North of France in the west, Poland and the Baltic Provinces in the east. These rich countries were formerly German possessions. Antwerp must remain our stronghold on the North Sea and Riga on the Baltic Sea. The alliance we have succeeded in making with the Orient is extremely important for us at the present time (Berlin, Constantinople, the Bagdad Railway, and so on.). At all events, when the treaty of peace is concluded we must demand a considerable extension of the German Empire.

In making this demand our motive is neither the greed nor the lust for gold that dominates England, who rules the world, nor the vain national pride of France, with its mania for glory; nor the childish megalomania of Rome-crazed Italy; nor the insatiable hankering for territorial expansion of semi-barbarous Russia. It is simply this, that the German Empire, being overpopulated, has urgent need to extend and strengthen its frontiers, which were most unfavorable for it before the war. It needs this, first, in order to secure itself against future attacks of our stronger neighbors; and, second, in order not to lose the large numbers of German citizens who emigrate yearly from the narrow confines of the Fatherland to serve as "cultural manure" for other countries. The new provinces which we are going to annex are energetic and reckless, but with cautious and intelligent treatment they can be Germanized, or at least be made accessible to German culture, education, and civilization. This important task is not new for Germany. In former centuries it succeeded in accomplishing it over a large extent of territory.

This all-embracing world war has taught us many important lessons. One of them, which is of special importance, is the growing conviction that the German Empire as a world power needs extensive colonies. Two hundred and fifty years ago the Great Elector was far-sighted enough to recognize this political necessity, and the great founder of the new German Empire, Prince Bismarck, has translated it into action in our time, in face of persistent opposition from many short-sighted politicians. Of the various proposals recently made for the extension of the colonies which we have already acquired, the one that holds out the best promise is the foundation of a great German colonial empire in middle Africa. With the possession of Belgium and its excellent port of Antwerp we shall also acquire the Congo State, with its extensive area and wealth of resources.

In adding the Congo to our colonies in the eastern and western part of middle Africa, which as a result of the expenditure of tremendous efforts on our part have already reached a high degree of prosperity, we shall have a vast region, the exploitation of which by the energy, industry, knowledge and intelligence of German colonists promises a most profitable field for us for centuries to come. England must not be permitted to carry out her magnificent scheme to establish a world-wide empire on land as well as on sea by building direct lines of communication from the Cape to Cairo and from the Niger to Irawadi. Egypt, which England grabbed more than thirty years ago from the Turks, its rightful owners, must be returned to them. So also must the Suez Canal, which is to be placed under international administration. Great Britain must be driven out of Africa altogether. Cape Colony and the glorious island of Ceylon must be given back to Holland, to whom they formerly belonged.

It should be one of the important aims of the rejuvenated and enlarged German Empire to remain always on the best friendly footing with Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia, neutral countries well disposed to Germany. There is great hope that by the introduction of German culture and education the Ottoman Empire will enter on an era of modern reform, especially since the former religious fanaticism of the Turks has to a large extent disappeared in the better educated circles. Asia Minor, one of the most glorious countries of the world, which twenty-five hundred years ago enjoyed the highest Greek culture; the adjoining regions of the Euphrates, and Syria and Palestine can rise again to a high state of fruitful prosperity in regenerated Turkey, aided by the cultural work of Germany, and also Greece.

The re-establishment of free navigation on the ocean and of a secure legal status in the relations between the seafaring nations must be regarded by us as one of the most important conditions of peace, in which all civilized nations of the world are equally interested. But this can be achieved only by destroying, or else rendering harmless, Great Britain's rule of the seas. England's maritime tyranny has indeed existed for centuries. Disregarding the legitimate claims of other nations, England in her selfish greed and desire for domination has sought to weaken or destroy the sea power of all the nations that came in competition with her. She has unscrupulously attacked and destroyed the fleets of France and Spain, of Italy and Greece, Holland and Denmark, of all the nations in whom she discerned dangerous competitors to her trade on the sea coasts of the whole world. In her powerful colonies, surpassing all others in area and wealth, she has for years claimed unconditional rule over their shores and ports, islands and fortifications.

Never has this been so directly and vividly illustrated as in the present world war. From the very beginning, England, through her maritime supremacy and the secure footing she had in all parts of the world, has isolated Germany and cut her off from all other countries by destroying her cable communications. It is only in this way that we can explain the extraordinary effect of the huge campaign of lies, the success our enemies had in calumniating us and making us hated by the neutral nations. And yet Great Britain's maritime tyranny is just as much of a menace to these neutral nations as to us, and to France, Italy, and all the other allies of England as well. Under certain circumstances the British pirate state will deal with them as it has dealt with us. It will prohibit their competition in the world trade and make free navigation at sea impossible for them. But the wide sea area which covers nearly two-thirds of the surface of the earth must be the common possession of all humanity; it must never be allowed to become the private property of the seafaring nation. When the English Ministers in recent years publicly claimed this monopoly and at the same time proudly and confidently threatened that Great Britain would remain forever the one absolute ruler of the seas, they only presented new evidence of the blindness of British megalomania.

Considering the magnificent strides that the idea of evolution has made in the course of the last half century in all branches of human knowledge, we feel reasonably confident that it will also succeed in leading suffering mankind out of the chaos of the present insane world war up to a higher stage of civilization and happiness.

It is true that the progress of civilization, which we should like to have continued unbroken, has suffered a thousand regrettable interruptions by the unavoidable horrors of the present war and has led to painful relapses into barbarism. Yet, all in all, the beneficial progress of evolution outweighs the injurious effects of the regressive development during the war. The average course which the history of humanity and the evolution of all organic life follows is like the famous Echternach dancing processions—three steps forward, two steps backward.

Nevertheless, there still remains one step in favor of progress. The terrors of the French Revolution one hundred and twenty years ago were atoned for by the mighty progress which civil and political liberty made through the destruction of the feudal system of absolutism and social class prejudices. We may confidently hope that the present world war, a much more stupendous revolution than the French Revolution, for all the violence it has brought to our conceptions of human love and national rights, will nevertheless result in a new era of higher cultural progress. This progress will first manifest itself more in externals, in a grand shifting of international relations, both political and economical. But permanently the inward reforms will be of greater importance. These will spring from an enlarged knowledge of international civilization and an understanding of the various national characters. Justifiable national egoisms combined with international altruism will learn more and more to follow the precepts of the golden rule.

While the external readjustment of Europe and the relations of Germany to the other States is still to a large extent hidden in the midst of the future, the most important aims of its inward reforms can already be clearly discerned in the light of the future. Standing on the high watch tower of pure reason and surveying the world in general, I am moved to express the desire that the recognized principles of purified morality which civilized men have for a long time striven to follow in their narrow personal relations to each other should also become the norm within the State, guiding the conduct of the different social classes toward each other, and also the international relations between the different States. The most important of all these ethical principles is the old, old golden rule.

I should emphasize especially the necessity for school reform and the importance of establishing upon an improved basis the reciprocal relations between school, Church, and State. From my free-thinking, monistic point of view I regard the separation of school and Church and of State and Church as highly desirable. It was done long ago in Holland and the United States and recently in France, proving beneficial to all concerned. I do not advocate the complete elimination of religious instruction. On the contrary, we are striving to have our monistic religion developed as the natural ethics for the moral upbringing of the young, especially since in its most important principles, human love and tolerance, it is in agreement with the essential practical moral teachings of Christianity. What we object to merely is the enforced teaching of the theoretical doctrines of the Christian faith to our youth as divine revelations. Nothing but mythological poetic inventions, they are in direct conflict with the results of modern science.

In conclusion, the general question naturally arises, "What results will accrue to the whole civilized world from this unparalleled conflict of the nations? What noble fruits will spring from the ghastly battlefields of Europe fertilized with the blood of millions of human beings? What permanent good will develop out of this titanic struggle for existence, in which the mightiest nations of civilization have been engaged for the last eighteen months in an attempt to annihilate each other?" Our answer to this great question is neither so pessimistic that we fear the extinction of our hardly acquired civilization, nor is it so optimistic that we look forward to an approaching golden era of sheer happiness and peace. Proceeding from the realistic point of view of our monistic natural philosophy, we recognize in the present world catastrophe rather one of those turning-points in the history of mankind at which, under the combined weight of prodigious progress and incisive chance, there will arise out of the ruins of the "good old times" new forms of national life.

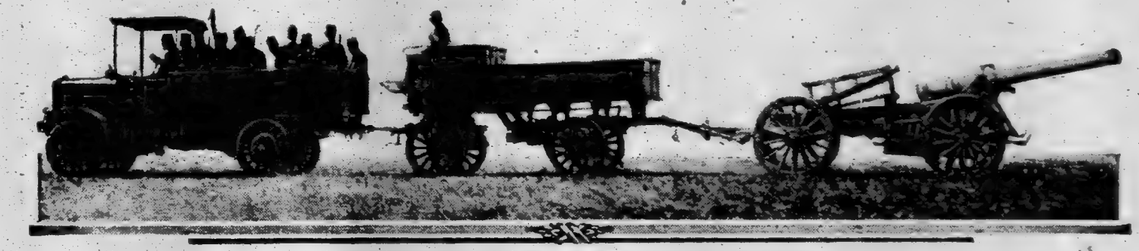

Motor Tractor Drawing Big French Gun and Its Ammunition Carriage.

New Inventions That Add to War's Terrors

U. S. Military Observer in Europe Tells of Motor Tractors, Armored Automobiles, and Other Engines of Modern Warfare

In view of the report that fifty-four automobile trucks have been purchased by General Funston for the use of the American troops ordered in pursuit of Villa, and of the news that various other ultra-modern adjuncts of armies will be tried out by the United States on the Mexican expedition, the article printed below by an American officer, who went through some of the fighting in Europe as a military observer and saw the working of all the newest inventions at close range, is of peculiarly timely interest to American readers.

OUT of the cloud of obscurity that hides the European battlefield from the observer on this side of the Atlantic there has flashed one salient fact, one point that cannot be overlooked no matter whether you are of the belief that the United States will or will not be drawn into the world's greatest conflict—the fact that war has kept pace with modern mechanical progress and that the weapons used in struggles between nations have improved wonderfully in the past ten years.

War today is not what it was when England declared war on Germany. Great improvements have been perfected within the last year and the men who have had to handle the new engines of destruction have learned the better how to direct them.

The United States Government, with its parental eye wisely fixed on the future, determined shortly after the war-cloud broke that this country should not remain in ignorance of the great lessons which were being taught on the Continent—lessons which may at any moment become essential for this country to know thoroughly. Military observers were accordingly detailed to accompany the various armies and to report to the War Department what they thought would be of interest to the American Army. Their detail, of course, was with the full permission of the nations whose forces they accompanied and quite in accord with military usage.

My detail was, for the most part, with the German forces, but I had some experiences with the allied armies as well, and I think that I am qualified to speak with authority concerning a number of the latest methods of war-making and weapons of war itself now in use. There are, naturally, a number of points which I do not feel at liberty to disclose, but I think that I can state that, if it becomes necessary for the United States to enter this war or any that may follow it, the War Department will not be unprepared with respect to the latest equipment.

From the standpoint of the military expert the greatest lesson of the present war on land has been the immense value of the aircraft, even when viewed solely from the standpoint of reconnoitring. As one military master has phrased it: "The great surprise of aircraft in the present war is that it eliminates surprise."

The work of the air forces during the present war can hardly be overestimated. It has been thorough and, what is even more important, it has been very speedy. Reports which would have taken cavalry several days to compile, with the danger that they would be rendered useless by reason of changes in the meantime, are now delivered within a few hours after the air-scouts leave camp, and the use of wireless on the aeroplanes and dirigibles renders it possible for the scout to be in two places at the same time—at headquarters making his report and up in the air watching the enemy to see that they do not change their movements.

Then, too, cavalry is of little use in locating the batteries of the enemy, which are usually masked or hidden so as to be practically invisible from earth level. To the eye of the aeronaut or aviator, however, the faint wisps of smoke which mark the location of even smokeless powder batteries act as signposts, and it is the matter of a few moments to flash the range of the hidden batteries back to the guns which can sweep the surrounding country.

Despite the great value of the air-scouts, however, it is probable that one of the lasting lessons of this war will be the extension of the cavalry arm of large armies. With the possible exception of motor-cycle squads or automobile artillery (armored automobiles and the like) the cavalry is the best-equipped to act speedily upon the reports of the aviators, and both the Germans and the Allies have found during the present war that the best results have been obtained by using cavalry in conjunction with the Aviation Corps.

Mention of aircraft naturally brings to the popular mind the question of the Zeppelin—the German dreadnought of the air—which, it was predicted, would sweep everything before it, laying waste cities and devastating whole States with its deadly bombs. The average layman is of the opinion that the Zeppelin has been rather much of a failure in the present war, mainly because the German raids on England have resulted in little more than scaring the populace and dropping bombs which did little damage.

But the Zeppelin has done far more than this. It has performed duties which, for the most part, have remained unknown, because the big craft, huge as they are, have not been detected. I am speaking now of the scouting work performed by the Zeppelins—work which has not been widely advertised by the

tory and an examiner for the purpose of detecting the mental integrity, ethical sense and scope of mental imagery. Certain standard association and other tests, notably the Haberman and the Huey point scale tests, should be applied. The original plan of communicating directly with the parents, who should be apprised of their son's defects, is perhaps open to objection, and I now believe that each examiner should report independently to a chief, who would analyze their reports, and give the parents such information and advice as might be for the benefit of the child.

In this way defects of organization may be found and pointed out, overstudy and improper study diminished or avoided altogether, or the normal inclination of the child may be directed into a proper channel. Should there be ocular or aural defects, structural weakness, or indications that the glands presiding over the secretion supply, and their inter-relation, are affected, attention may at once be paid to the correction of these things, if possible. It is only in recent years that the subject of ambidexterity has received the attention it deserves, and although there are many who do not think it makes very much difference whether a person is left-handed or not, neuro-physiologists take a different view.

At the present time a systematized attempt has been made to demand certain vocational fitness in many ways and in various parts of the country. In this undertaking applied psychology has been utilized, for too often a mistake is made which not only necessitates the reversal and readjustment of the whole plan of life but leads to humiliation and failure. It can even be seen how, through the mistake of a young person or his parent, as is too often the case, he may make repeated trials, each one ending badly, so that in the end, when it is too late, the individual person may degenerate into a useless member of society. Such an end as this might be avoided in the first place by actual investigation, undertaken by qualified observers, of his general make-up, his existing talents, if any, or certain intellectual weaknesses which are today to be measured, as has been done with more or less accuracy in the closet of the physician or the psychological laboratory.

Not only is it possible to detect incapacitating handicaps, but hidden and hitherto unknown mental traits of a valuable kind may be disclosed and nurtured, so that at a later period he may be encouraged to devote his attention to a certain kind of study, or be trained for a calling in which he will probably excel.

At the time of my early consideration of the subject I conceived of a youth who had none of the mental endowments which would enable him to enter one of the so-called learned professions, who could succeed in a calling which demanded the preponderating use of brawn rather than brain, and how the ordinary college education would be thrown away on such a one; in fact, I have heard Presidents and professors of universities deplore the fact that so many useless young men were in the institutions under their charge.

The question is suggested as to what special methods may be employed to reach a conclusion as to the future of the individual, so far as the determination of a calling or profession is concerned. While this cannot be answered without some hesitation, there can be no doubt that by elaborate research and analysis we may arrive at a working plan. For this purpose, we should rely upon the conclusions reached after a general psychological examination suggested elsewhere to detect intellectual acuity, the richness and integrity of memory, as well as the ability to form concepts, the force of logical processes, and finally should derive assistance from the critical investigations and experiences of leading and intelligent professional men. In conjunction with this, a close study of historical and well-known examples of great and successful lawyers, doctors, clergymen, civil engineers, musicians, painters, and various others may help us to reach a standard of approximative perfection.

Of course, the plan I have outlined has met with objections, for I have been reminded that many men, after trying one profession unsuccessfully, have later met with great success in another. This is sometimes undeniably true, but such cases are not so common as they at first appear; in fact, they are rather exceptional, and would be more so had an eliminating examination been possible. I have met one or two of these people, who I am sure would have occupied mediocre positions in any sphere of life, and their claimed professional success was their own assumption, and not the estimate of those who knew them best.

Those who have been interested in my plan and who have given me their wise counsel are enthusiastic about its feasibility, although they see the difficulties ahead. My distinguished friend, Dr. Pearce Bailey, has also given the subject his careful study, and is engaged in a field of investigation parallel to my own. Of course, experiment and observation are necessary, but I feel sure that before many years have passed the plan will be in full operation, with corresponding important economic social results.

Pays $10,000 for Shakespeare Bookcase

H. E. Huntington, Owner of Gutenberg Bible and Other Treasures, Adds Unique Item to His Collection of Shakespeareana

A PERSON need not be capriciously sensitive to experience a thrill over a remarkable bookcase, especially when it is one made of woods collected from forty different sources connected with Shakespeare's life or buildings and localities mentioned in his plays. Such a bookcase was delivered last week to the home of Henry E. Huntington, the famous collector, here in New York City. It was purchased in Europe by George D. Smith, art dealer, and sold to Mr. Huntington for $10,000.

It is 10 feet 6 inches high, 8 feet 4 inches wide and 2 feet deep, and surmounted with a carved bust of Shakespeare 18 inches high, having on either side, in deep embrasures, beautifully carved detachable statues of Queen Elizabeth and James I., 28 inches high.

Included in Mr. Huntington's purchase is Knight's Pictorial Edition of Shakespeare, embracing the Bibliography and Doubtful Plays, extended to 100 volumes by the addition of upward of 13,000 extra illustrations on copper, steel and wood. This edition includes nearly all the known portraits of the poet and illustrations of his works, the title pages and specimens of the letter-press of early editions, views of places, architecture and scenery mentioned in the plays, views of theatres and examples of stage scenery. Original play bills are shown, costumes of the actors and of the periods are represented, and there are portraits of famous Shakespeare actors, editors, annotators, and critics.

There are also illustrations of important events, sports, pastimes, manners, customs, and ceremonies, both civil and military. There are pictures of battles and implements of war. There are examples of early typography and music, and hundreds of other appropriate plates.

This edition has been preserved in the elaborately carved bookcase above mentioned, made of woods from 300 to 900 years old. The making of this wonderful collection of Shakespeareana was the lifelong occupation of W. C. Prescott, a retired banker of Boston, who lived in England and took pains to ascertain the genuineness of all the pieces of wood utilized in the construction of this Elizabethan bookcase.

Several letters from the original owners accompany the collection, by which, experts assert, it may be seen that a considerable portion of the bookcase has been constructed of pieces of oak which were obtained from the old church at Stratford-on-Avon where Shakespeare was christened and is buried. Some of the panels are from the old grammar school at Stratford. Another piece is from the roof that covered Westminster Abbey in 1265, where the famous bust of Shakespeare is today the principal attraction in the Poets' Corner. There are pieces from Ann Hathaway's cottage, and still others from the celebrated Herne's Oak in Windsor Forest, trysting place of Falstaff and the "Merry Wives."

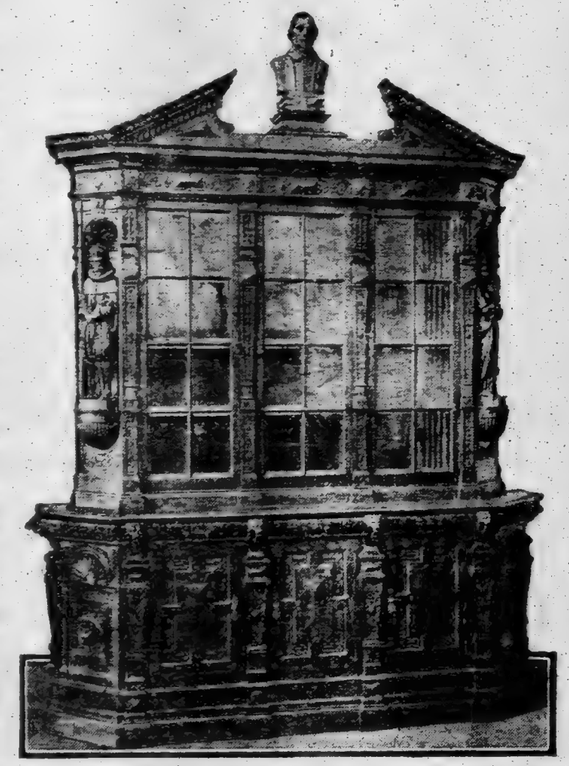

Bookcase Made of Pieces of Wood from Places Connected with the Life and Plays of Shakespeare, Purchased by Henry E. Huntington for $10,000.

The pediment and cornice of the bookcase are composed exclusively of wood taken from Stratford Church. The frieze tablets are made from pieces of wood taken, in 1520, from Temple Hall, while the frieze blocks came from Windsor Castle. Stratford Church has also supplied the pieces making up the niche heads, and the highly carved monogram blocks, at each side of the case near its top, were once a part of Kenilworth, in 1547.

Immediately below are the pilasters, the four front pieces having come down to us from Ely Place, and the two end pieces from the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey. The four front pieces at the other side of the case are from Hever Castle, having been taken from the room where Anne of Cleeves died. It is from Hever Castle that Lord Astor of Hever, formerly William Waldorf Astor, takes his title. The panels are from Herne's Oak and the base pieces from Dover Castle.

Greenwich Palace supplied the panels below, and Stratford Church the brackets to niches. The angles are specified as follows:

Nine spandrils from Birnam, ten shells from Lancaster Castle, eleven tablets from The Tower, twelve pilasters from Stratford Church, thirteen panels from Eltham, and fourteen lions' heads from The Bishop's Palace, Bangor.

The base of the bookcase is made of timber from Warwick Castle. The lower pilasters are fashioned from wood taken, some from Shakespeare's own house, some from the cottage of Ann Hathaway, some from Crosby Hall, in Bishopsgate, London, formerly the palace of the Duke of Gloucester, part of which is now a restaurant, and some from the house in which the poet's youngest daughter, Judith, lived, at 1 High Street, Stratford-on-Avon.

Stratford Church and the Grammar School go to make up the lower doors, together with a contribution from York Minster. Other portions of the base are made from the wood of historic trees—the Boundary Elm, Shakespeare's Mulberry Tree, and the Crab Tree. From Lambeth Palace, the historic home of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and from Runnymede, where the Great Charter of English Liberty was signed, has come further material to make up this unique bookcase. Even York Gate, under whose shadow many suffered death in Shakespeare's time, has been despoiled of its timber.

Henry E. Huntington, the collector into whose possession this bookcase with so romantic a history has passed, is the owner of the Gutenberg Bible, a treasure which he acquired at the cost of $50,000. Mr. Huntington is now 66 years old, and was born at Oneonta, New York. He is a nephew of Collis P. Huntington, who rose to renown as a member of California's quartet of railroad multi-millionaires.

"Now I want some fun," said Henry E. Huntington, after he had made himself the street railway king of the Pacific Coast, and at fifty years of age had piled up some millions of dollars. His fun began by his acquisition of the famous Churchbook collection. It cost him $1,300,000, and his ardor shows no signs of cooling.

Has a Plan to Kill Invisible Government

State Senator George B. Wellington Wants to Let the Light of Publicity Into the Committee Rooms of New York's Legislature

SENATOR GEORGE B. WELLINGTON says that he will not be a candidate for re-election at the end of his present term. His many thousands of friends and constituents in Troy and the rest of Rensselaer County say that he will have to be, that he will have to go back to Albany for another term to finish the fight he has begun against invisible government, that foundation rock of the system. Of course neither the Senator nor the constituents know what he will do until the time comes. But they do know that he has started something. So far it can be considered only as an idea because the resolution embodying the idea, which had it passed would have put an end to the secret killing of bills in committee, was of course killed itself.

But the idea has stuck. Neither the killing of the resolution nor the fact that it was introduced without trumpeting, nor the other fact that the State at large heard nothing about the proposed rule to bring everything out into the daylight, has done more than postpone for a time the adoption by this State of a method already a part of the legislative procedure of twenty-five other States.

Senator Wellington's proposal is in brief to compel every committee to report back bills referred to it within twenty legislative days after reference, either with adverse or favorable recommendations, or without any recommendation at all. The point is to let the killing be done in the open and as a matter of record.

To do anything else, says Senator Wellington, is both cowardly and tactless. It is cowardly because invisible government means, at best, that the members of the Senate are willing to delegate their power for the final disposition of a matter to a small group. It is tactless because invisible government lays committees, especially their chairmen, open to the just or unjust suspicion of being controlled by the bosses or bought by the interests.

Senator Wellington threw the strange, unheard of thing into the Senate in the most casual way, and made no provision for publicity either before or afterward. With the professional legal courtesy born of long experience at the bar, he even told Elon R. Brown, the Republican leader of the Senate, what he was going to do. Of course Brown ordered the thing killed, and it was killed by a vote of twenty-eight to eleven, but several of the twenty-eight went to Senator Wellington after voting against him because they had been ordered to do so, and assured him that his proposal was all right and ought to be adopted.

It was six or seven years ago that Wellington got his idea. A bill was introduced in the Vermont Legislature affecting adversely the village of Old Bennington, where the Senator plays golf and has his Summer home. He went to Montpelier and opposed the bill in committee and the committee voted against it. Wellington thought that was the end of it, but was astonished a little later when the bill came back in the Senate with an adverse report and the Senate itself did the killing.

"I had never heard of such a thing before," said the Senator the other evening at Troy. "I came back to New York convinced that I had found a way to kill invisible government in my own State. I told an acquaintance of mine there in the Senate and he said it was wonderful. I asked him to introduce the matter at Albany, but that was going too far. He said it would ruin him politically.

"So I could not do much more than think about the thing till there came the miracle of my own election. I was a Senator myself, much to my own astonishment, and I knew that I had something to say and I had to say it. But I am not a reformer. I am a red-hot Republican, a machine Republican, if you will, and I believe in organization. But the word machine should be a good word in politics, not a term of reproach. Politicians who bring discredit on party machinery, which is a good and necessary thing, should be kicked out.

"But the machine should reform itself. I believe in fighting in the organization to improve it. I have told Senator Brown that I might vote with him on every measure, but that I might vote against him on every measure, but that I would decide each case upon its merits. In other words, I believe in continuing the experiment of representative government."

If the Senator is a machine Republican, as he describes himself, he is of a very unusual sort. When he was elected he went to a clerk of the Senate and asked if it was generally understood that an appointment to a committee involved any obligation, formal or implied, on the part of the person receiving the appointment. The clerk assured him that it did not. Then the clerk evidently hurried to Elon R. Brown to tell him what a queer duck this new member from Rensselaer must be. For Brown himself went to Wellington at the opening of the session and assured him that committee appointments carried no obligations to the leader. He also tried to get Wellington to name the committee on which he would like to serve, but failed.

"You may put me on the best or the meanest or on no committees," said the new member to the leader. "I shall not resent being left out. I shall not consider myself under the slightest obligation to you, implied or otherwise, for any appointment I receive." But he was put on five committees, including the good ones on Codes and Conservation. Brown even tried to make a place for him on the Judiciary, but there was no vacancy.

Concerning all personal matters the Senator is a most reticent lawyer. He does not think that it is of public interest that he is such a chess enthusiast that he carries on a game by mail with a friend in California. He is absolutely mum on the fact that many lawyers in Rensselaer are working to have him made a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District. But he is perfectly willing to talk about the iniquities of invisible Government.

"The difference between the present system and the proposed new one," he said, "would lie in the fact that under the prevailing system a bill killed in committee is killed in the dark. No one knows the reason. Under the system proposed the bill would be killed in the open except in the cases in which the automatic action of the committee might be reversed by the Senate. There doubtless would arise cases in which the adverse report would not be agreed to by the Senate after the opportunity for discussion was given. Why then should this rule not work? It has worked in other States and why should it not work here? The mere volume of business would not justify the expectation that it would not be practicable. It might be that the new rule would require on the part of Senators a greater industry distributed more equally over the entire session.

"The suggestion that the scheme would not work is vague, unreliable, and not based upon actual experience. The reasoning is wholly by analogy. Men of large experience in the Senate infer that the situation to be created by the proposed amendment is analogous to some situation in which they have had experience. The argument is not sound. We cannot determine in advance that a rule founded in reason will not work. Experiment alone will determine it. I remember very well that I was taught when a student that electric motors could never be a commercial success; [Senator Wellington was graduated at Williams in 1876;] that the loss in transforming steam power into electric power would be so great that for economical reasons the direct power of steam could alone be used. That was taught dogmatically. There were some elements in the problem that were not foreseen and that could only be known after proper experiments were made. Today it seems strange enough to us that learned men in our universities should have been so confident of their position concerning something that they knew nothing about because they had never experimented with it.

"Moreover, this objection in the final analysis resolves itself into merely a matter of personal convenience. Suppose it were true that the new rule would require us to work harder; suppose it were true that it would require the Senate committees to meet the second week of the session and dispose of the bills then before them; suppose it were true that it would be necessary for Senate committees to meet perhaps daily during the session of the Legislature—what of it? If there were little to be said in favor of the proposition then I would be willing to put in the scales over against the slight advantage the personal convenience of Senators. But surely it will not be seriously urged that our personal convenience shall stand in the way of the fulfillment of our obligations as representatives of the people.

"It may be objected that the proposed change in the rule will put us on record at times when it would be personally embarrassing to us. What of it? That is merely a matter of personal convenience, and that affects not at all the due administration of the business of the State, but solely the question of the political status of the individual. It is true that in this way there may be interference with a Senator's return to the Senate. But surely it is not a valid argument against a meritorious change in our procedure that it might render precarious certain political fortunes; for really I suppose it must be true that we are elected to do the work of the State and to do it openly; to do it in such a way that people may know not only what we are doing but how we are doing it.

"It is true that cases will arise under the operation of the new rule in which it will be embarrassing for men to take a stand in the open, but instead of that being an objection to the amendment it is one of the most powerful reasons for its adoption.

"I find nowhere in our scheme of government even a suggestion that a selected few from the Senate, members of a committee, shall be guardians of the people's representatives and determine what they shall discuss and what they shall not discuss. And of course accompanying that guardianship is enormous power, lodged frequently in a single individual, the chairman of the committee. Theoretically the chairman of a committee may be overruled by his associates and a bill may be reported in spite of his objection. Practically, as everybody knows, a chairman's strenuous objection to a bill means its death.

"This silent, unseen power, however benevolently intended, is the subject of abuse and lies at the very foundation of the suspicion so widespread throughout our State that we are still subject to the control of the forces of invisible government. And even though I should go so far as to admit that this suspicion is unjust because unfounded, yet there still remains the fact that this benevolent exercise of power by chairmen of committees or by members of committees is entirely inconsistent with the theory of representative government.

"If we did all our work above board there would be accorded to the Senate by the people confidence in us—not a faith that we would never err; not a belief that our judgment might not sometimes be wrong, but a faith that we were in truth, in fact, genuinely their representatives; that we were no longer a part of invisible government against which the people contend in vain, for they are powerless except as we fight for them. I do not mean to say that this would be a complete and adequate remedy for all the evils of the condemned system, but invisible government would shrink far away, for there would be let into the Senate and into all its operations the light of publicity."

New York Gets Ready to Honor Shakespeare

Huge Task of Associations and Individuals Who Are Busily Preparing the City's Mammoth Celebration

Percy MacKaye.
(Photo by Arnold Genthe.)

Robert Jones.
(Photo by White.)

Miss Mary Porter Beegle.
(Photo by Ira L. Hill's Studio.)

Joseph Urban.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

HOW shall we celebrate the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death?"

This question was asked lightly by many worthy people at the annual convention of the Drama League in St. Louis in the Spring of 1914. To them it seemed a pleasant prospect, promising much fun and little work. Some one brought the question to the presiding officer, Percival Chubb, who has a way of saying things that mean much more than they seem to. Those who know him best have learned never to ask him a question unless they want a real answer. In this case he must have smiled and said to himself: "I'll make these people work as they never worked before."

"These people" were not only the members of the Drama League, who are used to working hard and conscientiously, but in general all who were thinking of a Shakespeare celebration, and particularly those who imagined that things worth while could be done without a great deal of work. The answer, which sounded pleasantly grandiose at the time, had in it the germs of an elephantine growth.

The answer was this: "Organize local celebrations all through every city, in the local groups that already exist, and then bring them to a focus in some large municipal festival in which the whole city can have a part."

Here was a scheme that had coherence and dramatic interest. It had the two qualities necessary to a large-scale and long-continued festival, in that it planned to get everybody into the game and to keep the interest rising to a climax. It seemed highly alluring and fairly easy of accomplishment. It was at once adopted by the league, so that it could be passed on to such local committees as might be formed to carry it out in each city. Few of those who undertook the job knew what a big piece of work they had let themselves in for.

Back from this convention came Mary Porter Beegle, an enthusiastic leaguer and professor of pageantry. Calling together a number of people, representative of various interests in the city, she told them of the Drama League suggestion. The idea caught on at once. A committee was formed and plans were sketched out. Miss Beegle was made organizing Chairman.

At that time the committeemen probably had dreams of a small office, a sort of Field Secretary to keep an eye on the local celebrations that would spring up spontaneously in the settlement houses and the like, and a volunteer masque committee who would put through a beautiful and worthy little symbolic play. This looked like filling the order.

The scheme simply wouldn't stay put. As the months went on it demanded more workers, more space, more organization. The celebration insisted upon growing up. Unlike Peter Pan, it wouldn't stay little. Finally, some time in the early Fall of last year, it asserted itself.

A civic celebration! New York has never had one like this before.

The problem of getting all the people needed was intrusted to Miss Kate Oglebay. She was told to put her fingers on a million people. She said she would try. She has to date more than covered her assignment. Her work is an education in itself.

For one of the curious things about this disorganized New York is that it is surprisingly well organized. In the city directory are thousands of organizations of every conceivable sort. They interlock and "cog in," in a marvelous manner. They have, so to speak, a central electric button, and if you can put your finger on the button you can set the whole works in motion. But by no means every one can put his finger on the button.

For instance, there is the great organization of the public schools. President Churchill lent his enthusiastic cooperation and sent word to all the principals concerning the Shake-peare Celebration, suggesting how the schools could take advantage of the occasion. In working out this plan the Shakespeare Celebration, (the name of the general organization,) will lend its aid, devising and suggesting, through the help of the specialists working with it, the exercises and festivities which will be suitable to each grade.

Again, there are the playgrounds. Cabot Ward exercises a benevolent control over their festivities, and he is suggesting a series of Shakespearean dances for the Spring schedule. Here again, the Shakespeare Celebration offers its services where it can be of assistance. Its chairman of folk-dancing is Miss Helen Smith, a diploma graduate of Cecil Sharp.

Mr. Sharp knows more about English folk-dances than any other three people in the world, having studied the dances themselves as they remain in a few out-of-the-way parts of old England and written the only book about them. So if the 11,000 children and grown-ups who will be participating have a scholarly turn of mind, they may assure themselves that the rounds and reels they are enjoying are exactly those that Shakespeare himself might have danced if he hadn't been too busy writing additional scenes to "Hamlet."

These examples suggest the method of Miss Oglebay's work. By taking advantage of New York's surprising social organization she has already put her finger on the stipulated million. In the public schools there are some 700,000 pupils. The Women's Clubs of Greater New York, which, through their central organization, are considering plans of celebration, add 110,000 more. Then the settlements, through their central organization, the Neighborhood Workers' Association, add many thousands to the total.

The co-operation of the organizations of different nationalities will be most essential. Some of the most genuine appreciation of Shakespeare will come from them. It was not only in France and England that he set his stage. He loved Italy, though he had never seen it—and there are 340,000 Italian-born residents of New York. He admired the Greece of legend and history, and our Turks and Armenians have come from the scene of some of his plays, not to mention that famous "seacoast of Bohemia."

But to keep one's fingers on a million requires expert assistance, and Miss Oglebay has provided herself with a group of experienced lieutenants, among whom are Mrs. Axel O. Ihlseng, Miss Elizabeth Payne, Mrs. William J. Campbell, Mrs. August Dreyer, Mr. Ed. Stitt, Miss Emma Johnston, and others equally well known in their respective fields.

The Shakespeare Celebration does not dictate the form of festivities. Its purpose is to stimulate, help and co-ordinate. The local celebrations are spontaneous, and must be.

There will be a special opportunity for the co-operation of musical organizations. Shakespeare has probably inspired a greater quantity of music than any other poet who ever lived. From the amateur singer to the great symphony orchestra all can turn this Spring to Shakespeare music for their programs.

Mr. Stransky and Dr. Damrosch have promised all-Shakespeare programs for the Philharmonic and New York Symphony Orchestras, respectively. Smaller organizations, especially choral societies, will make extensive use of songs with Shakespearean words for their Spring programs. It is also planned to have a prize offered for the best American composition on a Shakespearean subject.

The public libraries, through Miss Florence Overton, are co-operating enthusiastically with the Shakespeare Celebration. At all branch libraries in the city will be found special reference collections of books on Elizabethan period costumes, pageants, &c., which may be consulted by those interested in the celebration.

To this, then, has the originally indefinite suggestion come already, and things have only started; but there is still the second part of the answer to the question so casually asked. "Bring the local celebrations to a focus in some large municipal festival in which the whole city can take part." How are you going to get a municipal festival large enough and grand enough for all New York City?

Again the answer was at hand—it was Percy MacKaye. Last year Mr. MacKaye had half a million people gathered in one week to witness his masque of St. Louis, acted by thousands of trained amateurs, to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city. In years of work with the community masque he has trained his imagination to work on the largest scale, the only scale on which a whole community can be asked to co-operate.

He already had in mind a memorial masque to Shakespeare, which would make demands on the art of the theatre more huge than American drama has ever seen before. That masque is now finished and its production by New York assured, with the official sanction of the city and the co-operation of citizens of every race, creed, and class.

The arts of poetry, acting, music, dancing, costuming, color, light, and pictorial design will contribute in almost equal proportions to the total effect.

The masque is laid out in the form of a prologue, three acts, and an epilogue, separated by the four "community interludes," in which several thousand persons will take part. The masque proper, in which spoken verse will play an important part, will be acted by eminent professionals. The participants in the community interludes will be trained by experienced pageant masters for their special job—the creation of vast and sweeping pictures in color and motion.

The action proper will take place on a large stage, an adaptation of the Elizabethan stage, constructed out in the open air. This stage will have all modern appliances for the creation of illusion and beauty—complete lighting systems, mechanical devices for changes, and the like—but it would be by no means large enough for the large groups of the community interludes. These will take place on a great semi-circular space of ground in front of the main stage—an adaptation of the Greek "orchestra." At times, when the action demands it, the crowd from the lower stage will partly surge over the upper one. The two are thus two planes for the action—group action and individual action—but these at times will merge.

The masque will be extensively accompanied by music which is being written by Arthur Farwell. It will be designed for a concealed orchestra of nearly a hundred instruments, and will consist of marches, dances, ritual music, pantomimic music, choruses, &c.

But you may ask how this masque will "focus the local celebrations." In a very literal sense. The participants in the community interludes should be just as diverse, just as representative, as the groups which take part in the preliminary celebrations. In short, the one will be drawn from the other.

In some cases, the local group will take a certain section of the masque, lasting five minutes or so, and work it out as its contribution to the local celebrations. Thus, in one of his interludes Mr. MacKaye asks for a symbolic representation of the art of the theatre in Renaissance Italy. The MacDowell Club has adopted the idea, and with the help of Mr. MacKaye will make such a symbolic representation its Spring Shakespeare performance. So, when the time for the masque comes, the MacDowell Club will fit neatly into the whole scheme.

In many cases, of course, this will not be possible. But representatives of the Shakespeare Celebration will visit the festivities at the settlement houses, the schools, the playgrounds, and the rest, and select from among the participants the most promising material for the masque. The prospect of participating in the masque will serve as an incentive to the local groups.

Mr. MacKaye's staff for the production of the masque is not yet complete, but among the experts who will assist him are Garnet Halme, Joseph Urban, and Robert Jönes. Miss Beegle is organizing Chairman of the celebration, and William Forbes Morgan, Jr., the Chairman of Finance.

Others who are actively interested are Otto H. Kahn, Winthrop Ames, David Belasco, Arnold Brunner, President Nicholas Murray Butler, President Thomas Churchill, Daniel Frohman, Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, Roland Holt, Miss Alice Lewisohn, Miss Irene Lewisohn, Cabot Ward, and Franklin H. Sargent.

Trees from the Orient in Riverside Drive

Chinese Ginkgoes and Japanese Cherries Have a Rival in the American Yellow Wood, Which Is Expected to Vie with Them

ANY well-informed little boy who knows that ginkgo trees bear nuts which are considered a rare delicacy in the Orient, and that there is a grove of ginkgoes in the vicinity of Grant's Tomb, as well as scores of Japanese cherry trees—any little boy who knows of these and is expecting to reap a harvest in a short time if he can devise some way of eluding the stalwart guardians of that section, is destined to black, bitter disappointment. He will have time to grow up and forget his larcenous schemes, for the fruit of the Japanese cherry never matures and the ginkgo doesn't bear nuts until it is well over fifty years old.

Li Hung Chang planted the first ginkgo tree near Grant's mausoleum in May, 1897, and it was such an attractive specimen that the Park Department speedily added twenty-two more to the approach. The leaves are delicately fan-shaped and cling to the branches late in the Fall, making a golden splash against the background formed by the blue river below and the hazy Palisades long after most of the Riverside Park trees have lost their foliage. In addition to the Chinese ginkgo and the Japanese cherry, there are American yellow-woods, which might symbolize the friendliness of the East and West. Thirteen yellow-woods were first planted, but more were added as it was realized what a superbly decorative feature they formed.

When asked about these yellow-woods, Charles B. Stover, a tree-lover and student of the flora of New York, replied: "Beautiful as the whole world knows the Japanese cherry tree to be in bloom, when the yellow-wood gets really started it will prove a strong rival, for the pearl-white wistaria-like festoons of blossoms which adorn it in June are delightfully ornamental." Asked if the trees of New York City were inferior in size and beauty to those of other large cities, he was quick to defend his well-loved Manhattan: "No, indeed! New York's trees are in the main sound and free from disease. We haven't many historic trees, it is true, but what we have are sturdy and in good condition. We have several that are of noble proportions and compare favorably in comeliness and symmetry with similar trees anywhere in the East. The largest stands within fifty feet of the tip-top of Manhattan Island, arching heavenward to a height of 128 feet. It is an American tulip tree, and it is a common saying of the people of the neighborhood that it is the tree under which Henry Hudson, according to the diary of one of his seamen, stood to treat with the Indians, after sailing up the river and striking into a little inlet—Spuyten Duyvil.

"In any event, it is an old-timer, for there is a deep layer of shells and bones all around it within a radius of 100 feet, showing that the Indians habitually camped under it. And they were not the only ones, for when the Park Department discovered it, four years ago, there was a yawning hole in its side, burned out by picnickers' campfires. Although it is not on park ground, the department took hold of the case, knowing it to be the largest tree we have, and six barrels of cement were packed into the cavity and an iron fence was built to inclose and save it from destruction.

"This large tree, which stands alone, is the king of the grove of similar splendid tulip trees scattered over Inwood Hill, any one of which, taken by itself, would be considered exceptional.

"And these are not the only fine trees we have. There is the 'spy-oak' over in Westchester, on which a British spy was hanged and died cursing the tree, the people, and the country. Tradition has it that the limb from which he swung withered and rotted away. There is the fine American elm in Central Park near the Mall, planted in 1860 by Washington Irving. The Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII., planted an English oak at the same time and near the elm. The oak died. Then there is a splendid grove of poplars in Stuyvesant Square, and in Riverside Park a number of graceful Babylonian willows.

"Tree planting and culture in this city are often attended with great difficulties. This was the case with the planes in Seventh Avenue. In the days when the Bowery was changing from a pretentious boulevard to a resort of questionable characters the fashionables who drove there began to look about for another speedway on which to take the air and exercise their favorite bits of horseflesh. Seventh Avenue was chosen, and from 110th to 155th Street became the favorite parade for the wealthy. When, about five years ago, the ten-foot parkway was laid through the middle of the avenue, it was found that the soil in which trees were to be planted with a view to beautifying the drive was only fifteen inches deep and was imposed on an impervious and impassable layer of concrete which had formed the foundation of the original highway. It was obviously out of the question to try growing anything much larger than radishes under such unfavorable conditions, and so to solve the problem the Park Department decided to break through the crust of concrete and see what was underneath. This was done, a hole six feet square being drilled out for each tree and a layer of rich earth put in to encourage a start, and today the entire stretch shows an unbroken row of trees in flourishing condition.

"The trees selected were Oriental planes, which seem particularly adapted to this climate. They were originally brought to this country from Greece and Asia Minor and are the trees under which the philosophers of Athens were wont to walk with their disciples. Wherever trees of any sort refuse to grow in New York, the Oriental plane is tried as a last hope and invariably it grows and justifies the faith placed in it."

In the little triangular Hamilton Park at Broadway, Hamilton Terrace and 137th Street are thirteen sweet-gum trees, put there a short time since, to replace the thirteen which until about five years ago grew a quarter of a mile or so northeast of this park. The old trees were planted by Alexander Hamilton, one for each colony, and were doubtless chosen on account of the shape of their leaves, which is that of a five-pointed star.

A rather pleasant story about the semi-circle of cypress trees that grew at 159th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue was given credence for years. It was to the effect that the Khedive of Egypt in 1814 sent as a friendly remembrance to Napoleon about four hundred Egyptian cypress trees. As Napoleon at that time was very much engrossed in final preparations for what proved to be his undoing, the battle of Waterloo, the trees were stored, all packed, in the gardens of the Tuileries. Subsequently Stephen Jumel, a flourishing merchant, bought part of them and planted them around a lake on his estate on Manhattan island. When these cypresses were rooted out seven years ago to make room for an apartment house they were green and vigorous, but some one who examined them declared them to be Florida cypress rather than Egyptian, and further investigation showed that Madame Jumel, who had first circulated the story of their travels, was a lonely old lady who lived in a world of memory, where her intimates were those she would have cultivated had circumstances permitted, and where she continually met with the most delightful experiences, entertaining royalty, and, in short, imagining a wonderful sort of existence for herself.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

glittered, glinted like a bit of mica catching the sun, on a vast face of gray cliff above a dead gray sea. * * * At first just that infinitesimal bright glint lived where all the rest was dead, or creation not yet begun."

Any one who has ever been unconscious for some length of time will recognize that as a true, striking, and poetical description of the way in which consciousness slowly comes back out of nothingness. The man who thus comes back to knowledge of himself has been all but dead for eight months. In one of the early battles of the war he had led his company of English soldiers in a desperate attack, had fallen, been gathered up by the German Red Cross and, because his injuries were so many and so dangerous, his case had appealed to the famous German surgeon who finally brought him back to life. But for a long time identity was a blank. The only bridge between the past and the present is a memory, concerning which he does not know whether it is a memory of a dream or of a reality, of a girl's face, his deep love for her, and their marriage. But finally a London illustrated paper with his picture, the news that he is dead, and the story of his marriage an hour before he had joined his troops, opens the gates of his past. Soon he learns also that his wife has married again. So great is his love for her that he decides to keep up the fiction that he is dead and leave her to the happiness he believes she has secured.

So, under a new name, friendless and penniless, he sets forth, his sole desire so to direct his life that it will never mar the happiness of the woman he loves. Dominated by this idea he writes a story, "The War Wedding," which tells, as a prelude, of such a marriage and such a death as his, and then deals at length, as the real story, with the efforts of the dead man to make the girl understand the power of love upon the spirit of a man after his passing to the other side. He means it as a message to his wife of an hour to feel no regret for him, to find all the happiness that she can in her new union. The girl reads the book, does find comfort in it, and writes to its unknown author. Thereupon develops a long correspondence between them which forms a goodly share of the book. It is much concerned with the convictions the man has brought back with him from the land of unconsciousness where his spirit had stayed so long, convictions as to the first stages of life beyond the grave, of the influence upon the freed spirits of earthly conditions and of their relations to the earth. Certain phases of psychism find place in the philosophy that he develops, such as the theory of varied color emanations from human beings in accordance with their emotional states.

The book is an unusual war story, because it is full to overflowing of a philosophy of love, not only in the written words of its chief character but in his actions and his motives; a love that is Christlike in its self-abnegation on one side and in its all-embracingness on the other. This fact, coupled with the beautiful and reassuring theories of which it gives glimpses as to the meanings of death and the possible compensations of this war's awful harvest of death, will probably bring the book many appreciative readers. In the course of their correspondence the man writes to the woman: "I do believe that this torrent of splendid youth, this vast crowd of ardent souls suddenly rushed from one plane to another, has some wonderful work to do, which can be done only by souls who go out with the wine of courage on their lips."

Not much can be said for the book's portrayal of character or the naturalness or convincingness of its story. The author had a message to give and created characters and wove plot and developed events solely for the purpose of sending forth that message. Nevertheless, it tells an interesting story which moves swiftly, in good workmanlike manner; its emotional appeal is strong and is kept at high tension, as are also the suspense of the narrative and the uncertainty of its outcome, from beginning to end. Although the author's name, "Captain Charles de Crespigny," is new in fiction lists, the way in which the book is written reveals a practiced hand. The publishers announce that it is, indeed, a pen name "used now," they say, "for the first time by the popular author of some of the most vivid, swiftly moving, and altogether entertaining novels published in the last ten years in England and America." One would guess, from internal evidence, that the masculine name covers a woman's identity.

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(Continued on Page 100)

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A Correspondent's Graphic Account of Germany Before and England After the Outbreak

THE ASSAULT: GERMANY BEFORE AND ENGLAND AFTER THE OUTBREAK. By Frederick William Wile. Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE had been before the war for years the correspondent in Berlin of THE NEW YORK TIMES and The London Daily Mail. He was arrested as a British spy at the moment hostilities began, and escaped to England only through the good offices of Ambassador Gerard. Since then he has been a resident of London and has paid a visit of several weeks to this country. Such a variety of experiences gives Mr. Wile a peculiar authority in writing about the war. He saw it begun in Germany, and he has seen its effects both in England and this country, and in his book, "The Assault," he has given one of the most interesting accounts of the effects of the great conflict that have yet been written.

He starts with the ceremonies connected with the opening of the Kiel Canal in June, 1914, when for the first time for years a squadron of the British fleet was entertained in German waters. He describes how the news of the tragedy of the Serajevo broke in on the gayeties, and how the Kaiser left immediately. Mr. Wile's journalistic sense has picked out the dramatic from the events of the day, for he contends that the conception of the war was quite as alien from the views of the mass of the German people as was the assassination of the Austrian heir from the events of the international gala.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Wile is convinced that the Kaiser was not himself in favor of the war. Just as the average German in July, 1914, was thinking of his Summer holiday, so were the thoughts of the Supreme War Lord himself turned to the maintenance of peace. It was the War Party, led by the Crown Prince, von Tirpitz, Count Roventlow, and others, who forced him against his will to sign the order for mobilization.

How ridiculous was the excuse for the war which Germany has put forward to the world on the ground that Russia was mobilizing is admirably exposed by the author, as he describes the marvelous smoothness with which the great military machine got under way, and there is much of great interest in what he has to tell as an eyewitness of the last days before the war began and the manner that its declaration was received in Berlin. It may, indeed, be said that Mr. Wile becomes too personal in his record of his own adventures, and that the average man will care little about the circumstances of his own arrest and release; but his story of the magnificent work done at this crisis by Ambassador Gerard and the staff of the American Embassy at Berlin, and his observations of the attack on the British Embassy and the general aspect of Germany in those momentous days are of real historical importance.

Mr. Wile escaped with the British Ambassador, and so enters on the second portion of his book. In that he describes how England took the war and how her demeanor affected him, an alien, in the most intimate contact with her national life. He admits that time and again as he remarked upon the imperturbability with which London took the events of the war, his British colleagues said that he did not understand the people among whom he had come to stay, and perhaps his book bears out this opinion. He remarks that it seemed strange after a visit of a few weeks to America to note that there was far more surface excitement in New York than in London.

That is true; but it would perhaps not have astonished Mr. Wile so much if he had paused to connect the phenomena which he relates in two successive chapters. In the first he censures, undoubtedly justly, the gaucheries and secrecies of the official press bureau; in the second he dilates at considerable length on the labor troubles of England. It is true that England seemed long to awake; it is true that the trade unionists did in certain places strike in a manner most disconcerting to the well-wishers of their country; it is true that there were strata of British society which seemed deaf and blind to the great events passing before their eyes. But these manifestations of the British spirit might have been interpreted in a different fashion if Mr. Wile had taken longer views.

The follies of the censorship were the natural mistakes of a country which had made personal liberty its ideal and had turned its face from the very Prussianization which Mr. Wile has so unqualifiedly condemned. The strikes were in large measure the result of the deplorable ignorance in which the War Office kept the nation as to the real conditions and progress of the war. The short-sighted jealousy of Shepherd's Bush, although its momentary well-being was purchased at the price of the suffering of a great nation, was the result of the social conditions produced by the history of England itself. Mr. Wile has failed to realize that much on which he animadverts was the logical consequence of the lack of state regulation that has ever been the Englishman's pride, and that no man yet can say with certainty whether the price that Britain has had to pay for it in her hour of peril is worth it or not.

So it is to be noted that Mr. Wile has not included in his book the final acceptance of conscription by the trade unions. He has spoken of their earlier repudiation of the idea; he has insisted on the difficulty of enforcing their leaders' agreement to the relaxation of the rules of labor; he has given rightly enough high praise to the partial success of the voluntary recruiting for the army; but he has not shown, as he would have done if his book had been carried a little further, how, when the nation was convinced that conscription was necessary, it accepted it.

But if there are in Mr. Wile's book some hard things for both Germans and British to read, his chapter on the American attitude toward the war is not pleasant for ourselves. It does represent with great fidelity the opinion of London with regard to the United States, and that after all is all that the reader can ask of it. For Mr. Wile's work is frankly a journalist's account of the world in which he lives. Exception may be taken to this statement or that, and fault may be found with his failure to co-ordinate and explain one fact by another, but his book remains a vivid account of the things of which he has personal knowledge, and so it will stand as an interesting and valuable record of the early days of the great war.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, MARCH 19, 1916

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W. H. HUDSON

ABOUT twelve years ago there appeared a book called "Green Mansions," written by an English author, W. H. Hudson, who was known to a limited number of readers for the remarkable books of travel and ornithological observation already credited to him—"The Naturalist in La Plata," "Birds in a Village," "Idle Days in Patagonia," &c., and one romance, "The Purple Land." "Green Mansions," a romance of Venezuela, attracted little attention at the time of its publication, at least in this country, and were it not for the enterprise of one of the younger generation of publishers, ALFRED A. KNOPF, the inappreciation with which it was treated might have been indefinitely prolonged. Mr. KNOPF, however, evidently recognizing the worth of this neglected literary treasure, has now brought out a new American edition of it, in which appears a notable "Foreword" by JOHN GALSWORTHY. Remembering the latter's unstinted admiration, frequently expressed, of the great Russian, one is impressed by his initial announcement, "Of all living authors, now that Tolstoy has gone, I could least dispense with W. H. Hudson." The reason for this, we are briefly told, is because Mr. Hudson "of living writers that I read is the rarest spirit, and has the clearest gift of conveying to me the nature of that spirit." Moreover, "Hudson is not, as Tolstoy was, a conscious prophet; his spirit is freer, more wilful, whimsical—almost perverse—and far more steeped in love of beauty." And then, further on, "as a simple narrator he is well-nigh unsurpassed; as a stylist he has few, if any, living equals." This from so profound a master of literary expression as Mr. GALSWORTHY is praise, indeed. It is not too high when one yields to the fascination of Mr. Hudson's pages. "Green Mansions" is, in a way, quite unlike anything else in fiction—and perhaps that is why it failed of its deserved recognition twelve years ago. At that time it was described by a reviewer as follows:

> Its scene is wholly within the confines of the Venezuelan wilderness; its hero, who tells the story himself, is a revolutionary refugee who is seeking happiness and obscurity in the forests, and its leading characters are the Indians and a few others he meets in his wanderings. One of these latter is an Undinelike creature of ethereal appearance and great beauty, the story revolving around the occult influence she brings to bear upon the hero, and also upon their reciprocal affection. The pictures of life among the South American Indians are drawn by Mr. HUDSON with a hand which is apparently as certain of its facts as it is skillful in their artistic manipulation, and he is more than usually successful in creating and sustaining a plausible atmosphere of mystery throughout the entire story.

The book is, of course, pure romance, but it is of a sort that reveals not only the author's mastery of the technique of his art, but the special knowledge that he has picked up as a naturalist wandering in the little-known places of South America. The result of his explorations in another part of that fascinating continent is given in his recent book, "Adventures Among Birds," (Mitchell Kennerley,) a review of which is published elsewhere in this number of THE BOOK REVIEW.

HOW far should a reviewer go in revealing the contents of a book? The question belongs especially to the ethical standard that governs—or should govern—reviews of works of fiction. For instance, our attention has just been called to a review of Mrs. ATHERTON'S latest novel, "Mrs. Balfame," in which a reviewer gives from beginning to end the plot of the story, even to the important bit of "mystery" that is held in reserve by the author until her final chapter. By thus revealing the solution of the book it is obvious that the reviewer destroys the interest, the suspense, designed to be created by the novelist in the mind of the reader, and in so far robs the novel of the very purpose for which it is written. Has a reviewer the right to do this? It is conceivable that, if the writer of a mystery, or detective, story hungries his or her plot, filling it with manifest absurdities and inaccuracies, the critic may be justified in revealing enough of the matter to warn the reader from that particular story. But in the special case cited there is no question raised as to the novelist's consummate cleverness in the conduct of her mystery story. The reviewer, however, by "giving away" the plot may be considered as appropriating something that belongs peculiarly to the author, his unauthorized use of which tends to render her work futile for whoever may read his review. We are not sure that cases of this kind are covered by the copyright law. They well might be. But they unquestionably infringe the unwritten code of the reviewer that forbids his exploitation of a novelist's plot.

FOR those who deplore the narrowness of view that sometimes goes with an intense patriotism there is welcome material in Miss REPPLIER'S essay on Americanism appearing in this month's Atlantic. Time was, and that not more than one or two decades ago, when, this critic reminds us, "an acquaintance with English authors was held to be a misdemeanor." Then the literary critic was asked:

> Why quote Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD, when you might quote Mr. LOWELL? Why write about Becky Sharp, when you might write about Hester Prynne? Why laugh over DICKENS, when you might laugh over Mark Twain? Why eat artichokes, when you might eat corn? American schoolboys, we were told, must be guarded from the feudalism of SCOTT. American speech must be guarded from the "insularities" of England's English.

It was all a delightfully provincial way of looking at things, and it was the attitude extolled above all others that the true, the patriotic "American" should take. In other words, it risked the Americanism of the period. The hopeful thing about it is—the signpost showing how far we have traveled in an amazingly short time on the broad road of a true national spirit—that today this "Americanism" of two decades ago seems so ludicrously archaic, a thing belonging irrevocably and finally to the outworn and discarded ideals of adolescence. Many factors, doubtless, have contributed to this new Americanism in life and literature. The war, with the multitudinous sympathies it has overwon, has evidently broken down the last bulwarks of the old intellectual provincialism. Apparently we stand on the threshold of a day when an appreciation of the literatures of the world will be not incompatible with the broadened spirit of America.

ALTOGETHER in line with the views expressed by Mr. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM in the last number of THE BOOK REVIEW is the survey appearing in the current Publishers' Weekly of the book trade for the Spring of 1916 and after. We are told that, since the Fall of 1914, "the recovery in the book trade has been as steady as that in the manufacturing and other industries." Booksellers are quoted as reporting "business abreast of, and even a little ahead of, anything it has ever known before." Analyzing this cheerful condition, and taking into account the possibility of a setback, the Publishers' Weekly believes that the American book trade is in a better condition to withstand any adverse influence than it has been in half a dozen years. One reason for this optimism is found in "the relatively decreased book production; we are prosperous, not in spite of a lessened book output, but at least partially on account of it." The so-called slogan—"fewer and better books"—adopted by the publishers a year or two ago, seems to be bearing good fruit.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended March 16 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF SMOKING. By G. L. Apperson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Commences with "the first pipes of tobacco smoked in England" and concludes with "smoking in the twentieth century."

THE FOUNDATION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE. By Herbert Adams Gibbons. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $3.

A history of the Osmanlis up to the death of Bajezid I., 1300-1403.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. By George McLean Harper. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two vols. $6.50.

A critical biography concerning itself especially with Wordsworth's works and influence.

THE STORY AND DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE PERINE HOUSE. By Charles Gilbert Hine. 8vo. Published by the Staten Island Antiquarian Society, or Hine Brothers. New York. $2.

The property described dates back to 1677 and is now 1 656 Richmond Road.

DOSTOIEVSKY. By Eugenii Soloviev. Translated by C. J. Hogarth. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

A biographical and critical study.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON CASE. By George Kennan. 12mo. Garden City, N. Y.: The Country Life Press.

Has to do with the reorganization of the Chicago & Alton Railroad in 1899 and 1900.

JEFFERY AMHERST. By Lawrence Shaw Mayo. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Biography of the famous Englishman, born 200 years ago, whose name is closely associated with the conquest of Canada.

THE MAKING OF MODERN GERMANY. By Ferdinand J. Schevill. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

The author, who is Professor of Modern European History in the University of Chicago, begins his survey with Germany in the Middle Ages.

THE MASTERING OF MEXICO. By Kate Stephens. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A "picture story" of the Mexican conquest, told after one of the Conquistadores and various of his interpreters.

MY HARVEST. By Richard Whiteing. 12mo. Newfoundland: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Reminiscences of literary England during the last half century.

Poetry and Drama

THE HONEYSUCKLE. By Gabriele d'Annunzio. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

A three-act tragedy, the scene of which is laid in Italy. The translation is by Cecile Sartoris and Gabriele Rudinsen.

MASTER WILL OF STRATFORD. By Louise Ayres Garnett. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

"A modernized drama in three acts, a prologue and an epilog."

MEMORIAL DAY PAGEANT. By Constance D'Arcy Mackay. New York: Harper & Brothers. 25 cents.

Arranged for communities and schools.

LONDON, ONT., NOVEMBER. By Helen Mackay. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

The first volume of verse by the author of "Accidentals" and "Houses of Glass."

WRECKAGE. By J. Hartley Manners. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

A play the theme of which is the drug habit in America.

SONGS OF THE DAILY DAYS. By Thomas O'Hagan. 12mo. Toronto: William Briggs. 50 cents.

Most of these poems appeared during the past year in The Toronto papers and The Detroit Free Press.

THE NEW POETRY SERIES. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1DOLS. By Wilbur Underwood Spreder. TUNES AND MOVIES AND OTHER TALES IN VERSE. By Conrad Aiken. 75 cents each.

Volumes of verse, the eighth and ninth in this series.

Essays and Criticism

THE PAGEANT OF DICKENS. By W. Walter Crotch. 8vo. London: Chapman & Hall.

A study of the women of the famous characters of Dickens.

LIVING THE RADIANT LIFE. By George Wharton James. 12mo. New York: Baker & Taylor Company; Pasadena, Cal.: The Radiant Life Press. $1.

Essays on the Beauties of Nature, The Radiant Aura, &c.

CITY PLANNING. Edited by John Nolen. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

Has for its aim the building of a city for "not only the citizens of the future, but the citizens of today."

European War Books

WAKE UP, AMERICA. By William R. Castle, Jr. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 50 cents.

A plea for the recognition of our individual and national responsibilities.

ARMS AND THE MAP. By Ian C. Hannah. 12mo. New York: G. Arnold Shaw. $1.25.

A study in nationalities and frontiers.

CARLYLE AND THE WAR. By Marshall Kelly. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $1.

Attempts to find in the present war a fulfillment of many of Carlyle's prophecies regarding aristocracy and democracy.

WHAT THE IRISH REGIMENTS HAVE DONE. By S. Parnell Kerr. 12mo. London: Fisher Unwin.

John Redmond gives his diary of a visit that he paid to the front.

THE IMPERIAL IMPULSE. By Samuel P. Orth. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Five "studies" of Germany, England, France, Belgium and Russia.

WHAT GERMANY THINKS. By Thomas F. A. Smith. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

The author taught in a German university for twelve years. He tells what the average German thinks of the English Army, the campaign in France, the Belgian campaign, &c.

THE CONFESSION OF A HYPHENATED AMERICAN. By Edward A. Steiner. 12mo. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

The text of a lecture recently delivered under the auspices of the League for Political Education, New York.

WAR LETTERS OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN. By Marie Van Vorst. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.

The author has had a varied experience at the seat of war.

THE ASSAULT. By Frederic William Wile. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

The personal narrative of the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES of "Germany before the outbreak and England in wartime."

Fiction

A CATHEDRAL SINGER. By James Lane Allen. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

A story of New York in which the Cathedral of St. John the Divine plays an important part.

CAPTAIN GARDINER OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE. By Robert Alden. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

A novel of the "immediate future" when the world is protected by an international police force.

YOUNG AMERICA. By Fred Hallard. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

Founded on the play of the same name, produced last year.

THE GERANIUM LADY. By Sonia Chatfield Bates. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

A love story the scene of which is laid on an island in the Atlantic.

THE BEASTS OF TARZAN. By Edgar Rice Burroughs. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.30.

Another romance of the jungle by the author of "Tarzan of the Apes."

WHERE THE PATH BREAKS. By Captain Charles de Crespigny. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.30.

The story opens on a battlefield in France, and ends in Santa Barbara, Cal. "Captain de Crespigny" is a pen name used by the author of a number of popular novels.

WHEN CAREY CAME TO TOWN. By Edith Barnard Delano. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

The heroine of this story is a young girl from a "back-water Virginia town."

THE ORIENT PEARLS. By Shoshin Devi. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

A collection of folk love tales by a niece of Rabindranath Tagore.

THE TWIN SISTERS. By Justin Miles Forman. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

A modern romance of international society.

TWENTY-SIX MEN AND A GIRL. By Maxim Gorky. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

Four short stories.

LOVE AT LARGE. By Sophie Kerr. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

A humorous "married love story."

THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY. By Roy L. McCardell. 8vo. New York: W. J. Hollingshead Company. $1.35.

The story of the finding of a diamond in a meteor that fell in Virginia in Colonial times.

BEHIND THE BOLTED DOOR. By Arthur E. McFarlane. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.

A detective story of a "scientific crime."

A WARWICKSHIRE LAD. By George Madden Martin. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The story of the boyhood of Shakespeare.

THE LONG ROAD HOME. By Ralph D. Paine. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

A story of the sea the scene of which opens with the wreck of the Columbian on a Florida reef.

JUST DAVID. By Eleanor H. Porter. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.

Story of a youth who inherits his famous father's talent for the violin.

THE FIFTH WHEEL. By Evelyn Everett-Green. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

A romance of American society.

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GOD'S PUPPETS. By William Allen White. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

A collection of short stories.

Psychology

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF LEADERSHIP. By Abdul Majid. 12mo. London: Fisher Unwin.

Presents a new problem in psychology.

Philosophy and Religion

THE SOUL OF A CHILD. By Stuart Nye Hutchison. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

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A devotional study of some aspects of the spiritual life.

MODERN MOVEMENTS AMONG MOSLEMS. By Samuel G. Wilson. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

An estimate and description of the new ideas and influences at work in Mohammedanism.

BEHOLD THE MORNING! By C. F. Wimberly. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.

Directs attention to "the imminent and premillennial coming of Jesus."

Travel and Description

CAMP FIRES IN THE YUKON. By Harry A. Auer. 12mo. Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd Company. $1.75.

Travels of a hunter of big game in Alaska.

FROM PILLAR TO POST. By John Kendrick Bangs. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.00.

An illustrated book of "travels at home."

THROUGH THE CHINESE REVOLUTION. By Fernand Farjenel. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $3.50.

The author was traveling in China from the outbreak of the revolution in 1911 through the following year.

CENTURY OF THE RENAISSANCE IN FRANCE

The First Volume, by Louis Battiffol, to Appear in an Important Series on French National History

NATIONAL HISTORY OF FRANCE: THE CENTURY OF THE RENAISSANCE IN FRANCE. (CROWNED BY THE ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES MORALES ET POLITIQUES.) By Louis Batiffol. Translated from the French by Elsie Finnimore Buckley. With an introduction by John Edward Courtenay Bodley, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1916. $2.50 net.

MR. BODLEY—than whom there is no higher authority—says that "For the keener enjoyment of life there is no pursuit so profitable and so easy as the familiar study of French history." The National History of France, apropos of which this remark is made, promises to afford to the general reader of the English-speaking race an excellent opportunity to secure this keen enjoyment on what may be called easy terms. It will consist of six volumes, covering the period from the Middle Ages to the close of the first Napoleonic Empire, under the editorship of Fr. Funck-Brentano, a historian of recognized authority. The first volume to appear—though the second in the series—is "The Century of the Renaissance," by Louis Batiffol, who has made himself most favorably known by his monograph on "The Duchesse de Chevreuse."

The present work has been "crowned" by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences—a very high certificate of merit.

The field of this volume extends from the reign of Charles VIII., (1483-98), to that of Henry IV., (1589-1610.) Of the eight Kings of France whose reigns are treated three came to a violent death, Henry II. in a tournament, Henry III. and Henry IV. by assassination, a fact significant of the spirit of the times when human life was freely risked in war-like sport and readily taken from notions of revenge, ambition, or angry suspicion. The wars, the quarrels, the plots, conspiracies, and mutual treacheries of the sovereigns and the nobles form a gloomy and often a revolting picture. M. Batiffol relieves it, on the one hand, by tracing the larger movements of national life, and, on the other, and still more, by the animated portraits of the more influential characters, which he paints from the acute study of the familiar correspondence and diaries of the time. These are enlivened in many cases by the aid of actual surviving contemporaneous pictures or prints. It is a pity that these could not have been reproduced; they would have been so truly illustrations; but obviously the cost would have limited the circulation of the history, and that would have been a still greater pity.

The general movements which M. Batiffol traces are three: The series of bloody, costly, and futile wars carried on by the Kings of France for the extension of their dominion into Italy; the equally bloody and still more costly internecine struggles between the Catholic and Protestant parties, and, finally, the happier wars by which the frontiers on the north and east were extended and strengthened under the gallant and wise Henry IV. In the performance of this extremely difficult task the historian has, in relatively limited space, attained a marked success. The canvas is necessarily crowded, but the perspective is, on the whole, skillfully managed. The leading figures stand out clearly and their individual traits remain vividly in the mind of the reader. Mr. Bodley, in his introduction, calls attention to the interest awakened by the associations clinging to the battlefields of today which have so often been fought over in the long and troubled history of France. Like associations cling to the great events recounted in this volume. The secular quarrel of Germany and France has its roots in the conflicting ambitions of the French Kings and the Emperors. The bitter and savage contest of the religious fanatics, intensified and often rendered sordid and cruel by the selfish passions of the contestants, left a long line of vital effects upon the development of the complex French national character. It helped to make the great Revolution the terrible thing it was. It was deeply felt in the prolonged and often doubtful effort for the development of national unity, in which clericalism was an ally of the enemy. It contributed to the anger, suspicion, and the oppressive spirit that marked the extreme democrats in that period. These are lines in which we can readily follow the currents that had their sources in the sixteenth century, and have their influence on the situation of today. But there are other lines which it is pleasanter to recognize. Beneath the passion and the selfishness of Catholic and Protestant in the bloody century there was, in many hearts, probably in the mass of them, a rich reserve of faith, devotion, constancy, and courage. It is from this precious reservoir, continued in successive generations, that the France of today draws its moral and spiritual forces so nobly displayed and employed. If there be—and who can doubt it?—such a thing as the soul of a nation, it is fortified and built up by trial as in that of the individual. The soul of France today shows that it has been tempered by the fiery trials of the past.

One of the excellent traits of M. Batiffol's volume is that it brings out the qualities of the great body of the French people, their invincible industry, their patient thrift, their steadfast fidelity to the land, their simple loyalty to essential tradition surviving all their confused struggles and their tragic revolutions. It is by virtue of their qualities that they remain integrally a nation. The most significant fact, perhaps, in their history is the constancy with which centralization, once begun under the Capets, has continued and developed. To English-speaking peoples it is puzzling and repellent. Our ideals and our innate tendencies run in the opposite direction. But the centralization which culminated under Louis XIV., and was adjusted to the democratic nation by the intellect and will of the great Napoleon, whatever its defects, is the expression of the intense and enduring sense of French nationality. The closing chapter of this volume is devoted to "The Kingdom of France at the close of the XVI. Century." It gives a clear account of the mechanism of government, and especially of the system of collecting taxes and the system of enforcing laws and adjudicating disputes. From an English point of view nothing could be more artificial, more liable to abuse, more repressive of the native initiative and general development. It is an elaborate scheme of privilege above and exactions below. But it is a scheme which must be held to fit the French character, because its essential machinery remains curiously evident in the administration, the very efficient administration of today.

It is permissible to suggest that the title chosen for this admirable work is not as happy as it might be. The Renaissance is a vague term, and may change as applied to different lands; but it is usually taken to include the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The period covered by M. Batiffol, under the title of "The Century of the Renaissance," is actually 130 years. Nor does the historian dwell chiefly upon the elements in the life of the nations that are commonly associated with the Renaissance. His account of art and letters in France is clear and just, but somewhat limited and, one may say, inadequate. The forces of skepticism and of freedom of thought in matters religious are treated with less care and acuteness than are shown by him in the treatment of the political effect of the religious quarrels. But his spirit is singularly fair, and his work will repay careful reading. The translation is particularly sound, clear, direct, and free from Gallicisms.

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THE POET'S SEASON, TAGORE, FOOD, MUSIC

Interesting Communications from Book Review Readers Who Express Opinions on Current Literary Topics

New York Times Review of Books:

It may be of interest to you to know that the quotation from Tagore, symbolical of man's unnecessary fear in being translated from life to life, appearing in a recent editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, is also cited by the Swedish critic, Per Hallström, as the most perfect illustration of its kind.

In looking over my book of Swedish press clippings on literary Nobel Prize winners I came across a number of interesting articles on Tagore. It was in the Summer of 1912 that a Swedish litterateur, visiting London, first came in contact with the great Hindu writer, who had just arrived in England by way of America, where he had spent a few months. Unknown and unnoticed he had come, but the force of his personality soon made itself felt, even before anything was learned of his work. Through Indian friends living in London he was introduced into the literary and artistic circles of the metropolis, where he created a stir by the quiet humility of his bearing as much as by the unworldly wisdom of his utterances. The impression he made on the Swede was that of a holy prophet who sees beyond time and space. He seemed like one who had passed through the purifying flame of some deep sorrow or other great experience of life; who had conquered all earthly passions and now occupied himself only with the things of the spirit. In the lectures which he later began to give he showed himself a leader of highest ethical thought, and the number of admiring followers increased steadily. There is a sentence quoted in the review of Tagore's address at Clanton Hall which we might well ponder these days. He had been speaking on the question of internationalism and the importance of attaining understanding and unity, and he added: "Though I am a child of Bengal, I am above all a child of humanity, and it is as such that I must view the greatest problems waiting the solution of mankind."

During the long days of travel across the oceans Tagore had rendered a great many of his poems and also a few of his dramas into English, and these he now read before private companies and gatherings of friends who were amazed and delighted over the beauty of thought and expression. The enthusiastic Celt, W. B. Yeats, borrowed the manuscripts and carried them around among his associates, and thus they came into the hands of the Swede and so found their way to the Nobel Prize Committee in Stockholm. Per Hallström, himself an author of first rank—member of the Swedish Academy—and a discerning critic, at once recognized the great genius of the Bengali singer and seer. Axel Emil Karlfeldt, another member of the illustrious "Eighteen," was equally delighted over the discovery of a master writer of truly idealistic tendencies, one who perfectly fulfilled the requirements laid down by Alfred Nobel. There was hardly a dissenting vote when the author of the unique manuscripts was elected candidate for the year. On Nov. 12, 1913, a bomb of surprise burst upon the world, especially the Western world, which, with the exception of a small literary coterie, knew little or nothing of the noble Easterner, when the news was flashed across the continents that the Bengali poet, dramatist, novelist, and religious philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore, had been awarded the Nobel Prize in literature. For once the Swedish Academy had succeeded in keeping secret the name of their candidate. And never has their choice been found more satisfactory to critic and public. Throughout the Swedish press the praise was unanimous from the very first. Biographical sketches were necessarily meagre, one sought in full vain to name of Tagore in the Encyclopædia Britannica and in the latest wonderful edition of the German Conversation-Lexicon; but extensive reviews of his several volumes of poetry, which in the meantime had been published both in English and Swedish, appeared in all papers and magazines. Per Hallström's early articles, printed in November and December, 1913, in Svenska Dagbladet, the literary newspaper of Sweden, are most interesting reading, showing a profound insight and a finely critical appreciation of the man and his works. These articles have lately been collected and republished in book form, together with other essays on great writers.

Though Hallström considers Tagore infinitely greater as a poet than as a novelist, he speaks with pleasure of the stories called "Glimpses of Bengal Life." In these little tales Tagore has the tender and graceful touch of a Daudet, while the resigned and gentle pathos of the characters he portrays remind one of the Russian writers. How different these people are from the picturesque figures that meet us in Kipling's novels and which we rather suspected of being created for effect. It is very possible that these realistic sketches are of greater importance in India, as Hallström says, being a newer form of art there, but we of the Western civilization find Tagore's poetry a more unique expression and as such of greater value.

It is no wonder that the poetry of the great mystic appeals to the Swedes, whose own poets nearly always show a metaphysical vein. Perhaps no one of them has expressed that yearning for the unknown and the unknowable, which, innermost, is the soul's desire for God, better than Victor Rydberg. In reading Tagore's love lyrics I was reminded of Rydberg's exquisite little poem, "The Kiss," where he describes how the gentle pressure of the loved one's lips awakens the imprisoned soul to a keener realisation of its days and inspires it with longing to break the bars and swing itself free into the world of light, where a perfect spiritual union is possible. In the "Gardener," Page 59, Tagore expresses very much the same feeling:

> Love, my heart yearns day and night for the meeting of you! * * * Alas, for my vain desire! Where is this hope for union except in thee, my God!

Hallström remarks that the modern poets' attempt to let eroticism fill the place of religion in the human soul has borne disastrous results both in poetry and life. The great Indian singer recognises only too well the vanity of all that is of this world. Even in his most personal love songs he is apt to lose himself in an ethereal atmosphere of the soul where the pain and anxiety of material life cannot touch him.

With marvelous success Hallström has rendered into beautiful, rhythmical, and rhymed Swedish verse some of Tagore's child poems. He finds the "Crescent Moon" compares favorably with the English classic "Child's Garden of Verses"; it is richer in content; whether the form is as clear and lovely is, of course, impossible for those to judge who are unable to read the original Bengali lyrics, which are said to be exceedingly musical. The Indian's humor is fully as bright and graceful as that of the Scot, and impresses one as being perfectly spontaneous, simple, and natural in utterance. Tagore has caught the spirit of the child as no one else. He has touched the tenderest and deepest strains of childhood. And his sympathy for birds and animals finds charming expression in some of these little sketches. Harmony between man and the universe is ever his goal, and more than any one else he seems to have attained it.

ANNA E. B. FRIES.
Montclair, N. J., March 12, 1916.

THE POETRY OF FOOD

New York Times Review of Books:

THE writer of an editorial item in a recent weekly magazine, under the heading "A Hint to the New Poets," takes the position that the poetry of food is, as the writer expresses it, "either comic in effect or intention," and that "there is something belittling in every reference to eating" made by poets after the days of Shakespeare and Homer. I cannot quite agree with this sweeping statement. I do not know of a poem with more imaginative charm than Herrick's verses on "The Wedding Cake," (illustrated in later years by Edwin Abbey,) with advice for the prospective bride:

> But kneel it, thou, and it shall be
> To Pania of almonds turned by thee,
> But kiss it, thou, &c.

Evidently the matter should be treated briefly and with a light and delicitous touch. What Englishman is not familiar with the pungent lines of Sydney Smith's recipe for a salad and Southey's "Gooseberry Pie"? Tennyson describes an appetising meat pie as among the contents of a picnic basket, not forgetting the fragrance of homemade bread:

> Francis laid
> A damask napkin wrought with horse and hound,
> Brought out a dusky loaf that smelt of home,
> And half cut down, a pasty costly made,
> * * * with golden yolks
> Imbedded and imjellied.

In "The Princess" the guests, having dipped beneath the satin dome of the tent, saw that

> A fragrant flame arose, and before us glowed
> Fruit, blossom, viand, amber, wine, and gold
> On a tripod in the midst.

Browning has duly celebrated "the meal," and, turning to American writers, I have always found "The Lunch," graced with a sonnet by Aldrich, altogether delightful, and I cannot refrain from transcribing it:

> A gothic window, where a damask curtain
> Made in the blank daylight shadowy and uncertain;
> A slab of rosewood on four eagle talons
> Held trimly up and neatly taught to balance;
> A porcelain dish, o'er which with many a cluster
> Black grapes dead ripe and without lustre;
> A melon cut in thin, delicious slices;
> A cake that seemed mosaic work in spices;
> Two china cups with golden tulips sunny,
> And rich inside with chocolate like honey;
> And she and I the banquet stems completing,
> With dreamy words and fingers slowly meeting.

Also, he has an attractive "Menu," and, again, he describes an Oriental Feast, with glittering squares of colored ice, creams, cordials, sugared dates, Othmanee quinces, citrons, apricots, &c.; it inevitably recalls the cates and dainties of the Feast-Night in Keats's "Eve of St. Agnes":

> Of candied apple, quince, and plum and gourd;
> With jellies soother than the creamy curd,
> And lucent syrops, tinct with cinnamon;
> Gathered "from silken Samarcand to cedared Lebanon."

In one of the "Tales of a Wayside Inn," "The Falcon of Ser Federigo," there is an alluring table spread by the Knight for Monna Giovanna, when he

> Laid on its wooden cloth the loaf of bread,
> Brought purple grapes with autumn sunshine hot,
> The fragrant peach, the juicy bergamot;
> Then in the midst a flask of wine he placed
> And with autumnal flowers the banquet graced.

And surely all America looks with approving eye upon the distinctively national delicacy, as portrayed by Whittier, the brown and luscious pumpkin pie. However, I lately read a paragraph to the effect that the writer had never found a (punkin') pie that equaled the promise of the sphere of vegetable gold, but I fear he has no blessed memory of the pies that mother used to make.

New York, March 10. V. T. ARTZ.

POETS AND THE SEASONS.

The New York Times Review of Books:

IN your issue of March 12 I find this editorial query: "Which season of the year do the Muses favor?" and at a venture I try to answer the question. I do not speak for the other Muses, but for the Muse of verse as I have been acquainted with her I can truthfully say this:

> The Muse's months, the purely mental,
> Are not inspired, nor accidental;
> They are the months in which conditions,
> Extraneous, affect the visions
> Which come to poets, called inspiration;
> That is to say, the Great Elation
> Comes when the physical condition
> Allows the mental full fruition.
> And that is the Summer, that is when the
> Body goes into Nepenthe
> And the spirit with its vision
> Wanders free through fields Elysian.

Possibly other writers of verse are not affected as I am by physical conditions, but I know when I feel as frisky as a colt in a pasture I don't feel like letting my mind interfere with the pleasure of the pasture. On the other hand, when I am weak in the flesh I am strong in the spirit. However, I am but one, and what have others to say about the interrelation of mind and body?

New York, March 14. W. J. LAMPTON.

MRS. BALFAME

New York Times Review of Books:

The excellent review of Mrs. Atherton's new novel would have moved me to read it, even had I not formed the habit of reading all that Mrs. Atherton writes.

I think "Mrs. Balfame" is the finest mystery story I have ever read. For fifteen years I have judged the fiction for several magazines, and never before has a story come my way in which the interest is so well sustained. It is a remarkable piece of work. And how wonderfully she has woven the war into her tapestry! I had to read the story in one sitting. I defy any one to begin that gripping first paragraph and lay the book aside.

Let me add that the review of the book in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW pleased me because the writer of it did not commit the unpardonable offense of revealing the solution of the mystery, which Mrs. Atherton herself reserves to the very last chapter.

CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.
New York, March 13, 1916.

PROFESSOR PHELPS AND OPERA

New York Times Review of Books:

In his next book, "Browning, How to Know Him," Professor William Lyon Phelps, while discussing the passivity of some readers and listeners and the contrasting activity of others who feel the need of such stimulating masters as Browning and Wagner, undertakes a little general musical comment that seems as pharisaical as that which he has so often ridiculed in his well-known lectures and works.

Professor Phelps says, among other things:

> For my part, although I prefer Wagner's to all other operas, I keenly enjoy Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Charpentier's "Louise," Gounod's "Faust," Massenet's "Salome," Verdi's "Aida," and I never miss an opportunity to hear Gilbert and Sullivan. Almost all famous operas have something good in them except the works of Meyerbeer.

What does Professor Phelps mean by this passage? Why the wholesale condemnation of Meyerbeer? What logical contrast to Wagner is there in Verdi's "Aida," which was presumably modeled after Wagner? In what way does Charpentier's "Louise," so terrible in its Bœotian realism, represent a return to the passivity of Gounod's "Faust" and Gilbert and Sullivan.

BERNARD SOREL.
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., March 1.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

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ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

ELIZABETH A. FITZ RANDOLPH.—I would be very glad if you could tell me something about Will Levington Comfort, whose books I have been reading.

Will Levington Comfort was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., on Jan 17, 1878, the son of Silas H. Comfort. He was educated at the local grammar school and the high school at Detroit. For a short time he attended the Albion (Mich.) College. He served in the Fifth United States Cavalry during the Spanish-American war in 1898 and subsequently acted as correspondent in the Philippine islands and in China for The Detroit Journal newspaper Syndicate. During the Russo-Japanese war he was correspondent in the field for The Pittsburgh Dispatch Newspaper Syndicate. He has written a number of successful novels and many short stories and articles in the leading magazines. He is married and is a resident of Detroit, Mich.

L. E.—Can you tell me the name of the author of these lines?

> I live for those who love me,
> For those who know me true;
> For the heaven so blue above me,
> And the good that I can do.

The lines quoted by our correspondent are from the poem "My Aim," by George Linnæus Banks. It is printed in Mason Thompson's "Humbler Poets," in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse," and in several other collections of verse.

G. E. PALMER.—Please tell me where I may secure a copy of this song, or perhaps it is a poem. The first verse, or maybe every verse, begins with "A hundred years from now, Sweetheart," and goes on to tell of the future.

The poem for which our correspondent inquires is entitled "In a Rose Garden," and the author is John Bennett. It is printed in full in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse."

ANSWERS FROM READERS

FREDERICK K. CONOVER.—The poem from which "H. H. B." quotes some fragments in THE BOOK REVIEW of Jan. 23 is entitled "Via Solitaria." It is not by Longfellow, but was written by Dr. O. M. Conover of Madison, Wis., in the early Summer of 1883, and was first published in The (N. Y.) Independent over the initials "O. M. C." and dated June, Madison, Wis. It was republished in Littell's Living Age, Oct. 20, 1883. On April 13, 1882, The Independent again published it as "an unpublished poem of Henry W. Longfellow," it having at that time been sent to that paper by Dr. H. M. Goodwin of Olivet College, Michigan, who received it from a friend. Dr. Goodwin afterward did everything in his power to correct the mistake, but the poem has frequently been referred and attributed to Longfellow. The Independent's correction was not as conspicuous as its erroneous publication, and therefore many failed to see it.

After a careful investigation by the editor, (Dr. J. M. Buckley.) The Christian Advocate published on May 14, 1896, a history of the poem, with some biographical details. It also republished the poem in full, together with another poem by Dr. Conover, entitled "Reconciliation." A privately printed edition of that poem and "Reconciliation" has been exhausted.

APPEALS TO READERS

C. R. B.—I desire to find the author of these lines and if they are complete and correctly quoted. I have attributed them to Emily Dickinson, but cannot find them in her published works:

> They might not need me,
> Yet they might.
> I'll let my heart be just in sight,
> Perchance a smile like mine might be
> Precisely their necessity.

S. B.—Will you endeavor to learn from your readers where I can find the following poem? It appeared in The Era about six years ago and the only lines I can give are these:

> The Moon crept behind a fleecy cloud,
> And never a bird replied.

Also I should like to have the words of a poem called "Black and White," a few of the lines being as follows:

> Black's a simple color;
> White is simple, too—
> But they make a combination
> Two oftentimes may rue.

E. F. H.—Will some reader kindly tell me the author of the following lines:

> This body is my house—it is not I.
> Herein I sojourn t'ill, in some far sky,
> I lease a fairer dwelling built to last
> Till all the carpentry of time is past.

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1916.

R. H. Macy & Co.

750 Pieces of Hammered Silverware

Made of hammered copper heavily silver-plated in the standard Sheffield quality. Priced at 49c, 99c, $1.49, $1.89, $2.39 and $2.97. A very exceptional offer. Suitable for Easter Gifts.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Wedgewood Cameo Jewelry, $1.59

Solid gold mountings, 10 and 14 kt. This Jewelry makes an ideal Easter Gift. Many of the Cameos would, if bought regularly, sell here as high as $8.89. A special purchase.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street.

Special Announcement

5,000 Yards of

Black Dress Taffeta

Special (yd.) $1.12

Our lowest price heretofore for the same quality silk was (yd.) $1.29

A standard grade of good quality and recommended to give satisfactory service. Owing to the desirability of dress taffetas at present this offering should prove of unusual interest.

Note the width—40 inches.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

Charming Negligees

Of Crepe de Chine

Luxurious boudoir robes in pastel shades, trimmed with dainty laces and rosebuds—Empire and Coatee effects show the style tendency for Spring.

Empire Model of lustrous Crepe de Chine in shades of peach, turquoise, pink, lavender and blue. Picot edge collar, revers and angel sleeves. Pleated skirt with bouffant effect at hips, formed by shirred ruffles of wide lace; satin girdle and buds. **$9.74**

Two-piece Coatee Effect with accordion pleated skirt, the coat hand-embroidered in lovely design. Another style with pin-tucked cape collar of white Georgette Crepe, slightly fitted at waist line, finished with velvet ribbon. Light blue, pink and lavender. **$11.74**

Two Effective Styles of lustrous Crepe de Chine in light blue, pink, lavender, rose, Copenhagen and wistaria. Fitted model; shirred at waist, has ruffles of shadow lace at neck and sleeves, finished with lace tie strings and buds. Also a flounced model, with rows of hemstitching, hangs loose, and is finished with net lace, ruffle and ribbon bow. **$4.49**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Women's Spring Footwear

Soft, flexible leathers are ordered to the front for the Spring march of fashion and the Macy models in glace kid are a delight in grace and style.

Lace and Button Boots, $6.94 and $7.49

These boots are in demand, and the new shades include "Cafe au Lait" and Dove. We are showing two very smart designs, with flexible, hand turned soles and covered Louis Quinze heels.

A Graceful Boot in White Calf, $6.49

This unusually dressy shoe may be had in either laced or button style. Hand turned soles and Louis Quinze, covered heels.

Genuine Buckskin Gray Boot, $8.49

The soft coloring and beautiful workmanship of this model will appeal to the most exacting taste, and it is very unusual at so moderate a price.

New Black Styles, $3.49 to $7.49; in Tan, $4.96 to $7.49

In catering to the ultra fashionable we have in no way neglected our numerous patrons who are conservative in footwear, and our Spring styles are exceedingly distinctive without being conspicuous.

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear.

Women's Spring Suits

For Sports and Dress Occasions

A collection of suits distinguished by their exclusiveness and beauty of design. Faultless in finish, soft silk linings—all the smart details of the new Spring modes are embodied in these suits, which include clever copies of the famous couturiers of Paris. Five illustrated below:—

Faithful Copy of Jeanne Lanvin model in excellent quality taffeta silk. Short flaring coat with collar and deep cape edged with pleated ruffle. Over collar of white faille silk. Corded ornaments and novelty buttons. Double flounce full flaring skirt. Black and many colors. *Illustrated*, centre. **$46.75**

A Jaunty Suit of Poiret Twill and gabardine in navy, rookie and black. Short mess coat as *illustrated* at centre right. Rows of novelty silk stitching on yoke, bottom of coat and adjustable belt. Roll collar of self material finished with silk tassels. Coat lined with fancy striped silk. Full shirred skirt. **$34.75**

Composee Model of Taffeta and gabardine, *illustrated* at the extreme right; ¾ effect coat with flaring hip cut on circular lines. Ruff collar with overlay of white faille; three-button model lined with Peau de Cygne. Skirt with taffeta panels shirred at hips. Colors: Navy, beige, rookie and black. **$27.75**

Cape Collar Sport Suit of lustrous satin Georgette cloth, in shades of ciel blue, rose and white. Wide girdle, large pockets, deep cape collar and self covered cartridge buttons, as *illustrated* at extreme left. Circular skirt, cut full, with high girdle and self covered buttons. **$42.75**

Sponsored by Gabrielle Chanel is a sports model of stockinette cloth, *illustrated* at the centre left. Russian blouse effect, trimmed with self strappings, belted, and four large pockets; self covered buttons. Full shirred skirt buttoned down the front. Colors: Gold, blue, and white. **$27.75**

Another Sports Suit, made of jersey cloth, in street shades of rose and old blue, is in semi-Norfolk effect, buttoned up close to the neck; half belt back and front. Novelty bone buttons. Full shirred skirt with adjustable belt. **$24.74**

Strictly Tailored Model of novelty check, in blue and brown mixtures, features a smart flaring coat with striped silk collar, vestee and mannish cuffs. Semi-circular skirt with fullness in the back. Trimmed with bone buttons. **$24.74**

Reproduction of a Bernard Model in velour check; three-quarter flare coat, with double faille silk collar and cuffs to match. Half belt with metallic buckle. Full circular skirt with side pockets. Brown and black, also blue and black check. **$36.75**

Macy's—Third Floor, Front

Important Dress Goods Sale

54-Inch All-Wool

Spring Costume Serge

Special (yd.) $1.08

Macy's former "lowest-in-the-City" price (yd.), $1.29. A highly favored material for two-piece suits or separate skirts.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

The shades represented are navy, myrtle green, golden brown, sailor blue, African brown, Copenhagen blue, gray, taupe, tan, slate, medium brown, midnight blue and lots of black.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St., Front.

Two-Toned Chiffon Lingerie for Milady "Luxury"

A soft delicate shade of Lavender under white is the appealing note of this exquisite underwear; yards and yards of filmy laces and ribbons trim these dainty garments, which may be matched into complete sets for the Bride's Trousseau.

Gowns as low as	$17.49 and up to $24.89
Envelope Chemises,	$13.89 to $18.89
Fancy Drawers,	$10.89 to $14.89
Camisoles as low as	$4.49 to $9.89
Boudoir Caps,	$4.89 to $7.89

Various forms of trimming as follows:

Fine French Valenciennes Lace | Platte Valenciennes Lace
Appenzell Embroidery | Embroidered Organdie Inserts
Wide and narrow satin ribbons | Dainty Lace Motifs
Hemstitching and Picot Edge

Empire, square and V neck Gowns with Envelope Chemise to match; Drawers with fancy shaped yokes; Camisoles with lace strap and ribbon sleeves; Boudoir Caps of newest designs.

Macy's—Third Floor, Rear.

Silk and Cotton

Crepe de Chine

Special (yd.) 29c

A new shipment just received of this soft, clinging and silky material, which makes very attractive evening gowns, room robes, blouses and negligees. The fabric, 36 inches wide, comes in the following plain colors:

Ivory, sky, maize, pink, flesh, coral, Nile, pumpkin, Quaker grey, taupe, helio, wistaria, Russian green, Copenhagen, reseda, old rose, navy and black.

Macy's—Wash Goods Dept., Second Floor, Centre.

The Indispensable Separate Skirt

For Dress and Sports Wear

The separate skirt has achieved a popularity this season beyond that of previous years. The models are charmingly designed of rich materials, and when worn with one of the new blouses form an attractive costume. A few of the new:

Handsome Skirt of Soiree Silk in blue and white, the stripes running horizontally. Cut very full with high girdle, trimmed with straps of silk. **$18.74**

Corduroy Sport Skirt buttons down the entire front with large pearl buttons. Slashed pockets and adjustable belt. Sand, white and rose. **$5.94**

A Dressy Model of Black Taffeta, cut very full, has bias shaped ruffles edged with rows of chenille trimming. Crushed girdle smartly finished with chenille edged scallops. **$10.74**

Full Shirred Skirt of Satin Georgette Cloth comes in black and white stripe, also ciel blue and rose. Deep belt. **$19.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Embroideries

Special (Yd.) 63c.

Two new patterns in 42-inch white voile flouncings, embroidered in beautiful floral and shadow effects in pink, sky, old rose, Copenhagen, lavender, reseda green and black. Also all white. These strikingly new designs will make up into smart Summer dresses and dancing frocks.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Centre.

Women's New Spring Coats

Full flaring lines—odd shaped pockets—novelty buttons—fancy silk linings—warmth without weight fabrics in plain colors or checks—all these tell the story of the new coats for Spring.

Vicuna Coating fashions a long, loose fitting model; deep sailor collar with rows of stitching forms revers in front; turn-back cuffs stitched to match; large pouch shape pockets with simulated tucks; lined throughout with fancy striped Silk. Colors: Rookie, navy, field mouse. **$37.75**

Black and White Velour Check Coat has full, loose back; front slightly gathered with two narrow belts; small shoulder, collar of white faille silk; lined with peau de cygne. **$26.75**

Long Coats of Lustrous Silk Poplin in Black or Taupe; very full model, waist-line effect; semi-kimono sleeves; narrow silk frill around collar, cuffs and bottom of coat; self-covered buttons; lined with peau de cygne. **$29.75**

Women's Top Coats of Tan Covert Cloth are very desirable for semi-dress wear. Smart, loose-fitting model, simulated fitted belt effect, four large pockets, finished with bone buttons. Notched coat collar and revers. Silk lined. **$19.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

Kotow! the Prize Pekin Rug

The Glories Celestial, which in legend and symbol are woven into Chinese rugs, are fully realized in this wonderful example of Oriental design and weaving. It was awarded First Prize at the recent Exposition of Industry in Pekin, and will add one more interesting item to the Macy Bazaar, where the best types of floor coverings from Tien Tsin and Pekin are assembled in splendid array.

This prize rug has the Sacred Jade Rook, the stork, nightingale, weeping willow and lotus all woven into a fabric so rich in symbolism that it is equally beautiful for a wall decoration or rug. Size 9x12 ft.

Priced $974.00

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Centre.

Georgette Crepe Blouses

A picturesque phase of the Spring Mode is shown in the accompanying illustration—the Coatee Blouse, which promises to be one of the favorites this season.

Satin Georgette Coatee Blouse in pencil stripes of rose and black, navy and white; tan and green. Wide velvet girdle drawn through slashes, large velvet buttons to match. Round collar and cuffs of plain color Georgette crepe finished with stripe. *(Illustrated.)* **$21.49**

Floral Printed Georgette Crepe with a double scalloped collar, picot edged. Vestee of white Georgette, tiny pearl buttons. Bishop sleeve, double flare hemstitched cuff. Tan, rose, gray, purple. **$9.74**

Beaded Blouse of excellent quality Georgette Crepe, may be had in bisque, white, chartreuse and coral. Elaborately beaded in coral and steel, with novelty buttons in color to harmonize. Satin bound collar, revers and cuffs. **$8.94**

A Frilly Model of Black and White Georgette Crepe, trimmed with rows of drawn stitching back and front, making an effective design. Cartridge shaped buttons stitched in black; collar and cuffs have pleated frill. **$15.74**

Black and White Georgette Crepe are beautifully combined in a vestee model, sailor collar, deep cuffs and vest of the white crepe. Black crepe is elaborately trimmed with narrow silk soutache in novel design. **$11.49**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street

The Perfect Camera

Ten days ago we introduced what we believe to be one of the most perfect photo combinations on the market—the Meteor Anastigmatic lens (Speed F6.3) and the Ensign folding roll film camera.

There have been other satisfactory combinations, but not one approaching ours has been sold under $45.00. Our combination is priced at **$29.58.**

The Meteor lens, which is mounted in a shutter graduated in speed up to 1-200th of a second, is controlled by R. H. Macy & Co., and can be obtained here only. The lens was ready for the market several months ago, but it was not until very recently that we succeeded in finding a suitable roll film camera for it. This camera, known as the Ensign, is made in London.

We sell this combination in one size only (the popular post card size, 3¼x5½ inches). The price, **$29.58,** places it within the reach of all amateur photographers who wish pictures which are clear and sharp to the very edge.

If desired, we will fit the Meteor lens and Victo (1-200th second) Shutter to your own camera for **$16.69.**

Remember that "The Lens is the Keystone of Photography."

Macy's—Camera Dept., Fifth Floor.

Luxurious Apparel for "His Little Lordship"

While lowest prices are the unvarying rule at Macy's, highest standard in merchandise is equally essential, and these suits are an example of the superior clothing our junior department is making for Younger America.

Boys' Madeira Hand-Embroidered Suits, $8.49

Sizes 2½ to 8 Years

These suits of finest English repp are tailored exquisitely and finished with handsomely embroidered collars and cuffs.

Boys' Silk Lined Suits, $14.74

Sizes 7 to 18 Years

Smart style line and expert tailoring in these suits give an adequate idea of the high quality of our young boys' clothing. Fabrics are exclusive mixtures in grey or tan and the lining is silk.

Macy's—Second Floor Rear.

Rich Brocade

Lining Satin

$1.14 Yd.

One yard wide. The large effective designs make it very attractive for lining outer garments. Spring shades of ivory, pearl, jasper, old rose, gold, apricot, maize, royal, brown and black.

Macy's—Lining Dept., Second Floor, Centre.

Bed Sets

Cretonne Bed Sets, and Dutch Valance Curtains to match.

Bed Sets complete with Bolster and shams **$5.94**

Dutch Sets, per set of pair of curtains and centre valance **$2.97**

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear.

A Dainty

'Kerchief

All silk Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs of an extra heavy quality, in many durable colors. For the woman who is particular.

Special 18c each

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Supreme Art Vase Lamps

$47.50

Knowledge of how much lighting fixtures make or mar a room has developed these beautiful vase lamps. The item *illustrated* is artistic Mettlach Porcelain decorated in a conventional Egyptian thistle pattern. The silk shade is hand painted in the identical design and color of the vase, and the bronze mounting gives a note of elegance. Our Lighting Fixture Department is displaying many new effects in these vase lamps, priced from **$9.89** up, and will make shades to follow out any scheme of decoration. We also mount your own vases at very moderate figures.

Macy's—Basement, Broadway.

See Macy's Grocery Advertisement on Page 2 of This Section.

SHOOTING GAINS VASTLY IN U. S.

Belief in Preparedness Helps Largely to Increase Interest in Target Work.

ARMS USED BY 1,500,000

Tyros with Rifle, Shotgun, and Revolver Developing Into Genuine Experts.

TEAMS HOLD WORLD TITLES

Men, Women, and Boys in the Eager Army of Votaries of Marksmanship on Range and at Trap.

Wellington said that the battle of Waterloo was won upon the cricket fields of England. Later—decades later—the bronzed and lithe-limbed athletes of the island kingdom gazed in open-eyed bewilderment upon the flaming indictment of Kipling, "The muddled oafs at the wicket; the flannelled fools at the gate," and seeking vainly to follow the poet's logic, wondered whether patriotic duty commanded the substitution of checkers for cricket, and debating societies for lawn tennis clubs. Presently it was called to their attention that it would be a waste of time to wander through the poet's words in search of logic. So they perked up mightily, resumed their vigorous pastimes and when, nineteen months ago, the terrible opportunity offered, they took superb vengeance for the sting those words had caused by carrying en masse to the Avernus of the battlefront the spirit, the faculties, and the muscles gained at their games, and offering them, with their lives, to form a dike against possible engulfment of the land that bore them.

These young men, engaged through happy afternoon hours in their athletic sports, were unconsciously and indirectly, but none the less certainly, practicing the doctrine of national preparedness for warfare. And American youths, engaging on an even larger scale in health-giving games which promote quick muscular action and clear eyes, are developing this country's chief asset in the way of preparedness for possible conflict.

Growing Recreation of Shooting.

There is one form of recreation which is carving for itself a constantly growing niche in the affections of sport-lovers of the United States, and which leads with more directness than any other to the upbuilding of a huge national resource for time of trouble. This is marksmanship.

President Wilson, speaking some months ago of the reliance to be placed on "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms," had certainly in mind the thousands of men and boys who, in gun, rifle, and revolver clubs throughout the nation, practice and compete at traps and on ranges and who, as a body, constantly increase their skill at marksmanship. They are not, in general, versed in military discipline or manoeuvres. Nevertheless the marksmen of the nation, young and old, tyro and expert, are today fully conscious of the possible value to their country of their skill with firearms, and the thought doubtless gives to many added zest in their favorite recreation.

As revealing the extent to which the sport of shooting at a target has developed in the United States, consider first the National Rifle Association of America and its ramifications. There are now 1,300 rifle clubs organized and affiliated with the association, the membership of which is comprised almost entirely of civilians. There are also 80 college and university clubs, 140 high, preparatory and military school clubs, and eight boys' clubs, the latter class having only recently become a part of the association's activities. This total of well over 1,600 organized rifle clubs, owning allegiance to the N. R. A. A., is being constantly increased through the formation of new bodies in every section. Most of them use for their target work the military .30 calibre or .22 calibre rifle.

Work Among City's Schoolboys.

In New York City last year, under Public Schools Athletic League auspices alone, over 5,000 high school boys practiced regularly at rifle shooting, and 302 of them qualified as marksmen, while 197 stood the severer tests which entitle them to distinction as sharpshooters. This work has been done chiefly with sub-target gun machines, carrying no missile, but the accuracy of each shot is recorded. Once a year, too, the most expert of the boys have an opportunity to test their skill with real rifles and real cartridges on the ranges at Peekskill, and some of them make exceedingly creditable records.

As a sport rifle shooting in this country is only about half-a-century old, or even less. The first international match in which American riflemen engaged was in 1874, when a half-dozen of the nation's best marksmen met and defeated by the narrow margin of three points an equal number of crack shots representing Ireland. In 1876, at the old Creedmore range, five eight-men teams representing Australia, Scotland, Canada, Ireland and America competed in the centennial match for the Palma trophy, and the Americans won handily. The following year England, Ireland and Scotland combined in the formation of a team of experts in the effort to capture the valued international trophy. The challengers were defeated, however, by the decisive margin of ninety-two points.

Since then, although American marksmen have known defeat in international competition, they have more than held their own. The Palma trophy is still in this country, and is on view at the State, War and Navy Building in Washington.

Continued on Page 4, Section 8.

STRINGENT RULES DRAFTED TO GOVERN TENNIS PLAYERS---MISS BJURSTEDT RETAINS TITLE

NEW AMATEUR RULE TO GOVERN TENNIS

Players Can Neither Receive Expenses Nor Engage in Sporting Goods Business.

COMMITTEE SUBMITS PLAN

To be Presented to U. S. N. L. T. A. in February—Thirty More Tourneys Than in Previous Years.

A new amateur rule was drawn up by the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association at its meeting at the Waldorf Friday, which will be presented for adoption at the next annual meeting of the association next February. The rule is the outgrowth of a complex situation which has been puzzling the tennis world for some time and which came to a climax in the agitation over the McLoughlin-Bundy case.

The new rule with its restrictions is wide in scope and aims to eradicate from tennis all that is undesirable. The committee in framing it took no specific notice of the McLoughlin-Bundy case, and neither these players nor others in like circumstances are declared professionals.

The proposed rule defines an amateur tennis player as one who plays tennis solely for the pleasure and physical benefits he derives therefrom and to whom the playing of tennis is nothing more than a pastime. It embodies practically all of the present tennis rule, adds new sections to it, and is the merging of the chief features of the recently promulgated rules offered at the meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, the Golf Association and other sporting bodies.

Two features stand out strongly in the rule. First, it aims at the source of violation by prescribing against the payment of expenses to players by clubs giving tournaments, but permits clubs to send their representatives to play in events given by other clubs, provided permission be obtained from the Executive Committee.

Second, it prohibits a player engaged in the sporting goods business playing in any open tournament, invitation meeting or team match or championship, while so engaged, without placing the stigma of professional against his name, but this provision does not go into effect till April 1, 1918. There is also a novel clause in the rule disbarring players who permit the use of their names for advertising purposes.

The clause relating to the payment of expenses follows:

"By accepting money, traveling expenses, board or lodging, or other monetary equivalent, except hospitality at a private house or from a club belonging to the U. S. N. L. T. A., for playing in any tournament, team or exhibition match, or other competition; but a player when representing an association or club may receive necessary traveling and hotel expenses from such association or club, through its recognized officials, if permission to pay such expenses shall have been previously obtained from the Executive Committee, or a sub-committee appointed by the Executive Committee."

There is an additional clause in the rule aimed to prevent evasion of the above as follows:

"No club or association giving a tournament, team or exhibition match, or other competition, where gate receipts are charged, shall contribute to the expenses of any other club or association whose members participate in such event, except in team matches where the division of gate receipts has been previously authorized by the Executive Committee or by a sub-committee appointed by the Executive Committee."

The clause disbarring because of business connections reads:

"Any person engaged in handling, buying, or selling of tennis goods after April 1, 1918, shall, during the time he is so engaged, be ineligible to play in any open or invitation tournament or team match given under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association."

The prohibition of the use of his name for advertising follows:

"By permitting or sanctioning the use of his name to advertise or promote the sale of tennis goods, or by permitting his name to be advertised or published for pay as the author of books or articles on tennis of which he is not actually the author."

The Executive Committee gave out the following statement:

"The Executive Committee feels that up to date little harm has come from tennis players engaging in the tennis goods business, but that it is a growing evil, and, unless checked, will develop into far-reaching abuses. No action was taken in regard to players now engaged in this business, as the committee feels that, under the actual wording of the present rule, there is some doubt as to whether such connection is prohibited. The new rule does not make a man so engaged a professional. It simply says that during the time any person is so engaged after April 1, 1918, he is not eligible to play in open or invitation tournaments given under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. As this rule cannot be finally adopted until February, 1917, any person now engaged in the tennis goods business will have nearly a year to decide whether he wishes to continue in the business and not play in tournaments, or whether he wishes to give up his business and play. It then gives him one year and one month to arrange to go into another line of business. The committee feels that the rule is eminently fair and believes it is absolutely necessary to prevent commercializing tennis in the future."

The committee adopted the schedule of tournaments for the year, but the list will not be given out for a week, as it contains thirty more tournaments than in any previous year.

The newly created Middle Atlantic sectional doubles event was awarded to the Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase; the Missouri Valley sectional doubles to the St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association, on recommendation of the Western Tennis Association, and the Southwestern preliminary doubles to the Dallas Lawn Tennis Club of Dallas, Texas.

Messrs. R. F. Tuney and G. T. Adee were continued as a committee on schedule and dates.

The women's championship will be held at the Philadelphia Cricket Club on June 5 and following days. The advisability of changing the date of this event for 1917 until later in the season was left for the schedule committee to consider.

Resolutions were adopted urging clubs giving invitation tournaments to change these into open events in 1917.

A committee was appointed to obtain a field secretary and equip an office for the Tennis Association in New York.

The committee voted to put up a perpetual trophy for the public parks municipal team championship to be competed for by teams from cities having a public parks tennis association.

The new rule in full is as follows:

SECTION 4.

An amateur tennis player is one who plays tennis solely for the pleasure and physical benefits he derives therefrom and to whom the playing of tennis is nothing more than a pastime.

SECTION 5.

ACTS OF DEBARMENT.

A person shall cease to be an amateur by committing any of the following acts:

1. By entering a competition open only to professionals, or playing for a money prize or gate receipts.

2. By playing, instructing, pursuing or assisting in the pursuit of tennis or other athletic exercise as a means of livelihood or for gain or any emolument.

3. By obtaining or retaining membership in any tennis or athletic club of any kind because of any mutual understanding, express or implied, whereby such membership would be of any pecuniary benefit to the member or the club.

4. By permitting or sanctioning the use of his name to advertise or promote the sale of tennis goods, or by permitting his name to be advertised or published for pay as the author of books or articles on tennis of which he is not actually the author.

5. By selling, pledging or otherwise converting into money any prize won in a tennis tournament, or converting any prize so won into any article or articles, commonly known as necessities, such as food, ordinary clothing, &c., or accepting as a prize any such article.

6. By playing in a team or exhibition match where gate receipts are charged, unless permission to hold such match shall have been previously obtained from the Executive Committee or a sub-committee appointed by the Executive Committee.

7. By accepting money, traveling expenses, board or lodging, or other monetary equivalent, except hospitality at a private house or from a club belonging to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, for playing in any tournament, team or exhibition match, or other competition; but a player when representing an association or club may receive necessary traveling and hotel expenses from such association or club, through its recognized officials, if permission to pay such expenses shall have been previously obtained from the Executive Committee or a sub-committee appointed by the Executive Committee.

8. By being guilty of grossly unsportsmanlike conduct.

SECTION 6.

Any person engaged in the handling, buying or selling of tennis goods after April 1, 1918, shall, during the time he is so engaged, be ineligible to play in any open or invitation tournament or team match given under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

SECTION 7.

No club or association giving a tournament, team or exhibition match, or other competition where gate receipts are charged, shall contribute to the expenses of any other club or association whose members participate in such event, except in team matches where the division of gate receipts has been previously authorized by the Executive Committee or by a sub-committee appointed by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 8.

1. The Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association shall be the tribunal to decide whether a player has violated any provisions of Sections 4, 5, or 6, or whether a club or association has violated Section 7 of this by-law.

2. Any person who becomes ineligible by reason of By-laws 4, 5, or 6 may be reinstated on giving to the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association satisfactory evidence of meriting such reinstatement.

LOOKS FORWARD TO TENNIS.

Fordham, with Bright Prospects, Expects to Practice in Armory.

Fordham University will start preparations this week for the opening of the tennis season, which is only three weeks off. It has been decided to hold daily drills on the indoor courts. The Fordham court management has been in touch with the armory authorities, and it is expected that a request will be granted to use the courts at either the Twenty-second Engineers or the Second Field Artillery Armory.

In the meanwhile Elliot Binzen, who recently won the national indoor tennis title, and who will lead Fordham on the courts this season, has issued the call for all candidates to report in the gym tomorrow. It was impossible to get any practice during the past month, but now that the baseball activities have been transferred to the Second Battery Armory, two courts will be laid out in the Maroon gym. The prospects look brighter this season than at any time since tennis was adopted at Fordham, and with ten men who have had 'Varsity experience, Binzen expects no trouble with his schedule, which includes Lafayette, Syracuse, Columbia, Georgetown, Navy, Vermont, and New York University. The most likely candidates are Binzen, Dodin, McLoughlin, Taylor, and Healy.

Miss Bjurstedt and Murray Win.

After winning the women's national indoor tennis title yesterday at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Miss Molla Bjurstedt went to the Heights Casino, in Brooklyn, and, paired with R. Lindley Murray, played Miss Alberta Weber and Harry McNeil. Miss Bjurstedt and Murray won in a three-set match at 6—3, 3—6, 6—3. McNeil and Miss Weber played a better game than when they met Miss Bjurstedt and Murray a short time ago. McNeil was particularly effective in service and scored three aces against Murray.

Shannon Cleans Up at Traps.

Heyward H. Shannon won all of the six events, except one, at the traps of the Port Washington Yacht Club yesterday. By breaking 95 out of 100 targets he won the high scratch prize and won the 100-target handicap prize after he tied with Charles E. Hyde. Shannon won the weekly prize, breaking twenty-three for a full score, with his handicap of three. In the shoot-off with Lorenzo B. Smull, who also had a perfect gross score, Shannon won. He also won a leg on the monthly cup after a shoot-off with Charles E. Hyde, and annexed the special prize in which both he and Lorenzo B. Smull returned straight strings. There was a triple tie for the leg on the yearly cup between Charles E. Hyde, Shannon, and D. S. Cornwall.

Squash at the Harvard Club.

The first round of the squash tennis championship tournament at the Harvard Club was completed yesterday. Eric S. Winston, the national champion, played an easy match with L. I. Grinnell and won, 15—7, 18—13. The summary:

First Round—J. W. Appel, Jr., defeated E. Pearson, 15—13, 15—13, 15—6; C. H. Frothingham defeated F. Stover, 15—0, 15—9; P. M. Morrison defeated G. G. Zabriskie, 15—4, 15—6; E. H. Hemmingway defeated L. P. Marvin, 15—1, 15—8; E. R. Brumley defeated C. Baird, Jr., 15—6, 15—8; P. Ranger defeated C. L. Durkin, 15—3, 15—5; H. Foster defeated B. C. Goodrich, 15—6, 15—4; G. T. Emmet defeated H. Otis, 15—10, 9—15, 15—12; M. de S. Veridi defeated C. J. Nourse, 15—11, 15—4; E. S. Winston defeated L. I. Grinnell, 15—7, 18—13; R. L. Whitman defeated J. W. Lee, 15—4, 15—7; A. M. Hyde defeated F. H. Babcock, 15—9, 15—7.

Close Squash Play at Casino.

Three matches were played in the Class B squash tennis tournament at the Heights Casino yesterday, and two of them went to three games. The results were as follows:

Class B.—Third Round—B. G. Chamberlin defeated T. H. Beardsley, 7—15, 17—15, 15—12; R. Catlin defeated K. S. McVaugh, 15—4, 16—10; F. S. Page defeated S. Martin, 15—6, 9—15, 15—10.

MISS MARIE WAGNER, WINNER WITH MISS BJURSTEDT OF THE DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

Photo © American Press Assn.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt,
WINNER OF THE INDOOR SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP, AND, WITH MISS WAGNER, OF THE DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

Photo © Underwood & Underwood

MRS. FREDERICK SCHMITZ, RUNNER-UP IN THE SINGLES.

NORWEGIAN KEEPS HER TENNIS TITLE

Miss Bjurstedt Defeats Mrs. Schmitz in Final Round of Indoor Tournament.

GETS DOUBLES HONORS, TOO

She and Miss Wagner Paired, Beat Mrs. Schmitz and Mrs. Weaver for National Championship.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, winner last year of the women's indoor tennis championship, retained her title for another year yesterday, when she defeated Mrs. Frederick Schmitz in the final round of the annual tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory, the victory going to her in straight sets at 6—2, 6—1. The Norwegian girl, however, accomplished more this season than last, for, paired with Miss Marie Wagner in the doubles event, she won this championship also, defeating Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver at 6—2, 6—3.

In the singles Miss Bjurstedt surpassed Mrs. Schmitz in every particular, even the final round of the event failing to provide a contestant who was endowed with enough skill to make the winning of the title look other than ridiculously easy. The champion played the same excellent tennis that marked her contest with Miss Wagner in the semi-final round, and it was strikingly evident that the Norwegian has improved her game immensely during the winter months. Even in defeating Mrs. Schmitz she did not extend herself to the full degree of her skill, or, at least, that was the appearance.

How one-sided the match was may be realized from the fact that in neither set did Mrs. Schmitz earn a placement point. Every one of her counts came as the result of an error by Miss Bjurstedt. The Norwegian played a confident game at all times, and her alertness forestalled any attempt by Mrs. Schmitz to score an ace. The latter played for the most part a baseline game, but on several occasions she endeavored to reach the net. It was evident that she could not defeat Miss Bjurstedt from the baseline, but the run to the net proved equally unavailing, for she never really gained the net for the volleying. Miss Bjurstedt passed her as she came in and this proved highly discouraging.

While the match was one-sided, and would undoubtedly have been so no matter whether Mrs. Schmitz had been at her best or not, it is only fair to say that the loser might have made it a little closer had she been freed from the handicap of a lame ankle. She has been troubled somewhat by it all through the tournament and it was apparent yesterday that she found difficulty in covering court to play back the elusive placement shots that the Norwegian girl fired at her.

Miss Bjurstedt was controlling her drive with nice precision and for a while it appeared that she had more power than ever behind her forehand. The ball flashed from the racquet at amazing speed and the shots were well directed to draw Mrs. Schmitz out of position for a subsequent pass. Miss Bjurstedt played her strategic game with almost unqualified success and though the plan of attack was practically the same in each instance, the speed gave Mrs. Schmitz small opportunity to make the return. And when the defeated contestant did get the ball back over the net the return was directly to Miss Bjurstedt.

Mrs. Schmitz's backhand and forehand were fairly strong, but she could not be sure of placing the ball in the court. The play was erratic and many outs were recorded against her. There were only two deuce games in the match and one of those Mrs. Schmitz won. The other, which was won by Miss Bjurstedt, went to deuce three times before the champion gained the winning points.

Both Miss Wagner and Miss Bjurstedt played fast tennis in winning the doubles event. In the match against Miss Bjurstedt in the semi-finals of the singles, Miss Wagner was slow in her play, but yesterday there was more confidence in her bearing and she made many pretty strokes. Between Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner there was little to choose.

The opposing pair, Mrs. Schmitz and Mrs. Weaver, played pluckily, but there was never the chance that they might gain the victory. The latter was effective at the net, making a number of aces, but in the back court Mrs. Schmitz was unable to handle the situation.

The winner took the first game as the result of three placement shots, two by Miss Bjurstedt and one by Miss Wagner, and an out by Mrs. Weaver. The next three games went to the same pair, and then Mrs. Schmitz and Mrs. Weaver took two in a row, which ended their spurt for that set.

In the second set Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner won five straight before their opponents managed to get a game. Two more victories followed and then the champions ran it out. The analysis of the play in singles and doubles follows:

FIRST SET SINGLES.

Miss	Bjurstedt	4	3	4	4	7	2	4	4—32—6
Mrs.	Schmitz	1	5	1	1	5	4	1	1—19—2

		Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	D.	F.
Miss	Bjurstedt	11	7	9	1	1	
Mrs.	Schmitz	10	12	0	0	0	

SECOND SET.

Miss	Bjurstedt	4	4	4	4	4	0	4—24—6
Mrs.	Schmitz	0	1	1	1	1	4	2—10—1

		Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	D.	F.
Miss	Bjurstedt	5	4	13	0	1	
Mrs.	Schmitz	4	7	0	0	0	

FIRST SET DOUBLES.

Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner—
4 4 5 4 1 2 4 4—28—6
Mrs. Schmitz and Mrs Weaver—
2 2 3 1 4 4 2 2—20—2

		Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	D.	F.
Miss	Bjurstedt	5	4	6	0	0	
Miss	Wagner	4	3	6	0	0	
Mrs.	Weaver	5	4	3	0	0	
Mrs.	Schmitz	4	5	1	0	0	

SECOND SET.

Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner—
6 4 7 5 4 3 2 3 4—37—6
Mrs. Schmitz and Mrs. Weaver—
4 2 5 3 0 5 4 4 1—28—3

		Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	D.	F.
Miss	Bjurstedt	4	5	6	0	1	
Miss	Wagner	5	4	7	0	0	
Mrs.	Weaver	7	2	1	0	0	
Mrs.	Schmitz	6	7	2	0	0	

Fitch Reaches Semi-Finals.

L. Fitch advanced to the semi-final round of the Class A tennis tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, when he defeated G. Rees at 6—4, 6—2. He went through the second round by winning from T. H. Beardsley 6—2, 6—2. The summary:

Class A.— Second Round—L. Fitch defeated T. H. Beardsley, 6—2, 6—2; L. H. Shepard defeated P. Roes, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1; P. L. Dodge defeated E. L. Smith, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2; G. Rees defeated A. C. Foster, 6—1, 10—8. Third Round—Fitch defeated G. Rees, 6—4, 6—2.

Cordier Wins from Mackay.

A. J. Cordier defeated Donald Mackay, Jr., 15—9, 15—9, in the semi-final round of the Yale Club squash tennis tournament yesterday afternoon. Cordier, who is the holder of the title, will play S. H. Johnson in the final round. The date has not yet been set.

Play Golf at Aiken for Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 18.—Miss Christine Biddle and Frederick O. Beach tied with Mrs. John Magee and J. F. Byers with a score of 92 in the kickers golf handicap given at the Palmetto Golf Club this afternoon, and will play off on Monday. The affair was given by Mrs. J. E. Davis, who donated prizes and the entrance fee of $5, donated by each player, was given to the Aiken Relief Society for war sufferers.

Tie for Bensonhurst Prize.

H. Vorhees and C. Requa did the best work at the Gravesend Bay traps of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club yesterday. They tied for the first prize with totals of ninety-five out of a possible 100 targets. As it then was too dark to have a shoot-off, they decided to shoot off next Saturday.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

CORNELL WRESTLERS AGAIN CHAMPIONS

Princeton Second and Lehigh Third in Intercollegiate Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18.—Taking individual honors in three events of the seven contested, Cornell again won the intercollegiate wrestling championships here this afternoon. This marks the fifth consecutive year that the Ithacans have carried off the titular honors.

Princeton failed to show the strength that she gave promise of in the preliminary bouts last evening, and was a poor second to the Cornell matmen.

Cornell got 24 points, while Princeton scored 14. Lehigh was third with 13, Pennsylvania fourth with 11, and Columbia brought up the rear with a single point.

Cornell won the championships in the 125, 158, and 175-pound classes. All the bouts were keenly contested, and the falls were few and far between. The scarcity of falls was largely accounted for by the strict rules that were agreed upon before the matches started and which were carried out by the referees.

Mike Dorizas, the Pennsylvania strong man, captured the championship in the unlimited class easily. He threw Jewett, his only opponent, with a body hold in 20 2-5 seconds. One of the most interesting bouts was in the 145-pound class between Beatty of Princeton and Captain Milligan of Pennsylvania. The match went to Milligan on a decision. The summaries:

115-Pound Class.—Wiss, Princeton, won from MacKenzie, Cornell, on decision. Time—15:00.

125-Pound Class.—Wigsten, Cornell, won from Jones, Princeton, on decision. Time—15:00.

135-Pound Class.—Hess, Lehigh, won from Reynolds, Cornell, on decision. Time—15:00.

145-Pound Class.—Milligan, Pennsylvania, won from Beatty, Princeton, on decision. Time—15:00.

158-Pound Class.—Sager, Cornell, won from Frantz, Princeton, on decision. Time—15:00.

175-Pound Class.—McKeage, Cornell, threw Turner, Princeton, on half nelson and barlock. Time—6:23.

Unlimited Class.—Dorizas, Pennsylvania, threw Jewett, Princeton, on crotch hold. Time—0:20 2-5.

Bouts for second and third places:

115-Pound Class.—MacKenzie, Cornell, won from Pascarella, Columbia, on decision; MacKenzie, Cornell, won from Servais, Pennsylvania, by default, on extra period; Kirkhuff, Lehigh, won from Pascarella, Columbia, on decision; Kirkhuff, Lehigh, won from Servais, Pennsylvania, on decision. Time—15:00.

125-Pound Class.—McCullough, Lehigh, won from Souder, Pennsylvania, on decision; McCullough, Lehigh, won from Jones, Princeton, on decision in 15 minutes; Souder, Pennsylvania, won from Jones, Princeton, on decision.

135-Pound Class.—Oehler, Princeton, won from Keiser, Pennsylvania, on decision, in 15 minutes; Reynolds, Cornell, won from Oehler, Princeton, on decision, in 15 minutes; Demuir, Columbia, won from Oehler, Princeton, on decision.

145-Pound Class.—Beatty, Princeton, won from Post, Cornell, on decision, in 15 minutes; Shaffer, Lehigh, won from Post, Cornell, on decision.

158-Pound Class.—Levin, Lehigh, threw Krulowitch, Columbia, on a bar and body hold in 5:56; Levin, Lehigh, won from Levin, Pennsylvania, by decision, in 15 minutes; Frantz, Princeton, won from Krulowitch, Columbia, on decision.

173-Pound Class:—Statler, Pennsylvania, won from Girdner, Columbia, on decision; Turner, Princeton, won from Statler, Pennsylvania, on decision, in 15 minutes; Scruggs, Lehigh, won from Statler, Pennsylvania, on decision, in 15 minutes.

Unlimited Class.—Snyder, Cornell, threw Jewett, Princeton, in 35 seconds on half nelson and body hold; Jewett, Princeton, threw Raegner, Columbia, in 1 minute 23 seconds on reversed chancery and body hold. Summary of winners:

115-Pound Class.—Wiss, Princeton, first; MacKenzie, Cornell, second; Kirkhuff, Lehigh, third.

125-Pound Class.—Wigsten, Cornell, first; McCullough, Lehigh, second; Souder, Pennsylvania, third.

135-Pound Class.—Hess, Lehigh, first; Reynolds, Cornell, second; Demuris, Columbia, third.

145-Pound Class.—Milligan, Pennsylvania, first; Beatty, Princeton, second; Shaffer, Lehigh, third.

158-Pound Class.—Sager, Cornell, first; Frantz, Princeton, second; Levin, Lehigh, third.

175-Pound Class.—McKeage, Cornell, first; Turner, Princeton, second; Scruggs, Lehigh, third.

Unlimited Class.—Dorizas, Pennsylvania, first; Snyder, Cornell, second; Jewett, Princeton, third.

CADETS DOWN ORIOLES.

Brooklyn R. and O. Polo Ists Defeated at West Point 13 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 18.—The cadets won at indoor polo today from the Orioles of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club by the score of 13 to 3. The Cadets out rode their opponents and hit more accurately and cleanly. They were officially rated as one goal lower than the Oriole trio, but the handicapper made a poor reckoning in this instance for the West Pointers demonstrated their superiority from the start, displaying fine team work and hitting throughout. The Army led at the end of the third period, 7 to 1. De Witt was a star for the Cadets while Spence played well for the Orioles. The latter's backhand stroke and long distance goal in the fourth period was a feature of the game. The visitors rode Army mounts. The line-up:

CADETS.	ORIOLES.
No. 1—Tully.	No. 1—Mitchell.
No. 2—De Witt.	No. 2—Spence.
No. 3—Peyton.	No. 3—Farrell.

Goals.—Cadets: De Witt, 7; Tully, 6; Peyton, 1. Orioles: Spence, 3. Penalties—Cadets lost 1 point on 2 fouls by De Witt. Time—Six periods of seven and one-half minutes each. Referee—Lieutenant R. A. Chaffee, Army.

YALE CUB FENCERS WIN.

Defeat Columbia Freshmen 7 Bouts to 2 in Local Gym.

The Yale freshman fencing team defeated the Columbia cubs last night in the Morningside Heights gymnasium, seven bouts to two. In the second round Kohns of the Elis obtained thirteen touches on Perkins of Columbia in the winning bout, after two previous matches in this round between the two men had resulted in tie scores. The summaries:

First Round.—Miller of Yale defeated O. P. Perkins of Columbia, 9—2; Comfort of Yale defeated F. R. Sanborn of Columbia, 8—2; A. Hammer of Columbia defeated Kohns of Yale, 8—5.

Second Round.—Miller of Yale defeated Sanborn of Columbia, 8—2; Comfort of Yale defeated Perkins of Columbia, 5—5, 9—9, 13—12.

Third Round.—Miller of Yale defeated Hammer of Columbia, 6—4; Perkins of Columbia defeated Comfort of Yale, 4—3; Kohns of Yale defeated Sanborn of Columbia, 6—1.

YALE'S FENCERS DEFEATED.

Crescent A. C. Wins 12 of 18 Bouts with Sabre and Sword.

Yale's fencers were entertained and defeated yesterday at the city house of the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn. With the sabre the visiting collegians won only two out of nine bouts, but in the contests with dueling swords they made a better showing, the Crescent men winning by 5 bouts to 4.

Yale's team was composed of N. J. Daber, H. W. Ruhl and C. W. Bergner. The C. A. C. representatives were Ray Finlay, James F. Hurley, Dr. DeWitt C. Smith and James L. Nedler.

Handy Wins N. Y. A. C. Squash

A. K. Handy, scratch, defeated J. J. Hanley in the final of the Class B squash tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday by a score of 15—7, 15—8, 15—7.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 21, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

WOMAN'S SWIMMING RECORD

Miss Fanny Durack of Sydney Does 220 Yards in 2:53.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 17.—A world's women's swimming record was broken in fine style by Miss Fanny Durack of Sydney on Feb. 14. She set new figures for 220 yards for her sex in a race at the municipal baths at the Domain in this city. The official watches showed 2:53, or 0:03 better than the previous mark which she also held. Miss Mina Wylie, who time and again, notwithstanding she is the holder of international honors, has swum second to Miss Durack, was second, and Miss Marjorie Winn was third.

Miss Durack was in fine form and traveled at a great pace the entire distance.

At the continuation on Feb. 16 of the ladies' Australian championship swimming carnival at Sydney—the first day's events having taken place the week previous—the principal race of the day, the 100-yard breast stroke championship of Australia, was retained by Miss Wylie. Her time was 1:30 4-5. Miss Wylie is likewise the holder of the women's world's record for that event, 1:28 3-8.

LEHIGH FIRST IN SOCCER.

Breaks Tie in Pennsylvania League by Defeating Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 18.—Lehigh defeated Lafayette today, 2 to 0, in a remarkably fast game of soccer, notwithstanding the handicap of a field covered with ice on which there was just enough snow to give the players a footing. Lehigh, besides eliminating Lafayette from the championship race in the Pennsylvania State Intercollegiate Soccer League, broke the three cornered tie that existed since last Fall.

The final clash for first place will take place between Pennsylvania and Lehigh in Taylor Stadium two weeks from today. The line-up:

Lafayette.	Position.	Lehigh.
Reifsnyder	Goal	Rau
Freeman	Right full back	Coffin
Smith	Left full back	Morrison
Grant	Right half back	Schockley
Williams	Centre half back	Barclay
Lyman	Left half back	Tisard
Logan	Outside right	Lewis
Herring	Inside right	Gorease
Kessler	Centre forward	Henderson
Ellis	Inside left	Klaxton
Dolan	Outside left	Clement

Goals—Lewis, Klaxton. Linesmen—Mr. Ferguson, Lehigh; Mr. Lippman, Lafayette. Referee—Mr. Lewis. Time—Two forty-five-minute halves.

Rutgers Swimmers Win by a Point.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 18.—The Rutgers swimming team lost to Perth Amboy Y. M. C. A. here today by a single point, the score being 30 to 29. The meet was won in the final event, the score being tied until then, the locals failing to swim to form in the 100 yards.

Coach Reilly announced today that O'Sullivan, the 220-yard P. S. A. L. champion of New York, would enter Rutgers next Fall. It is also planned to arrange a special match race here between Duke Kahanomoku, Herbert Vollmer, and Barrett Small. Negotiations are already under way.

Staten Island Basket Ball Victory.

The Staten Island basket ball team defeated the Huntington High School quintet yesterday afternoon on the former's court at Staten Island, by the score of 48 to 32.

FAST TIGER CREW TO MEET HARVARD

Only Two Veterans, but Material Is Promising—Practice Will Begin This Week.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18.—Princeton crew candidates will, weather permitting, go out on Carnegie Lake within the coming week and start practicing for the Harvard race, to be rowed on the lake over a course of one and seven-eighths miles on April 20. Rowing relations with Harvard were suspended in 1913, and the crew is anxious to resume where it left off, with a victory over the Crimson.

Professor J. Duncan Spaeth, the Tiger coach, has lost six of last year's crew by graduation, but a squad of capable substitutes is available. The greatest loss is that of O. J. Putnam, last year's Captain and an able stroke. However, Sturges, who replaces him, is an excellent judge of pace, and with a little practice is expected to develop into a first-class stroke.

Captain Cochran and E. H. Lee are the only two men left from last year. The crew promises to be the lightest that has represented Princeton in several years, the average being 170 pounds.

Paul is considered the best man for the No. 7 position, and has been promoted from the third boat. Ingersoll is again at No. 5, the position that was his before he was laid up with a strained back last Spring. Savage is at bow, and McCann at No. 3, while at No. 6 is Gadebusch, who weighs 180 pounds and has three years of 'Varsity experience.

The Junior 'Varsity is of excellent quality, and any one of them may in case of need be called upon to replace a man in the first boat. The stroke, Schullinger, is light, weighing only 153 pounds, but he is a finished oarsman, and with a few more pounds would have been a first string man. The Junior 'Varsity seats four of last year's freshman crew.

The student body is disappointed over the date of the Harvard race, as it is the only home contest and occurs a day after the beginning of the Easter recess, when many of the men will be away. On May 13 the Princetonians will row in the American Henley at Philadelphia, and on May 27 will engage in a triangular regatta with Yale and Cornell at Ithaca.

The scholastic reputation of the oarsmen, among whom there has been at least one honor man in each of the last four years, is upheld this year by E. H. Lee, who hails from Denver. He has been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society in recognition of his high standing in studies.

Exhibition Baseball Results.

At New Orleans.—New Orleans (Southern,) 4; Cleveland (American,) 2.

At Memphis.—St. Louis (American,) 9; Memphis (Southern,) 4.

At St. Petersburg.—Philadelphia (National,) 7; Chicago (National,) 2.

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INDIA TEAS

Introducing Our Three New Brands of India Teas.

For many years these teas have been used by ourselves, as well as other expert tea blenders, for the purpose of giving character, strength, body and flavor to Macy brands of teas.

On account of its heavy body, rich dark liquor, pungent, aromatic flavor and fine bouquet, it is most rapidly acquiring favor with consumers who prefer a heavy bodied, full flavored tea.

Madras Brand	Lucknow Brand	Hindoostan Brand
½-lb. can.....32c	½-lb. can.....36c	½-lb. can.....47c
1-lb. can.....56c	1-lb. can.....69c	1-lb. can.....88c

"Curio" Ceylon Tea—Our usual price is 39c a lb., this sale, 34c; 5-lb. caddy, $1.59

Pekin Chop Teas—Mixed Oolong and English Breakfast; reg. price, 25c.; 1-lb. carton, 24c; 5-lb. caddy, $1.14

A Special Sale of Macy's "Genesta" Brand Coffee—Roasted daily; 25-lb. bags, beans only, $5.29; 5-lb. cartons, beans only, $1.14; usual price, 29c lb.; sale, 1-lb. cartons, beans, granulated or pulverized, 24c

Macy's Breakfast Cocoa

Our famous "Red Star" Brand Breakfast Cocoa, guaranteed absolutely pure. Our usual price for 5-lb. tin is $1.64; sale, 5-lb. tin, $1.14; usual price for ½-lb. tin is 18c; sale, per can, 15c.

"Red Star" Baking Powder—An absolutely pure cream of tartar powder lower priced than any other baking powder of equal merit:—

¼-lb. can.....21c | 1-lb can.....39c | 5-lb. can $1.79

A Special Sale of Baking Soda (Super Carb.)—Absolutely pure. Our reg. price for 1-lb. carton, 9c; this sale, 7c each; ½-lb. package, 4c

A Special Sale of "Lily White" Brand Broken Spaghetti and Macaroni— 10-lb. boxes, reg. price 54c; this sale, box, 44c

Scott's Forage Oats—Scotland's Best; guaranteed to contain only the kernel of selected Scotch Oats; cooked in five minutes; carton containing 1-lb., 14 oz., at 23c per carton

Smoked Ox Tongues—These are the finest Western Ox Tongues; weights 5 to 6 lbs.; reg. price, 29c; this sale, lb., 23c

Special Sale of Flour

Pillsbury "Gold Medal" / Hecker's "Lily White" — 24½-lb. Bags, This Sale, 89c

Special Sale of "La Forge" Brand Fresh Red Cherries, White Cherries, Red Raspberries—In quart glass jars; the usual price is 64c per jar; sale, each, 49c

Royal Anne California White Cherries, "Marysville" Brand—In large 32-oz. jars; our price, jar, 44c

Special Sale of Canned Goods

TOMATOES—Jessamine Brand, No. 2½ cans; can, 11c; dozen, $1.26.

American Beauty Brand, extra large cans, highest selection Jersey; can, 14c; dozen, $1.57.

CORN—Westminster Brand; tender, rich and creamy; can, 8c; dozen, 89c.

American Beauty Brand; fancy Maine pack; can 13c; dozen, $1.46.

PEACHES—Teal Brand Lemon Cling; No. 2½ can, 18c; dozen, $1.74.

Jessamine Brand, halves, extra syrup; No. 2½ can, 19c; doz., $2.17.

Semi-Tropic Brand Peaches, California; No. 2½ can, 10c; dozen, $1.14.

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLES—Lily White Brand; sliced or grated; No. 2½ cans; can, 19c; dozen, $2.17.

BEANS—Cut String, Blue Dot Brand; can, 8c; dozen, 89c.

Cut String Beans, Jessamine Brand; can, 10c; dozen, $1.14.

Stringless, American Beauty Brand; can, 19c; dozen, $2.19.

Golden Wax, Lily White Brand; can, 14c; dozen, $1.57.

Kidney Beans; No. 2 cans, 8c can; 89c dozen.

Limas, Arena Brand; can, 9c; dozen, $1.04.

Haricot Verts; can, 24c; dozen, $2.74.

ASPARAGUS—Jessamine Brand, green, tall cans; can, 10c; dozen, $1.18.

Manzanita Brand, green; can, 15c; dozen, $1.74.

Lily White Brand, large can, colossal green; can, 24c; dozen, $2.74.

PEAS—Connewago Brand, No. 2 can, 7c; dozen, 79c.

Early June Lily White Brand; can, 12c; dozen, $1.33.

Marrowfat Peas, Jessamine Brand; can, 10c; dozen, $1.18.

Sifted Early

ANALYSIS OF THE STYLE OF JESS WILLARD, THE WORLD'S CHAMPION HEAVYWEIGHT BOXER

Studies of Present American Champions

CONFIDENCE MADE GREEN GIANT WORLD'S CHAMPION

Jess Willard, Ridiculous in Ring at Outset, Stood Punishment and Studied Tactics, Never Doubting Success.

Jess Willard, the massive Kansas cowboy, who is the heavyweight champion pugilist of the world, is a firm believer in the never disputed fact that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. In Willard's repertoire of punches, there are no swings and trick blows, he hits straight from the shoulder and hits hard. Jess Willard never took a boxing lesson in his life. At fisticuffs, he is not what is known as a parlor boxer. Instinctively big Jess is a fighter.

A few years back, Jess Willard stood in the corral of a Kansas ranch stroking the neck of an unruly bronco. The cowboys were talking about Carl Morris down in Oklahoma, who was being heralded as the hope of the white race. "Jess, you ought to be able to be this country's white hope. You're big enough," remarked one of the crowd. Whereupon Jess leaped at his cowboy friend and they went to the ground in a good-natured wrestling match.

Not long after this Willard took a trip to Oklahoma City and saw Morris beat Mike Schreck. As he sat at the ringside looking at Morris, Willard decided to become a boxer.

Believed in Himself from Outset.

Endowed by nature with a marvelous physique, the clumsy, boyish cowboy had confidence in himself from the start. In his first bouts Willard was ridiculous. He was forever getting in his own way. A favorite comment of his companions was that he had three feet instead of two. When he first donned boxing gloves, he had no idea, either, how to use his long arms.

Willard had perseverance, however, and spent all the time possible in gymnasiums, sparring with anyone who was willing to put on the gloves with him. When Willard first saw Carl Morris, he noticed that his style of boxing with wide swings was not effective. Willard decided at the outset to learn to hit straight. His development was slow, but he did not become discouraged.

He was a natural athlete. He could run, jump, and swim better than any youngster in Pottawatomie County, Kan. When he was 20 years old he weighed 190 pounds, and was tall, rangy, and raw-boned. He could run 100 yards in 0:11 without much effort. Willard's primary object now was to put all his athletic talents to good use in boxing.

Stumbled His Way to Loss by Fall.

His first bout was in 1911, when he went into the ring against Louis Fink at Supulpa, Okla. The bout went ten rounds. Willard was thoroughly punched by his opponent and was so clumsy that he lost the bout on a foul. The mistakes that he made in that bout were glaring, but he benefited by them, and, a month later, he met the same Fink in Oklahoma City and knocked him out cold in three rounds.

Despite the slow progress Willard made at the boxing game, he was encouraged by the discovery that he could stand punishment. In his first bout with Fink he took blow after blow on the jaw, but they did not even jar his massive frame. It was the same with hard body blows. They did not hurt him.

In the course of the first two years Willard was pitted against a number of third and fourth raters. He had plenty of hitting power and disposed of most of his inferior opponents by the knockout route. The Kansan was such a big fellow that he was a great curiosity.

He is perhaps the one champion in the history of the ring who never fought in a preliminary bout. He has always been the main attraction at every boxing show in which he has appeared.

In his ring record of 27 fights, Willard has won 17 by knockouts. In these knockout fights, he fought 107 rounds, an average of 6¾ rounds to a knockout. This record stands as a silent tribute to his hitting power.

Bouts With Pelky and McCarty.

In 1912 Willard came to New York. He was without friends here and without influence. But in spite of this, he commanded attention. He fought at Madison Square Garden with Arthur Pelky and the late Luther McCarty. His work in these bouts was not impressive. Willard could not handle himself. His style was crude, he was slow on his feet, and he knew nothing about the little tricks of the ring which every fighter must have at command before he can be a champion.

Willard's New York debut was a frost. The boxing world was looking anxiously for a man to defeat Jack Johnson and bring the title back to the white race. Time and again Willard told his friends that he was sure he could defeat the big black man and during the long period of his effort for recognition as a boxer his one ambition was to beat Johnson. With this object in view Willard fought anyone whenever and wherever an opportunity presented itself.

Willard had a great pal in Ray Archer. They were boys together in Topeka, Kan., and Archer always had a word of encouragement for Willard when his progress was so slow that it looked as if he never would cultivate any ring cleverness. In 1913, when boxing was flourishing on the Pacific Coast, Willard and Archer went to San Francisco. There the white hope met Tom Jones. Jones was a shrewd judge of fighting material. He had piloted such champions as Gans, Wolgast and Billy Papke, and knew the fighting game from beginning to end.

Outpointed by Gunboat Smith.

Jones was quick to see that this physical marvel had the elements of a world beater with proper development. Willard knew nothing about feinting, cross-countering, ducking, or blocking.

Under Jones's management Willard was matched for a twenty-round bout with Gunboat Smith. That was when the California sailor was at his best, and at the end of twenty rounds Willard, although unhurt, had been decidedly outpointed. Yet Willard says himself that not one blow in that fight hurt him.

He could not do much against Smith because he was unable to concentrate his attack. It was his first twenty-round bout, and he was all at sea. Jones was overjoyed at the manner in which Willard took every punch which the Gunboat sent at him. His stamina was wonderful, but he was slow and crude.

It was Jones who first taught Willard the fundamentals of the pugilistic primer. "I never had to tell Willard how to hit," said Jones the other day to a TIMES reporter. "His own style was natural and easy. It was just the ring tricks that he lacked, and in my whole career as a handler of fighting men I have never seen a boxer who picked up things as quickly as Willard.

"They say that Jess is a slow thinker. They don't know him. You never have to tell him anything twice. He gets it the first time and retains it. At one time Jess didn't believe that he would ever be able to duck blows as the smaller fighters did. He imagined his huge frame was so bulky that he would be unable to move fast enough to duck or dodge. Yet he picked up this part of the game, until now he can shift out of reach of a blow with the agility of a lightweight."

Is a Straight Arm Boxer.

Willard's style of boxing is almost perfectly natural. He is a straight arm boxer and can use both of his hands. While his favorite lead is a left jab, he always has a short right jolt in waiting to turn against an opponent's body. He has no crouch or mannerisms. He stands up straight, with his head back and the chin out of harm's way.

Willard holds his guard low, but this is because all his opponents are so much shorter that the objective point of their attack is his stomach. He holds his arms low to protect his body.

For a man weighing 255 pounds, Willard has become unusually fast on his feet. Instead of standing solidly set, he now moves about on his toes. He sidesteps easily and is never still; yet he is never out of position. He is always ready to hit.

The Kansan frequently uses what boxers call the "one, two" punch. He leads with a left jab short and straight, which is usually anticipated and blocked, but follows it quickly with a short arm blow to the body.

It was Willard's tireless left jab and right to the body which wore down Jack Johnson at Havana. In that bout, which brought him the championship, Willard never used a hook or a swing. Every blow was a straight right or left save for an occasional upper cut.

With his long powerful arms, Willard is remarkably effective at infighting. His advantage over opponents at this style of ring work was evident in the bout against Johnson. The clever black fighter was at a complete loss when he tried to punish Willard's body as he did the frame of James Jeffries at Reno.

Johnson's Punches Didn't Daze Him.

Willard has never been knocked off his feet. In the Havana fight, he took the wickedest of Johnson's smashes on the jaw and on the body, but was never even dazed. The negro used every device known to ring art against the husky Kansan and yet, except for a slight scratch under one eye, the giant left the ring unmarked.

"Just sheer hard work and perseverance made Jess Willard the great fighter that he is," said his trainer, Walter Monahan, to a TIMES reporter last week. "He had a natural style in the beginning, and is the fairest fighter I ever saw. Willard is seldom hurt. When he is stung by a blow he is dangerous. But his quiet, even disposition is one of his greatest assets.

"He has a wonderful temperament for a fighter. His temper is always under control, and I have yet to see him ruffled. I have hit Willard on the jaw with all the power at my command, but he seems to have no weak spot on his jaw or body. Jess has never struck a blow with all his power. I hate to think what would happen to an opponent if he did."

It has been said that Willard lacks aggressiveness, but it never can be said that he lacks courage. His rise to the championship was a hard, trying struggle. The development from a green hulk of a giant to a fast boxer was a slow, tedious course. He experienced all the ups and downs of the school of hard knocks and has come through triumphantly.

Good Rider and Crack Shot.

Willard is the largest man that ever fought in the ring. He was born in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, twenty-nine years ago. His father, a ranchman, was a native of Ohio, and his mother was born in Kentucky. He is the youngest of three brothers, but the other two are not nearly as big as Jess. In his younger days he was a cow puncher and a bronco buster until he became too heavy to ride a cow pony. He excelled then as a horseman and is still a crack rifle and pistol shot.

Willard isn't a fighter because he likes to fight. It is purely a business proposition with him and he has stuck to it because he found out that it was a quicker way of making money than breaking broncos. He has not perfected his boxing to the point of smoothness, but he has developed it up to the point where he has confidence in his ability to win.

The champion doesn't care much about sparring. He reserves his punches until he feels that he has a chance to land a hard one. It is this waiting method that makes Willard look slow. He wastes very few blows and in a limited round bout it would not be remarkable that a lighter and faster boxer should outpoint him.

Willard differs personally from most of the old type of ring champions. He is a quiet, home man. Modest to a noticeable degree, he has a keen distaste for the limelight. He is fond of his wife and children, and makes his home in Chicago, where he has invested much of his money in real estate.

Willard has two automobiles. He says: "When I first came to New York and used to see those big automobiles on Fifth Avenue I envied the men who owned them. I hoped that some day I might have one of my own. I thought if I ever did I would be happy. Now that I have two cars of my own, however, I do not enjoy them half as much as I expected to."

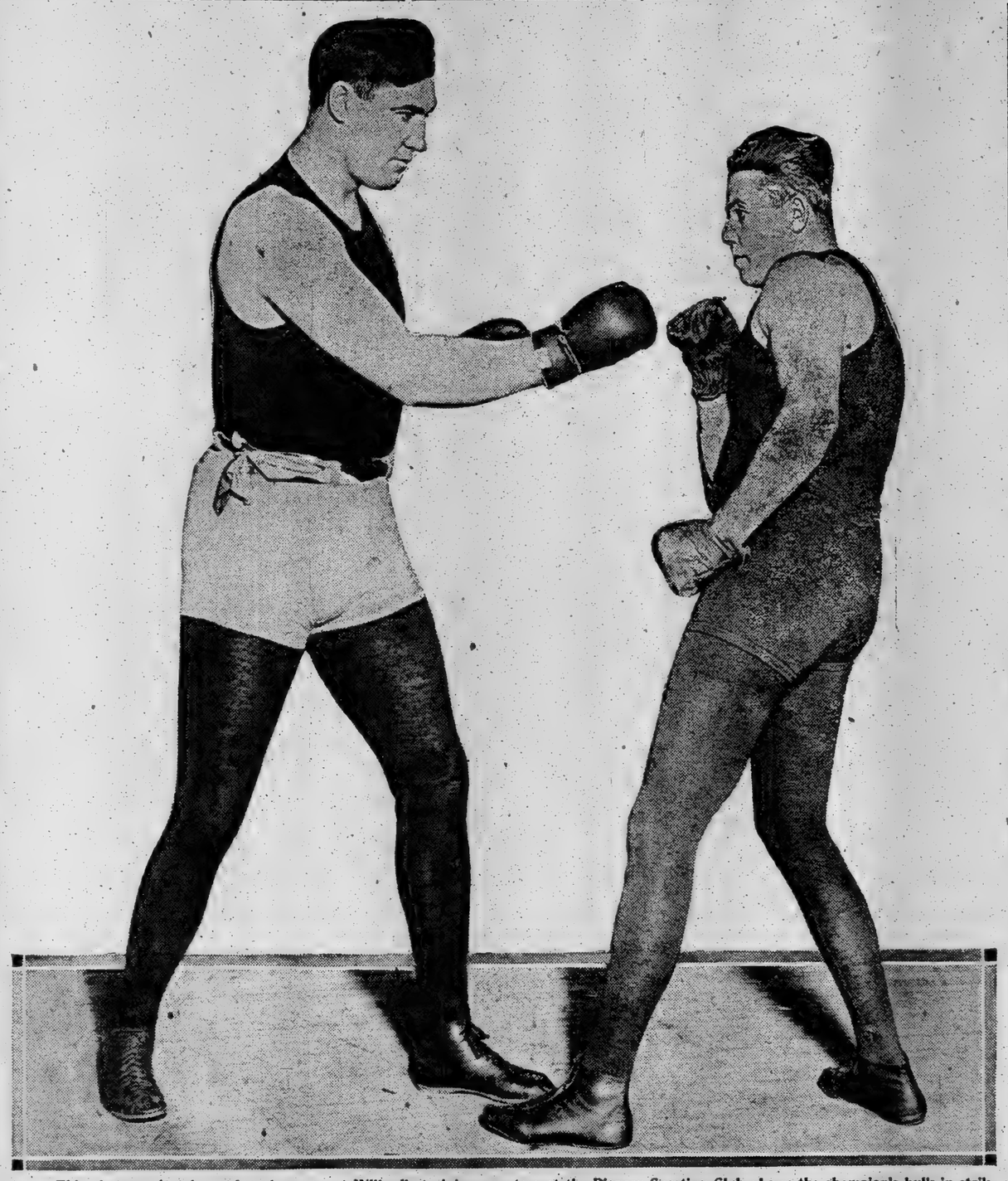

This photograph, taken a few days ago at Willard's training quarters at the Pioneer Sporting Club, shows the champion's bulk in striking fashion. He is boxing with Walter Monahan, his trainer. In comparison with the average citizen, Monahan is a big man. He is 6 feet 1 inch in height, and weighs 205 pounds. He is almost exactly the same size as Frank Moran, who meets Willard next Saturday night, Moran also being 6 feet 1 inch in height, while his weight is 202 pounds. Willard's height is 6 feet 7 inches, and his weight is 255. Willard's reach is 83¼ inches; Moran's is 78½ inches; Monahan's, 78 inches.

WILLARD'S TRAINING AT DESIRED POINT

Champion Nearly in Condition Aimed At for Bout at Garden Saturday Night.

Jess Willard's training campaign seems to be coming out just about as he planned to have it. While the big boxer has been censured by many ring followers for not taking off weight fast enough, Tom Jones said yesterday that the champion by working faithfully during the next few days would be able to weigh in at about 250 pounds on the night of the bout.

Willard put in a busy day yesterday, and when he had finished his afternoon's work at the Pioneer Sporting Club he was perspiring freely and his whole massive frame glowed with health. During the last week he has taken off several pounds, just as he planned to, and he expects that he will not have to do any work after Thursday. He always rests a day or two before his bouts.

The champion took a fast romp through Central Park yesterday, and traveled so fast that his trainer, Monahan, had a hard job keeping up with him. Willard and Jones seem to be perfectly satisfied with the title holder's wind, and while he still continues to breathe through his mouth he does not show the distress or heavy puffing after a run that he did three weeks ago.

Willard started his work at the Pioneer Club yesterday by spending ten minutes at the chest weights. For a big man Willard is quick and active at this form of exercise. He can stretch the rubber strings around his back with wide swinging exercises, and has no trouble in bending over to touch the floor. Tom Jones stated yesterday that Willard's waist line would easily be down to its normal measurement of 37 inches on the night of the bout with Moran.

Willard boxed six rounds yesterday, two with Jack Hemple, two with Boer Rodel, and two with Monahan. All his sparring partners are hitting the champion hard, and yesterday Willard did not try to keep his blows under restraint as much as usual. His straight left arm jab rattled Rodel several times and sent him backward to the ropes. Monahan put all he had behind his blows while he was boxing the Kansan, but the slams, which bounded off Willard's face and body, did not seem to distress him in the least. The champion's great physical power seems more in evidence each day as his training progresses.

Willard paid much attention yesterday to ducking and feinting. It is evident that he will use both of these elements in his bout on Saturday night and his handlers say that he has become very proficient in these boxing tactics since he won the championship.

Willard took up about ten minutes of his time yesterday at shadow boxing and depends on this form of exercise to increase his speed. Monahan and Hemple both spend much time in tossing the medicine ball at him. His partners throw the 12-pound leather ball hard at Willard's body, but he seems to relish it and is always smiling while going through this part of his training program.

The champion finished his work yesterday with stretching exercises to reduce his waist line. On the mat he was agile and fast and when his work was over he hopped through the ropes as nimbly as a lightweight.

WILLARD'S RECORD.

	Opponent.	Result.	Rds.
1911.			
Feb. 15	Louis Fink	L. F.	10
Mar. 7	Ed. Burke	K.	3
Mar. 25	Louis Fink	K.	3
Apr. 14	Al. Mandeno	K.	4
Apr. 29	Joe Cavanaugh	K.	11
June 8	Bill Shiller	K.	4
July 4	Frank Lyon	W.	10
July 16	Mike Comiskey	W.	10
1912.			
May 23	John Young	K.	6
June 29	Frank Bower	K.	3
July 2	John Young	K.	5
July 29	Arthur Pelky	N.D.	10
Aug. 19	Luther McCarty	N.D.	10
Dec. 2	Sailor White	K.	1
Dec. 27	Soldier Kearns	K.	3
1913.			
Jan. 22	Frank Bauer	K.	5
Mar. 5	Jack Leon	K.	4
May 29	Gunboat Smith	L.	20
June 27	Charley Miller	D.	4
July 4	Al. Williams	W.	8
Aug. 22	Bull Anderson	K.	11
Nov. 17	Geo. Rodel	N.D.	10
Nov. 24	Jack Reed	W.	2
Dec. 3	Carl Morris	K.	10
Dec. 12	George Davis	K.	2
Dec. 29	George Rodel	K.	9
1914.			
Mar. 27	Tom McMahon	L.	12
Apr. 13	Dan Dully	K.	9
Apr. 28	George Rodel	K.	6
1915.			
Apr. 5	Jack Johnson	K.	26

W.—Won; L.—Lost; F.—Foul; K.—Knockout; D.—Draw; N.D.—No Decision.

CONFER ON BOXING CLUBS.

Senators Josephs and Dunnigan Have Parley with Wenck.

State Senators Irving J. Josephs and John J. Dunnigan visited the offices of the State Athletic Commission yesterday and held a long conference with Chairman Fred A. Wenck about the methods followed by the commission in granting licenses to boxing clubs. The two legislators believe that for the good of the sport licenses should be given only to clubs with headquarters in buildings which are used as boxing clubs exclusively.

The two State Senators asserted that their investigation was no reflection on the commission and its present methods, but that their only object was to suggest measures which would tend to elevate the boxing game in this State.

They suggested that several managers and lessees of boxing clubs be summoned to appear at a hearing on next Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. Chairman Wenck opened the files of the commission to the investigators and the conference, according to everybody concerned, was friendly and will result in the introduction of measures in the Assembly which will tend to improve the sport.

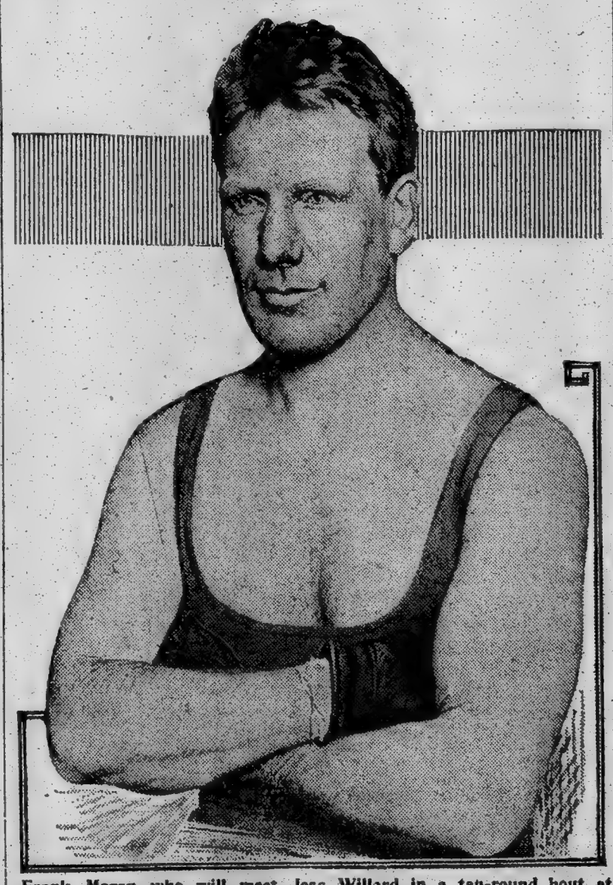

Frank Moran, who will meet Jess Willard in a ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden Next Saturday night.

MORAN HAS CLOSE CALL IN SMASH

Jumps to Safety as Auto Is Pinned Between Cars—To Train Hard This Week.

Frank Moran, the heavyweight boxer who is to meet Jess Willard at Madison Square Garden next Saturday night, is a lucky man. With $23,500 waiting for him for this bout, he got into an automobile jam at 166th Street and Third Avenue yesterday. Moran had taken his usual five-mile run on the roads in the morning, and just after noon he went out in his car to get a little fresh air. His chauffeur was driving, and tried to cut ahead of a northbound car he was following. A southbound car was coming along which the driver did not see in time, and as he made the attempt to get ahead the boxer's automobile was pinned between the two cars. Moran jumped out uninjured.

It was a narrow escape, because both the trolley car and the automobile were moving, although at a slow rate. There were piles of snow on each side of Third Avenue, and the driver had to stick to the car tracks. The collision caused a loud crash, and Moran's car was pretty badly battered. The fighter refused to stay near the scene of the accident, where a big crowd collected.

The challenger for the world's heavyweight title was a little late in starting his boxing session yesterday afternoon, but he boxed four fast rounds, two with Bill McKinnon of Boston and two with Frank Kendall, the Portland heavyweight.

Moran has been taking it easy for the last week, but he will settle down to serious boxing this week. He is being closely watched by his trainer, Willie Lewis, because he is in some danger of being trained too fine. The rough outdoor life which Moran enjoyed at Saratoga for a few weeks put him in excellent fettle and brought him to a nice edge of physical condition a bit quicker than was expected.

Moran's friends figure that his best chance against such a big fighter as Willard is to try to outpoint him in boxing. If the blond boxer carries out this idea it will mean that he will have to travel at top speed throughout the ten rounds. While both Moran's manager, Ike Dorgan, and his trainer, Lewis, like to predict that Moran may put over a knockout punch on the champion, the majority of ring followers do not entertain this point of view. Moran's best punch is a right which he will have to direct to Willard's body on account of the latter's great height.

Walter Monahan, Willard's trainer, is about the same size as Moran, and during the boxing session at the Pioneer Sporting Club Monahan has to jump from the floor to reach Willard's face. It is not likely that Moran will attempt to land at such a long range.

Moran this week will box more than he has during the last couple of weeks to get up speed. His work yesterday against Bill McKinnon and Frank Kendall showed that he can hit up a fast clip if he wants to. Much has been said about Willard's left jab, but Moran also has a left jab which he thinks may be used to worry the champion a lot.

The Pittsburgh blond boxer does not spare the feelings of his partners in his boxing bouts and yesterday he sailed into them hard. At side-stepping and ducking blows Moran has acquired considerable speed. According to his followers Moran is faster right now than he was in the two bouts against Coffey. When Moran boxed Jack Johnson twenty rounds in Paris and lost the decision, he displayed a commendable faculty in playing a waiting game. He was able to avoid the most effective of Johnson's punches for the twenty rounds and was not badly pounded at the end.

Moran is extremely cool and his friends do not expect him to lose his head in the big bout on Saturday night. He is an intelligent boxer and in his bouts has shown good judgment. Jim Coffey can box pretty well, but his boxing did not show Moran at a disadvantage save in the few first rounds of their two bouts.

Moran has been criticised because he has not paid much attention to his defense. Experts who have watched him work say that he leaves himself open to a left jab such as the long-armed Willard uses with much success. It is also stated that the Pittsburgh man leaves himself open to a right blow to the body which Willard used so effectively against Jack Johnson in Havana. Willie Lewis does not take much stock in these fears, as he says that Frank will have his campaign against the champion carefully mapped out and will make no mistakes of this kind.

Moran's adherents depend on his resourcefulness against Willard. If the champion follows an unexpected line of attack against him he is expected to be ready and waiting.

It is not likely that with so much at stake for the champion he will be content with outpointing Moran. It would mean much more to his reputation to try for a knockout or a decisive advantage as soon as possible in the ten-round bout. If Moran finds that the champion is adopting aggressive tactics he may resort to a defensive game, but on account of his smaller size and lighter weight Moran's advisers cannot see why the smaller and lighter man should not have a great advantage in speed over the bulky Willard.

Moran will not box today, but tomorrow he will spend much time with his sparring partners. His wind and stamina are now just where his trainer desires to have them. His long, fast runs over the Bronx roads have given him sturdy breathing power, and his rope skipping, hand ball, and shadow boxing are expected to increase the speed which he will have to have to outbox the champion.

MORAN'S RECORD.

Opponent.	Result.	Rds.
1910—Fred Broad	W.	6
Ed. Smith	W.	6
Joe Gierra	W.	4
Black Fitz	K.	5
John Willie	D.	6
1911—Harry Wuest	W.	10
Fred Drummond	K.	7
Tom Cowler	K.	6
Charley Wilson	K.	2
Al Kubiak	D.	10
Tom Kennedy	D.	10
Jim Savage	L.	10
Tony Ross	L.	10
Gunboat Smith	L.	20
1913—Al McCluskey	K.	5
Sailor White	N.D.	8
Luther McCarty	N.D.	10
Jim Logan	K.	4
Al Palzer	K.	7
1914—Jack Johnson	L.	20
1915—Bombardier Wells	K.	10
George Sims	K.	6
Jim Coffey	K.	3
Jim Coffey	K.	9

W.—Won, L.—Lost, K.—Knockout, D.—Draw, N.D.—No decision.

Comparative Statistics of Willard and Moran.

	Willard.	Moran.
Age	29	29
Height	6 ft 7 in.	6 ft. 1 in.
Weight	253	202
Reach	83¼ in.	78½ in.
Chest, normal	40 in.	42 in.
Chest, expanded	44½ in.	46 in.
Waist	37 in.	35 in.
Biceps, normal	14 in.	15 in.
Biceps, flexed	15½ in.	16½ in.
Neck	17¼ in.	19 in.
Wrist	8¼ in.	9 in.
Calf	17½ in.	13½ in.
Ankle	9½ in.	10½ in.

AMATEUR BOXING IN JERSEY.

Tournaments to be Held as Soon as Governor Signs Act.

Amateur boxing will soon be revived in New Jersey, and immediately after Governor James S. Fielder attaches his name to the bill now before him after passing both houses of the New Jersey Legislature and legalizing amateur boxing, the Singer Manufacturing Employes' Association of Elizabethport will announce the date of a tournament to be conducted under its auspices.

It is twenty years since boxing was legal in the State of New Jersey, and the enthusiasts across the river are anxiously awaiting its coming. Professional bouts are not authorized under the new act and it was largely through the suggestion of Senator James Frawley of New York, father of the bill which legalized boxing here and created the State Athletic Commission, that professional boxing was not included in the New Jersey act. Senator Frawley made a number of suggestions at the request of some New Jersey legislators which were acceptable and were worked in the bill awaiting Governor Fielder's signature.

A. A. U. Commissioner Cassidy asserted yesterday that one of the Jersey City armories would be engaged for the opening tournament, which will be sanctioned by the governing amateur organization, and which will be open to all boxers registered with the A. A. U.

MRS. HURD WINS ON LINKS.

Defeats Mrs. Barlow in Silver Foils Playoff at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 18.—Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh C. C., defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Bryn Mawr, here today by a single stroke in the playoff of the tie for the silver foils championship. The totals were 86 and 87.

The junior metropolitan champion, P. V. G. Carter, playing with Charles Skehens of Woods Hole as a partner, defeated Mason Phelps, Chicago Golf, and Jesse Guilford, Intervale, by one hole in a four-ball match over the No. 2 course this afternoon. The medal round scores were: Carter, 73; Guilford, 76; Skehens, 82; Phelps, 83.

Mrs. E. R. Behrend, Erie, won the putting contest on the clock with 22. For second prize there was a tie at 25 among Miss Priscilla Beall, Uniontown; Mrs. Mason Phelps, Chicago, and Mrs. M. J. Scammell, Oakmont.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 21, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

SPEEDWAY AUTO RACING ON MAY 13

Metropolitan Cup Event, at 150 Miles, to be Feature of Opening.

The automobile racing season for 1916 will be officially opened on Saturday, May 13, when the contest for the Metropolitan Cup, heralded by motor enthusiasts as a great event of the year, will be held at the new Sheepshead Bay Speedway. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Everard Thompson, Manager of the Speedway, who added that in addition to the contest for the Metropolitan trophy, there will be races for the Queens County Cup, the Coney Island Cup, and the William Kemble Cup. Twenty thousand dollars in cash prizes will be offered.

The contest for the Metropolitan Cup will mark an innovation in automobile racing, in that the distance of the race will be only 150 miles. The distance of the other contests will be as follows: Queens County Cup, 50 miles; Coney Island Cup, 30 miles, and the William Kemble Cup, 10 miles. Thus, the public demand for shorter races, with livelier action, will be met.

Fred J. Wagner, who has been named as Director of Contests, declared yesterday that from the number of applications already received for entry blanks, he is convinced the Metropolitan Cup race will prove to be the greatest event of its kind ever held in America. Speaking of the changes made in the distance of the banner contest of the year, Mr. Wagner said:

"After much consideration, we have reached the conclusion that the long relay races, which heretofore seem to have been the rule, are more or less of a bore to the public. Automobile race enthusiasts want plenty of excitement, plenty of action, and by shortening the course of the Metropolitan Cup event, as well as the other contests, we hope to give the public exactly what they want."

The American Automobile Association, it also was announced yesterday, has definitely decided to inaugurate, with the holding of the Metropolitan Cup race, its proposed plan to keep an official record of points scored by all drivers. This is not only destined to stimulate interest throughout the country in motor racing, but is calculated to establish it as a permanent sport. The records will be kept on the same basis as the official ratings of the baseball stars, so that the organized bodies interested in automobiling in any part of the country may turn at any time to some recognized authority to ascertain the official standing of any driver.

In keeping with this plan to establish an official record for drivers of racing cars, it has been decided to establish an official record for drivers of racing cars. It has been decided to extend the competition for the Metropolitan Cup over a period of five years. This, according to racing men, foreshadows the liveliest interest in the event, and undoubtedly will result in the keenest sort of competition.

The full list agreed upon for the Metropolitan Cup race is thirty-two. The qualification requirements in preliminary trials for entry have been increased from 85 to 90 miles, according to Mr. Wagner, who is now busily engaged in directing the tryouts. An important change in the rules, which will prevent any undue advantage, was announced in connection with the selections. Mr. Wagner said that the practice heretofore of allowing the car which developed the greatest speed to go to the pole would not prevail. Instead, the positions of the cars for starting a race will be determined by lot.

The closing date for entries will be April 20.

SWIM MEETS FOR DUKE.

Kahanamoku Will Be Kept Busy When He Comes to States.

Duke Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian acquatic sensation, will be kept busy during his stay in this country, which will begin in the early part of April, for the itinerary arranged for him by Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, calls for his appearance at many of the principal clubs in the United States. All of the important amateur organizations in the country have been clamoring for Kahanamoku's appearance, and it has been a difficult task arranging a schedule that would satisfy all concerned.

The Honolulu amphibian's principal reason for touring the country is to compete in several of the A. A. U. championships. He will compete in New York on April 10, in the 20-yard national championship of the A. A. U.

Duke will leave Honolulu on March 29, and his first competitive appearance will be made at the Illinois A. C. pool on April 6, in a special race against the best swimmers in the Middle West. Two days later he will compete in the 100-yard titular event to be held at the Pittsburgh Acquatic Club. Then he will come to New York for the furious championship.

On April 15 he is slated to take part in a special meet to be held at the Detroit Athletic Club, and on April 22 he bids for the 500-yard title at the Missouri Athletic Club in St. Louis. At the present time Kahanamoku is due to complete his schedule at the Chicago A. A. on April 26, when he participates in the 50-yard championship.

The Minneapolis Athletic Club and the Cincinnati Gymnasium and Athletic Club are endeavoring to arrange special races in their pools for which invitations will be extended to Kahanamoku, Herbert Vollmer, the all-around champion of the metropolitan district; Perry McGillivray of the Illinois A. C., Harry Hebner of Chicago, and a number of other experts.

"BELFAST CHICKEN" DEAD.

William Clark, 88, Bantamweight Boxer, Dies in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—William Clark, a veteran bantamweight boxer, known as the "Belfast Chicken," died at his home here today at the age of 88 years.

Clark was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to New York in 1851. His greatest fight in America was with Jem Mace, an English Champion. They fought until the police stopped the contest.

YANKEE TEAMS BATTLE AGAIN FOR SUPREMACY---GIANTS' TWO NINES WIN IN TEXAS GAMES

WIND'S GUSTS FAIL TO BOTHER GEDEON

He Fields Brilliantly and Bats Lustily in Yankees' Practice Game at Macon.

TEAM A CAPTURES HONORS

Fisher, Mogridge, and Keating Do Nice Work in Box, and McGovern and Pipp Shine at First Base.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, March 18.—The Yankee factions continued their combats today. The week-end ball game was won by Team A by a score of 4 to 2.

Joe Gedeon and a tricky wind were the features. The wind made fly balls difficult to handle and caused a sprinkling of errors which were rather the result of the gustiness of the day than of poor playing. The Yanks have had enough wind here to be acclimated to it by now, but today's gusts were more frolicsome than usual.

Gedeon, who divided the limelight with the gale, made three of Team A's four runs and knocked a brace of three baggers over the outfielders' heads. That was not all by the candidate for second base. He did a head-first slide into third base and a moment later a slide of similar design across the plate by, which he made a run and tore his trousers. Still he was not content. He dashed in back of first and absorbed a sizzling grounder, and he stretched himself and took a low throw from the catcher to nip a base runner.

Three pitchers, Fisher and Mogridge for the first team and Keating for the second, gave the batters a heap of trouble. All were in effective form. Fisher slumped slightly in one inning, but it was his first appearance on the peak in a week and he quickly recovered his equipoise.

Tipple did not do so well. He was hit hard by the regulars in the sixth inning, but, owing to poor base running, a triple, two singles, and a double netted only one run.

Keating's triple and singles by Alexander and High gave the second team its two runs, and the batting of Gedeon, Baumann, and Peck figured in Team A's scoring. So did a high throw to the plate by Cable and a muffed fly by Boone. Boone played third for the second team in place of Angel Aragon, whose shoulder was hurt yesterday in a collision with Magee.

McGovern and Pipp, the rival first basemen, flashed spectacular catches of batted balls around their bailiwick. Maisel, just over his charley horse, retired from the fracas with a sore toe produced by an ingrowing nail. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Team A.....0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0...4	8	0	
Team B.....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	6	4	

Batteries—Keating, Tipple, Alexander, and Walters; Fisher, Mogridge, Nunamaker, and Schwert. Hits—High, Mullen, 2; Boone, Alexander, Keating, Hendryx, Gilhooley, Gedeon, 2; Baumann, Peckinpaugh, Schwert, Mogridge. Two-base hit—Mogridge. Three-base hits—Keating, Gedeon, 2. Stolen bases—High, Miller, Peckinpaugh. Double play—McGovern, Mullen, and McGovern. Errors—Boone, Cable, 2; Walters.

MARQUARD GETS A LACING.

Brooklyn Regulars Bat Rube for Five Runs in Ninth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 18.—Ninth inning victories are becoming common in the games between the Brooklyn regulars and colts. This afternoon's contest looked like a sure victory for the colts until the final inning when the regulars batted Rube Marquard for five hits, which were productive of five runs. Score, Regulars, 7; Colts, 4.

There was little of the spectacular to the game as the regulars seemed to be able to hit about everything Marquard offered. Manager Robinson assigned Chief Meyers to do the backstopping for his former teammate, but the Chief had little to do.

Captain Jake Daubert made things interesting for the Colts' twirlers. Out of five trips to the plate he hammered out three safeties. Sherrod Smith, the pitcher, who played centre field for the Regulars, also made three clean singles. Larry Miller, a recruit outfielder, who played left field for the youngsters, drove in a base runner with a home run drive, the first of the season, in the opening inning. The line-up and score:

Regulars—O'Mara, ss; Daubert, 1b; Stengel, rf; Wheat, lf; Cutshaw, 2b; Getz, 3b; Smith, cf; McCarty, c; Priest, p; Stephenson, p.

Colts—Hickman, cf; Olson, ss; Mowrey, 3b; Miller, lf; Karst, 2b; Coombs, 1b; Pfeffer, rf; Miller, c; Meyers, c; Marquard, p; Cheney, p.

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars ....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5—7	11	0	
Colts .....2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4	4	3	

Home run—L. Miller. Three-base hits—Wheat, Coombs. Two-base hit—Stengel. Sacrifice fly—Pfeffer. Base hits—Off Priest, 4 in 5 innings; off Stephenson, 1 in 4 innings; off Cheney, 6 in 5 innings; off Marquard, 7 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Cheney, 3; by Marquard, 4; by Priest, 2; by Stephenson, 1. Wild pitch—Marquard. Hit by Cheney, (Priest.) Balk—Priest. Stolen base—Daubert. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Klem. Time—One hour and thirty minutes.

FORDHAM TO PLAY INDOORS.

Lush to Whip Nine Into Shape wih Games in Armory.

With the possibility that the opening baseball games at Fordham Field may have to be postponed or canceled because of weather conditions and in an effort to get real work before the Southern trip, Billy Lush, the Fordham coach, and Ray O'Connell, the manager, have arranged several indoor games for the next few weeks. They have already arranged for a three-game series in the Second Field Artillery Armory and it is probable that the Seventh Regiment and the Naval Militia of Brooklyn will be opposed by the Bronx collegians on the board-floor diamond. Lush figures that in this way he will be able to get the men into some shape to meet the strong opposition of the Southern nines.

According to the original schedule Fordham would have played the Second Battery on the Maroon diamond a week from Wednesday in the season's curtain-raiser. As it now appears with the diamond covered by snow and ice and with very little chance of getting it thawed out for even a little practice, the Fordham management is even doubtful about meeting Lafayette during the first week of April.

It was also announced yesterday that the Seventh Regiment had been added to the list of home games on April 7. The prospects of the team have shown considerable improvement since Billy Lush made his appeal to the graduate students a week ago.

YOUNG GIANTS WIN.

Stroud and Kramer Blank Houston Team, 4 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 18.—By timely placing of base hits and effective pitching by Stroud and Kramer, the second team of the New York Giants defeated the Houston team of the Texas League here today, 4 to 0. The visitors' fielding was very sharp throughout, although they are charged with three errors.

Three fast double plays by the New Yorkers assisted largely in choking off Houston runs. Stroud pitched the first five innings for the Giants, holding his opponents to five hits. Citrano made two of these, a triple and a double. Stroud was pushed a bit in the fourth, when local runners were on third and second base with one out, but a short fly to Thorpe and Newnam's strikeout prevented any scoring. Kramer was in the box for four innings, and the extent of Houston's safe batting off him was a lone single.

The Giants got a run in the first inning on Farrell's single and Brainard's double. A fumble by Citrano, followed by singles in succession by Stroud, Farrell, and Babbington, scored another run in the second.

Hunter's triple and Wendell's one-bagger sent in the third run in the sixth. Jacobson scored in the eighth on his double and Hunter's single. The day was perfect for baseball, and about 1,000 people witnessed the contest. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	HOUSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Farrell, rf.	5	1	3	0	0	Seitz, 2b.	4	0	0	2	6
Pigton, 2b.	5	0	1	2	3	Citrano, se.	4	0	2	2	1
B'nard, 3b.	4	0	2	2	3	F'son, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Thorpe, lf.	3	0	0	2	0	N'th'n, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
J'son, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	N'nam, 1b.	3	0	0	12	1
Martin, ss.	4	0	0	3	1	Tullos, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0
Hunter, 1b.	4	1	3	10	0	Garner, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
W'dell, c.	3	1	1	6	3	Allen, c.	2	0	1	3	2
Kocher, c.	1	0	0	2	2	J'kins, c.	1	0	0	2	1
Stroud, p.	2	0	1	0	1	Napier, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Kramer, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Edson, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Palmer	1	0	0	0	0	†Henry	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	37	4	12	27	11	Total.	29	0	6	27	14

*Batted for Stroud in sixth inning.
†Batted for Edmondson in ninth inning.

Errors—Thorpe, Hunter, Stroud, Citrano, Jenkins.

New York	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—4
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hits—Hunter, Citrano. Two-base hits—Brainard, Citrano, Jacobson. Hits—Off Stroud, 5 in 5 innings; off Kramer, 1 in 4 innings; off Napier, 8 in 5 innings; off Edmondson, 4 in 4 innings. Sacrifice hit—Thorpe. First base on errors—New York, 1; Houston, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Houston, 2. Struck out—By Stroud, 4; by Napier, 2; by Edmondson, 2; by Kramer, 2. Stolen base—Hunter. Double plays—Wendell and Brainard; Kocher, Brainard and Hunter; Babbington, Martin and Hunter. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Perritt.

GIANTS BEAT GALVESTON.

Outbat Texans Three to One, but Win by a Single Tally.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 18.—The Giants defeated the local team here today in a game that was close and exciting throughout. The score was 4 to 3.

Schupp and Schauer divided the work on the mound for the New Yorkers and allowed the Galveston batters only three hits in all. The Giants got nine safeties in all. Kelly, Burns, and Lobert leading with a brace each. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	GALVESTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	5	0	2	1	0	Breaux, lf.	4	1	1	4	0
Doyle, 2b.	2	0	0	1	2	M'th's, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	2	0	0	Stuart, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2
Kauff, cf.	3	1	0	1	0	Mur'y, rf.	3	1	0	0	0
M'Kie, 1b.	3	1	1	16	1	Sentell, ss.	4	1	1	1	5
Fl'h'r, ss.	3	1	1	1	4	Hille, 3b.	3	0	1	2	3
Dooin, c.	4	0	1	5	0	Boje, 1b.	3	0	1	11	4
Kelly, rf.	4	1	2	2	2	Scott, c.	3	0	0	1	0
Schupp, p.	2	0	0	1	3	Schmidt, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Scha'r, p.	2	0	1	0	0	Barfoot, p.	1	0	0	0	5
						*Tarleton	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	4	9	27	12	Total.	30	3	3	27	18

*Batted for Schmidt in the fifth inning.

Error—Hills.

New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—4
Galveston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hit—Sentell. Three-base hit—Kelly. Sacrifice hit—Merkle. Stolen bases—Kelly, Burns. Double play—Stuart and Boje. Bases on balls—Off Schmidt, 1; off Schupp, 3; off Barfoot, 3. Left on bases—New York, 5; Galveston, 2. Hits—Off Schupp, 2 in five innings; off Schmidt, 4 in five innings. Struck out—By Schupp, 3; by Schauer, 1; by Schmidt, 1. Wild pitches—Schauer, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Page.

BASEBALL WORK AT N. Y. U.

Coach Kellogg Has Promising Lot of Men Practicing in Armory.

Judging from the fielding, batting, and battery practice which the large squad of candidates for the New York University 'Varsity baseball team went through last week in the indoor practice at the Second Field Artillery Armory, the Violet's prospects for a successful season are unusually bright. The showing made in the workout was particularly encouraging to Coach Ray B. Kellogg, to whom the largest squad of men that have ever reported for the indoor training responded to the call for recruits. He has expressed great optimism as to the benefit of the indoor work and as to the material on hand.

Of the thirty men who have participated in the workout, the coach is pinning his hopes on the large number of men who are aspirants for the mound position. Of these, Haggbloom, a veteran, is showing up to good advantage with all sorts of "breaks" in his throws. Kellogg promises a moist-ball twirler in Haggbloom before the beginning of the outdoor work. Woolf, another veteran, is also displaying excellent form and has produced curves that have baffled most of the men who faced him at the plate. Captain Pfau, who has caught on Violet teams for three years, and Marden, a veteran of last year's squad, are handling all of the work from behind the plate.

Other twirlers who reported for the work are Zickle, who was on the squad last year; Cohen, who pitched on the Barringer High School nine for four years; Erwig, a freshman; Gottfried, a southpaw, and Taylor, a student in the School of Commerce, who pitched for the Hamilton Institute last year.

In the practice for the infield, Egan is showing up well at first base, while Tettleman, who was barred last year from the 'Varsity because of the one year eligibility rule, is running him a close race. Coach Kellogg is especially anxious to get Kranichfeld, a veteran, who played first base last season, out for the practice, but scholastic standing difficulties have prevented his appearing. Other candidates for infield positions are Schwartz, who substituted at second base on last year's nine; Keating, Mendelsohn, and Frietag, all of whom have ambitions to play the third bag, and Strawbridge, a student from the School of Commerce, who is trying out for short stop.

Practice for the outfield positions has brought out two veterans, Waters and McCullough, while Draper, Harrison, and Hill are the most probable candidates of the new material that has reported.

Scene at the Grand American Handicap, where the National Trapshooting Championship is Annually Decided

Charles Billings and Ralph Spotts, of the American Team of Crack Shots which won at the Last Olympics

Small Bore Rifle Shooting

SHOOTING GAINS VASTLY IN U. S.

Continued from Page 1, Section 8.

Victories at the Olympic Games in 1908 and 1912 have also given America the world's championship with the military rifle.

Great Growth in Last Decade.

However, despite this excellent record on the part of the nation's experts, it is only within the last decade that any considerable progress has been made in the way of popularizing the sport of rifle shooting. The forty years of work of the National Rifle Association are now bringing forth abundant fruit.

Working in conjunction with the N. R. A. is Uncle Sam's National Board of Promotion of Rifle Practice, to whose efforts are chiefly due the rifle competitions between the military establishments, and also the instruction of the majority of the 200,000 National Guardsmen in the use of the military rifle at distances ranging from 200 yards as high as 1,200 yards.

The youthful army of Boy Scouts is also drilled in rifle shooting by expert instructors who carefully instil prudence as well as skill in the handling of firearms in the lads. The thousands of youngsters just beginning to drill in local armories under the auspices of the National School Camp Association will, later, in the Summer camps, have training in marksmanship.

In and around New York City—and nearly every other considerable city of this country, too—are hundreds, even thousands, of men who find their keenest recreative pleasure in the use of a shotgun upon moving—sometimes frantically moving—targets. The little clay "pigeons," composed of river silt and tar and molded into a shape resembling that of a saucer, are hurled forth to their fate by the release of a strong spring, manipulated upon a given signal. The shooters, usually in squads of five, take their places sixteen yards or more to the rear of the traps and fire in rotation.

The Many Elements Involved.

In this sport, to which many organizations are wholly devoted, and to which golf, tennis, and athletic clubs give much attention, quickness and steadiness of eye and of hand are not the only elements necessary for the attainment of skill. Rapid calculations as to lead, elevation, angle, and allowances for wind must be made, and when the tiny flying target crashes into bits in mid-air it is as the result, often, of the quick solving of abstruse equations.

There are more than 600,000 trapshooters in the United States, and over 4,000 clubs. It is estimated that, in all, there are 1,500,000 men, women, and boys using shotgun, rifle, or pistol for target work in this country.

Until recently there was only one supervising trapshooting body, the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trapshooting. With the beginning of this year, however, there came into existence the American Amateur Trapshooters' Association, headed by John Philip Sousa. The new body is not designed to supplant the old, but to work in co-ordination with it and to stimulate the sport throughout the land in ways which the Interstate Association, concerned only with registered tornaments, has not sought to do. The A. A. T. A. will endeavor, by a system of medal and trophy awards, to furnish increased incentives for club and individual achievement.

The crack; crack of the trapshooter is heard abroad pretty generally throughout the country, and legs upon or ownership of countless trophies are decided upon any Saturday, Sunday, or holiday afternoon. It all leads, however, by a process of elimination and survival of the fittest, to the great sectional shoots, the Eastern, Western, Southern, Pacific Coast, and Southwestern handicaps, and, ultimately, to the fixture which means national honors, the Great American Handicap. In this event the competitors generally number about 500.

Nation Holds Shooting Titles.

The holding by America of world's honors at rifle shooting was mentioned above. This is only one of the jewels upon the nation's crown of marksmanship. The trapshooting teams of this country have consistently won international and Olympic titles, too—and likewise America's pistol and revolver teams. So that the shooting championships of the world have been corralled by the nation's experts.

The recognition of pistol-shooting as an enjoyable recreation is of rather recent origin. In fact, the pistol and revolver, as practical and useful small arms, are creatures of the last five decades. Up to civil war days they were crude, inaccurate weapons, designed for use only at short range as weapons of defense, although the muzzle-loading, single-barreled short arm had been in every naval and military officer's equipment for more than three centuries. Even as late as the eighteenth century it was a pretty expert marksman who, with one of these unwieldy machines, could hit his opponent in the duello at fifteen paces. In battle or in a row the possessor of the weapon usually set off its single charge immediately and then, with an exclamation of relief, converted his pistol into a club.

With the introduction of the process of rifling or grooving the barrel, however, and the consequent improvement in accuracy, the pistol, in common with its big brother, the rifle, developed immediately in efficacy and, almost immediately, in popular favor. With the advent of the percussion cap, making revolvers possible, and of the system of breech-loading, using ammunition in cartridge form instead of a charge of powder and ball, a great leap forward was taken by the small arm.

Sport that Grips its Devotees.

To these and more recent improvements in the way of workmanship, accuracy, durability, and ease of manipulation is due largely the current greatly increased interest in pistol and revolver shooting. There are many small arm ranges and competitions throughout the length and breadth of this land, and there is no record of any one who has taken up the sport failing to gain from it accuracy and quickness of vision, control of muscles and nerves, and alertness of the senses.

There is no particular secret about skill in pistol marksmanship, nor is there any especial physical endowment necessary. In fact, experts who have attained the heights, such men as A. P. Lane, whose skill was a chief factor in bringing Olympic honors to America in 1912; R. H. Sayre, Captain of the Olympic team of that year, and John A. Diets, will tell an inquirer that normal health and sound sight constitute the only necessary basis, and that, given genuine interest and careful practice, the average citizen may attain a very considerable degree of skill with small arms. Of course, nerves well under restraint are highly desirable, and yet there are plenty of instances on record of remarkable skill on the part of persons of peculiarly nervous temperament.

Naturally it is not nearly so easy to shoot accurately with the short-barreled weapon as with a rifle, which has a stock by means of which the piece is steadied against the shoulder. The pistol or revolver, held at arm's length, is subject to all the vicissitudes of jars, muscular tremulousness, force of wind, and jerk in pulling the trigger. Those who practice diligently find, however, that all these disadvantages can be overcome. Perseverance which carries the tyro over the discouraging spots will almost inevitably bring its reward surprisingly soon in the achieving of a goodly degree of skill—and from then on the fascination of the sport grows and endures. There is expert authority for the assurance that an expert shot with the pistol or revolver can, under favorable conditions, equal the target record of a fair shot with a rifle at distances up to 200 yards.

Positions of Experts Vary.

Most of the leading revolver experts face a bit to the left of the target, having the right foot, perhaps, six inches ahead of the left, and pointing directly toward the target, with the weight of the body supported equally by both legs and perfectly balanced. Others keep the feet close together. The matter of position appears to depend primarily upon the comfort and convenience of the individual, so that there is no unanimously accepted standard in this respect.

There are held annually by the United States Revolver Association the revolver, pistol and military championships and the military record match. These are all outdoor events at 50-yards, and are open to all comers. The indoor revolver and pistol championships are decided at a 20-yard range.

Let it not be inferred through failure thus far to mention them specifically that markswomen do not exist as well as marksmen. This is by no means the case. On the contrary, some of the most interested and, often, expert trapshooters and rifle and revolver shots are women. Just the other day in this city, the American Women's League for Self-Defense launched a campaign for the arming and drilling of women in the use of firearms. A census would show that, primarily for the enjoyment of the sport, thousands of women in this country have already taken up in clubs here and there the attaining of skill in marksmanship.

A group of citizens the other day approached Park Commissioner Whittle of the Bronx with a proposition for the installing of trapshooting grounds and appliances at Van Cortlandt Park, which should be open for public use on certain days each week. The Commissioner, knowing that a like experiment in Chicago had been highly successful, was disposed to consider the matter. The scheme has, for the present, fallen through. It may possibly be taken up later, and, if so, will add one more to the long list of opportunities offered to American men and youths to develop a skill in marksmanship which may conceivably become a chief asset of the nation in time of peril.

Harvard Club Chess Victory.

The Harvard Club yesterday became the winner of the annual chess match with the Yale Club as a result of the adjourned game from the first round between John L. Clark of the Harvard Club and A Stedman Jameson of the Yale Club, which was played off at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club and resulted in a draw after a struggle lasting eighty-one moves. Jameson tried hard to place the game to the credit of his club, but found his every attempt thwarted by the sound defensive tactics of his opponent. The result of this game made the score of the first round 3 points to 2 in favor of the Harvard Club, which, together with the result of the second at 2 points for each side, gave the Harvard Club a grand total of 5 to 4.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, March 18.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided today:

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Burnley	1	Bury	2
Bolton Wanderers	2	Southport Central	0
Preston North End	1	Blackpool	3
Everton	1	Manchester City	1
Manchester United	0	Liverpool	3
Stockport County	4	Oldham Athletic	2

MIDLAND SECTION.

Bradford City	4	Barnsley	0
Huddersfield Town	1	Leeds City	1
Bradford	3	Rochdale	4
Hull City	2	Grimsby Town	5
Sheffield United	7	Lincoln City	0
Rotherham	1	Sheffield Wednesday	2
Leicester Fosse	2	Stoke	1
Notts County	2	Derby County	1
Chesterfield	2	Notts Forest	1

LONDON SECTION.

Luton	0	Reading	2
Fulham	4	Clapton Orient	0
Croydon Common	3	Tottenham Hotspur	3
West Ham United	2	Milwall	1
Crystal Palace	4	Chelsea	2
Queens Park R.	2	Watford	2
Arsenal	5	Brentford	2

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Hamilton Ac.	3	Aberdeen	0
Queens Park	3	Airdrieonians	0
Clyde	1	Ayr United	3
St Mirren	0	Celtic	5
Dundee	0	Dumbarton	1
Hearts	6	Partick	2
Partick Thistle	1	Hibernians	1
Kilmarnock	6		0
Raith Rovers	1	Motherwell	0

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 21, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

TRACK TEAM TIMBER BLOSSOMS AT N. Y. U.

Indoor Competition for Novices Develops Some Promising Athletes.

As a result of the indoor competition for novices of the two lower classes at New York University, conducted under the auspices of the department of physical training, the Violet track team will have many recruits from among the men who won places in the various contests. Of a large number of entries, sixteen men were awarded medals for excellency in the several events after the final trials were completed last week. The announcement of the men who received the gold, silver and bronze medals presented by Dr. John P. Munn, Honorary President of the athletic association, for the purpose of stimulating interest in athletics among students in the freshman and sophomore classes was made yesterday by Frank H. Cann, director of athletics.

In the high jump, Tilton, a sophomore, established the best record with a jump of 5 feet 8 inches. Competition in the same event on the part of Rushmore, Seifert and Stevens, all of whom are freshmen, has attracted the attention of F. H. Cann, the Violet track coach, who realizes that the 'Varsity track team would be greatly augmented by material from the underclasses.

Broome, also a member of the freshman class, made the best time on the one-fifth of a mile track in the gymnasium, his record being 59 2-5 seconds for the quarter-mile run. In the three-quarter mile run Mooney, a sophomore, captured first place with 3:37 4-5. Competition in both of these runs has shown a number of promising candidates to advantage for the track team. Among the short-distance men are Schleicher, who did the three-quarter mile run in 3:40, and Cullen, a freshman, who competed in the quarter-mile dash and whose best time was 60 seconds for that distance.

The competition, which was completed last week, was restricted to men who had not previously competed in intercollegiate track athletics.

It was announced yesterday by Director of Athletics Cann that a series of indoor games would begin next week and be open to competitors of all classes. In this contest Cann, Egan, Hammerschlag, Waugh, Captain Lent and other members of the 'Varsity track team, who were excluded from the novice games, will compete. This will enable the coach to look over the ground more completely for the purpose of sifting out material for the team before the Violet begins its out-of-door season.

NEW YORK A. C. SHOOTING.

J. N. McLaughlin, a Visitor, Makes Only Straight String of 25.

High winds kept down the scores at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. The gunners found considerable trouble in hitting the flying blue rocks and as a result the only contestant to make a straight string was J. N. McLaughlin, a visitor, who made a run of 25 targets in the shoot for the Travers Island trophy. Not being a member he was not eligible to win the prize. The trophy was taken by J. L. Hartranst after a shoot-off against several other gunners.

The high scratch gunner was A. E. Henney. He only captured the prize after a shoot-off against J. I. Brandenberg. Each had totals of 90 possible 100 targets. The high handicap prize was annexed by Francis M. Wilson. He also was forced into a shoot-off against C. A. Brown, F. Fowler, and A. C. Ayres before he could get the prize. The gunners all had full scores of 100 targets the first time at the traps.

As there were no straight scores there were many legs scored on the various regular fixtures. The gunners that scored all had full totals of 25 targets. In the shoot for the Monthly Cup eleven gunners had full scores. They were J. L. Hartranst, J. F. Connors, C. W. Berner, C. Stein, C. A. Brown, B. E. Eldred, A. T. Bennett, C. W. Billings, F. Fowler, T. H. Lawrence, and F. M. Wilson.

Six gunners scored in the Club Cup. They were J. L. Harstranst, C. W. Berner, J. H. Vanderveer, C. A. Brown, N. Webb, and J. I. Brandenberg. In the Accumulation Cup only four gunners had full scores. They were J. P. Donovan, C. A. Brown, N. Webb, and W. B. Ogden. A leg on the Novice Cup was won by J. L. Hartranst. The same gunner also annexed a special trophy at 25 targets that ended the program. The distance handicap was won by John H. Hendrickson.

HANDICAP POLO RATINGS.

Players of Nearly Fifty Clubs Ranked by Association.

The revised handicap list of the Polo Association, also giving the tournament dates for the coming season, was issued from the office of the Chairman, H. L. Herbert, yesterday. The players belonging to nearly fifty clubs, including the California organizations, have been rated.

W. B. Boulton, Jr., who was formerly the delegate from Squadron A, has been appointed Captain of the Whippany River Club. The newly formed Westchester County Polo Club of White Plains, N. Y., makes a strong representation with thirty members, the majority of whom are young players, all rated at zero. Charles F. Hart and E. C. Potter, the delegate, are the only two carrying two goals.

Hugh Drury, who formerly played on Long Island, is now attached to the Riverside Polo Club, Riverside, Cal., where he is handicaped at seven goals. E. W. Hopping, who is managing one of the Southern circuit tournaments, has been registered with the Bryn Mawr Club of Philadelphia. His handicap has been raised from five to six goals.

A change has been made in the delegate from the Meadow Brook Club. August Belmont, who has been the club's representative to the Polo Association for a number of years, has resigned, and Devereux Milburn, the international back, now fills the position.

A. A. U. OFFICIALS DROPPED.

Unwieldy List for Meets Reduced by Secretary Rubien.

An efficiency campaign was inaugurated by Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary of the A. A. U., during the past week when he dropped more than twenty men from the list of officials who will act at championship events during the coming year. The start was made with the annual senior indoor track and field championships held last night in the Twenty-second Engineers' Armory. The names of twenty-four men who have served occasionally for years were missing from the officials' list, ostensibly for the reason that it was too long and unwieldy to be acceptable to the Championship Committee.

Among the prominent men whose names were left off the program were Patrick J. Conway, President of the Irish-American Athletic Club, and Thomas Cassidy, A. A. U., Commissioner for Hudson County, and one of the most active workers in the organization.

This move has long been contemplated by Mr. Rubien, who is Chairman of the Championship Committee. It is his desire to have men at his command who are ready and willing to serve as officials at any time. At the recent junior titular meeting, in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, there were many of the officials whose names were placed on the program, among the missing, and volunteers had to be called upon to take their places.

CHILDREN HAVE LITTLE HORSE SHOW

Six Classes for Youngsters Contested at Durland's Academy.

Over one hundred children took part in the twenty-ninth annual juvenile horse show at Durland's Academy yesterday, while a large gathering of women and men who are familiar figures on the bridle paths of Central Park looked on from the balconies. There were six classes judged.

Mrs. John Gerken, who acted in a similar capacity at the children's show two weeks ago at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, was again the sole official. The first and second prizes in each class was a silver cup, valued, respectively, at $75 and $50. Some of the little winners had to have assistance in carrying their trophies out of the ring.

The two classes for the best girl and boy rider, style and skill in equestrianism only to be considered, were the features, and brought out many entries. There was a tie for the cup for the best girl rider, and Mrs. Gerken ordered that each of the two should receive a cup. The girls were Miss Constance Sala Regan of Westbury, L. I., who was a familiar figure in several of the children's classes at the last national horse show, and Miss Barbara Guggenheim.

Miss Regan rode her own mount, the bay mare Delight, while Miss Guggenheim was mounted on Fred Wittach's chestnut mare Sunshine. A still younger child of the Westbury hunting family, little Jean Regan, was second on her bay pony, Jay.

Fifteen boys competed for the cup under similar conditions. The winner was Master Fred Wittach on the chestnut mare Sunshine, and Alexander Preece of Queens, L. I., won the second trophy, riding Miss Baruch's chestnut gelding, His Honor.

The awards follow:

Ponies, 14.2 Hands and Under.—Won by Jesse Power's br. h. Earl Shrewsbury, (ridden by owner;) Constance Sala Regan's b. m. Delight, second; Jean Regan's b. m. Jay, third.

Ponies, Over 14.2 and Under 15.1 Hands.—Won by W. E. Baker's br. m. Zebrina, (ridden by owner;) Louis Herzog's b. m. Dido, second; Miss S. Pond's br. m. Why, third.

Branded Pony Hacks.—Won by William Duryea's b. g. Sweetheart, (ridden by owner;) Miss S. Pond's br. m. Why, second; Miss L. Krauss's b. m. Eunice, third.

Combination Riding and Driving Horses.—Won by Martin Beck's ch. g. Dixie Kid, (ridden by Miss J. Beck;) Miss Baruch's ch. g. His Honor, (ridden by A. Preece,) second; William Duryea's gr. g. Vice Consul, third.

For the Best Girl Rider, Style and Skill to be Equally Considered.—Tie for first between Miss Barbara Guggenheim, riding Fred Wittach's ch. m. Sunshine, and Constance Sala Regan, riding her bay mare Delight; Jean Regan, riding her bay mare Jay, second; Miss A. H. Held, riding her ch. g. Polo, third.

For the Best Boy Rider, Style and Skill to be Equally Considered.—Won by Fred Wittach, Jr., riding ch. m. Sunshine; Alex. Preece, riding Miss Baruch's ch. g. His Honor, second.

LONGER LINKS AT WOODMERE

350 Yards and New Bunker to be Added to Long Island Course.

The course of the Woodmere Club is being lengthened by 350 yards for the coming season, and additional traps are being added in order to bring the links up to the highest standard. New third and fourth holes are being built. The third green will be of the punchbowl variety, while 150 yards added to the fourth hole, with a new bunker, will make it a fine three shot hole, 565 yards from tee to green. The fourteenth green has been elevated five feet above the fairgreen and is now a miniature plateau.

With the water hazards of Woodmere Pond and Woodmere Bay and the stiffening of the course, the golfers who visit the Long Island links this Spring will find a good test of skill awaiting them.

Matthews High Gun at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 18.—High scores marked the trap shooting this afternoon. William K. Matthews won first prize for the 100-target handicap. With handicap of 10 he scored 94. Other scores were: Arthur C. King, 91, 2—93; Archibald J. McClure, 86, 7—93; Frank F. Vanderhoef, 81, 12—93; Charles Newman, 84, 8—92; Arthur E. Whitney, 72, 8—80; Arthur H. Osborne, 57, 24—81.

Here are the most popular members of the

Club Cocktail

family—

Martini	Manhattan
Dry Martini	Dry Manhattan
Brut Martini	Bronx
Dubonnet	Tom Gin
Whiskey	Vermouth

Of finest materials, mixed to measure by experts and then aged in wood, each variety is preëminent in its class.

Club Cocktails are noted for their high quality and remarkable delicacy of flavor. You will surely be right in serving them to your friends.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.
Hartford New York London
Importers of the Famous Brand's A-1 Sauce

PIERCE-ARROWS

We have ready for immediate delivery several very desirable and fully guaranteed cars, including—

48-B-3 (1915) just out of our shops, seats seven.
48-B-2 (1914) five-passenger, very small mileage—perfect condition.
48-B (1913) seven-passenger, thoroughly overhauled, new one-man top, etc.
No better time to select a good car than right now.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark. Tel. Wkt. 9671.
Pierce-Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

Undertakers—"Take Notice"
Have 100 Limousine Bodies. Want to sell All or Part. Any offer will be considered. An opportunity to save Big Money.
Jandorf Automobile Co.,
303 to 307 West 59th St., near Broadway.

MERCER

WITH a speed range of 6 to 65 or 70 miles an hour, on high gear, the four-cylinder Mercer offers a flexibility that makes extra cylinders a burden and an expense.

Mercer Cars Are Made to Fit a Definite Purpose—Not Approximately—but Accurately

WHITING MOTOR COMPANY
1802 Broadway, New York City
486 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Manufactured by Mercer Automobile Co. Trenton, N. J.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18.—Thirty-two new corporations were chartered today. They had $1,165,000 aggregate capital stocks, and included:

Merchants Profit Sharing Corp., merchandise, coupons, premiums, stores, advertising, $300,000; N. R. Jesup, T. L. Weed, O. McHarg, 115 Broadway.

Motion Picture Target Co. of New York, Inc., kinamatograph, rifle ranges, or moving picture shooting galleries, electric motors, advertising, $200,000; A. H. King, G. Cooper, F. Leder, 27 Cedar St.

Samma Shops, Inc., furniture, art goods, curtains, tapestries, jewelry, to carry on business with $115,000; J. W. Crandall, I. W. Bonnet, M. V. Crawford, 165 Broadway.

United Animated Advertising Service, Inc., advertising display motion pictures, $100,000; J. E. Monroe, G. Taigo, I. Dominitz, 748 6th Av., New York.

Rich Ice Cream Co., Inc., Buffalo, ice cream, products, $100,000; A. F. Chapin, E. M. and P. J. Rich, 86 Norway Park, Buffalo.

R. Gibson, Inc., Watertown, laundry, dry cleaning, $100,000; A. D. Seaver, E. N. Lucas, R. Gibson, Watertown.

Rauber-Plen Manufacturing Co., Inc., Rochester, dry goods, merchandise, machinery, castings, autos, accessories, $25,000; G. J. Dash, E. L. Fien, C. S. Rauber, Rochester.

Warner Efficiency Corporation, efficiency service, articles, $25,000; W. W. Gage, G. D. Emmi, W. H. Warner, 147 West 55th St.

Rose Ney Contracting Corporation, Buffalo, $25,000; R. C. Palmer, C. E. and J. Rosney, Buffalo.

Amsterdam Chemical Company, Inc., drugs, medicines, chemicals, $20,000; C. H. Rohrdans, W. B. Brice, H. B. Rodgers, 120 Broadway.

The Keujohn Company, Inc., leatherware, rubber goods, wearing apparel, suspenders, $20,000; J. D. Schuer, A. McDermott, K. L. Simon, 7 East 17th St.

The Olean Paper Box Company, Inc., Olean, novelties, toys, boxes, $20,000; F. C. Olds, B. W. and W. H. Utter, 317 North 5th St., Olean.

Stone-Hood Awning Company, Inc., Buffalo, tents, canopies, awnings, $10,000; T. R. and J. H. Stone, R. A. Hood, Buffalo.

Clayton Laundry Corporation, Buffalo, $10,000; F. A. and G. B. Clayton, H. E. Blampied, Buffalo.

Marshallton Realty Corporation, realty, construction, farming, agricultural, $10,000; T. F. Fay, J. R. Cooper, H. J. Dahn, 1,272 Lexington Av.

Woodridge Realty Corporation, Brooklyn, builders, contractors, realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; W. Mitkiff, E. M. Beyhl, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau St.

Gravity Draft Gage Co., Bronx, draught gauges, used on ships or tanks, $10,000; D. A. Montani, J. M. and T. J. Cole, 1,115 Boston Road.

The Sterling Stationers, Inc., printing, engraving, office supplies, $6,000; H. W. Gerard, E. L. and G. C. Brown, 601 West 187th St.

Art Critic Co., Inc., magazine, $6,000; D. St. Cyr, J. A. Quaro, S. Buffardi, 117 West 48th St.

Jacob Doll & Sons Holding Corporation, Bronx, stocks, bonds, financial agent, business agent, capital no par value, begin business with $2,500; O. G. and J. Doll, Jr., 100 Southern Boulevard.

Classic Novelty Manufacturing Co., Inc., knit goods, wearing apparel, $5,000, M. J. Strunsky, W. N. Daniels, E. Jacobson, 266 Belleville Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

The Christie Cornice and Skylight Works, $5,000; P. Baum, J. J. Horwitz, J. G. Cohen, 35 Nassau St.

East Genesee Amusement Co., Inc., Buffalo, motion picture machines, vaudeville, motion pictures, $5,000; B. Duffy, J. Rosen, B. Vohwinkel, Buffalo.

Authorizations: J. Wilowski & Co., Ltd., Yokahoma, Japan, commercial, mercantile, financial, 100,000 yen; representative, Henri Blum, 45 East 17th St., Manhattan.

Transatlantic Chemical Corpn., South Orange, N. J., $300,000; representative, Warran B. Hunting, 52 William St., Manhattan.

The Gordon Building Material and Lumber Corpn., Elizabeth, N. J., $50,000; representative, Andrea D. Stevens, Painted Post.

Voluntary dissolutions: Morton H. Meinhard Co., Inc., Manhattan; Federal Fabric Co., Inc., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 18.—Charters filed here:

United States Mercantile Marine Corporation, $5,000,000, to own and charter steamships and maintain regular line of steamships; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, all local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Isaac Brandon & Bros., Inc., New York, $750,000, to carry on a general construction, mining, milling, and manufacturing business in the Republic of Panama; Walter G. Wiechmen, New York; Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis, Wilmington, Del.

Quebec Asbestos Corporation, $650,000, to carry on business of mining, milling, and preparing for market asbestos and other mineral substances: Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Alco.

1918 ALCO, 6, seven-passenger touring; electric system; perfect condition; fully equipped. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Buick.

BUICK BARGAINS.
1916 C-24 Roadster, electric starter.
1914 B-36 Roadster, electric starter.
1914 B-24 Roadster, electric starter.
1914 B-25 Touring, electric starter.
1913 "30" Roadster.
Above cars are first-class in every way and must be sold. Black, 1,700 B'way, (4th floor.)

Buick five-passenger, 1914; electric starter and lights, with absolutely new Delco system, top, curtains, and slip cover; motor thoroughly overhauled and body just repainted; six new shoes. Owner, 11 Bartlett St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SACRIFICE BUICK 37 TOURING, electric, self-starting and lighting, five-passenger; must satisfactory type in Buick line. Owner, 305 West 79th.

1915 Buick Model 25, bargain. Reo Company, 54th St. and Broadway.

Cadillac.

Cadillac (late model) five-passenger foredoor touring car; has full standard equipment, including self-starter and electric light; many extras; only run about 2,500 miles; $750; greatest bargain in New York. 148 E. 39th.

Chalmers.

FOR SALE—1914 CHALMERS MASTER Six Limousine; private party; excellent condition. J. GRIFFITH, 249 WEST 80TH.

Cole.

1914 Cole Touring big bargain. Reo Motor Car Company, 54th and Broadway.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile 1914 and 1915 Touring Cars and Roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and newly painted and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Locomobile.

Locomobile.—A bargain for some one who wants a big, powerful car; in perfect condition; limousine and touring bodies; cost seventy-one hundred; sell for twelve hundred. Room 307, 100 Hudson St., New York.

Marmon.

1915 MARMON, 6 cylinder, 41, five-passenger touring; used little; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Mercedes.

For Sale.—1912 model German Mercedes; will make a splendid truck or rental car; one of the best-built cars in the world; seven-passenger. Address W. C. Watrous, 1,127 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mercer.

Mercer, 22-70 series, six-passenger; driven 8,000 miles; excellent condition; have purchased sporting model, reason for selling; price $2,000; no brokers need apply. K 20 Times.

Packard.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
Louis Bretey, Manager.
1,870 Broadway. Telephone Columbus—5078.
'15 "2-35" Limousine.
'15 "3-48" Phaeton, 5-pass.
'15 "3-38" 7-pass. Touring.
PACKARDS '14 "38" Landaulette.
'14 "38" Berline Limousine.
'14 "48" 7-passenger Touring.
'14 "1-38" 5-passenger Touring.
PACKARDS '13 "48" 7-passenger Touring.
'12 "38" 7-passenger Touring.
'11 "30" 7-pass. Touring.
'10 "30" 7-passenger Touring.
PACKARDS '10 "30" 7-passenger Touring.
'10 "18" Runabout.
Several cars, other makes, bargain prices. All these cars are in splendid condition.

Packard (1914) touring, 38; perfect condition. Marmon (1916) touring, 41, five-passenger. Mercer (1913) runabout, like new. Owen Magnetic (1916) touring, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Packard 1915 "38" touring car; condition excellent; bargain. Cook-Macconnel, 1,700 Broadway.

Packard 4-48 five-passenger, wire wheels. L. J. McCracken. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

Rauch & Lang.

Rauch & Lang electric coupe, overhauled, high capacity battery, $750; will demonstrate. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

Simplex.

For Sale.—1913 Simplex 38, shaft drive, with Brunn 5-passenger body, and in excellent condition; price $1,500. Address W. C. Watrous, 1,127 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Simplex 50 H. P. touring; Holbrook body, Westinghouse shock absorber; overhauled, newly painted, Turner, 70 East 83d St. Lenox 7491.

1913 SIMPLEX, 50, four-passenger; overhauled, repainted, new slip covers, &c.; like new; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Stearns.

Stearns silent Knight landaulette; electric generator; fully equipped; bargain. Dr. Lunenfeld, 969 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

Studebaker.

Studebaker sedan, 8-cylinder, 1914 model; perfect condition throughout; full equipment; $850. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

S. G. V.

S. G. V. TOWN CAR, 1915, landaulet brougham; cowl dash, fore door; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Stutz.

1915 STUTZ, four-passenger; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Scripps-Booth.

1915 Scripps-Booth Roadster, bargain. Reo Company, 54th St. and Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A Good Thing.—Every large auto truck owner is now using my wire rope for tying around auto tires; prevents skidding, &c.; try it. E. J. Kane, 66 Ann St., N. Y. City. P. S.—I carry large stock second-hand Fire Department hose, canvas covers, tents, Fire Department fire engine.

ONE OF THE FINEST ROLLS-ROYCE CARS EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA; LATEST MODEL ENGINE WITH ALL ACCESSORIES; 5-PASSENGER CABRIOLET BODY BY HOOPER, LONDON. M 22 TIMES.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.
1,880 B'way. Phone Col. 6521.
1916 Twin Six, New Packard, 7-pass.
1916 Salon Tour. Packard 3-38 7-pass.
1914 Touring, Packard 1-38 5-pass.
1915 Tour. Locomobile 7 and 5 pass.

AUTOMOBILES
Examined and tested; charges reasonable.
939 Bergen St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. Prospect 3611-W.

METZ ROADSTERS.
$150, $250, and $350.
Fully Equipped and Guaranteed.
ROBERT LURIE & CO.,
10 West 60th Street.

Manon Sedan, 1914 model, 6 cylinder; excellent in both condition and appearance; Westinghouse starting and lighting systems, and all new tires; it must be seen to be appreciated; $500. J. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av.

HIGH QUALITY PEERLESS.
Owner sacrifices luxurious 7-passenger touring; Gray-Davis electric startinx and lighting; complete equipment. Scripps, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Automobile for sale by private family, 1912 Thomas, fully equipped limousine and touring body; excellent condition. Can be seen at 3 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

Chandler 1917 model.—Will sell for cash, new undelivered car for fifty dollars less than list price; includes extra equipment; delivered immediately. P 36 Times.

35 Panhard; Knight motor, brougham, wire wheels, Westinghouse absorbers, electric generator; best condition. Waters, 80 West 40th St.

KNIGHT DAIMLER, 38; electric light system, wire wheels; Westinghouse shock absorbers; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

METALLURGIQUE BROUGHAM; small limousine town car; overhauled; repainted; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

LOZIER—Five-passenger, touring body, 470 Clermont Av., Brooklyn. Owner's phone, Prospect 5691.

Spring clean-up sale of serviceable used trucks. A. C. Whitefield, 427 West 42d St.

Great Bargains in Tires, Tubes, Sundries, at 1,704 Broadway, before removal, April 1.

1915 Reo Touring, 4-cylinder, bargain. Reo Company, 54th St. and Broadway.

1915 Reo Touring, 6-cylinder, bargain. Reo Company, 54th St. and Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard, 1915, Rolls-Royce landaulet for rental; owner drives in uniform; reasonable. Mr. Davis, 338 5th Av., care of Martin & Martin.

Packard landaulet limousine; hour, month; reasonable. Curran, 12 East 85th St. Lenox 8176.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Up-to-date Packards; day, month. Ask for Ortenblad, 218 West 65th St. Col. 8258.

Packard limousine; hour or month; very low rates. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Town limousine, late model; $260 monthly to reliable party. 5358 Columbus.

Up-to-date 6-7 passenger touring, hour or trip. Lenox 8603.

Automobiles Wanted.

Packards Wanted—Will take your car, allow you certain amount of riding daily, and stand all expenses as payment for same. E. P., Times Harlem.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Marmon or Mercer speedster wanted; not older than 1914 model; dealers need not answer. K 7 Times.

Automobile Storage.

F. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 553-566 W. 58th St. Col. 8490

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A., Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7930 802 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 230 West 54th St., Victoria and touring tops, slip covers, automobile coach work repairs of all kinds.

Portable Garages.

Garages, $71; steel; absolutely fireproof; easily erected; catalogue. Kaseman, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

HERF JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 167 B'way, N. Y., 194 Montague St., B'klyn.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON, Real Estate, 1 WEST 34TH ST.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

A1 investment, new 10-family apartment, Fordham Heights, no trade, but little cash; say $5,000 cash will answer; finest renting section; we recommend this purchase! H. A. DOUGLAS & CO., GRAND CONCOURSE, CORNER 187TH ST.

To Rent.—At Spuyten Duyvil, 16-room house and garage; electricity, water, and hardwood floors; about one and one-half acres; garden; fruit trees. L. A. C., L 238 Times Downtown.

Store, 3d Av. near 149th St.; will sell, lease; the rent nearly half what it's worth now. Blum, 2,040 3d Av. Telephone 4068 Melrose.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

I am winding up an estate and am authorized to offer for sale, at any reasonable figure, premises:

501 West 113th St., northwest corner Amsterdam Av., 50x100, five-story apartment house; very little cash.

73 West 69th St., 18x100, five-story private house.

138 West 58d St., 19.6x100, four-story private house.

236 Central Park West, 20x100, five-story private house.

For further information apply to Herman Lubetkin, 38 Park Row. Telephone Cortlandt 23. Full commission to brokers.

51 Audubon Av., (168th St.)—Two-family, 14-room house; could be used for boarding house; hot-water heat; one block from subway station; immediate possession; rent, $65 monthly. Apply on premises or George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1936.

For Sale—Six-story double apartment house on Washington Heights; all modern conveniences; phone in every apartment; thirty thousand dollars cash will swing this; balance first and second mortgages. You cannot afford to pass this up if you want a good return on your money and safety for principal; principals only. K 102 Times.

Modern manufacturing plant, about 180,000 feet space, suitable for any business, for rent or sale, cheap; easy terms to suit purchaser; will finance any successful concern purchasing. Apply Room 714, 56 Pine St.

Twelve-story mercantile building, fully rented, 21st St., near 4th Av., for sale or exchange to close trustee accounts; bargain for quick purchaser. Address Room 2114, 30 East 42d St.

For sale by original owners, with subordination of equity, west side plot, ready for immediate improvement. Frederick Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St.

Absolute key to corner; finest east side residence section, below 88th St.; small dwelling; low price; principals only. Snowber & Smith, 2,190 Broadway, (78th.)

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Fine opportunity for builder; two lots with three frame houses, near 157th St. subway. Charles E. Fay, Executor, Stamford, Conn.

BIG BARGAIN.
This private dwelling, 9 rooms and bath, for $5,900, $2,800 cash, balance mortgage. 236 West 127th St.

$3,000 cash, balance mortgage, buys four-story double flat, near Manhattan Av.; net income $1,200. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Attractive bargains in private dwellings, sale or rent, west side, above 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (103d.)

162d, 550 West, (Near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,378 Broadway, (147th St.)

Two-family brownstone, 3-story and basement for sale or exchange. Owner, 129 E. 121st.

Want walkup apartment, Manhattan or Bronx, for free and clear lots and cash. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

West 130th St.—Plot, 4,500 square feet, $12,000. Room 1,726, Woolworth Building.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Corner Shore Road and 93d St., an elegant piece of property known as Bay Cliff Villa; contains three buildings, plot 100x125 feet to Marine Av.; main building has 16 rooms; one in rear, large dining room, 5 bedrooms, and one adjoining 5 bedrooms; has been occupied by boarders for twenty years. John A. Deraimes, Hotel St. George, 51 Clark St., Brooklyn Heights.

Washington Park.—Fine location; 3-story-and-basement stone front dwelling; 10 rooms and bath; 22x100; $10,500; only $4,500 cash required. DAVENPORT REAL ESTATE CO., INC., Fulton and South Oxford Sts., Brooklyn.

For Rockaway.—Furnished house, 10 rooms; all improvements; fireproof garage; rent $450 a season. P. O. Box 473, Far Rockaway, L. I.

Lots for sale, near Sea Beach subway stations; ripe for improvements. LAMORE CO., Woolworth Building.

Owner must sell, best offer accepted, three building lots, Vanderveer Crossing, Brooklyn; one block from subway. M 282 Times.

A high-class semi-detached 12-room house, with garage; plot 30x150; good neighborhood. Owner, 149 Times Downtown.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Brokers and Manufacturers, Attention!—Desirable plot, over four lots, corner Boulevard and Pointer Ave.; size about 109x110; will sell at a bargain; adapted for improvements with factories or tenements. Marcus L. Ock, 135 Broadway. 'Phone Cortlandt 3945.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE AT ROCKAWAY Park.—17 bedrooms, 2 baths, 14 bathhouses; one block of station, half block from ocean; unfurnished; terms reasonable; representative on premises Sunday. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Newly decorated Queen Anne cottage, modern improvements; all large, light, airy rooms; big plot for garden and chickens; only 30 minutes out; owner will sell to quick buyer cheap for $150 down and $17 monthly. B. Altman, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Will sacrifice large plot, fully improved; all assessments paid; sewer, water, gas, electricity, &c.; bathing privileges; small cash payment, balance easy payments. North Shore, 116 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

For sale at a bargain, at New Dorp, Staten Island, near railroad station and trolley, frame dwelling on brick foundation; slate roof; 12 rooms and bath; cement cellar; electric light, hot-air furnace, modern plumbing; frame garage; situated on corner plot 120x100. Address J. H. Dawson, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Modern stucco house, seven to nine rooms, two bathrooms; hardwood floors, electricity, hot water heat; half-hour from city; gold garage; rents from $35 to $50. Errington, 31 Townsend Av., Clifton, Staten Island. Telephone 885 Tompkinsville.

Ten lots, house, all improvements; corner lot, 50x100; bungalow lot, 23x80; for sale. Westerleigh, Staten Island, 808 Jewett Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Factory wanted, about 150,000 square feet, heavy construction; must have water, rail shipping facilities. Airmor Co., 100 Broadway.

Want a 50-foot garage erected, 72d to 110th St., west side. Good tenant waiting with cash security. Address "GARAGE," Box 146 Times.

PRIVATE HOUSES WANTED, EAST SIDE, 59th to 96th St. Owners send particulars. DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., 86th St. Phone Lenox 3000.

Tenements, (Manhattan,) hot and cold water; all cash if necessary. B. A. Ottenberg, Real Estate, 27 Cannon St.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 8th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Five-story loft building, exceptionally well lighted floors, on broad street, within quick access downtown shipping facilities; owner extends attractive exchange proposition for unimproved or improved, unincumbered property Manhattan or Bronx. Particulars from Walter M. Lord, 100 Broadway.

Four lots, excavated, ready for builder, one block west of Broadway and Van Cortlandt Park, to exchange for small modern private residence; Westchester or Long Island preferred. Owner, M 363 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Dyckman lots in exchange for Amsterdam Av. store and flat building. WILLIAM R. WARE, Broadway and 86th.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MONEY ADVANCED
on notes, commercial accounts, assignments of rents, negotiable storage receipts, and other collaterals. Royal Company of New York, Private Bankers, 95 Nassau St.

A builder, with option on Long Island City lots, wants to obtain a first mortgage loan of $150,000 at 5½ per cent. on a loft building to be erected for light manufacturing concerns at present located in Manhattan; land and building cost $250,000. Responsible Builder, Box M 343 Times Annex.

WITH BUILDING LOANS.
Several unrestricted.
Owner, 888 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

FOR MORTGAGE LOANS SEE S. A. ISRAEL, 35 NASSAU ST.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Bronxville, N. Y.—Building material has advanced 10 to 30 per cent. Have for sale two houses recently completed at prices less than cost of production today; 10 rooms and 3 baths, 8 rooms and 2 baths. May we show them to you? The Bronck Co., Inc., Owners and Builders.

Most attractive; high elevation; beautiful trees; picturesque surroundings; 35 minutes out; near station, Sound, and yacht club; modern stucco house, 7 large rooms, fireplace; outside rubblestone chimney; all improvements; $7,000; terms. Personal, Suite 500, 299 Broadway.

GREENACRES, SCARSDALE.
Unusual opportunity; English cottage, 7 rooms, 2 baths, shower, fireproof garage, steam heat, electricity, gas, open fireplaces, high; plot 85x150; trees; near golf, tennis, and station; 40 minutes Harlem Division; sell $11,500; small amount cash needed; costs less than to rent. Cottage, M 15 Times.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Completely furnished house to rent for a year; ten rooms and bath; lot 50 feet by 147 feet; garage; near Sound and forty minutes from Grand Central Station; rent $90; possession May 1; seen by appointment at New Rochelle. Address K 71 Times.

New Colonial house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; large corner plot; 300 feet elevation; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 60 trains daily; best of golf, schools, churches; will sacrifice to immediate purchaser. Chas. E. Heitman, 25 Broad St. Broad 994.

New Rochelle.—Most desirable location in Beachmont Park; wonderful view of the Sound; attractive colonial dwelling of 11 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, garage; grounds 1 acre; trees, shrubs, garden. Address owner, W. H. Mason, 226 Fourth Av., N. Y. Phone 1225 Gramercy.

For rent furnished, ten-room house, garage, and stable; excellent plumbing, hot water heat; six acres ground; large shade trees; orchard; 1-3 miles from Scarsdale Station. Address Room 405, 7 East 42d. Telephone Murray Hill 6677.

FOR SALE.
House, eight rooms and bath; plot 125x210 feet; entrance on two streets; large barns; fruit trees; suitable for contractor, truck, or chicken farm; no agents. Address Owner, 454 South 9th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale—In highly restricted section, handsome Colonial house, modern in every respect; might consider exchange for income property. For further particulars write P. O. Box 174, Yonkers.

BEECHMONT.—Roomy house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; gas and electricity; garage; fruit, garden, trees, shrubbery; lot 100x225; $15,500. T. N. Benedict, 46 Lawton St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dunwoodie, on Putnam main line, 45 minutes to Cortlandt St., 6 rooms, every modern improvement; large plot; rent $35 from May 1. Theodore R. Heinrichs, Radford Building, Yonkers.

Owner will sacrifice new eight-room Colonial house; large plot; convenient transportation; desirable neighborhood; New Rochelle. M 269 Times Downtown.

COAL LANDS for sale cheap; 1,200 acres Clearfield County, Penn.; $12 per acre; absolutely clear title. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Irvington-on-Hudson.—Beautiful year-around home, 10-room house; garage; spacious grounds, immense trees, shrubbery; moderate lease or sale. Fred'k L. Hurt, 170 West 74th.

Furnished house, 3 acres, garage, garden, 6 master's rooms, 3 servants' rooms, 4 baths; rent, $1,500, June 1-October. J. L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Summer residence wanted, Westchester County, within 30 minutes from Grand Central; must have four master bedrooms and garage. Robbins, 1 West 93d St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
Furnished—unfurnished—sale.
JAMES L. TAYLOR,
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

At White Plains.—Furnished house to rent for the Summer, 4 or 5 months, $150 per month; 9 rooms; good neighborhood; convenient to trolley and station. Prigge, 7 Cromwell Place.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots, Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Hudson River,
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 R. R.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Unsurpassed opportunity for golf course; 110 acres of beautiful undulating land, within 20 miles of Grand Central Terminal; surrounded by trolleys on two sides; 10 minutes from station at handsome Harlem division; mortgage at Tuckahoe; price right; liberal mortgage, 4½ per cent. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale—Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; plot 70x145; in Lawrence Park; price, $11,000. Frank Ferris, Bronxville, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

California type bungalow of 6 rooms and bath, interior modern and up-to-date in every detail; mission and hardwood finish; artistic gas and electric fixtures; fine kitchen and bath; steam heat; paneled walls, &c.; extra large bedrooms; open fireplace; extensive veranda, commanding view of water and country; large cellar and garage built in one; owner will decorate to suit; and set in variety of plants, shrubbery, and hedge; walking distance to harbor and trolley; 40 minutes from city; will take $250 cash, and balance can be arranged conveniently; guaranteed title. Harbor Bungalow, Box 108 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE ON SOUND—3½ acres, splendid home, private beach, BARGAIN. For rent, furnished or unfurnished, desirable homes, every improvement; surroundings unsurpassed; 25 minutes to Pennsylvania Station. Edwin P. Roe, Whitestone, L. I.

Long Island City, Jackson Av., near Bridge Plaza and Electric Building.—Choice factory plot, 20,000 square feet; railroad switch; $35,000; full commission brokers; build factory responsible tenant. Judson A. Harrington, 47 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 1482.

Little house near the water, complete for $950, on terms of $75 down and $10 monthly; 2 blocks from trolley, stores, and bay; good-sized plot of ground; title guaranteed. B. Johnson, 8 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

For Rent for Summer.—Nine-room house, all improvements, furnished, at East Setauket, L. I.; good boating and fishing. Particulars apply Mr. E. S. Hulse, 5,955 Alder St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

A 1916 L. I. LIST MAILED.
Acreage, bungalows, farms, houses, some furnished. SHORE FRONTS A SPECIALTY. CODLING, Northport, L. I., and 217 B'way, N. Y. C.

Little old-fashioned hill-top bungalow, grand view of country; will sell cheap to party that will make necessary repairs on terms of $75 cash, and balance $12 monthly. B. Treiss, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Owner's handsome all-the-year-round home to rent for the season; beautiful grounds and garden; forty-five miles from N. Y. on Great South Bay; $900. Apply Wilson Foshay, 57 Greene St., N. Y. City.

AT ISLIP.—7 ROOMS, CELLAR, WATER, GAS, BARN, AND FRUIT; LOT 72x155; A1 LOCATION; $2,400, $1,100 CASH. L. H., BOX 454 B, ISLIP, L. I.

MANHASSET and Plandome, on Manhasset Bay; send for complete list of houses for sale and rent. L. G. Shields, 18 East 34th St., New York. Tel. 4030—Murray Hill.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity; fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

Freeport.—Furnished for Summer, 10 rooms, 2 baths, large garage, fine shade, finest location, $750. Clarence A. Edwards, opposite depot.

SUBURBAN HOMES.—30 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted, refined; $4,900 to $7,500; send for "Spring List." QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 Broadway. 3876 Cort.

Fine old bungalow, 55 minutes from centre of city; running water and electricity; high location; large grounds; $200 cash; balance $15 per month. B. Glen, 243 West 34th St.

To Let—Water-front property with large dock and loft, with traveling crane, Long Island City. Tel. 804 Astoria.

Belle Harbor.—New 8-room house; $5,000 equity; might consider exchange or second mortgage. P 78 Times.

Good houses at low prices and easy terms, direct from builder. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Splendid building lot near station, half hour out; $150; terms; will arrange loan to build. Owner, X 325 Times Annex.

Jersey City.—Minute from Summit station; two-family house; all improvements; $1,200 cash, balance $15 monthly. P 40 Times.

Will build house, bungalow, near station, on terms like rent; 30 minutes out; plots $150. Builder, X 336 Times Annex.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A.A.—MUST BE SOLD.
The finest house in New Jersey for the money; contains 7 rooms, sleeping porch, tile bath, open brick fireplace, large living room, beam ceiling in dining room, hardwood trim, parquet floors, white enamel kitchen and pantry, bedrooms in white; located on large plot of ground, very high; beautiful view; first-class neighborhood; schools, churches, and stores, convenient; all improvements; 30 minutes from New York; commutation rate, $4.37; two railroads and a trolley; must be seen to be appreciated; easy terms; full information given on request.
Richard Palmer, 134 West 65th, N. Y. C.

Cranford home at less than cost to build; up-to-date residence, 6 rooms and bath; gas, electricity, steam heat, &c.; $25 a month pays for this new home, ready to move into tomorrow; sacrifice for $3,450; large corner plot, in excellent neighborhood; very little cash necessary; only 35 minutes out. H. T. Horace, 3 Day St., New York City. Tel. Cort. 7530.

JERSEY TOWN, 12 MILES FROM N. Y.
BUILDER'S OPPORTUNITY.
47 lots on two sides of street; all improvements down to this property; lots extra deep; money to be made; there are now 400 peach trees; 10-room house; barn; trees will bring an income that will more than pay expenses until you start to operate. GILBERT ELLIOTT, Owner, 165 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1621 Cort.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
To purchase a modest nine-room attractive home, splendidly located on Roosevelt Manor, Cranford. You can buy at a bargain price on monthly payments (about same as ordinary rent) and wake up some morning and find you own the property. Situated at Cranford, N. J., ¾ hour from City Hall, N. Y., 20 trains daily. Address G. W. MASON, 44 E. 23d St., N. Y. Sold to settle estate.

RUTHERFORD.—$4,800; new house, seven large, pleasant rooms thoroughly constructed, best materials; excellent, convenient neighborhood of New York business people; all improvements; modern heating; polished oak double floors; tile bath; finest fixtures; shade trees on grounds; $5,000 cash. VAN MATER, Shafer Building, Rutherford.

AN ESTATE TO BE CLOSED OUT offers an unusual bargain; beautifully located, at Cranford, N. J., in perfect condition, 12-room house; hot-water heater, two baths; all conveniences; must be seen to be appreciated. Send for full particulars to owner; 20 trains daily; ¾ hour from City Hall, N. Y. Address J. Meehan, P. O. Box 304, Madison Square, N. Y. A good investment.

Sacrifice Sale.—28-acre N. J. farm, near river, 20 miles north of Trenton; 14 acres, tillable, including one acre rich garden; 6-room stone house; stable; absolute sale to best offer next 30 days; suitable for Summer vacation, home, or foreigner who will work and wants to be independent. Geo. W. Cooper, 89 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A HOUSEBOAT
for sale; made from a very large schooner; beautiful inside; fine long deck; can be seen in Roslyn Harbor, L. I.; price $2,500. Address Mrs. K. B. Newell, 29 South Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J. Tel. Montclair 412 M.

BARGAIN.—78-acre farm at Princeton Junction, N. J.; nicely situated; stone road; half-mile station; sandy loam soil; all new buildings; 6-room house, bath, heat, windmill, running brook, telephone, large outbuildings; excellent train service; price $9,000. Geo. Rule, Princeton, N. J.

AT CENTRE.
Four-story brick building, exceptionally heavy construction. Especially adapted for plumbing or hardware supply house; in wholesale district. At all freight stations. Rent reasonable. ACT QUICKLY. FEIST & FEIST, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Modern hollow tile, stucco house; twelve rooms and attic; two baths; acre corner plot. Trees, garage, fine ground, private park; cheerful surroundings; liberal terms, or will exchange $11,000 equity for N. Y. property. Owner, M 320 Times Downtown.

ALLENHURST.—Corner Speir and Norwood Avs. Beautiful residence; magnificently furnished; 12 spacious rooms, 3 baths; large veranda; lawn with shade trees; garage with chauffeur's rooms; reasonable rent by estate or will sell. Apply Emanuel Blumenstiel, Executor, 165 Broadway. Telephone 3857—Cortlandt.

Beautiful Suburban Home.—Two-acre plot; lawn, garden, fruit, shade trees; 14 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; garage, stable; 37 minutes out, on Jersey Central; near station; $12,000; want offer. Owner, Room

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Academy 813. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

Seven-room mahogany furnished apartment till October; excellent transportation; lots of air and light; $100. Telephone Riverside 1174. 330 West 95th St., Apt. 34.

157th Broadway subway, (35 Fort Washington Av.)—Beautifully furnished five-room apartment; high-class elevator building; sacrifice. Apt. C.

323 West 120th St.—Sublet 3-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; or will sacrifice fine furniture. Call Monday, 4 to 8:30. Apt. 104.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUNNY 8-room apartment; elevator; everything COMPLETE; all outside rooms; near Central Park; long or short time. 15 West 91st St.

120th, 434 West.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, modern, opposite Columbia University; furnished, $50; unfurnished, $40; sublet immediately. Larson.

Apartment 6, The Rockingham, (southeast corner 58th St. and Broadway.)—Eight furnished rooms and bath, from May 1 to Sept. 1; rent reasonable.

Handsomely furnished six-room elevator front apartment, 166th St. and Broadway, a bargain; leaving town; references required and given. Telephone Audubon 5591. P. D. Keller.

176th, 611 West.—Furnished, seven large, light rooms, two baths, running water in bedroom; southern exposure; piano; $70; going out of town. Fritchmann.

72d, 209 West.—Unusually attractive 4-room apartment, beautifully furnished, in modern, high-class building, exceptional location, to sublet at $130 per month. Cowley.

645 WEST END AV.
Sublet elegantly furnished or unfurnished apartment, (3D,) 6 rooms, 3 baths, to Oct. 6; one block Hudson River and B'way subway.

Convent Avenue, 436 (149th.)—Two room, kitchenette apartment, completely furnished; high-class elevator house; $35. Audubon 1948. Superintendent.

169th, 301 West, (Riverside.)—Seven unusual rooms; southern exposure; Summer. 7-A.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE,
Sublet
two rooms and bath, corner, overlooking Gramercy Park, $85, including service; meals served in rooms if desired; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 48 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

1,155 PARK AV.,
corner 92d Street.
12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

Three - room, non-housekeeping apartment, service; attractive quarters for two men; Stuyvesant Park. 222 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 3024.

BROADWAY, 2,128.
Two and three small rooms, with bath. Maid service.

Madison Av., 2,032. (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $35, light, outside rooms.

28TH ST., 28 EAST,
Near 5th Av.; modern building.
Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

162 East 36th St.—Elegant, steamheated, corner apartment, seven large, light rooms; rent $60. Apply janitor.

Sunny two-room apartment, bath; reasonable. 980 Madison Av. (76th.) Mrs. H.

6-7-8 rooms, $1,700 to $2,250. Fireproof apartments, 125 East 76th St.

6 rooms, sublet, southern exposure, $90. W. H. Roonie, 55 East 76th St.

Attractive two rooms and bath, kitchenette; entrance floor; $75 month. 45 East 30th.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., Stockholder's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny, southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans; seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, Attorneys, 42 Broadway, New York.

Broadway, s e cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 3700 John.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

207 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

36TH STREET, 52 TO 56 WEST.
Two and three rooms and bath. Kitchenette Apartments, steam heat, electric light, shower baths and all improvements; rents $40 to $45. A. A. HAGEMAN, 57 West 36th St.

St. Nicholas Av., 574, (corner 139th.)—Charming spacious elevator apartments, with every modern improvement: 2 rooms, $30 to $35; 4 rooms, $45 to $50; 5 rooms, $60 to $65.

Two rooms and bath, unfurnished, in non-housekeeping apartment; dining room in house; meals excellent but not compulsory; maid service. Address R. S. Robbins, 309 West 86th St., near the Drive.

Five rooms and bath, most modern conveniences; all-night elevator service; $50 per month; present occupant leaving city. Inquire Apartment 60, 437 Fort Washington Av.

Six large rooms and bath in elevator apartment house; central location on the Heights; price, $50 per month. Apply Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Telephone 9700 Schuyler.

Two five-room apartments to be sublet, separate or together, seventh floor; all light rooms, above neighboring roofs, in fireproof house, near Columbia University. Apply Superintendent, 106 Morningside Drive.

LAUREL COURT.
Elevator, day, night service; showers, mail chute; five rooms, very light, airy; top floor; $45. 552 West 141st.

7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
ELEVATOR APTS. LARGE ROOMS.
306 ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 150TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way. (147th.)

A.A.—I specialize leasing apartments of every description; state your requirements. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d. Columbus 8881.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.
Near Broadway; attractive six, seven-room apartments, every improvement; $30-$39. Superintendent.

157th St., 602 West, Apt. 6D.—Sublet, six elegant rooms and bath; elevator; steam heat, modern; low rent; lease can be renewed.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
130-132 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent, $35-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

To Sublet.—312 Manhattan Av., (corner 113th St.,) 7 room elevator apartment; no reasonable offer will be refused. Freidus, 3,624 Broadway.

Attractive four rooms, sublet; southern exposure; new house. Apartment 53, 642 West 172d St. 9980 Audubon. Marsh.

West End Av., 850, (near 102d.)—High-class elevator apartment, 8 rooms, bath; parquet floors, $1,100 to $1,200; brokers protected.

Morningside Drive, 114.—4-room front apartment, facing Morningside Park. See Superintendent.

Sublet April 1, four-room elevator apartment; silk outside rooms; reasonable rent. 717 West 177th St., inquire Mrs. Holliday.

1226 St., 508 West, at 191st St. Broadway subway station; new high-class house, 5 rooms; $45.

Just one ten-room apartment, three baths; all light, sunny; exceptional location; moderate. 67 Riverside Drive, corner 79th.

THE NORMAN, 37 West 93d.
Seven rooms, two baths, seventh floor, facing south; view unobstructed.

10th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment, Ormonde. Apartment 5 East.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 2,920 Broadway.

183 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

115th, 307 West.—7 light rooms, bath, steam, telephone, near subway; $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 501 West 155th St.

36th, 40 West.—Large living rooms, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; electric.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $900 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 158th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $2,000-$1,500. 702 West 75th St.

Sublet, six large rooms, two baths. Southold Apartments, 100th St., (Broadway,) Collum.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

To sublet immediately; leaving city; beautiful corner; southwestern exposure; five rooms; most attractive; modern; University Heights section, N. Y. City; suburban trains, subway, etc.; fine residential neighborhood; rent, $49. Mason, 95 West 183d St. Phone, Fordham 778.

SUBLET $60, (Reg., $85).
7 LARGE, OUTSIDE ROOMS, SOUTHWEST CORNER; TOP FLOOR; MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT. ALEXANDER, 40 MORNINGSIDE AV. (CORNER 118TH ST.)

Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

29th, 347 West.—Attractive floor; six large light rooms and bath.

186th St., 622 West.—6 rooms, bath, to lease, $45 month; 3d floor, front. Janitor.

Attractive five-room apartment sublet, May 1 or before. 605 West 156th St., Apt. 62.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

835-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Bronx.

Grand Concourse, 196th St.—New up-to-date apartments; 5 large rooms; every improvement; $40. Apply on premises.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Family three adults, absolutely responsible, will sublet handsomely furnished apartment from private party only; on or near Central Park; will pay $400 month; apartment wanted Sept. 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917; leaving city, sign lease now, take possession Sept. 1; give full particulars and when apartment can be inspected. Adults, J 154 Times.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
for Spring and Summer by man and wife, two or three furnished rooms with bath; southern or eastern exposure; east side, central. Answer, stating price and details, to P. O. Box 209, Haverford, Penn.

Wanted, by responsible party with small family, well-furnished apartment from March 24 to April 30; must have 2 bedrooms and maid's room; west side, Manhattan, near subway; state full particulars. R. J., 23 Beaver St., Room 1,128.

Have clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, long or short leases, choice localities.
CLARK REALTY CO.,
30 E. 42d St. Murray Hill 5892.

Reliable party wants four or five rooms, furnished apartment, for Summer; reasonable rent. L. O'Neill, Room 1,202 35 Broad St.

Wanted—Small furnished apartment near Central Park, Broadway, or Riverside Drive, between 50th and 150th Sts; in answer give full particulars. K 112 Times.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

Rooms or small apartment, furnished or unfurnished, for three adults; permanent if suited; between 37th St. and 42d St., Lexington and 6th Avs.; references exchanged. Address Box K 125 Times.

Will sublease apartment, 5 to 7 rooms, east or west side, south 86th St.; good chance for party having lease to sublet to small private Christian family. Answer, stating particulars. Responsible, M 12 Times.

Apartment, by May 1, 6 to 7 rooms, west side, 70th to 90th St., Amsterdam to West End, two to three-year lease; rent, $1,200-$1,300; references. Particulars, P 15 Times.

Wanted, six-room elevator apartment, unfurnished, to October, 90th to 116th West, concessions; highest reference. K 177 Times.

Wanted, small apartment or studio bedroom, bath, kitchenette; quiet neighborhood, below 96th St.; rent under $40 per month; references. K 174 Times.

Six or seven rooms, either ground floor or first floor, corner, on Broadway; from May 1. L 101 Times.

On April 1, unfurnished five or six-room apartment, N. Y. M 304 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes Broadway; 5c. fare.
Lovely furnished rooms, suites; all comforts. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, Staten Island.—Large and small rooms; delightful trip on water; 40 minutes to New York; accessible train or trolley.

Westchester County.

Colonial, 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large rooms, excellent table; select; beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Real home, with private family, for responsible business man; 38 minutes from Penn. Station; telephone; sun parlor; kind attention shown elderly or convalescent person. Mrs. W. Meyer, Garden City, L. I.

GRADUATE NURSE, having comfortable home, can give best of care and board to chronic invalids. 141 86th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lady, alone, has comfortable home; excellent table; several baths. Reasonable, Cedarhurst, L. I.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
48-45 South Walnut St.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms.
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $18 to $30.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $10 to $15.

SPECIAL.
Special reductions from above rates to those leasing by the year, thus making prices equal to those of ordinary boarding houses, although accommodations are those of first-class hotel.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
46 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

East Orange, 12 N. Arlington Av.
THE COLONIAL.
A delightfully located family house, only one minute from trolley and station.
Mighty handy when in a hurry.
Two-room suites with bath, also singly.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Private home sanitarium for all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care, and invalids; modern home; large grounds; bounteous table; automobile rides; wheel chairs; attentive nurses; experienced physician; references; circular.

Summit.—Altitude, 500 feet; large porches and grounds; near station; 35 minutes to Hudson Tubes; $20 and up for two; references. Phone 386J. Address 16 Norwood Av.

A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated at the best conducted and located boarding house in Caldwell. Mary E. Jacobus, Hillside House, Caldwell, N. J.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1588.

New York State.

THE VAUGHAN TEACHERS' REST.
Picturesquely situated on west bank of Hudson River, 12 miles south of West Point; extensive and unobstructed mountain, river views, 7 acres ground, abundant shade; 8 attractive cottages; all the comforts of a refined home, steam heat; home table; exceptional library; moderate rates for teachers, others desiring rest, recreation; ideal centre walking parties. Further information address The Vaughan Teachers' Rest, Tomkins Cove-on-Hudson, N. Y.

A LARGE modern home in fine country surroundings elevation; accessible; superior accommodations; also large bungalow. The Hillsdr, Highland, N. Y.. Booklet.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food or trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths; steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses. Booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, in private family or small farm reached by Hudson River R. R., two connecting rooms, on second floor, with board, $25 weekly, for middle aged lady and maid; references required. Reply to K 100 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

54TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
ROOM; BOARD; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

45TH, 27 EAST.—Large, sunny rooms; private bath; newly decorated; gentlemen only.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

60TH, 116 EAST.—Large, small rooms; every modern improvement; excellent table; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

LADY leaving city wishes sublet corner suite, sitting room, two bedrooms, bath; exclusive house, board included; in Fifties, block east Fifth Av.; possession April 1st or earlier. Particulars, Leland, 1 West 34th.

MADISON AV., 783.—Couple, with elegant home in exclusive neighborhood, will accommodate one or two adults with or without board; first-class; price reasonable.

MADISON AV. 213.—Large room, with private bath; table guests accommodated; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam; electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms, with or without bath; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bathroom, running water; excellent table; moderate.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Suite, parties desiring comfortable home, with refined surroundings, electricity, private baths, steam heat; Southern cooking.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; running water; twin beds; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

71ST, 62 WEST.—HIGH-CLASS BOARD; BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS; $10-$15 UP.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautifully situated, next Central Park, single rooms and en suite; very elegantly furnished; refined surrounding; cuisine and service unexcelled; references exchanged.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE TILE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; $10-$18 UP.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private bath; steam; electricity; telephone.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large front room; single room; delightful location; excellent table.

76TH, 246-248 WEST.—Newly furnished; large, small rooms; bath; exceptional table board.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Medium room, steam, phone; excellent board; first-class house.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Attractive suites, (will divide,) twin beds, private baths, velvet carpets, gray and white enameled furniture; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 152 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., WEST.—Refined home for one or two ladies or girls; chaperonage if desired; reasonable. Phone Schuyler 2850.

80TH, 223 WEST.—One elegantly furnished room, suitable for gentleman, near bath; one small room, with private bath; board optional; one block from 70th St. subway; first-class elevator apartment.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bathroom; constant hot water; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms, one with bath room, southern exposure; excellent table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny, second, third floor front rooms; private family.

82D, 130 WEST.—Desirable rooms; hot and cold water; large closets; with board.

82D, 52 WEST.—Double room; board; running water; electric light; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Large room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room, newly decorated, with dressing room; home cooking; terms reasonable to business people.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Unusually fine, large sunny room, bath, meals; superior home.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

92D ST., 4 WEST.—Refined, comfortable home; gentlemen or business people; excellent board; table guests; private family. Jacobs.

92D, 60 WEST.—Splendid opportunity to secure double, medium room; large dining room; excellent table, service.

93D, (690 West End Av.)—Suite, one flight up, bath, furnished or unfurnished; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; excellent meals; table boarders; telephone; reference.

95TH AND BROADWAY, Block from Subway.—Light outside room, private family; excellent board; gentleman preferred; references. B 72 Times Annex.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Room adjoining bath; two men; excellent table. Maslin.

102D, 253 WEST.—Salon floor, private bath; also single room and bath; elegantly furnished; attractive and convenient location. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Modern private residence, affording luxurious economy; spacious, sunshiny, double and single rooms; bath; beautifully furnished; steam, electricity; constant hot water; substantial board.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Large room, private bath, southern exposure; excellent table board.

117TH, 42 WEST.—Broadway subway, 116th; two rooms with board; private house.

121ST, 154 WEST.—Accommodations with refined Americans; excellent table; references; telephone; reduced rates.

141ST, 600 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; private family; gentleman. Apt. 22.

144TH, 510 WEST.—Furnished rooms, elevator apartment; electric lights, showers. Corin.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 one, $14 up two; suite of two rooms $20 up; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

MANHATTAN AV., 149.—Attractive furnished room, board, for two, private family; elevator. Craig.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Pleasant, cozy, steam-heated double room; superior board; exceptionally desirable; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (Cor. 94th.)—Attractive room; homelike; excellent cuisine. Apartment 4.

TABLE BOARDERS SOLICITED.
78D, 280 WEST.—Elegant, artistic home place of exceptional excellence; superior table d'hote dinners, 50c.; breakfast, luncheons, proportionate rates; single meals, kind you like, never tire of, at quite a less cost than at hotels and restaurants.

WEST END AV., 379, (Corner 78d.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; will rent large, handsomely furnished room with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

WEST END AV., 531, (95th.)—Attractive double room, steam heat, electricity; superior table; references exchanged; table guests.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Delirable rooms; excellent table board.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

ROOM, large and airy, with private bath, furnished or unfurnished, with meals, by man of 50, in a strictly private, cheerful family of adults; with automobile accommodation preferred. Reply, stating full details and remuneration desired; otherwise not considered. K 134 Times.

Widower with two school girls wants board, furnished or unfurnished; widow, pianist; garden privilege preferred; not too far from Post-Graduate Hospital, Manhattan. W., 200 E. 24d St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires homelike accommodations with private bath, above 72d., east of Central Park; highest references. P 18 Times.

Gentleman desires room and board in private Spanish family; west side; state terms. M 278 Times Downtown.

BOARD.—Room and board; gentleman; small family preferred; state terms. M 323 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; telephone; extra hot water boiler.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up, excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

34TH, 121 EAST.—Rooms, private baths; central; splendid neighborhood; near Hotel Vanderbilt.

41ST ST., 11 EAST.—Small, sunny rooms; business women. Murray Hill 7051.

43D, 11 EAST.—Beautiful large room, furnished or unfurnished; two rooms, private bath.

51ST ST., (586 Lexington Av.)—Elegant sunny back parlor, private house; absolute cleanliness; conveniences; breakfast; moderate terms; telephone.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; running water, electric light; references exchanged.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant 2d floor south front room; modern; select location; $8.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electric lights; home comforts; desirable surroundings; telephone.

MADISON AV., 222, (near 36th.)—Comfortably furnished, clean rooms; telephone; $5 up.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private bath; phone, electricity, gas.

West Side.

10TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, well heated; telephone.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam; telephone; references.

34TH, 219 WEST.—Single room; steam, electricity, phone, shower; elevator; modern; private; $5. Mitchell, 5th floor rear. Greeley 2369.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional.

49TH, 59 WEST.—Two exceptionally desirable single rooms in private house; gentlemen only.

56TH, 205 WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Two unusually attractive rooms, lavatory; business persons preferred. Phone 2607 Circle.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Corner room, four windows, bath, telephone, steam, electricity, elevator.

57TH, 280 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; private lavatory, electricity, telephone, elevator. Keen.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern improvements; telephone, near Central Park.

57TH, 280 WEST.—Single room; showers; elevator; references. Sewell.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; victrola, piano. Plaza 8655.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Room and alcove, bath adjoining; refined; electricity; telephone; gentlemen.

63D, 7 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, sunny rooms; telephone; all conveniences; gentlemen, lady.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor; suitable two; $7; gentlemen. French.

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

68TH, (Central Park West.)—Attractive room, bath adjoining; breakfast; telephone. 2586 Columbus.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also large room, adjoining bath.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; single, en suite; all conveniences; strictly private house.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Select rooms for gentlemen; apartment parlor floor.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractive, large front room opposite bath; high-class apartment; business gentlemen; references. Phone Columbus 684, Apt. 1C.

72D, 154 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity, running water, telephone; references.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath; separate single room; electricity.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; parlor dining room.

72D, 121 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room, adjoining bath; suitable for one or two.

73D, 158 WEST.—Delightfully quiet, newly furnished rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

78D, 155 WEST.—Light front parlor, suitable physician or dentist; electricity; all improvements.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large room, with private bath, dressing room, board optional, to rent April 1; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms, first, second floors; private bath; doctor, dentist, studio; private; ideal location; very reasonable.

74TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large room, private bath, 2d floor; electricity; private family; references.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished residence; rooms, $5-$7; electricity; gentlemen.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Overlooking park, newly furnished residence, rooms with baths; $9-$12.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; phone.

75TH, 266 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exclusive small suite; private family; references. 7248 Columbus. Salbrine.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms; private bath; running water; $12, $6.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Unusually attractive room, adjoining bath; exclusive house; electricity; $6.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room; steam; elevator. Apt. 8.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms, with kitchenette, southern exposure, $50 monthly to October; maid service included.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny room, adjoining shower; small room; select; references.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large, medium rooms; refined house; reasonable.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable southern exposed rooms, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; references.

76TH, 142 WEST.—Bright rooms; telephone and reception room; $4 up; board optional.

79TH ST., (78 Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful rooms, private house, overlooking Hudson.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium room, steam, electricity, continuous hot water, $5.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Front parlor, suitable two; also small room. Phone Schuyler 9916.

80TH, 317 WEST.—Small room, private house; electricity, phone; gentlemen; references.

81ST, 169 WEST, (The Ingleside.)—Neatest, prettiest rooms, $3.50 up; warm, well kept; also housekeeping suite complete. Fuller.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, with lavatory, facing Broadway; exclusive apartment. HOLTON.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Well-furnished single room with lavatory; electricity, steam. Barney.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Comfortable room; one or two; electricity, steam; home comforts.

82D (451 West End Av.)—Large, comfortable front room; bath convenient; telephone. Lounsberry.

82D, 152 WEST.—Clean, comfortable large room; running water; alcove; telephone; references; $3.

82D, 53 WEST.—Back parlor, other rooms; homelike; telephone; private family.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Private parlor; housekeeping suite; rooms; running water; phone. Winters.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Front parlor, private bath; small room; electricity; private house.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive small, quiet room; running water; breakfast; refined home.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Large room; running water, electricity; meals optional; French cooking.

West Side.

88TH, 107 WEST.—Artistically furnished, quiet, bath; cultured family; refined party. George.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Medium, sunny front bedroom; telephone; near "L" and subway station.

88TH, 100 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, $3-$7; phone; steam; convenient. Agassiz.

88TH, 100 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, $3-$7; phone; steam; convenient. Agassiz.

89TH, 72 WEST.—Parlor, alcove bedroom; comfortable, homelike; no other roomers. Danielson.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny steam heated room; private family; $3; reference. Maslen.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, twin beds; small room, $4; electricity.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; well-heated suite; private bath; also single room; running water; southern exposure; convenient subway, elevator; private house; no children; references.

92ST, 54 WEST.—Private house near park; large front room, $7; electricity, telephone.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor, connecting bedroom; water, electricity, telephone; $8.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; private house; reasonable.

91ST ST., Broadway, 2,469.—Beautiful front room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 31.

91ST, 158 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, large, heated hall room; gentlemen; reference.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large room with dressing room; small room; well appointed house; excellent table; reasonable.

92D, 259 WEST.—Two front rooms; electricity, phone; one, two gentlemen. Odrovons.

93D, 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms, suitable for bachelors; private bath; continuous hot water supply; steam heat; private home; references.

93D, 148 WEST.—Large rooms with, without private baths; high-class house.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable room; southern exposure; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 311 WEST.—Superior accommodations for refined young gentleman; private home; references exchanged.

94TH, 124 WEST.—Elegant front and back parlor, all conveniences; gentlemen. Gadd.

94TH, 70 WEST.—Large rooms; running hot and cold water; all conveniences.

94TH ST., 66 WEST.—Room to one or two gentlemen; private house.

94TH, 106 WEST.—Large front room, one flight, suitable two; all conveniences.

96TH ST., 9 WEST.
Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; bath connecting; smaller rooms; board optional.

96TH, 301 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; electricity, telephone; express subway; $4-$6. Belasco.

97TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful room in modern apartment; private family; elevator. Schmidt.

99TH, 243 WEST (Cor. B'way.)—Newly furnished rooms; elevator; those seeking best. Harrison.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Large, light double rooms; hot and cold water; steam heat; main floor or basement; private entrance.

102D, 18 WEST.—Pleasant room, near subway and 6th Av. elevated; conveniences; breakfast optional; gentlemen. Browne.

105TH, 230 WEST.—Two front connecting rooms, single, en suite; breakfast optional. Beidler.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; electricity; elevator; subway; gentleman. Arbuckle.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Couple or two gentlemen; comfortable, congenial home; telephone. Pelham.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Large, attractive room; conveniences; Riveride Drive, 110th subway; gentleman. Blackman.

112TH ST., 605 WEST. Apartment 52.—Attractively furnished room; private family; references.

112TH, 523 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, together and single, outside, private lavatory; fireproof building. 110th, Broadway subway. Apartment 82.

112TH, 506 WEST.—Outside room; warm, sunny; bath; telephone; only $2.50. Willford.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Gentleman; room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity, phone, &c. Apartment 15.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Comfortable front room, subway, elevator, electricity; gentleman. Apt. 42.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive room, next bath; 110th subway; breakfast. Apt. 22; references.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Outside, sunny room, attractively furnished, all conveniences. Apartment 33.

115TH 410 WEST.—Parlor, $6; double or single beds; telephone. Schmitz.

115TH, 412 WEST.—Outside, sunny, heated rooms, next to bath; private family. Budds.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Beautiful front room; hot and cold water; small rear room; private house; references.

120TH, 434 WEST.—High-class room; privileges; refined lady; worth investigating. Dwyer.

121ST ST., 527 WEST.—Sunny furnished room; very desirable; also small room; kitchen privileges; optional. Mrs. Finch.

122D ST., at 497 Manhattan Av.—Nice rooms, genteel house, $2 weekly up, by an accommodating landlady, who will do her best to please; convenient to Broadway subway and 8th Av. elevated.

122D, 523 WEST, Apartment 54.—Comfortable rooms, $3 up; electricity, steam; elevator. Phone Morningside 5550.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable double room; every convenience; elegator, telephone. Crawford.

124TH ST., 538 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, running water, newly furnished, or single, $3.50; elevator apartment. Apartment 41.

124TH, 530 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, light room; phone; near Broadway. Chubb.

126TH, 612 WEST.—Warm, clean room, near subway; telephone; homelike; $4. Burton.

130TH, 540, corner Broadway.—Newly furnished; sunny rooms; single or suite. Hyde.

188TH, 606 WEST.—Five rooms, beautiful housekeeping equipment; phone, conveniences; private house.

140TH, 61 Hamilton Place.—Well-furnished front room, suitable couple, two gentlemen; convenient all transportation; Broadway subway, (137th.)

141ST, 605 WEST.—Outside room, elevator apartment; shower, electricity; gentleman; $3. Brown.

142D, 605 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; homelike surroundings; elevator, shower; reasonable. Scott.

142D, 600 WEST.—Single room; washstand; elevator, steam, telephone; gentleman. Apt. 42.

142D, 600 WEST.—Neatly furnished outside room; elevator apartment; telephone service; small family. Apartment 35.

142D, 600 WEST, APT. 45.—Large, outside room; lavatory, elevator, shower; moderate.

143D, 511 WEST.—Large, sunny room; high-class elevator apartment; private American family; board optional; $5. Apt. 61.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Desirable front room, one, two; breakfast; private. Apt. 5 G.

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SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) Christian, 15 years' experience, credit man, cashier, bookkeeper, office manager, understand controlling accounts; best references. B 316 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, office man, practical, efficient executive, modern business methods, desires position; salary $25; references; permanent. M 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) Christian; 15 years' experience credit man, cashier, bookkeeper, office manager; understands controlling accounts; best references. B 316 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 22, former high school graduate, possessing three years' experience, having completed university courses in accounting, business organization, seeks position. H. R., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, credits, collections, desires responsible position with established house; highest credentials; moderate salary. M 311 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, auditor, correspondent, manager; ten and eleven years two positions of trust, references unsurpassable; moderate salary. M 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT.—(30;) eight years' experience; best references; can take entire charge of office. P 10 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—24; American; thoroughly reliable; experienced in all its branches; can take entire charge; unquestionable references. P 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER,
competent accountant, executive ability, desires permanent connection; fifteen years' experience. M 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Age 38; ten years' experience one concern, retail store chain system; educated, efficient; books opened, closed, balanced; reference; $20. R., 330 West 141st St.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience, capable correspondent, credit man, and office manager seeks responsible position; moderate salary. P 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; knowledge stenography, clean-cut American, 23; 3½ years' experience; quick, accurate; $15. Edward, 129 Edgecombe Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 25; eight years' experience; can open, close books; thoroughly efficient; $20. J. B., 536 East 87th St.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier.—Eight years' experience; controlling accounts; thoroughly competent; Christian; references; salary, $20. Energetic. M 315 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 29, efficient, progressive, well educated, desires position where ability, guarantees future; notary public; best references. P 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—25, experienced; thoroughly competent; references; salary moderate. Leonard, 901 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Auditor, accountant, wide experience, efficiency systems, linguist, desires employment. M 325 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; familiar with controlling accounts; excellent reference. M 229 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, (25,) experience with public accountants; correspondent; executive ability. L 373 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MANAGER, secretary, (social or private,) young man; university education; fluent speaker, four languages; direct affairs in every detail, here and abroad; invaluable to firm with foreign business; now manager importing house; will travel; exceptional references. "Pan-American," H 351 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN, (32,) college man, wide, successful experience, competent accountant, manager, and salesman, wants responsible position with established firm at once. K 88 Times.

BUYER SPORTING GOODS, TOYS WILL CONSIDER A PROPOSITION WITH PROGRESSIVE FIRM. M 263 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CARE INVALID. — American, Protestant, wishes care invalid, either sex; pleasing personality; city references, also from present employer. Nurse, Box 47, Croton-on-Hudson.

CARPENTER, stairbuilder; steady; take charge vicinity Newark City; union. M 297 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write Andrew Johnson, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4060.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 7 years' experience, wishes position, private or commercial; reliable; bonded; can give A-1 reference. Frank Kaltman, 1,519 Washington Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, English, wishes position with private family; good mechanic; careful driver; any car; 12 years' experience; age 30; reference. P 42 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, open April 1; married; no children; good references; 8 years' experience, shop and driving, cars and boats. X 283 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class mechanic; private family; best references. Oldenhage, 169 East 47th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (25,) wants position; careful driver, good mechanic; references. K 166 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young, good mechanic; city or country; 3 years present position; best references. Luna, 150 West 62d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; capable, reliable, neat, sober; highly recommended. Robinson, 215 East 88th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, wishes position; five years' experience; best reference. K 175 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, desires position, private. R. P. Platt, Bay Shore, N. Y.

CHIEF CLERK, office manager, (35;) thoroughly experienced modern office systems. B 68 Times Annex.

CIVIL ENGINEER, competent, thorough estimator, willing to take charge of contractor's office or erection of any big plant, open for an engagement. M 310 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL position desired by refined young lady. Z 567 West 145th St.

CLOAK, SUIT MAN, (40;) thoroughly experienced, all branches; good salesman, office, credit, and advertising; experience buying ready-made and piece goods; reference; open for position any line. Kempler, 6 East 118th.

COOK.—Japanese, first-class cook; family, club; references. Taka, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—High-class pastry cook wishes position; (25;) private family; best references. Josef Rosher, 158 East 22d St.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT MANAGER, now receiving $2,200 yearly, has reached limit of advancement, wants position offering opportunity for broader future with law firm or collection agency; prefer commission basis. M 231 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Refined American; good reader, companion; sew, light cooking; cheerful, economical; $25. Simpson, care of Scott, 730 Riverside Drive.

CORRESPONDENT, sales, collections, complaints, unusual ability; excellent record; start moderate. M 299 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, (26,) thoroughly conversant in all branches of credit work; competent stenographer; with last firm four years; desires position where merit assures future. K 155 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Export manager; English, French, Dutch, Italian, German, Spanish; familiar European markets. Bower, 709, 60 Wall St. Hanover 851.

COUPLE, Vienna, wants position country; wife cook, husband general handyman. Write A. T., 331 East 50th St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Energetic and ambitious young man desires position in office of mechanical engineer where conscientiousness and attention to duty will be appreciated. M 267 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN. — First-class designer with wide experience in developing and designing inventions and machines will accept work on contract or by hour. M 326 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN, assistant, office or outside work; drawings to show; satisfactory salary, conditions of advancement. N. S., Times Harlem.

DRESSMAKER wishes work; will do alterations; prices reasonable. Cranberg, 102 West 90th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor; reasonable; out house preferred. Chelsea 7816. 317 West 14th St.

EDITOR, thoroughly experienced in magazine, newspaper, and class journal work, would consider new connection at $40 weekly; only permanent place desired. Efficiency, P 64 Times.

EFFICIENT, capable young business man, good connections, highest references, own office, wants representation responsible firm. Address B 368 Times Downtown.

EMPLOYMENT wanted on a poultry plant to learn the business; experience desired in incubation, brooding, feeding, sanitation, trap nest-egg records, broilers, roasters, capons, &c.; orchardist, single man, with some general farm experience and references; give particulars as to location, equipment, and size of plant and terms, including good board and lodging. I. B. Van Devanter, 1923 16th St., Washington, D. C.

ENTRY CLERK, experienced in keeping stock records, ledger work; references. K 81 Times.

EXPERIENCED DESIGNER FOR IMPORT AND DOMESTIC EMBROIDERY DESIRES POSITION. BOX 155, NEW MILFORD, N. J.

EXECUTIVE position wanted; am in charge office manufacturing plant; experienced in correspondence, collections, accounting, purchasing, (31,) able and anxious to progress. W. S., K 97 Times.

EXPERT AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC

Energetic, adaptable, and with executive ability; good talker; in present position for last five years; American, age 31 years and married. M 274 Times Downtown.

FARM OR ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT.—Young, single man, practical farmer, graduate of Penn State College of Agriculture. Address A. G. M., Bedford Farmers' Co-op. Association, Mount Kisco, N. Y. Telephone 300.

FARMER.—Superintendent for gentleman's country estate; life experience all branches farming; reference bear strict investigation; married; no family; willing to board help. P. O. Box 941, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

FRENCH CORRESPONDENT, familiar foreign exchange, bookkeeping experience; rapid, accurate; references. M 284 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, head, Scotch, age 45, thoroughly experienced in greenhouses, landscaping, farming, general gardening, and management of men, wishes responsible position; excellent references as to ability and character. A. M., 216 Cleveland St., Port Chester, N. Y.

GARDENER.
Hollander, married, no children, sober competent, and steady man, wishes position as gardener on private property; wife willing to do some work; A1 references; four years in last place. M 249 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, married, one child, 6 years; experienced on vegetables, flowers, lawns, shrubs, &c.; strictly sober; first class, all-around on gentleman's place; six years in last position; best references. Gardener, 316 East 47th St.

GARDENER.—English, single, aged 30; practical and trustworthy; 13 years' experience in greenhouses, flower, fruit, and vegetable garden. K 172 Times.

GARDENER.—Scotch, single, wishes position as head gardener; life experience under glass and outdoors; first-class references. Apply A. B., 431 West 21st St., City.

GARDENER HEAD wishes position private estate; life experience; married, no family; best references. Gardener, Beatrice St., Jamaica, L. I.

CATTLEMAN, competent, from the West, wants management of large cattle ranch. P 12 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate desires position with chance for advancement; can type-write; has office experience and A1 references. K 129 Times.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, 24, desires engagement half day or so; now employed responsibly. M 306 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, office accountant, systematizer, desires executive position with progressive concern. M 303 Times Downtown.

MAKING SALESMEN OF OUR DEALERS.

Means developing your sales to the Nth power; developing dealer co-operation, getting the dealer to feature and push the products I have, marketed, has been a specialty with me, during ten years' experience in the advertising and selling fields; have organized, developed, and directed sales organizations which have been conspicuously successful; am open to consider an affiliation with some responsible firm; thoroughly competent to organize or reorganize, and my record furnishes best proof of my ability to produce results. P 43 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Cornell graduate, 12 years' experience, desires to make change; at present with large engineering corporation; experienced as draftsman, estimator, manager, and salesman; references A-1. M 329 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with 8 years' experience in general building construction, heating, plumbing, and power equipment, expert draftsman, desires engagement. P 7 Times.

MR. BANKER. MR. BROKER.
Looking for a private secretary; educated young man; neat appearance; pleasant personality; several years' experience; qualified for important position. A. M. E., 8 West 118th St.

MATHEMATICIAN-Statistician.—University training, experienced, common sense, initiative, irresistible analytical powers; executive capacity; seeks connection with large establishment. M 270 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.
An active executive with unusual mechanical and selling ability, 10 years' experience as general manager of large manufacturing plants, desires responsible position; would invest. Address K 74 Times.

MARRIED MAN, 33, EFFICIENT, HONEST, RELIABLE, 10 YEARS' CONSTRUCTION WORK, TIMEKEEPER, FOREMAN, SUPERINTENDENT; CONSIDER ANYTHING AND GO ANYWHERE; BEST REFERENCES; OPEN TO OFFERS IN THIS OR ALLIED LINES. M 279 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANIC.—Young man, French, not speaking English, desires position as mechanic. B. D., 253 West 24th St.

MR. EXECUTIVE: May I relieve you of that mass of detail? Am capable doing so, having had 8 years' very thorough, valuable executive experience as secretary and assistant to official large corporation; desire change, with prospect advancement; American, 31, single, possessing ability, initiative, energy, retentive memory. M 226 Times Downtown.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, HAVING A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF MODERN ACCOUNTING METHODS AND CORPORATION MANAGEMENT NOW HOLDING A POSITION PAYING $4,000 YEARLY, FEELS THAT HE HAS REACHED THE LIMIT OF ADVANCEMENT IN HIS PRESENT CONNECTION; HE IS EXPERIENCED IN FINANCIAL MATTERS, HAVING ACTED FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS AS ASSISTANT TO THE TREASURER OF A LARGE CORPORATION; IS AN AMERICAN, 52 YEARS OF AGE; CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT.
HIS SOLE REASON FOR MAKING A CHANGE IS TO OBTAIN A POSITION WHERE THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A BROADER FUTURE.
L 201 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE MANAGER, QUALIFIED SECRETARY, university education, 28, seeks connection where ability will merit advancement; thorough business experience; concise correspondent; efficiently handle important details; executive ability, knowledge efficiency methods, retentive memory, quick conception, pleasing personality; recommendations business and personal. P 70 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, 28, open for engagement; fourteen years clothing manufacturing lines, &c.; experienced accountant, stenographer, correspondent, credit man; highest credentials. Stark, 26 West 118th.

OFFICE MAN, manager, agent, or Superintendent, open for immediate engagement; college man; 32; wide experience. K 146 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Young man, 24, not afraid to work, wishes connection with architectural concern; 2½ years with present concern. Box M 346 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT.
Competent, experienced man, 33, married, seeks permanent connection; ten years in executive positions with private concerns and certified accountants; moderate salary; references. M 352 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER: 12 years' experience office detail, including bookkeeping and stenography; familiar with secretarial and financial matters. C 11 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER or assistant, young man, 28 years old, 7 years' experience on staff of office manager of large corporation; best references. P 58 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER-SECRETARY. — Legal and corporate experience; knows Spanish; desires position South American export business. M 257 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; good figurer; good penman; $8. M 346 Times Downtown.

OUTSIDE WORK.— a clean-cut, live, progressive American, age 27, would like outside work, where initiative and get-there qualities will count; highest recommendations. L 372 Times Downtown.

PACKER, general merchandise marker, and classifier, gets the business out; domestic or export; good credentials; salary $15. K 149 Times.

PAINTER AND DECORATOR
wishes position on gentleman's estate; thoroughly competent to take full charge; will also attend to city residence, yachts, automobiles, &c.; highest references. K 144 Times.

PAINTER, paperhanger, kalsomining, hardwood finisher, mechanic of ability, city, or country painter, 524 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

PHYSICIAN and Registered Pharmacist would accept attractive engagement April 1. P 3 Times.

POSITION wanted by young man who is nearsighted; has had six years' experience in real estate, and some one desiring an honest competent man for the management of office, apartment, number of buildings, or development tract would do a great kindness by giving an interview; would also consider other proposition where nearsightedness would not be too great a handicap to success. Address Box K 207 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE, live, capable young man, (22,) experienced collecting maintenance, desires position; highest references; competent. M 360 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE, Private Secretary, Building Superintendent, Renter, Collector, Manager. —All-around man; thoroughly experienced; highest credentials. P 16 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE, &c.—As representative or salesman, some business connected with building trades; considerable experience in building business; have large acquaintanceship among builders, contractors, sub-contractors, and architects; Christian, 30; married. H. A., Room 61, 350 Fulton St., B'klyn.

RETIRED TAILOR, (middle aged,) long established custom among finer class of dressers in the South, desires connection whereby his knowledge and ability may be utilized; travels among customers each season. M 221 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Resident New York City, now traveling New York State, wants a change; 15 years' experience in city and Eastern and Middle States; possessed of executive ability, good judgment and tact; accustomed to dealing with best class of people and handling difficult problems in various lines of business; prefer a specialty line, where personal ability counts to establish confidence, and where ample remuneration for such efforts is obtained, but will consider other lines; metropolitan territory is preferred, but can go anywhere. Successful, X 328 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER
with successful selling record, can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. P 2 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN of exceptional ability wants to represent reputable house in California; only high-class proposition with possibilities of over $5,000 yearly considered; unusual references. C. Gordon, Madison Hotel, 27th and Madison Av.

SALESMAN, ST. LOUIS.
Sales manager with office in St. Louis wishes to connect with manufacturing concern that wants representation in this territory; credentials to prove my ability; give full particulars. P. O. Box 913, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN.—Young man, at present representing large New York neckwear manufacturer and handkerchief, lace, and embroidery importer, desires making a change; territory covered Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. Address X 204 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, traveling several years Virginia, North Carolina, calling on hardware, department and dry goods stores, desires first-class side line on commission. M 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN traveling South about five to six months each year, desires line of men's or women's clothing for balance of year. Address M 222 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN (A1) wishes connection with first-class house; 12 years' experience; salary, commission; best references. P 46 Times.

SALESMAN.—Two years' experience, wants position in stock with first-class house; chance for road position; excellent references. K 158 Times.

SALESMAN, age 26, desires to make change; manufacturing trade preferred; salary or salary and commission. L 300 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 32, college man, superior ability, wide experience, wants position with established firm; prompt interview. K 147 Times.

SALESMAN.—Two years' experience; small salary and expenses with first-class house; excellent references. K 159 Times.

SALESMAN.—Housefurnishing or general store; Christian; dependable, trustworthy, willing, temperate. P 6 Times.

SALESMAN.—Salary, commission basis. New York district, staple line wanted. K 150 Times.

SALESMAN, drug trade, city and road, desires good business connection. M 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 28, experienced traveling Middle West 3 years, will take any line; commission basis; no side lines. P 9 Times.

SALESMAN wants side line shirtwaists; east of Chicago; commission. P 25 Times.

SECRETARY.
Energetic young man, (26,) for last six years connected with large corporation, desires position as secretary or assistant to executive where more than ordinary ability is required; excellent education; experienced correspondent and stenographer; highest credentials; salary $30; interview solicited. M 347 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young, experienced business man, with executive ability, good correspondent, &c., would like position as confidential secretary to individual or firm where quality counts; best references. K M., 98 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man, (26,) competent stenographer; thoroughly experienced; liberal education; capable of handling details with initiative; desires position where merit assures future. K 154 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 24, desires connection with corporation or executive as secretary; experienced stenographer, typist, correspondent; expert bookkeeper, accountant, penman; executive ability. P 50 Times.

SECRETARY, (29,) experienced executive, able correspondent, capable manager, highest references; (stenographer incidentally;) wishes responsible position. Manager, 8,398 Broadway.

SECRETARIAL position to professional woman wanted by educated lady; competent stenographer. Secretary, 703 Lexington Av. Telephone 1927 Plaza.

SIXTY YEARS OLD, A CULTIVATED GENTLEMAN, RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, IS REQUIRED BY DEPRECIATION OF INVESTMENTS TO START LIFE ANEW; WOULD SERVE AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN OUTER OFFICE OF MAN OF LARGE AFFAIRS OR AS SALESMAN ON SALARY IN BUSINESS WHERE PERSONALITY COUNTS; WOULD BE CONTENTED WITH SMALL WEEKLY SALARY; AN APPEAL FOR HELP. M 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER. — COLLEGE EDUCATION; EXPERIENCED; FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; GOOD APPEARANCE; $15. JOHN LASSITOR, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, high class, possessing tact and initiative, desires position with responsible individual or corporation; correspondence without dictation; long experience printing, publishing, advertising; unquestionable references. M. 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; FAST DICTATION; ACCURATE TYPIST; NEAT APPEARANCE; $10. HENRY COORS, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, 25 years, exceptionally rapid and accurate, desires position where there is advancement; salary $20. M 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, traffic and purchasing experience, executive ability, initiative; salary moderate. Hickson, 211 West 66th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, bright, beginner; start $7-$8. Marguerite Stern, 10 East 118th St.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate good business college, desires position; will start low. John Jeanette, 37 E. 58th. Phone Plaza 2903.

STENOGRAPHER, 36, typewriter; not speedy, but reliable; accurate; responsible. K 95 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—23; ambitious; knowledge bookkeeping, office detail; capable correspondent; $14. P 52 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT or MANAGER.—Thoroughly understands millwork and woodworking machinery; also sheet-metal work, kalamein, and drawn bronze; plans and details; capable of handling large force of men; 10 years with present employer; furnish best of references. W. Renwick, 124 Belleville Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

SUPERINTENDENT wishes position for high-class elevator house or non-housekeeping apartment house; understands elevators, steam boilers, electric pumps, motors, and repairs of all descriptions; best of references; two in family. Superintendent, 38 East 40th St.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Man, elderly, wishes position on gentleman's place; superintendent or general repairing; capable and trustworthy; best references. O. W., 766 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—Spanish and French teacher would like work for Summer; teaching or business; best references. B 28 Times Annex.

TRANSLATOR, &c.—Spanish-English technological translator, correspondent, fast typist, and knowledge stenography in English, seeks position; seven years with last concern; best references. P 47 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN, 32, good executive, organizer, thoroughly efficient, familiar all branches traffic work, will change present position if he can better himself. P 11 Times.

TYPEWRITER, beginner, desires position, reliable firm. Typewriting Studio, 923 St. Nicholas Av.

WANTED FOR PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY ON COMMISSION BASIS, LINES TO SELL WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE AND LARGE DEPARTMENT STORES; REFERENCES FURNISHED; NO D....WING ACCOUNT REQUIRED; MANUFACTURERS ONLY NEED APPLY; TERRITORY MISSOURI RIVER WEST OF COAST ONLY. M. W., 226 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED FOR PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY ON COMMISSION BASIS, LINES TO SELL WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE AND LARGE DEPARTMENT STORES; MANUFACTURERS ONLY NEED APPLY; TERRITORY MISSOURI RIVER WEST OF COAST ONLY. M 336 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED, A JOB.
Efficient salesman, hustler, clean-cut, honest; willing to start on small salary provided opportunity warrants; highest credentials. P 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 30 YEARS OF AGE, MARRIED, SEEKS POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE; HAS GOOD EDUCATION AND THOROUGH EXPERIENCE; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES FURNISHED. K 151 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) Japanese, graduate of commercial college in Japan, wants position in business concern; have knowledge of bookkeeping, accounting, and several years' business experience. H. M., 184 High St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN, 22, lately landed, well educated, neat appearance, reliable, efficient, energetic worker, trustworthy, business experience, very good translator, not exigent as salary, desires position. P 71 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, 20, seeks position; bright, intelligent, energetic, and industrious; knowledge foreign languages; expert figurer; excellent penman. W. W., 2,960 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 31 years, college education, six years' sales experience, desires position with concern that appreciates ability and personality. Address H. G. D., 102 Chambers St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 27, with 5 years' experience as outside investigator and clerk, seeks position with reliable house. M 275 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) well educated, experienced office details and salesmanship, seeks connection with future; highest references. P 23 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) commercial high school graduate, experienced office work, desires position with advancement. J. Zupara, 1,595 Minford Place, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) well educated, business experience, desires connection with reliable concern. B. Cohan, 144 East 4th St.

YOUNG MAN, high business ability, intelligent, refined, good appearance, and college education, wants responsible position. K 145 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school and college education, position in office or private business. A., Avenia, Jamaica, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) ambitious, desires position with advancement. Levine, 880 East 54th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, with selling and good business experience, desires selling or good outside position. P 67 Times.

YOUNG MAN, speaking French, German, English; office routine, selling ability. P 75 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) desires position sales or purchasing department; 14 years' experience; good references. P 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22;) 7 years' building experience; job, office; $15. K 99 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.—Require several experienced saleswomen competent to do fitting.

ALSO

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. — Require saleswomen for our ready-to-wear and untrimmed Millinery Dept.

ALSO

HAIRDRESSING PARLOR.—We require thoroughly experienced operators competent to do both hairdressing and manicuring; only those having had experience in first-class establishment need apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ALSO

UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM.—Require experienced operators on awnings. Apply to Manager, Third Floor, Central Bldg.

ALSO

CLERICAL HELP.—Require several young women for clerical positions in the delivery department; must write a neat and clear hand. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Bldg.

ARTISTS wanted who can do commercial work, painting birds and animals on wood. Apply 7 West 45th St.

A TEACHER wanted, who can act as Principal and teacher in boarding school for girls; can draw $150 per month salary and realize 30 per cent, on their secured investment; must invest $2,000. F 607 Times Downtown.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS.
Excellent opportunity offered capable young women; apply by letter, stating experience. Address Department R. O.

BEST & CO.,

5th Av. at 35th St.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AV.-MADISON AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN IN THEIR WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR AND MISSES' SUIT AND DRESS DEPARTMENTS; ALSO OF A FEW CAPABLE WOMEN AS HEADS OF SECTIONS; APPLICANTS MUST HAVE A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF ABOVE STOCKS. APPLY BY LETTER, INDICATING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, ADDRESSING DEPT. M.

BOOKKEEPER, typewriter; experienced; permanent position; references; state salary expected and where last employed. M 367 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, understanding typewriting. Apply by letter only, R. D. B., 1,269 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER in law office, with experience as stenographer; state experience and qualifications. H 342 Times Downtown.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
require the services of
SALESWOMEN
for their departments of
Misses' Suits,
Misses' Coats,
Misses' Dresses.
Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.
Employment Department,
Employes' entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
Require the services of
an experienced
MILLINERY STOCK GIRL.
One able to present a neat appearance and accustomed to the highest class of trade.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
Require the services of
an experienced
GLOVE SALESWOMAN,
One accustomed to the highest class of trade.
Employment Department,
Employes entrance,
6 East 38th St.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
Require the services of
SALESWOMEN
for their departments of
NECKWEAR
and
VEILINGS.
Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.
Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
Require the services of
Neat, Intelligent
STOCK GIRLS
for their Women's Suit, Coat, and Dress Departments.
Only those able to present a neat appearance and accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.
Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 E. 38th St.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
require the services of
MILLINERY SALESWOMEN.
Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.
Employment Department,
Employes' entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BRENTON CHEMICAL CO., INC., 26 Union Square, has an exceptional opening for several bright women to call upon department, drug, and dry goods stores; commission basis.

BUYER AND MANAGER for basement of large Western department store; must understand ready-to-wear and all other lines carried by a general department store; must be a thorough merchandiser, with successful record; state full particulars, references, salary, &c., in first letter; application confidential. M 1 Times.

CLERK. — Experienced order and checking clerk wanted in office of publishers' representative; must be good penman; typist preferred; good opportunity. Address Box K 140 Times.

COMPETENT WOMAN wanted to care for an apartment, every morning; references required. Call Monday morning, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 70 Morningside Drive.

COMPANION to married lady; must be educated and able to sew well; hours, 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.; state age, salary expected; city references required. Address M 332 Times Downtown.

COMPANION; refined, middle-aged woman, useful, desiring Christian home more than high salary. H. B. Russell, 200 West 145th.

COUNSELORS in a Summer camp for girls, in Maine; must be college graduates; athletic and trained to lead girls; an expert swimming counselor; several athletic counselors, (must be graduates of a physical education department,) a jewelry counselor, and a music counselor. X 310 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Qualified for editorial and publication work; publishing experience desirable, but not essential; state education and experience; salary, $15 to begin. K 96 Times.

FILING CLERK.—LADY EXPERIENCED IN GENERAL FILING; MUST BE COMPETENT; STATE FORMER POSITION AND WORK DONE; ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK; IMPOSSIBLE TO COMMUTE; GOOD SALARY. M 18 TIMES.

FOLDERS.—Young girls wanted to fold embroideries in art embroidery factory. Fitch & Son, 18 East 21st St. Apply to Mr. Bell, Dept. B, 18th floor.

FOR NIGHT DUTY.—Resident social secretary and personal attendant for one lady; stenography, typewriting, agreeable voice, and habit of reading aloud, and uncommercial handwriting essential; some slight experience in nursing preferred; room, breakfast, and cold night luncheon furnished; salary $50 a month. Address by mail only, Miss C. T., B., 37 West 49th St., giving age, experience, references.

FOREWOMAN.—COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF WORKROOM; PERSON WITH TASTE AND TALENT FOR ARRANGING GARMENT TRIMMING AND DECORATIONS. ADDRESS CHILDREN'S COATS, 174 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—For Hartsdale, N. Y., middle-aged woman, thoroughly experienced and competent, (none other need apply;) must also be good cook; best references required; no washing; two in family. Call on Mrs. Edwards, Hotel Woodward, Broadway and 55th St., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
8th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
require
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for
WOMEN'S SPORT SUITS
and
OUTING APPAREL.
Consideration will be given only to those who have had experience in the above lines with high-class retail trade in New York City; a good salary, permanent position, and splendid future possibilities to capable women who can show results; state fully previous experience.
All replies held strictly
Confidential.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
require
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for
DRESSES AND GOWNS.
Consideration will be given only to those who have had experience in the above lines with high-class retail trade in New York City; a good salary, permanent position, and splendid future possibilities to capable women who can show results; state fully previous experience.
All replies held strictly
confidential.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
require
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for
GIRLS' DRESSES.
Consideration will be given only to those who have had experience in the above line with high-class retail trade in New York City; a good salary, permanent position, and splendid future possibilities to capable women who can show results; state fully previous experience.
All replies held strictly
confidential.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
8TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
require
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for
MISSES' SUITS.
Consideration will be given only to those who have had experience in the above line with high-class retail trade in New York City; a good salary, permanent position, and splendid future possibilities to capable women who can show results; state fully previous experience.
All replies held strictly confidential.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR
MISSES' SUIT DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 324 St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 323 St. side.

GIRL, about 16 years of age, in office of jewelry factory; one recently from school preferred. Address M 316 Times Downtown.

GIRL for general housework; two in family. Call between 11 and 4, 2,786 Broadway, Cheppu.

GIRL for clerical work; must operate typewriter. M 371 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS and lady companion for girl of 4 and boy of 6; boy in school two weeks; must be musical and speak French and German fluently; French-Swiss preferred; age about 30; family lives country estate in Virginia Fall and Spring, Long Island in Summer, and South in Winter. Write M. H., Biltmore Hotel, giving references.

GOVERNESS.—Woman to take care of child of 2 years and also to do light housework; only those with best of references need apply. Call Monday morning after 10, Claiville, 417 5th Av. sixth floor.

GOVERNESS wanted to take care of a girl, 7 years old, White Plains; must speak German or French. Apply 2 P. M. Monday to Mrs. Spector, 905 East 161st St., Great Northern Apartments.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH STREET, WEST,
REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED
BUYER
FOR THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
LEATHER GOODS AND FANCY GOODS.
APPLICATIONS WILL BE ENTERTAINED ONLY FROM THOSE HAVING HELD SIMILAR POSITION. APPLICATIONS MAY BE MADE IN PERSON OR BY LETTER, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY DESIRED TO MR. E. H. KOCH. ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

HOUSEWORKER. — Experienced general housworker in apartment; wages $30-$35; personal references required. Call evenings, Herwood, 375 Central Park West.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working; German preferred; middle age; family of two; no washing; must have first-class reference. M 36 Times.

LADY to visit for Protestant church; speaking Italian preferred. 232 Henry St. Orchard 7924.

LEE-MORRIS CO.,
FIFTH AV., AT 36TH ST.,
require
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for the following departments:
SUITS, COATS,
DRESSES, WAISTS,
MILLINERY.
This opening presents an excellent opportunity for experienced saleswomen accustomed to high-class trade to become associated with a house that will cater to the better class. Call in person Monday, or applications will be considered and treated confidential.
LEE-MORRIS CO.,
5TH AV., at 36TH ST.

LEE-MORRIS CO.,
5TH AV. AT 36TH ST.,
Require
EXPERIENCED OFFICE PEOPLE,
CASHIERS,
OFFICE ASSISTANTS,
STENOGRAPHERS.
An excellent opportunity for experienced women to become associated with a house that will cater to the sale of the better class of women's apparel. Call Tuesday, or appl

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BRIGHT BOY wanted for office in production department of automobile truck manufacturer, Long Island City; in line for promotion to junior and senior clerical work; clean-cut, neat, light-complexioned boy 16 or 17 years desired. Boy, Times Agency, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT for apartment house work; state experience in detail. A. A., 89 Times.

CARPENTER FOREMAN for mill construction job in Yonkers; hustler with fair education; send your name and address on postal card and we will write you when to call. Casper Ranger Construction Co., 101 Park Av.

CHEMIST.

Chemist for laboratory and factory work in plant making aniline dyes; must be willing to work long hours and take a genuine interest in the operation of the plant; state age, religion, education, and details of experience; salary depends on man; state minimum expected; replies considered confidential, but no attention paid unless full details are given. Address Chemist, X 332 Times Annex.

CITY REAL ESTATE MANAGER, INVESTIGATOR, AND GENERAL OUTSIDE MAN for law office. Answer, giving references, experience, and salary desired, M 261 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Young men wanted, between 21 and 28 years of age, capable of dictating fluently in simple, direct English; a good education and adaptability necessary.

Department store or mail order experience desirable but not essential; adequate instruction will be given successful applicants who show promise of rapid development.

If qualified by training and education, call Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
1 Main Street, Brooklyn.

COPY READER and reporter wanted on a weekly trade paper; excellent chance for ambitious young man who has had newspaper experience; replies must state age, experience, and salary expected. Box K 139 Times.

CLERK WANTED IN THE EXPORT DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; ONE FAMILIAR WITH CONSULAR INVOICES AND QUICK AT FIGURES; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, &c. OPPORTUNITY, H 350 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK, &c.—Young man as clerk and collector in real estate office; apply in own handwriting, giving full details, age, salary expected; opportunity for the right man. M 327 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Wanted, experienced young man for office of plumbing supply house to handle shipments and orders and do other general clerical duties; state full particulars. M 31 Times.

CREDIT MAN.—Experienced, resourceful in retail collections. H 332 Times Downtown!

DISINFECTANT SALES MANAGER.—Unusual opportunity; reply full details; strictly confidential. G. S. Harral, 132 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN.—WANTED EXPERIENCED DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS FOR SWITCHBOARD WORK; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY BOX X 279 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—With experience on electrical apparatus motors, generators, switchboards, transformers, controllers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced in making patent drawings; give experience, age, and salary expected. Apply X 286 Times Annex.

EDITOR.

Conversant with the industrial side of electrical manufacturing, jobbing, and contracting for a high-class electrical publication; must possess a technical education be familiar with public utility work, and have good address; a man of big engineer-salesman type preferred; ability to write and to sense news and situations absolutely essential. Address Publisher, P 53 Times.

EDITOR FOR TRADE PAPER.

Well-known publisher technical journals has opening for two editors, one cub and one thoroughly experienced; real opportunity for brains, but no chance for mediocrity. Address all work P 63 Times Downtown.

EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR, capable of taking charge of employment bureau of automobile truck manufacturer, Long Island City; principal trades, all-around machinist, assembler, blacksmith; previous experience a requisite; state age, experience, and salary. Supervisor, Times Agency, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

ESTIMATOR for telephone and electrical installation; state experience and salary. Address M 33 Times.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.—Young man must be good correspondent; preferably experienced in drug line; state full particulars. M 372 Times Downtown.

FARM SALESMEN to sell attractive small farms in Eastern North Carolina. Liberal cash commission. No investment required on your part. Fertile lands, ample rainfall, long growing season. Excellent shipping facilities. Easy terms to purchasers. Send for illustrated folder describing proposition in detail. Hugh McRae & Co., Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Av., 37th and 38th Sts.,
Require
EXPERIENCED SALESMAN
For
BOYS' FURNISHINGS.

Consideration will be given only to those who have had experience in the above line with high-class retail trade in New York City; a good salary and permanent position to competent man; state fully previous experience.

All replies held strictly confidential.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

GENTLEMEN for Shakespeare. Write "Henderson Players," Aeolian Hall.

GRADUATE PHARMACIST, capable of taking full charge of packing and stock rooms of large chemical works; must have unquestioned references; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. Brooklyn, H 341 Times Downtown.

HIGH GRADE SALESMAN.

By a large corporation, a thoroughly experienced representative to sell a direct-by-mail advertising service. A man of good address and appearance; one accustomed to dealing with executives. Familiarity with advertisers and advertising agencies a desirable asset. Only a man capable of earning from five to ten thousand dollars a year, accustomed to big propositions, about 30 years of age, need apply. Big opportunity for right man. Salary or commission. Write giving full particulars, (strictly confidential.) Address P. O. Box 448, Madison Square Station, N. Y.

HIGH GRADE MOLDERS wanted; heavy machine castings; $3.75 per day; strictly union shop. Davison-Namack Fdy. Co., Ballston Spa, N. Y.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Must be experienced on lathe, milling machine, and bench for experimental work; steady positions for experienced and reliable men; state age, nationality, experience, and wages expected. P. O. Box V, Plainfield, N. J.

INSURANCE AGENT.—An industrial insurance agent can double his income if in touch with debit at present. Want a live man who is not willing to make a bare living all his life. Salary and commission, excellent opening with large concern. V. M., Box M 268 Times Downtown.

KAUFMANN & BAER CO., PITTSBURG,

require the services of an assistant manager for their basement ready-to-wear department. Apply 95 Madison Av., New York.

KNITTED REEFER manufacturer who thoroughly understands business to manage plant in Philadelphia. Address L 149 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITOR, by Equitable Life; exceptional inducement to good worker; special attention given beginners; commission. Apply branch office, 18 East 42d.

MAN AND WIFE wanted, without family, as butler and maid or cook, to take entire charge of bachelor's small house near Pittsburgh, Penn.; must be thoroughly trustworthy and capable; British nationality preferred; first-class references necessary. X 374 Times Annex.

Other Want Advertisements on Page 21, Main News Section.

MAN.—In a pharmaceutical plant, man capable of taking charge of the packing of finished goods, stocking, and shipping of same; must be experienced and have good references; specify wage wanted, qualifications, nationality, and references. Opportunity, H 340 Times Downtown.

MAN EXPERIENCED IN MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY PRACTICE AND DRAFTING TO TAKE CHARGE OF PRODUCTION; MUST STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED AND AGE. L 177 TIMES.

MAN and wife; gardender and laundress; not over 50; best references; wife willing to cook; occasional week-ends. Call 118 East 22d St., Monday, 9-10 A. M.

MANAGER.—Import house seeks manager for button dept., one understanding the buying and distributing throughout the U. S. and able take full charge. M 27 Times.

MATERIAL CHASER wanted by automobile truck manufacturer, Long Island City, to hurry material in process through manufacturing departments; state age, experience, and salary. Chaser, Times Agency, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN on power house and manufacturing plant work; position temporary; location Connecticut; state experience, references, and salary. M 20 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced on small electric motors and generators, familiar with metric system; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. P. O. Box V, Plainfield, New Jersey.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED IN SALES, CORRESPONDENCE, AND GENERAL ROUTINE; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY 10 A. M., MARCH 21. JAMES H. RHODES & CO., 162 WILLIAM ST., CITY.

OFFICE MANAGER, &c.—High-class man to act as office manager and cashier; must be thorough and efficient accountant and possess executive ability; man of integrity and good habits; excellent position for right party; answer in own handwriting, stating references and salary expected; typewritten application will not be considered. P 27 Times.

OFFICE SPECIALTY SALESMAN.

Only energetic men with selling ability to handle high-class new office appliance; retails for $5; big commission; call 9 A. M., J. W. Mfg. Co., Room 905, 110 West 34th St.

PAINT SALESMAN.—Wanted an experienced paint salesman to cover Greater New York; state age, experience, references, and salary required. Address The Wm. Connors Paint Mfg. Co., Troy, N. Y.

PHARMACIST-SALES MANAGER for disinfectants; reply will be considered confidential; give full details. C. S. Harral, 132 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PIANO SALESMAN with successful outside retail experience; commission basis. Apply 448 Broadway, 2d floor.

POSITION OPEN

For first-class, live, experiencer office man who could develop sales of superior patented automobile and motor boat accessories; factory in Brooklyn; investment required; no brokers. Audress Corporation, 28 Times.

PRODUCTION CLERK wanted by automobile truck manufacturer, Long Island City; must be familiar with machine shop practice; a man more mechanical than clerical desired; state age, experience, and salary. Clerk, Times Agency, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

REPORTER familiar with market reporting; state experience, age, salary desired, and specimen of work if possible. M 319 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS AND MACHINISTS.

This Company can employ a number of additional first-class workmen in this line and offers the following inducements: Good wages, steady employment, clean, sanitary factory, high-grade work, and one of the best cities in the country in which to live. In applying state age, rate of wages expected, and give a brief description of previous experience.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

ORDER CLERK.—A single young man, wanted who is competent order clerk; only those who had experience with New York Stock Exchange brokers should answer; state briefly Wall Street experience; no others wanted or considered; salary $15. M 262 Times Downtown.

PACKER.—Wholesale shoe house wants experienced packer; American. P. O. Box 1,345, New York City.

PURCHASING AGENT, manufacturing line; thoroughly acquainted with buying metals, machine tools, and factory supplies; now employed. M 344 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN wanted by well-known building company; completed houses at new subway station; opportunity for a permanent and unusually good connection; applicants must be ready to name specific properties they have sold; will give drawing account to exceptional man. Address Prosperity, Box C 6 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Men of ability wanted able to act as representatives to interview real estate agents in New Jersey and New York; must be thoroughly conversant with the real estate business; commission basis; to right men, positions lucrative and permanent. Apply Monday between 1 and 3 P. M., Mr. Ash, Room 1,001, 220 5th Av.

REVISER.—Wanted, on manuscript few hours per week evenings; graduate student preferred. J. Ed. Sheriff, Store, 1,042 Amsterdam Av.

SALES MANAGER
FOR NEW CEREAL.

Cereal product backed by unlimited capital wants experienced manager of selling; must know practical distribution methods by actual service in a like capacity; he must recognize the opportunity and be willing to dig out the future with his own hands; product has enjoyed very successful marketing under limited production; this shows us we can go ahead and reach out for a national sale; write us specifically of your record, detailing especially the experience that would fit this opening—your age and references, salary expected, &c. M 336 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted; an importer of laces, embroideries, and other specialties, with a large trade, desires an experienced salesman, not over 45 years of age, for Southwest Virginia, portions of West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky; drawing account based on commission; only men with established trade in this territory and live wires need apply; all communications confidential and will be returned if desired. Address, with full particulars, Box L 143 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; an importer of laces, embroideries, and other specialties, with a large trade, desires an experienced salesman, not over 45 years of age, for Western North Carolina and portions of Western South Carolina; drawing account based on commission; only men with established trade in this territory and live wires need apply; all communications confidential and will be returned if desired. Address, with full particulars, Box L 142 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—An importer of laces, embroideries and other specialties, with a large trade, desires an experienced salesman, not over 45 years of age, for Eastern North Carolina and a portion of Eastern South Carolina; drawing account based on commission; only men with established trade in this territory and live wires need apply; all communications confidential and will be returned if desired. Address with full particulars, Box L 171 Times.

SALESMAN.—HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, RE-ENAMELED AND SHEET METAL WARES; MANHATTAN AND BRONX; LENGTHY AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; ADDRESS OWN HANDWRITING; GIVE QUALIFICATIONS IN DETAIL AND STATE SALARY EXPECTED. H 326 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN, OF GOOD APPEARANCE, THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH SELLING TO THE RETAIL GROCERY TRADE; ONLY THOSE HAVING EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; STRAIGHT SALARY. K 108 TIMES.

SALESMAN wanted; motor truck salesman, who can approach and secure large trade; to one similarly employed now, with a strong following, salary absolutely no object. Address C., Room 25, Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—A stock salesman who can sell stock in newly organized corporation marketing remarkable invention; clean, highly convincing proposition; must have own clientele; commission only; no advances. K 136 Times.

SALESMEN.—Representatives with ability can greatly increase earnings selling the best; repeater; enabling above $5,000 yearly; weekly advance on sales. Box 2, Station E, Cleveland.

SALESMEN.—Brown & Bigelow, 89 E. 28th St., have openings for experienced calendar and novelty salesmen; commission basis; reasonable drawing accounts. Letters of inquiry considered confidential.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMAN with good references wanted for New York and vicinity, commission basis, by a firm booking orders for foreign woolens to merchant tailors; state experience. H 339 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN of character for first class side line article beyond competition; active for merchants, manufacturers, corporations, banks, &c.; pocket sample; good commission. B 267 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN EXPERIENCED TO HANDLE HIGH-GRADE LINE RUBBER SHEETINGS FOR HOSPITALS; LIBERAL COMMISSION. M 21 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Main or side line; acquainted with automobile owners with private garages; hardware specialty salesmen preferred; good money; commission basis. K 131 Times.

SALESMEN.—We need cleancut salesmen with plenty of snap for Westchester, to sell electric sweepers; experience unnecessary; no canvassing; permanent; commission. M 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, high class, on commission basis only, for cigarette proposition; individual monogram and trade mark; give full experience and credentials. M 32 Times.

SALESMEN.—Brenton Chemical Co., Inc., 83 Union Square, has an exceptional opening for several bright men to call upon department, drug, and dry goods stores; commission basis.

SALESMEN.—Electric light bills reduced 25% to 50%; brighter light; free trial; quick returns; commission basis. Modern Lighting Co., 110 Madison Av., near 29th.

SALESMAN.—Sell automobile and furniture polish to stores in Brooklyn and New York; high commission paid. Golden Rod Manufacturing Co., 1,127 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Wonderful new adding machine; adds, subtracts, multiplies; sells for $7.50; very liberal commission. P 48 Times.

SALESMAN.—Side line to sell veils; one familiar with millinery and department stores; salary and commission. P 69 Times.

SALESMEN.—Traveling, calling on jobbers, department stores, carry attractive, compact side line; commission basis; experience, acquaintance essential. K 164 Times.

SALESMAN to sell household articles; commission basis only, no drawing account. Opportunity, P 66 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in insect screens; choice territory; salary; highest references. X 330 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, not afraid of long hours, preferably who can answer correspondence, to work into selling end; traveling required; give full experience and habits. K 124 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—City delivery shipping clerk wanted. Apply American Druggist Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

SHIPPING and ORDER CLERK.—Experienced in manufacturing stationery business; preference given to loose leaf man familiar with metal parts; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. H 346 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK.—Must be familiar with the cigar business and furnish first-class references; no others need apply; state full particulars. H 338 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS, high class, to handle freight, express, and parcel post guide, on commission basis; reference required. Room 308, 96 Waren St.

STENOGRAPHER, (MALE.)—Young man, 18 to 20 years of age, to act as stenographer and office assistant in contractor's office. Splendid opportunity for bright, wide-awake man, inclined toward bookkeeping. Answer in own handwriting, giving age, religion, experience, education, &c. Salary to start, $15 week. M 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and clerical assistant in law office, who can use dictaphone, or who is willing to learn; young man having high school training preferred; not over 21; salary, $10 to start. Address Patents, M 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Corporation desires young men, high school graduates preferred; beginner's salary probationary period; excellent opportunity; quick advancement. K 166 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experience, irreproachable references, character, trustworthy, can start with new auto tire company; unlimited opportunity to advance by starting and growing with us. K 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted, young man, about 18 years of age, in office machinery and supply house; salary to start $10; in answering state qualifications and references. Address M 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER WANTED, YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED, FOR OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; GIVE AGE, SALARY, EXPERIENCE. M 318 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be efficient in taking and transcribing notes, and prefer one who has handled accounting with London banks; salary $75 a month. M 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man to make himself generally useful in office. H 344 Times Downtown.

STRONG YOUNG MAN, aged 20 years, to go errands, carry parcels, in wholesale dry goods house. M 293 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—Wholesale shoe house wants experienced stock clerk. American, P. O. Box 1,343, New York City.

STOCK SALESMAN, with clean record and references as to ability and results, for high-class proposition; assistance in closing official operation, but positively no advances; investment will attract and interest people of means on its merits; liberal commission. X 316 Times Annex.

STOCK SALESMAN to sell a limited amount of preferred stock in a first-class proposition on commission; good terms to right man. Address G. R., 46 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STORY OF A SALESMAN'S SUCCESS.

A salesman, 52 years of age; came to our office seven years ago to take up a new line of business—a line against which he had been prejudiced, but which he knew carried great rewards for the successful. His average commissions after the second year have been about $7,000 a year, and he has built up a future income of over $2,500 a year on business already written.

We are enlarging our organization to prepare for an enormous expansion of business during the next few years. We have positions for two good salesmen with successful records. Liberal drawing account against commission.

This offer will be open during the next week. Only applicants of unquestioned integrity and with high-grade references will be considered. L. A. CERF, Manager Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, city.

SUPERINTENDENT.

By old established concern manufacturing plated novelties from all light sheet metal; must have extensive and modern practice in this specific line, be aggressive, and possess keen executive ability; state age, experience in detail, including names and addresses of all former employers and salary. Address New York City, 112 Times.

SUCCESSFUL MEN.

BRANCH MANAGERS EVERYWHERE.
Qualified to handle big propositions; commissions $300 to $5,000 per order; a proven and tremendous success. Schub, 1,947 Broadway. Phone 1875 Columbus. Afternoons.

TEACHER.—Experienced teacher wanted of Isaac Pitman Shorthand for afternoon and evening work for university teaching in this city; college graduate and one having some practical business experience preferred. Address Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St.

TELEPHONE ENGINEER for telephone installation; state experience and salary. M 84 Times.

TIME CLERK.—Familiar with keeping time of machine shop operations wanted by automobile truck manufacturer, Long Island City; state age, experience, and salary. Clerk, Times Agency, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.—Only those experienced in constructing and repairing tool and dies used in the manufacture of light stamped metal novelties; old established concern; modern factory; no war orders; state age, experience, and salary. Address Steady Work, 114 Times.

UPHOLSTERER.—Inside and outside; give ref. and salary; steady work. P 57 Times.

WE WANT SALESMEN FOR NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY
to sell high-grade bonds to individuals and institutions; only men with established clientele and high character desired; salary and commission; in making application particularize as to experience. Address Box F Times, 2 Rector St.

WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN FOR CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT OF ESTABLISHED PERIODICAL; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. BOX M 302 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WINE BROKER or SALESMAN wanted (employed) solicit jobbing trade, commission basis, for champagne house. Rheims Company, Rheims, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, with high school education preferred, for work in office and factory. K 148 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with exceptional selling ability to sell subscriptions for a well-known financial magazine on salary and commission basis. X 221 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 18 years, neat appearance, bright and active, in office of corporation; high school education and some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; give full details regarding nationality, religion, and experience; salary to start, $6, with good opportunity to advance. P 4 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, for office work; must know how to operate plug switchboard; excellent opportunity offered. Apply by writing, stating religion, age, and experience. Automatic Fire Extinguisher Co., P. O. Station V, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 20 years of age, and quick at figures, with a fair education and of good family, to start in department store office with the view to master details; exceptional opportunity for bright youth who grasps details quickly. M 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 16 years of age, in office of jewelry factory; one recently from school preferred; exceptional opportunity; rapid advancement. M 317 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.

ACCOUNTANTS.—American, under 35 years of age; one with manufacturing cost experience and a first-class executive; one thoroughly experienced in forign exchange work and of American parentage; one familiar with bank account.ng, credits, &c., to act as assistant manager; want a man who has lived a number of years in Bronx; salaries ranging from $1,500 to $2,500.

SECRETARY.—First-class accountant and statistician with knowledge of stenography to take minutes of meetings; high-grade man, as position has exceptional future; under 35 years of age; salary $2,500.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Preferably one experienced in financial journal work.

ASSISTANT EXPORT MANAGER. — Prefer a man familiar with French, willing to locate in West Indies.

SALESMEN.—One experienced in sale of textbooks, $2,000 to $2,500; one thoroughly experienced in export trade in and about N. Y. C. to sell drug specialties, $1,800 to $2,000; one to sell musical instruments, call on foreign trade, and must speak Jewish, Italian, German and Slavish languages, $1,500.

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, 35 to 45 years, American, experienced on fuel and oil analysis, the manufacture of disinfectants, and a thorough knowledge of purification of water as applied to scale formation boilers. A chemist with about 10 years' experience in the latter work with a railroad given the preference, $4,000-$5,000.

CHIEF CHEMIST for plant manufacturing dyes, $2,000-$3,000.

WORKS SUPERINTENDENT.—Experienced on sheet metal goods; a mechanic with executive ability, $1,500-$1,800.

OPERATING ENGINEERS (2) for New Jersey positions, $1,000-$1,200.

DRAFTSMEN. — Chemical plant layout; $1,500-$2,000; power plant layout, $1,200-$1,800; general heavy machinery, repairs and steam piping layouts, &c., $1,200; electrical on railway cars, (beginners,) $840-$960; automatic machinery, $1,200-$1,800; ornamental iron work, $1,800-$1,500; also mechanical tracers, $12-$18 weekly.

SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

We have every facility for procuring suitable employment, whether you have a business training or not; at present we have open some very attractive positions, information regarding which may be obtained only on personal application at our office.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE, INC.,
Singer Bldg., 149 Broadway.

ENGINEERS, $100-$200 month; draftsmen, mechanical, $100-$150 month; car tracers, $100 month and expenses; employment supervisor, $125-$150 month; stock clerk, factory experience, $15-$18 week; material chaser, shop layout clerk, Spanish-English stenographer, secretaries, stenographers, $20-$25 week; typists, office boys; registers free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

Willis Hawley Exch., 50 Court St., Brooklyn. Stenotypist, $16; dictaphone operator, $12; Spanish-English stenographers, $25; stenographers, $10, $18, $25; typist, rapid, $15; two cost clerks, $60 month; grocery salesman, $25; assistant bookkeeper, $15; general purchasing agent, $3,000 per annum.

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
50 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN.
THE RIGHT MAN
FOR THE RIGHT PLACE
AT THE RIGHT TIME.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Statistician, stenographers; Spanish stenographer, $20; clerks, office boys. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, clerks, salesmen; immediate openings for men. Highill, (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Good openings; also Spanish stenographer. Excelsior Agency, 821 Madison Av., (42d.)

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN, EARN WHILE LEARNING Mechanical Dentistry, the least crowded, fastest growing profession. After graduating earn $25 to $75 a week STEADILY. Learn quickly and thoroughly by actual practice in this MODERN School, most highly approved by Dental Practitioners. The FIRST of its kind licensed by the Regents. No education requirements; no book study; individual instruction, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily. Attend as you can. Easy payments. For particulars write TODAY for Booklet "B."
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WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA.
Du PONTS NEW DYNAMITE PLANT.
Greatest speculative opportunity ever offered. Will likely exceed Hopewell. Over 200 lots sold in one sale Thursday. Will sell thirteen acres for subdivision right joining town for $12,500. Can double your money in thirty days. Several other larger tracts. Act at once. R. S. Hudgins & Co., Richmond, Va.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, Railway Mail and other branches are good. Prepare for "exams" under former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Booklet H is free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LADY MANAGER WANTED FOR EACH COUNTY in State; splendid chance for women of ability to own reputable business and make money. The Hagar Co., South Bend, Ind.

MUSIC AND SINGING taught FREE to men and women who love music, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock; free pass at Educational Department, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

MEN.—EARN $1,800 TO $4,000 A YEAR.
Learn mechanical dentistry in 3 months. Bodee's Dental Trade School, 17 West 44th. Est. 1892. Licensed by Regents.

PHOTOPLAY writing taught evenings, under direction of Henry Albert Phillips. Send for free visitors' pass and booklet, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

NEWS PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED.

We wish to secure a reliable correspondent in every large city in the United States to furnish us with new, exclusive feature photographs of prominent people, interesting events, and strong human-interest subjects; good prices for first-class material. • Write Universal Press Syndicate, 33 West 42d St., New York City.

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AGENTS.—Make a dollar an hour; sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils; sample package and catalogue of household specialties free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 380, Amsterdam, N. Y.

AGENTS.—Little Giant Lift and force pump saves plumbers' bills; removes all stoppages in waste pipe; absolute monopoly; fix you for life; write for new agents' plan. J. E. Kennedy, 30 East 42d St., New York.

FREE SAMPLE no splash water strainer; sell themselves; no talking; experience unnecessary; profits big; send 2 cents, (mailing cost.) K. E. Union Filter Co., 73 Franklin St.

CHEWING GUM.—Sell Grape Juice Gum, the new flavor; every storekeeper buys from our agents; good profits; write today. The Helmet Co., Cincinnati.

AGENTS.—Send no money; just say, send me particulars. New fast-selling auto specialty Wendt Specialty Sales Co., 180 Reid Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGENTS.—New game for cigar stores, barber shops, &c.; easy, big seller; particulars free. United Salesboard Co., Trenton, N. J.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$100,000 AND A MAN WANTED.

A rare chance is offered one investor with business qualifications to secure connection with rated A1 manufacturing concern; $12,000 income first year, rapid increase; business very profitable, expansion desired.

YOUNG, ACTIVE INVESTORS WANTED for solid industries in following lines: Motor trucks, $25,000; novelties, $5,000-$10,000; manufactures wood, $10,000; beverages, $5,000; machinery, (dealers,) $10,000; machine tools, $15,000, (passive.)

WANTED BY INVESTORS:
Small electric light plant in East, candy or chocolate manufacturing, $10,000, (proposition;) several middle aged office executives, accountants, credit men, having $5,000 up, desire connection with rated concerns.

HUTTEN'S SERVICE BUREAU, INC.,
66 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 6219.

TIMBER LANDS, TURPENTINE, CATTLE GRAZING, SHOOTING PRESERVE, 85,000 ACRES, in Eastern Georgia; seven railroad stations on property; 14 miles deep water frontage, 56 miles railroad frontage; grazing year round; 15,000-20,000 cattle; no feeding in Winter necessary; fertile soil, adapted to growing corn, cotton, fruits, &c. Wanted, 10 investors, $100,000 each as partners to buy property, take off lumber and turpentine, dock and fence property; party already obtained willing to subscribe half above; thorough investigation solicited. Write for interview or appointment to look over property. X 334 Times Annex.

I want either a good office man or a good specialty salesman with at least five thousand dollars. I have the New York agency of a well known large manufacturing company and am marketing a most revolutionary office device. The office and business are firmly established. This money is necessary for extension and opening a new department. Would prefer a silent partner and will pay him well, but the active man must be a real live wire, for this business requires brains and ingenuity. M 237 Times Downtown.

CHINA AND THE FAR EAST.
Head of an important old established firm of exporters to all parts, particularly to China and Japan, where he has lived and worked for many years, invites correspondence with American manufacturers of importance desirous to establish or strengthen connections with these countries. Will go to China if sufficient inducement offers. Write L 853 Times Downtown.

$100,000.
A man of good repute and $100,000 can secure an important interest and full voice in a tried and proven successful local concern that requires this additional capital to make it of national scope; no unusual profits possible, but offers a conservative opportunity to enter an active and safe business; books wide open to those submitting satisfactory proof of eligibility; no agents. Address "Success." M 238 Times Downtown.

Hustler, with selling ability and $10,000 cash, could purchase half interest in established ladies' wear business; money without ability to increase sales would be of no value; right opening for the right man. C 14 Times Annex.

Wanted—Gentlemen or ladies who desire to increase their income to solicit privileges of estimating on all kinds of plumbing, steam, hot water heating, roofing, ranges, general repairs and alterations or contracting in general, city or country, on a commission basis on successful bids; references exchanged. Address, by letter, T. Reliable, 200 East 23d St.

MANAGER WANTED co-operative wholesale tobacco, candy, stationery company just formed, over 250 retailers; must understand buying, have wholesaling experience, and be able to invest or influence investment $2,000 to $5,000; exceptional opportunity right party, Suite 707 Perry Building, Philadelphia.

New Invention. — Automatic snow-removing device; a labor-saving machine, with unlimited possibilities; scoops up the snow off streets, walks, &c., and deposits same into wagons more rapidly than a thousand men; U. S. patent rights for sale; a perfect working model here. Eckardt, 17 South Essex St., Dover, N. J.

Limestone quarries; inexhaustible supply; no overburden; highest analysis; hydro electric power; in best agricultural and health section of South; famous mineral springs on property; trunkline railroad publishes special commodity interstate rates; station on property; will sell, develop jointly or exchange. "Limestone," Charleston, S. C.

$5,000 to $25,000, with or without services of man or woman, finances proposition with unlimited possibilities. Not a speculation or gamble, but a safe, sane, conservative investment paying a BIG dividend; splendid security, excellent references. For appointment address X 291 Times Annex.

Offices, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental; all parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. The Sub-Leasing Co., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786. See us before renting anywhere. No charge for the service. Note: We have no branch office anywhere.

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In established, profitable business? Consult Albert A. Miller & Co., Inc., 149 Broadway. Established 1908.

An established firm making misses' and juniors' fancy dresses wants a thoroughly experienced manufacturer to take entire charge of factory; proposition embraces an opportunity for investment or interest. Chelsea Advertising Agency, Box 72, 352 6th Av.

I WANT A MAN of good character, aged 20 to 60, for my special real estate representative; experience unnecessary, (we teach you) dignified work; no canvassing; part or whole time; make money while learning. Henry Waldman, Attorney, 277 Broadway.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

A great opportunity to secure a store for over 25 years selling furniture, housefurnishings, hardware, tools, and paint, located in a thriving Long Island town, less than 40 miles from New York. For full particulars address R., 600 Tribune Building, New York.

Right party with $30,000 and prepared to take active part can obtain substantial interest in profitable established business; object, expansion; don't answer unless you have the ability and the money. Address A. P., Box 200, 1,364 Broadway.

THE CENTRAL.

Summer Hotel, Centrally located in Delaware Water Gap. Fifty sleeping rooms.

H. T. LaBar, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

MANAGER
An active executive with unusual mechanical and selling ability; 15 years experience as general manager of large manufacturing plant, desires responsible position; would invest. Address Box K, 73 Times.

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supplied to manufacturers and jobbers on outstanding accounts and on merchandise. Reasonable terms. Up-to-date, clear methods. Principals only. Inquiries treated confidentially. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Excellent opportunity for capitalist to manufacture a machine; every office and factory a customer, as well as physicians, hotels, and public men; machine on exhibition. Address "The Remindergraph," M 246 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING ART STUDIO.—Headed by man well known in the field, offers interest to party able to invest moderate sum and his services; an opportunity to break into a business that is pleasant and profitable. P 30 Times.

Exceptional opportunity; reliable man can secure half-interest in paying proposition, $3,000 cash necessary; secured by contracts from rated merchants; investment refunded in six months; investigation solicited. L 169 Times.

WANTED IN LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOP, SPACE FOR MILLINERY; MUST HAVE DESIRABLE LOCATION IN BUSY SECTION. K 148 TIMES.

Principal of established export firm going to Bolivia and Brazil is open to business propositions that require intelligent and efficient handling in countries stated. Productive, P 343 Times Downtown.

Moving picture theatre, one of Connecticut's best cities; high class house; well equipped; doing good business. X 254 Times Annex.

Flourishing business, staple line, wants large amount additional capital; fully secured; no brokers. Box M 25 Times.

Capital of $20,000 wanted or to finance a most promising tool manufacturing company with plenty of orders. K 148 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN
open for issue of stock or bonds to sell. K 170 Times.

I want partner with $10,000 financial backing, enabling manufacture of small metallic device, patented. X 289 Times Annex.

SECURITY SALESMAN, wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. X 297 Times Annex.

Big profit bonus given by importer

Freight Congestion and Railroad Equipment

Special Letter "74"
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50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 N. Y. State Railways Com.
25 Niagara Insurance
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25 Victor Talking Machine

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100 Bronx National Bank
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50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 N. Y. State Railways Com.
25 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
100 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
25 Rome Brass & Copper
25 Victor Talking Machine
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

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AN INCOME OF 6.7%

on the investment can be secured through the purchase at the present market of the preferred shares of three high-grade industrials. The companies have no funded indebtedness, report net current assets of not less than 1½ times each preferred issue, and net earnings ranging from 3½ to 9 times the annual preferred dividend charges.

Write for Special List (T-201.)

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Telephone Rector 4040.

MARCH

The Prophetic Month

We have issued a special Market Letter this week which deals with what the ghosts say this portends to the business man as well as to the stock market.

McClave & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange
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Hotel Astoria, 73d & B'way.
Phone 1515 Columbus

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ODD LOTS

Orders Executed In
Carwen Steel Tool
Yesterday's closing prices $10 bid, $10¼ asked.
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. New York
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Short Term Bonds 6% That Yield
Call or write for Circular T-19
Commercial Security Company
Established 1903. Resources $7,000,000
Knabe Bldg., 5th Ave. & 20th St.

$8,600,000 GAIN IN EARNING ASSETS

Due to Heavy Buying of U. S. Bonds and Acceptances by Federal Reserve Banks.

LOSS IN GOLD RESERVES

New York Bank Reports Withdrawals of $8,000,000 in Cash Other Than Gold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Federal Reserve Board's bank statement for the week ended March 17 indicates an increase of $8,600,000 in the total earning assets as the result of heavy purchases of United States bonds and bankers' acceptances. The combined gold reserves show a decrease of about $4,000,000, while the total cash reserves declined about $12,800,000.

The New York bank reports net withdrawals of cash other than gold of about $8,000,000, Philadelphia shows a decrease of $2,400,000 of gold and of about $700,000 of other cash, while Chicago reports a reduction in its gold reserve of $3,100,000. These losses are partly offset by gains in reserve shown for the Boston, Richmond, Kansas City, and Dallas banks, and by the larger amount of items in transit between the Federal Reserve Banks.

Practically no change in the amount of rediscounts held by the banks is shown, the holdings of the three Southern banks constituting 70 per cent. of the total reported. The week witnessed considerable purchases of acceptances by the Boston and New York banks, including the relative holdings of this class of paper to 62.6 per cent. of the total paper held by the banks. About one-third of the paper on hand matures within thirty days, and over 55 per cent. after thirty but within sixty days. More than $2,000,000 of all bills on hand is agricultural and livestock paper maturing after ninety days. Dallas reporting about 45 per cent. of this class of paper.

Ten amount of short-term investments shows an increase of about $500,000. Over $5,000,000 of United States bonds were bought during the last week. New York purchasing $2,750,000, Atlanta over $1,000,000, while smaller additions to their bond holdings are reported by five other banks. The total amount of United States bonds, all bearing the circulating privilege, bought since Jan. 1, is about $23,500,000.

The total earning assets constitute at present 237 per cent. of the paid-in capital, compared with 221 per cent. the week before, and 147 per cent. three months ago. Of the total earning assets the shares of United States bonds is 36.2 per cent., that of acceptances 27.8 per cent., the share of short-term investments 25.4 per cent, and that of discounts 10.6 per cent. Government deposits show an increase of about $1,700,000, while net member bank deposits decreased over $21,000,000. Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago reporting heavy withdrawals of deposits for the week.

Federal Reserve agents show a total of $191,380,000 net of notes issued to the banks, or about $500,000 less than the week before. Ten banks retired notes during the last week, while Boston and Kansas City report additional issues. Against the net amount of notes issued to the banks the agents hold $179,300,000 of gold and $13,000,000 of paper. The banks report an outstanding circulation of $162,800,000, and aggregate net liabilities thereon of $10,200,000.

The detailed statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$257,885,000
Gold settlement fund	78,870,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,621,000
Total gold reserve	$334,377,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	11,305,000
Total reserve	$345,777,000
Bills discounted and bought—Maturities:	
Within ten days	$9,777,000
From eleven to thirty days	12,128,000
From thirty-one to sixty days	20,511,000
From sixty-one to ninety days	16,272,000
Over ninety days	2,016,000
Total	$57,700,000
Investments—	
United States bonds	$39,213,000
Municipal warrants	13,301,000
Total earnings assets	110,947,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	15,198,000
Due from Fed. Res. banks, net	16,248,000
All other resources	5,028,000
Total resources	$521,908,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$34,997,000
Government deposits	22,380,000
Reserve deposits, net	325,250,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	10,295,000
Fed. Res. banks notes in circulation	681,000
All other liabilities	148,000
Total liabilities	$521,908,000

Gold reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 74.4 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 76.9 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities, after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 77.8 per cent.

Items in transit between Federal Reserve banks, viz., $16,248,000.

Weekly statement of resources, and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at close of business March 17.

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$17,126,000
Total reserve	17,200,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,413,000
Reserve deposits, net	26,638,000

SECOND DISTRICT. (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$161,120,000
Total reserve	165,678,000
Bills discounted and bought	14,852,000
Reserve deposits, net	189,695,000

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$14,537,000
Total reserve	17,945,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,288,000
Reserve deposits, net	27,051,000

FOURTH DISTRICT. (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$21,677,000
Total reserve	22,842,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,217,000
Reserve deposits, net	27,160,000

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$16,654,000
Total reserve	16,172,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,466,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,489,000

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$11,604,000
Total reserve	11,535,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,508,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,464,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$40,352,000
Total reserve	41,761,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,491,000
Reserve deposits, net	37,646,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,076,000
Total reserve	9,876,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,342,000
Reserve deposits, net	15,864,000

NINTH DISTRICT. (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$7,819,000
Total reserve	8,291,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,408,000
Reserve deposits, net	14,071,000

TENTH DISTRICT. (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$8,500,000
Total reserve	8,691,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,528,000
Reserve deposits, net	16,358,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$14,691,000
Total reserve	15,544,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,709,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,873,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT. (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$10,001,000
Total reserve	10,037,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,491,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,030,000

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Adventure	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
275	Alhmeek	100	100	100	100
210	Alaska Cold	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
43	Allouez	70½	70⅝	70⅜	70½
2,575	Am. Zinc	90⅛	90⅝	88⅞	89⅛
200	Ashbed	24c.	24c.	24c.	24c.
100	Butte & Bal	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
350	Butte & Sup	90⅜	90⅝	92⅛	92⅝
425	Cal. & Ariz	72⅞	73⅝	72¼	73⅝
5	Cal. & Hecla	550	560	560	560
10	Centennial	17	17	17	17
14	Chino	55½	55½	55	55
220	Copper Range	64½	64½	64	64½
60	Daly-West	37⅛	37⅛	35½	35½
20	East Butte	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12½
180	Greene-Can	49	49	49	49
25	Helvetia	30c.	30c.	30c.	30c.
30	Isl. Check pf	90⅜	90⅞	90⅜	90⅝
10	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
190	Mass Con	13⅞	13⅝	13½	13⅝
10	Miami	37½	37½	37½	37½
90	New Arcadian	84	85	84	85
100	Nipissing	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
10	North Butte	23½	24½	23½	23½
100	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
175	Old Dominion	68⅛	69	68⅛	68⅝
39	Osceola	99½	99½	98½	99½
70	Pond Creek	14½	14⅜	14½	14½
100	Ray Con	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
235	Quincy	95	95	94½	94½
320	Santa Fe	2⅜	2	2⅜	2
250	Shannon	10¼	10¼	10	10¼
110	South Lake	7	7	7	7
500	South Utah	35c	35c	35c	35c
190	St. Mary's Ld	71	71½	71	71½
100	Super. & Bos.	3⅝	3⅝	2¾	3⅛
110	Superior	17	17	15	17
35	Tamarack	52	52	52	52
5	Trinity	95c	95½c	95½c	95½c
4,900	Tuolumne	35c	38c	30c	33c
2,320	U. S. Smelters	67⅛	67⅝	66½	66⅞
100	U. S. Smelt.pf.	50⅜	51	50⅜	50⅞
275	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
150	Utah Con	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
355	Utah Metals	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
100	Winona	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½
240	Wolverine	60½	61	60	60½

RAILROADS.

23	Boston & Alb.	195¼	195	195	195¼
20	Boston Elec	70½	70½	70½	70½
20	Boston & Me	43½	43½	43½	43½
1	Boston & Wor	4	4	4	4
66	Fitchburg pf	78	78½	78	78
10	Mass. Elec. pf	37	37	37	37
28	New Haven	66⅝	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜
10	West End	65⅞	65⅞	65½	65½
10	West End pf	83⅝	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Ch	69¼	70	69½	70
55	A. A. Ch. pf	97½	97⅜	97½	97⅜
100	Am. Pn. Ser	2½	2½	2½	2½
75	Am. P. S. pf.	14	14	14	14
40	Am. Sugar	112¼	112¼	112	112
125	Am. Sug. pf	115½	115½	114½	115½
221	Am. Tel. & T	129⅜	129⅝	129½	129⅞
400	Am. Woolen	53⅜	53⅜	52⅞	52⅞
125	Am. Wool. pf	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅜
8,300	A. G. & W. I	33¼	33¼	32	32
1,250	A.G.&W.I. pf	59	60	48⅜	49¼
215	E. Bos. Land	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼
9	Edison	248	248	248	248½
10	Gen. Elec	169	169	169	169
58	Mass Gas	85	85	85	85½
35	Mass Gas pf	86⅞	87	86½	87
20	McElwain pf	101¼	101½	101½	101½
488	Nat. Hay Sup.	147½	151	147½	151
10	Pullman	163	163	162	162
15	Swift	130⅜	131¾	130⅜	131¾
305	United Fruit	148	148	147	147
166	United Shoe	56	56⅜	56	56
400	Un. Shoe pf	29½	29⅝	29¼	29⅜
185	U. S. Steel	86⅜	86⅝	86½	86½
304	Ventura Oil	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½

BONDS.

$4,000	A. T. & T. 4s	91¾	92	91¾	91¾
100	A.T.&T. 4½s	107½	107½	107½	107½
3,000	Anglo-Fr. 5s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅝
3,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s	79	79	78¾	79
1,300	C., B. & Q. Neb. 4s	98	98	98	98
1,000	Mass Gas 4½s. 1929	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¾
5,000	N.E.T. 5s	102	103	103	103
6,000	West Tel. 5s	100¼	100	100	100¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
115	Am. W. G. M.	47⅝	47⅝	47	47
625	Columbia Gas	15½	15½	15½	15½
30	Mfrs. L. & H.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
100	Nat. Fireproof	9	9	9	9
70	Nat. Firep. pf.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
25	Ohio & Okln.	100	100	100	100
20	Pitts. Coal	25½	25½	25½	25½
235	Pure Oil	19	19	19	19
20	Pitts. Oil & G.	7½	7½	7½	7½
8,100	San Toy	19	19	18	19
79	Westing. A. B.	139¼	139¼	138¾	139¼
500	Westing. Elec.	68½	68⅝	67⅞	68

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Arundel S.&G.	32½	33½	32½	33½
400	Balt. Tube	113	116	113	115½
20	Balt. Tube pf.	95½	95½	93½	94½
40	Consol. Coal	100¼	100¼	100½	100¼
830	Consol. Power	108¼	110	108¼	110
10	Con. Pow. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
210	Cosden	22	23⅛	22	22⅛
210	Cosden O. & G.	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
1,182	Cosd. O.&G.pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½
5	Davidson Ch.	62	62	62	62
4	Mq. Casualty	95	95	95	95
21	Merc. Trust	226	226	226	226
32	Mt. Ver. Mills	11	11	11	11
7	Mt. V. Mills pf.	52	52	52	52
20	Penn. W. & P.	72¾	73	72¾	73
75	Poole Eng	135	135	134½	134½
35	Sapulpa	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
5	Un. Ry. & E.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
125	Wayl'd O.& G.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	City B. 4s,'62	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4,000	City Balt. 4s, 1961, S. L.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
4,000	Con. Coal 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	88½	88½	88½	88½
2,000	Cosden 6s	122¾	122½	122¾	122¾
3,000	Elkh'n Cor. 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Fairmont & C. Trac. 5s	101	101	101	101
3,000	Mer. & M.T.5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Penn. W. P. 5s	92	92	92	92
12,000	U. Rys. & E. Inc., 4s	61¾	62	61¾	62
2,000	U. Rys. & E. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1½	Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅜
Bay S Gas	.19	.20	La Rose	.58	.62
Bingham	12¾	13	Majestic	.91	.93
Bohemia	2	2¼	Mex. Dor.	.40	.45
Begole	.60	1	Mex. Met.	.49	.50
B & N Y	3¾	4	Mines of A	2¾	2¾
Butte & L.	.75	.76	New Baltic	3	3¼
Boston Ely	.45	.50	N Cornelia	13⅜	13½
Bost & M.	.62	.64	New Dougl.	.90	.95
Calaveras	3	3¼	O Dom rcts	.50	.75
Chief Con	1½	1⅝	Ohio Cop.	.20	.25
Con Cop	1¾	2	Oneco	1	1¼
Con Ariz	1½	1¾	Omedagua	1⅜	1⅝
Cortez	.70	.85	Pilot	10¼	12½
Crown Res	.40	.49	S W Miami	1½	1⅝
Cal Corbin	.05	.06	Stew Min.	.30	.40
Cuban Cem	8⅝	8½	Trueo	.07	.09
Dav-Daly	2	2¼	Toro Belm	4¼	4½
Eagle & B	2½	2⅝	Tono Min.	6⅜	6⅝
1st Nat C.	6	6¼	U Verde E	18¾	18⅞
Goldf Con.	.90	.95	U Prof S.	1⅞	1⅝
Houghton.	2	2¼	Yukon G.	2½	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,080	Am. Shipbldg.	47½	47½	47	47
5	Am. Shipbldg. pf.	90	90	90	90
100	Chi. City & Con. Ry.	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	17½
220	Chi. Pneu. Tool	76	76	74	74
10	Edison	144½	144½	144½	144½
95	Diam'd Match.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
20	Illinois Brick	80½	80½	80½	80½
55	Mont.-Ward pf.	115	115	115	115
40	Nat. Carbon	183	183	183	183
110	Stewart-War	87¾	88	87¾	88
25	Swift & Co.	131½	131½	131½	131½
100	Union Carbide	176¼	176¼	176	176

BONDS.

$3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
3,000	N.W. "L" 5s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1,000	S.Side "L" 4½s	91½	91½	91½	91½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
123	Am. Railways	29	31	29	31
10	Am. Rys. pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
140	Elec. Storage	63¼	64	63¼	64
100	Gen. Asphalt	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
100	Gen. Asph. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½
2	Lake S. Corp.	10	10	10	10
84	Leh. Nav.	76	76	75⅝	76⅛
25	Lehigh Valley	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
38	Lx. Tran. pf.	44	44	44	44
227	Penn. R. R.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅞
1	Pa. Salt Mfg.	101	101	101	101
102	Pa. Steel pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
110	Phila. Elec.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
5	Phil. R. T. tc.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
9	Phil. Trac.	78	78	78	78
480	Reading R. R.	87⅝	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
123	Union Trac.	43½	43½	43½	43½
60	Cramp	80	82	80	82
150	York Rys.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Ph. El. gold 5s	104	104	104	104
3,450	Phil. Elec. 4s	84	84	84	84
1,000	St. G. & E. 5s	100	100	100	100
100	Wels. Col. 5s	99	99	99	99
15,000	W.N.Y. & P. 5s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1,000	U. Rys. Inv. 6s	71½	71½	71½	71½
9,000	York Ry. 1st 5s	95¼	95	95	95¼

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The nervousness which was apparent in the wheat market on Friday over the foreign political situation was little, if any, relieved on Saturday, as prices in the Liverpool market showed a further sharp break, and private cables said that the decline there was due to political reasons. Longs sold heavily, and the market experienced a decline of 1½ to 2c, making a net loss of 5⅛ to 6c from the high point of Thursday. Toward the close there was a partial recovery on covering, but final quotations were 1 to 1⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.23¾; No. 2 hard, $1.20⅝; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.31½; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.33, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May			1.15	1.16¼	1.04½
July			1.08	1.09¼	1.32⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.07½	1.06	1.06⅜	1.08	1.35¾
July	1.05¾	1.04⅞	1.05⅜	1.06⅝	1.23⅛
Sept.	1.05	1.04	1.04⅝	1.05⅜	1.10⅝

CORN.

The corn market shared the nervousness experienced in wheat over the foreign situation, and prices were weak and lower, closing with net losses of 1 to 1¼c. Interior receipts fell off about 725,000 bushels for the week, but were about two and one-half million larger than last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½@83c., cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	73⅜	72⅞	73⅛	75⅛	75⅞
July	75¾	75¼	75½	76½	76¾
September	75¾	75¼	75⅝	76½	

COFFEE.

The coffee market assumed a waiting position on Saturday and prices moved within a narrow range, closing at 1 to 3 points net lower. Total sales were 24,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, Rio 7s being quoted at 9½c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March			7.87@7.89	7.88
April			7.02@7.04	7.03
May	8.00	8.00	7.97@7.99	7.98
June			8.01@8.03	8.02
July	8.03	8.05	8.05@8.06	8.06
August			8.08@8.10	8.10
September	8.15	8.11	8.11@8.12	8.14
October			8.15@8.17	8.17
November			8.19@8.21	8.20
December	8.26	8.22	8.22@8.23	8.23
January			8.26@8.28	8.27
February			8.30@8.32	8.31

SUGAR.

Opening irregular, 3 points lower to 3 points higher, with first sales 350 tons. The futures market later eased off under weekend profit-taking, and on reports of an easier condition existing in raw sugar. The market closed weak, 3 to 13 points net lower, with sales for the day 5,600 tons. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March			4.70@4.73	4.74
April			4.75@4.77	4.78
May	4.83	4.81	4.78@4.79	4.82
June			4.80@4.82	4.83
July	4.01	4.88	4.83@4.84	4.86
August			4.85@4.87	4.89
September	4.96	4.90	4.88@4.89	4.92
October	4.93	4.93	4.88@4.89	4.92
November			4.00@4.05	4.78
December	4.58	4.50	4.49@4.51	4.60

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1916	2½	1⅜	2	1910	3½	2	2½
1915	2	1½	2	1909	2	1½	1½
1914	2	1¾	2	1908	3	1¾	1¾
1913	5½	2½	4½	1907	25	5½	10
1912	2½	2¼	2½	1906	9	3	4½
1911	2½	2	2½	1905	6	3½	3½

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and easier under liquidation, due largely to the decline in the other markets and to nervousness over the foreign situation. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 50½c; No. 3 white, 49½@50c; No. 4 white, 48½@48c; fancy clipped white, 50¾@51½c; ordinary clipped white, 47½@49c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	44⅝	43¾	43⅞	44⅜	39⅜
July	42⅝	42⅜	42½	43⅜	54⅜

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices in the cottonseed oil market again showed a strong upward tendency and advanced to new high records. Offerings were conspicuously small, which strengthened the prevailing opinion in some quarters that there is an actual scarcity of oil in the country, while shorts were nervous and anxious to cover. The consuming demand is said to be fairly liberal and there were sales reported of bleachable oil at 78 cents. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			10.79@	10.56
March			10.60@10.65	10.57
April			10.79@10.90	10.64
May	10.87	10.80	10.84@10.87	10.66
June	10.70	10.70	10.75@10.90	10.62
July	10.84	10.74	10.81@10.83	10.63
August	10.82	10.77	10.79@10.80	10.62
September	10.04	10.01	10.04@10.08	10.51
October	9.71	9.62	9.64@ 9.67	9.01

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and prices were firmer with fairly good demand, with some evidences that the trade was inclined to take the long side on the peace rumors from Europe. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 10,000, estimated for Monday 50,000 and for next week 170,000; Kansas City received 1,000 and Omaha 9,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.25	11.17	11.27	11.15	10.37
July	11.52	11.42	11.52	11.40	10.63
Ribs—					
May	11.85	11.75	11.92	11.80	10.05
July	12.15	12.00	12.17	12.02	10.37
Pork—					
May	22.80	22.65	22.85	22.80	17.52
July	22.45	22.32	22.50	22.45	17.95

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,152 packages. Not quite so much demand for the high-priced fresh creamery, but the little business accomplished was at full former rates and the tone is steady. Secondary grades of fresh, all qualities of held, fresh renovated, ladles, and packing stock have all made a further advance. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 37½@38c; higher scoring, 38½@39c; firsts, 34@37c; seconds, 34@35½c; thirds, 31@33c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 34½c; higher scoring, 35c; firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 31@32½c; thirds, 30c; State dairy, finest, 36½@37c; good to prime, 34@36c; common to fair, 29@33c; renovated, extras, 28@29c; firsts, 26½@27½c; lower grades, 24@26c; imitation creamery, firsts, 26@26½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 24@24½c; lower grades, 22½@23½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 24c; No. 2, 21½c; lower grades, 21@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 12,630 cases. A number of lots were carried over unsold from Friday, but the arrivals were quite light, and the demand cleared the market closely, leading to a firmer tone. Business for the day was chiefly at unchanged prices, and the market closed strong, with some shortage, and the tendency is slightly in sellers' favor. Nearby white eggs clear

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recede Under Profit Taking—National Banks Reduce Circulation.

Profit taking was the dominant influence controlling price movements on the Stock Exchange yesterday. A majority of the active issues yielded under the pressure of such sales, but fractions sufficed to measure the decline in most cases. There was some further contraction in the volume of transactions, but there was nothing either in this or in the day's price movement to suggest that the newly aroused interest in the market had run its course. That it was still active was indicated by the response made in individual cases to rumors which were in circulation.

There were some interesting items in the bank statement. The loans after the decrease of recent weeks showed an increase of more than $22,000,000, which was the immediate result, no doubt, of some of the important corporation financing which was put through during the week, including the series of payments made on account of the Midvale Steel bond issue. The most notable change shown from some points of view was the decrease of $2,882,000 in national bank circulation. This very unusual decrease was prompted by the buying in of Government bonds by the Federal Reserve banks. The bank of this district, which previously had held no Government bonds, reported yesterday holdings of $2,670,000, all of them presumably 2s purchased under the bank's offer to buy up to $5,000,000 of these bonds at par. It has not been announced how many bonds were tendered to the bank under this offer, but quite possibly the transaction has not been completed and that still further reduction will be made in national bank circulation in this State as a result of the purchase of bonds by the Reserve Bank.

In practice national bank notes are being displaced by Federal Reserve notes, and eventually, no doubt, the inelastic national bank circulation based on Government bonds will be supplanted, by the more elastic Federal Reserve notes. When the Federal Reserve system has reached the full scope of its operation these notes will be backed by commercial paper, and will fluctuate with the demand for currency instead of remaining practically a fixed quantity, as was the case with the bond-secured circulation of the national banks. The purchase of bonds by the Federal Reserve Bank and the consequent retirement of national bank notes mark a new and interesting stage in the passage from the old banking system to the new.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅜@2¼
Ninety days	2½@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	1¾	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	2⅜	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	—.00½
Cables	4.77	4.77	4.77	—.00½
Paris—				
Demand	5.03⅛	5.04⅛	5.03¼	+.01⅛
Cables	5.02⅝	5.03⅛	5.02⅜	+.01⅜
Berlin—				
Demand	71.81¼	71.81¼	71.81½	—.06¼
Cables	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¾	4.77
5.1826 Paris	5.03⅛	5.02⅝
95.28 Berlin	71.81¼	71.87½
20.20 Austria	12.45	12.50
26.70 Scandinavia	26.75	26.80
19.29 Spain	19.18⅜	19.25
5.1826 Switzerland	5.22⅜	5.22
40.19 Holland	42.25	42.37½
5.1826 Italy	6.70⅝	6.70
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44 Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.70¾	$4.71⅞	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $533,166,896; balance $21,553,682; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $598,356.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.75 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27 3-16d, unchanged; New York, 57c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43¾@46c.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. Total U. S.	
	1916.	1915.
March 18	$3,876,531,025	$4,806,403,701
March 11	2,645,103,048	4,414,940,731
March 4	2,879,479,555	4,321,355,269
Feb. 26	*2,385,068,836	3,929,568,118
*Five days.	1915.	1915.
March 20	$1,635,039,888	$2,084,818,231
March 13	1,802,714,277	2,906,112,223
March 6	1,578,411,216	3,446,501,129
Feb. 27	1,440,418,264	2,652,800,934

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	314,497
Same day last year	172,585
Year to date	37,784,262
Same period last year	12,715,703
Average price and change 50 stocks	80.94 — .13
Same day last year	81.68 + .23

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	75.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
138	141	300	Adams Express	141	142	141	142	+ ⅝
20⅞	21	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅞	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
10⅛	10⅞	250	Alaska Juneau	10⅛	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
51⅝	51¾	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31¾	31⅞	31	31½	— ½
79	80	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80	80	80	80	— ½
73	73¼	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	73	72	73	...
63¾	64	9,400	Am. Can	63¾	64⅛	63½	64	+ ⅝
72	72¾	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	72½	72½	71½	72½	— ⅛
164	165	200	Am. Coal Products	165⅝	165⅝	165¼	165¼	—1¼
56	56⅜	100	Am. Cotton Oil	56	56	56	56	...
10	10½	100	Am. H. & Leather	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
50¾	51	300	Am. H. & Leath.pf	51	51	50¾	50¾	+ ⅜
20½	20⅝	100	Am. Ice Securities	20	20	20	20	— ½
22¾	23⅜	400	Am. Linseed	22	23⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
42½	42⅞	1,100	Am. Linseed pf	42	42½	42	42½	+1⅛
79⅜	79⅝	17,500	Am. Locomotive	81	81¼	79⅜	79⅜	—1⅝
103⅜	104	200	Am. Locomotive pf	103¾	103¾	103⅞	103⅝	...
34½	35½	100	Am. Malt pf	35	35	35	35	...
101½	101⅝	2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101⅝	102	101½	101½	— ½
91½	93	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ¼
56	56⅝	300	Am. Steel F'dries	56¼	56⅝	56⅛	56⅜	+ ⅛
112¼	112½	1,800	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅝	112¾	111½	112¼	...
112¾	112⅝	1,800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129½	129⅞	129½	129⅝	...
192	193½	600	Am. Tobacco	195	195	193	193½	—1½
106	107½	514	Am. Tob. pf. new	106¾	107	106¾	107	+ ½
89½	90½	9,800	Baldwin Loco	89½	90	89½	90	+ ½
89½	89¾	900	Baltimore & Ohio	89½	89¾	89¼	89¾	— ¼
2⅛	2¼	700	Batopilas Mining	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
85	85⅜	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	...
93	93⅛	2,000	Butte & Superior	93½	93½	93	93	— ⅜
25	25¼	900	California Petrol	25¼	25½	24½	25	— ⅜
54	54½	100	California Pet. pf	54¼	54¾	54¼	54½	— ⅛
167½	168	800	Canadian Pacific	168¾	169	167¾	167¾	+ ⅛
85	87½	200	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	85¾	86	85¾	86	+1
53¼	55½	3,000	Central Leather	55½	56⅞	53⅞	53⅝	+ ½
109½	111	100	Central Leather pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ½
94	95	300	Chandler Motor	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	— ¼
64⅜	64⅝	4,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅝	65⅛	64½	64⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	1,100	Chi. Great Western	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13⅝	...
37½	37⅝	2,000	Chi. Great West.pf	37⅝	38	37	38	+ ⅜
95	95½	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95½	— ⅛
129½	129⅝	100	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	129	129	129	129	— ½
128½	129⅝	83	Do., odd lot	129½	129¼	129¼	129¼	...
127	127⅜	100	Chi. & Northwest	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	...
17⅜	17⅝	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	23	300	Chile Copper	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
54⅝	55	1,900	Chino Copper	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
41	44	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—2⅛
73½	73⅝	300	Cluett, Peabody Co.	73½	74	73½	74	...
47⅜	48	3,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	48⅜	48⅞	47⅛	47⅜	— ⅝
136½	137¼	200	Consolidated Gas	137	137	137	137	— ½
136½	137½	50	Do., odd lot	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	...
84½	85⅜	400	Continental Can	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ½
84½	85⅜	50	Do., odd lot	85	85	85	85	...
22⅛	22⅜	800	Corn Products Ref	22⅝	22½	22½	22¾	— ⅛
96	96⅛	21,500	Crucible Steel	97⅜	97⅜	95⅝	96	— ⅝
150⅜	151¼	100	Delaware & Hud	150⅜	150⅝	150⅜	150⅜	—2½
215	219	100	Del., Lack. & West	216	216	216	216	—2
17	19	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	17	17	17	17	+ ⅝
132½	133¼	115	Detroit Edison Co	133	133	133	133	+ ⅝
4¼	4⅝	500	Do., rights	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...
48⅛	48⅝	9,970	Distillers' Securities	47¼	48⅞	46⅝	48½	+1⅜
24⅞	25	100	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	...
37⅜	37⅝	4,200	Erie	38	38⅛	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
53¼	53½	400	Erie 1st pf	53⅝	53½	53⅜	53½	— ⅛
44	46	100	Erie 2d pf	45	45	45	45	—1
347½	350	100	General Chemical	350	350	350	350	+20
347½	350	75	Do., odd lots	350	350	347½	347½	...
169½	170	400	General Electric	169¼	169¾	169	169½	...
74⅜	75	5,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75⅜	76	74½	75	— ⅝
90¾	91¼	100	Granby Consolidated	91	91	91	91	— ¼
122	122¾	400	Great Northern pf	122¼	122¼	122¼	112½	...
462⅜	463	1,500	G. N. certs.ore prop	463	463	461½	463	— ⅝
48	48⅜	500	Greene-Cananea	48¾	49	48¼	48⅞	— ⅛
103	104½	200	Illinois Central	103⅜	103⅝	103½	103⅝	—1⅛
47¾	48	6,600	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48⅜	47⅝	48	...
16¾	17	2,000	Interboro Consol	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
72½	72¾	500	Interboro Con. pf	72¼	72⅜	72¼	72¼	— ¼
20	20⅛	200	Int. Agricultural	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
60	60½	200	Int. Agricultural pf	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
109¾	111	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110	110	109¾	109¾	—1⅞
17¼	17½	1,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
73¾	73	6,100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	73⅝	73½	72¾	72⅝	— ⅛
4	4½	1,400	Int. Nickel	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	12	3,280	Int. Paper	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
39	40	2,300	Int. Paper pf	40	40½	40	40⅝	+1⅛
61	61	100	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf	61	61	61	61	...
73	74	4,000	Kelly Spring Tire	74	75	74	74⅝	+1⅛
97	97	100	Kelly Spr'g Tire pf	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
57	57⅜	9,100	Kennecott Copper	57	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
130	130	100	Kings Co. El.L.& P	130	130	130	130	...
87⅜	87½	4,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	87⅜	87⅝	87	87⅜	— ⅛
69	69	300	Associated Oil	69⅛	69	69	69	— ¾
103⅜	104⅜	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	...
101	101	400	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅜
111⅜	112	9,800	Baldwin Loco	112¼	112⅝	111⅜	112	— ⅛
89½	89¾	900	Baltimore & Ohio	89½	89¾	89⅜	89⅜	— ¼
2⅛	2¼	700	Batopilas Mining	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
85	85⅜	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	...
93	93⅛	2,000	Butte & Superior	93½	93½	93	93	— ⅜
25	25¼	900	California Petrol	25¼	25½	24½	25	— ⅜
54	54½	100	California Pet. pf	54¼	54¾	54¼	54½	— ⅛
167½	168	800	Canadian Pacific	168¾	169	167¾	167¾	+ ⅛
85	87½	200	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	85¾	86	85¾	86	+1
53¼	55½	3,000	Central Leather	55½	56⅞	53⅞	53⅝	+ ½
109½	111	100	Central Leather pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ½
94	95	300	Chandler Motor	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	— ¼
64⅜	64⅝	4,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅝	65⅛	64½	64⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	1,100	Chi. Great Western	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13⅝	...
37½	37⅝	2,000	Chi. Great West.pf	37⅝	38	37	38	+ ⅜
95	95½	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95½	— ⅛
129½	129⅝	100	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	129	129	129	129	— ½
128½	129⅝	83	Do., odd lot	129½	129¼	129¼	129¼	...
127	127⅜	100	Chi. & Northwest	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	...
17⅜	17⅝	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	23	300	Chile Copper	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
54⅞	55	1,900	Chino Copper	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
41	44	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—2⅛
73½	73⅝	300	Cluett, Peabody Co.	73½	74	73½	74	...
47⅜	48	3,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	48⅜	48⅞	47⅛	47⅜	— ⅝
136½	137¼	200	Consolidated Gas	137	137	137	137	— ½
136½	137½	50	Do., odd lot	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	...
84½	85⅜	400	Continental Can	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ½
84½	85⅜	50	Do., odd lot	85	85	85	85	...
22⅛	22⅜	800	Corn Products Ref	22⅝	22½	22½	22¾	— ⅛
96	96⅛	21,500	Crucible Steel	97⅜	97⅜	95⅝	96	— ⅝
150⅜	151¼	100	Delaware & Hud	150⅜	150⅝	150⅜	150⅜	—2½
215	219	100	Del., Lack. & West	216	216	216	216	—2
17	19	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	17	17	17	17	+ ⅝
132½	133¼	115	Detroit Edison Co	133	133	133	133	+ ⅝
4¼	4⅝	500	Do., rights	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...
48⅛	48⅝	9,970	Distillers' Securities	47¼	48⅞	46⅝	48½	+1⅜
24⅞	25	100	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	...
37⅜	37⅝	4,200	Erie	38	38⅛	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
53¼	53½	400	Erie 1st pf	53⅝	53½	53⅜	53½	— ⅛
44	46	100	Erie 2d pf	45	45	45	45	—1
347½	350	100	General Chemical	350	350	350	350	+20
347½	350	75	Do., odd lots	350	350	347½	347½	...
169½	170	400	General Electric	169¼	169¾	169	169½	...
74⅜	75	5,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75⅜	76	74½	75	— ⅝
90¾	91¼	100	Granby Consolidated	91	91	91	91	— ¼
122	122¾	400	Great Northern pf	122¼	122¼	122¼	112½	...
462⅜	463	1,500	G. N. certs.ore prop	463	463	461½	463	— ⅝
48	48⅜	500	Greene-Cananea	48¼	49	48¼	48⅞	— ⅛
103	104½	200	Illinois Central	103⅜	103⅝	103½	103⅝	—1⅛
47¾	48	6,600	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48⅜	47⅝	48	...
16¾	17	2,000	Interboro Consol	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
72½	72¾	500	Interboro Con. pf	72¼	72⅜	72¼	72¼	— ¼
20	20⅛	200	Int. Agricultural	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
60	60½	200	Int. Agricultural pf	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
109¾	111	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110	110	109¾	109¾	—1⅞
17¼	17½	1,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
73¾	73	6,100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	73⅝	73½	72¾	72⅝	— ⅛
4	4½	1,400	Int. Nickel	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	12	3,280	Int. Paper	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
39	40	2,300	Int. Paper pf	40	40½	40	40⅝	+1⅛
61	61	100	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf	61	61	61	61	...
73	74	4,000	Kelly Spring Tire	74	75	74	74⅝	+1⅛
97	97	100	Kelly Spr'g Tire pf	97	97	97	97	— ⅛
57	57⅜	9,100	Kennecott Copper	57	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
130	130	100	Kings Co. El.L.& P	130	130	130	130	...
87⅜	87½	4,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	87⅜	87⅝	87	87⅜	— ⅛
69	69	300	Associated Oil	69⅛	69	69	69	— ¾
103⅜	104⅜	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	...
101	101	400	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅜
111⅜	112	9,800	Baldwin Loco	112¼	112⅝	111⅜	112	— ⅛
89½	89¾	900	Baltimore & Ohio	89½	89¾	89⅜	89⅜	— ¼
2⅛	2¼	700	Batopilas Mining	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
85	85⅜	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	...
93	93⅛	2,000	Butte & Superior	93½	93½	93	93	— ⅜
25	25¼	900	California Petrol	25¼	25½	24½	25	— ⅜
54	54½	100	California Pet. pf	54¼	54¾	54¼	54½	— ⅛
167½	168	800	Canadian Pacific	168¾	169	167¾	167¾	+ ⅛
85	87½	200	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	85¾	86	85¾	86	+1
53¼	55½	3,000	Central Leather	55½	56⅞	53⅞	53⅝	+ ½
109½	111	100	Central Leather pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ½
94	95	300	Chandler Motor	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	— ¼
64⅜	64⅝	4,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅝	65⅛	64½	64⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	1,100	Chi. Great Western	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13⅝	...
37½	37⅝	2,000	Chi. Great West.pf	37⅝	38	37	38	+ ⅜
95	95½	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95½	— ⅛
129½	129⅝	100	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	129	129	129	129	— ½
128½	129⅝	83	Do., odd lot	129½	129¼	129¼	129¼	...
127	127⅜	100	Chi. & Northwest	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	...
17⅜	17⅝	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	23	300	Chile Copper	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
54⅞	55	1,900	Chino Copper	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
41	44	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—2⅛
73½	73⅝	300	Cluett, Peabody Co.	73½	74	73½	74	...
47⅜	48	3,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	48⅜	48⅞	47⅛	47⅜	— ⅝
136½	137¼	200	Consolidated Gas	137	137	137	137	— ½
136½	137½	50	Do., odd lot	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	...

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 339,839 shares of stock and $104,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 155,726; oil, 46,087, and mining, 136,026. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,000	‡Aetna Expl., w. i.	23½	24½	23½	23½
200	Ajax Rub., Inc.	71	71	71	71
450	Am.-Brit. Mfg.	30	30	25	25
100	Atl. Gulf & W. Indies S. S.	32½	32½	32½	32½
1,000	Atl. Gulf & W. Ind. S. S. pf.	50	50	49½	49½
50	Bait. Tube, pf.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2,600	Can. Nat. Gas.	2¾	2¾	2	2⅜
1,800	‡Car. Lt. & P.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3,000	Carwen Steel.	9¼	10	9¼	10
600	‡Chevro. Motor Car	162	*165	159	162
64,300	‡Cuba C. Sug.	70¾	70¾	68¾	68¾
3,550	‡Cub. C. Sug. pf.	100	*100½	99⅞	100
211	Curtiss Aero.	50	52	49½	49½
1,075	Driggs-Seab.	153	154	145	145
500	‡Electric Gun.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
55	Emerson Phon.	12	12	12	12
100	Guant. Sugar.	81	81	81	81
25	Hall Signal.	14½	14½	14½	14½
500	Has. & B. Car	43⅜	43⅜	42¾	42¾
200	Int. Rubber.	15	15	15	15
350	Kath. Hze. pf.	23	23	23	23
2,000	Kenefick Zinc.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
1,100	‡Lynn Phonog.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10,400	Mex. Transit.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
200	Marconi of A.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,100	‡Maxim Mun.	7⅜	7⅜	7	7⅜
19,200	‡Mid. Steel	69½	*69⅞	68¾	69⅜
3,000	‡Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Peerless Truck & Motor Car.	28	28	28	28
60	‡Poole Eng. & Mach. Co.	136	136½	135	136
100	Redtop El. Inc.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	Saxon Mot. Car	68	68	67	67
1,500	Sst. Jo. Lead.	17	17	17	17¼
1,400	‡S. S. Kresge.	12⅜	*12⅝	12	12
700	S. L. R. M. & P. v. t. ctfs.	37⅜	37⅞	37½	37½
12,200	Submarine Boat v. t. ctfs.	40-41	41½	39½	40
5,800	‡Tob. Prod.	50	50	48	48¾
1,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	‡Univ. Motor.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
700	‡U. S. L. & H.	33⅝	33⅝	33	33⅝
6,000	White Motors.	52¼	53	52¾	52¾
300	World Film v. t. ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,800	‡Zinc Concent.	5½	5½	5	5½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
800	An.-Am. Oil.	153½	153½	153½	+ ½
5	Buckeye P. L.	103	103	103	
2	Continental Oil.	330	330	330	— 5
10	Crescent P. L.	43	43	43	— ½
15	Ohio Oil.	239	239	239	
5	South. P. L.	211	211	211	— 6
25	S. O. of Cal.	257	257	257	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Am. Oil & G.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,600	‡Barn. O. & G.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	‡Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.)	22	22	22	22
800	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜
1,500	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w.i., pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½
2,300	Empire Petrol.	8	8⅜	8	8⅜
500	‡Federal Oil.	12	12	12	12
4,900	Int. Petrol.	13⅜	13¾	13⅛	13¾
10,000	‡Midwest Oil.	70	70	67	67
25	Midwest pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½
2,000	Musko. Ref.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
2,500	‡Okla. Oil pf.	75	75	75	75
1,500	Sapul. O. & R.	14½	14½	14½	14¾
100	Savoy Oil	9½	9½	9½	9½
5,000	‡Uni. W. Oil	54	56	54	56
1,100	Victoria Oil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
7,800	Wayl. O. & G.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8½

MINING STOCKS.

2,500	‡Atlanta	16½	17	16½	17
2,500	‡Bingham Min.	12⅝	13	12⅞	12⅞

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡‡Booth	34	34	33	33
5,000	‡‡Bos. & Mon.	60	64	60	62
500	Butte & N. Y.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	B. C. & Z. w. t. cfs.	97½	97½	97½	97½
200	‡Calaveras Cp.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	‡Caledonia	1	1	1	1
200	‡Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
10,000	‡Cashboy	7	8	7	8
500	C. de P. Cop.	38¾	39	38¾	38¾
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
1,000	Con. Nev. U.	11	11	11	11
200	‡Dupont Cop., (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10,700	‡Eagle & B. B.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
13,500	‡Emma Cop.	50	50	48	50
3,000	‡Fed. R.M.C.	20	20	20	20
150	First Nat. Cop.	6	6¼	6	6¼
200	‡Goldf. Cons.	90	90	90	90
200	‡‡Goldf. Merg.	12	12	12	12
385	Hecla Mining.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼
5,600	‡Int. Mines.	13	15	12	15
2,400	Jumbo Ext.	80	80	70	80
1,200	‡‡Kewanaa	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	‡Majestic M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	‡McKin.-Dar.	40	40	40	40
700	Mines of Am.	3½	3½	3	3½
375	‡Mojave Tung.	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
7,000	‡‡Moth. Lode.	30	30	28½	29
300	Nipiss. M. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Oat. Big Jim.	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	‡‡Oat. Crescent	43	43	43	43
800	‡‡Oatman Ex.	17	17	17	17
1,500	‡‡Oat. Lazy B.	32	33	32	33
1,000	‡‡Oat. Nellie.	29	29	29	29
2,500	Peab. C. Cop.	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
2,000	‡Ray Hercules.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
3,000	‡‡Rex Con. M.	22	23	22	23
1,400	‡Rochester M.	63	63	63	63
500	‡‡Ruby Silver.	55	55	55	55
4,000	‡San Toy	17	17½	17	17½
400	‡Scr. Gr. G. M.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
1,100	‡Sev. T. Coal.	40	40	40	40
750	‡‡Silver Pick.	6	7	6	7
750	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅝	*1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,000	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡‡Success	72	72	69	69
2,200	‡Superstition, a prospect	34	35	34	35
1,500	‡‡Temiskaming	51	51	51	51
250	Tonopah Min.	6¼	6¼	6	6
2,000	Tonopah Ext.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	‡Tonopah J. B.	85	85	85	85
10,100	Tonopah R. E.	32	35	32	35
1,100	‡United Eastern	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
6,000	‡‡U. S. Cont.	12	14	12	14
6,500	‡U. Verde Ext.	18	18⅜	18	18⅜
400	‡‡United West., a prospect.	24	24	24	24
1,200	‡‡N. Y. Bnd Cons.	71	73	71	73
260	‡White Oaks.	6¾	7	6¾	7
600	‡Yuscaran Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Yukon Gold.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$14,000	‡Chi. U. S. 4½s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
50,000	‡Erie cv. 4s. w. i.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
100,000	‡Midvale Steel cv. 5s. w. i.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98⅛

*Odd lot. ‡Sells cents per share. ‡‡Unlisted.

Note.—Friday 300 Cosden Oil sold at 22¾ and 100 Con. Arizona at 1⅛.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	12¾	12¾	12	12¾
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	14	15	14	15
Crocker-Wheeler	103	105	103	105
Corp. Riker & Hegeman	5	5¼	5	5¼
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
Hopkins & A. Arms	95	98	95	98
Int. Arms & Fuse	22	22¼	22	22¼
Int. Motors	22	24	22	24
Int. Motors pf.	42	45	42	45
Lima Locomotive	18	23	18	23
Lake Torpedo Boat	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Lake Torpedo Bt. pf.	10½	11½	10½	11½
N. Y. Transportation	16¼	17	16¼	17
O. Elsenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Pyrene Mfg.	18¾	19¼	18½	19¾
Triangle Film	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
United Cigar Stores	94	97	94	95½

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	17	19	17	19
Midwest Oil pf.	90	96	94	96
Pierce Oil	15⅜	16	15⅜	16
Ventura	9½	10	9½	10

MINING STOCKS.

Hannack Gold	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Howe Sound	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Magma Copper	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17½

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Price.
25	Apsley Rubber Co. pf.	101¾@107
10	Arlington Mills	115
5	Cabot Mfg. Co.	124½
6	Chicopee Mfg. Co.	70½
5	Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	192
8	Harmony Mills pf.	93½
1	Ipswich Mill rights	2¾
10	Merrimac Chemical Co.	140⅝
73	Merrimac Chemical Co. rights	17⅝
6	Middlesex Co.	56
10	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	194
3	New Market Mfg. Co.	138½
25	Pacific Mills	139½@139¾
25	Plymouth Rubber Co. pf.	109
10	Presbrey Stove Lining Co.	90
20	Stillivan Machinery Co.	127¾
9	Tremont and Suffolk Mills	125
8	Walter Baker Co., Ltd., ex. div.	416½
6	Waltham Watch Co. pf.	21¾
3	Waltham Watch Co. pf.	81
15	York Mfg. Co.	115

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

THE SHERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

March 7, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,190,366.08
U. S. bonds, securities, etc.	450,708.62
Overdrafts	3,223.21
Furniture and fixtures	15,282.25
Redemption fund	5,800.00
Cash and due from banks	1,007,362.50
	$3,684,742.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus and undiv. profits	103,258.85
Reserved for taxes	194
Circulation	174,400.00
Deposits	3,206,334.00
	$3,684,742.74

EDWARD C. SMITH, President.
CHARLES G. COLTER, Vice-President.
MAX RADT, Vice-President.
GUSTAVUS C. MARSHALL, Cashier.
CHARLES W. HODSON, Asst. Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK

A Commercial Bank With Every Facility for the Care of Its Customers

Statement

(Comptroller's Call, March 7th, 1916)

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans, Discounts and Investments	$73,205,634.26	Capital Stock	$ 5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Other Securities to Secure Circulation and Postal Savings		Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits	5,257,694.63
Deposits	8,492,248.05	Circulation	4,616,500.00
Due from Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies	1,432,512.07	Time Acceptances	2,079,049.96
5 per cent. Redemption Fund and due from U. S. Treasurer	342,000.00	Letters of Credit	746,057.20
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	7,853,574.45	Deposits	107,746,080.14
Cash and Exchanges for Clearing House	34,119,413.10	Liabilities other than those above stated	609,799.38
Other Assets	609,799.38		
	$126,055,181.31		$126,055,181.31

OFFICERS

LEWIS L. CLARKE, President

WALTER H. BENNETT, Vice-President. GEORGE C. HAIGH, Vice-President.
ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.
A. K. deGUISCARD, Assistant Cashier. ELBERT A. BENNETT, Assistant Cashier.
HUGH S. McCLURE, Assistant Cashier. WALTER B. TALLMAN, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM M. BARRETT, President, Adams Express Co.
WALTER H. BENNETT, Vice-President.
JOHN S. BROWNING, Brewning, King & Co.
LEWIS L. CLARKE, President.
R. FULTON CUTTING, New York.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Dixon & Holmes.
STEPHEN B. FLEMING, Pres't. Inter. Agric. Corp.
PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN, New York.
GEORGE LEGG, New York.
EDGAR J. NATHAN, Cardozo & Nathan.
EDWARD C. PLATT, Vice-President, Mackay Co.'s.
JAMES A. SMITH, Calhoun, Robbins & Co.
ELBRIDGE GERRY SNOW, Pres't. Home Insurance Co.
CLAUS A. SPRECKELS, Pres't. Federal Sugar Ref. Co.
JOHN T. TERRY, New York.

Accounts Invited Foreign Exchange
Commercial Letters of Credit

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, March 18, 1916.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,729,100	$35,029,000	$2,240,000	$869,000	$695,000	$2,000	.....	$2,403,000	.....	$31,406,000	$1,552,000	$795,000
Mer. National	2,000,000	2,197,000	29,344,000	1,443,000	773,000	1,386,000	23,000	$2,000	2,148,000	.....	29,575,000	.....	1,839,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	8,052,500	128,075,000	18,004,000	3,488,000	3,064,000	97,000	25,000	12,190,000	.....	140,819,000	2,416,000	4,515,000
National City	25,000,000	†37,427,300	409,371,000	108,782,000	6,294,000	2,988,000	161,000	760,000	36,928,000	.....	491,906,000	1,502,000	1,799,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	7,911,300	37,837,000	1,458,000	1,171,000	1,419,000	44,000	.....	2,511,000	.....	33,054,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	774,000	12,523,000	800,000	210,000	607,000	35,000	20,000	985,000	.....	12,923,000	125,000	244,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	81,700	2,210,000	78,000	25,000	192,000	7,000	.....	157,000	.....	1,825,000	.....	46,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,104,900	85,808,000	4,652,000	1,916,000	3,291,000	156,000	62,000	8,459,000	.....	84,367,000	3,428,000	4,574,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	17,574,800	231,998,000	17,108,000	4,125,000	3,235,000	12,000	5,000	18,597,000	.....	232,912,000	245,000	755,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,063,200	57,326,000	2,725,000	1,029,000	2,287,000	267,000	173,000	4,474,000	.....	53,747,000	5,178,000	1,774,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	15,439,500	120,469,000	19,248,000	1,914,000	3,425,000	15,000	32,000	11,511,000	.....	138,013,000	.....	130,000
Citizens' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	2,450,300	29,180,000	1,363,000	491,000	1,000,000	33,000	8,000	2,328,000	.....	28,952,000	1,145,000	1,208,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	1,964,500	9,188,000	1,776,000	944,000	501,000	104,000	10,000	972,000	.....	10,340,000	.....	214,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,582,000	34,616,000	1,381,000	1,285,000	856,000	46,000	.....	2,480,000	.....	31,469,000	.....	50,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,238,000	145,364,000	8,784,000	3,060,000	6,651,000	62,000	61,000	11,571,000	.....	152,776,000	1,666,000	3,554,000
East River National	250,000	72,400	2,337,000	109,000	28,000	264,000	8,000	.....	204,000	.....	2,340,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,234,700	17,982,000	1,208,000	224,000	407,000	51,000	51,000	1,124,000	.....	15,347,000	.....	699,000
First National	10,000,000	27,759,000	166,894,000	13,301,000	1,330,000	3,094,000	50,000	.....	13,161,000	.....	161,239,000	125,000	4,999,000
Irving National	4,000,000	3,837,000	68,630,000	5,301,000	1,182,000	2,717,000	19,000	28,000	5,903,000	.....	75,207,000	119,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	300,000	1,186,400	10,100,000	464,000	338,000	353,000	122,000	18,000	780,000	.....	10,327,000	.....	198,000
Chase National	5,000,000	9,821,900	194,190,000	13,087,000	7,060,000	6,050,000	68,000	72,000	17,757,000	.....	218,190,000	4,458,000	450,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,843,000	18,568,000	1,910,000	715,000	207,000	91,000	53,000	1,322,000	.....	19,173,000	47,000	898,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,243,700	9,840,000	683,000	290,000	543,000	30,000	48,000	752,000	.....	9,622,000	.....	399,000
Fifth National	250,000	399,400	4,908,000	178,000	120,000	247,000	2,000	4,000	348,000	.....	4,961,000	105,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	2,810,800	39,810,000	2,671,000	1,410,000	1,819,000	104,000	16,000	4,694,000	.....	46,074,000	.....	107,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	3,085,800	53,734,000	1,602,000	2,237,000	2,501,000	23,000	.....	5,774,000	.....	59,637,000	1,764,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	706,100	8,810,000	719,000	117,000	118,000	20,000	2,000	728,000	.....	8,705,000	200,000	412,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,018,700	11,295,000	178,000	827,000	705,000	19,000	27,000	793,000	.....	10,912,000	.....	397,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,101,400	9,915,000	376,000	73,000	582,000	29,000	5,000	639,000	.....	9,146,000	.....	232,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	902,500	13,507,000	1,511,000	205,000	500,000	46,000	35,000	1,416,000	.....	19,597,000	90,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,882,306	48,230,000	6,466,000	3,270,000	1,081,000	114,000	.....	8,137,000	$944,000	50,678,000	666,000	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,152,500	33,356,000	4,058,000	1,629,000	1,071,000	73,000	.....	.....	.....	32,483,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,190,400	11,070,000	873,000	243,000	408,000	303,000	.....	497,000	.....	11,053,000	5,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	936,800	5,890,000	315,000	562,000	88,000	110,000	.....	.....	.....	5,122,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	436,300	2,437,000	165,000	50,000	121,000	2,000	2,000	145,000	103,000	2,417,000	7,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1,919,100	15,587,000	865,000	783,000	637,000	44,000	23,000	.....	.....	11,930,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	6,977,100	82,119,000	7,940,000	1,527,000	4,207,000	656,000	.....	3,093,000	6,907,000	98,901,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	791,800	3,931,000	316,000	88,000	64,000	41,000	.....	212,000	88,000	3,337,000	25,000	.....
German-American	750,000	746,400	8,035,000	591,000	143,000	104,000	11,000	.....	214,000	.....	6,276,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,220,800	16,579,000	1,560,000	999,000	1,029,000	25,000	18,000	.....	.....	17,812,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	800,400	4,017,000	486,000	85,000	109,000	65,000	.....	269,000	324,000	4,401,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,033,300	6,389,000	678,000	104,000	149,000	100,000	.....	304,000	.....	5,483,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metrop.	1,000,000	2,100,100	14,482,000	1,007,000	239,000	543,000	42,000	27,000	840,000	1,221,000	14,603,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	701,100	4,887,000	376,000	206,000	100,000	35,000	.....	277,000	13,000	4,630,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	997,900	12,620,000	1,911,000	505,000	851,000	109,000	.....	1,000,000	2,705,000	14,390,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	557,500	22,002,000	1,507,000	453,000	752,000	301,000	.....	1,466,000	455,000	24,436,000	29,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,730,700	36,102,000	1,914,000	137,000	543,000	214,000	15,000	1,365,000	2,250,000	27,294,000	7,594,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	14,694,100	230,372,000	21,663,000	11,000	284,000	22,000	22,000	10,976,000	1,737,000	215,526,000	20,539,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,241,800	57,233,000	3,474,000	24,000	208,000	154,000	4,000	7,987,000	7,715,000	39,741,000	19,673,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,541,100	28,531,000	2,137,000	24,000	175,000	46,000	.....	1,148,000	2,764,000	23,639,000	5,824,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	11,965,700	37,336,000	1,711,000	365,000	184,000	127,000	13,000	1,134,000	3,843,000	22,676,000	739,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	$20,000,000	$22,999,200	390,573,000	35,659,000	7,145,000	10,025,000	563,000	.....	19,050,000	7,033,000	381,002,000	40,370,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,204,800	8,528,000	451,000	47,000	90,000	33,000	.....	314,000	1,070,000	9,251,000	968,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Tr.	4,000,000	5,396,100	24,560,000	1,919,000	292,000	105,000	23,000	9,000	581,000	17,161,000	93,000	.....	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	7,359,700	43,402,000	5,560,000	260,000	458,000	247,000	89,000	3,251,000	2,871,000	65,018,000	18,379,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,903,800	19,689,000	1,281,000	92,000	353,000	146,000	23,000	924,000	1,745,000	18,479,000	1,396,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,247,100	67,746,000	3,911,000	1,131,000	112,000	14,000	42,000	2,631,000	5,882,000	55,394,000	8,586,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,257,900	21,631,000	1,505,000	187,000	139,000	39,000	5,000	896,000	705,000	17,925,000	4,225,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	503,900	13,193,000	739,000	79,000	441,000	51,000	10,000	648,000	451,000	12,968,000	697,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	6,087,300	57,591,000	4,408,000	227,000	411,000	317,000	1,000	2,574,000	1,848,000	51,475,000	5,790,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$115,850,000	$184,554,000	$2,004,656,000	$223,716,000	$43,280,000	$51,625,000	$1,744,000	$1,515,000	$173,097,000	.....	$2,143,494,000	$24,155,000	$32,137,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	15,450,000	32,509,800	283,411,000	29,041,000	10,553,000	10,944,000	2,037,000	70,000	11,454,000	$12,763,000	$67,352,000	,732,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	94,123,000	1,076,569,000	85,766,000	10,180,000	13,478,000	1,996,000	239,000	47,756,000	40,678,000	955,780,000	132,671,000	.....
Agg., 60 members	$185,550,000	$311,186,800	$3,364,636,000	$340,523,000	$64,013,000	$76,047,000	$5,777,000	$1,824,000	$232,307,000	$53,436,000	$3,408,635,000	$157,558,000	$32,137,000
Change	.....	.....	+10,811,000	—9,923,000	—1,469,000	+2,328,000	—95,000	—175,000	+6,257,000	—3,251,000	+1,599,000	+3,343,000	—2,505,000

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members Federal Reserve Bank	$2,005,395,000	$218,339,000	$50,568,000	$61,617,000	$1,533,000	$1,433,000	$170,845,000	.....	$2,153,180,000	$24,356,000	$31,690,000
State banks, not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	284,602,000	28,798,000	11,415,000	10,512,000	1,833,000	40,000	13,749,000	$10,097,000	308,394,000	1,065,000	.....
Trust cos., not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	1,076,527,000	93,631,000	5,025,000	5,357,000	1,990,000	219,000	47,483,000	47,835,000	949,508,000	131,086,000	.....
Aggregate, 60 members	$3,366,524,000	$340,188,000	$67,006,000	$77,486,000	$5,376,000	$1,692,000	$231,597,000	$57,932,000	$3,411,082,000	$156,507,000

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

In the infrequent intervals of comparative dullness which attend the present business activity, the minds of some are apt to turn to speculative concern. A continuance of rising costs, such as has been witnessed for months, is viewed with a certain amount of disquiet. It is felt that, sooner or later, there must come a limit beyond which prices cannot go. The matter that is in doubt is what is to be the limit. As things are now, in all the lines of things to wear, supplies are in active request by the jobbers and wholesalers and by those who make up cloths and other materials into the finished products. But back of these are the retailers, and behind the latter is the great consuming public with needs that are the more urgent because until recently there has been no disposition to meet them. Successive price increases have served to stimulate, rather than to curtail, purchases, and the permanence of the mood is inferred from the fact that the demands and orders look to deliveries a year ahead. What looks to some like speculation appeals to others as merely a return to normal, after a long period of sub-normal, buying. In the primary markets the disposition is not to make commitments too far ahead, but would-be purchasers are the ones urging for such contracts. The general disposition is to be cautious.

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Cotton and Cotton Goods

Despite a whole lot of things which seemed disquieting, the principal one being the deficiency of exports, cotton showed much price strength during the last week. There was considerable demand for spot down South where Russia, Japan, Spain, and Italy, as well as Great Britain and France, were among the buyers. A slight easing up of freight rates may result in the shipping out of more of the article. Holders in the cotton growing States continue to show their confidence in the future by being in no hurry to dispose of what they have, and they are under no financial pressure compelling them to do so. They rather seem to enjoy the novel experience of marketing their product gradually and in regulated quantities. In the goods end, the last week has been notable for the large sale of printcloths to converters, printers and finishers. Some of these contracts extend for many months ahead and show a confidence in the ability to secure the bleaching and coloring materials needed for the work of the purchasers. The indications all point to a record sale, at retail, this Spring and Summer of wash and white goods of every description. In colored cottons the demand is only limited by the supply. Price advances are constantly being made and, frequently, withdrawals come because mills are not able to guarantee deliveries. The freight congestion on the railways, which has been made a little more acute by the recent storm, is a serious factor so far as immediately needed goods are concerned. The knit goods makers have been announcing advances for Fall goods and will have no difficulty in securing the extra prices. In underwear the Eastern portion of the country is taking up more and more with the union suit whose popularity in the West is a matter of long standing. The hosiery manufacturers are as busy as they can be and are under less apprehension than they were, having discovered that they will have all the black dye they need.

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High Prices for Wool.

Little surprise was expressed at the slight easing off in the prices of certain kinds of wool at the London auction sales which closed on Friday. As no licenses are issued for wool to be exported to this country, Americans were not among the bidders at the sales. Good wools, however, remained firm and in real demand. In this country contracting for domestic wool in advance has been pretty well checked, because the growers have raised their prices beyond what buyers are willing to give. What sales have been made have been at the highest prices since the civil war. Ohio medium combing wool has sold as high as 40 cents a pound, which is the record for many years. There seems no prospect of cheap wool for a long time to come, a fact that will probably convince the growers here that the law of supply and demand, and not high duties, is controlling. The larger woolen interests are encouraging the movement for raising more sheep in the eastern portion of the country and something will come of this, although it will take time. The main drawback seems to be the depredations caused by dogs who kill the sheep. In woolens and worsteds there is a lull in ordering goods, which is seasonable. The mills are wrestling with the problem of what to do about cloths that have been ordered which are sufficient in quantity to engage the capacity of all the looms in use.

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Will Warrant Colors.

How far the dye situation will resolve itself in the near future is a matter that is of intense interest to the manufacturers of clothing. Some of them, apparently scared by the discouraging report made to bolster up the demand for a high tariff, urged the launching of a campaign of education for the retailers instructing the latter not to guarantee colors. This had hardly started when some of the biggest and most representative of the clothing manufacturers took especial pains to announce that they would guarantee the dyes in their goods for the next Fall season. Others have since made a similar announcement, and they are backed apparently by the promises of the more important makers of woolens and worsteds. The variety in the shades offered may not be as great as hitherto, and it is quite likely that some of the colors may be of the natural as distinguished from the synthetic ones. But their fastness will be the subject of guarantee. It is worthy of note that practice during the last year or so in the use of vegetable colors with their appropriate mordants has led to considerable expertness. And it should not be forgotten that, despite the general use of the coal tar dyes, those of vegetable origin have never been wholly neglected. This is the case even in Germany, which has been wont in peaceful times to import certain of these vegetable colors from this country. In the fiscal year ended with June, 1915, the exports of dyes and dyestuffs from this country amounted in value to $1,177,925.

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Knitting Needles Needed.

In all industrial processes there are a number of minor things which are essential to their successful operation and which are frequently not made in the countries where the processes are carried on. This has been most strikingly shown in the matter of dyes, upon whose use so many manufacturers of textiles and other articles depend. Those engaged in the knitting industry, however, are discovering that the failure to obtain needed colors from Germany is not the only trouble they have because of the blockade of supplies from that country. They have been accustomed to get from German manufacturers certain little adjuncts to their machinery and among them are the needles in use. For some months, until the British tightened their grip on German trade, lots of these needles came over in the parcel post just as did gloves, embroideries and other articles. This method of supply has now practically stopped, and the knit goods makers have become apprehensive. One needle house predicts that, unless relief comes within the next six months, a quarter of the knitting machinery of the country will be idle. Before the war began imports of latch needles were about 100,000 a day and the domestic manufacturers were turning out 200,000 a day. The latter have increased their capacity about 50,000 a day, which leaves a shortage of 50,000 a day on the basis of what used to be needed. The Knit Goods Bulletin, the official publication of the Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers' Association, estimates the deficiency at about 100,000 needles a day. The remedy for this condition is, of course, in increasing the output, in this country, and this will happen, especially because it will pay to do so. And when the war is over the knitters of the country will manage to get along with needles of domestic make exclusively.

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Looking to the Future.

None of the fighting nations is so engrossed in hostilities as to forget what must happen after the artillery ceases its roaring and the men come out of the trenches to make a living for themselves and those dependent upon them. For all the countries an export trade in manufactured goods is an absolute necessity since none of them is able to consume one-half the products its mills and factories can turn out. They are also concerned in the matter of imports, the Entente Allies particularly so. The disposition toward an economic alignment, similar to that now existing for warfare, has hitherto been called to attention, as have also the efforts of the Allies to render themselves independent of German products by establishing new home industries to make such articles. Some suggestions contained in a recent report of a sub-committee of the commercial branch of the British Board of Trade afford an insight to the trend of thought of English business representatives. They selected a dozen lines of industry as good subjects for paying an import tax. These include paper manufacture, the printing trade, stationery, jewelers' and silversmiths' wares, cutlery, fancy leather goods, glassware, china and earthenware, toys, electrical apparatus, brushware, &c., and the magneto industry. They urged a change in the copyright law making it like that of this country and also stringent provisions for the working of foreign patents. Another thing insisted on is "the suppression of certain methods of undervaluation of goods at the custom houses in foreign markets, which are said to have been practiced by certain European exporters to the disadvantage of British exporting firms." These are merely a few of the more striking suggestions.

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Getting Down to Business.

Aside, however, from this matter of doing new things, there has been abroad—just as here—a kind of searching of hearts, as it were, in the effort to discover weak points in methods of production and distribution with a view to correcting them. In Great Britain and France, for instance, arrangements are making for the installation of automatic machinery which will help to cheapen costs of production. In both countries, as well as in some others, also, sales and accounting methods are under close scrutiny for the purpose of preventing waste and duplication of effort. Even the traditions of trade are being discarded. A notable instance of the latter is given in the action just taken at a joint conference of English and Scotch woolen manufacturers, who have determined to abolish after July 1 forward datings, bonuses, commissions and rebates. Among the things included is a survival of the old notion of giving "good measure." The custom was embalmed in the antique phrase of the "baker's dozen," meaning thirteen, and the similar "lagniappe" of New Orleans. For the woolen men of the British Isles it was interpreted so as to give a buyer thirty-seven instead of thirty-six inches for a yard and an extra yard for each forty yards. Getting down to real business means to give a buyer what he pays for, and do more.

MAKING IT EASIER FOR THE SALESMAN

System Whereby the Latter Can Get Attention and a Chance to Show Goods.

Brown was nearly an hour late when his wife spied him coming up the street. At the sight of him her look of worry gave way to one of relief, for his jaunty step belied the possibilities that anything had gone wrong with him. As he fumbled for his keys at the apartment door she heard him humming. This was quite an adventure for him, for he was not musically inclined and could carry a line of silks with considerably more ease than he could carry the simplest tune.

"Well, kitten," he said, as he took her into his arms, "your prayers have been answered. No more road stuff for mine. I fought all over the place this afternoon with the 'big boss,' but I finally showed him where we were losing money by not going after the city trade harder, and I also showed him why I was the man who could do the work right. That's why I was late. But let's forget it. Monday I will begin showing these city buyers a thing or two about our silks that they never knew before."

About a year afterward Brown was again late in getting home. This time there was no jaunty step or happy, tuneless humming. He had had twelve months of the city trade, and he had not been the sure-fire success he thought he would be. He had learned the force of the statement that a man can't sell goods unless he can show them, and not always then. He had learned the difference between trying to talk a big city buyer into an order, while half a hundred competing salesmen were drumming their heels almost outside the office door, and selling to the Western trade he was used to.

Because his firm was none too well known locally he had further found that it took several months to get anything more substantial from most of the stores than the announcement "Nothing today." His sales were only a small fraction of what he thought they would be. He knew his selling ability was real; he had proved that in the many successful years he had had on the road. It was not hard to find the reason why he had failed with the city trade, for he felt, as hundreds of other salesmen feel, that the lack of a proper system of handling salesmen in many of the big stores of this and other large cities was the real stumbling block.

During his year with the city trade he had gone for days without seeing a buyer, and also without orders. He found that when he did see them (he never succeeded in seeing more than four on his very best single day) his selling ability did not count for much because he was not given an adequate chance to explain the merits of his goods. It appeared to him almost as if the buyer took snap judgment one way or the other and then figuratively pointed to the door. He finally reached the stage where he got some special appointments, but many of them were not kept, or they were kept after he had been waiting a long while. He had such a time of it, in fact, that it was with real joy he welcomed the suggestion of the "big boss" that he ought again to hit the trail for the West.

The above, while fictional, is said to typify the experience of the average salesman who calls on several of the big stores in the metropolitan district. Some salesmen blame the buyers for the condition outlined, saying that they are arbitrary, unfair, and inattentive. Others say that the fault lies with the store executives, in that they pile too much detail on the men and women who buy the merchandise. Whatever the real cause, complaints of the handlings of salesmen by the average big store have been many and loud for several years past.

There is one store not far from this city, however, which is said to have an ideal system of getting the salesman and the buyer together. Not only has it worked well for the store, but it is spoken of favorably by the salesmen, one of whom asked a TIMES reporter to write something about it. It was with this end in view that the reporter went to Newark on Monday last and visited the buying rooms of L. Bamberger & Co. Monday was chosen because it is "Newark Day" with the average salesman who sees the metropolitan trade. So great is the rush on that day, an executive of the store told a TIMES reporter, that once 1,100 salesmen had sent in their slips. From 700 to 1,000 slips represents the average Monday's salesmen callers, and about 800 called on the day the reporter was there. About 250 or 300 of these carried ready-to-wear goods for women, misses and children, for which a buying alliance had to be opened.

"Our system of seeing salesmen, while it is apparently effective, is simplicity itself," said the executive in question. "Perhaps the real secret of its success lies in the fact that we feel we need the manufacturer and the wholesaler as much as they need us. We feel, also, that if our buyers do not see just as many lines as it is possible for them to see, the store is losing something. Furthermore, we require that our buyers keep all promises made to salesmen, and we require them to be in the buying offices during the hours the salesmen are expected to be seen. No excuse for absence on the part of the buyer is accepted.

"I believe the salesmen appreciate this. Everybody has heard tales of shortage of merchandise, the bulk of which are doubtless true, but still there are about 500 salesmen here now, (it was then in the morning,) and there will easily be 300 more here before the day is over. Would there be that number if we did not try to treat them as well as it is possible for a store to do?"

The store man then showed the reporter details of the system. He first displayed a form that was divided into three parts, all of which bore the same number. The middle section of the form is the largest, and on this section the salesman writes his name, his firm name, and what he wants to see the buyer for. The buyer's name, by the way, is printed plainly on the form in three places. When the form is properly filled out by the salesman it is given to a clerk at the desk, who stamps the time it was received and passes it on to the buyer. The bottom part of the form is retained by the salesman until he gets his answer.

On the part of the form that goes to the buyer is a place for his or her answer, reading, for example, "Mr. Jones will see, will not see," both of which are printed aside of the buyer's name, the former above the latter. The buyer indicates his decision by crossing out "will not see" if he wants to see the salesman, or vice versa. He then signs his name and sends the form back to the desk from which it came, where the time returned is stamped on it. If the buyer wants to see the salesman he tears off the top part of the form, which bears the latter's name and number. This he retains for identification purposes and to insure the salesman's being seen in his proper turn. If the buyer does not want to see the salesman the top part of the form is sent back to the desk with the main section.

When the buyer's reply is favorable the clerk at the desk will call, for instance, "No. 1706, wait." If the reply is negative the call will be, "No. 1766, nothing." Thus the salesman gets his reply promptly. To insure this the time received and the time returned are checked carefully by the department devoted to handling the salesmen, and to insure proper attention to all salesmen a buyer is called "on the carpet" to explain why he or she neglects seeing any salesman three times in succession. No complaint on the part of the salesman is necessary to bring this about.

While it is not claimed by the Bamberger firm, that the slip system described above is wholly original with them, or used only by them, the executive who explained its use said that some of the details of the forms are. For instance, take the number 1706. This does not mean that 1706 salesmen have called to see a certain buyer in a given day, week, or month. The 17 is the department number, while the 06 part is the salesman's identification. This is said to be superior to other numbering arrangements for the reason that no matter whether the salesman is reading, talking, or just looking around, the calling of 17 makes him prick up his ears quickly enough to make the repeating of 06, which is his number, unnecessary.

"Even if this were the best system in the world for handling salesmen," the executive in question went on after a tour of the buying offices, "we could not see all the men we do in a single day if it were not for the way we have worked out our buying organization. As it stands now, there are fully 200 people in this store who have to do with the buying of goods. To begin with, we have ten merchandise men instead of one, as some stores have. These men are directly in charge of a corps of eighty-four buyers, who have over 100 assistants. The assistants, of course, can appeal to the buyers when necessary, the buyers to the merchandise men, and the merchandise men to the store executives. Thus the chain is complete from one end to the other, and everyone is ready and willing to work for the best interests of the store.

"While Monday is still 'Newark Day' with many salesmen, because there is no place else to go, quite a few of them are becoming aware of the fact that we now have a large city over here and need a great deal of merchandise. The result is that a number of them are now coming over on Wednesday, in spite of the fact that New York also offers a market then.

"On Tuesday and Thursday most of our buyers go to New York, where they look around for new things in the wholesale market or fulfill promises of calls made to salesmen when the latter come over to show them goods. It is a point of honor with our buyers always to call on a selling firm when a promise to do so has been made to the salesman representing it."

BIG SLUMP IN IMPORTS.

A Drop of One-half Shown in Those of the Week Ended March 10.

There was a big slump in imports in the week ended March 10, compared with the week before, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. The entries for consumption were set down as having a value of $14,532,428, against $20,022,235 in the week before and $23,100,241 in the week before that. Goods entered for bonded warehouse had a value of $1,952,264, while merchandise withdrawn amounted to $2,029,784. In the week before these transactions were respectively $4,896,592 and $2,437,948.

No imports of indigo or of coal tar colors or dyes were recorded on the official report, although merchandise manifested as "coal tar products" had a value of $12,595, of this amount England contributing $11,886. Logwood totaled $22,438, of which $19,140 came from Haiti, Jamaica coming next with $2,436 worth. Quebracho from Argentine aggregated 4,900,000 pounds with a value of $366,740, while other tanning extracts from England exclusively amounted to 11,389 pounds, worth $873. Close to 1,000,000 pounds of argols valued at $149,938 came in.

Undressed furs and skins reached $90,942, and dressed furs, $14,091. Fur hats had a value of $14,970. Most of the last named were from Italy. Silk goods dyed in the piece entered during the week to a value of $40,864, practically all of these fabrics coming from France. Cotton embroideries totaled $126,284, while bleached cotton cloths were set down at $53,673. Cotton goods dyed in the piece amounted to $77,907. Imports of wool cloths were $83,208, and of dress goods, $12,737, nearly all of both classes being from the United Kingdom. Raw wool suitable for clothing purposes totaled $353,932, the imports from Australia amounting to 2,089,100 pounds having a value of $409,676. Carpet wool entries were at a low ebb, the report showing only 4,774 pounds worth $488, all from England. Green or pickled hides in the week reached $281,142, while entries of dry cattle hides amounted to $158,673. Dried goat hides ran up to $148,166.

Cane sugar imports aggregated $2,187,182, while India rubber was returned at $1,209,110. Sisal grass entries amounted to $10,352, nearly all coming from the British West Indies. Diamonds, cut, but not set, were reported at $557,177, while uncut diamonds footed up $540,393. Pearls not set aggregated $58,938, and imitation precious stones $10,121. Jewelry entries from France and Germany were down to $3,084. Glove receipts were $48,812, of this sum France sending $30,728, Germany $18,077, and England $12. Hops from Germany were 70,690 pounds, valued at $18,614. French and English champagne was received to the value of $58,863, the French receipts aggregating $46,031. An unusual import item at this time related to explosives. They had a value of $348, the contributions to American preparedness being from Spain, $259; Mexico, $64, and Haiti, $25.

GRAY GOODS BUYING.

A Good Volume Was Disposed Of in This Market Yesterday.

While there were more evidences yesterday of a regular Saturday market in the gray goods end of the cotton trade than for the last several weeks, quite a good volume of staple and fancy goods was disposed of. Print-cloth prices, which on some constructions have reached levels close to those in evidence in November, 1918, are now at a point where buyers are looking before they leap, but in spite of this a pretty good business was done yesterday.

For deliveries through nearby months, sales of 39-inch 68-72s were reported at 5¾ cents. Some mills are now unwilling to go past the half-year on 39-inch 80 squares at less than 7¼ cents, which price has not yet been paid from all accounts. Sales of 39-inch 56-44s have been made at 4 5-16 cents, with the general asking price 4¾ cents. While some business has been done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 5¼ cents, it is at present more of an asking than a set price. June business on 60-48s, 38½-inch, was reported at 4¾ cents.

Sheetings have taken on a firmer tone, in sympathy with printcloths, several constructions showing an eighth of a cent advance for the week. Such goods as 4-yard, 4.70 and 5-yard sheetings were active yesterday and very firm. Business was also done at 6⅜ cents on 3.65 drills for delivery over the next several months. There was little change to the market, as it concerned fancy and fine-yarn goods. Closing printcloth quotations were:

39-inch, 80-86s	7c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

Hope to Lift Freight Embargo.

In order to bring to the attention of the proper railroad executives the serious effect the present freight embargoes on several lines are having on the local business world, a meeting of the hosiery and underwear wholesalers of this city, together with the selling agents and manufacturers, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the rooms of the Arkwright Club, 320 Broadway. Among those invited to attend the meeting are United States Senator O'Gorman, Mayor Mitchel, Congressman Loft, Docks and Ferrys Commissioner Smith, and Borough President Marks. The main object of the meeting will be to show the need of prompt raising of embargoes against receiving freight for delivery in this city, especially from points in Pennsylvania and New England. A large attendance is expected.

Last Week's Large Exports.

Exports from this port in the week ended yesterday were the highest in any similar period since Dec. 11, their value, as reported at the Custom House being $64,022,540, a gain of more than $13,000,000 over the week before, when shipments amounted to $50,204,165. In the week before that the outward movement reached $57,554,366. In the corresponding week last year the exports were $31,144,076, and in the same week of 1914, under normal trade conditions, the report showed merchandise worth $21,673,000 sent abroad. Additional vessels, together with several ships of large size leaving the port during the week, contributed to the heavy movement.

SPECULATORS HURT DYESTUFFS TRADE

Their Work One of the Evils Natural Color Dealers Have to Contend With.

Spectators are doing their worst to demoralize the natural dyestuffs importing and manufacturing business, according to representatives of old-established firms seen yesterday by a TIMES reporter. The present critical situation, it was asserted, has been taken advantage of by irresponsible elements to upset business generally as well as bring embarrassment to manufacturers and textile users alike.

As one prominent executive of a large manufacturing concern expressed it, "speculation has run riot in so many directions that reputable natural color makers hardly know from day to day what new complication will appear as a result of these persons' machinations."

What makes the present situation particularly trying to the standard concerns in the field is the circumstance that the ramifications of the speculators and their agents are not by any means confined to this country, but extend to Canada and, most important of all, to the sources of raw supplies in the West Indies and Central America. Another trial just at this time relates to the efforts of certain interests to stir up trouble with Great Britain by means of false representations that the American manufacturers of natural colors are refusing to sell their dyes to Canadian textile mills badly in need of the colors.

The ostensible purpose of the reports circulated industriously that shipments of extract were being withheld from Canada was to bring about another embargo on logwood obtained in Jamaica. Statements that Canadian manufacturers requiring logwood and other extracts could not obtain them from the United States have just been sifted by the Minister of Commerce at Ottawa, who, it was said yesterday, found no basis for the reports. All that the Minister's investigation developed, it was stated on good authority to THE TIMES, was that American color manufacturers had refused shipments to one or more crooked or dishonest users of extract across the border. The reason given for such refusal was that the users affected had not paid their bills for previous shipments. This explanation was satisfactory to the Canadian Government representative. Before the thing was settled, however, domestic manufacturing interests in this country spent much time convincing the British Embassy, as well as the officials of the Department of State, that no discrimination had been practiced.

Some of the existing evils in the trade were set forth yesterday by W. W. Skiddy, President and Treasurer of the Stamford Manufacturing Company, an old-time concern with a large plant at Stamford.

"It seems too bad," said Mr. Skiddy yesterday, "that at such a critical time, when the reputable concerns producing natural dyestuffs are bending every honest effort to supply the deficiency in colors, a lot of irresponsible gamblers should enter the field and try to upset both the manufacturing and the purchasing trades. As it is, the few manufacturers of standing are brought face to face with one complication after another in their endeavor to meet the requirements of legitimate users of extracts.

"In the first place, a lot of people here in town not identified directly with the natural dyestuff business have entered the game as speculators, and are making all kinds of trouble for those who alone can handle the situation properly. These persons are sending out letters, both to manufacturers and users known to require dyewoods or colors, asking what they will pay for a given quantity or amount. If this information is forthcoming, it is forwarded to agents located in the countries from which crude supplies are drawn. The result, among other things, is that the holders of the woods in the sections referred to stiffen their prices beyond all reason, and make it exceedingly difficult for legitimate manufacturers of the colors to get crude supplies at any prices short of the impossible. So much crooked work of this kind is going on that our representatives on the spot in these foreign countries have the greatest difficulty in securing supplies. Of course the amounts actually taken by the speculators themselves is small, but the agitation and misrepresentation hurt."

Another abuse noticed of late by the manufacturing trade, and which in quite a number of instances has assumed serious proportions, is the practice indulged in by certain textile mills of buying logwood and other extracts in excess of actual needs. The balance not wanted for immediate use has apparently been sold to speculators, who peddle out the goods at fabulous prices. In illustration it was pointed out that whereas before the start of the European war logwood in crude condition brought between $18.50 and $19 per ton, prices of late have touched $100 per ton.

The speculators, it seems, are taking good care that such extracts as they have been able to get hold of do not leave their hands until heavily adulterated with glucose or other ingredients weakening the strength of the product. Some of these goods have come into the possession of the bona fide manufacturers of dyestuffs, and upon analysis were shown to be diluted to the point of uselessness for any practical coloring operation.

Still another element of a disturbing character is the attempt of some textile mills to pick up abroad small lots of, say, 100 tons of logwood, and then ask the regular manufacturers to do the extracting for them. One manufacturer said yesterday he had replied to all such requests that his firm had not reached the position of an agency. The belief was expressed in conservative manufacturing circles that no further embargoes on logwood from Jamaica need be feared unless the "wildcat" methods of speculatirs or their agents force another shutting off of supplies from there. At the same time experience has led American manufacturers to develop other fields of supply, notably Haiti and Santo Domingo, from which heavy supplies of logwood are now being drawn. Imports of logwood into the country in the calendar year ended Dec. 31 last totaled 60,958 tons, valued at $822,190, against 40,802 tons, worth $522,434, in 1914. All other dyewoods brought in last year aggregated 23,166 tons, valued at $357,965, a material increase over 1914, when the entries were only 8,109 tons manifested at $122,651.

Shipping conditions as they relate to dyewoods remain about as bad as they can be. A factor in the trade said that not only was the greatest difficulty experienced in getting available tonnage, steam or sail, but that apart from the general scarcity of vessels speculative influences had boosted freight charges to unprecedented figures. In conclusion, this man said that natural colors were being apportioned among reputable textile mills as fairly and fully as the producers were able. He added that no export business in extracts of any account was being done except possibly to meet Canadian requirements.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

A Large Business During the Week with Prices Higher.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, March 18.—The amount of business put through in the cotton goods markets this week is probably the largest in several weeks. The desire on the part of some buyers to get immediate deliveries of goods has led to higher prices in some instances, while in others a marked firmness is manifest. There developed a strong demand for both wide and narrow styles, although the former seem to take the lead.

There still exists a substantial and healthy demand for sateens, twills and specialties, and looms are well engaged ahead on these styles. Fancies and other special fabrics manufactured of printcloth yarns have been in good demand. The situation in fine yarn goods remains unchanged. In some instances, it is impossible for mills to take on additional business because the looms are engaged so far ahead that it is well-nigh impossible to guarantee deliveries.

Then, too, the uncertainty surrounding the proper grades and staples of cotton is a factor that is troubling fine goods manufacturers. The raw material is high, but computing the difference between the high cost of desirable cotton and the selling values of cloth the margin of profit is comfortably large.

The total sales for the week are estimated at about 300,000 pieces, of which about 100,000 pieces are spots. Contracts entered into will run through June on printcloths. Fine goods contracts will extend through the balance of the year.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Active Business in All of Them Despite the Advances.

The Yokohama raw silk market has witnessed another sensational advance this week, and prices are still climbing. Reelers are not anxious to sell at present prices, and the stocks of good silks are almost exhausted in that market.

Canton is advancing slowly for all grades on the strength of large business from America on both old and new silks. The entire stocks of the sixth and seventh crops are practically sold already. Shanghai is following the trend of the other markets, and prices have stiffened up considerably during the past few days on all grades of silks.

Milan cables that the Italian market is excited. Most of the reelers have withdrawn entirely, and are unwilling to sell at present in anticipation of higher prices in the near future. The available stocks are very small, and the demand actually exceeds the visible supply.

In New York business continues active, according to A. P. Villa & Bros. Both broad silk and ribbon manufacturers are buying well.

To manufacturers and wholesalers worth $20,000 to $1,000,000.

—only 1% a month, figured to the exact day

—less than the discounts you probably offer your trade for cash—less than the difference between your time and your cash prices. That is *all* it costs to turn your credit sales into *active working capital.*

How little it seems weighed against the advantages of having enough cash always available to buy for cash, discount your bills, stimulate your credit and extend your business! Discounting bills alone pays from 1% to 90% interest, according to the terms on which you buy.

If you could use more capital, temporarily or regularly, there is no simpler or more convenient source than to sell us all or part of your active accounts. We pay about 80% cash at once, balance as you collect the bills for us.

Our rate (further reduced Feb. 15, 1916) is now only 1/30 of 1% per day on the face of accounts, provided you sell us $100,000 in any 12 successive months, otherwise there is an added charge of $5 a $1,000. No commission, interest, exchange or other charges.

Write for details or have our nearest representative call and explain—no obligation.

Commercial Credit Company

Cash Capital $1,500,000 Surplus $150,000

Non-Notification Commercial Bankers

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Represented at New York, 200 Fifth Ave.; Philadelphia, Stock Exchange Bldg.; Boston, 50 Congress Street; Cincinnati, Greenwood Bldg.; Chicago, 1334 Otis Bldg.; Atlanta, 1015 Healey Bldg.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Toys, Celluloid and Flannel Among Articles Passed On.

George Borgfeldt & Co. were successful before the Board of General Appraisers yesterday in a controversy relating to tiny imitation watches attached to a flimsy strap of imitation leather with a small nickel-plated buckle. Collector Malone took the view that the bracelets were "jewelry" and exacted duty at 60 per cent. The firm protested and went before the board with the claim that the articles were toys properly dutiable at 35 per cent. It was shown at the trial that the strap attached to the watches was too short to encircle the wrist of the smallest child, as when buckled it was just large enough to encircle a fifty-cent piece. Judge Sullivan decided that the articles were accessories of dolls and ordered the goods admitted at the rate claimed.

William H. Stiner & Son were upheld in claims for lower duty on cotton waists and dresses and other articles of women's wearing apparel, composed respectively of wool and silk made in part of ornaments and netting, the wool and silk respectively forming the component materials of chief value. All the goods were returned for duty at 60 per cent. as articles made wholly or in part of tuckings, ornaments and netting. The board sustained the claim that the merchandise was properly dutiable as cotton, silk, or wool wearing apparel at 30, 35 or 50 per cent.

Tice & Lynch and M. G. Cohn & Co. convinced the board that the customs authorities erred in their classification of celluloid sheets. The goods were returned at 40 per cent. as polished, whereas the importers had witnesses on the stand to prove that the goods had not undergone this treatment and should therefore pay only 25 per cent. A reliquidation was directed.

Another batch of importers' protests dealing with merchandise claimed to be flannels was handed down. This time the goods were shirtings used chiefly for waists, shirts and infants' wear. The collector took duty on the goods at 35 per cent. as manufactures of wool or wool cloth. With the exception of certain items on one importer's invoice, Judge Brown sustained the claims for entry at 25 or 30 per cent. as "flannels," the lower or higher rate depending upon the value per pound. The importers thus sustained included William Anderson & Co., F. Rosenstein & Ogus, John Darling & Co., E. McConnell & Co., and C. H. Valentine. Wool challis and camels' hair cloth appearing on the invoices of Rosenstein & Co. along with the shirtings were held not to be flannels, the Collector being affirmed as to these two classes.

Feasterer & Ruhe were able to convince the board that metal flashlight cases were of the same kind as those held dutiable some time ago by the board at 20 per cent. as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for." Collector Malone thought that the goods differed from those figuring in the test case, and levied duty at 60 per cent. under the provision for articles of metal carried on or about the person. The Collector's decision was modified.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company went before the board with protests covering many instances in which the returns of weighers were challenged. When the case came up for trial Judge Waite said there was no evidence to support the contentions as to incorrectness. The protests were accordingly overruled.

Zee Ess

We specialize in High School and Gym. Middies. Some extremely smart models in Silverbloom fabrics.

Z. & S. MIDDY CO.,
1,270 Broadway.

Witchtex TRADE MARK The Resilient Lining

For all bouffant or distended effects
J. W. Geddard & Sons, Incorporated,
Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

THAT SOMETHING IN NEW
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5410
LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS,
Commercial Bankers, 100 Broadway

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. Coleman & Co. 1133 Broadway. Telephone 8763 Farragut.

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay.
LICHTENHEIN & STERN; 26 Exchange Place.

AFTERNOON DRESSES in moirettes and taffetas, $7.50 up.
Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

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M. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

CHARLES, Designer of Original Models in Tailored Suits. 7 WEST 45TH ST.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG, 1,833 BROADWAY.

COATS, WRAPS, Sport Coats and Roller Skating Sets. Clever line for Spring Season. Lee F. Sturm, 48 W. 35. Greeley 874

COATS & SUITS. LEVITMAN & FEIN, Oppenheim Collins Bldg., 33 W. 34 St.

Corduroys & Velveteens. Immed. Deliv. Spring Shades. Escher, 354 4 Av. Mad.Sq.8844

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DINNER FAVORS, novelties and paper hats. The "U-NEAK" line.
SELLING DECORATIVE & NOVELTY CO., 10-12 East 23d St.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES. Latest fashions always on hand. William Reiss, 121 East 24th St.

DYESTUFFS SOLD, BOUGHT, EXCHANGED
N. Y. Aniline Exchange, Tel. Spring 1861. 117 Spring Street.

FURS, PELTRIES OF ALL KINDS AT 30th.
STEINER & BROS., 135 WEST 30TH STREET.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE. America's Largest Stock Glove House. 29 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

HOUSE DRESSES $9.90 per dozen up. STOUTS—
Waldorf Bldg., Sizes 39 to 51, $40.50 doz. up
3-16 West 33rd St. SHAPIRO BROS.

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Gustave Baer, 510 Sixth Ave. (near 31st St.)

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $3 to $4.00.
L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS to Loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and All Kinds of Personal Property. A. Lawrence
Est. Since 1880. 118 Third Ave.
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PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cotton $3 to $5: Silks $10.50 to $37.50 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St.

RAIN COATS New York Manhattan Co., 39-41 W. 32d St. and OILED SILK GARMENTS.

SILKS Phone 2666 Madison Sq.
SATIN Taffeta
ALFRED SOHLAND, 19 Madison Av.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses
The American Lady Waist Co.,
WALDORF BLDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

SILK WAISTS Largest popular priced silk Waist house.
Kayser Waist & Dress Co., 636-638 Broadway.

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WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY.
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5c, 10c, & 25c GOODS. THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EMPORIUM, 23-25 West 14th Street.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BLOUSES, WAISTS, cash for. Marie Louise, 1 East 42d St.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 236 6th Av.

TRUNKS WANTED.—Will buy number of second-hand wardrobe trunks for ladies' suits; good condition; reply by mail; state price. Mutual Garment Co., 16 West 126 St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4643.

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POPLINS, gabardines, and white chinchillas; have a surplus for sale; right prices. H. 349 Times Downtown.

TAFFETAS for sale, black and navy; good quality, from manufacturer; immediate delivery. Phone Farragut 4074 after 10 A. M.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—S. J. Adler & Son; S. Adler, men's furn. goods; Park Avenue.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; F. H. Stern, hats; 254 4th Av.
BOSTON—B. E. Bailey Co.; Miss K. Sheridan, infants' wear; Martha Washington.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—B. B. Loveman Co.; Mrs. S. E. Bailey, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Eiseman Mfg. Co.; R. Eiseman, infants', children's wear; Breslin.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Burkardt Bros. Co.; E. A. Otto, men's furn. goods; 200 5th Av.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Mansour & Farfour; G. Farfour, M. Mansour, clothing, men's furn. goods; Broadway Central.
DENVER, Col.—Lunt & Co.; R. F. Lunt, carpets, furniture; Marie Antoinette.
D

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

Fair Monday; fair, slightly warmer Tuesday; moderate northwest to northeast winds.

For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,240. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMAN GUNFIRE AGAINST VERDUN LOSES IN FORCE

Attacks Against the Vaux Front Are Driven Back by Curtain of Fire.

FIGHT FOR DEAD MAN'S HILL

Berlin Reports That French Attacks on German Positions Have Been Repulsed.

MANY BATTLES IN THE AIR

French, British, and Germans Raid Enemies' Territory—British Lose Trenches Near Lens.

LONDON, March 19.—After violent artillery actions late yesterday and the checking of German assaults on the Vaux-Damloup front, the bombardment to the north of Verdun slackened today. Berlin, however, reports continuous hand-to-hand fighting about Fort Douaumont and the village of Vaux.

German official accounts speak of the repulse of French attacks made this morning upon Le Mort Homme, west of the Meuse, implying that the hill is in German hands, although the French War Office has specifically denied that it was ever captured.

There has been great aerial activity on both sides, in the Verdun region and at other points on and in the rear of the fighting line. French aviators raided Metz, Château Salins, Dieuze, Mülhausen and Hatsheim. Several civilians were killed and wounded at Mülhausen. In the battles which ensued four French and three German aeroplanes were forced to the earth, several of the pilots and observers being killed. Another German machine was brought down within the French Verdun lines. British and German aviators fought many engagements on the Artois front, all the British machines returning in safety. German air squadrons attacked French railway buildings from Clermont to Verdun and in towns as far to the east as Lure (near Belfort) and further south than Dijon.

By the explosion of mines near the Hohensollern Redoubt, in Artois, the Germans succeeded in occupying three craters.

The text of the German official statement is as follows:

Northeast of Vermelles, southeast of La Bassée Canal, after effective artillery preparation and five successful explosions, we recaptured from the British some little gains they had obtained in mine fighting on March 2. Of the British occupants, the majority of whom were buried in the flattened trenches, we captured thirty survivors. A British counterattack failed.

The town of Lens was again bombarded by heavy British artillery.

Fighting Around Vaux.

While yesterday passed without special events on the left bank of the Meuse, French attempts early this morning against Le Mort Homme and east thereof failed from the beginning. On the right bank, artillery activity temporarily increased to very considerable violence. At the same time hand-to-hand fighting developed at several places southward of Fort Douaumont and westward of the village of Vaux for small defense works. This fighting is not yet concluded.

The French yesterday were driven by German detachments out of the position at the Forestry House of Thiaville, northeast of Badonviller, which we left to them on the 4th of March. After destroying their dugouts, our men returned to their own trenches with forty-one prisoners.

Mutual aerial activity in reconnoissance and attack was very pronounced. Our aeroplanes attacked railway buildings on the lines from Clermont to Verdun and Epinal, Lure, and Vesoul and south of Dijon.

In an enemy aerial attack on Metz three civilians were wounded.

Of a French aerial squadron, which attacked Mülhausen and Habsheim, four aeroplanes were shot down in an aerial fight near Mülhausen. The occupants of the machines were dead. At Mülhausen seven civilians were killed and thirteen wounded. At Habsheim one soldier was killed.

Tonight's official report from Paris says:

North of Rheims our artillery carried out a destructive fire on the enemy trenches at Neuville and the Godat farm. There was marked activity of our batteries in the region of Ville-au-Bois.

In the region to the north of Verdun the bombardment slackened appreciably in the course of the day. The enemy made no attempt to attack.

Northeast of St. Mihiel our heavy artillery cannonaded revictualing depots of the enemy at Varvinay.

Adjutant Navarre brought down his seventh German aeroplane in the region of Verdun. The hostile machine fell inside our lines.

The French afternoon bulletin says:

East of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the enemy yesterday afternoon directed a somewhat spirited attack against the Vaux-Damloup front. He was driven back by our certain of fire, his attacks failing completely. During the night there was no action on the part of the enemy infantry.

The activity of the artillery has [illegible]

Zeppelin Attacks Saloniki and Allied Fleet Near By

LONDON, Monday, March 20.—A Zeppelin approached Saloniki early Saturday and dropped some bombs, but without doing any damage, says Reuter's Saloniki correspondent. The aircraft was forced to turn back because it was heavily fired upon. At the time of the attack the moon was shining brightly.

BERLIN, March 19, via London.—Tonight's official report of the Balkan campaign says:

The situation is generally unchanged.

One of our airships the night of March 17-18 attacked the Entente fleet near Kara Burnu, south of Saloniki.

GERMAN AIR RAIDERS KILL 9 IN ENGLAND

Four Seaplanes Dash Over East Kent Towns—Bombs Wound Thirty-one Persons.

ONE RAIDER IS KILLED

British Airman Pursues an Invading Craft and Brings It Down in Battle Over the Sea.

LONDON, March 19.—Nine persons were killed and thirty-one injured in a raid of four German seaplanes over the east coast of Kent today, it was announced officially tonight. A British airman brought down one raider over the sea, the German observer being killed. The official statement on the raid reads as follows:

"Four German seaplanes flew over East Kent today. The first pair appeared over Dover at a height of 5,000 to 6,000 feet, one at 1:37 P. M., the second at 2:02 P. M.

"The first dropped six bombs in the harbor, then went northwest, dropping bombs on the town. The other raider, after passing over Dover, appeared over Deal at 2:12 and dropped several bombs. The second pair appeared over Ramsgate at 2:10. They dropped bombs on the town. One of this pair went west, the other north, pursued by a British aeroplane. One bomb is reported to have been dropped on Margate.

"The second machine appeared over Westgate at 2:20. Here several of our aeroplanes went up in pursuit. No bombs were dropped on Westgate.

"The total casualties so far reported are: Killed, three men, one woman, and five children; injured, seventeen men, five women, nine children.

"As far as ascertained, forty-eight bombs were dropped altogether. One bomb fell on the Canadian Hospital at Ramsgate, causing damage, but no casualties. Material damage done: Several houses, the homes of artisans, and cottages were wrecked.

"Flight Commander Bone, Royal Naval Air Service, in a single-sector aeroplane, pursued one German seaplane thirty miles out to sea, where, after an action lasting a quarter of an hour, he forced it to descend. The German machine was hit many times and the observer was killed."

Bombs Hit Orphanage and Hospitals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 20.—Yesterday's aeroplane raid over the Kent coast had one feature to distinguish it from its predecessors, pursuing British aviators brought one of the four German machines down. In other respects it was like those which had gone before. The enemy appeared suddenly and departed promptly, flew very high, and the bombs were dropped from an altitude incompatible with good aiming.

The raiders damaged no military property, but the casualty list was higher, correspondingly to the increased number of machines, and the majority of the victims were women and children. Four were killed at Dover and five at Ramsgate. The raiders began dropping bombs as soon as they got over Dover. British aeroplanes ascended very promptly and within a few minutes were battling with the raiders, who bolted to sea, pursued by the British machines.

The rattle of machine guns from the contending air craft was incessant as they passed over the town and across the Channel.

The number of bombs dropped was between fifteen and twenty, and the result might easily have been more serious than it was. A boy about eight years old was killed by a bomb which dropped at his feet. A woman was killed in her home, her room being blown to pieces by a bomb. Two men were reported killed in another building.

Among the buildings damaged was an orphanage, where there were seventy or eighty girls and a number of governesses. A bomb fell through the roof which was greatly damaged and the rooms below were wrecked. It was marvelous that only one person was injured. The escape of the inmates was due to the forethought of the governesses, who, on hearing the gun fire, assembled the girls in the basement.

It was a bright, clear day, with a southeasterly breeze, and the sea front was thronged with people during the morning watching the flight of British seaplanes and aeroplanes.

At Ramsgate one bomb was responsible for four deaths. It fell on a motor car killing the driver. Fragments of the bomb flew among a group of Sunday school children, killing three and wounding nine. Another bomb fell on a hospital without injury to the inmates.

There were many narrow escapes. The back part of one house was wrecked, and a man and his wife and six children, who were having a meal in a front room, escaped.

There was also an exciting duel in the air, which was witnessed by many persons who ignored all warnings and thronged the streets to watch the combat.

Deal, which also was visited by the raiders, escaped with damage only to some property. Seven bombs were dropped, three of them near churches.

The driver of a motor car which was passing through the danger zone at the time had a miraculous escape. He saw the aeroplane overhead and heard the explosions, and he backed his car, which thought into a place of safety. He then got out to seek further cover and had hardly left the car when a bomb crashed into it, wrecking it.

In four cases two or more members of the same family were numbered among the victims. If the raid had been delayed another half hour the roadways would have been thronged with children on the way to Sunday school. The bombs appeared to have been filled with shrapnel, which spread in every direction, carrying destruction among little groups of [illegible]

HOLLAND AFLAME OVER U-BOAT ACTS; PRESS TALKS WAR

Sinking of the Tubantia Arouses People to Anger and Protest Is Sent to Berlin.

WANTS NEUTRALS TO UNITE

Vaderland Says Time Has Come for Combined Action to Stop Ruthless Methods at Sea.

ROW AHEAD IN REICHSTAG

Nearly Half the Members Indorse Tirpitz Methods and Favor Strong Measures.

Holland Sends Strong Protest to the Berlin Government

LONDON, Monday, March 20.—The Dutch Government has sent a very strong note to the German Government regarding the sinking of the steamer Tubantia, according to the Nieuws van den Dag of Amsterdam.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 19.—The Daily Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent cables that it is impossible to exaggerate the anger and anxiety all over Holland over the news of a second disaster to Dutch shipping in the North Sea.

"The outlook now," says the correspondent, "is most serious. Last night in all the street crowds and café throngs in Amsterdam one heard on all sides expressions of exasperation and declarations that the time to act had arrived. Holland has suddenly changed from a nation indirectly affected by the war to one prepared and determined if necessary to take a very different rôle. A sudden seriousness has seized the people.

"I am reliably informed that three very large submarines, each carrying 120 men, were completed at Antwerp last week and are being prepared for immediate service on the Belgian coast."

THE HAGUE, March 19.—The press of the Netherlands in discussing the sinking of the liner Tubantia refers to the possibilities of war between Germany and Holland.

The Amsterdam Handelsblad, after discussing the uselessness of such a conflict and considering the many ties between the two countries adds:

"Nevertheless nothing would be more damaging to our independence and national existence than the conviction gaining ground that we are unprepared to shed our blood for the defense of our rights and independence."

The Handelsblad does not believe, however, it says, that Germany will withhold clear guarantees against a repetition of such an incident as that of the Tubantia, and continues:

"If the attack was made against the orders of the German Admiralty we expect the submarine commander will get what a pirate deserves."

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says:

"If the German Navy seeks a conflict with us it should say so. The German Government is using the surest means of hurting our national feelings."

The Vaderland asks if the time has not come for America, Holland, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark to take combined action, "as their interests coincided and there can be no doubt concerning their sentiments. The South American republics are interested," it continues, "because the loss of the Tubantia deprives them of one of the few remaining links with Europe. The Vaderland believes that joint diplomatic pressure would convince Germany that the present method of submarine warfare must be abandoned."

Second Engineer De Groot of the Tubantia now makes the statement that an hour and a half after leaving the ship he saw a submarine of foreign build.

The Netherlands Ministry of Marine does not declare definitely that the Tubantia was torpedoed, but from all evidence in its possession regards it as extremely probable. J. J. Rambonnet, Minister of Marine, today confirmed a report to The Associated Press that an affidavit had been made by the first mate, the fourth mate and the lookout, in which they said they saw a white streak, which is only explainable as the track of a torpedo approaching the ship. When the streak touched the Tubantia, an explosion followed. The Tubantia, according to the affidavit, had all but stopped when the explosion occurred. The vessel was hit amidships, aft on the starboard side two meters below the water line. In view of all of this evidence, Minister Rambonnet declared that the only conclusion left was that the Tubantia was torpedoed. "In fact," he said, "I regard it as ninety-nine out of a hundred chances that she was torpedoed."

Minister Rambonnet added that the Ministry of Marine was making a further investigation. A Rotterdam salving company, he said, would begin work on Monday with diving operations at the spot where the Tubantia sank with the hope of establishing more definitely the nature and cause of the explosion.

GERMANS SAY BRITISH SANK THE TUBANTIA

Pained and Surprised That the Dutch Should Think One of Their U-Boats Did It.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Germans have just awakened to the fact that the Tubantia case is of the utmost gravity, and that anti-German feeling in Holland is running dangerously high. The German press today sees an English plot to precipitate a break between Germany and Holland in the [illegible]

French Destroyer Is Sunk by Submarine; 47 of Her Officers and Men Are Lost

PARIS, March 19.—The French torpedo boat destroyer Renaudin has been sunk in the Adriatic by a submarine. Three officers and forty-four of the crew were lost. Two officers and thirty-four of the crew were saved. The Ministry of Marine made this announcement tonight:

"The squadron torpedo boat Renaudin was sunk in the Adriatic by an enemy submarine on the morning of March 16. Three officers, among whom were the commandant and second officer, and forty-four seamen were lost. Two officers and thirty-four seamen were rescued by a French torpedo boat which accompanied the Renaudin."

The destroyer Renaudin was built in 1913. She measured 756 tons, and was 256 feet in length. She was a thirty-knot boat, but in her trials had developed thirty-two knots.

PREDICT CONGRESS WILL ADJOURN EARLY

Administration Officials Confident of End by July, Due to Speeding of Defense Bills.

BIG PROGRAM STILL AHEAD

House Will Pass Hay Army Bill This Week and Senate Will Take Up Same Subject for Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Evidence of co-operation between President Wilson and Congress, which may lead to an early adjournment at the Capitol, is seen by Administration officials in the action of the Senate and House in putting preparedness legislation ahead of other bills and practically removing the European and Mexican questions from the field of debate through votes supporting the President. Although some Congressional leaders, notably Speaker Clark, say Congress will be in session until Fall, Administration officials predicted confidently today that adjournment would come in June or early in July.

A large legislative program still awaits action. It includes the Army and Navy bills, a Tariff Commission bill, the Philippine bill, rural credit legislation, several appropriation and revenue bills, shipping legislation, revenue measures, and the Immigration bill. Comparatively little loss of time is looked for, however, over any of these measures, except the shipping and revenue bills.

The President is very desirous that Congress take action on the important questions now pending before the political conventions assemble in June and July. Work on the Democratic platform already has been begun on the assumption that this can be accomplished.

It is expected that the House will pass the Hay Army Reorganization bill by Thursday, at the latest. In the discussion of this measure there has been evidence of more solidarity among Democrats than had been exhibited at any time since the session began. In fact, the general support which has rallied around national defense legislation has been a surprise to the Administration leaders, who had expected to encounter bitter antagonism.

There is no doubt, however, that there are difficulties ahead for the Army bill on account of the wide divergence between the Senate and House bills. Senator Chamberlain plans to call up the Senate measure tomorrow and to move that it replace the Public Lands Water Power bill as unfinished business. Whether this move will succeed is doubtful, because there are several Senators who believe that the Senate should wait until the House bill has been passed and that it should be used as the vehicle for the preparedness debate in place of the Senate bill. There will be no long delay, however, as the House measure will reach the Senate later in the week.

The Senate is to vote next Tuesday on the Tillman bill for an $11,000,000 Government armor plant. Senators Penrose, Oliver, Lodge, and other Republicans are prepared to attack the measure, but its passage has been assured ever since the Naval Affairs Committee reported it.

With the Army bill well on its way, the House Naval Affairs Committee is preparing to wind up hearings on the Naval Construction bill. Representative Padgett, Chairman of the committee, plans to report the bill early in April. This week will be devoted to testimony of Secretary Daniels and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. Another of the national defense measures, the Fortification bill, is about ready. It will be taken up in the House in the near future, and may displace the Immigration bill, which Representative Burnet hopes will follow the Army bill.

9,270 RUSSIANS KILLED NEAR LAKE NAROCZ

Germans Report the Foe's Disastrous Repulse in Attacks East of Vilna.

BERLIN, March 19, (via London.)—The official communication on the progress of the Eastern campaign announces the repulse of Russian attacks in the district east of Vilna with huge losses. The text follows:

The expected Russian attacks on the front of Drieviaty Lake and Postavy, and on both sides of Lake Narocz, began with the greatest violence, but the enemy was everywhere repulsed with extraordinarily heavy losses. Before our positions on both sides of Lake Narocz we counted 9,270 dead Russians. Our losses were very small.

South of Lake Wisciwlow there is an increase in the artillery activity.

PETROGRAD, March 19, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Western (Russian) Front—In the Riga sector the enemy opened a lively artillery fire on the Ikskull Bridgehead and further south in the Jacobstadt section there has been an artillery duel in the northern division. In the Vidza region our artillery cannonaded German trenches. The enemy attempted to take the offensive near the Village of Medniany and south of Everecs, but was repulsed.

The enemy artillery was active in the vicinity of Storgonne. Our skirmishers took some enemy trenches in the upper Stripa region and repulsed a counterattack. In the same neighborhood we repulsed an enemy effort to approach the village of Yusefovka.

In the Black Sea, near the Bulgarian coast, our torpedo boats sank a steamer loaded with benzine. They were thereupon attacked unsuccessfully by enemy aeroplanes, which threw eight [illegible]

J. P. MORGAN ARRIVES; WON'T TALK OF LOAN

As to War, He Saw No Signs of Weakening During His Stay in London.

SILENT ON SUBWAY DEAL

Annoyed Because Blizzard Halted Philadelphia's Fast Trip—Hides from Camera Men.

J. P. Morgan, who returned on the Philadelphia from Liverpool yesterday after spending a month in London, refused to discuss the report that his mission was to arrange a new loan for England against the $750,000,000 in American securities which have been mobilized by the British Government. He added:

"It doesn't look like the securities are being exhausted, does it? The exchange market does not indicate that. I understand that they expect to handle these as they have been doing in the past, and they will be taken care of in a way that will not hurt the market."

Asked what impression he had gathered on the progress of the war, he said:

"I am not a military man, so I cannot discuss that question. I do not observe any signs of weakening."

Mr. Morgan would not talk about his possible appearance before the Thompson Legislative Committee as a witness in relation to the negotiations with the city over the dual subway contracts. The day after the banker sailed on Feb. 2 Chairman Thompson sent a wireless to the ship asking when Mr. Morgan could testify. Later he cabled to London on the same subject. Mr. Morgan was sought in reference to the report that he wrote a letter to G. W. Young criticising the Stevens contract proposed by T. P. Shonts for the third-tracking of the elevated railroads, under which $2,000,000 was to be paid not for work done, but for other "commitments and obligations," according to the testimony of Mr. Young. When Mr. Morgan was questioned on this subject yesterday he said:

"I know nothing whatever about it."

Mr. Morgan was much annoyed, according to other passengers, because on Saturday, when it appeared that the Philadelphia was going to make the trip in her best time, a blizzard struck the ship off Nantucket and delayed her for more than half a day.

Mr. Morgan was on the promenade deck, when the customs cutter arrived, but when he saw two moving picture men working feverishly to mount their machines, he disappeared. For a while the purser had two men guarding the section in which Mr. Morgan's staterooms were situated, but before the ship docked the banker consented to a brief interview. A gangplank was put out from the steerage to the lower floor of the pier and Mr. Morgan crossed it with Mrs. Morgan and his son, Junius Spencer Morgan, who had boarded the ship to meet him.

FLEET OF BIG LINERS FOR CANADIAN TROOPS

White Star Ships Baltic, Cedric and Adriatic Will Take Thousands to England.

The White Star liners Baltic and Cedric, which are in port here, and the Adriatic, which will arrive next week, will carry Canadian troops from Halifax on their next trip to England. It was reported yesterday that these three ships, carrying 2,500 Canadians apiece, would start from Halifax together, under a convoy of torpedo-boat destroyers. The Lapland of the White Star Line, after touching Halifax, is on her way to Liverpool, where she was due yesterday.

The White Star Line announced late in February that no passengers would be carried to England on any of its ships in March, and possibly not in April. It was explained that the demand for speedy shipment of munitions was so great that it was necessary to avoid the delay incident to passenger travel. The Lapland, however, instead of trying to make its best time on the trip across, stopped at Halifax two days.

These four ships are capable of landing in England about 10,000 soldiers and about 60,000 tons of munitions every three weeks. According to a statement made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by General Sir Sam Hughes on Feb. 17 of this year, there were then 125,000 Canadians at the front and 125,000 Canadians, fully trained, who would be taken to the front as fast as ships could be found for them.

The Ninety-seventh Canadian Regiment, which is composed almost entirely of Americans, will be carried across on the Baltic some time this week, according to a report from reliable sources. Officials of the White Star Line have refused to discuss the subject. The movement of Canadian troops in the past has been kept secret by the British authorities, and a strict censorship is kept on such news in Canada.

Other ships besides the White Star fleet are believed to be engaged in carrying Canadian troops across the Atlantic. It was stated in Parliament in London several weeks ago that the Cunarder Mauretania had been withdrawn from the service in which she was engaged almost since the beginning of the war, and this was interpreted to mean that the liner would be restored to service in carrying passengers and munitions between this port and England. Officials of the line, however, have received no word concerning the Mauretania.

All the White Star liners will go out loaded to capacity with munitions. In [illegible]

VILLA IS HEMMED IN AT BABICORA; PERSHING HAS MADE 110-MILE DASH; CARRANZA TROOPS NOW FACE TEST

First Direct News by Wireless from Our Mexican Army Tells Where Villa Is; Pershing Now to Hunt Him Down

By Wireless from Field Headquarters in Mexico to Columbus, N. M.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN MEXICO, March 18.—After marching more than 110 miles into Mexico in record marching time of forty-two hours, which would indicate a speed of about thirty-eight miles a day, the American punitive expedition today received information apparently locating Francisco Villa, the object of their chase. Disposition of the troops began tonight for the task of hunting him down. Meanwhile Villa was reported continuing his outrages upon Americans.

The expedition reached [name deleted by censor]. The troops were informed that the Mexican leader passed through this place only a few days ago. The latest information of Villa's present whereabouts placed him on the ranch of Candelario Hernandez, one of the subchiefs with him on the raid against Columbus.

General John J. Pershing personally led the flying cavalry column in the 100-mile dash. Every man in his command was mounted. They pressed through a part of Mexico where water was scarce. For such a large body of men the speed maintained was remarkable, and the good condition in which they came through was inspiring.

Only a few cavalry horses and pack mules were lost, the victims of a hard-ridden trail. The men reached the camp thirsty and hungry, but otherwise in good condition, fit for action and eager for the pursuit of Villa to begin in earnest. Here they were met with reports that Villa had raided the American colonies in the vicinity of his mountain retreats and that he had killed residents of these colonies.

SEES SWIFT END IF VILLA FIGHTS

Washington Admits He Has Advantage if He Tries Hiding in Old Haunts.

PERSHING HAS MANY SCOUTS

Foresaw Possible Prolonged Hunt and So Made His Plans Before Starting.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In view of the fact that Francisco Villa, fleeing with his outlaw followers before the advance of the American expeditionary forces in Mexico, has reached his own country in the Guerrero district, high officers of the Army said tonight that he might almost indefinitely evade capture there. If the bandit chieftain makes a stand, Washington is satisfied that the campaign will quickly end. But if he leaves his followers, military authorities agree, he can reach a haven of safety in the nearby mountains in less than a day of riding.

The War Department anxiously is awaiting word that contact has been established with the bandits. Although it was said at the department that no official information as to the whereabouts of the outlaws had been received from the border, the press dispatches passed by the military censor with the expeditionary forces were accepted as reliable. Administration officials were deeply concerned over the report that Villa had raided American colonies, killing the residents.

In the Guerrero district and in the country adjacent to Babricora Villa is at home. For years he operated there in defiance of the laws of Mexico and its constituted authorities. The mountains to the west offer countless hiding places and routes of escape. If hard pressed Villa might abandon his men, don the garb of a peon, and flee so far into the south that it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to apprehend him.

To meet just this situation General Pershing, it was learned tonight, has authority to employ trusted Mexican and other scouts who have lived their lives in the mountainous districts. These men know the hiding places in which the bandits are likely to take refuge if hard pressed. Upon them as a final resort will fall the task of running Villa to earth. Elaborate scouting plans are understood to have been completed.

Acting Secretary Polk of the State Department today sent to Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador-designate of the Carranza Government, a reply to a note delivered by the latter during a conference at the State Department yesterday. State Department and embassy officials declined to divulge even the nature of the contents of the communication.

All advices to the State Department today were said to show that conditions in various sections of Mexico under control of the Carranza Government were improving.

PRESIDIO ASKS PROTECTION.

Texas Border Town Fears Villista Raid—Troops Likely to be Sent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Apprehension that the Villista surprise attack on Columbus, N. M., may be repeated at Presidio has resulted in an appeal to General Funston for reinforcements in that region. This appeal was made in a telegram from citizens of Presidio to Representative William R. Smith, saying that information had been brought to that point by scouts from the Sierra Grande region of Chihuahua that a band of more than 100 Villistas operating

Continued on Page 2.

CAVALRY PRESSES ON TRAIL OF VILLA

Pershing and Most of Force in Advance from Point South of Casas Grandes.

DODD PROTECTS THE REAR

Colonel Remains to Guard 100-Mile Line of Communication to the Border.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 19.—General Pershing led the greatest part of his force beyond Casas Grandes today, and personally began the direction of operations that it is hoped at headquarters will terminate in the capture of Francisco Villa, according to army headquarters here. All the evidence obtained indicated that Villa was not many miles away, but whether he intended to continue his flight or stop and fight still remained unknown to the Americans.

General Funston withheld all information as to the details for the active pursuit of Villa. His reports showed that Casas Grandes now had become, in effect, a field base of operations, protected by the cavalry force under Colonel George A. Dodd. It had been believed generally that this cavalry would be sent forward as an advance guard, but General Pershing decided to beat the adjacent country with the column he had sent from Columbus, leaving to Colonel Dodd, for a time at least, the task of protecting the head of the 100-mile line of communications from the border to Casas Grandes.

Two troops of the Twelfth Cavalry arrived at Columbus yesterday and have been sent forward to patrol this line, along which detachments of infantry also have been stationed. From Columbus to Casas Grandes supplies will be moved by automobile trucks and wagons, and if permission is obtained that means of transportation will be supplemented by shipments over the Mexico Northwestern Railway from El Paso.

The negotiations looking to the use of the railroad as far south as Casas Grandes had not been terminated tonight, according to General Funston, who pointed out what great assistance the permission to make shipments by rail would be.

General Pershing's wireless equipment was operated to better advantage today. Trouble in communicating by that means had been experienced, but messages are now arriving at general headquarters with less delay and greater frequency.

None of General Funston's information indicated the exact whereabouts of Villa, but there was a disposition at his headquarters to regard as perhaps true the reports coming from official Mexican sources that he had reached Babicora, in the district of Guerrero, near his boyhood home. Other reports indicated that he was much nearer. Babicora is some seventy miles southwest of Casas Grandes, in the heart of a mountainous region, from which Mexicans insist, the Americans will find it almost impossible to drive Villa.

Army officers evince only the mildest enthusiasm over the prospect of capturing Villa if he refrains from meeting the punitive forces. That he may do that is regarded as not altogether improbable. With him is a force believed not to exceed 400 men, but it is known that he has scattered through Northern Mexico bands that aggregate more than 4,000. It is believed possible that he may end his efforts at forcing a game of hide and seek by getting together his forces and attempting to harass the divided pursuing forces.

There is no reason to believe, army men explained, that Villa and his men will suffer for want of food in the district into which they have gone. The country is much more heavily timbered and watered than that in the north through which the American columns moved, and deer and other game are abundant.

General Pershing's men were reported in good shape, and his animals, for the most part, stood the fast march into Mexico well. The expeditionary force has reached a higher elevation, so that [illegible]

HOLD MOUNTAIN PASSES

On Three Sides of the Bandit, Mexican Foes Must Stand Fast.

PERSHING HEADS COLUMN

Advances from Point South of Casas Grandes Which Censorship Keeps Secret.

HEARS OF AMERICANS SLAIN

Fugitive Abandons His Wounded in Flight—More Troops Crossing the Border.

EL PASO, Texas, March 19.—Francisco Villa has been driven into a trap by the rapid advance of the American troops, according to the information received today in wireless dispatches from the front and in telegraphic dispatches to General Gabriel Gavira, the Carranza commander at Juarez.

Everything seems now to depend on the ability of the Carranza garrisons to hold their end of the net. On three sides of the bandit chief he is hemmed in by strong Carranza columns, while on the fourth the Americans are driving forward with amazing speed.

Villa was reported in the Babicora Lake region tonight on the ranch of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, which he has ravaged several times. Babicora is about fifty-five miles south of Galeana, where one part of the American punitionary force has arrived, and is pushing forward at the rate of thirty-three miles a day.

Sonora Passes Barred.

A few miles to the west of the bandit's position is Namiquipa, which is held by a powerful Carranza garrison. On the east are the frowning barriers of the Sierra Madre, barring the way to Sonora. General Luis Gutierrez, Carranza's field chief, declares that he holds all the passes to Sonora.

To the south Villa's way is blocked by the Carranza garrison at Madera, a town of considerable importance as the headquarters of the Madera Company, Ltd., an American concern which has vast lumber, mining, and railroad interests.

On account of the importance of this town an exceptionally heavy Carranza force is said to hold it.

The whole situation seems to hang tonight on the Carranza forces. If they remain loyal to the First Chief, which up to the present they have shown every indication of doing, Villa appears trapped. It is, of course, realized that he is on ground of his own choosing and in a country admirably suited for guerrilla warfare and surprise attacks.

The news that Villa had reached Babicora, near the lake of that name in the Guerrero region, after having abandoned thirty of his wounded at El Valle, came in a telegram to General Gavira at Juarez from Colonel Nieto Medina, the commander at Pearson.

Villa fled to avoid conflict with the Carrancista troops under Colonel Cano. Among the thirty wounded who had been shot in the Columbus raid and carried along in wagons, only to be abandoned at El Valle, was said to be the second in command, Pablo Lopez. Lopez is the leader whose death was reported as a positive fact at the Columbus raid. Later reports cast some doubt on the report of his death and indicated that another chief carrying his papers might have been the real victim. Lopez, the telegram said, was badly wounded, having been shot through the abdomen and both legs, which were broken. The Villista chief, Cervantes, is reported with a number of bandits in Las Cruces.

Says Pershing Force is Divided.

General Bertani, commanding the Carranza forces at Casas Grandes, came to Juarez today to talk over the military situation with his superior, General Gavira. He said that General Pershing's force was divided, with part near Casas Grandes and a part near Galeana, southwest of Casas Grandes. The Americans encamp in the country, but have permission to go into the towns to buy food, fodder, and other obtainable supplies. An order to this effect came from War Minister Obregon.

No word has yet been received by Gavira regarding the use of the national railways for the transport of Pershing's supplies, and, Gavira added, no shipments of this kind had yet been made on the trains out of Juarez. This is a matter to be settled between Washington and the Carranza Government.

Villa spent last Wednesday and Thursday in El Valle according to reports at the Juarez headquarters, but fled without giving battle when he saw the troops of Colonel Cano from Santa Ana. He escaped up a steep canyon from Las Cruces.

"Villa is now in a region very difficult for us," said General Gavira, [illegible]

ment. Only cavalry can operate in it to advantage.

Villa to Wild Country.

"From the boundary down as far as Pearson the country is flat and sandy, with roads, but south of there horses must be used as transports instead of wagons and motor cars. There are high ridges and many obstacles. While I have never campaigned in that section, I understand good water is obtainable from springs and also the pasture is fair, which is to Villa's advantage. But the people in that part have almost given up the cultivation of the soil because the country has been so long overrun by bandits, who took everything they wanted. Villa won't find food there.

"I can say I have every confidence in the situation, for the net drawn by the American and Mexican forces is closing up."

Villa's turn to the west was rather a surprise to Gavira, who said that General Gutierres thought the outlaw would try to escape eastward—an event Gutierres was prepared for.

Today Gavira received by wire a copy of the agreement by which the Carranza Government permitted the entry of the American force at Columbus.

The town of Juares spent Sunday in the usual Mexican fashion, with a line of refreshment stands along its main street and orchestras playing in the amusement resorts. In the evening a military band gave a concert in the plaza.

MOVES BY FORCED MARCHES.

Pershing Hopes to Get to Madera Before Villa Arrives.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 19.—To head off Villa and prevent him from burning the great Madera lumber mills of the Pearson Syndicate, General John J. Pershing, with his second cavalry column, left Casas Grandes this morning, headed southwest toward Madera and the Babicora Ranch country, which is owned by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst.

This information was received at Juarez today over the telegraph line from Casas Grandes, and was obtained in spite of General Gabrial Gavira's strict censorship. The message stated that General Pershing had taken the Thirteenth Cavalry, a battery of light mountain guns, and his scouts and headed straight for Madera, with the intention of making a forced march through the mountain country southwest of Casas Grandes to bear Villa to Madera, save the mills, and prevent him from continuing his flight, which is believed to be in the direction of the west coast.

Where Colonel Dodd was with his advance squadron of mounted troops was not known this afternoon here. His exact location has not been made public since Friday night, when he reached Casas Grandes, going southeast over the galena trail toward Galena City and Namiquipa. He is following Villa's trail over the mountain road, and General Pershing is trying to cut in ahead and ride down the bandit.

The main column, comprised of infantry, the wagon and pack trains, and the remaining artillery and cavalry, reached Casas Grandes today. A courier came out at Columbus this morning with the information that the column had traveled 133 miles from Palomas to a point believed to be near Casas Grandes, but [Deleted by the Columbus censor.]

Pershing's Mountain March.

General Pershing's column then left the main force, which has been augmented daily from the Columbus base, and started on his hard ride over the mountain trails to Madera. With him went two troops of the negro cavalry, who have been found by Colonel Dodd to be of great help in scout work, because the Mexicans are much more friendly with them than with the white officers in the country through which the column is traveling.

It was reported at Guzman today that Villa had been at a ranch house owned by Colonel Casas Fernandez, a Villista, in the Santa Ysabel country, but this could not be verified. It was reported also that he had killed small ranchers and woodsmen in the mountain country because they had been too friendly with the Americans and he feared they might guide his pursuers on his trail.

At Rancho Babicora, the great Mexican estate of Mrs. Hearst, there are 100 Mexican ranchers, vaqueros, and overseers, who are all armed and ready to defend the ranch against Villa's invasion. They have been informed of what happened to the seven ranchers on the Corralitos ranches, and are prepared to defend themselves.

As Villa is believed to have not more than 300 men, exclusive of the wounded from Columbus, he probably will not stop to engage this force, but will proceed toward Madera, if he has not already passed Babicora. The fugitive continues to drop dead men from his improvised wagon train ambulance, and he is leaving his wounded at every house he passes on the way south and west.

Is Villa's objective the State of Morelos and a junction with Zapata? This is a question which army men here are asking. It is believed he is heading for some port on the west coast, whence he can sail to Southern Mexico, unite his small band with Zapata's, and proceed to carry on a lootink campaign with comparative safety from American capture.

A few mules which had been overcome by the hot sun on the American advance to Casas Grandes were killed to avert their starving on the desert, and some of the cavalry horses were sent back to Columbus, remounts being put in their places, but, according to reliable information, there has been no sniping, no opposition, and the only casualties were among the jackrabbit tribe along the trail.

Injured Troops Return.

More injured soldiers from the Mexican column continue to be received here from Columbus. As far as can be ascertained, none of these was injured by rifle fire, but all were the victims of accidents. J. Friedman of the Sixteenth Infantry suffered an injury to his leg at Boca Grande, where the main column camped the second day, and he was sent in on a transport with a negro trooper of the Tenth Cavalry. Another enlisted man was also brought to the base hospital here. The negro trooper lost his eyesight because of the intense glare in the desert, and was unable to see anything here. He was a member of Colonel Dodd's column which went in at Hachita, and declined to give his name for fear it might frighten his old "mammy" back in Baltimore if she discovered that her son was in the hospital.

Private Friedman stated that the Thirteenth Cavalry and the Fifth Artillery were twenty miles in advance of the infantry all the time, and that the infantry was maintaining a complete line of communication with the base at Columbus. He said the troops were in good spirits when he left, had had no encounters with Mexicans, and were making good progress toward Casas Grandes. The sand burned the feet of the infantrymen through their thick campaign shoes in long marches, the injured men declared.

Little co-operation is being given the columns of the American troops by the Carranza soldiers along the line of march. The troops which are garrisoning the Mexico Northwestern Railroad are protecting this property for military reasons, but not one of the Casas Grandes, Guzman, or Namiquipa garrisons is actively co-operating with the Americans, and they have made no effort to stop Villa's flight, reports from Casas Grandes say.

Troop trains continue to move through here. The Second Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, arrived here today and went toward Columbus. The remnants of the Thirteenth Cavalry have been withdrawn from border duty and "sent in."

A squadron of the Twelfth Cavalry, which passed through El Paso late last night, went into Mexico today at Columbus, according to the soldiers who arrived here from Columbus this afternoon. Another squadron was forming in platoons to march south when the train left there. The Twenty-fourth Infantry, a negro regiment, which has been stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco, arrived in Douglas tonight.

A special military train from Cleveland, Ohio, passed through here on the way to Columbus at 6 o'clock this afternoon with thirty-four big White trucks

Routes of Villa's Flight and Pursuing American Troops

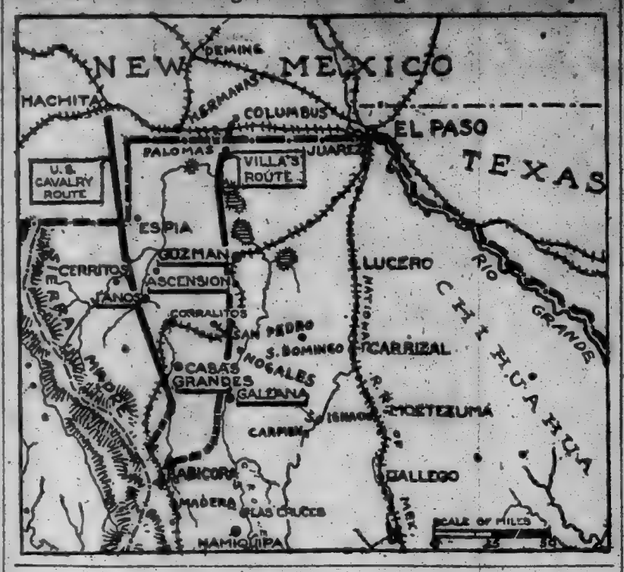

loaded upon seventeen cars, and with thirty-four civilian volunteers for chauffeurs.

Veterinarians are being rushed from as far east as Brownsville, Texas, to the column, to keep the horses in condition. New officers are arriving and joining their regiments or being reassigned after every train from the East and North. Aeroplanes are being rushed south from Columbus as rapidly as they arrive and are tuned.

Ammunition supply trains continue to go to Columbus and automobiles and ambulances are being sent west on special trains.

Seventy American employes of the Guggenheim smelters at Monterey, Mexico, arrived here today, having been sent out for fear of anti-American demonstrations.

CAVALRY DASH REMARKABLE.

American Horses Equal Mexicans' Cactus-Fed Ponies.

In the wireless dispatch received yesterday from General Pershing's expeditionary force, the location of the Candelario Hernandes ranch, where Villa was said to have been, was not made clear, nor did the dispatch, passed by the military censor, reveal the places where the American colonies, which Villa was reported raiding, are situated. The ranch was understood to be one of the properties of Luis Terrazas, the multi-millionaire landowner, whose properties Villa confiscated and distributed, while he held Luis Terrazas, Jr., for more than a year, squeezing millions in valuable property from the Terrazas family by threats of killing the son. The Terrazas properties are situated for more than half of the State of Chihuahua, so that the Hernandes ranch might be 100 miles or more from General Pershing's outposts.

From thirty-five to forty miles south and also southwest of the Casas Grandes region, where last night's report placed the American troops, there are numerous American Mormon settlements, but it has been believed here that the Americans all left these towns.

The loss of some horses and mules by General Pershing's squadrons is not considered unusual for such a march. The bandit whom the Americans are pursuing spends the lives of horses freely to maintain the lead which the Americans are trying to cut down. That the American troopers went through with the loss of only a few animals, is considered on the border as a remarkable exploit in itself.

Many predictions had been made before the expedition started that the American cavalry horses could not stand up under the hard work of the mountain trails, with scanty fodder and uncertain water facilities. The type of horse which they are chasing is a small, wiry pony with hoofs unshod. These unshod horses the soldiers climb like cats," as further boasted when they have no food their riders give them a bunch of cactus. A saying of the border country is that "a Mexican pony's supper consists of a cactus plant and a blow on the head with a hammer to keep him quiet for the night."

The eating of cactus is a well-established attainment of these horses. The variety fed is prickly pear, from which the spines have been burned. In the first rush at least, the American corn-fed horses have equaled the traditions of the famous Villa mounts.

As the Americans divide their pursuit of Villa another subsistence problem is raised, namely, the question whether in emergency the American troops can live on fresh beef, as the Mexican outlaws subsist. This beef is eaten before the flesh cools, a practice which to the untiated caused serious stomach trouble.

News of General Pershing's presence with the vanguard was a surprise. His cavalrymen, starting from Columbus, had a considerably longer ride to make than those of Colonel George A. Dodd, who started from the western end of the New Mexico boundary. The dispatches from the front do not indicate whether General Pershing left his main column to take the leadership of Colonel Dodd's men or whether the main column sent out a flying squadron which joined with Dodd's troopers.

Unofficial dispatches placed Colonel Dodd's command in the Mormon colonies near Colonia Dublan yesterday morning.

TWO REGIMENTS CROSS LINE.

24th and 25th Infantry Enter Mexico from Columbus, N. M.

DEMING, N. M., March 19.—The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry, negroes, entered Mexico from Columbus today, according to dispatches reaching here.

SEES SWIFT END IF VILLA FIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

south of Ojinaga, across the Rio Grande from Presidio, had threatened to attack and burn Presidio.

Representative Smith today conferred with Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff and Acting Secretary of War in the absence of Secretary Baker, and urged that troops be sent into the Big Bend district. General Scott forwarded the telegram from Presidio to General Funston, at San Antonio, for consideration. The War Department, however, assuming that General Funston has first-hand information regarding border conditions, has not undertaken to instruct him how to proceed.

The appeal from Presidio came just after Washington had heard unofficially that a squadron of the Thirteenth Cavalry which had been stationed in the Big Bend country had been ordered to Columbus for service in forming, with the Twelfth Cavalry, another column, to be sent into Mexico if General Pershing should call for reinforcements. This squadron consists of Troops A, B, D, and G. The withdrawal of these forces would leave the Presidio region without protection.

Appeal Caused Concern.

The telegraphic appeal from the citizens of Presidio created some concern in official circles and again aroused fear that Ojinaga might become a danger point on the border.

General Funston, it is expected, will make a request soon for the dispatch more than 5,000 troops across the line more than 5,000 troops across the line in Mexico, and prospects that other troops will be sent across to protect the communications of the advance columns, General Funston, despite the sending of three regiments of cavalry and a regiment of infantry to the border, now has a few less than the 19,000 men that constituted his border patrol at the time of the Columbus raid.

General Funston Can't Spare Troops.

That General Funston does not feel that he can spare any of his present units for duty outside of his department was indicated in this dispatch to the War Department this morning:

Fort Sam Houston,
San Antonio, March 18.

To the inquiry of the Commanding General of the Western Department as to whether all of the First Cavalry was to leave or whether two troops could be left at Calexico, knowing that the Imperial Valley was an important point and would no doubt require protection, I replied that the two troops now at Calexico should remain where they are. As this point is not in my department, it would not be in my province to send other troops there, and for the present I should not want to spare any for this purpose. FUNSTON.

Indications are that the Fifth Cavalry, which was directed last week to hold itself in readiness for dispatch to the border, may be ordered to El Paso. The first squadron and machine gun troop of the Fifth is at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, the second squadron is at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., while the third squadron is at Fort Myer, Va., near Washington.

The War Department has decided to place $20,000 at the disposal of General Funston for the employment of scouts, guides, and interpreters for the Pershing expedition. A number of such scouts were with the columns of General Pershing and Colonel Dodd when they crossed the border last week, and it was through the use of the scouts, who are familiar with the trails of Chihuahua, that Colonel Dodd's flying squadron was able to make its rapid advance into the heart of Chihuahua in pursuit of Villa. These scouts are not enlisted but are employed on a salary basis. It is understood that they are being paid in proportion to the value of the services rendered.

No response has been made by the Carranza Government to the request of the United States for permission to ship military supplies over the Mexico Northwestern Railway from El Paso for the use of the punitive expedition. It has been intimated semi-officially to the State Department that the de facto Government might find it difficult to grant the request without inflaming Mexicans. It was pointed out today—and this phase of the matter has been brought to the attention of the Carranza authorities—that the United States several times has granted permission to the Carranza Government to move military forces over American railways to enable them to be rapidly shifted for military use on the Mexican side of the border. The United States is only seeking the privilege of hauling supplies and not troops.

FRONTIER AGREEMENT LIMITED TO 2 YEARS

Mexican Minister Gives Details of Arrangements for Pursuit of Bandits.

MEXICO CITY, March 19.—Minister of the Interior Acuna tonight made public a circular sent by telegraph to all Governors of States and Territories in the republic, advising them as to the details of the agreement entered into between the American and Mexican Governments with regard to the crossing of the frontier line by troops of the respective republics. In the communication the Minister says:

"I give these facts that the Government under your worthy charge may be in possession of the contents of the notes which up to date have passed between the Governments of Mexico and the United States, and that you may know of the promises of the Mexican Government in the remote event of a rupture of relations."

The telegram says that the agreement of July 29, 1882, between the United States and Mexico is still in force, and that it limits invading parties to the desert and unpopulated regions. The new agreement requires also, the telegram adds, that preliminary notice on the part of the military commander of a crossing force shall be given to the military chief of the region invaded and that the invading force shall retire as soon as it has accomplished its mission of punishing crimes or misdemeanors. The new agreement is to remain in force for two years unless four months' preliminary notice to the contrary is given by either party.

Article 21 of the treaty of peace is also quoted. In it both parties agree that in the event of differences growing out of the agreement cited the matter is to be submitted to an Arbitration Commission, composed of citizens of a third and friendly nation, to be named by the contending parties.

ATTACK CARRANZA PATROLS.

Small Villista Bands in Five Skirmishes Near Torreon.

TORREON, Mexico, March 19.—Small bands of Villistas attacked Carranza forces at five different points in the neighborhood of Torreon yesterday, apparently with a view to reaching the Monterey train which was derailed near Pomona two days ago.

Concerted attacks were made against Villisca, Matamoros, Coyote, San Ignacio, and Cañon Chorritos, where the Government patrols steadily held their ground, but with a small loss in killed and wounded. The train reached here today, passengers reporting that four Mexicans had been killed in the wreck, which was due to bad conditions of the roadbed.

The Americans here, who number about a hundred men, women, and children, including those in Durango, are undecided about starting for the frontier as the train journeys are very slow, apart from risks of derailment.

It is the belief here that there is absolutely no business here at present for Americans, and it might be better for them to go at least to Monterey.

AMMUNITION SMUGGLED IN.

American Makes Charge in El Paso to Government Authorities.

EL PASO, Texas, March 19.—Ammunition is being smuggled across the border into Mexico daily, according to a statement made here today from an authoritative source. The maker of the statement gave the information to the Government officials.

"I know," he said, "that the military and Federal authorities are doing everything in their power to stop the traffic, but the smuggling is still going on. With about 1,500 miles of frontier, by far the greater part of which runs through lonely places, it is well-nigh impossible to stop completely this traffic with the handful of men the Government and border States have at their disposal."

Americans from Mexico express the conviction that the Villistas and other bands of insurrectionists will not have their operations curtailed by lack of ammunition.

HID WITH HER BABY IN A MINE TWO DAYS

Mrs. Wallace Rogers Reaches El Paso After Eluding Bandits Near Cananea.

PROMINENT RANCHER SLAIN

Enrico Visconti, an Italian Subject, Killed in Chihuahua—Protest to Go to Lansing.

EL PASO, Texas, March 19.—Mrs. Wallace Rogers of Detroit, Mich., arrived here today with her baby, 15 months old, and told how she had escaped Mexican bandits by hiding with the child for two days in the shaft of an abandoned mine near Cananea. Mrs. Rogers's husband is interested in mining property near Cananea. But was away from home when the little colony fled on the approach of the bandits.

"The whole country around where I was living," Mrs. Rogers said, "was filled with abandoned mines, the shafts of some of which had been sunk 2,000 feet or more. Most of the American men were away when we heard of the approach of the bandits. We fled to one of the abandoned mines, carrying whatever food we could snatch up. One of the men took my baby and we crawled down an abandoned shaft by ladders until we reached the 1,000-foot level. Here we remained for twenty-four hours.

"Finally, as we heard no shooting, one of the men ventured to the surface. He reported everything quiet, and we returned to our homes. We had hardly reached there, however, when we again heard that the bandits were coming. This time we went down to the 1,500-foot level, where we remained another day. We were in a little stope about ten feet square. We had no lights of any kind, and I had only a couple of cans of condensed milk to feed my baby. We just sat there on the floor in the blackness and prayed. At last we could stand it no longer. I think we would have all gone mad if we had stayed there. We crawled up into the sunshine. There was no sign of the bandits, and we made our way safely to Cananea, where we got a train."

No Respect for American Flag.

Mrs. Rogers declared not only that the bandits had no respect for the American flag, but that it actually incited them to outrages. The only flag that offered any protection at all, she declared, was the British.

"I am bitterly ashamed to admit it," she said, "but whenever trouble started we began to hunt for a 'union jack.' It was by no means a bullet-proof shield, but it was the only flag I ever saw that the Mexicans paid any deference to. There was a young Englishman who committed suicide where I was. The Mexicans thought he was an American and they hurriedly dug a shallow hole and were going to put him away without ceremony when the officer in command overheard some one say: 'I wish we knew where his mother is, so we could notify her. She is somewhere in England, but I do not know where.' The officer stopped the burial and asked if the suicide was an Englishman. When he learned that he was, he ordered the body preserved and tried for four days to get in touch with an English Consul."

Another refugee, who reached here today, had traveled 200 miles through Mexico on a motor cycle in search of safety. He was employed on the O. T. Ranch in Eastern Chihuahua.

"There were three of us on the ranch," he said, "when we heard that a band of Mexican soldiers were going to pay us a visit. We were told they were Carranza followers, but we did not stop to inquire their politics or anything else about them. I jumped on my motor cycle and traveled about ten miles in as many minutes. Then I got lost and wandered over the country for hours trying to find the border. Twice I was pursued by mounted Mexicans, but my cycle was too fast for them. I was fired at a couple of times, but the bullets went wild. My gasoline was almost exhausted when I saw at last the Rio Grande.

Refugees continue to arrive here and at other points along the border, but the majority of them refuse to discuss conditions in Mexico in any way, as they fear their property in that country would be destroyed if they aroused the resentment of the Mexicans.

Italian Subject Murdered.

Enrico Visconti, an Italian subject and one of the best known foreign ranchers in Mexico, was murdered by Mexican bandits on his ranch at Encinillas, Chihuahua, last Tuesday. News of the murder reached here today in a telegram sent by Vincenzo Visconti, brother of the murdered man.

The telegram was sent from Presidio by Wenceslas Garcia, a brother of the foreman of the ranch. The foreman escaped when Visconti was murdered, and made his way safely to Ojinaga, where he communicated with his brother.

Visconti's ranch was 75,000 acres in extent and situated 100 miles south of Ojinaga, and about an equal distance east of Chihuahua City. The bandits who murdered him seized his cousin, Juan Bilbos, a Spaniard, on his ranch sixty miles southwest of Encinillas, a week previously, and held him for $1,500 ransom, which was paid from El Paso.

It is supposed Visconti refused the brigands' demands for money, but no details have been received here yet. A grown son of the ranchman is thought to have been with him on the ranch, but nothing is known here as to his fate.

The murder of the ranch owner aroused deep indignation in the Italian colony here, where he was known and respected. He had lived twenty-five years in Mexico, never having been molested before. His brother, Vincenzo Visconti, sent the following telegram today to the Italian Ambassador in Washington:

"I am sorry to notify your Excellency that my brother, Enrico Visconti, an Italian citizen, has been murdered on his ranch in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, by revolutionary soldiers. I beg your Excellency to protest to the State Department against this outrageous crime, which is like many others that are committed daily on foreigners in that country."

Visconti said that his telegram would be followed by a joint protest to Secretary Lansing by the leading Italians here.

"I have a large number of relatives in Mexico," he said, "and there is not one of them who has not been held for ransom or otherwise maltreated. Some of them I have been unable to get in touch with at all, and I do not know whether they are dead or alive."

SEES INTERESTS BEHIND VILLA

Speaker at Labor Forum Charges Raid Was Expected Here.

Villa's raid on an American town was expected by powerful American interests long before it was made, according to a statement made last night at the Labor Forum in the Washington Irving High School by Bernard Gallant, who is connected with the office of the Mexican Consul General in this city.

The meeting at the Labor Forum resolved itself into a general discussion of affairs in Mexico, and, besides Mr. Gallant, other speakers were Carlo di Fornaro, who said he had been sent to

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TEUTON HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK IN THE ADRIATIC

Berlin Says Allied Submarine Torpedoed Her—Sailor Drowned, Two Nurses Hurt.

BERLIN, March 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-Hungarian hospital ship Elektra was torpedoed on Saturday in the Adriatic Sea by an Entente allied submarine, according to the Overseas News Agency. One sailor was drowned and two Red Cross nurses were badly wounded.

The statement of the News Agency follows:

"Vienna reports that the hospital ship Elektra of the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross, bound from the North Adriatic to Southern Dalmatia, was torpedoed on March 18 by an enemy submarine. The steamer stranded. One sailor was drowned and two Red Cross nurses were badly injured.

"The Elektra was not unknown to the enemy as a hospital ship, and was provided with the prescribed visible marks."

OLD FAMILIES SELLING ENGLISH ESTATES

Pinch of War Telling Heavily—Tenth of Nation's Wealth Eaten Up by Conflict.

LONDON, March 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Thousands of stately homes of England are changing hands, according to the real estate authorities. The old owners in many instances have been forced by increased taxes to seek more moderate places. Some of these estates are being purchased by persons who have profited by the war through contracts.

There is talk of wholesale migration, with predictions that country life will undergo a revolution such as perhaps England has not witnessed since the Norman Conquest. Many of the estates may even be cut up and parceled out among disbanded soldiers whose jobs are gone and for whom no other employment can be found.

In discussing the effects of the war upon the landed gentry, Frank Hirst, a widely known economist, said that it was only a natural result and that these persons would feel the pinch more than the poorer classes for many years to come.

"It is impossible," he said, "to arrive at anything better than an approximate estimate of the economic cost of the war. The mere economic effect of the loss of hundreds of thousands of young men in the prime of life and vigor is almost incalculable. We may safely assume that by November we had lost through the war about a tenth of all the wealth we possessed.

"The present public expenditure of the Government is believed to be about equal to the whole of the private incomes of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom put together. We are now adding to the national debt every five or six weeks what we added during the three years of the Boer war. We spend as much in a minute as we then spent in half an hour.

"If Alfred the Great had lived till now, and had throughout his long life of more than a thousand years burned one five-pound Bank of England note every hour of the day and night, he would not have destroyed nearly as much money as is being added every fortnight to the national debt."

REPORT PAGE LEAVING ROME

Ambassador Said to Plan to Accompany Wife to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 19.—A report is in circulation in diplomatic circles that the American Ambassador here, Thomas Nelson Page, has asked the State Department for permission to go to America, wishing to accompany his wife, who is leaving on April 10 aboard the Rotterdam. Mrs. Page is going home because of the illness of a relative in the United States.

Regret is expressed that Mr. Page, who has taken such a deep interest in affairs concerning the European conflagration, should leave just when Rome seems about to play an increasingly important part, having been chosen as the next meeting place after Paris for the Premiers of the Allies.

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HOLLAND AFLAME OVER U-BOAT ACTS

Continued from Page 1.

bandits, and the charge is made here that a British submarine sank the ship.

The basis for the accusation against England appears to be a telegraphic report to the Cologne Volkszeitung from the Holland border that from various impartial witnesses it has been ascertained that shortly before the sinking of the Tubantia and also afterward a British submarine was observed in the neighborhood of the North Hinder Lightship. The correspondent at the border adds: "The connection of these two facts is rightly assumed. The probability is strong that the Tubantia was sunk by the English for reasons yet unknown."

A note of pained surprise and resentment runs through the German press today over the fact that all Holland, including the newspapers that heretofore either were friendly to Germany or honestly neutral, should have at once blamed a German submarine for the Tubantia disaster before the facts were fully known or Germany had a hearing. The German Admiralty's prompt statement that the idea that a German submarine sank the ship was out of the question and that no German mines had been planted in the zone where the Tubantia sank is optimistically held to dispose of the matter once and for all, so far as Germany is concerned. The Lokalanzeiger says:

"The German Admiralty's unequivocal declaration will, it is hoped, bring to their senses those Dutch papers which thought proper immediately after the Tubantia's sinking to make serious charges against the German Navy before the true facts were ascertained. We urgently advise these papers in future cases to wait with their accusations at least until the facts are somewhat cleared up."

The Tageblatt says: "Against this procedure of blaming the German Navy before the facts are known we most emphatically protest. The experiences of the war have proved to neutrals as well as our enemies that Germany has not hesitated unconditionally to admit mistakes that have been made, and to make reparation, as far as possible, but Germany must also demand that when accusations are made against German troops and German ship commanders proof of their guilt must be given."

One result of the Tubantia case particularly if it should assume the proportions of a crisis in the next few days, will probably be to greatly strengthen the hands of the Chancellor against the advocates of unlimited submarine warfare when the matter comes up for discussion in the Reichstag this week.

BERLIN, March 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—No German submarine could have been in the vicinity of the spot where the Dutch liner Tubantia was sunk, and no German mines had been laid in this region, the German Admiralty announced. The official statement, issued under date of March 18, says:

"The Dutch Navy Department has stated that according to the sworn declaration of the first and fourth officers and lookout man of the steamer Tubantia, the course of a torpedo was clearly seen. A German submarine is out of the question in connection with the sinking of the Tubantia, as the place where the accident took place is less than thirty miles from the Dutch coast, which means that this place is within the territory declared to be not dangerous for shipping, by the manifesto of Feb. 4, 1915. It is further stated that no German mines were laid there."

Dutch Minister Gets No Word.

BERLIN, March 19.—Baron Gevers, Netherlands Minister to Germany, has received no communication from The Hague regarding the steamship Tubantia, nor any intimation regarding the cause of the sinking of the vessel. Baron Gevers consequently was unable to say what action had been taken by his Government. He assured the representative of The Associated Press, however, that he had not the slightest reason to expect anything savoring of friction between Germany and his Government as a result of the sinking of the Tubantia.

"If a mine sank her nothing can be done," Baron Gevers said, "and if she was torpedoed there will probably be a protest followed by an apology and prompt settlement by Germany, which is upright and just in dealing with such matters."

POSITIVE ON PALEMBANG.

Lloyds Says That the Vessel Was Torpedoed.

HARWICK, March 19.—The officers and crew of the Dutch steamship Palembang, which was sunk near Galloper Light in the Thames estuary yesterday, told their story to the local authorities today. Although there were seven men on the lookout at the time of the first explosion, none of them saw any trace of a submarine.

The first explosion did no material damage, although a curious tremor shook the vessel. The captain gave instant orders to stop the engines, and, while an examination was being made, ordered the crew to assemble midship.

Five minutes later a second shock came, tearing a huge hole in the side. The vessel gave a tremendous lurch. One funnel was blown away. The Palembang was hit just in front of the bridge on the starboard side.

The Captain ordered everybody into the boats. Two minutes afterward a third explosion occurred, also on the starboard side. The Palembang immediately began to sink by the head, and five minutes later had disappeared.

Lloyds' report states that the Palembang unquestionably was torpedoed. What is thought of much importance on this point is the statement of the Captain that after the first explosion the engines were reversed and then stopped and the vessel was at a standstill when the second explosion occurred. It had also been established that the third explosion was not due to the bursting of the ship's boilers. All the injuries caused to the crew were from the third explosion.

TIRPITZ ADVOCATES STRONG IN REICHSTAG

Nearly Half the Members Are Backing Demands for a Vigorous U-Boat Policy.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 19.—While telegrams of condolence from all over Germany continue to pour in on Admiral von Tirpitz, expressing deep sorrow at his retirement, and many more or less openly expressing the hope that he may soon return to power, party lines are beginning to be drawn tightly for the expected great struggle in the Reichstag between the champions and opponents of unlimited submarine warfare.

The resolution of the National Liberal Party, signed by thirty-six members—ten not subscribing—is the strongest which will be proposed in the Reichstag when it resumes its sittings in the latter part of next week. This virtually calls for the resumption of unlimited submarine warfare. The resolution signed by all the Reichstag members of the Conservative and Free Conservative Parties—altogether fifty-six—while not quite so strong, demands really effective submarine warfare.

Particular significance and interest attach to these two resolutions because they have drawn the stinging Government comment that they may cause a harmful impression because they appear to be aimed at influencing the conduct of the war.

All the members of the powerful Centre or Catholic Party—ninety-one in number—signed a relatively moderate resolution which calls on the Chancellor in his negotiations with foreign States to preserve full freedom to use the submarine weapon.

Thus the Chancellor will find himself facing a powerful block of 183 Reichstag members, all in favor of an effective submarine war, sixteen votes short of a majority. The Conservative and National Liberal resolutions represent one of the most radical steps ever taken under the imperial form of government, and the Berlin Tageblatt hints at its ulterior significance, saying:

"This action constitutes a most energetic step toward broadening the right of the Reichstag and toward the introduction of a parliamentary regime. Those who consider such a development necessary can only be content with this offensive." But the resolutions of the Conservatives and the National Liberals go even further than anything of the kind that till now has been customary or permissible, even in States having a parliamentary form of Government. In such States till now no Government has permitted a resolution designed to influence its decision in the conduct of warfare."

Text of Kaiser's Thanks to Tirpitz.

LONDON, March 19.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent forwards a dispatch from Berlin giving the text of Emperor William's letter to Admiral von Tirpitz, as follows:

My dear Grand Admiral von Tirpitz:

After I have, to my greatest regret, seen from your report of your illness and your letter of resignation presented to me on March 15 that you are unable further to conduct the business of the Ministry of Marine, I comply herewith with your request releasing you from your office of Minister of State and secretary of the State Ministry of Marine, and I place at your disposal the legal pension.

I feel myself obliged also on this occasion to express to you my imperial thanks for the excellent services you have rendered the Fatherland in your long career as builder and organizer of the navy. Especially I wish to point out what you accomplished during the war itself by preparing new means of fighting in all departments of naval warfare by marine formations. Therewith you added to your successful work in peace time a page of honor in the grievous times of war. This is gladly acknowledged by me and by the German nation. I myself will express my appreciation by conferring upon you the

Russian Minister Gives Up Post.

LONDON, March 19.—An imperial ukase announces the resignation of Alexi Khvostoff, Russian Minister of the Interior, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. Premier Sturmer has taken the portfolio, adds the dispatch, assuming its duties in addition to those of the Premiership.

Holland Interns German Fliers.

AMSTERDAM, March 20, (via London.)—A German aeroplane from Coblenz landed at Herpt, Holland, according to the Telegraaf. The machine and its occupants were interned.

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ACCUSES GERMANS IN MILK PROPAGANDA

Lord Robert Cecil Says Purpose Is to Delude Charitable American People.

ADMITS BLOCKADE FAILURE

War Trade Minister Says Teutons Seized 1,250,000 Cows in Occupied Territory.

LONDON, March 19.—"The agitation in America for the export of milk for babies in Germany is the most dishonest and insincere feature of the propaganda which Germans have conducted in your country," said Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, in discussing today the charge that the British blockade was having a serious effect upon the milk supply of the Central Powers.

"This campaign," continued Lord Robert, "is all the more inexcusable from the fact that its sponsors are deliberately playing upon the finest motives of a charitable people. The possible distress and suffering of babies, no matter what their nationality, must go direct to the hearts of your most generous citizens without reference to the direction of their sympathies in this war.

"The charges of inhumanity made against us would be scarcely worth mentioning if they came from purely German sources. However, in this case, we feel that we must not only defend our good name against such a baseless indictment, but that the American people, whose generous hearts lead them to contribute to the fund being raised ostensibly to supply German babies with milk, ought to be protected from such an imposition.

"It is unnecessary for me to repeat the figures showing the importation of milk and its products by the Central Powers in normal years, as these statements have been widely published in the American press. I merely wish to show you the other side of the picture.

French Babies in Most Danger.

"In the occupied area of Northern France there were half a million cattle at the time of the arrival of the German armies. Hardly one is left, and today Mr. Hoover's commission is sending into that district 3,000,000 tins of condensed milk monthly to keep alive the thousands of French babies, whose source of supply has been taken from them by the Germans. This milk is being paid for by French money. Without this fund and the work of a neutral commission, these French babies would be dying of starvation today.

"Belgium had 1,500,000 cattle. We know that practically half of these have gone to Germany.

"These facts throw a curious light indeed on German solicitude for the lives of the infants in the territories they have occupied. How many cattle are there in Germany? I am informed through sources of unimpeachable veracity and expert knowledge that the Germans have been most zealous in the maintenance of their original capital of cattle to such an extent that probably less, rather than more, milk cows have been slaughtered during the war than in normal times.

"A pamphlet, issued in America by the Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments, states, without giving figures, that Germany imported some condensed milk in normal years. If this supply, which I admit may be necessary for a limited number of infants, has been stopped, surely the excess of cows from Belgium and Northern France could have been used to supply the deficiency, but the very fact that these stolen cattle were slaughtered in greater part shows that the Germans had no fear of any such shortage.

Not Britain's Fault, He Says.

"If the deficiency in imported milk has not been made up it is not our fault. As a matter of fact, Germany confesses that it has been made up. The Cologne Gazette of Jan. 4 states that an investigation of the health of 2,500 school children in Göttingen shows their health to be even better perhaps than in peace time. Germany is touched on all sides by the greatest milk-producing countries in Europe, and it is idle to contend that she is not still getting supplies from these sources. In fact, we know that Switzerland is sending milk to Germany.

"Last of all, we must consider the question of fodder. Of course, cotton-seed cake and similar imports have been stopped, but we have good ground for believing that this shortage has been met by the slaughter of bulls, leaving a larger proportion of fodder to supply cows and, moreover, Germany has reaped vast crops of cereals. The resultant fodder, added to what she removed from Belgium and Northern France and other occupied territories must have gone far to compensate for any deficiency due to our blockade. To this may be added the fact that Germany sent enormous herds of cattle to be actually pastured in Northern France, and the German Chancellor has promised the Reichstag to take the same action in Belgium.

"Germany had the effrontery to include in her appeals for milk distressing descriptions of the shortage of milk in Poland. What can be thought of this when we find published in Austrian papers the particulars of large imports of milk from Russian Poland to Austrian territory—imports so large that the municipality of Cracow alone is getting 1,000 litres daily from Russian Poland?

"I have been unable to find any evidence of honesty in the German claims that their babies are suffering for the lack of milk. The whole agitation is wholly a political move, designed to discredit us with philanthropic Americans."

BRITISH PLAN A NEW CORPS.

King's Action May Be Related to Problem of Recruiting Married Men.

LONDON, March 19.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, issued an army order today announcing that the King had authorized the formation of the Royal Defense Corps, with pay the same as that of regular infantry. The order does not explain its objects, but it is believed to be connected with the effort to solve the problem of recruiting married men.

The Central News says it understands that the War Office has decided to call up all the remaining groups of attested men without delay, and that probably they will be notified for service with the colors before the end of March or early in April.

The Government is reported virtually to have solved the question of providing for the liabilities of enrolled men, such as rent and insurance.

Doctor____of Philadelphia, Pa., writes

"If everybody knew the value of your BELL-ANS for Indigestion, as well as I do, you could not make enough to supply the demand."

Get 25c package, any druggist

BELL-ANS

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

SUPPORT ITALIAN CABINET.

Vote of Confidence Given by the Chamber of Deputies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 19.—After seven days of discussion of the economic and financial policy of the Cabinet since the beginning of the war, in which the Chamber of Deputies did not always maintain the tone deemed desirable at this grave time, Premier Salandra succeeded in raising the discussion today to a higher ideal. As showing what the Central Empires thought of Italy before she entered the war, he said he could present documents showing that certain ambassadors of foreign powers wrote that Italy was pressed by the threat of civil war, was poor and unarmed, and was of little value as an ally and little to be feared as an enemy. Premier Salandra insisted upon the necessity of having the present strong Government supported by large majority, which he obtained, having 338 majority. It was significant that Bissolati, leader of the Reformist Socialists, spoke also for the Radicals, Democrats and Republicans, proving his popularity to be increasing. His commanding such a large following may hake him the arbiter of the future situation. The opposition now comprises the Intransigeant Socialists and the Nationalists.

ROME, March 19, (via Paris.)—At the request of Premier Salandra, the Chamber of Deputies has adopted a motion presented by Deputy Morpurgo expressing confidence in the ability of the Government to direct the economic and financial policy in a manner best suited to protect the agricultural, industrial and commercial life of the country.

The vote concluded a debate which lasted all week and in which the Ministry's handling of economic and financial questions was subjected to strong criticism. It was expected that the Chamber would attempt to force a reconstruction of the Cabinet on more pronounced national lines. The vote of confidence was adopted 394 to 61.

One of the principal arguments directed against the Government related to the alleged inexperience or weakness of certain Ministers, who, it was urged, should be replaced by younger men or men of more modern ideas. The Minister of Agriculture, Signor Cavasola, was directly attacked. He aroused the enthusiasm of the Chamber, however, by the manner in which he disposed of the charges leveled at his department, and as a result most of the advocates of a change in the Cabinet were won over to the Government.

ITALIANS LOSE AT TOLMINO.

Austrians Occupy Some Advanced Trenches on Santa Maria Hill.

ROME, March 19, (via London, Monday, March 20.)—The War Office communication issued today says:

Along the Trentino frontier and in the upper Adige Friday there were intermittent artillery actions. The enemy bombarded our Mount Collo positions, but throughout the attack we held them solidly.

In the valley of the Fella our ski troops made dashes across the Audela torrent and against Leopoldskirchen. At night one of our detachments, supported by artillery, captured the Gelbewand position, northeast of Jof del Montasio, driving the enemy from it and taking some prisoners. Enemy reinforcements rushing up through the Saisera valley were held off effectively by our artillery.

Saturday there was an intense enemy artillery fire in the Tolmino zone, which was followed by violent attacks against our lines on Santa Maria Hill. After fighting in which we took as prisoners two officers and twenty-nine men, the enemy succeeded in getting a foothold in some of our more advanced trenches. On the remainder of the front the artillery duels continue.

Enemy aeroplanes have again bombarded Punta Sdobba, but without doing any damage.

AUSTRIANS BEFORE AVLONA.

Threatening the last Albanian Seaport Held by the Italians.

LONDON, Monday, March 20.—The Austrians have been steadily continuing their march in Albania and have now arrived before the advanced Italian positions at Avlona, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens. They have not, however, the correspondent adds, begun an attack.

Avlona is fifty-eight miles south of Durazzo on the Adriatic Sea. It is the last Albanian seaport in the hands of the Albanians and Italians.

AID ITALY'S WOUNDED.

Americans Help to Raise Funds for War's Victims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLORENCE, March 19.—The Rev. Henry Wadleigh, rector of the American Church, recently arranged a concert of religious music for the aid of blind soldiers. The whole American colony attended and the financial result was splendid.

The American colony here has also contributed liberally to the hospital at Cameriata for convalescent soldiers.

Several Americans, including some who have not been living here since the war began, have contributed generously to the Italian Red Cross. These contributions have evoked grateful expressions from the authorities.

RUSSIANS TAKE TURKS' GUNS

Capture Two Cannon from the Retreating Erzerum Forces.

PETROGRAD, March 19, (via London.)—The War Office has issued this bulletin on the operations on the Caucasus front:

We captured two additional cannon while pursuing the Turks in the region of Mamahatun.

AMSTERDAM, March 19, (via London.)—The following official Turkish communication has been received here:

In the Caucasus, in a counterattack on our left wing, we captured some enemy war material.

GREEK INEFFICIENCY CAUSES HIGH PRICES

Nation, Though Producing Large Amount of Food, Cannot Get It to Market.

ALLIES PARTLY TO BLAME

"Starving" Process Soon Will Lead to Trouble for Cabinet, It Is Predicted in Athens.

ATHENS, Feb. 26, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"Greece is much more likely to be starved into war than Germany is to be starved out of it," said a prominent official of the present Greek Government to The Associated Press correspondent. The expression is scarcely accurate, for while the prices of the ordinary commodities of life, and especially foodstuffs, have in many instances doubled and in virtually all instances greatly increased in the last year, the fault is largely with Greece. If there be serious discomfort in the country it is quite as much due to bad internal management as to the mastery of the Mediterranean maintained by the Franco-British fleet. The "starving" process, therefore, is much more likely to lead to trouble for the present Greek Cabinet than, unaccompanied by any other circumstance, to Greece's enforced participation in the war.

For the common people of Greece the situation is rapidly growing desperate. The streets of Athens are alive with beggars. The island of Samos is in a state of sporadic revolt. Piraeus and Patras have had disquieting demonstrations of popular discontent under the increased cost of living. While a million and a quarter pounds of potatoes rot on the ground in Thessaly for lack of transport, the price of potatoes in Athens has risen from 2½ cents to 4½ cents a pound in the last year.

It is much the same with almost every other article of food normally within reach of people of moderate means. No cargoes of rice have been held up by the police boats of the allied powers—yet rice which in January, 1915, was 4.9 cents a pound today brings 10.2 cents. Mutton, the principal meat consumed in Greece, was 10 cents a pound a year ago; now it fetches 19 cents—and Greece supplies her own mutton and to spare. Beef was 9.6 cents; now it is 21 cents a pound. Pork was 12.3 cents; now it is 19 cents; chickens were 58 cents; now they bring 72 cents—and the beef, pork, and chickens consumed in Greece are raised in Greece. Fresh fish, in a country where fishing is one of the leading occupations, brought 13½ to 15 cents a year ago—and now runs from 75 cents to $1.08.

Onions for the peasant's soup cost 1.3 cents a pound in January, 1915; today the peasant must pay 4.8 cents a pound—or eat his soup unflavored. Bread, when it can be had at all, which is by no means always, and even then only after hours of waiting in line before the bakeries, is 4.8 cents a pound, against 3.4 cents a pound a year ago.

In some instances this anomalous situation is due to the control exercised by the allied fleet over the commerce of the Mediterranean. Notably has this been the case with coal and, until recently, with petroleum. It is not that the allied powers deliberately hold up shipments of coal to Greece in order to cripple Greek internal transport, but that the allied nations themselves have none too much coal to spare and certainly no very great number of vessels available for its carriage. If coal is high in Greece, so it is also in France; but the French Government has had the foresight to provide against anything like a coal famine, while the Greek Government has not.

It is on this account that from $40 to $50 a ton has been frequently offered for coal at the water's edge in Piraeus, with none to be had even at that price. For whenever coal does reach Greece it is snapped up by members of the present Cabinet and their friends to run their own factories—while the Greek Navy lacks the coal to enable its ships to police the Greek territorial waters against violations of neutrality.

Outside the questionable integrity and the unquestionable inefficiency with which Greece's resources are partitioned, the next leading cause of the rise in the cost of living in Greece has been the mobilization. With all the most able-bodied men of the country under arms, men are lacking and labor is high. The extraordinary advance in the fresh fish market is due largely to the fact that the greater part of the fishermen of Greece are mobilized. Olive oil has risen in Athens from 9½ cents in January, 1915, to 16.4 cents in January, 1916, owing to the scarcity of field laborers—for Greece exports olive oil in normal times.

FRENCH OFFICERS MUST PAY

New War Minister Forbids Them to Plead the Moratorium.

PARIS, March 19.—One of the first acts of the new Minister of War, General Roques, was to issue a circular to all Generals commanding the various army districts of France, announcing that the officers under their orders would not be permitted to take advantage of the moratorium to avoid paying house rent.

The moratorium, says the circular, was instituted on behalf of those whose material situation has been modified in an indisputable manner by reason of the war, and officers must observe agreements made in time of peace, as only in exceptional cases are they affected pecuniarily.

WANT PEACE WITH AMERICA.

Germans Hope to Avoid Break, Portuguese Diplomat Says.

LISBON, March 19, (via Paris.)—Dr. Sidonio Paes, Portuguese Minister to Germany since the establishment of the Republic, who left Berlin following the break between Germany and Portugal, arrived in Lisbon last night.

Dr. Paes alluded to the controversy between Germany and America over the submarine issue, and declared he was convinced that the German Government desired at all costs to avoid a break with the United States.

The financial situation in Germany was very bad, he said, and he predicted that the war would not last beyond 1917. A lack of men had not yet made itself felt, he added.

FLED FIRING SQUAD; HERE AS STOWAWAY

T. A. Price Tells Tale of Thrilling Adventures While Serving at the Front.

AIR DASH OUT OF BELGIUM

Friendly Aviator, He Says, Smuggled Him into a Biplane and Flew to England.

Thomas A. Price of Audubon, N. J., a newspaper man who has been on the staffs of The New York Evening World and The Philadelphia Press, said yesterday, after making his escape from the American liner Philadelphia, on which he was a stowaway from Liverpool, that he had avoided being shot in France for smuggling out information by crossing the English Channel with an aviator in a scout biplane.

According to the story which Price told after getting his feet firmly on American soil, he went to France last May as a free-lance war correspondent. He could not get any news out of France and he returned to England, where, posing as a Canadian, he joined the Thirteenth Battalion of the Canadian Field Artillery. After his contingent had crossed the Channel, he was attached at first to the ammunition column of the Second Division and later became a dispatch rider.

Price said that he saw a good deal of the war and produced copy by the ream for American publications, but his work was either destroyed by the French censor, he asserted, or mutilated until it was valueless. About two months ago he was stunned by an exploding shell and sent suffering from shock to the Chicago Hospital Unit, which is in charge of Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago.

Here Price met a soldier on leave and induced him to attempt to smuggle to the United States his memorandum book, which was full of notes on the war and the economic situation in France. The memorandum book was found on the soldier by British military authorities. He was arrested and so was Price.

Price was confined in a military prison in Belgium to await trial by court-martial, which was certain, in his opinion, to result in conviction and sentence of death. The prison was an old brick building in Westouire, reduced by German bombardment until only the walls remained. One night, Price said, he climbed over one wall, the scars from many cannonadings serving as footholds. Only one sentry was on duty, and Price managed to elude him.

This, however, did not bring him much nearer to freedom, because it was hopeless for him in his uniform to attempt to pass to the rear without being questioned. Consequently Price stayed a short distance behind the firing line, hiding in the daytime and making progress cautiously at night toward the coast. He spent three days, he said, hiding in a haystack near Ploegstredt, which was highly dangerous because a large number of soldiers were concentrated there. He lived on turnips which he could pull near the haystack, and on scraps of food which he found by prowling in the rear of a few houses in the vicinity.

After getting away from Ploegstredt he began again to wander toward the coast. Within a few miles of the sea he found a large hangar which was used chiefly by large scout biplanes which patrol the Channel. Starvation had finally made him so desperate that one afternoon he walked to the hangar, met an airman there, told him how he was in danger of being shot as a spy, and asked that, in case he should meet that fate, the aviator would mail a letter to his father, who is a newspaper man in this city.

The aviator heard Price's story with a good deal of sympathy and promised to try to help him. The following day, Price said, the aviator brought him a pair of goggles and other equipment of an aviator, took him into a large scout biplane and flew with him across the Channel, landing at Hendon, a distance of about 130 miles from the hangar. On landing the aviator gave his passenger a one-pound note and wished him luck in his further efforts to escape.

The uniform gave Price little trouble in England, where he was never once called upon to give an explanation of himself. He made his way to London, where acquaintances furnished him with civilian clothes and a little money.

Then he went to Liverpool, where, on Thursday before last, he smuggled himself aboard and hid in a sand locker on the Philadelphia. After the liner had sailed, Price made the acquaintance of some third-class passengers who sheltered him on the trip across. On his arrival yesterday Price, who has been a ship news reporter in this city and knew something about the supervision of passengers on the dock, found a way to reach the pier without being questioned.

As an American citizen Price was in no danger of being deported and forced to face court-martial, but he had been on short rations for several weeks and was extremely anxious to find himself in New York again. He came on shore thin as a lath and in rags. He weighed 112 pounds, his normal weight being 170. All during his wanderings Price carried an American passport, but it was useless and even dangerous for him, because it contained his name and an investigation would show that he was wanted as an escaped prisoner.

POTATO CARDS ISSUED TO BERLIN RESIDENTS

50 Pounds in 60 Days the Limit, Also Quarter Pound of Butter a Week.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 19.—The régime of butter cards and potato cards goes into force in Greater Berlin tomorrow. The cards resemble those issued for bread, but are smaller. They entitle one adult to buy not more than one-quarter pound of butter a week, also fifty pounds of potatoes a head in sixty days.

Rations of just under one pound a day are considered by the Government food experts ample for the average person, but provision is made for additional allowances in special cases, such as those engaged in hard physical labor. It is good news to Berlin women that the ban on cake-baking, which expires today, will not be extended.

There are many signs in all Germany that the food problem is being attacked as systematically, though slowly, as Verdun. A particularly significant portion of the new food legislation puts the importation of meats and meat products from neutral countries under Governmental supervision, through the controlling agency of the central purchasing office, which already supervises the importation and distribution of foreign butter and vegetables.

Another interesting fact comes from Munich, where the Bavarian military authorities have decreed that in hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses not more than one meat dish may be served to one person at one meal. This example will undoubtedly be followed voluntarily by many patriotic Bavarian householders, and if the plan works it will probably spread to other parts of the empire.

Of the many novel suggestions which are being made to stretch or increase the food supply, the prize, perhaps, belongs to a constant reader of the Lokal-Anzeiger who suggests that, in view of the dearness and shortage of meat, Berliners could with great advantage raise rabbits in their homes. On this the Lokal-Anzeiger comments editorially:

"In these times of dear meat such suggestions are really worthy of attention. While in ordinary times rabbit-raising at home might not be viewed with joy by housekeepers, in these abnormal times one may well consider such a useful suggestion the more closely. In the tenement districts particularly would the advantages of rabbit breeding at home in closed cages be most apparent."

BRITAIN CONSIDERS ANTI-DUMPING LAW

Active Movement Is Started to Protect Home Trade After the War Closes.

FEAR GERMANY'S OUTPUT

Merchants Predict Flood of Manufactured Goods to be Sold "at Almost Any Price."

LONDON, March 19, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The prospect of the "dumping" of large stocks of German goods on the British market as soon as the close of the war releases the pent-up German production, has started an active movement for an "anti-dumping" law. American dealers here say this same prospect of "dumping" applies to the United States, as the blockade of German ports has had the effect of accumulating vast stocks of products which will eventually be freed to seek foreign markets.

A Parliamentary white paper, summarizing the views of a Board of Trade committee on this subject, asserts that the "dumping" will affect neutral countries as well as England, the "dumping" being accompanied by a cut in prices to gain the foreign markets. The report says:

"In view of the threatened dumping of stocks which may be accumulated in enemy countries the Government should take such steps as would prevent the position of industries likely to be affected being endangered after the war or during the period required for a wider consideration of the whole question.

"There is a general fear that immediately after the war this country will be flooded with German and Austro-Hungarian goods, sold at almost any price, and that the competition in prices which was going on before the war will be accentuated with resultant serious difficulty to all manufacturers of goods of kinds exposed to this competition and positive disaster to those manufacturers who have been encouraged to extend their operations or engage in new branches of industry with a view to capturing trade hitherto carried on by enemy countries.

"The conviction that the prices at which German goods will be offered in the British and neutral markets after the war will be even lower than the pre-war quotations is based on two assumptions—first, that in some branches of industry at least Germany has been accumulating large stocks during the war, and, secondly, that immediately upon the conclusion of peace she will make every effort to recover her position in the world's markets and to crush nascent competition, and that in carrying out that policy cheapness will be a potent weapon."

The representative of one of the largest American electrical concerns, said the statement in the White paper applied quite as much to the United States as to Great Britain.

"Our firm was for a long time mystified as to how Germany controlled the English electrical market before the war," said he. "Finally we got the balance sheet of the German electrical concern, showing 30 per cent. profits in some countries and no profits in other countries, including England. That is, large profits in some countries permitted actual losses in other countries in order to gain the market. That is the chief danger of 'dumping' when the blockades end and the accumulated stocks of German products are turned loose on the world."

PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT.

Young Soldier Is Assigned to Staff of Mediterranean Commander.

LONDON, March 19.—"The Prince of Wales has arrived in Egypt on appointment as staff captain to the general officer commanding in chief the Mediterranean expeditionary force," says an official statement issued tonight.

GERMAN GUNFIRE LOSES IN FORCE

Continued from Page 1.

region of Verdun. On the front as a whole the night was calm.

In the Verdun region one of our aeroplanes brought down a German machine which landed within our lines near Montséville.

Five of our double-motor aeroplanes bombarded the Sablons station at Metz, the ammunition depôts near Chateau Salins, and the aerodrome at Dieuze. Thirty shells of large calibre were dropped during the course of this expedition, of which twenty fell on the station at Metz.

One of our groups of bombing aeroplanes, composed of twenty-three machines, dropped seventy-two shells on the aviation camp at Habsheim and the freight station at Mülhausen. Enemy aeroplanes pursuing our airmen engaged them in an aerial battle, during which one French machine and one German machine were forced to descend by their reciprocal machine-gun fire. Two other German aeroplanes fell in flames, and three of ours were seriously damaged and obliged to descend in enemy territory.

British Lose Hohenzollern Craters.

The British official statement of the campaign in France, issued tonight, reads:

The enemy yesterday exploded mines, capturing three craters at the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Today there was artillery activity around Arras, Armentières and Wytschaete.

Hostile aeroplanes are active, and there were many combats. An enemy machine was brought down near Radinghem. One of our reconnoissances was heavily engaged, but fought off all attacks, and drove down one enemy in a damaged condition. All our machines returned safely after completing their mission.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There was great activity on the part of the artillery, especially in the region of Dixmude and north of Steenstraete.

SAYS FRENCH WON AT VERDUN

British Commentator Thinks They Checked Germany's Utmost Effort.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—That the battle of Verdun must now, after twenty-four days of fighting, be reckoned a French victory seems beyond doubt. France by herself has defeated the strongest host her ancient enemy can send against her. As a sheer trial of strength between major adversaries it is the clearest result of the war yet given.

Verdun represents the utmost possible output of the Prussian military machine in ideas, in men, and, above all, in material of war. Months were devoted to the preparation of the attack. Every resource of the empire was called into play. The allies of France did not attempt to interfere. Falkenhayn and his fellows had complete liberty in the choice of their objective.

Is the enemy capable of another offensive, and, if so, will his remaining reserves be used in this way or to prolong a defensive campaign? The battle of Verdun, upon which we can now look back more coolly and with fuller information, offers some indications that are not without value, though they do not warrant any positive answer to these questions.

The substance of the French victory consists in the overwhelmingly heavier enemy losses, probably now amounting to 250,00 men hors de combat; for if military victory consists always and solely in destroying the enemy army, it matters not a whit whether this result be obtained by offensive or defensive tactics. In a defensive operation the seal of victory is the breakdown, not of any particular attack, as at Douaumont, but of the total plan of attack; and the plan of the attack upon Verdun is certainly in ruins.

FAILED, SAY THE BRITISH.

Official Hears That in Germany News Is Withheld to Save War Loan

The definite failure of the German attempt to take Verdun was asserted in a dispatch received here last night from British official sources. The dispatch put it that practical admission of this failure was prevented by the German necessity of announcing success somewhere to avert the failure of the fourth war loan, and the Germans appeared to be unwilling to give up the Verdun operation because they had no other in prospect elsewhere.

"The fact is," said the official to whom this information came, "the situation is most satisfactory to the French from every point of view. Their spirit is more confident than ever, and the German attacks have ceased to make any headway at all. The Germans still continue to have heavy losses.

"We hear that the German public is anxiously waiting for news of success, and as this is not forthcoming, throughout the German Empire there is very acute tension. The fact seems to be slowly penetrating there that the public is being wrongly informed."

KAISER HONORS OFFICERS.

Two Who First Entered Douaumont Receive the Pour le Merite Order.

BERLIN, March 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Emperor William has bestowed the Order Pour le Mérite upon Captain Haupt and First Lieutenant Brander of the Twenty-fourth Brandenburg Infantry Regiment, who were the first to enter Douaumont with their companies, the Overseas News Agency announced today.

70

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Our Directors' committee employs certified public accountants to examine all books and contents of each vault. The examination lasts about fifteen days. An affidavit report is prepared on blanks provided by the State. It must be submitted to the Board of Directors at their next meeting. This report is then forwarded to the State Banking Department at Albany.

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ASSAIL COAL TARIFFS.

State Dealers Charge That Commerce Board Order Is Unjust.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Certain coal dealers in New York State have requested an investigation by a committee or joint committee of Congress into the effect of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission which becomes operative on April 1. According to the complaints the order will work local injustices. It is pointed out, for instance, that under the order, as a result of differences in freight rates, coal will cost thirty-five cents more a ton at Rensselaer, N. Y., than at Albany, just across the river.

Whether the investigation asked for will be undertaken now is uncertain. The crowded condition of calendars of both houses will work against the immediate adoption of a resolution looking to a wide investigation. The Federal Trade Commission also has begun an inquiry into conditions affecting bituminous coal and pending the commission's report Congress may hesitate to proceed.

The commission will look into conditions in West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Colorado, and other States, including production, distribution, and consumption, with particular reference to waste and unscientific methods, and wages as they affect prices and are affected by them.

The commission has been informed that the bituminous coal industry is in a bad way. In Indiana and Illinois, for instance, where 104,000 men are dependent on the industry, it is estimated that the mines are working only from forty per cent. to sixty per cent. of the time. Many concerns are reported near bankruptcy, and the market is alternately flooded and starved in a way to disorganize the trade.

The commission has been informed that in some places competition of the cut-throat variety is in progress. Under these circumstances it is said that only the highest grade of coal is mined. The lower grades are left in the mines, and once the mines have been picked over it is economically impossible to go back later for the poorer grade of coal. It is reported that the flooding of the market, with consequent reduction in prices, has the effect of forcing the weaker companies out of business.

AID FOR HEBREW CHARITIES.

Because of Its Success Industrial Branch Will Be Permanent.

In a report submitted yesterday to the members of the Board of Trustees of the United Hebrew Charities, the feasibility of the industrial department, established in April, 1915, was not only demonstrated but its permanence assured.

Since the beginning of the activities of the department in May last year, 25,982 bags of waste materials have been collected in this city and converted into cash for the aid of the needy. In addition to this, a quantity of the goods donated was sold for $29,987.

Because of the success of the work the department has already returned almost all of the money loaned for its establishment. In noting the nearness of the Passover, the department urges that all discarded clothing be sent to help the poor. Bags will be sent at once, and latter called for, on receipt of a postal card to 37-39 Greene Street.

CITY BREVITIES.

Harry W. Love of Pennsylvania has been made Associate General Secretary of the City Evangelistic Committee and has resigned a Y. M. C. A. Secretaryship to begin the new work. The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Smith, formerly Superintendent, was elected General Secretary.

The United Krakauer War Relief Central Committee was organized last night by delegates from nine Krakauer associations in this city at a meeting in Harlem Palace, 27 West 125th Street. Julius Steinberg, 752 Broadway, was elected Treasurer.

A black bag containing fifteen cans of opium and a pair of Chinese scales was found by Policeman Barry of the Elizabeth Street Station in the doorway of 181 Worth Street.

That a new spirit had developed in the colleges and that it would be of benefit in solving civic problems was the statement of Dean Frederick P. Keppel of Columbia in the course of a lecture in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday.

Miss Agnes Curran, a Brooklyn telephone operator, who was taken from the St. George, S. I., ferry house Saturday supposedly suffering from a self-administered dose of poison, recovered consciousness yesterday in the S. R. Smith Infirmary at St. George. The girl's statements supported the diagnosis of the physicians, that she had not taken poison, but was merely suffering from undernourishment.

MARSHALL DENIES AFFRONT TO HOUSE

Meant No Discourtesy to Judiciary Committee in Attack on Subsidiary Body.

WRITES TO CHAIRMAN WEBB

Whole Matter to Come Before Committee Tomorrow—Explanation Regarded as Adding Complications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—H. Snowden Marshall, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, now under investigation on impeachment charges, has written to Chairman Webb of the House Committee on Judiciary that in criticising the Judiciary sub-committee appointed to investigate the allegations against him he did not intend an affront to the full committee or the entire membership of the House.

Mr. Marshall's letter is a virtual apology to all the members of the Judiciary Committee, except the members of its sub-committee. The letter of the District Attorney also disclaims any discourtesy to the House of Representatives, but it is understood no apology is offered the sub-committee members—Representatives Charles C. Carlin of Virginia, Warren Gard of Ohio, and John M. Nelson of Wisconsin.

The Judiciary Committee is to meet on Tuesday to consider the original letter which Mr. Marshall sent to the subcommittee while it was in New York. Since the return of the sub-committee there have been many reports that the District Attorney would be cited for contempt of the authority of the House.

The second letter of Mr. Marshall may put a different aspect upon the controversy, although there is a possibility that it will have a boomerang effect. The District Attorney practically "stands pat" on his original letter of criticism of the sub-committee, and explains that his second letter relates to the good faith of the remaining members of the Judiciary Committee and the House membership generally. Mr. Marshall is said to have in effect reiterated his charges against the sub-committee, and this has added to the indignation of its three members.

Webb Withholds the Letter.

Chairman Webb declined tonight to make public the second letter of the New York District Attorney. It is understood that Mr. Marshall recognizes the authority of the House of Representatives to investigate the impeachment charges preferred against him by Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, who was indicated at Mr. Marshall's instance by a Federal Grand Jury in New York on allegations connected with interferences with work in munitions plants.

In his original letter to Representative Carlin, Mr. Marshall charged that the investigation was a pro-German affair, that he had been treated unfairly by the investigating sub-committee, and that they had called "rogues and blackmailers" while in New York to testify against him. He accused the sub-committee of "tyranny" in ordering the arrest of THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter, Leonard Holme, who declined to answer questions concerning the source of his information as to the attitude of the District Attorney's office toward the inquiry. Mr. Marshall accepted full responsibility for the Holme statements, and the Judiciary Committee has abandoned the idea of proceeding against the reporter.

Mr. Marshall plainly indicated his belief that the sub-committee had come to New York to shield Representative Buchanan from the effect of his indictment.

What impression the second letter of Mr. Marshall will have upon the Judiciary Committee is problematical. Many of the committee members have not been fully acquainted with its text, which will be read at the Tuesday meeting. Members of the sub-committee are disinclined to discuss the matter, but it is known their feelings have not been improved by the letter.

Committee Members Puzzled.

The other members of the committee are left in a rather embarrassing position, in that Mr. Marshall has singled out three of their colleagues in a bitter attack. Mr. Marshall's explanation that his first letter should not be considered as a reflection upon the entire committee and the House itself has complicated the controversy.

Prior to the receipt of the District Attorney's second letter it was understood that sentiment in the committee was strongly in favor of action citing Mr. Marshall for contempt of the House. Members of the committee had even gone so far as to look up precedents regarding method of procedure, two courses being open. One course would have been to bring Mr. Marshall before the bar of the House on complaint of the committee; the other to cite him to the District of Columbia Grand Jury on a contempt charge.

It is understood that some members of the Judiciary Committee are not fully satisfied with Mr. Marshall's explanation. The first letter to the Carlin subcommittee was resented by practically the entire membership of the full committee, and was regarded not only as an affront to the committee but the House itself.

Chairman Webb said tonight he could not forecast the action of the committee. The entire controversy, he said, was scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, and a definite decision probably would be reached then.

The committee is no longer concerning itself about the alleged contempt of Mr. Holme. The sub-committee did not recommend any action against him, as Mr. Marshall himself assumed full responsibility for the statement in Mr. Holme's article to the effect that the District Attorney's office believed the sub-committee's visit to New York was to shield Mr. Buchanan and was a "pro-German affair."

Platt Sees Same Dangers from European War, Same Unpreparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A parallel between conditions confronting this country now and at the time of the Napoleonic wars was drawn today in a statement on the Hay Army bill, made by Representative Edmund Platt of New York, a Republican:

"I do not understand how anybody who will read the history of the last five or six years of the war between Napoleon and the rest of Europe," Mr. Platt says, "can fail to be impressed with the singular parallel between what happened then and what is happening now, so far as neutral rights and trade are concerned. Practically the same things happened then that are happening now.

"President Jefferson and President Madison made every kind of effort to keep our country out of the war. They declined to take even a step toward building up an army or a navy for fear it should tempt us to defend our rights. They wrote endless notes and protests against the destruction of American ships and American lives, but in spite of all this our country was drawn into the war, and as Woodrow Wilson indicates in his 'History of the American People,' Vol. 111, Page 212, was drawn in wholly unprepared and on the wrong side. Mr. Wilson says: 'France was doing more to injure neutral trade than England was. That very Spring (1812) a French fleet put to sea commissioned to burn American merchantmen wherever found.'

"I do not say that we are going to be drawn into the great European war of today as we were drawn into the great war of a little more than a century ago, but no man in his senses who knows his history and who has followed in the light of history the events of the last year can doubt that there is danger, very real danger, and that lack of preparedness contributes to the danger.

"The Hay bill is a step in advance, though not much more than a step. A century ago we relied almost entirely upon the militia, the old militia that included every man of military age trained one day a year. That militia was defeated in practically every battle in the so-called war of 1812.

"Some Governors in 1812 refused to call their militia out or to allow it to leave the State. It seems to me that such a situation is not impossible under this bill. The National Guard is entitled to great credit, but I do not believe we should depend upon it as a reserve immediately available in time of emergency. What we really ought to do is to work toward some system of general military training.

"If we look facts squarely in the face we must admit that the United States of America is a great, magnificent nation of wealth-worshippers and pleasure-seekers. Too many of our young men seem to have no higher purpose in life than to obtain money to spend on pleasure. Too many of them have absolutely no sense of responsibility for service of any kind, to their country or to their communities. A period of military training and discipline would make men of them."

ASSAILS HAY ARMY BILL.

Security League Head Calls It "Plain Robbery."

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, attacked the Hay Army bill in a lecture on preparedness delivered yesterday morning in the Mount Morris Baptist Church.

"The Hay bill is a futile compromise and plain robbery," he said, "because those are the terms to apply to taking money for preparedness which is inadequate to protect the country.

"There are only two practical uses of a military force—to serve as a constabulary or to protect us against aggression. Anything between is useless as far as the second is concerned, and unnecessary as far as the first. This bill, being a compromise, is merely a political expedient, and cannot be denounced too strongly."

In a letter sent to members of Congress yesterday Mr. Menken attacked the Hay Army bill in detail, saying:

"It does not provide for a system of organization for the army on the lines recommended by the Government's own experts nor by the best civilian expert opinion. It does not furnish us sufficient men or reserve of officers to give us a first line of defense, and it utilizes the militia without legal federalization in a manner and to an extent which history and all our own experience shows to be absolutely impracticable, facts to be borne in mind notwithstanding the skilful efforts of the militia lobby which has been so active in Washington. The whole scheme of the bill is thoroughly unscientific. If enacted it will not provide an effective army."

$500 FOR PHONE IMPOSTOR.

Brokers Offer Reward to Catch Man Who Used Their Name.

The firm of Didrichsen & Co., stock brokers, 34 Pine Street, has offered a reward of $500 for the identification of an unknown person who used the name of the firm to trade in fifty shares of Gulf State Steel preferred stock on last Friday. The trade was negotiated over the telephone. The unknown person, representing himself as a member of the firm of Didrichsen & Co., bought the stock at 91 from Dawson & Lyon, stock brokers, 40 Wall Street, and sold it at the same figure to Toby & Kirk, stock brokers, 25 Broad Street. The deception was discovered when Dawson & Son demanded an accounting at the end of the day.

"A very large number of transactions in stocks are conducted daily over the telephone in the financial district," said Ferdinand V. Z. Didrichsen of the brokerage firm last night, "and we advertised the reward in the newspapers in the hope of finding the man who was responsible for the trade in which our name was used, and as a warning that care should be taken against a repetition of the deception."

AMOS PINCHOT SEES PERIL IN MILITARISM

Tells Bronx Forum He Is a Pacifist Wanting an Efficient Army and Navy.

PREPAREDNESS CAN WAIT

Criticises National Security League and Denounces Military Training in Schools.

Amos R. E. Pinchot addressed the Bronx Open Forum, Boston Road and 166th Street, yesterday afternoon, speaking as an ardent pacifist on the subject, "America's Greatest Hope and Greatest Danger." His brother, Gifford Pinchot, addressed the Forum on the previous Sunday as an open advocate of preparedness. Edward Polak, President of the Forum, introduced Amos Pinchot as a "pacifist," and the speaker then qualified this characterization by saying:

"I am proud to be introduced as a pacifist. I am not ashamed of being a pacifist, but I am not a peace-at-any-price pacifist. I believe in an efficient army and navy, and I am a pacifist because I believe that pacifism leads to democracy."

Mr. Pinchot then spoke on militarism as a danger to which this country is now exposed.

"Militarism does not consist in the possession of a great army and navy," he said. "It is also the state of mind which goes with great armies and navies. There can be no such thing as real democracy in a large country that is thoroughly prepared for war. The reason for this is that the very insistence upon aggressive power, which makes a country arm itself to the teeth and subject its citizens to universal military service and those standards of obedience demanded by an uncompromising military system, is the product of a condition of mind which is utterly opposed to democracy.

"A militarist nation is at heart a nation in which fear has taken a strong hold upon popular imagination. Nations, like men, are generally aggressive and quarrelsome in proportion to their fear that they will be oppressed by their neighbors, or not given their just rights, unless they show fight. If such advocates of large preparedness as Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Root, and Mr. Vanderlip are able to scare the United States into vast armament, it will mean that they have first been able to scare us into a national condition of fear.

"And this very state of narrow nationalism, of distrust, of fear and hatred toward other peoples urged by our militarists will immediately assert itself in our domestic life. It will demand, just as it has in Germany, an abatement of democracy in favor of a highly organized autocratic efficiency, ostensibly for military purposes, but used to keep the people under. Gary, Perkins, Carnegie, although he is noted for his vast organized charities, and the National City Bank and others, are looking forward to universal military training to make people more subservient to the present industrial system.

"Preparedness of the brand recommended by these men is only another name for giving up that ideal of freedom of thought and development, which is about the best thing America has to offer its people, and substituting in its place the Prussian ideal of mechanical subservience to a system primarily designed for aggressive national aggrandizement that never has been or can be translated into public welfare."

Mr. Pinchot spoke of the meeting last week of the National Security League at Carnegie Hall and mentioned the various speakers by name, commencing with Mayor Mitchel. He quoted from their speeches and criticised what they said. He said the most vicious element of the preparedness campaign, worse even than the proposal of universal military service, is the plan to start military training in our schools. "Unless we feel that we are in immediate danger of attack we must let our preparedness wait until the end of the war, when the United States would be either forced to arm for protection or would assist in universal disarmament," he said.

Next Sunday Everett P. Wheeler will address the Forum on "American Democracy." The Forum yesterday indorsed the Johnson bill, providing that public school buildings in the District of Columbia be used for community forums and other community purposes.

SOCIALIST ASSAILS WILSON.

Presidential Nominee Says Preparedness Campaign Is Bluff.

Allan L. Benson of Yonkers, the writer, nominated for President of the United States by the Socialist Party, opened his campaign at Niblo's Garden, 170th Street and Third Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was advertised as being the "first shot in the war on war" to be continued the sincerity of President Wilson in participating in a program for preparedness. He added that President Wilson's failure to enlist in the Spanish American war seemed to indicate that the risk of meeting a "glorious death" for the honor of the nation was not as personally attractive to him as Mr. Wilson had intimated in his speeches.

It being the first speech made by Mr. Benson in his race for the Presidency, there was a great deal of curiosity to see him among the large number of persons, most of them Socialists, who filled the garden. He proved to be a rather quiet speaker, and probably a hundred of his auditors, who possibly expected a more impassioned appeal, left before he had finished.

"We have met together here today in the saddest time in the world's history," said Mr. Benson. "And because it is the saddest time in the world's history, we are confronted by the need of conducting the greatest campaign in history. The reality of robbery we have always had. But now we in the United States are threatened with something worse—with the reality of mass murder. I think if we Socialists can speak only one word in this campaign, that word should be peace."

Mr. Benson said a member of President Wilson's own party had impressed him with the need of telling the country about President Wilson's insincerity.

"We do not need to go outside the utterances of President Wilson to know that the United States is in no danger of being attacked," said Mr. Benson. "When the war in Europe was only four months old, and the European nations were still strong, the President said: 'There is no reason to fear an attack. We have never favored a large standing army, and we shall not alter our attitude because some of us are nervous and excited.'"

Mr. Benson asserted that the fact was that Mr. Wilson knew there was no need for the campaign for preparedness, and that he was merely serving the interests of big business and capitalists who would profit through enlarged armaments and larger armies.

"If President Wilson really felt there was such great danger, why did he select a Secretary of War to succeed Mr. Garrison, who, as Mayor of Cleveland, refused to indorse the campaign for preparedness two months ago?" asked Mr. Benson. "On Jan. 10, in Washington, I heard Oswald Garrison Villard say that Colonel House had told him that President Wilson's preparedness program had been put up simply to be knocked down, and although Mr. Villard now denies this, I have a signed affidavit from another man who heard him say the same thing."

Another speaker was Joseph D. Cannon, organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, who asserted that Villa had been "hired by American millionaires" to lead the raid upon Americans at Columbus, N. M., and that the Mexican agitation was a plot to have the United States take over the Northern States of Mexico for "the benefit of the millionaires." Assemblyman A. I. Shiplacoff of Brooklyn also spoke. Mrs. Esther Friedman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party in the Bronx presided.

NEW DESTROYER IS SPEEDY.

The Tucker, at 30.85 Knots an Hour, Exceeds Requirements.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 19.—A mile at the rate of 30.85 knots an hour, more than a knot in excess of contract requirements, was made by the torpedo boat destroyer Tucker during her standardization trials today.

The average for five top-speed runs was 30.31 knots. The Tucker's contract calls for 29½ knots an hour, and this speed, the trials showed, could be developed with the propellors turning 504 times a minute.

On her fastest mile today her propellors were whirling 517 times a minute and the engines were developing horsepower in excess of 17,600. Ideal conditions prevailed.

CRITICIZES BENSON FOR AERO REDUCTION

Alan R. Hawley Wants Him to State Publicly Why He Cut Estimates.

CITES BELLIGERENTS' WORK

United States's Strength Is Small Compared with Europe's, Club President Declares.

The statement by Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, who told the House Committee on Naval Affairs that he was directly responsible for cutting $11,600,000 from the estimates for naval aeronautics, leaving a balance of $2,000,000 for the aeronautical equipment of the navy, has aroused criticism among those interested in aviation as a means of national defense.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, has written to the Rear Admiral asking that he make a public statement giving his reasons for this action. The letter was mailed on Saturday, and will reach the Chief of Naval Operations when he looks over his mail today.

"We are amazed that you stated to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives," Mr. Hawley says, "that you are directly responsible for cutting $11,600,000 from the estimates for naval aeronautics, and that you only plan to have aeroplanes for scouting, and you are satisfied with having a single aviation station for the United States and the possessions, leaving even the Panama Canal aerially unprotected.

"You take this position despite the lessons of the European war, despite the expressed desire of the people of this country to get a navy impregnable to the navies of the world, and contrary to the recommendations of the General Board and the aeronautical experts of the navy.

"As these are critical times, we feel that it is our duty to request that you make a public statement explaining how you expect the United States Navy to acquire a substantial aeronautical organization this year by continuing a practice which has proved so deterring that, at the end of five years, the navy has not even the skeleton of an aeronautical organization.

"There is only one aviation station in the United States to defend our vast coast line—and less than twenty rapidly growing obsolete machines in commission. We learn that the personnel of the French air service includes more men and officers than we have in the United States Army, and the personnel of the British air service includes more officers and men than we have in the United States Navy. We are told that Germany has 3,000 aviators, 9,000 aeroplanes, and 90 Zeppelins.

"Having the best aeroplanes and motors avails us little if there are not sufficient trained men. There are—five years since the navy first took up aeronautics—less than thirty trained aviators in the navy.

"We therefore submit that your action in slashing $11,600,000 from the estimate for naval aeronautics was not for the best interest of the navy, and it is our duty to request that you make a public statement giving your reasons for attempting to prevent the establishing of a substantial aeronautical organization."

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of Fancy Cloths: Milan Silks & Jersey Cloths

Sweater Coats
of Knitted & Milan Silks
Khaki-Kool, Poplin & Novelty Materials

Afternoon & Evening Wraps
of Duo Tone Taffeta & Pompadour Effects also
Handsome Oriental Brocades

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BEGINNING TODAY

A Clearance Sale of 1,095 Men's Pajamas at 95c

Finely tailored garments, made of good quality crepes in plain colors and stripes; plain mercerized cloths, and silk and cotton mixtures. Trimmed with silk frogs.

14 Suits were $1.50 | 12 Suits were $2.00
381 Suits were $1.65 | 108 Suits were $2.50
352 Suits were $1.95 | 18 Suits were $3.50

Also—140 Men's Night Shirts at 55c, $1 and $2.95
Including Carefully Made Pure Silk Nightshirts
Formerly 75c to $10.50

BEGINNING TODAY

A Sale of 915 Pairs of Men's Shoes at $3.95

¶ High-grade shoes in every particular. Made over this season's most wanted lasts.

¶ Every pair has the Saks elastic rubber heel—an exclusive feature, found only in Saks & Company's footwear. The leathers:

Dark Mahogany Calf | Patent Colt
Black Vici Kid and Gun Metal Calf
In button and lace models

¶ A wonderful assortment to select from and every pair perfect and NEW.

Men's Shoe Dept., Fifth Floor

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Commencing To-day (Monday)

MODEL GOWNS
from the famous Paris couturieres
CALLOT SOEURS

introducing a number of entirely new and original ideas, will be on view in

The Dep't for Imported and Special Costumes
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Extraordinary Values
will be offered to-day in a Sale of
Imported Black Dress Taffetas
at these unusual prices:

High-lustre Black Taffeta
39-inch . . . . . per yard $1.60

Heavy-weight Lustrous Black Taffeta
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Mail and Telephone Orders will receive prompt attention.

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DE PINNA
Outfitters to Young Men
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An Invitation to Prep. School Men

Those who have come down to the city for their Spring vacation are extended a most cordial invitation to visit this Young Men's shop, in the new De Pinna building.

The Spring assortments of English lounge suits, morning coats, topcoats, sport and riding clothes, Tattersall waistcoats, hats, boots and haberdashery are complete.

Young men are invited to use the College Lounge on the mezzanine floor as they would their club.

FOUNDED 1856

Officially Spring will be here tomorrow.

Unofficially for the past two weeks our customers have indulged in a most generous selection of the newest and most thoroughly complete stocks of men's and boys' Spring Suits, Overcoats, Haberdashery, Hats, Shoes, Motoring Garments, Leather Goods and Clothes for Sport.

As interesting as our immense showing of Spring raiment, is the fact that the modest pricing of our wares as we did at the old location remains unchanged.

Our sixty year old standard, "Pure wool and fast colors," safeguards you against cloth and color dissatisfaction.

Special feature—
Children's hair dressing parlor—third floor.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

FINE LINENS
CORRECT SUMMER FURNISHINGS

The approach of Spring suggests thoughts for the preparation of the Country Home and we appropriately call attention to our facilities for supplying CORRECT furnishings for every room in the home at Moderate Prices.

Fine Housekeeping Linens
Upholstery Materials
Portieres and Draperies
Artistic Furniture
Lace Curtains
Oriental and American Rugs
Beds and Bedding
Blankets—Comfortables

COMPARISON OF PRICES INVITED

McGIBBON & CO.
37TH STREET WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

The Dressmaking Salons

Announce an exhibition of the latest Paris Fashions, procured from the leading foreign sources.

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Gowns, Evening Frocks, Millinery and Parasols

Conveying the smartest ideas in materials, trimmings and colorings, shown at later Paris openings.

DRESSMAKING SALONS — THIRD FLOOR

WHEN two men apply for a position with us it is inevitable that one receives preference if he can show an excellent record for private service as butler, coachman, footman or chauffeur. Such men adapt themselves so much more readily to the unusual standards of safety, courtesy and consideration of passengers' comfort required by the

Fifth Avenue Bus

My Skin Never Itches

And burns but is always soft, clear and healthy because mamma has used Cuticura Soap and Ointment on it ever since I was born.

For free sample each, with 32-p. Skin Book, address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. C, Boston." Sold everywhere.

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AMERICA IS MARKET OF WORLD LUXURIES

Class of Articles About to be Denied to the British Is Being Imported Here.

BIG DEMAND FOR JEWELS

Many Fine Art Collections Now Held in Europe Will Be Brought to the United States.

In striking contrast to the forthcoming additional embargo by Great Britain on the importation of "luxuries" is the situation existing in the United States. Records of the New York Custom House reveal that the high degree of prosperity brought here by foreign war order profits, bumper crops, and generally stimulated trade conditions at home, is being reflected in a vastly increased outlay by Americans for the very classes of luxuries about to be denied to the British people, and which already have been greatly curtailed in all of the countries now at war.

An official of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce whose duties keep him in close touch with both outward and inward currents of trade told yesterday of the present ramifications of the luxury trade. He said:

"At the outbreak of the European war there was a practical stoppage for the time being of many lines of imports in what may be termed the luxury class, owing to the upset conditions prevailing in the countries entering the war, but later there was a resumption of traffic in these goods. As hostilities progressed and the need on the other side of frugality became more emphasized, dealers in precious stones, art goods, toilet accessories, rich fabrics, and a great variety of crude products entering into the production of luxuries, realized that the only market left for these wares was the United States.

"Fortunately for the European and Oriental handlers, the new crop of 'war millionaires' arising in the United States, coupled with the general prosperity here, met the situation perfectly from the foreigners' point of view, as well as of merchants in this country. The result has been that during the past eight months there has been a very notable increase in the movement of all sorts of luxuries to this country."

Elsewhere it was pointed out to a Times reporter that in cases where certain foreign luxuries could not be had, due to exhaustion or non-production, Americans had turned to domestic products to meet requirements. In this connection, American-made wines and champagnes were pointed out. While the imports here of French champagne have been better maintained than was generally expected, prices for the foreign product soared, and many users of both champagne and other wines made the acquaintance of American products for the first time. Much the same thing happened when German hosiery and French silk imports slackened, and, as in the case of the German hosiery, ran down almost to the zero point. American manufacturers stepped in and filled the needs of the public in a most satisfactory manner.

John R. Hecht, the Government expert examiner of paintings at the Appraiser's Stores, said brush productions of all kinds were increasing. He gave it as his view that many fine collections, now held in Europe by wealthy individuals, might eventually find their way here owing to financial stringency abroad or the impairment of personal fortunes.

According to Clarence L. Lersner, examiner of porcelains, bronzes, and other art objects, the strong demand here for "antiques" is resulting in more or less unsuccessful attempts to defraud American purchasers.

Perhaps the most striking example of the good times here is that dealing with the importations of precious and semi-precious stones. Although the imports of gems in 1913 were phenomenal, owing to the imminence of a new tariff, with higher rates of duty, little trouble was experienced by dealers in working off their stocks, particularly after payments for war orders began to be made. Purchases were made last year on a particularly liberal scale, the twelve months' imports into the United States aggregating $26,321,339, or nearly $7,000,000 in excess of 1914, when for one-half of the year trade conditions of the world were normal.

Since the new year, Customs Examiner William B. Treadwell, who inspects practically all gem importations entering the country, has noted a big jump in all classes of gems received. In the week of March 10 the Custom House reported these imports as having a foreign value of $1,175,629, divided by classes as follows: Diamonds cut, but not set, $557,177, and uncut, $540,393; pearls not set, $58,938, and imitation precious stones, $19,121. Customs men said that if the present ratio is maintained 1916 will be a banner year for gem entries, due to Europe's necessity of "unloading" stocks here. Platinum now selling at $88 per ounce is coming in at the rate of $2,077,536 per annum.

American women last year, according to the Government's figures, used foreign-made silk goods having a value of $25,139,843. While this was a falling off of about $4,000,000 compared with 1914, the American manufacturers were able to furnish the deficiency. Toys, another form of luxury, were imported in 1915 to the extent of $4,618,975, just one-half of the usual supply, but no dearth of playthings occurred, as native ingenuity solved the problem.

The demands of the automobile industry are responsible for the heaviest importations of crude India and other rubber in the history of the country. Last week's imports at New York of India rubber alone exceeded $1,000,000 in value, while the total receipts in this country last year were 221,481,921 pounds valued at $111,031,144. In 1914 the imports were 143,065,161 pounds, worth $70,472,704.

DIAMOND TRADE FACES CRISIS.

Scarcity of Gems Due to Failure of South African Mines to Reopen.

Maiden Lane diamond importers are discussing a report from London announcing that the opening of the big diamond mines in South Africa has been postponed indefinitely. The mines which are controlled by the Diamond Trust, known as the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., have been closed since the beginning of the European war, but arrangements had been made to resume operations early this year. Permission to use the necessary explosives to carry on the mining has now been refused by the British authorities because of the demand created by the war for the explosives for munition purposes.

Lee Reichman, Chairman of the Good and Welfare Committee of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade, and a prominent diamond importer, said yesterday that the diamond trade in this country is facing a crisis, and unless the mines are soon opened again the business will be greatly handicapped.

TO INCREASE BRITISH TAXES.

Daily News Predicts Higher Rates on Incomes and Luxuries.

LONDON, Monday, March 20.—A considerable increase in taxation will be proposed in the budget statement early next month, according to The Daily News Parliamentary correspondent.

The correspondent expresses the belief that the income tax and taxes on spirits, sugar, and tea will be increased and that new duties are likely to be levied on imported watches, clocks, hats, plate glass, and automobile tires.

Among other possibilities, the correspondent adds, are increases in postal charges and a 10 per cent. tax on mining royalties. There is also every indication, he concludes, of a new tax on theatrical and other amusements, race meets, and football games.

FRIENDS SEEK FUND FOR INSANE ARTIST

Movement Started to Take Blakelock from Asylum and Aid His Wife.

HOPE FOR HIS RECOVERY

Painter, Whose Fame Came After He Lost Mind, Again at Work In Middletown Institution.

While the paintings of Ralph Albert Blakelock, suddenly come into public recognition, are bringing dealers thousands of dollars, a movement has been started for the improvement of the condition of the insane artist and his family, none of whom has ever received more than the most meagre return from the paintings. The fact that $46,000 was recently paid at an auction sale for eleven Blakelocks for which the artist received less than $2,000 has stimulated those interested in the movement to eager efforts.

Blakelock has been insane for more than sixteen years, most of which time he has been an inmate in the State asylum at Middletown, N. Y., and his wife and children have been living with insufficient means at Austin's Glen, two miles from Catskill, N. Y. It is the hope of those interested in the movement to bring the family together, or at least to give deserved comforts to Mrs. Blakelock and her children, and to place the artist in an environment more encouraging to his physical and mental improvement.

Upon learning that Blakelock had recently been painting in the asylum, and upon the recognition by several critics of artistic promise in his work, some admirers of the artist have been led to hope that the insane man's genius might be restored with proper treatment, but this hope has been rather discouraged by those who, it would seem, are most competent to judge of the case.

Blakelock is suffering from what is known as dementia praecox, and alienists are agreed, according to information obtained yesterday, that this is incurable, especially in a man of Blakelock's age, 69 years. Dr. Maurice C. Ashley, Superintendent of the asylum at Middletown, speaking over the long-distance telephone last night, said:

"Of course, I cannot speak positively about Mr. Blakelock's case, but I will say that his general condition might improve if he were placed in more encouraging surroundings than an asylum can afford. His recovery is very doubtful. I should not be inclined to expect it, especially in a case of such long duration as his. The patient, however, is no longer violent to any extent, so his removal would be possible. He now has the freedom of the hospital yard and takes sufficient exercise to keep him in reasonable health."

Harry W. Watrous, Secretary of the National Academy, and one of the discoverers of Blakelock before his genius was recognized, had seen the bits of painting done by the artist in the asylum and said yesterday that they were "promising."

"They are very unimportant," Mr. Watrous said, "and from looking at them I would not pretend to say what chance there was of restoring Blakelock's genius. That is a question for medical men to decide."

Mrs. Blakelock was at the home of her mother, Mrs. G. W. Bailey, 304 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, last night and said she had seen her husband recently for the first time in three years and had found him apparently in better physical and mental health than at any time since his affliction, but that she had not built any false hopes upon her husband's recovery.

"Whether he recovers or not," she said, "I should be very glad to have him back so that I could attend personally to his wants, provided, of course, that means for his support could be found. If I had any means at all I would be happy to care for him, but my sons and I have all we can do to support ourselves. I went for three years without seeing him simply because I could not afford a trip to Middletown. I shall return to my home tomorrow, where I live with one of my sons. Near me lives another of my sons, who is married. The younger boy has a hard time working with me for our own living, and my married son can just support his wife and family. So, if Mr. Blakelock returns to me, unless some provision were made for him, he would fare less well than at present."

The chief mover in the proposal to aid the artist and his family is Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams, who is among those who hope for a restoration of the Blakelock genius. Mrs. Adams, however, is not basing her activity entirely upon this hope. She feels that, even if he cannot recover, one of America's greatest artists should not be allowed to spend his last days as a public charge.

What steps Mrs. Adams and her associates will take has not been decided, but a loan exhibition of the artist's work is among the things anticipated. Mrs. Adams also hopes to start a trust fund which shall be made large enough to afford an income sufficient for all of the needs of Blakelock and his wife, at any rate.

JEWS PLAN WORLD ALLIANCE

Philadelphia Meeting Is First Step in Move to Unify People.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19. — A meeting was held here today to further the movement, which has been inaugurated through the American Jewish Congress to be held this Summer, which will result, it is hoped, in an ultimate world alliance of the Jews. One hundred and ten delegates from twenty Pennsylvania cities met at the Arch Street Theatre and chose delegates to represent the State at a conference to arrange for the Congress. The conference will be held at the Hotel Walton next Sunday and Monday. More than 400 delegates from the United States and Canada will be present.

Dr. S. L. Rubinsohn of this city, Grand Master of the Order of B'rith Sholom, was elected Permanent Chairman of the Philadelphia committee at today's meeting. Speakers from New York and this city voiced the need of united Jewry, and urged a propaganda in the United States which would bring about an efficient organization before the end of the present war, when the combined international forces expect to act.

Among the speakers were Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, Rabbi Joseph Zef of New York, M. Katz of The Jewish World, and Joseph Gross of this city.

Taggart to Succeed Shively.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 19.—Thomas Taggart, National Committeeman from Indiana of the Democratic Party, it became known here tonight, is to be named as successor of the late Benjamin F. Shively in the United States Senate. Governor Ralston and Mr. Taggart would not discuss the appointment for publication tonight, but the commission probably will be issued tomorrow or Tuesday.

ROCKEFELLER BOARD OUTLAY $16,862,147

Annual Report Shows Income from All Sources for 1915 to Have Been $2,238,335.87.

ONLY $198,992 NOW ON HAND

Colleges for Whites Have Received $11,872,460—Encouragement for Boys and Girls.

The General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, will shortly issue its annual report for the fiscal year 1914-1915.

The first installment of that report, made public yesterday, shows that since its organization and up to June 30, 1915, the Board had appropriated directly $16,862,147.71. Of this amount, $10,848,-064.07 had been paid out, and $6,014,-083.64 was awaiting requisition.

Up to that date the Board had appropriated its entire accumulated income with the exception of $198,992.35.

The report shows the value of the board's resources, supplied by John D. Rockefeller, to be $33,958,848.40, of which $30,918,063.80 is general endowment and $3,040,784.60 reserve fund.

The gross income from these funds for 1915 was $2,230,425.41. In addition, the Anna T. Jeanes Fund, which is administered by the Board, yielded $7,-910.46.

The board's appropriations up to June 30, 1915, were as follows:

Universities and colleges for whites for endowment	$11,872,460
Medical schools	2,670,874
Colleges and schools for whites, for current expenses	159,991
Colleges and schools for negroes	811,781
Southern Education Board	97,128
Salaries and expenses professors of secondary education	275,880
Salaries and expenses supervisors negro rural schools	84,320
Salaries and expenses rural school agents	70,645
Farmers' co-operative demonstration work in South	716,077
Farmers' co-operative demonstration work in Maine	45,178
Farmers' co-operative demonstration work in New Hampshire	24,593
Girls' canning and poultry clubs in South	113,751
Girls' and boys' clubs in Maine	11,205
Rural organization work	36,646
Conferences	18,420
Educational surveys	32,500
Homemakers' Club agents in Southern States, (colored)	15,000
Rural education	6,000

The fund is administered by a board of sixteen members, of which Frederick F. Gates is Chairman.

Tied Himself in Chair to Die.

Abraham Greenberg, a furrier, was found dead in the bathroom of the furnished room house at 4,062 Third Avenue, about midnight, by Harry Zotkower, the proprietor. The windows were closed, a rubber tube ran from the gas jet to his mouth, and a rope wound about his body and legs fastened him in a chair. The police found that the fastening was such as he could easily have made himself, and concluded that he tied himself erect to escape the possibility of falling out of the chair before asphyxiation was complete.

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GENUINE ANTIQUE RUGS

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4.00 and Upward

Our Shirts are tailored perfectly and hand sewed where necessary: the fabrics are of beautiful and exclusive designs, and in all desirable colors.

Shirt Measurements of former patrons on hand.

201 Broadway, At Fulton Street

20 West 34th St., Near Waldorf-Astoria

The New Galleries of the Hampton Shops

Now that they are occupying their new building facing St. Patrick's Cathedral, the ability of the Hampton Shops to be of salutary service to all who delight in the beautifying of their homes is measurably increased.

They are now enabled to show each piece of their engaging Hampton Furniture, from the simple and charming reproductions at modest prices to the faithful replicas of more elaborate pieces, in such harmonious surroundings that a suggestion of its ultimate meaning and the value of its personality may be readily gained.

Especially advantageous in this respect will be found the score or so of artistically arranged Room Interiors to which two of the spacious galleries are devoted. Here, within a fortnight, the Hampton Shops' clients can have any particular piece or suite in which they may be interested shown under varying conditions of background and interior decoration.

Hampton Shops

18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
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"This is why *I* take the place!"

Once let a woman enjoy a Winter's experience with the ample, genial, cleanly flow of warmth from radiator heating and never again can you change her from the decision—*not to try keeping house without this greatest of home comforts.* If you have not experienced our way of heating, ask any woman who has, or ask any real-estate man whether property does not sell or rent quicker *and at big-paying advance* when building is outfitted with

"The surest, biggest comfort in housekeeping is radiator heating"

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

If planning to build, ask your architect to let you read over the specifications of a dozen or fifty of his latest buildings. You will find that of all the many different articles or materials entering into the construction of a building, the only ones invariably mentioned in all the specifications are IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators.

Why? Because a million users know that this outfit is the one feature which invariably gives greatest satisfaction, and soon repays its original cost in the economies its use brings about—a fine *investment*, not an expense. Pays far higher returns than 6% bonds. No other building feature produces such permanent returns.

A No. 4-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 422 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $195, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

Greatest comfort at lowest price

Every architect and real-estate man knows that IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are the best heating outfits that money can buy, yet the great volume of sales makes their cost the lowest. Then, most important, IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are *fully guaranteed*, backed by our world-wide business and reputation.

Don't think you have to build a new house—the outfit is put in without tearing up. Easily put in *old* or new stores, schools, churches, farm-houses, banks, theatres, etc. You will need our book of illustrations from which to make selection. Sent free. Puts you under no obligations to buy. Phone or write us to-day.

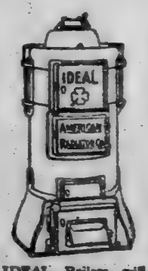

IDEAL Boilers will supply ample heat on one charging of coal for 8 to 24 hours, depending on severity of weather. Every ounce of fuel is made to yield utmost results.

Built-in, genuine Vacuum Cleaner—iron suction pipe runs to each floor. Price, $150

We also make the ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner, connected by iron suction pipe to various floors of houses, flats, schools, churches, hotels, etc. Through a light-weight hose ALL the dirt, cobwebs, lint, threads, moths, etc., are drawn with lightning rapidity down the iron piping into big, sealed dust-bucket in cellar. No dragging around a clumsy, inefficient portable cleaner—instead you have a practical outfit that is part of the building—like radiator heating. Ask for catalog—it does not obligate you to buy.

200 TO 1

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TURKEY EDUCATING GIRLS.

Ambassador Morgenthau Tells of Growing Liberality There.

The Turkish Government is taking a more liberal attitude toward the education of women, according to Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to Turkey, who spoke from the pulpit of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Morgenthau said that in one mission school he visited, the tuition of seven of the eight girls taught there was paid by the Government, which wanted them to receive an American education.

Children of enemy nations, Bulgarians, Serbians, and Turks, could be found seated side by side in these schools, just as if their countries were the best of friends, said Mr. Morgenthau.

"All of us do not sufficiently appreciate what America is to the world," he added. "There is no country in the world with the same force and power that America has among other nations. All races look to us first for their influence. I have come back here to recharge my batteries. I had them pretty well charged when I went over to Turkey, but they have weakened somewhat."

Mr. Morgenthau said one of his objects in returning was to try to make people of this country realize the suffering that existed among the poorer people of Turkey. He said that the average Turkish laborer's wages were about 25 cents a day, and that 2,000,000 heads of families were at the war.

"These people look to the United States for salvation," he added. "Therefore, I would say that we be prepared when peace comes, and also during these days of war, to come to the assistance of these poor, struggling people abroad—these poor children of nations at war with each other, who sit there in Turkey in the American school, and sometimes hear the Russian guns booming, not knowing what it is all about."

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Church, spoke on the subject of America's Task.

"In some way the world must learn that men are brothers," he said, "and that they can only be happy and fully successful as they co-operate. It is the privilege of America to demonstrate this fact, enforce its possibility, and preach the gospel that insures it. European religion has failed because it has departed from the real Christian brand. It has declared that God is a respecter of one nation over another. It has armed to the teeth while tacitly holding the brotherhood of man."

DENIES STADIUM CHARGES.

Wingate Says Park Department Owns Building Involved in Suit.

The stadium built in Crotona Park, the Bronx, by the Department of Education for use as an athletic field, for the removal of which an ejectment suit has been brought on the contention that the structure was a public nuisance, passed to the ownership of the Park Department about two years ago, General George W. Wingate, Chairman of the Board of Education Athletic Committee, asserted yesterday.

William B. Hughes of 753 Crotona Park North started the suit on the contention that the Board of Education was a "squatter" on park land, and demanded the restoration of the land to park purposes. The trial of the suit will begin this week in the Supreme Court of Bronx County.

"The stadium was much needed for playground purposes," General Wingate said yesterday. "It was built nearly ten years ago, and there have been few complaints that the school children were annoying persons who live in the neighborhood. Even if they are, that is a matter for regulation by the police.

"The original designs for the structure were approved by the Park Commissioner and the landscape artist of the Park Department. Several years ago the Board of Estimate made an investigation into the right of the Board of Education to use the land, which had been permitted by the Park Department by loaning the land. It was decided at the time to transfer the structure to the Park Department, inasmuch as it was for recreation purposes. This was done."

BIBLE SOCIETY CENTURY OLD

Centennial to Take Place in City Hall, Where Movement Started.

Mayor Mitchel has granted the use of the Board of Estimate room in the City Hall for the official centennial celebration of the American Bible Society. The reason for asking the use of this room is the fact that 100 years ago in May next Mayor Radcliff of this city presided over a ratification meeting held in this same room on the occasion of the launching of this famous society. The exact date was May 13, 1816. The official celebration of the centennial of the event will be held in this city.

Committees representing the British and Foreign Bible Society of London, the Scottish Bible Society of Edinburgh, and all of the principal religious bodies of America have been named to represent them at this Bible celebration. Sunday, May 7, has been designated as Bible Sunday, when churches of the country are asked to have sermons upon the Bible, and to hold celebrations. Foreign mission fields are also to join in the celebration, holding meetings as nearly as possible on the exact date of the one held here in the City Hall.

DIES AFTER FALL FROM CAR.

First Hospital Surgeon Called Pronounced Victim "Uninjured."

Thomas Duffy, 55 years old, a driver, of 567 West Twenty-ninth Street, who was locked up on a charge of intoxication by Patrolman Aubert, following a fall from a Twenty-third Street car on Saturday night, died in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital last evening.

Dr. D. L. Austin, summoned from Bellevue at the time of the accident, pronounced the man uninjured but intoxicated, and entered the case on his record as "not a hospital case."

Duffy was put into a cell in the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, where Doorman McKinney, alarmed at the man's condition yesterday morning, called Dr. Miller of Bellevue, who reported that Duffy was suffering from fracture of the skull and alcoholism.

A MOONLIGHT SNOW SQUALL

Great White Way Enjoys a Novel Spectacle for Eight Minutes.

A small patch of lost clouds wandered across that part of the sky that is above Times Square and shortly before [illegible] gave Broadway passersby a

$2,909,062 TO CITY IN B. R. T. BACK TAXES

Railroad Settles for Use of Franchises for Five Years Prior to 1912.

LONG LITIGATION ENDED

State Tax Board and Attorney General Recommended Reduction from Original Assessments.

New York City is richer today by $2,909,062.11 as the result of a settlement made by Corporation Counsel Hardy and Controller Prendergast with the various companies of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system over the payment of long-litigated special franchise taxes. The payment represents the special tax for the years of 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1912. The aggregate assessment on the special franchises as finally fixed for the five years amounted to $168,758,837. The original assessment was $218,891,200, but the companies fought this and set up the claim that it should not have exceeded $60,426,131.

The settlement was made upon the recommendation of the State Tax Board and Attorney General Woodbury. Orders settling the certiorari proceedings were entered last week. Beside the amount paid there is also a considerable amount due the city as accrued interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on such parts of the claims of the city as had not been paid prior to the settlement of the litigation.

The assessments by the State Board of Tax Commissioners for the years prior to 1912 were made at full value. In 1512 there was an amendment to the tax law requiring the State Board to equalize the valuations and assets at a figure which would be in the same ratio to the full value as real estate generally was assessed in the tax district. Before 1912 the companies were entitled in their proceedings to have the assessments as made equalized by the court.

In making announcement of the settlement Mr. Hardy said:

"Many questions affecting the value of intangible special franchise rights were still undetermined by the courts when the assessments were originally fixed. The Court of Appeals, however, has since passed upon various points in special franchise tax proceedings. These decisions rendered it necessary for certain reductions to be made in addition to the equalization. Considering the amount required to be deducted for equalization and deducted because of decisions of the Court of Appeals, the representatives of the city and State believe that the settlement reached with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is extremely advantageous.

"An indication of how equalization and court decisions have made it necessary to cut down franchise tax assessments is afforded by a comparison between the amount assessed against these companies in 1916 and in prior years. The assessment of the State Board in 1916 for the special franchise tax of the companies involved was $36,226,273, while in the years 1910 to 1912 inclusive, the assessments ranged between $40,000,000 and $44,000,000. The Attorney General, after an independent investigation and expert study of the whole matter recommended the settlement that has been made. The aggregate of the original assessments on the companies, for the years involved, was $218,891,200."

The Corporation Counsel added that the settlement was in line with the determination of the present administration to compel payment of outstanding franchise taxes and to proceed with litigation unless disposition satisfactory to the city and in accord with the decisions of the courts was made.

URGE PARK SUBWAY VENTS.

Real Estate Advisory Council Starts Fight on Sidewalk Gratings.

The Advisory Council of the Real Estate Interests has suggested a conference to devise some other method than sidewalk gratings for ventilating the subways. If the conference takes place the council will be represented by two members of its technical staff, William J. Wilgus, formerly chief engineer of the New York Central Railroad Company, and Daniel E. Moran, a well-known foundation engineer.

In a statement issued yesterday by the council, the real estate interests of the city were advised to "follow with caution the deliberations of the Public Service Commission." The statement offered as an alternative method to sidewalk gratings the use of public park spaces for ventilating ducts, and between stations to have large outlet pipes through private property. This method, it was said, would require each track of the subway to be inclosed, in order that moving trains might serve as pistons to expel bad air, and allow fresh air to enter through the ducts.

"If this alternative were to be adopted by property owners," the statement added, "the legal aspect of the question would be raised by property owners, and delay to the subway question would be considerable. A more effective ventilating system (than the present vault system) should be devised, which would not impose any burden upon property owners."

$340,000 FACTORY FIRE.

Crossed Wires Start a Costly Blaze in the Durham Duplex Razor Plant.

The factory of the Durham Duplex Razor Company, a large brick building on the slope of the Palisades at Montgomery Street and Cornelison Avenue, Jersey City, was damaged badly by fire which started at noon yesterday in the boiler room. The building is owned by Henry Byrne, Superintendent of Streets and Public Improvements of Jersey City, none of whose property, valued at $1,000,000, is insured.

Three alarms were turned in by the fire department, but, after several lines of hose were laid, it was found that the water pressure was so low that few of the lines could be used effectively. One of Byrne's duties is to look after the water pressure. He sent his chief engineer to get the high pressure system working.

The damage to the building was estimated at $40,000 and the damage to the machinery and stock owned by the Durham company at $300,000. The company carried $100,000 insurance. A new factory is being erected by the company and will be ready for occupancy by June 1. Much of the machinery destroyed, however, will take a longer time to replace. About 400 men and women were thrown out of work temporarily.

The factory building stands 300 feet in the rear of the City Hospital and not twenty feet from the factory are a row of frame tenement houses in which 100 families live. The walls of the factory remained standing and the firemen were able to keep the fire from spreading to the tenements, which are also owned by Byrne.

The fire was discovered by John Lamphire, a watchman, who said it probably was caused by crossed wires. One fireman, John Gehlen of Engine Company 9, was overcome by smoke and removed to the City Hospital.

CANTOR MUST PAY ALIMONY.

Court Allows Mrs. Steinberg $10 a Week and $50 Counsel's Fee.

The Rev. Bernard Steinberg, chief cantor of the Temple Beth-El, and his wife Hasel, whom he married on March 23, 1915, are suing each other in the Supreme Court for a separation. Mrs. Steinberg is 19 years old, and her husband nearly twice her age. This is Mrs. Steinberg's second suit. The first action was brought in Brooklyn, but she dropped it and made an agreement with her husband by which he was to sue for an annulment of their marriage. She said she was only 18 years old at the time and that her reason for signing the agreement was her anxiety to get away from her husband. The annulment suit was begun on the ground that Mrs. Steinberg no longer loved her husband and refused to accept the obligations of a wife. Mrs. Steinberg was angry at this statement and accused her husband of mistreating her. She blamed his "artistic temperament."

Affidavits in the countersuits were filed with Justice Finch in an application made by Mrs. Steinberg for $150 a week alimony pending the trial of the actions and $1,500 counsel fees. Her affidavit described the Temple Beth-El as having "the wealthiest and most exclusive congregation in the United States," and said her husband's salary as chief cantor, together with the perquisites of his office, such as attending weddings, funerals, and so forth, amounted to $10,000 a year, and he had a music studio which netted him, his wife said, an additional $10,000. Mrs. Steinberg added that she was entirely without means and that she was living with her mother, a widow, and likewise without means.

Justice Finch awarded Mrs. Steinberg $10 a week alimony and $50 counsel fees.

WAGNER SEES A HOLDUP.

Denounces Attempt to Make City Pay Twice on Watershed.

Senator Robert F. Wagner said last night that the proposal that New York City pay the State $1,300,000 for the removal of the Mohansic Hospital and the Yorktown Training School from the Croton watershed was a legislative holdup, with the city in the position of being either robbed or poisoned. In a statement on the subject Senator Wagner said:

"This proposition is not advanced in good faith. It is an attempt to frighten the taxpayers of New York City. If it were made with any intention of carrying it into effect, it would amount to a legislative holdup. Expressed in plain language, the proposal amounts to this: The city must stand either for being robbed, or for being poisoned. If the city is willing to pay $1,300,000 into the State Treasury, it will be protected; if it isn't willing to do this, it must drink sewage from an insane asylum.

"As a matter of fact, if any financial loss results to the State from the transfer of these institutions to a point outside the watershed, the city of New York will bear two-thirds of this loss as a matter of course. The city has already paid two-thirds of the amount expended at Lake Mohansic. To ask it now to reimburse the State for the amount already expended would practically amount to making the city pay twice for the same thing. Whatever is spent for a new site, and for new buildings, will be paid for by a State appropriation, and the City of New York will pay two-thirds of this, as it does of all appropriations.

"The City of New York had no part in placing these State institutions upon the city's watershed. It was the State's mistake, not the city's, and the State should bear the entire responsibility."

Reported Missing from Lakewood.

William C. Brown, a Lakewood druggist, was reported to the Newark, N. J., police yesterday as missing. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Brown, brother and sister-in-law of the missing man, told the police the druggist on March 1 left Lakewood to go to White Plains, where his wife was visiting, to bring her home. He did not arrive there, and nothing has been heard from him.

SNYDER IN BATTLE WITH OLD BIBULOUS

Zoo Keeper Faces Death Freeing Giant Elk's Antlers from Entangling Wire.

BULLFIGHTING TACTICS WIN

Animal Finds It Hard to Gore Two at Once—Young Deer Balk Plan to Keep Them Warm.

Bill Snyder, head keeper of the Zoo in Central Park, leaned against a post outside the elk inclosure yesterday afternoon, gasping for breath, his trousers torn and his collar hanging by one button. Joseph Cunningham, his assistant, stood near, also dishevled. Inside the heavy wire netting and making every demonstration of ungovernable temper pranced and snorted old Bibulous, the father of all elks and the pride of the collection in Central Park.

"After this I will tackle an angry elephant instead of an elk with an inclination toward misbehavior," was the comment of Bill. His remark was drawn out because his hurried departure from the elk inclosure marked the end of a contest in which the two keepers barely escaped with their lives. For fifteen minutes a rapidly growing crowd had been the witnesses of a thrilling encounter in which the two men were nearly gored to death when they sought to free from an entagling wire the terror-stricken old elk.

The telephone wire connecting the arsenal with the deer paddock was blown down by the high wind early yesterday morning. One end rested on a corner of the elk inclosure. All morning old Bibulous viewed it with growing curiosity, but it was not until the afternoon that he determined to investigate. He nosed the section of broken wire, and in some way it became entangled in his antlers. Surprised, he backed away, and when he lifted his head the coiled wire held fast.

The spectators who gathered watched the first efforts of the animal to free himself with mild interest. But when he failed he became first enraged and then terrorized, until he was dashing madly about in the effort to get free. The more he tossed and snorted the more tangled the wire became. The crowd grew until about 200 were banked about the inclosure. Then some one took word to Bill Snyder in the hay house that the elk was going mad.

When they got to the corral Bibulous was running up and down, frantic. He would stop suddenly, duck his head and rattle the grasping wire. Snyder and Cunningham entered the inclosure and fastened the door behind them. Bibulous spotted them, and in a second charged, antlers down. The keepers ducked and the elk brought up against the netting with force that served the more to madden him. Twice again he charged, and the third time caught Snyder in a corner, where there seemed no way of escape. Cunningham adopted the methods of the Spanish bullfighter, and as the elk gathered for the charge he struck him a violent blow on the flank. It served its purpose, and Bibulous changed the object of his attack.

After ten minutes of infinite patience and skill the keepers succeeded in getting a lasso about the elk's neck. Then as he charged again the line tightened, and the animal came crashing down with his forelegs doubled under him. Before he could regain his feet Snyder had deftly loosened the wire. Then tearing open the gate, both keepers leaped outside the inclosure and shut the door. Inside old Bibulous scrambled to his feet, and for nearly an hour afterward continued his demonstrations of anger.

The continued cold weather has made the care of the very young animals in the Zoological Park in the Bronx quite a problem. For two weeks axis deer have been giving Keeper Charlie Snyder much trouble. They are lively youngsters, and insisted on going outside every chance that offered. The door had to be left open to allow the older deer to go out, and for a very brief time Snyder met the situation by blocking the door to the corral with a bale of hay. The older animals jumped over it, going out and coming in. Then the four little deer, or at least three of them, solved the problem by mounting on the back of one of the four, and so getting outside. After that Snyder gave up, and all four are now in a warm house of their own. Mother is brought over at meal times.

It has just been discovered that the big Russian brown bear has three very cute cubs in her den in the rocks at the back of her inclosure. Just how they are getting along the keepers have not been able to find out, and they probably will not know until they get bigger and mother bear proudly leads them into the open.

Boy of Five Starts Hotel Fire.

A five-year-old son of Herbert J. Frost, left alone by his nurse in the Frost apartment at the Sherman Square Hotel at 7:45 yesterday evening, put a lighted match into a waste paper basket. A policeman outside saw the fire, which was put out with no loss but the window curtains.

EXPLORERS SET OUT TODAY.

Roy C. Andrews Will Lead Expedition to China for Museum.

Additional plans for the Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, which is to leave New York this afternoon, were given out yesterday by Roy C. Andrews, leader of the expedition. Mrs. Andrews is to accompany the party and be in charge of the photographic work. Late in June Edmund Heller, who was with Theodore Roosevelt on his last African trip, and who accompanied Paul Rainey on his trip to Africa, will meet Mr. Andrews in China and remain with the party till the end of its work.

Mr. Andrews said yesterday the traveling plans of the expedition would necessarily be subject to change, as domestic affairs in China were too unsettled to make definite decision as to routes long in advance. After conference with the authorities in China it is expected to choose the best methods of reaching the Qwei-Chau province, near the Thibet border, which is the destination of the expedition. Mr. Andrews said this part of China had never been opened for exploration by white men, and that the district was thought to be rich in unknown forms of wild life, which it should be his purpose to study and photograph.

At Foo-Chow, Mr. Andrews expects to be joined by Harry R. Caldwell, a big game hunter, who lives near, and whose knowledge of the district is expected to prove of great service, as the existing maps of the parts of China which the expedition will cover are said to be imperfect.

The camera equipment of the expedition, Mr. Andrews said, would consist of two silent moving-picture apparatus, invented for field work among timid animals by Carl E. Akeley, a member of the staff of the museum. Mrs. Andrews is to have charge of the entire camera equipment, and will take photographs of the animals of the district in colors and in black and white, for exhibition purppses on the return of the expedition.

Y. M. H. A. DRILLS LAUDED.

Felix Warburg Praises Uniforms at Metropolitan League Meeting.

The Metropolitan League of the Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations celebrated its second anniversary yesterday morning at the Temple Beth-El. The speakers were Rabbi Samuel Schulman, Felix M. Warburg, Judge Julian W. Mack, and Abraham Shiman. The synagogue was crowded with young men and women. The offering was for the benefit of the Jewish war sufferers.

Rabbi Schulman spoke on "Loyalty to the Great Spiritual Ideals." He declared that the Young Men's Christian Association was right to refuse membership to a young Jew because he only wanted the benefit of its athletic training, on the ground that it as a semi-religious institution could not admit him unless he took up the spiritual training the association offered.

Referring to the "prejudice" against the Jew, the speaker declared that was the "handicap of the Jew's career." This prejudice, he said, was sometimes found among Jews. Defending the religion and traditions of the Jews, the Rabbi declared they were "a unique phenomenon in the history of the world."

"The American Republic," said Dr. Schulman, in conclusion, "is the best embodiment of government advocated by the Hebrew prophets in the world. Democracy is one of its virtues."

Mr. Warburg, President of the Metropolitan League of the Y. M. H. A., spoke on "Preparedness." He paid a tribute to the uniforms of some of the organizations in the synagogue, and declared that as preparedness had taken hold of the nation so should it take hold of the Y. M. H. A.

Judge Mack, President of the national organization of the Y. M. H. A., and a United States Circuit Court judge, spoke on the national efforts to stimulate and arouse the young men to the benefits of the association by assistance, advice, and co-operation. The association, he said, was being standardized and brought to small communities, and to the army and navy as well.

A GAS TRUST NAMED IN MOMAND'S SUIT

Inventor Demands $1,018,288 from G. M. Landers of Pressure Lighting Co.

JUST WON A LIBEL CASE

United Gas Improvement Co. Accused of Conspiring to Put Rival Out of Business.

George Marcellus Landers, who sued Ragland Momand for $70,000 for alleged libel and lost the suit, has been sued by Mr. Momand for $1,018,288 for damages alleged to have been done to the plaintiff's business interests. Mr. Landers is the President of the Pressure Lighting Company, and Arthur L. Livermore, the Secretary of the company, has been made a co-defendant. Mr. Landers is widely known in Connecticut, having been twice Mayor of New Britain, President of the State Senate, and once a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Momand is a gas expert and inventor.

Mr. Momand was Vice President and General Manager of the Pressure company in 1913. In letters and telegrams he accused Mr. Landers of having conspired with the United Gas Improvement Company to put the Pressure company out of business. The United company was the only important rival of the Pressure company. It was the holding company for nine gas lighting and heating concerns scattered throughout the country, and the complaint calls it a trust.

There was a hot fight between Mr. Landers and Mr. Momand, which culminated in the libel suit. Having been cleared of that charge, Mr. Momand wants to collect for the damage said to have been done him. He accuses the defendants of having conspired with the United company, when the Pressure company was successfully competing with it, and after it had succeeded in greatly reducing the cost of gas to the people of several cities for their public lighting.

Mr. Momand in his complaint says that for ten years the United company has been an unlawful monopoly, and that it has charged an exorbitant price for the service rendered the municipalities. By ownership of stock and interlocking directorates it controlled nine different companies. In 1914, it is alleged, the Pressure company was the United company's only rival, all of the other companies pretending to be independent being subordinate to the United company. Mr. Momand's complaint continues:

"During 1912, 1913, and 1914 the United Gas Improvement Company, through its officers, agents, and attorneys, corruptly and secretly approached the individual defendants and unlawfully alienated them from the plaintiff and won them over to the side of the Pressure Lighting Company's competitors."

Mr. Momand also said that the defendants usurped his duties as General Manager of the Pressure company, and thwarted him when he was seeking bids for public contracts, prevented him from properly supervising his work, diverted a draft for $3,235, intercepted and sequestered his letters, concealed orders for supplies from companies, and hid important papers, in order "to effect the total destruction of the goodwill, credit, and business of the Pressure Lighting Company."

12 Horses Burned in Oil Fire.

A one-story building of the Crew Levick Oil Company's plant at the Ravine Road and the West Shore Railroad, Jersey City, were burned early yesterday morning. The flames spread to the company stable, and twelve horses were destroyed. The loss is about $5,000.

Mason & Hamlin
PIANOS

Sergei Rachmaninoff, the great Russian composer and pianist, wrote: "I desired to play the Mason & Hamlin Pianos because I believed they would be most satisfactory to me in my work. I feel that if I have succeeded in making the slightest impression on the public by my playing, a great part of my success is due to your instruments."

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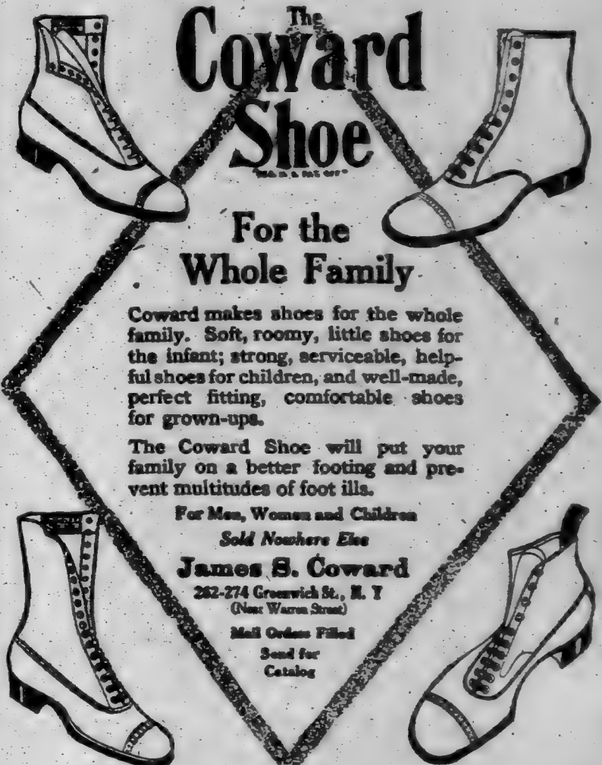

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LOVERS of poetry who want to come in touch with a man, a man who has lived, will find "Bell and Wing," by Frederick Fanning Ayer, a mine of virile thought and feeling. Read "Golgotha," a searching satire on the authority of books, or "Man and Spider," a stern protest against man's way with woman, with its odd picture of the insect darting from its silken tunnel.

"I saw him lie
At his hole one day,
Like a cannon-spy,
Like a sword at play,
Stab the Y-wing moth
In his velvet cloth,
Saw him dusk to watch
From his pistol notch
Just to feast his eye
Watch the Y-moth die,
Drink his sigh."

STATE DEMOCRATS GETTING TOGETHER

Washington Indorses Mack for National Committee—Forecasts Peace for Campaign.

RIFT AMONG REPUBLICANS

New Snarl in Possible Rivalry of Brown and Calder for O'Gorman's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—With many signs pointing to a big factional fight within the Republican organization in this State, there is every indication that the Democratic harmony program, urged by Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's friend, will work out satisfactorily and that peace will supplant dissension within the Democratic ranks in time for the campaign this Fall.

The most recent sign of Democratic harmony is the word that has reached the Democratic leaders in this State from Washington that Norman E. Mack will be quite acceptable to the spokesmen of President Wilson in this State as New York's representative on the Democratic National Committee, a place he has held for a number of years. The question came up for informal discussion among the Democratic leaders who attended the unofficial Democratic State Convention in Syracuse, but in the absence of any indorsement from Washington was not settled at that time, although the Committee on Resolutions brought in an indorsement of Mr. Mack which the convention adopted.

It was said here today that the word regarding Mr. Mack had come through Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department, who at present is regarded as the man in Washington who can speak with authority on such matters. Ex-Deputy Controller Edwin S. Harris, who for several months has done a great deal toward smoothing out differences among the Democrats in this State, spent two days in Washington early this week.

In the Republican organization the question of who shall represent this State on the Republican National Committee is likely to precipitate a fight at the National Convention next June. The Republican leaders who stand with Governor Whitman are preparing strongly to oppose the re-election of William Barnes to that place, and Mr. Barnes is known to be equally determined to make a fight for the place.

The National Committeemen are selected by the delegations to the National Convention from their respective States. With the candidates for places on the delegation known and with practically no contests, the friends of Governor Whitman assert that they will have fifty-five votes for any program Governor Whitman desires to put through against thirty-two votes for the other side. The Governor is said to have his heart even more firmly set on accomplishing the political downfall of Mr. Barnes than on bringing about the nomination of Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court for President of the United States.

Senate Fight Developing.

If some recent reports are to be credited, the Republicans may find themselves fighting over the question of who shall be nominated for the place in the United States Senate which will become vacant when the term of Senator James A. O'Gorman expires at the end of the present year.

Up to the present time it had been regarded as settled that the nomination would go to ex-Representative William M. Calder of Brooklyn. Mr. Calder was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1914, but was defeated in the primaries by James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who succeeded Elihu Root. Within the last few days there has been some more or less definite talk coupling the name of Senate Leader Elon R. Brown with the prospective nomination for United States Senator in the Fall primaries.

The gossip cannot be traced back to any of Senator Brown's friends. It is suggested that the rumors may have been put in circulation as a "feeler" by leaders who, owing to the discussion upState of Senator Brown as a possible candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, have come to look upon him as a disturbing factor and a dangerous rival to Governor Whitman when the Governor comes out as a candidate for a second term, as he is expected to do in a speech this week.

It is suggested also that the feeler may have been prompted by a desire for harmony. The more common construction, however, placed on the gossip involving Senator Brown is that it was started to embroil him with numerous supporters of ex-Congressman Calder's candidacy and to drive the latter to pool their interests with the interests of those who will be most prominent in promoting the Whitman second term boom. Governor Whitman is badly in need of friends in Brooklyn just now, where he alienated a large following by deserting William Berri after the latter had entered the field as a candidate for delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at the Governor's own request.

Osborn's Candidacy Discussed.

On the Democratic side the question of who shall be nominated as successor to Senator James A. O'Gorman remains open. Senator O'Gorman himself, however, is regarded as out of the race for a renomination. The support of the organization, it is said, will go to the Democratic State Chairman, William Church Osborn, should he decide to leave his present place and become a candidate.

Should Mr. Osborn manifest a desire to remain at the head of the Democratic State Committee at its reorganization following the April primaries, there is little likelihood of any opposition. Mr. Osborn has won the approval of every element in the Democratic organization through the sacrificing work he has done in the two years he has been State Chairman. Should Mr. Osborn, on the other hand, make it clear that he desires to relinquish that place, as he probably will if he is to become a candidate for United States Senator, ex-Deputy Controller Harris in all probability will be chosen to succeed him.

Samuel Untermyer, one of the candidates for the Democratic "Big Four" recommended by the Democratic State Convention, has also been discussed a good deal for the Senate nomination. It is the opinion of the Democratic leaders, however, that owing to his corporation affiliations, Mr. Untermyer would be unlikely to get the undivided support that Mr. Osborn could command as a candidate for Senator O'Gorman's seat.

215 FRIEDMANS AT FEAST.

At Reunion of Those of Same Name One Came from Hawaii.

An interloping, but hungry and lonesome "Friedman," failed to establish his relationship with 215 other Friedmans because he forgot to look up the spelling of the name before he appeared at the Friedman family dinner in Vienna Hall in Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue, last night. Mr. "Friedman" forgot the name of the man who started the idea of giving the name to others 'way back in 1781. He fell down again by failing to remember the name of the aunt who emigrated to Germany from Russia in 1733.

Mr. Friedman told Mrs. Friedman; Mrs. Friedman told Master Friedman; Master Friedman told Miss Friedman, and after the story had circulated among the Friedmans for half an hour nearly everybody in the family knew that a "Friedman" who wasn't a Friedman had tried to be a Friedman, and with unanimity their name was signed to an ultimatum telling the stray Friedman to appear at the next business meeting of the family circle, when all family differences would be settled amicably.

Kiva Friedman came from Hawaii to attend the dinner. He is 78. The youngest was 2 months. Mrs. Miriam Kellerman Friedman, who is 94 years old, was not able to travel from her home at Union Hill, N. J.

The toastmaster was William H. Friedman. The master of ceremonies was Sigmund Friedman, and so the family would not be offended, all the speakers, the directors, the ticket takers were Friedmans. No nepotism, either, they say.

BANKER LOSES $5,000 GEMS.

Bag Containing Them Falls from Running Board of Auto.

Henry H. Powell, cashier of the Importers and Traders National Bank, 247 Broadway, reported to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau last night that a black bag containing jewelry worth $5,000 dropped from the running board of his automobile between the Pennsylvania Station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street and the Fort Lee Ferry at 130th Street.

Mr. Powell lives in Englewood. He had spent Saturday and Sunday with his wife at Atlantic City and they returned by the Pennsylvania Railroad early last evening. Mr. Powell's chauffeur put the bag on the running board of the automobile, intending to put it inside the machine after Mr. and Mrs. Powell got in. He forgot about the bag and drove away with it on the running board.

In the bag were three pearl studs, pearl cuff links, a large black opal scarf pin, a sapphire scarf pin, and a pin set with four large diamonds. The bag also contained a check book of the Citizens National Bank of Englewood.

GAS KILLS THREE IN FAMILY.

Printer Finds His Wife and Two Children Dead.

Mrs. Theresa Backstetter, 26 years old, and her two children, Theresa, 8, and Lawrence, 1, were found dead from gas poisoning in their apartment in 175 East 101st Street yesterday morning by Lawrence Backstetter, the husband and father, upon his return from a night's work as compositor in a downtown publishing house. The police of the East 104th Street Station reported Mrs. Backstetter as apparently a suicide, as the tip of the gas jet was missing, and, they asserted, windows and doors were closed. The husband denied the theory of suicide, and said that his wife had been perfectly happy.

Francis B. Lowery, 55 years old, a lawyer, living at 57 West Twelfth Street, was accidentally overcome by gas yesterday when a tube of a gas stove became detached. Mrs. Emma Wall, landlady of the boarding house, detected the escaping fumes and found Lowery unconscious. Mr. Lowery was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where his condition last night was said to be not serious.

URGE $1,600,000 CUT IN STATE PAYROLL

Horton Committee Is Ready to Report Plan for Civil Service Reforms.

TO DROP 1,200 EMPLOYES

Maximum Decrease in the Force in Five-Year Period—Standardization Program to be Advocated.

ALBANY, March 19.—A gradual reduction in the number of State employes and a similar curtailment of salaries will be recommended in a report to be presented to the Senate this week, probably on Wednesday, by the Civil Service Committee, of which Senator Clinton T. Horton of Buffalo is Chairman. The report, it is said, will outline a program extending over the next five years, with a maximum reduction of 1,200 employes and a payroll reduction of approximately $1,600,000. The committee plans to introduce a bill seeking the necessary authority to make the recommendations effective.

The committee, it is understood, discovered an abnormal increase in State offices in the past few years, and of the number about half are said to be unnecessary. The increase for what is known as "personal service" in the State Departments has cost nearly $1,400,000 a year. The committee also learned that a large number of State employes were overpaid, while some were underpaid. The committee plans in its report to protect efficient employes, even though it considers their pay too high, but will seek a reduction of all exorbitant salaries within two or three years.

Recommendation that the Financial Committees of the Legislature make a further investigation of cases of overpaid and underpaid employes will be contained in the report.

The committee's investigation extended over a period of nine months. The report will contain a complete program for the equalization of salaries in the civil service and for standardization. The report is in five parts and consists of more than 1,200 printed pages. The first part will summarize the committee's findings and recommendations, with a characterization of employment conditions. It will outline and define the committee's policy with respect to civil service adjustments necessitated by the standardization program.

The second part will present the details of the report proper, discussing the scope and methods of investigations, the basis for the proposed new standards, and a statement of the changes of law and practice necessary to make them effective. It will also outline the benefits which the committee believes will accrue to the State as well as to the rank and file of the State's employes by the adoption of the proposed programs.

Parts three and four will be devoted to a codification of the so-called "Specifications of Personal Service," which represent the new salary and grade standards proposed by the committee and the regulations supporting them.

Part five will present a study of the State civil service, showing what would be the effect of a reclassification of offices according to the new standards. Standard titles, duties, qualifications, and rates will be set up for each type of employment.

The report, it is said, will seek to benefit each employe by providing a definite and just system of periodical salary increase, and an adequate and equitable system of promotion. It is understood that present incumbents will not be affected by the proposed salary and grade specifications.

A second report of the committee, to be submitted about April 1, will contain a detailed analysis of the practice and procedure of the Civil Service Commission, with constructive recommendations, with particular reference to the present system of making appointments including examination standards, methods of rating, and methods of administering eligibility lists; the present system of making promotions; the rating and recording of individual efficiency; discipline and removals.

A third report, which the committee hopes to submit at this session, will deal with the problem of retirement and pension and other related employment matters.

TEACHERS TO FIGHT BILL.

Will Urge Legislature to Retain Control of School Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—Outstanding features of the Legislature's program for this week will be the fight of the suffragists to obtain the passage of the referendum resolution by the Senate, and the appearance on Tuesday of New York City teachers to oppose the Brown bill providing for a referendum in New York City on whether the Board of Estimates shall fix the salaries of city employes.

When the Senate Judiciary Committee announced on Tuesday last that consideration of the suffrage referendum, passed on that day by the Assembly, had been delayed indefinitely, it was said by leaders that it would be considered this week. In view of the resentment occasioned by the insistence of the suffragists, and in view of the fact that they are coming back in force to the lobbies this week, the women may face a further delay.

The referendum will pass. The suffragists have enough votes pledged for that. But Senator Brown, however, wants to convince them that he still has enough control over the Senate to have his own way about when the referendum shall be acted on, even if he cannot say what shall be done with it.

The school teachers will be heard on the Brown bill by the Senate Cities Committee, and are expected to come to Albany in large numbers to ask that the State retain its power of fixing their salaries.

SAGE AMENDS PRISON BILL.

Will Introduce Changes This Week Which Satisfy Experts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said tonight that as a result of a conference with prison reformers, he would introduce this week amendments to his bill providing for a new prison to replace Sing Sing which would make the project acceptable to penologists. The plan includes the construction of a new cell block at Sing Sing and the retention of the Ossining institution as a receiving prison for the metropolitan district.

It is the dream of the Senator from Albany that 1916 will see the fruition of the State's decision of six years ago to give the eastern part of the State a new prison and relieve the congestion, a problem at that time, a serious menace now. In return for the expenditure of six years and $700,000 the State has received only a long continuing squabble, bespattered here and there with breaths of scandal.

The 1916 movement for the construction of a new prison has encountered squabbles as well. The prospect of the expenditure ultimately of several million dollars, of patronage and good contracts has brought to the lobbies of the Capitol disputes, the basis of which is hard to locate exactly, but the existence of which cannot be denied.

Senator Sage's plan provides for the creation of a commission of experts to decide whether the new penal institution is to be built at Wingdale or Beekman, both sites owned by the State, and to approve plans to be drawn by the State Architect; the conversion of the old cell block at Sing Sing into a shop, the construction of a new cell block, and the immediate beginning of construction, largely by prison labor, of the new farm colony to care for at least 1,200 convicts. He will introduce amendments this week increasing the membership of the commission from three to five and leaving it to the commission to decide whether the State Architect shall draw the plans or whether they shall be obtained by competition.

"I am more interested in prison legislation than anything that is before this Legislature," said Senator Sage tonight, "and I hope that nothing will stand in the way of it this year, but somehow or other it always seems to strike a snag."

The biggest snag Senator Sage's plan has struck is the opposition led by Senator James A. Towner of Putnam, who represents Dutchess, in which both Wingdale and Beekman are located. Senator Towner wants the new prison at Wingdale, the site which was abandoned by Governor Dix, and is not willing to take a chance on the decision of the commission.

Former Assemblyman Yale of Putnam, Secretary of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission, and a man of influence in Republican politics, is said to be back of the Towner bills. Speaker Sweet, it is reported, is also committed to them.

Senator Sage said tonight that among the prison reform advocates who had approved his plans were former Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Prison Commissioner Hurd and Judge Wadhams of New York.

The Sage plan provides for an expenditure of $1,250,000 for the new farm colony, $100,000 of which is to be available immediately, and for $350,000 for the new cell block at Sing Sing.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS TO BACK UP WILSON

Clark Eliminates Himself as a Candidate and Won't Attend National Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Democratic State Convention of Missouri, which will meet on Tuesday, will be important in a national political way because it will make clear to the country that President Wilson will have no opposition as a candidate in the Democratic Presidential primaries. At the convention it will be established that Champ Clark definitely refuses to permit any indorsement of himself for the Presidential nomination. Speaker Clark will nip in the bud the effort to put him forward as the candidate of those elements of the party that are dissatisfied with President Wilson.

Speaker Clark has written a letter to the convention declining to be nominated for delegate at large from Missouri to the national convention. His reason is that the rules of the House provide that the Speaker may not absent himself from the sessions of the House for more than one day. Mr. Clark takes no stock in the view that Congress will have adjourned by the time the Democratic Convention assembles.

Senator Stone of Missouri has also declined to be named as a delegate at large. His reason is that he has had enough honors from his party, and that the honor of being delegate at large should go to some other party worker.

Ex-Governor Alexander M. Dockery of Missouri, now Third Assistant Postmaster General, was also on the slate for election as delegate at large, but he, too, has declined, taking the position that as a Federal office holder he should not be represented in a convention which contemplates nominating the President for a second term.

One of the features of the Missouri Convention will be the indorsement of Governor Elliott W. Major for the Vice Presidential nomination. According to Missouri Democratic politicians, this honor will be conferred upon Governor Major in order to take him out of the race for the nomination for United States Senator. The indorsement of Governor Major, it is predicted, will leave a clear road for the selection of Senator Reed as the party's candidate for the Senate to succeed himself.

Since the death of Senator Shively of Indiana last week it has been made certain that Vice President Marshall will again be the running mate of President Wilson on the national ticket. Two United States Senators will be elected by the people of Indiana in November, one to fill out Mr. Shively's term and the other to succeed Senator Kern, whose term will expire next March.

TAFT MAN FOR ROOSEVELT.

Committeeman Williams of Oregon Willing to Back the Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Willingness to accept Theodore Roosevelt as a Presidential candidate was manifested today by Ralph Williams, Republican National Committeeman of Oregon, who was one of the Taft stalwarts of 1912. Mr. Williams is here for the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Convention Arrangements. Others who reached the city included Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, Fred B. Stanley of Kansas, and William F. Stone of Maryland.

Mr. Williams favors Senator Borah for temporary Chairman of the convention. Senator Borah was one of the Roosevelt floor leaders in the 1912 convention, although he refused to leave the Republican Party.

"I was one of the meat eaters of the convention four years ago," said Mr. Williams. "I ate as much raw meat as anybody. I was against Roosevelt during the consideration of contests on delegates before the National Committee and throughout the convention.

"But this time I am for the man who can be returned. There is considerable Roosevelt sentiment in Oregon, and if Roosevelt is thought to be the strongest man I can accept him and will support him to the limit. The Hughes sentiment also is fairly strong. I believe that Justice Hughes could be elected without a doubt.

"The delegates from Oregon probably will be instructed for Senator Cummins of Iowa, but that does not mean that they will not be willing to switch to Roosevelt or Hughes."

Ex-Governor Murphy was cautious about discussing candidates. He said that the New Jersey delegation would come to the convention unpledged. He also said President Wilson would have trouble carrying his own State.

Henry Allen of Wichita, Kan., said today that Roosevelt sentiment was growing in Kansas.

Ball for Italian War Relief.

A mi-carême Venetian mask ball will be held in the Century Theatre Friday evening for the benefit of the Italian War Relief Fund. The Italian War Relief Executive Committee is composed of Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. W. Adams Delano, Miss Diana Del Monte, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Charles Greenhough, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Lawrence Keene, Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Duchess M. Torlonia, Henry Miller, Amos R. E. Pinchot, John Quinn, R. Stroppa-Quaglia, and Henry J. Whigham.

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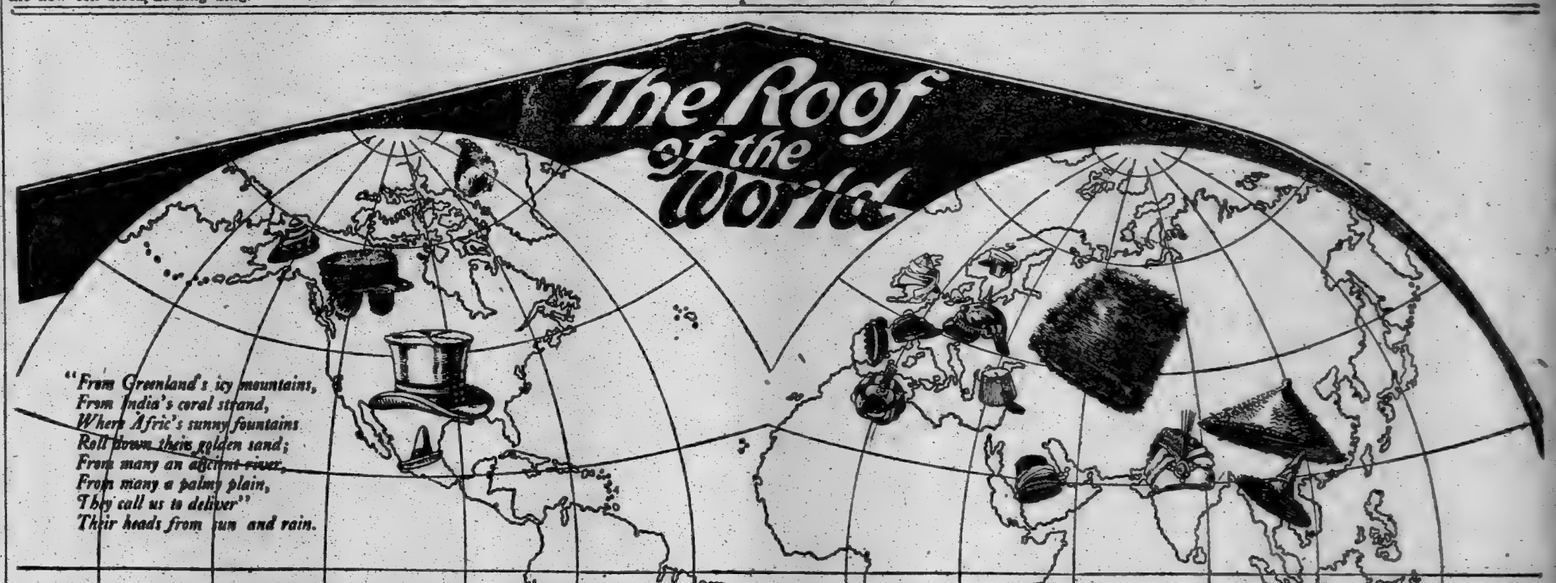

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The new shoes are ready, with the assortments equally complete at both stores. Radical styles are being shown that are fetching with the new suits and frocks, but attractive models of more conservative trend are amply represented. The prices have remained stationary to a remarkable degree considering the advancing costs in

GIANTS PUT UP LANGUID GAME IN HOUSTON AND ARE DEFEATED

WHITEWASH BRUSH APPLIED TO GIANTS

Houston Team, Beaten by McGraw's Colts, Wreaks Dire Vengeance on Regulars.

BENNY KAUFF LOOMING UP

Gathers Only Laurels for His Team in a Game Characterized by Listless Play of Invaders.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 19.—The Giants encountered a snag here this afternoon when the Houston Buffalos, a band of seasoned Texas Leaguers, backed up the pitching of old Dode Criss and young Glenn with flawless fielding, and extracted two runs from the delivery of Bill Ritter. The result was a shut out, 2 to 0, with the Giants on the cipher end.

Perfect weather and the fact that McGraw's regulars were to perform drew a crowd of 3,000. The fans were astonished by the result, because the New York colts shut out the Buffalos yesterday, and the first team was expected to pile up a dozen runs or more.

However, the Giants saw more curve balls today than they have met in all the recent weeks, and their futile efforts netted only five hits. Dode Criss is a relic of the St. Louis Browns, and has little speed left, but he knows how to bend a ball, and had excellent control today. He and Glenn had the Giants slashing the air and popping out with great regularity. The Houston pitchers did not throw many straight balls. Criss just floated his offerings up to the plate, and the harder the Giants tried to hit the more ridiculous they appeared.

Furthermore, they displayed no resourcefulness or fighting spirit. This, perhaps, was due to the fact that McGraw was over in Galveston. When he is not present the Giants seem inclined to play the old soldier game. They fielded perfectly today, but as Houston made no errors and Criss yielded the only base on balls of the game, they were reduced to dependence on their hitting, which failed miserably in the pinches.

The presence of Citrano at short for Houston and of Lemon, who umpired, made it a sour dose for the Giants to swallow.

Both of Houston's runs were earned by clean hitting at Ritter's expense. The Giants placed only four runners on second base, and none of them reached third. They hit at bad balls, and at the finish the fans were inclined to the belief that the really big league performance had been given by the local team.

Benny Kauff grabbed off the few honors that went to the Giants. After two puny infield taps, on which he was retired at first base, Benny lost his temper, and in the sixth inning he singled to centre for his first hit on the Texas League circuit. He perished on an attempted steal. Benny's best play was a chuck from centre field to the plate, which killed a Houston run in the eighth.

McGraw, who brought the colts up from Galveston tonight, was informed that outfielder Rousch had reported in Marlin this noon, and would work out tomorrow with the regulars, who started back to camp tonight. The colts, with Doyle and Kauff as added attractions, left here tonight for San Antonio, where they are to play two games.

The score follows:

HOUSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Celtz, 2b.	4	1	1	4	3	Burns, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Citino, ss.	4	0	2	1	4	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
Trerson, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	Lob'rt, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3
K'rth'n, lf.	4	0	3	1	0	Kauff, cf.	4	0	1	0	1
Henry, rf.	3	1	1	1	0	M'kle, 1b.	4	0	1	8	1
Tullos, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2	F'ch'r, ss.	2	0	0	1	2
Todd, c.	4	0	0	14	0	Rous'h, c.	3	0	1	2	0
Jenk's, c.	2	0	1	2	1	Rarid'n, c.	3	0	1	8	1
Allen, c.	1	0	0	2	1	Ritter, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Criss, p.	2	0	0	0	1	Schau'r, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Glenn, p.	1	0	0	0	3						
Total.	30	2	9	27	15	Total.	30	0	5	24	15

Score by innings:

Houston	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	x	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Merkle, Rariden, Trierson. Three-base hit—Citrano. Sacrifice hits—Henry, Trierson. Stolen base—Kelly. Base on balls—Off Criss, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Houston, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Fy Glenn, 1. Hits—Off Ritter, 7 in 5 innings; off Criss, 3 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Ritter, 5; by Criss, 2; by Schauer, 2; by Glenn, 2. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Mr. Lemon. Attendance—Three thousand.

GIANTS' COLTS SLUG BALL.

Bat Out Easy Victory Over the Galveston Team.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 19.—Fifteen safe hits, including a home run by Jacobson and doubles by Farrell, Hunter and Kocher, combined with almost perfect fielding, enabled the Giant's second team to beat Galveston here this afternoon by the score of 7 to 2.

The local players made four hits off the pitching of Palmero and Perritt, divided equally. The Cuban was in the box five innings and Perritt four. They were splendid supported, a fumble by Martin being the only error behind them. All of the three pitchers for Galveston were easy, with the exception of Cook, a green youngster from the backwoods, who showed a goodly assortment of curves.

Farrell led at the bat with a double and a brace of singles. Brainard was close up with three one-baggers. Kocher batted at a 1,000 clip, making a double and single in two times up.

The second team, accompanied by McGraw and Kauff and Doyle of the regulars, left Houston tonight for San Antonio, where they are to play tomorrow and Tuesday. The regulars will play in Waco on Wednesday and the Detroits are scheduled in Marlin on Friday.

The score follows:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	GALVESTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Farr'll, rf.	5	2	3	2	0	Brea'x, lf.	4	1	1	0	1
Bab'n, 2b.	4	1	1	3	0	Hanns, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Brn'd, 3b.	4	0	3	2	0	Mat's, cf.	5	0	0	3	0
Thorpe, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Hunter, 2b.	5	1	1	0	2
J'b'n, cf.	3	2	2	1	0	Mur'y, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Hun'r, lb.	3	0	2	4	0	Harb'r, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
R'g'ez, 1b.	1	0	0	1	1	Sentell, ss.	4	0	1	4	3
Martin, ss.	2	1	0	3	3	Hille, 3b.	3	0	0	4	1
Wend'l, c.	2	0	0	3	0	Hope, 1b.	4	1	0	5	1
Kocher, c.	2	0	2	5	0	Wilson, c.	2	0	0	5	1
Palm'o, p.	3	1	1	0	3	Allen, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Perr'tt, p.	2	0	0	0	1	Chel'te, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						Cook, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	7	15	27	8	*Tarleton.	1	0	0	0	0
						†Jordan	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	33	2	4	27	17

*Batted for Allen.
†Batted for Cook.
Errors—Martin, Sentell.
Score by innings:

New York	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	—7
Galveston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Breaux, Farrell, Stuart, Hunter, Kocher. Stolen base—Rodrigues. Double plays—Chelette and Wilson; Wilson, Stuart, and Hille. Bases on balls—Off Palmero, 2; off Perritt, 3; off Allen, 1; off Cook, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Galveston, 9. Hit by pitched ball—By Chelette, 1; by Perritt, 1. Hits—Off Palmero, 2; off Perritt, 2; off Allen, 6, off Chelette, 6; off Cook, 3. Struck out—By Palmero, 5; by Allen, 1; by Chelette, 1; by Cook, 1; by Perritt, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Rue.

TAD JONES ON THE JOB.

Says Kempton, Gridiron Star of Exeter, Will Enter Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—Spring football practice at Yale will begin earlier than usual this year, according to the plans of the head coach, Tad Jones, who arrived here today from Exeter, N. H. Just as soon as weather conditions permit, the entire squad will be called out for drill on the old Yale field.

Jones announced that former Captain Kempton of Exeter, considered one of the best quarter backs among Eastern preparatory schools, would enter Yale next fall.

SIX YANKS NURSE HURTS.

No Serious Injuries on List—Squad to Leave Macon Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 19.—The Yankees, beginning their last week in Macon, have six men on the hospital list. Slim Love, the telescopic pitcher, is the latest to join the disabled contingent. When coming in from the ball game yesterday, his foot caught as he was scuttling cross country, and down he went, sprawling. He scraped one hand badly, bruised a knee, and sprained an ankle. He limped to his hotel, sent for a pair of crutches, themselves longer than an ordinary man, and is now on the crutches. He will be out of the line-up for a week or ten days.

None of the disabled warriors is suffering from a serious disability. Frank Baker is hourly awaiting the time when his crushed fingers will be sound enough for him to get into the game. That ought to come to pass this week, as the once maimed digits are almost normal again.

Urban Shocker, the pitcher who was spiked, is progressing well. Fritz Maisel had a charley horse and then a bad toe, casualties which probably have retarded his progress in schooling himself to centre field adeptness, but his ills are minor ones which hamper him only temporarily. Angel Aragon, who had a good spell with the bat last week and is hitting .308 in practice, is nursing a lame shoulder, and Nick Cullop is recovering from a painful soreness in neck and shoulder. Most of the cripples ought to be ready for action by the time the squad leaves here on Friday.

Baker's presence in the infield is expected to strengthen the attacking power of that cordon. As a matter of fact the Yankee infield promises to be better on offense than last year, and fully as good on defense.

Joseph Gedeon at second is fielding in a manner most satisfactory and conducting himself at the bat like a real hitter. His showing has been altogether encouraging. Peckinpaugh is fielding his position in his usual artistic style and this Spring is batting better than ever before. He has hit at a .294 clip in the games here and that against pitching which has been anything but soft.

DODGER REGULARS WIN.

Defeat the Youngsters in Fast Game by Score of 5 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 19.—Another good game was played between the Regulars and Colts of Manager Robinson's Superbas at Ebbets Field, Sea Breeze, this afternoon, and, like yesterday's encounter, it resulted in another victory for the veterans, by a score of 5 to 3.

There was plenty of hitting on both sides. The best work in the box was done by the youngster Malis, who joined the Dodgers late last season. During five innings he managed to scatter the five hits made off his delivery and struck out five men. Sherrod Smith, another southpaw, who opposed him as pitcher for the Colts, was equally as effective.

Nap Rucker, who played centre field for the Regulars, had to quit in the fourth inning, after he had slightly twisted his left foot in sliding to third. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars	0 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 0—5	11	1
Colts	0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3	10	4

Base hits—Off Malis, 3 in 5 innings; off Colwell, 5 in 4 innings; off Smith, 6 in 5 innings; off Coombs, 5 in 4 innings. Three-base hits—L. Miller, Priest. Two-base hits—Mowrey, Stengel. Sacrifice hit—Daubert. Struck out—By Malis, 5; by Smith, 1. Bases on balls—Off Malis, 1; off Coombs, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Rigler.

COLLEGE CAPTAINS MEET.

Baseball Leaders of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale Confer.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19.—Captains Nash, Daw, and Vaughn, the respective leaders of the baseball teams at Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, had an informal conference here today, during which they discussed minor details of the approaching season.

They decided to defer action on the proposition to have no coaching from the bench. This matter probably will be acted upon at a meeting to be held within a few weeks at New York.

ROSS SETS LINKS RECORD.

Lowers Carter's Mark of 70 at Pinehurst by Three Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 19.—P. V. G. Carter, Nassau; Jesse Guilford, Intervale, and E. C. Beall, Uniontown, defeated Mason Phelps, Chicago, twice Western amateur champion; Frank Dyer, Montclair, Pennsylvania State champion, and Charles Skehens, Woods Hole, by 6 and 4 in a six-ball best-ball match today. The best ball of the winning team was 33, 35—66. Guilford made the best medal score, 71. Carter was second with 72.

Alex Ross of the Detroit Golf Club and Pinehurst lowered all previous records for the No. 1 course when he made a 67 today. His card was:

Out	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	—33
In	5	2	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	—34—67

The previous record over the course as it is now arranged was 70, held by the junior metropolitan champion, P. V. G. Carter, Nassau.

ICEBOATS STILL RACING.

Good Sport at Red Bank Despite Lateness of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., March 19.—Never in the history of ice yachting on the North Shrewsbury has there been racing this late in the season, but good sport was enjoyed today by members of the Independent Ice Yacht Club.

With a strong squally northwest wind, that at times blew a gale, four flyers competed in three fast races for special prized. The ice, seven inches thick, was bumpy and covered in spots with snow, but the brisk breeze carried the frail craft over the snowy ice at record speed.

With Miss Dorothy Bull tending sheet on Chester Minton's Spy, that trim little craft beat out Harry Asay's Reindeer in an eight-mile handicap race. The Reindeer finished second, and Fred Fisher's N. R. G. third. Paul Matthews's Scat withdrew.

The Reindeer, handled by Commodore Ralph B. Sickels, won the two other events, leading from start to finish. In the first race the Spy finished second, 40 seconds behind the Reindeer; the Scat third, and the N. R. G. fourth.

In the other event the Spy was trailing the Reindeer when a squall struck her, and she spun around like a top. Skipper Minton was thrown out, but Miss Bull managed to hold on and grabbed the tiller and prevented the yacht from upsetting. Although the Spy was passed by the Scat, Minton jumped into his boat again and beat out the Scat for second place in an exciting finish. The N. R. G. was blown over in this race, but Skipper Arnold Weybracht of Brooklyn righted the yacht and finished fourth.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Courtlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

MORAN ENTERTAINS FLOCK OF NEWSIES

Happy Hundred Watch Blonde Boxer Work—Willard Puts in an Easy Day.

There was only a little let-up yesterday in the strenuous conditioning of Frank Moran, who is to encounter Jess Willard at Madison Square Garden, Saturday. The blonde Pittsburgh boxer entered upon his final stretch of training for the bout by entertaining at Dal Hawkins's place, in Westchester, 100 delegates from the Times Square Newsboys' Association. Moran is a favorite of the newsboys, and there were some in the big gathering yesterday who more than once had been beneficiaries of the boxer's kindness.

The boys motored to Westchester in three big sight-seeing automobiles, and if there was anybody along their route not aware that the big fight was soon due to be contested, they were acquainted of the fact by the signs placarding the buses.

In addition to the newsboys, 1,500 persons visited Moran's training headquarters during the afternoon. Many were curious to see if the Pittsburgher had suffered in any way from the automobile accident in which he figured as a principal on Saturday, but there was no evidence that Moran's nerves or skill had been impaired by the incident.

Willie Lewis, who is supervising Moran's preparatory work, is worried lest he overdo himself, and yesterday issued several cautions to his charge to be less strenuous. Moran is just bubbling over with vigor now, but he yielded to the advice of Lewis. Bill McKinnon and Frank Kendall each faced the blonde heavyweight for two rounds, but they escaped lightly, despite the fact that Moran's newsboy pals implored him to score a knockout.

Shadow boxing and gymnasium work completed Moran's training for the day. In the morning he jogged a few miles over the Westchester roads, but he did not exert himself owing to the precarious footing.

Jess Willard abided by his custom not to train on Sunday, and after walking around Central Park he motored out into the country, where he spent the afternoon.

STARS IN RING THIS WEEK.

Several Champions Are to Compete at Local Clubs.

Some excellent bouts are promised by the various boxing clubs of the city this week, as relishes for the palates of the fans hungry for the dish to be served on Saturday night at Madison Square Garden.

Freddy Welsh, the lightweight champion, intends to make a good deal of hay while the sun of the big heavyweight bout is shining. Welsh is booked for two appearances in local rings this week. Tomorrow night, at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn, he will exchange swings and punches with Phil Bloom, the Brooklyn lightweight. On the same card is a match between another champion, Al McCoy, and Leo Benz, the Montana miner, who is rated as one of the sturdiest of the middleweights.

Welsh's other fight is scheduled for the Harlem Sporting Club's ring on Friday night. On that occasion he will encounter Frankie Whitney, the first boxer who ever stopped the former lightweight champion, Al Wolgast. This will be another all-star card, as Johnny Kilbane, in the other feature bout, will tackle Harry Donahue, the Chicago scrapper.

The Olympic A. C. offers a good card tonight, with Frankie Burns and Jimmy Duffey clashing in the featured bout.

On Thursday the Stadium A. C. is to throw open its quarters at the Manhattan Opera House. The chief attraction will be the ten-round go between Al Reich and André Anderson.

The bouts thus far arranged by local clubs for this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Broadway S. C., (Afternoon.) — Scotty Welsh vs. Bobby Hansen.

Olympic A. C.—Frankie Burns vs. Jimmy Duffey; Willie Jackson vs. Johnny Victor; Red Wilson vs. Jimmy Murphy.

Vanderbilt A. C.—Leo Johnson vs. Young Hicks.

Military A. C.—Battling Lahn vs. Young Limbo.

TUESDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Freddie Welsh vs. Phil Bloom; Al McCoy vs. Leo Benz.

Palace A. C.—Billy Fitzsimmons vs. Willie Brown.

WEDNESDAY.

Pioneer S. C.—Gus Christie vs. George Ashe; Patsy Brannigan vs. Benny McCoy.

THURSDAY.

Stadium A. C.—Al Reich vs. Andre Anderson.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Freddie Welsh vs. Frankie Whitney; Johnny Kilbane vs. Harry Donahue.

SATURDAY.

Madison Square Garden—Jess Willard vs. Frank Moran.

LOW SCORES AT TRAPS.

Wind Bothers Contestants in Shoot at Travers Island.

Twenty gunners took part in the weekend shoot of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday. The high wind bothered the contestants, and not a single one was able to make a straight string of 25 targets. R. L. Spotts, a former national champion, was the high scratch gunner. He took the event with a score of 89 out of a possible 100 targets. It is one of the lowest scores that have won the event this Winter.

The wind conditions played havoc in the shoot for the high handicap prize. Generally more than one marksman has a full score of 100 targets. Yesterday the winner was F. Leighton, who shot with a handicap of 21 targets. Notwithstanding the big allowance, his total was only 98 out of a possible 100 blue rocks.

In the Haslin Cup shoot only two gunners had full totals of 25 targets. They were W. R. Delehanty and A. J. McManus. Both were credited with a leg. E. A. Brown was the only gunner to have a full score in the shoot for the Accumulation Cup.

Seven gunners had totals of 25 with their handicaps in the Tournament Cup event. They were F. Leighton, J. H. Vandeveer, B. E. Eldred, A. J. McManus, R. B. Cole, E. A. Brown, and T. H. Lawrence. After a shoot-off, the Travers Island Cup was won by M. McVoy, Jr. Two specials closed the program. Both required shoot-offs. One was taken by A. L. Burns and the other went to W. R. Delehanty.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., March 19.—W. S. Silkworth was high scratch gun at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club this afternoon, when he demolished 92 out of 100 targets. Herbert F. L. Funke, who broke 90, was second; Waldo Grose, with 89, third, and Tracy H. Lewis of the home club, who shot from scratch, was fourth. G. A. Loomis won a leg on the monthly cup and a leg on the yearly cup.

POCKET BILLIARD FINALS.

Blankenship Will Be Professional Champion if He Wins Today.

CHICAGO, March 19.—One more victory will give Emmett Blankenship of Detroit the world's pocket billiard championship, and on form he should win from Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill., in his final game of the tournament tomorrow. The event closes with Monday's games, but in case of ties, extra games will be played. Tomorrow Concannon meets Funk, Clark plays Allen, Blankenship and Greenleaf play in the first evening match, and Taberski and Ralph close the schedule.

Scores of Soccer Games.

Continentals, 4; Clan Macduff, 0.
St. George's F. C., 5; Visitation, 1.
I. R. T. Strollers, 8; Subways, 1.
Greenville, 5; Bay Ridge, 0.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

New Amateur Rule in Tennis.

A troublesome and perhaps a dangerous situation has been handled with adroitness by the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association in propounding the new rule for tennis amateurism. There were many pitfalls to be avoided, any one of which might have brought about dissension in the ranks of the tennis organization just when it was striving for greater accomplishments. Under the new construction of the amateur code it appears that radicals and conservatives will be drawn together, and that the committee has done well what was necessary for the welfare of tennis.

Though the changes are a decided departure from the old standard, they are still conservative in their application, and those who predicted a split in the association, due to the McLoughlin-Bundy and similar cases, have been adequately answered. The committee did not evade its responsibility in this regard, but it has escaped calling the men professionals and at the same time realized the main object of discrimination against those who engaged in the sporting goods business. The rule against such men's participating in tournaments, however, does not become operative—even though it is adopted by the delegates to the next meeting of the association—until April 1, 1918. By postponing the action of this clause until such a time there is left no ground for argument against the enactment by the men involved.

The new rule, which follows the lines of the proposal laid down at the meeting of the National Collegiate Association, is brief in itself, but is very explicit in its qualifications or "acts of debarment" as they are called. Every undesirable feature that has caused difficulty in the tennis world is seemingly covered, and it is particularly noteworthy that the committee has set its will against the promiscuous traveling about the country of tennis players, at the beck and call of organizations which pay expenses merely to obtain advertising. This feature is adequately covered in the new rule.

Apparently there is nothing lacking in the proposal of the Executive Committee to clear the tennis atmosphere and nothing proposed at which any one can take offense. The next annual meeting of the association is expected to see the matter in this light and give its approval to the rule.

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The Minute Men of 1916.

Massachusetts had her Minute Men 140 years ago, and when the colonies decided to oppose coercion with force these were the men who, with the slightest possible semblance of military training or knowledge of formations, struck the first vigorous blow along the Concord-Lexington highway. "These men are not soldiers. They will not be able to fight," had been the confident prophecy. They were not soldiers—not at first—but they could fight because they could shoot. With weapons that today would repose on a museum's shelves and draw grins from passing crowds, they had become so proficient through guarding their fields and stock against marauders from the forest that they were able to make their shots tell.

America's Minute Men are still training, and with very little more thought of having to use their skill against an enemy than had the colonists when they first began to use firearms. There are something like a million and a half of them nowadays, and the leaden rain from their rifles, shotguns, revolvers, and pistols patters constantly. The pleasure to be gained from marksmanship was and is their chief stimulus; yet their skill is to be counted as a national asset.

Ability in marksmanship is in general to be found rather in the towns and rural regions than in the large cities. This is partly because opportunity offers in open spaces for range and trap work, while often lacking in crowded centres, and partly because methods of recreation are fewer in the countryside and its denizens grasp more eagerly and persevere in more ardently such sports as are available.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has just compiled the results of the season's interclub gallery competition held under its auspices. Heading the different classes are the following clubs: Class A, Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, Kings Mills, Ohio; Class B, Ogden (Utah) Rifle Club; Class C, St. Paul, Minn.; Class D, Quinnipiac, New Haven, Conn.; Class E, St. Pierre, S. D.; Class F, Taunton, Mass.

In the entire list of seventy ranking rifle clubs there are only two from this city and its environs, the Cypress Hills Club, which stands sixth in Class C, and the Rifle and Revolver Club of New York City, which finished fourth in Class D.

There are expert shots in the large cities, of course; but the cities in a general way must go into the country to learn to shoot. As a matter of fact they are doing so more and more, and many a rural spot bordering a great municipality harbors a range where many a wearied business or professional man hurries from his office to refresh his eyes and his spirits at tests of marksmanship.

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A. A. U. Indoor Championships.

The senior 1916 senior track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, contested Saturday night in the Twenty-second Engineers' Armory, will long be remembered by the 4,000 or 5,000 enthusiasts who witnessed them, for they furnished the best competition of the board-floor season, and, in fact, were the best series of performances ever seen in an indoor titular meeting.

The triumph of the New York A. C. team was not altogether pleasing to the adherents of the Irish-American A. C. in view of the peculiar situation which arose in the high jump, the event which decided the title. When the points were totaled up to the high jump the Irish-American A. C. commanded a one-point lead over their arch rivals, the New York A. C. Joe Loomis of Chicago took first place in this event, and Harry Barwise of Boston second. Wesley Oler, Jr., who was competing on Saturday night for Yale, but who represents the New York A. C. during his vacation months, and D. Walker and E. Loescher, both of the New York A. C., were left to tussle for the remaining two places, points for which were allotted two for third and one for fourth. Had Oler captured third place, the points for which would have gone to Yale, there would have been only one point remaining for the New York A. C. contestants to take, making the score between their club and the Irish-American A. C. a tie at 22 points each. Because of their winning three first places against one for the Mercury Foot organization, the Irish team probably would have been awarded the championship banner.

But this was only one of the freak incidents which occur only too frequently in track and field athletics. Oler was placed in an embarrassing predicament, but it can scarcely be doubted that he tried to win third place. The Yale man asserted after the event that he had been jumping throughout the competition under the handicap of an injured knee, and would have retired from the contest but for the urging of Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the Championship Committee, who foresaw much unpleasant comment had Oler quit as he desired.

It is too bad that the meet had to be decided as it was. There is likely to follow feeling on the part of the I. A. A. C. members against the N. Y. A. C., but the sportsmanship of the two clubs should be too strong to let anything come between them.

There was talk from presumably nonpartisan spectators that Oler was not trying, but there was no evidence to bear out this assertion, unless it was the fact that the Yale jumper never relieved himself of a burdensome sweater, he wore continuously in action. Those who know him declare that Oler is too much of a sportsman to be guilty of anything that would reflect on his standing in the athletic world, and that if he could have won third place he would.

From all viewpoints, the success of the games was gratifying to the Amateur Athletic Union authorities. They furnished the goods, and the sport-loving New Yorkers paid well for them. There will be no $1,500 loss on the championships this year.

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Rules for Selling Races.

The necessity of revising the selling race rules has been realized for years by those who have had the interests of racing at heart and it is these rules which, with other contradictory and conflicting regulations, are giving the Rules Revision Committee the most concern.

While selling races are considered essential to the sport, these contests have led to numerous abysses, and they have created more bad feeling and dissatisfaction than any other department of the pastime. The amendment of rule No. 127—which has been so revised as to make, in the event of a horse's being bid up, the owners of all the other horses in the race divide equally the surplus over the winner's selling price—is a move in the right direction, but many are of opinion that it goes not go far enough. The Westchester Racing Association proposes to try at its Spring meeting, as an experiment, a number of races in which the auction clause will be dropped. This means that every horse starting in one of these events, including the winner, may be claimed for the entered selling price, plus the value of the race to the winner, by the owners of horses running in the race, or their authorized agents.

This will strike at the root of the evil and effectually stop the placing of stake horses in cheap selling races and at the same time eliminate from such events horses listed to be sold at prices far below that for which they could be bought at private sale and whose victory in many cases is a foregone conclusion. Of course it is not the intention of the Westchester Racing Association to eliminate the auction clause in all of its selling races and the program will include many of these events. But if the experiment is successful it will probably be adopted by other racing associations and eventually become the rule.

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College Water Polo Rules.

With the college water polo season a thing of the past, and the Princeton team in possession of its fifth consecutive championship title, consideration may be given to the rules which were adopted last Fall and had their first test in the tournament just concluded.

It is the unanimous verdict of practically all experts that the new code is a decided improvement on the old, and there can be no doubt that the classifying of fouls according to their nature, and the introduction of penalties proportionate to the offense, has made the game fairer, cleaner and more easy to supervise. Until this year all fouls came under the same heading, and were punished in the same way, the only alternative of the referee being to suspend the offender in case of repeated or flagrant breaches, and this naturally caused some contestants to be dealt with too leniently, others too severely, besides leaving matters almost entirely subject to arbitrary decisions on the part of the chief official. As a result arguments and protests occurred frequently, marring the best matches.

In the recent tournament things ran on greased wheels. The referees had their course clearly marked out, the players knew what to expect, and disputes were consequently conspicuous by their absence. The games were the most interesting ever witnessed among colleges.

There are two rules, however, which could be changed to the profit of the sport. The first decrees that a tackle shall not be held longer than ten seconds; the other, that both teams shall leave the pool and line up when a free throw from foul is awarded.

In regard to the former, experience has shown that it is absolutely impossible to enforce the time limit when a massed scrimmage takes place. Even if several timekeepers are appointed they cannot see what is going on under water or notify the men. Furthermore, in a combined attack on goal several players are often locked together, and there would be no scoring if the rules were strictly adhered to. By mutual consent of the Captains the clause was usually overlooked. But the system is not advisable; the rule should be officially abrogated.

Concerning the clearing of the pool for a free throw, it is unnecessary, and it causes needless and irritating delays. From four to six minutes are now occupied by every throw, and if the teams are at all inclined to foul more time goes in lining up than in actual play. The remedy is simple. Let all the players but the one taking the throw edge over to the side of the pool, instead of leaving the water. Then, after the trial, give the ball to the goaltender of the offended side and have play resumed at once. It will reduce time out from several minutes to a few seconds, and not inflict tedious waits on the spectators.

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Proposed Cruising Race Week.

The yachting menus thus far outlined suggest a season of feasting for the amateur skippers and pilots of Sound and bay. A piece de resistance which may be served for clubs of this region is a cruising race week. Cruises are arranged often enough, and so are race weeks; but the peculiar combination now suggested has the flavor of novelty.

The proposition, as it will be submitted on Wednesday by Commodore Howard C. Smith of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club to the leading clubs of Long Island Sound at the New York Yacht Club's home, contemplates a port-to-port run each day, with suitable racing courses ordained between the starting and finishing marks for each class of boats taking part in the run. The courses for the little fellows are to be, naturally, of lesser length than the racing limits prescribed for the large craft. In other words, the lighter boats will proceed directly from club to club, while the majestic seventies and the other big yachts will be called upon to cover circuitous courses.

Another provision of interest in the school is that each club entertaining the voyagers will have active charge of the race of the following day, starting the participants off with the senior home flag officer in command and turning over the control only at the finish line marking the end of the day's contests. This line will be established and managed by the club whose bailiwick terminates the race, and whose Commodore is to take command as soon as anchors are cast.

These organizations have been asked by the Seawanhaka-Corinthians to join in exploiting the cruising race week: Huntington Yacht Club, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Stamford Yacht Club, Black Rock Yacht Club, Larchmont Yacht Club, and Manhasset Bay Yacht Club.

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Open Golf Championship Dates.

There is some talk among local golf professionals about changing the date of the metropolitan open championship, scheduled for July 6 and 7 at Garden City. The dissatisfaction with the present date is due to the fact that the national open championship is scheduled for the preceding week in far-off Minneapolis.

The Minikahda course, where the national open title will be played for in June, is about two days' journey from this city. The tournament officially ends on Friday, June 30, and as this year the first regular meeting of the Profesional Golfers' Association will be held at the conclusion of the championship, it is probable that an extra day will be spent in the West by most of the players. This would only give the players a few days of practice on the Garden City links, and, as the metropolitan title ranks next to the national championship in importance in the golf world, the pros are of the opinion that a later date, which would afford more time for practice, would be preferable. Garden City is well known to almost every professional who stands any chance of obtaining the title, but in these days the links are being changed so often and so radically that it is a wise professional who knows his own course. In addition to the effect that the long jump from the West may have on the form of the contesting players, there is also a probability that the severe strain of a close fight for the national title will affect the playing of some of the golfers.

Although these arguments may not appear to be very serious objections to the present date, there is the other side to consider. It would not be much of an inconvenience to postpone the metropolitan championship a week or more, as the tournament season is past its height at this time, and few clubs or players would be troubled by a later date. It will probably be considered in much of the same light as was the request of the women golfers for the postponement of the women's national championship. If the pros in a body express a desire for the change and the Garden City Club has no objections, the Metropolitan Golf Association will undoubtedly grant the request.

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Interest in Speed Skating.

A series of amateur speed skating races were held last Tuesday night in connection with the ice carnival at the St. Nicholas Rink. As the skaters whirled around the sharp turns at perilous angles, as the back-mark men fought their way up through the maze of contestants to the leadership, as the bell rang for the final circuit, with its accompanying dash for the line, with the steel blades flashing with the reflection of the myriad lights that were placed in every part of the rink, there was not a spectator of the hundreds in the seats and aisles who did not feel and express himself as feeling that such a contest was well worth seeing. It is odd that, considering the enthusiasm with which the speedsters were welcomed and acclaimed, New York has had such few opportunities of witnessing speed skating races of late years.

When Morris Woods, Bobby McLean, and Phil Kearny, with other such marvels of the ice were in their heyday, local skating enthusiasts were favored with many contests that brought joy to their hearts. The champions of today are as good as the titleholders of former times, and the interest in their performances would be just as great in New York as it ever was if such contests were held here. Skating is just as much a test of courage, skill, and endurance as any other sport, and it has the great advantage of being more graceful and spectacular. Without the aid of mechanical contrivances it is the fastest method that man has of covering distance by his own efforts, and for some reason, speed is one of the most powerful magnets for attracting interest and has been so since the fabled days when Mercury first donned his magic sandals or Puck girdled the earth in record time.

CORNELL SQUAD REDUCED.

Sharpe Cuts Baseball Group and Starts Training Table.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 19.—The Cornell baseball squad has been cut to twenty-nine men by the coach, Albert H. Sharpe, and this group will start in at training table tomorrow. The training table for baseball and track teams this year will be run by the University Cafeteria, in the Domestic Science building, instead of by the Athletic Association itself. This move is in the nature of an experiment.

These are the men retained on the baseball squad: Austin, Benedict, Budd, Burpee, Burgard, Carr, Caspar, Cole, Dunlap, Eckley, Hamm, Hoffman, Huckins, Ludwig, McMillin, Mellen, Miller, O'Connell, Olsen, Perkins, Quintan, Russell, Rickard, Scutt, Strebel, Sutterby, Valentine, Whitney, and Wolfrod.

MILLROSE A. A. ELECTION.

Val Dysert Again Chosen as President at Annual Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Millrose Athletic Association, held Saturday night, the members re-elected Val Dysert President for the coming year. Since Dysert has been piloting the Millrose organization it has taken a prominent position in the amateur athletic field.

Other officers elected with President Dysert are: J. W. Magan, Vice President; P. P. Lynn, Treasurer; Fred Schmerz, Secretary; Otto Schaefer, Financial Secretary.

President Dysert reappointed John McGowan as Chairman of the Athletic Committee, a position he has filled for several years. McGowan will have as his associates on the Athletic Board Henry E. Norwell, Harry F. McNabb, Fred Schmerz, J. W. Magan and Fred Wilkins.

The annual reports of the various committees show that the Millrose Club has made material progress both in the development of athletic interest among the army of employes

TREE PAYS TRIBUTE TO SHAKESPEARE

Calls the Bard the Most Modern of Writers in an Address to the Drama League.

HIS MUSE DUMB IN ENGLAND

Task of Honoring Fittingly the Great Playwright Rests with America, Actor Asserts.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree delivered an address on Shakespeare yesterday afternoon in the New Amsterdam Theatre under the auspices of the New York Center of the Drama League. Allen W. McCurdy presided and introduced the English actor to an audience that completely filled the large auditorium. In the audience were many players and others identified with the American stage.

Sir Herbert read his address from manuscript, and made only infrequent excursions from it. After a brief tribute to Shakespeare, in which he characterized him as "the most modern of writers," Sir Herbert said:

"In our land the art of the theatre, like all other arts, is under the passing cloud of war. This war, which has brought many social changes, some ephemeral, some likely to be abiding, has been the cause of an upheaval in the world of the theatre. It is natural that in this turmoil the art of the stage should for the time being be submerged. As we contemplate the tremendous tragic panorama passing before our eyes in the theatre of war we do not need to turn for our emotions to the drama. Our senses are stirred every morning as we open the newspaper, where we not only read of the great events which are convulsing mankind, but we can actually visualize in the printed pictures the pageant of horrors which beggar the imagination and paralyze the ingenuity of the dramatist. Not Dante's 'Inferno,' nor Shakespeare's speech of fire could picture the horrors of these actualities.

War Spoiled Revival Plans.

"In London I have with the aid of my colleagues given an annual Shakespeare festival, and in the present year I had intended to provide a celebration whose scope was to embrace the entire cycle of historical plays from 'King John' to 'Henry VIII.' For this enterprise preparations were already on foot when the war broke out, sweeping away in its mighty rush the gentle and humanizing arts of peace.

"In this strenuous time the best occupation of the artist who is not shouldering a rifle is to bring solace to the wounded bodies and the balm of forgetfulness to the hurt minds of the people. Here, where the smell of the trenches does not reach our nostrils, it is hard to realize the state of things which afflicts our people at home. Happiness and optimism are found only in the trenches. What a change has come over England since the first days of the war. Then we gave to the public a revival of 'Drake.' Nightly the scenes of daring inspired great audiences. The spirit of Drake was abroad in the land. Today a mightier and profounder spirit than that of the conquering hero animates England, the spirit of willing sacrifice. The glories of past history are a boast. Their pride and pomp are melted in the great crucible of chaos. At home even Shakespeare's muse is dumb. Let us all do our best to honor him on this side, and our proudest achievement should be to honor him with some great tribute from America. Much has been done already in this country, but more could be done for the relief of the sufferers in the war to the glory of Shakespeare. I hope that the Drama League, which I have the honor of addressing, will use its great influence to bring about such a consummation. I hope to give a gala performance at the New Amsterdam Theatre for this worthy object."

The pride an actor takes in helping keep the memory of Shakespeare alive brought Sir Herbert to the subject of the training of an actor for this privilege.

The Actor and Shakespeare.

"As to elocution, the proper use of the voice, the pronunciation and enunciation of the English language," he said, "and, above all, the right delivery of blank verse, these are points which must be taught and should be attained before an actor, heaven-born or otherwise, can be considered as prepared for his stage career. I know that many of the modern schools are inclined to jeer at 'the grand old manner.' But, ladies and gentlemen, I submit that while 'the grand old manner' was overdone yet it was an error on the right side, and at all events it was better than the little modern mannerisms, being a standing protest against slovenliness, indistinctness and effeminacy of speech.

"It is stranse, by the way, that the English-speaking nations are the only people who do not recognize the necessity of a national theatre. It is to be hoped that the State may turn its attention to this aspect of education, and I notice already a tendency in the universities of this country to devote their consideration to the drama.

"It seems to me that the greatest tragedy of the modern stage in America was the heroic failure of the New Theatre. It was started in a splendid pubic spirit, I believe, by those who gave New York its opera, and what would New York be today without its opera? I hope that America will some day haye its national theatre. The necessity of a people's theatre will probably not make itself felt to the full extent until the supply shall have created the demand, as the necessity for a great man is not realized until he has made himself felt.

"I think that the powers that sway the destinies of the English and American nations have not realized yet how important to the State is the health and wellbeing of the theatre. They have not yet recognized how potent a factor is the playhouse in shaping the minds of the people, and above all how greatly influenced young men and women are by what they see when sitting at a play. It is their social education. In the theatre they learn how to behave, and sometimes how not to behave. Yet in spite of this neglect by the State the influence of the theatre for good or evil is today no less great than that of religion itself. After all, the teaching of Shakespeare is the religion of humanity. It is this religion of humanity and of truth that is demanded by most of us today. Long before I had ceased to crack nuts with my teeth I had given up the doctrine of 'open your mouth and shut your eyes.' There is in the education of today, I am glad to say, a tendency to look at life and death fearlessly by the light of truth. Truth is the most important thing in science and in everyday life."

In the mind of Sir Herbert the movies loom large on the horizon. Of this new form of expression he said:

Movies Not to be Ignored.

"I have lately had an opportunity of studying this new industry, whose importance is not fully realized either here or in London. I understand that the film industry is the fifth in importance in this country, and we cannot afford to ignore it any more than we can afford to ignore the telephone or any of the other great modern inventions which our generation has given to the world. It may well be that in the future painters and poet producers will devote themselves to giving to the world through the medium of this new art the wonders of history as they are already giving the beauties of the world of today. If once color can be added there will be no limit to the importance of the film, and I have no doubt that much of the education of children will be imparted by this means, for what we take in through the pleasure of the senses is more readily retained than that which we acquire through the more painful process of cramming. Hitherto it had been the complaint of the actor that, unlike other public men, his work was denied to posterity. Now that posterity has been conferred upon him with a vengeance he can no longer rely for his fame on the rose-tinted obituaries of friendly critics, for not only is he recorded optically on the film but orally on the gramophone."

The actor-manager asserted that it was the human note in Shapespeare the actor and producer should seek to strike, and then he pointed out this human note as revealed in some of the poet's greatest character drawings. He touched lightly on the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy resurrected recently in Chicago and said he should not be surprised if the Baconians were seeking "to break up the celebrations intended for the usurping Shakespeare." In closing he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, we who are lovers of the theatre can only hope that out of the terrors of this wasteful war may spring a greater literature, so that the peoples of the world may devote to the constructive arts the genius which has now been debased to the science of destruction. Nothing is so conducive to the development of the tolerant spirit which today is needed by all the peoples of the earth, as the lessons of humanity taught us by Shakespeare. Let us hope that the celebrations which are associated with his name may witness the dawn of peace and the triumph of that mercy which is above the sceptred sway of kings. In that great moment America and England will stand side by side, and assuredly there can be no greater bond of sympathy between our two countries than that afforded by our common heritage, the language of Shakespeare and the ideals to which he has given immortal utterance."

The Opera Concert.

Mischa Elman was the special soloist at the Metropolitan Opera House concert last night, at which Emma Zarska and Johannes Sembach sang. Mr. Elman played Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor and a group of shorter pieces. Miss Zarska and Mr. Sembach sang a duet from "Lohengrin," and the soprano gave as her solo number the "Suicidio" aria from "La Gioconda," while Mr. Sembach sang songs by Hans Hermann and Schumann. The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played the "Meistersinger" Prelude. Arthur Hochman's Intermezzo, and F. C. Peroni's "American March."

Songs by Yvette Guilbert.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert began at Maxine Elliott's Theatre last night a series of recitals which will be continued this week and close next Sunday evening. The French artist gave a characteristic program, in which modern compositions appeared with French folksongs of bygone centuries and her work was as potent as ever in weaving a spell over the audience. She was assisted by George Barrere, flutist, and Emily Gresser, violinist, while the accompaniments of Ward-Stephens at the piano were an important factor in the success of the evening.

Miss George in Another Shaw Play.

G. B. Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" has been announced as the fifth offering of Grace George and her repertory company at the Playhouse this season. The piece will be produced Wednesday night, March 29. Miss George will end her season at the Playhouse on April 22, and the following Monday will begin a brief engagement at the Blackstone in Chicago. Engagements in Detroit, Philadelphia, and Boston will follow. Her season at the Playhouse has been so successful that she will begin her second year, pursuing the same policy, about Sept. 25.

Maud Allan Recovers.

Completely recovered from the effects of an operation which she underwent two weeks ago, Maud Allan, the dancer, yesterday left the German Hospital and returned to her apartments in the Hotel Seymour, 44 West Forty-fifth Street. Although her condition a week ago was reported as being critical, Miss Allan was strong enough yesterday to walk to her motor.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rehearsals of Hall Caine's play, "Pete," are under way at the Gaiety, and the piece will have its first performance on April 6 in Buffalo. On that occasion Derwent Hall Caine, a son of the English novelist, will make his first appearance on the American stage. "Pete" will be played on tour for the rest of the season and presented here in the Fall.

Laurette Taylor and the company that will appear in her support in J. Hartley Manners's comedy, "The Wooing of Eve," will go to Rochester tomorrow for the opening performance on Thursday night. The cast includes Philip Merivale, W. L. Abingdon, Ramsay Wallace, Herbert Yost, F. W. Permain, Leslie Austen, Basil West, Scott Archer, Violet Kemble Cooper, and Lynn Fontanne.

"Visualizing Gems from Shakespeare" is the title the Professional Woman's League has given to the entertainment which will be their contribution to the Tercentenary Festival on Monday night, April 24. Familiar scenes will be presented in the form of living pictures. Lillian Russell, Blanche Bates, Mrs. Sol Smith, Minna Gale Haynes, Zelda Sears, Hattie Williams, Hilda Spong, Eleanor Painter, and Elsie Janis are among those who will take part.

A special conference of all the chief deputy organizers of the White Rats Actors' Union has been called for Friday at the Sherman House, Chicago. Harry Mountford will preside at the meeting, at which business of importance will be discussed.

Marcus Loew has bought the Eighty-sixth Street Theatre from B. S. Moss and will conduct it as a motion-picture house. Since the Yorkville has been given over to burlesque there has been no theatre devoted to high-class pictures in the general neighborhood.

The testimonial performance to F. F. Mackay at the New Amsterdam will be given on Friday afternoon, April 28, instead of Monday of that week, as originally announced.

Arrangements for three large excursions to see the Hippodrome show next month have been made. One of them is from Montreal, the furthest distant city from which such an excursion has ever been run.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The MacDowell Club will give a concert this evening, at which works of Ward-Stephens and Christiaan Kriens will be presented. Nevada Van der Veer, Frederick Martin, Selina Verkeerd, John W. Frothingham, and Mr. Kriens will take part.

Mme. Margarete Matzenauer and Giorgio Polacco of the Metropolitan Opera company were guests at a reception given yesterday by Dr. P. M. Marafioti at his home, 202 Madison Avenue.

Maude Fay has been forced by continued throat trouble to postpone the song recital she was to have given at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon. April 1 has been fixed as the date for the performance.

CATHOLICS DEMAND THAT INQUIRY STOP

Holy Name Society Delegates Are Preparing a Protest to the Governor.

HE IS HELD RESPONSIBLE

Gathering of 5,000 Votes to Sustain the Rev. Father Farrell, Who Issues Another Pamphlet.

Five thousand delegates at the quarterly convention of the Holy Name Society, representing two hundred and thirty Roman Catholic churches in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Richmond were yesterday instructed to sign and mail personally to Governor Whitman a protest against the continuation of the investigation of charities by Commissioner Charles H. Strong. The document, copies of which were passed around to the delegates meeting in St. Francis Xavier's Church in West Sixteenth Street, read as follows:

> I respectfully desire to submit my protest against the continuation of the proceedings of the Strong Committee, whose methods are arousing the worst form of bigotry in this community and are bringing unmerited abuse and vilification on the Catholic sisterhoods.
>
> Inasmuch as this committee owes its existence to an executive order of your Excellency, I have no hesitation in saying that you will be considered responsible for its actions and that I, as a Catholic, and others of my faith most deeply resent a procedure that has brought so much injury and pain to those who have devoted their lives to the service of God's poor.

The delegates unanimously voted to sustain the stand taken by the Rev. Father William B. Farrell of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, in Brooklyn, against the inquiry conducted by the commission.

Copies of still another pamphlet issued by Father Farrell attacking the commission and its work were distributed yesterday at various Catholic churches. The new document was headed, "Priest Baiting in 1916. The Strong Commission Now an Oligarchy." There was a quotation from Burton, in a footnote on the title page, defining oligarchy as "a form of government wherein a few men domineer, do what they list."

Inside the title page was a quotation from Samuel Adams: "Courage then, my countrymen; our contest is not only whether we ourselves shall be free, but whether there shall be left to mankind an asylum on earth for civil and religious liberty." Below was the injunction: "After reading, pass to your fair-minded neighbor."

The pamphlet attacked the Strong Commission as going beyond the powers delegated by the State law to Commissioners. Father Farrell said:

> A review of the acts of the Strong Commission will show that they have departed from the intent of their appointment and have compiled miscellaneously without any warrant whatever. The Commissioner has the power to investigate in the State service only, and not the Department of Charities.

Commissioner Strong, his counsel, John Kirkland Clark, and William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for Commissioner Kingsbury of the City Department of Charities, were attacked for their attempt to get Father Farrell to give evidence.

> I do not hesitate to affirm that there has hardly been so great an outrage on individual rights and personal liberty since the British evacuated New York.

Father Farrell added that he had made reports in the newspapers the basis for some of his criticisms in previous pamphlets, and pointed out that if erroneous reports of the proceedings of the commission had been published, none of them had been corrected by Mr. Strong.

Father Farrell discussed a pamphlet sent to members of the State Charities' Aid Association by George F. Canfield, Vice President of that organization, which, Father Farrell said, Edward A. Moree, a secretary and press agent of the association, had admitted publishing after Commissioner Kingsbury had promised $500 for the purpose.

Father Farrell spoke of the pamphlet as "this assassination of the children's institutions by an anonymous and designedly misleading publication."

At St. Andrew's Church in City Hall Place, Mgr. Luke J. Evers yesterday morning referred to the pamphlet, particularly the statement that Commissioner Kingsbury paid for the Moree booklet and Father Farrell's comment:

"Mr. John Purroy Mitchel, there is your Commissioner of Charities. At last he is stripped of his mask and you have him as he is," he said.

BUSY SEASON FOR BELASCO.

Manager Will Produce Three Plays This Spring.

David Belasco is planning the busiest Spring season he has attempted in recent years. Within the next three months he will produce as many new plays for presentation in New York later. The first of these, a comedy by Roi Cooper Megrue, will be put in rehearsal this morning. Its cast will include Frank Craven, Henry Sanford, Harry Leighton, Haywood Ginn, Ivan Simpson, Rowland Lee, Homer Barton, Allen Thomas, Carroll McComas, Marion Abbott, Margot Williams, Helen MacKeller, Josephine Drake, Beverly West, Florence Deshon, Alice Carroll, Lillian Spencer, and Stella Sumner.

A play by Willard Mack based on a story by John Moroso, entitled "Alias Santa Claus," will be produced in May with a cast that will include Mr. Mack, Tammany Young, Edward J. Porter, David Landau, Annie Mack Berlein, and Camilla Crune. A new comedy by T. Wigney Percival and Horace Hodges, authors of "Grumpy," will be presented later with Frances Starr in the principal rôle and Jerome Patrick, George Giddens, Henry Stephenson, and Haidee Wright in her support.

IRISH NIGHT AT HIPPODROME

Sons of Erin Swarm to Big Playhouse to Hear Songs of Other Days.

Everything was Irish at the Hippodrome last night from the floral piece in the foyer to the last song on the program. Sousa's Band played Irish airs, among them some of the melodies made familiar by Harrigan and Hart in the days of the old Park Theatre. Then William Harrigan, son of Edward the Great, sang two of the songs that brought joy to New Yorkers thirty years ago—"Dad's Dinner Pail" from "Cordelia's Aspirations," and "Babes on Our Block" from "The Mulligan Guards." Mrs. Edward Harrigan, Ada Lewis, Harry Davenport, Dan Collyer, John Sparks, Henry Weaver, and Harry Fisher, all of the Harrigan and Hart crew, were on hand to join in the cheering.

A new Irish tenor, John O'Malley, sang. William J. Kelly contributed some emerald atmosphere, and Maggie Cline brought salvos of applause with "Throw Him Down, McClusky." All in all, it was a great night for the Irish, who were there in swarms.

Concert of Chilean Music.

The music of the Chilean Republic will be the subject of a concert and illustrated lecture to be given in the Chamber Music Hall of Carnegie Hall on Friday evening. The event will be under the auspices of the Pan-American Committee of the American Symphony Orchestra of New York. Enrique Soro, Director of the National Conservatory of Chile, will be the guest of honor and will play a group of his own compositions. There will be lectures in Spanish by Julian Carillo and Octavio Elias Moscoso, and Valentine Crespi, violinist, will assist in the presentation of Mr. Soro's compositions.

MORE THRILLS BY MACISTE.

New Movie Play Woven Around the Slave in "Cabiria."

Those who saw the film "Cabiria," for which the Italian poet, Gabrielle D'Annunzio, wrote the scenario, will recall the splendid figure of a man who played the principal rôle of Maciste. The picture, which was shown for months in Broadway, was, in fact, spun around the massive frame of the black slave, who rent asunder the iron bars of a prison window and broke the back of a bull with equal ease.

Maciste is back in Broadway again, this time in a picture called "Marvelous Maciste," which was shown for the first time here yesterday in the Park Theatre. Appreciating the publicity value of the Italian actor's magnificent physique, just as Charles Chaplin's producers were quick to capitalize his mustache and walk, the Italo Film Company has prepared a picture in which the athletic prowess of this superman is featured.

For the most part it is an amusing picture, in which there are some clever touches. Not the least of these is the sketching of the story. A band of conspirators is pursuing a young woman, and in her flight she seeks refuge in a cinema theatre. Here she sees Maciste in "Cabiria" on the screen performing the feats of strength that made him famous in that picture, and she resolves to call on him for aid in escaping her persecutors. When he meets her in the garden of an inn it is necessary to outline the conspiracy, but this is done briefly and without inconsequential detail.

How effective is this deletion of unimportant detail is shown at the very beginning of the film. Here the girl is seen dodging in and out side streets and dropping over walls in an effort to elude her pursuers. It is obvious from their villainous demeanor that they are rascals, and the sympathy is with the girl, although there has yet been nothing to suggest why she is pursued.

It is when the girl is abducted by the conspirators almost from under Maciste's nose that the thrills begin. He picks up a fallen forest tree and drags it into the road down which the motor in which the girl has been carried away is speeding. Later he finds the hiding place of the gang and is saved from a watery grave by sporting his great body by the sheer strength of his limbs. The proprietor of the rendezvous, under promise of letting him escape, has sent Maciste through a door leading to a trap that drops into the river below. But he supports himself by pressing hands and feet against two buttresses, separated by the length of his outstretched body, later to return and rout the gang.

The catching up of a man who has alighted from a moving train, Maciste's escape from the gang's clutches by pinioning one guard against a table with his own bound feet until the strength has been crushed out of him, and then lifting a table with his teeth and placing it on another and from this vantage crushing his shoulder through the ceiling to the room above, where the girl is imprisoned, are two of his most thrilling stunts.

The heartiest laugh any movie theatre has heard in recent months was evoked by a scene in "The Last Bridegroom," a Famous Players-Paramount picture shown yesterday at the Strand. The incident that caused the laughter was extremely elemental. John Barrymore, playing the part of a young man of social position suffering from aphasia and marooned in a cheap lodging house, walked into the hallway, slapped a man who had been abusing his little boy a smart blow across the face, turned on his heel, and re-entered the room. Every movie comedy is saturated with similar events, and each always elicits a laugh. But this was no ordinary movie laugh. It swelled in one big crescendo, diminished, and then rose again. It must have lasted sixty seconds, which is a long time for a cinema laugh to linger. It was not what Mr. Barrymore did but the way he did it that brought such joy to his spectators. It was at once a wholesouled and an impersonal slap, and this combination of enthusiasm without animus gave it an unusually comic aspect. In other movie theatres these stars and pictures were seen yesterday: Constance Collier in "The Code of Marcia Gay," at the Broadway; William S. Hart in "The Aryan," at the Knickerbocker; Nance O'Neil in "The Witch," at the New York.

JOHN McCORMACK'S RECITAL

Large Audience Hears the Tenor in Songs Not Given Here Before.

John McCormack gave his seventh recital of the season at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon before a large audience. The tenor sang an aria from Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte"; songs by Schumann, Reger, Enrique Granados, and Mendelssohn, all of them in English; a group of Irish folksongs which included some he had not sung before here, and, in conclusion, a set of "Five Songs of Laurence Hope," by Harry T. Burleigh, which were sung for the first time in public at yesterday's concert, as was Granados's song, "The Goddess in the Garden."

Mr. McCormack was somewhat bothered by a cold and the management made an apology for him from the stage at the beginning. In spite of this he was able to sing his whole program and add many encores without apparent difficulty. The songs of Mr. Burleigh, constituting a whole division on the program, attracted interest as novelties.

They are well-made songs which contain some rich and appropriate coloring and generally find fitting expression for the words of the texts, which are Oriental. Mr. Burleigh does not remain consistently Oriental in his musical style. Most of the middle sections of the songs, especially, employ harmonization and melodic line, and the devices of form in sequence and "working-over" that are not suggestive of Oriental music. Very likely this is done deliberately, with the idea of furnishing contrast, but it is an element which, in the way it is handled, is strong in supplying the feeling that although the music is the work of a practiced hand and a taste that is above mediocrity, it is still not a strongly individual product that goes into the highest class.

Donald McBeath, violinist, supplied some very agreeably played numbers between Mr. McCormack's appearances, and Edwin Schneider presided capably at the piano.

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,900 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 905, 367 Fulton Street
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THE NEW YORK TIMES: INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8. Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1916.

OLD WINDMILLS.

The principal steel companies at Youngstown all raised wages 10 per cent. at the same time, or within a period of two days. To a county prosecutor who disbelieves in clairvoyance and is very distrustful of human nature above the plane of Superintendent that might seem a suspicious coincidence. To the prosecutor of Mahoning County it contained the presumption of conspiracy. He imparted his misgivings to the Grand Jury and procured indictments to be returned against the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Brier Hill Steel Company, the Youngstown Iron and Steel Company, the Carnegie Steel Company, and ELBERT H. GARY, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation.

The charge is that these five corporations and one individual conspired, not to raise wages in the steel mills of Mahoning County, (that would sound absurd,) but to control wages. The reason Judge GARY was indicted as an individual was that in the opinion of Prosecutor A. M. HENDERSON he is the "dictator of the iron "and steel industry in the United "States." And if he will not come to Youngstown voluntarily, Mr. HENDERSON adds, "we will bring him here." The indictments rest upon an Ohio law against conspiracy to fix the prices of commodities. It is assumed, therefore, that labor is a commodity. So may anything be a commodity—the law itself, political preferment in Mahoning County, or personal fame. But Mr. GOMPERS disagreeably demurs. "No principle," he says, "constitutes a greater menace to the "freedom and ultimate wellbeing of "the wage earners of our country "than does the principle that labor "power of human beings is a commodity or article of commerce." So Mr. HENDERSON is rebuked among his friends.

Nothing else will come of it, for two reasons, namely: one, that there was no conspiracy, and, two, that if there had been the prosecutor of Mahoning County could not prove it. The incident in itself has a very thin moral. It opens up a new field of irritation on the corporation cuticle and new vistas of notoriety to county prosecutors, but even in those aspects it is unimportant. The reason for treating it seriously, not to say pessimistically, is that it looks so steadily in the wrong direction. That understanding without which the great problem cannot be solved lies the other way. This is to persist in the fiction that things may be managed still as they were before the vast integration of industrial affairs took place, for good, or ill, but for the rest of our time. It cannot be undone.

Theories of a naïve past survive in the law. Changed conditions enforce new practices. Hence so much of that incompatibility between theory and practice which leads to endless litigation and never or very slowly to any rational solution. Practice prevails and theory survives. There is a theory that railroads should compete in rates and a fiction that they do, whereas they don't, and it would be an intolerable nuisance if they did. In theory it would be wrong or illegal for all the employers in a certain great industry to unite for the purpose of fixing or controlling the scale of pay, yet it is openly done and even required by public opinion, as when the coal operators unite and deal with the labor unions, or when the railroads do the same thing, or when any great labor dispute is settled by agreement on the principle of collective bargaining. That principle is destructive of competition in the buying or selling of the "commodity" called labor. It leads very often to what has plausibly the look of conspiracy, as when the employers on one side and the employés on the other agree to elevate wages and pass it on to the consumer; but it often happens that the consumer is publicly notified in advance by the conspirators and his sympathy enlisted beforehand.

Where the product of labor and capital is a public utility like transportation, or a necessary commodity directly consumed, like coal, public opinion soon insists that capital and labor shall make their arrangements by agreements in which all the labor unites on one side and all the capital on the other. But if the product is something the public consumes indirectly, like steel billets, then there is a sentimental preference for the old theory that, although labor may innocently combine to control wages, two or more capitalists may not discuss wages except in the presence of witnesses without creating the presumption that they have invented a conspiracy. It is still possible for the prosecutor of Mahoning County to prefer that condition at Youngstown when the steel men in busy times got hands away from each other by secretly tilting wages and then discharged them all without conscience in dull times. But it has forever passed away.

The logical implications of his contention are interesting. They would make it impossible for "the dictator of the steel and iron industry" to raise wages or have a wage policy, because he is Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, which is a holding concern for a number of separate and physically independent operation companies. There is this to be said for that point of view in which the prosecutor of Mahoning County makes himself ridiculous. It is that the integration of industry which has so altered the conditions does put into the hands of the corporations an enormous power over the weal and woe of humanity in great masses. But those masses, on the other hand, have organized themselves, and have vastly more power than ever before. It is because so much power has become integrated on both sides that wages, for social reasons, are regulated not by competition, which is wasteful, nor by strife, which is intolerable, but by agreement. The question in Mahoning County is not whether wages in the steel mills were advanced by agreement but whether the wages paid are fair.

PERILOUS STATE OF THE NAVY.

The people of the United States will note that a bandit crossing the border has accomplished more for the preparedness of the army than the repeated pleas of army officers of great distinction. There are reasons to fear that the descent of an enemy upon our coast will similarly be necessary to inspire legislation which naval officers have urged for years.

The commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet reports that we need 25,000 enlisted men now; that many of our battleships, destroyers, and submarines are laid up or helpless for need of crews to man them. The commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet states that 5,000 men are needed at once to man the cruisers on the Pacific Coast, and he recommends that every one of these ships should be commissioned at once. He further says that one modern battle cruiser of a hostile nation could sink the whole naval force in the Pacific Ocean today without itself being injured.

It is known that during the last three years the Navy Department has been urged annually to increase the number of enlisted men and officers in the navy in anticipation of the situation which confronts us today. To these suggestions the department has turned a deaf ear; it has certainly failed to make any recommendations of increase. The chief of the Bureau of Navigation and head of the personnel of the navy, the representative of the Secretary of the Navy in all matters pertaining to the personnel, stated in his hearing before the Naval Committee that "the navy is prepared to meet any foe in the Pacific." He must have had in mind the idea that the Atlantic Fleet should pass through the canal to defend the west coast, but it appears that this fleet cannot leave the Atlantic Coast, and furthermore it would be impossible at present for it to pass through the canal. The chief of personnel also satisfies himself by making the statement that we have more men now than we have had at any time in the navy, and that our ships are manned better than ever before. In all these statements he is contradicted by the commanders in chief of the fleets and by the facts as they exist. It is plain that his attitude, and that of the department, has been simply one of self-defense, an attempt to excuse the neglect to meet a condition that has been anticipated by other advisers of the Secretary and by the whole service for the last three years.

Two so-called preparedness measures have thus far passed Congress as far as the navy is concerned. The first one provides for an increase in the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy; the second provides for improvements at the New York and Mare Island navy yards, to facilitate the building of battleships. It is plain that the midshipmen will not be available for four years to come and that the battleships will not be ready for commission inside of three years. In other words, the preparedness measures practically amount to nothing in the present emergency. One of them is purely political.

Every intelligent citizen of this country must now realize that Congress should immediately appropriate money, and provide without delay for a large increase in the officers, particularly of high rank, and for not less than 30,000 men. These men must be trained as quickly as possible, otherwise they will not be fit to man the new ships that are soon to be completed, and our ships may be called upon to go into action, manned by insufficient crews and by men who, through no fault of their own, have not been trained for the shock of a modern naval engagement.

It is plain to the people that this all comes from the fact that we have no proper organization at the Navy Department, no one directing mind, no competent, recognized head who is alive to the present needs or who has, during the last few years, anticipated in any sufficient degree the needs of a service upon which this country is absolutely dependent for its existence in the event of war. There are numberless proofs that the officers and men of the navy are anxious to do all in their power, but that they are discouraged and disheartened by a condition of chaos and neglect.

THE CASTE BREAKER.

We have looked in vain in Mr. NATHAN HASKELL DOLE'S revised edition of BARTLETT'S "Familiar Quotations" for the brave words of a great leader of the people who has always trusted the people when he has thought he could depend upon them for votes. Brave, "ringing" words, beautiful words to quote, why have they been neglected by the quotation collectors? Why must they be dug up from old scrapbooks:

> I found if I could appeal to the rank and file of the Republican voters, I could generally win, whereas, if I had to appeal to the political caste which includes the most noisy defenders of the old system, I generally lost.

Fine, brave words, worthy of the Progressive candidate for President in 1912, who uttered them in accepting the nomination. Worthy of the same close-to-the-people statesman, who said in Carnegie Hall in March of the same year:

> The great fundamental issue now before the Republican Party and before the people can be stated briefly. It is: Are the American people fit to govern themselves, to rule themselves, to control themselves? I believe they are. My opponents do not.

So Mr. ROOSEVELT, going forth to conquer many primaries. Now he avoids a Presidential primary as if it were a Barnes or a Penrose. He will not appeal to the rank and file. Sorrowfully must his admirers behold him shrinking from the voice of the people, forbidding his name to be used on the official ballot in State after State, returning to the old system and the political caste, depending on manipulation and combination and prearranged demonstration in the National Convention. Are the American people unfit to govern themselves? The "infamous" work of the Republican National Convention of 1912 has brought much strain on Mr. ROOSEVELT'S vocabulary and feelings. Now he is prepared to expose himself again to the mercies of the wirepullers, intriguers, and "thieves."

It is sad to see this pure spirit of popular government splashing the whiteness of his vesture with the mire of reaction. Fortunately, his Massachusetts friends are bound to save him from himself and offer him to the primary and the people.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Democrats and Republicans alike are playing with two-edged tools when they reproach each other with inconsistency on the free sugar question. Both have put it into their platforms before election and have failed to stand by it after election. But the Democrats now have a better excuse than the Republicans had for replacing the duty upon sugar. They not only promised to remove it, but actually did remove it—almost. No doubt there is need of more revenue, and the restoration of the sugar customs is the easiest resource of the Treasury.

The increase of trade activity has been so great that the Treasury now has hopes that the internal revenue receipts will make good the loss of customs. Internal revenue receipts thus far in the fiscal year are $266,000,000, against $228,000,000 last year, and the Treasury looks for $480,000,000, against $415,000,000 for the full year. Customs receipts are only some $5,000,000 behind last year, and there is good reason to look for a surplus on ordinary operations of the Government.

BREAKING THE EMBARGO.

The Presidents of fifteen Eastern railways and Interstate Commerce Commissioner CLARK have made a combination for the purpose of breaking the trade embargo. This conspiracy for the promotion of trade lacks only the co-operation of shippers, who do not yet seem to see their true interest. Instead of aiding either the Commission or the railways they are fighting the proposals of both. For example, New York is opposing before the Commission the proposal of the railways to break the embargo by raising storage rates as a means of putting pressure upon shippers to take their goods away and thus enlarge the railways' ability to serve other shippers unable to get their goods upon any terms. The encroachment of the shippers and the submission of the railways are epitomized in the history of the storage practice which now causes the engorgement of the railway warehouses. They date back to the time when the railways competed for traffic by offering all sorts of inducements in addition to low rates. The railways reduced their storage charge at terminals to such an extent that they drove the public warehouses from the business. In order to compete with the New Jersey railways the New York Central held flour in storage indefinitely and the other railways were compelled to follow. When the railways' competition was stopped by regulation the storage was reduced, at first to a month, then finally to five days. Now the proposal is to encourage the emptying of the railway warehouses by increasing the charge after the five free days by five-day steps to 1 and 2 cents per 100 pounds.

Speaking for general trade, irrespective of the particular interests of either railways or shippers, it would seem reasonable to say that a first step toward breaking the embargo is that shippers should promptly take the goods delivered at destination, thus emptying the cars for other uses and enabling the railways to devote their attention to transportation rather than to warehousing. The increase of demurrage on cars is another proposal tending to increase the supply of cars at a time of shortage without disturbing the general rate structure. On this a compromise agreement has been reached subject to ratification by the representatives of shippers. If these first easy steps cannot be taken the situation must be left to work itself out either for better or worse until the severity of the embargo compels the conflicting interests to accommodate their differences.

The case before the Commission upon the above points is strengthened by the remarks of Mr. DIXON, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railway, regarding the embargo. Sixty-eight per cent. of the congestion on that road is due to domestic business, the export or munition trade being unimportant. The responsibility of the shippers for the conditions is illustrated by the order of one man for sixty cars and his complaint of nondelivery, although he could unload only two cars daily. Mr. DIXON gave other examples of the manner in which shippers gave unnecessary or speculative orders, relying upon the use of the railways' facilities of cars or warehouses for storage. "Playing the markets" at the expense of the railways and to the embarrassment of trade necessities is the first cause assigned for the congestion of trade. A fault of that kind can best be removed by co-operation of both parties in good faith. The first step, Mr. DIXON argues, is that shippers should believe the railways when they say that they are raising storage and demurrage charges as a means of releasing their facilities for more general and efficient use, and not as a means of increasing their freight rates by indirection. The desire of the railways is to make the use of their warehouses for speculation, and the misuse of their cars as warehouses, unprofitable to shippers rather than more profitable to the railways. The embargo is expensive to the railways as well as to shippers. The two sides should get together in mutual trust and assistance. Better yet, the shippers, if well advised, will join the combination of the railways and the Interstate Commerce Commission, each subordinating individual troubles to the benefit of all.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Our Springs as Good as Anybody's.

That the United States possesses in great numbers springs with therapeutic possibilities at least equal to those of Europe has long been known and often asserted by the members of our medical profession. The health-giving efficacy of these native waters has been developed already, to a considerable extent, in some places, but too often, and as a matter of fact almost always, the value of our springs has been decreased by making the localities of their occurrence the resort of pleasure-seekers, instead of, or as well as, persons seriously seeking relief from mental and bodily ills. So, not infrequently, "the Springs," wherever they might be, have become far better known to the general public for their racecourses, their gambling houses, and their expensive hotels filled with fashion and would-be fashion, than as the Meccas of invalids seeking restoration of health.

For these reasons, and perhaps because hydrotherapy has not been as industriously advertised or as successfully practiced here as by the European specialists, Americans long ago fell into the habit of going abroad for treatment they might just as well have received at home, and have imported for use here vast quantities of foreign waters, every one of which could have been either duplicated or improved upon from our own springs. The present time, when so many of the European spas and "bads" are inaccessible to American invalids, is an excellent opportunity for the proper development of the American springs, thermal, mineral, radio-active, and other, and their more nearly exclusive devotion to more important purposes than sport, dress, and dancing.

Dr. SIMON BARUCH, in a letter printed on this page last week, made an earnest plea for Saratoga, a place that has suffered cruelly from all the ills which could befall it as a health resort. It is now seeing better days than when it was almost wholly abandoned to frivolity and short-sighted commercialism, but it is capable of rendering far more precious services than it does. The healing waters are there, varied and abundant to a degree equaled hardly anywhere else in the world, and even if some cynics do doubt the medicinal efficiency of "minerals" in such doses as can be given in spring waters, nobody questions that benefits unattainable at home can be obtained at such places, even if for no other reason than that there people will submit to regimens far sterner than they would tolerate at home.

Those Oats Will Not Be Missed.

One of the newspaper men assigned to "cover" the Mexican expedition, possibly for want of news that might be called more important, but probably because he could see the humanly interesting and significant where others missed it, has included in his dispatches a little story that is indeed deserving of attention.

It was about some cavalry horses, stolen by VILLA the night of his raid on Columbus and utilized by his bandits when they fled back into Mexico. Of the ninety-five unfortunate beasts thus captured, forty-five were found later by our scouts, wandering about in the desert where they had been abandoned with strength exhausted by the sort of riding such men as VILLA'S do when in a hurry. So cruelly had the horses been used, indeed, that they were incapable of further use, and the only merciful course was to kill them. Before they were shot, however, they were led back to the post and there one last big feed of oats was given to them.

That could be called mere sentimentality, if one chose, and there would be excuses for condemning what, from the practical point of view, was a waste of provender bought at public expense. One could even work up a fine semblance of indignation and call it scandalous, but—well, one won't do anything of the kind. On the contrary, both instinct and reasoned appreciation of the higher expediencies declare that what the scouts did and what their officers permitted was both right and fine. Doubtless they, too, would ride horses to death, or near it, in case of desperate need, but it is well and more than well to have our fighting men, on fit occasion, able and glad to give a suffering horse one last joy before it went to its inevitable fate.

The episode is worthy of careful consideration by those who can see in war only brutality and deny to it any influences not degrading. Of course soldiers, like the followers of other trades, are of many kinds, and we have learned of late what horrors some of them are capable of committing. But soldiering leaves men capable as they ever were of noble and beautiful acts—not infrequently reveals as would nothing else possibilities of heroic self-sacrifice and devotion where their existence would never have been suspected in the conditions of peace.

The oats fed to the doomed horses were not wasted—what the French would call the "gesture" was wholly admirable. The pacifists ought to find it just a little reassuring.

"Coldness" Gets a Vindication.

People with more heart than head have often criticised and even denounced the antagonism invariably shown by the representatives of organized charity—that is, scientific and enlightened charity—to the establishment of "bread lines," here or elsewhere. Only when it was necessary to meet a great emergency—a disaster falling on practically everybody in a community—has such an indiscriminate doling out of food to all who apply for it ever passed without protest from the expert and experienced workers among the poor, and this fact has been instanced again and again as illustrating their coldness and lack of human sympathy.

But now, as the result of a careful investigation of the sort of service a bread line of its own here in New York has been rendering, and to whom, the Salvation Army has decided to discontinue this kind of charity as doing more harm than good. Its discoveries were exactly those made long ago by the organized charity folk—that the bread line both creates and perpetuates pauperism, that it makes life without honest work deplorably and dangerously easy, and that the comparatively few cases of deserved relief of temporary destitution can be much better handled in other ways.

This somewhat belated decision of the Salvation Army encourages the hope that in time the tiresome chatter about the "coldness" of scientific charity, and its liking for spending its money otherwise than in the "giving to the poor," will come to an end. Almsgiving has its legitimate use, of course, but usually, when of the kind typified by the bread line, its social effectiveness is limited to producing in the giver a warming sense of self-satisfaction, and the hope that a credit mark has thereby been made on his record, somewhere, to count favorably in a final balancing of accounts.

Columbia's Dental School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report which appeared in your news columns that the Trustees of Columbia University are planning the establishment of a dental department will cause considerable pleasure to the members of the dental profession for the recognition which the profession receives by one of the leading universities of our country.

Dental surgery as a profession has been growing in importance, and as a science its progress has such a close bearing on the physical welfare of the human race that it deserves the support which the extensive resources of an institution like Columbia only can give it. D. F. BENDER, D. D. S.

New York, March 18, 1916.

SHATTERING OF THE VESSELS.

In the Hall of the Great Vases a rushing
Wind went by,
And there fell to the earth a vessel,
Shattered in fragments.

Many-shaped, many-colored were the
pieces,
According to the pattern of the vessel;
Some large, and some small,
But most of them as the dust in the
pavement.

And men passing, said:
"Behold, the flocking of the birds!"
For there flew out across the world
Great and small birds,
And they that were as insects in Brazilian forests.

And again I beheld in the Hall of the
Great Vases
That a mighty Wind swept by;
And there was blown to the earth an
innumerable multitude of vessels,
Whose fragments, large and infinitely
small,
Were as the motes in the Sunbeam,
Or the Zodiacal Light gathered about
the Sun.

And behold, in all places of the earth,
The flocking of the birds!

Their songs filled the silences of great
conflict;
And in the darkness of the nights was
heard
The impalpable, soft beating of their
wings.

The forest leaves rustled with their
flitting,
The long grasses of the plains with their
motion,
And over the waters the seagulls stooped
to their prey.

From solitary high places the eagles
sought the sun;
And in the streets of the cities men
paused in their hurrying,
Stepping carefully,
Lest they trample upon little wings.

M. E. BUHLER.

FOR A GIFT TO CANADA.

An American Memorial Suggested for the New Capitol.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Canada is now planning her new Capitol buildings. What an opportunity is thus given to the English-speaking nations to show their regard for the Dominion by offering sufficient fine hard woods to panel the Senate Hall and the House, or beautiful stained glass windows for those chambers! The United States would of course be expected to join in this plan.

With the names of the donors, their coats of arms and date of the gifts, inlaid in different colored woods, or emblazoned in the stained glass, what a message of kindliness and good will to the Dominion would they always convey!

Should disputes arise between the Dominion and the United States or Australia, for example, surely the speakers would be compelled to take a kindlier tone with these gifts before their eyes. Disputes would really be half settled by the very presence of these contributions to the beauty of the new Capitol.

Your readers are all familiar with the heroic figure of Christ in the Andes and the message it conveys to Chile and Argentina, and no doubt to other South American nations, and it would seem that the gifts I refer to would be helpful along similar lines. The same idea holds good with relation to the new Australian buildings, and I am sure that the people of this country would welcome an opportunity of making some contribution to their furnishings.

Australians have not forgotten the visit of our fleet to their waters, and our sailors will long remember the warmth of their reception. Any link which binds the United States to Australia will be as enduring as steel.

Letters of similar tenor have been sent to Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, Newfoundland, England, and Jamaica.

The effect of these gifts showing the solidarity of the English-speaking nations and their essential unity of purpose and thought and ideals will not be lost upon any nations which are jealous of the heritage we have acquired. J. W. HAMILTON.

St. Paul, March 15, 1916.

GERMANS IN ASIA MINOR.

Plans for War with Russia Seen Early in 1914.

University of Wisconsin,
Madison, March 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who know the economic and the political situation of Turkey and the psychology of the Turk have looked with suspicion and distrust on the recent manifestation of strength and capacity on the part of the Turkish Empire. We have thought that the stimulant administered by the Kaiser's agents to their worthy ally would ultimately exhaust the last drops of energy of the patient, even by his very exertions. The Oriental proverb says that it is not possible to run a water mill with pitcherfuls of water. A country that has passed through ceaseless wars and dissensions for the last five or six years; whose people are divided by all kinds of feuds, and united only in one point, i. e., against the Government for its abuses; where the economic resources have been ruined and commercial activity paralyzed because of the Government's trying to exterminate its most useful citizens, the Armenians; a country which for five centuries has followed a career of oppression and destruction without achieving anything worthy of the name of civilization—such a country could not be expected to be rejuvenated overnight.

We have all the time been expecting to see a break somewhere and some time. The fall of Erzerum comes to justify our expectations, and if the extent of the Russian victory is as great as the papers report, we shall not be surprised to see the whole Turkish Army demoralized. There is great probability of revolutions breaking out in Constantinople and other parts of the country, one of the results of which will be the expulsion of the Germans, at the very least.

As to who is responsible for the present war the convictions may differ, but we have no doubt that Turkey was dragged into it by the Germans, and it is very probable that the leaders of the Young Turk Party had come to an agreement about it with the Germans either during the latter part of 1913 or the earlier part of the next year. It was in October, 1913, if I remember rightly, that General Liman von Sanders appeared on the shores of the Bosporus at the head of a German military mission. The General was given the command of the Ottoman First Army, stationed at the Dardanelles and in Constantinople. This would have amounted to handing the key to the Eastern Empire to the Berlin Government. Accordingly, the Russian Ambassador launched a strong protest based on treaty stipulations. The result was that General von Sanders was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal, and since in the Turkish Army a Field Marshal could not command an army corp, he was made General Inspector of the whole Turkish Army. There were feverish preparations going on, beginning with the arrival of the German military mission, and the Turkish Army was put under strict discipline and continuous drill. Early in the Spring of 1914 the Turks began to concentrate troops on the Black Sea coast and fortify some strategic points there. This was aimed at the Russians. The writer is well aware of this fact, because one of his relatives was an officer with one of these regiments concentrated on the Black Sea coast, and personally I saw fortified positions on the heights commanding Samsoun, a port on the Black Sea. On my way to the seashore, where I was going to take the boat for France, we continually met long caravans loaded with ammunition going to the eastern frontiers, and on June 21, 1914, I saw shiploads of cannon and war material at the wharves of Samsoun destined for Erzerum. We had no doubt as to the meaning, and it came to be known commonly that Germany was going to fight Russia through Turkey; however, nobody expected that the war would come so soon.

Who can tell that the guns that sounded at Erzerum did not proclaim the dawning of a new era for the Eastern Christians, and the end of this infamous alliance between a Christian nation and the arch enemy of everything which is sacred to Christianity? AN ARMENIAN.

Jefferson on Armed Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although, shortly after the outbreak of the war, the State Department clearly defined the rules for deciding whether the armament of merchantmen was defensive in character, considerable confusion in the public mind has been caused by recent statements unofficially emanating from the authorities in Washington. Sight has been lost of the fundamental fact that the essential criterion for deciding the character of the armament is the occupation of the vessel. If a merchantman is laden with cargo and has passengers on board and is pursuing its normal course from port to port, obviously its armament is purely of a defensive character. This distinction has never been more clearly emphasized than by the statesman whose teachings still inspire the Democratic Party. In 1793, Thomas Jefferson wrote:

> Though she [a merchant vessel] has arms to defend herself in time of war, in the course of her regular commerce, this no more makes her a privateer than a husbandman following his plow in time of war, with a knife or pistol in his pocket, is thereby made a soldier.

Some of Jefferson's ardent adherents of the present day might with advantage study the writings of their master. HISTORICUS.

New York, March 14, 1916.

H. L. STIMSON ANALYZES THE ARMY BILLS.

The Additions to Our Land Forces Now Being Considered by the Senate and the House.

By HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet.
(First Article.)

March 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have courteously asked me for an expression of my views in regard to the military bills now pending before Congress. I am glad to comply, although any such expression must necessarily deal only with the salient points of a very complicated mass of proposed legislation.

At no time since the beginning of the Government has there been such fundamental and general overhauling among thinking people throughout the world of the postulates of military system and policy. The great European war has driven home to us even in America the fact that the last half century has completely revolutionized national methods of making war. As a consequence, the foundations of our own policy have been submitted to a scrutiny and criticism which they probably have not received before, even in the stress of our own wars.

Unfortunately, the effect of this has been manifested in Congress later and less thoroughly than among the people of our Atlantic seaboard, and thus, though the pending bills show the beneficial results of the agitation, it has not been sufficient to save us from some fundamental errors.

As to the Regular Army.

So far as the regular army is concerned, the agitation for preparedness has had, on the whole, gratifying results. Mr. Hay of the House, who originally proposed to add no new regimental units in the army but merely to raise the number of enlisted men in the existing regiments, has now reported a bill which contains increases substantially corresponding with Secretary Garrison's recommendations. Mr. Chamberlain, from the Senate, goes much further and reports a bill which presents substantially the increase recommended by the General Staff. If the House bill becomes law, we shall have ten new regiments of infantry and six new regiments of field artillery besides fifteen new companies of engineers and fifty-two new companies of coast artillery. If the Senate bill becomes law, we shall have thirty-four new regiments of infantry, ten new regiments of cavalry, and fifteen new regiments of field artillery, besides ninety-two additional companies of coast artillery and six entirely new regiments of engineers. Mr. Hay's bill would give us, within the continental United States, three infantry divisions and one cavalry division, besides an additional cavalry brigade. This is the same number of tactical organizations which we have at present, but our present divisions are partly skeletonized and lack the requisite number of regiments to make them complete. Mr. Hay's additions would complete them.

Mr. Chamberlain's bill would give us within the United States four infantry divisions and two cavalry divisions. A fair argument can be made for each of these propositions. Having in mind merely the military needs of the country, preference should be given without hesitation to the larger proposal. The regular army under both plans is to be our first line of defense, and in our rapidly growing country a mobile force inside the United States of four divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry, or from 100,000 to 140,000 men, according as the units are at peace or war strength, is certainly none too large for that purpose.

The reasons which are cited against the larger and in favor of the smaller proposal are, first, the supposed impossibility of recruiting under our voluntary system the additional men necessary for Senator Chamberlain's proposal, and, second, the fact that we have not in existence sufficient accommodations in our posts for such a number and that the cost of building such accommodations would be very great. The Senate bill proposes to meet the first of these difficulties by changing our faulty enlistment law so as to permit men to be furloughed into the reserve after two years' service or even after one year, in the case of such men as are reported as proficient and sufficiently trained by their company commanders. Our present law requires a maximum of four years and a minimum of three years with the colors before they can be so furloughed. Experiments have been made with provisional companies, troops and batteries of the regular army which have indicated that not only can the men be sufficiently trained within the shorter period but that there can be developed in this way a much greater interest and stimulus among both the men and their officers. Most of our progressive officers believe that under such a system of reward for proficiency and good conduct the regular army might be made to appeal to a class of men which it does not now reach and that enlistments would be very greatly increased if these better men felt that by applying themselves diligently they could get the requisite training and an honorable discharge after a year's service. I have long been of that opinion myself, and I believe that this is one of the strong points in favor of the Senate bill.

So far as the difficulties of housing the army are concerned I am inclined to think that this could be made a blessing in disguise. It would make it necessary for us to devise a system of housing large masses of troops in cantonments instead of supporting them at many small and expensive posts. We faced just such a problem when we mobilized a division on the Mexican border at Galveston in 1913, and we solved it with fair satisfaction and with comparatively little expense. Although placed in a very uncomfortable situation, owing to the military exigencies of the mobilization, the men and officers built their own cantonments, and the bulk of them have remained on the border ever since.

If we had to face the problem of housing an additional division or two of troops it would necessarily force us to house them in a more practical and less expensive way than at present. And it would result, in my opinion, in the new units being kept together instead of scattered. This would be an incalculable advantage from the military standpoints of training, discipline, and usefulness.

Reserve Officers.

One of the great needs which have been made clear by the public discussion of military matters of the last year has been our shortage of officers and the necessity of establishing a system of reserve officers upon which the President can call in case of war, both to take junior positions in the regular army and to help officer the volunteer or citizen army upon which the nation must rely in any serious emergency. Both the Senate and the House bills have provisions for establishing such a reserve officers' corps, but each follows a different method. The Senate bill provides for the organization of courses at our universities and colleges and other educational institutions at which students may receive either elective or compulsory instruction in military training under officers of the army detailed as professors of military science and tactics.

It then provides for reserve officers' training camps where such students can receive further training out of doors, and finally provides for temporary commissions as Second Lieutenants in the regular army, by which such reserve officers can be given practical instruction in that best of all schools—the regular army—for a period not exceeding six months.

The House bill, on the other hand, provides for the establishment of thirty cadet companies to be attached to the various branches of the army, in each of which from 50 to 100 cadets between the ages of 20 and 27 years, and recruited from officers of the National Guard and graduates of educational institutions to which regular officers are detailed to give instruction, can receive a year's training, after which they at once become members of the officers' reserve corps.

While it is perhaps a fair matter of argument as to the merits of either system, I am personally inclined to the belief that more satisfactory results will be obtained through the Senate program. It seems to me that it will appeal to a more broadly and better educated class of men and that it will permit more intensive as well as more flexible training. A member of a cadet company who is trained for a year straight in such a company must necessarily spend a large part of that year in garrison or posts where much of the duty to be performed is mechanical and a matter of routine. While it is important that every officer should be thoroughly grounded in such duties it is also true that with the class of men which we should hope to get as reserve officers the time spent in such routine and garrison duty need not be nearly so long as is necessary to train recruits of a less intelligent class. It is much more important that we should get for our reserve officers a class of men who not only have the capacity for the higher branches of study which are now so necessary in modern warfare, but who have spent a requisite amount of time on such matters rather than on mere garrison drill.

Finally the chance of serving for six months as an officer in the regular army, which is provided by the Senate bill, will give a training in responsibility to a serious and ambitious man which service in a cadet company could not possibly do.

The foregoing, I think, are the most salient provisions of the bill so far as they concern the regular army. There are other features in each bill which are of great importance, but for the most part they are not matters of general interest. The Senate bill provides for a tactical organization by brigades and divisions. It increases the number of the General Staff, and provides for additional general officers of the line. These are all good provisions. On the other hand, the numbers which it prescribes for certain units, particularly in the case of machine-gun companies and troops, are much below those indicated as necessary by the experience of the European war, and in this respect the Senate bill is inferior to the House bill. On the other hand, the House bill in providing for admission to the regular army of new officers of the grade of Second Lieutenants gives a preference to officers of the National Guard over enlisted men of the regular army and members of the officers' reserve corps. This is a reversal of the present law, and I do not believe it is just to the enlisted men in the army. Under the House bill enlisted men are also required to take examinations for commissions, while no such requirement seems to be exacted of officers of the National Guard. As a rule, candidates for a commission who have served an enlistment in the regular army are better grounded in the rudiments of the training necessary for a junior officer than are officers of the National Guard. As the bill now stands it would be quite possible for a man to obtain an election as an officer of a National Guard organization, and then to enter the army practically without examination, taking precedence over specially qualified enlisted candidates and over members of the officers' reserve corps. I think this is unsound, and would tend to break down the provisions for officers' training, which the bill in other portions seeks to establish.

The House bill also contains some provisions, particularly in Section 8, which will tend to narrow and restrict the wise system of detail in the Staff Departments and would thus tend to a reversion to the system of permanent departmental staffs which existed before the Spanish war, and which was terminated by the reforms of Secretary Root.

Taken as a whole, therefore, the general treatment of the regular army and its problems by both bills is an improvement over existing legislation, and would tend to give us a larger and better regular army than we could have expected a little while ago. Provisions of the Senate bill follow much more closely the recommendations and views of our military advisers, the General Staff, and that bill, while far from perfect, is consequently more free from imperfections than the other.

HENRY L. STIMSON.

Senator Lockwood's Stand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in Sunday's issue of your paper that Assemblyman Marsh takes exception to your explanation of the stand of some of the New York representatives in the Legislature.

In so far as I am concerned, I also take exception, for I think you have mistaken my stand. To clarify the matter I send you a copy of the letter forwarded by me to Mr. Childs. I hardly see how you are justified in stating that I take an uncertain position.

CHARLES C. LOCKWOOD.

New York, March 14, 1916.

[THE LETTER.]

New York, March 8, 1916.

Hon. William Hamlin Childs, Chairman Tax Reduction Committee, 217 Broadway, New York.

Dear Mr. Childs: I have your letter of March 2, 1916, and in reply thereto beg to advise you that, as you know, I am a member of the so-called Brown Committee.

Answering specifically, I beg to say I favor propositions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8. I am inclined to favor No. 7, but I have been informed by disinterested experts who have looked into the matter that such a proposition would be inequitable.

However, I will study it, and resolve any and all doubts with reference to this and other matters in favor of the City of New York, the interests of which, I fear have long been neglected.

CHARLES C. LOCKWOOD.

$500,000 RECEIVED AT TEUTONIC BAZAAR

Charity Fund for Widows and Orphans of Soldiers Expected to Exceed $750,000.

HARRY THAW VISITS GARDEN

Invests $100 in German War Loan —Great Crowd of 50,000 Turns Out for Austrian Day.

With the receipts of yesterday, half a million dollars had been raised last night by the bazaar for the widows and orphans of Teutonic soldiers in Madison Square Garden. The bazaar will continue until Thursday night, and the management announced that at least $750,000 was assured, including gifts of money not spent at the bazaar.

The crowd at the bazaar was so large yesterday that it was almost impossible to get about. It was estimated that more than 50,000 attended during the afternoon and evening. Fully one-quarter of that number had collected about the garden before the doors were opened in the afternoon.

It was known as Austrian Day, and the Austrian colony in this city, according to statistics obtained by the Directors, is the largest of the foreign colonies.

The receipts on Saturday were $37,500, a sum smaller than it had been estimated because of the size of the crowd. Money was spent freely yesterday, however, and the Directors expect that the closing days of the bazaar will be the biggest from the financial standpoint.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, attended the bazaar in the evening and spent $100. He drove twelve nails in the huge wooden statute of Roland, a copy of the statue at Bremen, Germany, which is in the centre of the market place in the main auditorium of the garden. More than 9,000 nails have been driven into the statute and people have paid anywhere from 15 cents to $50 for the privilege of wielding the hammer. It would take 25,000 nails to cover the statute.

Baron Zwiedinek, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, sent word from Washington, D. C., that he was detained there by important diplomatic business. Consul General Naber von Pereked of this city was present. There was a special performance in the Garden Theatre for Count von Bernstorff and the other guests.

Among the visitors at the bazaar yesterday was Harry K. Thaw. It was on the roof of Madison Square Garden that Thaw shot Stanford White. Thaw was with a party of friends yesterday, and he inspected many of the booths. He subscribed $100 for German war loan certificates, which are on sale at one of the booths, buying them as an investment. Thaw attracted much attention for a few minutes, and then was lost in the great crowd.

Dr. Andrew von Grimm, one of the organizers of the bazaar, made the principal address last evening, and there were present in the crowd to hear him the Turkish Consul and a large delegation from the Bulgarian colony.

In the afternoon there were two concerts, at which Julia Culp, Theodore Spiering, Otto Goritz, Leopold Winkler, Constantine Alexander, Marie Mattfeld Joseph Gotsch, and other artists appeared.

ACTRESS TO GET MILLIONS.

Former Izetta Jewel Will Inherit Estate of Congressman-Husband.

By the death of her husband, Congressman William G. Brown, Jr., of West Virginia, last Thursday night in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Izetta J. K. Brown, who was leading woman with Otis Skinner in "Your Humble Servant," at the Garrick Theatre, in February, 1910, will inherit his fortune, said to amount to between $3,500,000 and $5,000,000.

She was a Miss Izetta Jewel Kenny, and was known on the stage as Isetta Jewel. Mrs. Brown was married at the Belvidere Hotel in Baltimore on Dec. 3, 1914, having met her husband through Postmaster General Burleson. She was then leading woman at Poli's Theatre in Washington, and had lived there for several years. Mrs. Brown studied for the stage at the Henry C. De Mille school and the Franklin H. Sargent Academy of Dramatic Art here, and made her début with a Summer stock company in Wilmington, N. C.

GOLD FOR WAR SUFFERERS.

Shower of Money and Jewels Is the Response of Baltimore Jews.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—A shower of gold, banknotes, and jewels was the generous response of the Jews of Baltimore this afternoon to the appeal for war sufferers in Poland made by Herman Bernstein of New York at a mass meeting under the auspices of the American Jewish Relief Committee at the Orpheum Theatre. Tanchum Silverman presided, and William Levy, Treasurer of the Relief Committee, and Rabbi Rubin Rufkin also made addresses.

The shower of money, including notes of large denominations, started when Mr. Bernstein had resumed his seat after giving a vivid description of the conditions existing among the Jews in the war-swept countries. He appealed to the large assemblage to celebrate the feast of Purim by making substantial sacrifices for the beloved ones in the war zone.

The committee will not announce the amount of the contributions until tomorrow, but roughly estimated it at $3,500, not including the jewels.

Mrs. Bertrand Russell to Speak.

Mrs. Bertrand Russell of England is to speak on the subject of "Why English Women Need the Vote in Time of War" in Rumford Hall, 50 East Fortieth Street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The speaker, who is known in England as the Hon. Mrs. Russell, has come to America as a representative of the National Union, whose President is Mrs. Henry Fawcett, wife of the late Postmaster General. She speaks here under the auspices of the Educational Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Mrs. Howard Mansfield is Chairman of that section. Mrs. Russell is an American by birth, the daughter of Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, a Quakeress, and pioneer suffragist here. She is the cousin of Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College and of Mrs. Simon Flexner of New York.

Miss Elizabeth A. Galt to Wed.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Ashe Galt, daughter of the late Commodore Rogers H. Galt, U. S. N., to Paul Welles of this city has been announced. Miss Galt is the niece of Mrs. Alexander Duane. She is a graduate of Goucher College, Baltimore. Mr. Welles is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Welles of Paris, France. He is a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1908, and is a member of the Chi Psi Fraternity, the Society of Colonial Wars, the City Club, and the Seventh Regiment. The wedding will take place shortly after Easter.

Miss Marguerite Mallett Engaged.

The engagement is announced in Brooklyn of Henry J. Raymond of that city, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Raymond, to Miss Marguerite Mallett, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy S. Mallett of 18 Monroe Place. The Malletts are of Southern descent.

GIFTS FOR JEWISH BAZAAR.

$100,000 Worth Have Been Received by People's Relief Committee.

Gifts valued at close to $100,000, and ranging all the way from a few sticks of candy to a grand piano, a seven-passenger touring car, and even building sites in the Bronx and Staten Island, have been received by the People's Relief Committee which is organizing the bazaar and fair for Jewish sufferers, to be held at the Grand Central Palace March 25 to April 3.

The work of collecting the gifts has already begun, and will keep 3,000 volunteers, with 300 wagons, busy between now and the opening day of the bazaar. Samuel Untermyer is Chairman of the Bazaar Committee, and the volunteers, most of whom are women, are organized under a committee composed of Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Mrs. Henry Moskowits, and Mrs. Abraham Cahan.

In order to handle the enormous quantity of material given to the bazaar there are to be eighty booths on the main floor of the Grand Central Palace, with additional booths on the mezzanine.

A Lawyers' Committee has been formed to assist the Bazaar Committee, and enlist the aid and co-operation of the legal profession of New York. The Chairman is Charles Recht, and the members include Justices Erlanger, Ford, and Newburger of the Supreme Court, Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions, Chief Justice Russell of Special Sessions, County Judge Gibbs of the Bronx, Moses H. Grossman, Louis Salant, Alfred F. Seligsberg, Myron Sulzberger, David Geiger, Alfred Steckler, Mark Eisner, Henry S. Dottenheim, and Sidney Fleischer.

VANDERBILTS' HURRIED TRIP

Leave White Sulphur Springs on Reported Illness of Mrs. Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., March 19.—Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt arrived at the Greenbrier this morning to spend a few days. They left on a special train for New York at 7 o'clock tonight, and friends said they had been called home by the illness of Mrs. Vanderbilt's daughter, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills.

A TIMES reporter who called at Mr. Mills's residence, 9 East Eighty-fourth Street, last night, was told that there was no truth in the report of Mrs. Mills's sudden illness.

$5,500 FOR ACTORS' FUND.

Vaudeville Folk Give a Benefit at the Century.

One of the most successful benefits given in recent years for the Actors' Fund was held last night at the Century. It was the annual contribution of vaudeville folk to this charity and from every standpoint it was a success. Hundreds of latecomers were turned away because there were no more seats and the receipts aggregated $5,500.

Some of the best talent, past and present, in vaudeville contributed to the bill. Will Rogers was there with his rope and witty patter, Nora Bayes sang, the Dolly Sisters danced, and so did Maurice and Florence Walton. Then there were many other favorites who helped make the program stretch out beyond theatre time, Belle Blanche, Ben Welch, Henry Lewis, Paul Gordon, Anna Wheaton, Mitzi Hajos, Tom McNaughton, Kitty Gordon and the Arnaut Brothers among them.

Form Metropolitan Music Bureau.

A new combination in the concert booking field was announced last night from the Metropolitan Opera House. The concert activities of that institution are to be united with interests hitherto dominating the Booking and Promotion Corporation and the Music League of America, and the new concern will be known as the Metropolitan Musical Bureau, which will have offices in Aeolian Hall. F. C. Coppicus, General Secretary of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will head the organization and Maximilian Elser, Jr., will be the manager, while Edward L. Bernays will also be actively associated. The bureau will control the concert activities of many of the Metropolitan Opera singers.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Abrams of 207 West 118th Street, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last evening at the Royal Lyceum, 10 West 114th Street, with a reception. They were both born in Europe, but were married here and have lived in New York City more than Forty years. They have eight children and seven grandchildren.

Gillespie—Cornwall.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., March 19.—Miss Esther Hazard Cornwall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Cornwall, and Gardner Fordyce Gillespie, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Stanton Gillespie of Waco, Texas, were married last night at 8 o'clock at the bride's home by the Rev. Charles Malcolm Douglas, rector of the Christ Episcopal Church. Following the wedding reception Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie left on their wedding trip. They will make their home at Waco, where the bridegroom is in business.

Miss Park Engaged.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., March 19.—Mrs. Charles Frances Park announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Caroline Doremus Park, to Mr. Henry Lawrence Whittemore of Bryn Mawr, Penn., son of the late Rev. Dr. Charles T. Whittemore. Mr. Whittemore was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1907. He is a member of the St. Anthony and Williams Clubs of New York, and the Merion Cricket Club of Pennsylvania.

The Rev. George August Schulte.

The Rev. George August Schuite, since 1893 Secretary of the General Missionary Society of the German Baptist Church of North America, died yesterday at his home, 419 South Belmont Avenue, Newark, N. J., from pneumonia, after an illness of twenty-four hours, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Neustadt Godens, Hanover, Germany, and came to this country with his parents when 11 years old. They settled near Buffalo, N. Y., and after his graduation from the Rochester Theological Seminary Dr. Schulte was ordained in 1863.

Miss Braude's Wedding April 27.

The marriage of Miss Pauline Mae Braude, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Braude of 450 West End Avenue, and Louis J. Oppenheim will take place on Thursday, April 27, at the home of the Braudes.

Wife Survives F. S. Bellevue.

Fernand S. Bellevue, who died on Saturday at his home, 1 Lexington Avenue, was survived by his wife, Mrs. May Waller Bellevue, whom he married on Feb. 1, 1905, besides his brother and a nephew.

CARDINAL GOTTI DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Might Have Been Pope but for Unfortunate Crime of a Brother Who Was a Porter.

LEO'S CHOICE FOR THRONE

Son of a Lowly Workman, Prelate Won Fame as a Religious Teacher and Church Diplomat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 19.—Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti, Prefect of the Propaganda, died today. He was one of the oldest Cardinals created by Pope Leo, and might perhaps have been his successor were it not for the misfortune that he had had a brother, a porter in the harbor of Genoa, who was condemned for homicide. Cardinal Gotti had been ill for several months with progressive senile anaemia, and in the last few weeks lived only through the stimulus of injections.

Cardinal Gotti first became prominent when the dying Pope Leo XIII. indicated that he wished him to succeed him on the Papal throne. The Cardinal was born in Genoa, and died in his eighty-third year. His father was a dock laborer, but his mother was devoutly religious, and through her efforts her son was able to pursue his studies at home, in Rome, and in Petra.

He eventually became a barefooted Carmelite monk, and applied himself so closely to his studies that he soon became a distinguished scholar. His life was most austere; he lived on the coarsest and simplest food and spent weeks in seclusion in the monastery. He studied, taught, preached and lived his teachings for twenty years in obscurity. His fame slowly spread, however, and Pope Leo installed him at the Vatican, where he was connected with the Congregation of Indulgences and Sacred Relics.

Cardinal Gotti was eventually raised to the Episcopacy and sent on a Papal mission to Brazil, with orders to restore harmony among the Brazilian prelates. They were then in a state of turmoil as the result of the fall of Dom Pedro and the installation of the republic. Archbishop Gotti accomplished his mission with signal success and was created a Cardinal in 1800. He became Prefect of the Propaganda in 1902, on the death of Cardinal Ledochowski.

In spite of his greatness in the Church, Cardinal Gotti retained all the austereness of his order in his home. Although he had his retinue of lackeys, secretaries, and his coat-of-arms, and even a palace, in private life he lived with all the severity of the Carmelites.

HONOR SHOLOM SISTERS.

Prominent Men Praise Work of Band of Women on Anniversary.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Rodeph Sholom Sisterhood was celebrated last night with services in the Temple Rodeph Sholom, at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street.

A large audience heard addresses by Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey; former Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Leopold Plaut, President of the United Hebrew Charities; the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, rabbi of the temple; Benjamin Blumenthal, President of the Rodeph Sholom Congregation, and Mrs. Fred Wachtel, head of the sisterhood, who traced its history.

Ambassador Morgenthau spoke on the condition of his co-religionists in Europe, and Leopold Plaut, who followed, warned the Sisterhood against "unconsidered charity, which," he said, "is as useless as it is endless."

Dr. Grossman's topic was the religion of the day, which, he declared, must be sociological as well as theological, and that it must teach man to be worthy of kinship with man that he may become worthy of kinship with God. Dr. Grossman paid tribute to the work of the Sisterhood, and declared that by its deeds it had proved its loyalty.

NOTED SINGER DEAD.

Tom Karl Helped to Organize and Long Managed "The Bostonians."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19.—Tom Karl, an opera singer, known throughout this country and Europe, died at his home here tonight. Since his retirement from the stage Mr. Karl had spent the last four years teaching music in this city.

He had been in poor health for some time prior to his death. Mr. Karl's opera experience covered more than forty years, and it is said that he had sung in 150 operas. He was one of the organizers and for many years manager of one of the most successful of English opera companies, the famous Bostonians.

The Rev. S. A. Brooke.

LONDON, Monday, March 20.—The Rev. Stopford Augustus Brooke died at Ewhurst, Surrey, on Saturday. He was born in 1832, and was well known as an author.

Dr. Brooke was educated at Kidderminster and later at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the Downe's Divinity Prize and the Vice Chancellor's Prize for English verse. He was ordained in 1857 and held various rectorships until 1880, when he seceded from the Church of England. In addition to other appointments, he was chaplain to the Princess Royal in Berlin and honorary chaplain to Queen Victoria. He wrote very extensively, both in verse and prose, his last volume, "Four Poets," being published in 1908.

John Ford Miller.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 19.—John Ford Miller, 86 years old, ex-Vice President of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad, and for many years General Superintendent of the Southwest system of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, died suddenly at his home here early this morning of internal hemorrhage. Mr. Miller represented the Pennsylvania in the negotiations which ended the Chicago strike in 1893. A son, Harry F. Miller, of New York, and daughter, Mrs. Henry C. Starr, of Indianapolis, survive him.

HENRY WOLF DEAD.

Master of Wood Engraving Expires of Indigestion.

Henry Wolf, the noted wood engraver, died on Saturday evening at his home, 146 East Eighty-first Street, from an attack of acute indigestion, which was the third he had suffered since last January. With him when he died was his wife and son, Austin Wolf, and his daughter-in-law.

Mr. Wolf was one of the two remaining masters of the first rank in wood engraving in this country, the other being his friend and colleague, Timothy Cole. Mr. Wolf was born in Eckwersheim, Alsace, Aug. 3, 1852, and was a pupil of Jacques Lévy, the famous engraver of Strassburg. He came to America in 1871, and in 1875 married Miss Rose Massée of New York. Within a few years thereafter Mr. Wolf became noted as a wood engraver, and his activity in his art continued up to the end of his life. In 1888 he received honorable mention for exhibits at the Paris Salon. He received the diploma and Grand Prix awarded in the section of etchings and engravings at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco a short time before his death.

The honors that were bestowed upon the engraver in the twenty-eight years of this period of activity were many, and his achievements were notable. He received a gold medal at the Paris Salon in 1895, a first-class medal at the Chicago Exposition in 1893, a silver medal in the Fine Arts Exposition at Rouen, France, in 1903, and a diploma and grand medal of honor for distinguished services in promoting the art of engraving at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

In 1905 he was elected an Associate National Academician, and three years later he was made a National Academician. He was also a member of the American Federation of Arts, the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers of London; the Alliance Française, and the Union Internationale des Beaux Arts et des Lettres of Paris. He served on the juries of awards at the exposition in Paris in 1889 and 1900, in Buffalo in 1901 and in St. Louis in 1904. He was an artist life member of the Lotos Club.

Mr. Wolf achieved most distinction from his original engravings, but he became noted also through his illustrations in American magazines, especially Harper's and Century. He made one series of "Ladies" and another of "American Artists" that attracted wide attention. Some of the subjects treated by him in his engravings were: "The Morning Star," "The Evening Star," "The Duck Pond," "Morning Mists," "Lower New York in a Mist," "The Scattering of the Mists," "Evening," "Swan Lake, Central Park, New York," "Portrait of Thomas Jefferson," and "Portrait of Thomas Carlyle."

Mr. Wolf's portrait of President Lincoln was widely known. The engraving was made from a small photograph taken in 1863.

FREDERICK NORTON FINNEY.

Ex-President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Dead.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 19.—News of the death last night in San Francisco of Frederick Norton Finney, former President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, was received here today at the home of one of his sons, Norton J. Finney. He was 65 years old. The body will be cremated in California.

Mr. Finney was born in Boston and educated in Oberlin College, being admitted to the bar in 1867. He practiced at Oshkosh, Wis., until 1880, when he became construction engineer of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. During 1882-4 Mr. Finney was city engineer of Toledo, Ohio, and then became connected with several Middle Western railroads, until 1870, when he became chief engineer and located, built, and operated the Canada Southern Railway, now the Michigan Central.

John J. Davis.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., March 19.—John J. Davis, 89 years old, father of John W. Davis, Solicitor General of the United States and well known as a lawyer, died at his home in Clarksburg late today. He was admitted to the bar at the age of 20, and a few years afterward was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates. Later he was instrumental in organizing the State of West Virginia, and represented that State in Congress for two terms.

Obituary Notes.

Miss HENRIETTA ST. BARBE BROOKS, librarian of Wellesley College, died on Saturday at her home in Wellesley, Mass. She was graduated from college in 1891, and, after a year in the Harvard Library, served in the Albany Library and the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh. In 1905 Miss Brooks went to Wellesley as assistant librarian, receiving her appointment as librarian upon the death of Miss Caroline F. Pierce, in 1909.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SNYDER KINGSLAND, wife of Isaac Kingsland, a retired manufacturer, died on Saturday at her home in Nutley, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year. She was born in Wallington, N. J., and was a member of the Van Winkle family.

Mrs. HANNAH M. SABLE, widow of Lazarus Sable, formerly a cap and hat manufacturer here, died at her home, 1,046 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx, in her sixty-second year. She was born in Russia, and was active in Jewish charities in this city.

Mrs. JOHANNAH TWOMEY SULLIVAN, widow of John F. Sullivan, a contracting plumber and builder, died at her home, 1,576 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday night from Bright's disease. She was born in County Kerry, Ireland, on Sept. 29, 1853, and had lived in Brooklyn for the last fifty-five years. She is survived by six sons and one daughter.

Miss BEATRICE ROCKWELL SHERWOOD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Sherwood of Park Avenue, East Orange, N. J., died on Saturday night. She was a student in Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, until forced to retire by ill-health. In addition to her parents she is survived by three sisters.

THOMAS MARTIN TODD, Principal of the West Orange High School, died yesterday at his home, 84 High Street, Orange, N. J., in his forty-fourth year. He was born in Delaware, and was a graduate of Columbia University. Mr. Todd is survived by his second wife and a son.

CHARLES H. HILL, for twenty years an employe of the Mitchell Vance Company, died on Saturday at his home, 100 South Third Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year. He was born in Rhinebeck-on-Hudson and had lived in Brooklyn for twenty-five years. His wife and one daughter survive him.

JAMES BRUSH, a veteran of the civil war and one of the oldest employes of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Saturday at his home, 84 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year. He was born in Brooklyn, and fought in the civil war in the Forty-seventh Regiment. After being captured he escaped, dressed as a Confederate, and later gave the alarm that saved a Pennsylvania regiment from annihilation. President Lincoln rewarded him for this service. Mr. Brush was the eldest graduate of Public School 12, and is survived by two sons, a daughter, and four grandchildren.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Is Your Stomach a "Mollycoddle"?

Do you have to pamper your digestion, living on a tedious diet, avoiding a lot of delicious, ordinarily wholesome foods that simply will not agree with you? And every time you yield to temptation, are you in distress until you have dosed yourself with digestives that weaken your stomach still further?

Cut loose from all this nonsense—try one more good man-sized dinner, topping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea—that clear, good, refreshing mineral water that aids digestion and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by natural means. Not a laxative. Sold by all druggists and by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and other first-class grocers.

LIEUT. JOHN HALL RANKIN.

Son of American Parents Dies on Recruiting Service in London.

Lieutenant John Hall Rankin of the Royal Artillery, a grandson of the late James Murdoch Rankin of this city, died on March 2, in Pinewood Sanitarium at Wokingham, Berkshire, England, from tuberculosis contracted while recruiting in the slums of London. He was in his twenty-eighth year and was a son of Henry Rankin and Mrs. Martha W. Rankin. His mother was Miss Martha W. Gaines of Brooklyn, and Lieutenant Rankin was born in London. Until the outbreak of the war he was superintendent of a large tea estate in India, and returned home to go to the front.

After obtaining his commission he was sent to the training camp at Salisbury Plain. When his regiment was ordered to the front his Major ordered him to report to the surgeon, who found that he was suffering from acute tuberculosis. Lieutenant Rankin then went to the sanitarium.

His father was for many years representative of the Waterbury Watch Company in London, later being engaged in promoting patents. Dr. E. Guernsey Rankin of 175 West Fifty-eighth Street was Lieutenant Rankin's uncle.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1600 Bryant.

Born

BACHER.—March 15, 635 Lenox Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Bacher, a son.

BERLER.—March 12, 47 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. N. Berler, a son.

GEIST.—March 14, 617 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Geist, a daughter.

LEVINE.—March 15, 30a Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Levine, a son.

LEWIS.—March 17, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Lewis, a son.

PERPER.—March 15, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Perper, a son.

SULTZBACH.—March 13, 601 West 115th St., to Mr. and Mrs. G. Sultzbach, a daughter.

WEINRIB.—March 17, 555 West 178d St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Weinrib, a daughter.

WIENER.—March 16, 600 West 113th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Wiener, a son.

Engaged

APPEL—MAYER.—Millie Mayer to Lewis Appel.

BACHNER — GOODFRIEND. — Anna Goodfriend to Walter Bachner.

BERNSTEIN — DANZIGER.—Lena Danziger to Joshua Bernstein.

BLEYER — BECHER. — Juliet Becher to George S. Bleyer.

ESSIG—ALEXANDRE.—Lillian Alexandre to Abraham Essig.

FEINBLATT—BARON.—Adeline J. Baron to Samuel Feinblatt.

HYMAN — LOWENSTEIN.—Beatrice Lowenstein to E. S. Hyman.

KADEN—MICHELMAN.—Florence F. Michelman to Irving L. Kaden.

KALTMAN—MAYER.—Caroline E. Mayer to David Kaltman.

KOTTLE — COHEN. — Frances Cohen to Adolph Kottle.

LEVY—KURASCH.—Anna Kurasch to Dr. A. Nathan Levy.

LE WECK—GOLDSTEIN.—Sarah Goldstein to Milton Le Weck.

LIPPMANN—SCHAPIRA.—Fanny Schapira to Henry J. Lippmann.

NEWMAN—BERLINER.—Mabel Berliner to David Newman.

REISMAN—KAHN.—Marion Kahn to David Reisman.

ROBBINS—MANHEIMER.—Mabel Manheimer to Thomas Robbins.

ROSENBAUM—MENDEL.—Lena Mendel to George D. Rosenbaum.

SAKS—REIS.—Fanny Reis to Harry Saks.

SEMEL—LEVY.—Josephine F. Levy to Simon Semel.

SMITH—KINGSBURG.—Sophye Kingsburg to Ben Smith.

THAL—DE GROOT.—Clara De Groot to N. Ned Thal.

WEISL—KRAUS.—Edna R. Kraus to Edwin Weisl.

WILLNER—GOLD.—Esther Gold to David C. Willner.

WOLF—LEVY—Jessie S. Levy to Arthur B. Wolf.

WOLFGANG — KAPLAN.—Rae Kaplan to Louis Wolfgang.

Married

THOMPSON—DOON.—Married, March 18, by Rev. William Thomas Walsh, Emily Martha Doon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Doon, to Alexander Thompson, Ph. D.

BAUER—SIMON.—March 16, Rose Simon to Fred Bauer.

BERMAN—STONE.—March 18, Gladys Crose to Louis J. Berman.

BERNSTEIN—COBLE.—March 12, Fannie Coble to Max Bernstein.

GOLDHILL—SOLOMON.—March 16, Rhoda R. Solomon to Samuel J. Goldhill.

HANAUER—BLACK.—March 14, Mae Black to Arthur Hanauer.

LEVAN — BIRNBAUM.—March 14, Carrie Birnbaum to Albert Levan.

Newark.

KLEIN—STEIN.—March 16, Pauline Stein to Jacob Klein.

RANDELL—DICKER.—March 16, Gertrude E. Dicker to George E. Randell.

Died

BAN OLINDA.—On March 19, 1916, at her home, 240 78th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Harriet Ingram Boggs, wife of Walter King Ban Olinda and daughter of Mary E. Ingram and Walter D. C. Boggs. Funeral notice in Brooklyn Eagle Monday and in N. Y. Times Tuesday.

BELLEVUE.—On March 18, Fernand S. Bellevue, in his 52d year. Services will be held at his late residence, 1 Lexington Av., Monday, at 12 A. M. New Orleans papers please copy.

BESIG.—Friday, March 17, Josephine, dearly beloved daughter of Josephine and the late August Louis Besig. Funeral from her late residence, 491 Manhattan Av., Monday, March 20, 1:30 P. M.

CRAVEN.—In Jersey City, March 18, 1916, Patrick, widower of the late Julia Craven and father of Dr. Joseph J. Craven. Funeral at his late residence, 306 Varick St., on Tuesday, March 21, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Peter's Church, where solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the happy repose of his soul.

CROCKER.—On Friday, March 17, at her residence, 331 West 89th St., Mary Augusta, daughter of the late William A. and Frances C. Crocker, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral at her residence on Monday morning, March 20, at 10 o'clock.

CROTTY.—Thomas Crotty. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Frank E. Campbell Bldg.) Time later.

FENNER.—Saturday, March 18, 1916, Frederick John Fenner, son of Lisena A. Fenner and the late John Fenner, in his 36th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 237 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, N. J., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

FESSENDEN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, March 17, 1916, Seth Grosvenor Fessenden, beloved husband of Caroline Brennan Fessenden and son of the late Samuel Clement and Mary A. G. F. Fessenden. Funeral services will be held at St. John's Roman Catholic Church on Tuesday, March 21, at 10 A. M.

FLANAGAN. — Sunday, March 19, at 110 East 96th, Elizabeth Flanagan, (nee Gallagher,) native of Philipstown, Kings County, Ireland. Funeral announcement later.

HACKETT.—Saturday, March 18, Mary Jane Hackett, widow of the late John Hackett, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral services Monday evening, March 20, at 8 o'clock, 18 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

HAHN.—Johannah, suddenly, in her 61st year, widow of Robert Hahn and beloved daughter of Flora Simmons. Funeral from her late residence, 71 East 95th St., Tuesday, March 21, 10 A. M.

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Died

HAYWARD.—Brooklyn, March 16, Lydia A. Hayward, widow of the late Frederick H. Hayward and daughter of the late John W. Butts. Services Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, March 22, 3:30 P. M.

HEISER.—Alfred, son of Alfred B. Heiser, Saturday, at his home, 26 71st St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. Funeral services Monday, 3:30 P. M. Funeral Tuesday, 10 A. M.

JACOBY.—Suddenly, at his residence, 929 West End Av., Saturday, March 18, 1916, Charles, aged 48, husband of the late Ray, (nee Joseph,) father of Florence, Leonard, and Gertrude; son of Mrs. Morris Jacoby, and brother of Henry. Funeral services from Temple Rodeph Sholom, 634 St. and Lexington Av., Tuesday, March 21, at 10 A. M. Newark papers please copy.

LYMAN.—Percy Lyman, son of Frederic and Caroline H. Lyman of East Orange, N. J., suddenly, at Jersey City. Funeral private. Interment at Milford, Penn.

McFARLAND. — Suddenly, at Hackensack, N. J., March 18, 1916, Samuel T., beloved husband of Bell V. McFarland, (nee Hagen.) Funeral services at his late residence, 364 Union St., Hackensack, N. J., Tuesday evening, March 21, 8 P. M. Alexander Hamilton Post are invited to attend.

MARKOE.—On Saturday, March 18, 1916, Mary Punnett, daughter of the late Hartman and Maria Eliza Markoe. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, Clifton H. Markoe, 986 New York Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, March 20, 2 P. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery, New York.

MILLER.—At her residence, 1,014 Castleton Av., West New Brighton, S. I., on March 19, Sarah E. Miller, aged 88 years.

NASH.—On Saturday, March 18, 1916, Ann M., widow of Joseph Nash, Sr., aged 88 years. Funeral services Monday, March 20, at 7:30 P. M., at her late residence, 25½ Lincoln St., Jersey City. Burial at convenience of family.

NICKOLDS.—On Sunday, March 19, Alfred John, beloved husband of Ella Crane Nickolds. Funeral services at his late residence, 247 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 21, at 8 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—On Friday, March 17, 1916, Captain John C. O'Connor, late of the 174th Freeclict, Bath Beach. Funeral from his late residence, 457 3d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday morning, March 20, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Francis Xavier Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

PECK.—Russell Hastings Peck, suddenly, of pneumonia, son of Rev. and Mrs. Henry Porter Peck of Boston and Mount Vernon, N. H. Services at Dargeon's Funeral Chapel, 954 Amsterdam Av., Tuesday, 2:30 P. M. Interment Princeton, Mass. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

RACHAU.—March 17, 1916, at her home, 104 West 70th St., Sophia Amelia, daughter of the late William H. and Rachel Demarest. Funeral private.

RANKIN.—At Wokingham, Berkshire, England, March 2, 1916, John Hall, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, son of Henry and Martha W. Rankin, and grandson of the late James Murdoch Rankin of New York, in the 28th year of his age.

REYNOLDS.—On Sunday morning, March 19, 1916, at his late residence, 229 West 78th St., David Ira Reynolds, husband of Lucy Kissam Reynolds, in the 69th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUSHMORE.—On Saturday, March 18, 1916, Mervin Rushmore, in his 82d year. Funeral service at his late residence, 477 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 21, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

SHABURY.—At Newton Highlands, Mass., March 16, Maria, daughter of the late Charles Saltonstall and Ruth Hawkins Mount Seabury of Stonybrook, L. I., in her 83d year. Funeral service at the Carolina Episcopal Church, Setauket, L. I., Tuesday, March 21, at 12 noon.

SEYMOUR.—At Rutherford, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday, March 19, 1916, in the 101st year of her age, Eliza, widow of the late James E. Seymour. Services at her residence, 237 Ridge Road, Rutherford, N. J., on Tuesday, March 21, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City, Erie Station, at 2:23 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Auburn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

STEIN.—March 19, Mary, wife of Albert Stein. Funeral services at her late residence, "Granville," 250 West 93d St., Tuesday, 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

TEMPLETON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 18, Elizabeth Templeton. Funeral services at her home, 16 Garden Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, 20th, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

TODD.—Thomas Martin, husband of Mary Irene Todd, (nee Cheston,) March 19, 1916. Funeral services at his late home, 84 High St., Orange, N. J., Monday evening, March 20, at 8 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 19, 1916, at her residence, 66 8th Av., Brooklyn, Cornelia, widow of Stephen Underhill and mother of Walter and Ralph Underhill and of the late Adelaide Underhill Barnes. Funeral services Tuesday, March 21, at 2 P. M.

WEBSTER.—On Thursday, March 16, 1916, Charles Bertram Webster, son of the late Josiah L. and Helen M. Webster. Funeral service at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., west of Broadway, on Monday, March 20, at 11 A. M. Interment at Providence, R. I.

WILLARD.—On March 19, 1916, at 194 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Mary Bryar, wife of the late J. Le Baron Willard, in her 78th year. Funeral private.

WOLF.—Saturday, March 18, 1916, Henry Wolf. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

ADAMS.—Henrietta, Home for Incurables, Fordham, March 17. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BAIRD.—Sarah, 838 East 96d St., March 18. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Died

BERNIDE.—Louise, 1,854 Webster Av., Bronx, March 18, aged 31. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CODY.—Annie, 1,708 Lexington Av., March 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DAVIS.—Loretta E., 2,459 Washington Av., March 18, aged 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DELANEY.—Lizzie S., 117 West 142d St., March 17.

DIERCKS.—Anna, March 18, aged 29. Funeral 276 East 10th St., today, 1 P. M.

DONAHUE.—Grace E., 2,062 8th Av. March 18. Funeral tomorrow, 9:

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

After a spirited advance in the first two days of last week the stock market fell back a little, recovered, and then became immobile. The advance carried the averages to within a fraction of the closing level of last year. In some instances specialties were bid up much out of proportion with the advance in the majority of issues, but the list as a whole showed strength, the industrials leading and the railroad shares following more quietly. There were as always special reasons for some of the movements, but the strength of the market did not consist in advances in a number of isolated issues but in a general forward swing in response to general influences. These in turn were of two sorts; the surface influences and the underlying factors. The former were those most talked of; the latter were the ones really responsible for the upward movement.

The interpretation put upon the Mexican matter was one of the chief of the surface influences. It was argued that the expedition against Villa was supplying a practical example of the need of preparedness, and that this would lead to quicker and more extensive action in the direction of increasing our military force. That, it was argued, meant orders for munitions and supplies with more industrial activity of the kind which accompanied the inflow of war orders from Europe. The argument was somewhat far fetched. The market, and more particularly the industrial issues, rose in seeming response to that argument, but, as a matter of fact, that was the excuse for the rise rather than the reason for it.

Had there been no more solid ground for an upward movement in prices than the prospective profits from the orders to be placed by the United States as a result of the incursion into Mexico to capture the chief of the Mexican outlaws the rise in the market would have to be reared on a very thin foundation and therefore presumably on a very insecure one. Actually the market went up as it did because bullish operations were undertaken by traders under conditions which more perhaps than was generally realized favored a further regaining of the ground which had been lost between the culmination of the October movement and the end of the period of liquidation which ran through January and February.

A favorable interpretation having been put upon the Mexican matter, and European affairs, including the war news from the western front and the German attitude in the submarine controversy, taking a negative if not a positively favorable course, the underlying influence of commercial prosperity in the United States had a free field in which to exert its influence upon the market. Moreover the technical position had changed to the advantage of a forward movement. During the later stages of the February decline and during the irregular market of the first half of March the short interest had been very considerably enlarged. The size which it assumed had in fact a good deal to do with the start of the upward movement, for when at the beginning of last week it was seen that the Mexican situation, which undoubtedly contained elements of danger, was not causing concern among the holders of stocks the shorts began to take stock back. They soon had active competition from extensive operations which were being conducted on the long side. The combined impulse of these two forces was responsible for the pronounced character of the rise on Monday and Tuesday.

Had stocks not been actually in scant supply and had the shorts covered from a misconception of the market's position, one would have expected a quick falling back when the short covering slackened or came to an end, but no such result followed. On the contrary, the market held its ground and even made some further advance. Broadly viewed the movement in the market last week was not the result of the Mexican news, nor of the European news, but rather a further response to the extraordinarily favorable position of American business. The checks which the technical position of the market had previously imposed upon a rise in response to this influence and to the ease in money had been somewhat loosened, giving freer play to forces which previously had been narrowly confined so far as their effect upon the prices of stocks was concerned. Liquidation had been at work and so had short selling, the former actually lessening the supply of stock in brokerage accounts and the latter creating a demand which became urgent when the shorts came to feel their position insecure.

The restrictions upon the market had been lessened, but they had not been removed. This is a factor which has to be taken into consideration in any effort to determine the present power of the market to absorb stocks. So far as a rise in the market consists solely in a bidding up of prices without any increase in the amount of stock held in speculative accounts no very great tax is imposed upon credit, or on the credit facilities of brokerage houses. It is when a rise adds substantially to the volume of speculatively carried stock that a forward movement causes a material impairment of the technical position.

Seemingly the technical position is not as strong as it was a week ago, but it also seems far from being as restricted as it was early in the year before the relief afforded by a fairly prolonged period of liquidation. The market, then, would appear to have considerable leeway compared with its position two months ago. It is exposed to surprises, among others to the surprise of peace, though that seems an unlikely immediate possibility, notwithstanding the talk which was abroad last week, and to the surprise of less important political events or of adverse war news. These are possible dangers from which there would be no escape, but, save for the eventual coming of peace, one of these things is inevitable.

It is a strange distortion of influences, a strange countering of effects which causes the most wished for thing in the world to be looked upon as an event of unfavorable import from a stock market point of view. This may be taken as showing how relatively unimportant a thing the stock market is, or it may be accepted as indicating that the market misjudges the probable effect of peace upon its own position. Actually the speculator seems to be becoming less afraid of peace than he was. Market circles give ear to talk of peace with much less nervousness than was displayed some months ago. The truth is gradually bearing in on the minds of traders, of speculators generally, and of business men that the commercial and financial interests of this country are not bound up with the war. They have of course to fear the dislocations which will come with ending of war as they came with the beginning of war, but unless all signs fail, so far as this country is concerned, the disturbance attendant upon the coming of peace compared with the disturbance which attended the coming of war will be as a Summer shower to a hurricane.

This country is doing a lot of war business, but war business is not the foundation of its prosperity. For every pair of shoes we are selling for the use of a soldier we are selling perhaps a hundred pairs for the use of people who are engaged in peaceful pursuits. Our home trade is ten, a dozen, twenty, perhaps more, times our foreign trade. With the ending of war we would lose but a fraction of our foreign trade, and that only for a time. It would not be long in all probability before our aggregate foreign trade would be setting records exceeding even those established during this worst of wars. It would be unfortunate morally and economically were our business men to come to pin their faith to the war as the foundation of their prosperity. That belief was widely held for a time, but it is waning, as false beliefs do. More and more are the probabilities aligning themselves on the other side of the argument. Peace is to the interest of the United States as it is to that of all the rest of the world. It cannot come too soon.

RUSSIAN STOCKS STRONGER.

Quotations Higher on London Exchange on War Outlook.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 19.—America's growing financial importance in foreign fields received a fresh demonstration last week in the announcement that the South African mining house of Lewis & Marks had enlisted the co-operation of important United States interests, with Adolph Lewisohn & Sons as managers, for the development and equipment of properties on the Far Eastern Rand. Shares of the East Rand Mining Estates, the company chiefly concerned, responded smartly, but other South African mining stocks were less prominent, attention being mainly concentrated on Russian mining shares, which were steadily supported all week.

Owing to Russian military successes in the eastern theatre of war, and vague reports that Turkey is seeking peace, Caucasian and other Russian oil shares were also strong in tone.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company is offering £800,000 of new ordinary capital stock at par. The Orient Steam Navigation Company is rearranging its capital in order to give preferred shareholders an opportunity to participate to a greater extent in the good profits now being earned. The annual report of the Court Line shows profits of £152,000 in 1915, compared with £42,000 the year before, and the dividend has been raised from 10 to 16 per cent. All events point to the flourishing condition of the shipping industry.

The Stock Exchange Committee election, which takes place on March 20, is arousing much interest. Anti-German members are active, and forty candidates have been nominated for the thirty seats. Certain members of enemy origin have already refused re-election.

An extensive revised list of American securities acceptable to the Treasury under the mobilization plan has been prepared, and it is anticipated that Government plans for the deposit of the securities as an alternative to their sale will shortly mature. It is reported that shares may be withdrawn from the Government list, leaving bonds only, which would be welcomed by the stock market.

The money market was easy at the beginning of last week, but there was greater stringency at the close, owing to the transfer of funds to the Government and large purchases of Treasury bills. A further moderate amount of Russian bills was offered in the discount market, which was otherwise very quiet, with conditions unchanged.

At the end of February only five out of every thousand members of trade unions in the United Kingdom were unemployed, against six per thousand a month before.

OPTIMISM IN PARIS.

Firm Tone on the Bourse—Sterling's Rise Checked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 19.—Optimism over the situation at Verdun and Minister Ribot's statement that the end of the war is in sight were favorable market factors, and at the end of the week the Bourse was firm in all departments.

Buying of the 3 per cent. rentes continues. They closed at 62.15, ex-coupon; 75 centimes. The war loan was steady. French bank stocks, railway and Suez Canal stocks all advanced, and the Russian and Spanish groups and copper shares were all firm. Money is easy, with short loans at 3 per cent.

The bank return shows the note issue approaching the 15,000,000,000 franc limit, and the war finance item augmented by 210,000,000 francs.

The sensational rise in exchange was checked after Thursday by heavy selling for the account of the Treasury, but sterling closed at 28.40, only 5 points below the high record. New York cables closed at 5.95.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5	May 25, 1915
Denmark	5	July 19, 1915

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 18, 1916.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$17,067,000		$242,423,000	
Same period last year	11,218,000		138,283,500	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.76	86.59	87.35	86.47
Same period a year ago	82.67	82.53	83.97	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	84	84	84	5
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	100	104	104	15
A. G. M. sub. cfs. 1st pd.	104	102	102	17
A. G. M. sub. cfs. f. p.	105	103	103¾	43
Albany & Susq. 3½s	88	87½	87½	5
Alleg. Valley 4s	96½	96½	96½	1
Alleg. & West. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	3
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	90½	90½	90½	27
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103	102½	102½	14
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97¾	97¼	97¾	24
Am. Ice Securities 6s	87	87	87	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	111¾	110¾	111	361½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92	91¾	91¾	22
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	103½	106¾	107⅝	904
Am. T. & T. conv 4s	101¾	101	101⅜	61
Am. Tobacco 4s	83⅜	83½	83⅝	2
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	71½	66¼	71½	67
Armour & Co. 4s	94¾	94	94⅜	59
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅜	94½	94½	103
A., T. & S. F. gen 4s, reg.	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	3
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '60	104	103⅝	104	21
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '55	104	104	104	1
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅝	101½	101⅝	3
A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s, stp.	87⅜	87	87¼	82
A., T. & S.F. Tr. S. L. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	9
A., T. & S. F., Cal & Ariz. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	15
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	92½	92	92½	12
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86½	86½	86½	4
Atl., C. L. unif. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	2
Atlanta & Birm. 4s	86	86	86	2
Balt. & O. pr. l. 3½s	93½	92⅞	93	336
Balt. & O. gold 4s	91⅝	91½	91⅝	37
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	149
Balt. & O. S. W. 3½s	91¼	91¼	91½	41
B. & O. temp. rct. 5s	101½	101	101	185
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	88½	88¼	88¼	40
Beech Creek 4s	96½	96½	96½	1
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	101⅜	101½	101½	81
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103½	103⅝	103⅝	38
Bkn. City R.R. 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101¼	101	101	80
B'klyn U. El. 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞	3
B'klyn U. E. 5s, sta.	102	102	102	9
Bush Term. 5s	90	90	90	1
Bush Term. 4s	89	89	89	2
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	88¾	88½	88⅝	5
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	45
Can. So. cons. 5s	104⅝	104	104⅛	3
Car., Clinch. & O. 5s	93½	93½	93½	2
Central Br. Ry. 4s	50	50	50	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	8
Central Leather 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞	79
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	11
Central Pacific 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1044
Ches. & Ohio cons. 5s	105½	105½	105¾	7
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	88⅝	87½	88⅝	35
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	92⅝	91⅞	92⅛	93
Chicago & Alton 3½s	44½	44½	44½	16
Chicago & Alton 5s	50	50	50	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93⅜	93½	93¼	44
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	187
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	10
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98	98	98	32
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	85½	85½	85½	12
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	4
Chi. & E. Ill. cons. 6s	104	104	104	1
Chi., Ind. & So. 4s	90	90	90	2
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	73¼	72¾	73¼	26
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	92⅜	92¼	92⅜	29
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s, S.	107½	107½	107½	145
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	14
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	108¼	102⅞	102⅞	22
C., M. & S. P. cv. 4½s	101¼	100⅝	101¼	121½
C., M. & S. P., C. P. & W. 5s	104	104	104	23
C., M. & P. S. 4s	91⅞	91⅜	91⅞	11
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94½	94¼	94¼	16
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, stp.	93⅜	94	94	2
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	105	104⅞	104⅞	6
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	103	103	103	23
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	116	116	116	3
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82	81⅞	81⅞	14
Chicago Rys. 5s	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	3
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	102½	102½	102½	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	2
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	68¼	66½	67	160
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	45	44½	44	94
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., one stamp	42	42	42	11
C., S. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	79⅝	79	79⅝	16
Chile Copper 7s	131¾	129½	131⅝	1284
C., C., C. & St. L., gen. 4s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	12
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	80	80	80	1
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	101½	101⅝	101⅝	6
Col. Industrial 5s	75½	75	75½	15
Col. Midland 1st 4s	8½	8½	8½	1
Col. Mid. 4s, tr. r.	9	8¾	8¾	4
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92½	92	92½	13
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	85	84½	85	7
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	100	100	100	2
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	82	81⅝	81⅝	8
Cons. Coal Md. ref. 5s	93	93	93	1
Cons. Gas conv. 6s	122½	122½	122½	11
Corn Pr. ref. s. f. 5s, '31	99½	99½	99½	5
Corn Pr. ref. s. f. 5s, '34	98¼	98¼	98¼	6
Cub.-Am. Sug. c. t. 6s	102½	102½	102½	28
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅝	99⅝	99⅝	13
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	107	106⅝	107	19
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97	97	97	20
D. & H. 1ien ref. 4½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100½	100½	100½	40
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	57	56½	57	31
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78½	77½	78½	34
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s	80	79	80	19
Den. & R. G. cn. 4½s	83¼	83¼	83¾	1
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	6
Detroit United 4½s	77½	77½	77½	26
Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	5
Dist. Securities 5s	78½	78½	78½	363
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	106	106	106	8
E. Tenn. reor. Nen 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
E. E. I. of B. cn. 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	2
E. E. I. of N. Y. cn. 5s	106	106	106	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	85¾	85¼	85⅝	12
Erie gen. 4s	76	75⅞	76	82
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	71¾	71	71	14
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	78⅜	78¼	78½	33
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	1
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	93¼	93	93⅛	3
Ft. W. & R. G. 4s	61¾	61½	61¾	3
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	105	104½	105	47
Gen. Electric 3½s	82½	82½	82½	3
Granby Con. 6s, Ser. A	107	107	107	3
Granby Con. 6s, sta.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	4
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	99	99	99	1
Gt. Falls & I. s. f. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	13
Havana Elec. 5s	94	94	94	24
Hocking Valley 4½s	95⅜	95	95	20
H. E. & W. Tex. 5s	102¾	102¼	102¼	10
Hous. & T. C. 1st 5s	106	106	106	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	73¾	73½	73½	52
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	30¾	30¼	30½	54½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	90⅝	89⅞	90¼	111
Ill. Cent., C. St. L. & N. O. 5s	102	102	102	5
Illinois Steel 4½s	91⅞	91½	91⅝	52
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	293
Indiana Steel 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	21
Inter-Met. 4½s	74	73⅝	73⅝	53
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s	19.196	188	196	2214
Irap. Cop. 6s, '23	195½	188	190½	86
Int. Ag. Cor. col. tr. 5s	79	79	79	5
Inter. M. M. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	37
Inter. M. M. 4s, t. r.	98¼	97¼	97¾	355
Int. Paper 6s	102½	102½	102½	7
Int. Paper conv. 5s	83	82½	83	11
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	75	74½	74½	12
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	90⅝	89	90¼	24
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	58½	57	58½	18
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110½	110	110¼	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	17
Kansas City So. 5s	93½	92	92½	40
Kansas City So. 3s	70⅝	70	70	9
K. C. & Pacific 4s	60	60	60	1
Kan. City Term. 4s	89½	88½	88¾	118
Kentucky Cent. 4s	89½	89½	89½	1
Kings Co. El. 4s	86½	86½	86½	5
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	100	99⅛	99⅜	45
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	96	94	95½	724
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101½	101⅜	101⅜	2
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	8
Lake Shore 3½s	85	84¾	84¾	7
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95⅜	95¼	95¼	47
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95	94½	94⅝	57
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	99½	99	99	6
Lake. E. & W. 2d 5s	83	83	83	1
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	103	103	103	2
Liggett & Myers 7s	127	126½	126¾	8
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¾	102¾	102½	7
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	102½	102½	102½	1
Long Island ref. 4s	90¾	89½	90¼	46
Long Island unif. 4s	86	86	86	2
Long Island genl. 4s	88	86½	88	6
Lorillard 7s	126¾	126¾	126¾	5
Lorillard 5s	101¾	101½	101½	11
Louis. & Nash 5s	88	88	88	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	95	94½	94⅝	94
L. & N. coll. tr. 5s	106¼	105¾	106¼	1
L. & N., So. Mon. 5s	80¾	80⅜	80⅝	1
L. & N., S. & N. A. 5s, 63	102½	102⅜	102⅜	67
Lou., Cin. & L. 4½s	102	102	102	2
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	92¾	92½	92⅝	34
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A.	116½	109	115¼	87
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A, reg.	111	111	111	3
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C.	116	110¼	115	4½
M. P. cv. 5s, C, reg.	112	112	112	12
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	9
Mich. State Tel. 5s	101	100⅝	101	6
Mil. El. Ry. & L. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
M. L. S. & W. 1st 6s	108	108	108	1
M., S. & N. W. 4s	91½	91½	91½	8
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	61½	60½	61½	37
M., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s	93½	93¼	93½	3
Mississippi Cent. 5s	92½	90	92½	13
M., K. & E. 1st 5s	84½	83½	83½	21
M., K. & O. 1st 5s	59	59	59	1
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	73½	72⅞	73½	40½
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	43⅝	41	42⅜	57
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	39	38½	38⅝	8
M., K. & T. ext. 5s	51	51	51	6
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	50¾	48	50½	7
M., K. & T. of T. ref. 4s	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	4
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	23
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	88½	88½	88½	2
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, Gty. t. r., stamped	85	85	85	1
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	91	91	91	2
Mo. Pacific 4s	40½	40	40	7
Mo. Pacific 4s, tr. r.	40⅛	40	40⅛	3
N. Pac. 4s, tr. r., sta.	40	40	40	2
Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	75	75	75	1
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	10
Montana Power 5s	97	96⅞	97	37
Morris & Essex 3½s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	10
Nat. R. & Sta. 5s	97½	97½	97½	168
Nat. Tube 5s	101⅝	101	101	43
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	104½	104	104½	5
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114⅝	114	114⅝	1371½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	83	82⅝	82⅝	58
N. Y. C. gn. 3½s, r.	82½	82½	82½	6
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	95½	94⅝	94⅝	188
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92⅝	92½	92⅜	152
N.Y.C., M. C. col. 3½s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	10
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	77⅝	77	77⅛	16
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s, reg	76	76	76	2
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s, r.	86	86	86	4
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Sr. A.	88¾	88⅝	88½	80
N.Y.G. & St. L. 1st 4s	94½	94½	94½	24
N.Y.C. & St. L. deb. 4s	93½	93½	93½	10
N. Y. Con. R. 4½s	69½	69½	69½	24
N.Y.G., E. L. H. & P. 5s	105	105¼	105¼	6
N.Y.G., E. L. H. & P. 4s	87	86¾	86¾	68
N. Y. L. & W. cn. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
N.Y.L.E. & W. Coal 6s	102	102	102	1
N.Y.L.E. & W.D. & L. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	4
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	115	114½	115	22
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	72	72	72	6
N. Y., O. & W. rf. 4s	83⅜	83	83½	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	77	76¼	76½	35
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	62	60½	60⅝	312
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	90½	90⅜	90⅜	220
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s	78¼	78	78¼	4
Niagara Falls Power 1st 5s	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝	2
Norf. & So. ref. 5s, Series A	80	80	80	2
Norf. & W. div. 4s	91	90⅝	91	5
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	17½
Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	27
Norf. & W. cnv. 4½s	124	119¾	123⅝	161
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	123⅞	119¼	123⅞	30
Nor. Pacific 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	83
Nor. Pacific 3s	66¾	66	66⅛	1205½
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	102½	102⅜	102⅜	2
Ont. Pow. s. f. 5s	95	95	95	7
Ore. Sh. Line 6s	108¾	106⅜	106⅜	1
Ore. R. R. & N. cn. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	21
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	72
Ore.-Wash. R. R. & N. 4s	80½	80½	80½	30
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	95½	95	95½	6
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	88
Penn. 4s, 1948	99	99	99	13
Penn. consol. 4½s	105¾	105½	105½	81
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102½	102	102½	4
Penn. gu. 4½s, tm. cs.	102½	102	102½	128
Peo. Gas, C., ref. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Peo. Gas, C., con. 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	69¾	68	68½	6
Phila. Co. cnv. 5s, '22	92	92	92	7
P., C. C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	102½	102½	102¼	7
P., C. C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	102⅝	102½	102⅝	7
Portland Ry. 5s	94	94	94	1
Poca. Cons. coll. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	2
Public Service 5s	90½	90	90½	7
Ry. St. Spr. Le. T. 5s	100	100	100	1
Reading gen. 4s	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	93
Rep. Iron & S. 5s, '40	99	99¾	99¾	73
Roch. & D. deb. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Rio G. & W. 1st

American Brass
Amer. Light & Traction
Babcock & Wilcox
E. W. Bliss
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 18, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,888,193	37,784,262
Same period a year ago	1,077,928	12,715,708

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	90.78	86.45	91.87	88.49
Same period a year ago	61.80	60.87	64.68	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	142	132¼	142	+ 1½	1,100
26½	Jan. 7	17¾	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines††	23½	20¾	21	— 1	15,800
10¾	Jan. 7	8¾	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.††	10	9¾	10		1,250
33¾	Mar. 14	25½	Mar. 3	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	33½	30¾	31½	+ 1¼	43,850
83	Jan. 3	75¼	Mar. 3	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	81	79	80	+ 1	6,200
72¼	Jan. 3	65	Feb. 28	Am. Ag. Chemical	69¾	66¼	69½	+ 1½	2,350
99½	Jan. 5	96½	Feb. 7	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	97½	97½	97½	— ½	100
74	Mar. 17	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	74	69½	73	+ 4	44,100
96½	Feb. 8	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	96½	95¼	95¼	— ¼	300
108½	Jan. 28	100¼	Mar. 8	Am. Brake S. & F.			100¾		
196½	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	185	180	185	+10	300
65¾	Mar. 18	56½	Mar. 1	Am. Can	65¾	60¼	64	+ 3½	136,200
113¾	Jan. 28	109½	Feb. 15	Am. Can pf.	112¼	111	112¼	+ 2¾	2,500
78	Jan. 7	63¾	Jan. 31	Am. Car & Fdy.	76¾	69¾	72½	+ 3	59,550
116¼	Mar. 11	117	Feb. 1	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	118	117	117	— ¾	300
				Am. Cities pf.			48		100
				Am. Coal†			25		
176¾	Jan. 19	154¾	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products	166	162½	165¾	+ 3½	5,610
116½	Feb. 15	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.			115½		
115¼	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.s.c.t.p.			115½		
57¼	Jan. 17	51¼	Jan. 31	Am. Cotton Oil	56¾	53½	56	+ 2	6,400
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	102	102	102	+ 2	300
140½	Jan. 4	124¾	Mar. 14	Am. Express	128	124¾	128	+ ½	350
12	Jan. 3	9¾	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	10½	9¾	10¾	+ ¾	2,100
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	51	49¼	50¾	+ 1¼	3,900
31¼	Feb. 19	24	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	30¾	29	29	— ¾	5,000
25½	Jan. 28	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	23½	21⅝	22¾	+ ¾	7,600
43¼	Jan. 15	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	42½	40¾	42¾	+ 2¾	3,400
83¾	Mar. 14	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	83¾	72¼	79¾	+ 6¾	251,300
104	Mar. 14	99¾	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	104	102¼	103¾	+ 1½	3,550
9¾	Jan. 19	8	Mar. 4	Am. Malt Corp'n	8¾	8¼	8	— ½	800
36¼	Mar. 9	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	35¾	34½	35	— ½	700
113¾	Jan. 4	95¼	Mar. 1	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	103½	98¾	101¾	— ¼	117,900
114¾	Feb. 3	111¾	Feb. 15	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	113	112	112¾	+ ¼	1,120
94	Mar. 18	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A	94	92¼	92¾	+ ¼	859
87¾	Jan. 25	85¾	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B	87¼	87	87¼	+ ¾	200
148¾	Jan. 10	145	Mar. 11	Am. Snuff			145		
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.			106		
61¼	Jan. 4	48½	Mar. 8	Am. Steel Foundries	56¾	53	56¾	+ 3¾	4,600
116¾	Jan. 8	107¾	Mar. 8	Am. Sugar Ref.	113½	108	112¾	+ 3¼	17,400
118¾	Jan. 4	115¼	Mar. 14	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116	115¼	115¾	— ¾	1,000
68	Feb. 14	63¾	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable	67	65	67	— 1	270
129¾	Mar. 15	126¾	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	129¾	128¾	129¾	+ 1	8,007
209¾	Feb. 8	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	198¼	193	193½	— 5¾	1,950
108½	Feb. 8	105½	Feb. 28	Am. Tob. pf., new	107	106	107	+ ½	1,414
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	55¼	52½	52¾	+ ¾	18,150
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	102	98¾	99¾	+ ¼	6,180
16¼	Mar. 18	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	16¼	15	15¾	+ 4¾	4,300
91½	Mar. 17	65¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	91½	84½	88¾	+ 1¾	88,980
92¾	Feb. 14	82¾	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.	88¾	85¾	87¾	+ 1½	93,100
8	Jan. 4	4¾	Mar. 17	Assets Realization	5¼	4¾	4¾	— 1¼	500
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	71½	67	69	+ 1½	3,200
108½	Jan. 4	101¾	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104½	102¼	104	+ 1	8,520
102	Feb. 23	98¾	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101¾	100¼	100¾	— ¾	2,100
115	Jan. 3	109	Mar. 13	Atl. Coast Line	111½	109	110¾	+ ¾	900
118¾	Jan. 3	99½	Mar. 1	BALD. LOCO. WKS	114¼	106¾	112	+ 5½	180,930
109¼	Feb. 23	107½	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	109½	109	109¾	+ ¼	300
96	Jan. 4	85	Mar. 1	Balt. & Ohio	90	87¾	89¾	+ 1½	12,200
80	Jan. 15	75¼	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio pf.	78¼	76½	76½		1,350
3¾	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ⅜	4,000
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	550	488	534	+53	5,950
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf.	135	135	135	+ 3	300
				Booth Fisheries			40		
				Booth. Fish. 1st pf.			90		
88	Jan. 17	84¾	Feb. 15	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	85½	85	85¾	+ ¾	2,400
132	Jan. 14	129¼	Feb. 26	Brooklyn Union Gas			131½		
53¾	Feb. 23	50¼	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe			53¾		
99¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	96	96	96		60
14	Jan. 12	9¾	Jan. 31	Bruns. T. & RR. sec	10¼	10	10	— 1¾	800
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.			93		
				Buff., R. & P. pf.			*109¾		
87	Jan. 3	80¼	Mar. 14	Burns Bros.	83	80½	83	+ 2	800
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.			109		
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal			115		
31	Jan. 11	29½	Feb. 28	Butterick Co.			29¾		
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior††	95¾	93	93	— 2	27,400
42¾	Jan. 11	21	Mar. 7	CAL. PETROLEUM	25¾	24	25	+ 1	15,700
80¾	Jan. 3	48¾	Mar. 8	Cal. Petroleum pf.	56½	54	54¼	+ 1¼	6,500
53¾	Jan. 18	38½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern			52¾		
183¾	Jan. 3	162¾	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	169	163½	167¾	+ 3½	24,375
88¾	Jan. 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Tr. M.pf	86	85	86	+ 1	300
56¾	Jan. 15	51½	Jan. 31	Central Leather	55¾	53¾	55½	+ 1½	21,300
111½	Mar. 7	108¾	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	111	110	110¼	+ ¼	1,100
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.			290		
*140	Jan. 8	*125	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel.			*140		
95¼	Mar. 16	89½	Feb. 28	Chandler Motor	95¼	91¾	94¾	+ 2¾	8,500
66¾	Jan. 5	60¼	Jan. 31	Ches. & Ohio	65¼	61	64¾	+ 3¾	34,110
10¾	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton			8¾		
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.			20		
15¾	Jan. 3	12½	Jan. 28	Chicago Great West.	13¾	12¾	13¾	+ ¾	2,600
39¾	Jan. 4	34	Jan. 31	Chi. Great West pf.	38	36	38	+ 2¾	5,500
102¾	Jan. 3	92¼	Mar. 1	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	96¾	93¼	95¾	+ 1¾	13,100
136¼	Jan. 5	128	Feb. 16	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129¾	129	129	— ½	982
134¾	Jan. 3	125½	Mar. 1	Chi. & Northwestern	127¾	126¾	127¾	+ ¾	2,050
175	Jan. 11	174	Mar. 8	Chi. & N. W. pf.			174		
20¾	Feb. 7	15¾	Mar. 8	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18½	16½	17¾	+ ¾	14,150
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.			120		
136	Jan. 27	136	Jan. 27	Chi., St.P.,M.&O.pf.			136		
25¾	Jan. 5	22¼	Feb. 1	Chile Copper†	23¼	22¾	22¾		7,600
60	Feb. 19	51¾	Jan. 31	Chino Copper††	56¾	55	55	— ½	23,150
47¾	Jan. 11	39	Feb. 10	C., C., C. & St. L.	44	41¾	41¾	+ 1½	200
76¾	Mar. 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C. C. & St.L. pf.	76¾	75	76¾	+ 1½	300
				Cleveland & Pitts.			79¼		
				Cleve. & Pitts. spec.			*45½		
76	Jan. 17	70	Feb. 23	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	74	71	74	+ 4	2,000
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf			109		
53	Jan. 4	39¾	Mar. 1	Col. Fuel & Iron	50¾	44	47¾	+ 3½	44,150
32½	Jan. 8	26	Mar. 3	Col. & Southern	28	26¼	28	+ 2	600
55	Jan. 13	47¼	Mar. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	49¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¾	100
48	Jan. 11	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	40	40	40	— 8	100
52¾	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co.	46½	45¼	46¾	+ ¼	375
115	Jan. 4	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	110	110	110	+ 1¾	200
144¾	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	137½	134	137	+ 3½	5,950
88	Mar. 10	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	86	84	84½	+ 1½	3,800
110¾	Mar. 17	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	110¼	110	110¼	+ 2½	200
25¼	Jan. 25	19¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref.	23¾	22¼	22½	— ¼	17,600
101¾	Jan. 14	93	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	99¾	98¼	98¾	— ¾	1,100
48	Mar. 14	41	Feb. 19	Cres Carpet Co.	45	45	45	+ 4	100
50	Feb. 3	50	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.			50		
*38	Jan. 31	*38	Jan. 31	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.			*38		
99½	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	99½	85	96	+11½	429,500
119	Mar. 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	119	115	117¾	+ 3½	5,720
235	Mar. 15	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	235	208	225	+22½	3,800
109¾	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	106	105	106	+ 1¾	445
98½	Feb. 14	94¼	Mar. 16	DEERE & CO. pf.	96	94½	94¼	— ¾	200
154¼	Jan. 19	149¾	Mar. 1	Delaware & Hudson.	153	150¾	150¾	— ¾	1,800
225	Jan. 6	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	216	216	216	— 2	101
14	Jan. 3	9	Feb. 10	Denver & Rio Gr.			9		
24	Jan. 3	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	17	16	17	+ ¾	200
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	133	132½	133	+ ¾	335
4⅝	Mar. 6	4¼	Mar. 3	Detroit Edison rts.	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼	1,033
				Detroit & Mackinac.			*70		
88½	Feb. 18	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	87½	87¼	87½	— ⅜	200
108	Jan. 15	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	104	104	104	— 1	160
50¾	Feb. 5	41¾	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	49¾	46¾	48¾	+ ¾	44,700
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines††	25¾	24	25	+ ¼	1,800
6	Jan. 11	5	Jan. 26	Dul., S. S. & Atl.			5		
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.			10		
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.			*30		
				Du Pont Powder pf.			100		
				EASTMAN KODAK			*605		
66	Jan. 4	60¼	Jan. 31	Elec. Storage Bat.			63¼		
43⅜	Jan. 3	35	Jan. 31	Erie	38½	36¼	37¾	+ ⅜	63,850
58¼	Jan. 3	50¼	Jan. 31	Erie 1st pf.	54	51¾	53¾	+ 1½	9,800
54½	Jan. 3	43	Mar. 3	Erie 2d pf.	46	44¾	45		1,000
				Erie & Pitts.			*62½		
35	Jan. 7	28	Mar. 7	FED. MIN. & SM.	29	29	29	— 2	100
57½	Jan. 7	50½	Feb. 29	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	53¾	53	53½	+ ⅛	1,100
350	Mar. 18	295	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL.	350	310	350	+40	1,048
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf.	116	113½	115¾	+ ⅛	200
178½	Jan. 17	165	Mar. 1	General Electric	173½	168¾	169½	+ 2	8,950
495	Jan. 4	485	Mar. 1	General Motors	485	464	485	+15½	900
116¾	Jan. 3	110¾	Feb. 4	General Motors pf.	114	118	114	+ 1½	700
77¼	Mar. 16	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	77¼	72	75	+ 2½	92,200
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	116¾	116½	116¾	+ ¾	800
99	Feb. 10	85	Jan. 13	Granby Consol.	92¼	91	91	— 1	1,500
127¼	Jan. 4	119½	Jan. 31	Great Northern pf.	123½	120¾	122¼	+ 1¼	4,900
50¾	Jan. 3	39¼	Mar. 1	G.N.Ctfs.for ore prop.	47¾	44	46¼	+ 2¾	45,710
53¾	Mar. 9	44	Mar. 2	Greene-Cananea††	51	48	48¾	— 2¾	18,800
24½	Jan. 3	20¾	Mar. 1	Guggenheim Expl'n†	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ¾	4,000
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.			96		
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.			100		
180	Mar. 17	180	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co.	180	180	180	— 5	100
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf			119		
				Hocking Valley			112		
182	Mar. 2	126¾	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	131½	131½	131½		50
109¼	Jan. 8	101	Mar. 2	ILLINOIS CENT.	104¾	102	103¾	+ ¼	1,300
				Ingersoll-Rand			200		
49¼	Mar. 16	43	Jan. 31	Insp. Con. Copp.	48¼	46½	48	+ 1⅝	118,970
20¾	Jan. 5	17	Feb. 15	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.			18		
80¾	Jan. 24	80¾	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.			80¾		
21¾	Jan. 3	15¾	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.sh.	17½	16¾	16¾	— ¾	5,300
77¼	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	73½	72¼	72¾	— 1½	2,100
29¾	Jan. 5	19	Mar. 13	Int. Agricultural	20¾	19	20¼	+ 1¼	2,000
74	Jan. 5	56¾	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural pf.	62	59¼	60½	+ 1¼	3,810
112¾	Feb. 1	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	110½	108¾	109¾		200
119¼	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.			114		
78	Jan. 6	68¾	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n.			69¾		
109	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 18	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.			107		
28¾	Jan. 18	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	18	16½	17¾	+ ⅜	22,200
85¼	Jan. 17	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	74½	69	72¾	+ 3¾	114,000
56¾	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	49½	46¾	48	+ 1½	88,140
111¾	Feb. 23	109½	Jan 15	Int.Nickel pf.v.t.cfs.	110	110	110	— ¼	150
12¾	Jan. 4	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	12	10¾	11¾	+ 1½	8,880
50¾	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	49¼	46	49¾	+ 4¾	5,800
				Iowa Central			6¾		
				Iowa Central pf.			18		
78	Mar. 11	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	78	71	73	+ 1½	900
109¼	Mar. 6	106	Mar. 9	Jewel Tea pf.	109¼	106	109¾	+ 3¼	1,475
62	Mar. 17	61	Mar. 16	K. C., FT. S. & M.pf	62	61	61	— 5	300
32¼	Jan. 4	24½	Feb. 28	Kan. City Southern	27½	25	26¾	+ 1½	9,600
64¾	Jan. 8	60	Feb. 17	Kan. City South. pf.	62	61¾	61¾	+ 1½	200
85	Mar. 17	84¾	Feb. 9	Kayser (J.) & Co.	85	84¾	85	+ ¾	210
112¾	Jan. 10	111½	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.			111¾		
75	Mar. 18	69¾	Mar. 9	Kelly Spring Tire†	75	72¼	74¾	+ 2	19,100
97¼	Mar. 14	97	Mar. 18	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	97½	97	97		200
57¾	Mar. 8	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper	57¾	56¼	56¾	+ ¾	161,750
4½	Mar. 16	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	4½	3	4¼	+ 1	500
130	Feb. 3	128½	Mar. 2	Kings Co. E. L. & P	130	129½	130	+ ½	440
86	Jan. 6	72¾	Mar. 1	LACK. STEEL CO.	83¾	77¼	81¼	+ 4¼	62,200
107¾	Feb. 9	104½	Jan. 28	Lackede Gas	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¾	120
16½	Jan. 3	12	Jan. 28	Lake Erie & West.			14		
41	Jan. 3	35	Feb. 2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	36¼	36¼	36½		100

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
55	Feb. 19	48¼	Mar. 1	Lee Rubber Tire	52	50¾	51	+ ¼	6,600
83	Jan. 4	74¼	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	80¾	77	78½	+ ¾	12,500
265	Jan. 4	249¾	Mar. 8	Liggett & Myers	263¾	251	251	— 4	350
122	Mar. 3	119	Jan. 12	Liggett & Myers pf.	120¾	120¼	120¾	— 1¾	100
22¾	Jan. 19	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	22	21	22	+ 1½	400
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit			15		
91¾	Jan. 13	73	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	82	78	78	— 4½	800
55	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.			50		
196¾	Mar. 1	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	198	190	189	+ 1	710
120	Mar. 3	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	120	120	120	+ 1	100
130¾	Jan. 18	121¾	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	128	123¾	126	+ 3	700
91	Feb. 10	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	79	79	79	— ¼	100
68	Mar. 4	60½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.			68		
				Manhattan Beach			3		
131¾	Jan. 28	129½	Feb. 15	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	132¾	129¾	129¾	— ½	100
60	Jan. 5	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.			55		
109	Jan. 18	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf			109		
75¾	Jan. 3	57¼	Mar. 8	Maxwell Motors	66¾	60	64	+ 4	28,700
83	Jan. 3	82	Mar. 1	Max. Motors 1st pf.	86¾	84	85½	+ 1	3,000
57	Jan. 3	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	49½	45	47	+ 1½	4,500
62	Jan. 4	50¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	50¾	50¼	50½	+ 6¼	100
105	Feb. 14	102¾	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.			105		
129¾	Jan. 3	98¾	Mar. 1	Mexican Petroleum	114¾	99¼	113	+ 8	192,200
105¾	Jan. 3	93	Mar. 1	Mex. Petroleum pf.	102¾	99	102¼	— ½	800
39	Jan. 3	33½	Mar. 1	Miami Copper††	37¾	36	36¼	+ ¾	18,000
130	Jan. 3	125	Jan. 22	Michigan Central			127		
15¾	Jan. 4	4	Mar. 1	Minn. & St. Louis	4¾	4¼	4¾	— ½	560
38½	Jan. 6	15	Mar. 17	Minn. & St. L. pf.	15	15	15	— ½	100
125	Jan. 3	119	Mar. 4	Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M.			119		
137	Jan. 3	135	Jan. 13	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf.			135		
75¼	Jan. 3	75	Jan. 3	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.hl.			75		
7¾	Jan. 13	5⅞	Mar. 8	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	5	4¼	4⅝		1,900
16¾	Jan. 4	10½	Mar. 10	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	11½	10¾	10¾	— ½	200
6¾	Jan. 14	4	Jan. 3	Missouri Pacific	5¾	5	5	— ¼	400
6½	Jan. 4	3	Jan. 31	Mo. Pac. tr. ctfs.	5¼	4¾	5	+ ¼	7,208
98	Mar. 7	98	Mar. 7	Moline Plow 1st pf.			98		
78¾	Jan. 5	68¼	Mar. 1	Montana Power	77	76	76	— ¼	1,000
114¾	Feb. 23	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf.			111¾		
				Mont. Ward & Co.pf			112		
81¼	Feb. 4	81¼	Feb. 17	Morris & Essex†			81½		
136	Mar. 8

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E. W. Bliss

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Gulf States Steel

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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500 Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. Com.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Federal Sugar Com.
25 Franklin Insurance
25 Yale & Towne Manufacturing
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 N. Y. State Railways Com.
25 Niagara Insurance
25 Scovill Manufacturing
25 Victor Talking Machine

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Bronx National Bank
25 Bankers Trust
50 Continental Insurance
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 N. Y. State Railways Com.
25 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
100 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. ‡And interest. §Including extra dividend. ¶Sells flat. †Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend: Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 18, 1916: Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$3,500,000	..	..	.....	21	23
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	76	79
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	136	137
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	13,555,141	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	388	393
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	112	115
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	64	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,110,800	1½	Q	Jan 3, 16	86	87
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	45	47
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	75	78
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8¼
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	55	57
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	82	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	92	95
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,327,000	2½	S	J. & D.	64	69
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	843,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Bing. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '51	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	90
B'f'C.1st Lg. '52	2,074,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	82	87
Cal. R. & P.	2,900,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	85
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	85	86½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,083,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106½	107½
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,177,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s,	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,604,400	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 5s, '99	1,760,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
Cities Serv.	14,715,380	½	..	July 1, 14	135	138
Do pf.	26,198,425	½	M	Mar 1, 16	80	81
C. L. M. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	..
Cl. R. 1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	F	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	27½	28¼
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,16	99	101
Con. 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
C. R. G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	85	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	61	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	85	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
C. G. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	15,366,000	2½	S	J. & D.	88½	89
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	70½	71½
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102⅝
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s, '36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	105
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99½
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	98
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	72	76
El. B. & S. pf.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	100	103
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,800	..	..	.....	79	82
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	94
Ev. G. & E. L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	96½
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '22	207,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	46	50
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	99
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,695,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
G. W'r. Pow. deb. 6s	4,500,000	..	S	M. & N.	97	98½
Do 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	105
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102¼	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '43, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	63
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '40	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75¾	76
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,899	..	..	.....	24	26
Do pf.	9,807,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	55	57
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	95
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
K. C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	70
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '25	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	98
K.C. Met. S.R. cn. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	100
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '23	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101¼	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '30	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '31	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	326,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	A. & O.	96	97½
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	872,500	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	88	91
Munk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1½	Q	Mar 15,16	87	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	72	75
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	85
N. Jersey Ry. 1st rf. 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79¼
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	84	88
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	18
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	60	62
Do pf.	8,380,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	52½	53¼
N. Y. P. Tr. 5s, '32	2,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	94
N. Y. West'r. LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	81½	82½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	98
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 16	95¼	97½
Do 1st 5s, '43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	52
Do db. 6s, '21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	98½	95¼
O. E. Ry. 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99¼
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	20	98
Pac. G. & E.	32,196,900	..	..	Apr 15,15	62½	30
Old pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	91½	63
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	92¼	93
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	100
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30	8,522,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95½
P. G. El. 5s, '35	7,925,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104½	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	71	74
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
Roch., Syr. & E. R. 5s, '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	60	63
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	87
St. Jo. (Mo) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '23	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scran. E. 5s, '37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	104
Scrn. Ry. ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,389,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend: Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 18, 1916: Bid.	Asked.
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st 5s, '40	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	90½	92
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	104	105½
Do con. 5s, '39	12,393,000	1½	S	J. & J.	96½	99
S.W.P. & L. pf.	1,585,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	98	100
So. Pwr. 5s, '30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102½
Spfd. (O.) L., H. & P. 5s, '20	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '35	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91½	93
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	38¼	39
Do pr. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,16	$32	$32½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	85
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88½
Syrd. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '52	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	12¾	13½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	50	53
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. El. L. & P. (Bal.) 4½s, '29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92¾	93¾
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	13,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	.....	51	53
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	74	76
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	19	20½
Do 6s, 1922	16,609,000	..	..	M. & S.	96	97
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	83	88
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 16	81	82
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	82
W. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	84	90
Western Pwr.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	17½	18½
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	61	62
Wheeling Tr. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 at	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$42	$44
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	96½

*Also 2% in common stock. †Also 2½% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	471,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Do deb. 5s, '30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '30	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,400,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	132	134
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	97½	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10¼	11
Do 1st 6s, '16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	..
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. G. & C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 16	94	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,663,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	530,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	99
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	76	77
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106½	107½
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	103½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo. pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 25,16	80	81
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,493,788	1	Q	Feb 15,16	41	43
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,763	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	49½	51
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	269	272
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,15	87	89
Do pf.	3,000,000	1	Q	Jan 1, 16	85	89
Am. Dist. Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	2	Q	Jan 29,16	68	72
Am. Graph's.	2,627,790	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	117	120
Do pf.	2,179,040	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	127	130
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	2	Q	Mar 10,16	243	248
Bab. & Wilf.	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	125	128½
Bliss, E.W. Co	1,500,000	11¼	Q	Dec 24,15	385	400
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Dec 24,15	75	83
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,16	111	113
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,16	105	107
Bush. Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	95	105
Cal. Fruit	3,404,300	1	Q	Dec 31,15	300	330
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	102	110
Celluloid	5,625,000	$3¼	Q	Dec 31,15	180	182
Childs	3,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 10,16	61	66
Do pf.	2,499,900	1½	Q	Mar 10,16	94	98
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Dec 31,15	845	865
D.L.&W. Coal	6,560,700	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	300	310
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1	Q	Feb 15,16	120	122
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	92	95
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	30½	32½
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	69¾	70
L.V. Coal ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	75	80
Lima Loco C 6s, 1952	2,600,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	97
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3¾
Merg. Lino.	12,799,800	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	163	166
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	..
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	4	S	Feb 10,16	295	298
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	63	63¼
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	91	94
Pierce Oil	10,500,000	..	..	.....	15¾	16
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1½	..	Oct 1, 14	74	77
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	40	42
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	11	Q	Dec 31,15	145	155
Do 6s cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,15	102	104
Saf. C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 16	104	108
Singer Mfg.	160,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 16	222	225
Sulz. & S. pf.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 3, 16	98	100
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 10,16	106	107¼
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101¾
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2200	2325

*Ex div. ‡Also 11¼% extra. §Incl. 2% extra. ¶Incl. 3½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 10% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	15½	16
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 15,16	660	670
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,15	290	300
Buck, P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 15,16	101	103
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10	Q	Mar 18,16	740	750
Colonial Oil	250,000	$	..	.....	160	180
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	..	Mar 16,16	325	330
Crescent P. L.	3,000,000	15c	Q	Mar 15,16	42	45
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	5	A	Dec 15,15	60	65
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	215	220
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	151	154
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	135	140
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	15	..	Jan 15,16	184	186
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb 15,16	105	107
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Mar 15,16	18	20
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,16	195	200
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$6	S	Jan 3, 16	102	105
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	6b	Q	Mar 20,16	238	240
Pral. O. & G.	18,000,000	$3	..	Jan 31,16	425	430
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	$5	..	Jan 31,16	234	236
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 20,15	290	300
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Mar 1, 16	207	212
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Dec 31,15	363	367
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Dec 31,15	110	115
St. Oil (Cal.)	40,722,400	2.50	Q	Mar 15,16	254	256
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Feb 20,16	548	552
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Feb 29,16	480	470
St. Oil (K.)	3,000,000	5e	Q	Jan 1, 16	355	360
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,15	355	365
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Mar 15,16	523	528
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Mar 15,16	213	215
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 16	535	545
Swan. & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	135	140
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Sep 25,15	82	84
Vacuum Oil	10,000,000	5h	A	May 15,15	224	227
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 31,14	42	48

b—Including 4¾c extra. e—Including 1% extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	115	120
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Dec 15,16	325	375
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	150	165
McA. & F. pf	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
P., R.-A. T.	1,309,400	4	Q	Mar 2, 16	215	225
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	480	500
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	121	123

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend: Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 18, 1916: Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	535	542
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	206	210
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*	..	Jan 3, 16	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 16	410	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	150	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	615	625
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	201	204
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 15	120	127
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 16	395	405

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 18, 1916:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	890,062	129,253	163,668
Tuesday	1,098,115	170,966	253,615
Wednesday	900,190	120,962	211,617
Thursday	975,635	219,886	144,732
Friday	703,694	284,370	322,074
Saturday	314,407	172,595	147,577
Total week	4,888,198	1,077,928	1,243,293
Year to date	37,784,262	12,715,703	20,515,146

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$2,478,000	$1,817,500	$2,488,000
Tuesday	2,703,500	1,916,500	2,466,500
Wednesday	3,236,500	1,922,000	2,791,500
Thursday	3,371,500	2,138,000	2,862,000
Friday	3,152,500	2,198,500	2,531,000
Saturday	1,624,000	1,235,500	1,372,000
Total week	$17,067,000	$11,218,000	$14,531,000
Year to date	242,423,000	138,233,500	201,994,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.	Mar. 18, '16.	Mar. 20, '15.	Differences
R. R. and miscel.	4,888,191	1,077,913	+ 3,810,278
Banks	2	15	— 13

BONDS.			
R. R. and miscel.	$12,853,500	$10,718,000	+$2,237,500
Government	4,024,000	90,000	+ 3,934,000
State	3,000	65,000	— 62,000
City	86,500	345,000	— 260,500
Total all	$17,067,000	$11,218,000	+$5,849,000

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

Warning

Certain persons, using the telephone and supposedly representing this firm, have in the last few days entered into transactions with certain dealers in unlisted securities. The transactions in question have not only entailed loss to innocent parties but have put the undersigned in a most embarrassing position. This will serve to warn unsuspecting brokers and dealers of an evil that calls for concerted action. To any one who can produce evidence resulting in discovery of the person or persons who unwarrantedly used our name in connection with a transaction in Gulf States Steel, first preferred stock, on Friday, 17th instant, we will offer a reward of five hundred dollars.

Didrichsen & Co.,
34 Pine St., New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
United Drug Company, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the United Drug Company, Inc., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the company, 344 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 27th day of March, 1916, at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

1. To vote upon a proposition that the United Drug Company, Inc., be forthwith dissolved, in accordance with the provisions of Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

2. To act upon a proposition to sell the assets of the United Drug Company, Inc., to a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, and to take in payment therefor in whole or in part the stock of such corporation and distribute said stock among the stockholders of this corporation, in proportion to their interest therein, in accordance with Section 221 sub-division 4 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

3. To take any and all other action that may properly come before such meeting.

Dated, New York, March 3, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LOUIS K. LIGGETT,
President.

DANIEL J. COTTER
Assistant Secretary.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.

2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by this Company of the properties of the Beaverton & Willsburg Railroad Company, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company.

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 6, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 6, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated, January 3, 1916.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, 176 Remsen Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on Monday, the 27th day of March, 1916, at 11:00 o'clock in the morning, and that the annual election of directors of said company and of three inspectors of election to serve for the succeeding year will be held at the same place on the same day between the hours of 11:00 and 12:00 in the morning.

For the purpose of the annual meeting, by resolution of the Board of Directors, no transfer of stock will be made on the books of the company from the close of business on March 23rd, 1916, to the close of business on March 27th, 1916.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

Brooklyn, February 25th, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the EMPIRE BAKERY CO. will be held at Room No. 1,601, of No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 20th day of March, 1916, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Transfer books of common stock will close March 15th, 1916, at 3 P. M., and will reopen March 21st, 1916, at 10 A. M.

Dated March 3rd, 1916.

JOSEPH P. SLENSBY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TENTH & TWENTY-third Street Ferry Co., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, April 4th, 1916, at 10 A. M. The transfer books will close on March 22nd, 1916, at 3 P. M., and open on April 5th, 1916, at 10 A. M.

LEWIS A. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CHARLES A. BORNE COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 85 and 87 Wooster Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, the 13th day of April, 1916, at 3 P. M.

JAMES F. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Lehigh Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., has been adjourned to March 25, 1916, to be held at office of company, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at 2 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

Sulzberger & Sons Company

Preferred Stock Dividend.

The Board of Directors of Sulzberger & Sons Company have declared a quarterly dividend of One and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on its preferred stock, payable April 1, 1916, to the preferred stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, March 21, 1916. Checks will be mailed. The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, April 1, 1916.

Dated, New York, March 14, 1916.

WILLIAM C. BUETHE, Asst Treasurer.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company.

A quarterly dividend, No. 80, of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) for the quarter ending April 1, 1916, has been declared by the Board of Directors of your company, payable April 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23d.

The transfer books will be closed from March 24th to March 31st, inclusive.

J. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.

Common Stock Dividend

New York, March 14, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. from the current earnings for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1915, payable March 31, 1916, to stockholders of record March 24, 1916.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.

Preferred Stock Dividend

New York, March 14, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. from the current earnings for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1915, payable March 31, 1916, to stockholders of record March 24, 1916.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

OTTO EISENLOHR & BROS., INC.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Corporation, payable April 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 24, 1916.

H. DIETSCH, Treasurer.

THE WHITE MOTOR COMPANY

Cleveland, Ohio, March 17, 1916.

A dividend of One and three-quarters per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid April 3, 1916, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 25, 1916.

OTTO MILLER, Secretary.

BETHLEHEM STEEL EARNED $24,821,408

1915 Report Shows $175,432,895 In Orders on Hand, an Increase of $128,919,706.

ARMOR PLATE SITUATION

Company's $7,000,000 Armor Plant Will Be Useless If Government Does Its Own Manufacturing.

The annual report of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for 1915—the first full year of the war—will be issued tomorrow. An advance summary of the chief feature of the report shows that the total net earnings from operations of the corporation and its subsidiary companies, after deducting expenditures for ordinary and extraordinary repairs and maintenance (approximately $4,891,000) amounted to $24,821,408.25, as compared with $9,649,667.71 in 1914.

From these earnings were deducted interest on bonds and notes of subsidiary companies, amounting to $2,842,596.10, leaving $22,478,812.15. The following appropriations were made: Provision for extinguishment of mining investments, amortization of patents, &c., $838,999.54; provision for depreciation of other properties and accruing renewals, $4,877,000, a total of $4,715,999.54, leaving as net income for the year $17,762,812.61, as compared with $5,590,020.18 for 1914.

The orders on hand on Dec. 31, 1915, amounted to $175,432,895.19, against $46,513,189.95 on the corresponding date in 1914.

The average number of employes in the company's plants in the United States in 1915 was 22,064, against 15,586 in 1914. Wages paid in 1915 amounted to $21,800,864.19, against $14,812,948.78 in 1914.

C. M. Schwab, Chairman of the board, and E. G. Grace, President of the corporation, make, in the report, the following general remarks to stockholders:

"At the beginning of the year 1915 the steel business of the United States was much depressed, due to some extent to the European war. This condition was rapidly changed, however, by the very large orders for steel products placed in this country by the various European Governments and by an increased demand for domestic consumption. This combined foreign and domestic demand has created an unusual condition in the steel industry, and today there exists an actual shortage of steel-making capacity in this country. These conditions, coupled with the difficulty of obtaining certain raw materials and an increase in the price of labor, have resulted in a rapid increase in the price of steel products.

Was Ready for the Demand.

"The financial statements submitted with this report reflect the generally prosperous condition of the steel industry during the major portion of last year. As is well known, your corporation has had, for many years, well-developed organizations and plants for the manufacture of ordnance and munitions of war. The resulting ability to meet and supply the extraordinary demand for such products accounts in large degree for the increase in earnings over the previous year.

"In view of the earnings of the last year, dividends were declared of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock and 30 per cent. on the common stock of your corporation, payable in quarterly instalments during 1916.

"With the recent extraordinary market for all classes of steel products and for ships the various plants of your corporation enter the year 1916 with all departments, with one exception, running at full capacity.

"That exception is the armor-plate department. Bethlehem Steel Company has practically completed deliveries to the Government on all pending armor contracts. Contracts for the current year have not been awarded.

"Your attention is called to the fact that a bill is pending in Congress and has, with the support of the Secretary of the Navy, been recommended for passage by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, providing for the building by the Government, at an expense of $11,000,000 of an armor plant with a capacity of 20,000 tons a year.

"This capacity provides for more than double what have been the average actual requirements of the United States for armor over the last twenty years, and if such a bill is passed the value of existing armor plants in this country will be virtually destroyed. Bethlehem Steel Company has more than $7,000,000 now invested in its plant, devoted to this use, and useless for any other purpose.

Urged Defeat of Measure.

"Recognising that though the interests of your property should be carefully conserved by your officers, on a matter of this kind, your corporation also has an important obligation to the nation of which it is a citizen, your officers have appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and urged the defeat of the pending measure. As it is frankly declared that the sole purpose of the proposed enterprise is that the Government may secure its armor at a lower price, your officers have submitted the following proposition to the Federal Government:

"We will agree to permit any well-known firm of chartered public accountants to inventory our plant and make careful estimates of the cost of manufacture; with that data in hand we will meet with the Secretary of the Navy and agree to manufacture armor at a price which will be entirely satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy as being quite as low as the price at which the Government could possibly manufacture armor on its own account, after taking into account all proper charges. As a concrete working basis for such negotiations, Bethlehem Steel Company has offered to manufacture one-third of the armor plate required for the contemplated five-year naval program, (estimated at approximately 120,000 tons,) for a price of $395 per ton for side armor, as compared with the price of $425 per ton now obtaining.

"It may be added that while all other steel prices have greatly increased, the foregoing figure at which we now offer to make armor for the United States is not only a lower price than has been paid by the Government for more than ten years, but it is also a substantially lower price than is paid for armor by Japan, Austria, Germany, France, or England.

Co-operated With Government.

"Bethlehem Steel Company entered upon the manufacture of armor plate at the request of the United States Government. It has during all these years co-operated with the Government to the end that the United States should have the benefit of the highest development of the art.

"Altogether aside from the financial

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing coal, forage and straw and gasoline (three months' and a year's supply) and wood, mineral oil, beef and mutton, required in Eastern Department during year commencing July 1, 1916, will be received here until 11 A. M., April 19, 1916. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL, MINERAL OIL, and Kindling Wood.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., April 18, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing coal, mineral oil, and kindling wood during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1916. Further information on application.

MUST ASSIST TO REBUILD EUROPE

The Large Amount of Reconstruction Work Necessary After the War Is Ended.

AMERICAN AID IS NEEDED

Commercial Attache Baldwin Shows the Kind of Supplies That Will Be Required.

Renewed attention is called by Commercial Attaché A. H. Baldwin, writing from London, to the opportunities that will be offered in Europe to American manufacturers and producers after the war is ended. He says:

"Manufacturers in Europe already look forward to the immediate and urgent need for a large amount of reconstruction work that will arise at the close of the present conflict in these regions where war's ruthlessness has laid low towns and industrial plants and destroyed bridges, railroads, and equipment of every kind. It is certain that the desire will be to rehabilitate devastated areas as soon as possible, and many British, French, and Belgian firms are already making careful plans for the future, organizing their forces and gathering information about probable needs in order that no time may be lost in taking advantage of the trade opportunities that are sure to exist then.

"The extent of these opportunities will be so great that European manufacturers will be unable to take care of them all. It is therefore important that American firms should begin their preparations early and take the necessary measures to handle the trade that will be offered to the United States. Many competent observers in Europe believe that the war will end, when it does end, with great abruptness. The result will be that practically without warning, the vast amount of industrial activity now directed to the preparation of war supplies will suddenly stop and a very embarrassing period of readjustment follow. Difficulty will almost surely be encountered in the reorganization of labor and in the change to new forms of manufacture. Hundreds of plants will be affected, and time will be required in these industries for rearrangements before the necessary work of repairing losses by war destruction can begin.

"Manufacturers and exporters in the United States can be ready for this situation at the close of the war if they will begin now a careful study of probable requirements and establish, as soon as conditions permit, the necessary connections and agencies abroad. The moment the necessity for purchasing in the United States is over, many buyers not only in Europe but in other markets—in South America, Australia, and the Orient—will turn to their pre-war sources of supply, and American exporters can expect to hold only a portion of the foreign trade which they now enjoy. It is probable that prices will also promptly fall. In fact it is to be noted that much of the exceptional increase in the total value of exports from the United States has been due to higher prices rather than to a larger volume of business. Shipping will probably again be available in sufficient amounts and exporters who are ready and equipped with a knowledge of the goods for which there will be an emergency demand in Europe, and who have suitable connections established, will profit by their foresight.

"The range which these emergency demands will cover will be wide. It will include all varieties of building material, especially those adapted to quick construction; railroad equipment, electrical equipment, sanitary supplies, furniture, machinery, clothing, implements, and tools, &c. A study of the character of the industries in the devastated districts in books of reference readily available to the commercial inquirer will indicate the character of the machinery and other supplies needed. Mining and smelting industries may be in need of much new equipment; textile and iron and steel manufacturers will certainly be in a similar plight.

"Firms desiring to share in supplying these prospective demands can now find agents in London and Paris and other distributing centres. Furthermore, expositions such as the Reconstruction Exposition, to be held in Paris in May, June, and July of this year, and the fair and market, to be held in Agricultural Hall, London, from March 14 to 24, (which will contain many displays of American products represented by British agents,) and other similar exhibitions that will doubtless be held will afford an admirable opportunity for the extension of agency relations.

"There is another phase of the subject that should be kept in mind—the fact that liberal credits will be required by purchasers whose affairs have been demoralized by the war. This will require great care in the selection of trustworthy agencies which can be relied upon to protect the interests of the American exporter."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 13	$1.05⅝	$1.06¼	$1.07⅝	$1.05⅝
March 14	1.00⅞	1.08	1.08⅞	1.07
March 15	1.10⅝	1.07⅛	1.09⅛	1.06⅛
March 16	1.12	1.09⅛	1.10	1.07⅛
March 17	1.10⅝	1.08	1.08⅜	1.06⅜
March 18	1.07⅞	1.06	1.05⅞	1.04⅞
Week's range	1.12	1.06	1.10	1.04⅞

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash. High.	Cash. Low.
March 16	$1.03⅝	$1.06⅝	..	..
March 17	1.07⅛	1.05⅛	$1.13¾	..
March 18	1.05	1.04	1.08	..
Week's range	1.08⅛	1.04	1.13¾	$1.00

CORN.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 13	70⅝	75¼	71⅝	70⅜
March 14	77⅛	76⅜	77⅛	77
March 15	77⅛	76¼	77⅛	76⅛
March 16	77⅞	76⅝	78¼	77⅝
March 17	76⅜	75¼	77⅛	76½
March 18	74⅝	73⅞	76¼	75¼
Week's range	77⅛	73⅛	78¼	75¼

	Cash. High.	Cash. Low.
March 15	..	71⅞
March 16	..	73¼
March 17	..	..
March 18	..	..
Week's range	78¼	73¼

OATS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Standards. High.	Standards. Low.
March 13	44⅛	43	42⅛	42	43¼	43
March 14	45	44	43⅜	42¾	44¾	44⅛
March 15	45½	44¾	44¼	43⅝	46⅜	46
March 16	45⅝	45	44¼	43⅝	46⅜	..
March 17	45¾	44½	44¼	43⅛	46	..
March 18	44½	43⅝	42⅝	42⅛	45⅛	44½
Week's range	45⅝	43	44¼	42	46⅜	43

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 13	$11.87	$11.20	$11.45	$11.40
March 14	11.45	10.80	11.15	11.05
March 15	11.00	10.87	11.22	11.12
March 16	11.05	10.92	11.33	11.20
March 17	11.20	11.05	11.47	11.30
March 18	11.25	11.17	11.52	11.42
Week's range	11.37	10.80	11.63	11.05

RIBS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 13	$12.45	$12.20	$12.65	$12.87
March 14	12.27	12.07	12.57	12.30
March 15	12.12	12.02	12.35	12.22
March 16	12.17	11.92	12.37	12.15
March 17	11.95	11.85	12.22	12.05
March 18	11.85	11.75	12.15	12.00
Week's range	12.45	11.85	12.65	11.87

PORK.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 13	$23.40	$22.95	$23.20	$22.85
March 14	23.30	23.02	23.05	22.70
March 15	23.00	22.75	22.77	22.50
March 16	23.50	22.82	23.02	22.70
March 17	22.97	22.62	22.80	22.40
March 18	22.80	22.65	22.45	22.32
Week's range	23.50	22.62	23.20	22.32

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Mar. 13	11.65	11.58	11.95	11.87	12.16	11.86
Mar. 14	11.83	11.71	12.04	11.88	12.23	12.06
Mar. 15	11.90	11.70	12.08	11.88	12.26	12.07
Mar. 16	11.89	11.68	12.04	11.82	12.24	12.10
Mar. 17	11.88	11.76	12.00	11.89	12.18	12.07
Mar. 18	11.88	11.88	11.98	11.89	12.16	12.07
W'k's r'n	11.90	11.86	12.08	11.87	12.26	11.86

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Mar. 13	12.29	12.00	12.45	12.20	12.51	12.23
Mar. 14	12.39	12.28	12.54	12.33	12.60	12.45
Mar. 15	12.37	12.19	12.53	12.36	12.64	12.44
Mar. 16	12.35	12.22	12.50	12.38	12.65	12.44
Mar. 17	12.30	12.18	12.45	12.35	12.50	12.40
Mar. 18	12.28	12.28	12.43	12.39	12.48	12.41
W'k's r'n	12.39	12.00	12.54	12.20	12.64	12.23

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Sales.				
400	Alaska G. M.	22½	23¾	21
3,580	Allis.-Chalm. pf.	31	33¾	31
40	Allis. Ch. pf.	79⅞	80⅞	80¼
50	Am. Ag. Ch.	68	68	68
1,680	Am. B. Sug.	69½	74¼	69½
21,240	Am. Can.	80¼	85½	80¾
5,900	Am. C. & F.	74½	75¾	69¾
90	Am. Cot. Oil	54½	56⅞	54½
120	Am.H.& L.pf.	50½	50½	50¼
170	Am. Ice Sec.	30	30¾	29½
120	Am. Linseed.	22	22⅞	22
40	Am. Lin. pf.	41	41	41
88,865	Am. Locom.	73¼	83⅜	72⅜
24,790	Am. S. & R.	100⅛	108⅜	98⅜
130	Am. Sug. Ref.	100	112⅝	109
155	Am. Woolen.	54⅜	55	53⅛
1,580	Am. Zinc.	86½	91⅛	85½
15,870	Ami. Cop.	89¾	93	85¾
230	A.,T. & S. F.	104⅜	104	104⅜
16,340	Baldwin Loco.	107⅜	114⅜	108⅜
670	Balt. & Ohio.	87⅞	90	87¾
10	Balt. & O. pf.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
160	Batopilas M.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
70	Beth'm S. Cp.	85½	85½	85½
980	B. & S. Cop.	95	96¼	93
1,050	Cal. Petrol.	23⅜	28	23⅜
50	Cal. Pet. pf.	54½	54½	54½
550	Can. Pacific.	169¾	169¾	168
1,845	Cent. L. Co.	58	63⅜	63¼
2,800	Ches. & O.	63½	63⅝	61¼
460	C.,M. & St.P.	94	96¼	94
1,220	C., R. I. & P.	17¼	18⅝	16⅞
90	Chile Copper.	22¾	22	22¾
680	Chino Copper.	55½	56¾	55
6,170	Col. F. & I.	44⅝	50⅜	44
40	Corn Prod.	13½	13⅝	13⅝
430	Corn P. Ref.	22⅝	23½	22⅝
112,390	Crucible Steel	85	90½	85
2,270	Distill. Secur.	47¾	49¾	46⅝
50	Dome Mines.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜
5,200	Erie.	37	38¾	36⅞
60	Erie 1st pf.	55⅝	54	53⅞
30	Gen. Electric.	169⅝	169⅝	169⅝
1,240	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	71⅞	76⅞	71⅞
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	123¼	123¼	123¼
8,960	Gt. Nor. Ore Ctfs.	47⅜	44¾	46⅝
100	Greene Can.	49⅞	50⅜	49⅞
4,810	Insp. Copper.	46⅝	49¼	46⅜
190	Intern. Cons.	16⅜	17¼	16⅜
870	Inter. M. M.	16⅝	17¼	16⅛
5,990	I. M. M. pf.	69¼	74¼	68
100	Intern. Nickel	48⅜	49	46⅝
160	Intern. Paper	11	12¼	11
175	Kan. C. So.	28⅜	27⅜	28⅜
200	Kelly-Sp. T.	72⅝	80	75
8,250	Kennecott.	24½	27⅝	24½
1,180	Lack. Steel.	77⅜	83½	77⅜
40	Lee Tire.	51¼	51⅜	51¼
820	Lehigh Val.	77⅜	80¼	77⅜
900	Maxwell Mot.	59⅜	66⅜	59⅜
42,190	Mex. Petrol.	106⅜	114⅜	106⅜
330	Miami Con.	36⅜	37¼	36⅜
20	Mo. Pacific.	5¼	5¼	5¼
80	Mo. Pac. ctfs.	8⅜	8⅞	8⅜
150	Nat. En. & S.	28¼	28¼	28¼
90	National Lead	67⅜	69¼	67⅜
72	Nev. Con. Co.	16	16¼	15⅞
1,920	N. Y. Central.	104¼	106¼	104¼
250	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	64⅞	68	64⅞
100	N.Y., O. & W.	28¼	29⅜	28¼
178	Norf. & Wn.	121⅜	124⅜	121⅜
80	Pacific Mail.	25¼	28	25¼
140	Penn. R. R.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
110	Pitts. Coal.	29¼	29¼	29⅜
270	Pres. Stl. Car.	55⅝	57¾	55
410	Ry. Stl. Spg.	40⅜	44⅜	40⅜
590	Ray Con. Cop.	24	24½	23¾
21,600	Reading.	89⅜	92¾	89⅜
1,700	Rep. I. & S.	62	71⅜	62
60	Sears, A.L. pf.	86⅜	86⅜	85¼
120	Shattuck-Ariz.	38⅜	38⅜	37¾
50	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. Co.	57¼	58⅜	57¼
920	So. Pacific.	98¼	100¾	98¼
20	So. Railway.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
6,100	Studebaker Co.	128⅜	135⅝	128⅜
900	Tenn. Copper.	54¼	58⅜	54¼
90	Third Avenue.	61⅜	62	61⅜
90	U. Bag & P.	80	84	80
90	U. B. & P. pf.	80½	82¾	80½
2,230	Union Pacific.	132	135	132
530	United Fruit.	144¾	148¾	144¾
120	U. Rys. Inv.	16	16⅜	15¾
100	U. R. Inv. pf.	80⅞	81⅞	80½
78	U.S.C.I.P.&F.	24¾	27¾	24¾
545	U. S. Ind. Al.	154¾	158¾	152⅝
1,020	U. S. Rubber.	51⅜	54⅜	51¼
97,850	U. S. Steel.	88⅜	97¼	83⅜
1,050	Utah Copper.	82⅞	84¼	82⅜
40	Va.-Car. Ch.	44¼	47¼	44¼
10	Wabash pf. A	42¾	42¾	42¾
120	Wabash pf. B	27¾	27¾	27¾
80	West. Md.	30¾	31¼	28¾
10	W. U. Tel.	91	91¼	91
21,570	Wes. E. & M.	64⅜	71⅝	64¼
496,297				

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair; warmer; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Mon.; colder in w. Tues. fair; warmer; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Ga.—Fair Mon.; colder in s. Tues. fair; warmer in w.; gentle to moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly s. and s. w. over n. w.

Ala.—Cloudy Mon.; colder in cent. Tues. fair; warm; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

Miss.—Cloudy; probably rain and slightly colder in s. Tues. cloudy and warmer; moderate s. winds on the coast.

Tenn.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.

Ky.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy; probably rain; warmer in s.

Ohio—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy and warmer; probably rain by night; moderate n. and n. w. winds, becoming s. and fresh Tues.

Ind.—Cloudy and warmer Mon. Tues. probably rain.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Mon. Tues. rain or snow; winds becoming s. e. and fresh Mon. at night.

Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. snow or rain.

La., Okla., East and West Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Unsettled and warmer Mon.; probably rain. Tues. unsettled.

Mo.—Unsettled and warmer Mon.; probably rain. Tues. cloudy.

Wis.—Rain or snow and slightly warmer Mon. Tues. probably unsettled.

Minn.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; probably snow or rain Mon.

Iowa—Unsettled Mon., with rain and warmer in s. and cen. Tues. probably unsettled.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Mon. and probably Tues.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. probably unsettled; moderate temperature.

Neb. and Kan.—Cloudy Mon.; Tues. probably unsettled; continued mild temperature.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Mon	234,462	46,455	121,900	$408,500
Tues	166,585	59,540	258,205	417,000
Wed	174,547	67,812	249,300	144,000
Thurs	240,979	82,962	247,965	258,000
Fri	306,941	82,818	286,795	1,146,000
Sat	157,726	46,067	156,035	164,000
	1,272,141	904,690	1,320,201	$2,554,500

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
72,150	*Astra R., w.i.	24½	21½	23⅝	+ ⅝
5,100	Ajax Rubber.	71⅝	70¾	71	+ ⅝
1,930	Am.-Brit. Mfg.	25	23	25	+ 2
195	Am. Int. Corp.	20¼	20	20	..
4,208	A., G. & W.	33⅝	30½	32½	+ 1⅝
3,620	A.,G.&W.I. pf.	50	48¾	49½	+ ¼
180	Balt. Tube.	120	120	120	..
50	Balt. Tube pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
400	Bay State Gas.	⅝	½	½	..
150	Can. Marconi.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
22,100	Can. Nat. Gas.	2¾	2	2⅛	— ⅛
3,150	*Car. L. & P.	5¾	5½	5¾	— ⅛
873	Carbon Steel.	80	76	80	..
3,207	Carwen Steel.	10¼	8	10¼	+ 1¼
13,150	*Chevrolet M.	167	148	162	+ 16
4,250	Corp. E. & E.	5¼	5	5¼	..
220	*Crocker Wh.	105½	103	103½	..
240,250	*Cuba Cane.	71⅝	56¼	65⅝	+ 12⅜
20,528	C. C. S. pf.	102	98	100	..
844	Curtis Aerop.	52	47	49⅝	+ 1½
10,800	Driggs-Seab'y.	134	133	145	+ 6
200	Electric P. pf.	87½	87½	87½

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means, versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 423, P. O. Bldg.

Motion calendar:
Best Elec Co<Sundh.
Loew's<Gay Bank.
Pesky Runs<
Tidewater Co<Globe.
US<Kramed.
Same<Horn.
Frankfort<Prym.
Oriental Tissue Co<
De Jonge.
Re Kehoe.
Brown<Fletcher.
General calendar:
Van Kannel Revolving Door Co<Straus.
Metal Process Co<
Remington-Martin.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 234, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bankruptcy discharges:
Samuel S Phoebus,
Steve Stoyan,
Jacob P Adler,
NY Holdg & Const Co
Abraham Fisher,
Ria L Phoebus,
Mollie Becher,
Gordon & Dilworth,
Henry Glassman,
Max Fellerman,
Raymond Kriegsman,
Samuel Adler,
Adelbert Ballen,
I & L Rosenzweig.
Trade objections:
Geo P Hammond,
Isaac J Cohn,
Giovanni Savarese,
Adjourned cases:
Charles Meyer,
Henry A Heald,
Isidor Geller,
Clinton S Martin,
Gabriel Brewer,
Morris Karp.
Motions:
Fay Stout & Bros,
Morris Edelman,
204th St Corp,
Isaac Hauss,
Abraham P Puristein,
I & J Guzy,
David Kessler,
Farmingham Hat Co,
Alex Feuereisen,

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Courtroom 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

N Y Trust Co<Inter Marc Marine Co,
Shipman<Martinelli,
Ritz Cycle Car Co<
Driggs-Seabury,
Hamer<N Y Rys.
Prevot<Geo Borgfeldt & Co.
Rice & Adams<Levy Dairy Co.
Star Co<Nonpareil Feature Co.
Laynar Co<Pullastic,
Nat Metal S & S Co<
Horovitz.
Prince<Hartman,
Friedley-Voshardt Co<
Reliance Metal S.
Hess<Guarantee P I & Elec P Co.
Miller Rubber Co<
Behrend.
Johnston<Stewart,
Hogg<Maxwell,
Mead Morrison Mfg Co<C W Hunt Co.
Seed Filter & Mfg Co<
Un Filter & Nov Co

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Maxey<Met Life Ins.
Ward Lumber Co<
Seaburn SS Line,
Zelante<N Y Dock Co.
Descalzi<Van Dyk &
Lindsay.
Knudson<Grinberg,
Vietor<Ogus, R & O.
Douglas<Hecht.
W S Rockwell Co<
Naumburg.
Derner Bros Co<
Shoninger Bros.
Middletown & Unionville RR<NY, S & W
Prairie Oil & Gas Co<
Globe & R Fire.
Becca<Thos Wilson Sons & Co.
Bachmann<Mass Mutual Life Ins Co.
US<Barrett.
Kearney<N Y, N H & H R R.
H M Bacon & Co<
Weller.
Fountain El Fl Box Corp<W R Ostrander
Fresco<Subando.
Webber<W Va Pulp & Paper Co.
Tucker<J L Prescott.
Jackson<Picksley.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
US<Corn Products Refining Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323 P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty day calendar.
NY Cent RR<Steam Tug Washington.
D L & W RR<Ferry-boat Rochester.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy, Re 26th Ward Live Poultry Assoc.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
People<F J Fowler.
Ridgley<Aetna L Ins.
Ashley<Erie RR.
Barnes et al<Midland RR Terminal, (2.)
Barrett<Schaefer, Jr., & Co.
Derrick<Wallace.
Bigus<Leh & W Coal.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
De Lisle<De Lisle.
Altheimer<Riebe & Co
Prince<Behal.
Hudson Nav<Dalley (2.),
Vandevegde<Dewever.
Welsh<Empire Trust.
Wackerow<Wackerow.
Equit Life Assur Soc<
Simpson Ritty Co.
O'Neill<Kratmeyer &
Newberger.
Herman<CNY.
Moritz<Cocheu.
O'Keefe<Moore Chem.
CNY<Port Richmond, &c, Co.
Meinhard<Heidelberg.
Papa<Rini.
Politz<NY Cent RR.
Bohm<Un Book Office
Frohman Amuse Corp<Blinkharn.
Green<Green.
O'Keefe<Moore Chem.
Bobbs-Merrill Co<Universal Film Mfg.
Dittrich<Schwartz.
Farquhar<Farquhar.
People ex rel Faulner<Tucker.
Latner<Labee.
Palmer<Kamen.
Hartigan<Draper.
Zinsser<Schmitt & S.
Weinrib<Cohn.
CNY<Burke Imp Co.
Fajans<38 W 59 St.
Lurie<Cohn.
Evans<Colonial M P.
Moriarty<Wisconsin Seating Co.
Bell<Adler.
Mosuritis<Makarevich.
Geller<Jaffe.
Hymes Bros<Bruenne.
Engel<Moynahan.
Van Braa<Bradley Cont Co.
Marsheimer<NYC Rys
Weiser<Tucker.
NY Co-op Bldg &c Assn<Mullins.
Herz<Gottlin.
Caro<Brachfeld.
Seamens Bk for Sav<Leonard.
Morris<Brandeis.
Glochert<Hochert.
Industrial Sav Bk & Co<Mot Truck (2.)
Re Lamar.
Lieu<Sullivan.
Stern<Bielefeld & S.
Re Perlman.
Greif Eng &c Co<
Scourent Mfg Co.
Re Neumann.
Kaze<Gilbert Kitting Re Weil.
Bank for Sav<Althouse.
Haempfer & Sons<
Mendelson.
Gidon<Hill.
Golden Shoe Inc<Logan Buffet.
Cody<Preuss.
Elsworth<Elsworth.
De Courval<Skolsky.
Siegel<Sackheim.
Barnhard<Wolff.
Jarmann<Roubert.
Pulman Paint & Doc<Heitmer.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, Motions:
Sheldon<Leevin.
Leevin<Sheldon.
Re Dexter, (442 E 80th St.)
Davis<Isman.
Ressler<Ressler.
Re Yanos Av.<
Hyman<Seaman Paper Co.
Hardesty<McCauley.
Leman<Leman.
McTier<McTier.
Yeo<Yeo.
Bray<Bray.
Maldonado & Co<US Fid & Guar Co.
Demurrers:
Schley<Coler.
Fitch Pub Co<Levy.
Preferred causes:
Keck<Staehe.
Valentine<Valentine.
Reilly<Davis.
Cowen<Gruber.
Frank<Margolin.
General calendar:
Blanch<Cicerala.
Klein<Beekman.
Beckmann<Jung.
Levy<Woods.
McElroy<Floral Pk Cemetery Co.
McGloat<same.
Wahn<Wahn.
Mad Real Prop, &c, Co<Werner.
Clark<Coler.
Miller<Boericke.
Kaufmann<Heilman-Cohan & Co, Inc.
De Rosa<Zarella.
J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Buchmiller<Buchmiller, (3.)
Mills<Mills.
Jacobs<Selwyn & Co.
Lee<Lee.
Olney<West.
Altschul<Ludwig.
Feigel<Feigel.
Disken & Son<Disken.

PART IV.—(January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.
Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore.
Adjourned to March 24.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari case—Jones<Purdy.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Grieme<Grove Hill Realty Co.
Bent<Post.
Ureles<Rothenberg.
Baedo<Holmes.
Nat'l Watch Co<Amdier.
Wechselblatt<Practical Fur Shop.
Bauer<Hunt.
A Prince & Son<Patrick.
Mascahlades<Manca.
Kramer<Kramer.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Jaron<Man & Queens Traction Corp.
Alpert<Man & Queens, &c, Co.
Rosskowski<Stowe Const Co.
Edelman<Markel.
Bressler<Nassau Elec RR.
Leventhal<230 5 Av Corp.
Weinhut<Pabst Brew.
Guenther<The Ridgway Co.
Hatzler<42 St Ry.
A Tully<Raab.
The Thum<same.
Barnes<Bacon.
H Creighton<Star Co.
Same<Comm'l Adv Agency.
Maloney<Rodgers & Austin Golding.
Guchiardi<Erie RR.
Longiaru<Brown.
Mayer<C E Hoff Co.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Fay<Sun P & P Co.
Silberweig<Hentzl.
Daly<R R.
Rosheim<Knick Ice.
Magee<Fish.
Shelley<same.
Guarino<Reedy Elev.
Yecchini<Nupperman.
Collins<Nassau RR.
Ortelero<Dougherty.
L Rusanak<Feinberg.
D Rusanak<same.
Fay<NY Herald Co.
Same<Burnett Lawrence.
Matuss<Watertown L.
Karpf<Wendel.
Norwalk Bros<Endler.
Leshne<Weingold.
Schoenberg<CNY.
Koholinsky<NY Rys.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Panish<Binney.
Collins<CNY.
Kharas<Baron G Collier, Inc.
Bannische<CNY.
Stoddard<same.
Ivone<same.
Jacoby<Yankee Waist
Shapiro<Goldman.
Allen<Wells Fargo Co
Miller<Wendt & Co.
Wilton<N Y Edison.
Tatanis<Vlasto.
Same<Atlantis, a corp.
Cooney<Cooney.
Fay<NY Stamts-Z (2.)
Creighton<Barron.
Bookowski<Astna Amus Corp.
Reno<Ball.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
De Kliduchevsky<Bennett.
Reed<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Golinsky<Feust.
Demmitz<B H RR.
La Rosa<same.
Mirsky<same.
Perrara<Buna.
Fiedler<C I, & B RR.
Kaufman<5 Av Coach.
Campbell<Graziadei.
Grauer<F & L Bldg.
Levonik<O'Rourke Eng. &c, Co.
Harris<Harris.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Sulmonetti<Maillard.
Rosenberg<Reiss.
Kasloff<Union Ry.
Bassett<Sunbr Shipping & For Co.
Dockweiler<Am Piano.
Draughte<same.
Bachus<L I RR.
Kirby<Am Transfer.
Maher<Salvat'n Army.
Schneiderman<Warhait Pub Co.
Silverman<Ward.
Liebowitz<NY Rys.
Schweid<Wood.
Trad<L I RR.
Grady<Shaffer.
Hubner<Morgan.
J Zakaly<Mason Seaman Transp Co.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Halpern<Funk.
De Fazio<Bammis.
Platkin<Kupperschmidt.
Bofferding<Maye-Smith.
Lillian<Klarman.
Weigant<Keap Const.
Smith<Perry.
Schiff<Weil.
Yager<Raphael.
Larson<Henry Steers.
O'Rourke<Oceanic Steam Navigation.
Goldberg<Sondheimer.
Gedak<Kluge.
Hirschman<Kalfus.
McCain<De Winter & Co.
Aarons<Hogan.
Fexon<Hotel Shelburne.
De Gisli<Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line.
Stein<Buttenwieser.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Dunn<Ward.
Haertlet<Linch.
Kanzer<Ossman.
Behrman<Tuna.
Murray<Leo Schneider Co.
Finnegan<Jacobs.
Kostrye<Barbers' Sanitating Co.
Binder<N Y Coms RR.
Fallon<Erie RR.
Brownbert<Whitridge.
Israel<Bickelhaupt, McQuillen<Birch.
Slaviz<N Y C & H R R RR.
Lamo<Hartwell.
Hogan<Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
Daft<Met Opera Co.
Heiman<Kiddle.
Levengston<Beer.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lounsbury<Dochterman Van, &c, Co.
Rottenberg<J I & B.
Yohalem<CNY.
Hess<Werner.
Mullins<Butler.
Lenihan<B H RR.
Blond<CNY.
Stoddard<Wise.
Flansraich<CNY (2).
Cunningham<Dulany, Tuil & Spitzel.
Wicks<McKenna.
Bowden<N Y Rys.
Muscovich<CNY.
Chambers<N Y Rys.
Heasion<Sherwin-Williams Co.
Staunson<Rodgers.
Lord Electric Co<Barbey Asph Pav.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Peter<5th Av Coach.
Sherman<Barrett.
McDonough<Mowry.
H I Foley<3d Av RR.
J Foley<same.
Lydon<Bowers.
Rand<Public Bank of N Y City.
Rappaport<424 St Ry.
Messerek<N Y Rys.
Ryan<Rogers.
Pasquarello<Kennedy Const Co.
Duncan<Inter Cons, Inc.
Molnerney<Belt Line.
G Thysellus<N Y Rys (2).
Sangster<same.
Jones<same.
Murray<same.
Dwyer<same.
Case on.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lyster<Penn Steel Co.
Baldwin<Am Finance Sec Co.
Georgana<Butters.
Frankel<Hamburg-Amer Line.
Seku<Cons Gas Co of N Y.
Lefkowitz<Wm Lustgarten & Co.
Bader<Wiesar (2.)
Valore<NYC Int Ry.
Amatucci<Linch.
McNamee<Borland (2)
De Martin<Carruba.
Tuminaro<Williams.
Burger<Michel Brew Co (2.)
Brown<Hass (2.)
Cussack<McMullen.
Snare & Triest.
Schwartz<Thiel Det Service Co.
Smeraldi<Mistretta.

PART XIII.—Epperson.
Bruno<Corona Provision Co.
Freiman<Weil.
Podrowsky<Green.
Hoffman<Weill.
Chapin<Taylor.
Spiceman<M Groh's Sons.
Mogelof<Ruppert.
Keneely<Halpern (2.)
Low<Spitzner.
Bernstein<Columbia O K Ice Cream.
Druss<B Q C & S RR.
Rosenberg<Bkn H RR.
Silverman<B Q C & S RR.
Zeplin<Werner.
Majesky<NY Tel Co.
Kovass<Black, Kleiman<Gorden.

PART XIV.—Donnelly.
Nierenberg<Gen Acct, &c, Corp.
Ragona<Escobena.
Hayes<Welling Co.
Vernon<Woodward.
Gourd<Healy.
Talbot<Lawrence Bros
Jabaile<Taylor, (2.)
20th St Garage<Moore.
Thuis<Schaefer.
Strysower<Block.
Straus<Shanley.
Hecht & Campe<Kohn
CNY<Schiessel.
Bailey<Duane.
Snare & Triest<same.
Barclay<Barclay.
Gilsey<Starrett.
Fitz Hugh-Luther Co<Coen.
Walcott<Fid & Cas Co
PART XV.—Recess.

PART XVI.—Davis, R. L. J.—At 10:15 A. M.—(Held in Appellate Term room.)
McCue<Davidson.
Same<McKnight.
Barnes<Taylor.
State Bk<Aachen & N Fire Ins Co.
Berger<Ederer.
Johnston Heating Co<Bd of Education.
Payton, Jr, Co<Miller.
Dartmouth Mfg Corp<
Phillips & Jones Co.
J Lakes Sons, Inc<
Forest Box & L Co.
Same<Cohen.
Tracy<Phipps.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co.
Ill Surety Co<Heinze.
Sweeney<Bankers Sur.
Murray<CNY.
Muller<Isler.
Ehrlich<Kamboiz.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Murphy<CNY.
Mir<D Well Sons Lith
Lasster<Lasster.
East Asph Pav<CNY.
Thompson-Starrett Co<Federal Huber Co.
Wilson<Illinois Surety
Fay<Robt Graves Co.
Sutter<Century Bank.
Johnson Heating Co<same.
Mulcahy<Boyd.
Harris<Lawrence.
Veeck<Berger.
Marquette<L Ial RR.
Frank Brewery<Gottehrer.
Atterbury Motor Car<
Attb'y Com Tr et al.
Hanauer<S Friedman.
Same<H Friedman.
Levinson Mfg Co<Silverman.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Schweinler<Earl.
Newhouse<Crown Mills.
McManus<Crandall.
Pac Motor Car Exch<Bwy & 53 St Co.
Cragin<Berkeley.
Hallock<Satterfield.
Outer<Van Norwally.
Stadler<Steinberg.
Mack<Field.
Guilietti<Siegrist.
Brady<Taylor.
Koven<Campbell.
Smith<Montgomery.
NY Cent RR<CNY.
Blackburne<Tailer.
Central Brew Co<Campbell.
Williams<Saladino.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Edmund L Dickas,
Ann Wright.
Wills for probate:
Johanna N Teschow,
Hilda Kahn.
John W Butler.
Frank J Zilovsky.
Asmus D Adolphson.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Case on—Jane E Barney.
Louis Cabel.
Abraham Cohan.
Peter Caffrey.
Scott B Shepherd.
Frederick Hartenstein.
H H F Fischer.
Theresa J Radford.
Joannette L Gilder.
Henry Glass.
Lillie Hasin.
Mary W Burrows.
Hollis J Higgins.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Radin<Weinstein.
Fred'k Stearns Co<Gratta.
Feldman<Tass.
Radetsky<Fisher.
Goldblum<Rosenwasser.
Haberman<Talsite Ogame Co.
Walsh<NY Rys.
McCarthy<Stein.
Miller<Mason Seaman Transp Co.
Noble<Haff.
Hopp<H S Horton & Co.
Olsen<Brandt.
Sacks<Sacks.
Stapleton<Landau.
Weil<Newman.
Lafadura<White Hoist & Mach Co.
Zimmerman<Stern.
Berju<Mally Co of NY.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Posner<I R T.
Greenberg<Stein.
Craig<Miller.
Fine<Weil.
Glickfield<D, L & W
Levin<Kaw.
Pilczuk<Ocean S S Co
Friedman<Brandt.
Katz<Keyes.
Hammer<Ind Lamp, &c, Co.
Andrews<Int R T Co.
Baron<Lott.
Cohen<Stern.
Romanek<Harris.
Cohen<538 West 50th St Co.
Philippstein<Reagan.
Brodsky<Prog Cleaners & Dyers.
Vitale<D Rys.
Clapler<Bean Bite Co.
Hawkins<Butler.
Diaczun<Mankowitz(3)
Novick<Starer.
Williams<Smith.
Smith<Gomers & Haggerty.
Christopher<Penn RR.
Ruggieri<Micwell Co.
Slottosky<N Y Rys.
Gorey<Cruse, (2.)
Herzog<Cohen.
Beaver<same.
Biscayll<Norton Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
McKetrick<Moran.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Kuft<Willis.
Rothberg<Herrman.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Oertel<Jackson.
Brisiman<Krohnberg.
Schwartz<Pisits.
Willner<Gerard.
Beck<Danaher.
McDonald<Willis.
Union Comm'l Paper Co<Graff.
Silman<Clontin.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finnelly, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Finch, J.—Compris<Compris—George C. Holt, Mayer & Goldschieb—James F. Albright, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.<McClure Co.—M. Linn Bruce.

The reference printed yesterday in the case re Cosgrove should have read: Giegerich, J.—Re Cosgrove, (Bronx Boulevard)—Lawrence S. Greenbaum.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Jacob Rosenzaki<Isidor L. Berkowits—James A. Foley, Franklin Sav. Bk.<Charles Stuart—Howard C. Dickinson, Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen<Edward Lynn—Arthur N. Giegerich, Trustees of the Church of the Holy Innocents<Blake & Williams—Reginald Roome. Neil C. Culhem<Marguerite Booker—George A. Lewis.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Re Englert.
Re Oppenheimer F Co.
Frank<Connelly.
Re Heb Orphan Asy.
Levy<NY Rys Co.
Prentice<Meeks, (2.)
Shahan<Lamb.
Scaletta<Scaletta.
Skahan<Lamb.
Re Morgenbesser.
Koehm<Koehm.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Lucchini<Beckman.
Day calendar:
Fleck<Mahoney.
Block<Kreiger.
Schroder<Cerbida.
Rosenbaum<Schwartz.
Heitenreich<Sheridan.
Kotlowsky<Issar.
Singh<Winton M Car.
Markowitz<Gompers.
Feden<Silber.
Hughes<CNY.
Baldi<Fiar Bldg Corp.
Topal<Dortman.
Richards<Schwartz.
Ill Surety Co<Fetzer.
Highest number reached in regular order, 582.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.
Pagano<Union Rwy.
Aho<Cauldewell-Wingate.
Rowan<Block.
Sebel<Paul.
Epstein<Ebling Brew.
Cook<Mason Hangar Co, Inc, (2.)
Rand<Roth.
Burke<Higgins.
Same<Higgins & Stanton Con Co.
Strangis<Angiulio.
Fenton<NY Ry, (2.)
Tomashefsky<Astoria R, L & P Co.
Syrick<Kaczen.
Oster<H & C Con.
Recello<NY Cent RR.
Bopp<Kops.
Monno<King Trans.
Glazier<Mellicker.
Taggart<NY Rys Co.
Carlson<Union Ry (2.)
Turner<Hud & M Ry.
Paulson<So Blvd Ry.
Highest number reached in regular order, 539.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.
Wills for probate:
Mary A O'Hara,
Garret Sybil Teresa Miley.
Peter Losefsky,
James E Brown,
Caleb P Marsh,
Mary Noble.
Motions:
Martin Caffisch.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Re Englert.
Re Oppenheimer F Co.
Frank<Connelly.
Re Heb Orphan Asy.
Levy<NY Rys Co.
Prentice<Meeks, (2.)
Shahan<Lamb.
Scaletta<Scaletta.
Skahan<Lamb.
Re Morgenbesser.
Koehm<Koehm.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Lucchini<Beckman.
Day calendar:
Fleck<Mahoney.
Block<Kreiger.
Schroder<Cerbida.
Rosenbaum<Schwartz.
Heitenreich<Sheridan.
Kotlowsky<Issar.
Singh<Winton M Car.
Markowitz<Gompers.
Feden<Silber.
Hughes<CNY.
Baldi<Fiar Bldg Corp.
Topal<Dortman.
Richards<Schwartz.
Ill Surety Co<Fetzer.
Highest number reached in regular order, 582.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.
Pagano<Union Rwy.
Aho<Cauldewell-Wingate.
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Fenton<NY Ry, (2.)
Tomashefsky<Astoria R, L & P Co.
Syrick<Kaczen.
Oster<H & C Con.
Recello<NY Cent RR.
Bopp<Kops.
Monno<King Trans.
Glazier<Mellicker.
Taggart<NY Rys Co.
Carlson<Union Ry (2.)
Turner<Hud & M Ry.
Paulson<So Blvd Ry.
Highest number reached in regular order, 539.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.
Wills for probate:
Mary A O'Hara,
Garret Sybil Teresa Miley.
Peter Losefsky,
James E Brown,
Caleb P Marsh,
Mary Noble.
Motions:
Martin Caffisch.

Isabella June,
Augusta J Simberlund
Mary E Johnson.
Accounting:
Max Geringer.
Guardianships:
James W Fletcher,
Harry E Read,
Francis J Fletcher,
Paul Nelson.

TRIALS—Jaycox, J.
Muncott<CNY.
McElroy<Christgas.
Frank<Frank.
Anatnopolous<Anatnopolus.
Waltos<Staverly Rity.
Glaser<Burns.
Tenement House Dept<84 Van Sinderen Av.
Cammack<Cammack.
Behnken<Behnkes.
Ford<Ford.
People's Trust Co<Hawley.
Gray<Rosendorf.
Fischer<Fischer.
Scheitel<Scheitel.
Stone<Stone.

Mary Ladden,
T Leonard Hoover.
Frank Peterson,
Rudolph Lenz.
Administration of:
Fannie Freedman,
Henry Wolf.
Accounting of:
Hannah Harper,
Agnes McNamee,
Leon Fain,
Clarence Fleet,
John Maguire,
Charles Street,
J Frank Dunham,
Ann M Lattner.
Stein<Wellbrock.
David Kutner.
Estates of:
Catherine Callahan,
George Doughty,
James H Lane.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Roy, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Gans<Horiwits.
O'Connell<McEvoy.
Hinden<Jobbin et al.
Ganley<B H RR.
Tomezuski<same.
Linker<B, Q Co & Sth RR.
Lovettman<B H RR.
O'Dare<same.
The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Myers<Pres, Village of Cushing.
Davidco<Crawford.
People<Osborne.
Winans<Winans.
Martens<Passone.
Doellinger<Doellinger.
Malin<Wenman.
Becker<Lindner.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4063.

Lindsay<Cordes.
Koenka<Allen.
O'Keefe<Johansen.
McNulty<Van Riper.
Juirlando<Silverstein.
Kaufman<B H RR.
Feldman<same.
Visco<Post.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Roy, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Gans<Horiwits.
O'Connell<McEvoy.
Hinden<Jobbin et al.
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Lindsay<Cordes.
Koenka<Allen.
O'Keefe<Johansen.
McNulty<Van Riper.
Juirlando<Silverstein.
Kaufman<B H RR.
Feldman<same.
Visco<Post.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Butler<Franklin et al.
Morano<NY Telephone
Renson<May.
Cosel<Reid.
Ralph<Vettel.
McCarthy, an infant<Shepbard et al.
Mechanics Bk<CNY.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Finkelstein<CNY.
Rose<Keene.
Pivac<Bklyn H RR.
Faughnan, an infant<Degnon Cont'g.
Brinsky<B, Q C & S RR.
McFall<Vohlidka et al.
Carney<NY & Q C RR.
Stumpf<Bklyn H RR.
O'Connor<Bradley Co & NY Rys Co.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 810.

Lane<N Y C & H R RR.
Duffy<West Elec RR.
Rose<Sofarelli.
Perus<Guiffra.
Borup<von Kokeritz.
O'Brien<Stern Bros.
Sundstrom<Port Chester Baking Co.
Williams<West St Ry.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—FELIX MARCOTTE and others, Plaintiffs, against REALTY HOLDING COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of January, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain plot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 31st Street 165 feet 3 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 31st Street with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue part of the distance through the centre of a party wall 66 feet; thence westerly parallel with West 31st Street 40 feet and 3 inches to a point 105 feet east of Seventh Avenue under a line drawn at right angles thereto; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue 64 feet 7½ inches; thence easterly along a line parallel with West 32d Street and 65 feet 10½ inches southerly therefrom 60 feet to a point 165 feet east of Seventh Avenue; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue 66 feet 10½ inches to a point on the southerly side of West 32d Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 32d Street 27 feet and 2 inches; thence southerly in a diagonal line 136 feet and 6 inches to a point on the northerly side of 31st Street 231 feet 1½ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 31st Street and the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; thence westerly along the northerly side of 31st Street 65 feet 10¾ inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being known as Numbers 149, 151, and 153 West 31st Street and Numbers 158 and 160 West 32d Street, subject to encroachments, projections, and variations of buildings, fences, and lines more fully set forth as an accurate survey of same may show, and also to such, if any, rights and easements as exist in favor of any railroad now operated or authorized to be operated under or through said streets, or either of them."

Dated New York, March 1st, 1916.

JAMES DUNNE, Referee.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 2 Rector Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Numbers are 149, 151, and 153 West 31st St. and 158 and 160 West 32d Street, New York City, N. Y.:

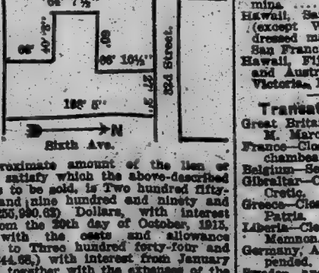

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is two hundred fifty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety and 62-100 ($255,990.62) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1915, together with the costs and allowance amounting to three hundred forty-four and 66-100 ($344.66) with interest from January 20th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $6,000.87 and interest.

Dated New York, March 1st, 1916.

JAMES DUNNE, Referee.

Garner<Smith.
Fiske<Int R T.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3,762.

Mentnah Realty Corp<Green<Hieke et al.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Benhard Bruch,
William H Warta,
Mary Callahan,
William Todd,
Isaac Doerpler,
Catherine O'Rourke,
Elizabeth Owens,
Frank Smith,
Ellen Arnold,
Thomas Everitt,
James McCarthy,
Seymour J Gaudineer,
Richard Young, Jr,
Maria Murray,
Augustus T Hasenbergh,
Cecelia Markhofer,
Bridget McAneseny,
Joseph French,
Edward Ryan,
Bridget McMullen,

Cameron<Bronxwood Realty Co.

Zucker<Union Ry.
Schneider<Grossman.
Gallon<Carvel Co.
Buno<Blvd Ry.
Partin<Kaufman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1751.

PART I.—Special Term—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Millbrook Co<City of New Rochelle.
Payne<Cort.
Kappus<Schulte.
Pressel<West County Brewing Co.
Edwards<Scarsdale Real Estate Co.
Re Mamie Naughton.
McGee<Healey.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Baumgartner<Baumgartner.
Davidson<Houghton.
Levine<Knetz.
Hubbell Hardwood Floor Co<Carroll.
Smith<NY, West & Bost Ry Co (2).

City of Yonkers<Yonkers E L & P Co.
Barsch<Weber.
Untermeyer<City of Yonkers.
Matthiessen<Garefano.
Beatie<Mt Vernon Sub. Land Co (2).
CNY<City of Yonkers.
Fish<Morrison.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Myers<Pres, Village of Cushing.
Davidco<Crawford.
People<Osborne.
Winans<Winans.
Martens<Passone.
Doellinger<Doellinger.
Malin<Wenman.
Becker<Lindner.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4063.

Baumgartner<Baumgartner.
Davidson<Houghton.
Levine<Knetz.
Hubbell Hardwood Floor Co<Carroll.
Smith<NY, West & Bost Ry Co (2).

Lindsay<Cordes.
Koenka<Allen.
O'Keefe<Johansen.
McNulty<Van Riper.
Juirlando<Silverstein.
Kaufman<B H RR.
Feldman<same.
Visco<Post.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Butler<Franklin et al.
Morano<NY Telephone
Renson<May.
Cosel<Reid.
Ralph<Vettel.
McCarthy, an infant<Shepbard et al.
Mechanics Bk<CNY.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Finkelstein<CNY.
Rose<Keene.
Pivac<Bklyn H RR.
Faughnan, an infant<Degnon Cont'g.
Brinsky<B, Q C & S RR.
McFall<Vohlidka et al.
Carney<NY & Q C RR.
Stumpf<Bklyn H RR.
O'Connor<Bradley Co & NY Rys Co.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 810.

Lane<N Y C & H R RR.
Duffy<West Elec RR.
Rose<Sofarelli.
Perus<Guiffra.
Borup<von Kokeritz.
O'Brien<Stern Bros.
Sundstrom<Port Chester Baking Co.
Williams<West St Ry.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—FELIX MARCOTTE and others, Plaintiffs, against REALTY HOLDING COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of January, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public au

WASHINGTON, March 19.—There are no disturbances of consequence tonight except over the Canadian Northwest and on the North Pacific Coast. There were some light snows in the Lake region, New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania. In the upper Lake and west Lake region and the Ohio Valley fair and warmer weather Monday will be followed by rain, possibly snow in upper Michigan Tuesday. In the east lower Lake region, the Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday, with higher temperatures Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic, moderate to fresh northwest; South Atlantic, moderate variable; East Gulf, moderate south and southwest.

FORECAST TODAY AND TOMORROW.

Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Eastern New York, and New England—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair; slightly warmer.

Western New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably rain by night.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1916.		1913.	1916.
8 A. M.	37	23	4 P. M.	50	37
6 A. M.	34	22	6 P. M.	43	31
9 A. M.	39	28	9 P. M.	41	29
12 M.	46	29	11 P. M.	39	29

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 22; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 21 degrees at 2:30 A. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:01—3,628-3,628 3 Av.; L. Lesser.....		$2,000
12:08—730 Av.; not given.....		None
12:13—39 Clinton St.; not given.....		Slight
1:20—227 E. 121 St.; S. Siskosa.....		Not given
10:00—249 Centre St.; A. Dewes.....		Slight
11:18—402-407 Broome St.; J. & B. T. Meyer.....		Slight
P.M.		
12:15—215 E. 100 St.; Solomon Glass...		Slight
12:13—280 E. 50 St.; Abr. Rice.....		Slight
1:15—Front of Pier 31, N. R., (rubbish).....		Slight
4:30—61 Crosby St.; Geduia Bros.....		Slight
7:10—826-828 139 St.; Harry Lowenstein.....		Slight
7:15—1,367 5 Av.; Jack Leddler.....		None
7:45—200 W. 71 St.; H. C. Frost.....		Slight
7:45—250 Claremont Parkway; Israel Lefkowitz.....		Slight
8:05—304 E. 101 St.; Benj. Tonnerita..		Slight
8:06—150 at 7 Av.; Burns Bros....		Slight
10:30—360 E. 76 St.; John Kodal.....		Slight
11:00—139 Washington; Mrs. Laughlin.		Slight
11:40—871 1 Av.; Morris Weissman....		Slight

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORCED TO SELL

my newly decorated 7-room cottage, all modern improvements; bath, electricity, gas, etc.; large grounds for poultry and garden; near station, trolley and stores; good neighborhood, fast building section; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; wonderful bargain, $5,700, worth $4,500; must have $250 cash at once; will take $15 per month for balance. B. Klotz, 349 East 149th St.

Overlooking the Sound.

Modern home of 10 rooms and 2 baths; open fireplaces; hardwood; spacious porches; hot water heat; sewer, water, gas and electricity; 3 minutes to restricted bathing beach, dock, etc.; deep water anchorage; 2 blocks to station; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. W. W. STEPHENSON, 243 W. 34th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SWELL ALL YEAR HOME

9 rooms, dining and living room, beamed ceiling, paneled walls, open fireplace; gas, electric lights; handsome bath; best neighborhood; shrubs, hedge; 45 minutes from city; new house; price $2,900; $200 cash required, balance $18 monthly, buys it. Worth $1,000 more, act quick. Inquire 608 Century Bldg., 1 West 34th St.

Old Fashioned Homestead

with an abundance of fruit and shade trees, 5,000 square feet of fine soil; near private bathing beach, and plenty of good fishing in bay; this is ideal for any one that wants an old-fashioned home; $200 cash and $20 a month. Homestead, Box 105 Times Downtown.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN.

Well-built bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; gas, electricity, water, etc.; privilege of fine bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; plentiful train service; $300 cash, balance easy payments. OCEAN, Box 120 Times Downtown.

COZY $700 BUNGALOW,

now being erected, pretty design, large porch, good terms to quick buyer. Call or write for plans and details. B. Seaman, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE

in the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city, convenient to three railroads, an hour from the city; section of large country places and farms, grand views, high elevation, mountain scenery, healthful and free from mosquitoes; 70 acres in high state of cultivation; large orchards, also woodland; the house has twenty rooms with all modern improvements, wide plazzas, pure mountain air. A seven-room house for the superintendent, who has been on the place for 20 years; a complete set of farm buildings; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance. Address OWNER, Post Office Box 230, Monsey, New York.

FLORIDA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR LEASE DAYTONA, FLORIDA.

Attractive cottage, completely furnished; six bedrooms, two baths, swimming pool, garage; ample grounds; beautifully located on river-front; held in an estate which is being closed.

THE CLEVELAND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE, Cleveland, Ohio.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Bradley Beach Four miles from "SUMMER CAPITAL." Modern Cottages.

Furnished. Suitable for long season. Rental $400 to $1,500. Send for Booklet.

Richard McNeely (Agcy.) Opp. Station, Bradley Beach.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Every Subway Terminates Here.

41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.

OFFICES TO LET

Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on Premises, 16-Story Modern Office Building. Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service. (Opposite City Hall Park.)

$55,000 Worth of Space

already rented in the Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt St., 25 Dey St., and 25 Church St., since the New York Telephone Company decided to remove to their new quarters. For a number of years they were tenants in the building, occupying 11 entire floors, approximately 252 offices. Why not make an early selection before the choicest are gone? You should see these offices before signing a lease elsewhere. W. B. DUNCAN, Agent. Renting office, room 107. Tel. 5516 Cort.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

46—FT. WASHINGTON AVE.—47

CHATEAU D'ARMES—RONDA
Corner 161st St., Near Subway.
4-6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths
All Improvements—Concessions.

X THE URANIA X

240 WEST 129TH ST.

Six sunny, outside rooms; electric elevator. Steam dryer, every improvement; quiet, homelike house. Faultless service. Reasonable rent. Superintendent, or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of SAUL HOROWITZ, SAMUEL HOROWITZ, CHARLES HOROWITZ and HARRY HOROWITZ, individuals and as copartners doing business as HOROWITZ BROS., assignors to JOSEPH G. ABRAMSON, Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, Auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named assignors, consisting of stock of groceries, fixtures, etc., today, March 20th, 1916, commencing at 10, A. M., at No. 2,804 Eighth Avenue, and immediately thereafter at No. 2,806 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

JOSEPH G. ABRAMSON, Assignee.
MICHAEL FREED, Attorney for Assignee, 66 Church St., N. Y. City.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Old tenement: Mott St. corner, 25x100; opportunity for builder. H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

143d St., 508 West.—Private house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, laundry; suitable for 2 families; rent $70.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

A high-class semi-detached 12-room house, with garage; plot 30x150; good neighborhood. Owner, 149 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SEND FOR "ILLUSTRATED REASONS," BRIARCLIFFE REALTY COMPANY, BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., or 816H & MARVIN, 527 5th Av., or ANY BROKER.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots, Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N.Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little house near the water, complete for $930, on terms of $75 down and $10 monthly; 2 blocks from trolley, stores, and bay; good-sized plot of ground; title guaranteed. B. Johnson, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SUBURBAN HOMES.—30 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted, refined; $4,900 to $7,500; send for "Spring List." QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 Broadway. 3876 Cort.

Fine old bungalow, 55 minutes from centre of city; running water and electricity; high location; large grounds; $200 cash; balance $15 per month. B. Glen, 243 West 34th St.

Good houses at low prices and easy terms, direct from builder. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department; State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department, and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Splendid building lot near station, half hour out; $150; terms will arrange loan to build. Owner, X 325 Times Annex.

Will build house, bungalow, near station, on terms like rent; 30 minutes out; plots $150. Builder, X 326 Times Annex.

HACKENSACK, 50x100—$300. Near station, trolleys; terms. X 327 Times Annex.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

IN ADIRONDACK PARK,

Three miles from station, woodland and farm; good deer and small game hunting; trout brook; ideal for club, sanitarium, or large poultry plant; commodious buildings; easy terms.

DR. BLAKE, Northville, N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

COZY LITTLE chicken farm, with six-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated ready to work; near harbor, trolley, and big town where there is a demand for poultry and eggs; near enough to city to commute; want good party to take care of same and will sell on easy terms. A. Kuch, 108 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE AT ROCKAWAY Park.—17 bedrooms, 2 baths, 14 bathhouses; one block of station, half block from ocean; unfurnished; terms reasonable; representative on premises Sunday.

ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Howard St., 25, (One Block North of Canal St.)—Fine, light loft, 25x100; steam heat; hand hoist; low rent; concessions on lease. Inquire your own broker or Alexander Greenbaum, Woolworth Building, New York.

Attractive first loft; shipping facilities; 1,200 square feet; rent, $1,000; financing or factoring if desired. Levison & Co., bankers, 141 5th Av., corner 21st St.

Gold St., 71. (Near Beekman.)—Fine, light loft, 25x50. Inquire your own broker or Alexander Greenbaum, Woolworth Building, New York.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Loft, 355 W. 36th St., 3,000 feet. Harry Shapter, 7 East 42d St.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.
1,880 B'way. Phone Col. 6521.
1916 Twin Six, New Packard, 7-pass.
1916 Salon Tour. Packard 3-38 7-pass.
1914 Touring, Packard 1-38 5-pass.
1915 Tour. Locomobile 7 and 5 pass.

Hupmobile 1914 and 1915 Touring Cars and Roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and newly painted and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—1912 model German Mercedes; will make a splendid truck or rental car; one of the best-built cars in the world; seven-passenger. Address W. C. Watrous, 1,127 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale.—1913 Simplex 38, shaft drive, with Brunn 5-passenger body, and in excellent condition; price $1,500. Address W. C. Watrous, 1,127 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Stearns Knight, 1914, 7-passenger; fully equipped. De Cozen & Riess, Hupmobile and Stearns Knight Distributors, 200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—1914 CHALMERS MASTER Six Limousine; private party; excellent condition. J. GRIFFITH, 248 WEST 50TH.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Sale.—Packard 1909, Model 30, with touring or landaulette body; good running order; reasonable. Aeon Garage, Broadway and 76th St. Ask for Gus.

Packard, Stearns-Knight, any period; rates reasonable. Bowman, 142 West 50th. Circle 1864.

Up-to-date Packards; day, month. Ask for Ortenblad, 218 West 65th St. Col. 3258.

Packard limousine; hour or month; very low rates. Gifford. 9021 Columbus.

Town limousine, late model; $250 monthly to reliable party. 5358 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

3 EAST 46TH ST. ROOM; BOARD; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 213.—Large room, with private bath; table guests accommodated; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST. — Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms, with or without bath; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bathroom, running water; excellent table; moderate.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Suite, parties desiring comfortable home, with refined surroundings, electricity, private baths, steam heat; Southern cooking.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautifully situated, next Central Park, single rooms and en suite; very elegantly furnished; refined surrounding; cuisine and service unexcelled; references exchanged.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large front room; single room; delightful location; excellent table.

76TH, 246-248 WEST. — Newly furnished; large, small rooms; bath; exceptional table board.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Attractive suites, (will divide,) twin beds, private baths, velvet carpets, gray and white enameled furniture; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bathroom; constant hot water; references.

80TH, 144 WEST. — Attractive rooms, one with bath room, southern exposure; excellent table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

West Side.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny, second, third floor front rooms; private family.

82D, 130 WEST.—Desirable rooms; hot and cold water; large closets; with board.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Large room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Unusually fine, large sunny room, bath, meals; superior home.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

92D ST., 4 WEST.—Refined, comfortable home; gentlemen or business people; excellent board; table guests; private family. Jacobs.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Room adjoining bath; two men; excellent table. Maslin.

121ST, 154 WEST.—Accommodations with refined Americans; excellent table; references; telephone; reduced rates.

144TH, 510 WEST. — Furnished rooms, elevator apartment; electric lights, showers. Corin.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 one, $14 up two; suite of two rooms $20 up; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

MANHATTAN AV., 149.—Attractive furnished room, board, for two, private family; elevator. Craig.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (Cor. 94th.)—Attractive room; homelike; excellent cuisine. Apartment 4.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; will rent large, handsomely furnished room with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

WEST END AV., 822, (75th St.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table board.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH
48 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated on New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.

W. T. READE, Prop.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

Apartment, handsomely furnished or unfurnished, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; possession immediately to October; Madison and 56th. Plaza 7442, mornings.

FURNISHED—West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

CONCORD HALL,
466 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

Attractive six (6) rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, in elevator apartment house, from April 15 to Oct. 10, 1916, at a very low price. Call mornings, 518 West 111th St., Apt. No. 51.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 209 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT TO SUBLET TILL OCT. 1; HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; 8 ROOMS AND BATH; CENTRALLY LOCATED BETWEEN 94TH AND 96TH STS. H. WOLFF, 848 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

1,871 SEVENTH AV.
High-class elevator apartment.
6 unusual large rooms, location best in Harlem; rent $1,000 per annum.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished, Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5982.

Furnished apartment, nine large rooms, three baths; every room desirable, southern exposure, beautiful view. 9A, 270 Riverside Drive.

FURNISHED—West Side.

Apartments, west side, various terms. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th, (Broadway,) upstairs.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

36TH STREET, 52 TO 56 WEST. Two and three rooms and bath, Kitchenette Apartments, steam heat, electric light, shower baths and all improvements; rents $40 to $45. A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

A.A.—I specialize leasing apartments of every description; state your requirements. W. A. Harbour, 105 West 72d. Columbus 8681.

157th St., 602 West. Apt. 6D.—Sublet, six elegant rooms and bath; elevator; steam heat; modern; low rent; lease can be renewed.

61st, 132 West.—Six large rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; single house; reasonable rent H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 3 & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 60th St. & B'way, N. Y.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Apartment, two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; west side, 72d-96th, Amsterdam Av.-Broadway. P 79 Times.

Furnished.

Furnished apt.; 4 rooms; latest improvements; $12 week; near Broadway. P 84 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS, Auditors, Systematizers, Financial Statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 5940.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5653.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2896.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers. $25.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 501, telephone Cortlandt 8891 or 7968.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Brownderf, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1628.

ACCOUNTANT, (25,) five years with certified and chartered accountants, desires permanent position; office manager; university graduate. M 345 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 30, executive ability, seeks connection as office manager or chief accountant; excellent credentials. M 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY. OFFICE MANAGER.
Having made special study of farm and institution accounts; understands mail order, advertising, shipping, systematizing, correspondence, typewriting; have good knowledge of stenography; am efficient, industrious, and possess initiative; 8 years in last position; any one desirous of obtaining a competent and well-versed man you will do well to address X 222 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (25,) stenographer, correspondent; knowledge Spanish; 8 years' thorough experience in controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements, payrolls; can take full charge; excellent credentials. Phillips, 169 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER,
competent accountant, executive ability, desires permanent connection; fifteen years' experience. M 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; progressive; clean-cut; American; thoroughly experienced; at present employed. M 307 Times Downtown.

BOY seeks position, efficient, modernized; highly recommended; high school education. M 374 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write Andrew Johnson, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, English, wishes position with private family; good mechanic; careful driver; any car; 12 years' experience; age 30; references. P 42 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; capable, reliable, neat, sober; highly recommended. Robinson, 215 East 88th.

CHAUFFEUR, 32, married, all repairs, wishes position, private or commercial; references. E. Turncliff, 7 West 121th St.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, desires position, private. R. P. Platt, Bay Shore, N. Y.

CLOTHING SALESMAN desires position, inside or outside; several years' experience. M 224 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN, mechanical, having fifteen years' general machine experience, and familiar with shop methods, desires position. M 309 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN, familiar with automatic and special machinery, capable to design and develop, desires position. M 314 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, head; Scotch, age 45, thoroughly experienced in greenhouses, landscaping, farming, general gardening, and management of men, wishes responsible position; excellent references as to ability and character. A. M., 210 Cleveland St., Port Chester, N. Y.

MATHEMATICIAN-Statistician.— University training, experienced, common sense, initiative, irresistible analytical powers; executive capacity; seeks connection with large establishment. M 270 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT. Competent, experienced man, 35, married, seeks permanent connection; ten years in executive positions with private concerns and certified accountants; moderate salary; references. M 352 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, 20, high school graduate, desires position in office. M 259 Times Downtown.

PAINTER AND DECORATOR wishes position on gentleman's estate; thoroughly competent to take full charge; will also attend to city residence, yachts, automobiles, &c.; highest references. K 144 Times.

SALESMAN and manufacturer, American, aged 50, experienced in manufacturing, cost finding, and sale of cotton textiles and textile machinery, desires position; at present employed. X 288 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, traveling several years Virginia, North Carolina, calling on hardware, department and dry goods stores, desires first-class side line on commission. M 225 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT wishes position for high-class elevator house or non-housekeeping apartment house; understands elevators, steam boilers, electric pumps, motors, and repairs of all description; best of references; two in family. Superintendent, 36 East 40th St.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) Japanese, graduate of commercial college in Japan, wants position in business concern; have knowledge of bookkeeping, accounting, and several years' business experience. H. M., 134 High St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 22, with selling and good business experience, desires selling or good outside position. P 67 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) ten years' business experience, open for position of responsibility; best credentials. M 331 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years old, wants night work as stenographer. P 80 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up, excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

43D, 31 EAST.—Beautiful large room, furnished or unfurnished; two rooms, private bath.

51ST ST., (586 Lexington Av.)—Elegant sunny back parlor, private house; absolute cleanliness; conveniences; breakfast; moderate terms; telephone.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; running water, electric light; references exchanged.

61ST, 168 EAST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electric lights; home comforts; desirable surroundings; telephone.

West Side.

10TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, well heated; telephone.

12TH, 28 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam; telephone; references.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen only.

56TH, 205 WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Two unusually attractive rooms, lavatory; business persons preferred. Phone 2607 Circle.

57TH, 254 WEST.—Corner room, four windows, bath, telephone, steam, electricity, elevator.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; private lavatory, electricity, telephone, elevator. Keen.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, resident studio; also studio hourly; victrola, piano. Plaza 8655.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor; suitable two; $7; gentlemen. French.

66TH ST, (35 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

69TH, 111 WEST. — Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; single, en suite; all conveniences; strictly private house.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Select rooms for gentlemen; apartment parlor floor.

72D, 154 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity, running water, telephone; references.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath; separate single room; electricity.

72D, 121 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room, adjoining bath; suitable for one or two.

73D, 158 WEST.—Delightfully quiet, newly furnished rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 155 WEST.—Light front parlor, suitable physician or dentist; electricity; all improvements.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms, first, second floors; private bath; doctor, dentist, studio; private; ideal location; very reasonable.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Overlooking park, newly furnished residence, rooms with baths; $9-$12.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; phone.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms; private bath; running water; $12, $8.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms, with kitchenette, southern exposure, $50 monthly to October; maid service included.

78TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny room, adjoining shower; small room; select; references.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable southern exposed rooms, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright rooms; telephone and reception room; $4 up; board optional.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Front parlor, suitable two; also small room. Phone Schuyler 9015.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, with lavatory, facing Broadway; exclusive apartment. HOLTON.

West Side.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Comfortable room; one or two; electricity, steam; home comforts.

82D (451 West End Av.)—Large, comfortable front room; bath convenient; telephone. Lounsberry.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Front parlor, private bath; small room; electricity; private house.

86TH, 22 WEST.—Attractive small, quiet room; running water; breakfast; refined home.

89TH, 72 WEST.—Parlor, alcove bedroom; comfortable, homelike; no other roomers. Danielson.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, twin beds; small room, $4; electricity.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house near park; large front room, $7; electricity, telephone.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor, connecting bedroom; water, electricity, telephone; $8.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; private house; reasonable.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, large, heated hall room; gentlemen; reference.

94TH, 124 WEST.—Elegant front and back parlor, all conveniences; gentlemen. Gadd.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive, nicely furnished room, subway, bath.

105TH, 220 WEST.—Two front connecting rooms, single, en suite; breakfast optional. Beidler.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; electricity; elevator; subway; gentleman. Arbuckle.

107TH, 295 WEST.—Couple or two gentlemen; comfortable, congenial home; telephone. Pelham.

112TH, 506 WEST.—Outside room; warm, sunny; bath; telephone; only $2.50. Wilford.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Gentleman; room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity, phone, &c. Apartment 15.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Beautiful front room; hot and cold water; small rear room; private house; references.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable double room; every convenience; elevator, telephone. Crawford.

136TH, 540, corner Broadway.—Newly furnished; sunny rooms; single or suite. Hyde.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Five rooms, beautiful housekeeping equipment; phone, conveniences; private house.

140TH, 61 Hamilton Place.—Well-furnished front room, suitable couple, two gentlemen; convenient all transportation; Broadway subway, (137th.)

144TH, 600 WEST.—Running water; river view; convenient location; modern; elevator. Apt. 2B.

161ST, 581 WEST.—Two front rooms, shower, elevator, electricity, $8.50; housekeeping. Rice.

ARTISTICALLY furnished room, single or en suite, in private apartments; exclusiveness, quiet and privacy assured transients; only first-class applicants catered to. Phone 8539 Audubon.

BROADWAY, (95th St.)—Large alcove room, newly furnished; also smaller room; steam heat; bath; kitchen privileges; private family; references exchanged. Phone 8417 River.

GENTLEMAN'S OPPORTUNITY, two beautiful front, sunny rooms, near bath. Phone 2896 Morningside.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 22281.—In the Matter of VANOSCOPE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Vanoscope Company, of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1915, the said Vanoscope Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, a first meeting of creditors was held November 4th, 1916, and Cyril P. Dos Passos was elected Trustee herein, and that the said Cyril P. Dos Passos has filed his resignation as Trustee in bankruptcy with the Referee herein.

You are hereby notified that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 30th day of March, 1916, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, pass upon the resignation of said Trustee, appoint a new trustee, file claims and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, March 15th, 1916.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—21637. Notice is given that BARNET SCHWARTZ and PHILIP SCHWARTZ, trading as W. Schwartz & Sons, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 24th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—21753. Notice is given that ANDRO FRIDON, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 24th,

'YELLOW DOG' FUND IS THOMPSON QUEST

Chairman Says "Commitments and Obligations" Forms the Starting Point.

ACCUSATION FROM GRAVE

Director Lane's Letter Most Important Thing Before Committee—Shonts on the Stand Today.

When Theodore P. Shonts takes the witness stand this morning before the Thompson Investigating Committee he will be asked concerning the unsigned letter dated March 22, 1910, said to have been given by Mr. Shonts to William R. Willcox, then Chairman of the Public Service Commission. In this letter a plan for building the new subways with funds from the treasury of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company without the city's spending any money at all were submitted, and Senator Thompson believes that if some unknown factor had not arisen the Interborough Company would now be paying for the construction of additional subways.

"Mr. Willcox says this letter was not a public document," Senator Thompson said yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore, "but as a matter of fact it was a public document of the most important kind. It contained a definite proposal, and I would like to have placed upon the committee's record all of the facts relating to its submission and why it was pigeonholed in the safe of the commission.

"Mr. Prendergast has said, too, that the letter contemplated a different scheme than the one finally adopted, but in this he was only technically right. The letter proposed practically the same plan of subway construction as that now being followed, with valuable additions. The only important difference was that the proposal in the letter was for the building of the subway up Madison Avenue instead of Lexington Avenue, and in addition the letter contemplated a subway loop under the East River and Brooklyn to connect with the present subway at Atlantic Avenue, and an underground moving platform from Fourteenth Street to Forty-second Street."

Thinks City's Bargain Poor.

Senator Thompson said the letter was dated just one month before President Shonts's visit to Mayor Gaynor, when the co-operative scheme between the city and the Interborough Company began to gain over all other proposals.

Information was obtained yesterday that seemed to indicate Senator Thompson's intention to bring out early this week disclosures tending to show that the Interborough was ready to make a number of other arrangements with the city, each more advantageous to the city than the dual contracts finally signed. That these proposals, including that in the letter, had the approval of the Directors of the Interborough and were not the suggestions of Mr. Shonts personally was also intimated around the committee's headquarters.

Senator Thompson received definite notice yesterday from Mr. Shonts that he would appear for examination this morning. George W. Young may follow Mr. Shonts to the stand. J. C. Connell, attorney for Mr. Young, told Senator Thompson on Saturday that he would meet him this morning and that Mr. Young would be available whenever he was wanted.

J. P. Morgan, who arrived yesterday on the steamship Philadelphia, may be called this week. The committee will seek to learn from Mr. Morgan, among other things, the facts concerning a letter which Senator Thompson believes passed between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Shonts in which the banker reproved the Interborough President for attempting to put through the Stevens contract.

When the legislative inquiry gets back to that contract it will be returning to the original cause of the investigation, and what is still the most important thing before the committee, in the opinion of Senator Thompson.

"Don't forget," the Senator said yesterday, "that our chief business is to follow the trail of the so-called 'Yellow Dog Fund' until we have exposed all the business relating to it. 'Commitments and obligations' form only the starting point. This accusation from the grave of Lane, the dead Director of the Interborough, is the most important thing before the committee. We have had to follow the many ramifications of the main subject, but we shall never forget that our principal purpose is to begin with the Stevens contract and find the facts concerning the fund raised by the Interborough."

Thompson Has to Dig, He Says.

Senator Thompson complained that many officials of the city and of corporations who could give valuable information seemed anxious to withhold whatever facts they could to avoid being classed by their associates as "squealers."

"We have to dig, dig, dig for everything we get," the Senator said. "Every man we have before us seems afraid to tell what he knows. This makes it necessary for us to call many witnesses and to direct the investigation in every path open to us."

Senator Thompson was asked concerning a reported interview between himself and Travis H. Whitney, and he replied that he had met Mr. Whitney for a few minutes after one of the committee's stenographers had told him that Mr. Whitney could probably be of service to the committee if Senator Thompson would let up in his opposition to Mr. Whitney's confirmation as a member of the Public Service Commission. Senator Thompson said that after meeting Mr. Whitney he had not considered that Mr. Whitney could render any special service, and that, besides, he did not wish to make any "deals." He did not charge Mr. Whitney with seeking to make a "deal."

When told all of these things yesterday, Mr. Whitney said that evidently one should not talk with Senator Thompson or any representative of the committee without the presence of a witness. He denied even wishing to made a "deal," and said he had always been willing for the committee to "go as far as it liked."

NO CLUE IN POLICE MURDER.

Detectives Get Conflicting Descriptions of McAuliffe's Slayer.

Though detectives and high police officials examined twenty witnesses yesterday in their hunt for the assassin of Patrolman William McAuliffe, who was killed on post at Sixty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, on Saturday night, they made little progress. Several witnesses described the murderer as a short, slight man of about nineteen, with a sallow complexion and smooth face, who wore a dark suit and overcoat, a soft felt hat, and a white scarf outside the overcoat. This man, it was said, looked like an Irishman.

Other eyewitnesses said the shooting was done by a stocky man of about 24, with a reddish complexion and light hair, wearing a light overcoat.

Two of the residents of the neighborhood toward whom suspicion seemed to point were questioned at length and finally released.

Investigation has failed to show anything in the record of McAuliffe, who was an exceptionally genial man, which would support the theory of a killing for personal revenge. All the arrests he has made in recent years have been looked up and none of the arrested men is known to have cherished any vengeful feeling against him. The theory held on Saturday night that he had perhaps been killed by a cocaine fiend for whose arrest he was responsible some months ago has now been abandoned for the theory that he was shot by mistake for some other policeman.

The police are much incensed by the killing of McAuliffe. Several of the men of his precinct were detached from their posts yesterday and sent in plain clothes to the back rooms of saloons in the neighborhood in the hope of finding some trace of the murderer, but without result.

NEW COURT TODAY TO TRY CITY CASES

Magistrate Appleton Will Sit Permanently in the Municipal Building.

AID TO PROPERTY OWNERS

Will Be Spared a Police Court Atmosphere in Defending Violations of City Ordinances.

There is to be opened today in the Municipal Building the first court of its kind in the United States, the Municipal Term Court, for the exclusive trial of cases in which the city is interested. Magistrate Charles W. Appleton has been assigned to hold the first Municipal Term for Manhattan and the Bronx.

As a matter of efficiency and for the expedition of city business the new court will hold its sessions in Room 500 of the Municipal Building. Here it will be near the executive departments of the City Government and the Corporation Counsel's Office. This will save time and expense for it centralizes the work of various departments, which now have to spread their force through many Magistrate's Courts in enforcing laws, regulations, and ordinances.

"In the new court there will be treated," said Chief City Magistrate McAdoo yesterday, "cases against owners of buildings who violate the tenement house law and against owners of factories and of lofts who violate the labor law and fire prevention law. Into this court will be brought offenders against the ordinances enforced by the Mayor's License Bureau. Citizens will have to answer in Municipal Term for offences against the regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and the sanitary ordinances of the Health Department. It is in this court that the citizen who disregards the laws of the Park Department for the care and protection of the city's breathing places, will be tried.

"To sum up, to this court will go the large mass of cases brought by the important regulative branches of the City Government for the enforcement of the rules, laws, ordinances, and regulations with which they are charged. To make effective these enactments, deeply related to the safety, health, and comfort of the community, they should be promptly prosecuted and consistently treated by the court.

"It is believed that this court will prove of the greatest advantage both to the community, the citizens and the property owners. The latter will be much benefited by not having to mingle in the unpleasant atmosphere of the ordinary Police Court simply because they have been guilty of some failure or neglect to comply with technical statutes and ordinances which possibly many of them did not fully understand."

Not only will the ordinary citizen-offender against city laws be spared the ordeal of going into a court treating criminal cases, but it is the present intention never to arrest any one whose presence may be required in the Municipal Term unless such a course is absolutely necessary. Instead the persuasive power of the summons will be invoked.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo explained that the assignment to the new court will be permanent, and because of this one Magistrate will sit in trial on all cases and will become to an unusual degree expert in the various phases of the different laws and ordinances, their proper construction and the reasons for their enactment.

"At the present time," continued Magistrate McAdoo, "the average Magistrate does not have time or opportunity in the mass of business that is thrust upon him to become familiar with the intricate technical details of such laws as the tenement house law, the fire prevention law, the sanitary code, and other such enactments, and has therefore to rely to a great extent on the statements of the inspectors of the various departments."

40,000 UNDERFED PUPILS.

School Luncheon Committee Tells of Need for Its Work.

Edward F. Brown, of the School Luncheon Committee of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in a report made public yesterday, says there are more than 40,000 school children in New York suffering from malnutrition.

"While there are no standards," says the report, "by which a malnourished child may be judged, there is every reason to believe that even this estimate is too low."

According to the report, an examination by health inspectors in one school disclosed that of 3,000 pupils 650 were suffering from malnutrition.

A comparison with other cities shows that the problem is not local. In Providence, R. I., 359 of 3,021 children examined were improperly nourished.

In the school term ended last February, the report says that nearly a million and a half portions of food were supplied to pupils at slightly more than one-third of a cent a portion. The total cost was $17,118 of which the children paid $12,494, the deficit being met by the Department of Social Welfare.

For 3 cents pupils have received lunches of bean soup, egg sandwich and rich pudding, or similar dishes.

"One of the principal benefits of the plan," says the report, "is that the children are taught what food to eat. Many housewives are unfamiliar with the fundamental principles of feeding and the functions and use of food."

TO PUSH UNION BANK SUIT.

State Supt. Richards Finds Way Cleared for a Trial Soon.

The suit which was begun by the State Banking Department in 1911 to compel the stockholders of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn to pay $1,000,000, representing the par value of their holdings in the bank, it is expected, is soon to be brought to trial as the result of a decision by the Court of Appeals. The Banking Department is seeking to enforce the statutory liability of stockholders in this action.

When the case first came up a number of demurrers were interposed. These demurrers, as pointed out in a statement issued Saturday on behalf of the banking department, could have been brought before a court on five days' notice, but nothing was done to hasten the actions until last Spring, when Superintendent of Banks Eugene Lamb Richards made motions to overrule the demurrers. Superintendent Richards won in the Supreme Court before Justice Jaycox in Brooklyn, but was overruled in the Appellate Division, where the case was argued in May, 1915, and decided seven months later. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the original decision, and this has cleared the way for trial of the suit.

SCENE OF KILLING GUARDED.

Armed Mountaineers Stand at House Where Wife Shot English.

Special to The New York Times.

FREDERICK, Md., March 19.—Thomas Dunn English, of New York, son by a former marriage of Arthur English, the New York lawyer who was shot to death yesterday by his wife, Eloise Young English, arrived here today and took charge of the body. He arranged for burial here. Armed Catoctin mountaineers today guarded the quaint old house on the mountain side in which English's wife killed him. The sturdy guards would permit no one to enter.

The widow is at the home of her brother-in-law, Baker Johnson, in this city. Reports that she had attempted suicide and was suffering from a nervous breakdown were quickly denied by the family. In the house in the mountains that the family called home are many photographs of the principals in the tragedy and of their children. There are also letters, and it is to protect these that there is a guard about the place to keep the curious away.

LIKELY TO FAVOR BRANDEIS.

Senate Sub-Committee, It Is Believed, Will Urge Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Following the prolonged investigation into the qualifications of Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme Court bench, the Senate Judiciary Sub-committee will meet this week to formulate a report to the full committee.

Although no member of the sub-committee has given any hint of his attitude, the general belief is that a report for Mr. Brandeis's confirmation will be made to the full committee.

The committee, it is expected, will deliberate on the testimony some time before reporting to the Senate. Opposition to confirmation is certain when executive sessions are ordered.

PINCHOT'S CHARGES DENIED

O'Gorman and Wadsworth Defended in Water Power Bill Vote.

In an open letter to Gifford Pinchot, who accused Senator James A. O'Gorman and Senator James W. Wadsworth of having "gone back on their constituents" by voting in favor of the Shields Water Power Bill, H. W. Hand, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Water Power Benevolent Association, which was made public yesterday, challenged Mr. Pinchot to identify the "powerful lobby" whose influence Mr. Pinchot said had helped to pass the Shields bill in the Senate, and to tell what interests they represent. Copies of the letter have been sent to Senator O'Gorman and to Senator Wadsworth by Mr. Hand.

Mr. Hand, in his letter, after stating the purposes of the Water Power Benevolent Association, which he asserts is not a "Water Power Trust," says that "all students of economic conditions agree that the power business is a natural monopoly and there cannot be economic competition in the distribution of electric current in any given locality."

"This association holds no brief," he says, "for any particular bill, and is anxious only for legislation that will stimulate new industries." Mr. Hand then challenges Mr. Pinchot to answer specific questions relating to both the passage of the Shields bill and the particular sections of it, "in the hope that such publicity will bring about enlightened public sentiment in favor of legislation that will result in the development and use of the water power of the country."

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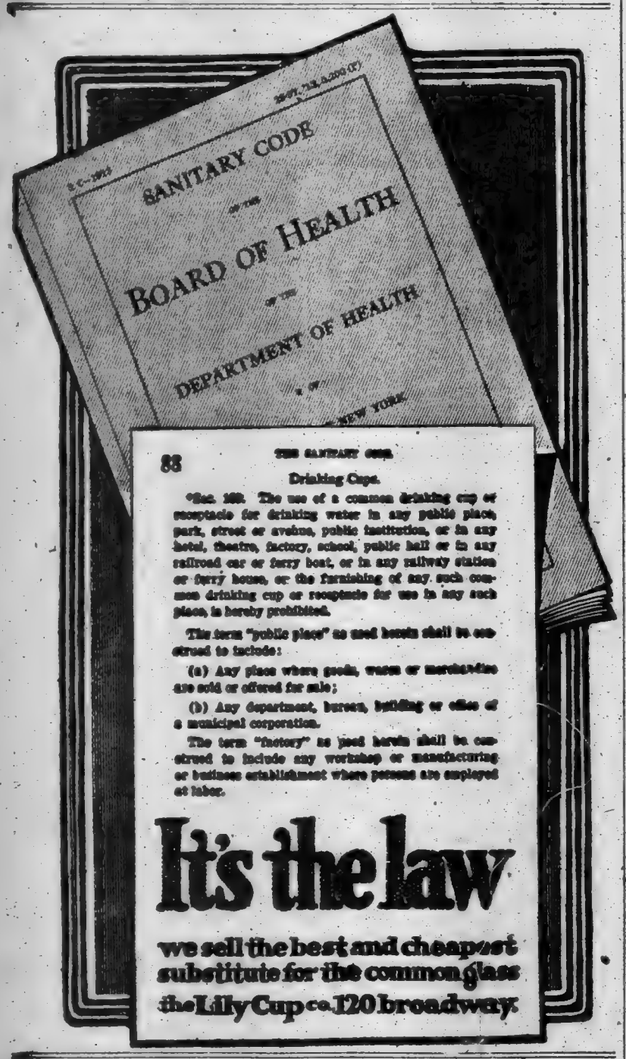

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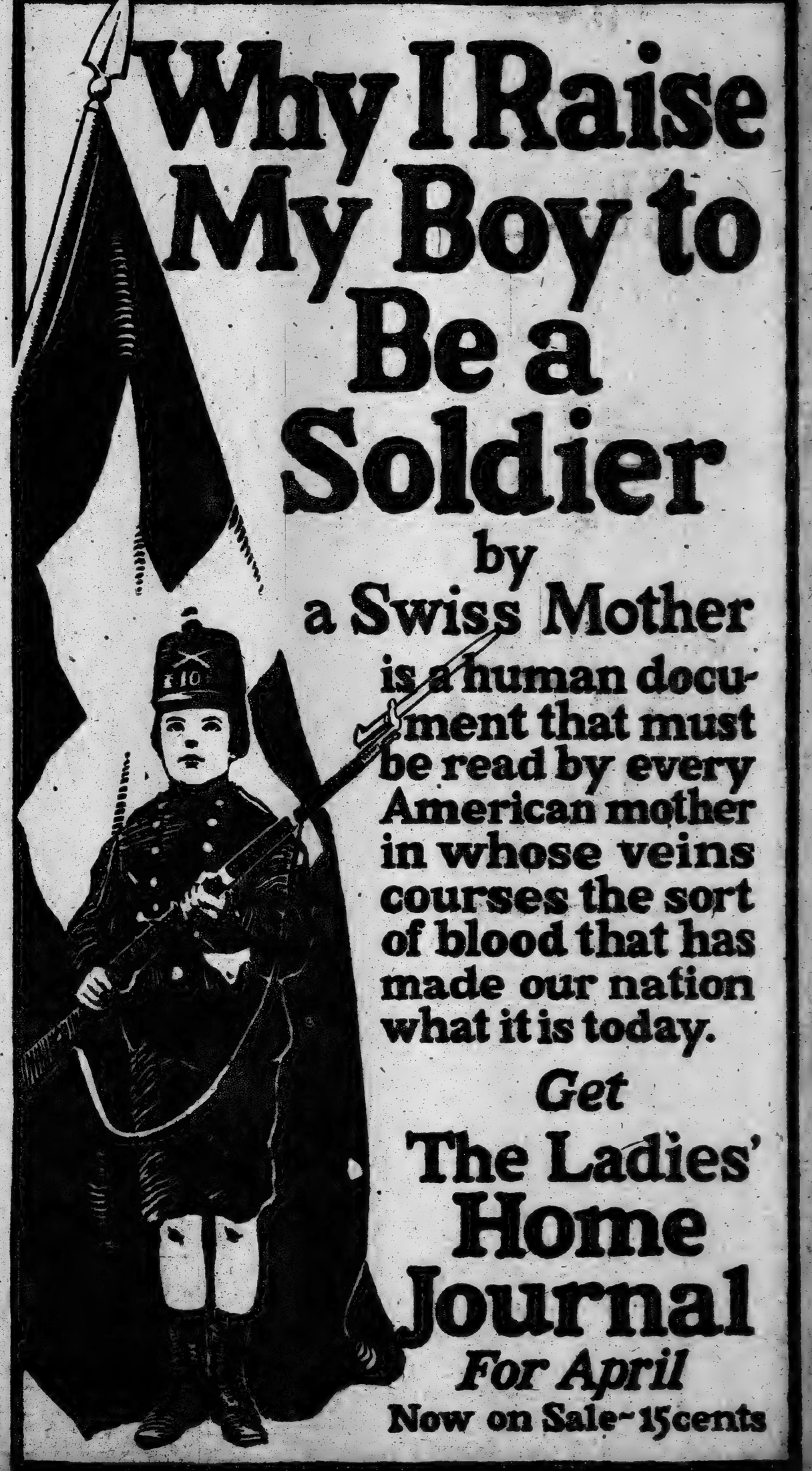

Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

Rain or snow, warmer today; tomorrow probably fair; moderate south winds.

Full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,241. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

FRESH GERMAN TROOPS ATTACK WEST OF MEUSE

Gain at One Point, Paris Admits, in Wide Assault Near Malancourt.

SUFFER CHECK ELSEWHERE

Assailants, Using Jets of Flame, Meet a Terrific Storm of French Fire.

VAUX BATTLE IS RENEWED

Berlin Tells of Severe Repulse Inflicted on French Trying to Gain the Village

Verdun Germany's Gettysburg, Says High French Authority

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 20.—"The offensive before Verdun is crumbling. The check is an immense disaster for Germany. It is the Gettysburg of the great war. Henceforth Germany will be on the defensive. Verdun marks the turning point."

So a high official of the War Office expressed today the latest inside opinion on the great battle.

Confidence here is now becoming a firm belief that France has won a victory which is likely to shorten the war considerably.

The press attaches significance to the progressively lowered morale of German prisoners. The first prisoners did not conceal their expectation that the fortress would be captured. The latest admit they have lost all hope.

LONDON, March 20.—In an effort to drive back the French front before Verdun, the German troops made a strong attack today between Malancourt and Avocourt, on the west of the Meuse, and more than ten miles northwest of the fortress-town. Heavy losses resulted to the assailants, according to the night bulletin of the French War Office, which admits, however, that the Germans were able to make some progress in the eastern part of the Bois de Malancourt, which lies south of the town of that name.

A severe bombardment preceded the German effort, and the alert French gunners replied by shelling the troops that were being assembled in that region for the attack. As the Germans, a fresh division from some distant point, moved on, they let loose jets of flame against the enemy's positions. The French replied with barrier fire, machine guns, and rifles, and, according to Paris, checked the foe in large part.

As a part of the same operation the German guns shelled violently Hill 304 and the Bois Bourrus, lying southeast of Malancourt, and directly toward Verdun.

Berlin reports the repulse of a French assault on the east of the Meuse. Troops advancing on the village of Vaux were driven back with great losses, it is said. A fruitless German attack on Pepper Hill is the only other serious movement reported on that side of the river.

French Account of the Attack.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

In the Argonne our artillery destroyed German trenches to the northeast of Four de Paris and Haute Chevauchée. The shelling of German works was followed by the emission of considerable sulphurous vapors, indicating that reservoirs were destroyed by our shells.

We energetically bombarded the sector of Avocourt-Malancourt, and disposed of groups of the enemy reported assembling to the north of the Montfaucon Wood.

West of the Meuse, the Germans, in the course of the day, after an intense bombardment with shells of large calibre, made an attempt to enlarge their front. An attack by a fresh enemy division, recently brought up from a point remote from the front, was directed with great violence and attended by the use of jets of liquid flame against our positions between Avocourt and Malancourt.

Our barrier fire and the fire of our machine guns and infantry inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and broke down the effort of the assailants, who were able to make only slight progress at a point in the eastern part of the Malancourt Wood.

A violent bombardment also occurred at Hill 304 and in the region of the Bois Bourrus.

East of the Meuse and in the Woevre artillery activity has been intermittent.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office says:

To the west of the River Meuse the enemy has delivered a bombardment of considerable violence in the region to the south of Malancourt. To the east of the river, after a preparatory fire from the German artillery, the enemy delivered against our positions at Côte du Poivre (Pepper Heights) a small attack which resulted in complete failure. There has been an intermittent bombardment in the region of Vaux.

In the Woevre district the night passed quietly with the exception of a fairly spirited cannonading at Les Eparges.

There has been nothing else of importance to report from the remainder of the front.

The official statement of the German Headquarters Staff has this to say of operations:

Favored by good conditions for observation, there was very pronounced activity on the part of artillery and aeroplanes on both sides.

In the Meuse sector and in the plain of the Woevre artillery engagements continued to be especially violent yesterday.

To prevent us from pushing our lines further forward toward the defensive positions of the enemy in the neighborhood of Fort de Douaumont and the village of Vaux, the French delivered a fruitless attack with parts of a division, recently brought up, against the village of Vaux. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

Guns Booming Near Ypres.

The British official report, issued tonight, says:

There has been considerable artil-

Continued on Page 3.

Allied Chiefs Assembling for War Council in Paris

PARIS, March 20.—Lieut. General Count Cadorna, the Italian Commander in Chief, arrived in Paris this morning to take part in the military and political conference of the Entente Allies. Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia is due here tomorrow with Premier Pachitch. He will be the guest of the French Government.

Great Britain will be represented by Premier Asquith, several other members of the Cabinet, and General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander in Chief of the British forces on the Continent. Premier de Broqueville will attend the conference for Belgium, and General Gilinsky, aide-de-camp to Emperor Nicholas, and the Russian Ambassador to France, A. P. Iswolsky, for Russia.

Premier Briand will preside. The conference is looked upon here as of the greatest importance, as it will decide the joint policies to be pursued during the next period of the war.

GERMAN CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY SHAKEN

Atmosphere in Berlin Reported Changed by von Tirpitz's Exit and Check at Verdun.

FAULT FINDERS ARE ABROAD

Political Discords Coming to the Surface Amid the Fears That the Fleet Is Impotent Against Foe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam says:

"While a note of warning against founding too great expectations on the political developments in Germany is justified, there is no reason for not attaching very high importance to them.

"To assume a possible early collapse of the enemy's resistance would be foolish. To ignore the present symptoms would be going too far in the opposite extreme.

"Private information as well as the obvious trend of events proves unmistakably that within the last few weeks a great change for the worse has come over the situation, politically and economically. In the former respect a crisis has arisen of a character more serious than anything since the war began. For six months, at least, it has been developing. Now it has come with the resignation of von Tirpitz and that event has precipitated a ferment in which all the hidden elements of discord, discontent, and anxiety within the German Empire have come to the surface.

Von Tirpitz's resignation means, in effect, the victory of von Bethmann-Hollweg, and for a long time the Imperial Chancellor has been suspect among the chauvinists of Germany. For, from the Prussian point of view, at least, von Bethmann-Hollweg is a reasonable man, and the extremists fear his influence in the direction of peace terms, as opposed to that of the militarists, who would undoubtedly fight to the end. For them the total defeat of Germany would be no worse than the complete loss of place, power, and influence that would follow a peace other than that which they foresaw when they plunged into the war.

"On the best authority I learn that von Tirpitz would have disappeared months ago but for the fear on account of his popularity of a reaction among the public. His resignation was postponed but the reaction has come all the same.

"The general public knows him as the creator of the German fleet, as the man who regarded that fleet as the only instrument which could break the power of England and so end the war in Germany's favor. Hence all classes are now in a state of unrest, the extremists viewing it as the defeat of their policy, and the general public as the first indication of naval impotence.

"In brief, the German people have suddenly awakened to the knowledge (before perhaps a tragic secret in the breast of the Government) that after all they may lose the war.

"Accompanying the revelation of naval weakness, as it is regarded, is now the apparent failure of the great offensive against Verdun. As yet there is no news of any concerted outbreak of terrible disappointment following the failure of those operations, but neutral travelers leaving Berlin last week record already there a complete change in the atmosphere of the capital. Rejoicings have given place to recriminations, and, as one such witness put it, 'The bulletins spoke of victory, but the faces of everybody I saw were eloquent of defeat.'"

SEES PEOPLE'S HOPE IN U-BOAT CHAMPION

Theodor Wolff Hails Heydebrand, Conservative Leader, as Man of Hour in Germany.

BERLIN, March 20, (via London.)—Herr von Heydebrand, Conservative leader in the Reichstag, is described as "the new hope of the democracy" by Theodor Wolff in his weekly review in the Tageblatt, of which he is the editor in chief.

Herr Wolff, commenting on the Conservatives' support in the Reichstag of their resolution regarding the conduct of the war, says:

"Many of us have always been convinced that the political progress of Germany is only to be expected through the Conservatives. The members of the other parties, with honorable exceptions, are with difficulty brought to act and are often tired before bedtime.

"When the storm-tried Conservatives desire to protect their interests or carry their purpose through they throw aside everything that hinders them. If they can only realize their desires in the Reichstag they will cheatedly as they will reject this imputation) secure for Parliament the rôle which it should have.

"The Kreuz Zeitung has declared frankly that the motions which the Conservatives and thirty National Liberals are to support in the Reichstag are in-

Continued on Page 3.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

SHONTS EVASIVE, WITHHOLDS FACTS, THOMPSON SAYS

Committee Chairman Accuses Interborough Head of Changing His Sworn Testimony.

DENIES HE SAW C. H. HYDE

Admits Two Visits to Mayor Gaynor at City Hall Before St. James Trip.

MAYOR MITCHEL TESTIFIES

Neither He Nor Controller Ever Saw Proposal of March 22, 1910, to William R. Willcox.

More efforts of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, to change the attitude of Mayor Gaynor on subway construction in the Spring of 1910 was spread upon the record of the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday. President Shonts on the stand told about a visit he had made to Mayor Gaynor at the City Hall on April 19, 1910, in company with William R. Willcox, then Chairman of the Public Service Commission.

President Shonts had previously testified that the only times he had seen Mayor Gaynor were at the City Hall immediately after his inauguration in January, 1910, and on April 24, the same year, when he made the now historic trip to St. James in company with Mirabeau L. Towns. Mr. Shonts admitted he remembered the visit of April 19 after Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, produced the minutes of a meeting of the Interborough Board of Directors on April 20, 1910, which contained a report of Mr. Shonts's visit. At this visit President Shonts explained to the Mayor that the Interborough was no longer willing to build subways entirely with its own capital.

Mr. Moss called the attention of the committee to the fact that on April 21, the day following the meeting of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the board was called and that Edwin L. Hawley who has since died, was present at the request of President Shonts; that on April 24, President Shonts on his visit to Mr. Gaynor at St. James went twenty-five miles out of his way to call upon Mr. Hawley at Babylon and that on April 27 there was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Interborough Directors at which President Shonts submitted a plan for third-tracking and extending the elevated system in Manhattan as well as for taking over the Steinway Tunnel.

Third-Tracking Plan Appears.

It was in connection with the third-tracking and extension work which Mr. Shonts a few years later wanted to award to John F. Stevens on a basis of 10 per cent. profit that the phrase "commitments and obligations" was used.

Mr. Shonts's memory in connection with these early subway negotiations proved to be very faulty yesterday, and several times he was called to account by Mr. Moss and Chairman Thompson. He could remember almost nothing of what had taken place at the meeting with Mayor Gaynor at the City Hall, or about a conference he had had the night before at the home of Chairman Willcox. He finally admitted that the Interborough officials were extremely anxious about the city's proposal to build a subway of its own, as it would mean a competing system to the Interborough's lines then in operation and absolute ruin for the company. Mr. Shonts summed up this situation as follows:

"An agreement had almost been reached by which the Interborough Company was to build its extensions at its own expense—I mean the so-called H of the Interborough system. Then between March 22 and 23 and the 28th we became aware of our danger. We realized that if we spent our money building this dual subway system the city would then have all its own money and would build a tri-borough system and parallel our lines and ruin us. If we had used our capital in making those new roads and extensions the city would have conserved its own capital, and the credit it had would have built competing lines, which would have made our property absolutely valueless. We did change our minds. We changed them suddenly, and it was well for us that we did so. If we had not, our securities would have been absolutely worthless, our company would have been bankrupt, and we would have been ruined."

Never Saw Willcox Letter.

Mr. Moss called both Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast to the stand yesterday in an attempt to find out if thy knew about the unsigned letter written by President Shonts on March 22, 1910, to Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission, in which the Interborough offered to build an extension of its lines with private capital. The Mayor said he did not remember ever seeing the letter, but he thought many of its terms were familiar. The Controller said he had never seen the letter, but that he had discussed the subject with Mr. Willcox. After the Mayor had read the letter carefully, he said:

"I should say to the best of my ability that I never saw this paper before. I notice in some of the terms suggested in it propositions so familiar I am inclined to the belief that I have heard their subjects discussed."

"Did you hear of them before the date of the letter?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No," replied the Mayor, "not so early as that date, I should say. I think it was on or about the time that the Controller and I made our report on subways—before Dec. 1, 1910, but I am drawing on my recollection."

The Mayor said he had no recollection of the proposal having been given him in writing.

"I stood for subway building by city money, city ownership," he added, "and I might have been told such a proposition had been made, but I wasn't interested, so I don't remember. I was not interested in building subway extensions with Interborough money. I don't believe in it. I didn't believe that any one in the Board of Estimate or the Public Service Commission believed in it. I had always proposed to build them with the city money."

"Everybody seems to have been willing to build them with the city's money," interjected Senator Thompson.

"The only question was to whom the subways should belong after they were built."

"I don't remember it that way," said the Mayor. "My recollection is that we

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Greece Annexes Epirus; Concern Felt in Italy

ROME, March 20.—Advices received here from Athens that a royal decree has been issued proclaiming the annexation of Northern Epirus, Albania, to Greece is causing some concern, the annexation being regarded in official circles as a violation of the decision of the London conference concerning Albania.

A dispatch from Athens March 8 said Greece had decided to proceed to the complete financial and administrative assimilation of the provinces of Northern Epirus, Deputies from which had already been seated in the Greek Chamber.

STATE WILL LEVY DIRECT TAX AGAIN

Not Less Than $3,000,000, and It May Be Double That Amount.

PREDICT A BITTER FIGHT

News of Proposal Takes Capital by Surprise—Experts Study the State's Revenue Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—There will be a direct State tax this year. After a conference of legislative leaders today it became known that it had been definitely decided to raise a considerable part of the 1916 State revenues in this manner. The amount has not been agreed upon. Friends of the Governor who like to talk fiscal reform want the amount fixed at $3,000,000, which they believe will meet any shortage in the State's revenues, while other legislators who have to do with the State's finances think the direct tax should be at least $6,000,000. Whatever the size of the direct tax, New York City will pay 68 per cent. of it.

There has been no official announcement of the direct tax, nor will there be any in the immediate future, unless the leaders' plans are changed. It is intended to introduce the bill late in the session. Further surprise over the announcement that a direct tax is needed is caused by the fact that there has been no public mention of it this year, by the fact that the Governor weeks ago said that there would be no direct tax this year, by the fact that the Republicans last year held an alleged deficit from the Glynn Administration responsible for most of the direct tax, and by the fact that it has been decided to change the date for the beginning of the fiscal year from Oct. 1 to July 1, which would mean a theoretical reversion to the State Treasury of one-fourth of the appropriation for salaries and certain overhead charges.

It is understood that the Governor has told the legislative leaders that he will interpose no objection to a small direct tax. It is said that he believes that $3,000,000 is enough. Incidentally, $3,000,000 is the approximate amount by which the legislative appropriation bills exceed the tentative budget submitted by the Governor on the first day of the session.

The appropriation bills of last year amounted to $62,000,000, and there was a direct State tax of $19,000,000. This year the tentative appropriations amount to $80,000,000 and the direct tax probably will be $6,000,000.

The Republicans asserted last year that the preceding Democratic administration had left a deficit of $11,000,000. This left $8,000,000 of the direct tax to be applied to its current expenses.

This year the total of the appropriations is $2,000,000 less; there has reverted $3,400,000 appropriated last year for canal construction, and it is estimated that the change of the fiscal year will result in a reversion to the Treasury of at least $5,000,000 on July 1.

This would theoretically leave the State better off by $10,000,000 than at this time last year, allowing in full the alleged deficit, meaning, again theoretically, that in comparison with last year's figures there would be a surplus of $2,000,000. But the State received about $2,000,000 from the surplus excise tax, and it is proposed not to impose this tax this year. The Legislature also probably will pass the Brown bill giving to localities about $1,000,000 of the automobile registry receipts. This would wipe out the theoretical surplus and leave a small deficit.

Another angle from which the situation is viewed is that when he offered his tentative budget of $57,000,000, the Governor had approximated the revenue of the State. With an increase by the legislative leaders of a little more than $3,000,000, and the decision to have a working balance, there is need for some other source of revenue than the ordinary indirect State taxes.

For the past three days experts in the Controller's office have been going over the State's accounts to give the legislative leaders an exact estimate of the receipts. It is said that the leaders think that the Controller's estimate of probable revenues is too small. The Controller's report will probably go to the fiscal committees at the end of this week. Controller Travis is an ardent advocate of a working balance for the State to obviate the necessity of issuing short-term notes in anticipation of the receipt of taxes.

As the problem works out, New York City taxpayers will gain nothing in the net from this Legislature. The Brown program of remedial legislation proposed to give the city about $400,000 a year in automobile fees and to make the State responsible for $600,000 of the regulative cost of the First District Public Service Commission. But the most enthusiastic estimates of the benefits of the Brown program to New York City do not contemplate the saving of any such amount as will be imposed by the mandatory payment of 68 per cent. of a direct State tax of $6,000,000.

It is assured that the proposal for a direct tax, which will come as a complete surprise, will cause a bitter fight by the Democrats, who will take the stand, as they did last year, that the tax is unnecessary and will try to enlist the votes of New York City Republicans against the legislative leaders, who come mostly from up-State.

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MEXICANS FIGHT VILLA TO DRIVE HIM TO THE ADVANCING AMERICANS; CARRANZA FOR FULL CO-OPERATION

PROTOCOL ON ALL POINTS

Arredondo Suggests to Polk Complete Agreement to Avert Friction.

RAILWAY ISSUE SEPARATE

Shipment of Supplies Would Involve Guarding Trains with American Soldiers.

CARRANZA TRAP FOR VILLA

Will Move Central Mexican Forces North—I. W. W. Fomenting Trouble on Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The initiative was taken today at a conference between Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State, and Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador-designate of the Carranza Government, toward the forming of a protocol between the United States and the de facto Mexican authorities providing for co-operative action with a view to the capture of Villa. During the visit of Señor Arredondo to the State Department late in the afternoon verbal proposals were exchanged looking to the signing of such a protocol.

This agreement will be based on the theory that Villa is the common enemy of both Governments. Efforts will be made to so frame it as to embrace every possible phase of co-operative action against Villa. The chief features suggested are:

First—Co-operative military action between the United States and the de facto Government against Villa and his band.

Second—Common use of the railways of both countries for movement of supplies and military equipment.

Third—The right to move troops through towns wherever necessary in the chase of Villa.

The suggestion of a protocol was presented by Señor Arredondo. It is the outgrowth of the recommendation of Major Gen. Funston that the United States Government endeavor to obtain the consent of the Carranza Government for the shipment of supplies over the Mexican Northwestern Railway from El Paso to the Casas Grandes district. This request was made of the Carranza Government on Saturday, and is now under consideration by General Carranza and his advisers. While Carranza is credited with a willingness to grant this request, it is understood that, to make it satisfactory to certain elements in Mexico and avoid irritation, reciprocal privileges are asked of the United States whereby the Carranza Government under similar circumstances might ship supplies through this country to its military forces.

Plotting for Intervention.

When the de facto Government's proposals were submitted to acting Secretary Polk the latter is understood to have made counterproposals with a view to facilitating the formulation of a protocol. It is believed that such an arrangement would go a long way toward removing danger from the situation. Information in the possession of the United States Government is that efforts are being made to involve this Government in trouble with the de facto Government by throwing obstacles in the path of co-operation, in the hope that intervention will be forced.

It has been pointed out by American officials to representatives of the de facto Government that, if permission is granted for the shipment of supplies over Mexican railways for use by the Pershing expedition, the work of the expedition probably can be accelerated, but that if the Carranza Government does not grant such permission the United States, which does not intend to abandon its efforts to capture Villa, will be forced to send supplies into Mexico for United States troops by the formation of automobile trains. This would delay the progress of the expedition, and to the extent postpone the withdrawal of the punitive forces.

It was argued today that a protocol such as proposed would be calculated to remove friction. If such a protocol can be negotiated orders based upon it will be issued to the military commanders of both countries, who thus would be enabled to co-operate without misunderstandings. Acting Secretary Polk made it plain to Señor Arredondo that the United States was looking at the matter wholly from a military point of view when it asked for the privilege of shipping supplies over the Mexican Northwestern Railway to supply the columns of General Pershing. There is a strong prospect tonight that such a protocol will be negotiated, and signed by the two Governments.

While the United States would be hampered by a refusal of the de facto Government to grant permission for the shipment of military supplies over Mexican railways, it was explained in a State Department quarter tonight that this Government would not be in position to take offense, because the request is for something that the United States could only ask as a privilege and not as a right.

Carranza Seeks More Data.

While the protocol will provide for all matters such as the use of Mexican railroads by American troops, the specific request for permission to ship supplies from El Paso will be disposed of separately. General Carranza has asked for additional information upon that subject, and it will be forwarded to him immediately. State Department officials declined to discuss the nature of the information desired on the

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Airships at the Front to Seek Villa Out; 1,000 Men Scouting Ahead of the Main Force

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO, (By Wireless to Columbus, New Mexico,) March 20.—Six Biplanes of the First Aero Squadron, under command of Captain B. D. Foulois, arrived today to scout in the mountains for Villa. Two machines left Columbus last night, one this morning. Four spent the night in the vicinity of La Ascencion. The machines were driven by Lieutenants S. C. G. Chapman, J. E. Carberry, H. A. Dorgue, T. S. Brown, R. H. Willis, E. S. Gonell. W. G. Kilner in the seventh machine has not been reported.

Additional troops arrived here to take the place of the thousand men sent from the temporary bases to try and pursue Villa.

The above dispatch was passed by the military censor.

VILLA'S DEAD DOT PURSUERS' TRAIL

Slain Bandits Left in Desert Cactus, with Jaded Horses, Abandoned, Near By.

DANGER IN INFECTED WATER

American Soldiers Reported to be Drinking Unboiled Fluid at Risk of Typhoid.

By FRANK H. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

ON PERSHING'S LINE OF MARCH IN THE MEXICAN DESERT, March 20, (by Courier to Columbus, N. M.)—Pancho Villa's dead, those who succumbed from wounds in the attack on Columbus, lie among the cactus even here, [deleted by censor,] miles from the scene of the fight. Riding out from the base at Columbus toward Pershing's column some miles above, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent found two or three dead, one sprawled, face upward, upon a butte, another lying in a little valley near a dry stream. Near by each grazed his horse. Jaded and abandoned Villa horses are everywhere in this North Chihuahua district. Too weak almost to eat, they stagger like blind things through the sage and cactus.

Near the camp at [deleted], where United States troops are bivouacked, we found today nearly a dozen of Villa's horses, some of them so far recovered as to be serviceable. The [deleted] infantry boys captured one of these, and now have it in camp. The correspondents now making their way to the front are planning to capture others for pack animals.

The troops in the field now have a mascot. He is Knox Lloyd, 15 years old, the son of a cattleman near Phoenix, Ariz. Sent to a military school at Meridian, Miss., Knox became so imbued with militarism that he ran away to Columbus, stole a ride on a train here with [deleted] cavalry; now at the front. Riding with the wagon trains the boy made his way to field headquarters, but he was sent back here, where he has been adopted mascot by [deleted] infantry until such time as the commanding officer may see fit to send him to his father.

We found him at 4 o'clock this morning sleeping by a camp fire. He reluctantly told his story, fearful lest he be deported. Later he was sent to Columbus, N. M., by motor truck.

The correspondents now accompanying this expedition in the field have not been supplied with tents, and they are all sleeping under the stars, their saddle blankets, and such other cover as they can tie on their saddles. Reporting the war in Europe with a motor car for transportation, and a chateau for billet, was life de luxe compared with conditions in this country. Except for the coming of the automobile, this country has not changed in twenty years.

There are but three water holes on the [deleted] miles' stretch from Columbus here. We are camped here on the creek, and I have understood that the men are drinking the water unboiled. They are also bathing in it. While the bathing place is downstream from the drinking place, the little water here will soon be defiled if stricter precautions are not taken, and this, so an army surgeon was saying last night, will cause typhoid or worse.

Another problem facing the expedition is that of transport. The motor trucks have already cut deep ruts in the desert road from Columbus, and in a short time it may be impossible to use these vehicles. This would mean that the army would have to rely solely on mules for transportation, and, with the line of communication daily lengthening into a country where there is no forage for the cavalry horses, no water, and no fuel, the army will have its hands full.

Later on, probably, all the water except spring water, will be boiled, but you can't boil without fire, and there is not a stick of timber between this camp and Columbus, except for a fringe of stunted growth along the creek.

Aeroplanes winging high in a cloudless sky, their planes glistening in the sun, passed over our heads, en route to the front from the base. They flew in a long line much like wild geese.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
For the sake of the Home—Insist—Advt.

PERSHING'S ARMY IN THREE COLUMNS

In a Fan-Shaped Advance from Casas Grandes to Babricora, El Valle, and Carmen.

BLOCKING VILLA'S RETREAT

If Carranzistas Drive the Bandit North He Must Encounter the American Force.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 20.—Francisco Villa may be forced into the fight with American troops within the next thirty-six hours if reports to General Funston's headquarters here both from General Pershing and from Mexican sources are correct.

General Pershing reported today that Villa had been reported defeated by Mexican Government troops near Cruces and that he was marching northward in retreat. His report, however, was followed by the unofficial statement that Villa still was fighting at Namiquipa, south of Cruces.

If the Carranza force wins in the fighting that was said to be continuing late today, Villa will have to move northward along a road over which a detachment of American troops is riding southward, or leave the road and head for the Santa Maria Mountains, that parallel the road to the east, or to the Oriental Range on the west side. Retreat, according to the report, is impracticable because of the presence in the rear of Mexican troops who forced him to turn northward from Cruces.

Advance in Three Columns.

The detachment that is headed south on the road along which Villa was reported to be advancing is one of three subdivisions operating south of Casas Grandes. One column was sent toward Lake Babricora, seventy miles south of Casas Grandes and somewhat to the west. The two other detachments moved as one to Galeana, south and east of Casas Grandes, and there separated, one continuing in a more easterly direction toward Carmen, sixty-five miles from Casas Grandes, and the other south toward Cruces, fifty miles from Casas Grandes, which now has become the advanced base of the expeditionary forces.

Just where General Pershing is was not announced, but he is directing the work of the three detachments and by means of scouts is attempting to keep in communication.

From all points to which the three detachments are moving Villa has been reported in the vicinity. Although it is realized that he cannot have been at all points where he has been said to be, the three detachments will be so widely separated by the time they have gone a short distance further that it is regarded as almost certain that one of them will come in contact with him. The force moving toward Cruces was only a short distance north of Valle, twenty-eight miles north of Cruces, this afternoon.

The force actually being used in the chase of Villa was strengthened today by the arrival at Casas Grandes of detachments of the Thirteenth Infantry and Fourth Field Artillery and the squadron of eight aeroplanes.

Carranza Troops "Passive."

General Pershing reported that the garrison at Casas Grandes was "friendly, but passive," and that the Mormon colonists there looked upon the Americans as their "rescuers."

Instructions from Washington not to occupy towns or cities met with no opposing comment at army headquarters. General Funston explained that there had been no intention to occupy any place because no necessity for such occupation was foreseen. He did not construe the instructions as barring the forces from going through a town in the event it became a military necessity.

Reassuring reports from the border near Ojinaga were received here today. Colonel Sibley reported that he talked with Colonel Rojas, the commander of the garrison at Ojinaga, who was reported killed by his own men last week, and was assured that conditions along that part of the border were good.

General Funston asked the War Department today to provide for him two more automobile truck companies. If they are furnished the total number of automobiles that will be in service along the line of communication from the border to Casas Grandes will be more than 100.

Lieut. Col. A. L. Parmeter reported from Del Rio, Texas, to General Funston today that a group of Mexicans detected in crawling up the Pecos Bridge on the Southern Pacific had been fired on last night by a sentry after his challenge to halt had been disregarded. The men disappeared without any one having been injured. The guard at the bridge was strengthened recently.

The steady and rapid advance of a part of General Pershing's force into Mexico has increased the desire of those at Army Headquarters here to be permitted to use the Northwestern Railway for moving supplies. Cruces, a point that probably will be reached by one of

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IN BATTLE AT NAMIQUIPA

Result of Carranzistas' Clash With Outlaws Still in Doubt.

VILLA OUTNUMBERED 3 TO 1

Fighting Spirit of De Facto Troops, Who Once Let Him Escape, Questioned.

APPREHENSION IN EL PASO

Constitutionalist Army Gathering at Juarez—Transport Problem Disturbing.

EL PASO, Texas, March 20.—The forces of Colonel Cano were engaged in battle at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon with bandits led by Francisco Villa in Namiquipa, according to a dispatch received this afternoon by General Gavira, Carranza commandant at Juarez. The result of the fighting was not decided at the time of the receipt of the dispatch. Namiquipa is in the district of Guerrero, State of Chihuahua.

Colonel Cano is in command of a force of 900 cavalry which came in contact two days ago at El Valle with Villa forces, which on this occasion fled without giving battle. Villa is reported to have only 300 men.

Villa doubled east and south to Namiquipa, according to a telegram received by General Gavira, at Juarez early today, when he reported also that Carranza troops were advancing from the south while the Americans were continuing their march from the north in an effort to close the net around the bandit.

After leaving El Valle, where he had abandoned thirty of his wounded, Villa turned directly west to San Miguel Babricora, said Gavira, who explained that he had learned the Babricora where Villa was reported yesterday was San Miguel Babricora, and not the Babricora near the lake of that name, some miles further to the south, on Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's ranch. San Miguel Babricora is about twenty miles west of El Valle. From that point Villa made a sudden twist and struck toward Namiquipa, forty miles south.

Despite the reports that Cano's forces had engaged the bandits at Namiquipa, persons well informed here expressed the opinion that the Carranza soldiers had failed to hold up their end of the net by which it was purposed to capture the bandit. There were confirmatory reports received today of the news of the last week that the Mexican troops not only have failed to co-operate with the American troops, but, in certain instances at least, have actually withdrawn from the field of operations.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the American cavalry had pushed into Mexico gave rise to high hopes yesterday that the unexpected had happened and the notorious bandit was cornered. This seemed inevitable if the Carranza soldiers did their part and if the account of the strength of their field forces was correct. Villa, cut off on the north by the forward sweep of the American columns and on the west by the Sierra Madre barring the approaches to the State of Sonora, was supposed to be equally barred east and south by powerful Carranza forces.

It now seems certain that the fugitive has been moving freely in at least a large part of the country supposed to be held by the troops of Carranza. In the last few days he has been variously reported by General Gavira at points along a line reaching north and south from Galeana to Namiquipa, a distance of about seventy-five miles. By the same accounts he has not been moving steadily south, but roving north and east. The mountainous, canyon split, roadless region in which he is operating adds many miles to the country he has covered as compared with its distance on the map.

MEXICANS' LOYALTY IN DOUBT.

El Paso Hears of Friendship for Villa and Troops Moving North.

EL PASO, Texas, March 20.—The Associated Press has learned on unquestionable authority that the troops of the de facto Government which had been stationed at Casas Grandes have been withdrawn and were now in and about Juarez. From the same source it was learned that at least one detachment of Carranza troops had refused to fight Villa and had withdrawn on the bandit's approach, leaving him free to pass into his favorite mountain fastnesses. This detachment withdrew on receipt of a message that he was warring not on Mexicans but the enemies of Mexicans.

It is impossible even to make a fair estimate of the number of men under General Gavira, Carranza commandant, at Juarez. The large staff at his headquarters and the fact that new troops are arriving daily indicate that his force is a large one. The most conservative estimate places it at 3,000, and calculations range from that point upward to 8,000. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the facts being known and most of the men are kept outside the

Agua Prieta and Ojinaga tell of Mexican reinforcements reaching those points also, but nothing is known as to their numbers.

Gavira Explains Plan.

General Gavira said the Constitutionalist troops are to be sent into the field near Guzman to form a crescent around Madera and prevent his escaping to the west coast or south toward the Zapata country. Another force is to be sent east from the west coast country to attempt to head off Villa if he gets away from General Pershing's column.

The troop movement includes the Twenty-eighth Battalion from the Saltillo Garrison, under command of General Juan Maldona. He left Saltillo on Sunday with a long train of cavalry, a separate train carrying the cavalry horses and mountain battery mules. This was followed by a heavily guarded train of ammunition and coal, and it is expected to arrive in Juares for transportation to Guzman and Casas Grandes tomorrow.

Comment on the northward movement of the Carranzistas was meagre at Fort Bliss. General George Bell, Jr., commanding the troops here, said:

"There isn't a reason on earth for anxiety in El Paso. The military is prepared to meet any emergency."

General Bell's statement was directed particularly to the reports of uneasiness in the border situation here.

Rumors were spread today that machine guns were to be trained on points across the Rio Grande River. At Fort Bliss it was denied that any such action was contemplated. It was authoritatively declared that no reason existed for it. The military has taken only such precautions, it was understood, as would be compatible with the policy of preparedness applied to the entire border by Major Gen. Funston. Guns already have been moved to points where they would have greater strategic value if an emergency arose. It is explained that these steps have been taken without any belief that any need for the guns will arise.

Uneasiness in El Paso.

There is no question that the serious and growing uneasiness in El Paso has been accentuated sharply by the problem that has arisen over the request of the United States Government to General Carranza for use of the Mexican railroads to transport supplies. Americans here do not believe that Carranza dare grant this request, especially as it is understood that General Funston purposes, if it is granted, to take train crews and equipment into Mexico and place military guards at the stations. The presence of American soldiers on Mexican railroads, it is said, is very likely to be misunderstood by the peons, and, it is feared, would be sure to provoke outbreaks.

On the other hand there are many indications here that the Mexican railroads are sorely needed by the American military authorities to ship supplies to the troops in the field. At present these supplies must go forward over a desert and mountain trail by wagons and mules. The pressure is intensified by the fact that almost all the forage for the cavalry horses must be sent from the base, as the corn and oats fed mounts of the troopers of the United States cannot live on that diet that will support a Mexican pony.

Ominous reports are received here that the transportation system is already overtaxed, and it is this feature of the situation that causes the deepest anxiety and the most apprehension. This anxiety has not been lessened by the news that Carranza has deferred the issue by a request for more information from the Washington Government.

Andreas Garcia, Carranza Consul here, and known to be in intimate relations with the First Chief, contends there is no danger of friction over the question of the shipment of American Army supplies over the Mexican railways. So long as it was merely a question of supplies, Mr. Garcia said today, it was a matter of small consequence. He added, however, that the passage of American soldiers on Mexican trains would come under a different category.

Like Merchants' Rights.

"The Americans have permission to buy supplies in Mexican towns," said Garcia, "so I see little difference, so far as the attitude of the Mexican Government is concerned, between allowing merchants to ship food to sell to the American troops and the American army's shipping direct."

"I cannot see," he added, "how the United States needs to rush down any more troops, considering that our combined forces amount to about 50,000 men, opposed by only 2,000 or 3,000. We have too many troops already for the purpose, it seems to me."

Whatever be the outcome of the situation the military and civil authorities here are taking no chances of being caught unprepared. Both Brigadier General George Bell, Jr., and Mayor Tom Lea take every necessary precaution while asserting with all the emphasis in their power that they can see no reason for alarm. General Bell is reported to have conferred with a local mining man, J. V. Baskin, an authority on Mexican trails, regarding the passages into Mexico from the country east of El Paso. These trails were developed before the days of railroading and are of great military importance.

Dr. I. J. Bush, formerly Chief Surgeon of Madero's army, said facilities for rapid transportation were essential to further progress by the American soldiers now in the field.

"The American forces are reported at Galeana," Dr. Bush remarked. "Twenty miles south of there is El Valle, and from that point the only practicable way of bringing up supplies is by railroad. The valley converges here into a narrow deep gorge in which about 2,000 people live. The territory in which Villa probably will remain is embranced in an imaginary line between Chihuahua and Minaca, with the Mexican Central Railroad on one side and the Sierra Madre on the other. His soldiers have the advantage over the Americans in that they will travel light with only a few days' provisions and are seasoned men, well able to stand the hardships of mountain campaigning in that climate."

General Pershing's Route.

Americans who know this country well say that, except the Mexico Northwestern Railroad, which drops southward to the west of the Babricora Lake, and is withheld from American use, there is no route suitable for the marching purposes of a command like General Pershing's other than the wagon road that starts from Casas Grandes and winds its course far down to the neighborhood of the Santa Clara Ranch. This road most often clings to the bank of the Santa Maria River, but some times climbs to the heights of the adjoining mountains. Throughout its length it is suitable for ordinary wagon traffic and for the most part heavy motor trucks can traverse it with occasional assistance. Always it is within easy reach of the river.

The Santa Maria River, rising some forty miles south of Cruces and flowing northward about 200 miles to Lake Santa Maria, is a shallow stream. Cattlemen, driving their herds from the upper valley have used its bed as a highway for many years.

If the army now is following the route provided by the wagon road and the Santa Maria, and is proceeding with the speed made from Columbus to Casas Grandes, a few days' march should bring it to the Babricora Lake region. From Galeana to El Valle is about thirty miles; from El Valle to Cruces, about forty miles, and from Cruces to Namiquipa some twenty miles more.

More exhausted American soldiers, who had been sent back from Mexico, reached here today from the field hospital at Columbus or from the general hospital at Fort Bliss. Their stories dispelled any impression that the march was a pleasant excursion. J. L. Thompson, a strapping big private of the Sixth Infantry, returned with his feet blistered and his muscles so sore he walked like a man with paralysis.

Discomforts on March.

"We went in singing," Thompson said, "and thought we were having a lot of fun. Then we hit the deep sand and the heat. It was awful, and we had to conserve our water for we had each but one small aluminium water bottle filled with brackish water from the shallow wells at Columbus for the first day's supply. By the time we reached our first camp that water tasted like wine, and many of the boys had exhausted their supply and were suffering with thirst. We had a full pack, and any one who has soldiered knows what that means. It grew heavier and heavier until many of the boys had to drop out and ride in the ambulances. Finally the ambulances and transports were full, and we started to leaving them alongside the road as we could not carry any more. They were always left with a guard for fear of snipers and with orders for the next column coming in to pick them up.

"Then my knees got weak and my tongue swelled. I just couldn't make my legs work any longer. I hated to quit. I hated worse to miss Mexico after waiting so long. That hike of twenty-seven long Mexican miles mixed me, and I am not ashamed of it, for there were many more in the same condition."

Six more aeroplanes were sent into Mexico today and two more were being tuned at Columbus for the flight by moonlight tonight. A special train carrying twenty biplanes went through here today from Philadelphia for Columbus, and with them went two cars of aeroplane parts and motors. These will be set up as soon as they arrive and sent in for the scouting expedition. At the same time sixteen cars of ammunition for the main column went west under orders to stop for nothing less than a wreck. It was rushed through El Paso without stopping, and was billed as cotton goods to deceive any Villa snipers or train wreckers along the route.

A squad of ten civilian scouts went west last night to Columbus with horses, packs, and kits for hard field service with General Pershing's column. One of them was Cecil Boyd, a high school boy who was caught and threatened with execution by Villa's troops last August. He said he volunteered "to get even with Villa." Other scouts included William Moyer, an employe of the Babricora ranch; D. Brown, an interpreter; Lem Spillsberry, a Mormon freighter, and Tom Edwards, Spanish interpreter at the immigration station here, who will be General Pershing's official interpreter.

EARLY CAPTURE EXPECTED.

Washington Believes Villa May Be Taken Within a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The wily Villa has been chased into a trap in the heart of the Guerrero district of Chihuahua, according to information received in Washington from various sources. It is the belief of high military authorities here that Villa, granted this information is correct, soon will be captured, either by General Pershing's troops or by Carranza troops acting in co-operation with the American punitive expedition.

It was asserted here tonight that if it be true, as reported from the border, that Villa had been defeated by Carranza troops at Cruces and is now on his way northward toward El Valle, the crucial point in the flight of the outlaw from Columbus has been reached.

Washington is inclined for several reasons to believe that Villa has met with a reverse—at least to the extent of having his path toward the south blocked. One of these reasons is that information reached here last week that Colonel Cano, in command of 900 Carranista soldiers, had started northward from Santa Ana toward Cruces to oppose the advance of Villa should the fugitive turn into the highway that leads by a winding route, generally southward, from Colonia Dublan, a Mormon colony, just north of Casas Grandes, through Galeana, Buena Ventura, El Valle, Plazuela, Cruces, and Namiquipa to Santa Ana.

Villa is known to have crossed the railway at Colonia Dublan, and since then he has been reported successively at Galeana, El Valle, Cruces, and Namiquipa. This road skirts the cañons and defiles of the Santa Maria River, which runs northward from Namiquipa toward Galeana, though a rough and difficult country, and is the only main trail in this region southward from the Mormon colonies toward Santa Ana. Villa's flight along this road was all upgrade toward Cruces and Namiquipa.

Advance of Carranzistas.

The force reported to have given battle to him, commanded by Colonel Cano, was one of the columns Carranza was sending from the south and east against Villa. From the east General Carranza sent two columns, which moved from Laguna and Ahuamada, points on the Mexican Railway between El Paso and Chihuahua, toward Carmen, while other Carranza forces have been stationed at Madera, Pearson, and Casas Grandes. It now appears to have been the purpose of Carranza to utilize these various contingents of troops in endeavoring to block Villa's flight while the American columns pursued the outlaw from the north.

General Funston's announcement today at San Antonio that the first United States column is moving southward from Casas Grandes toward Babricora, the second moving southeast toward El Valle, and the third also southeast toward Carmen is considered significant. These movements are interpreted here as meaning that the two flanking columns are endeavoring to get below Villa to prevent his escaping south, east, or west when the central column of American troops comes in contact with the bandit.

If Villa were able to gain the country beyond the town of Guerrero, south of Santa Ana, a region very mountainous and without main highways, it would be almost impossible for the American forces to corner him. But military experts argued tonight that it would be a desperate move for the bandit to attempt to reach that region, as it would be a journey of many days, and he would be sure to lose many of his followers on the way.

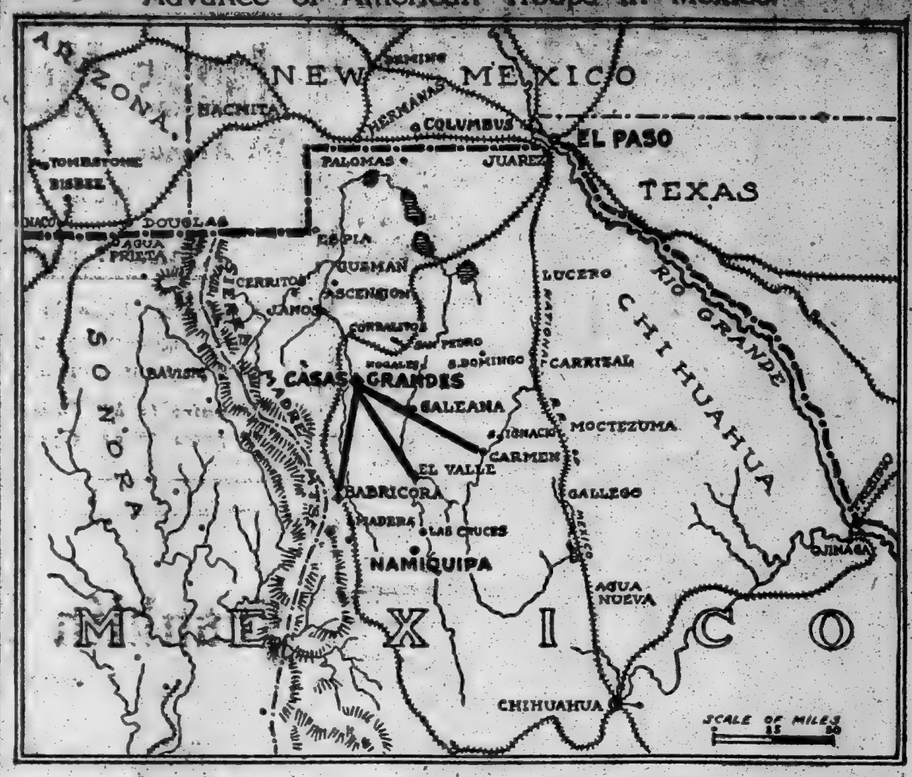

General Funston announces that the American forces have been split into three divisions in the advance on Villa, one moving toward Babricora, one toward El Valle, and another toward Carmen. The Mexicans, coming from the south, are reported driving Villa back from Namiquipa toward the advancing Americans.

PERSHING'S ARMY IN THREE COLUMNS

Continued from Page 1.

In discussing the matter tonight General Funston showed no impatience, but he did show concern, and he expressed the hope that General Carranza would not misunderstand the motive for his request.

Will Send In Rolling Stock.

Even if the request is granted, it will be some days before the road can be used, because at two points at least repairs will have to be made. American rolling stock will have to be sent across the line on account of the lack of sufficient rolling stock on the other side, and American crews and dispatches will be used.

"The reason for their use should be obvious," said an army officer tonight. "General Funston has made it plain to the War Department that his only desire to use the road is for the transportation of supplies, but he has not concealed the fact that a guard would be placed on every train and that it might become necessary to station guards at different points along the way."

General Pershing has advised General Funston that he has found quantities of alfalfa for his animals, also that he has experienced difficulty in getting fresh beef.

The question of occupying cities and towns in Mexico is not worrying those at headquarters.

"Our troops will be too busy to camp in any place long, nor would we consider it wise, on account of sanitary conditions, to do so," said one of the headquarters officials.

Whether the troops marched through Galeana or marched around it on their way south is not known here. General Pershing did not report on that point.

It be true, as reported, that he had turned back toward El Valle, there is a chance of cornering and capturing him this week. El Valle, the pivotal point of the campaign, is about twenty-three miles south of Galeana, which is twenty-four miles southeast of Casas Grandes, so that the point toward which Villa is reported as returning and which is the objective of the central column of the American expedition is not more than fifty miles southeast of the Mormon colony of Casas Grandes. If, as reported here, General Funston, the central column of the punitive expedition is moving toward El Valle, it should reach that town tonight or tomorrow, as it is moving rapidly.

El Valle is about forty miles east of Riba, a point on the Mexican North Western Railway, south of Pearson, which means that the American column advancing southward from Casas Grandes toward Babricora is not more than forty miles to the westward, while Carmen, the point toward which the third of the American columns is moving, is only thirty-seven miles southeast of Galeana and about twenty-five miles northeast of El Valle. The American column sent in the direction of Carmen either may head off Villa's attempt to swing eastward from El Valle toward Carmen, or when the American forces reach Carmen the column sent in that direction may swing westward toward El Valle or Plazuela, to co-operate with the central column.

Chance for Aeroplanes.

Once the American forces have Villa cornered in this region they will be able to utilize the aeroplanes sent with the expedition, and these may enable the American forces to discover him in the defiles of the Santa Maria River or in the mountains to right or left of the main highway. Villa is not expected to fight unless forced into a corner. The best information here is that his forces are already pretty well scattered and each of the American columns is superior numerically to what Villa is now believed to have with him.

General Funston notified the War Department today that reports from General Pershing showed 200 of the men who went to Columbus in the Villa raid were now already accounted for in dead or wounded. About 150 of the Villa band were killed in and after the raid and about 50 wounded have been found by the American expeditionary columns.

MORE CAVALRY TO MEXICO.

Large Detachment Enters from Columbus—Scouts with Troopers.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 20.—A large body of American cavalry left here today. The troops, brought here from Texas border points, were preceded by a motor train carrying supplies. Whether the detachment will serve as a separate command in the effort to capture Villa, or whether it is to join the punitive expedition force now in the field under General Pershing somewhere in Chihuahua, was not indicated by military authorities here.

Accompanying the troops were American civilian scouts, said to know the mountain trails of Chihuahua, in which Villa is reported to be fleeing, as the city man knows his frontyard. Wearing the sombrero of the frontier, heavily roweled spurs, and with little wrinkles at the corners of their eyes, bespeaking lives spent in the open, these scouts form what is said to be the most picturesque group of men in the expeditionary force.

Military men admit that on the scouts' knowledge of the district in which Villa is reported fleeing rests much of the hope for the capture of the bandit. It is these volunteers, many of whom Villa drove from their homes and their property in Mexico, that are leading the American columns to the water holes and to the hiding places in the mountains in which the bandit and his followers might seek to evade the pursuit.

That more Villa followers than the seventy-nine already accounted for were killed in the running engagement following the raid on Columbus, was indicated in the discovery of three additional bodies reported here today by H. K. Lemmon, a ranchman. Mr. Lemmon asserted that one of the bodies was clad in the uniform of a Lieutenant and that they were found lying just north of the boundary, three miles south of here.

There were heavy demands on the part of soldiers for baths. The only bathtub in the town, for which a charge of 35 cents a half hour is maintained, was kept busy all day yesterday and far into the night and the proprietor asserted that he had reservations enough to keep his tub busy all day today.

Major W. R. Sample, commandant at the military field base here, clinging tenaciously to the censorship ruling, refused to make public any information received from General Pershing. Instructions have been issued that not only communications sent out by newspaper correspondents, but those of officers and men of the army and of residents of Columbus must be censored. All incoming telegraphic messages also are read and approved by the military censor before delivery.

Radiograms received over the army wireless today included news dispatches from correspondents with the force. Although the dispatches had been censored by General Pershing, they were censored again here, and were relayed directly, permission for the correspondents here to examine them being refused. Five additional correspondents today were accredited to the expeditionary force, and left here immediately, under the escort of an army Lieutenant, to join the troops.

Hurried preparations were begun today for a cantonment hospital to co-operate with the field hospital and ambulance companies now with the expeditionary force and with the base hospital at El Paso.

According to Lieut. Col. E. P. Frick, in charge of the Medical Corps, every preparation is being made to care speedily for the injured. Nor has the possibility of members of the expedition becoming infected with the diseases which have followed in the wake of civil war in Mexico been overlooked. Every soldier accompanying the punitive expeditionary force has been vaccinated against smallpox, has taken the army prophylaxis treatment to prevent typhoid fever. Especial attention also is being given by army medical officers to prevent outbreaks of typhus, which has been prevalent recently throughout the southern republic.

It is said here that the medical officers who accompanied the troops are taking thorough sanitary measures at each stopping place, and that all water supplies are being tested for traces of poison.

GUNS JAMMED IN DARKNESS.

Quick-Firers Couldn't Be Loaded Properly, Report Declares.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—An official report explaining that difficulty of loading in darkness was responsible for the failure of two of the four weapons of the Thirteenth Cavalry's machine-gun troop in the fight with Villa and his bandits at Columbus, N. M., was received today at the War Department. Press dispatches telling of the guns jamming had caused Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, to order an investigation.

"The reason for the jamming of the machine guns during the fight last Thursday morning," the report says, "was not the failure of the mechanism to function properly, but was due to the fact that the night was dark and it was difficult to load the guns. In loading the feed strip has to be inserted in a narrow slot or guide. If the strip is not inserted properly in this guide, the gun will fire about five shots and will then jam. This happened to two of the guns, as it was so dark that it was almost impossible to get the strips in the slots. The other two guns did not jam, and the execution they did showed the value of machine-gun fire. The ammunition used was not reloaded and had been manufactured since 1910. The extractors are all model 1914."

General Crozier appeared to regard the explanation as satisfactory, as the troopers were fighting under the most adverse conditions.

"No entirely satisfactory machine rifle has yet been developed," he said. "That is, we never have had a machine gun that is not subject to stoppage by reason of some kind of malfunction. It must be remembered that these weapons are machines operating with tremendous pressures and tremendous velocity of the moving parts, and that they are subject to the weaknesses and infirmities of all machines."

COLUMBUS WIRES HUM.

Little New Mexico Town Suddenly Becomes a News Centre.

Columbus, N. M. has become almost over night one of the most important telegraph centres in the United States. Before the Villa raid the sending or receipt of telegraphic messages at Columbus was infrequent. Now the town is the distributing point for practically all of the news which comes from the punitive expedition.

To meet the suddenly increased demands on the telegraph service many new wires have been strung from Columbus to El Paso, a distance of about seventy miles. El Paso already had a large telegraph branch, but even that was taxed beyond its capacity as a result of the developments within the last ten days. It was necessary, therefore, to install new equipment to get all of the messages out.

An important part of the new equipment is an automatic device which has been in use for several years by telegraph companies and which makes possible the sending of eight different messages over one wire simultaneously. The use of this device has made it unnecessary to string any new wires from El Paso.

Scores of operators have been rushed to both Columbus and El Paso from nearby points and other operators have been sent from greater distances to take their places.

Columbus is the nearest point in the United States to the route which the American troops are taking. The messages arrive from there by courier and are relayed to El Paso, whence they are sent all over the country.

WANTS STATE GUARD READY FOR CALL

General Stotesbury Outlines Procedure in Case Washington Summons the Militia.

PREDICTS QUICK RESPONSE

Urges System of Drill and Instruction to Fit New York's Force for Active Duty.

Adjt. Gen. L. W. Stotesbury, before he left for Albany yesterday, described to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES the procedure that will be followed by the military authorities of the State in case the National Guard Division of New York is called into service for border duty. Up to yesterday no official word had been received from Washington indicating such a possibility, but if the guard is called out, the Government will find the organization ready to respond quickly.

"If the militia of the nation, or any part of it, is called into service," said General Stotesbury, "the President will first issue a proclamation announcing it, and the proclamation will be immediately followed by a letter or telegram from the Secretary of War to each Governor, giving more detailed information, and specifying the number of units, that is, brigades of regiments, to be furnished, the maximum and minimum strength of the various organizations called out, &c.

"The general plan of procedure to be followed by the State in ordering out the organized militia in case of a Federal call will be the same as when the National Guard is ordered by the State into an ordinary encampment or manoeuvre or when ordered out for strike or riot duty; but the nature of the service to be performed by the guard in case of a Federal call will necessitate numerous new and additional requisites not required in State service.

"Thus it must be borne in mind that members of the organized militia must respond to the call or be tried by court-martial; that the men so responding will be absent from their homes for a long period; that much extra equipment will be necessary; that the organized militia will leave the State for an indefinite period, (thus necessitating provision for State police purposes;) that physical examinations will be held, property transferred, provision made to care for armories and for property left behind, provision made for recruiting, &c. It must also be borne in mind that in the matter of organization there must be absolute conformity with the regular army, except in the matter of Inspectors of Small Arms Practice.

"Assuming that drafts of orders, instructions, &c., have been formulated and all other preliminary preparations made, the Governor's order then would be issued. Under this organizations would assemble at their home stations and recruiting and training would be begun. Organizations would remain there until recruited to their war strength, both in order that the men might have some time in which to adjust their business affairs, and in order that the presence of the organization and its preparation for field service might be utilized as a stimulus to assist in recruiting. The State might be utilized as a stimulus to assist in recruiting.

"The State medical officers would assemble at some designated rendezvous preparatory to being examined by regular army surgeons and mustered into the Federal service. After this occurrence they themselves would be available for the examination of the organized militia as an incident to its muster into the regular service. Staff officers would assemble at some designated rendezvous to receive instructions from the Adjutant General as to the preparation of the mobilization camp and the maintenance of the organizations which would be sent there.

"The transfer of troops to the mobilization camp and their maintenance, drill, and training there then would follow. Here they would remain until ordered to a concentration camp, or otherwise disposed of."

General Stotesbury told of the various orders that would have to be issued for the mobilization of the various units, and for the care of the armories while the troops were away.

"A thorough system of drill and instruction," General Stotesbury continued, "should be formulated now and held ready for use. This plan should embody all drill, instruction, and training necessary to fit members of the organized militia for active duty in the field. It should cover a course of training for at least five hours daily.

"Army regulations contemplate that the President shall prescribe the minimum and maximum strength of organizations called into the service of the United States. Whenever any organization that is called is below the minimum or above the maximum fixed by law or by the order governing the call.

"Army regulations contemplate that immediately after the issue of the call the organized militia organizations shall be forthwith recruited while still at their company rendezvous to the maximum strength specified in War Department instructions. This may or may not be the strength prescribed in field service regulations."

General Stotesbury told what would have to be done in the way of making the mobilization camps ready in obtaining troop trains and in arranging scores of other details.

OLD GRANTS TO BE REVOKED.

Sonora Governor Will Reissue Concessions to Aliens.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 20.—General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, announced late today at Agua Prieta, opposite here, that he was preparing to issue a decree within the next day or two abolishing all State concessions issued by José Maytorena, former Villa Governor, and other former officials under Diaz and Villa régimes. The decree, if issued, will affect many of the mining companies, public utilities and firms dealing in commodities.

The decree, however, will not revoke the grants given to many of the large American or other firms operating in Sonora by the Federal Government of Mexico. New concessions will be issued immediately, it is stated, by Ives G. Lelevier, Consul here of the de facto Government.

Efforts to reorganize the Government of Sonora on a more stable basis was given by Consul Lelevier as the reason for the contemplated action.

Many individuals and corporations, Lelevier declared, had obtained valuable grants through bribes to former officials, and in return had obtained concessions which were exempted from certain taxes and had been allowed to operate under other conditions more favorable to them than to natives and other foreigners.

Chinese merchants of Agua Prieta and Nacozari, Sonora, were notified today that their occupation tax had been multiplied six times and no more would be allowed to employ or house more than four persons, all exceeding that number being subject to arrest and a fine of $200 or more. Further, they will not be allowed to visit one another for longer periods than two days.

General Calles also has addressed a circular to all notaries public in Sonora, forbidding them to issue deeds of transfer on real or personal property in Sonora unless with his written permission. He said Villa men and others who are refugees in the United States had been selling their Mexican property and using the funds to promote revolutionary activity.

SEALS PASS TO SONORA.

Calles Orders 4,000 Troops to Southernmost Mountain Trail.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 20.—Four thousand troops of the command of General N. M. Dieguez, in charge of the Yaqui campaign in Western Sonora, were ordered today by General Calles to proceed from Hermosillo to Sahuaripa in Southeastern Sonora to guard Dorame Pass, the southernmost of the four passes leading through the mountains along the Chihuahua-Sonora State line. Reports that Villa and his bandits were making their way south from Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, before the United States troops, led to this action.

The arrival of the detachment at Sahuaripa will increase the Carranza troops on duty in Eastern Sonora to approximately 8,000 soldiers. The column was expected to reach its destination Wednesday or Thursday. General Enrique Estrada is in command.

ACUNA'S NOTE TO GOVERNORS.

Gives Text of Agreement for Pursuit of Bandits.

MEXICO CITY, March 19.—The full text of the telegram sent by Senor Acuna, Minister of the Interior, to all the State Governors, part of which was given out last night, is as follows:

"After having transmitted to the Government which is under your worthy charge the note sent by the Government of the United States to the Government of Mexico, through Mr. Silliman on March 12, and likewise the answer given by the Citizen First Chief accepting the proposal for the pursuit of the bandits growing out of the Columbus, N. M., incident, the Citizen First Chief charges me to bring to your knowledge, as I have the honor hereby to do, the terms of the agreement celebrated in the name of their respective Governments by Citizen Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Government, and Frederick Frelinghuysen, for Secretary of State for the United States of America, authorizing the reciprocal passage of the boundary line by troops of their respective Governments in pursuit of savage Indians, and also Article 21, of the treaty of peace and friendship signed on Feb. 2, 1848, which is still in force. These facts are communicated to you that you may have full knowledge of the notes which have passed between the two Governments, in the remote event of a rupture of relations.

"The terms of the agreement are as follows:

"Article 1.—It is agreed that regular Federal troops of the two republics may reciprocally pass the boundary line when they do so in pursuit of a party of savage Indians, in accordance with the conditions expressed in the following articles:

"Article 2.—The reciprocal passage referred to in Article 1 can only be made in desert and unpopulated portions of the boundary line. For the purpose of this agreement desert and unpopulated sections will include all those points at least two leagues distant from any camp or town of either country.

"Article 3.—The passage of troops from one to the other country cannot take place from Capitan Leal, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, a point twenty-two Mexican leagues, or fifty-two English miles, up the river from Piedras Negras, to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

"Article 4.—The pursuing force will retire to its own country as soon as it has defeated the pursued force or loses its track. In no case will the forces of either country establish themselves in foreign territory for a longer time than is necessary for the pursuit of the party whom they follow.

"Article 5.—The Chief of the force crossing the boundary line in pursuit of Indians must, before crossing the frontier, advise, if possible, the military chief or the immediate authority of the country whose territory he enters.

"Article 6.—Abuses committed by forces which pass into territory of the other nationality will be punished according to the gravity of their offence and in accordance with the laws of the country to which the forces belong, if committed on their own soil, their Government being obliged to retire them to the frontier.

"Article 7.—[Missing.]

"Article 8.—This convention will remain in force for two years, but may be terminated by either Government by the giving of notice four months in advance.

"Article 9.—As the Senate of Mexico has authorized the President of this Republic, in conformity with Paragraph 2, Letter B, Section 3, Article 72, of the Reformed Constitution of Nov. 6, 1874, to permit the passage of Mexican troops to the United States and of troops of the United States to Mexico, and as the Constitution of the United States gives to the President the right to order such passage without consent of the Senate, this agreement does not need ratification by the Senate of either country and will take effect twenty days after this date. In testimony whereof we sign this memorandum.

MATIAS ROMERO.
FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN.

"Article 21 of the treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States is as follows:

"If unfortunately at some future time there should arise a point of discord between the Governments of the two republics, either over any clause of this treaty or any political or commercial matter, these same Governments promise to try in the most sincere manner to arrange such difficulties as may present themselves and to conserve the state of peace and amity now existing in the two countries by all proper means and, if accord does not come by these means, not to begin reprisals, aggression, or hostilities of any kind until they have considered the question in a spirit of neighborliness or agreed to name an arbitration commission composed of citizens of each Government or of another friendly nation.

"Reiterating distinguished consideration.

"JESUS ACUNA,
"Minister of the Interior."

GET WATER TRUCKS QUICKLY.

Army Opened Bids Yesterday—They're En Route to Mexico.

The first motor water wagons ever used by the United States Army will be in service in the Mexican campaign against Villa in a few days. Bids for three such wagons were opened at the Army Building yesterday, and today, complete and ready for use, they will leave Boston by fast freight for El Paso. When the bids were called for last Saturday morning manufacturers were asked to state, besides the price, how soon the wagons could be delivered. The size of the tanks called for was 600 gallons. Such outfits are not kept in stock by manufacturers, but go by special order.

The White Company, one of the competitors, knew that the Standard Oil Company had just completed three 600-gallon motor tank wagons at its shops in Boston for which the White Company had furnished the chassis. The circumstances of the case, the need of prompt delivery for aid of the expedition in Mexico, were explained to the Standard Oil Company, and it was asked if it would be willing to turn over the tank trucks complete to the White Company, so that a bid could be put in for delivery at once to the War Department.

This the oil company agreed to do, and the White Company in its bid stated that it could deliver the specified trucks at Boston today. The contract was awarded to the White Company at a price of $3,004.18 for each tank wagon.

Mexico is a thirsty land, and water for the troops by fast motor is expected to be a great improvement over transportation via mule, which has been the practice heretofore.

ENGINEERS URGE DEFENSE.

Adequate Protection and Armament Cheered at Three Meetings.

Resolutions demanding that Congress appropriate sufficient funds to put the nation in a position of defense against attack from all quarters were adopted yesterday at three meetings at which were present 3,000 members of the United Engineering Society who are attending a course of lectures on military engineering.

"We believe," said the resolutions, "that Congress should give due weight to the opinion of experts and should then appropriate sufficient money to put the nation in a position of defense against attack on either the Atlantic or the Pacific Coast. We demand that our ground that while negotiations are in progress they must be held to be confidential.

Officials fail to see why there should be any objection to such shipments. It is not planned to use the rolling stock of the Mexican road—merely the tracks. The United States, it is understood, is prepared to make every concession possible under the circumstances to the de facto Government. It is the desire of officials that nothing be done which would tend in the slightest way to embarrass the de facto Government or bring about any adverse feeling of any kind.

General Carranza formally protested against American troops occupying Casas Grandes in their pursuit of Villa, and the American Government replied that the troops had been ordered specifically not to occupy Casas Grandes or any other town or city in Mexico. The protest and reply were included in exchanges between Messrs. Polk and Arredondo.

Pending the protocol, however, the troops of the de facto Government actually are co-operating with the American forces and, according to information received by the War Department, are planning to render even greater assistance. High military officials allowed it to become known that the Carranza Government had promised to move a large force of its troops from Central Mexico to the north, forming a trap into which the American cavalry men under General Pershing may chase Villa and his followers.

Word that the Carranza troops were reaching positions where they might head off Villa if he should attempt to strike still further south was received here enthusiastically. Press dispatches containing the announcement of General Funston that Villa was reported to have been defeated by Carranza troops at Cruces and to have turned back northward toward El Valle, from which point the second American column is moving, were regarded as being extremely favorable, as were reports of another engagement between Villa's followers and the Carranza forces. If these reports prove to be correct, officials say, the American troopers may be expected to establish a contact with the outlaws at any time.

The War Department received a telegram today from Major Gen. Funston stating that reports from Douglas, Ariz., showed that members of the Mexican Industrial Workers of the World had become active along the Sonora border, and that at Nogales and elsewhere along the Arizona frontier were endeavoring to stir up sentiment against the United States and urging Mexicans to invade this country in return for the "American invasion" of Mexico. There is a small Carranza garrison at Nogales and an American garrison on the Arizona side of the line.

Presidio Danger Exaggerated.

Reassuring reports regarding the situation at Presidio, Texas, opposite the Mexican town of Ojinaga, Chihuahua, were received at the War Department from General Funston. He said that rumors of a threatened Villista attack on Presidio were believed to be exaggerated. The message read:

Fort Sam Houston,
San Antonio, March 20.

Colonel Sibley, commanding West Texas cavalry patrol district, after recent personal inspection at Presidio, reports as follows: "Reports of danger greatly exaggerated. Had interview with Colonel Rojas, commanding Carranza forces at Ojinaga, who is not apprehensive of attack. He has force of 250, to be reinforced by 200 from Chihuahua of known loyalty."

The War Department announced that General Funston had reported that the United States force at Presidio consisted of one officer and forty men of the Fourteenth Cavalry.

General Pershing, in a delayed dispatch which reached the War Department late in the day, reported that in the raid on Columbus, N. M., Villa lost 200 men. This count includes killed and wounded and men who deserted during the flight from Columbus.

The battleship Kentucky, which had been ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz, today was diverted to Galveston, after reports to the Navy Department from the gunboat Marietta, now at Vera Cruz, announced that conditions there were quiet and that there was no necessity for another ship. When the Kentucky was ordered to the Mexican port it was stated that it was done for the purpose of establishing wireless communication from there to Key West, which the apparatus of the Marietta is unable to accomplish except at night. Navy Department officials believe, however, that night transmission under existing circumstances is all that is necessary, from Galveston the Kentucky will be within easy reach of Mexican waters should an emergency arise.

The gunboat Wheeling, at New Orleans, was ordered today to "Southern waters." It is understood here that she is bound for Tampico, where there has been some unrest in the oil fields. Late dispatches to the State Department, however, said conditions there were quiet.

To Operate American Trains.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 20.—The right to operate trains in Mexico under the direction of the American army is the specific feature in the request made by General Funston for permission to use the Mexican Northwestern Railroad in forwarding supplies to the expeditionary forces.

This was explained today by General Funston, who said that the equipment for the trains would have to be moved across the boundary line into Mexico, and that American crews would be used in their operation. Guards would be carried on the trains, and at some points along the line it would be advisable to have station guards.

If General Funston's request for permission to use the railroad is granted workmen will be sent forward immediately to make the repairs necessary before trains can be operated. To get the road in shape would require several days.

If the permission is granted the base for military operations will be moved from Columbus, N. M., to El Paso.

General Funston has not been informed by Mexican army men of the reason for shifting the Mexican garrison from Casas Grandes to the border.

CARRANZA DELAYS LEAVING.

Intended to Go to Mexico City, but Is Still at Queretaro.

QUERETARO, Mexico, March 20.—General Carranza did not leave here today for Mexico City, as had been contemplated.

His headquarters are still being maintained here, and no announcement has been made of the chief's plans.

MAY ADOPT PROTOCOL ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS

Continued from Page 1.

Comfortable *while* you are smoking them and *after* you have smoked them—that's why they're sensible.

Egyptian Deities

20 FOR 15¢

FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette

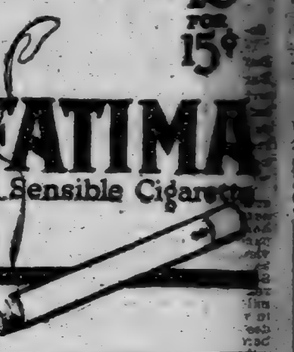

Hail to Spring!
(Unless It Snows)

SOFTLY blows the wind over Riverside Drive (unless it snows). Two Forms-That-Cast-But-a-Single-Shadow are house-hunting in Flatbush (unless it snows). Enter—Spring (unless it snows).

Spring Suits, tailored by Stein-Bloch to my private specifications, in *Solid Greens, Solid Browns* and Spring-timey blendings of these two most fashionable of colors—$20 and $25.

To be sure, I show a regiment of other colors and patterns. Each Suit possesses that *smart, soft style* and *free drapery* which speaks aloud in its well-bred silence.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20 to $45

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

SAYS
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Davids' Electro Chemical Writing Fluid dries an intense black and never discolors.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

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Established 1825

Doctor _____ of Washington, D. C., writes:
"I prescribe and use BELL-ANS in preference to any other remedy for Indigestion."
25c package at all druggists.

BELL-ANS
For Indigestion
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert survey on general chimney work, heating and ventilation
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Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

SAFE FOR THE SKIN
POSLAM SOAP
Excels in purity and wholesomeness. A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Try one cake.
At All Druggists'. 25 cents and 15 cents

14 YEARS OLD
Four Roses
ARISTOCRATIC AMERICAN WHISKEY
PAUL JONES & CO
DISTILLERS
NEW YORK OFFICE
1480 BROADWAY

IS TRAP TO GERMANS

Lord Northcliffe, Writing Before Visit, Cannot Otherwise Explain French Confidence.

PETAIN FULLY PREPARED

So the Observer Thinks the Fortress-Town May Have Been a Bait for Crown Prince.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 21.—The Daily Mail publishes an article, dated Bar le Duc, from Lord Northcliffe, written previously to his dispatch from before Verdun. The article was delayed on the way to Paris and has only just reached London. Describing his journey to the battlefront Lord Northcliffe writes:

"Several little happenings in this evening's journey to Bar le Duc stand out in mind and must be recorded. At home in England, except for the comparatively few people who have seen the victims of Zeppelins and of the bombardment of Hartlepool, Whitby, and Scarborough, we know nothing of the real horrors of war. France has 400 miles of them every day—wrecked towns in which women and children have been destroyed before the eyes of their neighbors.

"One little incident today was a conversation with a young American who combined stretcher-bearing with his work of ambulance driving. Evening was falling and the wounded were being brought into the first dressing station. One splendid young Frenchman, a beautiful boy, lay in a stretcher with the lower part of his body blown to pieces. They were wiping his lips with a sponge and he was dying.

"Another great fellow whose steel hat lay on his chest, smashed to pieces, was not only wounded but demented, as well as a third, an older man, judging by the gray hair, had the lower part of his face shot away.

"The scene was one that would have moved even the Conscientious Objector, if such human rats (the Society of Friends I except) have any feelings.

"The thin, hard-faced young Western American said:

"'Some of our too-proud-to-fight people ought to see what is going on here.'

"I agreed with him.

"'It seems to me,' he added, 'that this sort of thing ought to be known to the world. The comfortable, elegant people at home, looking at theatrical representations or the movies ought to have some of these facts handed out to them. It is unjust that the women and children in France and Belgium should have to face this kind of horror and that we English slackers should get off with rose-water newspaper reporting.'

"Another portion of the dispatch reads:

"At one point on the road is a convoy of German prisoners on the way, probably, to some railway station. We are surprised at the small number of French guards around them. They are in charge of their own sergeants, who shout to them as if they are dogs. There were 1,200 by actual count—disheveled and muddy, some with light heads and wounds bound up, many dazed and utterly fatigued. They do not attract much attention from the French soldiers. Here and there they get a chaffing remark from a Frenchman, probably an Alsatian, who can speak German, but they seem to be much more interested in the Frenchmen than the Frenchmen are in them.

"For some reason, which I am unable to divine, the French do not appear to publish reports as to the large number of German prisoners they take, except when the Germans make an unusually outrageous statement.

"My companion and I, when we have got away from the main tide of war travel, discuss General Petain and his plans. Obviously from the General's manner and that of his staff, he is in no way disturbed by the colossal German attack, and we wonder within ourselves whether the French have not set a trap for the Germans at Verdun. Is the little city in the valley a bait for the Crown Prince?

"A man who has seen anything at all of modern warfare, and I have been fortunate enough to witness a little, can gather for himself in view of Petain's preparations that any German attempts at Verdun must involve terrific loss. Is that the reason for the quiet confidence of all the French officers we meet and the wonderful bearing of the French soldiers?"

In asking his readers to excuse his hurried phraseology, Lord Northcliffe says:

"I am jotting down these notes in an extremely uncomfortable room in which a large number of people are snoring, after a meal which consisted of a small portion of bread dipped in Worcester sauce—the only provisions left in the inn by refugees who had swarmed in from Verdun, and I have to start again after a few hours' rest for the battle in order to be there in time."

SHOT AT TWICE

Would-Be Assassin Misses Radoslavoff, but Wounds Coachman Driving Him in Sofia.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 21.—General restlessness is pervading the Balkans after the long period of Winter quiet. An attempt has been made to assassinate Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria; the French at Saloniki by a sudden advance have ejected Teuton and Bulgar forces from villages they had occupied in the neutral zone established by agreement between the two Governments of Greece and Bulgaria and now are facing their trenches on the border; the failure of the great German offensive at Verdun has created a profound impression on the Greeks, who are now convinced that Rumania will join the Allies in the near future.

A Bucharest dispatch to the Fournier Agency says that the attack on the Bulgar Premier was made by a Post Office employe named Ivanof, who fired two shots at the Premier while he was returning to his home in Sofia in an open carriage. One of the bullets wounded the coachman in the arm and the other lodged in the carriage. Ivanof was disarmed by a student.

The villages on the Greek border seized by the Allies are Macikovo, Karadagh, and Kosuna. They were occupied by a strong French column with light artillery from the Saloniki intrenched camp, according to a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki dated March 18. The French had only a few casualties.

GERMAN IN A TRUNK CROSSES ATLANTIC

Captain Roewer, Who Hid in Wife's Luggage, Detected by the British at Kirkwall.

LONDON, March 20.—After crossing the Atlantic from New York in his wife's trunk, Captain Röwer, a German engineer, was detected by the British at Kirkwall and interned, according to a story appearing in Danish newspapers today and forwarded by Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent.

Captain Röwer was an engineer at Kiao-Chau, China. He escaped after the capture of Kiao-Chau by the Japanese and made his way to New York, whence he and his wife sailed for Copenhagen. To escape detection the Captain arranged to cross the Atlantic in her cabin trunk. He remained in the trunk during the daytime, breathing through a ventilator inserted over the name plate, and emerged from the trunk during the night.

None of the passengers suspected the ruse, although it was noticed that exceptionally large meals were sent to Frau Röwer's cabin. At Kirkwall the Captain left the trunk, fearing he would be detected when inspectors searched the luggage, and he was caught in the packing room. He was interned, but his wife was permitted to proceed, reaching Copenhagen yesterday.

NEARS ERZINGAN

Driving Now at Centre of Beaten Third Turkish Army Isolated in Highlands.

GRANDIOSE CAMPAIGN PLAN

Turks in Western Anatolia Organize Defense Line with Guns from Dardanelles and Thrace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Still pursuing, in the unbroken tenor of the bulletins of the Caucasian Army, but now and again a clearer glimpse is given of the long pursuit in the broken uplands of Armenia, and each glimpse reveals a fresh stage of accomplishment in the great and expanding operation. General Judenich's centre thrusting on along the main road from Erzerum has stormed and taken Mamakhatun, the chief town of the district of Terdjan, in the valley leading down to the plain of Erzingan.

The battle was more than a rearguard action. The Turks realising the importance of Mamakhatun as the key to Erzingan seem to have rallied their forces here and made a desperate stand on the heights, but again they were broken and in retreating down the valley were compelled to allow the Russians the next day to occupy the village of Kotur at the junction of the Tuzlu and Euphrates, forty-four miles east of Erzingan.

This eerie mountainous country is full of Armenian historical associations—of the wanderings of St. Gregory the Illuminator, of the obscure struggles of Armenian princelets and of a strange ancient heresy bent on such extreme of iconoclasm as the destruction of the cross. But this is no moment for memories, but for hopes.

The advance of the Caucasian army, carried out with amazing precision, determination, and method, is developing into one of the cardinal operations, and its final success means the elimination of Turkey from the ranks of the belligerents. The responsibility attending such a difficult operation is great, and General Judenich's plan of campaign is revealing itself as a careful and far-seeing piece of strategy. Locking the door of approach from Mosul at Bitlis on his left, and thrusting forward his right flank from the coast and supporting it from the sea, he clipped the wings of the already beaten Third Turkish army and isolated it in the highlands, and now is proceeding to push back its centre.

His immediate goal is Erzingan, a place of much military importance, the headquarters of the Ninth Turkish Army Corps and presumably a secondary base. From Erzingan broad perspective would mean not only the capture of the Baghdad Railway but the isolation of Syria and Mesopotamia from a centre and the effective crippling of Turkey.

This prospect must be noted in order to show the magnitude of the operation in which the Caucasian army is engaged, but at the same time the difficulties in the way of its development must not be minimised. By skillful use of his command General Judenich has not only been able to extend the area of his own communications, but has narrowed down the communications of the Turks and neutralized their coastal bases, but now the advance of the centre is bringing up the Russian Army to a region where, thanks to the Angora Railway, the land communications of the Turks are more fully developed and where more frequent breaks in the mountain barrier permit of a more complex connection between Anatolia and Mesopotamia and Syria. Hitherto the Russians have had to deal with the beaten and retreating Third Army, perhaps slightly reinforced, but the strength of the Turkish reinforcements will grow as the Russians move westward, and in western Anatolia, based immediately on their main line of communication, the Turks with troops and guns brought up from the Dardanelles and Thrace are organising a strong resistance. A line of fortifications is being hastily constructed from Kerasund on the coast through Karahissar to Sivas, and guns from Gallipoli brought up by rail from Angora are there.

By carefully co-ordinating the movements of his flanks and centre, and by detaching the Kurds from their Turkish allegiance, General Judenich is making his position in Anatolia very strong. The command of the sea grows more important as the Russian move along the coast, and it may, stealing up toward Constantinople, even decide the fate of the big Turkish resistance in western Anatolia.

But there remains the question of Mesopotamia, and I am not sure whether the Turkish resistance may not be even stronger here than in Anatolia, this not only because defeat in Mesopotamia would be a tremendous blow to the prestige of Turkey among all Mohammedans, but because the Tigris Valley is the only point d'appui from which the Turks can now make a serious attempt to recover Armenia. The Bagdad Railway is unfinished, it is true, but along its numerous completed sections Turkish troops can by the process of leap and glide be advanced with considerable speed to the Bagdad front.

The Mosul and Bagdad region is replete with interesting possibilities, and the very fact that it is threatened by the Russians from Bitlis in the north and from the Persian frontier in the east and by British troops in the south enhances for the Turks its significance as a wedge of resistance. To add to the dramatic character of the situation there is the possibility of lateral thrusts of the Russian Anatolian operation cutting into the Bagdad railway by way of Kharput and Diarbekr.

PETROGRAD, March 20.—The War Office tonight issued the following official bulletin:

Caucasus Front.—The Turks tried to advance in several places on the coast line, but were prevented by our naval and land guns. While continuing the pursuit of the enemy our columns took prisoner a number of Turkish officers and 150 Askaris. They captured also some machine guns.

RAIDS ZEEBRUGGE

Sixty-five Machines, French, British, and Belgian, Drop Bombs on Submarine Base.

MUCH DAMAGE REPORTED

Nearby Aerodrome Also the Target of the Largest Aerial Expedition of the War.

LONDON, March 20.—Sixty-five allied aeroplanes raided the Belgian coast today and bombarded Zeebrugge and Houttave. All returned, but one Belgian officer was badly wounded.

The expedition and its results are thus described in an official statement issued here:

In the early hours of this morning a combined force of approximately fifty British, French, and Belgian aeroplanes and seaplanes, accompanied by fifteen fighting machines, left and attacked the German seaplane station at Zeebrugge and the aerodrome at Houttave, near Zeebrugge.

Considerable damage appears to have been done. The machines, on the average, carried 200 pounds of bombs. All the machines returned safely.

One Belgian officer is reported seriously wounded.

All the British machines referred to were naval.

The French account of the raid, given in the afternoon bulletin, issued at Paris, reads:

At about 4 o'clock this morning English, French, and Belgian aviators bombarded the aviation field at Houttave, to the east of Ostend. Nineteen French aviators took part in this expedition and all of them returned to their base.

There has been much aerial activity at other points on the western front. Tonight's official bulletin from Paris reads:

Last night our bombing aeroplanes dropped twenty-five shells on the railway station at Dun-sur-Meuse, where important movements of troops had been reported. All the projectiles reached the objects aimed at.

This morning one of our pursuit aeroplanes brought down in the region of Verdun an enemy machine, which fell inside our lines.

Berlin also announces two successes:

In an aerial battle, Lieutenant Baron von Althaus brought down the fourth aeroplane, over enemy lines west of Lihons, while Lieutenant Boelke brought down his twelfth machine, over the Forest of Forges.

The enemy lost three other aeroplanes, one in an aerial encounter near Cuisy, west of the Forest of Forges, and two others from the fire of our anti-aircraft guns. One of the latter crashed to the earth in flames near Rheims. The other, turning over repeatedly, fell in the neighborhood of Sapt de Barde, behind the enemy's lines.

Zeebrugge is on the Belgian Coast twelve miles northeast of Ostend. Since the German occupation this port has become of considerable importance, particularly as a German submarine base. It is one of the principal points from which submarine operations in the North Sea are directed.

So far as available records go, this fleet of sixty-five aircraft is the largest number that has taken part in a single expedition during the war.

FIFTY AIRCRAFT FOUGHT.

Thousands Saw Greatest of Aerial Combats Waged in Alsace.

BASLE, March 20 — When twenty-three allied aeroplanes raided Mülhausen, Upper Alsace, the greatest aerial battle of the war took place. Accounts just reaching here declare that more than fifty machines were fighting at such close quarters that the German anti-aircraft guns had to cease fire in order to avoid hitting their own machines.

One French airman rammed a German machine, which fell in flames. Five German aeroplanes, and three French fell, the occupants of all being killed. Even while the allied airman were fighting they dropped a number of bombs upon military positions.

Many thousands of persons witnessed the combat.

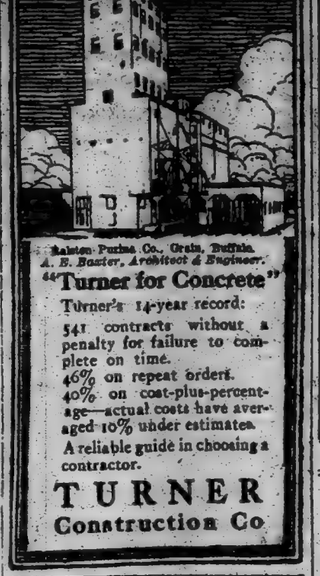

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Turner's 14-year record:

541 contracts without a penalty for failure to complete on time.

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40% on cost-plus-percentage—actual costs have averaged 10% under estimates.

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James McCreery & Co.

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Special Sale Today

Solid Gold Link Buttons

Flat style, loose links for soft cuffs; perfectly plain, engine-turned border, engraved and beaded edge patterns; Roman or English finish.

35 pairs 14 kt. Gold, regularly 7.50, pr. 4.75

35 pairs 10 kt. Gold, regularly 5.00, pr. 3.35

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Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

FOR TO-DAY

Men's Cutaway Coat and Vest

For Men and Young Men—34 to 44 Chest

Exclusive Custom Tailor Model

One or two button Cutaway model, of Oxford or Black Vicuna, bound with Silk Braid, full silk lined, including sleeves and vest back. New model five button vest.

30.00

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest

Two, three or four button fitted or conservative models, of the newest Spring fabrics, reproductions in style and workmanship of the best custom tailors' product, including Invisible Overplaids, Stripes, Tweeds; also Blue Serge.

22.00

Men's Spring Top-Coats

For Men and Young Men—32 to 46 Chest

CARMOOR LONDON

Made in London expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.,

Buttoned through Box model of Grey, Tan or Olive Irish Homespuns or Tweeds, Patch pockets, yoke and sleeves lined. Model adapted for general wear.

24.00

SEES PEOPLE'S HOPE IN U-BOAT CHAMPION

Continued from Page 1.

tended to express the feeling that the Government no longer possesses 'that confidence which in itself is certainly most desirable.' In other words, that the motions shall either impel Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg to change his opinion or shall make his position as Imperial Chancellor impossible for him.

"Is not that, always providing, naturally, that the Conservatives do not abandon their plan, a resolute transition to the decried parliamentary system which makes the existence of the Government dependent upon the confidence of the people's representatives? But in the lands ruled by Parliaments no motions touching the aims and problems of the conduct of the war have thus far been brought before the Parliaments.

"In England members of the lower house have criticised the expeditions to Gallipoli and Saloniki without offering resolutions, and in Italy such criticism has been suppressed for the most part.

"In France, sanitary arrangements, aviation conditions, and such things have been discussed: that is to say, only questions of organization. The interpellation of Abel Ferry (calling upon the Ministry to make effective its constitutional right of directing all mobilized forces) was rejected by Premier Briand as an invasion of the prerogatives of the army leaders, although this interpellation, too, affected only conditions behind the front.

"Our Conservatives and thirty National Liberals in their fiery demand for new parliamentary rights stormed far beyond the barriers that have been set up elsewhere. They not only demand explanations in public session of closely allied political and military motives, to which the Government is paying heed, but also prescribe in sharply formulated resolutions the guiding lines of strategy. This forward development is moving somewhat rapidly, and we must have time to accustom ourselves to a method which has fallen rather into desuetude since the French convention.

"Herr von Heyderbrand remains, nevertheless, the new hope of the democracy."

The resolution, referred to by Theodor Wolff as having been introduced in the Reichstag by the National Liberal Party, and supported by the Conservatives, declares that "considering that Germany is able, through unlimited and unrestrained submarine warfare, to decrease British tonnage so that it can be made extraordinarily difficult, and perhaps impossible, for the British nation to obtain sufficient supplies of food and raw materials, and considering that such warfare would bring more speedily a victorious end of the war, the Imperial Chancellor is required to enter into no arrangements with other countries which would hinder us in the unlimited use of the submarine weapon, and to permit in the war zone against the enemy's traders, with the exception of passenger ships, such use of submarines as arises from the peculiarity of said weapon."

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK; FOUR KILLED

London Reports the Loss of a British, a Danish, and a Norwegian Steamer.

LONDON, March 20.—The sinking of one British and two neutral steamships, with the loss of four or more lives, was announced today. The Norwegian steamer Langelie, 974 tons, was sunk, and her engineer was killed. Sixteen survivors were rescued. The Danish steamer Skodsborg, of 1,697 tons, was sunk. Seventeen members of the crew were saved, three being lost. The British steamer was the Port Dalhousie. Her mate, pilot, and five men were landed. The remaining members of the crew are missing.

Fifty sailors landed at an East Coast port this morning, according to the Central News, which says they are understood to be from Norwegian and Danish steamers torpedoed off the East Coast last night.

The Port Dalhousie was owned in Kingston, Ontario. The last report of her movements was her departure from Swansea, Wales, on Feb. 10, for Dunkirk, France. She was 230 feet long, 1,744 tons gross, and was built in Newcastle in 1918.

The Skodsborg sailed from Norfolk on Feb. 21 for Helsingborg, Sweden, and was last reported passing The Lizard on March 11. She was a steamer 270 feet long, built in Copenhagen in 1902, and owned in that city.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Affidavits taken by Collector Malone at New York from the Captain and crew of the French liner Patria reached the State Department today, and all agree that an attempt to torpedo the liner without warning was made by an unknown submarine as the ship was just out of Palermo for New York.

No affidavits were taken from passengers. The Captain and crew estimated the distance at which the torpedo passed the vessel's stern at from 100 to 300 feet. The affidavits declare that the wake of a torpedo and bubbles rising to the surface were plainly seen.

The department is considering what action it will take.

BERLIN, March 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The number of hostile vessels sunk by German submarines in the first eighteen days of March was given by the Overseas News Agency today as nineteen. Their combined tonnage was about 40,000.

BACKS UP U-27'S STORY OF ARABIC'S SINKING

Semi-Official Berlin Paper Says We Have Sworn Proofs of Its Accuracy.

BERLIN, March 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A semi-official statement was published today by the Norddeutche Allgemeine Zeitung, denying the report from British sources that the German submarine which sank the Arabic was the U-27, that this submarine had been sunk and most of her crew killed almost immediately afterward, and that thus it was virtually impossible that the German Government should have received affidavits from the commander, Oberlieutenant Schneider, and his crew that the Arabic attempted to ram the submarine, as was asserted in the German memorandum delivered at Washington.

The Zeitung says in reply that the American Government has in hand attested copies of the declarations made under oath by the witnesses on Sept. 21 while the submarine was safe in a German port.

REVENTLOW SUSPECTS BRITISH

Says There Were Signs of Their Sinking Neutral Craft Before.

BERLIN, March 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Count von Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, expresses a suspicion that a British submarine sank the Tubantia; particularly in view of the statements of officers of the vessel that they observed the course of a torpedo.

"Count von Reventlow says that in several similar cases previously there were indications that British submarines destroyed neutral steamers, while the press at the same time was spreading reports that German submarines were responsible, thus creating ill-feeling against Germany in neutral countries."

In response to previous similar reports from German sources, the British Government last week denied that there was any ground for belief that the Tubantia might have been sunk by a British submarine.

WAR'S TOLL OF MERCHANTMEN

2,193 Ships, Having a Total Tonnage of 3,774,219.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—In a dispatch to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Albertus H. Baldwin, United States Commercial Attaché at London, gives a general idea of the losses of the merchant marine of the different belligerent countries in the present war. The entire tonnage that has been captured or destroyed is 3,774,219, or 2,193 vessels in all. Great Britain has lost, according to the sources of information available to Mr. Baldwin, 485 ships, with a total tonnage of 1,506,415. The allied countries of France, Italy, and Russia have lost all together 167 ships with a tonnage of 282,178.

The number of German ships lost by capture or sinking is 601, with a tonnage of 1,276,500. Eighty Austrian merchant vessels have been lost, making a total of tonnage amounting to 267,684. There have been 124 Turkish ships lost, but no adequate estimate of the tonnage has been secured. Neutral ships have been sunk to the number of 738, with a tonnage of 441,472.

There are 90 British ships detained in German ports, and 9 in Turkish ports. Submarines, according to British advices, have sunk 225 British merchant vessels, while 27 have been damaged by submarines, and 53 have been sunk by mines or other explosives. Aircraft have damaged only 4 British merchantmen. There are 79 German vessels detained in ports of the United Kingdom, and 90 in overseas ports of Great Britain. Twenty-three have been seized on entering British ports, 28 captured in German colonial ports, 18 captured in Egyptian ports, and 9 captured and sunk by the British.

Seventy-four German merchantmen have been captured at sea by the British, and 99 detained in Belgian ports. In French and Russian ports 85 German ships have been detained. Allied submarines have sunk 20 German ships, and 31 have been captured by the French and Russians at sea.

NEW GERMAN ATTACK WEST OF THE MEUSE

Continued from Page 1.

very activity on both sides today about Loos, the Hohensollern Redoubt, and north of Ypres.

Near Boesinghe the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, rushed a bombing post, which was immediately regained by our counterattack.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The activity of the artillery was quite intense today on both sides.

TOOK TIME TO MEET GERMAN OFFENSIVE

Attack Foreseen and 250,000 Men Were Ready to Move When Foe's Real Aim Was Known.

PARIS, March 20.—"Relative numerical superiority from which an assailant always profits at the beginning of an action," was the explanation given semi-officially to The Associated Press today, for the first German successes in the battle of Verdun.

"At the moment the Germans took the offensive we could not engage more than the forces we had provided for holding the line," says the memorandum, "because the Germans might merely have feinted before Verdun and attacked Nancy en masse, or they might have made their principal assault in the direction of Amiens or Calais.

"The greatest difficulty of the General Staff in such emergencies is to master its nerves to a reasonable appreciation of the shock that is probably coming, and the counterblow it is necessary to deliver.

"The French Staff was not surprised at Verdun. What it could not know was whether this was to be the principal attack—whether ten corps were not ready to strike elsewhere, while seven corps assailed the eastern stronghold.

"The reinforcing of the troops on the right bank of the Meuse before Verdun with new contingents, numbering 250,000, and the bringing up of all needed supplies and ammunition had been provided for in every detail early in February and it worked out to perfection as the battle developed, but at the moment the German guns, massed in unprecedented numbers, opened fire on the morning of February 21 the French lines there were held only by the covering troops which had been stationed there for months. It was the same divisions that stood the first shock, that defended the ground foot by foot, retarding the advance of the Germans and plowing wide furrows in their ranks before each position, and finally, by order, holding the line of Douaumont-Brabant until reinforcements came up.

"The issue of the battle was then certain to the defenders. The rush for Verdun was not only anticipated by the General Staff, but on analysis appears clearly logical, in spite of critics who characterize it as paradoxical. The opportunity to impose battle on an adversary with a river at his back and with a single line of railway communications, exposed to artillery fire, was sufficient to tempt the Germans, whose preparations were long deliberated upon and methodically carried out.

Original Positions of French.

"At the beginning of the action the French left rested on Brabant, Consenvoye, Harmont, and the Caures, forming the first position, with Samogneux and Hill No. 300 constituting the second line. In the centre the French held the Ville woods, Herbeois, and Ornes on the first line, with Beaumont, Wavrille, the Fosses, the Chaumes, and the Caurières. The right comprised Maucourt, Mogeville, the Braux Pond, the woods of Hautes Charrières, and Fromezey, with the second position on Bezonveaux, Grand Chena, and Dieppe.

"Behind these positions was the line of forts marked by the villages of Bras, Douaumont, Herdaumont, Vaux, Laufee, and Elx.

"After one hour of shelling by projectiles of all calibres, including tear-producing and suffocating gas shells, all telephonic communication with our first lines was cut and our shelters began to succumb. Reports by dispatch bearers told of groups of our men crushed or buried under the debris of our defense works.

"Our air scouts, flying over the enemy positions, reported a formidable number of pieces in action. Aviators returning from the forest at Spincourt reported six captive balloons above the German positions.

"From 7 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon the German shelling increased in intensity. Meanwhile our artillery had opened fire upon adversary batteries, which had been located by our airmen. Our first-line trenches were leveled, but the occupying troops clung to them wherever they could, and, in spite of the avalanche of projectiles, kept the Germans in check. The Caures wood was lost, but was recaptured by the chasseurs of Colonel Driant.

Results of the First Day.

"At the end of the first day the Germans had gained a footing only in our first-line trenches at heavy cost. But the artillery preparations continued, and it became evident that the German tactics were to crush the defensive lines before launching an infantry attack. Once the desired destruction seemed to them as having been effected, reconnoitring parties advanced to observe the effect of the fire. Behind them came grenadiers and sappers, and then the first wave of infantry.

"On our side the artillery aimed to isolate those troops of the enemy that infiltrated everywhere, while our covering troops fought to the death and by counterattacks stopped the onward march of the troops of our adversaries. The struggle for the Caures Wood was resumed on the 22d, and our counterattack on the Haumont Wood failed, while the Germans, with liquid fire, penetrated the Consenvoye Wood.

"At Herbebois our men held good, and at Haumont they grouped round their Colonel and struggled until 8 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Germans penetrated among the ruins.

"At the end of the second day the French troops were fighting almost entirely in the open. All their shelters has been crushed, the communicating trenches destroyed, and the supporting works torn up.

"Our artillery, firing at a maximum distance of 700 yards into compact masses of the enemy, spread death through the ranks and broke the impetus of the attack.

French Fall Back Fighting.

"During the night the French troops evacuated Brabant, and in the morning Samogneux was subjected to such a bombardment that our projected counterattacks were impossible. Further east our lines held good under a bombardment of 12-inch and 16-inch shells.

"The Germans were repulsed at Wavrille at 6 o'clock. Another attack upon Herbebois at 11:30 o'clock was resisted until 4:30 o'clock, when, Wavrille having been taken, our troops were obliged to retire. The barrier fire of our artillery held the Germans there.

"Samogneux was in a critical position. Our General in command put Pepper Hill and Talou Hill in a state of defense. The Germans, trying to advance from Samogneux, were several times checked by our artillery fire, and left numbers of dead on the field. Two of our battalions recaptured a part of the Wavrille Wood, but the Germans turned Beaumont from the west and the Fosses Wood from the east. From that time the situation became grave.

"Imposing forces of the adversary advanced between Louvemont and Hill 347. Ornes was attacked from three sides simultaneously, but the garrison retired in good order under cover of darkness on Bezonveaux.

"Still one more night the French covering troops carried out their orders under the most trying weather conditions and held the line of Bras-Douaumont."

The statement ends here, thus covering the first phases of the battle, previous to the attack upon and recapture of Douaumont.

Say Germans Hold Le Mort Homme.

BERLIN, March 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The semi-official Overseas News Agency quotes a special correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger at the Verdun front as declaring with absolute certainty "that the whole territory, designated as 'Le Mort Homme' on the French General Staff map, 'one to 80,000'—that is to say, 'Height 265 and Height 295,' as well as the district between these two mentioned heights—are completely in German hands."

Drops Smoke Bombs to Guide Guns.

PARIS, March 20.—A German aviator has dropped several smoke bombs near a French battery, it is reported from the front. This is the first time since the war began that such bombs have been used. Not in themselves dangerous, the bombs give forth an intense smoke, which persists for a long time and serves as a guide for the hostile artillery.

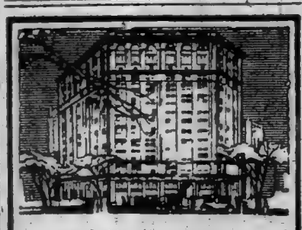

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OLYMPIC THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

A Visible Suit on An Invisible Man

THE man himself could not be seen. His suit, apparently, was stalking along the street with no man in it.

★ ★

He became hard pressed by his curious followers and took off his clothes to escape them — being tracked thenceforth by his footprints.

★ ★

This was the phantasy of a great novelist—but have you ever noticed in reality how the faces blur in the street, and there are only suits jostling one another?

★ ★

You will be identified in the crowd as a New Yorker more than ever by one of the beautifully soft, exclusive pattern Spring suits of Weber and Heilbroner.

★ ★

The most complete assortment of carefully selected lightweight woolens we have ever presented.

Suits or topcoats, $20 to $40.

The W. & H. Spring Hat Styles Are Ready

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 B'way, 44th & B'way, 20 Cortlandt; 345 B'way, 1363 B'way, 27 New; 757 B'way, 58 Nassau; 1185 B'way, 150 Nassau, 42d and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 27 Nassau, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th & B'way, 42d & Fifth Ave.

KOLYNOS Dental Cream

Now Used and Indorsed by 30,000 American Dentists—more than Two-Thirds of the Profession

The wonderful growth in popularity of Kolynos Dental Cream is due chiefly to *mouth-to-mouth* advertising.

In seven years, more than 30,000 dentists in America have used it, approved it, spoken to one another about it and recommended it to their patients.

These patients have recommended it to friends, who have spoken to other friends—until the Kolynos army has extended to every quarter of the civilized world.

This endless chain of *mouth-to-mouth advertising* started and has progressed simply because there is a *distinct Kolynos message:*

Here at last is a dentifrice which effectively cleanses the mouth of great masses of injurious germ life, without involving any more onerous daily task than the customary brushing of the teeth.

And it adds the *last link* to the chain of cleanliness by *cleansing the tooth brush, too.*

The Kolynos Company - - New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Between the Birds and the Bandits

The days of watchful waiting for Spring and an active Summer are about to be rewarded.

Prepare is the word of the hour.

Birds are hunting their new nesting places, the birdmen are hunting the bandits, and sportsmen are hunting vacation spots.

The Abercrombie & Fitch store is prepared to assist in every open-air enterprise.

Women who want a coat for motoring, a suit not so wedded to the city that it is *de trop* in the country, or a pair of boots for the golf links, will find everything in readiness.

Women's Clothes for Country Club Woods and Fields

The original A. & F. models, created by this house from its constant experience with sportswomen.

Suits from $25 up, which serve for both town and country—reflecting authoritative country-life smartness.

For golf, travel, motoring—suits of Guernsey silk, Innsbrook, Harris tweeds, Thorntweeds and Tropicloths.

Country topcoats, $19.50 up.

Riding clothes, and sweater outfits, like the illustration, for Southern resort wear.

Sporting hats of new materials, conforming to the styles and colors of the clothes.

New sporting models in shoes designed by this house—the largest department in this country.

Avoiding Disappointments in Summer Homes

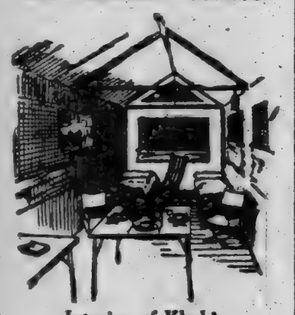

Interior of Khaki "Wick-i-Up" House

You are finding difficulty in making a renting—investigate the "Wick-i-Up."

Buy one for $116 to $825, and rent a plot in the woods or at the seashore for $5 to $10 a month.

Prominent men and women—artists and other professional people—have bought them for Palm Beach and for country resorts near New York.

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Cots and camp furniture of the most approved type.

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NOT ALL GERMANS BRUTAL, SAYS BRYCE

He Thinks Many Will Disavow "Frightfulness," but Only After the War.

COUNTS ON THE NEUTRALS

Sure They Will Join the Allies in Efforts to Regulate Warfare in Future.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 20.—Lord Bryce, in The Westminster Gazette today, reviews a book entitled "German Atrocities: an Official Investigation," by Professor J. H. Morgan, published last week.

He begins by saying that the natural question: "What is the use of multiplying tales of horror?" needs an answer, which is that it is an urgent duty to do all that can be done for the regulation of methods of warfare and the mitigation of the suffering it causes. Lord Bryce, apparently with his mind's eye on the United States, then develops his argument as follows:

"Now the cruelties that have been perpetrated on land, no less than the ruthless murder of innocent passengers on unarmed vessels at sea, are an aggravation of those sufferings. They are a reversion to the ancient methods of savagery, a challenge to civilised mankind, to neutral nations as well as to the belligerent States. The neutral nations ought to be fully informed of the facts of these methods, for they themselves are concerned. The same methods may be used against them if they are attacked by Germany or by some other nation which sees that Germany has used them with impunity. If the public opinion of the world does not condemn these methods war will become even a greater curse than it has been heretofore. Unless all effort is made, as soon as ever the present conflict ends, to regulate the conduct of hostilities between combatant forces and—which is of even greater importance—to provide more effective safeguards for noncombatants, there may be a terrible relapse toward barbarism everywhere. The allied belligerent nations, who are now fighting in the cause of humanity, are called upon to take up this matter and deal with it effectively, so are the neutral nations; it is a pity that they did not protest long ago.

"But a word may be said regarding the German people also. Professor Morgan thinks they share in all the guilt of their Government; but the reasons he gives for this belief do not warrant so melancholy a conclusion. The behavior of the mobs that were wont to insult and ill-treat the prisoners of war led through the streets of German towns and the ferocious language of creatures like von Reventlow and some other writers in the German press, shocking as they are, cannot be taken as evidence of the sentiments of the whole people. Neither can we suppose that the declarations of professors, the victims of a doctrine and practice which compel them to approve every act of the State, are more to be accepted as expressing what may be felt by less vocal Germans. We must remember how severe is the German censorship, how accustomed Germans are to believe what their Government tells them, how habitually mendacious the military authorities have been in the accounts they supply of the conduct of the allied powers and their troops. The German mind believes—absurd as the belief is—that it is the innocent victim of unprovoked aggression. When any voice is raised in Germany to proclaim even a part of the truth and to plead for humanity and good feeling, that voice is instantly silenced.

"Silence will doubtless be enforced as long as the war lasts; but we may well venture to hope that when, after the war, the facts hitherto concealed from the people have become known and can be reflected on with calmness, there will be condemnation of practices I have described and that in Germany and Austria, as well as in all neutral countries, there will be a wish to join in the efforts which both the Allies and the leading neutral powers are sure to make to regulate and mitigate the conduct of war.

"In order to call forth these efforts by showing how great is the need for strengthening the existing rules of war and providing more effective means of securing their observance, it is essential that the facts should be made known and studied and that the world should see how the present rules, imperfect as they are, have been trampled under foot by the German authorities."

MACHINE GUN FIRE MOWS RUSSIANS DOWN

Berlin Reports Thousands Slain in Fierce Drive—Russians Capture Positions.

BERLIN, March 20, (via London.)—The Russian offensive which began last Friday, according to dispatches from the Eastern headquarters, is evidently a serious attempt to relieve the pressure at Verdun. Between Lakes Dreswiaty and Wichnevskie the artillery began range finding Friday and infantry attacks began Saturday morning in strong force on all parts of this section of the frontier northward of Postavy, and at several other points heavy divisions attempted surprise attacks at dawn without artillery preparation, but were easily repulsed. Two hours later the Russian artillery began shelling the German positions furiously, especially southward of Wichnevskie Lake and northward of Postavy. Nevertheless the results of this drumfire were remarkably slight.

Thereupon the Russian infantry rushed forward in thick masses to within range of the withering fire of the German machine guns, which played terrible havoc with them. The Russians fell in heaps. None of them lived to reach the German entanglements, although the lines range only between 90 and 400 yards.

Southward of Narocz, where the German line bends, making flank fire possible, 3,000 Russian dead were counted. The Russians continued their attacks there all day, but made no further serious attack at Postavy after their first repulse. Notwithstanding this determined fighting, the reports say that the Russians are showing less of their former recklessness in sacrificing troops.

The German losses are described as astonishingly slight, and the spirits of the troops are excellent, there being a sense of relief in the serious work after a long period of inactivity.

The following version of the fighting is given in the official report issued today:

Regardless of their heavy losses, the Russians attacked repeatedly yesterday with strong forces on both sides of Postavy and between Narocz and Dreswiaty Lakes. The attacks were entirely fruitless.

In the neighborhood of Vidzy German troops advanced and drove back some enemy divisions which were still attempting to maintain their position close to our front after their attack of yesterday morning. One officer and 280 men belonging to seven different regiments were captured.

PETROGRAD, March 20.—The official statement from general headquarters issued today, reporting operations on the Russian front, reads:

A German detachment attempted to penetrate our lines in the region of Lake Kanger, but was dispersed by our fire. There have been lively artillery and infantry engagements in several sections to the south of the Dvinsk district.

We repulsed with our fire enemy attempts south of Lake Dreswiaty. We stormed and captured Velikciesclo, east of the town of Tveretch. To the south of the same town we captured two machine guns while repulsing enemy attacks.

Our troops occupied the village of Zanapsca and a section of the enemy trenches near the village of Ostrovliany after an engagement between Lakes Naroos and Wichnevskie.

Galician front: On the Dniester our troops, supported by the artillery, in a sharp attack took some trenches and a bridgehead east of the village of Mikhaltche.

JOFFRE THANKS BRITISH.

Offered Most Complete and Speediest Aid, He Tells Haig.

PARIS, March 20.—Replying to a telegram from General Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander in Chief, regretting the French losses in "the great battle which is still raging," and expressing the British Army's admiration for the heroic exploits of the "unconquerable soldiers of France," General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, says:

"In the fierce struggle it is carrying on the French Army knows that it will obtain results advantageous to all the Allies, and knows also that when recently it made an appeal to the comradeship of the British Army, the latter responded by offering its most complete and speediest aid."

General Joffre's reference to the help given by the British allies is possibly to the brigade of Australian artillerymen who, according to an announcement made by Premier Hughes in London, were sent to the Verdun front to assist in the defense of the lines.

FRESH ATTEMPT TO COW MERCIER

Von Bissing Denounces His Lenten Pastoral—Threatens Prosecution.

CARDINAL REMAINS FIRM

Replies That He Has Acted Within His Rights, and Reiterates Charge of Tyranny.

LONDON, March 20.—Governor General von Bissing, according to a Brussels telegram, has addressed a letter to Cardinal Mercier regarding the latter's Lenten pastoral, to which allusion has already been made in dispatches, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The German General's letter is as follows:

"There can, of course, be no doubt I never prevent your Eminence from communicating to your flock whatever the Holy Father wished them to know through you; but, besides this, your Eminence, in pastoral letters, indulges in political statements, against which I decidedly protest. It is quite inexcusable that your Eminence should raise unjustified hopes regarding the issue of the war. Thus, for instance, your Eminence has mentioned inaccurate utterances of persons who are not in touch with the events and who certainly cannot be called experts. You speak of the possibility that a decision such as you desire could be expected by the spreading of diseases. By such arbitrariness you cause among a credulous population noxious excitement and induce them to oppose the administration work of those who are in occupation of the country. Especially inadmissible in a pastoral letter is a hint at menace to the religious liberty of the people of the occupied territory. Your Eminence knows best how completely unjustified is this suspicion.

"In these circumstances I shall henceforth sternly prosecute any political activity and any stirring up of hostile sentiment against the authority of the occupying power, which authority is legitimate, according to international law.

"If hitherto I submitted offenses of the clergy to your Eminence for punishment, I must now desist from this procedure, because your Eminence sets an example of insubordination, and therefore no success can be expected from your intervention.

"Your Eminence will once more reply that I misunderstood individual passages of the pastoral letter. As such a controversy is wholly fruitless, I have no intention to reopen it. Moreover, I am firmly resolved no more to allow your Eminence to abuse high office by political agitation for which ordinary citizens will be called to account. I warn your Eminence to desist from political activity."

Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, and Mgr. de Wachter, a Belgian Bishop now located here, have not received copies of Cardinal Mercier's pastoral, although it was read in all Belgian churches two weeks ago. On this account it is believed the German authorities have not permitted the sending of copies of the pastoral out of Belgium.

AMSTERDAM, March 20, (via London.)—According to the Tijd's Belgian correspondent, Cardinal Mercier has sent a dignified answer to Governor General von Bissing's letter. The Cardinal contends that his lenten pastoral communication contained nothing which he had not a right to say. It reiterates that the German occupation of Belgium is illegal and protests against interference with his rights, both as a prelate and a citizen. The Cardinal denies General von Bissing's charge that he is seeking to produce "noxious excitement" among the populace, which he says continues to display a calm and noble attitude.

The correspondent hints at punitive measures against Cardinal Mercier and in this respect refers to the imprisonment of Bishops by Germany forty-five years ago, in the Franco-Prussian war.

British Still Mobilize Our Stocks.

LONDON, March 20.—There is no indication of any discontinuance of the mobilization of American securities, the usual list of Treasury quotations on which appeared today. Rumors have been current for some days that common shares would soon be removed from the list, but no action on this has yet been taken.

MORGAN REASSURES TRADERS IN STOCKS

Banker Did Not Intimate That England Would Dump Securities Here.

PEACE TALK PREMATURE

Says While End of Struggle Is in Sight, the Turning Point Has Only Just Been Reached.

J. P. Morgan, back in his office after a trip to London and Paris which it was thought might result in an agreement for new British and French loans, to be secured by American stocks and bonds as collateral, said he had no news to give out regarding financing for the Allies. He had luncheon with his partners, during which he discussed with them the progress of the war.

A report that Mr. Morgan told friends that he had found the problem of mobilized securities too big to be handled by an American syndicate, and that they would have to find their own level in the open market, was used to depress prices on the New York Stock Exchange. It developed afterward that there was no basis of any kind for this report. Mr. Morgan told callers that the amount of American securities held by the British Treasury was much smaller than cabled reports had made it, and that they would continue to be sold on a moderate scale as need for funds appeared. He considers that the sales to date have been handled very wisely to the mutual advantage of Great Britain and the United States. It was said at the Morgan offices that no loan either to Great Britain or France had been arranged.

Mr. Morgan told friends who dropped in to see him in the course of the afternoon that the talk of an early conclusion of the war was not based on a correct understanding of the conditions. He said it was true that the end of the struggle was in sight, if one used that expression to mean that the turning point had been set by the attack on Verdun, but he believed that Germany would be a long time on the defensive before she would agree to terms that the Allies were bound to obtain. Mr. Morgan came back firmly convinced that Great Britain would never enter negotiations looking to a settlement until she was in a position to assure the world that the menace of another great war had been entirely removed.

PEACE RUMOR IN GALVESTON.

Shipping Firm Gets Word from London That War Will Soon End.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 20.—"Immediate peace is in sight" is one sentence in a cablegram received today from London by a Galveston shipping firm, canceling arrangements made for chartering a considerable amount of tonnage. It is understood that negotiations for chartering a number of small vessels for the handling of lumber had been practically closed when the cancellations were made.

The firms involved in the transaction but the shipmen today declined to give the names of the cablegrams for publication.

Shipping men here yesterday were interested in the Galveston report that tonnage arrangements had been canceled by a London chartering firm which gave as its reason that "immediate peace is in sight." Members of large shipping firms here said, however, that no word of a confirmatory character had been received in New York, and that no cancellations had been made here.

Insurance brokers who handle marine risks also said that they had received no intimation of the steps reported in the Galveston dispatch.

Funch, Edye & Co. and Simpson, Spence & Young, shipping firms here with Galveston connections, said that they had received no word of cancellations either from London or from Galveston. The New York Maritime Exchange was also without confirmation of the report.

APPEALS TO WILSON TO PROTECT NEUTRALS

Dutch Newspaper Also Urges That Germany Replace Lost Vessels.

AMSTERDAM, March 20, (via London.)—At the end of another indignant protest concerning the sinking of the Dutch liner Tubantia, the Handelsblad makes an appeal to President Wilson to take the interests of neutrals under the protection of the United States.

The newspaper also proposes that Germany should replace the Tubantia and the Palembang with vessels of the German merchant marine.

The Handelsblad says it has learned that the Nederland and the Rotterdamsche Lloyd Steamship Companies are seriously contemplating the suspension of their woole service until Germany clearly defines her intentions regarding sea warfare. The Prins der Nederlanden and Tambora, homeward bound from Java, have been ordered to wait at Falmouth for further orders, according to the newspaper.

Divers to Inspect Tubantia.

THE HAGUE, March 20.—A salvage ship left Rotterdam this morning for the sand bank east of Noordhinder Lightship, where the wrecked steamship Tubantia lies in sixteen or seventeen fathoms of water. It is not known whether any sign of the Tubantia is visible, but the depth of the water is regarded as justifying expectations that divers will be able to examine the wreck and determine the exact location and nature of the damages inflicted.

The point where the Tubantia lies is believed to be just outside the strip extending thirty nautical miles from the Dutch coast, which was declared by the German Admiralty on Feb. 4 to be "undangered." The sand bank in question lies partly within and partly without the thirty-mile line.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Reports that the Dutch steamer Tubantia had been sunk by a British submarine with the purpose of causing friction between neutral States of Northern Europe and Germany evoked this statement today from the British Embassy here:

"An unqualified denial of the German statement regarding the sinking of the Tubantia is given by the British Admiralty in the following cablegram:

"'No British submarines were in the vicinity at the time of the sinking of the Tubantia.'"

PHILIP MORRIS

"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"

HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

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50 (Fifty) S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Today with Purchases of $1 or More

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This coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, March 21.

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GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR.

Business Men, Attention!

Our Annual 3-Day Sale Of

Office Supplies

and Commercial Stationery Begins Today

The economies are all the more notable because practically everything in this line has gone up materially lately. Business and professional men will do well to stock up liberally, to meet their needs for months to come.

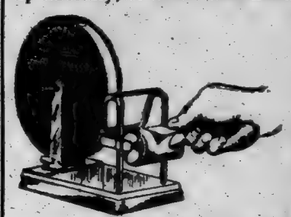

Standard Gum Tape Machines—with roll of tape; complete for..... $1.95

A most useful article, in view of the rise in price of twine. Excellently adapted for sealing wrapped packages, bundles, baskets, etc. (See Cut).

Sectional Card Index Cabinets with Guides—see illustration; at..... $2.95

Specially adapted for use in offices where the card index system is continually growing. Ideal for subscription, mailing and customers' lists.

Crystal Glass Inkstands—with slide covers; at..... 50c

Double inkstand with pin cup in center and pen tray in front; size 5½ x 7½ inches.

Faber's Copying Pencils—dozen 55c; each..... 6c
Venus Copying Pencils—dozen 75c; each..... 7c
Circular Erasers—good quality; dozen 30c; each..... 3c
Bond Typewriting Paper—pad of 100 sheets; sizes 8½ x 11; doz., $1.75; each..... 15c
25c "Tisclean" Telephone Mouthpieces—at..... 18c
Daily Memo Pads—for 1916; dozen 33c; each..... 3c
Flexible Light Weight Eye Shades—at..... 6c
Excelsior Stamp Pads—all colors; small size 12c; medium size 18c; large size..... 29c
Cloth Finish Business Envelopes—extra quality; 6¾ inch; 250 to box; per 1000 $2.50; box of 250..... 65c
Manila Pay Envelopes—No. 2; side opening; per 1000 42c; 500..... 23c
Manila Coin Envelopes—No. 3; end opening; per 1000 65c; 500..... 34c
Manila Folders—letter size; extra heavy stock; per 1000 $4; per 500 $2.15; per 100..... 45c
Gem Paper Clips—No. 1; per 1000 23c; per 100..... 3c
Receipt Books—duck binding; 3 for 16c; each..... 6c
Wire Letter Trays—very strong; rubber rests at bottom; 2 for 28c; each..... 15c
Esterbrook's Falcon Pen Points—No. 048; gross..... 55c
Stenographic Note Books—pencil paper; dozen 25c; each..... 21 2c

Hand Blotters—white; 12 to package; doz. pkgs. 32c; each..... 3c
Blotting Paper—large sheets; all colors; doz. 48c; each..... 4c
Wrapping Twine—very strong; ½ lb. balls; doz. $1.48; each..... 13c
Dating Stamps—extra quality rubber; 2 for 14c; each..... 8c
Self-Inking Daters—each..... 39c
Faber Circular Erasers—No. 1080; dozen 38c; each..... 4c
Faber Circular Erasers with Brush—doz. 80c; each..... 7c
Faber's Mongol Lead Pencils—No. 1, 2, or 3; doz. 37c; each..... 3 2c
Manila Typewriting Paper—size 8½ x 11; per 1000 sheets 38c; 500 sheets..... 19c
White Typewriting Paper—suitable for second sheets; 500 sheets to package; 1000 34c; 500..... 18c
Bond Typewriting Paper—extra quality; letter size; 8½ x 11; 500 sheets to pkg.; 1000 85c; 500..... 45c
Cloth Finish Typewriting Paper—superior finish stock; letter size; 8½ x 11; per 1000 $1.69; pkg. 500..... 89c
Business Envelopes—white; good quality; 6¾ inch; 250 envelopes to box; per 1000 68c; box 250..... 18c
Business Envelopes—white Imperial bond; sizes 6¾ and 6¾; 250 envelopes to box; per 1000 89c; box 250..... 23c

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42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

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For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to the

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National Security League

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BIG STANDING ARMY

Kahn Amendment, Proposing Force of 220,000 Men, Defeated, 183 to 103.

MAY PASS HAY BILL TODAY

That Provides for Army of 140,000 —Party Lines Not Closely Drawn in Debate and Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—After a spirited debate the House today thrice went on record against a large standing army. This seems to assure the passage without material amendment of the Hay bill for an army of 140,000 men and the federalization of the militia.

The Kahn amendment, proposing an army of 220,000 men, was defeated 183 to 103. A majority of the Republicans voted for the amendment, and a large majority of the Democrats against it, but party lines were not closely followed. No roll call was taken, as the bill was being considered in Committee of the Whole. It is understood that at a late stage Mr. Kahn will revive his amendment.

Prior to the vote on the Kahn amendment, about which the debate centred, the House defeated on a viva voce vote a motion by Representative Charles E. Fuller of Illinois, a Republican, to authorize an army of 250,000 men. Subsequently Representative Thomas S. Crago of Pennsylvania, a Republican, sought to put through a compromise plan for a larger army. He proposed that 60,000 men be enlisted for one year, with a proviso that they then go into a reserve for six years. This amendment was defeated, 184 to 82.

The House debated the Kahn amendment for nearly three hours. James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, closed the discussion in support of the amendment. He reviewed President Wilson's conversion to preparedness, and told how, last January, he followed the unusual, almost unexampled, course of making a tour of the country to urge that it get into a better position of preparedness for international troubles, adding:

Deems the Bill Inadequate.

"Now, what has he received therefor? This bill would authorize an increase in the standing army during the next fifteen months of 10,000 men. An additional 10,000 would be added during the next twelve months, and so on. Does anybody call that preparation?"

Chairman Hay, in closing the debate, declared that his bill was ample for the peace needs of this country, and that the adoption of the Kahn amendment would impose an unnecessary financial burden upon the country. He criticised the National Security League, which has sent circular letters to members of the House and addressed them by advertisement urging the defeat of the Hay bill. Holding aloft a page advertisement signed by the President of the league, H. Stanwood Menken of New York, Mr. Hay said:

"I dare say this Mr. Menken does not know the difference between a battery and a troop and never saw a squadron in the field. He says, 'Vote against this bill, because it wasn't prepared by military experts.' If we undertook to follow the military experts we would have a thousand bills in this House instead of one. Every one of them has a different idea about these things. In the nineteen years I have been on the Military Committee it has never gotten any help from these experts; the committee has had to work out its own salvation."

Mr. Hay referred to the National Security League as in favor of compulsory military service.

"That is the meat in the cocoanut," he said. "That is the motive of this organization and similar propaganda organizations. They want compulsory service.

"There is not a country on earth today that has any idea of making war on the United States," Mr. Hay went on. "There has been talk of international complications. The signs of the times in Europe point now to the fact that peace is beginning to hover over that continent. Out of the roar of the cannon, out of the smoke of battle at Verdun, there appears a ray of hope for early peace. And when peace comes what will gentlemen say who have voted to saddle upon this country the expense of a standing army of 220,000 men, men who will not be used for any purpose?

"If an emergency should arise we would have to depend, as in the past, upon volunteers and the National Guard. I am for preparedness, but I will not be carried off my feet by the National Security League, and people of that sort, who are carrying on this propaganda not to really prepare the country for emergency, but for their own selfish purposes."

Criticises Fellow-Republicans.

Representative John C. McKenzie of Illinois, a Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee, brought loud applause from the Democratic side when he opposed the Kahn amendment and criticised his Republican colleagues because of their sudden support of a big army.

"Saddle this burden upon the people," he said, "and you will not only continue the present war taxes, but also put a stamp tax on checks and a tax on gasoline and automobiles; you will tax everything in the country.

"The red-blooded men of this country men in the regular army may be jumped from Corporal to Major General."

In defense of the Kahn amendment Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, a Republican, made another attack on the Hay bill.

"The mountain has brought forth a mouse," said Mr. Gardner, referring to the President's advocacy of defense legislation.

Representative W. Frank James of Michigan, a Republican, asked if the Hay bill in its present form would not have the support of such pacifists as W. J. Bryan and Miss Jane Addams.

"I will say to my colleague and fellow Spanish war veteran," responded Mr. Gardner, "that he is entirely right. Not only could these pacifists vote for this bill, but all the members of this House who for years have been fighting a large army can and will vote for it."

Representative Charles P. Caldwell, a Democrat, of New York, said the passage of the army bill without the Kahn amendment would be ridiculous.

"In Mexico today we see a skeleton army fighting an army of skeletons," said Mr. Caldwell.

Only two Democrats supported the Kahn amendment in debate and less than a dozen voted for it. About forty Republicans voted against it.

With this outstanding feature disposed of, consideration of the remainder of the bill went forward rapidly. Chairman Hay was hopeful tonight that a final vote could be reached tomorrow.

The only amendment of importance adopted during the day was offered by Representative Anthony, a Republican of Kansas. It would provide for an equalization of the time of service required in all branches of the army before an officer is eligible for examination for higher rank.

SEES SPOILS IN ARMY BILL.

Civil Service Reform League Condemns Exemption of Veterans.

The National Civil Service Reform League issued a protest yesterday against that part of the Army bill recently introduced in the Senate which exempts from the provisions of the Civil Service law honorably discharged soldiers who have served a certain time with the colors.

"As referred to the Senate committee," the protest reads, "the bill gives to all enlisted men of six years' military service practically an absolute preference in the civil service upon the mere certification of a board of commissioned officers appointed by their respective commanding officers."

"In a measure demanding efficiency we find inefficiency. Veteran and military preferences are worse than appointments frankly made as spoils. Under the spoils system we may get efficient civil servants; under veteran and military preferences experience has proved that we seldom do. This feature of the bill is class legislation of a most vicious kind. It must be beaten and the league in its efforts to defeat it deserves the support of all citizens of every shade of political opinion."

If the preference proposed in the bill should be granted, the league holds, "persons who have not rendered military service would scarcely find it worth while to compete in the examinations," and "the civil service would lose its representative character and be confined to a military office-holding class."

The league disclaims any intention to disparage the splendid services rendered by American soldiers. But, it says "no vacancy in the clerical service of the War Department can be filled as a result of civil service examination if there are enlisted men who desire to enter the civil service. Never before was there an effort to secure a military preference without dignifying it by the requirement of a civil service examination.

"A close scrutiny of the bill enforces the conclusion that this is a bald attempt to except from the operation of the civil service law a large group of clerical positions in the War Department. There is no precedent for such a widespread exception since the days of the Spanish war."

The league insists that there is no evidence that men who enlist in the service of the country have any desire for preference, believing that "they are willing to meet other citizens on equal terms in any civil service examination."

"The bill," the protest concludes, "provides neither a common sense nor a just method of rewarding military service. It might just as well be reversed, so reward faithful service in the clerical departments of the Government by permitting every clerk to become a Colonel in the military service as a reward for his faithful service as a clerk.

"Let Congress make clear to the public that it does not intend to impair the civil service by providing for its monopoly by soldiers; let it demonstrate that the train of evils which flowed from our Spanish war shall not be duplicated in this larger program for national defense; let Congress destroy the merit system or preserve its integrity."

OF 26 BATTLESHIPS

Senator Lodge Says Only 15 of Our Boasted 41 Are Ready for Service.

OPPOSES NEW ARMOR PLANT

Money Had Better Be Spent on Craft, He Asserts—Bill Probably Will Pass However.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts declared today in the Senate that the United States, though it was stated repeatedly that the American navy consisted of forty-one battleships, built, building or authorized, could not really mobilize now more than fifteen fighting ships of the first line. Mr. Lodge was speaking to the Tillman bill for the construction of a plant by the Government for the manufacture of armor. He argued that the bill, if passed, would drive the private manufacturers out of business, and said that the money to be appropriated for it—$11,000,000—would be spent much better in increasing the fighting strength of the navy.

"We hear that we have forty-one battleships," said Mr. Lodge. "That is the statement that is put out to the country—that we have forty-one battleships—dreadnoughts, pre-dreadnoughts, and super-dreadnoughts, built, building or authorized. Those that are building or authorized are simply ships on paper. What we want to know, what it is important for us to know, is the strength of our actual fighting fleet which can defend the coasts of the United States if war should come upon us. Let me analyse those forty-one battleships.

"Nine of them are building or authorized. That leaves thirty-two.

"Three are recorded in the directory of Feb. 1, 1916, as out of commission—the Indiana, Iowa, and Massachusetts. The Iowa was authorized in 1892 and the Indiana and Massachusetts in 1890. I think they were commissioned in 1894. They are more than twenty years old now. That leaves twenty-nine.

"The Oregon, which is in full commission, is more than twenty years old. She was built at the same time as the Indiana and Massachusetts, and, although now on special service, is superannuated for the battle line. That leaves twenty-eight.

"In commission, but in reserve, are the North Dakota and the Georgia, which also are under repair, and the Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin—a total of eight. That leaves twenty. There are vessels in commission, but in reserve, and we are told that this is done in other countries; but it is done with this important difference: The ships in reserve in other countries have their full complement of men. Our ships in reserve have not half their complements of men. They are stripped of their men in order to supply the fleet, because we have a shortage of seamen due to the failure of Congress to appropriate, and the result is that these ships are, for the time being, really out of commission.

"That leaves twenty. There are also under repair the New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Kearsarge. There is some structural defect in them, I am sorry to say, and they will have to be largely rebuilt. That leaves sixteen.

"The Kentucky is stationed at Vera Cruz. Therefore we are able to mobilize fifteen ships of the first fighting line, with three submarines, no aircraft, and no battle cruisers."

Mr. Pittman of Nevada, a Democrat, said that the proposed Government plant would not injure the existing three private plants at which armor was manufactured. He said that, with the plant established, the same policy would be followed by the Navy Department as is now followed in regard to Government navy yards—enough work being let out to private builders to justify the private plants in holding themselves ready for Government work.

Under a unanimous consent agreement the Senate will vote not later than 4 P. M. tomorrow on the bill, when it is expected to pass by a safe majority.

A PESSIMIST is a fellow that looks down at the ashes in his pipe instead of up at the smoke.
Velvet Joe

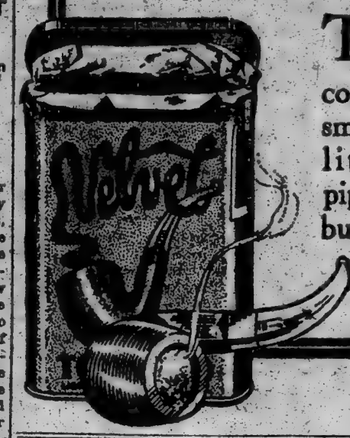

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Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

CLASHES WITH PADGETT.

Colleague on House Naval Committee Says Chairman Wastes Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The long-drawn-out hearings of the House Committee on Naval Affairs took another turn today when Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, a Republican committeeman, angrily left the hearing room after a controversy with Chairman Padgett. Mr. Britten accused the Chairman of refusing to call witnesses who ought to be heard and of "wasting time on unimportant matters while the country is howling for preparedness."

"I will leave the Chairman to conduct these hearings," said Mr. Britten as he stalked from the room.

The Illinois member had two clashes during the day with Chairman Padgett. Early in the hearing Mr. Britten charged that Mr. Padgett had declined to call Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske because Secretary Daniels did not wish him to testify. This was hotly denied by Mr. Padgett. Subsequently Mr. Britten alleged that the Chairman was arbitrarily shaping the record of the committee hearings and keeping pertinent matter out of the record.

2,085 SEEK ENLISTMENT.

Army Recruiting Under New Resolution at Twice Normal Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Reports to the War Department from 46 of the 54 principal recruiting districts throughout the country show that during the first five days of recruiting under the emergency resolution passed by Congress last week authorizing an increase in the regular army there were 2,085 applicants for enlistment in the army. Of this number 507 have been accepted.

The reports showed that recruiting has been proceeding at twice the normal rate.

DRAMATIC ARTS' GRADUATES

Dr. Felix Adler Addresses American Academy Class of 31.

The graduating exercises of the thirty-second year of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts were held yesterday afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre. There were addresses by Miss Hartley, manager of a theatre at Stamford, Conn.; Winchell Smith, and Dr. Felix Adler. The first two named are graduates of the academy, and both told of their experiences in the theatre since receiving their diplomas.

Thirty-one members of the graduating class received diplomas. They were Eleanor Brady, Donald Call, Lorette Donlin, Dorothy Dooley, Mona Kingsley, Francis Littleton, May McNamara, Ethel Remey, Juliet Singleton, Stanley Stanton, C. Walton Vail, Jane Warrington and Gesmonda Willanoir of New York; Joseph S. Bell and Treda Cocroft, Oakland, Cal.; Leonard Brooke, East Orange; Madalynne D. Conner, Fessenden, N. D.; Robert Cook, Oyster Bay; William Crowell, Franklin, Ind.; Guy Douglass, Salisbury, Conn.; Lila Eccles, Ogden, Utah; Anna Laughney, St. Louis, Mo.; John B. Litel, Albany, Wis.; Philip Loeb, Philadelphia; Patterson McNutt, Valparaiso, Ind.; Elna Magnuson, Tacoma, Wash.; Olga Newton, Athol, Mass.; Marie Louise Pecheur, Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles Stanton, Hightstown, N. J.; Doris Underwood, Hartford City, Ind., and Clementine Walter, Baltimore.

Jersey Landmark Destroyed.

PATERSON, N. J., March 20.—Fire, the origin of which is unknown, destroyed the old Goffler Road Halfway House on the Passaic and Bergen County boundary line, in Midland Park, last night. The loss was put at $10,000. The building was erected more than 150 years ago. The boundary line between the two counties extended across the barroom.

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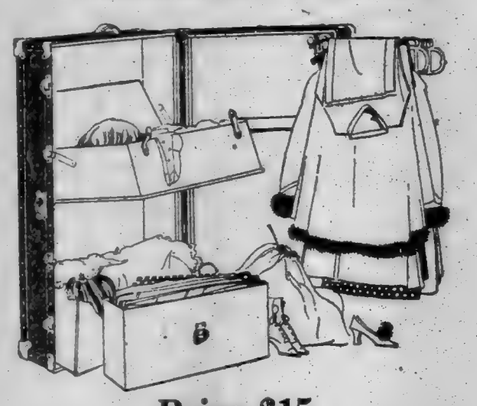

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TAGGART IS NAMED INDIANA'S SENATOR

Governor, His Political Ally, Crowns Long Ambition of Democratic Boss.

HELD SWAY DESPITE FOES

Accused in Gambling and Vote Fraud Cases, He Defeated His Enemies in the Courts.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20.—Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman, was appointed United States Senator today, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Benjamin F. Shively, by Governor Ralston. Mr. Taggart expects to leave for Washington immediately.

The new Senator has been prominent in Democratic politics in Indiana for twenty-five years and has maintained the leadership of the party in Indiana practically all of that time. The only offices Mr. Taggart ever has held were auditor of this (Marion,) County for two terms, and three times Mayor of Indianapolis.

After Governor Ralston signed Mr. Taggart's commission he wrote him a letter, saying it afforded him genuine pleasure to appoint him United States Senator.

"You have long and faithfully served your party," said Governor Ralston, "at great personal sacrifice to yourself, both in labor and money. If the Democratic Party has been sound in its platform declarations during the last twenty-five years, then you have been sound in your advocacy of political policy, for without hope of personal preferment or reward you have championed the cause of your party with a dauntless courage and an inspiring optimism.

Pledges Support to Wilson.

"Your services as a public official have been characterized with marked efficiency and the strictest integrity. While you have been at times severely criticised by some within and some without your party, no responsible man ever has laid the betrayal of a trust against you.

"I know you will go forth to the discharge of your new duties firmly resolved to support the Administration of President Wilson and to preserve the honor and dignity of our State and nation."

Mr. Taggart received his commission at a local hotel shortly after he had arrived from French Lick. He declined to say whether he would be a candidate for the nomination for United States Senator at the State Convention next month, as, under the appointment, he will serve only until the election next November.

"I think," said Mr. Taggart, "that I had better qualify for this job before I set out to land another. It will not take me long to decide whether I shall go before the State Convention after I have been sworn in. In my humble way," the new Senator continued, "I shall do all I can to support the policies of the President."

There were a number of Democratic leaders of the State gathered at the hotel when Mr. Taggart arrived.

Marks Success of Long Fight.

By the action of Governor Ralston, a close political ally, Thomas Taggart received yesterday a post in the National Government which he long coveted and fought for even when the fight caused a severe factional disturbance in the ranks of his party in Indiana. He was defeated in the convention at Indianapolis in 1910 by John W. Kern, who had the support of Vice President Marshall, then Governor. The late Senator Shiveley proved his next stumbling block.

Mr. Taggart has been a notable figure in the politics of Indiana since he entered the field there in 1886. As a factor in the national political situation he gained his greatest prominence in 1904 when, as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, he directed the campaign of Alton B. Parker.

The name of Mr. Taggart has been connected with more than one extraordinary episode which had to do with the politics of his State, and he has been as generally condemned for some of his acts and methods by his enemies as he has been praised by his friends. For years it was generally conceded that he was in pretty complete control of the so-called Taggart machine of the State. His defeat by Mr. Kern in 1910 proved a severe, if temporary, blow to his prestige, and he was quoted as saying at the time, "The Taggart machine has been sent to the scrap-heap."

One of the incidents in Taggart's career which caused much publicity was the investigation of alleged gambling resorts at his French Lick Springs hotel and resort, which began as far back as 1906. Taggart's name was connected with these charges, and suit was brought against the French Lick Springs Hotel Company, of which he is the head. The State's petition for a temporary receiver for the property and for a temporary injunction against gambling was denied.

Another flurry was caused on June 22, 1915, when Mr. Taggart, Joseph E. Bell, and scores of other Democratic leaders and workers were indicted by the Marion County Grand Jury for alleged Indianapolis election frauds. Taggart entered a denial to all of the charges and on Oct. 18, 1915, the case against him was dropped because of lack of evidence. Mayor Bell was found not guilty after a trial. Other cases were put over indefinitely.

The course pursued by Taggart at the National Convention in Baltimore in 1912, when he foresaw the nomination of President Wilson and turned the support of the Indiana delegates to Wilson at the right moment, proved something of a feather in his cap. Politicians, at the time, remarked that Taggart had come out of the convention occupying an advantageous position. He followed it up by working enthusiastically for Mr. Wilson's election.

Mr. Taggart was born in Ireland in 1856. He arrived in Indianapolis in 1872, and was employed there for a time as a waiter in a railroad lunch room. A few years later he acquired a racking and opened a small hotel near the station. He later became the proprietor of the Grand Hotel, one of the leading hostelries of Indianapolis, and acquired most of the stock of the French Lick Springs Hotel Company, which operated one of the best-known watering places in the Middle West.

In the course of his early days in the hotel business Mr. Taggart, a bright-faced, smiling young Irishman, made many friends among the political leaders, and he got into the game himself in 1888 when the Democrats of Marion County wanted some one to run for County Auditor at a time when it seemed inevitable that the Republican candidate would win. Taggart accepted and was elected. It was said that the office fees paid about $50,000 a year.

That was his political start and thereafter his rise was rapid. In 1888 he was appointed Democratic County Chairman and won a big reputation as a "vote-getter." He carried the county against Harrison, although Harrison lived in Indianapolis. His work led to his appointment as State Chairman in 1892.

By that time Mr. Taggart was attracting real attention as a political leader of unusual parts. In 1895 he was elected Mayor of Indianapolis, and was re-elected for two terms, establishing a precedent for that city. He refused a nomination for a fourth term, and the Republicans carried the city.

He has been a difficult man for the leaders of other factions to dethrone because he has made countless friends and has obtained a fast grip on the machinery of his party. He often has been described as breezy and unconventional and the possessor of a smile which was known throughout the State of Indiana. He has admitted frankly enough that he knew the game of politics thoroughly and had played it successfully in the State of Indiana. When he entered the national field he did not attempt to deceive any one as to his aspirations to become a United States Senator.

His first real fight, openly, for the nomination came in 1910 when he attempted to prevent the indorsement by the Democratic State Convention of Indiana of a candidate for the Senatorship. It was then that Thomas R. Marshall, as Governor, lined up his forces and won by the close vote of 882½ to 858½.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD WINS.

Senate Confirms the Nominations—May Change Compensation Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—After a brief debate the Senate at its session tonight confirmed Governor Whitman's five nominees for the Industrial Commission.

The opposition centred its fire on ex-Labor Commissioner James M. Lynch, against whose confirmation seven votes—those of Senators Brown, Sage, Mills, Halliday, Burlingame, Lockwood, and Lawson—were cast.

Commissioner John Mitchell was confirmed by unanimous vote, as was Commissioner William H. H. Rogers of Rochester. Senators Sage and Lawson voted against the confirmation of Commissioner Edward P. Lyon of Brooklyn, and Senators Sage, Lawson, and Mills against the confirmation of Commissioner Wiard of Batavia.

Senator George W. Argetsinger of Monroe introduced a bill tonight under which the control of the State compensation fund will pass from the Industrial Commission to a separate bureau, created for the purpose of administering it. Under the bill the fund also would automatically come under the supervision of the State Insurance Department.

The Argentsinger bill contains an elective clause under which industries not now included in any of the forty-two groups of the present compensation act may, if they chose, come under the provisions of the law. Other amendments change the law to make it conform to rulings of the courts and to adjust it to the practice of the Industrial Commission, which will continue to make the compensation awards.

FIND CHAIRMANSHIP PUZZLE AT CHICAGO

Republicans Discuss Many Candidates for Place of Temporary Presiding Officer.

THREE WELL IN THE LEAD

Honor May Go to Harding, Butler, or Knox—Hope to Break Deadlock Today.

CHICAGO, March 20.—After devoting several hours to the discussion of the qualifications of numerous candidates for the place of Temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention to be held in Chicago on June 7, the Sub-Committee on Arrangements of the National Committee today was unable to reach a decision and deferred action until tomorrow. If the members are unable to agree at tomorrow's session the subject will go over until the next meeting, on April 20.

Among the men suggested for Temporary Chairman were: Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, New York; Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, Senator W. E. Borah of Idaho, Governor Samuel A. McCall of Massachusetts, Senator Henry C. Lodge of Massachusetts, ex-Governor Chase S. Osborn of Michigan, Senator George Sutherland of Utah, and W. J. Calhoun of Illinois.

Senator Harding of Ohio, it was said, was regarded with more favor than the others in the preliminary discussion, the argument being made that he would be acceptable to both the stalwart and progressive factions of the party. The same argument was used in support of Mr. Knox. At the close of the discussion the indications were that the choice might be Harding, Butler, or Knox.

Chairman Hilles explained that none of the men under consideration was a candidate for the place in the sense that he was actually seeking it.

Although Chairman Hilles declined to discuss Presidential candidates further than to reiterate that in his opinion Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court would not be a candidate, other members of the committee did not hesitate to talk on the subject.

Ralph E. Williams of Washington said that the Republican sentiment in the Northwest was largely in favor of Hughes. He said he would not believe that Hughes was out of the race until he issued a statement to the effect that he would not accept the nomination if it was offered him.

Other members reported the Hughes sentiment in their States to be growing, but they declined to say whether they believed he would actually be a candidate before the convention.

Franklin Murphy of New Jersey said that he favored Elihu Root. All the members who talked on the subject expressed the opinion that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt would not be seriously considered in the convention.

Chairman Hilles issued a statement calling attention to the confusion which has developed this year in the selection of delegates to the National Convention because of the conflicting provisions of the direct primary laws in the different States, and urging that a uniform Presidential primary law be adopted by all the States. In the statement Mr. Hilles said:

"The situation that has developed through the extension of the primary idea with respect to national political party organizations calls most urgently for standardization of State primary laws, so far as they apply to the election of delegates to national party conventions.

"More than half the delegates to national conventions of 1916 will be elected or instructed through some primary medium, but the primary laws are so widely at variance in many particulars that a sadly confused state of affairs has resulted.

"The utter lack of uniformity in the laws, more pronounced now than ever before, despite the experience of several years of operation with primaries, suggests the immediate need of working out some plan by which this confused condition will be eliminated.

"The best suggestions as to uniformity naturally will come through a study of the incongruities and some of the actual inconsistencies of existing primary statutes. A definite and generally recognized primary day will eliminate one of the causes of complaint.

"The facts as to the character of political party organizations should not be forgotten, or wholly disregarded. With due respect to the relation they bear to the public they ought not to be unreasonably restrained. A safe and sane uniform primary law might well be drafted by a committee to be appointed for that purpose for the Republican Convention in June."

GIVES LIE TO BRYAN.

Nebraska Politician and ex-Secretary Dispute in Hotel Lobby.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 20.—William Jennings Bryan tonight opened the campaign in Nebraska, speaking in favor of a State prohibition amendment. Mayor Charles W. Bryan of Lincoln, brother of the former Secretary of State, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

A dispute between Mr. Bryan and John G. Maher, a local politician, in which the lie was passed to Mr. Bryan in a hotel lobby, enlivened the informal meetings previous to tonight's gathering.

The dispute arose over a question of Mr. Maher as to whether one of the speakers from the East, who was on tonight's program, was to be paid for his services. Mr. Bryan remarked that Mr. Maher's motive was mercenary. This provoked the retort, and Mr. Maher followed it with other charges.

Hudson River Villages Vote Today.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 20.—Elections will be held in the Hudson River villages tomorrow. The principal issue before the taxpayers of Tarrytown and North Tarrytown is whether they shall consolidate into one village. Women taxpayers are eager to vote, but there is no provision in the law to permit them to do so. They have issued a call, however, for every woman to vote for a $2,000 playground. In North Tarrytown the Rockefellers are backing the public welfare ticket; which has a lighthouse for an emblem.

Buys Four Chinese Chairs for $4,000

Marsden J. Perry of Providence, R. I., the art collector and expert in antique furniture, yesterday added to his collection four Chinese Chippendale pagoda chairs, purchased from Henry Symons & Co. of Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, for $4,000, $1,000 a chair. It will be remembered that Mr. Perry purchased the Richard A. Canfield collection of furniture which he combined with his own, the duplicates and extra pieces which he could not use being sold this Winter at the American Art Galleries.

Let Dale Equip Your Home, Office or Factory

Our free service rendered to clients when selecting Quality Fixtures is equally valuable whether one fixture is chosen or the equipment of office structures like the Equitable Life Building is in question.

And you are always certain of saving 20 to 35 per cent. of retail prices.

Write for Booklet
"Lighting the Home"
or, better still, call at our showrooms.
Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table, and Floor Lamps.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
169 West 13th Street,
NEW YORK.

BARNES MAY GIVE WAY.

Republican Leaders at Conference Here Will Test Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—A conference of Republican leaders will be held in New York on Wednesday, for the purpose of discussing the question of who shall succeed William Barnes as Republican National Committeeman from this State. Mr. Barnes is a candidate for the place, but it was intimated here tonight that if Governor Whitman's friends were found to be in control of the New York State delegation to the Republican National Convention, as they say they will be, Mr. Barnes might withdraw as a candidate.

The conferees will include Mr. Barnes, George W. Aldridge of Monroe, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, William L. Ward of Westchester, M. Jesse Brayton, the new Republican leader of Oneida County, and Frederick C. Tanner of the Republican State Committee.

William L. Ward of Westchester, George W. Aldridge, and Lieutenant Governor Edward Schoeneck are among the men who would be acceptable to Governor Whitman as representatives of this State on the Republican National Committee.

Economy

Do you not believe that it is always economy to delegate the management of property to specialists in that line?

Our organization consists of forty specialists in real estate.

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the soup of the epicure

"Come in the evening,
Or come in the morning,
Come when you're looked for,
Or come without warning."

An unexpected guest is a true compliment—a "vote of confidence" appreciated by any hostess—*if she is prepared!*

Next to the Quality of Franco-American Soups they are perhaps most valued for their "preparedness."

These soups are the individual "creations" of the French Artist-Chef, Monsieur Biardot. They are to be served upon your dinner table without addition or alteration. Any modification would only detract from their exquisite and delicate flavor. Finished to the last fine detail, they relieve you of all "nervousness" as to the soup course.

"Merely heat before serving" are the sole Franco-American directions. In their simplicity hostesses find a world of relief.

Franco-American Quality imparts distinction to any dinner table. It is pleasant to know that you can obtain it simply by notifying your grocer.

Merely heat before serving
Thirty-five cents the quart *Twenty selection*
At the better stores

Franco-American Soups

after the recipes of
A. Biardot OF PARIS
formerly superintendent of the palace of H.M. King George of Greece.

A One Day Sale (Today Only)

New Pianos

To those purchasers who may desire a piano of more moderate price than the Sohmer, we offer this instrument as the most worthy piano ever sold at its price.

$195

PAYMENTS **$5** MONTHLY

An unusual opportunity to procure a dependable piano backed by the protection of an honored name.

Purchasers may exchange at any time within a year for any new Sohmer piano with full allowance of all money paid.

New Sohmer Piano $450 Up

April Records now on sale

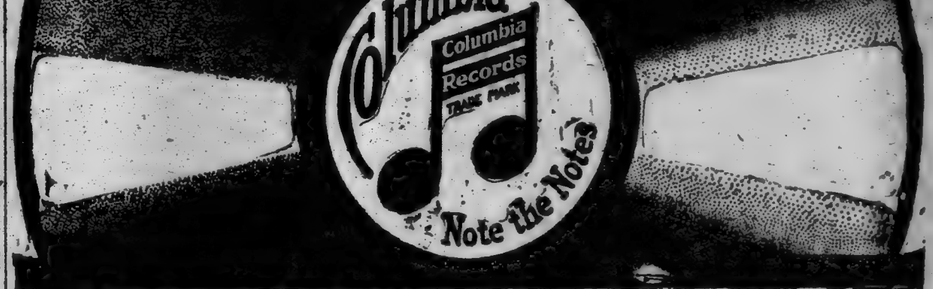

Oscar Seagle and Maggie Teyte Sing "Songs of Home"

NONE but a Southerner with all his native love for the songs of the Southland could interpret the simple old ballad "Carry Me Back To Old Virginny" as Oscar Seagle does; nor could Maggie Teyte find better opportunity for expressing all the charms of her remarkable voice than in her rendition of Löhr's "Little Grey Home In The West."

These records are representative of the beauty and perfection of the

New Records for April
Now on Sale

And there are many other records worthy of special mention in the April list of Columbia Records. Casals interprets the "Prelude" and "Sarabande" of Bach's 'cello "Suite in C Major" with a deep understanding of its beauty. Eleanor Painter sings selections from two of her recent successes, "Princess Pat" and "The Lilac Domino;" and exquisite contralto vocalism is found in the singing of the two selections by Margaret Keyes.

"Yakka Hoola"—Al Jolson's Hit from the New York Winter Garden

is sung by the famous comedian himself on Columbia Record A1956—75c.

Popular Hits of the Month

A 1951, 10-inch, 75c.
- SHE'S THE DAUGHTER OF MOTHER MACHREE. Manuel Romain, counter tenor.
- DEAR OLD-FASHIONED IRISH SONGS MY MOTHER SANG TO ME. Henry Burr, tenor.

A 1939, 10-inch, 75c.
- HELLO HAWAII, HOW ARE YOU? Anna Chandler, mezzo-soprano.
- WHEN YOU'RE DOWN IN LOUISVILLE. Anna Chandler, mezzo-soprano.

And ten more like these listed in the April Supplement! Enough in themselves for an evening's fun, if you add the brand-new "Casey" record (No. A1940, 10-inch, 75c,) with Casey's adventures as a judge on one side, and on the other "Mrs. Dugan's Discovery," the humorous prize of the month, written by Ellis Parker Butler, the famous author of "Pigs is Pigs."

Then there are six sparkling new dance records; six choral, ensemble and orchestral records appropriate for Easter; four brilliant, colorful masterpieces interpreted by Prince's orchestra; two perfect male quartette and quintette records; two new Taylor Trio recordings of unusual beauty; and novelties a-plenty for those who like them—marimba, xylophone, bell and ukulele records to round out a most complete record issue. Remember—whatever you want to hear, your dealer will gladly play for you.

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC
RECORDS

This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.

Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.:
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co. 50 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 53 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co. 83 Chambers
Cowperthwait & Sons, 103 Park Row
Empire Phono. Co., 246 Bowery
Greater New York Phono. Co., 810 Grand
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston
Max Mandel, 61 Delancey St.
Union Talking Machine Co. 50 Avenue B
Saul Bitts, 111 Second Ave.
Liberty Phonograph Co. 50 Canal St.

14TH ST. TO 42D ST.:
Heckt Bros., 53 W. 14th St.
Columbia Commercial Co. 326 E. 146th St.
Wener Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
Cort Sales Co., 336 Birth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 534 St. & 5th Ave.
Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. & B'way
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'way)
Speir & Co., 32-36 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 29th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Sta.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 500 Eighth Ave.

42D ST. TO 59TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
A. H. Mayers, 1925 Broadway
A. M. Mayers, 150 Ninth Ave.
H. Saleton, 2123 Broadway
Miller Bros., 326 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 956 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., 59th Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazaris, 210 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuerth Co., 1512 Third Ave.
L. Lewis, 315 Eighth Ave.

ABOVE 59TH ST.:
Dyckman Graflonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 596 W. 161st St.
Audubon Piano & Phono. Co., 1121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Audubon Graflonola Shop, 3709 B'way
J. Fatten Co., 2464 Broadway
I. Sion, Inc., 2503 Broadway
Graflonola Shop, 140 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Krehbiel & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Lascher, 3722 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Grafonola Shop, 388 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 382 Westchester Ave.
M. A. Smith, 126 E. Fordham Road
A. Greenbandler, 1837 Bos. Boulevard

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 50 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 86 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave.
617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
Mullin & Quinn, 591 Washington Ave.
R. G. Warner, 1823 Bedford Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. B. Evens, 739 Flushing Ave.
F. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 1099 Broadway
Adler & Kirschner, 1674 Broadway
Mullin & Quinn, 385 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 321 B'way
J. Racow, 185 Grand St.
Jos. Sheiman, 330 Grand St.
H. Hindermann, 1478 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherzer, 703 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2312 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 896 Manhattan Ave.
Bahn Bros., 1535 Pitkin Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2785 Atlantic Ave.
S. Levinson, 1759 Pitkin Ave.
G. Robson, 570 Crescent St.
H. Duckman, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
John Lalzaro, 321 Court St.
Karolin Bros., 4917 13th Ave.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
L. Galler, 197 Main St., Astoria, L. I.

YONKERS:

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 492 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Zarbolnes Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 526 Jersey Ave.

NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 868 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 903-905 Sou Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 685 Broad St.
Wener Bros., 565 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 49-51 Market St.
John Mullins & Sons, 218 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furniture Co., 157 Springfield Ave.
Phono.-Cycle Co., 113 So. Orange Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cordt's Furniture Co., 158 Washington St., Hoboken
Beraco Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken
Beraco Exchange, 610 Bergenline Ave., West New York
Andrew Brunton, 158 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill
Ruckstuhl Co., Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic
Homer E. Marshall, 265 Main St., Paterson
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
I. Marshall, 436 Broadway, Bayonne
S. Wolfson, 527 Ave. C, Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 238 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
M. E. Estrin, 176 3d St., Elizabethport
S. Cusheritz, 52 1st St., Elizabethport
New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St., Plainfield
L. E. Ackerman, 191 Main St., Hackensack

OUT OF TOWN:
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mt. Vernon
A. Lenz, 276 Main St., New Rochelle
Philip Prader, 9 Lawton St., New Rochelle
Hunt's Leading Music House, 52 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1925 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 506 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, 1198 Castleton Ave.,

LOST LIFE'S SAVINGS TRYING TO BE 'LADY'

Aged Mary Steen Tells How She "Invested" $7,450 with Francolini Sisters.

SHE IS A SCRUBWOMAN

Former Realty Operators, Against Whom Six Indictments Are Pending, on Trial in First Case.

Seated side by side in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, two stern, masculine-looking women, each nearly six feet in height, heard testimony which accused them of robbing an old Irish servant woman of $7,450. They were Matilda Francolini and her sister, Rose Halley, and they were put on trial on the first of a series of six indictments charging them with grand larceny. According to the District Attorney's office, their peculations through fake land deals amounted to more than $75,000. In almost every case in which they have been charged with perpetrating a fraudulent transaction their alleged victim was some old workingwoman out of whom they proposed to make a "lady."

One of these prospective "ladies" was Mary Steen, 74 years old, of 51 East Ninety-first Street, who could hardly drag herself to the witness stand yesterday, and who spoke in such a feeble voice that the jury had great difficulty in hearing her. From her narrative the court and jury learned of a dinner party held at the home of Mary Butler, another old workingwoman, at 79 West 141st Street, on the night of Jan. 23, 1913. There Mary Steen first met the Francolini sisters, who then were conducting the Annex Homes, Inc., a real estate concern, with offices at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

Those present were Mary Butler, her two sisters, Nellie and Bridget; Mary Steen, and the Francolini sisters. According to Mary Steen's testimony, Mrs. Francolini impressed all of them with her great wealth and prestige in the business world by posing as a millionaire and the owner of "an automobile and 700 houses." The witness said Mrs. Francolini declared she was interested in the welfare of poor working women and was anxious to help them so that they would no longer have to scrub and "work out" for a living.

To Mary Steen, who sat at the table deeply absorbed in the idea of living "on interest," Mrs. Francolini's offer to invest her savings in first mortgages seemed full of prospects. She said Mrs. Francolini convinced her that she could do better than let her money lie in a savings bank at 3½ per cent. First mortgages, Mary Steen learned, would bring her 6 per cent. and an income that would enable her to live "like a lady."

That night Mary Steen said she passed over to Mrs. Francolini $450 in cash as first payment on a mortgage. She also signed papers which, according to Assistant District Attorney Roesch, who is prosecuting the Francolini sisters, enabled Mrs. Francolini to draw from four savings banks $7,000 which Mary Steen had saved up in more than twenty years of hard work.

Just at that time the old woman had employment offered to her in the country. She told Mrs. Francolini to keep the interest on her mortgage for her until her return, which was six months later. But in the meanwhile the Annex Homes, Inc., had failed, and when Mary Steen came back from the country neither of the Francolini sisters would do anything for her. She testified that she never received any return on her investment, no money, no interest, not even a document purporting to be a mortgage.

Asked whether she had received anything like a receipt when she signed away an order on her savings, the witness replied that she did sign some papers, but that they were blank papers. "My hand kind a shook when I signed them, too," declared the witness, "but I thought Matilda Francolini was honest, and I didn't keep them."

The complaining witness was followed on the stand by Nellie Butler, who is more than 60, and who made faces at the defendants every time she thought she had presented an especially damaging bit of testimony. In the main her story corroborated the evidence of Mary Steen. She did the cooking on the night when the women real estate operators visited her home and proposed to "make ladies" of her, her sisters, and Mary Steen.

"They were goin' to make ladies of all of us," said Nellie Butler.

Her remark was stricken out of the record as irrelevant, but she insisted on getting before the jury the fact that she did the cooking and that "Mrs. Francolini liked her cooking, too."

"She said it was the best dinner she ever ate in her life," the witness testified.

She quoted Mrs. Francolini as saying that she had already built a church in Harrison, N. Y., and that she was ambitious to erect a convent.

The trial continues today.

TO EXTEND SEX EDUCATION.

Social Hygiene Society Lays Plans at Luncheon.

The best means for extending the work of the Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis were discussed yesterday at a luncheon in the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway, attended by leading members of the society and representatives of organizations with which the society comes into contact in its work relating to the moral, legal, religious, and medical phases of sex education.

Felix M. Warburg was the host of the luncheon, and among the guests were General Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Nathaniel P. Usher, Health Commissioner Haven Emerson, Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education, Dr. Max J. Exner of the Y. M. C. A., Dr. Donald Armstrong of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, George D. Pratt, Jerome D. Greene, James Bertram, and Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr.

It was announced that the name of the society would be changed to the New York Social Hygiene Society, and that its annual meeting would be held on April 11 in the society's offices, 105 West Fortieth Street. A Finance Committee was appointed to assist the Financial Secretary, Miss Gertrude Hefferan, in raising funds.

HOTELS DENY LAWBREAKING

Waldorf and Knickerbocker Again Accused by Anti-Saloon League.

A second accusation against the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, that it had again violated the law forbidding the sale of liquor without meals on Sundays, and a similar charge against the Knickerbocker Hotel, were forwarded to State Excise Commissioner George E. Green at Albany by William Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York yesterday. Mr. Anderson requested that Commissioner Green revoke the liquor tax certificate of the two hotels.

The evidence submitted by Mr. Anderson was based on an investigation conducted by Frank A. Campbell, an agent of the Anti-Saloon League. It was asserted that during the hours covered by the Sunday law the Knickerbocker charged its guests 50 cents a seat each in the grill room, where the liquor was sold.

James B. Regan, proprietor of the Knickerbocker, replied to Mr. Anderson's charge last night by reading a copy of an order served by him on the heads of all departments some time ago cautioning them against the slightest departure from the Sunday law. He said it was impossible to know what every one of the hundreds of waiters said and did while at work, and that it was not honest or fair to accuse the hotel of violations based on the illegal act of some unnamed employe. He added that the 50-cent charge for seats in the grill room was a matter that concerned only the hotel and the public and had no bearing on the Sunday law. It was imposed, he said, to pay for entertainment furnished by singers and other high-priced artists in the grill room.

At the Waldorf-Astoria it was said it was silly to accuse the hotel of risking a valuable liquor license for the sake of small profits to be obtained from an illegal sale of liquor. It was said that any waiter found violating the Sunday law would be instantly discharged by the management.

VICAR SAYS HE TOOK PICTURE OF GHOST

Set Camera Hurriedly When Wife Saw Apparition by Luncheon Table.

PLATE REVEALS OLD MAN

Wraith Has "Flowing Beard and Abundant Hair"—Vicar Supports Claim with Affidavit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 20.—The claim to have photographed a ghost is made by the Rev. Charles Tweedale, Vicar of Weston, Yorkshire, in an affidavit made before the Commissioner of Oaths, which is supported by Mrs. Tweedale and their son. Mr. Tweedale, who a few years ago attracted attention by reports of psychical phenomena at the Weston vicarage, told the correspondent of The Yorkshire Post that on Dec. 20 last his wife, their son, and himself were at luncheon about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon when suddenly his wife cried out that she saw the apparition of a man, with a full head of hair and beard, standing at the other side of the table to the left hand of their son.

Mrs. Tweedale directed attention to the figure, but neither the vicar nor his son could distinguish it. Crying out hastily to his wife to keep it there, although on reflection he admits he does not know how Mrs. Tweedale could compel the figure to remain, he rushed off into an adjoining room and picked up his camera. Fortunately this was loaded with quarter-plate slides, and without a moment's delay he returned to the morning room where they were at luncheon.

The vicar then placed the camera on a window-sill and focused it up the room, the distance between the camera and the position where his wife still said she saw the figure being about three and a half yards. The light not being very favorable for an interior picture he gave an exposure of twenty-five seconds. Mrs. Tweedale described the figure as that of a little man, and said the top of his head appeared to be about on a level with their son's shoulder.

Mrs. Tweedale and the boy continued sitting at the table during the time the plate was being exposed. The resulting negative appears to have corroborated Mrs. Tweedale's vision. Mr. Tweedale explained that he personally developed the plate shortly afterward and it had not left his possession in the meantime.

The negative, which was shown to the reporter by the vicar, is of quarter-plate size and reproduces the corner of the morning room. In the foreground is the dining table, the white cloth of which reflects the light into the corner. Sitting at the table is Mr. Tweedale's son and opposite him, toward the edge of the plate, there is a shadowy but distinct impression of the head and shoulders of a little old man, with abundant hair and a flowing beard.

The figure, which appears to be in a semi-incumbent position, almost hides that part of the furniture and a piano, which lies behind it, and this, in Mr. Tweedale's opinion, conclusively proves that the apparition had definite objectivity, although invisible to the normal vision of himself and his son. In response to the suggestion that the camera may have played a trick upon him the vicar said he had carefully examined conditions as they were at the time. The camera is in perfect order and the plate was taken from a new box of quarter plates and had not been previously exposed. No person of similar appearance ever had been photographed by him and none of the family recognized the figure disclosed on the negative. His wife, he said, clairvoyantly saw the figure which she described, and upon the sensitive plate being exposed a figure was disclosed and was recognized by Mrs. Tweedale as being like the man she saw.

WOMEN WERE EQUAL TO BURGLAR'S GUILE

Relatives of Wealthy Builder Used the Telephone and an Auto to Trap Daring Thief.

POLICEMAN'S ARM BROKEN

Robber, Trailed by Girl from House He Looted, Fought Desperately Against Arrest.

The self-assurance of a burglar who entered the home of a prominent builder in Brooklyn, donned the builder's best overcoat after appropriating valuables worth hundreds of dollars, and then sauntered composedly out through the front door was not quite equal to the presence of mind of two women relatives of the builder, who, after assisting in his capture, had the privilege of seeing the intruder held for the Grand Jury yesterday.

The builder whose home was entered was Edward J. Maguire of 1,374 Dean Street, which is in one of the best districts of Brooklyn. The two women relatives were Mr. Maguire's two sisters-in-law, the Misses Elizabeth and Mary McQuilkin, who live next door to the builder. The burglar, who has a long record, gave his name as Harry Gold, but later admitted, according to the police, that he was Harry Lefkowitz, sometimes known as Harry Moskowitz, who had been sent to prison on two previous occasions for appropriating articles of value in the homes of other persons.

The robbery, chase, and capture, in which the Misses McQuilkin did team work as detectives, occurred on Sunday evening while Mr. and Mrs. Maguire were dining at the home of a friend. The builder and his wife have a son, 6 years old, whom they turned over to the care of the Misses McQuilkin before leaving to keep the dinner engagement. Miss Elizabeth promising to put him to bed when the time arrived for the boy to retire.

About two hours later Miss Elizabeth took the boy home, but upon attempting to open the front door found that she could move it only a few inches. Reaching through the opening she found the electric switch, which was close to the door, and threw on the light. Listening a moment she became convinced there was a burglar in the house, and at once returned with the boy to her sister, telling her of her discovery.

Miss Mary went to the telephone at once and called up police headquarters, after which she and her sister stationed themselves at windows to await developments. About ten minutes later the burglar, who evidently was not aware that the hall light had been switched on while he was at work, sauntered slowly out on the front porch, buttoned the coat he had appropriated, and then, after a casual inspection of the sky, walked slowly up the street.

Miss Elizabeth followed at once, and a short distance from her home met Harry V. Hover of 242 Schenectady Avenue, who was driving an automobile. Miss Elizabeth explained her mission and she continued to shadow the burglar in the automobile. Near Kingston Avenue Miss Elizabeth spied Policeman Edward Dummins of the Atlantic Avenue Station, who upon the young woman's request attempted to arrest the burglar.

The man ran through an adjoining yard and jumped several fences until he got to the alley at the rear of 1,400 Dean Street, where Cummins caught him. A fight followed in which Cummins's arm was broken, but the policeman finally succeeded in taking his prisoner to the police station, after which Cummins went to the hospital.

At the police station, in addition to the overcoat, a diamond ring, half a dozen stickpins, a pair of gold cuff links, a watch fob, and one of Mr. Maguire's choicest boxes of cigars were found in the burglar's possession. He was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Station yesterday, and, after admitting the burglary, was held for the Grand Jury.

SUBWAY STATION FAULTY.

More Stairways Than Platform Space Under Municipal Building.

Dangerous conditions in the subway station below the Municipal Building were brought out yesterday at a hearing before the Public Service Commission upon the inadequacy of the Cypress Hills service of the B. R. T. Miss Reed, daughter of Clarence Reed, an art publisher of 547 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill, told the Commissioners that sometimes the cars were so crowded that it was almost impossible for her to find standing room.

Then it came out that so much provision had been made at the Chambers Street Station in the way of stairways that there was hardly sufficient room on the platforms, so that the congestion there became more dangerous during the rush hours than at the Grand Central or the Fourteenth Street Stations.

The commission directed its engineers to see if either the width or the stairways or their number could not be reduced so as to increase the platform space. It will also see that the Cypress Hills service is increased.

Falling Elevator Kills Operator.

Albert Brandt, address unknown, was killed late yesterday by a freight elevator in the six-story loft building at 364 Lafayette Street, where he was employed as an elevator operator and engineer. The cable of the elevator broke, and the man was pinioned as the elevator fell. The Fire Department's rescue squad extricated him and worked over him with a pulmotor until Dr. Laughlin of St. Vincent's Hospital pronounced him dead.

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YOUNG GIANTS FIND THEIR BATTING EYES IN GAME WITH SAN ANTONIO TEAM

BENNY KAUFF COMES TO LIFE WITH BAT

Gets Four Hits Playing with Giants' Colts in Game at San Antonio.

HUNTER ALSO BATS WELL

Pitchers Fatigued by Heat, Thirty-five Hits Being Made—Rousch Plays at Marlin.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 20.—McGraw's colts, who are the real Giants these days, bombarded three San Antonio pitchers this afternoon, and, despite the fact that Larry Doyle and Benny Kauff got into the batting order after quitting the regulars, the colts landed twenty-one hits for a total of twenty-nine bases. The Bronchos did well, too, getting fourteen hits off the pitching of Kramer and Stroud, but they never had a chance to win after the fourth inning. The score was 13 to 7.

Extreme heat probably accounts for the pitchers' being pummeled so freely. The thermometer registered over 90 today here, with no breeze stirring, and the athletes were tired by the end of the game, which lasted more than three hours. For training purposes, however, it was a fine workout.

The Giants started to slug in the second inning, and kept it up throughout the game, but the Bronchos, after tying the score in the second inning, went without another run until the eighth. They made three undeserved runs in the first inning, when, with two out and the bases full, Simmons hit a long fly to centre. Just as Kauff reached for the ball the sun blinded him and he was forced to dodge. Simmons thus got a triple and tied the score.

The Giants canceled those runs with four in the second inning, and were never in danger thereafter. They hit in every inning except the ninth, and the side scoring thirteen runs had fifteen men left on the bases.

Herbert Hunter, who is one of McGraw's best prospects, forced Benny Kauff to run second to him in hitting today, although Kauff delivered four hits and drew a base on balls.

Hunter was at bat six times. He made a triple, a double, and two singles, scored two runs, and batted in two more. Kauff batted in three runs, but made only one hit for extra bases. His triple came in the seventh, when the Giants knocked Haynes out of the box in less than one inning. Jim Thorpe had two left-handed singles and one right-handed hit.

Kramer pitched the first five innings, allowing ten hits and four runs. Stroud worked easily at the finish, as he had a big lead. There were few strikeouts on either side. Members of the St. Louis National League team saw the game. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Doyle, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Merell, rf.	3	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	2	2	2	3
Hunter, 3b.	6	1	1	2	1
Kauff, cf.	2	2	1	2	0
Thorpe, lf.	6	1	2	2	1
Mitin, ss.	6	2	2	1	1
Hiter, 1b.	6	2	4	8	0
Wendell, c.	5	1	1	7	1
Kocher, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Kramer, p.	4	1	2	0	2
Stroud, p.	2	0	0	1	0
Total.	50	13	21	27	10

SAN ANTONIO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigan, lf.	5	0	2	1	0
Balenti, ss.	4	0	1	4	2
Dikes, 1b.	5	1	2	9	1
Wotell, cf.	3	2	2	1	0
Wetzel, 3b.	4	1	2	1	1
Simms, rf.	4	1	2	3	0
Bertetti, 2b.	5	0	3	2	1
Burch, c.	3	1	1	8	0
Soper, c.	2	0	1	1	0
Hilding, 2b.	2	0	0	0	4
Haynes, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Delcre, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Cook	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	41	7	14	27	11

*Batted for Harding in sixth inning.

Errors—Doyle, Martin, Hunter, Wendell, Balenti, (2,) Westerall, Simmons, Bertetti, Soper.

New York	0	4	0	2	1	0	4	1	0	—13
San Antonio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	— 7

Two-base hits—Bigan, (2,) Wendell, Hunter. Three-base hits—Hunter, Simmons, Farrell, Kauff, Wotell, Bertetti. Sacrifice hits—Brainard, Balenti. Stolen bases—Kauff, Wendell. Bases on balls—Off Harding, 4; off Kramer, 1; off Stroud, 1. Left on bases—New York, 11; San Antonio, 10. Struck out—By Kramer, 2; by Harding, 1; by Stroud, 4; by Haynes, 1. Passed ball—Soper. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes. Umpire Mr. Anderson. Attendance, 1,000.

ROUSCH WORKS WITH GIANTS

Young Outfielder Gets Short Trial in Game at Marlin.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 20. — Today marked the first appearance as a Giant of Ed Rousch, the great young outfielder from the defunct Federal League, and he worked out just as hard as the players who have been here for a couple of weeks. He covered a great deal of ground in centrefield in the afternoon practice game between the McGraws and the Mattys, and also hit the ball hard.

McGraw, who was afraid Rousch would overexert himself, took him out of the game in the fourth inning, and sent him back to the hotel. With the colts and the regulars at San Antonio the daily game between the youngsters had to be abandoned, but McGraw, who changed his mind and did not go to San Antonio as he had intended, held a game between players chosen by himself and Matty. It was conceded at the finish that the Matty's had won, but nobody knew what the score was.

WIND HAMPERS DODGERS.

Regulars Win Another Game from the Colts by 6 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 20.—Manager Robinson decided last night not to allow his players to take today off, and all reported at Ebbets Field before 10 o'clock. In the afternoon the regulars, with Appleton and Goodbread pitching shut out the Colts by a score of 6 to 0.

There was little of the sensational in the game, as a high wind from the north made it extremely difficult for the outfielders to judge flies. Two stops of line drives by Daubert and Getz in the fourth innings and a running catch by O'Mara, which, had he been in position to throw the ball, would have resulted in a triple instead of a double play, were features of the practice.

A trio of singles in the third inning by Appleton, O'Mara, and Daubert, in connection with Miller's poor throw to third, gave the Regulars two runs, one more than enough to win the game. After this they picked up four more. The

YANKEE COLTS WASTE HITS.

Get Nine and No Runs, While Regulars Win with Five Safeties.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 20.—The practice game of the A and B teams of Yankees this afternoon had as a spectator Colonel Jacob Ruppert, the club's President, who came from New York to look the candidates over. He saw the regulars shut out the second team, 3 to 0. He saw pitching which was effective, fielding which was sharp at one moment and ragged at another, and an attack which had one inning of profitable, concerted effort and numerous innings in which the hitting sagged weakly and was scattering.

The second team made nine hits, to five for the regulars, but the nine safeties off Caldwell and Cullop were scattered to the point of uselessness, while the regulars bunched three singles off Piercey in the fourth. Maisel reached third in the first inning, on a base on balls, an out, and a wild pitch, and came home on Magee's outfield fly. They did not score again until the fourth, when Gedeon, Baumann, and Peckinpaugh singled and McGovern missed a thrown ball, netting two runs.

The second team had a man on first base in the fourth inning and none out, and aroused the ire of Manager Donovan by trying the run-and-hit system instead of the sacrifice. The manager maintained that the state of the game was such that the second team should have tried hard for one run.

The nearest the second team came to scoring was in the first inning. Miller attempted to score from second base on a single by Mullen, and, although Miller is fast, Magee threw him out with space to spare, especially as Walters blocked him off neatly. Walters threw to bases accurately. The fielding of the first team was loose, but not with men on bases. There was a lot of ginger in the game, but the play, on the whole, was disjointed. Donovan made the teams stick to it for ten innings, although, as far as the game was concerned, it was all over in the ninth.

Urban Shocker, the pitcher who was spiked last week, has made a quick recovery and was out in uniform today.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Team B.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	9	2
Team A.	1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 ..—3	5	5

Batteries—Piercey, Blodgett, Schwert, and Ninnamaker; Caldwell, Cullop, Walters, and Alexander. Hits—Off Piercey, 5 in five innings; off Blodgett, 0 in three innings; off Caldwell, 5 in five innings; off Cullop, 4 in four innings. Hits—By High, Cook, Miller, Mullen, (3,) Boone, McGovern, Piercey, Gilhooley, Gedeon, Baumann, Peckinpaugh, Caldwell. Three-base hit—Caldwell. Sacrifice fly—Magee. Stolen base—Gilhooley. Double plays—Boone, Mullen, and McGovern; Walters and Gedeon; Maisel and Baumann. Errors—Cook, Boone, McGovern, Pipp, Gedeon, (2,) Peckinpaugh, (2.)

SEASON TO OPEN APRIL 26.

International League Transfers Jersey City Club to Price and Tenney.

Club owners of the International Baseball League met yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin and adopted their schedule for the coming season. The opening games will be played on April 26, at Baltimore and Richmond, and the following day Newark and Providence will get under way. The season will close on Sept. 11.

The Jersey City franchise was transferred from the Jersey City Baseball Company to James H. Price and Fred Tenney. The new owners of the club have not decided whether they will be located in Jersey City or Newark, but it is probable it will be the latter city.

When asked what the league's salary limited would be President Ed Barrow was noncommittal. He stated that the league had not recently had a salary limit, but an agreement might have existed among the club owners, which put the figure at $3,500 per month. There are a number of desirable Federal League and other players who have either refused to sign contracts or are holding out for larger salaries.

According to the President, the league had no objection to the club owners signing former Federal League players if they were able to obtain them, but he said that players who had jumped their contracts would revert back to the club from which they originally came. This would be the case with Harry Swacina, who jumped from Newark to the Baltimore Federals and some time ago signed with Little Rock. Swacina will be sold by Newark to one of the Southern League teams, probably Memphis.

The same conditions exist in the case of Joe Agler, who has been assigned to the Richmond Club. Agler had previously signed with Topeka, Kan.

Those present were E. G. Barrow, President; B. J. Simon and P. J. Donovan, Buffalo; C. T. Chapin, Rochester; J. J. McCaffrey, Providence; C. Lichtenstein, Montreal; William H. Draper, Providence; Alvon H. Smith, Richmond; John Dunn and C. H. Knapp, Baltimore; Fred Tenney and James H. Price, Newark and Jersey City.

PRIZE FOR SCHEDULE.

Eastern League Will Give $100 for Acceptable One.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 20.—The newly organized Eastern Baseball League today rejected the schedule which came before it for consideration. The meeting adjourned until April 5, when the club owners will discuss the matter again in this city.

It was announced that a prize of $100 would be given for the schedule which should prove acceptable. All tentative schedules, it was said, must be in the hands of Secretary O'Neil by April 1. It was found impossible at the meeting today to rearrange the dates so as to do away with long jumps.

Before adjournment the league decided to increase salaries over the $1,900 limit fixed by the National Commission in charge of minor league clubs. The amount of the raise was not stated, but it was said it would be substantial.

Andrew Roach of Lowell and James Smith of New Bedford were given five days to come to an agreement over the affairs of the Lowell Club. Roach is the principal owner of the club, but under the terms of the merger agreement between the New England and the Eastern Leagues Smith, who was an owner of the Manchester Club, was given an interest in the Lowell Club after the New Hampshire team was dropped from the circuit. It was understood that there was talk on Smith's part of transferring the Lowell Club to Fitchburg, which was in last year's New England League circuit.

Jesse C. Burkett and John J. O'Donnell were elected to membership in the league.

HENDRIX EASY FOR PHILLIES

Chicago Nationals Defeated by Philadelphia at Tampa, 6 to 2.

TAMPA, Fla., March 20. — Bunching seven hits off Hendrix in the second and fourth innings, the Philadelphia Nationals scored five of their six runs and defeated the Chicago Nationals 6 to 2 today in an exhibition game here.

WILLARD IN FAST TRAINING BOUTS

Jim Corbett Thinks Champion Could Have Defeated Any of the Old-Time Fighters.

Jess Willard had the longest and best workout of his present training campaign at the Pioneer, A. C. yesterday afternoon. He boxed eight full rounds in faster and more vicious style than he has heretofore attempted. Jim Corbett, former occupant of the throne which Jess now graces with his gigantic limbs, watched the champion in his workout and expressed the opinion that Willard could have beaten any of the old-time fighters at their best.

"Why, think of it," Corbett said, "all the old-timers were asked to do was to hit and take a beating, but here is a physical giant with the one-two punch, with hooks and jabs, with clever feinting—with everything a boxer has, plus the ability to hit and to stand punishment. I do not see how he can be beaten."

This praise on the part of Corbett made some of Willard's stanchest supporters shake their heads, for Corbett's tips have a reputation of working best when played the reverse way.

Willard started his afternoon's workout with his usual exercises on the pulley and with three minutes of shadow boxing. Then he took on Jack Hemple for two rounds, in which time he did considerable damage to the San Francisco fighter. Hemple retired with a badly battered face and a swollen lip, while Willard showed no signs of having been in a mix-up. The champion then toyed with Boer Rodel for two rounds. Hemple had made his play for the stomach of the champion, but Rodel used different tactics and took shots at the champion's head. They often landed, but Willard merely smiled and when the Boer caught him on the left side of the head he only grinned and gave him a free shot at the right side. Willard cut the rest between the rounds with Rodel, and altogether his wind seems to have much improved over what it was when arrived in New York.

Hemple came back again for an extra session, in which the champion stood off and let Hemple take a dozen unblocked swings on his stomach, and then Rodel was invited to take the same liberties with Willard's head in an extra round. The champion stood the battering of his sparring partners without a sign of discomfort.

Walter Monohan was the last opponent to face Willard in the workout. The two fighters went at it hammer and tongs, and Monohan raised a lump on the champion's temple with a terrific left swing that landed with full force. Willard punished Monohan badly, especially in the close-up fighting. After two rounds with Monohan the champion roughed around the padded ring with Rodel for five minutes and then went through a calisthenic drill. He looked to be in fine condition when he finished his afternoon's work. He has eliminated roadwork from his training program and hereafter his outdoor work will be of the impromptu kind, with an occasional short jog or a walk.

Frank Moran did about eight or ten miles of roadwork through the snow in the morning, and though several of his attendants started out with him the contender for the title came back alone with the information that the others had dropped by the wayside.

The preliminaries to the big fight are not yet definitely settled upon. There will be a conference this morning at the Waldorf between Tex Rickard and the fighters and their managers, which may result in a complete change of program. The promoters are doubtful in regard to the reception which will be received by the negro fighters, Wills and McVey, and in view of the fact that many women are expected to be present an attempt will be made to put on Gunboat Smith with Battling Levinsky instead of the negro heavies. Fireman Jim Flynn is considered out of the running for the bout with Levinsky because of the knockout he suffered at the hands of Fred Fulton in Milwaukee last Friday night.

MORAN A PEACEMAKER.

Wins Court Case, Then Steps Bout Between McKetrick and O'Neil.

After losing a legal battle to recover money advanced to Frank Moran for training expenses while under his management, Dan McKetrick led his forces into a pitched battle against Moran and his associates in a downtown restaurant yesterday afternoon. Tables were overturned, dishes were smashed, recriminations were hurled about and one blow was struck. The blow which caused all the turmoil was delivered by McKetrick and received by former State Athletic Commissioner Frank S. O'Neil, who, as attorney for Moran, had just won the case in court for the fighter.

McKetrick brought suit to recover $1,402, which he claimed he advanced to Moran for training expenses for the Moran-Johnson fight in Paris on June 27, 1914. The case was heard before Justice Lynch in the City Court, Moran admitted that McKetrick had given him the money, but he said that it was understood that McKetrick was to be paid out of the money that was received from the Paris fight. As this money has been tied up by litigation ever since the bout took place neither the fighter nor his manager has ever received any of the $4,500 due to Moran for the bout.

McKetrick testified that as manager of Moran he advanced the money for all his training expenses and then took 35 per cent. of his fighter's share of the purse for his services after the money spent on training expenses had been refunded. As he got nothing from the Paris fight he thought that Moran ought to be willing to refund the money advanced in the preliminary training, but when Moran testified that he was willing to pay McKetrick as soon as the Paris courts awarded him his purse, Justice Lynch ordered the jurors to decide the case on the question as to whether Moran was bound to pay McKetrick out of "any" money that he had, or only out of the proceeds of the Moran-Johnson fight in Paris. The jury returned a verdict for Moran in five minutes.

After the court session Moran, with his counsel and his trainers, went to Whyte's restaurant in Fulton Street, and it happened that McKetrick and his party hastened to the same place. According to the stories told by survivors the two parties occupied adjoining tables and McKetrick leaned over and whispered something uncomplimentary to O'Neil, to which the former boxing commissioner registered a serious objection. McKetrick took due notice of the objection and in rebuttal he countered with a right swing which landed on O'Neil's eye and knocked his glasses to the floor. Moran immediately turned up and acted as peace-

CREW RACES JUNE 23.

Harvard and Yale Will Row Up-Stream on Thames at New London.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20.—The Harvard-Yale 'Varsity four-mile race will be rowed on Friday, June 23, on the Thames River, at New London, according to the tentative regatta program, made public here tonight. On account of tidal conditions, the race will be rowed upstream for the third successive year, starting at the railroad bridge and finishing at Bartlett's Cove.

There will be five events on the program, a graduate eight-oar race Thursday afternoon, June 22, first and second freshman eight-oar races Friday morning, to be followed by the second 'Varsity eight-oar race, and then the final event between the first 'Varsity crews.

The race between the second freshman eights is an innovation, and it is understood that final plans for this have not yet been accepted. The rowing officials of the two universities will meet soon to draft final plans.

PENN TO PLAY PRINCETON.

Tie in Basket Ball League to be Decided March 28.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—The University of Pennsylvania basket ball team will meet Princeton in a post-season game in this city on March 28 to decide the intercollegiate championship, providing the Pennsylvania Faculty Committee gives its consent at a meeting to be held tomorrow.

The Princeton players have obtained the consent of their Faculty to play here. In anticipation of a favorable decision by the Faculty the Pennsylvania players were called together for practice tonight.

FOWNES PLAYS BEST GOLF.

Oakmont Member Turns in Score of 53 at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 20.—The Tin Whistles competed in three classes in today's medal round of best selected fourteen holes out of eighteen. Regular club handicaps were used. Prizes were presented by W. S. L. Hawkins, M. B. Johnson, and W. L. Hurd. There were sixty-one starters. In Class A C. B. Fownes, Oakmont, was returned a winner, with a total of 53. His allowance was ten strokes. In Class B there was a tie at 56 between T. R. Palmer and J. L. Weller. In Class C there was another tie at 57 between O. A. Blackburn and E. D. McCabe. Leading scores in each class:

Class A—C. B. Fownes, Oakmont, 53; C. L. Becker, Woodland, 54; W. H. Faust, Buffalo C. C., 55; C. M. Rawson, Buffalo C. C., 55; Donald Parson, Youngstown, 56; R. C. Shannon, Brockport, 57; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 57; W. H. Thayer, Crowpoint, 58; J. M. Thompson, Spring Haven, 59; G. M. Howard, Halifax, N. S., 59; the Rev. T. A. Cheatham, Pittsburgh, 59.

Class B—E. R. Palmer, Erie, 56; J. L. Weller, St. Catharines, 56; W. H. L. Hawkins, Springfield, 56; G. T. Dunlap, Canoe Brook, 57; W. S. Morse, Rochester C. C., 57; G. W. Statzell, Sr., Aronimink, 57; Dr. J. S. Brown, Montclair, 57; W. S. Van Cliet, Richmond Co., 57; W. L. Mitliken, Hyannisport, 59; W. T. Stall, Brockton, 59; J. Henry Herring, New Bedford, 59.

Class C—E. D. McCabe, Brooklyn, 57; O. A. Blackburn, Oakmont, 57; J. M. Robinson, Harbor Beach, 58; E. M. Slayton, Intervale, 58; M. D. Fick, St. Andrew's, 60; F. C. Abbe, Bethlehem, 60; C. W. Wells, Southbridge, 60; M. B. Johnson, Cleveland C. C., 60; R. C. Blancke, Montclair, 61; J. T. Newton, Tuxedo, 61.

PLAY LONG GOLF MATCH.

W. P. Thompson Wins at Aiken by 1 Up in 36 Holes.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 20:—In the preliminary round of the annual handicap match play at the Palmetto Golf Club today for the Clarence W. Dolan trophies, the match between Ernest A. Thomson of Philadelphia and William Payne Thompson went thirty-six holes before the New York man defeated his opponent 1 up. They played eighteen holes in the morning and tied, and it was almost the same way this afternoon when they played the second round. The summary:

William Payne Thompson (5) defeated Ernest A. Thomson, (2,) 1 up, 36 holes; C. Wickliffe Yates (16) defeated Paul Coburn, (6,) 1 up; R. H. Robinson (6) won from R. Fulton Cutting (12) by default; William H. Sands (7) defeated Joseph Sampson Stevens, (12,) 3 and 1; Irwin Russell Kirkwood (14) defeated J. R. Postlethwaite, (10,) 4 and 2, and Gifford A. Cochran (7) defeated H. W. La Montagne, (11,) 4 and 3.

E. A. Leonard, Oakleigh Thorne, Prescott Metcalf, Frank R. Hitchcock, H. A. Curtis, F. O. Beach, C. T. Emmett, George Bird, John Mager, G. A. Dixon, Jr., Marshall Field, 3d, Victor Serchan, Josiah C. Thaw, Henry Morgan, J. T. Talmage, C. M. Amory, Richard Howe, P. W. Livermore, Bryce J. Allan, George D. Widener, G. H. Marshall, Woodward Babcock, J. F. Byers, and A. M. Biddle drew byes.

COLUMBIA GETS TOURNEY.

Intercollegiate Wrestling to be Held on Heights Next March.

After the intercollegiate wrestling tournament was contested Saturday at Princeton the association decided to hold the next championship tournament at Columbia in March, 1917. The date will be set at the midwinter meeting next year.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, George Kehrer, manager of the Lehigh team; Vice President, William Cory of Princeton; Secretary Treasurer, Otto Culman, manager of the Columbia team. Culman was also named as manager of next year's tournament.

F. W. Girdner was yesterday elected Captain of the Columbia wrestling team for next year. Girdner wrestles in the 158-pound class and won the campus championship in the elimination tournaments held in January and February.

WHITE IN HARD BOUT.

Gains Slight Lead Over Wells by Strong Rally in Last Rounds.

CINCINNATI, March 20. — Harder punching and a strong rally in the closing rounds earned a decision for Charley White of Chicago over Matt Wells, the English lightweight, in a ten-round bout here tonight. Wells did most of the leading, landing straight lefts and rights to White's jaw, but the blows lacked power. White showed to best advantage in close-range fighting and scored heavily at times with body blows.

Harris Harvard Club Winner.

Play in the tournament to decide the squash tennis championship of the Harvard Club continued yesterday, seven matches being contested. T. A. E. Harris, the Class B champion, won his match in rather easy fashion from D. F. Phelps, defeating the latter by a score of 15—5, 15—9. The summary:

RAYNOLDS TAKES LEAD IN BILLIARDS

Scores Fourth Successive Victory in Amateur Pocket Tournament.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.
E. F. Raynolds	4	0
J. H. Shoemaker	3	0
C. M. Munoz	3	1
H. S. Osborne	1	2
F. A. Unger	1	3
J. J. Maloney	1	4
H. B. Hawkins	0	3

Edward F. Raynolds of the Amateur Billiard Club yesterday afternoon took the lead in the amateur pocket billiard championship at the New York Athletic Club by defeating James J. Maloney of the Bronx by a score of 125 to 61. The victory was the fourth in succession recorded by Raynolds, who until yesterday was tied for first honors with the last year's champion, J. Howard Shoemaker, who has three triumphs to his credit.

There was never a time in the contest when Maloney had more than a slim chance to defeat Raynolds, who, while not in his best form, displayed a game that was capable of easily overcoming Maloney's play. From the opening frame until Raynolds had run out his string of 125 the contender for the championship had Maloney outclassed. Twelve points were tallied by Raynolds in the opening frame, and with every succeeding session this advantage was increased. The eighth frame was the worst in which Raynolds figured, for he made only five balls, as against nine for his rival.

Raynolds once deliberately scratched to outmanoeuvre the Bronx cueist. Maloney was outwitted and succumbed to Raynolds's ruse, leaving the balls in a position for the tournament leader to make a big run.

Raynolds had a high run of 16, and others which netted him 10 and 9 points, respectively. He had three scratches charged against him.

Maloney's best efforts secured him 9, 8, and 7 points. His scratches totaled only two.

It is probable that the tournament will be decided Friday night, when Raynolds, who has run up a last year's championship, opposes H. Howard Shoemaker, who at this time is one victory behind Raynolds. The score:

Edward F. Raynolds—12 13 6 9 10 13 4 5 7 9 8 11 14 7. Total—125. High runs—16, 10, and 9. Scratches—1.

James J. Maloney—2 1 3 5 4 1 10 9 7 5 6 3 0 2. Total—61. High runs—6, 8, and 7. Scratches—2.

In one of the most erratic matches of the tournament C. M. Munoz of the Amateur Billiard Club last night defeated Fred A. Unger of Montclair, N. J., 125 to 101. In the early stages of the match the tide favored Unger, and he gained a big advantage, but in the last ten frames the breaks of the game went against him, and the margin was soon obliterated.

Neither of the contestants exhibited much knowledge of the art of safety play, but on numerous occasions they resorted to this play, with varying success. Munoz, who was erratic and wild at the start, steadied down. In the second frame alone he had three scratches recorded against him, and altogether he was charged with seven. His opponent from New Jersey was guilty of even wilder play, and he lost eleven points through scratches.

The best run of the game was made by Munoz, when he totaled 15 points. Unger had a high run of 14. A large number of brilliant shots were made by both Unger and Munoz, but these were outnumbered by the poor ones. While favored by the breaks, the Montclair cueist used fine position play, but when Munoz gained the lead the ability to follow the ivories apparently deserted Unger. The score:

C. M. Munoz—10 6 6 6 0 9 8 7 0 12 8 9 12 13 12 7 6 5. Total—125. High runs—15, 8 and 8. Scratches—7.

Fred. A. Unger—4 0 0 0 9 14 5 6 7 14 1 11 5 2 1 2 7 0 1. Total—101. High runs, 14, 12 and 7. Scratches—11.

BILLIARD BETS OFF.

Referee Charges Clark with Not Doing His Best in Game.

CHICAGO, March 20.—A stir was caused at the professional pocket billiard tournament this afternoon when Referee Martin Fey declared off all bets on the outcome of the match between George Clark of Brooklyn and Bennie Allen of Kansas City. He charged that Clark was not doing his best, though the Brooklyn man, early in the game, had scored a high run of 43. With the score 89 to 88 in Clark's favor, he missed a shot that looked easy, and left a set-up. Allen missed after a short run, and Clark missed after making two.

Fey then stated that bets were off. Allen declared to the spectators that he knew nothing of the match being "fixed," and said he considered the charge an injustice to Clark. Clark said nothing. Allen then ran out, winning 100 to 91 in twenty-one innings. The result wound up their part in the tournament, Allen's final standing being five won and seven lost and Clark's seven won and five lost.

W. E. Blankenship of Detroit won the tournament tonight by defeating Ralph Greenleaf, 16 years old, of Monmouth, Ill., 100 to 72 in twenty-two innings. Blankenship made a high run of 36 and Greenleaf 23. The new champion won ten games and lost two.

Charged with Promoting a Lottery.

Harry Taylor, 27 years old, a photographer of 82 West 119th Street, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Washington Heights Court charged with promoting a lottery on the Willard-Moran fight. According to Bernard Holzer, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, who caused his arrest, Taylor was engaged in selling lottery cards on the fight to bartenders and others. He disposed of the cards for $2 each and a total of $17.50 could be raised on each card.

Harvard Swimmers Elect Captain.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 20.—Hunt Wentworth of Chicago was elected Captain of the Harvard swimming team tonight.

NEWS OF THE TURF.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club will meet the latter part of this week to issue licenses for jockeys and trainers. It will be the last meeting before the season opens.

Harry Payne Whitney, Henry W. Bull, and L. A. Thompson returned yesterday from a cruise in Southern waters on Mr. Whitney's houseboat Whileaway.

Terse News of Sports

Welsh to Box Bloom Tonight.

Two champions will be seen in action this evening in the ring at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, where Freddie Welsh will box ten rounds with Phil Bloom, the Brooklyn lightweight, as the star attraction, and Al McCoy, the holder of the middleweight championship, will box ten rounds with Leo Benz, a new arrival from the West.

63 Days of Racing in Kentucky.

Sixty-two days of racing for Kentucky tracks was provided by the Kentucky State Racing Commission at its first meeting of the year at Louisville yesterday. Lexington will have twelve days, April 27 to May 10; Churchill Downs, thirteen days, May 13 (Derby Day) to May 27; Douglass Park, thirteen days, May 29 to June 13; Latonia, twenty-four days, June 14 to July 11.

Columbia Yacht Club Officers.

Following are the names of the officers elected at the recent annual meeting for the election of officers of the Columbia Yacht Club: Commodore, T. Coleman du Pont; Vice Commodore, Henry Carr Pearson; Secretary, George R. Branson; Treasurer, Charles Green Smith; Measurer, Charles D. Gunther; Trustees, Thomas H. Wheeler, J. McKinley Wight, and H. L. Freeland.

Fordham to Retain Baseball Squad.

For the first time in her history, Fordham has decided to make no cuts in its baseball squad this year. This decision was reached after Billy Lush had announced that it was the lack of proper development among the younger players in the past that has resulted this season in Fordham finding itself with only four veterans to form the foundation of its baseball hopes.

Redden to Coach at Knox College.

Curtis G. Redden, a former well-known football player at the University of Michigan, has been engaged as football coach for Knox College.

Women in Dual Swimming Meet.

A dual swimming meet between two women's colleges will be held this afternoon in the Thompson Pool, Horace Mann School Building, 120th Street and Broadway. Members from Barnard and Teachers College have entered five regular events, including the short-distance races and plunging for distance.

Meet for Two Columbia Classes.

Plans to revive the series of sophomore-freshman athletic meets at Columbia University are under way, and arrangements were completed yesterday for a basket-ball game between the teams representing the two lower classes to be held Thursday evening. The second-year men are favored because of the presence of M. L. Roberts and C. C. Latour, 'Varsity players, on their team.

McLean Buys New Haven Club.

John B. McLean, former catcher on the Cincinnati and New York National League Clubs, has acquired the franchise of the New Haven club of the Eastern Baseball League, according to The New Haven Evening Register yesterday. The price paid is given as $9,000.

Tuggle Wins Billiard Match.

Dr. T. W. Tuggle defeated M. J. Doyle in the 18.2 Class B Harlem billiard tournament last night at the Morningside Billiard Academy, the score being 150 to 134.

FORDHAM WANTS RACES.

Crew as Yet Has No Spring Regatta Dates Arranged.

Crew practice has been going on at Fordham for several weeks, but the collegians are now beginning to wonder whether they will get a chance to compete in a race this Spring. This condition was brought about by the announcement of the committee in charge of the annual Decoration Day regatta on the Harlem River that no special race for college crews would be held. As a result the race, which had been tentatively arranged between the junior 'Varsity crews of Fordham and Columbia, will have to be abandoned unless the universities can make some other arrangement.

Nothing definite has yet been decided in regard to the race with the Yale Freshman eight on Lake Whitney next Spring. When the Eli oarsmen invited the Bronx crew to race it was understood that Fordham would send a freshman crew, but since then the maroon management has decided to confine all of its efforts to the junior 'Varsity and Prep eights. No word has been received from Yale since the change.

Fordham is seriously considering entering the junior event of the Hudson intercollegiate regatta next June and several of the alumni have offered to finance the construction of a boat house on the grounds of the Jesuit Novitiate at Poughkeepsie just opposite the Cornell training camp.

As the junior squad looks exceptionally promising, the Fordham men are willing to abandon their plans and efforts are now being made to arrange a race with the junior or freshman crew of some of the other naval colleges.

PLAN TO SAVE RACING.

Maryland Jockey Club Offers Bill to Protect Sport in State.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 20.—Representatives of the Maryland Jockey Club made a strong plea for clean sport before the Legislative Committee this afternoon. The club also presented to the committee an important racing bill, proposed as a substitute for all racing and anti-racing measures, and which would guarantee large annual revenues to the State.

William P. Riggs and Thomas Clyde headed the delegation, which voiced its disapproval of the Williams-Hall Anti-racing bill, both with and without the Randall amendment, but stated that the Frick and other pro-racing bills would be agreeable with some amendments.

The Jockey Club's substitute bill would guarantee continuation of racing in Maryland only on a high plane. It provides that all racing associations in the State shall pay into the State treasury all net revenues from racing meets over the amount of 6 per cent. on the capital stock of the respective associations. This provision would thus automatically prohibit local racing associations from paying dividends over 6 per cent.

NOTES OF THE LINKS.

H. H. Barker, professional for many years at the Garden City course, is now a member of the Aviation Corps of the British Army on the west battlefront. His last official position on American links was at Birmingham, Ala., where he was professional about two years ago. He was amateur champion of Yorkshire before he turned pro and came to this country. After service in Belgium the British Government has sent him to this country as agent for the purchasing of supplies, chiefly lumber, to be used by the Aviation Corps construction experts.

It is said among the professionals that Wilfred Reid, who is located at the Wilmington links in Delaware, will take up the position left vacant by Alec Ross at Braeburn, Mass. Ross has gone west to take charge of the Detroit Golf Club course.

The members of the Sunningdale club find their quarters in Mount Vernon are very cramped and they are on the lookout for a new location where there will be room for eighteen holes instead of the nine-hole course which they now possess.

It has just become known to golfers that Alec Findlay, Jr., professional at the Haworth Country Club, was in an automobile that was struck by a train on a crossing in Jersey a few weeks ago. His companion in the automobile was killed and Findlay was injured. Alec Findlay, Sr., said yesterday that

PARK LAKE'S BUSY SEASON.

Ice Has Furnished Fun for Many Thousands This Winter.

Van Cortlandt Park has been a Mecca for Winter sports enthusiasts this season. In addition to the hundred thousand skaters who thronged the surface of the lake through the thirty-five days of skating, the little curling pond, which serves as the water hazard for unhappy golfers in the Summer season, was laid out in many curling rinks, where the Highlanders and Lowlanders and their American descendants slid the "stanes" to the centre of the concentric circles scratched in the ice.

The hills and dales of the last six holes of the golf course also served as a coasting ground for the children of the neighborhood, while the visitors from further north made a toboggan slide from the hill where the eighteenth tee is located.

Both the tobogganers and the coasters were pleased to find in the bunker that traps a strong shot at the eighteenth green a bulwark and a backstop to prevent a headstrong sled from carrying the coasters out into the parkway under the wheels of the passing automobiles. Many foreigners from the northern European countries strapped on their long skis and tumbled as neatly on the park hillsides as ever they did on the mountain slopes of Norway.

The explanation of the long skating season and the unprecedented number of skaters lies in the wave of interest in this sport which swept New York this Winter, and in the care which the Bronx Department of Parks lavished on the surface of the lake. Any snow that settled on the ice was immediately removed before it had a chance to melt into the surface, and whenever the ice became soft so that the steel runners began to cut into it deeply the skaters were driven off to preserve the surface for future cold days.

Long lines of pipe were laid from the water connections on the meadows of the golf links and from the golf and boat houses, and the roughened ice was flooded during the night. Extra men and teams were put on at early hours so that the lake might be opened to the skaters in the morning before the sun softened the ice.

The clubs which are affiliated with the Grand National Curling Club had the best season on the curling pond since the big lake was abandoned some years ago in favor of the specially prepared pond which is now in use. Among the clubs which make use of the Van Cortlandt rinks are the Thistles, Caledonians, Yonkers, Jersey Citys, Kirkcaldys, and St. Andrew's.

It is possible to lay out twelve rinks on the surface of the pond when all the ice is available and of good quality, but eight rinks is about all that the curlers require even for their largest matches. On busy days it is an ordinary sight to see fifty or sixty clansmen either "brooming up" a dubious shot or industriously sliding the stone along the ice with a full "in-tur-r-rn."

"La GRIPPE" or Heavy Cold you need Building Up

GET THE GENUINE Dewey's PORT WINE Combined with OLIVE OIL

and in a week or two, note the improvement. Ask your doctor. No taste of oil. At your dealer's,

'THE MERRY WIVES' AT THE CRITERION

Wherein, at Short Notice, Thomas A. Wise Wins Honor as Sir John Falstaff.

STAGE PICTURES SUPERB

But Much of This Elizabethan Farce Unfolds Quite Mirthlessly in the Present Revival.

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR—Shakespeare's comedy revived at the Criterion.

Sir John Falstaff.....Thomas A. Wise
Mr. Ford.....Orrin Johnson
Mr. Page.....Fuller Mellish
Fenton.....Paul Gordon
Justice Shallow.....Owen Meech
Sir Hugh Evans.....Ernest Cove
Dr. Caius.....Robert Paton Gibbs
Slender.....Percival Vivian
Host of the Garter Inn....Charles W. Butler
Bardolph.....William E. Evans
Pistol.....Edward Kummerou
Nym.....Henley Edwards
Robin.....Reggie Sheffield
Simple.....Barry McCullom
Rugby.....Ralph Bradley
John.....Harry Smith
Robert.....Forrest Doolittle
Mistress Ford.....Viola Allen
Mistress Page.....Henrietta Crosman
Anne Page.....Beatrice Beckley
Mistress Quickley.....Annie Hughes

For the first time in some six seasons "The Merry Wives of Windsor" was played last night as the second production in the Shakespearean engagement of James K. Hackett and Viola Allen at the Criterion Theatre. The intention to revive this Elizabethan farce had its origin in the ambition of Mr. Hackett to appear as Sir John Falstaff, the rôle above all others identified with the memory of his father, but on the eve of the production, when the very rehearsals were in progress, he was taken ill, and, as it turned out, it was another actor who drank the fat knight's sack when the time for the first night came. This was Thomas A. Wise. His unctuous and richly humorous performance as Falstaff and the supremely beautiful stage pictures which Joseph Urban and Richard Ordynski planned between them constitute the chief merits in an energetic but not continuously successful effort to revive the humors of this ancient farce.

In Falstaff, bemused and duped and depreciated though he is beyond all true semblance of Prince Hal's companion, is to be found the most durable spirit in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," for, to the minds of our day as doubtless to the minds of those who attended the first performance ever given of the play, he trails some of the glory of his earlier appearances into this piece, which, according to one tradition, was written at the behest of Elizabeth because she had a longing to see the fat knight in love.

In this day of the quest of types it was a natural thing to call upon Tom Wise for the part because he, too, is a round man and full of jollity. But he is also an excellent comedian, and, though the rôle was first put in his hands for study so recently as a week ago Saturday night, he rolled on last evening in complete command of himself and quite made off with the acting honors of the evening. He is a large and human reprobate at all times, and particularly good in the scene at the Garter, where he succumbs to the blandishments of Dame Quickley.

If all the other scenes do not go so well as this it is not altogether the fault of the impressive company, but because the play, never one which would have given Shakespeare fame by itself, is out of key with the times, seeming often a somewhat dull and doleful and clumsy and heartless bit of fooling. It seemed so when Louis James played Falstaff ten years ago and more; seemed so when Louis Calvert, Rose Coghlan, and Miss Matthison tried it on the audiences at The New Theatre.

They say that, by elaboration of the time-honored "business," the Benson players at Stratford do send it rollicking along and extract, for instance, ten minutes of riotous laughter from the fight between Sir Hugh and the French physician, which was waged last evening before a polite but quite mirthless audience. But what in particular makes it pall where it does pall is the disposition of the players to laugh themselves sick off and on throughout the evening.

This is a tradition, a part of the sacred tradition that Shakespearean comedy should be played with liberal guffaws something like this:

Mistress Ford: Heigh-o, sweet, my coz! Ha! Ha! Ha! By my troth. Ha! Ha! Ha! Aye, marry, good, my lord, Ha! Ha! Ha! (Exit laughingly.)

So at the Winter benefit a week ago Miss Coghlan and Miss Haswell fairly shrieked their way through the scene with the twin letters, and so in this revival not only Miss Allen and Miss Crosman, but Justice Shallow and Mistress Quickley and too many of the others, laugh and laugh and laugh, and there is nothing which induces melancholy in an audience quite so surely as laughter on the stage.

If Miss Crosman as Mistress Page does much better than Miss Allen as Mistress Ford it is because she is a rare comedienne with a fine understanding for Shakespeare and a peculiar zest for his comedy. And because she can be bolsterous and distinguished at the same time, which is a feat. There is room here to mention only a few of those who help most. Percival Vivian, then, is mildly amusing as the mincing Slender, Beatrice Beckley (Mrs. Hackett) is a very sweet Anne Page, and Paul Gordon blossoms out in the few moments Fenton has as though a chance to play Shakespeare or any fine romance were what he had long been waiting for. And there should be a paragraph for Reggie Sheffield, a small, curly-headed actor whose Shakespearean training, as far as Broadway knows, has been confined to selling programs at the Winter benefit, but who swaggers about delightfully as the greasy knight's page, adding to the decoration as if Maxfield Parrish had drawn him for the production.

To in decoration that the present revival is beyond criticism, achieving in its four sets one of the most beautiful stage productions ever presented in a New York theatre. It is all suggestive, richly picturesque, a joy to the eye and to the imagination. The green mound at Herne's oak in Windsor Forest and the fascinating interior of Master Ford's house—these are fine, but the street scene where Act I. and part of Act II. is played is the supreme achievement. And it is very cunning, reproducing most ingeniously the one essential factor of the Elizabethan stage.

On one side of the stage is the Page home, on the other the house of Dr. Caius, while to go from one to the other the players must troop across an arched stone bridge. The street in front of each house and the bridge itself furnish three places for the scenes to be played and make natural the swift passing of scene after scene in the order written without any drawing of the curtains between them and with the pause indicated only now and then by the passing over the bridge of some wandering musicians playing "Green Sleeves" if we are to believe young Master Robin.

By this means the play is given with only seven intervals and the curtain brought down well before midnight. This desirable end was achieved also by beginning, as advertised, at 8 and by the cutting of lines, particularly those easily amputated relics of Elizabethan coarseness which are scattered through this play written to divert the virgin Queen.

WEBER AND FIELDS RETURN.

Old Favorites Head a Lively Bill at the Palace.

Weber and Fields, Mason and Keeler, Wheaton and Carroll, these three partnerships and La Argentina are the principal reasons for going to the Palace this week—good reasons, all of them. Joe Weber and Lew Fields are still up to their old tricks at the pool table with the addition of several choking scenes and one bout with a violin. Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keeler disport themselves in "Married," a brief, but riotous sketch by Porter Emerson Browne that is called a classic in vaudeville because it has been on the bills for several seasons. Miss Keeler is an actress of unusual skill and one of these days, we will all be applauding her in the stellar rôle of a life-size Broadway production.

La Argentina, the spirited Spanish dancer who works wonders with the castanets, made her entry into the two-a-day yesterday afternoon and was received with acclaim, while the most vociferous greeting of the day was extended to Anna Wheaton and Harry Carroll who came to the rescue when last week's bill landed in the doldrums and who have been held over as a mark of approval. Miss Wheaton, of pleasant Gilbert and Sullivan memory, has taken the place in the turn left vacant when Mr. Carroll and Adele Rowland decided they would not play with each other any more.

SAYS SUFFRAGE SPLIT HOME

Ex-Captain in 71st Regiment Asserts Wife Forced Resignation.

Howard Hipkins, formerly Captain of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., asserted yesterday before Magistrate Cornell in the Domestic Relations Court that the question of "votes for women" was responsible for the destruction of his home. Hipking was charged with abandoning his first wife, Mrs. Jessie E. Hipkins of 501 West 156th Street. Magistrate Cornell ordered the defendant to pay the complainant $6 a week and to secure a bond of $312 to insure payment of this stipend for one year.

Mrs. Hipkins said that they were married in Savannah, Ga., in September, 1899, and that her husband left her on Jan. 24, 1914, since which time she had not seen him until he was arrested last Friday. Hipkins, on the stand, admitted having left his wife, and said he went to Texas, where, after securing a divorce "by publication," he had married again. The second Mrs. Hipkins was not in court today.

Hipkins asserted that he had left his home here because his wife evidently was too much engrossed in the campaign for woman suffrage to take care of it. Her enthusiasm in the campaign, he said, resulted in his being frequently humiliated, visitors who came to his home on business or military matters being drawn into a debate on the subject with her. The former Captain also said that his wife "invaded the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to tack up suffrage literature and distributed circulars and tickets among the men. This resulted in such a disagreeable situation for him, he declared, that he finally resigned his command.

Mrs. Hipkins, No. 1, in answer to questions by her husband's attorney, admitted that she was a volunteer suffrage worker. She said that she was at present wholly dependant on her mother, Mrs. Theresa Speer, with whom she lived. Hipkins, when arrested, was employed by a silk firm at Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, but said yesterday that he was without means of livelihood. He is living with Mrs. Hipkins, No. 2, in Jersey City.

40,000 WOMEN TO MARCH.

Suffragists Plan Demonstrations at Both Party Conventions.

What is expected to be the biggest suffrage parade this country has ever seen is being arranged by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, headquarters 171 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President. It will be in Chicago, June 5, at the time of the Republican Convention. It is hoped to have 40,000 women in line, some from every State, and, if possible, from every Congressional district in the country.

A "walkless parade" will be held for the benefit of the delegates to the Democratic Convention, which opens in St. Louis on June 14. Great numbers of women will gather from all parts of the country; they will wear white gowns, the suffrage colors, and carry banners and suffrage slogans. They will not march, but will stand outside the convention hall to impress the delegates with the great numbers of women who wish the vote.

SPRING IS HERE OFFICIALLY

But the Only Evidence of It Is the Bock Beer Signs.

It was the first day of Spring yesterday, and with it, although a little ahead of time, came the bock beer signs. The lovers of bock beer thereby had the advantage in celebrating the event over the poets, for with the atmosphere at and below the freezing point during the day the poets could not warble consistently of vernal joys.

By the almanac and Eastern railroad time Spring arrived in New York City at 5:47 o'clock in the afternoon. The weather man insisted that he had information, although he declined to tell where it came from, that the sun really did cross the equator, and he said this must bring warmer weather eventually. Just when this was to come about he could not predict, for cold, although slightly warmer weather, with rain and perhaps snow, is the forecast for today. The official temperature at the official time of Spring's arrival in the weather office on top of the Whitehall Building was 30 degrees, which to most persons spells Winter.

There was no sign of Spring in the parks.

Temperature during the day ranged from 19 degrees above zero, the lowest, at 6:45 o'clock in the morning, to 33 degrees, the highest, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

To Stop Sale of Coal by Pail.

Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan appeared before the Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday to advocate the proposed ordinance requiring retail coal and coke dealers to sell by weight and not by measure. He said the use of the pail as a unit of measure led to half the abuses against the poor in the matter of coal buying.

VIVID MELODRAMA AT THE BANDBOX

"The Magical City," by Zoe Akins, a Little Thriller of the Grand Guignol Type.

A FRENCH FARCE DELIGHTS

"Pierre Patelin" Presented in Classical Fashion—"Children" and "The Age of Reason."

CHILDREN, by Guy Bolton and Tom Carlton: THE AGE OF REASON, by Cecil Dorrian; THE MAGICAL CITY, by Zoe Akins; PIERRE PATELIN, translated from the French by Maurice Relonde. Four playlets presented by the Washington Square Players at the Bandbox.

THE PLAYERS.

Mary Morris, Ralph Roeder, Mary Timmons, Robert Strange, Frank Conroy, Harold Meltzer, Florence Enright, Jean Strange, Elinor M. Cox, Helen Westley, C. Hooper Trask, Marjorie Dean, Edward J. Ballantine, Margaret Mower, Glenn Hunter, Dudley G. Tucker, W. A. Richardson, Jr., Spalding Hall, James Terbell, Roland Young, Josephine A. Meyer, Suzette Stuart, Walter Frankl, Lillian Hudson, Holland Robin Hudson, Otto K. Liveright, S. A. Eliot, Jr.

A quivering slice of life in modern Gotham and a classical French farce of unknown, mediaeval authorship were the high lights on the new program offered last night by the Washington Square Players at the Bandbox. There were four playlets on the bill, which is the last the company will present this season before going on tour.

In their two seasons at the Bandbox the Players have never done anything as effective as "The Magical City," a vivid melodrama by Zoe Akins. It is a sketch that would have brought joy to the director of the little Princess Theatre when it was striving to emulate the Grand Guignol, with its frank exposition of the tragedy that befell a woman and her two lovers.

It is a tale of the magical city Gotham and the fierce fires of passion that burn beneath her night skies. A young woman returning to her poet lover after filling her small rôle in the theatre is shortly confronted by the wealthy lover who a year before dismissed her with an annuity. Faced with the necessity of a choice she chooses the man of wealth, and in his madness the poet shoots him.

The friends of the dead man are summoned, it is agreed the affair must be hushed up, and as the poet departs under injunction to seek the other side of the world he moralizes that had he killed a poor man he would have been sent to death, but now he may have an island in the blue Aegean, for thus runs life in the magical city.

The playlet is written in free verse, so free, in fact, that it is only in certain of the longer passages that the rhythm of the meter may be detected. It is written with a directness and simplicity that gives it a sense of reality, and the restraint of the players preserved this realism. Edward J. Ballantine as the poet, Margaret Mower in the rôle of the girl, Helen Westley as her maid, and Frank Conroy impersonating the other man, all appeared to advantage.

It was Miss Mower whose performance was the most noteworthy. She fulfilled the expectation her acting in a small rôle in the last bill had aroused. Except for a brief moment in the difficult scene of the murder, when she lost her grip on her new medium, she was altogether admirable. Especially fine was her denotement of the girl's mental distraction after the tragedy. It is conceivable that some Broadway manager will stray into East Fifty-seventh Street and rob the Bandbox of Miss Mower. The artistic setting, showing a wine colored room with Madison Square Garden tower silhouetted against the blue-green sky seen through its one great window, contributed to the effectiveness of the sketch.

"Pierre Patelin," the farce of French extraction, was played in the broadest farcical spirit. There was a quaintness of costuming and setting that fitted well its archaicness, though in truth there was much that was modern in it, for all its centuries. Roland Young, Walter Frankl, and Josephine Meyer caught the spirit of the fun, even if Miss Meyer was a trifle too strident at times.

"Children," by Guy Bolton and Tom Carlton, and "The Age of Reason," by Cecil Dorrian, the other two playlets, were only mediocre. The former, a melodrama of negro life, in which a mother shoots one of her sons to save the other when the white men come with dogs to arrest him for murder, is much too elemental for an intimate theatre like the Bandbox.

The shouting of the players, perfectly proper shouting from the viewpoint of the characters they were playing proved too nerve-racking, and beside it made their speech often indistinguishable. Except that Mary Morris looked young enough to be the daughter of her sons the playlet was moderately well acted.

Miss Dorrian's comedy was extravagant and mildly amusing at moments too far apart. It was provided with a futuristic setting in which the books in their cases were massed with regard to color, an idea pregnant with possibilities.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A theatre party for the benefit of Temple Pani-El, Broadway and 167th Street, will be given next Monday night at the Candler. Mrs. J. E. Josephs of 644 Riverside Drive is in charge of the entertainment.

Al. Hayman was the purchaser of the first box for the testimonial performance to F. F. Mackay, to be given Friday afternoon, April 28, at the New Amsterdam. Mr. Hayman, who was associated with Mr. Mackay for many years as an officer of the Actors' Fund, sent a check for $250 for the box.

Indorsements and contributions for the labor pageant to be given next month by the Rand School have been received from Grace George, Mrs. Fiske, Martha Hedman, and Edith Wynne Matthison.

Carli D. Elinor, who will conduct the orchestra at the Fourty-fourth Street Theatre when the picture "Ramona" is exhibited there, is en route to New York from California. There will be thirty musicians in the pit and twelve on the stage.

HALL CAINE CHARGES PIRACY

"The Bondman" Filmed Without Leave"—Public Property, Says Fox.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 20.—Hall Caine, the author, has written requesting that THE NEW YORK TIMES inform the American public that the film "The Bondman," lately released in New York by William Fox, was taken from his novel and Wilson Barrett's play without Mr. Caine's permission.

"Against this act of open piracy," he writes, "the company to whom I sold the cinema rights are appealing in the American courts, but as the life of a film is short and the processes of law are necessarily long, especially in the case of a foreign author, I could wish that the New York public and the American cinema industry be made aware of the facts, leaving it to them to do as they think fair and right in the light of them."

When the above dispatch was read to Sidney Reynolds of the Fox Film Corporation last night he said that there was no action pending in the courts over "The Bondman" and that Mr. Caine could not bring an action any more than the company he writes of could do the same thing.

"There are no grounds for action," he said. "Caine wrote 'The Boudman' and it was published in this country prior to 1891. Since then it has been published by ten different houses.

"In 1891 Congress passed a law regarding the rights of foreign authors in this country, and ruled that all books published here before that date were public property. The Bondman' comes in this class and is public property. Furthermore, we have advertised the film for four months and there has not been any court action or threat of action."

The statement was also made by a member of the Fox Corporation's forces that the film had been bought and paid for and that the contracts for it were now in the possession of the corporation.

East-West Players at the Berkeley.

The East-West Players, an organization formed recently to present plays from the Yiddish, has taken the Berkeley Theatre, and will present there a series of week-end performances. The first of these will be Friday night and Saturday matinée and night, April 7 and 8. Three of the playlets acted when the first program was given last month in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance will be repeated—"Colleagues," by Zalmon Libin; "The Stranger," by Perez Hirschbein, and "Night," by Sholom Asch. The fourth number will be "The Yellow Passport," by Abraham S. Schomer, whose drama, "Today," was seen several seasons ago at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:30.
ELSIE FERGUSON
In Rain Cain's Great Success. MARGARET SCHILLER

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
"EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—Sun.
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
With Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Cullen, Willette Kershaw.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea.
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
EVA TANGUAY DOLLY SISTERS WILL ROGERS

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:25 M. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Mitzi in "POM - POM"
"Best musical comedy in years."—Sun.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25 Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:25
MRS. FISKE
is a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funky Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION Broadway at 44th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2.
VIOLA ALLEN in C HENRIETTA ROSMAN
with ORRIN JOHNSON and
THOMAS A. WISE as FALSTAFF
(Courtesy Charles Frohman Co.) in Mr. Hackett's Production.
The Merry Wives of Windsor

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy
"The Melody of Youth"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. LAST 8 WEEKS
Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
ARE MAWRUSS
POTASH PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 8 TIMES
Last Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

PARK B'way & 59th Continuous 1 to 11 P. M. 15c, 25c, 50c
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MARVELOUS MACISTE

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MATINEE TODAY, 10c, 15c. EVENINGS 15c, 25c, 50c.

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Thurs. NIGHT MARCH 30, HOTEL ASTOR
SPECIAL & NOVEL FEATURES.
TICKETS $5, at Room 1040 Aeolian Building, 33 W. 42d St., or at either LAMBS' or FRIARS' CLUBHOUSES, and TYSON'S.

LAST WEEK
MISS JULIA STRINDBERG'S
BRUNO PLAYERS
Charles Edison's Thimble Theatre, 10 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Stuyvesant 791.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at 8:45.
Matinee Saturday Afternoon, at 3 P. M.

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BROADWAY Theatre at 41st Street
SENSATIONAL "One Day" LOVE DRAMA
CONSTANCE COLLIER in "The Code of Marcia Gray."
BILLIE RITCHIE (3 PART COMEDY).

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY. 47TH ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1.
WEBER & FIELDS, La Argentina, Anna Wheaton & Harry Carroll, Mason & Keeler, Blossom Seeley & others.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS 50c-$1
Children, Age of Reason. Magical City. Patelin.

PUNCH & JUDY THEA., 49th, E. of B'way
TREASURE ISLAND
2:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat., 2:30. Circle 1306.

OLYMPIC 8TH Matinee Daily
"TIP TOP GIRLS" With Frances Lake Mabel Harper

Strand B'way & 47 St. Mats. to 11:30. Evs. 8:30 to 11:30. JOHN BARRYMORE, "The Lost Bridegroom," & Strand Orch. & Soloists.

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Next Mon. at 8, Carmen. Cast as above.
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Assisted by { Emily Gresser, Violin. Ward Stephens at the Piano.
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Last two Recitals: Fri. next & Sun. Eve., Mch. 26.

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Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., March 27, at 8:15
FIRST NEW YORK RECITAL VIDA
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Aeolian Hall, Friday Aft., March 24, at 3.
Song Recital Clara Clemens
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Aeolian Hall, Friday Eve., March 24, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL EMMY DESTINN
Tickets 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. Now at Box Office. Mgt. Charles L. Wagner. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., March 23, at 3
SONG RECITAL MARCELLA CRAFT
Mgt. M. H. HANSON. (Chickering Piano.)

RITZ-CARLTON, TUES. EVE., MAR. 21
SONG RECITAL CORINNE PARKER
Assisted by Salvatore de Stefano. Seats $2.00. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

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with The Scandinavian Symphony Orchestra. Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., 8:15, March 25. Tickets, 90c., 75c., $1.00, at Box Office.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn....Room 605, 362 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
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SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1916.

WHAT NOW IS HAPPENING TO GERMANY?

Through the suddenly unshuttered window of the German censorship, which is itself a political institution, the world is permitted to see an internal struggle between two great and not very unequal forces. One is a force controlled by some original idea of moderation in warfare. This force is ascendant, because, for one reason, its part is taken by the Kaiser; but it is being wrought against in a very formidable manner by the other force, which is made up of those who advocate unlimited freedom for the submarine at sea, that is, the freedom to run amuck, to pursue frightfulness abandonedly, to sink not only armed merchantmen on sight, but neutral vessels as well, anything hollow and floating caught in the crime of traffic with the enemy.

While the State Department at Washington and the Foreign Office at Berlin were constrainedly exchanging views on the new status of Germany's submarine warfare under the Imperial memorandum of Feb. 2, which held armed merchantmen of enemy countries to be auxiliary warships, capable of offensive action, and, therefore, open to destruction without notice, (already an extraordinary extension of submarine warfare,) a controversy raged in Germany over limited versus unlimited submarine warfare. Limited was what Washington was discussing. Unlimited was what Germany was internally discussing, and it meant sinking neutral vessels to and from belligerent ports.

On this issue, of which the world was kept ignorant, Germany divided, as apparently she had not divided on anything since the war began. The civil power had collided with the naval power, as once before on the subject of the Lusitania, when a working compromise resulted. This time it could not be compromised. VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG, the Chancellor, who at the beginning of the war said the only honest thing that has been said in the name of Germany about Belgium, represented the civil power. Grand Admiral VON TIRPITZ represented the naval power, which is the chief reliance or the rallying point of the party of frightfulness. The case was carried up to the Kaiser, who sided with his scholar Chancellor, and VON TIRPITZ fell under expressions of imperial appreciation and the "Star of Grand Commanders with Swords."

But it is easier to smash the symbol of frightfulness than to control the thing itself. The civil power is aware of its difficulties and is willing, besides, that the world should know them, for the Wilhelmstrasse censor, being the servant of the civil power, allows the neutral correspondent in Berlin to tell how the Reichstag is divided for and against unlimited submarine warfare, so that a coalition only sixteen less than a majority of the whole body stands against the Chancellor. It stands against the power the Emperor has espoused. It stands, therefore, against the Emperor and against the Imperial Government! Here is a crisis in German politics. A minority of almost half the Reichstag, including Nationals, Liberals, Conservatives, Free Conservatives, and Catholics, would go further than the political radicals ever dared to go in an attempt to accomplish direct parliamentary interference with Government. Such is the natural absurdity of wartime events.

Party strife, personal politics, and economic theories are all mixed up in the thing. All the opposition which for any reason had ever existed against BETHMANN HOLLWEG has apparently at last found ground upon which it can unite. It is possible that in the antagonistic Reichstag coalition there are some who are more hostile to the Chancellor than sympathetic toward unlimited submarine warfare. But all of that is really immaterial. The line of division is clear and significant. On one side are those who still believe that the German war machine can win the war, must win it at any cost, and that if utter frightfulness becomes a necessary means to that end, then that alone shall be its sufficient justification. On that side are ranged the conservatives, the materialists, the annexationists, and big business.

On the other side are those who see that though the war machine should go on winning victories it could not end the war, that its very victories now are obstacles to peace, and that a plunge to lower depths of frightfulness would be morally and politically disastrous, no matter how fruitful in any other way. The Chancellor's supporters know that unlimited submarine warfare would bring the neutral countries in on the other side. Perhaps they know a great many other things of which even the Reichstag will have to remain ignorant. If the General Staff has seen the portents of failure at Verdun, then the hope of gaining a military decision is wholly gone. That would be bound to have a tremendous influence upon the minds of men possessing political instinct. The Emperor possesses it. Therefore it may be politically as well as morally significant that he is standing by his Chancellor.

This may be the true beginning of that crystallization of civil thought which has been hoped for in Germany by Germans. The Foreign Office, the Emperor, and the Social Democrats going together against all the conservatives of the Reichstag is a spectacle to wonder at.

AN ODE TO MARCH.

What paretic fribbler took it into his head to stick roaring March among the lambs of Spring? Who invented Spring, anyway? There is no such season in these parts, save in the dreams of mooning almanac makers. March, April, and May—about this time build wood fires!—are flung together and called Spring. March, including this present mother of snows and cave of winds, is a piece of Spring. There have been hundreds of Decembers less wild, wintry, and multifariously obnoxious.

To save the face of this demoniac month, some wiseacres will have it that the real tender juvenal Spring begins about March 20 or 21. The sun having passed with the utmost contempt that poetical fiction called the Equator, behold! it is Spring:

I heard the woodpecker pecking,
The bluebird tenderly sing,
I arose, and looked out of the window,
And lo! it was Spring!

A Spring as imaginary as the Equator. The vernal equinox legend is wearisome. You might as well pretend that to say "two and two are four" is a cure for chilblains:

I heard the snow shovel scraping,
The furnace gurgle and sing,
My ears and my nose were a-tingle,
I knew it was Spring!

Sweet time, "when the zephyrs and the heifers their odoriferous breath compare"! The calendar must be reformed. Spring should begin with December, a decent, self-respecting, amiable, "likely" month. Whereas March, and this March of all Marches, is the meanest, most pestiferous chiller of the blood and piercer of the bone that ever bellowed and blustered and bit the feet and nerves of mortals. It should be expelled from the lodge of months. Its territory in the almanac should be divided among its respectable brothers and sisters.

Thirty-one days hath March. It ought to have them on the bleakest arctic or antarctic island known to geographers.

THE DUAL SUBWAY ANNIVERSARY

It is three years to a day since the dual subway contract was signed. The anniversary is of too much significance in the city's history to allow it to pass without whatever prophecy may be gleaned from experience. The rate of construction has seemed to some to be slow. It is in fact remarkably good, considering the extent and complexity of the work and the impediments which have been placed in its way by indifference, selfishness, or possibly willful intent. The six millions of population of the city have an interest in the completion of the great enterprise, but it is an undivided and indivisible interest. It will be felt as a real interest when individuals pay their nickels and collect their rides.

Meanwhile no one individually is interested, and there is nothing but progress to show against the $8,000,000 interest now collected on the cost of the unfinished links necessary to put the whole to work. The elevated lines and their patrons are now enjoying the third-tracking betterment, but it is only the less profitable or the unprofitable portions of the subway that are ready for operation. On the Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) subway alone there has accrued $1,500,000 interest, and operation is delayed for three years beyond the contract date. The case of the longer completed and unused Centre Street loop to connect all the bridges is even more flagrant, and more generally prejudicial to all users of the subway in Manhattan and all elevated links in Brooklyn. The Flushing district has a like grievance, and there are others.

Nevertheless the fact remains that within three years seventy-five of the eighty-nine contracts have been placed, and are in all stages of progress, some approaching completion. The remaining contracts will be let within the next few weeks, and additional links will be opened to use within frequently recurring intervals from this time until the entire great work is done. It is hardly appreciated that there are to be 486 miles of track in the complete system, against fifty-six of the existing subway. The marvels that the present system—limited as it is—worked in renewing the growth of the city are on the record. New York was losing to New Jersey and Connecticut the population which preferred to live in the Bronx and the upper west side if passengers could ride home in a half hour or so for a nickel. That opportunity now is to be given to all boroughs but one. During 1916 building in Brooklyn has increased 59 per cent., and has decreased in all other boroughs. Since the last census Manhattan has been practically at a standstill, while every other borough has increased, the Bronx more than Brooklyn, and Queens most of all. The growth of these boroughs is the main reliance of the taxpayers of the central borough that their realty will not be confiscated to build the dual system.

The hope will not be vain. The tax values of Queens already have increased 100 per cent. since the dual system was put on the map, and has the promise of increasing even 1,000 per cent., so moderate were the values upon which the increase is computed. When the contracts were about to be signed, Mr. MCANENY said publicly that when fully operated the system would give the city an additional $10,000,000 in taxes, and that 60,000,000 double fares would be made single, at a saving to riders of $3,000,000. Those are annual figures. The millions the city is investing under the contract will be paid but once. Beside the annual gains the interest losses during construction, however regrettable, are nothing. The repetition in Brooklyn and Queens of the Bronx experience is the thing, and the proofs are at hand. In the five-year period following the opening of the elevated railroads in Brooklyn building increased from $12,000,000 annually to $20,000,000, and population increased an average of 27,000 additional to the previous average increase of 106,361. There was a similar experience when the electric power was installed for the Brooklyn elevated roads and when the bridge to Williamsburg was opened. The subway increase was greater than either. The dual subway increase has begun, and is more promising than any before. The Queens boom promises to exceed the Brooklyn boom. The areas there are broader and emptier and nearer the sources of value. We are paying for our subways, not C. O. D., but in anticipation of completion and delivery by months, even years. It is not possible that the subways should ever burden us more than now. The gains, large or small, are all ahead, and there is need of a "blue sky" law to prevent disappointment, so great are the pleasures of anticipation and so substantial have been the installments on account.

RUMANIA AND THE WAR.

The reports of Rumania's intention to enter the war multiply in numbers and definiteness. To some extent, no doubt, they are the reflex of the growing confidence among the Allies—a confidence greatly strengthened by the failure, so far, of the German assault upon Verdun—that the Spring will see them on the high road to victory. Next May is now specifically indicated as the date when Rumania may lay aside her neutrality. After the experience of the last eighteen months one becomes skeptical about all such forecasts. Rumania has disappointed already many and equally explicit prophecies as to the time and manner of her intervention. She may do so again. A year ago she seemed on the very verge of a decision. After the death of King CHARLES, and Turkey's plunge into the war, and the Russian occupation of Bukowina, further hesitation appeared impossible. Yet the statesmen of Bucharest have contrived to hold aloof, even though the war since then has raged along their very frontiers. Why now should the Allies be entertaining such strong hopes that at last she is about to move?

The reasons are to be found partly in the accumulating signs of Turkey's prostration and of Russia's renewal of strength, partly in the success of the Allies in establishing around Saloniki a position which will fully engage the whole power of the Bulgarian Army, and partly in the belief that neither Germany nor Austria can undertake another Balkan expedition. What does all this amount to? It amounts to something like a pledge of security. The situation has so far changed that it is now much more possible for Rumania to take a hand in it without incurring the fate of Belgium and Serbia. What up to now has held her back has been simply a prudent care for her own safety. Germany last year had by far the better of the diplomatic struggle in the Balkans because she could inspire fear by force, while the Allies could hold out only promises and a future they were powerless to guarantee. What was the use of Russia's offering to restore Bessarabia if, at the end of the war there was no Rumania to receive it? What was the use of dwelling on the ill-treatment of the 5,000,000 Rumanians in Transylvania if the effort to rescue them were to cost the life of the Rumanian State?

There is no doubt where the bulk of the Rumanian people stand in this war. Their sympathies are strongly with the Allies. There is no doubt, either, that to regain Bessarabia and to unite in a single State the 12,000,000 Rumanians who at present live under three different rulers are ambitions that powerfully appeal to Rumanian sentiment. But the statesmanship of Bucharest has long been noted for a cautious opportunism. It has never shown any fondness for taking long chances. If now, as seems not unlikely, the Rumanian leaders are coming around to the opposite view, it is because they are convinced that the tide has turned, that the Central Powers cannot win, and that Rumania may gain all on which her heart is set without any excessive sacrifice. Should that indeed prove to be her estimate of the situation and should she then throw in her lot with the Allies, it would be a development of the utmost significance.

BELGIUM AND THE COLONEL.

Colonel ROOSEVELT returns from his triumphal Caribbean progress to new triumphs or troubles this week. One of the first calls upon his time should be a careful consultation of The Outlook for September, 1914. The Duluth Herald quotes from an article by the Colonel in The Outlook of September 23, 1914, these opinions, contrasting so violently with other and later ones on the same subject by the same authority:

> A delegation of Belgians has arrived to invoke our assistance. What action our Government can or will take I know not.
>
> It has been assumed that no action can be taken that will interfere with our neutrality. It is certainly eminently desirable that we should remain entirely neutral, and nothing but urgent need would warrant breaking our neutrality and taking sides one way or the other.
>
> Of course, it would be folly to jump into the gulf ourselves to no good purpose, and very probably nothing we could have done would have helped Belgium. We have not the smallest responsibility for what has befallen her, and I am sure that the sympathy of this country for the suffering of the men, women, and children of Belgium is very real.
>
> Nevertheless, this sympathy is compatible with full acknowledgment of the unwisdom of uttering a single word of official protest unless we are prepared to make that protest effective; and only the clearest and most urgent national duty would ever justify us in deviating from our rule of neutrality and noninterference.

Does the editor from "the Zenith City of the unsalted seas" quote correctly the sometime Contributing Editor of The Outlook? Was the Colonel "base" about Belgium so soon after its invasion?

PACIFIC CHINA.

In a sermon at the Madison Avenue Methodist Church on Sunday the Rev. WILSON S. LEWIS, Methodist Bishop for China, innocently uttered the doom of that country, provided its cult of peace is to continue as he seems to foresee:

> We may look for a great increase in the power of the Chinese people. They will establish a strong Government. Of all the nations of the earth China is the one best prepared to teach the principles of universal peace. Through the ages past her Confucian philosophy has instilled into her people the love of the fireside and the instinct for industry that go to make up the great pacifier.
>
> Universal peace coming eventually from China may be her gift to the rest of the world, in return for what the other nations have done for her. The Chinese have never been warriors, and, in the full sense of the word, they never will be. China will always rule herself.

LI HUNG CHANG'S ambition was to be the poet laureate of China. He wrote poems and essays, and one famous prayer, boldly appropriated by "the old Buddha," the amiable and gentle Empress TZE HSI, to the patroness of silk culture. But he had to take up arms, the lowest of professions from the old Chinese point of view, in the Taiping rebellion, and if it hadn't been for the Ever Victorious Army organized by the American General, WARD, and led afterward by "Chinese" GORDON, the Manchu dynasty might have fallen two generations ago.

YUAN SHIH-KAI, remembering the impotence of his country in Korea and in the war with Japan, struggling now to put down insurrections in some of the provinces, would like to see the Chinese become warriors in the fullest sense of the word. Outlying dependencies, ports, provinces, have been wrung from China by the great Powers of Europe. Japan, with Russia to back her, seeks to bring the Republic under her tutelage. China will have to learn to fight or she will sink to the position of Korea. Her only defense against that fate is the European jealousy of other Powers. If she avoids a protectorate, she has still to fear gradual dismemberment. Reading the classics and musing over her ancient past, another form of ancestor worship; industry and honesty and all her virtues will not save her if she is not prepared to defend herself. The need of preparedness is what China teaches by a melancholy example. However alluring "universal peace," its "principles" will not be taught to the world by a nation that is a derision and a spoil because it has not been ready and strong to fight.

Huns, Avars, Bulgars, Magyars, Tartars, terrible fighting men, have invaded Europe from Mongolia. The Golden Horde ruled in Russia for two centuries. Possibly the Chinese will be as formidable if they ever wake up.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Correction and a Retraction.

Letters that have come to THE TIMES from Princeton, including the one from President HIBBEN, printed on this page Sunday, convict of much more than inaccuracy the statement in a Tribune dispatch that when Professor SMITH told his class of his approaching departure to enter the English Army the announcement was received by the young men "in gloomy silence."

As there is among the Princeton students, as in other colleges, a little group of pacifists—all, of course, either consciously or unconsciously pro-German, as in existing circumstances every pacifist is and must be—and as the little group has been doing a lot of talking and writing of late, the dispatch mentioned had enough of plausibility to be made the subject of grieved comment in this column. It has been pleasing to learn, on indubitable authority, that the members of Professor SMITH'S class, instead of receiving in gloomy or other silence an announcement so creditable to the courage and patriotism of its maker—the Professor is of Scotch birth—applauded it for several minutes with all the enthusiasm that would naturally be expected from young men who themselves were courageous and patriotic and appreciated those qualities in one of their teachers.

Fiction having thus been confronted by fact, there remains to be performed the task of admitting, frankly and with regret, that the deductions here drawn from false information were unjustified. The great majority of the Princeton boys, it is hardly necessary to add, are shown by the record of their recent activities to be the soundest sort of Americans, uncorrupted by any of the current aspirations for peace at any price, perfectly correct on the preparedness question, and possessing that instinctive urge toward adventure and that slight regard for personal danger which befit the youth of any land—the absence of which from the youth of any land means that land's decline toward a not very remote enslavement by some sturdier race.

For the unfortunate impression that the Princeton students were against adequate preparation for war there seems to be no basis except a decision not to make military drill a part of their college course. That was a mistake, but not a very serious one or irremediable.

Pacifism May Be a Negrosis.

So far as one can judge from the reports of the lecture delivered by AMOS PINCHOT at the Bronx Open Forum, he is vehemently in favor of preparedness in the abstract and as vehemently opposed to it in the concrete. He wants an efficient army and navy, but he also wants both of them kept within the size that would be sufficient for a nation that is not now and never will be in danger of attack by any other—for a nation that has not now and never will have any work to do in the world requiring the use of force in any considerable degree.

There are certain elements of grandeur about this position. To be sure, consistency is not one of those elements, and some will have difficulty in understanding just how we can be prepared while remaining unprepared, but it is hardly fair to subject eloquence to minute analysis, and who would deprive the earnest pacifist of his desperately needed privilege to deny that he is for peace at any price? He must have that in order to retain the self-respect required for making association at all intimate with ordinary mortals either convenient or safe.

But Mr. PINCHOT'S occupancy of this not unfamiliar fortress gets a peculiar interest from the fact that not only is he of a fighting race and a fighting family, but he has himself on not infrequent occasions shown not a little of pugnacity, and more than once changed situations more or less calm into scenes of strife and turmoil. As a politician, at least, his general tendency, as observed by the public, has been the reverse of pacifical, and, if memory serves, he has made rather more than his share of rows and ructions.

These were all bloodless battles, however, and it may be that he has the special horror of sanguineous effusion which is so well known to all students of the minor neuroses. That idiosyncrasy is a misfortune, not a crime, or even a fault, and the judicious are patient with its victims. Possibly enough the whole of pacifism may be thus explained. At any rate, no theory of it at once equally plausible and equally kind has ever been suggested, and there is much to be said in favor of any theory characterized by both of those highly estimable qualities.

Criticism Has Its Puzzles.

That Blakelock pictures now command large prices, though the unfortunate painter, when at the height of his powers a few years ago, could get for them only sums comparatively trivial, raises anew the question, what fixed standards of criticism and appreciation, if any, there are in this domain of art.

It could hardly be contended that there has been of late enough of advance in public taste to explain the present estimate of pictures so recently viewed with coldness, if not indifference, throughout the circle of possible purchasers. Blakelocks have no more merit today than when they were painted. The only difference is that the merits have become visible, or visible to more people.

Remembering the frequency with which highly prized and fervently admired pictures have been thrown contemptuously out of famous galleries because they were found to be the work of unknown or undistinguished artists, one is almost tempted to ask impertinent questions about the relation between the signature on a painting and the esteem in which it is held. Intrinsic beauty seemingly doesn't count for much, or at any rate it doesn't count for everything in fixing either aesthetic or pecuniary values.

Some of us well remember a certain Venus that excited a vast amount of discussion here, but the only question regarding it that can be recalled was "Who made it?" Why that was an important question was never explained.

Mammoth Cave for Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to Wythe Leigh Kinsolving's views of "how to ward off blows without bestowing them," we, some twenty or thirty millions living in the seaboard States, should, when attacked by a foreign foe, immediately repair to the mountain passes—to fight? Bless you, no; to hide! Which mountains, pray? The Alleghanies or the Rockies? An invasion "far inland" he considers particularly difficult. Of course it would be quite satisfactory to have the enemy invade and occupy the country, say, so far West as Ohio and Indiana, in which case we undoubtedly would find the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky a place of unparalleled convenience and security.

C. A. GINSTAM.
New York, March 12, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Early Engravings on View at the Keppel Gallery.

At the Keppel Gallery is an exhibition of early engravings, fifteenth and sixteenth century, a number of which are lent in order that the collection shall have a thoroughly representative and educational character. Mr. King of Cleveland, for example, lends Mantegna's "Virgin and Child," in a beautiful impression, one of the tenderest and most ingratiating subjects that ever came from a master's hand. Mantegna's method of handling the graver, Mr. Hind has explained, belongs to the broad manner in its general imitation of pen drawing. The present example is printed in brown ink, and its warm, luminous tone gives the effect of sunshine enveloping the figures. The magnificent "Battle of the Sea Gods" also is lent in a fine impression.

Among the wood cuts are two in chiaroscuro, a method with which the public is becoming more familiar through its revival by modern engravers. Both are by Hans Baldung Grun. The "Adam and Eve," lent by Mr. Warburg, is a brilliant and well-ordered composition with extraordinarily searching characterization in Adam's physiognomy. "The Crucifixion," lent by Mr. Saxe, also a fine print, is more confused in arrangement and less definitely thought out in detail.

The Durers are, of course, the notable feature of the German group, as the Mantegnas are of the Italian group, and comparison of these two giants in their field will reveal interesting likenesses as well as the inevitable disparities. The intellectual quality in each, a passionate surgical imagination continually pruning and binding and tightening where others let a vast loose sensibility serve their purpose, appeals to the mind. They prepare their work for the fierce race down the centuries from which the few survive. There is no fondling and caressing. One emerges from close observation of the prints they have made with a feeling of renewed energy and fitness for supreme effort, and that is a function of art frequently forgotten.

It is very interesting also to observe the effect of German influence on Italian temperament, as in the case of Marcantonio Raimondi. The "Man and Woman Conversing at the Edge of a Wood" is in the earlier manner of this artist, who passed through various phases, and is in some respects the finest little print in the collection, so perfect is its preservation and so admirable its technical quality. For the larger anatomical truths and sureness of handling it would be difficult to surpass the drawing of the two figures. The exhibition will end on April 8.

Homer Boss.

At the Thumb Box Gallery paintings by Homer Boss demonstrate the difficulty of changing your point of view when your point of view is a personal matter. Mr. Boss has been in the habit of looking at Nature with a generous, normal vision and a deep appreciation of her charms. He now is stimulated by the efforts of the modernists to create a new convention and practice a kind of dramatic architecture with the materials freely furnished by Nature. Consequently his new work shows many angular forms and many interesting arrangements of color, and one needs to look shrewdly to see that it is precisely the same objective portraiture as before. This headland touched by sun and this curving shore in dark shadow are not built up into an organic relation with carefully planned interdependence of all their parts for the purpose of expressing forcibly some one artistic idea or some one mood; they are merely put into a gown of the new fashion. There will be much of this indeterminate hovering between the old and the new on the part of impressionable artists, and it will do good, for it will show the necessity of hard mental exercise on the part of those whose aim it is to follow the leaders with understanding.

Pastoral Plays in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in today's issue from the Princess Lazarovitch-Hrebelianovich brings to my mind the very beautiful performance of Lady Macbeth that I saw her give, just before I, myself, went on the stage. I am greatly interested in what she has to say of her pastoral work in England; and my statement was based, not on any desire to ignore her efforts, but on the belief which existed in Mr. Greet's company, at the time I was with it, that he was a pioneer in his particular line.

I have not yet had the delight of reading "Pleasures and Palaces," but I shall do so at the very first opportunity.

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON.
New York, March 18, 1916.

The Use of "Same."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was pleased to see the brief editorial article entitled, "A Mixing of Singular and Plural." Will you not some day give us an editorial on the increasing use in the business correspondence of "same" as a relative pronoun instead of "it," "they," or "them"? For example, we often see letters like this: Yours of yesterday is received. In reply to "same," &c. The word is never used in this way in the editorial columns of a good newspaper or in a book that has any pretensions to good literary style. W. K.
New York, March 17, 1916.

Past Generation Ideas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One suffragist inveighs against THE TIMES because it expresses the ideas of the "past generation." It would be profitable to children generally if this lady and her like would take the hint and live up to the same ideas.

The Constitution of the United States is one of the ideas of a past generation. So are the steam engine and the telephone and the telegraph. These things are consequently outworn and should be destroyed.

CHARLES CORBIN.
Baltimore, March 17, 1916.

New Yorkers at the Telephone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Visitors to New York find the users of the telephone here very provincial. When Brown & Co. are called, instead of answering concisely "Brown & Co.," the reply is "hello!" This necessitates further inquiring on the part of the caller as to whether he has Brown & Co. The same has been noted when calling theatres, private residences, and apartments. CLEVELANDER.
New York, March 18, 1916.

THE FEAST.

There is no more Lucullan feast than this
At which I daily sit;
Laughter and sunshine, love, a tender kiss—
These are the sweets of it.

If, by some chance, black storm clouds lowly bend
My unresisting head,
It is no symbol that my joy shall end,
For still my feast is spread.

A day will come with laughter just as sweet,
The sun will fill the air,
Love still be young, but other lips will meet:
I shall have had my share!

E. M. BRICKNELL.

THE PROPOSALS TO "FEDERALIZE" THE MILITIA.

Wherein the Bills Before the Senate and House Fail to Provide the Measure of Defense Needed.

By HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet.
(Second Article.)

New York, March 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my previous letter I discussed the provisions of the bills pending before Congress relating to the regular army. What I regard as the most serious and dangerous provisions in the proposed legislation are found in the remaining portions of the bills which relate to our citizen soldiery. This is also the most important part of the program of national defense. The function of the regular army in the scheme of national defense is narrow. It is the nucleus and pattern with the aid of which we are to train our citizen soldiers, and it is to serve as the meagre first line to delay and hold off an invasion while the citizen forces are mobilizing. The ultimate safety of the country has always depended and must in future depend upon the efforts of men who are not professionals, but citizens leaving civil pursuits to serve their country in time of war.

Our Federal Constitution provides clearly for two classes of soldiery—the one national and the other local; the one organized and controlled exclusively by the National Government, the other primarily a force which belongs to the separate States, although it is subject to national use under certain conditions. The power to raise national forces is broad enough to include all kinds of soldiery, both professional and citizen. Under it we support our regular army and under it, in nearly all our wars, we have raised forces of citizen soldiers either as volunteers or under the draft. General Upton, our foremost military writer, speaks of this constitutional authority as "unqualified" and as giving "every war power that the most despotic ruler could ask."

On the other hand, the authority given by the Constitution over the local forces or militia of the several States is narrow and restricted. They can only be called into the service of the General Government for three purposes, namely, "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." Congress has power only to enact the general statutes providing for their organization, arms, and discipline, while to the States is intrusted the administration of such statutes and to the States is reserved expressly the power of appointing the officers and training the men. While the President is the Commander in Chief of our national forces at all times under the Constitution, he commands the militia only when "called into the actual service of the United States."

This distinction between local and national forces goes back to the very beginning of the Government, and as the country has grown larger the necessity for the distinction has grown more acute. There have always been men in the country who, while they could and would serve for home defense, nevertheless found it a great hardship, owing to their business or domestic ties, to undertake to serve anywhere and under all conditions. On the other hand, there always have been other men, usually younger, to whom the distinction was of no such importance. I think it is safe to say that today, when the New York militia are confronted with the possibility of being sent 2,000 miles away to the Rio Grande, this old question presents itself to the various men of those organizations in quite as sharp colors as it did in the Revolution, when the militia of New England were reluctant to serve in New York, and Washington was writing to Joseph Reed of the "desire of retiring into a chimney corner" which had "seized the troops of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts."

The very training of our militia has taken on a character suited for home defense troops with domestic ties rather than for national troops. We drill them at night, once a week, in the armory instead of sending them out into the field for several months of consecutive, intensive training, and have thus adopted a way which is the least effective method of teaching a man to be a soldier.

Now the European war has suddenly brought us face to face with the fact that we must have a national force of citizen soldiery, trained in time of peace to stand behind the regular army in time of war, whenever and wherever it may be needed. We have suddenly learned that the progress of military science makes it impossible for us any longer to wait until the outbreak of war before we begin to train and discipline such a citizen army. At the same time the experience of our young men in the students' and business men's camps has shown that there are thousands of Americans, outside of the militia, ready to make the sacrifice necessary for such preparation, and that, under the conditions of intensive training in the field and under the guidance of regular officers, they can make greater progress in learning how to be soldiers in even one month than they can in three years of weekly armory drills in the militia.

Under these circumstances, the natural and constitutional method to follow would clearly seem to be to establish a force of national volunteers under the national powers of the Constitution, leaving it free for such units of the National Guard as may desire to do so to transfer themselves from the militia to this new force, while the others, composed perhaps of a different class of men, retain their old status of militia and play their old part as a home defense.

There ought to be no real antagonism between these two classes of citizen soldiery, and I do not believe there would be. Each would have a separate and an honorable part to play in the scheme of national defense, and each could do it without either straining the Constitution or disrupting the occupations of their respective members. The men who were young and foot free would naturally go into the national soldiery; the men who were older and more tied down would remain in the militia.

Instead, however, of taking this apparently simple and natural course, both the Senate and House bills contain elaborate provisions aimed to "Federalize" the militia.

By this it is proposed that we shall still retain them as militia and yet will try to increase the power of the Federal Government over them, so that we can use them as first-line national forces.

In their attempt to do this it is inevitable that the authors have inserted many provisions whose constitutionality—to put it most mildly—is very doubtful. The whole effort is an attempt to give the Central Government an authority over the militia which it has not been hitherto believed to have.

But for the purpose of this discussion I shall not argue any of these doubtful questions, but shall only endeavor to point out that under the restrictions of the Constitution, which are admitted and clear, such an attempt will be a failure in its results from a military standpoint. It will not provide the measure of national defense which, in this year of grace 1916, we are all aiming to get.

The two perfectly clear limitations which the Constitution puts upon the use of these State troops by the Central Government are, first, that they can only be used by the Federal Government for the three purposes above mentioned, and, second, that they are under the direct command and control of the President only in time of war after they have been called into the service of the United States; that in other times they are under the command of the Governors of the separate States. These two limitations, divided control and limited use, are violative of the first principles of military efficiency as applied to a national army. We do not have to speculate about this or to argue from the experience of other nations. We have tried it ourselves in our own history under the same Constitution and with the same divided control over our militia with results so disastrous that it seems inconceivable that we should want to make such a system the keystone of our arch of national defense. We tried to fight the war of 1812 in a large part with militia, and it was the most disastrous war in our history. On April 10, 1812, Congress authorized the President to call upon the Governors of the States for 80,000 militia. The war of 1812 against England was unpopular in New England—just as a war here against any one of the European nations would be unpopular in certain parts of the country. The Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut refused to furnish their quota or to obey the President's call. They were backed up in this by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which held that the State authorities and not the President were to judge whether the exigency requiring the services of these militia existed. A quarter of a century later, the Supreme Court of the United States decided this question contrary to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, but that was a matter of cold comfort when an enemy was threatening and the troops were needed. The same practical difficulty would exist today in case the authorities of any State refused. What is needed under such circumstances is not a lawsuit or a writ of mandamus, but the undisputed authority of a single commander in chief to order the men to obey on the pain of death, and no such power exists in the President of the United States over militia troops which are not yet in his service.

In September, 1814, a British force invaded New York and began an attack on Plattsburg. The American commander, General Macomb, called upon the Governor of Vermont to send troops to his assistance from across the lake. This Governor, Martin Chittenden, was an opponent of the war. He declined to comply. The Vermont militia were anxious to go to the help of their compatriots but could get no order to do so. In the language of the historian Ingersoll:

> An officer of the militia, General Newell, tendered his brigade to the Governor to repair to Plattsburg or anywhere else to oppose the enemy, to which the Governor's cold-blooded answer was that he had no authority to order the militia to leave the State. On the sixth day of September, the cannonade then begun was distinctly audible at Burlington and at Governor Chittenden's residence at Jericho. But housed and recreant there, the Chief Magistrate still held off when the people on their own spontaneous motion in numbers crossed the lake and following the cannonade hurried to Plattsburg without distinction of party to tender their services for their country.

Unfortunately the militia were not always as patriotic as these men of Vermont. On Oct. 13, 1812, General Van Rensselaer had assembled a force consisting of about 900 regulars and 2,370 militia on the New York side of the Niagara River for the purpose of attacking a British fort across the river on Queenstown Heights. Early in the morning he sent over the regulars and a few of the militia to surprise the British. The attack was completely successful and the Americans took possession of the fort. Later in the day the British commander assembled reinforcements and began an attempt to retake it from the Americans. General Van Rensselaer then sought to bring over the rest of his force to the rescue of the sorely beset advance guard. But, in the language of General Upton:

> The rest of the militia on our side of the river, although ordered and implored by their commander, absolutely refused to cross over, under the plea that, according to the Constitution of the United States, they could only be called out to resist an invasion.

During the rest of that day these men stayed on the bank on the American side and watched their comrades driven out of the fort, down to the river's bank until they were killed or captured to the last man. General Van Rensselaer, in his report of the action, said:

> I can only add that the victory was really won, but lost for the want of a small reinforcement; one-third part of the idle men might have saved all.

In precisely the same way during the same year a body of Ohio militia refused General Hull's order to cross the boundary at Detroit, "alleging as a reason that they were not obliged to serve outside of the United States." Still another force of militia under General Dearborn refused to cross the line at Plattsburg for the same reason, and still another force acted in the same way under General Smyth.

It is idle to say that such things could not happen to us today. These incidents were not the result of chance; they were the fruits of faulty methods. American soldiers in 1812 were no less brave and patriotic than they are today. The American people today contain within them many more discordant elements than they did a century ago and the Governors of our States in the twentieth century will be quite as quick to listen to local political considerations as those New England Governors were during the war of 1812. Indeed, it was less than two years ago when the Governor of South Carolina disbanded his entire militia force in order to block the attempts of the National Government to restore discipline out of chaos in those South Carolina militia. It is as true today as when Washington was writing from Valley Forge that the safety of this country as a nation can only be maintained by national forces under undivided national control.

In my next letter I shall endeavor to discuss in more detail how the provisions of the pending bills have failed to meet this national requirement.

HENRY L. STIMSON.

$43,779 RAISED HERE FOR WAR'S CRIPPLED

New Yorkers Give to Trade Schools for the Maimed French Soldiers.

FRICK CONTRIBUTES $5,000

Committee of 133, Headed by Mrs. Baylies, Includes Many of City's Leading Men and Women.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Chairman of the recently organized American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, announced yesterday that $43,779 had been received in contributions as a result of the committee's efforts from Feb. 28 last until March 16. The committee has opened headquarters at the Plaza Hotel, where gifts will be received by Mrs. Baylies.

The personnel of the committee was made public yesterday, and included the names of 133 men and women, many of whom have been active in other branches of relief work. The Executive Committee is composed of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph H. Choate, Myron T. Herrick, J. W. Riddle, Edmund L. Baylies, and Moncure Robinson.

Mrs. Baylies said yesterday that during a visit to France last Fall she had come to realize the great need for the work the committee had undertaken. Upon her return here in November she took up the matter with others, and when asked to become Chairman of the American committee of the organization which was formed in France, she gladly seized the opportunity to do what she could for the suffers in Europe.

"I felt very deeply the duty of this country to give all the aid it could in helping to train these men for useful occupation," she said. "Many who are now helpless can be made capable workers, and I believe there are approximately 60,000 maimed soldiers in France today who are anxious for the opportunity to learn trades.

Nine Training Schools Now.

"The American committee has the full approval of the President of France and others of prominence there who have been doing such good service for the sufferers. The organization in France now has nine training schools, and the Americans are supporting two. At each of these schools 100 men are instructed for a period of three months, on the average. That means we now are able to give instruction to nearly 4,500 men each year.

"We want to make this American committee a nation-wide organization and establish branches in at least one city in each State. Steps are under way to organize in Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, Denver, and other cities. I feel that the country could well afford to give quickly $250,000 or more for the work, and that is the minimum sum we are aiming to raise within a short time."

Appeals are now being sent all over the country, more than 60,000 of them having been mailed. The pamphlets put the cost of training a maimed soldier at $100. Some of the principal trades taught are basketmaking, bookkeeping, carpentry, gardening, glasswork, instrument making, painting, photography, shoemaking, shorthand, tailoring, typewriting, tinware, and watchmaking.

In its appeal the committee said many of the maimed soldiers on returning to their homes and finding themselves a burden on the community had committed suicide.

Henry C. Frick headed the list of contributors with a gift of $5,000, and James A. Scrymser and Mrs. W. D. Sloane gave $2,500 each. An anonymous contributor gave $2,000. Other contributions of $100 or more follow:

$1,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. John R. Drexel, A. Friend, Mortimer L. Schiff, A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Edward Breitung, Archer M. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Walter C. Baylies.

$500.

In Memoriam, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hartman K. Evans, Countess de Laugier-Villars, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. R. V. Shepard, Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, Mrs. Henry E. Huntington, Mrs. Robert W. Bliss, Mrs. Jules S. Bache, The Refugees' Relief Fund, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting.

$250.

A Friend, Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Miss Ida M. Mason, Mrs. Marshall Field, Henry Seligman.

$200.

Mrs. H. Morton, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Robbins, Miss Anna Bogert, Miss Olivia Cutting, Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty, Miss Mary N. Hoffman, Mrs. Charles W. Harkness, Mrs. Frederic F. Durand.

$150.

Mrs. Whitney Warren.

$100.

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. James May Duane, Guy R. McLane, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Mrs. E. L. Breese Norrie, Mrs. Wilson Peterson, Mrs. S. E. White, William Colgate, Frederic B. Jennings, W. B. Dickerman, Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Robert M. Galaway, Percy Chubb, Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Samuel Carey, Miss Lois Scoville, Mrs. Charles Steele, the Misses Soules, A. A. Raven, Miss Grace Scoville, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Burlingham, Mrs. John McKesson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Thorp, Wylie B. Jones, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, Mrs. Rufus Patterson, J. P. Grace, A. B., Mr. and Mrs. Ives Washburn, Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Miss Cornelia Prime, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Stanley Mortimer, Louis Wells, Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, A Friend, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Rufus F. Johnston, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Francis Lynde Stetson, Anonymous, Anonymous, Mrs. Jonathan H. Crane, Anonymous, Cordandt F. Bishop, Mrs. Amory Carhart, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, Mrs. George Gordon King, Mrs. Z. Chafee, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss, the Hon. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. James Herman Aldrich, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. William Greenough, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Gardiner Gayley, Miss Beatrice Dell, Mrs. James B. Duke, Geo. Zabriskie, William R. Peters, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Henry T. Sloane.

The Committee.

Some of those on the General Committee are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Cortlandt Bishop, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Amory Carhart, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Henry C. Frick, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Robert Goelet, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Bishop Greer, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Archer Huntington, A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. John G. Milburn, Ogden Mills, Mrs. Jordan Mott, Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mortimer L. Schiff, Charles Scribner, Francis Lynde Stetson, Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Charles Steele, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Whitney Warren, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Beekman Winthrop and Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

BENJAMIN BENGUIAT

the widely known expert, is displaying an exceptional collection of

ANTIQUE RUGS

Every one of these antique Oriental and Chinese rugs is a rare example of its period and of known and intrinsic value—

But due to a business readjustment their prices have been made unusually low for immediate sale.

Madison Ave. at 30th St.

ENGLISH SIDETABLES, $1,380

First Day's Sale of Karl Freund's Antiques Brings $11,988.

There was a large gathering of representative people at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, when Thomas E. Kirby sold the first lot of the collection of art property and antiquities of Karl Freund; the antiquarian. The returns for the afternoon were $11,988, and the highest price, $1,380, was given by Bernet, agent, for a pair of eighteenth-century English carved, painted, and inlaid side tables of the Adam period.

Among those present were Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. John Pratt, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Payne Whitney, and Mrs. C. C. Peil. Among the higher prices paid was $130, given by W. H. Reid for a pair of old Chinese Lowestoft Bough pots. A pair of old Lowestoft vases went to Seaman, agent, for $230; a pair of eighteenth-century French terra-cotta figures, attributed to Clodion, went to H. Symons for $300, and a pair of eighteenth-century English paintings on glass, upright oblong panels, to Bernet, agent, for $540.

James L. Breese paid $100 for an eighteenth-century Irish painted harp, $120 for a seventeenth-century Italian cellino and bow, and $22.50 for an eighteenth-century Chinese musical instrument. A sixteenth-century French wood carving, the "Agony in the Garden," went to P. J. Mosenthal for $310. A sixteenth-century Italian walnut coffer went to F. J. Marion for $155. Baron Voruz de Vaux paid $100 for a pair of eighteenth-century French walnut armchairs, Louis Seize period. An armchair of the same period, back and seat upholstered with contemporary needlework, went to Mrs. A. Riker for $280. A pair of eighteenth-century English painted side tables went to Lorenz, agent, for $380. A set of ten eighteenth-century English painted armchairs of the Adam period went to William B. Kinney for $400. An eighteenth-century French Bonheur-du-jour, a small writing desk, went to Mrs. G. F. Blandy for $170, and a pair of eighteenth-century English side tables, painted by Cipriani, went to F. J. Marion for $400. A pair of eighteenth-century English carved wood and gilt mirrors went to G. B. Mitchell for $170.

The sale will be continued this afternoon, Wednesday, and Thursday.

AID FOR ARTIST BLAKELOCK.

Exhibition of Insane Painter's Best Pictures to be Held Soon.

The exhibition of the paintings of the artist, Ralph Albert Blakelock, to be given in the interest of having him removed from the State Insane Asylum at Middletown, N. Y., it was announced yesterday, will probably take place at the Reinhardt Galleries, 565 Fifth Avenue, at an early date, and from twelve to fifteen of the best of his pictures will be shown. The date of the exhibition will be announced after a public meeting to be called soon at one of the big hotels of the city, it was said yesterday by Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams, who is the instigator of the movement to place the painter in more congenial surroundings where it is possible he may recover his ability to work.

Among the pictures which will be shown at the exhibition will be the famous "Moonlight," by Blakelock, sold recently under the auspices of the American Art Galleries at the Lambert sale at the Plaza, and purchased by the Reinhardt Galleries for the Toledo Museum for $20,000. It will be returned from the museum for the purpose. There will be another "Moonlight" by the artist, owned by ex-Senator William A. Clark, and a third owned by Ralph Cudney of Chicago. There will be "Ghost Dance," owned by Joseph Snydecker of Chicago, and "Going to the Spring," the property of Frederick Fairchild Sherman.

Among the artists interested in the movement are Harry W. Watrous, Secretary of the National Academy of Design; Elliott Dangerfield, and Frederick Fairchild Sherman. Henry Reinhardt has offered the use of the Reinhardt Galleries for the exhibition.

ARTISTS JUDGES AT BALL.

Will Select Costumes at Venetian for Italian War Fund.

A feature of the Italian War Relief Mi-Carême Venetian Masked Ball to be held on Friday night in the Century Theatre is to be the costume competition. A jury of distinguished artists are to pass judgment on the costumes, and each will select the one to him or her most beautiful, and will reproduce it as a prize. This jury will consist of Miss Cecilia Beaux, Robert Atken, Howard Cushing, Prince Pierre Troubetskoy, Prince Paul Troubetskoy, Arthur Crisp, Robert Henri, and Miss Janet Scudder and Robert Manship, the sculptors. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is also to give a prize, a small reproduction of the head of her Titanic Memorial Statue.

Many members of the Metropolitan Opera Company are coming in costume, and a number of them have taken boxes. Mme. Barrientos will wear a Goya costume, and De Segurola will be in a Spanish costume.

Many dinners will take place before the masque, and the hostesses will take their guests to the Century Theatre. They will include Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. W. Astor Chanler, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Francis Roche, and others.

The box holders include Mrs. Philip Lydig, the Misses Eleanor and Sarah Hewitt, Miss E. Louise Sands, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Mrs. Charles Matthews, Clarence H. Mackay, August Belmont, Otto Kahn, and W. Forbes Morgan.

A number of well-known women are arranging the ball, and these include Mrs. William Adams Delano, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene, Mrs. Charles Greenough, Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Miss Diane del Monte, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Amos E. R. Pinchot.

The first balcony of the theatre is to be reserved for those who do not wish to come in costume. For the ball itself those who do not wish to wear historic or fancy costumes may come with masks and the men may wear pink hunting coats. A supper will be served at midnight. Tickets for the ball are $6, and for the balcony range from $1 to $3.

To and From Europe.

The Holland-America liner Noordam, sailing today for Rotterdam, will have among her passengers:

Mrs. A. M. Allan, Miss Therese Amberg, Colonel and Mrs. Charles Bigelow, Miss Eleanor Bosnen, C. A. Brown, Edward W. Bruno, Miss Cecil Buller, R. R. Chamberlain, Professor A. L. Clarke, Miss Dorothy Cole, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cooke, R. B. Davis, Jr., A. A. Dargten, Gordon Edwards, Stephen B. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Lachlan Gibb, Mrs. L. H. Grahame, Charles A. Herbell, Mrs. C. D. Hewitt, Elliott Jones, A. M. Lederman, J. C. Middleton, Dr. Edward M. Miers, A. da Byll Nachenius, Hector Panneton, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Patton, James C. Perego, Dr. George F. Porter, P. A. Reischke, F. L. Robinson, Ferdinand Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Schwab, Mrs. Kemp Smith, Professor Norman Kemp Smith, Professor and Mrs. W. H. Van der Smissen, G. C. Stuart, G. C. Thomas, R. E. Thorne, Mrs. Frank Tracey, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Washburn.

Among those who arrived from Liverpool yesterday on the Cunard lines Orduna were:

Alexander Alguine, A. S. Binns, W. C. Boardman, Serge Bolotoff, C. St. Ledger Brockman, T. F. Cunningham, E. S. Delapenha, Jean Karpinsky, Dr. Charles H. Lloyd, Miss Gertrude F. Macaulay, A. E. Murdoch, M. E. Robbins, T. Skewes Saunderson, M. H. Sloeson, George Henry Smith, R. T. Sobey, Frederick K. Walbank, H. C. Welch, A. J. Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander MacNab.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 18th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.44 cents per pound.—Advt.

RUSH TO BUY FINERY CAST OFF BY SOCIETY

War Sale of American Ambulance Juniors Besieged by Bargain Hunters.

POLICE KEEP WOMEN IN LINE

Prominent Matrons and Debutantes Volunteer as Saleswomen—$1,000 Taken in First Day.

Hundreds of women struggled to gain admittance at 24 East Fifty-seventh Street yesterday at the sale of slightly worn clothes given by fashionable women in society. It was under the auspices of the Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. When the door leading up to the little shop on the first floor was opened at 9 o'clock the narrow hallway was crowded with women, each one eager to buy the finery that had been discarded by many of the best-dressed women in society and offered at a bargain.

East Fifty-seventh Street had never witnessed a bargain-day rush before. In fact, those in charge of the sale had made little or no preparation for handling a mob of women. They had planned a nice, quiet, little sale, not realizing how the advance notices had stirred up the bargain-day fever among women. There were not only New York women clamoring for a frock or a hat that once belonged to some member of the social elect, but women from New Jersey, Connecticut, and Long Island.

First, several chauffeurs and footmen who had brought the young society women who were to act as "salesgirls" endeavored to keep order, but they were shoved aside in the jam of bargain hunters. Four policemen were finally sent from the East Fifty-first Street station, and they had their hands full for a time in trying to keep the women in line. They kept coming in droves all day, and many stood in line for an hour or so braving the rigors of March weather.

The sale lasted until 10 o'clock last night, and the evening rush was almost as great as that during the day, many business women and shopgirls coming after business hours. The total sales of the day amounted to $1,000. For two hours in the morning rush $400 worth of finery was sold.

The women, who were kept standing in line, resorted to all sorts of subterfuges to gain admittance. One pretended to faint in the hallway crush, but when she found that she was being removed to the street instead of upstairs, where all the bargains were being snatched up, she promptly revived. The majority of the women were smartly attired, and several of them broke the line and sought admittance on the strength of acquaintance with one of the society girls in charge.

"Officer, please let me pass," said one of the women. "I'm a friend of Miss Alexander's, and she's expecting me." But the policeman remained adamant, and the woman left in a flurry after threatening to report him. A woman standing near by said:

"That woman is a neighbor of mine in Union Hill, N. J., and she doesn't know these society people any more than I do."

Miss Harriet Alexander, under whose direction the sale was held, acted as cashier, and those on duty as saleswomen included Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens, Mrs. H. I. Cobb, Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Pauline Robinson, and Miss Civilise Alexander. They were all ready to drop at the end of the day's work owing to the rush.

There was no mark on the evening dresses to distinguish whence they came except the price marks. There were a number of party frocks of pale colors in exquisite chiffons and laces, selling for $5 and $6 each. There was no fitting room, either, although the mirrors in the room worked overtime when the women and girls tried on various shaped hats.

Often during the day bargain hunters would elude the saleswomen and dig through the clothes as only those in quest of bargains know how to dig.

There was no luncheon hour for the society saleswomen yesterday, and they had to snatch a bite when best they could. Today the sale is to be closed from noon until 2 o'clock. It will continue throughout the week, and will be opened also on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Among those who gave clothes were Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, her two daughters; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Angelica S. Brown, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, and Miss Helen Frick.

DINNER COST $150 A PLATE.

Given at the Biltmore in Honor of Louis C. Wallick.

A dinner costing $150 a plate, it is said, was given in the Presidential suite of the Biltmore last night in honor of Louis C. Wallick by John McE. Bowman and other hotel men, to mark the close of the successful Winter season. Mr. Bowman sent the invitations out several days ago, it was said, and many of the twenty-five diners came from other cities.

Saying that the dinner was private, Mr. Bowman refused to give out a menu last night, nor would he give out a complete list of the guests. It was said that when a dinner costs $150 a plate only a small part of that amount is spent for things to eat. A dinner costing more than $250 a plate was served in the Savoy in London a few years ago, one man said in speaking of the Biltmore party, but the proportion spent for eatables was small.

At the end of the dinner a silver punch bowl, inscribed with his name, was presented to Mr. Wallick, and twenty-five women guests came in to hear the speeches.

The guests included Mr. Bowman, Mr. Wallick, Samuel Elzas, Charles Thorley, Frederick A. Reed, C. L. Fox, A. H. Page, Frank Williams, "Diamond Jim" Brady, Anthony E. Stiger, and A. L. Wallick of Toledo.

TO BOOM MILITARY CAMPS.

Mayor and Gen. Wood Will Address Meeting Next Thursday.

Mayor Mitchel and General Leonard Wood will be the principal speakers next Thursday noon at a meeting of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States in Earl Hall, Columbia University. The meeting has been arranged by Tompkins McIlvaine of 52 William Street and a committee to stimulate interest in the military training camps to be held this Summer and to spread information about them. In addition to Mr. McIlvaine the members of the committee are Ed. McC. Bangs, John H. Prentice, Latham R. Reed, G. H. Bull, J. B. Spencer, R. Stuyvesant Pierpont, and A. A. Fowler, all of whom are alumni of Columbia and attended the Plattsburg Camp last Summer.

Musical for Indianians in Need.

A joint committee of the Daughters of Indiana in New York and the Indiana Society of New York gave a musicale, followed by dancing last evening at the McAlpin, the proceeds of which are to be used in assisting fellow Hoosiers, who are in straits and who apply to the joint societies for aid. The artists included William Wade Hinshaw, Miss Helen Warrum, Mrs. Florence Mulford, Miss Mary Seiler, and Ernest Hussar's Hungarian Orchestra.

The committee in charge were Colonel James B. Curtis, President of the Indiana Society of New York; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, President of the Daughters of Indiana; Charles M. Zion, Mrs. Lois Peirce-Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Fanning, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Farrell of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Paris of Flushing, Mrs. William H. Draper, A. S. Chatfield, Dr. William A. Heckard, and Dr. George W. Wyeth and Mrs. Wyeth.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 18th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.44 cents per pound.—Advt.

GIFTS FOR INSURANCE MEN.

New York Branch of the Fidelity Mutual Life Celebrates.

The prosperity of the country in general, and the life insurance business in particular, was manifest last night in the annual dinner of the New York City Department of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. A gold medal was presented to the agent who had written the most policies in the past six months; a gold mounted fountain pen to the agent, a woman, who had written the next largest number. Manager Frederick A. Wallis, manager of the New York Department, announced that he had raised the assistant manager's salary 25 per cent. beginning the first of next month, and the assistant, W. H. Wadsworth, responded by giving Mr. Wallis a gold watch on behalf of the office.

The Philadelphia agency gave a desk outfit of cut glass to the New York agency, and then Walter Le Mar Talbot, President of the company, who was introduced as the man who had risen from office boy to President in thirty years, told the guests that his contribution to the general gift-bearing was a brand ne wform of life insurance policy which he had been working on for twenty years. It is called an income for life policy.

Other speakers were District Attorney Swann, John T. Sproull, President of the Coal and Iron National Bank, and Stuart G. Gibboney.

E. K. JONES ESTATE IN DEBT.

Lawyer's Liabilities Exceed the Assets by $48,986.

Edward K. Jones, the lawyer, who died suddenly at Atlantic City on March 9, 1916, left a total of assets in New York State amounting to $120,873, while the debts, funeral and administration expenses aggregated $169,859, or an excess of $48,986 in liabilities over the assets, according to appraisal of the estate filed yesterday in the State Controller's office by Transfer Tax Appraiser Frank K. Bowers.

The report also shows that a judgment for $129,532 obtained against the estate by Mrs. Minnie F. Hirsch, widow of Ferdinand Hirsch, the tobacco man, of whose estate Mr. Jones had been an executor, was later reversed by the Appellate Division and a new trial ordered, which leaves this litigation pending.

Among the assets were the contents of the Jones residence at 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, which sold for $19,915. The largest item among the debts was $100,746 due to Mrs. Hirsch and other members of the Hirsch family under the will of her husband. This item was surcharged against the Jones estate, the report shows, by a decree of the Surrogate's Court in untangling the litigation that followed an accounting of the Hirsch estate, filed by Jones as executor. This item is not identical with the judgment of $129,532.

None of the money of the Hirsch estate, the report shows, ever came into the hands of the temporary administrators of the Jones estate because of the fact that the latter estate was surcharged with the value of the equities in certain securities which Jones, as one of the executors, might have liquidated shortly after the death of Mr. Hirsch to the advantage of the estate, but which were practically wiped out on margin because of the delay in selling them.

The other executor with Mr. Jones was Helen Campbell McGregor, to whom Mr. Jones left one-half of the contents of his residence and one-half of the residuary estate "in recognition of many years of friendship and kindness on her part." Miss McGregor never qualified as executor, the report shows.

DENY MULRY WAS SHADOWED

Hotchkiss and Hebberd Again Clash at Charities Inquiry.

The Washington Heights Hospital, against which many charges of mismanagement have been made at the Charities hearing before Commissioner Charles H. Strong, was taken up again at yesterday's session in the Bar Association.

H. E. Bloomenthal, a lawyer of 342 West 104th Street, testified that the place was dirty and that dead bodies were kept under the front steps when the one metal coffin which the institution owned was in use. He had been a Director of the hospital, as had Ledyard Avery of 1,858 Nicholas Place, who followed him. Mr. Avery was asked about bad meat which patients of the institution had complained of.

"If you didn't like the meat why didn't you change the butcher?" he was asked.

"We couldn't," was the reply. "We owed him too much money."

Mr. Avery said he was put off the Board of Directors with two others for objecting to a plan to use part of a fund for a new building to pay some of the debts incurred.

Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, testified that Thomas M. Mulry was much disturbed because he had been followed by detectives from the beginning of the charities inquiry. William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for the City Department of Charities, declared that no one had followed Mr. Mulry by direction of Charities Commissioner Kingsbury.

"When Mr. Hebberd makes assertions of that sort he puts himself in Father Farrell's class," Mr. Hotchkiss said.

The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

GOVERNOR STANDS BY STRONG.

Believes Investigation Is Conducted Fairly and Impartially.

ALBANY, March 20.—Governor Whitman today reiterated his belief in the fairness and impartiality of the investigation of charitable institutions being conducted by the special investigator, Charles H. Strong. The Governor said he was receiving daily from persons interested in the management of the several institutions letters criticising certain phases of the inquiry.

"These criticisms," said the Governor, "come from Protestant, Catholic, and Hebrew sources. Their diversity, to my mind, is an indication that the investigation is being conducted with fairness and without prejudice. I have implicit belief in Commissioner Strong's fairness."

The Governor added that if he did not have complete confidence in Commissioner Strong he would stop the inquiry immediately.

T. M. MULRY'S ESTATE SMALL.

Banker Left Only $17,000 in Realty and $1,000 Personal Property.

Thomas M. Mulry, who was the President of the Emigrants Industrial Savings Bank, when he died on March 10, left real estate amounting to only $17,000 and personal property valued at only $1,000, according to the petition accompanying the will filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday.

The entire estate is left to the widow, Mrs. Mary E. Mulry of 10 Perry Street, who in person, as executrix, filed the will and the petition asking for its probate. The will was dated Oct. 13, 1903.

Mr. Mulry in his lifetime made many gifts to charitable purposes, and it is supposed that he made provision for his family long before making his will.

W. H. H. Armstrong's Will Filed.

William H. H. Armstrong of this city and Newburg, N. Y., in his will filed for probate yesterday, left $25,000 in cash and the home at Newburg to his widow, Mrs. Anna L. Armstrong. He left bequests of $5,000 each to the following institutions: the First Presbyterian Church of Newburg, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. of that city, and the McAuley Cremorne Mission of New York City.

AMATEURS IN PHOTOPLAY.

"Hearts and Diamonds" at Ritz Saturday for Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

"Hearts and Diamonds," an amateur photoplay, followed by a dance, is to be presented under the auspices of the Junior League of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, on Saturday evening in the Ritz-Carlton ballroom, for the benefit of the league's work. Charles H. Meyer is the Chairman of the committee arranging the entertainment, and Miss Dorothy M. Cohn is the Secretary.

Those to be seen in the moving pictures will include the Misses Marie Spiegelberg, Beneta Guggenheim, Myra Arnstein, Marguerite Guggenheim, Marjorie Vieth, Jeannie Kerbs, Ethel Frank, Adele Straus, Dorothy Cohn, Arthur Frank, Fritz Lust, Harold Menken, Alfred Bernheimer, Monroe Hess, De Witt Rosenheim, Robert Stern, Harry Bijur, and Huntingtin Trieste.

The author of the photoplay is Robert F. Hill. Mrs. Julius Kayser of 18 East Seventy-first Street, has charge of the tickets.

Those who have purchased boxes or tickets include Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer. Mrs. Richard Sidenberg, Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Emanuel Arnstein, and Mrs. Isaac N. Spiegelberg.

Dr. A. S. Iglehart Dies in Chile.

Dr. Asa Stewart Iglehart, formerly a physician here and for five years an assistant professor at Columbia University, died on Saturday in Iquique, Chile, near where he had practiced for several years. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, former Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League.

Dr. Iglehart was born in Sullivan, Ind., and was in his forty-seventh year. He was a graduate of Columbia University and New York University Medical School. For two years he was a surgeon in St. Luke's Hospital. His parents, a sister, and four brothers, two of whom are missionaries in Japan, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

LADY KELVIN, widow of William Thomson, first Baron Kelvin, the famous scientist, is dead at Largs, Scotland, according to a cable received yesterday by John Bottomley of 112 East Fifty-fifth Street, a nephew of Lord Kelvin. She was a member of the noted Blandy family of the Madeira Islands.

IRA PIERCE BOOKER, a former treasurer and secretary to the Overseers of Bowdoin College, died on Sunday at his home in Brunswick, Me., in his eighty-fifth year.

Mrs. ELIZA RANDOLPH LA SEGUINE, widow of John Britton Seguine, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, 130 St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, in her eighty-eighth year. She was born in Barclay Street, and came of old Dutch stock. Her husband was a descendant of the Huguenots, the first settlers of Staten Island, and died in 1912 at the age of eighty-nine. A son, two daughters, twelve grandchildren, and twelve great-grandchildren survive her.

JOHN G. SCHERER, a landscape gardener, died on Sunday night in his home at Glen Ridge, N. J., in his fifty-seventh year. His wife and three children survive him.

Miss SUSAN KAIN, a teacher in the public schools of Newark, N. J., died on Saturday at her home in Elizabeth, N. J.

Mrs. MARY M. PRESTON, wife of Robert G. Preston, Sr., died from pneumonia on last Saturday at her home, 187 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. She was seventy-second year. Besides her husband she left two daughters, Mrs. H. C. Morrell and Mrs. H. Laughran, and one son, Robert G., Jr., paying teller of the Wallabout Branch of the People's Trust Company.

HERBERT D. SMITH, 59 years old, for many years with the lumber firm of A. T. Stewart Company, in Brooklyn, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on last Saturday. He was a member of Joppa Lodge, No. 201, F. and A. M., the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association, and Long Island Council, R. A.

WILLIAM JAMES HILTON, for the last twenty-six years foreman of the stereotype room of The New York Evening World, died on Saturday at his home, 568 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, from diabetes. Mr. Hilton was 48 years of age and left a widow and two sons.

Mrs. LILLIAN HULL MOORE, a lifelong resident of Cutchogue, L. I., and wife of C. Oscar Moore, died at her home at Manor Hill on Sunday, aged 70 years.

SAMUEL NORTHROP BURRILL, who before his retirement four years ago was the oldest undertaker in Brooklyn, died from apoplexy on Sunday at his home in Greenville, N. J., in his eighty-ninth year. He was born in Watertown, Conn., and during the Civil War served as a captain in the Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers. Mr. Burrill came from a family that had been in the undertaking business for nearly a century. He was a member of Harry Lee Post, No. 21, G. A. R., and was one of the oldest members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 187, F. and A. M. Three daughters and a son survive him.

GARRETT V. HARDENBURGH, a retired painter and decorator and a descendant of one of the oldest families on Long Island, died at his home, 79 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday in his eighty-third year.

ALFRED JOHN NICKOLDS, well known in musical circles in Brooklyn, and the manufacturer of a dental foil which bears his name, died on Sunday at his home, 347 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Nickolds was a native of London, England, and for many years was a soloist in church and concert work. He is survived by his wife, Ella Crane Nickolds.

ARTHUR DALTON, a member of the law firm of Hollinger & Dalton, in Manhattan, and prominent in political circles in Glen Cove, L. I., died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Sunday following an operation. Mr. Dalton was 30 years old and was born and educated in Glen Cove and at the New York Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1900.

HARRY W. GIBBONS of 105 Seminary Avenue, Rahway, N. J., a bookkeeper of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, died suddenly yesterday morning at his desk in the bank building, at 247 Broadway. He was in his fifty-sixth year, and had been employed in the bank since his fifteenth year.

SAMUEL GEORGE McFARLAND, veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at his home, Hackensack, N. J., in his seventieth year.

WILLIAM W. BLODGETT, Probate Judge for forty-seven years, died yesterday at his home in Pawtucket, R. I., in his ninety-second year.

JAMES G. FISHER, a retired farmer, died on Sunday night at his home in Pottersville, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WAGNER HAWK, widow of the Rev. Godfrey Hawk, formerly a pastor of Christian Churches in Warren and Sussex Counties, died yesterday at Allamuchy, N. J., in her ninety-sixth year.

Mrs. MARY HENDERSHOT GROVER, wife of Elijah Grover, died yesterday at her home in Allamuchy, N. J., in her seventy-second year.

Mrs. CORDELIA T. GRAY, widow of James Gray, who died nine days ago, died on Sunday at her home, 166 Cleveland Street, Orange, N. J., in her ninetieth year.

Mrs. MARY LOUISE THOMSON, wife of Professor Elihu Thomson of the General Electric Company, died early Sunday morning at her home in Swampscott, Mass.

The Rev. Dr. JAMES S. CHADWICK, who had been for five years the pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Morris Park, L. I., died on Sunday in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. He was born in this city and was 74 years old.

SIDNEY FULLER RAWSON, who was appointed Surrogate of Richmond County by Governor Dix to serve an unexpired term, died yesterday at his home, Port Richmond, Staten Island, in his seventy-first year. He had lived on Staten Island for forty-seven years, and had been County Judge and District Attorney.

EDWARD CONNERS, a native of Limerick, Ireland, who had lived in Plainfield, N. J., for fifty years, died yesterday at his home there in his seventy-second year.

BENJAMIN B. BOROOKOV, a bookkeeper of 171 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly from apoplexy yesterday in the office of the New York State Banking Department, where he was employed, in his twenty-sixth year.

THOMAS A. BUTLER, a retired sportsman, who had built a number of running tracks throughout this country, died on Sunday in Bellevue Hospital, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. ELIZA SEYMOUR, widow of James E. Seymour, died on Sunday at her home in Rutherford, N. J., in her 101st year.

Mrs. W. WOOLSEY JOHNSON, wife of the Professor of Mathematics at the Naval Academy, died recently at her home in Baltimore, Md., in her sixty-sixth year.

DAVID IRA REYNOLDS, founder and senior member of the firm of D. I. Reynolds & Son, 2 John Street, and prominent in the jewelry and diamond business here since 1869, died on Sunday at his home, 229 West Seventy-eighth Street, in his sixty-ninth year.

C. J. H. WOODBURY, 65 years old, Secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers since 1894 and a writer on historical, engineering and economic subjects, died in Lynn, Mass., yesterday.

Dr. WILLIAM JAYNE, Territorial Governor of the Dakotas under President Abraham Lincoln, whose personal friend he was, died in Springfield, Ill., yesterday, aged 89 years.

Dr. CHARLES CAMPBELL, for the last twenty years a prominent physician of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday in that city. He was 59 years of age.

Brother BONAVENTURE, (MICHAEL CASEY), 93, the oldest member of the Holy Cross Brotherhood at Notre Dame, Ind., died there yesterday morning.

FOUR BABIES DIE IN FIRE.

Mothers Were at Work and They Had Been Left in Day Nursery.

Four negro babies whose mothers were at work were burned to death in their perambulators yesterday morning a little before 9

RAID TOBACCO MEN FOR REVENUE FRAUDS

First Arrests in Swindle Which, Officials Say, Has Cost the Government Millions.

37 FACTORIES ARE SEIZED

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Says 200 Offenders in New York Will Be Prosecuted.

Frauds on the Internal Revenue declared in an official statement issued last night to be "appalling," and covering a period of fifteen years have been uncovered in this city and elsewhere through an investigation carried on for several months by Commissioner of Internal Revenue William H. Osborn. Many manufacturers of cheap cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco have for years been making these goods and selling them without stamps to consumers and other dealers with large losses in revenue to the Government.

Commissioner Osborn assumed personal charge of the investigation from the start. At the conclusion of an all-day's conference held in the office of John Z. Lowe, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, an official statement was issued by William P. Malburn, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, characterizing the frauds as "gigantic."

Before the conclusion of the conference Deputy Marshals were sent out to make the seizures and make arrests. As fast as the offenders were apprehended they were brought before United States Commissioner Houghton in the Federal Building. Meanwhile the deputies visited many of the tobacco establishments and seized the stocks of tobacco and cigars or cigarettes.

Loss Runs Into Millions.

The statement issued by Assistant Secretary Malburn last night read:

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, satisfied that the Government was losing many millions of dollars annually throughout the country in taxes on cheap cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, about six months ago began a quiet investigation and through his confidential agents has obtained evidence showing the Government's loss in taxes in these products to be appalling.

"The proof so far obtained by Colonel Osborn, who has had personal charge of the matter, has resulted in evidence being secured to date warranting the seizure of about 240 factories in New York and elsewhere, which will be accomplished at once, and the various offenders prosecuted criminally. The result of his investigation shows a far-reaching and gigantic conspiracy to have existed for ten or fifteen years. Many manufacturers have been making the cigars and selling them without stamps to consumers and other dealers, resulting in large losses in revenue. The evidence in the possession of the revenue officers shows that these frauds on the revenue have been going on for ten or fifteen years.

"In addition to these frauds the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue has uncovered long-standing frauds in the manufacture of oleomargarine and whisky, whereby the Government has lost many millions of dollars. A number of factories and distilleries have been seized in different parts of the country. Numerous convictions have been obtained, and a large amount of money collected in fines and penalties. In one case more than $300,000 was paid to the Government.

"The result of the Commissioner's crusade on this class of violators in New York and other points will without doubt result in the collection of millions of dollars heretofore evaded, and break up a rotten condition that has existed for many years.

While the Assistant Secretary refused, in answer to a direct question, to say whether any large tobacco firms were involved in the frauds, he gave the impression that the offenders were not confined to the smaller manufacturers.

First Batch Arrested.

Acting on complaints prepared by Assistant United States District Attorney Emilio Vaselli, and sworn to by R. L. Modra, Deputy Collector, and S. R. Brame, Special Agent, Commissioner Houghton yesterday afternoon signed a batch of warrants to be executed by Deputy United States Marshals. According to Mr. Vaselli, the cigarmakers complained of failed to keep a record of sales in the daily book known as Form 73, as provided for by Section 3,390 of the Revised Statutes, besides selling cigars and other products not properly boxed and stamped. The effect of this noncompliance with the regulations, Mr. Vaselli said, was to defraud the United States out of the taxes on every 1,000 cigars made from domestic tobacco.

Among the first of the alleged offenders to be arrested were Guiseppe Guastafeste, 13 Monroe Street; Louis Backer, 40 Essex Street; Joseph Silver, 199 Allen Street; Francisco Lacata, 50 Spring Street; Jennie Rubins, 219 East Third Street; Samuel Millowsky, 216 East Third Street, and Meyer Wilensky, 236 Monroe Street.

Commissioner Houghton fixed bail for these defendants at $1,500 each, and set the examination for March 27.

Others arrested and held in the same amount of bail were Saul Rubins, 210 East Third Street; David Joffe, 41 Essex Street; Max Silver, 15 Essex Street; Nathan Orlans, 9½ Essex Street; William Goldstein, 1,698 Madison Avenue; Samuel Steinberg, 17 Essex Street; Abram Kalodisky, 98 Allen Street; Abraham Silverberg, 42 First Avenue; Raffele Roman, 58 Mulberry Street; Adolph Badian, 200 Clinton Street; Domenico Miabello, 423 East Thirteenth Street, and Charles Kaplowitz, 210 Clinton Street.

Nicola Cammissa, 25 years old, was arrested in his home at 85 Mulberry Street, last night, by Deputy Marshall Dobbs, and locked up in the Greenwich Street police station.

Coincident with the roundup of offenders in Manhattan, Collector Harry P. Keith of the First District, with headquarters in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, began a clean-up of offending dealers in the Brownsville and Williamsburg sections. The Collector obtained seventy-five warrants, which were put in the hands of a special squad under United States Marshal James M. Power and Deputy Marshal Edward Bowben, for service.

The Brownsville raiding party made eight prisoners and the Williamsburg squad of Deputies, nine. The seventeen prisoners, mostly small manufacturers or dealers, were arraigned in Brooklyn last night before Commissioner McGoldrick and held in bail of $1,000 each, hearings being set down for March 28.

Automobile trucks following the patrol wagons gathered up the stocks of the prisoners in every instance where the law was found to have been violated.

ASK RAILROADS FOR RELIEF.

Shippers to Confer with Traffic Heads on Freight Congestion.

Merchants of the hosiery and underwear trades at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Arkwright Club, at 320 Broadway, appointed a committee to confer with the special committee of the Eastern railroad Presidents to devise means to relieve freight congestion.

Their representatives will be Horace Graff, B. J. Harler, and N. A. Kommel. John H. Leich of John H. Leich & Co. presided. There were present well-known merchants and selling agents whose business had been vitally affected by the state of traffic.

The general feeling was that the railroads were largely to blame for not providing enough cars in advance of the season. It was held that the roads favored foreign shipments over domestic ones. It was suggested that the railroads impose demurrage on all foreign freights.

J. C. Lincoln, an expert from the Merchants' Association of New York, who has made a special study of traffic problems, said there were many reasons which had caused the present freight congestion, such as the longshoremen's strike, the Panama Canal slides, and the increase of foreign trade. He said, however, that the war conditions could not be held as much responsible as many persons supposed.

Representatives of the freight transfer companies and the boss truckmen met yesterday to air their grievances against the railroads. They declared that their drivers had been kept at the entrances of the steamship piers waiting for hours and that at the last moment when they attempted to drive their trucks in the doors had been shut in their faces.

The loads would then have to be taken to stables and warehouses, thus entailing a great loss upon the trucking interests.

A meeting of the executives of the Eastern railroads, and Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clark, was held in the Board room of the New York Central Railroad in the Grand Central Terminal yesterday afternoon. Reports received by the committee indicated a total of about 18,000 cars consigned to points on the New Haven Railroad that are being held back on other railways, with the exception of about 1,200, that are now on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and which they are unable to place; also that there were on the New Haven Railroad at the present time about 49,000 loaded cars, making a total of 67,000 carloads of freight on wheels for points on the New Haven Railroad.

RAILWAY EARNINGS DROP.

German System Suffers Annual Loss of 41.39%, Report Shows.

The Prussian-Hesse Railway Union of the German Empire, comprising 24,700 miles, or a system about twice the size of the Pennsylvania System, and including slightly more than two-thirds of the railway lines of Germany, is suffering from the period of depression brought on by the war.

The fiscal year for the Prussian-Hesse system ends March 31 and the report of the year of operation ended March 31, 1915, has just reached this country. The gross operating revenues, according to this report, were $546,000,000, a decrease of $68,000,000 over the previous year. The operating expenses were $435,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000. The net revenue for the fiscal year was $111,000,000, a decrease of $78,000,000, or 41.39 per cent. The year included eight months of the war, and the report is nearly a year behind present operations.

There was $3,140,000,000 invested in the German railway system as of March 31, 1915. The actual proportion of net earnings to capital invested amounted to 3.59 per cent., as against 6.30 per cent. in the previous year of peace. It seems obvious that a full twelve months of war, which will be reflected in the next annual report, will show an enormous depreciation in earnings. This will have a bearing, too, on the Prussian budget, which is annually aided to a large extent by the earnings of the empire's railways.

NEW COURT OPENS WITH 33 FIRE CASES

City Officials Talk Before Magistrate Appleton Takes the Bench.

FIRST OF ITS KIND IN U. S.

Municipal Term Will Deal with Violations of Ordinances and Department Regulations.

The Municipal Term Court, for the trial of violators of city laws and regulations, the first of its kind in the United States, opened yesterday in the Municipal Building. Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, Corporation Counsel Hardy, and Chief Magistrate McAdoo were present. Magistrate Charles W. Appleton is permanently assigned to the court.

There was speechmaking before the court settled down to its work, but an hour after Magistrate Appleton had declared the new court opened for business the first of the cases was called. When adjournment came, at 4 o'clock, thirty-three cases had been heard, twenty-nine had been adjourned, and four offenders had been fined $5 each.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo explained the object of the new court, the saving it was expected to effect, and how it was going to contribute to the efficiency of the City Government. At the present time, he said, much time and money were lost because the forces of the various branches of government had to be scattered about the various Magistrates' courts, attending to the prosecution of those who offend against the city's welfare. The centralization of these cases would also bring about a better service, for they would be handled by a Magistrate whose business would be to make a specialty of the work and who would not have to take the word of Inspectors and prosecutors in lieu of a knowledge of city ordinances and regulations.

The Mayor said that having the court in the Municipal Building was most appropriate, as it would tend to the centralization of the work. The reason the Controller found for favoring a court in the building was, he said, because it would be convenient for the experts from the Bureau of Standards to find out just how much work a court attendant had to do and how hard they must work to earn their salaries. Corporation Counsel Hardy said that, to his mind, the greatest advantage was going to be that more speedy settlements could be reached in city cases.

In introducing Magistrate Appleton, Chief Magistrate McAdoo said that he possessed three important qualifications for the work—common sense, independence, and a clear knowledge of the law.

All the cases called were those involving infractions of the fire-prevention law. The first case occupied only three minutes. Levy Greenberg, who has a stable at 224 Division Street, was charged by Inspector Majarrieta with storing more than a ton of hay in his place without the necessary permit. Greenberg said he had been storing hay for twelve years, and never knew before that he needed a permit. On the recommendation of Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Sullivan, the case was put over, to allow the stableman to obtain a permit.

The Mayor and the other officials remained in court and listened to several trials. From railing to doors the courtroom was crowded. It was decorated with American and municipal flags. Among the others present at the opening of the court were Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner; Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction; Frank Smith, Chief Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions; Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx, Theodore Rousseau, secretary to Mayor Mitchel, and City Clerk P. J. Scully.

Magistrate McAdoo said that within a short time a Municipal Term Court would be opened in Brooklyn in the Hall of Records Court Building. He said also that it was planned to establish a Women's Court in Brooklyn.

International Pump Report.

The income from the operations of the International Steam Pump Company from July 31, 1915 to Jan. 31, 1916, according to a report filed in the Federal District Court by C. Philip Coleman, the receiver, was $660,220. On the operations of the International Gas Engine Company there was a deficit of $58,748, which must be deducted from the former total. The receivership of the International Steam Pump Company began on Aug. 26, 1914, and the income derived from its operations since then has been $2,641,251, and the profit resulting has been $823,154. The interest on the secured debts and balances due the associated companies amounts to $773,718.

LORIMER TO BARE HIS LIFE.

Accused Bank Wrecker Is Victim of Clearing House, Lawyer Says.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Outlining his defense of William Lorimer in his opening statement in the trial of the former President of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, accused of conspiracy in connection with the failure of the bank, Attorney Albert Fink took exception to virtually every contention advanced by counsel for the State today.

He asserted he would prove that many of the acts charged by the State were unknown to Mr. Lorimer, that the failure of the bank was precipitated by adverse action by the Chicago Clearing House Association, that Mr. Lorimer's instructions regarding loans made to him had not been obeyed, and that the political prominence of the defendant had contributed to the feeling which culminated in the bringing of charges against him in relation to the conduct of the bank of which he was the head.

"The case comes right down to the fact that Mr. Lorimer was a United States Senator," said Mr. Fink. "If he had been President they would make him out a burglar. That sort of thing makes an impression on a jury and there is only one way to combat it, and I am going to take that way. Mr. Lorimer is going to take the witness stand, and when he is through, his whole life, his heart secrets from the time he was a newsboy and bootblack until he was elected to and ousted from the United States Senate will be bared."

Of personal loans made to Mr. Lorimer to which the State objected, Mr. Fink said that the loan of $100,000 in question, negotiated through a St. Louis bank, was not an obligation of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank.

"The newspapers of Chicago," said Mr. Fink, "have been after Mr. Lorimer as a corrupt political boss. I want the fact that Mr. Lorimer is to testify spread broadcast, so if there is a single person in the country who knows of one single act of crookedness on the part of the defendant I want him to come forward and give his information to the State's attorney. But if there is nothing proved by the State as to a single act of corruption on the part of the defendant, I don't want to hear anything about corrupt politics and Lorimerism in the closing arguments."

"The State will hold that the President of a bank is the trustee of the depositor, but that is not the law," said Mr. Fink. "The relation is purely that of creditor and debtor."

WIDEN STEEL TRUST APPEAL

Supreme Court Allows All Testimony in Case to be Filed.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Supreme Court today granted permission for all testimony in the Government's anti-trust suit against the United States Steel Corporation to be filed in connection with the Government's appeal from the action of the lower court in dismissing the suit. Under new rules it was necessary to file the testimony in condensed, narrative form. The testimony covers thirty volumes.

The court extended to May 15 the time in which the record in the case might be filed. No attempt will be made, it is understood, to have the case advanced for argument before October.

The Government opposed the motion to file the entire record, asking on the other hand that the court allow the parties until July 15 to prepare a record in narrative form.

ANSWER IN SUGAR SUIT.

James H. Post Pleads Statute of Limitations.

James H. Post, President of the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, filed in the office of County Clerk William E. Kelly, in Brooklyn, yesterday, an amended answer to the complaint of William J. Logan, who has brought suit against the New York Sugar Refining Company for an accounting.

In his complaint Logan asserts that in 1900 the New York Sugar Refining Company merged with the National company. At that time the capital stock of the New York company was $600,000. He held 205 shares of the stock and $82,000 worth of bonds. Since the merger he has received no dividends notwithstanding the fact that the National company has paid out more than $10,000,000 in dividends and it is his belief that the New York company has earned most of this money.

President Post in his answer says that on May 29, 1900, all the stockholders of the New York company, including Logan, entered into an agreement to turn over to him all their stock and to receive in exchange preferred stock in the National company. Logan, he says, failed to live up to his agreement and that is why he has received no dividends. He alleges that the statute of limitations prohibits Logan from bringing suit at this time. Mr. Post also declared that the capital stock of the National company at the time of the merger with the New York company was $20,000,000.

Lehigh Valley's New Pier Open.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad's new $1,000,000 freight pier, at the foot of Rector Street, is now ready for business. The pier, which is regarded as the most modern structure of its kind on the New York river fronts, is 730 feet long, 75 feet wide, and is constructed of steel and concrete. Facility is provided for loading or unloading simultaneously three of the Lehigh's largest car floats, each with a capacity of 23 railroad cars. It is possible to extend these facilities to five floats with a maximum loading of 115 cars.

About the Freight Congestion.

In relation to the congestion of freight on the rail and boat lines leading into this city and its environs, an instance was told yesterday of where the contract department of one of the large retail dry goods stores has been held up for three weeks on a certain job for want of a single piece of goods. The goods were shipped and traced to Hoboken, but the car that contains them is said to be so badly placed that it cannot be got at for unloading for some time yet. In the cotton goods trade there are numerous cases told of in which badly needed goods have been held up for weeks, either on the way from the mills to the finishing plants or on the way back from them to this market.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 25, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 1, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 22, SS Patria.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 27, SS Memnon.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 30, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 1:30 A. M. March 31, SS Romsdalsfjord, and at 9 A. M. March 30, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 23, SS Caserta, and at 7:30 A. M. March 25, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Mar. 23
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Mar. 24
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru.May. 26
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...Mar. 31
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Mar. 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....April 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia, (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Makura.....April 6

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...5:56|Sun sets...6:09|Moon rises...8:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:37	9:00	2:40	2:48
Governors Island	5:54	9:05	3:05	3:10
Hell Gate	10:50	11:11	4:46	4:51

Arrived—Monday, March 20.

SS Orduna, Liverpool, March 11.
SS Queens, Liverpool, March 5.
SS Charleia, Amsterdam, March 3.
SS Monterey, Havana, March 16.
SS Jacatra, Rotterdam, March 2.
SS Navajo, London, March 1.
SS Pastores, Port Limon, March 13.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, March 18.
SS Brazos, San Juan, March 14.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal, March 12.
SS Comus, New Orleans, March 16.
SS Chinese Prince, Boston, March 18.
SS Kariba, Gibraltar, Feb. 16.
SS Saramacca, Buenos Aires, Feb. 29.
SS Tivives, Santiago, March 15.
SS Modiva, Santo Domingo, March 18.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, March 10.
SS Suruga, Boston, March 15.
SS El Mar, Galveston, March 14.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, March 17.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, March 17.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, March 17.
SS Modiva, Santo Domingo, March 12.
SS India, Genoa, Feb. 8.
SS Amelia, Kingston, March 14.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, March 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*United States	Christiansand	Mar. 11
*Stampalia	Naples	Mar. 9
Adriatic	Liverpool	Mar. 15
Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Yamato Maru	Gibraltar	Feb. 20
Tenyru Maru	Cardiff	Feb. 26
King Edward	Havre	Mar. 2
J. Jover Sarra	Barcelona	Mar. 1
Sanuka Mare	London	Mar. 4
Allanton	Marseilles	Feb. 26
Bacchus	Lisbon	Mar. 8
Borinquen	Ponce	Mar. 14
Soperga	Genoa	Feb. 28
Oristano	Fowey	Mar. 4
Devon City	Havre	Mar. 4
Etna	Palermo	Mar. 1
Mosorro	Barbadoes	Mar. 11
Narcis	Cardiff	Mar. 4
Recto	Fowey	Mar. 4
Adela Accame	Genoa	Mar. 1
Miaoulis	Gibraltar	Mar. 9
Ulder	Shields	Mar. 11
Ombilin	Amsterdam	Mar. 4
Panaman	Pernambuco	Mar. 6
Silvercedar	La Pallice	Mar. 4
*Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 18
*Yuna	Macoris	Mar. 13
Manchuria	Jacksonville	Mar. 19

DUE TOMORROW.

Lord Erne	St. Nazaire	Mar. 6
Sussex	London	Mar. 8
Camino	London	Mar. 8
Munamar	Nuevitas	Mar. 15
Allianca	Cristobal	Mar. 16
El Occidente	Galveston	Mar. 10
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 19

DUE THURSDAY.

Murital	London	Mar. 6
Zacapa	Kingston	Mar. 15
Joseph J. Cuneo	Cristobal	Mar. 18
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 20

DUE FRIDAY.

Comanches	Manchester	Mar. 9
Polldyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 8
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	Mar. 13
City of Augusta	Savannah	Mar. 21
Comal	Galveston	Mar. 18

DUE SATURDAY.

Madonna	St. Nazaire	Mar. 11
Orillamme	Bordeaux	Mar. 7
Justin	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Monginevro	Gibraltar	Mar. 7
Ethelstan	Marseilles	Mar. 8
*Bergenfjord	Bergen	Mar. 18
Comanche	Jacksonville	Mar. 22

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Eastern Prince, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oregonian, Argentina	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
drik, Trinidad	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Patria, Naples		3:00 P.M.
†Romsdalsfjord, Christiania	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

*Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Santiago	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Almirante, Cristobal	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Seminolian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Holbein, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Frederik Hendrik, Trinidad	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Brysael, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Olinda, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

*Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
*Turrialba, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Monterey, Havana	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
*Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

*Guiana, St. Thomas	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Camaguey, Santiago		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
*Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London		12:00 M.
Vandalia, London		12:00 M.
Regina d'Italia, Naples		12:00 M.
Munamar, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Borinquen, San Juan		12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MARCH 20.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was reported 1,180 miles E. at noon, 19th; due Thursday morning. Scandinavian-American Line.

GOOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 20.

SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 91 miles N. of Maguapas at 7 P. M. 19th.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 61 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 23 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 110 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Munamar, Nuevitas to New York, was 290 miles from Nuevitas at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 79 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 22 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Paloma, Porto Padre to New York, was 275 miles S. E. of South Pass at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 308 miles from Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 539 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 330 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 92 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 142 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Santiago to New York, was 197 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 689 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, March 20.
SS Rotterdam, at Falmouth, March 19.
SS Roma, at Lisbon, March 16.
SS Napoli, at Gibraltar, March 18.
SS Canopic, at Naples, March 17.
SS Italia, at Genoa, March 5.
SS Hartland, at Manchester, March 20.
SS Staro, at Copenhagen, March 16.
SS Oreland, at Bordeaux, March 15.
SS Ocamo, at Genoa, March 8.
SS Oceania, at Genoa, March 9.
SS Chelston Hall, at Sierra Leone, March 11.
SS Ellen Jensen, at Aarhuus, March 10.
SS Kohistan, at Nagasaki, March 17.
SS Vimeira, at Sabang, March 17.
SS Gracia, at Liverpool, March 19.
SS Chicago, at Bristol, March 19.
SS Rotterdam, at Falmouth, March 19.
SS Kumeric, at Barbadoes, March 18.
SS Santa Clara, at Corral, March 18.
SS Sao Paulo, at Pernambuco, March 14.

Sailed.

SS Melford Hall, from Manchester, March 20.
SS Retlaw, from Havre, March 17.
SS Finland, from Liverpool, March 18.
SS St. Patrick, from Singapore, March 17.
SS Santa Barbara, from Buenos Aires.
SS Bergensfjord, from Kirkwall, March 18.
SS Menado, from Port Natal, March 17.
SS Andania, from London, March 18.
SS Star of India, from London, March 18.
SS Kongsfos, from Liverpool, March 18.

Passed.

SS Upomendi, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Napoli, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Alphard, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Alice, New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.

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Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
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N. Amsterdam..Apr. 8, n'a | Rotterdam....Apr. 27

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HOTEL C

HE OFFERED $2 FOR $1 IN ADVERTISEMENTS

Aufrecht Agreed to Buy Back at Double Price the Oil Stock He Sold.

NOW HE IS UNDER ARREST

Head of Emerson & Co. Is Charged by the Government with Using the Mails to Defraud.

Gustav Aufrecht, who is well known in Wall Street as a stock tipster and publisher of "market letters," was held yesterday in $3,500 bail by United States Commissioner Houghton on a charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with the firm of Emerson & Co., 79 Beaver Street, which he has been conducting. In this, according to William F. Bishop of Bishop's Service, he was associated with Frank Delaney, known also as Count Morgan or Count Delaney, who three weeks ago was taken by the Pinkertons to Boston on a charge connected with the disappearance some years ago from a bank of a 100-share certificate of Union Pacific stock.

Emerson & Co. specialized in oil stock, and particularly in the New Mexican Petroleum Company, which they asserted possessed 20,000 acres of "choicest oil lands in the new field." They offered the $5 shares at $1 and made this stipulation: "If you will invest now in any number of New Mexican Petroleum Company shares, from 50 to 1,000, at $1 each, we will give you a written contract binding us to buy same back from you in three months at $2 each, if you should then desire to sell at that price." The New Mexican Petroleum Company was represented as a $10,000,000 corporation, with wells at Carlsbad, N. M.

According to Post Office Inspector Swain, Aufrecht's oil speculation began with his taking up a stretch of Government land in New Mexico, on the strength of which he founded the Avalon Oil Company, although there was no oil anywhere near. Through some legal technicality he lost title to that land and then he induced, so the Post Office authorities say, a certain Leopold Balbath to take up another 200 acres as the basis for his New Mexican Petroleum Company. The President of the latter was Dr. Granville Brown of 170 West 129th Street, a man of 70 and in infirm health. When he was asked about the company he told the Post Office Inspectors, they said, that he only knew that Aufrecht had asked him for permission to use his name in connection with the concern, and that he had neither brought any stock nor received any salary.

The President of the Avalon Oil Company was Frank Merwin, a stock broker's clerk, and he, too, the Post Office officials said, denied that he had any information about the concern.

Assistant District Attorney Content, in charge of the case for the Government, estimated yesterday that Aufrecht had made about $15,000 out of the two concerns. When the man was pushing the Avalon Oil Company, Mr. Content said, he used the name of Arthur Burke, and he was also at one time associated with the Dean gang of mail swindlers.

1915 COTTON CROP REPORT.

Totaled Nearly 12,000,000 Bales, Compared with 16,000,000 in 1914.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The 1915 cotton crop of the United States aggregated 11,959,420 running bales, or 11,183,182 equivalent 500 pound bales, exclusive of linters, and counting round bales as half bales, the Census Bureau today announced in its final ginning report of the season. The Census Bureau's final figures of the crop compare with 15,905,840 running bales, or 16,134,930 equivalent 500-pound bales produced in 1914; 13,982,811 running bales, or 14,-156,486 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1913, and 13,488,559 running bales, or 13,703,421 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1912. The 1914 crop was the record for production. Included in the figures are 89,624 bales which ginners estimated would be turned out after the March canvass.

Round bales included numbered 111,716, compared with 57,618 in 1914, 99,962 in 1913, and 81,528 in 1912. Sea Island bales included numbered 91,920, compared with 81,854 in 1914, 77,565 in 1913, and 78,777 in 1912. The average gross weight of bales for the crop was 506.6 pounds, compared with 507.2 in 1914, 506.3 in 1913, and 508 in 1912.

Ginneries operated for the crop numbered 23,146, compared with 24,547 in 1914, 24,749 in 1913, and 25,279 in 1912.

Linter cotton, not included in the total ginning figures, amounted to 895,274 running bales, or 856,900 equivalent 500-pound bales, compared with 832,401 running bales, or 838,881 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1914; 681,153 running bales, or 638,881 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1913, and 602,354 running bales, or 609,594 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1912.

Production of States in equivalent 500-pound bales, exclusive of linters, with comparisons, follows:

ALABAMA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1915	1,020,208	1915	698,852
1914	1,751,576	1914	930,831
1913	1,405,485	1913	792,545
1912	1,342,275	1912	965,653
ARKANSAS.		OKLAHOMA.	
1915	815,846	1915	639,209
1914	1,010,170	1914	1,262,176
1913	1,072,846	1913	840,387
1912	792,048	1912	1,021,250
FLORIDA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1915	47,816	1915	1,135,581
1914	81,255	1914	1,833,810
1913	58,865	1913	1,377,814
1912	52,760	1912	1,182,128
GEORGIA.		TENNESSEE.	
1915	1,807,310	1915	202,908
1914	2,718,037	1914	383,517
1913	2,216,601	1913	370,471
1912	1,776,348	1912	276,046
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
1915	840,006	1915	3,221,803
1914	649,158	1914	4,592,112
1913	443,521	1913	3,944,970
1912	376,696	1912	4,880,210
MISSISSIPPI.		VIRGINIA.	
1915	953,620	1915	15,800
1914	1,245,336	1914	25,232
1913	1,310,743	1913	23,490
1912	1,040,418	1912	24,308
MISSOURI.		ALL OTHER STATES	
1915	47,330	1915	35,604
1914	81,752	1914	63,880
1913	67,106	1912	32,513
1912	55,091	1912	11,402

The Census Bureau announces that the statistics of this report are subject to slight corrections in the full report to be published later.

Fur Collars on Overcoats.

The manufacturing clothiers will feature overcoats with fur collars in their lines for next Fall and Winter more strongly than they have been accustomed to. Quite some success is reported on merchandise of this sort that was sold this Winter. Ordinarily the only fur collared overcoats carried by the manufacturers have been conservative models in black and blue, with astrachan or Persian lamb collars. For the next season additional designs and combinations will be shown. One house reports that Scotch mixtures will have fur collars either to match or blend with the material. Alaskan seal, muskrat, and beaver will be among the skins used for this purpose.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Meetings of the silk buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held on Thursday and Friday at 75 Spring Street.

Brown & Macrae, resident buyers, 1,270 Broadway, have added the account of the Bon Ton Cloak and Suit Company, Louisville, Ky., to their list.

The regular weekly luncheon meeting of the Carpet Club will be held at the Hotel Bristol today. Percy H. Strauss of R. H. Macy & Co. will be the principal speaker, his topic being the so-called Price Maintenance bill.

RAISING GEM VALUES.

Advances Made on Large Diamond Shipments from Amsterdam.

Judge Sullivan of the Board of General Appraisers, sitting yesterday as a reappraisement official, affirmed advances in value on diamond importations imposed by Appraiser Sague. Of late William B. Treadwell, Examiner of gems at this port, has been dissatisfied with the prices put on goods from the Netherlands, holding that they did not represent correct market value at the time of shipment. The General Appraiser yesterday held that the appraising officials acted properly in raising values on importations from A. Lewinson of Amsterdam.

It was decided that 310 stones weighing 30.02 carats entered at 55 florins, were dutiable at 75 florins per carat; while 22 stones weighing 30.87 carats, entered as having a value of 150, were advanced to 175 florins per carat. Another importation was also held by Judge Sullivan subject to the advances made by the Appraiser's office. This concerned a shipment from J. Bartnowsky, also of Amsterdam. The reappraisement resulted as follows: 271 stones, of 40 carats, entered at 55, advanced to 85 florins per carat; 478 stones, weighing 32.70 carats, entered at 45, advanced to 47 florins per carat; 472 stones entered at 30.75 carats, entered at 43, advanced to 46 florins per carat, and 901 stones weighing 58 carats, entered at 47, advanced to 50 florins per carat.

Judge Sullivan on Feb. 21 sustained advances on three shipments of diamonds having an aggregate value, it was said, of close to $200,000. The Amsterdam shippers at that time were M. Drabblatt, E. Scheunfuhrer and Leopold Lewinson. Counting the value of the gems figuring in the earlier reappraisement and those reappraised yesterday, the value was said to be nearly $400,000.

To Use Reference Samples.

Owing to the difficulty which the clothiers are having in getting their sample ends together, it is now believed that a large quantity of the Fall clothing shown to the retailers will be sold by means of the small reference samples. The mills are behind time in supplying the usual sample lengths and will not be able to furnish them until very near the middle of next month, when quite a few of the clothing salesmen have already started on their trips. Whether the retailers will raise any objection to the use of reference samples instead of the usual kind remains to be seen.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—Forty-two corporations having $444,500 aggregate capital stock were chartered today. They include:

The Real Estate & Improvement Assn. of Czechs of Long Island City, Inc., Long Island City, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $80,000; A. Poskocil, A. Haschek, J. Steinad, 136 Prospect St., Long Island City.

Paul Uhlich & Co., Inc., paints, chemicals, drugs, oils, $25,000; A. C. Hoyt, W. K. Bonfield, H. E. Grossman, 115 Broadway.

A. B. Bustany Co., Inc., rugs, embroideries, textiles, fabrics, $50,000; L. N. and G. Vause, W. A. Woodbury, 15 Broad St.

L. N. Whissell Lumber Corp., Buffalo, lumber, bark, wood pulp products, $50,000; W. F. and E. A. McDonald; L. N. Whissell, 90 York St., Buffalo.

The Condo Aero Works, Inc., Buffalo, flying machines, apparatus, appliances, $25,000; G. M. Schafer, M. Lear, V. Buettner, 77 High St., Buffalo.

Herman Carl Co., Inc., Troy, liquor dealers, $20,000; G. W. A., E. C., and K. Carl, Troy.

Theresa Silk Mills, Inc., Cortland, silk fabrics, $15,000; J. A. Moss, F. L. and F. E. Terry, Jr., 31 East 31st St., Manhattan.

Croner-Davis Sparkle Embroidery, Inc., decorative articles, embroideries, designs, wearing apparel, $10,000; M. M. Menken, W. I. Davis, M. M. Croner, 230 West 97th St.

Scientific Devices Co., Inc., mercantile, publishing, devices, novelties, advertising, $25,000; T. H. Wang, T. K. Peeples, Y. Wang, 500 West 114th St.

Standard Steel and Tool Co., Inc., steel, products, $10,000; F. M. Abrahanis, W. D. Garett, J. D. Sachs, 3,647 Broadway.

Symphonora Phonograph Co., Inc., phonographs, $10,000; E. Smerecky, A. Klug, E. Kotler, 261 West 125th St.

American Continental Trading Corp'n, foster trade and commerce between North, South, and Central Americas, selling agents, commission mercantile, to begin business with $500; F. A., I. S. C., and B. Wright, 233 Broadway.

Maxon Realty Co., realty, agency brokerage, construction, $26,000; J. V. Lynch, L. H. and M. H. Goodkind, 42 Broadway.

J. Waehner Co., Inc., Brooklyn, leather goods novelties, calendars, $10,000; G. Brackett, M. and J. Waehner, 193 Irving Av., Brooklyn.

Fisher Malakoff Coal and Supply Co., Inc., New Rochelle, wood, lumber, ore, coal, coke, $10,000; L. W. Ellin, M. Mirsky, S. Malakoff, New Rochelle.

Seventy-Two Park Avenue Corp'n, realty, Manhattan, $10,000; E. E. Braun, E. E. and N. Camerer, Pleasantville.

Rock Iron Construction Co., Inc., steel forms for concrete construction, builders, iron workers, decorators, $10,000; J. F. Dishen, E. S. Thomas, V. Kresse, 59 Lefferts Av., Morris Park, L. I.

The King Concrete Co., Inc., Buffalo, contracting building, real property, improvements, $5,000; A. Mitcli, A. Voisin, R. Torino, 16 Harriet St., Buffalo.

Bleakley & Co., Inc., men's, women's, children's clothing, $5,000; E. Miller, A. Bell, L. M. Brown, 770 Eighth Av.

Feldt Mfg. Co., Inc., Jamestown, novelties $5,000; D. L. Carlson, E. D. Wicander, E. C. Feldt, 267 Broadhead Av., Jamestown.

Buffalo Etching Machine Co., Inc., Buffalo, engraving, color work, designing, illustrating, zinc etching, $6,000; A. Lippert, C. Wendelgiass, W. B. MacKenburg, 493 East Utica St., Buffalo.

Frank A. Molinari, Inc., trucking, express, contracting, stevedore, $5,000; L. F. and J. Molinari, 220 Lafayette St.

M. Ettinger, Inc., leather, lumber, belting, straps, novelties, $10,000; D. C. Price, M. Ettinger, D. J. Thow, 41 Sherman St., Brooklyn.

The Gem Watch Guard Co., Inc., watches, guards, diamonds, jewelry, leather goods, woodenware, silks, $6,000; G. S. Husch, R. W. Bowman, R. Jahn, 16 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn.

Authorization—Millard's Dress Shop, Inc., Philadelphia, ladies' and children's apparel, $10,000; representative, K. E. Donovan, New York.

Capital Increases—Manhattan Varnish Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000; the Queens Bohemian Realty Co. of Long Island City, $10,000 to $41,800; Manufacturers' Realty Co., Buffalo, $20,000 to $50,000; Rex Strap Corpn., Manhattan, $10,000 to $40,000; Troy Brush Co., Troy, $35,000 to $50,500; Union Structural Co., Inc., Syracuse, $2,500 to $8,000; the March Realty Corpn., Brooklyn, $5,500 to $10,000; Carib Syndicate, Limited, Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000; Blackwell Realty Corpn., Brooklyn, $15,000 to $30,000.

Reduction of Capital—The Harriman Realty and Development Corpn., Inc., New York, $100,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Genfan Mfg. Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan; American Veterinary Review, Manhattan; Santini & Borea, Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—Charters filed:

Wanzer Cooney Inc., Jersey City, insurance, $50,000; Abbie A. Wanzer, Patrick J. Cooney, Spencer Weir, Jersey City.

American Syringe Mfg. Co., East Rutherford, syringes and other medical supplies, $50,000; Louis J. Scarmelli, Anna E. Scarmelli, Alexander Marschalek, East Rutherford.

Easton, Phillipsburg, Atlantic Assn., Phillipsburg, Athletic enterprise, $5,000; Leslie C. Williams, George W. Carroll, H. F. Raub, Easton, Penn.

Construction Supply Corp., Newark, to supply materials for construction work, $100,000; Ludwig Leidowitz, Harry S. Neiwirth, Abraham Singer, Newark.

Reflex Co., Newark, to manufacture nongiare auto lights, $50,000; William C. Paul, Edwin Hull, Fred W. Ball, Newark.

Emblem Grocers Company, Trenton, to buy and sell wholesale groceries, $2,000; Horace H. Hutchinson, John S. Zorn, John Bernard, Trenton.

Paterson Glass Company, Paterson, to deal in glass, $10,000; Albert H. Kier, Paterson; Jacob Glazer, Gerald Green, Passaic.

Lavin Shops, Bridgeton, dry goods, $25,000; Abe S. Lavin, Barton F. Sharp, Arthur F. Wright, Bridgeton.

Newark Exhibition Company, Newark, amusements, $50,000; Fred Tenney, Winthrop, Mass.; James P. Price, New York; John H. Lewis, Newark.

Corliss Amusement Co., Plainfield, amusements, $25,000; Andrew P. Jaeger, Jeannette, M. Jaeger, George Corliss, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

DOVER, Del., March 20.—Charters filed here:

The Gray Fox Remedy Co., Wilmington, Del., $1,000,000; to manufacture and sell a laxative known as "Yellow Kid Laxative Pills" and other tonics. Incorporators local Wilmington (Del.) parties: Scotts Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis.

Illinois Rural Credit Association, $1,000,000; to loan money on real estate, &c. Incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties: F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty.

Amazon Rubber Corp., New York, $350,000; to manufacture and sell rubber and rubber goods of all kinds; George R. Riley, Sterling Forst, New York; H. H. Waller, G. R. Tolepelus, New York City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words again to a line.

COATS.—A Western jobber is in the market to place quantity orders on pile fabrics and cloth coats; write for appointment. X 337 Times Annex.

COATS AND SUITS, to manufacturers open for medium price, on commission basis only. 1,239 Broadway, Room 1,127.

CONTRACTORS for silk coats and Palm Beach suits wanted; must furnish own samples. Apply fifth floor, 134 West 21st.

DRESSES.—The Charles William Stores will look at new samples of summer dresses for women on Wednesday, March 22; for misses and girls on Thursday, March 23, from 9 to 2 P. M., at their New York office, 45 East 21st St. No samples considered unless manufacturer owns or controls large quantities of materials.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 4th Av.

DRESSES, Suits.—Will pay cash, large or small quantities. 4390 Gramercy.

SHIRT WAISTS.—Ladies' all white, $3.50 per dozen; open for large quantities; immediate delivery only. Associated Buyers' Service Co., 1,181 Broadway.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and linen suits looked at all week. 28 West 25th St., 2d floor.

WASH GOODS and Knitted Goods.—Representative Canadian house of high financial business standing wishes to connect with representative lines; also ready-to-wear. Answer R 27, West 23d St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sulmer, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4348.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOTANY SERGE, 11438.—Two rose, three gray; 92½c. Phone Farragut 2333.

CLOTH.—Have about 500 yards 50 inch all wool blue Panama at 50 cents net cash. L. I. Baron Co., 38-44 West 21st.

COATS.—TEN-RACK sport coats; newest fabrics, including chinchillas; prices, $6.75 and up. Harry Greenberg, 35 West 31st St.

COATS.—Spring, $3 up; nifty models, low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Misses', latest styles, silk and cotton, sample models, can be bought reasonably. 256 5th Av., sixth floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs on hand; crepes, taffetas, meteors. Fifth Floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESS FASTENER, new, black and white; immediate delivery. Room 404, 25 W. 42d.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Large quantities; immediate delivery; $4 per dozen. Catalogue House, 122 West 21st St.

MEN'S NECKWEAR for immediate delivery, very low prices. Astna Neckwear, 215 4th Av.

PLUSHES for sale. A. Berger, 27 West 24th St. Farragut 9123.

POPLINS, Gabardines, and White Chinchillas; have a surplus, for sale; right prices. H 349 Times Downtown.

SILK DRESSES.—We have for delivery street and afternoon silk dresses, Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Placing stock orders, $6 to $7; our material; your samples. R 11 Times Annex.

SUITS.—Popular-priced, for immediate delivery. Kessler & Gotthelf, 10 East 33d.

TAFFETAS for sale, black and navy. Phone Farragut 3074, after 2:30 P. M.

WAISTS.—Will close big lot waists, $3.50 dozen. Tutelman, 11 East 26th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Umbrella salesman wanted, with a good following, to cover Middle Western and Eastern States for a growing house with strong line; good opportunity for right man; all correspondence strictly confidential; salary or commission basis. H 352 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¾ per cent. for the best names Saturday.....3@3¾

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Sheetings Sold Well.

Sheetings in the gray moved well in this market yesterday at prices which in several instances showed advances over those paid a few days ago. One of the interesting features of the day's trading was that, in cases where prices had not actually been raised, the deliveries they could buy were sharply curtailed. For instance, there were good sales of 4-yard 48 squares at 5¾ cents for April-May delivery, with bids of that price refused for delivery past those months. Six cents a yard could not buy 4-yard 56-60 sheetings beyond this month and next, which was also a tightening up on the part of sellers. At 6¼ cents, 3.35-yard drills sold for April-June delivery, with sellers unwilling in several cases to go beyond that point without asking an advance. Only a few days ago these goods could easily be bought at 6¼ cents for shipment through September.

Printcloth Trading Large.

Vigorous buying of printcloths continued in the local gray goods market yesterday, the feature being the movement of 39-inch 68.72s. These goods were sold in the morning at 5¾ cents, after lunch at 5⅞ cents, and later in the afternoon at 6 cents for deliveries running to the end of the year. The last price is now asked for any delivery. On 39-inch 80 squares some spot business was done at 7 cents, with 7⅛ cents asked in many instances. For 39-inch 72-76s 6⅝ cents was paid for April-May deliveries. On 38½-inch 64 squares there was business done for April-June at 5⅝ cents, while 64-60s in that width sold at 5¼ cents in a large way for shipment to October. Spot sales of 38½-inch 64-56s were made at 5⅛ cents, while March-May business was put through on 60-48s at 4⅝ cents. In the narrower goods 27-inch 64-60s moved at 3⅝ cents for delivery in April, May, and June. Printcloth prices closed as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c

*Asked.

Heavy Burlaps Easing Off.

A slight easing off in the prices asked for heavy burlaps was the feature of the local burlap market yesterday. Though prices were more or less nominal on 10 and 10½ ounce 40 inch goods, each showed a drop of a quarter of a cent a yard, the actual quotations being 11 and 11¼ cents, respectively. The decline was said to be due both to the less active demand for heavy goods at this time and to the fact that some second hands had got "cold feet" and were offering goods that had been bought to arrive at lower figures. The demand was not overactive yesterday for any weight from all accounts. As a result, 8-ounce 40-inch burlaps were quoted somewhat nominally at 8 cents a yard, with 7½-ounce goods of the same width at 10 to 15 points less. Stocks of odd widths and weights are now said to be reduced to very low levels, which is naturally hampering business. Jute was quoted at £24 sterling in London yesterday.

Enlisting the Salesmen's Aid.

The movement against "fake" sales undertaken by the Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association has gained the enthusiastic support of the members and houses outside the organization who are interested in seeing a stop put to such frauds. Working in conjunction with the Commercial Bureau of the District Attorney's office, the association hopes to institute John Doe proceedings against offending storekeepers. As in most cases of the sort, however, gathering evidence is no easy matter. A plan is now being worked out to enlist the aid of the salesmen connected with firms that are members of the association. The salesmen are well qualified to pass judgment on the so-called bargains offered because they sell the same or similar merchandise.

Carpet Sales Are Increasing.

Carpet sales have been so much more active than usual this season that the demand, coupled with the scarcity and high cost of colorings and raw materials, has resulted during the last few weeks in advances on the finished goods that range from 2 to 10 cents a yard. Wiltons and Brussels have been most singled out for the rises, some of which have taken place within the last week. Not a little of the present demand for piece goods is due to contracts that are being placed for hotel and church work, much of which, however, is corralled by a single prominent factor in the trade. The call for rugs continues good also, in spite of the lateness of the wholesale season, and manufacturers are at a loss when it comes to figuring out how deliveries can be made at the time specified. The color supply continues to dwindle, with blank, the various blues, reds, greens, and some shades of tan especially limited.

Still Buying Back Linens.

Importing firms that sell linens to the jobbing trade are still buying back goods, whenever they can, that they have sold to their customers at prices below the present market. An incident was told of yesterday where one of these concerns brought back a sizable quantity of linens & figure which netted the jobber who sold them a profit wholly satisfactory to him. At the time the goods were bought the importer had an order on his desk from another buyer calling for them at an advance of 6 cents a yard over the price paid to the first buyer.

Linoleum Prices Unsettled.

The uncertainty that surrounds future importations of wide burlaps from Dundee, notwithstanding the license arrangement now in force, the difficulty of getting supplies of cork from the other side, and the higher cost of linseed oil and colors have combined to make manufacturers of floor oilcloths and linoleums extremely uncertain as to the prices to ask for their wares. Some of them are playing safe by withdrawing quotations on several lines until the situation clears up somewhat. This is considered a safer course than to make advances now and find in a few weeks that further increases must be made. Then, again, some manufacturers do not want to book any further business for the present. Heavy linoleums of the battleship variety have done very well this season, the output of at least one large plant being sold up to June.

Anti-Coupon Fight Spreading.

Apropos of the recent announcement in THE TIMES of the movement on the part of the independent retail tobacconists of this city to obtain legislation in this State detrimental to the use of coupons and other profit-sharing or discount plans by retailers, attention is called by those interested to the fact that the movement is spreading rapidly. Since the constitutionality of the anti-coupon law in the State of Washington was upheld recently by the United States Supreme Court, independent retail tobacco interests in Massachusetts, California, and Minnesota have begun planning a campaign to obtain a law similar to that of Washington. Quite a little friendly rivalry is said to exist among the retailers in the various States as to who will first get the desired law passed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Fowler-Thomas Co.: G. W. Fowler, women's coats, suits, skirts, waists; Imperial.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; F. M. Dearborn, dry goods; 230 5th Av.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holsheimer & Shaul; P. D. Shaul, millinery, muslin underwear; 1,270 Broadway.

ATHENS, Ga.—Manhattan Hat Co.; F. Phillips, hats; Imperial.

AURORA, Ill.—M. Gottlieb, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 251 W. 42d.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; J. Hines, rugs, carpets; F. Quellmalz, dry goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; M. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. P. Whitmore, ladies' ready-to-wear, laces; 597 Broadway; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, skirts; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. M. Bernstein & Co.; M. M. Bernstein, tie silks; 440 4th Av.; Hermitage.

BALTIMORE—Strauss Brothers; L. Strauss, dry goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Johnson, Boyd & Co.; L. Barnette, hosiery, gloves; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—Cahn, Cobiens & Co.; E. G. Colwell, domestics, dress goods, silks; Herald Square.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—W. R. Miller & Co.; C. L. Maguire, books, stationery; York.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mr. Michaels, jewelry; Mr. Cazares, men's clothing; Mr. Diller, children's millinery; Mr. Louis, trimmed and untrimmed millinery; Miss Horan, negligees; Mr. Dutch, millinery; Basement—Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, kimonos; Miss Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Smith, infants', children's junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Thompson, house dresses, negligees, corsets; Mr. Stephen, ladies', misses' coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Crawford Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, waists, suits, coats, dresses; 12 W. 31st.

BOSTON—Standard Neckwear Co.; O. Weinstein, silks; 1,270 B'way.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. M. Dean, notions, leather, toilet goods; C. James, toys; A. H. Shannon, silks, dress goods; S. Falk, boys' clothing; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; W. K. Houghton, furniture, bedding; Mr. Collins, representing; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furnishing goods; 243 Church; Imperial.

BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss Gilligan, waists, cotton underwear; Miss Shuster, ladies' wear; Great Northern.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, children's coats, sweaters; 315 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. H. Price, corsets, umbrellas; 116 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rothschild & Co.; Miss G. Dolman, infants' wear; Miss L. A. Griffin, waists; Mr. Silverman, suits, dresses, basement; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; Miss L. Solomon, women's skirts, coats, bathing suits; 12 East 22d, 12th floor.

CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; C. C. Gunn, ready-to-wear; G. E. Chapman, clothing; 215 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss E. Doherty, costumes; Miss Connelly, infants' wear; 16 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. O'Connell, coats; Mrs. M. Graves, suits; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Greene's, Ltd.; Miss Livingston, dresses; Mr. Greene, suits; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; O. W. Smith, millinery; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Edersheimer, Stein & Co.; A. Stein, clothing; 200 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. W. Nelson, untrimmed, trimmed hats; Miss L. Meehan, millinery; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Friend, Morris & Nathan; H. Friends, woolens; 257 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. J. Cornwell, furnishing goods, gloves, trunks, bags; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. R. Palmer, carpets; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—C. Keyer, umbrellas; Herald Square.

CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co.; C. T. Brand, A. H. Kaichen, cloaks, dresses, waists, linens, silks; 53 Worth; Room 4.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; F. Anderson, rugs, carpets; 33 E. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Harwood, ladies' garments; basement; Miss C. Baker, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Miss Moscovits, suits; 12 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; A. E. Force, furs; 45 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Potts, linens; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND.—M. Englander & Co.; M. Englander, skirts, girls' dresses; Aberdeen.

CLEVELAND — May Co.; Mr. Lindner, waists, basement; S. Weill, linens, white goods; 37 West 26th.

DALLAS, Texas—Brin Estate; S. T. Brin, dry goods; Wallick.

DALLAS, Tex.—Goldsmith Dry Goods Co.; I. Goldsmith, dresses, coats; 1,133 B'way.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; H. A. Metcalfe, cloaks, suits, dresses; 263 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. H. Armstrong, white goods, dress goods, silks, linings, (basement); 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, sweaters, bathing suits, bathrobes, hose, gloves, pajamas, aprons (basement); 200 5th Av.

EL PASO, Texas—E. Klein, dry goods, clothing; Imperial.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Schuits, ready to wear; 1,161 B'way.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; D. M. Lamitee, cloaks, suits; 1,239 Broadway; Wallick.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Meyer-Arnold Co.; M. Meyer, general mdse.; 31 Union Square; Gregorian.

HANNIBAL, Mo.—E. L. Reid, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, suits; H. Gutman, cotton waists; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—C. Misch; M. Simon, ready to wear; 1,261 B'way.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; C. C. Nagle, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAusian & Wakelin Co.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves, ribbons; Miss H. L. Labarre, ladies' wear; Navarre.

HONESDALE, Penn.—Katz Underwear Co.; E. A. Katz, underwear; 230 5th Av.

HOUSTON, Tex.—The E. Alkemeyer Co.; E. Alkemeyer, notions, ladies' garments, men's furnishing goods; 39 W. 32d, Flanders.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Selig D. G. Co.; Miss Wilson, waists, petticoats, kimonos; 116 West 32d.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Johnson & Lawson; O. A. Lawson, furn. goods, clothing; Long Acre.

LAFAYETTE—The Fashion Cloak & Suit Co.; G. B. Fishman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; C. M. Shertzer, silks, black goods; 492 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co.; C. Wehnstock, cloaks, suits, waists; E. A. Cunningham, furn. goods, mfrs.' shirts, neckwear; 72 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; T. V. Miljes, merchandise manager; 18 West 36th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss J. Sternberg, suits; 18 West 35th.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; T. E. Merritt, laces, ribbons, neckwear; 31 Union Sq.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; L. D. Lipsey, jobs ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Leader Mercantile Co.; H. M. Higgins, jet, silk, crepe de chine, waists, taffetas, petticoats; 38 W. 32d, Imperial.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. C. Russell, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Laliberte, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring; Wallick.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—C. H. Shartenberg & Robinson; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; 75 Spring.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Meyer Bros.; N. Meyer, general mdse.; 31 Union Square; Gregorian.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, jr., laces, embroideries; 432 4th Av.; Waldorf.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. I. Kinnan, millinery; 75 Spring; Martha Washington.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Nathan Frank's Sons; W. G. Clarkson, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; A. G. Hoover, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,123 Broadway.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—Frank Stein Co.; F. Stein, wash dresses, skirts, suits; 1,133 B'way.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Dils Bros. & Co.; G. E. Titchener, dress goods, housefurn. goods; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss P. Berger, children's colored, white dresses; 71 W. 23d.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, ready-to-wear; Room 721, 1,123 Broadway; Navarre.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Blauner's; H. Blauner, jobs spring coats, suits, dresses

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break Sharply—Public Had Held Aloof—The Talk of Peace.

The question whether the recent renewal of active speculation in the war stocks accompanied by general strength of the market had attracted widespread support from the public was answered yesterday in the negative. When the Street took stock of its position at the outset of the new week it found that it was carrying more rather than less stocks in Street speculative accounts, a fact which was supported by the increase in loans reported by the banks and the reports of commission houses that they had recently sold more stocks for their outside customers than they had bought for them.

These facts have to do with a close-range view of the market rather than with the broader tendencies which may be expected to control in the long run, but they were just the sort of factors to pave the way for selling which yesterday caused an all-around break. By afternoon the downward swing had gained much momentum. Losses of two points or more in many of the active issues, with larger declines in some of the war stocks upon which speculative operations had converged during the past fortnight, bore testimony to the vigorous character of the selling and to the lack of public support on a sufficiently large scale to absorb the selling by professional traders, which constituted the larger share of yesterday's liquidation, as professional buying had previously constituted the larger share of the operations on the long side.

Wall Street itself attributed the weakness of the market to the rumors that the end of the European war was near at hand. That meant short rations again for the companies which had been handling war orders, so the Street argument ran, and less business activity in general. The talk of early peace ran rather counter to the news of the spread of warlike feeling in Holland and to the views hetofore entertained as to the terms which the Allies would require of Germany, terms which she would hardly be expected to grant as the military situation now stands. It was with some diffidence, however, that the Street advanced the theory that the market's weakness was due to the talk of peace. It saw some stocks which presumably would benefit by the coming of peace go down with those which are supposed to be in much need of having war orders continue, and it saw, too, that wheat, which presumably would fall with the coming of peace, as it rose with the outbreak of the war, advanced yesterday instead of declining.

In other respects, too, the Street thought the peace talk an inadequate explanation, and thus it suggested that the break was probably due, instead of to the peace talk, to some impending bad news known to some though not known at large. Mexico was most frequently mentioned in this connection, but rather on general principles than on any specific ground, although possible complications over the use of the railways of Mexico to supply our troops there were discussed as a possible occasion for a widening of the American task in Mexico. Still another cause was alleged for the weakness. It was a rumor that the Allies were finding it impossible to obtain another loan here, and that, therefore, the balance of British-held American securities were to be thrown on the market without regard to price. The rumor received more attention than it deserved. It should have been given no heed at all, so clearly did it seem to be nothing more than a bear effort to discomfit the holders of stocks.

As a matter of fact, the decline which occurred yesterday probably would not have occurred on the same conjunction of news and rumors had stocks been taken out of the Street last week instead of having been brought to the Street, as they seem to have been. It would appear that the technical position of the market, not recently strengthened as much as it appeared to be, had again called a halt, at least temporarily, on a movement which, while in keeping so far as underlying factors were concerned with the progress of events outside of the Street, had failed to gain sufficient public support. No doubt at the moment the market is particularly susceptible to the effect of bad news, but in the absence of that it seems likely that the day's selling went very far toward clearing up the particular problem with which the Street was confronted yesterday, a problem which primarily arose from the market's internal position, and only secondarily from the news of the day and the rumors which were built upon it.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.52	77.83	77.89	—.47
25 industrials	101.57	98.88	99.07	—2.54
50 stocks	90.01	88.34	88.44	—1.50

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 20	90.01	88.34	88.44	—1.50
March 18	90.21	89.61	89.94	—.12
March 17	90.19	89.85	90.07	+.04
March 16	90.19	89.43	90.03	+.48
March 15	90.25	89.12	89.55	—.51
March 14	90.73	89.45	90.06	+1.44
March 13	89.06	86.45	88.62	+1.66
March 11	87.28	86.76	86.96	+.01

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	90.73	14	83.49	1	88.44
1915	85.83	31	59.99	1	84.95
1914	71.32	23	58.66	9	70.29
1913	74.53	5	70.99	19	73.85
1912	81.74	27	76.29	1	80.51

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March—	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	88.44
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	80.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.09
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 7	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	60.57	Sep. 25	77.66

*To date.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Ask'd.
Tin, spot		52.00	51.00	53.00
Lead	7.75	.....	7.87½	.....
Spelter	18.25	.....	18.25	.....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	$200.00		$210.00	
Aluminium	*57.00	60.00	*57.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Monday. £	s. d.	£	Friday. s. d.
Copper, spot	100	0 0	107	10 0
Copper, futures	104	10 0	104	0 0
Tin, spot	196	10 0	195	10 0
Tin, futures	191	5 0	191	0 0
Spelter	92	0 0	93	0 0
Lead	36	7 6	35	10 0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Keane, Zayas & Potts have issued a circular on recent railroad earnings.

R. E. Saunders, local agent of the National Bank of South Africa, Limited, was notified by cable yesterday that the bank had opened a branch at Trichardts, in the Transvaal.

Merrill, Lynch & Co. announced yesterday that Donald M. Siddell, recently managing editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, had joined their staff in the capacity of consulting engineer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	812,247
Same day last year	373,830
Year to date	38,596,509
Same period last year	13,089,533
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.44 —1.50
Same day last year	92.21 + .53

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 5	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.66	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20⅝	20⅝	11,100	Alaska Gold Mines	21	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	9¾	400	Alaska Juneau	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
30	30½	6,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31½	31⅝	29½	30¼	—1¼
77½	78	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79½	79½	78	78	—2
68	68	400	Am. Agri Chem. x d	69	69	67⅝	67⅞	—1⅝
71¾	71⅞	4,600	Am. Beet Sugar	73	73¼	71⅞	71½	—1½
61½	62	24,500	Am. Can	64¼	64⅞	61½	61⅝	—2½
111	112	300	Am. Can pf	112	112	112	112	— ½
69½	69⅞	7,900	Am. Car & Fdry	73	73	69¼	69¼	—3¼
114¼	120	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116½	116½	116	116	—1
162	166	700	Am. Coal Products	165¼	165¼	163	163½	—1¾
53½	55½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	56	56	55	55	—1
9¾	10	800	Am. H. & Leather	10½	10¾	10	10	— ⅛
46	49½	1,600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50½	50⅝	49¼	49¼	—1½
28¼	29	100	Am. Ice Securities	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
22	22⅜	3,000	Am. Linseed	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	22½	+ ⅜
41½	43¼	4,200	Am. Linseed pf	42⅜	44	42¼	42¼	— ¼
74⅜	75	39,100	Am. Locomotive	80½	80⅝	74⅜	74⅝	—5
103½	104	300	Am. Locomotive pf	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103½	— ½
8	9¼	100	Am. Malt	8	8	8	8	.....
35	36	100	Am. Malt pf	35	35	35	35	.....
101⅛	101¾	13,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102	103¼	101¼	101¾	— ⅛
92	93	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93½	95½	93¼	93½	+1¼
88	87	140	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	89¾	90½	86½	90½	— ¾
...	...	300	Do. s. 20 f	87	87	87	87	.....
130	142	200	Am. Smelt. pf	142	142	142	142	—3
106	107¼	100	Am. Snuff pf. new	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+2¼
53½	54	1,000	Am. Steel Fdries	56	56	54	54	—2½
110½	111	600	Am. Sugar Ref	112	112	110½	110½	—1½
115½	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115½	— ⅜
129½	129¾	1,500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129⅝	129¾	129⅝	129⅝	.....
192	193	200	Am. Tobacco	192	192	192	192	—1½
106⅜	107½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
50¼	50½	2,400	Am. Woolen	52½	52½	50¼	50½	—2¼
99	99½	200	Am. Woolen pf	98⅝	99	98⅝	99	—1⅞
16½	17	3,000	Am. Writing P. pf	16	17¼	16	17	+1¼
83½	84	22,500	Am. Zinc L. S.	89	89½	84	84	—4½
86½	86¼	13,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	87¾	87¾	86	86	—1⅝
103½	103¾	800	Atch., Top. & S. F	104	104	103½	103½	— ½
100¼	100¾	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101¼	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
106¼	106½	31,900	Baldwin Loco	112½	112¾	105¼	106¾	—5¾
88¾	88½	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	89½	89½	88¾	88¾	— ⅝
76	78	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ⅞
2⅛	2¼	100	Batopilas Mining	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
505	510	100	Bethlehem Steel	520	520	520	520	—14
87¼	87¾	7,600	Butte & Superior	93⅛	93½	87	87½	—5½
23⅝	24	1,800	California Petrol	25	25⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅛
52	54	400	California Pet. pf	53	55	53	53	—1⅛
166	166½	1,400	Canadian Pacific	167	167¼	166	166	—1⅝
54½	54¾	8,900	Central Leather Co	53⅝	56⅜	54½	54½	—1
93½	94	800	Chandler Motor	94	94	93⅜	93⅜	—1
63⅜	64	5,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	63	65	63⅜	64	— ⅝
13½	14	300	Chi. Great Western	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
39	39¾	4,600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38	39¾	38	39¾	+1⅝
94⅝	94¾	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93⅞	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
127	127⅜	200	Chi. & Northwest	127⅜	127⅜	127	127	— ¾
17¼	17⅜	400	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
22½	22⅝	700	Chile Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
54¼	54½	2,300	Chino Copper	54⅞	54⅞	54⅜	54½	— ⅛
71	72	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	73⅜	73⅜	73	73	—1
44⅜	45¼	10,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	47⅜	48¼	44⅜	44⅜	—3
27¼	29	100	Col. & Southern	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅝
135	136	800	Consolidated Gas	137	137	136	136	—1
83½	84	900	Continental Can x d	83	83½	83	83½	—1
21¾	21⅞	2,000	Corn Products Ref	22¼	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅝
98	99	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
89¾	89¾	71,400	Crucible Steel	97	97⅜	89½	89¾	—6½
114¼	114½	600	Crucible S. pf. x d	115⅞	116	114½	114½	—1¼
218	225	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	222	225	220	220	—5
133	133½	40	Detroit Edison	133½	133¾	133½	133½	.....
...	...	2,048	Detroit Edison rgts	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	.....
104	105	100	Diamond Match	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅞
47⅜	48	26,400	Distillers' Secur	49¼	49⅞	47½	47⅝	— ⅜
24⅜	25	100	Dome Mines	24½	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
37⅝	37½	7,400	Erie	38¼	38¼	37¼	37¼	— ½
...	...	5,000	Erie rights	¼	¼	¼	¼	.....
52½	53	1,200	Erie 1st pf	53¾	53¾	52½	52¾	— ⅜
43	45½	300	Erie 2d pf	45	45	44¾	44¾	— ⅝
50¼	51	500	Federal M. & S. pf	52	52	50¾	50¾	—2⅜
335	345	153	Gen. Chem. odd lots	340¾	340¾	337½	337½	.....
113½	114½	100	Gen. Chem. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	—1⅜
167½	169	600	General Electric	168¾	168¾	168	168	—1½
167½	169	81	Do., odd lots	168¾	168¾	167½	167½	.....
111¾	113½	100	General Motors pf	113¼	113½	111½	113½	— ½
73¼	73¾	11,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75⅜	75⅝	72⅝	73¼	—1⅝
116	116½	100	Goodrich pf	116	116	116	116	— ⅜
88⅜	90½	700	Granby Consol	90¾	90¾	90	90	—1
121⅜	122	800	Great Northern pf	122½	122½	122	122	— ½
45¾	45½	5,600	G. N. certs. ore prop	47	47	45¾	45½	— ½
47⅝	48¼	1,000	Greene-Cananea	48¾	48	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
20⅝	21¼	800	Guggenheim Explor	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
47⅜	47½	18,700	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48½	47¾	47½	— ¼
17	17¼	1,400	Interboro Consol	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
72½	72¾	100	Interboro Con. pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	— ⅛
19½	21	100	Int. Agricultural	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
59½	60	600	Int. Agricultural pf	60¼	60½	59¾	59¾	.....
109¾	110	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
68	70	200	Int. Harvester Corp	70	70	70	70	+1⅞
16¾	17¼	2,900	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	17	17⅜	16¼	16¼	—1
72	72¼	24,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	73¼	73¾	72	72	— ⅝
46½	47¼	1,700	Int. Nickel	48¼	48¼	46⅝	46⅝	—1¼
108	112	100	Int. Nickel pf	110	110	110	110	.....
11⅜	12	4,500	Int. Paper	12	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
49¼	49¾	1,500	Int. Paper pf	49⅝	50¼	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
72½	73	100	Jewel Tea	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
106	106	200	Jewel Tea pf. x d	107½	108	107½	108	+ ½
60½	62	100	Kan.C., F.S.& M.pf	61	61	61	61	.....
28	28½	200	Kansas City South	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅜
74¾	75	4,600	Kelly Spring Tire	75	76⅞	75	75	+ ⅝
56⅞	56¼	16,000	Kennecott Copper	57	57	56¾	56¾	— ¾
129	130	100	Kings Co. El. L. & P	130	130	130	130	.....
70¼	70½	6,100	Lackawanna Steel	82¼	82¾	70½	70¼	—2¾
50¾	51	800	Lee Rubber & Tire	51⅞	51⅞	50¾	50¾	— ¾
78½	78¾	900	Lehigh Valley	79	79	78½	78½	.....
250	255	100	Liggett & Myers	250⅜	250⅜	250⅜	250⅜	— ⅝
16	18¾	700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16½	16½	16	16½	+1⅛
124½	125	100	Louis. & Nash	125	125	125	125	.....
67	68¾	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
62	62¼	4,700	Maxwell Motors	63¾	64	62	62	—2
46¾	47	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	47	47¼	47	47	.....
107¼	108½	61,200	Mexican Petroleum	114⅝	115¾	107	107¼	—5¾
100	101	300	Mex. Petrol. pf. x d	100	101	100	101	+ ½
36⅝	36¾	2,100	Miami Copper	36⅞	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
...	4⅞	100	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
124½	125	1,000	Nat. Biscuit Co	123	125¼	123	125	+2
125½	127	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	126¼	126¾	126¼	126¼	+1¼
108¼	110	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅝
108¼	110	50	do., odd lot	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	.....
25	26½	10	Nat. En. & St. Co	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
67	67½	2,300	Nat. Lead Co	68¼	68¾	67	67	—1½
113	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	114	114	114	114	— ⅝
15⅝	15⅞	300	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
141	143	700	N. Y. Air Brake	148	148	143	143	—4
104½	105½	700	N. Y. Central	105½	105½	104½	104½	—1½
66	66¾	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ⅜
27½	28½	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	—1
121½	122	4,400	Norfolk & Western	123⅞	124	122	122	—1½
69	70	200	North American	69	69¾	69	69¾	— ⅛
113⅜	114	1,400	Northern Pacific	114½	114½	113⅜	113⅜	— ⅝
7¼	7¾	4,000	Ontario Mining	6¾	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
25½	26½	300	Pacific Mail	26¾	26⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
56¾	57	5,000	Penn. R. R.	57⅞	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞	—1
104½	105½	600	People's Gas, Chi	105	105½	104⅞	104⅞	.....
42	42½	100	Philadelphia Co	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
90	95	100	P.,C.,C. & St. L. pf	92	92	92	92	+2
27½	28½	400	Pittsburgh Coal	28	28	28	28	— ⅝
103	104	700	Pittsburgh Coal pf	105	105	103⅞	103⅞	—1½
53½	54	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	56	56	53⅝	53⅝	—1¼
161½	162½	900	Pullman Co	162¼	162¾	162	162	—1
4	4½	200	Quicksilver	4½	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
5½	5¾	200	Quicksilver pf	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
40	41	600	Railway Steel Sp	42	42	40¾	40¾	—2¾
23¾	23⅞	2,660	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24½	23¾	23⅞	— ⅝
85⅞	86¼	21,900	Reading	87⅜	87⅜	85¾	85¾	—1⅞
43	45½	100	Reading 1st pf	45	45	45	45	.....
52	52¼	5,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	54¼	54½	52	52	—1½
100	100½	200	Rep. I. & S. pf. x d	100⅞	100⅞	100½	100½	— ½
...	½	400	Rock Island Co	½	½	½	½	.....
3⅞	4	100	St. Louis & San F	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5½	6	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
4¾	5	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
174	176	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	176	176	176	176	.....
37½	37⅝	2,200	Shattuck-Arizona	37⅝	37⅞	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
56	58	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	58½	59	58	58	—1⅜
98½	98¾	4,000	Southern Pacific	99⅜	99⅜	98½	98⅝	— ⅜
190	195	425	So. Porto Rico Sug	193	193	193	193	+2
21¼	21⅝	900	Southern Railway	21½	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅛
59	60	200	Southern Ry. pf	60	60	59¼	59¼	.....
87	87½	200	Standard Mill. pf	87	87	87	87	.....
144	144	11,350	Studebaker Co	147¼	147¾	143⅛	143⅛	—3
56	56⅜	3,500	Tennessee Copper	57⅝	57⅝	56	56	—1¼
196	197	1,000	Texas Co.	199	199	196	196¾	—3½
18	18	1,000	Texas Co. rights	18	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
60¾	61½	900	Third Avenue	61	61½	60¾	60¾	+ ⅜
8	8½	2,700	Union B. & P. Co	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	34	400	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	35	35	35	35	.....
133½	133½	3,700	Union Pacific	134	134	133½	133¾	— ¼
82½	83	200	Union Pacific pf	83	83	82¾	82¾	— ¼
61	63	3,200	United Cigar Mfrs	63½	64	63	63	+ ⅝
9¾	9½	700	United Cigar Stores	9¾	9½	9¾	9⅝	— ⅛
145¼	146	2,000	United Fruit Co	148	148	145¾	145¾	—1½
29¾	31	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	30	30	30	30	—1½
22½	23¼	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	25½	25½	23	23	—2⅞
54¼	54¾	300	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	54½	54⅞	54	54	.....
45	46	100	U. S. Express	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	.....
154	155	24,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	157½	161¾	154	154	—2¼
51⅜	52	2,300	U. S. Rubber	53⅞	54	51⅞	51⅞	—1⅝
109½	110¾	1,600	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110	111	110	110⅜	+ ⅛
84	84½	99,900	U. S. Steel	88½	90⅝	84½	84½	—2¾
116⅝	116⅞	800	U. S. Steel pf	117	118	116⅝	116⅝	— ¾
81½	81¾	4,700	Utah Copper	82¼	82⅝	81½	81½	— ¾
17¼	18¾	700	Utah Securities	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+1
45½	46	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	46	46	45½	45½	— ½
109	112	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+1½
52	56	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	53	53	53	53	—2¾
14½	14¾	500	Wabash	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
43½	43¾	500	Wabash pf. A	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	.....
27	27½	400	Wabash pf. B	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	.....
127	130	400	Wells Fargo Exp	128	128	127	127	+1
28¾	29¼	2,000	Western Maryland	29	29½	29	29¼	— ⅜
44	46¼	200	West. Maryland pf	46	46½	46	46½	+1½
89½	90½	1,000	West. Un. Tel. x d	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ⅜
66¾	68⅜	33,300	Westingh. E. & M	69¾	69¾	65¾	66	—2½
233	238	500	Willys-Overland	234½	234½	234	234½	+ ¾
105	106	1,200	W.-O.pf.sub.rcts.f p	105¾	106	105½	105½	.....
121½	122	600	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	122½	122¾	121½	121¾	—1
124	125	100	Woolworth pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	+ ⅛

MARQUETTE SALE PUT OFF.

Creditors Believe Road May Be Reorganized Before July 5.

DETROIT, Mich., March 20.—Sale of the Pere Marquette Railroad, which has been in receivers' hands for several years, was postponed in the United States District Court here today until July 5. The previous date for the sale was May 5. Postponement was allowed by Judge Tuttle upon declarations of attorneys representing various creditors that a reorganization plan may be effected by that time.

Bondholders and other claimants have been considering a tentative plan to accept stock in a reorganized company in partial payment for the money due them.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—Following is the weekly statement of the associated banks of Boston, with comparisons:

| | March 18, 1916

We Execute Orders in

Entre Rios
Cordoba Central
Argentine Central
Buenos Aires & West.
Buenos Aires & Pacific
Buenos Aires & Grt. So.
Great West. of Brazil

Send for Our Special Letter "61"

Renskorf, Lyon & Company
(Investment Dept.)
Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
33 New Street (GROUND FLOOR)
New York

TOBEY & KIRK
Established 1873
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Will Sell:
100 New Jersey Zinc
100 Dominion Textile Pfd.
100 Am. Chicle Com.
100 Gulf States Steel Com.
100 Am. Bank Note Pfd.
100 Am. Type F'ders Com.
100 Hale & Kilburn Com.
10 Acker M. & Condit 6s
5 Buffalo City Gas 5s
50 Singer Mfg. Co.
25 Childs (Rest.) Com.
5 Ward Baking Co. 6s

Your Investments

should receive the same care and attention that you bestow on your daily business. If you lack the time and information essential to the profitable employment of your funds you will be wise in securing the counsel and co-operation of organizations whose business it is to know investment values.

To present this aid and service to the investor is the purpose of our monthly "Stock and Bond Investment Suggestions." The securities presented therein are those which we ourselves have purchased and are recommended only after thorough investigation of each issue. Upon request we shall be pleased to enter your name on our lists to secure this service monthly.

Write for Circular T-251.

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Seven Wall Street, Penobscot Bldg.,
NEW YORK. DETROIT.
Telephone Rector 4940.

Municipal Bonds

Buffalo, N. Y.
Chemung Co., N. Y.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Jefferson Co., N. Y.
King Co., Wash.
New York City
New York State
Norwich, N. Y.
Pelham, N. Y.
Portland, Ore.
Rochester, N. Y.
Syracuse, N. Y.
San Francisco, Cal.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Upon request we shall be pleased to furnish full details regarding the above bond issues which we own. Many of the above issues are legal investments for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and other States.

Farson, Son & Co
115 Broadway, New York City.

Our
Market Observations
We issue a *weekly review* under the caption of
Market Observations
in which we endeavor to cover the financial situation from an impartial and conservative point of view.
Market Observations
Mailed Free Upon Request.

BARUCH BROTHERS
Members { New York Stock New York Cotton New York Coffee } Exchange
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Bank & Trust Co. STOCKS
Dealt In
Gilbert Elliott & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

BONDS
Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co
Established 1862.
61 BROADWAY NEW YORK
111 West Monroe St., Chicago.
BONDS

AMERICAN SMELTER EARNED $16,457,589

In Spite of Trouble Below the Border Company Added to Its Mexican Properties.

$2,691,361 FOR NEW PLANTS

Cash Received in 1915 Amounted to $240,315,959 — Working Capital Increased.

Despite the fact that the American Smelting and Refining Company was able to operate its plants in Mexico only part of the time last year the report for 1915 shows that Mexican holdings were increased considerably. The amount spent is not set down specifically, but the record of the year's expenditures shows that $2,691,361 was paid out for new property.

"The Directors have deemed it wise," says President Daniel Guggenheim, in the annual statement, "to add materially to the property of the company in Mexico during this last year, and will no doubt continue this policy, feeling assured that in time a very large earning capacity and opportunity will develop which will amply repay the investment.

"The Directors regret that they are still obliged to report that the properties in Mexico were, as a whole, during the last year unprofitable and unproductive. During the first six months of the year the smelters and mines near Chihuahua were operated in partial capacity, but were obliged to close down during the Summer, and none of the properties was operated until late in the year, when we were able to start up the Monterey and Matehuala plants. All other properties remain closed."

While little of the company's income came from its works below the border, the plants in the United States earned enough to make the year a much bigger one than 1914. The pamphlet report issued yesterday showed net earnings from operations amounting to $16,457,589, a gain of $4,854,574 over the preceding year. Income received from other sources totaled $1,788,142, and after all charges had been accounted for, including a special reserve of $796,000 for bonuses and pensions, there remained for dividends $13,063,304, the equivalent of slightly more than 14 per cent. on the common shares after preferred dividends had been paid. The year before the balance for the junior stock issue was about 5.3 per cent.

The company wrote off from net earnings $106,215 more for depreciation than the year before and $193,121 more for depletion of ore reserves. The aggregate of charges against net revenue was $1,398,402 greater than in 1914, and after dividends had been paid $5,000,000 was set aside in two special accounts for enlargement and extension work and reduction of the property account.

The report states that $92,356,662 was received in the year from sales of copper, $54,932,106 from sales of gold, $35,454,210 from silver sales, and $27,027,012 from the output of lead. The total cash received was $240,315,959 and $221,673,499 was paid out. Of the balance, $14,642,460 was in bank on Dec. 31, 1915, and $4,000,000 was in loans secured by Stock Exchange collateral.

President Guggenheim says that net earnings in the first six months were $6,002,395 and in the second half of the year income jumped to $10,455,19? "While this increase was due, to a considerable extent, to the enlarged production of the mines," he adds, "caused by the abnormally high prices which have prevailed, yet the company has also benefited largely by the improved and diversified installations covered by the capital expenditures of the last few years."

During the year the cash working capital was increased by $2,903,737. The Directors appropriated $250,000 to carry on welfare work in the current year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	6	3½	3½	3
Dallas		4½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 months	3
90 days	2¾	6 months	3
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	..
Cables	4.77¼	4.77	4.77	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.83¾	5.94¾	5.94½	—.01
Cables	5.93¾	5.94	5.93¾	—.00¾
Berlin—				
Demand	71.62½	71.43¾	71.43¾	—.87½
Cables	71.68¾	71.50	71.50	—.37½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the unite of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¾	4.77
5.1826 Paris	5.94½	5.93¾
95.28 Berlin	71.43¾	71.50
20.20 Austria	12.45	12.50
26.70 Scandinavia	28.35	28.40
19.29 Spain	19.05	19.10
5.1826 Switzerland	5.22¾	5.22
19.225 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	42.37½	42.50
5.1826 Italy	6.70¾	6.69¾
51.45 Russia	....	32.00
China—		
.... Hongkong	47.25	47.35
.... Shanghai	65.00	65.12½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	.....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.00%	42.00%
32.44 Rio	33.25	33.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72%	$4.70%	$4.71%	$4.69%

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $310,970,444; balance, $224,465,401; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $461,390.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $2.50@3.125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27⅞ up 3-16; New York, 57¾c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 45¼@44¾.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101	101⅛	8.90
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95⅝	4.80
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101¼	101⅝	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	121½	121¾	6.00
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.62
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	101¼	2.87
Dom. of Can.	6	Aug., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.44
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅜	100⅜	1.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	80½	80⅝	8.30
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101⅛	8.90
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101½	102	4.70
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101¼	102¼	5.55
Swedish Govt.		Dec., 1916	100¼	101¼	4.50
Swiss Govt.		Mar., 1918	100	100¼	4.88
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1930	99½	100¼	4.96

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.05
Am. Loco	5	July, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.16
Anacon. Cop.	6	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅝	3.40
A.V.R.L.&P.	6	July 1,'19	87½	88	..
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101½	101¾	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.40
Can. North	5	Sept., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	103	5.40
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	100⅝	101¼	4.50
Ch. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	99¾	100⅛	4.70
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	82	90	13.70
Consu. Pow.	6	May 1,'17	99¾	100⅛	..
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅜	103	4.60
East. P. & L.	5	1918	97	98	..
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.90
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	101¼	4.40
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101½	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	102	5.35
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'26	96	97½	..
Minne. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101½	..
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1919	89	92	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	98⅝	6.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	101¾	101⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅞	100⅛	5.90
NY.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1917	100	100⅜	2.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101½	4.70
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101⅜	102	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un. Met. Cig.	5	Feb., 1919	99¼	99½	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.93
Sulzberg'r & S.	6	June, 1916	100½	100⅝	3.00
U. S. Smelt.	6	Feb., 1926	106½	107½	5.00
U. S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101⅛	4.30
West. P. C. L.	6	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	..
W. Y. Tr. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	..
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	..
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	..
Westing. El.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.77
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅜	4.96
Win. Rptg. A.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100	4.00

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917. 101 for 1918.
†To be called May, 1916, at 101.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 20.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 35 centimes.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.
MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
163	Ahmeek	100¾	100⅝	97	98
955	Alaska Gold	20⅝	22	20¼	20½
50	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
65	Allouez	71½	71½	70	70
6,450	Am. Zinc	89¼	89½	83⅜	83⅜
215	Anaconda	87⅜	87½	86¼	86⅝
200	Ariz. Com'l	9⅜	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
100	Butte & Bal.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
3,238	Butte & Sup.	93	93	87½	87¾
520	Calumet & Ar.	73¾	73½	72½	72½
40	Calumet & H.	560	560	550	550
45	Centennial	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
10	Chino	54⅝	55¼	54⅜	55¼
880	Copper Range	64½	64½	63⅜	66
160	Daly-West	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
155	East Butte	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
5	Granby	90	90	90	90
50	Greene-Can.	46	46	47	47
35	Hancock	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
400	Helvetia	40c.	40c.	40c.	40c.
140	Indiana	4¼	4¼	4	4
131	Island Creek	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛
15	Isle Royale	26	26	25	25
25	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
375	Keweenaw	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
245	Lake	17	17	16½	16½
135	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
135	Mass. Cons.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
835	Mohawk	99	99⅝	97	98
105	New Arcadian	8⅝	8⅝	8	8
830	Nipissing	6	6⅜	6	6⅜
990	North Butte	29⅞	30	28½	28⅝
100	Ojibway	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
210	Old Dominion	68⅛	68¾	67¼	67¾
200	Osceola	99½	99½	97¼	97¼
570	Pond Creek	14	14	13⅝	14
165	Quincy	95	95	96⅛	96⅛
15	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
525	Shannon	10	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜
900	South Utah	35c.	35c.	30c.	30c.
150	St. Mary's Ld.	72	72	72	72
195	Sup. & Boston	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
340	Sup. Copper	17	17	15⅞	16⅛
260	Tamarack	52	54	52	53¼
200	Trinity	9¼	9½	9	9
1,300	Tuolumne	31c.	31c.	30c.	30c.
50	Union Cop. Ld.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,663	U. S. Smelt.	66⅜	67⅝	66	66
209	U. S. Smel. pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜
3,355	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
283	Utah Cons.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
1,405	Utah Metals	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
50	Victoria	4	4	4	4
60	Winona	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
100	Wolverine	60	60½	60	60

RAILROADS.

20	Boston & Alb.	194⅝	195	194⅝	195
320	Boston Elev.	79½	79⅝	79	79½
35	Bos. & Lowell.	138½	138½	138½	138½
170	Boston & Me.	43⅝	43⅝	43½	43½
5	C. C. & S. Y. pf.	105	105	105	105
11	Fitchburg pf.	78	78	77⅛	77⅛
30	Me. Central	100	100	100	100
17	Mass. Electric	7	7	7	7
125	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	66⅛	66⅛	66	66
75	W. E. St. Ry.	65⅞	65⅞	65¾	65⅞
2	W.E. St. R. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½

MISCELLANEOUS.

9	Am. Ag. Ch.	69	69	69	69
104	Am. Ag. C. pf.	97	97¼	97	97¼
10	Amoskeag pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
50	Am. Pn. Ser.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
10	Am. Sugar pf.	115¼	115¼	115	115
928	Am. T. & T.	129⅝	130	129⅜	129⅝
30	A., G. & W. I.	23¼	23¼	22	22
510	A., G. & W. I. pf	49	49	48	48
51	Edison	248	248	248	248
8	Ga. Ry. & E.	125½	125½	125½	125½
30	Gen. Electric	169	169	169	169
202	Mass. Gas.	85⅝	85⅝	85	85⅛
45	Mass Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
125	McElwain pf.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
550	Nipe Bay.	152	156	150	150
52	N. E. Tel.	139½	140	139½	140
15	Pullman	162¼	162¼	162	162
1	Reece Button	16	16	16	16
29	Swift & Co.	131½	132	131¾	132
147	Torrington	44	44½	43	43
20	Torrington pf.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼
808	United Fruit.	147¼	148	145	145
1,207	United Sh. M.	56⅝	57	56	56
135	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29¼	29½	29	29
1,535	U. S. Steel	86⅛	86⅛	84½	84½
440	Ventura Oil	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼
87	Western Un.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90⅛

BONDS.

$7,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼
16,000	A. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅞	92	91⅞	91⅞
1,000	C., B. & Q. J. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
15,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	97½	97¾	97½	97½
4,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	78½	78½	78½	78½
5,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
3,000	Pond Creek 6s	93½	92	92	92
2,000	Seattle El. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
12,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100	100
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
12,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100	100½	99½	99⅞

PITTSBURGH.
STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. W. G. M.	46½	46½	46¼	46⅛
300	A. W. G. M. pf.	143	143	142	143
100	Columbia Gas.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
34	Cons. Ice pf.	35	35	35	35
30	Harb. & W. pf.	102	102	102	102
40	Ind. Brewing.	3	3	3	3
15	Ind. Brew. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
125	La. B. I. & S.	50	50⅛	50	50⅛
140	La. B. I. & S. pf.	129	129	129	129
10	Mfrs. L. & H.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼
420	Nat. F'p'f'g.	9¼	10	9¼	10
630	Nat. F'p'f'g. pf.	20	20	20	20
70	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
200	Ohio Fuel Oil.	18½	18½	18¼	18½
10	Osage & Okla.	100	100	100	100
300	Pitts. Coal.	28¾	28¾	28	28
1,060	Pure Oil.	19	19	18¾	19⅛
700	San Toy.	18c.	19c.	18c.	19c.
45	Un. Sw. & Sig.	117½	118½	117½	118½
40	Un. Nat. Gas.	145	145	145	145
15	Westing. A. B.	189	189	189	189
211	Westing. Elec.	69	69	67	67
20	W. P. Trac. & W. P.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
200	W. Pa. Ry. pf.	74	74	74	74

BALTIMORE.
STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
497	Balt. Tube	116	117	115½	116½
551	Balt. Tube pf.	96¾	97½	96¾	97
6	Bank of Balt.	157½	157½	157½	157½
60	Balt. Dryd'k.	55	55	55	55
65	Chalmers Oil.	7	7	7	7
10	Con. Coal	100	100	100	100
220	Con. Power	109¼	110	109	110
10	Con. Power pf.	110	110	110	110
1,500	Coaden Ref.	21¾	21¾	21	21
857	Coaden O. & G.	9¾	9¾	9	9¼
2,780	Coaden O. & G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Davison C.	62¾	63	62¾	63
10	Equit. Trust.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
52	Fidelity & D.	134	134	134	134
10	Houston Oil.	18	18	18	18
1	Md. Casualty.	95	95	95	95
11	Mer. Trust.	226	226	226	226
21	Mt. V. Mills pf.	52	52	52	52
4,165	Okla. Ref.	6	6¼	6	6
60	Penn. W. & P.	73	73	72¾	72¾
575	Sapulpa Ref.	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
10	Symington pf.	100	100	100	100
84	Un. Rys. & E. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
735	Wayland Oil.	8½	8½	8	8

BONDS.

$13,000	Coaden 6s.	122	122	120	121
1,000	Elk. Corp. 6s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
20,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac. 5s.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
2,000	Sea. A. L. 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s.	62	62	62	62
2,000	Western Chi. Ry. 5s	81	81	81	81

CHICAGO.
STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,470	Am. Ship	45	45	42	44½
370	Am. Ship pf.	90	90	87	89
862	Tool	71½	71½	70½	70½
50	Ch. Ry. 6s.	1½	1½	1½	1½
10	Dia. Match	105	105	105	105
110	Lindsay Light.	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼
15	Nat. Biscuit	134½	135	134½	135
165	People's Gas.	105	105½	105	105¼
10	Quak. Oats pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
50	Sears-R. com.	175	175	174½	174¾
25	Stewart Warn.	87½	88	87½	87¾
100	Swift	131¼	131½	131¾	131¾
3	Carbide	176	176	176	176

BONDS.

$2,000	Ch. Gas 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
5,000	Ch. Ry. "C" 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
11,000	Com. Edis. 5s.	102½	102½	102¾	102¾
5,000	Morris 4½s.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
2,000	Ogden Gas 5s.	98¾	98¾	90¾	98¾

PHILADELPHIA.
STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
128	Am. Railways.	31¼	31¾	31	31⅜
25	Am. Rwys. pf.	90½	90½	99¾	99¾
10	Baldwin Loco.	112¾	113¼	112½	112¾
20	Bald. L. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½
100	Brill	43⅜	43¾	43⅜	43⅝
50	Camb. Iron	44½	44½	44½	44½
160	Cambria S.	61½	61¾	61¼	61¼
1,190	Elec. S. Bat.	63¼	63½	62¾	63
8	Gen. Asph.	37½	37½	37½	37½
10	Ins. Co., N. A.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
5	Key. Tel. pf.	89	89	89	89
675	Lake Sup. C.	10½	10¾	10¼	10¼
42	Leh. Navig.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
13	Lehigh Valley	78¾	79	78¾	79
200	Leh. Val. T.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
60	L. Val. T. pf.	44¼	44¼	44	44
800	Penn. R. R.	58	58	57	57
51	Penn. Salt M.	101	101	101	101
5	Phila. Co.	42½	42½	42½	42½
242	Phil. Co. c. pf.	44	44	43½	43½
140	Phila. Elec.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
200	Phila. Rap. T.	19¼	19¼	19	19¼
540	Reading	87	87	85¾	85¾
128	Union Trac.	43¾	43¾	43½	43¾
48	United G. I.	80¾	80¾	80½	80½
115	W. L. & S.	104½	104¾	104½	104¾
21	W. Jer. & Sea.	49½	49½	49½	49½
200	Wm. C. & Sons	80	80	80	80
100	York Railways	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼

BONDS.

$100	Am. G. & E. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s.	105½	105½	105½	105½
3,000	El. & P. T. 4s.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
1,000	Inter. Rys. 4s.	58	58	58	58
10,000	Leh. N. c. 4½s.	103	103	103¾	103
8,000	P. R. R. g. 4½s.	102¾	102¾	102	102
18,000	Phil. Co

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100 Beaudie Co., Pfd.
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100 Hooker Electro Chemical, Pfd.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

The Curb Market Develops a Reactionary Tendency on a Moderate Volume of Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 386,567 shares of stock and $570,500 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 137,985; oil, 65,567, and mining, 183,065. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	‡Aeolian-Web.	29	29	25	25
12,300	‡Aet. E., w. l.	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞
1,100	Ajax R., inc.	71	71	70	70
300	A. B. Mfg. Co.	29	29	28	28
100	Am. D. Corp.	20	20	20	20
1,000	‡Am. Writ. P.	2	2	2	2
25	A. G.&W.I.S.S.	32½	32½	32½	32½
400	Atl. Gulf & W. Ind. S. S. pf.	49¼	49¼	49⅜	49⅜
200	‡Butler Cham.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
2,400	Can. N. C. C.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡Car. L. & P.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼
853	Carwen Steel.	10⅜	10⅜	9¾	9¾
1,320	‡Chev. M. Co.	162	162	159	161
800	Corgn.of R.&R.	¾	¾	⅝	⅝
35,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	69¼	69¾	63½	63½
1,500	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	100¾	100¾	98½	98½
20	C. A. c. v. t. ctfs.	50	50	50	50
1,050	Driggs-Sea.	144	147	140	141
325	‡Elect. Gun.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Am. Phono.	12	12¼	12	12¼
500	Gen. Asphalt	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞
450	Intercon. Rub.	14½	14½	14	14
500	Kath. Br. pf.	21½	21½	21	21½
1,300	Kene. Z. Corp.	14¾	14¾	13⅜	13⅜
600	S. S. Kresge	125	125	12	12⅛
900	‡Lake Torp B.	11	11	10¾	10¾
5,000	‡Lynn Phono.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
1,100	Manhat. Tran.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Marc. of Am.	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,000	‡Max. Munition	7½	7½	6¾	6¾
28,800	‡Midvale Steel.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60⅝
3,000	‡Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	N. Y. Transp.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
200	‡Poole E. & M.	132½	130	130	130
100	‡Pyrene Mfg.	18½	18½	18½	18½
240	Redtop El. Inc	6⅝	6¾	6¾	6¾
3,000	‡St. Jos. Lead.	17½	17½	17	17
2,800	St. L., R. M. & P. v. t. ctfs.	37⅜	38¾	37⅜	38½
7,100	Sub. B. v. t. ctfs.	40½	40½	39	39
4,500	‡Tob. Prod.	49	49	47	47
7,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅞
300	Univ. Motors	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	8¾
900	‡U.S.L.&H.Cor.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
250	‡U.S.L.&H.Cor. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4½
2,000	White Motors.	52¾	53	51¼	51½
500	World P. Cor. v. t. ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
5,500	‡Zinc. Con. Co.	5¼	5½	5	5⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	Atlantic Ref.	665	665	665	..
1	Crescent P. L.	43	43	43	..
43	Illinois Pipe L.	185	184	185	— 2
10	Northern P. L.	104	104	104	— 7
151	Ohio Oil	241	238	238	— 1
7	Prairie O. & G.	430	426	426	— 4
60	Prairie P. L.	215	214	214	— 2
45	S. Oil of Cal.	257	255	255	— 2
35	S. Oil of Ind.	550	550	550	— 2
15	S. Oil of N. J.	524	524	524	..
5	Vacuum Oil	228	226	226	+ 4
25	Un. Tank Line.	82	82	82	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,150	Am. Oil & Gas	1½	1½	1½	1½
8,300	‡Barnett O.&G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.)	22	22	21½	21½
700	‡Cosden Oil & Gas. w. i.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
400	‡Cosden Oil & G., w. i., pf.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
2,450	Empire Pet.	8	8⅛	8	8
1,500	‡Federal Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Int. Petrol'm.	13⅜	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝
12,000	‡Midwest Oil.	68	68	60	61
300	‡Midwest Oil pf.	95	95	93	93
805	‡Midwest Ref.	68	68	67	67½
4,400	‡Muskogee Ref.	2⅜	2½	2⅛	2⅜
12,900	‡Okla. Oil.	7	7	7	8
700	‡Okla. Oil pf.	76	76	76	76
10,000	Okla. Prod. & Refining	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6
900	‡Sapulpa Oil & Refining	14½	14½	14	14
1,000	‡Un. Western Oil	55	55	55	55
600	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
4,800	Wayland Oil & Gas	8½	8½	7⅝	7⅝

MINING STOCKS.

4,800	††Atlanta	16½	16½	16	16
1,800	‡Bingham M.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
5,300	††Booth	34	34	32½	33
11,350	††Bos. & Mon.	65	70	65	69
400	Butte & N. Y.	3¾	3¾	3½	3⅝
5,200	B. C. & Y. v. t. c.	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼
200	‡Calaveras Cp.	3½	3½	3½	3½
4,000	‡Caledonia	1	1¼	1	1⅛
1,000	‡Canada Cop.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
9,400	††Cashboy	7	8	7	8
950	Cerro de P. Cp.	39½	39¾	38	38
1,000	‡Comstock T.	9	9	8½	8½
600	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
500	‡Cons. Cop. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	Con. Nev. U.	½	½	½	½
1,625	‡Dupont Cop. (a prospect).	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
8,000	‡Eagle & B. H.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
6,550	††Emma Cop.	50	50	48	48
4,000	††F. R. M. C.	19	19	19	19
5,000	First Nat. Cp.	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛
1,500	‡Goldfld. Cons.	90	90	88	90
2,700	††Goldfld. Mfg.	12	12	11½	12
2,560	‡Hecla Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
5,000	‡Intl. Mines.	12	16	12	16
250	‡Iron Blossm	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
800	Kerr Lake	3½	4	3½	3⅝
4,700	Jumbo Ext.	83	83	80	81
1,000	‡K. Man.	14½	14½	13½	14½
1,000	Magma Copper	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17⅝
1,000	‡Majestic Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,700	††Marsh Min.	39	39½	39	39
300	McK.-Darr'gh	40	40	40	40
400	Mines of Am.	3½	3½	3	3
500	Mojave Tung	5½	5½	5	5⅛
15,000	††Mother Lode	28½	29½	28½	29
1,200	‡Natl. Z. & L.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼
300	No. Butte De.	7	7	7	7
580	‡Nipissing	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Oatm'n Bigfim	1½	1½	1½	1½
400	††Oatman Crescent (a prspt)	43	43	43	43
600	††Oatman Ex. (a prospect).	17	17	17	17
1,600	††Oatman Lazy (a prspct)	30	30	30	30
500	††Oat. Nellie, (a prospect).	29	29	29	29
310	††Ore	5	5	5	5
300	Peabody C. C.	3	3¼	3	3¼
8,000	‡Ray H. Min.	3½	4	3⅜	3⅝
4,000	††Rex Con. M.	22	23	22	23
2,000	‡Rochester M.	63	63	63	63
500	††Round Min.	59	59	59	59
200	††Ruby Silver.	55	55	55	55
2,700	††San Toy	18	18	18	18
800	‡Seven T. Coal.	40	40	40	40
800	Standard S.-L.	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅞
2,000	Stewart	1	1	1	1
18,700	‡Success Min.	72	80	72	80
3,500	‡Sup. Min. Co., (a prospect).	34	34	34	34
1,500	Tonopah Ext.	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	4⅞
150	United Eastern	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
20,000	††U. C. C. M.	12	14	12	14
14,200	‡Un. Verde E.	18¾	20½	18¾	19½
1,250	††West E. Con.	73	73	71	71
200	‡White C. Min.	6½	6½	6½	6½

BONDS.

$15,000	‡C. U. S. 4½s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,500	C. A. Sm. 5s.	40	45	40	45
300,000	‡Ez. Zn. 4s.	87½	87⅝	86½	86⅝
250,000	‡Midvale Steel cv. 5s, w. i.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. **Crossed. xEx div.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	11⅝	12⅛	12¼	12⅝
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	14	15	14	15
Crocker-Wheeler	103	105	103	105
Guantanamo Sugar	78	83	80	88
Hopkins & A. Arms	..	65	..	65
Peer, T. & M. Corp.	27½	28	27½	28½
Saxon Motor Car	86	88	86	88
Triangle Film	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝
United Cigar Stores	94	97	94	95½

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	17½	18½	18	19½
Midwest Oil pf.	90	95	94	96
Pierce Oil	15½	15¾	15½	16
Savoy Oil	9	10	9	10
Ventura	9½	10	9½	10

MINING STUDIES.

Bannack Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	79	82	79	82
American Brass	265	275	265	275
Atlas Powder	240	250	240	250
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	120	125
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	390	400	390	400
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	83	75	83
Can. Fdries & Forg.	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	845	865	845	865
Du Pont Powd., new	353	360	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	385	395	385	395
Hercules Powder pf.	118	122	118	122
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	178	188	178	188
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	530	545	530	545
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2200	2700	2200	2300

Otis Elevator Profits $735,669.

The Otis Elevator Company's net earnings last year were $735,669, against $876,425 the year before. The annual statement yesterday showed a balance for dividends amounting to $345,600, compared with $486,425 in 1914. A surplus of $27,094 remained after dividends had been paid.

Talk of early peace in Europe was responsible for a selling movement in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange which swept the whole list downward in the final dealings. The whole list was hammered, but it was on the "war stocks" that the brunt of the selling fell.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
320	Alaska Gold	22	22	20½	20½
1,000	Allis Chalmers	31½	31⅝	30	30½
310	Am. Beet Sugr	73	73½	71⅝	72
3,310	Am. Can	64¼	64⅝	61½	61½
1,750	Am. Car & Fdy	72⅜	73¼	69⅝	69⅝
10	Am. Hide & L.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
50	Am. Linseed	23	23	23	23
2,520	Am. Loco	80⅝	80⅝	74⅜	74⅜
2,810	Am. Smelting	102	103¾	101	101
10	Am. Sugar	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	88⅞	88⅞	85	85
1,700	Anaconda Cop.	87⅜	87⅝	86½	86¾
2,010	Baldwin Loco.	112¾	112⅝	106⅜	106⅞
10	Balt. & Ohio	89	89	80	80
250	Butte & Sup.	93	91	87⅝	87⅝
50	California Pet.	25¾	25⅜	24	24
20	Can. Pacific	166¾	166¾	166½	166½
650	Central Leath.	55⅝	56⅛	54⅝	54⅝
80	Ches. & Ohio	64⅞	64⅞	63⅞	63⅞
110	C., M. & St. P.	95⅜	95⅜	94⅜	95
200	Chino Copper	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜
300	Col. Fuel & I.	48	48¼	44⅜	45
80	Corn Products	22	22	21⅝	21⅝
19,140	Crucible Steel	97⅝	97¾	89⅛	90
1,300	Dist. Secur.	49¾	49¾	47⅞	47⅞
750	Erie	38⅛	38⅛	37¼	37¾
800	Erie 1st pf.	54	54	54	54
120	Goodrich Co.	75	75¾	73⅛	73⅝
170	Gt. Nor. Ore	46⅜	46⅜	43⅜	45⅜
320	Inspiration Cop	48½	48½	47⅜	47⅜
10	Int. Mer. Mar.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
1,010	Do., pf.	73¾	73¾	71¼	72
60	Int. Paper	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
30	Kan. City So.	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝
140	Kennecott Cop	57	57	56	56
120	Kelly Spgfld.	75¾	75¾	74⅞	74⅞
130	Lack. Steel	81½	81½	80	80
50	Lehigh Valley	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
80	Maxwell Mtrs.	63⅜	63⅜	62⅛	62⅜
11,400	Mex. Petrol.	114⅛	115⅞	108	108
160	N. Y. Central	105¾	105¾	105	105
10	N.Y., N.H.& H.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
320	Nort. & West.	124½	124½	121⅞	121⅞
20	Ont. Mining	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
120	Pennsylvania	57⅛	58	57⅛	57⅛
30	Pr. Steel Car	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
90	Rv. St. Spg.	41⅞	41⅞	40⅝	40⅝
100	Ray Copper	24	24	24	24
1,600	Reading	85⅞	85⅞	85¼	85½
320	Rep. I. & S.	51	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜
10	Shattuck-Ariz.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
80	Southern Pac.	99	99	98⅝	98⅝
510	Studebaker	146⅜	147⅛	143⅞	144½
100	Tenn. Copper	51⅝	51⅝	50½	50½
30	Union Bag pf.	85¼	85¼	85⅛	85⅛
40	Union Bag	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
250	Union Pacific	133⅜	134	133⅛	134
730	U. S. Ind. Alc.	159¼	160¼	157⅞	158
380	U. S. Rubber	54	54⅛	52⅝	52⅝
18,600	U. S. Steel	90¼	90¼	84¼	84⅜
50	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅛	117⅝	117⅛	117⅛
310	Utah Copper	82½	82½	81⅛	81⅜
1,750	Westing. Elec.	68⅜	68⅜	66	66¼

78,980

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.17	.17	.17	.17
50	Batopilas	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½
300	Elkton	.32	.32	.32	.32
700	Jim Butler	.87	.87	.86	.86
400	Jumbo Ext.	.81	.82	.81	.82
500	Kewanas	.15	.15	.15	.15
500	Midway	.18	.18	.18	.18
400	Mizpah Ext.	.20	.20	.20	.20
3,500	Rescue Eula	.33	.33	.29	.29
500	Sand.-Kendall	.05	.05	.05	.05
200	Sierra Nevada	.32	.32	.32	.32
325	Ton. Belmont	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25
400	West End	.72	.73	.72	.73

8,175

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1916.	Increase.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—		
Second week March	$538,000	$126,900
July 1 to March 14	20,317,100	4,747,900
DETROIT & MACKINAC—		
Second week March	20,998	823
July 1 to March 14	758,978	25,355
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—		
Second week March	591,780	1,941
July 1 to March 14	22,918,521	*1,102,780
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—		
Second week March	244,147	21,740
July 1 to March 14	7,735,746	382,079
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—		
Second week March	22,500	2,501
July 1 to March 14	901,900	20,401
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—		
Second week March	124,768	22,783
July 1 to March 15	3,915,087	638,562

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	33,725	29,198	3,527
Net	16,097	14,683	1,414
12 mos. gross	471,793	395,989	75,804
Net	244,183	188,329	55,854

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	177,727	140,939	36,788
Net aft. taxes and deprec.	59,663	52,625	7,038
Total income	70,056	62,539	7,516
Sur. af. chgs.	18,160	6,325	11,835
12 mos. gr.	2,165,346	1,889,304	276,542
Net aft. taxes and deprec.	888,653	732,556	157,097
Total income	1,027,782	854,244	173,537
Sur. aft. chgs.	373,286	209,783	163,523

OTIS ELEVATOR CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
*Net earn.	735,669	876,425	1,157,395
Pfd. divs.	390,000	390,000	390,000
Balance	†345,669	486,425	767,395
Com. divs.	318,575	318,765	318,765
Balance	27,094	167,660	448,630
Pension fund	..	25,000	75,000
Deprec., &c.	..	120,000	321,247
Surplus	27,094	22,660	52,383

*After deducting all charges for interest and patent expenses and for renewals and repairs for maintenance of plant. †Deficit.

PACIFIC LIGHT & POWER for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	266,166	238,671	27,495
Net aft. tax.	177,209	157,959	19,252
Sur. aft. chgs.	79,271	61,239	18,032

PHELPS, DODGE & CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total rects.	10,981,512	6,664,839	9,407,706
Divs. paid	9,000,000	6,300,000	7,425,000
Dep. of ore and dep. on plant	1,261,037	.....	.....
Dep. in stks. owned	.....	1915.	1,500,000
Surplus	720,475	364,840	482,709

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE CO. for the seven months ended Dec. 31 and year ended May 31—

	May 31, 1915.	May 31, 1914.	May 31, 1913.
*Total earn.	370,919	211,287	121,297
Other income	46,643	107,804	70,335
Total income	417,562	319,071	191,632
Interest	55,774	147,472	135,500
Net income	361,788	171,599	56,132
Res. for imp.	56,000	96,000	96,000
Surplus	305,788	75,599	†39,868
Prev. surp.	253,016	177,417	737,285
Total surp.	558,804	253,016	677,417
Pref. divs.	..	..	500,000
P. & L. surp.	558,804	253,016	177,417

*After deducting cost of maintenance and operation, expenses, taxes, &c. †Deficit.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE & ANNAPOLIS ELECTRIC for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	57,376	51,506	5,870
Net aft. taxes	20,397	16,310	4,087
7 mos.' gross	115,866	107,447	8,419
Net aft. taxes	42,053	35,161	6,894

WISCONSIN EDISON, INC., (North American Co. Subsidiary) for February—

	1916.	1915.	Gain Over'15. P. C.
Gross of subsidiaries	$827,103	18.33	
Expenses and taxes	403,238	5.13	
Net earnings taxes	363,806	39.88	
Bal. avail. for deprec. of subs. & for Wis. Edison	225,330	86.88	
12 mos. gross of subsid.	8,884,100	3.10	
Expenses and taxes	5,236,980	2.22	
Net earnings	3,657,240	4.39	
Bal. avail. for deprec. of subs. and for Wis. Edison, Inc.	2,025,788	7.93	

Appropriation for depreciation of subsidiaries for 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1916, was $804,213, an increase of 5.48 per cent. over that for the preceding 12 months.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	115	120	115	120
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	375	325	375
J. S. Young	150	165	150	165
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	150	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	145	155	145	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	480	500	480	500
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con.	.75
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.21
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.04
Confidence	.13	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Sec. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.01	Sierra Nevada	.23
Hale & Norcross	.02	Union Con.	.41
Jacket Con.	.10	Utah Con.	.02

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.20	Comb. Fraction	.07
Halifax	.36	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.83	Florence	.36
McNamara	.03	G'field Con. M.	.88
Midway	.19	G'field Kewanas.	.13
Mizpah Exten.	.19	G'field Mexpan.	.10
Montana	.23	Jumbo Exten.	.79
North Star	.13	Lone Star	.02
Rescue	.23	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Exten.	4.50	Sneaksnead	.05
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.59	Big Jim	1.40
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.15	Nevada Packard	.31
Booth	.31	Rochester Mines	.59
C. O. D.	.06	Round Mountain	.56
		White Caps	.12

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10¼	11	Gold Sov.	4½	5
Elkton	30½	32	Isabella	21⅞	22½
El Paso	77	82	McKinney	44	47

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Broadway Trust Company

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $1,009,845.84); market value..		$1,009,845.84
Private securities (book value, $1,086,550.00); market value..		1,089,550.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank..		97,500.00
Real estate owned..		122,350.00
Mortgages owned..		649,350.00
Loans and discounts secured by first and original deed or other real estate collateral..	$63,686.76	
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral..	4,284,514.76	
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral..	9,466,963.34	
Overdrafts..	180.13	
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets..	$3,047,466.84	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item..	2,068,606.06	
		9,056,974.95
Specie..		1,060,776.20
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks..		214,485.00
Federal Reserve notes..		27,320.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings..	$894,000.39	
Other cash items..	51,020.48	
		945,020.87
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities per contra)..		450,686.29
Other assets, viz.:		
Vaults..	$30,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date..	66,951.82	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date..	10,360.67	
		110,901.89
Total..		$23,913,034.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock..		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund..	$750,000.00	
Undivided profits..	170,879.90	
		920,879.90
Surplus on book value, $940,978.57		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State Savings Banks..	$1,134,962.66	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations		
Credit Unions and Land Bank..	48,696.96	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary..	95,932.15	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York..	10,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets..	791,367.15	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check..	17,930,246.89	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days..	346,105.97	
Demand certificates of deposit..	238,496.96	
Other certificates of deposit..	57,026.66	
Deposits with drawable only on presentation of pass-books..	705,197.61	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers..	$15,133.39	
Certified checks..	90,663.67	
Unpaid dividends..	150.50	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers....	1,210,862.66	
		23,914,961.64
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit..		470,616.44
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c....	$15,630.96	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date..	66.72	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date..	10,360.67	
Estimated unearned discounts..	30,000.00	
		111,977.85
Total..		$25,913,034.93

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE STATE BANK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $2,807,473.00); market value.		$2,807,473.00
Private securities, (book value, $6,863,839.50); market value.		6,369,050.00
Real estate owned..		1,408,665.19
Mortgages owned..		2,083,700.49
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral...		873,827.85
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral..		1,063,062.90
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral..		7,668,071.39
Overdrafts..		2,953.66
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets..	$2,439,614.21	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item..	697,096.50	
		3,136,710.71
Specie..		2,268,093.62
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks..		785,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings..	$715,004.96	
Other cash items..	147,258.74	
		862,263.80
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures..	$30,997.75	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date..	100,000.00	
U. S. documentary stamps..	466.90	
		144,868.14
Total..		$29,445,628.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock..		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market value:		
Surplus fund..	$300,000.00	
Undivided profits..	281,468.28	
		581,468.28
Surplus on book values, $537,649.78.		
Deposits:		
Preferred as follows:		
Deposits by the State of New York..	$330,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York..	10,494.28	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets..	875,791.20	
Not preferred as follows:		
Deposits subject to check..	9,096,023.93	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits the payment of which cannot legally be required within 30 days..	20,000.00	
Demand certificates of deposit..	158,900.00	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks..	14,997,099.27	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers..	118,210.82	
Certified checks..	88,094.91	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers..	268,896.14	
Total deposits..		27,048,614.90
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned..	$265,139.06	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date..	7,960.00	
Estimated unearned discounts..	72,500.00	
		335,560.06
Total..		$29,445,628.24

COTTON ADVANCES ON CROP REPORT

The Government Estimate of 11,059,430 Bales Is Slightly Bullish.

NET GAIN OF 7 TO 11 POINTS

Traders Still Impressed with Peace Talk—Spot Advices Are Conflicting.

Cotton showed a steady undertone yesterday and prices closed at a net gain of 7 to 11 points. The advance was facilitated by bullish confirmation of the crop of last year, and moreover was accompanied by persistent peace talk, which appeared to originate chiefly in the offices of some of the local commission houses.

The Census Bureau, in its final report of the season, placed the crop at 11,059,430 running bales, exclusive of linters. Reducing these bales to 500 pounds would give a total of 11,133,000 bales. The estimate of the Department of Agriculture published in December last year placed the yield at 11,161,000 bales of 500 pounds each. The Government estimate, therefore, is the most satisfactory ever recorded.

The amount of linters in this season's crop is placed at 805,000 bales, which exceeds last season's previous high record of 322,000 bales. The total crop, therefore, giving running bales as half bales and counting round bales as half bales and including linters, is 11,964,000 bales.

The supply figures cannot be necessarily considered bullish in view of the carry over from last season of 4,800,000 bales. The consumption by American mills is estimated at 7,220,000 bales, and it does not seem at all probable that exports can be more than 5,750,000 bales, making a total absorption of 13,000,000 bales. The suggested surplus at the end of the season, therefore, is about 3,750,000 bales.

A Galveston dispatch to a local news agency yesterday stated: "Cable received from ship charterers in London states immediate peace in sight in Europe. Message canceled arrangements for large amount of tonnage which was to have been shipped to belligerents." This message, as well as others, was responsible for the purchase of a good deal of cotton, with the brokers for one firm buying more than 5,000 bales.

Spot advices were conflicting. Eastern belt advices reported a good demand. New Orleans, on the other hand, wired that spot demand was sinking, and that 12c for middling was bringing out some cotton.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, Mobile 3 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points advance, middling 12.05. Sales, 300 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.95	11.86	11.92@11.94	11.86@11.88
May	12.07	11.98	12.04@12.05	11.94@11.95
July	12.13	12.13	12.12@12.13	12.11@12.12
Oct.	13.25	13.24	13.24@13.24	13.23@13.24
Dec.	12.40	12.40	12.40@12.40	12.41@12.42
Jan.	12.55	12.45	12.54@12.54	12.46@12.48

Total port receipts, 19,261 bales; last week, 18,081 bales; last year, 47,209 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	2,944	4,130	6,878
Galveston	5,429	4,150	14,043
Mobile	153	210	113
Charleston	963	710	2,220
Savannah	2,850	1,668	5,304
Wilmington	300	394	5,872
Norfolk	4,500	2,129	4,888

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	854	902	718
Memphis	1,550	1,532	4,755
St. Louis	707	1,511	1,722
Houston	4,522	6,445	14,131

Exports, 2,477 bales; total thus far this season, 3,793,182 bales; total last season, 6,264,739 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Middling.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
700	Galveston 12.25	297,623	365,000	
781	New Orleans..12.00	367,121	340,000	
80	Mobile 11.75	21,677	44,262	
1,288	Savannah 12.00	102,631	209,057	
	Charleston 11%	28,778	94,000	
5,509	Wilmington 11%	45,188	85,000	
606	Norfolk 11.31	107,546	99,332	
390	Augusta 11.75	146,449	126,401	
—	Memphis 11.88	201,106	211,220	
—	St. Louis....12.00	19,530	57,128	
1,322	Houston 12.30	186,971	158,163	

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling one point advance at 7.52d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 1,000 bales, all American. Market closed quiet.

ANOTHER BIG FUR SALE ON.

First Day's Receipts in St. Louis Totals $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—For the first time in the history of the fur trade a sale surpassing those conducted by the old London houses is in progress in St. Louis. The sale which opened today will exceed the one held here in January. There are 1,506,266 skins to be disposed of, many of them of great value.

Buyers are showing much interest in one glazier bear skin, which will be sold Wednesday. This skin was obtained by the United States Government for exhibition at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.

The sale which will get into full swing tomorrow, is attracting nearly 500 buyers from all parts of the world. Today's total receipts were nearly $400,000.

Pipe Co. Earns $417,562 in 7 Months

The United States Cast Iron Pipe Company reports for the seven months ended Dec. 31, 1915, gross income of $417,562, against $319,071 in the same period a year before. The balance after interest had been paid was $361,788, compared with $171,569. The company's profit and loss surplus at the end of the year was $568,804, a gain for the seven months of about $300,000.

Lighting Co. Earnings $1,618,467.

The Standard Gas & Electric Company reports gross earnings of $1,618,467 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, against $1,475,029 the year before. After paying fixed charges a balance of $742,877 remained, equal to 6.3 per cent. on the preferred stock, of which 4 per cent. was paid out in dividends.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing coal, forage and straw and gasoline (three months' and 4 year's supply) and wood, mineral oil, heat and motion, required in Eastern Department during year commencing July 1, 1916, will be received here until 11 A. M., April 19, 1916. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL, MINERAL OIL, and Kindling Wood.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., Wed., April 12, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing coal, mineral oil, and kindling wood during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1916. Further information on application.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCK CHASSES. Office Depot Quartermaster, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., March 20, 1916, for furnishing 1 to 100 Motor Truck Chasses in lots as required during present fiscal year. Further information upon application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the BENEFICO CORAL COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 17th day of March, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this seventeenth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

(Seal) C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

There was a sharp rally in the wheat market yesterday, with active covering as well as considerable new buying, and, while closing quotations were slightly below the top, they showed net gains of 2¼@2¾c from the final of last week. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease for the week of 2,730,000 bushels, which included the loss of about 2,000,000 bushels in stocks afloat at Buffalo, and probably represented wheat being moved to the seaboard. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.30 f. o. b. Afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.34½; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.41½, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May			1.17¾	1.15	1.14¾
July			1.10¾	1.08	1.10¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.04¾	1.03	1.04¾	1.02¾	1.11¾
July	1.06¾	1.05	1.06¾	1.04¾	1.07¾
September	1.07¾	1.05¾	1.07¾	1.04¾	1.05¾

CORN.

The corn market was firmer on reports of moderate export sales on Saturday, and in sympathy with wheat, closing with net gains of ¾@1¼c. The cables indicated an easier feeling abroad, and the visible supply in the United States increased 1,389,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,561,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 90½c, c.i.f., Buffalo, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75¾	74¾	75¾	74¼	78
July	76¾	75	76¾	75¼	75¾
September	76¼	74	76¼	75¼	...

OATS.

The oats market shared the advance in wheat and corn, and at the close of the day prices were ½ to ⅝c net higher. The visible supply showed a decrease of 115,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,132,000 last year. The local cash market was firm, standard being quoted at 51c; No. 2 white, 50@50½c; No. 4 white, 49@49½c; fancy clipped white, 51@52c; ordinary clipped white, 48@50c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	44¾	44	44¾	43¾	53
July	43¾	42¾	43¾	42¾	54½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was fairly active, and prices were firm, especially for lard, which was influenced to some extent by the pronounced strength of cotton oil.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000; estimated for Tuesday, 18,000. Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 3,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.60	11.30	11.40	11.37	10.17
July	11.67	11.33	11.46	11.43	10.46
Ribs—					
May	12.00	11.92	12.00	11.92	9.93
July	12.35	12.17	12.22	12.17	10.35
Pork—					
May	22.90	22.70	22.85	22.85	17.20
July	22.75	22.50	22.62	22.50	17.75

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices in the cottonseed oil market continued to soar, and at the close of the day were 12 to 31 points net higher. March and May both sold above the 11-cent mark, and while present prices are the highest ever experienced in the history of the trade, they have, so far, failed to dislodge more than moderate quantities of oil, and this has strengthened the prevailing theory that supplies are very light. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			11.00@11.65	10.70
March	11.11	11.10	11.00@11.25	10.69
April	11.00	10.85	11.00@11.10	10.70
May	11.10	10.89	11.09@11.10	10.84
June	10.94	10.89	10.94@10.95	10.75
July	10.97	10.90	10.96@10.97	10.79
August	10.96	10.89	10.94@10.95	10.79
September	10.84	10.75	10.85@10.86	10.64
October	9.80	9.73	9.76@9.77	9.64

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed a further retrogressionary tendency yesterday, opening at a decline of 6 to 11 points under scattered liquidation. Part of the decline was regained, but there was a general absence of aggressive buying, and final quotations were 1 to 5 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 23,500 bags. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	7.93	7.83	1.84@7.86	7.87
April			7.90@7.91	7.97
May	7.94	7.86	7.93@7.95	7.97
June			7.97@7.98	8.01
July	8.01	7.96	8.00@8.01	8.05
August			8.04@8.05	8.08
September	8.10	8.01	8.09@8.10	8.11
October			8.13@8.15	8.15
November			8.17@8.19	8.19
December	8.25	8.14	8.21@8.22	8.23
January			8.25@8.27	8.26
February			8.29@8.31	8.30

SUGAR.

There was a reactionary tendency in future at the opening, and under liquidation prices declined 26@ points, with sales on the call 1,350 tons. Prices in the early afternoon advanced, with the market at 2 o'clock about net unchanged to a decline of 2 points. General selling at the close sent prices down again, and the market closed quiet and easy 6 points net lower to 1 point net higher, with sales for the day 14,550 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March			4.69@4.71	4.70
April			4.71@4.74	4.75
May	4.78	4.73	4.74@4.76	4.78
June	4.80	4.80	4.76@4.79	4.80
July	4.83	4.76	4.79@4.80	4.83
August			4.80@4.83	4.86
September	4.87	4.80	4.82@4.83	4.89
October	4.88	4.85	4.83@4.84	4.90
November			4.61@4.65	4.60
December			4.59@4.59	4.59

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,041 packages. Market very strong for all grades. Buyers are showing good interest and stock is moving out of first hands promptly. The advances were mainly in the medium and lower grades, as these qualities show little strength position at the present time. Sales on Change include 100 tubs creamery extras at 36c. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33c; higher scoring, 33½@34c; firsts, 31½@32½c; seconds, 31@31½c; thirds, 30@30½c; State dairy, finest, 31@31½c; good to prime, 35@36½c; common to fair, 29@30c; renovated, extras, 28½@29c; firsts, 27@28c; lower grades, 24@26c; imitation creamery, firsts, 26@26½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 24½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 24½c; No. 2, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,837 cases. Arrivals light, stock cleared very closely on Saturday, and with a good demand prices are showing an advance of 1c on most grades. The market is closing firm, with prospect of a good clearance. Nearby white eggs are meeting a fair demand, but prices show little change. Duck eggs in light supply, and strictly fine qualities promptly salable. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 23½@24c; extra, firsts, 22c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 21½@21¾c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 18½@20c; checks, 16½@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 27c; ordinary to good, 25@26c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 24@25c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 24@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22½@23c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 23c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 25@27c; Western and prime South-ern, 23@24c; common to fair, Southern, 20@22c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain Tues. in w. and Tues. or Tues. night in e.; warmer. Wed., probably fair; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

S. Car.—Rain Tues. or Tues. night; warmer in e. Wed., probably fair; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Tues.; probably rain in n. Wed., fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle, shifting winds, except moderate s. and s. w. over s. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ohio—Snow or rain in n., rain in s., Tues.; warmer. Wed., probably fair; moderate to fresh winds, becoming variable Wed.

Ind.—Rain Tues. Wed., probably fair.

Lower Mich.—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Tues. Wed., probably fair; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Snow Tues. Wed., probably fair.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., unsettled.

Mo.—Fair and continued warm Tues. Wed., unsettled; cooler in w.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., unsettled; probably rain or snow.

Minn.—Cloudy and warmer Tues., followed by rain in s., rain or snow in n. Tues. night or Wed.; cooler Wed.

Iowa—Cloudy and warmer Tues. Wed., unsettled, probably rain; cooler in w.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Tues.; warmer in s. and e. Wed., cloudy and colder.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Tues.; probably unsettled and warmer in e. Wed., cloudy and colder.

Neb and Kan.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler Wed.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Charles F. Kingsley of New York City was admitted to practice.

161—E. B. Johnson et al. v. F. E. Riddle.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

650—Great Northern Ry. Co. v. O. B. Knapp.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

214—East Realty and Investment Co. et al. v. Schuster Granite Co.—Motion for leave to file petition for rehearing denied.

230—Southern Wisconsin Ry. Co. v. City of Madison.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

405—The Cuyahoga River Power Co. v. City of Akron.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

456—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. v. A. P. Bond, administrator, &c.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

196—Great Northern Ry. Co. v. J. H. Wiles, as administrator, &c.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

United States v. United States Steel Corporation et al.—Order entered to send up testimony in its original form and time for filing the record extended sixty days from March 15.

108—Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Waco v. M. C. H. Park, Trustee of the Slayden-Kirksey Woolen Mill, bankrupt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

295—Rose Falco, representing her minor child, v. the succession of Salvador Suau Mulet, composed of his widow M. H. Rodrigues et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

782—D. H. Glass v. A. H. Woodman et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

294—P. E. Bestate v. Medina Valley Irrigation Co. et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Original.—Ex parte in matter of Paul Bukva, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus denied.

Original.—Ex parte in matter of William Sage, Jr., petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus denied.

87—Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. v. Wolfe Bros. & Co.—Motion to amend judgment herein denied.

889—Bankers Trust Co., trustee, v. Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument April 3 next.

895—David Lasser v. United States.—Motion to advance granted, and case assigned for argument April 3 next.

822—E. Valdes v. United States.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument Oct. 10 next.

870—J. J. Weeks v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

COURT ORDERS.—The reporter having represented that, owing to the number of decisions at the present term, it would be impracticable to put the reports in one volume, it was ordered that he publish an additional volume in this year pursuant to Section 226 of the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911.

It was ordered by the court that Sections 2 and 9 of Rule 10 of the court be amended to read as follows:

2. Immediately after the designation of the parts of the record to be printed or the expiration of the time allotted therefor the Clerk shall make an estimate of the cost of printing the record, his fee for preparing it for the printer, supervising the same, other probable fees, and upon application therefor shall furnish the same to the party docketing the case. If such estimated sum should not be paid within ninety days after the cause is docketed it shall be the duty of the Clerk to report that fact to the court, and thereupon the cause will be dismissed, unless good cause to the contrary is shown.

9. When the record is filed, or within twenty days thereafter, the plaintiff in error or appellant may file with the Clerk a statement of the points on which he intends to rely and of the parts of the record which he thinks necessary for the consideration thereof, with proof of service of the same on the adverse party. The adverse party, within thirty days thereafter, may designate in writing, filed with the Clerk, additional parts of the record which he thinks material; and, if he shall not do so, he shall be held to have consented to a hearing on the parts designated by the plaintiff in error or appellant. If parts of the record shall be so designated by one or both of the parties, the Clerk shall print those parts only; and the court will consider nothing but those parts of the record and the points so stated. If at the hearing it shall appear that any material part of the record has not been printed, the writ of error or appeal may be dismissed or such other order made as the circumstances may appear to the Court to require. If the defendant in error, or appellee, shall have caused unnecessary parts of the record to be printed, such order as to costs may be made as the Court shall think proper.

The fees of the Clerk under rule 24, section 7, shall be computed, as at present, on the folios in the record as filed, and shall be in full for the performance of his duties in the execution hereof.

These amendments shall go into effect May 1, 1916.

769—United States vs. Reading Company et al.; 788—Reading Company et al vs. United States, and same vs. United States vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company et al.—Reassigned for argument on April 17th next.

784—Houston Oil Company of Texas et al. vs. C. C. Goodrich et al.—Motion to affirm or transfer to the summary docket submitted for respondents and for petitioners in opposition thereto.

850—J. H. Sears, trustee, &c., v. City of Akron.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant.

901—C. W. Johnson, trustee, &c., v. Louisville Woolen Mills.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

Original.—State of New Mexico v. F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint submitted for complainant.

883—City of Colorado, Texas, v. C. M. Harrison.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

615—The Newark Natural Gas & Fuel Co. v. City of Newark, Ohio.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to the summary docket submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

896—W. E. Crutchley v. National Fireproofing Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

Original.—Ex parte in matter of Motion Pictures Patents Co., petitioner.—Motion for leave to file a petition for writ of mandamus submitted for petitioner.

804—A. H. Steut v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

238—Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. v. State of Oklahoma.—Leave granted to file reply brief for defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday, April 3.

Call for Monday, April 3: Nos. 378, 606, 492, 778, 536, 562, 895, 572, (to 577,) 585, (to 878,) 731, 604, 402, 777, 606, 718, 808, 805, 449, 614, 847, 843, (and 864 and 865,) 793, 791, 661, and 539.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS.—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

N & E Riv Ter Co‹ Ting Bridgeton.
Gaffney‹same.
Feeny‹Tug John Rogge.
Re Hunter Arms Co.
Hen Lee‹Simson.
Bklyn Ash Removal Co‹Scow Nellie T.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Courtroom 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Rits Cycle Car Co‹ Driggs-Seabury.
Prevot‹Geo Borgfeldt & Co.
Rice & Adams‹Levy Dairy Co.
Nat Metal S & S Co‹ Horovitz.
Miller Rubber Co‹ Behrend.
Johnston‹Stewart.
Hegr‹Maxwell.
Seed Filter & Mfg Co‹ Dry Plate & Nov Co
Paper Novelty Mfg Co‹Adolph Strauss.
Ziener‹Elec Fount Co.
Roche‹Goodman.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

U S‹Corn Products Refining Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 887, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Zelante‹N Y Dock Co.
Descalzi‹Van Dyk & Lindsay.
Knudson‹Grinberg.
Vister‹Ogus, R. & O.
Douglas‹Hecht.
W & Rockwell Co‹ Naumberg.
U S‹Barrett.
Kearney‹N Y, N H & H R R.
H M Bacon & Co‹ Weller.
Fresco‹Sabando.
Sparatta‹Schuttenmonk Const Co.
U S‹Bedell Co.
Same‹Two Packages of Precious Stones.
Ferdoski‹D. L. & W. Carvasis‹Vulcanite Portland Cement Co.
Kendall‹Sou Pac Co.
Levis‹Grossman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 328 P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty day calendar.

Lehigh Val Trans Co‹ S'tug Tr 22 et al.
Wilson‹Scow 15, her Tackle, &c.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

Barrett‹Schaefer, Jr, & Co.
Derrick‹Wallace.
Bigus‹Leh & W Coal.
Bischoff‹Yorkville Bk
Fox‹Proctor.
Hudson‹Glens Falls Ins Co.
Hermann‹Cabinet Land Co.
Williams‹NY Tel Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions.

Planten‹Nat Nas Bk.
Re Lempit, (Arnold.)
Kaplan‹Kaplan.
Re Whirtley.
Werner‹Starbuck.
Rothenberg‹Cullen.
Rain‹Woods.
Mesbra Realty Co‹ Stratton.
Purdy‹Purdy.
Re Romano.
Nat Binding Mach Co ‹Larkin Co.
Motion P P Co‹Univ Film Mfg Co.
Fisher Hydraulic S Co ‹Warren.
Re Wray.
Waits‹Weston.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Courtroom 3, 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Johnston‹Stewart.
Hegr‹Maxwell.
Seed Filter & Mfg Co‹ Dry Plate & Nov Co
Paper Novelty Mfg Co‹Adolph Strauss.
Ziener‹Elec Fount Co.
Roche‹Goodman.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

U S‹Corn Products Refining Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 887, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Zelante‹N Y Dock Co.
Descalzi‹Van Dyk & Lindsay.
Knudson‹Grinberg.
Vister‹Ogus, R. & O.
Douglas‹Hecht.
W & Rockwell Co‹ Naumberg.
U S‹Barrett.
Kearney‹N Y, N H & H R R.
H M Bacon & Co‹ Weller.
Fresco‹Sabando.
Sparatta‹Schuttenmonk Const Co.
U S‹Bedell Co.
Same‹Two Packages of Precious Stones.
Ferdoski‹D. L. & W. Carvasis‹Vulcanite Portland Cement Co.
Kendall‹Sou Pac Co.
Levis‹Grossman.

DISTRICT COURT—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

N & E Riv Ter Co‹ Ting Bridgeton.
Gaffney‹same.
Feeny‹Tug John Rogge.
Re Hunter Arms Co.
Hen Lee‹Simson.
Bklyn Ash Removal Co‹Scow Nellie T.
Nat Binding Mach Co ‹Larkin Co.
Motion P P Co‹Univ Film Mfg Co.
Fisher Hydraulic S Co ‹Warren.
Re Wray.
Waits‹Weston.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Courtroom 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Rits Cycle Car Co‹ Driggs-Seabury.
Prevot‹Geo Borgfeldt & Co.
Rice & Adams‹Levy Dairy Co.
Nat Metal S & S Co‹ Horovitz.
Miller Rubber Co‹ Behrend.
Johnston‹Stewart.
Hegr‹Maxwell.
Seed Filter & Mfg Co‹ Dry Plate & Nov Co
Paper Novelty Mfg Co‹Adolph Strauss.
Ziener‹Elec Fount Co.
Roche‹Goodman.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

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Sparatta‹Schuttenmonk Const Co.
U S‹Bedell Co.
Same‹Two Packages of Precious Stones.
Ferd

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Construction Company Buys Lexington Avenue Corner as Site for Eleven-Story Apartment House—Greenwich Village Block Front Deal—Upper West Side Flats Sold to Investors.

A new eleven-story apartment house on Lexington Avenue will be built at once as the result of a deal closed yesterday whereby the Strathcona Construction Company (Harry and Joseph Falk) purchased the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Fiftieth Street. The property adjoins on the avenue side the entrance to the Lexington Avenue Opera House erected over a year ago by Oscar Hammerstein and since used for theatrical performances.

The property has a frontage of 47.3 on the street by 100.5 on the avenue. It was purchased from Samuel K. Jacobs, who took it in a trade a few months ago from Charles Buck.

It has been held at $125,000. The new owners are having plans prepared for an eleven-story house to contain suites of three to five rooms, with stores on the Lexington Avenue frontage.

Nelson, Lee & Green were the brokers in the transaction.

Greenwich Village Block Front Sold.

The old Greenwich Village section which has lately shown a return to its realty activity of a few years ago, furnished another large deal yesterday in the sale by the Rufus L. King estate of the block front on the west side of Washington Street, between Charles Street and Charles Lane. The property contains one two-story and five three-story old buildings, covering 684 to 692 Washington Street and 149 Charles Street, 108.9 on Washington Street, 99 on Charles Street, and 87.6 on Charles Lane. Some of the property has been owned by the selling estate since 1835.

New Dyckman Flat Sold to Investor.

In the Dyckman section, where trading continues active, the Academy Construction Company, Max Pfaty Treasurer, sold to Jacob Cohen for investment 578 and 580 Academy Street, a new law tenement, on a plot 50 by 110.

The structures was completed about two months ago by the sellers and is fully rented. Gettner, Simon & Asher represented the buyer as attorneys.

East Side Dwelling Deal.

The three-story and basement dwelling 167 East Sixty-fourth Street has been sold by the Nagle estate to Duncan Harris. The structure occupies a lot 20 by 100.5, located between Third and Lexington Avenues.

Investor Buys Heights Flat.

John F. Wohltmann has purchased for investment from the 190th Street Holding Company, Hyman Horwitz President, the five-story new tenement at 514 and 516 West 148th Street, on a lot 41.8 by 99.11. J. K. Moors was the broker in the transaction.

Bronx Sales.

Eugene J. Busher sold for cash a lot 22 by 100 on the west side of Forest Avenue, 209 feet north of East 163d Street, for David Bauldwin of California, to Serino Magda. The new owner also owns the property to the north.

Richard H. Scobie sold for the Wicklow Building Company, Incorporated, P. J. Dwyer President, to a client for investment, the twenty-family apartment house, known as 2,384 Creston Avenue, 60 feet north of 184th Street, 68.4 feet on Creston Avenue and 87 feet deep.

Simon J. Bloom resold for Helen Fish to a builder for improvement with three five-story apartment houses the northeast corner of Monterey Avenue and 178th Street, 150 by 100. This is part of a plot of 300 by 100 acquired by the seller recently through the same broker from Lowenfeld & Prager in exchange for 771-75 East 185th Street. There are negotiations pending for the sale of the remaining plot of 150 by 100 to a builder for improvement.

New Jersey.

The Rowland-Johnson Company sold for the Bloomfield Avenue Land Company of Passaic a plot 50 by 150 on Scoles Avenue, Allwood, to be improved with a dwelling; also for the same company a parcel of 118 lots to a local investor. These lots front on the Newark branch of the Erie Railroad and will be improved for commercial use.

Westchester County.

Richard W. Mead of Manhattan has purchased from Miss Augusta Wood her place known as Stonecrest, consisting of dwelling, garage, and outbuildings and about six acres of land at Mount Kisco, N. Y. Julia Beverley Higgins negotiated the sale.

Recent Buyers.

The recently organized Third Realty Company is the buyer of the plot, 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of Webster Avenue and 195th Street.

Charles B. Kaufmann is the buyer of the dwelling 737 St. Nicholas Avenue, reported sold recently by the estate of William J. A. Fuller.

Lawrence Davies is the buyer of 562 Wales Avenue, sold recently by the Polatschek-Spencer Realty Company.

Max Gold is the buyer of 261 to 265 West Twenty-second Street.

$125,000 Times Square Lease.

Manning & Trunk have leased for a term of ten years from May 1 the store and basement in the building which the Ritcor Realty Corporation, Ritchie & Cornell, are erecting at 1,562 Broadway, adjoining on the south the Palace Theatre, and which has been held at a rental of $12,500.

The tenant is Louis Lichtenstein, dealer in gowns, who has been located for a number of years at 1,560 Broadway.

Three Dyckman Apartment Houses Leased.

The three five-story apartment houses in the Dyckman section at 4,640 and 4,648 Broadway and 108 Elwood Street, being the southeast corner of those thoroughfares, have been leased for three years by the E. A. Polak Brokerage Company for the Forbin Realty Company to a client of B. Harris, at an aggregate rental of $110,000.

Site for East Side Market Leased.

Wm. H. Whiting & Co. have leased for the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to William M. A. Spethman for a long term of years fourteen lots on East Eleventh Street, extending through to East Twelfth Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A. The premises are to be used as an open-air market. Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., represented the owners.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased the entire building at 395 and 397 Greenwich Street, southeast corner of Beach Street, together with the building at 62 Beach Street, owned by the Corporation of Trinity Church. After extensive alterations this entire building will be occupied by the Mutual Rice Company.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the four-story building 131 Maiden Lane, adjoining the corner of Water Street, to Rocco & Vincent Larata.

The Charles F. Noyes Co. has leased for D. O. Haynes & Co. the ground floor at 3 Park Place to the Belmore Lunch for a long term of years; the store 70 Wall Street for the Index Realty Company to George D. Smith, and for William H. Whiting & Co., agents, the store and basement 55 Fulton Street, corner of Cliff, to the Linen Thread Company.

The Cross & Brown Co. has leased the entire building 127 West Twenty-eighth Street to Archibald M. Henshaw for a long term of years; at 158 Duane Street, store to Miriam Baby Shoe Company; at 293 Church Street, store and basement to David Westreich.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc., have leased the store 408 Sixth Avenue to Peter Tainis.

Herbert Hecht & Co. have sublet for the Louis K. Liggett Company the store, basement and subway basement store at Fulton and Hoyt Streets, Brooklyn, to the Mirror Candy Company. This marks the entrance of the Mirror Candy Company into Brooklyn, the site becoming available due to the consolidation of the Liggett-Riker-Hegeman interests. The lease involves $400,000.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

A meeting of the Bronx Board of Trade has been called for tomorrow evening at 187th Street and Lincoln Avenue.

Cozzens & Pierson negotiated the lease for the Astor estate property on West Thirty-third Street to Benjamin Stearns & Co.

At the annual meeting of the University Club Saturday the purchase of the property extending from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-fifth Street, adjoining the clubhouse, on the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, was ratified. It will be improved as an extension to the present club building.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

88th St, 127 East, n w corner of Lexington Av, 41.8x100, six-story flat and stores; Marie Himowich against H. S. Goldsmith; J. N. Heffat, attorney; Henry Feldman, referee; due, $1,901.92; taxes, &c., $900; prior mortgages, $87,000; to the plaintiff for $88.-249.

120th St, 60 East, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11, five-story flat; adjourned to March 28.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

14th St, 221 East, n s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, 20x104.3, five-story tenement and stores; M. I. Borg et al., executors, against Equitable Realty Co. et al.; Leventritt, C. & N., attorneys; due, $26,670.99; to the plaintiff for $23,750.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Charles A. Berrian.

Anthony Av, 1566, e s, 45.2 ft n of 176th St, 24.2x90, three-story tenement; withdrawn.

By Henry Brady.

219th St, East, n e corner of Barnes Av, 32.6x114; T. J. Byrne against Ludwig Bach et al.; L. F. Moynahan, attorney; J. Brady, Jr., referee; due, $1,344.87; taxes, &c., $450.76; to Harry Mayer for $2,425.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

141st St, 622 and 624 West, s s, 325 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, eight-story Axton Court apartment house; T. D. McCaddon against Murray Hill Realty Co. et al.; Stoddard & M., attorneys; due, $44,386.33; taxes, &c., $2,384.25.

123d St, 131 West, n s, 345 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x100.11, three-story dwelling; L. B. Wechsler against S. A. Bishop and another; R. V. Wechsler, attorney; due, $7,047.18; taxes, &c., $8.

By Joseph P. Day.

99th St, 58 West, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; M. B. Noble et al. against Charles Fortham and another, executors; Noble & C., attorneys; due, $18,634.23; taxes, &c., $72.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Park Av, 3,468, e s, 102.3 ft n of 167th St, 35.8x101.11, irregular, five-story tenement; J. G. Wents against Maicke Building Corp. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $14,480.70; taxes, &c., $141.72.

By Daniel W. Greenwald.

Whitlock Av, 950, e s, 449.3 ft s of Hunts Point Road, 25x123.6, three-story house; W. H. Bones and another, executors and trustees, against Robert Burnett et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $8,305.91; taxes, &c., $395.05.

239th St, s s, 265 ft w of Katonah Av, 40x100; Jennie Scheger et al. against F. B. Newell et al.; Edward Jacobs, attorney; due, $1,636.63; taxes, &c., $249.45.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

125th St, s s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, for a one-story garage, 25x93.11; A. E. Dockroll, 310 Willis Av, owner; H. T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

26th St, 239 E St, 1st Av, and East River; to two six-story pavilions; Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of the City of New York, owners; McKim, Mead & White, 101 Park Av., architects; cost, $50,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 275 ft n of Broadway, 50x153.3; Hudson Investing Co. to Cordelia W. French, 400 Convent Av, March 17, prior mtg $47,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Alfred W. French, 27 Cedar St.....$7,500

ACADEMY ST, w s, 225 ft n of Broadway, 50x145.5; Hudson Investing Co. to Cordelia W. French, 400 Convent Av, March 17, prior mtg $47,500, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Clifford W. French, 27 Cedar St.....$7,500

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 172d St, 99.5x172.2; One Seventy-two Building Co. to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, March 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Co., 135 Broadway.$200,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 55.7 ft s of 46th St, 18.6x87, Broadway, w s, 50 ft n of Franklin St, 25x150; Vivien H. Mooney to Valcour Realty Co., 20 Vesey St, March 18, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, George J. Gillespie, 20 Vesey St.....$4,500

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 50th St, 100.5x100x irregular, prior mtg $80,000; Strathcona Construction Co. to Samuel K. Jacobs, 12 West 33d St, March 18, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. Louis Jacobs, 30 Nassau St.....$23,000

RUTGERS ST, s e corner of Monroe St, 17.6 x53; Congregation Hadas Israel to Morris Weintraub, 640 10th St, Brooklyn, March 20, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hy. A. Gordon, 1 Wall St.....$4,500

SHERMAN AV, n w s, at s w s of Arden St, 125x125; Gibraltar Realty Co. to Hy. W. Lein, 425 West 43d St, March 20, due Sept. 20, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hugo H. Ritterbusch, 30 Maiden Lane.....$2,000

97th ST, n s, 96 ft w of 7th Av, 41.8x25.5, leasehold; 125th St, 253 to 259 West, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 125x199.11 to 126th St, leasehold, prior mtg $150,000; Charles J. Stumpf and another to Asher B. Nichols, Jr., 889 Bartlett Av, Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 24, 1 year, 6½ p. c.; attorney, American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway.....$150,000

61ST ST, n s, 65 ft w of Lexington Av, 34.1x100.5; Helen A. Howell to U. S. Trust Co. of New York, 45 Wall St, March 18, due

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Loton H. Slawson Company
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SPENCER HEATER CO.,
(21) N. Y. Office, 101 Park Ave.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, w s, 54.9 ft n of Prince St, 51x70, all; Estates of Charles Frederick Hoffman Corporation to Max Garfunkel, 2 East 120th St, 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Jacob T. Herman, 346 Broadway.....$2,750

BROADWAY, 4,640, all; Broadway, 4,646-48, all; Elwood St, 108, all; Forbin Realty Holding Co. to Morris Workin and another, 188 West 140th St, 4 years from April 1, 1916; attorneys, Reiss & R., 35 Nassau St.$24,000

NASSAU ST, 35, part of mezzanine floor; Postal Life Insurance Co. to Joseph Akst, on premises, 5 years from May 1, 1916..$900

SOUTH ST, 112, all; Kath. C. Mead et al. to Abr. Weinberger & Co., 960 East 179th St, 7 1-12 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, M. Lefkowitz, 203 Broadway.$1,500

3D AV, 484, corner store and basement; Henry Tishman to Daniel O'Brien, 321 East 83d St, 10 years from 14 days after mailing of notice by registered mail by party of first part; attorney, L. W. Osterweis, 280 5th Av.....$2,500

6TH AV, 410, basement; Paul's Lunch System to Emanuel K. Semon and another, on premises, 2 years and 6 months from May 1, 1916.....$720

8TH AV, 413, all; Joseph M. Harris et al to Walter, 120 Broadway.....$6,200

8TH AV, 550, store and basement; Augustus F. Woodruff to William Koch, on premises, 5 years and 6 months from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Jaburg Bros., 1 Worth St..$1,800

9TH AV, 807½ and 809, all; Aida A. Anderson to Isaac Ginsberg, 809 9th Av, 10 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..$1,230

96TH ST, 160 West, all; Charles Bartsch to Thomas A. Williams, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, F. J. Waldeyer, 258 Broadway.....$900

125TH ST, 59 East, all; Harry H. Slawson to John W. Lyon, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, 5 years from May 1, 1916.....$2,800

132D ST, 14-16 East, all; Bertha Gubin to Abram Lisi, 183 West 140th St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1916.....$4,000

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 127, store; Ida W. Lanfillon to John Browne, 119 West 90th St, 5 1-2 years, from April 1, 1916; attorney, A. Hapfels, 342 St. Ann's Av..$780 to $1,200

RIDER AV, n e corner of 126th St, all; Edwin Bendheim and another to Nathan and Minnie Zimmerman, 720 Tinton Av, from June 1, 1916, to May 31, 1921; attorney, J. Silbermann, 31 Liberty St.....$3,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

4TH ST, 305 West; R. L. Davis against W. T. Fraser, executor, owner and contractor.....$228

77TH ST, 327 West; Karl Schuitz against Sherman B. Townsend, owner; John H. Quirk, owner and contractor.....$38

110TH ST, 139 East; Louis Wasilkowsky against Florence Kovner, owner; Herman Schafiroff, contractor.....$415

Bronx.

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 94.7 ft s of Mayflower Av, 31.9x—; Charles Shapiro against Carlo Marrocooli, owner; Michael Coppoli and Carlo Marrocooli, contractors.....$35

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,043 and 2,045; Giuseppe Baldi against Park Hill Construction Co. et al, Feb. 17, 1916.....$197

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n e corner 172d St, 99.5x151.8; Montrose Realty Co. loans One Seventy-two Building Co., Inc., —— to erect a — story building, twelve payments, $195,000

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bargain Chance $7,250

CRAFTSMAN ALL-YEAR HOME

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$750 Cash, Balance $35 Monthly.

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A Site for a Factory, Laundry, Garage or any kind of building,

two minutes from the heart of the city and out of the high-water district. It is 174 feet on Park Ave., 154 feet on Charles Street, and 106 feet from street to street. A building could be built so as to drive on 3 floors, on account of the grade of the streets, thus doing away with the use of elevators. There is a large hole in the middle of the site, about 25 feet deep and 90 feet in diameter, with a fine heavy brick wall around it. It was formerly a gas tank. If necessary, this hole could be filled in for nothing, as there are plenty of contractors who would be glad to get a short dump like this. The North wall is already built of blue stone, with high brick fence on top. Price $8,000.

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House is roomy, contains seven bed chambers, three bathrooms, library, living, dining rooms, three open fireplaces, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch and portecochere.

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VERY LITTLE CASH
BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

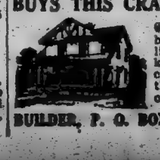

6 large rooms and tiled bath; open fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all city improvements; in the hills of New Jersey, only 25 minutes out.

BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

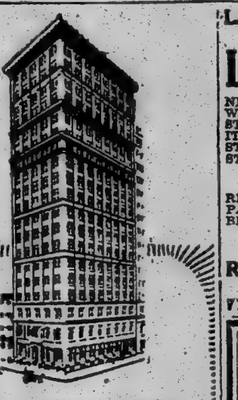

Economy

To increase your business profits—Decrease your rent. Become a tenant in the Lord's Court Building where you can obtain more desirable office space for less money than in any modern structure downtown.

Lord's Court
Corner William St. and Exchange Place

For Particulars Apply
PEASE & ELLIMAN (Agents)
On premises Tel. 313 Cortlandt

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR
New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Av.
LOFT 247-253 WEST 19TH ST.

Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.

Apply superintendent, on premises, or Reval Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or Your Own Broker.

SHOWROOMS and STUDIOS AT
15 West 34th Street.

Brand new, clean and attractive, excellent light, full office service.

LOW RENTS.

LARGE SKYLIGHTS

RENTING AGENT ON 5TH FLOOR
For full information.

Every Subway Terminates Here.
41 Park Row
and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
OFFICES TO LET
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on Premises.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
(Opposite City Hall Park.)

LOFTS TO LET
Rhinelander Bldgs.
Cor. William, Duane and Rose Sts.
APPLY TO
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.
Phone Cort.—8126. 31 NASSAU ST.

Will Sacrifice Five Year Lease
$2,000 a Year

4,000 square feet office space, best business corner in New York; third floor, Cameron Building, opposite Altman's dry goods store; 34th St., corner Madison Av.; splendid for clothing, silk, trimmings, and dressmaking establishment. William H. Moffitt, 185 Madison Av.

132-6 W. 14th St., Near 6th Ave.
LIGHT LOFT, 75x103
Suitable printing and heavy mfg., cheap power, live steam, sprinklers, low insurance, low rent.
Conforms with Fire and Labor Dept. Laws.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

AT RYE.

Fully furnished country place; high elevation; beautiful views; large, modern dwelling; 4 baths; tennis court, stable, fruit, garden.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

CALIFORNIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET

CALIFORNIA RANCH FOR SALE
ORANGES AND LEMONS

In order to close the estate of the late J. W. Freeman of Ontario, California, the Administrator is offering for sale his ranch at Upland, (North Ontario), California, 40 miles east of Los Angeles. This splendid property contains 10 acres, planted as follows: 4 Acres Lemons, 2½ Acres Navel Oranges, 3½ Acres Valencia Oranges. The trees, 12 years old, in full bearing, and the ranch is in good condition. In 1913 the late owner refused an offer of $28,000 for this property, but for the purpose of closing the estate a low price will be made to purchaser. For price and further particulars address John S. Nugent, 97 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

ALONG THE JERSEY COAST
Furnished Homes for Rent.
$500 TO $10,000 FOR SEASON.
RUMSON ROAD, SEA BRIGHT, LONG BRANCH, WEST END, ELBERON, DEAL, ALLENHURST, SPRING LAKE.
L'ECLUSE WASHBURN & CO.,
18 E. 34th St., N. Y. 4080 Murray Hill.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

FOR RENT.
Cottage at Water Mill,
Township of Southampton.

An attractive cottage right by Macox Bay. Still water and surf bathing, and all the outdoor sports. Five minutes from station. 8 MASTER BEDROOMS, 3 SERVANTS. PINE WATER SUPPLY. ELECTRIC LIGHTED AND ALL CONVENIENCES. GARAGE AND SEPARATE LAUNDRY. APPLY ANCELL H. HALL, 512 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

LAFAYETTE & HOWARD STS.
NORTHEAST CORNER.
LIGHT LOFTS AND STORE AND BASEMENT

NET AREA 2,700 SQ. FT., NINETEEN WINDOWS ON EACH FLOOR. BROAD STREETS, PERFECT SHIPPING FACILITIES, ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT; WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF STATIONS ON

THREE SUBWAYS

REACHING ALL BRIDGES AND ALL PARTS OF MANHATTAN, BRONX, BROOKLYN, AND QUEENS.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
FURTHER PARTICULARS OF
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. Tel. Cort. 1132.,
710 Madison Ave. Tel. Plaza 4951.

Select Offices

At $7-$9 Liberty St. In a well-managed fireproof building of more than average dignity. Rents $430 to $2250.

Lawyers especially solicited. Ask for Mr. Hanisch at the building or

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
2000 John 92 William St.

$55,000 Worth of Space

already rented in the Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt St., 25 Dey St., and 25 Church St., since the New York Telephone Company decided to remove to their new quarters. For a number of years they were tenants in the building, occupying 11 entire floors, approximately 252 offices. Why not make an early selection before the choicest are gone? You should see these offices before signing a lease elsewhere. W. B. DUNCAN, Agent. Renting office, room 107, Tel. 5516 Cort.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1800 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Cresanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 5996.

Netherland Apartments
340 West 86th St.

On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway. High-Class Apartment House.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths

Rents Very Moderate.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

THE BROCKHOLST
101 WEST 85TH ST.
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS,
$900 to $1,200.
Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

Southwick Apartments
874 WEST 181ST ST.
THE LOYAL
804 Riverside Drive, Cor. 181st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths. Rents $480 to $864 yearly. 7 Rooms, cor. Apt. and 2 Baths, $1,140. Open Evenings. Renting Agent on Premises. Phone 8282 Audubon.
FRIEDMAN CON. CO., 189 Broadway.

FINDLAY AVE. & 170TH ST.
NEAR GRAND CONCOURSE.
3-4-5-6 room apts. to let; up to date; select tenants; near school and all transit facilities. Telephone. $21-$34

706 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Corner 148th Street.

10-story fireproof apartment house; 5 and 6 all outside sunny rooms; rent, $960-$1,800. Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, Broadway and 105th St.

46—FT. WASHINGTON AVE.—47
CHATEAU D'ARMES—RONDA
Corner 181st St., Near Subway.
4-6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths
All Improvements—Concessions.

CARVEL COURT
N. E. Cor. 114th & St. Nicholas Ave.
High Class Elevator Apt., 6 Rooms and Bath. Rent $50.00.

LA JACQUETTA
166 West 87th Street

ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT.
J. AXELROD. 200 W. 72d St.

ROCKLEDGE COURT

8,044 Albany Crescent.
Broadway 231st St. subway station, 3-4-5 Rooms; all improvements; $23 to $38. Class of tenants restricted. Call at above address only.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

THE CLEBURNE
West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave., trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

PARK VIEW APARTMENTS
2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $38 up
OWNER ON PREMISES.

BEDFORD PARK.
Mosholu Arms Apts.

199TH ST., BRIGGS TO BAINBRIDGE AV.,
3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms - - $25-$28-$35-$45

NEW JERSEY.

HADDON HALL
Montclair, N. J.

Eight-story, fireproof, elevator. Finest apartment in State. Beautiful view and surroundings. City life in the country. 6, 7 or 8 rooms—low rent. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises, 67 Union St., or any real estate agent.

CITY PROPERTY
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate, 149th St. and 3d Av.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
REAL ESTATE, 1 WEST 34TH ST.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A.—Dwelling to let, 313 East 69th St., 10 rooms and bath; rent $1,000 a year. Apply on premises or Firm L. J. Carpenter, 3d Av., cor. 69th St.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Fine opportunity for builder; two lots with three frame houses, near 157th St. subway. Charles E. Fay, Executor, Stamford, Conn.

Attractive bargains in private dwellings, sale or rent, west side, above 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (103d.)

Real Estate Wanted.

Medium-size house wanted to rent, first-class neighborhood. A., 3,825 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

A high-class semi-detached 12-room house, with garage; plot 32x150; good neighborhood. Owner, 149 Times Downtown.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE AT ROCKAWAY Park.—17 bedrooms, 2 baths, 14 bathhouses; one block of station, half block from ocean; unfurnished; terms reasonable; representative on premises Sunday.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Will sacrifice large plot, fully improved; all assessments paid; sewer, water, gas, electricity, &c.; bathing privilege; small cash payment, balance easy payments. North Shore, 116 Times Downtown.

For homes at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Agent, 31 Nassau Street.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Owner residing in three-story brownstone house in Harlem will exchange for cottage in one of Rockaways.
ASHFORTH &

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Canadian Northwest disturbance of Sunday night has moved to North Missouri, and rains and snows have resulted in the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake region. The second disturbance of Sunday night off the North Pacific Coast is now central over British Columbia, but the pressure fall extends in marked form over the plateau and Rocky Mountain regions, with general rains in the Pacific States, the plateau region, and Montana. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair, with moderately high pressure in the Atlantic States. Low temperatures continue in the Atlantic States and it is considerably colder west of the Rocky Mountains, but with temperatures above normal, except in the Coast States. Over the central portions of the country temperatures are very high for the season, ranging from 10 to 35 degrees above the seasonal average.

There will be snow or rain over the north and rain over the central district east of the Mississippi River on Tuesday, but probably not reaching New England until Tuesday night. On Wednesday snows or rains are probable in New England, but elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair, and it will also be fair Tuesday in the South, except in the Carolinas.

Temperatures will be higher as a rule.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable, becoming southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east.

FORECAST TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday probably fair.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Tuesday; rain or snow at night and Wednesday.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Tuesday, followed by snow in Vermont; Wednesday snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	40	42	4 P. M.	50	31
6 A. M.	36	20	6 P. M.	48	31
8 A. M.	37	24	9 P. M.	40	30
12 M.	44	37	12 P. M.	37	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 39.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 34 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 19 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.34 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.18 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M., Sunday. Loss.
11:45—1,209 Ogden Av.; Benj. Carr.....Slight
A. M., Monday.
12:45—631 E. 12 St.; Mary Lannon.....$10
12:45—1,837 Washington Av.; J. Shariot.Slight
1:10—1,907 2 Av.; David Kriaberg.....Slight
6:10—1,355 5 Av.; Frank Paul.....Slight
6:02—548 W. 45 St.; V. Ruggerre..Not given
6:25—1,570 B'way; A. Wolrin.....Not given
6:30—187 Av. A; Charles Rapport.....Slight
6:30—163 Thompson St.; not given.....Slight
7:25—286 3 Av.; Charles Peterson.....Slight
8:50—47 E. 133 St.; O. Handricka..Not given
9:25—1,570 B'way; Wepin's Restaurant, (Peter Delacey Estate).....$500
11:20—1-5 Av. C; Louis Sipzer.....Slight
11:35—Front 1 Carmine St.; new subway.None
P. M.
2:10—597 Tinton Av.; Mrs. — Marks.Slight
2:10—313 W. 40 St.; Margaret Quirk...$50
3:10—57 E. 4 St.; William Tucker.....Slight
3:15—423 W. 16 St.; Thomas McMahon.Slight
3:25—16 E. 23 St.; Louis Eigel.....Slight
3:55—8 St. Luke's Pl.; William Roe...Slight
6:15—W. 118 St.; Samuel Schwartz.....$40
6:30—12 Av. & 54 St.; not given.....None
7:50—B'way & 42 St.; The N. Y. Times.None
9:15—206 W. 17 St.; Power Plg. Co...Slight
9:35—403 E. 83 St.; Herman Goelel....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Lt. Col. T. H. Slavens, Q. M. C., upon arrival at San Francisco, to Western Dept., as Assistant to Quartermaster.

Resignation of 2d Lt. C. F. Barnett, 4th Cav., accepted, effective May 1.

Capt. W. P. Banta, M. C., is detailed a member of the board at Ft. Logan H. Root, Ark., for examination of candidates to the Military Academy, vice 1st Lt. J. M. Hewitt, M. C., relieved. Capt. Banta will return to his station upon completion of this duty.

Capt. C. E. Craig, M. C., is detailed a member of the board at Ft. Leavenworth for physical examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy, vice Capt. L. H. Hanson, M. C., relieved.

1st Lt. H. E. Bailey and J. D. Bartlett, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., and by letter to Commanding Officer, Central Dept.

2d Lt. J. E. Lovell, Jr., 7th Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

Capt. S. A. Smoke, retired, from present duties with organized militia, and detailed an Acting Quartermaster at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., relieving Capt. W. G. Heaton, Q. M. C., who will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster there.

Capt. C. E. Morton, Inf., is assigned to 16th Inf.

1st Lt. E. H. Pearce, 16th Inf., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Capt. J. F. Hasson, 6th Cav., detailed in Q. M. C., effective April 4, to El Paso at once for duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster and by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for further instructions.

Following Q. M. C. officers to El Paso for duty as Assistants to Quartermaster of Southern Dept.: Capts. L. D. Gasser and J. C. Kay.

Capt. F. H. Burton, 15th Inf., detailed in Q. M. C., effective March 25, will report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

Leave: Maj. R. S. Abernethy, C. A. C., 10 days.

Navy.

No orders issued.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Albany, at Bremerton; D-t and D-2, at New London; Duncan, at Provincetown; Farragut, at Mare Island; Glacier, at San Francisco; Hector, at Hampton Roads; Jason, at Lambert Point; McCall, at Rosebank; Nero, at Tiburon, Cal.; Osceola, at Guantanamo; Peoria, at Key West; Proteus, at Nagasaki, and Whipple, at San Diego.

Sailed—Caesar, Naples for Madeira, and Hampton Roads; Chester, Monrovia for cruise on Liberian Coast; Hancock, Philadelphia for Pensacola; Jacob Jones, Newport for Key West; Nereus, Guam for Olongapo; Raleigh, Mare Island for San Diego; Supply, Bremerton for San Francisco en route Guam, and the Winslow, Guantanamo for Santiago de Cuba.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following physical examinations have just been held: Nurse, 47 passed, 1 rejected; chief probation officer, 18 passed, 1 rejected; driver, Department of Street Cleaning, 4 passed, 2 rejected; sweeper, Department of Street Cleaning, 31 passed, 40 rejected; boilermaker, 2 passed.

It has been decided to establish a list for blaster, labor class, on April 1.

United States.

The commission announces for April 19-20 at the New York Customs House an examination for domestic science teacher, for women only, eligibles to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Indian Service, at salaries ranging from $600 to $720 a year. Competitors will be examined in spelling and copying, pedagogy, physiology, hygiene and sanitation, general household management, including a simple account, food and its preparation, home nursing, elementary sewing, education, training and experience. It is desired to obtain eligibles who are graduates of some reputable domestic science school or graduates of the domestic science department of schools of good repute. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., March 21—Patrol, J. Bachmann, 13 to Bridge; A. M. J. Hood, 133 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. D. Resignations accepted: L. F. Fullam, 43; J. Metzger, 164.

Dismissed: Patrol, D. J. Sullivan, 147 (intoxication).

Fire Department.

Decision rendered: Firem. 1st gr. J. J. Tierney, Eng. 154 (absence without leave), sentence suspended and ordered transferred. Transfer, 8 A. M., March 21: Firem. 1st gr. J. J. Tierney, Eng. 54, to Eng. 28.

The resignation of Firem. 4th gr. W. J. Rogers, Eng. 18, has been accepted, to take effect 8 A. M., March 23.

Fined: Firem. 2d gr. J. W. McCabe, Eng. 80, $5 (loss of coat badge); Firem. 1st gr. C. A. Corrigan, Eng. 243, $1 (loss of copy of Book of Rules and Regulations). The charges of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders on which Firem. 1st gr. A. M. Slater, Eng. 59, was tried, found guilty and sentence suspended, have been dismissed.

Retired: Lieut. C. J. Nesa, Eng. 267, (medical certificate), on annual pension of $1,050.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Acting City Superintendent has sent a circular to school Principals saying that if vacation activities are to be conducted this Summer the employment of volunteer teachers will be necessary.

"Home Rule in Education" will be discussed at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Public School Education Association at the High School of Commerce on the evening of March 31.

The Brooklyn Class Teachers' Organization will meet at 4 P. M. in the Eagle Building, Washington Street, Brooklyn.

Promotions will not be made at tomorrow's meeting of the Board of Education. They are waiting for a decision to the appeal made to the State Commissioner of Education. There are about 1,000 vacancies and about 750 teachers on the promotion lists serving in the positions under waiver of the salary to which the place entitles them.

The New York City Teachers' Association will discuss the pension plan at its meeting this afternoon at 302 Madison Avenue.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Limousine body, brand new, has never been mounted, sloping roof, exceptionally roomy, extra disappearing seats, imported gray whipcord lining, large sashless plate-glass windows, vanity case, toilet articles, flower vase; painted Brewster green, blank molding; will fit any chassis 120-inch wheel base up; cost, $2,250; make offer. Stearns Company, 417 West 58th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Packard (1916) Touring, 88, perfect condition. Marmon (1916) Touring, 41, like new. Mercer (1915) Runabout, like new. Owen Magnetic (1916) Touring, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

For Sale.—1912 model German Mercedes; will make a splendid truck or rental car; one of the best-built cars in the world; seven-passenger. Address W. C. Watrous, 1,127 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale—Seven-passenger Renault convertible body, just overhauled and painted; new tires. J. T. MacCurdy, 900 Park Av. Phone Lenox 5658.

For Sale.—1913 Simplex 38, shaft drive, with Brunn 5-passenger body, and in excellent condition; price $1,500. Address W. C. Watrous, 1,127 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

HIGH QUALITY PEERLESS.

Owner sacrifices luxurious 7-passenger touring, Gray-Davis electric starting and lighting; complete equipment. Scripps, 305 West 79th.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 65th St. and Broadway.

Packards, all styles, latest models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,676 Broadway.

Spring clean-up sale of serviceable used trucks. A. C. Whitefield, 437 West 42d St.

Great Bargains in Tires, Tubes, Sundries, at 1,754 Broadway, before removal, April 1.

Packard 14-38, 5-pass., fine condition. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

Scripps Booth, latest, run eleven hundred miles. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

White touring, 1914, finest condition; price right. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

Cadillac Sedan, 1916, fine shape; extra shoe. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

3 1912 Cadillac Taxicabs, fully equipped, recently passed. Equitable Garage, 301 W. 49.

Lyons Knight imperial type, aluminium limousine, delivered January 15th, equipped with all modern appliances, no perceptible sign of wear in mechanism or appearance, lined with imported gray whipcord material; extra seats facing forward; Cross vanity case, electric telephone, &c. Stearns Co., 417 West 58th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

BUICK BARGAINS.

1915 C-24 Roadster, electric starter.
1914 B-36 Roadster, electric starter.
1914 B-24 Roadster, electric starter.
1914 B-25 Touring, electric starter.
1913 "30" Roadster.

Above cars are first-class in every way and must be sold. Flack, 1,700 B'way. (4th floor.)

Automobiles for Hire.

Packard and Renault landaulets, monthly solicited. Block, 220 West 66th. 5353 Columbus.

New Packard "six," touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Elegant Packard landaulet; hour, month; reasonable. Curran, 12 East 85th. Lenox 8176.

Up-to-date Packards; day, month. Ask for Ortenblad, 218 West 65th St. Col. 8256.

Town limousine, late model; $250 monthly to reliable party. 5358 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7625 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

BARGAIN FOR A BACHELOR.

Will sublet my large, light room, (private bath,) on Gramercy Park at $8 a week to the right man; electric light, abundant steam and hot water; furniture my own; telephone; key to the park which is unique in Summer; write who you are and your telephone number. X 345 Times Annex.

IRVING PLACE, 74, (Gramercy Park Neighborhood.)—Unusual, quaint apartment, six rooms, bath; large French windows, mahogany furniture; $75 month; references. A. B. Leonard.

Apartment, handsomely furnished or unfurnished, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; possession immediately to October; Madison and 56th. Plaza 7442, mornings.

FURNISHED—West Side.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
8 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $60.
4 rooms, kitchenette, two baths, $78.
HYDTLESLEY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

CONCORD HALL,
403 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

Attractive six (6) rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, in elevator apartment house, from April 15 to Oct. 10, 1916, at a very low price. Call mornings, 518 West 111th St., Apt. No. 51.

Handsomely furnished, to family of adults, for three months or less, six rooms, two baths, Broadway and 79th; excellent cook included. Call Schuyler 7922.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1456.

Furnished apartment, nine large rooms, three baths; every room desirable, southern exposure, beautiful view. 9A, 270 Riverside Drive.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST.
289 West 73d St. Columbus 8974.

581 West 161st St.—Seven outside, attractively furnished apartment, piano, elevator; $75. Rice.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1334 and 1847 Academy.

79th St. subway; beautifully furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, eighth floor, new building. Phone Vanderbilt 1650.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; unusual bargains offered. Consult Dingleman, renting specialist, 176 West 72d.

Furnished housekeeping apartment, five rooms, bath; immediate occupancy. Mrs. Goddard, 155 West 81st St.

Apartments, west side, various terms. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th, (Broadway,) upstairs.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 6 bright rooms and bath. 5 and 5 West 104th.

667 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 156TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

59th St., 36 West.—Sublet two nicely furnished apts.; $150-$200.

Westchester County.

Westchester County.—Best location; party leaving city will sell entire contents four-room apartment; unusual opportunity to secure nice home. Enower, 20 Church St., White Plains, N. Y.

FURNISHED—West Side.

119th, 430 West.—Two large, attractive outside rooms, bath, kitchenette, $60; restaurant.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

1,155 PARK AV.,
corner 92d Street.
12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

117th St., 112 to 116 West, between Lenox and 7th Avs.; 5 rooms and bath, large and light, steam heat and hot water; select tenants; rent, $37. Superintendent, on premises, or

HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Tel. 7632 Bryant.

204-228 West 71st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $810 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Gushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

96TH STREET, 82 TO 86 WEST.
Two and three rooms and bath. Kitchenette Apartments, steam heat, electric light, shower baths and all improvements; rents $40 to $45.
A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 38th St.

207 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

1,871 SEVENTH AV.
High-class elevator apartment.
8 unusual large rooms, location best in Harlem; rent $1,000 per annum.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.
Near Broadway; attractive six, seven-room apartments; every improvement; $30-$39. Superintendent.

130th, 423 West.—Sublet high-class four-room apartment, kitchen; overlooking Columbia Campus; Apt. 62; to Oct. 1.

141st, 624 West.—Four room apartment, five windows, facing Hudson; southwest exposure; $30. Edmondson.

Just one ten-room apartment, three baths; all light, sunny; exceptional location; moderate. 67 Riverside Drive, corner 79th.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

Broadway and 85th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

135 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments, 178 West 58th.

826-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 1,980 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH ST., 44 EAST.—Elegant room; bath, electricity; $6; telephone; gentlemen.

518T St., (546 Lexington Av.)—Elegant sunny back parlor, private house; absolute cleanliness; conveniences; breakfast; moderate terms; telephone.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; running water, electric light; references exchanged.

62D ST., 238 EAST.—Real home for one or two; all improvements; private.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room; bath; private house; owner.

West Side.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen only.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms, nicely furnished, newly cleaned; $5 up.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; private lavatory, electricity, telephone, elevator. Keen.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

65TH, 128 WEST.—Large, sunny parlor for business offices or living; convenient location

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Select rooms for gentlemen; apartment parlor floor.

73D, 155 WEST.—Light front parlor, suitable physician or dentist; electricity; all improvements.

79TH, 8 WEST.—Overlooking park, newly furnished residence, rooms with baths; $9-$12.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; phone.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms; private bath; running water; $12, $5.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Rooms, singly, en suite; bath; electricity; reference.

79TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny room, adjoining shower; small room; select; references.

79TH, 142 WEST.—Bright rooms; telephone and reception room; $4 up; board optional.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium room, steam, electricity, continuous hot water; $3.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, with lavatory, facing Broadway; exclusive apartment. HOLTON.

West Side.

83D, 117 WEST.—Elegant furnished large, small rooms; bath; kitchenette; electricity; telephone; front parlor and basement; suitable for artist, business couple; subway, elevated.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Back parlor, bath; medium room, running water, bath adjoining.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; front parlor; private house. 6721 Schuyler.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive small, quiet room; running water; breakfast; refined home.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house near park; large front room, $7; electricity, telephone.

97TH ST., 145 WEST.—Private house, well furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

99TH, 243 WEST (Cor. B'way.)—Newly furnished rooms; elevator; those seeking best. Harrison.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room, bath; telephone.

115TH, 505 WEST.—Outside room; warm, sunny; bath; telephone; only $2.50. Willard.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Gentleman; room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity, phone, &c. Apartment 15.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Front room to let, furnished; reasonable. See Superintendent.

122D, 523 WEST, Apartment 54.—Comfortable rooms, $3 up; electricity, steam, elevator. Phone Morningside 5050.

161ST, 509 WEST.—Southern exposure room, $3; homelike; private Christian family. Thomas.

AUDUBON AV., 105, (170th.)—Newly furnished, comfortable front room, all improvements, $3.50. De Angel.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 224 St., opp. Broadway.—Large rooms with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th St.)—Attractively furnished front room; river view; private family; board optional. Telephone Riverside 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants room, private family, west side; nice surroundings. N 220 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

215T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

24TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
ROOM; BOARD; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

45TH ST., 4 EAST.—Board, room, gentleman; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

57TH ST., 344 WEST.—Large room, private bath; good service; excellent table.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms, with or without bath; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bathroom, running water; excellent table; moderate.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; running water; twin beds; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny room, bath, electricity, telephone; exceptional table.

72D ST., 252 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large front room; single room; delightful location; excellent table.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Medium room, steam, phone; excellent board; first-class house.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquella.)—Attractive suites, (will divide,) twin beds, private baths, velvet carpets, gray and white enamneled furniture; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; newly furnished; electricity; unusual home surroundings and table; table guests.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SILK DEPARTMENT.—We require several thoroughly experienced salesmen for our silk department. Apply to Superintendent, Subway floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT.—The general auditor of a large New England corporation having many plants and affiliated interests, needs a good accountant for varied work; live man with public accounting experience preferred; replies considered only when complete information as to experience, age, nationality, religion, and salary is given. X 341 Times Annex.

BENCH HANDS.—First-class, on electrical machine works. Apply Electric Operation Company, 254 36th St., Brooklyn.

BILL CLERK and Office Assistant.—Young man, willing to assist generally; good position, with opportunity for advancement; must be good at figures and come well recommended; give full particulars regarding experience; state salary expected. N 218 Times Downtown.

BLACKSMITHS
ON
HEAVY AND MEDIUM WORK
FOR
MACHINE FORGING.
GOOD WAGES. STEADY WORK.
R. HOE & COMPANY,
2 SHERIFF ST.

BOOKKEEPER, printing office experience; accuracy, quickness, reliability, brains desirable asset; give clew to these items with modesty, if possible; salary to start. H 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in New York Stock Exchange house; must be thoroughly experienced; no others need apply. H 353 Times Downtown.

BOY by dress and waist house; must make himself generally useful and be well recommended. Phreno, 152 West 25th St.

BRIGHT BOY wanted for office in production department of automobile truck manufacturer, Long Island City; in line for promotion to junior and senior clerical work; clean-cut, neat, light-complexioned boy 16 or 17 years desired. Boy, Times Agency, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

BRIGHT BOY of neat appearance, good at figures, age 16-17, some high school training, wanted by large corporation. R. M., Station D, Box 70.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—With experience on electrical apparatus motors, generators, switchboards, transformers, controllers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR, capable of taking charge of employment bureau of automobile truck manufacturer, Long Island City; principal trades, all-around machinist, assembler, blacksmith; previous experience a requisite; state age, experience, and salary. Supervisor, Times Agency, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

ESTIMATOR and solicitor in painting contractor's office, capable taking off quantities accurately; salary, commission; references essential. Competent, N 222 Times.

EXPORT SALESMAN.—Experienced man to take charge of export sales of large manufacturer; office in New York; state age, experience, nationality, reference, salary. H 355 Times Downtown.

LAD.—Wanted, by bank, well-developed lad of good address, not under 16; must be neat penman; experience not necessary; bond required. Address P. O. Box 46, City.

LATHE HANDS.—First-class, on electrical machine works. Apply Electric Operation Company, 254 36th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN AND WIFE wanted, without family, as butler and maid or cook, to take entire charge of bachelor's small house near Pittsburgh, Penn.; must be thoroughly trustworthy and capable; British nationality preferred; first-class references necessary. X 374 Times Annex.

MAN to solicit members for new proposition; salary, commission. Room 1,005, 1,182 Broadway.

MATERIAL CHASER wanted by automobile truck manufacturer, Long Island City, to hurry material in process through manufacturing departments; state age, experience, and salary. Chaser, Times Agency, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced on small electric motors and generators, familiar with metric system; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. P. O. Box V, Plainfield, New Jersey.

PRODUCTION CLERK wanted by automobile truck manufacturer, Long Island City; must be familiar with machine shop practice; a man more mechanical than clerical desired; state age, experience, and salary. Clerk, Times Agency, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

SALESMAN.—Umbrella salesman wanted, with a good following, to cover Middle Western and Eastern States for a growing house with strong line; good opportunity for right man; all correspondence strictly confidential; salary or commission basis. H 352 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, first-class, capable man to sell a line of fur trimmings for the South on a commission basis; have the best-selling proposition in the country; live man can make big money. Call D. R. Paskie & Co., 37 West 36th St.

SALESMEN.—Three experienced stock salesman for high-class proposition; good commission paid to men who can produce results. Apply morning, between 10-12, afternoon 2-4, Mr. Luckhurst, Room 307, Vanderbilt Bldg., 51 East 42d St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Two live men to sell Tungsten lamps on commission basis; experienced men preferred. Call, 10 A. M., Room 601, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMAN, with following, for side line ladies' belts; on commission. P 85 Times.

SALES MANAGER, ADVERTISING MAN, P 93 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced wholesale grocery; give references, age, ability and salary desired. N 205 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS.—Advertising solicitors of experience desired for live publication on commission basis. Z 348 Times Annex.

SOLICITOR wanted by business school; experienced preferred; high commission only. X 343 Times Annex.

SPANISH TRANSLATOR WANTED.

Splendid opportunity for high-grade translator, preferably with experience in mechanical lines; must be fast typist; reply in Spanish and English, stating age, experience and salary expected. Address N 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Wanted for office of manufacturing concern near Passaic, high-grade young man; must be expert stenographer and typist, with good knowledge of general office work; highest references essential; state age, nationality, and salary required. Reply to Box X 339 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Architect wants assistant stenographer; don't call, write, stating particulars and salary expected. Room 1,515, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

TIME CLERK.—Familiar with keeping time of machine shop operations wanted by automobile truck manufacturer, Long Island City; state age, experience, and salary. Clerk, Times Agency, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

TOOLMAKERS AND MACHINISTS.

This Company can employ a number of additional first-class workmen in this line and offers the following inducements: Good wages, steady employment, clean, sanitary factory, high-grade work, and one of the best cities in the country in which to live. In applying state age, rate of wages expected, and give a brief description of previous experience.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

VALET.—Man wanted who can serve as valet, butler and cook for bachelor; thoroughly competent man can obtain a good position and receive $30 per week. Address, giving references, Box No. X 342 Times Annex.

WOOL.

Industrious young man, thoroughly acquainted with the wool, wool waste, wool products business, wanted on "commission"; only those actually having been connected with this line need apply; state full particulars. P 106 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, for office work; must know how to operate plug switchboard; excellent opportunity offered. Apply by writing, stating religion, age, and experience. Automatic Fire Extinguisher Co., P. O. Station V, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN for office work in large wholesale house; must be quick at figures, good penman, and have had at least one year's ledger posting; $12 to start. N 211 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

BILLING OPERATOR, ELLIOTT FISHER MACHINE, $15.
DRAFTSMEN, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED R. R., $16.
E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE, INC., 149 Bway., Singer Bldg.

HIGH-GRADE BOYS, stenographers, flower man, estate superintendent. Prudential Agency, 253 Broadway.

COLLECTION correspondent; drug stock clerk, $18; stenographers; others. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN, EARN WHILE LEARNING Mechanical Dentistry, the least crowded, fastest growing profession. After graduating earn $25 to $75 a week STEADILY. Learn quickly and thoroughly by actual practice in this MODERN School, most highly approved by Dental Practitioners. The FIRST of its kind licensed by the Regents. No education requirements; no book study; individual instruction, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily. Attend as you can. Easy payments. For particulars write TODAY for Booklet "B."
The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 W. 45th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send 4c for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MEN.—EARN $1,200 TO $4,000 A YEAR. Learn mechanical dentistry in 3 months. Bodee's Dental Trade School, 17 West 44th. Est. 1892. Licensed by Regents.

PHOTOPLAY writing taught evenings, under direction of Henry Albert Phillips. Send for free visitors' pass and booklet, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs, everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

For Sale.—800 Davis sewing machines, Type A manufacturing; in use four months. Address Wassell, 204 S. 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted, correspondence, with buyers food supplies, foreign. Address Box 204, Portland, Mich.

Purchase and Exchange.

Fifty or more steel clothes lockers wanted; must be in good condition. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,533 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Four months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. WEA. 9400
949 W. 42d St. at Times Square { BRYANT 8100
60 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. { FRANKLIN 6900
16 Barclay St. Telephone 6900 Cortlandt.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have machine which will cost $300 to build and will lease for $10 weekly; about ready to introduce; a definite field of users are in absolute need of two to three thousand of these machines; $5,000 capital is required to begin business; all must be available for use during next six to eight weeks; would prefer good accountant as partner; good business man essential; principals only with required cash immediately available interviewed by appointment. E. W., 30 Times Downtown.

CHEZ FYSCHER'S very famous place at 121-123 West 45th St., New York City; can be purchased at a sacrifice; it is the most modern and perfectly equipped restaurant and cafe in the city; VERY LITTLE CASH.
HERMAN LUBETKIN, Attorney,
26 Park Row. Tel. Cortlandt—22.
Full commission to brokers.

An active concern manufacturing cotton ready-to-wear garments, skirts, &c., wishes to engage a man thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and sale of such. Will be required to invest five to ten thousand dollars. This is a good opportunity to the right man. Address P. I. Piper, Dime Savings Bank, Canton, Ohio.

DEPARTMENT STORE
for sale, in one of the best retail shopping centres in New York; attractive, up-to-date fixtures, clean stock; a rare opportunity to secure a going business. C 21 Times.

Desire promoter, who can enlist $150,000 in legitimate home fide coal mining proposition, company rated in Dun's; money needed to increase the facilities for

SHOW GIRL STARTS SUIT AGAINST REAM

Eleanor Pendleton Davidson Contests Validity of Annulment of Their Marriage.

BRACKETT EXPLAINS ACTION

Ex-Senator Will Argue a Motion in the Supreme Court in Saratoga County on April 8.

Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, counsel for Miss Eleanor Pendleton Davidson, former show girl, announced last night that action had been commenced against Louis Marshall Ream, son of the late Norman B. Ream, the capitalist, contesting the validity of the annulment of her marriage to him, which she asserts was obtained through fraud and collusion. The papers in the action were served on young Ream on March 17 in Worcester, Mass., where he is employed in a steel company, the Senator said.

According to Mr. Brackett, Miss Davidson, who is said to have been related to General Lee and General Gaines, was told by T. Howard Embert, her cousin, who acted as her attorney at the time, that her marriage to young Ream was irregular because the Justice of the Peace who had performed the ceremony lacked the proper authority. He urged her to follow the counsel of J. Norris Miller, of the law firm of Bornblower, Miller, Potter & Earle, of this city, the attorney of Norman B. Ream, and have the marriage annulled.

"The suit for the annulment," said ex-Senator Brackett, "was tried before a referee in Troy, who reported favoring the decree after conducting hearings. Judge Chester signed the final papers. In the papers, it appears that Miss Davidson was represented by Shaw, Bailey & Murphy, attorneys. She denies, however, that she ever saw them."

Miss Davidson received a sum of money, a little more than $25,000, by way of settlement, her attorney said. Previous to this she had received $5,000, just before the annulment proceedings were instituted, he admitted. She surrendered her marriage certificate at the request of Mr. Embert, her then attorney, the former Senator said. Miller, who represented the Ream family, had urged her to issue a statement to the papers that her relations with young Ream were at an end, following the "foolish ceremony we went through as the result of a dare," but she refused to do this, Mr. Brackett added.

According to the motion papers, young Ream and Miss Davidson were married on Sept. 1, 1911, in Hoboken, by a Justice of the Peace, following a short acquaintance. Her sister, Mrs. Emory, went along as a witness. The wedding party returned to her home, 208 West Fifty-second Street. The next day, the papers continue, they made several visits to his friends, following which they motored to Lakewood, N. J., registering at the Bartlett House.

"All this while," said Mr. Brackett, "Ream introduced her as his wife, sent announcement cards to their friends, and acknowledged different wedding gifts they received. Indeed, one gift, with a card marked "Congratulations," was received from Dr. W. B. Anderton, the physician of the Ream family."

A few days later Louis M. Ream decided that he had better make a trip to Thompson, Conn., where his father was living, and inform him of the marriage. He sent telegrams en route to his wife, but these ceased when he reached his father's home, and from that time until the present Miss Davidson has not seen her husband, her attorney declared. Louis Ream gave up his position in the New York Trust Company and left the city, he said. Immediately after Miss Davidson was approached by J. Norris Miller, who informed her that her husband would never return to her, exhibiting a letter in young Ream's handwriting to that effect. Miller refused to let her see her husband, she asserts in an affidavit.

Attached to the motion papers were a copy of the marriage license, the certificate of the Justice of the Peace performing the ceremony, a facsimile of a hotel register, where they registered as man and wife, and one of the announcement cards sent to their friends.

Ex-Senator Brackett said that he would argue a motion in the Supreme Court in Saratoga County on April 8. Miss Davidson, who has been making her home in New York, expects to change her residence to Saratoga Springs, he said.

At the time Norman B. Ream died, it was generally believed that he would disinherit his son, but when the will was read it was found that Louis Ream received an equal share in the estate which amounted to more than $5,000,000.

First Roosevelt Petition Filed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—The first petition for district delegate to the National Republican Convention designating Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency was filed today with the Secretary of State by W. F. Cozart of Atlantic City in the Second Congressional District.

INVESTIGATE CUSTOMS MAN.

Deputy Collector Faces Charges Involving Dan R. Hanna's ex-Wife.

Collector Dudley Field Malone issued a statement yesterday relative to reports that irregularities attended the importation of the personal belongings of Mrs. Elisabeth Gordon Pelton, who was formerly the wife of Dan B. Hanna. It was asserted that Acting Deputy Collector Daniel O. Sprague had allowed free entry to goods which were dutiable. Sprague has been in the Customs Service for thirty years. Mrs. Pelton, who had lived in Paris for several years, arrived in New York in December, 1914, on the Adriatic. She was accompanied by her maid, and, it was asserted, brought twelve pieces of baggage. She declared herself a foreign resident, and, it was alleged, held her personal effects were not dutiable. It was charged that she was identified by Mr. Sprague.

"Some three or four weeks ago," said Collector Malone, in his statement yesterday, "allegations of irregularities were laid before me and I at once requested an investigation to be made by Mr. Wheatley, head of the special agents. Until this investigation is completed no conclusion can be reached. Mr. Sprague has been in the customs service at this port for thirty years. He is not my 'confidential' man. There are no 'confidential' men in the customs service. He is one of 117 clerks who have the title of Acting Deputy Collector. He was appointed Acting Deputy Collector by Collector Magone in 1889, and has held that place under every succeeding Collector. He has a record for probity and integrity and until these or other charges are clearly established I shall presume his entire innocence."

A NEW SECOND-HAND LAW.

Hearing on Ordinance to Exempt Booksellers and Others.

The Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen gave a public hearing yesterday on the amended ordinance covering second-hand dealers. The proposed amendments have the indorsement of the Mayor and the Retail and Wholesale Jewelers' Organizations. The ordinance passed recently to take effect April 1 takes in all dealers in second-hand articles. The amendment takes from this class dealers in pianos, books, magazines, rugs, paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings. The new measure also reduces the license fee from $20 to $15.

Ex-City Judge Joseph Green appeared for several large jewelry firms who buy second-hand articles as incident to their business and who object to being classed as second-hand dealers. Alderman Bents, who introduced the amendments, spoke in their defense and so did Deputy Police Commissioner Lord. Mr. Lord agreed to have jute bags put in the excepted class, but he objected to exempting dealers in tapestries.

The Welfare Committee will report at today's meeting of the Aldermen.

WILL REPORT SUFFRAGE BILL

Senate Committee to Take Action Some Time This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Whitney-Brereton Suffrage resolution will be reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee this week. This statement was made authoritatively tonight. There is a reluctance on the part of Senators who are members of the committee to say just when the resolution will be reported. The committee is scheduled to meet tomorrow, on Wednesday, and on Thursday. Senator Burlingame of Brooklyn, one of the members of the committee, said tonight:

"I fully believe we will have a favorable report on the Suffrage amendment this week, provided the Suffragists do not proceed to re-enact scenes of last week when they appeared in the Capitol corridors in large numbers. This proved very distasteful to all the Senators and not least to the friends of the Suffrage cause. I hope there will be no repetition of it this week for I, for one, would not like to see the amendment held up any further."

Mrs. Whitehouse, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw were here tonight awaiting developments.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY DEAD.

Former Arkansas Representative, Who Figured in Star Route Scandal.

LOS ANGELES, March 20.—Stephen W. Dorsey, former United States Senator of Arkansas, died at his home here today. He was 74 years old. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday and the body will be sent for burial to Denver, where a son, Clayton C. Dorsey, an attorney, resides.

Mr. Dorsey was born in Benson, Vt., Feb. 28, 1842. He entered the Union Army in 1861 as a private and was advanced to the rank of Colonel. He served one term in the United States Senate from 1873 to 1879, being elected by a combination of Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. Dorsey was a large holder of mining and railroad securities.

For many years Mr. Dorsey was one of the most prominent figures in national politics and at the same time was no less conspicuous in financial circles. Before the great Star Route Scandal, with which his name was coupled and which led to his ruin, he was declared to be the man who made and unmade Presidents.

SHONTS EVASIVE, THOMPSON SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

spent practically all our time on the triborough plan and in examining the city's credit."

Willcox and Shonts Met Often.

"Did Mr. Willcox tell you all about the details of this offer?"

"My recollection," said the Mayor, "is that Mr. Willcox was very frank. I don't remember all the details."

"Everything you heard was covered in your report made at that time?"

"Yes."

Controller Prendergast then took the stand, and Mr. Moss asked him if he had ever seen the letter from President Shonts to Chairman Willcox.

"I never saw that document before," was the reply.

Q.—Did you ever see a copy of it? A.—I never saw a copy of it before.

Q.—When did you first learn that negotiations of this kind were going on? A.—In the Spring of 1910, from Chairman Willcox.

Q.—Can you fix the time? A.—It was in the months of February and March. Commissioner Willcox would tell me if he was negotiating with President Shonts and others as he would meet me from time to time. I think it was late in March that I met him and he told me the negotiations were off.

Q.—You never saw a copy of any document in which these terms were discussed? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know that such a document was in existence? A.—I don't believe I did.

Mr. Prendergast was then excused and President Shonts was called. He told at length of the letter of March 22 that was sent to Mr. Willcox. It was dictated, he said, by Mr. Rogers, counsel to the Interborough. In reply to a question Mr. Shonts said he had taken the letter to Mr. Willcox at the Chairman's home, but he could not remember much about the conversation regarding it. He said the proposal had been revised on March 23, and again on March 28, but he did not remember giving these revisions to any one.

"Wasn't the meeting at Mr. Willcox's house on the night of March 22, 1910?" asked Mr. Moss,

"It might have been," admitted the witness.

Shonts Can't Remember.

"Did you ever discuss this agreement and its terms with Mr. Willcox?"

"I may have—I don't remember," replied Mr. Shonts.

"What kind of a memory have you?" snapped Mr. Moss.

The witness flushed, but did not reply.

Mr. Moss then produced the minute books of the Board of Directors of the Interborough, showing that a routine meeting had been held on March 23. Mr. Shonts was in the chair and other Directors present were Edward J. Berwin, Andrew Freedman, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Q.—Wasn't anything said at that meeting about the meeting you had had the night before with Mr. Willcox? A.—I suppose I reported it to the meeting of the full Board of Directors.

Q.—Wasn't some objection made to the plan in your letter by one of the Executive Committee? A.—Not to the best of my recollection.

Q.—Wasn't it said by one of the Executive Committee that it would be cheaper to obtain the good-will of some of the city officials? A.—No, at least not to my recollection.

Q.—The board that day adopted a resolution giving full power to the Executive Committee to deal with this proposal? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did they ever adopt such a resolution before? A.—Yes, I think they often did.

The witness said he could not recall one case in which this took place. The witness was then asked if, when he went down to see Mr. Gaynor at St. James, he felt that he was acting as the representative of the Executive Committee.

"Why, I am Chairman of that committee," replied Mr. Shonts.

"Did Andrew Freedman know that you were going down to see Mayor Gaynor?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I don't know. I don't think he did," was the reply. "Why should I say anything to Freedman about it?"

The witness was asked a number of other questions, and his lack of memory seemed to anger both Mr. Moss and Senator Thompson. Mr. Moss then asked him this question:

"Are you paid $100,000 a year to have a good memory or a good forgetter?"

"Neither," replied Mr. Shonts. "I am paid for exercising a certain amount of judgment at certain times. I don't burden my mind with the details of meetings."

Many Questions About Freedman.

The witness was led again over his meeting with Mayor Gaynor, and produced a memorandum concerning it. He could not remember, however, of talking to Mr. Freedman about it.

Q.—The Mayor was an enemy of your company. You didn't go to see him without speaking to some member of the board about it? A.—I went on my own initiative.

Q.—Did the Mayor meet Mr. Freedman afterward? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You took the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee into your confidence, and yet you went to see your ancient enemy without speaking of it to any member of the board? A.—I don't remember whether the board knew it or not.

Q.—Yet you hired the Mayor's old law partner, Mr. Grout, to help you. What did Mr. Grout do for you? A.—He made a study of our proposition and spoke to the Mayor about it.

Q.—Did he tell you what he said to the Mayor? A.—No.

After several more questions along the same line, Mr. Moss asked the witness if he had ever seen the Mayor at the same time he saw Mr. Willcox. Mr. Shonts said he didn't remember seeing them together, but he might have. Mr. Moss then read from the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of April 20, 1910, and asked the witness if he told his fellow Directors that he intended to call on the Mayor.

"I think I did," replied Mr. Shonts.

Mr. Moss read further to the effect that "the Chairman announced the result of his meeting with Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission and Mayor Gaynor on Tuesday, the 12th inst." He then asked:

Q.—Where did you see them? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you remember meeting them together? A.—No.

Q.—Why did you have Edwin R. Hawley at the meeting of the special committee on April 21? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Andrew Freedman and De Lancey Nicoll also were present. What for? A.—I don't know.

Q.—The minutes say "The matter of new subways was also discussed." What does that mean? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was there an order to leave anything out of the minutes? A.—No.

Mr. Shonts then admitted that there was a discrepancy in his former testimony to the effect that he had seen Mayor Gaynor for the first time during January, 1910, shortly after the Mayor's inauguration. Mr. Moss then asked the witness why it was necessary for him to take Mirabeau L. Towns to St. James to have him introduce the witness to the Mayor, when he and Mr. Willcox had seen the Mayor only five days before. Mr. Shonts replied that Mr. Towns had not gone to introduce him. He was then asked about his account with Barney & Co., and he said he also had an account with Thomas & Co.

Didn't Meet Freedman in Europe.

"Were you ever in Europe?" asked Mr. Moss suddenly.

"Yes, in 1913, 1914, and before that in 1906," said Mr. Shonts.

Q.—Were you in London in 1913? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you meet any of your railroad associates there? A.—No, not that I remember.

Q.—Did you meet Mr. Freedman there? A.—No.

Q.—Did you meet Mr. Hyde—Charles H. Hyde—there? A.—No, I didn't know him.

Q.—Did you meet any member of your Board of Directors? A.—Not that I remember.

Mr. Moss switched the witness back again to the visit to St. James and to the previous one at the City Hall. Asked who had suggested the City Hall visit to him, Mr. Shonts said it had all passed from his mind.

Q.—Did the Mayor appear friendly when the conversation was opened? A.—He was always polite in his conversations with me.

Q.—But was he friendly? A.—I did not think about it at the time.

Q.—Were you not surprised at his suggestion that he would arbitrate in the subway matter? A.—I did not take that seriously.

Mr. Moss asked the witness if he had conferred with Mr. Morgan or his partners about the proposal to build the subways he had made to the Public Service Commission. He replied that he had first conferred with Mr. Morgan in June, 1909, but after that they had kept in touch with each other. The witness said he had probably spoken to Mr. Morgan about his visits to the Mayor both at City Hall and at St. James, but could not recall positively whether he had or not.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Morgan of your tentative proposal? A.—I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Did Mr. Morgan suggest a cheaper way of doing it? A.—No, nor anybody else.

Q.—There was such a suggestion, was there not? A.—I don't know that there was any.

Mr. Shonts was again asked if he had told Mayor Gaynor about his calls on Mr. Morgan, and he said he presumed he did. Mr. Moss referred to the letter written by Mr. Shonts to Mr. Freedman, in which the Morgan firm was referred to as "the people on the corner," and he was asked if he had any conference with the Margon firm in regard to it. The witness said he presumed he did.

Mr. Moss then read this letter into the record:

23 Nassau Street, New York.
Sept. 13, 1910.

Dear Mr. Freedman: Important matters will come before your Executive Committee during my absence. Mr. Shonts will explain to you, and my reasons for thinking we ought to go a little slow. I am of the opinion that there's no risk in closing with the commission without first making financial arrangements, if it seems wise to close the matter now. I am going to Canada and will not be back until Oct. 5. Believe me, very truly,

AUGUST BELMONT.

To Andrew Freedman, Esq.

"Did the Mayor ever reprove you for changing from private to public capital?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Well, in 1911 he was calling us rascals," smiled Mr. Shonts.

"And it wasn't long after that that he delivered you from the B. R. T.?"

"Oh, I never heard he delivered us from the Philistines," again laughed the witness.

Freedman on Gaynor's Attitude.

Mr. Moss here read a letter from Andrew Freedman to A. J. County, Assistant President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, under date of July 26, 1911, in which Mr. Freedman mentioned the Mayor as being opposed to the McAneny report and the B. R. T., and leaving the impression that the Mayor was friendly to the Interborough while attacking it publicly. This is the letter:

July 26, 1911.

Mr. A. J. County,
Broad Street Station, Phila., Pa.

Dear Mr. County:

Your favor of July 25 to hand. I had a talk with Mr. Peters after you had seen the Mayor and he told me of your conversation with him. Yesterday a personal friend of mine, the manager of The Times, spent an hour with the Mayor discussing the subway situation—the interview having been at the Mayor's request. The Mayor told him of the visit of Mr. Peters and yourself, and stated that matters were not all conclusive, that he was not satisfied with the McAneny report and that it meant nothing to him. Also that he did not propose to be carried away by any clamor, and he is satisfied that the best interests of the city would be served by a universal 5-cent fare and such operations as would be satisfactory to the taxpayers and yourselves, by which he did not mean the B. R. T. operations.

The editorial in this morning's Sun about describes the situation when it states that the McAneny report is practically a "monument to insanity." The editorial in The Times was also very strong.

I have been informed by Mr. Barclay Parsons in regard to the contracts let on the Lexington Avenue line, that all of them in their present form are illegal and are not the contracts either passed or approved originally. He states that, in his judgment, not one of them can be maintained in court as legal.

If there were any concentrated movement at this particular time, though I realize that most of the important persons are leaving the city for their vacations, it might be effective. If however, after, in September, a concentrated movement of property owners and taxpayers was started, it only means a rally point to carry it through to a successful issue, and the great interests of Manhattan, Bronx, and Queens would fall in line without urging, and a great deal could be accomplished by saving the city from this monumental act of insanity and facilitate in the near future the growth of the city, the convenience of the traveling public, a single fare, and, at the same time, save the taxpayers tens of millions of dollars. As I stated above, it only needs a substantial rally to start this movement.

Personally, I am a large taxpayer and owner of a great deal of property in the Bronx, which has lain dormant for years, and I have been unable to dispose of it anywhere near a reasonable price because of the lack of transportation facilities in that direction. Therefore I sympathize with the taxpayers and property holders.

Yours very truly,
ANDREW FREEDMAN.

"Did you ever talk with Mr. Freedman about this letter?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No," said Mr. Shonts.

Shonts Accused by Thompson.

Mr. Moss here read many newspaper articles to show that Mayor Gaynor, when the negotiations were on, had come around to favor the Interborough, although he had called officials of that company "scalawags." At another point both Mr. Moss and Chairman Thompson accused Mr. Shonts of changing his testimony. Mr. Shonts hotly denied that he had done so in any particular.

"You have already testified," said Mr. Moss, "that you saw the Mayor for the first time on the day of his inauguration at the City Hall when you said you paid him a party call, and today we find from your own records that it had been agreed that Mayor Gaynor was to arbitrate between yourself and Mr. Willcox."

"And may I tell you," put in Senator Thompson, "that the committee thinks you had some talks with Mr. Morgan, too, and also some talks with Mr. Freedman, although you say you had none?"

Mr. Shonts denied that the name of Mr. Hawley had ever passed between Mayor Gaynor or Mr. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. or Mr. Prendergast and himself.

"What changed Mr. Prendergast's mind," asked Mr. Moss.

"Ask him."

"No, I ask you."

"I can't tell."

"Providence just dropped him in your lap, eh?"

Mr. Shonts did not answer and Mr. Moss asked this question:

"Didn't Mr. Hawley, before he died, say he had obtained enough votes in the Board of Estimate to put this thing over?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Hawley regarding it?"

"No, Sir."

Shonts Letter to Freedman.

After Mr. Moss had asked many more questions as to whether the witness had discussed his visit to St. James with members of the Morgan firm, he read this letter into the record:

(Personal.)

Aug. 22, 1910.

My Dear Andy: I have yours of the 19th. Nothing has been done since you left, except that the old story has been revamped in The Times. My impression was Wiley had told you that this man had been located, and that sort of thing would be stopped.

I have had nothing at all up with Morgan & Co., except the question of financing the third tracking and extensions of the elevated, (in case we should trade with the City) and that has not been brought to a head.

Hope you are having a pleasant time, which will prove of much benefit to you. With kindest regards.

Very truly yours,
T. P. SHONTS.

ANDREW FREEDMAN, Esq., Maplewood Hotel, Maplewood, N. H.

"Why did you spend so much time with Mr. Willcox?" asked Mr. Moss of the witness.

"Because I wanted to keep him away from the idea he had in mind," said Mr. Shonts. "We were both trying to find some mutual ground to work on. He was holding out for the tri-borough and I didn't want to have a rival system."

At this point an adjournment was taken until next Friday.

PUT CONFIDENCE IN P. S. BOARD

Citizens Union Asks Straus for Declaration of Policies.

The Citizens Union, through its Chairman, William Jay Schieffelin, sent yesterday to Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission a letter calling attention to the fact that there is practically a new commission, and assuring him that the public had confidence in it.

The completion of the new rapid transit lines, the Union points out, is the matter in which there is the widest interest, and it suggests that Chairman Straus should issue a survey to show the amount of the city's investment and what, if any, additional appropriations will be needed, the probable date when the entire system and sections thereof will be in operation, and the contributions that have been made by the operating companies.

It was also suggested that the public would welcome a declaration from the Chairman as to the policies he will advocate with regard to the regulation of public utilities.

Patients on Hunger Strike.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 20.—Between fifty and seventy-five patients in the State sanitarium at Rutland went on a hunger strike today in protest against too much bacon for the breakfasts served in the institution. There was no disturbance, the men who declined to eat the breakfast simply letting it alone when it was brought to them.

The sanitarium officials say the hunger strike was without reason, as the breakfasts served are from selected material. They declare that it is possible that the inmates have been prevented by the deep snow from engaging in as much out-of-door exercise as they have been accustomed to and that they struck to work up some excitement.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Meredith Nicholson's new character is a gentlemanly vagabond who speaks of exclusive clubs and thieves' dens in one breath and has a millionaire's son for a chauffeur. A new kind of story is "The Madness of May" beginning in this week's

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

7-20-4
P. F. SULLIVANT

On sale at all Liker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

A Notable Anniversary

The Harriman National Bank attained its Fifth Birthday Anniversary on March 20th, 1916. The story of its growth is admirably told by the graphic illustration of its increase in deposits exhibited in the following chart:

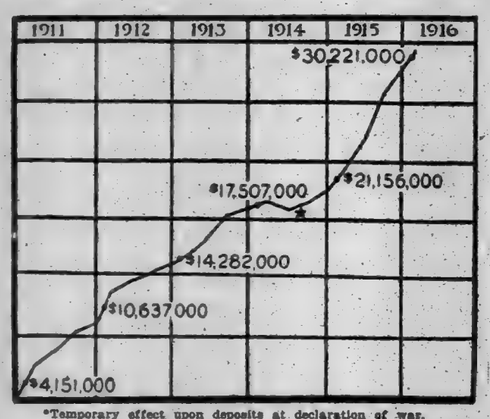

*Temporary effect upon deposits at declaration of war.

The table of deposits appended shows in round numbers the increase year by year in the business of the Harriman National Bank:

March 20, 1911 (Date of Charter).....$4,100,000
March 20, 1912 (First Anniversary)...10,600,000
March 20, 1913 (Second Anniversary).14,200,000
March 20, 1914 (Third Anniversary)..17,500,000
March 20, 1915 (Fourth Anniversary) 21,100,000
March 20, 1916 (Fifth Anniversary)..30,200,000

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

A guarantee

YOU have heard and read more or less about the demoralization of the dye-stuffs and textile markets due to the war in Europe.

We want to say this:

Our clothes are guaranteed to be satisfactory to the wearer; and this guarantee is given without reservation, modification or exception.

Any man who sells our clothes is definitely authorized to extend to any man who buys them, our unqualified assurance of satisfaction; which means colors, all-wool fabrics, the quality of other materials, the tailoring, the fit, the value at the price. And the money-back if you are not satisfied.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

We extend this unqualified assurance of satisfaction to every purchaser in our stores.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St. | Third Ave., Cor. 125d St | Open
Broadway, Cor. 32th St. | 846-848 West 125th St. | Evenings.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Batwood
E&W 2 for 25¢
EARL & WILSON

No. 1

The Lawyer Says:

10 Cents

I am a lawyer.

I have smoked "Helmar" Turkish Cigarettes eleven years.

They are even better today than they were in 1905.

Think of a cigarette that tastes better every day for eleven long years!

The mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

The best tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentleman's smoke.

Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Quality Superb

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

Increasing cloudiness, rain or snow by tonight and Thursday; northeasterly winds, increasing tonight.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,242. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANS GAIN WEST OF VERDUN; PARIS VIEWS SHIFTING OF ATTACK AS ADMITTING PARTIAL FAILURE

FRENCH LOSE AT AVOCOURT

Forced to Retire from Woods With the Loss of 2,500 Prisoners.

GERMANS USE LIQUID FIRE

Counterattacks by French Fail, but Germans Make No Further Assaults.

BOMBARDMENTS CONTINUE

French Positions West of Meuse Violently Shelled—Intermittent Firing to the East.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A new part of the field on the west of the Meuse is now being tried, on the chance of its yielding the German Army something better than it has won in the last month before Verdun. All yesterday morning the heavy batteries on and about Montfaucon were directed against the French front to the south of Malancourt, and the infantry attack thus prefaced followed in the afternoon.

This district is the meeting point of the two French armies of the Argonne and Verdun. This westward extension of the German attacks is something very like a confession of failure; for if the Douaumont and Vaux positions, only four miles north of Verdun, cannot be carried, what is the hope at this point, twelve miles to the west-northwest?

However, a division of fresh troops, brought up not from the local but from the general reserve, was launched against the east end of Malancourt Wood, and, although as a whole broken with heavy loss, obtained a foothold in a section of the French trenches. The attack was renewed last evening, under cover of a very heavy and nearly continuous bombardment, and pursued throughout the night with some success.

Retiring step by step and driving back charge after charge, the French abandoned a small wood to the northeast of Avocourt and fell back to the intrenched ridge behind which lies the village of Avocourt. The enemy lost very heavily in these engagements, and no importance attaches to the few hundred yards of ground he gained.

French Lose Avocourt Wood.

LONDON, March 21.—German troops last night drove the French from strongly fortified positions in Avocourt Wood, near Malancourt, northwest of Verdun. These gains were made by infantry attacks following intense artillery "preparation," the assaulting columns spraying the defenders with liquid fire. Berlin reports the capture of 2,500 unwounded prisoners.

French counterattacks were unsuccessful; on the other hand, though a violent bombardment was maintained all day in the Malancourt region, the Germans attempted no further attack today. Intermittent bombardments are reported east of the Meuse and in the Woevre.

Bavarians Led the Assault.

The text of today's official statement from Berlin is as follows:

West of the Meuse, Bavarian regiments and battalions of Württemberg landwehr, after careful preparations, stormed the entire strongly fortified French positions in and near the forest northeast of Avocourt. In addition to considerable sanguinary losses the enemy has so far incurred losses amounting to thirty-two officers, including two in command of regiments, and more than 2,500 men in unwounded prisoners, and much war material, the amount of which has not yet been ascertained. Counterattacks attempted by the enemy did not bring him any advantage, but, on the contrary, inflicted further serious losses upon him.

East of the Meuse the situation is unchanged.

Following is the text of the French night communiqué:

In the Argonne there has been grenade fighting at Haute Chevauchee. Our artillery shelled the German works in the neighborhood of the road between Vienne-le-Château and Binarville.

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continued violently in the region of Malancourt, on the village of Esnes, and Hill 104. Counter-shelled with great energy by our artillery, the enemy made no attempt to attack in the course of the day.

There was an interruttent bombardment at several points of the front east of the Meuse and in the Woevre.

In Lorraine our artillery was active against the German organizations north and east of Embermenil.

In Upper Alsace our artillery took under its fire enemy troops which had debouched from Niederlarg, southeast of Seppois.

One of our pilots today brought

Continued on Page 2.

Florida-Atlanta-Carolina Resorts. Four steel trains daily. Get Booklets. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,184 Broadway.—Advt.

Germans' Liquid Fire Turned Upon Themselves In Their Latest Attack on Verdun Defenses

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 21.—Among the wounded brought to Paris this morning from Verdun was a corporal of territorials, who lived for two years in New York. He gives the following description of the German flame attacks and the means of defense against them:

"The general effect of the 'Flammenwerfer' is just the opposite of that of water being thrown on a blaze. I once saw New York firemen fighting a fourteen-story warehouse fire near Nineteenth Street. The water spurted up in bright columns whose ends were lost in smoke. The flame jets in the daylight look exactly the same from a distance. One sees a little group holding a hose with a bright jet spurting before them into the rolling, billows of smoke—only this time our trenches were in the midst of the smoke clouds.

"We carried big oblong shields of interwoven osier, covered with dry clay, against which the flaming liquid fell harmless, but the smell was terrible—almost suffocating—although we were wearing masks.

"Our battalion held the trenches just inside Avocourt Wood. Sunday night's bombardment had smashed them badly, but we were sheltered in holes, and our artillery so disorganized the enemy when they were massing for attack that we had time to link up the shell holes within the trenches and fixed the barbed wire in position.

"About 11 word came to expect an assault, when suddenly my Lieutenant, peering at the enemy through his glasses, cried: 'The damned swine! They're trying that again!' We had had experience of a flame attack before near Neuville. He passed me the glasses, at the same time ordering the men to get their shields ready. I saw the Boches running forward in groups of four or five to a series of small mounds in front of their trench and about twenty yards distant from ours.

"Sheltered by the mounds, they stood with legs wide apart, exactly like firemen; then, just as the Lieutenant grabbed the glasses, the flame began spurting along the line from north to south. Of course our sharpshooters were firing all the time, but the enemy kept sweeping us with a hail of bullets.

"After that it was a nightmare of smoke and flame. We could never have held the line—for the enemy charged almost immediately, the flame-throwers advancing with them—except for the 75s, which made utter havoc of that attack. One shell exploded a flame-juice container, or tore the hose, and the blazing liquid caught a big block of Boches, who ran, madly screaming in all directions. Other flamethrowers fell, turning their hose against their comrades, with a like result.

"Then our turn came; we riddled their whole line with bullets. When the smoke cleared, their front was carpeted with dead, while we could still see others running about shrieking or rolling on the ground in an effort to extinguish the flames. They must have lost the best part of the regiment on a sector only half a kilometer long.

"Flame attacks might scare Chinamen or negroes, but against French trenches, supported by French guns, they are worse than useless. The attackers nearly always suffer more than the defenders. We had about seventy men burned altogether—less than a score of whom were hurt enough to be sent to hospital.

"I stopped a shell splinter that afternoon, and so missed the night attack; but we heard that they took our position later by a regular massed charge, after two more flame attacks had broken down. It's a useless, beastly way of fighting, and accomplishes little except to make the defenders more savage and determined.

"Please add that I also heard my battalion wasn't beaten, but pushed back by numbers, with none but a few badly wounded taken prisoners."

RUSSIAN VICTORY OVER AUSTRIANS

Destroy Strong Fortifications on the Dniester Held by Enemy for Six Months.

BUT GARRISON GETS AWAY

Abandons Transports and Cuts Through Uscieczko—Czar's Troops Mass in South Poland.

LONDON, March 21.—Austrian forces, operating northwest of Uscieczko, on the Dniester River, near the Bukowina border, were forced by the pressure of the Russians to evacuate the bridgehead fortifications and to abandon their transports. Under cover of night they succeeded in reaching the Austrian advance posts northwest of Zale Szczyky, north of Czernowitz, according to the Austrian official statement issued today, which reads as follows:

After six months of brave defense the bridge fortifications northwest of Uscieczko collapsed on Sunday evening and were evacuated. Although the Russians succeeded in the morning in causing by means of explosions a breach 300 meters wide, the garrison, which was attacked by forces eightfold superior, held out seven hours longer, notwithstanding all losses, in the face of the most violent artillery and infantry fire. It was not until 5 o'clock in the afternoon that the commanding officer, Colonel Pflanckh, determined to evacuate the destroyed fortifications.

Smaller detachments and the wounded men reached the south bank of the Dniester in boats. Soon, however, it was necessary to abandon the transports under the concentric fire of the enemy. There remained for our brave troops, composed of Emperor's Dragoons and sappers, only one way to escape capture. They were under the necessity of cutting a way through Uscieczko, which was strongly occupied by the enemy, to our troops ensconced on the heights north of Zale Szczyky.

The march directly through the enemy's position succeeded. Under cover of the night Colonel Pflanckh led his heroic troops to our advanced posts northwest of Zale Szczyky, where he arrived early Monday morning.

The battles for the bridge fortifications at Uscieczko will remain for all time a glorious page in the annals of our army.

Copenhagen advices say a dispatch to the Politiken from Berlin says that a great concentration of Russian troops is occurring in Southern Poland. It is

Continued on Page 3.

CURB REICHSTAG'S U-BOAT DEBATE

Bethmann Hollweg Hopes to Kill Conservative and Liberal Moves in Committee.

CHANCELLOR AS A TARGET

Militants Cling to von Tirpitz and Would Like to See Him Premier.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 21.—Internal politics is increasingly provoking interest here, but the American correspondents who hoped that the submarine question would be thoroughly debated in the Reichstag, since even the German censor would hardly have attempted to suppress reports of Reichstag speeches, are likely to be disappointed, for the Chancellor appears to hold the whip hand, and there is every reason to believe that the Government forces are using every means at their command to stave off anything approaching a wide-open debate in the Reichstag.

Unless present signs are deceptive, this will be accomplished by smothering the Conservative and National Liberal submarine motions in the Committee on Ways and Means. This committee will hold a special meeting on Wednesday before the Reichstag reopens to decide what shall be done with the resolutions. Presumably they will first be turned over to the Budget Committee, where they probably will be discussed in confidence and left to die there with the hearty approval of the Government. It is certain that pressure is being brought to bear to prevent a submarine debate in the Reichstag. Not the least of the means is an appeal to the patriotism of all Germans and pointing out of the effect that open dissension and a big political fight on the submarine question would have on Germany's enemies, neutral nations and the populace at home.

Chancellor's Friends Confident.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 21, (via London.)—Friends of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, are now quite confident that he has well in hand the political situation connected with the displacement of Admiral von Tirpitz as Minister of Marine, and that there need be no fear that it will develop into what is termed a Chancellor's crisis. They believe the National Liberal and Conservative resolutions, calling for unlimited use of submarines against hostile vessels, with the ex-

Continued on Page 3.

Germany Soon May Move for Peace, Advices from Gerard Indicate

Chancellor Intimates to Ambassador That His Government Mainly Desires to Regain Its African Possessions—Envoy, Impressed by Potentialities of Situation, Cancels Contemplated Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Indications that Germany is preparing to make a definite movement in the direction of peace have been given to this Government by James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin. An official dispatch received here from Mr. Gerard tells of an interview he had with Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor. While it is understood that what was said by the Chancellor resembled the previous statements from high German officials that the Imperial Government stood ready to make peace at any time, the impression has been obtained that Germany has reached the point where she is considering the advisability of taking the initiative in proposing an ending of hostilities.

Ambassador Gerard apparently was so impressed with what was said to him that he has decided not to leave Berlin on a vacation. It should be explained that heretofore when pressed in cabled messages by Secretary Lansing to take a rest, Mr. Gerard indicated that he did not care to go away from the German capital. Very recently, in response to an inquiry from Mr. Lansing, he promised to avail himself of the offer of a leave of absence, but said he did not desire to leave Berlin at this time. It now seems to be clear that even this conditional promise has been withdrawn by Mr. Gerard in view of the prospect that he may be called upon within a comparatively short time to exercise whatever influence he may possess to help along the cause of peace.

There is no warrant, however, for reports that this Government has been asked by Germany to use its good offices in the direction of bringing peace to Europe. While officials are profoundly reticent as to what information has been received from Mr. Gerard with regard to peace prospects, it seems to be certain that not even a hint that President Wilson would be acceptable as the peacemaker has come to Washington from Berlin.

Would Not Approach United States.

On the contrary, it is well understood generally that the feeling against the United States among Germans is so strong that only an unwise Government would endeavor to call on this country to take the initiative in such a move, but there appears to be a basis for the expectation that other neutral nations may be approached in this connection, and, while the unpopularity of the United States in Germany will serve as a bar to any immediate American participation in a peace movement, ultimately President Wilson may be invited to take a hand in the attempt at settlement.

Opinion differs here concerning the apparent intention of the German Government to take advantage of the first available opportunity to see that a peace movement is encouraged. In some quarters the view prevails that the German Government is merely seeking at this time to earn the commendation of the neutral world by having the idea disseminated that the great conflict should come to a close without delay.

There have been indications recently that Germany has embarked on the policy of endeavoring to gain the good opinion of the nations that have not been brought into the war. The enforced retirement of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, with the prospect of the abandonment of his particular phase of "frightfulness"—that of the submarine—has been pointed to as evidence of this attitude of Germany. Many things that have occurred recently have tended to emphasize this impression among observers, and their conclusion has been that in taking this course Germany was paving the way for her appearance before a peace tribunal. The idea prevails among these observers, most of whom are well qualified to interpret international developments, that Germany feels that she would have a better understanding when the time for discussing peace terms came if neutral nations became impressed with the idea that Germany was not as bad as she had been painted.

The other view is that Germany knows that her cause is lost and is seeking by various means to save what she can out of the wreck. One of these means is the pointed suggestion from German sources that peace is in sight. But the German Government is seeking to convey the impression that it is Germany which is willing to make sacrifices in order to prevent further bloodshed and that she is generous enough to treat when the prestige of victories on land are with her, instead of waiting until her adversaries are placed in a worse position and will come to her with pleas for a cessation of hostilities.

No New Terms Advanced.

The understanding prevails here that in his conversation with Ambassador Gerard the Imperial Chancellor did not advance any new terms or, for that matter, indicate an intention to modify Germany's old terms of peace. The Chancellor apparently talked freely with the Ambassador concerning the details of a settlement which would be acceptable to Germany. It is not known that the Chancellor made any definite statement with regard to the withdrawal of German forces from Belgium and the restoration of that kingdom to its Government, but other details of the peace program which had been given to the world from inspired German sources from time to time within the last year or so were reiterated by Herr von Bethmann Hollweg.

Heretofore the inspired German suggestions with regard to terms of peace have included the restoration of Belgium, the withdrawal of German forces from Northern France, an autonomous Government for Poland, protection of German interests in the Near East, the adjustment of the Balkan problem in German interests, possibly the cession of Bessarabia by Russia to Austria, and the restoration to Germany of her colonial possessions. Herr von Bethmann Hollweg is credited with having impressed upon Ambassador Gerard that Germany's main desire was to see that she regained her African possessions. Taken in connection with the understanding that has prevailed in inside circles here, this indicates that the German Government desires a settlement which would enable her, probably through a policy or give and take, to retain her African possessions with some adjacent territory. Germany, it is said, desires to concentrate her colonial holdings and would be willing to forego ownership in the insular possessions which have been taken from her since the war was begun.

It is known also that when she goes into a peace conference Germany will insist upon the negotiation of commercial treaties that will give her the open door into countries in which, according to her contention, she has been kept from competing by Great Britain, France, and others of her present enemies.

President to Make No Move.

There is good reason to believe that President Wilson will not seize the apparent opportunity presented by the conversation between Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and Ambassador Gerard to tender his good offices to Germany or her enemies with the object of paving the way for peace. No encouragement has been offered in any quarter that the President's appearance in the rôle of peacemaker would be agreeable to the belligerents. At the outset of the war he made a tender of the good offices of the United States, and after this had been rejected by all of the belligerents, placed himself upon record as standing ready at any time to serve the European contestants in the interests of an amicable adjustment of their differences. That offer still stands, but the President, it is believed, would not feel justified in again taking the initiative.

No word has ever reached Washington in any official way that Great Britain or her partners in the war would be inclined to enter into peace negotiations while Germany held her present position in those parts of Europe which she has conquered. All appearances denote that a peace move by Germany at this time would not be acceptable to her enemies unless accompanied by radical assurances that would lay the foundation for a peace treaty that would remove the menace of German militarism. According to what is said in well-informed Teutonic quarters, the greatest bar to a definite effort toward peace on Germany's part has been the attitude of her enemies that the conflict should not end until Germany has been crushed.

The German intimation that peace is in sight has not created surprise in some quarters. The battle of Verdun has been regarded in these quarters as Germany's last desperate effort, and the belief has prevailed that in making this long-drawn-out assault she virtually exhausted her military resources at the moment when the Russian forces were marching victoriously into the Sultan's possessions, when the Turkish people were clamoring for food and their Government seeking an opportunity to withdraw from the war, and when France and England were getting their second wind and preparing to prosecute the conflict with greater vigor than ever.

For the last fortnight the impression that Germany was beaten has been growing steadily, and within the last two or three days that impression has become conviction in the minds of many well-informed persons. The conference now under way in Paris between statesmen and high-ranking military officers of all the belligerent Governments represented in the Entente is being watched with great interest in Washington, and it would not create surprise here if its outcome accelerated the apparent efforts of Germany to initiate peace negotiations.

General Conscription in Britain Urged; Expert Calls Army's Need of Men Critical

LONDON, Wednesday, March 22.—In a long article in which he emphasizes the necessity for the immediate calling up of all available soldiers, The Times military correspondent says:

"The gravity of the recruiting failure has not been explained to the country by Government speakers, and unless the consequences of this failure are faithfully explained the Ministers are not likely to obtain that strong public support which they must surely desire for the drastic measures that are needed to secure victory.

"The state of the army in regard to numbers is critical. Leaving aside the Colonial contingents, we have seventy divisions at home and abroad. In order to complete these divisions and maintain them in the field our need at the beginning of the year was 1,400,000 men. It was hoped that the Earl of Derby's scheme would give us this number, but the estimates proved illusory and the whole fabric of our military power is now consequently threatened.

"These 1,400,000 men must be found as soon as possible, because the operations will reach the maximum of violence during the Summer and early Autumn. A minimum of four months is needed for training, so we must get the men into training immediately."

The writer in conclusion urges the cancellation of all certified trades or exempted employment and the adoption immediately of general military service for the period of the war for all men of military age, whether married or unmarried.

The Morning Post in an editorial along lines similar to those taken by The Times military correspondent notes that the Liberal Party's War Committee yesterday passed a resolution to the effect "that as the number of single men provided for under the Compulsion act is insufficient to meet the national requirements the principle of compulsion should be extended to the married men."

The editorial adds that the passage of any such measure in the House of Commons would mean the resignation of Premier Asquith, inasmuch as the Premier declared a few weeks ago that any further extension of the principle of compulsion would have to be carried out by a Government of which he was not a member.

The Daily Express says that all the remaining groups of married men who enrolled under the Derby act will be called out next Saturday or Monday.

Derby Rebukes Married Men.

"The German Emperor will not wait and the War Office cannot wait, or we might be able to consider and even concede some of your demands."

This was the gist of a brief reply given today by the Earl of Derby to a deputation of married men who had attested and who demanded the enrollment of every unmarried man before calling up the others. The deputation also urged the substitution of general military service as an alternative to the existing system. Lord Derby added:

"No matter whether married or single, every man should be prepared to defend his country."

The Director of Recruiting explained that every effort was being made to release single men from munitions and other work, but the immediate release of all single men, he said, would disorganize both the munitions supplies and the general trade of the country, as married men would need training in order to take their places.

The agitation on the part of married men against a call to the colors before eligible single men have all joined the army is increasing in intensity. In some of the London suburbs, such as Dulwich and Camberwell, posters calling up groups of married men who have attested have been torn down. Police are searching for the offenders.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Inc. 5th Ave. and 31st St. Dinner à la Carte. Also Table d'Hôte.—Advt.

PERSHING SENDS A FLYING COLUMN TO CRUCES, WHERE VILLA, FLEEING, IS AGAIN ATTACKED BY MEXICANS

Radio and Telegraph to Pershing Fail; Communication With Army in Field Cut Off

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 21.—Wire communication between the United States and General Pershing's punitive expedition in Northern Chihuahua was at a standstill tonight, it was announced officially from military headquarters here. The army wireless station at Casas Grandes failed shortly before 6 o'clock. If the break in the wireless is not repaired shortly it will be necessary to depend on mounted couriers to carry dispatches.

Major W. R. Sample, commandant here, announced it was discovered today that the field telegraph line, running from Columbus to a point thirty miles south of the border, had been cut in twenty-eight places, eight miles of wire being carried away in one place. He said it was possible, because a large part of the wire was strung along the ground, that some of the breaks had been caused by trucks passing over them. He explained also that previously the wireless station here had experienced difficulty in operating at night because it uses the same wave lengths as the large stations at Arlington, Va.; San Francisco, and Panama.

Mexican Wires Cut, Probably by Villa

General Gavira at Juarez admitted tonight that he had failed to restore Mexican wire communications with Casas Grandes, and it was practically conceded by the Mexican officials that the cutting of those wires was the result of a raid by Villa forces on the railroad. The extent of the raid and the damage done was either unknown or suppressed.

FUNSTON APPEALS FOR MORE TROOPS

Fifth Cavalry Ordered to Mexico to Protect 100-Mile Line of Communications.

SCOPE OF CHASE WIDENING

All Available Soldiers in the United States May Be Required for Task.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 21.—General Pershing, in his operations against Francisco Villa, suggested yesterday that another regiment be sent to him, and today General Funston asked the War Department for what he characterized as an adequate force.

It was announced at General Funston's headquarters that the Fifth Cavalry, of which one squadron is at Fort Myer, Va., another at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and the third at Fort Sheridan, Ill., would be transported to the border at once and sent forward along General Pershing's line of communication to Casas Grandes. Pershing's line is already more than 100 miles long. Whether he had asked for more troops General Funston would not say.

The only reason given for strengthening General Pershing's force, known by the public generally to be considerably more than 4,000 men, was that Pershing's field of operations had become so extended that his main line of communication and the subsidiary lines were weaker than they should be.

"Merely a precautionary move," was the way General Funston answered all questions as to his motives in asking more troops.

When asked if the reported movement of troops of the de facto Mexican Government from the interior to posts on the border and the alleged fact that Carranza troops in one or two instances had failed to co-operate in the pursuit of Villa had anything to do with his decision he declined to answer.

Uneasiness at Headquarters.

Some uneasiness was displayed for a moment at his headquarters today when it was reported that the telegraph wires between Casas Grandes and the border had been cut, but an official report stating that the line out was a "buzzer" line General Pershing had laid and that it had been broken accidentally by some of the American forces crossing it allayed apprehension.

It is believed here that General Funston is not worried by reports of alleged growing antagonism among Carranza troops, although he is carefully studying all reports on that phase of the situation.

It has not been forgotten at his headquarters, however, that Villa has many more troops somewhere in Northern Mexico than the few hundred said to be riding with him in his flight. Realizing the mobile character of Villa's bandits, it was not considered wise to expose General Pershing's lines too much.

Lake Babricora, toward which one of Pershing's columns was reported yesterday to be moving, is almost 200 miles from the border, and by the time the columns directed toward Carmen and Namiquipa arrive at their destinations they also will be almost as far southeast of Casas Grandes the cavalry detachments that are following the trails into the heart of the country where Villa is believed to have gone are operating in a triangle of approximately 8,000 square miles area.

The scope of chase for Villa has grown larger than even many military men believed it would. It was pointed out that if it became necessary to extend the operations much more it might be necessary to move into the field almost all the remaining available forces of the regular army, eliminating some 20,000 men now in the Southern Department, on duty in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, along the border. General Funston explained today that he could not well spare any of those for the operations in Mexico, because it was equally necessary to guard the frontier. Scores of demands at General Funston's headquarters for protection against bandit raids are being made by farmers and citizens of towns along the border.

Army at Home Depleted.

Except four and one-third regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and what amounts to about a regiment and a half of field artillery, all troops of the regular United States Army either are already in the border territory and in Mexico, or are on foreign service. This does not include the coast artillery corps or all engineer troops, signal corps companies, and field hospital and ambulance companies.

Regiments left in the United States, exclusive of those in the Southern De-

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TWO ARMY FLIERS LOST IN DESERT

Are Long Overdue at Advanced Base and Army Authorities Start Search.

FOOD SUPPLY IS LIMITED

Theory That Engine Trouble Forced Aviators to Land in Some Desolate Place.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 21.—Major William R. Sample announced tonight that nothing had been heard from two army aeroplanes which started for Casas Grandes on Sunday, but which the field wireless from that base said had not reached there.

The aeroplanes were manned by Lieutenants Robert H. Willis and E. S. Gorrell, and were two of eight which were sent south. As they flew at considerable altitude, it is not thought they were hit by snipers.

One theory is that engine trouble developed and that the aviators were compelled to alight in some desolate district to make repairs.

The army authorities have started to search for the missing aviators, who are lost somewhere in the desert foot-hills of the Sierra Madre. They had only three days' rations and two small canteens of water when they left here.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 24.—Instructions were issued today to drivers of every motor truck leaving here to watch for traces of the missing aviators and their planes. It is believed also that some of the six aeroplanes which arrived safely at Casas Grandes are being employed in the search.

The eight planes started from here late on Sunday for the flight over 110 miles of desert and mountains through the Casas Grandes Valley to join the expeditionary force. None of the aviators was accompanied by a mechanician or by an observer, and shortly after the flight began the two planes were detached from the others. Nothing has been heard from either since.

Army men admitted tonight that with the two fliers forty-eight hours overdue at Casas Grandes there was much concern for their safety. It was pointed out, however, that the delay did not indicate necessarily that the aviators had met with serious troubles. Members of the aero corps cling to the hope that they may have encountered engine trouble and been forced to land for repairs in some unfrequented region.

It was pointed out that Lieutenant W. G. Kilner, who started with one of the planes on Sunday, was forced to return here after flying only a dozen miles over the Mexican border. After making trifling repairs he again started, and reached the advanced base safely. It also was pointed out that it was possible that in landing in the rocky region over which they were to fly their planes might have been wrecked, and that the two officers might now be struggling to make their way to some settlement.

Reports reaching here indicate that the civilian scouts accompanying the punitive expedition were leading small detachments of cavalry into the wildest parts of the district in the search for the two Lieutenants. Army men here said tonight that efforts would be made to expedite the search, since the men carried only a limited food supply, and that both this and their water supply may have been lost if their machines were wrecked. Hope is based on the fact that both men are athletes and are well able to care for themselves in emergencies. Lieutenant Willis is 28 years old and was appointed to the army from South Carolina, while Lieutenant Gorrell is 24 and was appointed from Maryland. Both took part in the recent flight of army planes from Fort Sill, Okla.

A wireless from the field army says one aeroplane that arrived was partly wrecked in a fifty-foot fall. Lieutenant T. S. Bowen suffered a broken nose and other slight injuries. The wind was high and showed a tendency to whirl. Several attempts of the aviators to fly had been frustrated previously by the wind conditions before the Lieutenant was hurt in trying to ascend.

A NANNY GOAT WANTED by Mary Pickford at the Hippodrome Sunday. Address the management.—Advt.

OUTCOME IS NOT KNOWN

News of the American Columns Cut Off as Conflict Is Waged.

RAIDERS MAY YET SCATTER

Doubt Now That Their Leader Was in Command at the Namiquipa Battle.

ARMS SMUGGLERS SOUGHT

Suspected Mexicans Along the Boundary Arrested—Sonora Decrees Are Radical.

Pershing Report Indicates That Mexicans Are Aiding

WASHINGTON, March 21.—General Pershing, leading the American expeditionary forces in Mexico, reported to the War Department today that he had reached a point near Villa and his outlaws. It was made clear in the dispatch that General Pershing believed the troops of the de facto Government were co-operating in the bandit hunt and that it is quite possible Villa may be trapped.

EL PASO, Texas, March 21.—American troops have been dispatched in a separate flying column to Las Cruces to aid in fighting Francisco Villa and his band of outlaws, who have been forced into another battle with the Carranza troops near that point. This information was in a wireless report received early today at the United States Army station in Columbus, N. M. Later wireless communication was interrupted.

Wire trouble north of Casas Grandes also interrupted communication today and Carranza officials here were without details of the Namiquipa battle in which Colonel Cano was reported to have defeated Villa.

With the Carranza troops pushing steadily to the north and the two American columns moving southward, Villa can only turn into the mountain ranges on his flanks should he try to avoid battle. If the outlaw decides to flee into the mountains he probably will break up his command into small bands and enter the puzzling trails of the Sierra Madres which he knows so well.

In army circles today it was said that within twenty-four hours after word is received that Mexican railways can be used by the American troops supplies can be rushed south to General Pershing in huge quantities. General Bell has made every preparation for quick loading of supplies. The Mexico Northwestern is the road that would be used if the Carranza Government assents to the United States proposal. Speed in transportation is expected because scores of American engineers who formerly worked in Mexico have volunteered to operate the trains.

Villa's Presence Doubted.

In the absence of any news from either General Pershing or General Gavira tonight there was nothing left but conjecture as to the details of the fighting between Villa forces and the Carranza forces, said to have occurred near Namiquipa. There was a strong belief that Villa was not personally involved in whatever fighting had occurred. It seemed reasonably certain that the bandit chief could not have been at Namiquipa and at the various places at which he was said to be in advices to General Gavira in the last week.

If it is true that Villa clashed at Namiquipa with Carranza troops in a general battle in which he was defeated, it appears highly probable that by this time his followers have come in contact with the American columns. The advance guard of the Americans was reported yesterday at El Valle, only thirty-five miles from Namiquipa. It is believed, however, that Villa would not risk an open fight with General Pershing's troops, but would split his men into small parties and indulge in his favorite guerrilla tactics.

In spite of reassuring reports from Washington there was no lessening today in the tension along the border and no weakening in the freely expressed belief that there was serious disaffection among the Carranza troops. The proposed protocol between the American Government and General Carranza did not alter this opinion.

It was declared that the First Chief's actions by no means reflected the attitude or wishes of all the Mexican people, and that large numbers of the troops under his command had been former adherents of Villa and other factional chiefs who still had strong claims on their sympathies.

Other developments indicated that the American military authorities here consider the situation along the border as

far from satisfactory. On the advice of Captain Moses, commander of the cavalry troop at Fabens, thirty miles east of here, Dr. Charles R. Ricker, the medical officer with the troops, sent his wife and family to El Paso. They were followed by five other American women residents, including the two school teachers, who closed the local schools. Captain Moses said, however, that he had experienced no trouble and did not expect any. He said he had advised the departure of Mrs. Ricker and her children simply because he did not believe scantily populated points along the border were good places for women and children at present.

Round Up Suspected Mexicans.

Texas Rangers and the cavalry patrols have commenced a round-up of Mexicans along the frontier who are suspected of being Villa partisans and of being engaged in the smuggling of ammunition across the Rio Grande, a practice that is admittedly going on. Seven of these men were sent into El Paso today from eastern frontier villages, and five have been arrested at Ysleta, twelve miles east of here. At the latter place the civilian residents say that the customs officials and rangers discovered a plot to ship rapid-firing guns across the border. Arrests were made, but the authorities refused to make any statement as to whether guns had been seized or had reached Mexico.

Meantime the situation in Sonora becomes increasingly serious, due to the action of the Military governor, P. Elias Calles, who is said to have entered on a campaign to drive from the State all persons connected in any way with the Cientifico or old Diaz party.

The gravest fears are felt as to the possible effect of his actions on American and other foreign interests. His demand that La Colorada Mining Company of New York reopen its mines at Hermosillo has been followed by an announcement that a decree was about to be issued cancelling all concessions granted in the Huerta and Villa régimes. This decree will affect many mining companies, public utilities corporations and other concerns which Americans and other foreigners either control or are interested in. At the same time he has ordered all the Catholic clergy from the State.

One of Calles's recent proclamations, couched in fiery language, called on the people to "exterminate the breed of cientificos," who, he declared, were responsible for the impoverishment of the people and all the evils which have overtaken Mexico.

Interesting sidelights on how the American soldiers are faring in Mexico are reaching here through members of the expeditionary forces who are sent back from the front as couriers. They say there is considerable suffering on account of the intense heat of the day and the sharp cold at night. Some of the officers have ordered sleeping coats lined with lambs' wool. The infantrymen are especially affected by the sand any many are suffering with swollen and blistered feet, caused by the grains sifting into their shoes while on the march.

SOLDIER FOUND WOUNDED.

Cavalryman on a Box Car Shot Through the Head.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 21.—An unidentified trooper of the First United States Cavalry, stationed here, was found tonight in a wounded condition at Rodes, N. M., and brought to a local hospital. He was shot through the head. Army surgeons said his recovery was doubtful.

The soldier was found in a box car that had been placed on a side track at Rodes. Near him was an army revolver. According to railroad employes, the car had been taken to Rodes from here.

Whether the cavalryman was shot accidentally or had attempted suicide had not been determined tonight. Surgeons stated that there was no powder marks near the wound, as probably would have been the case had the soldier shot himself. It was declared at the hospital that the revolver found in the car was of a style that had resulted in several accidents because of the fact that it was easily discharged.

HOSPITAL CORPS AT BORDER.

One Arrives at Columbus, Whence Another Has Entered Mexico.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 21.—Another field hospital corps arrived here this morning, but only one has gone to the troops in Mexico. The Twelfth Cavalry left here this morning for the front and new units are arriving nightly. Fourteen motor trucks loaded with provisions left this morning for Casas Grandes in a blinding sandstorm. To facilitate the transportation of supplies it is planned to transfer from full to empty motor trucks on the way.

A boxcar has been fitted up as a telegraph office here. It is now kept open at night, with two operators working over dispatches, while censors sit beside them reading the messages by the light of kerosene lamps.

Horses and mules with the American force in Mexico are suffering from heat. Veterinarians with the expedition reported today that twelve mules were missing, and requested that horse clippers be sent by motor train at once to be used in relieving the animals.

A cavalry unit and additional artillery have arrived at this base. A regiment of infantry and another regiment of cavalry are on the way here.

FIELD KITCHENS BEING BUILT.

Army Gets Cooks and Bakers from Hotels of El Paso.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 21.—Civilian clerks, checkers, and roustabouts for the Quartermaster's Corps are being obtained here from all of the labor agencies and rushed to Columbus, N. M., to handle the supplies now being sent through there daily for the army base. As all of the Quartermaster Corps men of the enlisted force have gone to the new base at Casas Grandes, the Columbus base has been placed in charge of civilians.

Supplies are being rushed to Casas Grandes. Field bakeries are being loaded, and the local hotels and restaurants discovered today that the army was taking their bakers and cooks. Because the troops now marching in and with the columns are not in one place long enough to establish field kitchens the Government is having soup wagons built like those in use in the German Army, and these will be taken with the column wherever it goes in Mexico.

Sergeant Buzzacott, who invented the present field service kitchen, is in charge of the work of having the field kitchens built and will go to Mexico to take charge of the first battery of these portable kitchens.

DELAYS RETURN TO MINES.

Company Postpones Plans to Send Americans Into Sonora.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 21.—Plans of the Moctezuma Copper Company to return American workmen to the mines south of Nacozari, Sonora, were changed today and the men informed that they would not be needed probably for several days. At the offices here of the company it was stated that no intimation of trouble had been received, but that those in charge of the mines desired to watch the trend of events in Chihuahua.

American employes of the mines were brought to the border early last week, after United States troops had been ordered into Mexico. The mines continued operations with Mexican employes.

In announcing that the return of the Americans had been postponed, officers of the company denied that the proposed decree of General Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, to cancel all concessions regulating taxes and working conditions was the cause of the delay.

Twenty Chinese merchants of Agua Prieta forwarded to the Minister of their Government at Washington a memorial requesting that he take steps through diplomatic channels with Venustiano Carranza to procure the revocation or revision of General Calles's decree forbidding more than four Chinese to live in one house, prohibiting their visiting one another for longer periods than two days, and raising taxes.

Twenty civil engineers headed by Juan Dios Bojorques, one of the best-known engineers in Mexico, arrived Sunday in Hermosillo to be scattered over Sonora to work under the direction of the State Agrarian Commission. All public lands will be segregated from privately owned property, in readiness for the distribution among the people promised by the commission.

It was announced today that town lots in Agua Prieta had been divided into three classes. In the first two substantial buildings must be constructed, but in the third class, which will be sold at a nominal price to the poor, any kind of shelter may be erected. Approximately 2,000 acres of land, surrounding the town, has been set aside as communal property for gardening and grazing.

CLERGY EXILED FROM SONORA.

Governor's Decree Allows Catholic Clergy Two Days to Leave State.

NOGALES, Ariz., March 21.—A general order exiling the Catholic clergy from the Sonora district of Mexico is being enforced. The order, issued by the Governor of Sonora on March 20, gives the priests only two days to leave the State.

Friends of the churchmen asked that the order be rescinded, but were told that the decrees could not be altered, though an extension of time for the departure of the clergy might be allowed.

BOX CAR TO CARRY REFUGEES.

Women and Children to Leave Torreon—Bandits Defeated.

TORREON, Mexico, March 21.—Thomas Ohea, the British Vice Consul, engaged a box car tonight to carry the foreign women and children to the American border. The car was unable to leave Torreon on account of a wreck near Pomona, but will start tomorrow under a special escort furnished by General Francisco Gonzales.

General Ignacio Ramos informed General Gonsales today that he had penetrated the stronghold of Juan Madrid, one of Canuto Reyes's chieftains, in the hills west of Dinamita, Durango, killing a number of the enemy and capturing 136 horses and mules, as well as a large quantity of dynamite. The dynamite was seized some days ago in a raid by the bandits on a factory in Dinamita.

Another defeat for the Villa forces under Reyes was reported by General Gomez, who advanced from San Pedro and repulsed a body of the enemy who had seized Villesca, and were advancing on Torreon. After their defeat the Villa forces fell back on Villesca, where they are said to have badly beaten Charles Helmen, a Finn, because he was unable to pay a ransom of $1,000. Helmen, it was stated, had previously saved the lives of two Frenchmen by persuading the bandits that they were Germans.

REVIEWS VILLA'S CAREER.

Gen. Angeles, Once Chief Adviser, Explains Outlaw's Personality.

EL PASO, Texas, March 21.—General Felipe Angeles, often referred to as the "True Patriot of the Mexican Revolution," and former chief military adviser to Francisco Villa, today came out of a long retirement to explain how, in his opinion, Villa, instead of being leader of the Constitutionalist cause, had fallen to the status of a hunted bandit. He charged that "Villa, like Carranza, aspired to be a dictator," and that this, and not the battles he lost, caused his friends to forsake him.

The General was the last of Villa's prominent supporters to quit him. He now lives on a modest vegetable and dairy farm four miles beyond the eastern outskirts of El Paso. Half a mile distant flows the Rio Grande. From his front porch he can look across the Mexican territory which he is forbidden to enter.

"The Carranzistas, the Villistas, and the Zapatistas are all my enemies," said the General, his young son acting as interpreter, "and I chose this place for my home so that they may know that I fear none of them. I till my soil and herd my cows, having definitely put aside war and politics. I am not guarded; any one who wishes can cross the river and molest me."

General Angeles said he had a warm remembrance of Villa as a comrade in arms, and had been drawn to support him because Villa had seemed at the time to represent the cause of real democracy. He said he found later that Villa did not understand democracy, although he did for the cause all that he knew how to do.

How Villa Rose in Army.

Discussing the causes of Villa's rise in the army, General Angeles said:

"Villa gained power because of his wonderful energy and his personal magnetism. He had driving power. Also he could be free and generous. There seems to be an impression that Villa assured obedience by inspiring fear. This is unjust."

Going on to the next phase of the former Constitutionalist leader's career, the General said:

"The primary reason for Villa's loss of power was his attempt to dictate the policies of his adherents. He refused to accept advice and his friends left him. Villa possessed the knack to draw around him men of ability. When he estranged these men his power began to wane.

"As a commander he had but one plan of battle—to drive forward. He knew nothing of military strategy, and his advisers supplied it. He lost his strategy when he lost his advisers. The turning point in Villa's career came with the battle of Celaya, in March, 1915. This engagement, one of the most important of the revolution, exposed his defects as a General. Villa went into this battle with the most meagre supply of ammunition possible. After the first attack he had no ammunition. Yet he ordered his men to advance again.

"Before Villa marched from Monterey to attack General Obregon's forces I volunteered to go with him. Unfortunately I was thrown from a horse and my foot was crushed. I begged him not to take the offensive until he had obtained sufficient ammunition. Confident that the enemy were frightened by the prestige he had gained in previous battles, he ignored my pleas.

"It is a solemn fact that Villa's forces went into the battle of Celaya without orders. The better organized and better supplied Carranzistas, seeing that his ammunition was exhausted, rallied from his first attack and defeated him. He had made no preparations for possible repulse, and his force was completely disorganized. This was the beginning of the end."

Democracy Still Popular.

General Angeles declared that, notwithstanding the recent trend of events, the cause of democracy had not lost prestige in Mexico.

"I only regret," he added, "that the cause was represented by such a man as Villa."

The General said it was altogether likely that the hunted bandit would elude his pursuers.

General Angeles is a graduate of the Mexican military school of Chapultepec. He possesses a good reputation as a military man, particularly in his specialty, artillery. Along the border and among many Government officials it is often said that the General's strategy, freely given to Villa, won the long list of military successes for which Villa got credit. General Angeles modestly refuses to acknowledge this.

MEXICO TO ISSUE BONDS.

New Plan Is to Exchange Them for Paper Now in Circulation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 21.—The Government's plans for the reorganization of Mexican finances, as outlined by Sub-Secretary of Finance Nieto, are to issue enough bonds to redeem all the Government notes now in circulation. The bonds will be exchanged for paper money at its face value, and will be redeemed in the next few years in payment for Federal taxes and duties.

It is understood that duties and taxes will be increased next June, when the bonds will be exchanged for Government notes.

The new Constitutionalist paper money has been engraved in New York and is guaranteed with gold and silver. It will be put in circulation beginning with next month. Señor Nieto left here for Queretaro this morning to submit his plans to Carranza and Finance Minister Cabrera.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS MEXICAN PROTOCOL

Agreement Will Define Measures American Troops May Take in Villa Pursuit.

EFFECTIVE IN A FEW DAYS

Polk Completing Details with Carranza Through Arredondo—Good Impression in Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Another conference was held late this afternoon at the State Department between Acting Secretary of State Polk and Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate of the Carranza Government, regarding the projected protocol between the United States and the de facto Government for co-operation in the pursuit of Villa. President Wilson and his Cabinet today decided to accept the proposal submitted yesterday by Señor Arredondo for such a protocol, and a draft of the proposed agreement has been prepared in the State Department and submitted to Señor Arredondo for consideration by the Carranza Government.

After the visit of Señor Arredondo to the State Department this afternoon it was announced that the protocol probably would be completed and agreed to by both sides within the next few days. The points on which the agreement is to be based are being exchanged by telegraph between the Governments at Washington and Queretaro through Señor Arredondo on the basis of his conversations with Acting Secretary Polk.

It is understood that it is proposed to have the agreement cover such questions as how many American troops shall enter Mexico, how far into the country they shall penetrate, methods of co-operation, and the use of railroads for military purposes. Mr. Arredondo is understood to have received complete instructions from his Government, and for that reason it is probable the protocol will go into effect as soon as he and Mr. Polk have definitely agreed on all the points.

The State Department today sent to Consul General Rodgers at Queretaro for presentation to the de facto Government the information asked for in regard to the request of the United States for permission to use the railway from El Paso to Casas Grandes for the shipment of supplies to the American expeditionary forces. It was pointed out that the United States had no intention of shipping troops over the line, and that the request was made solely for supplies.

Based on Protocol of 1882.

MEXICO CITY, March 21.—Although the terms of the new arrangement which General Carranza is seeking with the United States have not been made public here, it is understood that many of the provisions entered into between the two countries in 1882 regarding the pursuit of outlaw Indian bands are included in the proposed protocol.

The United States is asked to agree not to occupy any town, village, or camp and not to penetrate Mexican territory further than may be necessary for the actual pursuit of Villa. Further, a pledge is requested of immediate retirement from foreign soil as soon as the expedition is an admitted success or failure.

The agreement of 1882, which was signed by Secretary Frelinghuysen during the Administration of President Arthur and by Matias Romero during the administration of President Gonsales, limited expeditionary forces to unpopulated regions near the frontier for the purpose of pursuit of savage Indians. It is believed that in the present case the word bandits will be substituted for Indians, and that the former agreement, with certain other amendments to meet conditions of the present day, will be the basis of the new protocol.

News of the action of the Washington Government in disavowing any intention to occupy the City of Casas Grandes has had an excellent effect here. Much anxiety has been felt in regard to possible complications in the event of the attitude of the United States being other than that expressed.

Virtually the entire force of the Foreign Office here is preparing to move to Queretaro, the provisional capital, in order to be nearer the Foreign Minister and the chief executive power.

FUNSTON APPEALS FOR MORE TROOPS

Continued from Page 1.

partment and Mexico or on foreign tours, and: Second Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fifth Cavalry, Fort Sheridan, Ill., Fort Myer, Va., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Third Infantry, Madison Barracks, N. Y., and Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Fourteenth Infantry, one battalion at Fort Lawton, Wash.; Twenty-first Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Twenty-fourth Infantry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Thirtieth Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fifth Field Artillery, except one battery, Fort Bill, Okla.; three batteries of Third Field Artillery, Fort Myer, Va.

General Funston was advised from Washington today that $20,000 had been placed to his credit for the payment of guides, scouts, interpreters, and other civilians it might become advisable to employ. Already General Pershing is using many Americans as scouts. They are men said to be familiar with every trail and water hole in that part of Mexico. The work of the scouts, it was expected, would be supplemented by the aviators, six of whom have arrived at Casas Grandes.

General Funston today said that the necessity for maintaining strict censorship appeared to be growing less, and that unless the situation was changed there would perhaps be a considerable relaxation in efforts to prevent the publication of news.

Two more auto truck companies are on their way to the border by special train, according to reports to General Funston. These are the first placed in service between Columbus and Casas Grandes.

The Quartermaster at Columbus reported today that the two truck trains there had been placed in service Monday, and that the facilities for transportation had been materially improved.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The first squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. D. L. Tate at Fort Sheridan, and the second squadron of the same regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Nathaniel F. McClure at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., were ordered late today to report as soon as possible for service at the Mexican border.

TWO MORE REGIMENTS SENT TO THE BORDER

5th Cavalry and 24th Infantry, a Negro Command, Gone to Columbus at Funston's Call.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Two more regiments of regulars have been ordered to the Mexican border in response to a request from Major Gen. Funston for additional troops. The regiments are the Twenty-fourth Infantry and the Fifth Cavalry. The Twenty-fourth is a negro regiment, recently returned from the Philippines, and is the only infantry command in the United States recruited up to full war strength of 1,800 men. It is stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and will be sent to Columbus to take the place of a regiment which will be sent into Mexico, at the request of General Pershing, to guard his line of communications and supplies, now 150 miles long.

The Fifth Cavalry was ordered last week to be ready to move on instant notice to the border. These orders were issued today. Tonight the headquarters and third squadron of the regiment entrained at Fort Myer, Virginia, near Washington, and started for the border. The first squadron and the machine gun troop of the Fifth at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, and the second squadron of the same regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, were also ordered this afternoon to start at once for the border. The Fifth Cavalry will be sent to Columbus. A squadron of the Second Cavalry was tonight ordered from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to Fort Myer.

It was explained in official circles that the ordering of these additional troops to the border was not the result of any untoward development in the Mexican situation, but merely a matter of military precaution. There are three reasons for the actions thus taken:

First—To protect General Pershing's lines of communication.

Second—The moral effect of strengthening of the border patrol in Northern Chihuahua, where a large number of Carranza troops have been concentrated.

Third—The maintenance of sufficient force to protect the border against invasion by replacing all troops sent into Mexico as part of the expedition. The expeditionary force now in Mexico divided into three columns south of Casas Grandes, with one line of communications to be maintained over the desert from Columbus to Casas Grandes, consists of about 5,000 regulars. About 2,000 additional men are to be sent into Northern Chihuahua to maintain the line of communications from Columbus southward, and the reinforcements being sent to the border will replace the troops forwarded from the base of supplies at Columbus.

The three fighting wings of General Pershing's expedition are now moving southward and southeastward from Casas Grandes toward Babricora, El Valle, and Carmen. They are nearly 150 miles south of the international border. Since the expedition started a week ago reports to General Funston and to the State and War Departments show that a considerable number of Carranza troops have been sent into northern Chihuahua.

Some of these troops have gone to Juarez and to other points between the present position of the United States expeditionary forces and the border. It is considered a wise precautionary measure to counterbalance this strengthening of Carranza garrisons in Northern Mexico by adding to the American forces at Columbus and along General Pershing's line of communications. Care was exercised in official circles tonight to explain that the Carranza authorities had thus far co-operated with the American forces and that there had been no sinister development in the situation.

Secretary Baker said tonight that he had seen nothing in the telegrams from General Funston to show that Villa had been engaged in battle with Carranza forces or that the American expeditionary forces had been called upon to fire a shot.

WANTS MEXICO "CLEANED UP."

Senator Fall Fears Conflict with European Army There.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 21.—United States Senator Fall of New Mexico, who is on his way home, talked freely of conditions in Mexico with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter on the trip here from Chicago.

"If the United States attempts to do this thing right," Senator Fall said, "it will take anywhere from six months to ten years to clean up Mexico. And if we don't do it right this time we will have to later.

"If the European war were to end and we were to continue to dilly-dally with Mexico, we would have to fight a veteran European army on Mexican soil within a few months or abandon the Monroe Doctrine at the first outrage to a European citizen in Mexico. It would be the signal for the rushing of foreign troops."

Senator Fall expects to join in the effort now being made to reduce the term of army enlistment. A recruiting officer who boarded the train in Kansas said that the number of recruiting stations in that State had been increased sevenfold in the last few weeks, but that many prospective recruits had backed out because of the long term.

The Senator expects to return to Washington in about a week. He said he was making the trip to study border conditions at close range.

50 MEXICAN TROOPERS DIE IN TRAIN'S PLUNGE

Loose or Removed Rail Sends 15 Cars Loaded With Men and Horses Over Cliff.

MEXICO CITY, March 21.—Fifty troopers were killed and more than 100 injured in a railroad accident today at Sayula, west of Guadalajara, on the Pacific Coast extension of the Mexican Central Railway.

The train, owing to a loose or removed rail, went over a precipice. The entire train of fifteen cars, which was loaded with men and cavalry horses, was burned.

VILLA OFFERS LEGAL PUZZLE.

Lawyers Here Disagree on Status of Him as Prisoner.

When Villa is captured, what next? If the Mexican bandit is taken by United States troops, a new situation in the annals of this country will arise, and lawyers differ as to the procedure to be followed in bringing him to punishment. A lawyer of wide experience and prominence said yesterday:

"I would not want my name to be quoted, as I have not looked the matter up and so cannot speak with authority, but it's certain that Villa would not be tried by a court under the jurisdiction of the State of New Mexico. He would have either a military trial or be tried in a United States District Court, and I think the probability would be in favor of the latter."

Roger B. Woods, Assistant United States District Attorney, said:

"I have not looked up the law on this and would not want to be quoted as speaking definitively, but I do not see how there can be any doubt that Villa would be tried in New Mexico under the State law, for the crime of murder. If New Mexico were a territory, which it is not, I can see how the United States District Court would come in, but not in any other way can I see how the United States could be concerned. In my opinion, also, Villa would have to be extradited; he could not be grabbed and taken out of the country without following the usual procedure. It might be that the Government of Mexico would put in a previous claim on Villa for crimes committed before the one in New Mexico and I can see how he could be taken before a military court in that country and executed as an outlaw."

It is believed that United States troops, if they take Villa alive, will turn him over to Carranza. The Mexican Government would naturally be apprehensative of the effects in Mexico of a public trial of Villa in the United States so close to the border, and it is thought will be prepared to take steps to avoid such an exciting spectacle for the ignorant of the Mexicans populace by making a claim on Villa, on the ground of previous offenses against the Government of his native country.

SAITTA HOME SWEPT BY FIRE

Fire Marshal Called to Investigate Suspicious Circumstances.

Fire swept through the big dwelling perched on the hill at Ridge Boulevard and Eighty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, and occupied up to two years ago by Philip S. Saitta, a lawyer, last night, and destroyed the building, which was regarded as one of the show places of Bay Ridge.

The fire was discovered by Frank Lee, who was walking along Ridge Boulevard to his home at 426 Sixty-seventh Street. Lee turned in an alarm and notified Captain Edward Gallagher, who turned out with the reserves of the Fort Hamilton Police Station. By the time the firemen arrived the flames, fanned by a strong wind from the harbor, got such headway that Deputy Chief Lally rang in a second alarm. Despite the efforts of the firemen the building, which is two blocks from the Crescent Athletic Club, was destroyed.

The fact that the fire seemed to spread with such startling rapidity caused the police to start an investigation. They learned that no one had been living in the house for two years, and telephoned to Fire Marshal Brophy. When the marshal reached the scene of the fire people who live in the neighborhood told of having seen men coming and going about the building all yesterday afternoon. The damage was estimated at $10,000.

Saitta, who had an office at 258 Broadway, was convicted on March 30, 1914, in connection with frauds upon Italian lemon dealers. The decision to give the lawyer another trial was reached on Jan. 4 last by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and was due to the presentation of affidavits setting forth that Saitta's conviction had been the result of a plot.

Commuters Lose Westfield Election.

WESTFIELD, N. J., March 21.—The Order of Clinks, an organization of New York commuters, saw their candidates for School Trustees defeated tonight by the administration candidates. The Clinks stood for a "wet" town, and some time ago when prominent citizens thought the three saloons should be driven out and the place made "dry" the Clinks organized. The successful candidates were Walter A. Dempsey, Jr., L. Ebbinghaus, David Coulter, and F. W. Ellsworth.

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FIRE IN PARIS, TEXAS, DESTROYS 30 BLOCKS

Flames Sweep Toward Heart of City With Loss of More Than $2,000,000.

PARIS, Tex., March 21.—Thirty blocks in the business and residence districts of Paris were destroyed by a fire here tonight, with an estimated loss of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

Starting from undetermined causes near a cotton compress late this afternoon the flames spread rapidly, consuming everything in their path. At 10:30 o'clock tonight only fifteen out of 140 business buildings were standing. The residence section was ruined and hundreds were homeless tonight. As far as could be learned no lives were lost. The fire was not under control at a late hour. On the east side of the public square the Merrick Hotel was destroyed by the flames.

Probably the heaviest loser was Crook, Record & Co., a large wholesale concern, which lost a four-story brick building and stock of an estimated value of $400,000. The Gibraltar Hotel, a newer structure than the Merrick, which cost about $300,000, was threatened at a late hour. This building is about two blocks east of the Merrick Hotel.

The Burton Steel Dry Goods Company, a wholesale concern, lost its plant and stock valued at about $200,000. The Smile apartments in the residential district, completed last Fall at a cost of $300,000, were a total loss. The mansion of R. F. Scott, completed about three weeks ago, was destroyed.

KANSAS TOWN IS BURNED.

Prairie Fires Sweeping Part of the State Wipe Out Utica.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 21.—According to reports reaching Ness City, the town of Utica, in Western Kansas, has been destroyed as the result of prairie fires. Telephone wires are down.

Scott City received reports that the town of Modoc, west of Utica, also has been destroyed.

ADMITS SETTING FIVE FIRES.

Washington Heights Youth Says He Ignited Police Stable.

George Gustow, 16 years old, of 715 West 180th Street, son of Herman Gustow, a lawyer, with offices in the Woolworth Building, and formerly a student in the City College, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolman James Miles of the West 177th Street Station on charges of arson and malicious mischief. Detectives of the Fourth Branch said the youth admitted setting five fires in shanties and unoccupied buildings in the Washington Heights section, a stable on the property of the West 177th Street Station.

Gustow was charged with writing Captain Abram Hulse of the West 177th Street Station that he had set fire to the police stable because it was "an eyesore, a menace, and a germ-breeding plant."

He has admitted calling up Fire Headquarters with false alarms several times. He said the Fire Department ought to be given more work to do.

IRISH POLICE WOUNDED BY SINN FEIN RIOTERS

Anti-Recruiting Outbreak at Tullamore Results in Shooting of Three Officers.

LONDON, March 21.—Sinn Fein anti-recruiting rioters fired on the police last night. Three of the police were wounded. The rioting occurred at Tullamore, King's County. A police sergeant was wounded seriously and a County Inspector and a District Inspector received slight wounds.

Tullamore is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, fifty-eight miles west of Dublin. It has a considerable trade in agricultural produce. There have been intimations of disturbed conditions in some parts of Ireland in several recent dispatches. On March 14 the police of Cork raided the residences of the principal officials of the Sinn Fein Party and seized arms and documents.

The London Post last week said the situation in Ireland was serious on account of the activity of the Sinn Fein Society. It asserted a vigorous campaign against recruiting was being carried out without serious hindrance in the west and south and that several persons had been indicted and tried, but had been acquitted.

BRITAIN'S INCOME RISES TO $15,000,000,000

Annual Increase Since the War Began $3,000,000,000, Says Sir George Paish.

LONDON, March 21.—Great Britain's annual income has increased by £600,000,000 ($3,000,000,000) since the beginning of the war. This was the statement made yesterday by Sir George Paish, the well-known financial authority, in a lecture on war finance delivered before the Royal Statistical Society. The nation's total income, he said, was now £3,000,000,000.

Great Britain, said the speaker, had nearly succeeded in maintaining its productive power despite the withdrawal of approximately 4,000,000 men from its industries. It had called in half a billion pounds of its capital from abroad since the opening of hostilities, nearly all of this, however, having been used to make frean loans to foreign countries and colonies.

If allowance were made for the increase in the country's gold stock, Sir George said, the nation would be found to have succeeded in meeting virtually the whole of its war expenditures out of its income, without needing to draw upon its accumulated capital to an extent worth mentioning. Official calculations of the new taxation imposed up to the present time amounts to £107,531,000, and Sir George estimated that the taxation in the coming year will reach nearly £450,000,000.

On the whole, the speaker, said, the burden of taxation was light considering the circumstances and compared with the burden the country bore during the Napoleonic wars. The national debt before the war was £707,000,000. It would be £2,400,000,000 by the end of March, Sir George added, and if the war continued another year it would be not far short of £4,000,000,000.

T. ELLIOTT SEEKS DIVORCE.

Efficiency Engineer Names a Wealthy Factory Owner.

Thadeus Elliott, an efficiency engineer employed by many large corporations in this city, filed his wife Marica, in the Supreme Court yesterday for divorce, naming a wealthy factory owner, whose name could not be learned because the papers were sealed. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were married in South Carolina about twenty years ago. They have several children.

Since coming to this city shortly after their marriage they have lived in hotels. Several months ago Mr. Elliott and his wife separated.

REFUSE TO TRY WATSON.

Two Federal Judges in Georgia, by Action, Postpone Case.

MACON, Ga., March 21.—United States Attorney Donaldson announced tonight that Thomas E. Watson would not be retried on the charge of mailing obscene literature at the April term of the Southern Georgia Federal District Court, because both of the presiding Judges, Emory Speer and W. W. Lambdin, refused to sit in the case.

Mr. Donaldson did not indicate what he proposed to do about the situation. Judge Speer issued an order some time ago disqualifying himself from presiding at Watson's trial on the ground that he had relatives in the Roman Catholic Church, attacks on which constituted the alleged obscene mail matter.

Judge Lambdin presided when a mistrial of the case resulted last Fall.

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25c. a tube—all druggists.

Write for free booklet on colds.

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Genuine as imported or distributed overseas

DESTROYERS BATTLE OFF BELGIAN COAST

Four British and Three German Vessels Engaged—Both Sides Claim Hits.

LONDON, March 21.—An engagement was fought yesterday off the Belgian coast between four British and three German destroyers. Two of the German vessels were hit. Four men on the British boats were wounded. The official account of the action follows:

"Yesterday morning four British destroyers sighted three German destroyers off the Belgian coast. The German destroyers at once turned and ran for Zeebrugge, chased by our own destroyers. Shots were exchanged. During this short running fight two enemy boats were observed to have been hit. Our casualties were four men wounded."

BERLIN, March 21, (via London.)—The German Admiralty account of the battle off the Belgian coast follows:

"On March 20, off the coast of Flanders, a fight, which was successful for us, took place between three German torpedo boats and a division of five British destroyers. The enemy broke off the engagement after he had received several direct hits and steamed out of sight at full speed. We suffered only unimportant damage."

MRS. ASQUITH WINS SUIT.

London Paper Settles Libel Action for $5,000.

LONDON, March 21.—The libel suit of Mrs. Herbert Asquith, wife of the Premier, against The Globe was settled today. The suit was brought on account of publication by The Globe of statements that Mrs. Asquith had visited German prisoners of war confined at Donnington Hall and had sent presents to them. When the case was called today announcement was made that The Globe had consented to judgment for £1,000 and costs, (about $5,000.)

The defendants made an unreserved public apology for the statements in The Globe.

Mrs. Asquith went into the witness box and formally denied all the allegations.

BRITISH BAR MORE GOODS.

Automobiles, Musical Instruments, and Certain Liquors Under Ban.

LONDON, March 21.—Further restrictions on the importation of luxuries were imposed today. At a meeting of the Privy Council King George signed a proclamation prohibiting the importation of automobiles, motor cycles, various musical instruments such as player pianos and phonographs, and spirits and other strong drink with the exception of brandy and rum.

The promulgation of the decree was announced to the House of Commons today by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Runciman added that action would be taken at an early date regarding the importation of other articles which could not well be included in today's proclamation owing to administrative difficulties.

GERMAN CENSOR RELAXES.

Hebrew Aid Society's Agent Gains Right for Letters to Come Here.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America announced yesterday that it had received from the Secretary of State a cablegram sent by Isidore Hershfield, its representative in Europe, through James W. Gerard, American Ambassador at Berlin, telling of a relaxation of the censorship in six Governments of Russian occupied territory: Lomza, Plock, Kalisch, Warsaw, part of Siedlice and part of Piotrokow. The residents are now officially permitted to write original short formular letters addressed only to the society, which will forward them to American relatives from whom aid is requested.

The first direct communication with American relatives is thus made possible through you alone," the cablegram of Mr. Hershfield says. "Arrived Berlin after six weeks traveling all occupied districts. Have visited Vilna, Kovno, Grodno, Bialystock, also many other cities."

SAYS BRAZIL REMAINS STRICTLY NEUTRAL

Minister at Berlin Discredits Reports That Republic Will Seize German Ships.

BERLIN, March 21, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"We Brazilians have the same language as the Portuguese, but we do not consider ourselves sons of Portugal," said Baron Oscar de Teffe, the Brazilian Minister to Germany, in an interview with the Zeitung am Mittag, according to the Overseas News Agency.

"We are exclusively Brazilians," the Minister added, "and we are led only by our own interests. The Brazilian Government will not take any measures which would violate the strict neutrality which is being observed by her. My Government is perfectly informed concerning the German situation."

The Minister is also quoted as saying that the recent reports that it was the Brazilian Government's intention to follow Portugal's example and seize German interned ships must be accepted with the utmost reserve; that the President of Brazil, Dr. Braz Pereira Gomez, is a man of strong personality and of calm demeanor and never treats passionately or precipitately any political question and further would act only according to Brazil's interests. The President, the Minister added, had ordered and maintained since the beginning of the war the strictest neutrality, and even had insisted upon the retirement of one of his secretaries who had taken part in war material transactions.

MME. O'GORMAN LECTURES.

Wife of the Head of the Clan Tells of Hospital Work.

Mme. O'Gorman, wife of Lieut. Col. The O'Gorman, head of the clan O'Gorman, delivered a lecture yesterday at the Hotel Gotham on her experiences in hospital work in Belgium and France during the present war for the French Wounded Emergency Fund.

Mme. O'Gorman related her experiences in Antwerp and vicinity just before that city fell. She described her trip with several hundred wounded who were taken from Antwerp to Ostend in the motor buses which came from England. She told how later in France she had been the only witness to a meeting of King George, President Poincaré, King Albert, General Joffre, Lord Kitchener, and Grand Duke Nicholas on a lonely road in France on the Belgian frontier.

Mme. O'Gorman said that the Germans shelled Dunkirk from a distance of over twenty miles, and the damage they caused her hospital there made her decide to get a movable hospital, which she did, buying, with the permission of the French Government, a barge. This barge she had fitted up as a complete hospital, with quarters for wounded and attendants.

She made a plea for aid for the wounded, asking that shoes, crutches, and light overcoats be sent to the poorer military hospitals in France.

PARIS CHEERS ALEXANDER.

Workgirls Shower Serbian Prince with Violets and Carnations.

PARIS, March 21.—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia reached here this afternoon for the military and political conference of the Entente Allies. He was received at the station by President Poincaré, General Roques, the Minister of War, and other Cabinet members. He was cordially received by the crowd that had gathered.

As the royal automobile passed through the Vieille du Temple quarter work girls poured out of the milliinery and blouse factories and threw small bunches of violets and carnations by hundreds at the Prince without a kindom. An immense crowd waited in the neighborhood of the hotel where the Prince has his quarters and cheered him and President Poincaré enthusiastically. The Prince was visibly moved by the ovation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 22.—Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, Commander in Chief of the Italian Army, is expected in London today. The ostensible purpose of his coming is to return the visit which Lord Kitchener made to the Italian front.

At noon today, refresh the mouth and cleanse the teeth with

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Dental Cream

A Standard Ethical Dentifrice

Send 2c stamp for a generous sample of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Dental Cream or Tooth Powder.

L. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., 81c W. 27th St., N. Y. City

WANTS U-BOAT LINE TO CARRY FREIGHT

Berlin Naval Writer Thinks Germany Could Thus Thwart the British Blockade.

$250,000,000 THE COST

Believes 100 Giant Submarines Could Carry 150,000 Tons To and From America Every Month.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 21.—A naval expert, writing in the Berlin Gazette, discusses the possibility of establishing a "Hamburg-American Submarine Line" to break the British blockade and realize the utopian freedom of the seas for the remainder of the war.

"Thanks to the submarines and mines there remains now for us only to break the economic pressure of England's mastery of the sea," he writes. "If, despite the large number of English patrol ships, we could succeed with reasonable security in sending freight ships overseas to import at least the most necessary food supplies, and by necessary exports to support our credit and trade abroad, the results of England's naval supremacy would be annihilated and the sea would truly be free for us. Is there such a means? Today, no, but tomorrow there may be the submarine freighter.

"That is no unrealizable, utopian dream. We shall have submarine merchant ships as soon as we give the orders to our engineers and constructors to build them. Our enemies, who always know more than we ourselves do about our means of warfare, claim without contradiction on our part that we have new types of submarines up to 5,000 tons, and with a radius of action from Hamburg to America. Assume that English fear has exaggerated this somewhat, still one-half of the tonnage named would suffice for a beginning, and the first figure named, if it has not already been reached, will in time be attained. In view of the record development of this new type, it is not to be doubted. It is also apparent that the submarine freighter will just as easily be able to slip through the English sea blockade as our war submarines daily do, and as the Moewe recently did. In fact, it will be easier for them to succeed in ruhning the blockade, for they will not have the task of hunting for the enemy, but, on the contrary, will avoid him.

"And once the submarine freighter is beyond the British Isles it can make the most of the voyage on the surface. Since they will avoid enemy coasts and ships, their probable losses should keep well under 10 per cent., for even all-mighty England could not build so many ships as to have a destroyer posted on every spot of the boundless seas where a submarine might appear. With State insurance, such a small percentage of loss would be entirely bearable.

"Once the submarine freighter is constructed we can at the reasonable cost of $250,000,000, or probably less, build a merchant fleet of 100 submarines, with a freight capacity of 2,000 tons, which under their own power could reach the American coast. Likewise, by using neutral ports of call they could reach all other commercial zones. With an average speed of twelve knots, and allowing for the necessary roundabout course, these submarine freighters could make the round trip to America and back once a month. In other words, every month we could import 150,000 tons and export the same quantity. That would be quite sufficient to obviate all the hemming effects of the blockade.

"The submarine freighter also would quite demonstrate the folly of England's claimed rule of the seas. The freedom of the seas would become a reality. Our shipbuilders, engineers, and constructors should now take the floor and say whether or not the submarine freighter is an achievable possibility of the near future."

SUNK HER OWN SECURITIES?

British Theory of Germany's Reasons for Torpedoing the Tubantia.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 22.—One theory as to why Germany might have torpedoed the Dutch steamer Tubantia, which was sunk several days ago, according to an article on The Times's market page, is that the Tubantia carried a huge sum in German-owned American securities.

The writer argues that, as the British would have seized these in the Channel, the only way to realize on them was by sinking the ship. It would then be possible to get duplicates issued in New York.

BRITISH FLEET LOOKS FOR BIG BATTLE SOON

Officers and Men Believe Activities of Germans in North Sea Forecast "The Day."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 22.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent "at a great naval base," writing on "Scrapping in the North Sea," says:

"German warships have been out in the North Sea, and our sailors are convinced they will again be out soon. There has been more than one scrap. The Möwe evaded the blockade out and in, and naval men are the first to acknowledge the skill and daring of seamanship. The dash of the Germans on Dogger Bank, when they sank the minesweeper Arabis, was not their only dash out, and we got in some blows before they found refuge behind the Frisian littoral.

"Our fleet now is never long at its moorings. It becomes restless behind the multiple of defences which guard the narrow channels to its base, and during the last four weeks the battle squadron has often scudded to sea. It is out on the prowl now at quicker intervals than we have ever known—oftener even than in the very early days of the war—and the discontent engendered by the long waiting in sheltered waters has vanished like the rising mists of a Spring morning. There has been something doing, and we expect more, lots more. The officers are buoyant, and the ratings are satisfied and contented, for the fears that had crept in that the Germans would never come out, but would hold their fleet as a ransom in peace conditions have been dispelled, and hopes have suddenly blossomed and bloomed that the Germans are preparing for 'the day.'

"The command of the North Sea has never passed out of our hands a second, and the time is approaching when the absolute and unfettered command of these waters will mean more than anything hitherto to us, and to challenge it will transcend all other considerations in this war to Germany. Is not this, is the movement of the German fleet intended to anticipate our action?

"The ice in the Baltic may break early. Any day the Gulf of Riga may be free from its barrier. Then we can look for a return of the thrilling deeds of British naval warfare which fascinated the world right up to the hour when the Baltic from Riga was blocked to navigation by the grip of Winter.

"That the Germans have made preparations for considerable naval operations cannot be doubted. It may be permissible and profitable to consider the possibilities of Germany. From Borkum, the most southerly of the Frisian Islands held by Germany, to the Elbe and the western entrance of the Kiel Canal is a little over seventy miles. Naval operations behind the Eastern Frisian Island are impossible. Shoals and sandbanks cover the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, making Germany impregnable to attack from that side, and sand wastes, veiled by the fringe of Frisian islands, Borkum, Juist, Norderney, Langeoog, Spikeroog, and Wangeroog, with their northerly flank resting on Heligoland, make a safe retreat. The Germans may wish to fight off the dangerous eastern Frisian littoral, but the British Navy can ultimately select the waters whereon to fight the battle with this pretender to our kingdom of the sea."

EXPECT NORTH SEA DASH.

Danes So Interpret German Mine Laying at Entrance to Baltic.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, March 22.—The Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin, a copy of which has been received here, says the new German mine field which has been laid in the southern part of the Sound "will cause no interruption to shipping, but will compel all vessels to report to the German guard ships at both ends of the field."

The mine laying is believed here to be the forerunner of German operations in the North Sea which would necessitate the closing of the entrance from the Baltic into that sea.

The Swedish steamers Sodasverrig and Nordenskjeld have been taken into Swinemuende.

THANKS F. C. PENFIELD.

Austria Grateful for Ambassador's Help to Arrested Consuls.

The following letter was addressed on Feb. 28 by the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs to Frederic Courtland Penfield, American Ambassador to Vienna:

Inasmuch as it appears from the reports of the Imperial and Royal representatives in Switzerland that the Imperial and Royal Consul General von Kwiatkowski and personnel arrested at the same time with him in Saloniki, as well as the Imperial and Royal consular representative in Mytilene, have been set at liberty by the French Government and have arrived in Swiss territory, the undersigned has the honor to express his sincerest thanks to his Excellency the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, Frederic Courtland Penfield, for the efforts made in behalf of those arrested which have met with the desired success, and to add the request that the same thanks be extended to those American officials who have been concerned with the affair.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency the Ambassador of the United States of America the expression of his highest consideration.

(Signed) BURIAN.

BULGARIANS ACTIVE ON RUMANIAN LINE

Boats Laden with Mines at Cieorgevo, on the Danube—Newspapers Threatening.

ITALIANS OUT OF EPIRUS

Greece Orders Them from Towns They Occupy, and They Retire.

MILAN, March 21.—A Bucharest dispatch to the Secolo says that the Bulgarians are making extensive military preparations along the Rumanian frontier.

A number of boats laden with mines have arrived at Giurgevo, and it is believed that the Bulgarians intend to scatter the mines broadcast in the Danube.

The Bulgarian newspapers, the dispatch adds, are becoming daily more threatening in tone toward Rumania.

Giurgevo is a Rumanian town on the Danube, forty miles southwest of Bucharest, of which it is the port.

GREECE OUSTS ITALIANS.

Orders Them Out of Town in Epirus They Had Occupied and They Go.

PARIS, March 21.—Italian troops entered Greek territory in Epirus, but retired after a day's time when notified by the commander of the Greek forces that the continued presence of the Italians could not be permitted, according to a statement by Premier Skouloudis in the Greek Chamber of Deputies, reported by the correspondent of the Havas News Agency at Athens. The Premier is quoted as replying as follows to questions put in the Chamber:

"Italian troops advanced into Greek territory and occupied Paghea, in Epirus. The Greek commander notified the Italian commander that he could not permit Italian troops to remain in Paghea. The Italian officer requested twenty-four hours in which to ask instructions. At the end of that period the Italians retired."

Premier Skouloudis stated that the Italian Minister had given him formal assurance that Italian troops would not violate Greek soil.

"The territory in question constitutes an integral part of Greece," added the Premier.

DROP BOMBS ON AVLONA.

Austrian Airmen Attack Italian Base in Albania.

BERLIN, March 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A successful air raid on the port and barracks of Aviona, Albania, by Austrian aviators is reported in today's Austrian Headquarters statement received from Vienna, as follows:

In the Balkans, Austro-Hungarian airmen successfully carried out a nocturnal bombardment of the port and barracks of Avlona. In spite of their being heavily shelled, all the airmen returned safely.

Montenegro and Albania remain calm.

ITALIANS FIGHTING HARD.

Gun Duels and Infantry Actions All Along the Front.

ROME, March 21.—The Italian War Office communication issued today says:

Along the front from Rovereto to the Gorizia Heights the enemy persists in making attacks with great waste of ammunition, and small infantry advances against our advanced line. Yesterday he was everywhere repulsed.

Especially intense artillery duels took place in the Sugana Valley and on the upper Cordevole. Along the Carnia frontier, in the upper Isonzo, and on the heights of Gorizia our artillery effectively replied to the enemy's fire, damaging his lines.

Successful infantry engagements took place southeast of Rovereto, near Forquella. There was been further fierce fighting around the railway in the Piezzo Basin, where the enemy, after an intense artillery bombardment, succeeded in occupying some of our advanced trenches, but from which he was immediately ejected by a violent counterattack.

On the Carso yesterday the situation was comparatively calm.

BERLIN, March 21, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy fighting continues on the Austro-Italian front, according to the Austrian statement of yesterday, which follows:

On the Gorizia bridgehead Austro-Hungarians yesterday morning set fire to a position of the enemy before the southern part of Podgora Height. In the afternoon Austro-Hungarian artillery shelled heavily the enemy's front before the bridgehead. During the night they ejected the enemy from a trench before Bevna.

Fighting continued at the Tolmino bridgehead as a result of the enemy's efforts to conquer positions firmly in Austro-Hungarian hands. The number of Italians captured reached 925, and the number of machine guns taken was increased to seven. Several attacks by the enemy against Mrzlivrh and Krn broke down. At Rambon the Austro-Hungarians captured a position and took 145 Italians and two machine guns.

Lively fighting continues on the Carinthian front. In the Tyrol frontier district the enemy held the Col di Lana section and some points south of th efront under his artillery fire.

A late Austrian bulletin received today says:

Conditions on the Italian front are generally unchanged. Enemy attacks on the positions conquered by us on The Rambon and at Mrzlivhr were repulsed. In a new enterprise on the Rambon eighty-one additional Italians were captured.

FERDINAND GOT READY TO HAIL VERDUN'S FALL

Bought German Flags a Fortnight Ago for the Decoration of Sofia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 21.—A Budapest dispatch to The London Morning Post, dated March 12, says:

"King Ferdinand of Bulgaria passed through Budapest last night on his way back to Bulgaria, and his train stopped some time in the station. A Viennese diplomatist who has had some conversations with His Majesty said to the journalist that the King was extremely pleased with his visit to Austria and Germany, and that he believed that Verdun would fall in a week's time.

"He said he would prepare great celebrations in Sofia for the fall of Verdun, for he considered it would be the greatest event in war if it came to pass. He also ordered an immense number of Austrian and German flags in Vienna for the decoration of Sofia.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 22.—King Ferdinand has returned to Sofia, according to advices received by The Morning Post by mail from Budapest. He passed through Budapest some days ago.

PREMIER ASQUITH BETTER.

Presides at War Council, but May Not Attend Parliament This Week.

LONDON, March 21.—Premier Asquith, who has been suffering from bronchial catarrh, has recovered to such an extent that he was able to preside at the War Council this morning.

It is doubtful, however, whether he is well enough to attend Parliament this week.

BIG FIRE IN ZEEBRUGGE.

Amsterdam Hears That it Followed the Allied Aerial Attack.

AMSTERDAM, March 21, (via London.)—The Telegraaf says that the bombardment of German positions on the Belgian coast yesterday by a squadron of sixty-five allied aeroplanes lasted for several hours, and that a great fire was observed at Zeebrugge after the raid over that point.

Prof. Smith Sails to Join Colors.

Dr. Norman Kemp Smith, Professor of Philosophy at Princeton, who announced last week to his class, which applauded him enthusiastically, that he was going to join the British Army, sailed yesterday for England on the Holland-America liner Noordam. Professor Smith, who is of Scotch birth, will join a Scottish regiment.

BRONXVILLE WOMAN LED ELECTION FIGHT

Miss Dusenberry Kept Voters from Changing Name to Gramatan Hills.

ROCKEFELLER VOTERS WIN

Electors Opposed a "Greater Tarrytown"—Many Contests on Long Island.

The proposition to change the name of Bronxville to Gramatan Hills was defeated yesterday by 117 votes to 84, at the village election. The whole village was teeming with excitement during the entire day, and the usual apathetic conditions which usually mark Spring elections were absent. Both sides worked hard, and, as one man put it, "every property owner who was able to walk, ride, or hobble was there." Some of the women, who were permitted to vote on the question by a recent act of the Logislature, were in evidence. Those favoring the change were counting on this vote to win.

The fight to preserve the present name was led by Miss Amy Dusenberry, a member of one of the oldest families in Westchester County. It was Miss Dusenberry who thwarted the plans of the "newcomers" when they tried to have the name changed a year ago. She could not be found last night, but one old resident summarized the situation when he said:

"There are a lot of people who come up here to live from New York who think they should have things entirely their own way. We are proud of the name, and even apart from sentimental grounds I see no reason for making a change. We had a hard fight this time, because the other side succeeded in having a bill put through the Legislature allowing the women to vote. You see, some of the men have their property recorded in their wives' names."

The "progressives" or those in the "literary colony" favored the change because the name was confused with Brownsville, Brooklyn, over the telephone. Several members of the colony objected to the influx of visitors on Sundays, who thought that the Zoological Gardens were there.

There was no opposition to the local ticket. The officers elected were: President, T. Channing Moore; Village Trustees, Thomas E. Yuille, Jacob Stuhl, and Chester O. Swain; Treasurer, William H. Atkinson; School Trustees, Emily Britton and Frank P. Chambers, Police Justice Harry M. Hoop, Tax Collector Frederick M. Gallow.

Rockefeller Vote Wins.

Tarrytown and North Tarrytown will not consolidated in a greater Tarrytown. The proposition was lost in yesterday's election by seventy-one votes. The propositions for a playground and a new fire house were also lost, although women taxpayers worked hard to carry them. In North Tarrytown the "public" welfare ticket, headed by R. S. Conover and backed by the Rockefeller vote, won out by more than 100 majority. In Tarrytown there was no opposition to the Republican ticket.

The most exciting Spring election in Hastings-on-the-Hudson was the contest yesterday for village President. Thomas J. Woodwin, Democrat, formerly a member of the Board of Trustees and a newsdealer, polled the largest vote. He received 290 votes. Frederick G. Zinsser, Citizens' Union candidate, a wealthy chemical manufacturer, ran second with a vote of 277, and Charles Geddren, the Republican candidate, a civil engineer in the New York City Water Department, was third, receiving 176 votes.

For trustee, for two years, Ernest S. Sergent, Republican and Democratic candidate, received 386 votes, and L. D. Van Aken, Democrat, 340 votes. Clarence D. Hanford, Principal of a public school on 110th Street, Manhattan, was elected trustee for one year, polling 427 votes. He was the candidate on both the Democratic and Republican tickets. For Collector of Taxes, Thomas F. Martin, Democrat, received 362 votes, defeating Louis F. Limekill, Republican, who polled 356 votes.

In North Pelham Peter Ceder, a Democrat, was re-elected for the sixth time. In Pelham Heights Clarence S. McClellan, a banker, was chosen President.

Westchester Republicans Win.

Republicans running on coalition tickets won in three of the village elections in Westchester County yesterday.

On a ticket supported by Republicans and Democrats Frank Q. Brown was elected President in Dobbs Ferry, although his opponent, Thomas F. Conlon, on the Independence League ticket, polled 145 of 521 ballots. Others elected were: Trustees, Hugh F. Graham and Joseph Coggins; Collector, Harry Secor; Treasurer, Frank McKeon.

Republicans indorsed by the Democrats were elected in Ardsley. They were: President, F. C. Lawrence; Trustees, James McCartney and Hector Campbell; Treasurer, Charles A. Johonnot; Collector, Thomas Deton, and Police Magistrate, E. Wilbur McDowell.

In Irvington all those elected were Republicans except the Treasurer. They were: President, George H. Dickinson; Trustees, Henry H. Cannon and Ernest Behrens; Treasurer, Daniel Gilligan; Collector, Charles A. Adams.

Long Island Elections.

The election in Amityville, L. I., was a very spirited one, two tickets being in the field, the Liberty Bell and Union Party. Christian Molle, the Liberty Bell candidate for President, the candidate of both parties, was elected almost unanimously. William H. Chadwick for trustee defeated Captain Abner B. Indie, a retired New York Yacht Club Captain, for re-election for Trustee by a majority of 197, and William P. Smith defeated C. Willets Powell for Trustee by 142 majority. Harry Ketcham was elected Collector over Arthur K. Bennett by a majority of 28. Nelson V. Colyer was the unanimous choice for Treasurer, and Lewis Haff was unanimously re-elected Street Commissioner.

The annual village election in Babylon was a spirited affair in spite of the fact that the Democratic ticket was the only one in the field. An attempt was made to write in the name of John H. Arink, a former Trustee, for President against President Chester Oakley Ketcham, the regular nominee. Mr. Arink opposed the plan and declared he would not accept the office if elected. Thirty-five votes were cast for him against 197 for Mr. Ketcham, who has been elected for his sixth term. Captain Carll Jackson, a retired navigator and a former well-known master of pleasure yachts flying the New York Yacht Club's flag, was chosen Trustee, a position he has held for eight consecutive years. Joseph Keenan was elected Treasurer, and Frank E. Davis Collector.

Less than a score of women took advantage of the opportunity to go to the polls in Sag Harbor yesterday and cast their ballot at the village election. The women taxpayers were entitled to vote on the proposition to provide quarters for the firemen in the Municipal Building and to sell the old fire headquarters. Mrs. Rosa J. Bates received one vote for village President, although she was not a candidate for the office.

Casper Schafer was re-elected village President over William Seaton by a vote of 338 to 251.

The Schafer candidates for village trustee were also elected. They were J. M. Woodward and G. H. Cleveland. The proposition to sell the old fire house and move into a municipal building was carried.

North Dakota for La Follette.

FARGO, N. D., March 21.—United States Senator Robert W. La Follette of Wisconsin apparently has defeated Henry D. Estabrook by a ratio of approximately 3 to 1 for Republican choice in today's Presidential preference.

GERMANS GAIN WEST OF VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

down a German aeroplane which fell in flames in the region of Douaumont. Last night our aeroplanes bombarded the stations at Dun-sur-Meuse and Audun-le-Roman and bivouacs in the regions of Vigneulles.

The afternoon statement issued by the French War Office says:

In Belgium a reconnoissance on the part of the enemy which took place along our lines to the north of Pont Boesinghe was at once driven back by a counter attack.

In the Argonne district our artillery has been very active along the southern boundary of the Cheppy wood.

West of the River Meuse the Germans several times last night renewed their attacks against our front extending from Avocourt to Malancourt, where the bombardment by shells of large calibre continued without interruption. The attacks of the enemy there were accompanied by the throwing of flaming liquid by detachments of men carrying special machines for this purpose.

In spite of the heavy losses inflicted by our fire, the enemy was able to take possession, after hand-to-hand fighting, of the southeastern part of Malancourt wood, known as the Avocourt wood, which we occupied. All the efforts of the Germans to march out from the Avocourt wood resulted in failure.

The night passed quietly on other sectors in the Verdun region.

Minor British Operations.

The following British official communication was issued this evening:

Last night we made a small raid on hostile trenches near Mauquissart, accounting for about twenty enemies.

Early this morning the enemy attacked and entered a small post on the River Somme, but were driven out, leaving one officer prisoner and two men dead.

There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides about the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Neuve Chapelle and Mauquissart today.

The Belgian official report says:

There has been some little artillery activity in the region of Dixmude and Pervyse; otherwise calm prevails.

CLAIM DEAD MAN'S HILL.

Germans Say French Renamed a Verdun Height to Conceal Losses.

BERLIN, March 20, via London, March 21.—The unqualified assertion that the Germans are in possession of Dead Man's Hill, northwest of Verdun, is reiterated by the correspondent of the Tageszeitung at the Verdun front.

"Not only Hill 265, called Dead Man's Hill, but also the enemy positions on Hill 295, included under the designation Dead Man's Hill, are in German hands," he says. "The French neither hold nor command the position. German advanced posts are south of the summit of Hill 295."

The misunderstanding in regard to the real situation, according to German reports, has been due to the fact that the French, whose maps designate Hill 265 as Dead Man's Hill, began to give this designation to Hill 295, when they were driven from Hill 265.

The official French statement of the afternoon of March 7 said that the Germans had taken possession of Hill 265, but made no reference to this position as Dead Man's Hill. On the French map referred to the words Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill) are printed directly between Hill 265 and the adjoining crest, Hill 295. French official reports since March 7 have referred repeatedly to the fighting for Dead Man's Hill, and the French Embassy at Washington twice denied that it was in German possession.

RUSSIAN VICTORY OVER AUSTRIANS

Continued from Page 1.

supposed that the Russians are preparing an attack on the line from Czartorysk to Kovel.

RUSSIAN DRIVE IN NORTH.

Germans Admit Loss of a Salient Under Gunfire Pressure.

PETROGRAD, March 21.—The official communication issued by the War Office today says regarding operations on the western (Russian) front:

Lively artillery fighting continues of the Dvinsk region. We repulsed an enemy counterattack on Veikoieselo, in the region eastward of Tveretch.

Our troops captured a line of enemy advance trenches near Butzitiszki, in the district east of Godutziszki.

During the capture of the bridgehead near the village of Mikhaltche (Galicia) we took two cannon. Most of the defenders of the bridgehead were killed in a hand-to-hand encounter.

BERLIN, March 21, (via London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations in the Russian theatre of war:

The Russians are extending their attacks on the uttermost northern wing, south of Riga, and on the Dvina front and west of Jacobstadt. They were repelled with sanguinary losses. Strong enemy reconnoitring detachments advancing against the German front northwest of Postavy, and between Lakes Marocz and Wisszniew, delivered especially strong and fruitless attacks throughout the day and night. The losses of the enemy were proportionate to the number of troops employed.

A far protruding narrow salient of our front due south of Lake Marocz has been withdrawn a few hundred meters toward the heights of Bilsnicki to avoid the enemy's encircling fire.

RUSSIANS IN PERSIA OCCUPY ISPAHAN

Caucasian Army Fighting on the Coast Makes Further Advance Toward Trebizond.

LONDON, March 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Teheran says that Russian forces entered Ispahan, the old capital of Persia, on March 19.

The Russian official report of the operations of the army of the Caucasus, issued today, says:

After further fighting on the coast line our troops have again advanced several versts in a westerly direction.

Ispahan is one of the important cities of Persia, with a population of some 80,000. It is 218 miles southeast of Teheran.

The foregoing dispatch indicates a Russian movement further to the south than has been reported hitherto. Russian forces after the capture of Hamadan advanced southwest toward Kermanshah, in the direction of the Turkish frontier. The army now reported at Ispahan apparently is striking southward from the main Russian forces, in the direction of the Persian Gulf.

Turks Say British Division Fled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21, (via London.)—An official statement given out by the Turkish War Department says:

Irak Front—The situation is unchanged.

Caucasian Front—There is no important news to report.

Dardanelles—On the afternoon of March 19 a torpedo boat and a cruiser shelled the neighborhood of Sedd-el-Bahr and Teke Burnu. The bombardment was unsuccessful and the ships retired.

Yemen Front—A British division with two machine guns advanced in the direction of El Salle, north of Sheik Hosman, and was attacked by our troops which were sent out against it. The enemy fled toward Sheik Hosman.

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FAIL TO PICK CHAIRMAN.

Republicans Defer Selection of Convention's Presiding Officer.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The Sub-Committee on Arrangements of the Republican National Committee adjourned today without taking action on the election of a temporary Chairman for the national convention to be held here next June. The sub-committee will meet again at the call of the chair, about the middle of April.

When the committee adjourned the three candidates most favored appeared to be Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania and Representative James R. Mann of Illinois. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York, telegraphed from Spokane, Wash., asking that his name be not considered.

Chairman Hilles said, after the session:

"No ballot was taken, and as three members of the sub-committee were unable to be present, we decided it would be best to defer action until the next meeting."

The committee agreed on the re-election of Lafayette R. Gleason of New York as Secretary, and William F. Stone of Baltimore as Sergeant-at-Arms, to serve at the next convention, but their formal election was postponed until the next meeting.

OPEN SPLIT IN BAY STATE.

Contests for All Places on Delegation to Republican Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—Contests for all places on the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention and in a number of districts for the Democratic delegation to St. Louis were shown today when the time expired for filing nominations for the Presidential primary on April 25.

One Republican slate for delegates at large included Governor McCall, United States Senators Lodge and Weeks and ex-Senator Crane, while another ticket is made up of ex-Lieutenant Governor Cushing, Congressman Gardner, Charles S. Bird and State Senator Washburn. Both factions also have candidates in each of the sixteen Congressional districts. None of the candidate is officially pledged, but those on the ticket headed by Mr. Cushing have expressed an intention of suporting Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS MEET.

Name Convention Slate and Go on Record for Preparedness.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 21.—Kansas Republicans meeting here today in State convention named four delegates at large to the National Republican Convention, and went on record by resolution as favoring the following:

"An army and navy kept at a high standard of efficiency, but not for an increase of present establishment so enormous as to put the United States in a class of military nations; force conscription or lay an unreasonable burden upon the resources of the country.

"Constitutional amendment providing for national prohibition and for national woman suffrage.

"Preparation for peace by the election of a Republican President and Congress who will enact legislation to preserve the American market for the American producers; that will provide a merchant marine that will amend the immigration laws to exclude undesirable immigrants."

The resolutions contained an arraignment of the present national administration deploring the "vacillating and uncertain course of this country with Mexico and with the warring nations of Europe." The resolution deplored the "diplomatic blunders in connection with Mexico," but approved of the "determination of the Government to punish the bandits who raided an undefended American town."

Charles F. Scott of Iola, W. F. Morgan of Hutchinson, Al F. Williams of Columbus, and T. Davenport Smith of Hiawatha were elected delegates at large.

Twelve women delegates attended the convention.

MISSOURI FOR WILSON.

Speaker Clark and Senator Stone Elected Delegates at Large.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 21.—Missouri Democrats, in State Convention here today, indorsed President Wilson for re-election, and named the following delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention: United States Senators Stone and Reed; Speaker Clark, W. W. Graves of Butler, Dr. J. T. M. Johnston of St. Louis, William H. Phelps of Carthage, Lon M. Stephens of St. Louis, and James Cowgill of Kansas City. Each will have half a vote in the St. Louis convention. Edward F. Goltra of St. Louis was re-elected National Committeeman.

Referring to President Wilson and his foreign policy, a resolution adopted declared the executive had kept the United States out of the European conflict and had "been successful in guarding the honor and just interests of Americans before the world in the face of seemingly insuperable obstacles."

BRYAN REJECTS BIG OFFER.

Refuses $150,000 Chautauqua Contract—Will Stump for Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 21.—An offer of $150,000 for his services as a Chautauqua lecturer has been rejected by ex-Secretary of State Bryan so that he can remain in Nebraska and campaign the State for Prohibition candidates including his brother, Charles W., Mayor of Lincoln, who is candidate for Governor on the "dry" wing of the Democratic Party.

How many lectures would have to be delivered for the $150,000 is not definitely known, but the rate per lecture is said to be about $1,000.

Mr. Bryan refused to discuss the offer, but intimated that it was his belief that interests who did not wish him to be in politics this year were back of the offer. It is believed by Bryan's friends that he will go on the lecture platform this year, but he will not accept any long-termed agreements.

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Women's Tailleur Suits
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A COLLECTION WHICH INCLUDES EVERY DESIRABLE MODEL AND FROM WHICH EVERY UNDESIRABLE STYLE HAS BEEN ELMINATED.

The Bonwit Teller ensemble of suits present the newest and most authoritative fashions established by the leading "Maisons de Coutures" of Paris.

The styles sponsored by this shop have been selected with the characteristic discrimination which has given to Bonwit Teller suits the unique distinction of originality, unusualness and exclusiveness.

Special Emphasis Is Given to a Very Large Collection of

Simple Tailleur Suits

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These suits take form in smart plain tailored models, featuring mannish types, Godet flares, belted modes and long line blouse effects. Developed in serge, gabardine, Poiret-twill, Bradley, Callot and velours checks. They possess the style-individualism, the finesse and elegancies of tailoring associated with the Bonwit Teller standard.

Costumes Elegants

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Breton basque, Pelerine, Mandarin, Blouse, Redingote and Bouffant types each developed with individual grace evidenced by bizarre amulet buttons, chic belts, tooled leather garniture, broderie d'argent, collar, cuff and skirt treatment. Modes that take form in fine cloth textures, faille silk, taffeta chiffon and libellule broche and brocaded silks, tussore, Giraldi and Britannia silks.

CURB REICHSTAG'S U-BOAT DEBATE

Continued from Page 1.

ception of passenger ships, may not even come to the point of open discussion and a vote in the Reichstag.

The prime movers in the agitation—Herr von Heydebrand, Conservative leader in the Reichstag, and Major Ernst Basserman, National Liberal leader—have avoided the introduction of interpellations to which the Chancellor would be forced to reply, and have chosen to clothe their proposals in the form of resolutions which, unless they are made urgent measures, will take their place in the regular order of resolutions So many other important resolutions have precedence that discussion of the submarine proposals in this event would be postponed indefinitely. In any case the Chancellor scarcely will speak upon the subject matter of the resolutions unless he is compelled to do so.

The movement which found expression in the resolutions is composed of two constituent elements. First, there is the large body of popular opinion, honestly interested in the submarine weapon, which desires that it may have an opportunity to display its efficacy unhampered by political restrictions. This element generally is unaware of the political motives which play a part in the movement. Second, there are those who are now and long have been desirous of having another Chancellor—one who would permit discussion of peace terms, the projects of the annexationists and the sharpening of the submarine campaign regardless of political dangers. This element would renounce the idea of Prussian franchise reform after the war and administer a check to the Socialists as a party entitled to a voice in the affairs of the nation. Some of these have Admiral von Tirpitz in mind as the proper Chancellor, while others have no special candidate for the post.

The Chancellor, his friends say, has proved to be much stronger than his opponents expected, both at Headquarters, where he won in the test of strength, and among the people, where he has widespread support, particularly of the great body of lower middle classes. The moderate character of the Chancellor's ideas regarding the nature of Germany's ultimate peace program and the advisability of avoiding measures which might bring new enemies into the field, which gained for him the opposition of the pan-Germans and the more extreme annexationists, brought him popular support. With such assistance and with the aid of the more enlightened public opinion the Chancellor is confident of his ability to control the situation.

Regarding the immediate occasion of the conflict, it is said advocates of unrestricted use of submarines argued that by proclamation of a regular blockade and declaration of intention to sink all merchant ships bound for England it would be possible to force Great Britain to make peace overtures within two months. This argument found a certain amount of support at Headquarters until it was checked by the counter argument that the effect probably would be to lengthen instead of shorten the war, owing to the effect on neutrals.

DUTCH ANGER UNABATED.

Press Refuses to Believe Germans Did Not Sink the Tubantia.

THE HAGUE, March 21.—The official German declaration that no German submarine was responsible for the destruction of the Dutch steamship Tubantia has failed to satisfy the Dutch people and press, whose resentment has increased to bitter anger since receipt of the news that other ships have been sunk, supposedly by torpedoes. The question of the utmost importance to all neutrals, the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says, is whether all neutral shipping is to be placed outside the community of nations as possessing no rights whatever. This newspaper urges combined neutral action, a line of argument also taken by the Vaderland and the Nieuwe Courant of The Hague.

Under the heading "Intolerable Attacks," the Amsterdam Handelsblad asserts that President Wilson should take the lead to protect civilization against the new form of submarine warfare.

The Ministers of the Interior, Marine, Trade, and Foreign Affairs conferred for nearly two hours at The Hague today with representatives of the principal shipping companies. The conference adjourned without a decision. The shipping men comtinued their deliberations afterward with regard to insurance, which is now almost impossible to obtain.

According to the Nieuwe Courant, divers sent out to examine the wreck of the Tubantia found it was lying on one side. The difficulties of making an examination are very great, particularly as it is believed that the torpedo exploded in the coal bunkers.

SHIP SURVIVORS UNDER FIRE.

British Vessel Sunk and Escaping Crew Shelled, Says Captain.

SYRACUSE, Italy, March 21.—Arnold Groom, commander of the British steamer Coquette, declares that his vessel was sunk without warning by a submarine flying the Austrian flag, the Captain and crew having barely time to save themselves in two boats. As they were leaving the steamer, the Captain asserts, the submarine continued to bombard the survivors.

After eight days the boats reached the Libyan coast, where seven of the sailors, who occupied one of the boats, were taken prisoners by Bedouins. The other boat escaped, and two days afterward reached a Libyan port, where the mariners were taken care of by Italian carabineers.

The British steamer Coquette referred to is probably the steamer Coquet, reported on Jan. 15 as having been sunk. Shipping records last located her in Mediterranean waters. She was a vessel of 4,396 tons, built in 1904, and owned by the Mercantile Steamship Company, Ltd., of London.

ITALIAN LINER WITHOUT GUNS.

The San Georgio Arrives Here, Carrying No Armament Aboard.

The Italian liner San Georgio, which left Genoa on Feb. 26, arrived here yesterday carrying no guns. It was stated at the offices of Peirce Brothers, 17 Battery Place, that it had been decided, upon recommendation of Captain Harry Peirce, master of the steamer not to mount guns, although other Italian ships of the same line, the Sicula Americano, carried them.

The steamer took the extreme northern route through the Mediterranean, where the danger from submarines is least. The San Georgio carried a cargo composed largely of essential oils and wines.

AUSTRIAN RED CROSS PROTEST

Denounces Torpedoing of the Hospital Ship Elektra.

BERLIN, March 21, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—The Austro-Hungarian Red Cross has protested through the International Red Cross against the recent torpedoing of the Austro-Hungarian hospital ship Elektra in the Adriatic Sea by an entente submarine, says the Overseas News Agency.

"Vienna," says the news agency, "reports that the Austrig-Hungarian Red Cross, in a letter to the international organization, protests in a most solemn manner against the torpedoing of the Austro-Hungarian hospital ship Elektra. The Austro-Hungarian Red Cross says the submarine which sank the ship covered with indelible shame the navy to which it belongs. On account of the fact that the nationality of the submarine is not known the Austro-Hungarian Red Cross asks the Geneva Red Cross to forward a protest to all enemy navy commanders by way of their respective national Red Cross committees."

SKODSBORG NOT WARNED

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Luggage Credentials

Cross luggage is a traveller's best letter of introduction. It reflects credit on the owner,—and incidentally on the maker.

For at home you are known by the company you keep,—when travelling, by the luggage you carry.

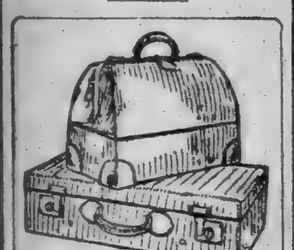

Suit Case—Smooth tan hide leather, with contrasting white stitching, blue and white check linen lining, shirt pocket inside cover, clothing straps in body; two brass locks. 24-inch size.....$13.50

Travelling Bag—Tan hide leather, with contrasting white stitching, red and blue check lining, three pockets. Reinforced and capped corners; brass mountings. Size: 18x9½x12 inches deep..$11.00

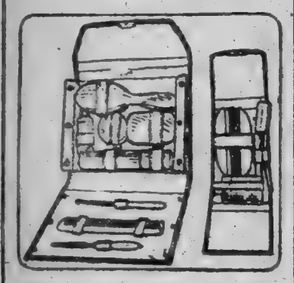

Toilet Case—(at left), for women, morocco leather in colors, moreen lining, handle at top. White ivory-celluloid fittings: hair brush, comb, button hook, nail file, tooth powder holder, soap box, salve jar, tooth and nail brush holder: 7¼ x 9½ x 1¾ inches closed flat. Complete $8.50

Toilet Case—(at right), for men, English tan pigskin, moreen lining, white fittings: pair military brushes, comb, nail file, tooth brush and guard, tooth powder holder: 7x4x1 inches folded, complete $7.75

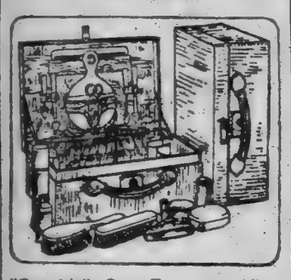

"Overnight" Case—For women, finest black morocco leather, colored moiré silk lining, white ivory-celluloid fittings: hair brush, comb, clothes brush, mirror, salve box, boxes for soap, powder, tooth powder, hair pins, tooth and nail brushes; nail scissors, tweezers, cuticle knife, file, polisher in tray, and button hook; large extra side pocket, outside lock and key: 14-inch length.....$29.00

Special Introductory Price: $24.75

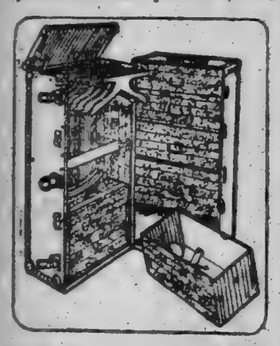

Trunk—For men or women, 3-ply Veneer Basswood, green fibre covering and binding, spring lock, draw-bolts, brass mountings. Fitted with 9 garment hangers, 2 leather straps for umbrellas; 5 drawers, top one with four compartments with lock and key, man's hat box drawer, 2 lower interchangeable drawers for ladies' hats; shoe box. Size: 40x22x22½ inches; regularly $27.50..$24.75

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SHORT ENLISTMENT ADDED TO HAY BILL

One Year with Colors and Six in Reserve Under Amendment Adopted by the House.

TO TRAIN 50,000 OFFICERS

Army Instructors in Military Schools —Government to Mobilize Equipment for Making Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Three important amendments which were regarded as improving the Hay Army Reorganization bill were adopted by the House today. Representative Hay, author of the bill and Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, accepted two of them. The amendments call for a shorter enlistment period, the building up of an officers' corps by the instruction of cadets in military schools and colleges—the Senate army bill contains provisions similar to both these amendments—and the mobilization of resources for the rapid manufacture of arms, ammunition, and special equipment in time of war. An amendment to one of these amendments requires the Secretary of War to list for emergency uses all plants capable of making arms, including those now engaged in such manufacture and those which may be transferred into munition plants.

The short term enlistment amendment was opposed by Chairman Hay. It was adopted, 128 to 117, without roll call. A separate vote probably will be demanded on this amendment when the Army bill is put on final passage. The Senate Army bill contains such a provision.

Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, a Republican, was sponsor for the short term enlistment. His amendment was offered following the defeat, by a narrow vote, of a somewhat similar amendment by Representative Kahn of California. The Gardner amendment provides:

That after the expiration of one year's honorable service any enlisted man of the regular army whose company, troop, battery, or detachment commander shall report him as proficient and sufficiently trained may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be furloughed to the regular army reserve under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, in which event he shall not be eligible to re-enlist in the service until the expiration of his term of seven years.

The term of enlistment proposed in the Hay bill as submitted to the House is three years with the colors and four with the reserve. Mr. Gardner and other supporters of the amendment contended that a one-year enlistment would appeal to many recruits and that the turning of well-trained men into a reserve at the expiration of one year would benefit both the regular army and the reserve.

Mobilization of Resources.

A second important amendment adopted was offered by Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, a Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee. This proposal, which received the support of Chairman Hay and other members of the committee, provides:

That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to prepare, or cause to be prepared, to purchase or otherwise procure such dies, jigs, tools, gauges, fixtures and other special aids and appliances, including specifications and detailed drawings, as may be necessary for the immediate manufacture of arms, ammunition and special equipment necessary to properly arm and equip the land forces of the United States in time of war or the imminence thereof; provided, that in the expenditure of any sums appropriated to carry out the purposes of this section the existing laws prescribing competition in the procurement of supplies by purchase shall not govern, whenever in the opinion of the Secretary of War such action will be for the best interest of the public service.

A provision was added on motion of Representative Good of Iowa, a Republican, that the Secretary of War be authorized to keep a list of all plants which may be available for the manufacture of munitions in the event of war.

At the hearings on the Army bill it was testified by army officers that the standardization of parts used in the manufacture of rifles and other instruments of warfare would facilitate their rapid manufacture in time of national stress. The plan is that these jigs, gauges and parts shall be made for the Government and kept for quick distribution among arms-making plants. It was contended by Mr. Tilson that such a course would put dozens of factories to work turning out standard weapons for the Government. It is estimated that the fixtures alone will cost $15,000,000.

Representative Warren Gard of Ohio, a Democrat, offered the third important amendment adopted. This committed the House to the policy of extending military training. The plan approved is that regular army officers shall be detailed as instructors in all schools and colleges where a cadet corps of more than 100 students is maintained.

At Country's Call for Ten Years.

The course of military training required is three hours a week during the first two years and five hours a week during the second two years. After graduation, the cadet would undergo six months of training with the regular army, and then go into an officers' reserve corps, signing an agreement to respond to a call at any time within ten years.

Representatives Mann and Fitzgerald were among the members supporting the Gard plan. Chairman Hay gave his approval to the amendment, which was offered as a substitute for the language in the bill relating to a cadet corps. It was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

Representative McKellar of Tennessee, a Democrat, offered an amendment to displace that of Mr. Gard. He proposed an appropriation of $16,000,000 to be distributed among the States for the encouragement of rifle practice. This was defeated, 124 to 114, without roll call.

"I think," said Mr. Mann, "that the Gard plan will make good soldiers and officers faster than we could provide for in any other way. I was educated in a school where military training was given and I was Captain of a company. I think when I came out of that school I was competent to command a company."

Mr. Fitzgerald said the Gard amendment would provide eventually a reserve of 50,000 specially trained officers.

Among the amendments adopted was one offered by Mr. Kahn, giving the President authority to order into service, without the previous specific consent of Congress, the 60,000 reserve of the regular army which the Hay bill proposes to create. Under the bill as thus amended the President would have authority, without consulting Congress, to increase the army from 140,000 fighting troops to 175,000, and also to summon to the colors the 60,000 reservists, which the bill contemplates will be provided within four years.

May Reach Final Vote Today.

Although rapid progress was made on the bill it was found impossible to reach a final vote before the time for adjournment. The bill may be passed tomorrow, "Calendar Wednesday" having been set aside to permit its uninterrupted consideration.

When adjournment came the House had taken up the sections of the bill dealing with federalization of the National Guard. Half a dozen members were on their feet with amendments, when Representative Hay, who had been pressing the bill along vigorously, decided it would be impossible to complete any important features of the federalization plan without several hours of debate, and moved adjournment.

In the Senate Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee now plans to call up his Army bill tomorrow.

CONVERSION PLAN BALKED.

Banks Oversubscribe for Exchange of 3 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The plan to convert $25,000,000 of outstanding 2 per cent. United States bonds, as provided for under Section 18 of the Federal Reserve Banking act, has encountered a situation that was not expected. Secretary McAdoo, as authorized by the law, a month ago offered to exchange 3 per cent. gold bonds and one-year gold notes for the 2 per cents. and invited the banks holding the latter bonds to subscribe their offerings. The conversion was planned to extend over the entire year and every quarter one-fourth of the amount allowed by law to be called in, or $6,250,000, was to be received in exchange for the new securities.

It now appears, within a few days of the end of the first quarter, that the banks have offered bonds far in excess of the total amount to be called in, and that oversubscriptions for the new securities make it necessary to scale down the allotments.

Tonight the Federal Reserve Board decided that the subscribing banks might withdraw their subscriptions if they would do so before March 28. The 2 per cent. bonds to be surrendered have the circulation privilege, but the new 3 per cents. have not.

SURE PRISONER IS CRONES.

Hoboken Police Say "Paesgen" Is Exactly Like Chicago Poisoner.

A man whom the Hoboken police are certain is Jean Crones, was arrested there at 12:30 o'clock this morning. According to the Bertillon expert at the Hoboken Police Headquarters the description of the man they arrested and that of the widely-sought poisoner tallies in every respect.

The suspect was arrested by Roundsman Donohoe at Third Street and Willow Avenue after the man's actions had attracted the policeman's attention. Donohoe, who did not at the time notice the resemblance to Crones, took the man to Headquarters. There Sergeant McHealey could not understand the name the prisoner gave and asked him to write it. The man wrote "Carl Paesgen," and something about the handwriting caught McHealey's notice.

Led more by intuition, he said, than anything else, he compared it with the facsimiles of Crones's signature. McHealey said he found it tallied remarkably. "Paesgen" was weighed and found to weigh the same as the missing chef—130 pounds. His height, 5 feet 7 inches, is also the same. The prisoner's facial characteristics, the Hoboken police said, were identical with Crones's.

Another thing the Hoboken police regarded as significant was the fact that the man's statement that he was a sailor on the interned steamship George Washington was proved false.

Policemen from headquarters here will go today to Hoboken to look "Paesgen" over.

JEAN CRONES IS INDICTED.

Chicago Grand Jury Charges Him with Attempted Murder.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Three indictments charging assault with intent to kill and murder were returned in the Criminal Court by the Grand Jury today against Jean Crones, accused of attempting to poison 100 guests at the banquet given Archbishop George W. Mundelein here six weeks ago.

Warrants for Crones's arrest were issued and his bonds fixed at $75,000. He still is at large.

Odors Annoy Victor Herbert.

Victor Herbert, the composer, who lives in the upper west side district which is affected by the fumes from the Edgewater glue factories, has written a letter to George R. Brennan, Chairman of the Committee on General Laws at Albany, in which he asks that something be done at once to remedy the nuisance. In his communication Mr. Herbert intimated that the measures under consideration at present might drag on indefinitely, and referred to a similar case that took ten years to settle. The composer stated that the protection afforded by existing remedies was a farce.

SENATE PASSES BILL FOR ARMOR FACTORY

Tillman's Plan to Expend Eleven Millions Enlists Solid Democratic Support.

FINAL VOTE IS 58 TO 23

Nine Republicans Side with Majority — Pennsylvanians Fight It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—After a lively debate of eight hours, the Senate tonight passed Senator Tillman's bill for the purchase or construction of an $11,000,000 Government armor plate plant, 58 to 23. Though President Wilson did not recommend this legislation in his annual address to Congress, it was an Administration bill, warmly advocated by Secretary Daniels.

A rather unusual feature of the vote was that it showed the Democrats solidly supporting the measure, while nine Republicans swelled their majority. These Republicans were all of the progressive wing of their party: Borah of Idaho, Clapp of Minnesota, Cummins and Kenyon of Iowa, Gronna of North Dakota, Sterling of South Dakota, Norris of Nebraska, Poindexter of Washington, and Works of California.

The bill was passed with scarcely a change from the form in which it was reported to the Senate, providing for the appropriation of $11,000,000. The only amendment adopted in the long tussle that marked the last three hours of the bill's consideration was one proposed by Senator Wadsworth of New York, which provided that the location of the plant or plants to be purchased by the Government, or the site to be chosen for the erection of a plant, must be approved by the Genetral Board of the Navy, with a view to the safety of the site from attack by sea.

Mr. Wadsworth was opposed to the bill, and said he would regret its passage, but as the passage was certain he thought a policy that would at least insure the proposed plant to the Government in case of war should be laid down at the outset. He thought the passage of the bill would probably mean the initiation of a general policy of Government manufacture of Government supplies, and all these factories, he said, should be placed out of the reach of the enemy.

Pennsylvanians Oppose It.

He pointed out that nearly all munition factories in the United States were within striking distance of the Atlantic seaboard, and plants to be owned by the Government should be placed more safely. After his explanation, Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, author of the bill and Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, announced that the amendment was acceptable to him, and the Senate adopted it without division.

While Mr. Penrose and Mr. Oliver of Pennsylvania led the debate against the bill today, Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts brought forward the important amendments proposed. But they were voted down, with various other suggestions from different Republican sources. His first amendment struck out all the language of the bill and substituted instead a provision directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract with private manufacturers for the next five years at a price that would allow them only 6 per cent. profit.

Mr. Weeks pointed out that plants already in existence were more than able to supply the needs of the Government and the construction of an additional plant would mean just so much economic waste. Mr. Phelan of California, a Democrat, said that he disapproved of the Weeks amendment, but in an effort to make it as harmless as possible proposed that the price to be paid under the Weeks plan should not exceed $395 a ton.

Mr. Weeks accepted the amendment, and after Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, Republican, had pointed out that it would be five years before the Government plant could turn out armor, the amendment as modified was rejected 25 to 60. Mr. Phelan voted against the amendment he had aided in perfecting.

Reed Clashes with Oliver.

While this amendment was pending there was a sharp personal clash between Mr. Reed of Missouri, a Democratic supporter of the bill, and Mr. Oliver of Pennsylvania, one of its Republican critics. Mr. Reed read an old statement by Mr. Oliver in which the Pennsylvania Senator had said that he owned 1,000 shares in the United States Steel Company, which he implied was connected with the Bethlehem Steel Company, a manufacturer of armor. Mr. Oliver rose to explain that the two companies were not connected and that his company was taking no part in the discussion of armor manufacture. Mr. Reed, however, refused to be interrupted.

"No," he said, "with the Senator from Pennsylvania speaking,

'Tis sweet to hear the honest watchdog's bark
Bay deep mouthed welcome as we draw near home.

"I will say further that if I had $500,000 in a company doing business with the Government, I should not plead for that company in the Senate."

Among those familiar with the steel business the impression was that Mr. Reed had confused two or more of

ASK MORE MAIL PAY

New York Central Chief Wants Commission to Decide What Is a Fair Rate.

FEARS BURDEN ON PUBLIC

Express Revenues 25 Per Cent. Greater Than Three Times Volume in Postal Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central lines; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna System, and other railroad Presidents appeared today before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to protest against what they regarded as the underpayment of railways for carrying the United States mails. Mr. Smith asked that the whole subject of railway pay be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission for adjustment. Mr. Truesdale pointed out that the commission recently had adjusted express rates and that under this adjustment his road received some 25 per cent. more from its express business than it did from carrying over three times that amount of mail.

"The Government is all powerful," said Mr. Smith. "It can inflict upon the railroads rates that will be unprofitable to them. It can compel the roads to carry business at a loss. Whatever losses are forced upon the roads, however, will be felt by the traveling public, the shippers, and the stockholders. The railroad managers are merely trustees. We are here to protect thousands of owners of these properties. If the Government insists upon getting service below the cost to the railroads, this money taken out of the funds of the roads must be met somewhere and somehow. Either the freight or passenger service must bear the burden or else the stockholders must.

"The railroads desire to aid the Government. They wish to furnish good service to the Government, to the private shippers, and to the traveling public. They cannot do justice to all if advantage is given to any one class.

"This is a day of fair play, special privileges being abolished by enlightened legislation. The Government should set the example of asking no special privilege for itself, and, since the rates proposed are considered by the railroads to be unremunerative, they would constitute discrimination in favor of the Government. All that we ask is fair play.

"We are perhaps the greatest mail-carrying line in the United States. We perhaps receive in the aggregate slightly more than any other line, and yet, as you divide the mileage into what we receive, we get about $800 a mile, $50 a month, for carrying the mail."

Mr. Truesdale said his road had comparatively little mail business, and, as it never had been regarded as remunerative, never had sought to increase it. The last weighing for his road, he said, was in April, 1913, before the parcel post system had got under headway. The result was, he said, that his road had since been compelled to carry parcels for the Government practically free of charge.

"In April, 1915," said Mr. Truesdale, referring to an estimate made by the road of its own mail business, "the space occupied by the mails—the unit being one square foot space mile—was 42,830,000; by the express company the square foot space miles occupied were 14,750,000; or, the space occupied by the Post Office Department was about three and one-half times that of the express company. Our earnings on express, based on that unit, are about three and one-half times that of the space occupied by the Post Office Department.

"One burden that we, in common with other mail carriers of the country, have to bear, is that of delivering the mails at certain post offices that are located within eighty rods of our stations. We have one short mail route between Newark and Montclair on which we carry something like a ton and a half of mail a day, every day in the year. Our total remuneration by the Post Office Department for that service is $525. Under the regulations of the department we pay out $1,160 for taking the mails from Bloomfield to Montclair. So we are out of pocket $635 on that route."

"The Art of Being Alive"

by

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

89c

A helpful touch, a word of counsel and a flash of suggestion for the needy in heart and mind. In this book the author shows how much all of us require the mental tonic of right thinking and also shows us how to achieve it.

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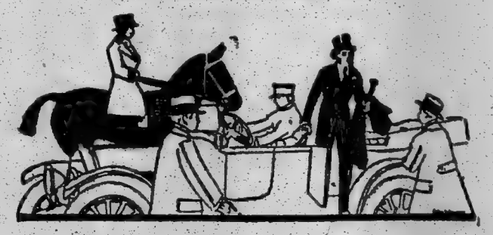

Prep. School Men On Their Vacation

are extended a cordial invitation to visit this Young Men's Department—to inspect the Spring and Summer assortments of Morning Coats, English Lounge Suits, Sport Clothes made of imported sporting fabrics, Riding Suits, Tattersall Vestings, Evening Clothes, Hats, Boots and Haberdashery. Confining its efforts strictly to younger men, this department is unique in America.

Young men are invited to use the College Lounge on the mezzanine floor as they would their club.

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TOBACCO FRAUD WAR TO BE NATION-WIDE

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh's Turn Next, It Is Said in Washington.

ISSUE 15 WARRANTS HERE

Federal Authorities Make 23 More Arrests—To Investigate Talk of Protection Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Malburn returned to Washington today and took up with Internal Revenue Commissioner Osborne the details of further raids on cigar manufacturers, alleged to have evaded paying the internal revenue by making and selling goods without affixing the proper stamps to the packages. Mr. Malburn expressed great satisfaction with the maner in which the raid in New York yesterday was carried out. Commissioner Osborne and Mr. Malburn feel sure that the prosecutions in New York will result in the recovery to the Government of large amounts of taxes and act as a strong deterrent to small manufacturers of tobacco everywhere in the country to avoid paying internal revenue taxes.

The large number of cases in New York is taken to indicate that in all the large cities there are many concerns liable to be investigated and ultimately prosecuted. Comparisons are being made in the office of the Commissioner to determine the fluctuations in the amount of tobacco taxes paid from year to year. It was stated today that the variations indicate that there has been wholesale evasion of taxes.

Acting Secretary Malburn said today that there would be no let-up in the raids and the prosecutions, as the Government felt sure of its ground and had abundant proof of violations of the law. Under the law all stocks of tobacco, all factories, and every form of property connected with the offending concerns will be seized and confiscated by the Government. Such properties will be sold and the proceeds turned into the United States Treasury. In addition the proprietors will be indicted, arrested, and prosecuted criminally.

It is believed that Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will be the scenes of the next investigations. The great number of concerns that will be under suspicion and the vast amount of work involved in tracing purchases, comparing output, and measuring sales will make the investigation protracted. There will be also a very large task laid out for the Internal Revenue Inspectors in getting evidence of the extent of frauds and the amount of revenue of which the Government has been defrauded.

Fifteen more warrants were issued yesterday in connection with the crusade which the Government has undertaken against the small cigar and cigarette manufacturers, who are believed to have been violating the international revenue laws, and now warrants for ninety men altogether are out. Eighteen were arrested on Monday and two more batches of eighteen and five each were brought in yesterday and held like the others in $1,500 apiece for the Federal Grand Jury.

As the Federal authorities questioned them they discovered that some of the arrested seemed genuinely surprised at the trouble in which they were, and stories came to their ears that some of the cigar men had been paying protection money of from $1 to $10 a week to those they thought could look after them. These petty manufacturers had been for so long misusing internal revenue stamps or failing to use them altogether that they had come to regard the law as a dead letter and had considered that the Government intended to be blind to their evasions of it.

The Government authorities would not discuss last night in detail the hints they had received of widespread corruption among the officials, but they will, it became known, conduct a rigorous investigation to see if there has really been a system by which the small manufacturers paid for "protection."

From what has been already discovered it appears that the Government in the last fifteen years, during which the frauds have been in progress, has lost millions in taxes, and it seems also certain that considerable frauds have been worked on the public. In some of the factories which have been raided boxes have been found which had originally contained expensive imported cigars. These have been refilled with inferior domestic cigars made up on the east side, and have been adorned with clever imitations of the bands of well-known high-grade brands. Then they have been sold as the genuine imported articles.

Ex-United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise and Carl E. Whitney have been retained to defend the cigar men.

KILLED IN DICE GAME FIGHT.

Second Man Wounded When Stilettos Are Plied by Italians.

Frank Gallagher, an inspector for the New York & Long Island Traction Company, which runs parallel with the water supply conduit between Rockville Centre and Lynbrook, L. I., reported to the police of the latter place yesterday afternoon that he had just seen four men engaged in a fight on the conduit about two miles from Lynbrook, and that two were dangerously wounded. When Deputy Sheriff Carman Plant and several other deputies arrived at the place they found Rocco Germano, an Italian laborer of Rockville Centre, dead with twenty-two stab wounds in his body, and Frank Siminaro, another Italian, writhing in pain with six similar wounds. Siminaro was removed to a hospital in Mineola.

The Deputy Sheriff questioned Siminaro, and soon started in pursuit of his and Germano's assailants. Two miles from the place of the fight Deputy Sheriff Plant arrested Amato Zappa, an Italian, and his cousin, Rocco Zappa, of Hempstead. They were taken back to the place of the fight, where, Deputy Sheriff Plant said, Zappa confessed he had stabbed Germano with a stiletto. Zappa showed the Deputy where he had thrown the weapon, and it was found. The Deputy Sheriff said the prisoners told him the fight was the result of a game of dice. The police of Lynbrook said Zappa was wanted in Pennsylvania for another murder.

DEFENDS "CHARITY TRUST."

Co-operation, If Term Means That, Does Good, Folks Says.

Homer Folks, for thirteen years Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, was called as a witness yesterday before Commissioner Charles H. Strong at the inquiry into the State Board of Charities at the Bar Association. Mr. Folks was quizzed about the so-called "charity trust," which, it has been charged, was behind the charities inquiry.

When asked what was meant by "the charity trust," he said he could only guess and that his guess would be the twenty-five or thirty societies having offices in the Charities Building, those being the largest organizations in the city.

Among them he named the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Children's Aid Society, the City Mission and Tract Society, the National Labor Committee, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Catholic Home Bureau.

"I thought," he said, "that 'charity trust' was a term invented to discredit these organizations by implying that in the fact that they had established co-operative relations there was something akin to a trust like those in the business world. It seemed to me that it was an effort on the part of persons who did not like these bodies to attach to them some of the odium that attaches to a trust in the business world. But co-operation of these societies has greatly promoted their efficiency and has thereby contributed to the better care of the poor the larger sums available for relief."

W. Frank Persons of the Charity Organization Society testified that when he met Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, a few days ago, Mr. Hebberd had said: "We will show that Kingsbury and Folks are the biggest liars in the State."

Dr. John F. Buckley, dentist for the Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic at Blauvelt, appeared at the inquiry with his records to testify as to charges made by the Charities Department that the records had been altered. He admitted there were some erasures, but said he would not tell what had been obliterated.

The inquiry will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

RUSH OF APPLICANTS FOR SUMMER CAMPS

Gen. Wood Predicts Attendance of from 15,000 to 20,000 at Plattsburg.

AGE LIMIT OF 44 YEARS

Prominent Citizens Signify Their Desire to Pay Expenses of Those Otherwise Unable to Go.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army, announced yesterday that 1,992 men under the age of 44 years have been enrolled for the Plattsburg training camps next Summer. The first of the camps is still more than ten weeks off, and the rate at which the applications are coming in indicate that between 15,000 and 20,000 men will attend the camps, of which there will be five, four for business men and one for college students.

General Wood called attention yesterday to what he termed a splendid illustration of the patriotism of prominent citizens in various parts of the country. The citizens, women as well as men, to whom he referred have written to General Wood offering to pay the expenses of one or more deserving young men who may desire to attend the camps, but who for lack of means are unable to take advantage of the opportunity. One of the offers that came yesterday was from a well-known woman, who told General Wood she would pay the expenses of eight deserving young men.

One man, a veteran of the civil war, wrote that age alone prevented him from enlisting, and added: "But I will do the next best thing and pay the expenses of some fine young fellow who would otherwise not be able to get the benefit of this splendid training." Another man, who lives in New York, wrote that he would gladly deposit the money needed to pay the way of two men and left the selection of those men to General Wood.

General Wood Praises Generosity.

"This is a fine thing for these men and women to do," said General Wood, "and I want to state that in no case will it ever be made known who the man is who benefits by the generosity of these patriotic citizens. These public-spirited citizens volunteered to render this service to the country without any solicitation on the part of any one. In a few instances it was stipulated that the men to be helped should be citizens of the same town or city as the person who will bear the expenses of their training. The amount necessary to pay for one month's training averages about $45 a man."

Another matter that General Wood pointed out was that the camps are not limited to college or university men. Such an impression has gone abroad, he added, and he is anxious to have it corrected. The equivalent of a good high school education is all that is needed, and there are thousands of self-educated men, who never even went to high schools, who will be welcomed, provided they measure up to the moral, mental, and physical standards required.

"There will be no social distinctions in these camps," added General Wood, "and you cannot make this too positive. We want all the good men we can get, and we want all of them for at least one month. We don't want them to come late and we don't want them to leave early, and that is the main reason why we are now working to make it possible for men whose vacations are limited to two weeks to take the whole four weeks' course. The training is to be intensive, and four weeks is the minimum which a man should give to this work."

Princeton's Attitude Explained.

Captain Gordon Johnston, U. S. A., aide on the staff of General Wood, gave out at Governors Island yesterday a copy of a letter written to the editor of The Yale University News by Dr. R. M. McElroy, Professor of American History in Princeton University. In that letter Dr. McElroy stated the Princeton view of preparedness, a view, it was stated, that meets with the approval of General Wood. That letter, which is soon to appear in The Yale News, reads in part:

"In Princeton we have not instituted military drill and there is little indication on the part of the Faculty or of the student body of a desire to establish it. Modern military training involves two rather distinct elements—the one intellectual, the other largely physical. The first we believe to be a proper part of a university curriculum; the second can be most economically and effectively managed in the national military training camps.

"In 1913, when this movement was started by General Wood, it was the opinion of the group of educators most closely associated with its inception that physical drill should be taught in the camps rather than in the colleges and universities. With the opening of the European war the idea of Summer training camps suddenly became national, and what had been merely the plan of a few college Presidents to fit their students for the military duties of citizenship became something more extensive. With this change came the suggestion that, instead of trusting the training of our students to the Summer training camps, as had hitherto been thought wise, colleges and universities should introduce physical drill into the academic year. The movement was not encouraged by the military authorities, upon whose advice Princeton most confidently relied. Their opinion confirmed our own—that such a movement could only be temporary; that as soon as the excitement had passed the military training camps and the colleges and universities would cease to hold their student volunteers.

"We had ourselves tried the experiment when our own war against Spain began, and had seen it fall as soon as the first flush of excitement was over. Therefore we organized a course of military lectures, to be given by officers of the regular army, and prepared rifle ranges where the students could have target practice under favorable conditions. The lectures, which are given each Monday evening, have an average attendance as large as that of the most popular of our regular electives."

Governor Craig of North Carolina and Governor Manning of South Carolina, it was announced on Governors Island yesterday, have appointed State Committees on Military Camps, these committees having among their members the most prominent citizens of those States. Every town of more than 3,000 population is represented in the committee membership.

COLONEL HOME TOMORROW.

Two New England Republicans Think He Has a Chance.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt may be home from the West Indies by tomorrow night or Friday morning, and his followers expect the pre-convention campaign to take on activity at once. That the spirit of reunion was abroad in certain parts of New England, even though there were signs of serious trouble in Massachusetts, was said by ex-Governor Charles Miller Floyd of New Hampshire, who was at the Waldorf yesterday. Mr. Floyd said the sentiment in the New England States was for the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Hughes, but that Roosevelt, if nominated, would probably get the vote of the rank and file of the Republican Party in his section of the country.

CALLS SHYLOCK A PROTEST.

Rabbi Says Character Shows Bard's Sympathy with Jews.

In a lecture on "Shakespeare and the Bible," before the New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women yesterday afternoon at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, Rabbi H. G. Enelow of the Temple said that Shakespeare, in depicting the character of Shylock in the Merchant of Venice, wrote many lines which showed a protest of which the poet was unconscious against the unjust treatment of the Jew. The Merchant of Venice was intended as a comedy, he said, but the figure of Shylock gives it a tragic import, and with the disappearance of the Jew from the scene interest in the plot flagged.

"One needs only to compare Shakespeare's portrayal of the Jew in Shylock," he said "with some other delineators of the Jew in Elizabethan literature to realize Shakespeare's protest against the popular conception and treatment of the Jew and the sympathy with him. Persons do not think of the debt that Shakespeare owed the Jews because of the Bible, the finest product of Jewish spirit. There were few Jews in England in Shakespeare's day, but the Bible was there, and it had been well translated.

"The Bible was the people's book. The Bible plays—mystery, miracle and morality—of the time, are examples of this. Shakespeare was a spectator of these plays, and it is not to be doubted that he was a participant in them. The Bible, to my mind, influenced Shakespeare's productions in three ways; first, it exercised an influence upon his style; second, on the ethical tenor of his work, and, third, it molded his spiritual attitude toward the world."

2 PLEAD GUILTY OF ARSON.

Adolph Leiten and Wife, Who Fired Home, Ask Court's Mercy.

Rather than run the risk of a conviction, Adolph Leiten and his wife, Jennie Leiten, threw themselves upon the mercy of the court and pleaded guilty to arson before Judge Delehanty in General Sessions yesterday. The husband pleaded to arson in the second degree and the wife to arson in the third degree. Each is liable to fifteen years imprisonment.

On March 5 last Mr. and Mrs. Leiten set fire to their apartment at 627 East Sixteenth Street, and endangered the lives of 150 persons who occupied the tenement. They set the fire in the middle of the night and many of the tenants are still ill as the result of exposure.

In the Leiten apartment, after the flames were extinguished, Fire Marshal Brophy found more than a dozen candles inserted in holes in the floor, and a great mass of inflammable material scattered through the rooms. The Leitens returned home several hours later and were placed under arrest.

They have since confessed that they hoped to obtain $2,000 of insurance. They will be sentenced on March 28.

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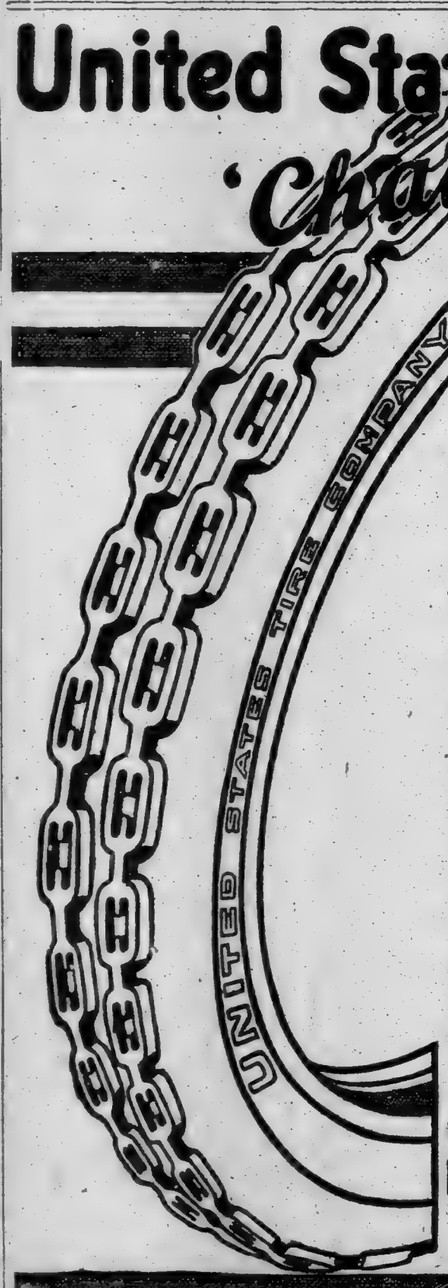

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Made of the finest qualities of Silk and Satin, in a splendid variety of exclusive patterns.
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Made of Silk Mixed Fabrics in plain colors and fancy stripes; low cut models; pearl buttons and silk loops.

No Charge for sleeve alterations.
Silk Shirts 5.95
An excellent collection of Shirtings including heavy quality Silks and Crepe; plain colors and stripes.
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Tub Silks with plain and satin stripes; also Silk Mixtures in plain and fancy colorings.
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Made of Madras, fine count Percales, Mercerized Materials and Cotton Crepes; negligee or pleated models with laundered cuffs, and negligee with soft cuffs; excellent variety of patterns.
Half Hose pair 25c
Plain and Fancy Silk or Lisle Half Hose in a large assortment of colors; reinforced heels, toes and soles.
Pajamas 1.10
Made of Madras and Mercerized Materials; plain and fancy stripes; pearl buttons and silk loops; low neck model.
Rain or Top Coats 18.50
Imported Tweed in Tan, Gray or Green Mixtures; satin lined sleeves and yoke. Also Gabardines in Tan or Gray.
Silk Half Hose 40c
Pure Thread Silk, with reinforced lisle heels, toes and soles. Black, Tan, Navy Blue and Gray.
Walking Sticks 1.45
Comprehensive assortment of Fine Canes in all desired woods; silver or plain trimmings.
Robes 4.45
Imported Terry Cloth and Flannel; suitable for traveling use.
Union Suits 1.10
Lisle Thread Union Suits—sleeveless, knee length; also half sleeves and ankle length.
Silk Half Hose 75c
Extra fine quality Pure Thread Silk; reinforced heels, toes and soles; also in Mixtures with fancy stripes.
Umbrellas 2.95
Extra fine quality Taffeta Silk; natural or trimmed handles.
Shirts and Drawers each 45c
Made of fine count Plaid Madras; athletic shirts; knee drawers with banjo seat. Also medium weight balbriggan.
Raincoats 10.50
Tweed and Rubberized Raincoats in Raglan and box Models.
Silk Half Hose 1.45
Accordion stripes in black and white, blue and white, tan and white and green and white; heavy quality.
Umbrellas 4.95
Taffeta Silk with sterling silver trimmed handles; also buckhorn and stag-horn handles.

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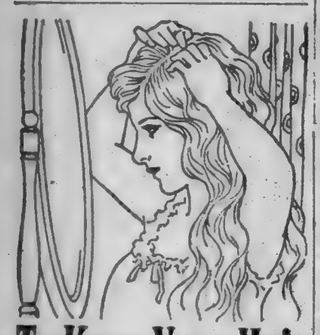

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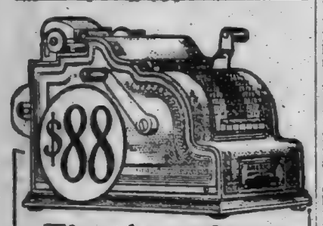

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KILL BILLS TO KEEP WATERSHED SAFE

Senate Committee Votes Against Measures Requiring Removal of State Institutions.

WHITMAN REASSURES CITY

Denies Any Change of Attitude—Wagner to Carry the Fight to the Floor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The hand of Boss Ward of Westchester County was seen in the killing today by the Senate Finance Committee of the Wagner bills for the removal of the Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane and the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights from the Croton Watershed. Senator Wagner introduced his bills in response to a vigorous demand from New York City that its water supply be safeguarded against contamination from the sewage of these institutions.

Governor Whitman, in his annual message to the Legislature, urged the abandonment of both the asylum and the school, in deference to this demand, although earlier the Governor, following advice received from the State health authorities, had held that no possible danger could arise from leaving them where they were. The bills were killed in committee today by a vote of 6 to 4, and it was a matter of considerable comment about the Capitol that every Senator friendly to the Governor on the Finance Committee voted in favor of not reporting the bills.

Senator Wagner announced tonight that he would move to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of his bills when the Senate meets tomorrow. This is an almost unheard-of proceeding in the Senate, although resort is had to it on occasion in the lower house.

Senator Wagner asserted tonight that he had received pledges from twenty-four Senators that they would vote for his motion tomorrow and expressed the hope that before the session convened the two votes needed to round out the required majority of the Senate would be obtained.

Assemblyman Maurice Bloch of New York will make a similar motion in the lower house, where the measures are held up by the Ways and Means Committee.

Governor Whitman expressed surprise this afternoon when he learned of what had happened. The legislative leaders in a conference with the Governor on Friday last announced that a plan would be evolved for the removal of the institutions, which at the same time would appease the protesting politicians from Westchester. It was thought after this conference that the Wagner bills would have smooth sailing, even though Senator George A. Slater of Westchester, as soon as he heard of the announcement, positively asserted that the Mohansic bills would not pass.

"There has been no change in my attitude," said Governor Whitman to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight. "I still stand by what I said in my annual message where I spoke plainly enough on the subject. I will say positively to you that as long as I am Governor the people of New York City may rest assured that neither Mohansic nor Yorktown will be operated for any institutional purpose. I still feel that whether there be any real danger or not, so long as a widespread and panicky feeling exists among the people of New York City that their use might involve an element of danger, they should be taken out of the watershed. I think I have the power to enforce my views in this matter, and I propose to do so."

William L. Ward, the Republican boss of Westchester, has been one of the pillars of Governor Whitman's personal machine.

Mr. Ward's Senator, Mr. Slater, has been both aggressive and persistent in his opposition to the removal of the two institutions which might be expected to provide patronage for the Republican machine of Westchester. Under his leadership a strong combination of up-State Republicans has been formed in the Senate to fight against Governor Whitman's recommendations as embodied in the Wagner bills.

These Wagner bills not only provide for the removal of the institutions but prohibit the placing of any new institutions for the care of mental or other diseases, or for charitable or correctional purposes upon any territory within the Croton watershed. Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse has a bill which provides for the removal of the Mohansic State Hospital and for the sale of the site, but which would not prevent the placing of new institutions on the watershed.

The Senators who voted against reporting the Wagner bills were: Henry M. Sage of Albany, Charles J. Hewitt of Cayuga, J. Henry Walters of Onondaga, James A. Emerson of Warren, George L. Thompson of Nassau, and George H. Whitney of Saratoga. All with the exception of Sen. Sage are in the Governor's corner. Those who voted for reporting the bills were: Robert F. Wagner of New York, Thomas H. Cullen of Kings, and Samuel J. Ramsperger of Erie, Democrats, and William M. Bennett of New York, Republican.

Senator Elon R. Brown, the Republican leader, and Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara did not vote. After the vote had been taken on his own bills Senator Wagner moved for a report of the Walters bill, but the committee refused. Edward Hatch, Jr., of New York, the persistent foe of water pollution, who as Chairman of a special committee of the Merchants' Association has conducted an active fight for the Wagner bills, was at the Capitol today. He had a talk with Governor Whitman after the action of the Senate Finance Committee had become known and came away apparently satisfied that the Governor would do all in his power to aid the friends of pure drinking water for New York City.

"Common decency, if no other consideration, should have prompted the Finance Committee to brush aside all political considerations and think of the health of the people of New York City first," Mr. Hatch said. "We feel that the Governor is with us. He is committed to the removal of these institutions and has told us so on more than one occasion, but I am astounded at the action of the Senate Finance Committee."

SUFFRAGE WINS, 11 TO 1.

Only Brown Votes Against Amendment in Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon voted to report favorably the Whitney-Brereton constitutional amendment, which would give women in this State the right to vote. The vote in committee stood 11 to 1. Senator Elon R. Brown voted in the negative. Senator Charles D. Newton of Livingston asked to be excused from voting.

The action of the committee was not attended by any suffragist demonstration in the Capitol corridors, such as marked the meetings of the committee last week and prior to that time. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, President of the Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid were the only suffragists on hand to receive the report of their victory from Chairman J. Henry Walters of the Judiciary Committee.

The amendment will come before the Senate in Committee of the Whole on Thursday, when in all probability it will be advanced to third reading.

URGE BUILDING BILL.

City Authorities Indorse Plan of Consolidating Inspection.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Representatives of the New York City administration appeared before the Senate and Assembly Cities Committees today to urge a favorable report on the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill providing for a consolidation of building inspection in New York. The measure was opposed by several organizations of real estate owners, by organized labor, and by the Consumers' League. Other realty owners appeared in favor of the bill.

The bill gives to Borough Superintendents powers of supervision over the construction and alteration of buildings, after which they may issue a certificate of occupancy, subject to the rules and review of the Board of Appeals and Standards. Powers of supervision as to fire prevention now vested in the State Industrial Commission are transferred to the city Fire Commissioners and other supervisory powers to the city Health Department. The Industrial Commission, by the bill, loses control of building supervision in New York City.

SERVICE BOARD O. K. ON 80-CENT GAS BILL

Chairman Straus Tells Legislature It Favors Brooklyn-Queens Measure.

CASES BEFORE COMMISSION

Bay Ridge, Coney Island, and Newtown Consumers Asked for Relief Many Years Ago.

The Public Service Commission took action yesterday to hasten the reduction of the price of gas for at least 60,000 consumers in Brooklyn and Queens. Oscar S. Straus, as Chairman, telegraphed to Albany in the name of the commission in favor of the Lawson-Burr bill, which would extend the 80-cent gas law to those wards in Brooklyn and Queens which were not included in the original 80-cent gas law of 1908.

In this the commission has gone on record as supporting a measure introduced in the Senate by Senator R. Lawson of Brooklyn, one of the most active of its critics on the Thompson Committee. It would, if the bill is passed, get rid of several rates cases which have been hanging fire for years and causing a great deal of trouble. The gas companies thought the commission would object to having its jurisdiction curtailed by the Legislature in this matter, but the commission has taken the view that on a practical question it is pleased to see the Legislature act, as it is not hampered by the restrictions which the commission must observe.

A joint hearing of the Senate and Assembly committees is to be held this morning on the gas bills, and it was on account of this that Chairman Straus sent last night this telegram:

March 21, 1916.

Hon. George F. Thompson, Chairman Public Service Committee, the Senate, Albany, N. Y.:

Hon. William C. Baxter, Chairman, Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply, the Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:

I am informed that a hearing will be held tomorrow before a joint committee of the Legislature on proposed legislation to reduce the rate of gas in certain wards of Brooklyn and Queens to 80 cents.

There are several cases which have been before this commission for a long time affecting rates in these wards. In view of the circumstances surrounding these cases, the commission would look with favor upon such legislation, provided it can be had in justice to all interests concerned. That is, this commission wishes it to be understood as not interposing any objection to action by the Legislature which will secure to the people of these sections reductions in rates that have been delayed by the technical provisions of the law as it stands.

This commission intends shortly to submit bills proposing amendments that will expedite the making and enforcement of decisions.

OSCAR S. STRAUS,
Chairman Public Service Commission.

The sections of Brooklyn which would be benefited by the Lawson-Burr bill are the Thirtieth Ward, or Bay Ridge, where the Kings County Lighting Company charges 95 cents a 1,000 feet, and the Thirty-first Ward, or Coney Island, where the charge is $1 a thousand. In Queens the Second Ward would have the $1 charged by the Newtown Gas Company cut down. The consumers of the Kings County concern numbered in 1913, 24,521, and the customers of the Newtown Company 35,330.

The commission has been investigating complaints concerning these rates for a number of years, and has already taken all the testimony it needs. As the great mass of this, however, was taken by Commissioners who are no longer on the board, the present commission has not yet had time to familiarize itself with the facts so as to take action. The Kings County Lighting Company case was begun in October, 1910, and the Newtown Company case in January, 1913. In addition the commission has been investigating the $1 which the people of Woodhaven pay to the Woodhaven Gaslight Company, the Richmond Hill & Queens County Gaslight Company and the Jamaica Gaslight Company, which serve the Fourth Ward of Queens, but these concerns are not covered in the pending legislation.

UP-STATE DEFEATS CITY.

Assembly Passes $2,000,000 Appropriation for County Highways.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Assembly today passed the annual Appropriation bill for State aid for town and county highways, carrying more than $2,000,000. At a conference held Mayor Mitchel and New York City legislators several weeks ago it was unanimously voted by those present to oppose the payment by the State of any more money for the support of local roads, of which New York City pays 68 per cent., with no benefit. These appropriations are for no part of the State highway system.

Assemblyman Callahan, the minority leader, today reminded the New York City members, Republican and Democratic, of their pledge, and called on them to stand by their promise to the Mayor. The vote on passage was 91 to 59. There are sixty-two members from New York City. The only one to vote for the appropriation was Assemblyman F. A. Wells, Republican, of Kings. Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen, Republican, of New York, did not vote; Assemblyman Jacob Goldstein, Democrat, of New York, was absent. The line-up was New York City against up-State, the up-State Democrats voting with the up-State Republicans.

TO INCORPORATE HOSPITAL.

Bill at Albany to Carry Out the Rice Philanthropy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The incorporation of the Isaac L. Rice Memorial Hospital for convalescents is provided for in a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Ellenbogen of New York. The object is to establish a non-sectarian hospital near New York City for the gratuitous cure of persons recovering from illness. The incorporators are Julia Barnett Rice, Isaac L. Rice, Jr., Marjorie Rice, Jonas E. Reinthaler, Isaac L. Barnett, Lorenz P. Schwerin, and Morton Arendt.

Mr. Ellenbogen also introduced a bill incorporating the Kayser Girls' Auxiliary. The incorporators are: Julius Kayser, Henry A. Taylor, Edwin S. Bayer, Marcus A. Myers, Stanleigh P. Freidman, Ellen W. Decker, Frances Shatzel, Eleanor Mead, and Lillian Bodeman. The purpose is to aid distressed and deserving employes of Julius Kayser & Co.

To Recast Welfare Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Assemblyman Martin G. McCue of New York, sponsor of the child welfare law passed last year, today introduced a bill, the effect of which would be to drop Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury from the Child Welfare Board of New York City. The measure retains the present board of nine members, providing for the appointment of one member to replace the Commissioner of Charities. The bill is favored by a number of women who worked for the passage of the widows' pension law. "Those interested in the enforcement of the Child Welfare bill charge that Mr. Kingsbury is holding up its operation and trying to turn over the whole thing to organized charity," said Mr. McCue.

FIGHT 86TH ST. LINE BEFORE COMMITTEE

West Side Property Owners Resist Line Extension at Franchise Hearing.

EAST SIDERS URGE GRANT

Report on the Arguments for and Against is to be Made to the Estimate Board.

Representatives of the west and east sides were arrayed against each other yesterday at a hearing before the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate on the proposal to extend to Broadway the crosstown street car line which now stops where the transverse road through the park on a line with West Eighty-sixth Street stops at Central Park West. The residents of the neighborhood were opposed to the plan because they believed it would irretrievably damage their property, while the people of Yorkville and adjacent sections on the east side asked for the extension in order to enable them to get across town more easily.

Henry de Forest Baldwin, appearing for a number of West Eighty-sixth Street property owners, argued that it was wrong to "destroy" $7,000,000 worth of property to save people walking four blocks. The entire assessed value of the neighborhood he placed at $14,600,000, about half of which was due to the improvements property owners had made on the understanding that West Eighty-sixth Street would remain a park street.

He was supported by Herman Eifers, representing the owners of Bretton Hall, and by Charles L. Craig of the West End Association, who contended that the city had no right to grant the franchise to the New York Railways Company, but that the company should get the consent of half the abutting property owners or seek a certificate of convenience and necessity from a commission appointed by the Supreme Court.

Arthur G. Peacock, counsel for the New York Railways Company, appeared to disclaim, on the part of the company, any particular desire for the franchise, and to state that the company had applied for it at the request of the Public Service Commission because it would would give two extra transfer points.

Then Frank Eberhard of the Yorkville Property Owners' Association and Henry Bloch, counsel of the Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards and the Yorkville Association, appeared to deplore the opposition to a public improvement based upon private interests. They declared it was ridiculous to permit the opposition of the owners of 120 houses, who had been so shortsighted as not to see what must happen in an important crosstown street, to stand in the way of the construction of this line.

The committee will report to the Board of Estimate in the next week or two.

Favors Carter and Dr. Cofer.

ALBANY, March 21.—The nominations of James M. Carter as Superintendent of Prisons and of Dr. Leland Cofer as Health Officer at the Port of New York were reported favorably by the Finance Committee of the Senate today.

CONCLUDING SESSIONS
At The American Art Galleries
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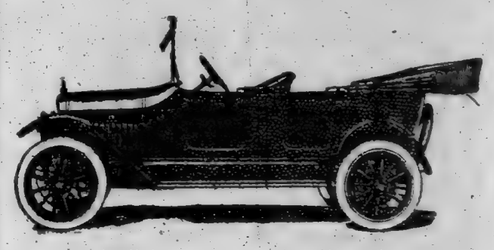

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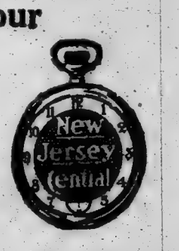

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JAPAN IS AIMING AT CONTROL OF CHINA

Reports That She May Quit Britain for Germany if Her Ambition Is Balked.

PRESENT TREATY CRITICISED

Viewpoint of the Japanese Press and People as Explained by Dr. T. Iyenaga.

Dr. T. Iyenaga, a prominent Japanese in charge of the Bureau of the East and West in the Woolworth Building, commenting yesterday upon dispatches saying that Japan was reported to be demanding a free hand in China and threatening otherwise to form a German alliance, said that, although he himself believed the Anglo-Japanese treaty was the best for the two countries concerned, there was much criticism of it in the press of his native land.

"And if England prove lukewarm to Japan," he remarked, "it might well be that Japan would fly into another's arms. There have been so many changes wrought by war. For instance, Russia and Japan, ten years ago at swords' points, are now working together. Who knows what might befall? The situation now is most interesting. If Germany should make a good showing at Verdun she would follow up her advantage by making a movement against Russian troops in Asia Minor.

"Expressing merely my personal view I have a great admiration for German efficiency and for the achievements of German science. One cannot be unaware of the good points even of an enemy. Because we are foes of Germany there is no reason why we should hate everything which is German. We think it for the benefit of European affairs that the Allies should win, and the Japanese are anxious that the results of this great war should be accomplished. Japan is not at all indifferent to the outcome.

Burden Placed on Japan.

"Japan is of course on the side of England. She has in every way been faithful to the treaty. There are some of the Japanese newspapers who believe that there has been a great burden placed upon Japan by her obligation to maintain the peace of India in the event of an attack by a third power, for if India or threatened Japan is to go to the help of England.

"In the second place the patroling of the Pacific seas is left to Japan, whereas the patroling of the other seas is left in the hands of Great Britain. This arrangement has not made the shipping of Japan absolutely safe in the Mediterranean and other places, for the Sakiteni Maru was sunk and several other Japanese vessels came to grief. The vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which ordinarily would have gone through the Suez Canal and hence to channel ports, have been obliged to go by the way of Cape of Good Hope, thus being often delayed for two weeks and put to great expense for coal.

"It has also happened that the British have made frequent search of Japanese steamships in quest of Hindus who are British subjects and are suspected of being disloyal to England and of having been corrupted by Germany. The British are very anxious to keep an eye on what the East Indians are doing.

"Another important matter being discussed by the Japanese press is the statement that British subjects are doing all that they can to undermine the influence of Japan in China, especially in so far as the good services of Japan are offered to China. China is regarded by the Japanese as being under their guidance and protection. Great Britain, for commercial reasons, is endeavoring to extend her influence in that country.

"The people of the United States, owing to the great amount of attention given to the European war and to the Mexican situation in the public press, do not realize that there is a revolution in China, and that at this hour China needs help to maintain a stable government. Just as this country believes that it is her duty to interfere in the situation in Mexico, both for the protection of her own citizens and also because other powers expect her to look after their subjects, so it is that Japan feels responsibility for the peace and order of China.

"Of late much has been talked about Japan's designs upon China. The fundamental policy of Japan toward China should be no other than to cement the bond of amity and friendship between the two nations and to safeguard thereby their common interests. The well known policy of maintaining China's integrity and independence and the open door remains today the same as it was during the days of John Hay and Jutaro Komura. It should be apparent even to outsiders that European encroachment upon China would prove prejudicial to Japan's interests, bringing European politics to her very threshold and even endangering her national existence.

"But the critics cry, 'What about Group V of the recent negotiations, of those demands intended to make China virtually a Japanese protectorate? Are they not an infringement upon China's sovereignity? Certainly not. They were friendly proffers, and certainly Japan is entitled to offer China friendly suggestions for her betterment.

Some of Japan's Proposals.

"Their acceptance by China, however, must depend upon the value which China places on Japan's friendship. I can see no reason why she should be slow to accept some of Japan's proposals. I can see no force in the contention that the request to employ Japanese political, military, and financial advisers is an assertion by Japan of her political paramountcy over China. Does not China employ many foreign advisers—political, military, and financial? Is not Peking populated by scores of such titular foreign advisers? Out of 3,938 foreign employes in China there are at present 245 Japanese, while the remainder is made up of 1,105 English, 1,006 French, 533 Germans, 463 Russians, 174 Americans, and others.

"Nor is there any reason why China should not heed the advice of her friend, which aims at efficiency and uniformity of arms and ammunition. The present war has demonstrated conclusively that munitions are an important factor in the success of modern warfare. If China is courageous enough to acknowledge her awful deficiency in that respect and wise enough to take steps to mend the matter, why should she refuse the proposal of Japan? Still less is it easy to comprehend why Japan is not entitled to enjoy in China the same privilege of holding land and property for the purpose of education and charity which the western nations have been enjoying for decades.

"In short, to cement the bond of amity and friendship with China and to work out together their own destinies in the Far East is, then, the fundamental China policy of Japan. For upon their co-operation depends the healthy political development of the Far East. And at the same time, co-operation and not antagonism, I believe, should be the watchword to guide the course of America and Japan in the Far East. In saying this I am sure that I shall have the approval and indorsement of the vast majority of the American people."

CHINESE REVOLT GROWS.

16,000 Revolutionaries Said to be Attacking Kwangtung Province.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Officials of the Chinese Republic Association here today received a cablegram from revolutionary leaders in China declaring that a force of 16,000 revolutionists under General Luy Upg-ting, Military Governor of Kwangsi, was engaged in an attack upon the bordering Province of Kwangtung. The Commercial Society of the attacked province has importuned its Military Governor to declare Kwangtung independent of the rule of Yuan Shih-kai, according to the cablegram.

According to the officials of the association, six Provinces—Yunnan, Kweichau, Szechuen, Hunan, Kwansi, and Kiangsi—are now in revolt. The attacked Province of Kwangtung is practically surrounded by these.

Leong Gek-tung, editor of the Chinese Republic Journal, published in San Francisco, will succeed Tong King Chong, who died ten days ago, as head of the Chinese Republic Association, it was announced today. The association is raising funds for the revolution. Nearly $1,000,000 already has been subscribed.

ASK JAPAN TO CONFERENCE.

Lloyd George Confirms Report About Paris Economic Meeting.

LONDON, March 21.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, speaking in the House of Commons today, confirmed the report that Japan had been invited to take part in the Paris economic conference, at which Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, will be the principal representative of Great Britain.

JAPANESE ENVOY IN GREECE.

Diplomatic Relations Between the Nations for the First Time.

ATHENS, March 20, (via Paris, March 21.)—For the first time in history direct diplomatic relations between Japan and Greece were established, when King Constantine received the newly arrived Chargé d'Affaires, Baron Otovi, today.

The sinking of the Japanese steamer Kenkoku Maru by a submarine south of Crete in December, and later the loss of eleven Japanese on board another torpedoed steamer bound for Egypt, induced the Japanese Government to send a diplomatic representative to this part of the world.

Baron Otovi said he was most favorably impressed by the frank personality and sincerity of the monarch. On asking the sovereign point blank if Greece was going to war on the side of the Allies, said the Baron, King Constantine replied:

"Greece is a little country. When big dogs fight it is no place for little dogs."

Adirondack Road Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 21.—The proposed Constitutional amendment to permit the construction of a State highway through the Adirondack forest preserve from Saranac Lake to Old Forge, by way of Blue Mountain and Racquette Lakes, passed the Assembly today. It previously had passed the Senate. It is the first of the proposals contained in the defeated revised Constitution of last year to pass the Legislature. In order to become operative it must be passed by the Legislature next year and ratified at a referendum.

Osborne Trial April 3.

WHITE PLAINS, March 21.—The date for the trial of Thomas Mott Osborne, under an indictment charging neglect of duty and immorality, has been changed to April 3. It was found that no Supreme Court Justice would be presiding at White Plains on March 30, the day originally set.

TO AMEND RIVERSIDE BILL.

Committee Will Eliminate Service Board from Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Ellenbogen bill, which would give the Board of Estimate the right to tear up the New York Central tracks on Eleventh Avenue and along Riverside Drive and place them underground at the expense of the railroad company in the event no agreement to remove them from the surface is reached by the city authorities and the New York Central within the next fifteen months, will be amended to eliminate the Public Service Commission as a party to any settlement that is made. This was determined upon after a hearing on the bill this evening before the Assembly Cities Committee.

Under the original bill no settlement would have been valid unless it had the approval of the Public Service Commission. The amended bill leaves the whole question with the railroad company and the Board of Estimate. Mayor Mitchel is said to favor the amendment.

Stewart Browne, representing the United Real Estate Owners, opposed the bill. He pronounced it the most iniquitous measure which had come before the Legislature in a long time, inasmuch as it might validate the claims of the New York Central for ownership of its entire right of way along the North River front in the Riverside Drive region, when, according to Mr. Browne, two-thirds of the right of way, valued at $30,000,000, is owned by the City of New York.

Julius Henry Cohen and Miles M. Dawson, representing the Citizens' Union and the City Club, respectively, as well as a number of other civic organizations, appeared in favor of the bill.

Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES acknowledges receipt of a check for $10 from Miss A. T. Whalen, 25 East Thirtieth Street, New York City, for the Belgian Flour Fund.

PATROL IN SERVICE AGAIN.

Police Department Retains Boat It Had Planned to Sell.

The police boat Patrol, often called the pride of the department, whose obituary was printed in the newspapers a short time ago, was placed in commission again yesterday. It was the intention of the department to sell the Patrol and build a craft faster and less expensive to run. It was found, however, that a new boat could not be built and placed in commission for a long time, and it was thought best to keep the Patrol as her services were badly needed.

The Patrol carries a crew of thirteen men, including two engineers, and two Hotchkiss guns, and several small rapid-fire guns, which are capable of firing 400 shots a minute. Since the harbor launches have been equipped with rapid-fire guns river pirates, the police say, now stop when commanded, as they have a wholesome respect for guns which discharge 400 shots a minute. The men of Harbor A are much pleased because the Patrol has been placed again in commission.

Oppose Bible Reading in Schools.

ALBANY, March 21.—Roman Catholic priests and representatives of Roman Catholic societies appeared today before the Senate Committee on Education in opposition to the Greiner bill, designed to require daily reading of selections from the Bible in the public schools. The opponents of the bill contended that the passage of the bill would tend to foster sectarianism.

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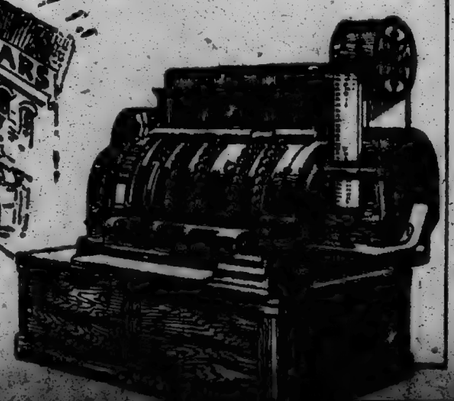

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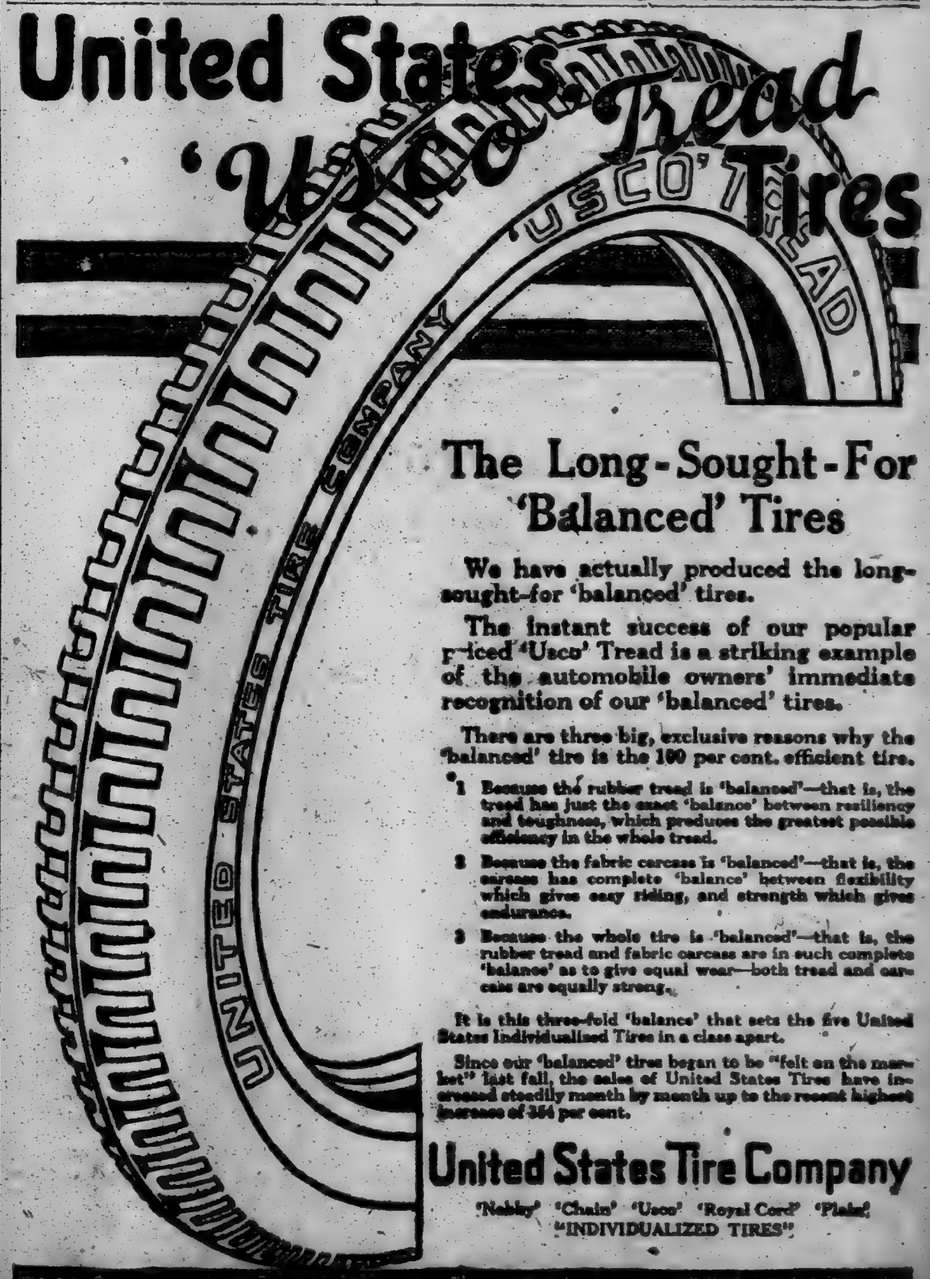

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GIANTS COME FROM BEHIND AT SAN ANTONIO AND BAT OUT VICTORY IN THE NINTH

FAST FINISH WINS FOR M'GRAW'S MEN

San Antonio Broncos Lead Most of the Way, but Giants Pound Out a Victory.

KAUFF AND THORPE TRIPLE

Timely Hits in Ninth Make Final Bombardment of the Fighting Texas Leaguers Futile.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 21.—Just as a thousand of this city's fans were preparing to arise and proclaim the San Antonio Broncos winners over the Young Giants this afternoon, a cyclone struck, and when the débris was removed the score read 7 to 4 in favor of New York. Up to the eighth inning the Broncos were in the lead, and as they suppressed the threatened rallies in the sixth and seventh rounds they were greatly chagrined when the Giants piled up seven hits and six runs in the last two innings.

Jim Thorpe struck the first telling blow when he tripled and scored two runs in the eighth. This brace of tallies put the Giants one run ahead. Benny Kauff made another timely triple in the ninth.

Thorpe had fanned in the sixth when New York had the bases full. In the eighth he batted left-handed and drove the first ball pitched to the right field fence. Hunter followed with a single that scored Thorpe.

The Giants needed at least one of the runs they made in the ninth, as San Antonio started a counter-bombardment of Palermo in the last round, and scored two runs before the Cuban pitcher found the range.

Farrell started off with a single in the Giants' half. Doyle doubled, and Brainard singled, scoring two runs. Kauff tripled, scoring Brainard. Thorpe then fanned again and Martin hit into a double play.

Dunckel's home run got the Broncos off to a flying start in the first inning. The Giants tied in the third on Ritter's single and Farrell's triple, but the locals untied in the fifth, when Simmang doubled and counted on Cook's single.

Both sides changed pitchers in the sixth, Palmero relieving Ritter and Pott replacing Stewart. The Giants filled the bases in the sixth, but could not score. In the seventh Hunter started with a double, and was left at third base.

San Antonio clouted Palmero for four straight hits with one out in the ninth. Cook's single scored two runs, but Cook was nailed for the second out when Hunter worked the hidden ball trick on him. A pinch hitter made good, and then Baggan got an infield hit. Palmero covered first base too late, but retired the side by throwing Baggan out at first base.

Hunter, who made four hits yesterday, had another good day. He registered two singles and a double. Brainard had a similar record, and so did Doyle. The Giants left for Marlin immediately after the game. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	SAN ANTONIO.	AB	R	PO	A
Farr'll, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	Bag'an, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	2	3	2	3	Ball'nti, ss.	4	0	0	5	2
B'rd, 3b.	5	2	0	2	1	D'ckel, 1b.	3	1	2	8	2
Kauff, cf.	4	0	2	1	0	Woteil, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Thorpe, lf.	5	1	1	1	0	W'rall, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Martin, ss.	4	0	0	1	1	Sim'ng, cf.	4	2	2	2	0
H'nter, 1b.	4	0	3	7	0	Burch, 2b.	3	1	2	1	1
W'ndell, c.	2	0	1	7	1	Cook, c.	3	0	2	6	4
Kocher, c.	2	0	0	3	0	Stew'rt, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Ritter, p.	2	1	1	1	0	Pott, p.	1	0	0	0	0
P'mero, p.	1	0	0	0	2	*Soper	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	37	7	15	27	7	Total.	34	4	11	27	13

Error—Simmang.
*Batted for Pott in the ninth inning.

	R.	H.	E.
New York	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3	7	1
San Antonio	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2	4	1

Two-base hits—Burch, Simmang, Brainard, Hunter, Doyle. Three-base hits—Farrell, Thorpe, Kauff. Home run—Dunckel. Sacrifice hits—Palermo, Burch. Double plays—Wendell and Brainard; Burch and Westerzil. Bases on balls—Off Stewart, 1; off Pott, 2; off Palmero, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; San Antonio, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Pott, 1. Hits—Off Ritter, 5 in five innings; off Stewart, 5 in five innings. Struck out—By Ritter, 6; by Stewart, 1; by Palmero, 2; by Pott, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Anderson. Attendance, 1,000.

MATTY SPLITS A FINGER.

"Big Six" Pitches Six Innings Effectively and Then Is Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 21.—The baseball struggle between the Mattys and the McGraws was renewed today, and the Mattys pulled out a ten-inning victory by a score of 9 to 5. "Big Six" started the game in the box for his side, and did well until the sixth inning, when a ground ball from Charlie Dooin's bat split the little finger of his right hand, and he retired from the game. Up to that time he had allowed three hits. McGraw also essayed the rôle of a pitcher, but he did not do well, and retired in favor of Schupp in the fifth inning.

The McGraws protested long and loud that they were robbed of the game, as both Cole and Kenny of their team made home runs, but were called out for not touching second base on the way around the bags. There was another loud yell from the other side when Rariden was called out for batting out of his turn.

The regulars will go over to Waco tomorrow and play the Texas League champions, returning at night. McGraw has decided to break camp here Friday night, when both teams will leave for the Northern trip.

The score of today's game:

				R.	H.	E.
Mattys	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	14	3
McGraws	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	5	9	2

Batteries—Mathewson, Wacker and Rariden; McGraw, Schauer, Doolin and Kenny.

CLEAR FORDHAM DIAMOND.

Fifty Freshmen Try to Prepare Grounds for First Game.

Led by Ray O'Connell, manager of the nine, fifty Fordham freshmen were busy all yesterday afternoon removing the snow from the baseball diamond. Helped by the warm spell, they uncovered the infield, and the formidable task of uncovering the big outfield may be tackled today.

Following the work yesterday the infield soon became a swamp, and unless the sun dries it out by the end of the week the Bronxites intend to employ the method used to get the field in shape for the opening game a year ago, when they baked out the muddy ground by burning gasoline on it. It is probable that Phil Shenck, the former American League Park groundkeeper, who put the field in condition a year ago, will be hired to do another rush job this week. Yesterday was the third time the Maroon freshmen have attempted to put the diamond in shape, but on each of the preceding occasions the weather man spoiled all their work.

If the warm spell keeps up Lush will give his battery candidates their first chance outdoors today. Following the announcement of the Maroon coach that there would be no cut this year, five new candidates reported yesterday, most of whom are out for the fielder vacancies.

REFUSE "H" TO SWIMMERS.

No Insignia for Harvard's Constantly Beaten Watermen.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 21.—The Harvard Athletic Committee tonight refused to award insignia to members of the university swimming team because of the team's failure to win a match during the season. The Student Council will be called upon to pass on the committee's decision.

A schedule of four games for the freshman football team was announced today as follows: Oct. 14, Phillips Andover Academy; Nov. 4, Phillips Exeter Academy; Nov. 11, University High School of Cleveland, all at Cambridge, and Nov. 18, Yale freshmen at New Haven.

Postpone Yale Club Squash.

The final round of the squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club was postponed until today owing to the illness of A. J. Cordier, who was to have been the opponent of S. H. Johnson. Cordier is the holder of the Yale Club championship. The match will start at 5:15 this afternoon.

YANKEE CUBS GET SWEET VENGEANCE

Pound Shoots of Pieh and Ross and Beat Regulars by Eleven Runs to a Goose Egg.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 21.—For their whitewash by the regulars yesterday, the second team of Yankees more than squared matters this afternoon. It was a holiday, and the second teamers were feeling their oats to such an extent that they maltreated the pitching of Cy Pieh and Sam Ross. The regulars didn't feel any oats and didn't maltreat anything. They were beaten 11 to 0.

Mogridge, known as "Lefty," and Markle provided pitching for the second team which far and away excelled the work of Pieh and Ross. It was of real big league calibre. While the serving of the Team A pitchers was being hammered out of shape, that of the Team B moundmen was so much better, as to baffle every effort to score. Three times the regulars got the first man at bat to first, but the efforts to bring him around were futile.

The fact is that during the last two days the regulars have been batting without fervor, and among those who have fallen on lean days with the mallet is Lee Magee. Lee is fielding splendidly, but of late is hitting the ball in the air. Maybe he is saving his hits. They count more after April 12. Charles Mullen is on the rampage with the stick. The Team B second baseman made a home run and two singles today, and has made eight hits in his last three games.

Pieh was hit harder than Ross. High saluted the former with a home run in the first inning, a drive which Maisel misjudged. Pieh walked one man in the fourth inning and hit two, while Mullen made a home run, Mogridge made a triple and High and Boone made singles.

The slugging was not so boisterous after that, but the Team B guns were busy enough to let Ross know that they were not silenced.

With two hits, two runs, a steal and two dizzy fielding plays, Angel Aragon was busy. A smash from Peck's stick took the Cuban out to left field with it, but he grabbed the ball up and threw out the batter. Then, again, he had a thrilling time clutching Pipp's wind-twisted foul, but finally got a firm grip and consummated the catch. The fielding had other vivid spots.

Tomorrow Manager Donovan will have Frank Baker at third base for the regulars, he says. That may inject some needed solidity into the regulars' hitting. Baker went through the whole fielding practice this morning. He fielded nicely and was as active as ever. His finger was still in wraps, but gave him no trouble. He wanted to play this afternoon, but Donovan preferred to wait another day. Had Baker played he wouldn't have stopped the rout, for Paddy Baumann, now understudying for him, made two of the regulars' five hits.

The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Team B.	1	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	2	11	10	1
Team A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries—Mogridge, Markle, Smith and Nunamaker; Pieh, Ross, Walters and Schwert. Hits—Off Mogridge, 1 in 5 innings; off Markle, 4 in 4 innings; off Pieh, 5 in 4 innings; off Ross, 5 in 5 innings. Hits—By High, 2; Hendryx; Mullen, 3; Aragon, 2; Boone, Mogridge, Gilhooley, Gedeon, Baumann, 2; Peckinpaugh. Home runs—High, Mullen. Three-base hit—Mogridge. Two-base hits—Gilhooley, Baumann. Sacrifice hits—Gilhooley, McGovern. Stolen bases—Cook, Aragon. Double plays—Mullen, Boone, and McGovern; Gedeon, Peck, and Pipp. Errors—Boone, Gilhooley, Walters.

MARQUARD PITCHES WELL.

Helps Brooklyn Youngsters Defeat Regulars by 9 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 21.—Big Jeff Pfeiffer and Rube Marquard were the obstacles that prevented the regulars from taking another game from the Colts this afternoon. Pfeffer worked nicely for five innings, and then the former Giant took up the burden. The score was: Colts, 9; Regulars, 6.

Rube's form was by far the best he has shown since reaching here. He plainly showed the effects of a half hour's work this morning under the personal supervision of Manager Robinson, who did the catching. In addition to his nice work in the box, Marquard contributed a brace of nice singles.

With the score 6 all in the eighth inning the Colts started after Pitcher Prieste, who had relieved Stevenson in the sixth inning, and made four safe drives, netting them three runs and the game. The batting was heavy on both sides, the honors going to Olson, who made four safe drives; L. Miller, who made a triple and a single, and O'Mara, who drove out a home run.

On Friday part of the team will journey to Deland for a game with the Stetson University, the others remaining here to spend the day as they please.

Umpire Rigler was forced to work alone this afternoon, as Klem showed up at the grounds with his face badly burnt from the hot sun and winds of the last few days. This was the warmest day since the arrival of the Dodgers, and with a few more like it the Dodgers will leave for Jacksonville next Tuesday morning in much better form than when they decamped last year.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars	3 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	6	14	1
Colts	1 0 2 2 0 0 1 3 .	9	17	1

Home run—O'Mara. Three-base hits—Stengel, L. Miller. Two-base hits—Z. Wheat, O'Mara, Mowrey, Olson. Base hits—Off Stevenson, 10 in 5 innings; off Priest, 7 in 3 innings; off Pfeffer, 10 in 5 innings; off Marquard, 4 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Priest, 1; by Pfeffer, 2; by Marquard, 1. Bases on balls—Off Priest, 1; off Pfeffer, 1; off Marquard, 1. Umpire—Mr. Rigler. Time—One hour and twenty-two minutes.

Regulars—O'Mara, ss; Daubert, 1b; Stengel, rf; Wheat, lf; Cutshaw, 2b; M. Wheat, c; Appleton, cf; Stevenson, p; Priest, p.

Colts—Hickman, cf; Olson, ss; Mowrey, 3b; L. Miller, lf; Karst, 2b; Coombs, 1b; Dell, rf; Meyers, c; Pfeffer, p; Marquard, p.

PHILLIES BEAT CUBS AGAIN.

This Time It Takes Champions Twelve Innings to Win.

TAMPA, Fla., March 21.—The Philadelphia Nationals defeated the Chicago Nationals, 9 to 6, in a twelve-inning exhibition game here today, making it three straight victories for the Phillies in their Spring contests with the Cubs. The latter made two double plays, the Phillies one. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	7	1	1	3	6	M'gan, ss.	5	2	2	4	5
B'c'ft, ss.	7	1	2	4	1	Flack, rf.	6	1	4	2	0
P'kert, cf.	5	2	1	2	0	W'ms, cf.	2	0	0	3	0
C'vath, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	Z'lin, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Lud's, 1b.	6	2	2	14	0	Z'man, 3b.	5	0	0	0	3
W'ted, lf.	6	1	3	5	0	Saier, 1b.	5	0	1	12	0
N'hoff, 2b.	5	0	3	1	5	Mann, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Fish, c.	5	1	0	5	4	V'kes, 2b.	4	0	0	5	7
McQ'n, p.	3	0	0	0	0	Archer, c.	3	0	0	5	0
*Dugey	1	0	0	0	0	F'cher, c.	3	1	2	3	0
Adams, p.	3	0	1	0	2	V'ghn, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Pierce, p.	3	1	1	0	2
Total.	49	9	15	36	19	Total.	45	6	13	36	19

*Batted for McQuillan in sixth inning.

Errors—Cravath, Luderus, Zwilling, Zimmerman, Yerkes, Vaughn.

											R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia.	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	6	1

Two-base hits—Luderus, Mann, Zwilling, Saier, Paskert. Home run—Zwilling. Hits apportioned—Off McQuillan, 1 in 5 innings; off Adams, 11 in 7 innings; off Vaughn, 1 in 5 innings; off Pierce, 0 in 7 innings. First base on balls—Off McQuillan, 1; off Adams, 2; off Vaughn, 2; off Pierce, 3. Struck out—By McQuillan, 1; by Adams, 3; by Vaughn, 3; by Pierce, 2. Sacrifice hit—Paskert. Stolen bases—Stock, Mann, Saier. Double play—Mulligan, Yerkes, Saier; Yerkes, Mollwitz, Saier. Wild pitch—Vaughn. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 9. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Klem. Time—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

YALE FOOTBALL MAY 1.

Early Fall Practice May Be Held at Elmhurst, N. J.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—Spring football practice at Yale will commence May 1, according to an announcement tonight by Head Coach "Tad" Jones. An innovation will be a week of hard scrimmage work.

It is probable that early Fall practice will be held at Elmhurst, N. J., instead of at Madison, Conn., as has been customary for several years. Jones will announce his corps of assistants within a few days.

YALE ON HARBOR WATER.

Guy Nickalls Takes Three Crews Out for Four-Mile Workout.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—Guy Nickalls gave three Yale 'Varsity crews practice on New Haven Harbor this afternoon for the first time since the cold weather stopped drill ten days ago. The first 'Varsity rowed four miles at a low stroke. Nickalls said he felt encouraged at the showing made by the men.

The first eight was seated as follows: Stroke, Harriman; 7, Low; 6, Meyer; 5, Sturtevant; 4, Sheldon; 3, Kozitsky; 2, Gilfillan; bow, Hume; coxswain, McLane. This seating is not permanent, although it will be used as the basis upon which the first eight will be built.

HARVARD CREW ICEBOUND.

May Work in Lynn Harbor, as the Charles River Is Still Frozen.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 21.—The Harvard University oarsmen, who have been working indoors, decided today to go to Lynn for practice in the harbor. The Charles River basin is still frozen over, and the crew is a month behind that of last year in beginning water practice.

It is proposed to have the two highest ranked eights work at Lynn, with headquarters at the house of the Farragut Boat Club. Should the river remain under ice much longer, it is probable the management will transfer all the Crimson boating activities to that city.

HANDICAP YACHTSMEN ACT.

Take Measures to Insure Races for Their Craft.

At the annual meeting of the Handicap Yacht Racing Class at Brown's Chop House last night, a new racing rule for this season was adopted. In the past yachts in the handicap class have found on occasions that they had no competitor and to insure that all yachts should have a race it was voted to instruct the Regatta Committees, that in case a yacht appears at the line and finds no competitor, it shall drop down to the next division lower, except in the case of the last division, when it shall move up to the first. It was the opinion of the yachtsmen, of whom there were more than twenty at the meeting, that this would do away with the confusion which has existed in some instances in the past.

The reports of the various committees were read and officers for the year elected. All of the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, George P. Granberry; Secretary, Herbert L. Stone; Treasurer, Russel E. Budd; Handicapper, Charles P. Tower. The Nominating Committee was composed of Harry A. Jackson, Jr., B. R. Stoddard, and George C. Gartland.

NEW RECORD IN CHESS.

Frank J. Marshall Has 105 Opponents in Tourney at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A new world's record in chess playing was set tonight when Frank J. Marshall of New York, the American champion, played 105 simultaneous games in a tournament at the National Press Club. The previous record is said to have been made by H. Farni, who in 1911 played 100 simultaneous games at Munich, winning 55 games, tying 39, and losing 6. Mr. Marshall is not expected to complete his games before 2 o'clock tomorrow morning, but expert observers say he will probably win from 70 to 80 of them.

None of Mr. Marshall's opponents is playing more than one game, so that he has 105 men against him. These are made up of the experts from various local chess clubs, who were invited to participate.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, is master of ceremonies of the evening, and he is playing one of the games. Several members of Congress, as well as members of the press club, are playing.

MATCH WON BY JANOWSKI.

Chess Expert Beats Jaffe and Challenges Marshall.

D. Janowski, the French chess champion, won his match of five games up with Charles Jaffe of this city, which ended with the playing of the thirteenth game at Marshall's Chess Divan yesterday. The encounter lasted eighty-one moves, and gave Janowski his fifth victory, leaving him winner of the match with a score of 5 to 4 and 4 drawn.

At the conclusion of the match Janowski addressed a challenge to F. J. Marshall for a match of twenty games, draws not counting, for a purse of not less than $500, other conditions to be agreed upon after acceptance of the challenge.

AIKEN HANDICAP GOLF.

Bird and Robinson Play Twenty-seven Holes to a Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 21.—In the first round of match play in the annual golf handicap for the C. W. Dolan trophies, at the Palmetto Golf Club today, the match between George Bird and R. H. Robinson went twenty-seven holes to a tie. They will play off in the morning. The summary:

E. A. Leonard (9) defeated William Payne Thompson, 1 up; Oakleigh Thorne (14) defeated H. W. De Forrest (10,) 4 and 3; Brescott Metcalf (5) defeated C. Wickliffe Yulee, (18,) 4 and 2; H. A. Curtis (6) defeated Frank R. Hitchcock, (14,) 4 and 3; C. Temple Emmett (5) defeated F. O. Beach, (8,) 8 and 7; R. H. Robinson (6) and George Bird (7) tied; John Magee (16) defeated G. A. Dixon, Jr., (2,) 1 up; Victor Sorchan (5) defeated Marshall Field, 3d, 3 and 1; J. C. Tappin (11) defeated Josiah O. Thaw, (6,) 1 up; Henry Morgan (9) defeated J. T. Talmage, (11,) 2 and 1; C. M. Amory (plus 2) defeated Richard Howe, (14,) 2 and 1; Philip W. Livermore (10) defeated Brice J. Allan, (14,) 1 up; George D. Widener (15) defeated W. H. Sands, (7,) 8 and 2; Woodward Babcock (9) won from C. H. Marshall (6) by default; J. F. Byers (1) defeated Dr. A. M. Biddle, (7,) 2 and 1; Gifford A. Cochran (7) defeated Irwin Russell Kirkwood, (14,) 5 and 4.

Phil Carter a Golf Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 21.—In a four-ball golf match over the No. 2 course today, Phil Carter of Nassau, paired with Donald Parson, had a margin of one hole over E. C. Beall of Uniontown and Charles Skeens of Woods Hole. The best medal scores were made by Carter and Beall, who each had 71. Parson made a 82 this morning over the last nine holes of the No. 1 course, which established a new record.

There was a tie in the putting on the clock involving Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Plainfield; Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburg, C. C., and Mrs. R. J. Walsh, Greenwich, with 24 each. In the playoff Mrs. Lawrence won first prize and Mrs. Hurd the second.

Hart Victor at Billiards.

P. Hart defeated E. L. Hill by a score of 150 to 77 in the 18.2 Class B billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy yesterday. The winner's average was 5.

MANY NEW COURSES LAID OUT IN SOUTH

Florida, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama Now Have Golf Links.

A convincing proof of the increasing popularity of golf in the South is the number of new courses that have sprung up in the last few years in the Southern States. A few seasons ago the only golf links in the South were poor specimens spread over a wide expanse of territory, with here and there a fair course at some popular seaside or inland resort. Belleair, Palm Beach, Miami, and a half dozen other short courses were the only circuits open to the invasions of the Northern golfers. According to the last golf census taken in the Atlantic Coast States, Florida leads in the possession of courses with eighteen links, and Georgia comes second with thirteen.

In Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama there are now sixty-three listed courses, with many more in the process of construction. Palm Beach and Belleair have taken a prominent place in the golf program of each season recently with the staging of the Florida championships and the West coast open championship. Each season a stronger field turns out for the tournaments, and as the class of the golfers becomes stronger the links are made correspondingly harder, so that there are not so many remarkable low-score rounds turned in for Southern links as was the case in other years. The medal rounds made by Alec and MacDonald Smith at Belleair through this Winter season indicate that the circuit is about as hard to negotiate as any in the metropolitan district.

Augusta, Ga., is one of the few places in the South to boast of two eighteen-hole courses, in the Bon Air and Hampton Terrace links. Both of the courses are nearly 6,000 yards in length, and provide a fair test of golf. Savannah has a full 6,000-yard circuit, but the majority of the thirteen courses of the State are of the nine-hole variety. They have sprung from nothing to nine holes in a short time, however, and in many cases it is the intention to lengthen the links to the full size during the coming season.

Some of the Georgia links are remarkable for the names with which they have been labeled, and in most of these cases the name has been taken from the Indian name of the location as handed down in tradition. The Kinchafoonee Country of Georgia and the Quisisana links of Florida are the best examples of this kind, but in other cases the founders of the clubs have chosen such alluring titles as the Sans Souci Country Club, located at Greenville, S. C., and the Idle Hour Country Club, at Macon, Ga.

Alabama has two courses at Montgomery, two at Huntsville, and one each at Birmingham, Anniston, and East Lake. Camden, S. C., has two playing courses, Court Inn and the Kirkwood links. Pinehurst exceeds this with four courses, all of which are close to each other and may be played in succession conveniently. Atlanta, Ga., also has four courses, but they belong to different clubs, the Atlanta Athletic Club, the Druid Country Club, the Capitol City Club, and the Ansley Park Golf Club.

Nashville is the only city in Tennessee to support two courses, one at the Nashville Golf and Country Club and the other at the Noelton Country Club. The other courses in Tennessee are at Knoxville, Chattanooga, Tate Springs, and Johnson City. North Carolina possesses the golf mecca of the south in Pinehurst, but there are nine other courses spread over the State which are becoming more popular every season.

The islands are represented by three courses, the Hamilton links in Bermuda, the Nassau links in the Bahamas and the Havana course in Cuba. These places hold annual championships which attract many of the best golfers in the States. Because they regard the Winter season in the light of a vacation, most of the prominent professionals do not tie themselves down to any one course, but wander all over the South playing in exhibition matches and tournaments. Some of the well-known professionals who have regular berths in the South are Alec and MacDonald Smith at Belleair, Donald Ross at Pinehurst, Jimmie Ferguson at Nassau, Stewart Maiden at Atlanta, J. R. Inglis at Hampton Terrace, and Will Jolly at Charleston.

Ferguson Plays Well at Nassau.

James Ferguson, the Spring Lake professional who is in charge of the Nassau course in the Bahamas for the Winter, made a fine medal score of 31 recently over the nine-hole course. His putting was remarkable considering the handicap of the sand greens, and on the first hole, 472 yards, he got on the green in two shots. His score and the par for the course is as follows:

Par	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—37
Score	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	2—31

SARATOGA JUMPING RACES.

Entry Blanks Are Issued for Four Steeplechases.

Entry blanks for the steeplechase stakes to be held at the Summer meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association were issued yesterday by Racing Secretary A. McL. Earlocker. There are four events on the program. The Saratoga Steeplechase Handicap, to which is added $1,500, is the most important.

The others are the North American, Beverwyck, and Shillelah. The first two of these three jumping races were won by Weldship last year. Edward M. Weld's great jumper, who is now a six-year-old, had been specially pointed for the Saratoga meeting, and he was at the top of his form, although he did did remarkably well in the early part of the season. During the year he was started eleven times, was first five and second twice, and won in purses over $8,000. The Saratoga is over a two-and-one-half-mile course, while the other three events are about two miles.

J. E. Widener, the Philadelphia horseman, has won the Shillelah Handicap the last two years with El Bart, who only started three times last year and was first twice. El Bart was ridden by T. Tuckey in his winning races and carried 140 and 138 pounds, respectively.

Preliminary entries will close tomorrow for the three important steeplechases to be held in connection with the Spring meeting of the Country Club of Brookline, Mass. They are the Chamblet Memorial, for four-year-olds and upward; the Country Club Grand Annual, and the National Hunt Cup. The Greentree Stables' Cherry Malotte took the first two events last year, while the cup went to the Glen Riddle Farm's Pons Asinorum.

John Hastings is pointing Foxhall P. Keene's Toreador for the Rockaway Cup, which the son of Beau Gallant won last year with the owner up, carrying 167 pounds. The race is run during the Rockaway Hunt Club meeting, which opens on April 29.

The Prophet, an aged hunter bought two years ago by A. Henry Higginson and used during the hunting season, will be raced at the Piping Rock, United Hunts, and Brookline meetings. The Prophet started only once last season, when he won the Myopia Challenge Cup, a steeplechase for heavyweight hunters, with Mr. Higginson in the saddle, carrying 175 pounds.

TO BET $1,200 ON SOUTAR.

Philadelphia Racquet Men Backing Their Pro to Beat Ganley.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—Members of the Philadelphia Racquet Club are so confident that their professional, Jock Soutar, can defeat William Ganley, the professional of the Union Boat Club, at squash racquets that they have sent $1,200 to wager on the outcome of a series of the best two of three matches, the first of which will be played at the Boston Athletic Association next Saturday. The second match will be played at Philadelphia and the third, if necessary, in either Boston or Philadelphia.

Soutar, who is the world's champion at racquets, plays a fast game of squash racquets, and has had much experience in playing Pearson, the national amateur champion at squash, and other cracks. Ganley is particularly adept at the corners, but is handicapped by lack of good opponents in Boston.

A match between Soutar and Ganley was arranged two years ago, but Soutar sent a substitute, whom the Bostonian defeated with ease.

Athletic News of the Colleges.

Harvard Wants Field Athletes.

Harvard is looking around for athletes for the field events in order to round out a good track team for her important engagements this Spring. The coaches believe their team's weakest point is in the field events, and they intend to devote a lot of attention to strengthening it. Harvard lost fifteen good performers by graduation last Spring, which is regarded as the biggest loss a Harvard track team has suffered in years, but the acquisition to the 'Varsity of last year's freshmen has given hope that there will be many point winners among them.

Appeal for Rowing at Brown.

The Brown Alumni Monthly is urging the resumption of rowing at Brown University. The Monthly says: "It does not believe it necessary to re-establish the sport on a costly basis or attempt to make it a rival of baseball and football. To do so would require a large annual expenditure, with practically no money returns. But there is no reason why class crews should not be organized or crews made up on some other than a class basis."

Syracuse's Venture Into Swimming.

Syracuse University will take her first plunge in intercollegiate swimming on Saturday, when she meets Rutgers College in the home pool. The Athletic Governing Board has made swimming a minor sport, so this official recognition will result in the awarding of insignia to the men who compete.

Georgetown to Play Tennis Here.

Three lawn tennis matches will be played in and near New York this Spring by the Georgetown University team. The Washingtonians will come to N. Y. U. for competition on April 17, and will play at Fordham the next day, closing the trip at Rutgers on April 19. Leland Stanford University, which will come East for several matches, will be included on Georgetown's schedule, but no definite date has been selected.

Amherst Loses Five Athletes.

Five Amherst athletes have been placed under the Faculty ban because they were deficient in studies. Captain Ames is one of the unfortunate young men who will be ineligible to compete with the track team this Spring.

Break Two Interclass Records.

In the third interclass track meet at Hanover two Dartmouth records were excelled and one equaled. E. C. Riley, '16, running from scratch, clipped four-fifths of a second off the old record in the 440-yard handicap, and Delta Kappa Epsilon lowered the mark for the relay distance by one-fifth of a second. H. T. Worthington, '17, equaled the record of seven seconds in the 60-yard low hurdles. The freshmen won the meet with 49 points; the juniors were second with 30½, the seniors third with 19½, and the sophomores fourth with 18. Worthington was the highest scorer with 10 points.

No Chance for Outdoor Work.

There is little prospect that Dartmouth's baseball team will be able to get any outdoor practice before it starts on its first trip next week. Coach Haselton is working hard with his men in the gymnasium in the hope of getting the team into shape even though it is handicapped by the weather. A great deal of batting has been done, the large number of pitching candidates offering the opportunity to keep three batteries in action at the daily practices. The team is expected to be stronger than usual with the bat.

Western Hurdle Wonder.

It was predicted last year that Bob Simpson of Missouri University would make new world's records. Last season he tied the world's record of sixes for the 50-yard low hurdles, and now he has made the new mark of 5 4-5. John Nicholson, himself a great hurdler, thinks Simpson is the greatest of all.

Princeton's Track in Stadium.

The new athletic track at Princeton, which is being built in the Palmer Stadium, will be ready for use by May 13, when the interscholastics and the 'Varsity meet with Virginia will be held. The track still lacks two inches of the under surface dressing, which will be laid and rolled as soon as the weather will permit. The new track will be a quarter of a mile in circumference, whereas that of University Field is three-eighths of a mile, and will have straightaways on either side of 220 yards. The width of the oval track will be 18 feet, while that of the straightaways 23 feet. These general proportions will give a running surface that will be superior to those of the tracks at Yale or Pennsylvania, and will rank in general excellence with that of Harvard. The Stadium straightaways will be broader by several feet than those of Harvard, a track which has always been rated as one of the best among the colleges.

Haverford Interclass Gymnastics.

Haverford's annual interclass gymnasium meet was held Monday night and was won by the Seniors with a total of 32 points, the Sophomores finishing a close second with 28, and the Juniors and Freshmen tying for last honors with a tally of 15 each. Friday evening Haverford will enter the Intercollegiate meet which will be held in the gymnasium of the University of Pennsylvania, and she is relying upon her quartet of stars, Captain Sharpless, Crosman, Bowman, and Faries, to bring home the title.

Dartmouth Ski Record Lowered.

An annual event at Dartmouth is a trip by a large party of students up Mount Washington and making the descent of four and a half miles on skis. E. L. Mack recently broke the record for the slide down the mountain in twelve minutes.

Adams to Coach Haverford Nine.

William R. Rossmassler, '07, who represents baseball interests on the Haverford Joint Athletic Committee announced today that Adams, who played

FIGHTERS WILL FINISH THEIR TRAINING TODAY

SEAT SALE FOR BOUT REACHES $115,000

Willard Boxes Lively in Seven Rounds, While Moran Takes It Easy.

There was a smile of satisfaction on Tex Rickard's face yesterday when he looked over the ticket chart for the Willard-Moran bout at Madison Square Garden. The chart showed that most of the tickets have been sold or reserved. In the coffers of the Show Corporation last night there were $115,000 in cash, with orders for $20,000 worth of seats. They are being called for rapidly, and Rickard predicted last night that the house would be sold out by tomorrow night.

The ticket sellers state that the $10 pasteboards were the most popular. The demand for these was so great that many orders were declined. All of the $25 seats have been taken and all except a few of the $20 and $15 seats have been taken. It is impossible to ascertain how many seats have been bought for women.

"Many men told me that we were foolish to offer such a sum for this bout," said Rickard yesterday, "as the limited capacity of the Garden would not permit the sale of enough seats to pay for the enormous expense and trouble we have been put to. I know the public which patronizes boxing pretty well by this time and I knew from the first that the best people in New York and surrounding cities would patronize it, and my prediction has come true. We can see our way clear already, and on the day before the fight I expect that there will not be a seat for sale. And let me tell you that a lot of New Yorkers who have waited until the last minute are going to be disappointed."

Many of the tickets have fallen into the hands of speculators, and several of them were seen yesterday outside of the ticket office at the Garden offering seats for sale to buyers who left the ticket window disappointed.

Jess Willard did his usual amount of work yesterday and went through his whole program at top speed. He boxed seven rounds, two with Hemple, two with Monahan, and three with Boer Rodel. The champion is nearly down to the weight he wants, and his trainer, Monahan, expects that by to-morrow he will weigh not more than 249 or 250 pounds. In his training Willard's handlers have aimed to increase his speed, agility, and stamina, and they feel that it is not necessary for him to train down to the weight that he needed in the long fight against Johnson.

Willard's boxing yesterday was mainly on the defensive, and he used both his gloves in trying to pick off the blows of his opponents. At this sort of defense, those who have watched him say, he is 50 per cent. better than in his fight against Johnson. While he was slow-footed then, he can now shift and sidestep. He spent much time at this sort of work yesterday. Many times when Hemple shot a blow toward his jaw, the champion dropped his arms and just ducked his head out of the way. Today Willard will conclude his hard work, as also will Moran.

Yesterday was a trying day for Frank Moran at Dal Hawkins's place in Westchester. Moran did a little road work in the morning, and in the early afternoon he attended the funeral of his mascot, Willie Lewis, Jr., son of his trainer.

Moran was in no mood for doing any gymnasium work when he got back to his quarters, but there was such a large gathering there to see him that he consented to box six rounds rather than disappoint the admirers who went there to watch him.

He boxed two rounds with Bill McKinnon, two with Frank Kendall and two with Bartley Madden. Moran went at the three with determination and put plenty of speed behind his blows. He will put in a hard day's work today and a little tomorrow, but will, like Willard, rest on Friday, the day before the bout. Moran is down to a fine edge now and will be handled carefully the next couple of days.

The preliminary to the big bout will probably bring together Charley Weinert, the Jersey heavyweight, and Battling Levinsky, and negotiations for a ten-round bout were practically finished last night. Both boxers are fast, big men, and are sure to furnish a good warm-up session for the main bout. The Willard and Moran bout will start at 9:30 o'clock.

It was originally planned to have the Pueblo fireman, Jim Flynn, box Levinsky, but as he was recently knocked out by Fred Fulton, it is not thought that he would furnish as interesting a bout of Weinert.

A. A. U. BOXING TRIALS.

Preliminaries in Four Classes to be Contested Tonight.

Contestants in the Metropolitan A. A. U. amateur boxing chaampionships, which start tonight at the New York Athletic Club, will box for a trip to Boston for the national titular tournament, in addition to the regulation championship prizes. The added incentive for victory is being awarded by the National Amateur Athletic Union.

Every amateur club in the district who caters to boxers will be well represented tonight in the preliminaries of the 108, 125, 158, and 175 pound classes. The Union Settlement A. C. has named the biggest entry, nominating eighteen of its representatives.

Thursday night the preliminaries in the classes not on tonight's program will be decided, and on Saturday night the semi-finals and finals in all divisions will be contested.

U. S. BOXERS VICTORIOUS.

Capture Every Bout in Match with Norwegian Amateurs.

CHRISTIANIA, March 21.—The American amateur boxes who are taking part in a series of tournaments in Scandinavian lands, and who recently won the Danish championships in two of the three classes, were victorious in all three events in the match here today.

John Maloney of St. Rita's Catholic Club, Philadelphia, took the first prize in the featherweight class; John Karpenski of the Cleveland Athletic Club won in the middleweight class, and William Spengler of the Union Settlement A. C., New York, gained the first honors in the heavyweight class.

Christie to Box Ashe at Pioneer.

Gus Christie, the middleweight, who will make his first New York appearance at the Pioneer Sporting Club tonight against George Ashe of Philadelphia, has boxed against all the best of the middleweights. He was the opponent of Jack Dillon five times, Mike Gibbons in three bouts, and stayed twenty rounds with Les Darcy, the Australian champion. In the other ten-round bout, Patsy Brannigan, the Pittsburgh middleweight, will be pitted against Benny McCoy, a Baltimore boxer.

Flynn to Box Reich Tomorrow.

Dan Flynn of Boston has been matched for the main bout with Al Reich at the opening of the new Stadium A. C. at the Manhattan Opera House tomorrow night. Flynn was substituted for Andre Anderson, the big heavyweight, who injured his hands in his last bout. The winner of this bout will be matched with Jim Coffey at the Stadium Club in the near future. Kid McPartland will be the referee tomorrow night.

WELSH HAS A CLOSE CALL.

Barely Outpoints Bloom—Leo Benz Too Much for Al McCoy.

Two champions showed their pugilistic wares before a capacity crowd at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night and furnished some interesting boxing. The principals in the main event were Al McCoy of Brooklyn, generally recognized as the titleholder in the middleweight division, and Leo Benz, a recent arrival in these parts from Butte, Mon. This was taken as the feature attraction because of the fact that it was put on promptly at 10 o'clock, as called for by the Boxing Commission rules, but it was easily overshadowed by the following contest between Freddie Welsh, the English boxer who holds the lightweight crown, and Phil Bloom, the Ghetto lightweight of Brooklyn. This latter bout resulted in a victory for Welsh by the narrowest of margins, for he was forced to extend himself throughout the ten sessions, and on several occasions was on the receiving end of Bloom's stiff right and left hand blows to the face and stomach.

It was only the English boxer's wonderful cleverness and superior knowledge of the ring that enabled him to pull through with a hair-line decision, for Bloom, realizing that he had an opportunity to win the coveted laurels held by his opponent, fought desperately throughout the entire ten rounds and swung blows from every angle with varying success. Welsh deftly blocked or evaded many of his opponent's heavy swings for the face or stomach, and countered cleverly with stinging rights and lefts to the face at close quarters, which he alternated with a steady attack on the stomach at times.

In the early rounds Welsh gained a commanding lead. Bloom managed to spurt in the sixth, seventh, and eighth rounds, but the champion came back on the aggressive in the two closing chapters and outpointed the Brooklynite. The weights were: Welsh, 137¾ pounds; Bloom, 133½.

The Benz-McCoy bout resulted in a victory for the former. He landed the cleaner blows and was on the aggressive for the greater part of the bout. The contest, on the whole, was uninteresting when compared with the lightweight bout, as both men held, and they wrestled frequently.

Early in the bout Benz complained of being fouled by his opponent, and the referee warned McCoy. The latter's only blow was a right to the ribs and under the heart in the clinches, and with this punch he had his opponent's side a deep red at the final bell. Benz, however, landed often and cleanly on the Brooklynite's stomach and jaw, and was entitled to the honors. The weights were: Benz, 156 pounds; McCoy, 162½ pounds.

AUCHTERLONIE CASE ENDS.

Erasmus Hall Athlete Can Compete in P. S. A. L. Sports.

After having the case under consideration for almost six months, the High Schools Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League, at its monthly meeting in P. S. A. L. headquarters yesterday, ruled that Jim Auchterlonie, the big football, basket-ball, and track star, is eligible to represent Erasmus Hall H. S. in all competitions.

No case that has ever come before the High School Games Committee caused so much discussion as did that of Auchterlonie, who, after being declared ineligible by the P. S. A. L., carried his fight to the Board of Education and there gained a verdict. The Erasmus Hall athlete was disbarred by the P. S. A. L. after it had been asserted he went to Erasmus Hall following his alleged dismissal from Boys' High for failing in his studies.

The committee found yesterday that the offense for which Auchterlonie presumably was punished by the P. S. A. L. really occurred before there was any ruling to cover the case. The rule was made after the Auchterlonie case had become a matter of public discussion among the high schools athletic authorities.

The coming baseball season commanded considerable time from the committee, of which Herbert J. McCreary of Brooklyn is Chairman. The prospects for the season were discussed, and were found to be exceptionaly bright. A resolution was passed providing that in instances where it was not otherwise stated baseball contests played after regular school hours could be limited to seven innings.

OSBORNE DEFEATS HAWKINS WITH CUE

Bridgeport Contestant Scores Second Victory in Pocket Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.
E. F. Raynolds	4	0
J. H. Shoemaker	3	0
C. M. Munoz	4	1
H. S. Osborne	2	2
F. A. Unger	1	3
J. J. Maloney	1	5
H. B. Hawkins	0	4

H. S. Osborne of the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport defeated Herbert B. Hawkins of Brooklyn by a score of 125 to 70 in the amateur pocket billiard tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon. The game is the second that Osborne has won in the tournament, and it marked the fourth defeat for Hawkins, who has played consistently poor billiards. Osborne did not play a wonderful game, but it was too strong for Hawkins, who trailed the Connecticut contestant from the start to the close of the match, with he single exception of the first game, which Hawkins won at 8 to 6. At one time Osborne was playing his opponent practically two to one. The score in the tenth frame was 89 to 45 in favor of the Algonquin Club representative.

Hawkins had many opportunities, but his execution was so poor that he could not increase his count materially, even when there was a wide open break of the ivories with a chance to clear the table. Until well along in the game his high run was only 6. The position play was poor, and this in part accounted for the low score by the Brooklynite. He could not make the cue ivory roll well and sometimes left himself difficult positions. At other times he missed on what should have been sure counts.

Osborne was not by any means perfect in his position play, but he was stronger than in some of his earlier games of the tournament. Up to the time of the championship the Connecticut man had played but little on a large table, and this counted against his game. He has been overcoming this handicap as the tournament progressed, and yesterday did some praiseworthy work. He made a number of good runs in which were many excellent shots. The scores:

Osborne—6 11 11 12 8 4 6 10 10 12 6 7 11 6 9. Total—125. Scratches—4. High runs—12, 11, and 11.

Hawkins—8 3 3 2 6 10 8 4 4 2 8 7 3 8 0. Total—70. Scratches—6. High runs—11, 6, and 6.

C. M. Munoz and J. J. Maloney played an interesting contest in the evening, both from the point of view of close competition and good execution. Munoz eventually won by a score of 125 to 113, in a match in which the advantage swayed from one to the other. Munoz gained an early lead only to have his rival draw even and pass him by brilliant play, the best he has shown in the present tournament. In the eleventh frame Maloney was leading by three points, the score being 76 to 73. Again in the sixteenth he was ahead, this time by two points with the score at 100 to 107. Munoz then made a determined effort and snatched the victory from his rival through cautious shooting. The scores:

Munoz—9 5 13 6 7 10 11 3 5 8 13 13 4 1 4 12 7. Total—125. Scratches—4. High runs—13 12 and 11.

Maloney—5 9 2 8 10 12 4 3 11 9 6 1 1 10 13 10 2 2. Total—113. Scratches—5. High runs—13, 12, and 11.

Kreuter Challenges Blankenship.

Emmett Blankenship, who won the professional pocket billiard championship in Chicago Monday night, has already been challenged for a championship match. Louis Kreuter has sent in a challenge and posted his forfeit. It is probable that the match between these two will be played in this city. Several roomkeepers in this city are expected to bid for the contest.

STREBEIGH SQUASH VICTOR.

Columbia Club Class B Tournament Decided Yesterday.

R. L. Strebeigh won the Class B squash tournament at the Columbia Club yesterday when he defeated Harold Kellock in the final round. Kellock won the first game of the match at 15—7, and then Strebeigh took three games in succession at 15—12, 15—7, 15—10.

The Class C handicap event was also decided, H. H. Elias winning in a match that was in doubt until the final point was played. H. Bayne was the opponent of Elias, and in the first two games was the victor at 15—11 and 15—8. Elias won the next game at 18—14, and the next two games also were set. One point gave Elias victory in the fourth game, the score being 18—17, and he took the third in 18—13. The summary:

Class B.—Semi-Final Round.—R. L. Strebeigh defeated J. P. Carter, 15—10, 15—10; Harold Kellock defeated H. R. Burt, 15—7, 15—6.

Final Round.—R. L. Strebeigh defeated H. Kellock, 7—15, 15—12, 15—7, 15—10.

Class B, Handicap, Semi-Final Round.—A. Moses (plus 10 aces,) defeated A. B. Chedle, (minus 8 aces,) 15—6, 15—11; A. D. Alexander, (minus 4 aces,) defeated J. A. Worcester, (scratch,) 5—15, 18—16, 17—16.

Class C, Handicap, Semi-Final Round.—H. H. Elias, (scratch,) defeated C. W. Cuthel, (plus 6 aces,) 15—11, 15—9; H. Bayne, (plus 9 aces,) defeated E. L. Satterlee, (minus 6 aces,) 15—13, 15—2.

Final Round.—H. H. Elias defeated H. Bayne, 11—15, 8—15, 18—14, 18—17, 18—13.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

The patented cork mats, of which so much was expected by the Amateur Athletic Union authorities, failed to meet the necessary requirements in the running high jump at the national championships. In fact, the mats were anything but useful, and it was due to their failure to hold that Wesley Oler, Jr., of Yale could not clear 5 feet 11 inches. The cork mats were substituted for dirt pits, and were supposed to allow for the use of spiked shoes. In this requirement they were complete failures, and Oler did not attempt to wear his spiked shoes until his final attempt at 5 feet 11 inches. The jarring the jumpers received when alighting on these mats also upset their form.

The athletic association of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark and the Metropolitan Life of New York will hold a dual meet tonight in the First Regiment Armory, Newark. The best men of each organization are entered in the closed events. There will be several open races, in which many of the local stars will compete. Among them will be Mile Devanney of the Millrose A. A., Sid Leslie of the Long Island A. C., Eddie Fraser of the Irish-American A. C., and Roy Morse of the Salem-Crescent A. C. There will be teams in the 880-yard relay representing Trinity Club, Loughlin Lyceum, Bronx Church House, Long Island A. C., Millrose A. A., Newark A. C., and Osanam Association.

Tome School of Port Deposit, Md., is making preparations for the staging of a great outdoor track and field meet on May 20. Twenty-five events are on the program and invitations have been accepted by schoolboy athletes of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, and Illinois. Arrangements have been made for the running of a special boat from Baltimore to Port Deposit on the day of the games. The Susquehanna, carrying 900 passengers, will be used on the occasion. Usually there are about 1,000 visitors from Baltimore at the Tome sports, which will consist of open events, novice contests, rural high school exhibitions, midget races, and a Faculty relay race.

Athletic enthusiasts are still discussing the great running in the senior championships of Andy Kelly of Holy Cross College, who, in the semi-final heat of the 300, equaled Alvah T. Meyer's American indoor record of 32 1-5 seconds. The former Xavier boy won the championship in hollow fashion, and his performance will be classed with the best of the board floor season.

More than 200 entries have been received for the handicap road run of the St. Anselm's A. C., which will be held on April 2 through the streets of the Bronx. The following clubs have entered teams: Millrose A. A., Mohawk A. C., St. Joseph's Y. M. C., Ninety-second Street Y. M. C. A., Long Island A. C., Brooklyn A. A., Bronx Church House, Irish-American A. C., New York A. C., and Jersey Harriers. Arthur Roth of the Mohawk A. C., winner of the recent Pennant A. C. marathon, will be one of the back markers.

'Balance'—The Goal of the Tire Maker

Watch an apothecary compound a prescription.

It is only when his scales are 'balanced' that he has the exact quantity of the ingredient.

Too much or too little—and the compound is wrong—dangerous.

The same with tires—too much toughness in the rubber tread, and resiliency is gone; too much resiliency, and toughness is destroyed.

Or if there is not absolute 'balance' between rubber and fabric in the carcass, weakness develops which results in tread separation.

Finally, there must be an exact 'balance' of wear between rubber tread and fabric carcass to make a 100 per cent. efficiency tire.

Neither tread nor carcass may be weaker or stronger than the other.

We have actually worked out and produced the long-sought-for 'balanced' tires.

The gigantic sales increases of 'Nobby' Treads, for example,—since our 'balanced' tires began September last to be "felt on the market"—tell the story.

United States Tire Company

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

What the War and One Man Have Done

In this City, and in every city of America, business men are learning certain truths from the war—truths which could be learned in no other manner, however unpleasant it may be to have to admit it.

As a result of the war, new discoveries, new inventions are coming *in this generation.*

A month now sees more mechanical progress than a decade did in the past.

In no field of industrial activity has there been greater progress than in the field of motor truck transportation.

The World War is a *gasoline war—a motor truck period.* There never was a time when motor trucks were more widely appreciated than now.

America is becoming the World's Workshop.

As competition grows keener, greater economies become necessary.

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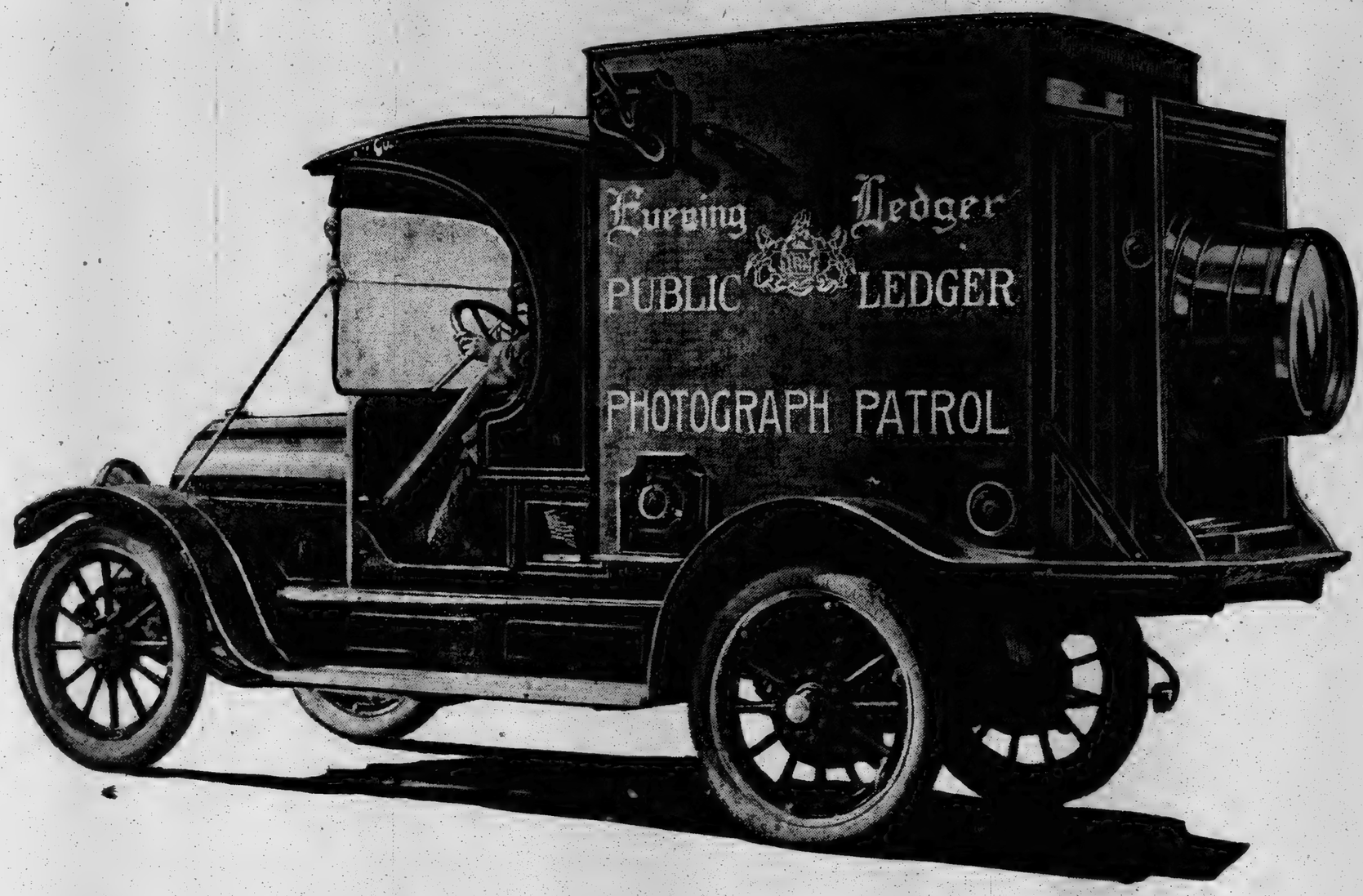

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PHILADELPHIA

SISTERS TO TOMBS IN SWINDLE TRIAL

Mrs. Francolini Admits She Sold Annex Homes, Inc., Stock Before Failure.

ALLOWANCE TO MARY STEEN

Woman Realty Operator Says She Promised Aged Servant to Anticipate Dividends.

Testifying in her own defense in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, Mrs. Matilda Francolini, who is being tried with her sister, Rose Hailey, on a charge of grand larceny, denied that she had ever swindled Mary Steen, an old working woman, out of $7,500 in a fake land deal. What she sold to Miss Steen in January, 1913, she declared was not a first mortgage on Westchester property, as the old servant thought, but some stock in the Annex Homes, Inc., a real estate corporation of which Mrs. Francolini at that time was President.

Mrs. Francolini testified that she warned Mary Steen that there would not be any monetary return on the stock until dividends were declared. However, she finally made a concession to her aged client by promising to pay her a monthly allowance on her investment out of her own pocket, if Miss Steen did not wish to wait until the semi-annual dividends were declared.

When the time came for the issuance of the stock sheets Mrs. Francolini said Miss Steen asked her to keep them in the safe of the company until the servant returned from the country, where she had found employment. Then the Annex Homes, Inc., went into bankruptcy and payment of dividends was out of the question. Mrs. Francolini testified that she pawned her jewelry, took out mortgages on her property, and borrowed money right and left to accomplish a reorganization of the company on a sound basis.

While engaged in this work Mrs. Francolini said, a man whom she understood to be from the District Attorney's office came to her place of business and demanded the sheets recording the stock held by Mary Steen. She surrendered the stock sheets and had not seen them since. She understood, however, that they were still in the possession of the District Attorney.

As part of her defense Mrs. Francolini was requested by her lawyer, C. H. Griffiths, to describe her activities in various real estate companies with which she was connected. In January, 1913, she was President of three real estate companies, the Hailey Land Improvement Company, the Sterling Park Inc., and the Halstead Land and Development Company. All of these concerns she merged into the Annex Homes, Inc., which failed in the Fall of 1913 for more than $500,000. She herself had $10,000 worth of stock in the company and drew a salary of $5,000 a year as President until it collapsed.

At one time in her life she had studied law for a year and a half, Mrs. Francolini testified. She admitted on cross-examination that in the natural course of her law studies she had to touch upon the law relating to larceny and Assistant District Attorney Roesch with considerable emphasis exclaimed:

"Mrs. Francolini, now tell the court and jury why you studied the law of larceny."

The witness laughed and the question was ruled out. Then Mr. Roesch sought to prove that the Annex Homes, Inc., was really insolvent at the time Mrs. Francolini urged Mary Steen to invest in some of its stock. But the defendant denied this emphatically. She also denied that the company issued dummy mortgages or that it overdrew its bank accounts by many thousands.

Isn't it a fact that from January, 1912, to January, 1913, you never had on deposit in the National Nassau Bank more than from $40 to $50?" asked Mr. Roesch.

"It certainly is not a fact," replied Mrs. Francolini.

"Isn't it a fact that you had a man run around the banks to meet kited checks as they came due?"

"No, it's not a fact."

Asked why the Annex Homes, Inc., failed, she replied that the concern had acquired more land than it could handle and became cramped for money. She admitted that on at least one occasion the company had issued a mortgage in the name of a person who was virtually a "dummy."

After adjournment Justice Shearn ordered that both of the sisters be committed to the Tombs until the end of the trial. Ever since their arrest they have been on bail.

The trial goes on today.

SIR CHAS. WYNDHAM WEDS.

Marries at 79 Miss Mary Moore, His Stage Associate of Years.

LONDON, March 21.—Sir Charles Wyndham married today Miss Mary Moore, who has been associated with him in theatre management for some years. The first Lady Wyndham died on Jan. 12 last.

Sir Charles Wyndhem is 79 years old, and when a young man studied medicine at King's College, London, then coming to this country at the beginning of the civil war. He offered his services to the Union Army and served as a surgeon until the end of his enlistment. Then adopting the stage as his profession, he played for a short season with the John Wilkes Booth company. Following the civil war, Sir Charles returned to London and made his first appearance there in 1865. After a time he became widely known for his acting a. the Royalty Theatre.

In 1898 he celebrated his twentieth year as manager of the Criterion Theatre in London and three years later built both the New Theatre and Wyndham's Theatre. He was knighted in 1902.

Miss Mary Moore, who has accompanied Sir Charles Wyndham on his American tours since 1885, was the widow of James Albery, the dramatic author. She was a daughter of the late Charles Moore, Parliamentary Agent, and was educated at Warwick Hall, Maida Vale. She made her first appearance on the stage at the Gaiety Theatre under the management of the late John Hollingshead. After her first marriage she left the stage and did not return until 1885, when she played the part of Lady Dorothy in "The Candidate" at the Theatre Royal in Bradford. This was her first appearance under Charles Wyndham's management, and she has never appeared since under any other management.

Miss Moore has received great honors for her ability as an actress and appeared by command at Windsor Castle, before the late King Edward, in 1903, in "David Garrick," and in 1907 in "Still Waters Run Deep." She is partner with her husband in the Criterion, New, and Wyndham's theatres.

TRAIN BLOWN FROM TRACK.

Cyclone Wrecks "Commercial Traveler" on Clover Leaf Road.

MARION, Ind., March 21.—Clover Leaf passenger train No. 5, "Commercial Traveler," was blown from the track four miles east of Marion during a cyclone which passed through this vicinity about 11 o'clock tonight. The train was overturned and wrecked while going at a high rate of speed, it was reported.

Physicians have gone to the scene. Details are slow in coming on account of communications being destroyed.

The train consisted of five cars, four of which were turned over, the other being tilted at an angle of twenty-five degrees. The engine and tender stayed on the track, and the engineer and firemen brought them into Marion.

It was reported that about twenty-five persons were injured.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Kodaly, Beethoven, and Dvorak at the Last Concert.

The Kneisel Quartet gave the last concert of the season in New York last evening at Aeolian Hall with a program that represented some of its most characteristic work in both the modern and the classical fields. It began with the quartet by Zoltan Kodaly, Op. 2, that Mr. Kneisel first introduced to New York two or three seasons ago and has since repeated, in whole or in part. The composer is a young Hungarian who aspires, with some of his compatriots, to found a new Hungarian school based upon the true Hungarian folk music untouched by the gypsy influence that has hitherto shaped its form so largely. In this music they have made extensive researches.

Kodaly has made great use of it in his quartet. Much of its thematic substance is appealing, even beautiful, and bears traces of folk song origin, or of the folk song suggestion. The composer works it in with all the experimental freedom and daring of the most modern. He has apparently not hesitated at anything in the nature of harmonic dissonance, and has produced some of the most acidulous and mordant effects in that direction that are to be heard. Such things are often ameliorated by repeated hearing, and strike less violently upon the ear. Some did not find it so with many of Kodaly's passages. Nor does the work seem to gain in lucidity and in power of appeal on rehearing. Its most successful pages seem to be in the presto, with its folk-song suggestion, and the final allegro a set of variations on a theme of the folk-tune order, worked with ingenuity in both harmonic and rhythmic traits. There appears to be something tentative in much of this quartet, and the composer has not always attained either beauty or significance. It is difficult, especially in intonation, and Mr. Kneisel and his associates played it with brilliant mastery.

There was much relief in the second of Beethoven's Rasoumoffsky quartets in E minor, that followed it; a work that also has some fascinating rhythmic effects, and a compelling imaginative power. The last number was Dvorak's lusciously tuneful and flowing quintet in A, Op. 81, for pianoforte and strings. In this the quartet had the assistance of Miss Winifred Christie, who played the pianoforte part with great musical intelligence and a true feeling for ensemble, that only occasionally fell before the soloist's desire for supremacy. There was unusual pleasure expressed by the audience in the performance of Beethoven's quartet, and the players were recalled several times.

SOPRANO AND PIANIST HEARD

Mme. Nina Varesa and George Copeland Give a Novel Recital.

Mme. Nina Varesa, soprano, and George Copeland, pianist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre under the unpretentious title of "Une Heure de Musique." Mme. Varesa sang a group of songs by Russian composers, another of songs by Debussy, and a third which comprised two Spanish songs of the people.

Mr. Copeland played four compositions of Chopin and pieces by Amani, Rachmaninof, Debussy, Albenis, and Groviez. The program, the work of the artists, and all that part of the recital which appealed to the eye, united to make it in general effect somewhat different from the ordinary run of such events.

Mme. Varesa has perhaps not the greatest vocal resources, but she has ability in characterizing and individualizing what she is singing, and the very fine accompaniments of Mr. Copeland, with the excellent qualities as a solo player he has made known here, added much to the value of the offering.

Operas for the Closing Week.

"Carmen" will open the last week of opera at the Metropolitan next Monday evening, and the same work will be sung again on Saturday afternoon, the last matinée of the season. An event of the

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BILL IN TO REFORM TEACHERS' PENSIONS

Mayor and Controller, Upholding Measure, Say Cost to City Will Be Millions.

CALL THE FUND BANKRUPT

Previous Administrations Blamed for Failure to Find Sound Actuarial Basis.

Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast gave out a statement yesterday regarding the reorganization of the retirement fund of the city's school teachers for which a bill was introduced yesterday in the Legislature. The statement sets forth that hereafter the fund will be on a sound financial basis, and it is hoped that it will result in the disappearance of the friction which has characterized the whole matter in the past. The statement says:

"The plan agreed to for the teachers' retirement fund places that fund on a sound basis financially, provides equitably for the retirement of teachers after thirty-five years of service, or in case of disability after twenty years of service, and adopts the principle of equal contributions for the cost of pensions from the city and from the teaching force.

"In establishing a new pension fund for teachers two principal problems must be met: First, the existing fund is insolvent. This means that there are no funds on hand except as they are received from future contributions to pay the pensions of teachers already retired. Unless the city comes to the rescue, therefore, teachers now retired would receive steadily reduced pensions and future retirements of teachers would become impossible. In the new plan the city takes over the existing retired list, including about 1,540 former teachers, with pensions aggregating annually $1,100,000.

"The second problem relates to accrued liabilities for teachers advanced in the service for whom insufficient contributions have been made in the past. These accrued liabilities will be met equally by the city and teachers except where the teachers' half of the necessary contributions exceed 8 per cent. In such cases the city will pay its half plus the excess over the teachers' 8 per cent. of salary contributions.

"For all newcomers into the fund after its reorganization, the teachers and the city will pay an equal amount. All contributions of teachers are to be set aside in a reserve fund at interest to be utilized only for the payment of the pensions of the contributors.

"The city's payments will be made under annual appropriations as required, to provide for the existing pension roll and for the city's share of future pensions granted after the new fund is established.

"For the next several years the city's contribution will average about $1,500,000. It will increase after this time with the growth of the number of pensioners until the existing pension roll now taken over is entirely wiped out by natural causes.

"In adopting the new plan we are attempting to correct errors made in the past when pension systems were established without regard to future cost. It is another instance where a sound business administration must assume obligations to remedy financial errors of previous administrations.

"If a sound principle of financing is not now adopted, the liabilities for teachers' pensions will continue to accumulate until the city will have to choose between carrying on its teaching staff a large number of teachers no longer fit for service, or will be obliged to assume a very much larger burden than now devolves upon it.

"The basis of the measures provided in the bill are in every way equitable to the teachers. The city Government, Board of Education, and the teachers are each to have a substantial voice in the administration of the fund, and every precaution is taken in the bill to provide for the fund's future management according to sound actuarial principles."

OPPOSE NEW SALARY PLAN.

Teachers Fight Proposal to Give City Authorities Control.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The proposed referendum in New York City on whether the State shall continue to fix salaries of certain classes of New York City employes or whether that power shall be delegated to the municipal authorities was opposed by New York City school teachers at a hearing before the Senate and Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon. The teachers took the stand that the success of the referendum would mean that the schools would be thrown into politics and the efficiency of the city educational system impaired.

Senator Elon R. Brown, author of the Referendum bill and Chairman of the committee which investigated New York City finances, told the teachers that New York City was the only municipality in the State which did not fix the salaries of its employes; that the Legislature was tired of the work; that he had reason to believe New York City wished to adjust the salaries, and that he had reason to believe that New York State did not wish to, and that, therefore, the only purpose of the Referendum bill was to let New York City settle the question for itself. He hoped the result of the referendum would be to put an end to the frequent arraignment of New York City against the rest of the State and the constant complaints that the Legislature was imposing upon the city.

MOVIE ACTOR KILLED.

A. Sully Guard of Thanhouser Co. Dies in Auto Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 21.—A. Sully Guard of New York, character man for the Thanhouser Motion Picture Company, is dead, and J. W. McKenzie of New York, of the same firm, is in a critical condition at a local hospital as a result of an auto accident early this morning. Norman Acker and Harry Tiptin of Jacksonville, also occupants of the car, were injured seriously.

The auto, running at high speed, crashed into a telephone pole a few miles from the city, and was demolished. Pieces of timber pierced Guard's skull, causing instant death. His body is being held here, pending advices from New York relatives.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Thomas A. Wise's fellow Lambs were so pleased with his performance as Falstaff in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" that after the premiere Monday night they took him to the clubhouse and made him the guest of honor at a Falstaffian feast. A boar's head, a haunch of roast venison, and other dishes popular in the days of good Queen Bess were included on the menu.

Two hundred persons were turned away from the Neighborhood Playhouse Sunday night, and accordingly the Russian pantomime ballet, "Petrouchka," will be repeated Saturday and Sunday nights.

Grace George has engaged Robert Warwick for her production of G. B. Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" which she will make next Wednesday night at the Playhouse. Mr. Warwick has been acting for the movies since his appearance in the revival of "A Celebrated Case" at the Empire last season. He will play the role of Captain Brassbound.

Mrs. Fiske will give her seventy-fifth performance in "Erstwhile Susan" at the Gaiety this afternoon.

A Concert for Needy Musicians.

At the Bohemians' concert for the benefit of needy musicians in the United States, to be given next Wednesday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, Paderewski and Casals will be the soloists. Mr. Casals will play Haydn's concerto in D major for violoncello and orchestra, and Mr. Paderewski the A. minor concerto of Schumann.

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The Public Cordially Invited to a Meeting of The

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MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20
ELSIE FERGUSON
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Great Success.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
"EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—Sun.
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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
With Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw.

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MITZI in "POM-POM"
A comic opera. "Novel and amusing all the way through."—Times.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:25
MRS. FISKE
In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Rainbarn, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION Broadway at 44th St. Evs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY 2.
VIOLA ALLEN AND HENRIETTA CROSMAN
with ORRIN JOHNSON and
THOMAS A. WISE as FALSTAFF
(Courtesy Charles Frohman Co.)
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HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

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Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy
"The Melody of Youth"
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HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
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EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

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LEO DITRICHSTEIN
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Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

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R. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 22, 1916.

THE TALK OF PEACE.

Peace is coming in Europe because it must come, and every day brings it nearer. That is about as far as positive prophecy may go. But peace will not and cannot come upon such terms as were mentioned—according to some versions—in a conversation that has taken place between VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG and Ambassador GERARD. The German troops were to be withdrawn from Belgium, German colonies returned to their former owner, conditions as they were before the war pretty much restored, and all of that, but the German Chancellor thought that "it was essential to "German public opinion that an in- "demnity be paid before German "troops were withdrawn from north- "ern France."

The history of "the liberation of the territory" which THIERS accomplished after prodigies of effort and of success in anticipating the due dates of the indemnity paid in 1871 is not repeating itself—far from it. Germany is in occupation of a part of the territory of France. Her retirement will not be purchased by the promise or payment of indemnity. The present intent and disposition of the Allies, made known by authoritative and repeated declarations and even more clearly manifested by their continued and unrelaxing war preparations, make it certain that peace negotiations, when they are begun, must begin upon a basis very different from that now suggested.

Some part of the territory of France is occupied, to be sure, but von BETHMANN HOLLWEG seems to forget that the whole of Germany is occupied. Not by an enemy, her great military effectiveness has prevented that. But in every part of the Empire there is privation, denial, want, not merely of comforts, those may be dispensed with, but of the common and necessary things of life. Actual distress may not as yet be evident, but it is in men's thoughts as a thing foreseen. Throughout the Empire there is mourning, it is a land of deep mourning for the unnumbered dead whom neither victory nor anything else could restore to friends and families, and there is the horror and the dread, everywhere present, of new afflictions. There is deep anxiety, too, about the finances of the Empire. Plausible talk and the assurances continually given to the German people cannot conceal the disorder and the increasing strain. Privation, deep sorrow that can never be forgotten or ended, but is lifelong, and financial trouble always impending—these are enemies more relentless than those who come with arms in hand, they are even harder to get rid of.

Germany cannot rid herself of them. It is the intention of her foes that she shall not. The conviction grows that with her apparently certain defeat at Verdun she has exhausted her power of offensive. She is headed off in the East by Saloniki, by the disillusionment and despair of the Turks, by the Russians thrust toward Bagdad, by English troops already perhaps on the move from Egypt, where the removal of the peril to the canal has released them from what we may call guard duty. The German Navy is sealed up—it can come forth only to its destruction. There remains the possibility of another drive in Russia. It would be terribly costly, for not only is the country to be traversed exceedingly difficult, but the Russians are now well equipped for resistance, even for offense. But a successful drive in that quarter, even for hundreds of miles, would not free Germany from her harassments at home. The further she penetrated into Russia the worse off she would be, and it would be manifestly perilous to withdraw troops from the Western front to meet the Russians. Empire shall not change save for the worse. Tardily it may be, but with care and enormous expenditure, overlooking nothing, neglecting nothing, they have made their formidable preparations to that end. These are the grounds for believing that nothing can come of any discussion of peace upon such terms as those said to have been suggested by the German Chancellor. Quite aside from any plans they may have made for fresh offensives, the Allies have put themselves in a position where they can afford to wait. Germany, though hard beset, can still defend herself stoutly, there can be no doubt about that. But the Allies know very well that the ring of iron, if it be maintained only, without narrowing it, must do its work upon and in the German Empire. When the German people, thus far pretty successfully deceived, come to understand that victory is hopeless, no longer to be dreamed of, they will, they must, as the only way of escape from unendurable suffering, put their Government in a frame of mind to discuss peace terms quite other than those based upon the status quo and an indemnity from France.

AN IOWA WARNING.

Iowa is to vote on a woman suffrage constitutional amendment on June 5. According to The Sioux City Journal, Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT will spend most of her time in Iowa between April 13 and voting day. Other public speakers of national reputation will take part in the campaign, as to the conduct of which The Journal offers "this "word of warning from a friendly "source":

> The suffragists insist that the liquor interests are opposed to votes for women. In all likelihood this is true. But in the interest of fairness the suffragists must differentiate between opposition of such selfish, mercenary sort and opposition of reputable women who cannot bring themselves to favor suffrage. The suffragists cannot tar some of the best women of Iowa with the same stick with which they tar brewers and distillers and saloon keepers and hope to make capital out of it for their cause. It would be hard to think up a poorer piece of politics.

The classification of pros and antis as sheep and goats has been resented in the East, and will be resented everywhere where it is made. "The liquor interests" and "the forces of evil" may or may not be against votes for women, but the ingenuous assumption that men and women who are not suffragists are on the side of rum and Satan, while the good are ex officio suffragists, has been too largely made, in effect. As enthusiasm, fanaticism, or matter of amusement, it may pass; but it lacks persuasion. In New Jersey last year there was said to be too much of this dogmatic ascription. In New York it was avoided.

It would be unjust to blame the woman suffragists for a habit which they may have borrowed from the prohibitionists, or which may rest upon the tendency of passionate controversialists to impute motives; but it is not agreeable, and it loses votes.

So clever, amiable, and experienced a campaigner as Mrs. CATT cannot need the warning given by her Iowa friend; but there may be novice ardors on which it will fall helpfully. The politer the suffragists are the more dangerous they are.

FEDERALIZED MILITIA.

In the judgment of Mr. STIMSON, ex-Secretary of War, the federalized National Guard provided for in the Hay bill will be a poor substitute for the national militia or Continental Army of citizen soldiers absolutely controlled by the Federal Government, which ex-Secretary GARRISON favored. Many citizens whose knowledge and experience of army and militia affairs fit them to speak with authority on this subject agree with Mr. STIMSON. It is likely, however, that that part of the Hay bill which deals with the federalization of the organized militia will become a law. The admirable Continental Army plan failed because it lacked the support it should have received from the people of this country. It was violently opposed by some army officers and most of the militia officers. Therefore it is worth while to try to discover some of the merits of Mr. HAY's plan. The Chairman of the House Military Committee has no doubt of the constitutionality of the plan. His report to the House accompanying the bill is forcible and well supplied with legal citations. Besides providing for payment of the National Guard by the Federal Government and the establishment of a National Guard Reserve, the plan includes the following provisions:

> That the organization shall be the same as that prescribed for the regular army, and the enlisted strength as the President shall prescribe. That the number of National Guardsmen within one year from the passage of the act shall be 200 for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and the number shall be increased yearly until the total peace strength of the Guard shall be 800 for each Senator and Representative. That the President may assign the National Guard of the various States and Territories and the District of Columbia to division brigades and other tactical units, and detail officers of appropriate grade from the regular army or the Guard to command such units.
>
> That no organization of the Guard which has received compensation under the act shall be disbanded without the consent of the President. That the National Guard shall be uniformed, armed, and equipped precisely like the regular army. That its discipline, which includes training, shall conform to the system which prevails in the regular army. That National Guardsmen shall drill in their armories not less than forty-eight times a year, and shall be called for encampments, manoeuvres, and firing practice at least fifteen days each year. That the President may call the whole National Guard or any part of it for encampment or manoeuvres. That when the National Guard participates in encampments and manoeuvres at a regular army post the army officer in charge of that post shall be their commander, no matter what the rank may be of the National Guard officers accompanying them.
>
> The prescribed enlistment term is six years, three with the colors and three in the reserve. Stringent regulations are provided for National Guard courts martial. Nevertheless, the various Governors will still be the actual commanders in chief of the Guard, and the organized militia will be composed of fifty distinct organizations. The new rules are admirable, but if the Guard can be expanded under them the Continental Army plan would have proved practical under the volunteer system. If men will enlist in the National Guard under the new order they would have enlisted in the same numbers in the Federal army of citizen soldiers. The plan of intensive training in the Continental Army would have produced better soldiers in a shorter time than the National Guard system. It seems a pity, therefore, without considering further the Constitutional impediments to the realization of the hopes placed in the federalized militia by its promoters, that we could not have had a genuine national force of citizen soldiers instead of this obvious makeshift which smells so strongly of politics.

THE NEW INDIANA SENATOR.

The appointment by Governor RALSTON of THOMAS TAGGART as a Senator in Congress from Indiana seems to stir in some bosoms a feeling of virtuous protest that to the impartial analyst smacks of pretense. In the politics of a State where politics is almost more than meat, drink, or even Hoosier-made literature, Mr. TAGGART has been a popular and commanding figure for many years. He was the chief engineer of the Parker campaign in 1904. He is the Democratic National Committeeman of his State. He is not merely a steerer of the machine. Thrice he has been elected Mayor of Indianapolis. He has a tongue of honey and the gladdest of "glad hands." In short, the "genial" type of practical politician, calculated for Indiana latitudes.

Why a man good enough to promote the election of others is not good enough to hold office himself is a problem for the logicians. The derelictions charged against Mr. TAGGART have failed of substantiation in the courts, but perhaps a man capable of not worshipping Mr. BRYAN is capable of all villainies. At any rate, a certain unctuousness and insincerity are distilled from the plaints over his appointment. Anybody ignorant of the facts might be led to believe that Indiana politicians of both parties wear pinions under their coats, and that Indiana Democratic Senators were usually Rhoots and Lodges.

The World makes these observations about the coming of the hero of French Lick to the Senate Chamber:

> In a Senate which still notes the presence of the Republican PENROSE, the arrival of TAGGART the Democrat will excite some interest as a reminder of an unpleasant past. Since the election of Senators was prescribed by popular vote, such men in most States can get into the Senate in only one way, and that is by appointment.
>
> Mr. PENROSE, whatever his past, was approved by the Republicans of Pennsylvania, by a great majority. So far as his present term is concerned, he sits with the halo of the primary and the popular election glistening around his head. There is no more grateful or more devoted friend of the people's primary and direct government than BOIES PENROSE. He happens to be a man of ability in that respect, no specimen product of the primary. Before the constitutional amendment for the popular election of Senators the practice prevailed in many States, especially in the South. The late Senator JEFF DAVIS of Arkansas was an instance of its results. The Senate has visibly deteriorated in the last few years. Mr. TAGGART has the popular arts, the money, the dexterity of political manipulation that would help him in a primary campaign. Under the rule of popular elections we shall see many like him in the Senate.

THE MAIL PAY PROBLEM.

The strength of the railways' case in the mail pay question seems to us to lie in the principle of their contention, rather than in the details which they emphasize. How much the railways ought to be paid and the method of calculating the bill are rather questions for experts than for decision either by Congress or by the people, to both of whom the railways are appealing. Congress is proceeding in defiance of everybody. The provision that the Postmaster General, a shipper and therefore an interested party, may pay the railways what he likes below the commercial impropriety of that. If Congress can do that it can requisition whatever it wants, and there is no alternative but submission.

The Post Office Department is not to be trusted to be judge in its own case, considering the record it has made, and considering that the Interstate Commerce Commission exists for the adjustment of all other such disputes. The Post Office actually proposes that the weighing of mails to measure the pay of the railways should be abolished because it is troublesome. Just so the buyer of meat would like to abolish the butcher's scales and to pay for his purchases on his own estimate of their weight.

The Post Office wishes to substitute for the weight and distance rate a rate proportioned to space. But it is clear that the space would hold different weights in different cases under different conditions, and therefore the pay would be unequal, despite the alleged equality and simplicity of the rule of allowing 28 cents for a postal car mile. The rate might be fair for two or three tons for that distance, but the car has a capacity of twenty tons, and the Government has the option of getting the larger weight carried for the price of the carriage of the smaller. Any shipper would jump at such a bargain, but the Interstate Commerce Commission could not be expected to approve such a singular arrangement unless it was available to all. It is wrong for private shippers to do what the Post Office proposes to do with the assistance of Congress.

The Post Office does not want these rates for the carriage of letters. It wants assistance in its competition with the express companies by a form of discrimination which is peculiarly injurious to the railways. The Post Office is so keen on serving the public that it thinks the public can be bribed by the offer of something not paid for. The public is more honest than the Post Office, and is coming to understand that there is more in this dispute than meets the casual eye. There are questions of unfair competition and such discrimination against the railways as the people are revolting against when practiced by the regulating commissions.

THE GOPHER ELEVEN.

The Minnesota delegation in Congress consists of eleven Kaiserists and one American, and a mighty fine one, Senator KNUTE NELSON, born in Norway. Ten Minnesota Representatives in Congress, eight Republicans, one Democrat, one Progressive, and the other Minnesota Senator, MOSES CLAPP, voted against the President, against the upholding of American rights. The German-American Alliance of Minnesota urged or bullied these eleven weaklings to the course they followed. KNUTE NELSON is the only man, the sole American, Minnesota has in Congress.

What do the voters of Minnesota think of their Eleven? They see in the changed attitude of Germany what a little courage will do for the country. "We still believe," says The Minneapolis Journal, "that Minnesota is an American State." It will prove itself one when it sends Americans to Congress.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Assailant Becomes a Defender.

There is nobody, probably, who could make more effectively than Lord BRYCE a demand that the German people as a whole should not be held responsible for the adoption by their Government of the "frightfulness" policy in carrying on the war. His particular claim to attention on this subject lies in exactly those qualities of recognized intelligence, honesty, and freedom from prejudice that rendered practically indubitable, everywhere out of Germany itself, the report on Belgian "atrocities" made by the British Commission, of which he was the Chairman.

Just as then his conclusions were and had to be accepted as based on a competent and trustworthy examination of evidence, so now his argument against the wholesale indictment of a nation will be accepted as having a like foundation, even by those whose tendency has been to include all Germans in a common denunciation as having either perpetrated dreadful deeds or condoned them on the plea of military necessity. One cannot but notice, however, that Lord BRYCE's charity is largely of the kind which the French long ago put in the form of the proverb, "To understand is to forgive." Certainly the Germans will not be particularly grateful to a defender who asks consideration for them on the ground that they have been taught to believe everything told them by the members of their military caste, and that they are in part the victims of the ignorance in which they have deliberately been kept, and in part reduced to silence by a ruthless censorship on the expression of opinions as well as on the divulgation of news possibly of assistance to the enemy.

We should not, he says, ascribe any importance to the astonishing utterances of HAECKEL and other members of the professorial class, because they are "subject to a doctrine and practice which compel them to approve every act of the State." But how can we help seeing a good deal of significance in the submission of such men to such compulsion? Perhaps the same class would be equally docile here, if the retention of their places and highly valued titles depended on it, but it is possible to believe, and easy to hope, that they would not, for Lord BRYCE in effect, or nearly, charges the German professors with conscious deception of the people who look to them for light and leading.

Tired Out Before They Start.

A majority reassuringly large of the American soldiers sent into Mexico have met successfully the heavy demands upon their endurance made by forced marches through

A Thorn in the Side of Germany.

There is no difficulty in understanding the intense irritation that glows through a veil so thin in the letter of expostulation and warning sent to Cardinal MERCIER by General VON BISSING. The Cardinal persists in writing and saying about the invaders and exploiters of his country things which, coming from any other Belgian, would mean instant imprisonment if not summary execution. But a Prince of the Church it is not convenient, or even safe, either to incarcerate or to shoot, as that would be deeply offensive to not a few Germans as well as to a large part of the Christian world.

This none knows better than Cardinal MERCIER—unless it be the Governor General—and he goes on, in calm indifference to repeated threats, calling the attention of all and sundry to what he says are the facts of the German invasion. Statements made by him carry such weight that denials of their truth lack convincing power in any quarter, while his own denial that German rule in Belgium is legitimate strikes at the very foundation of the German claim for civilian docility.

The Cardinal's position is much like the one to which TOLSTOY attained in Russia, at once intolerable to the constituted authorities and immune from attack by them. As in the one case the immunity was, so in the other it is, precarious. German patience may prove to be not as long as Russian, and, if it fails, Cardinal MERCIER as a martyr is likely to be much more dangerous than he is now. General VON BISSING knows that, and, consequently, he threatens, but does not act. There is an element of the amusing in this situation.

SCHOOLS FOR POLITICS.

Speakers Who Use Public Buildings to Assail the Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sunday evening I attended a meeting in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School, it having been announced that two Mexican gentlemen would speak on conditions in their country. I had supposed that our public school buildings were paid for and supported by our taxpayers for educational purposes only, but the meeting I attended Sunday evening convinced me that such is not the case. For fully two hours I listened to the denunciations of our Government, our institutions, and our army, by two Mexican socialists, applauded by an audience composed chiefly, judging by the facial types, of persons born in foreign lands. The more violent the denunciations hurled from the speakers' platform, the louder and more prolonged were the plaudits that went up. A handsome woman seated near me fairly screamed with delight as opprobriums were cast upon us as a nation, and such charges were made as that we ourselves had shot up Columbus, N. M., killing our own people, in order to bring about intervention.

Among the statements made was one that no one had seen Villa in the attack on Columbus, and there was not a particle of evidence that that hero and patriot had shot up the town. One man in the audience got up and told how he was 100 miles from Columbus two days before the attack, and a United States soldier had told him that the attack had already taken place, thus tending to show that our soldiers themselves had planned the attack, and this particular soldier had told the story two days ahead of the scheduled time.

Many of the statements regarding Mexico were obviously false, such as that made by one of the speakers that the Catholic Church owned four-fifths of all the land in Mexico, whereas the other speaker stated that it was owned by a few landed proprietors who had taken it away from the Indians. It was charged that conspiracies were hatched in Mexico City to murder Americans in order to bring about intervention, and such wild statements were made as that a poor Indian owning a few square feet of land was taxed $10 on it, whereas a landed proprietor owning many thousands of acres paid nothing at all.

Now, I happen to know that there is no direct land tax at all in Mexico, and consequently the poor Indian owning a few square feet, or maybe a few acres, pays nothing at all. But such wild statements as these and the denunciations of our Government, and our institutions met with continual and prolonged applause.

Religion came in for its share of misrepresentation and denunciation, although finally an attempt to denounce all religions by an individual rising in the audience, who could not express himself clearly in the English language, was cut short by the Chairman of the meeting, who informed him that questions only were in order. A most bitter and denunciatory telegram from John Kenneth Turner, the author of "Barbarous Mexico," was read. It denounced President Wilson for sending our troops into Mexico, and was loudly cheered by that gathering of people, whoever they were. All the evils that Mexico appears to be heir to were laid upon such men as Rockefeller, the Guggenheims, and other capitalists.

Is it for this, I want to ask, that our public school buildings are built and maintained?

THOMAS R. DAWLEY, JR.
Brooklyn, March 20, 1916.

Frank Danby's Last Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

ART NOTES.

Lithographs by Bolton Brown—Work of the Municipal Art Society.

At the Blue Dome Fellowship Galleries, in addition to a group of thumbnox sketches, together with a few larger pictures by members of the fellowship, is a collection of paintings and lithographs by Bolton Brown. The paintings possess the delicacy of tone and color characterising the carefully studied work of this artist, but comparison of them with the lithographs gives the impression that the latter medium is better suited to his temperament and method. A few subjects are "complete pictures" from the popular point of view, and are correspondingly "important" from the commercial point of view, but the most engaging are the studies from nature made casually, yet showing how much of conscience and scruple has gone into the least adventurous sketch.

Municipal Art Society.

The Municipal Art Society of New York announces its forthcoming exhibition to open on April 20 and close on May 5. Work by members of the society will include architecture, painting, and sculpture, and a section of the exhibition will also show the work of the municipal departments. The place of exhibition will be the galleries of the National Arts Club. Exhibits will be received on April 15 from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. The reception and press view will be on Wednesday, April 19. Admission will be free on week days from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, with the exception of Saturday, when the galleries will be open until 11 o'clock at night. On Sunday the hours are from 1 to 6 P. M. The members of the Exhibition Committee are Henry K. Murphy, Herman A. MacNeil, George W. Breck, Charles D. Lay, Bertram G. Goodhue, Harry Allan Jacobs, Charles R. Lamb, Everett V. Meeks and William N. Taylor.

The Drake Memorial Exhibition.

Mr. Weitenkampf of the Prints Division of the Public Library makes this announcement:

"The memorial exhibition to the late Alexander W. Drake, in the Stuart Gallery in the New York Public Library, has attracted much attention. It has been decided, therefore, to extend the date of closing from March 20 to April 10. The exhibition is practically a review by noteworthy examples of the accomplishment of the so-called new school of engraving in America, which had its brilliant period in the last quarter of the last century. Among the artists whose work is shown are J. G. Smithwick, Frederick Juengling, T. Johnson, Frank French, Putnam, J. W. Evans, W. H. Aikman, E. Heinemann, F. H. Wellington, J. H. E. Whitney, Gustav Kruell, and, of course, Timothy Cole and Henry Wolf. They represent a movement, both artistic and technical, which produced a most noteworthy accomplishment in the annals of wood engraving anywhere. Incidentally, the exhibition also gives some review of American book illustration of the same period. To lovers of prints and of wood engraving in particular, to those interested in the progress of American book-illustration, and to all interested in American production in art in any form, the exhibition cannot fail to be of interest.

SEEDS AND VOTES.

A City Congressman Atones for His Stand Against American Rights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My Congressman, the Hon. Walter M. Chandler, has sent to me at my residence on Morningside Drive a packet of assorted flower seeds, preceded by a letter, presumably eulogistic of the seeds, which I unfortunately lost after laying it aside to read at some time when I might have the leisure to appreciate its literary merit. I still wait for a pamphlet on how to plant and nurture flowers on fire escapes and the roofs of apartment houses—the only spots where such activity is possible in Mr. Chandler's district, since the approval of the Park Department for private gardens on its Riverside and Morningside property is rather difficult to obtain, and Columbia University shows an unaccountable preference for its own horticultural schemes on the only other available ground in the neighborhood.

I note with interest that Mr. Chandler voted against the President's stand for the rights of American citizens and the privilege of the Executive to hold the Government together in our disputes with foreign powers. I do not know personally all the voters of his district. Those of them whom I do know have spoken in no complimentary terms of the action of that "troup of Congressmen which they term—no doubt most inappropriately—the "jellyfish ' 'gade"; but I feel sure that any intentions they may have entertained with regard to the coming election have been mollified by Mr. Chandler's munificent gift of seeds which are to make the steel fire escape, the sheet-iron roof and the limestone window sill blossom as the gardens of California.

Mr. Chandler has scored a notable triumph in aesthetic and horticultural triumph. He has elevated the thoughts of his constituents from the dusty and disagreeable world of politics to a sphere where the love of beauty is dominant. For this he deserves, and receives, my thanks; and I can only hope that unless the need of voting again for the opponents of the Government of the United States shall be so urgent as to prevent an early compliance, he will send me forthwith the pamphlet telling how to build window boxes on the sill and plant wisteria vines on the fire escape.

E. H. D.
New York, March 20, 1916.

RATHER SKEPTICAL.

I'm just a simple trooper, with a soldier's simple mind,
That reckons orders, orders, when there's trouble in the wind,
And Villa's been a-raiding, so 'tis get the guns and go—
With the dough-boys tagging after, where the Rio waters flow.

And old Carranza's sending on the pick of all his band
To help catch Brother Villa—so, at least, we understand—
And we're to meet 'em, chummy like, and friendly as can be,
But I'll confess a Mexican's a Mexican to me.

The papers call us "Army," but we're 'just four thousand strong—
The country swarms with "hostiles" and the road back home is long.
There's Yankee guns against us and there's Yankee bullets, too,
That, just to show our trusting way, we recently let through.

Now, I'm a trusting soul, myself, but still, somehow, it seems
The surest way to keep alive is to dream no pleasant dreams,
But scan each stranger keenly from the corner of your eye,
With your trigger finger itching and your powder good and dry.

THE WAY TO A REAL ARMY OF CITIZENS.

One Section of the Senate Bill Offers an Opportunity Not Found in the "Federalization" of the Militia.

By HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet.
(Third and Last Article.)

New York, March 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my last letter I discussed the attempt of the House and Senate bills to "federalize" the militia from the standpoint of our military experience in the war of 1812. I pointed out that the experience of that war conclusively demonstrated the weakness of the system of divided control and of limited use under which our militia is placed by the Federal Constitution. I tried to point out how such a force under such divided control inevitably broke down in time of war.

This defect of divided control can be demonstrated to be as fatal to the development of the numbers and efficiency of a national force in time of peace as the experience of 1812 showed it to be fatal to the fighting ability of such a force in time of war. The underlying proposition of both the bills proposed in the Senate and the House is that the Federal Government shall purchase the authority over these State troops which the Constitution has failed to give it as an original right. The authors of these bills apparently recognize, as indeed they must, that the power of the President to command the militia is limited by the second section of Article II. of the Constitution to those times when they are "called into actual service of the United States," and that by Article I., Section 8, there is reserved to the States the "authority" to "train the militia" in time of peace, as well as to appoint the officers. The bills, therefore, provide a system of payments from the Federal Treasury. It is then argued that although the President cannot compel obedience to his orders to the State troops in time of peace by force, he can, by withholding these appropriations from the Federal Treasury, purchase their obedience and discipline.

This would be considered a singular doctrine among the students of military science in other countries. And yet, singular as it is, there are already in existence precedents in our own experience which will demonstrate its foredoomed failure here with almost mathematical certainty.

We judge our success in the development of a national force of volunteers by their readiness to enlist and their resulting numbers on the one side, and by their efficiency and discipline on the other. Our own experience with the method of Federal payments to the militia has already demonstrated that it is a failure in both of these directions.

In 1903, under the Dick law, we instituted the policy of making payments to the National Guard for the purpose of recruiting up its numbers and improving its discipline. These appropriations covered not only arms, ammunition, and supplies, but pay, subsistence, transportation for the men during their manoeuvres in the field, and also aid to the various State encampments as well as to the joint manoeuvres. Beginning with appropriations aggregating about two and one-half millions a year they were steadily increased until we are now paying six millions a year to the militia. Simultaneously the numbers of the Guard have diminished in comparison with the population of the country. Money has failed to give us numbers. In 1908 the National Guard consisted of 116,542 officers and men. In 1915 it consisted of 129,398 officers and men. The population of the country by the census of 1900 was less than 76,000,000. In 1915 it is reported as over 100,000,000.

In respect to efficiency and discipline I take the following from the official reports: In 1915, 564 officers and 19,382 men were absent from the annual inspection. During the year 1914 the average number of men absent from each weekly drill of instruction was 63,201, or nearly 50 per cent. of the entire strength of the organized militia. The amended Dick law required the attendance on the part of the men of the militia at twenty-four drills during the year. Thirty-seven per cent. of the militia failed to attend this absurdly low minimum requirement in 1914. At the last Federal inspection the instruction of 330 companies or equivalent units was rated as poor and 932 companies were below the standard of efficiency. In 1914 only 34.8 per cent. of the National Guard qualified as second-class marksmen or better. In other words, only about one-third of our organized militia could shoot well enough to be rated as indifferent marksmen or attain the lowest standard recognized in our military shooting.

Again, the standard of care and the responsibility which the National Guard has shown in respect to the Federal arms, uniforms, and equipment which have been issued to it under the Dick law has been so low that there is now a total shortage of $1,852,761 of-such property issued to it, as to which the Federal authorities are unable to get either a report of the property or a proper accountability as to its disposition. Four years ago, in 1912, drastic steps were initiated by the Secretary of War to reduce such shortages. Under the system of divided control it has been found practically impossible to accomplish this. In the case of many States the shortages are so great that if they were charged against the Federal appropriations coming to such States there would be nothing left for rifle practice or camps of instruction or any other training for several years to come. This would mean that to apply the discipline of this method of purchasing efficiency would result in depriving the States of some of the vital elements of training which they cannot afford to lose. In other words, the system proposed by these bills for extending the authority of the Central Government over the militia by Federal payments has been tried and has failed. It has failed in respect to numbers, in respect to marksmanship, in respect to discipline, and in respect to equipment.

It would, of course, be unfair not to remember that there are some militia organizations to whom these criticisms do not apply. Our best militia regiments have attained a degree of soldierly efficiency and patriotic devotion to duty which, in view of the handicaps of system under which they labored, is in the highest degree commendable. It is particularly gratifying that the State of New York in this respect stands at the top. But when a system is proposed for the development of a national force, it should be judged by its results throughout the nation. It must be judged, not by the exceptions but by the average, and judged by the average, this system is a failure.

This failure lies at the root of the system proposed in the Senate bill as Section 58 a provision which, if enacted, would open the door toward the creation of a truly national army of citizens. We have already in existence, enacted in 1914, a statute which permits the President in time of war to raise an army of Federal volunteers wholly under the discipline and control of the Federal Government. The operation of this statute is limited to time of war. It has now been abundantly shown by the discussion of the past year that it is too late to wait until the opening of war to raise such a force of volunteers. The requirements of modern war would make such a course disastrous to any nation which tried it. Therefore, in Section 58, the Senate bill proposes to permit the President to organize and train such a force in time of peace. Under the section there is wisely left to the President a certain amount of discretion in respect to the term of enlistment, the period of training and of service with the colors and with the reserve, which will permit not only experiments to be made to determine which methods will best suited to our needs, but will permit different methods to be used according to the requirements of the different parts of the country and the varying needs of an urban or rural population. If this section becomes law I believe that we could successfully lay the foundations of a really national reserve. We could feel our way so as to do no injustice to existing institutions or faithful and effective militia organizations. And yet we should be upon the right military and constitutional road. Coupled with the provisions which are also fortunately in both bills providing for the development and encouragement of our present system of military training camps for students and

> The minority making this report is convinced that the legislation proposed by the pending bill is not only unwise, but that it is dangerous in the extreme. Rather than enter upon a legislative course that will inevitably entail upon the general Government an enormous expense, which may be found in dire emergency to have been useless, we would urge that steps lead to the creation of a great military force that will become so powerful politically that Congress will be no more able to resist its demands than it has been to resist the demands of the far less compactly organized and unassailable army of pension applicants and their friends, this minority would favor a reasonable increase of the Regular Army, leaving the States to maintain their own troops in their own way and at their own expense without any aid whatever from the United States.—Report 1117, Part II., Sixty-second Congress, Third Session.

For the reasons which I have given in this and my preceding letter, I fear that the attempt to build up under the militia provisions of our Constitution a national army as an immediate line of defense behind the regular army will meet with failure; that under it in time of peace there cannot be developed the numbers or the efficiency necessary for such a purpose, and that in time of war the same dangers will be encountered which made our experiment in 1812 so disastrous.

There has been, however, reported in the Senate bill as Section 58 a provision which, if enacted, would open the door toward the creation of a truly national army of citizens. We have already in existence, enacted in 1914, a statute which permits the President in time of war to raise an army of Federal volunteers wholly under the discipline and control of the Federal Government. The operation of this statute is limited to time of war. It has now been abundantly shown by the discussion of the past year that it is too late to wait until the opening of war to raise such a force of volunteers. The requirements of modern war would make such a course disastrous to any nation which tried it. Therefore, in Section 58, the Senate bill proposes to permit the President to organize and train such a force in time of peace. Under the section there is wisely left to the President a certain amount of discretion in respect to the term of enlistment, the period of training and of service with the colors and with the reserve, which will permit not only experiments to be made to determine which methods will best suited to our needs, but will permit different methods to be used according to the requirements of the different parts of the country and the varying needs of an urban or rural population. If this section becomes law I believe that we could successfully lay the foundations of a really national reserve. We could feel our way so as to do no injustice to existing institutions or faithful and effective militia organizations. And yet we should be upon the right military and constitutional road. Coupled with the provisions which are also fortunately in both bills providing for the development and encouragement of our present system of military training camps for students and

Tired Out Before They Start.

A majority reassuringly large of the American soldiers sent into Mexico have met successfully the heavy demands upon their endurance made by forced marches through

EIGHT 18TH CENTURY CHAIRS BRING $1,120

Top Price at Freund Sale Paid for an English Painted Set with Chinese Designs.

183 ANTIQUES FOR $18,427

Society Women Among the Buyers —Four Corner "Lady Hamilton" Tables Fetch $320.

There was again a large crowd of well-known people at the Karl Freund sale of antiques at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, and Thomas E. Kirby sold 138 pieces, chiefly furniture, for $18,427, making a grand total to date of $30,416. Among the people present, most of them buyers, were Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. James A. Garland, Mrs. Payne Whitney, William Halstead, Van der Poel, Walter Maynard, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Marshall Clyde, Mrs. J. W. Lane, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. M. D. Whitman, and Mrs. John Pratt.

A set of eight eighteenth-century English painted chairs, dark green on a light green ground, with Chinese designs, brought the highest price of the afternoon, going to Elizabeth Woodville for $1,120. A set of six seventeenth-century English painted chairs went to the same buyer for $480. Mrs. E. M. Smith paid $330 for a pair of eighteenth-century English walnut armchairs of the Chippendale period and $360 for six seventeenth-century walnut side chairs. A pair of mahogany and satinwood painted side tables of the Sheraton period went to Mrs. D. Wilson for $340. Seaman, agent, paid $440 for a set of four eighteenth-century mahogany chairs by Robert Manwaring. Mrs. R. H. Williams gave $470 for a pair of early nineteenth-century English satinwood sofas. Mrs. Samuel Untermyer paid $320 for a set of four corner tables, known as the "Lady Hamilton Table." The tables are shaped like four quarters of pie, and together form one circular table. This has a deep apron, and is decorated with motives from Sir William Hamilton's collection of Etruscan vases. The table was made for Lady Hamilton in Naples.

A large escritoire bookcase, English walnut, inlaid, with writing desk and drawers, went to Bernet, agent, for $400, and an eighteenth-century Italian carved, painted, and gilt low-post bedstead went to W. Smith for $440. Mrs. Daniel E. Moran paid $220 for a seventeenth-century English oak monk's table. Two seventeenth-century French carved and gilded wood side tables went to F. J. Marion for $240. Mrs. I. D. Sulzberger paid $240 for two eighteenth-century English oak chairs, and an English eighteenth-century "oyster" walnut cabinet and stand went to Lorenz, agent, for $200. An eighteenth-century English painted settee, by Hepplewhite, went to H. J. Riker for $270.

A set of six eighteenth-century Italian painted side chairs of the period of Louis Seize went to Baron Vorm de Vaux for $165, and Paul Chalper paid $160 for four eighteenth-century Venetian painted torcheres. An early nineteenth-century painted screen, French, went to Mrs. W. Smith for $220, and Herbert M. Baer gave $230 for an eighteenth-century English drop-leaf table. J. H. Johnson gave $230 for a seventeenth-century Italian walnut table, oblong top, and Bernet, agent, paid $230 for a seventeenth-century Italian walnut centre table with oval top. Mrs. James A. Burden paid $150 for a seventeenth-century Italian oak chest and $255 for an English eighteenth-century cabinet and chest of drawers, the cabinet arranged with pigeonholes.

The sale will be continued this afternoon, opening with old English embroideries. English and French wax medallions and oil paintings will be sold, in addition to the furniture.

AUTO PRIZE AT A BRIDGE.

Benefit for Women's League for Animals to be Held at the Ritz.

An auction bridge tournament for the benefit of the New York Women's League for Animals is to be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Tuesday afternoon, March 28. The committee in charge is offering a Ford automobile as a prize, which is to be awarded to the person purchasing the lucky ticket to the bridge. Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris of 1,015 Park Avenue is Chairman of the committee, and is receiving applications for tickets.

Many interesting prizes are to be given at the tournament. Mrs. James Speyer, who is President of the league, has offered a box at the opera, and Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske is to donate a box at the Gaiety Theatre. There will also be a pedigreed red chow, a Victrola, and a prize-winning cat.

Mrs. Mary E. Dunn, Miss Katharine E. Force, Mrs. J. Julio Henna, Mrs. Franklyn L. Hutton, Mrs. William P. Ketcham, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Mrs. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Miss Ruth Stillman, and Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff are other members of the committee.

On the Reception Committee are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. J. Dyneley Prince, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, and Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge.

MRS. D. L. POTTER ENGAGED.

Daughter of Rev. H. A. Lewis to Wed Rev. J. W. Cockran.

The Rev. Henry A. Lewis of Tappan, N. Y., announces the engagement of his daughter, Mrs. Dorothea Lewis Potter, to the Rev. Joseph Wilson Cockran of Philadelphia.

The Rev. Mr. Cockran is the Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, which has headquarters in Philadelphia. He is considered one of the most aggressive ministers of the Presbyterian denomination in that city, and for many years was pastor of the North Minster Church at Thirty-fifth and Baring Streets.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

War Sale of Society's Gowns, $2,000

On account of the unprecedented demand made by bargain seekers at the sale of slightly worn clothing, donated by society women, which started on Monday at 24 East Fifty-seventh Street for a week's run, the sale closed yesterday afternoon. The attendance was far beyond the expectations of the Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, under whose auspices it was held, and in two days the stock was completely sold out. More than $2,000 was realized by the sales, the average prices running from $1 to $15.

SOTHERN'S FAREWELL HERE

He Will Play "If I Were King" Two Weeks for Actors' Fund.

E. H. Sothern will bid the American stage a unique farewell when he retires at the end of his present road season to take up his permanent residence in England. The actor, whose career has been so closely identified with the American stage for so many years, has decided to play an engagement of two weeks in New York in "If I Were King" and donate the proceeds of the engagement to the Actors' Fund.

"If I Were King" is perhaps the most popular play of Mr. Sothern's individual répertoire. He first acted it in October, 1901, at the Garden Theatre, with a supporting cast that included Cecilia Loftus, Suzanne Sheldon, George W. Wilson, John Findlay, and Rowland Buckstone. Some of these players will be here when the revival is made early in May, and they will appear again in the rôles they created. Alexandra Carlisle, who is Mr. Sothern's present leading woman, and other members of his touring company will fill the other rôles.

Mr. Sothern began his stellar career in 1887 under the management of Daniel Frohman, and Mr. Frohman, who is President of the Actors' Fund, as a matter of sentiment, will assume the management of the actor's farewell engagement.

PLAN POPULAR CONCERTS.

Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt on a Committee Seeking General Support.

A committee has been formed to seek general support and create a guarantee fund for the purpose of giving at least twenty concerts each season of music of a high quality at prices of admission ranging from ten to fifty cents. William D. Baldwin, Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Arthur Farwell, and Lillian D. Wald have signed a letter which has been sent out with the purpose of raising contributions for the fund.

The idea is an outgrowth of the "popular" concerts which were given last Summer in Madison Square Garden, which were well patronized. The association will be a permanent one and will be known as the Civic Orchestral Concerts.

Plan New Theatre in 48th Street.

It was reported yesterday that the block between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, in Forty-eighth Street, may have a fourth theatre soon. A syndicate has secured an option on the property 148 to 154 West Forty-eighth Street, for a twenty-one-year lease at $10,000 per annum. The plot, which adjoins the Cort Theatre on the west, is 100 by 75 feet, and is now covered by four dwelling houses. It is proposed to build a playhouse with a seating capacity of 1,000, if suitable financial arrangements can be made. The Playhouse, the Cort, and the Forty-eighth Street Theatres are already in this block.

Opera Film for Globe Theatre.

A moving picture version of the opera, "The Dumb Girl of Portici," will be placed on exhibition at the Globe Theatre, beginning a week from Monday night. Anna Pavlowa, who danced in the opera when it was presented by the Boston Opera Company at the Manhattan Opera House last Fall, took the same rôle for the movie version, which was made by the Universal Film Company in California. Gaby Deslys will end her engagement in "Stop! Look! Listen!" at the Globe Saturday night, and the theatre will remain dark next week.

2,000 Youngsters at Hippodrome.

Two thousand youngsters, who would otherwise have missed the treat, saw the performance of "Hip Hip Hooray" at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon as the guests of an anonymous benefactor and Charles Dillingham. Two weeks ago the benefactor, who was seeing the show with his own children, offered the management a check for $500 to buy seats for poor children if his name be kept a secret. The check was accepted, and Mr. Dillingham decided to double the number of youngsters. Each boy and girl received an American flag and a box of candy upon entering the theatre.

Young-Dennis Wedding.

The marriage of Gayle Lafon Young, a son of Dr. Charles Young and Mrs. Young of Newark, N. J., and Miss Mildred Dennis, a daughter of Mrs. Martin Dennis, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, 20 James Street, Newark. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Pleasant Hunter, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Young will make their home at 30 James Street, Newark.

Milroy-Arkenburgh Engagement.

Mrs. James Wiggins of 321 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York, announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Marjorie Hilton Arkenburgh, to James W. Milroy of this city. No date has been set for the wedding. Miss Arkenburgh is the daughter of the late Robert H. Arkenburgh.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Louise S. Trevor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor, and James Couper Lord, whose engagement was announced recently, will take place on May 15 in St. Bartholomew's Church. Miss Margaret Trevor is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the other attendants will include Mrs. Eric Winston, Mrs. W. Gill Wylie, Jr., and the Misses Helen Trevor, Cecily McKim, and Phyllis Rich of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot C. Bacon are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their home, 58 Park Avenue. Mrs. Bacon was formerly Miss Hope Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman of Boston. The child is a grandson of former Ambassador to France Robert Bacon.

Miss Marie Duryee, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Sloan Auchincloss, and Fal de Saint Phalle, son of the Count and Countess Pierre de Saint Phalle of France, are to be married on May 9 in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. A small reception will follow at the home of the bride's mother, 114 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Harry S. Bowen of 4 East Eighty-ninth Street is to give a housewarming and costume party tonight at her new studio, 27 West Sixty-seventh street.

A son was born a few days ago to Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm D. Sloane of 555 Park Avenue. Mrs. Sloane was Miss Elinor Lee before her marriage to Mr. Sloane, who is the son of the late William Douglas Sloane.

NOTE THE NAME

CELESTINS

VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

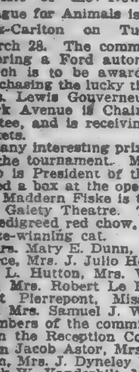

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Ask your Physician

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CELESTINS-CELESTINS

ARTIST'S WIFE SUES BRIDE OF SELIGMAN

Mrs. Strauss, Alleging Alienation, Asks $100,000 of Former Miss Snellenberg.

WEDDING LAST THURSDAY

Plaintiff's Husband Denies Charges and Says He Merely Painted Defendant's Portrait.

The former Miss Gladys Snellenberg, who last Thursday became the bride of Arthur R. Seligman, a son of the late Maurice Seligman of this city, has been named as the defendant in a $100,000 alienation suit brought by Mrs. Katherine Strauss, the wife of the artist, Malcolm Strauss. The suit against Mrs. Seligman, who is the daughter of a wealthy Philadelphian, was disclosed yesterday through papers presented to Justice Gavegan in the Supreme Court.

Justice Gavegan ordered that Mrs. Strauss receive $20 a week alimony pending the trial of her action against her husband. Mrs. Strauss, whose face has been made well known throughout the country through its depiction on magazine covers by her husband, was said to have been formerly a professional singer.

The case arose out of a portrait of Miss Snellenberg which Malcolm Strauss painted, according to the artist. He said he contracted in October of last year to paint Miss Snellenberg's portrait, and also to design some costumes in which she was to appear at New York and Philadelphia charity balls. In the affidavits which Mr. Strauss submitted he said his wife objected to his undertaking the work, but that he was so in need of money he felt compelled to do so in spite of her protests. In the papers he said:

"Much to my subsequent regret I agreed to go ahead with the painting. I had promised my wife not to do the painting, but when I realized that she needed the funds as badly as I did I went ahead. I was obliged to finish the work for Miss Snellenberg, but I promised my wife that after I had completed the contract I would not see Miss Snellenberg again.

"I called on my friend and confidential adviser, Milton Guitermann, a lawyer, and told him of my worry and troubles over Miss Snellenberg's painting. I told him that after a few sittings I would take my wife to Toronto and then to Atlantic City and everything would be smooth again.

"In the meantime my wife called upon Mr. Guitermann and falsely represented to him that my conduct with Miss Snellenberg had been highly improper. A few days later I was sued for separation, and Miss Snellenberg was made defendant in a $100,000 alienation suit. As a matter of fact my love for my wife is as great as ever, and I deny that my conduct with Miss Snellenberg was indiscreet."

In her separation suit Mrs. Strauss stated that she had become aware that her husband cared for another soon after he met a certain society woman, and that he then became faultfinding, nervous, and irritable, and declared that he could no longer live with her. She charged that meetings between her husband and the woman in question took place at the Strauss studio at 3 West Ninth Street.

DINERS SEE OIL WELL MOVIE.

"Bringing In" of Great Gusher Flashed on Screen at Sherry's.

Moving pictures of the "bringing in" on Feb. 10 last of a new oil gusher on the property of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited, near Tampico, Mexico, were shown at a dinner attended by prominent men at Sherry's last night. This well, which was announced to be the greatest well in the world, was shown before it was "capped" and while it was said to be throwing out 300,000 barrels of oil a day. The pictures showed a great black column of oil spurting out of the ground to a height of 600 feet.

The dinner, which was given in honor of E. L. Doheny, head of the California Oil Company and of the Mexican Petroleum Company, by G. G. Henry of the firm of William Salomon & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York City, was attended by about 125 guests. Among them were Daniel Willard, Truman H. Newberry, Mortimer H. Buckner, Alfred C. Bedford, Paul D. Cravath, James Speyer, Solomon R. Guggenheim, Alvin W. Krech, Edward R. Tinker, Jr., Horace M. Kilborn, and Charles D. Norton.

Informal speeches were made by Mr. Henry, Mr. Doheny, and I. C. White, State Geologist of West Virginia. The moving pictures of the new well, known as Cerro Azul No. 4, and of the property of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., were described by H. G. Wylie, manager for the company in Mexico.

AID FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

City Club Acts Toward Completion of Letchworth Village.

The Committee for Feeble-Minded Young Women and Girls, a sub-committee of the Social Welfare Group of the Women's City Club, met at luncheon at the house of Mrs. Philip Lydig, 14 Washington Square, yesterday and discussed the work they are undertaking.

The result of the discussion was a decision that it was necessary that Letchworth Village, the State institute for custodial care of the feeble-minded, should be completed, and that the feeble-minded women and girls confined in other institutions, who do not have care required by their infirmities, be sent there. Believing that the work could be better and more quickly accomplished by men and women working together, a letter was written to R. Fulton Cutting urging him, because of his interest in the subject, to form a Citizens' Committee of men and women representing various groups and institutions interested in the problem. The action of the women at the luncheon was indorsed by the Board of Managers of the Women's City Club.

The first public meeting to consider this subject will be held tomorrow at the Vanderbilt at 4 P. M. The speakers will be Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth Farrell, Miss Alice Smith, and Dr. Helen Montague.

Bronx Dental Society Celebrates.

The Bronx County Dental Society celebrated its third anniversary last night with an old-fashioned beefsteak dinner at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue. Among those who attended were Drs. J. Ostram Taylor, John F. Buckley, A. H. Oeder, Waldo H. Mork, John L. Peters, and J. V. Kaufmann, Professors A. R. Starr, J. B. Stein, and H. L. Wheeler, Assistant District Attorney Seymour Mork, Dr. James J. Curtin, President, and Dr. J. J. McLaughlin.

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New Galleries replete with an interesting and varied collection of Antique Works of Art, including

Rare Chinese Porcelains

$11,000 FOR JEWISH RELIEF.

Great Outpouring to Greet Henry Morgenthau at Dramatic Benefit.

Two thousand persons, most of them from the lower east side, attended a benefit performance for Jewish war sufferers at the Thomashefsky Theatre, at East Houston Street and Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon, at which Ambassador Henry Morgenthau was the chief guest. After the first act Mayor Mitchel was presented and was applauded when he said his fellow citizens were proud of Ambassador Morgenthau for the work he had done in Turkey, not only for the United States, but for humanity. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, speaking for the Jewish community, said he was proud of Mr. Morgenthau because he had shown that a great Jew could be a great American.

Ambassador Morgenthau was accompanied by Mrs. Morgenthau, and in the same box with them, besides the Mayor, were Djelal Bey, Turkish Consul General, and Joseph Barondess, who acted as Chairman of the meeting.

The first part of the program was the second act of the "Kreutzer Sonata," in which Mme. Malvina Lobel and Leon Blank appeared. This was followed by the second act of "Potash and Perlmutter in Society," and the third act of Leon Kobrin's "Israel's Hope," in which Boris Thomashefsky appeared. The proceeds amounted to $11,000, including contributions from the audience.

CAPT. HOUSMAN IS DEAD.

Aged Staten Islander Who Married Nurse Was in Family Row.

Captain Jacob I. Housman, one of the oldest residents of Staten Island, who recently married Lulu Carleton, a nurse much younger than himself, died yesterday at his home at 2,632 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond. His friends believe his death was hastened by worry over proceedings instituted by members of his family to have him examined as to his sanity. Only last Monday, a day before his death, County Judge Tiernan received briefs on a motion to appoint a commission. Decision was reserved.

Captain Housman was 78 years old. He was born in Port Richmond and lived there all his life, as had his father. He was in the shipping business and an oyster planter and had had several road houses on Staten Island. He got his title because of his yachting connections and his control of a fleet of oyster boats. He was President of the Elm Park Realty Company, a Director of the Mariners Harbor National Bank, and a member of the Port Richmond Reformed Church.

Several months before his marriage he made a will dividing his property among his next of kin. If a subsequent will is found giving his property to the widow it will in all probability be contested.

Obituary Notes.

Former Postmaster D. C. HERRICK of Binghamton, N. Y., a well-known Republican leader in the Southern Tier, died at his home yesterday.

ELIJAH LINCOLN, a second cousin of Abraham Lincoln, died at his home in Fort Branch, Ind., yesterday at the age of 84.

WILLIAM J. DICKINSON, Second Vice President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, died on Monday at his home, 207 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, in his sixty-fifth year.

Mrs. THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, widow of Professor Seymour, formerly of Yale University, died on Sunday in London, England, where she had been for the last year with her daughter, Mrs. John Angel.

PATRICK CRAVEN, superintending steevedore of the Cunard Line for fifty years previous to his retirement, is dead at his home in Jersey City, in his eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. MARY STEIN, 71 years old, wife of Albert Stein, a manufacturer of fancy feathers and flowers, died on Sunday at her home, 250 West Ninety-third Street.

Mrs. SUSAN AMELIA BEERS, wife of William H. Beers, a civil war veteran and Commander of Alfred Wood Post, G. A. R., of Jamaica, L. I., died on Sunday at her home, 1,288 Dean Street, Brooklyn, aged 78 years.

Mrs. JANE ANN ROBERTSON, born in Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, England, seventy-six years ago, and a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn for the last fifty years, died at her home, 642 Bedford Avenue, on Sunday, from apoplexy. She is survived by two daughters and a son.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, 78 years old, a civil war veteran and for many years employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Monday at his home, 191 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

BENJAMIN MERKLEN, a retired furniture manufacturer, formerly head of the firm of Merklen Brothers, in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 1,529 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. Mr. Merklen was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and served throughout the Franco-Prussian War. His wife, four sons, and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. TEMPERANCE ANN MACK, widow of Samuel Chester Mack, a builder of the Bedford section of Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 389 Monroe Street, that borough, in her eighty-fifth year.

WILLIAM J. HAVERLY, formerly stage carpenter for the old Park Theatre and the Montauk Theatre, in Brooklyn, died in the Mary C. Hospital on Sunday. Mr. Haverly was Treasurer of the Theatrical Union, Local 69, and was a member of the Order of Red Men and the Henry Paulson Association. He lived at 49 Claremont Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOSHUA VAN NAME SMITH, 82 years old, died on Monday at his home, 186 Maple Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Smith was formerly a resident of Union, N. Y., and prominent in church and civic life there. His son, Ernest E. Smith, a teacher in the Boys' High School, survives him.

WILLIAM BERRY AMES, President of the firm of Ames & Rau, furriers, died suddenly on Monday in the store of Otto Earler, 122 West Twenty-seventh Street, where he was inspecting some furs. Mr. Ames was in his sixty-fourth year, and lived at 595 Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

HARRY F. CLAASSEN, a well-known druggist of Brooklyn, died in the German Hospital on Monday from apoplexy. Mr. Claassen was born in this city thirty-five years ago, and was a graduate of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy. He lived with his brother, Dr. Curtis Claassen, at 1,327 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CORNELIA UNDERHILL, widow of Stephen Underhill, a provision merchant and member of the New York Produce Exchange, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 68 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 78 years. She is survived by two sons, Walter and Ralph Underhill.

WESLEY R. AYRES, a veteran of the civil war, living in Millburn, N. J., died on Monday at the Overlook Hospital in Summit, N. J., in his eightieth year.

FRANK PERRY, a son of the late Benjamin Perry and formerly a resident of Mansion Street, Yonkers, is dead in Providence, R. I., in his forty-third year.

ISIAH APGAR, former Postmaster of High Bridge, N. J., died on Monday night at his home there, in his fifty-sixth year.

Captain GEORGE R. SPENCER, for more than thirty years a pilot on the Pennsylvania Ferries, died yesterday at his home in Bayonne, aged 62.

ELMER HELMS, active in advertising circles here for many years, and once advertising manager of The Tribune, died yesterday at his home, 962 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year. He was born in Pottsville, Penn., and came here as a young man. Mr. Helms worked for a time as advertising solicitor of The New York Commercial Advertiser, later joining the advertising department of the Wanamaker store. He was most recently connected with newspaperdom. Mr. Helms was a Mason, and is survived by his wife.

EZERA E. POST, for more than forty years with the Clinton National Bank of Clinton, Conn., died at his home there on Sunday, in his sixty-seventh year. He was cashier of the bank for many years, and is said to have dominated its policies, so that it was known as "Post's Bank."

JOHN McALLISTER STEVENSON, 69 years old, a member of the House of Representatives from Pittsfield, Mass., in 1897 and 1898, died on Monday night at Asheville, N. C., where he had gone for his health. He was a prominent insurance man and a native of Cambridge, N. Y.

JAMES J. DONOHUE, a retired merchant, died on Monday at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. HANNAH E. FERDON, widow of Stephen Ferdon, died on Monday at her home in Bayonne, N. J., in her seventy-fourth year.

RANDOLPH C. SURBRIDGE, formerly for six years associated with John D. Long in the practice of law, died on Sunday at his home in Boston in his forty-seventh year.

The Rev. Dr. RICHARD HENBRY, a student of the Irish language and formerly Professor of Irish at the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., is dead at Portlaw, County Waterford, Ireland, in his fifty-third year.

SURGEON DESCRIBES MRS. NICOLL'S CASE

Sir Arbuthnot Lane Tells of Difficult Treatment for Fractured Leg.

PERFORMS QUICK OPERATION

This Was Necessary, an Article in The Practitioner Says, to Restore Use of Limb.

The surgical methods by which Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll of this city was treated for a fracture of the leg she received several months ago in a motor accident in France, are described by Lieut. Col. Sir Arbuthnot Lane in an article on "The Operative Treatment of Fractures in Warfare," appearing in the March number of The Practitioner, published in London. He says that the operative treatment of fractures has received an enormous impetus from the war, because surgeons have had to deal with mechanical conditions, usually quite distinct from and very much more difficult to handle than the ordinary fractures of civil life. The British surgeon does not mention Mrs. Nicoll's name, but the part of his article copied below has been sent by Mrs. Nicoll to friends in this city with the statement that the case described is hers. The extract from Sir Arbuthnot Lane's article follows:

"The patient was struck by a rapidly moving car engaged on war work. The lower third of the right femur was comminuted extensively. The extremity of the shaft had been driven through the skin above the patella. The case came under the care of a very able surgeon, who made an incision on the inner side of the knee joint, and also enlarged the seat of puncture.

"Through these openings he cleared the joint and tissues of much clot, and endeavored to place the scattered fragments of bone in the best possible position. After an interval of three weeks the patient came under my care, when radiograms were taken from before, backwards, and from side to side. The comminution and displacement of fragments, as shown by the radiograms, were considerable, and subsequent operation showed that they were much greater than the radiograms suggested, a fact which is very familiar to surgeons who operate frequently on fractures.

"It was obvious that if a useful limb was to be obtained, any further postponement of operative interference was impossible. To obtain access to the seat of the fracture the patella was divided vertically, together with the muscles along the lower two-thirds of the joint of the thigh.

"The condyles, which were separated from one another, were fastened accurately together by long screws, and these by bit by bit the several fragments were found and secured in opposition by means of nine steel plates and the necessary number of screws. As some of the plates extended over the anterior articular surface of the femur, the segments of the patella were not approximated accurately so as to ensure ligamentous union, or, in any case, an increased breadth of bone in order to avoid ankylosis or progressive frictional changes in the joint.

"After nine weeks had elapsed since the operation, Dr. John Freeman was able to determine the presence of a slight infection of anaerobic organisms in it, which he treated with vaccines. The result of the operation is most satisfactory."

Radiographic plates of the fracture before and after treatment are published in connection with the article by Sir Arbuthnot Lane.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Clerical and Lay Delegates to be Elected to Saratoga Meeting.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 21.—The 117th annual session of the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference opened here this evening in the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

The conference is expected to be the most important in four years, because it will elect clerical and lay delegates and frame memorials to the General Conference, which will be held in May at Saratoga.

There are those who predict this will be Bishop Luther R. Wilson's last New York Conference as Bishop, as there have been rumors that the Saratoga Conference would transfer him to Washington for the next four years.

One of the changes expected is the transfer of the Rev. Frederick E. Johnson from the pastorate of the West Forty-fourth Street Church to the Methodist Deaconess Home, Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, where he will be Superintendent. It is believed that E. H. Rue, the student pastor now at the West Thirty-fifth Street Church, will be placed in charge of both.

BLAKELOCK FUND TRUSTEE.

Astor Trust Company to Act—Meeting to Aid Insane Artist.

The Astor Trust Company, it was announced yesterday, will act temporarily as trustee for the Blakelock Fund to be raised to enable Ralph Blakelock, the artist, to be removed from the Middletown Asylum for the Insane, where he now is, to a home of his own or to some private place where it is hoped he may be able to continue his painting. A permanent committee will be appointed later.

In the meantime the Hotel Biltmore has offered its new ball room for a public meeting in the interest of the Fund to be held on the day next week when the exhibition of the Blakelock pictures will be shown in the Reinhardt Galleries, 565 Fifth Avenue.

The exhibition will be larger than was first planned. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams, Elliott Daingerfield, Harry W. Watrous, Secretary of the National Academy, and Frederic Fairfield Sherman, who are arranging the exhibition, find that it will now be possible to have twenty of the best works of the artist on view. All communications in relation to the Blakelock Fund may be addressed to General Post Office Box 1,776, New York.

$1,275,000 TO COLLEGES.

General Education Board Announces 1915 Gifts.

The second installment of the annual report of the General Education Board, issued yesterday, gives a list of appropriations made during the last year to colleges, as follows:

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., $300,000 toward a total fund of $1,000,000.

Goucher College, Baltimore, Md., $250,000 toward a total fund of $1,000,000.

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $200,000 toward a total fund of $1,000,000.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, $150,000 toward a total fund of $600,000.

Denison University, Granville, Ohio, $125,000 toward a total fund of $500,000.

Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., $125,000 toward a total fund of $500,000.

Pomona College, Claremont, Cal., $100,000 toward a total fund of $500,000.

Davidson College, Davidson, N. C., $25,000 toward a total fund of $100,000.

"These eight institutions named have undertaken to increase their funds to the extent of $5,200,000, the General Education Board assists by subscribing $1,275,000," says the report.

"Including the foregoing, the General Education Board had, since its organization and up to June 30, 1915, appropriated to colleges $11,672,460.16 toward total funds to be raised amounting to $54,475,525."

ASK FOR and GET

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THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

COLE YOUNGER DIES AT 72.

Former Outlaw Became a Good Citizen After Long Prison Term.

LEE'S SUMMIT, Mo., March 21.—Cole Younger, the famous outlaw of border days, but of late years a devout church attendant and peaceful citizen, died at his home here tonight after a lingering illness. He was 72 years old and unmarried.

Cole was the eldest of the three notorious Younger brothers. Bob died in the penitentiary in 1889 and James Younger committed suicide in 1902 because the Parole Board refused to allow him to marry the woman he loved.

The last of the Youngers was one of the most active of the members of the robber bands that infested Missouri during and after the civil war. He was a member of Quantrell's Guerrillas, and, with his two brothers and the James boys, took part in bank and train robberies that netted them more than $160,000. His father was Colonel Harry W. Younger, who went to Missouri from Kentucky before the civil war. He settled near Lee's Summit, where Cole was born, and was later murdered by guerrillas. The sons always held that their father was slain by Kansans and then immediately took up arms against the North, joining Quantrell's Guerrillas and taking part in their memorable sacking of Lawrence, Kan. When the war was over, the Youngers became outlaws and operated until 1876, when they were captured after a battle at Shieldsville, Minn.

Cole served twenty-five years of a life sentence before he was paroled and then returned to Lee's Summit, where he settled down in a vine-covered cottage which he bought for a niece. For a time he was connected with a show and later went on the lecture platform and became a good citizen. In August, 1913, he was converted to religion at a revival and became an active church worker.

Captain Edward Spear Atkinson.

Captain Edward Spear Atkinson, a veteran of the civil war, who was widely known in army circles here, is dead in Galveston, Texas, after an operation. He had lived there for many years, making frequent trips to New York. Captain Atkinson was a son of the late John P. Atkinson of Hoffman & Co. of this city and a brother of Colonel Hoffman Atkinson and Dr. J. Gill Atkinson of New York. He was only 16 years old when he was appointed an officer on the staff of Brig. Gen. Smith, subsequently becoming Adjutant and Captain of the First Kentucky Infantry. Captain Atkinson removed to Texas years ago and practiced law, in addition to serving two terms as County Judge and one as Prosecuting Attorney. His wife and six children survive him.

J. P. Morgan Wants Road Closed.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 21.—The Town Board will hold a public hearing here on April 17 to determine whether a public highway, known as East Beach Drive, leading from Lattingtown to East Beach, the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan, shall be closed to general travel and be available as a private driveway. Mr. Morgan, Esther J. Porter, Harvey Murdock, and John E. Aldred, through an attorney, have made application to have the highway abandoned for public use.

Mrs. Susan F. Backus Left $154,000

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 21.—An inventory of the personal estate of Mrs. Susan F. Backus of Englewood, wife of Grosvenor H. Backus, who died intestate, was filed with Surrogate R. A. Sibbalds here today, and amounted to $154,000.

MAURICE FARKOA DEAD.

Musical Comedy Actor and Singer Expires Suddenly of Apoplexy.

Maurice Farkoa, actor and singer, died yesterday in his apartments at 42 West Seventy-second Street, following an attack of apoplexy. Mr. Farkoa was with his cousin, A. N. Fysher, with whom he lived, when he was stricken at 2 o'clock. Dr. B. F. Oppenheimer and Dr. Henry C. Coe were summoned immediately, but four hours later the actor died.

Mr. Farkoa was for the last twenty years a familiar figure on the musical comedy stages of New York and London. He was well known, too, in Paris as a singer at Fysher's, one of the fashionable night restaurants. He was born in 1867 in Smyrna, his father being French and his mother English. His first important success was in "An Artist's Model," at Daly's, London, in 1895, and a few of his best rôles in London since then were in "Kitty Grey," "Three Little Maids," "Lady Madcap," "The Little Cherub," "Miss Hook of Holland," "My Mimosa Maid," "Mitislow, or the Love Match," and "Nightbirds."

Mr. Farkoa made his first appearance in America in 1904 when the London company that appeared in "Three Little Maids" at the Prince of Wales came here. Two years later Joe Weber brought Mr. Farkoa to America, when he was seen in "Dream City," and "The Magic Night." When Strauss's "Die Fledermaus" was done at the Lyric in London under the title of "Nightbirds" Mr. Farkoa sang the rôle of Gabor Szabo with such success that the following year he was brought to New York in the rôle. Here the piece was called "The Merry Countess" and was presented at the Casino. Last Spring he had a leading part in "To-night's the Night," and his last stage appearance was with Elsie Janis in "Miss Information" at the Cohan Theatre.

Several months ago Mr. Fysher opened an after-theatre restaurant in West Forty-fifth Street and Mr. Farkoa was associated with him.

DR. LEON LABBE DEAD.

Ex-President of Society of Surgery of Paris Held Many Honors.

PARIS, March 21.—Dr. Leon Labbe, widely known as a surgeon a member of the Institute of France and the Academy of Medicine, is dead.

Dr. Leon Labbe was born in Marlcault and was in his eighty-fifth year. He was a graduate of the College of Argenta and the Lyceum of Caen and, in addition to being honorary surgeon of the hospitals of Paris, was former President of the Society of Surgery of Paris. Dr. Labbe was a Commander of the Legion of Honor and had been Senator and President of the Council of the Orne. He was also a Grand Officer and Commander of several foreign orders. He was the author of several volumes on medical subjects.

Dr. Emlen Physick.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 21.—Dr. Emlen Physick, a wealthy physician, died suddenly of apoplexy at noon today, aged 58. He was a bachelor and a grandson of Philip Ling Physick, the noted Philadelphia surgeon of seventy years ago. He was a member of the Philadelphia Union League Club, and his Cape May home was one of the show places of South Jersey. Dr. Physick was prominent in philanthropic matters, and for many years head of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was rated a millionaire, and had large holdings in Philadelphia and South Jersey.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

DONLON.—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Donlon, (nee Eva R. Kershaw,) a little girl, at Wesson Maternity Hospital, Springfield, Mass., on Monday, March 20, at 5 P. M.

STAGG.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. D. Poyster, 202 West Anderson St., Hackensack, N. J., March 21, 1916, a son.

Engaged

FRY—EISEN.—Sarah Eisen to Nathan Fry.

LOTH—SARFATY.—Amelia Sarfaty to Herbert W. Lo

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We shall be glad to supply on request our booklet giving a reprint of this law, also the 1916 complete official list of the bonds thought to comply with its requirements.

Ask for Booklet T-71.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rally and React—Possible Further Foreign Financing—Basis of Prosperity.

Instead of being confronted with unexpected bad news, the stock market had before it at the opening yesterday an authoritative denial of one of the rumors upon which the hasty selling of Monday afternoon had been passed. The rumor that the Allies had given up hope of obtaining further credits here and were going to flood the market with their remaining holdings of American securities was possibly worthy of the inventive genius of bear operators, but was hardly worthy of serious consideration by those who weigh the reasons which prompt them in the assumption of market positions. Denial of that rumor did a good deal, however, to restore courage to traders who had lent a too ready ear to this particular phase of the previous day's bearish talk. Stocks were bought back with considerable freedom at the opening of trading yesterday.

If the denial referred to needed market corroboration it was supplied in the forward movement in Anglo-French bonds which carried them to a figure 1½ points above the lowest price to which they recently declined. That was not suggestive of the existence of any new difficulties in the way of the financial plans of the Allies and more particularly of Great Britain. It is more than likely that fresh applications for credit will be made here—a French credit has as a matter of fact been under discussion for some time—and it would not be surprising if this financing would be allowed to wait on the further development of the upward tendency which has lately been shown in Anglo-French bonds. The position of these bonds is, so to speak, the touchstone of allied credit in this market, and the better the position of these bonds the easier the arrangement of a new credit would be.

In connection with any possible new financing by the British or French Governments in this market a fact worth bearing in mind is that the loans so far arranged in this country are but a small fraction of the borrowing of these governments at home. Under these conditions it is a relatively easy matter for the governments concerned to lend support to the chief of their issues in this market. No doubt the duration of the war will have much to do with the question whether or not England will again seek a war credit here, but what does seem certain is that whether another credit is sought or not the British Treasury will steer far clear of the program which the bears imputed to it in the course of Monday's rumormongering.

The talk of early peace in Europe persisted yesterday, although the majority opinion in banking circles was in accord with the view attributed to Mr. Morgan, who interpreted M. Ribot's recent statement in the Chamber of Deputies not as a prediction of a very early termination of hostilities, but as a statement based on conviction that the turning point in the war had come and that from now on aside from the outcome of local issues the course of the war would run against Germany. That, of course, was very far from being a prediction of immediate peace, which could hardly now be predicted with any assurance even though one accept the intimation that Germany is ready for peace. That, no doubt, has been true for a long time, provided the Allies were ready to make peace on Germany's terms, or nearly on that basis. Those who are hoping for immediate peace seem to be doing so on insufficient grounds, and those who from personal interest fear it seem to be fearing it needlessly, although all the world would wish that their fears might come true.

If one accept the view that conditions were shaping themselves for a period of prosperity in the United States, quite aside from the artificial stimulus supplied by war demands, it is very easy to accept the further view that the termination of the war far from meaning the end of American prosperity will, while changing the direction of some of it, open the way for still further expansion. So far as such things can be foreseen it seems practically certain that the United States will gain more by peace than it will lose by peace whatever may be the fate of such companies as have staked too much on war orders and which have valued transient business too much above the sort of business that is permanent. The market is not quite as much as it was last Fall the creature of speculation in the war stocks. It would be a misfortune if speculation in such issues were again to be allowed to assume the place of dominance which it occupied at the height of last year's speculation. War orders are but an incident in our trade. The real foundation of the country's prosperity is to be found elsewhere.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Favorable War News Causes an Upward Tendency.

LONDON, March 21.—Money was in strong demand and discount rates were steady today.

The stock market displayed a good tone, with an upward tendency helped by favorable war news. Russian mine and oil shares spurted on the capture of Ispahan, the French loan hardened, British colonial stocks ruled firm, and rubber issues experienced increased support. Copper stocks barely responded to the rise in the metal, but Eastern Rand Mines were strong.

American securities dropped in sympathy with Wall Street and closed quiet.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. and Spencer Trask & Co. announced yesterday that the entire issue of first preferred stock of the Burns Bros. Ice Corporation, offered a few days ago, had been over subscribed.

The Tidewater Oil Company yesterday decided to issue $4,500,000 shares of new stock to which stockholders will receive the right to subscribe at par, to the extent of 20 per cent. of their holdings.

Edgar B. Davis, Vice President of the General Rubber Company, was elected a Director of the United States Rubber Company at the annual meeting yesterday.

J. E. Rogers was elected a Director of the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company yesterday to succeed A. L. Salt.

The fifth annual dinner of the Guaranty Club, composed of employees of the Guaranty Trust Company, will be held tomorrow night at the Astor. Major Gen. Wood is expected to be among the guests.

The $1,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Edmunds & Jones Company, offered by a syndicate headed by Hornblower & Weeks and Merrill, Lynch & Co., has been sold, it was announced yesterday.

The Hanover National Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 6 per cent. The old rate was 5 per cent. quarterly.

Spencer Trask & Co. are distributing a special circular on the Southern Pacific Company, outlining the position of the convertible bonds.

The Northern States Power Company reports for 1915 an increase in net earnings of $502,000. The balance after preferred dividends was $771,000, which was reinvested in the properties. President Bylleby states that steps are being taken looking to consolidation of the company's funded indebtedness.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1916. Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	621,105
Same day last year	619,158
Year to date	32,217,574
Same period last year	16,756,969
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.22 + .72
Same day last year	68.13 + .92

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.67	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	94.63	Jan. 22	68.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	53.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	99.50	Jan. 21	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	64.09	June 10

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
125	141	100	Adams Express	140½	140½	140½	140½	−1½
19¾	20	4,700	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅜	20⅜	19½	19½	− ⅜
94½	...	200	Alaska Juneau	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
30	30½	4,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	31	31	29⅝	30	− ½
78½	78⅝	1,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	78⅜	79	78⅜	78⅝	+ ⅝
71½	71⅝	3,900	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	72½	71	71	− ½
62¾	62⅝	15,800	Am. Can	62⅝	63	61⅝	62¾	+ ⅛
69¾	69⅝	3,700	Am. Car & Fdry	70½	70¾	68½	69⅝	+ ⅛
163	164	500	Am. Coal Products	163½	163½	163½	163½	...
116½	118	10	Am. Coal Prod. 1st pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
54½	55½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55½	56⅛	55	55	...
49¾	50	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	22	1,900	Am. Linseed	22⅜	22⅞	21⅞	22	− ½
42⅜	43	700	Am. Linseed pf.	43	43⅜	42⅞	42½	+ ⅛
75⅜	76	24,700	Am. Locomotive	78⅛	77⅞	74¼	75⅝	+1
103¾	104	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	106⅝	106⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅛
99	99½	300	Am. Malt	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
101⅛	101⅝	13,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	102⅜	103⅛	101¼	101¼	− ⅜
112	113	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112⅞	112⅞	112⅜	112⅜	− ⅝
92½	93⅜	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	92⅞	93⅝	92⅞	92⅞	− ⅝
86	87	30	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	86	86	86	86	− ⅝
52	53½	700	Am. Steel F'dries	54	54⅝	53½	53½	− ½
110½	113½	600	Am. Sugar Ref.	113½	114⅜	110½	110½	...
115	116	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115½	115⅞	115½	115½	...
122⅝	123⅜	6,053	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	123⅝	124½	123⅛	123⅞	− ⅛
51⅝	52	1,300	Am. Woolen	52	52	51	51⅞	+1⅛
90	90⅝	300	Am. Woolen pf.	90⅛	90⅝	90⅛	90⅝	+ ⅛
17	18	700	Am. Writing P. pf.	18	18	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
85¼	85½	16,900	Am. Zinc Lt. & S.	85½	86⅜	84⅞	85⅞	+1⅛
89⅝	90⅝	9,800	Anaconda Cop. Co.	90⅛	92⅜	89⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
1	0⅝	100	Assets Realization	...	0⅝	0⅝	0⅝	+⅛
103½	103⅞	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103½	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	...
100⅜	101	10	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅜	100	100⅜	100⅜	...
104½	107	51,600	Baldwin Loco	106⅜	106⅞	104⅜	105⅞	+ ⅛
88⅜	88⅝	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅞	89⅛	88⅜	88⅝	− ⅛
76½	76⅝	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅜	76⅜	− ⅛
2½	2⅝	600	Batopilas Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
502	505	100	Bethlehem Steel	505	505	502	505	−15
...	...	10	Do., odd lot	512	512	512	512	...
...	...	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
90	97	16	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
82	84½	300	Burns Brothers	84½	84½	84½	84½	+1¼
86⅜	89	9,700	Butte & Superior	86	89⅜	87½	89⅜	+1¾
23	23⅜	2,200	California Petrol.	23⅛	24	22	23	− ⅜
53	54	200	California Pet. pf.	54½	54½	52½	53½	− ⅝
165⅜	166½	1,500	Canadian Pacific	168⅜	168⅞	166	166	− ⅝
53⅞	55¼	6,400	Central Leather Co.	55⅞	56⅝	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
93	94	400	Chandler Motor	93⅞	94	93½	94	+ ⅛
63⅜	64	9,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅜	64⅞	63⅜	64	...
13⅜	14	300	Chi. Great Western	13⅞	14	13⅜	14	− ⅛
39½	39¾	2,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	− ⅛
94½	94⅞	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95	95	94⅜	94⅝	+ ⅛
127	127⅜	400	Chi. & Northwest	127	127½	127	127	...
16⅝	17	6,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17½	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅜
22½	23⅛	700	Chile Copper	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
54	54⅜	2,200	Chino Copper	54½	54½	54	54	− ⅛
71	73	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
45½	45½	8,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅝	46	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅛
136½	137	700	Consolidated Gas	137	137	136⅞	136⅞	+ ⅛
81	84	1,200	Continental Can	83⅝	83⅝	83	83	...
22⅜	22⅝	4,300	Corn Products Ref.	21⅞	22⅜	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
97	99	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	98	98⅛	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
89	90¾	63,000	Crucible Steel	92	92⅝	87⅝	89	+1½
114½	115⅝	300	Crucible Steel pf.	115⅝	115⅝	115¼	115⅝	+ ⅛
212	230	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	217	224	217	218	−2
...	...	115	Detroit Edison rgts.	4½	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
86	90	100	Detroit United Ry.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
47½	48	6,000	Distillers' Secur.	48⅜	48⅜	47¾	48	+ ⅛
24⅜	25	400	Dome Mines	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	− ⅛
37½	38⅜	7,400	Erie	38⅛	38⅝	37¾	37¾	...
32⅜	33	400	Erie 1st pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	...
331	340	100	Gen. Chem. odd lots	331	331	330½	336½	...
167	168	700	General Electric	168	168	168	168	...
73¾	74	5,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	73⅝	74	73	73¾	...
115½	115⅝	300	Goodrich pf. x d.	115½	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	− ⅜
89	91	100	Granby Consol	90	90	90	90	...
121⅜	122½	400	Great Northern pf.	122	122	121½	121½	− ½
44¼	44½	7,600	G. N. certs.ore prop.	45⅛	45⅜	43⅝	44⅛	−1¼
47¼	48	740	Greene-Cananea	48⅛	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	− ⅜
20⅝	21	100	Guggenheim Explor.	21	21	21	21	+ ⅜
129	135	100	Homestake Mining	132	132	132	132	...
104	105	100	Illinois Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	+1⅝
47⅜	47½	6,900	Inspiration Copper	47¼	47¾	47¼	47⅜	− ⅛
...	...	200	Inter-Met. v. tr.ctfs.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅜
17	17½	600	Interboro Consol.	17½	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
19½	20½	200	Int. Agricukural	20	20	20	20	− ⅛
59	59¾	200	Int. Agricultural pf.	59½	59½	59	59	− ⅛
110	111	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
68	72	200	Int. Harvester Corp.	70	70	70	70	...
16⅝	17	2,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	16⅞	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
73½	73⅝	43,100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	73⅝	74⅜	72⅝	73½	+1½
46¾	46⅞	3,000	Int. Nickel	47⅛	47⅞	46⅞	47⅛	...
11½	11⅝	800	Int. Paper	11⅝	12	11½	11⅝	− ⅛
39	40½	500	Int. Paper pf.	40⅜	40⅞	40	40⅛	− ⅛
72	74	100	Jewel Tea	73½	73½	73½	73½	+1
60½	62	20	Kan.C., F.S.& M.pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	...
25⅝	26	300	Kansas City South.	26½	26⅝	26	26	− ⅛
74½	75¼	1,000	Kelly Spring Tire	75⅜	75½	74½	74½	− ⅛
56½	56⅝	12,100	Kennecott Copper	56⅝	56⅞	56⅛	56⅜	+ ⅛
79½	79⅝	5,200	Lackawanna Steel	80½	81	78⅝	79¼	...
78½	79	600	Lehigh Valley	79	79½	78⅝	78⅝	− ⅛
254	255	200	Liggett & Myers	254	254	254	254	+4⅜
121	...	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	+1⅝
186	190	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	187	187	187	187	−2
123½	125	100	Louis. & Nash.	124½	124½	124½	124½	− ½
78⅜	80⅜	100	Mackay Cos.	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	+ ⅝
67½	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
63¼	63⅝	6,050	Maxwell Motors	63	64¼	62½	63½	+1½
47	47½	1,700	Max. Motors 2d pf.	46⅜	47¼	46⅜	47⅛	+1
103⅜	103½	37,800	Mexican Petroleum	111	111½	107½	109¼	+2½
36⅜	36⅝	4,200	Miami Copper	37	37	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
...	...	200	Missouri Pacific t r.	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	− ⅛
76	77	200	Montana Power	76	76¾	76	76¾	+ ⅛
123	124½	400	Nat. Biscuit Co.	125	125⅛	123	123	...
108¼	111⅛	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	108⅜	109⅜	108⅜	108⅝	+ ⅛
108¼	111⅛	10	do., odd lot	109½	110	109½	109½	...
25½	26	450	Nat. En. & St. Co.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	−1⅛
67	67¼	300	Nat. Lead Co.	67	67¼	67	67¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	15⅞	200	Nevada Con. Cop.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	...
143	144½	600	N. Y. Air Brake	144	145⅜	144	144	+1
104⅜	105	2,400	N. Y. Central	104⅜	105⅞	104⅜	105	+ ⅜
66	66⅛	600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66⅛	66⅛	66	66	− ⅛
28	28⅛	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
122	122¼	3,500	Norfolk & Western	122⅜	122⅝	122	122	...
68⅞	70	100	North American	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
7⅛	7½	900	Ontario Mining	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	...
27⅝	28	600	Pacific Mail	28⅛	28⅜	27⅞	28	...
56⅞	57	1,400	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	...
41⅜	42⅛	300	Philadelphia Co.	42	42	42	42	...
25⅞	26⅛	2,000	Pittsburgh Coal	26	26	25½	25½	−2½
96	99	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	96	98	96	98	+1⅝
53½	54	1,800	Pressed Steel Car	53⅝	54	53½	54	+ ⅛
161½	162¾	100	Pullman Co.	162	162	162	162	...
3⅞	4	300	Quicksilver	4	4	4	4	...
5	5⅜	400	Quicksilver pf.	5	5	5	5	− ⅛
40½	42	200	Railway Steel Sp.	40½	40½	40½	40½	− ⅛
23⅞	24	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
86	86⅞	11,100	Reading	86	86⅞	85⅜	85⅞	...
51⅝	52⅛	2,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	52⅜	52⅝	51½	51½	− ½
100	100½	400	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Rock Island Co.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	...	...	...	...	...
3⅜	3⅝	200	St. Louis & San F.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
...	...	16	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
...	...	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	...
16¼	16½	100	Seaboard Air Line	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
36⅛	36⅜	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	36⅛	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+1⅛
173½	176	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	173½	175⅞	173½	175⅝	+ ⅝
37⅛	37	2,100	Shattuck-Arizona	37⅛	37½	36⅞	36⅞	− ⅜
57	59	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	57	57	57	57	−1
99	99⅝	4,500	Southern Pacific	99	99	98⅝	99	+ ⅛
190	190	200	So. Porto Rico Sug.	190	190	190	190	−3
21¼	21⅝	100	Southern Railway	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	− ⅛
59½	59⅞	200	Southern Ry. pf.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	+ ⅛
85	91	100	Standard Milling	90	90	90	90	+1
86	88	100	Standard Mill. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	− ⅛
141¾	141⅞	10,600	Studebaker Co.	144	144⅞	140⅜	141½	−2
53⅜	54	12,900	Tennessee Copper	55⅜	55⅞	52⅝	54	−2
196	197	1,000	Texas Co.	196½	197	195½	196	− ⅛
17½	17⅜	2,200	Texas Co. rights	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	− ⅛
7	7⅛	100	Texas & Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	...
62⅜	62⅝	5,750	Third Avenue	61⅛	63	61	62⅝	+2
8½	8⅝	500	Union B. & P. Co.	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	− ⅛
33	34	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	33	33	33	33	−2
133½	133⅝	1,800	Union Pacific	134	134	133¼	133⅜	+ ⅛
62	63	900	United Cigar Mfrs.	62½	63	62½	62½	+ ⅛
108	110	100	United Cigar Mfrs. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	+1½
9¾	10¼	300	United Cigar Stores	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
145	145¾	2,300	United Fruit Co.	146	146¾	144½	145	− ⅛
14½	15	200	United Rys. Inv.	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
29½	30	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	29	29	29	29	−1
23⅜	24	900	U. S. C. J. P. & F.	23⅞	23½	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅜
52	54	600	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	54	54	53½	53½	...
154½	154⅝	8,300	U. S. Ind. Alco.	157½	158	153½	154⅝	+ ⅜
104	105¼	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	104	104	104	104	−2
46	47	200	U. S. Rubber	47⅝	47½	47	47	−1⅝
1⅞	2¼	200	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ½
52	52⅞	1,800	U. S. Rubber	52½	53	52	52	+ ⅛
109	110	100	U. S. Rub, 1st pf.	110	110	110	110	− ⅛
84½	84⅜	61,700	U. S. Steel	85	85¼	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
116⅜	117	1,200	U. S. Steel pf.	116⅜	117	116⅜	116⅝	+ ⅛
81½	81⅞	3,400	Utah Copper	80½	82¼	80⅝	81¾	− ¼
18½	18⅝	100	Utah Securities	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	...
45	45½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
14½	15	500	Wabash	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅛
44½	44⅝	6,800	Wabash pf. A.	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
27½	27⅝	4,800	Wabash pf. B.	27½	28¼	27½	27⅝	...
125	125	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	127¼	127⅞	127¼	127¼	+ ⅛
28½	29½	1,100	Western Maryland.	29	29⅜	28	29⅜	+ ⅛
44	46	300	West. Maryland pf.	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
89½	90½	700	Western Union Tel.	90¼	90¼	89½	89½	− ⅜
68	68¼	20,100	Westingh. Air & M.	67	67	65½	66	...
225	230	1,075	Willys-Overland	233	233½	229	229	−5½
104	104¾	100	W.-O.pf.sub.rcts.f.p.	105	105	105	105	− ⅝
121	122	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	121½	121¾	121¼	121¼	− ⅝
124½	125	200	Woolworth pf.	124¼	124½	124¼	124½	− ⅜

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Ask'd.
Tin, spot	49.50	51.00	...	52.00
Lead	7.75	....	7.75	....
Spelter	18.25	....	18.25	....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	$200.00	....	$200.00	....
Aluminium	*57.00	60.00	*57.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X Ivy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27½@29¼c per round in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	112	5	0	109	0	0
Copper, futures	109	10	0	104	10	0
Tin, spot	196	0	0	196	10	0
Tin, futures	191	0	0	191	5	0
Spelter	92	0	0	88	0	0
Lead	36	0	0	36	7	6

$60,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

NEW AETNA CO. DIRECTORS.

President Moxham Says They Will Be Markle, Higgins, Clark, Ames.

A. J. Moxham, President of the Aetna Explosives Company, said at the annual meeting yesterday that four new Directors to be elected at the next meeting of the Board would be John Markle, the coal man; Richard H. Higgins, Vice President of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank; E. A. Clark of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company and F. Lathrop Ames of Boston. The stockholders had previously authorized an increase in the number of Directors from five to nine.

Preliminary figures on the 1915 results, made public at the meeting, showed gross earnings of approximately $8,500,000 in the eleven months ended Feb. 29 last, and a net income of about $2,000,000. The final surplus for the period was $900,000. From earnings, $1,100,000 was set aside to write off expenditures on the new plants not up to make military explosives.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Across the Border.

A story told in the financial district yesterday showed that there are many ways than one of getting goods into Germany from neutral countries. A returned traveler said he heard in Holland of a big barn standing on a Dutch farm, close to the German border, which had a dozen or more head of cattle in it one night not long ago. The Customs Inspectors patrol the border with greater vigilance than usual in these days of war, and on this particular night the Inspector on guard near the farm made sure that the cattle were safely in their stalls. The next morning he entered the barn again on his rounds and found not a single cow, but a neat pile of German gold and a note for the owner explaining that a sale had been completed without his knowledge. The money appreciated the value of the herd.

***

Bethlehem's Investments.

One of the several striking features of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's annual report was the item headed "miscellaneous investments." The total at the end of 1915 was $27,617,495, compared with $427,994 a year before. The explanation of this remarkable gain in twelve months of more than $27,000,000 is that the company subscribed

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C. & O. BOND ISSUE OVERSOLD FIRST DAY

Convertibles for $44,180,000 Taken Where Exacting Notes Were Asked Two Years Ago.

USE SLIDING-SCALE METHOD

Bonds Will Retire Three-Year Note Issue and Provide a Cash Surplus of $8,000,000.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, which suffered much from the recent depression in business and which was financed two years ago on a hand-to-mouth basis, is now in position to refund its short-term notes three years before they are due with secured gold bonds. The favorable condition of the bond market has helped to make such financing possible.

Announcement was made yesterday that a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Company had asked subscriptions to a new $44,180,000 issue of Chesapeake & Ohio 5 per cent. convertible thirty-year gold bonds, secured by $45,020,000, face value, of Chesapeake & Ohio first lien and improvement mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. The subscription applications were sent out yesterday morning and at the end of the day it was announced that the issue had been oversubscribed.

It will require a meeting of stockholders to authorize the creation of sufficient stock to care for the conversion privilege. No vote of the stockholders, it was said yesterday, was necessary to create the collateral mortgage. A special meeting has been called for April 22. It is proposed to offer the new bonds to stockholders on a pro rata basis at 97½.

The new bonds have a sliding-scale conversion privilege similar to that carried by the recent Kuhn, Loeb & Co. issue of Westinghouse Electric bonds. The great majority of these bonds were soon turned into stock. The Chesapeake & Ohio bonds provide that they may be converted into common stock at $75 a share to April 1, 1920; at $80 to April 1, 1923; at $90 to April 1, 1926, and thereafter at $100 to April 1, 1936. The entire issue is redeemable at the option of the company up to April 1, 1929, at 105, and thereafter at 100 on sixty days' notice. The aim is to make early conversion attractive.

Under the indenture which gave the company $35,000,000 on notes two years ago the bankers exacted agreement to stringent retrenchment which called for capital expense reservations between April 1, 1914, and June 1, 1919, of $17,000,000. Of this, $5,000,000 has been set aside and $3,000,000 more is available now.

It is the purpose of the Chesapeake & Ohio, as announced yesterday, to continue to set aside large sums for capital expenditures. The $3,000,000 in the treasury will be reserved, and in the next three years $7,500,000 will be added. This will bring the total reserve to $15,500,000, or only $1,500,000 less than the amount called for in the note indenture.

There will be about $8,000,000 surplus when the bonds are sold, to be used for working capital, but no plans for its use have been announced.

The first lien and improvement mortgage bonds are a lien upon 320 miles of railroad.

Torpedo Makers Earn $5,532,000.

The E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, maker of torpedoes and other machinery, reports net earnings for 1915 of $5,532,000, and a balance after preferred and common dividends of $5,182,000. This is equivalent to $217 per share on the $1,230,000 of common stock, par value $50. In 1914 earnings for the common were about $900,000, or $36 a share. The stock sold up to 450 bid on the publication of the report.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$13,284,193	$145,128,526
Ord. int. rev. rects..	20,276,124	273,051,098
Income tax	1,051,060	19,851,018
Miscellaneous	2,422,018	32,532,134
Total receipts	$37,031,396	$470,373,577
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts..	6,120,997	58,977,879
Excess of tot. disburs. over total receipts..	75,675	41,047,240
Expenditures	43,155,398	529,351,457

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101	101⅛	3.90
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95⅛	4.80
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101¼	101⅜	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101⅛	101⅜	5.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.62
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100⅜	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.50
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100¼	1.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¼	99⅜	6.30
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101⅜	3.90
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101¼	102	4.70
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101⅜	102¼	5.55
Swedish Govt.		Dec., 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.50
Swiss Govt.		Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100⅝	100⅞	2.40
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	100⅝	100⅞	2.00
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	103	5.40
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	101¼	101⅝	4.45
Ch. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.70
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	19.00
Consu. Pow.	6	May 1,'17	99¾	100¼	
G. T. P. R. & S.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	103	5.40
East. U. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅜	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	102⅛	3.90
In. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	102	5.35
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	97½	
Minne. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101⅜	
Mo. Pacific.	4	June, 1918	93	93	
Mon. T. P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	6.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	101⅜	101¾	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅜	100⅛	5.90
NY..N.H.&H.	5	May, 1918	100	100¼	2.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.70
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101⅛	102	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	6	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100¾	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un. Met. Ctg.	5	Feb., 1919	99¼	99½	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.95
Sulzberg'r & S.	6	June, 1918	100⅜	100¾	3.00
U. S. Smelt.	6	Feb., 1926	100⅛	107⅛	5.00
U. S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101⅛	4.30
West. P. C. Co.	8	Mar., 1917	100¼	101	
W. U. Tr. & L.	6	June, 1917	99	100	
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	
Westing. El.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.77
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.06
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅛	101	
Win. Rptg. A.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	100	5.00

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
6s	—Sep., 1916	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6s	—Sep., 1917	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4½s	—June, 1963	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s	—March, 1963	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101⅛		101⅛	
4½s	—May, 1917	101		101	
4½s	—March, 1964	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
4½s	—March, 1962	102½	102⅜	102½	102⅝
4½s	—Sep., 1960	102¼	102⅜	102½	102⅝
4½s	—March, 1960, optional 1930	102	102¼	102	102¼
4s	—May, 1959	99⅛	100⅛	99½	99⅞
4s	—May, 1958	99⅛	99⅝	99⅛	99⅞
4s	—May, 1957	99⅛	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞
4s	—Nov., 1956	99	99⅛	98⅞	98¼
4s	—Nov., 1955	99	99⅛	98⅞	99¼
4s	—Nov., 1936	98⅜		98⅝	
4s	—Nov., 1955	88½		88¼	
4s	—Nov., 1954	89	89¼	88¼	88½
3½s	—May, 1954	89	89¼	88¼	88½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 60.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 months	3@3½
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3@3½
4 months	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	...
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77⅛	+.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.94⅛	5.95	5.93	—.00⅝
Cables	5.93⅝	5.94⅛	5.94⅛	—.00⅝
Berlin—				
Demand	71.31⅛	71.18⅜	71.25	—.18⅝
Cables	71.37½	71.25	71.31½	—.18⅝

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76⅛	4.77⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.95	5.94⅛
95.28	Berlin	71.25	71.31¼
20.20	Austria	12.36	12.40
26.70	Scandinavia	28.80	28.85
19.29	Spain	19.05	19.10
5.1826	Switzerland	5.32½	5.32
19.225	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19	Holland	42.37½	42.50
5.1826	Italy	6.70¼	6.80¾
51.45	Russia	....	32.00
	China—		
	Hongkong	47.90	48.00
	Shanghai	65.00	65.12½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	.....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	52.50	52.62½
32.44	Rio	23.62½	23.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.70⅝	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $619,233,785; balance, $39,344,848; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $631,650.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 30c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $2.81⅛@3.125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27½d. up ⅛d; New York, 57½c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 44@46c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market at the opening on the Consolidated Exchange reflected the passing of Monday's "peace scare." Initial prices showed general overnight gains, with many stocks recording moderate further improvements later on. The buying, however, apparently exhausted itself in the early afternoon and the market was again subjected to selling pressure, with the result that a good share of the earlier gains was lost in the reactionary movement.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Alaska Gold	20	20	19⅝	19⅝
690	Allis-Chal.	30⅞	31	29½	29⅝
70	Am. B. Sugar	71⅜	72	71	71
1,280	Am. Can.	62¼	62¾	61½	61⅜
370	Am. C. & F.	70⅜	70⅝	68½	68⅝
50	A. H. & L. pf.	49⅜	49⅜	40⅝	40⅝
50	Am. Lin. pf.	42½	42½	42¾	42¾
1,900	Am. Locomo.	76½	77⅜	74⅜	75⅜
3,220	Am. Smelting	102¼	102⅝	100⅝	101⅛
50	Am. Zinc	85⅜	85⅜	85	85
1,740	Anac. Copper	80½	80½	80½	80½
20	A., T. & S. F.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1,800	Baldwin Loco.	108⅞	109¾	104¾	106⅝
50	Balt. & Ohio	89⅞	89⅞	88⅜	88⅜
40	Brunswick	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
30	Butte & Sup.	88½	88½	87⅜	87⅜
210	Cal. Petrol.	23⅜	24⅛	23	23⅛
220	Cent. Leather	55¼	55⅝	55	55
110	Ches. & Ohio	64½	64½	63⅜	63⅜
80	Chi. Met. W.	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛
10	C., M. & St. P.	94½	94½	94½	94½
90	Chile Copper	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛
20	Chino Copper	54¼	54¼	54⅛	54⅛
520	Col. F. & I.	45½	46	44½	44⅝
420	Corn Products	21⅝	22⅜	21⅜	22⅛
14,710	Crucible Steel	91⅜	92¼	87½	89⅜
270	Dist. Secur.	48¾	48¾	47⅞	47⅞
690	Erie	37⅞	37⅞	37	37⅛
100	Erie 1st pref.	....	....	....	....
470	Gt. Nor. Ore.	45⅝	45⅝	44	44
140	Greene-Can.	48	48	43	43
115	Goodrich Co.	73¼	73½	73⅛	73⅝
10	Guggen. Exp.	20¼	20½	20⅛	20⅛
840	Inspiration Copper	47⅜	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
50	Interb. Con.	17	17	17	17
2,980	Int. M. M. pf.	73⅞	74½	72¾	73
5	Int. Nickel	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
110	Kenn. Copper	86½	86½	86	86
60	Lack. Steel	80	80	80	80
70	Maxwell Mot.	68⅝	69½	68⅜	68⅝
4,830	Mex. Pet.	110⅝	110⅞	108	108½
20	Miami Cop.	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
10	Mo., K. & T.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
40	Nat. Lead	67⅛	67⅞	67⅛	67⅛
20	N. Y. Cent.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66	66	66	66
30	Norf. & West.	122¼	122½	122¼	122¼
50	Pennsylvania.	57⅛	57⅛	57	57
60	Pr. Steel Car.	54	54	54	54
220	Ray Copper	23⅞	24	23½	23⅞
1,160	Reading	85⅝	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜
80	Rep. I. & S.	52⅜	52⅞	52	52
170	So. Pacific	98⅞	99	98⅝	98⅝
560	Studebaker	144	144¼	141	141
1,120	Tenn. Copper	55⅝	55⅝	52½	54
470	Third Av.	63	63¼	62¾	62¾
110	Union Pac.	138⅜	138⅝	136⅛	138⅛
75	U. S. Ind. Al.	155	155	154	154
220	U. S. Rubber	52⅛	53	52	52⅛
10,960	U. S. Steel	85	85⅛	84½	84⅝
230	Utah Copper	82	82⅜	81	81⅞
50	Wab. pf.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛
100	Western Md.	29	29	29	29
1,170	W. E. & M.	66⅞	66⅞	65½	65⅝

55,145

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.15⅛	.15⅛	.15⅛	.15⅛
1,100	Comb. Frac.	.07	.07⅛	.07	.07⅛
200	El Paso	.77⅛	.77⅛	.77⅛	.77⅛
400	Florence	.40	.40	.40	.40
400	Jim Butler	.86	.86	.86	.86
800	Jumbo Ext.	.81	.81	.81	.81
1,000	Montana	.25	.25	.25	.25
300	Portland	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
2,800	Rescue Eula.	.26½	.28½	.26½	.27
900	Tono Ext.	4.40	4.62½	4.40	4.62½

8,400

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	665	675	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	106	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	740	750	740	750
Colonial Oil	180	190	180	190
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	41	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena Signal Oil	151	154	151	154
Illinois Pipe Line	182	185	183	186
Indiana Pipe Line	105	107	105	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12½	13	12¾	13¼
National Transit	18	19	18	20
New York Transit	192	198	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Ohio Oil	234	236	235	238
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	61	64	61	64
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15¼	15⅝
Pierce Oil, Co., '24	83	84	83	84
Prairie O. & G.	425	430	425	430
Prairie Pipe Line	233	236	233	236
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	207	212	205	210
South Penn. Oil	361	367	365	367
Southwest. Pen.	107	112	107	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	254	256	254	256
Stand. Oil of Ind.	547	550	547	552
Stand. Oil of Kan.	465	475	460	470
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	365	355	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	530	540	535	545
Stand. Oil of N. J.	522	525	522	526
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	210	213	212	214
Stand. Oil of Ohio	535	545	535	545
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	31	33	32	34
Vacuum Oil	224	227	224	227
Washington Oil	60	65	60	65

BIG TERMINAL PLAN FOR LEHIGH VALLEY

May Spend $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 on Freight Sheds and Steamship Piers.

SITE NEAR ELLIS ISLAND

Immediate Action Depends on Jersey City Officials and $775,000 Accrued Tax Settlement.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is contemplating the erection in the lower end of Jersey City of a big freight terminal, suitable for both rail and ship lines. The new terminal will cost between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000, it is estimated. This improvement program is a part of a plan outlined some years ago, and which has already resulted in the building of a million-dollar pier at the foot of Rector Street, Manhattan, and another million-dollar pier near Ellis Island in New York Bay.

Approval of the plans for the new freight terminal is dependent somewhat on the action of the Jersey City Board of Commissioners. Important changes in the sewer and lighting systems of Jersey City, it is believed, would have to be authorized before the project could be undertaken at the site selected.

The site, which lies on the Jersey shore off Ellis Island, comprises about 450 acres and has a water frontage of about one-half mile. Accrued taxes on this site, much of which is under water, are said to amount to $775,000, and a settlement of this obstacle would also accelerate the plan, it is said.

Tentative plans, it is understood, call for an out-and-out freight terminal. Facilities would be provided for a whole fleet of ships the size of the Vaterland. There would be a connection with the new pier, where heavy freight, including ore from South American fields, would be unloaded. The passenger service would be continued from the terminal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

$5,000,000 TO EMPLOYES.

General Electric Company Announces Big Bonus to Its Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 21.—Bonuses aggregating between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 will be distributed by the General Electric Company to its employes in all plants and offices, according to an announcement made here today by President Rice. All employes in the service of the company for five years or longer will receive this extra money in two installments.

According to the bulletin the first installment will be payable on or before Aug. 1 of this year, and will be a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of the individual earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1916. The second payment will be made on or before Feb. 1, 1917, when 5 per cent. of the individual earnings for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1916, will be distributed.

MONTANA POWER EARNINGS.

Net Revenue Last Year 20 Per Cent. Greater Than in 1914.

Earnings of the Montana Power Company, which controls the Great Falls Power Company and a number of other public utility concerns of the Northwest, reached the highest point in its history last December, according to the annual report issued yesterday. In the full year of 1915 gross income of $4,359,498 was earned, a gain of 15.38 per cent. over 1914. The net revenue amounting to $3,167,504 was 20 per cent. larger than in the preceding year. The Directors set aside $800,000 for depreciation and had a surplus for dividends afterward of $1,678,342, against $1,573,625 in 1914, when there was no depreciation reserve specifically provided.

President John D. Ryan informs stockholders in the pamphlet report that approximately $3,400,000 was expended in new construction work, one item being new transmission lines to carry current to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The report says that the electrical operation of trains on 112 miles of the St. Paul was begun Dec. 2 last and that 220 miles are expected to be manned by electric locomotives by May 1. The contract to supply the railroad with power, says the statement, is expected to bring about a considerable increase of earnings this year. At the end of the year the company's books showed 32,000 customers, a gain of 3,500 during 1915.

ACCUSES CORN PRODUCTS.

Government Attorney Argues for Sherman Law Dissolution.

In the Federal Court yesterday in the Sherman law dissolution suit against the Corn Products Refining Company, Special Assistant Attorney General Jesse D. Adkins urged that the defendant had used unfair competing methods, and quoted from a letter of Edward T. Bedford, President of the Corn Products Company, a statement that the company had built "a Chinese wall against competitors and kept them in chains."

Mr. Adkins recited the alleged relations of the Corn Products Company, the American Maize Products Company, and the Royal Baking Powder Company. In 1906 D. B. & H. M. Scully started a glucose and starch factory at Roby, Ind., and the Corn Products Company, to get possession, threatened to make the business unprofitable. In the end the Royal Baking Powder Company got the Roby plant, and the Corn Products Company threatened to go into the baking powder business, and was only restrained by the Royal Baking Powder Company agreeing not to manufacture mixed syrups and to sell a large part of its glucose and starch to the Corn Products Company.

He will continue his argument this morning.

RAILWAY HEADS TO CONFER.

Will Discuss Congestion with Commissioner Clark Tomorrow.

The executives of the Eastern railways will meet with Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clark in Room 2,041 of the Grand Central Terminal at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to consider recommendations formulated at a meeting of the traffic representatives of the roads which it is believed may help to relieve the freight congestion in the Eastern States.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
85	Ahmeek	99	99	98	98⅝
785	Alaska	20⅛	20⅛	20	20
250	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
115	Allouez	69⅛	69⅝	69	69
7,850	Am. Zinc	86	88¾	84½	85
10	Anaconda	85¼	85¼	84¾	84¾
10	Arizona Com'l	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
3,225	Butte & Sup.	89	89⅛	87½	88
260	Butte & Bal.	4	4	4	4
297	Cal. & Ariz.	72⅝	72⅝	72	72
470	Calumet & Hecla	532	535	532	532
145	Centennial	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
110	Chino	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅜
414	Copper Range	63	64	62⅞	63
100	Daly-West	3½	3½	3½	3½
380	East Butte	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
105	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9	9
115

Gulf States Steel

Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.

15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Beaulite Company Pfd.
100 Bucyrus Company Pfd.
25 Bankers Trust
50 Continental Insurance
100 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Hooker Electro Chemical Pfd.
25 Harriman National Bank
75 Importers & Traders Bank
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
100 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
25 Rome Brass & Copper
100 Remington Typewr. (all issues)
15 Scovill Manufacturing
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
20 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Hawaiian Steamship
100 Beaulite Company Com.
25 Buffalo Copper & Brass
100 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Continental Life Insurance
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
100 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Germania Insurance
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 Joseph Dixon Crucible
50 Niagara Insurance
50 National Bank of Cuba
100 New York State Rys. Com.
15 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We deal in

Gulf States Steel

Stocks

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American Surety Co.
Lawyers Mtg. Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Winchester Arms
New Jersey Zinc

CLINTON GILBERT

2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Sugar Stocks

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co.

Specialists

27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

St. Louis, Rocky Mt. & Pac. Co.

COMMON STOCK

GWYNNE BROS.

25 Broad Street, New York — Telephone 3232 Broad

WANTED

Hercules Powder Preferred

WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.

Phone 3717 Rector. 120 Broadway.

H. W. Johns-Manville Pfd.
Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.

Theodore L. Bronson

10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9225

Chalmers Motor Com. & Pfd.
Sulzberger Sons & Co.
Continental Motors
Guaranty Trust Co.

John Burnham & Co.

Private Wire to All Markets.

115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Recession in Prices in Many of the Curb Stocks—Bonds Active and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 421,442 shares of stock and $712,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 122,715; oil, 138,872, and mining, 164,855. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,500	‡Aet. Ex. w. i.	23	23	22½	22½
1,100	Ajax Rub. Inc.	70	70½	69¼	69¾
3,400	‡Am. Writ. P.	2	2⅝	2	2⅜
900	A.G.&W.I.S.S.	31	31⅛	29½	30
400	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	48½	48½	47¾	47¾
200	Am. Tram.	3½	3½	3½	3¼
500	‡Am. Nav.	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛
1,500	‡Car. L. & P.	5½	5⅝	5	5
985	Carwen Steel.	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
1,510	‡Chev. Mtr. 159-161	*164	159	162⅜	
398	Corp of R.&H.	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜
43,600	‡Cuba C. S. 64¾-65	65⅜	64⅜	65½	
1,500	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	*99¼	*99¼	98	98
37	Curt. Aero. t. ctfs.	49	49	48	48
645	Driggs-Seab.	141	141	139	140
150	‡Edm. & J.	42	43	42	42
500	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,150	Emer. Phon.	12	12½	12	12½
15	Int. Mer. M.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
50	Int. M. M. pf.	72	72	72	72
200	In. Arms F. S.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
725	Intercon. Rub.	14	14	13	13⅜
600	Kath. Br. pf.	11¼	*22½	20	20
1,700	Ken. Zinc Cor.	13⅝	14	13¼	13¼
3,000	‡Lynn Phon.	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝
450	Manhat. Tran.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	Marc. of Am.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,000	‡Maxim Mun.	7	7	6¼	6½
20,000	‡Midvale Steel.	68	68	66⅝	66⅝
3,000	‡Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Peer. T. & M.C.	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝
120	‡Poole E.&M.C.	128	128	120	120
280	Redtop E., Inc.	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼
240	‡Saxon M. C.C.	66½	*68	65½	65½
500	‡St. Jos. Lead.	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
4,400	St. L., R. Mt. & P. v.t. cfs.	38¼	46	38¼	39½
110	Stand. Motors.	8⅜	8⅜	8½	8½
2,800	S. Bt., v.t. cfs.	40	40½	39	39
4,200	‡Tob. Prod.	46¼	47	45¼	46⅜
3,080	Tri. F., v.t.cfs.	4½	4½	4	4⅝
1,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	‡Univ. Motors	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
500	‡U.S.L.&H.Cp.	3⅜	3⅜	3	3
1,250	White Mot. Co.	52	*52½	51	51
500	W.F.C., v.t.cfs.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
4,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400	Anglo Am. Oil.	15⅝	16	—	%
24	Illinois P. L.	185	184	185	..
2	Northern P. L.	104	104	104	..
126	Ohio Oil	237	235	235	— 3
13	Prairie P. L.	238	234	236	+ 2
15	So. Penn. Oil.	364	364	364	— 1
10	St. O. of Cal.	256	256	256	+ 1
32	St. O. of N. J.	524	522	524	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	Am. O. & R.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	‡Barnett'o.&G.	2½	3⅝	3⅜	3½
800	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	21¾	21¾	20⅝	21
600	‡Cosden O. & G. w. i.	9½	9¼	8¾	9
200	Cos. O. & G. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼
1,300	Empire Petrol.	8½	8⅝	8	8
2,900	‡Federal Oil.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	‡Houston Oil.	17	17	17	17
1,200	‡Inter. Petrol.	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13
30,000	‡Midwest Oil.	62	66	58	59
1,200	‡Mldw. O. pf.	94	95	94	94
1,300	‡Midwest Ref.	68	68	66¼	67
4,300	‡Muskogee Ref.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
9,000	‡Okla. O. i.	8	9	8	9
1,800	‡Okla. Oil pf.	77	77	77	77
7,000	Okla. P. & R.	6	6¼	6	6¼
1,400	‡Sapul. O. & R.	15⅝	14½	12⅞	13⅝
1,700	‡Un. West. O.	55	56	55	56
1,300	‡Victoria Oil.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
4,900	Way. O. & G.	⅞	8	7⅝	7⅞

MINING STOCKS.

10,000	††Atlanta	16	16	15½	15½
2,000	‡Bing. Mining	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1,000	††Booth	33½	34	33½	34
11,800	††Bos. & Mon.	69	69	67	68
145	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	3	3
2,500	B. C. & Zinc v. t. ctfs.	9¼	9¼	9	9
1,200	Caledonia	100	1½	1	1½
1,400	‡Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
600	C. de P. Cop.	37⅝	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝
500	††Com. Tunnel	9	9	9	9
900	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1⅜
1,000	Con. Nev.-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	‡Dupont Cop. (a prospect).	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
7,600	‡Eag. & B.B.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
5,800	††Emma Cop.	48	48	47	48
5,000	††F. R. M. Co.	19	19	19	19
500	First Nat. Cop	6¼	6¼	5¾	6¼
1,000	‡Florence	39	39	39	39
2,000	‡Gifield Cons.	85	99	87	88
4,500	††Gifield Merg	11½	12	11	11½
700	Hecla Mining.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
1,400	Howe Sound.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,000	††Int. Mines.	14	14	14	14
500	‡Iron Blossom	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
650	††Jim Butler.	87	87	85	85
1,500	Jumbo Ext.	81	81	80	80
1,350	††Kewanas	14½	14½	14	14½
300	Magma Cop.	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17¼
900	Majestic Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	††Marsh Min.	39	39½	38½	38½
1,500	McIntyre	92	92	92	92
1,800	†McK.-Dar.	39	41	39	41
600	‡Moj. Tungst.	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
19,000	††Mother Lode	28	28½	25	25½
380	Niplssing Min.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝
500	N. Butte Dev.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,650	Oatman Big J.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	‡Oatm'n Cres. (a prospect).	43	43	43	43
100	‡Oatman Ex. (a prospect).	16	16	16	16
2,600	†Oatman L. B. (a prospect).	32	34	32	34
1,800	††Oatm. Nellie (a prospect).	30	31	29	30
500	P'body C. Cop.	3	3	3	3
4,000	‡Ray Herc. M.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8,400	††Rex. Con. M.	22	22	22	22
800	‡Rochester M.	60	60	59	60
1,600	††Round Mt.	59	59	58	58
700	††Ruby Silver.	55	55	55	55
3,700	††San Toy	18	18	17	17
400	†Scr. G. G. M.	1	1	⅞	⅞
1,400	‡Seven Tr. C.	38	40	38	40
1,500	††Silver Pick.	6½	7	6½	7
1,800	Stand. S.-L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
3,500	Stewart.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,700	††Suc. Mining.	80	80	78	78
2,500	†S. M. Co. (a prospect)	34	34	34	34
1,000	††Temiskaming	52	52	52	52
400	Ton. Belmont.	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	††Ton. Jim Bl.	88	88	88	88
4,900	Ton. Exten.	4½	4¼	4⅞	4⅝
1,520	United East.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
7,000	††U. S. C. Min.	14½	15	14¼	15
6,500	‡Un. V. Ext.	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜
1,000	††Un. (a prospect)	24	24	24	24
1,500	†W. E. Con.	72	74	72	74
216	‡W. O. Mining	6½	6¼	6½	6½
50	Yukon G. M.	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
200	‡Yuscaran C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$73,000	‡C. U. S. 4½s.	100¾	100¾	100	100
250,000	‡C. & O. c. 5s.	98⅛	98⅛	97⅞	98
6,000	C. & St. L. 5s.	47	47	46	47
130,000	‡E. cv. 4s. w.i.	87½	87½	87	87
2,000	‡Erie rights.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
250,000	‡M. S. c. 5s. w. i.	98¼	98⅝	98½	98⅝

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	12	12½	11¾	12½
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	14	15
Crocker-Wheeler	103	106	103	105
Guantanamo Sugar	79	82	78	83
Hopkins & A. Arms	..	65	..	65
Marlin Arms	32½	34½	..	..
Marlin Arms pf.	77	82	..	..
Pyrene Mfg.	17⅛	18½	17½	18½

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	15	15½	15½	15⅝
Savoy Oil	9	10	9	10
Venture	9½	10	9½	10

MINING STOCKS.

Bannack Gold	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Oatman Gold Key	22	23	..	..
Oatman Lexington	60	62	..	..

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	80	84	79	82
American Brass	269	278	265	275
Atlas Powder	240	250	240	250
Atlas powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.)	400	410	390	400
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	83
Can. Fdk. & Forg.	190	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	845	865	855	865
Du Pont Powd., new	353	360	353	360
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	385	395	385	395
Hercules Powder pf.	118	122	118	122
International Arms.	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	180	190	178	188
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	108	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	575	600	530	545
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2160	2230	2200	2300

Central Leather $1 Dividend.

Directors of the Central Leather Company yesterday declared a dividend of $1 a share, payable May 1, to shareholders of record April 10. It was not officially announced as a quarterly disbursement, but it was learned after the meeting that regular payments of this amount would probably be made quarterly hereafter. Last year and in 1914 annual payments were made in a lump sum.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1916.	Increase.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—		
2d week March	$386,532	$67,854
July 1-March 15	10,711,283	652,493
DENVER & SALT LAKE—		
2d week March	22,900	236
July 1-March 14	1,415,796	204,652
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—		
2d week March	48,747	6,224
July 1-March 14	1,717,155	106,143
GRAND TRUNK—		
2d week March	967,542	100,395
July 1-March 14	37,605,253	2,647,998
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—		
Southern Railway:		
2d week March	1,344,223	189,620
July 1-March 14	43,251,451	3,912,848
Alabama Great Southern:		
2d week March	98,064	12,579
July 1-March 14	3,789,140	542,375
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
2d week March	227,605	61,605
July 1-March 14	7,304,421	913,552
Mobile & Ohio:		
2d week March	219,226	15,330
July 1-March 14	8,093,496	389,996
Virginia & Southwestern:		
2d week March	38,079	7,401
July 1-March 15	1,374,236	64,703

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN WATERWORKS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Water prop.	$2,112,872	$2,140,152	*$26,480
West P. Tract.	2,804,649	2,555,480	249,169
Total gs. subsid	4,918,321	4,695,632	222,689

*Decrease.

Income of American Waterwork and Electric Company, exclusive of income from West. Penn. Traction properties:

Net earnings	667,142	483,366	183,776
Int on bonds	358,142	148,963	209,177
Int. on notes	6,000	6,000	.....
Other interest	30,589	26,292	4,297
Net income	272,431	302,129	*29,698

*Decrease.

Proportion of West. Penn. Traction Company net earnings not included in the above statement of American Waterworks and Electric for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1916, $285,820, as compared with $138,570 for the corresponding six months of 1914.

COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$59,899	$21,160	38,739
Net aft. taxes	486,643	483,609	3,034
Total income	448,547	445,840	2,707
Surp. af. chgs.	148,871	144,768	4,103
2 mos. gross	1,776,772	1,728,273	48,477
Net aft. taxes	950,878	947,900	2,978
Total income	1,028,344	1,023,073	5,271
Surp. aft. chgs.	352,396	347,007	5,389

NEW ENGLAND COMPANY SYSTEM for February—

Gross	155,068	112,891	42,197
Net aft. taxes	103,753	72,238	31,515
Surp. aft. chgs.	56,225	39,363	16,862
Bal. aft. pf. divs	28,145	12,838	15,306

For twelve months ended Feb. 28, 1916, gross was $1,570,899; net, $1,035,049; surplus, $493,165, and balance after preferred dividends, $170,690.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for February—

Gross	2,036,168	1,833,777	202,389
Net	885,422	742,855	142,568
Surplus	63,685	69,290	*805
8 mos. gross	16,607,058	15,777,296	829,762
Net	7,295,843	6,613,895	681,948
Surplus	706,534	141,360	625,174

*Decrease.

STANDARD GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross of subs.	15,529,281	14,354,689	1,204,593
Net after taxes	7,585,602	6,741,234	844,368

Income account of Standard Gas and Electric compares as follows:

Gross income	1,618,467	1,475,029	143,438
Net after exps.	1,575,441	1,435,416	140,023
Sur. aft. chgs.	742,377	619,964	122,413
Pf. dividends	471,398	785,603	*314,205
Balance	270,979	†165,699	438,678

*Decrease. †Deficit.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY for the years ended Dec. 31, 1915, compared as follows:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profit	811,419	900,593	778,812
Prop., repairs, and deprec.	215,775	205,861	209,851
Balance	595,644	694,732	568,961
Int., sks.fd., &c.	94,023	89,679	105,256
Surplus	501,621	604,854	463,604
Pf. dividends	309,246	270,038	240,685
Surplus	192,375	334,786	222,919
Stock divs.*	1,633,628		
Prev. surplus	1,676,482	1,341,697	1,118,778
Total surplus	233,230	1,676,482	1,341,695

*Cumulative dividends accrued on preferred stock prior to 1915, paid in common stock.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	390	395
American Light & Traction pf.	112	115
Adirondack Electric Power	21	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	79	79
*American Gas & Electric	134	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Power & Light	84	86
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American Waterworks & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	30	35
Carolina Power & Light	31	33
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	†101
Cities Service	133	136
Cities Service pf.	79	81
Colorado Power	27½	28½
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	62	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers' Power pf., Me.	93	96
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96	98
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	79	82
Federal Light & Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	50
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	59	62
Northern States Power	54¾	55½
Northern States Power pf.	93½	94½
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	62¼	62¾
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	91	92½
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	92	93½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	27	30
Republic Ry & Light pf.	70	74
Southern California Edison	91	92½
Southern California Edison pf.	104	105½
Southw. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¾	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	82¼	83
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12¾	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	51	58
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	19	21
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf.	45	50
United Light & Rys.	64	..
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75	77
Western Power	17¼	18½
Western Power pf.	61	62

*Par value $50. †Ex-dividend.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.10
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-'30	4½	4.50	4.15
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., C. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.25	4.75
Chi. & Northw.	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	5.25	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.12
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.55	4.20
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-'21	4½	4.55	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.20	4.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.80	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.20
Norfolk & W.	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.00
N.Y., N.H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1916-'23	4	4.20	4.00
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.38	4.88
St. L. & San F.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Seaboard A. Line	1916-'23	5	4.60	4.25
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.80	4.10
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	4.55	4.25

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	115	120	115	120
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	323	375	325	375
J. S. Young	150	165	150	165
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	145	155	145	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	480	500	480	500
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Occidental Con.	.75
Andes	.06	Ophir	.10
Best & Belcher	.08	Overman	.04
Bullion	.01	Savage	.06
Caledonia	.50	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.13	Sierra Nevada	.23
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Union Con.	.40
Hale & Norcross	.02	Utah Con.	.02
Mexican	.15	Jacket Con.	.10

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.30	Comb. Frac.	.07
Halifax	.30	D'd'd Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.84	Florence	.37
MacNamara	.08	G'd'd Con. Mines	.39
Midway	.19	G'd'd Kewanas	.13
Mizpah Ext.	.16	G'd'd Merger	.11
Montana	.25	Jumbo Ext.	.76
North Star	.15	Lone Star	.02
Rescue	.25	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Ext.	4.60	Spearhead	.03
Tonopah Nev.	6.50	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.74	Big Jim	.45
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.13	Nevada Packard	.31
Booth	.32	Rochester Mines	.39
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.62
		White Caps	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	10⅜	10½	Gold Sov.	4½	..
Elkton	30½	32	Isabella	21¼	22½
El Paso	76	78	McKinney	44	47
Findlay	5⅛	6	Portland	181	185
Golden Cy.	208	210	Vindicator	233	236
Gold Dol.	2½	3			

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Market Outlook 233

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**Winch

COTTON PRICES FALL DESPITE PEACE TALK

Less Attention Is Being Paid in the Market to Rumors of War's Close.

A DECLINE OF 3 TO 15 POINTS

Feature of Day's Trading the Buying of May Contracts, with Equivalent Sales of Later Positions.

Less attention was paid to peace rumors in the cotton market yesterday and prices declined. It seems quite likely, however, that the market will be subjected to more or less irregularity on account of the changing character of this sort of gossip. The close showed net losses ranging from 3 to 15 points, the near positions showing the greatest relative steadiness.

About the only feature to the trading yesterday was the buying of May contracts, which have been quietly absorbed recently by prominent trade interests. Against these purchases the equivalent amount of July, October, and later positions was sold. The buying of May recently has been sufficient to attract a good deal of attention. The difference between May and July has narrowed from about 21 points to 13 or 14 points.

The forecast for rain in Texas probably had something to do with the weakness in the market. Recently a good deal of cotton has been bought on the fear that harm would be done by the protracted drought in the Southwest.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 5 points decline to 7 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, 12c for middling. Sales, 100 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.95	11.90	11.90@11.91	11.93@11.94
May	12.07	11.95	11.91@11.93	12.04@12.05
July	12.25	12.10	12.10@12.11	12.22@12.23
Oct.	12.35	12.18	12.18@12.19	12.33@12.34
Dec.	12.52	12.33	12.34@12.35	12.48@12.49
Jan.	12.57	12.38	12.38@12.39	12.53@12.54

Total port receipts, 23,508 bales; last week, 18,243 bales; last year, 49,015 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	6,232	3,291	9,316
Galveston	7,793	10,715	21,134
Mobile	396	490	1,503
Charleston	181	293	3,857
Savannah	2,265	1,720	8,293
Wilmington	208	220	2,761
Norfolk	4,950	1,468	1,783

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	1,007	948	912
Memphis	983	2,212	1,552
St. Louis	73	3,836	2,447
Houston	4,181	5,769	10,411

Exports, 12,975 bales; total thus far this season, 3,706,319 bales; total last season, 6,283,388 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,241	Galveston 12.35	305,816	394,074
3,445	New Orleans 12.00	368,312	366,941
75	Mobile 11.75	21,871	45,899
882	Savannah 12.00	164,188	214,311
...	Charleston 11¾	89,914	98,194
...	Wilmington 11¾	45,394	35,827
594	Norfolk 11.81	111,016	87,904
1,668	Augusta 11.82	148,919	136,817
1,750	Memphis 12.00	200,570	208,357
99	St. Louis 12.00	36,320	36,040
3,415	Houston 12.25	135,292	156,884

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling unchanged at 7.82d. Sales, 5,000; receipts, 36,000, all American. Market closed barely steady.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Wed.; warmer in e.; rain at night or Thurs.; colder Thurs.; increasing s. and s. w. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Wed.; warmer on the coast; Thurs. colder, probably rain; moderate to fresh s. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair, continued warm Wed.; probably rain at night in n.; Thurs. fair, colder; moderate to fresh s. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; colder Thurs. in n.; moderate to fresh s. w. winds.

Ala.—Fair, continued warm Wed.; probably rain and colder at night in n.; Thurs. fair, colder; moderate to fresh s. w. winds on the coast.

Miss.—Fair, continued warm Wed.; Thurs. fair, colder; moderate to fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy and continued warm Sat., probably rain by night. Thurs. fair, considerably colder; strong, shifting winds.

Ky.—Rain Wed. or Wed. night, cold at night. Thurs. fair and colder; strong, shifting winds.

Ohio—Rain Wed. or Wed. night. Thurs. snow and colder; n. e. to n. winds, increasing, probably gale Wed. night.

Ind.—Rain Wed., colder at night. Thurs. fair, colder; strong, shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow or rain Wed. Thurs. snow and colder; strong n. e. to n. winds, probably reaching gale force by Wed. night.

Upper Mich.—Snow Wed., colder at night. Thurs. snow; strong n. e. to n. winds.

La., Ark., Ark. E. and W. Tex.—Fair and colder Wed. and Thurs.

Ill.—Rain and cooler in s., rain or snow and cooler in n. Wed. Thurs., probably fair, cooler in s. e.; fresh to strong shifting winds Wed.

Mo.—Unsettled and seldedly cooler Wed., probably rain. Thurs., fair.

Wis.—Snow and colder Wed. Thurs., fair and continued cold.

Minn.—Snow and colder Wed. Thurs., partly cloudy.

Iowa—Rain or snow and colder Wed. Thurs., cloudy.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Wed., probably snow, colder in s. Thurs., unsettled and not so cold.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and colder in w., probably snow and colder in e. Wed. Thurs., unsettled.

Neb.—Cloudy and colder Wed., probably unsettled in e. Thurs., cloudy.

Kan.—Cloudy and much cooler Wed. Thurs., probably fair.

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COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The firmness in the stock market, and a general disposition in financial circles to discredit the peace rumors which have been causing a good deal of uneasiness recently, brought about a more active demand, and prices responded with an upturn of about 2c from the bottom. Unfavorable crop advices were a material help to advocates of higher prices, and there was more or less buying on export sales of about 500,000 bushels Manitoba wheat, and rumors of additional sales of durums. Toward the close of the day there was a general weakness under renewed selling, however, and final quotations were ⅛@⅜c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.28; No. 2 hard, $1.21; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.84, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.41, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.17	1.17⅜	1.64
July	..	..	1.10	1.10⅜	1.31⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.10¼	1.08⅝	1.08⅞	1.09¼	1.35⅛
July	1.08⅜	1.07	1.07⅝	1.08⅛	1.23⅝
September	1.07⅝	1.05⅞	1.06⅛	1.06⅞	1.10⅝

CORN.

Values in the corn market moved up ⅛@¾c early in the day on buying by commission houses prompted by firm markets abroad and in absence of more than moderate pressure. The action of wheat had considerable influence on the day's developments, and when wheat prices declined toward the close there was a partial reaction in corn, which closed at ¼@⅝c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75⅝	74⅞	75⅛	75⅞	73⅝
July	77	75⅞	76⅛	76¼	76⅛
September	76¾	76	76⅛	76⅛	..

OATS.

There was comparatively little feature to the oats market and, after advancing with wheat and corn, prices eased off and closed net unchanged for the day. The export demand was slow. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 50½c; No. 3 white, 49½c to 50c; No. 4 white, 48½c to 49c; fancy clipped white, 50¼c to 51¼c; ordinary clipped white, 47½c to 49¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	45	44	44¾	44⅝	50⅝
July	43¾	42¾	43¼	43¼	54⅞
September	..	..	..	..	46⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active, and prices were firmer on buying by strong houses, prompted by a further advance in the price of live hogs. The strength in cottonseed oil seems to be exerting a bullish influence on land. Part of the advance was lost under profit taking, but final quotations showed moderate net gains for the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000; estimated for Wednesday, 35,000; Kansas City received 15,000, and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.60	11.50	11.50	11.40	10.22
July	11.85	11.72	11.75	11.65	10.50
Ribs—					
May	12.13	12.05	12.10	12.00	10.00
July	12.35	12.22	12.32	12.22	10.32
Pork—					
May	23.07	22.90	22.95	22.85	17.42
July	22.95	22.75	22.80	22.62	17.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firm and higher early in the day, with all the active positions making new high records for the season on further good buying. On the advance, longs showed a disposition to take profits, and this resulted in a sharp reaction toward the close of the day, which left values 5 to 13 points net lower. Total sales were 23,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.00@11.20	11.00
March	11.12	11.00	10.95@11.00	11.00
April	..	..	10.90@11.00	11.00
May	11.15	11.05	10.98@11.06	11.06
June	11.00	10.97	10.88@10.92	10.94
July	11.01	10.85	10.86@10.90	10.96
August	10.99	10.81	10.82@10.83	10.94
September	10.88	10.80	10.72@10.73	10.85
October	9.80	9.65	9.64@ 9.66	9.76

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive and without special feature yesterday, total sales for the day amounting to 7,250 bags. Prices held fairly steady during the greater part of the day, but when a few selling orders appeared at the close they found very little demand, and closing quotations were at the low of the session, with net losses of 1 to 4 points. The local spot market ruled dull but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.80@7.83	7.84
April	..	..	7.85@7.87	7.88
May	7.92	7.90	7.90@7.92	7.93
June	..	..	7.94@7.97	7.97
July	8.06	7.96	7.98@7.99	8.00
August	..	..	8.03@8.05	8.04
September	8.10	8.10	8.08@8.10	8.09
October	..	..	8.12@8.14	8.13
November	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.17
December	8.24	8.21	8.20@8.22	8.21
January	..	..	8.24@8.26	8.25
February	..	..	8.28@8.30	8.29

SUGAR.

After opening irregular and quiet, 3 points lower to 2 points higher, futures firmed up on scattered covering and good commission house buying due to the clearing of the spot market for Cuban raws of all offerings and in the early afternoon exchange prices showed net gains of 5 to 9 points with trading fairly active. Later in the day the market eased off under liquidation and closed quiet, 7 points net lower to 2 points net higher, with sales for the day 13,400 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	4.61@4.64	4.68
April	4.71	4.71	4.63@4.68	4.71
May	4.83	4.73	4.70@4.71	4.74
June	..	..	4.72@4.74	4.78
July	4.85	4.75	4.74@4.75	4.78
August	4.83	4.82	4.76@4.78	4.80
September	4.89	4.80	4.79@4.80	4.82
October	..	..	4.79@4.80	4.82
November	4.65	4.64	4.63@4.65	4.61
December	4.50	4.50	4.48@4.50	4.50

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 48,446 packages, as compared with 51,415 packages last week. Exports for week, 479 packages to Europe, and 280 packages to other countries. There has been a much stronger market for all grades of butter. Receipts are fairly liberal, though showing some reduction from last week. Trade has been good, and stock has moved out of first hands promptly, largely for immediate consumptive use. Exchange sales yesterday included 275 tubs creamery, extras at 37½@38c, mostly the latter price. For a few gilt-edge fresh goods 38½@39c is obtained. There is a very active market for qualities from 35c to 37½c, and it will be observed that quotations have narrowed materially of late. Storage creamery active and prices have crept up closer to the fresh goods than at any time this season; bulk of sales are now at 34@35½c, a few reaching 36c. Renovated higher and in comparatively light receipt. Ladles and packing stock have also advanced, and the market closes strong. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 38c; higher scoring, 38½@39c; firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 34@36c; thirds, 32@33c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 35@35½c; higher scoring, 36c; firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 31@33c; thirds, 30@30½c; State dairy, finest, 37@37½c; good to prime, 34@36c; common to fair, 29@33c; renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 27½@28½c; lower grades, 24@26c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28½@27c; ladles, current make, firsts, 25½@26c; seconds, 24½@25c; lower grades, 23@24c; packing stock, current make, fine, 24½c; No. 2, 24c; lower grades, 21½@23½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 125,885 cases. Exports for week, 1,060 cases. The market has been generally clearing of stock quite promptly, but there has been a tendency toward increased supplies, and a general expectation of a lower market has led to weakness whenever the daily needs are not sufficient to effect a very close clearance. Prices weakened toward the end of last week, falling to 21@21½c on Friday for fresh gathered firsts, but the week closed firm with some shortage, and on Monday there was a recovery to 22@22½c. This has been followed by a quieter trading and some decline at the close, and the position is now somewhat unsettled and unstable at the quotations given. The range of values is comparatively narrow, few graded lots, some of them fairly passable as storage packed, are bringing about ½c more than top quotations for regular packed firsts, and a few of these have sold up to 22½c, although the price is extreme. Dirties and checks scarce and bringing comparatively good prices. Nearby white eggs lower under increasing supplies, very quiet trade, and some accumulation of stock. Duck eggs in continued light supply; choice lots sell promptly in the ranges quoted. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23½c; extra firsts, 22@22½c; firsts, 21½@21¾c; seconds, 20½@21c; dirties, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2, 18@19½c; checks, fair to good, 16½@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26c; ordinary to good, 24@25c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 24@25½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@24½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 23@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21½@22½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 38c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 36@37c; Western and prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair Southern, 30@32c.

COAL OPERATORS FIRM.

Reject Demands Made by Miners in Western Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Operators of the Central Pennsylvania bituminous coal district tho are holding a joint conference here with representatives of the 40,000 mine workers in that section, today voted against granting Clauses 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the eighteen demands made by the miners. Clause 1 was rejected at the opening session of the conference yesterday. Clause 6 was being discussed when the conference adjourned today's session and will be taken up again tomorrow.

After the demands, which include requests for higher wages, were refused today the miners offered to substitute the Pittsburgh scale recently ratified in New York by the operators and miners of Western Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and West Virginia. This suggestion also was refused, the operators declaring that coal mining conditions are entirely different in the two districts.

The miners have informed the operators that no suspension at the mines would be ordered until every effort to effect a satisfactory workingk agreement had been adopted to replace the present scale, which expires March 31.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Value of Live Foxes for Dutiable Purposes Determined.

Importers of several varieties of cotton fabrics, among them woven figured, plain, and pile cloths, and damask goods including Turkish towels, succeeded in convincing the Board of General Appraisers that the merchandise was of the same character as that held in recent test cases to be dutiable at rates lower than assessed. Judge Cooper directed refunds for the following: Marshall Field & Co., W. O. Horn & Brother, Rothfeld, Stern & Co., F. Ludewig & Co., William Anderson & Co., and Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Judge Brown, acting in a reappraisement capacity, affirmed the local customs officials in requiring higher duty to be paid on importations of wool flannel from Welch, Margetson & Co., London. The goods, which arrived here Feb. 9 last, consisted of all wool gauze flannel, quality F 104, 31-inch colored, entered at 1s. 10½d., advanced 1d. per yard. Silk stripe gauze flannel, quality F 195, 31-inch goods, were entered at 2s., and held by the General Appraiser to be properly dutiable on the basis of 1d. a yard more.

J. R. Booth of Ottawa shipped pulp board to the Whitaker Paper Company, an American corporation, as agent. All of the shipments were made on orders obtained by the agent. The merchandise, which was described on the invoices as pulp board in rolls not laminated, 55 test colored, but not waterproofed, was entered at $37.70 per ton, less discount, commission, freight, and duty. With these items deducted, the importer claimed that duty actually accrued only at the rate of $31,122, the net mill price of the goods. Judge Fischer said in his decision that, it being admitted that the Whitaker Company was the shipper's agent, it followed that the deduction on entry of the commission and other charges was erroneous. The General Appraiser held that the Custom House authorities were justified in taking duty at the rate of $31.69 per ton.

The value of live foxes for dutiable purposes was decided in a reappraisement by Judge Brown. The animals, which were from A. E. McLean, Semmerside, Prince Edward Island, were intended to stock a fox farm in Northern New England. The importer at Boston entered the foxes as worth $800 a pair, but the Appraiser, taking into consideration the fact that they were black or silver, doubled the entered price, with the result that the Collector exacted duty at $1,200 per pair. The importer went before the General Appraiser with the claim that, while the animals were of unusual breed, the value of their fur was so great that actual sales were infrequent. After hearing the testimony the reviewing officer cut the Boston official's appraisal and ordered the animals admitted at $800 per pair.

A dispute over a discount of 5 per cent. on shipments of cigars from Cifuentas & Fernandez & Co., Havana, ended in favor of the Government. The importers of the goods here claimed that they were entitled to deduct 5 per cent. commission disallowed by Appraiser Sague. Judge Howell held that the commission would have to be included in the dutiable value.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PACIFIC BANK,

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value $264,500.) market value		$272,760.00
Private securities (book value, $4,600,) market value		4,600.00
Real estate owned		85,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		1,707,254.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,696,241.13
Overdrafts		1,050.14
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		2,436,068.59
Specie		187,800.12
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		741,612.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$545,257.51	
Other cash items	64,850.66	610,108.17
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$4,800.00	
United States Redemption Agency	38,000.00	42,800.00
Total		$9,574,984.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	508,067.82	1,008,067.82
Surplus on book values, $1,608,840.82		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$278,200.57	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	5,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	6,902,017.57	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	268,878.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,258.50	
Other certificates of deposit	134,500.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	35,711.62	
Certified checks	93,422.92	
Unpaid dividends	65.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	531,324.14	
Total deposits		8,354,084.32
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$3,612.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	9,200.00	12,812.00
Total		$9,574,984.15

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY.

17 Battery Place, N. Y., March 22, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1916, at 2 P. M., for the election of Directors, and for action upon all questions that may properly be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 M. on March 25, 1916, and remain closed until 10 A. M. of April 6, 1916.

M. F. SOTO, Secretary.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MUTUAL BANK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value $192,500.00,) market value		$190,347.90
Private securities, (book value $296,007.35,) market value		296,851.00
Real estate owned		507,635.18
Mortgages owned		80,400.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		$18,971.41
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,747,823.43
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,972,962.96
Overdrafts		5,087.28
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,788,662.29	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	55,722.44	1,810,804.73
Specie		785,063.60
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		118,350.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$296,861.92	
Other cash items	23,895.13	321,757.05
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$3,590.14	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	16,806.00	20,386.14
Total		$3,038,499.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$200,000.00	
Undivided profits	262,665.85	462,665.85
Surplus on book values, $465,574.10.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$221,270.60	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	550.05	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,901.75	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	7,851,942.49	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	888,999.50	
Demand certificates of deposit	66,200.00	
Other certificates of deposit	37,782.42	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	7,196.28	
Certified checks	21,627.82	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	51,122.11	9,123,000.66
Income tax withheld		51.90
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$190,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	4,716.70	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	4,451.80	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	25,668.41	
Estimated unearned discounts	21,377.00	246,111.41
Total		$9,068,489.26

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA BANK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,000.00;) market value		$1,060.60
Private securities, (book value, $684,301.39;) market value		636,857.50
Real estate owned		43,547.86
Mortgages owned		8,225.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		34,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,333,185.15
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,794,158.29
Overdrafts		3,275.47
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$356,849.14	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	155,660.85	712,549.02
Specie		$73,796.85
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		147,460.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$485,556.80	
Other cash items	25,618.89	511,175.69
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$10,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	14,048.56	24,048.56
Total		$10,073,324.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$600,000.00	
Undivided profits	80,948.75	680,948.75
Surplus on book values, $713,664.08.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$151,680.87	
Deposits by the State of New York	125,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	8,540,194.12	
Demand certificates of deposit	90.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	8,064.12	
Certified checks	114,023.35	
Unpaid dividends	16.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	67,467.18	9,006,475.64
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$36,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	13,750.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	35,650.00	85,900.00
Total		$10,073,324.29

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by this Company of the properties of the Beaverton & Willisburg Railroad Company, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 6, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 6, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated, January 3, 1916.

THE HUDSON RIVER CONNECTING RAILROAD CORPORATION.

Albany, N. Y., March 22, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company in Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the Third Wednesday (being the 19th day) of April, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,000;) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,395,987.88;) market value		1,495,987.88
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		2,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,400,775.43
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		18,993,672.03
Overdrafts		167.51
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,014,907.39	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	366,902.37	2,381,809.57
Specie		1,504,944.26
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		388,535.25
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$679,009.84	
Other cash items	283,850.74	962,860.08
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$2.22	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	53,300.00	53,302.22
Total		$19,755,764.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,154,078.17	2,154,078.17
Surplus on book values, $2,191,778.17.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,357,417.46	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	14,499,948.62	
Demand certificates of deposit	81,884.91	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	361,181.99	
Certified checks	107,196.37	
Unpaid dividends	168.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	240,765.72	16,467,837.28
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$138.66	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	53,523.05	
Estimated unearned discounts	81,000.00	134,649.08
Total		$19,755,764.53

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $206,038.13;) market value		$202,828.12
Real estate owned		$68,206.20
Mortgages owned		87,935.11
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		23,900.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		707,971.86
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,652,169.20
Overdrafts		8,990.20
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$562,206.85	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	100,763.14	662,971.99
Specie		284,283.25
Federal Reserve notes, United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		100,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$7,554.09	
Other cash items	456.13	8,010.22
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture, fixtures, and vaults	$19,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	8,364.86	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,700.00	24,564.86
Total		$4,016,531.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$150,000.00	
Undivided profits	10,718.84	160,718.84
Surplus on book values, $175,468.84.		
Deposits — Preferred, as follows:		
Deposits by the State of New York	$300,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	82,236.55	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	24,616.57	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	2,520,392.15	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cane not legally be required within thirty days	82,924.37	
Demand certificates of deposit	11,333.17	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	304,859.83	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	7,426.35	
Certified checks	15,535.03	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	117,313.63	
Total deposits		3,417,491.15
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$21,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	2,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	2,671.12	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,700.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	11,250.00	38,621.12
Total		$4,016,531.11

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 31, 1916,

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of Third Avenue Railway Company has this day declared from and out of the surplus earnings and profits of the company a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon its outstanding capital stock, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1916.

Dated, February 28th, 1916.

SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing coal, forage and straw and gasoline (three months' and a year's supply) and wood, mineral oil, beef and mutton, required in Eastern Department during year commencing July 1, 1916, will be received here until 11 A. M., April 19, 1916. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL, MINERAL OIL, and Kindling Wood.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., April 18, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing coal, mineral oil, and kindling wood during fiscal year commencing July

FINE GOWNS CHEAP AT A CUSTOMS SALE

Imported Dresses and Coats Worth $5,476 Bring Only $889 at Auction.

DEALERS DO THE BIDDING

Goods Sold Taken from Boue Sisters of Fifth Avenue Because of Irregularities in Importations.

Bargains were many and receipts small at a double auction of seized goods held yesterday by Collector Dudley Field Malone and United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy at the Appraiser's Annex, 612 Washington Street. Goods totaling in value $5,476.74 were sold for $889, Marshal McCarthy being credited with $800 and the Collector $289.

The offerings comprised dresses, coats, and gowns imported irregularly by the Boue Sisters, gownmakers, of 13 West Fifty-sixth Street, while others were seized from time to time by the Federal authorities for violations of the customs laws. The balance had been abandoned by the importers because they deemed it cheaper than to pay the freight and duty.

Henry Brady and J. Gordon Noakes, the auctioneers, faced a large crowd at the start of the sale, composed for the most part of men and women clothes dealers from Sixth and Eighth Avenue stores, with a sprinkling of buyers from Brooklyn, Newark, and other near-by places. Despite the strong appeals of the auctioneers the crowd declined to bid anywhere near the catalogued prices.

An Eighth Avenue storekeeper paid $38 for an appliqued silk gown trimmed with lace and fur and valued by the Government appraisers at $138.96. The purchaser was offered $50 for it before she left the room, but declined the offer. Official values tumbled when a gown of lace, silver beads, and brilliants valued at $160 went for $3.50. Several women raised a protest when Auctioneer Noakes declared the garment sold at that price. He accordingly put up the article again, and this time, after lively bidding, it brought $38.

The next offering was a handsomely embroidered gown valued at $61.76. A Sixth Avenue dealer got it for $6. Another sample bargain was a beaded embroidered lace and silk gown listed at $168 and sold under the hammer for $22. As the auctioneer was proceeding to dispose of the next offering, the proceedings were halted temporarily when a woman who had bought a gown cried out that she had lost her money. Her husband stepped forward and explained that he took the money for safekeeping when she placed the roll of bills on a pile of gowns she was examining.

Officially appraised values were badly slashed again when expensive netting and spangled lace valued at $1.25 a yard went for 4 cents a yard. An east side buyer secured a piece of spangled netting worth $90 for $1.45. Later in the day, when Deputy Collector J. H. Storey turned over the auction's meagre receipts to Collector Malone, he told the Collector the auction crowd gave no evidences of having participated in the bloated war profits of which so much was heard nowadays.

Undaunted by the outcome of yesterday's Government sale, Postmaster Morgan announced an auction of unclaimed articles which had accumulated at the New York Post Office. It will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in Room 125, main lobby, of the new Post Office Building, Thirty-first Street and Eighth Avenue. The articles may be inspected today.

HAVE $70,000 FOR LIBRARY.

City College Alumni to Begin Campaign for $80,000 More.

A Committee of Sixty of the Alumni Association of the City College met for luncheon yesterday at Keen's to consider ways and means of raising $150,000 for an Alumni Memorial Library to be erected in the vicinity of the college. Professor Stephen P. Duggan presided.

Three years ago the Board of Estimate agreed to give not only the site for the library, valued at $170,000, but also to appropriate $100,000 for preparing the site, provided the alumni raised $150,000, the cost of erecting the building. This grant expires in July of this year.

Up to the present $70,000 has already been pledged by members of the Alumni Association, of which $20,000 has been paid in cash. One subscriber has agreed to furnish the last $25,000 necessary to complete the total, another the last $5,000, and four have each agreed to double whatever was subscribed by the rest of their respective classes.

Owing to the fact that the grant to the college would expire within a few months, and but half of the sum of $150,000 has been raised, the Alumni Committee has decided to conduct a whirlwind campaign among its members with a view to raising the additional sum required. The members of this committee, which was appointed by Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, President of the Alumni, and on which every graduating class of the college was represented, have agreed to interview each living graduate of the City College, with a view to obtaining the money. Checks may be made payable to James M. Dodd, Treasurer, and mailed to Secretary Howard C. Green at the City College.

Among those who were present at the luncheon were: Professors Alfred Carr, Adolph Werner, William McGuckin, William C. Smith, Manuel A. Kursheidt, John S. Battell, Nelson S. Spencer, Lewis S. Burchardt, J. Leo Honigman, Ernest Ilgen, Frederick M. Pedersen, Edward C. Zabriskie, and Bernard Naumberg.

TO AVERT PATERSON STRIKE

Representatives of 25,000 Workers to Meet with Employers.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 21.—That the threatened strike of Paterson's 25,000 silk operatives in their campaign for a nine-hour working day, would in all probability be settled by arbitration, was the opinion expressed tonight by Louis Magnet, Secretary of the Brotherhood of American Silk Workers. The Brotherhood, through which more than 5,000 ribbon weavers made their demand for a shorter work day, has already been assured that the manufacturers will accede to their demand that the question be arbitrated. The manufacturers have appointed their five members of the Arbitration Board who will meet tomorrow night with the men appointed today by the workers.

The Industrial Workers of the World has nothing to do with this movement, according to Mr. Magnet, who said that the Brotherhood and the A. F. L. were the only organizations taking part.

WILL QUIT FIFTH AV. ZONE.

Cloak Factory Owners Indorse Restriction of Merchants.

The movement of retail merchants to clear the Fifth Avenue district north of Thirty-third Street of factories received new impetus yesterday, when the large cloak house of Herzig & Rappaport, who recently moved from 20 West Thirty-first Street to 53 West Thirty-sixth Street, sent to J. H. Burton of the Retailers' Committee a letter which said:

"We express our unqualified indorsement of your plan, as we believe that it is for the best interests of the City of New York.

"We are engaged in the manufacture of cloaks and suits at 53 West Thirty-sixth Street, where we have a lease which does not expire until Feb. 1, 1916. Notwithstanding this fact, we intend to remove our business from the restricted district on or before Feb. 1, 1916, as it is our desire to help the excellent work of your committee."

HER OWN LAWYER, LOSES.

Mrs. Mayo-Smith Amazed When Jury Decides Against Her.

Mrs. Mabel Mayo-Smith, widow of Richmond Mayo-Smith, who was a professor of political economy in Columbia University, acted as her own lawyer before Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court and a jury yesterday and lost the case.

Mrs. Mayo-Smith is a sister of the late Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist, and a suffragist.

The plaintiff was Jacques Bofferding, a Belgian. He and his wife were employed by the defendant as butler, and laundress and cook. On Dec. 23, 1914, Mrs. Bofferding was discharged and her husband decided to go with her. Then came the dispute over wages, and the arrest of Bofferding, whom Mrs. Mayo-Smith charged with disorderly conduct, although she tried to have him held for attempted arson. He was discharged by Magistrate McQuade, and then he sued Mrs. Mayo-Smith for $25,000 for false arrest. The jury gave him a verdict of $500.

When the defendant announced that she would conduct her own defense Justice Delehanty advised against it, but Mrs. Mayo-Smith was determined, on the assumption that "the truth will prevail." A little later she again declared, "I need no counsel."

After the evidence was all in Mrs. Mayo-Smith summed up briefly, and then Justice Delehanty charged the jury, which gave a verdict for $500.

Mrs. Mayo-Smith was greatly astonished, but she kept her seat.

FUR SALE BRINGS $200,000.

Silver Fox Skins Sold for $1,000 Apiece at St. Louis Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—It was estimated late tonight that sales in the $2,000,000 fur auction being conducted here by Funsten Brothers & Co. reached more than $200,000 today. It was nearly midnight before the auctioneer finally laid down his hammer.

A large part of the day was devoted to the sales of cheaper skins, prices ranging all the way from 30 cents to $16.50 for a lynx skin. On the rarer furs, 12,000 wolf skins, 262 silver fox, 4,000 marten, 1,400 cross-fox, 124 sables, and 24 chinchillas were sold. Some of the silver foxes brought in the neighborhood of $1,000.

Bidding was unusually spirited and all furs brought higher prices than at the auction in January. Among the heaviest buyers were D. Kirschner, Gottlieb Brothers, Pollock & Terker, and H. D. Fertel, all of New York.

Small neckpieces of fur will be worn by the American woman until very warm weather comes, said J. M. Revilon of St. Louis. "Last Summer Americans took up the fad which women of Europe had favored for some years. This year the fad will be much stronger than last."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Forty-two corporations, having $1,106,200 aggregate capitalization, were chartered today. They include:

Wappler Electric Co., Inc., X-ray and high-frequency machines, accessories, diagnostic instruments, medical machines, $750,000; T. F. J. Dermody, G. Zimmerman, K. Stoye, 1,275 Lexington Ave.

The Motion Picture Exhibitor Co., Inc., printing, publishing, motion picture films, $50,000; F. Smith, C. J. and M. L. Van Dusen, 2,112 80th St.

Milbury Rubber Goods Co., Inc., auto tires, auto seats, machinery, equipment, $50,000; I. V. W. Williams, E. J. Rathers, E. T. Reardon, 246 East 49th St.

Fluewelder Corporation, Albany, machinery, devices, equipments, $40,000; I. F. Wilson, W. K. Kitchen, C. A. MacMillan, 30 Church St., Manhattan.

C. J. Aldridge Co., Inc., Rome, candy, syrup, confections, tobacco, fruit, food, products, school supplies, $35,000; F. M. Shelley, G. H. Cagwin, C. J. Aldridge, Rome.

McIvor's Billiard Academy, Inc., buffet bar, lunch, cigars, billiard academy, $35,000; J. A. Horan, O. Bell, J. McIvor, 142 West 164th St.

Safety First Auto Parts Co., Inc., Buffalo, auto equipments, $25,000; F. S. Jackson, G. H. Hutchins, P. U. Daniel, 417 Law Exchange Building, Buffalo.

B. & E. Ershowsky & Son, Inc., cattle, livestock, meat, butcher, provisions, $30,000; H. Elken, L. and M. Ershowsky, 95 1st St.

Martin & Kohn, Inc., furriers, suits, overcoats, gowns, hats, $30,000; E. Rosenbaum, M. Schlesinger, H. Remick, 32 Union Sq.

Brown & Hoffman, Inc., footwear, boots, shoes, leather goods; $12,000; D. F. Mayer, A. C. Harkness, A. Hoffman, 277 West 17th St.

E. A. Schweiger, Inc., Brooklyn, talking machines, musical instruments, photographic goods; $15,000; E. Schweiger, L. Neustadt, E. A. Schweiger, 988 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Adelano Company, Inc., fat, oil, grease; $10,000; D. E. Bergen, A. P. Bopf, H. Whittam, 516 Grier Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

Parinon Importing Company, Inc., spirituous liquors; $10,000; B. W. Cohen, S. Marks, S. Wiltschek, 221 Sherman Av.

American Aircraft Company, Inc., aircraft; $10,000; H. Waldman, J. C. Kadane, L. Von Kivlesky, 181 Claremont Av.

Brandt & Auburn Corporation, Brooklyn, works of art, pictures, albums, leather, rubber goods; $10,000; A. H. Taylor, J. E. Byrbee, J. H. Betts, 410 Riverside Drive.

Lansing-Bross Printing Company, Inc., Poughkeepsie, printing, bookbinding, publishing, engraving; $10,000; M. T. Wetsel, S. I. Bross, W. C. Lansing, 84 Worrall Av., Poughkeepsie.

Afton Holding Corporation, realty; $10,000; A. L. Story, H. O. Schuckhans, C. H. Passmyer, 354 Fulton St.

Continental Salts Corporation, chemicals, mining, quarrying, in Mexico; $10,000; W. G. Bunnington, E. L. Mullaney, C. F. Hoffman, 234 Lorraine Av., Mount Vernon.

Manhattan Terrace Realty Company, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, managerial; $10,000; O. and M. Nezold, F. Berud, 791 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Loowall Realty Company, Inc., realty, $10,000; E. H. Bocian Company, Inc., Albany, contracting, electric work, electrician, electrical, mechanical engineers, $5,000; E. J. O'Connell, J. J. O'Connor, E. H. Bocian, 63 Eagle St., Albany.

The Felisen Tire Company, Inc., auto tires, $10,000; J. McElwan, C. V. and W. N. Callahan, 171 West 71st St.

Robert L. Kapp Company, Inc., Bronx, piano hammers, $5,000; C. A., E. and R. L. Kapp, 208 Elm St., New Rochelle.

Free-Jam Realty Corporation, realty, development, $5,000; E. J. Bergesen, J. A. Gilman, M. Goldberg, 411 Grand St.

The Grand Wet Wash Laundry Company, Inc., $5,000; A. Abrams, I. Katz, J. Blumenkrautz, 401 Grand St.

Revolg Corporation, realty, $5,000; B. Franklin, T. G. Barry, J. A. Glover, 96 William St.

Managing and Producing Company, Inc., plays, open-air performances, booking agents, managerial, $5,000; A. Kahn, P. H. Reynolds, A. B. Bauer, 6 Harrison St.

Warner Lunch Company, Utica, bakeries, restaurants, $5,000; R. T. Dibble, J. C. Tobler, E. W. Dibble, 8 Lafayette St., Utica.

Arbor Amusement Company, Inc., Albany, theatres, moving pictures, $5,000; H. Ruehe, W. F. Reilly, J. A. Dolan, 830 Hamilton St., Albany.

Authorizations: Newport Hydro Corporation Company, Portland, Me., chemicals, dyestuffs, oils, industrial, medicinal preparations, $500,000; representative, Clarence Dillon, 28 Nassau St., New York.

E. C. Klipstein & Sons Company, Inc., Chrome, N. J., chemical compositions and dye mixtures, $100,000; representative, Ernest C. Klipstein, 644 Greenwich St., New York.

Atlantic Fruit Company, Wilmington, Del., fruits, logwood, tobacco, vegetables, minces, manufacturers, brokers, shipbuilders, stock breeders, $7,500,000; representative, Thomas O. Muller, 61 Broadway, New York.

United Smelting and Aluminum Company, Inc., New Haven, Conn., refine, smelt metals, realty, mining, $175,000; representative, Maxwell Slade, 200 Broadway.

Capital Increase: Jack Wear Manufacturing Company, Inc., Manhattan, $6,000 to $40,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Evans Brothers & Ryan, Inc., Bronx.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—Charters filed: Bloomfield Aniline Dye Manufacturing Co., a New York corporation, Bloomfield, to manufacture dyes and dyestuffs; $5,000; H. Caspar and I. Cohen, both of New York, and A. Rose of Bloomfield.

William Huger & Co., Newark, to manufacture jewelry and to deal in the same, as well as gold, platinum, &c., $125,000; L. F. Huger, L. Ethel Huger, and Herbert M. Huger, all of Newark.

Albert Robbins, Inc., Asbury Park, to deal in real estate, $50,000; A. Robbins, W. H. Warren, and Albert Heinroth, all of Asbury Park.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 21.—Charters filed here:

Inter-Ocean Trading Company, Ltd., New York, $10,000,000; to act as agents and representatives of corporations, firms or individuals, &c. Incorporators: Local Dover (Del.) parties: C. M. Hirons, L. B. Phillips.

Beck Payne Corporation, New York, $50,000 to manufacture rugs, furniture, carpets, &c. Incorporators, Samuel B. Howard, Joseph W. Curtin, N. A. Anderson all of New York.

Warehouse Bond Company, New York, $500,000, to construct, maintain and operate warehouses, docks, wharves of public or private use. Incorporators, B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, H. C. Coughlan, all of New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES, contractors on. Blumberg Importing Co., 874 Broadway.

COATS.—A Western jobber is in the market to place quantity orders on pile fabrics and cloth coats; write for appointment. X 337 Times Annex.

COATS.—Western jobber buying medium and better grade fall coats. M 44 Times.

DRESSES. — The CHARLES WILLIAM STORES will look at new samples of summer dresses for women on Wednesday, March 22; for misses and girls on Thursday, March 23, from 9 to 3 P. M., at their New York office, 49 East 21st St. No samples considered unless manufacturer owns or controls large quantities of materials.

DRESSES, Suits.—Will pay cash, large or small quantities. 4389 Gramercy.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.—Ladies', Men's, and Children's Ready-to-Wear; open for large quantities for immediate delivery. Call with samples. W. H. Walker, Room 1,901, 220 5th Av.

SAMPLES.—Prominent jobbers now looking at Fall styles infants', children's juniors', at ladies' coats. Appointments can be arranged by writing to M 50 Times.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and linen suits looked at all week. 28 West 25th St., 2d floor.

SUITS—Placing stock orders, $6 to $7; our material; your samples. R 11 Times Annex.

WAISTS.—The Charles William Stores will look at Silk and Crepe de Chine Waists, including tub Silk Waists, at their New York office, 49 East 21st St., on Friday, March 24, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WASH GOODS and Knitted Goods.—Representative Canadian house of nigh financial business standing wishes to connect with representative lines; also ready-to-wear. Answer R 27, West 23d St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 3 Lispenard, Franklin 4848.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard, Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOAKS.—Large assortment of Spring Cloaks in all kinds of material, for immediate delivery. Norwalk Brothers, 105 and 117 Madison Av.

COATS.—TEN-RACK sport coats; newest fabrics, including chinchillas; prices, $6.75 and up. Harry Greenberg, 35 West 31st St.

COATS.—Spring, $3 up; nifty models, low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

CORDUROYS.—White and all high shades, 36 inches wide; also Navy Whipcords and other materials, for immediate delivery. 129 West 27th, 7th floor. Farragut 3264.

CORDUROYS, Serges, American Poplins, all colors; immediate delivery. Slater Brothers, 1,333 Broadway.

DRESSES, 150, high grade, to close out; taffetas, crepe de chines, crepe de meteors, and Georgette combinations; latest models. Phil I. Levenson & Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobs on hand; crepes, taffetas, meteors. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DUVETEEN BLAZER STRIPES, all colors. Stoney & Starkey, 45 East 17th, Stuyvesant 3282.

HOUSE DRESSES, large quantities; immediate delivery; $4 per dozen. Catalogue House, 152 West 21st St.

MULL, silk, and cotton printed, with blue stripes and flowers. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

OVERCOATS AND SUITS. — Job of men's Spring Overcoats and Suits. 853 Broadway, 8th floor.

PLUSHES for sale. A. Berger, 27 West 24th St. Farragut 9123.

POPLINS, gabardines, and white chinchillas; have a surplus, for sale; right prices. H 340 Times Downtown.

SILK DRESSES.—We have for delivery street and afternoon silk dresses. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SNAP FASTENERS, black and white. United Merchandise Co., 640 B'way, Spring 9861.

SPRING COATS.—Jobs; cheviots, poplins, silks, $2. Plager, 48 West 27th Street.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 133 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Popular-priced, for immediate delivery. Kessler & Gotthelf, 10 East 33d.

SUITS, COATS.—Will close out every Spring garment at a sacrifice. Meyer Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th St.

SWEATERS, maroon, navies, grays, browns, for sale, medium weights, worsted face, cotton back, well finished, suitable for Spring and Summer wear; sightly merchandise; good values; samples with Mr. Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401. Phone Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SWEATER YARNS for sale; 400 pounds of maroon, 2 ply; 325 pounds of bright green, 2 ply; also merino and cotton sweater yarns in browns, Oxfords, maroons, and navy blues. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Mcht., Amsterdam, N. Y.

TAFFETAS for sale, black and navy. Phone Farragut, 3074 after 2:30 P. M.

THREADS FOR SALE.—Colored cotton sewing threads, 48-3 cord, on cones about 1,000 pounds each of black, light blue, tan, salmon; excellent quality; also 9 cases 60-2 combed Sea Island cotton yarn, gassed, mercerized, on cones. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Umbrella salesman wanted, with a good following, to cover Middle Western and Eastern States for a growing house with strong line; good opportunity for right man; all correspondence strictly confidential; salary or commission basis. H 352 Times Downtown.

MEN'S NECKWEAR. — Young man desires connection with wholesale concern; fully experienced buying, selling, manufacturing; proficient pushing retail stores; salary secondary; opportunity requested. P 130 Times.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with buying of silks, dress goods, underwear, hosiery, fancy goods, neckwear, etc., in New York office of large Coast house; must thoroughly understand market. X 350 Times Annex.

IF YOU are from Missouri I am willing to show you; want a piece goods line for the cutting-up trade; commission basis. P 112 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....3@3¼ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

For South American Trade.

Stanley H. Rose, agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, yesterday announced the appointment of two new special agents to conduct investigations in South America. These men are Philip S. Smith, who will investigate markets for electrical goods, and W. A. Tucker for textiles and wearing apparel. Besides these, H. G. Brock will make inquiry as to the markets for boots and shoes.

If time permits it is proposed to have these new appointees take a preliminary trip through the various sections of the United States in which the respective commodities are manufactured. Firms interested and desiring to make any special suggestions may communicate with the agents, care of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

Hard Coal is Much in Demand.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that, with the 1st of April only ten days away, the anthracite trade is totally at sea as to the fate of the resizing plan, the outcome of wage negotiations, and the prices that will be fixed by the new Spring circular. Uncertainty over the future, however, is not having the disturbing effect that it would under different climatic conditions. The continuance of Winter weather is resulting in a sustained demand for coal, so that the mining companies are taxed to take care of current business. It is easy to obtain orders, but difficult to fill them. Bituminous prices have fluctuated with the weather during the last week, but the range has been narrow except on loaded boats, where a change of 50 cents over night is not unusual. The market has lost none of its strength, for while inquiries are comparatively few, there is little surplus coal at the piers.

Colored Top Shoes for Men.

Among the orders that have been taken of late for future delivery are some that call for men's shoes with colored kid tops. These shoes have not yet sold in large quantities, but it looks to some experienced shoe men as if a vogue for them is coming. They are made with narrow toes, one-inch heels, and narrower shanks than the models popular at the present time. In the immediate business on women's shoes, high white-top effects are selling better than all-white. This is said to be especially true of the more expensive goods, and may be due to the sloppy condition of the streets hereabouts. The belief is said to be growing among sellers of the cheaper white and light colored shoes that they should be sold on the same basis as patent leathers, that is, without a guarantee as to their wearing qualities.

Crude Rubber Prices Easier.

The local crude rubber market took an easier turn yesterday under the continued lack of good buying by the manufacturing interests and fairly liberal receipts. There is little selling pressure in evidence, however, and while prices are receding, they are going down slowly. It was possible yesterday to buy up-river fine in this market at 74 cents for delivery to May, while 58 cents would buy up-river coarse for the same shipment. The plantation grades were also a little lower than the prices of a week ago, pale crêpe being held at 88 cents a pound for delivery to May, and smoked sheets at 87 cents. At the moment there are few men in the trade who want to take a chance on predicting the course of the market in the near future.

Sheeting Business Pretty Fair.

A pretty fair business was done on sheetings in the local gray goods market yesterday at firm prices. One of the features was the refusal of sellers to trade further on 4-yard, 48 squares at 5¾ cents. Bids of this price were refused for April-June delivery, the mills asking an eighth more. April-May business was reported on 4-yard, 56-60 sheetings at 6 cents. The heavier forty-inch sheetings, such as 2.35s, 2.50s, &c., continued firm at recent prices, these goods being very well sold up for deliveries this side of June. On 40-inch 4.25s business was done at 5¾ cents, on 5-yards at 5¾ cents, and on 5.50s at 4¾ cents, all for June-August shipment. There was not much doing on drills. Fine goods, fancies, and specialties were firmly held and were as active as could be expected in view of the recent heavy buying and the fact that deliveries of some of these goods are now being made.

Clothiers Will Be Here.

The manufacturing clothing trade is expecting a large number of retailers to visit this market within the next two or three weeks. Trips will be made here to see about Spring deliveries of goods already on order, as well as to make additional purchases. Retail clothiers who have never been to this market before will put in an appearance. The general opinion is held in the market that deliveries will fall far short of what is expected of the manufacturers, and that it is next to impossible to get merchandise at this late date. The retail buyers, who have already been here for the second time this season, have done the best they could to hurry up deliveries of Spring goods, and have also placed considerable business for next Fall.

Refunds to be Postponed.

Payment of refunds to importers in a recent test case decided by the Board of Appraisers dealing with the classification of vanity cases, pocket sets, or pocket toilets and similar goods, will, it was announced yesterday, be postponed until the Customs Court has had an opportunity to decide the question. The Government will contend, in the appeal to be argued by Assistant Attorney General Hanson, that goods of this kind are properly provided for at 60 per cent. as articles carried on or about the person. The board sustained the importers in the claim that duty accrued at either 20, 35, or 50 per cent. under other provisions of the tariff.

Will Not Be Exacting.

The opinion gaining ground in the clothing trade is that the public will not be so exacting in the matter of fast dyes as some manufacturers have been inclined to think. The action of certain firms in announcing the fact that the customary guarantees will be given is regarded as very good judgment. If there are any returns made they will be small in comparison to the larger amount of business taken as a result of the guarantees. To show the attitude of the public mind in regard to the dye question, a manufacturing tailor gave the following example: A sample was put in his catalogue that turned from its original color to a yellow shade. There were four pieces of the goods in stock and these were soon cut up and made into garments and shipped to fill orders received. Complaint came on only one suit, and the mill that manufactured the goods soon made good on the claim.

No Relief in Sight.

There appears to be no relief in sight as far as the high prices for woolen goods is concerned. The best market opinion is that prices must remain high and go even higher. Yarns have now reached a point where they are equal in price to what was formerly paid for the manufactured piece goods. The ruling opinion in the woolen trade is that a conclusion of the war will only serve to aggravate present conditions. The nations impoverished by the war will need huge quantities of raw materials for manufacture. Among the materials which will be the most sought after, wool is expected to take a leading place. The only condition which the mill men believe will serve to stave off much higher prices for woolens and worsteds is a big slump in the domestic demand. Such a possibility, in the opinion of market experts, is considered quite remote owing to the fact that prosperity is expected to increase rather than diminish in this country when regular trade channels are opened again.

Printcloth Prices Steady.

Buying of printcloths was not as active in this market yesterday as on Monday, but prices were very strongly held. The lessening of buying was due more to the unwillingness of the mills to sell ahead very far at present prices than it was to the unwillingness of the buyers to seek goods. One of the features was the reversal of form on 39-inch 68-72s, these goods being about as quiet yesterday as they were active on the day before. Some spot business was done on them, however, at 6 cents. Another feature was the sale of 39-inch 80 squares at 7¼ cents for April-June delivery. April-May sales were put through on 38½-inch 84-60s at 5¼ cents, while some spot business was done on 39-inch 64-56s in the same width at 5¼ cents. For April-June delivery, 38½-inch 60-48s sold at 4¾ cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s.....7¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s..5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s.....6¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s..5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s.....6c 38½-inch, 60-52s..*4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s.....*4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s...5¼c 27-inch, 64-60s....3¾c
*Asked.

Assemblyman Polhemus Weds.

Friends of Assemblyman George E. Polhemus of Queens were surprised yesterday to receive notices announcing that he had been married last Friday to Miss Loretta McGuire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. McGuire of 147 Liberty Avenue, Jamaica.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

BARON BROTHERS, composed of Samuel and Isidor Baron, manufacturers of skirts at 6-8 West Twentieth Street, have made an assignment to Nathaniel Walkot. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them. Liabilities were said to be $10,000, and assets $2,000. This is their second time in bankruptcy. A petition was filed against them on Feb. 23, 1915, and they made a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

ABRAM GOLDENBERG, shoe dealer at 145 East Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,304 and assets of $768.

SIDNEY I. DARREN, chauffeur, of 236 West Fiftieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,160 and no assets.

HENRY DOERSCH, doing business as H. Doersch & Co., grocer, at Nyack, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,464 and assets of $2,025.

BERNARD CLARKIN, manager at New Rochelle, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,771 and nominal assets.

TIP TOP TOY COMPANY of 205 West Nineteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $19,956 and assets of $15,000.

J. GRANT LYMAN.—Judge Hough has denied a motion for a speedy trial of the bankruptcy petition filed against Dr. J. Grant Lyman. The Judge grants leave to file a second amended petition and to join John G. Munro of Boston as an intervening creditor, within five days.

MORRIS WEISBERGER. — Judge Hough has granted a motion for a denial of a discharge to Morris Weisberger, shoe dealer at 1,010 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, on the ground of concealment of assets and destruction of books of account.

UNION HAT COMPANY. — Morris and Harry Perlzweig, doing business as the Union Hat Company, manufacturer of women's and children's hats at 181-183 Wooster Street, have made an assignment to Morris B. Arnold.

KOHL SCOLNIK COMPANY, INCORPORATED, dealer in butter and eggs at 69 East 103d Street, has made an assignment to Harry Zacks.

BLOCK & LEVINE.—Abraham Block and Samuel Levine, dealers in cigars and cigarettes at 564 Eighth Avenue, have made an assignment to Henry Lesser.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alton, Henry—A. Peterson.....$850.93
Albertelli, Marco—M. C. Wolf.....235.38
Asplund, Thomas C.—H. Flagler.....4,350.42
Andrews, Frank M.—H. Hirsch.....189.06
Benson, John J.—W. Lartelme.....336.71
Bohemian Workingmen's Gymnastic Association, "Sokol"—J. Sobotka.....552.86
Bloomer, Richard J.—American Press Assn.....236.72
Blanchard, Arthur W.—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of N. Y.....112.68
Brubaker, Lillian G.—M. A. Keena et al.....192.06
Blanc, Joseph E.—New England Equitable Ins. Co.....1,395.57
Bohm, George—B. Litz.....160.58
Chedbrun, Philip M. S.—Delinsky Realty Co.....284.91
Cleary, James F.—E. V. Harman.....283.74
Campbell, Henry A.—J. Kieley.....137.93
Cristie, Annie and Sol—J. Schwartz et al.....192.15
Dupre, Jeanette—M. I. Stewart & Co., Inc.....269.27
Dorler, Jennie E.—I. E. Kaufman.....100.48
De Castillo, E. Rousselot—M. E. Howle et al.....576.24
Dorfman, Samuel and Louis—Farragut Dress and Costume Co., Inc.....240.67
Durant, William W.—H. D. Rose.....1,360,371.57
Ehrlich & Rapp's Manhattan Laundry, Inc., Leopold Ehrlich, and Moses Rapp N. Schneider.....447.93
Sanne—L. Rosenbaum.....318.15
Ettinger Construction Co., Inc.—C. T. Willard Co., Inc.....342.91
Fleisaner, Emanuel H. and Sadie—N. Y. County National Bank.....468.88
Fine, Max—R. Grodowitz.....120.65
Gronin, Louise—C. Anderson, costs.....108.30
Glickman, Rosie and Henry—N. Tucker.....2,500.00
Goldenkrantz, Eric—E. K. Palmer.....126.81
Gerhard, John G.—P. O. Sprinkler.....2,241.53
Galvin, Thomas F. — United Distillers' Co.....172.25
Hall, Chas. W.—L. Cohen.....404.23
Harrigan, John—C. C. Flaesch.....163.25
H. S. Horton & Co.—M. Tarullo.....1,646.00
Havana Planters Co., Ltd.—G. L. Fistauer.....5,318.54
Harton, Joseph, or Chartanowicz—S. H. Kraus.....200.62
Harnett, Stephen A.—American Surety Co. of N. Y.....163.13
Kropf, John—M. C. Wolf.....151.19
Kleiner, Julius—D. Davidson.....570.22
Katz, Max H.—J. Rubin.....835.41
Katz, Harry—J. Cohen et al.....106.58
Lusher, Abrsham—Isaac Goldmann Co.....173.53
Levy, Louis—D. F. Stauffer.....145.75
Lewis, Annie F., and Jessica—A. Oestreicher.....758.80
Michel, Maurice—H. F. Bedinger & Co., Inc.....287.64
Moller, Helen C.—L. Lundon.....521.41
Modern Restaurant Co.—C. Hoppenstedt.....1,358.51
Mirk, Frank—David Wells Sons Lithographic Co., costs.....110.20
N. Y. Times Co.—J. Fay.....1,138.59
MacNabb, Robert L.—West Side Bank.....283.12
McNamara, John—E. Schreeman.....570.45
Ohrbach, Nathan M.—S. Hornichter.....640.53
National Meter Co.—T. R. Ashcroft.....7,665.94
Potter, Emily H.—L. Girant.....2,171.26
Prohibition Film Corpn.—Acme Lithograping Co.....561.94
Price, Wm. H.—J. G. Cress.....156.30
Parkway Palace Co., Inc.—J. L. Harrilla.....237.23
Quinn, Edw. J.—Friedman Tailoring Co.162.54
Russakow, Abraham—J. Altkrug.....1,177.49
Rudich, Mark, Yetta Bernstein, Moses Bernstein, and Nelson Bernstein—Sherman National Bank of N. Y.....602.64
Rubenack Trucking Co., Inc.—Achilling Bros. Table Co., Inc.....154.65
Ruddy & Saunders Construction Co.—U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.....1,372.35
Rosenberg, Jacob, Morris—D. Tucker.....236.55
Rau, Alfred M.—Equitable Realty Assn., Inc.....195.86
Rader, Isaac—E. Kaufman et al.....241.20
Sanders, Isaac—Mayfield Construction Co.....166.66
Schart, John—M. Brukenfeld.....216.49
Simms Co., Keith M.—E. Riley.....344.31
Schaefer, Herbert W.—F. Viticiglio.....415.49
Silverwood, Mary L.—J. G. Weeks.....422.40
Shady, Catherine—M. S. Griffenhagen.108.78
Salerno, Frank—Pine Hill Crystal Spring Water Co., costs.....107.76
Same—E. C. Clifford, costs.....105.25
Samu—J. S. Hogan.....105.25
Shevell, Jacob—P. J. Manheim.....225.00
Schlang, Charles—Lincoln Trust Co...8,286.91
Teiland, L. Charles—J. R. Clarke et al.779.65
Talfa, Giuseppe, and Pietro Battisti—United Distillers' Co.....133.36
Topeka Paving Co., Inc.—Link Belt Co.....1,026.51
Vetter, John—Sugar Land Feed Co. of New York.....100.00
Vanderwater Building Co., Inc., and Women's and children's hats at 181-183 Wooster Street, have made an assignment to Morris B. Arnold.
Van Aksum, Harry H.—M. Y. B. Wilson.....247.83
Woods, Meander M.—Crane Co.....241.31
Ward, Charles M.—A. Stewart.....251.56
Warren, Mary T. and George L.—C. H. Warren.....2,771.44
Werner, Charles A., and Frederick A. Temple—United Distillers' Co.....252.35
Wright, Frederick G.—F. G. Wright Fur Co., costs.....106.00
Same—W. Eltingon, costs.....117.96
Weinberg, Leon C., and Harriett S. Weinberg—J. S. Galues, Jr.....127.84
Williams, John D.—F. P. Benedict.....1,003.42
Wallace, David T.—F. M. Bechtle.....9,794.45
Zipper, Harry, and Emil—J. Hoag et al.163.94
Zaccari, Angelo—C. J. Musgrave.....330.05

In Bronx County.

Allegro & Spallone Construction Co.—B. Figinido.....$37.18
Braunstein, Joseph—S. E. Bernstein.....20.52
Gianone, Raffaele—A. Sarno.....4,560.42
Garland, Bernard F.—Gotham National Bank of N. Y.....369.81
Hyland, William J.—T. Cowan.....24.41
Hipscher, Nathan—J. Grossfield et al...74.72
Knepper, Herman—Central Union

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means reserve or special.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

De Hemme Arms Co. vs. Wagner.
Christ Tug Marine Co. vs. Sealey.
Moran T Co vs. Tug John H. Tinsman.
Gibson Am Grapephone Co.
Peavy vs. Tug John Logue.
Han Lee vs. Sisson.
Bklyn Ash Removal Co vs. Snow Neille T.
Motion P F Co vs. Univ Film Mfg Co.
Fisher Hydraulic S Co vs. Warren.
Re Wray.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Courtroom 8, Woolworth Bldg., 13th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case on—Ritts Cycle Car Co vs. Driggs-Seabury Co., No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Un Carn Products Refining Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 357, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Douglas vs. Heckt.
Zelante vs. N Y Dock Co.
Knudson vs. Grimberg.
Victor Oguz, R & O, W & Rockwell Co vs. Nuemburg.
U S vs. Barrett.
Kearney vs. N Y, N H & H R R.
H M Bacon & Co vs. Weller.
Sbaratta vs. Schaunemonk Const Co.
U S vs. Sedell Co.
Same vs. Two Packages of Precious Stones.
Ferdoski vs. D, L & W.
Cervasia vs. Vulcanite Portland Cement Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Building—Equity calendar.

Mesurer Steel Bbl Co vs. Natl Enameling Co. At 4 P. M.—Davis vs. Rapp.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M., in Room 312 P. O. Building.—Admiralty calendar.

Orvig vs. Hamburg-Am Line et al.

Motions, at 3 P. M.

Ely vs. Flemington.
McCann vs. Cacique & Daisell.
Jordan vs. Cornell SB Co.
O'Brien vs. Moore vs. Ham-Am Line.
Burns Bros vs. Str Bronx.
Burns Term Co vs. SS Bellagio.
Cangen vs. Cramer et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Morey et al., applts., v. Schuster et al.—Motion for reargument denied; $10 costs. It is conceded by respondents as one ground of opposition to this motion that, under the provisions of Section 406 of the Code, the statute of limitations cannot be invoked as a defense to an action by the appellants to recover the value of their services.

People v. Sambrick, applt.—Motion for assignment of counsel granted.

Goldwasseru v. Barnett et al., applts.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

People, respt., v. Bova, applt.; People, respt., v. Smith, applt.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

Wile et al., applts., v. Moore, impld. with Birdsall.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mertz, applt., v. Connecticut Co.; Copans, applt., v. Dougan et al., Cronk, deft.; Gilmour Door Co., applt., v. Shea, as Sheriff, &c., County of New York, et al.—Judgments reversed; new trials granted; costs to abide event.

Coleman v. McClenahan, applt.; Kubiak v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., applt.; Telsaca v. The Ebling Brewing Co. et al., applts.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Rensselaer-Saratoga Railroad Co., applt., v. D. & H. Co.; Wightman v. Campbell, applt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Underwood, applt., v. Board Trustees Village of Patchogue, N. Y.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Lehigh & N. Y. R. R. Co., applt., v. Sohmer, Controller.—Order reversed, with costs in all courts, and proceeding dismissed.

Re probate paper, writing of MacDowell, dec'd., Westchester Trust Co., applt.; Attorney General, applt.—Order reversed, with costs in this court, and case remitted to the Surrogate's Court for proceedings in accordance with opinion of Seabury, J.

Goldschmidt, applt., v. Board of Education of New York.—Order of Appellate Division reversed, with costs, and that of Special Term affirmed

DAY CALENDAR.

Bigus vs. Leh & W Coal, Williams vs. NY Tel Co.
Bischoff vs. Yorkville Bk.
Rieter-Conley Mfg Co vs. Hudson vs. Glens Falls Ins Co.
NY Central.
Nat Sur Co vs. Winston.
Barmann vs. Cabinet Land Co.
Anglo-Smith Am Bk vs. Nat City Bank.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Funnett vs. Herald Sq Holding Co.
Chas H. Crittenden Co vs. CNY.
E Fougera & Co, Inc vs. same.
Price vs. Ball.
Philipp vs. Karkos.
Mathan Krouman & Co vs. Moses.
Re Caryzol Co, Inc.
Re Press Assn vs. Frank Presbrey Co.
Gallano vs. Bradley Cont.
Tedesca vs. Leland.
People, &c., vs. Monaton Realty Inv Corp.
Baum vs. Essenbeen Film O'Brien vs. Smith.
Meador vs. Meador.
Villaret vs. Villaret.
Mass vs. Starr.
Kane vs. C I RR.
Walsh vs. Bd of Educ.
Re Pignatone.
Re vs. Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.
Steninger Bros vs. Duvan.
Marlowe, Rty vs. Mitchell.
Coffman vs. Bennet.
Meyer vs. Hencken & W.
Re Empire Dev Co, (186th St.)
German vs. German.
Croker vs. Croker.
Buchenack vs. Sealey.
Lebowitz vs. Fowler.
Trubisky vs. Bklyn H RR.
Hahn vs. Kleis.
Hung vs. Woods.
Miller vs. Miller.
Speed vs. Speed.
Karin vs. Monmouth Holding Co.
Bernard vs. Auerbach Mtg Co.
Fleciulwicz vs. Plecialwicz.
Howe vs. Frawley.
Cafeteria Bifftat L Co vs. Tasker.
Lauer vs. Sanford R Co.
Pittante Iron & Steel Co vs. Tasker.
Wahrum vs. Wahrum.
Re Grippo vs. Rosenthal.
Re Gale vs. Morris. (2.)
Schultz vs. Schultz.
Wedeking vs. Dock Com.
Steigerwald vs. Burns Bros. (2.)
Little vs. N C Stowe Con.
La Grutta vs. Stand Arch
Hawke vs. Charter Con.
Cohen vs. Burns Bros.
Steele, Jr. vs. Wingood Realty Co.
Long vs. Glasgow.
Van Velser vs. Van Velser.
Guttman vs. Lewkowitz.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Mesimer:
Re Dexter, (643 E 40th St.)
Davis vs. Isman.
Regan vs. Condon.
Wengraf vs. Wengraf.
Korth vs. Korth.
Frederick vs. as:
Clark vs. Coler.
Katz vs. Katz.
Graham vs. Graham.
Nord vs. Nord.
Lynch vs. Lynch.
Gaskwirt vs. Gaskwirt.
Anello vs. Anello.
Kennedy vs. Kennedy.
Cawen vs. Gruber.
General calendar:
Stanchfield vs. Clergie.
Lacy vs. Woods.
Am Bill Posting Co vs. Springer.
Mad Real Prop, &c, vs. Warren.
Co Warren.
Peck Bros & Co vs. CNY.
De Rosa vs. Zarella.
Buchmiller vs. Buchmiller. (2.)
Jones vs. Berry & Co.
Altschul vs. Ludwig.
Dixon & Son vs. Dixon.

PART IV.—(January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.

Case on—Stein vs. Warren & Wetmore. Adjourned to March 24.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Altebell vs. Kleinrock.
Rimpo vs. McMartin.
Wright & Barclay, Inc vs. Weisner.
B Greenbaum Co vs. Brenlan.
Arra vs. La Placa.
Pitofsky vs. Polonsky.
Gibson vs. Gibson.
Moran vs. Vreeland.
Munro vs. Dimon.
Schneider vs. Biedler.
Hallacy vs. Hallacy.
Merl vs. Merl.
Huber vs. Glow.
Healey vs. Healey.
Sobel vs. Cotle.
Nolan vs. Q Ld & T Co.
Cottone vs. Spilvack.
Fuller vs. Kuesede.
Kerns Com Co vs. David Shannon Co.
Del Franco vs. Del Franco
Comon vs. Courtenay.
Lockwood vs. Lavers.
Lyons vs. Lavers.
Caruth vs. Caruth.
Berner vs. Schreiber.
Wilson vs. Wilson.
Hastings vs. Hastings.
Tich vs. Williams.
Morris vs. Hawkes.
Morris vs. De Peyster.
Gritz vs. Rocke.
Kopp vs. Bragg.
Spring vs. Gitlits.
Case on.

PART V.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Brown vs. NY Edison Co.
Edelman vs. Market.
Bressler vs. Nassau Elec RR.
Leventhal vs. 300 5 Av Corp.
Hatzler vs. 42 St Ry.
Maloney vs. Rodgers & H.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Adjourned to March 27.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bannische vs. CNY.
Stoddard vs. same.
Ivone vs. same.
Asaro vs. Yankee Waist
Shapiro vs. Goldman.
Allan vs. Wells Fargo Co
Miller vs. Wendt (2.)
Wilton vs. N Y Edison.
Tatanis vs. Viasto.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing vs. Clune vs. Lavy.
Golinsky vs. Faust.
Demmitz vs. B H RR.
La Rosa vs. same.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kasloff vs. Union Ry.
Deckweiler vs. Am Piano.
Draughtz vs. same.
Kirby vs. Am. Transfer.
Maher vs. Salvat'n Army.
Schneiderman vs. Warheit Pub Co.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lillian vs. Klarman.
Smith vs. Perry.
Hirschman vs. Kalfus.
Fexon vs. Hotel Shelburne.
De Giuli vs. Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line.
Lehman vs. von Raitz.
Schepe vs. Doty.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dunn vs. Ward.
Murray vs. G Schneider Co.
Bromberg vs. Whitridge.
Slavia vs. NYC & HRRR.
Rines vs. NYC & HRRR.
Kostyre vs. Barbers' Sterilizing Co.
Fallon vs. Erie RR.
McQuillen vs. Birch.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rottenberg vs. CI & BRR
Hess vs. Werner.
Blond vs. CNY.
Fiasratch vs. same (2.)
Wilcox vs. McKenna.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Weigel vs. Rice.
H I Foley vs. 3d Av RR.
J Foley vs. same.
Lydon vs. Bowers.
Rappaport vs. 42 St, &c, Mesner vs. NY Rys.
Ryan vs. Rogers.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lefkowitz vs. Wm Lustgarten & Co.
Tuminaro vs. Williams.
Burger vs. Michel Brew Co (2.)
Cusack vs. McMullen.
Snare & Triest.
Goldstein vs. Moran.
Topiol vs. Smith.
Sigiech vs. L I RR.
Schwartz vs. Travis.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bruno vs. Corona Provision Co.
Hoffman vs. Weill.
Chaplin vs. Taylor.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Nierenberg vs. Gen Acct, &c, Corp.
Gourd vs. Healy.
Jabalie vs. Taylor. (2.)
20th St Garage vs. Moore.
Tunis vs. Brescher.
Strysower vs. Block.
Straus vs. Shanley.
Hecht & Campe vs. Kohn
Bailey vs. Schlesel.
Bailey vs. Duane.
Snare & Triest vs. same.
Barclay vs. Barclay.
Gilsey vs. Starrett.
Fitz Hugh-Luther Co vs. Coen.
Walcott vs. Fid & Cas Co

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Davis, R. L., J.—At 10:30 A. M.—(Held in Appellate Term room.)
Johnston Heating Co vs. Bd of Education.
Payton, Jr, Co vs. Miller.
J Lakes Sons, Inc vs. Forest Box & L Co.
Same vs. Cohen.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
East Asph Pav vs. CNY.
Thompson-Starrett Co vs. Federal Huber Co.
Fay vs. Robt Graves Co.
Johnson Heating Co vs. same.
Mulcahy vs. Boyd.
Harris vs. Lawrence.
Yeock vs. Berger.
Marquette L Isl RR.
Hanauer vs. Friedman.
Same vs. H Friedman.
Levinson Mfg Co vs. Silverman.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Schweinler vs. Earl.

No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Mary Rechnitzer.
Henrietta Obs'.
Wills for probate:
Leopold Solinger.
Diedrich Ruge.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will—Case on—Jane E. Barney. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Dillworth vs. Dye.
Sachs vs. Kurzrock Bros.
Smith Bros vs. Lyra.
O'Neill-Adams Co vs. Tumulty.
Densky vs. Tillis.
Hershkowitz vs. Grossman.
Re vs. Zuckerkandel.
Duke vs. Mohegan Tube.
Montopoli vs. Leone.
Pratt vs. Foster & Reynolds Co.
J Beck & Sons vs. Danaher.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Clapier vs. Beau Site Co.
Andrews vs. Int R T Co.
Levin vs. Kass.
Baron vs. Lott.
Cohen vs. 88 West 89th St Co.
Miller vs. Ward Baking.
Hawkins vs. Butler.
Herzog vs. Cohen.
Beaver vs. same.
Stern vs. Klein.
Kurland vs. Goldberg.
Lampert vs. Ostbaum.
Heller vs. Selvin Rty Co.
Raichelson vs. Hyams (2.)
Rofsky vs. N Y Rys.
Hechtenthal vs. Amend.
Greandell vs. Steiger.
Hoffman vs. Union Rys.
Grozor vs. Lapan.
Rothschild & Co vs. Macdonald.
O'Neill vs. Imp N Y Prop Corp.
Kramer vs. Mandel.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Markowitz vs. Williams.
Kaplan vs. Kaplan.
Porter vs. Llewellyn.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Primrose Waist Co vs. Nat Surety Co.
Wiesbader C L Lafetwitz & Bro.
Cohen vs. Newman.
Zlets vs. Lincoln-Steele-Fleming Co.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—City N Y vs. Raymond's Av—Kneeland Moore, Kremer & Kessler—Enos S. Booth.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co vs. Althause—Wm P. Clare. Al-bany City Sav Inst vs. Arenson—Richard B Aldcroft.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Broadway Sav Inst vs. Eseff Realty Co—John A. Mullen. Prime vs. Evarts Holding Co—Lewis S. Marx. Corp Brick Presby. Ch vs. Floyd—Arthur D Truax.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Annie Carter vs. Florence L Mills—Chas L Borck.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Wm F Morgan, Jr vs. Margaret E Burns—John V Cogsey.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Lina Eisenberg vs. Geo Wolf—Julius Halheimer.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Bertieri vs. Edmonson Const Co.
Franz vs. Franz.
Oppenheimer Furn Co vs. Zelkin.
Koenig vs. Delaney.
Schlarp vs. Jackson.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIAL—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dworkin vs. Dworkin.
Clark vs. Clark.
Bahr vs. Bahr.
Greene vs. Greene.
Bauer vs. Bauer.
Tomlinson vs. Tomlinson.
Bauer vs. Bauer.
Kugler vs. Cahinsky.
Kraemer vs. Weil.
Re Bergen.
Durchsching vs. Bernstein.
Kudlich vs. Holstein.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
Motions:
Marcus Meier, Samuel Seltzer.
Lillian McManus, Marie Westfield, Martin Callisch, Vaghan A Kevigian.
Accountings:
Conrad F Jung, Mendel Mendelsoe, Barbera Hahn, Mary Murray, John Shanley.

TRIAL TERM—Schuh, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Vunk, J.—Motion calendar.

Illinois Surety Co vs. Handman.

TRIAL TERM—Vunk, J.
Cliffons vs. Cedar Const.
Zucker vs. Union Ry.
Gallon vs. Carvel Co.
Bock vs. Cavalluzzo.
Geller vs. Bromberg.
Orso vs. Union Rys Co.
Schmidt vs. NYC Inter.
Pessa vs. Kushins.
Aviletta vs. Sq Blvd Rys.
Pfester vs. Lippman.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Re Robitzek—Robert F Wagner. Thorn vs. Buckbee et al—John J Hynes. Same vs. same—Harry Bijur.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Christine G Openhym et al vs. Emma A Mayhew et al—Eugene A Donohue. Anna K Sturges vs. Maria Robinson et al—John A Maher.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Delaney vs. N E R R Co.
Eichenbroner vs. Eichenbroner.
Lane vs. Carroll.
Same vs. Brown.
Guarino vs. Guarino.
Kirschenbaum vs. Kirschenbaum.
Scheer vs. Scheer.
Walsh vs. Morse Dry D & Repair Co.
Frank Brewery vs. Curretto.
Lamb vs. US Fid & G.
Rosenbaum vs. Smith.
Goodman vs. Parr.
Re Kearney, (Perlmins.)
Post vs. Products Enamelling Co.
Blakeslee vs. Int Motor.
Rumsey vs. Queens Co Tr Co.
Re E 94th St, (Vaughan.)
Nevins vs. Bklyn Citizen.
Fulda vs. Fulda.
Waskely vs. All Package Grocery Co.
Niesman vs. Johnson.
Leo vs. Leo.
Hillis vs. Ferguson.
Biren vs. Levin.
Eagle S & L Co vs. Mesgiter.
Re B'klyn Trust Co. (Jackson.)
Roe vs. Cornwell.
Gardberg vs. Hollberg.
Re Mobius. (Board of Elections.)

Gillespie vs. Thompson.
Chase Park Co.
Harrison vs. West Elec RR.
Smolik vs. Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Pace vs. West St Ry.
Nishaus vs. Nishaus.
Mayo vs. Rockridge.
Rice vs. Union Ry (2.)
Foley vs. Int R T.
Moore vs. National Surety
Flagg vs. Ludemann.
Marroney vs. Bd Education Mt Vernon.
Knowles vs. NY, NH & H RR.
Morrissey vs. same.
Kolbin vs. Durcan.
McKenna vs. McKenna.
Wall vs. Rothbrana.
Roberts vs. Pure Oil Co.
Coffey vs. Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Tolk vs. Cinnaman.
Weisel vs. Schaer.
Chadwick vs. NY, NH & H RR.
Ede vs. West Elec RR (2)

Highest number reached, 1770.

PART I.—(Special Term)—Keogh, J.

Fish vs. Morrison.
Ferranis vs. Sofarelli.

Highest number reached, 136.

PART II.—Young, J.

Cases on—Syme vs. Albro
R Young Bros Co vs. Wait.
Hayden vs. Kehoe.

County Court.

Young, J.—Criminal calendar.

People vs. Howard.
Same vs. Guestlegnane.
Same vs. Calabro & Barletta.
Same vs. Jones.
Same vs. Meece.

Civil calendar will be suspended after Monday, March 27, but will be resumed on Monday, April 3, 1916.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mechanics Bk vs. Long Island R R et al.
Rose vs. Keene.
Fives vs. Bklyn H RR.
Faugkinan, an infant vs. Degnon Cont'g.
Brinsky vs. B, Q C & S RR.
Carpey vs. NY & Q C RR.
Stumpf vs. Bklyn H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

H B Pearsall, Jr., Co vs. Dedling.
Same vs. Ferguson.
Merring vs. North Shore Trac Co.
Milne vs. same.
Opteker, an inf vs. Ehret.
Vladanic vs. Astoria L H & P Co.
O'Donnell vs. Lee.
King vs. Borden's Con M.
Cassarino vs. Hanley.
Bowland vs. Cheshire.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 848.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 104th St, 50x100; Philip H. Bolendar to Adam Urbach, 247 7th Av, March 15, prior mtg $47,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Ely, Mare & M., 140 Nassau St. $3,000

2D AV, e s, 100.5 ft s of 65th St, 20x64; Solomon Kaminer to Title Guar. & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 20, due as per bond $10,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 36th St, 19.1x61, equal Len with mtg $23,000; Frank H. Butler and another to Merchants Fire Assurance Corp., 1 Liberty St, March 16, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,000

10TH ST, 256 and 288 East, s s, 122.6 ft e of 1st Av, 43.4x92.3; Joseph Yeaka to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $42,000

11TH ST, e s, 123.5 ft n of 39th St, 24.8x100; William J. Ludwig to John W. Naher, 419 West 37th St, March 20, prior mtg $18,500, due as per bond; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 377 Broadway $3,000

26TH ST, 349 to 347 West, n s, 266.7 ft e of 9th Av, 63.11x98.9; Thomas L. Hamilton et al. to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 8th Av, March 17, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av. $45,000

38TH ST, n s, 403 ft w of 5th Av, 21x98.9; Rosa L. Barzaghi to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, March 21, due as per bond; attorney, T. G. Co., 176 Broadway $17,500

70TH ST, s s, 134 ft w of West End Av, 16.4x100.5; Edward B. Cory to N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, 63 Wall St, March 21, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, T. G. Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

72D ST, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x102.2; David Orr to Elisabeth B. Knee, 38 West 17th St, March 21, due April 1, 1919; attorney, David Orr, 40 Wall St. $15,000

131ST ST, s s, 168.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.4; Howard B. Miner to Real Estate Title Ins. & Trust Co. of Philadelphia & ano, Trustees, Philadelphia, Penn., March 8, due Sept. 8, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Carroll R. Williams, 218 12th St., Philadelphia, Penn. $4,000

142D ST, s s, 188 ft e of 7th Av, 27x99.11, prior mtg $17,000; Elkwood Realty Co. to Charles Edelson, 695 St. Nicholas Av, March 15, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Joseph M. Edelson, 60 Wall St. $4,000

148TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 41.8x99.11; John L. Wohltmann to 190th St. Holding Co., 35 Nassau St, March 20, prior mtg $35,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $6,500

Bronx.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 228th St, 73.10x103.2; 5,780 Broadway Building Co., Inc., to Harriet S. James, 63 Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers, N. Y., prior mtg $20,858, March 20, due April 20, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 168th St, 80x100; L. A. Building Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 15, due July 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $40,000

COLLEGE AV, e s, 50 ft s of 168th St, 85x100; same to same, March 15, due July 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; same attorney $30,000

COLLEGE AV, e s, 85 ft s of 168th St, 85x100; same to same, March 15, due July 1, 1921, 5½ p. c.; same attorney $20,000

LOTS 51 to 56, map of George H. Huber, Shaskan Realty Co. to George H. Huber, 1,917 7th Av, March 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,500

MARINE ST, n s, 100 ft e of Main St, (City Island,) 50x100; John Jackob to Emil Waldenberger, 550 Minpeford Av, March 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

Highest number reached on regular call, $830.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Ida M Turner,
Philip T Williams,
Abraham Vanderberg,
Edward P. Farrell,
Maria Theoring.
Accounting of:
John J Hayes,
William Truorton,
Geneva Linz,
Sarah A Wilson,
George Bartlett,
Caroline Popp,
Honora Sweeney,
Cornelius Lancaster,
Matilda Lennon,
Patrick Fox,
Ethel D Engers,
Charlotte C Littell,
John Filan,
Ann M Litzerest,
William Edwards,
Robert Welden,
Herman Winter,
J Frank Dunham,
David Kutner.
Estates of:
Hamilton Salmon,
Samuel Tobias,
Harry Heak,
John O'Dea,
Charlotte R Thomas,
Charles Sargant,
Isaac Levine.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Katzenelenson vs. Brody. (Held ready Pt IV.)
Feldman vs. Feldman.
Visco vs. Bassi.
Feldman vs. Feldman.
Tomeszuski vs. same.
Levettman vs. same.
O'Dare vs. same.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Schwarz vs. Levy.
Levinson vs. Reinhardt.
Hasse vs. Seibert.
Donoffrio vs. Nat R RR.
Hardman-Peck Co vs. Weinberg.
Di Stefano vs. B H RR.
Fishman vs. Nas B RR.
Juirlando vs. Silverstein.
Roscoff vs. C I & B RR.
Heitbrand vs. NY Cons RR.
Haddadsd vs. Ryan Co.
Schoes vs. N Y Cons RR.
O'Connor vs. Brown.
Alexandroff vs. Sans.
Davis vs. Beckers A & C Works.
Callahan vs. Hickey.
Pagano vs. Marsecando.
McBride vs. B H RR.
Gotard vs. Rost.
Friedman vs. Ratner.
Vescotel vs. Paulsen.
Flack vs. Moser.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Duffy vs. West Elec RR.
O'Brien vs. Stern Bros.
Fallon vs. Swackhamer (2.)
Lane vs. N Y C & H R RR.
Sundstrom vs. Port Chester Baking Co.
Borup vs. Kekerits.
Croft vs. Peekskill Lig & RR Co.
Offerman vs. Cranford Co
Van Salisbury vs. B H RR.
Brandis vs. B, QC & SRR.
Brown vs. B H RR.
Moriarty vs. Rhret.
Warren vs. C I & H RR.
Cunningham vs. Whittemore Cab Co.
Moss vs. McKinney.
Cohen vs. Blumberg.
Lichtstein vs. Schneider.
Gold vs. same.
Nassauer vs. B, QC & SRR
McGurn vs. CNY.
Miller vs. same.
Abrams vs. B H RR.
Bloomgarten vs. Nas RR.
Holbis vs. Transit Dev.
Hammatt vs. NY Tel Co.
Sturcken vs. So Bklyn RR et al.
Roche vs. NY Con RR.
McClane vs. Lester et al.
Shanker vs. Beckmore.

Cahill vs. Segschneider.
Williams vs. West St Ry.
Rodd vs. Delfino.
Tess vs. Union Ry.
Elliott vs. Law.
Douglass vs. Young.
Spuron vs. N Y C & H R RR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 176th St, (600 West,) 119.10x100; Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation to Lombardy Realty Co., 160 Broadway, all liens, March 17; attorney, Edgar A. Lasher, 160 Broadway $1

BOWERY, 11, e s, 22x64.4x21.4x64.6; Samuel Williams et al. to Harje Realty Corporation, 309 Broadway, 2-3 parts mtg $20,000, &c., and s., March 1; attorneys, Krakower & F., 309 Broadway $1

BOWERY, 11, e s, 22x64.4x21.4x64.6; Samuel Grodginsky to Sagro Realty Corporation, 309 Broadway, mtg $30,000, 1-3 part, &c., and s., March 20; attorneys, Krakower & F., 309 Broadway $1

CLINTON ST, 157, w s, 83.5 ft n of Grand St, 30x50; Charles L. Singer to Jennie Kamsler, 817 West End Av, mtg $19,000, all liens, Feb. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Albert Levey to Charles L. Singer, 157 Clinton St, mtg $19,000, March 15; attorney, same $1

2D AV, 855, w s, 56 ft s of 51st St, 22x75; William J. Ludwig to Charlotta Geissler, 161 East 176th St, mtg $11,000, all liens, March 20; attorney, Leo Schafras, 51 Chambers St. $106

3D AV, n w corner of 71st St, 25x64; Moses Kinzler to Esther Kinzler, 126 East 86d St, all title, all liens, March 8, 1915; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway $100

2D AV, 1,758, e s, 50.3 ft s of 93d St, 22x80; Frederick V. Gilt to Lillian H. Slattay, Morningside Drive, ½ part, all title, March 20, mtg $11,000; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway $1

9TH AV, n e corner of 114th St, runs e 120x n 100.11x w 20x s 50x w 100 to avenue x s 50.11 to beginning, mtg $36,000; 116th St, 302 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x100.11; 116th St, 304 West, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x100.11, mtgs $23,000; Max Cohen and another to C. & G. Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, March 14; attorneys, Davis & D., 51 Chambers St. $100

6TH ST, 315 East, n s, 320 ft e of 2d Av, 20x81.9; 6th St, 313 East, n s, 120.6 ft e of 2d Av, 20.4x81.9; Sigmund Feder to Benjamin Glass, 315 East 6th St, mtg $29,000, all liens, March 21; attorneys, Krakower & F., 309 Broadway $1

10TH ST, 256-258 East, s s, 122.8 ft e of 1st Av, 43.4x92.3; Edw. D. Dowling, referee, to Joseph Yeaka, 155 Riverside Drive, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $52,000

16TH ST, 226 East, n s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 25x w 7½ n 25x e 87½ to 1st street x w 20 to beginning; Morris Kuthnaky to Partola Manufacturing Co., mtg $12,800, March 18; attorney, Isaac Dobroczynski, 309 Broadway $3,800

11TH ST, 510 East, n s, 245.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.8; Mary L. Jenkins to Isabella Wilson, 407 Central Park West, March 20, mtg $30,000; attorneys, Kantrowitz & K., 320 Broadway $100

12TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 20.11x103.8; City Real Estate Co. to Isidor Weis, 288 7th St, March 20, mtg $13,000; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

63D ST, 106 West, s s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Solon L. Frank et al. to William H. Wheeler, 66 West 81st St, March 20, mtg $14,000; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $27,500

90TH ST, 506 and 510 West, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Max Gratzner et al. to Emmay Realty Co., 902 West 181st St, March 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

83D ST, 14 East, s s, 233 ft e of 5th Av, 20x102.2; Patrick Kiernan to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, March 20, mtg $24,000; attorneys, McLaughlin & S., 15 William St $100

83D ST, 126, s s, 250 ft e of Park Av, 25x100; Moses Kinsler to Esther Kinzler, 126 East 86d St, all liens, Dec. 3, 1915; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway $100

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.11; Jane R. Wilson, Kilberon, N. J., to 309 West 99th Street, Inc., 27 William St, mtg $185,000, Jan. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

146TH ST, 514 and 516 West, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 41.8x99; 190th Street Holding Co. to John P. Whitman, 501 West 171st St, mtg $38,000, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

190TH ST, 508 and 510 West, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Julia Karno, Bound Brook, N. J., to Max Gratzner, 902 West 181st St, and Mark Ash, 216 West 103d St, 2-3 parts, b and s, all liens, March 21; attorney, Mark Ash, 90 William St. $1

190TH ST, 508 and 510 West, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Julia Karno, Bound Brook, N. J., to Max Gratzner, 902 West 181st St, and Mark Ash, 216 West 103d St, 2-3 parts, b and s, all liens, March 21; attorney, Mark Ash, 90 William St. $1

190TH ST, 508 and 510 West, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Emmay Realty Co. to Julia Karno

Continued Activity in the Washington Heights Section—New Business Building to be Erected on East Thirty-eighth Street by Charles Scribner—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

Continued activity in upper Manhattan realty for new apartment structures was shown yesterday in the announcement that a deal is pending for a plot of about nine lots on the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 190th Street, 100.9 feet on the avenue and 220 on the street. The property is owned by Harry Kitsinger. The prospective owners represent a building syndicate, and as soon as the building and permanent loans are arranged the deal will be closed and a group of apartment houses erected on the property.

In the same block with Mr. Kitsinger's property the new five-story flat at 504 and 506 West 191st Street, abutting the former site, has been purchased by A. Gutfriend from the John Boyland Company. The building covers a plot 50 by 101.6 between Audubon and St. Nicholas Avenues.

New Business Building in East 38th St.

Charles Scribner is having plans prepared by the architect Ernest Flagg for a twelve-story building at 10 and 12 East Thirty-eighth Street, 50 by 100. The old dwellings on the site were formerly Mr. Scribner's residence at 12, while 10 was the home of Henry Streers, and which Mr. Scribner purchased in March, 1911, for $132,500. No manufacturing will be allowed in the new structure, and it will be limited to offices and salesrooms. On the Madison Avenue corner of the block August Heckscher is erecting a sixteen-story building on the site of the Havemeyer home. With the land, Mr. Scribner's operation will represent an investment of about $550,000.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Several tenements were purchased by small investors and holding companies yesterday, among them being 1,858 Lexington Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on a lot 25 by 75. It was sold by Gittel Smith to the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation.

The Martonbert Realty Company, Herbert R. Snyder President, has purchased 121 West 115th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.11. The property was held at $29,000. Timme & Knoepke represented the buyer.

William J. Ludwig has sold to an investor 355 Second Avenue, a three-story flat, with stores, on a lot 20 by 75. The buyer will remodel the structure into a hotel. J. Arthur Fischer and the Alwin Realty Company negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Richard H. Scobie sold for Miltner Bros., Inc., builders, to a client for investment, the northeast corner of Decatur Avenue and 195th Street, a five and one-half-story, twenty-four family apartment house with two stores, built on plot 50 by 100.

This building has just been completed and was all rented up before completion. It adjoins the new theatre now in course of construction on the northwest corner of 195th Street and Webster Avenue.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Delco Holding Company, Inc., to Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation 615 and 617 Courtlandt Avenue, located on the northwest corner of 151st Street. 615 Courtlandt Avenue is a three-story and cellar, brick and frame tenement with store, and 617 Courtlandt Avenue is a four-story double brick flat with two stores. Both buildings covering a plot 50 by 100.

Cahn & Pittman have sold the plot at the junction of Bailey and Heath Avenues, being 170 feet front on curve by 85 feet, to Margaret Fanning. H. T. Pfeifer was the broker in the transaction.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Anna E. Martin to Herman Hofschneider the four-story double brick apartment, on a plot 25 by 100, known as 557 Forty-ninth Street.

Long Island.

Cahn & Pittman have purchased the premises known as 101 Madison Street, Jamaica, Long Island, a two-story brick two-family house, on a lot 18.9 by 100.

Fifty-Year Waterfront Lease Port Newark Terminal.

Ruland & Whiting Company has leased for the City of Newark to Caflisch Brothers, dealers in mahogany, of Union City, Penn., three acres in the Port Newark Terminal for a period of years for about $150,000. This is the first lease to be closed on this property, which is located on New York Bay.

The city has recently spent several million dollars in dredging, filling, and in constructing piers. The property is served by three railroads direct—the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, with good traffic connection with other trunk lines entering the city. The leased property fronts on the main channel and extends back about 800 feet.

$235,000 Lease in New Printing Crafts Building.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased the entire eleventh floor in the Printing Crafts Building, occupying the block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, for the Four Hundred and Sixty-One Eighth Avenue Company to the Robert L. Stillson Company.

The lease is for a term of fifteen years, at an aggregate rental of about $225,000. The Stillson Company is now located in the Art Color Building, at 209-19 West Thirty-eighth Street, having moved to this location only four years ago from the Court House district.

New 48th Street Theatre.

A theatrical syndicate is reported to have taken an option for a twenty-one-year lease on the property at 148 to 154 West Forty-eighth Street, 75 by 100, owned by Mrs. Margaret C. Magan of New Rochelle, for the purpose of erecting a theatre to accommodate 1,000 persons. The site adjoins the Cort Theatre on the west and is nearly opposite the Brady Playhouse.

Bowery Landmark to be Offered at Foreclosure Sale.

At noon today, in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, Joseph P. Day will offer at Supreme Court foreclosure sale the famous old Atlantic Garden, belonging to the Kramer estate, at 50-52 Bowery and 22-28 Elizabeth Street, facing the Manhattan Bridge approach.

Exterior Hoists on Buildings.

The Corporation Counsel has construed the provisions of the Code of Ordinances (Secs. 70-71, Art. 7, Ch. 14) on exterior hoists with reference to builders and painters, and in an opinion has stated that he is "inclined to the opinion that these provisions are inapplicable to builders in the ordinary course of their building operations and to painters using a scaffold on the outside of buildings which is raised and lowered by means of a hoisting apparatus."

Realty Notes.

In connection with the active buying of realty in the old Greenwich section, it was rumored that much of the property is being acquired for the New York Central Railroad, with the object of enlarging its freight terminal facilities in that section.

The Central Park West Commission, of which M. Morgenthau, Jr., is Chairman, E. M. Cutler is Vice Chairman, and Mrs. John A. Kingsbury, wife of Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, is Secretary, will hold a meeting at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, Friday evening to consider the plans for limiting the heights and uses of buildings, as proposed by the Committee on Buildings and Restrictions.

Secretary Robert Written of the commission will explain the proposed plans. The Central Park West Commission, which was appointed by Borough President Marks, covers the district from Fifty-second Street to 110th Street, and from Amsterdam Avenue to Central Park West and Eighth Avenue.

The eight-story apartment house Axton Court, occupying a plot 100 by 100, at 622 and 624 West 141st Street, was sold in foreclosure proceedings yesterday in the Vesey Street Salesroom for $38,750 over prior liens aggregating $225,000 to Theodore D. McCaddon, plaintiff, against the Murray Hill Realty Company, and others. Samuel Marx was auctioneer.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

99th St, 58 West, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Mary B. Noble et al. against Charles Fontham et al.; Noble & Camp, attorneys; Samuel S. Slater, referee; due on judgment, $18,634.33; taxes, &c., $72; to the plaintiff for $15,000.
By Samuel Marx.

141st St, 622 and 624 West, s s, 325 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, eight-story apartment; Theodore D. McCaddon against Murray Hill Realty Co. et al.; Stoddard & Mark, attorneys; John J. Rooney, referee; due on judgment, $44,588.35; taxes, &c., $2,384.55; subject to a mortgage of $225,000; to the plaintiff for $38,750 over prior liens.

123d St, 131 West, n s, 345 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x100.11, three-story dwelling; Lillian B. Wechsler against Sarah A. Bishop et al.; Ralph V. Wechsler, attorney; William Allen, referee; due on judgment, $7,047.18; taxes, &c., $8; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Park Av, 3,468, e s, 102.2 ft n of 167th St, 38.10x99.1x38.9x101.2, five-story tenement; James G. Wentz against Malcks Building Corporation et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Harry Kempner, referee; due on judgment, $14,480.70; taxes, &c., $161.73; to D. Escobasl for $15,026.
By Samuel Goldsticker.

239th St, East, 380 ft e of Kepler Av, 40x100, vacant; Jennie Scheyer et al. against Frank B. Newell et al.; Jacob Jacobs, attorney; Henry M. Goldfogle, referee; due on judgment, $1,636.08; taxes, &c., $249.54; to the plaintiff for $1,500.
By Daniel W. Greenwald.

Whitlock Av, 950, e s, 449.4 ft s of Hunts Point Road, 25x123.1, three-story tenement; Ward H. Bonner et al. against Robert Burnett et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; John A. Bolles, referee; due on judgment, $8,306.91; taxes, &c., $396.03; to the plaintiff for $8,800.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50-52, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, extending through to 22-28 Elizabeth St, 75x200x100x25x100, Atlantic Garden buildings and tenements; Columbia Trust Co. against Louis Levy et al.; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $105,999.84; taxes, &c., $4,211.24.
By Charles A. Berrian.

120th St, 434 East, s s, 208.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11, two-story frame house; Bowery Savings Bank against C. W. Schluter et al.; Aldwalader, W. & S., attorneys; due, $3,356.47; taxes, &c., $200.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Pelham Lane, n w corner of Pelham Bay Park, 365.5x817.9x791.8; E. A. English against C. J. Chapman et al.; I. N. Tompkins, attorney; due, $8,443; taxes, &c., $850.
By Charles A. Berrian.

De Kalb St, n e corner of 210th St, 112.2x58.4x irregular; Tremont Building and Loan Association against J. A. Powers et al.; action 1; Friend & F. attorneys; due, $678.02; taxes, &c., $1,117.54.
Steuben Av, w s, 200 ft s of 210th St, 25.8x107.6x irregular; same against same; action 2; same attorneys; due, $2,068.63; taxes, &c., $40a.12.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Beach Av, w s, 275 ft n of Manston St, for a one-story brick garage, 21.6x21.6; H. Freelert, 1,527 Beach Av, owner; H. G. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St, architect; cost, $300.

1st Av, n w corner of 3d St, for a six-story tenement and store, 41.6x64.6; M. & M. Freedman, 310 Grand St, owners; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at Auction,
Wednesday, March 29, 1916,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.
Settlement in Foreclosure Sale
THE PARK INN
(FURNISHED).
Occupying Entire Atlantic Ocean Front Between Fifth Ave. and Fourth Ave.
AT ROCKAWAY PARK,
New York City (Borough of Queens).

The magnificent plot of 22 lots, with 200 feet **Ocean Beach Frontage**, 220 feet on Fifth Ave. and 220 feet on Fourth Ave., with the three story, basement, and cellar FURNISHED Summer hotel, containing about 63 rooms and about 29 baths; main restaurant seating 400, billiard parlor, basement grill room, small dining rooms seating 20 persons and upward; only licensed hotel on this ocean front with one exception; one block from railroad depot.

Fifth Ave. is the main business street in Rockaway Park. This property is situated on its most attractive block and avenue.

70% may remain on mortgages.

TITLE HAS BEEN GUARANTEED.
THORNDYKE C. McKENNEE, Esq., Atty., Library Bldg., Boulevard corner Oceanus Av., ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y. CITY.
Illustrated booklet with attorney or at Auctioneer's office, 150 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An exceptional opportunity is offered to buy or rent unfurnished
A Shore Front AT Larchmont, N.Y.
With an expansive view of Long Island Sound, facing the Park, with beautiful old shade trees, within a block of the Manor trolley and bathing beach; COOLEST LOCATION IN LARCHMONT; new house, with stucco finish and perfect appointments; eleven large rooms, three bathrooms and two lavatories, luxurious plumbing fixtures, hot water heat, also hardwood trim and floors, open fireplaces, two sleeping porches and extensive verandas; easy terms.
Apply to
E. M. HYDE,
120 Broadway, Suite 1,747.
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MAMARONECK Westchester County, N. Y.
One of the most attractive places can be purchased at a very reasonable price. Modern house of 9 master bedrooms, 4 baths, ample accommodations for servants.
Stable, tool house, cow house, children's playhouse; tennis court; fruit trees.
Asking $40,000—Easy Terms.
Heckscher & de Saulles
Phone Circle 5816. 734 5th Ave., N. Y.

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At Rye; 50 acres; corner property; large road frontage; high elevation; extensive views; orchard; splendid woodland; beautiful stream; owner will sacrifice for quick sale.
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MORTGAGE LOANS.
MORTGAGE MONEY
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH
DIRECTORS:
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. C. ARTHUR
CALHOUN R. BELKNAP
14 WALL ST. Phone 6900 Rector
ALSO 10 EAST 42D STREET

OVERLOOKING MANHASSET BAY
Attractive Colonial house, finished in old-fashioned heavy shingles; 2 big verandas, large hall, dining room, living room, very large open fireplace, den or breakfast room, butler's pantry and kitchen; five nice light bedrooms, 2 baths, tiled porcelain fixtures, 2 maids' rooms and bath, room for billiard room in basement; fine large plot, near water and station; view of bay and hills; beach and dock rights; not a sacrifice, but very good value; for sale only.
L. G. SHIELDS, 18 E. 54th St., N. Y.
Phone Murray Hill 4080 or Manhasset 437.

LONG ISLAND CITY
BARGAIN
BLOCK 200 x 600, TAKEN IN FORECLOSURE.
Out-of-town holders of Mortgage want money back only. This block adjoins the Packard Building and has a frontage on Queens Boulevard (the new 200-foot street); new subway and elevated station in front of property. Might sell on terms.
E. A. L'ECLUSE.
Plandome, L. I. Tel. 310 Manhasset.

IDEAL BUNGALOW
Five rooms, bath, combination gas and electric fixtures; hardwood trim; up-to-date in every detail; large plot overlooking ocean; 5 minutes to water; boating, fishing, bathing; great bargain for $2,950; responsible party can take possession for $250 cash and pay off balance, $18 monthly; only 40 minutes from city. B. HUGHES, 340 E. 14th St.

SWELL ALL YEAR HOME
6 rooms, dining and living room, beamed ceiling, paneled walls, open fireplace; gas, electric lights; handsome bath; best neighborhood; shrubs, hedge; 45 minutes from city; new house; price $2,900; $200 cash required, balance $18 monthly, buys it. Worth $1,000 more, act quick. Inquire 606 Century Bld., 1 West 34th St.

AT SYOSSET
NEAR STATION. BEST SECTION.
7 ACRES
MAPS AND PARTICULARS FROM
OWNER
Box 437, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN.
Well-built bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; gas, electricity, water, etc.; privilege of fine bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; plentiful train service; $300 cash, balance easy payments. OCEAN, Box 120 Times Downtown.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW
At Brentwood in the Plaza, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

COZY $700 BUNGALOW,
now being erected, pretty design, large porch, good terms to quick buyer. Call or write for plans and details. B. Seaman, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

GIVEN AWAY
To increase value of property, will give free valuable building plot on Long Island to party who will build house to cost $4,000 or more.
W. J. CRANE, 47 West 34th Street.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,000 On Easy Terms
and first mortgage of $5,000 buys
NEW CRAFTSMAN HOME
Near Water, Actual Water Rights, 45 min. on D., L. & W. R. R. express station.

After the $2,000 Is Paid
$33.21 MONTHLY
Pays interest, taxes and water rent.
House of 9 rooms and 3 baths; living room 27 feet long, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hard wood; all conveniences. Full information from
E. A. MANCHESTER,
Tel. 1521 Cort. 4th B'way.

IF YOU HAVE $150,
Are Socially Eligible for Membership
IN COUNTRY CLUB,
Can Pay $50 a Month for 3 Months, and Then Easy Monthly Payments Like Rent,

YOU CAN OWN THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE, built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; 6 large rooms; tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; 5 minutes' walk from Club House and Golf Course. For particulars, write TREASURER, P. O. Box 416, N. Y. City.

Why Not Investigate
our guaranteed mortgages? Your principal is fully secured. Dividends are guaranteed. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County titles. Write for Booklet A.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carter, 41 B'way

SUMMER HOMES
HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES FOR RENT OR SALE.
Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.
ALBERT T. ROBBINS,
Asbury Park, (Opp. Depot,) Allenhurst, N.J.

SO. ORANGE NEW COLONIAL HOME **$9850**
9 rooms, 2 baths; extra toilet; laundry; double hardwood floors, open fireplace; sun parlor, sleeping porch; modern in construction; fine location; near Lackawanna Sta. Bargain. Terms.
T. ORBEN, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LINCOLN PARK SECTION
CRANFORD, N. J. New, attractive residence, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,500; also very pretty house, 6 rooms, 2 baths; price $7,500; terms to suit. S. R. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y. City.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE
in the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city, convenient to three railroads, an hour from the city; section of large country places and farms, grand views, high elevation, mountain scenery, healthful and free from mosquitoes; 70 acres in high state of cultivation; large orchards, also woodland; the house has twenty rooms with all modern improvements, wide piazzas, pure mountain air. A seven-room house for the superintendent, who has been on the place for 20 years; a complete set of farm buildings; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance. Address OWNER, Post Office Box 220, Monsey, New York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DWELLINGS TO LET | $720 and upward. CONCESSIONS. All offers submitted.
PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125 St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

FOR RENT.
Cottage at Water Mill,
Township of Southampton.
An attractive cottage right by Mecox Bay, still water and surf bathing, and all the outdoor sports. Five minutes from station. 5 MASTER BEDROOMS.
3 SERVANTS. FINE WATER SUPPLY. ELECTRIC LIGHTED AND ALL CONVENIENCES.
GARAGE AND SEPARATE LAUNDRY.
APPLY ANCELL H. BALL, 372 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

4 Story Bldg. 602 6th Ave., Bet. 35th-36th Sts.
TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS.
JAMES A. DOWD 874 SIXTH AVENUE, Circle 81.

Liberty Tower
55 Liberty Street
Corner Nassau
A few light, airy outside rooms still for rent. Exceptional facilities—ideal location.
Fireproof Construction.
Highest Class Tenancy.
Law Library.
Pease & Elliman, Agents
Office on Premises.
Telephone Cortlandt 333.

Best and Most Conveniently Located Office Building Downtown.
HAVEMEYER BUILDING
26 Cortlandt St. 25 Church St. 25 Dey St. occupying the
Entire Church St. Block Front
FROM CORTLANDT TO DEY STREETS
"L" station right at the door, another a block away. Hudson Tubes across the way; subway station ½ block and more subway stations bearing completion away less a block distant.
Single Offices; Large & Small Suites and Entire Floors
Space to Meet the Most Exacting Need.
At Rentals Much Lower Than Other Office Buildings of Equal Calibre Downtown
The New York Telephone Company leaves this building, vacating eleven entire floors, approximately 353 offices; $25,000 worth of space has already been leased to rentable tenants; why not make an early selection, before the choicest are gone?
Six Rapid Passenger and Freight Elevators. Service of highest standard always maintained.
Write for illustrated booklet and floor plans.
W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, Room 107. Tel. 5516 Cortlandt.

BARGAINS
Niagara Fire Insurance Co. will sublet ground floor—3,000 sq. ft., 25-7 Liberty St. and 10th floor—6,000 sq. ft. 25-7 Liberty St. through to 54-6 Maiden Lane. Offices with plenty of daylight at very low rents. Entire or divide to suit.
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Tel. John 2000. 92 William St.

Browning Building
1265-1269 Broadway,
(Near 32nd Street.)
Attractive Offices
at $250 to $500 a year.
C. J. Fisher, Supt.,
Room 412, on premises.

Every Subway Terminates Here.
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
OFFICES TO LET
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on Premises.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
(Opposite City Hall Park.)

Subway Stores At Only Entrance and Exit to
191st St. & St. Nicholas Ave. Sub. Station.
Show Windows on Avenue and Arcade.
Lowest Rent. Wonderful Opportunity.
10,000 People Must Pass Door Daily.
Chas. S. Kohler 1428 ST. NICHOLAS AVE., Near 181st St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

North River Apartments
BELNORD
86th St.-Broadway-87th St.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE
If you are looking for an apartment combining apartment features with exclusiveness of a refined home, if you fancy rooms of unusual size suggestive of the Louis XVI. period, with the later day utilities of modern art, inspect the Belnord—the last word in apartment construction. Careful superintendency and trained employes contribute to ideal service. Manager on premises.
7 to 11 ROOMS
2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co
AGENTS,
86th Street, Cor. Broadway,
Tel. Schuyler 2800.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive
Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
7 Rooms, Bath, $900.
400 West 118th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets. $1,200
7 " " " " $1,000
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
508 5TH AV. TEL. 2715—MURRAY HILL.

VALLAMONT,
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL, SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 126TH ST.

DON'T DELAY
Secure Your Office NOW in the
Barclay Building
299 Broadway
"The Practical High-Class Office Building."
Also Broadway Corner Store
Wm. C. Walker's Sons / Wright Barclay } Agents on Premises

Plant for Sale
Located in Philadelphia, 5 floors, 60,000 square feet, slow burning construction, sprinkler system. Railroad siding on both Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads. 200 horsepower plant. Address "Plant," P. O. Box 1952, Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICES,
150 to 1,800 SQUARE FEET, with exceptional air and light; most convenient location; 100 feet from Times Square; $1.50 per square foot.
J. ROBINSON, Agt., Room 1806, 220 W. 42d St. 'Phone 4787—Bryant.

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90
LOFTS—Unusual light; low insurance; 72x90 and 50x90.
EAST 23D STREET, NEAR 2D AV.

PRINTING—MANUFACTURING
E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 212 E. 23D ST.

Store at 23d Street—Subway
100 Feet Deep, $4,500, Long Lease.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc., Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.
Furnished.

Married couple, now living at hotel, will rent furnished housekeeping apartment, if complete and absolutely modern and first class, while owners are absent for Summer; must be approved location; best references furnished. M 51 Times.

Wanted—By gentleman, two furnished rooms with private bath, either in high-class private family or apartment house, 50th to 72d St. C 25 Times Annex.

Furnished flat, 3, 4 or 5 rooms; must be within 30 minutes L. T. Sty. N 231 Times Downtown.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 15, 1914, from a collision, between tug P. R. R. No. 7 and her tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. R. R. No. 7 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $32,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 26, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE STANDARD GAS POWER CORPORATION, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part I. in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to The Cockburn Corporation.
Dated at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 13th day of March, 1916.
THE STANDARD GAS POWER CORPORATION.
By HENRY M. WARD, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On March 13, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 68 BOXES OF DRIED PEACHES upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on April 3, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
March 13, 1916. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ALLERTON 600 W. 113 St. Cor. Broadway
12-story Fireproof Building
3 Blocks from Subway Station.
ONLY ONE LEFT.
8 Rooms CORNER SUITE, 2 BATHS. **$1800**
Some Concession Till October 1st.
Inquire of Supt. or the Agents,
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc.
Tel. River. 975. 2705 Broadway (103d.)

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8896.

THE ENDYMION
323 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or
WILCOX & SHELTON
2,107 7TH AV., AT 126TH ST.

Furnished—East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 74. (Gramercy Park Neighborhood.)—Unusual, quaint apartment, six rooms, bath; large French windows, massive furniture; $75 month; references. A. B. Leonard.

Apartment, handsomely furnished, two large, sunny rooms and bath; $14 weekly; full hotel service; bargain; free tray service. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Apartment, handsomely furnished, two large, sunny rooms and bath; $14 weekly; full hotel service; bargain; free tray service. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, finest nine-room apartment in New York, facing south, east, west; contains 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. HARPERLEY HALL, 41 Central Park West.

To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, attractive apartment, containing two large rooms and bath; southern exposure, and overlooking Park. Inquire office, Hotel San Remo, 74th St. and Central Park West.

CONCORD HALL,
405 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

Attractive six (6) rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, in elevator apartment house, from April 15 to Oct. 10, 1916, at a very low price. Call mornings, 515 West 111th St., Apt. No. 51.

Handsomely furnished, to family of adults, for three months or less, six rooms, two baths, Broadway and 79th; excellent cook included. Call Schuyler 7922.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARMONT REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

157th Broadway subway, (35 Fort Washington Av.)—Beautifully furnished five-room apartment; high-class elevator building; sacrifice. Apt. 6-C.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
299 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; unusual bargains offered. Consult Dingleman, renting specialist, 176 West 72d.

57th, 49 West.—Handsomely furnished eight-room apartment. Bowden. Phone 1310 Audubon.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Gramercy Park, (142 East 21st.)—Sublease studio apartment; living room 15x20; French windows, balcony, kitchenette, bedroom, bath, service, key to park; partly or wholly furnished if desired; references.

715 Madison Av., (near 63d.)—Bachelor Apartment, $60, three rooms, bath, elevator, electric light, steam heat, VALET AND BREAKFAST SERVICE; references required.

Madison Av., 2,062, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $35; light, outside rooms.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Broadway, s e cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

Broadway, s e. Corner 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75; elevator, steam heat, electric light; quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

Westfield.—For sale, unusually desirable, well-located, modern 9-room residence; wonderful, large living-room porch; railroad station and trolley convenient; bargain for cash. Telephone for appointment, Murray Hill 1715.

334-338 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 340 West 23d St.

To Sublease.—Five-room apartment on Claremont Av., facing Columbia University; two blocks from 116th St. Broadway express subway station; all outside rooms; very high-class and modern: P 116 Times.

36TH STREET, 52 TO 56 WEST.
Two and three rooms and bath. Kitchenette Apartments, steam heat, electric light, shower baths and all improvements; rents $40 to $45. A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

IDEAL SUMMER BUNGALOW SITE on hilltop, near river and station; hour out; great views; refined neighbors; town water; electric light, 'phone; big lot, 50x200; for only $300. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
130-132 West 56th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent, $35-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

A.A.—I specialize leasing apartments of every description; state your requirements. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d. Columbus 8361.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

West End Av., (Near 102d St.)—Attractive apartment, five rooms, sublet April 1. Address G. M., 2,642 Broadway.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Gramercy Park, (142 East 21st.)—Sublease studio apartment; living room 15x20; French windows, balcony, kitchenette, bedroom, bath, service, key to park; partly or wholly furnished if desired; references.

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IDEAL SUMMER BUNGALOW SITE on hilltop, near river and station; hour out; great views; refined neigh

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Missouri disturbance of Monday night rapidly lost its identity during its eastward progress, although it was responsible for general rains and snows in the Upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and rain in the Carolinas. The Canadian Northwest depression of Monday night moved rapidly southeastward and is central over Northwestern Missouri with much increased intensity, and it in turn is followed by another depression that has just passed inland into British Columbia.

The Middle West depression is followed by a rapidly rising pressure to the northwestward with general rains and snows in the Northwest, and with a decided fall in temperature in that section and in the Central Rocky Mountain region. No precipitation of importance preceded the disturbance.

To the southward temperatures are abnormally high, ranging from 10 to 34 degrees above the seasonal average, and in portions of the Southwest the temperatures were the highest of record for the month of March, with a maximum reading of 100 degrees at Fort Worth, Texas.

The Middle West disturbance will continue eastward, attended by rains over the central and snows and rains over the north districts east of the Mississippi River, reaching the Atlantic Coast Wednesday night, and probably continuing Thursday from the lake region eastward, mostly in the form of snow.

In the South, except the Carolinas, the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, and it will be fair Thursday in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee.

It will be colder Wednesday night and Thursday in the upper lake region and considerably colder in the lower Ohio Valley. It will be colder Thursday in the upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic, and East Gulf States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle variable, becoming east Wednesday night and increasing; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, becoming east Wednesday night and increasing; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest, increasing Wednesday night.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York—Cloudy Wednesday; rain or snow at night and Thursday.

Southern New England—Cloudy Wednesday, Thursday snow or rain.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday; rain at night and Thursday; colder Thursday.

Northern New England—Fair Wednesday, Thursday, snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	34	27	4 P. M.	41	37
6 A. M.	32	27	6 P. M.	40	37
9 A. M.	36	30	9 P. M.	39	38
12 M.	38	31	11 P. M.	38	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 37; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 39.

The temperature at 6 A. M. yesterday was 28; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 39 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
2:17—759 7 Av.; R. McClement	Not given
3:50—100-142 W. 35 St.; R. H. Macy & Co.	$100
4:30—114 E. 127 St.; not given	Slight
5:30—96 St. & North River, (two baggage cars;) Salt Lake City Ry. Co. & Chicago & St. Paul RR.	$1,050
9:53—1,431 Lex. Av.; Anna Nowack	Slight
10:00—444 E. 122 St.; Louise Jones	Slight
11:00—1,161 Hoe Av.; Abe Pearlman	Slight
11:40—92 Lewis St.; Sophie Zwering	Slight
11:55—184 Norfolk St.; D. Berkowitz	Slight
P. M.	
2:50—144 St. Nicholas Av.; Theodora Eskilsson	Slight
4:45—Front 56 E. 11 St.; J. Pearlman	Slight
7:35—219 W. 40 St.; Hattie Monton	Slight
7:45—455 E. 173 St.; Albert Geyer	Slight
8:20—35 Nassau St.; H. K. Brewer & Co.	Slight
8:50—247 E. 136 St.; N. Halanazzi	Slight
9:10—414 E. 24 St.; Internat'l Tobacco Co.	$5,000
11:15—8 Av. & 161st St., (auto.) City of N. Y.	Not given

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition has been awarded to the following for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in the line of duty: Commendation—Acting Detective Sergts., 2d Grade, W. J. Enright, Shield 636, and D. J. Foley, Shield 7,613, both attached to the Detective Bureau.

Excellent Police Duty—Lieut. C. H. Kauff, 13 Insp. Dist., (formerly of Detective Bureau;) Sergt. T. J. Tracy, Shield 52, 14, (formerly of 35,) and Patrol. P. P. Cahill, Shield 7,589, 5 Insp. Dist.; Patrol. D. Donoghue, Shield 7,523, 145, (formerly of 167,) and F. Goehring, Shield 6,355, 167.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., March 22: Lieuts. G. E. Greig, clerical duty, from 3 I. D. to 5 I. D.; T. F. Gilligan, clerical duty, 5 I. D. to 3 I. D.; Patrol. G. F. Green and G. W. Smith, clerical duty, 3 I. D. to 5 I. D.; M. V. Gibney and L. F. Schilling, clerical duty, 5 I. D. to 3 I. D. At 4 P. M., March 22: Patrol. J. Daly, 6 to Traffic Div. Sub-div. D. Mutual, 4 P. M., March 22: Sergts. W. J. Roach, 153 to 285; R. Kerwick, 285 to 153; Patrol. L. Brower, 22 to 353; W. J. Verlin, 283 to 22.

Temporary Assignments: Lieut. E. H. West, 15, and H. J. Callahan, 36, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., March 25; A. L. Duffy, 149, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M., March 29; Patrol. F. N. Day, 62, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., March 25.

Leaves (without pay): R. McA. Wilson, 4 days, 8 A. M., March 23; W. A. Lau, 10, 2 days, 12 P. M., March 31.

Bicycle Instructions: So much of General Order No. 15, c. s., as relates to instructions for Bicycle Squad, all boroughs, has been amended to read:

Bicycle Squad, excepting patrolmen actually on duty at telephone booths, will attend bicycle instructions as follows:

42d, 61st, 62d, 63d, 65th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 77th, and 78th Precincts, at 126th Street and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, at 10 A. M., on Saturday of each week, beginning April 1.

143d, 153d, 167th, 170th, 172d, 173d, and 174th Precincts, at Ocean Boulevard and Kings Highway, at 11 A. M. on Monday of each week, beginning April 3.

81st, 83d, 274th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 281st, 283d, and 285th Precincts, at 277th Precinct station house, at 11 A. M., on Tuesday of each week, beginning April 4.

90th, 91st, 98th, and 99th Precincts, at New Dorp Lane and Southfield Boulevard, at 11 A. M., on Wednesday of each week, beginning April 5.

Fire Department.

The first four sessions of the fire college extension courses will be held from 8:30 to 10 o'clock in the evening, as follows:

On Wednesday, March 22; Friday, March 24, and Saturday, March 25, in the auditorium of Public School 59, 228 East 57th St. On Thursday, March 23, in the auditorium of De Witt Clinton High School, 59th St. and 10th Avenue. Engineers and firemen of all grades desiring to attend these courses, who shall have filed their applications with the Chief of Department, will report at 8:25 P. M. at the places above named on their respective days of regular leave during the present week, and will provide themselves with pencils and suitable pads or blank books for taking notes.

The time for filing applications for attendance has been extended to Monday, March 27 at 9 A. M. Attendance at these classes being purely voluntary, absence from any session on the part of any member who has volunteered, will not be regarded as calling for disciplinary action.

Those who filed applications for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, will be directed to report for the physical examination at Room 1402, Municipal Building, at 1 P. M. tomorrow.

The charge of disrespect to superior officer on which Fire. 1st gr. T. A. Bowler of H. & L. 40 was tried before the Fire Commissioner on July 2, 1914, found guilty, and sentence suspended, has been dismissed.

The following will report to Fire, 1st gr. W. H. Breuer at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. D. Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dresselar, Eng. 96; E. Dammond, Eng. 93; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; R. R. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 269; E. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; R. G. Richards, Eng. 282; L. Wile, Eng. 290; W. H. Bleasdale, L. & L. 30; J. J. Schoppmeyer, L. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 90; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 137; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 138; George Olsen, H. & L. 123; C. L. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 149; J. Miller, No. 3 L. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 237, (2d Sec.)

Revocation of detail, 8 A. M., March 22: Fire. 1st gr. P. W. Griffin, Eng. 233, to 11th Div., as messenger.

The following having filed applications for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer will be directed to report for medical re-examination at Room 1,402, Municipal Building, at 10 A. M., Friday: G. J. Short, Eng. 24; J. P. Curran, Eng. 206; J. C. Cordes, Eng. 218; J. F. Boland, Eng. 239; F. C. Melahn, Eng. 265; J. Luger, Eng. 65; C. J. Nelson, Eng. 5; W. J. Carroll, Eng. 259; A. Siefring, H. & L. 9; W. L. C. Fiats, H. & L. 140; J. J. Polsenski, H. & L. 42; G. E. Bryant, H. & L. 2; M. J. Murphy, H. & L. 6.

Special leaves, without pay: Eng. of Str. W. H. Crouse, Eng. 279, 12 hours, 8 P. M., March 23; Firem. 1st gr. S. E. Mendelsohn, Eng. 98, 24 hours, 8 A. M., March 23.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Following officers are assigned as indicated, effective as specified: Capt. H. A. Ripley, Inf., (Major Philippine Scouts,) is assigned to 2d Inf. April 5. Upon arrival in United States, and after any leave, he will join regt.; Capt. G. A. Hagadi, Inf., to 25th Inf. April 29; Capt. J. H. Cheno, C. A. C., Inf., to 6th Inf. April 13; 1st Lt. W. C. Stoll, Inf., to 7th Inf. March 24; 1st Lt. P. J. Morrissey, Inf., to 2d Inf. until further orders; 1st Lt. H. S. Brinkerhoff, Signal Corps, to 2d Inf. April 5, and Capt. F. W. Guiney, Q. M. C., to 11th Cav. April 4.

2d Lt. O. L. Spiller, C. A. C., will report to Brig. Gen. J. F. Morrison upon arrival at Manila for duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Capt. C. H. Freeman, M. C., is detailed a member of the board appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 26, for examination of candidates for Military Academy, vice Capt. W. A. Wickline, M. C., relieved.

1st Lt. C. W. Baird to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Orders of Nov. 26 directing Capt. H. S. Hawkins, 3d Cav., (transferred to 4th Cav. March 25,) to sail on first transport after date of his transfer to join his regiment, amended to direct him to sail on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco about June 5.

1st Lt. N. W. Campanole, 6th Inf., to service in Signal Corps April 5, vice 1st Lt. H. S. Brinkerhoff, Signal Corps, relieved from detail in that corps, effective April 5.

Orders of March 16 relating to 2d Lt. H. J. Maloney, 26th Inf., revoked.

1st Lt. T. S. Frozmire, M. R. C., to active duty, effective March 21. He is detailed as a member of board appointed to meet at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., March 21, for examination of candidates for the Military Academy, vice Capt. R. S. Porter, M. C., relieved.

Leave: Capt. R. C. Williams, retired, recruiting officer, 7 days' extension.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. J. M. Ashley, the Utah, April 18, to San Diego Station, Cal., May 10.

Paym. R. B. Lupton, retired.

Asst. Paym. J. L. Gaffney to Charleston (S. C.) Yard, as officer in charge of clothing factory and additional duty as Accounting Officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arethusa and Winslow, at Guantanamo; C-1, C-2, C-3, C-5, Potomac, and the Severn, at Almirante Bay; Hector, at Norfolk Yard; Sylvia, at Norfolk; Leonidas, at Cristobal; Monterey, at Manila, and the Raleigh, at San Diego.

Sailed—Burrows, Smithtown Bay for Whitestone Landing; Culgoa, New York Yard for Guantanamo; Jason, Lambert Point for Guantanamo; Paducah, Cienfuegos for survey grounds; Patapsco, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Pittsburgh, Bremerton for Tacoma, and the Wilmington, Manoa for Hongkong.

The Hunter, now at Norfolk, has been ordered to Boston and return to Hampton Roads.

The Virginia was placed in reserve at Boston Yard March 20.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for Director, Central Purchase Committee, until 4 P. M. on March 31. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; thesis, 3; oral, 3. A qualifying physical test will be given on the same day as the oral examination. The duties are the active direction of the planning, installing, organizing, and supervising of a system of central purchase and control of all supplies purchased by the city. Candidates must be thirty years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The salary is $5,000 a year.

United States.

The commission will hold, on April 12 and 13, an examination for computer and estimator, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,600 a year. Attention is invited to the fact that the relative weights of the subjects and the average percentage necessary to render a competitor eligible for appointment at a salary of more than $1,600 have been changed. The usual entrance salary is $1,000 or $1,200 a year. Only those persons who attain an average percentage of 85 or over in the examination are eligible for appointment at a salary of more than $1,600. Competitors will be examined in materials and construction, specifications, estimating, training and experience. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Professional Teachers' Association has declared for a pension to be paid entirely by the city without any deduction from teachers' salaries.

Two continuation classes for the employes of the Bedford, 1,065 Broadway, Brooklyn, will be established.

A teacher will be assigned to teach short methods in arithmetic in department stores for a period not to exceed fifteen hours, during the present school year.

The sum of $9,200 will be expended in conducting community and recreation centres from April 1 to May 15.

Abner P. Way has been nominated as an assistant director of physical training.

The transfer of Principal Helen E. Warner from P. S. 111 to P. S. 110, Brooklyn, had been recommended.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

French gentleman having his own office in Paris is returning within the next two weeks and wishes to meet two or three firms who desire efficient representation in France; especially interested in machinery and patents; can give New York bank references for any amount; early negotiation suggested. Address "Representative," C 27 Times Annex.

An active concern manufacturing cotton ready-to-wear garments, skirts, &c., wishes to engage a man thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and sale of such. Will be required to invest five to ten thousand dollars. This is a good opportunity to the right man. Address J. I. Piper, Dime Savings Bank, Canton, Ohio.

FACTORY SITES FOR SALE.

An opportunity to secure one of the best-located factories in Buffalo; 1¼ acres of land; about 43,000 square feet of floor space; mill and dry kiln; on railroad. For prices and particulars address IRA B. LITTLEFIELD, Erie County Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

EMBROIDERY FACTORY COMPLETE.

Six 10-yard shuttlemachines, with all fixtures for sale account death. Mrs. Meyer, 357 East 155th St., Bronx.

WE SELL your business quickly, privately; city or country; write, call, phone Cortlandt 270 for representative; rapid sales our success. Federal Realty Co., 198 Broadway.

$6,000.00

and services; young accountant business experience; business must be established. N 260 Times Downtown.

Marconi plant for sale; good location and equipped with modern machinery; wonderful opportunity; liberal terms. N 269 Times Downtown.

Established chemical manufacturing concern needs active partner; about $2,000 required. N 249 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.
1,880 B'way. Phone Col. 6521.
1916 Twin Six, New Packard, 7-pass.
1916 Salon Tour. Packard 3-38 7-pass.
1914 Touring, Packard 1-38 5-pass.
1915 Tour. Locomobile 7 and 5 pass.

For Sale.—1912 model German Mercedes; will make a splendid truck or rental car; one of the best-built cars in the world; seven-passenger. Address W. C. Watrous, 1,127 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale.—1913 Simplex 38, shaft drive, with Brunn 5-passenger body, and in excellent condition; price $1,500. Address W. C. Watrous, 1,127 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Rauch & Lang electric coupe, overhauled, high capacity battery, $750; will demonstrate. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

Stearns Knight, 1914, 7-passenger; fully equipped. De Cozen & Riess, Hupmobile and Stearns Knight Distributors, 200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale.—½-ton truck; thoroughly overhauled; must sacrifice; bargain. Garage, 22d St. and Avenue A. See Delehanty.

Packard (1916) Touring, 38; perfect condition. Owen Magnetic (1916) Touring; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Packard 14-38, 5-pass., fine condition. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

Scripps Booth, latest, run eleven hundred miles. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

White touring, 1914, finest condition; price right. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

Cadillac Sedan, 1913, fine shape; extra shoe. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard and Renault landaulets, monthly solicited. Block, 220 West 66th. 3258 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Repairing.

Machine work wanted; automobile repairing specialty; new shop, well equipped; best of references; work guaranteed. L. I. Telephone Astoria 2388.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St., Victoria and touring tops, slip covers, automobile coach work repairs of all kinds.

Portable Garages.

Garages, $71; steel; absolutely fireproof; easily erected; catalogue. Kaseman, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3410.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7320 Col. 902 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

West Side.

167TH ST., 20-28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

48TH ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms in strictly first-class house.

57TH ST., 344 WEST.—Large room, private bath; good service; excellent table.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms, with or without bath; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bathroom, running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; private baths; electricity; Southern cooking; attentive service.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny room, bath, electricity, telephone; exceptional table.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large, sunny room; private bathroom; electric light; references.

72D ST., 258 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

73D, 142 WEST.—PARISIENNE HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE.
Most attractive, newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large front room; single room; delightful location; excellent table.

77TH, 204 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Attractive suites, (will divide,) twin beds, private baths, velvet carpets, gray and white enameled furniture; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born at the demand for a living of simple elegance; luxurious homes; tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

83D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

92D ST., 4 WEST.—Refined, comfortable home; gentlemen of business people; excellent board; table guests; private family. Jacobs.

93D, (676 WEST END AV.)—Comfortably furnished private home. Phone 9673 Riverside.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large room; electricity, telephone; excellent meals; table boarders; references.

West Side.

96TH, 265 WEST, near Broadway.—Block from subway; light room, bath, elevator; private; gentleman preferred; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; exceptional table and service; $25 weekly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double room; superior board; exceptional home for two; $18 weekly. Telephone 4900 Morningside. Payne.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

LADY desires suite of two rooms, up to date, with board, in small, refined family, west of Amsterdam, 95th-120th; no boarding house; state terms. N 245 Times Downtown.

ROOMS and board wanted with a genteel Spanish-speaking family by an American bachelor. M 45 Times.

Country Board

Forty-two cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Boolnson, Phone 6161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Do you wish to live in a first-class family hotel, with its luxuries and conveniences, and yet pay the same price charged by ordinary boarding houses? You may obtain exactly this if you will be permanent and will lease by the year after trying it for a few weeks to satisfy yourself that this is a genuine proposition.

Room, with private tiled bathroom, including table board for two, $14.50, $15.50, $16.50, and $20 per week.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
46 Notre Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $35 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

New York State.

Pine Grove Cottage.—Heated; bath; excellent German cooking; Winter rates low. John Baum, Tillson, Ulster County, New York.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food, trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths, steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses. Booklet. Address Miss Elisabeth Lamb.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Modern system; controlling accounts; trial balances; state salary, &c. P 186 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent double entry bookkeeper; write and state previous experience. H 260 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Competent woman wanted as assistant buyer, suits, coats, waists, for large Western store; interview can be had this week in New York. F 84 Times.

DESIGNER wanted on popular priced ladies' wash dresses; must have original and up-to-date ideas, and experience with well-known house. Bronner Manufacturing Company, 16 West 33d St.

DESIGNER, originator children's and misses' hats. Max Mayer, Inc., 53 East 25th.

FILE CLERK.—Graduate file clerk wanted by large publishing house. Address stating age, salary expected and references, X 353 Times Annex.

HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE GIRL wanted to assist in library five afternoons a week; part of time could be used for study. X 357 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORK.—General housewerker for small family in small apartment. Call after 10 A. M., Nelliss, 119 Washington Place, apartment 9.

MILLINERY SALESLADY, only thorough, accustomed to highest class of trade of 5th Av. need apply. X 355 Times Annex.

MODELS.—Wanted, professional models to appear in our fashion promenade; only those who know how to wear smart clothes and who have had experience as models need apply. Supt. Office, Greenhut's.

SALESWOMEN.—We want two educated women over 24 to learn our business; $50 per month to start; references required. De Brainerd, 220 West 42d St.

SALESLADY for art needle work store, with some experience in knitting and crocheting. Bolliger & Co., 2,065 7th Av.

SALESLADIES wanted, experienced; good pay. Levy's Big Store, Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young girl; must be experienced and absolutely competent; steady position; good opportunity for advancement; apply in writing only, stating salary and full particulars. Janssen, 89 Brown Place, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Easy position, short hours, 9:30 to 4:30; start moderate salary; beginner would do; not under 20 years; state particulars and salary. P 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, capable to operate a switchboard; must have experience in cloak and suit house. French Model Importing Co., 10 East 59th.

STENOGRAPHER who can also assist with books, in waist house; one with experience only. M 40 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity for public stenographer to locate in hotel. Telephone Broad 609 Extension 8.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, light clerical work; must have at least one year's experience. Geometric, 7 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER with export business experience; one writing Spanish preferred. Write, stating salary, or call 806, 80 Broad St.

TYPIST wanted, willing worker; chance for advancement; give full details. H 250 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS, Auditors, Systematizers, Financial Statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 5849.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $6 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlaender, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5653.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2696.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 25 Nassau St., Room 501. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff: 349 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1636.

ACCOUNTANT and credit man, 29, capable, efficient, at present employed, desires to change. N 234 Times Downtown.

AGENT.—Purchasing agent of supplies, paper, printing and advertising matter, with a thorough knowledge of advertising details and sales, follow up work, seeks connection with house offering better opportunities than his present connection. P 139 Times.

AMERICAN, clean-cut, 27; possesses executive ability, intelligence, and personality. P 124 Times.

A POSITION of responsibility, where ability will merit advancement, sought by a young man, 23, thoroughly conversant with office management; accountant, statistician, executive ability, quick perception, pleasing personality; recommendations, business and personal. N 229 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; conscientious, good training, cloak and suit experience, desires position with reliable firm. Antigua, 100 East 101st St.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, credits, collections, desires responsible position with established house; highest credentials; moderate salary. N 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, CREDIT MAN wishes position offering good future; capable of assuming full charge; excellent references; moderate salary. P 101 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Office Manager.—(27,) efficient, systematic, proficient in cost, financial, executive statistics; ten years' experience. P 184 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, 24, five years' practical experience; take entire charge; render financial statements; highest credentials. M 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, (25,) experience with public accountants; correspondent; executive ability. L 373 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—(27,) contracting and manufacturing office experience, thorough office man, 9 years with large corporation. P 185 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 27; excellent ability; 10 years' experience; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy, executive ability, correspondent. S. 338 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, progressive; clean-cut; American; thoroughly experienced; at present employed. M 307 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced general ledger, controlling accounts; thoroughly capable; executive ability. P 103 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with broad experience, financial statements, cost work; highest references. P 108 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, cost systems, desires engagement afternoons, evenings, or Sundays. N 242 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER.—Swedish couple wishes position as caretaker for private family; wife good cook and laundress; good all-around man. 1,132 Clay Av., Bronx, basement.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced man, wishes position with private family; thorough mechanic, with A1 references; all-round athlete and expert swimmer; willing to instruct. P 100 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Charles Deagan, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4050.

CHAUFFEUR and wife desire position with good family in country; very competent; excellent references; salary $100. X 354 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; eight years' experience cars, boats, shop, and driving; good references. X 346 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR with private family; young; three years with last employer. P 123 Times.

CLERK.—Experience importer of Japanese goods; best of references. Phone Melrose 4340.

CLOAK, SUIT SALESMAN desires connection, reliable house, road, city. Paskin, 472 East Houston.

CORRESPONDENT, sales collections, complaints; college graduate; excellent record; start moderate. N 239 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Engineering student desires employment for afternoons of evenings; draughting or technical work; can do stenographic work. P 130 Times.

ENGINEERING INSPECTOR with mechanical experience; executive ability; familiar with ammunition inspection and propagation; 14 years' experience 24 inspections. P 111 Times.

GARDENER, English, single, (30,) fifteen years' experience greenhouse, flowers, fruit, vegetables; practical; capable taking full charge. P 128 Times.

WOMAN wanted who can sell from loads; must be of good personal appearance and possess force, tact and the necessary refinement to approach the best people; city work; not real estate. Address giving experience and salary wanted. Aristocratic, N 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, general office work, some experience; write full details; start $7, with advance. Box N, 252 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER and office manager, $20, under 50; stenographer with thorough knowledge of figures, $15; stenographer and billing clerk, $10; patent law stenographer, $14; stenographer (Bronx position,) $18; ledger clerk with knowledge of stenography, $15; Long Island City position, $10; beginners, $8; office assistant, $8; filing clerk, girl about 18, $6.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Ehle Dahl Agency, 20 Vesey St.
Telephone 3061 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wants one who is expert typist, and prefers a knowledge of Spanish; $90 month.
BILL CLERK on Underwood machine; $12.
TYPIST for position as copyist; $12.
Several permanent stenographic positions at salaries from $8 to $12.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $12-$15.
LEDGER CLERK, experienced; $60 mo.
TELEPHONE OPERATORS, knowledge of stenography; $12.
STENOGRAPHERS; $8-$12.
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HOTEL MANAGER, with experience in all departments of first-class hotels; city or Summer hotel; best of references. P 110 Times.

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JAPANESE, college graduate, desires position in Oriental department store; personal recommendations. H., 778 Amsterdam Av.

MANAGER-STEWARD, at present employed, desires to change, hotel, club, or restaurant. P 97 Times.

MATHEMATICIAN-Statistician.—University training, experienced, common sense, initiative, irresistible analytical powers; executive capacity; seeks connection with large establishment. M 270 Times Downtown.

MEN'S NECKWEAR. — Young man desires connection with wholesale concern; fully experienced buying, selling, manufacturing; proficient promoting retail stores; salary secondary; opportunity requested. P 130 Times.

OFFICE MAN, accountant, correspondent, practical, efficient executive, desires position; will leave city; salary $25; references. Permanent; N 237 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT, manufacturing line; thoroughly acquainted with buying metals, machine tools, and factory supplies; now employed. M 334 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MAN with excellent out-of-town connections desires to associate with reputable local firm; experienced, energetic; live wire; would consider out-of-town offer. P 118 Times.

RESTAURANT MANAGER, department store experience, careful buyer, good merchandiser, seeks suitable position, club, hotel, or restaurant; best references. P 114 Times.

SALES ENGINEER, experienced in building and mechanical lines, open for traveling position in negotiating and sales department of manufacturer or contractor. P 109 Times.

SALESMAN.—Resident New York City, now traveling New York State, wants a change; 16 years' experience in city and Eastern and Middle States; possessed of executive ability, good judgment and tact; accustomed to dealing with best class of people and handling difficult problems in various lines of business; prefer a specialty line, where personal ability counts, to establish confidence, and where ample remuneration for such efforts is obtained, but will consider other lines; metropolitan territory is preferred, but can go anywhere. Successful, X 328 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man, well educated and connected, who has had five years' experience in the financial district, desires to connect with some high-class concern as salesman or real estate agent; excellent references. P 116 Times.

SALESMAN.—Traveling N. Y. State, Penna, and Ohio selling to dept. stores, large following, desires change; at present employed; no side lines. P 94 Times.

SALESMAN.—If you are from Missouri I am willing to show you; want a piece goods line for the cutting-up trade; commission basis. P 112

OF 574 BREADLINERS ONLY 25 WANT JOBS

Police Tell Results of Canvass in Which Wages of $2.75 a Day Were Refused.

MEN GIVE THEIR REASONS

At Lively Bowery Mission Meeting They Make Charges of Oppression by Employers of Labor.

After investigation the police are convinced that the breadliners of New York do not want work for the reason that they have refused jobs. The breadliners, however, insist there is another side to the story, and last night in the Bowery Mission some of them told why jobs had been refused. The police representatives who investigated the breadlines were Dr. Louis E. Bisch of the psychopathic laboratory at Headquarters and Lieutenant McAuliffe and three of his Mendicancy Squad. Their work showed that of 547 men to whom work was offered less than 25 took advantage of opportunities to earn wages ranging from $1.75 to $2.75 a day.

The police investigators started out on their mission shortly after midnight Monday and visited a number of bread lines. Of the 127 persons in line at Prince Street and the Bowery, 75 were men, 17 were boys, and 35 women. Dr. Bisch looked the men over and decided that twelve of them were physically able to do a hard day's work. The men were given a chance to go to work and asked to report at Police Headquarters yesterday. Only two did so and they were immediately sent out to jobs.

On a second visit to the same line made yesterday morning 202 men were offered employment and only eight accepted. In the bread line maintained by Fleischmann at Ninth Street and Broadway eighty-two men were found and none desired work.

Some in Two Breadlines.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning there were 188 men waiting for the distribution of food at the Bowery Mission, and the police recognized many of the men as having been in the Fleischmann line an hour before. In Dr. Bisch's opinion 50 per cent. of these men could work, and were requested to call at Police Headquarters, and that jobs might be given to them.

Just eleven did so, and they were all sent to the Bureau of Immigration of the United States Department of Labor in Bowling Green, where they were offered work in a steel mill at South Bethlehem, Penn. Although the work would have paid them $2.50 a day, and they would be taken to the mill at the expense of the Steel Corporation, not one of the men accepted. Among the men were three Poles, who were asked to go to work at 25 cents an hour in a New Jersey fertilizing plant. They refused, saying the wages were too low. Another proposition was then submitted, and four men agreed to take $1.75 a day as subway laborers. Two more, after thoroughly considering the offer, took places in a celluloid plant, where they will get $2 daily.

Mr. Morrisson, who is in charge of the Bureau of Immigration, declared that he has plenty of work for all who might apply, but few of those to whom jobs were offered, he said, seemed inclined to work at any wage. Mr. Morrison's office is in Room 8 of the Barge Office.

Discussion at Bowery Mission.

Leroy Peterson, upon whose recommendation the Salvation Army discontinued its bread line in the Bowery, spoke last evening to several hundred of the bread-liners in the assembly hall of the mission at 227 Bowery. He explained that the police were not against the bread lines, but were against the abuse of hospitality by men who would rather subsist on charity than work.

The men of the bread line did not take kindly to Mr. Peterson. A majority of those in the hall were well past the half century age mark. Many acknowledged their physical infirmities and some, unashamed, told their troubles. With some heat they asserted that Mr. Peterson and the police were giving entirely too much attention to the character of the men who should have jobs and too little to the character of the jobs and the good faith of those who made the offers.

Superintendent J. G. Hallimond of the Mission engineered the discussion, and there were times when he had hard work keeping it from getting personal or away from a threatened avalanche of oratory. The breadliners had been warned that they must only ask questions, but they could not be confined to that. Time and again men, some of them old, got up and passionately related their daily struggle for employment with insufficient food as an extra handicap.

"Sure, I went to the City Bureau looking for work," and a big, broad-shouldered young man slouched to his feet.

"Well, did you keep going there?" asked Mr. Peterson. "You know, the only way to get a job is to go after it."

"Sure," came the reply; "I went there time after time, and all I got was nice talk."

Old Man Defends Charity.

Under questioning the young man said the reason he did not keep going was because he had obtained a position elsewhere.

"I got a job in the subway," ventured a gray-haired man from the back of the hall. "I gave it up, though. I could not stand it. It was working under ground. Sure I was willing, but there was something about the job—"

"No; something about the man," came the crisp opinion from Mr. Peterson.

Some of the men seemed to labor under the opinion that Mr. Peterson and the police were opposing the breadline. This was voiced by a neat appearing man, who frankly said he was 70 years old, but was unable to obtain work, though he still classed himself as a hustler. Pathetic was the plea this man made for the breadline. He said he had been a circus man, working "under canvas" since boyhood.

"I am old, it is true," he said, "but I am willing to work and able, I know. But I can't get work, for I have tried, and I must eat. So I thank God for the breadline."

"I should like to ask Mr. Peterson," came a determined voice from near the front, "was the United Charities in that list of employment agencies?"

Those who were present were unanimous in the opinion that the food served at the Municipal Lodging House had not sufficient nutriment to sustain a man during long hours of wielding a shovel or pick. Time and again they shouted their opinion of Commissioner Kingsbury's fare. One man got resolutely to his feet, and though it was insisted several times that he ask a question he did not until the end of his talk. This man was old. He gave his opinion as to the quality of the city's lodging house food.

"Now, I want to know," he said, "will it sustain him while he is working with a pick?"

"It will sustain him until he gets his wages," Mr. Peterson came back sharply.

Men Accuse Agencies.

Some men who had taken positions out of town said they had returned sadder and wiser, and they called upon Mr. Peterson to get the Police Department to proceed against the agencies where the character of the work was misstated.

One man, and he was young and strong, said he had accepted a job on railroad construction work. He was told he was wanted in Long Island, but when the train stopped he and forty-five others were in Connecticut. First he was asked to pay 60 cents for some straw to lie upon, and then he was asked to pay $1.50 for a blanket which he said was worth 50 cents. Then, he added, they were only given a few sardines and a half loaf of bread when they refused to go to work without breakfast.

Another declared that he and a gang had gone up into Pennsylvania on railroad work. Because it rained and the company enforced the rule of "no work no eat," he went sixty hours without food. He got back by jumping a freight.

"Can anybody corroborate that?" asked Mr. Hallimond. A hand in the back part of the hall shot up.

"You corroborate most everything," was his comment, but the hand was not withdrawn, and a second later the man in a sing song voice began to tell of a similar experience, only his was in Ohio.

"Better look after the agencies who take our money and misrepresent the job," was the advice shot over the platform to Mr. Peterson.

"Mr. Peterson," said an elderly man, "I was up there the day you offered jobs to the men in the Salvation Army bread line. I asked you for a job, and you said I was too old."

Mr. Peterson could not remember, and he asked the speaker to call upon him. After Mr. Peterson left Supt. Hallimond said the police lacked experience in dealing with the bread-line problem.

"Our concern is for the men who cannot work or cannot get work," he said. "To offer labor with the hands to the sick, the old and those who have been clerks or salesmen is useless. There is need of some trade that can be done on the premises, even if it only brings a man 50 cents a day."

STRIKERS ATTACK POLICE.

Patrolmen Set Upon After Arresting Pickets at National Biscuit Co.

About a dozen policemen were hurried to the factory of the National Biscuit Company, Fifteenth Street and Ninth Avenue, yesterday, to suppress a demonstration by kneaders and mixers, who went on strike for more pay and improved conditions. According to union officials, 700 employes of the big factory quit their places yesterday, and an effort to shut the plant down entirely would be made today. The National Biscuit Company employs 5,000 men and women at its factory. Only 100 quit yesterday, according to the officials of the company.

Three arrests were made yesterday, after the police had experienced considerable difficulty in dispersing the large crowd attracted by the demonstration. There was some fighting, but no one was seriously injured. The West Twentieth Street Police Station had been notified early in the day that trouble might develop when those who did not quit attempted to pass the pickets in the morning, and two policemen were sent to preserve order. Fifty of the strikers attempted to hold employes passing into the plant, and Joseph Kinchsey, 25 years old, of 427 East Twenty-fourth Street, and Samuel Crickershuck, 23 years old, of 335 East Fifteenth Street, were arrested.

Some of the strikers attacked the policemen in an effort to liberate the two men, and additional policemen and detectives were hurried from the Twenfieth Street Police Station to the factory. Later Peter Lipinsky, 28 years old, of 512 East Twelfth Street, was arrested. A soda water bottle, which the police said they believed he intended to use in the fighting, was found in one of his pockets.

SWITCHMEN JOIN DEMAND.

Send Notice to Railroads of Eight-Hour Day and Higher Wages.

The Switchmen's Union of North America, which has its headquarters in Buffalo, has followed other railway organizations in a demand for higher pay. Thirty days' notice has been served by the union on the General Managers' Association of Chicago, demanding that a day shall consist of eight hours or less. With this demand is coupled another for the continuation of the pay for the present ten-hour day on the new schedule, and that all time over eight hours shall be paid for at one and a half times the new higher hourly rate.

The roads affected by this demand are the New York Central, Michigan Central, Lehigh Valley, Nickel Plate, Pere Marquette, Rock Island, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago Great Western, Soo; Elgin, Joliet & Eastern; Cincinnati, New Orleans & Western; Texas Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, (Chicago Terminal,) and Lackawanna.

THREATEN BIG COAL STRIKE.

500,000 Welsh Miners, Resenting Government's Attitude, May Go Out

CARDIFF, Wales, Wednesday, March 22.—A strike of 500,000 Welsh coal miners is threatened as the result of a failure to secure a settlement of disputes with the mine owners regarding Sunday work and bonuses.

The Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Federation decided yesterday to recommend that the conference delegates next Monday pass a resolution giving fourteen days' notice throughout the coalfields of an intention to strike unless a settlement is effected. The miners are said to be disappointed because their request for an interview with Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, was not heeded, and the leaders decided by a fourteen days' notice to force a crisis in order to make the Government act.

CITY BREVITIES.

Owing to slippery rails at Amsterdam Avenue and 109th Street, an Amsterdam Avenue car collided with a crosstown car at that point last evening and caused excitement among the passengers. Windows were smashed in both cars, but no one was seriously hurt.

Two scholarships in religious study have been established at Columbia, it was announced yesterday. The New York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church donated the scholarships, which are worth $200 each. Much of the graduate study will be carried on in Union Seminary.

A conference of the Jewish labor organizations of the Eastern cities will be held on March 28 at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth street. The purpose is to obtain equal rights for the Jews in the belligerent countries from the official peace congress of the nations.

Wolf Lang, a baker of 291 East Fourth Street, was charged by Inspector James J. O'Brien of the Health squad in the Municipal Term Court yesterday with having used 480 pounds of spotted eggs in his bakery products. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five days in jail.

Last week 1,541 persons died in the city, compared with 1,748 in the corresponding week of 1915, the rates being 14.99 and 18.68 per 1,000 of population. During the first twelve weeks of 1916 the death rate was 16.11. During the corresponding period of 1915 it was 16.47.

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24-HOUR SERVICE

ALL GAYNOR PAPERS TO BE SUBPOENAED

Thompson Committee Accountant Hunts for Letters in City Hall Cellar.

AFTER HIS BANK ACCOUNT

Seeking More Light on Early Subway Negotiations Between the Mayor and Shonts.

The Thompson Legislative Committee held no session yesterday, but its subcommittee, headed by Perley Morse, expert accountant, made a search of the archives in the cellar of the City Hall for letters of the late Mayor Gaynor. The committee hopes to find something that will throw light upon the negotiations between the city and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company regarding the dual subway contracts. It is likely that when the committee meets again on Friday all the Gaynor letters will be subpoenaed from the Gaynor estate.

The arrangement for the search was made with Mayor Mitchel. The Mayor had a representative present. The subcommittee particularly wanted to find correspondence covering the period from Feb. 21 to March 28, 1910.

The committee will also endeavor to get possession of the late Mayor Gaynor's bank account.

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, said:

"President Shonts of the Interborough is left in the position where no one believes him. He has given the people the impression that he is fencing. Why, all this talk of friendship and obligations is intended to divert attention. I am not surprised that he failed to remember. I expected him to fail to remember certain parts and points.

"You can't expect a big man like Shonts, who has passed through fire, to break down and tell what obligations and commitments were. But what is the use of such fencing and forgetting? The testimony of Shonts, and other testimony connected with the late Edwin Hawley, an Interborough Director, and the Interborough-Metropolitan, raises the question how much rejuvenation of nearly defunct stocks and securities has been accomplished with subway blood.

Moss Mentions Prendergast.

"In view of the testimony brought out, where does Controller Prendergast stand now?"

The sub-committee has been inquiring carefully into the papers of the late Mayor Gaynor. Mayor Gaynor's will was admitted to probate by Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn on Oct. 6, 1913. The entire estate goes to the five children, and the Kings County Trust Company is executor and trustee. Mayor Gaynor died on Sept. 10, 1913, but no effort has been made to have the appraisal of his estate finally determined. An estimated tax of $9,500 has been paid to the State Controller pending the final settlement.

Ernest C. Brower of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, counsel to the executor, claimed the privilege provided in the transfer tax law which permits a payment of this kind in case an estate is so involved that a hasty settlement would work hardship on the beneficiaries. In order to avoid a penalty of 25 per cent. over and above the original tax, the $9,500 was advanced to the State Controller. The payment of that sum, according to the lawyer, would indicate an estate of between $500,000 and $750,000. Mr. Brower said the latter estimate was not far out of the way.

The delay in asking for a final appraisal, Mr. Brower explained, was due to the fact that the late Mayor held many second mortgages. These were guaranteed by small companies, which might suffer bankruptcy if a forced settlement of the estate was demanded. The estate, according to the lawyer, is not now encumbered by a single piece of real estate. According to Mr. Brower, Mr. Gaynor accumulated all his property of any account before he became Mayor. The Mayor kept his own check books, which made it difficult to decipher the stubs, Mr. Brower said.

Mr. Brower added that nothing was found which might indicate that there was anything to conceal. The lawyer added that in examining the papers he had found nothing to make it necessary for him to change the high opinion of the late Mayor he had always entertained.

Mr. Gaynor's papers, said the lawyer, showed that he lived within his income while a member of the Supreme Court, but that his expenditures increased when he became Mayor. It is the opinion of Mr. Brower that this increase was due to Mayor Gaynor's lavishness on his St. James estate.

Willcox Tells of Delay.

William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission, went over in detail yesterday the offer of the Interborough to build subway extensions with private capital, as set forth in the Shonts memorandum of March 22, 1910, to Mr. Willcox. After explaining the various negotiations, Mr. Willcox said:

"I have always believed that the efforts to bring the late Mayor's representatives into these primary negotiations, or the efforts on the part of representatives to evoke a solution, were the cause of several months' delay in settling the subway question. In November, 1910, the commission had offers for subway construction already before it, and the revenue-producing bonds having been exempted from computation in the debt limit, a time had been reached when it was absolutely necessary for the Interborough to present its best offer, if one was to be presented. Out of all this, therefore, came the offer of Dec. 5, 1910, which was in the judgment of the commission so favorable a proposal that it was referred to the Board of Estimate for the consideration of that body."

When the Thompson committee meets again on Friday it is probable that J. P. Morgan will be called as a witness. Richard V. Lindabury, attorney for the Morgan firm, communicated with Perley Morse yesterday, and said that Mr. Morgan would appear before the committee at any time he was needed. He said Mr. Morgan did not intend to go out of the city in the near future.

PRISONERS SHOOT A GUARD.

Overpower Providence Deputies While Being Taken to Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.—While thirty-one prisoners were being transported from the Providence County Court House to the State prison in Cranston today several of them overpowered Deputy Sheriffs Ralph Tillinghast and Nathan Colvin, took their guns, shot Tillinghast probably fatally, and beat Colvin into insensibility. Sixteen of the prisoners then fled, breaking up into groups of two and three. The remaining fifteen, which included a woman, attended to the wounds of the Deputy Sheriffs, one of them telephoning to the prison.

After Tillinghast had been taken to a near-by house the fifteen prisoners entered the big moving van in which they were being transported and drove to the prison, where they surrendered. Of the sixteen who fled, five had been returned to the prison early tonight and five others were reported captured by suburban police. Of the six still at large, two are armed with revolvers taken from the Deputy Sheriffs.

When the van containing the prisoners left the Court House Deputy Tillinghast took his seat with the driver, his back to the prisoners, while Colvin sat at the rear end of the wagon.

When within a mile of the prison the occupants of the wagon, handcuffed in groups of four and five, sprang up. A group of four at the front of the wagon pounced on Tillinghast and pulled him back into the van, while five others throttled Colvin. They took a gun and the keys to the handcuffs from Tillinghast and speedily released the whole party. Meantime those attacking Colvin had beaten him into insensibility with a blackjack.

Edward M. Mason, a negro, was the ringleader in the movement and took the keys from Tillinghast. As the prisoners, released from their handcuffs, started out of the wagon, one of them shot Tillinghast through the neck as he lay on the bottom of the van. He was taken to the Rhode Island Hospital, where it is said that his condition is critical.

Edison Leaves for the South.

ORANGE, N. J., March 21.—Thomas A. Edison and Mrs. Edison left for Florida today. He was as happy as a schoolboy. Even the fire of last night, which caused a loss of $18,000, did not deter him from looking forward to four weeks of vacation in his little laboratory in the South and in fishing. Mr. Edison had plans for reconstruction of the burned building ready before he went to bed last night, and this morning the material began to arrive. By noon all of the corrugated iron was on hand, and late in the afternoon the frame was going up. Recently he erected a building at his Silver Lake plant in forty-eight hours.

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GIRL'S SUICIDE NOTE MAY BE CRIME CLUE

J. Frank Baxter, Whom Annie Richardson Accused, Held on Forgery Charge.

$1,000 EXPRESS ROBBERY

Many Stolen Travelers' Checks Cashed with Indorsement in Salesman's Name.

Miss Annie Richardson committed suicide last Thursday in a rooming house at 246 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, after writing a note to J. Frank Baxter, a salesman, who occupied an adjoining room, in which she said she had come to realize that he loved another woman and was about to desert her. She could not, she wrote, return to face her relatives in Barre, Vt., and she accused Baxter of ruining her life and killing her. She expressed the hope that, "if there is a just God, and I believe there is," Baxter would be punished for his "crime."

The letter and other facts in the case as obtained by the police received wide publicity in the newspapers. As a result Baxter was arrested last night on the charge of having forged travelers' checks for $1,000 issued by the American Express Company in January, 1915, to A. C. Baxter, a wealthy real estate dealer of Philadelphia.

The checks ranged in value from $20 to $50. The company stated that they had been stolen and that $980 worth had been cashed, signed with the name "A. C. Baxter" and indorsed by "J. Frank Baxter." Agents of the company had obtained no tangible clue until the stories containing Miss Richardson's letter were published. Then the Sixth Branch Detective Bureau was notified and Captain John Coughlin sent Detective Blank to interview Baxter.

The detective took the salesman to Brooklyn Police Headquarters, where he was questioned for an hour. He was then placed under arrest and the charge of forgery was put down alongside his name on the police blotter. Bail was fixed at $1,000, and Baxter obtained a bondsman and was released pending arraignment in the Adams Street police court this morning. He denied that he was guilty either of the theft of the checks or of forgery.

One of the checks recovered was cashed by W. S. Wessen of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Mr. Wessen said he was unable positively to identify the prisoner as the man who received the money. It was stated that the man who cashed the check had a card from the Paterson Y. M. C. A. made out in the name of J. Frank Baxter.

Another check was cashed by Richard Ravenhall, proprietor of the Ravenhall Baths at Coney Island, and others were cashed at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, Bustanoby's, and the Bancroft House at Worcester, Mass.

According to the police, the name "J. Frank Baxter" on all of the checks recovered was in the same handwriting, but they were unable last night to obtain a specimen of the prisoner's handwriting in order to make comparison with the signature. The police said that A. C. Baxter of Philadelphia, to whom the checks were issued originally, did not receive them, and that his signature on the checks was a forgery. The circumstances under which the checks were stolen could not be obtained last night.

Baxter is 40 years old, and is employed by Baxter, Kelly & Faust, dry goods merchants of 47 Mercer Street. When he was questioned about Miss Richardson's suicide he said she was a corset fitter in a Fulton street department store in Brooklyn, and that they met about three years ago in a restaurant. Shortly after that they went to live in a Washington Avenue house as brother and sister. A year ago they moved to the house in Cumberland Street.

WILL ISSUE CERTIFICATES.

Rock Island Receiver to Provide for Interest Payments.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Attorneys for the receiver of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway were instructed today by Judge George A. Carpenter of the Federal District Court to draw up an order providing for the issuance of $800,000 in new Series B receiver's certificates. These are to be subordinate to the first and refunding mortgage bonds and no proceeds are to be added to cash on hand for the payment, on April 1, of the interest, $1,-898,820, on the $111,000,000 worth of outstanding first and refunding mortgage bonds.

The order of the court came after a day of argument concerning the payment of the various interest indebtedness on stocks and bonds that is falling due, Louis C. Krauthoff, attorney for the Peabody Stockholders' Committee, objected to the issuance of the certificates and asked to be allowed to file a petition in answer to the receiver's petition asking for them. Attorneys for other interests opposed him, on the ground that it would only delay matters and so tie up the road's affairs that there would be a deficit in the April 1 interest and the holders of the first and refunding mortgage bonds would foreclose. Judge Carpenter refused to allow Attorney Krauthoff to file his petition.

OFFER TUMULTY A HOME.

Long Branch Chamber of Commerce Selects Cottage for Him.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 21.—Otis R. Harlan, actor, left here this afternoon for Washington authorized by the Chamber of Commerce to tender to Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, a choice of seven cottages in Cedar Avenue, within a block of the Summer White House.

A resolution was passed at a meeting last night and Mr. Harlan was named to make the trip to Washington today. He also carried a letter signed by the President and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, which reads in part:

The people of the City of Long Branch are anxious to have you stop here this Summer, near Shadow Lawn, and have arranged to present you with a cottage in Hollywood Park, within one block of the President's Summer home and on the same street. We have no mercenary objects in view, and are not seeking any benefit or advertising out of this proposition. It is done purely and solely as an expression of our good-will, as we feel that our city will be greatly honored by your presence.

The letter explained that Mr. Tumulty could make his own selection from seven houses.

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They're the sort of hats you've always wanted to wear.

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Announcement

Prize Winners of RYZON Recipe Contest

Christine Terhune Herrick, Marion Harris Neil and Mrs. Julian Heath have made the following awards from the 8,379 recipes submitted by expert cooks for use of RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder. These awards were made, solely on the merits of the recipes, from typewritten copies identified by numbers, the judges having no knowledge of the persons to whom the awards were being made.

1st Prize—$100.00 for RYZON BABA, a new and delicious cake, to Mrs. Percy Duvall, Dower House, Rosaryville, Md.

2nd Prize—$50.00, for RYZON RICE POPOVERS, to Mrs. Frederick G. Wagner, Lakeview Avenue, Leonia, New Jersey.

3rd Prize—$25.00, for RYZON HEALTH BREAD, to Nettie A. Buchanan, 3 Hudson Terrace, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

Out of the thousands of excellent and carefully prepared recipes, the following twenty-three have also been selected to be purchased for the RYZON Baking Book at $5.00 each, in accordance with our published offer:

Ryzon Apriba Loaf,
Mrs. C. W. Shaw, Mountainville, N. Y.
Ryzon Lemon Pot Pie,
Mrs. K. E. Johnson, New York City.
Ryzon Pigeon Pie,
Mrs. Harold A. Brown, Caldwell, N. J.
Ryzon Canton Biscuits,
Mary R. Doggett, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ryzon Pie Crust and Cookies in one,
Mrs. Rachel F. Fink, White Plains, N. Y.
Ryzon Health Bread, No. 2,
Mrs. N. S. Baker, Meriden, Conn.
Ryzon Layer Cocoa Cake,
Miss Jennie Wallach, New York City.
Ryzon Nut Bread,
Mrs. William H. Briggs, New York City.
Ryzon Ham Muffins,
Mrs. Jeannette Young Norton, New York City.
Ryzon Nut Tart,
Mrs. Aida B. Canniff, New York City.
Ryzon White Fruit Cake,
Mrs. Harry Burgess, Nashville, Tenn.
Ryzon Toad in the Hole,
Mrs. Maude Jervis, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ryzon Hominy Fritters,
Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, Washington, D. C.
Ryzon Danish Sand Cake,
Mrs. Paula Lauggaard, New York City.
Ryzon Pineapple Fritters,
Mrs. B. M. Smyth, Orange, N. J.
Ryzon Maryland Black Cake,
Mrs. Julius Snowden, Laurel, Md.
Ryzon Meldone Pie Dinner,
Mrs. A. S. Westcott, Edgewater, N. J.
Ryzon Sardine Biscuits,
Mrs. Florence Lounds, Fort Lee, N. J.
Ryzon Currant Shortcake,
Mrs. G. N. Hartley, Plainfield, N. J.
Ryzon Orange Tea Cakes,
Mrs. C. C. Bigelow, Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Ryzon Meat Fold-overs,
Mrs. L. Boisse, Douglaston, L. I.
Ryzon Polish Guest Cake a la Reszke,
Hulda Thompson, New York City.
Ryzon Coffee Crumb Cake,
Mrs. M. Monnikendam, New York City.

Every one of the 8,379 ladies who submitted recipes will receive, free by mail, a RYZON Baking Book, which will be a complete manual of baking, up-to-date in every particular and containing original and valuable recipes not previously published or available for use in any other cookbook. This book will contain a complete account of the contest, involving the examination of 8,379 recipes which were tested by domestic science experts and practical cooks, requiring over two months' time, with final awards as above stated.

As the entire resources of the world are being drawn upon for the best possible recipes in every department of baking, and the preparation of the RYZON Baking Book involves many drawings and illustrations to make it the most attractive and comprehensive work of its kind, it will be about sixty days before it is ready for mailing.

Meanwhile, we thank our many thousands of friends for the interest manifested in RYZON, and feel sure they will all be pleased with the new RYZON Baking Book when received. The popularity of RYZON is growing in homes where pride is taken in having good things to eat and with the leading hotels, clubs and institutions of New York City, where the expert bakers and pastry cooks agree that RYZON is indeed "The Perfect Baking Powder."

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.
FOOD DEPARTMENT
NEW YORK

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy Thursday, with northwest gales; Friday fair.
☞For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,243. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ARSENIC IN BODY OF JOHN E. PECK, AUTOPSY SHOWS

Grand Rapids Millionaire Died in the Riverside Drive Home of His Son-in-Law.

WIFE DIED 6 WEEKS BEFORE

Her End Came Suddenly, Too, While on a Visit to Her Newly Married Daughter.

WOMAN'S BODY CREMATED

Unsigned Telegram to Son in Grand Rapids Causes Investigation and Double Autopsy.

District Attorney Swann yesterday received word that a considerable quantity of arsenic had been found in the stomach of John E. Peck, a millionaire drug manufacturer of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who died in New York on March 21.

Assistant District Attorney Mancuso of the Homicide Bureau, and Coroner's Physician Otto H. Schultze, who had been sent to Grand Rapids by the District Attorney to perform an autopsy, reported the fact.

It is understood that these findings confirm the discoveries made, but not yet formalply announced, by Dean Victor C. Vaughan of the Medical School of the University of Michigan, who performed an autopsy some days ago.

Mr. Peck died at 435 Riverside Drive, the residenceof Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, who married Peck's daughter, Clara Louise, at Grand Rapids on Sept. 9 last. He was ill only a few hours. He had come on to New York to comfirt his daughter over the loss of her mother, Mrs. Hannah Peock, who had died exactly six weeks earlier, on Jan. 30, after a brief illness, while visiting her daughter here.

Last night a dispatch from Grand Rapids reported that Mrs. Waite herself was too ill to see visitors, and was reported to be suffering from nausea.

Dies Soon After Arrival Here.

Mrs. Peck came here in January to visit her daughter, and became ill shortly after her arrival. She died early on the morning of Sunday, Jan. 30, and the death certificates signed by Dr. William H. Porter of 45 West Forty-third Street, gave the cause of death as severe kidney trouble. Dr. Waite took her body back to Grand Rapids. Later the body was taken to Detroit, where it was cremated. The ashes were returned to Grand Rapids and placed in a vault in Oak Hill Cemetery.

After the death of her mother Mrs. Waite was much grieved, and in February her father came to visit her and try to brighten her spirits. On Feb. 23 George M. Matthews, a Grand Rapids druggist, received from him a postal card, in which he said in part:

"I am quite well, and not only that, I am taking good care of the physical body. The weather here is not as severe as in Michigan. It lacks the vicious tendency to pneumonia that belongs to the Lake Regions."

But late on the night of Saturday, March 11, he was taken ill with pains in the stomach. Dr. Albertus Adair Moore of 121 Madison Avenue was called. According to a statement he has since made to District Attorney Swann, he thought the old man was suffering only from stomach trouble. So, after prescribing a simple soothing remedy, the administration of which he did not wait to see, he went away, and was much surprised the next day to be informed that Mr. Peck had died at 3 o'clock in the morning.

Bequest to Dr. Waite's Father.

Dr. Waite and his wife took the millionaire's body back to Grand Rapids, where relatives were informed that death was due to a severe cold and complications. They remained there for the funeral, and saw the body placed in a vault in Oak Hill Cemetery. Then Dr. Waite returned to New York, and his wife remained with relatives in Grand Rapids until the shock of her double bereavement should have passed.

On March 17 Peck's will was probated in Grand Rapids, and it was found that the bulk of the estate, which amounted to about $1,000,000, had been bequeathed to the son, Percy S. Peck, and the daughter, Mrs. Waite. Among the minor bequests was one of $2,000 to Warren Waite, a Grand Rapids man, and the father of Dr. Waite, which Mr. Peck had added in a codicil written in New York on March 9.

About this time Percy S. Peck received a telegram signed "E.," which came from New York and is now in possession of District Attorney Swann, advising him to have an autopsy performed on his father's body. He there upon called in Dean Vaughan of the University of Michigan Medical School and had an analysis made of the contents of the stomach.

Meanwhile the Rev. A. W. Wishart, who had performed the marriage ceremony of Dr. Waite and Miss Peck, and Dr. Perry Schurtz, John E. Peck's Grand Rapids physician, both of them old friends of the Peck family, came to New York, and began an investigation with the aid of the Schindler Detective Agency of 189 Broadway. After he had heard from them and from Dean Vaughan, Percy S. Peck decided to notify District Attorney Swann and ask him to make an investigation of the circumstances of his father's death.

The sending of Dr. Schultze and Assistant District Attorney Mancuso to Grand Rapids was the first step in this investigation, which the District Attorney wanted to make at once in order to find out if there were grounds for pursuing the inquiry further. Meanwhile he got into communication with Dr. Waite, who had returned to New York, and who told the District Attorney a fairly complete history of his past life and of his conection with the Peck family.

Dr. Waite Arrested as Speeder.

Yesterday, after hearing the report that the arsenic had been found in the stomach, District Attorney got a telephone message from John B. Stanchfield, who offered to produce Dr. Waite if the District Attorney desired. Mr. Stanchfield would not make any definite

Continued on Page 3.

Galloper Lightship Is Torpedoed and Sunk

LONDON, March 22.—The Galloper lightship, at the mouth of the Thames, has been torpedoed and sunk, according to a Lloyd's report.

The Dutch steamer Amstelland, from Buenos Aires for Amsterdam reports, according to a Reuter dispatch from Ymuiden, that she set her course for the Galloper lightship, but found on the spot only a mast above the surface of the sea.

The Galloper lightship was one of four vessels, marking the limits of the famous Goodwin Sands, at the entrance to the Strait of Dover, and a few miles from the Kentish Coast of England.

BERLIN PRESS URGES SUBMARINE DEBATE

Four Papers Unite in Manifesto Demanding Light on von Tirpitz's Removal.

SOCIALISTS TAKE UP FIGHT

Draft Reichstag Resolution Insisting That U-Boats Respect Rights of Neutrals.

BERLIN, March 22.—The Socialist membership in the Reichstag has decided to present the following resolutions:

The Reichstag expresses the expectation that in the negotiations concerning the employment of the submarine weapon everything will be avoided which would damage the just interests of neutral States and effectuate an unnecessary sharpening and extension of the war.

The Reichstag expects, on the other hand, that the Government will do everything to bring about an early peace which will insure the integrity of the empire, its political independence, and economic freedom of development.

The Tages Zeitung, Taeglische Rundschau, Post and Kreuzzeitung publish the following manifesto on beir first pages:

"In view of the treatment which the resolutions now before the Reichstag regarding war against commerce have experienced, owing to officially inspired utterances, we feel ourselves compelled in harmony with a great number of leading German newspapers, to make the following declaration:

"The political events of the last days have evoked in the German people apprehension of important events.

"Grand Admiral von Tirpitz is looked on by our nation not only as a man whose energy and creative force brought to glorious realisation the words of our Emperor that a strong fleet was an urgent necessity for us, but at the same time as the German statesman who first and most clearly recognized England's purpose to destroy her peaceful German rival, and who was determined to meet this purpose with all force and by ruthless employment of all means at our disposal.

"The overwhelming majority of our people feel themselves therein as one with the creator and organizer of our navy. Although the people repose unshakeable trust in the supreme commanders, apprehensions are widespread that the retirement of the Grand Admiral is connected with his attitude on this question, and statements of newspapers, whose connection with government circles is known, have confirmed this interpretation.

"It is our conviction that it is the urgent demand of the hour that ground for these appsehensions be fully removed. The resolutions before the Reichstag offer a suitable occasion for this. Therefore we welcome these resolutions and reject, as constitutionally ungrounded, the criticism prematurely meted out in respect to them by officially inspired organs. We voice the inmost feelings and dearest wishes of wide circles of the German people when we give expression to the hope that the leaders of the Empire will give these resolutions the consideration which will do justice to their patriotic spirit and promise the fulfillment of their patriotic aims.

"We believe that in these days of earnest endeavor it is our duty to the nation and Fatherland, imperiously demanded of us by the national conscience, to speak out these things openly."

In connection with the resolutions of the Conservative and National Liberal parties calling for unrestricted employment of submarines against freighters of hostile nations, it is now announced that petitions are being circulated among the people which are directed against Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's policy. They appeal to the Government for the greatest activity on the part of submarines.

It is apparent, nevertheless, that the Chancellor has the situation well in hand. The Socialists, Radicals, and Centriats, constituting a majority in the Reichstag, are supporting the Chancellor in his desire to avoid discussion of the resolutions in open session.

The Chancellor will deliver an address before the Reichstag at the end of this week or early next week, but it is considered doubtful whether he will take up the submarine question.

AMSTERDAM, March 22.—The Tageblatt of Berlin protests against what it terms the anti-governmental campaign to obtain signatures to petitions and otherwise to create a big demonstration in favor of intensified submarine warfare. The Tageblatt says that waiters in restaurants and cafés go from table to table in an effort to obtain signatures to the petitions.

GERMAN LOAN A SUCCESS.

Volume of Subscriptions Very Satisfactory, Copenhagen Hears.

LONDON, Thursday, March 23.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that subscriptions to the fourth German war loan closed at 1 o'clock Wednesday.

The subscriptions were very successful, according to German reports.

WILLARD-MORAN BOUT
Front row ringside box for sale. Seeley, Gerard Hotel.—Advt.

GERMANS GAIN A NEW FOOTHOLD WEST OF VERDUN

Seize a Position on Haucourt Hill, to the Southwest of Malancourt.

OTHER ATTACKS CHECKED

French Artillery and Rifle Fire Frustrate Attempts to Advance from Avocourt Wood.

GUN DUELS NEAR VAUX

Intense Cannonading There and at Douaumont—French Shell German Argonne Positions.

LONDON, March 22.—German attacks made today to the northwest of Verdun resulted in the occupation of a part of a slight elevation southwest of Malancourt.

These attacks followed a violent bombardment which lasted all day, and all except the one against Haucourt Hill were checked by the French "curtain" of artillery fire and the volleys of the French riflemen.

The Vaux-Douaumont region, northeast of Verdun, was the scene of an intense bombardment.

Berlin now estimates the number of French prisoners taken in the last two days of fighting on the west bank of the Meuse at nearly 3,000.

The battle to the northwest of Verdun appears to be merging itself with the conflicts in the Argonne, which increased in intensity today, the French artillery vigorously searching German positions in the region of La Fille Morte and Montfaucon, the latter of which is within the Verdun zone of fire.

The text of the French night communication follows:

In Belgium our artillery shelled the trenches and communicating trenches of the second line of the enemy in the region of Steenstraete.

North of the Aisne we bombarded the sector of Ville-aux-Bois.

In the Argonne a concentrated fire was directed on the German organizations north of Four de Paris, La Fille Morte, and the region of Montfaucon and Nantillois. Between Haute Chevauchée and Hill 285 the mine fighting was to our advantage. We have particularly bombarded the Malancourt wood.

West of the Meuse, after a violet bombardment lasting the whole day, the Germans directed several attacks against our front, between the corner of the Avocourt Wood and the village of Malancourt. All the attempts of the enemy to debouch from the Avocourt Wood were arrested by our barrier fire and the fire of our infantry. The enemy was able to gain a footing on the little hill of Haucourt, about one kilometer southwest of Malancourt.

East of the Meuse there was an intense bombardment in the region of Douaumont and Vaux.

Following is the French afternoon communique:

West of the Meuse, the artillery duel was very lively in the region of Malancourt, Esnes, and Hill 304. A particularly violent fire was directed against the Haucourt hill.

East of the Meuse the bombardment was intense in the region of Vaux and Damloup.

There were no infantry actions. The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

Germans Recent Captures 2,972.

The official bulletin issued in Berlin says:

During th work of clearing up the battlefields after the attacks of March 20 northeast of Avocourt, and owing to the occasional capture of additional trenches from the enemy outside the wooded sectors, the number of unwounded prisoners captured there has been increased to fifty officers and 2,914 men.

Artillery battles continued on both sides of the Meuse with great violence, although at times they became less intense.

At Obersept the French again attempted to make up for the check they suffered on Feb 15. They were repulsed with considerable losses.

Three enemy aeroplanes were put out of action by our aviators in aerial engagements north of Verdun. Two came down behind our front northeast of Samogneux. The third crashed down in flames behind the enemy's lines. Lieutenant Boelke thereby brought down his thirteenth enemy aeroplane, and Lieutenant Parschau his fourth.

The British official statement on the campaign in the western zone reads:

Last night two enemy mine explosions failed to inflict any casualties on our troops. There was some grenade fighting in mine craters to the northeast of Vermelles, without changing the situation there.

Today we successfully bombarded the enemy's positions to the southwest of Wez-Marquart with guns and trench mortars.

The Belgian communication reads:

Great activity was displayed by the artillery at divers points along the front, especially north of Steenstraete.

SUSPECTS A VERDUN FEINT.

French Officer Attaches Little Importance to Western Attacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 22.—The Germans position before Verdun is regarded here as hopeless as ever, despite the total of their successes west of the Meuse. An officer on the staff of a subordinate General, who has been sent to Paris on a special mission, sums the situation up in these words:

"More even than on the eastern side physical conditions in the sector of Le Mort Homme make our positions a great natural fort. The enemy's first attacks were directed against steep escarpements on the north side. Now, in debouching from Avocourt Wood, they must cross an open glacia sweeping up eastward to the range of hills running from Malancourt to Montzéville. Besides the direct fire from the French batteries they are enfiladed by the guns on Montzéville and have no shelter of woods or ravines such as rendered possible most of their earlier successes.

"I think the western fighting is mainly in the nature of a feint to cover the real objective, Vaux and Douaumont, where further assaults are certain; but we have fully sufficient forces and wont be caught napping.

"Soon the Germans must face the problem, not of capturing Verdun, but of withdrawing from their attempt without exposing themselves to a fatal counter from the massed élite troops of the French Army."

A high medical official authorizes me to contradict the German stories of huge French losses at Verdun.

BIG RUSSIAN DRIVE DENTS GERMAN LINE

Village, Woods, and Trenches in Dvinsk Region Stormed by Czar's Troops.

FOE'S FLANKS MENACED

More Than 1,000 Prisoners Taken, 2 Cannon and Many Machine Guns and Trench Mortars.

PETROGRAD, March 22.—The Russian operations on the northern front promises to develop into the most serious movement undertaken by either side in this theatre of war since Field Marshal von Hindenberg's campaign against Dvinsk last Autumn.

Taking advantage of German pre-occupation at Verdun, the Russian staff decided to anticipate any plans the Germans might be making for an offensive in the Dvinsk region by a series of maneuvres which, if successful would not only make it impossible for them to institute the advance they apparently intended, but also force them out of the positions they now hold against the Northern Russian Army.

The position of the German forces in the northern sector takes the form of an arc, with the army before Dvinsk occupying the point in the arc furthest extended into Russian territory. This alignment makes the German position particularly susceptible to flanking attacks by the Russians north and south of Dvinsk. These, as officially announced, have already begun.

In the region of Lake Narocz, south of Dvinsk, the ussians advanced along a ten-mile front, threatening the Vilna Railroad and German communications between this point and Dvinsk. It is unofficially reported that this movement against the southern flank of the German Dvinsk position was accompanied by maneuvers of the same nature against the northern German flank in the neighborhood of Friedrichstadt.

The effect of these two attacks, if successfully executed, will be to squeeze the Germans from their extended position before Dvinsk and convert the present arc into a straight line from Friedrichstadt to Svientsyany.

Official Report of Fighting.

The official statement, issued from General Headquarters today, reads:

Western (Russian) Front.—A series of actions is progressing along the entire front. In the Riga Sector, near the village of Plakenen, and the district southward of Dalen Island, our troops fought engagements with strong enemy outposts.

In the Jacobstadt sector we captured after a fight a village and wood to the east of Augusthof, and also a wood between the forest district of Dukerneck and the village of Delvinck, in the Buschhof region. Below Dvinsk gun fire was exchanged. To the south of the Dvinsk region sharp artillery and infantry fighting continues.

Our artillery successfully bombarded the region to the north of Mintzinny, where our aviators had observed enemy concentrations.

After silencing the fire of the enemy's batteries in the Mischkele region our troops captured a line of the enemy trenches in the Mintzinny-Firet-Sekly sector. Enemy attempts to take the offensive to the south of Tveretch were repulsed by our fire.

In the region of Vileta and Mojelka, north of the town of Postavy, desperate infantry fighting is proceeding. The enemy here launched violent counterattacks against our troops, who had at various points dislodged the enemy from his trenches and had captured some of his machine guns.

In the Tchernity-Lotra region, north of Lake Miadziol, after vigorous artillery preparation, the enemy attacked our positions, but was repulsed by our fire.

On the southwestern shore of Lake Narocz the fighting is developing in favor of our troops, who, despite German saphyxiating gases and a murderous fire, forced three lines of wire entaglements and captured by a series of fierce attacks three lines of the enemy's trenches.

The enemy's attempts to execute a counterattack were stopped by our fire and by our use of projectiles containing asphyxiating and poisonous gases.

We are engaged in appraising our captures, which include, up to the present, seventeen officers and more than 1,000 soldiers, twelve machine guns, a searchlight and trench mortars.

In the Smorgon region there has been violent cannonading. The enemy energetically bombarded the sector adjacent to the river and village. In the region of Baronovitchi and Diellaitchi a German aeroplane flew over our positions.

In the neighborhood of the Moscow-Brest Road and north of the Village of Telechany a lively reciprocal bombardment occurred. Southeast of Kolki our scouts captured an enemy post.

According to supplementary reports we took in the region of Mikhaltche, two cannon, six undamaged trench motars, large quantities of rifles and munitions, as well as 106 prisoners.

No Russian Successes, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, March 22. (via London.)—The Russians have gained no success in their great extended offensive against the German lines, the War Office announced today. The text of the statement follows:

The great offensive movement of the Russians increased in extent. The points of attack have become more numerous, and advances followed each other without interruption at several places throughout the day and night. The strongest storming attack was again directed against the front northwest of Postavy. At this point the losses of the enemy reached an

Continued on Page 4.

Russians Are Gratified By Rumania's Attitude

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 22.—A high official informs me that great satisfaction is felt here by the striking change seen during the last month in Rumania's attitude toward the Allies.

M. Bratiano, the Prime Minister, has remarkable control of the situation but has feared German intrigues and pressure. The French resistance at Verdun which is considered here the turning point of the war has shown Rumania which way she will probably benefit most.

In general the Balkan situation is much more favorable to the Allies now.

GEN. HERRERA AND 2,000 TROOPS REPORTED TO HAVE JOINED VILLA; GEN. FUNSTON ORDERS PRECAUTIONS

UNEASINESS AT CAPITAL

Fear That Revolt Would Turn Other Carranza Forces to Villa.

RUMOR WIRED BY FUNSTON

Not Confirmed in Washington —Could Send 15,000 More Troops Into Mexico.

VOLUNTEERS SUGGESTED

Resolution Introduced by Sherman Calls for 50,000 Men—Protocol Draft Completed.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Grave apprehension regarding the outcome of the American expedition into Mexico in pursuit of Villa was evident for the first time in Washington tonght after the receipt by the War Department of a dispatch from General Funston, saying a report had reached him that 2,000 Carranza troops at Chihuahua, under General Luis Herrera, had revolted and aligned themselves with the bandit chief.

General Funston did not disclose the source of his information, and, so far as could be learned, no confirmation had reached the State Department or the Mexican Embassy. Fear that the report might be true was not disguised in official circles, however, and tonight's developments were awaited with anxiety.

If Herrera and his troops have revolted, others may quickly follow their example. In such an event the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico would find themselves confronted with a situation so serious that its possibilities could hardly be estimated. A large part of the forces of the de facto Government in Northern Mexico were formerly Villa soldiers, and, with their officers, have followed the bandit chieftain to many hard fought victories.

The troops under Herrera are described here as being probably the best equipped in Northern Mexico, and they are said to be well supplied with ammunition. Luis Herrera at one time was one of Villa's most active aids, as was his brother, Maclovio, who is now believed to be operating in the State of Coahuila with a considerable force. Rumors concerning the doubtful intentions of the Arrieta brothers, leading a force in Durango, have tended to increase disquiet here.

15,000 American Troops Available.

Rebellion in Carranza's army would render the position of the American expeditionary force so perilous that every available soldier would be rushed in to reinforce the advancing columns. For this purpose not more than about 15,000 men would be available, without calling out the National Guard. There are now on the border or in Mexico about 25,000 soldiers, and in the whole of the Continental United States the other mobile forces number only a little more than 5,000.

Army officers pointed out tonight that it was with the possibility of such a development as the revolt of Herrera in mind that General Funston delayed sending his men into Mexico until he was prepared to deal with a much more serious situation than the mere pursuit of Villa and his few hundred followers.

All reports from the border were sent to the White House tonight and were the subject of a long conference during the evening between President Wilson and Secretary Baker. Afterward Mr. Baker declined to talk.

Before the Funston report arrived, Counsellor Polk of the State Department, and Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador designate, had completed the draft of the proctocol asked for by General Carranza to cover the operations of the American forces in Mexico, and provide for co-operation by the troops of the De Facto Government. Mr. Polk and Mr. Arredondo were in entire accord on the terms of the proposed convention, and the latter dispatched it to General Carranza with the recommendation that it be approved. It is to become effective immediately upon being signed.

The War Department made public today no information concerning the movements of the American expedition in Mexico. It was said that several dispatches had been received from General Pershing, in command of the American troopers, but that all were of a routine nature.

General Funston reported to the War Department late tonight that an investigation proved there was no truth in a report that twenty-seven army motor lories had been found thirty miles off the line of march in Northern Mexico with their drivers missing.

Resolution for 50,000 Volunteers.

In Congress during the day Senator Sherman of Illinois, a Republican, introduced a resolution to authorize the President to issue a call for 50,000 volunteers to be used in the service in Mexico. The resolution was placed on the table, to be called up later.

The resolution provides that preference shall be given to members of the or-

Continued on Page 2.

Stricter Censorship Imposed on the Border; Gen. Bell Acts to Curb "Incendiary" Stories

EL PASO, Texas, March 22.—Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., tonight extended the censorship to news dispatches sent over commercial wires out of El Paso which, he said, were of an "incendiary character." General Bell said he did not intend to have information of "preparations" he was making given out in advance of their execution.

The street cars between El Paso and Juarez were ordered stopped tonight at 9:30 P. M

It was learned later that th estreet cars had been stopped on recommendation of the military authorities. The street car company's manager said the crews were getting nervous, but he knew of no actual trouble.

DEMING, N. M., March 22.—A motor cycle courier, arriving from the front, reported today, according to a message from Columbus, that twenty-seven United States army trucks were found thirty miles off the line of march yesterday in Northern Chihuahua and that their drivers were missing.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 22.—Major Sample, commanding the military base here, tonight authorized a denial of a report from Deming that twenty-seven of the automobile trucks had been found in the Chihuahua desert. Major Sample also declared there was no truth in a report that two American scouts had been killed by snipers near Namiquipa today.

ONE LOST FLIER REACHES SAFETY

Willis, Long Missing in the Desert, Is Found, Army Reports.

NO TRACE OF GORRELL

Pershing Finally Heard From, but Gives No News Later Than Monday.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 22.—Major Sample, reporting from Columbus, N. M., today said that Lieutenant Robert N. Willis, the Army aviator, was safe, and that Lieutenant Edgar S. Gorrell was the only flier now missing. Lieutenant Gorrell was sighted last over Colonia Juarez, southeast of Casas Grandes.

General Pershing reported an aeroplane in communication with the Seventh Cavalry sixty miles southeast of Casas Grandes. Two other advance cavalry columns are known to be pushing south. No report of fighting between Americans and Villa forces has been received.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 22.—United States Army flyers here awaited with anxiety today definite news of the aviator, Edgar S. Gorrell, who is missing in Mexico. Both her and Willis, who has been found, received their training at the North Island school here, as did Lieutenant Thomas S. Bowen, who was injured by a fall in his machine near Casas Grandes. Lieutenant Gorrell is rated as one of the best and most conservative flyers in the army.

All of the aeroplanes which figured in the Mexican expedition's mishaps are 100 horse power tractors. At the time they were purchased for the First Aero Squadron they were considered by experts to be the best obtainable in this country for scouting work.

With pilot and observer the biplanes could attain a maximum speed of eighty miles an hour and could carry sufficient fuel to last for eight hours' flight at full speed.

Army aviators say, however, that these machines are too low-powered to permit of good reconnaissance work in the swirly air conditions found in the mountains of Northern Mexico.

LITTLE NEWS OF PERSHING.

It Told Only of the Clash of Mexicans Near Namiquipa.

SAN ANTONIO, March 22.—What progress General Pershing has made in his pursuit of Villa since Monday was not known at General Funston's headquarters today. A report from General Pershing was received today, but it dealt with affairs of last Monday, saying that it had been reported to him that Villa and Carranza troops were engaged near Namiquipa.

At that time a detachment of the Seventh Cavalry had reached Cruces, only a few miles north of Namaquipa, and one of the aeroplanes sent south from Casas Grandes was then in communication with that force. Whether the Americans came into contact with Villa's men yesterday or today was only conjecture here.

DISCUSS AEROPLANE NEEDS.

Governors of Aero Club Advocate More Machines for Mexico.

The Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America last night discussed the need of aviators and aeroplanes for the Mexican campaign. They found that no orders had been placed with the constructors for high-powered machines and that no action had been taken by Congress to make available $1,000,000, the sum necessary to organize and equip four aero squadrons for emergencies.

"Had the army had at least an aero squadron equipped with high-powered aeroplanes, such as are absolutely necessary for the Mexican campaign," said Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, "we would not be worrying over General Pershing's fate now that both radio and telegraph communications have been cut off. The aeroplanes would lead our forces and protect them. Why Congress is not taking steps to organize and equip four aero squadrons is beyond understanding."

A telegram was sent to Secretary of War Baker by the Aero Club, advising him that the aviators which the club had been mobilizing were waiting his orders

MUDDLED ISSUES IN MEXICO FEARED

Herrera's Revolt, if True, May Result in Making Villa's Capture Secondary.

POSSIBLE DANGERS KNOWN

Railroad Line Might Be Cut and Presidio Attacked — More Troops Go to Pershing.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 22.—Even though unconfirmed, the report today that General Luis Herrera, commanding 2,000 men at Chihuahua, had aligned himself with Francisco Villa against the United States was received tonight with grave concern by General Funston and his staff.

The long intervals between General Pershing's report which were resumed today already had keyed the tension a bit. General Funston and his Chief of Staff continued to profess the belief that all was well with the troops below Casas Grandes, but the report from Chihuahua made insignificant any anxiety they might have felt concerning Pershing's operations.

Officially and unofficially the opinion here was that if Herrera had joined Villa the international situation might be made so complex that by comparison the pursuit of Villa would be regarded as incidental.

Consul Beltran of Carranza's Government received no report of the reported revolt of Herrera, and he was inclined to laugh at it as a "border rumor." According to the version reaching here, Herrera was removed on Monday from command and immediately took steps to alienate his garrison.

That Carranza has enough loyal troops in Northern Mexico to drive Herrera from the City of Chihuahua if he attempts to hold that place was believed by military men here, but it was feared that retention of Chihuahua would not be his plan.

Military observers here see a possible connection in Herrera's alleged revolt with the interruption of wire service between Casas Grandes and Juarez yesterday, and the wire cutting today between Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, and Torreon. It was suggested that the persons who cut the lines between Casas Grandes and Juarez might have thought that they were being used by General Pershing for communication with General Funston.

If the report should be true, and if Herrera desire he could embarrass the United States greatly in its efforts to run down Villa and his followers, it is believed. Cutting of the Mexico Northwestern Railway at certain points would make it impossible for the Americans to use it for forwarding supplies for the army even if the Carranza Government decided to grant General Funston's request.

Another move that it was feared he might make was to go north and east along the trail to Ojinaga and emulate Villa by attacking Presidio. A small American force is there now, and this probably will be strengthened. Such a raid would not be so simple as that affected at Columbus, however, since between Presidio and Ojinaga is the Rio Grande.

General Funston today received from General Pershing the first report from the front in sixty hours. It came from Casas Grandes, and the only reference made to the operations of Villa was that Villa and Carranza troops clashed Monday near Namiquipa.

Of the two regiments now on their way to the border, all but one battalion will be sent into Mexico, increasing General Pershing's force by about 2,000 men. One battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry—a negro regiment—which is at its full war strength, and which recently returned from the Philippines, will be held at the border.

Repeated failure of the wireless sets General Pershing has been using caused the dispatch from here to Captain Charles de F. Chandler of the Signal Corps to supervise their operation.

MANY REPORTS OF REVOLT

Carranza Had Deposed Herrera as Governor Last Monday.

SKEPTICISM ALONG BORDER

Refugees Suspect Gavira Has Withheld News of Battle Near Namiquipa.

PERSHING BREAKS SILENCE

Reports by Wireless After Sixty Hours—Transport Problem Not Yet Solved.

Funston Gets Rumor of Revolt; Prepares to Meet Aggression

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 22.—General Fnuston said tonight he had been informed of General Herrera's reported revolt from Carranza to join the Villa forces, and that while there was lacking confirmation, he had taken precautionary steps towards meeting any aggression along the border.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 22.—One of General Carranza's most powerful supporters is reported to have gone over to Villa with 2,000 Mexican troops who are supposed to be fully equipped with Carranza outfits and ammunition. The alleged deserter is General Luis Herrera, who until a short time ago was Carranza's Military Governor of the State of Chihuahua. The rumor that Herrera has joined the outlaw forces was learned late today by a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent from an authoritative source.

While full details are lacking it is asserted that General Herrera made a formal declaration against the United States yesterday and announced his determination to align himself with Villa. He took the field immediately with his troops.

The alleged new force against the American Army has gone somewhere in the western part of Chihuahua. Its exact whereabouts is unknown to the American officers, but it is believed here that the Herrera men probably are moving toward the upper end of the Sierra Tarahumara Mountains, where Villa has hordes of sympathiders accustomed to savage warfare, and it is thought probable that they will attempt to join the main body of Villa's forces in the Guerrero district. If the combined forces begin a guerrila warfare on the American column in this wild district, they may prove formidable enemies, even without further recruits.

General Herrera, it has been reported, was ousted fro mhis place by General Carranza on a charge of drunkenness, but though his action of yesterday may have been solely the result of this, it is regarded as significant that he was able to gather about him 2,000 Mexican soldiers to oppose the United States. Just what form his declaration against the United States took is not known as yet.

Ousted from Office on Monday.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 22, (passed by censor.)—General Luis Herrera, until recently Carranza Military Governor of Chihuahua, has renounced Carranza and announced himself in favor of Villa, taking the field in western Chihuahua with 2,000 troops, according to reliable information received here tonight.

It is understood that Herrera was removed from the post of Military Governor on Monday, after which he started the revolt.

The exact place at which Herrera's troops were encamped was not indicated in the message which reached Columbus from a source that always has been found reliable. It is believed the troops, most of whom recently constituted the Carranza garrison at Chihuahua City, are tonight between the San Pedro and Chihuahua, and are preparing to work north and west toward the American punitive expedition in the field under General Pershing.

The sentiment of the people in this district, which lies about seventy miles directly east of the Guerrero region, where Villa began his days as an outlaw, is strongly in favor of the bandit. His success in withstanding Porfirio Diaz's rurales for eight years, during which there was a heavy price on his head, was due to the loyalty of the Peons. Army men believe here that Herrera and his command will have every possible co-operation from the people of the district.

The reports marks an important development in the American campaign to capture Villa, according to observers of Mexican affairs. It is pointed out that the reported renunciation of the Carranza standard by Herrera is the first to be made by an important military leader of the de facto Government since the American troops crossed the international line. The possible effect

ch other Carranza leaders who have been reported ot be wavering in their loyalty to the Government of the First Chief was food for much discussion.

No reports were received as to the arms and equipment of the Herrera command.

General Herrera was Military Governor at the time of the massacre of eighteen foreigners at Santa Ysabel several weeks ago.

The report that Herrera had revolted was denied again today by General Gabriel Gavira, Carranza Commandant at Juarez, and even more strongly by the Carranza Consul General here, Andres Garcia, who declared: "It is a lie put out by our enemies to injure us and put in the wrong light with the American Government, with which we are co-operating in every way."

General Bell said tonight that he was investigating reports that the Carranza garrison at Juarez, across the river from El Paso, had deserted to the Villa cause.

FOUR INVALIDS RETURN.

Transport Trucks Bring Enlisted men from the Front.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 22.—Transport trucks returning here today from General Pershing's Headquarters brought four enlisted men in need of medical attention. Only two cases were serious and these were taken on litters to Fort Bliss, Texas.

F. M. Roberts, a private in Company C, Fourth Field Artillery, was suffering from pneumonia, and William Brookes, a horseshoer in Troop M, Eleventh Cavalry, was badly crushed in a fall from his horse at Colonia Dias. The others were suffering from minor complaints.

Military leaders here denied persistent rumors of an engagement in which American soldiers were said to have been wounded, it being asserted that the cases received today were the first of any kind in the command. An additional field hospital corps and an ambulance company arrived in Columbus today and it is believed they will be sent to join the expeditionary column shortly.

Preparations were being made at the base hospital today for establishing a medical supply depot for troops in the field and also to establish a dental operating room.

The martial spirit which pervades Columbus is manifesting itself daily at the Columbus schoolhouse. A score of small boys go through military drills in the school yard, using broomsticks as weapons. Marbles, tops, and other boyhood games have been forsaken, and trench digging and the construction of fortifications are in order.

EL PASO AWAITING NEWS.

Americans Suspicious Over Partial Reports of Battle.

EL PASO, Texas, March 22.—The silence which for two days has enveloped the Mexican situation as far as any definite news of the pursuit of Francisco Villa is concerned gave fresh force today to the reports from various sources of grave disaffection among the Carranza troops.

On the border, at least, it is firmly believed that the soldiers of the First Chief are far from giving any real cooperation to the American expeditionary force. It is admitted that General Carranza and some of his Lieutenants are sincerely anxious to avoid friction with the United States, but it is not believed that the head of the de facto Government represents the attitude of sentiments of his army or fellow-citizens.

From several different sources a circumstantial report was received today that the garrison at Chihuahua, supposed to represent 2,000 men, had revolted, and that their commander, General Luis Herrera, had declared in favor of Villa. Andreas Garcia, the Carranza Consul here, branded this report as false, but in high official circles here it was accepted as at least possible in view of the fact that more than half of the Mexican troops at Chihuahua were former Villa followers.

Since yesterday morning General Gavira at Juarez has asserted that the wires along the Mexico North Western Railroad between Juarez and Casas Grandes have been cut, and that consequently he can give no information in regard to the reported battle at Namiquipa between the Carranza and the Villa forces. Americans here, especially refugees from Mexico, are frankly skeptical about both the reported battle and the cut wires. They point out that severed communications is one of the most familiar ruses of Mexican officials when they wish to withhold information, and that it is strange that the wires to Casas Grandes, a distance of only 130 miles along a railroad, could not be repaired in two days' time.

Pershing Nearing Villa.

That General Pershing and some of his forces are close to Namiquipa seems reasonably certain, and if Villa received a serious check at the hands of the Carranza soldiers, a clash between his followers and the Americans should be imminent. The fact that a Carranza victory certainly would have been heralded far and wide by this time, instead of suppressed, adds force to the contentions of the skeptics.

Whatever is the real situation in that part of Chihuahua where Americans, Carranza and Villa followers are operating, the main interest here lies in the railroad situation. Even before the American Government requested General Carranza to permit the use of the Mexican railroads for the transportation of supplies, rumor had reached here that General Funston was experiencing serious difficulty in forwarding them to General Pershing's columns. These rumors have reached the stage now where they may be classed as definite information.

Arrivals from Columbus today reported that the transportation service across the desert was being badly hampered by sandstorms. There are no roads except those which the American engineers have been able to improvise, and these are said to be cut to pieces by the heavy transport wagons.

An American mining man who has lived for twenty-five years in Chihuahua declared today that it would be little less than a miracle if the American Army staff was able to send the needed supplies for the men in the field a distance of 200 miles for any period of time.

That General Funston is fully alive to this situation is evidenced by the elaborate arrangements being made here for using the Mexico North Western Railroad, and if Carranza grants the needed permission, conductors, engineers, firemen, and brakemen, most of whom have seen service on the Mexican national railways, will be pressed into service. All of the equipment in the El Paso yards has been inspected and enumerated and exact information been obtained as to how many trains can be counted on with full American crews for each.

There has been particular activity in the Quartermaster's department, where plans are being made to establish a base here larger than that at Columbus. At the same time it was said that no attempt was contemplated to send troops across the border at this point.

Report of Spies Shot.

One of the most popular reports here today was that Villa spies, ranging in numbers from three to sixteen, were shot in Juarez this morning. It was

Principal Points of Interest in the Campaign in Mexico

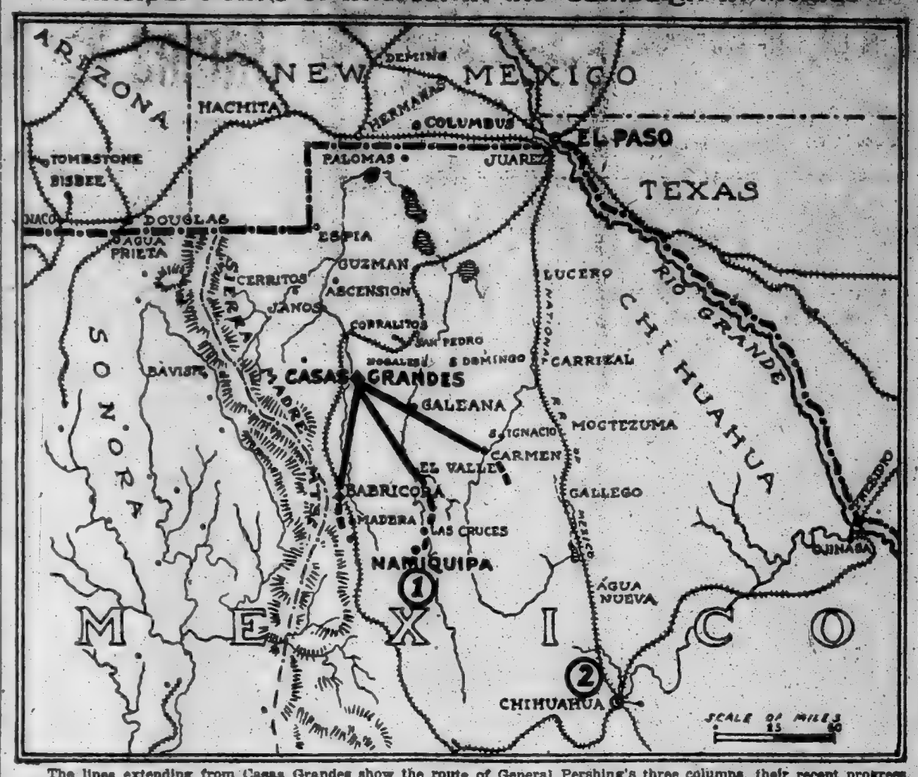

The lines extending from Casas Grandes show the route of General Pershing's three columns, their recent progress, which is not positively known, being indicated by dots. Namiquipa is the scene of the reported battle between Villistas and Carranzistas. At Chihuahua City General Herrera and 2,000 men are said to have deserted to Villa.

pronounced a canard by General Gavira, the Commandant, and by Consul Garcia, who declared that no spies had been arrested and that no criminals were under sentence of death. Customs officials and soldiers at the international bridge say nothing has occurred in Juarez to break its usual calm.

The soldiers around Juarez seem to be mostly boys. Middle-aged men are exceptional, while many in the ranks are not so tall as their rifles. Not much emphasis is laid on soldierly appearance. Uniforms form a medley of style and color, from khaki shirts, trousers, leggings, and campaign hats of the American regulation style, which have been issued to a few select companies of the cavalrymen, to varied kinds of cotton suits of yellow, gray, and light blue, often oddly combined, and felt and straw sombreros. Many of the soldiers go barefoot or wear sandals. As to their numbers, no reliable estimate is possible, as the majority are kept in the mountains outside the town.

No patrols were noticeable in Juarez in the day, but sentries were stationed in front of the scattered Government buildings and at the bank, in which a machine gun stands in readiness.

American money that is being paid by General Pershing's army in Mexico for supplies will have an invaluable political effect there, in the opinion of American mining and business men who have known the country under all régimes. The revolutionary armies of Mexico, one mining man said today, are used to paying with orders on their Government. American soldiers, buying for cash at good prices, will give the Mexicans an entirely new opinion of the character of "gringos," and of their honor, the mining men said. It was this free spending of money and freedom from pilfering under the American occupation of Vera Cruz, it was asserted, that upset the preconceived notion of the Mexican residents in regard to the American people.

Pablo Galvez, a Mexican, was arrested here today accused of being involved in an attempt to murder Daniel Powell, a night watchman employed by wholesale houses. Powell telephoned the police last night that three Mexicans armed with weapons equipped with silencers were taking pot shots at him.

Hears Cano's Men Have Rebelled.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 22.—Colonel Juan Cano's command, which went out to meet Villa at Namiquipa, is reported to have joined his forces against the Americans. It is said that General Luis Herrera with the men of the Chihuahua garrison is marching toward Matachio to join Villa, and even that the entire State of Chihuahua may revolt against the Carranza authorities.

Melchor Herrerra, a brother of General Herrera, is in the city jail here on a vagrancy charge. General Gabriel Gavira telephoned Mayor Tom Lea to hold Herrera in jail at any cost. This was taken here as an indication that the revolt of Herrera in Chihuahua was a fact, as General Gavira was much excited and insisted that the Mayor have Chief of Police Johnson hold the General's brother here and not permit him to get to Juarez.

HERRERA ONCE QUIT VILLA.

Deserted with His Whole Command to Join Carranza Forces.

Luis Herrera has been a prominent figure in the border operations of the Mexican revolutionary forces for the last four years. He has held important commands in Coahuila and Chihuahua, and at times his authority has extended into the great western State of Sonora.

Several months ago Carranza made Herrera commander of the Constitutionalist forces in Chihuahua City, and while there the commander took a leading part in the efforts that were being made to find and capture Francisco Villa. When in January last a report was received that Villa had been cornered and captured it was General Herrera who issued the statement pronouncing the report a canard.

Herrera was ont of two brothers who were prominent in the fighting that has been ging on for years between factions in Northern Mexico. His brother, Maclovio Herrera, was killed at Nueva Laredo, opposite Laredo, Texas, on April 17, 1915. At that time Maclovio Herrera commanded the Carranzista garrison at Nuevo Laredo. With a few of his man he was on outpost duty on a hill just outside the town, when a train of Carranzista soldiers from the south approached. The soldiers on the train mistook Herrera and his men for Villista troops and opened fire. Herrera was killed.

When thebreak between Villa and Carranza occurred in 1913 Luis Herrera was one of the few Constitutionalist officers to side with Villa. He was then one of Carranza's ranking officers in Coahuila and Chihuahua. In October, 1914, he announced that he was through with Villa and with his own command he deserted back to Carranza. Later it was reported that he had been captured and executed by Villa following an engagement near Saltillo. This report was quickly discredited ,and a few days later Herrera bobbed up in Chihuahua at the head of his troops.

In May of last year, while in command of the Parralu district, Herrera announced that the foreign mine owners had pust fifteen days in which to reopen their plants and operate them for the benefit of the Mexican people. He stated that unless the operations were resumed in the time stipulated he would seize all the foreign properties, valued at about $80,000,000, and operate them himself for the benefit of himself and his people.

The report that Herrera had revolted caused little surprise in Mexican circles in New York last night. Something of this kind had been freely predicted by Mexicans here ever since President Wilson announced that he would send a punitive expedition into Mexico to run down Villa.

TROOPS GOING TO BORDER.

Cavalry from Port Leavenworth Starts for El Paso.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 22.—The Second Squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, stationed here, entrained today for the Mexican border. Officers would not make public the destination of the troops, but it is understood they will go to El Paso.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 22.—Battery D, Fourth Field Artillery, which has been on duty near Mercedes since last August, today prepared for a forty-nine-mile march to Fort Brown, at Brownsville, in response to orders issued by General Funston. The battery is expected here Thursday night.

LAREDO, Texas, March 22.—A squadron of the Third Cavalry will leave early tomorrow for Fort Rhinegold. One hundred thousand cartridges crossed into Mexico last night through this port for the Carranza Government, it was announced here today.

MILITARY ROAD IN DESERT

Made from Villa's Trail by Advancing American Troops.

ON LINE OF MARCH OF AMERICAN ARMY, Mexico, March 22, (via Courier to Columbus, N. M.)—The trail along which Pancho Villa retreated from Columbus less than two weeks ago is a broad, well-worn highway, visible at some points for miles as it winds over and around the hills in Northern Chihuahua. The highway is an evidence of the efficiency of the American Army, which, in a week's time, has converted the trail across a semi-desert into a military road, the main artery for supplies to General Pershing's punitive column.

This new road is not an ideal highway, but it serves the purpose. The big gray automobile trucks which carry the supplies by the ton have cut ruts so deep in the bottomless sand and gravel that at some places there is no longer clearance for the anxles, and parallel roads have been laid out alongside the old trail. At intervals of a few miles each all day can be seen what appear to be huge clouds of gray smoke. These mark the positions of the moving supply trains, or cavalry patrols, squads of signal corps men on milliary automobiles. On the individual initiative and skill of the American soldier and his officers depends the success of moving supplies over these Mexican roads.

Motor cycle dispatch riders aid their machines by vigorous use of their legs. As the motor cycles plunge into the ruts or dip into sand piles their riders stick out a leg on each side as a prop, choke the engine, and, as the machine topples inevitably to one side or the other, they give a kick with whichever foot comes the more handy to straighten up the machine, and then they go roaring ahead again.

The great plains and the mountains bordering the road are mostly devoid of every sign of life. But occasionally on a distant hill a signal flag wigwagging shows where an American lookout is on the watch.

Marching or riding, the troops find much of the road uncomfortable for travel because the mountain winds drive the sand into the men's faces with a sting as sharp as Winter sleet.

The body of H. J. McKinney, the American ranchman killed by Villa on the Mexican side of the border the night before the Columbus raid, has been found by American troops near the Boca Grande. McKinney had been hanged, and his clothing was ripped where he had been repeedily stabbed.

While the celebrated ride of the American cavalrymen, 110 miles in forty-two hours' marching time, was heralded throughout the United States, the work of the infantry following behind the cavalry went unnoticed. One command carrying full infantry equipment and packs of about forty-five pounds marched twenty-six miles in about eight hours. This was over rocky roads covered with volcanic stone or else in places where the dust drifted over them like a heavy fog.

WARSHIP SENT TO TAMPICO.

American There Said to be Uneasy and Preparing to Leave.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 22.—The United States battleship Kentucky, which put to sea under sealed orders late yesterday, was sent to Tampico, it was reported today. The battleship sailed before it was possible to deliver coal and other supplies.

While quiet prevails at Tampico, there is an undertone of uneasiness among the American residents, according to reports brought here by nine refugees who arrived today on board the oil tank steamer Topila. The party included three men, five women, wives of oil field operatives, and one girl. They report that there were several hundred American who were anxious to leave Tampico. The yachts Wild Duck and Casiana, belonging to the oil companies operating in the Panuco field, are in readiness to transport refugees in case trouble develops.

Captain Wetmore of the Topila reported that he passed the United States battleship Kentucky at midnight last night. The warship was proceeding southward, but did not give her destination. Captain Wetmore says there has been no trouble at Tampico or in the oil fields recently, but that there is some tension between Mexicans and Americans.

Mrs. Jessie Barbour, one of the arrivals today, says that at a dinner the other night Mexicans proposed "Death to all gringoes," but the proceedings were stopped by Carranza officials.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Navy Department's orders are for the battleship Kentucky to remain in waters near by Tampico and keep Washington informed by her powerful wireless. The gunboat Wheeling, which is bound for the Yucatan Coast, will look over the situation at Tampico en route.

Telegrams received here yesterday from Tampico by officials of oil companies with wells at and near Tampico contained no reports of serious trouble. On the contrary, according to officials of the Huasteca Petroleum Company and the Mexican Petroleum Corporation, the messages which were filed by their representatives at Tampico yesterday reported everything quiet.

Recent advices to the office of the Southern Pacific Steamship Company, which operates the steamship Topila between Tampico and Gulf ports, told of trouble lately with small parties of bandits, who for several weeks have been raiding isolated oil properties and ranches along the Panuco River, several miles in the interior from Tampico. Carranza soldiers were seeking these raiders, the reports added, and some had been caught and executed.

CLERGY LEAVE SONORA.

Followed Across the Border by Weeping Crowds.

NOGALES, March 22.—The exodus of Roman Catholic priests who have been ordered expelled from Sonora by General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor, commenced today.

Six already have crossed the line. They were followed to the front by weeping crowds, many members of which crossed the border with them.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 22.—The six Catholic priests who reached Nogales today from Sonora were deported because they have been spreading a gospel of strife and intervention, according to General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora. General Calles made the following statement:

"These men were ordered from Mexico only after we had proved beyond any doubt that they had been active in supporting the 'Cientifico' faction. They have been urging the ignorant classes in their districts to acts that would lead to intervention in Mexico by the United States.

"I am very sorry that it was necessary for the State to take this action, but some such action we sheecessary to prevent disorders and possible serious difficulties. At the same time I wish every one to understand that the deportation of these priests is not intended by the Constitutional Government of Sonora as an unfriendly act toward the Catholic Church of the State. The men were men sent away merely as undesirable residents."

LIEUT. MORT ON TRIAL.

Defense Asserts Law of Humanity Prompted Officer to Cross Border.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., March 22.—The defense in the court-martial trial of Lieutenant John E. Mort of the Fourth Field Artillery at Mercedes, which opened this afternoon, aimed to show that it was "the higher law of humanity" that prompted the officer and a detachment of men to enter Mexico several months ago to rescue two of their comrades whom they believed to be in the hands of bandits.

The prosecution charged that Mort exceeded his authority in ordering his men to cross the border. Several troopers drowned in the attempt to swim the Rio Grande River.

To Investigate Interned Warships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of Admiral Winterhalter of the Asiatic Fleet, which sailed from Manila last Thursday under sealed orders, has been sent to Guam to investigate questions of administration on the islands and to make a report to the Navy Department, for the use of the State Department, on requests that have been made for the transfer of the German cruiser Cormorant from Guam to San Francisco. Naval authorities are understood to have suggested that on account of the tropical heat the Cormorant should be interned at San Francisco. Admiral Winterhalter will investigate the status of the Cormorant and its crew, and upon his recommendation the Administration will act.

White Rats to Confer in Chicago.

Harry Mountford, International Executive of the White Rats Actors' Union, left yesterday for Chicago to preside at a meeting of the chief deputy organizers of the union to be held Friday at the Sherman House. The White Rats are agitating the question of making demands on the vaudeville magnates to correct certain alleged abuses, and at the conference important decisions are expected to be reached.

Five Writers for 1916 "Follies."

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., has given the commissions to the men who will write the 1916 edition of his "Follies." Three composers will contribute to the score, Louis A. Hirsch, Jerome Kern, and Dave Stamper, while George V. Hobart and Eugene Buck will write the book and lyrics. Joseph Urban will again provide the settings. The work of selecting the chorus will be begun in two weeks and the revue will be produced early in June at the New Amsterdam. There will be practically and entirely new cast of principals this year.

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Continued from Page 1.

ganized militia, that the volunteers shall be held in service until peace and sound Government have been established in Mexico, and that their operations shall be limited within the territorial limits of Mexico as an auxiliary to the forces of General Carranza.

"I am apprehensive that Congress does not fully appreciate conditions on the Mexican border and in Mexico," said Senator Sherman. "We have a few thousand American soldiers with their officers in Mexico. They will soon be some hundreds of miles from our boundary. The railways of Mexico are demoralized in service and equipment. Tracks and bridges are easily destroyed. The communications of the forces in pursuit of Villa may be cut at any hour.

"In case of an emergency, what military strength can be mobilized promptly and massed for the support or protection of our far distant line advancing into unknown territory? I wish now to warn those in authority in the Executive Department that we are trifling with the lives of the men, with the safety of our border States, and with our national honor more than some seem to appreciate.

"Delay in a crisis will be a blunder, and the kind of blunder that is worse than a crime. The best method of redeeming ourselves from disaster is to be prepared before the disaster arrives. That is the purpose of this resolution."

AIR SERVICE BLUNDERS CHARGED BY BRITON

Officers "Murdered" Through Inefficiecy, Billing Says—Official Contradicted.

LONDON, March 22.—Noel Pemberton-Billing, who was recently elected to Parliament after a campaign in which he demanded sweeping changes in Great Britain's air defense methods, stirred the House of Commons this afternoon with an arraignment of the British air service, which he charged with inefficiency. He asserted that a blundering policy in construction had been responsible for the deaths of many officers who had been "murdered" rather than killed, and declared that the Earl of Derby was not qualified for appointment as chairman of the committee on control of air defense because he was not well informed on the subject.

Mr. Pemberton-Billing said that within the next few years the big nations would possess from 100,000 to 200,000 aeroplanes with which the sky would be blackened, while even the smaller nations which were unable to afford battleships would be able to maintain fleets of aircraft which cost only from $500 to $1,000 apiece.

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, replied that Mr. Pemberton-Billing's charges were grotesquely absurd and untrue, and he argued that the commander in chief at the front was thoroughly satisfied with the air service, while the word "murder" in connection with the deaths of airmen never should have been used.

Mr. Pemberton-Billing again sprang to his feet, saying: "I repeat the statement, and if Mr. Tennant wishes to challenge it I will produce such evidence as will shock the House."

Mr. Tennant retorted that the member had done little to justify his charge of "murder."

Nothing further developed in the Commons in connection with the charge, but in the House of Lords the Duke of Devonshire, replying to a question by Baron Beresford on the same subject, said:

"No authentic record exists of any officer losing his life through a faulty machine, although two officers were killed while making important experiments."

Baron Beresford thereupon apologized for his statement, saying that his information came from what he considered a reliable spurce.

1,000 WAR DERELICTS JOLLY GUESTS OF KING

Sick, Wounded, Blind, Maimed Spend a Happy Afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—King George gave a party at Buckingham Palace this afternoon, and there could scarcely have been a jollier one. It was for sick and wounded soldiers and sailors from various London hospitals to the number of nearly a thousand.

Some of them had to be carried in on stretchers; others came with nurses, and about fifty required careful guidance to their seats, for they were totally blind. These last came from St. Dunstan's Home, established by C. Arthur Pearson, formerly a London newspaper proprietor and editor, to whom came almost total blindness several years ago, and who soon after the war began devoted his energy and organizing capacity to caring for soldiers upon whom the war inflicted a misfortune similar to his own.

From the moment the King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, Prince Albert, in middy's uniform, and a small retinue, entered the palace riding school, where their guests had gathered, till the final burst of cheering ended the festivity, the Monarch and his merry men were equally at home and pleased with one another.

First and foremost a jolly party, it was secondarily a musical party. There was something for every taste, serious and gay, though the latter predominated in the program. The men screamed with laughter at the antics of two musical comedians, joined with the full strength of their lungs in the choruses of such popular songs as Evie Greene's "Keep the Home Fires Burning," which nowadays is heard oftener than "Tipperary," and applauded comedians like George Robey, Will Evans, G. P. Huntley, and Joe Coyne. The massed bands of all the Guards' regiments could hardly have filled the capacious riding school with a greater volume of sound than that company of sick and wounded succeeded in creating when the American song, "Up-dee," was given.

Today's entertainment was the second of a series of three given by their Majesties, and it was enjoyed hugely by the royal party. As for the others, one had only to hear those poor sick and wounded, maimed, and blind sing "God Save the King," to get the measure of their happiness

THE SYDNEY AT HAVANA.

Cruiser That Caught Emden Runs in for Coal.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 22.—The Australian cruiser Sydney arrived here today, supposedly for the purpose of obtaining coal and provisions. She will sail within the prescribed twenty-four hours. Whence she came or whither she is going is unknown.

The Sydney, which destroyed the famous German raider Emden, has been in the Atlantic for several months.

FRENCH TOAST SERBIA AND HER CROWN PRINCE

Poincare Welcomes Alexander and Promises His Country Shall Be Freed.

PARIS, March 22.—"Paris, a city that the bravery of our enemies represents daily as presenting aspects of discouragement or disorder, you have crossed in the midst of enthusiastic throngs proud to offer hospitality to a young Prince who has not let himself become downcast by misfortune and who has not despaired of justice," said President Poincaré in toasting Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia at the Palace of the Elysée on the occasion of a luncheon given there this noon.

After referring to the "sacrifices offered by Serbia in the interest of the peace of Europe" in reply to the Austrian ultimatum and reviewing the gallant struggle of the Serbian Army during the war, President Poincaré continued:

"With the Serbian Army escaped from the grasp of the enemy and now ready for new combats, the Allies will liberate Serbian territory, re-establish the sovereignty and independence of your noble country and revenge oppressed right."

"Today, as yesterday, we are struggling for the liberty of our entire race and to work retribution for rights that have been trodden upon, and we perceive the dawn of our final liberation," said the Crown Prince in reply, after eloquently acknowledging his cordial reception by the Parisians.

"It is sweet to my ears above all," added the Prince, "to hear that promise from your lips. His Majesty the King, my father, taught me from my cradle to love France and made known the sentiments to the youngest of our soldiers, and I would like to have my grateful feelings made known to all your soldiers and sailors. I embrace them all while drinking to your health and to the grandeur of France and to our victory."

BRAZIL WORRIES BERLIN.

Possible Seizure of Interned Ships Now Causes Uneasiness.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 22.—Persistent reports from English sources that Brazil purposed to follow the example of Portugal, by confiscating all German ships in Brazilian ports, are at last causing some uneasiness here, which is particularly reflected on the Berlin Stock Exchange, where shipping shares were weaker today, "as a result of discussions regarding German-Brazilian relations," according to the Boerse reporters of the local press.

The Lokalanzeiger today prints prominently a long and reasonably reassuring interview with the Brazilian Minister to Germany, in which the latter emphasizes the fact that the President of Brazil, in complete harmony with the whole Government, has consistently and earnestly maintained the strictest neutrality. The Brazilian Minister further says that thus far he has received no advices from his Government whatever regarding any intention of confiscating German ships, adding that, of course, it is not out of the question that private parties in Brazil may have made offers to German owners to purchase the ships in question.

BERLIN, March 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Referring to recent reports from Rio Janeiro that Germany owed Brazil 120,000,000 marks (nominally $28,500,000) for coffee which was stored in Germany and taken over after the outbreak of the war, the Overseas News Agency says that the coffee was purchased in open sale and paid for in cash. The money was transferred, under the terms of the loan contract of 1913, to the authorized German banking house.

Ordinarily the money would have been forwarded to the Brazilian loan trustees in London, but this payment has been delayed until after the war.

AIR SCOUT USES PARACHUTE

Drop of 11,000 Feet After Balloon Is Hit Enjoyed by Frenchman.

PARIS, March 22.—The War Office was congratulating itself today over a vindication of its foresight in providing all observers in French captive balloons with parachutes. One of these was given a genuine test recently near Clermont in the Argonne. German shells had cut the ropes holding one of the largest of these balloons, or "sausages," as they are called by the soldiers on account of their shape.

It immediately rose to a height of 11,000 feet and drifted toward the German lines. The watchers below saw the observer get out of the basket and launch himself into space. After a sharp drop the parachute opened and the observer reached the ground in perfect safety, about 900 yards within the French line.

The first sharp drop of about 150 feet, he later explained, was distinctly disagreeable, but after the parachute spread the descent was pleasant and was so gentle that, during the 20 minutes which it lasted, he had leisure to continue to take observations of the movements in progress beyond the German lines.

LONDON HAILS GEN. CADORNA

Cheering Crowds Greet the Chief of the Italian General Staff.

LONDON, March 22.—General Count Cadorna, Chief of the Italian General Staff, who left Italy to attend the military and political conference of the Entente nations at Paris, arrived in London today from the French capital.

General Cadorna was met at the station by Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, the British War Secretary, members of the British Headquarters Staff and the Italian Ambassador. An immense throng of people, English and Italian, greeted the General enthusiastically.

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JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

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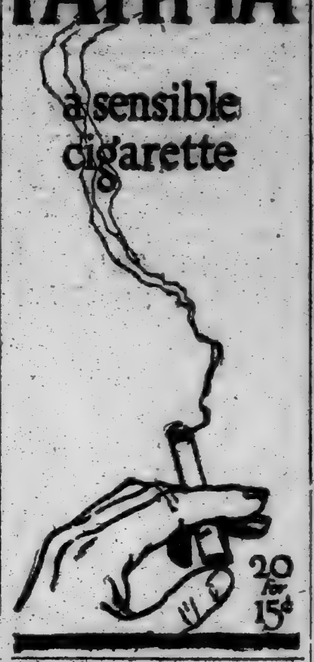
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SALONIKI SOLDIERS TAKEN.

German Version of Recent Fight on the Greek Border.

By WILHELM CONRAD GOHOLL.

The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HEADQUARTERS IN SERBIA OF ARMY OF GENERAL GALLWITZ, March 18, (via Berlin, March 22.)—Between the lines in front of Saloniki in the region southwest of Dorian detachments of German and French troops came into conflict yesterday for the first time.

The German and French outposts, which are firmly intrenched, and heretofore have been maintaining a quiet watch on one another, had sent out the usual reconnoitring parties to observe the movements of the enemy. This time the two scouting parties came unexpectedly into collision. A skirmish ensued, which later developed into a sharply fought engagement. Both German and French artillery were brought into action.

This is the first infantry and artillery battle on the frontier. Although it is only a skirmish the engagement takes on especial significance from the fact that it terminated in bringing in of the first French prisoners captured on the frontier near Saloniki by German troops.

LONDON, Thursday, March 23.—The French forces in a series of sharp engagements Tesday drove back all the Bulgar-German outposts to the north and east of Matchukovo, (Macikovo,) according to a Saloniki dispatch to The Times.

A recent dispatch from Saloniki announced the occupation of several villages, including Macikovo, by a strong French column. These villages lie about thirty miles north of Saleniki, and the early dispatch reported that the opposing forces were face to face, and that shelling, sniping, and grenade-throwing were in progress.

TO HEAR MINERS' COMPLAINT

Runciman Finally Agrees to Confer as Day of Strike Vote Nears.

LONDON, March 22.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who previously had refused to receive a deputation of the South Wales Coal Miners' Federation to listen to grievances against the mine owners regarding Sunday work and bonuses, telegraphed to the Secretary of the federation today agreeing to receive the deputation tomorrow.

It is hoped that the conference will result in averting the passage next Monday of a proposed resolution giving fourteen days' notice throughout the coal fields of an intention of the men to strike unless a settlement of their grievances is effected. A strike of the miners woul affect 500,000 men.

Patria Affidavits Go to Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The affidavits of officers and men of the French steamer Patria asserting that that vessel was attacked without warning by a submarine on March 4, were received by the State Department today. They will be laid before Secretary Lansing when he returns to Washington tomorrow from Pinehurst. The affidavits state that a torpedo missed the ship by about thirty feet.

71

A competent executor must be an expert bookkeeper

Administering an estate involves a good deal of systematic bookkeeping:

1
All property bequeathed in the will must be given a classified listing.

2
Income from all sources must be collected and accounted for.

3
Debts and legacies must be entered, and paid in the approved legal form.

4
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FORTIFIES BRITAIN

Holders Have Responded Liberally to the Call to Turn In American Securities.

SEA SEIZURES DEFENDED

Government Maintains German-Owned Securities, Bound Here, Are Contraband.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 22.—Inquiries made today by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES among financial authorities elicited the information that the effort recently initiated by the British Government to call in American securities in aid of the scheme to strengthen war finances had met signal success, even beyond the hopes of the projectors. While no estimate can be hasarded of the aggregate amount of British-owned American securities that have been turned over to the Government during the four months which have elapsed since the original call went out, it was stated that the total was huge.

"There is no use in making a conjecture as to the figures," said a prominent financial authority. The Government had only an indefinite idea of the amount of American securities held here, but since the response to the call for British investors to turn in these securities as an aid to the Government during the war it has been found that the amount greatly exceeded the Government's calculations. The British people has responded liberally to the country's call. While most of the securities are really only loaned to the Government by the owners here, they are actually in the Government's possession, and as such are used to buttress the Government's finances. The result of the Government's appeal has shown that it was a wise step, for it has not taken anything away from the actual holders, but has given the Government something tangible in the way of security beyond what it had already.

Not only has the British Government been the recipient of millions of dollars' worth of American securities in the last few months, which has gone to the credit of the Government to strengthen its finances, but I am informed that an immense quantity of British-owned American securities have been sold on the exchange, thereby releasing money that remains in Great Britain. This has also helped in the broad scheme to stabilize finance.

The whole result of this, combined with the work of the British Financial Commission in America last Fall has been to maintain sterling exchange. While the exchange rate in Wall Street went down last August as low as 4.48, the lowest notch since the war began, it has steadily risen since, until now it stands at 4.77, while the average for the last few weeks has been at the same point.

In financial circles today it was pointed out that the war exchange rate of 4.77 indicated confidence in British finances. Financiers gleefully compared the rate today with that of normal times —4.86—the comparison showing a falling off of only seven points, with all the tremendous financial stress put upon Great Britain by the war.

Among financiers it is argued that the slight depreciation of the pound sterling since the beginning of the war is the surest indication of England's ability to weather the storm, and that she is showing no signs of breaking under the enormous strain. As one financier put it:

"Great Britain is able to keep up this war indefinitely and still maintain the golden integrity of the pound sterling. Her finances may not be inexhaustible, but she has not begun yet to dig to the bottom."

While great blocks of American securities are being turned over to the British Government or converted on the Exchange into cash, the administration is still exercising strict vigilance over German attempts to market American securities owned in Germany. American securities representing nearly $25,000,000 which were being shipped to America by way of Holland have been stopped by the British authorities through mail seizures, and a considerable part is still held up while the actual ownership is being investigated.

When officials are convinced that the securities are actually owned by neutrals in Holland or elsewhere, and that the shipments through the mails are not a subterfuge of the Germans to put them on the market in America, they are allowed to go forward. But the authorities here have found many instances of American securities taken off neutral steamers on the way from Holland to New York that were suspicious on their very face. In every such instance the securities have been held to await final investigation as to their actual ownership. Many securities have stamped on them: "Deutsche Bank"—a clear indication to the British authorities that they are German-owned. In such cases the British expect ample proof from brokers in Holland or New York that the securities have not been sent out by Germany to be negotiated in America.

Ambassador Page admitted to me today that he had received word from America as to many securities of this character which American brokerage firms said were being irregularly held up here. The Ambassador had nothing to do but ask the British authorities to expedite the release of the securities, and this has been done.

As to the point of international law, in holding up securities supposed to be German-owned, the British Government

Contend Seized Bonds are Like Gold.

LONDON, March 22.—Replying to the American protest against the seizure of American securities the British Government will claim the right to make such seizures because their sale would give credit to Germans. This places the bonds in the category of gold shipments.

There is a disinclination in official circles to make any statement regarding the possible fate of these securities, as they constitute a form of contraband which has no precedent, and the Government here is unquestionably alarmed by the threat of the American owners of the certificates to have them invalidated by petitioning the American courts to compel the issuing corporations to replace them with new securities.

PRESIDENT DENIES REPORT ABOUT GERARD

Ambassador Is Not Remaining in Berlin to Await German Peace Proposals.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following statement was issued from the White House today.

President Wilson, through Secretary Tumulty, today authorized a denial of stories appearing in papers to the effect that the purpose of Ambassador Gerard's remaining in Berlin was to await Germany's proposals for peace. There is no justification for that inference being drawn.

Yesterday the State Department took notice of the publications by denying that Germany had intimated to the United States that the time was ripe for the United States as the largest neutral to renew its friendly offices for peace, or that the United States had been informed that Mr. Gerard had been requested to postpone his vacation because of pending peace negotiations.

Unofficial reports, reaching here today, said the Ambassador actually had postponed his vacation, but gave no reason.

The State Department today took cognizance of the report and the following statement was issued:

Any statement that the German Government had intimated that it desired this Government to act as mediator in peace negotiations or had in any way suggested formally or informally that this Government should take the matter up with other powers is absolutely without foundation, and the State Department has no information that Germany is preparing to make a definite move in the direction of peace.

State Department officials declared they were resentful at the publication of the reports, because, they said, if there were any prospect of mediation it would be damaged, if not destroyed.

It is known that the American Ambassadors in all the belligerent countries have constantly been reporting on confidential conferences for the information of President Wilson, and it is understood that the burden of their reports has been that there were no more prospects for peace now than there have been at any tim in the last six months.

All the belligerents are understood to be ready for peace on their own terms.

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Artillery Duels Along the Entire Front in Spite of Bad Weather.

ROME, March 22.—The following official communication was issued today:

Detachments of enemy infantry attempted several minor surprise attacks against our positions at the mouth of the Ribot, in the Baone Valley, in the Gresta Valley, in the Ricoameras Valley, to the north eastward of Plazza, in the Terragnola Valley and on the Ravnilaz Height of Concax di Piezzo they were everywhere repulsed.

On the slopes of Santa Maria Height in the Tolmino Zone during the same night the enemy started an attack which was broken up by our guns. Later attempts at advances by patrols were easily repulsed.

Artillery duels continued yesterday along the entire front, although they were hindered by a recurrence of bad weather.

ITALY FIRM FOR ALLIES.

Will Make No Separate Peace, Chamber of Deputies Is Told.

ROME, March 22.—Answering a question in the Chamber of Deputies today concerning the pledges made by Italy to her allies, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that Italy was adhering to the London Convention concerning the agreement of her allies not to make a separate peace, and that she also had accepted all the other conditions agreed upon by the Entente powers, including the restoration of Belgium.

BERNSTORFF SEES POLK.

Discusses Embargo Situation—Armed Liners Not Mentioned.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, today conferred with Acting Secretary of State Polk on various subjects in connection with the export embargoes that Germany has placed on various commodities.

The subject of armed merchant ships was not, it was said authoritatively, mentioned at the conference.

HIT THE PALEMBANG

Captain of the Dutch Steamship Also Believes a Third Missile Struck the Vessel.

OFFICERS MAKE AFFIDAVITS

British Navy Men Think That a German Destroyer Torpedoed the Tubantia.

LONDON, March 22.—The sinking of the Dutch liners Turbantia and Palembang is still receiving much attention, the latest development being a report from the Captain of the Palembang to the Admiralty asserting that his ship was struck forward aft by two torpedoes. He also expresses the belief that another torpedo, which failed to explode, hit the vessel amidships.

This report is based on affidavits of the chief officer and boatswain, who said they saw the streaks made by two torpedoes. The liner was almost stopped when the first warning of trouble came in the form of a blow amidships, but an examination showed no damage. A moment later the forward bulkhead blew in, and this was followed almost immediately by an explosion aft.

Naval officers here are convinced that the Tubantia was sunk by a torpedo fired by a German destroyer. They refuse to disclose any evidence which leads to this conclusion, but point out that the Dutch tanker Artemis, was torpedoed in the same vicinity by a German torpedo boat. Germany later admitting and apologizing for the act.

The tugboat Woden, which was sent to investigate the Tubantia sinking, has returned to Rotterdam, having failed to gather any important facts.

The liner Nieuw Amsterdam, scheduled to sail this morning, has been detained at Rotterdam. The submarine danger is the supposed reason for the detention.

The Dutch Foreign Office announces that no representations have been made to Germany in connection with the sinking of the Tubantia. The Dutch Minister in Berlin had been instructed to ask the German Government to open an inquiry in view of the statements made by officers of the Tubantia. These instructions, however, were cancelled when the German Minister at The Hague made a declaration in behalf of his Government.

Dutch Withhold Action.

THE HAGUE, March 22.—The Associated Press is informed authoritatively that no further action will be taken by the Dutch Government in regard to the sinking of the Tubantia until the result of an examination by divers is known, but it is admitted that it will be exceedingly difficult to find traces of the supposed torpedo in the coal bunkers of the Tubantia at a depth of sixteen or seventeen fathoms.

It is announced in Rotterdam that small pieces of brass were found in the Tubantia's lifeboats, which were picked up by the steamship Batavier, and this, it is believed, will help to clear up the mystery.

Although the German submarines in the North Sea may be in touch by wireless with Zeebrugge and Wilhelmshaven, the Handelsblad of Amsterdam and other Dutch papers refuse to believe that the denial by Germany of responsibility for the sinking of the Tubantia was based on any genuine investigation. These newspapers point out, in confirmation of their contention in this regard, that in previous cases of submarine attacks on Dutch steamships it took weeks for the German Admiralty to establish the facts.

ROTTERDAM, March 22.—The Holland-America Line made the following statement today:

"Our ships will continue to sail as hereto, unless we are prevented in their doing so by the refusal by our crews to muster. The captains prefer to follow the usual route through the Downs."

AMSTERDAM, March 22.—The large shipping companies are considering combined sailings under convoy of a powerful tug provided with wireless installation, according to The Handelsblad. The possibility is also considered of such convoys being preceded by trawlers to do mine sweeping.

FIVE SHIPS HELD UP.

American Tanker Among Those Detained by the British.

LONDON, March 20, (Delayed by Censor.)—The following steamers have been taken into Kirkwall:

Hammersfjord, Norwegian, and Narvik, Swedish, from Narvik for Philadelphia, with cargoes of iron ore; Oscar II., Danish, from Christiania for New York for Stockholm, with petroleum, and Steinstad, Norwegian, from Baltimore for Aalborg, with a cargo of maize.

WILHELMINA CLAIM NEAR SETTLEMENT

British Government After Nearly a Year Promises to Submit Its Case in Court.

LONDON, March 22.—Settlement of the steamship Wilhelmina case is in sight, according to A. G. Hays, representing the American owners of the food cargo seized more than a year ago by the British authorities.

This news has caused some surprise here, as it was announced in April, 1915, that the case had been settled. Even the books written on the economic effect of the British blockade tell of "the generous settlement of the Wilhelmina claims."

The settlement on principle was reached on April 10, 1915, when the British Government undertook to pay the Hamburg prices for the cargo and damages for the detention of the ship. Lord Mersey was appointed arbitrator to fix the actual sum to be paid to the owners of the cargo. This appointment was made early in May, with the understanding that the claimants were to serve the case on the Government as soon as possible, while an early service of the Government's case by the treasury solicitor was expected, as the claimants had the right to reply to the Government's case.

In anticipation of an early action Attorney Hays kept a material witness in London for five weeks. At the end of May the claimants served the case. When no reply was received from the Government Attorney Hays made inquiry and was informed that the Government would serve its case soon. After pressing the Government time and again until September, Mr. Hays finally proposed a settlement of the case without the intervention of Lord Mersey. In the meanwhile the Government paid the claimant £20,000 ($100,000) the price received for the cargo when it was sold at auction by the Admiralty. The small price was due not only to the cargo being auctioned, but to the great deterioration it had suffered by being held for several months on board the Wilhelmina.

The Government then offered a settlement in full for £50,000 ($250,000) which the claimants asserted was less than the cost of the venture without figuring any damages due to the detention of the ship. Mr. Hays refused this offer and has been waiting ever since for the Government to serve its case. The Foreign Office has now informed him that it regrets the delay, but that the claimant's figures were so excessive the Government had to check them very carefully in Germany. However, the promise was made that the Government would serve its case within a few days. The claimants will ask for £85,000.

LINER CASES IN COURT.

British Propose to Condemn Prinz Adalbert and Kronprinzessin Cecilie

LONDON, March 22.—The cases of the Hamburg-American liners Prinz Adalbert and Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which were seized at Falmouth at the outbreak of the war, came before the Prize Court today. The Crown asked for condemnation of both vessels. The Attorney General, Sir Frederick Smith, said both cases would proceed on substantially the same lines.

Captain Schoenfeldt of the Prinz Adalbert testified that it was the representations of American passengers which induced him to put into Falmouth instead of pushing on to a German port after receiving a German wireless communication notifying him of the outbreak of hostilities, but which, however, did not mention Great Britain. The Attorney General contended that the landing of passengers in these circumstances did not exempt the steamer from seizure and confiscation under The Hague Convention, and that seizure was further justified as a reprisal for the detention of British vessels in the Elbe, which were not allowed to sail after Aug. 1, 1914.

The Prize Court then adjourned until tomorrow.

BLOCKADE NOTE DELAYED.

Reply Long Expected in Washington Is Again Held Up.

LONDON, March 22.—The reply to the American note regarding the British blockade which sometime ago was understood to be ready, has been delayed in Paris, where it is awaiting approval of the French Government. When the first draft of the note was sent to Paris the French Government returned it with suggestions for some modifications designed to make it more in harmony with French precedents. This resulted in considerable delay, because the British Government was not prepared for the material changes suggested.

The present delay is so unexpected that it is thought not improbable Washington may make formal inquiries as to when the reply, which has been expected for the last six weeks, may be looked for

TARGET FOR TEUTONS

Figures Representing Soldiers Make Rifle Gallery Popular at German Bazaar.

CROWDS AWAIT THEIR TURN

"Frenchman" Is Shot to Pieces and "Russian's" Head Is Gone —"Japanese" Gets Off Easy.

One of the popular attractions at the German Charity Bazaar in Madison Square Garden is the shooting gallery, where for 5 cents the marksmen can take from one to five shots at a wooden soldier representing any one of the allied nations except Serbia, Belgium, or Montenegro. The gallery is in the basement on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the Garden, and the rattle of the rifles never seems to cease, men and women standing two and three deep in front of the rifle counter waiting their chance to get a shot at the Frenchman, Englishman, Scotchman, Russian, Italian, Japanese, Indian, or Algerian figures that decorate the target board.

There are also two larger figures that stand out prominently, one on either side of the Allied targets. One is a German soldier and the other is supposed to represent one of Austria's fighting men. But they are not targets. They are just pleased onlookers, as one of the marksmen, who had just shot the Scotchman through the head, explained last night. There are several targets in the uniform of the British, French, and Russian services. One of the Russians has a crutch under one arm and holds a big walking stick in the other, which would indicate that he was convalescing from several bad wounds. Across the breast of this figure is painted the word "Hindenburg," supposedly to create the impression that he was a Russian who was badly banged up, but not killed, in one of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's drives into Russian territory.

In nearly every instance the bullseye in the target is the right eye of the figure. In other words, every time the bell rings it shows that one of the Allies has been shot through the head. One of the marksmen said last night that one of General Joffre's Algerian Zouaves has been shot through the head no less than 200 times in the last week. A red-trousered Frenchman has been shot to pieces, while one of the targets, which evidently was intended to represent a Rusian, has most of the head missing.

There is also a set of targets known as the "Mixed Quartet." This is a series of heads which, in the order of their placing, represent a Japanese, a Scotch Highlander, a Russian, and a negro soldier. Of these four the Japanese soldier appears to be the least damaged as a result of the ten days' bombardment to which the target board has been subjected. The poor Scotchman, the Russian, and the negro, however, are all ready for the base hospital.

"Oh, do let me get just one shot at that Russian," said a girl last night as she put the rifle to her shoulder and banged away.

She missed the Russian and put a hole through the chest of the Indian trooper instead. Her escort, however, was a better shot, and in three times up got three bullseyes in the head of the red-trousered Frenchman.

"He's getting even for that affair at Verdun," whispered a neutral observer who was watching the contest.

Another good shot that came along was a uniformed German sailor who was said to be from one of the interned German ships. He took five shots, and at each one got a bullseye and each time in the head of a different one of the allied figures.

As each marksman concluded his string several others pressed forward to take his or her place in the line. There was never a moment's letup, and the battle ended only with the closing of the doors at midnight.

The Garden was again jammed to the doors last night. Thousands were turned away, and inside it was everywhere "standing room only. Tonight the bazaar will close, and immediately afterward what remains of the exhibits and attractions will be carted away and carpenters will get busy making the Garden ready for the Willard-Moran fight Saturday night.

Steamer Hokoku Maru Lost.

LONDON, March 22.—The Japanese steamship Hokoku Maru, long overdue, has virtually been given up as lost. She was posted as missing at Lloyd's today. She left Portland, Ore. on Nov. 8 with a cargo of wheat for the United Kingdom, and was last reported as leaving Singapore on Dec. 20.

International Acheson Graphite Co.
3 stories and basement. 50x100.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
C. A. Tryon, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

40% of Turner's contracts have been cost-plus-percentage.

Owner pays exact cost plus a known profit. Actual costs have averaged 10% under estimated costs—a proof of very few "extras".

TURNER
Construction Co

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Specially Priced Today

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—novelty stripe and Richelieu ribbed effects in Spring shades.
pair **95c**

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles. Black or White.
pair **65c**

Women's Lisle Hosiery in Black or White.
pair **35c**, 6 pairs **1.90**

BIG RUSSIAN DRIVE DENTS GERMAN LINE

Continued from Page 1.

extraordinarily high figure, even for the numbers of Russians in action.

During a successful counter-attack at the point where small inroads were made in our lines eleven Russian officers and 573 men were taken prisoner. During many other engagements south and southeast of Riga, near Friedrichstadt, west and southwest of Jacobstadt, south of Dvinsk, north of Vidzy, and between Narocz and Wisznew Lakes, our brave troops repulsed the enemy completely, inflicting the greatest possible losses on him, and during counter-attacks took away more than 600 prisoners from the enemy. The Russians did not succeed at any point in gaining any success. Our losses were slight in all these actions.

CZERNOWITZ ABANDONED?

Report in Rome That Austrians Have Evacuated Bukowina Capital.

LONDON, March 22.—Abandonment of Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, by the Austrians is reported in an unofficial wireless dispatch received here today from Rome.

FORTRESS OF ERZINGAN EVACUATED BY TURKS

Russian Main Army in Asia Minor Now Nearly Half Way to Sivas.

LONDON, March 22.—A Bucharest dispatch forwarded from Amsterdam by Central News, says that the Turks have evacuated Erzingan, a fortress of Asia Minor, 120 miles west of Erzerum, and 130 miles from Sivas, objective of the Russian main army.

PETROGRAD, March 22.—The occupation of Ispahan, the old-time capital of Persia, is confirmed officially in the following bulletin issued by Army Headquarters today:

Persian Front—We occupied Ispahan after a fight. The population of Ispahan, exhausted by the pillage of the Germans and their mercenaries, welcomed our troops enthusiastically. The Persian Governor and other officials who had previously fled and taken refuge with us returned to Ispahan.

BIG GERMAN SHIP SUNK.

Esperanza, with Food for Turks, Caught in Black Sea by Russians.

LONDON, March 22.—The sinking by a Russian warship of the steamship Esperanza off Kali Akra, in the Black Sea off the Rumanian coast, is reported in a Reuter dispatch filed at Bucharest on Sunday.

The Esperanza, a 7,000-ton vessel, flying the German flag, is said to have been loaded with foodstuffs for Constantinople. The crew was captured by the Russians.

The dispatch also reports the sinking of a score of small sailing ships with cargoes of food.

Presumably the Esperanza had been held for safety in the Bulgarian port of Varna since the outbreak of the war. There is no other likely port in the Black Sea from which she would have sailed.

TIGRIS ARMY LACKS STORES.

Breakdown of Hospital Arrangements Admitted in Commons.

LONDON, March 22.—In making a general defense of the conduct of the Mesopotamian campaign against attacks in the House of Commons today J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, said he regretted he was compelled to admit that in his opinion there had been a lamentable breakdown of hospital arrangements. He did not seek palliation of some things which had taken place, but begged the House to remember the campaign had been carried on in circumstances of very great difficulties.

Mr. Chamberlain feared there had been an inexcusable shortage of medical supplies, owing largely to the difficulty of assembling suitable transport ships shallow enough for river use. The Indian Government, he said, already had sent officers to investigate and remedy defects, and he hoped measures taken by the home Government also would result in speedy improvement.

MEAT CARDS NEXT MOVE IN GERMAN FOOD CRISIS

Hotel Guests to Be Limited to Two Courses—Sugar Supply Cut Down in Leipsic.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 22.—From Dresden comes some interesting food news, stating that the bills of fare for all public restaurants and hotel dining rooms throughout Germany are to be simplified. The Dresden Association of hotel keepers has just learned that it is contemplated in the near future to allow only two meat courses to be served on the five meat days of the week.

This ordinance will undoubtedly meet with public approval, since it would eliminate the unequal distribution of meat, and do away with any class feeling against the well-to-do, whose greater purchasing power gives them an unequal advantage over the poor. The organization of the imperial meat office, whose functions, among other things, will include the apportionment of slaughterable cattle among the various provinces of Germany will, it is said, undoubtedly lead to the introduction of meat cards, whose advent has been repeatedly heralded and as often denied. The authorities already have held consultations over the matter, though no decision has been reached as yet, particularly on the question whether meat cards shall be introduced uniformly throughout the empire, after the fashion of the bread cards.

The City Council of Leipsic has attacked the sugar problem in an interesting manner. An ordinance to regulate the consumption of sugar by means of sugar cards goes into effect in Leipsic tomorrow. For the present a bread card will serve also as a sugar card, entitling the holder to buy one-half pound a week. The council has promulgated a further ordinance limiting the amount of sugar that may be served with coffee or tea in restaurants, thus making statutory what is already being done on a large scale voluntarily in Berlin, where many cafés and restaurants no longer place sugar bowls on tables, but serve two lumps with each cup.

MEATLESS DAYS IN RUSSIA.

Regulation of Empire's Meat Supply Planned by the Government.

LONDON, March 22.—The Russian Ministry of Agriculture will shortly introduce a bill in the Duma prohibiting throughout Russia the killing of livestock on Tuesdays and Thursdays and fixing the numbers of cattle that may be slaughtered on other days, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd today.

The bill will provide for prohibition upon the sale of all kinds of meat in markets, restaurants, and hotels on Wednesdays and Fridays and for the closing of butcher shops on those days.

Eng And Chang And Metric Shirts

IF the dyepot, that yields up colors for *Metric Shirts*, could speak, here's how it would soliloquize: "All this pounding of pans about shortage of dyestuffs must be stage thunder.

"I've never held glossier, faster dyes than for *Metric Shirts* this Spring. You couldn't fade 'em in the sun of the Sahara Desert that'd freckle a camel and frizzle an Arab.

"As for the laundry—shucks! *Metric Shirt* colors and materials, like Eng and Chang, the Siamese Twins, are *one and indivisible.*"

Exclusive Spring Patterns
$1.50 to $10

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Is "The Drizzler" a Gentleman Burglar?

HE steals the umbrella's business—and appropriates the functions of a smart Spring topcoat, whenever he gets a chance.

Like Raffles, a smooth, metropolitan gentleman one minute, and his collar turned up the next.

"The Drizzler" is, in fact, the most self-possessed topcoat ever made.

The smartest of topcoat woolens, cut to the moment in style—tweeds, Spring heathers, cheviots—porous instead of being rubbery and close, and yet rainproof.

At ease every hour of a fickle April day—sunshine or shower—and an ideal coat for the car all Summer.

$20 to $30.

The W. & H. Spring Hat Styles Are Ready

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 B'way, 345 B'way, 757 B'way, 1185 B'way
44th & B'way, 1363 B'way, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42d and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th & B'way, 42d & Fifth Ave.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Furnishing Shop

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

FOR TO-DAY

Silk Grenadine Scarfs

CARMOOR LONDON

Made in London expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.

Of fine quality Charvet Silk with Grenadine stripes in plain and self colors.

Special **1.50**

Men's Silk Shirts

Light or dark grounds in a large variety of Satin novelty stripes.

Special **3.00**

Men's Crepe Shirts

Custom Shirts of Imported Cotton Crepe

Equal in material and workmanship to the finest custom made Shirts.

2.50 *Regular Price $3.50*

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Shoe Shop

4 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Men's Spring Shoes

Men's "Banister" Shoes

Low or High Shoes—Fifty Styles

Of Mahogany, Dark Tan or Black Russia Calfskin; also Patent Kidskin, lace or button styles, tops of Dull Kidskin, Cloth or Taupe Buckskin.

7.00

Men's "Thomas Cort" Shoes

Hand Sewed—Bench Made

High or Low Ready-to-Wear Shoes, made entirely by hand on Special English lasts of the finest specially selected black or tan leathers.

10.00

To-Day at Special Prices

Men's "Ko-Ko" Calf Shoes

An Entirely New Color and Tanning

High or Low Shoes of selected "Ko-Ko" Calfskin; English or the new narrow toe swing lasts.

4.50 *Regular Price $6.00*

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

FOR TO-DAY

Men's Spring Suits

For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest

Custom Tailored Ready to Wear

The new one, two, three or four button models, of finest Imported, or Domestic Fabrics, including a large variety of fabrics made expressly for and confined to Franklin Simon & Co.

19.00 to **45.00**

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest

Hand tailored Suits in one, two, three or four button, fitted or conservative models, in the new Spring fabrics, from the best American and foreign mills, including Blue Serge and many exclusive fabrics.

25.00

Silk Lined Top Coats

Chesterfield Model

For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest

Single Breasted Chesterfield model of Black or Oxford Vicuna, silk lined, plain or silk lapel, hand tailored.

19.00

A WIDOW owned her home in the Bronx for 22 years—free and clear of mortgages.

Hard times came and she wanted to borrow to keep the wolf from the door.

Our examination disclosed a defective partition suit 25 years ago—that made the loan impossible.

If she had had us examine her title when she bought we would have kept her out of trouble then—or else the trouble would have been ours to-day—not hers.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Gidding
5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK

Present The most Representative Collection of Authentic PARIS MODES Offered by any house in America

Millinery Gowns Wraps Coats Suits Blouses

To order—or immediate Selection

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES

37 to 53 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
Largest in New York
"Phone Main 6900

OUR 37th YEAR

STORAGE
MOVING SHIPPING
Rug and Carpet Cleansing
Moth Proof Storage
Safe Deposit & Silver Vaults
Estimates for Work Anywhere
Pioneer Service means Perfect Satisfaction
"Ask the people for whom we work"

"Shall New York Drink Sewage"

Have you read today's Albany news dispatches? Are you familiar with the Merchants' Association and other campaigns against the pollution of the water supply, etc., of New York? If you are interested in this all important matter as a public spirited citizen, having at heart the welfare and health of the City of New York, ask for information, without financial obligation.

POLLUTION COMMITTEE, REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
Room 907 54 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1069

ON HAY ARMY BILL

Passage Expected Today After Attempt to Substitute Volunteer for Militia Plan.

NO LIKELIHOOD OF CHANGE

Amendments Barring National Guard from Strike Duty Ruled Out—Senate Passes West Point Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—When the House adjourned this afternoon it had completed consideration of all but four of the ninety-one pages of the Hay Army Reorganization bill. A final vote and the passage of the measure are expected today.

In the Senate a bill now passed by a vote of 59 to 2, virtually doubling the authorized strength of the cadet corps at the West Point Military Academy. A similar measure, applying to the Naval Academy, has already been signed by the President.

Several attempts were made to incorporate in the Hay bill a clause to relieve the National Guard of strike duty; all failed. Then late an amendment designed to accomplish this result was offered Chairman Hay raised a point of order, and Representative Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee, who presided, ruled that the amendment could not be considered.

Meyer London, the New York Socialist Congressman, offered an amendment relieving the militia from "strike duty." Mr. Garrett ruled that no court or other competent Government agent ever had definitely defined the meaning of the "strike" and that the amendment was out of order. Mr. London was under the impression that the amendment had been ruled out because it had been offered at the wrong point in the bill. He submitted the same amendment a few minutes later, and Mr. Garrett made the same ruling.

One of the Republican members of the Military Affairs Committee, Mr. Tilson of Connecticut, offered an amendment to strengthen that portion of the bill federalizing control of the National Guard by providing that all members of the militia should subscribe to the oath taken by members of the regular army. Chairman Hay opposed the amendment, declaring that it was unnecessary. The amendment was lost on a viva voce vote.

Reserves for National Guard.

An amendment offered by Representative Hayden of Arizona was adopted. It provided that when a National Guard Regiment is drafted into the Federal fighting force during war, or when war is imminent, there shall be organized at the home of the regiment from the enlisted reserve of the National Guard a reserve battalion which can be drawn upon to fill gaps in the regiment.

The Hay bill has not been altered in any of its broad aspects during the three-day struggle in the House over amendments. Chairman Hay has been defeated only once, having approved every other change made in the details of the measure. It is practically certain that the bill will go to the Senate virtually as framed by the committee.

One section still to be disposed of, however, is the vital element of the whole plan. It is the militia pay provision, under which the bill is expected to produce a force of 425,000 National Guardsmen within five years as a substitute for the Continental Army proposal.

This section had been read when the House adjourned and Representative Gardner of Massachusetts had presented an amendment, proposing to substitute for it the Federal volunteer provisions of the Chamberlain Senate bill. The amendment will be debated an hour tomorrow.

The effect of the amendment would be to leave the National Guard federalized in every respect proposed by the bill, but without any payment from the Federal Treasury, except when the militiamen were called out for training periods.

A proposal by Representative Emerson of Ohio, a Democrat, that would admit general officers of the National Guard to the Federal Service in command of their brigades or divisions in time of war, was defeated after much debate.

West Point Corps 1,332.

The West Point bill passed by the Senate—the Chamberlain bill—increases the cadet corps to 1,332, including a maximum of 200 enlisted men of the Regular Army and the National Guard, who may be appointed to the academy by the President after they have seen one year's service. The two votes against the bill came from Mr. Vardaman of Mississippi, a Democrat, and Mr. Norris of Nebraska, a radical Republican. The bill doubles the present local apportionment.

CRITICISE ARMY BILLS.

National Security League Adopts Resolutions Opposing Dual Control.

The Chamberlain and Hay Army bills were discussed at a meeting of the National Security League in the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon. The league unanimously adopted resolutions favoring an army increase as great at least as that proposed by the Senate bill and the creation of a volunteer reserve under the sole control of the Federal Government.

Captain Matthew E. Hanna, formerly of the General Staff of the army, was the principal speaker. Judge Alton B. Parker, Vice President of the league, who presided, called attention to the fact that William Jennings Bryan had not made good his reported threat to follow the President about the country in opposition to the Administration's program for the building up of an adequate system of defense. Mr. Bryan, he added, like all other politicians, had his ear close to the ground, and the rumble of public opinion in favor of preparedness, he said, was keeping Mr. Bryan tied close to his Wintur home.

Captain Hanna discussed the principal sections of the Chamberlain and Hay bills.

Speaking of the volunteer system, Captain Hanna said we had won our past wars despite this system. If we became involved as at present organized with any first-class power and depended upon untrained citizens for our defense, we must fail, he added. Any legislation based upon the old volunteer system, he said, would not meet the public demand for adequate preparedness.

As for the militia provisions of the two bills before Congress, Captain Hanna said that neither met the demand for adequate defense. The great fault to be found in both bills, so far as the militia is concerned, was that of continuing State and Federal control. Absolute Federal control of the militia, he said, was the only solution.

"The only solution," he concluded, "is to federalize the militia, and by federalization I don't mean a sham, but a real, sincere, bona fide federalization."

At the close of Captain Hanna's speech ex-Secretary H. L. Stimson offered this resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved, That we urge our representatives in Congress to oppose any plan of so-called federalization of the National Guard of the several States, which does not bring it under the exclusive control of the Federal Government in times of peace as well as war, and in particular we urge them to oppose the pending Militia Pay bill on the ground that it would operate to still further fasten upon this country the system of divided State and Federal control, which has proved so disastrous to our system of defense in the past.

It was announced that another meeting of the league, at which national officers would be voted for, would be held early next month.

TO HOLD SPEED-UP CAUCUS.

Democrats Determined to End Congress Session Before the Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—As a further evidence of their determination that the present session of Congress shall not drag on, through the Summmer, Democratic members of the House today notified their following that a caucus to "speed up" the legislative program will be held Friday night. Representative Itchin, the Democratic floor leader, expressed the hope that he would be able to give the caucus some idea of the revenue legislation planned by the Ways and Means Committee, which agreed today to include in the coming general revision measure, the Administration Tariff Commission bill.

One means of shortening the time spent on bills in the House, which probably will be adopted by the caucus, will be t oinstruct the Rules Committee to cut to the shortest possible period the time allowance for general debate on all bills.

It is understood that the "small" army and navy men who are strongly in favor of the Government manufacture of munitions, and particularly of armor plate, will make an effort to have the Democrats in the House bind themselves to support the Armor Factory bill, but present indications are that they will not succeed.

JAIL FOR CRONES SUSPECT.

Hoboken Prisoner to be Observed for Insanity.

Karl Paesgen, the steamship chef, whom the Hoboken police thought was Jean Crones, the anarchist, wanted for poisoning the food served at a dinner in Chicago, was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Carsten and sent to the county jail for ten days to be observed for insanity.

Paesgen's statement that he was at present a salad chef on the steamship George Washington was not borne out by Karl Wearner, chief clerk of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, who declared that the only Paesgen the company had employed had resigned early in 1914.

Under cross-examination by Chief of Police Hayes, Paesgen admitted having served ten days on Blackwell's Island for assaulting a former employer. The police also learned the man had been employed as chef in the Elks' Club at Freeport, L. I., and was discharged seven months ago because of his eccentric actions.

Photographs of the man have been forwarded to the Chicago police, and Chief Hayes expects a wire from there about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

CHANCE IN DIVORCE COURT.

Friend of Kitchener Says He and Novelist-Wife Disagreed.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, March 22.—Wade Chance, who was too busy in January selling war munitions to the Allies to appear in divorce court to prosecute his suit for a legal separation from Mrs. Julie Cruger Chance, was here when the case was called by Superior Judge Dehey today. He was detained only a few minutes.

After hearing the brief testimony of the plaintiff, who is widely known in New York and London club circles, and is a friend of Lord Kitchener, Judge Dehey continued the case until tomorrow. The Chances, whose marriage in May, 1906, attracted attention on both sides of the Atlantic, lived together only thirteen months, according to the husband.

Mrs. Chance is a novelist, writing under the name of Julien Gordon. Her first husband was the late Colonel S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, a New York banker.

"We disagreed generally and seemed to be temperamentally incompatible," the husband told the court. He said Mrs. Chance left him in London in 1909, and now is living in Paris under the name of her former husband. She has large means in her own right.

ARMY'S USE OF BREAD LINE.

Salvationists Tell of Reaching Consciences by Way of Stomachs.

It was explained at Salvation Army headquarters, 122 West Fourteenth Street, yesterday that its bread line would not be abandoned. The line, according to Colonel W. A. McIntyre, brings relief to men temperarily in ill luck and enables army workers to get into touch with "bums sadly in need of regenerating grace."

Colonel McIntyre said, however, that the army had decided to weed out professional loafers. "But the trouble is that so many men are physically unable to work," said Colonel McIntyre. "They have debauched until they are so weak and degraded that no one will employ them. We can't drive them to the street and refuse a loaf of bread."

Ensign John Allen, in charge on the Bowery, said the bread was unimportant. The really important thing was the opportunity to talk to men and to try to instill some sense of manly pride.

"I know we are imposed on," said Ensign Allen, "but I would rather be duped than miss the opportunity to say o word to a fallen man which might bring him to his Savior."

Ensign Allen said that on last "boosers' day" sixty homeless men professed conversion and received free food and lodging. The next day work was offered and fifty-five accepted. Forty-eight of these men, the ensign said, are known to be making good.

MITCHEL AT WHITE HOUSE.

May Have Talked with President About New York Post Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York, was in Washington this morning and left for New York on an early afternoon train. He paid a call on President Wilson, and on leaving the White House said he had been telling the President about the preparedness conference of Mayors at St. Louis recently.

It was reported that the main object of the Mayor's visit to the President was to give his views concerning the vacant New York Postmastership. The Mayor is credited as favoring the appointment of ex-Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, whose nomination was not sent to the Senate on account of opposition from New York Democrats.

TO CHEAPEN ARMOR

President Grace Attacking Bill for Government Plant Would Cut His Own Price $25.

PROFIT UNDER 2 PER CENT.

Company Can Build a Battle Cruiser in Two Years, He Says, Also 40 Submarines a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—President E. G. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company today informed the House Naval Affairs Committee that private manufacturers can turn out any amount of ammunition and armor plate that the Government desires, if they are left in their present condition. The committee had before it the Tillman Armor Plate bill, providing for Government manufacture.

Mr. Grace repeated his offer made to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. He said that if the Tillman bill became a law, the private armor plate plants would necessarily be dismantled, but that if the committee disapproved the bill, the Bethlehem Company would reduce the price of armor plate, at least to the Government, from $490 to $395 a ton. As an alternative to this proposition Mr. Grace said his company stood ready to permit the Federal Trade Commission to make a thorough investigation of the cost of producing the armor plate, and then have agents of the Government and the company reach an agreement on a fair profit to allow the company. If either of these proposals were adopted, he said, the company would guarantee the same price to the Government for five years, or even for a longer period.

Astonishes Members With War Data.

Mr. Grace astonished members of the company by giving them data showing the expansion of the company's business since the beginning of the war in Europe. He quoted figures to show them how fast the company was supplying munitions abroad, and stated his belief that the company's business during April, particularly the shipments abroad, would equal the total shipped during the first year of the war. The exact figures were given to the committee in confidence.

President Grace insisted that armor plate manufacture formed only about 10 per cent. of the company's business, and that it was the most unprofitable branch of the industry. During the twenty years that the Bethlehem Company has manufactured armor plate, he said, the average profit on the capital invested had been about 1¾ per cent. He said the company would have been better off if it had put the money into safe bonds yielding 3 or 4 per cent. interest.

Representative Oliver of Alabama, former Attorney General of that State, questioned Mr. Grace closely about the profits derived from making munitions. His tone was ironical, and he conveyed the impression to the steel man that he thought the armor plate manufacturers were misrepresenting the true situation.

"If you mean to intimate that there had been collusion between armor plate manufacturers," Mr. Grace rapped out, "ask the question directly and I will answer you. There has never been such collusion."

To illustrate the capacity of the Bethlehem factory, Mr. Grace called attention to the fact that the force there had been increased from 8,000 to 22,000 men, and since the company has been in business it has increased the pay of its employes about 50 per cent. He declared that his company alone could reproduce in a month all the ordnance stores now held by the War Department.

Mr. Grace predicted that a war involving the United States would involve Central and South America as well.

Mr. Grace predicted a slowing down of the steel business at the end of the war, but indicated that his company was preparing to take up other lines of manufacturing. He admitted that foreign countries, through war orders, had paid for the new plants constructed since the war began. He indicated that the Bethlehem Company could build a battle cruiser in two years, and thought it capable of turning out forty submarines in a year.

Comparative Profit Small, He Says.

Mr. Grace said that with the Bethlehem plant working full capacity twenty-four hours a day the cost of armor a ton is $315, and at two-thirds capacity $367. He said the difference between those figures and the $395 proposed represented profit. He explained extensions to the armor plate department of the Bethlehem works by saying they were made at the suggestion of the Navy Department. Department officials, he said, had advised doubling the plant's capacity in anticipation of a greater navy-building program.

"We are today selling armor to the United States Government at a lower price than any other large naval power in the world is paying, even where the Government has itself embarked in the business. Not only is that true, but the specifications in the United States are much more rigid and the wages paid are very much higher than those prevailing in any foreign country," said Mr. Grace.

FUMES KILL A STUDENT.

Ferdinand Rupping Poisoned by Gases in Columbia Laboratory.

Ferdinand Rupping, 18 years old, of 605 West 141st Street, a student in the Electrical Engineering Department of Columbia University, died Tuesday night in St. Luke's Hospital from an illness which he was believed to have contracted from inhaling gases in the electrical laboratory. The facts of young Rupping's death were only made public last night.

Several days ago Rupping complained of not feeling well and was not able to go to class. On Tuesday morning he became much worse and was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Larkin. That night he died, and Dr. Larkin said death was due to gas poisoning. Dr. Edgard T. Ray, Coroner's physician, after an examination, attributed the young man's death to an irritating gas generated in experiements in the electrical laboratory. The Coroner will make an investigation today.

BENJAMIN BENGUIAT

the widely known expert, is displaying an exceptional collection of

ANTIQUE RUGS

Every one of these antique Oriental and Chinese rugs is a rare example of its period and of known and intrinsic value—

But due to a business readjustment their prices have been made unusually low for immediate sale.

Windsor Arcade, 569 Fifth Ave.

Revenue Dodgers Were Protected.

The general round-up of the small cigar and cigarette manufacturers, who are accused of having broken the internal revenue laws, was nearly completed yesterday as far as this city is concerned. About seventeen more warrants of the ninety issued are yet to be served, but will be today. As many of the defendants are poor a subscription has been raised among the tobacco men of the east side to enable them to obtain bail.

The suspicion that it must have been impossible for these frauds on the Government to continue for so many years without the knowledge and corruption of the agents of the Internal Revenue Department has grown as the facts have become known. The Federal authorities, however, declined yesterday to discuss this side of the question, but admitted that as they went deeper into the case they would make a rigorous investigation of any signs of corruption. In this they may be assisted by some of the defendants, who would be willing to give all the information in their possession in return for leniency.

There were, however, rumors on the east side that some of the petty tobacco manufacturers had been in the habit for years of paying $2 a month so as to assure themselves of non-interference. Sometimes, it was said, this money was collected in the form of a contribution to a political club or some other association, and this practice had been obtaining for ten or fifteen years.

The Tobacco Merchants' Association, in its investigation, found a few cases in which the law had been violated by manufacturers large enough to put on the market 200,000 fake imported cigars a year, but a majority of the men arrested have been making a bare living from cigarette-manufacturing shops in the poorer sections of the east side.

GIVE NAMES TO SCHOOLS.

Public Buildings to Have Individual Designations as Well as Members.

The Board of Education now has a hall of fame of its own. In December last the Board of Superintendents presented to it a list of names for the public schools, but withdrew the list and yesterday submitted a revised one. The Committee on Elementary Schools approved of the new list, and it was adopted by the Board of Education.

It contains the names for 118 schools in Manhattan, 47 in the Bronx, 161 in Brooklyn, 84 in Queens, and 28 in Richmond. The schools will retain their numbers for department purposes, but the names are added to gratify graduates and pupils, and in many instances to honor the memory of persons who have been active in school affairs.

Many of the names are those of Revolutionary heroes, signers of the Declaration of Independence, Presidents of the United States, Governors, and the like. One is called after Henry W. Longfellow, another after James Russell Lowell, a third after John G. Whittier. A school of which she was Solome Purrey, grand-daughter b mmb Solome Purrey, grand-aunt of Mayor Mitchel. Former City Superintendent John Jasper gives his name to another school.

Some of the schools are named after the places in which they are situated: "The Barren Island School," the name given to P. S. 120, is a notable example of this.

President Wilcox spoke with regard to the opposition which has developed against the Gary system. He said that in the case of P. S. 80, Broklyn, where the plan is ot trial, out of 1,166 parents heard from, more than one-half were not opposed to it. Of the remainder only about twenty-three were against it.

FINANCIERS AT FILM FIRE.

Audience Frightened When Reel of Big Oil Well Ignites.

The audience was frightened yesterday when, at a private view of moving pictures of a giant oil well just opened up by the Mexican Petroleum Company near Tampico, the film took fire in the Astor Galleries at the Waldorf-Astoria. About 200 were in the audience, mostly Wall Street men, who had assembled at the invitation of E. L. Doheney, President of the oil company.

Herbert G. Wylie, Vice President and General Manager, was speaking, while E. D. Downing of Mexico City, who made the picture, was operating the machine with an assistant. The first reel had been run off and the second was being put in place when it flashed up with a dull explosion, presumably lighting from the electric light of the projector.

The movie men shoved the blazing machine into the asbestos cabinet provided for such an emergency, but not before the assistant had both hands badly burned. His wounds were dressed by a private physician. About 2,000 feet of film was burned and the machine ruined. The picture itself was an elaborate affair, showing much of the country surrounding the oil fields, and was made at a cost of $15,000, but the negatives were not involved in the fire. No alarm was turned in.

ABERDEEN BALL REHEARSAL

Fifty of Floor Committee Go Through Folk Dances at McAlpin.

Fifty members of the Floor Committee of the folk dance ball to be given in the Hotel McAlpin on March 29 for the benefit of the Aberdeen Fund last night rehearsed the folk dances of all nations under the direction of the Misses Elizabeth and Ruth Burchenal, who studied the peasant dances in Europe and taught them to the 500 Irish school teachers in the Lord Mayor's palace in Dublin at the request of Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

The tango, the fox trot, and all the modern dances will be banned at the Aberdeen Fund ball, and the old-fashioned waltz, the polka, and the folk dance will be on the program. It is expected that both Lord and Lady Aberdeen will be present if they are able to complete their lecture tour in time. The proceeds of the ball will go to help support their Women's National Health Association in Ireland.

AGED BRIDEGROOM SUICIDE.

Man Who Married His Neighbor Found Hanging in His Home.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y., March 22.—Charles Abrams, 65 years old, a bayman of this place who was said to be wealthy, committed suicide by hanging himself yesterday in the attic of his home in Ocean Avenue, East Rockaway.

The body was found by Lant Cornwell, a neighbor, who called at the house to take Mr. Abrams to the polls to vote at the annual village election. Three months ago Mr. Abrams married Mrs. Harriet Finley, his next door neighbor. The wedding followed a courtship of a month. The couple parted after six weeks of wedded life.

WILSON PEACE POLICY

No Previous President Would Have Brooked Such Insults, He Tells Commerce Chamber.

ROOSEVELT'S NAME CHEERED

Gen. Wood Speaks for Ample Preparedness and Chamber Indorses Army and Navy Staff Plans.

More than five hundred members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, including a large representation from Wall Street, vigorously applauded the name of Theodore Roosevelt at a meeting at noon yesterday, when Joseph H Choate, Honorary President of the National Security League, asked them if they supposed such gross insults as had been offered to American citizens in the last eighteen months would have been suffered during the incumbency of Colonel Roosevelt as President. Little applause was given to the names of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland, to whom similar reference was made.

J. Waterbury, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. E. H. Outerbridge, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented resolutions expressing the belief that plans for adequate protection of the country were best formulated from the opinions of the staffs of the army and navy. The resolutions were unanimously passed.

Other world powers are wholly informed of the condition of unpreparedness in the United States, Mr. Choate pointed out. He said they also knew that "our professions of power are unsupported by naval and military facts," and that they were likewise familiar with the undefended condition of the vast coast line of the United States. They knew that the Monroe Doctrine, to quote Colonel Roosevelt, was not worth the paper on which it was written, unless supported by adequate naval power.

The speaker said that the nations now at war were all armed to the teeth, and that nobody knew when peace might come. He quoted from President Wilson's speech in Topeka, where Mr. Wilson held that no one knew how soon we would be in war. Congress has done nothing to remedy conditions, according to Mr. Choate, who said any one reading the papers yesterday could see that the national legislative body was unwilling to stand by provisions it had voted for the preceding day, referring to the amendments to the Hay Army Reorganization bill. Mr. Choate told the members of the Chamber of Commerce that the time was ripe for them to make known their desires to Congress, because the members of that body were listening.

Choate Draws Comparisons.

"It used to be the proudest boast, the richest asset for a man that he was a citizen of the United States," said Mr. Choate, and then proceeded to give a comparison of our spirit of citizenship under the present and former administrations.

"You don't suppose that any such insults and violatory acts could have been committed under any other President as have been committed in the past eighteen months," said the speaker. "If there had been ocean liners in the time of George Washington, do you suppose they would have been torpedoed? You do not suppose that in Lincoln's time any such insults would have been committed on American citizens as have been committed in the past eighteen months? You don't suppose that under the Administration of Grant they would have suffered any such insults as have been offered in the last Administration? You don't believe that in Roosevelt's Administration they would have committed the insults that have been offered to American citizens during the last Administration?"

When the applause that interrupted Mr. Choate at this juncture subsided, he pictured how Colonel Roosevelt's veterans in the Rough Riders' organization would have rallied quickly to his support, and he believed that the rest of the country would have responded similarly.

He said nearly a year had passed since the torpedoing of the Lusitania, which caused the death of scores of defenseless American citizens. He likened the exchange of notes following that incident of the great war to what might be expected of "an irresponsible business man." The proposal that insult had come with Germany's offer to pay $5,000 apiece for Americans who lost their lives on the Lusitania. Acceptance of that proposal, he said, was like acquiescing in a proposal by Germany to go on sinking merchant vessels and paying for American lives at the rate of $5,000 apiece.

"The trouble is that our President has not had behind him an adequate force to deal with the situation, and I hope that before this Congress adjourns bills will be passed for a navy and army, and supporting reserves adequate to restore our position in the past and assure an American citizen of a sheltering arm wherever he goes."

Gen. Wood Gives His Views.

"It is a great deal better to get ready for war and not have it, than not be ready and have war," said Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who also addressed the meeting. He asked the bankers and other business men to consider what was required of the heads of the United States Army by those persons who believed this country could be put in a state of preparedness overnight.

"Think what it would mean," he said, "for you to have to go out into the street to get men to fill the places required by your business. It is even more difficult to build up an army organisation than a business organisation. We cannot make soldiers between daylight and dark, notwithstanding the recent utterances of a former great statesman."

A general "sense of citizenship obligation" must be built up in this country, according to General Wood, who said that the regular paid army could not be depended upon to secure the defense of the United States. He said "manhood suffrage should mean manhood obligation for service," and while all voters might not be needed in the fighting line, he enumerated a dozen different functions they could be called upon to perform in time of war. He pointed out the necessity for bringing the large foreign element in this country into closer touch with the preparedness movement.

When he spoke of the necessity for mobilising the industries of the country General Wood asserted that modern warfare was fought on a chemical basis. The United States must be able to furnish its own nitrates, for instance; otherwise, if we lost sea control this country would be cut off from the Chilean supply. No amount of money would avail unless the United States was scientifically and industrially pre-

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JACKSON HEIGHTS

You, who recall the vicinity of the Simpson Street subway station in the Bronx as it was a few years ago, will see a remarkable likeness in the section at the 25th Street Dual Subway station at Jackson Heights in Queens. The main difference is that Simpson Street is a half hour's trip from Grand Central; Jackson Heights will be only 15 minutes.

Send for Dual Subway Map of New York City.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

$1,000 FOR POLICE SLAYER.

Department Offers Reward on Day of McAuliffe's Funeral.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods announced yesterday a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the man who murdered Patrolman William E. McAuliffe last Saturday night. This reward is the first to be offered from a special fund in the department. Anthony Vachris, a retired Lieutenant, sent the Commissioner $100 yesterday to start a fund for catching the murderer.

McAuliffe's funeral was held yesterday from the home of his aunt, Miss Katherine Toomey, at 906 East Forty-fourth Street, where he had lived. Commissioner Woods, Deputy Dunham, Inspectors Frank Morris and James B. Dillon, and about 200 patrolmen attended, and a guard of honor was present, composed of men from McAuliffe's precinct, under Captain Fred G. Carson. The procession, preceded by the department band of eighty pieces, went from the house to St. Agnes Church, where requiem mass was celebrated by the pastor, the Rev. Father White. Monsignor Henry A. Brann, who pronounced the eulogy, referred to the prevalence of gangsters in large cities, which he said was the result of the laws which permitted the entrance of "vagabonds, blackguards and cutthroats who should be dropped into the ocean before they enter our harbors." The church was crowded and forty carriages and automobiles besides those of police officials were in line.

QUEER MAN'S QUEER NOTES.

When Arrested as Burglar Police Find Data of War Interest.

Patrolman Rhodes saw a young man prowling early yesterday near the home of Adam Wischerth, a contractor, at 270 Harland Boulevard, East New York, and arrested him. At the station he said he was Charles Burkhardt, a mechanic, five years from Germany, and that he lived with his widowed motehr at 228 Grove Street, Brooklyn. The police found an electric flashlight, nail punches, and keys on him, and Magistrate Folwell held him for examination on Saturday, charged with disorderly conduct and having burglar tools.

A mass of notes in English and German found on Burkhardt were turned over to William M. Offley of the Department of Justice, but the police do not regard them seriously.

The notes contain confused references to a "$200,000,000 loan to the Allies," a "$75,000,000 loan," the names of J. P. Morgan, August Belmont, Forbes & Harris, "Tom Taggart," the Rev. Father William B. Farrell, and Public Service Commissioners Whitney, Hervey, and Hayward; a card of membership in the Employes' Association of the E. W. Bliss Company's torpedo plant, where Burkhardt was formerly employed, and a letter from State Senator Robert R. Lawson congratulating him on becoming a member of Senate Lodge of the Order of Owls, of which the Senator is a leading member. Burkhardt's mother said that he had been acting strangely of late.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square New York

PLEADS FOR AID FOR N. Y. U.

Chancellor Brown Tells Bronx Board of Trade School's Needs.

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University told the Bronx Board of Trade last night, as he has told the public many times through the newspapers, that unless aid came at once to provide classroom and laboratory facilities the university would be checked in its growth which, in two years, had raised it from seventh to the fourth in the country. "No institution," he said, "could double in size within five or six years without feeling pressure upon its facilities. Already we are turning students away. It is no exaggeration to say that this institution in which the Bronx has taken so much pride is at the very limit of its resources."

About 250 persons attended the meeting.

"The Story of a Pioneer"
by
Dr. Anna H. Shaw
$1.79
Frontierswoman, school teacher, preacher, lecturer, ordained minister, physician, worker among the poor, and President of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, Dr. Anna Shaw has told her own life history in an astonishing human document. It is the record of an unusual, brave, active American woman whose experiences could not be duplicated.
Macy's—Book Department, Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Successful Treatment of Constipation by Internal Lubrication was originated in America by
USOLINE
The Original RUSSIAN Mineral Oil
At Your Druggist's
Full Pint 50 Cents

ESTABLISHED 1857
Andrew Alexander
Our 60th Spring Display of Men's Shoes

THE business man who finds his supply market unsettled prefers to deal with old-established houses. In the next few weeks thousands of men are going to buy shoes, knowing that the shoe business has been seriously affected by scarcity of leather and a sharp rise in the cost of nearly all materials.

We are entering our 60th spring season. Men have been coming to us for shoes for thirty, forty, fifty years. If experience counts we know shoes and how to fit them properly. Our spring stock, now ready, offers in the main the "old qualities" at the "old prices," and we have not relaxed our rigid standards. In some instances prices have been raised, but only to cover the added cost.

Comfortable, dependable, correct spring shoes at moderate prices. Equally complete stocks at both stores.

STOPPED BY POLICE

Mysterious Message to Coroner to be Followed by an Autopsy Today.

DR. KENYON QUESTIONED

Physician Who Managed Aged Widow's Estate Gave Heart Disease as Cause of Death.

The funeral of Mrs. Emma Louise Ring of 108 West Eightieth Street, widow of the late Louis Ring, member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, and distantly related to the Rev. Alfred Duane Pell, 925 Fifth Avenue, Rector of the Church of the Resurrection, was postponed by the police yesterday following the receipt of a mysterious telephone message concerning her death received by Coroner Patrick D. Riordan.

Mrs. Ring, who was 66 years old, died suddenly at her home at 11:30 o'clock Monday morning, and was to have been buried from an undertaking establishment at Amsterdam Avenue and 107th Street this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Dr. Thomas A. Kenyon of 42 West Seventy-second Street, who had attended Mrs. Ring for ten years, and who had charge of her estate for a year prior to her death, gave the cause of death as angina pectoris.

Following the receipt of the telephone message, Coroner Riordan at once ordered the undertaker to postpone the funeral until after an autopsy had been performed by Coroner's Physician Benjamin Schwartz today. It is expected that the funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon. Police Captain John Falconer of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station and Detective William McCormick of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau are making an investigation.

Mrs. Ring, who was at one time well to do, and who had an income from securities and property left by her husband, who died suddenly five years ago, lived in a flat at the West Eightieth Street address. George S. Strain, a young accountant employed by William H. Jackson & Co. of 2 West Forty-seventh Street, boarded with her. With the exception of Dr. Kenyon Mrs. Ring had few friends. Her nearest relative, it was said last night, was Eugene Ring, a nephew of her husband, who lives at 217 West 104th Street. Her closest friend was Mrs. Charles Hogue of New Rochelle, whom she had known for many years.

Dr. Kenyon told the police yesterday that Mrs. Ring called him on the telephone on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, telling him she was ill and wished to see him. She sent the message from the apartment of Mrs. Elizabeth Moreton, with whom she had struck up an acquaintance five weeks ago. Dr. Kenyon told the police that he went to Mrs. Ring's flat, found her suffering with one of her frequent attacks of heart disease, and that he at once telephoned to Mrs. Hogue, asking her to come to Mrs. Ring. He returned to his office for a short while, and upon returning to Mrs. Ring's flat at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon found her dead. Mrs. Hogue reached the apartment a half hour later.

Dr. Kenyon further told the police, in answer to questions, that some time ago a John F. Quencer, a lawyer of 277 Broadway, drew up a will for Mrs. Ring, naming Dr. Kenyon as executor. Dr. Kenyon said the estate was not a large one. He said that during the last three or four years while he was in attendance upon Mrs. Ring she had him make from two to four professional calls daily, and that it was through her complete trust in him both as a physician and as a friend that she came to gave her a certain sum out of the money thus drawn from the bank. He said she had an account at the Fifth Avenue Bank which enabled her to live at the West Eightieth Street address.

The police learned that last week another tenant in the Eightieth Street house, Mrs. Emma Bailey, had telephoned to the Rev. Mr. Pell, advising him to send Mrs. Ring to the country. The Rev. Mr. Pell made some such arrangement, it was said, and she was to have gone to a village up-State some time next week.

CORN PRODUCTS THREAT.

Government Ends Argument in Dissolution Suit.

Concluding yesterday the argument of the Government in its Sherman Law dissolution suit against the Corn Products Refining Company in the Federal District Court before Judge Learned Hand, Special Assistant Attorney General Jesse C. Adkins and Van Sinderen Lindsley asserted that the Corn Products Company had threatened to go into the candy manufacturing business, when it seemed that the Chicago candy manufacturers were breaking away from it.

Mr. Adkins began the story, and told how the National Candy Company, which owned twenty factories and used 30,000 barrels of glucose each year, became dissatisfied with the service and the prices of the Corn Products Refining Company, and so started, in 1907, the Clinton Sugar Refining Company, with a plant at Clinton, Iowa. The Corn Products Refining Company, he said, tried to prevent this, and when it failed began to put out cheap candy practically at cost in the markets covered by the National Candy Company, through the Manierre Yoe Company.

President Bedford also, Mr. Adkins said, called two meetings of confectioners, and told them that if they did not buy at least 80 per cent. of their goods from him, he would go into the business himself. The National Candy Company refused to give up the right, and increased its plant, and so, Mr. Lindsley said, taking up the thread of Mr. Adkins's story, the Corn Products Refining Company did buy up plants in Jersey City, Pittsburgh, and Memphis, which Mr. Bedford had described on the stand as mere junk piles, and started in the candy business for itself.

The defense will begin its summing up in the morning, and is expected to continue its argument tomorrow.

BAXTER HELD IN $2,000 BAIL

Magistrate Deuel Passes on Case of Alleged Forger.

J. Frank Baxter, a salesman, of 246 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, was held yesterday in $2,000 bail by Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville Police Court on the suspicion of forgery. He had been mention in connection with the loss of $1,000 worth of American Express Company's traveler's checks, which were issued to A. C. Baxter, a Philadelphia real estate operator, in January last year. Before his arraignment in Yorkville, however, he had been brought before Magistrate Voorhees in the Coney Island Court on a similar charge, and discharged for lack of identification.

At the Coney Island Court he was arraigned in connection with a check for $30, which had been cashed on July 4, with Richard Ravenhall, a hotel proprietor. It was indorsed by J. F. Baxter, but as Mr. Ravenhall could not identify the defendant, he was discharged. As he was leaving the court he was rearrested by Detective Blank and taken to Brooklyn headquarters. He denied there that he knew anything about the forged checks, but when he was placed in a line-up, he was picked out by Nicholas J. Adams, a clerk in the Alps Hotel, Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, Manhattan, and Charles J. Soulier, cashier of Delmonico's restaurant, as having passed forged express company's checks on them.

In a note left by Addie M. Richardson, a corset fitter, who lived at the same address as did Baxter, she accused him as the man who was responible for her suicide. Her body wa found in her room on Thursday.

OF JOHN E. PECK

Continued from Page 1.

answer to the question as to whether he was acting as counsel for Dr. Waite, and the doctor did not appear. He was also to appear in the Yorkville Court yesterday to answer to a charge of violating the automobile speed law, on which charge he was arrested on Tuesday at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, but his case was adjourned. Police records show that he was arrested on that charge once before.

Dr. Waite was interviewed last night at his home on Riverside Drive by a Times reporter and asked to make a statement on the investigation, but said only: "I have nothing to say. I will have to await developments."

In the course of his investigation the District Attorney has arranged to confer with Mrs. Waite's aunt, Miss Catherina A. Peck, who lives at the Park Avenue Hotel and who, according to information reaching the District Attorney, has intrusted considerable sums of money to her niece's husband. She refused to see reporters or to make any statement last night.

According to the District Attorney, Dr. Waite has admitted to him that he was not a registered physician and had never practiced medicine, although many of his friends believed that he was performing operations in various hospitals about the city. He took a course in dentistry at the University of Michigan, he told Judge Swann, and later at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, but he has never practiced dentistry either, although he is listed in directories as "Dr." Waite. Reports from Michigan say that he was a Rhodes scholar from that State, but the official records of the American Rhodes scholars do not contain his name.

No Particular Occupation.

He told Judge Swann that he had lived five years in South Africa, made $25,000 there, and used part of the proceeds for the purchase of two farms in British East Africa. At present, he said, he was engaged in no particular occupation, but was studying voice culture at the Y. M. C. A. and foreign languages at the Berlitz School. He is 29 years old. His marriage to Miss Peck last September in Grand Rapids, where his family lives, was the principal social event of the season. He and his wife came to New York early in the Winter and have been living at 435 Riverside Drive since.

John E. Peck was born in Newburg, N. Y., and went to Grand Rapids more than fifty years ago. He engaged in the retail drug business with his brother, the late Thomas M. Peck, but the business developed rapidly, and presently they entered into the manufacture of drugs. He was a Director in several banks, held the bulk of the stock of a number of furniture companies, and had served honorary positions as an officer in some of them. He was 72 years old.

DR. WAITE'S WIFE NOW ILL.

Reported to Suffer Nausea—Peck in Health on Feb. 23.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 22.—Mrs. Clara Louise Peck Waite, wife of Dr. Waite, has been ill since Sunday and is confined to her former home here. A friend of Mrs. Waite, who stayed with her on Monday night, said that she was suffering from nausea. The friend said that one night last week, before Dr. Waite returned to New York, after the supposed burial of Peck's body, he urged his wife to make her will, saying:

"It isn't good to let all the money be at the mercy of others." He was very set upon the plan and she promised him that she would make the will before he left. Shortly after he departed Mrs. Waite became ill and declared that she did not believe she would live the year out.

The first autopsy was made after the receipt of a mysterious telegram from New York by Percy S. Peck, the son. It demanded that the investigation be and stomach and sent them to Victor C. Vaughan, Dean of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. A second autopsy was made yesterday by Dr. Otto Schultz of New York, who also notified District Attorney Swann of finding traces of arsenic.

After the autopsy the body of Mr. Peck was replaced in the coffin, the ashes of Mrs. Peck being deposited in an urn, with the body. The coffin was then put into a cemetery vault.

Dr. Waite was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. After studying in England and on the Continent he returned and settled in New York. He married Clara Louise Peck after a short courtship on Sept. 9, 1915, and the wedding here was one of the leading social events of the year.

The will of Mr. Peck was filed on Friday for probate. The bulk of the estate, valued at more than $1,000,000, was bequeathed to the son, Percy S. Peck, and the daughter, Mrs. Waite.

Mr. Peck came to Grand Rapids about fifty years ago and entered the drug business with his brother, the late Thomas M. Peck. Their first venture was at Newburg, N. Y., where they were born. They were the sons of Elias Peck, a practicing physician in Newburg for more than forty years.

A singular feature in connection with the investigation of Mr. Peck's death was brought to light today on a postcard which was mailed by Peck on Feb. 23 to George M. Matthews, druggist. The card reads:

"I presume you may be surprised to hear from me, but I have you in mind quite often and I want to let you know that I am quite well, and not only that, but am taking good care of the physical body. The weather here is not so severe as in Michigan, nor lacks the vicious tendency toward pneumonia that belongs to the Lake Regions. My daughter, Clara, takes the loss of her mother so deeply that I think it best to be with her. I will be home on or about April 1. Don't dare to come sooner."

LA FOLLETTE'S LEAD GROWS

Defeated Estabrook in North Dakota by Ratio of 2 to 1.

FARGO, N. D., March 22.—Late returns from yesterday's North Dakota Presidential primary showed Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin increasing his lead over Henry D. Estabrook of New York for the Republican choice.

This morning the New York man was nearly abreast of the Wisconsin Senator. Late this afternoon La Follette again had forged ahead by a ratio of better than 2 to 1 over Estabrook.

Gunder Olson was named Republican National Committeeman. Returns so far available give H. H. Perry the lead over John Bruegger for Democratic National Committeeman.

BULL MOOSE THREATEN NOW

Six States Talk of Fighting Republicans in the Fall.

In six States, at least, it became known yesterday the Progressive Party will put full tickets in the field and fight the Republican Party to a finish in the State elections next Fall if it develops that the Old Guard leaders who are opposed to the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt at the Republican National Convention in Chicago use steam roller tactics to control the various delegations.

These States are Maine, Missouri, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota and Colorado. Steps have been taken already to get the machinery of the Progressive Party under way to prepare for State elections if the emergency arises. It is understood that several other States may follow the lead of the six States mentioned, if, as the leaders term it, there is evidence that the Old Guard is successful in "thwarting the will of the people" again, as it is alleged they did in 1912 and "steal the convention."

This development gives an inkling of the determination with which the Progressive leaders and the Roosevelt men within the Republican Party are conducting their campaign for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republican and Progressive conventions. It was said yesterday that the situation which has been created by this stand was responsible, in no small measure, for the postponement of a selection of temporary Chairman of the Republican convention.

Preliminaries for Metropolitan Title Contests Decided.

The amateur boxing tournament to decide the Metropolitan championship titles began last night in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club, West Fifty-ninth Street, where preliminary trials in four different classes were decided. A free trip to Boston to compete in the national championship, which is promised the winners in the various classes in this tournament, is an added incentive.

Many interesting bouts were seen on the long program, which included the 108, 125, 158, and 175 pound classes. The tournament will be continued tonight, and on Saturday night the final bouts will be decided.

John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's A. C., who, in addition to the national title at 158 pounds, also holds the international championship in this division, was called upon to defend his laurels against W. Logeman, Trinity Club, and the title holder won decisively in two rounds. Gaddi easily outclassed his adversary in the opening round, and before the bell sounded he had Logeman dazed and staggering from heavy right and left hand blows to the jaw.

Shortly after the bell in the second session, as the boxers emerged from close quarters, Gaddi landed a hard right-hand uppercut on Logeman's jaw. The latter crumpled to the floor and Referee George Schwegler waved Gaddi to his corner.

Later in the evening Gaddi competed against Arthur Sheridan, Trinity Club, in the heavyweight class. The middleweight title-holder conceded many pounds to the Trinity Club boxer, but even with this handicap against him, Gaddi earned the judge's decision after three interesting rounds.

The cleverest exhibition of the programme was that between Abe Goldstein, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. and Tommy Geary, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., in the semi-finals of the 108-pound class. Geary displayed superior cleverness throughout the contest, and, landing cleaner and more effective blows, earned the judge's award. The summary:

108-Pound Class.—George Etcell, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Frank Micile, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; Frank Cassio, St. Bartholomew's A. C., defeated Charles Janos, Boys' Club, two rounds, (Janos injured his right hand and was unable to continue;) Abe Goldstein, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., defeated J. Tulte, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; T. Geary, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., defeated J. Tipiltz, Evening Recreation Centre, three rounds, judges' decision. Semi-final—G. Etcell, Union Settlement A. C., defeated F. Cassio, St. Bartholomew's A. C., two rounds, referee's decision; T. Geary, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., defeated A. Goldstein, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., three rounds, judges' decision.

125-pound class.—W. Morris, East Side House, defeated W. Dressler, East Side House; three rounds, judges' decision. J. Sullivan, Trinity Club, defeated O. Jarne, East Side House; three rounds, referee's decision. (Judges disagreed.) J. List, Harlem Y. M. C. A., defeated A. Enz, Paulist A. C.; three rounds, judges' decision. G. Gleckten, Union Settlement A. C., defeated J. George, Union Settlement A. C.; three rounds, judges' decision. F. Hamilton, Union Settlement A. C., defeated J. Georgas, Greek-American A. C.; one round, referee's decision. (Georgas retired.) A. De Martino, East Side House, defeated J. List, Harlem Y. M. C. A.; three rounds, judges' decision.

158-Pound Class. Semi-Final Bout.—J. Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's A. C., defeated W. Logeman, Trinity Club, two rounds, referee's decision.

175-Pound Class.—J. Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's Club, defeated A. Sheridan, Trinity Club, three rounds, judges' decision; J. Tarrantini, East Side House, defeated G. Jaeger, Jr., three rounds, judges' decision; H. Guild, Trinity Club, defeated P. Thompson, Second Naval Battalion, two rounds, referee's decision; J. Tully, New West Side A. C., defeated L. Perel, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., three rounds, judges' decision.

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have proven the sources of inspiration for the styles this year, with a general preference for 1830, not untouched by the influence of Spain's lovely daughter, Eugenie, who so regally led the fashions of France after her marriage to Napoleon the Third. GIMBELS Exhibition of Imported Modes for 1916 emphasizes the established fact of GIMBELS leadership as the foremost Institution for Fashions in the World.

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PARK LAKE BOATING

Commissioner Ward Means to Stop Private Exploiting of Public Recreations.

SKATERS TO BENEFIT, TOO

Contemplates Elimination of All Franchises for Privileges in Pleasure Grounds.

With the approval of Mayor Mitchel, the Park Department has asked for $20,000 of special revenue bonds to finance the taking over by the city of the boating and skating privileges in Central Park. This is the first step in a plan contemplated by Commissioner Ward to give the people the full benefit of public pleasures where possible, instead of exploiting them for the benefit of individuals.

The decision to take over the skating and boating privileges was made after a conference among Mr. Ward, Corporation Counsel Hardy, and other city officials. The boating and skating franchise for the Harlem mere, at the north end of the park, was held up to the first of the year by William Keller. The contracts for the pond and lake at the south end of the park were held by August Braun, Jr. Both ran for ten-year terms, and the Braun contract had passed from father to son.

There are probably 500 boats on park lakes. In Summer these were hired on a time scale that brought approximately 50 cents an hour, the amount depending upon the number of persons accommodated and the time in use. The lake and pond franchise was fixed at about $2,000 a year, and the holder probably made about $3,500 a year, the Park Department officials have estimated. The contract has been carried out generously by the city, for it has put up and taken down the accommodations for skaters each Winter, although there was nothing in the contract obligating it to do so.

It is estimated that it will take $20,000 to put the scheme of municipal operation under way. This will include either taking over present equipment or the purchase of new boats. The purpose, Commissioner Ward said yesterday, was not to squeeze revenue out of the people, but rather to give them better service at reasonable rates.

It is not the intention of the Park Department to rent skates but to give to skaters a maximum of comfort and pleasure at minimum cost. The boating will be improved and safeguarded with a view of popularizing the pastime and if there is increased revenue it will come from the larger use of the boats.

"The object," said Commissioner Ward, "is to give better service to the people, to whom the parks belong and to whose use they are devoted. The conduct of park amusements and utilities under private franchises has always resulted in their exploitation for gain rather than for the good of the people. After all, the real reason for having boats and eating places in the parks is to please the people rather than to raise revenue."

The plan proposed by Commissioner Ward for public use of boats does not call for a boat tariff. The money collected will be fines imposed as penalties for failure to return boats to the boat house within specified time. The initial use of all boats is to be free. The occupant of each boat will receive a time stamped card as he leaves the landing. Upon his return the card will again be stamped under the time clock. There will be no charge for the first half hour, but 25 cents will be demanded for the second half hour or fraction of a half hour. The penalty will increase in rate according to the time the boat is kept out. This method is in use, Commissioner Ward said, on the Palisades Interstate Park Lake. To insure the payment of fines a deposit will be required at the time of embarking.

Commissioner Ward said yesterday in the regular service. Mayor Mitchel, in a letter to Commissioner Ward, commended the project and Corporation Counsel Hardy wrote Commissioner Ward that the plan was an administrative measure and could properly be adopted.

GIRL'S DEATH KILLS MOTHER

Daughter Fatally Stricken While Walking with Sisters.

CALDWELL, N. J., March 22.—After supper last night, Miss Jennie Leuenbowski, daughter of John Leuenbowski, proprietor of the Pine Brook Hotel in that village, went for a walk with her sisters, the Misses Estelle and Jessie. Miss Jennie was taken ill and her sisters helped her to the home of their sister, Mrs. S. Wesley Steer. As she entered the house Miss Leuenbowski threw her arms about her sister, exclaiming that she was dying. She was assisted to a chair and was dead in a few minutes.

Word of what had happened was carried to the hotel and Mrs. Leuenbowski, a rather stout woman who suffered from bronchial trouble, hurried to the home of her daughter, where the other daughter lay dead. She was exhausted when she reached the house and collapsed and died within a few minutes. County Physician Totten of Morris County granted burial certificates, giving the cause of death of the daughter as acute dilation of the heart, and of the mother as congestion of the lungs induced by shock, exposure, and exertion.

Mr. Leuenbowski had taken an automobile load of men over to vote at the election for school trustees, and did not know of the deaths until his return. Mother and daughter will be buried from the Polish Catholic Church in Bloomfield.

WIFE AIDS HUSBAND'S SUIT.

Mrs. McCanless Tells Court of Her Meetings with Lozier.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 22.—The suit for $25,000 for alienation against Cyrus J. Lozier, a well-to-do lawyer living in Ridgefield Park, brought by Robert McCanless of 820 East Twenty-second Street, this city, was resumed in Circuit Court before Judge George S. Silzer and a jury today.

Mrs. McCanless was on the stand a greater part of the day, and told of various meetings with the defendant. She said that one evening when she and her two children were in a hotel at Rockaway Beach Lozier picked her up bodily and carried her across the hall into his room. She testified that Lozier had asked her to be "only a housekeeper" for her husband, and promised her "everything" if she would do this. Mrs. McCanless said that Lozier promised to get a divorce from his wife.

"My dear kiddo" was his salutation in letters written to her, she said. In 1914, she said, she became worried over her "double life" and confessed to her husband, who, she said, "acted very kindly toward her."

Sidney Turner, a stenographer, testified to a telephone conversation between Mrs. McCanless and Lozier. He said he and a detective were cut in on the line and took down the conversation.

Mr. and Mrs. McCanless are living together. The case will be continued tomorrow.

BOY WEDS WIDOW OF 59.

His Mother Appeals to Clergyman and Police in Vain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 22.—Despite the efforts of his mother to stop the ceremony and after the police had been appealed to in vain, eighteen-year-old Fred De Hart today married Mrs. Marie Miller, a widow of 59 years. De Hart's mother, who lives at Milltown, got word yesterday that a marriage was being planned for today. As the couple were about to be united, she burst into the Miller home and forbade the ceremony.

The minister, the Rev. Clarence Parrish, hesitated, and Mrs. DeHart told him to wait. She then asked the police to stop the wedding, but they said they were unable to help her. The clergyman, who had accompanied her to Police Headquarters, then returned and married the couple. The mother said the boy had no means of support, but the bride said she would look out for him.

$90,000 DWINDLES TO $90,000

Deposit Vault of Ex-Governor of Yucatan Found to Contain Only Mexican Paper Money.

MAY HAVE GOLD IN CANADA

Former Official Said He Took Funds So That Robbers Would Not Get Them.

General Abel Ortiz Argumedo, former autonomous Governor of the State of Yucatan, Mexico, will be called on to explain what he did with the difference between about $80,000 and the $442,000 belonging to Yucatan which he brought to this country when he fled after the Carranza Government came in. General Argumedo never denied that he had the money, but he declined to give it up until "a stable Government has been established in Mexico."

Manuel R. Yrigoyen-Lara, who was General Argumedo's Secretary of State, got an order from Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court, restraining the local branch of the Royal Bank of Canada from making any payments to the former Governor. Then Yucatan, through its counsel in this city, brought an action in the Supreme Court for the recovery of the money. Justice Bijur directed judgment against General Argumedo for $472,000, which included interest, and an attachment was issued against any funds he had here.

It was learned that he had much money in the safe deposit vault in the Woolworth Building, and an execution was issued. Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Sinnott, with a lawyer representing the plaintiff, opened the vault and was confronted with a stack of what looked like real money until it was investigated. Then it was found to be mainly Mexican paper money, nearly all of it being of small value.

An expert was called in and the work of counting the sheafs of bills was begun. It was a three-hour job, and when it was over the total value, measured by its American equivalent, was estimated to be between $80,000 and $90,000. There was no gold, and the only bills that were considered to be worth their face value were those issued by the National Bank of Mexico. It is possible that General Argumedo has more money elsewhere, perhaps in Canada, that will bring the amount up to that claimed by the Mexican authorities.

General Carranza appointed Toribio B. de Los Santos Governor of Yucatan, but General Argumedo gathered together enough men to drive him out and to assume the Governorship himself. General Argumedo said that it soon became evident that the bandits and other parties would take possession of the State, and so he "decided to remove the Governorship to Havana, Cuba, until there was a legal Government in Mexico." He carried with him the cash, which he said amounted to $500,000 in United States gold.

"I was responsible for these funds," he said, "and I did not intend to leave them behind for the robbers. When it is possible for a lawful Government to exist in Yucatan I shall return the State funds to the Treasury and not before."

He said that the Bank of Canada had nothing to do with the matter, and added:

"I have my funds in the International Bank and in safety deposit vaults, and the Supreme Court order has tied these up. Every one in Yucatan knows I have money and that I do not have to steal State funds."

Dive Into Icy Water to Save a Man.

Richard Loewe, a clerk, who gave his address as 868 Union Avenue, the Bronx, was rescued from drowning in the Harlem Ship Canal at 225th Street yesterday morning by Sergeant John Enright and Policeman William Agnew, both of the West 177th Street Station. The policeman had a hard fight to get Loewe through the floating ice. Enright jumped twenty feet from the Kingsbridge span into the icy water to reach the clerk. Loewe was removed to the Washington Heights Hospital where he later revived sufficiently to give his name and address, but could not explain how he got into the water.

Man Entering His Own Rooms Fired on by a Neighbor.

Roy H. Peterson, 21 years old, an auto demonstrator, living at 407 State Street, Brooklyn, was mistaken for a burglar early yesterday morning and shot in the head by Abraham Kalfon, a dentist, of the same address. Peterson was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where he regained consciousness yesterday afternoon, and was thought to be recovering.

Peterson had taken an apartment on the second floor of the house with a law clerk by the name of Joseph Green. They had finished moving their furniture in at about midnight. Leaving their keys in the apartment, they went out without closing the door to get something to eat. While they were gone, a friend living on the same floor saw their door open and closed it.

Upon returning they found the door shut, so George Hited Peterson up to the lowest platform of the fire escape in the rear of the building. Dr. Kalfon heard the noise on the fire escape outside of his window, and, seeing the dark form of a man standing before the window, thought that a burglar was attempting to enter his apartment. He seized an automatic revolver and fired one shot, shattering the window and hitting Peterson in the head.

Peterson was removed to the hospital, and Kalfon was arrested by Policeman Gerrity of the Adams Street station. Kalfon was arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Steers in the Adams Street Police Court on charges of felonious assault and for violating the Sullivan law. He was released on $5,000 bail on the assault charge, and on $1,000 bail for having a revolver in his possession without a license.

ARTIST SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Jonas Lie Names William F. Hansen of Norway as Co-respondent.

By the filing of a deposition in the office of County Clerk William E. Kelly, in Brooklyn, yesterday, it was learned that a suit for absolute divorce had been instituted by Jonas Lie, who has a studio at 151 West Fifty-fifth Street, against his wife, Charlotte Egede Nissen Lie. Mr. Lie names as co-respondent William Faye Hansen of Christiania, Norway. The suit is being tried before Referee Paul A. Schmitt of 87 Nassau Street.

The deposition filed yesterday was that of Captain Lars Holst of the steamship Heilig Olav of the Scandinavian-American Line. Permission for the taking of the deposition was granted by Justice Scudder of the Supreme Court. Captain Holst declared that he knew Mrs. Lie, and identified a photograph of her. He declared that he met her in Christiania six weeks ago, and that she introduced Mr. Hansen to him as her husband. The Captain said that Mrs. Lie told him that she was living with Mr. Hansen at 17 Mariagata Street, Christiania.

Service in the action was made on Mrs. Lie in Christiania, and she designated August Reynert, lawyer of 17 State Street, to take any further papers in the matter. In signing the paper admitting service of the summons and complaint, Mrs. Lie signed herself "Mrs. Charlotte Egede Lie, now Mrs. William Faye Hansen."

Short Skirts Boom Silk Stockings.

The short skirt has made the demand for silk hosiery the largest in its history, silk men reported yesterday at the annual meeting of the Silk Association of America. Silk underwear and silk gloves, also, have had large sale the last year owing to general prosperity. The dye shortage may be so serious soon as to prohibit dark shades, George W. Cole, Jr., reported. The new officers of the association are: President, Charles Cheney; Vice Presidents, H. Schniewind, Jr., Louis Sterns, and M. W. Dippel; Secretary and Treasurer, Ramsay Peugnet.

Embargo on United Fruit Boats.

The United Fruit Company announced yesterday that it would not in the future accept shipments destined to Pacific ports south of Callao, Peru, with the exception of foodstuffs and medicinal properties, because of the embargo on such shipments declared by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Compania Sud-Americana de Vapores.

MONARCHY IN CHINA

Yuan Shih-kai Decides to Reject Imperial Post and Resumes the Presidency.

MOVE ENDS REVOLUTION

Hsu Shih Chang Re-enters Cabinet as Secretary of State and Signs Proclamation.

PEKING, March 22.—A State Department mandate issued tonight announces the abandonment of the monarchy and resumption of the republic.

The mandate says the revolution shows that the demand for a monarchical form of government is not unanimous and that therefore Yuan Shih-kai rejects the Emperorship and resumes the Presidency.

The Imperial documents, the mandate adds, will be returned by Yuan Shih-kai to the State Council which will reconvene as the Senate, preparatory to the resumption of the Republic.

Hsu Shih Chang, who left the Cabinet because of the monarchical movement, signed the mandate as Secretary of State, having re-entered the Cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Officials of the Chinese Republic Association, which has been financing the revolution against Yuan Shih-kai, said here today that the announcement from Peking means that the revolution is at an end. The association has a membership in the Americas of about 300,000.

China became a monarchy when on Dec. 11, 1915, the then President Yuan Shih-kai, accepted the throne from the Council of State. He agreed, however, not to be crowned until the time was convenient for the coronation. The strongest man in the great empire, Yuan Shih-kai has been virtually its ruler since he assumed the Presidency. In the early part of 1912 the people cast off the Manchu rule and China became a republic. That the republic would be succeeded by a monarchy and that the President would become the ruler of the new empire was a subject that come up for international discussion as far back as August, 1914. It received its greatest impetus when the demands of Japan exposed the weakness of the republic in the face of her powerful neighbor, led the patriots to believe that there might be found strength to develop a change of Government.

Japan, it was said, looked with no favor upon the return to a monarchial form of Government and when the change was announced fears were expressed that she might take active steps to prevent the change. In this Japan had the support of the Entente Powers who made representations, before the announcement of the change on Nov. 7, that fifteen of the eighteen provinces had voted in favor of a monarchy, urging that a change was undesirable as tending to lessen the stability of conditions and possibly to lead to internal disturbances which might endanger the peace of the Orient. Then came an attempt at a revolution in Shanghai Province, where, it was said, the revolutionists were armed and urged to fight by foreign influences.

Those who proposed a monarchy could see no danger of internal trouble when that abortive attempt was foiled, and the reply of the Chinese Government to the warning of the Entente Powers was to affirm that it was able to maintain internal peace.

Charge of Loose Business Methods in Francolini Affairs.

Aside from accusing Mrs. Matilda Francolini and her sister, Rose Halley, of swindling Mary Steen, an old working woman, out of $7,450, Assistant District Attorney Roesch in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday tried to prove that the two women resorted to loose methods of business in their management of the affairs of the Annex Homes of New York City, Inc. Mr. Roesch put on the witness stand John M. Wheeler of Waterbury, Conn., who was bookkeeper of the real estate company in 1915 and who admitted that the check book stubs often showed overdrafts amounting to about $25,000.

Mr. Wheeler testified that no systematic record was kept of bills payable, and that in many cases they were paid only after persistent "dunning" on the part of the creditor. In order to convince the jury that the Annex Homes of New York City, Inc., was practically insolvent when Mrs. Francolini induced Mary Steen to invest in the stock, Mr. Roesch intends to produce today the testimony of an expert public accountant who has spent three months in examining the boks of the concern.

Mrs. Francolini concluded her testimony yesterday by giving a history of her movements after the failure of her real estate company. She said she found herself in such ill-health that she had to go to California. With $30 which they had in a child's bank in their home, and with money raised on three insurance policies, she and her sister managed to defray the expenses of the California trip. On reading in the newspapers that they were accused of committing larceny, Mrs. Francolini said, they borrowed money and returned to New York at once.

The Alamo Being Towed to Port.

The Mallory liner Alamo, which was reported by wireless on Tuesday to have lost her rudder 178 miles south of Cape Henry, was taken in tow by the tug Rescue of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company late yesterday afternoon and is returning to New York, it was said yesterday at offices of the line. The Alamo met the accident when it was bound for Texas ports with fifty passengers.

CITY BREVITIES.

A meeting of the Bowery Realty and Business Men's Association will be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the People's Theatre, when an effort will be made to win support for the proposal to change the name of the Bowery to "Fourth Avenue South" and to include Chatham Square in the change.

Edward Saphir, an evening student in the New York University Law School was selected yesterday afternoon to represent the university at the Intercollegiate Peace Conference to be held April 15 at Syracuse. This is the first time that an evening student has won this honor. Saphir lives at 477 Schenk Avenue, Brooklyn.

Norman Hapgood will address a meeting held under the auspices of the Collegiate Zionist League at 8:15 o'clock on Saturday evening, March 25, in the assembly room of the West End Synagogue, 154 West Eighty-second Street. Mr. Hapgood will speak on "The Democratic Ideal."

It was announced at the City Hall yesterday that some seventy-five organizations throughout the city had been invited to send representatives to a meeting to be held in the Council Chamber at the City Hall on March 30 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to adopt a plan of campaign for the celebration of Baby Week. The week beginning May 6 has been set aside for the celebration. At the meeting honorary officers, officers, a general committee, an Executive Committee, and sub-committees are to be selected.

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Paris-Made "Helene" Corsets

Have proved the perfect style requirement of today. For this reason we have had this corset made up exclusively for us. It is physiologically correct, gives the graceful curves to the figure supported by the length, height and outline required by the best designers of gowns.

5.75 to 19.75

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Made in America by expert French corsetieres. It gives supreme comfort, plus ultra-style and fits perfectly. In pink or white coutil, fancy brocades, novelty striped materials and Suedine Cloth.

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Have the great advantage of being easy to adjust, which is also a great time saver—besides "there is a Gossard corset for every figure and a price for every purse." We carry all the leading models.

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Different models in a wide range of styles for the average, the petite, the full and the slender figure, in the highest grade serviceable materials.

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Women's Suits, Gowns, Coats and Wraps

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These Prices Are Paris Cost, Less Import Duty

Callot Soeurs	1 Gown	195.00
	1 Gown	175.00
	1 Coat	145.00
	1 Wrap	145.00
	1 Suit	145.00
Cheruit	1 Suit	145.00
	1 Suit	145.00
	1 Suit	125.00
	1 Wrap	145.00
	1 Wrap	145.00
	1 Coat	145.00
Jenny	1 Gown	195.00
	1 Wrap	195.00
	1 Coat	145.00
	1 Wrap	145.00
	1 Suit	135.00
Paquin	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Wrap	185.00
	1 Wrap	175.00
	1 Coat	125.00
Doucet	1 Gown	125.00
	1 Coat	145.00
	1 Wrap	175.00
Bernard	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	165.00
	1 Wrap	145.00
	1 Coat	125.00
	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Suit	125.00
	1 Suit	125.00
	1 Suit	125.00
	1 Suit	125.00
	1 Suit	125.00
Brandt	1 Gown	165.00
	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	135.00
	1 Wrap	145.00
Agnes	1 Gown	145.00
Lanvin	1 Gown	98.50
	1 Gown	125.00
	1 Coat	98.50
Doeuillet	1 Gown	195.00
	1 Gown	175.00
	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	98.50
Drecoll	1 Gown	98.50
	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Suit	145.00
Beer	1 Gown	165.00
	1 Suit	165.00
	1 Suit	165.00
Premet	1 Coat	135.00
	1 Suit	125.00
Georgette	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Wrap	125.00
	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Suit	98.50
Maurice-Mayer	1 Gown	135.00
	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Coat	135.00
	1 Wrap	135.00
	1 Wrap	135.00
	1 Suit	98.50
Martial-Armand	1 Wrap	125.00
	1 Coat	98.50
	1 Coat	98.50
Klein	1 Gown	165.00
	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	145.00
	1 Gown	135.00
	1 Gown	155.00
	1 Gown	195.00
Erte	1 Wrap	135.00

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Fireman in Extension School.

The first session of the new Fire Department Extension School was held last night in Public School 59, at 228 West Fifty-seventh Street. About 500 firemen, who were off duty for the night, were present. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, the first speaker, announced that about 2,200 firemen had enrolled in the new school. He said the idea for the school grew out of the Firemen's College for Officers in the Department. The school is to prepare the firemen for promotion and to make them more efficient. The school will hold sessions on five evenings a week.

Try this easy way to relieve your skin with

Resinol

If you are suffering from ringworm or similar itching, red, unsightly skin affection, bathe the sore places with Resinol Soap and hot water, then gently apply a little Resinol Ointment. You will probably be astonished how promptly the itching stops and healing begins. In most cases the sick skin quickly becomes clear and healthy again, at very little cost.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists; for trial free, write to Resinol, Dept. 5-R, Baltimore, Md.

7-20-4

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Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

NEW MARCH RECORD FOR NASTY WEATHER

Month's Snow Only Exceeded Once Since Bureau Began to Make Observations.

FEBRUARY LITTLE BETTER

Average of Temperature Unusually Low and Sunshiny Days Very Few.

The snow of yesterday, measuring three inches, brought the total snow for March up to 25.5 inches, which is only three inches less than the record March snowfall for the last twenty years, 28.5 inches in 1896. When all conditions are considered, the present month will probably go down upon the records of the local Weather Bureau as the worst March in its history, it has been marked by colder weather and by fewer clear days than any other March since 1897.

Yesterday's storm started at 2 A. M., slackened a little, and then started again at 6 o'clock. At noon the weather was so threatening that Commissioner Fetherston of the Street Cleaning Department called out 7,000 emergency snow shovelers in addition to 3,000 regular men of the department. As many as were willing worked until midnight, and were told to return to work at 7 o'clock this morning. To clear the streets eighty motor and twenty-eight horse-drawn plows were put into service, while the emergency and regular workers were directed to push the snow into the sewers.

The cost of snow removal for the season up to yesterday was approximately $1,750,000, and at the office of Commissioner Fetherston it was said that the latest snowfall probably would increase the total to $2,000,000.

Forecaster Scarr and Assistant Forecaster Reid compiled for THE TIMES a table, showing that February and March have been marked by the worst weather conditions since 1897. The average temperature for these two months has been 27.5 degrees, while the next lowest temperature for the corresponding months was in 1914, when it was 30.6 degrees. For both months the depth of snowfall has exceeded by one inch that of February and March, 1918, when the total fall of snow measured 35.6 inches. Here are the figures for February and March in the last twenty years:

	No. Days Snow Fell.	Depth of Snowfall.	Av'ge Temp.
1897	8	4.4	35.6
1898	8	37.1	38.4
1899	12	10.1	32.6
1900	8	5.8	33.3
1901	4	20.2	32.1
1902	11	19.5	36.2
1903	3	10.0	41.0
1904	7	10.2	30.7
1905	9	18.4	32.3
1906	6	34.9	33.0
1907	11	17.2	32.6
1908	10	5.5	34.8
1909	7	5.7	37.8
1910	4	15.3	38.0
1911	11	6.0	34.5
1912	8	2.5	32.6
1913	5	35.6	37.4
1914	15	10.2	30.6
1915	5	15.6	35.8
1916	20	34.6	27.5

Northeast storm warning signals have been ordered hoisted from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport by the Weather Bureau, which says the centre of the storm is over Southern Ohio and moving eastward. More snow or rain and colder temperature were predicted for last night, while the Weather Bureau promised that today would be fair.

CARS BUMP ON ICY RAILS.

Two Go to Hospital, One Bruised and the Other with a Broken Leg

Icy rails were responsible yesterday morning for the collision of two cars on the Jamaica-Cypress Hills line at Jamaica Avenue and Crescent Street, East New York. An incoming car, with eleven passengers, ran into a standing car with nine passengers. Every window in both cars was broken and the passengers were jarred and showered with broken glass. Mrs. Clara Sellitz of 200 East 102d Street, Manhattan, and Angelo Garlo of 1,484 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, who were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, the former suffering bruises about the head and the other from a broken leg.

TORNADO KILLS 4 IN INDIANA.

Much Damage to Property—Severe Storm in Illinois.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 22.—Northern Indiana was swept late last night and early this morning by a tornado which caused the death of four persons, injuries to many others, and much damage to property. The dead are:

ALSPACH, GERTRUDE, 4 years old, near Montpelier.
RECTOR, JAMES, at Monon.
RICKETT, MILO, at Logansport.
WILLIAMS, SILAS, near Jalapa.

A Clover Leaf passenger train was blown from the rails near Marion and a score of persons injured. At Monon a baby was carried 100 yards by the storm, but was not seriously hurt. A number of homes were demolished and some large buildings unroofed at Logansport, Marion, and Montpelier. Streets and roads were blocked with fallen trees and dislodged timber. Schedules were interrupted on steam and trolley lines, and wire communication is still cut off from many places.

In Chicago train service was crippled, windows were broken, and trees uprooted by the wind. Several other Illinois cities, including Kankakee and Beaversville, suffered severely.

CHILD WELFARE MEETINGS.

State-Wide Series Opens at the Plaza Saturday.

Because of the great number of letters from women all over the State protesting against the care of children in the various institutions, the International Child Welfare League, in cooperation with several other organizations, has arranged for a State-wide series of mass meetings to secure and spread the true facts and bring about improved conditions. Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, President of the league, which has a membership of between 4,000 and 5,000, called a meeting and a Bureau of Information was formed.

Miss Helen Todd is to act as director of the bureau, and other members include Mrs. Anna Garland Spencer, Albert Shaw, Judge Wadhams, John Lovejoy Elliott, G. Stanley Hall, Professor Samuel McC. Lindsay. Miss Todd is a California woman and participated in a similar campaign in that State, which brought about the enactment of the Mothers' Pension bill, allowing $12 a month for each child, and in that way taking out of the institutions fatherless children and finding homes for many others.

The first mass meeting will be held on Saturday afternoon at the Plaza oHtel at 3:30 o'clock. The subject of this meeting will be "The State's Care of Its Homeless Children," and Mr. Kingsbury, who has heard the testimony in the investigations, will address the meeting on the subject. Assistant Commissioner Dougherty and Miss Todd will also be among the speakers.

MISS WILSON COMING HERE.

President's Daughter Will Attend Meeting for School Forum.

It was announced last night that Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President, would be present in support of a movement for public school forums to be started next Sunday night. At a meeting in the labor forum, in the Washington Irving High School, at Irving Place and Seventeenth Street.

Miss Wilson is the sponsor for the Johnson bill, that is now before Congress, to establish ten community schoolhouse forums in the District of Columbia. Edward J. Ward and George Creel, former Police Commission of Denver, Colo., and collaborator with Judge Ben Lindsey, are to speak. Mr. Ward is the community centre advisor connected with the Federal Bureau of Education.

LOSS IS $3,000,000 IN AUGUSTA, GA., FIRE

Flames Sweep Unchecked from Ruined Business Area to Residence Section.

NASHVILLE ALSO SUFFERS

Nearly Twoscore Blocks Burn, Militia on Guard—8,000 Homeless in Paris, Texas.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 22.—After sweeping unchecked through the Broad Street business section, destroying Augusta's principal downtown structures, fire late tonight, fanned by a high wind, entered the residential district, and at midnight the loss was estimated at more than $8,000,000. Fire Departments from Macon, Savannah, and Atlanta, rushed here on special trains, were trying vainly to check the conflagration.

Ten blocks dowatown lay in ruins, and the new outbreak, caused by flying sparks, was four blocks distant from Broad Street. It was shortly after 9 o'clock when the fire was discovered. The cause has not been ascertained, but the origin is believed to have been in the Dever bank and office building, a five-story $150,000 structure, which is destroyed.

The Union Bank Building, two other bank buildings, the Western Union Building, the Masonic Temple, and the buildings housing The Augusta Chronicle and The Augusta Herald were among those damaged. Fear was expressed tonight that there had been loss of life in the Dyer Building, but it was impossible to learn definitely.

There apparently was little hope of saving "cotton row" a string of warehouses where $5,000,000 worth of cotton was stored. The Cotton Exchange and the Board of Trade Building also were directly in the path of the flames, and seemed doomed.

FIRE SWEEPS NASHVILLE.

Boy's Blazing Ball of Yarn Causes Destruction of 600 Homes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 22.—A ball of yarn, lighted and thrown by a boy into dry grass in a vacant lot, started a fire in Nashville at noon today which was not under control until late this afternoon after thirty-five residence blocks had been swept over. The loss is estimated at $1,500,00.

A twisting wind driving at fifty miles an hour fanned the burning grass into a torrent of flame, which quickly caught a planing mill and leaped from building to building until at least 600 residences had been destroyed, the East Nashville Sub-Post Office burned down, and the Warner Public School and several churches reduced to ruins. Tonight it was estimated that at least ,000 persons were homeless as a result of the fire.

National Guardsmen called out by Governor Rye, went on duty in the fire zone this afternoon and will remain there several days to aid in relief work and prevent looting.

Pitiful scenes were everywhere in evidence tonight. The fire spread with such suddenness that members of many families were separated. Several men were looking for their wives, and parents were seeking their children. Thrilling rescues were made. Several women were saved by men who risked their lives by rushing through the flames.

5,000 HOMELESS IN TEXAS.

Property Damage by Fire at Paris Estimated at $5,000,000.

PARIS, Tex., March 22.—Eight thousand persons are homeless and two-thirds of Paris is in ruins today as a result of the fire which started in the business district late yesterday afternoon. The total loss, according to revised estimates, will reach $5,000,000. Thirty blocks, containing the business district, and from 1,500 to 2,000 homes, were wiped out.

Small fires are still burning in sections of the city. So far as reported only one life was lost. The body of a negro was found today in the ruins of his home.

HELD ON A 1910 INDICTMENT.

Former Boston Broker Arrested Here on Stock Larceny Charge.

Louis Auerbach, formerly a broker at 53 State Street, Boston, was arrested in this city yesterday on a warrant based on an indictment returned against him in Boston in 1910. The charge was the larceny of stock of the Bullfrog Mine Syndicate of the par value of $35,000, according to an unverified report here.

A telegram from Boston said it was alleged, at the time Auerbach was indicted, that he had previously made a common law assignment to Arthur F. French, an attorney, of 89 State Street Boston, from whose safe, it was said, the stock certificates had been taken.

The Boston dispatch quoted French as saying he knew little about the matter and stated, also, that no one at Boston Police Headquarters knew anything of the case.

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

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New Jersey Central, Reading & Baltimore & Ohio Railroads

THIS EXCURSION ALLOWS about nine hours in Washington or eleven hours in Baltimore. Washington was never more interesting.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01 midnight Saturday night. Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 379, 1276, 1440 B'way, New York; 4 & 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

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A Phonograph—and Infinitely More

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Every subtlety of each record is sought out and made to pulse forth in fascinating wonders of music-beauty.

And this sweet purity of tone is yours to control as you wish. The revolutionary feature—the Graduola—grants you the privilege of singing and playing guided by the art of the world's foremost musicians.

You are welcome to come in and see and try the Vocalion, regardless of whether or not you are ready to purchase. Demonstrations throughout the day.

Non-Graduola styles, $35 to $75. Graduola styles, $100 to $350. Art styles to $2000

Payments as Low as $5 Monthly

Complete Stock of the famous Columbia Records

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You will facilitate the installation of your telephone at your new address by notifying us as far in advance as possible.

With the large number of telephone removal orders received each spring, it is desirable that we obtain early notice of any intended change in location.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

Gigantic Closing Out Sale

VOGEL BROTHERS
42 St. at 8 Ave.

No Alterations
No Charges
No C. O. D's

After a Successful Career of 58 Years, Are

Retiring from Business

Our Lease Exprires—Premises Have Been Rented for a Theatre

For over half a century Vogel Brothers have maintained the highest standard in Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing, ranging in price from $15 to $40. Now, owing to the expiration of their lease, they are forced to dispose of their entire stocks at a tremendous sacrifice. The general public are offered this opportunity to buy apparel of the highest class at the lowest prices that have ever been quoted.

CLOSING OUT SALE *Entire New Spring Stocks Nothing Reserved*

Men's & Boys' Clothing, Furnishings, Hats

	Regular Price	NOW
Men's New Spring Suits	$12.50 & $15.00	$7.50
Men's New Spring Suits	15.00 to 18.00	9.75
Men's New Spring Suits	18.00 to 22.00	13.75
Men's New Spring Suits	22.00 to 25.00	17.50
Men's New Spring Suits	25.00 to 28.00	19.50
Men's New Spring Suits	30.00 & 35.00	22.50
Eve. Dress & Tuxedo Coats	20.00	9.75
Men's Cutaway Walking Suits	15.00 to 30.00	9.75
Men's Blk. Cutaway Coats & Vests	18.00 & 20.00	9.75
Men's Blk. Cutaway Coats & Vests	25.00 & 30.00	14.75
Men's Black Prince Albert Coats	18.00 & 20.00	9.75
Men's Black Prince Albert Coats	20.00 & 25.00	14.75
Men's Spring O'coats (Odd Lots)	12.50 to 20.00	5.00
Men's New Spring Overcoats	15.00 & 18.00	9.75
Men's New Spring Overcoats	20.00 & 25.00	14.75
Men's New Spring Overcoats	28.00 & 30.00	19.50
Men's Winter Overcoats	12.50 & 15.00	7.50
Men's Winter Overcoats	15.00 to 20.00	9.75
Men's Winter Overcoats	20.00 to 25.00	14.75
Men's Striped Trousers	3.50 & 4.00	2.50
Men's Striped Trousers	4.50 & 5.00	3.50

	Regular Price	NOW
All Derbies and Soft Hats	$2.00 & $3.00	$1.50
All E. & W. Redman Brand Collars	(Half Dozen) .75	.50
All Paris and Boston Garters	(Per Pair) .25	.15
All Onyx Half Hose	(Per Pair) .25	.18
All New Spring Neckwear	.50	.29
All Heavy Silk Neckwear	1.00	.65
Medium & Heavy Underwear	(Per Garment) .75 & 1.25	.45
Medium & Heavy Underwear	(Per Garment) 1.50 & 1.75	.85
Negligee and Pleated Shirts	1.00 & 1.50	.77
E. & W. and Arrow Dress Shirts	1.50 to 2.50	.95
Negligee and Pleated Shirts	1.75 & 2.00	1.15
Negligee and Pleated Shirts	2.00 & 2.50	1.65
Silk Shirts	4.00 & 5.00	2.85
Tan Cape Dress Gloves	(Per Pair) 1.25 & 1.50	.85
Cape and Mocha Gloves	(Per Pair) 1.75 & 2.00	1.25
Tan and Mocha Gloves	(Per Pair) 2.00 & 2.50	1.65
All Evening Dress Vests	3.00 & 4.00	1.95
All Fancy Street Vests	2.50 & 3.00	1.55
All Boys' Blouses	.49 & .55	.35
All Boys' Sweaters	1.00	.69
All Boys' Caps	.50	.35

VOGEL BROTHERS
42 St. at 8 Ave.

AUTOCARS HAVE STANDARDIZED DELIVERY SERVICE
Chassis $1650

Perkins Brothers, Express and Truckmen, of New York City, say: "There is no point up to 100 miles away to which we will not now take contracts for deliveries. Our two Autocars average 60 miles each per day the year round, and have quadrupled our territory. We shall probably get a third one soon."

More than 3,000 other concerns in all lines of business indorse the Autocar. Call on the Autocar Sales Company, 553-557 W. 23d St., New York City (Telephone Chelsea 6060), a Factory Branch of the Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa., or write for illustrated catalog.

Tecla Pearls
are appraised like Orientals

Tecla Pearls are assembled into necklaces and collars by experts, and appraised on precisely the same principles as are real pearls.

The price of a strand is determined not solely by the number, but also by the nature of the gems, their shape, orient, coloring, and delicacy of texture.

For the resemblance of Tecla Pearls to Oriental Pearls extends even to the element of chance, in that Tecla Pearls, like their distinguished counterparts, vary in richness and beauty, and must be appraised and employed according to their intrinsic merit.

Tecla Necklaces
$75 to $350

Tecla
398 Fifth Avenue

A Short Ride Home

Any one of the properties listed below is within easy commuting distance from New York—less than 45 minutes from Grand Central.

Here is your opportunity to buy an attractive country home with many exceptional features.

AT IRVINGTON, NEW YORK

Price $18,000.

In select neighborhood: 1 mile from the station and markets; near the Ardsley Club.

2 1-4 acres in grove of Norway Maples, overlooking a lake.

9-room stone residence of 18 rooms and 1 bath—all improvements—two stall stable-garage.

Price $10,000.

2 acres with 300 foot elevation; extensive view of the surrounding hills, picturesque landscape; winding driveway; well planted; near the Ardsley Club.

Cottage of 10 rooms and 1 bath, four masters' bedrooms, 3 servants'—recently renovated—spacious verandas

AT RYE, NEW YORK

Price, $12,500.

On Boston Post Road, ½ of a mile from station, 1 mile from Apawamis Golf Club 2½ miles from American Yacht Club.

Grounds ½ acre with fine trees. Residence in excellent condition 9 large rooms; reception hall, butler's pantry large attic 2 baths; cement basement with laundry

Price $18,000—Liberal Terms

Short walk from New Haven Station. 300 yards from Apawamis Golf Club, 3 miles from American Yacht Club.

Grounds 1½ acres, with bearing fruit trees and other fine trees. Many hardy shrubs and vines.

Modern residence of 10 rooms 3 baths; butler's pantry; laundry; 2 open fireplaces; large verandas. Three stall stable-garage, with coachman's living quarters.

Loton H. Slawson Company
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171 Madison Avenue, New York

WANTS PUBLIC TO HELP.

Whitney Asks for Committees to Aid the Public Service Board.

The necessity of active public interest in the problems before the Public Service Commission was urged yesterday on the Brooklyn Civic Club by Commissioner Whitney at a luncheon which it gave to him and Commissioner Hervey. He suggested that committees of citizens should be formed, which would study these problems and aid the commission by their advice and criticism.

Referring first to the dual system contracts, Mr. Whitney asserted that they gave the city many of the evils and few of the advantages of municipal operation, and consequently should be watched in operation with the greatest care. Then he referred to the questions arising in connection with the rates charged and the capitalization permitted to public service corporations.

Mr. Whitney pointed out that the procedure of the Public Service Commission was governed only by its own rules, and he thought, he said, that lawyers might well take an interest in its development and results. So he asked the citizens, if they would prove worthy of Home Rule, to show an interest in the questions before the commission.

BENZOMINT for SORE THROAT

Get Rid of Sore Throat in a Hurry

No gargling, spraying or nauseating swabbing of the throat—just a few spoonfuls of pleasant tasting Benzomint, and the soreness simply has to go—and go quick.

In severe cases of Tonsilitis, Benzomint is just as effective. It contains no injurious ingredients and can safely be given to the children.

Remember, Benzomint is a famous prescription discovered by a well-known doctor, who uses it every day in his practice.

Ask for BENZOMINT at Riker-Hegeman stores and other good druggists

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For The Skin

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal

These fragrant, super-creamy emollients stop itching, clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of itching and dandruff, and the hands of chaps and sores.

Sample Each Free by Mail

32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

BOTH HOUSES DEFEAT MOHANSIC RELIEF

Refuse to Take from Committees Bills to Guard Croton from Sewage.

BROWN MAKES A PROMISE

Says State Will Not Open Institutions on the Watershed for a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Both the Senate and Assembly today defeated motions made with a view to bringing out for debate on the floor the Wagner-Bloch bills providing for the removal of the Mohansic State Hospital for the insane and the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights from the Croton watershed.

In the Senate, where the minority leader, Robert F. Wagner, moved to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of the measures, the motion was defeated by a vote of 23 to 24 after a lively fight. In the Assembly after a three-hour debate on the motion of Assemblyman Maurice Bloch to take the bills from the custody of the Ways and Means Committee, the vote stood 65 to 71.

In the Senate President pro tem. Elon R. Brown, while voting against the Wagner motion, made a speech in which he assured the minority leader that for a year at least the people of New York City would be safe from the danger of water contaminated by sewage from the two institutions. Senator Brown said that nothing would be done to place the institutions, which as yet have not been completed, in operation. Senator Brown urged Senator Wagner to accept a compromise involving the appointment of a commission to investigate and recommend to the next session of the Legislature some line of action that would be satisfactory to the City of New York, the State, and incidentally, though Senator Brown made no mention of it, to the Republican machine of Westchester County, which just at present wields strong influence at the Capitol and is responsible primarily for the opposition to the bills.

Senator Wagner aroused the anger of Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which voted yesterday 6 to 4 against reporting the bills, by branding as an attempt at blackmail a suggestion that in order to insure the removal of the institutions, the City of New York should reimburse the State for expenditures it incurred in establishing them to the amount of $1,300,000.

"New York City urgently needs the relief we ask for, and if it is a question of price, we will pay," Senator Wagner shouted. "If it is a question of dollars and cents, of blackmail or a hold-up, we will pay the money rather than have the lives of our people endangered."

"I am the one who made the suggestion that the city should reimburse the State," Senator Sage replied in hot anger. "The State went ahead and established these institutions where they are located at the behest of New York City. Now that the State has spent $1,300,000 on developing this property, I do not think the charge should be made just because New York City has changed its mind."

Senator Wagner then withdrew what he said about "blackmail" and "hold-up" and the vote was taken. All the New York City Senators, with the exception of Senator Robert R. Lawson, who voted in the negative, and Senators Mills, Doll, and Heffernan, who were absent, voted for the Wagner motion. Senators Wellington of Rensselaer and Jones of Chenango, both up-State Republicans, also supported Senator Wagner.

In the Assembly the New York City delegation, with one exception, voted in favor of the motion to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from consideration of the Mohansic bill. Four up-State Democrats voted with the New York City members, Assemblyman Milligan of Kings being the only one of the sixty-two New York City members voting to leave the bills in committee.

Assemblyman Bloch of New York, who introduced the bill, made a long speech in favor of discharging the committee, quoting expert opinions to the efect that the presence of the inmates of the two institutions on the Croton watershed constituted a serious menace to the purity of New York City's water supply. Assemblyman Gilroy said that the Republican Party was treating the City of New York like a conquered province, levying tribute at will.

At the end of three hours' debate, in which frequent references were made to the influence of political representatives of William L. Ward, Republican boss of Westchester, the majority leader, Mr. Adler, said that he regarded the measures as rather drastic, and he advised further investigation. The vote then was taken.

Corporation Counsel Larmar Hardy announced yesterday that the city would press the injunction suit begun last November to restrain the managers of the New York State Training School from taking any further action looking to the award of any contract for the sewage disposal plant which would serve both the school and the Mohansic State Hospital on Mohansic Lake. Mr. Hardy said that, as the Legislature had demonstrated that it would do nothing to relieve New York City from the danger of polluted water, it was time for the city to act. A legal determination in respect to one institution, he said, would effectually dispose of any question in regard to the other.

To Transfer Training Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—The cost of maintaining schols for training teach in New York City was made a state chafge by the terms of bills introduced today by Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Bloch. The institutions, the maintenance cost of which would be shifted from the city to the State, are Hunter College, the Jamaica Training School for Teachers, the Brooklyn Training Schol for Teachers, and the New York Training Schol for Teachers.

Carter's Nomination Confirmed.

ALBANY, March 22.—The nomination of James M. Carter of Buffalo as State Superintendent of Prisons was unanimously confirmed by the Senate today. Confirmation of the nomination of Dr. Leland E. Cofer as Health Officer at the port of New York was held up by the objection of Senator George Cromwell of Richmond.

Dale's Comprehensive Displays

make your selection of original period fixtures pleasant and interesting. And you are assured of only the most excellent in quality and workmanship.

Our lighting engineers render (free of charge) valuable service in helping you select an appropriate equipment for your home, office or factory. Dale prices are always 20 to 35% below those of retailers.

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"Lighting the Home"
or, better still, call at our showrooms.
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Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
109 West 13th Street, NEW YORK.

DEBATE LOCAL OPTION.

Prohibition Forces Predict a Victory in the Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and William H. Hirsch, counsel for the New York State Brewer's Association, debated the Jones-Whitman Optional Prohibition Referendum bill for three hours today before members of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and the Assembly Excise Committee, and several hundred persons who crowded the Assembly chamber.

The Prohibition leaders said tonight that they had pledged the votes of seven of the thirteen members of the Assembly Excise Committee and that the bill would be reported out tomorrow. They also said that they had at least sixty votes of the necessary seventy-six of the Assembly pledged, but the liquor interests say they have no fear of the result of a fight on the floor. Should the measure not be reported out tomorrow, it will on Monday go to the Assembly Rules Committee, when the pledges of the majority of the Excise Committee will not aid the temperance forces.

"The brewer opposes this measure," Mr. Hirsch said in his argument, "because he wishes to avoid a situation which will breed professional agitators and blackmailers who will keep communities in a constant turmoil over the license question."

In reply Mr. Anderson said that the referendum bill merely gave the people the right to say what they wanted in any district.

Among others who opposed the measure were James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor; John McGlynn, President of the New York State Hotel Men's Association; the Rev. William F. Schoenfeld of the Emanuel Lutheran Church of New York City, and Chaplain Smith, U. S. A., stationed on Governors Island.

Chaplain Smith said that he considered the results following the abolition of the army canteen as an illustration of the fallacy of the local option theory. He said that as soldiers now left the reservations and drank more and worse reservations and drank more and worse liquor outside than they formerly got from the canteen, so the average citizen would live the "dry" reservation and find his liquor elsewhere.

CENTRAL FILES ARGUMENTS.

One Hundred Pounds of Documents to Support Higher Fares.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Public Service Commission of the Second District will issue on April 1 an order continuing the suspension of the schedule of increased passenger fares filed by the New York Central Railroad to go into effect on Jan. 1, but suspended for ninety days, after the filing of protests. The additional suspension is to permit the determination of the reasonableness of the new schedule. The fourth hearing, held today, was postponed until April 10.

Officials of the New York Central filed with the commission today documents weighing 100 pounds, to support its contention that the road is carrying passengers in New York State at a loss. H. P. Gardner, a statistician for the railroad company, presented figures purporting to show that the cost in 1915 of operations of lines east of Buffalo was $60,223,000, of which the passenger business was charged with $21,-970,000, or 31.75 per cent. The remainder was charged to freight traffic. A fundamental issue for determination by the commission will be whether 31.75 per cent. of operating cost is an excessive amount to charge to passenger traffic. Mr. Gardner said that in his calculations he had used the formulae of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

BROWN'S NAME THE FIRST.

Senate Leader Wins Choice Place on Primary Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—Senator Elon R. Brown's name will be first and Governor Whitman's last as candidates for delegates-at-large on the Republican primary ballot. Here is the order in which the names of the Republican Big Four will appear: Elon R. Brown, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Frederick C. Tanner, and Charles S. Whitman.

The drawing for places on the ballot was held today in the office of the Secretary of State. Gevornor Whitman had his Secretary, William A. Orr, in attendance. The first place on the ballot is regarded as desirable because of the practice on the part of many voters to vote for the first candidate for an office and not for the others.

The drawings for the Democratic Big Four resulted as follows: William Church Osborn, Samuel Untermyer, George J. Meyer of Buffalo, and James A. O'Gorman.

DELAYS SUFFRAGE BILL.

Senator Brown's Objection Stops Advance in Upper House.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Whitney-Brereton Suffrage amendment will probably be adopted by the Senate next week. It has already been adopted by the Assembly. The State Judiciary Committee reported the amendment to the Senate today. Senator George A. Whitney of Saratoga, one of the sponsors for the amendment, moved that it be advanced at once to the order of third reading. This can be done only by unanimous consent. Senate Leader Brown made the objection which led to the defeat of Senator Whitney's motion.

It was reported here tonight that a number of women suffragists would be here tomorrow to listen to the debate on their amendment in Committee of the Whole. As the Senate expects to hold a brief session tomorrow, and the amendment will be among the last on a long calendar, there is little prospect that it will be reported before the Senate adjourns.

FULL CREW REPEAL KILLED.

Measure is Voted Down in Assembly by Overwhelming Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Full Crew Repeal bill was killed for the session in the Assembly by an overwhelming vote. The well-known measure, introduced by Assemblyman Nickerson, a member from New York, had been voted down in the Committee on Railroads by 10 to 2. He brought it up on the floor by a motion to discharge the committee.

In a long speech in favor of the repeal measure Mr. Nickerson said that the added expense upon the railroads had resulted in an increase in passenger fares. He met the almost solid resistance of the Democrats coupled with three-fourths of the Republicans. A standing vote showed a majority of 75 against discharging the committee, meaning the end of the bill.

Fish Proposes Investigations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22. — Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam today introduced a bill creating a commission to be composed of Henry L. Stimson, Herbert Parsons, Alexander M. White, William H. Childs, and Lewis S. Chandler to investigate the expenditures of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission. The investigators under the bill would report to the Legislature on March 1, 1917. Another bill introduced by Mr. Fish authorizes the same commission to investigate the expenditures of the Assembly Committee on privileges and elections for 1915 and 1916.

Whitman Aids Staten Islanders.

ALBANY, March 22.—Governor Whitman today instructed Attorney General Woodbury to begin proceedings in court to obtain relief for residents of Staten Island, who assert that smoke fumes from Bayonne(N. J.) manufactories cause them great discomfort. The Governor directed the Attorney General to take immediate steps to end the alleged nuisance.

Favors Autos on Speedway.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Senate Cities Committee today voted t oreport favorably Senator Simpson's bill which permits automobiles on the Harlem Speedway. At a recent hearing the bill was strongly opposed by horsemen.

CHARITIES. | CHARITIES. | CHARITIES.

WHO IS SHE? COME AND SEE

Queen of the Carnival

MI-CAREME
VENETIAN MASQUE BALL
ITALIAN WAR RELIEF

CENTURY THEATRE

Tomorrow (FRIDAY) Night at 10 o'clock

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mrs. W. Astor Chanler	Mrs. C. E. Greenough	Henry Miller
Mrs. Bourke Cockran	Mrs. Lawrence Keene	John Quinn
Mrs. W. Adams Delano	Mrs. Otto H. Kahn	R. Stroppa-Quaglia
Miss Diana Del Monte	Mrs. Amos Pinchot	Henry J. Whigham
Miss Elsie de Wolfe	Mrs. Ralph Sanger	Amos R. E. Pinchot
Mrs. N. Leroy Edgar	Duchess M. Torlonia	Treasurer

BIG SINGING CARNIVAL

with serenades by Italian artists, mandolinists, guitarists.

ROSINA GALLI

Premiere Danseuse of the Metropolitan Opera, and members of the ballet in

ITALIAN DANCES

MAURICE AND WALTON

Will Dance.

PRIZE COSTUMES PAGEANT

There will be a COSTUME COMPETITION with valuable prizes, as many celebrated artists have kindly consented to paint or model the guests with the best costumes, and these works of art will be given to them. Among the artists:

ROBERT AITKEN	MRS. I. J. FARNHAM	MISS JANET SCUDDER
MISS CECELIA BEAUX	PAUL MANSHIP	PRINCE PAUL TROUBETZKOY
ARTHUR CRISP	CAV. F. P. FINOCCHIARO	PRINCE PIERRE TROUBETZKOY
HOWARD CUSHING	ROBERT HENRI	MRS. B. POTTER VONNOH
		MAHONY YOUNG

DOMINOS WILL BE OBTAINED AT THE DOORS.

Board of Judges Awarding Prizes Composed of Most Famous Artists

Boxes at $250-$150-$100—Admission and reserved seats $6-$7-$8—Observers' seats from $1 to $3.

Tickets may be obtained at Tyson's, McBride's and Rullman's Ticket Agencies, and at the best hotels; also at the Italian War Relief, 8 West 40th Street, Phone Bryant 8620, and at the BOX OFFICE OF THE CENTURY THEATRE.

CONCLUDING SESSION THIS AFTERNOON
At The American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.
This (Thursday) Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock
WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESTRICTION
The Most Important Objects of
The Karl Freund Collection
Including
"The Wren Room," "The Gun Room,"
"The Angelica Kauffmann Room" and "The Dutch Room."
Also
"The 17th Century Pipe Organ"
"The 17th Century 'Carpet of the Popes'"
A number of very valuable Tapestries
and other objects of extraordinary importance.
The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York

Beginning Saturday of This Week
At The American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
ON FREE VIEW FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
To be sold at unrestricted public sale
On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings next, March 29th, 30th and 31st, at 8 o'clock,
A Collection of Over Three Hundred
Old and Modern Paintings
by Foreign and American Artists
Belonging to the estate of the late
Senhor Salvador de Mendonca
and to several other estates
and a number of private owners as specifically indicated on catalogue of the sale.

ALSO ON VIEW SATURDAY
To be sold on the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday next, March 28th and 29th, at 2:30 o'clock,
Mrs. E. G. Simmons' Collection
of
Chinese Cabinet-size Porcelains, Snuff Bottles, Jades, Crystal and Other Hard Stones, Lacquers, Carvings, Bronzes, Enamels and other Objects
and
The C. A. Hirschfelder Collection
of
Japanese and European Ivory Carvings
The sales will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

Which?

Takhoma Biscuit

"It Splits in Two"

Study the illustrations. They prove the economy and convenience of Takhoma Biscuit as compared with ordinary soda crackers.

In each package of Takhoma Biscuit is a paper doll in colors. Other packages of Sunshine Biscuits contain pretty dresses for her. See list in Takhoma package.

Sunshine Biscuits

are made for every occasion, and in variety to please every taste.

Always buy Sunshine Biscuits. Their very name suggests purity, freshness, cleanliness. The first trial proves it.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

Today's Mid-Week Pictorial

Every Page of the Mid-Week Worth Framing

64 PICTURES 24 PAGES

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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
of The New York Times
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK CITY

WOMEN WOULD OUST MEN CHARITY HEADS

Start Movement to Control All Official Boards, City and State.

TO APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

Say Present Regime Treats Property as More Important Than Children — Investigation Is Asked.

Asserting that man's chief thought was of property and that woman's was of human life, the International Child Welfare League yesterday announced the formation of a Bureau of Information with the purposes of putting women into the charities departments of both cities and State, or reforming the management of all institutions where orphans or other children are public charges, of supporting any recommendation Commissioner Strong might make at the conclusion of the Governor's charities inquiry, and of asking Governor Whitman for a State-wide investigation of children's asylums.

"The league has been flooded with so many inquiries about the management of children's institutions since the charities inquiry began that it has been impossible to answer all the letters," said Miss Helen Todd, who conducted a charities investigation in California after women began to vote there, and who has been appointed Director of the new bureau. "Most of those letters—yes, all of those letters—were from women, and the management of our charities shows that women, who have the supreme interest in human life and its preservation, have no voice in the management of institutions where motherless children are kept. Those institutions, or orather the charities departments conducting them, are managed by men who accent the importance of property andwho give the welfare of the child a place second in importance.

"There are only eight inspectors for the 40,000 child wards of the State, and the highest salary paid for that more important work was $2,000. The woman who drew that sum did not climb to it until she had been in the service twenty years. Others get as low as $1,200. Do you think this would be tolerated if woman were aiding in the management of the unfortunate children who are thrown upon the charity of the public?

"We women are standing together on this welfare of the orphan child—suffragists, 'antis,' and all others—because we are women. There is no politics in it, nor is there any religion. It is a problem of human life, and where human life is concerned, woman has a right to be heard, yes, must be heard.

"We had one letter from a woman in Buffalo who heard one day's testimony in the inquiry here, and then wanted to inspect the institutions in her city where orphans were cared for. They refused the privilege. Now she wants to know whether children there are underfed and overcrowded and chained to posts as they are in some institutions here.

"The thousands of letters we have received show the same interest among women all over the State. There is evidence of a great restlessness among the women on conditions in asylums because the chief interest of all women is in the child. It is the intention of our Bureau of Information to answer all questions from the transcript of the evidence in the Governor's charities inquiry.

"We are going to start by holding weekly meetings here, and then we will send speakers all over the State to answer the questions of mothers and women everywhere, and we want the men to ask questions and take an interest in the welfare of the institutional child, too. Everybody who has been concerned in the inquiry will be asked to speak. Both sides will have a hearing.

"We are starting our campaign at the Plaza on Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, when Commissioner Kingsbury will speak. Meetings will be held every week after that in the Vanderbilt."

FOLKS SUGGESTED STRONG.

Did So at Conference with Governor, He Testified at Charity Inquiry.

Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, admitted yesterday at the charities inquiry at the Bar Association that he had suggested to Governor Whitman the names of several persons as Commissioner to preside at the inquiry. Among the names was that of Charles H. Strong, whom Governor Whitman appointed.

Mr. Folk, who had been assailed during the inquiry as a representative of the "charity trust," asserted that his talk with the Governor about the appointment was only incidental to a long conversation which he had with the Governor. He said that on other occasions he had discussed appointments with the Governor.

Commissioner Strong himself brought out the details of Mr. Folks's visit to the Governor, after it had been touched upon during the witness' examination by John C. Bowers, counsel for the State Board of Charities.

Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk, to whom as Corporation Counsel Robert W. Hebberd and Thomas M. Mulry of the state oBard made a visit in relation to the retirement of Mrs. Mary Dunphy, an employe of Randall's Island, submitted an affidavit which was read into the evidence yesterday. In the affidavit Mr. Polk corroborated the testimony of Mayor Mitchel to the effect that Mr. Hebberd and Mr. Mulry had hreatened an investigation of the City Department of Charities if Mrs. Dunphy was not allowed to retire on a pension. Mr. Polk said in his affidavit:

Either Mr. Mulry or Mr. Hebberd suggested that possibly some settlement of the case would be brought about and that Mrs. Dunphy would possibly resign or apply for retirement, and that the hearings of the charges against her would be discontinued. I told them that I believed in settlements wherever possible. Mr. Hebberd spoke of the proposed investigation of the Department of Charities. He said that it would be too bad if there were an investigation, but that if the Dunphy charges were pressed that he was afraid a thorough investigation could not be prevented. I at once asked him whether this was intended as a threat. He answered that I had misunderstood him.

William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the State Board, was called to the stand yesterday by Commissioner Strong to tell whta he knew about the existence of a "charity trust."

Mr. Stewart said he could not answer definitely what the term meant, but thought it was a combination of rich charities. Mr. Stewart asserted that he had never seen any charities combination at work on charities supervision, inspection or legislation."

The inquiry will be continued today.

WEDDING SECRET 7 WEEKS.

Bride's Mother Announces Marriage of Mrs. Elder to Captain Ryan.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 22.—Mrs. George Arthur Bancroft of 307 Union Street, Hackensack, today announced the wedding of her daughter, Mrs. Louise Bancroft Elder, to Captain Frederic Hamilton Ryan, at Baltimore, Md., on Jan. 29 last. When asked why the announcement had been so long delayed rMs. Bancroft said:

"I was not taken into the confidence of the couple concerning their wedding and I was not made aware of the fact until a short time ago. It was just a little affair of their own, about which I know nothing. They expect to come to Hackensack shortly to make their home, and I thought an announcement of their wedding the proper thing at this time."

Captain Ryan is of the First Field Artillery of New York and is a member of the Army and Navy Club.

WANTS OLD MEN TO FIGHT.

Mrs. Bertrand Russell Favors Armies Made Up of the Aged.

Mrs. Bertrand Russell, suffrage worker and philanthropist, daughter of the pioneer suffragist of America, Hannah Whitall Smith, and wife of the English philosopher, Bertrand Russell, speaking on the subject, "Why English Women Need the Vote in Time of War," at Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street, yesterday afternoon said she did not believe in women fighting or drilling and that she would not send any except the older men to the battlefield.

It was at the close of the address that a woman in the audience asked Mrs. Russell if the English and French women had followed the example of the Slav women of going to the front with the men.

"Some of the French women have done it, but I am thankful to say no Englishwomen have done so," said Mrs. Russell. "It would be the end of all things if the women were allowed to fight. For the women even to practice shooting is a great mistake. We don't want to increase the number of combatants. If I had my way I would say, 'don't let any of the men go on to the battlefield before they are 60 or 70.' We don't want to lose our healthiest and youngest. It would be perfectly fair, wouldn't it, if every one did the same?"

Mrs. Russell continued:

"The women in England are very capable, and as we win battles not only with the men in the field, but with the workers at home, the Englishwomen have answered the question that I have argued so many times with army and navy men that women should not vote because they cannot fight. We cannot fight, and I am glad of it, but we can work." Mrs. Winston Churchill presided.

TO SELL ATLANTIC GARDEN.

Once Famous Bowery Resort Is Heavily Mortgaged.

The foreclosure sale of the once famous Atlantic Garden on the Bowery was postponed yesterday in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Joseph P. Day, the auctioneer, until next Wednesday, March 29. For more than half a century the Atlantic Garden was one of the best known resorts on the Bowery when that historic thoroughfare was a popular sightseeing place. It was established by William Kramer in 1858 and soon became the great German concert hall of the lower part of the city. Mr. Kramer gradually enlarged the premises by buying adjoining property, extending through to Elizabeth Street, 200 feet deep. The garden closed five years ago and the Kramer family planned to erect a twelve-story loft building on the site. This was ultimately abandoned as it was feared that the Bowery would not draw sufficient new business to make such a structure a paying investment. A small café was opened on the Bowery side, but that was given up last year.

The Columbia Trust Company, which holds mortgage judgments against the property which, with unpaid taxes aggregate over $108,000, instituted foreclosure proceedings against Louis Levy, a tenant and representatives of the Kramer estate. Efforts are being made, it was said yesterday, to save the property from a forced sale, and that led to the week's postponement. A part of the rear of the property is covered with tenements, and the city's assessed valuation last year for the garden was $168,000. It is opposite the Manhattan Bridge approach, between Bayard and Canal Streets, and adjoins the old Thalia Theatre.

THE FIRST BLAKELOCK GIFT.

A. A. Healy Sends Check for Amount Not Made Public to Aid Artist.

A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Art, made the first donation to the Ralph Albert Blakelock Fund yesterday. This fund is intended to provide means for the removal of Mr. Blakelock, who was one of the best-known painters in the country, from the Middletown Asylum. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams, promoter of the fund, received a check, the amount of which was not made public, from Mr. Healy yesterday morning.

Another offer to assist the fund was received from Stevenson Scott of Scott & Fowles, art dealers, who purchased three of Mr. Blakelock's paintings last February. Mr. Scott sold two of the paintings, but announced yesterday that he would turn over to the fund whatever was realized for the third painting in excess of what he paid for it. The purchase price of this painting when it was acquired by Mr. Scott was $1,300.

The custodian of the Blakelock Fund is the Astor Trust Company. It is intended to make the fund permanent and to devote it to the use of other needy artists after Mr. Blakelock's death.

TREE TO ACT SHYLOCK NEXT

Elsie Ferguson to be Portia in "The Merchant of Venice."

Sir Herbert Tree has decided upon "The Merchant of Venice" as the second production of his Shakesperean season at the New Amsterdam. The English actor will, of course, play Shylock, and he has chosen Elsie Ferguson to be the Portia of the production. Before Sir Herbert went to California to act for the movies the possibility of Miss Ferguson taking part in his Shakespearean festival was discussed, but no definite arrangement was made.

Miss Ferguson is now appearing in "Margaret Schiller" at the Empire and her engagement in that play will end a week from Saturday night. The popularity of Mr. Tree's in "Henry VIII." has precluded the setting of any date for the first performance of "The Merchant of Venice."

College Glee Clubs in Joint Concert.

The glee and mandolin clubs of Columbia and Amherst will give a joint concert at the Hotel Plaza on Friday evening, March 31. The organizations will appear together and separately, and there will be numbers by Ray Perkins of Columbia, who will give a monologue at the piano, and by the Amherst Glee Club Quartet.

Mme. Farrar Again Sings Carmen.

Bizet's "Carmen" was sung again at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The cast included Mme. Farrar and Miss Mason, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, and Rothier, in the principal roles. Mr. Polacco conducted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first benefit for the Actors' Fund ever given in Brooklyn is scheduled for Sunday night, April 9, in the Academy of Music. The Aborn Opera Company will contribute the services of its principals and chorus and Messrs. Keith, Albee, and Beck will supply vaudeville headliners.

A series of other benefits for the Actors' Fund has been announced to begin Sunday night, April 2, at the Century. These entertainments will be given under the auspices of the Motion Picture Campaign Committee for the fund, and the programs will include some of the most popular movie stars.

Grace George has engaged Hubert Druce to play Rankin, the missionary, in her production of G. B. Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," which she will make at the Playhouse next Wednesday night. Mr. Druce has been a member of John Drew's company the last three seasons.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., has engaged the Horlick dancers for his "Midnight Frolic" above the New Amsterdam. Their engagement will begin next Monday night.

Members of the Aero Club and the Aeronautical Society will be the guests of the Strand management and Roy Knabenshue, the aviator, at the Strand next Monday night. The program of pictures there will include reproductions of aerial demonstrations said to be unique.

The three hundredth performance of "Hip! Hip! Hooray!" was celebrated last night at the Hippodrome, and in recognition of it souvenir copies of Charlotte's book on skating were given away. At the Sunday night concert at the Hippodrome Sybil Vane, English prima donna, and J. Humbird Huffy will be soloists.

PICKFORD FIGURES IN PICTURE MERGER

Movie Star Said to Have Been Offered $500,000 a Year in Proposed Combination.

BENJ. B. HAMPTON'S PLAN

American Tobacco Official Would Join Lubin, Essanay, Triangle, Mutual, and Other Groups.

The name of Mary Pickford was added yesterday to the rumors that have been agitating the amusement world for several weeks about an upheaval and general reorganization among the moving picture producing companies. The connection of Miss Pickford's name with one of the proposed mergers brought to light the fact that the popular star did not sign a contract with Adolph Zukor, President of the Famous Players Film Company, last January at the expiration of her former contract, as was generally supposed, and that she is at liberty to accept another offer if it should prove more alluring.

Benjamin B. Hampton, one of the Vice Presidents of the American Tobacco Company, has been named in rumors as the moving spirit in the plan to form a big combination. Mr. Hampton has approached the heads of various companies, it is known, with the proposition of consolidating them. The Lubin, Essanay, Selig, Triangle, and Mutual Companies are the ones most frequently linked by the rumor, while sometimes the names of the Paramount group, which includes the Famous Players, Lasky, Morosco, and Pallas Companies, and of the Vitagraph are thrown in for good measure. As a part of his plan, it was reported yesterday, Mr. Hampton has made Miss Pickford a tentative offer to become one of the combination's principal stars at a salary said to approximate $500,000 a year.

Mr. Hampton refused to discuss the matter yesterday beyond saying that he was interested the proposition of forming a combination of some of the large companies. When asked about Miss Pickford he said she would have to answer any question about her affairs.

This Miss Pickford willingly did to a TIMES reported. She said she had made no definite plans for the future and that she might continue work with the Famous Players' Company indefinitely, take a rest shortly or enter into a new contract. She said her present arrangement was a tentative one and did not cover any stipulated period.

William A. Brady, who is conversant with the film producing situation through his connection with the World Film Company, said yesterday that a general reorganization of the industry was inevitable soon. He said conditions in the industry paralleled those in the automobile business during the early years of its existence, and that the same kind of evolution was taking place.

"Men of great business acumen," he said, "have been attracted to the making of pictures and through their genius have made great fortunes. But the actors and producers, instead of jumping in and trying to help develop the art, have been slackers to a great exent. The result has been inordinate waste of time and money, and now they have killed the goose that laid the golden egg."

FINDS BOY BAD BUT BRIGHT.

English Classical and Correct in Court, but Many Speak Ill of Him.

When William Baxter, 13 years old, of 171 East 102d Street was brought to trial yesterday in the Children's Court on a charge of stabbing Francis McMahon, 12 years old, of 1,840 Third Avenue, Justice Mayo found a paradox before him. William, who showed surprising knowledge of the classics and used choice English, told the court that he intended to abide by his promise to be good.

The stabbing was an accident, William declared, and Justice Mayo was disposed to be kindly until testimony was offered that the boy's school record had been bad, that he had been caught stealing several times and that he had been a frequent truant. The principal of the school declared in a letter that William was "a deliberate liar and without any sense of decency."

Although young, McMahon asked the court to let his assailant go, Justice Mayo remanded the prisoner until March 30 pending investigation.

Two of 300 Idle Men Seek Work.

Leroy Peterson of the Police Labor Bureau told jobless men at a Bowery mission on Tuesday night that he would supply all who should come the next day with work. His remarks were greeted with enthusiasm. Peterson sat in his office all of yesterday and waited. Two of the 300 jobless men called.

Manhattan Club's Rich Souvenir.

The Manhattan Club, which recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, has caused to be printed for its members and friends, 650 copies of the history of the club, by Colonel Henry Watterson. The volume is bound in half red leather with gold lettering. The forword was written by Philip J. Britt, President of the club.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON in Hall Caine's Great Success, MARGARET SCHILLER

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2. Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival. Tree in Henry VIII. With Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Theo. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD. EVA TANGUAY DOLLY SISTERS WILL ROGERS

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S THEA. B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:35. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. MITZI in "POM-POM" "BEST MUSICAL COMEDY IN YEARS."—Sun.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. MRS. FISKE In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhart Sts., Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION Broadway at 44th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2. VIOLA ALLEN and HENRIETTA CROSMAN with ORRIN JOHNSON and THOMAS A. WISE as FALSTAFF (Courtesy Charles Frohman Co.) in Mr. Hackett's Production of The Merry Wives of Windsor

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man. A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy "The Melody of Youth" "ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Tues. 2:20. The Boomerang. EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER"

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:16 SHARP. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. THE HOUSE OF GLASS Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. ABE MARRUSS POTASH PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 6 Last Matinee Sat. 2:15. TIMES. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Carnegie Hall, Tonight 8:15 & Tomorrow (Fri.) Aft. 2:30. All Wagner. Next Sunday Aft. at 3, Carnegie Hall. FINAL CONCERT OF THE SEASON. BEETHOVEN—WAGNER—LISZT. Tickets at Box Office, Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

AEOLIAN HALL. PIANOLA RECITAL. Saturday, March 25th, 11 A. M. Mrs. MILTON GOLDSMITH, Reader. Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" with Strauss Musical Setting. Mr. DION W. KENNEDY, at the Concert Organ. Admission Without Charge.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., March 29, at 2. For the benefit of NEEDY MUSICIANS in U. S. Paderewski. Casals. N. Y. PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. JOSEF STRANSKY.....Conductor. Seats $4 to $1 at Box Office & Helen Love, 1 West 34th St. Steinway Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft. Apr. 8, at 2:30. FAREWELL RECITAL THIS SEASON. MISCHA ELMAN. Seats 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, at Box Office and Wolfsohn Musical Bureau, 1 W. 34 St. (Steinway Piano.)

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. LAST TWO RECITALS. Tomorrow (Fri.) Aft. at 3, & Next Sun. Eve., 8:15. Yvette Guilbert. Seats at Box Office. Direction C. A. BAMMAN.

AEOLIAN HALL Sat. Eve., Mar. 25, at 8:15. 'Cello Recital. PAULO GRUPPE. Assisted by COENRAAD V. BOS. Tickets 50 cts. to $3. Mgment. HAENSEL & JONES.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., March 27, at 8:15. FIRST NEW YORK RECITAL VIDA Milholland. Soprano. Mgt. Ottokar Bartik. Tickets 75c. to $2. Aeolian Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., March 25, at 3. Bauer & Casals. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Eve., at 8:15. SONG RECITAL EMMY DESTINN. Tickets, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. Now at Box Office. Mgt. Charles L. Wagner. (Steinway Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. SONG RECITAL MARCELLA CRAFT. Mgt. M. H. HANSON. (Chickering Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Friday Aft., March 24, at 3. SONG RECITAL Clara Clemens. OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH at the Piano. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

GRIEG—ALVEN—ALNAES. The Scandinavian Symphony Orchestra. Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., 8:15, March 25. Tickets, 50c., 75c., $1.00, at Box Office.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAR. 23, 1916.

THIS VASSAL CITY.

Votes taken in the Legislature within a day or two show to what an extent this city is a vassal of the State, its fortunes at the mercy of those who do not represent it. On the motion yesterday to take from the committees of the Senate and the Assembly the bill to prevent the State from establishing on the Croton watershed institutions threatening the health of the city with filth diseases the Senate voted 23 to 24 and the Assembly 65 to 71. The city delegations voted solidly for the city, and the up-State delegations solidly against the city. It cannot be for the interest of the State to antagonize the city by proof of indifference to its interests, if not of positive ill will.

A vote of like significance was taken Tuesday on the bill for State aid for local roads. It is a bill nominally for State aid, but calling for twice as much money from the city as from the State, and all for the benefit of the State's towns, none of the money being for this city. In the Assembly the vote was 85 for and 59 against. All city members voted nay except WELLS of the Seventeenth District, Brooklyn, and three absent or not voting. This bill is contrary to the Mayor's program for the relief of the city from taxation solely for up-State purposes; in this case $1,400,000 is the city's share. It is notable that the city members supported the Mayor even better than the canvass by the Tax Reduction Committee indicated.

The antagonism between State and city is regrettable, but there is much to be said in justification of the city's attitude. It is not antagonism to the State in any such sense as there is State antagonism to the city. The city is asking only for just treatment, on a rule applied equally for both State and city. The State is applying rules mulcting the city for the benefit of the State, and supporting that position by methods of an unworthy sort. For example, the city is underrepresented, and its representation is to be further reduced, although the city's population has increased. The State uses a census which has been discredited and methods of calculation devised by ingenious figurers, in defiance of the Constitution.

The city cannot afford not to present a united front to such tactics. The votes show that the city would prevail if it were fairly represented, or even if but a few of the State's representatives were open minded to appeals for justice. The situation is so bad that it must be improved in one way or another, and preferably by accommodation and reasonableness.

"NO" SHOULD BE THE ANSWER.

While it is said that 500,000 residents of the Yorkville district on the upper east side of Manhattan are anxious to have the tracks of the Eighty-sixth Street Railway, which runs through a transverse roadway of Central Park, extended westward through Eighty-sixth Street as far as Broadway, practically all the residents of the street which would be damaged by the railway oppose the extension. Yorkville wants direct railway communication across Manhattan and takes no account of the irreparable loss to the owners of real estate on West Eighty-sixth Street that would ensue. It is admitted by counsel of the New York Street Railways Company, which has asked the Board of Estimate for permission to extend the line, that the extension would not be very profitable to the railway company. Comparatively few passengers would be carried at any time between Central Park West and Broadway. The Eighth Avenue cars carry people who come from the east side north or south; the Columbus Avenue cars are only a block distant. The extension plan seems to be a ruthless attack on property rights, the triumph of which would not actually increase the comfort of any large number of persons.

Various compromises have been suggested to meet the Yorkville demand, in which 500,000 of our fellow-citizens, most of them discreetly inarticulate, are said to be concerned. A crosstown road by way of the Ninety-sixth Street transverse road is one of them, but we doubt if its construction would be expedient. The preservation of Eighty-sixth Street as a parkway, however, is desirable. The practice of upsetting well-laid plans in the building of this city should not be countenanced. The street that is threatened has been built up under the assurance that it would remain as it has been, a quiet street of handsome residences. The injury of property valued at $14,000,000 is involved in this movement to extend a street railroad where no railroad is actually needed. The matter has been thoroughly discussed from every point of view, and the only reasonable conclusion is that the Yorkville movement, which the residents of Yorkville would do well to disown, should be defeated. We sincerely hope that the Board of Estimate will waste no more time on this subject, and will refuse permission for the extension of the tracks.

A PROGRESSIVE DEBATER.

The Hon. MEDLEY T. HOLDSWORTH, License Commissioner of Lynn, is a candidate for Roosevelt delegate from that district to the Republican National Convention. "He intends to "give boxing exhibitions in his cam- "paign," The Boston Journal tells us:

> Furthermore, disappointed by failure of his debating challenge to JOHN J. TIERNEY, a McCall stalwart in Salem, Mr. HOLDSWORTH is said to have suggested that a four-round boxing match would do just as well.

Mr. HOLDSWORTH is said to be as sturdy and "stocky" a citizen as treads on Lynn shoe-leather. He is the perfect Rooseveltian, a symbol as well as a fighting fact. If the molly-coddles dare to come forward the Leather Champion will "knock them out."

The vigorous campaign of Mr. HOLDSWORTH will be watched with sympathy by the admirers of strenuosity. Will it fire to imitation Representative GARDNER, a candidate for Roosevelt delegate at large from Massachusetts, and a handy man with his fists? As any member of any party from Democrat to Socialist has the right to go into a Bay State Republican primary and express his choice for the Republican candidate for President, a combination of the friends of boxing in the Lynn district ought to be able to insure the triumph of Mr. HOLDSWORTH. Meanwhile boxing on the platform will bring him crowded and "delighted" audiences.

DIAMONDS AND FOOD.

The economic dictator of Germany increases the restraints upon food consumption by means of butter and potato cards, the British Government by Order in Council puts new prohibitions on the importation of luxuries, including even soap, and the Chairman of the Good and Welfare Committee of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade in New York talks ominously of a diamond famine because the reopening of the mines of South Africa has been postponed and the demand for gems at the same time is increasing. What a crazy world! Not enough food in some places and not enough diamonds in others.

But for contrasts one does not have to compare New York with Berlin or London. They exist side by side in the same places. In Germany though the restrictions upon food have to be tightened, the art dealers flourish amazingly. The reasons are not far to seek. One is that the irreducible demand of the rich for objects of art has now to be satisfied in Germany, as there is no trade with the outside world, and the other is that the war has created a newly rich class, which is buying art for the first time. In England, according to an item of news just printed, "thou- "sands of stately homes are chang- "ing hands because the former own- "ers have been forced by taxes to "reduce the scale of their living." But stately homes cannot change hands by being merely offered for sale. They have to be bought in order to be sold. To whom do the former tax-oppressed owners sell? To the persons who have got newly rich from war contracts, corresponding exactly to the buyers of art in Germany.

What now is taking place in the world is a diffusion and relocation of some forms of wealth on a scale never before witnessed. There is, of course, a tremendous amount of destruction going on at the same time, but there are kinds of wealth, such as stately homes and objects of art, that cannot be directly converted to the uses of war, as coal, fabrics, and chemicals are; and those other forms change hands in the process of paying indirectly for what war immediately requires. A man living on a fine estate, surrounded by rare porcelains and pictures, has nothing that war can directly consume. He is taxed more and more, and his income, being derived, perhaps, from fixed interest-bearing securities, does not increase. The cost of maintaining his establishment rises. At last he is unable to keep up. He must sell out. And the buyers are those who have had the things war wanted, ships, shells, saddles, and khaki. For these prices have enormously advanced. Values are violently altered. Money is inflated. All tangible things are valued in money. War goods and life necessaries rise in price; the unnecessary things which people enjoy in times of peace accordingly fall.

Or, if you like, money can be cast out of the reckoning. That will make it easier to understand. The relative exchange values of goods are altered. Goods do not swap for goods on the old terms. Bread is worth more, a beautiful vase less, because in war one is necessary and the other is not. In a pinch a ton of copper might be worth more than the rarest painting in the world. Thus those who mine metal, produce food, run factories, and in general command the means of supplying the goods for which war creates special demands will be able to exchange them for more of the other things they have always wanted, that is, for art, old estates, and diamonds, all of which have fallen in value. This process of revaluation will continue so long as the war lasts. If it lasted long enough art would be worth nothing in Europe, and people would be reduced again to the means of primal subsistence, wanting only food, clothes, and weapons.

A COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The recent suggestion of Senator NEWLANDS that a commission be appointed "to consider the whole subject of defense" recalls to mind the proposal made a few years ago by a naval officer on duty at the Naval War College for the organization of a council of national defense which would consider this whole question and lay the foundation for intelligent, economical, and concerted action. It was suggested that the President of the United States should preside over the council and that the members should be the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, the Chairmen of the Naval and Military Committees of the House and Senate, the Chairmen of the Ways and Means and Appropriation Committees of the House, with army and naval officers as expert advisers. It will be seen that the membership of this council, embracing all elements of the executive and legislative branches of the Government that are most directly concerned in national measures of defense, could logically be depended on wisely to determine a policy and formulate the measures that would secure the necessary legislation and the proper organization and preparation of the army and navy, as well for the demands of peace as for the emergency of war.

Notwithstanding the evident necessity for such a concentration of responsibility, and the great good that would come of it, years have passed during which we have drifted without policy or preparedness, various departments of the Government presenting or formulating bills from time to time and all working at cross purposes. There is no head, no coherency, no common sense; it is a shameful muddle with no solution in sight.

The crying absurdity of the situation and the country's humiliation can be appreciated by reviewing the events of the past few weeks—the resignations of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War, the so-called hearings before Congress, the bills and schemes almost without number that are thrust forward by every individual who is moved to save his country. It is in the hearings before the Naval Committee, perhaps, that we find the most picturesque evidence of military chaos. The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the one officer at the Navy Department who has least to do with the fighting fleet and who never spent a day in a battleship, was kept on the witness stand for twelve long hours, during which he was interrogated, not only concerning matters of a political and civil nature in connection with the navy yards, but, his title being Admiral and all Admirals looking alike to some of our statesmen, he was asked questions about which he could know nothing whatsoever. Another officer was required to give an opinion as to the value of a revolver on a battleship in order to satisfy a distinguished gentleman who may have had need for a revolver on the plains of the great West. And so the days pass and precious time is wasted in the endless examination of officers and individuals, each of whom has his own personal views and all very naturally differing from one another in respect to many details.

The appointment of a council of national defense would serve to co-ordinate all the agencies most competent to consider the broad question of policy and to outline clearly and intelligently measures that are necessary to put the policy in force with such a beginning that the committees of Congress could proceed with less delay in preparing appropriation bills, without which nothing will be done unless a sudden emergency or a brigand like VILLA forces the adoption of hurried measures at once inadequate and uneconomical. There can be no question that the people of this country would approve and applaud a dignified and sensible method of shaping a policy which involved the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars annually for national defense. It is not a matter for treatment by a mob.

FRIENDLY PROFFERS.

The anti-British agitation in the Japanese press, showing the popular dissatisfaction with the Anglo-Japanese treaty, has been going on for some time and seems to increase. Officially, of course, the Japanese Government deprecates or denies it, but it is hard to believe that the activity of these newspaper writers is not inspired. The alliance which was formed to guarantee India from Russia, that bogy which so long obsessed Downing Street, lost much of its importance to England after the agreement with Russia in 1907. Russia has also an entente with Japan. However useful to Great Britain in the present war, the treaty of 1905 naturally appears one-sided to the Japanese. They know what Japan gives, but they don't see what she is to get.

In his clever commentary on the situation, printed in yesterday's TIMES, Dr. IYENAGA diplomatically omitted one underlying cause of resentment which in the case of a proud and high-spirited people like the Japanese has dangerous potentialities, the anti-Japanese feeling in some of the British dominions. British Columbia is not fond of the Japanese. Australia has a sort of fixed idea that Japan will attack her.

But the essential seed of trouble is China. Shall Japan have a free hand there? Economically and politically, shall China be a vassal of Nippon? "To cement the bond of amity and friendship with China," says Dr. IYENAGA, "to work out their own "destinies in the Far East, is the "fundamental China policy of Japan." And he calls "friendly proffers" the seven demands of Japan on China, involving, it was thought, when with others subsequently accepted they were served on YUAN SHIH-KAI in January, 1915, disregard of other treaty Powers and infringement of Chinese sovereignty. These seven demands, left in abeyance when the new treaty between China and Japan was concluded on May 25, 1915, as the result of a doubtless "friendly" ultimatum issued by the latter on May 7, were that China shall employ Japanese political, financial, and military advisers; that Japanese hospitals, churches, and schools in the interior of China shall have the right to own land; that the administration of the police in important Chinese towns shall be jointly Japanese and Chinese or that numerous Japanese be employed in the police; that China shall buy of Japan a fixed quantity, 50 per cent. or more, of her munitions of war, or that there shall be a joint arsenal with Japanese technical experts; that China shall grant Japan the right to build certain railroads; that the Japanese may carry on a religious propaganda.

All these demands, except the last, are attacks upon Chinese sovereignty. They treat China as a helpless child under Japanese tutelage. It would be a mistake, however, to dwell upon what Japan consented to postpone. The Chinese Government, yielding because it could not do otherwise, in accepting the revised demands of Japan stated that it "was influenced by a de- "sire to preserve the Chinese people, as "well as the large number of foreign "residents in China, from unnecessary "suffering, and also to prevent the "interests of friendly Powers from "being imperiled." She signed her abdication of sovereignty then. In a long course of humiliations she had practically lost it before.

China is Japan's milch cow, conveniently tethered near home. Seven or seventy-seven "friendly proffers" don't alter the substantial fact. Japan wants food for her industrial population, markets for her manufactures, room for her colonists. Right at her door is a country of infinite resources, mostly undeveloped, with a vast population, unable or unwilling to defend itself. It hasn't a friend in the world, except the United States. Naturally Japan will exploit it, subject to the rivalry of European friendly profferers when they are ready for business again. Japan has the advantage of position. A Japanese-German alliance, if Germany could win, might be on the cards.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Wasting a Good Argument.

Congressmen are probably less likely, as a class, than any other group in the country to heed the protest made by the Civil Service Reform League against the provision of the Army bill which exempts honorably discharged soldiers from the tests applied to other seekers of public employment.

It is among the Congressmen, for excellent reason, that firmest belief exists in the fine old American theory that no special knowledge of any sort is required for the performance of official duties, and that the only important qualification needed for holding any office is skill in getting elected or appointed to it. Hence the league will probably plead in vain that there would be just as much sense in giving the preference to faithful civil servants, when the army needs new Captains, Colonels, or even Generals, as there is in bestowing without examinations positions in municipal, State, and Federal departments on men who have been good enough infantrymen or cavalrymen to escape dishonorable discharge. Yet the analogy is about as close as an analogy could be, and almost anybody intelligent enough to give the matter a little thought—and able to conceive of a public office as something else than a reward for party or other services—must see the harmfulness of the provision in question.

It is not only in Congress, however, that this view of office-holding prevails. A considerable part of our general public is of the same opinion, and all over the country, without exciting either indignation or ridicule, men are elected or appointed to positions which they have no known or even imaginable capacity for filling efficiently. All sorts of queer, irrelevant reasons for doing this are offered and accepted. Usually it is partisan activity, but not infrequently one hears that "he is a good fellow and needs the money," or the simpler—and equally absurd—explanation that "he is an honest man."

Nobody proposes that good fellows and honest men, as such, should be hired to give piano recitals or to run locomotives. For labors of those kinds some training and experience are admittedly necessary, but it is only here and there that an iconoclast ventures gently to suggest that training and experience are also useful in an Ambassador, a State Senator, a Mayor, a Postmaster, or a Collector of Taxes.

"Slackers" and Their Consciences.

Englishmen of military age who do not want to enter the army are obliged to go before military tribunals now sitting in many towns and present, if they can, reasons why they should be allowed to remain at home. The excuses offered are often ingenious, in some cases amusing, and in not a few—well, such as would be expected from "slackers," as these recalcitrants are called.

The commonest plea is that departure for the front would leave an intolerable or dangerous void in national industry or commerce. It sometimes works, but it failed in the case of one young man whose own protestations of indispensability were earnestly supported by his employer, only to be rejected when it was confessed that his weekly wage was seventeen shillings and sixpence. Now and then somebody, taking a leaf from the book of the anti-vaccinationists, professes a conscientious scruple against taking any part in war.

The most notable instance of this seems to have been provided by thirty-five divinity students, attendants at the North Wales Baptist College. They all asserted a vehement belief that nothing justified the taking of human life and condemned it even when done in self-defense or to save the lives of those wrongly attacked. Naturally the examiners pressed them hard with questions, and several of them were driven into positions equally logical and embarrassing.

They were particularly harassed by an inquiry as to how it was that, with consciences as delicate and scrupulous as theirs, they did not prefer starvation to the eating of food that was available to them only because of the existence and activity of that highly warlike instrument, the British Navy. One budding parson was chivvied into declaring that the use of force in the effort to save Belgium was reprehensible, and another said that if there had been no British Navy there would have been no need to guard the country's food supply—a statement which, if reported to the late ruler of Germany's fleet, might lighten the gloom said now to enwrap that amiable old gentleman.

It was finally decided that if these young men would enroll in the Red Cross they would be let off from enlisting, that being military service which none of them had ventured to condemn.

Mr. Chandler Deserves Sympathy.

That correspondent of ours who so profusely expressed his gratitude yesterday to the Hon. WALTER M. CHANDLER for a gift of garden seeds sent at Government expense to his—the correspondent's—residence on Riverside Drive laid himself wide open to the suspicion of having written in something less than entire sincerity.

What if neither he nor anybody else in Representative CHANDLER'S district has a yearning for garden seeds, even when free? That is no excuse for making fun of an effort to be kind, and still less did it warrant what the writer of the letter must have known would be the troubling of his would-be benefactor by recalling that the latter had voted against the maintenance of American rights at sea.

The ancient privilege of Congressmen annually to dole out a lot of free seeds to their constituents is a wholly different matter, and it should be viewed in the abstract and the unrelational. Why, it won't stand any other viewing! Everybody knows that, and it is distinctly ungenerous to attack a custom which age has made venerable—a custom against which the criticism of grubby economists has so long dashed itself in vain.

And residents of Riverside Drive do have a use for garden seeds. This is a hard Spring for the birds, and they, at least, will not scorn the Congressional largess if it be turned over to them.

Haeckel as an Authority.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not believe that anybody will have taken seriously Haeckel's article, published in last Sunday's TIMES, and I do not intend to waste words on a discussion of the most extraordinary propositions of the German zoologist. But it may be worth while to show to the insufficiently informed public that, as a scientist, Haeckel has already disqualified himself. It is well known, in scientific circles, that Haeckel does not hesitate to distort the facts in order to make them suit his ideas. In his books on the descendance of man in relation with his monistic religion, for example, Haeckel simply falsified well-known pictures of embryos, or even invented some of them. Anybody interested in the matter should read the exceedingly sharp criticism of Haeckel's methods published by Dr. F. Keibel, Professor of Anatomy at the University of Strassburg, and approved by the most prominent German anatomists and zoologists, in the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 1909. Haeckel sees things as he wants them to be.

JULES DUESBERG,
Professor of Anatomy at the University of Liege, Belgium.
Carnegie Institution, Washington, March 21, 1916.

Keep the Old Names.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This talk about the change of the name of the Bowery is indeed a most outrageous idea. The Bouwerie Lane, as it was first called, has always been associated with the history of New York or old Manhattan, and the least we can do is to preserve some of the old names if we cannot save the landmark. I wish to add my protest as a member of the old Knickerbocker

FAMILY OF BOGERT.
New York, March 17, 1916.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

Long time ago, when I was very small,
I knew a garden,
Snug tucked away behind an ancient wall,
With moss-rose bushes and with lavender so tall
The gray stalks met above my head,
roofing a fairy hall
Where I was Warden:

And all the yew trees there were shapes of men—
Some Witch's doing!
I gave them each a name, and often, then,
On lovely moonlight nights, I'd wonder when
They would be disenchanted, and change back again,
To go a-wooing.

The wall was stone—so thick, so very high,
That none could pillage,
The roses waving far above the passers-by,
Whose wooden shoes went clacking cheertully
Over the cobbled stones, as night drew nigh,
Down to the village.

Maybe 'twas childish fancy, as it were—
I have no token
Now left to show: no living thing is there
On all the ashen plain: the earth is bare,
With sprouting weeds among the stones,
and in the air,
Silence unbroken.

It was so long ago, when I was small—
I must have dreamed the garden and the wall!

ETHEL H. WOLFF.

ART NOTES.

Paintings by Nathaniel Cobb on View—Henry Wolf's Engravings.

The work of Nathaniel Cobb now on view at the Folsom Galleries is composed almost entirely of examples lent by their owners. The artist has never before shown his work in public exhibition in America and only occasionally in Europe. Idyllic themes have engrossed him and his canvasses show the influence of Italian masters. Their remoteness from modern life is due less to the character of their subject matter than to the Venetian color schemes which now rarely appear on American walls and have to the eye trained by realism the look of the theatre. Not in the least a contradiction of qualities is implied, however, by the fact that Mr. Cobb's most interesting exhibit is a portrait in which actuality so far from having been dodged has been rather insisted upon. This portrait of Mrs. Runts-Rees is a triumph of characterization. Even the folds and curving lines of the blue dress do their part in expressing temperament, tendency, developed traits. When an idealist turns to reality he outrealizes the realist.

Friends of Young Artists.

The paintings and sculptures brought together at the old Blakeslee Galleries have been donated to the Friends of the Young Artists and are to be sold to further the activities of that organization. They include a number of delightful works, conspicuously a water-color drawing by J. Alden Weir in that artist's freshest and most idyllic vein. Pierre Troubetskoy gives a fine little picture of a couple on the deck of a yacht enjoying the halcyon moments of a cruise; Robert Henri sends a "Gypsy" and F. Luis Mora a sprightly bathing scene. Among the sculptures are Sara Morris Green's "Laughing Faun," C. S. Paolo's "Goat," Mrs. Whitney's Caryatid Fountain and head of a Spanish peasant, and A. Stirling Calder's "Virgin and Child."

Engravings by Henry Wolf.

The Print Department of the Brooklyn Museum announces a memorial loan exhibition of the wood engravings of Henry Wolf, to be opened on Sunday, March 26, and to continue for a month through Tuesday, April 25, inclusive. More than 200 examples of the artist's work will be shown, and the exhibit will be systematic and comprehensive, for the earlier, as well as the later, stages of his art. The recent obituary notices of Mr. Wolf's death have done full justice to his great merit. He has been ranked not only as one of the few recent representatives of the fast vanishing art of wood engraving, but also as one of the most eminent artists of our day. Mr. Wolf's most recent distinction was the award of the Grand Prize in etching and engraving at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He also received a diploma and grand medal of honor for distinguished services for promoting the art of engraving at the St. Louis Exposition. Mr. Wolf was born in Alsace on Aug. 3, 1852, and died in New York on March 18. He came to New York in 1871.

William Ritschel's Paintings.

At the Dudensing Galleries is a collection of the works of William Ritschel in water color and oil. Water color is the artist's province. His Dutch origin reveals itself in the gusto with which he turns the pleasant medium to his own ends, scrubbing it in and rubbing it about, yet managing to convey a sense of freshness with it, and especially a sense of the damp air of Holland beach scenes. The best thing in the exhibition is his "Canal Scene Near Rotterdam," rich in color and strong in drawing, with an accent of authority in the balanced composition.

In the inner room is a portrait by Gustav Brock of his wife. Mr. Brock is a Danish painter whose three miniatures at the Panama-Pacific Exposition were the only Danish pictures there. An exhibition of these miniatures and a number of others by the same artist is now open at the royal Copenhagen porcelain shop. They include a portrait of the Queen of Denmark in which the royal sitter is placed against a background of trees. The best portraits shown are of two sisters, one in white furs, the other in brown, without superfluity of detail, the faces delicately defined.

What the Rights Committee Asks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 17 Mr. Hendrik Willem Van Loon quotes a passage from the preamble of the resolutions passed by the huge gathering of American citizens in Carnegie Hall on March 13, and then undertakes to state in "plain English" what the passage means, namely:

> If only America would come into the war the small neutral nations might join; and how pleasant and profitable that would be for those who believe as we, the members of the American Rights Committee, do.

This is indeed plain English; unhappily it is also plain nonsense, if meant as a statement of what the American Rights Committee stands for.

From the first the committee has urged and will continue to urge that this country sever diplomatic intercourse with Germany. This is not "coming into the war," nor would war be necessarily entailed thereby.

Just as one gentleman may cut the acquaintance of another without being obliged to commit assault and battery on him, so may a nation refuse to maintain further friendly relations with another without declaring or waging war upon it. The two acts are wholly distinct. When any one exclaims with uplifted hands: "What! Rupture of intercourse with Germany! You don't want war, do you?" I know that he is either a German threatening war to keep us neutral, or an "idiotic Yankee" stiff with fear, or a Dutchman who does not after all understand "plain English," though he undertakes to give us lessons in it. The only possible result of a warlike character from our severance of speaking terms with Germany would be perhaps a declaration of war on her part against the United States, that is to say, a war on paper and not on land or sea or air; for how could she get at us?

Never could our country regain her prestige abroad and her self-respect at home at so small a price as now. By wresting her hand away from the friendly grasp of Germany's bloody hand, she might even yet lay claim to some degree of honor and morality. That is all that the American Rights Committee asks.

L. L. FORMAN,
Secretary American Rights Committee.
New York, March 18, 1916.

The New York Times Index.

From La Nacion, Buenos Aires.

We have received THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX corresponding to the third quarter of 1915. This volume of nearly 500 pages of text furnishes a practical illustration of what is achieved by a great modern daily newspaper and of the immense variety and complex nature of the labors performed by such a journal as our important North American contemporary. THE TIMES quarterly summary embraced in this volume embodies all the elements of a catalogue of a vast library relating to politics, finance, commerce, history, science, art, and current events, there being hardly a subject of public interest that has not been copiously dealt with in its columns during the period covered. THE NEW YORK TIMES occupies a position of the highest importance in the world's press, not only owing to the serious and abundant information it furnishes, but also for the authority of its opinions.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ARMY BILLS.

General Gardiner Says the Plans to Use the National Guard as the Second Line of Defense Are Doomed to Failure.

By ASA BIRD GARDINER, U. S. A. (Retired.)
Formerly Professor of Law at the United States Military Academy.
(First Article.)

New York, March 22, 1916.

The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the United States Senate has reported a bill "making further and more effectual provision for the national defense," and for other purposes. In so far as it concerns the increase and more perfect organization of the regular army it is an admirable instrument, probably because the committee had the benefit of the experience of Senator Henry A. du Pont of Delaware, one of its members, who graduated at the head of his class at the United States Military Academy at West Point and was a distinguished and gallant officer of artillery in the great war of the rebellion which is now for politeness' sake called the "civil war," although it is said by those who were in it that it was very uncivil. That part of the proposed bill, however, which undertakes to make the militia of the United States a second line of defense is doomed to utter failure; first, because many of its provisions are unconstitutional, and, second, because its inducements to service will, as experience has shown, meet with no practical response.

Another bill, introduced in the House of Representatives, while providing for an increase in the regular army, contains provisions as to using the militia equally unconstitutional and objectionable as those in the Senate bill. Governors of States and members of the State Legislatures and the people of the country generally are not aware of some of the provisions of these bills, and it has been intimated in the press that the throwing aside of the proposition of the late Secretary of War Garrison, based, it is said, upon the recommendation of the General Staff of the Army and the Army War College, is due to the persistent and energetic efforts of a small National Guard officers' ring, which, having no political influence, has, nevertheless, for several years been determined to have partial support from Federal pay. That the country should be adequately prepared for national defense, as distinguished from military aggression, is undeniable, but, within a few weeks, hardly months, there has been a sort of hysteria on the subject of haste, due to a condition of unpreparedness that all know.

The Army and Naval Journal, which for more than half a century has been a valued exponent on this subject, in its latest issue says:

> The latest returns from the War Department show a nominal total for the Guard (meaning organized militia) of 8,705 officers and 120,693 men, 129,398 in all. We doubt whether, taking the country as a whole, more than 50 per cent. of these could be depended upon to be mustered in as volunteers after deducting the physically unfit men and married men with families depending upon them. * * *
>
> The strain now is getting too great for many officers who are active in business. This illustrates the difficulties attending the attempt to make use of the National Guard (meaning organized militia) under present conditions.

Mr. Stimson, Secretary of War under President Taft, and the late Secretary of War Garrison, and now Secretary of War Baker, all express opposition to putting second line dependence upon the organized militia of the forty-eight States, and in addition Major Gen. Wood and the General Staff of the Army, it is said, do not favor it.

In a report of the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs to the House of Representatives are some very specious quotations, one from Patrick Henry of Virginia, in which the orator in the Virginia State Convention was, with all his eloquence and strength, opposing the Federal Constitution, and the other quotations from Presidents Washington, Madison, and Monroe, who, while lauding the desirability of an efficient militia, did not touch upon the points now to be discussed.

The Framers of the Constitution of 1787 had in view indestructible States in an indestructible Union, and, while they gave authority to the President in three instances only to use the militia, those organizations were intended as State forces, a home guard for home purposes.

Almost all the rights of the individual in the American form of government are under the States, which are sovereign for certain purposes, and the powers of the United States Government are for national purposes, in their relation to foreign powers, and for regulation of commerce between the States of the Union and for jurisdiction over its territories, and for a national Post Office system and kindred subjects.

The Constitutional Convention of 1787 had in view a Federal Government so arranged that the several States of the Union could not be oppressed and should have power to execute their own laws and to have an adequate militia. So important were these considerations that because one subject had been omitted in the Constitution, immediately afterward, among the nine amendments, was inserted this clause as Article 2:

> A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed,

and the Supreme Court of the United States has held that this clause was a restriction upon the power of Congress alone against interfering with the right of the people to keep and bear arms.

The tenth article of amendment declared that:

> The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The Constitution is very significant in the powers granted to Congress upon this subject. One of them is to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal. A second is to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money for that use shall be for a longer term than two years. In other words, they did not intend to give the Commander in Chief permanent, absolute authority.

That power "to raise and support armies" is a plenary Federal power and Congress may make "rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

When we come to the militia, the class of powers is different, so as not to interfere with the State authority. The first is to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection and repel invasion. In other words, Congress provides, by law, how and in what manner they shall be called out for those three purposes which in their nature show that the authority over the militia, thus limited, is of a local character, and that the militia cannot be ordered out of the United States by the Commander in Chief in case of a foreign war.

President McKinley saw this in the Spanish-American six months' war and undertook to turn the militia into volunteer regiments, with new enlistments and new commissions for the officers. Thus, under the plea of "raising troops," to deprive the States of their local protection, and in New York State, it is said, nearly all its organized militia were thus taken away, leaving the State defenseless in case of invasion, insurrection, tumult, riot, or breach of the peace, or imminent danger thereof.

The power of Congress over the militia is not the same as "to raise and support armies." It is "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

In a report of the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs to the House of Representatives is a specious argument, said to be prepared by the Military Council of the State of Missouri, and believed to be an emanation of the so-called National Guard Association.

In looking at this clause in the Constitution concerning the militia, it is significant from the language used that Congress is not given power to organize the militia like the power given to raise troops, but merely, by law, to enact a form of organization for the militia, so that it shall be uniform in the several States throughout the United States, and then only to govern such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States. "Employed" means for a limited purpose, which the Constitution has fixed in another clause, not enlisted for a fixed period but only employed, taken from their homes and usual vocations, to suppress insurrection or repel invasion or to execute the laws of the Union, and the theory submitted to the House of Representatives by its Committee on Military Affairs, that Congress may organize the militia the same as it may raise troops, is a most dangerous and unconstitutional one under our theory of Government.

If the convention of 1787 had intended Congress should have the power to organize the militia, it would have said so, just as it gave it power "to raise troops," but that question is settled by a century and a quarter of precedent during which Congress has from time to time enacted how the militia of the several States, for sake of uniformity, should be organized in order to be efficient, but never undertook or ventured to undertake by Federal authority to infringe on the right of the several States to organize their militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

In a report submitted to the House of Representatives these specious sentences are found:

> "But it is contended that the General Government has not the constitutional authority over the States to enforce what it has prescribed." Surely, if Congress has the power under the Constitution to prescribe certain things, it must have the power to enforce what it prescribes. If it has such powers, it also has the power to prevent the defeat of its laws enacted in pursuance of those powers.

In Houston vs. Moore (5 Wheaton 1) the United States Supreme Court discussed this question as to the power of Congress to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and remarked that Congress "had provided for all these subjects in the way which that body must have supposed the best calculated to promote the general welfare, and to provide for the national defense."

The court further said:

> The manner in which the militia is to be organized, armed, disciplined, and governed is fully prescribed; provisions are made for drafting, detaching, and calling forth the State quotas when required by the President.

These provisions of the Militia Act of Congress of May 8, 1792, as to Government of the Militia were considered by the United States Supreme Court solely with reference to when they are called into the service of the United States for one or other of the three purposes where the President could command them.

Nevertheless, in the report as to the "Power of the Federal Government over the Militia under the Constitution," it is boldly claimed, alluding to this decision, that "save and except the appointment of officers reserved to the States but one power remains in the States, and that is to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

In other words, the States are practically to be bereft of their own militia—and it is to be wholly a Federal affair.

In answer, however, to this, the Constitution gives no such plenary authority.

The President, by the Constitution, "shall be Commander in Chief of the Militia of the several States, when called into actual service of the United States," for one of the three purposes only, where he may command the militia and exercise military jurisdiction over them.

If he cannot be Commander in Chief over the militia, except in such instances, certainly no lower Federal authority can by an Act of Congress be authorized to command them.

When the Constitution was adopted in 1789, every one of the thirteen States had its militia organized under its laws, and the Governor in each State, then and ever since, has been Commander in Chief of its militia, except when called into the actual service of the United States, and, under Article X. of the Amendments to the Constitution, the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The power to provide for governing the militia is only given to Congress for such part as may be employed in the service of the United States.

Congress cannot, therefore, constitutionally provide for governing any part of the militia not employed in the service of the United States. That authority is reserved to the States, and cannot be taken away without an amendment to the Constitution.

Therefore, as Congress can only provide, by proper enactment, for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia and the government over them in time of ordinary peace is not a granted power, but rests in the several States, their respective Legislatures may prescribe military offenses and modes and kinds of punishment and whatever they may deem necessary, not Congress, for governing their militia.

As if more strongly to emphasize this authority of the States, the Constitution reserves to the States "the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

The reserved authority to appoint the officers shows that they are State officers, commiss

THE FIT OF HER SUIT APPROVED BY JURY

Twelve Men Decide a Dispute Between Mrs. Willets and a Modiste.

WOMEN EXPERTS TESTIFY

Defendant, Who Rejected Garments, Puts Them on and Looks So Well She Loses Case.

Justice William C. Wilson, sitting in the Ninth District Municipal Court yesterday, recognized the clumsy inadequacy of masculine minds to decide when a dress fits, and why, or when it doesn't, and why not, and, for the case before him at least, his Honor regretted the fact that he could not have a jury of women. But, after all, the male jury deliberated only thirty-five minutes before deciding for the plaintiff in the suit, and a female jury might have disagreed.

The case was that of Anna G. Larkin, modiste of 634 Fifth Avenue, against Mrs. Edward Bowne Willets, Jr., of 375 Park Avenue, and it was all about a $135 tailor-made suit which Mrs. Willets ordered from Miss Larkin and then decided not to take. Mrs. Willets said she didn't take the suit because it didn't fit; Miss Larkin said she didn't take it because she saw another suit she liked better somewhere else.

The trial was one of "expert" testimony. Seven women succeeded each other on the witness stand and each qualified as an expert in the matter of dresses—some of them having been in the business of making expensive dresses, and others having been in the business of wearing them.

Mrs. Bartholomew's Opinion.

Mrs. James Ripley Bartholomew of 10 East Forty-fifth Street, a friend of Mrs. Willets, was called. She had been to the modiste's shop with Mrs. Willets for one of the fittings of the dress.

"I want to make a statement," Mrs. Bartholomew announced as soon as she was seated. "I saw that suit tried on Mrs. Willets and it was rotten."

Eugene E. Spiegelberg of 160 Broadway, counsel for Miss Larkin, complained that Mrs. Bartholomew had not qualified as an expert, and that her opinion of what was "rotten" might differ from that of another woman. Mrs. Bartholomew smilingly informed the lawyer that she had purchased two or three tailor-made suits a season for the last fifteen years, that most of them had come from London, and that she surely knew when a dress fitted and when it did not. Justice Wilson admitted her testimony.

Mrs. Douglas Fenwick, 301 West Ninety-first Street, the next witness, said the coat of the suit was "biased" and the collar "set askew." The jurymen pretended that they understood.

Mrs. C. Wilder Holmes of 375 Park Avenue, a sister of Mrs. Willets, also said the suit was a misfit.

"It pulled on the shoulders. It was cut out too wide under the arms, and, of course, it didn't fit."

Mr. Spiegelberg objected again, and the court agreed with him.

"You say, 'of course it didn't fit,'" said the Justice, "but that's your conclusion. I don't know anything about it."

"But I do," replied the witness pleasantly.

How She Holds Herself a Factor.

Mr. Spiegelberg wanted the witness to qualify as an expert, and Justice Wilson asked her how many tailor-made suits she had had. When she hesitated, Mr. Spiegelberg said:

"We're not trying to learn your age, madam. You don't have to tell us exactly how many. Just tell us in round numbers."

The witness then agreed that fifty would answer the question, and went on then to tell just where and why the suit in question hadn't fitted.

On cross-examination Mr. Spiegelberg exposed one of the secrets of feminine finesse.

"You know, don't you," he said to the witness, "that if a lady doesn't want to take a suit she can hold herself, when trying it on, so that the suit won't fit, no matter how it's cut?"

"Yes, if she's not honest," answered the witness.

Then Mr. Spiegelberg became as cruel as a caveman.

"You consider that suit you have on is a good fit, don't you, Mrs. Holmes," he said.

"No," confessed the witness.

"Neither do I," agreed the lawyer.

"You are very kind," replied Mrs. Holmes quietly—very quietly—but Mr. Spiegelberg looked as though he wished she had shouted at him.

Demonstration for Men.

Finally Mr. Spiegelberg suggested that Mrs. Willets retire and put on the suit. Justice Wilson offered the use of his chambers, and Mrs. Willets, with her witnesses to assist her and Miss Larkin to satisfy herself that the suit was properly put on, withdrew to the impromptu boudoir.

Within a short time—yes, really—Mrs. Willets returned, clad in the suit. It was a "stunning" creation in black, trimmed with fur and shiny black buttons. Mrs. Willets placed herself before the jury and her witnesses began pointing out the defects in the dress. The witnesses from the other side joined them and began pointing out the merits of the garment. Mrs. Bartholomew, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Willets, Miss Larkin, Miss Kelly, and Miss O'Neil all began to talk at once. The stenographer threw up his hands, the lawyers retired, and the jurymen looked bewildered.

"If you folks go on that way," said Justice Wilson, "we'll have to adjourn court."

His Honor then succeeded in getting the opinion of each woman, but there was more disparity than ever.

"The coat's a perfect fit," said Miss Larkin.

"There isn't any fit to it," Mrs. Willets contradicted. "And it's the most uncomfortable thing I ever had on."

"It's very stylish," answered Miss Larkin. "You can't have style and so much comfort."

Justice Wilson, after venturing the opinion that the case should be submitted to a jury of women, charged the jurymen that they would have to decide whether the suit fitted. The jurymen were evidently very much impressed with the suit, for they awarded the plaintiff the full amount for which she asked.

After court Mrs. Bartholomew was heard to remark to Mr. Spiegelberg:

"The Judge is an awfully nice man, isn't he?"

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Montague-Hicks-Remsen Streets, Brooklyn

ENGRAVINGS BRING $6,704.

$340 for Meryon's "L'Abside de Notre Dame de Paris" at Sabin Sale.

The collection of 190 early line engravings and mezzotints of J. P. Sabin, selling at the American Art Galleries last evening brought returns of $6,704. To Seaman, agent, went an oval engraving by Bartolozzi, after Angelica Kauffmann, published in 1795, "The Shepherdess of the Alps—Griselda," for $115. S. Arlent Edwards's mezzotint, "Mona Lisa," went to Henry Blank for $135; "William of Orange," after Van Dyck, by the same artist, went to Arthur Ackerman & Son for $200; "A Lady of Bruges," after Jan Van Eyck, by Edwards, went to Swann, agent, for $225; "Louise de Bourbon, Duchesse de Maine," after Mignard, also went to Ackerman for $205, and Seaman, agent, paid $130 for "Sister Catherine," after Van der Wegelin.

A suite of eight French color prints, "Louis XIV. and Mlle. La Valliere," engraved by Le Grand, Rouette, and Champonnier and in colors by Le Vachez, after H. Vernet, went to Edward Shearson for $800.

The highest price for an individual print was $340, paid by Mrs. J. Oesterline, for Charles Meryon's "L'Abside de Notre Dame de Paris," fifth state, and the date, following the word "Sculp," burnished out. A rare and valuable print, "The Fruits of Early Industry and Economy," by George Morland, went to J. B. Cobb for $290, and "Cardinal Antoine Barberini," by Robert Nanteuil, went to A. Swann, agent, for $110.

HOSTESS IN NEW STUDIO.

Mrs. Harry S. Bowen, as Hindu Princess, Gives a Costume Party.

Mrs. Harry S. Bowen, of 4 East Eighty-ninth Street, gave a housewarming in the way of a costume party last evening for her new studio, at 27 West Sixty-seventh Street. Khaldah, the psychic, gave exhibitions of his skill, and the Russian Balalaika Orchestra played. There was dancing and a supper.

Mrs. Bowen was in a unique costume with a long robe in rich colorings, with blue and ruby colored sleeves and a swathed turban. Little Miss Dolly Bowen, aged 10, and Alex Bowen, aged 9, were dressed respectively as a golden butterfly and a bluebird.

Mrs. Bowen's costume was that of a Hindu princess, being layer after layer of differently colored gauzes. Eight of her men servants dressed as yeomen of the guard in English beefeater costumes and four of her maids in Peg Woffington dresses looked after the comfort of the guests. The beefeater costumes were scarlet hose with black shoes having scarlet rosettes, scarlet coats with huge white neck ruffs, and black velvet hats trimmed with bright colors.

There were prizes for the most beautiful and the most original costumes, two for the women and two for the men. For the most beautiful costume the woman received a French fan and the woman wearing the most original costume an old Chinese Mandarin robe. The man wearing the most original costume received a gold match box and the one in the most beautiful garb a gold cigar cutter.

The guests, who numbered about 150, were principally artists, musicians, and writers and included Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Klamroth, Mr. and Mrs. Penrhyn Stanlaws, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rucker, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Turcos, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Severn, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Olynek, Mr. and Mrs. George Devoll, Mme. Aldrich, Charlotte Lund, Mrs. Riccardo Martin, Rear Admiral Sigsbee, Alexander Smith Cochran, Owen Johnson, and Dr. J. Clifton Edgar.

MACDOWELL CLUB'S FETE.

A Shakespearean Pageant and Pantomime on March 31 and April 1.

The MacDowell Club's Spring festival on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, March 31 and April 1, is to include a Sixteenth Century comedy of masks, and the gallery of the club is to be arranged as an Italian garden with hedges and flowering vines. There is also to be a Shakespearean pageant preceding the pantomime, and its characters have been chosen from those plays whose origin has been found in the Commedia dell' Arte. Percy MacKaye has written the dialogue which is to connect the pageant with the pantomime. David Bispham, as Falstaff, is to sing "When I Was a Page," and Sir Herbert Tree, who made Mr. Bispham up in London for the début in the character, has promised to do it here. Edith Chapman Goold will be Desdemona and sing the "Willow Song."

Ernest Peixotto is the director and has designed the costumes and scenery. Arthur Farwell is in charge of the music, and Martin Justice has arranged the pantomime. Miss Sanders has arranged the original garden dance and Miss Culbert will dance in the pageant. Instead of $5, the usual price, the tickets have been reduced to $2, and may be had from members of the MacDowell Club.

MISS DE WITT ENGAGED.

Niece of J. Hornblower de Witt to Wed Dr. Norman E. Titus.

The engagement of Miss Helen Anita de Witt to Dr. Norman Edward Titus is to be formally announced this evening at a dinner that Miss de Witt's uncle, J. Hornblower de Witt, is to give at his residence, 40 West Fifty-first Street, at which Miss de Witt and Dr. Titus are to be the guests of honor.

Miss de Witt is the daughter of the late William P. de Witt and Helen Downing de Witt, and has made her home with her uncle, J. Hornblower de Witt, since her parents' death. She came out in society a year ago at an entertainment her uncle gave for her. Dr. Titus, who is a son of Dr. Edward Coddington Titus and Mrs. Titus of 121 West Eleventh Street, was graduated from Yale in 1910 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the class of 1914, and is a member of the resident staff of St. Luke's Hospital. The wedding date has not been decided upon, but is planned for some time after Easter.

James G. Blauvelt Marries.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 22.—James G. Blauvelt, a prominent lawyer and several times Progressive candidate for Mayor of this city, and Mrs. Jennie Agnes Richardson of Middletown, N. Y., were married this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Church of the Messiah, New York City. The ceremony, which was witnessed by only a few relatives, was performed by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes. The honeymoon will be spent in California.

Seyfort-Barr Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lawton of this city, announce the engagement of their daughter Mrs. Esther L. Seyfort, of Westfield, N. J., to John B. Barr of that town. The wedding is planned for the early part of May.

DIAMONDS

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Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred

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LUINI PAINTING SOLD FOR $1,035

A Charming 16th Century Italian Brings Highest Price at Freund Collection Sale.

WAX STATUETTES FOR $820

An 18th Century English Mahogany Dressing Table Fetches $900—Returns to Date $55,626.

There was again a good attendance at the sale of the Karl Freund collection at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, and returns for the day were $23,135, and for the sale so far $55,626. A charming sixteenth century Italian painting attributed to Bernardino Luini, the Virgin leaning over the Infant Christ in a manger, an elderly smooth-shaven man in reverent attitude at her side, brought the highest price of the day, going to E. T. Moran for $1,035.

A pair of eighteenth century French Gobelin tapestry pictures went to Bernet, agent, for $440; a pair of eighteenth century English wax statuettes to Mrs. E. S. Harkness for $820; Lorenz, agent, paid $675—one of the highest individual prices of the sale—for an eighteenth century English mahogany armchair of the Chippendale period, seat, back, and arms done in old needlework.

A pair of delightful old Italian walnut armchairs of the seventeenth century, upholstered in gros point, went to C. K. Billings for $770; another eighteenth century English mahogany armchair of the Chippendale period went to Seaman, agent, for $440, and a similar one to Bernet, agent, for $530. Both were upholstered in old gros point. An eighteenth century English mahogany dressing table, with elaborate interior compartments, went to Bernet, agent, for $900.

A pair of seventeenth century Italian walnut settees, upholstered in old russet leather, went to Bernet, agent, for $420, and a set of six seventeenth century English walnut side chairs, the seats upholstered in old blue damask, went to Henry Symons for $720. Mrs. Samuel Untermyer paid $475 for a set of ten English paintings on glass, representing different months, done in a characteristic manner by George Morland.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

STARS TO AID WAR RELIEF.

Will Appear in Their Stage Characters at Mi-Careme Ball.

Famous actresses and actors, dressed as characters they have created on the stage, and doing, among other things, circus stunts, will be the stars of the Mi-Carême Carnival Ball that the American Girls' Aid Association is to give on Monday evening, March 27, at the Biltmore for war sufferers of France, Belgium, and Poland. The nineteenth floor has been reserved and the ball is to be preceded by a bazaar, tea, and other attractions in the afternoon.

At 10 o'clock a masquerade of nations will begin, and a queen of the carnival will be elected through the votes of a Special Committee, and she, exercising leap year privileges, will select the king. The pageant will be modeled on the first act of "Il Pagliacci," and the artists will come in as strolling players and as snake charmers and other circus characters.

Blanche Bates will appear as Mme. Butterfly, Ada Lewis as the Tough Girl, Katherine Gray as Louka, Edna May as the Salvation Army Girl in "The Belle of New York," Kathryn Kidder as Mme. Sans-Gêne. Others include Rose Coghlan as Lady Teazle, Helen Ware, Queenie Vassar, who is to do the snake charmer; John Miltern, Shelley Hull, Joseph Cawthorne, William Elliott, Charles Coghlan, Jr., Robert Hilliard, George Harris, Jr., T. Roy Barnes, Edwin Martindale, Katherine Emmet, Rita Elliott, and others.

Estelle Wentworth will sing Nedda in "Pagliacci." Mrs. Walska will sing Russian songs, Maude Fay, Lois Ewell, and Thomas Allen Rector will take part.

The Hawaiian Orchestra will play in the afternoon and the Russian Balalaika Orchestra in the evening.

Miss Dorothy L. Norris, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Norris of Philadelphia, made and presented the quaint pointer in the carnival.

William Greenough is the Chairman and Walbridge S. Taft is the Treasurer of the Festival Committee, and among those interested are Mme. Paderewski, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. Alfred E. Norris, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. William T. Hollingsworth, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Horace Andrews, Mrs. J. H. Trowbridge, Mrs. Harry H. Flagler, and Mrs. James E. Bartholomew.

BALL IN AID OF RUSSIANS.

Allies' Embassies to Take Part in Carnival in Washington Tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The French, the British, the Italian, and the Brazilian Embassies, in addition to that of Russia, will participate tomorrow evening in the carnival ball for the ill and wounded Russian soldiers, which promises to eclipse all former balls of the Winter in social interest. To accommodate the would-be patrons the place of the entertainment will be Rauscher's instead of The Playhouse as originally planned. Both ballrooms of Rauscher's will be used for dancing with two orchestras to supply a continuous program. Twelve members of Serge de Diaghileff's Ballet Russe, which opens its Washington engagement tomorrow, will give several numbers following their appearance at the National Theatre.

In addition to the Ambassadors the boxholders will include Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Glover, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Charles Crane, and Mrs. Belden Noble, all of whom will entertain friends.

British Ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice this evening entertained a dinner company of twenty guests in compliment to Vice President and Mrs. Marshall.

Other dinner hosts of this evening entertaining large companies include Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clover, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harris, Dr. and Mrs. J. Breckenridge Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Kauffmann, Mrs. Lloyd Bowers, Medical Director and Mrs. Nash, and Mrs. William Haywood.

Mme. Pezet, wife of the retiring Minister from Peru, was entertained at a large luncheon today by Mrs. Thomas B. Hutchinson. Among the friends to meet her were Mrs. John E. Osborne, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Rufus Day, Mrs. Samuel J. Graham, Mrs. Stimson Brown, Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, Mme. Rosa, and Mrs. John Temple Graves.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Mead and Kenneth Mead of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parker and Miss Parker of Lancaster, Mass., are among today's arrivals at the Shoreham.

Prisoners Send Suffrage Slogans.

Two prisoners in the tombs, one of whom wrote that he was 21 and had received his final sentence yesterday, have entered the prize contest for suffrage slogans and posters which the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 171 Madison Avenue, has recently opened. "We Know We Are Right," is the slogan the young prisoner sends. With a quotation from Goethe he offers a design for a poster. The other prisoner sent twenty-three slogans and a poem. Among the slogans are "Mother and Sister Should vote," "Capable Mothers, Why Not Voters?" "Mother Trusts You, Trust Her," "Could Mother Do Wrong Voting?"

DENIES KNOWING FAY AS SPY

Breitung Asks for Separate Trial from Accused Lieutenant.

Max Breitung, through his counsel, John B. Stanchfield, and Dr. Herbert Kienzle and Engelbert Bronkhorst, through their counsel, Benno Loewy, made application yesterday to Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court for the separation of their trial on the charge of conspiring to blow up munition ships from that of Lieutenant Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, and Paul Dache, who were indicted with them. Mr. Knox, Assistant United States District Attorney, opposed the motion and Judge Mayer reserved decision.

Mr. Stanchfield submitted an affidavit made by Breitung, in which he explained his acquaintance with Lieutenant Fay and the other defendants, but denied any knowledge of the bomb plot. Mr. Loewy urged that if all six men were to be tried together the confessions, made by Fay and Scholz, would have to be admitted, and these might be prejudicial to the interests of his clients. Moreover, he pointed out that the testimony, given by Kienzle's father in Germany, flatly contradicted the statements of Fay, while the depositions taken in England for Bronkhorst had been held up by the State Department on account of the nonpayment of fees, amounting to $89.

Mr. Loewy also ascribed the arrest of Kienzle to the fact that he had a quarrel with John R. Rathom, editor of The Providence Journal. This took place when Kienzle visited the works of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company at Providence, and since then, Mr. Loewy said, Kienzle had been trailed by detectives. As for Mr. Rathom, he expressed the view that he was "the most dangerous man in this country, although not of American birth."

Mr. Knox declined to file affidavits to combat the motion because he had no desire to reveal the strength of the Government's evidence.

In his affidavit Breitung told how he met Lieutenant Fay and how he bought a quantity of potassium chlorate. The affidavit denied positively that Fay had ever suggested that he was connected with the German Government, or that he was a spy. It did not occur to him, said Breitung, that Fay was engaged in anything but a purely commercial business and was trying to ship goods to Germany by neutral vessels, through neutral countries.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22.—John R. Rathom, editor of The Providence Journal, said tonight: "Mr. Loewy's statement with regard to Dr. Kienzle's arrest is a willful and silly falsehood from beginning to end. Neither the editor of The Journal nor anybody in its employ had any knowledge or intimation of the charge on which Dr. Kienzle was indicted until the facts were made public by his arrest. Dr. Kienzle is an agent of the German propaganda whose activities in this direction were exposed by The Journal a year ago, but it has never employed detectives to shadow him or anybody else."

Mrs. Leeds Asks Pay for Sheep.

Mrs. Louise T. Leeds, wife of Warner M. Leeds, has reported to the authorities of North Hempstead that a dog killed twelve sheep on her Plandome place last week. Under an old law, the town must pay for the sheep if the place was properly fenced. Under the old law the Superintendent of Highways and the Board of Assessors make up a board of "fence-viewers." The "fence-viewers" will inspect the Leeds place.

H. K. Wick Dies in Buffalo Club.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.—Henry K. Wick of Youngstown, Ohio, an extensive soft coal operator, died here tonight at the Buffalo Club. He had been on a visit to his partner, William D. Ward of Buffalo.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM SPENCER HAYS, formerly a manufacturer of roofing materials in Philadelphia, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. B. Gamble, 767 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Hays was born seventy-three years ago in Newark, N. J., and was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Philates Lodge, F. and A. M., of Philadelphia.

PATRICK HENRY McCABE, Lieutenant of Fire Company 276, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 736 East Third Street, Flatbush, aged 50 years. Lieutenant McCabe joined the Fire Department in 1896, and was recently presented with a twenty years' service badge by members of his company. He left a widow, two daughters and five sons.

WILLIAM J. McKEON, 38 years old, a cafe proprietor in Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 139 Schenectady Avenue.

GUSTAV A. MEYER, a paper box manufacturer, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. L. Kellholz, 300 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, in his sixty-third year.

Mrs. MARY SANBORN, widow of John V. Sanborn, a meat dealer in Manhattan, died on Tuesday in her home, 9,408 Flatlands Avenue, Canarsie, aged 86 years. She was a member of Marsh Lodge 188, and Yew Tree Lodge 461, and is survived by two sons, John W. and Benjamin F. Sanborn.

WESTON HARDY LOGHRY, superintendent of construction for George Wickham, a contractor in Manhattan, and a member of Gramercy Lodge 537, F. and A. M., and the Order of Buffaloes, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,471 Sixtieth Street, Borough Park, from pneumonia. He was 47 years of age and left a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. ALICE GERTRUDE STETSON FORD died on Tuesday at her home, 1,482 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Portland, Me., fifty-eight years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn nearly all her lifetime. Her husband, Samuel Ingalls Ford, a son and a daughter survive her.

Mrs. MARY ELLEN HENNESSY, wife of Fire Captain Frank J. Hennessy, died at her home in Far Rockaway, L. I., on Monday, aged 54 years.

BENJAMIN B. MORRISON, 79 years old, one of the oldest members of the Grace M. E. Church in Canarsie, and for many years a teacher in the Sunday school, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, Church Lane and Eighty-first Street, Canarsie. He was a veteran of the civil war, and was formerly commander of Ford Post 301, G. A. R.

Mrs. FLORENCE NILES KNOX of Colorado Springs, widow of John Jay Knox, died yesterday at Lakewood, N. J. Mrs. Knox was a daughter of Lucien H. Niles of 18 East Seventy-fourth Street.

PHILIP B. HAPNEY, aged 52, a well-known musician and for many years a member of the Fairfield Cornet Band, died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. Two daughters survive.

Mrs. ALICE BAILEY, 92, who is said to have pieced 2,500 quilts during the last fifty years, is dead in Washington, Ind., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Schofield. Mrs. Schofield says her mother averaged one quilt each week during the fifty years, and that they have been distributed among her mother's friends.

LUCIUS GEORGE FISHER, a retired paper manufacturer, is dead at his home in Chicago. Mr. Fisher was President of the Union Bag and Paper Company until 1909, when he resigned and was made Chairman of the board. He was born in Beloit, Wis., in 1843. Mr. Fisher served as a Color Sergeant in the civil war.

Mrs. LILLIAN LOUISE DOELGER, wife of Charles P. Doelger, Vice President of the Peter Doelger Brewing Company, died yesterday of pneumonia at her home, 11 West Seventy-fifth Street. Mrs. Doelger was a daughter of Ernest G. Woers.

NATHANIEL J. WYETH, one of the oldest lawyers in this city, died yesterday morning at the age of 86 at his home in Richmond Hill, S. I.

Mrs. PHOEBE CROMWELL WRIGHT, a member of the Society of Friends, died yesterday at the home of her nephew in Trenton, N. J. She was 92 years old. Buheral services will be held at the Friends Meeting House in Flushing.

JEREMIAH HALLERAN, prominent in Democratic politics in Bayside, L. I., died in Flushing Hospital yesterday at the age of 37.

JAMES GEDDIS, for thirty years choirmaster of the old Chelsea Methodist Church, died yesterday in Ridgewood, N. J., at the age of 82. For many years he was Superintendent of construction for the John Stephenson Company, car builders.

Mrs. ELLEN GREEN McREYNOLDS, mother of Supreme Court Justice James C. McReynolds, died at her home in Elkton, Ky., yesterday. Justice McReynolds was at her bedside. Mrs. McReynolds was 76 years old.

HARLOW E. BUNBY, a wealthy manufacturer, of Endicott, N. Y., died on Tuesday night at his home in Pasadena, Cal. Mr. Bunby went to California last November with his family and established a residence at Pasadena. He was a member of the Union League Club of New York City.

THOMAS R. GRUMAN, aged 68, who was in the molasses trade in New York for many years, died yesterday at his home in Fanwood, N. J., from paralysis. He was a native of Clinton, N. Y. Mr. Gruman retired from business six years ago.

Mrs. GEORGE DEMLER, aged 59, mother of former Freeholder William M. Demler, died yesterday at her home in Watchung, N. J. She was born at Mount Bethel, N. J.

FRIEND OF LINCOLN SEES WAR IN MEXICO

One of Founders of Republican Party Compares Crisis with 1846 Trouble.

ABIDING HATE OF NATIVES

Murry Nelson, at 86, Thinks Wilson Is Too Slow—Recalls Old Troubles.

With memories of the days when the United States marched an army into Mexico in 1846, Murry Nelson, one of the founders of the Republican Party and one-time friend of Abraham Lincoln, draws an interesting comparison between the developments of the Mexican situation in 1846 and now. He is 86 years old, and when the Mexican war broke out he was a boy of 16, living in Fulton, N. Y.

Mr. Nelson spends his declining years at the fireside of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Fairbank, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Three rosy-cheeked, nappy grandchildren brighten the evening of his life. He is still as eagerly interested in the trend of political events, however, as in the days he accompanied Lincoln on the trip when he debated with Douglas.

President Wilson's Mexican policies do not appeal to him, for he considers them half-way measures.

"Either we ought to have nothing to do with Mexico," he declared, "or we ought to go in and establish law and order throughout the whole country. We ought to find a good leader in Mexico, set him up, recognize him, and then establish a protectorate as we did in Cuba and the Philippines.

"I fear that hunting Villa will precipitate more trouble. The Mexicans have hated us since the Mexican war, when we took away California, New Mexico, Arizona, and added to Texas. I believe that they have a good right to hate us, for we certainly did give them a good beating at Palo Alto and Monterey.

"War with Mexico might cost many lives, but our dread of war is not to be considered in such a matter. You've got to be willing to furnish the might to do the right. In 1846 the people didn't want the war. They were reluctant to enter it, but war was declared because we knew that it was the only right course for us to pursue. There was much feeling in the United States at that time, much greater than there is at present.

"When the news that war had been declared against Mexico first reached the little border town of Fulton, where I lived, they had the band out, and the boys paraded through the streets with their rifles. We had mass meetings and speeches on the street corners. In those days pretty nearly every boy was a good rifle shot. Every farmer's boy, of course, learned to shoot a rifle. The guns were all muzzle loaders in those days, though."

"Why do you suppose the feeling was more intense in those times?" Mr. Nelson was asked.

"The people were more loyal to the Government then, in a vague way; but it would be difficult for me to say exactly how. Perhaps it was because we did not have as mixed a population, and the revolution and war of 1812 were not so far away.

"There was a craze after the Mexican war for military Presidents, but it doesn't appear now as if the present trouble in Mexico would make Presidents of the military commanders.

"What do you think President Lincoln would have done under the present circumstances, Mr. Nelson?" asked his questioner.

"He'd have sent an army there long ago to organize a stable Government. He would have been nauseated with the insults and outrages upon Americans that have been going on there for the last few years and he wouldn't have stood it for a minute."

PHILLIPS CHARGE DISMISSED

Osborne Case Cited in That of Ex-Under Sheriff of Queens.

The trial of John M. Phillips, a former Under Sheriff of Queens County, on an indictment charging that he attempted to bribe Joseph M. Gaffney, a detective, now dead, in August, 1915, terminated before County Judge Humphrey and a jury in Long Island City yesterday morning, when the Judge dismissed the indictment.

The dismissal of the perjury indictment against Thomas Mott Osborne by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins at White Plains, was referred to as a basis for the dismissal of the indictment against Phillips. He was originally charged with making a handbook on races, Gaffney assisting in the arrest. Phillips was taken before Justice Manning in the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus before he had been examined in the Police Court. The bookmaking charge was dismissed, Justice Manning deciding that it had not been brought legally. Because of this fact Judge Humphrey decided that there was no legal charge existing against Phillips at the time he was accused of tendering a $100 bill to Gaffney folded in a newspaper and a bribe could not be effected. Phillips, who was purchasing agent of the State for institutions, was removed from his place by Governor Whitman about the time he was arrested. He will seek reinstatement, although a Democratic appointee.

LAWYERS OPPOSE BILLS.

Committee Says Landlords Have a Right to Childless Tenants.

The Bar Association Committee on the Amendment of the Law, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman and Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Secretary, yesterday issued a bulletin giving the reasons why it approved or opposed certain bills pending in the Legislature.

The committee is opposed to the Lawson bill, which provides that no person shall be appointed as an Assistant Corporation Counsel unless he shall have been admitted to practice in this State at least five years. This, according to the committee, would bar some young men of ability and learning as well as a man of mature years who might come to New York from another jurisdiction.

The Walker bill, which would make it a misdemeanor for a landlord or agent to refuse to rent an apartment to a family with children, is opposed on the ground that "it deprives the owner of the property of his legal right to deal with his property as he desires by selecting for its occupants such persons as may satisfy his fancy."

"On account of the large number of exemptions from jury duty the committee believes the quality of trial jurors is greatly deteriorating. It therefore is opposed to the Joseph bill to amend the judiciary law so that editorial writers, or reporters on a weekly newspaper or periodical, might be relieved of jury duty.

Captain William E. Pearson.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNN, Mass., March 22.—Captain William Everett Pearson, U. S. A., retired, died at his home in Marblehead today. He was 70 years old. Captain Pearson enlisted in the navy at the outbreak of the civil war, and served under Farragut, and in the Spanish-American war. He had been commander of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Captain Pearson was the inventor of several appliances for turbine engines. His wife and a sister survive.

Farkoa's Funeral Tomorrow.

The funeral of Maurice Farkoa, the actor, who died Tuesday following an attack of apoplexy, will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway. The body will not be interred but will be held awaiting instructions from Mr. Farkoa's relatives, who live in France.

ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK.

This Incident Might Have Spoiled Your Breakfast, but Fortunately Didn't.

The efficiency of the mechanical resources of a well-equipped newspaper was strikingly illustrated in THE TIMES office yesterday morning. The first edition had just closed and the first page of the paper was being delivered to the stereotypers, when, rounding a pillar, it collided with an empty truck. In an instant the first page—war news, Mexican news, and all—was on the floor, a jumble of metal known to the printers as "pi."

It was a sight to give joy perhaps to the censor of a belligerent power, but more likely to affect those immediately concerned as the sudden loss of an army corps might affect the Kaiser. In the days of hand-set type such an accident would have caused many thousands of readers to miss THE TIMES altogether, and to many thousands more it would have been delivered only after long delay. But thirty-one minutes after the mishap yesterday the page had been entirely restored in its original form and stereotyped, and the presses were running along merrily as if nothing had happened. The printers accomplished their share of the task in just twenty-one minutes. With the aid of an extra motor-truck or two and a few additional men in the delivery department, not a single reader suffered the loss or delay of his copy of THE TIMES.

To the youth who was propelling the page at the time of the accident, and who instantly disappeared from the office, THE TIMES extends an invitation to return to his job. He is not blamed.

SEIZE AVIATOR AS ANNOYER.

Bjorklund Charged with Molesting Women in Lexington Avenue.

Filip A. Bjorklund, who said he was born in Sweden, and that he was an aviator at Mineola, Long Island, was arrested at 7 o'clock last night at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue by Patrolman McMahon of the East Twenty-second Street Station on a charge of annoying women.

According to the story obtained by the police Bjorklund is interested in the manufacture of Gallidet military biplanes. He also gave instruction in aviation to Roynal C. Bolling, general counsel to the United States Steel Corporation, who was appointed by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, after the Plattsburg camp, a First Lieutenant in the National Guard in charge of the aviation department.

After the declaration of war in Europe Bjorklund was in England and the Aero Club of London asked him to enlist in the army, but he refused on the ground of being neutral, and soon after came to this country.

In the Night Court Bjorklund pleaded guilty and Magistrate Nolan fined him $5, and cautioned him against navigating the air when full of whisky.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

SANFORD—GRANT.—Grace E. Grant to C. Eliot Sanford.

Married

KINNE—TAFT.—On Saturday, March 18, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Taft of Upper Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. James C. Fernald, L. H. D., Louise Seney Taft and Aaron William Kinne of South Glastonbury, Conn.

BLUMENTHAL — BAMBERG.—March 21, Florence Bamberg to Manus J. Bluementhal.

Brooklyn.

GIBERSON—DAVIES.—March 21, Adrianna Davies to Harrison T. Giberson.

HARTLEY—VAIL.—March 21, Florence Vail to Robert Hartley.

Died

BALDWIN.—At Nyack, N. Y., March 22, 1916, Captain George Edward Baldwin, husband of Frances Fraser and eldest son of Truman H. Baldwin and Lesa L. Sage, aged 42 years. Service at the residence of his father, 170 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y., on Saturday, March 25, at 2:30 o'clock. Express trains from Erie Station, Jersey City, at 12:54 and 1:24. Return trains, 3:20 and 4:55.

BLACK.—On March 22, at her home in Brownwood, Texas, Camilla Bogert, wife of William Leslie Black, both formerly of New York.

BRINK.—At Hoboken, Tuesday, March 21, 1916, Therese A., widow of the late John W. Brink. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. Dana Kimball, 926 Castle Point Terrace, Hoboken, on Thursday, March 23, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

BUCKLEY.—Sarah J., wife of W. J. Buckley of Port Washington, N. Y., died March 21. Funeral services, Friday, 2 P. M., at St. Philip's Church, Garrison, N. Y.

BUCKLEY.—On Wednesday, March 22, Daniel Buckley, at his late residence, 58 West 72d St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BYRNES.—On Tuesday, March 21, 1916, Mary Theresa Byrnes, (nee Keane,) widow of William Byrnes and beloved mother of Thomas William Byrnes. Funeral services Thursday morning at 10 o'clock at Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, East 67th St. Interment private.

CLARKE.—On March 22, William Jackson Clarke, son of Annie D. Clarke. Funeral services at 8 o'clock, Friday, March 24, at residence of his sister, Mrs. E. Dixon Williams, 1,304 Avenue T, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COHEN.—Jacob S., on March 22, 1916, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Daub, 129 West 142d St. Funeral services on March 23, 1916, at 11 A. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Wednesday, March 22, at her residence, 1,356 Lexington Av., Julia, beloved mother of the late William F. Cunningham; also Mary and Sarah, and Mrs. Julia Cosgrove. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DE HAAN.—On Wednesday, March 22, 1916, Fritz de Haan, husband of Hanna de Haan, in his 55th year.

HOME RUNS BY KELLY AND MERKLE SAVE GIANTS FROM DEFEAT

GIANTS WIN CLOSE GAME ON HOMERS

Circuit Drives by Kelly and Merkle Figure Largely in Victory Over Waco.

DOYLE AND KAUFF FANNED

Laule Drucke, Now a Broker, Umpires Contest — McGraw's Men Open Series with Tigers Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, March 22.—The Giants were lucky to take Waco, champions of the Texas League, into camp today, as two of their three runs were scored by batters who hit the ball over the fence, and the third was built on Waco errors. The score was 3 to 2. The Waco boys outhit the visitors in number of safe drives, but not in total bases. A third home run gave the local players their brace of scores.

The regular New York team, headed by Manager McGraw, filled the date. So far the Giant regulars have not hit Texas League pitching nearly as hard as the colts.

A crowd of 1,000 attended the game and derived much pleasure from the fact that neither Doyle nor Kauff, New York's most noted sluggers, made a hit. Furthermore, Hill, a left-handed pitcher, whiffed both men. It was Kauff's first strike-out in Texas.

For once the Giants found a friendly umpire in Louis Drucke, who was one of McGraw's pitchers a few years ago. Drucke has retired from the game, and is now a prosperous broker here, but he locked up his office today and donned a New York sweater once more to call balls and strikes.

Hill pitched the first six innings, and the Giants got all their hits off him. Fred Anderson opposed Hill for five innings and had his spitball working so well that Waco could not score during his term of office. The game was played in one hour and thirty minutes, none of the Giants going to bat more than three times.

The fielding was good on both sides, but Waco's two errors were bunched in the sixth inning, and materially aided the Giants to score the winning run. James gave the visitors a foothold on the bases when he dropped Tesreau's fly. Burns forced the big pitcher to pass him, stole second, took third on a wild throw by the catcher and scored on Lobert's single to right, the last hit credited to the Giants. The New Yorkers were not able to cash their home runs for more than face value, as in each instance they were produced by men first at bat.

Kelly started the scoring when he took a shot at the right field fence in the third inning and cleared it by several feet. Merkle made an even longer drive when he smashed one high over the left field wall in the fifth.

Up to this time the local men were helpless before Fred Anderson's shoots. In the sixth, however, Tesreau and Doolin went in as a battery and the score was tied before Big Jeff could get his bearings. He walked Reilly, the only pass of the game, and then Hill surprised everybody by hitting one over the right field fence.

The Giants quickly untied the score in their half of the sixth and Waco made no serious further outbreaks, although Naylor slammed a triple over Kauff's head in the eighth.

McGraw took his men back to Marlin tonight, and tomorrow the last full day of practice will be staged. There will be a game between the Colts and Regulars, who have developed great rivalry.

The Detroit Tigers will play the Giants on Friday. This event has been widely advertised in this part of the State, and is expected to draw a big crowd. The game is a benefit for Marlin's new athletic field.

At midnight Friday the Giants will leave Marlin for good. The Colts will go to Sherman to start their exhibition tour, while the Regulars accompany the Tigers to Dallas, where they will continue their series. Until Thursday of next week the headquarters of the team will be in Dallas, games being scheduled at Waxahachie, Fort Worth, and Corsicana. After that the Giants will move South and will play their final game with the Tigers at Houston a week from Sunday.

The score of today's game:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WACO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	1	0	0	1	Bittle, lf.	4	0	1	1	1
Doyle, 2b.	2	0	0	2	4	Coyle, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Lob'rt, 3b.	3	0	1	2	3	Con'll, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
Kauff, cf.	3	0	0	2	0	James, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Mer'le, 1b.	3	1	1	15	1	Tan'er, ss.	3	0	1	4	2
Fle'er, ss.	2	0	0	0	3	Mal'st, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
Br'd'd, ps.	1	0	0	0	2	W'l'n, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Kelly, rf.	3	1	1	2	0	Reilley, c.	1	0	0	4	1
Rari'a, c.	2	0	1	5	2	Toland, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Doola, c.	1	0	0	1	0	Hill, p.	2	1	1	0	5
And'on, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Naylor, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Tes'au, p.	2	0	0	0	1						
Totals	27	3	4	27	17	Totals	29	2	6	24	15

Errors—Anderson, James, Reilley.

New York	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3
Waco	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Naylor. Home runs—Kelly, Merkle. Stolen base—Burns. Sacrifice hit—Coyle. Base on balls—Off Anderson. Left on bases—Waco, 2. Hits—Off Anderson, 4 in five innings; off Hill, 4 in six innings. Struck out—By Anderson, 4; by Tesreau, 1; by Hill, 2; by Naylor, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Drucke.

TRIS SPEAKER TO REPORT.

Salary Question Will Be Decided When He Returns to Boston.

BOSTON, March 22.—Tris Speaker, crack centre fielder of the world's champion Red Sox, who had refused to join the team because of objections to a salary reduction, today wrote President Joseph J. Lanning that he would go to the training camp at Hot Springs, Ark., at once. Speaker will go through the practice season and take up the salary question when the Red Sox return to Boston.

The contract tendered Speaker called for $9,000, the amount of his salary in 1913. The following year Federal League activities resulted in his obtaining a contract at $35,000 for two seasons.

American Marathon Race.

The annual open American marathon race, under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, will be held on Patriots' Day, April 19, over the Ashland-Boston twenty-five-mile course. The route takes the contestants from Ashland, Mass., through South Framingham, Natick, Wellesley, the Newtons, and Chestnut Hill, with the finish at the B. A. A. clubhouse. A bicycle rider, prepared to give any necessary assistance, is to accompany each runner.

BAKER'S BAT INTERVENES.

J. Franklin's Lusty Smash Helps Yankee Regulars Win.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 22.—The A and B teams of the Yankees played a scrappy game this afternoon. The A team won by a score of 3 to 2.

Franklin Baker was an active and influential member of the winning nine. It was Baker's first game under the Ruppert-Huston banner, and the former Mackman entered into the combat with spirit. A mild-mannered warrior ordinarily, he went so far as to voice kicks against two decisions by Umpire Donovan.

Baker made a run in the second inning and stole a base. He was batted in by Pipp, whose useful bludgeon brought Baker home again in the eighth. Team A needed this second run badly, as in its half of the same inning the second team made two runs and took the lead. But J. Frank Baker was there in a pinch. His first hit burst forth in the second half of the eighth. It was a long two-bagger, and when the throw-in was blocked by a small boy Baker kicked because he was not allowed to take third. Pipp rescued him with a single.

Four times at bat, one hit, one steal, two runs, one put-out, and two assists comprised Baker's record. He fielded with ginger.

In the first half of the eighth, with two out, Peck fumbled High's hit, Layden drove to left, and on the run and hit play High clattered to third. Magee's throw to Baker came through, but the latter missed High as Hughey slid in. He got High, however, when the latter oversild, and demurred when Donovan didn't admit the out. Miller then singled and scored two Team B runs.

Team A made a tally in the ninth on a single by Peck, a sacrifice by Shocker, and a hot drive by Maisel.

Three moundmen produced tiptop pitching. They were Piercy and Shocker for the regulars and Keating for the second team. Tipple did well for two innings, but was hit freely by the regulars in the last two rounds.

Gedeon and Pipp furnished ornate fielding plays, the former with a dive for a liner, robbing his rival, Mullen, of a base hit. The regulars stole bases plentifully on Smith, who threw poorly, but handled foul flies capitally. There was another high, disagreeable wind to interfere with fielding, and it kicked up so much dust in the morning that the post-meridian exercises were called off.

It has been decided to bring the Yankees here for training in 1917, and the plan of making this a permanent training camp is being considered.

Ray Caldwell won't be able to pitch for a few days. The star boxman tried to cut his initials in a bat, but came nearer cutting them in a finger. The knife slipped, the finger was on the pitching hand, and that's why Ray is on the inactive list. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Team B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	3
Team A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	2

Batteries—Keating, Tipple, Smith, and Walters; Piercy, Shocker, Nunamaker, and Alexander. Hits—Off Keating, 2 in five innings; off Tipple, 4 in four innings; off Piercy, 2 in five innings; off Shocker, 4 in four innings. Hits—Laiden, (3,) Miller, Argo, Smith, Maisel, Baker, Pipp, (2,) Peck, (2.) Two-base hit—Baker. Sacrifice hits—Alexander, Shocker. Stolen bases—Layden, Maisel, Magee, Baker, Peck. Errors—Layden, Mullen, (2,) Pipp.

INDIANS IN OLD PARK.

Newark Internationals to be Located at Wiedenmayer's.

James R. Price and Fred Tenney, who recently purchased the International League franchise in Jersey City and transferred it to Newark, have leased Wiedenmayer's Park as the home ground of their team.

The old stamping ground of the Indians was chosen in preference to the modern plant of the defunct Federal League in Harrison, because it was more accessible. Considerable repairs will have to be made at the old park, chief of which will be the rebuilding of the players' clubhouse, which was damaged by fire a few months ago.

Manager Tenney announced yesterday that he expected to have almost all of his players on hand to start practice in the home park on March 30.

The new owners of the Indians feel confident that all of the players on the reserve list of the club will fall in line in a few days. It is practically impossible for any one connected with the International League in any way to admit that the magnates in the Barrow organization have realized that a mistake was made in sending out the contracts calling for a reduction in salary. From the manner in which the Newark club owners, as well as those behind other teams in the league, have started to hustle around it is believed that a higher salary limit has been agreed upon and that new contracts will be mailed to the members of the "hold-out" brigade.

FOURTH DEFEAT FOR CUBS.

Philadelphia Nationals Outbatted, but Beat Tinker's Team.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 22.—Out-hit two to one the Philadelphia Nationals today offset the superior attack of the Chicago Nationals by fast fielding and won their fourth straight exhibition game from Manager Joe Tinker's men, 4 to 3. Three fast double plays stopped the Cubs at critical moments. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	2	0	1	1	0	M'C'rty, ss.	4	1	2	4	3
Banc't, ss.	4	0	1	5	4	Flack, rf.	5	0	2	1	1
Pask't, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	Zwil'g, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Crav'h, rf.	2	2	0	0	1	Zim'n, 2b.	4	1	3	1	1
Lud'g, 1b.	3	1	2	5	0	Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Goode, lf.	3	0	0	2	1	Mann, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Nich'f, 2b.	4	0	2	3	4	Yerkes, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3
Adams, c.	3	0	0	5	1	Fisch'r, c.	0	0	0	3	0
Oesch'r, p.	2	0	1	0	0	Archer, c.	2	0	2	2	1
Bau'g'r, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Lav'd'r, p.	2	0	0	0	0
*Devore	1	0	0	0	0	M'C'n'l, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Totals	30	4	6	27	11	Totals	34	3	13	24	11

*Batted for Oeschger in sixth inning.

Errors—McCarthy, (2,) Saier.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—3

Two-base hit—Saier. Hits—Off Lavender, 5 in 4 innings; off McConnell, 1 in 4 innings; off Oeschger, 6 in 6 innings; off Baumgartner, 7 in 3 innings. First base on balls—Off Lavender, 3; off Oeschger, 3; off McConnell, 1. Struck out—By Lavender, 1; by Oeschger, 3; by McConnell, 3; by Baumgartner, 1. Stolen bases—Luderus, Yerkes. Passed ball—Fischer. Double plays—Niehoff to Bancroft to Luderus, (2;) Yerkes to McCarthy; Goode to Adams. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bender.

Spring Century Bicycle Run.

On Sunday, April 2, the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America is to hold its twenty-fifth anniversary Spring century bicycle run. Two divisions are to start, one from the Prospect Park Plaza in Brooklyn and the other from Columbus Circle. The two divisions will meet and amalgamate at Richmond Hill. The course will be by way of Jamaica, Floral Park, Hicksville, Huntington, Smithtown, Westbury and Floral Park, returning to Columbus Circle or Prospect Park.

OSBORNE GETS ONE OF TWO CONTESTS

Beaten by Pocket Billiard Champion in Afternoon, He Defeats Unger in Evening.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
E. F. Raynolds	4	0	F. A. Unger	1	4
J. H. Shoemaker	4	0	J. J. Maloney	1	5
C. M. Munoz	4	1	H. R. Hawkins	0	4
H. S. Osborne	3	3			

J. Howard Shoemaker won his fourth game of the amateur pocket billiard championship tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon when he defeated H. S. Osborne of the Algonquin Club of Bridgeport by a score of 125 to 71. The Connecticut contestant has been improving with each game, and yesterday he played remarkably well against the winner of the championship a year ago. Osborne has not the skill in execution that characterizes Shoemaker, but having caught the title holder a bit off form yesterday, it seemed in the mid-game that he might make it a close match.

For some reason each player resorted to safety play in the early frames. The fact that the balls were not running well for either probably influenced them in the adoption of this type of game, and to the surprise of many Osborne proved the superior. Several times he outgeneraled his opponent after each had played safe repeatedly. This type of game prolonged the contest, but it aroused interest among the large number of spectators who saw the men in competition.

Shoemaker took the lead early in the contest, and after the eighth frame had been played, the score was 72 to 33 in his favor. Osborne had been making a number of difficult shots that pleased the gallery, but he could not make high runs. In the next two frames Osborne played better and cut down Shoemaker's lead to twenty balls. In the ninth frame he cleaned up nine points, and in the following frame ran all the ivories off the table, making the score 76 to 56.

There were a number who had made bets that Osborne would make 80 balls against the champion, and they began to take heart after this display of skill. Osborne's effort roused Shoemaker, and from then to the close he won every frame. In the thirteenth and fourteenth frames the champion made his high run of the match, eighteen. He started up the thirteenth frame with a run of ten, and added eight more in the next frame before he missed.

The chief fault of the champion throughout the match seemed to be an uncertainty on long shots, which he usually makes with precision. Several times promising position was sacrificed through inability to negotiate a long shot. Osborne conceded his defeat before the game started, but he said: "I am going to play a lot better than Shoemaker thinks I will." The score:

Shoemaker—14 5 13 7 6 14 8 9 5 0 8 14 10 10 8. Total—125. High runs—18, 15, and 15. Scratches—6.

Osborne—0 9 1 7 5 0 4 5 9 14 6 0 4 4 2. Total—71. High runs—10, 6, and 6. Scratches—4.

In the evening Osborne won his last match of the tournament when he defeated Ferd A. Unger by a score of 125 to 102. He played the same type of pocket billiards as against Shoemaker in the afternoon, the only difference being that his tactics matched him better returns against Unger than against the champion. In one particular the match stands as distinctive; it is the longest on record in the present competiton, Osborne playing sixty-six innings while Unger had sixty-five.

Safety play was responsible for this. Each contestant reluctant to give the other an opportunity to get in a run, played safe. At one time there were eight safeties played in succession.

The lead lay first with one and then with the other. Osborne started off in the van, but in the ninth frame was forced to give way to his opponent, the score then being 62 to 54. Two frames later Osborne regained the commanding position. The advantage switched back and forth until the fifteenth frame Ungerhad 102 as against 98 for Osborne. It was the Bridgeport player's strong finish that gave him the victory. In the next frame he got all fourteen balls and duplicated the performance in the following frame. This placed him within one count of running out, the winning ball being pocketed in the eighteenth frame. The scores:

Osborne—9 7 3 5 7 12 6 7 2 6 13 6 3 11 5 14 14 1. Total—125. High runs—14, 14, and 13. Scratches—5.

Unger—7 11 9 7 2 8 7 12 8 1 8 11 3 9 0 6. Total—102. High runs—12, 11, and 9. Scratches—6.

Winners at Billiards.

In a game of the interstate three-cushion billiard tournament, played in the Brooklyn Billiard Academy last night, Charles Ellis of Pittsburgh, who recently won the national championship from De Oro, defeated Charles Otis of Brooklyn, by 50 points to 27.

In the Harlem 18.2 billiard tournament in progress at the Morningside Billiard Academy, M. J. Doyle beat R. Hart last night by 150 to 125.

GOLFERS TO PLAY HOCKEY.

White and Marston to Captain Teams in Game at Rink Wednesday.

Some of the best amateur golfers in New York and New Jersey will be selected to play on the teams to be captained, respectively, by Gardiner W. White and Max R. Marston, rivals on the links as well as on the ice, in the special hockey game which will be played next Wednesday night at the St. Nicholas Rink. All of the players who will take part in the exhibition are stars or near-stars on the golf links, for in order to be eligible they must be rated at twelve or under in the handicap list of the Metropolitan Golf Association.

A number of the golfers who will be selected to compete with either White or Marston have made their marks on the hockey field. White's selections will be made from Clare Peacock, Roland Peacock, Harold Carhart, Horace Berner, Reginald Lewis, R. N. Nickerson, Wallace Chauncey, George Carhart, and Archie Reid. White will play one of the forward positions.

In the New Jersey contingent from which Marston's selections will be made are Van Todd, Howard Craig, Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Grant Peacock, Fred Turrell, and Schuyler Van Vechten.

Several practices will be held by both teams before the night of the match, so that they can familiarize themselves with the ice surface.

The game is creating a large amount of interest among followers and players of golf.

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Better values than any other store
Greatest Men's Shoe Store
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Bottled by—E. & J. BURKE

A. A. U. HEAD PLANS TOUR.

President Turner to Travel in Interests of Title Meet at Newark.

George J. Turner of Baltimore, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, will leave here a week from Saturday on a tour of the United States in the interests of the national track and field championships, which will be conducted in Newark this Summer under the auspices of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary Committee. During the trip President Turner will confer with representatives of every association allied with the Amateur Athletic Union. It is his intention to secure, if possible, the assurances of entries from all the athletes of championship calibre in the United States.

Already a number of the big Western clubs and colleges have promised to send their representative performers to the Newark championships, but Mr. Turner will visit individuals whenever it is possible. His trip will extend as far as California, where he will endeavor to encourage Frank Sioman, the California schoolboy sensation, who gave Meredith a great race for the 440-yard championship last year, to come on and try to reverse the tables on the University of Pennsylvania flyer.

Ithaca also appears on the A. A. U. President's itinerary. Mr. Turner will see Jack Moakley, trainer at Cornell, in an effort to enlist his aid in bringing John Paul Jones back to the cinder path. Norman Taber will receive a call from Mr. Turner in Providence, and the world's record holder for a mile is expected to agree to don his running shoes this Summer.

The A. A. U. President believes there will be at least 500 athletes of high calibre in the national titular meet.

CLUB OARSMEN RESTRICTED.

They Cannot Row for a College Until a Year After Entrance.

Syracuse University has been notified of a new eligibility rule recently passed by the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association. This rule bars oarsmen who have rowed from Freshmen and Varsity crews for some outside rowing club, unless the oarsmen in question have been residents one year at the college. It is supposed that this rule was aimed particularly at Syracuse because the up-State university obtained some of its star men from the Duluth Boat Club, coached by "Young Jim" Ten Eyck, son of the Syracuse University coach.

According to this ruling, oarsmen developed at the Western club will not be allowed to row for Syracuse until they have lived one full year at the institution. The new rule is as follows:

"No man shall be eligible to compete in a Freshman crew who has, prior to entering his university, represented in competition any club or rowing organization other than a club or rowing organization of a preparatory school.

"No man shall be eligible for competition in any Varsity or junior Varsity crew who has represented any club or rowing organization other than a club or rowing organization of a preparatory school until he has been a year in residence at the university which he desires to represent; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent a man during his year's residence from representing in competition a club or rowing organization other than a club or rowing organization of a preparatory school."

Osman, the big stroke of the Syracuse Varsity eight at Poughkeepsie last year, was one of the star sweep men of the Duluth Boat Club, and there was some discussion last year over his case and that of a few others in similar circumstances. This criticism works both ways, and not only has the senior Ten Eyck been credited with an advantage in intercollegiate circles, but Young Jim" also is considered to have an advantage in amateur regattas because of the fact that some of his star men had the benefit of intercollegiate training.

CORDIER YALE CHAMPION.

Defeats S. H. Johnson in Final of Squash Tennis Tourney.

A. J. Cordier retained his title of squash tennis champion of the Yale Club yesterday when he defeated S. H. Johnson in the final round of the Class A event in a four-game match, 18—18, 15—13, 13—15, 15—12.

Johnson played better than many persons expected, forcing the champion to extend himself in every game. Both men played the ball low, hitting barely above the telltale, and Johnson was adept in making neat corner shots that puzzled Cordier. Johnson, though he has not great speed, is noted as a good getter, and Cordier played with this knowledge always in mind. Many times he preferred volleying to the ground strokes and gained a number of aces by this style of attack. Cordier was resourceful and made many pretty placement shots.

ALEXANDER SQUASH VICTOR.

Takes Columbia Club Class B Championship by Defeating Moses.

Arthur D. Alexander won the Class B handicap squash tennis tournament at the Columbia Club yesterday when he defeated Alfred Moses in a five-game match. Moses started well, winning the first game at 15—12. Then Alexander won a game by the same score. Moses again took the lead in the third game, defeating Alexander handily at 15—10 and in turn was beaten in the fourth game at 15—11. The final game produced a close struggle and Alexander finally won at 18—15. He was playing with minus 4 aces and Moses had an allowance of plus 10 aces, a handicap that proved almost too much for Alexander to overcome.

In the Class A championship M. L. Cornell won his fourth straight victory, defeating his brother, I. H. Cornell, easily at 15—4 15—4.

Bowling Tournament Opens Tonight

The national bowling tournament will begin tonight at the Grand Central Palace. The Ravenswood five of this city will start proceedings, and they will be followed by three other local teams, the Empire, Belvadere and Spartan fives, and by the Ilderans of Rahway, N. J.

New York A. C. Honors Appleton.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the New York Athletic Club held on Tuesday night, Brig. Gen. Daniel Appleton was elected to honorary membership. General Appleton has been a member of the club for thirty-three years, and has done much to foster the close relations which exist between the Seventh Regiment and the N. Y. A. C.

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OWN YOUR GARAGE
Easily and quickly erected. Best value. All styles and sizes. Send for illustrated catalogue. Full-size models on display at
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RACING CRUISE FOR L. I. SOUND YACHTS

Clubs to Unite in Week of Port-to-Port Runs Under Novel Conditions in June.

For the first time in the history of yacht racing on Long Island Sound all the recognized clubs along the shores will combine and hold a week's port-to-port cruise, starting on June 26.

The preliminary steps for this new project were taken yesterday at the town house of the New York Yacht Club, when the representatives of nine clubs were present and the proposed plans were placed before the delegates. The idea was unanimously approved, and all pledged themselves to make the new race week a big success.

Acting as Chairman, Clinton MacKenzie of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club explained in detail the plans for the cruise. It will be strictly a port-to-port run each day, with suitable racing courses laid out between the starting and finishing marks for each class of boats taking part in the run.

At the end of the day's racing the yachtsmen will be entertained over night by the club where they arrive and the hosts will have charge of the next day's program, starting the participants off with the senior home flag officer in command and turning over the control at the finish line, marking the end of the day's contests. The line of procedure will be established and managed by the club whose bailiwick terminates the race and whose Commodore is to take command as soon as anchors are dropped.

A committee was appointed with power to make up a program for the cruise and to report the results of its work to another committee, consisting of members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. The courses have not yet been decided upon, but will be laid out as soon as possible and submitted to the delegates at their next meeting.

There will be a number of races for power boats belonging to the clubs which are to be invited to participate, which means virtually all the organizations belonging to the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. These events will be in three classes—cruisers, express cruisers, and a general mixed division.

The cruise will start from the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club on June 26, and the yachts will race to the Indian Harbor Club, where anchors will be cast for the night. On the following day the run will be to the Huntington Yacht Club, where the visitors will be entertained and on the 28th a start will be made for Black Rock. Stamford will follow on the 29th and Manhasset Bay on the 30th.

From then on the voyagers will proceed at will to the New Rochelle Club, where they will take part in the club regatta and spend Sunday. The American Yacht Club, at Rye, will be the next point of call, where an elaborate program of races will be prepared. The cruise will terminate on July 4, at the Larchmont Club, which is to hold its annual regatta on that day.

Those present at the meeting were:

Clinton MacKenzie, Chairman, and H. E. Boucher, acting Secretary, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; Commodore F. L. Upjohn, Huntington Y. C.; R. A. Monks, Indian Harbor Y. C.; Commodore Ford, James D. Starkman, and H. C. Perrin, Larchmont Y. C.; J. W. Alker, Manhasset Bay Y. C.; T. B. Taylor and H. A. Jackson, Jr., American Power Boat Association; George Freeman, Stamford Y. C.; Wilson Marshall and Henry Bishop, Black Rock Y. C. and New Rochelle Y. C.

TO BREAK BASKET BALL TIE.

Princeton to Play Penn at Philadelphia Next Wednesday.

The game to decide the tie for the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League championship between the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton will be played March 29 at the Pennsylvania gymnasium, Philadelphia. The decision was reached by the toss of a coin yesterday by Ralph Morgan of the University of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Association, and Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton, Morgan winning the toss.

The championship season closed with Pennsylvania and Princeton tied with 8 games won and 2 lost. Cornell and Yale were tied for third with 5 games won and 5 lost.

Boston Wins Inter-City Hockey.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 22.—Boston defeated New Haven, 5 to 2, tonight in the inter-city ice hockey series.

We've ammunition enough to "strike" the right note for every man's Spring overcoat.
And have lots to "spare" for Spring suits.
Overcoats—trim-looking dark oxfords and blacks, some silk-lined to the edge, some with braid trimming.
Coats cut on freer lines, handsome mixture coats silk lined through the shoulders.
All sizes from youths' 32 chest to big men's extra sizes.
Spring overcoats, $18 to $42.
Everything men and boys wear.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.
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Undertakers—"Take Notice"
Have 100 Limousine Bodies. Want to sell All or Part. Any offer will be considered. An opportunity to save Big Money.
Jandorf Automobile Co.,
303 to 307 West 59th St., near Broadway.

Take Care of Your Feet
After a long day tramping around or standing on your feet, don't you feel as if your feet needed better fitting shoes? The better care you take of your feet the better they will take care of you.
The Coward Shoe
means comfort and satisfaction whether you walk a mile or stand in one position all day. Try a pair of Coward Shoes and find what real relief means. Once you wear them you will never wear any other shoes.
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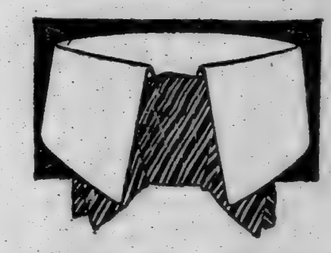
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PIPING ROCK
A popular V front IDE Collar with the new "Piping Rock" bow tie
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have—exclusively—
Linocord Unbreakable Buttonholes
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Piping Rock Asks for No Polo Dates

Only one of the three polo fields at Piping Rock will be used this Summer, as the other two were plowed up and reseeded last year and they will not be ready for actual use until late in the Autumn when the season will be over. This is one of the reasons no request for dates was made by the Locust Valley Club delegate at the recent meeting of the Polo Association.

FIVE TROPHIES FOR POLO.

Del Monte Tournament Opens April 8 and Closes April 23.

Five different trophies will be played for at the Del Monte Polo Club, Cal., tournament, which starts on April 8 and continues until April 23. The Crocker Cup is open to teams of four, to be played for annually without handicap, and has to be won by the same club three times to become its permanent property. Individual cups are added. The Club Challenge Cup is a valuable prize which is placed in competition for the first time. It is open to all fours under existing handicaps.

The Northern California Junior Championship Cup is for teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed ten goals and the novice trophy is for beginners, the teams entering not to exceed over eight goals.

A special fees for all event has been arranged for teams composed of players who have taken part in other events in that tournament. One of the conditions is that no more than two players who have represented any club in the tournament are to play on the same side. The teams will play under existing handicaps.

POLO LEAGUE TO MEET.

Delegates to Arrange for Playing Off of Tied and Postponed Games.

Notices have been sent out to the delegates of the Indoor Polo League by Secretary Charles Lang announcing a meeting for next Monday evening to be held in the grill room of the Prince George Hotel.

This conference will virtually bring to a close the present successful season and at the same time arrangements will be made for the playing off of tied or postponed matches. The delegates will also discuss the future plans of the organization.

The various club secretaries have been requested to turn in their official scorebooks to the league handicapper, Basil Grant, who will figure out the standing of the clubs and determine the winner of the championships. Trophies will be presented to the first and second teams.

Blue Birds Defeat Tigers.

Teams from the Central Park and Durland's Riding Academies met last night on the latter's tanbark; they were the Blue Birds and the Tigers. The former won by 10 to 5 goals. The line-up and summary:

Tigers.	Positions.	Blue Birds.
M. Goodman	1	J. Breen
H. R. Guggenheimer	2	J. Schweigert
George C. Sherman	3	M. Wilder

Blue Birds—Goals by handicap, 0; goals earned, 10. Tigers—Goals by handicap, 0; goals earned, 5. Individual goals—Blue Birds: Schweigert, 6; Wilder, 5; Breen, 2. Tigers: Guggenheimer, 2; Sherman, 2; Goodman, 1. Referee—H. S. Crossman.

Reds Win Academy Polo Title.

In a series of indoor polo games which have been played at the Central Park Riding Academy during the Winter between the White and Red teams, which ended last night, the Reds were victorious by 5 goals to 3, thus winning the championship of the academy. The line-ups:

Reds—Miss A. Leonard, S. Heinnemann, J. Ed. Maher.

Whites—G. F. Giffen, W. Loeb, B. Nickel.

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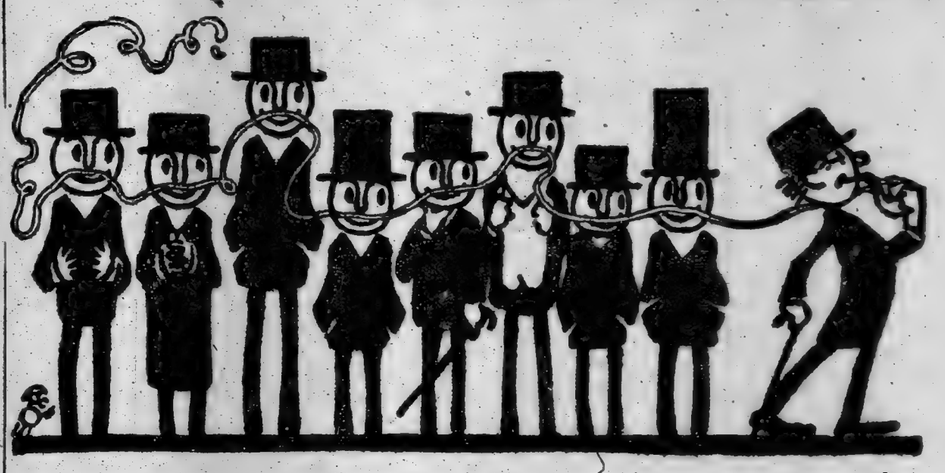
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isn't that lovely!!
Take the trail of any real wise smoker with a pipe between his teeth and snatch a mellow whiff of fragrant "Tux."
Then you'll right away hunt up the nearest tobacco shop and gladly intern a dime in exchange for a green tin of pure smoke-delight.
"Tux" is going ahead of them all with a speed that makes it look like a race between a 60-horse-power motor-car and a steam roller. It's the fastest-growing brand of smoking tobacco in the world.

DAVID J. PALMER
Commander-in-chief Grand Army of the Republic
"Under the genile, cheerful influence of a mild, pleasant tobacco like Tuxedo, a man can work better and rest better. I like Tuxedo very much."
Tuxedo
The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette
Tuxedo is the original Burley smoking tobacco, that made pipe-smoking possible to many men, and the original "Tuxedo Process" has never been duplicated. It stands today as the most effective treatment for making the natural leaf deliciously mild and delightfully fragrant and for removing every trace of "bite."
Spend a week with Tuxedo. Then it will be just one week after another.
YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE
Convenient, glassine wrapped, moisture-proof pouch . . . 5c
Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket 10c
In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c
In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

WILLARD AND MORAN POLISHED UP FOR BOUT AT GARDEN SATURDAY

HEAVYWEIGHTS PUT ON FINAL TOUCHES

Willard and Moran Finish Training for Saturday's Big Bout in the Garden.

Frank Moran finished training yesterday for his bout with Champion Jess Willard at Madison Square Garden on Saturday night. When he enters the ring against the Kansas giant he will be in no better physical condition than he was yesterday. He will be perfectly satisfied if he is in just as good shape. Light exercise will be taken today and tomorrow to keep him keyed up to his present physical tone.

Moran's fine physical condition has imbued him with supreme confidence. In fact, the blonde Pittsburgher seems over-confident. Moran is so sure of winning that he expects to land a knockout. Moran believes that all that Willard has is size. He has great confidence in his own ability to take punishment, and he is certain that the champion cannot withstand his hardest punches.

In his shadow boxing yesterday Moran cut loose a vicious right drive toward the heart and head, and it is evident that on this punch he will place much reliance Saturday night. Moran showed no improvement in his boxing yesterday. He tried several times to land hard right smashes on Frank Kendall, but three of his blows missed. He danced around rapidly on his toes, and was never still; but he did no sparring to speak of, showed no other defense than holding his hands low, leaving himself open to a left jab and a right upper cut. Moran's best blow yesterday was a left jab which he planted several times on each of his partners, Kendall, Madden, and McKinnon. This is a hard, well-directed punch, but the way it was slanted yesterday it would land about on Willard's shoulder. Moran spent much of his efforts with the gloves yesterday at infighting and easily landed on his opponents' bodies.

Moran punched the bag so hard yesterday that the big crowd ducked, fearing that it would fly off the hook. Watching Moran sat Jim Corbett and Kid McCoy, together. They were not so enthusiastic over Moran's showing as they had been over Willard's. There was a determination about Moran's work, however, that Willard has not shown. His jaw is always set tight and his breathing seems about perfect. When Moran says that he never was in such fine physical trim for any bout in his life, one can readily believe him.

In his bout with Kendall, the biggest of his partners, Moran landed a right to the body which sent Kendall sprawling over into Kid McCoy's lap. Moran skipped the rope, and then took a number of stretching exercises on the floor. All this exercise was taken in the uncomfortably cold gymnasium at Dal Hawkins's road house in Westchester. It was a great contrast to the warm atmosphere in the Pioneer A. C., where Willard went through his last day's work yesterday.

Moran is glad that his training is over. He is impatient to do battle with the big champion. "The whole thing is getting on my nerves," said Moran yesterday, "especially the attention and admiration of the people who come up to see me work. They all want to shake me by the hand and ask me how I feel. Most of them tell me that all their friends are praying for me to win and then they give my right hand another hard squeeze. It makes my hand tired and cramped before I even start to box."

Dan Washington, Moran's negro rubber, says that he never was so sure of anything in his life as that Charles Francis (that's Moran's full name) will win by a knockout.

When Jess Willard had finished his last hard work-out yesterday his manager, Tom Jones, looked him over with beaming eyes and exclaimed: "This bout on Saturday night won't go five rounds. Jess will win by a knockout before that."

When Willard came here he announced yesterday he weighed 262½ pounds stripped. Yesterday when he finished he weighed just 251 pounds. At the ringside on Saturday night he expects to weigh 250 pounds.

The champion's last day of training was a hard experience for his sparring partners. Hemple and Rodel boxed alternate rounds with him because Jess let his punches out and they needed a little rest before taking a second round of medicine. During the first four rounds yesterday the champion for the first time did not smile. He took his work seriously. For the next two days Willard will do no regular boxing. He may put on the gloves for a short session to practice blocking and keep his arms limber. But there will be no more punching with the big gloves.

Promoter Rickard yesterday awarded the motion picture privilege of the bout. The pictures can be shown only in this State. The operators have assured the management that the lights will not be the kind which throw off much heat and make it uncomfortable for those about the ringside. The operators will be on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden and will not obstruct the view of the spectators.

COMMISSION IS SATISFIED.

State Body Seals Bout Arrangements with its Approval.

Chairman Fred Wenck of the State Athletic Commission, at a conference held yesterday with Promoter Tex Rickard and the officials of the Show Corporation, approved of all the arrangements of the Willard-Moran bout on Saturday night. He stated that all conditions imposed by the commission's rules had been complied with satisfactorily.

The management of the Garden will place on sale at 9 o'clock this morning all the $3 and $5 seats to the bout. These will be sold to the patrons, first come, first served. The $5 seats are on the sides of the top gallery and the $3 seats are at the ends of the gallery.

The commission also decided that Saturday evening's show must include the regular program of bouts as provided by the new rule of the commission; that is, three four-round bouts and one six-rounder. There will also be a ten-round semi-final. It is feared, however, that with all these bouts, the management may not be able to start the Willard-Moran bout promptly at 10 o'clock as provided by the rules. Promoter Rickard is anxious to start the big bout at 9:30 o'clock, and it may be arranged that some of the minor bouts will be held after the big bout is over.

Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston of the Garden will arrange all the preliminaries. In the semi-final, one of the boxers will be Battling Levinsky and his opponent will be either Jim Savage or Charley Weinert. The plan to have the two negro heavyweights, Henry Wills and Sam McVea, in the semi-finals was changed because Wills broke his contract with the Garden management when he took part in a bout after signing to take part in no bouts before March 25.

The commission also announced the suspension of three boxers for failing to fulfill their contracts. These boxers are Frankie Conifrey of New York, who violated a contract with the Electric A. C. of Schnectady; Patsy Haley of Rochester, who violated his contract in Syracuse, and Elmer Doane of Buffalo, who failed to box according to agreement in Jamestown.

STADIUM A.A. CLUB GALA OPENING BOXING DE LUXE
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT
REICH vs. PORKY FLYNN
Adm. 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c., $1, $2. Boxes, $3.

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LEONARD TO BOX WELSH.

Johnston's Offer of $18,500 for Lightweight Bout Accepted.

Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston of Madison Square Garden offered yesterday a purse of $18,500 for a ten-round bout between the lightweight champion Freddy Welsh and the Harlem boxer Benny Leonard. The managers of the two fighters have accepted the terms. Welsh is to get $12,500 and Leonard $6,000. The bout will be held at the Garden on March 31.

The return match between Leonard and Johnny Dundee has been declared off as the management would not consent to the terms demanded by Dundee.

Reich to Box Flynn Tonight.

The new Stadium Athletic Club will hold its first show at the Manhattan Opera House tonight with Al Reich, the former amateur heavyweight champion, and Dan Flynn of Boston in the main ten-round bout. The Manhattan Opera House will hold 5,000 spectators. Reich has been training for some time at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse, where Moran has also been working.

When Reich appeared to box Willard in his training bouts, the champion refused to meet him, because the Kansan's managers, Jones and Curley, intimated that Reich might serve as a spy from the rival camp. Maxey Blumenthal, Reich's manager, laughed at this charge and has brought suit for breach of contract against Jones.

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DEVANNEY WINS 1,000-YARD RUN

Trinity Club Takes Relay Race in Insurance Companies' Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 22.—Mike Devanney, the local boy and Millrose A. A. crack runner, won the 1,000-yard run at the third annual dual athletic meet of the Prudential and Metropolitan Life Insurance Companies, held at the First Regiment Armory here tonight.

Devanney, who failed to finish in the twoimile national championship race last Saturday night, beat out Joe O'Brien of the Loughlin Lyceum by a step. Mike ran the race fro mscratch. He covered the distance in 2:16 1-5.

The 800-yard relay race was won by the Trinity Club of Brooklyn. The team was made up of Johnson, Aschof, Macklin, and Stephenson. The Bronx Church House runners were second.

The meet was captured by the Metropolitan Life Insprance Company athletes with 32 points. The Prudential Life Insurance Company scored 21 points. Summaries of the open events:

1,000-Yard Handicap, (A. A. U.)—Won by Mike A. Devanney, Millrose A. A., (scratch;) J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, (45 yards,) second; A. M. Duncan, Irish-American A. C., (52 yards,) third. Time—2:16 1-5.

800-Yard Relay, Handicap, (A. A. U.)—Won by Trinity Club, Brooklyn, (Johnson, Aschof, Mackin, Stephenson,) (30 yards;) Bronx Church House, (Buhler, Bruguist, Wiese, Olnick,) (28 yards,) second; Millrose A. A., (Sarowic, Wilkens, Hussey, Eilersten,) (26 yards,) third. Time—1:33 1-5.

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Several practices will be held by both teams before the night of the match so that they can familiarize themselves with the ice surface.

The game is creating a large amount of interest among followers and players of golf.

Squash Matches at Harvard Club.

Three matches were played in the second round of the Class A squash tennis tournament at the Harvard Club yesterday afternoon. A Dana defeated E. R. Brumley, 15—8, 15—3; C. F. Clarkson won from A. B. Kuttner, at 15—1, 15—2, and D. M. Morrison defeated E. H. Hemminway in a two-game match, at 15—2, 15—6.

News of Athletic Activities at the Colleges

Pennsylvania's Great Wrestler.

University of Pennsylvania is proud of her famous Greek wrestler, Mike Dorizas, who competes in the unlimited class. During his three years at Pennsylvania Dorizas has not lost a bout. He has met nineteen men in actual competition, thrown eighteen and gained a decision against the other contestant. His average time of the falls was one minute and thirty-two seconds. During his first year as a wrestler, 1913-14, "Mike" won eight bouts, while in his second year, 1914-15, he scored four wins. His last season, that just finished, was his best. In this time he scored five falls and was the champion in the unlimited class.

Orton Appeals to Freshmen.

George Orton, coach of track and field men at Pennsylvania, has appealed to the freshmen to come out for athletics. In order to arouse more interest among the entering class Orton has appointed an executive committee from each department to assist in bringing out more youngsters. Orton is particularly anxious to obtain men for the weight events. Active training will be resumed by both Varsity and freshman squads next Monday.

Stroke Oarsmen Hard to Find.

Joe Wright, Pennsylvania's crew coach, is having difficulty in finding a suitable stroke oarsman for the freshman boat. His latest experiment brought Little from No. 4 to the seat that Massey was unable to fill satisfactorily. Wright has issued stringent rules and regulations as to training and the food and recreation to be taken.

Ohio State Baseball Dates.

The 1916 schedule of the Ohio State University baseball team, announced by the athletic board of the university, follows: April 19, Western Reserve at Columbus; 21 and 22, Kentucky State at Lexington; 25, Illinois at Columbus; May 5, Illinois at Champaign; 6, Chicago at Chicago; 11, Ohio Wesleyan at Delaware; 13, Purdue at Columbus; 17, Purdue at Lafayette; 18, Indiana at Bloomington; 20, Oberlin at Oberlin; 25, Ohio Wesleyan at Columbus; 29, Indiana at Columbus; 30, Ohio at Athens; June 6, Chicago at Columbus.

Fordham Plays Game Indoors.

Disappointed in its arrangements to hold the first outdoor drill of the year yesterday the baseball management of Fordham University confined its work to the arena of the Second Field Artillery Armory. Coach Lush staged a regular nine-inning game which the Varsity won 6 to 2. The line-up yesterday and that which will probably start in the first game outdoors consisted of Hall, first base; Eustace, second base; Captain Berrigan, shortstop; Viviano, third base; Shankey, left field; Cantwell, centre field; Burns, right field; McGinn, catcher, and Martin, pitcher. Bob Collins twirled for the second string team, and he, with McQuade and Bill May, will make up the balance of the Varsity pitching staff.

Colleges Must Cancel Early Games.

The snowstorm yesterday precluded the probability that colleges along the Atlantic Coast will be able to play their first scheduled games next Saturday. Yale finds it impossible to play Amherst on Saturday and has canceled the game. Pennsylvania has not had a day of outdoor work for her nine, and Saturday's contest at Annapolis is likely to be called off. Last year Pennsylvania baseball men began practice on Franklin Field in January.

Six New Conference Records.

Western Conference college swimmers broke six of the Conference records in the championship meet in Evanston, Ill., recently. Earle of Chicago swam forty yards in twenty seconds. Chicago University swam the 16-yard relay in 1 minute 21 2-5 seconds. Redmon of Chicago plunged sixty feet in 19 4-5 seconds. Pavileck of Chicago lowered the 150-yard backstroke record to 1 minute 52 2-5 seconds, and Johnson of Northwestern won the 220-yard championship in 2 minutes 33 4-5 seconds.

Navy Elects Three Captains.

The Annapolis midshipmen have elected three Captains for Winter sports teams for next season. Ben H. Wyatt of Kentucky will lead the wrestlers, Robert B. Dashiell of Annapolis has been placed at the head of the swimmers, and Walter C. Calhoun is the new basket ball Captain. Wyatt was the hero of two dual engagements this Winter. He generally wrestles in the special weight class, but because some of the regulars of the team were barred during the late season on account of scholastic deficiences, he also wrestled the opponent in the lightweight event, and he scored in both classes. Calhoun, the new leader of the basket ball quintet, was one of the strongest forwards in the East during the season, while Dashiell, who will lead the navy tank men, is one of the best swimmers ever developed at the naval school.

Relay Teams Going to St. Louis.

Cornell and Pennsylvania relay teams will be opponents in a race at St. Louis Saturday evening, which will conclude the indoor competition of Penn for the season. Coach Orton will take Captain Meredith, Dorsey, Lennon, and Kaufman as the relay team and Newstetter will go along to compete in the pole vault event at Missouri A. C. games.

May Abolish Athletics.

The Executive Committee of the Athletic Association of the University of Nevada is considering the abolition of all athletics for one year. The lack of financial support by the undergraduates has brought a crisis in sports at the college, only one-half of the student body having paid. It is said that payment may be made compulsory and athletics continued.

Princeton Water Polo Record.

Princeton's water polo team, which has won the intercollegate championship five years in succession, has added the distinction of not having lost a single game in all that time. The Tigers scored 355 points this year, as against 12 for their opponents, Warden leading the champions with 230.

Harvard's Swimming Problem.

A solution of the swimming pool question at Harvard may be solved without the tank being built in the basement of the Union as has been proposed. It is now probable that the space occupied by the Harvard Athletic Association offices will be utilized for the aquatic quarters. It is also probable that the officers will be moved to the west basement of the Union, where they were formerly located.

Pitchers Scarce at Syracuse.

There is a dearth of pitchers for the Syracuse nine, but otherwise the prospects of the team are excellent. Six veterans of last season have reported, but Russell is the only Varsity pitcher available this Spring. However, Benedict, Olsen, Perkins, Carr, and Cole have done so well indoors that there is hope that a good staff may be developed. The veteran catcher, Clary, is one of the best backstops Syracuse ever had. The other players from last year, who are on this season's squad, are Captain Mellen at third base, Burpee at left field, Sutterby at right, and Ludwig, who held down first base for the last part of last season.

Morgan Picks Basket Ball Team.

Ralph Morgan, a graduate of Pennsylvania in 1904, and Secretary of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League, has made his annual selection of an All-America basket ball team. Pennsylvania has two men on the first and one on the second; Cornell one on the first and two on the second; Princeton two on the first, and Yale two on the second. Dartmouth and Columbia failed to place on either team. The selections follow: First team—Haas, Princeton, and Martin, Pennsylvania, forwards; McTigue, Princeton, centre; McNichol, Pennsylvania, and Shelton, Cornell, guards. Second team—Williamson, Pennsylvania, and Brown, Cornell, forwards; Sutterby, Cornell, centre; Kinney, Yale, and Malon, Yale, guards.

Coast Collegians Coming East.

The Pacific Coast will be represented in the relay championships at University of Pennsylvania on April 28 and 29. Occidental College of Los Angeles has sent in its entry for the one mile event, which will have as contesting teams Pennsylvania, Harvard, Princeton, Chicago, Wisconsin, and Missouri University.

GETS N. Y. U. RECORD IN 440.

Lent Slices Mark for Quarter—Tschleicher Runs Fast Mile.

One university record was broken and a promising new runner loomed up yesterday in the open track meet for undergraduates of New York University, on the indoor track in the University Heights Gymnasium. The new mark was established by Alvin Lent, '16, Captain of the Violet track team, who ran the quarter mile in 55 4-5 seconds. He thereby bettered the time of 56 seconds, made by L. P. Warford, fifteen years ago. S. B. Murry, a junior, captured second place, by negotiating the distance in 57 seconds.

E. Schleicher, '18, a sophomore, who ran second in the novice three-quarter-mile race last week, sprang a surprise by winning the one-mile run, which is twenty laps on the track. Tis time, 5 m., 4 3-5s., was 1 2-5s. faster than that made by E. J. Houghton, the Violet two-miler. Egan, a member of New York University's football and basket ball teams, gained first place in the high jump, by clearing 5 feet 7½ inches. The summaries:

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by A. F. Lent, '16; second, S. B. Many, '17; third, R. C. McDowell, '18; fourth, C. Crowther, '18. Time—0:55 4-5.

High Jump.—Won by F. Egan, '19, with a jump of 5 feet 7½ inches; second, E. S. Tilton, '18; third, S. B. Many, '17.

One-Mile Run.—Won by E. Schleicher, '18; second, E. J. Houghton, '18; third, J. S. Cornetta, '18; fourth, B. Howell, (Commerce.) Time—5:04 3-5.

RECORDS FOR MARSHALL.

Chess Master Loses Only Eight Games in 105 Played.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—What chess experts here today declared to be two new world's records were established by Frank J. Marshall of New York, chess champion of the United States, when he met 105 local players in a simultaneous exhibition at the National Press Club last night. His new marks are for the number of games played simultaneously and the number of games won.

Marshall won 82, lost 8, and drew 15. The previous world's record was made in 1911 at Munich by, H. Fahrni, a German, who played 100 simultaneous games, won 55, drew 39, and lost 6.

In the protective bottle—"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good."

The driver without experience has a way of taking such things as valves for granted—those eight busy little parts that do all their work in the dark, walled in and forgotten. But the experienced driver knows beforehand that they come pretty near stalling the whole works if they are not just right. It is enough for him to know that the Hupmobile valves are tungsten steel forged in one piece—one and three quarter inches clear in diameter. He knows they will neither warp nor pit.

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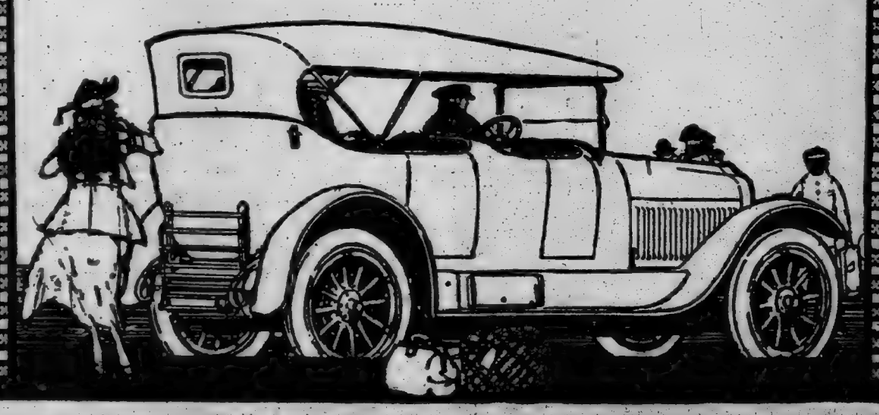

SOCONY KERO-SCENES

"John!"
"Yes, my love."
"John, the kerosene can is empty."

* * * *

"John! Did you hear me?"
"Yes, light of my life. You said 'The kerosene can is empty.' I am sincerely sorry that the kerosene can is empty."
"Yes, so am I, because you've got to go out and get it filled."

* * * *

"John! John!"
"Yes, my love. Can I get it filled at the grocery on the the corner?"
"No, you can't. I don't know anything about their kerosene. You've got to go down the street to Smith Bros. They carry SOCONY Kerosene."
"But, my love, be reasonable. Isn't all kerosene alike?"
"Yes, it isn't. There is as much difference in kerosene as there is in eggs. Get SOCONY Kerosene—it's the Standard Oil Company of New York's best grade of refined oil"
"Yes, my love. SOCONY, you say?"
"Yes, SOCONY. Look for the SOCONY sign on the store window. Mind you don't come back with anything else. And hurry!"
"Yes, my love."

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COTTON PRICE MOVES SHOW UNCERTAINTY

Gains Just After Opening Lost Through Spasmodic Selling in the Afternoon.

PUBLIC IS HOLDING ALOOF

Denial from Washington of Peace Overtures a Bull Setback, but Texas Drought Continues.

Cotton yesterday appeared to be utterly lacking in tendency. The undertone shifted frequently from strength to weakness. The market was strong during the early trading, with prices advancing 10 points not less than ten minutes after the opening. A spasmodic selling movement in the late afternoon caused a loss of most of this gain.

The public is taking absolutely no interest in cotton. It is realized that the market is subject to sudden and rather violent fluctuations on the changing character of peace talk. The Washington denial yesterday, stating that no request had been received from Germany, either directly or indirectly, looking toward peace, put a damper on the bullish ardor of recent buyers.

On the other hand, the failure of rain to develop in Texas put the bears on the anxious seat. The continued dfought in Texas naturally operates to restrict selling. The forecast for today calls for fair and cooler.

According to Memphis advices, exporters find it necessary to have cotton on shipboard before the end of March in order to take advantage of the recently quoted lower ocean freight rates. It is said to be almost impossible to get anything to the ports now because of the unusual scarcity of cars and the congestion of traffic on the railroads. The South is in the same position as the rest of the country, and is experiencing the most serious shortage of cars in history.

The Texas traveler of a local firm says: "No rain has fallen in Texas, and we now have a drought about forty-five days old, which is unprecedented at this season. Every day of drought continuation means an increased cotton acreage at the expense of wheat, oats and corn, and possibly some other truck crops. This condition means higher cost of living and lower prices for cotton, which already seems to have reached the limit, but if farmers persist in overplanting cotton and underplanting food crops, they will have to stand the consequences."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 12c. for middling. Sales, 1,300 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.90	11.83	11.88@13.10	11.90@11.91
May	12.08	11.94	11.96@11.97	11.97@11.98
July	12.22	12.10	12.13@12.14	12.10@12.11
Oct.	12.29	12.18	12.19@12.20	12.18@12.19
Dec.	12.44	12.35	12.35@12.36	12.34@12.35
Jan.	12.46	12.40	12.40@12.41	12.38@12.39

Total port receipts, 12,227 bales; last week, 20,216 bales; last year, 36,158 bales.

RECEIPTS:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	2,142	1,396	12,227
Galveston	4,451	5,058	9,910
Mobile	101	117	714
Charleston	306	39	661
Savannah	1,534	813	4,338
Wilmington	297	394	2,265
Norfolk	2,000	289	2,467

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	453	1,111	832
Memphis	1,854	1,539	2,022
St. Louis	1,068	3,121	4,339
Houston	2,837	2,997	11,973

Exports, 16,410 bales; total thus far this season, 3,811,729 bales; total last season, 4,307,494 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200 Galveston	12.35	370,394	403,861
5,615 New Orleans	12.00	303,288	361,041
150 Mobile	11.75	21,860	46,184
2,245 Savannah	12.00	164,551	217,719
.... Charleston	11¾	68,422	96,695
.... Wilmington	11½	45,141	51,252
551 Norfolk	11.81	111,847	87,850
1,241 Augusta	11.82	148,943	147,502
3,000 Memphis	12.00	200,372	206,949
.... St. Louis	12.00	19,947	37,607
3,354 Houston	12.25	132,485	153,290

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points decline, at 7.77. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 38,000 bales; American, 36,000. Market closed steady.

Spring is Near in Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 22.—Vice President Bury of the Canadian Pacific, who is out West, telegraphed here today that Spring plowing will start south of MacLeod and at Crow's Nest by the end of this week, and should be general next week. Some plowing has already been done at Taber, Alberta, and it is expected that plowing will be general around Lethbridge by March 24. There should be a great deal of plowing done throughout Southern Alberta next week.

Lansing Ends His Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 22.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, left tonight for Washington. He spent his last afternoon playing in a foursome with P. V. G. Carter, the junior metropolitan champion, as partner. They were defeated by W. E. Truesdell of Fox Hills and Jesse Guilford of Intervale.

Wounded by Brick or Bullet.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., March 22.—Mrs. William Bauer, 40 years old, was sent to Bellevue Hospital in New York last night to be treated for a fractured skull. She was said to have charged that her husband hit her with a brick. Her husband said that yesterday afternoon he was on the first floor of their home and his wife on the second when he heard a pistol shot. Running upstairs, he found his wife lying on the bed, he asserted. There was a slight wound on her right temple. He said that a revolver lay by her side. As there was no train from here, she was put in an automobile late last night and taken to Quogue, whence she was sent by train to New York.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and much colder Thurs.; Fri. fair; strong n. w. winds, diminishing by Fri. morning.

S. Car.—Fair and much colder Thurs.; Fri. fair; strong n. w. winds, diminishing by Thurs. night.

Ga.—Fair and colder Thurs.; Fri. fair; warmer in w.; moderate to fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs.; colder in n. and cen.; Fri. fair; moderate n. w. to w. winds, except n. w. over n. w.

Ala.—Fair and much colder Thurs.; Fri. fair and warmer; moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs.; much colder in n.; Fri. fair and warmer; moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Thurs.; colder in e.; Fri. fair, warmer.

Ky. and Ind.—Fair, continued cold Thurs.; Fri. fair, warmer.

Ohio—Fair Thurs.; Fri. fair, warmer; moderate n. winds, becoming variable Fri.

Lower Mich.—Fair, continued cold Thurs.; Fri. fair, warmer; moderate n. winds, becoming s. to se. Fri.

Upper Mich.—Fair, slightly warmer Thurs.; Fri. cloudy and warmer.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs.; snow or rain Thurs. night or Fri.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs., followed by rain Thurs. night or Fri.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; Fri. snow or rain.

Minn.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs., followed by snow in n., rain or snow in s. in afternoon or night and on Fri.

Iowa.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs., followed by rain Thurs. night and Fri.

N. Dak.—Snow and warmer Thurs. Fri. probably fair and colder.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably rain and colder.

Neb.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably rain in e.; warmer Thurs. in e.; cooler Fri.

Kan.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs.; cooler Fri.

Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. Fri. fair and warmer.

La. and Ark.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

FERRYBOATS IN COLLISION.

New Haven Liner Hits One—Other Crashes Into Motor Boat.

The steamboat Maine of the New Haven Line, carrying freight and passengers, was carried downstream by a strong ebb tide at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon after leaving her berth in Pier 23, East River. When Captain Hardy had finally turned the steamer's bow upstream and had started to make headway, he could not avoid the ferryboat Clinton of the Fulton Street Line, which was drifting downstream with the ebb tide.

The ferryboat and the steamer came together and passengers on both boats were thrown off their balance by the shock, but when the two boats drifted apart in a few seconds it appeared that neither had been dangerously damaged. The Maine continued on her way for New Haven. The Clinton returned to her pier at Fulton Street, discharged her passengers, and then went to the foot of Atlantic Street, Brooklyn, for repairs.

Earlier in the day the motor boat Stanley M. Howard was rammed in the fog off Erie Basin by the municipal ferryboat Bay Ridge. Four men on board the small boat scrambled from its deck to the lower deck of the Bay Ridge when the two boats were in contact. One of the men shouted that there was dynamite on board of the motor boat and the ferryboat gave it a wide berth. The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, which owns the Champion, denied that there was any dynamite on the motor boat.

200 Strikers in Fight with Police.

Two hundred Russians, who had been employed at the works of the National Biscuit Company in Ninth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth Streets, and had gone gone on strike, waited last night until the men who had taken their places were leaving after the day's work, and then greeted them with a shower of bricks and stones. The police reserves were summoned, and after a fight, drove the strikers off. Ten were arrested and one man, Louis Amato of 458 West Broadway, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital with a cut on the head.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—The police have been asked to find Fritz Meissner, 13 years old, of 156 Fifth Street, who disappeared on St. Patrick's Day for the eighth time in two years.

BAYONNE.—The city will offer $320,000 in bonds to obtain funds for a new school, additions to three others, and purchase of school sites.

BAYONNE.—The Rev. Andrew M. Egan of St. Mary's R. C. Church criticised the Legislature yesterday for the passing the bill permitting boxing bouts. Assemblyman John J. Dugan, a member of St. Mary's, introduced the bill, which was signed by Governor Fielder.

BAYONNE.—The Chamber of Commerce has invited Governor Fielder to speak at its first dinner, to be held on April 13, in the Elks' Club.

BAYONNE.—On April 19, at New York Customs House, a hearing will be given to the proposal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey to build a bridge between this city and Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH.—To accommodate increased membership, J. Mortimer Townley has given to the Y. M. C. A. the properties at 322-328 North Broad Street. A building is planned for the site.

ELIZABETH.—Health Officer L. J. Richards reports that only 400 of 4,600 parochial school children have complied with the Health Board's mandate that they be vaccinated before March 1.

BRIDGETON.—On Aug. 16 last John D. Darc, inmate, disappeared from Cumberland County Hospital for Insane. Yesterday his skeleton was found under hay in the hospital barn. Papers proved his identity.

NEWTON.—Paul B. Bennetch, head of Sussex County Farm Bureau, says the continued cold weather has had a serious effect on the peach crop. The loss on some varieties amounts to 23 per cent., and prices will be high.

EAST ORANGE.—George B. Campbell of Warrington Race, will sail next Tuesday from San Francisco to join the Standard Oil forces at Shanghai. He will stop at Nagasaki, Japan, where, in 1848, his grandfather, Captain Brodhead of the U. S. S. Preble, released American whalers from prison.

ORANGE.—In order to stop the spread of whooping cough, South Orange youngsters who have the illness will be required to wear yellow armlets by the Health Department.

KEYPORT.—William Levalley of Red Bank, Leroy Smedes, and Francis Smith of this place, three linemen repairing wires, were thrown from the top of telephone poles by 6,600 volts of current suddenly transmitted through the wire they were repairing. Snow drifts prevented serious injury to them and their only hurts were burns.

PICKPOCKET PERMIT FROM LICENSE CLERK

Wallstein Shows Wholesale Grafting in Commissioner Bell's Department.

NINE IN BRIBE 'SYSTEM'

All Are Suspended and Deputy Commissioner Rosenthal Resigns —Facts Before Swann.

Grafting in the Department of Licenses involving seven Inspectors and two clerks was reported to Mayor Mitchel yesterday by Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein. The seven men were suspended last night by License Commissioner George H. Bell, and he will try them on charges of misconduct. Deputy Commissioner Julian Rosenthal has resigned and a copy of the Wallstein graft report has been sent to District Attorney Swann.

Commissioner Wallstein has been investigating the Department of Licenses for several months, and in order to obtain the information he was after a policeman was employed to pose as a pickpocket. A special agent from the Commissioner of Accounts office posed at a "fixer" or "collector."

The seven Inspectors are accused of accepting graft from applicants for licenses in return for a favorable report on their application, and also from license holders for favorable reports on oversized news stands. The clerks are charged with seeking to engage a pickpocket to work among the applicants as they stood in line in the department's office.

The accused Inspectors are Thomas Tracy, James J. Gaw, John S. Spietaler, John Mulvihill, Michael Schaefer, John J. Rorke, and William A. Russell. The accused clerks are William A. Smith and Charles M. Strauss.

Inspector Rorke is accused of placing a fictitious name upon an application, and Inspector Russell is charged with having received money for assigning an Inspector to make a favorable report which he is said to have guaranteed to be favorable in advance.

Charles M. Strauss is financial and recording clerk in the License Department and received $1,200 a year. He was formerly employed in the Dock Department, and while there had his salary reduced from $1,560 to $1,200 a year.

Hired Pickpocket as Partner.

Commissioner Wallstein's report says Strauss asked a "fixer" to get a good pickpocket to work the applicants as they stood in line in the office and arranged to have the proceeds divided. A policeman was assigned to play the role of pickpocket, and, according to the report, Strauss gave assurances that he could explain his repeated visits to the department by saying he was inquiring as to the progress of a fictitious application for a license. The report states that "Strauss arranged with the supposedl pickpocket as to the conversation which should take place between them in the hearing of anybody whose presence was embarrassing. Accordingly, on several distinct occasions, the 'pickpocket' made his appearance at the license department, mingled with the applicants, had conversations with Strauss about the mythical application as per their arrangement, and pretended to pick money from the pockets of applicants who were standing in line before the clerks' windows in the department's offices.

"On these occasions Strauss knew of the 'pickpocket's' presence in the department, and believed him actually to be picking pockets. Thereafter he inquired repeatedly of the supposed pickpocket and of the 'fixer' as to the success of the former's operations.

"Pursuant to their arrangement as to the division of proceeds, on Jan. 14, at the saloon at the northeast corner of Worth and Lafayette Streets, the 'pickpocket' told Strauss that he had thus far realized $37 by his operations, and then and there gave Strauss $30, of which sum Strauss immediately gave the 'fixer' $15, requesting the 'pickpocket' to come around again toward the end of the month, since, as he said, that was a good time to pick pockets by reason of the presence of numerous applicants in the department's office at that season."

Gave a Badge to Collector.

William A. Smith, another clerk receiving $1,200, is also an inspector for the State Athletic Commission. He is accused in the report of sharing with Strauss the proceeds of the supposed pickpocket's operations. He is further accused of having connived with Inspector Thomas Tracy in obtaining money from the proprietor of the Miracle Motion Picture Palace, at Melrose Avenue, between 156th and 157th Streets, the Bronx. The report states that Smith lent an alleged "collector" who was one of the Commissioner's investigators, his badge as an inspector of the State Athletic Commission in order to support the collector's pose as an inspector, and that Smith had "full knowledge of the purpose for which the badge was to be used." Chairman Wenck of the Athletic Commission, said last night that Smith had reported the loss of his badge.

The report says:

"On Jan. 19, at the License Department, Smith accepted $10 as his share of money which he believed had been collected from an individual who, contrary to the provisions of the ordinance, (Chapter 22, Section 149, subdivision6,) was an applicant in the name of dummies for a number of licenses for fruit stands at various locations.

"On Jan. 29, at the Celestial Restaurant at 164 West 125th Street, Smith accepted $5 more, ostensibly from the same source, for himself, and $5 to give to Tracy. Smith received these sums in consideration of his assistance in facilitating the issuance of the licenses."

The report state that on Jan. 19 Inspector Tracy received $10 at the office of the License Department in payment of his share of money believed by him to have been collected from the applicant for a number of stands.

"This money," the report says, "was paid to Tracy for hastening the making of inspections and the approval of applications for the stands."

Graft in the Movies.

Commissioner Wallstein says he has in his possession a memorandum given by Tracy to the supposed collector. This memorandum gives the name and address of the Miracle Motion Picture Palace. The report says:

"Tracy asked the collector: 'How are you on the shakedown?' and then gave him these instructions: 'You go up there and you will see a lot of little girls in the moving-picture place. They stand ten and twelve deep. You go in and say: "What the —— do you call this, a foundling asylum or a home for children?" and then say: "Where's the boss who owns this place?" When the proprietor comes over he'll get scared and then you talk business to him.'"

Under the heading "Misconduct of Inspectors" Commissioner Wallstein outlines the provisions of the ordinance governing the size of stoop line stands and comments upon the "loose methods" in the department. He adds:

"It is, accordingly, not surprising that five Inspectors of seven who had the opportunity took money from supposed standkeepers and promised therefor to disregard violations consisting in oversize of stands, though one of them insisted on receiving his payment in a concealed cafe vestibule so as to elude a corroborating witness, but established his own guilt by reporting that the stand assigned to him for inspection had not yet been erected when¼ as a matter of fact he had visited and inspected an oversized stand."

The Commissioner sets forth in detail the charges against the other Inspectors in reference to stoop line stands.

Bell Says He Started Inquiry.

Commissioner Bell announced that Deputy Commissioner Julian Rosenthal had submitted his resignation on Jan. 10 last, to take effect on April 1. The Commissioner said Mr. Rosenthal was not in any way connected with the alleged grafting in the department.

Commissioner Bell said he wished it made clear that he had started the investigation himself. He said he had been suspicious for some time that things were not just right in his department, and, failing to discover just what was wrong, he requested an investigation.

Charles M. Strauss would not discuss the charges. William A. Smith denied that he knew anything about the matter.

"This is the first I ever heard about it," he said. "I know nothing about this alleged grafting, and certainly I had no part in it."

District Attorney Swann would not comment, saying he had not had time to read the Wallstein report.

Boom E. W. Townsend for Senate.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 22.—Edward W. Townsend, former member of Congress from the Tenth District, and author of "Chimney Fadden," is being boomed for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Martine. Mr. Townsend is now serving as postmaster of Montclair, a place to which he was appointed following the expiration of his second term in the House of Representatives last year.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

It came to light yesterday that the amount of export business in wheat on Tuesday was much larger than had been reported, the sales amounting to in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 bushels, mostly to the Dutch and English Governments. A large part of this wheat was of the Canadian variety, and early in the day there was a sharp advance in Winnipeg, which was believed to be covering against these sales. At any rate, a firmer feeling prevailed generally and the market advanced ½ to ¾c, with considerable covering. Export demand yesterday, however, proved disappointing, and as shorts were well covered prices gave way under renewed selling, and at the close were ¼ to ⅝c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at 1.26½; No. 2 hard, 1.22½; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, 1.33½; No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, 1.40¾; all free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	....	....	1.16½	1.17	1.64
July	....	....	1.09½	1.10	1.81¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.09¾	1.08¼	1.08½	1.09⅞	1.54½
July	1.08⅝	1.07½	1.07½	1.07⅝	1.22⅝
September	1.07	1.05⅞	1.05⅞	1.06⅛	1.10¼

CORN.

The corn market opened steady and early, advanced ⅛ to ⅜c, but was under heavy selling pressure, and closing prices were 1⅛ to 1⅜c net lower. Railroad embargoes were again a hindrance to business and prices at the seaboard were comparatively firm. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82 to 82½c, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76¾	74¼	74½	75¼	73¼
July	76⅞	75⅝	75⅝	76⅜	75⅛
September	76⅝	75¼	75¼	76⅛	....

OATS.

The oats market was easy, with wheat and corn, although rumors of export sales had a tendency to check selling to some extent. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 50c; No. 3 white, 48½@49c; No. 4 white, 47½@48½c; fancy clipped white, 50@51c, and ordinary clipped white, 47½@49c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75¾	74¼	74½	75⅛	73¼
July	45¾	42¾	42¾	43¼	54¾
September	....	....	....	....	46¾

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market was again quiet, total sales amounting to 12,750 bags, and operators were very apathetic and the market at best was a narrow one. Early in the day prices were steadier, advancing 5 to 7 points from the previous close, but offers were more liberal late in the session and the advance was lost, closing prices being not unchanged to 1 point higher. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	....	....	7.90@7.82	7.80
April	....	....	7.85@7.87	7.85
May	7.95	7.92	7.90@7.92	7.90
June	....	....	7.94@7.96	7.94
July	8.05	8.00	7.98@8.00	7.98
August	....	....	8.03@8.05	8.03
Sept.	8.15	8.12	8.08@8.10	8.08
October	....	....	8.13@8.14	8.12
Nov.	....	....	8.17@8.19	8.16
Dec.	8.27	8.22	8.21@8.22	8.20
Jan.	....	....	8.25@8.26	8.24
Feb.	....	....	8.29@8.30	8.28

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market showed an upward tendency during the early trading, with covering on the part of nervous shorts and on buying by strong interests. On the advances, however, there was renewed profit taking and selling which was thought to come from refiners, and under this pressure the market declined sharply and at the close of the day was irregular, the near positions being unchanged to 8 points lower, while the more distant months were 2 to 12 points net higher.

Range of prices.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.85@	10.90
March	11.05	11.05	10.87@10.98	10.95
April	11.00	11.00	10.90@11.00	10.90
May	11.06	10.95	10.98@11.00	10.98
June	....	....	10.90@10.95	10.88
July	10.97	10.89	10.92@10.94	10.83
August	10.95	10.85	10.90@10.91	10.82
September	10.84	10.80	10.84@10.85	10.72
October	9.74	9.70	9.73@ 9.75	9.64

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and prices were easier under scattered liquidation. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000 with prices 5 points higher; estimated for Thursday 20,000. Kansas City received 11,000, and Omaha 16,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	11.55	11.40	11.40	11.50 10.17
July	11.77	11.60	11.60	11.75 10.43
Ribs—				
May	12.12	11.90	11.97	12.10 9.95
July	12.35	12.12	12.20	12.33 10.30
Pork—				
May	22.90	22.80	22.80	22.95 17.40
July	22.77	22.55	22.65	22.80 17.52

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was again under pressure of liquidation, and it was apparent that longs, who failed to take advantage of the advance when the market sold up to the 5c mark, were disposed to take profits in night, and stop loss orders were again uncovered, resulting in a net decline of 7 to 11 points. The spot position showed a slight decline, and, on the whole, the trade felt less confident in the stability of present price levels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	....	....	4.53@4.55	4.61
April	....	....	4.56@4.58	4.65
May	4.69	4.58	4.58@4.60	4.70
June	4.64	4.64	4.63@4.65	4.72
July	4.69	4.55	4.66@4.67	4.74
August	....	....	4.69@4.70	4.76
September	4.74	4.69	4.71@4.72	4.79
October	....	....	4.71@4.72	4.79
November	....	....	4.55@4.57	4.63
December	....	....	4.40@4.42	4.48
January	....	....	4.23@4.30	....
February	....	....	4.25@4.30	....

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 9,894 packages. Very fair trading in all grades of fresh creamery and late prices are firmly maintained. Storage creamery is again higher and stock is cleaning up closely. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock all favor the seller. The sales on Change included 176 tubs creamery extras at 38c. Creamery extras, (92 score,) 38c; higher scoring, 38½@39c; firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 34@36c; thirds, 32@35c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 35½@36c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 31½@33½c; thirds, 30@31c; State dairy, finest, 37@37½c; good to prime, 35@36½c; common to fair, 30@34c; renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 27½@28½c; lower grades, 24@26c; imitation creamery, firsts, 26½@27½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 25½@26c; seconds, 25c; lower grades, 23@24½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 24½c; No. 2, 24c; lower grades, 22@23½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,933 cases. Stock did not clear closely Tuesday, and under the call on Change the market developed some weakness, with considerable sales at 21@21½c for firsts from the various sections. Trading from store at the close was pretty good, and the market closed with a slightly firmer tone than was evidenced on Change, sales ranging chiefly from 21c to 21½c, but it is difficult to buy any stock grading as firsts at the inside figure, and some lots have been sold at that which would hardly pass above seconds. Fancy selected stock, including a few storage packed goods, have had some sales up to 22c. Near-by white eggs are again lower under accumulation and pressure to sell. Duck eggs steady. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; regular packed, extra firsts, 22c; firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20½@21c; dirties, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18@19½c; checks, fair to good, dry, 16½@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24½@25c; ordinary to good, 23@24c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 21@21½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 22½@23½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 23@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21½@22½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 33c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 36@37c; Western and prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c.

DISPUTE WITH HILLIS REPORTED NEAR END

Arbitrator Said to Have Awarded Cash to Nephew of Pastor.

TIME IN FERGUSON SUIT

Justice Scudder Grants Extension of Time in Which to Make an Accounting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Arbitration and a satisfactory award have brought peace between the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn and his nephew, Percy D. Hillis of Victoria, B. C., according to an announcement here today.

Percy Hillis brought suit for $50,000 last Summer, alleging slander because of a newspaper article which quoted the pastor as saying he had paid the debts of his nephew. Both agreed to arbitrate the matter and T. K. Webster, Sr., a retired manufacturer of Chicago and Evanston, was selected as arbitrator. He deliberated the evidence for six weeks and made his award. He refused to state how much was decided on as sufficient to patch up the differences.

"It has been rumored that you have ordered that Dr. Hillis pay $25,000," he was told.

"Well, while I can't give out the amount, I will say it is less than that," he answered. "Both sides had agreed to abide by my decision."

Justice Townsend Scudder, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted Frank L. Ferguson, former counsel and financial adviser to the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, fifteen more days in which to make the accounting asked for by Dr. Hillis in his suit against Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson asked the extension on the ground that he had thousands of vouchers to check up and brought a suitcase of documents.

Colonel William C. Beecher, counsel for Dr. Hillis, addressing Justice Scudder, said:

"I do not believe that this motion is made in good faith. I believe this man is simply trying to postpone the evil day. He does not want to come into court. We believe he has stolen thousand sof dollars and we believe he wants time for any other purpose than to make a true accounting. We do not believe his intentions are honest or that his account is honest."

Justice Scudder, after listening to Colonel Beecher, said:

"It seems that the accounting Mr. Ferguson gave you was rejected because it did not suit you. Therefore I should say he ought to have time to prepare an accounting that will suit the court. The extension is granted."

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education will hold a special meeting on next Wednesday afternoon to consider the pension bill agreed upon by the Pension Commission and the Federation of Teachers and approved of by the Mayor and the Controller.

"Should the Gary School Plan Be Extended in New York City" will be discussed before the Civic Forum at 8 P. M. on Sunday in the auditorium of P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn.

Anna A. Smith, a teacher in P. S. 15, Manhattan, was dismissed yesterday on charges of neglect of duty and general inefficiency.

Theophile de P. Lalanne, a teacher in P. S. 40, the Bronx, was dismissed yesterday on charges of neglect of duty.

Terese R. Rosenthal, an assistant teacher of mathematics, has been transferred from the Evander Childs High School to the Julia Richman High School, to take effect April 1.

Mrs. Bertha Knoche, a teacher in P. S. 11, Brooklyn, has been fined two weeks' pay and will be transferred to another school on charges of gross misconduct and insubordination.

Aaron Keil, a teacher in P. S. 70, Manhattan, has been fined three days' pay for violating the Board of Education's by-laws prohibiting corporal punishment.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $13,803,425.29,) market value		$18,808,425.29
Private securities (book value, $52,589,893.32,) market value		52,589,893.32
Real estate owned		1,400,152.92
Mortgages owned		547,393.70
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		280,186.01
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		54,499,709.39
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		17,054,427.14
Overdrafts (secured)		375.85
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$40,717,217.56	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	1,573,760.48	
		42,290,977.84
Specie		11,971,512.60
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		305,632.00
Other cash items		781.00
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,900,608.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$746,765.77	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	282,819.44	
Advances to trusts (secured)	40,388.70	
		1,069,973.91
Total		$176,714,407.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$15,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,746,750.82	
		17,746,750.82
Surplus on book values	$17,689,-980.82	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$222,149.48	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, committee, or depositary	1,282,186.28	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	117,963,984.50	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	11,168,548.93	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,627,108.61	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	11,545.51	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	17,802,867.23	
Total deposits		153,578,886.13
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,900,608.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes	$175,068.26	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	813,227.23	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	235,969.51	
Estimated unearned discounts	174,905.48	
		1,399,371.17
Total		$176,714,407.11

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $285,738.07;) market value		$285,738.07
Private securities, (book value, $341,552.66;) market value		341,552.66
Real estate owned		90,000.00
Mortgages owned		15,533.57
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		46,700.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,094,964.90
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		7,807,041.08
Overdrafts		120.82
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$603,610.72	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	886,492.22	
		1,487,012.94
Specie		1,365,581.19
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		515,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		5,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$731,416.45	
Other cash items	92,644.46	
		824,060.91
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		10,000.00
Total		$15,387,425.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	705,909.87	
		1,205,909.87
Surplus on book values	$1,241,109.87	
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$378,786.96	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	61,343.28	
Other deposits secured by pledge of assets	17,285.08	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	11,166,257.54	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	4,860.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	43,634.70	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	85,366.84	
Certified checks	107,885.11	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,784,986.23	
		13,628,439.22
Reserves for taxes	$4,709.17	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	3,167.50	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,700.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	40,500.00	
		53,076.67
Total		$15,387,425.76

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $446,285.87;) market value		$463,466.63
Private securities, (book value, $1,772,488.66;) market value		1,775,401.87
Real estate owned		205,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		71,488.19
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		218,716.66
Loans, discounts, and bills

Investors in

Conservative Investment Stocks

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This stock is protected by tangible property and by diversified earnings over three and one quarter times the amount necessary to pay dividends on the outstanding preferred stock after paying all fixed charges.

This investment yields a most liberal income.

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Legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

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Railroad Bonds
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We have just issued our 1916 booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the important data regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

Upon request we shall be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 140

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Lighter—Prices Show Firmness—The Influence of Peace Talk.

It would not be surprising if we were to have talk of peace from now until peace finally comes. The conviction is growing that Germany realizes that her position will not improve as time goes on. It is accepted as a fact that Germany is intimating its willingness to talk peace notwithstanding such denials as those which came from Washington yesterday that the United States had been approached on the matter of sounding Germany's enemies in regard to an ending of hostilities. A banker with exceptional opportunity for information regarding European affairs said yesterday that the thing was not being done in that way, but that nevertheless it was true that Germany was talking peace. This same banker expressed the view that never were the Allies so confident and never were they more determined to carry the war on until it could be ended with proper assurances for the future.

It is a situation which is very apt to give rise repeatedly to rumors that peace in Europe is close at hand. What is to be said of the probable market effect of repeated rumors of that sort? The effect should in every way be wholesome. For one thing it will accustom the financial community to the inevitable coming of peace and will therefore lessen the unwarranted concern which many people feel over the probable financial effect of an ending of the struggle. Moreover peace talk will help to put a check on extravagant speculation in war stocks, which should be discouraged not only because that is not the quarter with which the permanent business interests of the country are allied out also because undue speculation there serves to undermine the market structure as a whole.

The war may last a long time yet, but every business commitment based on abnormal conditions created by the war should be entered into cautiously less business of normal sort be crowded out and less too much be placed at risk on business which is of an ephemeral sort. The talk of peace will induce caution in these directions and will be helpful in trade as it is almost certain to be in the stock market in the long run. Even as matters stand today ordinary business demands as distinguished from war demands are overshadowing more and more the business growing directly out of the war. The Iron Trade Review says regarding the steel trade that domestic buying of finished steel has become so tremendous that foreign orders are becoming less and less of a factor in the situation.

The war stocks derived fresh courage yesterday from the denials of the reports regarding Germany's attitude toward the question of peace. The denials hardly covered the same ground as the reports to which they referred, but they were accepted in Wall Street as depriving the current talk of peace of part at least of its effectiveness as a check on the war stocks. The market as a whole, though much duller than it had been, was firm, and in relatively fewer cases did conspicuous issues show any loss for the day. The same motive which prompted renewed buying of the war stocks led to freer selling of the Anglo-French bonds which had been strengthened by the talk of early peace. There was still active demand for them, however, and they yielded only a small fraction. The market yesterday seemed to be narrowing down to a professional traders' market, of the same sort as that which preceded the recent broadening out of the trading.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 60.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	4
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5			
Minneapolis	5			
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	4
Dallas	6½	3½	3½	4
San Francisco	5½	3½	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 3½ per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½
Ninety days	2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¾	2	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾	3 months	3@3¼
90 days	2¾	4 months	3@3¼
4 months	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.76¾	4.76½	4.76¾	—.00⅛
Cables	4.77	4.76⅝	4.77	—.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.95⅛	5.86⅛	5.95⅛	—.01⅛
Cables	5.94⅛	5.85⅛	5.95⅛	—.01
Berlin—				
Demand	71.37½	71.31¼	71.31½	+.06¼
Cables	71.43¾	71.37½	71.37½	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¾	4.77
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅛	5.85⅛
95.28 Berlin	71.31½	71.37½
20.20 Austria	12.45	12.50
26.70 Scandinavia	25.80	25.90
19.29 Spain	19.10	19.15
5.1826 Switzerland	5.93	5.93⅛
19.225 Greece	19.40	19.40
40.19 Holland	42.40¼	42.50
5.1826 Italy	6.70	6.60½
51.45 Russia		31½
China—		
Hongkong	48.25	48.88
Shanghai	65.25	65.87½
India—		
Bombay	32.69	
Calcutta	32.69	
Japan—		
Kobe	50.25	50.87½
Yokohama	50.25	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.25	42.47
Rio	22.80	22.90

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73¾	$4.70¾	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $470,761,306; balance, $22,520,616; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $784,296.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $2.30.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27⅞ up ⅛d; New York, 58½c, up ⅞c; Mexican dollars, 45⅛@47½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	502,700
Same day last year	774,324
Year to date	39,720,374
Same period last year	14,221,803
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.49 + .24
Same day last year	83.65 + .62

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 8	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	84.65	Jan. 22	58.80	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 23	58.80	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	37.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
135	141	100	Adams Express	140	140	140	140	— ½
19⅞	20	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅛	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅝	300	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
30¼	30⅝	3,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30	30⅞	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
78	78½	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅛
67¼	69	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅛
71½	71⅝	3,200	Am. Beet Sugar	70⅛	71⅛	70¼	71⅛	+ ⅛
62¼	62½	9,900	Am. Can	62¼	62⅝	61⅝	62⅛	...
111	113	100	Am. Can pf	112	112	112	112	...
60⅞	70	4,100	Am. Car & Fdry	62⅜	70½	68⅞	70	+ ½
162	163	800	Am. Coal Products	161	162	161	162	—1½
10¾	10⅝	1,150	Am. H. & Leather	10	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
51⅝	52	1,900	Am. H. & Leath.pf	50⅝	53	50⅜	50	+2⅝
28⅛	28⅝	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	...
22⅞	23⅜	900	Am. Linseed	22	23⅛	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
42¼	43⅜	200	Am. Linseed pf	42⅜	42¼	42⅛	42⅜	+ ⅛
76⅝	76⅞	18,000	Am. Locomotive	75	76⅝	74⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
103	104	400	Am. Locomotive pf	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	+ ⅛
101⅝	102	6,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101⅝	102⅜	101	102	+ ⅛
112	112⅜	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅛	112⅛	112	112	— ⅛
92½	93	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92½	92⅝	92½	92¼	— ⅛
120	128	200	Am. Snuff	140	140	135	135	— ⅞
105	107¼	100	Am. Snuff pf. new	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	—1⅝
52⅜	53	300	Am. Steel Fdries	53	53	52½	52½	—1
110½	111	500	Am. Sugar Ref	110⅝	111	110½	111	+ ⅛
115½	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+ ⅛
120⅜	120	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅝	120	120⅛	120⅛	+ ⅛
31	32	600	Am. Woolen	31½	31½	31¼	31½	— ⅛
98½	99⅜	500	Am. Woolen pf	99½	99⅝	99	99	— ⅛
17	17⅛	200	Am. Writing P. pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	...
80⅜	80⅝	13,800	Am. Zinc Lt. S	81½	81⅞	80⅜	80⅝	+1¼
80⅛	81⅜	14,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	80⅝	81⅜	80⅛	80⅝	+ ⅛
67⅜	68	100	Asso. Oil odd lots	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67¼	...
103½	103⅞	950	Atch., Top. & S. F	103½	103⅝	103¼	103⅜	+ ⅛
100⅞	101	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
103⅛	103⅝	22,200	Baldwin Loco	103⅞	107⅛	104⅜	106⅝	— ⅛
88⅜	88⅞	568	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	— ⅛
76	76½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76⅝	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	2⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	...
495	503	500	Bethlehem Steel	500	504	480	504	—1
83	84½	100	Burns Brothers	83⅝	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜	— ½
88½	89⅞	3,900	Butte & Superior	87½	90	85½	88½	+ ⅜
30	31⅞	200	Buterick Co	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
23¼	23¼	400	California Petrol	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
52	53	200	California Pet. pf	53	53	53	53	+ ½
58¼	60	4	Canada Southern	58	58	58	58	...
166⅞	168	800	Canadian Pacific	166⅛	167	166	166⅞	+ ⅝
55	55½	2,000	Central Leather Co	54⅝	55	54⅝	55	— ⅛
93	93⅞	100	Chandler Motor	93	93	93	93	—1
64¼	64¼	5,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅝	64⅝	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	14	200	Chi. Great Western	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
39	39⅛	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38⅝	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
94¼	94⅝	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	95	94½	95	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	22½	100	Chile Copper	22½	22½	22½	22½	...
54	54½	1,800	Chino Copper	53½	54	53½	54	...
41	43	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
72	73	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73	73	73	— ¼
46⅛	46⅝	6,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅞	46⅝	45½	46⅛	+1
49	53	100	Col. & South.1st pf	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
137	137½	100	Consolidated Gas	137	137	137	137	+ ½
111	115	100	Con.Gas,E.L.& P.,B.	111	111	111	111	+1
82⅞	84	300	Continental Can	83	83	82¾	82⅞	— ⅛
57	58	100	Continental Insur	58	58	58	58	...
22	22½	2,500	Corn Products Ref	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
90⅛	90¼	56,200	Crucible Steel	90½	91½	87¾	90¼	+1
114⅝	115⅛	200	Crucible Steel pf	115⅛	115⅝	115	115	— ⅛
16	18	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	17	17	17	17	...
133	134	70	Detroit Edison Co	133⅜	133⅜	133½	133¼	...
48	48¼	4,400	Distillers' Secur	47⅞	48¼	47⅞	48	...
25½	25⅝	1,000	Dome Mines	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	37⅝	4,100	Erie	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	30⅛	100	Federal Min. & S	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅜
332½	332	247	General Chemical	335	335	330	330	—30
114½	116	100	Gen. Chemical pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	...
167	167½	350	General Electric	168¼	168¾	168⅛	168⅜	+ ⅛
453	475	600	General Motors	475	475	440	452	—33
113	115	100	General Motors pf	114	114	114	114	+ ½
73	73⅛	5,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73⅛	73⅝	72⅝	73⅜	+ ⅛
89⅝	91½	100	Granby Consol	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+ ⅛
122	122½	400	Great Northern pf	122	122	122	122	+ ½
44⅜	45	3,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	43⅜	45½	43⅜	45	+ ⅜
47⅞	48	1,000	Greene-Cananea	47⅞	47⅞	47½	47½	— ⅛
20⅜	21	800	Guggenheim Explor	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
48	48¾	15,800	Inspiration Copper	47⅝	48⅝	47½	48⅛	+ ⅛
58½	59	200	Int. Agricul. pf	59	59	58⅝	58½	— ⅛
110	111	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	+ ½
16⅝	17	3,000	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	...
74½	74⅝	30,100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	73½	78	73½	74⅜	+ ⅛
46¼	47	1,700	Int. Nickel	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
40¾	50	100	Int. Paper pf	40½	49½	49½	46⅝	+ ⅛
74	75½	300	Jewel Tea	73	74	73	74	+ ⅛
107½	109	200	Jewel Tea pf	107¼	108	107½	108	+ ⅛
59	62	200	Kan.C., P.S.& M.pf.	60½	60⅝	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
25½	26½	500	Kansas City South	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	...
74½	75	1,840	Kelly Spring Tire	74⅝	75	74⅜	75	+ ⅛
56⅝	57	10,900	Kennecott Copper	56⅝	57	56½	57	+ ⅛
79¼	79½	3,700	Lackawanna Steel	79	80⅜	78½	78¾	— ⅛
30	30⅜	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	30	30½	29⅝	30⅛	— ⅛
78½	79	440	Lehigh Valley	78⅞	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
66½	68⅜	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68½	68⅝	68½	68⅜	+ ⅛
68	68½	18,100	Maxwell Motors	64	68	63⅝	68	+4⅛
85	85½	1,700	Max. Motors 1st pf	84	85¼	84	85¼	...
50⅝	51⅝	4,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	47½	51	47½	51	+5⅜
109⅝	110	40,400	Mexican Petroleum	109½	111⅞	106	110	+ ½
100	100	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	100	100	100	100	—1
38⅝	39	500	Miami Copper	38⅝	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	...
4½	4⅝	100	Minn. & St. Louis	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞	— ⅛
76⅞	77	100	Montana Power	76⅞	77⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
125	125½	400	Nat. Biscuit Co	123	125½	123	125	...
25	28	600	Nat. En. & St. Co	25	25½	25	25½	...
66⅞	67½	500	Nat. Lead Co	67	67	66¾	66⅞	— ⅛
6	7	10	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
15⅜	15⅝	500	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	...
143	144	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	143½	144	142¾	143	—1
103⅝	105⅜	2,200	N. Y. Central	105⅜	105⅝	105	105¼	+ ⅛
66⅞	66⅞	300	N. Y. N. H. & H	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅛
122½	123	2,200	Norfolk & Western	122½	122⅝	122	122⅝	+ ⅛
70	70⅛	200	North American	70	70⅛	70	70¼	+ ⅛
114	114	100	Northern Pacific	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
7⅞	7¾	400	Ontario Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
25¾	25⅞	100	Pacific Mail	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
56⅞	57⅛	1,100	Penn. R. R	56⅞	57⅛	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
105	105	100	People's Gas J. Chi	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
41½	42	250	Philadelphia Co	41½	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	27½	+2
103	103	900	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103	103	102½	103	— ⅞
98	98	350	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	98	98	98	...
54	54	300	Pressed Steel Car	54	54	54	54	...
102½	102½	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ⅞
118	118	100	Public Service N. J	118	118	118	118	...
3⅞	3⅞	1,700	Quicksilver	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—1⅛
5	5	1,300	Railway Steel Sp	5	5	4	4	—1
40	42	400	Railway Steel Sp pf	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	23⅞	2,100	Ray Con. Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
85⅞	86⅜	5,800	Reading	86⅜	86⅝	85⅞	86¼	+ ⅛
51½	52⅜	1,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	51½	52⅜	51½	52⅜	+1⅛
109⅜	109⅝	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	109⅜	109⅝	109⅜	109⅜	+ ⅛
12	12	200	Rock Island Co	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
14½	15	200	Rumely (M.) Co	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
38⅜	39	1,100	St. Louis & San F	38⅜	39⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
5½	6	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
41½	42	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	41½	42	41½	41½	— ⅛
37¼	38	1,900	Shattuck-Arizona	37¼	38⅛	36⅝	36⅝	...
98⅞	99	800	Southern Pacific	99	99	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅛
186½	186½	400	So. Porto Rico Sug	186½	186½	185	185	—5
21⅛	21⅝	150	Southern Railway	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
91	95	100	Standard Milling	91	95	91	95	+5
142¼	143	9,300	Studebaker Co	142¼	144¼	141⅞	142⅝	+ ⅞
53⅜	54⅛	8,450	Tennessee Copper	52½	54⅛	52½	54	...
196½	197½	700	Texas Co	196½	196½	195	196½	+ ½
17⅞	17⅞	500	Texas Co. rights	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	7⅛	100	Texas & Pac L. T	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
62½	62⅞	1,500	Third Avenue	62⅜	62⅞	62	62½	— ⅜
8⅝	8⅞	600	Union B. & P. Co	8⅝	8¾	8½	8⅝	...
32½	33	400	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	32½	34	32½	32½	— ⅛
133⅜	133⅞	1,500	Union Pacific	133⅜	133⅞	133⅜	133⅜	+ ⅛
83	83	100	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
62½	63½	100	United Cigar Mfrs	63	63⅜	63	63⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	9½	1,200	United Cigar Stores	8⅝	9½	8⅝	9½	...
143⅛	146	1,200	United Fruit Co	143½	145⅞	143	145½	+ ½
23	23½	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
9,800	155	9,800	U. S. Indus. Alco	152½	156	152½	154⅝	— ⅛
2	2½	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
52	52⅜	1,600	U. S. Rubber	51½	52½	51¼	52¼	+ ⅛
109½	110	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110	110	110	110	...
84⅝	84⅞	55,100	U. S. Steel	84⅝	85	84	84⅝	— ⅛
116⅝	116⅞	400	U. S. Steel pf	116⅝	116⅞	116⅜	116⅝	— ⅛
116⅝	117	50	do., odd lot	116⅝	116⅝	116⅛	116⅝	...
81⅞	81¾	1,800	Utah Copper	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	100	Utah Securities	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
45	45½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
		6	Vulcan Detin. pf	25	25	25	25	...
14⅜	15	600	Wabash	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
44⅞	44⅞	4,470	Wabash pf. A	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
27½	27¾	1,980	Wabash pf. B	28	28⅛	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
126	126	100	Wells Fargo Exp	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ⅛
29¼	29⅝	3,200	Western Maryland	29	30⅛	29	29⅞	+ ⅛
46⅛	47	900	West. Maryland pf	46	47	46	46⅞	+ ⅛
80½	80⅝	400	Western Union Tel	80½	80⅞	80½	80⅝	+ ⅛
65½	66⅛	14,600	Westingh. E. & M	65½	66⅞	65¼	66⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	3	600	Wheeling & L. E	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	4	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
225	230	700	Willys-Overland	228½	228½	228	228⅝	...
225	230	65	do., odd lot	229	229	229	229	...
104	104⅜	100	W.-O. pf. stfs. f P	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅛
121	121¼	200	Woolworth Co	121½	121⅞	121¼	121¼	...

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.25	78.00	78.13	+ .10
25 industrials	99.21	97.83	98.86	+ .38
50 stocks	88.73	87.66	88.49	+ .24

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 22	88.73	87.66	88.49	+ .24
March 21	88.49	87.94	88.25	+ .10
March 20	90.01	88.54	88.44	—1.50
March 19	90.31	89.61	89.94	— .18
March 17	90.19	89.65	90.07	+ .06
March 16	90.19	89.43	90.01	+ .49
March 15	90.25	89.19	89.52	— .22
March 14	90.71	89.45	89.96	+1.44
March 13	89.06	88.45	88.52	+1.06
March 11	87.26	86.76	86.96	+ .01

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	90.73	14	83.49	1	88.49
1915	95.88	11	82.82	1	94.00
1914	81.38	31	64.36	6	78.25
1913	84.83	9	77.90	10	79.10
1912	81.74	27	76.29	1	80.81

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March—	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 8	83.49	Mar. 1	88.49
1915	94.13	Oct. 23	58.80	Feb. 24	91.56
1914	78.50	Jan. 31	37.41	July 30	60

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STEEL RAIL PRICE LIKELY TO ADVANCE

Independent Companies Anxious for Increase, Perhaps to $35 a Ton.

RAILROADS' BIG ORDERS

Last Week's Buying for 1917 Delivery Approximated 350,000 Tons at $28 a Ton.

Exceptionally heavy buying of steel rails by leading railroad systems yesterday drew attention in the financial district to definite information that independent steel makers were anxious to raise the price from $28 a ton to a figure possibly as high as $35. The Steel Corporation, it was learned, is opposed to an increase, but intimation was given in quarters well versed in the corporation's affairs that if the independent concerns did advance the price and maintain it for some weeks the big organization would probably take similar action.

Orders for rails placed in the last week, as reported by The Iron Age, approximated 350,000 tons, calling for delivery in 1917. It is not unusual for the railroad systems to contract for steel a year ahead, but the size of the aggregate orders reported was taken to indicate that the roads were seeking to cover their needs hurriedly at the prevailing quotation. Among the orders were 140,000 tons for the New York Central, 40,000 tons for the Chicago & Northwestern, 75,000 tons for the Baltimore & Ohio, 35,000 for the Illinois Central, 20,000 for the Burlington, and 15,000 tons for the Chesapeake & Ohio. Besides these purchases, inquiries on the part of the Atlantic Coast Line, the Boston & Maine, and other lines, were in the market for approximately 60,000 tons.

The independent steel men have been considering informally an advance in the rail quotation since Jan. 1. At current prices for finished steel, there is a great disparity between rails and plates, for instance, the latter being quoted around $2.35 a hundred pounds against $1.25 for rails. Certain of the steel makers outside the corporation hold that the sharp course of quotations upward has left the fifteen-year-old price for standard rails too far in the rear. They have taken the position that rails should be made to reflect actual conditions in the market.

The attitude of the Steel Corporation may be summed up in this way: Little more than a year ago plates and shapes were selling around $1.05 a hundred pounds, and rails were at the customary figure of $1.25. The roads then were paying a rate considerably higher than the price asked for other finished material, and there have been long periods in recent years when rails sold higher than other commodities of the same class. Now that the advantage is in favor of the manufacturer, it should not be used. Furthermore, the time may come sooner or later, depending on conditions following the cessation of hostilities, when prices will again be low, and the $28 quotation may then appear attractive as a stable figure.

Many steel men have felt for the past five years that the price for the standard Bessemer rail should be advanced, but all have hesitated to take action. Cost sheets show that the expense of turning out these rails has increased 20 per cent. since the quotation was set at $28 in 1901. This has meant a shrinkage of profit. The chief railroad systems require for most of their lines a heavier and harder rail than the standard, and in consequence pay from $30 to $34 a ton, but this does not mean, steel makers say, a corresponding increase of profit for the manufacturer. The rise in the selling price above $28 is swallowed up in the cost of additional elements in the super-standard product.

The leading independent companies in the rail-making field are the Cambria, the Lackawanna, the Maryland, and the Pennsylvania Steel Companies, and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Steel men who commented on the price situation said that the figures spoke for themselves, and that developments should be watched carefully.

In discussing the rail situation, The Iron Trade Review said:

"That the railroads are inclined to be forehanded is shown by their purchases of some equipment for delivery in 1917, and their very heavy buying of rails for next year at this time. Easily 500,000 tons of rails for 1917 shipment have been closed, a large part of these falling within the past week."

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.28	4.12
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.15
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.25
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.25
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.60	4.90
Chi. & Northw	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.10
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.05
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'21	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.15
Louisville & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.35	5.05
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.00
N.Y., N.H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1916-'27	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.10	4.70
St. L. & San F.	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.60	4.35
So. Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.25

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Ask'd.
Tin, spot	49.50	....	52.00	....
Lead	7.87½	....	7.75	....
Spelter	18.25	....	18.25	....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	$200.00	....	$200.00	....
Platinum	*55.00	60.00	*55.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27½@27¾c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	118	5	0	109	0	0
Copper, futures	116	0	0	104	10	0
Tin, spot	196	10	0	196	10	0
Tin, futures	191	0	0	191	5	0
Spelter	94	0	0	92	0	0
Lead	36	0	0	36	7	6

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.03
Andes	.06	Mexican	.14
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con	.75
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.22
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.04
Confidence	.04	Savage	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Sierra Nevada	.02
Gould & Curry	.01	Sierra Nevada	.24
Hale & Norcross	.02	Union Con	.42
Jacket Con	.10	Utah Con	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Comb. Fraction	.07
Halifax	.51	Diamond'd Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.85	Florence	.39
McNamara	.05	Gold'd Con. M.	.85
Midway	.13	Gold'd Kewanas	.12
Mizpah Ext.	.17	Gold'd Merger	.11
Montana	.26	Jumbo Ext.	.77
North Star	.15	Lone Star	.02
Rescue	.23	Silver Pick	.00
Tonopah Ext.	4.00	Sparchead	.03
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	OTHER DISTRICTS	
West End	.75	Big Jim	.12
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.19
Atlanta	.13	Nevada Packard	.32
Booth	.88	Rochester Mines	.60
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.61
		White Caps	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10¼	11	Gold Sov	4½	5
Elkton	83½	83	Isabella	22½	22¾
El Paso	75	84	Jackpot	6½	8
Findlay	5½	5¾	McKinney	44	46
Gold. Cycle	206½	210	Portland	182	185
Gold Dollar	2½	3	Vindicator	235	245

Common Stock Chairman Tells of Many Details of Hearing.

The court fight over the International Mercantile Marine assets promises to be long drawn. John W. Platten, Chairman for the Stock Committee, issued a statement yesterday. In answer he said to misstatements of the company's affairs:

"The hearing of the foreclosure action which will determine whether the mortgage should be foreclosed is now set for April 3. The hearing is merely on the appointment of a master, who will take testimony as to liabilities and earnings, and as to whether the present condition of the company permits of foreclosure. After the master has filed his report the bondholders and the preferred and common stockholders have twenty days to file exceptions. Then the case will be heard by the court on the testimony previously taken. From the decision of the court all parties have the right to appeal."

The longer the delay the greater will be the surplus of the marine company, so that delay seems hopeful for the common stockholders.

SALES INCREASE 100%.

Head of Arnold, Constable & Co. Reports Prosperous Year.

H. A. Weatherbee, President of Arnold, Constable & Co., which was incorporated last July, announced yesterday that the first quarterly dividend of the company would be paid on April 1, 1¼ per cent. on the $2,000,000 of preferred stock, and 2½ per cent. on the $500,000 common stock. This places the preferred stock on a 5 per cent. basis and the common stock on a 10 per cent. basis.

"Since moving uptown," added Mr. Weatherbee, "we find that our retail drygoods sales have increased more than 100 per cent. The outlook for the future is most encouraging, because the percentages of increase in business for every month this year have been greater than for the corresponding months last year."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101	101⅛	3.90
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95⅛	4.80
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101¼	101⅝	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101¼	101½	5.80
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.82
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100¼	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.30
Dom of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100¼	1.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅝	6.30
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101⅛	3.90
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1922	101⅝	102	4.80
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100⅜	102⅛	5.55
Swedish Govt.		Dec., 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.30
Swiss Govt.		Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100⅛	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.40
A.V.R.L.&P.	6	July 1,'19	97½	99	....
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	100⅝	100⅞	2.00
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103	5.40
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	101⅛	101⅝	4.45
Ch.&W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	19.00
Comm. Pow.	6	May 1,'17	99⅝	100½	....
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅜	103	5.40
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	....
Erie R. R.	6½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	101¼	4.40
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	....
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	102	5.85
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	97½	....
Minne. G. El.	5	June, 1917	100⅝	101¼	....
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	88	92	....
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99½	6.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	101⅛	101⅜	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅝	100⅛	5.90
NT..N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅛	2.00
Nor.States P.	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101⅛	4.70
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101⅝	102	4.10
Pub.Ser.Corp.					
N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un.Met.Ctg.	5	Feb., 1919	99¼	99½	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	3.95
Sulzberg'r	6.5	June, 1916	100¼	100⅝	3.00
U. S. Smelt.	6	Feb., 1926	108⅜	107½	5.00
U.S.Pub.Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101⅜	4.80
West. P. C.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101	....
W.V. Tr.&E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	....
W. S. G.&E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	....
Westing. El.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅝	101⅝	3.77
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	4.95
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅛	101	....
Win.Rptg.A.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	99⅞	5.05

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

†To be called May, 1916, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	865	875	865	875
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	102	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	745	755	740	750
Colonial Oil	180	190	180	190
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	4	5	4	5
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil	150	153	151	154
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	182	185	182	185
Indiana Pipe Line	105	107	105	107
Int. Pet. Co.	12½	13	12½	13
National Transit	18	20	18	20
New York Transit	192	198	192	198
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Ohio Oil	235	238	234	236
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	61	64
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15	15½
Pierce Oil, cv. 6s, '24	82	84	82	84
Prairie O. & G.	425	430	425	430
Prairie Pipe Line	234	236	233	236
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	207	212	207	212
South Penn. Oil	363	367	363	367
Southwest. Penn.	107	112	107	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	254	258	254	256
Stand. Oil of Ind.	547	550	547	550
Stand. Oil of Kan.	465	475	465	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	365	355	365
Stand. Oil of Neb.	355	365	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	522	525	522	525
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	210	212	210	213
Stand. Oil of Ohio	535	545	535	545
Swan & Finch	130	140	135	140
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	224	227	224	227
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	115	120	115	120
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	375	325	375
J. S. Young	150	165	150	165
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	161	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	145	155	145	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	480	500	480	500
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sep., 1916	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101¼
6s	—Sep., 1917	103⅛	103⅜	103¼	103½
4½s	—June, 1965	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	—March, 1963	107	107¼	107	107¼
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106⅜	107¼	106⅜	107¼
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅜	107¼	106⅜	107¼
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s	—May, 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s	—March, 1964	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4½s	—March, 1962	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4½s	—Sep., 1960	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4½s	—March, 1960, option	1930	102¼	102⅜	102	102¼
4s	—May, 1959	99⅜	100	99⅜	100⅛
4s	—Nov., 1958	99⅜	100	99⅜	100⅛
4s	—May, 1957	99⅜	100	99⅜	100⅛
4s	—Nov., 1956	99	99½	99	99½
4s	—Nov., 1955	99	99½	99	99½
4s	—Nov., 1936	98⅜	..	98⅜	..
4s	—1917-1919	100	..	100	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	89¼	..	88⅞	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	89¼	89¾	89	89½
3½s	—May, 1954	89⅛	89⅝	89	89½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Coupons due April 1 from bonds of the Distillers' Securities Corporation will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Bankers' Trust Company.

The Fulton Trust Company is issuing a small folder listing bonds which are now on an attractive investment basis.

In connection with an offering of St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co. common stock, Robinson & Co. are distributing an attractive booklet of photographs of the Rocky Mountain Coal Co.'s mines.

A protective committee for the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Kansas City & Pacific is asking for the deposit of the securities with the Franklin Trust Company. The committee is composed of L. E. Zacker, L. M. Childs, Thomas C. Temple, S. S. Furman and Edward C. Delafield.

W. D. Sanderson has been appointed lake grain agent of the Lehigh Valley, a new position in which he will have charge of the solicitation of all grain arriving in Buffalo by boats from the West.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank has published for distribution among banks throughout the United States a digest of Section 8 of the Clayton Anti-Trust law. The provision forbidding interlocking bank Directorates becomes effective Oct. 15.

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. Goes on Exchange.

Another of the Boston "coppers" goes on the New York Stock Exchange today. The Listing Committee yesterday approved the admission to trading of $24,617,500 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and $17,555,750 of common stock of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company. This is the second largest smelting company in the United States, its shares having been dealt in on the Boston market since its organization in 1906. The company has paid its preferred dividend and has averaged between 3 and 6¼ per cent. per annum on the common. The last declaration was at the rate of 6 per cent. The par value of both classes of stock is $50. The listing statement reports that earnings for 1915, with December partly estimated, were at the rate of 27.8 per cent. on the common stock.

The United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company is a holding company, with subsidiaries operating in Utah, California, Arizona, Nevada, New Jersey, Indiana, Kansas, Alaska, and Mexico. It owns the entire capital stock of the Utah Company, which in turn controls coal properties and railroads connecting its mines with the Denver & Rio Grande. There are outstanding $4,000,000 of 5 per cent. notes of the parent company, maturing June 1, 1918, and $10,000,000 Utah Company 6 per cent. notes, maturing April 1, 1917. To retire these the parent company sold $12,000,000 of 6 per cent. notes in February, which are convertible into stock at 75.

The committee also admitted to list certificates of deposit of the Guaranty Trust Company for first preferred, second preferred, and common stock of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad; $15,000,000 of convertible 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Willys-Overland Company; $7,300,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Lexington & Eastern Railway; $3,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway; 982,627 shares of common stock, without par value, of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, replacing voting trust certificates; $2,941,000 additional stock of the Detroit Edison Company, and $2,500,000 additional first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Virginian Railway.

$12,500,000 Sulzberger Bonds Sold.

Following the announcement last week of the purchase by new interests of a majority of the common stock of Sulzberger & Sons Company, it was stated yesterday that $12,500,000 Sulzberger & Sons Company first mortgage 6 per cent. twenty-five year sinking fund gold bonds, due April 1, 1941, had been purchased by a group including the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Chase National Bank, Hallgarten & Co., and William Salomon & Co., on behalf of whom a syndicate is being formed under the management of Hallgarten & Co. and William Salomon & Co. of New York and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago to market the bonds. The total authorized issue is limited to $25,000,000 and the proceeds of the present issue are to be used to retire all outstanding debentures of the company, amounting to $8,000,000, and to provide additional working capital. The bonds will be offered for sale in the near future.

Federal Judge Carpenter Rules Against the Peabody Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Judge Carpenter today finally denied Louis C. Krauthoff's requests for leave to file various objections to the Rock Island receiver's petition asking for authority to issue the new receiver's certificates for $600,000. He told Mr. Krauthoff that the Peabody Committee, holding 20 per cent. of the first and refunding mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, represented only a minority of the bonds; that it could not displace the Trustees, and that it had no standing in the court. Judge Carpenter did, however, grant leave to Mr. Krauthoff to make application for leave to file a bill of foreclosure and set April 24 as the date for hearing.

Lessing Rosenthal took the stand and outlined the work of the conference in New York last week at which the debenture bondholders and stockholders discussed plans for reorganization. Great progress in that direction had been made, he said, intimating that a reorganization would be perfected.

Mr. Rosenthal said that it was planned to raise $80,000,000 new capital through preferred stock interest and that the holders of the $20,000,000 of debenture bonds and the $75,000,000 of stock would join forces to raise it. It was also probable, Mr. Rosenthal said, that the $20,000,000 of debentures would be converted into a preferred stock, thus reducing the annual fixed charges of the railroad by $1,000,000. He said that James Speyer of Speyer & Co. Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co., and Galen L. Stone, in whose offices the meetings were held, had given assurances that any proper plan for raising the $80,000,000 could be underwritten.

FEAR EDISON EXPLOSIONS.

Town Council Investigating Cause of Recent Fires.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 22.—As a result of the fire Monday night that destroyed two buildings at the Edison plant causing a loss of $18,000, the License Committee of the West Orange Town Council is investigating the method of storing explosives and combustibles at the big plant. There have been two fires at the plant since the big one of Dec. 9, 1914. At the great fire there were many explosions and at Monday's fire an explosion in a frame building was the first warning that the building was afire. Other explosions followed.

Mr. Edison uses great quantities of celluloid and chemicals said to be highly explosive in his various departments and it is held that only the presence of snow on the roofs of houses in the neighborhood both at Monday's fire and at the 1914 blaze saved the entire district from being wiped out. It is feared that a fire in dry weather would not be so readily confined to the Edison property.

Work on the new buildings to replace the ones burned Monday progressed rapidly today, notwithstanding the storm, and unless something unforeseen happens the buildings will be in use as storage warehouses next week.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
950	Adventure	2⅝	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛
25	Ahmeek	95	96	95	96
135	Alaska Gold	20½	20½	19½	20¼
25	Allouez	60	60	60	60
139	Anaconda	86⅜	86⅜	85½	86⅜
6,900	Am. Zinc	84¼	86⅛	83⅜	86⅛
10	Aris. Con	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅜
175	Butte & Bal	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛
1,805	Butte & Sup	87	89½	87	89
255	Cal. & Ariz	72	72	72	72½
17	Cal. & Hecla	550	550	550	550
40	Chino	54	54½	54	54½
456	Copper Range	68	68	63¾	65½
345	East Butte	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝
25	Granby	89½	89½	89⅜	89⅜
215	Greene-Can	47½	48	47½	48
20	Inspiration	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
160	Island Creek	46	46	46	46
186	Isl. Crk. pf	90½	90½	90	90
26	Isle Royale	27¼	28	27	28
100	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
225	Lake	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
50	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
70	Mass Con	13	13⅜	13	13⅜
80	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
160	Mohawk	96	96½	96	96½
15	Nevada Con	15½	15½	15½	15½
380	New Arcadian	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
330	New Idria	14⅜	15	14½	14⅝
105	Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
236	North Butte	28¼	28½	27½	28
154	North Lake	1½	1½	90c.	90c.
45	Ojibway	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
230	Old Col. Min	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
130	Old Dominion	66½	67	66½	66⅞
250	Osceola	96½	97	96⅞	97
80	Pond Creek	14⅛	14⅛	14	14
30	Quincy	93	93	93	93
195	Ray Con	23⅞	24	23⅝	24
20	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,155	Shannon	8	9⅛	8⅛	8⅜
165	South Lake	7	7⅜	7	7⅜
500	South Utah	35c.	35c.	35c.	35c.
60	St. M. Land	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71½
160	Tamarack	53	54	52	53¼
65	Trinity	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
500	Tuolumne	30c.	30c.	30c.	30c.
12,907	U. S. Smelt.	67⅝	69	67⅜	68
568	U. S. Sm. pf.	50⅝	51	50⅜	51
1,265	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
70	Utah Con	14	14⅜	14	14⅛
40	Utah Copper	81½	81⅝	81½	81⅝
2,150	Utah Metals	10⅜	10½	10⅛	10⅜
111	Winona	4	4½	4	4½

RAILROADS.

8	Atchison	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
75	Boston Elev	70¾	70¾	79	79½
48	Boston & Me	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
15	Fitchburg pf	78½	77	76¾	77
5	Mass. Elec. pf	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
48	Nor. & W. pf	158	158	158	158
50	N.Y.,N. & H.	66

We Will Buy

100	American Surety Co.
100	Aetna Explosives Pfd.
10	Atlas Powder
25	Bankers Trust Co.
50	Carbon Steel, Com. & 1st Pf.
50	Central Aguirre Sugar Com.
25	Corn Exchange Bank
10	Colts Arms
50	E. W. Bliss
50	Federal Sugar Pfd.
50	Fajardo Sugar
100	Guantanamo Sugar
100	Great Western Sugar Com.
15	Guaranty Trust Co.
50	Hopkins & Allen Arms
50	Merrimac Chemical
100	Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
100	Stewart Sugar
5	Winchester Arms

We Will Sell

100	Amer. Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
100	Aetna Explosives Pfd.
100	Carbon Steel
25	Central Aguirre Sugar Com.
25	Chemical National Bank
100	E. W. Bliss
12	Equitable Trust Co.
100	Federal Sugar Com.
100	Hopkins & Allen Arms
25	Joseph Dixon Crucible
50	Michigan Sugar
50	Merrimac Chemical
30	Metropolitan Trust Co.
50	Niles-Bement-Pond
50	National Sugar
50	New York Mortgage & Securs.
10	Scovill Mfg.
50	Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
10	Winchester Arms

Gilbert Elliott & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100	Aluminum Co. of America
100	American Thermos Bottle
100	Aetna Explosives Pfd.
25	E. W. Bliss Com.
50	Germania Insurance
50	Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25	Int. Acheson Graphite
100	J. Spencer Turner Pfd.
50	Niagara Insurance
50	North River Insurance
50	New Jersey Zinc
100	Pacific Coast 2d Pfd.
25	Scovill Manufacturing
10	Victor Talking Machine
10	Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100	Aluminum Co. of America
25	Buffalo Copper & Brass
25	Bankers Trust
50	Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
50	E. W. Bliss Com.
50	Eagle Brewing
25	Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100	Foundation Co. Pfd.
25	Harriman National Bank
25	Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100	Phelps Dodge & Co.
25	Rome Brass & Copper
10	Victor Talking Machine
10	Winchester Repeating Arms
25	Yale & Towne Manufacturing

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam
Telephone 3100 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

WILL BUY:
Borden's Cond. Milk com.
Babcock & Wilcox
N. Y. & Queens E. L. & P. pfd.
American Surety Co.
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.

WILL SELL:
E. W. Bliss Co. com.
Remington Type. Secur.
City Investing Co. pfd.
Alliance Realty Co.
Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.

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Phone 3320 Rector 61 B'way, N. Y. City

We Will Sell
60 Du Pont Powder COMMON
GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

WILL BUY

1000	shares United Cig. Stores Ltd. (Com.)
100	shares Loew's Theatre Co. (Common.)
$5000	Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville 4½s—1952.

WILL SELL

$1000	Central Illinois Utilities 6s—1922.
$5000	Northern Ontario L. & P. 6s—1961.
$5000	Steel & Radiation Ltd. 6s—1951.
208	shares United Cig. Stores Ltd. (Com.)

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Investments
61 Broadway Tel. Rector 1459

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Leonard Snider & Co.
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Cons. Ariz. Cv. 5s
Inquiries Invited.
S. L. Waitzfelder & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Generally Lower on Lessened Trading in the Curb Market—Bonds Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 367,307 shares of stock and $448,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 102,490; oil, 68,857, and mining, 196,160. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna E. w. i.	22¼	22¼	21¾	22¼
1,100	Ajax R., Inc.	70¾	70¾	69½	70¼
1,400	Am. W. P.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
125	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	38	*31½	30	30
125	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	48	*49¼	48	48
50	Am. Int. C.	20	20	20	20
350	‡B. B. Ice, w. i.	30	31½	30	31½
300	‡Butler Chem.	3	3	2½	2½
2,100	Can. N. G. C.	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾
320	‡Car L. & P.	5	5	4¾	4¾
1,000	Carwn Steel.	9¾	10	9¾	10
2,400	Chev. Motor.	165	168	163	165½
200	Corp. of R. & H.	5½	5¾	5	5
27,900	‡Cuba Cane S.	63	65	62½	62¾
2,000	‡C. C. S. pf.	98¼	98¼	97½	97¾
50	C. A. c., v. t. cfts.	48	48	48	48
385	Driggs-Seab.	139	139¾	137	139
100	‡Edm. & J. C.	42	42	42	42
500	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Emer. Phon.	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
300	‡Gen. Asphalt.	37	37½	37	37
75	‡Int. M. pf.	40	40	38	38
800	Kath. B. pf.	21	21	19	19½
2,000	Ken. Zinc C.	13¾	13¾	12¾	13¾
100	Lake Tor. B.	10	10	10	10
3,000	‡Lyon Phono.	4¾	6½	4¾	6¾
300	Mar. of Am.	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
200	Mam. Transit.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
22,300	‡Midvale Steel.	66¾	66¾	65½	66¾
3,300	‡Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	N. Y. Trans.	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
300	Peer. T. & M.	27½	28	27½	27½
270	‡Penn E. & M.	116	116	110	110
340	Redtop El., Inc.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	‡Saxon M. Car	65½	65½	65	65
150	‡Stand. Motors	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,100	Sterling Gum.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,300	‡St. Joseph L.	16¾	16¾	15¾	16
1,100	St. L. R. Mt. & P. pf. v. t. cfs.	30½	30¾	30¾	30½
3,950	Subm. Boat v. t. cfs.	33½	33¾	33	33½
6,089	‡Tob. Products	46¼	46¾	45	45½
800	Un. Prof. Shar.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,300	‡Univ. Motor.	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾
400	‡U. S. L. & H.	3	3	3	3
400	U. S. Light & Heat pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	White Motors.	51	51½	51	51½
100	World Film C. v. t. cfs.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,050	‡Zinc Concent'g	5	5	4¾	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
30	Illinois P. L.	184	183	182	— 3
191	Ohio Oil	236	234	234	— 1
20	Prairie P. L.	236	236	235	— 1
25	St. Oil of Cal.	255	253	255	— 1
5	St. Oil of Ind.	549	548	549	— 1
1	St. Oil of N. J.	522	522	522	— ½
25	St. Oil of N. Y.	211	211	211	— 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,220	Am. Oil & Gas	1½	1½	1½	1½
800	‡Barnett O. & G.	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
750	‡Cosden Oil R.	20¾	20¾	*20¾	20¾
800	‡Cos. O. & G., wi.	9	9	8¾	8¾
1,500	‡C. O. & G., w. i., pf.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾
2,300	Empire Petrol.	8	8	6¾	7⅛
3,400	‡Federal Oil.	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
200	‡Houston Oil.	17	17	17	17
20	‡Internat. Pet.	12½	12½	12½	12½
12,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	62	62	56	56
1,300	‡‡Midw. Oil pf.	92	92	88	90
830	‡Midwest Ref.	67½	67½	66	66
5,000	‡Muskogee R.	2¼	2¼	2¾	2¼
18,000	‡‡Oklahoma O.	9	9	9	9
6,000	‡Okla. Oil pf.	78	82	78	82
7,200	‡Okla. P. & R.	6	6¼	5¾	6¼
1,300	‡Sapulpa O. & G.	13¾	13¾	13	13¾
900	‡U. West. Oil.	56	56	56	56
20	‡Ventura C. O.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
800	‡Victoria Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,700	Wayland O. & G.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾

MINING STOCKS.

12,700	‡‡Atlanta	15	15	14¼	14½
400	‡Beaver cons.	38	38	38	38
400	Big Ledge	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6,000	‡Bingham Min.	12¾	13	12¾	13
1,000	‡Booth	34	35	34	34
11,250	‡‡Bos. & Mon.	86	88	86	87
625	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	3¼	3	3
5,000	Butte & N. Y. v. t. cfs.	8½	9	8½	8¾
200	‡Calaver's Cop.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
750	Caledonia	1	1	1	1
300	‡Canada Cop'r.	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
6,500	‡Cashboy	7	7¾	6	6½
100	Cerro de P. C.	38	38	38	38
300	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
17,000	Cons. Nev.-U.	11	11	11	11
625	‡Dupont Co'r. (a prospect)	2	2¼	2	2
4,000	‡Eagle & B. B.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
7,400	‡Emma Cop'r	48	50	48	48
1,000	‡Fed. Res. M.	18	18	15	17
3,800	First Nat'l C.	5¾	6¼	5¾	5¾
2,500	‡Gold'd Cons.	86	89	87	87
1,500	‡Goldf'd Mer.	11½	12	11	11
1,500	Hecla Mining.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
7,000	‡Int'l Mines.	14	14	14	14
300	Iron Blossom.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,300	‡‡Jim Butler.	87	87	85	85
1,950	Jumbo Ext.	80	80	76	78
7,500	‡‡Kewanee	15	15	13½	14
5,000	La Rose	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Magma Cop.	17½	17½	17½	17½
1,000	Majestic Mines.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,500	‡‡Marsh Min.	37½	37½	36½	37
2,000	McIntyre	91	91	91	91
1,000	‡McK.-Dar.	41	41	41	41
1,100	Mohave Tung.	5¼	*5¾	5	5
2,000	‡Montana Con.	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
12,900	‡‡Mother Lode	24½	26	24	25
500	‡Nevada Hills	19	19	19	19
1,000	‡North Star.	15½	15½	15½	15½
600	N. Ut. Bing.	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
300	‡N. Butte Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	‡Oat. Big Jim.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	‡Oatman Con. (a prospect).	16	16	16	16
200	‡Oat. Lazy Boy (a prospect).	32	32	32	32
100	‡Oatman Nellie (a prospect).	30	30	30	30
1,000	‡Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	‡Peerson Lake	24	24	24	24
1,800	‡Ray Here. M.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5,000	‡‡Rex Con. M.	22	22	22	22
4,000	‡Rochester M.	60	63	59	62
700	‡Round Mt.	60	60	60	60
400	‡Ruby Silver	56	56	56	56
2,350	‡San Toy	17	18	17	18
1,820	‡Scratch Gravel Gold Min.	1	1¼	⅞	1
1,100	‡Seven Troughs Coalition	39	39	39	39
1,000	‡Silver Pick.	6	⅝	6	6
1,100	Stand. S.-L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
8,650	‡‡Success Min.	74	76	73	73
3,420	Tonopah Ext.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	Tonopah Min.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,000	Tintic Copper.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,550	Un. Eastern.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
13,000	‡U. S. Con. M.	16	17	16	17
6,000	‡Un. Verde Ex.	20	20¼	19¾	20¼
1,300	‡Un. Western, (a prospect).	24	24	24	24
1,380	‡West E. Con.	75	76	75	75
50	White Caps.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Yukon Gold M.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	‡Yuscaran Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

BONDS.

$300,000	‡Ches. & O. conv. 5s.	98¼	98¼	96	98½
8,000	‡Ches. & O. rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
10,000	Con. Arizona Smelting 5s	47	48	47	48
80,000	‡Erie conv. 4s, w. i.	87	87	86¾	86¾
150,000	‡Mid. Steel conv. 6s, w. i.	96½	96¾	96½	96¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. Note.—Not reported Tuesday, 107 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales at $2,38, and low and last on Success Mining 73.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate	12	12¼	11¾	12½
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., pf.	15	17	15	17
Hopkins & A. Arms			63	65
Lima Locomotive	15	18		
Marlin Arms	32½	34½	32½	34½
Marlin Arms pf.	77	82	77	82
Pyrene Mfg.	18	19	17½	18½
Triangle Film	4	4½	4	4½

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	15	15¾	15	15½
Savoy Oil	9	10	9	10

MINING STOCKS.

Oatman Lexington	60	62	60	62
Oatman Crescent	40	46	40	45

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	84	80	84
American Brass	268	278	268	278
Atlas Powder	240	250	240	250
Atlas powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.)	400	445	400	410
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fds. & Forg.	180	195	180	195
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	845	865	845	865
Du Pont Powd., new	353	360	353	360
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	385	395	385	395
Hercules Powder pf.	116	122	116	122
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	175	185	180	190
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	109
Scovil Mfg. Co.	550	565	575	600
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2300	2350	2150	2250

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
2d week March	$1,197,595	$984,045	$213,540
July 1-Mar. 14	41,524,382	36,755,237	4,769,145
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
2d week March	9,718	9,522	197
July 1-Mar. 14	392,540	390,474	*2,064
AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for February—			
Gross	144,234	130,632	13,582
Net	50,778	41,981	8,797
Sur. after int., taxes, depr., amort., &c.	5,276	743	5,318
8 mos. gross	1,317,415	1,372,173	*54,758
Net	476,917	502,043	*25,125
Sur. after int., taxes, depr., amort., &c.	115,723	156,063	*40,340

*Decrease. †Deficit.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for February—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	3,036,983	2,707,590	2,709,497
Net after tax.	1,646,981	1,460,775	1,504,021
Other income	37,232	40,955	42,980
Total income	1,683,593	1,548,731	1,507,601
Sur. after chg.	700,234	644,687	608,456
Add Queensboro sub.	12,361		
Surplus	741,595	644,687	698,458
Pass. carried	37,585,906	52,333,224	53,797,368
5 mos. gross	23,058,762	21,857,128	21,701,819
Net after tax	12,422,962	11,911,598	11,788,705
Other income	374,438	330,835	311,973
Total income	12,797,420	12,292,430	12,203,738
Sur. after chg.	5,364,771	5,020,996	4,723,789
Add Queensboro sub.	124,632		
Surplus	5,489,423	5,020,996	4,723,789
Pass. car'd.	888,894,454	423,131,106	423,117,688

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for February—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	809,963	736,477	835,416
Net after tax	247,412	216,112	215,201
8 mos. gross	6,916,879	6,813,404	7,191,781
Net after tax	2,386,014	2,047,833	2,351,602

LEHIGH VALLEY for February—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Freight revenue	2,856,689	2,395,052	461,637
Passenger revenue	283,553	48,433	
Mail revenue	14,188	*676	
Express revenue	48,658	17,866	
Other trans. revenue	116,385	22,886	
Incidental revenue	58,374	19,290	
Total operating revs.	3,479,847	2,502,545	
Maint. of way & struc.	390,245	50,582	
Maint. of equipment	722,399	108,920	
Traffic expenses	76,581	8,579	
Transport. expenses	1,574,624	158,709	
Miscellaneous operat.	12,211	3,028	
General expenses	71,275	770	
Trans. for invest.—cr.	1,778	*41	
Total op. expenses	2,615,548	325,038	
Net op. revenue	864,299	243,906	
Railway tax accruals	147,500	5,000	
Uncollect. railway revs.	80	*283	
Total tax accruals, &c.	147,580	4,714	
Operating income	716,709	239,192	
For eight months ended Feb. 29:			
Freight revenue	26,488,453	2,612,186	
Passenger revenue	2,881,436	73,808	
Mail revenue	139,528	*336	
Express revenue	402,775	112,533	
Other trans. revenue	671,450	55,804	
Incidental revenue	480,889	66,097	
Total operating revs.	31,254,043	3,222,908	
Maint. of way & struc.	3,393,629	327,939	
Maint. of equipment	6,270,200	685,702	
Traffic expenses	661,952	48,410	
Transport. expenses	11,033,277	749,280	
Miscellaneous op.	100,181	2,811	
General expenses	584,770	6,851	
Trans. for invest.—cred.	22,584	*10,200	
Total op. expenses	22,021,927	1,794,824	
Net op. revenue	9,232,715	1,428,173	
Railway tax accruals	1,141,000	14,000	
Uncollect. railway revs.	1,789	*8,786	
Total tax accruals, &c.	1,143,288	7,203	
Operating income	8,089,427	1,420,970	

*Decrease

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BUTTERICK COMPANY, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, as compared with previous years—

Year.	Profits.	Divs. paid.	Surplus.
1915	$458,139	$439,416	$18,723
1914	488,104	439,416	39,688
1913	516,598	439,416	77,182
1912	461,748	439,416	22,332

The Ridgway Company's deficit for 1915 was $140,511, an increase of $100,963, against $39,548 the previous year.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—	1915.	1914.	1913.
Repts fr. all sources	2,848,304	2,064,563	1,555,936
Exp. maint., taxes, &c.	727,333	698,793	717,204
Net receipts	2,121,660	1,365,760	838,042
Dividends	861,360	574,200	574,200
Surplus	1,260,271	791,560	264,382

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER for February—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	558,895	518,513	40,383
Net aft. taxes	237,614	208,767	28,847
2 mos. gross	1,135,412	1,078,817	76,595
Net aft. taxes	508,085	437,754	85,941

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH CO. reports for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Receipts	1,161,081	1,265,537	1,204,303
Expenses, mt., tax., &c.	751,721	372,637	393,668
Net receipts	780,758	892,900	810,635
Dividends	358,940	358,940	358,940
Surplus	430,418	533,960	451,695

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	5,121,927	4,895,869	3,867,408
Net	2,866,834	2,364,370	1,956,934
Fixed charges	1,507,040	1,339,668	1,204,624
Balance	1,358,694	1,024,702	752,310
Pref. divs.	587,000	587,000	571,513
Surp. avail. for dep., &c.	771,625	437,638	180,796

OHIO STATE TELEPHONE for February—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	280,380	244,228	46,352
Exp. and tax.	165,536	140,474	25,062
Int. charges	46,854	44,518	1,900
Pref. divs.	26,087	26,087	
Bal. unapprop.	52,471	33,158	19,313

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	392	397
American Light & Traction pf.	113	115
Adirondack Electric Power	21	23
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	76	79
*American Gas & Electric	134	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	51	54
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Power & Light	64	66
American Power & Light pf.	86	88
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American Waterworks & Electric	7¼	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	96
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	60	65
Carolina Power & Light	30	32½
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	101
Cities Service	133	136
Cities Service pf.	79	81
Colorado Power	27½	28½
Colorado Power pf.	98	101
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	82	83
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers' Power pf., Me.	96	96
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96	98
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	70	82
Federal Light & Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	47	50
Gas & Electric Securities	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	93
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	60	64
Northern States Power	55	55½
Northern States Power pf.	93½	94½
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	62¼	62¾
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	91	92½
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	92	93½
Republic Ry. & Light	27	30
Republic Ry & Light pf.	71	74
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf.	104	105½
Southw. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¾	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	83	84
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12¼	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	51	53
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	19	21
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf.	45	50
United Light & Rys.	56	57
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75	77
Western Power	17½	18½
Western Power pf.	60	63

*Par value $50.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the auction salesrooms yesterday by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

4 shares Englewood Sewerage Company, 125.

5 shares Citizens National Bank of Englewood, N. J., 275.

2,000 shares Palmetto Mining Company, $7 lot.

$1,000 San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Company, first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due January, 1943, 55.

$1,000 Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Company of Chicago, first consolidation 6 per cent. bond, due April, 1923, 113½.

25 shares Union Ferry Company, 87.

3 shares Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 523.

30 shares Midvale Steel Company (old stock), 965.

10 shares Citizens' National Bank of Englewood, N. J., 201.

51 shares Hudson River Realty Company, $7 lot.

50 shares New York & Staten Island Land Company, $9 lot.

$2,500 bond and mortgage made by Emma Louise Macoubrey to Hudson River Realty Company, dated April 15, 1907, $100 lot.

$2,200 bond and mortgage made by Emma Louise Macoubrey to Hudson River Realty Company, dated April 15, 1907, $100 lot.

$4,000 bond and mortgage made by Edward H. Ryan to Elizabeth S. Newcomb, dated March 10, 1911, $100 lot.

$1,750 bond and mortgage made by Chas. A. Williams to Edward H. Ryan, dated June 5, 1912, $100 lot.

10 shares Universal Film Manufacturing Company, voting trust certificate common, 2½4%.

5 shares National City Bank, 443¾.

25 shares Eastern Mexico Power & Electric Company, $20 lot.

$60,000 McKnight Realty Company, first mortgage 5 per cent. 10-year gold bonds, January, 1914, coupons on, 53 of $1,000 each, 14 of $500 each, $5,000 lot.

1,984 shares Ville Park Association of Great Neck, $5 per share.

42 shares Erie Queens Realty Company, $10 per share.

50 shares Cedarhurst North Realty Company, $10 per share.

$4,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due January, 1923, $2,900.

Fajardo Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
New Niquero Sugar
Santa Cecilia Sugar
and all Sugar Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted
ERNEST SMITH
Specialist in Sugar Securities
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad.

Gulf States Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Ajax Tire
Am. Graphophone
United Pub. Corp.
Gulf States Steel
Empire S. & I. Pfd.
Eastern Steel Stks
DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

We Buy & Sell
Gulf States Steel
Santa Cecilia Sugar
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orisntment."

Oklahoma Producing & Refining Co.
Send for Circular.
Luke, Banks & Weeks
Members New York Stock Exchange.
14 Wall St., New York. 'Phone Rector 3846.

We specialize in
Zinc Concentrating Co.
MAX B. BORG
Stocks and Bonds
20 Broad Street, New York
Phone, Rector 2305

We Buy, Sell and Quote
Kenefick Zinc
Lima Locomotive
Poole Engineering & Machine
U. S. Light & Heat Issues
Fajardo Sugar
Federal Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Santa Cecilia Sugar
Stewart Sugar
Slattery & Co.
SPECIALIST

BLACK CAT HOSIERY
HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children.
Albertson, Buckhard & Allen, Inc.
140 Fifth Avenue.

CASH WITHOUT INTEREST TO Manufacturers & Merchants on OVERDUE SLOW ACCOUNTS placed with us for collection
SYSTEM MERCANTILE AGENCY
56 Chambers St. Phone 1185 Worth

"Bestmaid"
Middies..... 2 to 20 | Prices $4.50 to $12.00 Per Doz.
Misses' Dresses.. 2 to 8
Dresses ..... 2 to 14
Room 406, 1270 B'way. Phone 5795 Madison Sq.

Witchtex TRADE MARK The Resilient Lining
For all bonffant or distended effects
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated, Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N.Y.

THAT SOMETHING IN NEW
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.

WASH FABRICS
HENRY GLASS & COMPANY
44-46-48 White Street

Resident Buyers, Attention!
We are offering the biggest value in a TAFFETA SUIT, a limited number left.
COOPER & GRAPES,
115 West 28th St.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5410
LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS,
Commercial Bankers, 100 Broadway

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. Coleman & Co. 1133 Broadway. Telephone 9763 Farragut.

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay.
LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

AFTERNOON DRESSES in messaline and taffetas, $7.50 up
Star Dress Mfg. Co., 132 West 36th St.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES, headquarters for
HUSBIN UNDERWEAR, KIMONOS, DRESSING SACKS, PETTICOATS, APRONS, Etc.
B. V. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

CHARLES, Designer of Original Models in Tailored Suits. 7 WEST 42TH ST.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG,
1333 BROADWAY.

COATS, WRAPS, Sport Coats and Roller Skating Sets. Clever line for Spring Season. Leo F. Sturm, 48 W. 35. Greeley 870

COATS & SUITS. LEVITMAN & FEIN. Oppenheim Collins Bldg., 53 W. 34th St.

Corduroys & Velveteens. Immed Deliv. Spring Shades. Bacher, 354 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 3644

CLOTHING SPECIALTIES
Men's Novelty Belted-back Silk Suits, Knitted and Unlined Coats and Summer Clothing.
HOUSE OF HOCHBERGER, 93 Fifth Avenue.

DINNER FAVORS, novelties and paper napkins to match. The "UNIQUE" line.
SELLING DECORATIVE & NOVELTY CO.,
16-17 East 23d St.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES. Latest fashions always on hand. William Reiss, 121 East 24th St.

DYESTUFFS SOLD, BOUGHT, EXCHANGED
N. Y. Selling Exchange,
Tel. Spring 1291 117 Spring Street.

FURS, FEATURES OF ALL KINDS AT JOS. STEINER & BROS.
115 WEST 30TH STREET.

GLOVES WINKELBACHER & RICE.
America's Largest Stock Glove House.
29 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

HOUSE DRESSES $9.00 per dozen up. STOUTS.
Sizes 39 to 54, $10.50 doz. up
Waldorf Bldg., SHAPIRO BROS.
2-16 West 33rd St.

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS
Schlaet-Hollins Co., 44 E. 25 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 80

MATERNITY SKIRTS The Best in the Market, $2.25 to $6.75
Gustave Baer, 510 Sixth Ave. (near 31st St.)

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $5 to $7.50.
L. B. Schneider Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS to Loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and All Kinds of Personal Property.
A. Lawrence
Est. Since 1880. 115 Nassau St.
Phone 2261 Beekman. Near 14th Street, N. Y.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cotton $2 to $3; Silks $10.50 to $37.50 per doz. at Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 39-41 W. 32d St.
and OILED SILK GARMENTS.

SILKS Phone 3566 Madison Sq.
SATIN Taffeta
ALFRED SOHLAND, 19 Madison Av.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses
The American Lady Waist Co.,
WALDORF BLDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

SILK WAISTS Largest popular priced silk waist house.
Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

SHOW CARDS, Hand-made, Printed and Lithographed.
Salter & Co., 100 Nassau Street.

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY.
C. S. HIRSCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

5c, 10c, & 25c GOODS. THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EXCHANGE
9-13 West 20th Street.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. MAYERS, Auct'r.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
For the benefit of creditors of Meibach Bros., Inc., Assignors.
To-day, March 23rd, 1916,
AT 10:30 A. M. AT
NO. 338 MADISON ST. (MANHATTAN),
Large 5-Story Chair Factory
3,000 DINING ROOM CHAIRS,
Finished and unfinished, in leather backs and seats; also cane backs and leather seats.
Made up in arm and straight backs.
50,000 FEET OF SEASONED LUMBER,
8,000 FEET OF ASSORTED LEATHER
500 ROLLS OF GIMP AND DRILLS,
VARNISHES, OILS AND SHELLAC,
THOUSANDS OF CHAIR PARTS,
Fixtures, Work Tables, Stoves, Benches, Clamps, Covered Nails, Glue, Springs, Sea Grass, Padding, etc. Desks, Cabinets, Safe, Typewriter, Cutting Tables, etc.
MACHINERY
Band, Scroll and Swing Saws; Spindles, Moulders, Double Spinners and Borer, Grinder, Disc Sanders, Bench Carver, Shafting, Belting, Motors, etc.
ALSO LARGE QUANTITY OF LUMBER AT NO. 2 TOMPKINS ST.
BY ORDER OF MICHAEL R. MATTEO, Assignee.
MAX MILLER, Attorney for Assignee, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City.

The Entire Large Importers' Stock Formerly of A. & L. Metzger, of 22 W. 19th St., N. Y. C., consisting of complete lines of
EMBROIDERY
in Councings, edgings, insertions, allovers, nets, etc.
LACES
of every description, piece goods, linen, lawn, voile, etc., ladies' neckwear, ladies' handkerchiefs, embroidery samples.
Fixtures & Machinery
Consisting of a Complete PLANT.
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer,
sells the above large and desirable stock commencing Tuesday, March 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. on above premises, and continuing until the entire stock is sold. Exhibition with descriptive catalogues Monday, March 27 on the premises. Further information at auctioneer's office, 23 Walker St. Telephone 2430 Franklin.

MERCHANDISE.

STERLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons: Sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9044

MUCH TRADE WASTE

No More Barrels, Crates, or Boxes May Be Carried Out to Sea in Scows.

CONTRACTOR BROUGHT SUIT

Accumulation of Litter Which Is Not Legally "Rubbish" Increases Danger of Fire.

Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston has been served with a Supreme Court injunction, which prevents him from dumping trade waste collected from buildings and stores upon the barges that now carry the city's refuse out to sea. The question of the removal of trade waste, which is designated as boxes, barrels, crates, and other similar rubbish, for years has been a serious problem with the Street Cleaning Department. Many plans have been tried to dispose of it quickly in order to prevent its accumulation in cellars and storerooms, where it is likely to cause fires.

Some months ago an order was issued by the department to collect everything and anything that was placed on the curb for removal. An action was at once brought against the Commissioner and the city by John D. Dailey and De Witt C. Ivins, who hold the contract for the removal of the city's ashes, street sweepings, and rubbish in scows, to restrain the city from dumping trade waste in their scows. They declared that their scows were being loaded by the city's dumpcarts with material and refuse not designated in their contract. The Supreme Court decision enjoins the Street Cleaning Commissioner "from delivering, dumping, or depositing" upon the scows of the plaintiffs materials other than ashes, street sweepings, and rubbish. This refuse is specifically defined as follows:

"Ashes shall be taken to mean and include steam ash, cinders, coal and wood ash, sawdust, floor sweepings, broken glass, broken crockery, oyster and clam shells, tin cans, and discarded paving and building material from the various city departments and bureaus.

"Street sweepings shall be taken to mean the accumulations of dirt and litter collected from the pavements in the process of cleaning, the sweepings from the sidewalks and areas, and the materials removed from the sewer catch basins.

"Rubbish shall be taken to mean the general household rubbish other than ashes and garbage, including bottles, paper, pasteboard, rags, mattresses, worn-out furniture, old clothes, old shoes, leather and rubber scrap, carpets, tobacco stems, straw and excelsior, plants, shrubs, evergreens, and grass."

Just what disposition is to be made of the trade waste now accumulating in the cellars is not known, but it is believed that private trucking concerns will have to be employed by individual store and building owners.

A law was passed last year whereby the Street Cleaning Commissioner can remove trade waste and charge a certain amount per load, this amount to be fixed by the Board of Estimate. Commissioner Fetherston said yesterday that the situation was not quite as serious as it had been made to appear, and that a large percentage of the so-called trade waste could be disposed of in furnaces and heating plants, thereby cutting down the fuel bill. He stated, however, that the entire matter would be brought before the Board of Estimate at its regular meeting next week and that he was preparing a detailed report on the subject for presentation at that time.

JANUARY FOREIGN TRADE.

Large Increase of Exports the Feature at This Port.

January exports to European countries from this port amounted to $132,048,337, an increase of $51,451,308 over the corresponding month last year, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Imports here from Europe in the first month of the year were set down at $35,569,229, a gain over January, 1915, when such entries had a value of $34,688,165.

English export shipments in January, including war and other supplies and general merchandise, totaled $57,863,466, against $24,620,885 in the same month last year. Shipments to France had a value of $31,419,705, while in the corresponding month of 1915 their value was $18,945,905. Italian shipments amounted to $11,113,794, and those to Russia in Europe $11,079,167. In addition, shipments to Russia via the Vladivostok route were set down at $3,908,298.

Exports to South America took a jump in January to $12,340,016, whereas in the same month a year ago the shipments were worth only $5,506,664. North American exports were $10,133,538, or about $4,000,000 in excess of last year. Asiatic shipments out of New York in the first month of the year rose to $9,781,837, against $4,442,524 in January, 1915. Merchandise for Oceania sent from here reached a value of $4,090,217, compared with $2,631,028 twelve months before, while outward African trade totaled $2,631,043, against $1,355,809 in January of last year.

January's imports from Europe, amounting to $35,569,229, a gain of about a million dollars over the corresponding month of 1915, resulted from increased entries of goods from England, France, and Italy. English imports in January were $14,321,856, against $7,794,492 the same month a year ago; the French showed a gain of $3,000,000, and the Italian $1,300,000. German imports were down to $622,410, compared with $10,070,016 in January, 1915, while inward trade with Austria-Hungary in January slumped to $28,555, against $1,229,548 the same month a year ago. Imports from most of the other European countries showed a decline compared with 1915.

South American imports in January took a big spurt and amounted to $27,657,265, compared with $18,103,087 in the opening month of 1915. Merchandise and raw products from Asia reached a value of $16,433,463, a gain of almost $10,000,000 over January of last year, while Oceania's imports, totaling $1,570,999 in January, showed a gain over last year of only $100,000. This country drew heavily on Africa in January, as imports arriving at this port totaled $4,354,501, whereas in January, 1915, they amounted to only $271,862. So-called North American imports in January were valued at $14,703,160, against $9,886,470 in the same month a year ago.

Business Fine on "Stouts."

An excellent business, especially on dresses, has been done this season on garments designed especially for stout women. While it was by no means a simple thing to do, designers of these goods have succeeded in giving the heavy woman the same opportunity of dressing close to the mode that is enjoyed by her more slender sister. More than this, at least one house has succeeded in bringing out dresses that make the wearer look smaller than she actually is. Several of them were shown to a TIMES reporter yesterday. The model who wore these dresses had a bust measurement of 46 inches, and hip measurement of 50, yet a buyer, who was in the showroom at the time, wanted to wager $50 that the bust measurement was not over 42. Without taking the bet, the manufacturer proved with a tape that the buyer was wrong. Some of the skirt widths of the dresses shown ran up to seven or eight yards. Longer bodices than normal were also a feature.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS, children's, pile fabric; will look at samples. Room 1,123, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

POPLINS.—Open for any quantity; P. P. L., black, navy, green; price, 92½ cents. H. B. Schwartz, 15 West 20th.

SAMPLES.—Prominent jobbers now looking at Fall styles infants', children's juniors', at ladies' coats. Appointments can be arranged by writing to M 50 Times.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and linen suits looked at all week. 28 West 25th St., 2d floor.

WAISTS.—The Charles William Stores will look at Silk and Crepe de Chine Waists, including tub Silk Waists, at their New York office, 40 East 21st St., on Friday, March 24, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4848.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ART SILK, MERCERIZED, baby sacks, baby bonnets, neckties, jabots, mufflers, beautiful sweaters, woolen auto hoods or bonnets; all very desirable, quick selling articles, suitable for dry goods and department stores, bargain houses, &c. On Thursday Mr. Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401, Phone Franklin 135, will have samples.

CHAS. W. BECKER, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CLOTH.—Botany serge, 11,483, all shades. Phone Chelsea 8397.

COATS.—Girls', misses' stylish, dressy coats, velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges; high-grade merchandise; $12 down to $5.75; immediate delivery. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th; Farragut 598. Full commission to salesmen.

COATS.—TEN-RACK sport coats; newest fabrics, including chinchillas; prices $6.75 and up. Harry Greenberg, 25 West 31st St.

COATS.—Spring, $3 up; nifty models, low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

CORDUROYS.—White and all high shades, 36 inches wide; also Navy Whipcords and other materials, for immediate delivery. 129 West 27th, 7th floor. Farragut 3264.

COTTON CLOTH for Sale.—27-inch, 40x99, 9.00 yard goods, 2,700 pounds; 28-inch, 40x44, 8.40 yard goods, 2,300 pounds; 28-inch, 68x44, 9.15 yard goods, 1,525 pounds; 28-inch, 40x40, 9.00 yard goods, 1,900 pounds; 27-inch, 44x4, 9.50 yard goods, 1,600 to 3,000 pounds; 40-inch, 72x80, 9.00 yard goods to the pound; 36-inch, 72x90, 10.00 yard goods to the pound; 40-inch, 80x72, 7.70 yard goods to the pound; 40-inch, 72x68, 6.00 yard goods to the pound; 39-inch, 60x80, 5.00 yard goods to the pound. Samples with Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401, 'phone Franklin 135. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES, 150, high grade, to close out; taffetas, crepe de chines, crepe de meteors, and Georgette combinations; latest models. Phil I. Levenson & Co., 20 West 32d.

DUVETEEN BLAZER STRIPES, all colors. Steney & Starkey, 45 East 17th. Stuyvesant 3282.

HANGERS.—"Veribest," for men's and women's apparel; waxed and enamel. Metalwood Mfg. Co., 138 West Broadway. Worth 3718.

MULL, silk, and cotton printed, with blue stripes and flowers. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

POPLINS, gabardines, and white chinchillas; have a surplus, for sale; right prices. Communicate with H 349 Times Downtown.

SILK DRESSES.—We have for delivery street and afternoon silk dresses. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SONOMORE SNAP FASTENERS. — Three sizes, immediate delivery; last call for these. P 161 Times.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Popular-priced, for immediate delivery. Kessler & Gotthelf, 10 East 33d.

WAISTS.—Jap silks, crepe de chines, striped and tub silks, Georgettes, &c.; jobs. The Leader Mercantile Co., 38 West 32d. Murray Cohen.

Help and Situations Wanted.

TRAVELING SALESMEN wanted by a large wholesale house carrying notions, fancy goods, ribbons, muslin underwear, ready-to-wear clothing, &c.; only experienced salesmen selling to the retail dry goods and department store trade need apply; must also be a resident of State or territory to be covered; strictly commission basis; good opportunity for the right men. M 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, thoroughly experienced in dress business, desires position. P 140 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅝@3½ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3⅝@3½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Wool Import Charge Reduced.

The Executive Committee of the Textile Alliance, Inc., has voted to reduce the charge for handling imports of wool consigned to it from the British Government to ⅛ of 1 per cent. on and after April 1. This reduction is made in accordance with the plan adopted originally by the Alliance to have the charge cover merely the expenses of operating the service. When the first tax was placed on all wool shipments brought in, it was not known just what expenses would be incurred. A system of dividends was installed by which the wool importers received everything above what was actually needed by the Alliance to pay for its operation.

Quicksilver Prices Break Sharply.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that of the declines registered here in the last week quicksilver led, showing a net decline of $50. The quotation is now $200 a flask of seventy-five pounds. It will further say that spot stocks of drugs and chemicals are becoming seriously depleted. The scarcity of botanical drugs is becoming more pronounced, and numerous herbs and leaves have scored sharp advances in prices during the last week, with tendencies toward still higher quotations. Similar conditions govern the market for imported gums, importers now predicting a famine in some varieties. Cocoanut and vegetable oils are also in very short supply here.

Shut Down on Consignments.

Several manufacturers commenting on the present situation in the clothing trade stated that with everything favoring the seller a good opportunity is given to eliminate many of the evils from which the clothiers have suffered. Chief among these is the consignment abuse. With the retailers active in the movement to stop the selling of goods at retail by the wholesale houses, it would not be surprising to see the manufacturers attempt in return to put an end to requests for goods on consignment. The manufacturers say that many large losses are faced through this practice, and that, instead of being able to sell their left-over merchandise at the end of the season at cost or a small profit, they must consign their surplus product to the retail stores or face the alternative of losing a customer.

Backskin Shoes Coming In.

Because of the scarcity of colored kid in this market manufacturers of novelty shoes for women are turning their attention to buckskin. Made up in combination colors, or with other stock, it is said to produce some very natty shoes. Among the new shoe models shown here in the last week, one of the prettiest had a black kid vamp and heel foxing and a white calf top. It was of the high-cut, laced type, the eyelets and laces being black. A similar effect was shown with a tan calf vamp and foxing, tan eyelets and tan laces. According to authorities in the local trade, the outlook for Colonial pumps this Spring is rather dark. The high-class retailers are said to be trying to fight shy of them, though they have bought

Warning to Local Retailers.

It has been the practice for a number of years of local retailers to put off ordering the goods they need until the last minute. In this way they receive the benefit of any price concessions that the manufacturers may feel called upon to make through the lateness of the season. Since conditions have become unsettled with the prices on most lines showing constant advances, many of the local stores have changed their methods and are now buying ahead. The movement, however, is not quite as general as wholesalers expected to see it, and they are warning the retailers in this market that buying cannot be put off without risk. A peculiar feature of the present buying in many lines is that the out-of-town merchants seem to have a much better idea of the true situation and are placing orders as far ahead as they can to guarantee supplies.

Dress Manufacturers Doing Well.

Reports from manufacturers of dresses for women and misses indicate that a much better business has been done on them so far for Spring than was the case a year ago. An executive of one of the well-known houses, in fact, yesterday told a TIMES reporter that for the month of February alone the business done this year exceeded that in the same period of 1915 by fully $100,000. A very large gain is looked for on the season as a whole. Buying appears to be as active now as it usually is at this time of the year, quite a little of the business that is coming forward being duplicate orders for models purchased earlier in the season. Many of the new lines are now ready for delivery, prominent features of which are the so-called barrel skirt, hooped effects; panniers, etc., tight-fitting bodices and long, tight sleeves.

Gray Goods Buying More Active.

Gray goods trading was more active in this market yesterday, especially printcloths, but the volume moved was not as large as on Monday. One of the features was the letting out of a limited quantity of 39-inch 68-72s from second hands at 5⅞ cents, evidently to test the market. They were quickly gobbled up. First hands continued to ask 6 cents for any delivery of this construction. April-May sales of 39-inch 80 squares were made at 7¼ cents, while 36-44s in that width sold at 4⅝ cents for May-July delivery. Deliveries to September were sold at 5¼ cents on 38½-inch 64-60s, with sellers less inclined later in the day to let them out at that price for any shipment. At 5⅛ cents, 38½-inch 64-56s sold in a large way for April-July shipment. May-July business was put through at 4⅝ cents on 38½-inch 60-48s, while 60-52s in that width brought 4¾ cents for shipment to August. May-June sales of 27-inch 64-60s were consummated at 3⅞ cents. On 3.95-yard drills April-June orders were booked at 6¼ cents, while shipments to July were sold on 4-yard, 48 square sheetings at 5¾ cents. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7⅛c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	*6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
28½-inch, 64-60s	5½c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

*Asked.

Overcoat Prices Maintained.

Usually at this time it is not a difficult matter for retailers to obtain jobs of overcoats at a price, but this season the small quantities held by manufacturers are not to be purchased, except at regular prices, and in some cases advances must be paid. The weather has helped to some extent, but the big factor has been the increasing cost of piece goods and a shortage of desirable material. The inquiries for overcoats made in staple styles and of staple materials are reported to be coming from numerous sources, showing that many retailers recognize that anything in the way of merchandise that can be bought now is desirable.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

P. C. ECKHARDT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Peter Charles Eckhardt and Frederick Eckhardt, doing business as P. C. Eckhardt, real estate and insurance brokers, at 683 Ninth Avenue. Liabilities are stated to be $10,000 and assets $4,000.

MYER HART.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Myer Hart, trading as the Myer Hart Company, wholesale liquor dealer, at 47 Vesey Street. He also made an assignment to Abraham M. Grill.

UNION HAT COMPANY.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Perlzweig Brothers, manufacturers of women's and children's hats, under the name of the Union Hat Company, at 131 and 133 Wooster Street. Liabilities are $14,000 and assets $10,000.

BLOCK & LEVINE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Block & Levine, dealers in cigars and tobacco at 564 Eighth Avenue. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,500.

LOUIS SABASEVITZ, installment peddler, of 57 East 111th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,105 and assets of $3,827, in accounts.

ARTHUR L. BORDIS, who conducted the Waldorf Quality Bakery at Catskill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,130 and assets of $486.

ABRAHAM WEIN, residing at Port Chester, N. Y., who had a grocery store at Greenwich, Conn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $674 and assets of $419.

GUSTAV STEIN.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on March 24, 1915, against Gustav Stein, manufacturer of ostrich feathers at 38 East Twenty-first Street, on a settlement with creditors.

LOUIS E. BACKER.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Louis E. Backer, clothing dealer at 321 Sixth Avenue, with two cities in Brooklyn, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $25,000.

THE M. H. PULASKI COMPANY, importer of embroideries and laces at 146 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $22,351 and assets $33,321.

SAMUEL MIROSLAWSKY, dealer in dry goods at 77 and 80 Bavard Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $18,000 and assets of $2,510.

MEHLMAN & MEYERS, clothing manufacturers of 45 Great Jones Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,410 and assets $412.

HARRY A. ISAACS, INC., dealer in men's furnishing goods at 1,316 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,624 and assets of $2,750.

H. DOERSCH & CO.—Judge Hough has appointed F. Stearns Edick receiver for Henry Doersch, trading as H. Doersch & Co., grocers at Nyack. Bond $1,000.

ALLIED PUBLISHING CORPORATION, INC., publisher of a real estate monthly at 185 Broadway, has made an assignment to Morris R. Moskowitz.

EZRA MENASCHE, wholesale confectioner at 157 Forsyth Street, has made an assignment to Julius J. Klein.

JACOB REICHENBERG, grocer at 24 Carmine Street, who made an assignment on Feb. 2, has had his property reassigned to him on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.
(Amounts $100 and over.)

Auerbach, Philip—S. Friedman	$166.58
Beebe, Silas P.—R. E. Levin	838.80
Bergaust, Marvin—People, &c	200.00
Brachett, Mary H.—Irving National Bank of New York	3,805.61
Brown, Paula—Irving National Bank, New York	214.26
Character Buildings, Inc., and Robert L. Reaves—Chamberlain Metal Weather Strip Co	147.93
Colonna, Adolph—R. M. Civas et al	226.60
De Young, David—A. Germansky	303.15
Desmond, Harry—Stewart Distilling Co	129.46
De Waal, Coenraad O.—W. A. Jamison et al., costs	125.96
Domenico, Fragomeni—E. D. Hobson	342.21
Perrie, Francis—M. Brady	162.41
Excelsior Fire Appliance Corp.—N. Y. Telephone Co	101.81
Einstein, George A.—F. A. Nrady	874.58
Ferrera, George—J. B. Owens	862.20
Ferdinando, Savarese Mfg. Co.—A. Insola et al	260.03
Gold, Harry L., and Joseph Mancuso—L. Tavormina	851.39
Graetzer, John—I. Kopper et al	376.91
H. Freyknecht Electrical Engineering and Construction Co., Inc.—Northern Electric Equipment Co	702.12
Henry J. Roussel, Inc.—Federal Advertising Agency	1,865.56
Hanan, Alfred—H. Schwarz	163.04
Harras, Otto H.—J. W. Allison	341.41
Hongst, Conrad—John Blumers & Brothers	408.45
Hayes, Edward—Bender Kornfeld, Inc	272.14
Same—M. K. Sandman	270.64
Hoffman, Emma—A. Stern	100.27
Hersberg, Max—Gimbel Brothers, New York	455.37
Kimball, Samuel E.—I. Butensky	156.33
Knapp, Clara D.—F. Schwartz	194.41
Leon, Louis—People, &c	200.00
Lynch, James J.—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co	162.56
Leber, Frank—People, &c	200.00
Lechner, Ben—R. Siegel	5,039.03
Lowenstein, Benjamin—Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co	1,057.90
Loeb, Wm. S.—Aeolian Co	541.57
Levitin, Wolf M.—Union Novelty Braid Works et al	7,285.83
Munday, Ross—G. Harry	1,048.77
Manca, Salvatore—S. T. Moscahiades et al	134.80
N. Y. Railways Co.—I. Vitale	200.00
Nieto Export Agency & Importing Co., Inc.—Make Good Mfg. Co., Inc	163.40
Ocean Steamship Co. of Savannah—M. Pilcsuk	449.07
Osborn, Effie R.—W. L. O'Conor	200.31
Price, Fanny M.—Continental Paper Bag Co	127.89
Rubinstein, Louis A.—G. I. Fuerth	866.10
Rosenthal, Eleazer L.—H. Rosenthal	2,153.08
Robinson, James A.—Hill Military Academy	278.54
Schumer, Samuel—Steinhardt Bros. & Co	300.69
Stern, Jules and Emil—Greenberg, Warner & Co	1,078.20
Svobda, Emil—E. Newman	106.61
Smith, Laura M.—E. W. Browning	704.60
Smith, Wm. L.—F. and A. M. Bayles	839.31
Scme—Same	829.31
Smith, Benjamin, and Abraham Barley —D. Osterweis	193.01
Sobe, Joseph, and Harry Krane—D. Osterweis	122.33
Seldman, Abraham—M. Fischer et al	582.41
Stiefel, Maurice—E. Ashforth et al	1,992.94
Tennessee Copper Co.—N. Nalewajko, costs	115.52
Valentine, Ernest—Carnegie Hall	214.91
Tekulsky, Morris—Merchants Union Ice Co	222.31
Thomas, Calvin H.—Woodbridge Chemical Co	381.41
Wilson, Maude Y. B.—H. H. Van Aken	247.83
Walker, Geo. E.—L. Subberns	127.16
Waters, John L.—S. J. O'Meale	2,819.29
Werber, Hugo—E. Schoonmaker	111.98
Warschauer, Severin—H. L. Cardes	226.81
Fifth Avenue Underwriting Agency—City of N. Y	249.56
Frooks, Louis—Same	249.56
Hazeldeen Mineral Spring Co.—Same	249.56
Rudinsky, Samuel—Same	263.70

In Bronx County.

Alomanni, Cesare—P. Palmieri, et al	176.15
Broad Edge Corp.—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc	299.72
Corby, Charles A.—. B. M. Pennetto	29.72
Carucci, Chemelina and Samuel—City of New York	46.91
Conway, John H.—R. Wilson	206.91
Friedlander, Elias—I. Greil	34.75
Friedland, Paul—J. Gerosa	27.72
Goldhil Bldg. & Leasing Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co	69.06
Goldman, Samuel—Metropolitan Tobacco Co	33.50
Hegt, Jonas J.—Paterno Investing Corp	388.21
Jenkins, Elizabeth E.—John Boyland Co	32.22
Levin, Louis—N. Y. Telephone Co	30.71
Lehr, Harry—R. A. Adamson	57.00
Same—same	57.00
Lowenthal, Leo M.—M. Mindlan, et al	34.84
Mitchell, Patrick and John, J. McDermott—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc	248.59
Obedin, Lawrence—Columbia Ribbon Co	229.50
Pape, Herman Diederich—J. C. Shriner	36.11
Potter, Emily H.—L. Girant, et al	2,171.36
Rosenkrantz, Max—Metropolitan Tobacco Co	89.22
Two Hundred & Fourth Street Corp. and Julian Kovacs—Tozzini Marble & Tile Co., Inc	1,275.46
Travers, Paul P.—M. K. Carolan	254.72
Union Railway Co.—D. Pagano, ad adm.	1,825.96

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Adiman, Harry—H. Frank, March 7, 1916	$3,152.73
Frunkes, Louis—142 West 26th St. Realty Co., Nov. 20, 1914	248.38
Same—Same, June 28, 1916	946.09
Fieldsteel, Charles S.—Gimbel Bros., New York, Sept. 9, 1914	286.89
Gambel, Frederick—Arlington Fire Insurance Co., Feb. 23, 1916	244.91
Gillett, Langdon—Encyclopaedia Britannica, March 14, 1906	218.21
Loeb, William, and Abraham Kaufman —E. Richter et al.; June 20, 1915	1,642.23
McCann, John, and Annie—Central Brewing Co. of N. Y., July 8, 1915	2,598.84
Pollak, Max—Southwestern Surety Insurance Co., Feb. 28, 1916	1,015.00
Smith, Arthur L.—N. Y. Gas and Electric Appliance Co., Dec. 30, 1915	161.83
Vanaphone Co.—S. Nilson et al.; Dec. 16, 1915	139.54
Wiemers, John, Inc.—I. Nochaemkin; March 27, 1915	3,145.08

In Bronx County.

Elliott, Robert H. E., and Miriam Fischer—C. R. Gleason; Feb. 28, 1916	215.58
Same—M. M. Gleason, Feb. 28, 1916	1,917.34
Rossti, Alfonso—J. Tedeschi, Nov. 12, 1915	478.72
Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of N. Y.—C. Brohmer; Dec. 20, 1915. (suspended of appeal)	100.76

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Munzer-Lyon-Kahn Company, resident buyer, 1,133 Broadway, is now representing the Independent Drug Company of Chicago in this market.

Grinnell Willis & Co., selling agents, have advanced the following Wamsutta goods half a cent a yard: OXX, XOXB, ICT, and NR. They have also advanced these Masonville goods a quarter of a cent a yard: Cambric, muslin, longcloth; nainsook, percale, and brown.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA, Ga.—H. Bressler, dry goods, clothing, shoes; St. Denis.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear, gloves, shirts, men's knit goods; H. W. Straus, boots, shoes; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Mayer's; J. H. Mayer, dry goods, general mdse.; Longacre.

BALTIMORE, Md.—P. Levin & Co.; P. Levin, wholesale woolens; Breslin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—McCawley & Co.; G. W. Schnibbe, overalls, working shirts; 253 Church.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. Milliken, druggist sundries; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE.—B. Freedman & Son; M. J. Freedman, woolens; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Cahn, Cabiens & Co.; L. Brosnan, neckwear, embroideries; McAlpin.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Marcus D. G. Co.; S. Brown, general mdse.; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss L. Robicheau, basement coats, skirts, bathing suits; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts, bathing suits; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—M. Weinbaum, dry goods, &c.; Murray Hill.

BOSTON, Mass.—Lambaugh & Howard; W. H. Howard, mfrs. shirtwaists, silk, woolen waists; Navarre.

BOSTON, Mass.—D. Daniels, skirts, silk petticoats; Imperial.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss M. L. McHugh, girls' coats, dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Brown-Durrell Co.; C. P. Marshall, men's, women's knit underwear; 19 W. 19th.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Miss L. M. Sweeney, corsets; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, ladies' cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; D. Robillard, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; C. M. Murphy, wash dresses; Mrs. C. Phillips,

ORGANIZE TO RELIEVE FREIGHT CONGESTION

Traffic Managers of Large Corporations Form Central Committee.

TO CONFER WITH E. E. CLARK

Shipments of Merchandise in Accordance with Present Disturbed Conditions Will Be Arranged.

The Merchants' Association, at a meeting held yesterday in its assembly hall in the Woolworth Building, organized a central committee, principally of the traffic managers of large corporations, the object of which is to devise means for easing the freight congestion at this port.

The members of the committee, after receiving their appointments, adjourned, to meet again at 10:30 o'clock this morning to discuss ways and means. Much of its work will be devoted to arranging shipments of merchandise in accordance with the disturbed conditions which at present obtain.

Seventy-five representatives of large corporations and firms were present, as well as representatives from several of the railroads. The railroad men, however were listeners.

J. C. Lincoln, the manager of the traffic bureau of the association, presided, and Boyd O. Berry, assistant manager, was the Secretary of the meeting. Mr. Lincoln said that it was necessary to have a central committee which would act in a manner in harmony with the common carriers. He had propounded a series of fourteen questions. The conferees were asked to state just what trouble was being experienced in freighting for export and also for domestic trade. The shippers had been especially asked as to the troubles they had in the issuing and enforcement of embargoes.

R. M. Parker of the American Sugar Refining Company said that consignees should themselves keep track of all consignments in order to expedite deliveries and prevent congestion. George F. Hichborn declared that there had been a continual decrease in the facilities and equipment of the New England transportation lines.

C. B. Gregory of the International Harvester Company said that his corporation had 180 cars out "somewhere on the Pennsylvania" ever since the first of last January. He thought that the railroads should always state whether or not they had the cars for drawing freight from the interior. Along this line Mr. Lincoln said that the situation would be simplified if one company would control all the lighterage at this port. If freight for export were not sent until it was known there was ocean transportation provided, the congestion would be considerably reduced.

In view of the complaints of the boss truckmen, Mr. Lincoln said that it might be well for the railroads to keep their sheds and piers open until midnight. The truckmen, at a meeting held several days ago, declared that after their teams had stood for hours waiting for freight the doors of sheds and piers were often shut in their faces.

It was understood that the committee should confer with the committee of the Eastern railroad Presidents, which is now meeting here with E. E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The committee which was appointed by Mr. Lincoln to confer on the present conditions was divided into domestic and export trade. The domestic division includes W. A. Becker, the traffic manager of the Diamond Match Company; R. M. Parker, traffic manager of the American Sugar Refining Company; T. A. Starkweather of the American Tobacco Company; C. J. Curtin of the Building Material Board of Trade, R. S. French, general manager of the National League of Commission Merchants; C. C. Ferguson, traffic manager of the West Virginia Paper Pulp Company; George H. Stephenson, traffic manager of the General Chemical Company; D. D. Devine, traffic manager of the Continental Paper Bag Company, and W. R. Campbell, the traffic manager of the Central Leather Company. In the export division of the committee are C. B. Gregory of the International Harvester Company; J. A. Wells of Gaston, Wigmore & Williams; Augustus Mack of the United States Steel Products Company, G. W. Bankel of D. C. Andrews & Co., and J. A. Morgan of the United Shoe Machinery Manufacturing Company.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Deciding the Duties on a Variety of Imported Articles.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that when small compasses were capable of use by school children for drawing circles, such goods cannot be regarded as falling under the "toy" provision of the tariff. B. Illfelder & Co., importers of the compasses, protested the Collector's tax of 35 per cent. as toys. Judge Sullivan held the claim well taken and ordered the articles admitted at 20 per cent. as manufacturers of metal not specially provided for. A similar claim by the Eugene Dietzgen Company was sustained.

In the case of the American Express Company, it was held that azimuth mirrors, sextants and octants were entitled to come in at 20 per cent. under the metal schedule, the Collector being reversed in his levy of 35 per cent. as "optical instruments." Identical action was taken on protests by John Bliss & Co., and Thomas Meadows & Co. George Borgfeldt & Co., and the American Express Company, were given lower rates respectively on small sewing machines and watchmen's timers.

Market prices of Japanese hemp braid were shown to have gone up. Importers here purchased goods of of this kind from Kamitgki, of Kobe, which Appraiser Sague held were somewhat undervalued. The merchandise which was described on the invoices as Milan natural hemp braids, size 2⅝ by 3¼, first quality, were entered by the New York handlers of the goods as having a value of .30¢ yen per piece, while Judge McClelland affirmed the Appraiser in taking duty at .35 yen per piece.

Characterizing reeds from Shu Hing of Canton as "poor selected" rather than "extra selected," as claimed by some of the witnesses, Judge McClelland decided that Custom House advances on the goods were unwarranted and sustained the importers in the entered prices. The goods were stated to be unmanufactured rattan canes, and under the terms of the reappraisement were allowed to enter at $35.35 Hongkong per picul, with a discount of 3 per cent., less export duty, liken tax, boat and coolie hire.

A reappraisement involving palm leaf hats from Pedro E. de Otavlaurruchi, of Puebla, Mexico, sustained the action of the Customs men in exacting higher duty. The hats, entered at $8.75 United States currency per gross, were held properly dutiable on the basis of $4 per gross.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

AUGSTEIN, SIEGMUND, (Sept. 20, 1915;) net estate, $69,105; Mrs. Minnie Augstein, widow, received personalty outright, $1,317, and life estate in $34,094; remainder to Adolph Augstein, son; August Egerer, son-in-law, and Myrtle Egerer, daughter. Assets: Personalty, $1,317, and interest in firm of S. Augstein & Co., 382 Fourth Avenue, $66,000.

WOOL GROWERS FIRM.

May Cause Shipments to Dealers on Consignment.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 22.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"A big movement in scoured wools has been the feature of the last week. Another prominent feature is the stiffening of all holders on low wools for blankets and woolen purposes. Owing to the firmness of the wool growers in the West it is predicted that much wool will be shipped to the dealers on consignment.

"The woolen goods market is much less active than in recent weeks. Interest in the dyestuffs situation is again increasing because of the greater number of clothing manufacturers who have made definite statements in regard to the guaranteeing of their color specifications in their fabrics.

"The cotton goods market has had another spasm of activity. Prices have been advanced during the week. The character of the buying indicated very clearly that the market is strong and likely to be stronger. A development helping the market very much is the increased export demand. Fine and fancies are still strong.

"Lawns and many other plain weave materials have been in large continuous demand. The difficulty in fine and fancy goods is to secure merchandise. Trade in these goods has seen the greatest improvement ever witnessed. Staples are much stronger. The duck situation has improved very much owing to the developments in connection with Mexico."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—Forty corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $4,410,000, were chartered today. They included:

Great Lakes Transit Corporation, Grand Island, Erie County, transportation, forwarding, navigating seas, gulf, sounds, lakes, rivers, canals; 150,000 shares of which 100,000 are without par value, to carry on business with $3,500,000, (tax paid, $6,500;) E. A. Quinlan, G. Tisue, E. G. Peters, 120 Broadway.

Colonial Plantations Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty in Porto Rico, fruit, vegetables, cereals, tobacco, sugar, wines, livestock, ranges; $100,000; C. R. Stearns, Jr., C. Baldy, E. H. Letchworth, Buffalo.

Kollmoren Optical Corporation, lenses; $100,000; C. H. Owen, J. Schmeiler, J. J. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St.

The Bonhome Realty Corporation, realty, agency, brokerage, managerial; $50,000; J. Loeber, W. L. Allen, J. H. Wood, 183 West 14th St.

The Electric Directory Co., Inc., patented electric device, advertising, publishing, conduct expositions; $75,000; M. C. Weller, P. Heygel, H. Straus, 216 West 18th St.

C. and L. Machine Co., Inc., Queens, merchandise products, raw materials, livestock, grain, fruit, machinery, mines, motors; $50,000; M. Escorales, F. W. Leo, F. D. Canfield, Jr., Yonkers.

The Wittmann Bakery Co., Inc., Rochester, baking; $50,000; E. A. Hoffman, C. and G. A. Wittmann, 285 Ray St., Rochester.

Serber Stauder Co., Inc., contractors, bridge construction, street improvement; $35,000; M. Epstein, I. J. Stauder, D. C. Serber, 540 West 122d St.

National Almond Products Co., Inc., almond paste, bakers', confectioners' supplies, $25,000; F. Keyser, W. Meeske, J. Eberhardt, Oyster Bay.

Safety Carrier and Sales Corporation, egg carriers, packing devices; $25,000; W. S. Josephson, J. W. Young, J. C. Mayher, Waldorf Hotel.

Henry Lubiang, Inc., women's, misses' apparel, $25,000; M. H. Piercy, I. and H. Lubiang, 159 West 112th St.

Triland Conduit Co., Inc., electric and gas conduits, appliances, fixtures, supplies, $30,000; G. S. Wittson, J. M. Edelson, F. W. Russell, 8,834 Bay Ninth St.

Batcheider Mfg. Co., Inc., watches, movements, cases, canes, umbrellas, jewelry, $20,000; M. Duffy, Rudolph Schwarz, G. H. Batchaider, 54 Darmouth Av., Providence, R. I.

Lynch & Co. Fish Corporation, fish, $40,000; H. C. and G. W. Lynch, 591 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

Pathephone Sales Co. of New York, Inc., Pathephones, Pathe disc records, $20,000; N. G. Barber, L. J. and E. J. Bristol, 40 Morningside Av.

O'Connor Transportation Co., Inc., Tonawanda, transportation, navigation, $20,000; F. M. P. and J. O'Connor, Tonawanda.

Interurban Estates, Inc., realty, hotels, mining, mercantile, commercial, $20,000; J. F. Nugent, P. Cusack, A. E. O'Brien, 132 West 66th St.

Robert Plant & Son, Inc., Brooklyn, slaughtering, live stock, deal in products, $10,000; A. S. R. and R. Plant, Arverne.

Brooklyn Woodtop Cork Co., Inc., Brooklyn, woodtops and corks, $10,000; W. L., O. E., and W. B. Smart, Jr., 132 22d St., Brooklyn.

Gem-Rham Shops, Inc., phonographs, cameras, novelties, $10,000; M. Freedman, S. M. Louis, J. Kurtz, 125 Broadway.

Marwell Operating Co., Inc., hotel, restaurant, liquor dealers, theatres, $10,000; J. Weinrelb, Inc., C. Cohen, L. B. Cohen, 445 Riverside Drive.

Excelsior Tobacco Co., Inc., $18,000; N. P. Antoniades, C. G. Commoulds, S. D. Karadsin, 112 Water St.

The High Grade Ice Cream Co., Inc., frozen products, $10,000; M. Dornfest, C. Swersky, D. Kalhoffer, 212 East Broadway.

Niagara Engine Company, Number Six, of Schoharie, N. Y., Inc., realty, public amusement resort, $10,000; F. Rickard, F. E. Feeck, G. D. Vroman, Schoharie.

Versailles, Inc., realty, hotels, agency, brokers, capital no par value, begin business with $600; M. A. Bartean, C. Klitredge, H. G. Knowles, 30 Church St.

Edmonton Raw Fur Co., Inc., fur, garments, $10,000; A. and N. Schwartzberg, A. Feldman, 1,787 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Shultz Burg Co., Inc., women's apparel, $10,000; E. S. Burg, P. and H. Shultz, 730 Oakland Place, Bronx.

Burhans Coal & Freighting Co., Malden on Hudson, coal, wood, oil, fuels, grain, fertilizer, farm machinery, trucking, $10,000; S. F. Barker, G. B. Snyder, E. D. Burhans, Saugerties.

Joseph H. Duffy, Inc., plumbing, steam, gas fitting, sanitary engineering, $10,000; W. L. Segars, W. J. Powell, V. J. Duffy, 836 Second Av.

D. Israel, Inc., tools, brass founders, metal workers, boiler makers, $10,000; S. Blaser, S. and D. Israel, 345 West 48th St.

Boulton Embroidery Works, Inc., embroideries, $10,000; D. Bernfeld, H. Vidostsky, P. Lief, 1,508 Union Av., Bronx.

Jamestown Curtain Rod Company of Jamestown, N. Y., Inc., metal products, $10,000; C. Martens, U. Springchorn, J. Lindquist, 18 Shaw Av., Jamestown.

Eight Seventeen West, Inc., Buffalo, realty, $10,000; L. Albright, G. O. Curtis, J. L. Crane, 801 West Ferry St., Buffalo.

Ideal Flooring Company, Inc., parquet and stripped floors, $5,000; L. Dobbins, M. Lubelski, B. Miller, 1,563 Hoe Av., Bronx.

Bar Zim Toy Manufacturing Company, Inc., toys, $6,000; A. B. Wolpin, W. Bartholomoe, H. Zimmerman, 118 West 112th St.

Knitcraft Company, Inc., silk merchandise in knitted or fabric form, $5,000; S. W. Solffrey, H. Isaacs, L. B. Jones, Kingsland, N. J.

H. Lewis & Co., Inc., butter, cheese, dairy products, $5,000; S. D., and H. Lewis, 92 Orchard St.

Max Carlton & Co., Inc., diamonds, jewelry, $5,000; J. F. Katz, G. Leight, M. Carlton, 5,385 Calumet Av., Chicago, Ill.

Green-Wilson Company, Inc., railway devices, supplies, $5,000; W. A. Herriman, J. J. Michael, F. Jellenix, Hotel Ansonia.

Lee's Restaurant, Inc., Buffalo, cafes, restaurants, $5,000; A. J. Adler, G. G. Stuart, E. L. Heins, 441 Franklin St., Buffalo.

Authorizations: Rosebank Farms, Limited, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, foxes, muskrats, fur bearing animals, furriers, warehousemen, commission, agents, factors, brokers $275,000. Representative, Edward Atenstein, 149 Broadway, New York.

Capital increases: Southern Tier Motor Company, Binghamton, $25,000 to $50,000. Niagara Linen Supply Company, Buffalo, $10,000 to $30,000. D. A. Cushman Realty Corporation, Manhattan, $30,000 to $190,000.

Capital reduction: Borough Park Company, New York, $150,000 to $1,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Asch-Gregor Company, Inc., Manhattan. Gardner & Higbet Company, Hornell; New York Cuba Sugar and Fruit Company, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22, 1916.—Charters filed:

Newark Candy Company, Newark, to manufacture candy, $10,000; August Quadrelm, Aldo Valli, and E. Pierzalin, all of Newark.

The Coniston Corporation, Short Hills, deal in real estate, $125,000; C. N. Aborn of New York, Fred F. Craig of Short Hills, and T. M. Hill of Pelham Park, N. Y.

Ocean Import Company, Paterson, to deal in various kinds of goods, $50,000; Florence L. Thompson, J. W. Elliott, and H. J. Adams, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 22.—Charters were filed here as follows:

Sunbeam Motion Picture Corporation, East Cleveland, Ohio, $2,500,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with motion picture films of all kinds. David Willis, Jr., C. Paust, East Cleveland; Harry W. Davis, Wilmington, Del.

The Decamp Glass Caskets Company, $1,000,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with glass caskets and glass vaults, &c. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties: E. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, M. Longfield.

Texas, Mexican Petroleum Corporation, $1,000,000; to produce and deal in petroleum and gas, &c. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties, A. J. Bateman, K. M. Dougherty, L. B. Dower.

United Savings Association, New York, to design, print, and engrave premium stamps, coupons, tickets, &c.; $100,000. H. M. Walter, G. E. Toulopins, Morris Froedberg, all of New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 633, P. O. Bldg.

Paris<Tug Mercer. | Hen Lee<Sisson.
Gildersleve<Tug Ell | Motion P P Co<Univ
B Conim. | Film Mfg Co.
Moran T Co<Tug John J. Timmins. | Fisher Hydraulic & Co<Warren.
Gibson<Am Graphophone Co. | Re Wray.
Feany<Tug John Rogge. | Crim<Rice.
| Same<Triest.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Knudson<Grinberg. | Sharatta<Schumnemonk Const Co.
Victor<Ogus, R & O, W S Rockwell Co<Naumburg. | US<Ledell Co.
Kearney<N Y, N H & H R R. | Same<Two Packages of Precious Stones.
H M Bacon & Co<Weller. | Cervasia<Vulcanite Portland Cement Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.

Rice & Adams<Levy Dairy Co. | Hogg<Maxwell.
Nat'l Metal S & S Co<Horovits. | Seng Filter Mfg Co<Union Filter & Novelty Co.
Miller Rubber Co<Behrend. | Ziener<Elec Fountain.
Johnson<Stewart. | Roche<Goodman.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
US<Corn Products Refining Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M., in Room 328, P. O. Building—Equity calendar.

Meurer Steel Bbl Co<Natl Enameling Co.

Admiralty, at 10:30 A. M.—Billings<Kajeruna.

At 4 P. M.—N Y Central & H R RR<Tug Washington. Delaware, L. & W. R. R.<Ferryboat Rochester.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 812, P. O. Bldg., at 9:30 A. M.—Naturalization. At 11:30 A. M.—Orvig and Neptune<Hamburg-American Line.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

Nat Sur Co<Winston. | Miller<Schloss.
Anglo-South Am Bk<Nat City Bank. | Foss<NY Central. Hall<O'Brien.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ger-Am Coffee Co<O'Neill. | Peisman<Glick.
Aaron<Marino. | Hirtenstein<Toplits.
Bernard<Swayne. | Stoller<Franken.
Re New Harlem Casino Taxi Service. | Paul Guenther, Inc<De St Aubin.
Mayo<Flynn. | Thompson<Styll.
Malden Lane Sav Bk<Mittleman. | Wolfert<Nor Assur Co
Lincoln Mtg Co<NY Telephone Co. | Blauner<Zanderer.
Clement<Toro. | Ehrich Guaranty Tr.
Re Vehsiage<Nat Fiber Prod Co. | Re Meyer.
Re Joe Frank & Sons, Inc. | Thompson<Thompson.
Helwitz<Balshofer. | Benedetto<Benedetto.
Hess<Williamsburg Chem Co. Inc. | Kiparis<Kiparis.
Ford<Schwab. | Horter<Richard.
Union Trust Co<Mad Av RR. | Fay<Sun Print Co.
Comwth Sec Co<West 134th St Rty Co. | Societe Franc des F, &c<Pine Hold Corp.
Re Kessler (Bloom & Wilson.) | Koswick<Waite.
Re Girvioso. | Ducas Co<Beyer Co.
Re Berolzheimer (2.) | Freeman<Cent Stamp.
Re Bowery Sav Bk, (Murphy.) | Re Oliver Bros Furch.
Guide Service Co, Inc<Clarke. | Zak<Simpson.
Towbin<NY Tel Co. | Downie<Beaver.
Kent Mfg<Wellington. | Emig Ind Sav Bk<McCarthy.
Lord's Court Bldg<Carr. | Garrick<Farmers Ln & Trust Co.
Re Kearsley. | Hinkley<O'Neill-Fuller Lumber Co.
Dugas<Bashwitz Bros & Co. Inc. | Purcell<Bell.
Hechter<Barats & H. | McCormick<Walker, Jr
Colt<Livingston. | Re Perot.
Emig Ind Sav Bk<Hallaway. | Rack<Rack.
Groveman<Groveman. | O'Brien<Smith.
City R E Co<Schneer. | Re Well.
Le Roy<Pennington. | Burgdorf<Lock.
Nettleton<Nettleton. | Weintraub<Bausch.
Union Trust<Relyea. | Gliberg<Cohan.
Gerber<Stark. | La Grippe<Rosenthal.
Wood<Rooney, (5.) | Wund<Parson's Trad.
Terwilliger<Weill. | Lascolaso<Palisade Rty Amus Co.
Todd<Westcott Expr. | Himrich<Moore.
Re Ogden. | Figman<Masterpiece Film Mfg Co.
Caro<Brachfeld. | McCracken<McCrack's Buck<Winesburgh.
| Frenkel<Rosslyn.
| Peter<6th Av Transch.
| Smedley<Lamport.
| Giles<Edw Langer Pr.
| Vickers<Bonomolo.
| Brickman<Weinberg.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Man Ry<Baer.
Ashley<De La Vergne Mach Co.
Dintenfass<Horsley, (3)
Riley<Riley.
Chatterton Co<Matthews Sons.
Re Whitlock Av.
Klondyke Co<Concession<Treadgold.
Joseph<Joseph.
Preferred causes:
Keck<Szabo.
Saviano<CNY.
Lamberger<Lamberger
Goodman<Goodman.
Gibson<Gibson.
Gutterman<Gutterman
Berger<Berger.
Thorpe<Thorpe.
Easterlrist<Easterlrist.
Arra<La Placa.
Gibson<Gibson.
Hallacy<Hallacy.
Clark<Coler.
General calendar:
Vecsei<Vecsei.
Buchmiller<Buchmiller. (2.)
Levy<Woods.
Dubilier<Stearns Selling Service.
Jacobs<Selwyn & Co.
Altschul<Ludwig.
Pitofsky<Polonsky.
Munro<Dimon.
Schoeder<Biedler.
Meri<Meri.
Huber<Glow.
Cottone<Spivack.
Fuller<Kuesedo.
Kerns Com Co<David Shannon Co.
Lockwood<Lavers.
Lyons<same.
Carulli<Carulli.
Horner<Schreiber.
Tietz<Williams.
Kopp<Bragg.
Tischler<Tischler.
Gismet<Moeckel.
Parsons<Parsons.
Hallbron<Rosenbaum.
Reilly<Reilly.
Stanlone<Italian Barbers' Union.
Dillon<Pan-Am Theatrical Co.
Pincus<Platt.
Feinstein<Schwartz.
Tucelli<Dumas.
Haldane<Rogan.
Harris<Harris.
Brill<Brill.
Diamond Exp Bolt Co<Us Exp Bolt Co.
Zalkin<Franklin.
Lyons<Donohue.
Chatterton Co<Matthews Sons.
Mirrieles<Fell.
Hirshowitz<Rabinowitz.
Serritella<Indelli.
Steinberg<Simon.
Tompers<Tompers.
Stern<Philipsborn.
Case on.

PART IV.—(January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.
Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore.
Adjourned to March 24.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wright & Barclay, Inc<Fleischner.
United Dist Co<Gasparrini.
Isotta Fraschini Motor Co<Quintard.
Nat Watch Co<Amdur
Case on.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Voskobovnick<Kollman.
No day calendar.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Adjourned to March 27.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bannische<CNY.
Stoddard<same.
Jacoby<Yankee Waist
Shapiro<Goldman.
Allen<Wells Fargo Co
Miller<Wendt (2.)
Wilton<N Y Edison.
Tatanis<Vlasto.
Same<Atlantis, a corp.
Bookowski<Astna Amus Corp.
Herch<Ehret.
Lee<CNY.
Brooks<I R T.
Moore<Union Ry.
Reilly<Simonson.
Reno<Ball.
Cooke<Int R T Co.
Clear.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Golinsky<Faust.
Dennis<N Y H RR.
La Rosa<same.
Mirsky<same.
Fiedler<C I & S RR.
Case on.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kasloff<Union Ry.
Dockweiler<Am Piano.
Draughts<same.
Kirby<Am Transfer.
Maher<Salvat'n Army.
Schneiderman<Warhelt Pub Co.
Lisbowitz<NY Rys.
Bloch<Wood.
Trad<L I RR.
Grady<Shaffer.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hirschman<Kalfus.
Fexon<Hotel Shelburne.
De Giuli<Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line.
Lehman<von Raitz.
Scheps<Doty.
Hoppe<Astor.
Neef<B H RR.
Little<Bachman.
Gero<Int R T.
Fardon<Linch.
Sperling<Tambor.
O'Rourke<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Malloy<Wanamaker.
Case on.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Duan<Ward.
Murray<G Schneider Co
Bromberg<Whitridge.
Slavis<NYC & HRRR.
Fallon<Fitz RR.
McQuillan<Birch.
Hogen<Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
Addiego<Kuick Ice Co.
Mackenzie<M S Smith Rty Co.
Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lounsbury<Dochterman Van, &c, Co.
Hess<Werner.
Blond<CNY.
Flasraich<same (2.)
Wicks<McKenna.
Mussomeseci<CNY.
Chambers<NY Rys.
Sharot<CNY.
Maiedin<Victor.
Clear.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
H I Foley<3d Av RR.
J Foley<same.
Lydon<Bowers.
Ryan<Rogers.
Pasquarillo<Wm Kennedy Const Co.
Hoykendorf<Bradley Cont Co.
Norgard<Post & Mc-Cord.
Busse<Smith.
Rappaport<4S St, &c, Mesperak<NY Rys.
Clear.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lefkowits<Wm Lustgarten & Co.
Tuminaro<Williams.
Burger<Michel Brew Co. (2.)
Cuesaak<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Goldstein<Moran.
Topiol<Smith.
Sigloch<L I RR.
Schwartz<Travis.
Cardani<Bookman.
Spaulding<Senior & Stout, Inc.
Izan<3d Av Ry.
Georgens<Butters.
Bader<Wiener (3.)
Walz<Mirsky.
O'Brien<Tesoro.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bruno<Corona Provision Co.
Hoffman<Weill.
Chapin<Taylor.
Spiceman<M Groh's Sons.
Mogelof<Ruppert.
Kennedy<Haipern (2.)
Low<Spitzner.
Popper<Kampe.
Markowits<Carpenter.
Greenberger<Ferril Glaser<J H Ferril Co.
Farrissy<Clementi.
Hausman<NY, N H & H RR.
Crosby<Graux.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Nierenberg<Gen Corp.
No day calendar.
Accident, &c, Accident, &c.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Davis, R. L., J.—At 10:30 A. M.—(Held in Appellate Term room.)

Payton, Jr, Co<Miller, J Lakes Sons, Inc<Forest Box & L Co.
Same<Cohen.
Carroll<Carroll.
Herring<Mall.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Bryan.
Cooper & Evans Co<NY Municipal Ry.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

East Asph Pav<CNY.
Thompson-Starrett Co<Federal Huber Co.
Fay<Robt Graves Co.
Johnson Heating Co<same.
Mulcahy<Boyd.
Harris<Lawrence.
Veeck<Berger.
Marquette<L Isl RR.
Hanauer<S Friedman.
Same<H Friedman.
Levinson Mfg Co<Silverman.
NY Assets Realization Co<Thompson.
Clark<Blendold Co.
New Netherlands Bk<Seminole D & D Co (2).
Ferriman<Donohue.
G R Read & Co<Sturges.
Fleming & Reavelay<Shubert.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Pac Motor Car Exch<B'way & 53d St Co.
Hallock<Satterfield.
Courter<Von Novelly.
Stadler<Steinberg.
Mack<Field.
Gullietti<Biegrist.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.
Goodman.
John M Laflin.
A Gertrude Cutler.
Marianna C Brown.
Eva L Taylor.
Frederick A Hammond.
Jacob Harris.
Ridgway Hunt.
Thomas Wallace.
Frederick Harbstein.
William H H Armstrong.
Jacob Samuels.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested will—Case on—Jane E. Barney.
No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Cont Appraisal Co<Connell.
Rickard<Lay.
Shaw Liv Co<Rost.
Brackman<Stern.
Haubold<Hall.
Krulewitch<Zelinetsky
Moloney<White.
Hemmindinger<Allen.
United Tire, &c, Wks<Bachner.
Laski<Shea.
McLaren<Gordon.
Smoltch<Torborino.
Jacobson<Diamond.
Grossman<Feher.
Solomon<Roseider.
Klinovsky<Solonion.
Piser<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Singer<St James Am.
Oberlander<Hutkoff.
Loew<Isenman.
Zimmerman<Stern.
Rep Sec Corp<Landeker.
Jablonsky<Rosenberg.
Goldberg<Kats.
Cooperman<Michalover.
Bristritsky<Hechinger
Kanarik<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Rosenberg<Mayer.
Kanarik<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Cooperman<Michalover.
Scher<Bennerson.
Goldfischer<Wolburg.
Levine<Simiansky.
Garelik<Seelig.
Kurek<Berliner.
Grossman<Israel Altman & Co.
Feldman<Union Tr Co
Garelik<Seelig.
Levine<Simiansky.
Feldman<Union Tr Co.
Grossman<Strauss.
Durfee Emb Fluid Co<Sterrett.
Burns Int Det Agcy<Elwell.
Klemm<Preiser.
Lyons<Roberts.
Glass<Franklin.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Andrews<Int R T Co.
Cohen<38 West 59th St Co.
Herzog<Cohen.
Beaver<same.
Stern<Lien.
Hoffman<Union Rys.
Rothschild & Co<Macdonald.
Univ Motor Truck Co<Meyerback.
Silberiust<Strygower.
Ansonia Mfg Co<Potts.
McKenna<Korn.
Bickel<Parnes.
Brown<G I & E'kyn RR.
Skolnick<Roberts.
Clapier<Beau Site Co.
Baron<Lehr.
Hewkins<Butler.
Kurland<Goldberg.
Lampert<Ostbaum.
Greendell<Steiger.
O'Neill<Emp N Y Prop.
Kramer<Mandel.
Brier<Union Ry.
Tardo<Miller-Reed Co.
Draison<N. Y. Rys.
Samowitkash<Donald.
Voltert<Ocians Falls Ins. Co.
Same<Liverpool, L & G Ins Co.
Same<Aetna Ins Co.
Same<Same.
Same<Nat. Fire Ins. Co.
Same<Virginia F. I. Co.
Same<Caledonian Ins. Co.
Same<Teutonia F. I. Co.
Same<Equit. F. & M. Ins. Co.
Same<Citizens F. I. Co.
Hammer<Ind. Lamp &c. Co.
Aetna, &c, Co.<N. Y. Rys.
Menidis<N. Y. Rys.
Richards<Stanley Hoisting Co.
Dichtenberg<Weinberg.
Katz<Friedman.
Feinsmith<Wolf.
Rizzo<Delaware & Northern R. R.
Lala<Erie R. R.
Russo<Same.
Sciama<Same.
Berettini<Co-operative Apt. Co.
Leshonsky<Hefter.
Gerberger<Tiger.
Finkelstein<Same.
Pivovar<Labin.
Cohen<Blumberg.
Amer<Goldman.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Zietz<Lincoln-Steele-Fleming Co.
Wechsler<Holzman.
Cohen<Lurie.
Spence<Stahl.
Sliman<Clonin.
Phoenix Hat Co.<Buchstahl.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—State Investing Co<Levy—Wallace S Fraser, Same<Gordon et al—Francis B McAvoy, Wilday<Arnold et al—Matthew P Brown, Jr. Secured Properties Corp<Kovacs Construction Co—Joseph R Truesdale. Kern<Runge et al—Ellsworth J Healy. Re Engiert (2)—Michael B McHugh.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Agnes G W Bertier<Edmondson Construction Co et al—David Ross. James F Curss, et al<Annie Kantorowitz M. al—Louis C Hartman. North N Y Savings & Loan Assoc<Jennie Macknight Mosher et al—Francis X Conlon. Cornelia Hoyt<Edward G. Seltman—Same.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Langvon<Freedman.
Re Duckman.
Berman<Blumberg.
Re E 94th St, (Guiler.)
Wolf<Djbe-Saba Rty.
Alexander<Babcock.
Nem<Stieber.
Friedman<Vatter, (2.)
S F Bowser & Co<Lincoln Dye Works.
Gould<Doty.
Belmito<Chiurassi.
US Trust Co Co<Sawyer Rty Co.
Re Rutland Road. (Hellbrunn.)
Rty Associates<City.
Steiner<Steiner, (2.)
Shields<Shields.
Brust<Goldfarb.
Amer Tax Lien Co<Murphy.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Blackett<Blackett.
Carroll<Monahan.
Savage<Carabba.
Lee<Ham B Note Co.
Frensky<City.
Rosenquist<Rosenquist
Re 105th Av, (Gregoria.)
Dalmeisi<Maruk.
Re Barbey St. (Corn Exchange Bank.)
Re Crescent Field for Boys.
Fiske<Woods.
Munro<Powers.
Re Fritschler.
Woodhaven Bk<Corris
Farnole<Bilyn Alcatrax Asphalt Co.
Kuns<Kunz.
Cowen<NY dock Co.
Weber<Weber.
Prendergast<Int R T.
Re Rhodes, (Young M Club.) (withdrawn.)
Re Feldman, (Bd of Elections.)
Re Allen, (same.)
Re Schoenfeld, (same.)
Meegan<Howland.
Coast & Lakes Con Co<Shepard.
Re Schmidt<Schmidt.
Schindle<Burak.
Gould<Doty.
Lye<Obermeyer & L.
Mayer<Tevlin.
Fenn<Kinstin.
Rty Associates<Bowman Wrecking Co.
Rosenbaum<Smith.
Clarke<Clarke.
Lamanno<Lamanno.
Anderson<McDermott.
Tenement H. Dept<84 Van Sinderen Av.
Blakeslee<Int Mot Co.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jayvon, J.
McElroy<Christgau.
Eagle Nav & Loan Co<Messiter.
Berwin<Bell.
Muncott<CNY.
Tenemt House Dept<94 Van Sinderen Av.
Behnken<Behnken.
Gray<Rosendorf.
Scheitel<Scheitel.
Edison<Edison.
Gross<Gross.
Coast & Lakes Con Co<Sheepshead Bay Sp.
Krohn<O'Gorman

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Negotiations Pending for $1,300,000 West End Avenue Apartment. Maiden Lane Building Transferred Subject to $3,010,000 Mortgage—$200,000 Long Island City Water Front Deal—Good Leasing Market.

Negotiations are said to be pending, although the principals declined to confirm the deal yesterday, for the new twelve-story apartment house at 325 West End Avenue, at the northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, 100.5 feet on the avenue by 142 on the street. The house is nearing completion for Fall rentals, and is being erected by the Charmion Construction Company, of which Henry Mayer is President. Its success as an investment seems to be assured, for nearly three-fourths of the apartments are rented, and the annual rent roll, when filled, will represent about $140,000 annually. The property is being held at $1,300,000.

The prospective buyer is reported to be William Bradley of the Bradley Contracting Company, which has several large subway contracts. A few weeks ago Mr. Bradley made a big west side investment by acquiring the twelve-story house erected by Mulliken & Moller at 312 to 316 West Eighty-sixth Street, held at $650,000. Mr. Mayer could not be reached last night to confirm the sale of his new West End Avenue building, and the agents of the property, Mark Rafalsky & Co., declined to give any information.

Maiden Lane Building Transferred.

The Edward W. Martin Company of Newark took title yesterday to the eighteen-story Maiden Lane Building, at the southeast corner of that street and Broadway, 76.7 by 110.11 and irregular. It was purchased by the Broadway Building Company on Feb. 29. Title was taken subject to mortgages of $3,010,000, of which $2,700,000 was the old mortgage, and an additional mortgage of $310,000 was taken back by the sellers, due March 1, 1926, at 5½ per cent.

Buys Convent Avenue Dwelling

The five-story dwelling at 356 Convent Avenue, southwest corner of 145th Street, plot 20 by 100, has been purchased by Daniel H. Jackson through the E. A. Polak Brokerage Company.

Deal on Christopher Street.

Pepe & Bro. have sold for Ellen Christi estate to a client 57 Christopher Street, a four-story basement building, on a lot 22 by 75.

$400,000 Upper Broadway Hotel Addition.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story addition to the hotel on the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street. The new structure will be 38.6 feet north of Ninety-fourth Street, having a frontage of 42 feet and a depth of 140.9. The Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street Realty Company, Inc., is the owner. Schwartz & Gross with N. B. Marcus as associate, are the architects, and have placed the cost at $400,000.

Bronx Sales.

John H. J. Rouner has bought the five-story apartment house on the southeast corner of 181st Street and Honeywell Avenue from the Trojan Building Corporation. The structure occupies a plot 85.1 by 83.8.

The Disco Realty Company has acquired the block front on the north side of Kingsbridge Road, between Jerome and Morris Avenues, opposite the new Eighth Regiment Armory and the 194th Street station of the Jerome Avenue subway.

Title in the block, comprising a plot 240 by 121.8, with frame dwellings, was conveyed to the new owners yesterday by Jane Armstrong and others.

$200,000 Long Island City Deal.

An important sale of waterfront property at the foot of Flushing Street, Long Island City, has been made by Frederick Ayer of Boston, to an Eastern corporation which will improve the property, thereby adding to the industrial development in that locality.

The property consists of a plot 100 by 700 fronting on Flushing and Front Streets, opposite the old Long Island Railroad Terminal and adjoining the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. The dock extends to the bulkhead line at that point. The Pennsylvania Tunnel has an easement under part of the property sold, but at a depth of about forty feet below the water level. It has been held at $200,000.

The Cross & Brown Company was the broker in the transaction.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold the two-story and cellar two-family brick house 272 Seventy-first Street for Margaret Pierce, to an investor.

Westchester County.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold for Ferdinand Witt, architect, a house under construction in Hastings-on-Hudson to Frederick R. Guardineer.

$30,000 Fifth Avenue Store Lease.

Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., has leased the southerly store and basement in the Frances Building, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, to the Belle Mignon Studio, formerly at 273 Fifth Avenue, builders of pipe organs and orchestrelles. The store has been held at an annual rental of $30,000.

Colonial Dames Lease Offices.

Cross & Brown Company has leased at 2 to 6 West Forty-seventh Street he front portion of the eleventh floor to the Colonial Dames of the State of New York for a term of years.

Commercial Leases.

Van Vliet & Place have rented for the estate of P. E. Guerico the five-story building 10 Horatio Street for a term of five years. After alterations, same will be used for light manufacturing.

Having outgrown their present quarters at Broadway and Eighth Street, Weber & Heilbroner, clothiers and haberdashers, have closed a lease through Manning & Trunk with the Sailors' Snug Harbor for the store and basement at 775 Broadway.

The United Stores Realty Company has leased the stores at 43 to 45 Church Street, New York City, to Samuel Schwartz and Adolph Salzman for a long term of years.

Spear & Co. have leased for Winfield S. Gilmore a portion of the Crouch & Fitzgerald store in 177 Broadway to Bolt & Co., jewelers, for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of $150,000.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have leased for a long term for a client of Edmund Coffin the southeast corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue, 100 by 100, four and five-story factory buildings, to the Shynoff Cleaning and Dyeing Company.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased for the Sanford Hotel Company, for a term of years, the two stores at the southeasterly corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, to the Western Union Telegraph Company. After extensive alterations, by which the two stores will be thrown into one, the premises will be occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company as a commercial and educational display office. The Ruland & Whiting Company has also leased the store at 1448 Broadway to Joseph Lewis, who formerly occupied one of the stores just leased to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Herbert Hecht & Co. have leased for Mary Fitzgerald, through Dwight & Scoville, attorneys, the store, 1883 Broadway, to Casperfeld & Cleveland, jewelers, formerly located in the Hotel Continental.

The Architects' Samples Corporation, successor to the Architects' Samples Company, Inc., has enlarged its space in the Architects Building at 101 Park Avenue by leasing the store and basement on the south side of that structure, comprising over 3,000 square feet. Ewing, Bacon & Henry were the brokers.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the store at 44 Cliff Street to William S. Gray & Co.; also the store at 83 John Street to the Elgin Brass Company.

Country Club Lease.

The new Sands Point Country Club has leased through Pell & Tibbits the property formerly used by the old golf club on Middle Neck Road, Sands Point, L. I.

Realty Notes.

A special meeting of the Dyckman Taxpayers' Association will be held today at noon in the Real Estate Board Rooms, 217 Broadway, corner Vesey Street, for the purpose of considering the plans submitted by the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions.

The New York Mortgage and Security Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable April 1, 1916, to stockholders of record on March 25, 1916.

The New York Building Managers' Association will hold its next monthly dinner at the Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, Monday evening, April 3. Mayor Mitchel and Fire Commissioner Adamson will make addresses.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

BOWERY, 50 and 52½, w s, 75 ft s of Canal st, 75x200 to Elizabeth st, 100x100x25x100, 2 and 3 story brick and frame. Atlantic Garden building and 6-story tenement and 3-story stone tenement. Adjourned to March 29.

By Charles A. Berrian.

120th St, 434 East, s s, 208.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11, two-story dwelling; Bowery Savings Bank against Jane W. Schuyler et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Edward D. Dowling, referee; due on judgment, $3,566.67. To the plaintiff for $3,000.

AT 3,205 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Pelham Lane, n w corner of Pelham Bay Park, 369.7x791.10x817.11, gore; E. A. English against C. J. Chapman et al.; I. N. Tompkins, atty; John F. McFarlane, referee; due on judgment, $4,463; taxes, &c., $850. To the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Steuben Av, w s, 200 ft e of 210th st, 25.4x107.8x65.2x100, vacant; Tremont Building & Loan Association v Joseph A. Powers et al; Friend & Friend, attorneys; Harry A. Goidel, referee; due on judgment, $2,068.63; taxes, &c., $404.12. To the plaintiff for $940.

210th St, E, n e corner of De Kalb av, 58.4x100x7.5x112.3, vacant; Tremont Building & Loan Association v Joseph A. Powers et al; Friend & Friend, attorneys; Harry A. Goidel, referee; due on judgment, $678.02; taxes, &c., $1,117.54. To the plaintiff for $1,835.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

11th St, 342 and 344 West, s e corner of Washington St, 31.9x49.4, five-story tenement and stores; also 340 West 11th St, 37.2x102, three-story front and rear tenements; executors' sale, estate of Patrick Anderson, deceased.

By Henry Brady.

Canal St, 526, n w corner of Washington St, 20x60, four-story building; A. F. Wood against William Quade & another; Wood, C. & S., attorneys; due, $16,026.33; taxes, &c., $215.45.

By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 225 West, n s, 441.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; R. B. Hirsch and another, trustees, against J. G. Wagner et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $9,627.96; taxes, &c., $583.95.

120th St, 227 West, n s, 458.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.7x100.11, three-story dwelling; E. W. King against same; same attorneys; due, $9,629.30; taxes, &c., $583.95.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Beck St, 680, s s, 326.6 ft e of Avenue St. John, 54.2x125, five-story flat; Samuel Blumner against American Land Credit Corp. et al.; A. W. Levy, attorney; due, $6,384.24; taxes, &c., $683.80.

Tyndall Av, 6.031, w s, 175 ft s of 261st St, 37.6x95, two-story frame house; O. G. Smith, trustee, against George McCormack et al.; C. F. Tody, attorney; due, $8,720.60; taxes, &c., $80.21.

By Henry Brady.

Clinton Av, 1,313, w s, 131.9 ft n of 169th St, 28.10x138.2, five-story flat; S. C. Powell against Emma Dilberger et al.; Powell & S., attorneys; due, $4,948.80; taxes, &c., $134; prior mortgage $29,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Audubon Av, s w corner of 190th St, for a five-story tenement and store, 55x90; Russley Co., Inc., 714 West 181st St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $41,500.

Broadway, e s, 23.6 ft n of 94th St, for a twelve-story hotel addition, 42x140.9; Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street Realty Co., Inc., 2,520 Broadway, owner; Schwartz & Gross and N. B. Marcus, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $400,000.

176th St, n e corner of Davidson Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 113.11x105.10; Charles M. Rosenthal, 160 Broadway, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $125,000.

176th St, n s, 300.41 ft w of Southern Boulevard, for a five-story brick tenement, 70x108; J. H. M. Co., J. H. Miles, 54 Maiden Lane, President, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 49th St, architects; cost, $65,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

64th St, 241 to 245 West, to a two-story garage; Bournonville Realty Co., Essex Fells, N. J., owner; C. A. Brazer, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 96, e s, 99.6 ft n of Broome St, 24.9x87.6; Sophia Gruenstein to Jennie Nathan, 1,028 Simpson St, one-third part, mtg $22,500, Feb. 18; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 220 Grand St.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Malden Lane, 76.7x110.11x irregular; Broadway Building Co. to Edward W. Martin Co., 20 Clinton St, Newark, N. J., mtg $3,010,000, Feb. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.

CHERRY ST, 122, n s, 22.8x104x24.10x104; John J. Donahue, Jersey City, N. J., to Bridget Monehan, 810 10th St, Hoboken, N. J., b. and s., all liens, Feb. 17; attorney, J. W. Walters, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

HOUSTON ST, 314 East, n s, 24.11x89.9x24.10x91.4; Max Schlanger to Jacob Cimberg, 83 Norfolk St, mtg $16,750, March 21; attorney, B. Koenigsberg, 99 Nassau St.

OLIVER ST, 28, e s, 42.10 ft n of Madison St, 20.10x66.5; Reginald J. Imperatori to Suzanne Imperatori, 245 West 102d St, one-half part, March 18; attorney, T. F. Silkman, 111 Broadway.

SECTION 5, Block 1,333, Lot 18, tax map; James M. Donohue, referee, to City of New York; corrects error in deed when Lot 12 instead of Lot 18 was conveyed, foreclosure tax lien, Jan. 24, 1916. Feb. 18; attorney, Corporation Counsel, City of New York.

WEST END AV, e s, 100.4 ft s of 65th St, strip 0.1x100; Charles H. West et al. to Louis Richard, West Nyack, N. Y., b. & s., Jan. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

5TH AV, 933, e s, 27.2 ft n of 74th St, 25x 140x irregular, with right of way across strip, 10x77.2 on 74th St, n s; Agnes M. Layng et al., executors, &c., James D. Layng, deceased, vs. Mortimer L. Schiff at Oyster Bay, L. I., all liens, March 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.

11TH AV, e s, 100.5 ft s of 54th St, runs s 125 x s 27.3 x n w 25.11 x w 100 to avenue x n 25 to beginning; Annie Murphy to Robert J. Murphy, 2,078 Arthur Av, mtg $15,500, March 11; attorney, Thomas F. McAndrews, 309 Broadway.

27TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; McCabe Hanger Manufacturing Co. to Frank S. McGraw, 1,061 Delaware Av, Buffalo, N. Y., mtg $14,000, all liens, March 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

26TH ST, 303 East, n s, 70.6 ft e of 2d Av, 29.6x98.9x irregular; Barnett Levy to Moritz Gruenstein, 60 West 96th st, or 230 Grand St, one-third part, mtg $30,000, Nov. 3, 1915.

57TH ST, 408 to 412 West, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 75x94.2x75.3x104.4; Central Trust Co. of N. Y. and Robert McM. Gillespie, 3 West 53d st, trustees of will of Lillian A. Gillespie, to Charles Gronich, 1,043 Tinton Av, Bronx, mtg $60,000, March 10; attorney, Harry K. Heyman, 56 Beaver St.

57TH ST, 408 to 412 West, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 75x94.7x75.7x104.4; Charles Gronich to Nathan L. Ottinger, 20 East 70th St; mtg $40,000, March 20; attorneys, Kurzman & T., 140 Wall St.

69TH ST, 364 East, s s, 525 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; Francis J. Gunner et al. to Vilma and Simon Staniatis, 364 East 69th St, Feb. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 160 Broadway.

SAME PROPERTY; Alice M. Gunner, by H. Preston Coursen, guardian, to same, one-ninth part, all titles, quitclaim, March 25; same attorney.

70TH ST, 304 West, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.5; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., sub-trustee, will of Frederick Lacey to Emily F. Elliott, 304 West 70th St, all liens, March 14; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & S. & Pyne, 30 Wall St.

70TH ST, 228 to 230 East, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.4; Empire City Mortgage and Holding Co. to Ida Hertz, Wyoming, Penn., quitclaim, all liens, March 21; Leony Hat Store, 1,860 3d Av.

76TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 19.4x102.2; Walter S. Floyt, Noroton Hall, Stamford, Conn., to Franklin B. Lord, Cedarhurst, L. I., mtg $40,000, all liens, March 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.

99TH ST, 58 West, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure March 21; Samuel S. Slater, referee, to Mary B. Noble, 200 Hicks St, Brooklyn, and Emily L. Brainan, 321 Clinton Av, Brooklyn, March 22; attorneys, Noble & Camp, 2 Wall St.

99TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; J. Van Vechten Olcott, executor, &c., of Theodore F. Vail, to Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St, trustees of will of Theodore F. Vail, March 18; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St.

102D ST, n s, 184 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.11; Reginald J. Imperatori to Suzanne Imperatori, 245 West 102d St, one-half part, all liens, March 18; attorney, T. F. Silkman, 111 Broadway.

103D ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.11; Hazel L. Green to Samuel E. Green, 488 Gravesend Av, Brooklyn, and Stephen A. Pramuk, Shamokin, Penn., firm Green & Co., mtg $17,700, all liens, Feb. 14; attorney, W. L. Durack, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn.

115TH ST, 323 to 329 East, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 100x100.10; Reginald J. Imperatori to Suzanne Imperatori, 245 West 102d St, one-half part, March 18; attorney, T. F. Silkman, 111 Broadway.

118TH ST, 31 West, n s, 415 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Louis Alpert to Preferred Mortgage Corporation, mtg $22,000, March 20; attorney, Lester S. Holmes, 27 Pine St.

150TH ST, 519 West, n s, 506 ft e of Broadway, 19x99.11, mtg $14,000; 150th St, 521 West, n s, 489 ft e of Broadway, 17x99.11; 150th St, 523 West, n s, 472 ft e of Broadway, 17x99.11, mtg $10,500; 150th St, 525 West, n s, 458 ft e of Broadway, 17x99.11, mtg $14,000; 150th St, 527 West, n s, 436 ft e of Broadway, 17x99.11, mtg $10,500; 150th St, 529 West, n s, 419 ft e of Broadway, 19x99.11, mtg $12,000; Bernard Loth to Popham Realty Co., 507 East Tremont Av, March 17; attorneys, McElbenz, B. & S., 15 William St.

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 1,459.5 ft s from a tangent point at s e corner of Bailey Av and Kingsbridge Road, 20.8x106.1 to Heath Av 44.6x 35.10; Spark Realty Co., Inc., to Margaret Fanning, 35 East 22d St, mtg $2,500, March 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n s, at drawbridge at Westchester Creek, —x— Henry Ruhl to Annie C. Ruhl, 650 East 164th St, June 1, 1915; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.

FOREST AV, w s, 350 ft n of Walker Av, 25x100; Rose Zoglin to Anna E. Amsler, 3,263 Bull Av, mtg $4,000, Feb. 29; attorneys, Hirleman & ——, 391 East 149th St.

FOREST AV, w s, 325 ft n of Walker Av, 50x100; Wellman Finance and Realty Co. to Rose Zoglin, 146 West 121st St, correction deed, Feb. 26; attorneys, Hirleman & ——, 391 East 149th St.

HONEYWELL AV, s e corner of 181st St, 85x83.6; Trojan Building Corpn, to John H. J. Ronner, 1,278 Fulton Av, mtg $57,500, March 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.

JEROME AV, n e corner Kingsbridge Road, 121.9x200 to Morris Av; Jane Armstrong et al. to Disco Realty Corpn., 31 Liberty St, mtg $74,000, Feb. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

LOTS 143 and 144, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Frederick W. Wooley to Otto Klingmann, 380 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $3,000, March 20; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 32 William St.

LOT 442, map Van Nest Park, Avenue St. John and Morris Street Corpn. to Podgur Realty Co., 505 5th Av, mtg $8,000, March 15; attorney, Hy C. Blumenthal, 233 Broadway.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,323, w s, 19.1x 92.6; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Podgur Realty Co., 505 5th Av, March 15; attorney, Henry A. Blumenthal, 233 Broadway.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,328, w s, 19.1x 92.6; same to same, March 15; attorney, same.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,335, w s, 19.1x 96.3; same to same, March 15; attorney, same.

ST. ANN'S AV, 150, e s, 20x80; Micke Berg to Sophie Berg, 67 St. Nicholas Av, March 21; attorney, H. M. Peyser, 320 Broadway.

VALENTINE AV, 2,473, w s, 50x85; Elizabeth Murphy and another to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Av, March 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

VYSE AV, 1,533, w s, 25x100; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Podgur Realty Co., 505 5th Av, March 15; attorney, Henry A. Blumenthal, 233 Broadway.

WALTON AV, n w side, 288.11 ft s w of 164th St, 110.5x75.2x47.2x18.5x22.11x74.16 to Gerard Av x 170.5x200; John H. J. Ronner to Argonaut Realty Corpn., 500 Willis Av, mtg $26,000, March 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.

125TH ST, n s, 81.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 12.6x100; also 125th St, n s, 94 ft e of Alexander Av, 12.8x100; Elizabeth M. Mitchell and another to Jos. R. Trotter, 205 Kent St, Brooklyn, March 17; attorney, Jos. R. Trotter, 205 Kent St, Brooklyn.

206TH ST, n s, at w s Lot 604, map of G. F. & H. B. Opdyke, 25x100; Davis & Son, Inc., to Melborn Realty and Construction Co., Inc., 1,930 Gary Av, (given to replace lost deed.) Feb. 27; attorneys, Loeb, B. & A., 61 Broadway.

SAME PROPERTY; Melborn Realty and Construction Co., Inc., to Saul Kaufman, 129 West 142d St, mtg $6,000, March 15; same attorney.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, 314 East, n s, 24.11x91.4; Jacob Cimberg to Max Schlanger, 194 Bay 14th St., Brooklyn, March 21, installs. 3 p. c.; attorney, Isidor Lowenbraun, 116 Nassau St.

MAIDEN LANE, s e corner Broadway, 110.11x —; the Edward W. Martin Co. to Broadway Building Co., 170 Broadway, prior mtg $2,700,000, March 1, due March 1, 1926; 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $310,000

MOTT ST, w s, 80 ft s of Bayard St, 25x50; Raffaelo Pavero to Saturnino Comollo, 106 Waverly Place, March 21, prior mtg $13,000, due June 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway $1,500

ORCHARD ST, w s, 100.5 ft n of Delancey St, 33.4x87.6, ½ part; Soldor Realty Corporation to Charles Falkenberg, at Spring Valley, N. Y., March 21, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, House, G. & Y., 115 Broadway. $6,000

attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St. $6,000

11TH AV, 553, n w corner of 424 St, leasehold; Michael Rowland to Lion Brewery, 150 West 108th St, March 21, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St. $5,000

46TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Margaret Mehler to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, March 21, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; $7,000

57TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 75x94.7; Charles Gronich, Central Trust Co. of N. Y. and another, trustees, 54 Wall St, March 20, 5 years; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St $60,000

69TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; Simon Stanisitis to Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, March 21, 5 years ..4,000

SAME PROPERTY; prior mtg $4,000 same to Jos. Lafner, 1,296 1st Av, March 21, due June 1, 1917; attorney, Lawyrs' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

70TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.5; Emily F. Elliott to Seamen's Bank for Savings in City of N. Y., 76 Wall St, March 21, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. and T., 40 Wall St. $8,000

123D ST, n s, 106.4 ft w of 7th Av, 15.7x 100.11; Caroline Mayne to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, March 21, 5 years; attorney, Geo. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row $5,000

Bronx.

HULL AV, n s, 229.6 ft e of 205th St, 50x 100; W. A. J. Building Corporation to Elsie Hipkins, 458 Jeliff Av, Newark, N. J., prior mtg $31,000, March 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

JEROME AV, n e corner of Kingsbridge Road, 121.9x100; Disco Realty Corporation to Jane Armstrong, 2,674 Jerome Av, et al., Feb. 3, due as per bond; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St. $44,000

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, n s, 100 ft e of Jerome Av, 60x121.9; Disco Realty Corporation to Jane Armstrong, 2,674 Jerome Av, et al., Feb. 3, due as per bond; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St. $10,000

MORRIS AV, n w corner of Kingsbridge Road, 121.9x100; Disco Realty Corporation to Jane Armstrong, 2,674 Jerome Av, et al., Feb. 3, due as per bond; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St. $20,000

WALTON AV, n w s, 236.11 ft s w of 164th St, 110.5x75.2x47.2x18.5x22.11x74.10, to Gerard Av, x 170.5x200; Argonaut Realty Corpn. to John H. J. Ronner, 1,278 Fulton Av, prior mtg $25,000, due March 15, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $2,500

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 99.7 ft s of Tremont Av, 29.6x90.7; also Webster Av, s e corner 175th St, 145.5x irregular; Michael Gleason to Gouverneur Mtg. Corpn., 149 Broadway, March 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Y. Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $3,000

WHITLOCK AV, 968, s e s, 25x131.7; Morris Strumeyer to Rebecca Praty, 968 Whitlock Av, Feb. 16, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fischer and R., 115 Broadway. $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

GREENWICH ST, 134; Katherina Kratz to Peter W. Snyder et al., 134 Greenwich St, 3 years from April 30, 1916. ..... $1,400

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 15 to 19, store and basement; University Place Realty Corporation to Acme and Textile Shrinking Works, Inc., on premises, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1916 ..... $2,880

WILLIAM ST, 214 to 218, second floor; Metropolitan Realty Co. to M. Rusling Wood, East Orange, N. J., 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, M. R. Wood, 218 William St. $4,000

1ST AV, 2,054 to 2,068, all; Threshold Realty Corporation to Giuseppe Puccio, 205 East 107th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, J. A. Kehoe, 2,274 2d Av. $8,600

11TH AV, 553, all; Thomas C. Murray et al. to Michael Rowan, Union Hill, N. J., 10 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St. $2,200

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, 1,331, all; John F. Gevenda to Herman Weimer, 311 East 7th St, 3 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, A. J. Halprin, 41 Park Row. $3,600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 276, and 88th St, 2 West; Frederick H. Meier against Adjustment Realty Co., Inc., owner; Lewis & Chester Korn, lessees and contractors; Louis Stern, contractor. $150

13TH ST, 37 to 41 East; Leonard Sheet Metal Works against John A. Haddon et al., owners; W. D. Lewis, contractor. ..$79

22D ST, 237 East; David Weinstock et al. against Theresa J. Kelly, owner; George H. Kelly, contractor. $33

100TH ST, 162 East; Max Zwerdling against Anna B. Halstead, owner; Salomon Multz, contractor $93

110TH ST, 239 East; Hyman Gilbert against Florence Kovner, owner; Herman Schachroff, contractor; Louis Wasilkowsky, sub-contractor $365

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 2,314; Harry Trinkowsky against Frank Maibach et al., Oct. 8, 1915. ..... $56

85TH ST, 234 and 236 East; Sam Slis against Amelia Building Corporation et al., July 1, 1915 ..... $140

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Gluck against same, Aug. 27, 1915 ..... $728

SAME PROPERTY; Sam Griff against same, July 7, 1915. ..... $867

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Helzer against same, Aug. 7, 1915. ..... $370

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, Aug. 8, 1915. ..... $172

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Marmor against same, Aug. 7, 1915. ..... $250

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Sciacca against same, July 3, 1915. ..... $107

SAME PROPERTY; Abrahem Levin against same, July 9, 1915. ..... $500

111TH ST, 66 to 70 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Cathedral Construction Co., Inc., et al., Dec. 16, 1915, (by bond) $85

132ND ST, 221 East; Charles Schneider Co. against Alice C. Furlong et al., April 1, 1913 ..... $325

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, w s, 89 ft n of 210th St, 25.1x105; John Tedeschi against Alfonso Rosati et al., Sept. 1, 1915. ..... $66

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

BROADWAY, w s, 103.4 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, 100x100; Dudley Harder Loans Number One Realty Co., Inc., to erect two five-story apartments. $53,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON ST, 380 to 386; Pinkus Nathan against Graff Realty Co. et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. A. Samuels.

PARK AV, 1,268; Henry Wiener, Jr., et al. against Mary Lamport et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. S. Brown.

6TH ST, 800 and 802; John Wilkens et al. against Society Obel Torah et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, P. Cook.

7TH AV, e s, 40 ft n of 145th St, 39.10x100; Seymour Realty Co. against Louis Stamm et al.; amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Kurzman, Frankenheimer & Gutman.

13TH ST, s s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 20x108.3; Henry C. Roth against Matie E. Grindle et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. J. Ewald.

55TH ST, n s, 543.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x 100.5; and Madison Av, s e corner of 88th St, 100.8x62.2; Eugene Underhill against Erkan Co., Inc., et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Norwood & Walsh.

116TH ST, 38, West; Serena Wronkow against Morris Levy et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

Bronx.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 401.9 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Jennie Herman et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 241.9 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Jennie Herman et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

VIETOR PLACE, s w corner of Heath Av, 26x100; Louis H. Cramer et al. as executors, against Robert Drennan et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell.

138TH ST, n s, 241.4 ft w of St. Anns Av, 10.4x90.9; Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Anns Church of Morrisania against Leopold Ehrmann et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. O. Van Doren.

138TH ST, n s, 201.4 ft w of St. Anns Av, 50x100; Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Anns Church of Morrisania against Michael F. Cusack et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. O. Van Doren.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Home

24 minutes to Park Row; ideal one-family 7-room home; all the improvements of a $75 a month apartment; parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, sun porch, lawn, garden.

$750 Cash, Balance $35 Monthly.

5c. fare. OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY. Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (Municipal Building) to 22d Av. Station. Booklet 35 on request. Alco Building Co., 22d Av. and 66th St., Brooklyn. Telephone 1118 Bath Beach.

A Lovely Home

My NEW SEVEN-ROOM BRICK HOME, Brooklyn Subway, 20 minutes; half block from station; beautifully decorated; tiled bath, parquet floors; large kitchen; combination coal and gas range; $4,500; worth fully $5,500; little cash, balance monthly. Owner, Room 16, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Cort. 7440.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEAR THE SOUND.

Beautiful house of 9 rooms and bath; open fireplace; sleeping porch, sewer, water, gas, and electricity; 30 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; privilege fine bathing beach; dock, etc.; good anchorage; $500 cash, balance easy payments; good title. B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

CASH FOR RESIDENCE OR FARM

Owner will add cash with good paying flats, all rented, best sections, subject to first mortgages only, for good residence or farm. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 15, 1914, from a collision between tug P. R. R. No. 7 and her tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. R. R. No. 7 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $32,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

SERVANTS AND EMPLOYERS.

First-class domestic servants seek situations in good houses. Superior employers and the better class of help brought together by The New York Times.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

31 WEST 52ND ST.

For sale, cheap, to close divided ownership, splendid condition, especially suited for physician; caretaker on premises.

Wm. B. May & Co.,
717 FIFTH AVENUE.
Near 56th St. Phone Plaza 270.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ORIENTA POINT
MAMARONECK Westchester County, N. Y.

One of the most attractive places can be purchased at all very reasonable price. Modern house of 6 master bedrooms, 4 baths, ample accommodations for servants.

Stable, tool house, cow house, children's playhouse; tennis court; fruit trees.

Asking $40,000—Easy Terms.

Heckscher & de Saulles

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The storm that was over northwestern Missouri Tuesday night is now passing off the North Carolina Coast with undiminished intensity, while a secondary disturbance of equally great intensity that developed over southeastern Virginia during Tuesday night has moved to Cape Cod.

The two disturbances caused general rains and snows from Tennessee and North Carolina. Northward and northeastward, attended by severe gales that extended westward into the Missouri Valley and southward along the Atlantic Coast as far as Northern Florida.

Abnormally high temperatures continued in the South, but in Tennessee, the central valleys, and the lake region there was a marked fall in temperature to much below normal conditions, and low temperatures also persist in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

There has been another and decided fall in pressure in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, accompanied by warmer weather in the former district, but there was no precipitation, except in the North Pacific States, including Northern California, and in New Mexico and Arizona.

Except for snow Thursday in New England and along Lake Ontario, generally fair weather will prevail Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River, with lower temperatures and north and northwest gales Thursday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and a decided fall in temperature in the South. It will be somewhat warmer Friday in the upper Lake and western lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the east Gulf States.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be northeast to north gales Thursday, diminishing Friday. Middle Atlantic Coast, north and northwest gales Thursday, diminishing Friday; South Atlantic Coast, strong southwest to northwest winds, except moderate southwest and west off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Thursday; Friday, fair.

Southern New England—Cloudy and colder Thursday, snow in the morning; Friday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and colder Thursday; Friday, fair.

Western New York and Northern New England—Snow Thursday; Friday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather u1Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	34	33	4 P. M.	41	33
6 A. M.	33	32	6 P. M.	39	32
9 A. M.	41	33	9 P. M.	35	35
12 M.	44	33	11 P. M.	36	28

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 39.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature 39 degrees at 2 A. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity 83 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29. 53 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.24 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
8:30—Foot East 30th, (scow;) Clinton Pt. Stone Co.	Slight
4:10—46 Jackson St.; T. Mannheimer	Slight
4:10—414 W. 141st.; Robert, Wallace	Slight
8:00—455-7 Greenwich St.; B. Yunser	Slight
10:40—445 W. 163d; William Bisby	None
10:40—1,559 Madison Av.; Sam Hanneman	Slight
10:45—105 Rivington St.; M. Kushaman	Slight
P. M.	
12:13—4,014 Park Av.; Alex Cohen	Slight
12:55—210 E. 98th; Joseph Rohner	$50
1:30—2,468 7th Av.; Samuel Levy	Slight
4:20—544 W. 46th; J. Sepetieo	Slight
6:50—121 E. 71st; Agnes Connolly	Slight
7:40—300 E. 101st; Frederick Klein	None
7:55—1 Orchard St.; E. William Ongen	$400
9:35—19 E. 49 St.; John Oringle	Slight
10:00—460 Broome St.; Federation Paper Supply Co.	$2,500
11:30—100 W. 90 St.; George Gumo	Slight
11:30—272-274 Water St.; N. Y. Waste Paper Co.	$10,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—2d Lt. W. T. Boyd, Jr., C. A. C., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Capt. L. R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., to service in Q. M. C., March 25, vice Capt. W. L. Lowe, relieved. Upon arrival at San Francisco, Capt. Holbrook will proceed to Ft. Riley for duty as assistant to the quartermaster. Orders of Feb. 15 transferring Capt. Holbrook to 11th Cav. revoked.

Leave: Capt. A. S. Perkins, 6th Cav., 3 months.

Navy.

Commander E. T. Poolock, the Alabama to command the Hancock.

Lt. R. P. Scudder, the Kearsarge, to the Hancock as Executive Officer.

Jr. Grade Lts. E. R. Byrd, retired, and J. R. Barry, to the Cincinnati.

Ensign W. C. Hactor, the Kearsarge, to the Hancock.

Surgeon G. L. Aneley, the Virginia, home, wait orders.

Civ. Eng. P. J. Bean, retired.

Chief Pay Clerks J. Lynch, commissioned, and R. J. Dodd, retired.

Pay Clerk W. E. Todd, Olongapo station, to the Monterey.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Burrows at New York yard, Chester at Sinu, Liberia; Jacob Jones at Key West, Jupiter at Norfolk yard, Nanshan at Acapulco, Patapsco at Guantanamo, Rotomaa at Cristobal, and the Wilmington at Mengkong.

Sailed—Celtic, Guantanamo for Boston via New York; Cleveland, Acapulco for San Diego; Denver, Provincetown for Hampton Roads; New Hampshire, Pensacola for Guantamamo; Pittsburgh, Tocoma for San Francisco; Proteus, Nagasaki for Cavite; Raleigh, San Diego for Acapulco, and the Sterling, Las Palmas for Gibraltar.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received until 4 P. M. on April 10 for Deputy Chief, Bureau of Fire Prevention. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must be 25 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The Bureau of Standards has recommended to the Board of Estimate that the salary range from $2,000 to $4,200 a year, but the vacancy is at $3,000 a year at present.

United States.

The commission announces for April 18 an examination for engineer-economist, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum. The duties will involve questions of organization, questions of the various phases of financing public improvements, the correlation and economic disposition of equipment, the installation and operation of adequate systems of cost keeping and reports, the dissemination of knowledge by means of lectures and papers; (referred to as extension work,) and in some cases the supervision of road construction and maintenance. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience in the practice of engineering, and experience in economic and extension work. Applicants must have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments 4 P. M., March 22: Lieuts. M. J. O'Grady, 10 to 15; J. D. Wooldridge, 39 to 10; J. A. Ayers, 157 to 39; Sergt. M. J. A. Gleeson, 158 to 157; Patrol. M. Sheehy, sta. house att., 32 to 2; J. J. Flushing, sta. house att., 145 to 146. Assigned as station house attendants: R. J. Boles, 5 to 149; F. T. Gleason, 22 to 4; B. J. Fitzgerald, 23; J. Morris, 14; J. Harter, 145.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. J. Suchasek, 23.

Death: Patrol. D. Kuhn, 11 I. D., at 6:50 A. M., March 22.

Fire Department.

Death announced: Lieut. P. H. McCabe, Eng. 276, at 5:45 A. M., March 21. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 758 Third Street, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M., Fri., March 24. Interment at Holy Cross Cemtery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of two companies, of ten men each.

Revocation of detail, 8 A. M., March 23: Fire, 1st gr. G. F. Lehman, H. L., 108, to the Deputy Chief of the 11th Div., as Driver.

Retired, 8 A. M., Mar. 23: Fire, 1st Gra. E. A. O'Brien, Eng. 232, (physically disabled,) on annual pension of $700; Fire, 1st Gra. E. Trakoval, Eng. 68, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700.

Leave of absence, with pay, for nine days, from 8 A. M., Mar. 23, is granted to Capt. J. F. Shea, H. & L. 7, prior to his retirement.

Special leave of absence, without pay: Fire, 2d Gra. C. J. Whatley, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Mar. 28.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Limousine body, brand new, has never been mounted, sloping roof, exceptionally roomy, extra disappearing seats, imported gray whipcord lining, large cushions, shade-glass windows, vanity case, toilet articles, flower vase; painted Brewster green, black molding; will fit any chassis 120-inch wheel base up; cost, $2,250; make offer. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

PACKARD Landaulette, 48 h. p., in very good condition; Westinghouse shock absorbers; can be seen Thursday and Friday until 4 P. M. at Joseelyn Garage, 113 West 62d. Giraud Foster.

For Sale.—1912 model German Mercedes; will make a splendid truck or rental car; one of the best-built cars in the world; seven-passenger. Address W. C. Watrous, 1,127 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SACRIFICE BUICK, 37 TOURING, electric, self-starting and lighting, five-passenger; most satisfactory type in Buick line. Owner, 305 West 79th.

For Sale.—Seven-passenger Renault; convertible body; just overhauled and painted; new tires. J. T. MacCurdy, 969 Park Av. Telephone Lenox 5556.

Packard (1916) touring, 2; perfect condition. Owen Magnetic (1916) touring; like new. Mercer (1913) runabout; fine condition. Turner, St. James Hotel, Phone 3247 Bryant.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Diamond-Apperson Motor Co., 98th St. and Broadway.

Packards, all styles, latest models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,678 Broadway.

Spring clean-up sale of serviceable used trucks. A. C. Whitefield, 427 West 42d St.

Great Bargains in Tires, Tubes, Sundries, at 1,764 Broadway, before removal, April 1.

Packard 14-53, 5-pass., fine condition. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

Lyons Knight imperial type, aluminium limousine, delivered January 15th, equipped with all modern appliances, no perceptible sign of wear in mechanism or appearance, lined with imported gray whipcord material; extra seats facing forward; Cross vanity case, electric telephone, &c. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Scripps Booth, latest, run eleven hundred miles. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

White touring, 1914, finest condition; price right. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

Cadillac Sedan, 1913, fine shape; extra shoe. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

National Highway, 1915; run 7,000 miles; like new; price right, 9254 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner-drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard landaulet, limousine; hour, month, reasonable. Curran, 12 East 55th. Lenox 5170.

Packard and Renault landaulets, monthly solicited. Block, 230 West 55th. 8266 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 58th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7626 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 255 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartment, handsomely furnished, two large, sunny rooms and bath; $14 weekly; full hotel service; bargain; free tray service. Hotel Gifford, 34 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
4 rooms, kitchenette, two baths, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Magnificently, completely furnished apartment; 5 rooms, 2 baths; Nineties, Riverside, at unfurnished rent; $125 month; phone Vanderbilt 1450.

CONCORD HALL,
466 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Six rooms, bath, attractively furnished; light; southern exposure; elevator; West 79th; convenient subway, bus; May-October; reasonable. X 861 Times Annex.

57th St., near 5th Av.—Magnificently furnished, 3-room apartment; immediate occupancy, rent to October; phone Vanderbilt 1442.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
260 West 72d St. Columbus 8974.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1334 and 1647 Academy.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; unusual bargains offered. Consult Dingleman, renting specialist, 176 West 72d.

119th, 430 West.—Two large, attractive outside rooms, bath, kitchenette; $60; restaurant.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 6 bright rooms and bath. 8 and 5 West 104th.

867 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 158TH ST.
7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

Unfurnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.
Sublet
two rooms and bath, corner, overlooking Gramercy Park, $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

17th St., 323 E., (Stuyvesant Square.)—Entire second floor apartment, seven rooms and bath, in a conveniently arranged three-family house; rent $50.
FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

1,155 PARK AV.,
corner 92d Street.
12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

88th, 120 East.—New law building, 6 rooms, bath, electric lights, all modern improvements; moderate rent. Inquire premises.

Madison Av., 2,062, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,200.
Fireproof apartments, 123 East 76th St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 62d to 63d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

Unfurnished—West Side.

76th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment, Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

207th, 631 West.—To sublet, five modern, light rooms, all outside. C. M. Crittenden. Tel. Audubon 7440.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3 & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

183 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Unfurnished—West Side.

117th St., 112 to 116 West, between Lenox and 7th Avs.; 5 rooms and bath, large and light, steam heat and hot water; select tenants; rent, $27. Superintendent, on premises, or

HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Tel. 7632 Bryant.

109TH, 204 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.
Beautiful apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, bath; electricity, phone, hall service, hardwood floors, beautiful entrance; $30 to $37. Owner's management.

One room and bath, unfurnished, in new apartment hotel; southern exposure; facing 80th St.; maid service; restaurant; between West End and Riverside Drive; lease to Oct. 1; $40 per month.
309 WEST 86TH ST.

A— CLAREMONT HALL,
601 West 112th St., (corner Broadway.)—Apartments, five to seven rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rents $720 to $1,100; possession. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

207 WEST 78TH ST.,
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

To Sublease.—Five-room apartment on Claremont Av., facing Columbia University; two blocks from 116th St. Broadway express subway station; all outside rooms; very high-class and modern. P 116 Times.

86TH STREET, 52 TO 56 WEST.
Two and three rooms and bath, Kitchenette Apartments, steam heat, electric light, shower baths and all improvements; rents $40 to $45. A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.
Near Broadway; attractive six, seven-room apartments; every improvement; $30-$39. Superintendent.

Just one ten-room apartment, three baths; all light, sunny; exceptional location; moderate. 67 Riverside Drive, corner 79th.

Apartments, 3-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 187th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,080-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Belmord, 86th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 86th.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Married couple, now living at hotel, will rent furnished housekeeping apartment, if complete and absolutely modern and first class, while owners are absent for Summer; must be approved location; best references furnished. M 51 Times.

Completely furnished one or two room light housekeeping apartment wanted; bath, electricity, elevator, telephone; privacy essential; close to subway in Manhattan; give full particulars; references. C 30 Times Annex.

Furnished flat, 3, 4, 5 rooms; must be within 30 minutes L. I. City. N 231 Times Downtown.

Wanted, nicely furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths, from May 1 one year; responsible. Phone Vanderbilt 1450.

Couple want 2 or 3 rooms, kitchen, modern bath, two months, $40 to $60 monthly. Gardiner, 167 West 129th. Morningside 8238-M.

Unfurnished.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

69TH ST., 8 EAST.—Board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

West Side.

19TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

57TH ST., 344 WEST.—Large room, private bath; good service; excellent table.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms, with or without bath; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bathroom, running water; excellent table; moderate.

66TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; private baths; electricity; Southern cooking; attentive service.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; running water; twin beds; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny room, bath, electricity, telephone; exceptional table.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

75D, 142 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE.
Most attractive, newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large front room; single room; delightful location; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Attractive suites, (will divide,) twin beds, private baths, velvet carpets, gray and white enameled furniture; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; electricity; unusual home surroundings and table; table guests.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; electricity; unusual home surroundings and table; table guests.

79TH, 114 and 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam; electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Large room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

93D, (676 WEST END AV.)—Comfortably furnished private home. Phone 9673 Riverside.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; exceptional table and service; $25 weekly.

102D, 258 WEST.—Salon floor, private bath; also single room and bath; elegantly furnished; attractive and convenient location. Aarons.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country and Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food or trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths, steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses. Booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

81ST ST., (586 Lexington Av.)—Elegant sunny back parlor, private house; absolute cleanliness; conveniences; breakfast; moderate terms; telephone.

85TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; running water, electric light; references exchanged.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath; private house. Owner.

West Side.

16TH, 36 WEST.—Newly renovated house, well-heated rooms, $8 to $6; telephone.

49D, 115 WEST.—Rooms with kitchenette; first-class house; moderate.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without bath; gentleman only.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; private privacy; electricity; telephone, elevator. Keen.

57TH, 446 WEST.—Large furnished parlor; steam heat, hot water; references; reasonable. Merriam.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; victrola, piano. Plaza 2055.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Room and alcove, bath adjoining; refined; electricity; telephone; gentlemen.

65TH, 128 WEST.—Large, sunny parlor for business offices or living; convenient location

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; hot, cold water; private family.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; also parlor; convenient transportation; telephone.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; private; telephone. 1965 Columbus.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractive, large front room, opposite bath; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 534, Apt. 1C.

76TH, 3 WEST.—Overlooking park, newly furnished residence, rooms with baths; $9-$12.

159 WEST 78TH ST.
Rooms, singly, en suite, bath; electricity; references.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; phone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms, single, en suite; private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room with dressing room; all conveniences.

78TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny room, adjoining shower; small room; select; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family; electricity; shower baths.

79TH, 142 WEST.—Bright rooms; telephone and reception room; $4 up; board optional.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, with lavatory, facing Broadway; exclusive apartment. HOLTON.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front parlor and front bedroom, suitable two. Koenig.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Back parlor, bath; medium room, running water, bath adjoining.

West Side.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive small, quiet room; running water; breakfast; refined home.

91ST, 36 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; connecting bedroom; running water; electricity; telephone; $8.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house near park; large front room, $7; electricity, telephone.

103D, 302 WEST.—Private house; attractive furnished room; near subway; bath; telephone.

106TH, 210 WEST.—Mahogany furnished room; high-class man; $6; reference; elevator. Apt. 61.

117TH, 305 WEST.—Outside room; warm, sunny; bath; telephone; only $3.50. Willard.

119TH, 341 WEST.—Beautifully light, comfortable room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

119TH, 436 WEST.—Large, corner room, handsomely furnished; exclusive, congenial. Apt. 26.

120TH, 610 WEST.—Clean, warm room; near subway, restaurant; $4; phone; homelike. Burton.

142D, 605 WEST.—Single room, homelike; kitchen privilege; shower; elevator apartment. Scott.

161ST, 509 WEST.—Southern exposure room, $5; homelike; private Christian family. Thomas.

AUDUBON AV., 105, (170th.)—Newly furnished, comfortable front room, all improvements, $5.50. De Angel.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 442, (overlooking Park.)—Neatly furnished parlor and bedroom; piano privilege; adjoining bath; gentleman preferred; reasonable. Bellows.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 52d St., between Broadway and 8th Av.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 52d St., opp. Broadway.—Large rooms with hot and cold running water, $6 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90th St.)—Attractively furnished front room; river view; private family; board optional. Telephone Riverside 1068.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 666, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

SMALL, comfortable room; private; 72d St. subway. P 145 Times.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

American gentleman desires furnished room with private family in good residential district or suburb not more than half hour from Wall St.; must be desirable neighborhood. Address, giving details, P 182 Times.

ROOM with breakfast wanted, 42d-59th Sts., west side, steam heat, running water, with private family; state rates; references exchanged. Business men, C H Times Annex.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of girls over 18 years of age as parcel wrappers; must bring proof of age. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

Bonwit Teller & Co.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
require the services of
tall, experienced
STOCK GIRLS
for their Women's Suit, Coat, and Gown Departments.
Exceptional opportunity offered to those able to present a neat appearance and accustomed to the highest class of trade.
Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent double entry bookkeeper by a millinery house; write and state previous experience. Address Box N 290 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted; experienced. L. F. Wanner Co., 315 4th Av., Room 1911.

FILE CLERK in office of large corporation; a girl of good education with considerable experience in filing; give full information regarding age, nationality, education, experience, salary, &c. M 52 Times.

GIRLS (2) wanted, one as cook, one second maid, or man as cook; wife second maid; 105 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y. Write, stating age and wages, X 386 Times Annex.

GIRLS wanted for wrapping, labeling, and packing. Apply at 117 Hudson St., New York City, fourth floor.

HOUSEWORKER.—French or Southern colored woman; good cook and laundress. Austin, 210 5th Av.

MILLINERY SALESLADY, only thorough, accustomed to highest class of trade of 5th Av. need apply. X 355 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Wanted, a French woman about 35, as nurse to one child, 2½ years; must be experienced and have good references. Address Gron, 268 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

SALESWOMEN.—We want two educated women, over 24, to learn our business; $50 per month to start; references required. D. E. Brainerd, 220 West 42d St.

SALESWOMEN.—To call on retail drug stores, haberdashers, barbers, &c.; liberal commission basis. Brenton Chemical Co., Inc., 33 Union Square West.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; competent, quick, and accurate typewriter; neat appearance and good recommendations. Address, giving particulars of previous employment and salary, Box P 165 Times.

Wanted for Work in Washington, D. C.
WAIST FITTER,
Absolutely first-class, capable of taking charge of workrooms; state salary expected and give references.
M. Converse, 1,623 H St., Washington, D. C.

YOUNG LADY, well educated; in office of established technical periodical to assist telephone operator and do office work. Address, stating age, education, experience, if any, and salary desired. Opportunity, N 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, to clerk at hotel stand; experienced; reference. P 142 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Prefer one able to handle simple single-entry books; excellent opportunity; $15.
STATISTICAL CLERK.—Experienced compiling statistics; also stenographer; $30.
STENOGRAPHER.—For position in high-grade publishing house; must be well educated and refined; $12.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, construction, $15; law, $12; publishing, $12; billing clerk, Remington No. 10, $12; typist, assistant bookkeeper, $12 to $15; patent law, $12; beginners, $8.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Diehl Agency,
20 Vesey St.
Telephone 8051 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHER, LEDGER CLERK, $12 to $15; BOOKKEEPER, $14; DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $12 to $15; STENOGRAPHERS $10 to $15. E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE, INC., SINGER BLDG.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help, gardeners, chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av. (424.)

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 32 Nassau St. 8051 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS: — $8-$15; many vacancies; legal, commercial; competent. Brody Agency, 289 Broadway.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, $50; five servants; exceptional opportunity. Hopkins Agency, 507 5th Av.

White, colored, couples, housewarkers, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9264. Noel, 841 6th Ave.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Rapid 80-day Syllable Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Courses. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 527 W. 125th St., New York; and 274 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, Bookkeeper.—A-1; 15 years' experience; thorough business woman; exceptional recommendations former employers; executive ability. P 62 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT NURSE and secretary, doctor and dentist; experienced; references. P 166 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant; neat, energetic, conscientious worker, competent; 4 years' experience. N 256 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Supervisor, 7 years' experience; excellent references; $18. B 67 Times Annex.

COLORED WOMAN, intelligent; half time or day's work. Burton, 107 West 138th.

COMPANION, &c.—By refined, practical woman, unincumbered, position as companion, nurse, and housekeeper; especially successful with children and aged; will travel; A1 credentials. P 156 Times.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish graduate; doctor's reference; treatments ladies' residences. Ring magicwrist's bell, 49 West 63d St. Telephone 5904 Columbus.

NURSE.—Companion-secretary to semi-invalid gentleman; refined, sympathetic graduate nurse, (massage); experienced correspondent, linguist, traveler; first-class services for first-class position; references. Address A. W., 708 Columbus Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, entry clerk; quick, accurate; $10. N 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Confidential assistant; highly educated; capable mastering technicality grammatically; 6 years' technical experience; good speller; touch practice; conscientious; reference; $15. M., 330 W. 141st.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; switchboard operator; touch typist; high school graduate; three years' automobile brokerage experience; not afraid hard work; $10; references. M 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—(21,) 6 years' experience, capable assuming responsibilities, refined, neat, legible penman, willing, conscientious, intelligent, accurate, rapid transcription; $12. M 389 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly educated; intelligent; seven years' technical experience; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; conversant office details; $18. M 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Fast dictation; rapid typist; neat appearance; $9. Sophia Birdsall, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator, bookkeeper, high school education, rapid, accurate, experienced, good appearance. Tucker, Hanover 851, 709, 60 Wall.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Bookkeeper. —Neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER'S substitute; rapid, accurate, neat; good grammarian; present employed. N 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat, courteous; good grammarian; capable; one year's experience; $8. N 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable; salary $15. N 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Eight years' experience; technical dictation; salary $15-$18. P 147 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator; Gentile; brokerage experience; reference. Room 813, 20 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, desires position; experienced, educated; good references. H 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; willing and capable worker; salary $10. N 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — 3½ years' experience; rapid worker; references; $10. N 214 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 53d. Phone 6022 Columbus. Established 1898.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 8196. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 58th.

COOKS, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses; nurses, houseworkers, $25. Domestic Exchange, 334 Columbus Av., (76th St.) Schuyler 9196.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,416 Third Ave., corner 99th St., first-class servants. 6463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125th. 6116 Morningside

PRENDERGAST URGES A BRIBERY INQUIRY

He Tells District Attorney Ex-Mayor Gaynor's Memory Has Been Defamed

IN SUBWAY DISCUSSION

Demands Grand Jury Find Indictments or Expose Newspaper as Fabricator.

Controller William A. Prendergast in a letter to District Attorney Swann yesterday demanded that the attention of the Grand Jury be called to charges that he said have been made by The Evening Journal that public officials were bribed in connection with the signing of the dual subway contracts. It would appear, said the Controller, that this newspaper "must either have some authentic information at its disposal, or that the statements made constitute a scandalous misuse of newspaper privilege."

In his letter the Controller stated that it is evident the Thompson Legislative Committee is aiming to show that certain members of the Board of Estimate received money for their votes on the subway contracts and he added that after six weeks' work the committee has not produced a single fact in support of the case its leaders are attempting to construct. The Controller defended the memory of the late Mayor William J. Gaynor, saying that every one who served with him on the Board of Estimate when the contracts were before it was satisfied as to his honesty.

The sub-committee of the Thompson committee continued yesterday its search of the files of letters in the City Hall to find something bearing upon the subway contract negotiations. Several batches of letters that passed between Mayor Gaynor and officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company were examined.

Perley Morse, expert accountant of the committee, announced that in going through the letters and papers of the Interborough company he had discovered that President Theodore P. Shonts has or has had accounts with five banking or brokerage houses. Mr. Shonts has testified that he had dealings with only two such firms, C. D. Barney & Co. and Thomas & Co. Mr. Morse refused to make public the names of the other banking or brokerage houses. subpoenas, it was said, will be issued for the officials of the five firms and they will be examined when the committee resumes its sessions tomorrow.

Controller Demands Inquiry.

This is Controller Prendergast's letter to District Attorney Swann:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
March 22, 1916.

Edward Swann, District Attorney, New York County.

Dear Sir: It has been stated on numerous occasions in the public press that you have been keeping yourself informed regarding the proceedings of the legislative investigating committee of which Senator Thompson is the Chairman. It is, therefore, to be assumed that you are not oblivious to the principal points which the committee has been making an effort to develop. It is evident that the committee is aiming to establish that the approval of the contracts with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, known as the dual subway contracts, was brought about by corrupt methods, and that certain members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment received money for their votes. As one of those who was in office at the time these contracts were ratified, and who voted for them, I am stating the case baldly, as I intend to have the issue on this question clearly drawn to the attention of the public.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be regarded as advisable to await the outcome of the committee's work, if it were not for two facts: one, that the committee after six weeks has not produced a single fact in support of the case its leaders are attempting to construct; and two, that The Evening Journal, has at different times, made such definite statements charging public officials with bribery that it would appear that this paper must either have some authentic information at its disposal, or that the statements made constitute a scandalous misuse of newspaper privilege.

Direct Charge of Bribery.

May I now direct your attention to the following concrete charge made by the Evening Journal in an editorial of March 15, 1916:

Americans are learning through the Interborough street car revelations in the City of New York.

They are learning, for instance, that they did not give the managers of the Street Car Trust credit for their full capacity.

After they had stolen the people's streets and taken the people's money to build their subway lines it was thought they had reached the end. But that was a mistake.

They not only took the streets belonging to the people and then the public cash for construction, but they also took out of the public pockets the money with which they bribed public officials and others.

It is really a complete system in which the public not only supplies the streets, the passengers, the franchise, and the money to exploit the franchises, but also the bribes to buy the public officials.

There is nothing ambiguous about the foregoing quotation. It is a direct charge. It is inconceivable that any paper would make such a charge unless it had in its possession the required evidence to sustain it. Assuming that such evidence exists—and in the absence of it the charge made by this paper is monstrous—all such evidence should be placed before the Grand Jury at once, that the ends of public justice may not be delayed by the ineffective methods now employed by the Thompson Committee.

It seems to me that it is your duty to call this matter to the attention of the Grand Jury and insist that those who have made this charge be compelled to substantiate it before that body, so that if a case be made the Grand Jury will be in a position to find indictments. If the charge made by this newspaper is true, then indictments should be found. If it is untrue, this newspaper should be thoroughly exposed as a fabricator of unfounded and dastardly attacks upon public men.

Mayor Gaynor Defended.

The New York American yesterday morning reproduced a cartoon published in January, 1912. The use of this cartoon is unquestionably to emphasize the charge already referred to, and made by the evening edition of that paper. One of the men attacked is dead. His record has been made the target of the most unmanly insinuations by the Thompson Committee and the newspapers referred to.

In The Evening Journal of Feb. 22, 1916, a charge of bribery was made as follows:

The Thompson Legislative Committee today is in possession of information that the $1,000,000 Interborough "yellow dog" fund was split up among five prominent financiers and a city official who is now dead. The fund was provided to reward certain men for their work in securing the dual subway contract with the City of New York in 1913.

Senator Thompson told of discovering the information about the six men, who shared the "yellow dog" fund, but said that he could reveal nothing else until he had more facts at his command. He said the city official was in position to swing the contracts almost single-handed.

Of the officials who were responsible for the subway contracts Mayor Gaynor is the only one who is now dead. Therefore The Evening Journal statement could only refer to him. I may call your attention to the fact that this was not an editorial, but a news story. It appears from the statement quoted that the charge had its source in the person of the Chairman of the committee, whose insinuations concerning this phase of the investigation are constantly in advance of facts, which, he promises but never produces, or in direct defiance of facts known and established. He has already had a month in which to use the immense power of his committee to prove this point, but has failed to do so.

Wants Charges Tried Out.

Such methods, used to defame the memory of Mayor Gaynor, call not only for public reprobation, but in the interests of ordinary decency, the machinery of the law should be used by you to see that explicit charges are speedily tried out, to the end that at least the dead will be saved from any undue prolongation of this unmerited opprobrium. I say unmerited opprobrium because there is not a man who served in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with Mayor Gaynor who does not believe that these strictures are false, and I am certain that they will ultimately be resented by every manly man in this community.

If Mayor Gaynor were to walk into a meeting of the Thompson Committee I think we would then see a demonstration of intellectual force over brute instinct which would settle these charges forever.

I, therefore, most earnestly ask that you will take immediate cognizance of the charge made by The Evening Journal and present this matter to the Grand Jury.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST.

No definite information as to the nature of the Gaynor-Interborough correspondence was given out, but it was said that experts are indexing the letters and papers and preparing the data for the committee's use. Most of the letters, it was said, were from the Interborough President to the Mayor, and the replies were largely mere acknowledgements. Accountant Morse would not say how many letters bearing on the subway negotiations had been found.

"There were a great many," he said. "That is all I can say at this time."

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, said yesterday that he would subpoena the Gaynor papers and seek to examine the dead Mayor's bank accounts. If the executor refuses to produce the accounts, it may be necessary for the committee to obtain a court order.

Oppose Factories in Hotel Zone.

The Broadway Commission appointed by Borough President Marks to suggest and confer with him from time to time on matters affecting Broadway held a meeting in the Borough President's office yesterday relative to building districts and restrictions and unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that the hotel district, comprised between Thirty-fourth Street on the north and Madison Square on the south, be included in the zone which is protected from additional factory occupation.

LET DOCTORS TEACH ONLY.

Rockefeller Foundation Calls College System a Success.

The advantages of the system by which the staffs in large medical schools retire from practice and devote themselves to research and teaching is set forth in the third installment of the annual report of the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, given out yesterday. On the application of the authorities of Johns Hopkins, Yale, and Washington Universities, the board has made appropriations of $2,070,874 to make this "full time" possible.

The scheme is not yet in full operation at Yale and Washington, but has been in use at Johns Hopkins for a year, and has fulfilled expectations. Not only have the students derived much benefit, but the plan has drawn closer together the men who attend the patients and the men who work in the laboratories.

Although the doctors on the staff need not do any private work, they are at liberty to take special cases, if they turn the fees into the funds for this full-time arrangement.

Carefulness

in the selection of tenants and in the making of leases is a vital point in the management of real estate. This is a part of our service to the owner that receives serious attention, and our system and forms of leases embody the results of long experience.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1866
46 Cedar Street
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Topcoats, Silk Lined, $25

Made to measure of fine quality imported Coverts, Vicunas, Thibets, Donegal Cheviots, in a variety of colorings, at both stores. Style, fit and finish strictly guaranteed. Samples and Style Suggestions on request.

Broadway and Ninth Street **Arnheim** 30 E. 42d Street and 19 E. 41st St.

Exclusively Custom-Made Clothes, $20 to $50

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Nothing Funnier

About the last place the average man would look for "the best funny page in America" is in a woman's magazine, isn't it?

Why?

Because from time immemorial it has been said and repeated that women didn't care for humor—just one of those things that everybody repeats and nobody knows who said first.

"Do you realize you have the best funny page in America?" said one of the best-known humorists to us recently. "No newspaper or magazine can touch you on that page. There's nothing funnier in the country."

"And how it is read!" he continued. "And by men too. Listen: Joseph H. Choate started to tell a story the other evening at a dinner of 800 men in New York. He had gotten about half into it when he saw that the men "'knew'" the story. He stopped and said with a chuckle:

"'I see I'm not the only man who reads THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.'"

The diners roared.

The real question is—Why *shouldn't* the best of anything be enjoyed by women as well as men? The idea to the contrary died long ago with intelligent people. That's why THE HOME JOURNAL makes a feature of its funny page, and apparently has succeeded—with men as well as with women.

See it for yourself. It's in every issue of

The Ladies' HOME JOURNAL

It's only 15 cents

Overcoat distinction for Spring

YOUNG MEN want an overcoat to be more than just an "outside garment;" smart distinction in appearance is important. You'll find it where our clothes are sold.

Spring overcoats with or without belt; regular or adjustable collar; fancy or plain weaves. Be sure of our label sewed into the coat; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Pay $25 for real economy

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

Nothing smarter than these Spring Overcoats from Hart Schaffner & Marx. We alone sell them in New York —$20 to $35, with especially good assortments at $25.

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Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., cor. 132d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

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E&W 2 for 25¢

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WE MAKE. "Miller" Quality is fine. If you are building, especially a home, we are confident our designs will suit you.

Buy "Miller" Lamps

Electric, Gas and, Oil, because they are beautiful, and with the selected Art Glass shades give good light. They make

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Buy them from dealers or

EDWARD MILLER & CO. Manufacturers. Established 1844.
25 and 29 Park Place, New York.
Short walk from Woolworth Building.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat warmer today; snow or rain late tomorrow; northwest winds, becoming east tonight.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,244. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

GERMANS POUND HARD ON SALIENT WEST OF MEUSE

Seek to Break Malancourt-Bethincourt Front and Get Nearer Railway.

ARTILLERY FIRE CONSTANT

But Kaiser's Infantry Are Waiting, Following the Capture of Haucourt Hill.

HAVE 2,900 MORE PRISONERS

Berlin, Irritated by Reports of Verdun Check, Insists Plans Are Progressing Well.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.

ON THE WEST FRONT, March 22.—I spent yesterday in the district northwest of Verdun.

As previously reported from Army Headquarters, the attack on the strong French positions in the forest northwest of Avocourt was begun from the German positions in Malancourt Forest, to the east of the road leading to Avocourt. After a heavy preparatory artillery fire, lasting from 8 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Bavarian and Württemberg troops began to attack. By 10 o'clock in the evening they succeeded in capturing, without incurring heavy loss, the three French positions to the southeast of the forest.

On the following day it became evident that the German success was far more important than was indicated in the German official reports. In all 58 officers and 2,914 men were taken prisoners, among the officers being two Colonels, one of them the commander of a brigade. This brings the total number of unwounded prisoners taken in the battle of Verdun up to 30,150.

According to reports issued yesterday, the French were still in possession of the southwestern corner of Avocourt Forest. I learned last night that the entire forest was in German hands. The German advance to the south of Malancourt makes the position of the French in Malancourt and Bethincourt extremely precarious, as they are liable to be cut off from the adjacent height.

I was able yesterday to see an entire battlefield in the vicinity of Verdun from the banks of the Meuse to the dark wooded heights to the south of Montfaucon. The French were fiercely bombarding the village of Forges, which was burning and in ruins.

On the left bank of the Meuse I met a procession of about a thousand French prisoners in blue uniforms and steel helmets, principally men of a Nice regiment. The difference in ages of the men engaged was notable.

Nearing the Verdun-Paris Railroad.

BERLIN, March 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Lokal-Anzeiger says that because of the progress made by German troops near Avocourt yesterday the French line between Bethincourt and Malancourt is now menaced. It asserts that the French positions are threatened from the east by the German successes near Dead Man's Hill and from the west as a result of the German victory in the wooded region northeast of Avocourt.

The newspaper points out that Avocourt is only seven kilometers from the important Verdun-Paris Railroad, the intervening distance being covered with woods and hills.

As the result of the recent progress of the Germans in the wood of Malancourt and the wood of Avecourt, southwest of the little village of Malancourt, the French lines in that region now form an awkward salient. Both Malancourt and Bethincourt, one and one-half miles to the eastward, are still held by the French against very heavy pressure.

STRUGGLE FOR RIDGES NEAR MALANCOURT

German Fire Persistent—French Say They Still Have Grip on Haucourt Hill.

LONDON, March 23.—German guns are still pounding at the French lines on the west of the Meuse in the region around Malancourt, where the Kaiser's forces have made their latest gains. The firing, while apparently less intense than yesterday, is very persistent on the narrow front.

Chief interest for the moment is the struggle for the ridges southwest of Malancourt, where the French official report last night admitted ground had been lost.

This afternoon's bulletin from Paris says that the French troops still hold part of the slight eminence called Haucourt Hill. Berlin asserts that the German success in this district has been completed by the occupation of the French points of support on the mountain ridge southwest of Haucourt." It adds that 450 French prisoners were taken.

Neither on the west nor the east of the Meuse was there any infantry action so far as the official reports show. The artillery action on the east of the Meuse and in the Woevre developed some intensity during the day.

This official statement was issued by the French War Office tonight:

To the north of the Aisne we directed destructive fires on the German works on the Plateau of Vauclerc.

In the Argonne we carried out numerous concentrations of our fire on the enemy organizations, the roads and the railways of the eastern Argonne and on the Malancourt wood.

To the west of the Meuse the bombardment persisted in the region of Malancourt and against our front of Bethincourt, Le Mort Homme, and Cumières.

To the east of the Meuse and in the Woevre the artillery action developed a certain intensity. There was no infantry action during the course of the day.

In the Vosges we bombarded the enemy contonments in the environs of Mühlbach.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office says:

To the west of the River Meuse

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Talk of German Invasion Stirs Britain; Precautions Taken by Military Authorities

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—Reference is made in the London press today to a matter which has been one of the most discussed topics in London clubland for several weeks past, viz., an expected attempt by Germany to land an expeditionary force on English soil and the possible occupation of London.

The Parliamentary correspondent of The Daily News says the reason why such heavy demands are now being made for men was to be found in the War Office policy to keep a very large army in this country in addition to meeting the drain upon the British forces engaged in France and elsewhere. The Star publishes an article by "a well-informed political correspondent," who says in part:

"There is a growing feeling at Westminster that an attempted German invasion of our eastern coast during the next week or so is quite on the cards. There are many signs in East Anglia that the military authorities share this view, but these must not be discussed here, and it is sufficient to consider the actions of the enemy.

"The torpedoing of the Dutch liners Tubantia and Palembang in the North Sea, followed by similar outrages against Swedish and Danish ships, forms a new and highly significant chapter in sea affairs. The German controversialists always pretend that their submarine warfare was established in order to cut off supplies of food and munitions from Britain in retaliation for the British blockade. Herr Ballin is said to have informed directors of Dutch shipping companies that Germany was determined to use every means in her power to prevent steamers, whether neutrals or not, from reaching England from Europe.

"It is quite impossible that Germany should take this step, with all its dangerous chances of arousing neutral nations against her in order to deprive us of the quantites of margarine and foodstuffs which now reach us from Holland. That is a mere pretext. This is finally proved by the fact that the Tubantia was bound for Brazil and the Palembang for Java, so the Germans by torpedoing them were inflicting no damage on this country. Their real object unquestionably is to sweep the North Sea clear of all merchantmen. Already the Dutch Government has been considering the idea, evidently put forward by Germany, that Dutch steamers bound to the west may go round the North of Scotland.

"The inevitable conclusion is that Germany wants to clear neutrals out in order that they may not observe and give warning to us of the gathering of warships, submarines, transports, and Zeppelins along the German coast from Heligoland to Borkum. Here, if anywhere, the plant of invasion will be collected, and the longer this operation can proceed without observation the greater the hopes of surprise that will animate its organizers.

"The great day which Germany dreads is that on which there is to be a simultaneous advance on all fronts by the Allies. In order to disorganize that synchronized attack which she knows is coming she delivered those furious thrusts at Verdun which cost her 200,000 men and failed to achieve their object. It is only too probable that in order to try once more to overthrow the Allies' combinations on the western front Germany may launch an invading force at our shores in hope that it will prevent us from sending more troops to France.

"Much might be written of the precautions which Lord French and the Admiralty authorities have taken, but this would be improper. It may be sufficient to note that the mysterious removal of the Galloper Lightship from its position twenty-five miles from the Nase is evidence that our naval authorities are getting up a few little surprises of their own. The German Navy will have to bring not only their own troopships but their own lightships if they invade England."

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent from his own knowledge might considerably amplify the description of the precautionary measures taken, but all that need be said is that they are on a scale sufficient to show that the British authorities are not regardless of the possibility of Germany attempting a surprising coup de main. Even the improbability of Germany being able to keep the British fleet out of the way by barricades of mines is not left out of consideration. Britain's chief bulwark, of course, is her fleet, but in case the fleet could be outmanoeuvred or drawn off or held at bay, an invading army would find that the land defenses had not been neglected.

OUR SEA LAW VIEWS ARE TO BE DEFINED

Lansing Drafting a Sweeping Pronouncement to be Sent to All Nations.

MEETS ARMED-SHIP ISSUE

Defines Submarine Policy and Insists on Proper Precautions for Safety of Passengers.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The United States soon will make for the information of the nations of the world a complete statement of its position in regard to the conduct of submarine warfare and the arming of merchant ships for defensive purposes. It has not been definitely determined just what form the announcement will take, but it is considered not unlikely that a circular memorandum may be addressed to the powers.

Whatever the form of the declaration, prepared after careful consideration of all the claims made by both sets of European belligerents, it will serve to guide the course of this Government in future negotiations. The United States will stand unalterably upon the principles already laid down.

Coming from the most powerful of the neutral nations, at a time when all the other great world powers are at war, the pronouncement may furnish the groundwork for a new international law, to be developed after the war, which will provide for the use of submarines in naval warfare. The law now does not take into consideration the activities of submarines or the possibilities of their use.

Lansing Returns to Capital.

Secretary Lansing returned to Washington today, after spending a fortnight at Pinehurst, N. C. During his absence from the capital he has had under consideration a great volume of data regarding submarines and armed ships. He gave careful study to the intricate problems involved, and nearly all his working hours are understood to have been devoted to the subject, in an effort to reach conclusions just and fair to all converned, which no nation successfully could challenge.

It was determined before the Secretary left Washington that the United States should take some positive stand on the submarine-armed ship question, but that no action should be taken until all the facts were at hand and had been carefully studied.

Only a few minor points, it is understood, now remain to be determined upon, and a decision in regard to these probably will be reached in the near future. The conclusions reached by the Secretary will be carefully discussed by him with President Wilson before they are put into the form in which they will reach foreign Governments.

It is considered improbable in official and diplomatic circles that the announcement will be made before the political situation in Germany resulting from the retirement of Admiral von Tirpitz has been clarified. It is not believed that the Administration would be willing to issue a statement defining its position at a time when such an action might be used in a political way by factions in a nation with which it is negotiating.

To Define Defensive Armament.

That a definition of defensive armament will occupy a prominent position in the declaration, whatever its form, is virtually certain.

Limitations of defensive armament may be made, and these will govern merchant ships which enter the territorial waters of the United States. There have been various indications in official quarters that the United States may decide to reduce the present limit, which provides that merchant ships may carry guns at the stern of not more than six inches in calibre and still be defensively armed. There has been no suggestion that the United States will decide that all armament is offensive armament.

Instructions given to the commanders of armed merchantmen also probably will be considered in the pronouncement. The Secretary has given careful study of the appendices to the German memorandum regarding armed ships, which contain an alleged copy of the instructions given by the British Government to the commanders of defensively-armed merchantships. The British version of these instructions, it is understood, also have been considered.

The safety of passengers and crews of steamships stopped by submarines will be touched upon. The United States will insist upon proper precautionary

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HOUSE ARMY BILL PASSED, 402 TO 2

Amendment to Make Standing Force 220,000 Men, Instead of 140,000, Narrowly Defeated.

NITRATE PLANT CUT OUT

Overwhelming Defeat for Proposal to Substitute Volunteer Reserve for Federalized National Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Hay bill for the reorganization and increase of the army was passed today by the House by a vote of 402 to 2. Fred A. Britten, Republican, of Illinois, and Meyer London, Socialist, of New York, cast the opposing votes. Mr. Britten explained that he did not regard the bill, which provides an army of 140,000 men, as a real preparedness measure.

That the House may be persuaded eventually to accept a bill from the Senate providing for a larger standing army was demonstrated by a record vote on the Kahn amendment proposing an army of 220,000. This amendment was defeated 213 to 191, a majority of 22. The "big army" strength in the House was a surprise to the author of the amendment. The amendment had been defeated in Committee of the Whole, but the House agreed by unanimous consent to have a rollcall on the proposal before taking the final vote on the passage of the bill.

The large vote for the Kahn amendment strengthens the belief that when Senate and House send their respective army bills to conference the compromise bill may provide for an army of 160,000 or more. On the Kahn amendment thirty-four Republicans voted against the big army plan and thirty-three Democrats for it. Party lines were not closely followed on the several rollcalls taken on the bill, although the majority of Democrats stood by the committee bill as framed by Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs Committee, and the Republicans gave the greater amount of support to proposed amendments.

Short-Term Enlistments.

The Military Committee met two defeats. By a vote of 204 to 198 the House adopted the amendment offered by Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts making possible a short-term enlistment. This amendment provides that after one year's active service an enlisted man may be turned into the reserve, provided his commanding officer attests that he is a proficient soldier. The enlisted man going into the reserve after one year of active service would be subject to call for six years, and correspondingly the longer the term with the colors the shorter with the reserve.

Under the plan originally proposed in the Hay bill, every enlisted man would serve three years with the colors and four years in the reserve. On the Gardner amendment, which had been informally adopted during debate, Mr. Hay asked a record vote, with the result that the committee provision was again rejected for the short-term enlistment idea.

The committee again met defeat when on motion of Representative McKenzie of Illinois, a Republican, the House struck from the bill the provision looking to the establishment of a nitrate plant, in which the Government would have an interest through aid to private capital. The eliminated paragraph read:

"That, to provide for the fixitation of atmospheric nitrogen by the development of water power or any other means necessary to establish an adequate supply of nitrogen, the appropriation of such sum or sums of money to construct the necessary plant for such purpose is hereby authorized."

While the bill did not go into details in regard to the method of providing this nitrate plant, it was understood that eventually the plan would call for an outlay of approximately $13,000,000 by the Government, this sum to be advanced to private parties who would enter into a contract with the Government for the supply of water power and this amount of capital. Such a plant, the committee contended, could be utilized in the manufacture of fertilizers in time of peace and high explosives in time of war.

There was practically no debate on the paragraph, but many members voted against it because of the indefiniteness of the authorization and the fear that

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ROSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne. —Advt.

MAID SAYS WAITE GAVE 'MEDICINE' TO PECK IN FOOD

Old Man Refused Doctored Soup, So Second Dose Was Put Into His Tea.

DOCTOR A POISON STUDENT

Passages on Arsenic and Its Use by Murderers Marked in His Medical Books.

CASE BEFORE GRAND JURY

Detectives, with Homicide Warrant, Find Accused in Stupor from Drugs He Had Taken.

As an outcome of his investigation of the deaths of John E. Peck, a millionaire drug manufacturer of Grand Rapids, Mich., and his wife at the home of their son-in-law, Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, in the Colosseum, an apartment house at 435 Riverside Drive, on March 12 and Jan. 30, respectively, District Attorney Swann yesterday morning directed detectives attached to his office to arrest Dr. Waite on a homicide charge.

When the order was given, it subsequently became known, Dr. Waite was lying at his home in a state of coma, the result of drugs taken either to end his life or to quiet his nerves. Since the investigation began he has been watched by detectives, and all exits from his home have been guarded, all of which he knew. He was not removed from his apartment, but detectives were left to guard him.

On learning of this latest development District Attorney Swann put the evidence in his possession before the Grand Jury, calling as witnesses Dr. Jacob B. Cornell, a distant relative of the Pecks, and Dora Hillier, a negress who was employed in the Waite home.

In the meantime Dr. Waite, according to the District Attorney's orders, will be informed of the charge against him as soon as he is in physical condition to understand the nature of the complaint. The plan yesterday was to arraign him this afternoon at 2 o'clock in a Magistrate's Court, as Dr. A. A. Moore, the physician in attendance, said that he might recover sufficiently from the effects of the drug by that time. Then, pending further developments, it is expected that he will be held in the Tombs.

It was said late last night that Waite's condition had improved steadily and that the physicians had removed much of the drug from his system. It was thought then that it might be possible to move him by noon today.

According to Detective Schindler, who was at the Waite home for an hour, Dr. Waite was delirious earlier in the evening and called repeatedly for his wife. No statement was obtained from him, however.

Maneuse Suggests Arrest.

District Attorney Swann decided upon immediate action to detain Dr. Waite after Dr. Cornell and the negro servant had told sensational stories in connection with the death of Mr. Peck. These stories fitted in perfectly with other evidence which had been obtained by the District Attorney, and subsequent events helped to strengthen the chain of circumstantial evidence which had been built up.

The first of these developments was the receipt of a telegram from Assistant District Attorney Mancuso, who had been sent to Grand Rapids with Dr. Otto H. Schultze to perform an autopsy on the body of Mr. Peck. It read:

Arrest defendant immediately. Evidence overwhelming. He obtained substantial amounts of money under false pretense. Check up his bank accounts and hold up all deposits.

The next development was the discovery in the rooms of Dr. Waite by detectives attached to Mr. Swann's staff of a library of medical books, several of which dealt with the use of arsenic, the poison which was found in the stomach and brain of Mr. Peck. A book-mark was found in one of these volumes at a page where the effects of arsenic were discussed.

The statement by Miss Catherine Peck, an aunt of Mrs. Waite, who lives at the Park Avenue Hotel, that Dr. Waite had suggested, indirectly, that Mr. Peck's body be cremated, as Mr. Peck had expressed to him that such was his desire, was another interesting point in the investigation. While this suggestion was not carried out, the body of Mrs. Peck had been cremated before the District Attorney's attention was called to the case.

Peck Escapes Drugged Soup.

Perhaps one of the most sensational phases, aside from the order to arrest Waite, was the story of the servant, Dora Hillier, who later appeared before the Grand Jury. She was questioned by Mr. Swann's secretary and told substantially this story:

Two days before the death of Mr. Peck, she said, Dr. Waite went into the kitchen of the apartment while she was ladling out the soup and while putting some medicine, she thought he called it, into one of the plates. Then Dr. Waite said to her:

"This is medicine for father. Taste it and see if it is too hot, as I know his mouth is sore."

She tasted it and did not notice anything peculiar about the flavor. She put two other plates of soup on a tray for Dr. and Mrs. Waite and carried the plate of soup into which the "medicine had been dropped" in her hand. Mr. Peck did not eat any of the soup, according to the servant, and a few minutes later Dr. Waite went into the kitchen again and told her that Mr. Peck would like some tea. Dr. Waite, she said, poured some more "medicine" into the tea, saying:

"Father didn't like the soup, so I have put some of the medicine into his tea."

The negress then put cream into the tea and placed the cup before Mr. Peck. She did not know whether he drank any of it. She took another cup of tea to Dr. Waite.

The servant said she had seen Mr. Peck lying on the sofa in the apartment the night before his death, at 8:30 or 9 o'clock she thought. When she went to

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FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Ent. 5th Ave. and 24 St., Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote. —Advt.

VILLA SURROUNDED NEAR NAMIQUIPA; CARRANZA FORCE TWICE DEFEATS HIM, AND AMERICANS CLOSE IN ON HIS REAR

ALL BENT ON 'GETTING' VILLA

Hardships of the Desert March Failed to Daunt Americans' Spirits.

TRACED BANDIT'S FLIGHT

Mexicans in Village Watched Listlessly the Passage of the Troops.

SUPPLIES THE BIG PROBLEM

Engineers Able to Do Little to Improve the Trails Through the Desolate Country.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS ARMY, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, Northern Mexico, March 21, (by Courier to Columbus, N. M., March 23.)—This dispatch is being written on a saddle by lantern light on the bank of a partly dried-up stream in Chihuahua. We have come many miles from Columbus—just how many miles we are not allowed to say—infantry and cavalry and artillery and supply trains, but we have not yet found Villa or any of his band, and we do not know when we shall.

Men and horses have suffered severely fighting their way through the deep sand, but no one is discouraged, and there has been no sickness, barring a few cases of exhaustion and heat prostration among the infantry. Every man in the expedition is under strict instructions to bathe as often as possible, and today we halted at noon by a stream which sprawls through this arid region with a recurrent flash of murky water. White and black troopers both stripped and in the same water hole sought relief from sand and heat. We are quartered tonight with General Pershing's Chief of Staff, some miles behind the advance column. At dawn we are to trek onward.

Camping here under the stars, sleeping along and in the dry bed of the stream, are both white and black troops. Sentries are posted on the hills surrounding the camp, for a time visible in the moonlight. But now, as day is about to break, clouds have come, the first the expedition has seen. The days have been cloudless and, notwithstanding that it is March, blistering hot.

Motor Trucks' Hard Task.

There are troops before and behind us, [deleted by censor.] So far the army has been able to maintain, considering its scant equipment and the dispatch with which this expedition was launched, a steady flow of supplies from the base; but the motor trucks are being handled by green civilian chauffeurs from the North, unused to border conditions, unaccustomed to the rigors of the desert; and, as the ruts in the few trails which lead south and west sink deeper and deeper into the sand, the task promises daily to grow more arduous.

Some officers predict that eventually mule transport will have to be relied upon. There are others who think that Villa will cling to the mountains in the south, precluding even the use of cavalry. Whether they will be dismounted and thrown forward as England used her Indian troops in Flanders we do not know.

At frequent intervals also we have found mounts left by the retreating Mexicans. Most of them were dead, a few dying, and nearly all of them in such a pitiable condition that death would be merciful. Today we messed at noon with the supply train for a cavalry brigade. They have hard pulling, and many of the mules lay panting at the wagon poles. The young Lieutenant in charge of the train told us of the tough pull he had had, and added that he had been forced to abandon two loads by the road.

The engineers are working hard to improve conditions along the line of communication, but aside from the installation of culverts and bridges, and the mapping out of short cuts, there is little they can do. No materials are at hand to improve a desert road, and besides that the road is endless. With the exception of one shattered village looted long ago in the faction fighting of Mexico, we have come through no Mexican settlement. The looted town we rode through this afternoon down a lane of cottonwoods so green that we marveled.

Splotches of Green.

Then we saw that beside them ran an irrigation ditch. We were approaching the stream on the banks of which we are now camped. Though dry in spots, there are springs beneath the bed, and above there are trees and around us splotches of green where the few Mexicans still clinging to their homes are trying to grow crops. The pasture land over a limited area is good, and as we rode through the village we saw cattle. The Quartermaster saw them also, and tomorrow we are going to have beef.

The Mexicans in the ruined village, once one of the prettiest in this part of Chihuahua, watched our passage listlessly. They had seen too many troops

Continued on Page 2.

Gen. Herrera Denies He Will Join Villa; Is Said to Oppose Carranza and Americans

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 23.—Official dispatches from Governor Ignacio Enriquez, General Luis Gutierrez, and General Luis Herrera himself, deny the reported revolt of Herrera's troops at Chihuahua City. General Herrera's personal message to General Gabriel Gavira, as given out by Gavira at Juarez, reads:

Gavira, Juarez, Mexico.

Your telegram of yesterday received. Deny in my name emphatically the rumor that the reactionaries have circulated in San Antonio, Texas, that I have gone over to Villa. On the contrary, I am ready to fight him as energetically as possible. HERRERA.

Other reports received here state that General Herrera, while not in league with Villa, has deserted Carranza for his action in assenting to the entrance of American troops into Mexico. These reports say that Herrera will resist the American expeditionary force with all his power.

LOST FLIER FOUND AFTER 84 HOURS

Gorrell, Food and Fuel Gone, and Alone in Desert, Saved by Note He Tacked on Pole.

OFF AGAIN FOR THE FRONT

After Gasoline Oozed from a Leaky Tank Plane's Wings Sheltered Him as He Slept.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 23.—Lieutenant Edgar J. Gorrell, the army aviator who, with his aeroplane, was lost from a squadron of eight aeroplanes that left here Sunday for Casas Grandes, was found early this morning. He had spent eighty-four hours alone on the plains in Mexico ten miles north of Ascension, which is thirty-five miles from the border, unaware that a company of American infantry was less than twelve miles south guarding the line of communication.

Lieutenant Gorrell had to descend Sunday for lack of gasoline. He had three days' rations with him, the quantity carried by each of the aviators. Sunday night, Monday, and Tuesday he waited alone. But the hoped-for searching party did not arrive. Neither did any Mexicans, for he was in a deserted expanse where men seldom passed and none lived.

Walks Eight Miles to Trail.

Yesterday the lost aviator, his rations rapidly giving out, left his aeroplane for the first time and walked due east in the direction he knew the road connecting General Pershing's column and the base of operations at Columbus must be. He found the road after walking eight miles. But still no human being was in sight.

Lieutenant Gorrell wrote a note telling of his predicament, tacked it to a post, then returned to his aeroplane. When Lieutenant J. L. Parkinson of the Twentieth Infantry was traveling north along the road in charge of a train of empty motor trucks early this morning he found the bit of paper. A halt was at once ordered and a rescue party hurried to Lieutenant Gorrell.

They found him asleep under his machine. Instead of returning to the base, Lieutenant Gorrell strained a new supply of gasoline from the trucks and was last seen by his rescuers soaring away to the south. He expected to make Casas Grandes before half an hour.

His Fuel Tank Leaked.

In his story to his rescuers the flier said that shortly after the start he lost sight of the other planes and missed his way. After flying for miles over the surrounding country in an effort to determine his whereabouts he was forced to alight because of a leaking fuel tank. The gasoline oozed away, and he was unable to find the leak in the darkness. This he mended with tools from the auto trucks. There were no signs of human habitation, and no vegetation on the height except burned clumps of grass.

He said he was confident his note would be found before the three days' rations with which he was supplied gave out. When he was rescued he had been without food for twenty-four hours, and said he had about determined to attempt to find his way to succor.

"It was a long, lonesome wait," said Lieutenant Gorrell, "one in which I could not help feel that I was face to face with death. But I was comforted by the thought that the American troops on their way to Casas Grandes could not help but find my note. Yet, there were times when I was about ready to give up."

First News of Truck Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The official report on the finding of Lieutenant Gorrell came to Secretary of War Baker tonight in a telegram from Major Gen. Funston forwarding an official report from Major William R. Sample of the Twentieth Infantry at Columbus, N. M.

Major Sample's telegram as relayed to the War Department was given out tonight as follows:

"Lieutenant Parkinson, Twentieth Infantry, in command of truck train returning from Casas Grandes, found Lieutenant Gorrell and his aeroplane 2:20 P. M. yesterday ten miles south of Ascension. Gorrell lost his way Sunday; later ran out of gasoline. Truck train supplied him gasoline and he continued flight to Casas Grandes. Report from Casas Grandes just received states that all aviators are safe and well."

The message from Major Sample is the first official admission that the newly established line of army motor truck trains is being operated from the main expeditionary base at Columbus as far south as Casas Grandes. The first section of these motor truck trains returned to Columbus today, and reports to the War Department are to the effect that they are working splendidly, despite fears in some quarters that the automobiles would have difficulty in crossing the desert.

Latest Shipping News.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, March 15, with passengers, merchandise, and mails, passed Fire Island at 12:50 A. M.

CASTING ABOUT FOR MORE TROOPS

President and Cabinet, to Forestall Emergencies, Will Take Up Problem Today.

FEW REGULARS AVAILABLE

May Fall Back on Militia or Volunteers—Congress Ready to Act Quickly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—At tomorrow's meeting of the Cabinet the President and his advisers will take up for consideration the situation of the army as affected by the punitive expedition against Villa, with a view to ascertaining how troops may be obtained for service along the border in emergency. Insistent appeals have come from El Paso and other border points for more troops.

All the regulars in the United States available for service on the border have been sent to the Mexican frontier, except 5,000. There are now about 27,000 men on duty along the border and in the expedition against Villa. If General Funston should call for 5,000 more troops for border duty, it would denude of men all the posts in the United States except the Coast Artillery stations.

There are 14,775 Coast Artillery troops in forts in the United States. Suggestions have been made for the sending of coast artillerymen to the border as infantrymen, but this idea is being opposed by high officials of the War Department, who would regard it as a mistake to leave the fortifications of the country unprotected.

If the Coast Artillery remains undisturbed, and if General Funston should ask for more than 5,000 men additional, it would be necessary to call on the National Guard or to issue a call for volunteers. The President may only utilize the National Guard for repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or aiding the courts in the enforcement of the laws, and volunteers are not usually called except in time of war or threatened war. The possibility of a revolt like that imputed to General Herrera has brought home to the Administration forcibly the fact that more men are needed for the Regular Army.

Herrera Revolt Not Confirmed.

Secretary of War Baker tonight asserted that the War Department was without official dispatches to confirm the report that Herrera had revolted. The State Department was also without official confirmation of the report. It was asserted at both departments that it was not believed that Herrera has abandoned Carranza and joined Villa. Señor Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador-designate of the Carranza Government, during a visit to the State Department said he had dispatches from General Gavira at Juarez, based on messages from military authorities at Chihuahua City, denying that Herrera had revolted.

The statement was made in a trustworthy quarter tonight that the State Department had made inquiries of the Carranza Government regarding the reports that Carranza garrisons in Chihuahua had been strengthened, and asking for an explanation as to the reason for the concentration of Carranza troops along the border. It was impossible to obtain from State Department officials tonight any confirmation of the report that such inquiries had been made. It is known tonight that telegrams have been received here from El Paso and other border towns expressing apprehension over the reported concentration of Carranza troops along the border and urging Congressmen to appeal to the War Department for the counter-strengthening of the American Army patrol along the border.

While the tension in Administration quarters was somewhat relaxed by the absence of official confirmation of the report that 2,000 Carranza troops at Chihuahua, under Herrera, had joined Villa, conflicting unofficial advices from the border caused the State Department to telegraph American Consuls at Chihuahua and Durango for immediate reports as to the situation in the Torreon region, where Herrera was last reported. Slow wire communication south of the border may delay the replies.

Officials were perplexed by dispatches from the border saying General Bell had notified General Funston that the report of Herrera's revolt was confirmed. When the War Department closed for the night at 11 o'clock Secretary Baker stated that General Funston had not advised the department of General Bell's report, and that all information reaching him indicated that Herrera was loyal to Carranza.

Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, declared emphatically he did not believe the report. Some officials, however, were prepared to believe that Herrera had deserted Carranza, though they doubted that he had joined Villa.

The State Department sent some information regarding Mexico to the War Department tonight, but Secretary Baker declined to say what was its nature.

Reports Made to President.

Secretary Baker's reports on the day's events on the border were before Presi-

Continued on Page 3.

DROVE HIM TO EL OSO

Outlaw Fled from Mexican Troops, Abandoning 100 of His Horses.

HAD HELD UP A TRAIN

Villa Passed Through Cars in Search of Americans to Put to Death.

MEXICANS NOT MOLESTED

Bandit Said He Did Not War on Them and That Herrera Had Joined Him.

EL PASO, March 23.—The Mexican Consul here, Andreas Garcia, announced tonight that he had received a telegram from General Bertani that Villa was surrounded by American and Mexican troops at El Oso, five miles south of Namiquipa, and that a decisive battle was imminent.

Bertani's message said the American troops came up following the defeat of Villa earlier in the day by the Carranza forces at Santa Gertrudes.

Villa suffered a severe defeat at La Colorada, a short distance from Namiquipa, Monday afternoon, military messages received by General Gabriel Gavira from Casas Grandes this afternoon stated. The message follows:

The engagement between the bandit Villa and the forces of Colonel Cano resulted in Villa being driven back through and beyond Namiquipa, where he is now being pursued. The fight, which started at 4:30 on the afternoon of Monday, lasted three and a half hours, and took place on the mountain plains several kilometers north of Namiquipa.

The battle terminated in the rout of the bandit Villa to Namiquipa, where he has been since. General Luis Gutierrez is now proceeding to the scene of action with a column of men, and Villa will be pursued relentlessly. Other forces going to the scene are Colonel Salas, from Babricora; Colonel Hernandez, from Tepehuanes; General Garcia, from Santa Clara; General Cavazos, from Remosichic.

Another battle between Carranza forces and Villa's men was fought yesterday at Santa Clara, near Namiquipa, according to a message from General Pablo Bertani to General Gavira at 6 o'clock tonight. The message, which was sent from Casas Grandes, follows:

I have just received the news that our forces have had another engagement with the Villistas at Santa Clara, which makes me believe that our forces are pursuing the Villistas closely.

Andreas Garcia, Mexican Consul here, made public tonight a telegram which he said he had received from General Gavira announcing that the Carranza forces had defeated Villa today at Santa Gertrudes, near Namiquipa. According to the announcement, Villa, after leaving several dead and wounded in the field, abandoned 100 horses and fled to El Oso.

Held Up a Train.

EL PASO, March 23.—Garcia Flores, a Spanish merchant of the City of Chihuahua, who arrived here tonight, said that Villa had held up a train on which he was traveling at Moctezuma, eighty-five miles northeast of Namiquipa, where the Carranza authorities have insisted the bandit chief is. Mr. Flores is well known in El Paso.

"We were traveling north from Chihuahua City," he said, "and were nearing Moctezuma on Wednesday afternoon, when we encountered a large force of men, mounted and on foot. According to my best estimate, there must have been 1,500 in all.

"When we reached the station we were amazed to see Pancho Villa himself enter the train. We had supposed he was many miles to the west. He walked through every carriage declaring that he was searching for Americans and that he would kill any he found. 'I am not fighting Mexicans,' he announced, 'except the First Chief and those traitors with him who have turned Mexico over to the Americans.'

"Villa stopped to chat with some friends of his who were on the train. He told them that General Herrera had joined him three days since with 2,000 men, fully equipped and armed, who had followed him from Chihuahua City. He finally left the train without molesting any one, but he took some supplies which he said he needed badly."

Mr. Flores said that the wires between Chihuahua and Torreon were cut three days ago and that the people throughout the country he traversed knew very little of what was going on.

HERRERA'S STATUS REMAINS IN DOUBT

Carranza Officials Deny He Has Rebelled, But General Bell Confirms Revolt Story.

EL PASO, Texas, March 23.—Contradictory reports were received here today concerning General Luis Herrera, who was said yesterday to have deserted Carranza with 2,000 troops at Chihuahua City. It was asserted and denied that he had turned against the First Chief

Another version of the story was that Herrera had quit Carranza, but remained hostile to Villa and would resist the entry of American troops in Mexico.

General Gavira, commandant of the Juarez garrison, gave out the following telegram which he said he had received from General Herrera himself:

Your telegram of yesterday received. Deny in my name emphatically the rumor that the revolutionaries have circulated in San Antonio, Texas, saying I have gone over to Villa. On the contrary, I am ready to fight him as energetically as possible.

Ignacio Enriques, Civil Governor of the State of Chihuahua, sent the following telegram to Consul Andreas Garcia at El Paso:

Your message referring to press reports regarding General Luis Herrera received. I have just shaken hands with General Herrera, and he is loyal to the legal Government of Mexico. Do not give credit to reports in this matter.

On the other hand, Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., in command of the United States troops here, sent a message to General Funston, at San Antonio, stating that his (Bell's) report of yesterday that General Herrera had revolted had been confirmed. General Bell added to his message, however, the emphatic denial of Herrera's reported revolt issued by Consul Garcia and similar telegrams said to have been received from Herrera and from General Gutierrez, Carranza's field chief.

American passengers arriving here today from Chihuahua City said they had heard nothing of Herrera's revolt, although they asserted he has been sulking and refusing to fight in the field since he was removed from the office of Military Governor because of alleged intoxication. Herrera had a grudge against Gutierrez, the present Governor, the passengers declared, and refused to carry out the orders issued by the Governor General. They said conditions were quiet, although there was an undercurrent of excitement because of the presence of the American troops in Chihuahua.

General Herrera has been known as a personal enemy of Villa. His present conviction is said to be that the de facto Government has betrayed Mexican interests in permitting the soldiers of the United States to enter Mexican territory, and that this betrayal outweighed whatever offenses Villa has committed.

Among arrivals here today from Chihuahua City was Dr. J. O. H. Newby, an American physician, who was formerly chief surgeon to Carranza's army. Dr. Newby said that he no longer was officially connected with the army, but that he was transacting some business between the de facto Government and Washington. He insisted that the reports of General Herrera's defection must be untrue, as he knew the General well and believed him loyal to General Carranza.

4,000 Men to Stop Villa.

Dr. Newby asserted General Gutierres had 4,000 men strung out between Chihuahua and Santa Ana, the latter town about twenty miles south of Namiquipa, with which he believed he could prevent Villa's breaking through to the South. He said, however, that there were many desertions from the Carranza Army on account of the low pay. The Government soldiers were paid two Mexican dollars a day, worth about five cents in American money. The horses of the cavalry were also in bad shape, he reported, as they had hardly any corn and lived mainly on dried grass.

According to the physician, the American troops have an almost impossible task to catch Villa if the bandit chief ever reaches his haunts in the Sierra Madre around Guerrero.

General Bell said that while his reports indicated there was a Villa sentiment in Juarez, he regarded the situation as satisfactory, and every precaution had been taken to meet any possibility of an uprising there. He said he had no information regarding a report that General Pershing had taken over the Mexico North Western Railroad south of Casas Grandes, and that troops were being moved south from that point by railroad. The military base at Columbus had not heard of the reported seizure of the railroad.

New Base for Bandit.

Reports early today said that Villa had established a base to the westward of Namiquipa to reorganize his command and recruit new men for his army. General Herrera was said to be moving northwestward to effect a junture with Villa, and this, in connection with the report that the Carranza garrison at Torreon had revolted, occasioned concern among the American army officers in El Paso. There was also an unconfirmed report that Colonel Cano of Carranza's army had joined forces with Villa.

All was quiet in Juarez early today and street car service, which was suspended last night for fear of trouble in that Mexican city, was resumed. The railroad bridges were still under guard. The situation there is odd. It is known that a bitter feud exists between the Mayor, Manuel Prieto, and the military commander, General Gavira. Prieto is a staunch Carranza supporter, while Gavira is devoted to the interests of General Obregon, Carranza's Minister of War, but who at the same time is known to be hostile to the first chief's program, especially as it relates to co-operation with Americans. Gavira's troops are divided between Obregonistas and former Villistas.

Whatever may happen in Juarez, there is no supposition here that any attack would be made on El Paso from the other side of the river, but there is apprehension that an outbreak on one side would be followed by an outbreak on the other. There are about 35,000 Mexicans in this city out of a total population of 71,000. The military and civil authorities have made vigorous efforts to forestall trouble by arresting every Mexican suspected of inciting his fellow countrymen against Americans.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 23.—General Luis Herrera is conducting active military operations against the Villa forces and has not gone over to the bandit leader, according to a cablegram from Mexico City received by the Mexican Consulate here today.

This message says that the Herrera campaign against Villa is being waged in Southern Chihuahua, and that on Tuesday night part of Herrera's force under Colonel Cano fought a battle with a band led by Villa himself.

Another message to the Consulate says that the oil fields of Mexico are not in rebel hands, but are being protected by Constitutionalist forces.

FUNSTON PUZZLED BY REVOLT TALES

Anxiously Awaits Report by State Department Investigators on General Herrera.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 23.—With a message from Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., before him confirming his report of yesterday that General Luis Herrera had revolted with 2,000 men in Chihuahua and a collection of evidence at hand from unofficial sources denying the alleged revolt, General Funston was as puzzled tonight about the exact status of affairs in Mexico as he was this morning.

General Bell was the first to inform General Funston that Herrera was reported to have joined Villa in his fight against the United States. General Funston instructed him to investigate the report and inform him of developments. Taconic message late today that he had "confirmed" his report of yesterday was General Bell's reply. He did not report additional facts concerning the new movement and did not tell how the report was confirmed.

To offset General Bell's statement, messages from El Paso quoted General Gabriel Gavira, commandant at Juarez, and Consul Andreas Garcia of El Paso in denial. The Mexican Consul at Laredo submitted a denial, and Samuel Belden, Consul here for General Carranza, made public a message he said he had received from General Herrera in Chihuahua dated today. In this message General Herrera denied that he had revolted, adding that, on the contrary he was "ready to fight Villa as energetically as possible."

General Funston transmitted to the War Department the message from General Bell and anxiously awaited the result of the investigation the State Department had begun through its Consular representatives in Chihuahua, Torreon, and Durango.

Nor was General Funston's knowledge of the progress of General Pershing's column increased. The day passed without a report from General Pershing, making the fourth day General Funston has been ignorant of developments south of Casas Grandes. He sent General Pershing instructions today to send more information and another message warning him of the reported activities of General Herrera. Receipt of his communications was acknowledged at Casas Grandes, but late tonight no reply had been received.

Orders going from Fort Sam Houston today provided for rapid action at points along the border should new rebellions in Mexico make it necessary.

Staff officers of General Funston studied a more extended area of Northern Mexico today. The possible moves of Herrera and his 2,000 men were considered, and note was taken of the positions of American troops at every point along the border and the time it would take to move them to meet any situation. Army officers believed that if Herrera had revolted his activities would be confined to operations to strengthen Villa's bands and harass General Pershing's force. It was feared that he might cut the North Western Railway over which General Funston hopes to receive permission to move supplies to the American troops, now almost 200 miles into Mexico.

Rumors at headquarters that General Gavira's garrison at Juarez was about to revolt and that the troops at Torreon were manifesting disaffection were regarded with apprehension at the fort. The Mexican Consul here continued to deny their truth, and reiterated his assertion that Herrera had not taken the field.

Whether the Seventh Cavalry had encountered and defeated a detachment of Villa's men near Namaquipa, as reported last night, was not known at headquarters. General Funston admitted that such an action probably had occurred. He also admitted that the interruptions on the field telegraph wire had been caused by Mexicans cutting it at several places south of Esplia.

No information that General Pershing was using a section of the Mexico North Western Railroad for the transmission of the troops was available at headquarters here, but General Funston said it might be that he was using that part of the line south of Casas Grandes to the Cumbre tunnel. If General Pershing was using it, General Funston added, it was with the consent of the local commander.

RUMORS DISTURB DOUGLAS.

Calles Denies One Report of Carranza Troop Movement.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 23.—Reports that approximately 2,000 de facto Mexican Government troops had been seen by United States soldier observers marching into Agua Prieta from the southeast today, coupled with apparent verification from usually reliable sources in the Mexican town, served to arouse apprehension here tonight.

General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, declared that no troops had arrived, and that on the other hand 250 of the 500 men stationed there had been sent to Cabullona, eighteen miles south, today.

Current report credited by many local people says that General Calles is assembling a large force at Cabullona. He denies this. In a statement today he said that Cabullona was merely a small camp and not a concentration point. He declared that no more than 800 men were there at present.

General Calles also said that Brig. Gen. Arnuifo Gomez, his second in command, was now en route from Hermosillo to Montezuma with 14,000 men to reinforce the troops among the Sonora-Chihuahua border, placed there to guard against a possible western movement of Villa.

The military Governor is quoted as saying that M. M. Dieguez, commander of the de facto forces in their operations against the Yaqui Indians, has started for Queretaro, having been summoned there for a conference by Carranza. General Francisco R. Serrano, who was displaced by Dieguez, again is said to have taken command of the Yaqui campaign.

Sixty thousand rounds of ammunition for General Calles arrived here by express today. They probably will not be sent across to Agua Prieta for delivery until tomorrow.

In Douglas civil circles the policy of the military in patrolling the city was the chief cause of uneasiness. It is currently reported that the American troops are under orders to make no move which will indicate to the Mexicans that the slightest apprehension is felt here. This would explain the troop disposition in the city. Only a small provost guard patrols the streets, as in ordinary times. However, the smelters, city water plant, and other public utilities are guarded by infantry detachments. Camp Harry J. Jones, in which the American soldiers are quartered, about a mile east of the city, is not entrenched.

Telegrams addressed to Senators Henry F. Ashurst and Marcus A. Smith and Congressman Carl Hayden were sent late today by local men, urging that War Department officials be interviewed at once and representations be made to them that orders should be issued to the troops stationed here so they could adequately patrol Douglas and afford protection to the civilians.

Explaining the purpose of the recent decree issued by General Calles affecting the Chinese, Consul Ives G. Lelevier said that the Chinese in Sonora lived in a manner inviting disease, in some cases as many as fifteen sleeping in one unventilated room. This, he said, was the cause of the order that no more than four should live in one room. Chinese had a habit of "visiting permanently," he added, relative to the clause which forbids them to visit one another for more than two days at a time, under pain of heavy penalties. He said further that the Chinese were forbidden to engage in any occupation which might be classed as domestic service, because they had been doing practically all the washing, cooking, &c., to the detriment of Mexican women.

"We have many widows in Sonora whose widowhood was caused by the war. We must protect them by providing work that they can do," said Consul Lelevier. "All of them cannot work in offices or stores, and the Chinese have left them little work of the sort they can perform."

General Calles today said that the decree depriving all present holders of State concessions of the rights guaranteed by such grants would be published in about ten days.

Battery A of the Sixth Field Artillery engaged in field target practice today in the hills three miles east of Douglas, using regulation service ammunition. The men fired at targets about a mile and a half distant, scoring a high percentage of hits, according to persons who were present.

Trooper Robert Kettle, who attempted suicide two days ago, is improving slightly, with a chance of recovery.

MEXICAN GUARDS RETURN.

Disappeared from Boundary Gate Near Columbus After Raid.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 23.—The day after the Villa raid here the Mexican guards on their side of the gate in the wire fence on the border line had disappeared. Previously about forty of them had guarded it. Today they were back for the first time. One of them, a lean Mexican who looked as though he might not have eaten during his absence, approached at the Commissary Quartermaster's here today and said that he and his fellow-guards would be much obliged if the Quartermaster would send them some food.

The army mule is not yet replaced by the motor truck. Word was received from the front today that the district now being penetrated by the foremost American forces is almost inaccessible to trucks, and that within a few days it probably would be necessary to send trains of pack mules with supplies for these troops. It is expected that the trucks will still be used to transport supplies to the field base at Casas Grandes, though it may be necessary to establish a new route beside the present badly broken road.

Among the daily supply of rumors about camp was one that Mexicans had attacked and murdered the driver and two guards of a motor supply truck and stolen the truck. Another rumor had it that twenty-seven trucks were missing. Major M. E. Stockle was designated to investigate. He got together a squad of light touring cars and set out with heavily armed soldier passengers in front and rear seats of teh cars. The "Ford Cavalry," as it was dubbed, got back to camp today, jolted and dusty, but cheerful having found the rumors groundless.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 23.—Wireless communication with the American expeditionary base at Casas Grandes was resumed today, and it was learned that all the transport trucks and wagons, with their drivers and four guards, who left Ascencion for Casas Grandes last Monday and who had been missing, reported today. The trucks were delayed by the heavy sand trail.

Reports here said that General Luis Herrera, Carranza's former Military Governor of Chihuahua, with his 2,000 men, is between the San Pedro River and foothills of Sierra Madres, just north of the line of the Mexico North Western Railway in Central Chihuahua.

Communication between the military base here and General Pershing's command in Chihuahua was again interrupted by intermittent rains in the night. Both the wireless and field telegraph line was hampered. A quantity of wire arrived in the night and work of repairing the field telegraph was begun immediately.

Many letters requesting permission to join the American forces in Mexico have also been received at Military Headquarters. Of these the following received today from a resident of Fountain Head, Texas, was said to be typical:

I am writing you in regard to joining the army, "in the border line patrol." I love to fight and well. How much do you pay the men and have they any places to stay? If I would join the army down there would I have to pay my own fare, or would I get a pass? I was wondering if I could get the authority to gather up men here and send them over to use. Write me and tell me all about the terms and especially if I may have the authority to gather up men for the army or not.

Additional details of the finding of the body of H. J. C. McKinney, the American ranch foreman, killed by Villa's command in its march on Columbus two weeks ago, have been reported to military authorities here. The body, which was found by men under command of Captain Richmond Smith, Sixth Infantry, was hanging from a cottonwood tree about a mile from Boca Grandes, seventy miles south of Columbus. It was nude and terribly mutilated. In addition to being hanged, Mr. Kinney had been shot many times.

NEW MACHINE GUNS ORDERED.

Vickers Recoil Type Will Replace Those That Jammed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The jamming of a machine gun at the time of the Villa raid at Columbus has been discussed among army ordnance officers as a confirmation of the decision within the past few months to displace the Benet-Mercier machine gun, which is an aerostatic type, by the Vickers gun, a mechanical-recoil type. The latter is a gun that was not in existence when the Benet-Mercier was adopted, and several army boards, after thorough tests with a number of competing guns, among which was the Vickers-Maxim, the Lewis, and several others, including the Belgian Government gun, decided that the Benet-Mercier was the best machine gun then in existence, and, in fact, the only one that would function surely and that was worth placing in the service.

The Government, therefore, from time to time has acquired these guns. In all either in use or building there are now 1,100 machine guns belonging to the United States Army and the Marine Corps, almost the entire number being the Benet-Mercier type, the few others being some that were bought for trial.

The tests of the Vickers gun had proceeded far enough before the war in Europe to demonstrate its value and it was decided to buy 135 of them as soon as they could be constructed and to add to this number from time to time until gradually they should entirely displace the Benet-Mercier gun.

There would have been several hundred Vickers guns now in use in the army but for the breaking out of the war in Europe. Those that are intended for the American army are to be built at the Colts factory at Hartford.

HELD FOR COLUMBUS RAID.

Two Mexicans Charged with Murder—Won't Prosecute Boy.

DEMING, N. M., March 23.—Juan Sanchez and Pablo Sanchez, two of the Mexicans arrested after Villa's raid on Columbus, were held without bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of murder today. Thomas Gardea, who is accused of having acted as a spy for Villa prior to the raid, was held for further investigation.

Of the remainder of the men who were arrested Victoriano Loya was freed for lack of evidence, Ruix and Y. Seville died from their wounds last Saturday, Elias Mires is dying from a bullet wound in the head, and Jesus Pais, 19 years old, will not be arraigned on account of his youth. The boy was shot through the left leg, which was amputated. He is in the hospital recovering.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 23.—Indictments were returned today against Lorenzo Lopez and Reierio Caballero, alleged Mexican bandits, charging them with the murder of Dr. E. H. McCain after a train wreck near here, Oct. 15, 1915. Ramon Pizana, a brother of Aniceto Pizana, supposed leader of the bandits now held in Matamoros, also was indicted, charged with the murder of Herbert McGuire, a United States soldier at Los Tuletos Ranch, near here, in August.

OFFER 'PLANES FOR MEXICO.

Aero Club Members Wire Wilson They Will Give Two Fast Machines

Two high-powered aeroplanes for scouting in Mexico were offered to President Wilson yesterday by the Aero Club of America. In addition to the machines, the services of a number of trained aviators also were offered by the club, which gives as its reason for this action the lack of initiative of Congress in providing suitable army fliers.

The offer was embodied in a telegram which read as follows:

The Aero Club of America, through the National Aeroplane Fund, hereby offers the Government for immediate delivery two high-powered aeroplanes such as are necessary for service in Mexico. Every aeroplane is worth 1,000 soldiers in the Mexican campaign and aeroplanes are necessary to protect the lives of thousands of soldiers now participating in the Mexican expedition.

The Aero Club of America hereby offers to assist in equipping the United States Army aviators now in Mexico with suitable high-powered machines. This offer is due to a realization of the fact that a sufficient number of such machines is needed immediately, and without them the American forces in Mexico are handicapped. The Aero Club has already listed thirteen licensed aviators who are willing to volunteer for service in Mexico, and is paying the cost of sending them to aviation schools to practice on high-powered machines. These aviators are holding themselves subject to the orders of the Secretary of War. The club has also arranged for training in aviation militia officers of the following States: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia. The National Guard of New York has twelve men taking aviation courses, and most of these officers will be available for service in a short time, forming a valuable reserve.

The telegram was signed by Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, and it was learned further that the club was able to make the offer through the co-operation of an aeroplane constructor who stands ready to supply the second aeroplane and accept payment for it as soon as the National Aeroplane Fund has received sufficient subscriptions to purchase it. The machines will both be of 160 horse power, while those now in use by the Government fliers in Mexico are of only 80 horse power.

Mr. Hawley, in speaking of the aeroplanes now with the American forces in Mexico, said Congress is responsible for the army's lack of aeronautical equipment.

"Congress alone is to blame for our lack of aeroplanes in this emergency," he said. "There aeroplanes are so badly needed. There never has been enough money allowed for the air service to give an aeroplane to each aviator, whereas in Europe flying men are allowed three aeroplanes each. Although experts have pointed out repeatedly that aeroplanes are consumibles, not fixtures, Congress, led by Congressman Flay of Virginia, has persisted in allowing less than were absolutely necessary to replace the aeroplanes worn out in service. Therefore, Congress not only is responsible for the present plight of what there is of the United States Army air squadron, but is responsible for the death of some of the officers who lost their lives in the past during their period of training.

"We, who are close to aeronautics, and who have seen the utter disregard of Congress to the aeronautical needs of the army and navy, and who have seen officers killed practically by Act of Congress, have felt so exasperated that we have been on the point of calling on President Wilson to stop all efforts to organize an aero corps until sufficient funds could be procured to provide the necessary equipment.

"The United States Army aviators are undoubtedly as good as any. We know them to be men of sterling character, courageous and patriotic, but they never have been given a chance. The United States forces in Mexico should have at least 100 aviators, with three aeroplanes each."

AIR SERVICE IS NEGLECTED.

Technical Expert Calls It Criminal to Lack Modern Equipment.

Stanley Yale Beach of 125 East Twenty-third Street, aeronautic editor of The Scientific American, and interested in aeroplane manufacturing, yesterday cited the going astray of two aviators in the Mexican expedition as an evidence of the Governmental neglect in failing to equip the flying corps with up-to-date machines. He said:

"This has brought forcibly to mind the criminal neglect of our Government in failing to supply its small aviation corps with machines fitted with powerful, reliable motors. The machines which the First Aero Squadron has are of an old type and of a manufacture which is no longer acceptable to the allied Governments abroad. The motors with which these machines are equipped are no longer mounted in the aeroplanes when the machines are purchased by European Governments.

"Right after Villa's raid on Columbus the Aero Club of America offered the services of machines and aviators prepared under the auspices of the club. This offer was turned down by the Secretary of War and by Lieut. Col. Reber, in charge of aviation in the army.

"The French Government requires three motors for each aeroplane, and changes the motors at certain fixed periods so that not one of them has a chance to wear out. If we are to send our men in the air, by all means let them be equipped with the best machines and the most reliable motors that money can buy. As soon as we have provided scouting machines we should get up large craft capable of carrying much greater weights and flying longer distances."

PERSHING'S MEN ARE KEEN FOR VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

to be interested, even if the newcomers were "gringoes." In monosyllables and and with no show of resentment they answered our queries, directing us to the river and the camp. If there are Carranza troops with the advance column we here at General Headquarters do not know it. Officers as a man have declined to discuss the attitude of the First Chief and his followers. Likewise none will hasard a guess on the duration of the campaign.

"Your guess is as good as mine," they answer. "We are going to get Villa."

The enlisted men without exception are keen to get into action, but even at this early stage of the campaign they have come to realize what they must go through. If Villa's ordnance equipment is shoddy and lean, if his horses are skin and bones, he has nature with him, and every man he has is at home.

Coyotes have followed the American's columns as seagulls follow a ship. They stand on the hills surrounding us tonight, setting up an uncanny din with their howling that can be heard for miles. When we get away at daybreak they will trot in and garner mess scraps. Carrion crows are already feasting on the mules and horses left behind in the desert.

Day is coming. They are beginning to water the mules. An orderly is warming officers and correspondents. One correspondent is sick and will have to be carried in a wagon. In half an hour we shall be on the desert again.

HOW PERSHING SPED FAR INTO CHIHUAHUA

Mexicans Amazed by Speed of Columns With Their Heavy Trains.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, near Colonia Dublan, Chihuahua, Mexico, March 22. (By wagon train to Columbus, N. M., March 23.)—Reaching here by a forced march that demonstrated the endurance of the American soldier and obviously amazed the Mexicans, several thousand United States troops, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, were scattered today between this point and the northern boundary of the District of Guerrero, intent on the task of capturing or killing Francisco Villa in the shortest possible time and exterminating the bandit band with which he raided Columbus, N. M., and slaughtered nine civilians on March 9. Troop movements and dispositions, however, it was said, were shrouded in the strictest secrecy, by order of the War Department.

The entry into Mexico took place at 12:07 P. M. on March 15. At that moment the American colors, with the standard of the Thirteenth Cavalry, 200 men of which beat off Villa's raiders, despite the surprise movement of the Mexican brigands, were carried over the boundary by the color guard. Colonel Herbert J. Slocum, commanding the Thirteenth, was the first commanding officer to cross. He was followed by Major James A. Ryan, Acting Chief of Staff to General John J. Pershing, who commands the punitive expedition.

This was Column 1, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry and burdened with heavy wagon trains. It moved rather slowly and camped the first night at Palomas, a filthy village of adobe huts, seven miles below the boundary, south of Columbus. Column 2 entered Mexico from Culberson's ranch, fifty-one miles south of Hachita, N. M.

Speed Surprised Mexicans.

General Pershing, who had accompanied the first column part of the way to Palomas, returned to Columbus the same afternoon, raced to Culberson's in an automobile and taking command of the second or "flying column," drove it more than 110 miles over the desert of Chihuahua in twenty-two hours' actual marching time.

Official records show that spies dotted the route of the first column, but the men of the second had forged their way fifty miles into the country before a single native was seen, and to the patent surprise of the Mexicans reached here Friday night exactly forty-two hours after crossing the border at 3:17 Thursday morning.

In the column every man was mounted and the lumbering wagon trains were supplanted by army mules, which made the entire distance under heavy packs with the loss of only three of their number.

Battery B of the Sixth Field Artillery, commanded by Captain Edgar H. Yule and Lieutenant Charles P. George, formed a unit of the flying column. While the cavalry traversed trails through bad country of the Sierra Madre Mountains, 6,000 to 8,000 feet high, the battery, encumbered by ambulances and field wireless equipment, traveled the valley roads, longer by eighteen miles. Nevertheless, it reached camp only an hour and a half behind the cavalry, without the loss of a mule or horse, and not a sore back among any of the animals. Officers said this exploit would long stand as a record of speed and endurance.

To the Thirteenth Cavalry, because of its accomplishment in driving Villa's greatly superior numbers out of Columbus after a brief engagement, was given first place in the first column. Muster rolls of the Villa command, found here after he passed through, going southward, eight days ago, showed that he made the raid on Columbus with 583 men.

Villa Lost Half His Men.

Raving in anger after his defeat, deserters reported that the bandit chieftain killed five of his officers and men as cowards. There were 293 in his command when he retreated through Colonia Dublan. The Thirteenth Cavalry accounted for the rest.

Major Frank Tompkins, who took fifty-nine men of his squadron and drove the bandits fifteen miles into Mexico after they had crossed the border, commanded the advance guard. The rest of the cavalry, under Major Elmer Lindsley, followed. Then came the mountain and field guns, next the "doughboys" of the infantry regiments, and, last, the wagon trains, field hospital, and sanitary equipment and the field wireless.

The orders were for every man to "travel light." Officers and men were not permitted to carry much more than the clothing and equipment worn upon their persons. The trains, nevertheless, were long and heavy. Vast quantities of ammunition for all types of arms, including the machine guns of the cavalry and infantry, accounted for most of the weight. Rations were carried for only five days. They were bacon, hardtack and coffee.

The columns stretched out a length of a mile and a half. From Columbus, three miles north of the boundary line, only a vast cloud of dust, whipped to a great height by a high wind, could be seen, and two hours later, when the troops began making camp, the men were thickly powdered from head to foot by grayish white coatings of pulverized lava.

In Odoriferous Palomas.

The sense of smell detected Palomas long before its collection of brown sunburned huts of mud and cobblestones came into view. The odors were those of stockyards, abattoirs, and tannery combined. Closer there was added that of unwashed humanity and soiled raiment, ragged remnants of which lay strewn about with the remains of slaughtered cattle that had furnished feasts for Villa and his men during their brief stop and rations for the Carranza troops, who were there both before and after the bandit's brief sojourn in the village.

The American troops camped near a series of lakes formed by the Mimbres River, a stream which, like a number of others in the Southwest, disappears in its course through Mexico.

Colonel Slocum halted the column at the border gate south of Columbus until the colors came up. When these had crossed the boundary into Mexico Major Tompkins, a brother of Lieut. Col. "Tommy" Tompkins of the Seventh Cavalry, spread his advance guard out. In the form of a wide fan the riders of the guard galloped southward.

The temper of the Mexicans was still a matter of speculation. There were officers who would not have been surprised to see the entry of the United States forces opposed at the boundary.

Ascencion Mayor Had Doubts.

But there were no Mexicans at the border gate, and none were seen on the march to Palomas. Only two bodies of armed men were encountered by either column on the march here.

At Ascencion the Mayor, Ramon H. Gomez, had 100 Carranza soldiers, and told Colonel Slocum he did not know whether to fight or let the American column pass peaceably on.

After an exchange of official visits during which he observed at the American camp the assembly of men and guns, he decided to accept the United States Army officer's statement that Carranza had agreed to the entry of the troops unopposed.

The other body of troops were encountered here on Saturday, March 18. Major Elizaido Reyes, who said he was proceeding to Casas Grandes from Madera after scouting for Villa, was startled to see American troops in this vicinity. His men referred to them as "yellow jackets." He stopped one of the guides of the column and asked to be taken to the American commander to assure him that his force, consisting of thirty-six men, were not "Villistas," and in turn be assured that they would not be fired upon.

Major Tompkins's advance guard, with riders at intervals of twenty yards, swept the country between the border and Palomas, and stirred nothing but jack rabbits.

Major James A. Ryan of the Thirteenth Cavalry, acting Chief of Staff to General Pershing, found at Palomas just two human beings, a crippled Mexican, described by the American guides as the most cunning horse thief along the border, and his wife.

The only other living things were a few stray dogs, which nightly fought the coyotes for the remains of cattle, slaughtered by the Carranza garrison and the Villa troops. Infantrymen were posted all along the route, from the border to Colonia Dublan to guard the line of communications. Engineers maintained the road for wagon trains and motor trucks.

Colonel Slocum's column made Boca Grande from Palomas on March 16. This was the point from which Villa started on his raid on Columbus. It was near Boca Grande that Villa captured and murdered Arthur Kinney, a roundup boss for the Palomas Land and Cattle Company, and three other Americans just before the raid.

American soldiers found the body of one of the victims, battered and mutilated, and in such a condition that it could not be recognized. An officer also picked up in the abandoned Villa encampment an expense notebook of C. R. Watson, leader of the party of eighteen employes of the Dusihuiriachic Mining Company, who were slaughtered by Pablo Lopez, a Villa Lieutenant, at Santa Ysabel.

Men and officers of these columns were not permitted to drink water that had not been previously tested. They were also forbidden to enter Mexican houses for fear of typhus. The result was that all are healthy and in good condition.

The orders issued by the commanding General provided also that no towns should be occupied. For that reason the temporary base here was established two miles outside of Colonia Dublan and four miles from Nueva Casas Grandes, where the Carranza authorities maintain a small garrison.

Carranzistas Helpful.

Army officers said that they found Carranza officers, both civil and military, ready to accord hearty co-operation in the task of hunting down Villa and his bandit band. The intelligence department of the American punitive expedition, headed by Major Ryan, received much information from Carranza sources.

American colonists near the old Town of Casas Grandes, southwest of the army camp, said the feeling among the Mexicans there was tense, but there has been no evidence of it.

The American troops brought in the first silver money some of the Mexicans had seen for years, and willingly paid double the prices that prevailed at the international boundary for food and the rough, dirty, and strong native tobacco. There was, in fact, no little metal money among either the Mexicans or the small band of American Mormons who had braved the dangers of reported Villa raids that many were unable to provide change for a silver dollar.

The one Chinese storekeeper found in Nueva Casas Grandes was asked what he would give for an American $5 bill. He opened his cash drawer and with an expressive motion of the arms and hands indicated that he was willing to exchange for it the bale of Carranza and Villa paper money it contained.

Marching slowly on account of the wagon trains, the head of the first column did not enter the base camp here until Monday at noon, after a march of 157 miles from Columbus. The machine gun troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry, the wagon trains, and other units lost altogether twelve mules. The second or flying column which, under General Pershing's personal command, made the dash from Culbertson's ranch, lost three mules. The transport animals of the latter, however, were more lightly burdened.

Pershing's Dash with Cavalry.

General Pershing's cavalry escort crossed the boundary at 3:17 o'clock Thursday morning, March 16. It was a brilliant moonlight night and freezing cold, but the brisk cavalry trot kept the men warm.

The sun rising over the mountains gave the men their first view of the country—a dreary desert, sun-scorched mesquite and bunch grass dotting a level valley floored with red material eroded from an eminence thrown up by volcanic forces in pre-historic ages. At 7:30 o'clock the "flying column" made Carrizo. The negro cavalrymen and soldiers of the artillery, hospital units, and field radio outfits that had preceded the escort were encamped on the sides of a granite butte fronting the cañon, in which Geronimo, the famous Apache warrior, made his final stand and surrendered to American troops more than thirty years ago. These facts recalled to many officers, some of the older of whom participated in the Apache campaign, that the present expedition into Mexico had set no precedent, and that bandit hunting in a foreign country of independent sovereignty was not a new thing for the United States Army.

Here on the hillside was observed for the first time units of the flying column—the artillery, the negro cavalry, and other organizations. Some of them had previously marched from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and other distant points, and such was the secrecy thrown about their movements that even the officers of lesser rank did not know of their coming.

In fact, the officers of the organizations themselves moved more or less in the dark. Their orders directed them to proceed to certain points, where other orders would be found. They proceeded thus by stages, not knowing where the next orders would take them, and the appearance of General Pershing, first at Hachita and then at Culbertson's, plainly surprised the soldiers and some of their officers.

General Pershing allowed the command to rest until noon. The order then was to make all speed to reach at nightfall the big Ojitos ranch, formerly the property of a brother of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford of Great Britain.

Ojitos is sixty miles from the border. At 7 o'clock that night camp was being made by the American troops beside irrigation ditches through which flowed the first running water they had seen in Mexico. Here also were seen the first Mexicans, other than two who were observed a few miles north of Ojitos, silhouetted against the sky on a mountain top.

The Ojitos Mexicans reaped a golden harvest among the soldiers. The Señoras of the ranch households cooked half the night, their daughters delivered or served the food, and the husbands and fathers gathered the money.

At Ojitos the intelligence department of the flying column received the first definite word concerning Villa. The Mexicans reported he passed the ranch, two days after the Columbus raid, with an escort of only ten men. They also stated that reports had been received at the ranch that Villa had killed five Mexicans at Corralitos, an American ranch to the south, because they were working for the hated "gringos."

The column was again in the saddle soon after daylight. The line of march took the trails through the mountains, and those who forgot to fill canteens suffered, for the day was torrid, the dust thick, and the road hard. Going up and down hill, it crowned precipices and skirted ravines and declivities.

From Casa de Janos, a ranch about fifteen miles south of Ojitos, where a running stream was found, the marching order was "trot ten miles, walk ten." A cavalry trot to any one unaccustomed to the jarring and jolting is anything but easy.

General Pershing, tall, slender, ascetic, and grown much grayer since the fire at the Presidio, which bereaved him of wife and three daughters, had already become known to the men as the "old man," and throughout the march comments ran through the ranks on his tendency to speed up to the utmost limit.

"The 'old man' must expect to get Villa tonight," said one tired recruit.

"No," replied an equally saddle-weary comrade, "he is on the way to Mexico City and we will get there tomorrow."

All Talked About Villa.

Every soldier had something to say about Villa. Many expressed the hope that the bandit leader would soon have the misfortune to get in front of his rifle. Not one had a doubt but that the object of the expedition would be promptly accomplished.

"If that Villa gets anywhere near me, good night," was the remark of a negro cavalryman, who fought at San Juan in Cuba, and wears service badges of several campaigns.

"Good night for you or him?" cut in a white soldier.

"Good night for him," was the indignant answer. "No man named Villa will ever put my light out."

A Sergeant expressed similar sentiments and added that if chance gave him the honor of bagging the bandit, no one of lesser rank than a Colonel could speak to him, and even the Colonel would have to say "Sir."

The object of the gruelling march of Friday was to reach Colonia Dublan by night, and it was done. The mountain route reduced the distance to fifty miles, while the artillery and hospital wagons in the valley were doing sixty-eight. By 8 o'clock Friday night camp was made beside an irrigation plant.

The last ten miles was almost a torture. It was hot. High winds swirled the clouds of dust kicked up by the horses into the eyes and mouths of the men. Water at a dollar a swallow could not be bought anywhere along the line. Every canteen had been emptied. Many tongues were swollen, eyes, mouths, and nostrils were merely blackened orifices in every face, but there was no complaint.

"God, I wish I had a drink; my mouth is full of mud," was the nearest to a complaint that was heard.

Twenty miles northwest of here where the table lands grow narrow, outguards were thrown out on the flanks and two troops of cavalry sent in pursuit of some horsemen reported to General Pershing as having been seen purking in a canyon. The horsemen turned out to be riderless range horses.

The hardest part of the march was through the pass just west of here, known as Puerto San Vicente. This defile is so narrow that the column had to move for several miles in single file, the horses now climbing rocky steeps and now slipping with stiffened forelegs down ravines, at the bottom of which ran tiny streams of alkali water, tinted green by the copper-impregnated rocks.

Officers had difficulty in preventing the famished men and their mounts from drinking the poisonous water. Discipline prevailed, however. Up to today the Hospital Corps has had only two cases to handle. One of them a soldier, who was accidentally shot at Carrizo, and later died, and Lieutenant T. S. Bowen, the aviation officer injured on Monday when his biplane was caught by a whirling wind, turned upon its nose, and plunged to the ground.

From the irrigation plant, the troops, after a night of refreshing sleep, despite the biting temperature, were moved Saturday to the Casas Grandes River, which skirts the Mormon colony of Dublan.

Starts Regiments After Villa.

General Pershing and Colonel George A. Dodd, commanding the Second Cavalry Brigade, established headquarters on the right bank of the river, and held them there for a day.

The commanding General allowed the tired troops of the flying column a full day of rest, but at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning the actual pursuit of Villa and his diminished band of brigands was begun. Regiments of cavalry were moved southward with orders to get after the bandit leader as quickly as possible and remain on his trail until he was captured or killed. As fast as new troops reached headquarters reinforcements were dispatched to the southward to carry out the plan of campaign. Part of these troops left yesterday and last night.

Colonel Dodd, although 64 years old, and a leader in the remarkable march of the flying column from the border, abandoned the comparative comforts of the camp and took the field with these troops yesterday afternoon.

Wagon trains, which arrived at the same time, brought the first tents to be erected in the camp. The cottonwoods that fringed the river had previously provided the only shelter from the ardent sun. During the nights, always frigid at this altitude of 6,000 feet, the shivering men supplemented meagre equipments of blankets with hay piled beneath and on top of them.

One of General Pershing's first acts on arriving at the camp was to make inquiry concerning the Mormon families of the colonies of Dublan and Juarez, who refused to abandon their homes and property when the United States Government issued its last warning to get out of Mexico, following the massacre of the Watson party of mining men at Santa Ysabel.

In the old, battered, shot-marked Mormon church of the colony a praise service was held on Sunday. "A special Providence guarded us," said Bishop Call.

The Bishop said that since Villa's retreat in Sonora and his defeat at Agua Prieta in November Mormon residents had been subjected to all sorts of impositions. For twenty-five days, subsequent to Dec. 26, 2,000 men had been quartered on them.

The colony at Dublan contains substantial brick houses for more than 100 families. Most of the colonists have been here since its establishment, more than thirty years ago.

When the

4 NEUTRAL SHIPS AND 3 OTHERS SUNK

Steamers Riding at Anchor Off Havre Sent Down with Loss of Life.

LIGHTSHIP LEFT STATION

Escaped U-Boat, London Says—Consul Osborne Reports No Americans Lost.

LONDON, March 23.—Seven more British, French, and neutral ships have been sunk, it was announced today. Two of the craft were torpedoed while at anchor, the official reports declare. The vessels are:

Danish bark Claudia, 367 tons, Jacksonville, Feb. 26, for Fleetwood, Eng. Her crew was rescued.

Norwegian bark Lindfield, 2,276 tons, Portland, Ore., to British ports, sunk near Queenstown. Thirty of her crew were rescued by the Norwegian sailing ship Silia, en route to Queenstown.

Norwegian ship Kannik, 2,397 tons, New York for Havre, sunk Wednesday night while anchored off Havre. All her crew were saved.

Norwegian steamer Kolnig torpedoed without warning in the channel, according to a report received here. The crew was saved.

British steamship Sea Serpent, 902 tons, sunk off the English coast.

French bark Bougainville, 2,248 tons, San Francisco for London. Twenty-three of her crew were rescued.

British steamer Kelvinbank, 4,209 tons, torpedoed while anchored off Havre. One lost.

So far as is known no Americans were on any of these vessels.

The Lindfield was owned by the Lindfield Company, with Porsgrund as her port of entry. She left Portland on Nov. 7 last. The Kannik sailed from New York Feb. 20. She arrived at Fayal March 4. She was 300 feet long and was built at Stavenger in 1894.

The Sea Serpent was built in 1898. She was 225 feet long, 33 feet beam and 12 feet deep, and was owned by C. F. Leach & Co., London. The Bougainville sailed Aug. 21 last for London and was last reported as having sailed from Falmouth in February. She was owned in Nantes, where she was built in 1902.

It was reported unofficially today that the Galloper Lightship, at the mouth of the Thames, had not been torpedoed, as was reported yesterday by Lloyd's, but has been withdrawn from its station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Two more steamers have been torpedoed in the roads off Havre, France, according to a cablegram received by the State Department late this afternoon from John Ball Osborne, American Consul at that port. The vessels, both of which were sunk, were the Norwegian steamer Kannik, bound from New York for Havre, and the British steamer Kelvinbank.

Consul Osborne reported that both vessels were at anchor in Havre roads and that they were "torpedoed" and sunk. All persons on board the Kannik were saved. The Consul's message declared there were no Americans on board either vessel.

TUBANTIA'S SINKING STILL IS A MYSTERY

Dutch Minister Believes if Germans Destroyed Liner It Was Without Orders.

THE HAGUE, March 23, via London.—"Nothing definite has yet been ascertained concerning the sinking of the steamer Tubantia," said Minister of Marine Rambonnet to The Associated Press today, "but nothing will be left undone by our department to try to establish with certainty the cause of the disaster.

"The ship lies with the hole upward, which is a favorable circumstance for diving operations. The pieces of metal found in the Tubantia's lifeboat are being carefully tested at the torpedo school in Amsterdam. The rumor that it has been definitely established that they were pieces of a torpedo is unfounded."

The Minister added that from the German official declaration it was impossible to believe that the sinking of the steamer was done by order of the German Admiralty. If a German submarine was the culprit the only explanation was that the commander exceeded his instructions or lost his head. The Minister did not seem to regard the declaration of the Tubantia's officers that they saw the track of a torpedo as absolutely settling the question, saying that the disturbance on the surface of the water might conceivably have been caused by a submarine colliding with the ship. This was a mere conjecture, he added, but not an impossibility.

SAYS MINE SANK TUBANTIA.

Consul Schilling, Back in Germany, Scouts Submarine Story.

BERLIN, March 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Richard Schilling, Guatemalan Consul at Stuttgart and a naturalized American citizen, has returned to Stuttgart, and in an interview, as given out by the Overseas News Agency, said there was no truth in reports that a submarine sank the Dutch steamship Tubantia, on which he was a passenger. He declared it was impossible that the Tubantia could have been torpedoed by mistake, inasmuch as she was marked with electric signs giving her name and nationality.

Mr. Schilling came to the conclusion, from what he was able to observe, that the Tubantia was sunk by a floating mine.

LINER SAILS AHEAD OF TIME.

Nieuw Amsterdam Slips Away from Rotterdam at 2:30 in Morning.

ROTTERDAM, March 23, (via London.)—The Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, which was announced to sail tonight, sailed instead at 2:30 o'clock this morning, it was learned this evening.

A dispatch from Rotterdam Wednesday said that officials of the Holland-America Line had informed The Associated Press representative in that city that the line's ships would continue to sail as scheduled unless prevented from doing so by the refusal of the crews to muster.

THE HAGUE, March 22, (via London, March 23.)—At a meeting in Amsterdam, held under the auspices of the Sailors' Union, the crews of half a dozen ocean-going steamships resolved not to join their ships until more definite arrangements had been reached with the Government for the safety of the vessels.

The steamship Zeelandia, sister ship of the Tubantia, will not sail for Buenos Aires on March 29, as had been arranged. There is much discussion of the suggestion that Dutch steamships be convoyed by warships. The Vaderland says there is good reason why the Government should not adopt this method. Experience of various nations in the past has shown that the use of warships as convoys is likely to provoke embroilment with one belligerent or another.

TWO GERMAN LINERS HELD TO BE PRIZES

British Court Rules on Steamships Seized at Falmouth at Beginning of War.

LONDON, March 23.—The Hamburg American liners Prinz Adalbert and Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which were seized at Falmouth at the beginning of the war, were condemned in prize court today as prizes.

Delivering the judgment of the prize court, Sir Samuel Evans said he should assume that the sixth Hague Convention was binding, and that the Prinz Adalbert had entered Falmouth in circumstances under which the first two articles of that Convention applied: Permission was given by the commander of Devonport for the liner to leave Falmouth, but the Captain of the liner elected to shelter in the British port from French and British cruisers. This permission to leave was vital, Sir Samuel said, and removed the liners out of the provisions of The Hague Convention.

At the close of the proceedings it was announced that both steamships had been requisitioned by the British Government.

The Kronprinzessin Cecilie—not the better-known North German Lloyd liner of that name, which has been at Boston since the early days of the war—was engaged in tourist service when the war began. She sailed from New York on July 25, 1914, and being pursued by a French cruiser, put in at Falmouth, as England had not declared war on Germany at that time.

The Prinz Adalbert was on her way to a German port when the war began. Her Captain testified on Wednesday that he put in at Falmouth at the request of American passengers, England not having entered the war then. She is 403 feet long, 6,030 tons gross, and was built at Vegesack, Germany, in 1902.

ENGLISH WOMAN AIDED SPY.

Story with Two Sides to It Is Told in Commons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 23.—An astonishing story of an Englishwoman who was associated with a German spy was related in the House of Commons today.

C. P. Trevelyan, while discussing alleged highhanded acts of the Government, told about an English squire who returned from partridge shooting to learn that his daughter had been carried off by the police. For a fortnight he was unable to discover here whereabouts. Finally he found that she had been thrown into jail and cross-examined without having any legal aid. She still remains under lock and key.

Many members were much impressed by the apparent injustice done to the woman until Sir F. E. Smith told the other side of the story. This squire's daughter, he said, was an intimate friend of a German spy who had to flee from England because he was connected with attempts at assassination. Last May, said Smith, she went to Switzerland to meet the spy and returned carrying a message to one of his accomplices. When she was arrested literature was found in her possession that advocated revolution and murder.

EDITORS HELD FOR TREASON

Three Swedish Socialists, One a Parliament Member, Arrested.

STOCKHOLM, March 23, (via London.)—Three Socialist editors, Messrs. Hoegland, Oljelund, and Hedon, have been arrested on a charge of high treason in consequence of the passing of a resolution at a conference of Swedish Socialist organizations that a general strike and a revolution be started in case Sweden enters the war.

The arrests followed a demand by royalist newspapers that the leaders of the conference be punished. A great sensation has been aroused over the incident, as Mr. Hoegland is one of the most prominent members of the Swedish Parliament.

PIERCE GERMAN LINE IN RIGA REGION

More Successes in Big Russian Offensive Reported Officially in Petrograd.

FIGHTING ON 70-MILE FRONT

Armies in Galicia and Bukowina Continue Their Advance Despite Desperate Austrian Resistance.

PETROGRAD, March 23.—While admitting that it is not yet clear whether the fighting which is in progress south of Dvinsk signifies a general advance of the Russian troops in that sector or whether it is intended as a demonstration to attract German forces from the Franco-German front, the military critics lay emphasis upon what they allude to as the universal success of the attacks during the last few days, the viciousness of which is pointed to as being sufficient to have made an impression upon the German General Staff.

The Russian troops are operating in three groups, covering a front of seventy miles, but the severest fighting is reported to have occurred in the vicinity of Lake Narocz, where the Russians' drive carried them through three lines of German trenches heavily protected by wire entanglements. The Russians resorted to their favorite method, bayonet fighting, routing the Germans in spite of desperate resistance, and capturing more than 1,000 men, including 17 officers, a dozen machine guns, and other booty.

The Germans are invariably countering the Russian attacks by advancing at other sections of the line, but from all appearances, according to the military observers, the Teutonic efforts lack co-ordination and it is evident that in spite of the recent concentration of additional troops in this region the Russians anticipated any plans their adversaries may have had for a concerted offensive here.

The German strength was estimated last Autumn to be eight corps of infantry and several cavalry divisions in this region, but these have since been considerably augmented.

An important success is recorded on the Galician front, where the Russians captured the crossing of the Dniester at Mikhaltche. The Austrian official communication is cited in reference to this victory, as it is admitted that the Austrians were obliged to abandon the position following six months' defense, after the fortifications had been reduced by the Russian artillery.

Official Reports of Fighting.

The official communication from general headquarters issued today reads:

The contest is developing in the Riga region. In the Jacobstadt sector we followed up yesterday's success, piercing the enemy's line.

Below Dvinsk our artillery successfully dispersed Germans massing near Schischkovo. South of Dvinsk, as far as Lake Dreswiaty, there has been a violent artillery and rifle duel.

In the sector of Mintsinny-Lake Sokly and south of Lake Dreswiaty the enemy in a counterattack took part of the trenches we captured the previous night. In the centre of this sector there has been violent artillery and rifle fire.

On the Vilieta-Mojeika front, northwest of Postavy, and in the region of Lakes Miadziol and Narocz, the fighting continues. Southwest of Lake Narocz we repulsed a counterattack and again advanced under a violent bombardment.

On the south bank of Lake Narocz the Germans fired asphyxiating shells. More to the south, as far as the region of Polessie, there has been a lively cannonade at various places.

Galicia Front.—In the region of the Strypa and southeast of Kosloff (southeast of Lemberg) we repulsed an attack, inflicting heavy losses. Farther south we advanced a little and fortified the ground gained.

On the Dniester, after a fight, we occupied the village of Latachka-Melevka.

Berlin Again Denies Russian Gains.

BERLIN, March 23, (via London.)—The Russians, in spite of their great offensive on the Eastern front, have made no advance, says the official statement given out today by the German Army Headquarters. The text of the statement follows:

The Russians showed their main aggressive activity in the evening and night time. They advanced several times with strong forces against the German positions and bridgehead of Jacobstadt, on both sides of the railway between Mitau and Jacobstadt, and four times against the German lines north of Vidzy.

On the front northwest of Postavy the number of prisoners taken by us has reached fourteen officers and 889 men. The Russians in this district undertook no more important attacks, apparently on account of the overwhelming losses they had suffered. They advanced several times with renewed force, however, between Marocz and the Wiszniez lakes.

The great sacrifices of men and ammunition brought to the Russians in these attacks, as well as in several local enterprises at other places, not even the smallest advantage against the unshaken German defense.

BERLIN, March 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-Hungarian official statement issued last night says:

Russian artillery fire has been lively on the whole northeast front. On the Strypa and Kormin sector Russian infantry detachments attacked our forces, but were everywhere repulsed. At one place in East Galicia, a Russian force of about one battalion suffered losses of three officers and 150 soldiers killed and 100 made prisoners, while the Austro-Hungarian casualties were only some soldiers wounded.

BATTLE FOR RAILROADS.

Russians Started Offensive When Hindenburg Made First Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Side by side with Verdun, two other names, Vilna and Vileika, are now coming into the forefront of the war. Hindenburg is moving again, but so are Kuropatkin and Evert. Hindenburg began feeling at first on Lake Kanger, near Riga, and then again, on March 17, at the Tverech position, south of Dvinsk, and the result has been finally to bring into motion a menacing Russian offensive.

The Russian onset roused the Germans to a strained counteroffensive. The alarm has been given, and now fierce battles are flaming up on the line of lakes that stretches south of Dvinsk to near Molodechno. They are battles for the railways. The Germans are struggling to reach the line that runs from Molodechno through Vileika to Polotsk, and so open the way to Minsk, or to get in the rear of the Dvinsk positions.

The railways run northeastward, whereas the fighting line, with some irregularities, runs in a southerly direction from Dvinsk. This means that in the north, just about Lake Dreswiaty and near Vidzy, the Russians are at their nearest to the Dvinsk-Vilna Railway, while the nearest point at which the Germans could strike the Polotsk-Molodechno Railway is about Vileika in the south. But the Russians at present have the upper hand. They have grasped the initiative, and their attacks have been successful.

The Germans are mainly on the defensive, fighting stubbornly in the region between the lakes to hold the strong positions they so elaborately constructed during the long Winter, and are doing their utmost to prevent that smashing blow which would neutralize their operations against Dvinsk and scatter their dream of advance on Petrograd in the Spring.

The Battlefield West of the Meuse.

The solid black line indicates the position of the hostile forces before the Germans began their drive at Verdun, more than a month ago. The broken line indicates the approximate location of the battle front at the present time. The German successes of the last five days have been won in the district southwest of Malancourt, where the pressure on the French lines is very severe.

GERMANS HIT HARD WEST OF THE MEUSE

Continued from Page 1.

the bombardment diminished last night. The enemy did not renew his attacks on the little hill of Haucourt, (about one kilometer southwest of Malancourt,) part of which we hold.

To the east of the Meuse the bombardment has continued with violence at several points on our front.

In the Woevre there has been no important development to report, with the exception of an intermittent cannonading.

To the west of Pont-à-Mousson a surprise attack upon a trench of the enemy in the vicinity of Fey-en-Haye resulted in our taking several prisoners.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

The British official statement, issued tonight, reads:

Our troops carried out two successful raids against the enemy trenches about Gommecourt and the Bethune-La Bassé road. One prisoner was captured and three dugouts filled with Germans were bombed and blown in.

The enemy sprang a small mine to the north of Arras and two mines northeast of Neuve Chapelle, causing slight damage to our trenches. A grenade attack to the north of Arras was repulsed.

There has been artillery activity about Fricourt, Gommecourt, Souches, the Hohenzollern redoubt, and Ypres. At one place our artillery fire caused a big explosion in the enemy lines.

The Belgian official communication reads:

On the greater extent of the Belgian front the activity of the artillery of both sides was normal. To the north of Steenstraete, however, the artillery duel was of unusual violence. During the course of the day of March 23 we everywhere effectively counter-shelled the enemy batteries.

BERLIN, March 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official statement, given out today at the Army Headquarters, says:

The German success near the Forest of Avocourt has been completed by the occupation of the French points of support on the mountain ridge southwest of Haucourt. About 450 prisoners were taken.

Otherwise the general situation on the western front is unchanged.

DENY ATTACKS ARE FLAGGING.

Berlin Military Circles Explain Reason for Pauses in Battle.

BERLIN, March 22.—Attempts in other countries to interpret the pauses in the German operations at Verdun as indicative of the waning of the offensive or the exhaustion of German troops denote failure to comprehend German strategy, according to the tenor of discussion in military circles here. Officers say these pauses are only part of the general scheme of operations, and are designed to prepare for the successive stages of the forward movement.

The method has been to make preparation for every attack so thoroughly as to guarantee success with minimum losses. German commanders have purposely avoided a simultaneous attack on the whole Verdun front and have sought local successes in one section after another.

Neither do these officers admit the Germans are fighting to revive the spirits of the people at home, with only a forlorn hope of victory. It is said that these operations are intended to lead to the capture of Verdun and hasten the termination of the war.

The comparative slowness of the movements is based on deliberate choice of the best method of accomplishing the end sought. Reports that the German losses have been unduly heavy in view of the results achieved find no confirmation here. Instead of sending men into battle in close formation for machine guns to mow them down, as is represented in the press of hostile countries, German commanders have been sparing of the lives of their troops.

The results of the operations at Verdun thus far, in regard both to the positions gained and the losses sustained, have been fully in line with expectations.

RECENT GERMAN GAINS MADE WITH LIQUID FIRE

Paris Newspaper Urges Quick Reprisal Against Them to Hold the Line.

PARIS, March 23.—Liquid fire has been the means by which the Germans gained the portions of trenches mentioned in recent official communications, says the Journal des Débats, and the Military Committee of the Chamber of Deputies is inquiring into methods for the protection of the French troops against such fire attacks and the use of a similar weapon in reprisal.

"One can easily understand," says the newspaper, "the superiority of this terrible arm over the bayonet, even though it may expose the man who carries it to the danger of death in case a fragment of shell should strike it. On the other hand, it gives to an attack the power and cruelty to which our communications are bearing witness."

The newspaper adds that France has every means at her disposal for paying the Germans in their own coin, and, therefore, should employ them.

DEAD HEAPED BEFORE VAUX.

French Colonel Says His Force of Defenders Lost but 35 Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 23.—The smallness of the French losses, as compared with the German, is emphasized in an interview in the Petit Parisien with Colonel P., who is now in Paris slightly wounded. He commanded the brigade which retook the Douaumont position and held Vaux. The Colonel is quoted as saying:

"The regiment holding Vaux lost only thirty-five men, but the ground before them was a slaughter house. Mangled bodies were heaped in every conceivable attitude of agony and horror."

His account of the recapture of Douaumont shows that the French fought with the bayonet only. Colonel P. said to the General in command:

"Don't worry about artillery supports. Just smash the enemy shelters at right and left; then we will clear them out with the steel."

They charged up two ravines, climbing like cats. A few minutes later Douaumont was retaken without a French rifle being fired.

AIR COMBATS INCREASE WITH VERDUN FIGHTING

Squadrons Now Clash Frequently and the Mortality Among Airmen Is High.

PARIS, March 23.—The battle of Verdun furnished the occasion for the first encounters resembling the air battles popularly pictured before the war. The fights took place when German aircraft were sent up in considerable groups to take note of the effect produced on French field works by the heavy guns, and had to be dispersed.

After assembling their heaviest artillery and their best regiments before Verdun, the Germans sent their air experts to the scene for overhead work. All the best of them were on hand with the exception of Lieutenant Immelmann, who remained in the Artois. At their head was the famous Lieutenant Bölke. They found adversaries worthy of them in Lieutenant Guynemer, Adjutant Navarre, and such emulators of their exploits as an anonymous recruit of the 1916 contingent, who brought down a German flier on his first trip in actual warfare.

The German tactics in the air are the same as on the field, their aim apparently being to overwhelm their adversary by numbers. They found the French to be sending up men singly to observe the movements of troops and the positions of the artillery, and they began sending their men up in pairs. The French accordingly doubled their scouts. Then the Germans quadrupled theirs, and since the first week in March their flying squadrons here never have comprised less than ten machines, and often were more.

Groups of fighting machines were assembled by the French to meet them, and engagements at heights of 2,000 yards in which a score of machines were employed were the result. The losses increased in proportion on both sides.

The French feel sure that they have had the better of it so far, although Lieutenant Guynemer was put out of action for a fortnight by flesh wounds in the arm, and machines landed every day with the pilot or observer wounded or killed.

In two cases both occupants of a machine were fatally injured. These two machines, of the same group, came back and landed normally, but no one got out of either. The observer of one was apparently killed while it was in the air, and the pilot died just after the landing. The pilot of the other lived barely long enough to bring his aeroplane home. He was unconscious when the machine landed. The observer died the following day.

Lieutenant Guynemer was engaged one day with two German fliers at once. One of his adversaries was observed to land so abruptly as to warrant the supposition that his machine was demolished. Bullets from the other put one of Lieutenant Guynemer's arms out of action, but he succeeded in getting back to his base by employing the other arm skillfully.

While the Germans, in some engagements, have had the advantage of numbers, the French pilots appear to surpass them in audacity in manoeuvring. The French machines are equal in horizontal speed to all of those of their adversaries, excepting the newer types, and are quicker than any in getting into the air. This superiority in ascensional speed is said by competent authorities to be the trump card of the French in air fighting, where the upper hand counts in deadly fashion.

It is asserted here that the German news agencies report, as shot down, French machines that return normally and land safely at their starting point, and that they thus figure the French losses as greater than their own, whereas all the information that can be obtained on this side of the line goes to show that the French aviators have more than held their own in the aerial activities around Verdun.

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17.50 and 25.00

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BRITISH CABINET SPLIT ON RECRUITS

Rumors in House of Commons of Possible Crisis Over Married Men Issue.

PREMIER WOULD STAND PAT

Lloyd George Said to Favor Universal Compulsion for All Men of Military Age.

LONDON, Friday, March 24.—Rumor in the lobby of the House of Commons last night was busy with the discussion of a possible Cabinet crisis over the question of the enlistment of married men. According to some reports, David Lloyd George desires compulsion for all men of military age, while Premier Asquith is opposed to any such measure.

The London morning papers all discuss the recruiting difficulties at great length. The Times takes the leading place as the advocate of universal compulsion. The Chronicle, on the other side supports the Government's present position. It declares:

"Many of the loudest critics of Premier Asquith's attitude are far more anxious to overthrow the Prime Minister and destroy the coalition Government than to add men to the army."

The Morning Post says: "The people cannot understand the present state of affairs. But what they have begun to understand is that so long as the present Premier remains this state of things will continue. Nor is it difficult to see whither it is tending."

The Times says: "The only possible remedy for the present muddle is to extend the Military Service act to all men of military age, married and single alike, and thus abolish the manifest unfairness of a system which is neither voluntary nor compulsory, but a blend of the least desirable elements of both. The main count against the Government at the present time is that during the Earl of Derby's canvass married men were deliberately induced to attest on the plain understanding that those who held back would be less favorably treated than those who attested."

In connection with reports that David Lloyd George, the Munitions Minister, is likely to appear soon as an advocate of universal compulsion, The Times remarks significantly:

"No one can understand the situation better than the Minister of Munitions, and we doubt very much whether any solicitude for his own department would satisfy him to let recruiting take its present chaotic course."

The Daily Chronicle, supporting the Government's attitude, says:

"It is known that Premier Asquith has refused to be a party to any further extension of the compulsory principle. It is impossible to regard compulsion as having so far proved a great recruiting success. Its direct addition to our forces has been small. On the other hand, it has quite altered the feeling with which men regard joining the army. A majority of the Derby recruits attested last year in the spirit of volunteers, but they receive their call now in the spirit of conscripts. Since the compulsory machinery has been set up the spirit of the men has undergone a change. They go to the colors because they are compelled to go, and one of their first questions is why they should be compelled to do so when somebody else is not.

"This change in attitude explains much of the married men's agitation. Last year men working in the indispensable trades were recognized as having national justification for not volunteering, but now the people begin to look upon such men as appropriate objects of jealousy and suspicion. This is the feature of conscription everywhere, but it is more dangerous in this country, where it is a new feeling, than in a country like France, where it has found its level through years of acquaintance. Here it is likely to be a real source of weakness."

HIGH TURK OFFICERS HANGED BY GERMANS

Teutons in Full Control at Constantinople—Food Poor and Very Scarce.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, March 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Passengers arriving from Constantinople, having left twelve days ago, state that the Germans there are in full control of the situation. Four Turkish officers of high rank were publicly hanged because they endeavored to show their disapproval of German rule and tried to stir up feeling against the Germans. The city is continually patrolled by Austrian and Bulgarian troops.

Food is very bad and there is a great scarcity. A great portion of the people have not seen sugar or coffee for a long time. These commodities are only procurable by a very few of the richest classes. All Christians are obliged to go to the Patriarch and request him to sign papers certifying to the number of persons in each family to enable them to get a small portion.

KING OF RUMANIA IN IMPORTANT COUNCIL

News Then Given to Allied Ministers, Which Is Said to Have Caused Satisfaction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 24.—The Daily Chronicle's special correspondent at Bucharest wiring on March 19 says:

"A conference of great importance has been held at the Rumanian King's residence. It was attended by the Chief of the General Staff, Premier Bratiano, and the Chief of Press Service of the Ministry of the Interior. It is significant that no communiqué regarding this conference has been issued, but I am aware from a most reliable source that the allied Ministers at Bucharest have received news with entire satisfaction. Immediately after the conference the King received the Greek Minister in audience.

It is a noteworthy fact that the machinations of Herr Erzberger, leader of the German Centre Catholic Party in the Reichstag and for a time German political agent in Rome, have completely failed and his continued presence in Bucharest is beginning to evoke strong signs of displeasure.

MORE BALKAN PEACE TALK.

Mission of Turk and Bulgar Envoys in Switzerland as Given in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, March 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Despite the skeptical attitude of the London press toward neutral reports regarding a Turkish peace mission, importance is given here to the following communication issued tonight by the Rome National Press Agency based, it is alleged, on diplomatic authority:

"Two emissaries of the Ottoman Government officially charged to re-establish relations as a prelude to forthcoming negotiations for peace recently arrived in Switzerland. It is no longer a matter of mere vague tentative, such as were rumored on former occasions. The delegates, one of whom is the former Turkish Ambassador at Rome, Naby Bey, make no secret that the internal conditions of their country were such that only speedy peace could save it from ruin.

"Moreover, it is not the Turks alone who are seeking through open diplomatic channels the realization of peace as their only hope of salvation, for there are at this moment in Switzerland two representatives of the Bulgarian Government intrusted with a similar mission. These two Bulgar delegates further expressed a desire to proceed to Rome to discuss precise proposals on the subject, despite the fact that the Bulgars together with their allies are placing obstacles, however inefficaciously, in the way of our occupation of Albania.

"Since it is not possible that Turkey and Bulgaria could take action unknown to Germany this latter power is evidently seeking fresh means of bringing about peace."

CASTING ABOUT FOR MORE TROOPS

Continued from Page 1.

dent Wilson when the latter returned tonight from a day's trip to Philadelphia. They were of a reassuring nature, although they contained nothing positive as to the reported revolt.

An accumulation of denials of the Herrera report during the day, the safe arrival of the army motor trucks with the expeditionary forces, the restoration of radio communication with General Pershing's forces, and the satisfactory progress of diplomatic negotiations with the de facto Government of Mexico served to relieve official anxiety.

The official denial from the Carranza authorities at Juarez that Herrera had revolted was presented to Secretary Lansing in person by Señor Arredondo when the latter called to continue the conference with Counselor Polk on the proposed protocol between the two Governments covering the operations of American troops now in Mexico. The general outline draft of the document has been agreed to and reported to General Carranza, but details remain to be worked out.

No reply has yet come from General Carranza to the request that American troops be permitted to use the Mexican Northwestern Railway in their pursuit of Villa. Reports from the border said General Pershing already was making use of a portion of the line. War Department advices did not mention this. Officials of both State and War Departments, however, pointed out that it was possible General Pershing had reached a limited agreement with local Mexican officials, under which he was permitted to ship troops or supplies by rail. While the agreement sought is for a specific case, that of the expedition now in Mexico, the same subject, it is understood, will be covered in the protocol in a broader way.

It is possible the question of calling out the militia regiments was discussed last night during Secretary Baker's conference with President Wilson. The Secretary again declined today to say what was the purpose of his visit to the White House. He would make no answer to inquiry as to whether General Funston had asked further reinforcement.

A new problem was presented today with the receipt of General Funston's request for eight additional aeroplanes and aviators for scouting duty on the border and in Mexico. Department officials had this matter under advisement tonight. While there are several other army aeroplanes available, it was considered doubtful if they were serviceable for the work. Representatives of aeroplane manufacturing companies were consulted and it is understood that new machines can be purchased immediately.

State Department officials said today that the amount of ammunition for Carranza troops had been greatly overestimated in reports from the border. It was disclosed, also, that shipments duly consigned to Carranza officials but going to territory insufficiently guarded against Villa raiders were being held up temporarily.

The Navy Department was still without direct word from the Tampico district. A radio message tonight ordered the commanders of the battleship Kentucky, on her way to Mexican waters, and the gunboat Machias, off Tampico, to report promptly. Unofficial reports have asserted that anti-American demonstrations had occurred at Tampico.

The tension produced by the reported revolt in favor of Villa was manifested in Congress. Both Republican and Democratic leaders, however, exerted efforts to check discussion until definite information was at hand.

Democratic leaders in both House and Senate said privately that Congress was keenly alive to the situation along the Mexican border and beyond, where American troops might be hemmed in by revolting garrisons in their rear. There would be no delay, it was stated, in meeting any request for additional troops the President might make.

Many members of Congress inquired at the War and State Departments during the day as to advices from the border. Representative Tague of Massachusetts telegraphed the Adjutant General of the Massachusetts National Guard that the belief was growing that the militiamen would be summoned for service, and asked what force his State could muster.

Consideration of sources of revenue to meet any possible contingency in the Mexican campaign already has engaged the attention of Administration leaders, and members of both houses have conferred informally on the subject among themselves and with President Wilson.

Secretary Baker's recommendation to Congress today for more than $8,000,000 to meet both the expense of increased enlisted force under the recent Congressional legislation bringing the present standing army up to its maximum strength and the extraordinary conditions at the border in connection with the pursuit of Villa, will be taken up immediately by the House Appropriations Committee and it will be rushed through both houses.

Representative Hull of Tennessee, of the House Ways and Means Committee, who has kept in close touch with both President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo in regard to revenue raising, said today there will be no concern as to means of providing any necessary funds. He explained that there were sources open without further legislation—the 3 per cent. Panama Canal bonds, long term, of which $240,000,000 may yet be issued, and the $200,000,000 of 3 per cent. certificates authorized under the Dingley Tariff law. Mr. Hull also called attention to the fact that the Treasury probably received this year the largest revenue yield in its history.

SENATE GETS OFFER OF MEN FOR MEXICO

Presentation of South Dakotan's Telegram Ill-Advised in Crisis, Stone Protests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the Senate this afternoon Mr. Johnson of South Dakota presented a telegram from C. A. Thomas of Yankton, S. D., offering 100 men for service in Mexico.

"While I do not mean to criticise the Senator from South Dakota," said Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, "it seems to me that the introduction of communications of this kind at this time is ill-advised. The situation in Mexico, as we all know, is acute, and whatever tends to emphasize that acuteness I regard as something done that ought to be left undone."

"If this gallant gentleman," said Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania, referring to the man who sent the telegram, "had gone to the nearest enlistment office, he might now be on the road to Mexico."

"The Senator's observation, as well as the telegram," commented Mr. Stone, "are alike calculated to stir up the situation. There is a law authorizing the enlistment of 20,000 men, but that might be done without flaunting before the world that it is done for a particular purpose."

Mr. Smoot of Utah said that he had received many messages like that presented by Mr. Johnson, but had turned them over to the War Department, where he thought they would do more good than in The Congressional Record. Mr. Johnson replied that he knew the sender of the telegram as a brave man and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and that he felt certain he meant what he said.

"I do not think," said Mr. James of Kentucky, "that a gentleman volunteering for the service of his country should be subjected to remarks like those of the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Penrose.)"

Mr. Sherman of Illinois, who is a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, had intended to call up his resolution authorizing the enlistment of 50,000 volunteers for service during the Mexican crisis, but was headed off, whereupon he issued a statement in which he said:

"We are thrusting our men into unknown danger without safeguarding them by prompt preparation. We have no assurance at this time that we have not sent our forces into interior Mexico to meet their death before we can reach them with reinforcements. It is against this possibility that my resolution would provide. If the blood of our soldiers hereafter cries to us from the sands and alkali deserts of Mexico, let it be remembered that the complacent self-assurance of those charged with primary responsibility hindered or delayed the action contemplated by this resolution."

PUTS PRICE ON VILLA'S HEAD.

Resolution in Congress Offering $50,000 as Incentive to Mexicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Representative Scott of Pennsylvania, a Republican, today introduced a resolution appropriating $50,000 and authorizing the President to use as much of it as he might think necessary in offering a reward for the delivery of the body of Francisco Villa into the hands of the American military authorities. Under the resolution the reward would not be paid to any one in the service of the United States. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

"Such a reward would be an incentive whereby many Mexicans would be stirred to activity," said Mr. Scott, "and it would not be such an easy matter for the murderer, Villa, and his outlaw band to escape. It is questionable whether Villa would be safe even among his own followers when it became known by them that such a price was hanging over his head, as their sole object of existence seems to be pillage, rapine, and murder.

"I believe it is the duty of Congress to take every possible precaution to assist the Executive to effect as speedy a capture as possible of the Villa outlaws. Every day that our soldiers are across the Mexican border the Mexican populace will become more restless and excited, with the result that attempts may be made to revenge the fancied invasion.

"I feel confident that our men will ultimately accomplish the task set for them, but that is no reason why we should not try to hurry the matter along. If our soldiers themselves capture Villa, there will be no necessity for the expenditure, but if such an offer should result in some hungry peon taking it upon himself to accomplish the task, it would be an investment which undoubtedly would result in the saving of the lives of many of our men."

TO-NIGHT
FREE EDUCATIONAL MEETING ON
Relation of Dental Hygiene to Public Health
7:45 P. M.
WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
Seventeenth Street and Irving Place.
SPEAKERS:
Dr. HARVEY W. WILEY,
President National Mouth Hygiene Association.
EDWARD F. BROWN,
Superintendent Child Welfare Department,
Dr. HERMANN M. BIGGS,
Health Commissioner of the State of New York.
Dr. IRA S. WILE,
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A FORETASTE of my Spring Menu—silver-gray worsteds sprinkled with pastel-colored silk decorations. I'm making these to measure into smart-as-can-be Suits at $25.00.

I handle every first order, so the second and succeeding ones are sure as sunrise. Come to be measured or send for cloth clippings!

$20 to $45 for Suits and Topcoats to measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
17 Years On This Corner

Fistfuls Of Softness In Spring Topcoats

YOU can knuckle them into a ball. The weaves and weights are *specially gauged* to befit Spring Days, that tick-tack between "Fair and Warmer" and "Cloudy, with Northwest Gales."

Knitted or *Woven*, and *Figure-Flexing* or *Loose-Draping* Stein-Bloch Topcoats, trig as a new sloop and cleared for action in any weather.

$20 or $25 for such a Topcoat, with which goes the *smart, spruce, purr-with-contentment* feeling that stimulates like a hypodermic.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
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Shopping Days for Boys and Girls

Friday afternoon and Saturday—books put away for the week.

Calendar says Spring—and there is a genuine reception atmosphere about the wonderfully expanded Boys' and Girls' departments in the new De Pinna building.

In the entire history of the institution no such preparations have been made.

Boys' English Norfolks of Unusual Character

School Suits, but not too scholastic — with that distinction which smacks of the tailor.

Manly in appearance, making the boy feel at home among the older boys at school, or in the drawing-room with his father and his father's friends.

Of imported woolens, specially selected for the purpose, and tailored on English lines.

Prices, $8.75 to $25.

Spring Overcoats Which Lighten the Burden

For a boy, of eight or in his early 'teens, does find a topcoat burdensome, as topcoats are usually constructed for a boy.

These have the same attractive smartness as the Spring coats made for the young fellow of eighteen—made to meet the very particular tastes of younger boys.

They are made to please the boy—not to burden him.

Boys' English Wash Suits

Showing their thorough tailoring at first sight—suits of imported linens, galatea, and Palm Beach cloth.

The color of every fabric is guaranteed, no goods being offered except those in which the old, fast dyes were used.

Every suit of De Pinna make and an exclusive De Pinna model.

Spring overcoats specially designed to wear with these wash suits.

DE PINNA
Suits and Dresses for the Smaller Girls

Growing girls are warranted in the pride they feel in their first suits—and we believe we are warranted in the pride we take in supplying these suits.

Tailored English serges in half a dozen models, meeting the requirements of every stage of growing girlhood.

Tweeds, soft velours, gabardines and shepherd checks, in belted and unbelted coats with fancy linings.

De Pinna tailored linen dresses for girls from 4 to 14 years in a wonderful assortment of soft Spring colorings — things which this house can alone present.

Girls' Spring Hats

A display unusually complete — girls' sailors of French model and chic little French turbans.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

MOEWE'S EXPLOITS RELATED BY CAPTAIN

Count, Like a True Corsair, Regretted Sinking Prey's Champagne Cargo.

GOLD AND PANIC ON APPAM

Germans Seized One and Calmed the Other—Ruse of the Clan MacTavish Disastrous.

BERLIN, March 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Interesting details of some of the exploits of the German commerce raider Möwe have been given by her commander, Captain Burgrave Count von Dohna-Schlodien.

The day after the capture of the Appam by the Möwe, says the Overseas News Agency's summary of Count Dohna-Schlodien's reminiscences, the steamer Clan MacTavish was sighted at 4:30 o'clock in the morning. The MacTavish being fast, if was only after a long chase that the Möwe was able to get near her. Then ensued a wireless conversation, the Möwe asking, "What ship are you?"

The MacTavish, being somewhat mistrustful, answered, "Who are you?" The Möwe replied: "A German cruiser. Stop immediately."

"The MacTavish declared by wireless, 'I have stopped,' but she continued at full speed," said the Möwe's commander in recounting the incident. "At the same time the wireless operator of the Möwe informed me that the MacTavish was using her wireless after the first warning shot. Then we sent our first shell, which exploded on the bridge. The firing went on until, after the MacTavish had been hit several times, she wirelessed: 'We have really stopped.'

"A month later a ship was sighted one night whose nationality it was impossible to learn. Her clever Captain, when I asked him who she was, gave me a name which was not to be found in any of the shipping registers. I asked again, upon which he gave another name. The Captain afterward told me that in his confusion he really had forgotten the name he gave first.

"It was a matter of utter indifference, "added Count Dohna-Schlodien humorously, "under which name the ship was sunk, but it was pitiful that we should have had to sink a steamer with 1,000 bottles of champagne on board, as we had no more of the stuff ourselves."

Count von Dohna-Schlodien, whose reminiscenses were given to a representative of the Lokalanzeiger, had this to say about the capture of the steamer Appam.

"Off Madeira, the Appam was sighted. After long deliberation, in view of the fact that she had bullion and passengers on board, I signaled her to stop immediately. As the Captain did not obey, I fired a single warning shot, upon which the steamer halted.

"When we steamed over to the left of the Appam we noticed sailors who were about to direct cannon against us. These sailors were driven away by rifle fire. At first panic reigned on the Appam, which only ceased when our prize crew calmed the people. On board the Appam we found chests of gold in the safe. These we carried with us to Germany."

REPORT GERMANS LOST SECOND AIR RAIDER

British Aviator Crossing Channel Brought Down Machine After Kent Coast Attack.

LONDON, March 23.—Advices received from Dover by the Press Association say that a second German seaplane was brought down after the raid made by four German aeroplanes over the Kent Coast last Sunday. It is said a British airman, who was crossing the channel in a new aeroplane, saw the raid in progress and, joining in the chase of the Germans, succeeded in bringing down one of their machines.

Official announcement was made in London on Sunday that one of the four German seaplanes had been brought down at sea, but the official German account of the raid said all the aeroplanes returned safely.

POPE BENEDICT FEARS FOR CARDINAL MERCIER

Vatican Denies Cardinal Hartmann Has Been Asked to Intercede with the Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 23.—The situation between Cardinal Mercier and the German authorities in Belgium is becoming graver every day and is causing much worry to the Pope, who has asked the Nuncio at Brussels, Mgr. Tacciporcelli, to send a full report of every occurrence.

The Vatican tonight confirmed the statement that it had not yet received either Cardinal Mercier's pastoral or General von Bissing's letter to him, which have appeared in the newspapers. In the absence of the full official text of these documents no expression of view could be made. For this reason, it was added, "The report that the Pope has sent telegrams on the subject either to Cardinal Mercier or Cardinal Hartmann is absolutely false."

Unless a compromise can be reached an acute crisis is predicted, as German reports have reached the Vatican foreshadowing the probable imprisonment of Cardinal Mercier.

GERMAN LOAN SMALLER.

Total Subscriptions Less Than for the Third Offering.

BERLIN, March 23, (via London.)—Indications are that the fourth war loan, the subscription period of which expired at noon today, will show an aggregate exceeding the second but less than the third loan.

The Berlin Savings Bank subscribed 123,000,000 marks, (about $30,000,000, at normal exchange,) as compared with 138,000,000 marks for the third and 107,000,000 marks for the first loan. The City of Berlin proper subscribed 50,000,000 marks, as compared with 48,000,000 for the third; but Charlottenburg, a Berlin suburb, subscribed 12,000,000, against 20,000,000 for the third loan.

The reported subscriptions of other municipalities and private individuals were generally smaller than for the third loan.

Serbian Prince Guest of Paris.

PARIS, March 23.—Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia was the guest of the city at luncheon today. President Poincaré, Premier Briand, and other prominent men were present. The Crown Prince signed the "Gold Book" of the municipality.

LLOYD GEORGE OPPOSES TRADE REVENGE POLICY

First Object Is to Win, He Says —Some Things Bigger Than Tariffs.

LONDON, March 23.—"Our first object must be the successful conclusion of the war, to which everything must be subordinated," said David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, in a vigorous speech in the House of Commons tonight when Sir Henry Dalziel demanded a statement of British policy at the forthcoming economic conference of the Allies at Paris.

Sir Henry asked that the delegates should be empowered to say there that never henceforth could British trade relations with Germany be the same as before the war.

To this Lloyd George replied:

"If we are to organise trade for generations to come it must be done deliberately and carefully. It is not merely a question of tariffs. If we lose the war, the setting up of any fiscal system, whether free trade or protection, will be wretched consolation. There are things bigger than fiscal questions, things which go to the very root of human life and liberty—everything that constitutes the self-respect of men.

"We must not subordinate human liberty and honor, self-respect and civilization of mankind, to any trade policy. When we consider trade, the first thing to be done is to obliterate any idea of revenge.

"Let us do the best for the millions of people of this country, but I do not think that we can ever have the same conditions as before the war."

FOUND BERLIN GAY.

Madge Lessing, Back in London, Says Germans Show No Pinch of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 24.—Madge Lessing, the actress, has arrived in London after nine weeks in Berlin. Interviewed by The Daily Mail, she said:

"London reminds me for all the world of Berlin so far as its external gayety and apparently abundant prosperity are concerned. Only, of course, I find a lot more butter on my plate here. If Berlin is a fair criterion, there is no such thing as the pinch of war in Germany. There are plenty of able-bodied men about, and more money in circulation, all paper of course, than ever. The theatres are in positive clover, the managers paying the artists full salaries. For many pieces it is hard to buy seats."

To the question, "How about Verdun?" she replied:

"Germans know the losses are frightful, but hope to break through. They believe they have won so far. I think there is far less general confidence in victory than a year ago.

"Everybody longs for peace, certainly. They know they cannot gain the crushing victory they used to dream about. Many high-class Germans whom I know disapprove of the Zeppelin attacks on sleeping English towns. The feeling of hostility toward England is not nearly so intense among the people as I suspect to be.

"There is not a message I can bring more important than to assure my English friends that, so far as I can judge, the Germans are still far from smashed."

CONFERENCE OF ALLIES.

Italian Premier and Foreign Minister on Their Way to Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 23.—Premier Salandra and Signor Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, left today for Paris to attend the conference of the Allies.

Hope is expressed here that the examination of the situation will lead to measures being taken to insure such joint action as to bring pressure to bear on the Central Empires to put an end to the conflict.

LONDON, March 23.—Announcement was made in the House of Commons today by David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, that Premier Asquith would go to Paris next week to attend an important conference of the Entente Allies. Sir Edward Grey and Earl Kitchener also will attend. An economic conference will also be held, at which Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, will represent Great Britain.

FEAR FOR THE CUMBERLAND.

Logbooks of the British Cruiser Picked Up Off Carolina Shore.

NORFOLK, Va., March 23.—A possibility that the British cruiser Cumberland might have met with disaster off the Middle Atlantic Coast was seen by marine men tonight in the finding of several logbooks marked "H. M. S. Cumberland" on the North Carolina shore. The books were found today by coast guards, who reported they apparently had just been washed ashore.

The last entry in the log book was made in 1908.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—At the British Embassy tonight it was said that the Cumberland was cruising on this side of the Atlantic, and might have been off the North Carolina coast recently. Embassy officials apparently were not alarmed over the finding of the logbooks, and suggested that the books probably were some discarded records that had been thrown overboard.

The Cumberland is a protected cruiser of 9,800 tons displacement and has a main battery of fourteen 6-inch guns.

REJECT THOMAS G. BOWLES.

Leicester Votes Defeat Overwhelmingly the 'Married Men's Candidate'

LONDON, Friday, March 24.—The Coalition Government's candidate, Percy Alfred Harris, won a 2 to 1 victory over Thomas Gibson Bowles in the bye-election held yesterday for member of the House of Commons to represent the Harborough Division of Leicestershire.

Mr. Bowles ran as the "married men's candidate," and had the support of the so-called "Ginger-Up" Party, which demands a firmer policy on the part of the Government, particularly as regards recruiting. He had the backing of The Times, Post, and Mail.

The voting resulted as follows: Harris, 7,826; Bowles, 3,711.

WAITE'S 'MEDICINE' FOR PECK IN FOOD

Continued from Page 1.

the apartment the following morning she was told that he was dead.

The story told by Dr. Cornell to Mr. Swann was equally interesting. He said in substance that he had gone to the apartment house to visit Mr. Peck on the Saturday before his death. Mr. Peck was not at that time in serious condition. Dr. Cornell said good-bye to Mrs. Waite and was about to leave the apartment when Dr. Waite came in, apparently having been in the hallway. He walked in to Mr. Peck's room with medicine for the elderly man. Dr. Cornell said he heard Mr. Peck groan, but thought nothing of it at the time.

At 9 o'clock the following morning Dr. Cornell received a telephone message from Mrs. Waite informing him of Mr. Peck's death. He went to Dr. Waite's home with a nephew, and when he rang the bell Dr. Waite himself came to the door. Dr. Waite, he said, stood in the doorway and told him that it was not necessary for him to come. Dr. Cornell then said to his nephew: "Let's go in anyway," and they entered the apartment. On being questioned, Dr. Cornell said that he had talked with Mr. Peck for nearly an hour the day before his death and that there was nothing then which would lead him to believe that Mr. Peck was in danger of dying or in a precarious condition.

It was shortly after Dr. Cornell's visit to the apartment, when he was confronted at the door by Dr. Waite, that a mysterious telegram signed "K. Adams" was received in Grand Rapids, Mich., by Percy Peck, a son of Mr. Peck, which read:

"Suspicions aroused. Demand autopsy. Keep telegram secret."

The identity of the person who sent the telegram has not been learned by the District Attorney. The address on the telegram was the Colosseum, the apartment house in which the Waites lived.

The identity of the so-called mysterious woman in the case was another matter followed up with interest and zeal yesterday, although District Attorney Swann intimated that he did not think she knew anything about the alleged murder of the Pecks. Dr. Waite had admitted to him that he had registered at the Plaza with the woman as "Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Walters," and it was learned from other sources that Dr. Waite had called at the Plaza almost every day to see the woman while living with his wife at the Riverside Drive apartment. Mr. Swann, however, said that he was not looking for the woman.

Orders Woman to Get Away.

The sensational turn to that angle of the investigation was given by information supplied by the R. C. Schindler Private Detective Agency, now in the employ of Percy Peck. Schindler said yesterday that he and his men had been shadowing Dr. Waite since Percy Peck was notified in the mysterious telegram that the death of his father and mother should be investigated.

According to Schindler there was a record of many telephone messages exchanged between the Waite apartment and the Plaza while the so-called Mrs. Walters was at the hotel. On Friday last, when Dr. Waite returned to this city after taking his father-in-law's body to Grand Rapids for the funeral, Schindler said that he tapped the telephone wire and heard Dr. Waite give this message to "Mrs. Walters":

"Pay your bills, pack up your things, and get out."

The detectives learned that "Mrs. Walters" left the Plaza the day she got the telephone message and that she had not been seen there since.

Schindler said he had learned from another source that Dr. Waite had been planning to leave the country with the woman known as Mrs. Walters and probably would have been on the ocean by now but for the District Attorney's investigation.

District Attorney Swann, in the course of his investigation of Dr. Waite's medical library, found so much of interest that several excerpts were taken from the books for use in his case before the Grand Jury. It was found that in these books the action of arsenic was described in full, even an explanation of how it was used by poisoners. A page where that very information was given was marked by a slip of brown paper. They contained also the information that the use of arsenic caused violent vomiting and made the mouth of the victim, even when given in small doses, so sore that only soft food could be taken when the point was reached that the victim was near death.

This fact was considered especially significant in relation to the story told by the servant, who had said, as was pointed out, that Dr. Waite told her: "Taste it [the soup] and see if it is too hot, as I know his mouth is sore."

The copies from the books were made by Dr. A. A. Moore at the Waite apartment in the presence of Frank A. Waite, a brother of the dentist; District Attorney Swann, Detective Cuniff, and a stenographer. The excerpt considered most significant and important was taken from a book called "Wood's Therapeutics and Pharmacology, Volume II." There was a mark between Pages 324 and 325, where the subjects treated are "Alteratives — Arsenic." The pages before reaching this point, from Page 310 on, treat of the subject "Arsenic" in detail. On Pages 311, 312, 313, 314, and 315 were found these passages:

EFFECTS ON THE SYSTEM.—In its lowest remedial doses, arsenic may often be given for a considerable time, without any other discoverable sign of its operation than the relief or cure of the disease for which it may be administered. Generally speaking, however, it does produce some observable effects, which serve as a signal to the prescriber to diminish the dose. * * *

Sometimes there is a slight temporary increase of appetite. * * * I have little doubt that the dangers of the medicine * * * have been exaggerated.

Drug's Poison and Effects.

POISONOUS EFFECTS.—Sometimes when a large quantity of powdered arsenious acid is taken on a full stomach the poison is wholly rejected along with the gastric content, and no ill effects follow. A case is related in which half an ounce was swallowed, with the effect of vomiting and without causing death, but such cases are very rare. Generally the poisonous symptoms from arsenious acid make their appearance in about half an hour or an hour after it has been swallowed, but occasionally in a very few minutes. * * * A severe burning pain is felt in the stomach, usually increased by pressure; nausea comes on, quickly followed by vomiting, somewhat later by diarrhoea. * * * The vomiting becomes incessant with the discharge of everything taken into the stomach. * * * The pulse is frequent, small, irregular, and at length imperceivable or imperceptible. * * * Death has happened so early as two hours after the taking of the poison, but generally it does not occur under eighteen hours, and sometimes not for several days. * * *

SLOW POISONING.—When arsenic is taken in small quantities, repeated at intervals, for a long time, a condition of slow poisoning is induced, which may eventuate fatally. This method has sometimes been resorted to by poisoners, in order to conceal their crime, by giving to the affection the appearance of a gradually increasing disease. Sometimes it is said that a gradual failure of the vital powers takes place, with loss of appetite, debility, and a general inert state of the faculties of mind and body, without any special or various obvious symptoms.

Another mark in the book was between Pages 652 and 653, which refer to the use of ipecacuanha—expectorants.

Still Another Deadly Poison.

Still another mark in the book was between Pages 158 and 159, where the subject treated was "Veratria," (an organic alkali,) and "White Hellebore-Veratum Album, (a root which is inodorous, but has a bitterish taste, which bears considerable resemblance to the American hellebore except that it is more disposed to purge.)" The article tells in detail of the action of the drug, and in the concluding paragraph says:

In over-doses it acts as an irritant poison, causing an acrid, burning sensation in the mouth, fauces, and oesophagus, a feeling of constriction of the throat, excessive vomiting, purging with bloody stools, tenesmus, severe abdominal pains, a small, feeble and scarcely perceptible pulse, cold sweats, giddiness, faintness, blindness, with dilated pupil, tremblings, loss of voice, insensibility, sometimes convulsions, and death.

The following books were found also in the dentist's library and were noted by the District Attorney:

"Dental Pathology and Therapeutics," by Burchard-Inglis.
"System of Medicine," by Pepper.
"Handbook of Therapeutics," by Ringer, eleventh edition.
Wood's "Practice of Medicine."
Dickson's "Elements of Medicine."
Séjou's "Annual Analytical Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine."
"Compendium of Chemistry," by Arnold-Mandel.
"The Practice of Medicine," fifth edition, illustrated, by Tyson. On flyleaf, "A. W. Waite, 1916."

Special interest was attached to several of these books because Dr. Waite was not a practicing physician.

Dr. A. A. Moore, who was called in while Mr. Peck was ill, and who issued the death certificate, will be one of the witnesses before the Grand Jury today. When he was called to see Mr. Peck he expressed the belief that he was suffering from nothing more than a chronic stomach trouble, and he wrote a prescription for a harmless medicine, which, he said, would soothe the patient.

Dr. Moore made inquiry to learn where the prescription had been filled and traced it to the College Pharmacy at Broadway and 115th Street. It was found to be a harmless remedy, as Dr. Moore stated, the District Attorney said.

The search was then continued to discover whether Dr. Waite or any other person connected with the case had purchased arsenic in the neighborhood of the Waite home, but without success. A search of the apartment failed to reveal any arsenic or arsenic container. It was said that cocaine, a drug used by dentists, was found in the apartment.

It was generally believed yesterday that the presence of the detectives about his home and the other sensational developments were the forces that broke down the iron nerve of Dr. Waite, which was steady enough to permit him to win an indoor tennis championship on the day his mother-in-law was dying.

District Attorney Swann and the physicians attending Dr. Waite yesterday were unable to tell whether he had taken a strong poison or had simply overdosed himself with a sleeping powder. They were inclined to the latter view last night, however, as Dr. Waite's condition was improved. He was still semi-conscious, however, and his physicians said that it would be impossible to question him before today. They would not listen to talk of removing him to the Tombs or even to a hospital, so the District Attorney detailed Detective Cuniff and an assistant to guard him. Their instructions were that one of them should be always in his room, and it was freely admitted that there was fear in the District Attorney's office that Dr. Waite might attempt to end his life if he regained his faculties.

About 11 o'clock Dr. Waite regained consciousness for a few minutes and Detective Cuniff told him of the action that would be taken. No attempt was made to question him because of his weakened condition.

The District Attorney's office also waited anxiously for information concerning the condition of Dr. Waite's wife who, reports from Grand Rapids said, was in a serious condition and suffering from nausea, a symptom of arsenic poisoning and a phase of the fatal illness of her father, Mr. Peck.

That Dr. Waite had taken an opiate or poison became known when the servant found him lying in a stupor. Dr. Moore responded to a call, but could not rouse the patient to full consciousness.

It was shortly after 10 o'clock that the District Attorney ordered Dr. Waite's arrest. When informed of Waite's condition he went to the apartment late in the morning with a stenographer, ready to take a statement if one could be obtained.

Drugs in Doctor's Pockets.

The presence of detectives and newspapermen about the building and the arrival of automobiles with more detectives and the District Attorney caused excitement for a time, and on orders by the police no one was permitted to go to the apartment without permission of the District Attorney.

Two nurses were called in by Dr. Moore and told to remain constantly with the prisoner, who was also guarded by detectives. A search of the apartment was then made. In a pocket of Dr. Waite's coat were found vials containing five-grain trional tablets and sulphanol tablets and three tubes of five-grain veronal-sodium tablets. These medicines, if taken in sufficient quantities, it was said, would cause death. A man who had taken such medicines for a long time, it was said, however, could use large doses which might put him in a coma from which he would recover.

The belief of the physicians was that Dr. Waite had used these tablets, as there was nothing in his condition to indicate that he had taken cocaine, another drug found by the detectives. Dr. Waite had been vomiting freely. At one time he roused sufficiently to say a few words.

He told Dr. Moore that he had started to take the drugs at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning and that he had been vomiting all night. He used the drugs, he said, because he wanted to sleep.

"How much did you take?" he was asked.

"Plenty, plenty," he mumbled, and then lapsed again into unconsciousness.

District Attorney Swann remained at the apartment until about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon and then, satisfied that he could obtain no statement from Dr. Waite, hurried back to his office in the Criminal Courts building to look after the case before the Grand Jury.

"The present condition of Dr. Waite is such that he cannot be removed from his home," Mr. Swann said. "He is apparently suffering from some powerful opiate. His condition is such that practically he is not conscious of his surroundings. I was with him nearly two hours and in that time was unable to learn anything from him.

"I have put a detective at his bedside, with instructions not to leave him until he hears from me. I must wait until his condition warrants before attempting to obtain a statement from Dr. Waite."

District Attorney Swann refused yesterday to tell in what bank Dr. Waite had his account, but it was said that it was an institution in Fifth Avenue. A safety deposit vault rented by Dr. Waite has also been found.

The story told by Miss Peck, aunt of Dr. Waite's wife, that she had given Dr. Waite $40,000 to invest is also under investigation. Dr. Waite, it is understood, has admitted receiving the money, and told Miss Peck that part of it was invested in building and loan associations and part in negotiable securities, such as railroad stocks. The District Attorney is determined to find out whether such investments were made. Miss Peck spoke of Dr. Waite as a man who did not drink and had no bad habits, but admitted that he had told her an untruth when he said he was busy at operations in hospitals in this city.

Curious About Waite's Finances.

The District Attorney wants to know whether Dr. Waite had any income other than the money which might have come to him through the Peck family, as he must have spent a considerable sum to maintain his apartment in Riverside Drive and quarters also at the Plaza Hotel. Another point which the District Attorney would like to establish is whether Dr. Waite is free of debt.

A dispatch received last night by THE TIMES from Grand Rapids said that the New York authorities were attempting to obtain a statement from Miss Cosella Corbitt of Grand Rapids, who is now studying music in this city. Miss Corbitt, it was said, had written letters to friends in Michigan in which she quoted remarks alleged to have been made by Dr. Waite. She was described as a close friend of Mrs. Waite, and, according to the information obtained in Grand Rapids, had written that there was little happiness in the Waite home, and that Dr. Waite had said a man who would marry for anything but money was a fool. Dr. Waite, she wrote, expected to become very rich through his marriage.

Percy Peck, brother of Mrs. Waite, who shares equally with her the bulk of his father's estate, is working with the officials of the city and Grand Rapids to get at the bottom of the case. It is possible that he may appear before the Grand Jury here, with other witnesses from Grand Rapids. Dr. Perry Schurtz and the Rev. A. W. Wishart, who married Dr. Waite to Miss Peck on Sept. 9 last.

John B. Stanchfield, who, it was reported, had offered to produce Dr. Waite for the District Attorney, in a telephone conversation on Wednesday said emphatically yesterday that he was not connected with the case as counsel for Dr. Waite.

E. H. Williams, a tailor at 2,511 Broadway, said that he had seen Mr. Peck a short time before his death, and Mr. Peck had told him he was troubled with pains in his stomach.

"My son-in-law gave me medicine, but it didn't do me much good," he quoted Mr. Peck as saying. Williams said that Mr. Peck praised Dr. Waite and seemed to think a great deal of him.

WIFE WILLED ALL TO WAITE.

Sure He Did Not Kill Father, Though He Put Medicine in Food.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 23.—That the wife of Dr. Arthur Warren Waite had made her will in favor of her husband was established here today. Relatives said that he had insisted and that she had signed the paper making him the sole beneficiary. Mrs. Waite inherits half the fortune left by her father and has the right to dispose of her share in the case in it.

Mrs. Waite is still ignorant of her husband's arrest. When interviewed by Dr. Otto E. Schultze and Assistant District Attorney Francis X. Mancuso of New York, she was told that an investigation was in progress, whereupon she replied:

"I have the utmost confidence in Arthur. I know positively that he loved father and mother too well to do anything to them. And, even if he did not like them, his love for me would keep him from doing any evil."

Mrs. Waite has been so seriously affected by the death of her parents that information of the arrest will be kept from her for some time. No one is allowed to see her.

Mancuso declared today that the evidence found through the second autopsy on Mr. Peck's body was conclusive. He would not admit that arsenic had been discovered, but he said that the results connected up the chain of evidence about Waite.

"We have a wonderful case," he said, "and when we go into court there will be no question about the verdict."

Mancuso asserted positively that Waite negotiated the cremation of Mrs. Peck's body, and that he would have had Mr. Peck's body cremated except for the mysterious New York telegram from "K. Adams."

"He suggested cremation right after the death occurred, and met with no opposition. He even accompanied the body of Mrs. Peck to the crematory," said Mancuso. "When Peck's body arrived it was taken to an undertaking establishment, and when I did not reach the Peck home, Waite went to the morgue, where a physician had just finished his post-mortem operation. The coffin had been closed, but Waite insisted that he be allowed to open it and put a rose by the body, together with a small picture which his wife had given him. He was refused. For two days, until after the funeral, he insisted on having the body. When it was put into the vault he returned to New York. It was then that he advised his 'Mrs. Walters' to flee."

An attempt is being made today to learn the disposition of the $18,000 wedding gift made to Mr. and Mrs. Waite last Fall. This money was given by Peck and his wife, and was deposited in a New York bank as a joint account. The daughter received $300 a month from her parents, and it was figured that she could provide for necessary expenses with that allowance and that the wedding gift need not be touched. It is not known whether the account was drawn by Waite or not.

Mancuso said today that Waite was graduated from the University of Michigan, and at that time said that he had won a scholarship at the College of Dental Surgeons in Edinburgh, Scotland. Going there on his own resources, he covered a three-year course in a short time. He returned here and married Miss Peck after a three weeks' courtship.

It was remarked here today that Peck's recent illness in New York was not the first he had suffered while visiting his daughter. On his return here after a visit last Fall he said that he was taken ill and was removed to a New York hospital. He declared that the physicians who attended him at that time were much puzzled over his case.

According to Mancuso, Mrs. Waite unwittingly gave out vital information concerning her father's last illness.

"He did not like to take the medicine Arthur gave him," she said, "so Arthus put it in his soup when he did not know it. He said the soup tasted bad and recommended that I get a new cook. Then Arthur put the medicine in his coffee. That went better, I know, however, that Arthur never put any poison into it. It was only medicine for father's cold."

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Waite, the parents of Dr. Waite, are on their way to this city to see him. They left Grand Rapids, Mich., this afternoon.

"All we know is what we see in the newspapers," said Mr. Waite, "but we believe none of that."

KNEW WAITE AS A LAWYER.

Said to Have Posed as an Attorney in Newburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 23.—Inquiry here today led to a report that Dr. Arthur Warren Waite visited Miss Catherine E. Peck, a sister of John E. Peck, while she was a guest at the Oakley, a fashionable boarding house in this city, and was introduced by her as a lawyer. A resident of this city, who was then a guest at the Oakley, when shown a picture of Dr. Waite today was positive he was the man who visited Miss Peck. It is believed that the visit had to do with the investment of some of Miss Peck's money. Dr. Waite was here last Summer.

Mrs. Hannah Peck, who died in New York recently, was John E. Peck's second wife. His first wife was the daughter of John B. Grummin, who had a harness and wagon establishment in this city some years ago. Their married life was not happy and they were divorced.

Both John E. Peck and his brother, Thomas M. Peck, who died about two years ago, were members of the Newburg Historical Society and were large contributors to that organization.

Dr. Elias Peck, father of John E. Peck, came to Newburg in 1838, soon after graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He was succeeded in the drug business here by his two sons, who afterward engaged in the same business in Grand Rapids and accumulated a fortune. They made considerable money in Newburg. The family was prominent in this city.

Supposed Victims of a Poisoner.

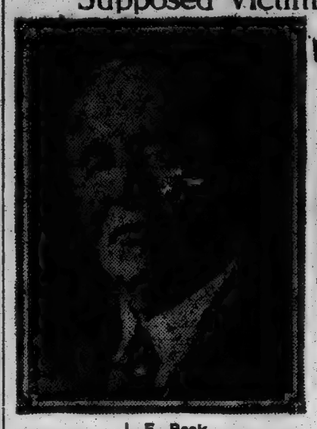

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Mrs. Hannah Peck.

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Dresses	3.45 to 72.50
Waists	.95 to 21.50
Skirts	2.65 to 23.75
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Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

NOW ON SALE AND DISPLAY

Chauffeurs' Spring Suits at $25

¶ One of the features that individualizes our collection of chauffeurs' suits is the diversity of models shown.

¶ Our suits at $25, with one pair of pants or breeches, are very carefully tailored in Oxford gray worsted whipcord.

¶ Each garment properly cravenetted.

Saks Motor Apparel Shop, Sixth Floor

CONTINUING TODAY THE

Sale of Men's Shoes at $3.95

¶ Every pair has the Saks elastic rubber heel—an exclusive feature, found only in Saks & Company's footwear. The leathers:

Dark Mahogany Calf — Patent Colt
Black Vici Kid and Gun Metal Calf
In button and lace models

¶ A wonderful assortment to select from and every pair perfect and NEW.

Men's Shoe Dept., Fifth Floor.

MOCK CABARET GIBES HOBBIES AT CAPITAL

Legislative Correspondents Give Premier Performance of the "Follies of 1916."

SATIRIZE SOME FOIBLES

Good-Natured Thrusts at Whitman and Leaders—"Order of the Back Stairs" Founded.

ALBANY, March 23.—"The Legislative Follies of 1916," described by its promoters as "a Revue of Booms, Booze, Budgets, Bonuses, and Backstairs," had its first presentation tonight within the portrait-covered walls of an improvised executive chamber. The production was received with enthusiastic approval by the large audience, composed chiefly of State officials and members of the Legislature.

The room in which the performance was staged was a hotel dining room, transformed by a force of scene painters into an imitation of the big paneled chamber of the Capitol, where the Governor receives his callers, and "The Follies" was produced as the feature of the annual dinner of the Legislative Correspondents' Association. The general plan of the entertainment was a cabaret, at which the guests, their foibles, and their hobbies were genially satirized.

After the diners had found their places at the tables it was discovered that Governor Whitman was missing. By direction of the association's President, the Chairman of the Reception Committee left the room in search of the Executive. Immediately the room was darkened, and a motion picture showed the committee Chairman dashing out of the hotel and driving away in an automobile. The film portrayed the trip to the Executive Mansion, where the Governor was found in the nursery playing with Charles Seymour Whitman, Jr., aged one year. After the drive to the hotel had been shown on the screen the lights flashed up as the Governor, in the flesh, walked through the hall to his seat at the guests' table.

A Tennessee negro delegate to the Republican National Convention entered and announced that he had come to Albany in reply to a notice inserted in Southern papers by William A. Orr, Governor Whitman's Secretary, advertising for delegates who would support the Whitman Presidential aspirations.

All the diners were then decorated with the "Order of Knights of the Back Stairs," Lemuel Ely Quigg of New York being named as Grand Knight. The emblem of the order was a key, the flange of which was formed like the letter "W," suspended from a red ribbon and hung around the neck. Mr. Quigg received a gold key. The others present received bronze keys. All joined in singing to the tune of "The Old Oaken Bucket."

When Quigg comes to town on a gum-shoeing mission
He never goes up to the big office door,
But slips through the hallway and knocks for admission
At an innocent room that is on the first floor.
He opens the door and he shuts it behind him
And talks to somebody that waits in the gloom,
Safe hid on the stairway, where Thompson can't find him.
The stairway that leads to the little back room.

The old secret stairway,
The handy old stairway—
The stairway that leads to the Gov.'s private room.

"Senator Lawson is wanted on the telephone" was the announcement from the door.

"Done leace the room, Senator," advised the presiding officer. "There is a free extension here."

The lights were extinguished and a spotlight was trained on the stage, where a convict in prison stripes, with lace collar and cuffs, was sewing on some fancy work, while a chorus recounted the change effected in prison life when "Tom Brown was boss of all the boys in the jail."

While the soup was being served a cook, suspected of being the fugitive Jean Crones, was dragged up from the kitchen by a policeman, who said that the cook was trying to poison the diners by putting into the soup a copy of the Governor's tentative Budget bill. The chef explained that he had done this by order of Chairman Henry M. Sage of the Senate Finance Committee, who told him that that particular budget ought to go in the soup. He was released and the policeman apologized for making the arrest. A squad of dining-car waiters, each carrying a bottle of wine, filed into the room, lined up in front of the Governor's table and sang of the Executive's trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, referring particularly to the liquid refreshment served during the tour.

"A master ventriloquist, whose voice is heard in Albany when his lips move in Rochester," then was introduced by the President. The performer answered to the name of "Uncle George," and the manikin was called "Charley."

"Charley," the ventriloquist said, "tell the gentlemen and politicians how you happened to appoint Carter Superintendent of Prisons."

"How do I know?" retorted the manikin. "Tell them yourself. You haven't told me yet."

Next was staged what the program described as a "Feature attraction—first and only appearance in cabaret of the Governor, assisted by his friends, the reporters, in 'So Long, Charley!'" This was a musical number by the imitation Governor and a chorus of reporters, and represented the departure of Mr. Whitman for the National Convention, where, he said, he hoped to capture the Presidential nomination. The reporters, however, expressed their fear that his mission would fail.

Throughout the evening all present joined in singing political parodies set to the music of popular songs.

The speakers were Governor Whitman, ex-Governor Odell, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith of New York, and Elon R. Brown, majority leader of the Senate. In accordance with the usual custom the speeches were not reported.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Over-Eating, Needn't Cause Indigestion Now

Yes, order all the rich, delicious foods, all the "indigestible" luxuries you long for. Eat anything and everything your instinct suggests, just as if you had the stomach of a trench-digger. But while feasting on these forbidden foods, sip a glass or two of that delicious, clear, non-laxative Man-a-cea Water. It immediately restores good digestion and prevents the slightest distress or discomfort. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by druggists and high-class grocers. Why not order a case today and let its regular use put your stomach to rights? Man-a-cea is sold under a guarantee to refund your money if it fails to relieve.

Sanitol Week April 16th

CHARGES JUDICIAL DEAL.

Thompson Accuses Whitman of Using Bill as Bait.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—In the course of a debate today on the Horton bill creating two new Supreme Court Justices for the Eighth Judicial District, comprising eight western counties, Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara said that the measure had been used as bait by Governor Whitman to obtain votes for the confirmation of Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey as Public Service Commissioners. Senator Thompson led the fight on both the Governor's nominees.

"One of the Senators from the Eighth Judicial District was most emphatic in his objections to one of the nominees," said Senator Thompson, "but he voted for his confirmation. I venture to predict right now that one of the new Justices will come from his Senatorial district."

"Do you mean me?" asked Senator Horton, who comes from Buffalo.

"No," said Senator Thompson, "although I feel certain that one of the new Justices will come from Buffalo."

"He refers to me," said Senator Spring of Chautauqua. "I had been opposed to one of the Public Service nominees because I disapproved of his work last year, but I voted with the Republican leader of the Senate because I thought that was the best policy. Governor Whitman never asked me to vote for the confirmation of either of his nominees."

Senator Thompson took the ground that the new Justices were not needed, and Senator Wagner, the minority leader, supported that view.

"You don't mean to charge that Governor Whitman has made a deal for the appointment of these Judges?" asked Senator Slater of Westchester, who has been regarded as a Whitman man.

"If it hurts your feelings, I will call it an arrangement instead of a deal," said Senator Wagner.

The bill passed, 29 to 9. The bill contains an unusual provision, in that, instead of having it take effect after election, the Governor is empowered to appoint the new Justice at once. Senator Foley, Tammany, moved to amend so as to have the Justice elected this Fall. This amendment was beaten, 28 to 10. Senator Thompson breaking away from the Republican majority.

BLOCKS VOTE ON SUFFRAGE.

"Nothing Doing," Says Senator Brown, Dashing Women's Hopes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—When the woman suffrage referendum measure was reached on the Senate calendar today, when bills were being considered by unanimous consent, President pro tem. Elon R. Brown arose and said, "Nothing doing." This means that the resolution will come up for final vote next week.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and other suffrage leaders were present to see their victory again deferred, for there seems no doubt of the resolution's passage, inasmuch as the suffragists are said to have pledged a majority of the Senators.

The referendum resolution has passed the Assembly. It must pass the Legislature next year if the woman suffrage question is to be submitted in the Fall of 1917.

SAGE BUDGET BILL PASSES.

Provides for Recess Work on Estimates of Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Assembly today passed the Sage bill providing for a comprehensive system of legislative budget making. The measure passed the Senate last week and now goes to the Governor. The Sage measure continues a financial committee of both houses during the recess, creating two budget clerks and assistants who will prepare for submission to the Legislature on the first day of the session an estimate of the necessary appropriations, an estimate of the revenues for the year, as well as recommendations as to the reasonableness of requests for appropriations made by department heads. It provides that the Governor may suggest appropriation, or reductions and that the Governor or department heads may appear before the Legislature to support requests for appropriations or reductions.

The bill also provides for consideration of the budget in the making on the floor of both houses instead of in committee alone, makes it mandatory to introduce the budget well before the end of the session and requires that it shall be in its final printed form ten days before final passage. All appropriations must be in the budget, but it is provided that emergency appropriations may be made by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

'UNDERWORLD' BILLS DOOMED AT ALBANY

Exposure of Alleged Ex-Convict Lobbyist Kills Their Chances.

OFFICIALS DISOWN "KING"

Commissioner Woods Again Denounces the Measures as Meant to Shackle the Police Force.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—Articles printed in newspapers this morning to the effect that "Edward King," who has been lobbying in Albany for the so-called Everett "Underworld bills," was an ex-convict, known to the police as Edward F. Myers and Emanuel Keyser, effectually killed whatever chance of passage the measures might have had. The bills were scheduled for a hearing this afternoon before the Assembly Codes Committee, and Sergeant Griffin of the New York police force, who identified "King" last night, waited in vain for his appearance, for "King" had not registered with the Secretary of State, and his appearance would have made him liable to a year's imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

Assistant Corporation Counsel McGoldrick of New York told the members of the committee that the bills were not wanted by any of the New York City authorities, and that they were solely in the interest of persons interested in commercialized vice. He said that he had the highest opinion of Assemblyman Everett of St. Lawrence County, who introduced the bills, and believed the Assemblyman had been misled into sponsoring the measures, which, among other things, prohibit the Police Department from stationing patrolmen in front of disorderly houses prior to conviction of the occupants, and insures persons accused of keeping disorderly houses of trial by jury. No one appeared in favor of the measures, and the hearing was declared adjourned.

An hour later it was found that the hearing had been reopened and that Assemblyman Everett, ex-County Judge Ferris of St Lawrence, and representatives of proprietors of certain small New York City hotels were speaking in favor of them. Mr. McGoldrick was not present at this stage of the proceedings. Despite this resumption of the hearing, the bills are regarded as dead. Chairman Ahern of the committee received today a letter from Police Commissioner Woods in which Mr. Woods said:

"These bills have become known as the 'Underworld bills,' the purpose of all of them being plainly and avowedly to prevent the police from grappling speedily and effectually with the evil of keeping and maintaining a 'vice resort.'

"King's sojourn in Albany has been marked by methods characteristic of the old system of lobbying, generally thought to be dead. A lavish entertainer, he made the acquaintance of no small number of unsuspecting legislators, and boasted an acquaintance of the most intimate kind with the powerful men at the State Capitol. He would always refer to Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet as "Tad" and to Senator Elon R. Brown as "Elon." He has been seen often around the Attorney General's and Secretary of State's offices. Secretary of State Hugo today disclaimed "Mr. King."

"He is not attached to my office. He was introduced to me by the Attorney General's secretary," Mr. Hugo said.

Louis Gett, secretary to Attorney General Woodbury, was asked about "Mr. King."

"King wished himself on me a year ago," said Mr. Gett. "He seemed to know everybody. He made this office a hang-out until we got cold to him a short time ago. He asked me to introduce him to the Secretary of State and I did so."

An attempt was made this afternoon to interview "Mr. King."

"I will fix this up when I get back to New York," he said. "I am going to the newspaper offices and fix up some fresh reporters who are in Albany. That's what I have to say."

KILL TWO DRY BILLS.

Committee, by One Vote, Blocks Anti-Saloon Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 23.—To the surprise of the anti-saloon forces, the Assembly Excise Commission this afternoon killed the State-wide prohibition bill and the optional prohibition referendum measure proposed by the league. The supporters of the local option bill announced last night that they had pledged a majority of the members of the Excise Committee to report the bill favorably. Tonight the anti-saloon men assailed Assemblyman Everett of St. Lawrence for his vote against the bill. He voted last year with the majority of the committee to report the measure.

The committee vote today was 6 to 7, as follows: To report—Wiltsie of Cortland, Wheeler of Ontario, Fullager of Yates, Whitman of Cayuga, Witter of Tioga, and McGinnies of Chautauqua. Not to report—Murphy of Suffolk, Chairman; Hopkins of Westchester, Everett of St. Lawrence, Malone of Albany, McCue of New York, Nehrbauer of Queens, and McKeon of Kings. The vote on the prohibition bill was the same.

The committee reported favorably a measure raising the minimum age of a person to whom liquor may be sold from 18 to 21 years, with a provision that a minor representing himself to be of age shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; the bill providing for a prohibition referendum in Elmira, and a third bill providing that in "dry" territory a petition of 51 per cent. of the taxpayers shall require a referendum on granting a one-year license to a particular place. This bill was favored by up-State hotel men to obtain licenses for hotels in "dry" territory.

FIGHT TO SAVE WATERSHED.

Real Estate Pollution Committee Favors Court Action.

Defenders of the purity of the drinking water of the city against contamination announced yesterday that they would continue their fight despite the failure of the Legislative Committee to report the Mohansic bills. The Merchants' Association and its new ally, the Pollution Committee of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, are determined that the Mohansic State Hospital and the New York State Training School for Boys shall be removed from the Croton watershed.

A new factor in the situation is the real estate committee, which purposes to use its influence with members of the Legislature on behalf of the metropolis. It believes that the question vitally affects the welfare of the entire State. There appeared yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other papers an advertisement headed "Shall New York Drink Sewage?" in which all persons interested in protecting the health of the city were requested to communicate with the office of the association at 34 Pine Street.

W. E. Gaillard, the Chairman of the new committee, when seen said that the organization was committed to the protection of the purity of all streams in the State, as well as to reduce the amount of sewage discharge into the harbor. He asserted that he had no doubt an injunction could eventually be obtained. Mr. Gaillard declared that every possible means should be tried to keep the watershed from contamination.

Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of the Merchants' Association's Committee on Pollution and Sewage, commented upon the defeat in the Legislature of the motion to discharge the Finance Committee from further consideration of the Croton Watershed bills, and said:

"We have suffered a temporary defeat in the Legislature by a margin so narrow that we are much encouraged. It is unthinkable that the Legislature will compel the population of the City of New York to drink water tainted with sewage. We shall double our appeal to the members of the Legislature to protect the city's health, and we shall make it Statewide.

"Furthermore, the City of New York, which began injunction proceedings at our request, and suspended them at the request of the Governor, will renew these proceedings, with the object of obtaining a permanent injunction against the construction of the Mohansic State Hospital and the New York Training School for Boys in the Croton watershed.

"In order to increase the following of the Westchester political machine by a few hundred votes, and in order to give the adherents of that machine political pap, it is proposed to saddle a perpetual expense of at least $30,000 a year upon the State for the operation of a pumping plant to force sewage into the Hudson River, which plan, as the Merchants' Association has shown, will still leave 20 per cent. of the sewage to poison the city's water supply. This would be a high price to bolster up a political machine. If it is so weak that it needs a subsidy of this kind from the State, it had better go out of existence."

The Corporation Counsel has already announced that he would renew the fight on behalf of the city.

TELLS WOMEN VICE HERE IS IN TRUSTS

Magistrate McAdoo Says That Its Influence Extends to the Business Community.

SEES REFORMS IN COURTS

Criminals No Longer Able to Learn Through Official Leaks When Arrests Are to be Made.

"When you hear no complaints of the police and the Magistrates' Courts you may be sure something is wrong," said Chief Magistrate William McAdoo at the Woman's Municipal League, 42 West Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday morning. "When there is some real work going on you will hear plenty of complaints. Since the reforms in the administration of the Magistrates' Courts of 1910 it has been possible to fight the commercialized vice interests more effectively.

"We have now a decent co-operation between the Police Department and the courts. When I was Police Commissioner it was almost impossible to get a warrant from the court. The application was hardly in before there were fifty people at the telephone to warn the defendants. We have now stopped that leakage, and no one gets information about the warrants. Another method of getting results is by branding as a public nuisance what we once called a disorderly house. We station a police officer there and the profits run down."

Says Vice Is Commercialized.

Mr. McAdoo said that vice was commercialized in the city, and that there were trusts in gambling, drugs, and even among pickpockets.

"The tentacles of these things run into big business, into banks and department stores," he said. "When any abuse has lasted a long time you may be sure some one is making money out of it. There was a notorious place in Forty-fourth Street that was closed a few years ago. It was run as a hotel and I would not like to tell you the names of the people who frequented it. They might be familiar to you. It was in charge of a quadroon who used to walk through the city parks loaded with jewelry. It was a well-conducted place, and a person not knowing what it was might have gone there and never suspected that there was anything wrong.

"We put a man on the job and he received an offer of $5,000 to keep quiet. We arranged to have him receive the money in the elevator of one of the big department stores. We asked the proprietors if we might put our men into the uniforms of their employes to make the arrest. They took it for granted that it was for shoplifting or something like that, and they were delighted to co-operate. The woman came with the money, we arrested her, and the proprietors of the store were furious. They wanted to know why we had played a trick like that on them.

"'That woman spends $20,000 a year in our store,' they said.

"There was a great fuss made; the hotel people threatened that they would publish a list of their patrons, a list of prominent names, and it would come back upon me. Of course they never did it. The woman was never brought to trial, though she was sent to the Island for a time on some technical charge. She was making $15,000 and $20,000 a month on Forty-fourth Street. I think her social status in the underworld is something lower now. I don't blame her. She was only a cog in the wheels."

He told of shyster lawyers who get unfortunates who are arrested to pawn everything they possess to raise a few hundred dollars to say them, pretending to be on the good side of the Magistrate, gambling on the chance that the case will be dismissed.

"As I came out of my house in the morning I used to meet a dapper looking man, who would nod to me, say 'Good morning, Chief,' and then perhaps walk along a little way with me. I noticed that he seemed to be shadowed, people watching him just around the corner or on the other side of the street. I found they were his clients, and he would leave me and say to them: 'It is all right; I have talked your case over with him, and we will put it through.' It is very easy to bring a charge of bribery against a Magistrate."

Wants a Free Judiciary.

He spoke strongly against the election of Magistrates. They should be appointed, he said, and rotate from one district to another to get the best results from their work.

"It is a vicious system to elect a Magistrate," he continued. "If the Magistrate is elected he is nominated by a party; he must take orders from the party boss, and if the boss stands for gambling there is nothing to be done."

He told how he had stopped the exploiting of cases that came up in the court by some of the more sensational papers.

"A poor woman who has perhaps never done anything wrong before in her life," he said, "will pick up a pin in a dry goods store and is arrested. Her husband is a poor man clerking somewhere, and if the story gets out she is ruined for life. They ask me what I think of the rights of the press, but I say that human rights come first."

DEFENDS CORN PRODUCTS.

James M. Sheehan Begins Argument on Federal Suit.

In opening the defense for the Corn Products Refining Company to the Sherman law dissolution suit, which the Government had brought against it in the Federal District Court before Judge Learned Hand, James M. Sheehan of Chicago, its counsel, urged that there was nothing it had done which was not a legitimate business operation. He admitted that the life ambition of Edward T. Bedford, its President, was to build the company up, but he denied that he had ever resorted to illegal measures.

Moreover, it was contended that none of the trade practices, which the Government had criticised, was in force at the present time. All or nearly all the points selected by the Government for attack were based on conditions which had prevailed some years ago, but had since passed away. There might, of course, counsel admitted, be sporadic instances of bad trade practice, but it was absurd to suppose that the great industrial corporations of the country could deliberately indulge in those nowadays in the light of the fierce blaze of publicity which beat upon them.

Counsel then took up a number of technical questions dealing with the amount of grinds, the length of hauls, and the market price of the products, and argued from these that it never had been in the power of the Corn Products Refining Company to monopolize or restrain trade.

The defense will continue its argument today.

WITNESS FAINTS IN COURT.

McCandless Collapses in Alienation Suit—Sister Hysterical.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 23.—Robert McCandless, who is suing Cyrus J. Lozier, a Ridgefield Park lawyer, for $25,000 for alienating his wife's affections, on the contention that Lozier exerted a hypnotic influence over her, fainted while he was testifying today before Judge George S. Silzer and had to be carried from the courtroom and treated by a physician. Miss Jennette McCandless, his sister, was in the courtroom when her brother was stricken and she became hysterical and required medical attention also.

Mrs. Lozier, the defendant's divorced wife, testified today that she was willing to become reconciled with him and go back to live with him. Peter McDermott, a Palisades newspaper man, testified that when he asked Mrs. McCandless why he was bringing the suit in Bergen County she replied that McCandless had begun the suit "simply to get some easy money from the big boob."

Gimbels

Broadway and 33d Street.

Today and Tomorrow!

A Special Offering of

Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats at $17.50

Newest models for all men and tailored the GIMBEL Standard way, therefore you get an up-to-the-minute model in A Ready to Put on Suit or Top Coat.

All the newest patterns in suits.

Top Coats

Oxford grey, full silk lined, in the much wanted Chesterfield model. All sizes for every man.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

MONEY must rest in the bank to draw int'rest. VELVET never could have its age-mellowed smoothness if it didn't rest "in the wood" two years.

Velvet Joe.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

The "Lansdowne" at $2.74

A Hat Distinctive

The "Lansdowne" is a smart hat which is being featured exclusively by Macy's. It is made both in Derbies and Soft Models and in a variety of colors.

It is the fine materials, well made and luxuriously finished, that give the "Lansdowne" that smart touch of individuality so highly desired by the man of to-day.

The Soft Hats are made in five new spring shapes and many of the new colors, while among the derbies you will find four distinct blocks, all of them semi-flexible and dyed an absolutely fast black.

Caps—Just Arrived!

Only this week we unpacked the handsomest lot of English Golf and Traveling Caps that have ever reached us. Our own importation, too, and we're proud of it. The cloths, patterns and cut of these caps are quite in the newest fashion. Priced at **$2.69.**

Of course, we also carry a large assortment of other caps. Made from imported and fine American fabrics in stripings and mixtures. Prices from **94c** to **$1.44** each.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, B'way.

Smart Business Shirts

For Men of Conservative Taste

$1.69

These shirts are the big week-end special of our Men's Furnishing Department. They are exceptionally desirable, for in quality they are equal to high grade custom shirts. Pleated or plain negligees with soft cuffs.

The colorings are varied, yet neat and dignified. The very patterns that will appeal strongly to the man of refined taste. The materials which go into the garments are a fine woven madras, taken directly from our Custom Shirt Department. Shirts made to order from identical weaves will cost you **$3.44** each. These Shirts, ready to wear, are priced for this sale at **$1.69** each.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.

Use Entrance at 35th and Broadway

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor, Broadway

Spring Clothes With Character

Suits for the Young Man and His Elder

at $19.75

The designs for the new Spring clothes are snappier than ever. Master designers have produced for Macy's an array of garments that it would be difficult to equal, much less surpass. The tendencies this Spring are toward the English Soft Roll Sack, with one, two, three or four buttons. Narrow shoulders and high waist contribute to a graceful appearance.

Then there are more conservative models for the professional man. These are cut along dignified lines, with ease and comfort a prime consideration.

The materials in which the new Spring clothes are shown are Flannels, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Fancy Mixed Worsteds, Homespuns, Serges and Vicuna. In the way of colors you can get various tones of brown, gray, green, blue and Oxford. Other Suits at $14.75 to $38.50.

The Spring Top Coats

at $14.75 and $19.75

Are Very Attractive

Made in the English Box Style and the conservative Chesterfield models. Form fitting with a Pinch Back. These coats are up-to-the-minute in style. Some of them are silk lined throughout, while others have a silk yoke and silk sleeves, with silk piping at the seams.

Cutaway Coat and Vest, $22.50 For Semi-Dress Wear

A two-button Cutaway Coat and Vest, tailored along most approved lines. Handsomely finished with braid edges. The material is dark Oxford Vicuna, richly lined with silk.

Men's Striped Worsted Trousers, $4.75

Correct to wear with the above mentioned cutaway. But, then, these trousers will look well with any dark coat and vest.

Youths' Suits, $12.75—

First Long Trousers Suits for Boys From 15 to 20 Years

In this department you will find for your boy his first long trousers suit. The big boy, too, and even the small man may be fitted here at a considerable saving.

Smart, fashionable styles which will make the young man proud of his suit. The materials are strictly up to date. You should visit Macy's Youths' Clothing Department, for the savings possible will be a surprise to you. Other Suits at $9.75 to $16.75.

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

Tailor-made Suits

for the present Spring season are shown in a remarkable diversity of chic and entirely charming models, presenting fashionable styles to meet the requirements of virtually every type of figure.

Considering superiority of materials, cut and workmanship, the prices are decidedly moderate.

Several new "Meadowbrook" models in Women's Tailor Suits offer unusual value at $38.00

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

Every Industrial City
MANUFACTURERS
THE REASON
Some manufacturers, startled by their increased cost of doing business, call in "efficiency engineers" to tell them what is wrong with their plants. It's the high cost of labor, trucking, power, insurance, and rent. Your "efficiency engineer" cannot lower all these items in your present plant without reducing production. The only way to reduce all these costs—your overhead—is by locating at Degnon Terminal.
For Illustrated Booklet
Write 30 E. 42d St., New York
Phone Murray Hill 7606.
DEGNON TERMINAL
Long Island City

At the dance—
There is a refinement about cool, loose-fitting
KAVANAUGH BALBRIGGAN
undergarments for men that is very desirable on occasions when you would appear at your best.
KAVANAUGH garments are so white, comfortable and refreshing, uniform in weight and wear—long or short arm and leg lengths, athletic, two-piece or union-suit.
50c a garment.
Hygienic Linie, $1.00.
KAVANAUGH KNITTING CO., INC., Makers
Waterford, N. Y.

This Handsome
Victrola
delivered in your home on a payment of
$5.00
The balance in small monthly or weekly payments.
Instruments from
$15 to $300
Pease Piano Co.
128 West 42d St.
Phone Bryant 3034.
34 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sanitol Week
April 16th

FEARS FOR NEW YORK IN ATTACK BY SEA

Enemy Fleet Could Outrange Forts and Shell City, Engineer Luyties Declares.

SAYS CITIZENS SHOULD ACT

Wants Pressure Brought Upon Congress to Prevent Cutting of Coast Defense Appropriation.

An appeal to New Yorkers to rally to the defense of their city and demand that its fortifications be completed in accordance with the recommendations of the army experts was issued yesterday by Otto Luyties, a consulting engineer of this city, who has spent the last few weeks making a thorough investigation of the situation here and in Washington.

"I want New Yorkers to get together," he said, "and induce their representatives in Congress to see that the city has adequate protection. The Fortifications Committee of the House has before it specifications of army officers, which call for $9,000,000 to complete the defenses of New York. I learned in Washington that this amount probably would be cut, and it is to prevent this that I want New Yorkers to call on their Congressmen to protect the city. Any sum less than this would be inadequate, and New York partly protected is not protected at all.

"My study of the situation has led me to a number of astonishing and appalling discoveries. If our fleet were defeated or otherwise engaged, New York would be at the mercy of any vessel mounting larger than 12-inch guns. Our military authorities admit that under these conditions the city would be practically defenseless.

"Most of our coast defense guns are not larger than 12-inch. These have an elevation of a maximum firing angle of between 10 and 15 degrees. This means that they have an effective range of not more than eight miles. They fire a 1,070-pound projectile, and the more powerful, those of 40-calibre length, have a muzzle velocity of 2,500 feet. If the present plans are carried out—it will take all of the $9,000,000 to do this properly—these guns will be changed to a firing angle of between 15 and 30 degrees. It is proposed to use a 700-pound projectile. With these changes the guns would have an accurate range of 19,500 yards and a maximum but inaccurate range of 30,000 yards, or about eighteen miles.

Could Shell Manhattan.

"A hostile war vessel, mounting 14 or 15 inch guns, if unmolested, could lie ten miles off Rockaway Beach, due south of Edgemere and about twelve miles from the Sandy Hook forts, and drop shells into any part of Manhattan Island as far north as Columbus Circle. If this vessel had 18-inch guns, with a special elevation of from 40 to 45 degrees, such as have been reported from Europe, they would have a range of about twenty-six miles. The shells, weighing about 1,960 pounds and travelling at the rate of more than 1,500 feet a second, would have a terribly destructive effect.

"The attacking vessel, or fleet, would be practically safe from the Sand Hook forts or from any new batteries planned for the Rockaway shore. Moving at a rate of between fifteen and twenty knots an hour, they would be very difficult to hit, particularly with the 12-inch guns now forming our defenses. Manhattan Island cannot move and is a very large target. They could not miss it. Manhattan is only 12 miles from the Rockaway shore, while Brooklyn is even nearer, while the Brooklyn Navy Yard and Williamsburg are only ten miles inland.

"The attack on the Dardanelles by the combined British and French fleets taught lessons that may be applied to our own city. The fleet found that, while it might not be able to silence forts, it could shoot over them and destroy places miles in their rear. The same thing could be done here. An attacking fleet moving swiftly up and down the Long Island shore, would be almost safe from our shore guns and could drop tons of explosive into Manhattan and Brooklyn. Even the Jersey shore of the Hudson River would not be immune.

"All the foreign plans for attacking the United States of which we have had glimpses—plans, of course, held in abeyance—have for their most important feature either an attack on or demonstration against New York. That is because this city is the financial centre of the country and could afford to pay a tremendous ransom.

Must Have Troops, Too.

"Fortifications are not enough to protect New York, although they will go a long way toward insuring its safety. We must also have a large enough national army to prevent the enemy from landing on the Long Island, Connecticut or New Jersey shore, and marching upon the city from the rear. We New Yorkers must demand that, in addition to our forts being completed and brought up to date, we have the protection of a large and well-equipped army. We must have a more elaborate harbor mine system, harbor defense submarines in sufficient number, enough aeroplanes, and all the machine guns necessary to prevent the landing of troops.

"I am making this appeal as a civilian engineer who knows the real facts about our unprotected condition. The army officers who know dare not talk so freely. I cannot be muzzled and I intend telling New Yorkers what they are facing.

"I suggest that Mayor Mitchel appoint a committee of civilian engineers—men who are unprejudiced—to follow my investigation and make a report that will officially show how unprotected we are. Then we must all get after our representatives in Congress and force them to see that the appropriation for the defense of New York is not cut. This is essentially a home affair with us, but it is also the nation's business.

"Detailed information of our defenseless condition may be obtained by writing to the American Defense Society, 303 Fifth Avenue. We should get together and form a 'Home Defense League,' whose object would be to see that New York is properly protected, and I should be glad to have those interested send their names to 297 Madison Avenue."

O'RYAN TALKS ON DISCIPLINE

Tells Teachers It Helps Soldiers to Conquer Fear.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, gave an address on "The Psychology of Discipline" last night before the School Men's Military Corps, composed of teachers in the city schools. Discipline, General O'Ryan asserted, was the most necessary factor in teaching men to fight.

"It is a question of habit," he said. "In training men to be soldiers the simpler processes must be so taught that they do not require any mental operations. In that sense the soldier must be an automaton.

"Discipline is necessary in conquering the normal feeling of fear. Fear is contagious, and it may produce a panic. But the soldier may be so trained that fear may be overcome by a command to go through one of the usual military processes. In the battle of Santiago a whole regiment was restrained from flight by the simple command to present arms. Music has a stimulating effect, and men may be made to march for hours after they are almost in a state of exhaustion by the influence of martial music."

CHANGE HER POINT OF VIEW.

Patriotic Women Tell Janet Richards About Soldiers and Sailors.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Committees from the Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Washington Branch of the Army Relief Society, and the Women's Army and Navy League recently visited Miss Janet Richards, the lecturer, who is alleged in one of her recent lectures to have given the impression that the enlisted men of the army and navy were of a decidedly inferior class.

Miss Richards explained to the committee that she had received her impressions of the enlisted men from some newspapers and men in political life. After the committees had explained their admiration and affection for the enlisted men and told her of their absolute trust in their honor, unquestioning obedience and bravery, she thanked the committees for the new light given her on the subject, and gave expression to her new point of view in her lecture on March 20.

The committee who called on Miss Richards consisted of Mrs. Hugh L. Scott and Mrs. Charles T. Menoher of the Army Relief Society, Mrs. Alexander Sharp and Mrs. William T. Sampson of the Women's Army and Navy League, and Mrs. William H. Carter and Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum of the Army and Navy Chapter of the D. A. R.

WAR AVIATION CHIEF IS INJURED BY FALL

Lieut. Col. Reber, Leaving His Son's Bedside, Plunges Down Staircase.

SUFFERED FROM VERTIGO

Son-in-Law of Gen. Miles and Figured in Recent Court-Martial and Charges Against Fliers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, Assistant Chief of the Signal Corps of the United States Army, and in charge of military aviation matters, was seriously injured by an accidental fall downstairs at his residence, 1,831 Jefferson Place, this afternoon. He had gone home from the War Department to visit his son, who is ill of measles, and as he was about to descend from the boy's bedroom on the third floor of the house, he lost his balance and fell. He was picked up unconscious, and for a time was believed to be dead.

At the Walter Reed Army General Hospital it was stated that Colonel Reber had three broken ribs and had suffered other injuries of a serious character, but it was believed he would recover. At the War Department it was explained that Colonel Reber, who had been under a severe mental strain on account of the illness of his son, and had lost much sleep, had experienced two attacks of vertigo in his office at the War Department this morning, and it was thought he may have had a third such attack just before the accident.

Colonel Reber, who is a son-in-law of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired, having married Cecilia Sherman Miles in Washington in 1900, was widely known for his work in aviation, and the unfortunate accident which he suffered today not only greatly shocked, but caused an exceedingly painful impression in army circles. Colonel Reber is a native of St. Louis, was graduated from West Point in 1886, and took a special course in electricity at Johns Hopkins University in 1894. He also is a graduate in the 1906 class of the Army War College.

His first assignment after leaving West Point was as Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry, and he was transferred to the Ninth Cavalry in 1892. Two years later he was transferred to the Signal Corps. In the Spanish-American war he became a Major of volunteers, becoming Chief Signal Officer at the end of the war. Colonel Reber has seen service against hostile Indians in Arizona, in the Porto Rican campaign, and was recommended for brevet captain in the action at Guanica.

Serving as Chief Signal Officer of various departments, divisions and army corps, he was one of the first officers of the army to become interested in aviation, and has made this his military specialty during the last fifteen years.

It was only last October that, during a courtmartial of Lieut. Col. Lewis L. Goodier at San Francisco, correspondence and testimony of Colonel Reber played a prominent part. Colonel Goodier, who was Western Department Judge Advocate, had taken a hand in alleged irregularities at the San Diego, Cal., Aviation School of the army, under Colonel Reber. Letters between Colonel Reber and Captain Arthur S. Corvan, in charge of the school, were read.

It was sought by Colonel Goodier's defense to show that Colonel Reber had countenanced irregularities at the school, had retained his inexperienced favorites in responsible positions there, had permitted defective aeroplanes to be used, and had contributed toward a lack of discipline and efficiency. These charges Colonel Reber vigorously denied. They were revived before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs just a month ago by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, who demanded an investigation of the whole army aviation service.

TELLS OF LOSS ON ARMOR.

Head of Midvale Says Company Lost $300,000 on Navy Contract.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—To support the contention of private manufacturers that a Government armor plant cannot be successful, Vice President Barba of the Midvale Steel Company told the House Naval Committee today that his plant, with all its facilities and technical equipment, had already lost $300,000 on a contract to make armor-piercing shells for the navy.

"And when we make delivery," said he, "we are through for all time with making projectiles for the navy under its present specifications of testing at ten degree angle. Every naval officer we have talked to has said he hoped he would not be assigned to armor making, for he could not do it."

Mr. Barba said his company would be willing to make armor on a plan by which the Government would pay cost of production and 20 per cent. of that cost as profit.

Mr. Barba testified that since the European war his company had specialized in Howitzer ammunition and small arms. One contract with the British Government called, he said, for $60,000,000 worth of English rifles.

The output of his plant in value, Mr. Barba testified, has increased six times since the war began, and the number of men employed had increased three times. The war products, he explained were being sold at a price which would enable the company to "scrap" the machinery at the end of the war and devote the building to other purposes.

AUGUSTA LOSS $5,000,000.

Relief Committee at Work to Aid 3,000 Made Homeless by Fire.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 23.—With six business blocks and more than 600 dwelling houses, including many of Augusta's finest residences, destroyed by fire, relief committees today undertook the task of caring for the 3,000 persons made homeless by the conflagration. Tonight a relief fund of $15,000 had been raised, and the committee heads sent word out that no help from other cities was needed.

Best estimates of the fire damage tonight placed it around $5,000,000. More than a hundred business houses were destroyed, but the city's residents felt more keenly the loss of historic structures that long had been objects of civic pride. Among these was St. Paul's Episcopal Church, built 135 years ago. The cause of the fire had not been ascertained tonight.

PARIS, Texas, March 23.—A survey of the burned district, which covers more than two-thirds of the city, showed today, according to estimates, that the loss would reach $15,000,000.

Wilson Visits Oculist.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—President Wilson came here today to have his eyes examined by Dr. G. E. De Schweinitz of 1705 Walnut Street. The President's eyes have been troubling him lately, but when his train started back for Washington in the afternoon he was seen seated by the window reading a magazine and chuckling over it.

GEN. WOOD STIRS SPIRIT OF COLUMBIA

Appeals to Collegians to Prepare Themselves for Service If the Nation Calls.

URGES WORK AT CAMP

Recalls Bravery of Hamilton Fish —Deplores Useless Sacrifice of the Untrained Man.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army, and Mayor Mitchel talked preparedness to the students of Columbia University yesterday afternoon. Earl Hall, in which the meeting was held, was jammed to the doors, and applause greeted every utterance in favor of adequate national military preparation.

General Wood said that any man who would give his support to any system which in the event of war would send the young men of this country to the firing line untrained and unready would be guilty of their murder. He wanted this country to have the spirit of France and of Switzerland. Mayor Mitchel said that he was convinced that the great majority of the American people were in favor of adequate preparedness, even though that preparedness necessitated the adoption of a system of universal military training. Both speakers urged the students to attend the students' military training camp, which will be held at Plattsburg next July.

"We of America are today without the necessary means of national defense," said Mayor Mitchel, who was the first speaker, "and this at a time when we may be called upon any day. There is no greater question before the American people than this question of adequate defense, and no greater obligation rests upon the Government at Washington than the obligation to provide that defense, and to provide it now.

"In my opinion there will be no solution of this problem until we adopt a general system of citizen training which exempts no man from its provisions. I am convinced that the people of this country are prepared to support this as the only system which will meet the needs of the situation."

General Wood received an ovation when he was introduced.

"Mayor Mitchel," said General Wood, "has pointed out the plain duty that confronts you as American citizens. The question you have to answer is, whether you are going to help in the hour of trouble, and if you are going to help, as you certainly would in the event of trouble, are you coming trained or untrained?

"Elementary common sense must be applied to this question of national defense, a question that is, perhaps, the most important one now before the American people. We of today, in this country, have no conception of what modern war means. It is well to keep in mind that all of the great nations of the world are prepared except two, and that those two are China and the United States.

"We don't want you boys to come untrained to the colors; to be willing yet useless sacrifices, and any man who would have you come that way would in the event of war be guilty of murder. A basic principle of citizenship is that manhood suffrage means manhood service. That is a fact that you can neither evade, dodge, nor duck. If you vote, you must help in the hour of trouble.

"We of this country must stand shoulder to shoulder for our country. We must all do something for America. This is the spirit that has made Switzerland so well prepared and has made France so superb at the present time.

"No real soldier, no decent man, wants to see you boys thrown into a fighting line as food for powder. We want peace and we must work for peace, but at the same time we must not forget that all about us there is war.

"I recently received from a friend in England a letter in which he told me of the death in Flanders of his young son. That father wrote that his boy had been sent to the front unprepared and that his boy never had a sportsman's chance. I want you boys to have that chance. Hamilton Fish was a Columbia man and he was in my regiment at Santiago, and when we found his body it was lying in advance of all the others. Take to yourselves the spirit of Hamilton Fish and lead. Go to Plattsburg this Summer and help make yourself ready for service in your country's behalf, if that service is ever needed."

The undergraduate committee which arranged yesterday's preparedness mass meeting had among its members R. D. Franklin, J. W. Allison, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., F. Bellinger, S. G. Stone, L. T. McCarty, and W. T. Hoover.

Barrett Heads Irish Federation.

Anthony J. Barrett of 41 Convent Avenue, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Irish-American Athletic Club, was elected National President of the Irish Federation of the United States at its convention yesterday. Mr. Barrett, who was Chief of the Transfer Tax Bureau of the Surrogates' Court in New York County, was recently promoted to be law assistant to the Surrogates.

Appearing large or stout is merely a matter of clothes
It Is Your Own Fault—

If you are subjected to the inconvenience and high cost of having your clothes made to measure, as
Lane Bryant
Offers at All Times to the Women of
Extra Size or Stout Figure
as complete an assortment of Ultra Fashionable Apparel as offered elsewhere for the perfect "36."

Suits	$34.75 to $85.00
Coats	19.75 to 98.75
Dresses	11.50 to 125.75
Skirts	5.95 to 24.75
Waists	.98 to 24.75
Negligees	1.95 to 29.75
Bathing Suits	8.85 to 12.75

Corsets and Underwear to fit from stock 25½ to 58 bust, 19 to 49 waist. Long or short waisted.
25 West 38th St. (Just West of 5th Av.)

All Departments Now Under One Roof
GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., WEST 18TH STREET
50 S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Today with Purchases of $1 or More.
CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY
This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, March 24th.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. GREENHUT'S.
N. Y. T., 3-24-16. 144
GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR
A Special Purchase and Great Sale!
Young Men's Suits
With Two Pairs of Trousers Today, at . . . $11.95
Months ago, when the clothing market was in a much more attractive condition to the retailers than it is today, we purchased a splendid lot of young men's two-trouser suits.
Similar suits with one pair of trousers, are worth more today than the price we ask for two-trouser suits.
New Spring Styles and Materials
Popular grays, browns and blue mixtures, in smart two and three button models. Soft roll collars, plain or pleated backs. Every chest measure from 31 to 36.
Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

HOUSE ARMY BILL PASSED, 402 TO 2

Continued from Page 1.

it had an anti-conservation angle. The vote for elimination of the item was 224 to 180.

After the rejection of the paragraph several attempts were made to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the feasibility of the establishment of a Government nitrate plant, but this substitute plan failed also.

Although no record vote was had, the House overwhelmingly rejected a proposal by Mr. Gardner for the creation of a volunteer army such as is proposed in the Chamberlain bill pending in the Senate. Mr. Gardner recommended that this volunteer army be created in lieu of a federalized militia, as provided for in the Hay bill. His motion was defeated on a viva voce vote. The Gardner amendment followed closely the Continental Army plan of Secretary Garrison. The vote demonstrated that the House preferred to federalize the National Guard rather than create an independent Federal force of 600 officers and men in each Congressional district.

Many "small army" members voted for the Hay bill on final passage. Mr. Gardner charged that the bill was not a measure providing real preparedness, and said that "even Henry Ford or William Jennings Bryan would vote for such a bill." Representative Warren Worth Bailey of Philadelphia, a stanch Bryanite and "small army and navy" member, voted for the bill.

An amendment by Representative Anthony, Republican, of Kansas, to have army officers retired for disabilities examined at intervals and assigned to duty if able, was adopted without opposition.

An amendment by Representative Good, Republican, of Iowa, was adopted providing that whenever any munition manufacturer refused to make supplies for the Government his plant may be taken for the public benefit.

The Hay bill goes to the Senate for immediate consideration. Pending its receipt Senator Works of California, a radical Republican, today spoke at length, on opposition to preparedness. He said there was no need of any increase in the army or the navy; but he added that the expedition in Mexico was engaged in protecting imperiled Americans and avenging the murder of Americans and should be supported fully. The plea for increased defenses, he said, came from the capitalists and the newspapers they had subsidized, as the result of which a fear of an entirely unreal danger had been created in the public mind.

Instead of increasing the army it ought to be rejuvenated, Senator Works said. Men in the army were treated, he declared, "more like serfs or slaves than citizens of a free republic under a Constitution declaring all men free and equal. Our army needs to be rejuvenated, regenerated, and placed on a respectable footing.

"What we need," he went on, "first of all is to make the army more efficient and the position of a private soldier more respectable and respected. This can best be done by enlisting worthy young men and not criminals and derelicts, as is very generally done now."

FIND RECRUITING SLOW.

Three-fourths of Applicants Are Rejected in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Army recruiting officers in the last few days have dismissed hundreds of applicants for enlistment because of physical and moral unfitness, ignorance of the English language, lack of citizenship, and minority. Less than one-fourth of the men who have applied have succeeded in passing the "stripped test" and been accepted as soldiers.

Nearly 2,500 in the present recruiting campaign passed through the preliminary examinations, but of this number only 555 were finally accepted. Lieutenant F. R. Kenny said today that at the present rate of enlistment it would take nine months to fill the order for 20,000 men.

OUR SEA LAW VIEWS ARE TO BE DEFINED

Continued from Page 1.

measures being taken and may define what those measures should be.

Will Consider Prize Crews.

The question of prize crews placed aboard vessels is one which long has been considered by various officials. The British Government contends that submarines have no right under the law to sink a merchant ship because enough men to form a prize crew cannot be spared from the crews of the war vessels or because ports are not available.

Great Britain contends that all ships captured should be taken into prize courts. On the other hand, Germany upholds her right to do what she pleases with enemy merchant ships and have the cases entered before prize courts later. The right of a merchant ship to fire at a submarine which warns it will in some form occupy another section. The United States has contended that a merchant ship has a right to defend itself, but that the moment defense or flight starts the vessel loses all that immunity from attack to which she was entitled.

Consideration of these points caused the Central Powers to declare their intention to treat as auxiliary cruisers armed merchantmen of the Entente Allies.

A portion of the document also probably will have to do with the raising of national flags by submarines which approach vessels. The United States probably will insist that submarines conform in this respect to the practices of cruiser warfare.

The subject of contraband and non-contraband cargo, both in neutral and in belligerent ships, also may be discussed, along with various other details. The United States has interest in these matters because the rights and property of American citizens are involved.

It is with the view of clearly setting forth such rights, under the changed conditions brought about by submarine warfare, that the new declaration of position will be issued.

Chauffeurs' Outfits Special
AT
$43.50
Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-breasted Overcoat. A Smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.
Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete $43.50, or, as follows:
Overcoat . $25.00
Suit . . $16.50
Cap . . $2.00
Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50
Other Outfits of Better Grade at $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$20 and $22
Motor Apparel Catalogue and Correct Chauffeur's Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.
Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

FOUNDED 1856
Our specialty—clothing for all men beginning at three years with no age limit.
For the rising generation—dainty Junior, Middy and Norfolk suits—bright little reefers and box coats—cute designs in straw hats and comfortable "Trot Moc's" to encase their feet.
For Young men—smartly modeled, but not overdone, suits and top coats in a wonderful choice of bright new patterns, distinctive Hats, Furnishings and Shoes—all new and in a most satisfying variety.
For men—a broad selection of Suits and Overcoats for commercial and dress wear—colors to fit your exact taste, light, medium and dark, all in good form and dignified in design.
BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

THE Organization Behind the Gray Uniform
The HOLMES patrolman, in his gray uniform, stands for more than the service of any single watchman.
He represents an organization built up and developed by more than 40 years' experience in the detection of trouble and prevention of crime.
He is part of a thorough and extensive system for the protection of life and property—a system that *you* can use to advantage to safeguard your property against irregularities.
Why not let us tell you how *Holmes Patrol Protection*, at a trifling cost, can be of service in the protection of your property?
We shall be glad to give you full information if you will call, write, or telephone to
HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.
26 Cortlandt Street—Telephone Cortlandt 10
TWELVE OPERATING CENTRAL OFFICES.

26 Cortlandt St.	16 East 32nd St.	49 East 79th Street
318 Broadway	44 West 39th St.	112 West 89th St.
24 East 14th St.	426 West 56th St.	120 West 125th St.
18 West 27th St.	36 East 60th Street	81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn

Saks Silk-lined Spring Top Coats
Very special at
$18
Each Spring we offer one special in a Saks Topcoat, but, in view of the present extraordinary conditions in the woolen market, this one tops any value we have ever offered.
A rich Oxford gray, lightweight topcoat for Spring wear, in a typical Saks model, with easy lines, a neck-to-knee perfection in the hang and tailoring, and an immaculate silk lining completing a coat which is far and away the most tempting topcoat value of the season.
Take a look anyway
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

CHARITIES. CHARITIES.
JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS' BAZAAR
Be on Hand for the Opening of This Great Bazaar and Fair by Ambassador Morgenthau Tomorrow Evening.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Bazaar Committee:—Samuel Untermyer, Chairman; Peter Diamond, Secretary-Manager; Louis W. Fehr, Promotion Adviser.
MARCH 25th—APRIL 3rd
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

CLAIM 300 G. O. P. DELEGATES FOR T. R.

Colonel, Returning Today, Will Be Told They Are For Him from the Start.

MOOSE MEN ARE WAITING

Intimate That No Announcement Will Be Made by Mr. Roosevelt Until Convention Time.

The homecoming of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt from the West Indies today is to be a quiet and sedate affair if the plans made by his campaign managers are carried out. The Colonel is due to arrive at Quarantine some time this afternoon on the Matura of the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company's line. The Colonel's secretary, John McGrath, received a wireless message from him yesterday.

Secretary McGrath will go down to Quarantine to meet the Colonel. The Matura will sail up to the pier at the foot of Amity Street, Brooklyn, where a few of the Colonel's friends and half a dozen Progressive leaders will be in waiting. Among them will be Progressive County Chairman Walter A. Johnson. It could not be learned if George W. Perkins would be present. From the pier the Colonel will go direct to his home at Sagamore Hill by automobile.

A number of the Colonel's admirers were disappointed yesterday when they learned that the Colonel did not want any public demonstration upon his arrival. It had been planned to have him welcomed down the bay by a committee, somewhat along the lines of the "Back from Elba" demonstration in 1910, when the Colonel returned from the African trip. Secretary McGrath effectually squelched the plan, however. A huge stack of letters and telegrams awaits the Colonel.

Mr. McGrath said yesterday that the Colonel had two speaking engagements for the near future, one a definite engagement and the other merely a tentative one. The definite engagement calls for the Colonel's appearance in Chicago on April 29 before the Illinois State Bar Association. The tentative engagement is for a speech before the Detroit Chamber of Commerce the first week in April. Charles B. Warren, who actively opposed the nomination of the Colonel in 1912, is President of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce. Other prominent business men of that city who also opposed the Colonel then are on the reception committee and plans have been made to give him a big reception. One of these men is Henry B. Joy, a prominent automobile manufacturer of Detroit.

A public announcement of the Colonel's candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination, it was said in certain quarters yesterday, may be looked for within the next few weeks. Some Progressive leaders, however, said the Colonel would not take any such step until just before the national convention, if at all. Everything, they said, would depend upon what happened just before the Republican and Progressive conventions. There is ample evidence, however, that Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans are going ahead on the theory that the Colonel wants the nomination. Every effort will be made by these men to head off the Hughes boom, or at least divert it Colonelward. Plans are already under way to arrange matters so that it will be difficult for Mr. Hughes to accept the nomination should it be given him.

Progressive leaders confidentially asserted yesterday that the Colonel will have at least 300 delegates in the Republican Convention for him from the start. These leaders are working along the theory that while delegates from many States will vote at first for their favorite sons, they will ultimately swing to the Colonel when a big Roosevelt demonstration has been started or when it is found that a deadlock cannot be broken in any other way. The Roosevelt supporters are claiming to have solid delegations from the Pacific Coast States as well as from North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Montana. They also assert that the Idaho delegation, now pledged to Hughes, will switch to the Colonel, as well as the Cummins, Borah, and Fairbanks men. They also claim to have a majority of the delegates from Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, and other Middle Western States. It has been practically decided to have the Progressives put up State tickets this Fall in Kansas, Nebraska, Maine, Colorado, Missouri, Minnesota, and Michigan.

MAINE REPUBLICANS MEET.

Send Uninstructed Delegation to the Chicago Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., March 23.—Maine Republicans in State and district conventions today selected uninstructed delegates to the national convention. Presidential elector candidates were nominated and a platform for the State campaign next Fall was adopted with very little discussion. The platform arraigned the Washington Administration for its Mexican policy, urged the need of national preparedness and advocated the establishment of a permanent tariff commission.

Senator Smith of Michigan, who addressed the State convention, told the delegates that while he did not wish unjustly to criticize the Administration, "there never was a time before the present day when any American could not hold his head high and look the world in the face."

Discussing what he termed President Wilson's change of front on the question of preparedness, Senator Smith said:

"Either we are in no danger or the President is criminally negligent in the matter of preparedness. I see no danger threatening us from without, and I am entitled to know as a member of the Committee of Foreign Relations, I think the greatest danger menacing us at this time is that from within."

MOOSE FAVORS BRUMBAUGH.

Harrisburg Resolution Interpreted as Favorable to the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 23.—The Flinn-Van Valkenburg faction in today's State-wide conference of Progressives obtained the unanimous adoption of a resolution opposing the election of Penrose delegates in the Republican Presidential primaries. Indirectly, Brumbaugh delegates were indorsed.

Gifford Pinchot, Colonel Roosevelt's close friend, was a stanch opponent of anything seeming to favor Governor Brumbaugh.

The Flinn faction, fighting that of Pinchot, by a change in the wording of the original set of resolutions, succeeded in having the conference call on Progressives in Pennsylvania who are enrolled as Republicans "to support for delegates to the National Republican Convention men who will not be subject to those baneful influences which split the Republican Party in 1912."

It was admitted after the conference that there was only one meaning to this language, namely, that Progressives in the Republican Party should vote for Brumbaugh delegates to the Republican National Convention. Flinn and the Vares had won. The alliance between the Governor and the Flinn-Van Valkenburg organization was confirmed.

About 100 Progressives attended the conference. Their deliberations continued for three hours and were enlivened by a hot debate.

WILSON LEADS IN A POLL.

Hughes Second, Roosevelt Third Choice of 2,479 Subscribers.

Of 2,479 subscribers of The Nation who had announced their political preferences in a straw vote, 1,085 favored the re-election of President Wilson, according to figures published yesterday in The Evening Post. The President leads all other candidates. In answering questions on the poll, 1,058 said they "usually" voted the Republican ticket, while only 477 were professed Democrats. Justice Charles E. Hughes is second to President Wilson in the poll, with 724 votes.

Colonel Roosevelt is third in the list, with 263 votes, and 266 confessed voting for him in 1912. It is regarded as evidence of the Colonel's personal following that only thirty-eight persons in the poll enrolled themselves as Progressives.

The fourth in the list is Senator Root, with 247 votes, and the fifth is ex-President Taft, with 43 votes of 514 cast for him in 1912 by the poll membership. The other in the poll, with the votes received by them, are:

Burton	24	La Follette	5
Cummins	11	Borah	5
McCall	9	Benson	4
Weeks	9	Fairbanks	4
Bryan	8	Lodge	3
Sherman	6	Herrick	3

Those who received one or two votes each were: Underwood, Clark, Penrose, Debs, Maurer, Nagel, Brumbaugh, Lindsey, E. J. James, and F. L. Post. Of the persons polled 16 were undecided as to their preferences.

Governor Fielder Vetoes 32 Bills.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—Governor Fielder vetoed thirty-two bills last night and returned them to the House of Assembly. Among them was a measure designed to permit juries to recommend a prisoner convicted of first degree murder to life sentence. In disapproving this bill the Governor said he did not believe the Legislature had taken into consideration a law of 1914, which provides that any one sentenced for life and who has served fifteen years may be paroled by the Board of Prison Inspectors.

5TH AV. STRIKE RIOT CHARGED BY POLICE

1,000 Tailors in Noisy Row Opposite Holland House and Scores Are Clubbed.

HOOTED THEIR EMPLOYERS

Reserves and Mounted Men Called to Quell Disturbers, and Thirteen Are Arrested.

Fifth Avenue saw a strike riot yesterday, when 1,000 tailors, after a noisy demonstration in front of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, marched into the middle of the street opposite the Holland House, at Thirtieth Street, and engaged in a fight with the police that sent persons on the sidewalk scurrying for cover and disrupted traffic for half an hour. The police, by vigorously using their clubs, were able to restore order, after making thirteen arrests.

The riot in front of the Holland House was the culmination of a series of demonstrations started by the striking tailors at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Marching down the sidewalk on the east side of the avenue, the disturbers halted in front of every tailor shop against which the union had a grievance, and booed and hooted clamorously for several minutes. In each instance they moved on when ordered to do so by the police, giving no intimation of their intention to furnish a more serious exhibition of lawlessness until they reached the Waldorf-Astoria.

When the strikers started on their march at Fiftieth Street they were followed by Lieutenant William Egan and several mounted policemen of Traffic Precinct C, who, however, attempted to make no arrests until the marchers took possession of the avenue opposite the Holland House.

The tailors, whose sole intention evidently was to attract public attention to their strike, yelled lustily when they reached the Waldorf-Astoria, and the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station were ordered to hold themselves in readiness if more serious trouble should develop.

Upon reaching Thirtieth Street, the strikers, who by this time had been joined by many pickets of their union stationed in front of tailor shops along the line of march, swarmed into the middle of the thoroughfare and began to hoot the employers whom the union accused of not dealing fairly with their men. Police Captain William Bailey of the Thirtieth Street Station had by this time reached the scene, and with several policemen attempted to quell the disturbance.

One of the police officials, a detective, got wedged in the midst of the mob and the situation looking threatening, Captain Bailey telephoned to the West Thirtieth Street Station, ordering out the reserves. Lieutenant John Collins hurried to the Holland House in an automobile carrying ten other policemen.

The policemen at once charged the tailors, using their clubs freely, but their efforts were hindered by the vast crowd of spectators who thronged to the scene from every direction, and who had become so tightly welded together that a way out for the rioters was not easy to find.

The following thirteen men, all of them said to be members of the tailors' union, were arrested and hustled to the Thirtieth Street station house, and from there to Night Court: Abraham Demarco, 25 years old, of 310 East Thirty-second Street; John Reindino, 24 years old, of 2,477 Belmont Avenue; Aerillo Manni, 20 years old, of 334 East Thirty-fourth Street; Joseph Core, 22 years old, of 135 Sullivan Street; Abrahum Elenswick, 21 years old, of 210 Henry Street; Sebastian Dewtis, 30 years old, of 2,506 Beaumont Avenue; Dominick Deluca, 31 years old, of 306 East Thirty-first Street; Victor Bjong, 36 years old, of 102 West 148d Street; Nicholo Baccilo, 21 years old, of 304 East Twenty-ninth Street; Frank Posito, 20 years old, of 7 Second Avenue; Paul Rusenow, 26 years old, of 66 East Ninety-ninth Street; Louis Carriero, 25 years old, of 304 East Thirty-ninth Street, and Edmond R. Roffoni, 32 years old, of 304 East Twenty-ninth Street.

All were charged with disorderly conduct.

The thirteen men, when arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in Night Court, were fined $5 each, with the promise of being sent to the workhouse if they appeared in court again in connection with a similar outbreak.

"It is a serious thing for men to cause such a disturbance on a thoroughfare as crowded as Fifth Avenue," said Magistrate Nolan. "I want to warn you not to repeat it. A great many well-meaning persons have been misplacing their sympathy, it seems to me, in these labor troubles."

PROTESTS AGAINST JOHNSON

Mayor Admits Discussing Postmastership with President.

Mayor Mitchel admitted at the City Hall yesterday that he had discussed with President Wilson at Washington on Wednesday the question of the appointment of a Postmaster for New York City. The Mayor has been vigorously opposed to the selection of Joseph Johnson, and it was understood that the Mayor urged personal reasons to the President against the appointment. Asked why he had gone to Washington, the Mayor said:

"I went to Washington at the suggestion of Colonel House to lay before the President, first hand, the result of the conference of Mayors recently held in St. Louis on the question of national defense."

"Was the question of a Postmaster for New York mentioned?" the Mayor was asked.

"It was mentioned," he admitted.

"Did you recommend a candidate?"

"I did not. I have no candidate," replied the Mayor.

"Was the candidacy of Joseph Johnson discussed?"

"Only in a few words," said the Mayor.

"Did you oppose Mr. Johnson?" was the next question.

"Why, you know I am opposed to him," said the Mayor, "but I'm not going to discuss that."

The Mayor added that his opposition to Mr. Johnson was more than political, but he would not go into details.

"I went to Washington," the Mayor continued, "primarily to try and give the President, who I know is greatly interested in the result of the St. Louis conference, a correct idea of the attitude of the people of the Middle West on the question of defense, and to assure him that the views of a few rural, reactionary politicians as expressed in Congress is not a true indication of the feelings of a majority of the people."

Strikers Held for Carrying Weapons

Nine men arrested near the National Biscuit Company, following a strike of kneaders and mixers at that factory, were arraigned before Magistrate Koenig in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Two of them, accused of carrying weapons, were held in $500 bail each; another, who was charged with assault and battery, was held in $300 bail, and the others were held in $100 bail each until today, when they will be examined further by Magistrate Koenig.

PETITION ATTACKS WILSON.

Signed by Many German-Americans —Demands New Foreign Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., March 23.—Opening with a vitriolic attack on the Administration at Washington and closing with the expressed conviction that President Wilson's present international policy, if persisted in, will lead to war, a petition signed by men claiming to represent 30 per cent. of the voters of Michigan, has been forwarded to Washington. Among the signers are many prominent German-Americans.

The petition demands that American mails on the high seas and American transoceanic trade with neutrals be protected from molestation; that the censorship be lifted from the wireless or established over the cables; that all American ships now held in prize courts be freed; that the United States buy all interned ships; that the United States give the same dispatch to answering British notes as German; that our munition manufactures be used only to secure foreign trade that the United States wants, and that we refuse munitions to England unless England permits us to get certain medicines that we cannot get otherwise.

The last and most emphatic demand is "that these vital questions be absolutely taken out of politics, so-called, and that the Administration cease to use petty parliamentary means to prevent the representatives of the American people both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives from properly discussing public questions of such import."

Thief Got Auto by a Ruse.

The police of Millburn, N. J., are making every effort to trace an automobile owned by William Blair Baggaley of West Road, in the Brantwood district of Millburn, valued at $1,800, which was stolen on Wednesday afternoon by a man who pretended to a servant in the house that Mrs. Baggaley had sent him for the motor. As the woman was not at home, the servant thought perhaps she needed the car, and raised no objection to the stranger taking it away. About two years ago another automobile was stolen from Mr. Baggaley, but the police recovered it.

WORTH A PREMIUM

The most extraordinary feature of this Organization is that such extraordinary talent and experience, assuring beyond peradventure the finest obtainable results, should be available on ordinary terms.

An Owner might pay a premium for such an organization and still be making the most economical choice!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

What Kind of Bread Does Mother Like?

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

Why? Because it slices clean without crumbs and butters without breaking.

Father eats bread—what kind does he like? Again, WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD.

Why? Because it makes delicious toast, crisp, golden brown and appetizing enough to add zest to his coffee and eggs and make him enjoy his breakfast.

Do the youngsters like TIP-TOP?

Do they!

Just watch them at breakfast, dinner and supper and hear them ask for "some more TIP-TOP, mamma, please."

Notice, too, how they can "put away" a couple of generous slices after school hours.

Do the youngsters like WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD? They do—so does mother—so does father—so does every family that tries it.

Another good reason why mother in particular likes it is she knows it's CLEAN and PURE. Father knows it's "there" with the taste and flavor and the kiddies just naturally "take" to it.

100% PURE

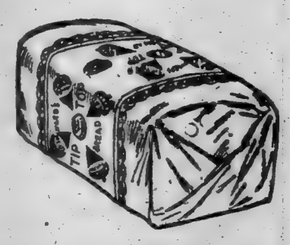

Buy it from your grocer today.

AMERICA'S GREATEST Rexall DRUG STORES

No "Sale" Goods Delivered. No C. O. D. Orders Accepted. No Goods Sent by Mail.

No Limits to Purchasers on This Sale. Buy as Much and as Often as You Like.

We Reserve the Right of Refusing Sales to Dealers.

LIGGETT'S-RIKER-HEGEMAN ONE CENT SALE

Liggett's 1¢ Sale — Riker's 1¢ Sale

Friday and Saturday

The Plan — Pay us our regular price for any item mentioned in this advertisement and we will sell you another of the same kind for ONE CENT.

Liggett's Breakfast **Coffee**

A rich blend of high-grade coffees, freshly roasted. Properly ground, ready for use in pot or percolator.

ONE POUND 35c — TWO POUNDS 36c

GOOD TO EAT

20c Jar Pure Honey	2 for 21c
35c Bottle Queen Olives	2 for 36c
25c Marmalade	2 for 26c
25c Extract of Vanilla, 2-oz.	2 for 26c
25c Raspberry Currant Jam	2 for 26c
10c Van Camp's Tomato Soup	2 for 11c
25c Van Camp's Tomato Catsup	2 for 26c
25c Grape Juice, pints	2 for 26c

Liggett's **Opeko Tea**

A perfect blend of India and Ceylon Teas, noted for its pleasing fragrance and delicious flavor.

Half lb. Package 35c Two for 36c

Household Needs

10c AMMO	2 for 11c
10c Brown's Shoe Polish	2 for 11c
10c Carter's F'ntain Pen Ink	2 for 11c
10c Carter's Koal Black Ink	2 for 11c
25c Cascade Linen Writing Paper, in pounds	2 for 26c
25c Rexall Cleaning Fluid	2 for 26c
50c Carving & Bread Knives	2 for 51c
19c Durham Demonstrator Razors	2 for 20c
10c Envelopes	2 for 11c
23c Flannel Hot Water Bottle Covers	2 for 24c
10c Flash Hand Cleaner	2 for 11c
25c GRIPWELL GARTERS	2 for 26c
50c Household Shears	2 for 51c
10c Kimball's Metal Polish	2 for 11c
10c Kimball's Stove Polish	2 for 11c
19c Kimball's Silver Polish	2 for 20c

Runkel's Cocoa ½-lb. tins, One for 25c 2 for 26c

25c Grape Fruit Knives	2 for 26c
$1.97 Maximum Hot Water Bottles, 2 quart	2 for $1.98
25c Men's and Women's All Linen Handkerchiefs	2 for 26c
50c Photo Albums	2 for 51c
25c CLOTH-BOUND NOVELS	2 for 26c
50c Pocket Knives	2 for 51c
$1.50 Red Rambler Hot Water Bottles, 2 qt. size	2 for $1.51
$1.75 Red Rambler Fountain Syringes, 2 qt. size	2 for $1.76
$1.25 Roxbury Fountain Syringes (No. 3)	2 for $1.26
10c Rockburn Solid Alcohol	2 for 11c
35c Rubber Gloves	2 pairs 36c
25c Sebago Playing Cards	2 for 26c
60c Stenographers' Pencils	2 doz. 61c
50c Symphony Lawn Paper and Envelopes	2 for 51c
25c Stork Nurser and Nipple	2 for 26c
35c Tangara Fabric W. Paper	2 for 36c
10c Toilet Paper	2 for 11c
25c Witch Hazel Ointment	2 for 26c
15c H. & L. Corn Cure	2 for 16c
25c Writing Paper and Env.	2 for 26c
$1.00 UMBRELLAS	2 for $1.01

DELICIOUS CANDIES

40c Au Guth Caramels	2 for 41c
5c Borden's Almond Bars	2 for 6c
10c Borden's Malted Milk Croquettes	2 for 11c
25c U-All-No-After-Dinner Mints	2 for 26c
5c Wrigley's Spearmint and Sterling Gums	2 for 6c

Fenway Home — PURPLE PACKAGE CHOCOLATES

This beautiful box contains 42 high-grade chocolate creams with delicious fillings of real fruit, crisp nut meats and cream. Each piece packed in a separate paper cup, as illustrated. ONE POUND 60c — TWO FOR 61c

FOR THE MAN WHO SMOKES

For Sale at Stores having Cigar Departments.

Tuxedo — The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe or Cigarette — One for 10c TWO FOR 11c

25c Briar Pipes 2 for 26c — 50c Briar Pipes 2 for 51c

THAT FAMOUS 10c CIGAR—LONDRES Size

MURAT — Box of 50 $2.75 — One for 10c TWO FOR 11c

15c LITTLE PORECO CIGARS (10)	2 for 16c
10c MID-CHANNEL TOBACCO	2 for 11c
7c EVANGELINE CIGARS	2 for 8c
15c DUKE OF YORK CIGARETTES	2 for 16c

10c STAG TOBACCO - 2 for 11c — Oval Foil Package of Twenty

Lord Salisbury — 100% PURE TURKISH CIGARETTES — One for 15c TWO FOR 16c

Toilet Goods

39c Almond Benzoin Lotion	2 for 40c
50c Alma Zada Face Powder	2 for 51c
50c Arbutus Vanish'g Cream	2 for 51c
25c Rexall Blemish Soap	2 for 26c
20c Borine Tooth Paste	2 for 21c
50c Bath Brushes	2 for 51c
19c Borine Mouth Wash	2 for 20c
25c Turkish Towels	2 for 26c
50c Turkish Towels	2 for 51c
$1.00 Turkish Towels	2 for $1.01
50c Bouquet Laurice Talcum	2 for 51c
50c Chimes Toilet Water	2 for 51c
35c Crown Rice Face Po'd'r	2 for 36c
19c Durham Shaving Sticks	2 for 20c
5c Face Cloths	2 for 6c
10c Face Cloths	2 for 11c
10c Face Chamois	2 for 11c
50c Georgia Rose Cold Cr'm	2 for 51c
25c Georgia Rose Talcum	2 for 26c
25c Hand Brushes	2 for 26c
25c Harmony Imp. Soaps	2 cakes 26c
50c Harmony Cocoa Butter Cold Cream	2 for 51c
50c Harmony Shampoo	2 for 51c
25c Emery Boards	2 boxes for 26c
5c H. & J. Orangew'd Sticks	2 for 6c
10c H. & J. Orangew'd Sticks	2 for 11c
50c H. & J. Perfume (1 oz.)	2 for 51c
$1.00 H. & J. Perfume	2 for $1.01
15c H. & J. Tooth Paste	2 for 16c
25c Imported Wool Puffs	2 for 26c
10c Jap Rose Soap	2 for 11c
10c Liggett's Castile Soap	2 for 11c
25c Lilac Glycerine Soap (3 cakes in box)	2 boxes 26c
19c Liggett's Rice Powder	2 for 20c
50c Manicure Scissors	2 for 51c
19c Nail Files	2 for 20c
25c Pyralin Ivory Combs	2 for 26c
50c Pyralin Ivory Combs	2 for 51c
15c Rexall Violet Talcum	2 for 16c
10c Rexall Toilet Soap	2 for 11c
25c Silk Toilet Sponges	2 for 26c
25c Tooth Brushes	2 for 26c
50c Violet Dulce Face Powd'r	2 for 51c
25c Violet Dulce Talcum	2 for 26c
50c Violet Dulce Vanishing Cream	2 for 51c
$1.00 Hair Brushes	2 for $1.01
50c Lather Brush	2 for 51c
25c Witch Hazel Shaving Lotion	2 for 26c

DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES

89c Rexall Wine of Cod L. O.	2 for 90c	45c Rexall Rheumatic Rem'y	2 for 46c
10c Baking Soda	2 for 11c	25c Rexall Cough Remedy	2 for 26c
19c Blaud's Pills	2 for 20c	50c Rexall Eczema Ointment	2 for 51c
25c Cascara Tab's (5 gr. 100s)	2 for 26c	25c Rexall Grippe Pills	2 for 26c
25c Rexall Carbolic Salve	2 for 26c	39c Rexall Kidney Pills	2 for 40c
25c Cherry B. Cough Syrup	2 for 26c	89c Rexall Syr. of Hypophos	2 for 90c
25c Kidney Plasters	2 for 26c	25c Rexall Throat Pastilles	2 for 26c
85c Rexall Kidney Remedy	2 for 86c	25c Rexall White Liniment	2 for 26c
25c Rexall Ko Ko Kas Kets	2 for 26c	25c Rexall Liver Pills	2 for 26c
$1.00 Rexall Nerve Tonic	2 for $1.01	15c H. & L. Corn Cure	2 for 16c

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The L. K. LIGGETT COMPANY and the RIKER-HEGEMAN COMPANY have been consolidated and will hereafter be known as

LIGGETT'S-RIKER-HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

The goods mentioned in this advertisement are for sale at all Riker-Hegeman and L. K. Liggett Drug Stores in MANHATTAN and THE BRONX.

The Rexall Stores

When Plants like these—

Colgate & Company
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
C. F. Mueller Co.
Pilgrim Steam Laundry Co.
Fleischman Baths
Huylers

and over 3,000 others

treat their ceilings and walls with Rice's Gloss Mill White, is it not worth your while to investigate why they do? Rice's increases daylight 19% to 36%. It gives a glossy, tile-like, white finish to ceilings and walls, at no more cost than lead and oil paint.

Write for our book "More Light," U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co. Providence and New York.

RICE'S
GLOSS
MILL WHITE
THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Justice Maddox's Will Filed.

An estate of "more than $15,000" in realty and personalty is disposed of by the will of Supreme Court Justice Samuel T. Maddox, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn. In a few lines Justice Maddox bequeaths all his property to his widow, Mrs. Helen C. Maddox of 87 Bainbridge Street. A meeting in memory of Justice Maddox will be held in the courtroom of the Appellate Division in the Brooklyn Borough Hall this afternoon under the auspices of the Brooklyn Bar Association. Justice Almet F. Jenks of the Appellate Division will preside.

What Olive Oil Do You Use?
Chefs and Physicians of World-Wide Reputation Insist Upon
CHIRIS
Pronounced Sheris
OLIVE OIL
Try it yourself. Then you will appreciate why they are so insistent.
Ask Your Grocer.
Antoine Chiris Company
18-20 Platt St. New York City

Sanitol Week April 16th

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.
ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 23d St.
Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.
Lackawanna Railroad

YUAN SHIH-KAI FAILS TO STOP REVOLUTION

Chinese "Republican Army" Now Demands That He Relinquish the Presidency.

WOULD PUT HIM ON TRIAL

Switch from Monarchical Form of Government Declared to Have Been Made Too Late.

SHANGHAI, March 23.—Advices from Hongkong today indicate that the State Department mandate announcing abandonment of the plan to resume the monarchical form of government in China has met with a mixed reception in South China.

Of the two equally strong and forceful factions there, the supporters of Yuan Shih-kai are said to believe there will be a peaceful settlement of the existing differences as a result of the decision reached. Those opposed to Yuan Shih-kai, according to the advices, declare the mandate has come too late and that the people are too deeply stirred against what they characterize as Yuan Shih-kai's faithlessness to his Presidential oath to be appeased with anything less than his elimination as head of the Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Cable advices from Chinese revolutionary leaders in Shanghai received today by officials of the Chinese Republic Association here said President Yuan Shih-kai's resignation had been demanded by the "Republican army." Trial by a national assembly of province representatives for having accepted the imperial throne also is demanded, according to the same cable advices.

The demands are said to have been made by General Tang Chi-yao, commander of the "Republican army," and Military Governor of Yunnan Province.

Indications are that the revolution will continue until Yuan Shih-kai leaves the Presidency, it was said today by officials here.

Troops in two cities of Kwangtung Province, today's cable information stated, have joined the "Republican army" attacking the province.

ENO'S VALET WILL TESTIFY.

Private in French Army Gets Unusual Leave to Come Here.

PARIS, March 23.—The French Government has granted a leave of absence of sixty days to Edmond Bigaut, a private in the French Army, who was valet of the late Amos F. Eno of New York, so that he may go to New York in May to testify in the Eno will case. Both sides in the will contest desire Bigaut's evidence as to the testamentary capacity of Mr. Eno.

The Foreign Office, which is understood to have acted on representations from the American Embassy, recommended to the Ministry of War that it grant this unusual leave.

Mr. Eno died in October of last year, leaving an estate of some $15,000,000. The will was executed in June, 1915, and left the residuary estate of $8,000,000 to Columbia University. The will was contested by heirs on the ground that Mr. Eno was mentally incapable and that undue influence had been exerted on him. A will made in 1914, leaving nothing to Columbia, was produced.

Baron Hardinge to be a K. G.

LONDON, Friday, March 24.—It is announced that Baron Hardinge will be appointed a Knight of the Garter on his retirement as Viceroy of India.

20 Killed by Explosion in Silesia.

LONDON, March 24.—Twenty persons have been killed in an explosion in the Preussen Colliery, near Mlickowitz, Silesia, says a dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam.

SPAIN REVOKES SUBSIDIES.

Ship Owners Satisfied, for They Are Getting Big Profits Anyway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A dispatch received today at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Consul General Hurst at Barcelona, Spain, states that the Spanish Government has suspended temporarily the royal subsidy to Spanish merchant vessels. This action has been taken with the consent and approval of vessel owners, some of whom had relinquished voluntarily, as a matter of patriotism, the payments from the Government.

The reason for this generosity is that the high rates on ocean freight are bringing great profits to ship owners, and they no longer need Government aid. The Spanish subsidy went into effect in 1909. When the subsidy decree was promulgated, more than 80 per cent. of exports into Spain came in foreign bottoms. During the years the subsidy was in operation there was a gradual reduction of this volume of foreign-borne business, until last year it amounted to only 52 per cent.

The Spanish ship owners, it is said, agree that the aid given by the Government had served to upbuild the merchant marine of the country rapidly, and with the advantage now offered by war conditions they believe Spain eventually will take her place as an overseas carrier.

CONTINUE MINE AGREEMENT.

Present Terms in Effect Until Negotiations End.

Anthracite operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers, composing the joint subcommittee negotiating a new wage scale at the Union League Club, announced at the end of yesterday's session that this agreement had been signed by both sides:

It is agreed by the representatives of the Anthracite Operators and Mine Workers as follows:

Section 1. That the terms and conditions of the agreement of May 20, 1912, be extended from March 31, 1916, until such time as the negotiations now pending shall be completed or ended.

Section 2. That the anthracite mine workers continue at work during the period provided for in Section 1 hereof.

Section 3. That the terms and conditions of any agreement that may be negotiated during the period provided for in Section 1, hereof, upon the signing of such agreement by the respective parties, shall be retroactive until April 1, 1916.

The reason for entering into the agreement was that the contract between the anthracite operators and their miners expires at the end of this month, and because there is no possibility of completing the negotiations for a new contract in the few days left.

The last of the ten demands made by the miners was discussed yesterday, and it was expected that the operators would begin putting in their side of the case today.

REJECT SILK MEN'S OFFER.

Paterson's 25,000 Operatives Give Employers Till April 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 23.—Paterson's 25,000 silk operatives rejected unanimously today the compromise offer of the silk manufacturers of a nine and a half hour workday, beginning on May 1, and a nine-hour day, commencing Nov. 1. The Brotherhood of American Silk Workers, of which the 25,000 are members, gave the employers until April 3 to comply with the original demand for a nine-hour workday.

Joe Ettor, the Lawrence strike leader and standard bearer for the Industrial Workers of the World, will come to Paterson on Tuesday to take charge of the I. W. W. end of the fight. The Brotherhood of American Silk Workers announced today, however, that they would not make common cause with the I. W. W.

The demand of the loom fixers, twisters, and horizontal warpers for a nine-hour day was served on the employers today. Nine thousand hatband weavers at a meeting tonight passed resolutions that unless a nine-hour day was granted them by Monday a strike in this branch of the industry would be ordered.

Central Laborers Get Increase.

An increase in wages, reaching 10 per cent. in some cases, has been granted by the New York Central Railroad to all of its trackmen, gate tenders, freight handlers, and to some other classes of unorganized labor, employed east of Buffalo. The advance in pay went into effect on March 16, but was not announced until yesterday.

DENIES THERE IS BIAS IN CHARITIES INQUIRY

Mayor Says Investigation Is Not an Attack on Catholic Institutions.

ALL HAVE BEEN CRITICISED

Mitchel Points Out That the Only Object Is to Better Welfare of the Children.

Mayor Mitchel wrote a letter yesterday to Edward H. Thompson, a citizen of 553 Garfield Avenue, Richmond Hill, denying that the investigation into the efficiency of the work of the State Board of Charities by a Commissioner appointed by Governor Whitman is an attack upon Catholic institutions, as Mr. Thompson had suggested in a letter to the Mayor.

According to the Mayor, those who are clamoring against the investigation are doing so before it is completed and without knowing what the decision of the Commissioner will be. The Mayor in his letter said:

"None of us wishes injustice to be done to any institution, whether Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, or nonsectarian. But we all wish to have them conducted as efficiently as possible, not only because it is due those who are in charge of the institutions that this should be so, but because it is also due to the poor, especially the children of the poor, whom they are designed to serve.

"If you have any knowledge of a specific injustice being done to any institution, I should be very glad to be advised of it in order that, if I have power to do so, I may take appropriate action. I am desirous only that the service rendered by these institutions with which the city co-operates in committing children to them should be of the very highest character. The best institutions, no matter to what religion their supporters belong, will welcome, I am certain, any means which will properly increase the effectiveness of their work.

"My administration from the beginning has sought to improve the conditions in private charitable institutions to which the city commits children and for which it expends more than $5,000,000 a year. It is under obligation to do this. Of course, we wish to be fair to every institution, but we wish especially to be fair to the children for whom the institutions exist. It is untrue that institutions criticised have been of any one particular faith. As a matter of fact I am told that unsatisfactory conditions have been found in more non-Catholic institutions than in Catholic institutions. But the question of religion has nothing to do with the matter. We are merely concerned with insuring the proper care of the children for whom the city is responsible."

The Mayor added that good Catholics, good Protestants, and good Jews should protect from prejudiced inquiry the charitable institutions in which they are especially interested, and he added:

"They should also welcome a full and complete inquiry into the facts regarding their work, so that institutions which render fine service may win greater support from the public and even higher esteem from the community, and those which are not so effective may be given an opportunity to improve."

Charities Inquiry Adjourned.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Josiah Stover testified yesterday before Commissioner Charles H. Strong at the charities inquiry that Robert W. Hebberd and Thomas M. Mulry of the State Board of Charities visited the Corporation Counsel's office on March 22, 1915, when Mr. Stover was preparing papers in the case of Mrs. Mary Dunphy of Randall's Island. Mayor Mitchel and Frank L. Polk, former Corporation Counsel, have testified that Mr. Hebberd and Mr. Mulry threatened to have the City Department of Charities investigated if the charges against Mrs. Dunphy were not dismissed. The investigation was adjourned to Monday.

CAR AXLE BREAKS ON BRIDGE

Sea Beach Line Tied Up During Evening Rush Period.

For more than two hours in the rush period last evening the Fourth Avenue-Sea Beach line was out of service, due to the breaking of an axle on the front car of a train on the Manhattan Bridge, near the Manhattan end.

Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the B. R. T., was walking on the bridge when the accident occurred, and personally superintended the work of assisting passengers from the elevated tracks to the roadway.

For the remainder of the rush period the crowds crossing the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges by trolley were augmented by those who usually take the Fourth Avenue subway.

Astor Trust Company
FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

Condition at close of business on March 17th, 1916, as reported to State Banking Department:

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and Bank	$ 7,636,311.92
Loans and Bills Discounted	15,345,370.75
State, City and Other Securities	13,718,688.00
Domestic and Foreign Accepts	66,666.68
Accrued Interest Receivable	260,553.53
	$37,027,590.88

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 1,250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,632,157.82
Domestic and Foreign Accepts	66,666.68
Accrued Interest Payable	195,957.15
Deposits	33,882,809.23
	$37,027,590.88

Arrangements may be made for Interest on Deposits

TRUSTEE FOR PERSONAL TRUSTS

PARCEL POST SALE A BARGAIN BATTLE

Hundreds Crowd About Auctioneer Bidding for Goods Abandoned by Owners.

BABY OUTFIT BRINGS $11.50

Two Dozen Women's Hats Go for 25 Cents, While a Box of Furs Brings $35, Top Bid of Sale.

The main floor of the Post Office at Thirty-first Street and Eighth Avenue resounded with bids yesterday as a throng of bargain hunters clamored for articles abandoned or lost in parcel mails, which were auctioned for the department.

Hundreds elbowed vigorously in their eagerness. Many were professionals who make their livings through such sales, but there were others, some of them women, who hoped to pick up valuables at small prices.

It was estimated that more than 3,000 persons had contributed to the stock put on sale, through the dead package departments of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Porto Rico. There were many suit cases filled with Some of these grips were of real leather, with labels showing extensive foreign travel, and some yielded rich returns to bargain hunters who got them for little.

One parcel contained metal parts for a stove. It brought $1.25. Fifty-five books of fiction by modern authors went to a Post Office employe for $4.00, who resold some of them to others who arrived too late to bid against him.

A lot of forty rosaries, six crucifixes, a biretta, and other religious articles brought $8.50. A package of switches and wigs, some of which cost originally from $25 to $30 each, brought $5. A box of household articles, including a "Sunday can" for beer, built to hook under a man's coat, went for $4.25.

A box of twenty-four hats for women sold for 25 cents, but another box of twenty-nine men's hats fetched $2.

The largest bid, $35, was for a box of furs. An assortment of baby apparel, including a knitted carriage robe painstakingly made, brought only $11.50.

Most of the professional bargain hunters set up shop in the auction room, and in a babel of tongues, resold their purchases until employes of the Post Office cleared the room at 4 P. M.

William Gutsell, Assistant Superintendent of Inquiry, under whose direction the sale was held, announced at the end of the day that $1,948 had been realized.

Measles Closes the Schools.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 23.—The schools were closed today by order of the Boards of Health and Education in the hope of abating the spread of measles, the cases having reached a total of 569, with 10 deaths. A week ago the kindergarten classes were excluded from the schools, and all children under 12 were excluded from Sunday school, movie houses, theatres, and public places. It is understood that the schools will be closed until April 3 in place of the usual Spring vacation.

THE IDEAL USE OF A WINE
is at home in connection with your dinner or luncheon. It adds not only to the enjoyment but to the digestion of the meal.
But it must be pure wine!
Dewey's Wines
are the equal of the finest foreign product. There is nothing better.
Try Our Haut Sauterne
75c a Large Bottle, $7.24 a Dozen
Sparkling Burgundy
$1.20 a Large Bottle, $13.40 a Dozen
For anaemic or run-down condition try Dewey's PORT WINE Combined with OLIVE OIL, but insist on Dewey's
Ask your Doctor. At Dealer's, $1.00
Ask for booklet of Brands and Prices.
H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO.
138 Fulton St., 81 Nassau St.,
NEW YORK CITY
Phone 3001 Cort.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Riker Truck
designed by and named for A. L. Riker

Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Locomobile Company of America; Member of the United States Naval Consulting Board and Chairman of the Committee on Internal Combustion Motors.

Now On Display in this City

This war has proved to motor truck makers and users *what happens to a truck when it is driven hard in unsparing service.*

It is estimated on good authority that *sixty-three per cent.* of all shipments hauled from factory to train—to boat—or across the city are subjected to some *unforeseen cost* by congestion of the streets, or by inefficiency or actual breakdown of equipment.

Men in all lines of business are hunting better and more economical transportation.

Never before in the history of American business has there been a greater demand for a *dependable and economical* motor truck.

This condition, many leading business men are finding, is met by A. L. Riker with his latest achievement, the *Riker Truck*—a war tested truck, a truck developed from the lessons of the war, made by the Locomobile Company of America—unquestionably and incontestably *the best built truck in America.*

These men found a *chrome nickel steel frame* in the Riker Truck, instead of structural steel as used in the frames of most trucks. Chrome nickel steel costs about 20 cents a pound—structural steel 8 cents a pound.

Instead of an aluminum engine bed, they found an engine bed of *Government Specification bronze—the only engine bed of bronze ever put in a truck is in the Riker Truck.*

They found springs of *silico manganese steel*—the best made here or abroad.

They found transmission gears, propeller shaft, driving axle, of *chrome nickel steel.* Mr. Riker could have used high grade alloy or even selected steel, but the *severe usage* of these parts demanded *chrome nickel steel.*

The Riker Truck is designed to stand the *unexpected strains* imposed on a truck by business conditions—strains that may be expected to increase as business progresses and the problem of transporting goods becomes more acute.

The lesson of the war is plain—open to all—the truck that *holds up in war service* is the truck that can be depended on for the *unforeseen* demands of business traffic.

The Riker Truck, a war-tested truck, designed by A. L. Riker, largely from lessons of the war and made by the Locomobile Company of America—is now on display at our Branch House in this city.

NEW YORK BRANCH HOUSE
61st Street, next to Broadway

LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

REMEMBER—Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes.

Anargyros
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

FIFTEEN CENTS

NO OTHER manufacturer ever offered a cigarette of Murad grade for less than 25 cents.

This is the HIGHEST CLAIM ever made for a 15-cent cigarette,

It means that Murad gives you almost *double quality value* for the money.

We say to our competitors:
"You cannot deny this. You KNOW that it is true."

We say to the hard-to-satisfy cigarette smokers of America:

Judge for yourself—compare Murad with any 25 Cent Cigarette

Everywhere—Why?

FREUND ANTIQUITIES SOLD FOR $110,258

Ten Panels, the Story of "Telemachus and Calypso," Painted in 1772, Bring $8,300.

"GUN HOUSE ROOM," $4,000

Removed from Dwelling Occupied by Cromwell, Who Fortified It in English Civil War.

The final and biggest day of the Karl Freund sale of antiquities at the American Art Galleries, Thomas E. Kirby, auctioneer, brought returns yesterday of $54,632, making a grand total for the 528 numbers of $110,258. There was a crowded attendance, including many prominent people.

The ten beautiful panels by Angelica Kauffmann, paintings in oils, the story of "Telemachus and Calypso," No. 521 in the catalogue, from the great drawing room of Rathfarnham Castle, near Dublin, brought the highest price of the day, going to W. M. Flook for $8,300.

The panels were painted by the artist in 1772, when she was the guest of Lord Ely at Rathfarnham Castle. They were the chief decoration of the coffered ceiling of the large drawing room. The castle is now owned by the Jesuits, who have converted it into a college, and as they objected to the panels on the ground that they were pagan and irreligious they were willing to sell them to the last owner. To show them to advantage, they were arranged as a frieze in a room of Georgian oak, and it was in this form that they were shown and sold in the American Art Galleries. The panels tell the story of the adventures of Telemachus, son of Ulyssus, with the enchantress Calypso on the Island of Ogygia.

Other pieces bringing the higher prices were as follows in the order of their sale: A pair of eighteenth century French encoignures (No. 472) of the Louis Seize period, by Boudin, went to Henry Symons for $1,000. Boudin was a cabinetmaker of the late eighteenth century and was employed by Marie Antoinette. These pieces are from the collection of Lady Ashburton of Northfield Court.

French Armchairs for $640.

A pair of eighteenth century painted armchairs, French, Louis Seize period, (No. 476,) went to Baron V. de Vaux for $640. They were upholstered with exceptionally fine Beauvais tapestry. A set of six English painted chairs, Hepplewhite period, (No. 477,) went to Bernet, agent, for $810. To Lorens, agent, went a set of nine English painted satinwood chairs of the Adam period, (No. 478,) for $810.

A Chien Lung Chinese carved coromandel lacquer cabinet, with an elaborate carved English stand of the period, (No. 479,) went to Bernet, agent, for $1,125. To the same buyer went a pair of old Chinese Lowestoft vases of unusual size, 27 inches high, (No. 487,) for $480; a pair of eighteenth century English white marble vases designed by the brothers Adam, (No. 490,) for $820, and (No. 493) two seventeenth century English panels of petit point, floral pieces, for $1,000. A mid-seventeenth century Flemish tapestry panel of Brussels weave, 6 feet 8 by 10 feet 7, (No. 495,) went to Seaman, agent, for $1,075.

A late sixteenth century Flemish tapestry, (No. 496,) 6 by 11 feet wide, a figure piece showing a triumphal procession, a car with two horses, and figures with musical instruments, went to Robert Johnson for $2,500. An early fifteenth century French tapestry panel of Burgundian weave, (No. 497,) went to Sterner for $725. This was 8 feet 3 inches high by 10 wide, and showed a symbolic rendering of a passage from the "Roman de la Rose," by Guillaume de Lorris and Jean de Meung. An early eighteenth century panel of Beauvais weave (No. 498) went to Captain M. McMiller for $1,600. This tapestry, 7 feet high by 10 feet 6 wide, shows a classical scene, with two figures, a man and woman, two lions, and a monkey.

A Spoil of Napoleon, $1,100.

A seventeenth century Florentine tapestry carpet, known as the "Carpet of the Popes," (No. 499,) went to W. M. Flook for $1,100. This carpet covered the floor of the chamber of the Roman Pointiffs for many years, and was one of the spoils of Napoleon in the sack of Rome. A seventeenth century Flemish tapestry panel (No. 500) went to Seaman, agent, for $950. To the same buyer went a late sixteenth century Flemish tapestry, Flemish weave, (No. 501,) "Royal Hawking Party," for $1,125, and another Flemish tapestry of the same period, Brussels weave, (No. 502,) "A Roman Triumph," for $2,550.

An interesting sixteenth century Flemish tapestry, Arras weave, (No. 503,) "Bear Hunt in a Wood," with a border in Renaissance design, showing the figures of "Virtue," went to William Baumgarten & Co. for $2,200. Mrs. Charles Steele paid $725 for an early seventeenth century Flemish tapestry panel, Brussels weave, the subject "Alexander the Great and Statira." A late sixteenth century Flemish tapestry of Brussels weave, (No. 505,) the subject an incident in the tales told by Giovanni Fiorentino in his "Pecorone," went to Seaman, agent, for $1,850, and to the same buyer went a seventeenth century tapestry panel, Brussels weave, (No. 506,) "Alexander the Great Viewing the Spoils of the Sack of Persepolis," for $1,700.

A pair of wrought iron gates, eighteenth century, Italian, (No. 516,) went to A. M. Brown for $625.

"Wren Room" Sold for $2,600.

The "Wren Room," designed by Sir Christopher Wren and removed intact from an old house on one of the famous rows in Bridge Street in the Cathedral City of Chester, (No. 518,) went to J. W. Cross for $2,600. The "Gun House Room," (No. 519,) a late sixteenth century English oak paneled room, went to Mrs. Payne for $4,000. This room was removed intact from a historical house on the Market place of Stroud, in Gloucestershire. Oliver Cromwell, when conducting the Parliamentary forces in the English civil war, occupied this house, stationed a battery of guns in front of it, and it was from that time known as the "Gun House."

A seventeenth century pipe organ from the Château de Rethel, Ardennes, (No. 520,) with a rich mellow tone, built by the famous Nicolaus Mandeschedit of Nuremburg, founder of the family of organ builders, went to Seaman, agent, for $3,800. A set of seven oil paintings of the eighteenth century, (No. 522,) decorative Dutch panels, painted with landscapes and blue sky, originally room panels, went to H. M. Smith for $1,025; Mrs. P. L. Meyers paid $725 for a sixteenth century virginal (No. 524) oak case, the inside of the lid painted in colors. A sixteenth century Italian carved and painted wood altar piece (No. 527) went to E. T. Morgan for $625.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Edson Bradley, and Mrs. Charles Steele were among those attending the sale.

"PERSIAN RUGS" OLD ROPE.

Lively Bidding at Auction of Effects of 140 Sailors.

The estates of 140 sailors who died or deserted were wound up at an auction sale yesterday morning in the offices of United States Shipping Commissioner Patrick H. Quinn in the Barge Office Building at the Battery. The contents of every package was unknown until after it had been sold. There were about 100 bidders and the sale brought a total of about $250, which will be turned over to the United States District Court and will later be given to a marine hospital.

None of the packages which were opened in the building yesterday contained a fortune large enough to interest a sea lawyer. A number of bidders who thought they might pick up some curious relic full of romance and mystery were disappointed. The least commonplace of the purchases was a package containing an anaconda skin worth several dollars, which sold for 85 cents.

The old clothes gamblers did better. There was plenty of their staple among the effects of the 140 sailors. Some of the chests and bundles, which gave promise of containing a stock of good merchandise, caused lively bidding. The best bargain of this kind which the United States made was in the sale of a large bundle whose contents would have filled several pushcarts. This had been carefully felt of and "hefted" by several men of experience, who placed a high estimate on its value and were ready to back their judgment to the limit. The auctioneer intimated that it might be found to contain Persian rugs stolen from the Sultan's palace by a sailor shipwrecked at Ispahan. Sam Krantz, one of the largest purchasers at the sale, finally crushed his only rival by offering $3, and opened the bundle to find a collection of short lengths of old rope.

MARCELLA CRAFT'S RECITAL.

An American Dramatic Singer from Germany Heard in Songs.

Marcella Craft is an American soprano who has won great prominence in some of the leading German opera houses, those of Berlin, Dresden, and Munich. She gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, where a large audience gained a favorable impression of her singing. Her voice is of fine quality, showing considerable power when she calls upon it for power. It seeme hardly what would be considered a dramatic soprano, and surprise is not unnatural at the fact that she has obtained some of her most notable successes in Germany as the heroine of Strauss's "Salome." She showed skill in using it for purely lyric purposes; yet the dramatic sense was often in evidence as one of her most potent means of expression in songs and German Lieder, not only in her delivery of the music itself, but also in various details of her bearing and attitude, her facial expression, restrained enough to be quite legitimate for the singer of songs upon the concert platform.

The hard usage of the voice and the defects of style that too often result from the severe demands made upon the artists of German opera houses were gratifyingly little in evidence in Miss Craft's performance yesterday. That she can command repose and a suave style, that she has an appreciation of what legato means, was shown by her singing of the old Italian airs that came first on her program; airs by Glück, Alessandro Scarlatti, Ciampi, composer of the "Nina" song, long attributed to Pergolesi. If it did not have the highest distinction in these particulars, it was unusually agreeable and artistic singing. She showed in them likewise the admirable command of phrasing that was a notable feature of her singing throughout the afternoon. Her diction was not one of her strongest points.

Her program was arranged with a care for contrast in the mood and sentiment of her songs. Perhaps the contrast in alternate numbers was a little obvious; it did not err on the side of subtlety; but she was highly successful in realizing the changing mood and sentiment of the music. She found equally appropriate expression for Liszt's sentimental "Wieder möcht' ich dir begegnen"; the lively Vöglein wohlp so schnell," by one Heitsch; Brahms's ecstatic "Feldeinsamkeit," and his mirthful "Das Mädchen Spricht." She presented a group of songs by Americans—Mrs. Beach, Max Heinrich, Henry Hadley, Marion Bauer, MacDowell, Harold Osborn Smith, her accompanist; Woodman, and Spross. She sang Mrs. Beach's buoyant "June" with brilliancy, and the elegiac mood of Max Heinrich's "Autumn Eve," a finely felt song, was finely reproduced. In Miss Bauer's "Star Trysts" her long and well-turned phrase at the opening and her fine-spun pianissimo at the close were equally to be admired. Mr. Smith was much applauded for his "Song in April."

Miss Craft's last group was made up of songs in German by Pfitzner and Strauss, and in Italian by Zandonai, Mascagni, and Mazzone.

PLAYS WAGNER'S WORKS.

The Philharmonic Applauded at Its Last Thursday Night Concert.

The Philharmonic Society gave its last Thursday night concert of the season at Carnegie Hall last night, and there remain only the concerts of this afternoon and of Sunday afternoon before its activities will be over for this year in New York. The program last night was devoted to Wagner's works. The numbers consisted of the "Flying Dutchman" Overture, the "Lohengrin" Prelude, the Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla from "Das Rheingold," the "Siegfried Idyll," the Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde," the Good Friday music from "Parsifal," Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser," Prelude to Act III. of "Lohengrin," "Waldweben" from "Siegfried," and the "Meistersinger" Prelude.

Mr. Stransky has already given several Wagner programs this season, and that of last night differed in no essential regard from the others. The orchestra is heard to great advantage when its discoursing in Wagner's idiom, for there is ample opportunity to display its great and well-balanced volume of tone, its sonority, its brilliance, and its precision. There was a large audience and unusual manifestations of enthusiasm, the applause in several instances amounting to a "demonstration." At the close of the first half, Mr. Stransky had the players rise to share it. They had earned the honor by that time, but they were to earn it doubly later by following unfaltering the tempo which the conductor set for them in the "Tannhäuser" Bacchanale.

At the end of the concert the audience's enthusiasm was again manifested, and when Mr. Stransky appeared for the second time to acknowledge the applause, the orchestra honored him by playing a "tusch."

DISPUTES MARY PICKFORD.

Zukor Says She Is Under Contract to Famous Players-Pickford Co.

Adolph Zukor, President of the Famous Players Film Company, yesterday issued a statement in answer to Mary Pickford's assertion, published in yesterday's TIMES, that she had not signed a contract with the Famous Players Company at the expiration of last year's contract, and that her present arrangement with the company was only a tentative one.

"In January, 1915," said Mr. Zukor, "a company was formed known as the Famous Players-Mary Pickford Company, Inc., for the purpose of producing and distributing subjects starring Miss Pickford. I am the President and Miss Pickford the Vice President. That company made a contract with Miss Pickford for the year 1915, which was renewed for the year 1916 at double the guaranteed income of the previous year, and she is now working at our studios under that contract."

This is slightly at variance with Miss Pickford's statement to THE TIMES reporter, which was that she had not signed a contract for any specified time and that she might shortly take a vacation or make a new arrangement.

Mr. Zukor in speaking of the general situation said he was heartily in favor of any merger that would eliminate some of the waste and overproduction existing in the industry. The difficulty in effecting a consolidation, he said, lay in the existence of many jealousies among the producers and inability to agree upon the relative importance of producers and distributers.

"Rio Grande" Coming to the Empire

Augustus Thomas's new play, "Rio Grande," will be the attraction at the Empire Theatre following Elsie Ferguson's engagement in "Margaret Schiller." Miss Ferguson's engagement will close a week from tomorrow night, and the following Monday night the Thomas play will be presented. "Rio Grande" is said to be more like "Arizona" than any of Mr. Thomas's other plays. Its scenes are laid along the Mexican frontier. It was produced out of town several week ago, and is now being presented at the Grand Opera House, Chicago.

Daly to Revive "Beau Brummell."

Arnold Daly has completed arrangements for a Spring revival of Clyde Fitch's "Beau Brummell," in which Richard Mansfield achieved one of his greatest successes. Mrs. Mansfield has given her consent to the production, which will be made in New York about April 24. In Mr. Daly's support will be seen E. J. Ratcliffe, Herbert Percy, Charles Harbury, Stanley Dark, Reginald Barlow, Rowland Buckstone, Marguerite Leslie, Eva Dennison, Lillian Keller, Alice Putnam, and Gladys Morris.

$750,000 CLEARED BY GERMAN BAZAAR

A Million Tickets Sold for the Garden in Twelve Days, Ending Last Night.

VON BERNSTORFF THERE

False Report of Fall of Verdun Starts Many Noisy Demonstrations Among Vast Throng.

The German Charity Bazaar, which has packed Madison Square Garden day and night for the last twelve days, came to an end at midnight last night. The last day was the biggest, and it was estimated by the management that more than 75,000 people visited the Garden at some time or other yesterday. At 10 o'clock last night streams of people on the sidewalks on both the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Street sides of the Garden were still in line, hoping to get in before the bazaar ended.

A hundred policemen were on duty to see that the Garden was not packed beyond its utmost capacity. At 8 P. M. the amount of money taken totaled a little more than $723,000, with still many thousands of dollars uncounted. The management said there was no doubt but that the total would be at least $750,000 when all the returns were in.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, visited the bazaar in its closing hours, as did also the staffs of the German, Austro-Hungarian, and Turkish Consulate Generals. It was stated that most of the prominent German-American, Austro-American, and other citizens of New York who are of Teutonic origin or ancestry had visited the bazaar during the day. Practically all of them left a good-sized donation to help swell the fund to the $750,000 figure.

Dr. Baruch Gratified.

The closing hours of the bazaar produced many speeches. One was made by Dr. Emanuel Baruch, the President of the Bazaar Committee, and others were made by Theodore Sutro and Alphonse Koelble. Count von Bernstorff did not make a speech, but privately expressed his appreciation of the success which had rewarded the efforts of those who organized and managed the big undertaking.

"We beg to thank all those who have contributed to this great charity," said Dr. Baruch, "whether through active co-operation, by contributions, or by their presence. Nearly 1,000,000 tickets have been sold, and numberless other thousands have waited night after night in the hope of getting in. The amount realized is far in excess of the sum that was originally sought, and could easily be increased to the million-dollar figure if we had but the opportunity to prolong this great charity.

"What is most gratifying is that this success has been contributed to not only by the great generosity of our citizens of German and Austro-Hungarian descent, but by all the elements and all the citizens who go to make up this splendid city.

"We do not trust a man's loyalty to his new country, who finds no place within his heart for the old. But whosoever carries his sympathy for any foreign nation so far as to jeopardize the really vital interests of our own country, be it by disturbing the perfect harmony of our citizenship, or by making it difficult for any one class of our fellow-citizens to retain unimpaired within their hearts their love and loyalty, frequently tried and proven, to this land, is a friend of our country as little as they who would sacrifice our own country upon the bloody altar of war without necessity in order to further the interests of foreign countries."

Theodore Sutro Speaks.

Mr. Sutro spoke on behalf of the German-American press of New York. Among other things he said:

"As you have given the most splendid object lesson through this stupendous work of pure charity of what we German-Americans can accomplish if we stand together, so also the German press in the United States can be a far more powerful factor in representing you and in aiming for the ideals for which you stand, if its owners will form a closer and more cordial union among themselves. Invidious attacks upon each other or jealous expressions because one or the other of them seems to be somewhat more prosperous than the rest should be avoided, just as these same despicable characteristics should be frowned upon and extirpated among the German-American population in general.

"I therefore hailed with pleasure the conference recently held in Chicago, upon the initiative of Bernard H. Ridder, in which so many representatives of the German press of the country took part and who formulated a platform upon which we can all stand with benefit to ourselves and to our readers. I hope that this movement will spread over the whole land and be crowned with unqualified success."

Excitement was caused in the Garden last night when some irresponsible person rushed about shouting that the French fortress of Verdun had been captured by the Germans. Thousands took the announcement to be true, and the result was that demonstrations started in all parts of the Garden. It was an hour before the management was able to convince the throngs that the report was a rumor circulated by irresponsible persons.

CHANGE TO "SIEGFRIED."

Hermann Weil's Illness Prevents Performance of 'Die Meistersinger.'

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night "Siegfried" was sung instead of the scheduled performance of "Die Mestersinger," owing to the illness of Hermann Weil, who was to have sung Hans Sachs. Clarence Whitehill had agreed to sing the rôle after Mr. Weil reported his indisposition on Wednesday evening, but yesterday morning found Mr. Whitehill indisposed also. Then an attempt to get the institution's other possible Hans Sachs, Otto Goritz, into the cast failed, because it would have meant sudden changes in too many other rôles. So the opera was changed to "Siegfried," and Mr. Gatti-Casazza sadly reflected that the weather had not let him alone even in his next to last week.

The cast that sang "Siegfried" included, as usual, Mmes. Gadski, Homer, and Mason, and Messrs. Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, and Ruysdael. Mr. Bodanzky conducted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Langdon Mitchell received word yesterday that Max Reinhardt has made arrangements to present his satirical comedy, "The New York Idea," in Berlin, probably late this Spring. The piece has been one of Grace George's most successful productions at the Playhouse this season.

Eva Fontaine, an American girl, who is said to have danced in Petrograd with great success, has been engaged by F. Ziegfeld, Jr., for his "Midnight Frolic" above the New Amsterdam. She will begin her engagement Monday night.

The Dramatic Association of Adelphi College will give a performance of Alfred Noyes's drama, "Sherwood," Friday, May 5, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

"The Heart of Paula," the feature picture that will be shown next week at the Strand, will be of especial interest because of its Mexican background and the fact that Leonore Ulrich, who acted the principal role for the film, is now appearing in "The Heart of Wetonah" at the Lyceum.

Cable advices received here yesterday stated that "The Birth of a Nation" was given its first showing at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, Wednesday night. Within a fortnight the picture will be shown in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, and Sydney, Australia.

Henrietta Crosman, who is appearing in James K. Hackett's production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at the Criterion, has been added to the list of stars who will appear in the Professional Woman's League's contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival, to be given at the Biltmore April 24.

Twelve composers of popular music will appear Sunday night at the Hippodrome in a number arranged with Sousa's Band. Each composer will have a piano on which he will play one of his own compositions. In the group will be Gustav Kerker, Irving Berlin, John Golden, Louis Hirsch, Silvio Hein, Jerome Kern, Alfred Robyn, A. Baldwin Sloane, Robert Hood Bowers, Victor Jacobi, Leslie Stuart, and Mr. Sousa himself.

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Great Success.

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The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2.
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Tree in Henry VIII.
With Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 150.

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MITZI "Melodies that haunt the memories for hours."—Mail.
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GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20
MRS. FISKE
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ERSTWHILE SUSAN

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VIOLA ALLEN | A | HENRIETTA CROSMAN
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THOMAS A. WISE as FALSTAFF
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in Mr. Hackett's Production of
The Merry Wives of Windsor

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The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:30.

LONGACRE West 45 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
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Thurs. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Bavagnoli.
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B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....283 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1916.

PUT MORE TROOPS IN MEXICO.

Although the rumors of accessions to VILLA'S following and the imminence of a formidable revolution against the de facto Government in the northern part of Mexico are contradicted, they persist and are very disquieting. HERRERA himself denies that he has joined his force to VILLA'S, but the report of his having done so is nevertheless confirmed by General BELL in a message transmitted by General FUNSTON to the War Department. The people of the United States have no reason to cherish delusions about Mexican friendship for us or fidelity to any one leader or set of leaders. Nor is there a general disposition in this country to place much trust in the preparations thus far made by our Government to cope with the perils the situation has already developed. The assault by VILLA on Columbus had been preceded by many distinct threats. Its purpose was undoubtedly to involve the United States in the Mexican troubles, yet events have shown that no adequate measures had been taken to guard against such an assault. Columbus was taken unawares.

General FUNSTON'S call for more troops indicates that he feels that the forces of General PERSHING may be insufficient to accomplish the difficult task allotted to them. It was the general feeling beforehand that the force dispatched in pursuit of VILLA should be large enough to cope with all conditions, that it was essential to the success of the expedition that the lines of communication should be preserved, and that the supplies for the troops should be ample. But a comparatively small force was sent into the wilderness, and it is essential now that it should be reinforced as quickly as possible. All the cavalry, field artillery, and infantry in this country that can be spared will not be too many in contingencies which may arise. Whether or not HERRERA has denounced the Carranza Government and CANO has proved disloyal, we must be prepared for the worst that may happen. The force that could thus be made up would be ample to hold the hostile Mexicans in check, though it might not be more successful than a smaller one in locating VILLA.

But in order to form such a force for the work in Mexico it would be necessary to withdraw all or nearly all the seasoned regulars from the boundary patrol. Obviously, therefore, the assistance of the National Guard would be required to garrison the border towns and patrol the long line from Brownsville westward. If a general call for the Guard, numbering on paper about 129,000 officers and men, were issued immediately, it is possible that 60,000 partly trained men, with some knowledge of military routine and an eager desire to serve their country, might be ready for service in ten days. This is the best we could hope for without long delay if all the alarming rumors we receive from the border should turn out to be true. It should be done in time, without waiting for proof or disproof of the rumors, as an act of prudence. Senator SHERMAN'S proposal to call for 50,000 volunteers would serve further to complicate the situation caused by the needless delay in agreement upon a military bill. But every sane citizen of the United States will agree with the Illinois Senator that our Government should stop trusting to luck.

A FOOLISH OLD CUSTOM.

Imported goods seized by the customs officers for nonpayment of duty are not loot. They are sold to reimburse the Government, in part, for the expenses incurred in seizing them and prosecuting the lawbreaking importers when prosecution is required. It seems that the sales could be so managed that the Government might obtain a much larger percentage of the appraised value than the Marshal's auctions produce. Articles of female attire and materials to make or trim such articles were knocked down at the Appraiser's annex on Tuesday for about $4,600 less than their appraised value, which is presumably, in its turn, much less than they will be sold for by the dealers who bought them. In other words, they were disposed of to a few of the initiated for one-fifth, or much less, of their appraised value.

This is an ancient custom, but in an era of heavy national taxation it is one that would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. We have no doubt that, at very little extra cost for advertising, the fur and lace trimmed gowns, the garments trimmed with silver beads and brilliants, and the yards of lace could have been sold for more than half their appraised value to people who would be glad to get such bargains. It is as true of customs sales as other things, that what is worth doing is worth doing well. Perhaps a matter of $2,000 or so may not seem worth worrying about by the local officials of the Treasury Department, but there are many such sales, and the introduction of a new method of conducting them might appreciably increase the customs returns. It is not only uneconomic to sell a piece of goods worth at least $90, salable probably at a much higher price, for $1.45, but it is a moral error; it tends in its small way to create unfair competition, which is a thing our Government cannot abide. When Government officers sit up nights thinking out new ways to prevent unfair competition, it seems a pity to sell spangled lace which might adorn the reception gown of a magnate's wife at four cents a yard, when the shopkeeper who eventually places it on public sale is likely to charge for each yard as many dollars.

FOR THE GRAND JURY.

The grave charges made against the late Mayor GAYNOR and the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment who passed upon the dual subway contracts should be made the subject of an immediate and searching inquiry by the Grand Jury. Controller PRENDERGAST in his letter of March 22 urges District Attorney SWANN to take cognizance of these accusations, and he sets forth convincing reasons why they should be laid before the Grand Jury for the determination of their truth or falsity.

Referring to the labors of the Thompson Committee, Mr. PRENDERGAST says in his letter to the District Attorney:

> It is evident that the committee is aiming to establish that the approval of the contracts with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, known as the dual subway contracts, was brought about by corrupt methods, and that certain members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment received money for their votes.

The Controller says that he puts the case "baldly" for the reason that he is one of the persons against whom these charges are directed and because he wishes the issue of truth or falsehood to be clearly presented to the attention of the public. He points out that after sitting for six weeks and examining many witnesses the committee "has not produced a single fact in support of the case its leaders are attempting to construct." That is one very good reason for a Grand Jury investigation.

But in another quarter the charge has been publicly made that the Interborough managers "took out of the public pockets the money with which they bribed public officials and others." These charges are made against public servants of the city, against the men who represented the city in the transaction with the Interborough officials, who committed the city to the subway contracts. That they have gravely affected private reputations is not the consideration of chief importance—they represent to the people of the city that their servants were bribed to approve the contracts. The matter therefore is one of most serious concern to the public, in the public interest it is imperatively necessary that the truth should be known. It would seem to be clearly the duty of the District Attorney to bring these charges to the attention of the Grand Jury as the shortest and surest way to get at the truth.

WHAT'S LOST AT VERDUN.

The battle of Verdun is now more than a month old, and still rages, though with diminishing intensity and lengthening periods of desultory fighting. The Germans have won a strip of terrain very irregular in shape, resembling somewhat a dachshund, sharp at one end and blunt at the other, containing a little more than one hundred square miles. Nearly the whole of this was gained in the first ten days. Since then progress has been grossly disproportionate to the effort put forth, because the defense, after receiving the force of the initial impact on a yielding front, hardened under compression.

The conquest of these one hundred square miles has cost the Germans a terrific price, not only in men, ammunition, and guns, much more than it was worth, but also in prestige and expectation. One will be hard to restore and the other is irretrievable. The loss of prestige is in having failed on original lines in an operation built up to by months of methodical preparation. The characterization failure may now be applied conservatively, for whatever yet may happen it is evident that on the lines of first projection the undertaking has fallen through. But the thing now hopelessly gone is the expectation with which the attack on Verdun apparently was launched that an immediate decision could be forced on the western front. So much the General Staff must have expected. That would seem its only justification. The people of Germany probably expected much more. They doubtless believed the assault upon Verdun was the beginning of the end of the war.

Further German intentions in this disappointing theatre are open to conjecture. Fighting might continue for several weeks more, with occasional fits of extreme violence, but for no other purpose really than to "settle the line." After every great impact between two bodies in this way shocks and vibrations continue for a long time, almost at times with the force of new impulses, whereas they are the successive secondary manifestations of an energy already fully discharged at the source. No reconstruction of the main attack can be extemporized. It would require even greater preparation than had gone before.

The French writers have treated the battle as if it had presented phases of which the present is the third and last. That is perhaps an arbitrary treatment, except that the onset had three aspects, corresponding to the three directions of attack against the front and two sides of the Verdun salient. In the German mind the attack was visualized as "a series of "tidal waves, each productive of "gains." Each was less productive than its predecessor, however, until now they are more often barren than otherwise, and the phrase penned by Major MORAHT in the Berliner Tageblatt on March 2 has an unexpected applicability. He complimented the French on coming to "iron grips" with an invincible foe, but said: "A "race of military valor perishes before "Verdun or drags itself crippled "home."

The main strategic purpose of the German General Staff was to forestall time. That is why it began the Verdun battle in the worst weather of the Winter. There was counted on a month at least during which no enemy would move aggressively. And now what must have been feared has happened. The Russians have assumed the offensive on nearly the whole eastern front, from the Baltic Sea to the Rumanian frontier. They are attacking the invader in the north and invading Hungary at the south. That is to say nothing of the Russian campaign in Asia Minor, which is increasingly formidable. At the same time a strong counterattack by the Anglo-French allies on the western front is not impossible. There had been preparations on that side for an offensive. The French by standing wholly on the defensive at Verdun, fighting as economically as possible, must have saved much material and many men that were to have been put into an offensive movement and which now could be utilized even more effectively against the enemy, the Germans having weakened themselves much more than the French at Verdun.

THE PROTECTION OF CRIMINALS.

The gambling joint, the dive, and the stews are said to be the sponsors of four bills now in the hands of the Assembly Codes Committee. Assembly bill 910, printed number 1,009, amends Section 315 of the New York Charter by forbidding the Police Department to station an officer at raided premises before the trial and conviction of a defendant charged with an illegal act therein. Bill 908 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure by the same provision. Bill 907 amends that code by requiring that misdemeanors involving the revocation of a license be prosecuted, not, as at present, before a Police Magistrate, but by indictment by a Grand Jury and trial by a petit jury, the latter a tribunal notoriously blind to violations of the excise laws. Bill 909 amends the Inferior Criminal Courts act so as to give the defendant in these vice resort cases the right of a jury trial.

This precious group of bills, known at Albany as the "underworld bills," seeks to protect from the police the scoundrels in this city who batten on vice, whose pockets have been filled with "the dirtiest money in the world." The energy of the police, the District Attorneys, and the courts has broken up and scattered the gang of lawbreakers, exploiters of uncleanness and depravity, that flourished here for too long a season. Some have fled. Some are enjoying the seclusion that a prison grants. It is hard sledding for the survivors. They modestly ask the Legislature to shield their business from the police, from justice, to guard the despoilers of the public morals, to prevent or hamper their punishment. The effrontery of these four bills amounts to genius. To mention their provisions is to reveal their purpose and insure their condemnation.

A bill of far-sweeping peril to the administration of the criminal law was passed by the Assembly last week, and is "up for passage" in the Senate. The bill bearing the Assembly introductory number 340, printed 341, amends the Inferior Criminal Courts act in respect of appeals from City Magistrates by the insertion of these words: "The appeals enumerated in "this section may be taken as a matter of right."

Under the existing law, which has been upheld by the Court of Appeals, a defendant, convicted in the Magistrates' Courts, can appeal to a Judge of the Court of General Sessions, giving the reasons for the appeal, and, as a rule, alleging error of law or fact on the part of the Magistrate. Appeals are allowed when there is colorable cause, and, in many cases, on affidavit and before the record has come in.

In Manhattan and the Bronx in 1914 174 of 68,684 convictions in cases of which the City Magistrates had summary jurisdiction were appealed to the General Sessions. This small number of appeals consumed much of that court's time. In 1915 there were 504 convictions in the General Sessions. If every one of the nearly 70,000 cases a year in the Magistrates' Courts can be appealed, regardless of the merits; if any large number is so appealed, the higher court will be flooded irremediably, the administration of the law in the Magistrates' Courts will be ineffective or impotent. The amendment would palsy justice in two courts. Moreover, under the present system, the Magistrate knows, before making his return, the specific objections to his findings. A definite issue is provided for the General Sessions, which sustains or reverses the Magistrate, in some cases orders a new trial, in others qualifies the sentence. Under the amendment, the Magistrate wouldn't know, on an appeal, what error he had committed, and couldn't make his return accordingly.

The defendant's rights are amply secured now. The amendment means chaos in the administration of the criminal law. The Senate cannot kill too quickly this measure of mischief.

PLAYING CANDIDATES.

In the North Dakota Republican primaries Senator LA FOLLETTE beat an estimable citizen of this town who has a private and personally conducted boom for the Republican nomination for President. Mr. LA FOLLETTE endeared himself to his party by voting for the Democratic Tariff bill, to his country by his hand in the Seamen's act, his vote for the Gore resolution, and his eagerness for an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war. It is doubtful what party except the Lafollettian he belongs to. His suzerainty of Wisconsin is ended.

The Republicans of North Dakota had the high privilege of choosing between an Impossible and an Unknown. As a matter of form and record, the eight votes of North Dakota are the Impossible's. The result gives no clue to the preferences of the Republican voters of the State. There, as everywhere, the Presidential primary is but an expensive toy. It means nothing. It settles nothing. It indicates nothing.

The 24 votes of Minnesota, it may be remembered, were given ostensibly and nominally to another Impossible, another embargoist and Gore resolutionist, Senator CUMMINS, who defeated the same Unknown by 5 to 1. Whom do the Gopher Republicans want for President? Nobody knows. In the primaries the voting was for the men they don't want.

Children "keeping store" or "playing horse" are a delightful spectacle. It seems cruel to ask men over twenty-one to go to the primaries for the purpose of giving a handful of other men the poor happiness of "playing candidate."

THE FULL CREW LAW STANDS.

The Railway Committee of the Assembly has voted five to one against allowing the bill for the repeal of the full crew law even to come to a vote. At this stage of the session that settles the fate of the bill. There need be no surprise at such action in a Presidential year. Under such conditions it is idle to discuss the merits of the bill. The demerits of the Legislature, and even of the electorate which allows such a disposition of the question, are a more fruitful subject.

Sixty foremost shippers of New York City are to co-operate with the railways and the Interstate Commerce Commission in breaking the trade embargo. The people of Missouri showed a similar spirit of fairness to the railways by rejecting at the polls the full crew law of the State. The Governors of three States vetoed such bills, and New York was one of the three. It was finally by Governor SULZER'S signature that New York ranked itself on this subject below Oklahoma, Ohio, and Massachusetts. Connecticut took the most logical course by referring the bill to the commission charged with such subjects, and the bill got its quietus without hurry or worry.

There is a full crew law in twenty States, and twelve specifically order the crews to be increased, a sufficient sign that the bill more properly should be called an excess crew law. Within five years there have been eight bills presented to Congress, but none of them has been passed. Congress cannot be said to be pro-railway in its sympathies, but it is demonstrated that the New York Legislatures of several years have been anti-railway.

The principle of these laws is to use voting power for the financial advantage of one class at the expense of another class, or even of the entire electorate, wherever it can be accomplished. That is not democracy. It is not government of the people, by the people, for the people. In this case it is the legalized plunder of the servants of all the people, the railways, for the benefit of one class of the employés of the railways, and at the expense of the funds which actually would accomplish for the patrons of the railways what the full crew laws were passed under the false pretense of accomplishing. There never has been a sign that any full crew law has ever resulted in any public benefit, and there is ground for argument that it has worked to the public disadvantage.

Responsible railway men have analyzed the accident statistics to show that there is no trace of reduction, while their experience is asserted to have been that there has been an increase traceable to the extra man's presence demoralizing the discipline of the others. Ten Presidents of roads operating in New York signed a statement that the cost of the extra crews would have bought in a single year 115 steel coaches or 48 locomotives, or would have block-signaled 480 miles of track, or would have eliminated 40 grade crossings, and so on through a long list of safety measures. The aggregate cost was equal to the interest upon $23,000,000 of capital at a time when the railways are not favored borrowers because of their necessities created by law. It is necessary to acquiesce in the result for this year, but the subject should be kept alive for the next opportunity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Yet They Demand Neutrality!

Ever since the war began German-Americans have been constantly complaining that those of their neighbors whose sympathies were with the Allies—a large majority of the American people, unquestionably—were not sufficiently heedful of the fact that, officially, this is a neutral country. Even more loudly have the German-Americans complained that too little regard for their sensibilities was shown—that in print and out of it their beloved Fatherland, its policies, and, its ruler, were the frequent subject of characterizations the reverse of kindly.

Whether or not there was a basis of truth for these complaints—whether or not official neutrality imposed any obligation of silence on the American who disliked the invasion of Belgium, the airship raids on English villages, and the acts reported by the English, French, and Belgian commissions—these are questions that need not at the moment be answered. Admitting that those of us favoring the Allies should have considered more carefully the feelings of neighbors differently aligned, what, is to be said of the setting up in Madison Square Garden by those neighbors of dummies dressed in British, French, and Russian uniforms, and the using of them by German men and women in great numbers as targets for rifle practice?

Apparently it has not occurred to these marksmen and markswomen, or to those who encourage their efforts and applaud their skill, that there are other people in the United States who have sensibilities to be offended, others here who have European friends, relatives and ancestors, and others who, however strong their affiliations with one or all of the Entente Powers, have as yet refrained from any such manifestation of their partialities as this. Many things trying to the patience of the American majority have been said and done at the German bazaar. Till now they have escaped even criticism. But this form of target practice approaches, if it does not exceed, the limits of toleration. It is equally obnoxious in manners as in morals, and it reveals either an astounding indifference to prevailing public sentiment or a more astounding ignorance of it.

Hardly a Case of Discredited.

To say, as did one of our correspondents yesterday, that HAECKEL has been disqualified by his own acts to speak even as a scientist, is going further than the facts warrant. He did, indeed, allow to appear in one of his books certain drawings which, in order that they might better, or even at all, support his conception of evolution, had been intentionally distorted by somebody. That he had himself done this, however, was never proved, and he vehemently denied it, so there is at least the possibility that he was the victim of an over-zealous and under-scrupulous assistant. His best defense was the plea that he had too much sense to attempt a deception sure speedily to be discovered and exploited, exactly as it was, by the watchful antagonists both in and out of the evolutionary camp.

But after the exercise of as much charity as a scientist has the right to claim in such a matter—which is, of course, far less than the amount other men can fairly expect to receive—HAECKEL is, indeed, still shadowed by that great scandal—a scandal that is the worse because it stands almost alone in the history of science. At least he was convicted of a carelessness nearly unpardonable in a man of his class. But all that happened years and years ago. He had not offended in that way before, and has not done it since. His works remain an essential and considerable part of modern learning, and though the soundness of many of his conclusions, as of his whole monistic philosophy, is far from unanimous acceptance by the scientific authorities, none of them denies to him something of real greatness in his own field.

That HAECKEL writes a good deal like a madman when he goes out of that field—when, for instance, his subject is international relations—is no more surprising, no more relevant to the value of his work as a scientist, than are the ludicrous essays in Scripture interpretation which to Sir ISAAC NEWTON seemed by far the worthiest products of his mighty intellect. We have eminent men of our own who make like displays of colossal ignorance and wild illogic when they wander from their specialty, but none the less do they deserve respect when they talk of what they know.

She Wanted to Get Too Much.

Out of the wild welter and confusion into which the masculine mind is necessarily thrown by such evidence as was given in court here this week when one woman tried to make another pay for a dress the second had ordered and didn't want to keep, emerged what at least looks like a solid and comprehensible truth. It was the statement by one of the witnesses to the effect that though the gown in dispute might be the instrument of torture its repudiating purchaser declared, it was truly and nobly stylish, and she had no right to expect the impossible combination of style and comfort.

A vague idea or notion of that incompatibility has long been current, but this is perhaps its first clear formulation, and it is significant of much and also explanatory of much. Whether or not it is equally consolatory for pains, mental and physical, suffered by the devotees of style is a question for their own decision.

Men obviously get satisfaction, though as certainly they do not get comfort, out of the stovepipe hat. What to them is its galling rigidity, its baleful ugliness? It has mysteriously become the proper thing to wear on solemn or stately occasions, and wear it they do, then, in perfect contentment with it and themselves.

Women do, and presumably should, make like sacrifices of their ease and of their aesthetic principles in order to follow style. The only difference is that, being better than men, they do it a little oftener, and a proud sense of duty done is doubtless what enables them to endure so calmly the frequent ridicule and not infrequent condemnation which the styles excite from the unthinking. If you have style you can't have anything else, and why should you? It is enough of itself.

ART NOTES.

Interesting Pictures in the MacDowell Club's Exhibition.

At the MacDowell Club the current exhibition includes a number of interesting works. Maud Mason's flower studies and still life make handsome notes of color. F. Ledyard Towle is particularly salient in his "Carnival," a young woman in a dress of the red that is red and no other color under the sun, the rarest of adventures in pigment. Theresa Bernstein also is at her fortunate best in her "High School Girls," a well thought out composition devoid of eccentricities. Her decorative portrait has decisive character in design and color. Mary McCord's gardens and streets in sunshine are genuinely sunny. Alexis Many looks at nature through a magnifying glass, but his point of view is personal. The other artists, more or less well known, are Ossip P. Linde, Laura Gardin, Charles Bayley Cook, W. C. Emerson, Zulma Steele, Annetta Saint-Gaudens, and James Weland.

Childe Hassam a Favorite.

The San Francisco Society of Artists is about to amalgamate with the San Francisco Art Association, and announces that it has purchased a painting by Childe Hassam "to mark that amalgamation and as its last official act before ceasing to exist as a separate organization." The painting chosen was the "Yachts: Gloucester Harbor," a beautiful sail-dotted harbor, with a landscape foreground and a young girl standing on the platform of a flight of steps looking seaward. It is one of the special group of Mr. Hassam's pictures shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Portraits and Landscapes by Prince Troubetzkoy.

At the Reinhardt Galleries a group of portraits and landscapes by Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy occupies the upper gallery. In many of the portraits, notably in that of Princess Pierre Troubetzkoy, an individual technique appears, the planes of light and shade having clear definition with undisguised edges and angles, and lending the appearance of force to the surface construction. Miss Frances Starr, as Marie-Odile, is one of the noticeable canvases and the artist has made no effort toward a theatrical sensation. It is a quiet little picture in the mood of the part. The landscapes have breadth and frankness of color, and the exhibition as a whole wears the look of candor.

GENERAL WOOD'S STORY.

He Failed to Give Himself Full Credit for Services in Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interview accorded to your paper by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, published in your Magazine Section this morning, is so characteristic of the modest consideration of the man for "others first" that I cannot refrain from having a word to say about it. It was my privilege to spend many months with the General campaigning in the interest of the Bureau of Science of the Philippines and much more time searching for data on which to base a story of an extraordinary career of usefulness.

In the quotation from the Lawton report cited in the interview it is brought to an abrupt end just as it turned to give enthusiastic praise of the person being interviewed. The feats of endurance, persistence, and courage reported by Lawton led to Congress giving Wood a medal of honor and his changing from the medical to the fighting side of military service. It was under his command that the final "clean-up" of the Apache Indian raids was accomplished.

Few know that General Wood is as competent a sailor as he is a soldier. During voyages in the Philippines totaling more than 5,000 miles, with difficult landings on harborless coasts of the islands washed by the turbulent Pacific Ocean, General Wood steered the landing boats to safe beaching more than thirty times without an upset or damage of any sort. In many instances it was generalship of the most ticklish sort. As a contrast to this efficiency, the master of the vessel on which we voyaged once undertook to make a landing with the chief engineer for a little private hunting party. The result was disastrous. Not only was the whaleboat turned end over end, but two shotguns and all else in the boat were spilled out into the surf and never recovered.

I think it will be the verdict of all who have had the good fortune to serve with General Wood or to be his guests that "others first" is his most prominent and charming characteristic, and for that reason he commands that solidarity of co-operation and affection that has also distinguished Chief Herbert C. Hoover, the genius of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, in his management of that colossal philanthropy.

To have come under such influences is a liberal education, and in the future readjustment of the world's business which must follow the present war our greatest hope of holding our own in the struggle lies in such leadership and high efficiency.

In both of these two cases of prodigious efficiency and accompanying modesty we have a type of which America can be proud.

New York, March 19, 1916. H. F.

For a Belgian Fair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Germans have made such a success of their fair that I don't see why we can't have one for Belgium. Rent the Garden for two weeks and have attractions sufficiently permanent in character to be sent from city to city in this worthy cause and I venture to predict that dollars will be charmed from pockets that have never before given a cent for charity. Belgium is a land for which we all feel—better fortified and defended than our own and an example of what fighting "to the last ditch" can mean. T. M.

New York, March 22, 1916.

Torpedo Trolley Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad indeed to see the letter of E. B. Smithers referring to those awful "torpedo" cars. The low step is their only good feature. If the least bit crowded, entering or leaving is very difficult, making it a nuisance to everybody. None of the seats are comfortable, and, above all, they are dangerous. One cannot stand between two of the new cars without being hurt. I have heard them condemned from all sides. Why stick to them?

Mrs. H. M. GOLDSMITH.

New York, March 21, 1916.

CONSTITUTIONAL MILITIA AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Provisions of the Army Bills That Are Opposed to the Original Plans for State Troops.

By ASA BIRD GARDINER, U. S. A. (Retired.)
Formerly Professor of Law at the United States Military Academy.
(Second Article.)

New York, March 23, 1916.

The power of appointment of militia officers, being constitutionally vested in the States, they determine their qualifications for commissions as a specially reserved authority. Otherwise it would be in the power of Congress to deprive the State militia of officers by making the qualifications such as could not be complied with and thus defeat the reserved authority of appointment.

There are many acts of Congress prescribing qualifications for officers in various branches of the Federal Government, but if the President, under his oath, as required by the Constitution, "to take care that the laws are faithfully executed," nominates a person to the Senate and it advises and consents thereto, he cannot be limited by statute in the exercise of such constitutional authority. This has been held by the Supreme Court.

The authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress is another reserved right, and if the States do not do so, the Federal Government cannot step in and assume the right. Training according to the prescribed discipline, as understood in 1787, meant the particular form of drill to be used.

Accordingly, in the first Militia act of Congress of May 8, 1792, providing for the organization of the militia, "the rules of discipline approved and established by Congress, in their resolution of the 29th of March, 1779, shall be the rules of discipline to be observed by the militia throughout the United States."

These were Baron Steuben's tactics, and the same clause said it should be the duty of the militia commanding officer "to cause the militia to be exercised and trained agreeably to the said rules of discipline." Here is a legislative construction of what was intended by the phrases in the Constitution of "training according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." Nevertheless, it is, as before remarked, boldly insisted in the report above referred to that Congress has full power, by Congressional enactments in the way of sanctions, to compel compliance.

As, however, the power to govern the militia, except when called into the actual service of the United States, is not a granted power, and therefore reserved to the States, there can be no constitutional exercise of Federal authority to coerce a sovereign State of the Union. This condition results from our dual form of government and was intended as a check on a centralized plenary form of government.

If it should be argued that full power over the militia should be vested in Congress and in the President, the answer is that those who thus argue fail to understand that Congress has constitutional power to raise all the troops desired without interfering with the Home Guard Militia, incorrectly designated "National Guard," a title filched from the splendid Seventh Regiment in New York's organized militia.

In the war of 1812 several New England Governors declined to obey President Madison's requisition for their respective quotas under the act of Congress of 1795, and the Supreme Court afterward, in Martin vs. Mott, (12 Wheaton, 29,) decided that the President and not the Governors was the judge of the exigency and could call the militia into actual service of the United States on one or other of the three occasions specified in the Constitution, and could give his orders for such purpose to any commanding officer of the militia. Again, in 1861, when President Lincoln called on the Governors of Missouri and Tennessee for their quotas of militia under the same act, both refused.

In the war of 1812 instance Congress at once passed an act to raise a certain number of additional regiments in those States for one year's service, and Congress now, if so disposed, may, by law, authorize the President to raise a United States Reserve Corps suitable for all emergencies.

One of the curiosities of the present situation is that those heretofore the strongest supporters of the reserved rights of the States are, under the plea of want of preparedness, hastily trying to take from them their militia, and one section of the bill (Section 23) reported to the House of Representatives forbids the States to have any militia whatsoever except as "authorized in accordance with the organization prescribed in the act." The proposed act, however, graciously allows the several States "the use of the National Guard within their respective borders in time of peace" and (Section 31) permits them to determine where the headquarters of the several Federal militia regiments shall be.

The use of the National Guard, so called, by the Governor of a State in time of invasion, riot, tumult, breach of the peace, or imminent danger thereof, or to execute State laws, would be of no use because this unconstitutional Federalized militia is not liable to any punishment under the laws of the State if it fails to obey, or commits any military offense.

Then, again, under this amazing proposed act in both Senate and House bills, an officer of the organized militia is, when commissioned by his State, no longer required to take the constitutional oath prescribed by his State Constitution, to "solemnly swear (or affirm) that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of his State, and that he will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of —— according to the best of his ability."

The proposed oath would eliminate all allegiance to his State, whose commission he bears, and he "shall take an oath to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and obey the orders of the President of the United States." (Senate bill, Section 75.)

This is the form in the Senate proposed act, but in the House bill the officer is required to swear to obey the "lawful" orders of the President of the United States. (House bill, Section 35.) Both may be considered unconstitutional, because no militiaman can lawfully be governed by the President as Commander in Chief until actually called into the military service of the United States for one or the other of three purposes. As to any act requiring a man in the militia or regular service to swear to obey the orders of the Commander in Chief without the qualifying expression "lawful" is a strange proposition under a republican form of government.

Another attempt to limit the constitutional authority of the Governor is found in a clause (Senate bill, Section 76,) requiring him to select officers for appointment from certain classes. As well negative outright his constitutional reserved authority to appoint whom he pleases. In order further to hamper the Governors of States, as Commanders in Chief of their militia, the commission of an officer can be vacated only upon resignation, or for absence without leave for three months, provided an Efficiency Board recommends it, or vacated pursuant to sentence of a court-martial.

To the Governor of a State is considerately given power to assemble general courts-martial, with cognisance of the same subjects and like powers except as to punishments, as regular army military courts possess and with the same forms and modes of procedure, but the power of sentence is very limited, and so crude is the clause that there is nothing in the section which makes it applicable to conduct while being "used" by the Governor, as, for example, disobedience of his orders.

This Federal militia, called the "National Guard," under pay, is not the militia of the Constitution. They owe no allegiance to their States nor obligation to support their respective Constitutions and laws, nor are they bound to obey the orders of the Governor as Commander in Chief.

To the President of the United States is also given authority to convene general courts-martial in the National Guard, (House bill, Section 65,) although he is not their Commander in Chief and has no constitutional authority over them until actually called into United States service.

Another remarkable provision in these bills is that the period of enlistment in the so-called National Guard is increased to six years, three in the active organization and three in a national reserve, and the members must take an oath to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States and support the Constitution thereof, obey the orders of the President of the United States and the officers appointed over them, and also make this additional unconstitutional agreement as a militiaman:

> In the event that the President of the United States shall order the National Guard into active service because of actual war or threatened war within three years from the date of my enlistment I agree to serve as a member of the National Guard in the service of the United States within or without the continental limits of the United States for the period of three years from the date of said order or until discharge by order of the President of the United States. [Section 72.]

This obligation is in conflict with the provision of the Constitution on the subject.

Another remarkable clause (Section 78) undertakes to give the President power to make appointments to all vacancies in the so-called National Guard when in active service of the United States despite the constitutional provision exclusively vesting such appointment in the Governors.

In the pending bill in the House (Section 76) the President is authorized in an emergency of actual or imminent war "requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the regular army to draft into the military service of the United States, to serve therein for the period of the war unless sooner discharged, any or all members of the National Guard; all persons so drafted shall from the date of their drafting stand discharged from the militia and shall from said date be subject to such laws and regulations for the government of the army of the United States as are applicable to members of the volunteer army." And the section further provides that the President may alone appoint all the officers, except some of them with consent of the Senate.

If such a section as this ever gets to the Supreme Court of the United States it will be declared unconstitutional as a bald attempt to defeat the Constitution. To say that militiamen shall be called into service as such and then, without voluntary action on their part, be constituted a Federal force, to be sent where the Government pleases in violation of their rights as militiamen under which they enlisted, is so clear a violation of the Constitution as to need no commentary. While Congress has power to raise troops by draft or otherwise, which would take militiamen, as citizens, it cannot pick up the organized militia of the State collectively when the Constitution itself limits their service.

The State of New York has been for years patriotically trying to organize a respectable, active militia. It has spent $28,000,000 for armories, and annually expends between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 additionally, while the United States, by annual Congressional appropriations, gives them $400,000 more. The enlisted men on a three years' enlistment receive everything. They get their uniforms and equipments, and beautiful meeting rooms, all the State armories being handsome buildings. Commanding officers of regiments and other units of organization for military purposes receive annually from the State considerable sums, and additionally each battery receives $500 and besides $1,500 for each troop, $1,200 for brigade headquarters, $1,500 for regimental headquarters, $500 for each battalion and squadron headquarters, and other sums, besides pay for officers and men when ordered on duty by the Governor or in aid of the civil authority. In further effort to make militia service attractive in many of the armories, all sorts of inducements are offered in the way of athletics and amusements. Yet the National Guard of New York is reported to be now 4,000 short of their complement. What then is to be said if their term of enlistment is to be doubled, their enlistments for duty increased, with liability of being drafted into the service of the United States and to serve three years more under the United States in the United States or in a foreign war? If, with all the attractions offered by the State of New York, its complement falls several thousand short, it is plain to see that, should these new bills be enacted into law, the knell of the organized militia will have struck.

If the United States wants an organized force subject to the orders of the President of the United States, do not touch the organized militia, help them as much as possible, but in the 347 Congressional Districts of the country which are all supposed to have an equal number of inhabitants, authorize the President to raise a battalion of 600 officers and men as a United States "reserve corps," the officers to be appointed by the President on due examination; give them some pay, and let them for local purposes be under the Governors and attached to organized militia regiments as extra battalions, with the use of the armories, but under constant inspection by United States officers and always ready on telegraphic call of the President to be assembled into brigades and divisions and ordered to a place of rendezvous. In five days' time, from the remotest parts of the United States, 240,000 men could thus be assembled at a designated point.

If the President caused to be raised two battalions in every Congressional District, there would then always be available 408,000 thoroughly drilled, disciplined, and equipped troops, subdivided into battalion units and capable of being, without delay, formed into regiments, brigades, and divisions. State pride would not be wounded, and its organized militia, fostered by assistance from the United States, would continue available, for constitutional emergencies.

ASA BIRD GARDINER.

ESTATE IS INVOLVED BY SUBWAY CLAIMS

Partial Appraisal of Assets Left by Mrs. Grace Watt Thomas Shows Value of $659,235.

HEIR OF MARY G. PINKNEY

Decedent, as Niece, Shared with Two Others in $8,000,000—Her Husband Receives $598,982.

A partial appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Grace Watt Thomas, the wife of Dr. Emery J. Thomas of 73 West Ninety-second Street, who died Aug. 14, 1915, was filed yesterday. Mrs. Thomas was the niece of Mrs. Mary G. Pinkney and was one of the three heirs to her real property, estimated at the time to be worth $8,000,000. She died without making a will, and the personalty passed to her husband, as there were no children.

A considerable part of the property has not yet been appraised, but the total value of all assets appraised amounts to $659,235. The net estate was valued at $615,232. Appraiser Frank K. Powers made the report.

Dr. Emery J. Thomas, husband of the decedent, received $598,982; Julia Morris Curtis Lawrence, her sister, $8,125 in realty; Annie P. Keator, Grace F. Watt, Thomas L. Watt, and James L. Watt, nephews and nieces, each received $2,031 in realty, although they will receive more when the values of certain other assets which cannot be determined at present are fixed. Taxation is suspended until these values become determinable.

Among the items of this nature is a trust fund of $413,105 which is part of the Mary G. Pinkney estate. Other items which are not yet appraised are an interest in the Pinkney estate against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for $7,555 and accrued interest, several parcels of realty the value of which is not indicated, interest in a claim of the Pinkney estate because of the construction of the Lenox Avenue subway between 145th and 148th Streets, which claim, it is asserted in the complaint, is $300,000 and additional amounts because of the erection of a subway entrance at this point, and also unsettled interests in several smaller claims and other smaller parcels of realty.

The realty owned by the decedent was an equity of $15,000 in 142 West Eighty-sixth Street, appraised at $34,000, and one-half interest in a lot at Madison Avenue and 108th Street, subject to taxes and other charges. Under the decedent's equity of $750. The other assets appraised were bank deposits, $6,797; personalty, $29,019; mortgages, $151,833; notes, $15,307, and other claims, $519.

An undivided one-sixth interest in the proceeds of the real estate of Mrs. Mary G. Pinkney, her will having worked an equitable conversion of the real estate into personalty, was valued at $425,746, and a one-sixth interest in two mortgages which were part of the Pinkney estate was placed at $9,765. This indicates that the estate of Mrs. Pinkney on Aug. 15, 1914, was worth $2,605,675.

An affidavit of Charles W. Littlefield, who was an attorney for the decedent, states that the one-sixth interest of Mrs. Thomas in the estate of Mary G. Pinkney was $994,836. Mrs. Thomas received in her lifetime the sum of $459,761, from which was deducted $40,566 as transfer tax.

MRS. LEASK'S WILL FILED.

$75,000 Bequeathed to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The will of Mrs. May Leask, who died March 16, which was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogates' Court, bequeathes $75,000 to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and provides that nearly $250,000 shall eventually go to various religious and charitable institutions. In addition, the Metropolitan Museum of Art receives the decedent's collection of "old Stafford blue and white historical plates," and $10,000 is bequeathed to the Pasadena Hospital, Pasadena, Cal., in memory of the decedent's father.

The Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers receives $25,000 upon the death of Cora B. Hood of Troy, N. Y., a cousin of Mrs. Leask. The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless will receive $15,000 on the death of Fannie R. Perkins, Barbados Island, British West Indies, who has a life interest in the bequest. An additional $7,000 is to go to the Presbyterian Board of Relief of Disabled Ministers upon the death of Jessie Perkins of Montreal, who has a life interest in that amount.

The Home for Incurables, Third Avenue and 183d Street, is to receive $15,000 on the death of Marie Louise de Bost of Chicago, to whom is left a life interest in that sum. Bessie Perkins Sherwood, a niece living at 153 Central Park West, gets a life interest in $100,000. Upon her death $50,000 will go to the Northfield Schools, East Northfield, Mass., and $25,000 each to the Boards of Foreign and of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Garrison Perkins Sherwood, a grandnephew, at 153 Central Park West, receives $75,000 in trust, which, in event of his death, will go to charitable and religious organizations. Other bequests totaling about $22,000 were made. George Leask, husband of the decedent, is made residuary legatee. Conklin & Reid, 31 Nassau Street, are the attorneys of record.

FIGHT FOR WENDEL TAX.

State Controller Will Ask the Courts to Pass on Transfer.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 23.—It was learned today that the State Controller would ask the courts to pass on the question as to whether eighteen lots, worth $1,525,000, transferred by John G. Wendel, known as the "millionaire hermit of Fifth Avenue," Manhattan, to his sisters, previous to his death, should be taxed by the State under the inheritance tax law.

State Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark of Mount Vernon, in taxing the estate, declined to tax the property mentioned, because he said that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Wendel transferred the lots in anticipation of death and to escape the inheritance tax.

The property in question is on Thirty-eighth Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway. The lots were given to the testator under the will of his father, John D. Wendel, with power of appointment in John G. Wendel, either by will or deed. John G. Wendel exercised the power of appointment in 1910 by delivering deeds of this property to his sister, Charles C. Fenno, who is associated with Francis A. Winslow, as attorney for the Controller in Westchester County, stated today that papers on the appeal from the decision of the appraiser have been drawn and will be filed in a day or two. "The appeal will be from the refusal of the appraiser to tax," said Mr. Fenno, "and from the taxing order omitting to tax real property worth $1,525,000. A novel question of law is involved in this legal battle."

The tax against the Wendel estate so far is about $70,000.

TO TAX TILDEN TRUST FUNDS

Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester Hands Down Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 23.—Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester County in a decision handed down at White Plains today, finds that two trust funds of $75,000 each left by Samuel J. Tilden, who died at Greystone, his mansion at Yonkers, on Aug. 4, 1886, to two nephews, George H. and Samuel J. Tilden, 2d, should have been originally taxed by the State Tax Appraiser to the whole value of the trusts, instead of taxing the life interests which the nephews inherited under the terms of the will.

George H. Tilden died on May 14, 1915, leaving three sons, while Samuel J. Tilden, 2d, died on Feb. 17, 1914. Under the terms of the will of the original Tilden, the trust funds were to be inherited by the heirs of the nephews. Samuel Tilden, 2d, left no heirs.

Surrogate Sawyer in his decision finds: "The value of the two trust funds at the date of the death of Samuel J. Tilden was $150,000. The value of the life estate as estimated by the appraiser in the former proceeding was $103,844. This deducted from the full value of the trust leaves a balance of $46,156, which should be taxed at the rate of 5 per cent."

BORDEN APPRAISAL APPEAL.

State Controller Says Valuation Was Too Low.

An appeal from the valuation of the estate of Matthew Chaloner Durfee Borden, who was President of the American Printing Company of Fall River, the largest concern in the world manufacturing cotton and print goods, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court by State Controller Travis through his attorney, William W. Wingate. It is alleged that the appraisers, John J. Lyons, who filed his report on Feb. 25, erred in finding that the decedent died possessed of no share in the good-will of M. C. D. Borden & Sons.

The complaint further contends that the appraiser erred in estimating the clear market value of the decedent's interest in the firm at $1,144,293.85 only, when, as a matter of fact, it appears from the report of James L. Ridgeway, certified public accountant, attached to the report, that the profit in less than two years amounted to $428,700."

The matter will come up for argument before Surrogate Fowler today.

DISCUSS MORGAN APPRAISAL

State Officials and Attorney for Executors Hold Conference.

The first hearing on the appraisal of the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan was held yesterday in the offices of Deputy State Controller William Boardman, in the Woolworth Building. This was in the form of a conference between John J. Lyons, Transfer Tax Appraiser; John W. Hutchinson, Jr., special counsel for the State Controller, and Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., of the firm of Ledyard & Milburn, who represented the executors.

No witnesses were introduced and no testimony taken. Mr. Ledyard said after the hearing that it had been an informal discussion of the steps which must be taken before the estate was finally appraised. It would not be possible to complete all of the schedules for some time, possibly not for a month, he asserted, within which time it was agreed to hold another meeting, although no date was set.

Van Emburgh Estate to Widow.

The will of David B. Van Emburgh, who died March 16, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. He left more than $250,000 personal property, but no real estate. Helen B. Van Emburgh, 14 East Thirty-eighth Street, his widow, receives a specific bequest of $250,000 and the residue, after a legacy of $75,000 has been paid to the decedent's sister, Mary E. Van Gieson of Omaha, Neb. The attorney of record is William Woodward Baldwin, 2 Rector Street. Mr. Van Emburgh was a member of the Stock Exchange for forty-seven years and was a partner in the firm of Van Emburgh & Atterbury.

Frank' Work Estate Accounting.

An intermediate accounting of the estate of Frank Work, who died on March 16, 1911, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court by the trustees of the estate—Peter Cooper Hewitt, Frank K. Sturgis, and William Truesdale. The accounting covers the period from Jan. 1, 1914, to March 16, 1916. The trustees account for a total principal of $12,132,533.07, and for a total income of $1,509,589.67, of which $1,277,-969.05 has been paid to the various beneficiaries, or retained for the establishment of other trusts. J. Henry Work, 52 Broadway, is attorney of record.

Albert Vorhaus to Wed in St. Louis.

The wedding of Miss Gustava Harris, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Harris, and Albert Vorhaus, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Vorhaus of 327 Central Park West, will take place on next Monday at the residence of the bride's parents, 14 Washington Terrace, St. Louis, Mo.

Entertainment for Browning Fund.

The Browning Society of America will give an entertainment at the Princess Theatre Monday afternoon, April 3, in behalf of the Barrett Browning Fund. The society has been instrumental in bringing interesting reading matter into practically isolated communities. The program will include "On a Balcony," "Count Gismonde," and dramatic readings by Edith Wynne Matthison. The list of patrons includes Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham, Kate Upson Clark, Gilbert K. Chesterton, Mrs. John Quincy Adams, the Rev. J. Herman Randall, Edwin Markham, Mrs. Richard Lloyd Jones, Mrs. Charles Scribner, and Robert Underwood Johnson.

A Benefit for Orphaned Children.

A special performance for children will be given tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Knickerbocker Theatre under the auspices of Group 11 of the Young Women's Club of the Society for Ethical Culture. The entertainment, which will be for the benefit of orphaned children, will consist of special motion pictures and music.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

ANNOUNCE AN

EXHIBITION AND SALE OF A NOTABLE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT DOMESTIC ART, PORCELAINS AND RARE ANTIQUES, THE PROPERTY OF MR. HARRY OATWAY, LATE OF FOUR OLD BURLINGTON STREET, LONDON, COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 27.

MADISON AVENUE & 45TH STREET, NEW YORK

COURT HOUSE PLAN GETS HEARING TODAY

Leading Organizations to Favor Project Before the Board of Estimate.

STECKLER SEES BIG SAVING

Member of Board Says Building Could Be Ready for Occupation Within Four Years.

The Board of Estimate will consider this morning the application of the Court House Board for the appropriation of $7,500,000 for the construction of the new court house. The site has already been purchased at a cost of between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000, from which must be deducted about $3,000,000, the amount to be received from the sale of the 'remainders,' that is, the land which will not be needed for the building itself and its approaches, and now the Court House Board needs $7,500,000 for the actual building expenses. As soon as that is appropriated, the construction contract will be advertised.

A number of the leading organizations of the city have signified to the Court House Board their intention of attending today's hearing and supporting its request. Among them are the Board of Supreme Court Justices, the Board of City Court Justices, the Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Fine Arts Federation, the Park and Playgrounds Association, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the Municipal Art Society, the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League, the National Sculpture Society, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, the New York Building Trades Council, the New York State Federation of Labor, the Harlem Chamber of Commerce, the West End Association, the Broadway Association, the Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association, the Washington Square Association, the New York Credit Men's Association, the Bureau of Municipal Research, the Citizens Union, and the City Club.

Letters favoring the project have also been received from Seth Low, George W. Wickersham, President of the Bar Association; Victor Morawetz, L. J. Phillips & Co., the New York Clearing House, the New York Cotton Exchange, and the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce.

Discussing the proposal of the Court House Board yesterday, Charles Steckler, one of its members, pointed out that there would be a great saving to the city if the Board of Estimate decided to proceed at once with the construction of the new building.

"I reckon," he said, "that if the contract be let immediately the new Court House should be ready for occupation within four years. At present complaints of the inadequate accommodation provided by the old Court House have been many, and in addition it should be remembered that to keep the site which has been provided for the new building costs the city about $774,348 a year. That means that the city loses that amount for every year the site is idle, so that it is obvious that the sooner the city begins to draw benefit from its purchase the better.

"Then it should also be considered that as soon as the Court House is complete we shall be able to sell off that portion of the land included in the site which is not needed. I expect that the city will get back about $3,000,000 from this. Moreover, there is no doubt that the Court House will improve greatly the neighborhood, and that as soon as it is erected improvements will be undertaken which will greatly increase its taxable value. This will help to carry a good share of the money invested in the building itself."

Mr. Steckler also pointed out that in the Court House accommodation had been provided for not only the courts, which now occupy the old County Court House and the City Court Building, but also some of the offices housed in the Hall of Records, the Emigrant Bank Building, and the Stewart Building. He reckoned that this would mean a saving to the city in rentals now paid annually of $48,511, and would also set free space in city-owned buildings, to which might be moved some of the departments for which rent has to be paid for space outside.

Mr. Steckler also referred yesterday to the steady rise in the cost of materials, and urged that it would be a wise policy for the city to let the contract at the earliest possible moment, so as to get the materials contracted for at the present rates.

KREISLER AIDS ST. MARY'S.

His Recital at Mrs. Speyer's Nets $3,000 for Free Hospital.

Mrs. James Speyer opened her residence, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon for a recital by Fritz Kreisler for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, at which $3,000 was raised for the hospital. The program was made up of a sonata by Haendel, a prelude and allegro by Pugnani, an andantino by Padre Martini, a "Chanson Louis XIII," and pavane by Louis Couperin, an allegretto by Luigi Boccherini, variations by Tartini, "Chanson-Meditation," by Rawlins W. Cottenet, "Moment Musical," by Schubert-Kreisler; "Sérénade Espagnole," by Chaminade-Kreisler, and "Caprice Viennois" by Kreisler. At the conclusion of the concert a laural wreath, presented to Mr. Kreisler, bore the following message: "From the grateful little children of St. Mary's Hospital."

The audience, numbering 600, was seated in the salon, library, music room and the upper hall, overlooking the large entrance hall, and among those present were Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. J. R. Soley, Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Mrs. Robert C. Livingston, Sr., Miss Laura Post, Miss Martha Draper of Washington, Mrs. Samuel Wagstaff, Mrs. C. D. Peters, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. H. W. Munroe, Mrs. F. K. Sturges, Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mrs. Harold Hartshorne, Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Henry Parrish, Mrs. David Heller, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. A. M. Dodge, and Mrs. J. Horace Harding.

MORGENTHAU WEDS APR. 17.

Quiet Ceremony for Ambassador's Son and Miss Elinor Fatman.

The wedding of Miss Elinor Fatman and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the son of the United States Ambassador to Turkey, will be quietly solemnized on Monday, April 17, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fatman, 23 East Eighty-first Street, in the presence of the families, and will be followed by a reception.

Mr. Morgenthau will have his father as his best man, and the Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise will perform the ceremony. The engagement was announced on Feb. 27, Mr. Morgenthau, with his father, having arrived a few days before from abroad.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS, REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

TABLET FOR NASSAU ST.

To be Placed on Cockcroft Building —Celebration Held Yesterday.

The members of the Maiden Lane Historical Society believe that the history of Nassau Street has been sadly neglected in recent years, and to commemorate the fact that it received its name in honor of the Prince of Orange, who became King William III. of England, they have arranged to place a bronze tablet on the Cockcroft Building, at the northwest corner of Nassau and John Streets.

The tablet will be completed in about a month, but the formal celebration of the event was held yesterday at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club, in the Equitable Building. Augustus K. Sloan, President of the society, presided, and speeches were made by Borough President Marks, Dr. George F. Kunz, Albert Ulmann, historian of the society, and John Voorhees Cockcroft, owner of the building on which the tablet will be placed. The property has been owned by the Cockcroft family for more than a century, and Mr. Cockcroft's mother, a Miss Voorhees, was born on the site when that part of the city was a residential neighborhood. The inscription on the tablet reads:

Nassau Street
Known originally as
"The Street that runs by the Pye Woman"
Was laid out about 1695
And was named in honor of
The House of Nassau
Whose head at that time
Was William the Third
King of England
And sometime Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic.
Nassau Street became identified with
The Jewelry Trade
More than half a century ago.
Erected by
The Maiden Lane Historical Society.
1916.

William III. died in 1702 and Nassau Street received its name about that time. Prior to that it had been called Kip Street, which superseded the earlier designation of the "Pye Woman's Street." The Maiden Lane Historical Society, a few years ago, erected tablets on Maiden Lane and John Streets, commemorating the history of those thoroughfares.

WORK FOR "BIG BROTHERS."

M. L. Schiff Wants Jewish Association to Extend Its Activities.

Declaring that the problem of juvenile delinquency was to be solved through the big brother movement rather than the probationary officer and the Children's Court, Mortimer L. Schiff last night urged the Jewish Big Brothers Association to extend its activities to every section of the city where boys might need its help. Mr. Schiff spoke at a meeting of the association at the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue, at Seventieth Street and Central Park West, last night. Manuel F. Behar, Chairman of the West Side Big Brothers Committee, presided, and the other speakers were Louis Marshall, Rabbi D. de Sola Pool, and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Alexander Kaminsky.

"I do not consider juvenile delinquency a particularly Jewish problem," said Mr. Schiff, after declaring that 2,200 Jewish children have been discharged or paroled in the Children's Courts of the city during the last year. "To my mind it is a mistake to approach it from a religious point of view. But it would be a blessing to provide each boy who has been turned out of Children's Court with a big brother who could guide him into a better life.

"In view of the fact that the Jewish population is estimated at a quarter of the city's entire population, the figures show that at least the Jews have no more than their proportion of juvenile delinquents."

Mr. Marshall believed the Jewish delinquents should be cared for on strictly sectarian principles. Jewish boys, he said, could only be understood by Jewish big brothers and should be intrusted, therefore, only to guardians of their own faith.

BLAKELOCK FUND GROWING.

Many of Artist's Pictures Offered for Loan Exhibit.

There are daily responses to the appeal made by his friends for Ralph Albert Blakelock, the artist, who is in the Middletown Asylum. M. C. Migel, a silk manufacturer, whose home is at 621 West End Avenue, has offered to be one of fifty persons to give $50 annually for five years for the support and maintenance of the artist outside the insane asylum. F. Edwin Church of New Rochelle, who writes that as a boy he was a chum of Mr. Blakelock's son, Carl, has sent a check of $50. There have been more offers of pictures by the artist for the Blakelock exhibit at the Reinhardt Galleries.

Mrs. Edwin B. Marks has a "Floral Scene" which she will send; Lody Smith has "Forest Marge," which he bought thirty-two years ago; L. Vickers of Brooklyn has a picture, "Rip Van Winkle," an early work of the artist, bought thirty-five years ago when Mr. Blakelock held an auction of his pictures. "Diamond Jim" Brady has three Blakelocks in his private gallery which he will also loan for the exhibition. The firm of M. Knoedler & Co. have offered their services.

The opening of the Blakelock exhibition and the public meeting to be held at the Biltmore on the same day have been set, tentatively, for Wednesday, March 29. The date will be changed if by chance the pictures from out of town do not arrive. All checks should be made out to the Astor Trust Company, (Blakelock Fund,) and sent to the company, 389 Fifth Avenue. Other communications may be sent to the General Post Office, Box 1776.

Miss Dolph to Wed E. W. Clark.

Mrs. Cyrus A. Dolph of Portland, Ore., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Hazel Mills Dolph, to Edward Winslow Clark, 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Clark of Philadelphia and a nephew of Edward Winslow Clark. Mr. Clark was graduated from Harvard in 1907 and is a grandson of the Edward Winslow Clark who founded the banking house of E. W. Clark & Co. in Philadelphia. Miss Dolph was educated partially abroad. With her mother, she is spending the Winter in New York. No date has been named for the wedding.

Sachs-Schlang Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Pearl Mae Schlang, daughter of Mrs. Rae Schlang, of 302 Central Park West, to David L. Sachs, took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Solomon Foster performed the ceremony, which was followed by a large dinner.

Miss Helen Katzenberg was the bride's maid of honor and only attendant. Dr. Carl A. Glazer of Newark, N. J., acted as best man, and the ushers were George and I. Townsend Flatto and Marc J. Mintz. After a short wedding trip in the South the couple will reside in this city.

Colonel Felix Rosenberg.

Colonel Felix Rosenberg, a newspaper man in Cleveland for many years, died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-fourth year. He was a native of Austria, and came to this country at the outbreak of the civil war and served for some time with the Confederate Army. After the war he enlisted in the regular army and served for several years. Colonel Rosenberg then went to Cleveland, where he became a reporter on The Plain Dealer, of which he finally became night city editor. When the Spanish-American war started he went to Cuba as a Major in the regiment of immunes and served until the end of the war, when he was mustered out as a Colonel. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club here.

ASK FOR and GET HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

MALLORY LINER ASKS AID.

The Alamo Disabled Off Hatteras—Has 50 Passengers Aboard.

NORFOLK, Va., March 23.—The Mallory Line steamer Alamo sent out a wireless call for assistance tonight, and the coast guard cutter Onondaga went to her aid. The Alamo was reported 130 miles northeast of Cape Hatteras with a broken rudder and her engines disabled.

The Alamo reported by wireless yesterday that she was being towed to New York by a tug. Her message tonight did not state whether the tug was still with her. She carries fifty passengers, and was bound from New York for Texas ports when she became disabled.

The Destroyer Rowan Launched.

QUINCY, Mass., March 23.—The United States torpedoboat destroyer Rowan, named for Vice Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, was launched today from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation. Miss Louise McLean Ayers of Cincinnati, a grandniece of Vice Admiral Rowan, named the vessel. The Rowan is a sister ship of the destroyer Sampson, recently launched here.

Lincoln Wedding Bridesmaid Dies.

VERSAILLES, Ky., March 23.—Mrs. Mary S. Woodrow, 98 years of age, a cousin of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, died at her home here today. Mrs. Woodrow was bridesmaid at the wedding of Abraham Lincoln and her cousin, Mary Todd.

Silas H. Moore.

Silas H. Moore, who died on Wednesday at his home, 1,017 Faile Street, the Bronx, in his sixty-second year, was for many years prior to 1880 connected with the stock brokerage firm of James Buckingham & Co. Mr. Moore, after thirty years in Wall Street, was appointed Assistant Tax Commissioner, a position which he resigned in 1908 because of ill-health. Mr. Moore was a widower and is survived by three sons.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Father JOHN CHARLES LONG, for twenty years pastor of Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church in Elmira, N. Y., died there yesterday afternoon. Father Long celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on Sunday last. He was born in New York City sixty-four years ago.

SAMUEL GARVER, 95 years old, late of Chambersburg, Penn., but for the last eight years a resident of Atlantic City, N. J., died last night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. W. Thompson, in Atlantic City. He was the father of John A. Garver, personal counsel for John D. Rockefeller. Justice P. F. Garver of Kansas, and the Rev. Austin S. Garver of Worcester, Mass.

IRVING FISH, a real estate broker, died on Tuesday at his home, 512 West 179th Street, in his fifty-sixth year. He was a member of an old New York family, and is survived by his wife.

Mrs. NELLIE S. H. FARMER, a contralto soloist and teacher of music, is dead at the home of her nephew at 9 West 123d Street, in her forty-ninth year. She was a native of Vermont, and formerly taught at Syracuse University and Miss Cole's School in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Farmer was the widow of Ernest M. Farmer.

Mrs. THERESE A. BRINK, an umbrella manufacturer for many years, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. Dana Kimball, in Hoboken, N. J. In addition to her daughter, she is survived by a son and brother.

JOHN B. OWNEN, a notion salesman, employed by the C. E. Conover Company for many years, is dead at his home in Highland, N. J., in his sixtieth year. His wife and son survive him.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, prominent in Chicago financial circles as a grain dealer, stock broker, and banker, died in Chicago yesterday after a short illness.

CONRAD R. HEIMBURG, for many years employed in the freight traffic department of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company in New York, died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday night.

HARRY HANDWORTH of 1,183 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday in St. Mary's Hospital. He was a Director in the Equitable Moving Picture Company.

WILLIAM TALBOT, for the last ten years Town Auditor of Greenwich, Conn., died at his home there on Wednesday, in his sixty-fourth year.

BRAINARD DOBBS, a New England theatrical manager and the publisher of manuals and directories, died on Wednesday at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., in his fifty-sixth year.

BAETHASER STRAUBE, who retired two years ago after being in the employ of the American Hard Rubber Company at College Point, L. I., for years, died on Wednesday at his home in College Point.

Sergeant FRANCIS P. QUINN of the Eighty-second Company of the Coast Artillery, attached to Fort Totten, died yesterday at Governors Island in his thirty-ninth year.

Mrs. CORNELIA STOCKHAM BAKER, mother of Dr. Thomas Stockham Baker, Health Master of Town School, Port Deposit, Md., died on Wednesday at her son's home there.

JAMES W. STODDARD, business manager of The Baltimore American for twenty-five years, died on Wednesday in Baltimore, Md. He was the assistant of General Felix Agnus, publisher of The American and Star, and had been associated with him for nearly fifty years.

Dr. CHAUNCEY S. LAMB, a physician, died on Wednesday at his home in New Haven, Conn., in his forty-fourth year.

FELIX MARTINEZ, active for thirty years in Democratic politics in New Mexico, died on Wednesday in El Paso, Tex., that state.

Mrs. CORNELIA STRONG VAIL TUCKER, widow of Luther H. Tucker, died on Wednesday in Albany, N. Y., in her seventy-second year.

SINGLETON CRABTREE, a resident of Philipsburg, N. J., for many years, died at his home there on Wednesday in his fifty-eighth year.

Mrs. MARY HINES, wife of William Hines, died on Wednesday at the home of her son, Thomas Hines, in Phillipsburg, N. J., in her eighty-first year.

JOHN EICH, a retired hatter, died on Wednesday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his fifty-fifth year.

WILLIAM B. WILSON, a retired painter and decorator of this City, died yesterday at his home in South Orange, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year.

DAVID J. BUCKLEY, a cashier in the Tax Collection Department of the Department of Finances in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 41 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, from indigestion. Mr. Buckley was 53 years old and formerly for many years was employed in the office of the State Superintendent of Elections. He was a lifelong resident of Brooklyn and for a number of years was prominent in Republican politics in his district. He is survived by his wife.

HERBERT MORTIMER LUEY, 55 years old, a maker of women's tailored gowns, died at his home, 202 Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born in Northfield, Mass.

Mrs. MARY McCABE, wife of John J. McCabe, well-known in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 259 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, aged 51 years.

Mrs. SARAH BROWER, widow of Cornwell Brower, died yesterday at her home in Rockville Centre, L. I., aged 74 years. She left three daughters and a son.

JAMES BROWN, formerly for many years in the employ of the Sheepshead Water Works, died on Wednesday at his home, 45 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn in his seventy-second year.

KARL FREYMANN, a member of the firm of Foote, Pierson & Co., manufacturers of electrical supplies in Manhattan, died recently at his home, 54 Hart Street, Brooklyn. He was 76 years old.

Mrs. ANNIE MAUD GREENWOOD, widow of Langdon Greenwood and a daughter of Captain James Hand, who was the owner of the Hand line of steamships running between New York and Philadelphia, died from heart disease on Tuesday at her home, 246 Lenox Road, Flatbush. Mrs. Greenwood was born in Philadelphia, Penn., sixty-three years ago.

Mrs. BARBARA KNICKMAN, 69 years old, wife of Henry Knickman, a retired jeweler, died at her home, 164 Highland Boulevard, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BEAUMONT NELSON, 79 years old, died on Wednesday at her home, 581 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. She was the wife of William A. Nelson, a retired Police Lieutenant. Besides her husband, she left three daughters, Mrs. Clarence Roberts, Mrs. Robert Search and Miss Emma Nelson, and two sons, William A. Jr., Chief Clerk of the Fourth District Municipal Court in Brooklyn, and James P. Nelson.

Miss GERTRUDE BURR BUCKLEY, a daughter of the late Archibald B. and C. Virginia Udall Bulkley, and a granddaughter of William Mortimer Udall, the first Alderman to be elected in Brooklyn, died at her home, 258 President Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. FRANCIS KOHLER BARTOW, wife of E. W. Bartow, well known in the automobile trade in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 215 Clarkson Street, Flatbush, aged 32 years.

Mrs. ANDREW LYNAR, widow of a Lieutenant in the New York Fire Department, died from pneumonia at her home, 1,864 Seventy-first Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

MRS. RING'S FUNERAL TODAY

Coroner's Autopsy Shows Widow Died of Heart Disease.

Mrs. Emma Louise Ring, the widow who died suddenly on Tuesday at her home, 103 West Eightieth Street, came to a natural death, according to Coroner's Physician Benjamin Schwartz, who performed an autopsy on the body yesterday at the Morgue. Death, according to the physician, was due to heart disease. Shortly after the autopsy, Coroner Patrick D. Riordan, whose order caused Mrs. Ring's funeral to be postponed, issued a burial certificate to W. J. Dargeon, an undertaker of 954 Amsterdam Avenue, and the body was removed from the Morgue. The funeral will be held this afternoon from the undertaker's.

An unidentified telephone informant caused the Coroner to order the autopsy. The informant, who telephoned the Coroner's office on Wednesday, said that Mrs. Ring's death would warrant official investigation, and the Coroner immediately ordered the body sent to the Morgue and notified the police. Detectives from the Fourth Branch Bureau were assigned to the case, but they ceased activity when Dr. Schwartz's report was made known to them.

The impression among some of Mrs. Ring's associates was that she was wealthy, but those whom she had engaged to handle her financial affairs said yesterday that she possessed only a few thousand dollars.

EARL CURZON'S FATHER DIES

Baron Scarsdale, Rector of Kedleston, Was 84 Years Old.

LONDON, March 23.—Baron Scarsdale, (the Rev. Alfred Curzon,) father of Earl Curzon of Kedleston, died today after an illness of several months. He was 84 years old.

Baron Scarsdale was the second son of the Rev. Alfred Curzon and a nephew of the third Baron Scarsdale, whom he succeeded in the title in 1856, becoming Rector of Kedleston in the same year. He was educated at Rugby and Oxford University and married Blanche, daughter of J. Pocklington-Senhouse of Netherhall, Cumberland, in 1856. Baron Scarsdale was the father of four sons and six daughters, and was a member of the Carlton and Arthur's Clubs. His seat was at Kedleston Hall in Derbyshire.

Thomas W. Pittman.

Thomas W. Pittman, a lawyer, and one of the founders of the New York Press Club, died on Wednesday, at his home, 257 West 122d Street, in his eighty-second year. He was born here and was admitted to the bar when 21 years old. Mr. Pittman was the author of several successful plays, and was the dramatic editor of the old New York Daily News. His wife was Miss Josephine Harrison, a relative of the late President Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Pittman is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Josephine Hamilton, widow of John W. Hamilton, a theatrical manager.

G. B. Shaw, English Athlete, Dead.

Godfrey B. Shaw, who in 1895 was a member of the London Athletic Club team which came to this country and was defeated in a dual meet with the New York A. C. representatives at Berkeley Oval, died recently at his home in Sussex, according to information which has reached friends in this city. Shaw made a wonderful record in English athletics, and was considered one of the most graceful men ever seen in competition over the hurdles. He was one of the few members of the London A. C. team who came near to victory in the New York A. C. meet. He was beaten in the hurdles by a small margin by S. Chase in 0:15 3-5.

Postmaster James Lynch.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 23.—Postmaster James Lynch of this city, former Democratic State Committeeman, died at his home here today.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ROGGEN.—March 23, 20 East 90t.. St., to Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Roggen, a daughter.

Married.

Long Island.

WILSON—SUDLOW.—March 18, Sarah Sudlow to James Wilson.

Newark.

YOUNG—DENNIS.—March 23, Mildred Dennis to Gayle L. Young.

Died

ADAMS.—At Paris, France, Monday, March 20, 1916, Sarah F., widow of the late Caleb Cushing Adams, in her 84th year. Interment later at Newburyport, Mass.

BACON.—At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, England, on Wednesday, March 22, 1916, Hackley B. Bacon, husband of Catharine Gray Bacon.

BALDWIN.—At Nyack, N. Y., March 22, 1916, Captain George Edward Baldwin, husband of Frances Fraser and eldest son of Truman H. Baldwin and Lena L. Sage, aged 42 years. Services at the residence of his father, 170 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y., on Saturday, March 25, at 2:30 o'clock. Express trains from Erie Station, Jersey City, at 12:54 and 1:24. Return trains, 3:29 and 4:53.

BALDWIN.—The Commanding Officer announces with deep sorrow the death of Captain George Edward Baldwin. Officers and men are invited to attend the funeral at 170 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y., on the arrival of the 1:24 train from Erie Station, Jersey City, March 25. Civilian dress.

By order of Lieut. Colonel McLean.
D. W. C. FALLS,
Captain, Adjutant.

BALDWIN.—Company H, Seventh Infantry, N. G., N. Y. With profound sorrow the commanding officer announces the death of our beloved Captain, George E. Baldwin. The company will parade in full uniform as escort on Saturday, March 25, 1916. Assembly 11:30 A. M. at the armory. ARTHUR DRAKE,
First Lieutenant, Commanding.

BALDWIN.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N

YANKEES PLAY CLOSE GAME---GIANTS MEET DETROIT TODAY, THEN BREAK CAMP

TRIPLE PLAY CHECKS YANKEES' REGULARS

Peckinpaugh's Blunder in Getting Trapped Cost His Team a Victory.

RAY FISHER PITCHES WELL

Works Nine Innings and Would Have Won but for Dull Base Running by His Mates.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 23.—Today's ball game between the Yankee factions was a good deal of a hummer. It was the most eventful that Teams A and B have played in their extended series of conflicts, and was won by Team B, 3 to 2. Hard luck hitting by the regulars and some exceedingly poor work on the bases and elsewhere accounted for their downfall. In the matter of manoeuvring, the second team did much better, but there was exceptional fielding on both sides, in which the second team was quick to take advantage of the first team's heedless base running, and in which, too, the first team made four double plays and the second team three double plays and a triple play.

Fine weather favored the gladiators for a change, and Manager Donovan sent his veteran pitcher, Ray Fisher, the full nine innings. Fisher pitched a capital game for the regulars, who, however, wasted opportunities behind him, and were unfortunate in having several wickedly-hit balls caught. Shawkey went seven innings to get the benefit of the weather, and was relieved by Allen Russell.

The triple play was made in the third inning, and, had Roger Peckinpaugh been keener, it would have been avoided. Peckinpaugh was on third base, Alexander on second, Fisher on first. Maisel made a drive to right which looked safe, and the base runners all moved. But Doc Cook made a fine catch at his shoe tops. His throw to Boone doubled Alexander at the half-way station, and Boone's toss to Aragon at third retired Peck. The last-named had reached the plate. He should have held his base until he knew whether the ball would go safe or not, for he could have scored in either event.

In the eighth inning Aragon trapped Peck at third with the hidden ball trick, the second time this Spring the Cuban has worked that time-worn device, though to some of the Yankees it appears to be brand new. Charles Farrell, who was coaching at third, was fooled as thoroughly as Peckinpaugh. The regulars made one run in this inning, and would have made more but for the double slumber.

There was more bad base running in the ninth. Maisel was on second base, with none out. He was caught between second and third on Gilhooley's drifter to Boone, and Aragon, who touched him out, detected Gilhooley roaming around between first and second bases. Thereupon he skipped over to that lost or strayed athlete, and put the quietus on him. Magee followed with a base hit, which was useless. Magee's hitting took a brace. Lee made two singles and a line drive for an out. There was a reason—some new bats from his own bat factory in Michigan.

The hitting which counted in the scoring was done by High, Cook, and Hendryx, for the second team, and by Gilhooley, Baker, Pipp, Peck, and Fisher, for the first team. A balk by Shawkey also counted in the run-getting, and added to the game's unusual features.

According to a report received here, Ed Sweeney, the catcher, has cast his lot with Roger Bresnahan's Toledo Club.

A caller on Manager Donovan this morning was Jack Dunn of the Baltimore Club. Dunn wants ball players. One he is likely to get is Elmer Miller, the outfielder, who came from the Southern Association last year and led that league in hitting. Dunn would also like to get Dave Pipple, the pitcher. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Team B	3	7	0
Team A	2	9	3

Batteries—Shawkey, Russell, Schwert, and Walters; Fisher, Alexander, and Nunsmaker. Hits—Off Shawkey, 5 in 7 innings; off Russell, 3 in 2 innings. Hits—By High (3), Cook, Mullen, Aragon, McGovern, Gilhooley, Magee (2), Baker, Pipp, Peckinpaugh, Fisher. Two-base hit—Cook. Sacrifice hits—Cook, Hendryx, Walters, Gilhooley. Stolen bases—Maisel, Magee. Double plays—High and Mullen; Mullen, Boone, and McGovern; Boone and Aragon; Gedeon Peckinpaugh and Pipp (2); Nunsmaker and Baker; Baker and Pipp; Baker and Nunsmaker. Triple play—Cook, Boone, and Aragon.

BOY FINDS COBB'S RING.

Ty Lost It from a Pullman Car Near Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Richard Harley, son of a section foreman on the Big Four Railroad, tonight is the happiest boy in Elmwood Place. The reason for his present state of mind lies in the fact that late this afternoon he found a $800 diamond ring lost by Ty Cobb, the famous Detroit outfielder.

When Cobb was on his way to this city some time ago he lost the ring while washing in the dressing room of a Pullman car en route from Cleveland to this city. He made a search for the gem on the day he lost it, but was unsuccessful. Since then every youngster in the neighborhood of Elmwood Place has been searching for the missing ring. Young Harley will take the ring to August Herrmann's office tomorrow, when it probably will be sent to Cobb.

Braves Defeat Athletics.

MIAMI, Fla., March 23.—The Boston Nationals had little trouble in defeating the Philadelphia Americans here today by the score of 8 to 3. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston Nationals	8	9	2
Philadelphia Americans	3	8	2

Batteries—Rudolph, Barnes and Blackburn; Bush, Crowell, Sheehan, Meyer and Perkins.

Insisted upon in every civilized language for its known superiority

CC AND IMPORTED Ginger Ale

Order by the dozen from your wine merchant or grocer for use at home

COOMBS IN GOOD FORM.

Veteran Pitches for Brooklyn Regulars and Wins, 6 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 23.—Another game was played between the Brooklyn club regulars and colts this afternoon, the regulars winning, 6 to 5. The contest, besides furnishing the Superbas with their best day's work since reaching here, was fought out until the ninth frame. The veteran Coombs insisted on pitching the full nine innings. He is the first of the Superbas' twirlers to go the full nine innings. Opposed to him was Appleton and Priest. Coombs shaded the kids at all times, notwithstanding he had players on the bases frequently.

The end of the eighth inning found the score at 5-all, with Coombs and Priest doing the twirling. Jack blanked his opponents in their portion of the final frame. Stengel, the first man up in the regulars' half of the ninth, drove a long double to centre and was chased across the plate with the winning run on Wheat's clean single to left field.

Pitcher Dell and Infielder Karst are out of the game, owing to slight injuries. This necessitated the playing of more than the usual number of pitchers on both sides. Rube Marquard played centre field for the regulars and carried off the honors in the outergardens.

Jimmy Johnston, the Pacific Coast outfielder, who has been holding off on the salary question, will report to Manager Robinson tomorrow.

Tomorrow Captain Daubert will go by automobile to Deland with a team to play a return game with the Stetson University nine. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Regulars	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	6	12	0
Colts	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	9	1

Colts—Hickman, centre field; Olson, shortstop, Mowrey, third base; L. Miller, left field; McCarty, first base; Stevenson, second base; M. Wheat, catcher; Rucker, right field; Appleton, pitcher; Priest, pitcher.

Regulars—O'Mara, shortstop; Daubert, first base; Stengel, right field; Z. Wheat, left field; Cutshaw, second base; Getz, third base; Meyers, catcher; Coombs, pitcher; Marquard, centre field.

Two-base hits—Marquard, Stengel, Appleton, L. Miller, Olson, McCarty. Sacrifice hit—Rucker. Stolen bases—Daubert, Stengel, Mowrey. Double play—O'Mara, Cutshaw, Daubert and Meyers. Struck out—By Priest, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 2; off Appleton, 1; off Priest, 2. Hits—Off Appleton, 8 in 6 innings, off Priest, 4 in 2 innings. Wild pitch—Coombs. Time of game—One hour and twenty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Cheney and Mails.

TWO TOURNEYS AT AIKEN.

Men Advance to Fourth Round—Women Play, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 23.—In the third round of the annual handicap golf match played for the Clarence W. Dolan Trophies this afternoon at the Palmetto Golf Club, Prescott Metcalf, (5,) who tied yesterday with H. A. Curtis, (6,) played thirty-six holes today before defeating his opponent, 5 and 3. T. D. Robinson, (6,) who led with George Bird, (5,) after playing thirty-six holes in the preliminary round and went fifty-six holes yesterday before defeating Bird, met Temple Emmet, (5,) in the second round this morning and was defeated, 4 and 3. The scores:

Prescott Metcalf (5) defeated Oakleigh Thorne, (14,) 6 and 5; Victor Sorchan (5) defeated C. Temple Emmet, 1 up; Philip W. Livermore (10) defeated J. C. Tappin, (11,) 1 up; George Wilder (15) defeated Gifford A. Cochran, (7,) 5 and 3.

In the first round of match play for the women's championship for a cup presented by William H. Sands and a consolation cup presented by Mrs. Charles M. Hinkle, Mrs. Harry W. La Montagne was the sensation of the course, making an 84, going out in 41 and returning in 43, a record for the season. The summary:

Mrs. Gouverneur Morris defeated Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, 1 up; Mrs. H. W. La Montagne defeated Mrs. Linn, 2 and 1; Mrs. King Carley won from Miss Edith Mortimer by default; Miss Eleanor Phelps defeated Miss Jean Hinkle, 8 and 6; Mrs. Charles M. Hinkle defeated Mrs. George T. Smith, 1 up; Miss Thacher defeated Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, 1 up, (19 holes); Mrs. J. C. Tappin won from Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran by default; Mrs. Woodward Babcock defeated Miss Porter, 1 up, (19 holes); Mrs. Philip W. Livermore defeated Mrs. Herbert A. Scheftel, 7 and 6; Mrs. Josiah C. Thaw defeated Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, 4 and 2; Mrs. Harry A. Curtis won from Miss Helen Hitchcock by default; Mrs. Oliver Perin won from Miss Leonie Burrill by default; Miss Louise Iday defeated Mrs. F. O. Beach, 2 and 1; Mrs. H. E. Davis defeated Miss Rose Dolan, 2 up.

TIE IN TIN WHISTLES' GOLF.

Becker, Lancaster, and Jarecki Each Get 72 Score at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 23.—The members of the Tin Whistles who had not won a prize this season competed in a medal round for six prizes today. Usual club handicaps prevailed. C. L. Becker and Charles Lancaster of Woodland and Charles Jarecki of Erie tied at 72 for the first three prizes. Fourth prize was won by J. M. Thompson of Spring Haven, with 73. For fifth and sixth prizes there was a tie at 76 between E. J. Phillips of St. Andrews and H. H. Buckley of Dunwoodie.

Mrs. M. J. Scammel of Oakmont won first prize in the silver dollis contest against bogey, by 6 up. Second prize went to Mrs. J. R. Price of Oakmont, 5 up. Mrs. E. P. Muntz of St. Catherine's, Mrs. Guy Metcalf of Agawam, and Mrs. T. R. Palmer tied for third prize with 4 up each.

Herbert Lagerblade and C. W. Deibel of Youngstown beat D. J. Ross of Holyoke and P. V. G. Carter of Nassau 2 and 1 in a four-ball match over the No. 2 course.

Record for Greenbrier Links.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., March 23.—Charles Mothersell, professional at White Sulphur Springs, established a new record for the Green Brier golf course today, going around in 72. Alex Smith of Wykagyl claims a 71 made here last Autumn, but as he did not hole out on every hole that is not considered an official record. The lowest amateur record—a 74—is held by Thomas Potter of Westchester, who made it during the first annual tournament here last Autumn.

Winston Wins at Harvard Club.

Eric S. Winston, national amateur squash champion, won his way through the third round of the Harvard Club championship yesterday by defeating R. L. Whitman in straight games at 15—4, 15—2. In another third round match H. S. Satterlee won from G. M. Richards at 12—15, 15—0, 15—9.

CELESTINS VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

Natural Alkaline Water

For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

Bottled at the Springs

GIANTS' COLTS BEAT REGULARS FOR TITLE

Challenge Game for Championship of Marlin Lost by Wacker's Wildness.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 23.—Training practically ended for the Giants in Marlin this afternoon, when the Colts challenged the Regulars to a game to decide the local championship and walked off with the title in a nine-inning contest which ended 5 to 1 in their favor. Aside from a brief morning practice tomorrow, the preliminaries are at an end. The last appearance of the Giants will be made at Emerson Park tomorrow afternoon in a game with the Detroit Tigers.

Today's game was sharply contested until six innings were played. A shortage of pitchers then compelled Manager McGraw to send Harrison, an outfielder, to the box for the Colts, while Collegian Wacker pitched the last three innings for the Regulars. As soon as Wacker entered the box Arthur Fletcher called all bets off. His vision was prophetic, for in the eighth inning Wacker ascended, and part of the team went with him. Three hits, two errors, and some bases on balls produced the deciding runs.

The Colts claim they could have made a much larger score if Tommy Leach, manager of the Rochester Club, had not been a spectator. Every time a rookie made a good play he felt that it was fatal to his chances of remaining with the Giants. Leach is trying to induce McGraw to part with Outfielders Jacobson and Farrell. He can also use a pitcher and infielder.

The first four pitchers were in good form. Palmero held the Colts hitless for three innings and the Regulars could not score on his opponent, Kramer. Perritt dealt out three more ciphers to the Colts, though he had a narrow escape in the fourth, when Babbington doubled and Rousch got a short single. On Thorpe's grounder, however, Babbington was caught at the plate.

Strond opposed Perritt. In the sixth inning Thorpe dropped a throw on Lobert, who was forced by Kauff. Benny stole second and scored the first run on Merkle's single. Wacker got away for one inning and than took the ascension that cost the regulars the game.

The Detroit game has been advertised far and wide and excursions from nearby towns will swell the crowds. Ty Cobb and Benny Kauff will not meet here, however, as Ty is late in reporting this Spring.

Jennings and some of his players arrived here tonight by motor from Waco in time to attend the ninth annual farewell ball of the Giants at the Arlington Hotel. There were more than 200 guests and many out-of-town visitors, as this affair marks the climax of the social season hereabouts. Hughey and Mrs. Jennings led the grand march, and at a late hour it was reported that John McGraw had spiked the punch.

Ralph Sharman is the first of McGraw's rookies to get the gate. It was announced tonight that Sharman had been released to the Memphis Club. He was not able to do much down here on account of a lame foot. The batting order and score:

Regulars—Burns, lf.; Doyle, 2b.; Lobert, 3b.; Kauff, cf.; Merkle, 1b.; Fletcher, ss.; Hunter, ss.; Kelly, rf.; Wendell, c.; Palmero, Perritt, and Wacker, pitchers.

Colts—Farrell, rf.; Babbington, 2b.; Rousch, cf.; Thorpe, 1b.; Jacobson, lf.; Brainard, 3b.; Martin, ss.; Kocher, c.; Kramer, Stroud, and Harrison, pitchers.

										R.	H.	E.
Regulars	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	4
Colts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	6	5

Two-base hit—Babbington. Three-base hit—Merkle. Umpires—Messrs. Dooin and Poth.

LENGTHEN THE "OVER."

Metropolitan Cricketers Make Radical Change in Rules.

A radical change in the playing of the championship games of the Metropolitan District Cricket League this season will be introduced as the result of the action by the delegates at the annual meeting in the Sheldon Building in Brooklyn yesterday. By unanimous vote the Executive Committee decided to lengthen the "over" to ten balls instead of six. Although the longer over is by no means a novelty, having been employed for some years in the Halifax Cup competition of the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, all the governing bodies of cricket in New York and vicinity have until now strictly adhered to the rules of the Marylebone Cricket Club of London.

Representatives were present from the following clubs: Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, Columbia Oval, Kings County, Manhattan, and Paterson. The Columbia Oval Cricket Club made application for membership, which was favorably acted upon. The Bensonhurst Field Club tendered its resignation from the league and it was accepted.

The Secretary reported the receipt of word from Philadelphia concerning dates set aside for the New York team in the annual Halifax Cup competition as follows: June 10 and 24 and July 15 and 29 in New York; June 27 and 28 and July 11 and 12 in Philadelphia.

J. Rodgers of the Brooklyn Cricket Club was elected President of the league, with A. H. Dale of the Paterson Cricket Club as Vice President. Harry Rushton, 1,932 Arthur Avenue, New York, was elected Secretary-Treasurer for the sixth year in succession.

MUNROE QUITS CREW.

Bow Oarsman in Columbia Boat Ill Again.

Crew prospects at Columbia received a setback last night in the announcement by Coach James C. Rice that Robert K. Munroe, bow oarsman, would not row again for the Light Blue and White. Munroe has been ill for a few days with a relapse of an illness which followed an operation for appendicitis several years ago. Munroe rowed at bow last Fall when Columbia defeated Yale at New Haven, and had been counted as certain of making the same position in the 'Varsity boat for the race at Poughkeepsie next June. Last year he rowed in the junior 'Varsity at the Poughkeepsie regatta. Munroe was the only member of the junior class rowing in the 'Varsity boat, and was, therefore, regarded as the logical candidate for next year's Captaincy.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Whole Building, near Broadway

Men's Furnishings, Hats and Shoes

Winter Clearances End This Week

Discontinued Lines and Broken Lots Almost Half Price

$1.50 Shirts at 75c Pleated and Stiff bosoms

E & W Dress Shirts, 85c Plain & Tuck Bosoms

$2 Bates St. Madras Shirts, $1.15

$3.98 Silk Shirts, Now $2.35

Underwear

Odd Shirts & Drawers, 69c each

Heavy weight; were $1.00 and $1.50

50c Underwear, Heavy Balbriggan, 29c

$1.50 London Aertex, now 79c

$2 Imported Wool Mesh, now 95c

75c Merino, now 49c

4-Ply Collars, 3 for 25c

Every new style, quarter sizes

Equal to regular 2 for 25c collar

YALE OARSMEN SWAMPED.

Second Freshmen Collide with Ice in Harbor and Are Rescued.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23.—Yale's second freshman crew was wrecked this afternoon when its boat collided with a large piece of floating ice nearly two miles from the boathouse in the harbor channel. The collision was so violent that seams were opened in the shell which immediately began to sink. The oarsmen were rescued by being taken aboard the coaching launch which was closely following the shell. Their boat was under water when they were taken from it. None of the members of the crew were affected by the ducking and the shell will be repaired.

Patterson, stroke of the third freshman eight, collapsed during this afternoon, and was taken from the boat. Investigation proved that he had concealed the fact from the coaches that he had left the college infirmary to row in his crew. Weakness quickly developed when he tried to stroke the boat. Because of the accident to the second freshman eight, no attempt was made to take out the first and second 'Varsity crews until the harbor is clear.

HARVARD ROWS AT LYNN.

Crimson Crews Get Their First Practice of Year on Water.

LYNN, Mass., March 23.—Harvard University oarsmen came to this harbor today for their first water practice of the season. Two eights had forty-five minutes of easy rowing under the direction of Coaches R. F. Herrick and W. Haines.

It was the Crimson's latest start since rowing was inaugurated at Harvard. The usual course in the Charles River basin is frozen over with ice nearly a foot thick.

PENN'S TEAM IS WEAK.

Three of Best Basket Ball Men May Not Play Against Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—It will be a weak Pennsylvania team that will face the Princeton five in the play-off for the championship of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League on March 29 in this city. From the reports that are going the rounds of the campus, only two of the regulars who played throughout the league season will be able to face the Tigers. It is said that Captain McNichol, Bill Williamson, and Lou Martin will not be in the Quaker line-up.

Williamson was confined to his home all last week, and his illness was attributed to the strain of the season's competition. He was not able to attend his classes, and is in poor shape at present, although he reported at the practices Monday night and last night. Martin, who is a second year student in the dental school, is troubled with scholastic deficiencies and is now ineligible. There is a possibility, however, that he will be able to remove some of his deficiencies in time to get into the Princeton game.

Captain Eddie McNichol is a third year student in the Engineering School, which presents one of the hardest courses in the university. Although Eddie is not deficient in his studies, he necessarily had to let some of his work pass, and as a result is behind in some of his studies. It is said that he has been advised by the Faculty not to give his time to any more athletic work until he has made up his studies.

If these three men are out of the game it will mean that the Red and Blue will have little chance of coming out on top in the battle for the title.

FUTURE ATHLETIC EVENTS.

Interest is growing in the games for the small club championship of the Metropolitan Association, which will be held at the Second Field Artillery Armory, N. G. N. Y., on March 25, under the auspices of the Mohawk Athletic Club. These games are the outcome of the dissatisfaction of the small clubs over the continued victories in championship meetings of their greater rivals, the Irish-American A. C. and the New York A. C., and are expected to create a greater interest in track and field sports among members of the smaller clubs. The meet will not be devoid of star performers, despite the fact that the representatives of the I.-A. A. C. and N. Y. A. C. are barred, for there are many good athletes in the small organizations.

One hundred prizes will be awarded to contestants in the "moonlight" road run of the Harlem Home News, which will be contested through the streets of Harlem on Friday night, April 7. No admission fee will be charged for this event, and there probably will be more than a thousand contestants. The race will be a scratch affair, but the less experienced runners will have ample opportunity to be prize winners. Special awards will be made to the Harlem, Bronx, Yorkville, and Long Island Athletic Leagues.

YALE TEAMS PLAY FOR YALE ONLY

General Public Not Considered in Sports, Says Daily News, the Students' Paper.

The Yale Daily News announced in an editorial yesterday that the members of the Yale football team would not wear numbers in games played next Fall. The News asserted that "the plea and not infrequently the demand for numbering players has come from sporting editors who have been actuated in their requests principally because such a system would be very much to their advantage in reporting the games.

"Of course better, in the sense of more accurate not of wider, publicity should be given to all forms of college athletics, but let us not forget that games are played for the college, not for the sporting editors; for Yale and not for the general public.

"We do not go so far as to hint that the old Spartan system of excluding from the Olympic games all but the participants and the judges should be approximated. For besides the benefit of football to the players themselves we must not forget that one of the finest raisons d'etre of the sport is the great enjoyment as a game and as a spectacle it affords the spectators. We should disapprove, therefore, of any plan giving greater publicity than now obtains to college football or of harkening to the disingenuous cry of the athletic writer who argues that the numbering of players should be effected in justice to those who pay money to see the football games.

"From the practical point of view, moreover, as Captain Black has said, 'if the spectators of a football game are not interested enough to learn who the players are without their being numbered, they will not be interested enough to learn who the players are when they are numbered.'

"On the whole, therefore, we approve the decision of Captain Black and the football management in this instance, and we feel that it will receive the support of the University, for we are convinced that they have settled the matter, if not in the most popular, surely in the most sensible manner. The question is hardly one that can be argued with profit, as the Football Rules Committee, which omitted to take cognizance of it, decided. It is not so much a matter of sound logic as a question of good taste."

TWO RACES FOR VOLLMER.

Columbia Star Will Not Compete in 50-Yard Event Tonight.

At the annual individual swimming championships tonight in the Columbia pool winners in the 50 and 100 yard events will be determined by heats, whereas the 220-yard race will be judged as the result of individual time trials. Each entrant for the plunge for distance will have two tries, and each diver will be limited to four prescribed and four special or optional dives. The extra event, the freshman relay race, will be over the regular 200-yard course.

Interest in the championships centres on the probable outcome of the 50-yard race. Hal E. Vollmer of Columbia, intercollegiate champion, will not enter this event, so that the fight for first place will probably be between Captain Schlaet of Yale and Burchenal of Princeton, with Captain Shryock of Pennsylvania, a third choice. Vollmer is expected to have no trouble winning the 100 and 220-yard events.

Captain Friessell of Princeton, who took second in the diving last year behind McAleenan, formerly of Yale, should advance to first place this season. Lehman of Pennsylvania and Norris of Princeton are the best plungers in the league. Columbia will enter a team in the freshman relay race for the first time, and should win.

Statistics prepared yesterday on the season's record for the Columbia team showed that Vollmer registered 99 points. This is not only more than double the number made by Captain Lee, the next highest point-getter on the Blue and White, but it far exceeds that made by any other swimmer in the league.

To Swim for A. A. U. Title.

Entry blanks have been issued by the New York A. C. for the 220-yard swimming championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be decided in the Mercury Foot Natatorium on April 10. Duke Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian swimmer, will make his first bid in New York for a championship in this race. He has approved the itinerary arranged for him by the Hawaiian Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, and will leave shortly for America

STETSON HATS

The Spring Leaders Are in the Windows

YOU, who look for appearance, style, quality in your hats—here is the "*Pacemaker*"—the new Stetson *feature hat*, which looks unusually well on most men.

You will want a stiff hat also. Select one of the *Comfort* Derbies—as easy to the head as a soft hat—needs no "conforming" or "breaking in."

Drop in at your Stetson Dealer's—look at yourself in the new styles.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

SHOEMAKER AT TOP FORM.

Pocket Billiard Champion Plays Strongly in Beating Munoz.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
E. F. Raynolds	5	0	F. A. Unger	1	4
J. H. Shoemaker	5	0	J. J. Maloney	1	4
C. M. Munoz	4	2	H. B. Hawkins	0	5
H. B. Osborne	3	3			

The most interesting match thus far staged in the amateur pocket billiard tournament at the New York Athletic Club was played last night between J. Howard Shoemaker, the title holder, and C. M. Munoz, a clubmate of the champion from the Amateur Billiard Club. Shoemaker won easily by a score of 125 to 74, and showed to better advantage than at any previous time in this year's event. He made several high runs, one of 35, which closely approaches the amateur record of 42, held jointly by Shoemaker and Edward F. Raynolds. In some of the previous matches the champion has made notable high runs, but the one of last night revealed as pretty a type of game as could be seen. N. M.

Munoz was simply outclassed. For all that, he played an interesting game, and one which against a less formidable opponent would have gained him at least a close match. Shoemaker is a slow starter, and in the early frames did not get his stroke working smoothly. The result was that Munoz forged to the front, and it began to look as if Shoemaker had been caught on one of his off nights, such as he has had several times in the tournament.

Munoz took four straight frames and brought his score to 37, as compared with 28 for Shoemaker. That marked the end of his flight, however, for the champion began playing well-nigh perfect pocket billiards. In the four following frames Munoz was able to get only seven balls. It was during the last three of these frames that Shoemaker made the tournament record run of 33.

Shoemaker played excellent position during this run, the cue ball obeying his every desire. He ran the points off rapidly, seldom hesitating except when there was a combination to be solved, and then the shot was made with accuracy. It was the fast play that brought the run to a close. Shoemaker had good position, but reached for a shot across the table. In making it he was unable to judge the speed of the cue ball accurately on its rebound from the cushion, and it crossed the table too far for the shot that had been planned to follow. The miss of this closed the run.

Shoemaker made another high run of 26 in the eleventh and twelfth frames. Starting with 12 in the eleventh, he ran off all of the balls in the next. He tried hard for position on the last ball so that there would be the opportunity for a break of the pyramid. In this endeavor he failed, the cue ball running up behind the object ivory which was nestled close to the side rail. There was not a straight shot for any pocket, and Shoemaker played a cross-corner shot, which failed.

After the sixth frame Munoz fell steadily behind and won only one frame from the champion. This was the tenth, when he got 8 to Shoemaker's 6. In the next two frames Munoz got only one ball, and in the twelfth the score was 103 to 37 in favor of Shoemaker.

The champion made several spectacular shots during the match. One was a kiss that aroused loud applause. But Shoemaker scratched on a most peculiar accident. The shot having been made his cue ball rolled close to the pocket and all seemed well. The fifteen ball, however, was still in motion, and it bounded back from the end rail and rolled down the table, knocking the cue ball in so that a scratch was the only reward for having made an excellent shot.

The only undefeated players in the tournament, Shoemaker and Raynolds, will meet tonight in the match which will decide the championship.

The score of last night's game:

Shoemaker—5 4 3 6 12 12 14 11 7 6 13 14 8 8 6. Total—125. Scratches—8. High runs—35, 26 and 12.

Munoz—9 9 12 8 2 2 0 3 7 8 1 0 6 6 4. Total—74. Scratches—3. High runs—12 10 and 9.

Edward F. Raynolds scored his fifth victory in the tournament in the afternoon by defeating Robert B. Hawkins by a score of 125 to 51. Confident of winning over his rival, Raynolds was not pressed to play his best game, and Hawkins, on the other hand, did a bit better than has usually been the case. Raynolds, however, was at all times superior, and led from the first frame to the last. The scores:

Raynolds—14 10 7 5 18 5 5 10 13 12 9 8 5 4 6. Total, 125; scratches, 5; high runs, 14, 14, and 10.

Hawkins—0 4 7 9 10 1 9 8 4 1 2 5 6 9 10 0. Total, 81; scratches, 5; high runs, 12, 11, and 10.

New York Bowlers Win Match.

CHICAGO, March 23.—James Smith and Glenn Riddell, composing the New York team, defeated James Blouin and Tony Karlicek, the Chicago team, for the $1,000 purse and intercity championship bowling match tonight. Forty-two games were played, the first half of the series in New York and the second half in Chicago, with total pins counting. The visitors' total was 16,803 and the locals' 16,538.

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Perfect balance of light, strong parts contributes to economy as well as efficient performance.

The light weight of the car is due to the absence of heavy castings and the use, instead, of pressed steel parts and well-designed steel forgings. This lightness means less gasoline. Car weight and tire size are carefully calculated, and this means greater tire mileage.

It will pay you to examine this car

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The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)

The price of the Closed Touring Car or Roadster, complete, including regular mohair top, is $950 (f. o. b. Detroit)

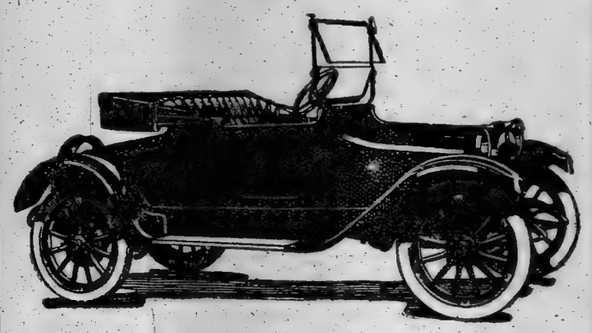

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Open Evenings

SNOW RETARDS THE TRAINING OF HORSES

Thoroughbreds in This Section Will Not Be Ready for Early Racing.

Trainers who came up from Long Island yesterday to the Jockey Club for renewal of their licenses all complained of the lack of preparation of their horses owing to the inclement weather. They said that thoroughbreds which have wintered at Belmont Park, Gravesend, and at the Yonkers course of the Empire Racing Association have little chance of winning races on the Maryland circuit, which starts the end of next week at Bowie. The cold weather has made it impossible to do much training, and even those which have had an opportunity to gallop under sheds could not have had exercise enough to bring them to racing condition.

Last season at this time it was possible to send the horses along at a lively pace at Belmont Park and Gravesend, and they were much further advanced than this year. Even with the more favorable weather of 1915 some of the Eastern horses were used up, as a result of having been trained too hurriedly for the Kentucky Derby, on May 8. This was particularly true of James Butler's Pebbles, which although he was second to Regret in that event, was of little account for the remainder of the racing year.

The Kentucky Derby will be run on May 13, and there is small chance for any of the Eastern horses being ready under these severe weather conditions, which have made only meagre training operations possible. Some of the owners from this part of the country who will try for the prize have been fitting their horses either in Kentucky or on one of the other available Southern training grounds, and they will have a big advantage over those shipped from New York.

The seven Harry Payne Whitney eligibles that Trainer James Rowe has named for the Derby are still at Brookdale, but Rowe is better equipped with a covered track than any of the other trainers. His sheltered training course at Brookdale is five laps to the mile, and he has his horses all well advanced.

John Sanford has both his candidates—George Smith and St. Isidore—training in the South, and reports from there say that they are in splendid condition. Frank Nolan, owner of the Beverwyck Stable, also has his entry in suitable Southern quarters. His nomination is Lena Misha, the winner of the Belmont Park Juvenile, the first time he started. The son of King James and Gallen Belle is in Lexington, and the reports of his training have been satisfactory.

This promising youngster lost form shortly after his high-class performance in the Juvenile and he was never able to come back to that running. He is in fine condition now and Mr. Nolan expects him to again show his early form.

The first New York shipment of horses for Maryland will take place on Saturday, when James McNaughton will send his string of thoroughbreds from Gravesend to Havre de Grace. It was his intention to make a start at Bowie, but the severe weather has made it impossible for him to get his horses ready. His stable is in fine condition, and what little exercise they have had has kept the horses from getting fat.

The Kentucky State Racing Commission is strongly in favor of more long-distance races. At their recent meeting a resolution was offered which had as its object the increase of events at a mile and over.

As racing is to go on as usual at Newmarket, England, this Summer, the original entries for the 2,000 and 1,000 guineas, made two years ago, stand. Substitutes will be provided for the Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger, which are Epsom and Doncaster fixtures, as both of these courses are now in military occupation. For the canceled Epsom Derby there were 152 nominations, for the Oaks, 317, and for the Doncaster St. Leger, 322.

Covercoat, who won the English Grand National in 1914 and then trained off, has come to life again and won two races in England last week.

Harvard and Princeton in a Tie.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 23.—The rifle teams of Harvard and Princeton Universities tonight tied each other at 987 pounds in a match decided by comparativ escores. H. R. Guild of Harvard and J. Murdock of Princeton shared high gun honors with scores of 199 out of a possible 200.

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BOSTON, MASS.

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FIGHT TO STOP BETTING.

Hall Bill in Maryland Cleared of Objectionable Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 23.—By a vote of 60 to 40 the Maryland House today rejected the amendment to the Hall Anti-Race Track Gambling bill, giving the State a daily income of $1,000 while the racing continued, creating a Statewide Racing Commission, and paving the way for strict regulation of racing. All other amendments were rejected which were not fathered by Mr. Hall, the leader in the fight for the original drastic anti-gambling measure.

One amendment, offered by Mr. Metzerott, provided for minority party representation on the Racing Commission. It was defeated. The same fate fell to other amendments offered by Mr. Metzerott increasing the daily license from $1,000 to $1,500 and giving $500 daily to the several counties in which the race tracks are located.

The effect of the defeat of all the amendments was to restore to the House the original drastic Hall bill. Mr. Hall offered amendments, which were accepted, including Chesapeake Beach, in the provisions of the bill.

In its first shape the bill, which is based largely upon the Hughes anti-race track gambling law of New York, went to the third reading file. It will come up again in a day or two. The fight against it will be renewed. If it passes the House it will meet barriers in the Senate, where several bills are pending and where the sentiment is said not to be as strong against the open betting at race tracks as in the House.

BOWLERS ON THE ALLEYS.

National Tournament Starts at the Grand Central Palace.

Bowlers from several States are represented at the twelfth annual National Bowling Association tournament which opened last night at the Grand Central Palace. Over $3,300 will be distributed in prize money during the contest, which reaches a high water mark for these events.

While the tournament opened last night, the real competition will not start until today. Preliminary matches were rolled between the two-men teams in the early part of the evening. This was followed by the five-men squads. The first of these to go on the floor was the Ideran Club of Rahway, N. J. They were opposed by the Empire five of Middletown, N. Y., and the Spartans of New York City had as their opponents the Ravenswoods.

The matches today will not start until 3 P. M., when the two-men teams will compete. The first of the singles matches is scheduled for 4:15 and the five-men teams will play at night. Starting tomorrow bowling will begin at 8:30 A. M. and continue throughout the day, with intervals for luncheon and dinner. The evening session will start promptly at 8 P. M. and close at midnight.

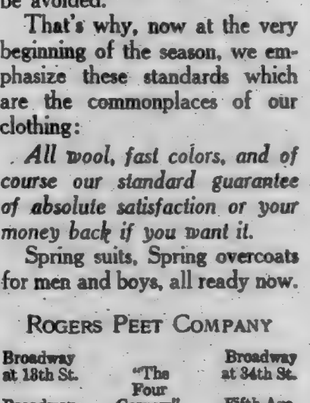

We have been asked, naturally enough, whether under the stress of war conditions, we have modified our standards this Spring.

The shortest of answers suffices—

No!

Every fabric used in all our great stock of Spring clothing for men and boys we ourselves have tested to assure ourselves that it is absolutely all wool and absolutely fast color.

It is unhappily true that it has been much more difficult than usual to maintain these standards this season, and it may be interesting to the public to watch and see how little will be said in clothing advertising about all wool and fast colors—how delicately

HUNDREDS FAIL TO GET TICKETS FOR THE WILLARD-MORAN FIGHT

SPECULATORS GET FIGHT TICKETS

Flaunt Them Before Lines of Men at Garden Who Fail to Get $3 and $5 Seats.

The public sale of $3 and $5 tickets yesterday for the Willard-Moran bout at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night ended in disappointment for nearly 2,000 persons, who made loud protests because there were not enough of the tickets to go around. The supply was limited, and lasted only about forty minutes. The sale began at 9 o'clock, when there were over 1,000 in line, and the ticket window was closed before 10 o'clock.

Those in line saw several speculators with bunches of tickets in their hands offering them for sale at twice and three times the prices which were asked at the window. The police were busy keeping the ticket purchasers in line, and little attention was paid to the speculators. On all sides of the Garden were speculators offering all sorts of tickets for the bout at advanced prices.

The supply of $3 and $5 tickets was much smaller than any one supposed when the sale was advertised. The Show Corporation could not explain how so many of the smaller-priced tickets got into the hands of the speculators yesterday so soon after the sale closed. Most of the men who held the best places in the line represented speculators, but the sale yesterday morning at the window was limited to two tickets for each person.

The same thing happened in the disposal of these tickets that occurs in all big events of the kind—the speculators get them. The persons who lined up along the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden protested in vain after the ticket window had been closed, and finally went away disgusted. The speculators thronged among them trying to sell seats, but none of the men who had waited for hours in line would purchase a ticket.

There were $20 and $25 tickets offered at the box office yesterday, but all of the tickets under $20 have been sold, and the others are going fast. Promoter Rickard stated last night that the seat sale had reached $130,000, and on the night of the bout the total receipts, he calculated, would reach between $145,000 and $150,000.

The management announced yesterday that there would be a limited number of standing-room tickets sold. No one will be permitted to stand on the main floor, but there will be standing room in the open places in the balconies. Lieutenant J. T. Waldron of the Fire Department will be in charge of the firemen on duty and will decide when enough standing-room tickets have been sold.

A big squad of plain clothes men will be stationed inside and outside of the Garden. They will be in charge of Inspector John Cray. Inspector James Bolan will be in charge of 150 uniformed men outside the Garden.

There will be five entrances to the arena, and each ticket will designate the entance.

The management of the Garden will comply with the rule of the Boxing Commission and present the usual number of preliminary bouts. The three four-round bouts, however, will be put on so early in the evening that no one will see them except the ushers and other attendants, unless they come to the Garden about 7 o'clock. Manager Jimmy Johnston will announce the contestants in the three early bouts today.

At 8 o'clock sharp the six-round preliminary will be staged between Jimmy Murray, the Brooklyn bantamweight, and Charley Treyball of Chicago. The ten-round semi-final will bring together Battling Levinsky and Jim Savage of Orange. It is expected that this bout will be over in time to start the Willard-Moran bout at 9:30 o'clock, or shortly afterward.

Tex Rickard stated yesterday that the motion picture privilege had been disposed of outright to the concern which is to take them. The price paid was $10,000. Of this amount $5,000 in cash was put up and the picture concern will also pay over the first $5,000 which the pictures earn by being exhibited in this State. Willard is to receive 51 per cent. of this $10,000 for his share. The promoters will take the rest.

Instead of having a day of rest, as he had planned, Champion Jess Willard changed his mind at the Pioneer Sporting Club yesterday and had an afternoon of hard boxing. Not since he started to train here, nearly a month ago, has Willard hammered his sparring partners around the ring as he did yesterday. The champion took more punishment than at any previous session, and was smashed so hard by Boer Rodel and Walter Monahan that his face was a glowing red when he finished.

Willard's activity yesterday was due to the fact that he wants to take off a few more pounds of surplus weight before the bout, and because he also wants to get some rough boxing before he meets Moran. Yesterday's session was devoted more to slugging than boxing. All the fancy sparring was eliminated, and in each of the three two-round bouts Willard and his opponents jarred each other all they could. Willard was evidently trying to get some of the slugging he expects tomorrow night from Moran.

Rodel cut loose several right-hand swings which stuck to Willard's jaw, and the champion did not smile. Instead, he waited until he got the Boer into a clinch, and then, with hard infighting, he ripped himself free with right uppercuts which sent Rodel's head backward. The first bout, between Willard and Hemple, became so spirited that the second round was cut short because Hemple was getting considerably banged up.

Monahan, Willard's trainer, got the worst treatment at the hands of the champion. After Monahan had planted several stout blows on the champion's face and brought a high color to his cheeks, the champion punched him into a corner and worried him with stiff lefts and rights. It was no child's play, and Monahan's mouth was cut. There was no let-up during the two rounds, and Monahan did not attempt to "pull" his punches. Twice he had to duck under the champion and run to get away from Willard's attack. Willard was plainly keyed up to fight, and, for the first time since he started to train, his face wore a hard, determined expression. Like Moran, Willard has reached the stage of his training where he wants to fight and have it over. Yesterday Willard wore a bandage around his right wrist.

A slight pimple has appeared, and his trainer thought it best to protect that part of the wrist, to avoid irritation. Tom Jones says a pimple is nothing to worry about.

Frank Moran's only activity at Dal Hawkins's yesterday was in the interests of art, and he went through the routine of his training for the motion pictures. He took a walk yesterday, but did no running. In the afternoon he punched the bag and boxed a round with McKinnon and one with Frank Kendall, while the cameras clicked.

Willie Lewis, Moran's trainer, said yesterday: "Frank is on edge. He is just right and where I want him. Tomorrow he will take a two-mile run in the morning, and then have a thorough rest until he faces Willard in the Garden on Saturday night. He is as fit for a battle as a fighter ever was, or ever will be."

During the last few days it has been noticed that both Willard and Moran have been doing much infighting with their partners. During the early days of their boxing they "broke clean," as the boxers say. It is likely that infighting will be a big factor in this bout, and the referee, Charley White, is going to have his hands full watching the men when at close quarters.

According to the articles, the bout will be governed by the rules of the State Athletic Commission, which provide for a clean break at the command of the referee, and hitting in the clinches with one hand free. Under the Marquis of Queensberry rules the boxers must protect themselves at all times, but the referee may separate them when both arms are locked. With two big men like Willard and Moran there will be much clinching, and Referee White will make a strong effort to make the men live up to the "break-clean" rule.

At the ringside tomorrow night will be three former holders of the heavyweight title, John L. Sullivan, James J. Corbett, and Bob Fitzsimmons. Promoter Rickard sent an invitation to Jim Jeffries, but the big Californian found it impossible to come East.

Last night Rickard received many telegrams from prominent men all over the East and Middle West asking for seats for the bout. These last-minute requests were expected, and, as there are still many twenty-five-dollar seats available, it is not likel ythat any of the out-of-town patrons will go away disappointed.

GAMES FOR SMALL CLUBS.

Millrose A. A. Expected to Win Honors at Mohawk Meet.

Representatives of the small clubs of New York will settle their rivalry in the championship meet which will be held under the auspices of the Mohawk A. C. tomorrow night in the Armory of the Second Field Artillery, 106th Street and Franklin Avenue, the Bronx. Three hundred individual entrants have been nominated, and almost every small club in the district will have one or more men competing.

The Millrose A. A. team has been entered in full strength, and expects to win the titular honors. Against Mel Sheppard's men will be pitted the best athletes of the Long Island A. C., Loughlin Lyceum, Knights of St. Anthony, Salem-Crescent A. C., Central Congregational A. A., West Side Y. M. C. A., and other clubs.

OLD OPERA HOUSE NOW BOXING CLUB

Manhattan Crowded with Men and Women to See Flynn and Reich Fight.

Every seat was taken and the fight fans were standing up in rows on the stage and in the rear of the orchestra at the Manhattan Opera House last night, when Billy Gibson opened the famous theatre as a boxing club de luxe. Women were scattered all through the house, women ushers led the spectators to their seats—very different sorts of seats from the usual type at boxing clubs, a string orchestra played operatic airs between the rounds, the number of the particular round was run out across the middle of the stage on a large pasteboard sign, and the new white ring was immaculate under the glare of large calcium lamps that hung directly over the battlefield. Everything was ready for the grand opening except the famous split-second watch which was to act as automatic timekeeper, start the bout, tell when the round was ended, and count out the defeated fighter. The famous watch split too soon. It split in the afternoon while it was being rigged up, and it could not be repaired in time for the evening session.

Under the eyes of so many of the fair sex, Al Reich, the New York Adonis of the ring, had his opportunity to be a hero in the easiest sort of way, but he seemed not to fancy his profession much, and Dan (Porky) Flynn of Boston recovered from a heavy storm sufficiently to win out on points in the ten round bout. In the first thirty seconds of the bout, Reich put Flynn down so hard with a left swing that it seemed as if the Boston fighter was headed for the cellar of the Opera House right through the new canvas, platform, stage and all. Flynn's generalship enabled him to hang on until Reich again put him down for the count of nine. With nothing to do but to push the Boston fighter over for the final count, Reich was suddenly overcome with bashfulness and backed helplessly away.

The New York boy looked like a million pounds sterling for the first thirty seconds of every round, but after that he faded until he resembled the much more familiar copper penny. Once again in the sixth round Reich had Flynn out standing up, but he was unable to push him over. By clever jabbing and good generalship Flynn was entitled to the decision on points.

In the other bouts Sam Pearse and Charlie Hopkins, both 146 pounds, fought a four-round draw; Teddy Burns, 124 pounds, and Peter Slane, 119 pounds, fought a four-round draw; Red Mack, 124 pounds, and Frankie Williams, 122 pounds, fought a six-round draw, and Jack Reed of New York, 130 pounds, knocked out Frank Rowan of Milwaukee, 125 pounds, in the second round of a six-round bout.

TWO CHAMPIONS IN RING.

Welsh and Kilbane to Box Western Opponents at Harlem S. C.

Two championship title holders will be seen in action in the two ten-round bouts which feature the card scheduled for the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street and Madison Avenue, this evening. In one of the contests Freddie Welsh, the English boxer, who holds the lightweight title, will oppose Frankie Whitney of Cedar Rapids, Mich. This will be the English boxer's second engagement in the ring this week, and in Whitney he will be facing a formidable opponent. The Cedar Rapids lightweight has earned distinction by reason of his knockout victory over Ad Wolgast, former holder of Welsh's laurels, and has made a favorable impression upon local fans in the several bouts in which he has contested in this vicinity.

Johnny Kilbane, leader of the featherweight division, and Harry Donohue of Peoria, Ill., will be the principals in the other ten-round bout. Following is a list of the other bouts arranged for this evening:

New Polo A. A.—Paddy Burns vs. Gene Gilvey; Eddie Fletcher vs. Pete Smyth. Both ten-round bouts. One special bout of six rounds, and three four-round contests also.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn.—Young Soisberg vs. Battling Reddy; Young Thomas vs. Happy Mahoney. Both ten-round bouts.

East New York A. C., Brooklyn.—Joe Jeanette vs. Cleve Hawkins; Buddy Nadler vs. Soldier Stanley. Both ten-round bouts.

Chip Knocks Out Howard.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 23.—George Chip of Newcastle, Penn., knocked out Johnny Howard of Bayonne, N. J., in the sixth round of a scheduled fifteen-round bout here tonight. Each weighed 159 pounds.

AMATEURS IN HARD BOUT.

Rudolph Bory Knocked Out by Albert Lackman at N. Y. A. C.

The second night's competition in the preliminaries of the amateur boxing tournament to decide the metropolitan championships was held last night in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club in West Fifty-ninth Street, and, on the whole, the boxing in the four classes was of a superior brand to that furnished in the bouts on the opening night of the tournament. This was particularly evident in the 145-pound class, in which some spectacular bouts were witnessed.

A notable contest was the one between Albert Lackman, Trinity Club, and Rudolph Bory, East Side House, which ended in a victory for the former after a little more than three rounds of sensational boxing. In the opening two rounds Bory had all the better of the boxing and found it an easy matter to step inside of the Trinity Club boxer's left-hand jab and deliver hard right and left hand blows to the stomach and jaw. These blows weakened Lackman considerably, and near the end of the second round he went to the floor from a clean right to the jaw. He recovered quickly, however, and in the third session did all the work, so that the judges and referee were unable to agree on a winner at the conclusion of the regulation three rounds.

Referee Forbes ordered an extra round, and shortly after the beginning of this session the bout came to an abrupt finish. Bory was showing the effects of his hard boxing in the two opening rounds and Lackman, seeing this, chased him about the ring with heavy blows to the stomach. The East Side House entry was unable to withstand this punishing attack about the stomach, and when the round had gone about half its distance Bory collapsed. The boxers were in a clinch on the ropes in Lackman's corner when the end came, and Bory went down from a light left-hand blow on the nose. Several of the club's athletic instructors had to carry Bory to his corner, and it was several minutes before the East Side House boxer regained complete consciousness through their ministrations.

115-Pound Class, (Featherweight.)—B. Volgar, Educational Alliance, defeated M. Hyman, Union Settlement A. C., one round, referee's decision; T. Quinn, Christ Church House, defeated M. Hockstein, Jersey Harriers, three rounds, judges' decision; A. Ferrari, Ozanam Association, defeated D. Leahy, East Side House, one round, referee's decision. Semi-finals—B. Volgar, Educational Alliance, defeated T. Quinn, Christ Church House, three rounds, judges' decision; F. Zellner, Trinity Club, defeated A. Ferrari, Ozanam Association, three rounds, judges' decision.

135-Pound Class, (Lightweight.)—J. Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., defeated J. Blau, three rounds, judges' decision; G. Mengerius, Greek-American A. C., defeated F. Cassidy, Ozanam Association, one round, referee's decision; W. Smith, Bronx Church House, defeated W. Nothe, Paulist A. C., three rounds, referee's decision. (Judges disagreed.)

145-Pound Class, (Welterweight.)—R. H. Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, defeated F. McDonnell, New West Side A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; A. Lackman, Trinity Club, defeated R. Bory, East Side House, four rounds, referee's decision. (Bory collapsed.); G. Gruendler, Union Settlement A. C., defeated M. Stark, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., two rounds, referee's decision. (Stark disqualified for holding;) J. Lomax, East Side House, defeated C. Maurer, East Side House, one round, referee's decision.

Heavyweight Class.—W. Lorenson, Trinity Club, defeated G. Melnce, People's Palace A. A., three rounds, judges' decision; H. Guild, Trinity Club, defeated L. Sthiebethkel, East Side House, two rounds, referee's decision.

BOXER GEARY UNDER BAN.

A. A. U. Declares Alleged Amateur a Professional.

Tommy Geary, the clever boxer of the St. Joseph's Y. M. A., who on Wednesday night reached the final of the 108-pound class in the metropolitan championship at the New York Athletic Club, yesterday was declared a professional by the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union and his card was ordered canceled. The committee's action followed a protest made against Geary on Wednesday night.

Through sources that could not be doubted Chairman Mathews of the Registration Board learned that Geary had engaged in a six-round bout at the Olympic Athletic Club on Oct. 18, 1915. His opponent on that occasion was Max Wetsky, a former amateur.

Since amateur boxing was legalized in New Jersey the committee has been flooded with applications for tournament sanctions, but none will be granted without thorough investigation. Most of the clubs applying for sanctions are not members of the Metropolitan Association, and therefore will be subjected to careful scrutiny.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Stadium Ath. Club Boxing De Luxe MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 25
Eddie Campi vs. Billy Fitzsimmons
& 5 other bouts. Also immediate returns from Willard-Moran ringside. Description by Billy Gibson. Adm. 50c. Res'd seats 75c, $1, $1.50; Boxes $2.
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Terse News of Sports

Holy Cross Captain Leaves College.

Mark H. Devlin, Jr., of Lawrence, first baseman of Holy Cross College baseball team and Captain of the 1917 football eleven, left college yesterday and returned to his home in Lawrence. Devlin has decided to give up his work in college. He got a big send-off in the college refectory at dinner from the student body.

Fordham Schedules Little Game.

Fordham closed one of the open dates on its football schedule yesterday, when Jerry Kenlon, manager of the Maroon eleven, announced that he had given Susquehanna College the vacancy on Oct. 12. The game will be played at Fordham Field. Susquehanna is a small college located at Selinsgrove, Penn.

Freshmen Must Remove Snow.

Unless the sun melts the snow on the New York University campus within the next few days, every member of the freshman class will assist in removing the thick blanket of snow which is preventing the Violet baseball squad from beginning out of door practice on Ohio Field. The delay in starting work on the diamond, which is annoying Coach Kellogg and a large squad of baseball candidates, led Manager Wilber E. Frericks to introduce a motion in the student organization yesterday requiring every freshman to be present next Monday for the purpose of clearing the snow from the field.

St. Paul Hockeyists' Long Trip.

The St. Paul Athletic Club hockey team stopped off in New York yesterday on its trip from Montreal to Pittsburgh. While at Montreal it defeated the Lachine hockey team and won the Art Ross Eastern Canadian championship trophy. Starting tonight a three-game exhibition series will be played with the Duquesne Garden hockey team at Pittsburgh, after which the Westerners will return to St. Paul, completing one of the longest trips ever attempted by an amateur hockey team. St. Paul has played twenty-six games, fourteen of which have been away from home. The famous $2,000 McNaughton trophy, emblematic of the championship of the American Amateur Hockey Association, is held by this club.

Davies, Canadian Horseman, Dead.

Robert Davies, President of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, and the owner of Thorncliffe Stable, died on Wednesday at his home in Toronto, Can., in his sixty-eighth year. He was a breeder of thoroughbred horses for many years, and was a member of the Toronto Hunt Club and the Ontario Jockey Club. His colors were known on American and Canadian tracks for many years, and two of his horses won the Queen's Plate years ago.

Columbia Underclass Basket Ball.

In a revival of the annual underclass basket ball game, Columbia sophomores last night defeated the Freshmen, 37 to 31. Latour and Roberts of the Varsity squad played with the second-year men, and the former scored five field baskets and five foul goals for a total of 15 points. Bernard Culloton, captain of the Freshman football team last Fall, was the star of the oub team.

Princeton Club Games Tomorrow.

The interscholastic track and field championships which will be conducted by the Princeton Club of New York at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory tomorrow afternoon promise to be the most successful of any conducted by this organization since they were inaugurated six years ago. An entry of 800 boys has been received for the sixteen events. Thirty-four high and preparatory schools have entered teams. A great battle for points is expected to be waged between De Witt Clinton, High School of Commerce, Stuyvesant, Manual Training, Morris, and Poly Preparatory schools.

Flynn Wins at 18.2 Billiards.

In the Harlem Class B 18.2 balkline tournament, in progress at the Morningside Billiard Academy, E. Flynn defeated Dr. T. W. Tuggie last night by 150 points to 90.

Keeler Defeats Strebeigh.

F. S. Keeler, who has several times held the Columbia Club squash tennis championship, defeated R. L. Strebeigh, 15—0, 15—9, in one of the matches of the Class A round robin tournament yesterday. Strebeigh recently won the Class B championship of the Columbia Club. Keeler has won three matches in the Class A tournament and lost one, the latter to Cornell, who is leading in the competition.

Draw for Women's Tennis.

The draw for the Heights Casino women's tennis championship was announced yesterday. Nineteen players are entered for the annual competition, which starts today. The draw follows: Second Round, First Round Byes.—Mrs. Candee and Miss J. Burns, Mrs. T. H. Bearusley and Mrs. C. E. Putnam, Miss M. Taylor and Miss Church. First Round.—Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Bedford, Mrs. Bailey and Miss Shepard, Miss G. Chapman and Miss Barclay. Second Round, First Round Byes.—Mrs. Betts with the winner of the Chapman-Barclay match, Mrs. Perkins and Miss Bull, Miss Weber and Miss Beecher, Mrs. Fitch and Miss Cousins.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.
The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.
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PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Catalog free.

Young Spaniard, university graduate, would exchange Spanish for English. M 75 Times.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

Dalton Swimming School, 19-21-23 West 44th St. Booklet B.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PURE BRED Holsteins AT AUCTION
Madison Square Garden, NEW YORK
March 28-29
The greatest collection of Holsteins ever offered at auction. Every Leading Herd in the Country is represented.
FASIG-TIPTON CO.
Madison Square Garden
E. J. Tranter, Auctioneer

Today's Mid-Week Pictorial

24 pages of velvety rotogravure

ROYAL NURSES OF THE RED CROSS.

This Picture Contains Five Ladies of the Royal Courts Who are in the Red Cross Work, viz.: (1) The Czarina; (2) Italy's Queen; (3) Princess Mary of England; (4) Madame Poincare; (5) Grand Duchess Tatiana; (6) Crown Princess Cecilie. (This Picture is a Full Rotogravure Page of the Mid-Week.)

Every Page of the Mid-Week Is Worth Framing

64 Pictures *24 Pages*

A Memorial of U-29.

The New French Stripes for Wounds (below.)

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,974.—In Bankruptcy.—STATE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, Bankrupt.
State Engineering Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 9, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on April 3, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,-603.—In Bankruptcy.—KASPER FURMAN, Bankrupt.
Kasper Furman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 16, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on April 3, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,-602.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN H. OETJEN, Bankrupt.
John H. Oetjen was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 20, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on April 3, 1916, at 11:20 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,940.—In Bankruptcy.—ALFRED L. KOHN, Bankrupt.
Alfred L. Kohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 3, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on April 3, 1916, at 11:10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist of N. Y.—No. 21000.—In Bankruptcy.—MANDARIN RESTAURANT, INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Mandarin Restaurant, Inc., are hereby given notice that on March 13th, 1916, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, April 3rd, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, March 23, 1916.

NO. 23026.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIDNEY I. DARRIN, Bankrupt.
Sidney I. Darrin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 21st, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 3rd, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE, March 23, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22992.—In Bankruptcy.—PETER McMAHON, Bankrupt.
Peter McMahon was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 14, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on April 3, 1916, at 10:50 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22969.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM B. MORRISON, Bankrupt.
Abraham B. Morrison was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 7, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on April 3, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22975.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM JACOBS, Bankrupt.
William Jacobs was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 10, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on April 3, 1916, at 10:40 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,-873.
Notice is given that HARVEY N. ROWE, doing business as H. N. ROWE & CO., alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why confirmation should not be confirmed.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SERVANTS AND EMPLOYERS.

First-class domestic servants seek situations in good houses. Superior employers and the better class of help brought together by The New York Times.—Advt.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22814.
Notice is given that MACK H. FINKELSTEIN, trading as THE WILLARD COMPANY, a bankrupt has applied for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 3, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—21,755.
Notice is given that ANDRE TRIDON, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 24th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,-398.
Notice is given that JOSEPH E. BLACKBURN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 24th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Left in the Hands of the Professionals—Dealings Smaller, Prices Irregular.

Events on the Stock Exchange yesterday bore out the inference drawn from the previous day's trading that the market was being left more and more in the hands of professional traders. The talk of impending peace and the uncertainty which still prevails as to the probable market effect of that event, the unsettled outlook in respect to the Mexican situation, and other elements of uncertainty have been having the effect of causing the public to hold aloof from further participation in the speculation which recently broadened out the market. The extent to which trading has contracted is indicated by the fact that yesterday's transactions were less than 50 per cent. of those on the same day last week.

The theory that the coming of peace would result in a decline in stocks has led some people to dispose of their speculative holdings of stocks and to buy bonds—Anglo-French bonds among them—in the belief that these would be likely to improve with the coming of peace. Others have disposed of their stock and are remaining out of the market, while still another element of the public, while holding their stocks, are refraining from further operations for the time being. All of these influences, coupled with the conflicting operations of professional traders, account for the declining activity and for the irregular movement of prices.

As time goes on the assumptions upon which was predicated the view that the coming of peace would mean the end of present prosperity in the United States are found one after another to have been ill-founded. The chief of them was that war business was the major part of the business contributing to the prosperity which the country has been enjoying. It is no longer possible in view of the evidence which has been accumulating in trade circles to accept this assumption. War business has been a large item considered by itself, but a relatively small item considered as part of the total business which the country has been doing. If large speculation in the so-called war stocks is held in check there is no present reason for assuming that the end of the war will exert unfavorable influence either upon trade or upon finance. To assume that a continuance of business activity in this country is contingent upon the continuance of the war is to misapprehend entirely the real causes of the great forward movement in American trade.

Some trace of the concern felt over the Mexican situation was seen in the decline in several stocks most directly involved in the fate which may befall our relations with that country, but so far as the market as a whole was concerned neither the Mexican news nor any other did more than create a cautionary attitude leading to withholding from new operations rather than to any concerted selling. At the moment the outstanding influence upon the market seems to be the disposition of the public to wait before again engaging in trading on a scale sufficient to remove control of the price movements from the habitual traders who buy or sell largely as a matter of habit and under the impetus of suddenly formed opinion, apt to be as quickly reversed. That makes for irregularity rather than for any clearly defined price movement.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	5
Atlanta		4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	3	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	3		3½	4
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	6			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2½
Ninety days	2½@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	1½	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	3@3½
90 days	3	6 months	3@3½
4 months	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling— Demand	$4.76¾	$4.76¼	$4.76¾	+.00⅛
Cables	4.77	4.77	4.77	...
Paris— Demand	5.96⅝	5.97½	5.93¾	—.00⅝
Cables	5.96	5.96¾	5.96	—.00⅝
Berlin— Demand	71.62½	71.81¼	71.62½	+.31¼
Cables	71.68¾	71.87½	71.68¾	+.31¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adopted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76¾	4.77
5.1826	Paris	5.96¾	5.96
95.26	Berlin	71.62½	71.68¾
20.20	Austria	12.42	12.45
26.70	Scandinavia	26.85	26.95
19.29	Spain	19.10	19.15
5.1826	Switzerland	5.23	5.22½
19.225	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19	Holland	42.43¾	42.50
5.1826	Italy	6.69¾	6.70¼
51.45	Russia	....	32.00
	China— Hongkong	48.85	49.00
	Shanghai	66.50	66.63
	India—	33.00	.....
32.44	Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44	Calcutta		
	Japan—	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama		
	Philippine Islands—	49.75	49.87½
50.00	Manilla		
	South America—	42.50	42.62½
42.44	Buenos Aires	22.88	23.00
32.44	Rio		

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.70¾	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $437,116,938; balance, $22,307,269; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $269,507.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $1.87⅛@$2.18⅞.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 28½d, up ⅛d: New York, 50¼c, up 1⅛c; Mexican dollars, 46⅝@46c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	458,919
Same day last year	445,301
Year to date	40,179,293
Same period last year	14,727,294
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.29 — .20
Same day last year	83.83 + .18

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 8	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	94.66	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
140	143	1,300	Adams Express	141	141½	141	141½	+1½
19⅞	20	900	Alaska Gold Mines	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20	— ⅛
9¼	9⅝	100	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
29½	30¼	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30¾	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
78¼	79	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78¾	78¾	78	78	— ⅞
65	80	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	67½	68	67¾	68	+ ⅞
95½	96¼	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	97	97	96	96	—1¾
71½	72	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	72	72	71½	71¾	+ ⅛
62¼	62½	1,100	Am. Can	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
69⅜	70	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	70¾	70¾	69½	69½	— ⅛
116½	120	38	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117	117	116¼	117	...
10¾	11	1,100	Am. H. & Leather	10⅝	11	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
53	53½	3,300	Am. H. & Leath.pf	53	54¼	52¼	53½	+1½
28¾	29	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	29	28½	28	+ ⅛
22½	22¾	4,800	Am. Linseed	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
43	43¾	1,200	Am. Linseed pf	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	+1
75¼	75½	8,100	Am. Locomotive	76⅜	76¾	74¾	75¼	—1
35¼	36	100	Am. Malt pf	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	+ ⅛
100⅜	101	8,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101¾	102	100⅝	100⅝	—1¼
111⅜	112¾	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	112¼	112¾	112	112	...
93¼	93½	600	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92½	93¼	92¼	93¼	+ ⅝
135	142	300	Am. Snuff	130	130	130	130	—5
52½	52⅝	400	Am. Steel F'dries	53¼	53¼	52¼	52½	...
110½	111	900	Am. Sugar Ref	111	111½	110¼	110½	— ⅛
130	130¼	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130	130⅛	129⅞	130¼	+ ⅛
106¾	106⅞	500	Am. Tob. pf. new	106⅝	107	106⅜	106⅝	— ⅛
51¼	51½	800	Am. Woolen	52	53	51¼	51¼	— ¼
99	99½	400	Am. Woolen pf	99½	99½	98	99⅜	+ ⅝
16¾	17¼	900	Am. Writing P. pf	18	18	17	17¼	— ⅛
90⅜	90¾	34,400	Am. Zinc L. S.	86¾	90⅝	86⅜	90½	+4
86⅛	86⅝	7,350	Anaconda Cop. Co	86¾	86¾	86⅛	86⅛	— ¼
3⅛	6¼	100	Assets Realization	8	8	8	8	—8¼
67	69	100	Associated Oil	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	—1¼
103½	103⅝	200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	...
100½	101½	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	100⅜	100⅝	— ⅛
105⅜	105⅞	28,200	Baldwin Loco	106⅜	107⅛	104⅜	105⅜	— ⅜
106⅜	108¾	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	109¼	109¼	108⅜	108⅜	— ⅜
88⅜	88⅝	900	Baltimore & Ohio	88¾	88¾	88⅜	88⅝	+ ⅛
76½	76¾	600	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
...	2¾	50	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	...
2⅜	2⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
497	499	500	Bethlehem Steel	500	502	495	495	—9
52	54	100	Brown Shoe	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	...
97	98½	85	Brown Shoe pf	97	97	97	97	...
83½	84½	200	Burns Brothers	84	84½	84	84½	+ ½
92⅜	92⅞	9,300	Butte & Superior	89½	92⅞	89	92¼	+3¾
29½	30	200	Butterick Co	30	30	30	30	...
23⅜	24¼	100	California Petrol	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
52⅜	54	100	California Pet. pf	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
167¼	167⅝	900	Canadian Pacific	167	167½	167	167¼	+ ⅛
54½	55	1,400	Central Leather Co	55¼	55⅝	55	55¾	+ ⅛
92¾	93¼	400	Chandler Motor	93	93⅞	93	93⅛	+ ⅛
64	64⅜	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	64¼	64⅝	64	64½	+ ⅛
13¼	13⅜	100	Chi. Great Western	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
39	39½	2,900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39	39½	39	39	— ⅛
94⅛	95	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅜	— ⅛
129½	129⅝	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129½	129⅞	129½	129½	+ ⅛
127	127½	100	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	...
17¼	17½	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17¼	17⅝	17	17⅝	...
54½	54¾	1,100	Chino Copper	54½	54⅞	53⅜	54⅝	+ ⅜
74	77	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
46¼	46½	3,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	46¼	47¼	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
49	53	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	49	49	49	49	—1
45¾	47½	100	Comput. Tab Rec	46	48	46	46	— ½
136½	136¾	100	Consolidated Gas	136½	136¼	136¼	136⅝	— ½
111	115¼	135	Con.Gas, E.L.& P.B.	112	112	112	112	+2
21⅝	21⅞	4,200	Corn Products Ref	22	22¼	21⅝	21½	— ⅝
89⅞	90	30,200	Crucible Steel	90¼	91½	88¾	89½	— ⅛
114¾	115⅝	100	Crucible Steel pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	141	Detroit Edison rgts	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
48⅛	48¼	4,400	Distillers' Secur	48½	49	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅛
25	25¼	100	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
3	6	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	...	4¼	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
37½	37⅝	4,400	Erie x r	37¾	37¾	37¾	37⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	24,300	Erie rights	...	...	...	⅛	+ ⅛
52⅜	53¼	200	Erie 1st pf. x r	53	53¼	53	53¼	+ ⅛
45	45½	100	Erie 2d pf. x r	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
26¾	27½	100	Federal Min. & S	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
50¼	51	200	Federal M. & S. pf	50⅝	50⅝	50⅜	50½	+ ⅛
322	330	40	General Chemical	325	325	320	320	...
167	168	200	General Electric	168	168	168	168	— ½
113½	115	100	General Motors pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
73¼	73½	2,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73⅝	73⅝	73¼	73½	...
114⅜	115⅜	200	Goodrich pf	114⅞	114⅞	114	114⅜	— ⅛
121½	122½	300	Great Northern pf	122	122	122	122	...
44⅜	45	1,900	G. N. certs.ore prop	44⅜	45	44¼	44⅝	— ⅛
46½	47	1,800	Greene-Cananiea	47¼	47¼	45⅝	47	— ½
47¼	47⅜	15,200	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48¾	47⅜	47⅜	— ¼
17⅜	17¾	300	Interboro Consol	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	+ ¼
72½	72⅝	50	Do., odd lot	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
58	59⅜	200	Int. Agricultural pf	58½	58½	58¼	58½	...
110⅜	112	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110⅝	+ ⅛
115¼	119½	200	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	115¼	118	115¼	118	+ ½
16¼	16⅝	1,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	16¾	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
73	73½	13,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	74⅞	74⅞	73	73	—1¾
46	46½	400	Int. Nickel	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅝	— ⅜
12	12¼	1,700	Int. Paper	12	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
50	50¾	2,350	Int. Paper pf	49⅝	50⅞	49⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
74½	75	500	Jewel Tea	74⅞	75	74¼	74⅝	+1
109	110	100	Jewel Tea pf	109	109	109	109	+1
26	27	200	Kansas City South	26	26	26	26	...
74½	74⅝	200	Kelly Spring Tire	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	— ⅛
97¼	97½	300	Kelly Spring T. pf	97¼	97¼	96½	96½	— ⅛
57	57¼	12,100	Kennecott Copper	56⅞	57	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
120½	120⅝	100	Kings Co.El.L. & P.	120½	120½	129⅝	129⅝	— ⅛
129	130	60	Do., odd lots	129	129⅝	129	129⅝	...
79⅜	80	1,200	Lackawanna Steel	79½	80	79⅛	80	+ ⅝
13	14	200	Lake Erie & West	13½	13½	13	13	—1
50	51	200	Lee Ruber & Tire	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
78⅞	79¼	500	Lehigh Valley	78⅞	79¼	78⅝	78⅞	+ ⅛
122½	125	100	Louis. & Nash	125	125	125	125	+ ½
68¼	68¾	18,100	Maxwell Motors	67½	68	67	68¼	+ ⅛
85	85¾	800	Max. Motors 1st pf	85¾	86	85⅜	85⅝	+ ⅛
52¾	53¾	5,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	52	53⅜	51½	52¾	+1½
58,800	106⅞	1,100	Mexican Petroleum	108½	109½	104¾	105⅝	—3¾
97	98	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	98	98	98	98	—2
37	37	700	Miami Copper	37	37	36⅝	36¾	...
5	5	100	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
4⅜	4¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5	5	200	Missouri Pacific t r	5	5	4½	4½	— ⅛
77	78	900	Montana Power	77	77½	76½	77	+ ⅛
25½	26½	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	25½	26½	25½	25½	...
25¼	25¾	75	do., odd lot	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¼	...
66¼	67¼	100	Nat. Lead Co	66⅞	66¾	66⅝	66⅞	...
15¾	15⅞	100	Nevada Con. Cop	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
142⅞	143	400	N. Y. Air Brake	144	144	142½	142⅝	— ⅛
105⅝	106	4,900	N. Y. Central	105⅝	106	105¼	106	+ ¾
28	28⅜	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	28	28⅜	28	28	+ ⅛
122¼	122¾	2,600	Norfolk & Western	122¼	122½	122	122¼	+ ⅛
114	114¼	500	Northern Pacific	114	114	113¾	113⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	8¼	2,900	Ontario Mining	7⅞	8¼	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	25¾	500	Pacific Mail	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
86⅞	87	1,450	Penn. R. R.	86⅞	87	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
42	42	100	Philadelphia Co	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
27¾	28¼	2,100	Pittsburgh Coal	27¾	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
103	104	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	104	104	103½	103½	+ ½
98	99	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	98	98	98	...
53⅝	54	400	Pressed Steel Car	54	54½	54	54	...
102	103	10	Pressed Steel C. pf	102	102	102	102	...
161½	162	200	Pullman Co	161½	162	161¼	161¼	+ ½
3⅜	3¾	500	Quicksilver	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
3	3¾	50	do., odd lot	3	3	3	3	...
40¼	40½	800	Railway Steel Sp	40¼	40½	40	40	— ⅝
23⅜	23⅝	1,900	Ray Con. Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
87⅜	87⅝	15,600	Reading	87⅜	87⅝	85⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
45⅜	45⅝	100	Reading 2d pf	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
109½	109⅝	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	109½	100½	108½	100⅝	— ⅛
3¾	3⅞	400	St. Louis & San F	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
5¾	5⅞	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5¾	...
4¾	4¾	240	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
175¾	179	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	175¾	175¾	175¾	175¾	...
125½	128	200	Sears, R. & Co. pf	125½	125½	125¾	125¾	—1¼
36⅜	36⅞	900	Shattuck-Arizona	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	...
98⅜	99	900	Southern Pacific	98½	98¾	98¼	98¼	— ⅜
21	21¼	400	Southern Railway	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
94	95	100	Standard Milling	94	94	94	94	—1
94	95	50	do., odd lot	95	95	95	95	...
88	88½	100	Standard Mill. pf	88	88	88	88	+ ½
143¼	143½	3,500	Studebaker Co	143	144¾	142¾	143¾	+1
53⅜	53⅞	2,800	Tennessee Copper	54¼	54½	53¾	53¾	— ⅝
196	197	400	Texas & Pac	196½	196½	195½	196½	...
17¼	17⅝	1,385	Texas Co. rights	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	...
6⅞	7¼	200	Texas & Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7¼	...
62	62½	700	Third Avenue	62	62⅝	62	62⅝	+ ⅛
104½	108	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	—2
33¼	34½	300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	34	34	34	34	...
133¾	134	1,800	Union Pacific	133¾	134½	133¾	133¾	...
82¾	83¼	200	Union Pacific pf	82¾	83	82¾	83	...
60½	63	100	United Cigar Mfrs	61	61	61	61	—2¾
9¼	9½	3,350	United Cigar Stores	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
145¼	145¾	720	United Fruit Co	145¼	145⅞	144¾	145¼	— ½
14¼	15	10	United Rys. Invest	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	...
154¾	154¾	2,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	155	156⅛	154½	155⅝	+ ⅜
103	105	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	104	104	104	104	...
52	52½	500	U. S. Rubber	52¼	52¾	52	52	— ½
68⅞	69	15,400	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M.	69¾	69¾	68¼	69	...
85	85¼	40,100	U. S. Steel	84⅝	85¼	84⅜	85¼	+ ⅛
116⅜	116⅞	300	U. S. Steel pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	+ ⅛
81	81½	1,900	Utah Copper	81⅝	81⅞	81¼	81½	— ⅛
45½	46	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
15	15¼	400	Wabash	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
44¼	44⅝	2,000	Wabash pf. A	45	45¼	44½	44½	+ ⅛
27⅜	28	1,200	Wabash pf. B	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
127	129	300	Wells Fargo Exp	128	128	127¼	128	+ ½
29⅜	30¼	1,000	Western Maryland	29⅜	30¼	29⅜	29⅞	...
46	47	100	West. Maryland pf	46	46	46	46	— ½
90	90¼	700	Western Union Tel	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
66	66½	4,200	Westingh. E. & M	66⅜	66⅝	65¾	66⅛	— ⅛
225	227	300	Willys-Overland	229	229	229	229	+ ½
121¼	122	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	121½	121¼	121¼	121¼	+ ¼

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.35	78.04	78.21	+ .06
25 industrials	99.30	98.09	98.37	— .49
50 stocks	88.82	88.56	88.29	— .20

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 23	88.82	88.56	88.29	— .20
March 22	88.78	87.86	88.49	+ .24
March 21	88.89	87.94	88.25	— .19
March 20	90.01	88.34	88.44	—1.50
March 18	90.21	89.61	89.94	— .12
March 17	90.19	89.65	90.07	+ .04
March 16	90.19	89.48	90.03	+ .48
March 15	90.25	89.12	89.55	— .51
March 14	90.78	89.45	90.06	+1.44
March 13	89.06	86.45	88.62	+1.66
March 11	87.26	86.76	86.96	+ .01

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	90.73	14	83.49	1	88.29
1915	95.83	31	58.99	1	91.50
1914	71.32	23	58.06	8	70.26
1913	74.53	5	70.99	19

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Niles-Bement-Pond
Otis Elevator Co.
Royal Baking Powder
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START TO RELIEVE FREIGHT CONGESTION

Railroads to Require Ocean Contracts Before Issuance of Export Bills.

FREE TIME IS CUT DOWN

Tidewater Coal and Elevator Grain Must Pay Increased Demurrage and Storage Charges.

The Eastern Freight Accumulation Conference yesterday adopted resolutions which point the way to the relief of congestion on the railroads of the country. Its meeting was held in the Board Room of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the conferees consisting of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Railroads, and Commissioner E. E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Should the action of yesterday finally be accepted through orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, likely to be issued at the first of next month, it is believed it will be a great aid to shippers.

The conference first approved a resolution submitted by the sub-Committee on Traffic, providing that export bills of lading shall only be issued when founded on written ocean contracts. Much of the congestion at this port has been due to shippers far from the seaboard sending on products at haphazard and taking a chance on bottoms being available. Under the terms of the resolution freight may be kept in cars fifteen days from its arrival at seaboard after which free time the regular storage charges will be made.

This resolution was referred back to the sub-Committee on Traffic, with instructions to work out the details and with the recommendation that tariffs by the various roads interested be filed immediately with the Interstate Commerce Commission so that any ruling made may go into effect without delay.

Free time on tide water coal was abridged in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the demurrage rates on tidewater coal be revised, reducing the average free time from five days to three days and the straight free time from twelve days to five days. No change in the free time to be made either at Philadelphia or Baltimore, and increasing the demurrage charges similarly as the general demurrage charges are to be increased.

Because of the practice of some consignees in leaving small lots of export grain in elevators for five, six, seven, or eight months, elevator charges were revised on an ascending scale by the resolution given below:

Resolved, That the storage charge for export grain in elevators be maintained as follows:

Present charges to be maintained for the first sixty days.

For the next sixty days the charge to be doubled for each period.

For the next sixty days the charges to be doubled again and continued thereafter.

This to apply only to export grain.

Regarding freight consigned to New York Harbor for domestic lighterage delivery the conference took this action:

Resolved, That carload package piece freight consigned to New York Harbor for domestic lighterage delivery must be consigned to a specific destination, and if reordered to another lighterage delivery or to a station or car float delivery, will be subject to a reconalgnment charge of $3 a car. Carload package of piece freight consigned to a station delivery and reordered to another station or a lighterage or car float delivery will be subject to reconalgnment charges of $3 a car. This applies to deliveries to connecting lines within New York Harbor limits.

After their adoption, all resolutions were referred back to the sub-committee for the elaboration of details.

Accepting the suggestion of Commissioner Clark, the Chairman of the conference, A. H. Smith, of the New York Central Railroad, was authorized to appoint a sub-committee on embargoes to consist of three members. This committee will have full authority to act on all embargoes issued by railroads represented in the conference. It will also have power to pass upon all requests for relief made either by the shippers or the transportation lines.

Mr. Smith named as the members Commissioner Clark, B. Campbell, Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and M. B. Casey of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Mr. Smith will act with this committee in an ex-officio capacity.

He conferred yesterday morning with a few members of the General Committee of Fifteen appointed by the Merchants' Association. J. C. Lincoln, the manager of the Traffic Bureau of the association, the Chairman of the committee, saw the sub-committee of the conference in the afternoon. There will be a meeting of the General Committee of the association in the Assembly Hall of the Merchants' Association this morning to consider facts developed by the investigations of the Traffic Bureau. The committee has received many suggestions from members of the association, and also reports on special cases of congestion.

It expects soon to have a talk with the Freight Accumulation Conference.

The conference received a committee representing the hosiery and underwear trade consisting of Horace N. Graff, John H. Leitch, B. J. Harder, and N. Kommel. This committee declared that goods for export were permitted to remain too long at railroad terminals and steamship piers before being transferred to vessels. Such shipments, the committee said, are permitted to stay fifteen days while domestic shipments must be out of the way in two or three days or sent into storage. They suggested that the time on all shipments be reduced to forty-eight hours. Commissioner Clark and Mr. Smith replied that they would give the suggestion careful consideration and that a decision on it might be expected within a few days.

Inspiration Copper Dividend.

The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company yesterday declared a dividend of $1.25 a share, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 7. This is the first disbursement to be made by the company, whose earnings have been reported large since the copper market began to boom. The concern became an active producer of the metal last July, after many months of development work.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	13½	15	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	665	675	665	675
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	101	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg	745	755	745	755
Colonial Oil	150	160	150	160
Continental Oil	320	325	320	328
Crescent Pipe Line	41	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil	150	153	150	153
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	180	183	182	183
Indiana Pipe Line	105	107	105	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12½	13	12½	13
National Transit	18	19	18	20
New York Transit	192	198	192	198
Northern Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Ohio Oil	233	235	233	235
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	60	63
Pierce Oil	14½	14½	15	15½
Pierce Oil, cv. 6s, '24	82	84	82	84
Prairie O. & G.	425	440	425	430
Prairie Pipe Line	233	235	234	236
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	203	210	207	212
South Penn. Oil	363	366	363	367
Southwest. Penn.	107	112	107	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	254	256	254	256
Stand. Oil of Ind.	547	550	547	550
Stand. Oil of Kan.	465	475	465	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	365	355	365
Stand. Oil of Neb.	355	365	355	365
Stand. Oil of N. J.	528	525	522	526
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	210	212	210	212
Stand. Oil of Ohio	540	550	535	545
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	224	227	224	227
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	115	120
American Cigar pf.	98	101	99	101
Cuban Fdil	355	375	325	375
J. S. Young	150	165	150	165
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	145	155	145	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	480	500	480	500
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	125	121	126

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ASKS $697,000 MORE CAPITAL

New York Municipal Railway Seeks to Issue Stock.

The New York Municipal Railway Corporation is seeking permission to issue $697,000 additional capital stock. Of its authorized capital of $2,000,000 it has already issued $300,000.

Of its new issue for which it is asking permission from the Public Service Commission, $400,000 is needed to pay the commissions of the Central Trust Company, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co. for the sale of $40,000,000 of the 5 per cent. notes of the B. R. T., which had to be sold in order to finance the immediate obligations of the dual system contracts. Another $97,500 is required to pay the counsel of these bankers, Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, Spooner & Cotton, and Cravath, Henderson & De Gersdorf for passing upon the validity of these notes, while the other $200,000 will be issued to pay the commission for the sale of another $20,000,000 of the same notes.

The Public Service Commission will hold a hearing on this application on April 3.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

There was a good deal of irregularity about price fluctuations on the Consolidated Exchange. The Mexican situation was a leading subject of discussion, and a degree of nervousness evidently continued to exist regarding it. Apparently the European situation, for the time at least, had lost its influence as a factor. United States Steel common, Crucible Steel, and Mexican Petroleum, with 9,880 shares, were particularly prominent in the dealings.

30	Alaska Gold	20	20	20
50	Allis-Chalmers	30	30¼	29½
150	Am. B. Sug	78	78¾	77½
428	Am. Can	62¾	63	62¾
360	Am. C. & F	70¼	70¾	70
270	Am. H. & L. pf.	53½	54¼	53½
250	Am. Ice Sec	28½	29	28½
280	Am. Linseed	23¾	23¾	23½
500	Am. Locome	74	76	74
2,320	Am. Smelting	101¼	101¾	100¾
880	Am. Zinc	88½	90¾	87½
980	Anaconda Cop	86½	87	86¼
8,660	Baldwin Loco	106¾	107½	104½
290	Butte & Sup	90½	92¾	90¾
10	Calif. Pet	23¾	23¾	23½
70	Central Leather	55¾	55¾	53¾
90	Ches. & Ohio	64¾	64¾	64½
50	C., M. & St. P.	94½	94½	94½
40	C., R. I. & P.	17¼	17¼	17¼
90	China Copper	54	54	54
190	Col. F. & I.	49¾	49¾	48¾
530	Corn Products	23½	23½	23½
10,180	Crucible Steel	90½	91½	89½
250	Dist. Secur.	48¾	48¾	48¾
600	Erie	27½	27¾	27½
2,880	Erie Rights	¾	¾	¾
70	Gt. Nor. Ore	45½	45½	45
70	Greene Can	46¾	46¾	46
160	Goodrich Co	73¾	73¾	73¼
340	Inspir. Cop	48	48¾	47½
70	Interboro Cons	17¾	17¾	17¾
20	Int. Mer. Mar.	16½	16½	16½
900	I. M. M. pf.	74½	74½	73¾
70	Int. Paper	11¾	12¾	11¾
90	Kenn. Copper	87	87	86¾
850	Maxwell Mot.	67¾	69¼	67
40	Max. M. 2d pf.	51½	53	51¾
9,860	Mex. Pet	106¾	109¼	105¾
20	Miami Cop	37	37	37
140	N. Y. Cent	105¾	106¾	105¾
10	Pitts. Coal	27¾	27¾	27¾
2,820	Reading	86¾	87¼	85¾
10	Rep. I. & S	82¼	82¾	82¼
50	South. Pac	98¾	98¾	98¾
420	Stud. Co	143	144¼	142¾
50	Tenn. Cop	53¾	53¾	53¾
20	Texas & Pac.	7	7	7
110	Union Pac	134	134	134
50	U. S. Alcohol	155¾	155¾	155¾
10,480	U. S. Steel	85¾	85¾	84¾
20	Utah Copper	81¾	81¾	81¾
10	Wab. pf., Br.	27¾	27¾	27¾
10	West. Mary'd	29¾	29¾	29¾
480	West. E. & M.	66¾	66¾	65¾
82,890				

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.15	.15	.15
100	Belmont	4.40	4.40	4.40
400	C. Friction	.07	.07	.07
600	Jim Butler	.87	.88	.87
300	Jumbo Ext.	4.75	4.90	4.75
500	Midway	18¾	18¾	18¾
900	Montana	.30	.34	.30
1,200	North Star	16¼	16¼	16¼
3,000	Rescue Eula	25½	.30	25½
400	Union Con	.43	.44	.43
3,400	West End	.76	.78	.76
11,300				

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250	Am. Ice Sec	28½	29	28½
280	Am. Linseed	23¾	23¾	23½
500	Am. Locome	74	76	74
2,320	Am. Smelting	101¼	101¾	100¾
880	Am. Zinc	88½	90¾	87½
980	Anaconda Cop	86½	87	86¼
8,660	Baldwin Loco	106¾	107½	104½
290	Butte & Sup	90½	92¾	90¾
10	Calif. Pet	23¾	23¾	23½
70	Central Leather	55¾	55¾	53¾
90	Ches. & Ohio	64¾	64¾	64½
50	C., M. & St. P.	94½	94½	94½
40	C., R. I. & P.	17¼	17¼	17¼
90	China Copper	54	54	54
190	Col. F. & I.	49¾	49¾	48¾
530	Corn Products	23½	23½	23½
10,180	Crucible Steel	90½	91½	89½
250	Dist. Secur.	48¾	48¾	48¾
600	Erie	27½	27¾	27½
2,880	Erie Rights	¾	¾	¾
70	Gt. Nor. Ore	45½	45½	45
70	Greene Can	46¾	46¾	46
160	Goodrich Co	73¾	73¾	73¼
340	Inspir. Cop	48	48¾	47½
70	Interboro Cons	17¾	17¾	17¾
20	Int. Mer. Mar.	16½	16½	16½
900	I. M. M. pf.	74½	74½	73¾
70	Int. Paper	11¾	12¾	11¾
90	Kenn. Copper	87	87	86¾
850	Maxwell Mot.	67¾	69¼	67
40	Max. M. 2d pf.	51½	53	51¾
9,860	Mex. Pet	106¾	109¼	105¾
20	Miami Cop	37	37	37
140	N. Y. Cent	105¾	106¾	105¾
10	Pitts. Coal	27¾	27¾	27¾
2,820	Reading	86¾	87¼	85¾
10	Rep. I. & S	82¼	82¾	82¼
50	South. Pac	98¾	98¾	98¾
420	Stud. Co	143	144¼	142¾
50	Tenn. Cop	53¾	53¾	53¾
20	Texas & Pac.	7	7	7
110	Union Pac	134	134	134
50	U. S. Alcohol	155¾	155¾	155¾
10,480	U. S. Steel	85¾	85¾	84¾
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900	Montana	.30	.34	.30
1,200	North Star	16¼	16¼	16¼
3,000	Rescue Eula	25½	.30	25½
400	Union Con	.43	.44	.43
3,400	West End	.76	.78	.76
11,300				

END CUBA SUGAR SYNDICATE

All New Stock of Midvale Company is Also Sold.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., who managed the syndicate formed to underwrite an offering of $50,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred and 500,000 shares of common stock of the new Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, have sent out notices to the effect that the syndicate has been closed.

Upon surrender at the Guaranty Trust Company on or after March 27 of subscription receipts those members who withdrew their stock from sale will receive their certificates for preferred and common stock. All restrictions hitherto imposed by the managers upon the sale of the stock ceased yesterday. It is understood that about one-third of the offering was withdrawn from sale by subscribers to the syndicate.

The syndicate formed to underwrite the offering of $35,000,000 of new stock of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, headed by Charles H. Sabin, Frank H. Vanderlip, and A. Barton Hepburn also has been closed, all of the stock having been taken by holders of the old shares. Checks were sent out yesterday to subscribers for about $1,350,000, representing a little better than 4¼ per cent. upon the risk assumed.

N. & W.-P. R. R. DEAL DENIED.

Reports of Contemplated Lease Said to be Unfounded.

David W. Flickwir of Roanoke, Va., was elected a Director yesterday of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, succeeding Walter H. Taylor of Norfolk, deceased.

The Directors took no action on a proposed plan to lease the Norfolk & Western to the Pennsylvania system. It was said after the meeting that there was no foundation for the reports of such an alliance. Action on the common dividend will be taken at the April meeting of the board.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	392	397
American Light & Traction pf.	115	115
Adirondack Electric Power	21	23
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	76	79
*American Gas & Electric	134	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Power & Light	64½	66
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Public Utilities	65	67
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American Waterworks & Electric	7¾	8¼
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	65
Carolina Power & Light	31	33
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	100
Cities Service	135	138
Cities Service pf.	79	81
Colorado Power	27½	28½
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	82	88
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	95	97
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers' Power pf., Mo.	93	96
Denver Gas & Elec. gen 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	12	16
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	103
Kings co. District Electric pf.	79	82
Federal Light & Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	47	50
Gas & Electric Securities	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	93
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	13½	18
Northern Ontario Lgt. & Pow. pf.	80	84
Northern States Power	85½	86
Northern States Power pf.	93¼	94½
Pacific Gas & Electric	62¾	63
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	92	92½
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	92	94
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	28	30
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	73	75
Southern California Edison	82	93
Southern California Edison pf.	104	105½
Southw. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¼	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	33½	34½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12¼	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	51	53
Toledo Traction Light & Power	21	23
Toledo Traction Lgt. & Power pf.	50	55
United Light & Rys.	55	57
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75	77
Western Power	17¼	18
Western Power pf.	61¾	62½

*Par value $50.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Adventure	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
50	Alaska Gold	20	20	20	20
45	Allouez	60	60	60	60
12,332	Am. Zinc	87	90¾	87	90¾
85	Anaconda	86¾	90¾	86¾	89¾
870	Arts. Coml.	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
100	Butte & Bal.	4	4	4	4
2,725	Butte & Sup.	90	93¼	90	93
907	Calumet & Ar.	72¾	73¾	72½	72¾
28	Cal. & Hecla	550	550	548	550
15	Chino	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
56	Copper Range	63	64	62	63
450	East Butte	12¾	13	12¾	13¾
10	Granby	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
63	Greene-Can.	47	47	45¾	46¾
100	Hancock	13	13	15	15
50	Helvetia	400	400	400	400
15	Isl. Creek pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½
60	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
260	Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
15	Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	Lake	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
15	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
220	Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3	3
205	Mohawk	96½	97¼	96½	97¼
280	New Arc	7¾	8	7¾	8
735	New Idria	15	15¾	15	15¾
185	Nipissing	8¾	9	8¾	9
205	North Butte	28½	29¼	28	28¼
90	South Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
25	Old Colony	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Old Dom.	67	67¼	66½	66¾
32	Osceola	94½	96½	97½	97½
20	Pond Creek	14½	14¾	14	14
55	Quincy	93	93½	93	93½
100	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
373	Shannon	8¾	9¼	8	8
15	Shattuck	37	37	37	37
4,200	South Utah	35c	45c	35c	40c
220	St. Mary's L.	73	73	72½	73
25	Sup. & Boston	1¾	2	1¾	2
220	Sup. Copper	17	17¼	16¾	16¾
86	Tamarack	55½	55¾	53	53
212	Trinity	9	9	8¾	8¾
240	Tuolumne	32c	32c	30c	30c
7,165	U. S. Smelters	69¼	69¼	68¼	68½
101	U. S. Sm. pf.	51	51	50½	51
783	Utah Apex	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
1,801	Utah Con.	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
420	Utah Metals	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾
170	Victoria	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
25	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
11	Wolverine	59	60	59	60

RAILROADS.

35	Boston & Alb.	194	195	194	195
215	Boston Elev	70½	79¼	79	79
43	Boston & Me.	43½	43¾	43	43¾
5	Bos. & Me. pf.	60	60	60	60
2	Conn. River	158	158	158	158
1	Fitchburg pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
4	Me. Central	100	100	100	100
52	New Haven	60¼	66¾	66	66¾
515	W. End St. R. R.	64	64¼	64	64
85	W. E. St. R. R. pf.	83½	83¾	83½	83½

MISCELLANEOUS.

235	Am. Agr. Chem.	67½	68¾	67½	68
71	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	90	96½	95¾	95¾
110	Am. Pneu. Serv.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
20	Am. Sugar	116¾	116¾	115½	116¾
108	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
1,706	Am. T. & T.	129¾	130¾	129¾	130¼
60	A. G. & W. I. pf.	31	31	31	31
60	A. G. & W. I. pf.	48¾	49½	48¾	49½
50	E. Bos. Land	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
207	Edison	247	245	246½	246½
10	Ga. Ry. & E.	128¾	128¾	126¾	126¾
10	Gen. Electric	168	168	168	168
35	Mass. Gas	86	86¾	86	86
15	Mass. Gas pf.	88¾	88¾	88	88
35	McElwain pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	Morgenthaler	165	165	165	165
100	Max. Tel. pf.	3	3	3	3
123	New Eng. Tel.	137¾	138	137¾	138
150	Pullman	161¾	161¾	161	161
65	Reece Button	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
72	Swift	131¾	131¾	131¾	131½
67	Torrington	41¾	43	41¾	43
5	Torrington pf.	30	30	30	30
389	United Fruit	148	148	145	145¾
1,682	U. Shoe Mach.	57¾	58	56¾	58
125	U. Sh. Ma. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
530	U. S. Steel	85	85¼	84¾	85

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
4,000	Am. T. & T. 4½s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
500	Atchison gen. 4s	94	94	94	94
1,000	Atchison cv. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
500	Atchison adj. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¼
3,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	70	70	70	70
9,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	Central Vt. 4s	80	80	80	80
23,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	96½	96½	96½	96½
4,000	N. Eng. Tel. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	93	93	93	93
2,000	Swift & Co. 5s	100	100	100	100
6,000	Western Tel. 5s	100	100	100	100

BOSTON CURB.

		Bid.	Asked.			Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado		1¾	1¾	Jerome V.		1¾	1¾
Bay St. G.		.17	.19	La Rose		.60	.65
Bingham		12¾	13¾	Majestic		.78	.80
Bohemia		1¾	2¼	McK.-Dar.		.40	.45
Begole		.60	1	Max. Met.		.42	.43
B. & N. Y.		3	3¼	N. of Am.		2¾	3¼
Butte & L.		.80	.81	N. Baltic		3	3½
Boston Ely		42	.43	N. Cornelia		15½	15¾
Boa. & M.		.65	.66	Nevada D.		.88	.90
Calaveras		3	3¼	O. D. rets.		.50	.75
Chief Cons.		1¾	1¾	Ohio Cop.		.18	.21
Cons. Cop.		1¾	2	Oneco		.95	1¾
Cons. Arts.		1¾	1¾	Onondaga		13¾	15¾
Corbin		.60	.65	Pilot		10¾	10¾
Crown Res.		.42	.43	S.W. Miami		1¾	2
Cal. Corb.		.06	.07	Stewart		.30	.32
Cuban C.		5¾	6¼	Trure		.08	.08
Davis-Daly		1¾	2	Tono. Bel.		4¾	4¾
Eagle & B.		2¾	2¾	Tono. Min.		5¾	6
First N. C.		1¾	6	U. V. Exp.		20¾	20¾
Goldfield		.33	.35	U. P. Shar.		1	1¼
Houghton		1¾	2¼	Yukon G.		3¾	3¾
Iron Blos.		1¾	1

We Will Buy

100 Astna Explosives Pfd.
50 By-Products Coke
100 Casein Co. of America
25 Canada F'dries & F'ings
10 Colts Arms
25 Carbon Steel
15 First National Bank
25 Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
100 Federal Sug. Com. & Pfd.
25 Gulf States Stl. Com. & Pf.
100 Guantanamo Sugar
25 Harrison Bros. Com. & Pf.
25 Hopkins & Allen Arms
25 Hanover National Bank
25 Joseph Dixon Crucible
100 Locomobile of America
50 Lincoln Trust Co.
25 Otis Elevator Pfd.
25 Pacific Coast Co.
50 Sullivan Machinery
100 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
5 Winchester Arms

We Will Sell

100 Asbestos Corp. Com. & Pf.
100 Astna Explosives Pfd.
100 American Brass
100 Bordens Cond. Milk Com.
50 Carbon Steel Com. & Pfd.
50 Canada F'dries & F'ings.
50 Celluloid Company
20 Chemical National Bank
$50 Dominion Steel Foundries
50 Du Pont Powder Com.
100 E. W. Bliss
2 Equitable Trust Co.
50 Fajardo Sugar
15 Guaranty Trust Co.
100 Harrison Bros. Com. & Pf.
50 Hopkins & Allen Arms
25 Joseph Dixon Crucible
50 Merrimac Chemical
25 National City Bank
50 National Sugar
50 Santa Cecilia Sugar Pfd.
50 Singer Mfg.

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 American Thermos Bottle
100 American Lithographic Com.
100 Cinn. Gas Transportation
100 Eastern Steel (All issues)
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Federal Sugar Com.
100 Gray Nat'l Telautograph Offs.
5 Globe & Rutgers Insurance
50 Germania Insurance
10 Home Insurance
200 Lima Locomotive Com.
50 Niagara Insurance
100 New Jersey Zinc
100 Pacific Coast Com. & 2nd Pfd.
10 Victor Talking Machine
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Buffalo Copper & *Brass
25 Babcock & Wilcox
25 Bankers Trust
50 Crocker Wheeler Com.
100 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Hanover National Bank
100 Hooker Electro Chemical Pfd.
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
100 New Jersey Zinc
100 Noteholders Liquidation Co.
10 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Plattsburg Gas & Elec. Pfd.
25 Rome Brass & Copper.
10 Victor Talking Machine
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

LIMA LOCOMOTIVE
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
Telephone 3109 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

New Jersey Zinc
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

We Buy, Sell and Quote
Lima Locomotive Corp.
Common (Old)
Lima Locomotive Corp.
Common (New)
Preferred (New)
Slattery & Co.
SPECIALISTS
40 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Telephone 4161 Broad.

Gulf States Steel
Carwen Steel Tool
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. New York
Phones Broad 6951—2—3—4—5—6.

Imperial Oil
Magnolia Petroleum
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
Standard Oil Stocks
34 Wall St. Tel. 4220 John

Republic Ry. & Lt. Com.
Carolina Power & Lt. Com.
Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
211 Broadway, N. Y. *Phone Rector 9096.*
Private Phones to Philadelphia and Boston.

Sulzberger Sons & Co.
Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Imperial Oil
Magnolia Petroleum
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
Standard Oil Stocks
34 Wall St. Tel. 4220 John

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Brisker Trading and Higher Prices Characterize the Dealings in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 436,426 shares of stock and $512,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 119,851; oil, 39,545, and mining, 277,030. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,500	‡Aetna Expl., w. i.	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅞
700	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70	70	69½	70
1,190	‡Amer. Writ'g Paper	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
100	Atl. Gulf & W. Indies S. S.	31	31	31	31
12	Atl. Gulf & W. Ind. S. S. pf.	49½	50	49½	50
50	Can. Car. & F'y pf.	85	85	85	85
1,400	Can. Nat. Gas.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	‡Car L. & P.	5	5	5	5
2,000	Carwen Steel.	10	10½	10	10¼
1,190	Chevr. Motor.	166	166	164½	165
1,500	Cor. of R. & H.	5	5	5	5
17,700	‡Cuba C. Sug.	62½	63⅞	62⅜	63⅜
1,500	‡Cuba C. Sug. pf.	98	*98½	*97½	97⅞
225	Driggs-Seab.	140	142	140	142
432	‡Edm. & Jones	42	42	40	42
750	‡Electric Gun.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
967	Emerson Phon.	12½	13¼	12⅝	13¼
400	‡Gen. Asphalt.	37	37	37	37
125	Haskell & B. Car.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
300	Intercon. Rub.	14	14½	14	14½
200	Kath. Br'ze pf.	20	20¾	20	20¼
1,500	Kenetick Zinc.	12¼	13½	13¼	13⅜
1,000	‡S. S. Kresge.	12	12⅛	12	12¼
200	‡Lima Loco.	16	16	16	16
50	Lima Loc. new.	35	35	35	35
100	LimaLoco.n.pf.	95	95	95	95
7,400	‡Lynn Phono.	6½	7⅛	6¼	7⅛
300	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3½	3½
200	Manhat. Tran.	1½	1½	1½	1½
700	‡Maxim Mun.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
9,000	‡Midvale Steel	66¼	66⅞	65¾	66¼
41,100	‡Nevins Elec.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
650	Peerless T. & M.	27½	28	27¼	27¾
150	‡Poole Eng. & Mach. Co.	115	119	115	119
280	Redtop El., Inc.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,600	‡St. Jo. Lead.	16½	16¼	16¼	16⅝
400	St. L. R. M. & Pacific	89½	89½	89	89
5,500	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	39½	40¾	39⅝	40⅜
6,200	‡Tob. Prod.	45¼	48⅛	45	47⅛
1,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Univ. Motor.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
800	‡U. S. L. & H.	3	3	3	3
500	‡U.S.L.&H.pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1,500	White Motors.	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝
1,000	‡Zinc Concent.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
270	Illinois P. L.	182	179	179	— 3
45	Ohio Oil	234	233	233	— 1
60	Prairie P. L.	235	234	235	..
10	S. O. of N. J.	524	524	524	+ 2
50	S. O. of N. Y.	212	210	211	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	Am. Oil & Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
950	‡Barnett O.&G.	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
1,200	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	20½	21¼	*20½	21¼
1,000	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	9	9	8⅝	8¾
700	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i., pf	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
1,750	Empire Pet'lm.	7⅞	8	7⅛	7⅞
2,500	‡Federal Oil.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Houston Oil.	17	17	17	17
1,000	††Midwest Oil.	60	60	56	59
3,000	††Midw. Oil pf	90	90	85	90
310	Midwest Ref.	66	67	66	66
2,500	‡Muskogee Ref	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
12,500	††Okla. Oil	9	10	9	9¼
400	††Okla. Oil pf.	84	84	82	82
3,500	††Okla. Prod. & Ref.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
1,200	‡Sapulpa O.&R.	13	13½	13	13½
1,000	††Un. West. O.	56	56	56	56
100	††Vent. Con. O.	10	10	10	10
2,000	††Victoria Oil.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
2,500	Way. O. & G.	7⅞	8¼	7¾	7⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,000	††Atlanta	15	15	14	14
500	Big Ledge.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	‡Bingham M.	13	13¼	13	13¼
7,500	††Booth	34	34	32	33
15,450	††Boston & M.	68	70	68	68
1,100	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	3⅜	3	3⅜
2,800	Butte C. & Z. V. t. ctfs.	8¾	9⅛	8¾	8¾
300	‡Calav. Cop.	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¾
2,500	Caledonia	100	1¼	1	1¼
1,000	‡Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	‡Cashboy	6	7⅛	6	7
100	††Comstock T.	8	8	8	8
6,700	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
500	‡Con. Cop. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25,000	Con. Nev.-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
450	‡Dupont Cop., (a prospect).	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,300	‡Eagle & E. B.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
2,920	E. Can. Cop.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
14,900	††Emma Cop.	48	58	48	58
1,000	††Fed. R. M.	18	18	18	18
900	First Nat. Cop.	8	8	5¾	5⅞
4,300	††Goldfield Con.	88	88	81	84
6,800	††Goldfield M.	10½	12	10½	12
10,000	††Greenwater	6	7	6	6½
700	Howe Sound.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,500	Hecla Mining.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3,000	††Int. Mines	14	14	14	14
1,000	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
9,000	Jerome Verdi.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
5,700	††Jim Butler.	87	90	85	85
3,500	Jumbo Ext	79	79	77	77
2,700	††Kewanaa	14	14	14	14
3,000	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Magma Copper	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
3,000	Majestic Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
9,600	††Marsh Min.	36	37	36	37
1,410	Mason Valley.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
5,000	††McKin.-Dar.	41	44	41	43
450	Mines of Am.	3	3	2¾	2¾
1,200	‡Mojave Tung.	5	5½	5	5
19,200	††Mother Lode.	25	27½	25	26
1,250	Nipissing Mines	6¾	7	6¾	6⅞
3,500	‡N. Butte Devel.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	††North Star	16½	16¼	16½	16½
500	Oatman Big'lm	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	††Oatman Cres. (a prospect).	45	45	45	45
200	††Oatman Ex., (a prospect).	17	17	17	17
2,500	††Oatman Lazy Boy, (a prospect)	.31	35	31	33
500	††OatmanNellie, (a prospect).	30	30	30	30
1,000	††Oro	4	4	4	4
2,000	††Peterson Lake	25	25	25	25
2,000	‡Ray Hercules	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
2,000	††Rex Con. M.	22	22	22	22
4,000	††Rochester M.	60	63	60	62
6,300	††Round Mt.	60	62	60	62
500	††Ruby Silver.	54	54	54	54
3,000	††San Toy	18	18	17	17½
1,000	††Sec. Gr. G.M.	1	1	1	1
1,100	††Sev. Tr. Coal.	38	38	38	38
1,000	††Silver Pick.	6	6	6	6
100	St. Silver-Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
9,850	††Success Min.	75	75	72	74
200	††Temiskaming	55	55	55	55
1,800	††Tonopah Bel.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5,700	xTonopah Ext.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
2,000	††Tono. Mizpah.	21	21	21	21
13,000	††Ton. Res. Eu.	26½	28½	26½	27
2,500	United Eastern	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
8,000	††U. S. Cont.	17½	18	17½	18
6,500	‡Un. Verde Ex.	20	20⅜	20	20⅜
1,650	††Un. West (a pros.)	26	26	26	26
2,500	††W. End Con.	78	80	78	80
200	‡White Oaks M.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	‡Tuscaran C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$35,000	‡C. & O. cv. 5s	98½	98½	98¼	98¼
2,000	‡C. & O. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	‡Chi.U.S.4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
310,000	‡Erie cv. 4s, w. i.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
110,000	‡Midvale St. cv. 5s, w. i.	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅜

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

Note.—Monday not reported, 400 Cramp Shipbuilding at 81@82, and Wednesday, 200 Haskell & Barker Car at 43.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., b.	15	17	15	17
Curtiss Aeroplane.	47	50	47	50
Hopkins & A. Arms.	..	65	..	65
Inter. Motors pf.	36	40	36	40
Marlin Arms.	32½	34½	32½	34½
Marlin Arms pf.	78	82	77	82
Pyrene Mfg.	18	19	18	19
Triangle Film	4	4½	4	4½

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	14½	14⅝	15	15½
Savoy Oil	9½	10	9	10

MINING STOCKS.

Oatman Lexington	60	62	60	62
Oatman Gold Key	22	23	22	23

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	80	84	80	84
American Brass	268	278	268	278
Atlas Powder	240	250	240	278
Atlas powder pf.	102	103	102	103
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	120	125
Bliss (E. W.)	410	425	400	445
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fds. & Forg.	175	200	180	195
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colts Arms	845	865	845	865
Du Pont Powd., new.	345	355	353	360
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder.	380	395	385	395
Hercules Powder pf.	118	122	118	120
International Arms.	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	170	185	175	188
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	550	585	550	585
Wilson Eptg. Arms.	2250	2350	2250	2350

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	Increase.
2d week March	$9,444
July 1-March 14	207,798

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$1,532,363	$1,446,195	$86,667
Exp. & taxes.	1,240,598	1,317,902	*77,306
Op. income	292,267	128,293	163,973
Other income.	396,476	360,769	35,707
Total income.	688,743	489,062	199,681
Deductions	300,943	358,600	*26,078
Net income	387,800	162,041	225,759
Sinking fund.	5,078	1,675	3,403
Surplus	382,722	160,365	222,356

*Decrease.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	13,553,780	13,282,930	13,088,926
Op. expenses.	9,126,922	9,164,478	9,569,031
Net op. rev.	4,426,858	4,120,452	3,514,834
Taxes	940,256	784,573	762,864
Op. income	3,486,602	3,335,879	2,751,970
Other income.	783,625	646,989	670,567
Total income.	4,220,227	3,982,869	3,422,537
Int., rent, &c.	4,381,377	4,477,000	4,400,521
Deficit	161,150	494,131	977,984
Prev. def.	6,124,522	5,450,968	4,355,049
Adj. debit	848,810	179,424	117,932
P. & L. def.	7,138,980	6,124,522	5,450,966

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Mileage	10,066	10,549	10,453
Freight rev.	$7,697,440	$5,651,359	$6,170,530
Passenger rev.	2,450,583	2,527,525	2,785,134
Total opr. rev.	11,186,101	9,477,025	9,850,724
Mt. of way.	1,675,789	1,087,353	1,424,682
Mt. of equipt.	1,928,591	1,591,146	1,993,700
Transp. exp.	3,704,572	3,355,210	3,557,998
Total op. exp.	8,109,001	6,690,634	7,390,094
Taxes	584,273	514,460	561,207
Oper. income.	2,492,737	2,262,911	1,899,423
Eight months:			
Freight rev.	63,385,773	54,308,206	57,747,837
Passenger rv.	28,525,731	23,570,579	27,527,211
Total op. rv.	100,121,384	86,235,033	93,070,217
Mt. of way.	12,444,280	9,744,997	10,615,459
Mt. of equipt.	14,722,202	13,094,392	14,387,140
Transp. exp.	31,452,338	29,560,823	31,048,215
Total op. exp.	64,879,323	57,901,639	62,240,419
Taxes	4,657,396	4,357,688	4,690,582
Oper. income.	31,584,665	23,886,588	26,733,216

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DETROIT EDISON for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$861,790	$640,325	$221,465
Net aft taxes	359,357	258,984	100,673
Srp. aft. chgs.	206,060	174,731	91,329
Two mos. gr.	1,747,790	1,357,704	390,095
Net aft taxes.	748,110	556,147	191,963
Srp. aft. chgs.	550,252	388,856	161,396

KENTUCKY TRACTION & TERMINAL, (including Lexington Utilities Co.) for February—

Gross	65,186	58,501	6,685
Net earnings.	31,566	26,868	4,698
Total income.	35,785	31,507	4,278
Sur. after chgs.	15,350	11,682	3,677
8 mos. gross.	574,331	549,871	24,460
Net earnings.	282,268	257,901	24,367
Total income.	296,238	278,103	21,135
Sur. after chgs.	136,204	119,933	16,271

MAY DEPARTMENT STORES for the year ended Jan. 31—

Net profit from trading	2,161,101	1,902,889	258,212
Other income.	25,064	22,215	3,749
Total income.	2,187,065	1,925,104	261,961
Exp., tax, bad debts, &c.	153,819	168,539	*14,740
Depreciation	176,341	201,085	*24,744
Interest	128,362	150,124	*23,762
Total deducts.	458,522	519,788	*63,246
Net profit	1,730,542	1,406,336	325,206

*Decrease.

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	916,172	813,861	102,311
Net after tax.	762,785	696,747	66,038
Total income.	365,875	303,121	62,754
Interest chgs.	235,911	229,908	6,003
Pf. divs.	60,000	.....	60,000
Depreciation	25,080	12,657	12,423
Surplus	44,884	791	44,093

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	2,498,695	2,189,694	309,001
Net	1,285,641	1,140,746	144,895
11 mos. gross.	23,858,104	22,479,619	1,378,485
Net	10,817,650	8,781,204	2,036,356

UTAH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31,

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Sales of copper, &c.	2,209,657	1,668,016	1,589,813
Refining exp.	131,182	102,190	94,480
Net	2,167,494	1,560,825	1,795,365
Add bullion, end of year.	1,076,304	673,693	572,890
Misc. income.	42,135	49,387	56,321
Total income.	3,284,932	2,283,905	2,424,576
Less bullion, begin. of yr.	673,693	572,689	327,620
Net income.	2,611,240	1,711,216	2,096,956
Total deduc.	1,482,118	1,145,551	1,490,466
Surplus	1,128,122	565,665	606,470
Prev. surplus.	672,174	772,008	585,626
Total surplus.	1,760,296	1,337,761	1,222,096
Dividends	960,000	600,000	450,000
Deprec., &c.	112,194	105,587	.....
*Misc. adj.	81,312	.....	.....
P. & L. surp.	1,129,413	632,174	772,096

*Reinstatement of investment to original cost.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line.	1916-22	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-23	4½	4.25	4.10
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-30	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific.	1916-28	4½	4.50	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-24	5	4.92	4.38
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton.	1916-20	4½	5.55	4.80
Chi. & Northwest.	1916-23	4½	4.25	4.05
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-24	5	4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-23	5	4.55	4.30
Del. & Hudson.	1916-22	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-23	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley.	1916-23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central.	1916-23	4½@5	4.25	4.12
Louis. & Nash.	1916-23	5	4.25	4.05
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific.	1916-22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-28	4½@5	4.45	4.15
Norfolk & West.	1916-24	4½	4.25	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-28	6	4.45	4.25
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1916-23	@4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-24	5	5.30	4.70
St. L. & San Fr.	1916-22	5	5.70	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1916-23	5	4.55	4.30
Southern Pacific.	1916-23	4½	4.25	4.15
Southern Ry.	1916-24	4½@5	4.45	4.25

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101	101½	3.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	93	95½	4.80
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100¾	101½	4.10
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'20	101	101¾	4.95
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101	101¾	4.85
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.62
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100¼	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100½	4.60
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1918	100⅜	100¾	4.90
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.30
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101½	3.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101¾	102	4.70
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102½	5.55
Swedish Govt.		Dec., 1916	100¾	101¼	4.50
Swiss Govt.		Mar., 1918	99⅞	100¾	4.80
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100¾	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1929	100⅛	100⅜	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.40
A. V. R., L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	97½	99	..
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	100⅝	100¾	2.00
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.00
Brklyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	6	Sept. 1917	99½	100	5.40
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103	5.40
‡Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	101¼	101½	2.30
Ch. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1927	100¼	100½	4.65
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	85	86	19.00
Consu. Pow.	6	May 1,'17	99¾	100½	..
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅜	103	5.40
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	..
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.50
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100⅜	4.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	3.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅞	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1918	101	102	5.35
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	86	87½	..
Minne. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101¼	..
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1917	88	92	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	6.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	101⅛	101⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅞	100¼	5.90
NY., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1918	100	100⅜	2.00
Nor. States P.	6

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QUARTERLY STATEMENT

of examination of our books by Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, Certified Public Accountants, as of March 1, 1916, we have issued

Market Outlook 233

with suggestions as to attractive stock and bond investments.

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LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Heavy Purchases of Treasury Bills Reduce Money Supply.

LONDON, March 23.—Heavy purchases of Treasury bills reduced the supply of money today although the Government is relending funds as quickly as possible. Discount rates were steady.

The continued Russian successes maintained a cheerful tone on the Stock Exchange, but the dealings were comparatively quiet. Rubber and Oil shares were in demand, and Rio Tintos jumped a point on excellent earnings. Belgian bonds hardened, and short-term Colonial issues and home rails were active. Gilt-edged securities and American shares were dull and barely steady on a light volume of business.

SILVER UP TO 59¾ CENTS.

Advance in London Followed by Best Price Here in Two Years.

Simultaneously with the cabled news of an advance of a half penny an ounce for bar silver in London yesterday, the local quotation leaped forward 1¼ cents an ounce to 59¾ cents, the highest price in more than two years. Mexican dollars rose to 46⅛ cents. At these figures bar silver showed a gain of 2⅝ cents an ounce since last Saturday, and Mexican dollars were up 2⅜ cents in the same period. In July of last year silver sold in the local market as low as 47⅝ cents.

Several reasons for the rise were advanced by bankers. One was the heavy increase in silver coinage in Europe since the war caused a concentration of gold in bank reserves, and another had to do with the shipping situation. It was said that the freight rate to London and French ports was 1 per cent., compared with a normal rate of about one-quarter of 1 per cent. The war risk insurance on belligerent vessels had climbed, it was said, to a level which nearly prohibited exports in these bottoms, while the sailings of vessels of the American Line were far enough apart to prevent the accumulation of any considerable amount of silver on the other side. The closing of many Mexican silver mines in recent months has also affected the situation by cutting down the available supply of metal.

LIMA LOCOMOTIVE PLANS.

Readjustment Calls for Formation of a New Company.

The plan for readjusting the capital of the Lima Locomotive Corporation, announced yesterday by the committee in charge, calls for the formation of a new company to take over the Lima assets and business. The concern is to have $3,200,000 7 per cent. preferred stock authorized, of which $2,200,000 will shortly be issued, and $7,550,000 common. Of the common, $4,350,000 will be put out.

The preferred stock will be offered at $90 a share to holders of common stock of the old company, the sale thereby providing $1,980,000 cash for working capital. The issue has been underwritten by a syndicate which will be managed by J. S. Coffin, President of the Locomotive Superheater Company, who is the largest individual stock owner of the Lima Corporation. The owners of the old company's $3,000,000 preferred stock have consented to accept common stock in the new company, share for share. Holders of the Lima Corporation's common stock may subscribe to the preferred stock of the proposed concern up to 55 per cent. of their holdings, and will receive with each two shares of preferred purchased a share of new common stock.

The preferred stock is to be convertible into common, share for share, at the option of the holders, and will be redeemable after three years at $107.50 per share and accrued dividends.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.03
Andes	.06	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con.	.75
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.24
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.04
Confidence	.16	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.24
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.43
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Jacket Con.	.10		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.55	D'field Daisy	.03
Halifax	.52	Florence	.38
Jim Butler	.90	G'field Consol.	.84
McNamara	.06	G'field Kewanas	.12
Midway	.20	G'field Merger	.11
Mizpah Exten.	.20	Jumbo Exten.	.75
Montana	.31	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.16	Silver Pick	.06
Rescue Eula	.28	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Exten.	5.05	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Big Jim	1.42½
West End	.70	Nevada Hills	.19
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Packard	.33
Atlanta	.13	Rochester Mines	.60
Booth	.33	Round Mountain	.67
C. O. D.	.03	White Caps	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10½	10⅝	Gold Sov.	4	5
Elkton	30½	33	Isabella	21½	23¾
El Paso	77	83	Jackpot	6½	8
Findlay	5	5½	McKinney	44	47
Golden C.	209	210½	Portland	180	184
Gold Dol.	2½	3	Vindicator	235½	244

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sep., 1916	101¼	101⅝	101⅛	101½
6s	—Sep., 1917	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s	—June, 1965	107⅝	107½	107⅝	107½
4½s	—Mar., 1963	107¼	107½	107	107½
4½s	—Nov., 1957	107¼	107⅝	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	—May, 1957	107⅛	107⅜	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4½s	—May, 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s	—Mar., 1964	102½	102⅝	102¼	102⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1962	102½	102⅝	102¼	102⅜
4½s	—Sep., 1960	102½	102⅝	102¼	102⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1960, consolidated	102⅜	102⅝	102¼	102⅜
4s	—May, 1959	99⅞	100¼	99⅝	100
4s	—Nov., 1958	99⅞	100¼	99⅝	100
4s	—May, 1957	99⅞	100¼	99⅝	100
4s	—Nov., 1956	89¼	89¾	99	99½
4s	—May, 1955	89¼	89¾	99	99½
4s	—Nov., 1938	89½	..	99½	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	89½	..	89½	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	89½	90¼	89½	89⅝
3½s	—May, 1954	89½	90¼	89½	89⅝

CANADA BOND OFFER TODAY.

Three Lots, of $25,000,000 Each, to Run Five, Ten, and Fifteen Years.

The public offering of $75,000,000 5 per cent. Canadian Government bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., the Bank of Montreal, the First National Bank, the National City Bank, and the Guaranty Trust Company is being made today. The issue is in three lots of $25,000,000 each, maturing in five, ten, and fifteen years respectively. The price for the first is 95.56, for the second 97.12, and for the third 94.94 and interest.

Bankers said yesterday that, upon instructions from the Canadian Minister of Finance, holders of Dominion of Canada twenty-year 5 per cent. bonds due Aug. 1, 1936, would have the opportunity of exchanging their bonds for the new fifteen-year issue on the basis of 100 and interest for the old for 94.94 and interest of the new. The subscription books for the new bonds will close at 10 A. M. on March 27 or earlier. The exchange offer will end with the closing of the books.

BETTER TIMES IN ARGENTINA

Business Turnover, Clearings, and Customs All Grow.

A cable message received by the National City Bank yesterday said that the turnover of business in Buenos Aires in February was 25 per cent. larger than in the same month last year, while business failures measured only one-fourth as large in assets involved as in the preceding February. Imports were approximately 48 per cent. greater.

Bank clearings aggregated 660,000,000 pesos, against 528,000,000 pesos a year before. Railway receipts in Argentina gained 10 per cent. and Government revenue from customs amounted to $10,000,000 gold, against $7,000,000 in February, 1914.

Utah Consolidated Earns $2,298,657

The Utah Consolidated Mining Company reports gross earnings of $2,298,657 from sales of copper last year, against $1,663,016 the year before. The surplus available for dividends was $1,128,122, compared with $565,665 in 1914. The Directors yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share and an extra disbursement of 25 cents payable April 10. Three months ago no extra was paid.

FIRST MORTGAGE STEEL BONDS

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First 5s, to yield 5%

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First 5s, to yield 5.50%

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REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

Franklin Trust Company

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $4,149,012.09), market value		$4,214,596.26
Private securities, (book value, $6,928,733.34), market value		6,931,340.51
Real estate owned		528,000.00
Mortgages owned		901,885.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		57,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		6,710,863.49
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,032,498.90
Overdrafts		149.24
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,782,012.46	
Due from companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	1,079,917.37	2,861,929.83
Specie	$1,789,232.86	
United States legal tender notes and notes of National banks	125,190.00	
Federal Res. notes	7,225.00	1,871,647.86
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$499,444.27	
Other cash items	16,559.34	516,003.61
Customer's liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		95,606.40
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		192,421.26
Total		$26,978,941.86
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	311,424.27	1,311,424.27
Surplus on book values, $1,298,093.52		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$2,272,739.74	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	483.61	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	333,486.45	
Deposits by the State of New York	426,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	357,846.54	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	13,005,999.63	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	2,876,672.99	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,456,481.92	
Other certificates of deposit	1,463,120.23	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	269,662.89	
Certified checks	62,895.06	
Quarterly dividend payable March 31, 1916	80,000.00	
Unpaid dividends	108.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,846,792.99	24,390,809.63
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		95,606.40
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$15,495.99	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	149,971.47	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	34,595.99	
Estimated unearned discounts	12,080.80	96,101.55
Total		$26,978,941.86

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz: Public securities, (book value, $501,000,) market value		$503,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $4,875,902.07,) market value		4,736,477.07
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		17,823,077.96
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		9,514,378.24
Overdrafts		5.17
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		1,847,566.04
Specie		3,147,530.02
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		2,677,044.00
Federal Reserve notes		40,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$21,789,876.20	
Other cash items	277,066.12	22,066,942.32
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		808,000.00
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		94,200.00
Total		$66,859,690.82
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$4,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	808,057.37	4,808,057.37
Surplus on book values	$8,191,842.87	
Deposits: Due New York State savings banks	4,614,218.29	
Deposits subject to check	18,721,565.75	
Demand certificates of deposit	668.53	
Cashiers' checks outstanding	671,223.68	
Certified checks	17,067,585.55	
Unpaid dividends	3,467.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	17,583,324.65	
Total deposits		53,511,973.45
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		800,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		80,660.00
Total		$66,859,690.82

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $5,317,828.28;) market value		$5,617,332.99
Private securities, (book value, $26,222,614.00;) market value		26,822,614.00
Real estate owned		3,857,206.22
Mortgages owned		2,445,589.44
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		186,900.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		37,555,690.40
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		13,740,985.83
Overdrafts		17,245.64
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$21,066,706.89	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	10,176,804.88	31,243,675.00
Specie		9,000,078.51
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		843,625.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$232,818.64	
Other cash items	3,827.00	236,140.64
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		6,676,772.70
Other assets, viz.: Treasurer's account	$14,639.16	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	568,839.94	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	235,242.94	
Foreign exchange	9,889,291.52	19,703,004.57
Total		$167,933,222.92
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$9,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	684,611.37	9,684,611.37
Surplus on book values, $9,684,611.37.		
Deposits—Preferred, as follows: Due New York State Savings Banks	$3,154,052.29	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	16,312.35	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	15,958,399.97	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	3,211.14	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	88,017.28	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	83,754.42	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	79,110,932.95	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	14,765,061.47	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,287,466.07	
Other certificates of deposit	1,630,850.00	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	6,044.70	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	48.94	
Certified checks	1,538,240.12	
Unpaid dividends	120.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	21,186,341.10	
Total deposits		145,783,872.35
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorised by commercial letters of credit		6,676,772.70
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned	$2,000,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	90,708.61	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	456,282.32	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	148,579.15	
Estimated unearned discounts	92,428.42	2,787,976.50
Total		$167,933,222.92

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRYANT PARK BANK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities (book value, $42,000,) market value		$42,997.50
Private securities (book value, $87,544.11,) market value		95,975.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		293,992.30
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		$62,613.89
Overdrafts		1,566.20
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$266,518.11	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	5,294.14	269,812.25
Specie		209,978.14
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		23,000.00
Cash items		12,293.75
Other assets, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$16,281.97	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	6,030.84	22,312.81
Total		$1,805,936.91
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	50,832.66	150,832.66
Surplus on book values, $152,874.10.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Deposits by the State of New York	$35,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	2,455.85	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	1,397,243.49	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	4,300.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,209.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	175.35	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	8,012.67	
Extend total deposits		1,444,391.76
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$413.35	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	472.96	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	1,819.16	
Estimated unearned discounts	6,103.12	8,712.49
Total		$1,805,936.91

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCK CHASSES. Office Depot Quartermaster, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., March 30, 1916, for furnishing 1 to 100 Motor Truck Chasses in lots as required during present fiscal year. Alternate bids will also be received for the truck chasses equipped with bodies and for bodies only. Further information upon application.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $24,368,865.15;) market value		$24,383,409.00
Private securities, (book value, $27,268,071.34;) market value		27,781,518.84
Real estate owned		3,659,000.00
Mortgages owned		1,921,919.98
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		85,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		32,456,566.06
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		32,803,727.59
Overdrafts		357.76
Overdrafts, secured		542,624.75
Advances to trusts, secured		153,744.76
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$13,752,110.38	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	15,007,071.33	28,759,181.71
Specie		11,426,624.54
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		24,300.00
Federal Reserve notes		60,000.00
Liabilities of customers for acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		2,733,435.41
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$690,003.19	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	202,857.74	892,860.93
Total		$167,361,237.42
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market value: Surplus fund	$200,000.00	
Undivided profits	7,306,891.75	7,506,891.75
Undivided profits and surplus on book values, $6,969,179.43.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$4,891,052.38	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	2,867,704.31	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	113,228,108.54	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	18,288,806.78	
Demand certificates of deposit	846,750.00	
Other certificates of deposit	2,528,501.17	
Certified checks	501,582.70	
Unpaid dividends	86.75	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	11,831,770.77	154,374,310.40
Domestic and foreign acceptances		2,733,435.41
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes and dividend	$127,301.67	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	1,092,743.25	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	172,833.33	
Estimated unearned discounts	353,906.61	1,746,789.86
Total		$167,361,237.42

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PUBLIC BANK OF NEW YORK CITY

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $163,003.33;) market value		$166,921.89
Private securities, (book value, $3,846,365.08;) market value		3,859,084.42
Real estate owned		508,129.25
Mortgages owned		85,250.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		116,478.47
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,484,676.62
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,986,726.63
Overdrafts		2,121.29
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,785,791.88	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	574,928.09	2,360,720.52
Specie		548,848.65
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		690,012.00
Federal Reserve notes		10,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$66,690.64	
Other cash items	31,218.60	97,909.24
Other assets, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$59,276.61	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	28,157.65	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	49,030.00	
Revenue war tax stamps	127.46	181,639.72
Total		$14,606,489.71
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$240,000.00	
Undivided profits	231,846.37	471,846.37
Surplus on book values, $406,539.37.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Deposits by the State of New York	$270,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	106,963.97	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	4,697,184.89	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	7,285,797.74	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	43,873.15	
Certified checks	116,481.00	
Unpaid dividends	40.50	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	121,868.14	
Total deposits		12,633,837.85
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		$850.00
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned	75,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	4,624.68	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	40,021.43	
Estimated unearned discounts	25,000.00	144,966.46
Total		$14,390,469.71

480,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Adv.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRONX BOROUGH BANK,

at the close of business on the seventeenth day of March, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $312,837.00,) market value		$312,906.50
Private securities, (book value, $152,235.00,) market value		151,050.00
Real estate owned		281,619.71
Mortgages owned		153,775.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		$7,200.41
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		147,129.96
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		790,057.00
Overdrafts		284.39
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$280,870.14	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	32,293.67	313,163.81
Specie		18,077.51
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		139,455.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$73,199.45	
Other cash items	1,534.96	39,734.42
Other assets, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$13,500.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	17,191.36	30,691.36
Total		$2,498,063.66
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$150,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$50,000.00	
Undivided profits	27,627.14	77,627.14
Surplus on book values, $70,703.84.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$49,290.79	
Deposits by the State of New York	156,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets, N. Y. Clss.	15,000.00	
Not preferred as follows: Deposits subject to check	1,682,291.82	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	157,699.54	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	3,366.47	
Certified checks	20,971.07	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	85,296.19	2,158,815.99
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned	$111,100.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,188.80	
Estimated unearned discounts	4,926.20	120,213.00
Total		$2,498,063.66

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIDELITY BANK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities (book value, $950;) market value		$937.50
Private securities (book value, $415,669.88;) market value		419,782.64
Real estate owned		137,000.00
Mortgages owned		21,490.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		211,650.00
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		552,643.37
Overdrafts		362.56
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$179,701.15	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	46,788.68	226,575.11
Specie		135,681.05
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		23,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$60,104.60	
Other cash items	3,109.79	63,214.39
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		5,200.00
Total		$1,796,955.60
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	88,639.34	188,639.34
Surplus on book values, $182,479.06.		
Deposits: Net preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	$1,304,779.03	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,364.85	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	5,639.23	
Certified checks	1,818.97	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	85,250.20	1,401,252.28
Other liabilities, viz.: Income tax withheld	$35.00	
Reserves for taxes, etc.	800.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	4,393.09	6,228.09
Total		$1,796,955.60

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $134,152.63;) market value		$136,620.00
Private securities, (book value, $381,657.57;) market value		390,365.20
Real estate owned		37,142.48
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		5,836,817.62
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,518,103.62
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$214,811.89	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	562,794.43	777,606.32
Specie		490,993.45
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		170,542.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$8,795,065.57	
Other cash items	37,575.28	8,835,640.85
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		30,000.00
Total		$16,811,450.76
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$250,000.00	
Undivided profits	508,377.37	758,377.37
Surplus on book values, $785,192.37.		
Deposits: Due New York State savings banks	$363,191.11	
Deposits subject to check	6,022,944.62	
Demand certificates of deposit	10,000.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	15,637.44	
Certified checks	8,464,214.62	
Unpaid dividends	21.45	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	259,046.17	15,064,895.77
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$31,167.73	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	3,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	15,980.00	48,107.73
Total		$16,811,450.76

Cities Service Co.

6% Preferred Stock

For 1915 net income of Cities Service Co. available for payment of dividends on its 6% preferred stock, was $3,816,944, or 2.43 times the dividend requirements and an increase of 12% over net income for 1914.

For the first two months of 1916 net income of the company, available for payment of preferred dividends, was $1,213,226 or 3.63 times the amount required for preferred dividends for the period. This was an increase of 71% over net income for the first two months of 1915.

With this large ratio of gain in earnings of Cities Service Co. and the consequent increase in the margin of safety above the dividend requirements for the preferred stock, it may be seen

AUTOMOBILE MAKERS FAVOR LICENSE LAW

Safety First Society Asserts Manufacturers Approve Operators Paying Fees.

DEALERS OPPOSE MEASURE

Do Not Believe Owners of Cars Will Show More Care if Compelled to Pay State Fees.

The Safety First Society of New York issued a statement yesterday to the effect that the automobile manufacturers of the country were in favor of the bills now before the New York Legislature requiring the licensing of all operators of motor vehicles. The situation thus created would be an extraordinary one if the manufacturers should take an active part in supporting the measures, for the automobile dealers of this city and the State are opposing the bills, on the claim that there is ample automobile legislation now on the statute books to protect the public. Under the present law only chauffeurs are required to pass examination and to hold licenses. This flat statement is made in an official announcement of the society:

"The Safety First Society is authority for the statement that the automobile manufacturers have agreed to secure the co-operation of their dealers in support of such bills as are now pending at Albany, as they are now all agreed that they have nothing to lose, but everything to gain, in suporting any legislation which will provide for greater safety in the use and operation of motor vehicles and which will tend to better safeguard pedestrians."

When this was read to R. H. Johnston, President of the Automobile Dealers' Association of New York City and of the State Automobile Dealers' Association, he said:

"We do not believe that if an automobile owner has a license in his pocket it gives the public any more protection than if he hadn't. We are opposed to all licensing measures now before the Legislature. We think their only effect would be to add a lot of employés to the State Department. It would take several hundred examiners to look after the 300,000 motor car owners in the State."

The Safety First Society goes on to say:

"It was during the convention of the Safety First Federation of America, held in Detroit, that the co-operation of the automobile manufacturers was secured, at which time J. Walter Drake, Chairman of the Safety First Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, made an address in which he stated that the manufacturers were fully in accord with the proposal that there should be laws under which every man or woman who drives a car ought to be examined.

"Mr. Drake said: 'I feel that it gives me an opportunity, representing the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which probably represents 90 per cent. of the owners and manufacturers of automobiles, to say, in their behalf, that we are decidedly for this movement. We want to be with you; we want the accidents cut out; we don't want cars sold to people who cannot drive them. We are for some reasonable form of licensing, and we are for putting brakes on the cars that will stop them.'"

SEES DANGER TO AUTO TRADE.

J. M. Studebaker Says High Price of Gasoline Is a Menace.

According to J. M. Studebaker of the Studebaker Company, the automobile business stands in grave danger of suffering a severe reaction if something is not done to cheapen the price of gasoline. Mr. Studebaker, who is 83 years old, arrived at the Wadorf-Astoria from Palm Beach, where he has been recuperating for a few weeks.

"For some time now things have looked very bad for the wagon business," said Mr. Studebaker yesterday, "but if something is not done soon to keep down the runing expenses of automobiles people are going to return to the old reliable buggies. It was in 1852 that I built the wagon that, figuratively speaking, has since traveed around the world many times. My brother froned it. I joined a company bound for California and got my grub on the way in exchange for the wagon and driving it. The journey took us five months and eight days, and I reached San Francisco with just 50 cents to start me in life. I stayed in California five years and managed to get a little money together, enough to come back to South Bend, where my brother had a little blacksmith shop, and then we started in building wagons.

"Now, it is a fact that the wagon business in the country had been almost dead for two years until very recently. But I got a letter two days ago telling me of a single order for 2,000 horse vehicles, and we are now making about 2,000 horse vehicles a week.

"Of course the war has had a great effect upon business, not to mention automobiles. We have shipped up to the present time more than $14,000,000 worth of harness and saddles alone to Europe since the war began. It may interest you to know that we have just shipped to General Funston at El Paso twenty-five sprinkling wagons, to be used to carry water after the army of General Pershing."

MOTOR CYCLISTS TO PAY.

Governor Signs Bill Imposing $2.50 License Fee.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Cristman bill requiring owners of motor cycles to pay a registration fee of $2.50 was signed today by Governor Whitman. The new law will go into effect on April 1.

It was said yesterday at the New York office of the Secretary of State that there might be some delay in putting the new law into effect, as time will be required to manufacture the license number plates. It is estimated that there are 50,000 motor cycles in the State and 25,000 in the New York City district. The fees will be split in half, one-half to go to the State, the other to the local authorities.

All near-by States have for some time had a motor cycle law. New York motor cyclists who visited another State had to provide themselves with a license. New Jersey in this way has derived a revenue amounting to many thousands of dollars. This money will now come to New York, for under the practice of interchange New York's license will be good in other States.

HIT BY RISE IN GASOLINE.

Forces Big Motor Transportation Company Out of Business.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—The first motor transportation company to be put out of business by the high price of gasoline filed its request with the Public Service Commission today for permission to abandon its franchise. The concern is the Maryland Motor Transportation Company, with offices in this city and at Laurel, Md.

In its petition the company states that it has been operating for the last ten months, but that the revenues have been just sufficient to meet expenses, with gasoline at the former price. With the increase in the price of fuel, the company says, it would be impossible to continue service without entailing a loss. An added loss would also occur from the fact that equipment of the company now demands a good deal of replacement.

The petition states that all creditors will be paid in full and that the stockholders will lose their original investment.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Held, Among Other Things, That Shovels Are Not Spades.

P. Centemeri & Co. were successful yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that no cumulative duty was due on leather gloves imported by them. Collector Malone held that the gloves were stitched or embroidered with more than three single strands or cords, and therefore subject to additional duty of 40 cents per dozen pairs. Judge McClelland, reviewing the appraising officials' action, decided that the extra duty was not warranted.

The Henry Heil Chemical Company protested the Collector's classification of rubber tubing and so-called "india rubber policemen," which were returned at 15 per cent. under the provision for druggists' sundries. The claim was for entry at 10 per cent. as manufactures of rubber. The testimony tended to show that the articles were used by chemists in the making of analyses and did not belong to what are known and dealt in as druggists' sundries. Judge McClelland sustained the protest.

The difficulty of proving a shovel a spade was demonstrated again yesterday before the board when a protest by the Belknap Hardware and Manufacturing Company, Louisville, came up for decision. The Collector assessed the shovels at 20 per cent. as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for," whereas the importers asked for free entry under the provision for agricultural implements. The board and the Customs Court have held that a spade fell properly under the agricultural implement paragraph. It therefore became incumbent for the protestants to prove that the shovels in controversy were in fact "spades." The question of proof turned on the use to which the shovels were put. Judge Fischer, in finding against the claim of free entry, said that the testimony of the importers' witnesses fell far short of establishing that the articles were used chiefly in agricultural pursuits—in short, that they were not spades. The Collector was affirmed.

R. Fabien & Co. asked for a review of the Collector's action in making no allowance for part of an importation of bones alleged not to have arrived with the mails shipment. Although the customs officials reported that the goods under protest were "not found," no allowance was made and full duty taken on the basis of the quantity stated in the invoices. At the trial the Government counsel stated that the importers failed to file an affidavit required by the Treasury regulations setting forth that a part of the importation was missing. Judge McClelland said that the mere fact that the importers did not make the affidavit did not warrant the Collector in assessing duty, as it was unquestioned that if the merchandise did not arrive within the jurisdiction of the United States it did not become subject to duty. The difficulty with the importers' case, the General Appraiser said, was that there was no affirmative proof that the goods reported not found had not actually arrived here. On this account the protest was overruled.

Unless the New York representatives of Levey & Co., London, can convince a full board of reappraisement that the Custom House authorities erred in their return a large consignment of rabbit skins will be confiscated by the Government for undervaluation. The skins were entered here as having a value of 2s. 6d., whereas Appraiser Sague advanced their foreign market value to 7s. 6d. per dozen. Judge McClelland, sitting as a single reappraisement official yesterday, sustained the Custom House advance without filing an opinion. As the seizure limit under the present law is 75 per cent., it was thought that only new evidence could save the goods from confiscation.

Board 3 reversed a reappraisement by Judge Fischer holding that higher duty accrued on wool yarn from R. Beanland & Co., Huddersfield. The goods were allowed to enter on the values set forth in the invoices.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—Thirty-three corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capital stock of $824,500. They include:

The Salisbury Plains Corporation, realty, $315,000; B. Lefferts, D. Emmet, L. S. Butler, 101 Park Av.

Link Piano Co., Inc., Binghamton, automatic pianos, organs, musical instruments, $75,000; K. M. and E. A. Link, G. R. Thayer, Binghamton.

Kemble Film Corporation, Brooklyn, motion pictures, theatrical, $75,000; M. A. Bates, J. Lacey, 2d, E. B. Hawthorne; 210 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn.

E. T. Wells Co., Inc., Eddyville, manufacturers, storekeepers, newspaper publishers, farmers, restaurant keepers, $80,000; J. S. Hoyt, D. C. Strachan, J. J. Sullivan, 55 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Auto Signal and Equipment Co., Inc., Buffalo, autos, vehicles, parts, equipments, signals, $100,000; V. G. Hart, L. K. Lynn, C. Kuhn, Buffalo.

John T. Sage Co., Inc., Rochester, hardware supplies, paints, commodities, $50,000; C. L. Walch, T. J. Sexton, J. T. Sage, 605 Genesee St., Rochester.

Municipal Trading Co., Inc., realty investment broker, $25,000; C. J. Fox, J. H. Carr, T. J. Tuomey, 190 Lenox Av.

Buckram Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, brokerage, construction, managerial, $20,000; H. P. and R. Cohn, 2,049 Belmont Av.

Lake Keuka Fruit Sales Co., Inc., Penn Yan, fruit, live stock, poultry, gasoline, wood, cement, fertilizers, farm products, $50,000; J. H. Sanderson, C. P. and L. G. Ogden, Penn Yan.

Oneonta Novelty Co., Inc., Oneonta, merchandise, property, trade marks, patents, $35,000; C. E. Hills, A. E. Ceperley, W. F. Eggleston, Oneonta.

Ray Dalsley & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, contractors, sheet metal workers, painters, $15,000; M. Leff, W. R. Jackson, E. Newman, 891 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Italo-American Investing Co., Inc., realty, $10,000; P. Caeti, F. Bonomolo, E. Schimenti, 940 1st Av.

The Two Hundred Twenty-seven Greene Street Corp., realty, $15,000; B. Lefferts, L. S. Butler, D. Emmet, St. James, L. I.

Germania Employment Agency, Inc., intelligence office, $10,000; B. Berger, H. Lefkowitz, R. Wahrburg, 230 East 4th St.

Britain Real Estate Co., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $6,000; J. L. Banks, M. Pollinger, F. N. Gilbert, 215 West 116th St.

Bond Knitting Mills, Inc., Brooklyn, ladies', children's sweaters, $5,000; M. Shepert, M. Malakof, A. J. Fau, 227 Linden St., Brooklyn.

The Carnielian Straw Hat Co., Inc., hats, fabrics, $5,000; E. Cohen, A. Cesark, J. Lacijan, 339 East 5th St.

Rockland Development Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, insurance, $5,000; T. G. Newbery, A. C. Rasmussen, W. H. Ross, Sparkville.

Charlemont Building Corp., realty, construction, $5,000; F. Feinberg, M. Hersch, G. H. Montross, 153 Madison Av.

McAlpern Lunch Co., Inc., restaurants, lunch rooms, cafes, $5,000; S. Gordon, S. Berlinger, D. Levene, 56 East 94th St.

Barnum Securities Corp., realty, supervise the issue and marketing of stocks and securities, $5,000; W. H. Kellogg, W. R. Gainsbury, C. J. Curran, 24 Broad St.

Philadelphia Dress Suit Case Co., Inc., cases, valises, bags, leather novelties, $5,000; W. B. Ross, S. B. Lebin, Y. Gelber, 1,527 Madison Av.

Empire Producing Corpn., motion pictures, $5,000; J. Brennan, E. Hart, E. Saxer, 1,432 Broadway.

Trinder Realty Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; H. E. and E. H. Reynolds, 22 East 70th St.

Nassau Hardware and Paint Works, Inc., Lynbrook, hardware, supplies, paints, chemicals, decorating, $5,000; D. J. Wagner, G. J. Cadoo, A. W. Schoppe, Lynbrook.

Champion Sports Exhibition Co., Inc., theatres, opera houses, amusement parks, music halls, athletic performances, motion pictures, $10,000; W. S. Sinclair, F. J. Randall, G. T. Hudson, 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: The E. Z. Waist Co., Hoosick Falls, $50,000 to $150,000; Metal Package Co., Brooklyn, $100,000 to $200,000; the Clinton Knitting Co., Clinton, $30,000 to $100,000; Greystone Silics Products Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $100,000; James Gordon Henry, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000; the B. and C. Auto Co., Inc., St. Johnsville, $5,000 to $35,000; the Ogorman Publishing Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Capital reductions: Martin Waist Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $5,000; Martinez Havana Co., New York, $200,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: D. Armstrong & Co., Rochester; Bovira Farms, Inc., Manhattan; Kelvin Engineering Co., Manhattan; Wayne Plumbing, Heating and Supply Co., Inc., Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 23.—Charters filed here:

Helena (Mont.) Gold Mining Company, $1,200,000; to mine for gold, silver, copper, lead, &c., and to refine and prepare the same for market. Incorporators, local, Wilmington, Del., parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

The United States Trading Company, New York, $100,000; to carry on a general merchandising business. George C. Turner, William H. Hilbrick, Frank B. Paulsen, all of New York.

WAR'S END TO BRING TRADE BOOM HERE

Allied Nations, by Boycotting Germany, Create Field for Americans.

RUSSIA ESPECIALLY ACTIVE

Commission Will Visit Washington Next Month—Would Spend $332,500,000 Annually.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Through various channels, official and otherwise, information is reaching Washington of preparations for peace which are being made by the business interests of England, France, and Belgium. In this connection the group of Russian financiers and commerce experts which arrived in the United States via Vancouver some time ago in an endeavor to awaken interest among American manufacturers and exporters in the rehabilitation of Russia, will come to Washington early in April. They will confer with foreign trade authorities of the Department of Commerce and other Government officials. The spokesman of the Russians is R. Martens of the Martens shipping and importing concern in Petrograd. The party is visiting various points both in the United States and Canada.

It is declared by the Russians that the United States stands an excellent chance to capture the enormous trade with Russia which Germany enjoyed up to the declaration of war. Russian business interests, they say, by agreement will be disinclined to trade with Germany after the war. Likewise they say that Russians are becoming prosperous, and that the war has had the effect of awakening them to modern methods in a striking way.

The Department of Commerce has received a report from its commercial attaché at London, A. H. Baldwin, in which were described the preparations that have been begun by manufacturers and business men in France and Belgium in contemplation of peace. Mr. Baldwin said: "Many observers in Europe believe that the war will end, when it does end, with great abruptness." He said that the result would be that practically without warning the vast amount of industrial activity now directed to the preparation of war supplies will stop suddenly and an embarrassing period of readjustment will follow.

Mr. Baldwin urged American manufacturers and exporters to get ready to handle the trade that will be offered to the United States.

With respect to the visit of the Russians it is being demonstrated by members of the party, in their conferences with various local branches of the American Exporters' Association, that throughout Russia exists a determination to continue in channels of commerce the war against Germany after the guns have ceased firing. The total Russian imports in normal times amounted to approximately $700,000,000 annually. Of this amount, Germany furnished 47.5 per cent., or about $332,500,000. The Russians are now endeavoring to show American manufacturers and exporters that a large part of this could be secured by the United States.

"It must be remembered," Mr. Martens is quoted as saying, "that Russia for a considerable time now has been importing only those things necessary to meet her war requirements. Most of her factories in the district under occupation have been destroyed. Of the remainder many have been devoted to the manufacture of war supplies. The rest are wholly inadequate to meet the demands made upon them.

"This enormous business easily could be taken over by the United States, but American manufacturers must bear in mind that if it is to be taken over it will only be as a result of prompt and intelligent action on their part now. The manufacturer must familiarize himself with the fundamental differences between the trade to which he has been accustomed and the trade in Russia, due to the vast area of Russia and the customs and peculiar needs of the people."

A RISING MARKET HURTS.

Conditions Not Taken Advantage of by Hardware Retailer.

Rather curiously the retail dealer, especially the retail hardware dealer, frequently suffers more than he profits by an advancing market such as is now on. The whole trouble lies in the peculiarity of his customer, the consumer. The average customer, always excepting the woman bargain hunter, likes to buy at an understood price provided that price be reasonable in his estimation. He is not always impressed by a decline, but is apt not infrequently to suspect or believe that such decline indicates a deterioration in the quality of the article. On the other hand, an advance is apt to arouse the feeling that the appreciation in price is due to some combination or trust arrangement and not to natural causes. It is difficult, usually impossible, to explain the matter to him for here, as elsewhere, explanations usually get nowhere.

So the retailers' selling prices are more or less rigid on most articles not staple or distinctly competitive. If, for instance, the retail dealer buys a stock at $2 per dozen and sells it for 25 cents each, he is apt to keep that selling price unchanged as long as he can, whether on the one hand the cost to him advances to $2.25 per dozen or declines to $1.75 per dozen.

In years of declining prices, such as prevailed from 1907 to 1915, he profits by such a plan, so far as the profit of selling is concerned, and until he has to invoice his stock of merchandise at the reduced market figures. But in times like these he is distinctly losing instead of taking advantage of the opportunity of a lifetime to make money on the advance in price of his merchandise stock on hand. Not infrequently instances like the following have occurred. Galvanized tubs and pails are very staple and are practically used by every householder. They have been advancing steadily for months, and the end does not seem in sight. Yet recently many retailers were paying $2.68 per dozen for one of the most staple numbers of pails, paying freight from the nearest jobbing centre, and still retailing them at 25c. each. The whole trouble is that the average retailer is mortally afraid of his customer and of losing his trade, and fears to adopt sound business policies because of this weakness.

High Price for Westchester Bonds.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 23.—Robert A. Petteson, Controller of Westchester County, has sold a $409,750 issue of Westchester County 4 per cent. bonds for $414,305 to Bond & Goodwin. The issue is for three separate purposes, parkway, $198,000; armory, $60,000; highway, $151,760. Bond experts state that the price received for these county bonds indicate the high standing of Westchester County securities.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—Charters filed:

Schuster Fire-Proofing Contracting Co. of New Jersey, Hoboken, to manufacture fireproof materials, $50,000; Bernard Lovatt, Newark; Jesse Winter, Bloomfield; William A. Kavanaugh, Hoboken.

Easton Phillipsburg Home Building Co., Phillipsburg, real estate, $125,000; James Van Billiard, A. Nash, M. C. Van Billiard, Phillipsburg.

Berlin Manufacturing Co., Newark, to deal in wrapping paper, $50,000; Frank Euler, Frank Euler, Jr., Theodore C. Weygandt, New York.

Brooks Tailoring Co., Perth Amboy, tailoring, $25,000; S. Levy, E. Berman, H. Levy, Bayonne.

Charles S. Merton & Co., East Rutherford, to manufacture caps and hats, $75,000; Percy Merton, Park Ridge; Gerald C. Thompson, Samuel Danzger, East Orange.

Roberts Tool Co., Inc., Newark, to manufacture tools and other implements, $10,000; D. P. Delworth, L. B. Iserman, New York; L. T. Berry, Plainfield.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS wanted for immediate delivery; long coats, loose backs, in plaids and mixtures. Top floor, 132 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Novelty styles for ladies; will be looked at from 9 to 12. Eleventh floor, 10 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted for taffeta, ponges, graduation, and party dresses; must bring your own styles. 320 5th Av., Room 807.

SAMPLES.—Prominent jobbers now looking at Fall styles infants', children's juniors', at ladies' coats. Appointments can be arranged by writing to M 60 Times.

SERGES.—Open for blue storm serges; $75 spot cash. Silverman, 107 Bleecker.

SHIRT WAISTS, whites only, $3.50 per dozen; spot cash paid. Associated Buyers Service Co., 1,181 Broadway.

SILK DRESSES.—Contractors wanted; no styles necessary; quantity business. Stuyvesant 3847.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and linen suits looked at all week. 28 West 25th St., 2d floor.

WAISTS.—The Leader Mercantile Co., Minneapolis, Minn., is open for jobs in waists of Jap silks, crepe de chine, striped and tub silks, Georgettes, &c. H. M. Higgins, care of Murray Cohen, 38 West 32d St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard, Franklin 4848.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Girls', misses' stylish, dressy coats, velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges; high-grade merchandise; $12 down to $3.75; immediate delivery. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 23d; Farragut 596. Full commission to salesmen.

COATS AND SUITS, job for sale; latest style. David Lustgarten, 134 West 25th St.

COTTON CLOTH for Sale.—27-inch, 40x40, 9.00 yard goods, 2,700 pounds; 28-inch, 40x44, 8.40 yard goods, 2,500 pounds; 28-inch, 40x44, 9.15 yard goods, 1,525 pounds; 28-inch, 40x40, 9.00 yard goods, 1,900 pounds; 27-inch, 44x44, 9.50 yard goods, 1,000 to 5,000 pounds; 40-inch, 72x80, 9.00 yard goods to the pound; 36-inch, 72x80, 10.00 yard goods to the pound; 40-inch, 80x72, 7.70 yard goods to the pound; 40-inch, 72x68, 6.00 yard goods to the pound; 39-inch, 80x80, 5.00 yard goods to the pound; 39-inch, 80x88, 5.00 yard goods to the pound. Samples with Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401. Phone Franklin 135. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESS FASTENERS, spot delivery, 80c per gross; sizes No. 2 and No. 3; black and white. Tel. 1108 Rector. Mr. Bennett.

DRESSES.—Taffeta, crepes; close out at a price. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Fifty silk, to close out; latest styles. Modern, 28 East 22d St.

DUVETEEN BLAZER STRIPES, all colors. Stoney & Starkey, 45 East 17th, Stuyvesant 3282.

GRAY WOOL SPUN COTTON YARN for sale for sweater makers; lot No. 6714 about 16,000 to 18,000 pounds, 5s single on cones, brownish Oxford mix; price, 25c. per pound, cash; sample with Joseph Doyle, No. 43 Leonard St., Room 401. Telephone—135 Franklin. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, P. O. Box 516, Amsterdam, N. Y.

IMPORTED SNAP fasteners for sale; black and white. Room 404, 25 West 42d St.

MULL, silk, and cotton printed, with blue stripes and flowers. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

OUTING VESTS with sleeves of soft leather imported from Denmark; lot on hand. P. Dahlgreen, 540 West 144th St.

SILKS FOR SUITS OR COATS, all shades, at a price; also taffetas. Phone Madison Square 781.

SILKS.—Will sell under market price; 4 M. Jap. Tutelman, 11 East 26th St.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 61 West 24th.

SUITS.—Popular-priced, for immediate delivery. Kessler & Gotthelf, 10 East 33d.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

About Tan Hosiery.

Tan hosiery, especially women's, has not been in the limelight very much this season. This probably accounts for the following statement which was made to a TIMES reporter yesterday by a prominent local knit goods wholesaler. "Deliveries of tan hosiery are improving," he said; "we got a good consignment here this morning. They came back from a retailer who couldn't sell them."

Call for Chinchillas.

Quite a demand has sprung up from the boy's and children's clothing manufacturers for chinchillas, which will be made into overcoats for next Fall and Winter. The active call for these goods has caused the mills to put on price advances. The material is required in the two staple shades, blue and gray. Because of the shortage of blue dye, the cloth made in this color costs more to buy than the gray. While the boys and children's clothing manufacturers are proving active buyers, they are anxious over the increases that have occurred on piece goods. This business is commonly understood to be conducted on very slight margins and is of a highly competitive character.

Freight Congestion Overcome.

Although the selling agents with mills out of town expected to have serious difficulty in getting their merchandise shipped to this city on account of the freight embargoes, ways are now being found to overcome some of the delays. There was some tall figuring out of various routes and roundabout ways of getting in shipments, and the results so far have been satisfactory. Motor truck transportation in some cases has been resorted to, but this has proved expensive, and shippers have contented themselves in most instances with using the less congested railroad routes. Even though freight costs have been increased by these measures the need of getting goods to this city in the quickest way possible has justified them.

Shipments Show Nice Increase.

An interesting sidelight on the condition of the silk industry is thrown by some statistics of the Yokohama raw silk market that have been prepared by H. L. Gwalter & Co. of this city. According to these figures, shipments from Yokohama to Europe so far this year have totaled 21,000 bales, against 15,800 bales last year in the same time. The shipments from that market to this country have been 127,800 bales for 1916 to date, and were 97,600 bales for the same period in 1915. The total exports for the two periods amounted to 148,800 and 113,400 bales respectively. The respective stocks on hand were 7,000 and 14,000 bales. Based on these figures, Gwalter & Co. say that the present year's business in Japanese silks to date shows a gain of 31 per cent. over last year's.

Export Trade Is Not All Honey.

Every kind of business has its drawbacks, and according to a prominent factor in the underwear trade, export business in these goods is no exception. Commenting yesterday on the business that is coming here from the Scandinavian countries, he said that it was none too satisfactory because of the unwillingness of the buyers in those countries to accept the case assortments that are put up for the domestic trade. These assortments, he said, in men's heavy goods consisted of shirt sizes ranging from 34 to 46, with drawer sizes in proportion. The Scandinavian buyers were said to want sizes 38, 40, and 42 very badly, but they did not want many 34s, 36s, 44s, or 46s. On the other hand, the wholesaler said, the South American trade is calling for 34s, 36s, and 38s almost to the exclusion of the larger sizes.

Dispensing with Open Orders.

Quite a few mills in the dress goods and cloth lines catering to the women's wear cutting-up trade have been caught with open orders from buyers on their books, which have cut into their profits. When price increases have been made buyers took advantage of the open orders they had given before these increases were announced, and were able to get merchandise at the old prices. In some cases the mills refused to do business on this basis, and, when assortments were named, buyers were told that the goods could be obtained only at the new quotations. Some of the more representative houses, however, were forced to pay the penalty of their oversight rather than back down on these previous contracts. From what the trade now says, present conditions will probably wipe out entirely the open order system or cause color specifications to be given within a stated period, or the order automatically canceled.

A Queer Underwear Market.

Trade in the secondary end of the local market for knit underwear is in the most unusual condition that some merchants say they have ever seen. Reports from various sources indicate that in the last few days business has been taken on men's heavy goods for immediate delivery, duplicate business on Spring stuff has been booked, and many orders for the coming Fall's goods have been taken. As to the last-named business, it is said that in some cases as many orders have already been placed by the retailers, either in this market or with the salesmen now on the road, as was done all of last season on heavy goods. In many cases, particularly from Southern retailers, orders specifying earlier deliveries than usual have been taken, this, in the opinion of one prominent factor, showing good judgment on their part. While prices on all lines are very firm and tending upward, it is thought by some wholesalers that the high point in the primary market has been reached.

Expect Better Suit Business.

The coat and suit trade has been rather quieter than usual during the last two weeks or so. This dullness is ascribed to the unseasonable weather. As soon as it becomes warmer the retailers will find a brisk business coming to them, and this activity will be immediately reflected in the manufacturing trade. Strike talk is worrying the industry, but it is not generally believed that the labor union will want to try out issues with the manufacturer so late in the season. What trouble comes, according to those in touch with the situation, will be confined to individual shops. Although there has been a very large quantity of merchandise sold and not very much activity up to date with the retailers, this is not regarded in a pessimistic light. With Easter coming late, and consequently more than the ordinary time granted to the retailers to move out their stocks, the manufacturing trade is not apprehensive over the future.

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market is reported quieter after a continued advance up to the end of last week. Though holders are showing a willingness to grant some slight concessions to stimulate buying, prices still stand $12.50 to $15 a picul higher than the quotations of a week ago. Sales for the week there amounted to 2,800 bales. The relative cheapness of Canton silks is causing general activity in that market. Old season's silk is said to be all gone, with quotations on new silk being made only for June and July shipment. The new season on tsatlees in the Shanghai market was opened this week by an American buyer at a price which showed an advance of 10 per cent. over the cost of old silk. Steam filatures and tussahs are very firmly held, with some evidence of speculation on the latter. Milan is firmer, and prices show an advance of two to three lire over recent quotations. The possibilities of a strike in Paterson hampered business in this market during the week, but prices continued firm.

Printcloth Buying Continues.

Printcloths continued to move actively in this market yesterday at very firm prices. For 39-inch 80 squares 7⅛ cents was paid for April-May shipment, while 68-72s in that width sold at 6 cents for delivery in June, July, and August. Thirty-nine-inch 56-44s sold at 4⅝ cents for delivery to October, with some mills asking 4½ cents. In the 38½-inch range sales of 64-60s were made at 5¼ cents for April-October, while 60-52s and 60-48s sold for delivery in June, July and August at 4⅜ and 4½ cents, respectively. Drills were quieter, being firmly held on the basis of 6⅜ cents for spot 3.95s. A feature of the day's sheeting business was the large sale of 4-yard 48 squares at 5⅛ cents, both for spot and for April-June delivery. A large demand for sateens for immediate and nearby shipment was in evidence, but business was hampered by the scarcity of "quick" goods. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	*8¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c

*Asked.

NOTTINGHAM NET VALUES.

Commission Is Hereafter to be Included as a Profit.

At a meeting of importers of Nottingham net goods held yesterday at the rooms of the Lace and Embroidery Association in the Flatiron Building, ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for the American Importers' Association, described the results of his conferences with Customs officials at this port regarding the carrying into effect of the Treasury order to include 5 per cent. commission charges in the dutiable value of merchandise. The department, after communicating with the Nottingham Commission Houses' Association, reached the conclusion that the 5 per cent. formerly allowed to be deducted as commission should hereafter be included in the dutiable value as profit.

Judge Sharretts reported that officials both at the Custom House and at the Appraiser's Stores disclaimed any intention to inflict hardship on merchants, but pointed out that instructions from Washington left no discretion in the matter of the enforcement of the rule. The merchants, it was said, will probably send a committee to Washington to take up the matter with Assistant Secretary Malburn, who, in the absence of Andrew J. Peters at the Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires, is in charge of the Customs administration of the department.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

SAMUEL G. LAKIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel G. Lakin, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 55 East Eleventh Street, by Bernard Gordon, $475; Henry Rich, $655, and Jacob Clark, $175. The assets are $22,000 and liabilities $4,000.

WILLIAM DACHTERA.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Dachtera, optician at 412 Madison Avenue and 64 West 125th Street, by Edith F. Wade of Sound Beach, Conn., a creditor for $4,590.

JOSEPH H. CRONIN.—Judge Hough has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Joseph H. Cronin of 21 West Eighty-fourth Street, formerly a liquor dealer and of the firms of Cronin & Rieger and Schmidt & Cronin. His liabilities were $54,400.

WILLIAM BUDD, dealer in furniture and desks at 78 Spring Street and 155 West Thirty-fourth Street, under the name of Budd & Co., has filed schedules showing liabilities $47,880 and assets $12,142.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Harry Wuerzinger, advertising agent, 902 Lakeside Place; liabilities, $92,054.92, assets, $25.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 23.—Howard S. Thompson and Percy F. Thompson, liquor dealers, 13 Dock Square and 67 Broad Street, filed petitions in bankruptcy this afternoon. Howard S. Thompson's liabilities aggregate $45,075. His assets amount to $37,407. The liabilities of Mary F. Thompson are scheduled at $38,857. Her assets amount to $33,207.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 23.—Andrew F. Anderson, Sheriff of Shawano, Wis., voluntary petition; liabilities, $10,428; assets, $710.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., March 23.—Alfred H. Smith, merchant and farmer of Smiths Basin, filed a petition in bankruptcy today; liabilities, $12,935; assets, $10,328.

Isaac Goodman, wholesale and retail liquor dealer, Cohoes, filed a petition; liabilities, $13,587; assets, $3,700.

George W. Sanborn, manufacturer of Utica, filed a petition; liabilities, $156,254; assets, $410.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Abontonolo, Aniolo—James Everard's Breweries	$396.75
Broad Edge Corp.—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc.	299.72
Bach Bros., Inc.—George Backer Corp.	287.41
Bowne, Fred N.—F. C. Claessens	107.18
Block, Barnet—H. Hillelson & Son	176.78
Brandon, Lee—Simon Strauss, Inc.	172.72
Brattschsidor, Abraham, and Isaac Grill—L. Berger	222.91
Caggiano, Joseph and Crescenzo—Winston & Co., costs	244.78
City of New York—P. Colima	250.00
Comer, Abraham—Pennsylvania Lodge Mutual Aid Society	689.60
City of New York—Staten Island Water Supply Co.	15,356.85
Cohen, Barney—J. J. Berkowitz	120.85
Cohen, Aaron—G. Laubenhachi	131.40
Clinton-Hedden Co., Inc.—M. T. Redmond	9,744.49
Dunbar, Frank A.—Duncan Hotel Co.	131.00
Denham, Frederic—V. Kocsis	216.91
Dekker, Maurice—R. H. Montgomery	925.43
Erbes, Louis C.—Peugeot Auto Import Co.	179.91
Eitner, Armin—J. M. Minugh Co., Inc.	508.65
Fontham, Charles, and Joseph O'Reilly, receivers—M. H. Noble et al.	3,940.95
Florence, J.—Esdaile—Electrical Testing Laboratories	189.81
Horowitz, Ernest B.—Rockfall Apts.	296.57
Hamilton, Francis, and John McMillan Hamilton—E. L. Duncan	1,504.18
Herbert, Frederick W.—Bostwick Goodall Co.	124.52
Hemingway, Hughey S.—Brooks Bros.	105.47
Holzman, Benzion—McLaughlin & Donovan, Inc.	747.13
Hortung, Fred J.—Cudahy Packing Co.	152.91
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—E. Andrews	590.63
J. S. Graham, Inc.—J. L. Pritchard et al.	398.55
John, Arthur—W. D. Wood et al.	518.91
Illinois Surety Co.—P. Diney	7,358.08
J. B. Adams, Jr., Inc.—I. Bochholtz	564.13
Johnson, George W.—A. H. Ball et al.	108.46
Joyce, Edward—H. Hendricks	535.81
John Wanamaker, New York—T. Malloy	1,500.00
Kramer, Morris—B. Convert	348.62
Keepadry Construction Co. and Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co.—A. Schwartz	360.41
Lord, Austin D. A., Monroe Hewlett, and Edward D. Litchfield—City of New York, costs	350.80
Lingstrum, Wilhelmina von Boos—S. Johnson	113.98
Mann, David F.—H. W. Hendricks	153.79
Miller, Susette H., and Elizabeth J. Miller—R. F. Craig	901.30
Mulligan, Lawrence, and

COTTON IS EASIER ON NEWS OF RAINS

Support Expected on Developments in Mexico Fails to Have Bullish Effect.

DECLINE OF 6 TO 11 POINTS

Experts Figure the Visible Supply in the South Is Larger Than the Trade Estimated.

Rains in Texas were partly responsible for an easier market in cotton yesterday. The support which was expected on the development of a more serious state of affairs in Mexico failed to have a bullish effect. Quite recently a good deal of cotton has been bought on the theory that the spread of hostilities, such as was indicated by the report that some of the Carranza troops had joined Villa, would result in driving a good deal of Mexican labor out of Texas and Oklahoma. Evidently less consideration is being given to this view. The market was under pressure throughout most of the session, and prices closed around the low point of the day at a net decline of 6 to 11 points.

A Dallas (Texas) wire said that good rains were falling all over the State. Houston wired that rains were falling in North and Northwest Texas, with prospects for more in other sections. It is the feeling that rains in Texas will be subject to conflicting interpretation. It has been argued that drought in the grain country would throw a large area into cotton. Consequently the breaking of the drought now might lead to a retention of a good deal of land which might otherwise be planted to cotton.

An interesting calculation made by the head of the cotton department of a prominent local firm indicates that about 2,250,000 balea of cotton are now in the South which have not moved into sight. Naturally the statistical compilation extends over two years and involves the supply of cotton from the last two crops, which with the carry-over from the season ended Aug. 1, 1914, gives a total supply for both seasons of 30,776,681 bales. Up to the first of March there had been consumed by American spinners and taken for export 22,195,505 bales. The enumerated stocks in the Census Report of March 1 showed 6,332,683 bales, which would leave unaccounted for a total of 2,249,-111 bales. This leaves a much larger amount of cotton in the visible supply in the South than the trade had estimated.

Augusta, Ga., wired that a big fire at that centre had damaged about 20,000 bales.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged; Houston, 5 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged. Middling, 12c. Sales 300. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.85	11.81	11.82@11.84	11.89 bid
May	11.98	11.88	11.89@11.91	11.97
July	12.10	11.98	12.02@12.03	12.13@12.14
Oct.	12.17	12.09	12.13@12.14	12.19@12.20
Dec.	12.31	12.24	12.27@12.28	12.35@12.36
Jan	12.35	12.29	12.32@12.33	12.40@12.41

Total port receipts, 17,780 bales; last week, 10,921 bales; last year, 42,790 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	4,117	1,607	7,980
Galveston	4,537	4,792	12,788
Mobile	512	639	243
Charleston	327	334	2,133
Savannah	1,244	1,611	7,103
Wilmington	491	230	1,322
Norfolk	3,039	1,241	8,661

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

*Augusta	650	1,114	
Memphis	1,025	989	1,014
St. Louis	215	6,825	3,670
Houston	3,952	3,920	5,244

Exports, 14,182 bales; total thus far this season, 3,825,911 bales; total last season, 6,822,286 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
150 Galveston	12.35	296,083	401,446
1,160 New Orleans	12.00	375,080	354,823
..... Mobile	11.75	22,200	46,737
2,782 Savannah	12.00	165,466	224,761
..... Charleston	11¾	69,749	98,828
..... Wilmington	11.50	45,632	52,374
642 Norfolk	11.81	111,798	98,653
..... *Augusta	.....	.....	137,492
1,700 Memphis	12.00	199,888	224,220
..... St. Louis	12.00	19,299	37,931
2,140 Houston	12.20	131,127	148,610

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand, business in spot cotton with middling one point advance at 7.78d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 11,000 bales. American, 2,000 bales. Market closed steady.

*Augusta not reported.

THE DYE SITUATION.

Conference to be Held Today Regarding Relief Measures.

Representatives of textile and other interests using dyestuffs held a meeting yesterday at the Merchants' Association, at which the Department of Commerce was represented by Daniel B. Casey, Chief of the Division of Branch Offices. The object of the meeting was to emphasize to the Government's representative the seriousness of the present shortage in colors and the necessity of taking steps at once to get additional supplies from Germany. David Kirschbaum, President of the National Association of Clothiers, presided.

It was denied after the meeting that those participating in the conference criticised the report made some time ago by Dr. Norton, the department's expert, relative to the amount of the existing production of American color plants. The primary need at this time it was explained, was that supplies be brought in from foreign sources, Germany in particular, without further delay.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who was to have represented the department, was unable to reach the city. He will be present today, however, at an adjourned meeting to be held at the Merchants' Association at 10 o'clock. Among those present at yesterday's meeting were: Professor Charles H. Herty, President of the American Chemical Society; Fuller E. Callaway, representing Southern cotton mill interests, and members of the Joint Dyestuffs Conference Committee.

PATENTS IN CANADA.

Facilities Extended by Dominion Government During Period of War.

Important legislation affecting patents in Canada by an Order in Council of the Canadian Government under date of Feb. 14, 1916, was called to the attention of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by Marks & Clerk, consulting engineers and foreign patents agents of 220 Broadway.

The order modifies the orders and regulation of Oct. 2, 1914, and is important in that it provides for the granting of a second or subsequent extension for doing any act or filing any document required under the Canadian statute. Patentees are also relieved of any obligation to work their inventions in Canada during the period of war, and extensions are granted for importing into Canada the subject matter of the patent without prejudicing the same.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

The undersigned receiver will sell the assets of the Climax Mesh Bag Company on Tuesday, March 28, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at 905 Mulberry Street, Newark, New Jersey. Said assets consist of meshbags, meshbag frames, tools, dies, drying machines, and other miscellaneous personal property used in and about the meshbag business. A 25% deposit will be required of all bidders.

JOHN DRAKE, Receiver,
407 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

DAVID BOBKER, Atty. for Receiver, Firemen's Building, Newark, N. J.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market again showed a disposition to sag with the withdrawal of export demand, and, while prices early in the day showed some firmness and at one time were ½c to 1½c above the final of Wednesday, the demand was at no time aggressive, and when selling orders appeared values declined easily, closing at about the lowest, with net losses of ½c to 1¼c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.20½; No. 2 hard, $1.22½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.33½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.31½, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.16	1.16¾	1.62¾
July	..	..	1.09	1.00¾	1.29¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.06¾	1.07⅛	1.08	1.08¾	1.53
July	1.08	1.08¾	1.06¾	1.07⅛	1.21¾
Sept.	1.06⅜	1.04⅝	1.04⅞	1.06⅛	1.09

CORN.

The corn market was again weak, and at the close of the day values were 1⅞@2¼c net lower. At the extreme decline prices were 3½@4 cents a bushel down from the high point of Tuesday, and reflected a more bearish sentiment in the trade. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81 cents, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74⅜	71¾	72	73½	72⅝
July	75⅝	73½	73½	75⅝	74⅞
September	75⅝	73⅝	73⅝	75⅝	..

OATS.

The oats market felt the influence of the decline in wheat and corn, and final prices were ½@⅝c net lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 50 cents; No. 3 white, 48½@49c; No. 4 white, 47½@48½c; fancy clipped white, 50@51c; ordinary clipped white, 47½@49c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	44⅜	42¼	43⅜	44	38¼
July	43¼	42¼	42¼	43⅜	54⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was comparatively steady during the first part of the day owing to firmness in the hog position, but subsequently prices gave way under liquidation which was inspired by the decline in corn. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 21,000, estimated for Friday, 22,000; Kansas City received 6,000, and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.45	11.36	11.35	11.40	10.22
July	11.70	11.52	11.50	11.60	10.50
Ribs—					
May	12.00	11.85	11.87	11.97	9.97
July	12.20	12.05	12.07	12.20	10.30
Pork—					
May	22.95	22.75	22.75	22.80	17.37
July	22.77	22.57	22.57	22.65	17.32

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was nervous and price changes were rather feverish. Early in the day values advanced sharply on good buying which was credited to refining interests and shorts but, on the bulge, there was renewed profit taking and the market gave way and lost most of the gain. The close was irregular with prices ranging from 12 points lower to 6 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.75@11.25	10.85
March	10.90	10.85	10.75@11.00	10.87
April	..	..	10.93@10.96	10.99
May	11.03	10.98	10.96@11.00	10.98
June	10.96	10.95	10.94@10.96	10.90
July	11.00	10.96	10.96@11.00	10.92
August	10.96	10.91	10.93@10.94	10.90
September	10.88	10.85	10.86@10.88	10.84
October	9.77	9.68	9.67@ 9.68	9.73

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive, total sales amounting to 15,500 bags, but prices were firmer, closing with net gains of 10@15 points. The local spot market was very inactive, with prices nominally unchanged at 9¾c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.95@7.98	7.80
April	..	..	8.00@8.02	7.85
May	7.97	7.97	8.03@8.05	7.90
June	..	..	8.07@8.09	7.94
July	8.10	7.99	8.11@8.12	7.98
August	..	..	8.15@8.17	8.03
September	8.20	8.15	8.20@8.21	8.08
October	..	..	8.24@8.25	8.12
November	..	..	8.28@8.30	8.17
December	8.32	8.25	8.32@8.33	8.21
January	..	..	8.35@8.37	8.25
February	..	..	8.39@8.41	8.29

SUGAR.

After opening quiet, 1 to 5 points lower on sales of 450 tons, futures firmed up several points on support by a leading Cuban interest, and at midday trading became a little more active, but the market was feverish and easily influenced. There were early reports of a firmer feeling in Cuban spot raws, with holders asking fractionally higher prices. The market closed irregular, 10 points net higher to 5 points net lower, with sales for the day 9,850 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	.....	.....	4.63@4.65	4.53
April	4.57	4.57	4.64@4.66	4.56
May	4.68	4.58	4.67@4.69	4.59
June	4.70	4.70	4.70@4.72	4.63
July	4.74	4.68	4.72@4.73	4.68
August	.....	.....	4.75@4.77	4.69
September	4.79	4.70	4.79@4.80	4.71
October	.....	.....	4.79@4.80	4.71
November	.....	.....	4.56@4.58	4.55
December	4.44	4.40	4.42@4.44	4.40
January	.....	.....	4.20@4.30	4.25
February	4.20	4.20	4.20@4.30	4.25

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 4,490 packages. With considerable stock carried over and lighter buying interest, the market for desirable grades of fresh creamery declined ½@1c, and at the reduced figures the tone is unsettled. Opening sales on 'Change were at 37¾c for extra fresh creamery, but the same grade closed at 37c. Held creamery is sustained. Renovated fairly firm, while ladies and packing stock have further advanced. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 37c; higher scoring, 37½@38c; firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 34@35½c; thirds, 32@33c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 35½@36c; firsts, 34@33c; seconds, 32@33½c; thirds, 30@31c; State dairy, finest, 36½@37c; good to prime, 35@36c; common to fair, 30@34c; renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 27½@28½c; lower grades, 24@28c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27@27½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 25c; No. 2, 24@24½c; lower grades, 22@23½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 23,494 cases. Arrivals are fairly liberal today and offerings appear to be fully equal to all requirements. The tone is somewhat uneven; most receivers feel steady on strictly prime to choice qualities, but there is rather a free offering of average prime goods, and for the medium and under grades the tone is slightly in buyers' favor. The range of values shows very little change. Near-by white eggs are again lower under accumulating stocks and pressure to sell, with only a small part of the business at outside quotation; bulk of sales ranging 23@23½c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23½@23c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20¼@20½c; dirties, No. 1, 20c; No. 2 and poorer, 13@19½c; checks, fair to good, dry, 15½@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23½@24c; ordinary to good, 22½@23c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 22½@23½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 22@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, hennery browns, 22@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21½@22½c; duck eggs, State and near-by, Indian Runner, 38@40c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 35@37c; Western and prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 75@90c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat., cloudy, probably rain; warmer on the coast; moderate n. and e. winds.

Ga. and Ala.—Fair and warmer Fri.; rain at night or Sat.; moderate s. winds on the coast.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except probably rain Sat. in n. w.; gentle, variable winds, except moderate s. over n.

Miss.—Rain Fri. or Fri. night. Sat., probably fair; cooler in interior; moderate s. winds on the coast.

Tenn.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; rain by night. Sat., probably fair; cooler in w.

Ky.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; rain at night. Sat., unsettled and colder; probably rain in e.

Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; rain in s., rain or snow in n., at night and Sat.; colder Sat.; moderate to fresh s. e. winds, probably shifting to n. w. by Sat. night.

Ind.—Rain and warmer Fri. Sat., rain or snow and colder.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Fri., followed by snow or rain. Sat., probably snow and colder; moderate to fresh s. e. winds, becoming n. w. Sat.

Upper Mich.—Snow Fri. or Fri. night and probably Sat.; colder Sat.

La., Okla., and E. Tex.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair and cooler.

Ark.—Rain Fri. Sat., rain in e., fair in w.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Gibson‹Am Graphophone Co.
Feary‹Tug John Rodgers.
Hen Lee‹Bisson.
Motion P P Co‹Univ Film Mfg Co.
Fisher Hydraulic S Co ‹Warrak.
Re Wray.
Crim‹Hick.
Same‹Triest.
Nat Binding Mach Co ‹Larkin.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Victor T M Co‹Gloss T M Co.
Wright & Cobb‹Royal Mail, &c Co.
NY & Bermudas Corp ‹Mowinckel (2.)
Olsen‹Scully.
Re Stalforth.
Hodges‹Monorosa.
Hewlett‹NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Lenihan‹same.
Copens‹same.
Wallen‹same.
Marquard‹same.
Goldsmith‹same.
Underhill‹Guide Serv.
Morris‹Clements.
Perlman‹Stand Weld.
Reichert‹North Star.
Penn Steel‹NYC Ry.
Brenner‹Cadillac.
Weissman‹P RR.
Daily & Ivins‹Carroll.
US‹75 cases tomato catsup.
Same‹350 cases same.
Same‹75 cases same.
Moore‹Lighter George.
Dormer‹Shenniger.
Thompson‹NY Realty Owners.
Talgneau‹Desure.
Viereck‹Str Greenport.
Sagschneider‹Irving Hat Works.
Siegel Stores Corp‹
Simpson-Crawford.
Truesdale‹Gen Film.
Scation‹Rosenblum.
Susquehanna Coal Co‹ Interstate Coal Co.
Empire Trust‹Imp Prop Holding Co.
Johnson‹East Coast Transp Co.
88 Wyoming Line‹No German Lloyd.
Sagschneider‹Irving Hat Works.
Re Carl E Anderson.
Elektra‹Donath.
Barrett‹Sergeant.
Chaddick‹Pierce.
NY Scaffolding Co‹ Columbia Mills.
Dabo‹Strasburger.
Theatre Film Serv‹ Motion P P Co.
Century Eng Co‹ Aktiebolaget Kobet, &c.
Smithson‹Rohico.
Ball‹Imp Prop Holdg.
Empire Trust‹same.
Panther Rubber Mfg‹ Feeney & Moss.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.

Case on‹Ritz Cycle Car‹Driggs-B O Cor.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Knudson‹Grinberg.
Victor‹Ogus, R & O.
W S Rockwell Co‹ Naumburg Corp.
Kearney‹N Y, N H & H R R.
H M Bacon & Co‹ Weller.
Sbarsitz‹Schwunk‹ Manhattan Const Co.
US‹Liedell Co.
Cervasia‹Vulcanite Portland Cement Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

US‹Corn Products Refining Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.—Admiralty.

Central RR of N J‹North America et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 512, P. O. Building.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M.

Discharges:
August D Fink,
James Downey,
Isaac J Jenkins,
J Odinetz & Son,
Daniel J Gallagher,
Joseph Meyer,
Julius Weissglass,
Otto D Spahr,
Albert J Jewett,
Leonhard Marg.

Motions:
Meyer Walker,
Harriet De Leeuw,
Philip Kornstein,
Philip Rochelsky,
L Schenone & Co,
Berkman & Miller,
Gussie Nankin,
Hicks Johnson Const,
Star & Star Co, Inc.
Re Francesco Creatore (contempt proc'd'gs.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—Foss‹New York Central; Hall‹O'Brien.

Court will adjourn Friday until April 10.

NEW YORK COUNTY

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Wilson‹Herbert & Huesgen Co.
Simons‹Lichtenstein.
Vandewage‹Coffeever.
Grammas‹Mirros.
Ulanov‹Morris.
Swizzi‹Lukather.
Purcell‹Matteroo.
Sullivan‹Dock Con Co
Re Beet.
Re Spaulding.
Am & British Mfg Co ‹Intl Power Co.
Oettinger‹Rheinelmer
Haberman‹Goodstein.
Brewster‹Goldsmith Thermit Co.
Stillwell‹Hochfilsen.
D'Ana‹Schettino.
King‹Ras Rty Co.
Schlesinger‹Smith.
Haggerty‹Lucius Eng.
Frohman Amus Corp‹ Blinkhorn.
Dugan‹Case.
Cusack‹Heller.
Stein‹Pechter.
Re Marks.
Isseson‹Strasbourger.
Parrell‹Hotel Claridge
Purdy‹Purdy.
Hubbell‹Harris.
Corbett‹Corbett.
Mineas‹10 West 30th St Corp.
Hutson‹Carpenter.
Benemio‹Benemio.
Bodner‹Ranus.
Herman‹Alpert.
Planten‹Nat Nas Bk.
Blumenfeld‹Rosenthal
Marion Rty Co‹ Mitchell.
Crocker‹Crocker.
Laxer‹Sanford Rubber
Griggs‹Renault Selling Branch, Inc.
Coulter‹Selig, (2.)
Holt‹R Hoe Co.
Stevenson‹Stevenson.
Ridley‹Whittaker.
Buckley‹Rosenzweig.
Ny Dias Mining Corp.
Wang‹Blair Tool & Machine Co.
Bogursky‹Levy.
Roslosko‹NY Poly M School & Hospital.
Coken‹Rotkowitz.
Newman‹Newman.
Schmucker‹Bandler.
Woodward‹Herbert Robinson & Co.
Cowan‹NY Physicians' Mutual Aid Assn.
Thorn‹The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
Weil‹Bohlkan.
Morris‹Brandies.
Union Tr Co‹Sheridan
Lammy‹Ware Rty Co.
Eichner‹Ventiunglia.
Herrmann‹CNY.
Neuberger‹J Everard's Breweries.
Brewer‹Goldsmith Thermit Co.
Re Marks.
Isseson‹Strasbourger.
Parrell‹Hotel Claridge
Purdy‹Purdy.
Hubbell‹Harris.
Corbett‹Corbett.
Mineas‹10 West 30th St Corp.
Hutson‹Carpenter.
Benemio‹Benemio.
Bodner‹Ranus.
Herman‹Alpert.
Planten‹Nat Nas Bk.
Blumenfeld‹Rosenthal
Marion Rty Co‹ Mitchell.
Crocker‹Crocker.
Laxer‹Sanford Rubber
Griggs‹Renault Selling Branch, Inc.
Coulter‹Selig, (2.)
Holt‹R Hoe Co.
Stevenson‹Stevenson.
Ridley‹Whittaker.
Union Tr Co‹Madison Av R E Co.
Buck‹Wineburgh.
Giles‹E Langer Print.
Hirtenstein‹Toplitz.
Giles‹E Langer Print.
Staten Island Bridge Co‹Price.
Chait‹Chait.
Re Kraus.
Re Bruere.
Le Cain‹Resta.
Re Rosencrantz.
Pomeroy‹H Val RR.
Whitt‹Ring.
Ackerman‹5th Av Coach Co. (2.)
Miller‹Boericke.
Southern Leasing Co‹ Williams.
M Kaempfer & Sons ‹Mendelson, (2.)
Hunt‹Hunt.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Klondyke Gov Concession‹Treadgold, Hornow‹Hornow.
Panama R R‹Mitra Agency, &c. Co.
Behlert‹Behlert.
Russok‹Russok.
McDonald‹McDonald. Preferred causes:
Marx‹Maze Rty Co.
Wengraf‹Wengraf.
Altshul‹Ludwig.
Undefended divorces:
Lambert,
Fiori,
Yudevitos,
Sikorski,
Daigren,
Gunnlitson,
Wolf,
Stevenson,
Depp,
Jaeger,
Perry,
Faust,
Martin,
Kisaiday,
Comstock,
Provenzano,
Stern,
Cohn,
Alberti,
Sabo,
Perta,
De Sanctis,
Smith,
Dorazio,
Newhoff,
Sanders,
Bardenheier,
Witt,
Rogers,
Curtis,
Sellers,
Fott,
Perlman,
Kendig,
Feldman,
Wilson,
Child,
Burtt,
Bemignani,
Gramm,
Douglas,
Sanders.
General calendar:
Buchmiller‹Buchmiller. (2.)
Jacobs‹Selwyn & Co.
Pitofsky‹Polonsky.
Munro‹Dimon.
Huber‹Glow.
Cottone‹Spivack.
Bank Nuesedis‹Carulli‹Carulli.
Tischler‹Tischler.
Glanet‹Modeski.
Reilly‹Reilly.
Stanislone‹Italian Barbers' Union.
Pincus‹Platt.
Tompert‹Tompert.

At 2 P. M.:

Burns‹Reilly.
Forgolston‹Sternberger.
Battery Park Nat Bk ‹Ridder.
Griffin‹Griffin, Hitchings‹CNY.
Eigot‹Eigot.
Rawlinson‹Rawlinson
Forman‹Wavecrest Const Co.
Bilby‹Lane.
Greenberg‹Greenberg.
U S Trust Co‹Mowry.
Friedman‹Townsend.
Lefkowits‹Lefkowitz.
Ferrel‹Ferrel.
State and City Rty Co ‹Goodwin.
Randolph‹Albertson.
Margaret‹Wagner.
Hutton‹Carpenter.
Setaro‹Capaci Rty Co
Simonelli‹Bertoncini.
Dinken & Son‹Dinken.
Nolan‹Queens Land, &c. Co.
Sprung‹Gitlitz.

Case on.

PART IV., (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.
Case on—Stein‹Warren & Wetmore.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

W. H. McElwain Co‹ Steven.
Holzman, Cohen & Co ‹Silver Creek Upholstery Co.
Julius Tishman & Sons‹Doremus.
E. Greenbaum Co‹ Brasilia.
H. H. Lang Co‹Burger. Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.—Schechat‹Cohen.
Brown‹NY Edison Co.
Bressler‹Nassau Elec RR.
Leventhal‹230 5th Av. Corp.
Hatsler‹42d St Ry.
Maloney‹Rodgers & H Longiaru‹Brown.
Gershenson‹Stone.
NY Rys‹Bradley Cont
Rauz‹Rikar.
Ward‹Dagnon Cont.
Moore‹Union Ry.
Weisbelt‹Pabst Brew.
Austin‹Golding.
Clear.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Adjourned to March 27.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Jacoby‹Yankee Waist
Shapiro‹Goldman.
Miller‹Wandt (2.)
Wilton‹N Y Edison.
Tatania‹Vlasto.
Same‹Atlantis, a corp.
Bookowski‹Astna Amus Corp.
Harch‹Ehret.
Reilly‹Simonson.
Reno‹Ball.
Fay‹Rome Sentinel Co
Cooney‹Cooney.
Black‹Am Pastry Mfg Co.
Gleish‹Greines.
Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mirsky‹B H RR.
La Rosa‹same.
Fiedler‹C I & B RR.
Levenik‹O'Rourke Eng. &c. Co.
Case on.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kirby‹Am Transfer.
Maher‹Salvat'n Army.
Schneiderman‹Warhalt Pub Co.
Lisbowitz‹NY Rys.
Schwaid‹Wood.
Trad‹L I RR.
Grady‹Shaffer.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Hirschman‹Kaltus.
No day calendar.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bromberg‹Whitridge.
Slavin‹NYC & HRRR.
Fallon‹Erie RR.
McQuillan‹Birch.
Hogen‹Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
Addiego‹Knick Ice Co.
Neckamkus‹M B Smith Rty Co.
Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Stountan‹Rogers.
Stokes‹R & L Co.
Hess‹Werner.
Flamich‹CNY, (2.)
Wicks‹McKenna.
Chambers‹NY Rys.
Sharot‹CNY.
Meledin‹Victor.
Musgomesci‹CNY.
Case on.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Busso‹Smith.
Rappaport‹42 St, &c, Mesperak‹NY Rys.
McGovern‹Werbinsky.
Nolan‹Int R T.
Russo‹NY Rys.
S Chapman‹Int R T.
K Chapman‹same.
Hoykendorf‹Bradley Con Co.
Norgard‹Post & Mocord.
Smith‹H & H Reiners
Mulligan‹P Doelger Brew Co.
Case on.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lefkowitz‹Wm Lustgarten & Co.
Burger‹Michel Brew Co (2.)
Cussack‹McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Goldstein‹Moran.
Topol‹Smith.
Sigloch‹L I RR.
Schwartz‹Travis.
Isan‹3d Av Ry.
Cardani‹Beckman.
Spaulding‹Senior & Stout.
Georgens‹Butters.
Bader‹Wiener (2.)
Walz‹Mirsky.
O'Brien‹Tesoro.
L. Blumenthal‹Lindh.
J. Blumenthal‹same.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Chapin‹Taylor.
Spiceman‹M Groh's Sons.
Mogelof‹Ruppert.
Kenealy‹Halpern (2.)
Low‹Spitzbarg.
Popper‹Kampe.
Markowitz‹Carpenter.
Greenberger‹Ferril
Farrissy‹Clementi.
Weinstein‹Hodweck.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Nierenberg‹Gen Accident, &c, Corp.
No day calendar.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Davis, R. L., J.—At 10:30 A. M. —(Held in Appellate Term room.)

Lquist—Barrett‹Brown.
J Laker Sons, Inc‹ Forest Box & Lb Co.
Same‹Cohen.
Carroll‹Carroll.
Herring‹Mail.
Woodard‹Ryan.
Clarke‹Thomas.
Ruffer‹Waterbury Co.
Cent Trust, &c, Co‹ same.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Joseph Pav‹CNY.
Johnson Heating Co‹ Lowry.
Mulcahy‹Boyd.
Harris‹Lawrence.
Veeck‹Berger.
Marquette‹L Isl RR.
Frank Brewery‹ Gottcher.
Levinson Mfg Co‹ Silverman.
NY Assets Realization
Clark‹Blendold Co.
New Netherlands Bk‹ Seminole D & D Co (2).
Perlman‹Donohue, G R Read & Co‹ Sturges.
Fleming & Reaveley‹ Shubert.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. —No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:

Hattie Schiff,
Christiane Zwinge,
John A Watjen,
Solomon Cohen,
William P Kirk,
Timothy J Kleiey,
Max Jam,
Elizabeth Healing,
Charles L Romaine,
Frances D Paquin,
Kunigunda Rhemberg,
John Brzezinski,
Joseph Killian,
Abraham Wiener,
David M Turnure,
Amanda J Surman,
Jacob Harris,
Rose Schramm,
Cerepta D Norton,
Harriet S Eldred,
Herman Greenberg,
Meyer London,
Philip Levy, &c,
Benedetto Urso,
Giuseppe Fontana,
Clark W Dunlop (3.)
Joaquin D Casasus,
August Bremmer,
Isidor Zippert,
Gaylord S Duesedell,
William Brennan,
Thomas Byrnes,
John Viehmann,
Emma J Richardson,
Thomas Thorn,
Julia A Miller,
William Klatzco,
Rosalie Pospisil,
Mabel C Hundley,
Anna M Bowen,
Ann Wiley,
James B Horner,
Elizabeth C Hollins,
Thomas Fawcett,
Servetus F Johnson,
Andrews Hader,
Joseph Doody,
Levi Spiegelberg,
George R Ritchie,
George S Levy,
Johanne Vanselow,
Rachel Lewis,
Robert J Mahoney,
Thos H Lowerre, Jr,
Edward Walsh,
Helen L Mackay,
Mary C Leary,
John H Shipman,
Henry B Hall,
Catharine Condon,
Benjamin F Breeden,
Mary Tabatsko,
Carrie A Parker,
Catherine Adams,
Katherine J Mayo,
Carolyn F Morgan,
Fannie J Stuyvesant,
John H Shipman,
Andrea Muscony,
John Hart,
Katharine Pflieger,
Lester Finkel,
Giovanni Leone,
Max Gramsch,
Charity A Wilhelm,
Thomas Templeton,
Bluma Slumasky,
M C D Borden,
David Lese, &c,
Alex Frankenstein.

Wills for probate:
Mary O'Rourke,
Margaret H Curley,
Christopher Kyle,
Thomas J Agnew,
Theresa J Radford,
Joseph Walsh,
Fanny Simon,
Louis Voelker,
James D Tilleston,
Thomas P Duery.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will—Case on—Jane E. Barney.
No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Cohen‹Hopaltrun.
Garfinkel‹Cohen.
Young‹Fields.
Richards‹Goralick.
Sandblom‹Kimball.
Tracheta‹Lens.
Purcell‹Felnberg Bros.
Martin‹Ettinger.
Anderson‹Cart.
Schimpf‹Steinfeld.
Beatlie‹German Artistic W. Co.
Seplow‹Nelson.
T M Sales Co‹N Y Prod Exch Bank.
Singer‹Dr. James Amuse Co.
Kosower‹Samuels.
Goldberg‹Seelic.
Teichner‹Bonis.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Univ Motor Truck Co ‹Meyerback.
McKenna‹Morn.
Clapier‹Beau Site Co.
O'Neil‹Imp N Y Prop Co.
Kramer‹Mandel.
Dichtenberg‹Weissberg.
Bickel‹Parnes.
Skolnick‹Roberts.
Hawkins‹Butler.
Kurland‹Gold

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Big Plot in East Twenty-fourth Street in Trade for West End Avenue Apartment—Uptown Apartments in $600,000 Deal—$2,500 for Eight-Inch Strip—Active Bronx Market.

The sale of the new twelve-story apartment house on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street by the Charmion Construction Company, of which Henry Mayer is President, to William Bradley of the Bradley Contracting Company, was confirmed yesterday. The deal involves a large trade of property in the old horse market section between Lexington and Third Avenues. The properties given in part payment included the ten two-story stable buildings at 144 to 164 East Twenty-fourth Street and the abutting structure at 149 East Twenty-third Street, a total frontage on Twenty-fourth Street of 286 by 98.9 and a 26-foot frontage on Twenty-third Street.

The property was owned by the Fiss, Doerr, Carroll Horse Company, of which William Bradley is the principal stockholder. It is said to have figured in the deal at a valuation of about $600,000. The West End Avenue apartment was held at $1,800,000. No plans have been made by Mr. Mayer for improving the property, but it probably will be used for loft buildings in the near future. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the deal.

The Fiss, Doerr, Carroll Company still owns a frontage of 264 feet on the north side of Twenty-fourth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, opposite the block just sold, part of which is covered with a six-story structure originally erected as a sales and exchange building, and leased about four years ago to Lord & Taylor.

$600,000 West Side Deal.

A west side deal involving properties valued at about $600,000, including an upper Manhattan apartment house, has been closed by Arnold, Byrne & Baumann, who sold the six-story house known as the Ravenwood, on the southwest corner of Broadway and 180th Street, for Robert Ferguson & Sons, who erected the building a few years ago. It covers a plot 111 feet on Broadway by 149 on the street, and is fully rented.

The purchaser was Patrick Kiernan, who gave in exchange the two five-story apartments at 174 and 176 West Eighty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, 126.8 on the avenue by 97.6 on the street. The plot adjoins the Park Presbyterian Church.

Builders Buy Heights Plots.

As a site for two six-story non-elevator apartments, the V. R. Construction Company, S. Rosenfeld, President, has purchased from H. and M. Mandelbaum a plot of six lots, 150 by 97, on the south side of 173d Street, 159 feet east of Fort Washington Avenue.

The sellers recently acquired the property from the J. Hood Wright Estate.

Bloch Brothers have purchased from the Du Bois Estate a plot 75 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 150 feet north of 153d Street, as a site for a five-story apartment house.

$150,000 Dyckman Deal.

The Leona Holding Company sold to a client of Charles A. Adrian for investment 72 and 82 Seaman Avenue, two five-story apartment houses in the Dyckman section, occupying a plot 50 by 100. They were held at $150,000. Goodale, Perry & Dwight negotiated the sale.

$2,500 for Eight-Inch Strip.

To round out his plot at 49 Walker Street, between Broadway and Church Street, Daniel P. Morse, who purchased it a short time ago, has bought a strip eight inches wide on the east, adjoining the building at 51 Walker Street, owned by the estate of George Bell. Mr. Morse discovered after his purchase that his deed did not give a clear title to the eight-inch strip and he has arranged to buy it from Charles H. Young, Trustee of the estate, for $2,500, or about $312 a front inch. The strip extends in depth 106.10 feet. The old building will be remodeled by Mr. Morse and it has been leased to Stelzle & Simon for five years. The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker in the sale.

A Recent Buyer.

Mortimer L. Schiff is the buyer of 931 Fifth Avenue, sold last month by the estate of James D. Layng. The property was held at $160,000.

Bronx Sales.

Heller & Sussman sold for M. Shapiro to a builder for improvement with a new law tenement a plot 50 by 100 on the east side of Hughes Avenue, 150 feet north of 185th Street.

Thomas Mulligan has purchased from the Weiher Construction Company the four five-story and basement new law apartments 610, 614, 618, and 634 East 138th Street, between St. Ann's and Cypress Avenues, each on a plot 48.6 by 100. In addition to cash the buyer gave a plot of about twelve and a half lots on the east side of Southern Boulevard, near Avenue St. John. These lots, Mr. Mulligan says, have since been resold to a buyer for cash. Kurz & Uren negotiated the trade.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have sold for Thornton Bros. Company a plot on the west side of Whittier Street, 250 feet south of Garrison Avenue, 50 by 100.

Richard H. Scoble has sold for Gustav P. Helfrich to a client the northwest corner of 199th Street and Valentine Avenue, about 150 feet east of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, a 50 feet on Valentine Avenue by 100 feet on 199th Street.

The Church of Our Lady of Mercy acquired from Elizabeth Murphy and another 2,473 Valentine Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on plot 50 by 95, located 100.7 feet north of 188th Street.

Brooklyn.

J. Intendo sold to an investing client of Heller & Sussman, 52 Bay Twenty-second Street, Bath Beach, a private dwelling on a plot 65 by 97.

Louis Gold, builder and operator, sold the three-story building with stores at 334 Albany Avenue to an investor.

Saul C. Lavine has sold to the Stern Company of Manhattan the southeast corner of Bay Ridge Avenue and Bay Ridge Place, a plot facing on Bay Ridge Avenue 82 feet and on Bay Ridge Place 104 feet. The purchasers are going to improve the premises by erecting modern apartment houses with stores on Bay Ridge Avenue.

Long Island.

Mme. C. J. Walker of Manhattan has purchased Bishop's Court, an old mansion on the northeast corner of State and North Prince Streets, Flushing, L. I., formerly occupied by the late Bishop William B. Derrick, head of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in America. The property has a frontage of 300 feet on Prince Street and more than 200 feet on State Street.

The Bayside Homes Company has purchased from the Hansen Building Company of Bell Avenue, Bayside, a plot 40 by 100 feet on the west side of Fifth Street near Ashburton Avenue, Bayside.

In the Fourth Ward of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 60 by 100 feet on Park Avenue to John Culver, and a plot 40 by 100 feet on Sterling Avenue to Edward Demarest.

Staten Island.

The Dejonge Estate has sold to C. L. Bruns four two-family modern brick houses, situated on Van Duzer Street, corner of Grant Street, Tompkinsville, on a plot 50 by 125 feet. The purchaser is the owner of several large parcels of real estate investment properties in the vicinity of Tompkinsville and Stapleton.

New Jersey.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 50 by 100 feet in Willow Avenue to Theodore Witt for improvement with a private dwelling.

Westchester County.

Thomas S. Burke sold for Christian F. Karst to a client the three-family house and plot, 50 by 100 feet, at 35 Sherman Avenue, in the Lincoln Park section of South Yonkers.

Burke Stone, Inc., has sold for Emil Lund a house in Armour Villa Park, corner of Cassilis Avenue and Smith Place, to Samuel S. Horton of Tuckahoe, who has recently sold his residence to the Bronx Parkway Reservation.

Times Square Lease.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased to the Perry Shop the store adjoining the corner in the Rialto Theatre Building, at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, on the Seventh Avenue side, for the Rialto Theatre Company.

This property is the former site of Hammerstein's Victoria and a new theatre is rapidly being completed. The store lease is for a long term of years at an annual rental of $6,500.

Commercial Leases.

J. G. White & Co. have leased the store, basement and sub-basement at 142 Chambers Street to W. R. Keene.

The Aetna Explosive Company has leased the thirty-second floor in the Equitable Building for a long term of years at a rental approximating $1,000,000.

Bastine & Co. have leased the store and basement at 42 West Fifteenth Street to the P. Lorillard Company, Inc.

William A. White & Sons, associated with Messrs. Moore & Wyckoff, have leased the entire building at 354 Greenwich Street to Mesh & Hager.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 508-12 West Fifty-eighth Street to John J. Madden, at 22 East Forty-first Street store for the Ritoli Realty Company; at 315 Fifth Avenue, Rock Building, space on the tenth floor.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Robert Goelet to Albert Adler and the Adler Hairst Shops, the store in the Standard Theatre Building, southwest corner of Broadway and Ninetieth Street.

Realty Board to Open New Home Today.

The formal opening of the Real Estate Board of New York's new home in the Astor House Building, 217 Broadway, will be signalized today with a luncheon at which addresses will be delivered by Mayor Mitchel and other city officials.

$1,355,000 Loan at 4½ Per Cent.

Hughes & Hammond have placed for Bloomingdale Bros. loans aggregating $1,355,000 at 4½ per cent. for five years on part of their holdings, bounded by Lexington and Third Avenues, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets.

$140,000 Brooklyn Flats.

Plans have been completed by Gronenberg & Leuchtag for three four-story and basement apartment houses, to be erected on a plot, 200 by 105, located on the south side of Union Street, 100 feet east of Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, for M. Solomon & Son. These buildings will accommodate sixty-nine families and cost $140,000.

Slater-Ellenbogen Bill Hearing Today.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has called a conference to consider the merits of the Slater-Ellenbogen bill, whereby the taint of usury will be removed from mortgage transactions. A discussion will be had in the library of the Chamber of Commerce today at 3 P. M. A public hearing will be held in Albany on March 29 before the Committee on Judiciary.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 235 West, n s, 441.5 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; Robert B. Hirsch et al. vs. James G. Wagner et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Gerald S. O'Loughlin, referee; due on judgment, $9,627.00; taxes, &c., $583.95; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co. for $7,500.

120th St, 237 West, n s, 458.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.7x100.11, three-story dwelling; Elizabeth W. King vs. James G. Wagner et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Gerald S. O'Loughlin, referee; due on judgment, $9,629.50; taxes, &c., $584.05; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co. for $7,500.

By Henry Brady.

Canal St, 528, s e corner of Washington St, 20x90, four-story tenement and store; Isabel F. Wood vs. William McQuade et al.; Wood, Cook & Seitz, attorneys; William P. Schoen, referee; due on judgment, $16,026.33; taxes, &c., $215.45; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

By Samuel Marx.

11th St, 340-344 West, s e corner of Washington St, 80.4x100.2x irregular, five and two three-story tenements; executor's sale, estate of Patrick Anderson; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tyndall Av, 6,031, w s, 175 ft s of 261st St, 37.6x95, two-story dwelling; Ormond G. Smith, trustee, vs. George McCormack et al.; Charles E. Moody, attorney; Henry D. Patton, referee; due on judgment, $5,720.06; taxes, &c., $80.21; to Jane Devron for $9,000.

Beck St, 680, s s, 326.8 ft e of Avenue St. John, 54.3x125, five-story tenement; Samuel Blummer vs. American Land Credit Corporation et al.; Aaron W. Levy, attorney; Harold M. Straus, referee; due on judgment, $6,364.24; taxes, &c., $693.96; to Frederick Brown for $40,100.

By Henry Brady.

Clinton Av, 1,318, w s, 181.11 ft n of 169th St, 28.10x138.2, five-story tenement; Sol C. Powell vs. Emma Dilberger et al.; Powell & Silver, attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due on judgment, $4,766.75; taxes, &c., $134; subject to first mortgage of $25,000; to the plaintiff for $29,200.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

111th St, 20 East, s s, 218 ft e of 5th Av, 26.11x100.11, five-story flat; Charles Elbogen and another; M. J. Bennett et al.; Jacob Marx, attorney; due, $2,270.07; taxes, &c., $71; prior mtg $17,000.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & R., attorneys; due, $16,337.32; taxes, &c., $1,577.98.

By Henry Brady.

Goerck St, 30, e s, 125 ft n of Broome St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; East River Savings Institution against Fanny Wallowitz et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; due, $20,932.27; taxes, &c., $258.02.

By Samuel Marx.

115th St, 323 and 325 East, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100, two four-story tenements and stores; Rudolph Walach Co. against R. J. Imperatori et al.; August Weyman, attorney; due, $2,028.54; taxes, &c., $2,877.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

149th St, 327 East, n s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x80, two-story frame house; Robert McGill against G. M. Barretto et al.; Elkus, G. & E., attorneys; due, $5,801.38; taxes, &c., $1,128.59.

By James J. Donovan.

Kelly St, 731, w s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 25x100, two-story dwelling; J. J. Varley et al. against E. J. Reilly et al.; T. T. Reilly, attorney; due, $9,690.46; taxes, &c., $891.18.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 191st St, for a one-story store, 108x100; Morgenthau Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, owner; Buchman & Fox, 30 East 42d St, architects; cost, $20,000.

Ogden Av, n w corner of 170th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 66.2x100; Avoca Realty Co., Stephen Ball, 1,455 University Av, President, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $70,000.

39th St, s s, 259 ft w of 5th Av, for a twelve-story showrooms and factory, 44x98.9; J. S. Weatherley, 602 Madison Av, owner; P. R. Allen, 37 West 39th St, architect; cost, $140,000.

60th St, s s, 183.2 ft e of Broadway, for a six-story loft and store, 50x100.5; Cooper Realty Co., 26 Exchange Place, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $100,000.

171st St, 703 West, for a two-story garage, 25x97; E. and C. Neus, premises, owners, E. Neus, premises, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 184th St, to a four-story factory; L. E. Manufacturing Co., 1,800 Broadway, owner; B. H. Coffey, 50 Broad St, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MARCH. 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 75.8 ft s of 93d St, 50x125; Annie-Baar et al., executors, &c., of Frederick Baar, to Annie Baar, ½ part, and Rudolph F. and Florence Baar, 325 Central Park West; Anna Stiles, 1,042 Bloomfield St, Hoboken; Elsa Ralston, 106 West 79th St., and Grace Berner, 225 West 71st St, 2-3 part, mtg $118,000, Nov. 19; attorneys, Rabe & Kellar, 258 Broadway.....$1

CROSBY ST, 43, e s, 112.8 ft n of Broome St, 24.11x100; Josephine G. Walters et al. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., Dec. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

IRVING PLACE, n e corner of 18th St, 27x106.8; 18th St, n s, 106.8 ft e of Irving Place, 22x92; Annie Baar et al., exrs., of Frederick Baar, to Annie Baar, 1-3 part, and Rudolph F. and Florence Baar, 325 Central Park West; Anna Stiles, Hoboken, N. J., et al., two-third parts, Nov. 19; attorneys, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway.....$1

LENOX AV, e s, from 140th st to 141st St, 199.10x225 on 141st St x irregular x 75 on 140th St; Douglas Robinson, as receiver of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., to New York Railways Co., 165 Broadway, all title, March 7; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush, 165 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, 1,998, w s, 40.2 ft n of 127th St, 20x35; Herman Kolodisky to Mollie Tannenbaum, 764 East 161st St, all liens, Aug. 10, 1915; attorney, Thomas S. Tenney, 388 East 149th St.....$100

SOUTH ST, 204, n s, 20x72.6; William A. Hustace to Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St, Brooklyn, ¼ part, a. t., mtg $2,000, March 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON ST, 34, w s, 50 ft so of Morris St, 25x89.6; Elbridge T. Gerry, Newport, R. I., to Oscar Unz, 338 West 84th St., March 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 120, s s, 21s ft w of 6th Av, 18x71; Edw. A. French to Patrick J. Molloy, 301 West 12th St, quitclaim, March 14; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, 626 and 628, e s, 49.4 ft n of 40th St, 49.4x100x irregular; Jacob A. Cantor, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 21; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St $32,000

2D AV, 174, n e corner of 11th St, (298 East,) 25.9x100; Sadie Opler to David Weinstein, 248 West 72d St, one-third part, b. and s., March 20; attorneys, Epstein, W. & E., 51 Chambers St.....$500

4TH ST, n s, 114 ft w of Bowery, 24x90.10x irregular; Sadie Opler to David Weinstein, 248 West 72d St, one-third part, b. and s., March 20; attorneys, Epstein, W. & E., 51 Chambers St.....$500

5TH AV, 1,403, e s, 25.4 ft n of 115th St, 25x100; Charles E. McManus, Rye, N. Y., executor, &c., of Eliza McManus, to Mary S. Rosenfeld, 367 West 119th St, mtg $18,000, March 22; attorney, Izzet A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St $20,100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. McManus et al. to same, mtg $18,000, March 16; attorney, same $20,100

7TH AV, s e corner of 146th St, 40x100; William L. Callister to Mary T. Farley, 1,629 Minnesota Av, Dunton, L. I., mtg $47,000, Dec. 1; attorneys, Piquet & P., 354 Fulton St, Jamaica, L. I.....$1

10TH ST, n s, 138 ft w of Avenue D, 25x100x irregular; Marie Coryell and another, heirs, &c., Miers Coryell, to Lisette, August L., and Charles P. Starke, executors, &c., Adolph Starke, all of New York City, quitclaim, Jan. 30, 1904; attorney, George C. Goebel, 38 Park Row.....$1

8TH ST, 34 West, s s, 470 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Waltere, Inc., to Altman Estates, Inc., 47 West 34th St, mtg $59,000, March 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

8TH ST, 154-156 East, s s, 174.6 ft w of 3d Av, 54x102.2; Charles Seligmann et al. to Harriet Gluck, 244 Riverside Drive, all liens, March 22; attorney, I. B. Ripin, 256 Broadway $1

110TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 20x100.11; Annie Baar et al., exrs., &c., of Frederick Baar to Annie Baar, ½ part, and Rudolph F. and Florence Baar, 325 Central Park West; Annie Stiles, 1,042 Bloomfield St, Hoboken; Elsa Ralston, 106 West 79th St., and Grace Berner, 225 West 71st St., two-thirds of ½ part, mtg $8,000, all title, Nov. 19; attorneys, Rabe & Kellar, 258 Broadway.....$1

111TH ST, 96 East, s s, 18 ft w of Park Av, 16x82.11; 111th St, s w corner of Park Av, runs s 100.4x w 34x n 20.11x e 16x n 80 to st. x e 18 to beginning; Annie Baar et al., exrs.; Frederick Baar to Annie Baar, ½ part, and Rudolph F. and Florence Baar, 325 Central Park West; Anna Stiles, 1,042 Bloomfield St, Hoboken, N. J.; Elsa Ralston, 106 West 79th St., and Grace Berner, 225 West 71st St., two-thirds of ½ part, mtg $14,000, Nov. 19; attorneys, Rabe & Kellar, 258 Broadway.....$1

141st St, 822 and 824, West, s s, 325 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, foreclosure March 21; John J. Rooney, referee, to Theodore D. McCadden, 2,173 Broadway, mtg $225,000, March 23; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $38,750

170TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Mary J. Calhoun and another, executrices James Rowan, to Perry Milliken, 567 West 170th St, mtg $3,000, all liens, March 4, $10,000

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,414, e s, 33.5x100; Anna Goldberg to Pietro Iannanno, 250 East 149th St, and another, mtg $18,000, Feb. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BURNETT PL, s s, 100 ft w of Tiffany St, 50x100, Max C. Hays to Louis G. Tritsch, 32 East 11th St, Whitestone, L. I., 1-3 part, March 23; attorney, Charles S. Colden, 22 South 8th Av, Whitestone, L. I.....$1,000

BURNSIDE AV, w s, 452.11 ft from tangent point in e s Andrews Av, said point being just n of Burnside Av, 51.1x120.1; James A. Bergen to James A. Bergen, 180 West 180th St, March 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CORLEAR AV, n e corner 232d St, 388x267.9 to Kingsbridge Av x188.8x150x200x141; also Corlear Av, n w corner 232d St, 388x25.6x100x166.7 to Tibbet Av x 7 x s e to beginning; Harold R. Callisen to Kenneth M. Singer, Brewster, N. Y., March 10; attorneys, Meyers & C., 61 East 42d St..$100

FAIRMOUNT PL, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 129.5x151.11, Matthew P. Doyle to Wickiow Bldg. Co., Inc., 1,044 East Tremont Av, mtg $15,250, March 20; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway .....Exchange

HOUGHTON AV, s, 229.2 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 25x108, Chas. H. Schwaab to Theo. Hoevel, 203 East 112th St, mtg $3,000, March 15; attorney, J. C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St.....$1

LOT 116, map St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, Louise Kausen to John Whalen, 577 East 139th St., mtg $1,800, March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 B'way.$100

LOT 32, map Paul Estate, Helgor E. Carlson to Anna M. Pettersen, 3,115 Morris Park Av, March 22; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 56, map Wells & Storer, et al., John Whalen to Louise Kansen, 3,220 Layton Av, March 15; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 75 and 76, map Upland Realty Co., John C. Wait to Luella A. W. Bowman, 1,522 Jesup Av, mtg $1,100, March 9; attorney, William L. Bowman, 140 Cedar St.....$2,300

LOTS 474 and 475, map Van Courtlandt Estate, George H. Ward to al. to George L. Pastor, 1,490 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, mtg $1,500, Dec. 27, 1915; attorney, E. E. Rosenblume, 46 Graham Av, Brooklyn.....$1

LOTS 185, 188 and 189, map Koch Homestead, John J. Neller to James Carlin, 428 East 83d St., March 23; attorney, James Carlin, 428 East 83d St.....$1

LOTS 13 to 15, map George A. Vyse Estate; also plot begins 105 ft e of Southern Boulevard and 177.3 ft s of Freeman St, s — to point 200 feet s of Freeman St to 105 ft e of Southern Boulevard x w —; Corn. B. Hildreth to Ethel B. Hildreth, 862 East 136th St, March 29; attorney, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St.....$100

NELSON AV, w s, 112.6 ft n of Brandt Pl, 37.6x100, Wm. H. McIntyre to Julia M. Long, 1,224 Schloser St, Scranton, Pa, mtg $23,000, March 6; attorney, J. E. Butterworth, 175 Post Rd, White Plains, N. Y..$1

PARK AV, e s, 174.8 ft n of 186th St, 50.10x212, Gotham Mortgage Co. to George Y. Bauchle, 140 West 79th St, mtg $5,000, March 1; attorney, George Y. Bauchle, 140 West 79th St.....$100

VALENTINE AV, 2,180, e s, 20x118.9 to Tiebout Av; George B. Clark to Clarence H. Keenan, 313 Fulton St, Brooklyn, mtg $7,050, March 7; attorney, S. Rosenthal, 367 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 449.4 ft s of Hunts Point Road, 25x123.8; John A. Boiles, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 176 Remsen St, Brooklyn, March 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,000

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft s of 184th St, 50x90, Charles E. Nessle to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 23, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

JEROME AV, e s, 275 ft n of Featherbed Lane, 50x100; J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to Empire City-Gerard Co., 295 Greenpoint Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $2,800, March 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St.....$1.200

TOWN DOCK ROAD, s w corner of Wilcox St, 25x100; John Whalen to Louise Kausen, 3,220 Layton Av, March 14, three years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,800

166TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x113.4; Geneva Holding Corpn. to Samuel Geneen, 610 West 137th St, March 22, three years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,250

198TH ST, 383 East, w s, 19.11x87.4; John Jackson to Sophia K. Seidman, 374 East 180th St, prior mtg $5,500, March 21, due Sept. 21, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CHAMBERS ST, Lots 487 and 489, map Church Farm; the land, the Rector, &c., Trinity Church to Frederick Gerken, 52 West 75th St, 21 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, H. Aplington, 90 West Broadway $4,000

CLINTON ST, 66, first floor above store; Louis Koenig and another to Congregation Moses Benjamin Ansche, Poy Podhagne, 224 East Broadway, 5 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, Hyman Mateo, 141 Stanton St.

PARK ROW, 188, store; Fannie Epstein and another to Samuel Spiro, 2 James St, 10 years from May 1, 1916.....$2,700

WASHINGTON ST, 451 and 453, store and basement; Gordon Woodbury to Max M. Cohen, 180 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Federman & F., 115 Broadway $2,400

2D AV, 1,086, store and 5 rooms above; Harris Schonzeit to Morris Bars, 1,986 2d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916.....$804

41ST ST, 440 to 444 West, all; Threshold Realty Corporation to Salvator Corte, 2,125 1st Av, 3 years from Feb. 15, 1916; attorney, J. A. Kehoe, 2,274 2d Av.....$1,200

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 2,133, store; Land Realty Co. to Limberis Pavlidakey, 427 Broad St, Newark, N. J., and another, 5 years, from Dec. 1, 1918; attorney, Limberis Pavlidakey, 2,133 Boston Road.....$780 to $900

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 985-989, all; American Real Estate Co. to Morris Jurnove, 901 Beck St, and another, from May 1, 1916, to April 30, 1926; attorney, M. Salem, 2,029 East Broadway.....$4,000 to $7,500

3D AV, 3,867, store, &c; Zarland Realty Co. to Victor Lubliner, 127 West 111th St. 1 year, from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, Victor Lubliner, 2,001 3d Av.....$1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

22D ST, 12 and 14 East; Turteltaub & Wolfovitz against Max Fix, owner; Elsik Lieberman, contractor.....$45

MURRAY ST, 69; Clement B. Brun against Rector, Church Wardens, &c, of French Church du St. Esprit in the City of New York, owner and contractor.....$3,022

47TH ST, 120 West; Cohen & Rupert, Inc., against estate of Donald Mitchell, owner; Alexander Mitchell, executor, contractor.

SAME PROPERTY; same against same. $45

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, 994; Max Damesek against Emma A. Mayhew, owner; Samuel and Charles Carucci, contractors.....$16

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

124TH ST, 414 East; Wolf Cohn against Fredericka Radle Estate et al., Feb. 14, 1916 .....$18

134TH ST, 51 West; Wolf Cohn against Amie Strause et al., Feb. 8, 1916.....$18

119TH ST, 311 West; Wolf Cohn against Revenue Realty Co. et al., Feb. 14, 1916.$37

124TH ST, 26 West; Wolf Cohn against Revenue Realty Co. et al., Feb. 14, 1916.$18

Bronx.

RYER AV, w s, 244.7 ft s of 183d St, 100x150.2; Louis I. Bergman against County Estates, Inc., et al., Jan. 10, 1916....$5,030

183D ST, n e corner of Valentine Av, 99.6x125; Benjamin Kaplan against County Estates, Inc., et al., Jan. 10, 1916.....$900

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 243 ft s of 183d St, 100x100; Benjamin Kaplan against County Estates, Inc., et al., Jan. 10, 1916.....$2,340

WEBSTER AV, w s, 1,014 ft n of 169th St, 50x100; H. W. Bell Co. against Sikora Realty Corp. et al., March 2, 1916.....$302

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 172d St, 94.6x95; Audubon Av, s e corner of 173d St, 100x95; Thomas J. Morrow against Herbstone Realty Corp. et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Pressinger & Newcombe.

MONROE ST, 270; Catherine E. Wills against Sigmund Leinhardt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De Witt.

29TH ST, 221 West; Tenement House Department against Charles A. O'Neill, executor, et al., violation of tenement house laws; attorney, L. Hardy.

70TH ST, 302 East; Simon R. Weil, trustee, against Isaac Corsun et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Moran.

161ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; John Schroeder against 507 West 161st Street Co. et al., action to determine ownership; attorneys, Potter & Gelles.

Bronx.

LOT 398, Map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; George Hauser against George G. Schanz et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Neier & Van Derveer.

LORILLARD PLACE, s e s, 196.7 ft n e of Third Av, 25x100; George F. Gifford against Barnet Masor et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Hall.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY, w s, 182.1 ft n of 203d St, 21.7x71.4; Enoch B. Moon et al. against Elise Levy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Godson.

PARK AV, w s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 40.8x100; Bronx Savings Bank against Marion C. Schnackenberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. B. Simpson.

ROBBINS AV, 592; Pasquale Santini against Julia Cullen, action to compel specific performance of contract; attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 324.9 ft s of 183d St, 18.7x70.6; Charles L. Brusie et al. against Vera V. Schramm, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. R. Eckley.

184TH ST, s s, 64.1 ft s e of Tiebout Av, 92.3x216.7; Mathilde Louise Albrecht against Kovacs Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Cracauer.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Extra Bargain for Investor
Only Small Amount Needed. Ask To-day.
MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
111 BROADWAY

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$5,800
CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large
BILLOW TILE GARAGE
Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORCED TO SELL
my newly decorated 7-room cottage, all modern improvements; bath, electricity, gas, etc.; large grounds for poultry and garden; near station, trolley and stores; good neighborhood, fast building section; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; wonderful bargain, $3,700, worth $4,500; must have $250 cash at once; will take $18 per month for balance. B. Klotz, 349 East 14th St.

NEAR THE SOUND.
Beautiful house of 9 rooms and bath; open fireplace; sleeping porch, sewer, water, gas, and electricity; 30 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; privilege fine bathing beach, dock, etc.; good anchorage; $500 cash, balance easy payments; good title. B. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY ESTATE
Colonial House, 14 Rooms,
Three baths; 8 acres; garden; fruit, shade, garage; price $85,000. One of many properties offered for sale or rent. Westchester County.
WILLIAM E. MORRELL, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN.
16-Room Modern House
Situated in the most exclusive section of Tarrytown, facing on two streets; to be sold at a sacrifice to close an estate; other desirable bargains to rent and sale.
CARL C. LOH, TARRYTOWN.

PURCHASE ST.
At Rye; 50 acres; corner property; large road frontage; high elevation; extensive views; orchard; splendid woodland; beautiful stream; owner will sacrifice for quick sale.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IF YOU HAVE $150,
Are Socially Eligible for Membership
IN COUNTRY CLUB,
Can Pay $50 a Month for 3 Months, and Then Easy Monthly Payments Like Rent.

YOU CAN OWN THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE, built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; 6 large rooms; tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; 5 minutes' walk from Club House and Golf Course. For particulars, write TREASURER, P. O. Box 416, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE
73 Acres in Ramapo Hills,
29 miles from New York; 5 miles from Tuxedo, 5 miles from Ridgewood, and 2 miles from the R. R. Old Dutch Colonial, partly stone, farm house, completely remodeled by N. Y. architect for own use; six master bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, 4 servants' rooms and bath, laundry, garage, &c.; artesian well, stone cottage, all necessary farm buildings; all in good order; ready for immediate occupancy; walled perennial garden, apple and peach orchards, 25 acres wooded, rest in cultivation. Price $80,000.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 Broadway, New York City.

LINCOLN PARK SECTION
CRANFORD, N. J. New, attractive residence, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,500; also very pretty house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; price $7,500; terms to suit. S. R. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y. City.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Furnished Cottages FOR RENT
Booklet "T" Sent on Request.
HORATIO CLAYTON, Agent.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE
In the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city, convenient to three railroads, an hour from the city; section of large country places and farms, grand views, high elevation, mountain scenery, healthful and free from mosquitoes; 70 acres in high state of cultivation; large orchards, also woodland; the house has twenty rooms with all modern improvements, wide piazzas, pure mountain air. A seven-room house for the superintendent, who has been on the place for 20 years; a complete set of farm buildings; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance. Address OWNER, Post Office Box 280, Monsey, New York.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale or Rent, Furnished. ON OPEN SOUND
Magnificent house, 7 master's, 8 maids' rooms, 5 tiled ba

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The storm of Wednesday has passed northeastward beyond Cape Breton Island, with steadily increasing intensity, and the weather has generally cleared east of the Mississippi River, with comparatively high pressure prevailing over the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley.

The third storm of the present series has reached Colorado, with a barometer reading of 29.08 inches at Denver, and the line of pressure fall already extends eastward beyond the Mississippi Valley. Precipitation from this storm is quite general west of the Mississippi, although mostly light, and to the westward there was a marked fall in temperature to much below normal conditions. It is also generally colder in the South and considerably warmer in the Plains States and the Central Valleys.

With the eastward movement of the Colorado disturbance there will be rain Friday in the Lower Ohio Valley and rain or snow in the upper lake region, and during Friday night and Saturday the rains will extend to the Atlantic Coast with probably some snow over extreme northern districts. Unsettled weather will continue Saturday in the Ohio Valley and the upper lake region, with probably local snows.

It will be warmer Friday quite generally east of the Mississippi, and somewhat colder Saturday in the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, Western Tennessee, and the north portion of the East Gulf district.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate northwest, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, mostly northeast and east.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and warmer Friday; snow in north, rain or snow in south. Saturday or Saturday night.

Southern New England—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday, cloudy, probably rain or snow in west by night.

New Jersey—Fair, slightly warmer Friday. Saturday, probably rain.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday, rain or snow.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Friday. Saturday, probably rain in south, rain or snow in north.

Northern New England—Fair Friday. Saturday, cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	36	27	4 P. M.	47	34
6 A. M.	36	24	8 P. M.	48	32
9 A. M.	38	27	10 P. M.	45	28
12 M.	43	32	11 P. M.	46	28

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24; at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 21 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M., 32 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
2:25—3 Av. & 42 St., auto truck; Postal Transfer Co. ..... Slight
3:00—662 10 Av.; Astor Estate ..... None
7:15—16 E. 103 St.; Lena Rosenblatt ..... Slight
8:30—81 Ann St.; Eobee Gas Mantle Mfg. Co $50
8:40—251 Stanton St.; F. Haddosoffer ..... Slight
9:30—315 E. 104 St.; L. Cunoraiagan ..... Slight
10:25—1,381 Franklin Av.; Morris Rosenberg ..... Slight

P. M.
12:20—116 E. 22 St.; Robert Minton ..... None
1:15—434 2 Av.; Francis Suarto $100
2:05—353 2 St.; Morris Glucken ..... Slight
2:30—1,192 Fox St.; H. Abrahamowitz ..... Slight
4:30—2,040 Arthur Av.; De Rosa ..... Slight
4:35—25 W. 51 St.; Henry Beatlsen ..... None
6:00—226 E. 98 St.; Louis Jacobson ..... Slight
6:00—659 E. 17 St.; Vincenzo Rorine ..... Slight
6:35—32-40 W. 52 St.; Weisman & Winthrop $500
8:20—1,078 5 Av.; Jonathan Home ..... Slight
9:15—395 Eleventh Av.; H. Ossler ..... Slight
10:20—2,186 2 Av.; Juan Ardico $50
11:20—324 E. 80 St.; Kate Bauer ..... Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Orders of March 6, relieving 1st Lt. W. A. Capron, F. A., from duty at School of Fire for Field Artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla., April 27, amended to relieve him effective July 31, are modified

1st Lt. J. T. Gaffney, C. A. C., is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of Hawaiian Dept.

The assignment of Col. L. W. V. Kennon, Inf., now on leave in this city, to temporary duty in office of Chief of Staff, is announced.

1st Lt. J. W. Hinrichs, Jr., Inf., is detailed a member of the board at Washington Barracks for examination of candidates for admission to the academy, vice Maj. C. D. Buck, M. C., relieved.

Maj. L. J. Fleming, Cav., is assigned to 8th Cav., effective today.

Leaves: Capt. C. G. Snow, M. C., 2 months, and 1st Lt. W. C. Stoll, Inf., 1 month.

Navy.

Lt. G. M. Baum, the Connecticut to Guantanamo station, April 8.

Ensigns R. G. Leighton, the Tallahassee, to Pensacola; Aeronautic Station. J. H. Chadwick, the Kansas to the Virginia, and J. F. Bates, the Virginia to the Kansas.

Surgs. C. F. Ely, the South Dakota to Puget Sound Yard; B. L. Wright, Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, the Delaware April 16, and B. M. Furlong, the Connecticut, April 3, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

Asst. Surgs. L. H. Williams, M. R. C., Naval Hospital, to Norfolk Yard, and A. B. Bennett, M. R. C., resigned.

Chief Gunner G. F. Piggins, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard, April 3.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Isis, at New York Yard; Hector, at Lambert Point; Leonidas, at San Blas Gulf, and the Paducah, at survey grounds, South Coast of Cuba.

(Sailed—Brooklyn, Manila for Guam; Jacob Jones, Key West for Tampa; Kentucky, Galveston for Tampico; Panay, Hongkong for Canton; Pennock, Portsmouth, N. H., for Boston; Prometheus, Cristobal for New York, and the Vulcan, Philadelphia for Hampton Roads.

The Jarvis, now at Guantanamo, will proceed on April 10 to San Juan, Porto Rico, for neutrality duty at that port.

The Beale, now at Norfolk Yard, has been ordered to proceed to the Philadelphia Yard.

The Mars, now en route from Cristobal to Hampton Roads, has been ordered to Washington, thence to Baltimore and return to Hampton Roads.

Coast Guard.

1st Lts. G. E. Wilcox, the Comanche, to the Morrill; J. E. Berry, of Engrs., the Morrill to the Pamlico; M. N. Usina, of Engrs., to the Apache; H. G. Butler, of Engrs., the Pamlico to the Guthrie, and H. N. Wood, of Engrs., the Apache to the Morrill.

2d Lts. H. S. Yeandle, the Unalga to the Mackinac; F. A. Nichols, the Ossipee to the Androscoggin; G. T. Finlay, the Androscoggin to anchorage duty at Chicago; W. N. Derby, to the Itasca, then to the Academy, and C. H. Johnson, of Engrs., to dock duty on the Pamlico.

3d Lts. J. E. Stika, the Snohomish to the Unalga; E. F. Stone, the Onondaga to special duty at Norfolk, Va., and F. J. Gorman, to the Itasca and subsequently to the Academy.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for superintendent, asphalt plant, until 4 P. M. on April 11. The subjects and weights are: experience 4, duties 3, oral 3. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The salary ranges from $2,100 to $3,180 a year, depending upon the size of the plant. The vacancy immediately to be filled is at the large municipal plant of Manhattan Borough, which carries a minimum salary of $2,400 a year. Candidates must be twenty-five years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The Commission announces that in the examination for laboratory assistant, for men only, scheduled to be held on April 12-13, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at entrance salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 per annum, in addition to the optional subjects mentioned in section 185 of the Manual of Examinations for the Spring of 1916, examination will also be given in the optional subject of paper technology. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A concert and entertainment will be given by the Parents' Association of P. S. 62, Intermediate, Hester and Essex Streets, Manhattan, on the evening of March 26 in the school auditorium. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the school children.

The Gregg Shorthand Teachers' Association will have a dinner at the Peg Woffington Coffee House, 11 East Forty-fourth Street, at 6 P. M. on March 25.

A number of teachers who are opposed to the proposed new pension bill say that a person retiring immediately after it becomes law receives one-half pay pension although he has paid nothing into the fund. It is asserted that there are 500 such persons. Those near the age of retirement pay only until they retire. All calculations, it is claimed, have been entrusted to the city; the Federation of Teachers has employed no actuary to check the city's figures. The federation, it is asserted, has not trusted to a secret ballot of the teachers. The protesting teachers call themselves the City Teachers' Pension Association.

A discussion of the Gary plan will be held on the evening of March 26 at the home of Dr. Adolph Rostenberg, 1,872 Washington Avenue, the Bronx. Mrs. Fernandez, Dr. C. Levy, Mrs. Virginia Ritchie of P. S. 28, Senator Hamilton, and Dr. C. Hierman will be among the speakers.

The Local School Board of District 18, Manhattan, will discuss pending school legislation at its annual dinner at Browne's Chop House, 1,434 Broadway, on the evening of March 28.

The number of children on part time last month was 30,849, a decrease of 8,099 under the figures of February, 1915.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignment, mutual, 4 P. M., March 24: Mtd. Patrol, with horses and equipmts., E. Luckhardt, 168, to 285; G. Richford, 285, to 168.

Temporary assignments: Lts. T. A. Ryan, 63, to Bur. of Tel., designated as Actg. Cap. for 14 days, 9 A. M., March 27; Patrol, J. Sexton, 150, to Bur. of Tel., 30 days, 4 P. M., March 26; to 163, from prects. indicated, 15 days, 4 P. M., March 28, duty in raided premises: J. O'Connor, 143; J. J. Govern, 154; J. S. Perfors, 172; H. C. Widder, 153; G. Zeiss, 172; J. R. Kelly, 172.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. Harvey F. Allen, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 27; A. Andres, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 26; F. McDermott, 154, 1 day, 8 A. M., March 26.

Sick leaves granted: Sergt. E. J. Patterson, 274, 30 days, 8 A. M., March 24; Patrol. J. Dorsey, 22, 90 days, 8 A. M., March 24.

Full pay while on sick report: Lieut. J. Leonard, 17, 3:50 P. M., Feb. 27, to noon, March 6, and 2:15 P. M., March 6, to 12 P. M., March 7; Patrol. G. J. Beattie, 21, 9:45 P. M., Jan. 28, to 12 P. M., Feb. 29; J. Connors, 39, 9:20 P. M., Feb. 6, to noon, Feb. 10; F. S. Grey, 145, 11:10 P. M., Feb. 21, to noon, Feb. 24; F. Meybert, 149, 7:40 A. M., Feb. 11, to noon, March 4; A. J. Coleman, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, 1 P. M., Feb. 29, to 6 P. M., March 11.

Fire Department.

Decision rendered: Fire. 3d gr. W. H. Anderson, Eng. 239, (conduct prejudicial to the good reputation, order, and discipline of the Fire Dept.,) five leaves withheld.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, at 8 A. M., Mar. 23: Fire. 1st gr. P. McCarthy, Eng. 245, to new fire alarm tel. sta., Mailbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, 8 A. M., Mar. 25: Fire. 1st gr. P. W. Griffin, Eng. 238, to new fire alarm tel. sta., Mailbone and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

The following candidate for promotion to the rank of Captain will be directed to report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Room 1,402, at 10 A. M. today for medical examination: Lieut. Albert H. Hodge, Eng. 239.

The following candidate for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer will be directed to report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Room 1,402, at 10 A. M. today for medical examination: Fire. 1st gr. R. J. Evans, Eng. 246.

Special leave, without pay: Fire. 1st gr. C. J. Wolfe, Eng. 25, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Mar. 25.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BERNSTEIN, MORRIS H., (March 18:) left more than $5,000 personalty to Theresa, his wife.

MITCHELL, MARGARET, (Feb. 24;) left about $20,000 realty to John Mitchell, her husband.

NEUBERGER, MARY, (March 7:) left about $8,000 realty and $5,000 personalty to Mayer Neuberger, her husband.

TOWNSEND, WISNER R., (March 12;) left more than $15,000 personalty to Elizabeth W., his wife.

WILSON, MARY F., (Feb. 21;) left more than $5,000 realty and $1,000 personalty, about $19,000 going to her son, Ross M. Wilson, and $19,000 to her daughter, Agnes W. Burton; Agnes Burton, aunt, $100; Agnes Baldwin, $2,000; Joseph S. Burton, $2,000.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CLIFFORD, Mrs. EVA M., (Nov. 29, 1915;) net estate, $24,806. Chandler R. Clifford, husband, was the beneficiary. Assets: 796 West End Av., $20,000; an undivided interest in lot, 176th St. and Concourse, the Bronx, $416; stocks and bonds, $4,775; jewelry, $800.

SOUTHARD, Mrs. ELMIRA J., (Jan. 15, 1916;) net estate, $50,152. Helen S. Davis, Mary S. Imbrie, Adela F. Southard, and Henry F. Southard, the three daughters and son of decedent, were the beneficiaries. Assets: Bank, $804; personalty, $724; stocks and bonds, $50,173.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A CADILLAC LANDAULET, 1916, 8-CYLINDER, MODEL. Standard paint; fully equipped and has universal shock eliminators; only run 3,500 miles; car looks and runs like new; can be bought right. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 1,000 BROAD ST., NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

For Sale.—1912 model German Mercedes: will make a splendid truck or rental car; one of the best-built cars in the world; seven-passenger. Address W. C. Watrous, 1,127 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale.—1913 Simplex 38, shaft drive, with Brunn 5-passenger body, and in excellent condition; price $1,500. Address W. C. Watrous, 1,127 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Rauch & Lang electric coupe, overhauled, high capacity battery, $750; will demonstrate. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

For Sale.—Seven-passenger Renault; convertible body, just overhauled and painted; new tires. J. T. MacCurdy, 960 Park Av. Telephone Lenox 5656.

Stearns Knight, 1914, 7-passenger; fully equipped. De Cosen & Riess, Humpmobile and Stearns Knight Distributors, 200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

1915 MARMON, 6 cylinder, 41, five-passenger touring; used little; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,680 B'way.

White touring, 1914, finest condition; price right. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

Scripps Booth, latest, run eleven hundred miles. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

Cadillac Sedan, 1913, fine shape; extra shoe. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

Packard 14-38, 5-pass., fine condition. Bryant 9254. Hess, 252 West 40th.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 B'way. Phone Col. 6621.
1916 Twin Six, New Packard, 7-pass.
1916 Salon Tour. Packard 3-38 7-pass.
1914 Touring, Packard 1-38 5-pass.
1915 Tour. Locomobile 7 and 5 pass.

PACKARD Landaulette, 48 h. p., in very good condition; Westinghouse shock absorbers; can be seen Thursday and Friday until 6 P. M. at Jocelyn Garage, 112 West 52d. Giraud Foster.

National Newport, 1915; run 7,000 miles; like new; price right. 9254 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard and Renault landaulets, monthly solicited. Block, 220 West 60th. 3238 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St., Victoria and touring tops, slip covers, automobile coach work repairs of all kinds.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A BARGAIN.
At Larchmont Manor, fine country home, 12 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; electric, gas; hardwood floors; large corner plot; beautiful grounds; sacrifice to quick purchaser. C. M., 700 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

OSSINING.—NEW six-room bungalow, unfurnished, $40 per month; ALL improvements. Ludlam, 326 West 122d St.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little house near the water, complete for $950, on terms of $75 down and $10 monthly; 2 blocks from trolley, stores, and bay; good-sized plot of ground; title guaranteed. B. Johnson, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Bargains; several villa flats in Roslyn section, overlooking Wheatley Hills, at sacrifice prices; can offer you an ideal plot for half its original cost. J. V. Dillon, 500 Isham St., Manhattan.

Fine old bungalow, 35 minutes from centre of city; running water and electricity; high location, large grounds; $200 cash; balance $15 per month. B. Glen, 243 West 34th St.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

SUBURBAN HOMES.—30 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted, refined; $4,000 to $7,500; send for "Spring List." QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 Broadway. 3876 Cort.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

Plot 60x100, in Manhattan Beach; little cash. Baum, 1,020½ Amsterdam Av.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Country home near Litchfield, Conn.; house fully furnished; four acres, orchard, garden, &c.; bargain for quick sale. X 351 Times Annex.

Real Estate—Out of City.

COZY LITTLE chicken farm, with six-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated ready to work; near harbor, trolley, and big town where there is a demand for poultry and eggs; near enough to city to commute; want good party to take care of same and will sell on easy terms. A. Kuch, 108 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Small furnished apartment for Summer, light housekeeping; near shore; Far Rockaway, Rockaway Park, Long Beach, or those vicinities; moderate rent; only three in family. H. E. L. J., N 291 Times Downtown.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 74, (Gramercy Park Neighborhood.)—Unusual, quaint apartment, six rooms, bath; large French windows, mahogany furniture; $75 month; references. A. B. Leonard.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, attractive apartment, containing two large rooms and bath; southern exposure, and overlooking Park. Inquire office, Hotel San Remo, 74th St. and Central Park West.

5-ROOM FRONT APARTMENT.
Sublet a charmingly furnished, delightful apartment in high-class elevator house; rent $100. Inquire superintendent on premises. 617 WEST 113TH ST.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, Vanderbilt 1460. 30 East 42d.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
289 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; unusual bargains offered. Consult Dingleman, renting specialist, 176 West 72d.

57th, 49 West.—Handsomely furnished eight-room apartment. Bowden. Phone 1810 Audubon.

Morningside Drive, (401 West 118th.)—Facing park, furnished; immediate possession. Apartment 52.

Furnished—West Side.

21st, 210 West. — Attractive front elevator apartment, 8 rooms; electricity, steam; completely furnished; silver, linen, china; $100. Fitton.

316 West 97th.—Complete six-room apartment; all light, airy rooms; April or May to October; rent, $80. Apt. 5 D.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Westfield.—For sale, unusually desirable, well-located, modern 9-room residence; wonderful, large living-room porch; railroad station and trolley convenient; bargain for cash. Telephone for appointment, Murray Hill 1715.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

34TH STREET, 52 TO 56 WEST.
Two and three rooms and bath. Kitchenette Apartments, steam heat, electric light, shower baths and all improvements; rents $40 to $45. A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

High-class elevator apartment; five unusually light rooms and extra large foyer to sublet very reasonable. Mrs. Herts, 97 Fort Washington Av., corner 163d St.

120th, 423 West.—Sublet high-class four-room apartment, kitchen; overlooking Columbia Campus; Apt. 62; to Oct. 1.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

34TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line

Unfurnished.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

51ST ST., (586 Lexington Av.)—Elegant sunny back parlor, private house; absolute cleanliness; conveniences; breakfast; moderate terms; telephone.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; running water, electric light; references exchanged.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath; private house. Owner.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without private bath.

West Side.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house, well-heated rooms, $3 to $6; telephone.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen only.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; large and small; light; kitchenette accommodation.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; private lavatory, electricity, telephone, elevator. Keen.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Room and alcove, bath adjoining; refined; electricity; telephone; gentlemen.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; also parlor; convenient transportation; telephone.

72D SUBWAY.—Attractive, large front room, opposite bath; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 884, Apt. 1C.

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

71ST, 206 WEST. (Broadway.)—Sunny back parlor, with bath; living; business gentleman.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Overlooking park, newly furnished residence, rooms with baths; $9-$12.

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms, singly, en suite, bath; electricity; references.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; phone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms, single, en suite; private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room with dressing-room; all conveniences.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny room, adjoining shower; small room; select; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family; electricity; shower baths.

West Side.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, with lavatory, facing Broadway; exclusive apartment. HOLTON.

84TH ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Schuyler 7012. Crocker.

58TH, 173 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; meals optional; best French cooking.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; connecting bedroom; running water; electricity; telephone; $8.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house near park; large front room, $7; electricity, telephone.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Overlooking Hudson; high-class apartment; private family; attractive outside room, with lavatory; bath, shower. Dickinson.

110TH, (Morningside Drive.)—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; references exchanged. Apartment 50.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Outside room; warm, sunny; bath; telephone; only $2.50. Wilford.

CENTRAL PARK WEST 442, (overlooking Park.)—Neatly furnished parlor and bedroom; piano privilege; adjoining bath; gentleman preferred; reasonable. Bellows.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 32d St., opp. Broadway.—Large rooms with hot and cold running water, $3 to $10 weekly; with private baths $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452. — Large, outside room, bath, convenient location, excellent service. Apt. 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Business woman desires reasonable, permanent, one or two cheerful rooms, with or without board, refined family, west of Amsterdam. 736-112th. Address H. L., 1,428 Poplar St., Philadelphia.

GERMAN gentleman wishes furnished bedroom, $3 weekly; particulars. Homelike, 852 Columbus Av.

Two sisters want large room; telephone; kitchenette; state full particulars; reasonable. P 172 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.—Board, rooms, gentlemen, references.

West Side.

57TH ST., 344 WEST.—Large room, private bath; good service; excellent table.

68TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Rooms with and without bath; table board; gentlemen; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bathroom, running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; private baths; electricity; Southern cooking; attentive service.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny room, bath, electricity, telephone; exceptional table.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

73D, 142 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE.
Most attractive, newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Medium room, steam, phone; excellent board; first-class house.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Attractive suites, (will divide,) twin beds, private baths, velvet carpets, gray and white enameled furniture; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; electricity; unusual home surroundings and table; table guests.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; beautiful back parlor; homey atmosphere; table guests.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; beautiful back parlor; homey atmosphere; table guests.

82D, 52 WEST.—Double room; board; running water; electric light; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Large room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

116TH, 373 WEST.—Desirable rooms, excellent board; modern apartment. Apt. 4-E.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS, Auditors, Systematizers, Financial Statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 5040.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $6 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT. — Senior; completes audits without supervision; dictates reports that have "snap" and are technically correct; possesses that initiative and personality necessary as a manager of men; good health; ability to approach and converse with the man higher up. X 372 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2696.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 501. Telephone Cortlandt, 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3760.

AUDITOR, (34,) experienced in 80 manufacturing lines, desires permanent position with a growing manufacturer; now employed by the largest certified public accounting firm in the country; prepares high-class statements and is thoroughly conversant with cost work; possesses initiative and originality, and is a leader. X 373 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) excellent ability, 10 years' experience; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy, executive ability, correspondent. S 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER cashier, 24, six years' experience, take entire charge financial statements, seeks responsible position; unquestionable references. M 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, credit man, wants position with good future; assume full charge; moderate salary; excellent references. P 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (30,) wants responsible position; good correspondent, expert mathematician; knowledge of English, German, and French. M 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) well educated, good correspondent; can take entire charge. M 72 Times.

BOY desires position; comprehends anything assigned; satisfaction assured; recommendations furnished. N 282 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Charles Deagan, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, 34, desires high-grade position; employed at present; long experience city, touring; highest references; clear record; $30 week. M 82 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; eight years' experience cars, boats, shop, and driving; good references. X 346 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, (30,) 12 years' experience foreign, American cars; all references. Scheibin, 528 East 89th. Lenox 6211.

CHAUFFEUR, married, still employed, desires change, preferably California; first-class references. M 78 Times.

CHAUFFEUR with private family; young; three years with last employer. P 123 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Engineering student desires employment for afternoons or evenings; draughting or technical work; can do stenographic work. P 120 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER, with experience in all departments of first-class hotels; city or Summer hotel; best of references. P 173 Times.

MAN, with few years' banking experience, seeks position; splendid penman; fine at figures; knowledge of typewriting; excellent references as to character, honesty, and ability; am a competent and efficient man. What have you to offer? Address X 376 Times Annex.

MATHEMATICIAN-Statistician.— University training, experienced, common sense, initiative, irresistible analytical powers; executive capacity; seeks connection with large establishment. M 270 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC wishes steady position, take charge office or loft building. M 60 Times.

MR. EMPLOYER: SOME ONE NEEDS MY SERVICES. ARE YOU THE ONE? Civil engineer, university graduate, (25,) American, good appearance, 4 years building construction, one firm, office, field experience, hustler, wants position at once; best references. M 70 Times.

OUTSIDE WORK.—A clean-cut, live, progressive American, age 27, would like outside work, where initiative and get-there qualities will count; highest recommendations. L 872 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, 31; excellent correspondent; experienced, flexible, efficient office executive, stenographer; sound business man, highly educated. N 292 Times Downtown.

RESTAURANT MANAGER, department store experience, careful buyer, good merchandiser, seeks suitable position, club, hotel, or restaurant; best references. P 114 Times.

SALESMAN, buyer; ladies', children's wear; twenty years with one concern; out of town agreeable; salary $35; up to date. Box 738, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

SHOE SALESMAN.—High-class man, speaking English, French, German, and Dutch fluently, 6 years' experience with best stores in New York, wishes to connect with good house. Salesman, 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate good business college, desires position; will start low. John Jeanette, 37 E. 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial, technical experience; accurate; high school graduate. N 281 Times Downtown.

STUDENT wishes stenographic or general office work from 3 to 6 hours daily; 5 years' experience. P 175 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) Christian, willing worker, desires responsible position with moderate salary and advancement. Walter Meak, Bogota, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) desires position with builders; seven years with architect; International Correspondence School student. M 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) 5 years assistant to head of company, desires position with advancement; A1 references. N 295 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) well educated, neat, well appearing, clerical experience, desires to connect with progressive firm. M 68 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) ambitious, willing, six years' clerical experience, desires position with chance of advancement. M 67 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) energetic, conscientious worker, desires position; highly recommended. M 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25; eight years' experience loan office; good salesman; best reference. Harry Paul, 682 East 9th St.

YOUNG MAN.—Refined, high school education, desires position in stock with wholesaler. H 367 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 31 Chambers St. Worth 900.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

FOR SALE.—$30,000.00 STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY TO HIGHEST BIDDER; STRICTLY CASH; GOOD LEASE; TOWN OF 16,000; COUNTY SEAT. ADDRESS THE HUB CLOTHING CO., MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

Garage.—Will build and lease for term of years; East 57th St.; six-story, fireproof, elevator; capacity 150 cars; yield large income. Ranken-Ellery, 103 Park Av. 6471 Murray Hill.

WE SELL your business quickly, privately; city or country; write, call, phone Cortlandt 231 for representative; rapid sales our success. Federal Realty Co., 198 Broadway.

Salesman, formerly in business for himself, wishes to form partnership with contractor with plant; reference exchanged. B. F., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

Hosiery and notion shop, Flatbush Av., Bkly'n, for sale; inventories at $

CONTROLLER CALLS THOMPSON 'A TOOL'

Wants Willcox, McAneny, and Himself Called Before Committee to Testify.

MORGAN LETTERS TODAY

Some Were Photographed at Banker's Office—Mr. Shonts May Be Called to Stand Again.

Controller William A. Prendergast made another savage attack yesterday upon Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the legislative committee investigating the Public Service Commission and public service corporations. The Controller demanded that he be allowed to go before the committee and tell all he knew about the dual subway contracts, and he suggested that the same privilege be given to William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and George McAneny on the ground that they knew more about the subway negotiations than any other living persons.

The Controller accused Senator Thompson of making certain "cowardly" statements, and in attempting to "give a dishonest twist to the situation." He also accused the Senator of acting as the tool of a certain newspaper which had nominated him, he said, as its candidate for Governor.

William R. Willcox also sent a letter to Senator Thompson in which he asked for an opportunity to appear before the investigating committee. Both Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Willcox deeply resented a statement attributed to Senator Thompson at Albany on Wednesday night to the effect that the work of the committee could be greatly lessened if both men "would come out in the open."

The committee will resume its hearings in the Coroners' Court in the Municipal Building today. It is expected that President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will be recalled to the stand.

Certain letters from the files of J. P. Morgan & Co. will be turned over to the committee by Perley Morse, the committee's expert accountant. Officials of the Morgan firm opened their files to Mr. Morse yesterday and allowed him to take photographs of certain letters. It could not be learned what the letters contain. The accountant said that Richard V. Lindabury, personal counsel to J. P. Morgan, had informed the committee that Mr. Morgan would be ready to testify whenever he might be wanted, and that he would not again leave the city without first communicating with the committee.

Prendergast Wants to Testify.

This is Controller Prendergast's letter:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
March 23, 1916.

George F. Thompson, Chairman Legislative Investigating Committee,
City of New York.

Sir—In the statements I have heretofore deemed it necessary to make regarding the subway controversy, I have charged that you have been conducting the investigation in such a way as to distort facts and evade real issues. I have before me, in a statement attributed to you, in a morning paper, absolute confirmation of the opinions I have expressed regarding your work. You say, in a paragraph which bears quotation marks, and is apparently a direct statement by you, that the work of your committee will be greatly lessened were Messrs. Prendergast and Willcox and others, who had charge of subway matters for the city, to come out in the open. This statement on your part is a cowardly attempt to give a dishonest twist to the situation.

On Sunday, Feb. 5, you made certain remarks about my connection with the subway matter, which were based upon utterly slanderous and lying statements appearing in a New York newspaper. When told of what you had said I informed the reporters that I would be glad to appear before your committee at any time and educate you upon the subway question. You immediately took official cognisance of my remark by issuing a subpoena for me the following day. To have sent this subpoena was simply a cheap exhibition of your power in the matter because you knew that no city official would refuse to appear before your committee if he were requested to do so, and that a subpoena was entirely unnecessary. The subpoena called for my appearing on the following Friday, Feb. 11. I went to the committee room promptly, and after being detained an hour was informed that I would not be required that day, but would probably be called upon to testify the following day.

Colby Agreed to Call Him.

On Tuesday night, Feb. 15, in the presence of Deputy Controller Brough, Secretary Morgan, and Chief Accountant MacInnes of the Finance Department, I stated to your then counsel, Mr. Bainbridge Colby, who had called here, that I was very anxious, indeed, to be given an opportunity to tell the complete story of the subway transaction, and at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Colby assured me in the presence of these gentlemen that such an opportunity would be given, and intimated that I would be called later that week. I held myself in readiness to appear, and have been ready and anxious to appear before the committee on any day since that time. The only time I have been called was last Monday morning, when I was asked a few entirely irrelevant questions, irrelevant as far as their bearing upon the subway contracts is concerned, and no chance was given to me to tell all I know about the subway matter. In view of this record, which up to this time has been one of apparent unwillingness upon your part to have me appear and tell all I know, your statement that it is time to come out in the open is cowardly in the extreme, because its purpose can be none other than to give a false impression to the people regarding my attitude toward this investigation.

There are three men in this city who know more about the subway question from the city side than any others. They are Mr. William R. Willcox, Mr. George McAneny, and myself. Why have you not long before this time called us before your committee, spread upon its records the complete story of this subway affair, and then let the public draw its conclusions from the nature of our story? Instead of doing this you have been sputtering day after day about great sensations you are going to spring, but none of which have as yet had even a birth. You have been wasting time talking about meetings that Mr. Shonts had with Mayor Gaynor in the months of March and April, 1910, when, as everybody who knows anything about the subject does know, these meetings have absolutely no bearing upon the contracts, the basis of which was worked out in the year 1911 and the early part of 1912, and in the making of which basis Mayor Gaynor had little or no part.

Assails Thompson Sharply.

Now, I insist that you be taken at your word; that you summon Mr. Willcox, Mr. McAneny and me to appear before your committee, and I want you to know that if you will ever give any of us the opportunity to appear, you will find how willing we are to come out into the open, as we have been all along. But you, by your underhanded and disreputable tactics, have prevented our having the opportunity to come into the open before your committee.

I now want to call your attention to what seems to me to be as ignorant and impertinent a statement as I have ever read. You say that according to your information (last night) you believe I have mentioned six men as possible sharers in a corrupt fund, and you want to ask me how I came to the conclusion that the committee had this information. You further say that nothing has been said about it, nor has it been intimated that I shared in any fund whatsoever. My information regarding the story that six men participated in a corrupt fund is based upon a statement you are said to have made to The Evening Journal, and which is printed in that paper in its issue of Feb. 22, 1916. The paper quotes you as making that statement, and you will find that quotation given in full in my letter to District Attorney Swann. You are the man who has said that six men participated in the division of a fund. You have made this statement, but you have failed to make it good.

The theory of the investigation, as you have been conducting it for the last two months, has been plainly palpable to all men who are familiar with the subway question. Running through every action you have taken, reading through almost every question that has been asked, it is evident that you are simply acting as the tool of a certain newspaper which is now striving through your committee to revenge itself upon those who differed with it upon the subway question, and which is also anxious to injure men who refused to do its bidding. This paper has nominated you in its editorial columns as its candidate for Governor. Are we to attribute to this fact your craven willingness to do its contemptible work?

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST,
Controller.

Willcox Wants to be Called.

Mr. Willcox, in his letter, reminded Senator Thompson that he had informed him last Monday, as he had informed him on several other occasions, that he would be glad to give the committee or its counsel any information at any time regarding any matters connected with the subway negotiations or any other subject of which he had knowledge. He added:

At the same time I called your attention to the fact that some days ago you had told me that you would go over these matters with me, and you stated that, having been very busy, you had been unable to do so. I then told you that if you were too busy I would be very glad to go over these subjects with Mr. Moss or to appear at your hearing at any time. Not only did I tell you this last Monday, but I have informed each gentleman who has acted as counsel for your committee that I would be glad to appear before your body at any time and give any information in my possession.

There has been no time during this Winter when you have asked me to come before your committee nor intimated in any way that you were ready to have me testify. The statement attributed to you would seem to indicate an unwillingness on my part to give to your committee any information I may have regarding the subjects in question, whereas you must know that I have on several occasions said to you that I was not only willing but anxious to give to you and to your committee all the information possible regarding these subway negotiations.

In view of the statement attributed to you, I would therefore ask that you set an early date when I can appear before your committee.

Williams Issued Statement.

Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, issued yesterday this statement telling of dividends aggregating $4,118,797, which, he said, the taxpayers of New York actually received in cash last year under the terms of the dual subway contract:

"The contract with us, known as Contract No. 4, provides that the city may charge to its construction cost 'interest actually and necessarily paid or accrued on moneys provided by the city * * * from the respective times of providing said moneys * * * to the beginning of operation of the part of the railroad for which such moneys were provided, less any interest received by the city * * * on such moneys.'

"Prior to the year 1914 interest on city bonds issued for the construction of subways not in operation was paid out of the proceeds of current taxation. It had also been the habit of the city to include in the tax budget from year to year the portion of the expenses of the Public Service Commission attributable to subway construction. Between the years 1907 and 1913, both inclusive, there was thus paid and charged to the taxpayers for interest $3,598,797, and between March 19, 1913, and Dec. 31, 1913, the expenses of the Public Service Commission for superintendence, &c., were $522,000. Both of these amounts, aggregating $4,118,797, were, however, in the year 1915 covered by the issue of corporate stock notes, and the proceeds of that issue were credited to the city's general fund for the reduction of taxation. The effect of this transaction was to give a dividend to the taxpayers, for it reduced by $4,118,797 the amount of taxes which the city had to collect from its property owners. In other words the city paid back to its taxpayers $4,118,797 previously collected from them and capitalized the expenditure.

"The burden of this dividend or rebate will fall primarily on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, for under the terms of the contract with the city the company's rapid transit lines are pooled with those of the city and will contribute a large part of the earnings of the combined system, and these earnings must amortize the $4,118,797 above referred to. Not only, therefore, will the taxpayers be the beneficiaries of the $4,118,797 of dividends which they have already received, but they will get all this money back again into the city treasury as the amount is amortized during the term of our lease.

President Williams added that there were other chapters in the dual system financing of interest to taxpayers and property owners, and for fear the Thompson committee might overlook them he intended subsequently to call public attention to them.

FORFEIT 1,557,775 CIGARS.

Government Brings First of the Tobacco Cases After Raids.

The first of the forfeiture cases in connection with the recent raid upon tobacco dealers and manufacturers accused of violating the internal revenue laws was begun yesterday in the Federal District Court. Assistant United States District Attorney Earl B. Barnes entered suit against the Italian Toscano Company, Incorporated, which has a factory at 131 Bleecker Street, and asked to have forfeited 1,557,775 unstamped cigars, 5,700 stamped cigars, 5,103½ pounds of leaf tobacco, 60 stamps for cigars, 1,640 empty cigar boxes, and certain office and manufacturing articles, the total value of which was estimated at $9,000.

In the complaint Mr. Barnes asserted on information and belief that the company, between April 1, 1914, and March 16, 1916, caused false entries to be made in its books with reference to the manufacture of cigars and the purchase of leaf tobacco, for the purpose of defrauding the United States. Assistant United States District Attorney Emilio Yasilli, who is in charge of the criminal prosecutions, said yesterday that the Government could also ask for the forfeiture of the factory building and the land on which it stood.

PITTSBURGH, March 23. — Revenue officers today raided seven small cigar factories and took the proprietors to the Federal Building, where they were charged with failure to comply with the law as it relates to the use of stamps. Among the number arrested was Nick Vendetti, a blacksmith, whose daughter conducted a little cigar shop at his home. A warrant also was issued for the young woman, but the officers were unable to find her. It was said other arrests would be made tomorrow.

DR. M. B. HILLEGAS RESIGNS.

Leaves Teachers College to Accept State Office in Vermont.

Dr. Milo B. Hillegas, Associate Professor of Elementary Education in Teachers College, has resigned his position there, for he has just been appointed Commissioner of Education for the State of Vermont. The post of Commissioner of Education in the State is a comparatively new office, and was created in 1913 on the recommendation of the Legislature of the Green Mountain State.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching made an investigation of the educational facilities of the State several years ago at the invitation of the authorities and many radical and important changes were made as the result of that inquiry. Professor Hillegas was then associated with the work.

He was born in St. Johnsville, N. Y., in 1872. He obtained a degree from the University of Rochester and in 1910 he was made a Doctor of Philosophy.

BOWERY REALTY MEN VOTE FOR NEW NAME

Advocate a Plan to Beautify the Old Thoroughfare with Trees.

NO MORE SALOONS WANTED

Ex-Park Commissioner Stover Makes Strong Plea to Have the Old Name Retained.

Ex-Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover and Alderman Patrick H. Sullivan contributed to the interest which is being aroused over the proposal to change the name of the Bowery at a meeting held in the People's Theatre, near Rivington Street, yesterday under the auspices of the Bowery Realty and Business Men's Association. Alderman Sullivan, brother of the late "Big Tim" Sullivan, and who is still fighting his political enemies in the Third Assembly District to retain his influence, despite the fact that he was deposed as leader last month, took a neutral attitude on the question of a new name, although after the meeting he called attention to the fact that the Bowery below Chatham Square was once Chatham Street and later Park Row.

Mr. Stover was in good fighting trim on the point of a new name, and although largely outnumbered he made a stirring speech. He made it clear that he would oppose with all of his power the change of name. He admitted that the Bowery needed to be renovated and made better, but something more than a name was required to alter the character of a street, he said. He suggested three practical remedies; first, a new wood block pavement; second, the concentration of the four surface track lines so that they all might be brought more closely tobether in the centre of the avenue without sacrificing the individual rights of the two railroads, and, third, planting rows of plane trees on each side of the Bowery from Chatham Square up to Cooper Union.

"The Bowery, in respect to its width," said Mr. Stover, "is one of the most magnificent thoroughfares in the city. The removal of the elevated tracks from the sidewalks to the middle of the street has been a great boon, and now, with room for trees to grow, it would become a beautiful and attractive thoroughfare if a row of plane trees could be planted on each side. Then, with a proper pavement, business men would speedily appreciate the advantages of the Bowery as never before, and instead of being remembered only for its disagreeable features of the past, the Bowery would take on a new lease of life and be one of the finest places in the city."

Everything that Mr. Stover said, except his opposition to the change of name, met with a hearty response, and some agreed with him even on that disputed point, for when the Chairman called for a rising vote nine stood up in favor of retaining the old name while about thirty voted for a new name.

The Chairman and organizer of the meeting, Peter P. Cappel, a real estate broker of 44 Bowery, said that when the meeting opened he counted 141 in attendance. Several did not rise when the vote was called for and others had left the theatre.

Several additional names have been suggested within the last week and the meeting showed a lack of unanimity as to what the new name shall be. Mr. Cappel favored Fourth Avenue or South Fourth Avenue, because, as he said, the Bowery is a continuation of Fourth Avenue, although some one remarked that it was more properly a continuation of Third Avenue. Other names proposed are Central Broadway, Gaynor Avenue, Grand Avenue, Cooper Avenue, and Hewitt Avenue.

A short time ago the realty men agreed that no more saloons were wanted on the Bowery and they do not intend to handle property whose owners are willing to rent to retail liquor dealers. To this evidence of a new era is now added the opposition to lodging houses.

Mr. Cappel mentioned several large buildings nearly vacant because tenants refused to rent property on the Bowery.

"I want to tell you what Henry C. Miner, the owner of the People's Theatre, wanted to do some time before," he said. "Mr. Miner found prospective tenants from lithographing firms for a big building he thought of putting up on the theatre site. He was ready to rent space at 20 cents a square foot and most of them are now paying 30 cents. When they learned his building was to be on the Bowery they all said they were very sorry but they must be counted out.

"What do some of the big property owners care for the sentiment of the Bowery? Take the Astors, they own property here and they made their money on the Bowery, but they wouldn't come down here to live if you put up the finest house you could build for them. No, they despise the Bowery. The banks won't lend money on Bowery property to put up new buildings."

Laurence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board and who is agent for an estate owning large properties on the Bowery, spoke in favor of the change of name.

HARLEM PLANS BIG CARNIVAL

Baby Parade, Illuminations, and a Great Ball Among the Features.

The committee in charge of the Harlem Carnival, which will begin on April 2 and continue a week, announced yesterday that Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, and Borough Presidents Marks and Mathewson would attend the celebration.

The features include a prize baby and little mothers' parade, electrical illuminations, and a ball on Wednesday evening, April 5, in the Twenty-second Engineers Corps Armory, Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street. President Wilson has wired the committee that if he is within 100 miles of New York on the day before the ball he will try to attend.

According to yesterday's announcement, Secretary Daniels has consented to have a small fleet of warships off 125th Street during the festivities.

Those who are arranging the celebration are Edward Von D. Koch, Dr. J. Gardner Smith, Samuel Wallach, Francis Wright Linton, G. W. Pelz, Robert Loveras, and Louis Webber.

an "GOTHIC" ARROW COLLAR

FRONT FITS CRAVAT KNOT PERFECTLY. 2 for 25c

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben"

BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker,
72 8th Ave., near 14th St.

LIBERAL LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FURS, Etc.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Etc.
This ad. will save you 5%.

the LILY CUP co
equitable building

VISIT FATHER WITH GUARD.

Constables Protect Beckley's Daughters in Call on Dying Man.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 23.—Miss Margaret Beckley and Miss Gertrude Beckley, daughters of William B. Beckley, a lumber merchant of this city, former President of the Chamber of Commerce, visited their dying father in the Stamford Hospital today, under the guard of Constables Andrew Schlechtweg and Hugh Oefinger. They paid a similar visit with the same guards last night.

"The constables were present," said Attorney Stanley T. Jennings, adviser of the young women and their mother, Mrs. Beulah E. Beckley, divorced wife of William B. Beckley, "by my advice, to protect them, and also to gain access to their sick father by force if necessary. The mother of the young women sought my advice because objection was raised by the present Mrs. Beckley to their presence in the sick room."

William B. Beckley and Mrs. Beulah Beckley, in September last, were separated by a Reno divorce, obtained by Mrs. Beckley. Mr. Beckley, on Sept. 23, in Reno, married Miss Gertrude Gill of Stamford. Following the divorce the first Mrs. Beckley and her two daughters went to Tremont to live. The second Mrs. Beckley and her husband took up their residence here.

A week ago Mr. Beckley became ill, and an operation was performed in the Stamford Hospital. His condition is critical.

The present Mrs. Beckley and her brother, Francis Gill, who is with her at the hospital, declined tonight to discuss the case.

Mr. Beckley is a Yale graduate, the son of the late Elihu Beckley of New Haven. The Beckley family is wealthy and prominent in New Haven. The first Mrs. Beckley and her daughters were well known socially here, where they lived for ten years.

A. VON BRIESEN HONORED.

Legal Aid Society Gets Resolutions on Resignation.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of The Legal Aid Society of New York, held yesterday, a Special Committee, appointed by the board, submitted these resolutions on the resignation of Arthur von Briesen as President:

For more than a quarter century Arthur von Briesen has been President of The Legal Aid Society. Wherever the task is undertaken of helping them to right that suffer wrong he has been known as a pioneer and revered as a leader. His resignation tendered a year ago has now become final.

To his wise, generous, and loving labor is largely due the growth in number of this society's beneficiaries from 4,000 annually to more than 40,000. Under him and on his initiative all suggestions that we serve any one race or tongue was long since banished from our name and charter. To his singleness of purpose we owe in great part the public confidence which our work today enjoys.

Appreciation cannot measure such lifelong devotion, nor praise enhance its success; but we who know the facts, his friends and associates, are unwilling to let the occasion pass without expressing these sentiments, approved by our fellow-members, our clients, and, indeed, the whole community.

Resolved, therefore, That the Directors of The Legal Aid Society hereby record an obligation which nothing can repay, a regret universally shared, and a memory to be cherished as long as we live;

Further resolved, That these resolutions as engrossed be presented to Mr. von Briesen, and that a copy of them be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and another copy given to the press.

The selection of a successor to Mr. von Briesen was put over until the next regular meeting of the society.

STRASSBURGER CALLS HELM

Magazine Man Summoned in Criminal Libel Suit.

Charles D. Helm of the magazine The Seven Seas, which advertises as the organ of the Navy League, was summoned yesterday before Magistrate Deuel in Yorkville Court by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, who alleged that an article in The Seven Seas stating that he was a German secret agent was a criminal libel. A summons issued for the appearance of Scott Dabo, also associated with the magazine, could not be served, as Dabo was said to be out of the city.

After Deputy Assistant District Attorney Direnzo had read a long affidavit of statements made to him by Strassburger and three reporters Magistrate Deuel gave Direnzo until April 6 to present all the allegations in detail.

Later, in a statement issued through the Board of Directors of the Navy League, Mr. Strassburger said that his object was to effect a discontinuance of all claim of relation between the Navy League and the United States Junior Naval Reserve, Inc., together with Dabo and Helm. He declared that the object of the league in its efforts to further naval preparedness was distinctly patriotic, and that he intended to do all he possibly could to further the objects of the league.

Against the charge of German affiliations Mr. Strassburger stated that his ancestry in this country went back to 1742, and that his ancestors had fought in "their generations in all wars the United States had been engaged in. He also pointed out that he was an Annapolis graduate, had been in the navy, and was at present a navy reserve officer.

CHICAGO FETES ABERDEENS.

Press Club Gives Reception and Banquet to Titled Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The Chicago Press Club, of which H. Percye Millar, Chicago correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES is President, gave its first big entertainment tonight with a reception and banquet in honor of the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen. Governor Dunne responded to the toast "Illinois." Charles M. Wheeler, a former President of the Press Club, talked on "Hands Across the Sea." "An Irish Welcome" was extended by P. T. Barry, for many years head of the Chicago Irish Parliamentary organization.

The formal address of welcome was made in behalf of the Press Club by Frank D. Comerford. The Marchioness was welcomed in behalf of the club by Mrs. George Cooke Adams, State Regent of Illinois of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire.

Preceding the dinner there was a reception to the Marquis and Marchioness, the following women heading the reception committee: Mrs. H. Percye Millar, Mrs. George Cooke Adams, Mrs. V. J. Shanks, and Mrs. Charles Ffrench.

for Spring

Fashion Says:

"A full plump knot"

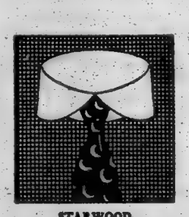

STARWOOD
Perhaps the best-styled collar of the season, yet remarkably comfortable.

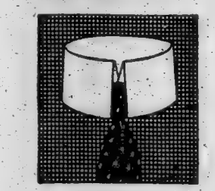

THORNWOOD
One of the few collars of this style which do not spread at the top.

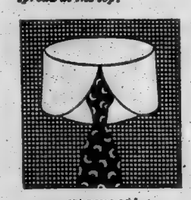

HARWOOD
Meets the style trend more quietly but very effectively.

YES. The correct Spring cravat will have a full, plump knot. Not *over*-large, yet far from "pinchy"—a knot nicely proportioned to your face and physique.

Three of the better shapes of E & W 2 for 25c Collars for the Spring of 1916 are shown in this advertisement. Each accommodates the large-knotted cravat. You can choose any one as a highly-correct style. Select the one which best becomes *you*—that is *your* best style.

The haberdasher accustomed to meeting the true Style trend recommends E & W Collars. Look him up. You won't find his store either flamboyant or over-conservative.

He is equipped to discuss Style intelligently with you. He will supply you with "Troy's Best Product"—the E & W Collar. The names of all E & W 2 for 25c models end in "wood," —Graywood, etc.

E & W 2 for 25 cent Collars

EARL & WILSON

The best Style is your Style

SISTERS CONVICTED OF REALTY SWINDLE

Matilda Francolini and Rose Halley Guilty of Grand Larceny from Old Woman.

OTHER VICTIMS IN COURT

Blind Woman Accuses Prisoners of Taking $5,000 from Her—Hints of Men in Case.

Mrs. Matilda Francolini and her sister, Miss Rose Halley, tried before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for stealing $7,450 from Mary Steen, an old working woman in 1913, were convicted yesterday of grand larceny in the first degree. The jury returned its verdict after less than four hours' deliberation.

Both defendants were remanded to the Tombs for sentence. The penal code makes them liable to ten years imprisonment. Assistant District Attorney Roesch said yesterday that he had heard of a threat, made by Matilda Francolini, that she would never go to jail alone; that four men, who assisted her in her transactions, should go with her. On hearing the verdict of guilty, she fainted.

Aside from swindling Mary Steen on a fake land deal as proved at the trial, the Halley sisters are accused of having victimized many other old working women. From three sisters, Bridget, Mary, and Nellie Butler, at whose home Mary Steen first met Matilda Francolini, the women real estate operators are alleged to have obtained $20,000 through fraudulent mortgage deals. From Annie Murphy, 70 years old and blind, they are said to have obtained $5,000.

Matilda Francolini pretended to her victims that she had built the Catholic Church at Harrison, N. Y., but Assistant District Attorney Roesch learned from the pastor of the church yesterday that this was not the fact. Mr. Roesch declared that there was evidence to show that the Halley sisters had obtained more than $60,000 on the sale of worthless stock in the Annex Homes, Inc., of New York City, of which Matilda Francolini was President and which failed in the Fall of 1913. When Eugene L. Parodi, the trustee in bankruptcy, took possession of the company, he found 47 cents in the cash drawer.

When the jury returned its verdict of guilty yesterday, there were in the courtroom a score of women, who had invested all told more than $30,000 in Annex Homes, Inc., realty without receiving a penny in return. All of them applauded the verdict.

For Young Men

Each season Hart Schaffner & Marx—the world's greatest tailors—design a group of models especially for young men—and men who like to look young.

They are famous for style, freshness and vigor; for trim, youthful smartness. They are called

Hart Schaffner & Marx Varsity Fifty Five Suits for Young Men

We alone in New York sell them—and to the Hart Schaffner & Marx assurance of style, workmanship and material, we add our guarantee of perfect satisfaction—or your money back.

Spring Suits—as usual—$18 to $50.

Spring Overcoats—$20 to $35.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Below Chambers. Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
Broadway, Cor. 29th. 246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings

Special—
Walking Sticks
95c
Usually $1.50 to $3,

Friday and Saturday Only.

Malacca, Panama, Pearwood, Cornell, Bamboo, Nilgera, Hungarian Ash, Pimento, Dogwood. Sterling silver trimmed—with Prince of Wales hook handles.

Although canes—like everything else—are "going up"—we've had so many requests to repeat this Special that we've made an extra effort to gratify our customers.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

AMUNDSEN REVIVES PLANS.

To Start This Summer with Motor Ship for North Pole.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, March 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I interviewed Captain Roald Amundsen, who has resumed preparations for his expedition to the North Pole, which was suspended on the outbreak of the war. A short time before that event the Storthing voted $60,000 as a subscription toward the expenses of the enterprise, but, having regard to the war, Amundsen would not accept the money. He thinks now, however, that the time has come to make arrangements to start next Summer. He proposes to leave Point Barrow in North Alaska and to drive with the ice over the polar basin. He will not use the Fram or aeroplanes, but a specially constructed motor ship of about 100 tons.

Browning, King & Company

The weather is all we're waiting for. Our Spring suits, overcoats, hats, and furnishings are on display. No reason why you shouldn't wear the best, and our price range—$15 to $40—makes it easy to. While the prices must interest you, styles and values are convincing.

See the newest shapes in Stetson Soft Hats.

B&K
Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 8th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

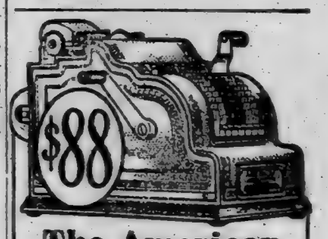

The American
Adding and Listing Machine
with the American Scientific Keyboard—the Seven Key System.

A simple, sound, efficient standard machine that anyone can operate, and that anyone can afford to own. Telephone for demonstration.

THE AMERICAN CAN CO.
(Adding Machine Division)
147 W. 13th Street Tel. Chelsea 6700

500,000.
The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy; warmer today; Sunday partly cloudy; moderate south winds, becoming variable Sunday.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,245. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SHACKLETON SHIP HELPLESS IN ICE DRIFTS 500 MILES

Breaking from Moorings, Relief Vessel Wanders for Months in the Antarctic.

LEFT 10 MAROONED ASHORE

With No Anchors and Little Fuel, Vessel Makes for New Zealand.

HAS NO WORD OF EXPLORER

Was to Pick Him Up if He Succeeded in Crossing the South Polar Continent.

MELBOURNE, Saturday, March 25.—The auxiliary ship Aurora of the Shackleton antarctic expedition has been damaged and is proceeding to New Zealand for repairs, according to a wireless dispatch from the vessel received by the Navy Department here yesterday.

J. A. Jensen, Minister of the Navy, has received the following message from the Aurora:

"Hull severely strained. Ship released from ice March 14, latitude 64.30 south, longitude 161 east. Drift 500 miles.

"Case, commissariat officer; Richards, physicist; Hayward, Secretary, and Jack, biologist, ashore.

"Wireless appeals for relief ship sent during Winter. No acknowledgment.

"Ship proceeding to port Chalmers, New Zealand, with jury rudder. No anchors and short of fuel. Expect to arrived early in April.

"STENHOUSE."

J. R. Stenhouse is chief officer of the Aurora.

It is evident from the Aurora's wireless dispatch that the fate of Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton and the rest of the party which is attempting to cross the antarctic region is yet unknown. Probably nothing will be heard from them until next November, when the ice breaks.

It is explained here that the wireless relief calls sent during the Winter by the Aurora probably were not answered because of the Australian Government's abandonment of Macquarie Island as a wireless station.

Concern Felt in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 25.—A dispatch reached London yesterday saying that Shackleton's relief ship, the Aurora, had broken adrift from her Ross Sea base, leaving Lieutenant Mackintosh and nine men stranded ashore. The news aroused considerable apprehension here, as it places two parties of the expedition in grave peril. The Aurora left Hobart, Tasmania, at the end of 1914 for Ross Sea, on the New Zealand side of the antarctic, with picked men to go forward and establish depots to meet Lieut. Shackleton and his six companions who are crossing the antarctic continent from the South American side.

No news has come from the Endurance of Lieutenant Shackleton's definite start from Weddell Sea on his 1,700-mile journey, but there is every reason to suppose that it was made. There is now no vessel available to receive Shackleton on his arrival at Ross Sea and there is no apparent hope of relief reaching his party and the Mackintosh party before next Winter, when Ross Sea again becomes navigable. Much depends upon the amount of stores landed from the Aurora before she broke adrift, and how long they last the marooned men.

The news of the disaster comes from the Aurora's own wireless. The Aurora is now somewhere in the southern Pacific. The wireless message received here from her was picked up yesterday by a New Zealand station, but it would seem that the vessel had tried to communicate with land for several months. The message says that the Aurora, on her arrival at Cape Crozier on Jan. 9, 1915, finding conditions too bad to permit landing, sailed eastward along the Barrier and up the Sound, where the landing was made on Ross Sea coast. A safe harbor could not be found, so the Aurora moored off Cape Evans. From the end of January to the middle of March various expeditions ashore were made for the purpose of landing stores, arranging the depot testing motors, and doing scientific work.

Broke Away in Blizzard.

On May 6 during a violent blizzard the Aurora broke away from her Winter moorings. There were then ten men ashore, including Lieutenant Mackintosh, who was in charge of the expeditions on the Australian side of the antarctic continent, and four members of the scientific staff. The Aurora, with the remainder of the crew, then became locked in pack ice and drifted helplessly in this condition over ten months, sustaining heavy damage, traveling south and eastward about 1,200 miles.

On July 21, 1915, the ice pressure severely strained the hull and carried the rudder away. The vessel was then about ninety miles south of Coulmain Island. The Aurora finally got away from the ice on March 14 last. She was then in latitude 64.30 south, longitude 161 east.

The wireless appeals for a relief ship which the Aurora sent during the Winter were never received.

With a jury rudder and short of coal the Aurora is now making for New Zealand, where she expects to arrive early in April.

Mackintosh's party now ashore included H. E. Wild, a brother of Frank Wild; Ernest Joyce, J. Cope, A. Stevens, A. Spencer Smith, and Victor Hayward.

Lady Shackleton Hopeful.

Lady Shackleton when seen last evening said that she had not heard from Sir Ernest, although she had heard that the Aurora had gone adrift. She was optimistic in the absence of fuller and more definite details, and added: "They may have got back to Buneos Aires. There is just a hope." No news of breaking away of the Aurora had been received up to 5:30 o'clock last evening at the home of Dr. Shackleton, Sir Ernest's father.

Commander Evans, who took command of the Scott expedition after the

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$2,650,000,000 Subscribed To Fourth German War Loan

BERLIN, (by Wireless to Sayville,) March 24.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, told the Reichstag today that the fourth German war loan had been a brilliant success, the subscriptions having reached more than 10,600,000,000 marks, ($2,650,000,000,) not including subscriptions abroad and at the front.

It was pointed out that the German war loans have now reached a total of 36,300,000,000 marks ($9,075,000,000,) while the British loans have only totaled 19,000,000,000 marks, and those of France 11,944,000,000 marks.

As forecast in recent Berlin advices, the total in subscriptions for the fourth German war loan, incomplete as yet according to Dr. Helfferich's statement, is less than for the third loan, but in excess of that for the second loan. Final figures on the third loan showed total subscriptions of 12,160,000,000 marks, while the subscriptions for the second loan were 8,028,072,000 marks.

GAYNOR WARDED OFF A PUBLICITY BOOMER

His Letters to W. F. Clark Make a Merry Session for the Thompson Committee.

WILLCOX LAUDS CONTRACTS

Never Heard of Subway Offer Ellison Described—McAneny to Testify.

The Thompson legislative committee heard several witnesses in the Municipal Building yesterday, including Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and William B. Ellison, former Corporation Counsel. The most important developments of the day were:

The production of several letters that passed between the late Mayor William J. Gaynor and W. F. Clark, a publicity promoter, in 1912, when Mr. Gaynor was an aspirant for the Democratic Presidential nomination. These letters were found by the committee's expert accountant in the letter files stored in the basement of City Hall.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Ellison told of an offer made to him by a Mr. Alexander and a Mr. Pollock, who, he understood, represented the Standard Oil Company, to furnish $500,000,000 to build all the subways needed by the city. Mr. Ellison took the men to see Mayor Gaynor, and the Mayor treated the matter as a joke, suggesting that the money be loaned to the Interborough, and that the Interborough undertake the work. The Public Service Commissioners also took little stock in the proposal.

McAneny Demands to be Called.

George McAneny, who was Borough President of Manhattan during the subway negotiations, followed Controller Prendergast and Mr. Willcox in writing to Senator Thompson, Chairman of the investigating committee, demanding an opportunity to go on the witness stand and tell all he knew about the negotiations. Senator Thompson said Mr. McAneny, Mr. Prendergast, and Mr. Willcox would receive the opportunity they sought "in due course of time." Mr. Willcox went on the stand and told of the dealings he had with President Shonts when the subway contracts were under discussion.

Mr. Shonts was again called and recounted in detail the conferences he had with Mayor Gaynor. Several letters that passed between Mr. Shonts and members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. were read into the record.

The disclosure of the Gaynor-Clark letters furnished the most interesting feature of the day, and caused much laughter among the large audience when they were read. Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, put them in evidence in an attempt to show that Mayor Gaynor was on a friendly footing with President Shonts at the time.

In reply to a direct question Mr. Shonts denied that he had ever contributed money to the Gaynor pre-nomination campaign fund. He said he had never heard that the Interborough had contributed anything.

Mr. Moss prefaced the introduction of the letters by asking Mr. Shonts if he remembered Mr. Clark. Mr. Shonts replied that he had no recollection of him, whereupon Mr. Moss read the letter, written on stationery of "The Cosmographic Editorials and Correspondence for the American Press":

March 4, 1912.

My Dear Mr. Mayor:

No one holding a city position should be mixed up in national politics. They are bound to do something to hurt your Presidential prospects. The Gerard incident illustrates their lack of tact, to use no harder term. This is a big game, and it can't be successfully played by small men. You should instruct Adamson, Watson, and the other gentlemen who have been collecting funds, to quit. Hearst has a report of every move they have made. They mean well, no doubt, but they are only making it more difficult for your friends to do the work in the South and West that will be necessary to give you the proper standing in the national convention. Sincerely yours, W. F. CLARK.

Thought Clark Credulous.

The next letter was a reply from Mayor Gaynor as follows:

March 5, 1912.

Dear Mr. Clark:—I think you are entirely mistaken in saying that Mr. Adamson, Mr. Watson, or anyone around me is collecting money. I cannot credit it. As for the "Gerard incident," I trust that you do not believe that I sat down to lunch with him and asked him for money. I never sat down with him in my life, nor have I any intimacy with him whatever. I fear you are rather credulous in this instance. If necessary I shall issue a statement that no one is authorized to collect any money in my behalf. Very truly yours, W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

W. F. Clark, Esq., 1 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. Clark more than two months later wrote the following:

W. F. Clark,
New York, 1 Broadway, May 14, 1912.

My Dear Mr. Mayor:

A brisk newspaper campaign would, I'm sure, hasten along the subway negotiations. I did this work before, and I am sure if you would say the word to Mr. Shonts for me another campaign would be inaugurated. The only way to get the New York public to understand anything is to keep hammering away in the newspapers

Continued on Page 5.

WAITE CONFESSES PROCURING POISON FOR FATHER-IN-LAW

Tells District Attorney He "Aided Peck in Suicide," and Expects to Die for It.

TO BE INDICTED ON MONDAY

Admits Tale Is Unbelievable and Offers $1,000 to Maid to Say Victim Wanted to Die.

NOW PRISONER IN BELLEVUE

Mother Breaks Down Upon Arrival Here—Wife Turns Against Him—Plaza Companion Found.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite confessed yesterday afternoon to District Attorney Swann that he had bought arsenic three days before the death of his father-in-law, John E. Peck, millionaire drug manufacturer of Grand Rapids, Mich., on March 12 last, in Dr. Waite's apartment at the Colosseum, 435 Riverside Drive. Mr. Peck requested him to get the poison, Dr. Waite said, so that he could commit suicide.

The young dentist swore that he had not murdered his father-in-law, but admitted that he had no corroboration for his story, and told the District Attorney that he expected to go to the electric chair. Mr. Swann does not believe the story, and will proceed with the Grand Jury investigation, which he expects to result on Monday in an indictment against Dr. Waite for murder in the first degree. Desire for Mr. Peck's money will be the motive alleged.

Dr. Waite made his confession only after he had been confronted with his own signature signed on a druggist's receipt for the arsenic which he purchased on March 9. Before he had seen this evidence he had denied any knowledge of Mr. Peck's death, swore that he had purchased no poison of any kind, and called all suspicion of him "absurd." When Mr. Swann showed him the receipt, repeated the name of a Dr. Muller to whom he went for advice about buying arsenic, offered to produce the druggist who sold the poison, and laid other convicting details before the young man, he smiled and said, "Well, I guess I might as well tell the truth." His confession then followed.

Tries to Bribe Servant.

Although Dr. Waite admitted that he had no evidence to support his story, he attempted late yesterday afternoon, after making his confession, to prepare a defense for himself by bribing Dora Hillier, the negro servant, formerly employed in his apartment, to testify that she knew of Mr. Peck's desire to commit suicide, according to District Attorney Swann. Mr. Swann said that Dr. Waite had given Raymond C. Schindler, the private detective employed by the dead man's son, a check for $1,000 made to the order of the servant. Mr. Schindler reported the Doctor's bribe to the District Attorney.

The District Attorney charges no culpability against either Dr. Muller or the druggist, both of whom acted in good faith. Dr. Waite told them that he wanted arsenic to kill a cat and they believed him. They have given valuable assistance to the District Attorney.

Still weak from the powerful drugs which he took on Wednesday, Dr. Waite was removed from his apartment last night to the prison ward in Bellevue Hospital. One reason for his removal was fear that he might attempt suicide by jumping from a second story window near his bed. The prisoner denied that he had sought to destroy himself with the drugs he took on Wednesday, but he said yesterday that he wished they had killed him. Those who have watched and interviewed him in the last two days are convinced that his real motive in taking the drugs was suicide.

Mother Ill of Grief.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren W. Waite, the parents of the prisoner, arrived from Grand Rapids late yesterday afternoon. They obtained afternoon newspapers on the train before reaching New York, and learned thus for the first time of their son's confession. Mrs. Waite was overcome by the news, and by the time the train arrived in the city she was so nearly prostrated that it was impossible for her to go to see her son. Frank A. Waite, a brother of Dr. Waite, who is chief of the division of information at the Public Library and who lives at 3,210 Hull Avenue, the Bronx, met his parents and, observing the condition of his mother, hurried with them to his home, where Mrs. Waite was placed under the care of a physician. The elder Mr. Waite and his son then went to Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. Waite, senior, who is a commission merchant, is a tall, robust man who, though gray headed from years, shows strong character in his heavy, deeply lined face. When he was at the hospital he presented the picture of a strong man bewildered and almost crushed by an overwhelming disaster. He was almost speechless with amazement at what his son had done, and deeply moved with concern for his "boy."

He and Frank Waite waited for half an hour after applying to see Dr. Waite, and then the authorities at the hospital told them that they could not see the prisoner, as the District Attorney had given orders that no one was to be admitted to him without written permission.

"But I want to see him only to cheer him," pleaded the father.

The authorities regretted, though, that they must obey orders.

Mr. Waite then expressed concern over his son's health, and asked anxiously if "the boy" was in a dangerous condition. He was assured that Dr. Waite would recover, and he seemed greatly relieved.

When asked about his son's case Mr. Waite, speaking as one entirely uncomprehending, said:

Must Believe in Son.

"I know nothing except what I have read in the newspapers, and I simply can.

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Channel Liner Sussex Mined or Torpedoed; All on Board, Including Americans, Saved

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—The steamship Sussex, one of the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway Company's cross-Channel fleet, came to grief off Dieppe today while on the Folkestone-Dieppe service, but it is understood that all the passengers and the crew were saved. She was outward bound from Dieppe under the French flag. It is understood that the Sussex was torpedoed.

News of the disaster was at once communicated by wireless to the French coast and every available vessel in Dieppe harbor was dispatched to her assistance. A message received late tonight said the vessel had been towed into a French port.

According to officials at the railway company's offices there were 386 passengers aboard the Sussex, which also carried a French crew of about fifty men.

The Sussex at the time of the attack was about three hours out from Folkestone. There were thirty American passengers aboard. The great majority of the passengers—some 70 per cent., it is estimated—were women and children, comprising chiefly returning Belgian refugees.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 24.—Reports reached London this afternoon that the Sussex, a channel boat playing between Folkestone and Dieppe, had been torpedoed and there was grave fear that many lives had been lost, for the vessel carried a large number of passengers.

Several of the dispatches were conflicting and confusing, and alarm continued until the Brighton Railroad, which operates the boat, issued this statement late tonight:

"The Sussex, sailing under a French flag in the Folkestone-Dieppe service, met with a mishap somewhere off Dieppe on her passage today. There were 386 passengers aboard and a crew of about fifty, but it is impossible at present to give further particulars, nor is the passenger list available. At 8:30 o'clock this evening the vessel was still afloat in charge of a tug. It is assumed, therefore, that all the passengers were saved."

Fear of mines and torpedoes has caused special precautions to be taken by Channel boats during the last few days. Owing to their light draught, it has been generally believed that they were safe from torpedoes.

These boats make the trip from Folkestone to Dieppe in four hours and ten minutes, but for the last fortnight they have been sailing with the tide in order to increase their speed. The Folkestone-Dieppe route is one of two routes still open to travelers going to Paris and points beyond, and is mainly used by neutrals.

At both the American Embassy and the Consulate General there were rumors that the Sussex had been torpedoed, but neither had received any details.

There were thirty Americans aboard the Sussex, which left Folkestone yesterday shortly after noon in clear weather. The vessel proceeded without incident until 4:20 P. M., when she was struck amidships as she was approaching the coast of France. A terrific crash followed and several hands in the engine room were badly injured. Wireless messages brought help from both sides of the channel and all the passengers were rescued.

Lloyd's received a report tonight that the steamer Englishman of the Dominion Line had been sunk. It is stated that thus far sixty-eight survivors have been accounted for.

The British steamship Fulmar, 1,270 tons, also has been sunk. Eighteen of her crew were rescued.

Still another Danish steamship has been sunk—the Christiansund, 1,017 tons. Her entire crew of twenty-two was saved.

The Norwegian steamer Blaaklakken was torpedoed in the North Sea a week ago while on a voyage from England to Norway, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Four survivors were picked up half unconscious off the Doggerbank by the Norwegian steamer Activ and were landed at Copenhagen today. The other members of the crew are believed to have perished.

HAUCOURT TRENCHES TAKEN BY GERMANS

French Salient Is Narrowed by Heavy Pressure of the Foe West of the Meuse.

HILL 304 UNDER HOT FIRE

Germans Pour Shells from Three Sides on Eminence Which Is Key to the French Position.

LONDON, March 24. — By continued pressure in the hotly contested region near Malancourt, west of the Meuse, the German troops have won two more trenches west of Hallmont, according to the official bulletin of the German headquarters staff.

Paris does not mention any such loss, but the evening bulletin of the French War Office tells of the intense artillery fire which is being directed against the woods of Malancourt and Avocourt, just to the westward.

Closely connected with the operations in this region is the activity in the Eastern Argonne, only a few miles to the west. Here French guns were showering shells on German lines of communication today, and here, too, there was a brisk encounter at Vauquois, where the Kaiser's troops rushed in after a French mine explosion and occupied a first-line trench, but were later driven out.

A Berlin dispatch gives a clear picture of the situation west of the Meuse and of the crucial importance attached on the German side, at least, to Hill 304, the highest eminence in the Malancourt-Bettincourt region. The dispatch says:

"The capture of Avocourt Forest and Hill 287, northeast thereof, still further menaces the French salient on a line running along the southern slope of Dead Man's Hill northward to Bethincourt and thence southwestwardly.

"The new German position in Avocourt Forest not only enables them to direct a more effective flanking fire against the French to the east, but also makes it more difficult for the French to oppose the German advance to the south of Dead Man's Hill.

Hill Under Flanking Fire.

"The strongest French position commands Hill 304, but this already lies under flanking artillery fire on three sides, as does the whole line of their rear communications as far as Esnes.

"Hill 304, however, despite its exposure to flanking fire, is difficult to take. Its steep slopes are wooded more or less heavily, with the exception of a few hundred yards on the northwest. Its capture by the Germans, judging by a close study of military maps, would make untenable the whole French position north of a line drawn from Dead Man's Hill and passing south of Hill 304 to Avocourt.

"The summit of Hill 304 is four miles from Fort de Bois Bourrus, and five miles from Fort de Marre. It is nearly 100 meters in altitude above Verdun."

The statement by German Army Headquarters is as follows:

The violence of the artillery duels increased considerably at times in the Champagne, on the Somme-py-Souain high road and in the Argonne, and in the Meuse district as far as the Moselle.

Following up our successes of Wednesday, we occupied another couple of trenches west of Haucourt. On this occasion the number of prisoners increased to 82 officers and 879 men.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office says:

In the Argonne district our batteries last night cannonaded with energy the enemy positions in the wood of Malancourt. Near Hill No. 285 we caused the explosion of a mine and occupied the resulting crater.

To the west of the River Meuse the night passed quietly.

To the east of the river there was intermittent bombarding in the vicinity of Douaumont and Damloup.

In the Woevre district there have been some outbursts of artillery fire in the sectors of Moulainville and Eparges, both sides taking part.

There has been no other development of importance on the rest of the front.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

In the Argonne, following the explosion of one of our mines at Vau-

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ROOSEVELT RETURNS, SILENT ON POLITICS

Says Wilson's Mexican Policy Has Resulted as He Predicted It Would.

BAILED HIS OWN STATEROOM

And Discovered a Queer Cave-Dwelling Bird, Which Humboldt Found Before Him, in 1799.

After a stormy voyage during which the seas were so high at one time that he had to bail the water out of his stateroom with a bucket at 2 o'clock in the morning, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt got back to New York last night on the steamship Matura from his trip to the West Indies.

Although political leaders are agreed that he tossed his hat into the ring again by a statement issued at Port of Spain recently, the Colonel said that he must refuse to talk politics "for the present." He took another jab at the Wilson Administration because of the situation which has developed in Mexico, and then turned the conversation to the discussion of zoology. The fact is that the Colonel believes he has discovered a new species of bird which, however, Alexander von Humbolt seems to have discovered before him, about 1799.

Colonel Roosevelt never enjoyed better health in his life than he did last night as he stood in the smoking room of the Matura and discussed Mexico and his trip with the newspaper men who had met him at quarantine. He looked in every way fit for the strenuous political campaign that leaders believe is ahead of him, despite his refusal to discuss that possibility. His only reference to his Port of Spain statement was that he had meant every word he said and just what he said.

The return of the Colonel was arranged carefully so that there would be no attempt at a public demonstration. The only person who went down the bay in the revenue cutter to meet him, aside from the newspapermen, was his secretary, John W. McGrath, and representatives of the Collector's office. There was no one at the pier in South Brooklyn, not even George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, who returned yesterday from Stuart, Fla. All this was by the Colonel's request, made in a wireless sent on Thursday.

Volley of Questions Aimed at Colonel.

The moment the newspaper correspondents found the Colonel there was a volley of questions about politics and the developments in Mexico. They elicited this statement, which he dictated:

"I am not prepared to make any statement on politics at present, or on the international situation, beyond referring you to what I said in the book I published six weeks ago called 'Fear God and Take Your Own Part.' If you will turn to the chapter on Mexico you will see that everything I then said, and have for the last three years been saying, applies exactly to the present situation, and that all I said in prophecy has been made good by the event.

"And I call your special attention to what I said as to furnishing arms and munitions to one set of bandits in order to help them against another set of bandits instead of helping Uncle Sam against all of them. And I also call your attention to what I therein said as to the effect of adhering to the policy of refusal to prepare and of being too proud to fight. What I said in that volume needs no elaboration now, and exactly applies.

"I have greatly enjoyed my trip through the West Indies, and I am more impressed than ever with those islands and with Demerara as tourist resorts and with their industrial future. I wish to express my deep appreciation of the courtesy and hospitality with which the officials and the private citizens in the French, English, and Danish islands received me.

"I was immensely struck by the enthusiastic loyalty with which the people of the French and English islands had come forward to the aid of the mother country in this war. The islands have sent to the front or have in training to send to the front between 30,000 and

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RING CLOSING IN ON VILLA AT EL OSO; PERSHING'S TROOPS USING RAILWAY; BANDIT TURNED BACK FROM PASSES

Obregon Declares Villa Will Soon Be Taken; Is Rushing More Mexican Troops to Front

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, March 24.—General Obregon, Minister of War, announced today that the bandit Villa was located three days ago in the town of Namiquipa, in the mountains of Western Chihuahua, where he was attacked by the Constitutionalist forces under direct command of General Benjamin Garza. This battle has been raging for the last three days and many reinforcements have been sent to the scene.

General Obregon expresses faith in the ultimate victory of the Constitutionalists, as they have enough troops already upon the ground, or rapidly arriving, to surround the Villistas.

Full details are anxiously awaited by Government officials, who are hoping for the speedy capture of Villa, which will do away with the danger of friction which could be caused by the presence of American troops upon Mexican soil. Officials say that while things are at present satisfactory, yet every day that foreign troops are in Mexico adds to the danger of a clash, which may be forced by the enemies of the Government, who are spending money lavishly to force intervention.

MEXICO CITY, March 24.—Villa is surrounded and cannot possibly escape, according to a message received tonight by the Minister of War from General Luis Gutierrez. The message adds that General Gutierrez's troops are spread out fan-shape in front of Namiquipa and that the General has divided his forces into four commands under General Benjamin Garza, General F. Cabasos, Colonel Hernandez, and Colonel Cano, for the purpose of hemming in Villa and his followers from the four points of the compass.

American Troops on Eve of Battle

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 24.—General Pershing's report to General Funston that two columns of his expeditionary forces were in the vicinity of Namiquipa, a town 120 miles southeast of Casas Grandes, and repeated reports from Mexican sources that Villa, with a comparatively small force, had been forced to a stand at El Oso, near there, has caused officers here to expect news at any time of a battle. General Funston thinks it probable a fight already may have occurred.

Consul Beltran of the Mexican Government said he received a message late today from Consul Garcia, at El Paso, saying confirmation had been received of the report that Villa had been defeated yesterday in the Santa Gertrudes Canon by the American and Mexican forces and that he had fled to El Oso, five miles from Namiquipa, where he was surrounded.

The Consul added that one of the American officers with the expeditionary forces had reported to General Pershing that they would attack Villa today.

DECIDES AGAINST CALLING MILITIA

Cabinet Studies Mexican Situation and Concludes More Troops Are Not Needed.

RESENTS ALARMIST STORIES

Lansing Blames Interventionists and Is Expected to Make a Formal Statement Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President Wilson and his Cabinet canvassed the Mexican situation at their session today, considering especially the question whether there was need for calling out the National Guard for duty on the border. It was decided that there was no necessity for using the Guard at this time, as it was felt that to call volunteers or send the National Guard to the border might be misconstrued by Mexicans and prove an embarrassment to the Carranza Government. General Funston has not asked for additional troops since the Fifth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth Infantry were ordered to join him.

What were regarded as evidences of activity of powerful influences to force intervention in Mexico through the spreading of alarmist reports were discussed at today's Cabinet meeting, and resulted in the preparation of a formal statement on the subject by Secretary Lansing, which will probably be made public tomorrow.

The Secretary of State said frankly today:

"I believe a large part of these stories originate in the minds of interested persons who desire intervention."

He added that they could have no other purpose than to inflame the minds of the Mexican people.

Administration officials in general believe that a definite effort is being made to bring about war between the United States and Mexico. One Cabinet member expressed the opinion, following today's meeting, that the attempts to force intervention were backed by interests owning property in Northern Mexico. Well defined steps were being taken, he said, to stir up public opinion in Mexico and the United States to the point where a clash between the two nations would be inevitable.

Several warnings against spreading alarmist reports have already been issued by Administration officials, and it was stated tonight that President Wilson, deeply resentful over the situation, was determined that the agitation should be brought to an end. Legal steps to stop the spreading of false news are under consideration, it is said, but officials have not decided yet what can be done.

In private conversation officials condemned the spreading of unfounded reports at "this critical juncture," when the Government was endeavoring to enter into a working arrangement by means of a protocol to further the sole purpose of the expedition into Mexico—the capture of Villa and the dispersal, if not the capture and punishment, of his band of outlaws.

Officials showed particular irritation today over the persistent report from the border that General Herrera, a Carranza chieftain, had revolted.

One dispatch said that General Bell, commanding the infantry brigade at El Paso, had sent a dispatch to Funston "confirming" the report of Herrera's alleged revolt. The War and State De-

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INVASION TALK AROUSES STONE

Senator Says American Interests Are Trying to Bring On War with Mexico.

ALSO SEES POLITICS IN IT

Lewis Describes as Traitors Those Americans Who Would Aid Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, today charged that interests in and out of Mexico were trying through false reports to force the United States to extend the expedition in search of Villa into a general invasion of Mexico. Turning angrily on the Republicans, Mr. Stone added that some of them were seeking political advantage by forcing a debate on Mexican questions. He had just come from the State and War Departments, he said, and any one could see that the situation in Mexico was critical and should not be further ruffled by public discussion.

The debate in the Senate was unusually bitter and personal. Mr. Stone used sharp language in characterising the Republican course in the Senate, even denouncing particular Senators for attempting to force debate that would further emphasize the acute situation below the Rio Grande. But the debate, he deprecated, was really occasioned by a resolution introduced by the Democratic whip, Mr. Lewis of Illinois, describing as traitors any Americans selling or furnishing supplies to Villa. The debate was continued mostly by Mr. Stone, and it was brought to an end by Mr. Oliver of Pennsylvania, a Republican.

Mr. Lewis's resolution follows:

Whereas, It is known to the authorities of the United States that funds and supplies are being furnished to the force and following of Villa in Mexico from foreign countries and from sources in the United States of American sand,

Whereas, Such supplies and sustenance are being delivered for the purpose of being used against the soldiers of the United States;

Therefore, be it resolved, by the Senate of the United States, That those who are furnishing such supplies and sustenance to the forces of Villa for the purpose of opposing the United States are the enemies of the United States, and those in the United States who are furnishing supplies and sustenance to the said Villa and his forces, either of money or provisions, arms, and ammunition, are within the provisions of the laws of the United States defining treason as giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States;

Be it resolved, further, That those in the United States who are giving such support, affording supplies, ammunition, and aid to the Villa forces against the soldiers of the United States are guilty of indirect treason within the meaning of the law against the sovereignty of the United States and its authority.

Mr. Borah of Idaho, a Republican, who has indorsed President Wilson's course in ordering the pursuit of Villa, then had read a telegram from D. A. Richardson of Douglas, Ariz., addressed to Senator Fall of New Mexico, who was absent. Several other Senators from the Southwest had received identical telegrams, and Mr. Ashurst of Arizona said afterward that he knew Mr. Richard-

Continued on Page 3.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Adv.

END OF PURSUIT IN SIGHT

El Paso Expects Outlaw Will Be Captured in Two Days.

AVIATORS SCAN MOUNTAINS

Pershing Springs Surprise by the Rapid Distribution of His Columns.

REPORTS NEAR NAMIQUIPA

More Soldiers Are Arriving at the Border, with Autos—New Radio Station.

Rumor of Three Americans Murdered Near Boundary

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 24.—Three Americans, two women and one man, were killed near Gibson's Line Ranch, on the Mexico-New Mexico boundary line, eight miles west of Columbus, N. M., between 4 and 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, presumably by Mexicans, according to a story brought here by a party of five Douglas residents, who said they arrived on the scene shortly after the bodies had been removed by soldiers.

Samuel Collins, automobile dealer; Mr. and Mrs. Russel, T. W. Childers, Miss Lottie Milinowski, and Edward Freeman, who made up an automobile party, told of the alleged killing. The names of the persons said to have been killed were not learned. They said that at Hermanas a railroad section foreman told them he had seen through binoculars a mounted band of 100 or more men cross the border near the ranch and ride to a water hole a mile and a half north. After watering their horses they rode back across the line. He added that within a short time troopers of the Twelfth Cavalry had gone to the ranch house and moved about in an excited manner. The automobilists proceeded to the ranch, and they were guarded at the house all night by seven troopers, who had arrived in response to an alarm given when the bodies had been found.

The soldiers, according to the motorists, said the bodies had been found in an automobile near the ranch, but they did not know what disposition had been made of them.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 24.—A ring of United States troops is tightening around Francisco Villa and the remnants of his bandit band. It is expected here tonight that he will be captured within the next two days and that the American troops will be marching out of Mexico within another week.

That was the information an American brought here from Casas Grandes today. Unknown to people on the border, General Pershing's troops have penetrated into the heart of the Guerrero district, using trains on the Mexico North Western, and troops have been distributed throughout the entire district south of Casas Grandes and on both sides of the Sierra Madre.

The American who came out today reported that General Pershing had been using the Mexico North Western Railroad south of Casas Grandes to Madera for more than a week. Trains have been sent regularly between Casas Grandes and Cumbre Tunnel, and troops and supplies have been taken over the mountain on a switchback railroad which has been built since the Cumbre Tunnel was fired by Maximo Castillo and blocked with falling rock and debris of burning trains.

Advancing East and South.

The troops have been sent as far south as Temosachic and even to Matachic in their efforts to hem in Villa, and have been working east and southeast toward Namiquipa, Santa Ana, and the other settlements on the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre.

Co-operating with General Pershing's column has been Colonel George A. Dodd, with his field artillery and cavalry. He went down the Galeana road through Galeana City, El Valle, Las Cruces, and to Namiquipa, where he is believed to be co-operating with the Carranza forces.

Villa is reported to be in El Oso Canon, where he made his stand and escaped from the Carranza troops three months ago, before he appeared at Santa Ysabel and ordered Pablo Lopez to commit the Santa Ysabel massacre. El Oso is five miles southeast of Namiquipa, on the trail toward Santa Clara, where General Pablo Bertani last night reported he had met and defeated Villa and his men with a loss of men and horses.

The news that the fugitive has turned sharply to the southeast of Namiquipa and apparently abandoned his plan to go west over the Sierra Madre at Babricora trail into the Babricora country tends to verify the American's report that General Pershing's cavalry column is in the Madera-Babricora country and that Villa did not dare risk a flight over the mountains in that direction, but chose the southeastern course, following

the battle with Colonel Cano, as there were no American troops in that direction and supposedly few Carranza troops east of Namiquipa, their only garrison being at Tepehuana, southeast of Santa Clara.

Surrounding the Bandit.

As there are many Carranza troops available at Namiquipa, Galeana and Casas Grandes, army officers here believe that the rounding up of Villa in El Oso (The Bear) Cañon by the combined forces of the Americans, believed to be Colonel Dodd's column, and General Bertani's Carranza command, means the beginning of the end of this bandit chase. American troops at Namiquipa, Galeana, El Valle, and the other towns on the eastern slope are swinging around to the south of Namiquipa to prevent Villa's seeking flight in that direction.

While the American Army headquarters remain at Casas Grandes, the flying forces of the American column are penetrating into every part of the Guerrero district, and the aviators are said to be scrutinizing every foot of the mountain trails to make sure that Villa is not escaping.

As the ring tightens around Villa there is much speculation as to whether he will permit himself to be taken alive by the United States troops, whether the Carranza forces will capture him, and what will be done with him once he is captured. It is the general opinion among army men on the border that, if captured, he will be turned over to the Carranza forces for execution, but that the American troops will see to it that the execution is carried out, and that he is not permitted to escape as Madero did when he was in jail in Mexico City. Should efforts be made to take Villa to the border, which is doubtful, the fact of his capture would not be given out until after the border had been reached, according to army men, lest the act provoke a demonstration against American troops for taking a Mexican out of the country.

Official News Meagre.

No official news of the reported fighting between Carranza and Villa forces near Namiquipa, or of the report that the bandit and his followers were surrounded, was received here today. According to the Mexican Consul here, Andreas Garcia, the Mexican wires have been cut between Casas Grandes and Madera. The same reason was given by Consul Garcia for the dearth of news from Mexican sources following the first encounter reported near Namiquipa some days ago.

The fact that General Pershing made no reference in his report today to any fighting, despite the fact that he announced American troops were at El Valle, only forty miles from Namiquipa, was regarded as significant.

The status of General Luis Herrera was considered here to be as doubtful as it had been since the first report of his revolt reached this city. At Fort Bliss there was a disposition to believe that Herrera probably had not joined Villa, but that he had had some sort of rupture with the Carranzistas regarding the entrance of American troops into Mexico. General Bell is holding daily meetings with Mexican Consul Garcia to discuss the situation.

Americans who arrived from the interior gave circumstantial stories of Herrera's alleged defection, and asserted that he was today between Chihuahua and Parral, marching toward Torreon with at fewest 2,000 troops.

More troops continue to arrive here. The Fifth Cavalry, from Fort Sheridan, Illinois, arrived this evening and is to be sent into Mexico at once. The twenty-fourth (negro) Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, is also arriving here in train sections. It is reported that all but one battalion will be sent into Mexico and that a battalion will be left at Columbus. Provost guards, officers, and other available men are being sent to the front to be used in the signal corps, as General Pershing is asking for more signal men to maintain the long line of communication from Columbus to the front.

Seven Disabled Soldiers.

Seven soldiers were brought here from the column in Mexico for treatment at the base hospital. Fred Robinson of Company D, Sixth Infantry, was paralyzed from the waist down. He was stricken with paralysis after marching sixty miles from the border. Private Charles Castro of Company H, Sixth Infantry, was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. The feet of Private Karl Winkel of Company D, Sixth Infantry, were swollen to twice their normal size from the march. Four others had less serious troubles.

One hundred members of the expeditionary force now are at the base hospital. Thirty-five are said to be seriously ill.

Motor truck and pack trains are being sent to Columbus in greater numbers than at any other time since the American expedition left the border. A special train carrying fifty-four chassis of heavy trucks arrived here today. The bodies are to be built here. The cars will be placed in the service of the Quartermaster's Corps. One hundred Ford automobiles also have been bought, and more supplies for the Signal Corps have been sent to the front.

The Quartermaster's Corps is preparing to take over the old Federal Wireless Company's station on the river front here for the use of the army in transmitting its orders to the main column in Mexico. This is one of the most completely equipped wireless stations in the West, being a part of a chain constructed between New York and San Francisco, but later closed. The use of the station is expected to increase the sending capacity of the army wireless plant.

Troops have been sent to the Mormon colonies of Colonia Diaz and Colonia Chuhuipa, according to American Mormons who came up from Colonia Diaz and Dublan last night. They said the Mexicans had little regard for the Mormon settlers, and as these colonies are in the mountains, they feared the natives would start trouble.

Negroes Impress Mexicans.

However, two of the colonists said that the Casas Grandes natives were very respectful to the American white soldiers, but were most impressed by a negro regiment, which left for the South yesterday. The Mormons said that many natives of Casas Grandes were convinced that Villa could not escape the negro troopers.

The American crew of a train which arrived at Juarez early today from Casas Grandes reported that all was quiet at the latter town when they left there. They said that there were many American soldiers in town from a camp near by, and that the natives seemed pleased, as the troops spent more real silver money than had been seen in Casas Grandes in many months.

State authorities of Arizona, which borders on Sonora, are preparing the State National Guard for any eventualities. The recruiting of the companies to full strength has been authorized, and arrangements have been made to organize civilians in case of emergency. The authorities fear trouble will arise when General Calles publishes the decree which he has announced he is preparing, canceling all concessions granted by Huerta and Villa, and ordering all members of Cientifico, or Clerical, party from the State.

Melchor Herrera, brother of General Luis Herrera, was released today by the United States authorities. He was taken into custody when reports became current here that General Herrera had revolted from the de facto Government.

PERSHING SILENT ON BATTLE.

Report Says His Two Columns Are Now Near Namiquipa.

SAN ANTONIO, March 24.—General Pershing in a wireless message today reported for the first time since last Monday to his operations south of Casas Grandes, but his report contained little information, and none concerning any encounter between Villa and American soldiers or troops of the de facto Government. He said Villa had been at Namiquipa.

His report was dated today, and reached Columbus by wireless and was transmitted by telegraph to Fort Sam Houston. It was taken by army officers here to indicate either that no engagement was fought yesterday with Villa or that General Pershing had not learned of it.

The American troops near Namiquipa moved south and east from Casas Grandes over the trail which passes through El Valle and Cruces. El Valle, fifty-five miles from Casas Grandes, was selected by General Pershing as a temporary base, he said in his report to General Funston. The fact that he mentioned two columns as having reached points near Namiquipa caused it to be believed here that he called back the third column dispatched from Casas Grandes the first of the week from the trail leading to Carmen, and sent it south from Galeana to join the Seventh Cavalry on its way south through El Valle.

General Pershing said in his report that unless he could use the Mexico Northwestern Railroad for transportation he would need more automobile trucks. He asked also for additional Signal Corps men for service along his main line of communication. Company I of the Signal Corps has been sent from El Paso for service south of Columbus.

Evident relief was manifest at General Funston's headquarters when it was learned that Consul Letcher at Chihuahua had sent a denial of the reported defection of General Herrera.

PERSHING'S MEN NOW 'MID SNOW AND SLEET

Lightly Clad Troops in Casas Grandes District Face Cold After Desert Heat.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 24.—Snow and sleet, after a nine-day march under a withering desert sun, today caused difficulties for the American troops in the Casas Grandes district, according to reports received tonight from General J. J. Pershing, expeditionary commander in Mexico.

None of the troops are equipped for unusual weather, their orders having been to minimize their baggage as much as possible in order that the utmost speed might be made. Consequently the average soldier carried with him from the border only a sweater and a single blanket for protection against the cold, no overcoats or other heavy clothing having been taken.

That the troops have penetrated the mountain fastnesses a considerable distance below Casas Grandes is indicated in the preparations being made to depend more largely upon mules and horses instead of motor trucks for transport purposes. Several hundred cavalry remounts also have been received here from Oklahoma and are being prepared for service.

It is reported here unofficially that the American Cavalry in several detachments have spread fan-like below Casas Grandes, reaching distances ranging from 30 to 120 miles from the advanced base.

Casas Grandes, with an altitude of 7,000 feet above the sea level, is at the beginning of the foothills of the Sierra Madre and troops here are familiar with climatic conditions in the region assert that if the Americans progress further into the mountins in their search for Villa more severe weather may be expected.

Lieut. Colonel E. B. Frick, in charge of the Cantonment Hospital here, and medical officers in the field are making every effort to care for pneumonia cases.

J. C. Marlowe of Douglas, who arrived here today, was the first of the civilians who started eight days ago with the expeditionary force to reach the border. He asserted that the army was more and more realizing its utter dependence on the knowledge of the country shown by the civilian scouts.

Arriving on a motor truck train after a thirty-hour ride over a rough, dust-filled road from near Casas Grandes, Marlowe was a vivid example of the physical difficulties of the march. His face was gaunt, burned and blistered by the desert sun. A week's growth of beard was caked with alkali dust, and his clothing had been torn by cactus and mesquite. Lieutenant J. L. Parkinson of Salt Lake City, Utah, who was in charge of the trucks on which Marlowe arrived, said that all of the American trucks and drivers had been accounted for.

A trainload of infantry recruits arrived in Columbus last night from Columbus Barracks, Ohio. It was said that they would be used to fill gaps in regiments in the Mexican field.

A Mexican was arrested on suspicion that he is a spy by order of the provost. He is being held pending an investigation. He refused to answer questions put to him by the military authorities.

OFFICIALS AT ODDS ON BORDER RUMORS

Sheriff at El Paso Wants Militia Called—Federal Agents Irritated by Canards.

EL PASO, Texas, March 24.—Evidences of the seriousness with which the local authorities regard the border situation were supplied tonight in an announcement by Sheriff Peyton James Edwards that he had telegraphed to Governor James E. Ferguson that he believed the Texas National Guard troops should be sent to the frontier.

Sheriff Edwards said he "did not wish to be considered an alarmist," but that developments in Mexico convinced him additional protection was needed for Americans along the border. He refused to give the wording of his telegram, or say how many additional troops he thought necessary. The action of the Sheriff, taken subsequent to that of the Arizona authorities in directing that the border companies of the National Guard of that State be recruited to full war strength, increased the tension which early in the day had shown signs of relaxing.

Two companies of the Seventh Infantry were ordered to report to Police Headquarters tonight. All information as to the reason for the order was refused by police and military officials.

There is a sharp difference in the point of view between Federal and local officials here. The former insist that while the situation is filled with dangerous possibilities there is no reason to fear any immediate crisis. The local authorities equally are positive that there is grave danger of an outbreak which will set the entire border in a blaze.

The Federal officials are showing increasing irritation over the alarming reports about conditions which are being circulated here night and day and which are being sent out to the rest of the country in news dispatches. They are apprehensive of the effect these reports will have on the Mexicans, who have shown many signs of increasing restlessness in the last few days.

Consul Thomas D. Edwards, at Juarez, and several other Americans resident in the Mexican town, sent a telegram to the State Department today protesting against the circulation of these reports, and asking that some steps be taken to stop them. It is understood that similar messages have been sent to Washington from other Federal officers with a direct recommendation that a censorship be established here.

DOUGLAS STILL DISTURBED.

Army Officers' Confidence in Ample Protection Not Shared.

DOUGLAS, Arizona, March 24.—General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, today denied reports that a large number of Mexican troops had reached Agua Prieta, opposite here, from the south. It was learned that not more than 250 Mexican troops were in Auga Prieta. Telegrams had been sent to Washington last night when a report became current that the Mexicans were massing large bodies of soldiers near the border.

Several persons who visited Agua Prieta said they believed the Mexican troops there did not number more than 100. From 800 to 1,000 troops commanded by General Calles are at Cabullona, eighteen miles south. From 2,000 to 4,000 Mexican troops, according to Mexican officials, have been sent to Eastern Sonora to guard the Chihuahua-Sonora State line.

In Douglas there are sufficient United States troops to cope with any situation which possibly can arise, according to army officials. At the international boundary are three regiments of infantry, the First Cavalry brigade and one battery of artillery. Trenches, filled in with soft earth parallel the border and could be occupied by American troops in less than one hour. Officers say soldiers could be in control of Douglas within thirty minutes after any imminent trouble was reported.

No entrenchments have been dug or wire entanglements erected by the Mexican troops in Agua Prieta. The soldiers at Cabullona dug a shallow trench around their camp a week ago.

Notwithstanding army officers' assurances, a movement was instituted today by business men and citizens which is expected to result in appeals to General Thomas F. Davis, in command here, that soldiers be placed on duty at night in the residence districts.

At least 60 per cent. of the population of Douglas is Mexican, and according to reports circulated about the streets, many of them are sympathizers with the Villa movement. Many reports have been received by the civil authorities of stores of ammunition and rifles hidden in various quarters of the city, but thus far none of these has been found.

Sixty cases of rifle cartridges were turned over today to Ives G. Lelevier, consul here of the de facto Government, by an express company, and later were delivered to General Calles at Agua Prieta. Each case contained 1,000 rounds.

CARRANZA SUMMONS LEADERS

Border Situation to be Considered by Generals in Queretaro.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, March 24.—With the arrival of seven Generals and their respective staffs, Queretaro presents a war-like appearance. Generals Diegues and Manzo, from Sonora, who have been with General Obregon, now Minister of War, during his entire campaign, were called to Queretaro for a conference, supposedly about the situation in the north near the border. Generals J. Augustine Castro and Mujica, military commanders of the southern States of Tobasco and Oaxaca, arrived at Queretaro today to discuss military movements in the new Zapatista campaign.

The Ministers of Italy and Spain paid their respects to General Carranza today. A special Pullman service twice a week has been arranged between Queretaro and Mexico City for the members of the diplomatic corps who will be obliged to visit Queretaro to treat with the First Chief.

Minister of War Obregon stated today that on Wednesday there was only one fight in the whole republic and that there were only twelve soldiers killed. This statement was made to show that there was less trouble in Mexico than was supposed and that the entire republic was rapidly being pacified, with the exception of the Zapatista trouble. There were no organized forces in the field, only a few bandits who were being rapidly exterminated, it was contended. Carrera Torres, a notorious bandit who terrorized the oil districts near Tampico for more than a year, has been transferred as a prisoner to Queretaro.

John R. Silliman, after sending a letter to the First Chief thanking him for the attentions received when he was acting as special agent of the United States, left for Saltillo, where he will act as Consul. The widow of Pino Suarez, the Vice President of the republic who was murdered with President Madero, called on the First Chief to express her thanks for the support which he has been giving to the family. General Carranza has paid for the schooling of the two children and has made a monthly allowance for the support of the widow.

General Mujica, Governor of the State of Tabasco, has received a telegram from the frontier of the State which said that the Guatemalan revolutionists were near the border and that several groups of armed men, 200 in a group, were seen there. These men have control of the district of Reten, in Guatemala, and are preparing an attack on the important City of Flores. They are led by Dr. José Prado and an engineer named Valdes. The Guatemalan revolution, which has been struggling along feebly for a few months, has taken on new life, and the rebels have captured several important towns in the eastern part of Guatemala.

Map Showing El Oso, Where Villa May Be Trapped.

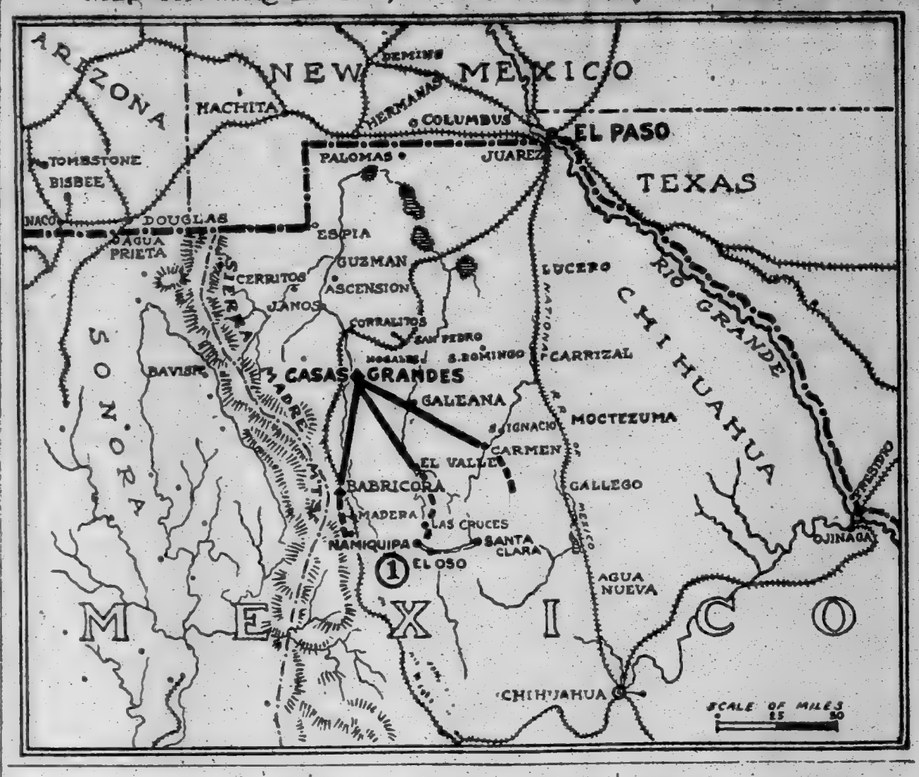

DECIDES AGAINST CALLING MILITIA

Continued from Page 1.

partments denied that such a report had been received from Funston or Bell.

The first result of the circulation of the alarmist reports will be the establishment of a strict military censorship along the border, especially at El Paso and Columbus. This was not admitted in official circles, but the fact was ascertained elsewhere.

It was intimated in official circles that military officers along the border and in Mexico would be strictly warned not to give currency to reports of an alarmist character when not known to be based on facts.

Consular reports from beyond the border today said conditions were normal with no indications of demonstrations toward the advance columns or toward American towns on the border. These came in response to special messages of inquiry as to the foundation for stories that Carranza troops had been massed along the border. The State Department gave out a summary of the reports. This read in part:

"The Department is in receipt of advices from Juarez, dated March 23, stating that the garrison at that place has been increased. It is reported that in view of the fact that bandit raids have ceased there is no demand for an increased garrison at that place. It is also reported that the elimination of General Villa from that section of the State of Chihuahua has had a reassuring effect upon the populace.

"The department is in receipt of a dispatch, dated March 23, from Monterey, stating that an American who left Durango via Torreon on March 16 arrived in Monterey on the 23d. He states that no Americans have been molested in Durango or Torreon, and that they have been well treated in the territory controlled by the Carranza forces.

"Advices from Nogales indicate that conditions are quiet there. Conditions are reported quiet at Piedras Negras, but there is no wire communication between there and Torreon.

The situation at Tampico was reported quiet in radio messages from the gunboat Machias. A later dispatch announced the arrival there of the battleship Kentucky.

BLAMES MR. CAROTHERS.

Mexican Consul Here Issues Statement on Revolt Report.

Juan Burns, Mexican Consul General at New York, issued a statement from his office at 120 Broadway, yesterday in which he said:

"I have received direct messages from General Herrera, at Chihuahua, denying the reports circulated that he had deserted General Carranza and had joined Villa."

The rumored defection of Herrera, in the opinion of the local Mexican officials, was responsible for the drop in value of the Mexican paper dollar from 3½ to 2 cents immediately following the printing of the story in which General Bell at El Paso was quoted as confirming the rumor of the desertion of the Chihuahua City commander. It was also stated that as a result of the publication of the story and the intimation that other Mexican Generals would desert to Villa, nearly 100,000 consignments of merchandise, which was about to be shipped to Tampico and Vera Cruz, were cancelled by the American consignors.

The Consul General in his statement also declared that along the border it was said the report of the Herrera revolt had been inspired by George Carothers. The original message in which Mr. Carothers was mentioned was from the Mexican Consul General at San Antonio.

In December, 1913, W. J. Bryan, then Secretary of State, sent Mr. Carothers to Mexico to join Villa, as a special representative of the United States Government. Mr. Carothers had been American Consul at Torreon, and was credited with an intimate knowledge of Mexican conditions and the Mexican people. For nearly two years he remained with Villa and came to be known as a close friend of the Chihuahuan. On one occasion he was accused by the Carranza faction of acting as Villa's personal adviser, a charge which was not substantiated.

In January, 1915, the Carranza Consulate at El Paso received a report that Villa had broken with Carothers, and that in an altercation that followed the Mexican had shot Mr. Carothers, seriously wounding him. The report proved to be without foundation. Mr. Carothers accompanied Villa to Juarez when the latter conferred with Major General Scott, in the early Winter of 1914, when the bandit chieftain promised General Scott "to be good."

It was announced also at the Mexican Consulate General that a telegram had been received from General Trevino, the supreme commander of the Carranza forces in the north, announcing Canuto Reyes, the Villista General operating in the Torreon vicinity, had asked amnesty and expressed a willingness to surrender to General Trevino.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 24.—George C. Carothers tonight denied flatly that he had started a rumor that General Herrera had gone over to Villa.

"I only did not start such a report or rumor," he said, "but I waited for two days after hearing it from many sources before I transmitted it to the State Department as a report on the border. I did not then send it until twenty-four hours after the military authorities had sent it as a positive statement of fact.

"The report that I had originated the rumor must have been started by some irresponsible Carranzista, for it is absolutely untrue. My work here on the border is not to report on minor affairs in Mexico, and I send little or nothing of these reported skirmishes. I transmitted the report of Herrera's revolt as being something that the State Department should know."

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

AVIATORS PROVE VALUE AS SCOUTS

Have Flown 65 Miles Ahead of Pershing's Force, Says Lieut. Bowen, Back at Border.

THEY NEED BIGGER ENGINES

Desert is Good Country for Aviation Work, but it Will Be Different in the Mountains.

From a Staff Correspondent,
Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 24.—Lieutenant Thomas S. Bowen of the Army Flying Corps, was brought back to the base hospital here this afternoon.

Lying on his cot in the long pine board building hastily erected here to provide for the men at the front, the Lieutenant talked of his own and the other seven aviators' experiences, giving the first direct account that has been received here of the trip of the American aviators. He talked with difficulty, his face being swathed in bandages, for his nose was broken Monday when his aeroplane fell at Casas Grandes, and it had just been set in place by the surgeons here under Colonel E. B. Frick.

Until Lieutenant Bowen was brought back nothing was known here of the accident that caused Lieutenant Robert H. Willis, another flier, to reach Casas Grandes two days late.

"Lieutenant Willis flew thirty-six miles south of brigade headquarters by accident," Lieutenant Bowen said, insisting on telling about his companion before himself. "It was growing dark, and he descended. In doing so he struck a slight rise in the land and broke part of the mechanism. He realized that he had gone beyond his destination, and was unable to fly back to safety. So he began the long walk back under cover of darkness. When it became daylight he hid. He had with him only a small quantity of rations and a map.

"On the second night he started ahead in the dark again. He told us afterward that he began to doubt whether he had the direction. Some time about midnight he saw something burning ahead, and on reaching it found it was a railroad tie on fire. He crept up and began examining his map, when suddenly there was a yell a short distance down the track, and three armed Mexicans rushed toward him. Lieutenant Willis fled into the underbrush and hid. After a long search the men gave him up. He reached camp at 2 o'clock in the morning."

The aeroplane was rescued by a motor truck.

Regarding his own accident, Lieutenant Bowen said that he flew without mishap to Ascension, where the aviators stopped over night. Then he went on to a point within a few miles of the Casas Grandes headquarters. Here his gasoline gave out and he had to go to camp for more. When he resumed his flight late in the afternoon, the air was "puffy," he said. He reached the field at headquarters and was about to land when his machine, about sixty-five feet in the air, was caught by a sudden puff of wind and "side slipped."

"I got out of this all right, head down, and was just beginning to bring the machine to a level when I struck ground. If I had been twenty-five feet higher I would have escaped. I was unconscious half an hour."

When asked if the United States aeroplanes were effective in the rarefied air of the lofty district over which they had to fly, he said that while flying low they had good results.

The aeroplanes at the front are now rendering invaluable scout service, he said, flying as much as sixty-five miles ahead of the advance column. But the ninety horse-power machines, he added, had not sufficient driving force for flying over high country. The trip to Casas Grandes was made at an average altitude of 8,500 feet.

"It is excellent country for aviation work," the Lieutenant went on. "It was very easy to recognize the course, and on the prairie there are numerous good places to land. It will be different if they get to the Sierra Madre. I could see the whole country lying beneath me like the map I carried. First I recognized Boca Grande. At the same time I could see Ascension and Gusman Lake. Then I picked up the Juarez Railroad and the Casas Grandes River, which the bright green trees made a wonderful landscape.

"I don't know whether anybody shot at us. It is impossible to hear with your engine hammering like a rapid-fire gun. We can see flashes when the artillery is at work, but can't hear even the seven-inch guns."

After a brief stay here Lieutenant Bowen will go to San Antonio for a rest.

Cold Cripples Wireless Operators.

A sudden drop in the temperature last night caused hardship to the army wireless operators, and sent the troopers, who had been luxuriating the Summer-weight clothes during the scorching days of the last week, scampering to the Quartermaster for overcoats and sweaters.

For several hours last night headquarters here was mystified by the absence of wireless messages from the front, and it was feared that something had happened to the wireless. However, messages began to come through just before noon, when the operators at the Casas Grandes end said that the men who had been on duty during the night were physically unable to send messages on account of the cold. There had been a sleetstorm there during the neght and a snowstorm here, and the operators' fingers were nearly frozen. The sleet storms, followed by high winds and dust, caused the temporary suspension of aviation activity.

It is now growing warmer, and the natives, who were as surprised as the soldiers at the sudden change, are confidently expecting warm weather again by tomorrow.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 24.—"There are no qualified military aviators available at the Signal Corps Aviation School here for duty with the expeditionary forces in Mexico," said Captain Arthur S. Cowan, Commandant at the North Island Training institution, today in commenting upon the request of Brig. Gen. John Pershing for eight more fliers.

"There are four student aviators at North Island who are ready to take their junior military aviator's tests," he went on, "but none has had experience in cross-country flying. They need training before being sent into the field for service such as they would find with the expeditionary forces in Mexico."

TO TRY COLUMBUS OFFICER.

Charges Against Lieut. McCleery Have Not Been Made Public.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 24.—A general court martial today was appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth April 1 to try Lieutenant John S. McCleery, unassigned infantry, recently stationed at Columbus, Ohio.

The charges against him have not been made public.

Doctor ——— of Williamsport writes:
"BELL-ANS is the real thing in Indigestion. It never fails."
25c package at all druggists
BELL-ANS
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

INVASION TALK AROUSES STONE

Continued from Page 1.

son to be a responsible citizen. Mr. Richardson's telegram is as follows:

Mexican General has forty pieces of artillery and 3,000 cavalry stationed ten blocks from the centre of Douglas. Seven thousand cavalry stationed six miles south of Douglas. We have only 1,800 infantry, 8,000 cavalry, and 4 pieces of artillery. Our troops stationed two miles east of Douglas. Am reliably informed that it would take one hour for our troops to reach Douglas in case of night attack. Our army forbidden by Administration from making any active defense preparations for fear Mexicans might misconstrue such preparations.

Mexicans have intrenched against United States side and have barb wire entanglements. We have no intrenchment. Mexican troops could easily repeat Columbus massacre in Douglas on much larger scale and return to Mexico with similar loss. All these statements can be verified by our army officers here. Help us if you can before it is too late.

D. A. RICHARDSON.

Stone Leads Attack.

Mr. Shepard of Texas, who has also received one of the telegrams from Mr. Richardson, presented instead one of a more reassuring character. The direction the talk was taking plainly annoyed Mr. Stone, who directed himself particularly to Mr. Sherman of Illinois, a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, who yesterday presented a resolution for the calling for 50,000 volunteers for Mexican service, and to Mr. Borah, who also has been prominently mentioned for the nomination.

"It would have been better," said Mr. Stone, "if all these communications had been delivered to the War Department instead of being read in the open Senate. I confess myself unable to understand why Senators desire at this critical period to present communications of this nature and thereby give them a kind of official dignity."

"I have no apology to offer for my action," said Mr. Borah.

"Oh, no; the Senator is not required to make an apology," said Mr. Stone. "He acts on his own responsibility."

"And not on that of the Senator from Missouri," said Mr. Borah.

"The Senator does not," said Mr. Stone. "If he had, he would have acted with greater propriety. When a man becomes obsessed with the idea that he is running for President of the United States he is all too apt to be influenced by some vain delusion and is all too apt to think that he promotes that vain delusion by exploiting another. Of course, Senators can do as they please. They can offer anything they wish. They can make any kind of speech they wish; but just what good is to be accomplished by it surpasses intelligent understanding.

Influences at Work.

"I called this morning and spent some time at the State and War Departments to ascertain what the latest official information was. Every man with sense enough to come in out of the rain knows that the situation in Mexico is a critical one, critical in this sense, that an effort is being made by numerous people in Mexico and numerous sinister influences in Mexico—and I am sorry to say outside of Mexico—to excite the people of that unfortunate country, to mislead them, to impress them with the idea that the United States contemplates an aggression against their Government and against the whole people to their great injury.

"The President has given it out by proclamation and by diplomatic communications with the head of the de facto Government in Mexico that the expeditionary force was sent in pursuit of the bandit who attacked Columbus, and was not in derogation of the sovereignty of that republic nor in a spirit of unfriendliness to it. The Administration has sought to impress that very wise view of the subject on the people as well as on the de facto Government."

And the Senate unanimously voted its opinion, suggested Mr. Gallinger, the Republican leader.

"A day or two after the proclamation by the President," continued Mr. Stone, "and the publication of his communication to the de facto Government, a resolution offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. La Follette, was unanimously agreed to by the Senate, indorsing the act of the President and reiterating the policies and purpose of this Government as announced by the President. Notwithstanding, there are influences at work—and we know it—in this country as well as in Mexico, perhaps co-operating in some respects and acting separately in other respects to arouse public opinion and to create a condition in Mexico that would embarrass this Government in carrying out the purposes it has in view and precipitate a situation the end of which we know not.

Disproves Herrera Rumor.

"I hold in my hand a synopsis of a report received in the State Department this morning from Consular representatives of the United States at different points in Mexico. The conditions in the City of Mexico yesterday were comparatively normal. The people generally were giving approval to the action of this Government and to the purpose of this Government. The general feeling was one of sympathy with what was being done. Consul Letcher at Chihuahua reports as follows: 'The report of General Herrera's defection from Carranza is entirely unfounded.'

"I will read a dispatch from General Funston to the Secretary of War, received this morning: 'General Herrera in a telegram to General Gavira (commandant at Juarez) strongly denies all reports that he has gone over to Villa, and the Governor of Chihuahua, in a letter to General Gavira, also strongly denies that General Herrera has gone over to the aid of Villa.'

"Yet only yesterday and the day before certain newspapers were parading before this country that General Herrera with 2,000 cavalry had deserted the Carranza Government, allied himself with Villa, and probably was bent on cutting the communications between our border and the expeditionary force."

"Does the Senator consider that our forces in Mexico are, from a military point of view, entirely safe under present conditions?" asked Mr. Sherman.

"I get my information on that subject," said Mr. Stone, "from men on whose judgment I have the right to rely. I would rather take the opinion of the Chief of Staff of the Army, of the Generals in command, of the Secretary of War, and of the President of the United States, who is in daily communication with men upon whom we must rely. If they were in danger and additional forces were necessary I am bound to assume that the Secretary of War and the Generals would know about it and would not hesitate, for the safety of our troops and the honor of our country, to inform the Congress to take such action as the situation demanded.

Easy to Get a Fight.

"If you want to force a fight you can have all of it you want. Take that position if you wish to embarrass the Administration; if you are seeking to force war with Mexico, if that is what you want, have the courage to say so like men. Do not be thrusting yourselves into this situation in a half surreptitious and ungallant and insincere way. Do it openly and boldly if that is what you want."

"I will ask the Senator," replied Mr. Sherman, "if he thinks that a tender of help to protect the forces already in Mexico would be provocative of war in Mexico."

"If the Senator from Illinois," said Mr. Stone, "had desired to proceed in a proper way along the line he is now suggesting; if he wished merely to get up on a high plane like that he has described, he would have sought the Secretary of War and got the information from him. He did not do that, however. He breaks forth here on his own motion, without consulting anybody who has the right to know, and offers a resolution to enlist 50,000 men in Mexico—against whom? Against whom? Not against Villa! So far as we know, the forces now under our command and available are ample to deal with any force under the command of Villa. It was to wage war upon somebody else. It would be intended as a threat and would naturally be so accepted by the Mexican Government and Mexican people."

Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, a radical Republican, then took the floor.

"I was very much impressed," he said, "with the earlier remarks of the Senator from Missouri. I regret that these matters come up in this form, but I regret also the turn which the Senator's remarks took in their latter portion. I fear that there is too much proneness to attribute political partisan bias to action in this body. Yesterday, at the suggestion of members on the other side that it might be unwise to debate this resolution, those who had prepared to say something promptly acquiesced in the suggestion. I think the motive of the Senator from Illinois is to avoid embarrassing the President."

"It is well understood," answered Mr. Stone, "that there is a very well-defined purpose on the part of some Senators to precipitate that debate. They are constantly offering resolutions of this nature, dispatches and all that, newspaper articles, and what not. Now we ought to have a very clear and distinct understanding as to just what is the situation in the Senate. I think it ought not to be brought before the Senate. I do not think this is the time to debate it."

"I will ask the Senator," interrupted Mr. Oliver, "if he is not the one who is now precipitating the debate and if it is not all coming from him."

"Oh," retorted Mr. Stone, "the Senator from Pennsylvania can have his own opinion about that."

"I have a very decided opinion about it," said Mr. Oliver.

"Well, keep it," was Mr. Stone's parting shot.

Mr. Oliver thereupon ended the debate by calling for the regular order of business.

AMERICANS LEAVE DURANGO.

Start for Border on a Heavily Guarded Train.

GOMEZ PALACIO, Durango, Mexico, March 23, (via El Paso, March 24.)—Nine members of the American colony here left today for Monterey on a heavily guarded train, and the balance of the colony is making arrangements to leave at the earliest opportunity. They probably will make their way from Monterey to Laredo. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Mensback, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Dale, Mrs. Coen and her child, Charles Wulff, R. B. Washington, and George H. Pound.

The people of Durango are showing no disposition to make any move at present.

JANOS, MEXICO, SET AFIRE.

Town on Troops' Route Presumably Burned by Outlaws.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 24.—Janos, Mexico, about forty miles northwest of Casas Grandes, and on the route taken by the American expeditionary force, was set on fire early today, presumably by a gang of Mexican bandits.

Four large fires were reported by Americans passing near the town.

No Americans are known to have been in the town. The fires burned rapidly, fanned by heavy winds, it was said.

It also was learned tonight that a number of small bands of marauders have been roving about in the last five days near the American lines of communication from Columbus to Casas Grandes.

Janos is at the junction of the Janos and La Ascencion Rivers. It has a normal population of about 450 and was used as a military base by General Pablo Bertani in his operations about Gusman several months ago.

MEXICAN BRIDGE BURNED.

Train Returning to Laredo Reports Destruction of Structure.

LAREDO, Texas, March 24.—The Mexican railway bridge at Palo Blanco, on the road to Monterey, was burned early today, according to word reaching here this afternoon, when a train which left here this morning returned because passage was interrupted. There is no wire communication between Nuevo Laredo and Monterey.

The report that large reinforcements had reached Nuevo Laredo is false, as only a few officers arrived.

CAVALRY OFFICER MISSING.

Quartermaster Sergeant Arnold Disappeared at Douglas Sunday.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 24.—Officers of the Sixth United States Artillery appealed today to the civil authorities along the border for aid in searching for John Arnold, Quartermaster Sergeant one of the best-known artillery officers on the frontier. Sergeant Arnold disappeared Sunday. He was 53 years of age and on April 1 would have completed thirty years of service.

Friends and fellow-officers of the missing man said tonight that they feared Sergeant Arnold had wandered away while mentally affected or had met with foul play.

WIRELESS AMATEURS BARRED.

Government Dismantles Annoying Stations on the Border.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 24.—Twenty-five wireless stations in and about this city have been dismantled by Federal officers acting on instructions from the Department of Justice, it was announced here today.

These plants, designated as "amateur stations," have been a source of considerable annoyance to the War Department, especially since the establishment of wireless apparatus with the American troops in Mexico.

It was found impossible to prove offenses against individual operators, and as the operation of these stations was considered a menace authorities were directed to put them all out of business until the trouble in Mexico is settled.

ARREST WILSON ANNOYERS.

Denver Youths Wrote Threatening Letters to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., March 24.—Post Office Inspectors this evening arrested Roy Smith, 18, and his brother, Cleo T. Smith, 26, at the home of their widowed mother on the charge of sending threatening letters to President Wilson, Governor Carlson, Mayor Sharpley and scores of other persons in Denver and elsewhere. Both have confessed, saying they sent the letters "for the pleasure of terrifying people and mystifying the detectives."

The letters to President Wilson and Governor Carlson not only threatened death but contained unprintable charges. The letter to the Governor threatened to murder him with an axe. The boys are said to have confessed to mailing letters to thirty other persons, including threats to blow up public buildings.

STAMPALIA AVOIDS U-BOAT.

Italian Liner Changes Her Course on Receiving a Warning.

The Italian liner Stampalia arrived here from Genoa and Naples yesterday, with guns mounted on her stern. Since March 1, when Germany's policy of attacking armed liners went into effect, the Stampalia has made a westbound and a westbound trip through the Mediterranean without sighting a submarine.

On her present trip the Stampalia was warned by wireless soon after leaving Genoa that a submarine was lying in wait for her off Sardinia. Instead of going north of Sardinia and along the north shore of the Mediterranean, which has so far proved the safest route, the Stampalia went south of Sardinia and through the Straits of Bonifacio, between Sardinia and Corsica.

Orestes de Martini, a passenger who was for fifteen years the American Vice Consul at Trieste, said that, when the passengers were nervous on account of the submarine danger, the sudden appearance of three large whales near the liner caused a scare.

DEMAND THAT DERBY QUIT.

British Married Men Protest Against Indulgence Shown to Bachelors.

MANCHESTER, England, March 25.—The Earl of Derby's resignation as Director-General of Recruiting is demanded in a resolution passed at a meeting of married men who have attested under the Derby scheme. The meeting was held for the purpose of protesting against married men being called to the colors before all available single men had joined the army.

The speakers called upon Lord Derby and Premier Asquith to fulfill the pledge made to married men that every available single man whose work could be done by married men or by women would be called up. They also demanded that there be general recognition of the decisions of the recruiting tribunals and of medical certificates regarding single men throughout the country.

Similar meetings of protest were held simultaneously in other cities.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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20 for 15¢

A Sensible Cigarette

SUBMARINE ISSUE SPLITS SOCIALISTS

12 Radicals Revolt Against Reichstag Supporters of the Chancellor.

CONSERVATIVES RESTIVE

Chafe Under the Restrictions of Debate and Deliver Eulogies of von Tirpitz.

BERLIN, March 24, (by wireless to Tuckerton.)—The long-expected split in the German Socialist Party as the result of the political situation created by the submarine warfare controversy in the Reichstag occurred today. A new party consisting of eighteen Socialist members was constituted by the Radical wing after a Socialist caucus had decided to exclude Deputy Haase for a breach of discipline.

The Socialist caucus was held after cloture had been applied in the Reichstag by the President. When the resolution was reached to exclude Deputy Haase the minority assembled and resolved to leave the party.

The total number of Socialist members in the Reichstag is 100. The dissenting minority on the last vote consisted of thirty Socialists.

BERLIN, March 23, via London, March 24.—It is understood that the Reichstag will take a recess on Friday or Saturday until some date near the end of April, for the purpose of giving committees opportunity to discuss the budget and tax bills. This adjournment will postpone the expected speech of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg on the nation's foreign policy. It also means, in all probability, the sidetracking altogether of the debate over the submarine campaign.

It was evident at today's session that the Conservatives were restive under the agreement to avoid discussion of the submarine issue in open session. Count von Westarp said he was willing to adhere to the agreement on condition that the matter be discussed all the more thoroughly in committee. Another Conservative speaker desired to mention the submarine question, but met with a shout from the House that it was against the agreement. Even then he persisted, whereupon the President remarked bluntly: "You may not proceed on that subject."

The Conservatives found an outlet for their feelings in repeated eulogies of Admiral von Tirpitz.

CHANCELLOR CONTROLS SUBMARINE SITUATION

Has Solid Liberal and Strong Socialist and Centre Support —Censorship Relaxed.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Socialist resolution unequivocally speaking out against the Von Tirpitz form of sharper submarine war cleared the political situation here overnight.

With the bulk of the Socialist party behind him in the Reichstag as well as all the Liberals and at least a large part of the Centre faction, the Chancellor appears now to have the submarine situation well in hand. This is reflected in the fact that the Rules Committee of the Reichstag has decided to exclude the submarine question from public debate for the present. Still more significant is the fact that the political censorship has laudably let down the bars to an unprecedented extent, so that for the first time the bulk of the German people are able to read in the papers what all the political excitement is about.

An influential publicist, Ferdinand Avenarius, in the Leipziger Tageblatt, gives the clearest and most intelligent analysis so far appearing of the submarine controversy which has divided German public opinion so sharply into Tirpitz and Chancellor men. Avenarius points out that only those persons in responsible positions have any business to express opinion on the submarine problem, persons who are in possession of at least the following prerequisite knowledge: "First, the number of types and effectiveness of Germany's old and new submarines; second, the defensive measures which England and her allies have prepared against them; third, thorough understanding of what a declaration of war by America would mean, with all its consequences, including the resultant placing of German ships now in American ports at the service of Germany's enemies, the furnishing of arms and ammunition by American Government arsenals to the allies, the help of the American fleet and of an American volunteer army, and of vast sums of American money.

"One must be able to prophesy," he continues, "what the effect of an American declaration of war would be on the neutrals now wavering—not alone its effect on Rumania. Also one must know what the effect even of the entrance of Rumania would have for Germany. A person competent to express opinion on the merits of the submarine problem must also know whether the attitude of those neutrals whose neutrality at present can be depended upon would continue such, even in case, as has been proposed, Germany should no longer spare their merchant ships, and in case they would no longer remain neutral what would be the consequences for us of their joining our enemies?

"Such persons must also be able to estimate the consequences for us in regard to men and material should the war be lengthened. This would be a modest minimum of the knowledge which they must possess. And what do they—the champions of an unlimited submarine war—really know? They believe we could starve England into submission in two months. If they are not mistaken in this they would have one definitive figure in their calculations against half a dozen unknown quantities."

GERMAN SOCIALISTS STATE PEACE TERMS

Official Letter to 'Comrades' Here Says Alsace-Lorraine Must Remain German.

What is said to be the first definite and authoritative statement of the German Social Democratic Party's views on peace has just been received in this country by Morris Hillquit, International Secretary of the Socialist Party of the United States. The letter is in reply to a cable urging German Socialists to work in harmony with Socialists of other countries to bring about peace, and a direct result of a resolution recently introduced in Congress by Meyer London, the Socialist Representative.

The letter, signed by Hermann Müller, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party, is as follows:

Berlin, Feb. 19, 1916.

Dear Comrade Hillquit:

We have your cable in which you inform us that the Socialist Party of the United States has introduced a resolution in Congress urging the opening of peace negotiations and suggesting a tentative peace program, and request us to introduce a similar resolution in the Imperial German Reichstag. In answer we wish to inform you that the Reichstag is adjourned at this time, and that its next session will not be open before the middle of March.

As to the basis of a possible peace program outlined by you, we reply that the German Social Democracy has already discussed the subject of a peace program at a joint conference with the representatives of the Socialist Parties of Austria and Hungary, which was held in Vienna on April 12 and 13, 1915, and that the conference has declared that a future durable peace must be based upon the following guarantees:

The institution of a compulsory international court of arbitration for the purpose of adjusting all disputes among nations.

The submission of all international treaties and compacts to the democratic control of popular representation.

An international treaty for limitation of armament with a view to eventual general disarmament.

Recognition of the right of all nations to self-determination.

Thus the Socialist Parties of Germany and Austria-Hungary, through the conference mentioned, have taken a stand in accordance with the resolutions of the International Socialist Congress of Copenhagen of 1910.

In reply to the suggestion in your cable that the proposed conditions of peace should contain, among others, a provision to the effect that the political allegiance of Alsace-Lorraine should be determined by popular vote, we call your attention to the declaration of the Socialist Group in the German Reichstag and the Executive Committee of the party on the subject made on the 16th day of August, 1915, and reading as follows:

"The assurance of the political independence and security of the German Empire requires the rejection of all programs of conquests of its opponents directed against its territorial integrity. This applies also to the demand for the reannexation of Alsace-Lorraine to France, no matter in what form such reannexation is sought to be brought out."

The Social Democratic Party of Germany has even before the war not entertained the slightest doubt about the fact that Alsace-Lorraine is German soil. The Socialist Party Congress held in Jena, in 1913, adopted without objection a motion made by the representative from Colmar, in Alsace, expressing gratification about the meeting of the conference of German and French members of Parliament in Berne. This motion favored the demands of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine for a republican autonomy and civil equality with the other States of the Empire.

The German Social Democracy has thus made it perfectly clear, even before the war, that the autonomy of Alsace-Lorraine was requested within the framework of the Empire.

Ballin Reassures Holland.

AMSTERDAM, March 24.—Press dispatches from Berlin say that Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, has telegraphed to the Director of the Holland-America Line a denial of reports that he had declared it was Germany's intention to destroy neutral shipping, adding that only the friendliest feeling for Holland prevails in Germany.

GERMANS DEFEATED IN EAST AFRICA

Driven by British from Arusha and a Strong Defense Along Ruwu River.

THEIR LOSSES VERY HEAVY

Gun from the Destroyed Cruiser Koenigsberg Captured—Kitchener Congratulates Smuts.

LONDON, March 24.—The British expeditionary force campaigning against German East Africa is making further progress in its aggressive operations, according to an official statement issued tonight.

General Jan Christian Smuts, in charge of the operations, has reported the operation of Arusha and the driving of the Germans from their line along the Ruwu River. Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, has telegraphed his congratulations to the commanding general.

The official communication issued this evening regarding the campaign says:

General Smuts reports that the German forces, dislodged from their strong defensive positions on the Lomi River and the Kitovo Hills by operations commenced March 7 and concluded March 12, effected their retreat through Kahe to a further series of defensive positions constructed in the thick forest belt which lies along the Ruwu River. Direct pursuit was rendered difficult by a heavy rainfall and numerous swollen streams over which the bridges had been destroyed.

The period between March 13 and 17 was spent in reorganizing the troops and transports and repairing roads and bridges for motor traffic. On March 18 the forces were pushed south to occupy Kilevo and Unterer Himo, in close contact with the enemy on the Ruwu River.

On the 19th there was a good deal of bush fighting in the vicinity of Kahe, the enemy maintaining a stubborn resistance.

On March 20 a mounted force occupied Arusha, dislodging an enemy detachment. The night of March 20-21 strong bodies of infantry bivouacked in the Ruwu forest, in close contact with the German entrenchments. The enemy attempted a strong night attack, but was driven off with severe losses.

Meantime a strong force of South African mounted troops marched by night from Moshi, and, traversing the thick bush country, reached a point on the Pangani five miles south of the Kahe Railway station by daybreak. The railway station was seized and many stores captured. The railway bridge over the Pangani River had been partially destroyed.

The mounted troops then established themselves on the hills southeast of Kahe, in contact with the enemy. This threat against their line of retreat decided the enemy to hold on throughout the whole day of the 21st with a view to effecting a further retirement under cover of darkness.

Reinforcements reached him from the south by railway during the operations. Thus we were enabled to inflict heavy losses which would not have been possible had the Germans been free to abandon their positions earlier. As it was, they maintained an obstinate resistance.

The night of March 21-22 the entire Ruwu line was evacuated, and the enemy retired south along the Tanga Railway, leaving a 4.1-inch gun, a portion of the armament of Koenigsberg, in our hands. The operations continue.

So far as information has been available outside of high military circles the German forces opposing the British invasion of the Kaiser's East African possessions totaled at the outset of the operations 3,500 Europeans and about 16,000 Askaris, or native police trained as soldiers. The whites for the most part are settlers who have gone through a period of military training. Of them have been added the crews of the destroyed cruises Koenigsberg, trapped in a river several months ago by British warships, and of the liners Feldmarschal and Tabora, which sought safety at Dar-es-Salaam when war was declared. The whole force is under command of a prominent General, name not ascertained, who was sent to the colony from Germany when hostilities in Europe were imminent. It is amply supplied with arms and ammunition.

While the main invasion is being directed from British East Africa, the northern bounary of the German possessions, where General Jan Christian Smuts, who prior to his recent appointment to the supreme command of the British forces on General Smith-Dorrien's retirement, was Minister of Defense of the Union of South Africa, is in personal command, fighting is also going on along the southern boundary from Nyasaland, where a few hundred Germans with a large force of natives have been active. An idea of the difficulties of the operations there can be gathered from the following extract of a letter from a member of the South African Rifles to his brother at Cape Town, describing a skirmish with the enemy:

"The country is very difficult to fight in, and unless you strike the enemy in an open patch you can't see what effect you are causing. The grass and bush is so thick that it is impossible to see even a large body of men at a few yards' distance. When I got in with my Maxim they were firing at us I should say, forty yards' distance, and I could not see a soul. It is customary for a scout to get up a tall tree and indicate the enemy; but the Germans are up to the dodge now, and fire a volley into all the trees about. Of course we do likewise. The boy we had up that day got shot in the face, and came down like a pheasant."

AUSTRIANS TIRED OF WAR.

Neutral Says They Hate Germans Almost as Much as Foes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A neutral who lived many years in Austria relates the following impressions gained during a series of wartime journeys in Austria:

"The terrible effects of the war are at once visible on arrival in Vienna. The large restaurants brilliantly lighted at night and resounding with music of Tzigane orchestras were almost empty. Occasionally a few boulevardiers strolled in to take places at tables, but rarely to dine there. At Vienna on a day when the fall of the krone was particularly accentuated I was able to hear the lamentations of the public at the pay desks of various banks and the phrase constantly recurred: 'Germany has deceived us. Germany has lied to us.'

"The constant news of victories spread by the Wolff Agency have no longer the desired effect upon the Austrian people. I heard the following remarks made by a high court official: 'If our armies were not so inextricably tied to the German armies we should have made separate peace long ago.'

"Austria has in store for the Kaiser more than one surprise. For the moment, however, the Germans dominate the country and nothing more astonishes the 'Germanizers' in Austria than to find that their allies detest them almost as much as their enemies."

KAISER THANKS BOELKE.

Acknowledges the Aviator's Exploits in an Autograph Letter.

BERLIN, March 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Emperor William has sent the following letter, in his own handwriting, to Lieutenant Boelke of the Aviation Corps:

"I have been informed that you have again returned successfully from combat with the enemy's aeroplanes. I recently bestowed on you the highest war order, Pour le Merite, in order to demonstrate the importance I attach to the results of your courageous action, but I shall not let pass this moment, when you have disabled your twelfth aeroplane, which means that you disabled two air squadrons of the enemy, without expressing to you again my fullest acknowledgment of your excellent achievement in aerial fighting."

The official German report of March 22 said that Lieutenant Boelke, in an aerial engagement near Verdun, had brought down his thirteenth aeroplane.

U-BOATS DEPRESS STOCKS.

Copenhagen Exchange in Flurry Over Rumor of New Onslaught.

LONDON, Saturday, March 25.—There was great excitement on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange yesterday, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. It was due to reports that German submarine warfare had entered on a new phase and that the torpedoing of neutral shipping would become more general.

There was a fall of 15 per cent. in steamship shares soon after the opening, and United Steamship stock was sold in a larger quantity than any single stock had ever been dealt in before. On reassuring advances and support by a well-known member of the Exchange, who put in large buying orders, prices recovered somewhat toward the close. The close was strong.

THINK GERMANS GOING STALE.

Paris Impressed by the Slowness with Which Operations Develop.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 24 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—No fresh infantry attack has taken place in the region of Verdun since Wednesday, when the Germans gained a slight success on the knoll of Haucourt and the corner of Avocourt wood. The fierce artillery duel continues, however. The French still hold the summit of the little hillock, that is to say, the only position of any value.

The German losses seem to have been particularly heavy here, whole battalions having been wiped out. According to reports a Bavarian division which attempted to debouch from Avocourt wood lost a quarter of its effectives before retiring and then was caught in a zone swept by the French artillery, which killed many more. The slowness with which the Germans are developing this third phase of the operations is thought here to be due to deterioration of the forces, both moral and material. Nevertheless fresh attacks are undoubtedly being prepared despite the manifest staleness of the German troops.

RUSSIANS ATTACK IN THICK WAVES

Smash German Defenses Near Postavy with Rain of 50,000 Heavy Shells.

FORCE THE LINES AT OLIPA

Berlin Declares Foe Is Repulsed Everywhere—People's Hope In Hindenburg.

BERLIN, March 23. (via London.)—The importance of the struggle around Verdun naturally overshadows interest in the contest on the eastern front, but the latest dispatches show that hard fighting is in progress in the northern sector of the Russian line.

The Russian drum fire became intense on the evening of March 19. More than 50,000 shells, chiefly of heavy calibre, fell over a small section of the front near Postavy. German wire entanglements and the front line trenches were damaged by this fire.

At night the Russians attacked in thick waves. The first two waves were mowed down before they reached the entaglements. The third attack pierced the German position on a front of less than 100 yards, and the assailants were ejected by a counterattack led in person by a regimental commander. At dawn the Russians made a fourth attack, but it was smothered in the initial stages by German artillery.

Four Russian divisions are said to have participated in these movements. The Germans were compelled to summon almost no reserves. Their losses were heavier than on the two preceding days of the fighting, on account of the Russian drum fire, but it is asserted that nevertheless they were surprisingly small.

Activity of the Russians at other points of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's front is less marked. Comparative quiet prevailed on March 19 along the sector between Wiesnies and Marocz Lakes, except for a strong night attack of the Russians, which was repulsed.

The losses sustained by the Russians in these encounters are said to have been very heavy. Notwithstanding the severity of the actions, no concern is evident here. The state of public feeling was expressed by a correspondent, who said: "The people have no anxiety because they know Hindenburg is there."

The official bulletin issued today from Army Headquarters says:

While during the day the Russians collected their forces only for a strong advance against the bridgehead at Jacobstadt, east of Buschhof, they undertook during the night repeated attacks north of the Mitau-Jacobstadt Railway and an attempt to take us by surprise south of Dvinsk, and exhausted themselves in uninterrupted, fierce storm attacks against our front north of Vidzy. All their attacks broke down, with heavy losses in men, under our fire, or before our entanglements in cases where they advanced as far as that.

Further south there were no fresh attacks.

Petrograd Tells of Fresh Successes.

PETROGRAD, March 24.—The following official communication was issued today:

Western (Russian) front: Our raiding parties which had passed the Dvina captured an enemy machine gun in the Friedrichstadt district. In the Jacobstadt section important forces of Germans made counterattacks near Augustinhof, which we successfully repulsed.

Northwest of Lake Vargunek our offensive is developing. Our detachments are advancing in the Dvinsk region, after having repulsed several counterattacks. The battle continues southward of Dvinsk.

Very desperate fighting, at some places hand-to-hand, took place during the course of Wednesday night in the region northward of the town of Vidzy and in the Mischkeln section northwestward of Lake Sekly. Despite the heavy enemy fire our troops, with a strong forward drive, forced all the adversary's lines and barricades in the sector of Olipa, and a German counterattack was repulsed.

Our artillery is keeping under its fire many parts of the enemy's position, thus preventing the repairing of damage. Between Lakes Narotche and Vishnevskoie the fighting continues. Our troops have dislodged the enemy from the woods in the vicinity of Bliznik and Mokritzi, although they were strongly defended and thickly surrounded by wire entanglements.

In the course of the fighting from the 18th to the 21st we took the following prisoners: In the region northwest of Postavy, two officers and 160 soldiers, and in the region of Lake Narocs, eighteen officers and 1,255 soldiers.

We captured eighteen machine guns, twenty-six field mortars, ten trench mortars, two mine-throwers, one howitzer of 15-centimeter calibre, four searchlights, 637 rifles, one case of bombs, 300 grenades, and twelve carloads of shells.

In the southern region as far as the Stylvestre sector and in Galicia there have been lively artillery duels at some points.

GERMAN ARMY LACKS FOOD?

Suffering and Epidemics Reported Along the Front in Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A message from Gumbinnen, on the East Prussian frontier, dated March 18, says dreadful misery prevails among the Germans along the whole length of the Russian front, where they are quite unable to provision themselves adequately.

Moreover serious epidemics have recently broken out in the German Army on this front and are working havoc among the soldiers, who already were undermined in health by the Winter.

BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT MAY FIGHT ELSEWHERE

Reorganization of Forces With Change of Commanders Announced by War Office.

LONDON, March 24.—A reorganization of the British forces in Egypt following a satisfactory turn of affairs for the British there has been effected, it was officially announced this evening. The War Office statement says:

The military position in Egypt being satisfactory, owing to the failure of attempts by the Turks on the west frontier, a reorganization of the forces in that country has been effected and General Sir A. Murray has assumed sole command in Egypt. General Sir J. G. Maxwell left for England today.

The formidable fortifications on the Sues Canal, the advance of the Russians into Anatolia, but, more than all, the approach of the torrid season which makes the movement of troops over desert lands impossible have, according to W. T. Massey, The London Times correspondent at Cairo, either entirely removed an attack on Egypt for the next ten months or made a serious attack on this region extremely remote.

Hence, according to the same authority, the rôle that the Central Empires would like to have Egypt play in the next few months is that of a garrison for 200,000, British, Colonial, and Indian troops, who for six months have been drilling under the shadow of the Pyramids or defeating various bands of Arabs on the western frontier in preparation to defend the country from the expected attack of the Turko-German forces across the Sinai desert from the east.

With the danger of such an attack removed the question as to the disposition of a large part of the troops in Egypt naturally occupies the British war authorities—shall they be sent to Saloniki to reinforce the Franco-British army under General Sarrail on the Hellenic littoral, or to reinforce the Anglo-Indian forces under General Sir Percy Lake on the Tigris, or shall they be used in an offensive across the Sinai desert to cooperate with the Russian armies which are threatening to cut the Tigris and the Bagdad Railway trail north of Bagdad?

Obviously the natural obstacles which tend to operate to prevent a Turko-German attack on Egypt at this time would decide against the latter suggestion. In the circumstances, the condition of the Anglo-Indian forces on the Tigris seems to indicate that any troops which can be spared from Egypt will be sent there.

That a new disposition of the now superfluous troops in Egypt is imminent is also indicated by the change in the chief command there. Sir Archibald Murray, who supercedes Sir John Maxwell, is two years the junior of the latter. He has been on constant active service since the war began. Sir John Maxwell is noted as an organized who had been in command of the British force in Egypt since 1908, and whose previous services there at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and the Nile expedition of 1884-85 won for him both Egyptian and English decorations.

Sir Archibald, when the war broke out, was at once placed in an executive position in regard to the transportation and disposition of the British troops destined for France. He speaks German and French like a native, and a year ago it was announced that he was "attached" to Field Marshal Sir John French, then Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in France, although in what capacity it was not said. Later his name figured in the dispatches as "Chief of Staff." Just before the retirement of Sir John French he was made Chief of the Imperial General Staff with headquarters in London.

SAY BRITISH ON TIGRIS WERE REPULSED AGAIN

Turks Also Report Other Successes and an Air Attack on Kut-el-Amara.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24, (via London.)—A Turkish official communication issued today says:

On the Irak front, near Felahie, an enemy force of about two battalions attacked our advanced posts on the right bank of the Tigris, but were repulsed after an hour's fighting.

On the night of March 21 our airmen effectively bombarded the enemy at Kut-el-Amara.

The same night one of our seaplanes bombarded hostile ships anchored in Kephalos Bay, Island of Imbros. We observed that all the bombs were effective.

A hostile torpedo boat filled with men and four sailing vessels with over two hundred soldiers dressed like robbers, landed their forces at the village of Kenmirdili, on the southeast side of the Bay of Darzomene, but our small force of coast guards put them to flight and compelled them to return to their vessels.

On the other fronts there is no news.

PETROGRAD, March 24. — The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning the operation in Asia Minor and Persia:

Caucasus front—Our progress continues.

In Persia, south of Lake Urumiah, we have dispersed several detachments of Kurds.

ARMS WORKERS POISONED?

Dayton Officials Investigating Illness of Girls in Factorys.

DAYTON, O., March 24.—City authorities today began an investigation of the cause of the illness of twenty women and girls employed at the Recording and Computing Machine Company's plant, which is now manufacturing war munitions. The women are said to have been made ill by food served at the plant.

An analysis of the food is to be made for traces of poison.

Dr. van Dyke Back at His Post.

THE HAGUE, March 24, (via London.)Dr. Henry van Dyke, American Minister to the Netherlands, arrived here last evening after spending a brief vacation in the United States. He was a passenger on the steamer Rotterdam from New York.

BRITISH TO CHECK DELAY OF CARGOES

Special Committee Appointed to Investigate Complaints of Neutral Shippers

AND TO SUGGEST REFORMS

Viscount Peel Heads Board Which Will Try to Devise a New System.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—The British Government has appointed a committee to handle delays to neutral shipments passing through British waters. Viscount Peel is at the head of it, the other members being Sir Kenneth S. Anderson, Benjamin A. Cohen, and K. Wallace Emslie.

In connection with the appointment of the committee, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said to the NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight:

"We have received many complaints from America concerning delays caused by the blockade which are claimed to have been avoidable. Shippers have said that the clearance of their cargoes was not done quickly enough. The object of the committee is to inquire fully into the situation respecting all neutral shipping, and to make recommendations as soon as possible for readjusting the existing faults. We are anxious to meet the shippers frankly, and to arrive at a quick and satisfactory system by which all delays may be obviated. We think there has been no extraordinary delay, but that there may have been in isolated instances. We are anxious to remove any reproach that we are not exercising our blackade rights with full fairness to all neutrals."

BRITAIN EXTENDS LIST OF PROHIBITED IMPORTS

Most Cotton and Woolen Manufactures, Furniture, Hardware, and Lumber Now Included.

LONDON, March 24.—A considerable extension of the list of articles the importation of which is prohibited, which was forecast by Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in an interview with The Associated Press last week, was announced tonight by the Board of Trade. The board gave notice that a proclamation would soon be issued prohibiting the importation of the following goods after March 30:

Baskets and basketware, except of bamboo; cement, chinaware and pottery, not including Cloisonné wares; cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, and cotton manufactures of all kinds, except hosiery and lace; cutlery, fatty acids, furniture, manufactured joinery and other wood manufactures, except lacquered wares; hardware and hollowware, oilcloth, soap, toys, games, and playing cards, wood and timber of beech, birch, elm, and oak; woolen and worsted manufactures of all kinds except yarns.

The importation of these prohibited goods will be permitted only under a license, but the Board of Trade announces that such licenses will generally be granted only for gods now on the way to the United Kingdom or goods actually purchased when the notice was issued.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A dispatch today from Consul General Skinner at London to the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce gives details of the prohibitions just added to the British embargo list. He says that the rapidly rising volume of war taxes in the United Kingdom has made it necessary to impose on the British public the denial of many conveniences, pleasures, and luxuries. The item of largest proportions, and one that will hit the American manufacturer hard, is that of automobiles.

Hereafter no motor vehicles except motor omnibuses or ambulances or trade trucks used in the cities or in agriculture for hauling or traction plowing, and fire engine trucks, are to be imported. Automobiles ordered and paid for prior to March 21 will be allowed to come in, but all others will be barred.

The list of articles prohibited by the latest Order in Council is as follows:

Automobiles and automobile chassis, motor cycles, and parts, and accessories of automobiles and motor cycles other than tires, (with the exception of automobile chassis and parts and accessories of automobiles which are at present exempt from import duty,) musical instruments, including gramophones, pianolas, and other similar instruments, and accessories, component parts, and records therefor; spirits and strong waters of all kinds, except brandy and rum.

LIVERPOOL STREETS DARK.

Air Raids Feared Where Huge Munition Cargoes Are Arriving.

Liverpool has been darkened almost as thoroughly as London is for fear of Zeppelin raids there where the defense against aircraft has not been fully organized and where huge cargoes of munitions are arriving, according to passengers who arrived here yesterday on the Adriatic. Street lights are hooded and very few are allowed to be lighted.

Captain Eugen Vetchoren of the Russian Flying Corps, who arrived with messages for the Russian Embassy, said that Russia, which had built the largest flying machines in existence before the war, had recently launched enormous flying boats on the Black Sea. These fliers carry three guns, small cannon or machine guns, a heavy armament of bombs, and a crew of sixteen men. He said the flying boats were doing as much as the navy to chase Turkish craft off the Black Sea.

Payne Barnes of Washington, D. C., who lost the hearing of one ear while serving with British artillery, said that recently the British Army had adopted ear protectors formed of coils of fine wire fitted into the ear which saved the eardrums of artillerists.

WON'T DISARM SHIPS.

Entente Powers Formally Decline Lansing's Proposal.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—All of the Entente Powers through their embassies here have handed to Secretary Lansing formal responses rejecting his proposal that they disarm their merchant ships, with the understanding that the United tates Government would endeavor to obtain a pledge from Germany not to attack any unarmed ships without warning.

The nature of their objections was indicated in the unofficial statements of various officials when the American memorandum was submitted, and it is understood that they have simply been elaborated in the communications before the State Department.

No indication was given at the State Department of the next step to be taken. The United States Government may consider carrying out the idea advanced in the circular memorandum of limiting access to American ports to vessels which in the judgment of the United States Government may be used offensively against an enemy.

GERMAN GIFTS TO ALLIES.

Arnold Bennett Gets $115 from Americans of German Descent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—Arnold Bennett tells in The Westminster Gazette an incident which he says throws "a sidelight on the real nature of opinion in the United States." It is recounted in the following letter received by Mr. Bennett from an American friend of German descent in New York:

"About a week ago I received a copy of the pamphlet you wrote for the Wounded Allies' Relief Committee. I was so impressed by it that I got busy at once. I inclose a check for £25, the results of business up to date. Will it interest you to know that every penny was given me by probably Americans of German descent, with the exception of $10 from an Englishman?"

HAUCOURT TRENCHES TAKEN BY GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

grade, the enemy attacked and succeeded in momentarily gaining a footing in one of our first line trenches. We expelled him at once through counterattacks in which we made about thirty prisoners.

The activity of our artillery continues intense against the German lines of communication in the eastern Argonne and also on the woods of Malancourt and Avocourt.

In the region to the north of Verdun no events of importance occurred during the day except intermittent bombardments of our second lines to the west and east of the Meuse, to which our batteries replied energetically.

To the northeast of St. Mihiel the fire by our long-range pieces on the Vigneulles station gives good results. A warehouse was demolished and a train which was in the station was blown up.

Mine Explosions on British Front.

The British official statement, issued tonight, says:

The enemy exploded mines last night and today near Guinchy, just to the north of the La Bassée Canal. They did no damage.

We bombarded hostile trenches to the south of the Comines Canal.

The Belgian communication reads:

The artillery has been rather active on both sides, especially in the sector of Dixmude. Fighting by means of bombs has taken place in the region of the "Ferryman's House."

FRESH FRENCH TROOPS CONSTANTLY IN BATTLE

Berlin Correspondent Contrasts This With Germans Fighting for Weeks.

By CAPTAIN FIETSCH.

Berlin Tageblatt Rundschau Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, March 23.—I have just returned from the north front of Verdun.

After the most lavish artillery preparation on Monday with drum-fires on the French lines in the wood of Malancourt, and after intensive cultivation of the French batteries from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening, the Württemberg and Bavarian troops took by storm most of the wood of Malancourt, which was held by strong forces and interwoven with countless wire entanglements. They overran the first and second French lines, and the attack temporarily came to a halt before the third line. The assault continued yesterday, and brought the tireless troops, attacking in brilliant fashion, into possession of the entire woods of Malancourt and Avocourt.

I spoke with participants in the battle, wounded German soldiers, who gave details in confirmation of these successes, and I also saw 1,000 of the French prisoners on the march and spoke with several of them. They seemed to be thoroughly reconciled to their fate, and were full of admiration when they talked of the effectiveness of the German artillery.

French counterattacks, undertaken from the wood of Esnes, between Avocourt and Montzéville, were nipped at the very start. From a suitable height east of the Meuse, between Consenvoye and Brabant, I witnessed a lively French barrier fire in the Forges sector, Forges to Bethincourt, while these counterattacks were on.

I observed a very liberal bombardment by the French of Le Mort Homme, Hill 295, and Cumieres wood. I could also see quite plainly the bombardment of the dominating Hill 804, between Le Mort Homme and Malancourt wood, by the German artillery. At this moment Verdun, gleaming in the sun, lay with its barracks and its remarkable cathedral before me, and I could observe several shells striking in the western quarter of the town with strong smoke manifestations.

A characteristic of the French counterattacks is that they keep throwing entirely new divisions into the battle, whereas the German troops frequently fight weeks at a time in the foremost line, attacking or defending themselves as the circumstances warrant, and achieving slow but therefore sure successes.

The spirit of the German troops at the front is in every respect confident. I spoke with the attacking troops who were marching to battle with absolute conviction in victory.

As a result of the impressions I gathered I returned to Great Headquarters today with the feeling that we had every reason to count on final success and to put the fullest trust in our brave field-gray soldiers.

YOU ARE VERDUN VICTORS JOFFRE TELLS TROOPS

Commander Praises Soldiers for Resisting Germany's Strongest Attack.

PARIS, March 24.—General Joffre, Commander in Chief of the French forces, issued this address several days ago:

"Soldiers of the Army of Verdun:

"For three weeks you have endured the most formidable attack that the enemy has yet tried against us. Germany counted upon the success of this effort, which she thought would be irresistible, and for which she concentrated her best troops and her most powerful artillery. She hoped the taking of Verdun would raise the courage of her allies and convince neutral countries of German superiority.

"She reckoned without you. Night and day, despite a bombardment without precedent, you resisted all attacks and maintained your positions.

"The battle has not yet terminated, because the Germans have need of a victory. You will be able to wrest it from them. We have munitions in abundance, and numerous reserves, but you have, above all, your indomitable courage and your faith in the destinies of the Republic.

"The country has its eyes upon you. You will be of those of whom it will be said: 'They barred the road to Verdun against the Germans.' J. JOFFRE."

RELATES BIG GERMAN LOSSES.

Semi-Official Note Issued in Paris Gives Instances of Slaughter.

PARIS, March 24.—"The Germans would have it believed that their losses before Verdun were not greater than those of the French Army," says a semi-official note issued this afternoon. "The following example will show how great the German sacrifices were.

"On the forenoon of March 9 the First Battalion of the Nineteenth Regiment Reserve of the Fifth German Corps, attacked the village of Vaux in columns of fours. The French allowed the first company to penetrate the village, where it was surprised by a violent machine gun fire and then charged with bayonets. Those survivors who were able to do so took refuge in houses, where they fell. This company, the Thirteenth, was annihilated.

"The Second and Third Battalions of the same regiment passed east of the village, at the same time going forward in squads to the first French trenches on the northern slope of the summit dominating Fort Vaux. The assailants were cut down a short distance from the trenches by the French and fell back in disorder.

"The next day, March 10, the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Infantry of the Sixth Division of the Third German Corps took the place to the north of Vaux of the decimated Nineteenth Regiment, but the Sixty-fourth sustained such loss by the fire of artillery that the attack which began was countermanded.

"The battle of Verdun, which has continued a month, has been made up of similar episodes. The Germans' sacrifices were absolutely out of proportion to their successes during the first days. It is known that the Third and Eighteenth Army Corps had to be sent to the rear after March 2 to be reconstituted.

"The Third Corps had to have two-thirds of its officers replaced and its gaps filled up with young recruits of the class of 1916, who were in a proportion of two-fifths in each company. Even then, these reinforcements sent from the interior were insufficient to bring the strength of the corps to what it was before March 2.

"During their last attacks the Third Corps companies only counted about 120 rifles instead of 200.

"These facts are a sufficient reply to the German allegations. Moreover, it must be admitted by any one that resolute, well-armed troops, installed in defensive works with numerous machine guns and supported by an extraordinary quantity of artillery, as was the case with the French, are able to inflict the greater losses upon an assailant who constantly attacks in compact masses and whose chiefs are not dismayed by the bloodiest sacrifices."

SUICIDE BY PRUSSIA IS NEW PARIS THEORY

Gen. Fries's Words Quoted to Explain Intensity of Verdun Attacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 24.—That Germany, because she realized her defeat is inevitable, is rushing like a wild beast against the Allies in an attempt to do the utmost harm before succumbing herself, is the latest theory broached here to account for the desperate nature of the Verdun attacks.

The idea is based on a statement, now thought to be prophetic, of General Fries, who commanded the Twenty-fifth Artillery Brigade, but was captured at Vitry by the French. Already suffering from enteritis, he tried to end his life, and though cured by the French surgeons he persisted in his attempts to kill himself, and finally succeeded in a Corsican fort by rushing upon a sentry's bayonet.

To a French Lieutenant interpreter General Fries said:

"You don't understand us Prussians. We make war for victory only, and cannot imagine the possibility of defeat. Unless we are victorious we prefer to disappear instead of yielding. No nation will be able to boast of having vanquished Prussia, for she will commit suicide rather than admit defeat."

General Fries was a close friend of the Kaiser.

The Aristocrat of Soaps

POSLAM SOAP

A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Helps to keep the skin in healthy condition.

At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

The same high standard at no advance in prices. Every hat absolutely guaranteed—and only aniline dyes are used in making

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

Spring styles—Derbies and Soft Hats $3 & $4

Guests Who Come In The Night

THOUSANDS of men board the sleepers in St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Atlanta every day, and wake up next morning in New York.

★ ★

Most of them haven't time to wait for the $70 and $80 tailors in this city to provide themselves with the latest Fifth Avenue clothes.

★ ★

But hundreds of them have learned that Weber and Heilbroner present each season, ready-to-wear, the net results of these big tailors' ideas.

★ ★

These stores are convenient to the big hotels — every traveler should learn the way.

Spring assortments are ready, $20 to $40.

The W. & H. Spring Hat Styles Are Ready

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 B'way, 345 B

DUMA IN UPROAR AT ATTACK ON JEWS

Speaker Is Howled Down and Conservative Faction Quits House in a Body.

TREASON CHARGE RESENTED

Opposition Urges Cessation of Illegal Acts Against Jews and Extension of Their Privileges.

PETROGRAD, March 24.—The first day's discussion in the Duma of an interpellation brought by Opposition members, urging a cessation of alleged illegal acts against the Jews and an extension of their privileges, caused a tumult in the Chamber. A speech by M. Zamyslovsky, Conservative, against the adoption of the interpellation, was continually interrupted by shouts from the Opposition, and he finally was forced to abandon the floor. Thereupon the entire Conservative faction marched out of the House.

Favorable action on the interpellation, said M. Zamyslovsky, would be interpreted as an act favoring Hebrewism, and the conduct of the Jews was not such as to deserve a favorable declaration from the Duma. As the speaker proceeded to bring a series of indictments against the Jews he was interrupted by cries of "It's a lie!" and requests were made to the President that the speaker be forced to retract his unparliamentary language.

"The Hebrews are betraying us in the war," said M. Zamyslovsky. "Perhaps individual Jews have distinguished themselves, but the Jews as a whole have betrayed the splendid Russian Army."

These remarks caused a storm of applause and protests.

M. Zamyslovsky continued, characterizing the proposed interpellation as an "insult to the army." He said that when an army entered a village the first thing it found necessary to do was to get rid of the Jews.

At this point exception was taken to the speaker's use of the word "Jew," and opposition members shouted that the speaker should not be allowed to continue unless he could speak with less feeling and more decency.

"I cannot speak quietly of Jews," answered M. Zamyslovsky, "because they are traitors to the country, and are strong in so far as a majority of the Imperial Duma dance to their music."

M. Zamyslovsky held the Jews partly responsible for the present high cost of living, alleging it was caused by their "speculation and swindling."

Feeling ran so high in the chamber and interruptions became so frequent that it was impossible for the speaker to continue coherently. The President strove frantically to call the meeting to order. M. Zamyslovsky persisted in the use of the word Jew, whereupon one of his opponents yelled: "Pogligan."

This member, as well as another who indulged in similar epithets, was excluded from the Duma for twenty-four hours by the President.

The presiding officer was forced finally to request M. Zamyslovsky to discontinue the speech which had thrown the house into the uproar. Shortly afterward the Conservative faction left the hall, and the session adjourned.

BRITAIN OFFERS BONUS FOR AMERICAN BONDS

Wants to Borrow Them for Two Years—Lenders Get Dividends and Something More.

LONDON, March 24.—The Treasury Department announces that it is now prepared to accept American dollar securities on loan or deposit and The Official Gazette contains a list of upward of 600 American bond issues, which will be accepted under this plan. The securities must be transferred to the Treasury for two years and the lender will receive all dividends plus half of 1 per cent. annually on the par value of the shares or bonds.

The Treasury is empowered to sell at any time such securities on behalf of the lenders or to take them over at the current price plus 2½ per cent. It is announced that the minimum amount of any one security that will be accepted for deposit is fixed at $5,000.

Approved securities that are lodged in America may be delivered to J. P. Morgan & Co., the Treasury agents in New York, and will draw half of 1 per cent. bonus from the date on which they are accepted by Morgan.

The Treasury circular specifically states that the present arrangements for the purchase of securities outright will continue, and "the Treasury regards purchase as the preferable alternative." The transfer of securities to the Treasury under the loan provision may be made through any broker or banker.

The provision that securities may be deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co. apparently enables any American investor to obtain one-half of 1 per cent. annual bonus on his bond investment by loaning them for a period of two years to the British Government. Securities loaned through J. P. Morgan & Co. will remain in America, while securities loaned through British channels will be held presumably by the British Treasury.

The list of approvad securities, published in The Official Gazette, includes virtually all the active high-class American bond issues.

WAITE CONFESSES TO GIVING POISON

Continued from Page 1.

not understand that. I can't understand what was wrong with the boy. There must have been something wrong with him. He always lived a good life, even when he was abroad. He would write his mother and me frequently and with affection. Even up to the time when this terrible thing happened he sent very affectionate letters. I thought he was very happy. I can't understand it. I can't understand it. I must have confidence in my son. I must believe in him, but I can't understand what the papers are saying."

Mr. Waite and his son Frank left the hospital for the son's home, where the parents will stay while in New York.

In addition to the proof that Dr. Waite bought enough arsenic on March 9 to kill several persons, the District Attorney said yesterday that he had evidence that the dentist also made other purchases of poisons between Dec. 31, 1915, and March 7, 1916. Mrs. Hannah Peck, wife of John E. Peck, died suddenly in Dr. Waite's apartment on Jan. 30 last. Her body was cremated in Grand Rapids.

The report from Grand Rapids last night that Dr. Waite's wife had lost faith in him led the authorities to point out that this would greatly weaken the prisoner's chances for delay should he fight in a trial, as he would not have the advantage either of any testimony his wife might give or of the $500,000 she inherited from her father.

Plaza Companion Mrs. Horton.

The woman who was Dr. Waite's companion at the Plaza Hotel it was learned last night was Mrs. Margaret Horton, the wife of Harry Mack Horton, an electrical engineer, inventor and dealer in war supplies, of 56 West Eleventh Street.

Dr. Waite met Mrs. Horton in the Berlitz School of Languages the early part of February, according to a statement made by her last night. It was his ability in speaking French which first brought them together, and a little later the room was taken at the Plaza, which Mrs. Horton said was fitted up as a studio, where the two studied each afternoon.

Mrs. Horton maintains that her husband knew of her acquaintance with Dr. Waite and approved of it. She declared yesterday her firm belief in Waite's innocence. She said that after she learned Dr. Waite was being questioned by the District Attorney's office she went to a friend, Dorothy van Valkenberg, at 105 West Seventy-second Street, and had since remained there, hoping to keep her name from being mixed up in the case on account of her husband.

Mr. Horton says that he wants the whole matter dropped, that he is convinced his wife has done no wrong, and he wants everything forgotten.

Mrs. Horton is 22 years old and her husband about twenty years older. Beginning on Dec. 12 last she sang on the stage at the Strand Theatre for three weeks and was considered to have a bright future as a singer.

Bought Suicide Advice.

The District Attorney learned yesterday from a source in which he has absolute confidence that on last Monday night, after Dr. Waite began to fear the discovery of arsenic in his father-in-law's body, he telephoned to his wife's aunt, Miss Catherine Peck, who lives at the Park Avenue Hotel, and said:

"What is the best thing for a man to do who has been cornered? Do you think suicide would be the right thing?"

Miss Peck became very anxious and told Dr. Waite, in whom she had and still has confidence, to come and see her at once. He did so, and the two rode in an automobile from 9 o'clock until 1:30 in the morning. What Dr. Waite told Miss Peck District Attorney Swann would not say, and Miss Peck declined to tell last night. On Wednesday morning Dr. Waite began to take the drugs from which he has not yet fully recovered.

Dr. Waite's confession came yesterday after a succession of developments which removed from the mind of the District Attorney the last trace of doubt of his guilt. In the morning Mr. Swann sent Assistant District Attorney Brothers to Dr. Waite's bedside, and once more the prisoner emphatically denied that he had in any way contributed toward the death of his father-in-law. He also made a denial to Detective Cuniffe of the District Attorney's office, who was guarding him.

Wide Hunt for Drug Store.

Later the District Attorney found the drug store, said to be in Lexington Avenue, where Dr. Waite bought the arsenic. The discovery of this place was the result of exhaustive work. The detectives worked the territory in a sort of spiral with the Colosseum as a starting point, visiting every drug store and other place where Dr. Waite could have bought arsenic, and, eventually, they came to the place of purchase. Dr. Waite's name was signed to the receipt which the law requires a druggist to obtain for every sale of arsenic and other poisons.

The druggist, whose name has been withheld, readily told all particulars of the sale. He said that on March 9 Dr. Muller, whose full name and address have also been withheld, telephoned to him that Dr. Waite was coming to buy arsenic and that he was "all right." Shortly afterward Waite came to the drug store and asked for one and one-half grams of arsenic, saying that he wanted to poison a cat. The druggist advised the use of strychnine, but Waite insisted upon arsenic and got it.

The detectives then went to Dr. Muller, who said Waite was an acquaintance of his, and that when the young man asked where he could buy arsenic to kill a cat he suspected nothing and suggested the druggist, to whom he telephoned. Dr. Waite unnecessarily increased his risk of detection by going to Dr. Muller, for he could have bought arsenic from any druggist in the city without violating the law, which requires only that a person buying the poison shall sign his name to a receipt.

Confesses With a Smile.

Mr. Brothers and Detective Cuniffe informed Dr. Waite of the evidence against him, but for a time he denied it all. Then, after a while, he said he would tell District Attorney Swann his whole story. The District Attorney was notified and hurried to the Riverside Drive apartment. When confronted with what evidence the District Attorney had on Wednesday morning, Dr. Waite, then in Mr. Swann's office, laughed derisively at every suggestion of his having poisoned Mr. Peck, and when making his confession yesterday he smiled continually, not once showing repentance or fear. He was still very weak from the drugs he had taken, but, according to the District Attorney, his head was clear and he spoke with coherence, though slowly and in a moderated voice. He was sometimes almost careless in his attitude and seemed not to realise the gravity of his position, despite his frequent conjecture that he would go to the electric chair.

When the District Attorney, with Mr. Brothers, Detective Cuniffe, a stenographer, and Private Detective Schindler, entered Dr. Waite's room, he was lying in bed, not having arisen since Wednesday, and greeted his visitors with a friendly smile. Mr. Swann, according to his own report of the interview, said to him:

"Dr. Waite, we have your receipt for arsenic purchased on March 9. You went to Dr. Muller and got him to telephone to a druggist for you, and then you went to the druggist and bought the arsenic. What did you do that for?"

Dr. Waite smiled and said without hesitating: "I'll tell you, but you won't believe me. Mr. Peck was an old man, and he was very despondent because of the death of his wife. He told me that he wanted to end his life and asked me to get some poison for him. I don't know whether he mentioned arsenic, but I think he did. Anyhow, I got arsenic. It was powdered and was sold to me in a paper bag. I returned to the apartment with it and delivered the package to Mr. Peck unopened. He took it without saying anything. I have no proof that he killed himself with the poison, but if they found arsenic in his body I guess he did.

Expects to Go to the Chair.

"I told Dr. Muller that I wanted to kill a cat, and I told the druggist the same thing. They both believed me and suspected nothing. The druggist wanted me to take strychnine, but I wouldn't do it. Dr. Muller telephoned him that I was coming, and he thought everything was all right.

"I know you don't believe this story," Dr. Waite continued, smiling, "but it's the truth. Of course I haven't any corroboration and you have the law against me. I guess I'll go to the electric chair all right. I wish that dope I took had killed me."

The young man did not assume a tragic attitude when making this declaration, but continued to smile. He seemed thoroughly self-possessed, and, perhaps, somewhat buoyant through his own interest in the story he was telling. His composure was shown when he noticed that the District Attorney's stenographer, fearing to disconcert the prisoner, had placed himself in an obscure corner behind the bed.

"You don't have to hide there," Dr. Waite said almost cheerfully. "Come out in front here and take a chair. I know you are going to get everything I say, and I don't mind."

Then the amazing man turned to the District Attorney and repeated:

"You've got me on the law. I'll go to the chair because I can't prove what I'm telling you. I'm sorry I didn't die when I took the drugs. How much did I take anyhow?"

"I don't know," Mr. Swann said.

"Well, I took an awful lot," said Dr. Waite.

Mr. Swann then asked him if he had used drugs habitually, and Dr. Waite made emphatic denial.

"I took those drugs on Wednesday so I could get some sleep. I hadn't been able to sleep for several nights. I was driven almost crazy with worry and had to take something. That was the first time I ever took a sleeping potion or drugs of any kind."

Miss Peck also said that she had never suspected Dr. Waite of using drugs.

Denies Administering Poison.

Dr. Waite, continuing his story, denied that he had done anything with the arsenic except deliver it to his father-in-law.

"I never put any poison in his soup or tea, though I did give him medicine prescribed by his doctor that way. I merely handed him the package of arsenic, and he took it without a word. After that I never mentioned the matter to him and he never mentioned it to me.

"Now, I know you don't believe me, but what I'm telling you is true. Mr. Peck was very old and very despondent about the death of his wife, and he wanted to commit suicide."

Dr. Waite swore that he never took his wife, Mr. Peck's daughter, into his confidence.

"My wife never knew anything about it. My chief regret now is that this will hurt her deeply. No one knows anything about the business except myself, and no one will believe me. Say," exclaimed Dr. Waite at this point, turning his head toward the District Attorney, "I want you to tell me something. What would you do if you were in my fix?"

Mr. Swann replied that he could not conceive of himself in the young man's fix, that, even granting the truth of what Dr. Waite said, he had practically committed murder in buying the arsenic for his father-in-law.

"Oh, yes," replied Dr. Waite. "I was an ass—a damned fool. I guess I'll go to the chair all right."

No Lawyer Appears.

Mr. Swann asked him if he wanted a lawyer, and he replied that he would like to have John B. Stanchfield. The District Attorney therefore telephoned Mr. Stanchfield's office twice and left word that the lawyer should have access to Dr. Waite whenever he desired, but up to late last night no one had appeared to represent the prisoner in a legal capacity.

The District Attorney told Dr. Waite that his parents had left Grand Rapids and would arrive in New York later in the afternoon. The young man made no comment, whereupon Mr. Swann said:

"Don't you want to see your father? He's coming to see you."

"O, very well," answered Dr. Waite, showing no emotion.

As the District Attorney was about to leave the room after the interview, Dr. Waite said:

"Well, what are you going to do with me?"

"I am going to wait," Mr. Swann replied, "until you have thoroughly recovered before I do anything."

After he had left the room, Mr. Swann said, Waite called Private Detective Schindler to him and, according to Schindler's report to the District Attorney, said:

"I didn't poison the old man. I'm telling the truth."

"That's all well and good," Schindler replied, according to Mr. Swann, "but how do we know you are telling the truth?"

$1,000 Check for Bribe.

"That's the trouble," Dr. Waite said, as he was quoted in Mr. Swann's report of the conversation, "but there's Dora Hillier. If you could see her you could tell her that I'll give her $1,000 if she will testify to what I have said, saying that she knows of her own knowledge that Mr. Peck wanted to commit suicide."

"But I haven't any money to give her," Schindler answered.

"Well, I can give you a check," Dr. Waite volunteered.

Schindler replied that he had no blank checks, but, on Dr. Waite's suggestion, he tore a leaf from his memorandum book and handed it to the man in the bed, who wrote upon it an order directing Spaulding, McLellan & Co., 74 Broadway, his brokers, to pay the woman $1,000.

Schindler won Dr. Waite's confidence somewhat in his association with him in the last few days, and Dr. Waite, from whom the newspapers have been kept, did not know that Dora Hillier had testified before the Grand Jury on Thursday and told of his putting "medicine" into his father-in-law's soup and tea."

During the interview District Attorney Swann asked Waite what Mr. Peck had been worth, and the son-in-law replied glibly:

"About $1,000,000. He had it in lands and city real estate mostly." Dr. Waite seemed thoroughly familiar with Mr. Peck's financial affairs.

Played Stocks with Miss Peck's Money.

The District Attorney then asked him if he kept a speculative account himself, and he replied that he would not call it such, but that he had deposited $30,000 with his brokers with which he had bought New York Central, Pennsylvania, and other stocks. Some of these stocks, he said, he bought on margin and others outright. When the District Attorney asked him whether he had lost on his transactions he replied: "I don't know."

It was part of the money which Dr. Waite obtained from Miss Peck that he deposited with the brokers. His accounts with them will be examined by the District Attorney today, as will also papers and securities taken yesterday from Dr. Waite's deposit box at the Fifth Avenue Bank.

When the District Attorney asked Waite about his own financial affairs, he became somewhat put out and asked peevishly: "What's that got to do with the subject?"

Every time that the District Attorney mentioned subjects collateral with the poisoning inquiry, Dr. Waite took the same attitude, remarking, "That has no relevancy," or "What has that got to do with it?" Mr. Swann did not mention the death of Mrs. Peck nor the "Mrs. Walters" who stayed at the Plaza.

Whimpers at Thought of Jail.

Dr. Harold E. Bates, in charge of a Bellevue Hospital ambulance, arrived at the Coliseum shortly before 7 o'clock last evening for Dr. Waite. Although the prisoner had talked freely to the District Attorney, and, according to Mr. Swann, seemed in complete possession of his faculties, Dr. Bates found him in a semi-comatose condition, from which he was aroused only by shaking. Upon being thus brought to consciousness, Dr. Waite asked what was wanted, and, conjecturing that he was to be removed, whimperingly complained that he should not be sent to jail. Dr. Bates told him that he was going to a hospital, not to a jail, and that he would be better off. This satisfied the prisoner, and he relapsed into semi-consciousness again, rousing himself only to ask to what hospital he was going.

The prisoner was put upon a stretcher and carried to the ambulance. Detective Cuniff and other policemen guarded him on the ride to Bellevue, where he was received into the prisoners' ward by Dr. Rufus T. Reid, who examined him and found him suffering from sulphonal and trional poisoning. Again aroused by shaking, the doctor told the surgeon that on Wednesday he had swallowed two dozen five-grain sulphonal tablets. He was able to give his pedigree, and said that he was 29 years old, a dentist by profession, was married, and lived at 435 Riverside Drive.

Detectives returned to the Waite apartment and made a thorough search of it. In Dr. Waite's overcoat they found ten large white pills and two smaller white pills, which will be analyzed today. They found several bottles of drugs, which will be analyzed, too. In the library they found a number of letters, none of which seemed to bear on the case. Two detectives from Schindler's agency and a relative of the Peck family were left on guard. The apartment will be taken in charge by a representative of the Peck family today.

District Attorney Swann had a conference with Miss Peck yesterday morning, in which he obtained the details of her financial and other transactions with Dr. Waite.

Dr. A. A. Moore, who attended Mr. Peck before his death, conferred with Assistant District Attorney Brothers yesterday morning and corroborated Dr. Waite's assertion that he had given him medicine for Mr. Peck. This medicine, the doctor said, contained quinine, which made it bitter, so that Mr. Peck objected to taking it. Dr. Waite might have put it in his father-in-law's soup and tea, Dr. Moore said.

Lent Miss Peck's Money.

The District Attorney verified yesterday that Dr. Waite had obtained $40,000 on Dec. 17 last from Miss Catherine Peck to invest for her, also that the doctor on the same day opened his brokerage account for $30,000 and lent $10,000 to his brother in Grand Rapids, for which he took a first mortgage on property owned by the brother.

Late yesterday afternoon District Attorney Swann received a telegram from Assistant District Attorney Mancuso, who went to Grand Rapids with Dr. Schultze for the autopsy on Mr. Peck's body. The telegram read:

"Case nearly completed. Evidence against defendant overwhelming. Suicide theory ridiculous. Autopsy very satisfactory."

The District Attorney expects Mr. Mancuso and Dr. Schultze to return to the city on Monday, when they will testify before the Grand Jury. Mr. Swann anticipates a murder indictment that day.

The authorities who heard of Waite's confession believed that, even if what he said could be proved, he would still be guilty under Section 2,804 of the penal law of manslaughter in the first degree. The section reads:

"A person who willfully in any manner advises, encourages, abets, or assists another person in taking the latter's life, is guilty of manslaughter in the first degree."

Archibald Morrison of 140 Nassau Street, attorney for Miss Peck and Dr. Waite in a civil matter some time ago, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday and talked with Assistant District Attorney Dooling. Mr. Dooling would not make the conversation public.

Mr. Peck's Sudden Illness.

E. H. Williams, a tailor, at 2,611 Broadway, who worked for Mr. Peck, made a written statement to the District Attorney yesterday in which he said that before Feb. 23 Mr. Peck had seemed in excellent health, but that he came to his shop on that day complaining of severe pains in his stomach. Mr. Peck said he had eaten pistachio ice cream at his son-in-law's apartment the night before and believed that he had ptomaine poisoning, according to Mr. Williams.

"After that," Mr. Williams said, "Mr. Peck came frequently and he always complained of pains in his stomach. He began to look haggard, and I advised him to go to see a doctor, but he said that he didn't believe much in medicine, and that his son-in-law was giving him some medicine, anyhow, which didn't do any good. The last time I saw him was on March 4, eight days before his death, and he looked very ill."

Gradual arsenic poisoning, according to some authorities, would cause such pains as Mr. Williams described.

Dr. R. W. Doxtater, a dentist of 667 Madison Avenue, said last night that Waite had been a classmate of his at the University of Michigan, and that he had done some professional work for him here. He said that Waite came to him last Monday seeking to join the staff of some hospital so as to make good the pretence of being engaged in operating work, which he had kept up for a year.

Many Friends In College.

"Waite was in the class of 1909," said Dr. Doxtater. "In college he had many friends, who regarded him as good hearted and a gentleman. He was a fair student, and not much of an athlete. He was accepted by refined people of Ann Arbor as a friend.

"My next acquaintance with Waite was in 1915, just after his return from South Africa, when I had him under my professional care from April 23 until June 14. He told that he was engaged to marry Miss Peck, and said he wanted to take examinations so as to practice his profession in this State.

"From then on I didn't see Waite until last Monday, when he hurried into my office in the morning and said he had told all his friends that he was operating every day, and wanted me to put him into touch with several hospitals so that he could once get into active practice. Also, he said that he wanted to work in the laboratory on some removable bridge work under my direction.

Tells of Boyhood Theft.

"All this seemed plausible and I consented to help him. He came again Tuesday, and we talked the matter over. I didn't see him again."

Dr. Doxtater was called to the District Attorney's office regarding certain facts which the Schindler agency and Mr. Swann's men had gathered. Among other things which Dr. Doxtater verified was this incident:

In 1907, Waite was on a Summer vacation in Mackinac, where he worked in a general store. After his return to college, Mr. Davis, the owner of the store, wrote to the college authorities saying that a shortage had been found in the department in which Waite worked.

Waite was called before the Faculty, and it was finally agreed to allow his class to decide what should be done if Waite should make a clean breast of the matter at a class meeting. Waite confessed all in a manly fashion, according to witnesses of it, and the class voted unanimously to allow him to stay and finish his course. His family settled the discrepancy.

Friends of Waite say that they can hardly believe his guilt. It is so foreign to his nature, they say. Several telegrams were received yesterday by one man, all asking to be allowed to render Waite aid in the sender's power.

The Waite apartment has seven handsomely furnished rooms, and is on the second floor of the Colosseum.

The charge of automobile speeding upon which Dr. Waite was arrested a few days ago came up yesterday in the Yorkville Court, but Magistrate Deuel postponed it until March 28, when official information of the defendant's arrest on the more serious charge will have been received.

"BABY" MARLOWE SUES.

Asks $150,000 Damages from St. Louis Woman for Fake Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Robert E. Nolker, President of the Aero Club of St. Louis, and his wife, Mrs. Pearl Elizabeth Hyman Nolker, are being sued for $150,000 by Albertine ("Baby") Marlowe, 16 years old, of New York, who charges false arrest. The petition, which was filed today in the Circuit Court, grows out of Mrs. Nolker having caused the arrest of Miss Marlowe in New York on March 20 last, on a charge of having stolen $1,000 from her mashbag. After a trial lasting five days Miss Marlowe was acquitted.

After the acquittal the Marlowe family announced that suit for $100,000 damages would be filed against Mrs. Nolker, but a year has elapsed before the filing of the petition. Miss Marlowe asks $100,000 actual and $50,000 punitive damages.

The suit was filed by Vital W. Garesche, former City Attorney, and by two New York lawyers who represented Miss Marlowe at the trial. Miss Marlowe's father, Walter D. Marlowe, appears as her next friend.

Garesche, when asked for a statement, said: "The developments will be sensational and startling. We are bringing this suit primarily to vindicate the fair name of this child, who, up to the time of this occurrence in New York, bore a most excellent reputation. She comes from one of the best and oldest families in New York, and her family is standing behind her in this suit."

ZEPPELINS NOW ALUMINIUM.

Giant Brought Down in France Was About 524 Feet Long.

LONDON, Saturday, March 25.—The Times publishes today an account by the French aviation expert, Georges Prade, of the results of his study of the remnants of a Zeppelin brought down Feb. 21 at Revigny. M. Prade believes that the airship was of the latest type and compares its details with those of the Z-8, which was brought down in France in August, 1914. The writer says:

"In the presence of the shapeless heap of debris it is not possible to reconstruct exactly the dimensions of the airship which bore the number LZ-77, but an examination of the main beams warrants the conclusion that it measured 30,000 cubic metres. The metal employed is somewhat different from that of earlier Zeppelins, being of aluminum, toughened by a slight alloy of copper and zinc.

"It was about 160 metres (524 feet) long. It had five motors and five propellers, a crew of about twenty-three men and six machine guns, two in each gondola and two on the platform above the envelope."

WIFE RENOUNCES WAITE.

Thinks Him Guilty—Brother Says All Were to Have Been Poisoned.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 24.—Friends of Mrs. Arthur Warren Waite said tonight that when she read that her husband had admitted purchasing arsenic and giving it to her father her faith in him ended. Even when confronted with the story of his arrest and of the women in the case, she refused to think ill of him, but the story of the poison was too much.

One friend declared that she had said: "That is the last straw. I believe now that he is guilty. Oh, I cannot see why he should ever have done such a thing!"

With her faith broken, the friends say, she will go as far against Waite as she would have gone for him. The shock has had a serious effect upon her, and her condition is said to be much worse.

According to Assistant District Attorney Mancuso, an intimate of the Peck family brought him information today concerning warnings which were given to Mrs. Waite before her marriage in September. After the engagement was announced here, Waite went to Bethlehem, Penn., for a short stay, and while there visited Miss Margaret Fisher. Miss Fisher introduced him to Miss Catherine Hobbs. Waite made ardent love to her, Mancuso says, and went so far as to suggest marriage, when Miss Fisher accused him of being engaged to Miss Peck. He flatly denied the statement, and said he and Clara were "just good friends."

Miss Fisher wrote to Miss Peck and received confirmation of the engagement. When Waite was confronted with this he laughed and made his plans to leave. Then both Miss Fisher and Miss Hobbs wrote Miss Peck and urged her to cancel the engagement, but she refused.

According to Percy S. Peck, Mrs. Waite's brother, Waite intended to kill Mrs. Waite, Miss Katherine A. Peck of New York, and himself (Peck.) Peck told Mancuso today that he was out walking with Waite shortly after the funeral of his father, when Waite suggested that Mrs. Waite was looking very ill, and declared she would not live more than a few months. On the same day he went to Mrs. Waite and told her that Percy was failing fast and would not be on earth long. Later, to both Mrs. Waite and Percy, he declared that Miss Katherine Peck was on the verge of collapse.

Peck told Mancuso that he believed Waite was so obsessed with his intention to exterminate the family with poison that he foretold his intended efforts unconsciously in the remarks he made.

Mancuso said tonight that Mrs. Waite had not made a will in favor of her husband. He said Waite had insisted upon it but that nothing was done.

Mancuso and his assistant will leave here on Sunday at 11 A. M. over the Michigan Central for New York.

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Dickens	cloth	15	7.50
Dumas	¼ lea.	12	17.00
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Eliot	¼ lea.	10	12.50
Emerson	½ calf	5	5.00
Emerson	cloth	5	2.50
Fielding	cloth	6	3.75
Fielding		7	3.50
Guizot's England		4	2.50
Guizot's France	¼ lea.	8	8.50
Hawthorne	½ calf	10	10.00
Hugo	cloth	10	5.00
Hugo	½ calf	10	10.00
Hugo	¼ lea.	10	6.75

Name.	Binding.	Vols.	Sale Price.
Kipling	½ calf	10	$10.00
Kipling	cloth	10	4.00
Kipling	¼ lea.	10	6.25
Lincoln	cloth	5	2.50
Longfellow	full lea.	8	16.00
Macaulay		4	2.00
Marryat	¼ lea.	12	12.50
Muhlbach	¼ lea.	17	17.50
Old Spelling Shakespeare		10	4.00
Poppy	½ calf	4	4.00
Plutarch	cloth	5	2.50
Plato	¼ lea.	6	3.75
Plato	½ calf	6	5.00
Plato	cloth	6	2.25
Poe	cloth	5	2.50
Poe	cloth	10	5.00
Poe	¼ lea.	10	10.00
Poe	½ mor.	5	4.95
Reade		10	4.50
Stevenson	¼ lea.	10	8.50
Schiller	cloth	5	2.50
Shakespeare	¼ calf	10	10.00
Shakespeare	cloth	10	2.95
Shakespeare	¼ lea.	10	6.25
Thackeray	cloth	10	10.00
Thackeray	¼ lea.	10	10.00
Voltaire	cloth	22	12.75

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GAYNOR WARDED OFF A PUBLICITY BOOMER

Continued from Page 1.

on the right lines. All your newspaper friends would be benefited, and I know that it would be very pleasing to your friend, C. F. M. Sincerely yours,

W. F. CLARK.

This was followed by the following short answer from the Mayor:

May 15, 1912.

Dear Mr. Clark: I should think the Interborough would be glad to have you exploit the subway business. Of course I have no funds for the purpose. But I think the whole thing now is about settled.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

W. F. Clark, Esq., 1 Broadway, New York City.

A few days later Mr. Clark sent this letter:

W. F. Clark.

New York, 1 Broadway, May 20, 1912.

My Dear Mr. Mayor: I have suggested to Mr. Shonts that if he wanted to know anything about my newspaper or political ability he might inquire personally of you. This is the time for a quick, decisive newspaper campaign—not of the patent medicine plate variety, but one putting you in touch with every political writer in the country. This is what I can do through my bureau. Sincerely yours, W. F. CLARK.

Wrote of "the Sawdust Game."

When Mr. Moss read the following, everybody in the room laughed heartily:

New York, Broadway, June 3, 1912.

My Dear Mr. Mayor: Run your eye over the inclosed. There is nothing in it that every intelligent observer of New York State politics does not know, but I am afraid that dreams of success sometimes puff up politicians, and it is just as well for those who do not claim to be politicians but mere observers of politics to keep their feet on the ground.

Now if you are nominated for President we want the independent vote. If you are nominated for Governor—running as you will on a separate ballot this year—we want the independent vote. The way to get this vote is to organize now and go after it. I spoke to some of your friends—men whom you have saved from financial annihilation—but they seem to me to be more concerned in the success of T. R. (Root, Ryan, Morgan) than anything else. If they are going to give you the old sawdust game, at least let them know that you are aware of their intentions. Sincerely yours,

W. F. CLARK.

The following was on the same latter head, dated the same day, but at 2:30 P. M.:

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Since writing you this morning I have seen Mr. Freedman. He is the only Democrat in the outfit and he is a sincere friend of yours. He is going to take the matter up, and I hope he will be able to make those Roosevelt Republicans understand that they are in New York and not west of the Mississippi now. What we want is quick action. I want to keep the out-of-town papers from now until June 25 alive with Gaynor stories. Sincerely,

W. F. CLARK.

The next letter referred to the Gubernatorial situation then developing at Syracuse:

Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1912.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

With that army of Southern gentlemen that surround you nothing of this kind should ever happen. Your letter on the police situation was up to your best efforts. I suppose you have noticed that The Morning Telegraph is the only paper that is standing by the administration. Where are the newspaper friends of yesterday? The ones you have been feeding on city advertising. Sincere yours,

W. F. CLARK.

P. S.—Don't let any one hand you any bull on the Governorship. You haven't a chance, and any belated effort would only revive the painful Baltimore memory, where your alleged friends dragged a great name in the dust. W. F. C.

Mr. Moss explained that the next two letters did not appear in the regular order in the Gaynor files. The first was as follows:

Feb. 25, 1910.

Dear Mr. Clark: I wish you would give me a list of those men in the Corporation Counsel's office. I remember The Telegraph yesterday and shall try to do so as often as possible. Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR.

W. F. Clark, Esq., 1 Broadway, New York City.

The next letter was addressed to Andrew Freedman, and was as follows:

Aug. 9, 1911.

Dear Mr. Freedman: I am very glad to receive your kind letter, and it was very thoughtful of you to write it to me. Sincerely yours, W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Andrew Freedman, Esq., New York City.

Shonts Not a Contributor.

When he had finished with the letters Mr. Moss asked Mr. Shonts if he "now remembered" the visits of Mr. Clark to his office.

"There were many people claiming they could save the situation," said Mr. Shonts, "in the same way Mr. Clark said he could."

"Did you ever contribute to the campaign fund for the nomination of Mr. Gaynor for President in 1912?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I did not," replied Mr. Shonts.

"Did any Directors of the Interborough?"

"Not that I know of," said the witness. "I never heard that they did."

When Mr. Shonts first went on the stand at the afternoon session Mr. Moss led him over much of the ground he had already traveled. He was asked if he desired to change his testimony, and Mr. Shonts said he didn't. This colloquy then followed:

Q.—Do you recall meeting Mayor Gaynor in his office when you were with Chairman Willcox? A.—I have a faint recollection of the meeting.

Q.—Did you see the Mayor often? A.—I don't remember seeing the Mayor many times. I saw his representatives often. I mean Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Martin.

Q.—You wrote to the Mayor? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Mr. Freedman see the Mayor often? A.—I don't think so. I think I heard Mr. Freedman say he never saw the Mayor but once.

Q.—Weren't you and Mr. Freedman dealing with the Mayor confidentially? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Weren't you on the inside track with him, dealing with him with no competitors present? A.—No. I was dealing with him in no way except the way I have testified.

Mr. Shonts then told of a conference at the Downtown Association which he said he had with Seth Low, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Davison, Mr. Ree, and Mr. County. The various features of the subway matter were discussed and the general principles embraced in the final contract were outlined.

Personal Letter to Gaynor.

In order to show that Mr. Shonts was in close conference with Mayor Gaynor on the proposal, Mr. Moss read the following letter, which was marked "Personal":

Jan. 23, 1912.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I have just reached my desk after a day's absence in Chicago, and had a talk with Mr. Freedman; and in accordance with his talk with you I am inclosing you a copy of the draft of subway matters under discussion as prepared by Mr. County, assistant to Mr. Ree.

You will appreciate it is not a finished document, as it is only intended to cover the essential principles and not the details of the proposed trade. Very truly yours,

T. P. SHONTS, Pres.

Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor City of New York, City Hall, Manhattan.

Mr. Moss heckled the witness at length as to why he should have marked the letter "personal." Mr. Shonts said he merely meant he did not consider it was for general distribution.

"Is there any reason why a powerful corporation should deal with the Mayor of New York City in any other way except official?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I did not deal with him, except through the regular committee," said Mr. Shonts, who added that he made the proposal to the Mayor at the request of Mr. County.

Mr. Moss then wanted to know if Mr. Shonts kept in close touch with the Morgan firm during all these negotiations. The witness said he did.

At this point there was a flare-up between the witness and Mr. Moss, when the latter wanted to know if Mr. Shonts did not make his memory serve his purposes.

"You have no right to make a remark of that kind," said the witness hotly. "I shall appeal to the Chairman for protection. No corporation or individual has been freer in opening up its books and records than we have."

"Were not your conferences with Chairman Willcox called off," asked Mr. Moss, "because your directors, or one of them, told you there was an easier way out?"

"They did not," shouted Mr. Shonts.

"Our Mutual Friend" Appears.

Mr. Moss then produced several photographic copies of letters that passed between the Morgan firm and the witness, all relating to the subway proposals. He then asked again:

"Didn't one of your directors tell you on March 23 that it was no use to spend all that money—the money the Interborough was to furnish—that there was an easier way?"

"No," again denied Shonts.

"And didn't you take the easier way and get the Mayor to act as arbitrator?"

"No," replied Mr. Shonts. "The Mayor offered to act as arbitrator."

Mr. Moss then read this letter:

Personal. Nov. 30, 1910.

Mr. Dear Mr. Davison: Herewith first draft of proposed letter covering revised proposition to date. I wish you would be good enough to read same and let me have your criticism if convenient tomorrow, as our mutual friend has indicated that he thinks the time is about right to send it in. Very truly yours, T. P. SHONTS.

H. P. Davison, 23 Wall Street.

For the next fifteen minutes Mr. Moss tried to find out who Mr. Shonts referred to as "our mutual friend," but without success. Mr. Shonts said he could not remember. A number of other letters were then read, and Mr. Moss came to this one:

23 Wall Street, July 26, 1911.

My Dear Mr. Shonts: I inclose a cutting from The Evening Post of the night before last and one from yesterday's Sun, in which I admit there is nothing, but I feel so sure that it would be wiser for your company not to appear to be subway hunting for a little while that I simply send these cuttings to you to show you the sort of thing that is appearing. Your decision in the matter will be quite satisfactory. Yours very truly,

J. P. MORGAN, Jr.

$500,000,000 for Subways.

Ex-Corporation Counsel William B. Ellison was on the stand at the morning session. He was asked if he had called on Mayor Gaynor in August, 1911, to talk of the subway situation. He replied:

"Yes. A Dr. Pollock and a Mr. Alexander were with me. They claimed to have some connection with the Standard Oil Company. They explained to me that they had a proposition to make—that they had some $500,000,000 which their people would make available for subway construction and waterfront improvement. They asked for a commission on the cost of construction, which was to be in charge of the city's engineers. They spoke of asking 10 or 15 per cent. as their compensation. Many large buildings were then being built that way.

"The proposition appealed to me in view of the city's financial situation. I introduced them to Mayor Gaynor. They restated their proposition. The Mayor listened, seemed to understand it, and asked for my opinion. I said that the law would allow it, or, if not, legislation could be obtained, and that the city would own the roads. All that the gentlemen asked was that their lien on the property should be the basis for bonds they would issue."

"What was the outcome?" asked Senator Thompson.

"The Mayor did not approve it," said Mr. Ellison. "He doubted its legality. He made one suggestion which might have been a jest—that they might lend the money to the Interborough."

Q.—Did they show any interest in lending money to the Interborough? A.—None other than you could spell out from a general smile, in which I joined.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—I think the interview lasted half an hour or longer. The Mayor got out a lot of plans and showed the new routes that were to be built. The gentlemen did not seem interested in those details. They were interested in the whole thing.

Q.—Did they see the Mayor again? A.—I believe so, but I was not present. I understood they saw him twice again.

Q.—And it died there? A.—I believe so.

Mr. Willcox was the next witness. Mr. Moss turned to Chief Counsel James L. Quackenbush of the Interborough and asked him if the Interborough was on friendly terms with Mayor Gaynor at the time the dual contracts were being negotiated. Mr. Quackenbush said he thought they were and Mr. Moss then read a letter Mr. Quackenbush had sent to "William J. Gaynor, Mayor of the City of New York, and Emperor of Staten Island, its Dominion Beyond the Sea."

In this letter Mr. Quackenbush said the Interborough would carry passengers from 150th Street to the Battery, ten miles, for 5 cents apiece, if the city would carry them to Staten Island, 5 miles, for 2 cents. The letter ended: "But as for the Interborough carrying them for 2½ cents, in the language of the day, Mr. Mayor, quit your kiddin'."

Mr. Willcox was then asked about the conference he had with President Shonts at the former's home on March 22, 1910. There were also present Mr. Rogers of the Interborough, and Mr. Harkness and Mr. Coleman of the Public Service Commission. They considered the letter of Mr. Shonts of the same day offering to build the new subways with the Interborough's own money. Mr. Willcox said Mr. Shonts was willing at this conference to build the new subways with the Interborough's own money, although he could not say that Mr. Shonts indorsed every detail of the letter. Mr. Willcox then gave a detailed explanation of the subway situation at the time, as well as previous Interborough offers. He explained the sudden change in Mr. Shonts's attitude after March 22, 1910, by saying:

"Mr. Shonts came to me afterward and said, 'I am sorry that I cannot go ahead on that plan. I have talked it over with some of the Directors, and they don't approve it.'"

"What salary did you get?" asked Mr. Thompson.

"The regular salary, $15,000," replied Mr. Willcox.

"You didn't get any extra award?"

"None but what I received from the people of the city," said Mr. Willcox, "the acknowledgment that I got for them the best contract New York ever had."

There was some handclapping at this, and Senator Thompson continued:

"What real benefit do the people of New York get from the dual contracts, prior determinations?"

"You're wandering from the point, Senator," said the witness. "I have nothing to do with prior determination. The city has secured great improvements in rapid transit at a cost of only 1 per cent. more than it would have paid building its own subways, and a large part of the money used in building and equipping the lines was furnished by private capital."

Mr. Willcox was led over much of the ground that had already been traversed. Mr. Moss then asked the witness about his interview in which he referred to Senator Thompson as "an Ananias."

"I don't care," interjected Thompson. "He can use it all he likes. I notice that the letters and telegrams you people send me get into the newspapers two days before they reach me."

Mr. Moss asked if the Ananias charge did not grow out of Senator Thompson's mistake of saying the witness was under retainer by the Interborough Company when he should really have said the Consolidated Gas Company. Mr. Willcox said he was not under retainer by the Consolidated Gas Company until six or seven months after he had left the Public Service Commission.

"Did you ever hear of the proposition testified to by Mr. Ellison?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I never heard either of the men or the money," replied Mr. Willcox.

LeRoy T. Harkness, assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission, went on the stand and said he had heard of the offer testified to by Mr. Ellison; but did not take it seriously. He said he thought the men were cranks.

Henry B. Seaman, former chief engineer of the Public Service Commission, was on the stand long enough to read a statement in which he characterized as "false and cowardly" the statement purporting to come from Mr. Willcox to the effect that "Mr. Seaman could not get along with any bureau or department of the commission."

This is the letter Mr. McAneny sent to Senator Thompson asking for an opportunity to go on the stand:

March 24, 1916.

Honorable George F. Thompson, Chairman, Legislative Investigating Committee, Municipal Building, New York City:

Dear Sir:

You are quoted as stating that the work of your committee would be considerably lessened were Messrs. Prendergast and Willcox and others who had charge of subway matters for the city to come out in the open." I assume that you include me as one of the "others" you have in mind. From the time of the failure of the plans of the Interborough Company to pass the Board of Estimate in January, 1911, down to the signing of the dual contracts on March 19, 1913, I served as Chairman of the Transit Committee of the board. My associates were Cyrus C. Miller, then President of the Borough of the Bronx, and George Cromwell, at present your colleague in the Senate. This committee spent two years in constant conference with the members of the Public Service Commission, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, and similar bodies, and officers of the railway companies. With the Public Service Commission, it is entirely responsible for the plan of the dual system, which, after several months of discussion, the Board of Estimate ratified.

It is inconceivable that your investigation should proceed without calling upon those who are intimately familiar with this history and who have been more than willing to give their testimony. If you did, however, have me in mind as one of those who, had they so desired, might have "greatly lessened" your labors, you could not have recalled that several months ago I proposed to you that Mr. Willcox and I prepare for your record a complete account and explanation of the subway negotiations, that you not only agreed to this, but undertook to send me a series of written memoranda of points to be covered, and that I have heard nothing from you since.

I must now ask that you call me formally as a witness and that I be given proper opportunity to present such information as I have with relation to the dual contracts or anything that may concern them. The presentation of authoritative information, from whatever source, cannot fail to remove, in some degree, the outrageously false impression that many of the people of the city have received not only as to the character of these contracts, but the means through which they were developed. I am yours very truly,

GEORGE McANENY.

The committee will hold a session today and adjourn until next Friday. On Monday the committee will make a report to the Legislature recommending that the work of subway construction be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission and placed in the hands of a board to consist of the Mayor, the Controller and representatives of the five boroughs.

FAVORS NEW TRANSIT BOARD.

Committee Wants City Commission to Build Subways.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—The creation of a Rapid Transit Commission of seven members to supervise the construction of new subways and other transit lines in New York City is recommended in a preliminary report of the Thompson Committee, which will be handed down in both branches of the Legislature on Monday night. The commission would be composed of the Mayor, the Controller, and one member from each borough in New York City to be appointed by the Mayor.

The separation of the regulatory work of the Public Service Commission for the First District and the work of supervising the execution of new transit plans is one of the chief features of the preliminary report.

The other recommendations include one looking to the supervision of private water companies by the Public Service Commission and the enactment of an amendment to the Public Service Commission act under which rate decisions would be retroactive from the date the complaint or petition in the case is filed with the commission.

The Thompson Committee has reached the conclusion that by this means there would be a speeding up of procedure in connection with lowering of rates in that the amendment would eliminate any incentive for delay in reaching a settlement.

The Thompson Committee will not make its general report until next year.

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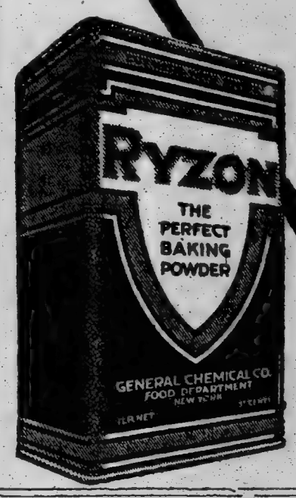

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FISKE WOULD CURB CIVILIAN NAVY RULE

Wants Secretaries Deprived of Power to Change the Strategic Plans.

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Testifies Before House Committee That Daniels Forbade Him to Speak on Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, now attached to the Naval War College, whose outspoken criticism of the navy brought him into the bad graces of the naval administration, told the House Committee on Naval Affairs today that it would require five years to make the navy efficient, and that it would never reach its full efficiency under the present system. Admiral Fiske advocated a curtailment of the power of the civilian Secretary to change plans of strategy worked out for the navy. He recommended a General Staff of specially trained officers to study plans for war.

"As long as we have every four years," said Admiral Fiske, "a Secretary of the Navy who can, and generally does, change the strategy of the navy we will fall short of our rivals."

Admiral Fiske said that the functions of the Chief of Operations should be fixed by law beyond the power of succeeding Secretaries of the Navy to change or practically abolish them. At present, he said, the duties were largely fixed by regulation.

Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, who has persistently charged that Secretary Daniels did not desire Admiral Fiske to testify, and that the Admiral had been disciplined because of his frank testimony of a year ago, finally drew from the Admiral two admissions that seemed greatly to please Mr. Britten. They were:

1. That Admiral Fiske had personal knowledge that Secretary Daniels suppressed that part of the recommendations of the Navy General Board calling for an increase of enlisted personnel of 10,000 men. Admiral Fiske said that he personally informed the board that the Secretary did not wish publicity of this recommendation.

2. That Secretary Daniels had told Admiral Fiske he did not want him "talking to members of the Congress and giving interviews to newspaper men upon the subject of preparedness."

Representative Britten had charged several times during the hearing that Secretary Daniels had "gagged" Admiral Fiske.

Chairman Padgett and Representative Oliver defended Mr. Daniels by putting in the record so-called gag orders issued by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft applying to army and navy officers. Mr. Britten insisted that the cases were not analogous.

"Is it not true," asked Mr. Britten, "that the Secretary refused to make the General Board's report public if it contained the recommendation of the board for an increase of 19,500 men?"

"It was 10,000 men," said Admiral Fiske. "Yes, that was true."

"What was the transaction, and were you not the intermediary between the Secretary and the General Board?" asked Representative Britten.

"Yes, I took the report from the board to the Secretary," said Admiral Fiske. "The Secretary told me to take it back and have that recommendation about the enlisted men eliminated or there would be no publication of the report."

Answering further questions, Admiral Fiske said the board debated the point and finally decided to eliminate the personnel item because the board thought it was important to get the report before the public.

Reading into the record letters by Secretary Daniels of recent date, in which the Secretary said that naval officers were free to express their opinions, Representative Britten drew from Admiral Fiske the story of the refusal of Secretary Daniels to permit the Admiral to speak on preparedness before the Chicago Commercial Club. Admiral Fiske said he was visited by a representative of the club who asked him to speak with the understanding that no newspaper men would be present.

"The club, it seems," said Admiral Fiske, "had been addressed by General Wood, who recommended that Admiral Dewey be invited to address it. Admiral Dewey felt incapable because of his health. He suggested my name, and when the representative of the club came to me I told him it would be necessary to obtain consent from the Navy Department, but that was only a formality. I notified the Secretary, and he told me he did not want me to make any speeches or write any articles for newspapers or magazines. I expostulated and said I was not criticising any policy of the Secretary or of the President."

Admiral Fiske said he notified a weekly publication that he would not be able to supply a promised article on preparedness. Admiral Fiske stirred the pacifist members of the committee by expressing the opinion that a nation that neglected all of the military arts and became too peace-loving might not long survive.

The witness was led to tell of further instructions he had received from Secretary Daniels about writing and talking about the navy.

"Did he tell you that you were not even to say two times two makes four?"

"Yes," was the response.

Representative Britten then put into the record a letter from Secretary Daniels to President Garfield of Williams College to the effect that naval officers were free to express their opinions of the navy.

Mr. Britten questioned the Admiral closely about his personal relations with Secretary Daniels. He inquired into the attempt of the officer to obtain leave of absence from his assignment to the Newport War College this Spring.

"I asked for three months' leave—the first in ten years," explained Admiral Fiske. "The Secretary gave me one month."

"Why did he reduce the time?" asked Representative Britten.

"He said he didn't want naval officers in Washington while Congress was in session."

"Was he afraid Congressmen would contaminate the officers?"

"He said I would be talking to Congressmen and newspaper men, and he didn't want me to do so."

In response to another question from Mr. Britten, Admiral Fiske denied that the General Board had recommended that Huerta should be recognized in Mexico.

"Did the General Board recommend against an attack on Vera Cruz?" inquired Mr. Britten.

"I think I should not answer that question."

"Why did we order our small vessels away from Tampico?" persisted Mr. Britten.

Chairman Padgett ordered the witness not to answer a question of policy of his Commander in Chief.

Mr. Britten inquired if the first disagreement between the Admiral and Secretary Daniels was not over the fleet remaining in Mexican waters so long as to impair its efficiency. The witness said that statement was not exactly correct, but that he felt the efficiency of the fleet was impaired by the stay in Mexican waters, and he had felt it his duty to lay the strictly military aspect before the Secretary.

Representative Britten insisted that it was plain the Admiral had resigned from his post as aid for operation because of some disagreement with the Secretary. The Admiral, however, would not admit a disagreement. He did say, however, that the department disregarded a request from Admiral Dewey that he be assigned to the General Board and sent him to the War College.

SPRAGUE PRAISES THE NAVY.

Expert Says, However, That It Needs More Officers and Men.

Frank J. Sprague, one of the representatives on the Naval Consulting Board of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, who returned recently from a seven weeks' cruise with the Atlantic Fleet, during which he witnessed the Winter battle exercises of Admiral Fletcher's command, told the story of his experience at a meeting of the New York Electrical Society last night. Mr. Sprague, who is a graduate of the Naval Academy, has submitted his observations, and his recommendations based on those observations, to Secretary Daniels, and it was stated last night that the Secretary had indorsed the most important of the suggestions made for increasing the efficiency of the naval organization of the country.

Mr. Sprague prefaced his remarks with a reference to the lessons of the great war now being waged in Europe as those lessons affected the defense of the United States. He then told the story of his seven weeks with the fleet, illustrating his talk with photographs taken during the battle exercises and manoeuvres. His conclusions regarding the personnel and ships of the fleet he summed up as follows:

"First, our officers and men. We have no need to be ashamed of them. They are attending strictly to business and are neither Democrats, Republicans, Progressives, nor Socialists. They are representative of the very best there is in our country. The crews of the ships are made up of a higher order and better class of men than are to be found in any navy in the world, and they are the best trained seamen in the world.

"But we are handicapped in that we have not enough of these officers and men. In certain departments some of the crews are as much as 15 per cent. short, and this is a deficiency that must be straightened out.

"Our guns are the equal of any afloat. Every turret in the fleet carries 200 rounds of ammunition all the time, and it is safe to say that after firing so many rounds either our own or the other fellow's ship will be at the bottom of the sea. Some navies may have guns bigger than our fourteen-inch weapons, but they are no better. Any one of our ships after being at sea sixty days will match in accuracy of fire any ship in any navy in the world.

"But we have no battle cruisers, only three scouts, woefully too few destroyers, our submarine arm is a joke, but happily in the latter case the deficiency can be rectified in a not very great period of time."

CANNON WINS CHEERS FIGHTING ALIEN BILL

Ex-Speaker Brings House Members to Their Feet by Attack on Literacy Test.

QUOTES FROM FIRST CENSUS

Finds That Names of Two-thirds of His Colleagues Are Not In It—Test Vote Favors Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Debate on the Burnett Immigration bill, containing the literacy test provision that caused two Presidents to veto similar measures, inspired ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon to deliver a remarkable speech in the House today. As the veteran concluded, the entire membership of the House rose to its feet and gave "Uncle Joe" a demonstration of its affection.

With a touch of sentiment Mr. Cannon had just expressed the wish that he might live "to see the swing of the twentieth century."

"But nature has been kind," he said, "and I can quit whenever the man with the scythe comes."

Mr. Cannon's utterances against the Immigration bill were out of the ordinary run of debate on this measure, which has been before Congress year after year. He turned back the pages of American genealogy of more than one hundred years, and, reading from the first census report of 1790, demonstrated that the names prominent in American affairs today were not carried in that list of "first families."

"Who are the native Americans?" asked Mr. Cannon, in a tribute to this country as a "melting pot."

"If Senator Lodge is an alien, who among us may not be proud of the title?" he asked, referring to the fact that the name Lodge was not listed in the first census. Other missing names, he said, were Roosevelt, Edison, Westinghouse, Astor, Belmont, Harriman, Carnegie, Pershing, Funston, Gompers, Billy Sunday, and Mary Pickford.

The House laughed and applauded as "Uncle Joe," waving an index finger high in the air, exclaimed:

"But there is one other name absent from this old list of first families; a name with which we have all become familiar in recent years, for it has appeared in the public prints more than any other associated with stirring events in both military and civil life—at the head of a regiment of Rough Riders, as Governor of New York, as Vice President, as President, as lion-hunter, explorer, naturalist, discoverer of the River of Doubt; an idol of many people who call themselves the true Americans of this composite people. I refer to the name Roosevelt. It does not appear in any form, root or synonym in the list of first families."

Bill Likely to Pass.

The Immigration bill was taken up under a special rule making it exclusively the business of the House except on "calendar Wednesday." The special rule was adopted by a vote of 292 to 74, presaging the passage of the bill by an overwhelming majority.

Both President Taft and President Wilson vetoed similar measures because of the provision that no alien might be admitted unless he was able to read his own or some other language. Sponsors for the bill will again attempt to pass it over the President's veto, assuming that President Wilson will renew his objection. The advocates of the legislation, including Chairman Burnett of the Immigration Committee, insisted today that there was more need that heretofore for legislation restricting immigration. They predicted that with the end of the European war the United States would be the haven to which hundreds of thousands of taxburdened Europeans would turn.

Referring to complaints recently made before a House committee that some employes of the United States Government were receiving only $40 a month, Representative Albert Johnson, of Washington, said:

"There will always be men working for $40 a month in this country so long as you let in foreigners from Turkey and everywhere else. If there were fewer men to be obtained at $40, salaries would be better here."

Representative Schall, a blind member from Minnesota, said his mother could not read when she came to this country, but he favored the literacy test.

"The man with the stuff in him," he said, "will learn to read thirty words if he wants to come to this country. If he doesn't care enough about coming to learn to read there is no room for him here. I am in sympathy with the foreigner, but I am thinking of home first."

In beginning his speech Mr. Cannon recalled that for one hundred years there had been intermittent campaigns to keep the immigrant out.

"Who are the native Americans who have for one hundred years periodically grown hysterical about putting up the bars to protect themselves against alien blood?" asked Mr. Cannon.

"I have for years tried to find the native element in our population. I recently turned to a report of the census office under the title of 'A Century of Population Growth,' in which is given a list of the family names which appeared in the first census in 1790. This does not give all of the names of the more than thirty hundred thousand people then living in the United States, but it does pretend to give all the family names that represented one hundred or more people, on the assumption that the heads of families in 1790 were the founders of the Republic, and that these names, numbering 27,337, would be 'the basis for our American genealogy.' There were then 3,172,000 family names. These were the native whites in this country when the Constitution was adopted and Washington became the first President."

House Members Who Are "Alien."

"How many of us can trace our lineage back to those first American families, and how many of us are compelled to trace our lineage back to the alien immigrant? I tried to trace the membership of this House back to that American 'Almanac de Gotha,' and I could not locate one-third of you. There are one hundred and thirty-five members of this House whose family names cannot be found in the first census of the United States. These one hundred and thirty-five Representatives represent the alien immigrants to this country, but who will deny that they have American names?

"I found the name of the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Gardner, who is one of the later pioneers of this movement, written in fifteen different ways, and that may justify his position in the matter. I found the name of the Chairman of the Committee who is the author of this bill, but few of the other members of the committee can trace their lineage back to the first families. I was able to find my own name there spelled in six different ways, from Cannon to Canine, but I have other historical records that some of my ancestors were driven out of New England long before this first census on pain of having their ears cut off if they remained; so I have not particular pride in finding my name among the first families of the Republic. I am willing to be put down with the aliens of this House.

"The Senate is not better represented in that old list than the House. While my friend Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts, is, as I said, represented by fifteen different spellings, I have been unable to find the name of his distinguished father-in-law, the senior Senator from Massachusetts, who is one of the most brilliant and cultured men in public life. That ought to be a consolation to some of you. If Senator Lodge is an alien, who among us may not be proud of the title?

Who Are the Natives?

"The Congress of the United States is not the only place where scions of the first families do not monopolize the membership. There were no McKennas, no Pitneys, no Van Deventers, and no Brandeises for the membership of the Supreme Court; no McAdoos, no Burlesons, and no Houstons to sit around the Cabinet table. Business, commerce, manufacture, science, literature, art, and labor, as now represented in our great American family, would have lost in nomenclature, if not in development, had the first Congress of the United States enacted such legislation as this and closed the ports to the alien immigrant. I can find in that list of first families in 1790 no Agassis, Edison, or Westinghouse; no Carnegie, Harriman, Havemeyer, or Mackay; no Astor, Belmont, Lorillard, or Leiter; no Funston or Pershing; no Watterson or Pulitzer, no Gompers or Morrison, no Billy Sunday and no Mary Pickford. These are a few of the names which would never have appeared in American history had Congress in 1790 seen fit to legislate against the alien immigrant.

"Who, then, are the native Americans who have for 100 years periodically grown hysterical about putting up the bars to protect themselves against alien blood, and then opening wide the gates to welcome immigration to an enlarged field of labor in this melting pot of the world, which has for 300 years been pouring from its crucible a new composite American to stand as a type both like and unlike those of the older civilization from which the virile blood of America has been drawn?"

In concluding a speech delivered with the vigor and fire that marked his utterances a year ago, Speaker Cannon brought moisture to the eyes of some of his colleagues when he dropped his voice a bit and said:

"I am proud of this country. I love this country. I am glad to have been born in this, or perhaps I should say, a former generation. I would like to live to see the swing of the twentieth century and what it will bring. But nature has been kind to me—and I can quit whenever the man with the scythe comes.

"All I desire to say is that I have this faith: I believe that we will continue to grow stronger and stronger; that we will continue to live under the Constitution which guarantees property, life, freedom in religious opinion, legislation that will cover the rich and the poor, the high and the low, every one that we have within our borders, be he alien or native born, like the grace of God. I believe that under it we will make our laws strong enough to restrain the strongest and to protect the weakest; and that, for more centuries than I can speak of now, this republic will continue to grow and grow, continuing to retain, as it ought, our privileges and our civilization."

Californian Explains.

The Asiatic provisions of the bill were explained by Representative Hayes of California. He said they were acceptable to the Secretary of State and to the Japanese Government. He said he saw nothing in the bill that was offensive to Japan or any other Government.

"We have the authority of the Secretary of State, which we had before the provisions were incorporated into the bill, that there was no objection to them," said Mr. Hayes. The committee was unanimous in that it was not desirable to put in the bill anything offensive to Japan. All that the people of California and the Pacific Coast want is to protect themselves against the menace of the Japanese and Asiatic labor generally.

"We are willing, entirely willing, that the student, the traveler, the scientist, and the business man from the Orient shall come into this country, but we on the Pacific Coast do not want to be submerged by an overwhelming influx of labor from the Orient."

BURTON TALKS ON IDEALS.

Better to be Defeated Than to Lose One's Independence, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 24.—"It is better for a man to go down to defeat than to lose his independence" former United States Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio told the members of the Outlook Club here tonight, speaking on "The public man and the people." Referring to the things that affect the public man in office, Mr. Burton said it was not so much lies and slander as it was the low ideals of those who would measure him by their own standards.

Senator Burton said that the war in Europe would cause this country and all other countries to demand the unswerving loyalty of their citizens as never before. The words patriotism and humanity, he said, should have a new meaning to Americans as the result of the present strife abroad.

NORTH CAROLINA FOR WEEKS

Strong Sentiment for Senator Among Delegates to Chicago Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 24.—With the choosing of R. W. Ward of Raleigh and J. D. Parker of Smithfield as delegates from the Fourth Congressional District to the Chicago National Convention, it was declared today that the State delegation is solid for Senator Weeks for the Presidential nomination.

Neither the State nor district conventions have instructed their delegates, but the national committeeman, the delegates at large, and the delegates from seven Congressional Districts are in favor of the Massachusetts Senator. Former National Committeeman E. C. Duncan is one of the delegates defeated in the convention today.

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Silk Shirts
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Made of Madras, fine count Percales, Mercerized Materials and Cotton Crepes; negligee or pleated models with laundered cuffs, and negligee with soft cuffs; excellent variety of patterns.

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pair 25c
Plain and Fancy Silk or Lisle Half Hose in a large assortment of colors; reinforced heels, toes and soles.

Pajamas
1.10
Made of Madras and Mercerized Materials; plain and fancy stripes; pearl buttons and silk loops; low neck model.

Silk Half Hose
40c
Pure Thread Silk, with reinforced lisle heels, toes and soles. Black, Tan, Navy Blue and Gray.

Union Suits
1.10
Lisle Thread Union Suits—sleeveless, knee length; also half sleeves and ankle length.

Silk Half Hose
75c
Extra fine quality Pure Thread Silk; reinforced heels, toes and soles; also in Mixtures with fancy stripes.

Shirts and Drawers
each 45c
Made of fine count Plaid Madras; athletic shirts; knee drawers with banjo seat. Also medium weight balbriggan.

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HOUSE DEMOCRATS HOLD SPEED CAUCUS

Decide to Put Through Preparedness Measures Before Taking Up Other Legislation.

WILSON SUBMITS PROGRAM

Recommends Relief from Mississippi Flood Dangers, Which He Has Investigated Secretly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Legislation by special rule, so far as the House is concerned, was virtually assured tonight, when the Democrats of that body met in caucus and adopted a "speed-up" resolution binding the Rules Committee and the House leaders to expedite all important legislation. Administration measures and appropriation bills are to have the right of way. Miscellaneous and minor bills are to be considered at night sessions, if at all.

Another important development of the caucus was the plan of the House leaders to include the Tariff Commission bill in the omnibus revenue measure.

The caucus did not discuss legislation in detail and no instructions were given the Ways and Means Committee to guide it in framing its revenue bill. The "speed-up" suggestion of President Wilson was incidentally discussed, but the caucus left to the Rules Committee the task of framing special rules to rush through the Administration measures as they are prepared.

This is the program submitted by the President:

1—Appropriation bills, carrying the provisions necessary for the preparedness measures.
2—Revenue bills, with anti-dumping provision.
3—Bill for Tariff Commission.
4—Ship Purchase bill.
5—Rural credits.
6—Philippine bill.
7—The proposed legislation for Porto Rico.
8—The conservation measures.
9—The Mississippi River Relief measure, which should provide, I suggest, that the work of levying and investment be carried on under a continuing contract system until completed, the annual appropriation for the work to be carried in the Sundry Civil bill, as was done in providing for the work at Panama.
10—Corrupt Practices act.

The Mississippi relief measures suggested by the President constituted the first formal announcement of the results of an investigation carried on at his direction by Secretaries Lane, Houston, and Redfield in response to an appeal from New Orleans civic organizations that steps be taken to control Mississippi floods.

The report of the committee of Cabinet members was presented to the President several weeks ago, and since then he has gone over it with Chairman Humphreys of the House Flood Control Committee now investigating the Mississippi River problem.

NO EXCISE TAX ON SUGAR.

Senate Finance Committee Considering Other Increases in Tariff.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee today practically decided not to recommend an excise or production tax on sugar as an amendment to the House resolution repealing the free sugar provision of the tariff law. Senators Hardwick and Gore have been urging such an amendment, the latter also proposing a half cent increase in the sugar tariff to remain in effect until six months after the end of the European war.

While the production tax has not met with general favor, it is considered probable that there may be some amendment to the House repeal resolution, and several Senators say that a temporary increase in the tariff is not unlikely. A meeting of the full committee called for tomorrow to act on the matter was postponed late today by Chairman Simmons until Monday.

It is estimated that with a half a cent increase, the sugar tariff would produce from $65,000,000 to $70,000,000.

ROWE POLLS HIS DISTRICT.

Brooklyn Congressman Finds Voters for Preparedness and Marine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—After a canvass of his constituents by mail, Representative Frederick C. Rowe, Republican, of Brooklyn, said tonight that his district was overwhelmingly in favor of preparedness and a merchant marine.

Mr. Rowe recently sent letters to his constituents asking them to express their opinion regarding preparedness or anti-preparedness. He also asked the voters in his district if they favored building up an American merchant marine.

"Thousands of replies have been received," Mr. Rowe said. "After I received between five and six thousand replies I quit counting. Of the number I counted, more than 98 per cent. reflected views in favor of substantial increases in the army and navy. Some of the replies suggested an army of half a million men, others were from constituents desiring an army of not exceeding 100,000, but the majority favored substantial increase. Letters referring to the navy called for a navy equal to that of Germany's or one capable of whipping the entire world.

"I did not mention specifically the Ship Purchase bill, but I asked the recipients to advise me if they favored a merchant marine. Ninety per cent. of the replies were from constituents who said they favored the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, but few supported the idea of steamship lines owned or operated by the Government.

"The replies on this question expressed a preference merely for American ships under the American flag.

'CYCLONE' DAVIS UNDER FIRE

House May Expunge One of the Texan's Speeches from The Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A speech inserted in the Congressional Record by Representative Davis of Texas, who is generally known as "Cyclone," caused the appointment in the House today of a special committee of five members to report whether the speech should be expunged.

Mr. Davis's speech, which was not delivered on the floor, but inserted in a "leave to print" privilege, was assailed by Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois as indecent and unfit to be printed in the record of the House.

"No respectable newspaper would print such language," said Mr. Madden, "and it has no place in the Record. I do not intend that the Record shall be used as a cesspool, a place for the washing of dirty linen about some Texas controversy."

Mr. Madden asked the appointment of a committee to investigate the fitness of the speech to remain in the Record. Speaker Clark named Representatives Webb of North Carolina, Montague of Virginia, Barkley of Kentucky, Cooper of Wisconsin, and Platt of New York.

During the brief debate Representative Davis calmly asked: "Under what rules are we proceeding and what rights have I as a member of this House?"

"We are proceeding under the general rules of the House," said the Speaker.

The speech was printed in the Record of Wednesday, and was inspired by an attack on Mr. Davis printed in a Houston newspaper. Incidentally, Mr. Davis paid his respects to Representative James R. Mann, the Republican leader, with whom the Texan had a verbal tilt several days previously.

The language to which the House probably will object refers to the newspaper criticism of Mr. Davis. Some of the milder terms used by "Cyclone" in describing his enemy are "skunk," "feathered buzzard" and "a creature so low that to call him a child of the devil would be to slander the devil."

LITTLETON CHARGES ERROR TO MARSHALL

Believes Federal District Attorney Improperly Assumed Jurisdiction in Rae Tanzer Case.

FINDS "BAD SYSTEM" HERE

Deplores the Ease with Which Men Are Indicted by the Government Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Ex-Representative Martin W. Littleton of New York was a rather reluctant witness today before the House Judiciary Subcommittee which is investigating impeachment charges against H. Snowden Marshall, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. In a measure he criticised the course pursued by the District Attorney's office in the Rae Tanzer case.

Mr. Littleton guardedly expressed the opinion that in bringing the Rae Tanser case into the Federal Courts the District Attorney's office erred. The hearing today was devoted almost entirely to a review of the proceedings following Miss Tanser's charge against James W. Osborne, former Assistant District Attorney, and subsequent developments.

Members of the sub-committee pressed Mr. Littleton for an opinion as to whether the District Attorney exceeded his authority in proceeding criminally against Miss Tanzer and her attorneys, which course, Representative Buchanan charged in his impeachment resolution, was to shield Mr. Osborne.

"I want to reply to the committee's question," Mr. Littleton finally said, "but at the same time I do not want to characterize any one or express an opinion that is not founded on something I know absolutely to be true. I have known Mr. Marshall for sixteen years and am friendly to him. I do not wish to do any one an injustice."

Representative Carlin, Chairman of the sub-committee, asked Mr. Littleton if there was anything in the proceedings in the Rae Tanzer case which led him to believe that Mr. Marshall exceeded his authority or did anything that was improper. "I do think," said Mr. Littleton, "that the assumption of jurisdiction in these cases and the assumption of jurisdiction to prosecute Rae Tanzer in the Federal Court was an improper assumption. The case ought never to have been in that court. There may be two opinions about that. After it was done the indictment of Safford, the Slades, and others for interfering with the administration of justice rested upon that single act of fixing the jurisdiction. If that had not been done the indictment could not have been brought."

Mr. Littleton went on to say that if it was charged that Miss Tanzer's purpose was blackmail there was a State statute covering such cases.

"The ease with which men are indicted and prosecuted in New York in the administration of the criminal law by Federal authorities is very unfortunate," Mr. Littleton said. "Many inherited cases of this kind have accumulated. Whether Mr. Marshall should be charged with these, or whether it is a part of a bad system that has grown up, I am not willing to say. There is another phase to this case. I felt it was very unfortunate that the whole crowd of defendants in a civil suit should have been indicted for a criminal offense while the civil suit was pending."

Chairman Carlin asked Mr. Littleton's opinion as to the reason for starting proceedings in the Federal Court.

"I don't like to express an opinion" said Mr. Littleton. "My first impression was that it was brought in the Federal Court because it might be thought to be more favorable to the complainant.

"Mr. Osborne was well known in the Federal Courts. At the same time, however, he had had sixteen years of similar practice before the State Courts as a public prosecutor. I know of no fact that would warrant me in saying he went into the Federal Courts because it might assure him a more favorable forum."

Mr. Littleton explained that his connection with the case was as the attorney for Miss Tanzer's attorneys, Slade & Slade, and a detective, A. J. McCullagh, when they were alleged to have induced Safford to identify Osborne as the person against whom Miss Tanzer had a complaint.

"I believe there is nothing to warrant their conviction," said Mr. Littleton. "I never could see the justification for any charge against the Slades for interfering with justice. If the charge that they pointed out Osborne to Safford in the court room is true, it was nothing more than happens in criminal cases every day."

Mr. Littleton described as a "wrenching of jurisdiction" the proceedings under which the Tanzer-Osborne case was thrown into the Federal Courts by the District Attorney's office.

Other details of the Tanzer-Osborne case heretofore related in New York courts were heard by the members of the investigating sub-committee when they examined A. L. Berman, an attorney; A. J. McCullagh and John J. Hannan, detectives, and C. G. Kasse, proprietor of a hotel at Greenwood. These witnesses told of the mix-up over Osborne and Safford's identification which got him into trouble.

Samuel Herschenstein, an assistant attorney in the office of Mr. Marshall, entered a defense of his chief and flatly denied charges of witnesses heard by the sub-committee in New York that the District Attorney had "persecuted" any one. Mr. Herschenstein praised Mr. Marshall's administration, saying that during his term of office there had been ten times as many prosecutions for violations of the bankruptcy law as there were in the preceding fifteen years.

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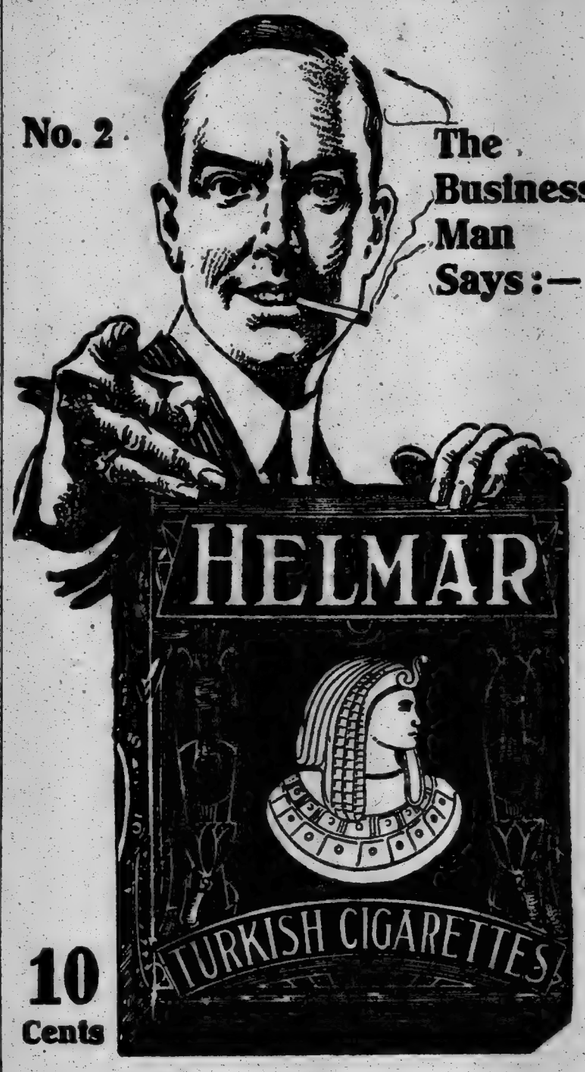

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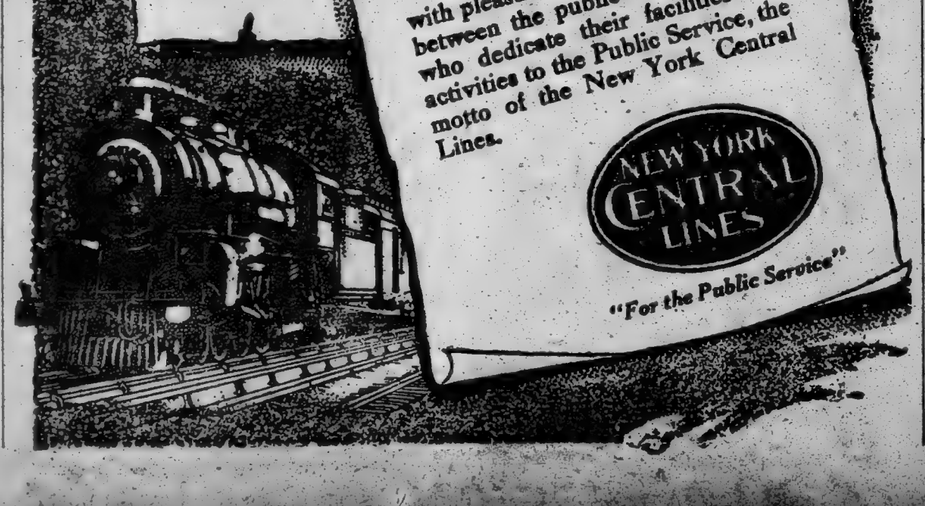

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200 WOMEN SOLDIERS GIVE A PUBLIC DRILL

Gen. Mrs. Millbank, in "Stunning" Khaki, Heads League for Self-Defense.

THEIR ZEAL WINS PRAISE

Men of Ninth Regiment Put Squads Through Brisk Evolutions in Armory Hall—Dozens More Enlist.

The first public drill of the new American Woman's League for Self-Defense was held last evening in the Ninth Regiment Armory, Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, and several hundred women and girls were put through the manual of arms, apparently with much martial enthusiasm. More than 200 "enlisted" women were present and many more as spectators.

Those who came to scoff at the end of the evening were eager to get into a uniform. Ida Vera Simonton, Field Secretary and General Organizer, said the regulation attire probably would be a pair of knickerbockers and a military shirt, because that would be comfortable and inexpensive. Gymnasium suits were worn by a number of women last night, but a few officers, including Field Secretary Simonton and General Mrs. J. Hungerford Millbank, founder of the International Order of Military Women, which plans to combine with the new organization, were in khaki.

There were all classes and kinds of women, of a variety of ages and sizes. Among them were dentists, lawyers, surgeons, heads of departments, teachers, private secretaries, and stenographers. There was also one small girl of 9, the little daughter of Lieutenant James Meyer of the Ninth Regiment, who saluted like a General and drilled like a good soldier.

Men "Barred," but Welcome.

Not a man was supposed to enter the armory while the women were drilling, but members of the regiment and others, too, were present, however, and the women were so interested in the drilling they forgot to complain.

The drilling has been under the supervision of Colonel J. J. Byrne of the Ninth, but he was not present, and members of the regiment, some in khaki and some in citizen's dress, took different squads of women in hand. There was one regular army man from Governors Island who said drilling was a fad of his. Others had been at Plattsburg, and Abbott Oberndorfer of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, said he was an advocate of preparedness. It was a "free-for-all drill" for the men.

The khaki suits worn by the women were of different styles. That of General Millbanks consisted of a trim skirt and snug-fitting blouse. She wore a big military hat, under the brim of which were auburn curls. Lieutenant Claudia Cale wore a similar uniform and a sabre.

Field Secretary Ida Vera Simonton was in a more picturesque uniform that she had worn in the French Congo when she headed a troop of Singalese soldiers. It consisted of tight-fitting knickerbockers, puttees, and a skirt that came to the knees and rippled out in up-to-date fullness. She wore a white silk shirtwaist for comfort, but the uniform was completed by a short, snug coat of the khaki and a campaign hat. To show she did not lose her femininity in uniform, she wore small, high-heeled boots and big pearl earrings. She made the speech of the evening, saying:

"We have the sanction of General Leonard Wood in forming this organization. He says it is the greatest thing in the world to waken the men slackers. Look at the women here who want to enlist. If a war comes we shall be able to defend our homes and the homes of the women who haven't learned how.

"Our slogan is 'America First.' Every woman is welcome. We will teach the women who are not too flightly the use of firearms. We are doing this because of the atrocities suffered by the women at the front in Belgium and Poland. You must learn that firearms are not dangerous in themselves.

"There is a woman here tonight who was the wife of an army officer in one of the Mexican revolutions. When the men were called away they shut the women in the powder house and left word to have it blown up with them rather than let them fall into the hands of the Mexican Indians. If those women had known how to use firearms they could have taken their guns and escaped."

General Millbank in Command.

General Mrs. Millbank gave directions for the drill to start.

"Put your coats down on the seats," the General ordered.

There was a scattering of the women. They threw off their hats and coats, fluffed up their hair, and made for the centre of the drill floor. The assembling of squads was haphazard and the squads were of different sizes. Some officers had eight "men," while others had twenty. Some squads had one, some two, drill officers.

One of the squads which did the best work was commanded by Miss Ruth O'Connor, who put her troops through military evolutions and also strenuous setting-up exercises. Different squads all over the armory were drilling in different ways.

"'Position' means to stand at attention, but don't stand like a wooden soldier," said one of the officers. "In proper position you will not be fatigued standing at attention for a long time, with your eyes straight ahead, not seeing the soldier next you."

"That's the hard thing," said a young girl.

One squad was put through evolutions at double-quick, and a stout elderly woman was always a little behind the other members of her squad, but she never dropped out.

"She would do good service in time of trouble," said a woman military expert. "She would always hang on."

"One of my best soldiers is a grandmother," said General Millbank.

Miss Anna D. Higginson will give the women the Swedish drill, which, she says, made over the British soldiers as she saw it given them at Southport and Aldershot in England. The next drill will be on Saturday evening. There will be several hundred more women in the ranks then, as "enlistments" were many last night.

ASSAILS SECURITY LEAGUE.

W. L. Saunders Says It Is Conducting an Anti-Wilson Propaganda.

William L. Saunders, the Vice Chairman of the Navy Consulting Board, yesterday attacked the National Security League as a partisan organization hostile to the Administration.

"I am glad that the New York Chamber of Commerce," said Mr. Saunders, "has come out in the open in its opposition to the President, for that opposition has been well known among certain persons who have heard the whisperings of what have been going on in Wall Street. The meeting held last Wednesday was presided over by John I. Waterbury, retired President of the Manhattan Trust Company, a pronounced reactionary. The keynote was struck by Joseph H. Choate, an old school Republican, whose reminiscent mind still re-echoes the cheers he-cheers bestowed upon him by British audiences, when he was the American Ambassador. Mr. Choate is the honorary President of the National Security League. He told his audience that this league had brought about a spirit of preparedness, even taking credit for its influence with the President. Everybody knows that the National Security League has overdone its work, and that under the pretense of being non-partisan and non-political it has from its inception been partisan and political.

"The whole organization is anti-Wilson, and its propaganda has been anti-Wilson, sometimes in a subtle manner, working cleverly under cover in an effort to deceive the independent voter, but frequently breaking out in a full blast of Republican hatred against that man in the White House.'

"It seems to me that it is about time that the public should realize that this league was organized at a time when it was supposed that the President was a pacifist, and that, no matter what their circulars may have said or still say, the real impulse behind it was to put up and work up a strong issue against the Administration. It is certainly amusing to see how some of the half-baked and other quasi-Democrats fell into the meshes and were widely advertised. This league is now and always has been a pretense and a sham, a propaganda shamefully pursued under the banner of patriotism."

Mr. Saunders said that Mr. Choate had stirred his audience to enthusiasm by the statement that the torpedoing of the Lusitania would not have occurred under Roosevelt.

"It was a delightful psychological study to see the old-time Wall Street bankers and brokers in that chamber rising in cheers at the mention of Roosevelt. I saw a gentleman who during the latter part of Mr. Roosevelt's term went so far as to forbid the mention of his name at his family table. I saw another who at the bankers' banquet exulted in the fact that he would not rise to the usual toast, 'The President of the United States.'"

W. S. Stanwood Menken, the President of the National Security League, when told of the remarks of Mr. Saunders, said that formerly it was the habit to attack the league on the ground that because its head was a Democrat it was essentially pro-Administration.

"The league, as a matter of fact," continued Mr. Menken, "early took the attitude that it was important to persuade the President of the need of preparedness. By resolution it has heartily congratulated Mr. Wilson on his recently expressed views. It has strongly praised the position of Mr. Garrison, and tried to remain silent as to Mr. Daniels until self-respect and patriotism made that course impossible.

"Mr. Daniels appointed Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Saunders may resent the attacks made on his chief; but the fair-minded citizen knows that Mr. Daniels's retention in his present office is a national catastrophe and makes difficult any upbuilding of the navy. Democrats generally agree with this view, and in fact they ask with fear whether four years more of Wilson mean four years more of Daniels."

ROOSEVELT RETURNS, SILENT ON POLITICS

Continued from Page 1.

30,000 men. In every home where I was a guest practically all of the young men had gone to the front or were going."

May See Perkins Today.

The Colonel listened to many stories about developments in the political situation and in Mexico with apparent interest. His only comment, however, was the well-known one: "By George, now, that is interesting." He told of his plans for today, which included a possible talk with Mr. Perkins, but when an effort was made to draw from his a reply about Presidential aspirations he turned it aside with the assertion he was not going to refer, directly or indirectly, to that subject.

The story of the new species of bird came while the Colonel was discussing his plans for today. He said that he was going to Fairfield Osborn (Henry Fairfield Osborn, Curator Emeritus of the Museum of Natural History,) and Curator Hornaday of the Bronx Zoological Gardens.

"I've got something to tell them," he said, "and I want to congratulate them on their biological laboratory at Demerara. It's perfectly splendid."

Then he asked one of the newspaper men if he knew what a night hawk was, and the bird story followed.

The night hawk, it appears, eats insects, but the new bird which the Colonel discovered does not. It is a good deal in appearance like the whippoorwill but, the Colonel added with a chuckle, "is as big as a barn owl." It is nocturnal in its habits, makes its home in a cave and lives on nuts. Betel nuts was one of the varieties the Colonel named.

"It makes a great noise, too," he said.

A suggestion was made that it might bark like a dog and the Colonel, a broad smile on his face, raised a threatening finger.

"Now, Sir, no nature faking," he exclaimed.

Natives Call Bird "Little Devil."

The native name of the bird, the Colonel said, was the guacharo. He added:

"Some of the natives call it the diabloth, or little devil. We found it in the caves of Trinidad. I couldn't believe it at first, but there it was, just as I have described it."

It developed that one thing which puzzled the Colonel about the bird was the presence of bristles or whiskers about the mouth. He could understand them on a bird which lived on insects, but not on a bird which lived on nuts. In fact, the presence of the whiskers was one of the points which distinguished it from any other the Colonel had ever seen or heard about.

"I'm going to look at the species in the Zoological Gardens and see if any of them have the bristles," he said.

Some of the most interesting facts in connection with the discovery of the bird were learned from other passengers on the ship who had been at Trinidad when the Colonel made his voyage of discovery into the caves. The Colonel heard about the strange bird and his interest was immediately aroused. So the expedition, including Dr. Beebe, who is attached to the biological laboratory, was formed.

When they started out Dr. Beebe and his friend took hammocks, knowing that it was necessary to sleep in the caves in order properly to observe the new bird. The Colonel, who doesn't like to sleep in a tent, found a rough wooden table and carried it on his shoulders for miles to the cave lands. When it came time to sleep and pass away the hours while the guacharo was out on the warpath, the Colonel found that his legs hung over the side of the table, but he used the table just the same, rather than risk sleeping on the ground.

But It's Quite an Old Bird.

The Encyclopedia Britannica indicates that the Colonel's bird discovery is hardly a discovery. Under the name of Guacharo, or "oil birds 55 it describes a bird similar in many respects which lives in caves in the Venezuelan province of Cumana and also in Trinidad, where, according to the Encyclopedia it sometimes bears the name of Diablotin. This bird is described as about as big as a crow. The beak is hard, strong and deeply notched, the hostrils are prominent and the gap is furnished with twelve long hairs on each side, like the whiskers on the Colonel's bird.

In habits, the encyclopedia says, the Guacharo is wholly nocturnal, slumbering by day in deep and dark caverns which it frequents in vast numbers. Toward evening it arouses itself, and with croaking and clattering, approaches the exit of its retreat whence at nightfall it issues in search of food. This food, so far as is known, consists entirely of oily nuts or fruits.

The gnacharo was first observed by Alexander von Humboldt in 1799.

Water Floods Staterooms.

Henry L. Stoddard, who accompanied the Colonel on this trip from Port of Spain, described the voyage. It was so rough at times, he said, that it was necessary to reduce the ship's speed by half, and on Wednesday night, when the water began to come aboard and got into the staterooms, the ship was swung head on into the wind.

"I knew I couldn't sleep, but the Colonel managed it all right," he said.

The real trouble began shortly after midnight, when the waves dashed across the upper decks, and water was a foot deep in some of the staterooms. The vessel was pitching and tossing in the sea. Colonel Roosevelt had a stateroom on the port side of the upper deck amidships.

Between midnight and 1 o'clock Thursday morning a great wave swept down on the ship. The Colonel had retired and was sleeping when it struck. The water poured over the upper deck and tumbled like a torrent into the Colonel's room.

From that time on, armed with a bucket and thinly clad the Colonel was about the busiest man on the ship. Several of the employes rushed to aid him, but he sent them away and bailed strenuously until the water was only a few inches in depth. Then another wave added to the flood and the Colonel started in again at his work.

"It was a pretty stiff job from midnight to 3 o'clock," he said, "but I got it all out, and after that it was a bit calmer."

There were fifteen passengers on the ship, including Colonel Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt. The other passengers described the Colonel as the best sailor they had traveled with. He was busy all the time, they said, playing or working.

Colonel Plays Tennis on Steamer.

While the Colonel was in the West Indies he mentioned the fact that he often played tennis, and when the word got around a set of nets was made for him which was set out on the upper deck of the Matura. On every day there was fair the Colonel and other passengers played for an hour or more, and a tournament was arranged between different teams.

The Colonel joined enthusiastically, too, in deck billiards and other games on the ship. He spent several hours of each day working. He said last night that he was going to write a story about the new bird he had found and his experiences in the West Indies. Some of this history was prepared en route to New York.

The Colonel has been away from this country since Feb. 11, when he sailed on the Guiana. The return voyage was begun a week ago Wednesday. The weather was unfavorable most of the time, but the worst gale began three days ago and continued almost without abatement until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Colonel was bronzed by the tropical suns and looked as if he had lived a fairly strenuous life. Mrs. Roosevelt was also greatly benefited by the tour.

Other passengers brought enthusiastic stories of the Colonel's reception in Port of Spain and other places where he stopped. The dinners and meetings at which he was the guest of honor attracted the biggest throngs the islands have seen. A copy of the Port au Prince Gazette containing an address delivered by the Colonel on March 12 was brought back by one of the passengers. In it he spoke principally of the Panama Canal, describing it as "the best thing I did."

"I do not care a rap for any office merely for the sake of holding it," and "I only care for what you can do in any office," were other terms he used. He said that he had not stirred up revolutions in Panama. For years, he said, the effort had been to keep them down. All he had to do was to stop keeping them down. This statement, made with a smile, caused much laughter.

The Colonel posed for two or three photographs when the photographers pleaded with him. As the room was filled with smoke by the flashlight he asked what punishment could be meted out.

"They shall be shot at sunrise," some one remarked.

"See that it is done," said the Colonel, with a smile.

Colonel Roosevelt got into an automobile at the pier in South Brooklyn, and went with Mrs. Roosevelt to the home of their son-in-law, Dr. Richard Derby, at 116 East Seventy-ninth Street, for the night. Today, he said, he would go to see his publishers, and have a talk with Professor Osborn and Curator Hornaday and perhaps with Mr. Perkins. The Colonel will go to Oyster Bay late this afternoon.

TOWNE FOR U. S. SENATE.

Friends Say Osborn Will Waive Claims in Ex-Senator's Favor.

Charles A. Towne, ex-United States Senator from Minnesota, has decided to enter the primaries in this State for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. The announcement was made yesterday at Mr. Towne's office, 115 Broadway. According to Mr. Towne's friends, it is possible that his decision will result in William Church Osborn, Democratic State Chairman, withdrawing from the field. It was said that Mr. Osborn had already made it known that if Mr. Towne decided to seek the nomination he (Mr. Osborne) would gladly retire. It was further stated that prominent merchants, manufacturers, and bankers had volunteered to finance Mr. Towne's campaign.

Mr. Towne is an active Wilson Democrat and is said to have the support of the Wilson Administration. In 1894 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as Representative from the Duluth-Congressional District and in 1896 was appointed by Governor Lind to represent the State of Minnesota in the United States Senate. In 1900 he declined the National Democratic and Populist nomination for Vice President. He always supported William J. Bryan in his Presidential campaigns. In 1901 Mr. Towne came to New York to practice law. Four years later he was elected Representative from the Fourteenth Congressional District in lower Manhattan.

Mr. Towne is in Washington at present. For some time past he has been speaking throughout the country in support of the Wilson preparedness campaign.

NO 25-KNOT SUBMARINES.

United States Forced to Reduce Its Requirement to 19 Knots.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The proposal approved by the last Congress for the construction of two great submarines with a surface speed of from twenty to twenty-five knots, was definitely abandoned today when Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee introduced a bill to reduce the required minimum speed from twenty to nineteen knots.

Efforts by the Navy Department to obtain bids for construction of the 25 knot boats failed. As an alternative bidders proposed to reproduce the 1,000 ton submersible Schley, authorized two years ago and construction of which has tardily begun. They asked, however, that speed requirements be reduced, because it had been found impossible to design an oil engine which would drive the boat at more than 19 knots.

Secretary Daniels referred the matter to the Naval Committee, being unable to make use of the appropriations under the existing law without insisting on a twenty-knot minimum. The bill introduced today probably will be reported favorably next week, and contracts for two more boats of the Schley type will be awarded in the near future.

So far as navy officers know there are no submarines in service in any foreign navy which have a speed in excess of seventeen knots.

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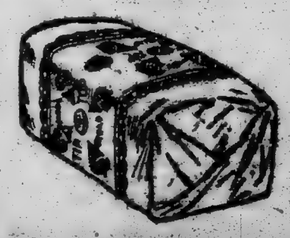

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YUAN SHIH-KAI TAKES ALL BLAME

President of China Says He Cannot Be Idle While Nation Is Racing to Perdition.

FULL TEXT OF MANDATE

Calls for Unity So That the Country Can Be Saved from Internal Strife.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Chinese Legation today received from the Peking Government the official text of the mandate issued on March 21 by Yuan Shih-kai, who for a brief period was designated as Emperor of China, and by which the restoration of the republic, was ordered with Yuan Shih-kai as the President.

The cablegram to the Legation stated that a mandate issued on March 21 relieved Lu Chang-Hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the additional post of Secretary of State "on account of his multitudinous duties," and appointed Hau Shih-Chang to be Secretary of State. The Legation was also notified in the dispatch that another mandate of the same date canceled the reigning title of Hungsien—or Emperor—and that a mandate issued yesterday, March 23, reinstated the title of the republic.

The text of Yuan Shih-kai's mandate concerning the form of government for China, marking the restoration of the republic, is one of the most remarkable human documents penned by a ruler of contemporary times. It is full of interest because of the unique attitude of humility taken by the President in assuming all of the blame for all of the troubles of China.

"I have myself to blame for my lack of virtue," says President Yuan, and he then asserts that "I hope to imitate the example of the sincerity of ancients by shouldering all the blame so that my action will fall in line with the spirit of humanity which is the expression of the will of heaven." The mandate concludes with the statement by President Yuan Shih-kai that he cannot remain idle while the country is racing to perdition," and appeals to all generals and others to rally around the republic. Here is the text of the mandate:

"After the establishment of the republic disturbances followed one after another, and I was called upon to shoulder the burden of the State. Those having the welfare of the country at heart unanimously declared that unless China adopted a constitutional monarchy she could never exist. Large numbers of people then advocated the monarchical restoration. Prayers were addressed to me in most earnest terms by telegram and petitions. The acting Li Fa Yuan (State Council) decided that the question about the form of the State should be settled by a convention of citizen representatives. In consequence representatives of the provinces and special administrative areas were elected and a convention was called. These representatives of the convention unanimously decided in favor of a constitutional monarchy and elected me Emperor. Since the sovereignty of the country was vested in citizens and the decision was made by the entire body of representatives, there was no room left to me for further discussion.

"When the trouble in Yunnan and Kweichow arose I issued a mandate postponing the measure and forbidding the presentation of petitions praying for my enthronement. Then I hastened the convocation of the Li Fa Yuan in order to secure various views, hoping to revert to the original state of affairs. Being a man of bitter experiences, I cared for nothing but the salvation of my country. A section of the people, however, suspected me of harboring a desire for great power and privileges. Thus difference in thought has created an exceedingly dangerous situation.

"I have myself to blame for my lack of virtue. Why should I blame others? The people have been thrown into misery. The soldiers have been made to bear hardships. Commerce has declined. Taking this condition into consideration I feel exceedingly sorry.

"I am still of the opinion that the designation petitions submitted through the Acting Li Fa Yuan are unsuited to the circumstances of the country. The official acceptance of the throne on Dec. 11 is hereby canceled and the designation petitions are hereby returned through the State Department to the Tsan Chang Yuan, acting as the Li Fa Yuan, to be forwarded to the petitioners for destruction. All preparations connected therewith are to cease forthwith.

"Thus I hope to invite the example of the sincerity of ancients by shouldering myself all the blame, so that my action will fall in line with the spirit of humanity, which is the expression of the will of heaven. Those who advocated the monarchy were prompted by the desire to strengthen the foundation of the country, but as their methods have proved unsuitable their patriotism might harm the country. Those who opposed the monarchy have done so out of the desire to express their political views. It may be presumed that they would not go to the extreme, thereby endangering the country. They should, therefore, listen to their conscience and give up their prejudices. With one mind and purpose they should unite in the efforts of saving the situation so that we may be spared the horror of internal strife.

$18,000 Fire on Sugar Barge.

The barge Senator, laden with sugar, caught fire at Pier 5, Forty-third Street, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The tugboat Carol towed the barge away from the other boats near it and out into the middle of the bay, where the fireboat William J. Gaynor put the fire out. The damage was estimated at $18,000. Thomas Gleason of 1 Broadway, is the owner of the barge.

SARGENT PAINTINGS READY.

He Will Soon Install Them in the Boston Public Library.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 24.—John S. Sargent is expected in Boston next week to direct the installation in the third-story hall of the Boston Public Library of the paintings which complete the series of mural decorations depicting "The Triumph of Religion." The paintings are now in this country, having arrived a few days ago from Liverpool. They will come to Boston in bond, and cannot be opened until Mr. Sargent's arrival.

As to the date when the new decorations will be visible, that is not yet known, even to those most directly concerned. Mr. Sargent evidently considers these mural paintings his greatest work. He came here in person to install the first part of the series thirteen years ago, and gave the paintings their last touches after they had been placed in position, and it is expected that he will follow the same plan on this occasion.

William Howe Downs, an art critic, hazards the supposition that the central motive of the new paintings is the Sermon on the Mount. The general title of the subject of the entire series is sometimes given as "The Pageant of Religion."

The new paintings are to occupy the long east wall, over the staircase.

NORTHERN TRIPLE ENTENTE?

Scandinavian Nations Considering a Defensive Alliance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Information received here concerning the conferences that have been in progress in Copenhagen between the Governments of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, with respect to questions growing out of the great war, indicates that the commercial arrangements contemplated at the inception of the conferences will be extended so as to provide for a temporary political union of the Scandinavian countries. The three northern nations are considering, with the prospect of affirmative action, an agreement whereby, if one of the three becomes involved in the European conflict, the others will steadfastly refuse to join with the enemies of that nation.

One important outcome of the conferences was an agreement that the three Scandinavian Governments should take the initiative whenever the time was opportune in seeking to bring other neutral countries to join with them in arrangements to protect the legal rights of neutrals. In this connection the Scandinavian nations purpose to extend the limit of territorial waters from the present three miles to four miles. If this purpose is carried into effect it may close the narrow entrance of the Baltic Sea to hostile operations, and may cause Denmark, Sweden, and Norway to clear out explosive mines that have been strewn close to the outer edge of the three-mile limit of territorial jurisdiction.

The conferences took up the question of retaliatory measures against belligerent nations that violated neutral rights. In this connection it was make known that Sweden had placed an embargo on the exportation of chemical wood pulp for making news print paper, and the suggestion was made that Denmark and Norway should follow suit. The action of Great Britain in detaining and searching mails for the Scandinavian countries was also considered.

The conferees of the three Governments apparently found it difficult to arrive at certain conclusions. Norway has been strenuously opposed to being involved in the war, and has shown no marked disposition to protest against the sinking of her merchant vessels by German submarines. The sympathies of Sweden are said to be with the Teutonic Powers; Denmark's are supposed to be in the direction of the Entente.

Ask Aid for Destitute Family.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 193 Bowery, appeals for aid to maintain a home for a struggling mother and her four children. In October last the husband and father died suddenly from pneumonia. He had been unemployed for a long time, but by great sacrifices had kept insurance premiums paid, so the family for a time managed to live on the insurance money. Recently they found themselves penniless and requested help. Donations will be welcomed by Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 52 Broadway, or may be sent directly to the association.

SHACKLETON SHIP HELPLESS IN ICE

Continued from Page 1.

death of Scott, interviewed by telephone last night, said:

"If Shackleton succeeded in accomplishing his magnificent march across the pole and took the route which he followed on his previous expedition, when he tried to get to the pole from Ross Sea, long before this he will have reached Cape Evans and found Captain Scott's hut. We left an abundance of food and fuel when we sealed it up before coming away, but I am afraid they will not find very much clothing. If they are badly off in that respect, however, with his own resourceful nature and with material which he will find, I little doubt that Sir Ernest and his companions will survive one Winter, providing they reach Cape Evans in reasonable health, but of course succor must be sent to them.

"No ship can reach the Ross Sea base until the end of December this year. There is much to be done, however, before a relief expedition can be organized, and it will be necessary to put the matter on foot almost at once.

"Should it be decided to send out a vessel from this country, she must leave not later than the beginning of August. We have yet to get a full account of the Aurora herself, and that cannot reach us until she gets to port. There are two or three places in the south where she could be repaired and equipped if she is not too badly damaged.

"As to men, owing to the fact that so many of the best representatives of our mercantile marine have given their services to the navy for the period of the war it would be extremely difficult to find a crew for the Aurora fitted to undertake such an enterprise if she were to be sent as a relief ship. There, of course, is no doubt that a relief ship must be sent, and even at a time when the empire is facing such serious issues I have every confidence support will readily be found."

News Sent to the King.

The news regarding the Aurora was communicated to the King, who has taken a keen interest in he Shackleton expedition. His Majesty gave Sir Ernest a flag to carry on his great trans-antartica march. The news caused the gravest concern among relatives and friends of the explorers. Until the Aurora arrives at some port and the full story of her perilous adventures is available the extent of the loss which has been sustained cannot definitely be stated, but that a very serious position has been created is certain. The Government already is being urged to dispatch a relief expedition. The Chronicle says:

"Surely the 'great rich nation,' as a certain Scott called us, has no alternative but to organize a relief expedition as early as possible. It is a clear call for honor such as only can meet with one response. The Government, which gave its powerful support to the Shackleton expedition, must and will, we are confident, step into the breach.

"Even if Shackleton, having met with insuperable barriers in his attempt to cross the pole, had to retrace his steps to his Weddell sea base and gets back to Buenos Ayres on the Endurance, a relief expedition will still have to be organized to effect the rescue of Macklntosh and his companions."

As regards the question of the marooned men's provisions the Aurora message mentions a motor sledge party which left the ship and did not return until five weeks later, and it is assumed it must have carried a lot of food and equipment for depot purposes, because a sledge is specially designed for this purpose.

It is also pointed out here that on the Ross sea coast there is an abundance of seals, penguins, and gulls, and as all of the sixteen men, assuming they joined hands, are experienced explorers there is every reason for believing that they will find a way of fighting through the dangers and difficulties which now confront them.

Predicts Shackleton's Course.

In the absence of fuller information, Herbert G. Ponting, who took part as a photographer in Scott's last expedition, was reluctant to give an opinion about the Aurora's mishap, "but it seems exceedingly improbable," he said to a Daily News representative, "that a crew would not be left on the Aurora competent to deal with any emergency. Assuming that the boat did break adrift, it should have been possible for a competent crew to take her back. I receive the report as it stands with incredulity.

"In any case Mr. Ponting is confident that if Shackleton had succeeded in crossing the Continent he would not be in any serious difficulty even if he found no ship to meet him.

"Probably," said Mr. Ponting, "he would make for Scott's old quarters on Ross Island, where he would find ample stores. He would also have Amundsen's old headquarters, on the Bay of Whales, 400 miles away, where tehre probably would be other stores to draw upon as well as hi sown old quarters only seven miles from Scott's."

WHAT SHACKLETON PLANNED.

Ambition Was to Carry British Flag from Sea to Sea.

Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition's the first fully equipped for scientific exploration ever sent into the antarctic. Before starting from Kingland in September, 1914, about six weeks after the beginning of the European war, he announced that his expedition had three objects in view, the chief of which was to conduct exhaustive scientific researches, including geographic, meteorologic and geodetic surveys. The other announced purposes were to take the British flag across the south pole from sea to sea and to navigate the antarctic on a meridian.

In his announcement of what he intended to accomplish, Sir Ernest placed the crossing of the southern polar continent from the Weddell to the Ross Sea, the longest and hardest polar journey ever attempted, as his primary object. From sea to sea the distance is about 1,700 miles. He expected to determine the nature of the continent before coming out. Among the many questions to be solved were whether the great plateau dipped from the pole toward the Weddell Sea, and whether the Victoria mountains, known to reach the pole, reached across the continent and were a continuation of the Andes. This latter question is of the greatest interest to geographers.

In addition to the geographical explorations, the expedition planned to make exhaustive geological collections while in Winter quarters. It was planned that one ship should land parties which would make geological collections of the west side of the Weddell Sea, and would also try to trace the continuation of Graham Land to the south.

The general dip of the magnetic needle was also to be determined by taking continuous magnetic observations from the Weddell Sea right across the pole. Sir Ernest also announced that he would make continuous magnetic observations. Meteorological or weather conditions were also to be carefully studied and recorded and these were to be correlated with those taken by the three previous expeditions to the antarctic.

Both ships of the expedition, the Endurance and the Aurora, were fully equipped for dredging and making deep-sea soundings, to assist in the biological work, which was to be carried out in a most thorough manner. The distribution of plant life and fauna were also to be carefully studied.

The Endurance, which carried Sir Ernest's division of the party, is a three-master of 300 tons, the foremast square-rigged and the other two masts schooner-rigged. Her auxiliary engines give her a ten-knot speed. The Endurance was built with "wooden walls" two feet thick, of almost solid oak. Oak and pliant pitch-pine were the only woods employed in her construction. Her accommodations were for thirty-two persons, and the party which sailed included fifteen officers and scientists. Among them were:

Frank Wild, second in command, in charge of provisions; George Marston, in charge of general stores, artist; P. O. Tom Crean, in charge of sledges; Captain Orde Lees, R. M. L. I., in charge of motors; Lieutenant F. Dobbs, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in charge of dogs; Lieutenant Courtney Brocklehurst, assisting with dogs; J. Wordie, geologist; R. W. James, physicist and magnetician; Leonard H. Hussey, meteorologist and assistant magnetician; F. Hurley, photographer and kinematographer; E. Studd, Cambridge University and Camborne School of Mines, and Lieutenant Frank A. Worsley, R. N. R., of New Zealand.

Lieutenant Worsley was in navigating command during part of the voyage, and later was to take part in surveying and exploring the antarctic coasts. The Endurance carried seventy dogs and a number of motor sledges.

The other divisions of the party which went to the base on Ross Sea sailed on the Aurora, in command of Lieutenant Aeneas Mackintosh, R. N. R., who was in charge also of the chronometers and meteorological instruments. This party included H. G. Lemard, second officer; A. H. Ninnis, in charge of motors, a cousin of Lieutenant Ninnis, who lost his life during the Mawson explorations; J. R. Stenhouse, R. N. R., chief officer; A. Stevens, Assistant Lecturer of Geography at Glasgow University; Spencer Smith, in charge of the photographic department; J. L. Cope, biologist; D. S. Mason, chief engineer; A. L. Larkman, second engineer; H. Wild, in charge of stores; and Hay, stoker, and Manger, carpenter. The Aurora carried twenty-six dogs.

Sir Ernest's party planned to start across the antarctic continent from Weddell Sea. The Endurance first touched at Buenos Aires when arrangements were completed and then sailed to South Georgia, a barren island 800 miles east of Cape Horn.

There the final arrangements were made and it was Sir Ernest's announced plan to sail with the Endurance to the ice pack, there go ashore with six men who should accompany him in his long journey. The other men of his division of the expedition were to remain with the Endurance and do scientific work.

The unusual ice conditions at South Georgia made it impossible for Sir Ernest to start before January, 1915. Sir Ernest reported that the ice was further south than it had been for years. In a dispatch received in London, he said: "The ice is so bad that you must not look for us until about the beginning of March, 1916."

THIRD TRACK RESULTS SLOW

January Figures Show That the Subway Traffic Increasse Faster.

Traffic returns for the month of January show that the opening of the third tracks on the elevated lines had not had time in that month to produce anything like the expected relief of traveling conditions. The officials of the Inerborough Rapid Transit Company had reckoned that the new express services would add 20 per cent. to the traveling facilities, but it has turned out that the increase in subway traffic last January, as compared with January, 1915, was more than five times as great as the increase in elevated traffic.

The subway last January carried 34,063,671 passengers, as against 29,065,268 in January, 1915, an increase of 4,047,403, while the four elevated railroads carried 26,471,288 passengers last January, as against 25,757,716 in January, 1915, an increase of 713,522. The subway last January, it was true, had 283,032 passengers originating on the new Steinway tunnel line, which was not open in January, 1915, but they were too few in number to affect the general result. Most of the increase in the elevated traffic was on the Second Avenue line, which carried last January 784,272 passengers to the 538,598 of January, 1915, while the other express services showed only a small increase.

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WILLARD AND MORAN FIT AND EAGER FOR TONIGHT'S LONG-AWAITED BOUT IN GARDEN ARENA

BIG BOXERS READY FOR TONIGHT'S FRAY

Willard-Moran Bout Will Be Seen by 13,000 and Receipts May Reach $160,000.

EXPECT THOUSAND WOMEN

Among Spectators Will Be Many Well-Known Men—All Preliminary Arrangements Completed.

Jess Willard of Kansas, the world's champion heavyweight, and Frank Moran of Pittsburgh, the ambitious challenger for his title, are primed for action, and more or less patiently await the hour of 9:30 this evening, when they will face each other in the ring of Madison Square Garden. The bout, under the State law, will be limited to ten rounds. To gain the championship Moran must score a knockout over the champion, as no decision will be given by the referee, Charley White.

This bout marks the first appearance of Jess Willard in the ring since he won the championship from Jack Johnson in Havana last April. It was there, under the blistering, tropical sun, that the giant Kansas cowpuncher battered the negro fighter into submission after twenty-six rounds. Tonight's engagement marks the most important fistic event in this city in the last sixteen years. It was on Nov. 3, 1899, that Jim Jeffries and Tom Sharkey engaged in the last big heavyweight contest at Coney Island.

Since those days a new glamour has come over the boxing game. When Willard and Moran step into the ring tonight, the historic old Garden will hold the biggest gathering that ever jammed into the arena. There will be 13,000 inside of the amphitheatre, and it is believed that the total receipts for the bout will leap to $160,000, something unheard of in the history of the boxing game here.

No ring event ever held in this country has aroused so much interest among well-known people as the Willard-Moran match. Among the boxholders are men well known in the financial and social world, in business affairs, the world of letters, men of professional prominence, and familiar figures of the stage. A new and surprising feature of this affair will be the presence of women in the arena boxes. It is expected that more than 1,000 women will witness the bout.

Among the expected spectators are Payne Whitney, Jay Gould, J. P. Morgan, Cortlandt Smith, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Russell Colt, G. L. Boissevain, Andrew Miller, Diamond Jim Brady, David Belasco, William A. Brady, George M. Cohan, Enrico Caruso, Honest John Kelly, Mars Cassidy, John McCormack, Warren Barbour, Clarence H. Mackay, Charles F. Murphy, James F. Gaffney, Johnny De Saulles, Digby Bell, Joe Weber, Lew Fields, Foxhall Keene, Lawrence Waterbury, John K. Tener, Ban B. Johnson, Harry N. Hempstead, Frank J. Farrell, James A. Gilmore, Peter Cooper Hewitt, ex-Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, General W. Coleman du Pont, Harry F. Sinclair, Harry Payne Whitney, Mayor Curley of Boston, William A. Orr, Secretary to Governor C. S. Whitman; Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, and Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, A. J. Drexel Biddle, Livingston L. Biddle, W. H. Tevis Huhn, and Samuel P. Huhn will have a box party of ten Philadelphians.

Willard and Moran will box for a purse of $71,000 offered by Promoter Tex Rickard, the Western mining promoter. It is the largest purse ever offered for a limited round glove contest. The champion is to receive $47,500 and Moran will get $23,500. In addition Willard will get $5,100 for his share of the motion picture interests.

Charley White, the veteran referee of the country, will officiate as the third man in the ring, and the alternate referee will be Jack Skelley of Yonkers, the former lightweight boxer. The timekeeper will be Dr. George Muth. Moran's timekeeper will be George Considine and Jack Curley will time for Willard. Dr. Muth will use an electric timing device. Willie Lewis, Moran's trainer, will be the chief adviser in Moran's corner, while Tom Jones and Walter Monahan will be the champion's advisers.

The bout will be boxed under the rules of the State Athletic Commission, under which the boxers when in a clinch must break clean or may hit with one arm free.

There will be several preliminary bouts. The semi-final which will go on just before the big contest will bring together Battling Levinsky and Jim Savage, two heavyweights, for six rounds. This bout was originally intended to go ten rounds, but Chairman Wenck of the Boxing Commission yesterday cut the rounds to six. Jimmy Murray of Brooklyn and Charley Treyball of Chicago, bantamweights, will box four rounds. There will be three other four-round bouts, starting at 7 o'clock. The preliminary bill will be completed before 9:30, the time set for the beginning of the big bout. Claude Tibbott of Albany will be the referee in the preliminary bouts.

Adequate police arrangements have been provided for handling the big crowd which will throng the Garden. Police lines will be drawn on the streets around the Garden, and these will be closed to all but ticket holders. Provision was made yesterday for the sale of a limited number of standing-room tickets at $10 each. The standing room will be in the rear of the arena boxes and in the balconies.

The ticket window for standing room tickets will be on the Madison Avenue side of the Garden and will be under the direct supervision of Lieutenant John T. Waldron of the Fire Department. The sale will be stopped when Lieutenant Waldron thinks it wise to so order. There will be a squad of eight firemen on duty inside the Garden.

Inspector John Gray of the Police Department will command a squad of plainclothes men in and about the building and Val O'Farrell's detectives will do the regular policing inside of the Garden. Outside of the amphitheatre Inspector Bolon of the Fourth District will direct the activities of 150 uniformed policemen. In addition to the Garden's regular staff of ushers and attendants Promoter Sam McCracken will have a squad of fifty of his circus ushers to assist in seating the spectators.

The bout is commanding country-wide attention, and fifty telegraph wires have been strung in the Garden for newspaper service. Papers in every large city of the country will be represented at the ringside. The motion pictures of the bout will be taken from a small platform swung from the first balcony.

Every suitable bit of space in the Garden has been taken up for seats. The prices range from $25 to $3. There will be no music this evening as the bandstand at the Madison Avenue end of the amphitheatre has been divided into boxes. Pete Coleman of the Garden applied for the fieldglass privilege, but it was denied on account of lack of space. To seatholders in the upper galleries, glasses will be a handy thing to have around.

Less than 500 tickets remained unsold at the Garden ticket office last night. Many of these were $25 seats with a $20 in the seat. The sale has reached $148,000. With the rush of out of town visitors expected this morning, these tickets will go fast. The ticket agencies and speculators have many tickets for sale. The agencies are getting $5 advance on all tickets, while the curb speculators are asking double prices for their pasteboards.

There will be five entrances for ticket holders at the Garden. The tickets have been marked according to their situation to the nearest entrance, so that there will be little confusion in getting the spectators into the Garden. There are two entrances on Twenty-sixth Street, two on Twenty-seventh Street and the main entrance on Madison Avenue.

The last chapter of the arrangements for the bout was completed yesterday when Tex Rickard and Sam McCracken, the promoters, turned over to the stakeholder the entire purse which is to be given to the two boxers. The promoters turned over $60,000 in cash, the remainder of the $71,000 having been deposited by them when the fighters were matched.

Strange to say, there has been little betting on the bout. On account of the no decision rule the only decision to base a bet on is that given by newspapers. Willard, of course, is a big favorite. Many private wagers have been made that he will win by a knockout, but there is little Moran money in sight. The decided improvement in the champion's fighting tactics, since he won the title, lead many of the wise bettors to believe that he will have no trouble in beating Moran.

Some of Moran's friends have bet on him to win by a knockout, but the odds have been 1 to 6 or 1 to 5. At best, it seems only a remote chance. Never before has New York been so worked up over a glove contest. Last night on Broadway, in the restaurants, and in the theatres, the leading topic of conversation was: "Are you going to the fight?"

BOXERS MUST DO THEIR BEST.

Rickard Says They Are Overpaid and Wants Plenty of Action.

Tex Rickard, who is promoting tonight's bout at the Garden, never thought until yesterday that there were so many people in the world. At the Waldorf he was busy all day talking with men who came first to congratulate and tell him what a great man he was, and then ask him for tickets for the fight.

"The number of people who spoke to me today," said Rickard, "reached into the thousands. I never knew so many people knew me. I want to thank the boxing public of New York for the interest they have shown in this bout, and I hope it comes up to expectations. I have offered these men a greater sum of money than they are worth for this ten-round bout, and now it is up to them. I have done everything in my power to make the bout an attractive one, and the only thing that remains is for the boxers to do their share.

"I expect these men to go into the ring and do their level best. I don't want a big attraction like this to end in disappointment. I will be up near the ringside, and if there is any evidence that the boxers are not trying to fight I will be among the first to get up and raise a protest. I feel sure, however, that they will both go into the bout to show the best that is in them."

COUNTERFEIT TICKETS OUT.

Cards to Willard-Moran Bout Being Circulated Out of Town.

It was learned yesterday that counterfeit tickets for the Willard-Moran bout tonight have been printed, and that New York men had gone to Boston, Philadelphia and cities in Connecticut to dispose of the pasteboards.

They are not admission tickets, but tickets supposed to be redeemable at the Madison Square Garden ticket office for admission tickets. The management of the Garden stated last night that no such ticket had been issued and warned patrons against the counterfeits.

MORAN HINTS AT KNOCKOUT NEAR END

"Don't Be Surprised If You See Willard Drop in Seventh or Eighth," He Says.

Frank Moran, who will do his best to wrest the world's heavyweight title from Willard tonight and will have no excuses to make if he does not, spent a quiet day in snow-clad Westchester yesterday. With Willie Lewis, Moran took a long walk, but only once or twice did he break into a run. He dismissed from his mind the monotonous routine of gymnasium work and tried to forget that such a thing as a boxing glove was ever invented.

The last few days have been something of a strain on Moran. The hour of 9:30 this evening has seemed a long way off to him. Yesterday afternoon he took a long nap and then got up and read about an hour before dinner. He spent the evening in his room chatting with a few of his friends and went to bed at 9 o'clock, with the vision of the world's heavyweight title before him as he went to sleep.

"Do not be surprised," said Moran yesterday, "to see the finish of this fight come in the seventh or eighth round. Then you will see Willard drop. A champion like Willard was never made over night. My progress has been slow and steady, while his came suddenly. Before the Havana fight Willard was nothing to be afraid of, and I don't think he is now. I have trained more conscientiously for this fight than for any bout in my life. I am impatient to get into the ring. I feel confident that I can take Willard's punishment, and there was never a big fellow like him who did not have a weak spot somewhere. After the first round is over I will have him pretty well sized up, and then just watch and see whether he is so big that he cannot be hurt. I have been pounded hard during my training and my muscles are harder than ever before. I can take all he has and have confidence in my own hitting power to bring him down."

Bill McKinnon, who has been doing the hardest boxing with Moran, was Willard's sparring partner on the Coast when the cowboy was training for his bout with Gunboat Smith, in which he was defeated in twenty rounds. "I thought that there wasn't a man in the world who could hit as hard as Willard," said McKinnon, "until I joined Moran. During the last few weeks I have found that Moran has greater hitting power than Willard had when I was with him."

Willie Lewis, Moran's trainer, is highly pleased with his charge's condition. He has trained down to a fine edge, and his muscles are all aquiver when he is rubbed down. Lewis would rather have had the bout take place on March 8, as first planned, because when Moran first started training at Saratoga he went at it hard with the early date in view. Then he had to let up for a while, and it has been no easy task to keep him from going stale.

"I expect to see Frank win by a knockout," said Lewis yesterday. "He has the fighting spirit and the punch, and he can take his medicine. He will be a pretty lively individual when he gets into the ring. I have always predicted that Frank would be the champion of the world some day, and this is the time he is going to get the prize."

Moran will take a walk today, but will sleep during the afternoon. Everything will be done to keep his mind off the fight, for he has been impatient about it for several days. Moran and his handlers will leave Dal Hawkins's this evening about 7:30 o'clock and will make a slow run down by automobile to the Garden.

WILLARD TRAINS FOR FILM.

Works Before Camera—Says He'll Win as Quickly as Possible.

Champion Jess Willard's chief exercise yesterday consisted in posing for the moving pictures. With his retinue of trainers and handlers he went to a studio in East Forty-eighth Street, where he went through his whole program of training. Willard did not relish the experience and was glad when it was over. Yesterday morning he took a long walk through the park, and while he is not down to within ten pounds of his weight when he fought Johnson, he says that his condition is just what he wants it to be.

Willard's final remarks yesterday were: "I am going to win as quickly and as decisively as I can. I feel as well as I have ever felt before any fight in my career, if not better. I am not worrying. I never worry. Worrying brings on wrinkles and old age. I never like to make predictions about how I will win, but I go into every bout to win, and this is no exception. I have never yet predicted that I will knock out anybody, but my record shows that I have several such achievements to my credit."

The champion will have a quiet day today. He will spend it with his manager, Tom Jones, and Walter Monahan, his trainer. The bout with Moran will not be discussed, as Willard says he has made all the preparation he is going to make for that affair, both mentally and physically. He will take a quiet walk through Central Park and will not receive any visitors when he gets back to his hotel. He will take an automobile ride in the afternoon, but his driver will have special instructions not to take any chances on the road, as he does not want to go through the experience Moran had when he jammed between two street cars last week in the Bronx.

Willard is keyed up to the proper pitch for this fight. He doesn't show the restlessness or impatience of Moran, because he hasn't Moran's temperamental make-up. He is anxious to get into the ring and have the bout over with, and that is always a good sign that a fighter is in the right trim to do his best.

Tom Jones, Willard's manager, is very optimistic about the outcome of tonight's bout. He predicts with the greatest assurance that Willard will win before the fifth round. Walter Monahan also has the greatest confidence that the champion will make a short fight of it. He says the champion's improvement in ring knowledge and execution is nothing short of wonderful. Monahan says that on Thursday in his boxing bouts Willard showed greater hitting power than ever before and that his speed had increased.

Willard will have only a light dinner early this evening and he will not go down to the Garden until about 8 o'clock. He expects to weigh in at about 240 pounds.

WOULD TIE UP RECEIPTS.

J. R. Miles Tries to Recover on Judgments Against Tex Rickard.

An attempt was made yesterday through the State Athletic Commission to tie up the receipts of tonight's bout by serving an attachment to prevent the payment of any money taken in at Madison Square Garden to Tex Rickard. The commission accepted the service but Chairman Fred A. Wenck explained that the commission had nothing to do with the money involved in the Willard-Moran bout. No attention was paid to the papers by the commission and they were turned over to a representative of the Attorney General's office.

Rickard was also served with the papers. The action avers that Rickard owes two sums of $445.79 and $1,736.25 to Joseph R. Miles, the judgments having been obtained in California in June, 1911. Rickard showed no surprise and stated that they would have no effect on tonight's bout.

At the meeting of the commission yesterday Commissioner Dwyer tried to pass a resolution in which it was suggested that Bill Brown, a licensed referee, be punished for his alleged promise to render a newspaper verdict of the Willard-Moran bout. Chairman Wenck stated that Brown would be at the bout in the capacity of a layman, and that the commission could not prevent him from voicing his opinion. He hoped, however, that Brown would not give any verdict.

Four new boxing clubs were licensed yesterday—the Staten Island A. C. of West Brighton, the Totten Sporting Club of Tottenville, the Tuxedo Athletic Club of Buffalo, and the Freeport Sporting Club of Freeport, L. I.

WELSH DEFEATS WHITNEY.

Kilbane Beats Donohue in Other Chief Bout at Harlem S. C.

Two holders of world's championship boxing titles—Freddie Welsh, the English lightweight, and Johnny Kilbane, the Cleveland featherweight—displayed their wares at the Harlem Sporting Club last night, and each won his bout handily.

The lightweight champion was the more impressive, for he administered such a beating to Frankie Whitney of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in five rounds of their contest that the latter was forced to admit defeat because he was unable to continue with the sixth session. This bout was announced as the main attraction and so it proved to be, for in point of competitive interest it far outshone the final contest.

In winning the bout Welsh showed himself to be one of the cleverest two-handed boxers who have performed in this division for some time. His only failing seems to be a lack of decisive punching power, and this was clearly evident throughout the five rounds. Several times he stood soldily after feinting Whitney into leaving an opening for a vital spot and rained full length right and left hand blows on the Western boxer's jaw and head. These punches, however, never showed any staggering effect, and Whitney stood up gamely under the fusillade. The Iowa man was totally outclassed, however, and seldom landed a clean punch on the lightweight champion.

The bout between Kilbane and Harry Donohue of Peoria, Ill., was not as interesting as its predecessor. Donohue, despite an advantage of six pounds in weight, seemed awed by his opponent, and willingly went into clinches, while Kilbane seemed to be waiting for a favorable opportunity to swing his right to the jaw. In the sixth round he had his opponent down twice from blows to the jaw. Kilbane gave a clever exhibition and was an easy winner.

Harry Murtha of the west side outpointed and outfought Red Mack of Newark in the six-round bout.

YANKEES PULL UP STAKES.

Donovan Reduces Squad and Then Starts with Team for Birmingham.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 24.—Au revoir to Macon was said by the New York American League baseball party this afternoon. The squad took the 2 o'clock train for Birmingham. The first game of the exhibition season will be played there tomorrow.

There was batting and pitching practice this morning. The general physical condition of the squad was excellent and much progress was made during the stay here in providing individual preparedness. What is needed now is the development of smooth team play such as the trip North is expected to produce.

In co-operative base running and batting the work of the Yanks in the practice game has been erratic, culminating in an exhibition of the most heedless sort of base running yesterday. The batting has been streaky, so that finality in the attack has been missing, but with outside teams as the opponents hereafter better organization in the offense is looked for. The team is well equipped with capable units. What they must do is to get together.

A big reduction in the squad has been effected, with players sent here and there under optional agreements, but there still remain thirty-one players. That number will be retained for the present, though Manager Donovan will have to do more worrying when the time comes to decide what additional men are to be let out. The pitching staff contains so much of promise that it is a tough task to prune it. In fact this supply of promising timber influenced Donovan to retain fifteen pitchers, some for permanent use, and the others for further inspection.

Young Piercey from Los Angeles, who is only a boy, looks too good to Donovan to let out. Shocker, the moist ball pitcher, has come along with steady improvement, and the manager intends to have him stick around for a while, if not permanently. Dan Tipple is still a Yankee, but it was thought for a while that he would go to Baltimore, along with Elmer Miller, the outfielder. But that arrangement did not go through, and Tipple probably will share the pitching with Piercey in Birmingham tomorrow.

Others besides Miller who have been placed with minor league clubs are: Aragon, infielder, and Hendryx, outfielder, with Richmond; Vance, pitcher, and Brown, outfielder, with Columbus; Layden, outfielder, with Toronto; Pieh, pitcher, and Schwert, catcher, with Newark; McGovern and Cable, infielders with Troy.

The squad of thirty-one players will be further reduced in due time. The list of players who have been retained are:

PITCHERS—Right handers, Brady, Caldwell, Fisher, Keating, Markle, Piercey, Russell, Shawkey, Shocker, Tipple. Left handers, Blodgett, Cullop, Love, Mogridge, Ross.

CATCHERS—Nunamaker, Walters, Alexander.

INFIELDERS—Baker, Baumann, Boone, Gedeon, Mullen, Peck, Pipp.

OUTFIELDERS—Cook, Gilhooley, Hartzell, High, Magee, Maisel.

SUPERBAS PLAY STETSON.

Picked Team Scores an Easy Victory Over College Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 24.—Manager Robinson's picked team of Brooklyn regulars and colts defeated the Stetson University nine today, 9 to 6. Larry Miller, a Brooklyn outfielder, drove the ball over the fence for a home run. Pitcher Mails also made a brilliant catch in right field. Captain Daubert was scheduled to chaperon the tourists to Deland, but substituted Catcher McCarthy on account of a slight sore throat. The usual morning practice will be indulged in here tomorrow, with a full nine-inning game in the afternoon.

The Philadelphia Athletics are due here Sunday for a two days' series. Players who remained in Daytona put in the day bathing and motoring. Jimmie Johnston, who has been holding out on the salary question, reported at noon today. He will battle with Myers and Hickman for the centre field job.

Brown Beats Dartmouth in Gym.

HANOVER, N. H., March 24.—The gymnastic team of Brown University won from Dartmouth tonight, 29 points to 25. E. F. Mattison of Brown, who won two of his team's four first places, was the best performer.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Whole Building, near Broadway
Hats, Men's Furnishings and Shoes
Newest Soft Hat
Welt Edge Troopers at $1.90
Green, Brown, Slate
$3 Hats in Everything but the Price.
The Greatest Values Ever

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY
MONARCHS of Winnipeg vs. CRESCENT A. C.
St. Nicholas Rink, 69 West 66th St., TONIGHT
Adm. 75c. Res. Seats $1.00

GIANTS BEAT TIGERS; HOLIDAY IN MARLIN

Manager McGraw Leads His Team to Dallas on the Homeward Trail.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 24. — The Giants officially ended their Spring training here today by defeating the Detroit Tigers by a score of 4 to 1 in the first series of five exhibition games for the big league championship of Texas. But for Schupp's lack of control in the second inning the American Leaguers would have been shut out. The issue was decided in the second inning, when the tying and winning runs were scored on Merkle's triple and Fletcher's home run.

The game had been given much publicity in this part of the country, and it drew a crowd of 1,500. Marlin merchants closed their stores, and hundreds of visitors came from near by towns in motor cars and from Waco by special train. Most of the spectators rooted for the Giants and were highly pleased with the exhibition, which was remarkably free from errors.

This morning a rain, the first the Giants have seen in Texas this Spring, threatened to spoil the pastime, but at noon the skies cleared. The only disagreeable weather feature was a high wind, which held up hits to the outfield and helped the pitchers.

The failure of Ty Cobb to appear caused great disappointment. The local committee, in advertising the game, featured Cobb and Benny Kauff, but Cobb has not reported for Spring training, though he may arrive in Dallas tomorrow. Kauff made good with two hits and a steal of third base. Sam Crawford starred for the Tigers with three hits.

After the expenses of the Detroit team were paid the remaining money was turned over to Marlin's Municipal Play Grounds Fund. The Giants did not charge anything for their services.

The Giants looked much better today than they did against Texas League pitching. Schupp and Ritter were not strong on control, but they fanned eight Tigers. McTigue and Marshall were steadier, but neither pitched a strike-out. The game was well fielded, especially by the Tigers, who limited the scoring by registering three double plays.

Early in the game some feeling developed between the teams owing to the fact that the veteran Bill Sullivan was charged by Schupp and Doolin with unduly favoring the Tigers in his calling of balls and strikes. In the third inning Sullivan put on a mask and windpad and took his stand behind the plate. After that there were no more complaints until Sullivan called Burns out at the plate on a close play in the seventh inning.

The Giants won quickly. Detroit had ten runners left on bases and coupled hits in only two innings. After Kauff had passed away in the second, Merkle tripled down the left field foul line and Fletcher hit to centre for a home run. McTigue passed Kelly, who scored the third run on Doolin's single and Schupp's sacrifice fly.

Marshall, a righthander, relieved McTigue in the sixth, and was responsible for the last run. He let out an infield hit for his second safety, and stole second base. Merkle was hit by a pitched ball. Kauff was thrown out at the plate on Kelly's grounder to Maisel, but Marshall filled the bases by hitting Kelly. Eddie Rousch batted for Dooin and outsprinted an infield hit, which scored Merkle.

After this game the Giants packed up their belongings, and Emerson Park was locked up for another year. The Tigers left for Waxahachie immediately after the game, and at midnight the Giants evacuated Marlin. Three sleeping cars carried the training party to Dallas. The colts continue to Denison in the morning and open their exhibition trip there this afternoon under the management of Christy Mathewson. The regulars will remain in Dallas to continue the Detroit series.

Outfielder Rousch today signed his contract. It is for one year only. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G.B'rns,lf.	3	0	0	6	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	1	3
Lob'rt, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0
Kauff, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
Mrkle, 1b.	3	2	1	4	2
Fl'ch'r, ss.	4	1	2	1	0
Kelly, rf.	2	1	0	1	0
Dooln, c.	2	0	1	6	1
Rarld'n, c.	0	0	0	3	0
Schupp, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Ritter, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*Roush	1	0	1	0	0
†Farrell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	25	4	9	27	7

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Mais'l, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
C'w'f'd, rf.	5	0	3	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
G.J.Burns, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Harp'r, cf.	4	0	0	2	1
Young, 2b.	3	1	0	4	4
Stan'ge, c.	3	0	0	1	1
McTigue,p.	2	0	1	0	0
Marsh'l, p.	0	0	0	0	1
‡Kav'n'gh.	1	0	0	0	0
§Boehler...	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	7	24	13

*Batted for Doolin in sixth inning.
†Batted for Schupp in sixth inning.
‡Batted for McTigue in sixth inning.
§Batted for Marshall in ninth inning.

New York	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 1. Sacrifice hit—Lobert. Sacrifice fly—Schupp. Three-base hit—Merkle. Home run—Fletcher. Stolen bases—Kauff, Veach. Double plays—Young, Bush, and Burns; Harper, Marshall, and Baker; Maisel, Young, and Burns. Bases on balls—Off McTigue, 1; off Marshall, 1; off Schupp, 3; off Ritter, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 10. Hit by pitched ball—By Schupp, 1; by Marshall, 2. Hits—Off Schupp, 6 in six innings; off McTigue, 5 in five innings. Struck out—By Schupp, 5; by Ritter, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sullivan and Mathewson. Attendance—1,500.

WILLIAMS REACHES FINAL.

Will Meet Wright in Longwood Indoor Tennis Tourney.

BOSTON, March 24.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, the former national lawn tennis champion, and Irving C. Wright, by strong play in the semi-finals of the singles today won the right to contest tomorrow in the final round of the annual indoor tournament on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club.

Williams, who captured the event last year, was in remarkable form today, defeating H. C. Johnson at 6—2, 6—1. Most of his points were on aces.

G. P. Gardner, Jr., fell before the effective chop-stroking of Wright by the score of 7—5, 6—4.

Cornell Abolishes Three Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 24.—Three of Cornell's minor sports were abolished by action of the council governing sports today. Hockey, swimming, and fencing were discontinued, the first two temporarily because of lack of proper facilities and the third indefinitely because of lack of interest of the undergraduates.

ARDSLEY TO OWN LINKS.

Hudson River Golf Course to be Greatly Improved East of Broadway

After many seasons of anxiety the Ardsley golfers are now satisfied that their links will remain in their permanent possession. The land east of Broadway on which thirteen of the eighteen holes are laid out has been owned by the Barbour estate and leased to the Ardsley Country Club. As this is one of the choice spots along the Hudson, there were constant threats of encroachment on the golf course for residential purposes, and of late years the Ardsley players have been in daily fear that the picturesque sites of their tees and greens were to be ruthlessly usurped by Italian villas and Colonial residences.

Arrangements have been completed, however, whereby the Ardsley Country Club will come into possession of about 150 acres of land of the Barbour estate, comprising most of the present course east of Broadway in addition to much new property, and the enthusiastic members who carried through this deal—a feat considered almost impossible from the real estate point of view—have also decided to remodel the links with the intentions of making it the finest course in Westchester County.

Speaking to a NEW YORK TIMES representative last night Anson F. Robinson, Secretary of the Ardsley Club, said: "We intend to thoroughly remodel the course on the east side of Broadway. The five holes on the west side will, of course, be changed slightly by the addition of traps and perhaps a change of sites for some of the tees. The hard climbs to the North Mountain and South Mountain on the fourteenth and tenth holes will be eliminated, and by using the additional land to be acquired the golfer will play around the north side of North Mountain through what is known as Deer Park, and by this route he will wind back toward the present eighteenth tee. We are going to get the advice of the best golf architects in the country and make this an ideal course."

When completed the new course will measure over 6,300 yards in length, and as there is no lack of elbow room it is planned to make the fairways as wide as good golf allows. Among the other members of the Ardsley Country Club who, with Anson F. Robinson, put through the deal to obtain possession of the property are Colonel Frank Q. Brown, Edwin Gould, John F. Havemeyer, Arthur King Wood, Maitland F. Griggs, Joseph Clendenin, Henry S. Brooks, and Robert B. Duis.

EMMET TO PLAY LIVERMORE.

Aiken Golf for Dolan Trophies Reaches Final Round.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 24.—In the semi-finals at the Palmetto Golf Club today of the annual handicap golf match play for the Clarence W. Dolan trophies C. Temple Emmet (5) defeated Victor Sorchan, (5,) 4 and 3; Philip W. Livermore (10) defeated George D. Widener, (15,) 1 up.

In the preliminary round of the woman's championship for the William H. Sands Trophy Mrs. Josiah C. Thaw defeated Mrs. King Carley, 6 and 5; Mrs. C. Tappin defeated Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, 1 up; Mrs. Joseph E. Davis defeated Mrs. Oliver Perin, 6 and 5; Mrs. Henry W. La Montagne defeated Miss Louise E. Edey, 5 and 4; Mrs. Philip W. Livermore defeated Mrs. Charles M. Hinkle, 2 up; Mrs. H. A. Curtis defeated Miss Eleanor Phelps, 6 and 5; Miss Thacher and Mrs. Woodward Babcock drew bye.

In the consolation of the women's championship for the cup presented by Mrs. Charles M. Hinkle. Miss Porter (6) defeated Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, 1 up; Mrs. Gouverneur Morris (scratch) defeated Miss Rose Dolan, (8,) 2 up; Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, (8,) Mrs. Lynn, (0,) Mrs. F. O. Beach, (8,) Mrs. Herbert A. Scheel, (18,) Mrs. G. T. Smith, (4,) and Miss Jean Hinkle, (18,) drew byes.

TIN WHISTLES' LAST GOLF.

Parker W. Whittemore Wins First Prize at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 24.—The last tournament of the season for the Tin Whistles today was a match play against bogey for three prizes presented by Leonard Tufts and the club. In a field of sixty-three starters twenty-three beat or were even with bogey. First prize went to Parker W. Whittemore of Brookline, who was 7 up. His score of 70 was the best recorded in tournament play over No. 2 course this season. C. F. Lancaster won second prize, and third went to J. M. Robinson. The scores:

P. W. Whittemore, (plus 2,) Brookline, 7 up; C. F. Lancaster, (15,) Woodland, 6 up; J. M. Robinson, (23,) Harbor Beach, 4 up; R. S. Hawthorne, (18,) Wyantenuck, 3 up; J. M. Thompson, (8,) Spring Haven, 3 up; J. G. Nicholson, (12,) New Bedford, 3 up; J. T. Newton, (24,) Tuxedo, 2 up; C. R. McDonald, (11,) Lambton, 2 up; T. A. Kelley, (9,) Southern Pines, 2 up; H. C. Fownes, (8,) Oakmont, 2 up; W. H. Faust, (5,) Buffalo C. C., 1 up; W. L. Baldwin, (18,) Weeburn, 1 up; J. D. C. Rumsey, (16,) Brooklyn, 1 up; R. H. Hunt, (11,) Worcester, 1 up; J. H. Herring, (18,) New Bedford, 1 up; G. T. Dunlap, (15,) Canoe Brook, 1 up; J. D. Foot, (10,) Apawamis, 1 up.

BRICKLEY HEAD COACH.

Signs to Instruct Boston College Eleven Next Fall.

BOSTON, Mass., March 24.—Charles Brickley, who coached Johns Hopkins elven last Fall and also taught Pennsylvania State the fine points of drop kicking, today signed a contract to be head coach at Boston College. He was under contract to coach Johns Hopkins again, but obtained a release. Brickley made the change, not only because of an increase in salary, but to be in Boston, where he is in the insurance business. He is also to assist in coaching Harvard.

Boston College teams have been weak, but it is now hoped that a victory can be obtained over Holy Cross, the other Jesuit college in Massachusetts.

Harris Wins at Squash.

T. A. E. Harris, the National Class B squash champion, won his way through the third round of the Harvard Club championship yesterday when he defeated J. R. Healey in straight games, 15—7, 15—11. Four other matches were played in the event. The summary:

P. Sanger defeated H. Forster, 15—4, 15—5; A. Dana defeated G. M. Rushmore, 15—5, 15—5; T. A. E. Harris defeated J. R. Healey, 15—7, 15—11; P. M. Morrison defeated C. F. Clarkson, 15—8 15—0; F. H. Davis defeated Geoffrey Taylor, 15—7, 15—9.

Exhibition Baseball Results.

At New Orleans—Cleveland, 4; New Orleans, 2.

At Miami—Boston Nationals, 8; Philadelphia Americans, 6.

COLUMBIA WINS SWIMMING HONORS

Volmer Takes Two Titles in Intercollegiate Individual Contests.

H. E. Volmer of Columbia University retained the title to two intercollegiate swimming events, won last year, at the annual individual championships last night in the Columbia tank, when he took first honors in the 100 and 220-yard races. Captain Schiaet of Yale won the 50-yard event in 25 4-5 seconds, after a sharp competition in which Nelligan of Amherst and Turner of Wesleyan pushed the Yale leader to the limit. Although the times in several of the events were better than those made at last year's championship meet, no new intercollegiate records were hung up.

The rules of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association prohibit the award of points either to the teams represented or to the individuals entered. However, Columbia led the other teams with two first places, won by Volmer; one second, by Captain Charles Lee, and one fourth, by Malcolm Roy, in the plunging event. Yale can be rated second in this manner with one first place, two seconds, and one fourth.

In the fifty-yard race Referee James Steen of the New York Athletic Club made a special ruling and allowed five men to compete in the finals. Schiaet of Yale, Lemcke of Amherst, and Nelligan of Amherst won in the preliminary heats, and Turner of Wesleyan gained a place in the finals by reason of the best second time. The Pennsylvania team claimed that Simonton, who finished second in the second heat, had been fouled by Lemcke, who crossed his path. In the finals of this race Nelligan finished behind Schiaet, with Turner a close third. Lemcke and Simonton finished fourth and fifth.

Friesell of Princeton, who took second in the dive last year, won this event last night. In the plunge for distance, Lehman of Pennsylvania, who holds the intercollegiate record with 78 feet, kept under water for the entire length of the seventy-five-foot pool, and won first place by three and one-half feet.

In the last event, the 100-yard race, Volmer and Lee of Columbia had no difficulty taking first and second honors.

City College was the only member team in the Intercollegiate Association which failed to place in any of the events, whereas Amherst swimmers, competing in the championships on invitation, took a second, third, and fourth place. Wesleyan, also an invited team, won third place in the fifty-yard race. The summaries:

50-Yard Race.—First Heat—Won by Schiaet of Yale; Bosworth of C. C. N. Y., second. Time—0:25 4-5. Second Heat — Won by Lemcke of Amherst; Simonton of Pennsylvania, second. Time—0:25 3-5. Third Heat —Won by Nelligan of Amherst; Turner of Wesleyan, second. Time—0:26. Finals—Won by Schiaet of Yale; Nelligan of Amherst, second; Turner of Wesleyan, third; Lemcke of Amherst, fourth; Simonton of Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—0:25 4-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Friesell of Princeton; Benjamin of Yale, second; Coons of Pennsylvania, third; Evans of Pennsylvania, fourth.

220-Yard Race.—Won by Volmer of Columbia; Shryock of Pennsylvania, second; Ferguson of Yale, third; Russell of Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—2:34 4-5.

Freshman Relay Race.—Won by Princeton, (Lord, Georgic, Holden, and Ills;) Yale, (Mayer, Jenks, Pusey, and Herrick,) second; Columbia, (McCabe, Frankel, Rogers, and Herbert,) third. Time—1:49 1-5.

100-Yard Race.—Won by Volmer of Columbia; Lee of Columbia, second; Lemcke of Amherst, third; Shryock of Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—0:57 3-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Lehman of Pennsylvania, with 78 feet; Lindstrom of Yale, second, with 71 feet 6 inches; Norris of Princeton, third, with 69 feet 6 inches; Roy of Columbia, fourth, with 69 feet.

TROOP B WINS

SHOEMAKER WINS AND KEEPS TITLE

Amateur Pocket Billiards Champion Easily Beats Raynolds in the Final Game.

SPEEDY START SETTLES IT

Winner Clears Table in First Three Frames, and Opponent Has to Play a Trailing Game.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.
J. H. Shoemaker	6	0
E. F. Raynolds	5	1
C. M. Munoz	4	2
H. S. Osborne	3	3
F. A. Unger	2	4
J. J. Maloney	1	5
M. B. Hawkins	0	6

For the third time J. Howard Shoemaker is the national amateur pocket billiard champion. He retained the title for another year when he defeated Edward F. Raynolds last night in the final game of the tournament at the New York Athletic Club by a score of 125 to 53.

It was an easy victory for the champion and in many respects resembled the contest between the two a year ago at the Amateur Billiard Club, but Raynolds made a better showing this time than he did then. Shoemaker was at his best last night. He did not make the high runs that have marked some of his former matches, but he counted steadily and, during the first four frames, almost alone.

Raynolds did not play bad pool by any means, some of his shots being wonderfully well executed. The balls did not roll well for him, however. Several times he played an excellent break shot only to have the cue ball pass the pyramid by the slightest margin. Again after having successfully made the break he found the cue ball lying in such a position that a continuation was impossible. This was discouraging and undoubtedly had a detrimental influence on his game.

Shoemaker played with the dash that almost always characterizes his work. He was in fine stroke, and there was a certain determination about his execution that showed confidence in his ability to gain his third victory as an amateur pocket billiard champion. Shoemaker has won one cup emblematic of the championship, and the victory last night gives him the first leg on a second trophy.

The position play of the champion was almost perfect, and he pocketed the balls rapidly once started on a run. His best effort netted him 17, and he made two other runs of 15 each. Had he been a bit more careful he could probably have made the high runs mount to higher figures.

Some intimation of what was in store for Raynolds was to be had in the first four frames. Shoemaker, instead of living up to his reputation of being a slow starter, went out in front by rapid execution, so that it appeared that Raynolds would be lucky to get even a reasonable count. The champion cleaned the table in the first frame and repeated in the two following frames, making his score, with a scratch deducted, 41, as compared with a cipher for Raynolds. Shoemaker made 10 in the fourth frame and followed with 12 in the next, his score rising to 63 when his opponent had but 4. It seemed as if Raynolds never would be able to get started. The few times that he did shoot the balls ran badly and he could not bring about a position for a run.

The first break for Raynolds came in the sixth frame and he cleared the table. This plucky effort, when the game was 28 odd as lost, brought loud applause from a crowd of spectators that taxed the capacity of the room. All of the seats were taken early, and the latecomers crowded around the back, standing several deep. It was one of the largest gatherings that has seen an amateur billiard event this year, the estimate being that 500 people saw the match and fully that were turned away because they could get no vantage point.

After Raynolds's effort in the sixth frame Shoemaker jumped ahead again, counting up twenty-three balls in the two following frames. Each player at this point showed a tendency to miss on easy shots, Raynolds had several opportunities, but sacrificed them, and Shoemaker missed some straight shots at short range. After this there was a period of safety play, but in this department of the game Shoemaker was more successful than his opponent. He had the ability to scatter the balls a little and still leave his opponent a hard shot, which, when it was missed, as frequently occurred, gave him a chance to play off the outside balls and eventually break up the close grouping.

Though Raynolds played well for as the game wore on he could not match the pace of Shoemaker, who ran out his string in the fourteenth frame. The scores:

Shoemaker—14 14 14 10 12 0 13 11 7 2 9 11 9 2. Total—125. Scratches—3. High runs—17 15 and 15.

Raynolds—0 0 0 4 2 14 1 3 7 12 5 8 5 Total—53. Scratches—3. High runs—11 10 and 6.

The afternoon brought together two Elks, Ferd A. Unger and Herbert B. Hawkins, the former winning by a score of 125 to 104. Unger led from the start. Both players made their best runs of the tournament in their closing match, Unger with 16 and Hawkins with 14.

COLUMBIA SEVEN BEATEN.

Seventh Regiment Wins Close and Rough Game of Hockey.

In a fast and rough game played last night at the Palace Ice Skating Rink at 181st Street, Columbia's hockey team got into action at last and lost a close game to the Seventh Regiment skaters by the score of 5 to 4. Both the collegians and the soldiers showed lack of practise in team work.

The Seventh Regiment team did the better work in passing and Lamb at goal played a star game, fending off wicked drives time after time. In this respect he outclassed the Columbia goal keeper, Meyer, who was too easily drawn out of position and passed.

After scrimmaging all over the rink for more than half of the first period without any score, Green, playing centre for the Seventh Regiment, skated through the whole Columbia team and slipped the puck past Meyer for the first goal of the game. King, right wing for Columbia, evened up the score a few minutes later when he shot the puck from the centre of a scrimmage into the net past Lamb. The period ended in a tie.

The soldiers started to make a runaway of the game in the second period. Pope at right wing scoring quickly when he found the puck resting in front of the unprotected net after a scrimmage. Stevens stole up from point long enough to add another goal to the Seventh Regiment total on a long shot from the side of the rink.

The game began to develop into a shinny match at this point and the goals were rather the result of chance than of skill. Wilson scored on a wild shot for Columbia, and Henry and Green did the same thing for the Seventh Regiment. Captain Webb of Columbia, with his team three goals behind, made a strong attempt to tie the score, but the best he could do was to make two goals, leaving the Seventh Regiment the winners by 5 goals to 4. The lineup:

7th Regiment.	Columbia.
Lamb	Goal
Stevens	Point
Henry	Cover point
Green	Centre
Cooper	Left wing
Pope	Right wing

Referee—W. Blacker, Wanderers. Goal judges—J. Langthorn, Columbia, and P. Cooper, Seventh Regiment. Timekeeper—E. Pulvermacher. Goals—First goal by Green for Seventh Regiment in 12:02, second goal by King for Columbia in 16:18. Second period—Third goal by Pope for Seventh Regiment in 6:45, fourth goal by Stevens for Seventh Regiment in 8:25, fifth goal for Columbia by Wilson in 10:34, sixth goal by Green for Seventh Regiment in 12:00, seventh goal by Henry for Seventh Regiment in 14:56, eighth goal by Webb for Columbia in 15:34, ninth goal for Columbia by Webb in 16:28.

EMMY DESTINN'S RECITAL.

The Metropolitan Company's Soprano Heard in Songs for First Time

Miss Emmy Destinn, for several years one of the props and pillars of the Metropolitan Opera Company, but recently for a time separated from it, has, by virtue of that separation, opportunity for song recitals. While she was a member of the company she never had, or at any rate never took, opportunity for them in New York; wherefore it was that the recital that she gave last evening in Aeolian Hall was the first in which she has been heard in this city. There was a large and very friendly audience, primed with enthusiasm for the admired prima donna, which needed little to fire it into demonstrative applause at frequent intervals through the evening.

It is not every artist with a great reputation and great powers as a dramatic singer who is possessed of all the secrets, all the more intimate requirements, of song singing. Nor can it be said that Miss Destinn on the concert platform has quite all that corresponds to her authority, her dominating power and beguiling eloquence on the operatic stage. She did much singing that was extremely beautiful last evening; but some of the features of the subtler art escaped her. She came with all her opulence of voice, and she was lavish in dispensing it to her listeners. The voice exerted the singular charm of timbre that has had so potent a sway on the stage of the Opera House—a voice unlike any other in its quality, in its vibrant intensity; a voice of great power, capable of many gradations and beautiful in its pianissimos.

Miss Destinn was most successful in songs of directness and simplicity of expression, or in those demanding dramatic fire and vehemence. There was much that was beautiful in Schubert's "Im Abendrot," "Die Post," "Auf dem Wasser zu Singen." "Der Erlkönig" has been presented with a greater subtlety of varying expression than she gave it. There were real tenderness and pathos in her singing of Jensen's setting of Burns's "John Anderson." In Dvorak's songs, "Als die alte Mutter" and "Ziegeunerlied," she was in her element, and put into the latter especially a sweeping passion and vehemence. She produced a singularly fascinating effect in Kienzl's "Frühlingsankunft," delivered almost throughout in her most exquisite pianissimos, beautiful in timbre, though there were certain adjacent tones not of exactly equal quality. It was natural that the singer should rejoice in the bombastic middle section of Liszt's trumpery and tedious setting of Heine's "Loreley," purporting to be dramatic, into which Miss Destinn put all the semblance of dramatic power.

Her following groups were made up of modern Lieder, somewhat curiously assorted, in which Pergolesi's "Se tu m'ami" had a place; also two songs in Bohemian: Dvorak's "Russalka's Song" and Kovarovic's "Slovacka."

COMPOSER PLAYS HIS WORKS

Enrique Soro's Music is Thoroughly European in Spirit.

Under the auspices of the Pan-American Committee of the American Symphony Orchestra, Enrique Soro, Director of the National Conservatory of Chile, gave a recital of his compositions last night in the Chamber Music Room of Carnegie Hall. He had the assistance of Miss Valentina Crispi, violinist, in some of the numbers. The program included a Sonata, a Prelude, a Berceuse, Caprice, Andante Appassionata, and Vals Romantico, all for piano, and four numbers, including Scherzo from Sonata No. 2, for violin and piano.

Mr. Soro's music apparently reflects a European training, as it is thoroughly European in spirit for the most part. It is well-constructed music and has interest along harmonic and melodic lines, while its formal conceptions are always logical and clear. The composer is a very good pianist and makes an excellent exponent of his works.

Miss Crispi's playing of the violin numbers, accompanied by the composer, was excellent. The music was preceded with remarks in Spanish by Julian Carillo and Octavio Elias Moscoso.

PILGRIMS HONOR TREE.

Sir Herbert Their Guest at a Luncheon at the Bankers' Club.

Sir Herbert Tree was the guest of honor at a luncheon given yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims of the United States in the Bankers' Club in the Equitable Building. George T. Wilson, Chairman of the committee, presided, and in addition to a speech by Sir Herbert, Joseph H. Choate, Oscar S. Straus, and Sydney Brooks spoke.

Among those present were George W. Burleigh, William Allen Butler, F. Cunliffe-Owen, E. F. Darrell, William C. Demorest, Chauncey M. Depew, Richard H. Ewart, Samuel W. Fairchild, Lawrence L. Gillespie, John W. Griggs, Bishop Greer, Louis C. Hay, A. Burton Hepburn, Herbert Noble, Alton B. Parker, Herbert L. Satterlee, R. A. C. Smith, George Gray Ward, Frank S. Witherbee, Hunter Wykes, Percy Burton, Frank B. Wiborg, John D. Langer, General Coleman du Pont.

"Aida" and "Der Rosenkavalier."

There were two performances at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday, a special matinee of "Aida," with Caruso, which packed the auditorium in the afternoon, and a regular subscription performance of "Der Rosenkavalier" in the evening. The cast for "Aida" included, besides Mr. Caruso, Mmes. Rappold and Homer, and Messrs. De Luca and Scott. Mr. Bavagnoli conducted.

The performance of "Der Rosenkavalier" was given with a familiar cast, including Mmes. Kurt, Ober, and Mason, and Messrs. Goritz, Weil, Althouse, and Reiss. Mr. Bodanzky conducted.

Yvette Guilbert in Matinee Recital.

Yvette Guilbert gave a matinée at Maxine Elliott's Theatre yesterday afternoon. Her program, typical of her recitals, ranged in chronology from "Carols of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries" to "Women of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." Mme. Guilbert was assisted by Emily Gresser, violinist, with Ward-Stephens at the piano.

Harris to Buy Interests in Candler.

Sam H. Harris yesterday completed negotiations for the purchase of the interests of George Kleine and Sol Bloom in the Candler Theatre in West Forty-second Street. Mr. Harris was one of the original owners of the playhouse in which Cohan & Harris attractions have been booked. In May the executive offices of the firm will be moved from the Cohan Theatre Building to the upper floors of the Candler.

Villard Heads Philharmonic Society

Oswald Garrison Villard was elected President of the Philharmonic Society of New York at a meeting held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Villard has been one of the supporters of the orchestra for many years and several months ago was elected to the Board of Directors. At the same meeting Clarence Mott Woolley was elected a Director.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Robert Seymour will give the sixth of the series of lectures under the auspices of the Washington Square Players at the Bandbox tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. "Synge and His Islands" will be the subject of her lecture.

Grace George has engaged Louis Edgard for the role of Drinkwater, the cockney buccaneer, in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," which she will produce on Wednesday night at the Playhouse.

A. H. Woods will produce a new American comedy by George D. Parker, entitled "The Dawn," on Monday night, May 1, in Atlantic City. In the cast will be Kathleen Macdonell, Robert Edeson, William Devereaux, Sarah McVicker, and Annie Buckley.

Pictures of the Moran-Wilard bout at the Garden tonight will be shown at the Park Theatre, beginning on Monday afternoon.

A check for $250 for the the motion-picture fund for the Actors' Fund endowment has been received from Thomas A. Edison.

The last two performances of "Stop! Look! Listen!" with Gaby Deslys will be given at the Globe today.

JEWISH BAZAAR GETS $150,000 IN GOODS

Small and Large Merchants Give to Big War Relief Undertaking.

TO OPEN DOORS TONIGHT

Public Officials and Prominent Citizens to Take Part in Exercises at Grand Central Palace.

Final arrangements were completed yesterday for the bazaar for the benefit of the Jewish war sufferers of Europe, which opens in the Grand Central Palace tonight, to continue day and night until April 3. The bazaar is one of the largest undertakings yet attempted by the Jews of New York to raise funds for the relief of their suffering co-religionists in Europe, and is being organized under the auspices of the People's Relief Committee, of which Congressman Meyer London is Chairman.

Merchandise of every description, valued at close to $150,000, has been given for the occasion, and more than 2,000 men and women in all walks of life have volunteered their services. The bazaar will continue daily, including Sundays, until April 3, opening at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and closing at 11 o'clock at night.

The doors of the Palace will be thrown open to the public tonight at 6:30 o'clock and at 8 o'clock the bazaar will be formally opened with appropriate exercises. Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, now on leave in this country, will make the opening address, and among the other speakers will be Congressman London, Sholom Ash, Vice Chairman of the committee; the Rev. Dr. Judah L. Magnes, representing the American Jewish Relief Committee; Dr. Fannie Dembo, representing the Women's Auxiliary of the Bazaar Committee, and Peter Diamond, Secretary of the committee.

During the evening there will be a concert on the mezzanine floor, at which Mme. Pauline Donalda, the Canadian soprano, will be the soloist. Mme. Donalda has given much of her time to the cause of the war sufferers, and as a reward was recently made a life member in the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Invitations to attend the opening exercises have been accepted by many Federal, State, and city officials, as well as by a large number of prominent representatives of the city's Jewish population. The attendance tonight is expected to tax the capacity of the Palace, and the committee is confident that all records for attendance at such gatherings will be broken by the time the bazaar closes.

Gifts in Great Variety.

As a precaution, an emergency hospital and first aid station will be established in one part of the building. Through the courtesy of Superintendent L. J. Frank of the Beth Israel Hospital, a trained nurse will be in constant attendance and an ambulance will be kept within call at all hours.

The gifts to the bazaar are of infinite variety, ranging from articles of candy, papers of pins, and hundreds of similar small offerings, from the humble shopkeepers of the east side, to whole sets of furniture, pianos, costly gowns and jewelry, and works of art from Fifth Avenue dealers, and thousands of dollars worth of books, flowers, dolls, drug supplies and many other gifts from the great mercantile establishments of the city. Many gifts of money have been received, among the latest being a check for $50 from George Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, whose wife is an American. A seven-passenger Studebaker touring car, valued at $1,250, is the largest single gift.

A "Street in Palestine" will be one of the special attractions of the bazaar, one whole side of the building having been set aside for the staging of this exhibit. The display will include agricultural instruments, household utensils, jewelry, musical instruments, religious relics and costumes dating back to Biblical times. The collection was gathered in Palestine for exhibition at the Panama Pacific Exposition, but, owing to the European war, was delayed nearly a year in shipment. This will be the first time these relics have been exhibited in this country. A number of prominent Jewish women will appear in typical street scenes, wearing the picturesque costumes of the Holy Land. Among the gowns are several of the style worn by Rebecca, Sarah, and Leah, and others of the fashion in vogue during the time of Miriam, the sister of Moses.

A complete newspaper plant has been installed and a four-page paper, the Bazaar Gazette, will be published daily during the bazaar. The first issue will be put out tonight following the opening exercises. It will be printed in both Yiddish and English, a specially constructed linotyping machine, capable of setting type in either language, having been given by the Mergenthaler Company. The paper, ink, and presses, as well as the services of various writers and cartoonists, have been given. Ten thousand copies will be published daily and a staff of fifty little girls, dressed as "Newsies," has been recruited to sell the paper. The Gazette will be edited by S. Lubarski.

A Wireless Telegraph Station.

Another feature will be a wireless station, where, for a nominal sum, visitors will be able to send radios to friends at the bazaar. A dance hall, concert chamber, and moving-picture theatre are other attractions.

Samuel Untermyer is Chairman of the Bazaar Committee, and assisting him are Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, and Mrs. Abraham Cahan.

The bazaar will be held under the patronage of the Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, the Mayor and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Professor and Mrs. Felix Adler, Joseph Barondess, David Belasco, Louis D. Brandeis, Daniel Frohman, Mrs. Mary Antin-Grabau, Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, William Randolph Hearst, Dr. Paul Kaplan, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Justice Irving Lehman, Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Louis Marshall, the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Judge Leon Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, James Speyer, Public Service Commissioner Oscar S. Straus and Mrs. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Strunsky, Oswald G. Villard, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Jacob Wertheim, Louis Wiley, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, and Henry Wollman.

ST. LOUIS AIDS JEWS.

Large Sum for War Sufferers Raised at Big Meeting.

The Central Committee in this city for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War received word yesterday that a successful relief meeting was held Thursday night in the B'nai Emuno Synagogue in St. Louis. There was a large attendance, and many wept when Rabbi Masliansky and Rabbi Abranowitz of this city told of the sufferings of the Jews in the war zones. More than $1,000 was raised through the sale of certificates bearing the recent proclamation of President Wilson naming a Jewish Relief Day.

Rabbi Abranowitz, amid a scene of great enthusiasm, arose and placed his watch upon the altar. Others followed, and one young woman at the request of her fiance placed her engagement ring beside the rabbi's watch. All the articles donated were afterward auctioned off. Harry Siegfied of this city bought Dr. Abranowitz's watch for $100 and gave it back to him.

Albert Lucas, Executive Secretary of the Central Committee, made an appeal for the Women's Proclamation Day Committee. He urged the women to organize for relief work. Mr. Lucas has enlisted the assistance in this work of Rabbi Leon Harrison, who is well known here.

HAMMERSTEIN AS PIANIST.

He Will Play His "Louise," Dedicated to Mary Garden, at Concert.

Oscar Hammerstein will have a piano among the composers who will take part in a specialty that will be a feature of the program at the Hippodrome concert tomorrow night. When Mr. Hammerstein was asked what composition he would play he said it would be "Louise," which he wrote and dedicated to Mary Garden.

"I know it is a good waltz," he said, "because when I showed her the score she tore it up. If I had time before the concert I would compose a new number and dedicate it to Gatti-Casazza, but it would require more time than there is left."

Mi-Careme Festival
For the relief of the War Sufferers
OF
France Belgium Poland
Mi-Careme Festival
Will Be Given at
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Charles Edison's Thimble Theatre, 10 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Stuyvesant 791.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at 8:45.
Matinee Saturday Afternoon, at 2 P. M.

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ELSIE FERGUSON in Hall Caine's MARGARET SCHILLER
Great Success.
LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. at 2:20.
THE HEART of WETONA
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2.
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With Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 150.
After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
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"A real comic opera star."—American.
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LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 33. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."
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CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
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Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
ABE MAWRUSS POTASH PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:28. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST 2 TIMES
Last Matinee TODAY 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"
PARK B'way & 59th Continuous 1 to 11 P. M. 15c, 25c, 50c
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Sun. at 8:30. LAST CONCERT. Homer, Fitziu; Amato, Witherspoon. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
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Next Mon. at 8. Caruso, Farrar, Mason, Sparkes, Braslau; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8:15, Rheingold. Kurt, Rappold, Ober; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun. Cond., Bodansky.
Thurs. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5). Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Mat. at 1:45, Carmen. Cast as above.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $3), Siegfried. Gadski, Homer; Urlus, Reiss, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodansky.
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Last Recital Tomorrow (Sunday) Evening at 8:15
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CARNEGIE HALL, TODAY AT 2:30
Paderewski
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Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Sun.) Aft. at 3, SONG RECITAL LOUIS Graveure
COENRAAD V. BOS, Accompanist
Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Eve., March 28, at 8:15 | Song Recital
CHARLOTTE LUND
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Mngment. HAENSEL & JONES

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3,
Bauer & Casals
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

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RECITAL Max Heinrich
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Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8. Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAR. 25, 1916.

THE MILITARY BILL.

The passage by the House of Mr. HAY's military bill is a relief to the country. We have just so much off our minds. It is not satisfactory. It does not provide adequately for national defense. Its plan for the federalization of the organized militia, which has gone through without radical change, does not satisfy military experts. But it is the best military bill that has been passed by Congress, it was framed in recognition of our actual need of stronger defense, and the Senate bill which is now pending is even better, barring its clause designed to override civil service rules.

The Senate will now get the House bill. The two measures will receive simultaneous consideration. The result will be a compromise bill out of the hands of the Conference Committee. From that committee we shall get our new military law. There is a bare chance now that it will be better than either of the preliminary bills, that it will be an improvement upon any that could be made by combining the best features in each. The great majority in favor of the House bill, the vote being 402 to 2, indicates that the attitude of Congress toward military defense has much changed since the committee began its deliberations. This fact was also strikingly manifested in the vote of 213 to 191 upon Mr. KAHN'S proposed amendment to increase the peace strength of the regular establishment to 220,000. The small majority of 22 against this, when compared to the majority of 400 in favor of the bill, is worth serious consideration. The Senate bill provides for a much larger regular army than the 140,000 of the House. Mr. GARDNER'S motion to substitute for the federalized militia a national army of citizens, recruited by Congressional districts, was defeated without a ballot, but the Senate's bill provides for the raising of such an army, at the discretion of the President, and it is still hoped that the militia plan may be modified in the Conference Committee and provision made for the permanent establishment of a well-trained citizen force under Federal control.

The peril of our situation is now generally recognized. We have had a painful object lesson in the need of preparedness. The futility of halt measures has been strongly impressed upon the country. Machine guns that get jammed when needed for immediate use, army mules so unfit to bear their burdens that they succumb within a few days, tend to emphasize the nation's lack of preparedness for defense. The need of an aeroplane service that may be relied upon has been demonstrated in one week's experience in Mexico. It is no secret that the aeroplane has been shamefully neglected in the army as well as the navy. England was ten years behind Germany in aeroplane development when the present war began, through the sheer obstinacy of the War Office authorities, and has suffered accordingly. So far as our present condition is concerned we might as well be ten years behind England. We have missed our opportunities, and Congress should spare no pains to provide adequately for aeroplane construction and the training of aviators. Neither of the bills is wholly satisfactory in this respect.

What is required most of all, however, is quick action. There is no need of further hearings. There is no excuse for protracted debate. If Congressional intelligence is unequal to the task of framing an adequate military bill we must take the best we can get and lose no more time in making its provisions operative.

COURT HOUSE DELAYS.

The cost of keeping the site of the new Court House in its present condition is about $700,000 a year. If work on the foundations could be begun without further delay the building could be completed in four years. The land in the neighborhood owned by the city which is not needed for the Court House or its approaches can then be sold at a profit. It will probably bring more than $3,000,000. The estimated cost of building the Court House has been reduced to $7,500,000. This money can be obtained by an issue of serial bonds which would be quickly taken up. There is no intelligible objection to the plan of the new Court House, except from those persons who seem to think that we do not need buildings for our law courts and those who cling to the idea that we should put all public buildings in our parks, because parks, from their point of view, are so much waste land belonging to the municipality.

After a long public hearing yesterday, in which no new argument for or against the plan was developed, the Board of Estimate, instead of taking measures to begin the work, referred the matter to the Committee of the Whole. This, at least, puts an end to protracted speechmaking on the subject. Most of the persons who attended the meeting were strongly in favor of beginning the work without further delay. The Judges and lawyers are no longer in opposition, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has seen the light.

THE COLONEL'S RETURN.

In offering a word of welcome and cordial greeting to Colonel ROOSEVELT on his return from journeying in lands where all the golden year the Summer roses blow, we take occasion to give him a little comfort and reassurance as to the goings-on at a certain meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, held in this city the other day, at which, according to the report published in our columns, more than 500 gentlemen of commerce were present, "including a "large representation from Wall "Street." The name of THEODORE ROOSEVELT, we are told, was "vigorously applauded" at this meeting.

We are afraid the facts cannot be disputed. It is true that there was such a meeting, that Wall Street was largely represented, and that the name of Mr. ROOSEVELT was applauded. It is a matter to be explained, it is susceptible of explanation.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the principal speaker at the meeting was Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, whose high accomplishments in discourse have won him an enduring fame in this community, throughout the country, and in other lands. The audience Mr. CHOATE addressed was made up of men, of Wall Street to be sure, but men just at that susceptible age when they are most deeply moved by the sonorous periods of eloquence and stirring appeals to emotion. At his best Mr. CHOATE is irresistible, and according to veracious reports he was at his best on the occasion of this meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. It was the magnetism of the speaker, the perfection of his art, the musical cadence of his phrases, not the inborn impulses or calculated prepossessions of his hearers that set their young blood on fire and evoked the cheers that greeted the mention of Colonel ROOSEVELT'S name.

It is vitally important that all this should be explained and understood. Oklahoma and California must not be permitted to assume that Wall Street and the Chamber of Commerce have become converted to ROOSEVELT. Whatever his purposes, the Colonel is entitled to a fair chance in the campaign. It would be grossly unfair to him to let the impression prevail that high finance and big business of their own initiative have joined in the cry for his nomination. The Chamber of Commerce cheers must be laid at the door of Mr. CHOATE.

GHOSTLY CONTRABAND.

Credit as an article of war contraband, subject to capture and confiscation if discovered on its way to or from Germany, is a novelty of many aspects. The attempt of Great Britain to treat this impalpable commodity as if it were raw cotton, or liquid fat, or gold, is, in the first place, a denial of theoretical assumptions which English economists would recently have maintained over any others in the world. One was the assumption that credit was exempt from artificial means of let or hindrance and obedient only to the laws of its nature. It could no more be prevented from moving in the direction of its own advantage than the wind could be stopped on its way to possess a vacuum. You could threaten it, cajole it, build walls around it, and all to no avail. You could not intimidate, seize, chastise, or imprison it. It had been somehow endowed with a protean power to change its form instantly if need be to escape duress or captivity. It might be in a given case a piece of paper, engraved and signed and sealed upon, representing equities in ships, railroads, and factories. That one piece might become suddenly a thousand pieces all alike, except for a difference in the writing on the face.

"How risky!" one might say. "Suppose the paper should burn up." That would not matter, except for the inconvenience of making out new pieces, for somewhere in a book is a number for each piece and a record of the owner. That is the advantage of wealth in this form. A burglar might steal an armful of it and be not a penny richer. He could not dispose of it. The rightful owner would report the theft, those pieces of paper would be canceled, and new ones issued to him. The thing itself is credit, which cannot be coerced or stolen. Securities are but a representation of it, as, in other forms, are bank checks, certificates of deposit, mortgages, and bankbooks.

Such being the evasive and intangible nature of credit, one wonders how England can really hope to capture it as a contraband commodity by the simple expedient of seizing American securities on their way from Germany through Holland to New York. Several millions of dollars' worth have been extracted from the passing Dutch post, on the theory that the sale of American securities owned in Germany and the delivery thereof to the New York buyers could be only for the purpose of creating German credit in New York, in lieu of gold shipments, and that the transaction therefore is as legitimately open to interference as, for instance, a shipment of German gold through an English port to New York. That would be stopped, of course; gold is tangible stuff. Credit is not. And the question first to be answered, perhaps, is not whether credit may legally be treated as a contraband commodity, but whether, in physical fact, it can be.

Provided the incentive is sufficient, and so long as there is any means of communication at all, credit can be transferred from Germany to the United States in spite of anything that may happen to the corporeal form in which it so lightly resides. By a coincidence, the first modern attempt to intercept its movements is baffled by a means of communication almost as ethereal as credit itself, namely, the wireless telegraph. Given its other and primary requisite, credit need not be in the least embarrassed, only slightly inconvenienced, by losing its length, breadth, and thickness in an English port. It could exist then in a fourth dimension, which is confidence. Every piece of paper seized could be invalidated by cancellation and duplication here. When securities are lost at sea that happens, and no wealth is lost. In this case, indeed, the pieces of paper need not really be shipped at all, for, with an arrangement beforehand, their identity alone could be vouched for and sold, so that the original paper evidences might be destroyed in Berlin against duplications in New York.

And yet credit, so independent of physical barriers, so impervious to heat, cold, shipwreck, and violence, is the frailest of imaginable things. A word may destroy it. A breath of suspicion crushes it to the ground. That is why civilized people are expected to respect "scraps of paper." The paper is nothing. The respect is everything. And credit, it may be added, is not always a matter of money or solvency. It has a moral aspect.

RENAMING THE SCHOOLS.

There is a curious survival in New York public boards of the primitive belief in the power of names. To many savages the name of a person is as much a part of him as his head, and as subject to the hostile magician. Even the gods have secret names, unutterable, lest the enemy should get hold of them and conquer. Some estimable but misguided gentlemen on the Bowery are trying to change that venerable name, itself a history of Manhattan and fragrant with its early rural Dutch charm. Call it by some pedestrian title like "Central Broadway," and property values will increase at once, they say. So Chatham Street, commemorating a famous friend of the Colonies, was transformed into Park Row, a meaningless and inappropriate designation. Names long borne by streets have historical significance which should not be tampered with. They are organic, so to speak. They belong here. To substitute others is to interrupt the continuity of tradition in a community that needs and should cherish what traditions, what of old wont and custom and the footsteps of the past can live in its helter-skelter of change.

The Board of Education is now contributing to enlightenment by slapping new names on the public schools. It forgets, in its zeal for innovation, the love which thousands of men and women in this city, thousands scattered over the country, feel for "Old Public School, Number" So and So. It robs the graduates of a part of their associations. Their old Genial Mother is turned into an Unjust Stepmother. The school family name has been altered. The list of names selected by the board is an extraordinary jumble of minor and major obscurities, of geography, history, and local annals. It is without system, measure, or meaning. Old ALEXANDER DE WITT, if it was he, who spilled the classical dictionary up-State, at least knew what he was doing. In Manhattan SILAS WRIGHT is sandwiched between GALILEO and KEPLER, DANIEL WEBSTER between ROGER BACON and R. L. STEVENSON, VITTORIO COLONNA is next to Commodore BARRY, LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE appeals to the children of suffragists, the single taxers can send their increment to HENRY GEORGE, Southerners are propitiated by WENDELL PHILLIPS and WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, French, English, and Italian parents will rejoice in HERMAN RIDDER: living men, ROOSEVELT, EDISON, MARCONI, and ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, are commemorated; it is a queer catalogue of fames and obscurities, PAUL REVERE, PATRICK F. McGOWAN, PATRICK HENRY, JAMES B. SULLIVAN, HUMBOLDT and STIMSON McIVER, JOHN WINTHROP and JOHN DOTY, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS and JACOB T. BOYLE. The Board of Education's Hall of Fame.

A Brooklyn school is dedicated to that illustrious writer of books for the young, WALT WHITMAN. Two gods of the sea, Neptune and R. H. DANA, are worshipped across the East River. "Huguenot" and "Darwin" invite Catholics. Politicians whose glory is getting dim are honored, SILAS B. DUTCHER in the Bronx, ALONZO B. CORNELL in Queens. What's HANNIBAL HAMLIN to Public School No. 181?

With the geographical names it is superfluous to quarrel; but why change any of the names? It is seldom the fortune of THE TIMES to agree with Mr. JOSEPH BARONDESS, but he is everlastingly right in opposing the renaming of the schools. It is obvious, as he says, that no name can be selected without offending somebody in the district; that religious and social susceptibilities will be irritated. He is propably right in believing that this first excursion of the board into nomenclature "will result in names being changed continually." A good many of the "distinguished" persons whose names are given to the schools are utterly obscure. The old names ought to stand, but if those of famous men and women are to be substituted, they should be greatly famous, and not Tritons of the district minnows. The name of no person who hasn't been dead at least fifty years should be eligible. Even then bickerings, heartburnings, and resentments can't be avoided. It is a foolish and interminable business.

PROGRESS OF CITY BILLS.

The Senate has passed the first of Senator BROWN'S bills for the relief of the city. It is the one which puts upon the State the cost of the State's regulation of public utilities in the city as well as in the district outside the city. It is no part of the city's duty to administer the State's laws, and there is no peculiar privilege to the city in so doing. The entire cost of this function of the State is thus assumed by the State, the city continuing to bear the cost of the Commission of this district. The saving to the city will be about a half million.

An encouraging canvass is published regarding the prospect of the bill apportioning to the city some part of the highway funds, of which it contributes nearly three-quarters, and heretofore has received nothing. Either the State should apportion the funds equitably or else the city should be relieved of its contribution. There is no other fair alternative. In support of the contrary proposal there is nothing but a technical constitutional argument by those who are not constitutional experts, and who have no claim to exercise the functions of the courts in that respect.

Opposition to the legislation empowering the State to pollute the city's drinking water has brought those plans to a standstill, and the legislative leaders are now reported to be anxious to refer the whole question to a commission, with power to decide it. The Governor has made a statement leaving nothing to be desired regarding his stand against pollution. To make assurance doubly sure, the city is ready to renew its litigation forbidding the construction of the State institutions. The promoters, therefore, face a double veto, and if they wish to proceed they must take the risk. That they appreciate the precariousness of their legislative situation appears from their putting forward a justification of their position on the main question. They are not desirous that the institutions should be built there, but they are opposed to the restrictions sought to be placed upon their property. All the rights they lose are the rights to the hoped-for profits from the establishment of a city on the Croton watershed. The restrictions to which they are asked to submit, though less in degree, are the same in kind as those proposed upon private property rights in the plan for the districting of the city.

The city has come to see that private property owners have not an unlimited right to improve their property in any manner they please, if it be injurious to other private interests. Public opinion has stopped that wrong, and it is about to be made a provision of law. The application of that principle in Westchester is strengthened by the fact that the proposed restrictions upon private property rights are for the protection of public rights of an imperative nature. Besides, the restrictions are beneficial even to the property owners. Only for a very few owners, and within a limited area, would property be benefited by the establishment of the institutions. All outside that area would be prejudiced by what is regarded as a nuisance. It is a strange thing that Westchester is asking for the establishment of a nuisance. Progress along the proposed lines is so impossible that Westchester itself must see that its true interests are against a state of suspended animation for the doomed project. In that respect the interests of State, city, and county are identical. Next to the importance of a right decision is a decision which decides quickly and finally.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Where Profit Lies.

As both the makers and the sellers of automobiles have such a direct, personal, and pecuniary interest in getting as many of those vehicles as possible into the hands of users, whether competent to run them or not, it is evident that their views on the licensing question are likely to be influenced by that interest, and therefore should not be decisive, one way or the other. It is now reported, however, on the excellent authority of the Safety First Society of this city, that, while the sellers of automobiles remain strongly opposed to subjecting private owners to the requirements as to examinations and licenses already imposed on all professional drivers of cars, the manufacturers have seen a new light.

They have come to the conclusion, it seems, that it hurts their business to have automobiles operated by persons some of whom have not learned, and some of whom cannot learn, to run them properly. The accidents which are the inevitable results of such running create in the public mind, they think, a general antagonism to the automobile that more than balances the profits to be derived from undiscriminating sales to everybody who has or can raise the price of a car. Therefore the manufacturers have assured the officers of the Safety First Society of their hearty co-operation in securing the passage of laws like those now before the New York Legislature, requiring all drivers of automobiles to be licensed, and all licenses to be based on a demonstration of competence, made before competent examiners.

This shows that, as between the manufacturers and the selling agents, the former, as might be expected, have a better understanding of the expedient than the latter—that they see further and deeper. Self-interest is the guide of both, but the one class realize that public safety must be considered before the immediate dollar, while the other class are more shortsighted. Of course no system of examinations likely to be established will detect and exclude all the would-be drivers of automobiles to whom, for one reason or another, licenses should be refused. But it would be practicable, by simple tests intelligently devised, to withhold the necessary authorization from those whose deficiencies are of the more clearly determinable sort.

A Question Without an Answer.

That the offering of a large reward for VILLA, "dead or alive," would result in the speedy termination of his reprehensible and troublesome career is so probable that there is much to be said in favor of it. The resolution now before Congress, if adopted, would authorize the President to use for this purpose any part of $50,000 he deemed expedient, and even if he used the whole of it, the expenditure, were the plan successful fairly soon, would be trivial in comparison with what our expedition into Mexico is sure to cost.

On the other hand, there is something distinctly, and therefore significantly, distasteful to instincts even moderately sensitive in thus offering to pay for the killing or betrayal of VILLA, murderous bandit though he is. As an enemy, not only to ourselves but of the human race, no good faith, as all moralists admit, is owed to him, and there is much cogency in the argument that the quickest and cheapest and safest way to get rid of him forever is the best way—and a good enough way as well. Just the same, one feels that it is not a really nice way.

For one thing, it involves something like a confession of our army's inability to do neatly what in theory, at least, ought to be a rather easy job. For another, it necessitates the employing and paying of somebody whom it would not be pleasant to meet—somebody in all probability thought by VILLA to be a friend and faithful follower. Glad, or at any rate willing, as most of us might be to avail ourselves of that person's services, our estimate of his character would be rather lower than that accorded to a public hangman—an official from whose touch or proximity, though he is a servant of high justice, instinct tells us, not in vain, to shrink in something between disgust and horror.

There are valid objections to the offering of rewards even for the apprehension of ordinary criminals in the ordinary course of police procedure. To do so substitutes money for duty as a motive for action, and tends to cause inertness in cases that do not promise pecuniary profit. It is a notable fact that this Congressional offer of blood money forbids the giving of it to anybody in the service of the United States. That, at least, is right. Whether or not to offer the reward at all is one of the borderland questions to which every answer seems to be wrong.

And, besides, the man who got the $50,000 would probably start a new revolution with it!

What Americans Might Learn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following extracts from a letter just received from a distinguished American now in England may interest your readers:

The superb spirit meets you here at every turn. Lord Ruthven—a Crimean veteran, 77 years old, but as spry as a cricket and twice as jolly, now back in service as Provost Marshal of London—took me the other day to Victoria Station to see the seven days' leave of absence men start back for the trenches. Their womenfolk were there, and no weeping, no embracing and failing in a faint, but just a kiss, a bright smile, a "good luck," a wave of the handkerchief as the train pulled out, and the babies in their arms kissing their hands to "daddy," whom perhaps (and probably) they will never see again. I wish people from St. Louis, Kansas City, Atlanta, and Omaha could come over here and get it into their heads that an ardent longing for peace is not the finest thing in the world, and that they have wealth and comfort and ease now because their forefathers knew what was right and fought for it. And the gentlemen in Wall Street might well come over to learn here (and even more in France) that money is not the chief end of life and that there are more creditable things to be done than screw the last cent out of your friends on war contracts in the hour of their need.

Philadelphia, March 23, 1916. C. F. G.

THE DEMONSTRATOR.

Eyes! Eyes! They sting me like a swarm of bees!
They are so close, so steady, and so sharp.
I know that all those men out there have mouths,
And noses, yes, and ears; but all I see
Is Eyes—and all those eyes are fixed on me!
Here in my window as I demonstrate
The latest fad, whatever it may be,
I feel those Eyes crawl over me—admire,
Or criticise; sneer, pity, or deride.
And yet I know it is an easy job;
My hands are white and soft—see, are they not?
Not like those hands I saw the other day
When I came early, and the charwoman
Was scrubbing up the floor: hands, did I say?
More claws than hands: red, cracked, with swollen joints,
And dirty nails worn downward to the quick.
I pitied her; and yet—
It makes me hot,
Even yet, as I remember how she looked
When I removed my cloak and took my place
Before that crowd of men: such angry scorn
Was on her frowning face, as though she felt
Above me! Fancy that!
And yet I wish
I had not seen her: such things worry me;
I will not come so early any more.

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

ART NOTES.

Pictures by Pascin, Arthur Davies, and Walt Kuhn.

Those who know Pascin will be interested to hear that a quite remarkable collection of his paintings and drawings are on view, with works by Arthur Davies and Walt Kuhn, at the Macbeth Galleries, fitting into that sedate environment with great docility. Those who have not encountered this exotic master of vital caricature will have an electric shock. Pascin belongs artistically to the satiric genre. Bosch and Breughel are his intellectual prototypes, although his amazing technique has been developed along strictly modern lines and expresses a strictly modern feeling for color relations. His Cuban types are monstrous enough, but they are types and not creations of fantasy. If they had appeared in the fifteenth century they would have been demons. Their thin, short legs supporting inflated bodies would have grouped themselves naturally in a pageant of "Terrestrial Joys"; their relaxations would have provided material for a "Temptation of St. Anthony." Of course, to the twentieth century there is nothing for amusement in these deviations from what we think of as the "normal." The time is long past when monstrosity was laughter provoking. But laughter is not in this scheme, which is attuned both to beauty and character, far as the former may seem from the subject matter. Nor is beauty gained alone by implication through the emphasis laid upon ugliness. Together with Daumier, Pascin, by his control of his medium, wrests from ugliness and deformity their utmost power to charm. The observer, holding himself cautiously aloof from prejudice and noting the range of heavenly tones of color in such a canvas as "Spring in Tampa" with its almost unbearable revelation of human license, its revolting distortion of human proportions, dreams of the beauty that would result from the application of such color to noble form. No doubt his dream is fairer than any painter could have made it in translation by pigment, and in this way the psychologist would say Pascin has emphasized beauty.

The psychologist is not, however, popular with the man in the street who without understanding the application of the same theory to a musical extravaganza on Broadway enjoys the latter and abhors Pascin. It all comes to this: primal impulses cannot get to the surface in a civilized community without the aid of beauty. Pascin provides the primal impulses in abhorrent form and veils them in exquisite color. He has caught the very character of the human jungle in Southern latitudes and his satiric comment is worthy of a Rabelais. His black and white and water-color sketches are mordant, yet more restrained. He is marvelous with his pen and there is something tonic in turning to its snapping accent from the lush vegetation of his oil color.

Mr. Davies exhibits a number of paintings, but one suffices to adorn this tale of Davies versus Pascin. It is called "Wild He-Goat Dance," and contains quite as much of primal impulse as "Spring at Tampa," but the painter has rendered unto the animal world that which belongs to it, and has refrained from dragging in humanity. The beautiful forms of his goats and the enchanting color with the sweet caprice of the baby riders make of the composition—devised with infinite science—a bit of loveliness at which none may cavil. The energy in the rhythmic caperings of the goats is like the energy of Welsh music.

Walt Kuhn's pictures rather overpower those of his companions. The fluency that makes mystery of their color schemes becomes with him a sustained harsh note. Large, unbroken areas of color and a line that sets itself like flint against the suggestion of movement give prominence to his work, but the visitor wonders a little why it is there in this gallery of subtleties. Perhaps it is there to give courage to the old-fashioned ones who need something positive that will stand still to be attacked. Mr. Kuhn is positive enough, lusty and vigorous; and he is not difficult to read: the idiom of the other two is practically untranslatable, as untranslatable as the argot of the old Latin Quarter.

OUR FLAG IN CANADA.

Sir John Willison Explains the Feeling Across the Border.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents declares that upon any occasion where it is necessary to exhibit the American flag at theatres or moving picture shows in Canada it is greeted with disdain and hisses. May I say that I was born in Canada and have lived in this country all my life? I do not say that the American flag has never been hissed, but I have never heard it hissed on any occasion or under any circumstances.

Possibly now and again when American flags have been flown too freely in Canada there have been protests in the newspapers, and I have heard of one or two petty demonstrations against too free display of the American flag by American motorists. The truth is, however, that for one British flag that is displayed in the United States a hundred American flags are flown in this country. Over many Summer cottages in Canada the American flag flies constantly, sometimes, one thinks, without due regard for Canadian susceptibilities. But there is no serious grievance, and I know there is nothing but respect for the Stars and Stripes throughout this country.

Since the war began Americans in the Dominion in patriotic giving and in all that concerns the war have been hardly distinguishable from native-born Canadians. I have never heard a word of complaint over the action or utterance of any American in Canada. To suggest that the Stars and Stripes is treated with general disrespect by Canadians is offensive and ridiculous. If Americans will treat the Union Jack with as much consideration as the American flag receives in Canada we will be grateful. This is not to suggest that we think the Union Jack is treated badly by Americans or that there is any ground of grievance over the attitude of Americans, official or popular, toward Great Britain or Canada. J. S. WILLISON,
Editor in Chief The Toronto Daily News.
Toronto, March 21, 1916.

A Lost Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Fall I made a mistake in enrolling as a voter—going to the Tenth District booth instead of the Fourteenth—and lost my vote. I made an endeavor to have this simple error rectified with the result indicated by the following decision by Justice Finch:

Motion to correct enrollment is denied. Under the present election law there is no method prescribed for making a change applied for. Sections 23 and 24 of the election law make provision only for striking a name from the enrollment, but not for adding a name.

To the lay mind this is as poor a law as can be found. CHARLES N. SWIFT.
New York, March 22, 1916.

TARGETS FOR TEUTONS.

Use of Dummies Representing Allied Soldiers Denounced by Many.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am confident that I voice the sentiments of the greater number of Americans in expressing my indignation and horror at the description of the "shooting gallery" at the German Bazaar, described in THE TIMES under the heading, "Dummies of Allies Target for Teutons."

This was a public insult to the allied nations; an insult far greater than the desecration of their flags; and since it persisted during ten days we may assume that it was sanctioned by those whose authority permits them the control of such exhibitions.

We do not hear very much about American bravery or honor these days, but we boast unceasingly of our neutrality. In the name of neutrality, then, and as an American citizen, I protest against such an outrage, and feel that nothing short of an apology from the President of the United States to the Allies can satisfy those Americans who have not lost all sense of the fitness of things.

We have under the guise of charity set up the symbol of the world's agony and riddled it with abuse. We have permitted the image of the soldier of France to be held up to mockery and jest, a price on his head, as it were, for the puppet show of his enemies. We forget that those soldiers stood by us 60,000 strong when all the world was against us, and helped us to ransom our liberty. Our homes are built on ground drenched with the blood of French soldiers shed in our defense.

I am one of the privileged few who have watched the struggle of France at close range. I have seen her peaceful villages laid waste and her sunny fields dotted with the graves of her soldier boys. And when I read the article in your paper this morning the vision of those mutilated soldiers rose before me as I have seen them, with sightless eyes and hideous wounds, and ever-smiling lips, and I wanted to express the shame of an American citizen who has not forgotten 1776.

I would be glad to have you publish this letter, and I trust that it will be but one link in the long chain of protests.

HENRIETTA SANDS ANDERSON.
New York, March 23, 1916.

Targets Missing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may at first strike one as rather anomalous that a charity bazaar, even as a German Charity Bazaar, should offer as one of its attractions a shooting gallery where the patrons of charity are invited to shoot at targets representing Frenchmen, Englishmen, Russians, Italians, Japanese, Indians, and Algerians. One must conclude that this is a new manifestation of "Kultur," especially since one of the targets represents a wounded Russian soldier with a crutch and cane. But if the description is complete, there seems to be a lack of German thoroughness; there should have been targets to represent a Red Cross ambulance, an English nurse, and some Belgian civilians. Perhaps a sense of delicacy and tact prompted the management to omit, in its row of targets, the figure of Uncle Sam.

HARRISON W. SMITH.
Auburndale, Mass., March 23, 1916.

What Is Neutrality?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Edifying, indeed, and very Germanlike, were the hideous scenes witnessed in the shooting gallery at the German Bazaar. In times like these when human passions are apt to be easily stirred an exhibition of that kind ought to be forbidden and that particular gallery closed. What has become of our President's proclamation that every resident of the United States must keep neutral in words and actions?

DESIRE LESCARBOURA.
New York, March 23, 1916.

Incomplete Vengeance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be a great satisfaction to vent one's interned energy on wooden targets, and I quite appreciate the inspiration an allied uniform must be to the aspiring Teuton marksman. Unfortunately German thoroughness does not seem to have reached its usual perfection this time. You say they left out Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro. What about the target that should have proved most magnetic of all? They have forgotten the figure of Edith Cavell. M. T. PRUYN.
New York, March 23, 1916.

Playing at Murder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let no one tell us hereafter that the German people are innocent lambs, led to slaughter or murder, as the case may be, by a few devils in Berlin. Having no opportunity to kill in reality, they amuse themselves by playing at it—and note that women as well as men stood three deep awaiting their turn!

EDA F. JACKSON.
New York, March 23, 1916.

New Buildings in Queens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to compliment you on your excellent editorial entitled, "The Dual Subway Anniversary," in which you point out that with the completion of this system the development of Queens Borough will soon exceed that of the other boroughs, as its areas "are broader and emptier and nearer the source of value." The members of this organization, which has worked for many years to secure adequate transit facilities in order to make Queens a real integral part of New York City, agree with you. We also agree that the assessed valuation of this borough has been largely increased in anticipation of benefits to come.

Your editorial, however, contains the statement "during 1916 building in Brooklyn has increased 50 per cent., and has decreased in all other boroughs." May we point out that the building development in Queens up to March 20 of this year is 25 per cent. ahead of the similar period in 1915, according to the records of the Building Department. As for the year 1915, Queens had the largest building development for any year except 1911, since it became a part of the greater city. In fact, the year 1915 showed an increase of 12 per cent. in the value of new buildings planned over the previous year.

We are also confident that the operation of real rapid transit into Queens during 1916 will inaugurate a new era of building development that will result in improving the present condition of congested population in Manhattan. WALTER I. WILLIS,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Borough of Queens.
New York, March 23, 1916.

Sun Glasses for Mexican Warfare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just been reading Sergeant Harrison's description of our troops' incursion of Mexico, as told by THE TIMES correspondent. The blinding effect of the desert sun on the men's eyes, causing severe headache and sun blindness, could easily have been avoided by wearing sun glasses.

I have been on the same desert mentioned and know that the reflection of sun from the "diamond-dust" sand is infinitely worse than from the sea. The deep green color of the latter is restful, but the yellow of desert sand intensifies reflection, and unless one is accustomed to it is very damaging to the eyesight. It seems to me that if we are to carry on guerrilla warfare on the Mexican deserts, part of a soldier's equipment should be a simple pair of sun glasses.

A. D. CONGER.
New York, March 23, 1916.

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Auburndale, Mass., March 23, 1916.

What Is Neutrality?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Edifying, indeed, and very Germanlike, were the hideous scenes witnessed in the shooting gallery at the German Bazaar. In times like these when human passions are apt to be easily stirred an exhibition of that kind ought to be forbidden and that particular gallery closed. What has become of our President's proclamation that every resident of the United States must keep neutral in words and actions?

DESIRE LESCARBOURA.
New York, March 23, 1916.

Incomplete Vengeance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be a great satisfaction to vent one's interned energy on wooden targets, and I quite appreciate the inspiration an allied uniform must be to the aspiring Teuton marksman. Unfortunately German thoroughness does not seem to have reached its usual perfection this time. You say they left out Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro. What about the target that should have proved most magnetic of all? They have forgotten the figure of Edith Cavell. M. T. PRUYN.
New York, March 23, 1916.

Playing at Murder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let no one tell us hereafter that the German people are innocent lambs, led to slaughter or murder, as the case may be, by a few devils in Berlin. Having no opportunity to kill in reality, they amuse themselves by playing at it—and note that women as well as men stood three deep awaiting their turn!

EDA F. JACKSON.
New York, March 23, 1916.

New Buildings in Queens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to compliment you on your excellent editorial entitled, "The Dual Subway Anniversary," in which you point out that with the completion of this system the development of Queens Borough will soon exceed that of the other boroughs, as its areas "are broader and emptier and nearer the source of value." The members of this organization, which has worked for many years to secure adequate transit facilities in order to make Queens a real integral part of New York City, agree with you. We also agree that the assessed valuation of this borough has been largely increased in anticipation of benefits to come.

Your editorial, however, contains the statement "during 1916 building in Brooklyn has increased 50 per cent., and has decreased in all other boroughs." May we point out that the building development in Queens up to March 20 of this year is 25 per cent. ah

MASKED DANCERS AT VENETIAN FETE

Metropolitan Opera Singers Appear in Costume at Ball for Italian War Relief.

FINE PAGEANT AT CENTURY

Artists, the Judges in Costume Competition, Are to Paint or Model the Prize Winners.

The Mi-Careme Venetian Masque Ball for Italian war relief had a fitting setting last night at the Century Theatre, for special scenery showing Venice and the Campanile of St. Mare in the distance across blue waters, with a foreground of Italian herbage and fanciful stone walls, had been painted especially for it. A Venetian orchestra played and Rosina Galli and Giuseppe Bong Bonfiglio, dancers of the Metropolitan Opera Company, appeared. Mandolin orchestras played and Salvatore Giordano sang, and there were a number of fancy dances by professionals and serenades and other numbers by various artists.

The Metropolitan singers came in costumes of the operas in which they sing, Mme. Barrientos wore her "Goyescas" costume, De Segurola was a Venetian dandy, and Caruso and others were in opera costumes.

Many dinners preceded the entertainment, the hostesses including Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene, Miss Marie Louise Emmet, Mrs. W. Adams Delano, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Miss Louise Sands, Mrs. Joseph Howland Hunt, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, and Mrs. G. T. Maxwell, and there was also a large dinner arranged by Miss Juliana Cutting at the Vanderbilt, which most of the committee in charge of the ball attended in their ball costumes. This committee was made up of Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, Mrs. W. Astor Chanler, Mrs. Charles Greenough, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Donna Elsie Torlonia, Miss Diane del Monte, and others.

The artists who selected the prize winners for beautiful and original costumes were Robert Aitken, who selected Mrs. John Fairchild; Robert Henri, who chose Mrs. Charles Morgan; Miss Cecelia Beaux, who selected Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Jr.; Prince Pierre Troubetskoy, whose favorite was Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran; Cav. F. P. Finocchiaro, who chose Miss Marguerite Case; Arthur Crisp, whose choice was Miss Lillian Cotton; Miss Janet Scudder, who picked out Miss Diane del Monte, and Howard Cushing, whose selection was Frances Bentzen.

The other artists, Mrs. I. J. Farnham, Paul Manship, Mahony Young, Mrs. B. Potter Vonnoh, Prince Paul Troubetskoy and Cartaino Scarpitta are also to make decisions. The artists are to paint or model the prize winners and present their work to them.

Cartaino Scarpitta also gave a number of miniature reproductions of a bas relief medal representing Italy to those who missed the greater prizes. The original of his figure is to be sent to the Queen of Italy.

The pageant was led by Donna Elsie Torlonia and Moncure Robinson.

The balcony seats were reserved for those who did not dance and a seated supper was served in the tea rooms, and in the Lyceum a concert took place, so that there was variety in the entertainment offered.

The boxholders included the Misses Sarah and Eleanor Hewitt, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, and August Belmont. The patronesses, most of whom attended in costume, included Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. F. Y. Dalziel, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mme. G. Fara Forni, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, Mrs. Lewis S. Chanler, Mrs. W. F. Draper, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Mrs. John L. Saltonstall. Sir Herbert Tree, Miss Iris Tree, Blanche Bates, and Marie Tempest were among the professional people present.

The entire orchestra section was floored over for dancing, and several orchestras played.

CHARITY SALE YIELDS $2,300.

Children of Loving Service's Work Aided at Mrs. C. B. Alexander's.

The sale by the Children of Loving Service yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander's residence, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, netted $2,300 for charities of the service. This is the largest amount, save that in 1915, when $2,700 was raised. The organization was formed in 1909, and that year $700 was raised, and part of this endowed a bed in the Country Home for Convalescent Babies at Sea Cliff, L. I., in memory of Anna Hall Roosevelt. (Mrs. Ellis Roosevelt.)

Since 1903, with the exception of two years when the Alexanders were abroad, these sales have been held at the Alexander town house. Among the members of the Children of Loving Service are the Misses Mary Alexander, Anna Remsen Alexandre, Renee Curtis, Mercer French, Cornelia Livingston, Adrienne Iselin, Louise V. Schieffelin, Ethel Haven, Emily Delafield, Annette Tilford, Irene Turnure, Grace Vanderbilt, Poll and Anita Damrosch; also Masters Samuel Clark, Lawrence Dickey, Elbridge T. Gerry, 2d, Robert L. Gerry, Jr., John S. Rogers, Jr., Gibbs Sherrill, J. Earle Stevens, Jr., Bayard and Elliott Schieffelin, and Lawrence Turnure.

Miss Harriet Sutherland Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The engagement of Miss Harriet Sutherland, daughter of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Sutherland, U. S. N., retired, and J. Butler Wright of New York, is announced. Mr. Wright is chief of division of Latin-American Affairs of the State Department. The wedding will take place in May.

ADVERTISEMENT.

REAL THRIFT

The proper utilization of vacant ground in any city or town would produce sufficient vegetables to supply its entire population, and which they at present buy at high prices. For every dollar that the housewife spends for vegetables, the New York Department of Agriculture states that only 30 per cent goes to the grower. The balance is taken up with the various distributing charges, a large portion of which are unnecessary and none of which exist when you have your own garden.

Peter Henderson & Co.
New York City
Stores 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.
(Opposite Hudson Terminal)

TO GIVE FULL MALTA RITE.

Unusual Masonic Ceremony for Arnold Wood Next Friday.

For the first time in New York the full ceremony of the conferring of the degree of the Knights of Malta will be given at a special conclave of the Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar, next Friday evening in the Masonic Temple. The degree, which is co-ordinate with that of the Knight Templar, will be conferred upon Arnold Wood of 42 East Sixty-fifth Street. The degree team of the Malta Corps of Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Hartford, Conn., the only team in this part of the country which is accomplished in the ritual of the Knights of Malta, will come to the city for the purpose of conferring the degree.

For Masons, at least, the ceremony will be one of unusual historic interest. The Knights of Malta was an order founded by the Hospitallers of Jerusalem in 1118. According to Masonic authorities the complete ritual of the order has been preserved and will be followed next Friday evening. The Hartford degree team consists of thirty-four members besides a choir of eight voices and six silver trumpeters. The ceremony will require two hours and will be given without books to guide the performers in their parts. Those participating will wear the costumes and conduct themselves according to the manner of the original Knights.

The degree of Knights of Malta is frequently given to Templars, but an abbreviated form of the ritual requiring only ten minutes is almost invariably used.

In addition to the conferring of the degree the commandery will receive next Friday evening an official visit from Eminent Sir Frederick W. Sim, Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York.

OPPOSE MOVIE CENSOR BILL.

Women Think Political Board Not Suitable for the Work.

The League for Political Education has joined the State fight against the bill to establish a legal board of three censors for moving pictures, which is to come before the Assembly at Albany on Monday. At the league meetings the question of censorship has been submitted three times to the 3,200 women members and has been each time unanimously opposed.

The league opposes the measure on the ground that it is futile to put into the hands of three political appointees the guardianship of the morals of the youth who form the larger part of moving-picture audiences. The opposition holds that effective censorship can only be maintained by a board of representative citizens large enough to inspect personally the half million feet of film produced each month in this State.

Among the prominent women opposing the bill are: Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, Miss Spence, Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mrs. Schuyler M. Warren, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. Charles M. Oppenheim, Mrs. Ralph Shainwald, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. John A. Hartwell, Mrs. Edwin Trowbridge Hall, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. William D. Straight, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. William M. Martin, and Mrs. Henry L. Richards.

ANNUITY FOR SAVING HIS LIFE

S. S. Chamberlain Leaves Bequest to San Francisco Woman.

The will of Samuel Selwyn Chamberlain, at one time managing editor of Hearst newspapers, who died on Jan. 25 in San Francisco, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. Mr. Chamberlain became connected with the Hearst publications in 1889, when he became the editor of The San Francisco Examiner. After that he held executive positions on The New York Evening Journal, The American, the Cosmopolitan Magazine, and at the time of his death was publisher of The Boston American.

No petition is filed with the will, and the amount of his estate is not indicated. To Miss Ida Isabel Fraser of San Francisco is bequeathed the sum of $800 yearly "in consideration for her having once saved my life, and for many important services rendered to me." In regard to this legacy the will says: "I charge upon my heirs the punctual and regular payments of this legacy as a sacred duty."

The residue of the estate is left to the decedent's widow, Mary Taylor Chamberlain of Chappaqua, N. Y.

AUGUSTA NEEDS NO HELP.

Local Relief Committees Are Aiding the Fire Sufferers.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 24.—Augusta is not downhearted over Wednesday's fire, but is pushing the work of rebuilding the section destroyed. Relief work has been systematized, the debris is being cleared away, and owners of burned buildings are laying plans to rebuild with better structures than the ones destroyed.

Tents have been pitched in May Park, and cots have been placed in the Richmond County Court House, and the homeless are being sheltered in these places and at the hotels which have been thrown open for them. A relief fund of $50,000 is being raised and will soon be completed.

The Northern tourists stopping here for the Winter are contributing liberally. One man sent his check for $5,000 and requested that his name be withheld. Telegrams offering help are pouring in from all over the country. The answer to them all is that Augusta deeply appreciates the offer, but for the present is not in need of outside help.

In all, ten business blocks and twenty adjoining residential blocks were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $5,000,000, with insurance of probably $3,000,000.

McADOO'S PARTY AT RIO.

Arrived There on the Cruiser Tennessee, Washington Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A wireless dispatch received tonight at the Navy Department announced the arrival at Rio de Janeiro this afternoon of the armored cruiser Tennessee with the American members of the Hign Commission which is soon to assemble in Buenos Aires to discuss various international questions proposed by the recent Pan-American conference in Washington. In the party on the Tennessee are Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, Samuel Untermyer and wife, Assistant Secretary A. J. Peters and Mrs. Peters, Paul Warburg, and W. J. Fahey of Boston, former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The Tennessee left Hampton Roads March 8.

To Make Coal Rate Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Investigation of bituminous coal rates from mines in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio to Lake Erie ports for transshipment over the Great Lakes was ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission on its own initiative. The Commission fixed April 24 for the first hearing here.

MR. G. WETHERBEE, 'HOTEL DEAN,' DEAD

Treasurer of Hawk & Wetherbee, Operators of Hotel Manhattan, Expires at 84.

RAN OLD HOTEL WINDSOR

Pioneer Was Chairman of Directors of Fifth Avenue Bank, and Member of Union League.

Gardner Wetherbee, Treasurer of the firm of Hawk & Wetherbee, operators of the Hotel Manhattan, died at 9 o'clock last night at his home, 241 West Seventy-second Street, of hardening of the arteries at the age of 84. Mr. Wetherbee was one of the best-known hotel keepers in the country and was often called "the dean of hotel proprietors."

He was born in Harvard, Worcester County, Mass., on Nov. 8, 1833. His father was the proprietor of the Temperance Hotel in that town from 1831 until his death, in 1863. Gardner Wetherbee then succeeded, with his brother, Charles L. Wetherbee, who is now senior proprietor of the Hotel Gotham, to the ownership and management of the New England hostelry. Mr. Wetherbee's first city experience was as a clerk in a small Philadelphia hotel, but in 1857 he came to New York, when the Fifth Avenue Hotel was opened and had the honor of rooming the first guest there. He remained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for ten years.

In 1867 he married Miss Nye of Sandwich, Mass., a sister-in-law of one of his employers, and then crossed the continent to San Francisco as associate manager of the Occidental Hotel, but returned East a few years later to assume an interest in the management and proprietorship of the Revere and Tremont Hotels in Boston, at that time among the leading hotels of the city. Later he removed to New York to join with Samuel Hawk in leasing and running the Hotel Windsor. He left the Windsor a year before it burned and with Mr. Hawk organized the firm of Hawk & Wetherbee, who built and managed the Hotel Manhattan.

Mr. Wetherbee was a member of the Union League Club, the Transportation Club, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fifth Avenue Bank, and a director of the Franklin Savings Bank.

BOY SLAYS SUBWAY GUARD.

Severs Thayer's Head Because of Attentions to His Mother.

When Mrs. Hattie Greene came home yesterday evening to her house at 1,733 Victor Street, in the Van Nest section of the Bronx, she was led by a barking fox terrier to the room of Henry Thayer, a subway guard, who had been boarding with her for about two years. She found Thayer lying dead in his bed, partially dressed, with his head severed with an axe. Dr. M. H. Bracker of 1,341 Amethyst Street and Dr. Dournashkin of Fordham Hospital, who were summoned by Patrolmen Theil and Delaney of the Westchester Station after Mrs. Greene's screams had given the alarm, said that he had been dead for about two hours.

The axe with which he had been killed was one belonging to the family, which was later found covered with blood in the kitchen. Mrs. Greene had many photographs of Thayer in the house, and every one of these had been torn to pieces. Matthew Buhler, the other boarder, had been away all day at his duties as assistant janitor of Public School 54, on Amethyst Street, and the last persons known to have been with Thayer were Mrs. Greene and her 18-year-old son Emil, an electrician out of work.

Mrs. Greene told the police that her son had been extremely jealous of what he considered Thayer's attentions to her, and they started a search for him. At midnight he was arrested by Detectives Digilio, Sullivan, and O'Meara at the home of his older brother Frank, who lives with his two sisters at 1,304 Boston Road. Emil, acording to the police, admitted that he killed Thayer unaided but it is believed that he may have had assistance. The other members of the family told the detectives that their mother, shortly after separating from her husband about two years ago, had met Thayer, who had just been honorably discharged after nine years of service in the United States Army, and that he had boarded with her ever since. First the two daughters, and then the older son, left the house on account of their dislike of Thayer's attentions. Several months ago Frank Greene came back, tried to wreck the flat, and was sent to Blackwell's Island for ten days for attacking the boarder.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND KILLED.

"Tony," Who Sold Oranges and Was Genial, Hit by Auto.

"Tony is dead!"

That is the word that suddenly stilled groups of children playing in Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, last night just after a big automobile turned the corner from Spencer Street, and then turned again into Bedford Avenue with increased speed.

All the children knew "Tony." He always gave two oranges for a nickel, and when the coin was only a penny he'd give an orange anyway, and say: "Pay the rest when you get rich." Nor did "Tony" ever give a bad orange, even to make good measure. Every night he would stand in front of the house where he had one small room and no relatives and sort out the bad fruit.

That was what he was doing last night when the machine careened around the corner and ran blindly into "Tony" and the cart before the old gray-bearded peddler could hobble out of the way. The big machine ran over "Tony." Then the whipping chain on the rear wheel caught his coat and the old man was bounced along the pavement. August Gatll of 227 Broadway, who ran after the car, gave the police what he thought was its number. "Tony" was dead when Dr. Karowitz arrived from the Williamsburg Hospital.

Patrolman Kavanaugh could not find "Tony's" last name in any of the few papers in his small room, nor could he find whether he had any relatives.

MISS HARRIMAN'S WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Harriman to Marry F. T. Rosen April 5.

The wedding of Miss Mary Bishop Harriman, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Low Harriman of this city and Berryville, Va., and Felix T. Rosen will take place here quietly on Wednesday, April 5, in the presence of the families only. None of the details have been decided upon. The engagement was announced in these columns on Feb. 21.

Miss Harriman is a granddaughter of the late Heber R. Bishop and a niece of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr.

Mr. Rosen's brother, Walter T. Rosen, married Miss Lucy Bigelow Dodge, a granddaughter of the late John Bigelow, and only daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest.

Sigma Chi Dinner Tonight.

The annual dinner of the New York Alumni Chapter of the Sigma Chi Fraternity will be held at the Hotel Manhattan this evening. Special interest centres in the event this year because of the Tri-Province convention which is in session in this city.

All Books
All Subjects
All Languages
BRENTANO'S
Fifth Av. & 27th St., N.Y.

PRINCETON DEBATERS WIN.

Defeat Yale and Harvard Teams in Contests on Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 24.—The Princeton debating team, upholding the negative side of the question, "Resolved, that the United States should adopt a system of compulsory military service modeled after that of Switzerland," defeated the Yale debaters here this evening, in this end of the triangular debate between Yale, Harvard, and Princeton.

No argument against preparedness was advanced by the upholders of the negative, and they held merely that the Swiss system in general was unsuited to the purposes of this country. They pointed out that it would furnish an army of 11,000,000 men, whereas our greater need was for a navy. The army's size would prevent effective training. The debaters for the affirmative attempted to refute the arguments and figures of their opponents, but the judges were unanimous in their decision.

The judges were John Bassett Moore and Professors George D. Robbins and John A. Lester of Hill School. The Princeton debaters were B. B. Atterbury of New York City, W. B. Barnitz of Barnitz, Penn., and S. D. Sherred, Haddonfield, N. J. The Yale debaters were D. J. Keane of New Haven, E. S. Pinney of New York City, and W. W. Pickett of Winsted, Conn. Dean W. F. Magie of Princeton presided.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 24.—Harvard defeated Yale in debate here tonight, upholding the affirmative of this question: "Resolved, That the United States should adopt a compulsory military service modeled after that of Switzerland." The decision of the judges was unanimous.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 24.—Princeton University undergraduates prevailed over a Harvard University trio in a debate tonight. J. P. Taylor, J. C. Martin, and William Johnson were the successful Princeton speakers.

STOCKS IN DAVIS ESTATE.

Banker Left Total of $1,719,169 in New York State.

That part of the estate of Daniel A. Davis, a retired banker, who died at his Summer home in Maine Sept. 25, 1915, which was taxable in this State, was valued at $1,719,169, according to the appraisal filed yesterday by Appraiser Anthony P. Luddon. The property at Barnstable, Mass., referred to as "an ancestral estate," the Summer home in Maine, and realty holdings at other points were not appraised in this State.

The assets of the estate in New York State were the premises at 52 West Fifty-seventh Street, appraised at $135,000; 2 lots at Hollis, L. I., $5,500; bank deposits, $13,885; personal and contents of residence 52 West Fifty-seventh Street, $27,126; jewelry and other personalty, $1,466; notes and claims, $105,770, the largest item being a note of Colgate, Parker & Co., due June 30, 1916, for $50,000, and stocks and bonds.

The largest individual holding of stocks shown in the report is a block of 1,400 shares New Jersey Zinc Company, appraised at $385,000. Other large holdings were 452 shares Citizens' Central National Bank, $76,388; 118 shares Second National Bank, $48,880; 100 shares National City Bank, $40,000; National Bank of New York, $37,000; 800 shares Celluloid Company, $28,400; 134 shares Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, $24,790; 100 shares Bethlehem Steel Company, common, $35,300; 300 shares Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, common, $26,550; 500 shares Southern Pacific Company, common, $46,625; 700 shares Norfolk & Western Railway, common, $86,500; 600 shares Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, $72,600; 1,400 shares Pensylvania Railroad Company, $79,000; 1,000 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, preferred, $125,125, and 900 shares Chicago & Northwestern Railway, common, $115,650. The total value of all of the bonds owned by decedent was $50,651.

MORGAN HEIRS FIGHT TAX.

Contend That Widow Worth $3,000,000 Made Home in Washington.

A hearing was held yesterday before Surrogate Fowler to determine the legal residence of Mrs. Carolyn Fellowes Morgan, who died Aug. 4, 1914. She was the widow of the well-known Wall Street financier, David Percy Morgan, and left an estate estimated at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. William Fellowes Morgan is one of the decedent's sons.

It was contended by Charles T. Kunkel, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, special attorney for the State Controller, that the various acts of Mrs. Morgan had resulted in making New York City her residence, despite the fact that in her will she declared herself a resident of Washington, D. C. Mr. Kunkel declared that, according to testimony taken before an appraiser, Mrs. Morgan, in 1905, purchased a home at 70 Park Avenue, and after 1909 actually became a resident of this city by spending six months each year in her New York home, while she leased her Washington residence to various persons, among whom were Perry Belmont, Stuyvesant Fish, Burton Harrison, and George von L. Meyer. For the rest of the year, it was said, she visited or traveled.

Lucius H. Beers of Lord, Day & Lord, attorneys for the executors of the estate, contended that Mrs. Morgan, up to the time of her death, considered herself a resident of Washington, as witnessed in various solemn documents executed by her after her alleged residence at 70 Park Avenue. After hearing the argument Surrogate Fowler took the matter under advisement and gave the attorneys a week in which to submit briefs.

New Ada Rehan Executors.

Because the two English executors of the will of Ada Rehan, the actress who died leaving an estate of about $175,000, renounced their service as such, three persons applied yesterday in the Surrogates' Court to be substituted as executors. They were Mrs. Harriet Russell, a sister, who lives at 164 West Ninety-third Street, formerly the home of the actress; Grace A. Taylor, 47 East Fifty-eighth Street, and Arthur Byron of Montclair, N. J. The principal legatees in the will of the actress are the first petitioner and Mrs. Mary Kate Byron, who has signed her consent that the substitution be made.

ORDER BIG TEXTILE STRIKE.

Passaic Weavers and Spinners Vote to Demand Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 24.—At a mass meeting last night a general textile strike was ordered for this city. More than 1,000 attended the meeting, including men from the Botany Worsted Mills, the Gera Mills, the Private Worsted Spinning Company and other plants. The increase to be asked for probably will be 25 per cent.

There are 6,000 weavers in this city and nearly as many spinners. About 500 weavers of the Forstmann & Huffmann Company have been on strike for three weeks.

Four strikers of the Magor Car Company at Athenia waylaid a worker early this morning and but for John Kemp he might have been seriously hurt. Kemp saw the men attack the worker on the bank of the Weasel brook. He threw a club and sent one of the quartet tumbling into the brook, and the other three retreated with their drenched comrade.

Kemp was on his way to the office of Donner & Hellegers, where he is employed. The worker, C. Van Bogen, a carpenter, said the men had planned to attack him before, but that he had evaded them.

Dr. Granville Priest Conn.

CONCORD, N. H., March 24.—Dr. Granville Priest Conn of this city, formerly President of the New Hampshire Medical Society and member of the State Railroad Commission, died today at Wayne, Penn., according to word received here. He was 84 years of age. In the civil war he was assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Vermont Regiment, and later compiled and edited a history of New Hampshire surgeons in that war. He was educated at Dartmouth College, and was later Professor of Hygiene at the college.

ASKS $2,800,000 COMMISSION

Investment Broker Says He Procured Munition Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Howard E. Mitchell, an investment broker of 25 Broad Street, New York, who was formerly a member of the firm of Cramp, Mitchell & Co. of this city before that firm discontinued business, has entered suit in Court of Common Pleas No. 4, this city, to recover $2,800,000, which he claims for services rendered in procuring contracts for the manufacture of munitions of war for the Allies in the European war by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Remington Arms and Eddystone Ammunition Corporation at their joint plant at Eddystone. The claim is for a commission of 2 per cent. on the amount of the contracts, stated to be upward of $140,000,000, and to recover this commission, which amounts to at least $2,800,000, he entered suit today. The defendants named in the suit are the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Eddystone Ammunition Corporation, and the Remington Arms Company. Mitchell is represented by William A. Glasgow, Jr.

In his statement of claim Mitchell sets forth that the property at Eddystone, where the munitions of war are being manufactured, is controlled by the defendants and that the organization of the Remington Arms Company and the ammunition corporation was to undertake the execution of contracts for the manufacture of shells, rifles, and other munitions of war, actually negotiated by the locomotive works through its officers and agents, but which the Baldwin concern was unable to undertake legally by virtue of the restrictions in its charter.

BISHOP ORTYNSKY DEAD.

Head of Ruthenian Rite of Catholic Church Dies of Pneumonia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Bishop Stephen Soter Ortynsky, head of the Ruthenian rite of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, died today at his home in this city after a three days' illness from pneumonia. He was 50 years old and a native of Lemburg, Galicia. He came to this country about nine years ago to assume charge of the Ruthenian rite churches in this country, which formerly had been attached to the various local dioceses of the Roman Catholic Church.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN F. BRUSH, a lawyer in Brooklyn for more than thirty years, died suddenly from apoplexy yesterday at his apartments in the Kenmore, 2,105 Foster Avenue, Flatbush, aged 59 years. Mr. Brush had an office in the Temple Bar Building, 44 Court Street, for many years.

JACOB POST VANDERBEEK, who served as a drummer boy in a Jersey City regiment during the civil war, died on Thursday at the home of his son, Henry J. Vanderbeek, 7,810 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, from diabetes. He was born in Jersey City 70 years ago, and left a son and a daughter.

FRANK H. BREHME, aged 68 years, died from Bright's disease on Thursday at his home, 78 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, leaving three daughters and two sons, Julius H., a member of the New York police force, and the Rev. Frank J. Brehme of Kent, Iowa.

ISAAC SIMONSON, employed in the safe deposit department of the Corn Exchange Bank in Manhattan, and active in church work in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 237 Madison Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Simonson was a Vestryman of the Church of the Redeemer, and was formerly for twenty-five years Superintendent of the Sunday school of Trinity Church, in Manhattan. He is survived by his widow and daughter.

VICTOR MAEGERLE, 90 years old, a retired fish dealer and a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years, died at the home of his daughter, 443 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

HARRY SCOTT NIKON, office manager for Thomas Cook & Son, died from stomach disease on Thursday in the Polyclinic Hospital, Manhattan, and the funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at the home of his brother, 1,733 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Nikon was 35 years of age.

Mrs. KATHERINE J. FELLOWS, wife of Daniel G. Fellows and a Past President General of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans, died on Wednesday at her home in Woodhaven, L. I., in her forty-sixth year.

THOMAS HENRY GRAHAM, a merchant tailor for thirty years, in business at Fulton and Nassau Streets, Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home, 538 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year. Mr. Graham was an active member of Grace Presbyterian Church and of Philadelphos Council, R. A.

JOHN CHARLES SAUTER, 77 years old, died on Wednesday at his home, 393 Sixth Street, South Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mr. Sauter was formerly a resident of Schenectady, N. Y., for twenty-five years, where he was in the real estate business and active in church work. He was born in Baltimore, Md., and left a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZA LOSEE, widow of Stephen Losee and a member of an old Long Island family, died from apoplexy on Thursday at her home, 62 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, aged 81 years.

J. NEWELL SAMMIS, a prominent business man of Huntington, L. I., and a lifelong resident of that place, died yesterday in his sixtieth year. Mr. Sammis was a Director of the Bank of Huntington, a Trustee of the Huntington Rural Cemetery Association, and an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church. He is survived by his wife, who was formerly Miss Mary Smith of Smithtown; a son, and daughter.

Captain WORTH G. ROSS, who retired as chief of the United States Revenue Cutter Service in 1911, died yesterday at his h ome in New Bedford, Mass. He was 62 years old, and had been stationed at various times on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

EDWARD PENIMAN BLISS, President of the Massachusetts Hair Plush Company, died on Wednesday in Lexington, Mass., in his sixty-seventh year.

REGINALD H. JONES, with Blake Brothers & Co. of Boston for more than forty years, died suddenly on Thursday in the railroad station at Concord, Mass.

The Rev. CHARLES N. CATE, formerly pastor of Immanuel Chapel, Yonkers, died on Thursday at his home in that place.

FREDERICK DE HAAN, Secretary of the Dundee Textile Company, died yesterday at his home, 44 Maple Place, Clifton, N. J.

Mrs. ELIZA MAINES, known as a Bible student, died on Thursday at her home in Sparta, N. J., on her seventy-eighth birthday.

JOHN CAMERON, a retired shipbuilder, died on Friday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harry Richardson, 56 Harrison Avenue, West Orange, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. ANNIE M. CHATELLIER died suddenly from heart disease on Thursday at the home of her niece, Mrs. Jennie A. Aumack, 1 North Walnut Street, East Orange, N. J., in her seventy-ninth year.

BLAKELY W. JACOBUS, one of the oldest merchants of Montclair, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-third year.

Miss HATTIE BUFORD BUDLONG, daughter of the late Samuel and Elizabeth Morris Budlong of Utica, N. Y., died on Thursday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Helen E. Williams, in Greenwich, Conn.

THOMAS E. BAIRD, President of the Winnifred Coal Company, died suddenly on Thursday at his home in Villanova, near Philadelphia, in his sixty-fifth year.

The Rev. JOSIAH RAWDEN, a retired Methodist Episcopal minister, died on Thursday at the home of his son, the Rev. Ernest Bawden, in Philadelphia, in his seventy-third year.

JAMES BRIDGES, for many years engineer of the Paterson Board of Education and a resident of Paterson, N. J., for more than fifty years, died in St. Joseph's Hospital there on Thursday.

DANIEL BUCKLEY, a real estate owner, died on Wednesday night at his home, 58 West Seventy-second Street, in his eighty-second year.

FRANK L. STOUTENBURGH, 52 years old, a member of the clothing firm of Stoutenburgh & Co., and living at 767 Ridge Street, Newark, died on Thursday night in St. Barnabas Hospital in that city.

Captain GEORGE E. BALDWIN of Company H, Seventh Regiment, and junior member of the law firm of Truman H. Baldwin & Son of 41 Park Row, died on Thursday at his home in Nyack, N. Y., in his forty-third year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BOYD ALLEN, wife of the Rev. Dr. John Knox Allen, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Tarrytown, N. Y., died there last night.

JAMES CRAWFORD OGDEN, said to have been the eldest undertaker in New Jersey, died at his home in West Grand Street, Elizabeth, last night. He was 85 years old, and had lived in Elizabeth all his life. His father was an undertaker, and he succeeded him in business sixty years ago. Mr. Ogden was a Director of the Union County Savings Bank and a member of the Old First Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE C. MATTJETSCHECK, who was one of the first to use a newspaper bulletin board, died suddenly at his home in Bogota, N. J., yesterday. He was widely known in advertising circles. Mr. Mattjetscheck was 63 years old.

WILLIAM B. BECKLEY DEAD.

Daughters of Stamford Merchant Had Visited Him Under Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 24.—William B. Beckley, a Stamford lumber merchant and a former President of the Stamford Chamber of Commerce, died at 4 o'clock this morning at the Stamford Hospital of septic pneumonia.

Mr. Beckley's second wife, Mrs. Gertrude Beckley, was with him when he died. Miss Gertrude Beckley and Miss Margaret Beckley, daughters by his first marriage, who had been calling on their father under guard of constables because of the attitude of the second Mrs. Beckley, were not at the hospital at his death. They saw him for the last time about noon yesterday. They remained in Stamford with their mother and they intend to attend the funeral service on Monday morning.

Mr. Beckley was born in New Haven, June 16, 1867. He was the son of Elihu Beckley, a wealthy lumberman of that city, and after being graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, entered the lumber business. Later he was in the boat building business in New York City, and in 1895 he entered the lumber business here. He was active in public affairs here. In September, 1915, his first wife, Mrs. Beulah E. Beckley, obtained a divorce from him at Reno, and on Sept. 23, 1915, he was married in Reno to Miss Gertrude Gill of Stamford.

Jeremiah J. Campion.

Jeremiah J. Campion, who retired ten years ago after being a Trustee and head of the bond and mortgage department of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank for thirty-nine years, died yesterday at his home, 20 East Tenth Street, where he had lived for fifty years, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in this city and in early life was a dry goods merchant. At the time he retired, Mr. Campion received a high tribute from the bank for never having lost a dollar of its money during all his years as head of his department. He was charitable. Mr. Campion is survived by his son and three daughters, his wife, Mrs. Angela Campion, having died nine years ago.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ROGGEN.—March 23, 20 East 90th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Roggen, a daughter.

Engaged.

FRANKEL — GLEITZMAN.—Esther Gleitzman to Dr. Bernard B. Frankel.

Married.

YOUNG—DENNIS.—Newark, N. J., Miss Mildred Dennis, daughter of Mrs. Martin Dennis, and Gayle Lafon Young, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Young, were married Tuesday afternoon, March 21, at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother by the Rev. Pleasant Hunter, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

CHERIN—BERKOWITZ.—March 19, Ruth Berkowitz to Nathan Cherin.

ELGARTH—GERSTEN.—March 22, Minnie Gersten to Benjamin Elgarth.

FLEER—LEVINE.—March 19, Rose Levine to Frank Fleer.

HARRIS—NEWMAN.—March 19, Anna Newman to Max Harris.

SHAPRAN—FLEER.—March 19, Rebecca Fleer to Benjamin Shapran.

WETZNER—GOLDBLATT.—March 19, Pauline Goldblatt to Louis Wetitzner.

Long Island.

KENDRICK—PETERSON.—March 22, Long Island City, Johanna Peterson to Joseph M. Kendrick.

Newark.

PFEIL—YATMAN.—March 22, Ella I. Yatman to Arthur M. Pfeil.

Died

ACKERMANN.—Henrietta M., widow of Charles F. Ackermann, at her residence, 80 Pierpont St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 24. Funeral private. It is kindly requested that flowers be omitted.

BACON.—At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, England, on Wednesday, March 22, 1916, Hackley B. Bacon, husband of Catharine Gray Bacon.

BALDWIN.—At Nyack, N. Y., March 22, 1916, Captain George Edward Baldwin, husband of Frances Fraser and eldest son of Truman H. Baldwin and Lesa L. Sage. Funeral services at the residence of his father, 170 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y., on Saturday, March 25, at 2:30 o'clock. Express trains from Erie Station, Jersey City, at 12:54 and 1:24. Return trains, 3:20 and 4:55.

BALDWIN.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Captain George Edward Baldwin, (Eighth Company,

To Yield 6.90%

Preferred stock of a well-known operating Public Utility Company serving a population of about 140,000 in a prosperous and growing territory. Earnings have been steadily increasing, and amount applicable to preferred stock equals about 26%.

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Dayton & Michigan First 4½s, 1931

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Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have just issued our 1916 booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the important data regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

Upon request we shall be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 140

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Quiet—Active Demand for Bonds—Success of the Canadian Issue.

Conditions yesterday supplied no reason for abandonment by the public at large of its passive attitude toward the stock market and it was again very largely a Street market. The Mexican situation presented a more reassuring aspect and the stocks most concerned with that situation showed recovery from the decline of the previous day, but the list as a whole moved in a narrow range and irregularly.

The noteworthy financial event of the day was the very great success which attended the offering of Canadian Government bonds. As the investors of this country become more familiar with the new rôle they are called upon to play as lenders of capital to many other countries they show increasing interest in such offerings as this. Somewhat to the surprise of the banking community the part of the issue which was most in demand were the longest term bonds. Both the five-year and the ten-year bonds were covered several times over, but even greater interest was shown in the fifteen-year bonds. The inference is that investors feel confident of a recovery in the credit of Canada after the war and are thus led to buy the bonds which give them a longer time-interest in that recovery. Were it not for that or some similar consideration the short time bonds would in all probability, as the banking community had expected, been the issue most sought, the difference in the yield hardly being a sufficient explanation of the preference shown for the long time bonds. While the subscriptions to the Canadian issue was the most conspicuous feature of the day the quest for these bonds was in turn only a phase of the present investment demand, which shows remarkable vigor. After a lull which lasted about as long as did the recent outburst of activity in stocks the demand for bonds and for high-grade investment stocks has again within the last few days been asserting itself in a way which bears striking testimony to the abundance of capital in this country and to the widespread disposition among those with money to invest, to place their funds in high-grade issues. At the moment it is evident that the public is much more interested in investment than in speculation. That is a mood which should be encouraged for the good of the investor as well as for the good of the financial situation as a whole.

As it happens the opportunities to obtain high-grade American securities are exceptional. One of the chief reasons for this is that Europe is still offering back to this market many securities of prime sort which have for long years been buried in the strong boxes of individual investors and of institutions who are now disposing of them in response to the Government's appeal for the mobilization of British-held foreign securities as a step in the plans for the support of British credit. Stocks which would have been held indefinitely, and bonds, many of them underlying issues, which probably but for the war would have been held by their European owners until they matured, are now coming into the possession of our own investors. Our ability to absorb these home-coming securities and at the same time to cover several times over such an issue as the $75,000,000 of Canadian Government bonds is one of the best proofs which could be offered of the country's ability to fill its new place in world finance.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 Over 30 up to 30.	up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
		Days.		
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days: over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2½
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1½	1¾	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2½	6 months	3½
90 days	3	6 months	3½
4 months	3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
30 to 90 days	2½@3
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅜	..
Cables	4.77	4.76½	4.77	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.97	5.98	5.97	—.00¼
Cables	5.96⅛	5.97⅛	5.96⅛	—.00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	71.62½	71.56½	71.56½	—.06¼
Cables	71.63½	71.62½	71.62½	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange at many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅜	4.77
5.1828 Paris	5.97	5.96⅛
95.28 Berlin	71.56½	71.62½
20.20 Austria	12.37	12.41
26.70 Scandinavia	23.80	23.85
19.30 Spain	19.10	19.15
5.1826 Switzerland	5.23	5.22⅝
19.223 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	42.50	42.62½
5.1826 Italy	6.70¼	6.68⅝
51.45 Russia	....	31.60
China—		
Hongkong	49.50	49.63
Shanghai	67.50	67.63
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	.....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manilla	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.43	42.53
32.44 Rio	22.90	23.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72⅛	$4.70⅛	$4.72	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $404,817,424; balance, $19,665,209; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $594,271.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, +0.93⅞.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 28 15-16d, up 7-16d; New York, 60¾c, up 1c; Mexican dollars, 46⅝@50c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'20	4½@5	4.45	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.25
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.38	4.88
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'23	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.12
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.55	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.28	4.12
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.05
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5	5.80	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.40	4.15
Nort. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Penn. C. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
St. L. & San F.	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.00	4.80
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.25

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.42	78.00	78.18	—.03
25 industrials	98.78	97.89	98.21	—.16
50 stocks	88.57	87.94	88.19	—.10

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 24	88.57	87.94	88.19	—.10
March 23	88.82	88.29	88.29	—.20
March 22	88.73	87.66	88.49	+.24
March 21	88.89	87.94	88.25	—.19
March 20	90.01	88.24	88.44	—1.50
March 18	90.21	89.61	89.94	—.13
March 17	90.19	89.65	90.07	+.04
March 16	90.19	89.48	90.03	+.48
March 15	90.25	89.12	89.55	—.51
March 14	90.78	89.45	90.06	+1.44
March 13	89.06	86.45	88.62	+1.66
March 11	87.26	86.76	86.96	+.01

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	90.78	14	83.49	1	88.19
1915	95.83	31	80.86	1	94.95
1914	71.32	23	68.66	9	70.29
1913	74.53	5	70.99	19	73.85
1912	81.74	27	76.29	1	80.81

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March—	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	88.19
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	75.90	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.39
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	62.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.34	Feb. 1	78.23
1911	84.41	June 24	69.57	Sep. 25	77.66

*To date.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	480,967
Same day last year	378,158
Year to date	40,640,260
Same period last year	15,100,447
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.19 — .10
Same day last year	64.12 + .29

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.48	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.06	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
140	145	1,800	Adams Express	141	141½	141	141	— ½
20⅜	20¾	3,500	Alaska Gold Mines	19⅞	21	19¾	20¾	+ ½
0⅝	0¾	500	Alaska Juneau	0⅝	0⅝	0⅝	0⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	30	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30¼	30¼	29¼	30¼	+ ⅝
78	79	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78	78	78	78	....
67½	68½	250	Am. Agricul. Chem	67¼	67½	67¼	67¼	— ¾
71½	72	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	72¼	72⅝	71	72	+ ¼
62½	62½	2,000	Am. Can	61	63	62½	62½	....
111½	112½	100	Am. Can pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	— ½
68½	69½	500	Am. Car & Fdry	69	69½	69	69½	....
116½	117	10	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116½	116¾	116½	116½	....
150½	160	300	Am. Coal Prod. x d	161	161	159½	159½	— ¾
54¼	55	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55	55	55	....
10½	10⅝	800	Am. H. & Leather	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
51	52	1,600	Am. H. & Leath.pf	53⅜	54¼	52	52	— 1½
28½	29½	200	Am. Ice Securities	29½	29¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
23½	23¾	1,000	Am. Linseed	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
44½	44⅞	3,000	Am. Linseed pf	43	44⅞	42½	44½	+1
75	75¼	6,100	Am. Lomomotive	75½	76	74¾	75	— ¼
103	104	10	Am. Locomotive pf	104	104	104	104	....
35	35½	200	Am. Malt pf	35	35	35	35	— ¼
101¼	101¾	4,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101½	101⅝	100⅜	101¼	+ ½
112	112¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
112	112¾	10	Do., odd lot	112½	112½	112½	112½	....
83	87½	25	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	86	86	86	86	....
92½	93½	200	Am. Steel F'dries	93	93	93	93	+ ½
110¾	111	600	Am. Sugar Ref	111	111¾	110½	110½	....
115½	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115½	115⅝	115⅛	115⅝	....
130¾	130⅞	800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130¼	130⅝	130	130⅝	+ ¼
192	196	100	Am. Tobacco	194	194	194	194	+2
106½	107¼	100	Am. Tob. pf.n.s.10 f	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	....
51¼	51⅝	200	Am. Woolen	51½	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
99	99½	200	Am. Woolen pf	99⅞	99⅞	99	99¼	— ⅛
18¼	18⅜	2,700	Am. Writing P. pf	17¼	18⅞	17¾	18⅞	+1¼
87½	87⅝	82,900	Am. Zinc Lt. S	91	91¼	87½	87⅝	—2⅜
86⅜	86½	6,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	86½	86⅝	86¼	86⅜	....
103	103¾	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¾	104	103¼	103¾	+ ⅛
100⅞	101¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
104⅜	105	20,600	Baldwin Loco	105⅜	106¼	103⅝	104⅞	— ⅛
88½	88⅞	700	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅞	88⅞	88½	88⅝	— ⅛
76½	77	200	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅝
2½	2⅝	7,300	Batopilas Mining	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	....
480	498	100	Bethlehem Steel	495	495	495	495	....
85½	85½	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	—
83½	84½	400	Burns Brothers	84¼	84¼	83½	83½	— ¾
90¾	91¼	8,000	Butte & Superior	90¾	90¾	91	91	—1½
22¾	23½	1,100	California Petrol	23⅜	23⅜	22¼	22½	—1½
51⅝	53	700	California Pet. pf	52⅜	52⅜	51½	52	— ⅛
167½	168¾	3,000	Canadian Pacific	168¾	169¾	168	168	+ ¾
54⅝	55	1,000	Central Leather Co	54⅝	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
98	93⅜	100	Chandler Motor	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
64	64¼	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅜	64⅝	64	64	— ⅛
13¼	13⅞	100	Chi. Great Western	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
38⅛	38½	1,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39¼	39¼	38¼	38¼	— ¾
94⅝	95¼	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅝	95	94½	95	— ⅛
128⅝	129½	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129½	129½	129	129	— ½
127¼	127½	300	Chi. & Northwest	127¼	127⅞	127¼	127¼	+ ⅛
17¼	18	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17¼	18	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	21⅞	3,800	Chile Copper	22¼	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
53⅜	54⅛	1,100	Chino Copper	53¾	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
72	77	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	76	76	76	76	+1
45⅝	46	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	46¼	46¼	46	46	— ⅝
49	53	100	Col. South. 1st pf	49⅜	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
136	137	200	Consolidated Gas	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	— ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	3,600	Corn Products Ref	21½	22	21¼	21½	....
96½	98	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97	97	97	97	—1½
45	49	12	Crex Carpet	44	44	44	44	....
48⅞	49	49,050	Crucible Steel	48¾	49¼	48¾	48⅞	—1⅝
114¾	115⅜	100	Crucible Steel pf	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	+ ⅛
104½	106	200	Diamond Match	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	+ ⅛
47⅝	48	1,200	Distillers' Secur	48¾	48¾	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	25¼	800	Dome Mines	25¼	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	38	9,300	Erie	37¾	38¼	37¾	37⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	41,006	Erie rights	..	..	..	1/16	....
53	53¼	700	Erie 1st pf	52⅞	53⅜	52⅞	53⅛	....
45	46	600	Erie 2d pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
50½	52¾	100	Federal M. & S. pf	51	51	51	51	+ ½
167½	168	600	General Electric	167¾	167¾	167	167	—1
114½	115	300	General Motors pf	115	115	115	115	+ ⅝
73¼	73½	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73	73	73	73	— ⅛
89¾	90½	100	Granby Consol	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	....
122	122½	100	Great Northern pf	122	122	122	122	....
44¾	44⅞	700	G. N. certs.ore prop	44¾	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
46	46⅜	700	Greene-Cananea	46½	47	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
20½	21	400	Guggenheim Explor	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
127	135	100	Homestake Mining	129	129	129	129	—3
47⅛	48	14,400	Inspiration Copper	48	48¾	47⅝	48	+ ⅜
..	..	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr.ctfs	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
17	17⅛	1,000	Interboro Consol	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
19½	20	200	Int. Agricultural	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
57	57⅞	1,000	Int. Agricultural pf	58½	58½	57	57	—1½
110	111⅞	100	Int. Harv., N.J..x d	110	110	110	110	+1
71	72	200	Int. Harvester Corp	70⅞	71	70⅞	71	+1
16½	16¾	2,100	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	16½	16⅞	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
72	72¼	10,200	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	73	73	71½	72	— ¼
46¼	46¾	1,200	Int. Nickel	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	— ½
11⅝	12	400	Int. Paper	12¼	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
49½	50	500	Int. Paper pf	50⅞	50⅞	50	50	— ⅜
74½	75	300	Jewel Tea	74½	75	74½	75	+ ½
26⅛	26⅞	300	Kansas City South	26	26⅞	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
61	62	100	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	61	61	— ⅜
80	86	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	80¼	80½	80¼	80¼	— ⅛
75¼	75⅝	1,100	Kelly Spring Tire	75	75¼	75	75	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅝	7,100	Kennecott Copper	56⅜	56½	56⅛	56¼	....
129	130	20	Kings Co. El.L.& P	130	130	130	130	....
77¾	78	9,600	Lackawanna Steel	78¼	78⅜	77¼	77½	— 2¼
77	78	100	Lehigh Valley x d	78	78	78	78	+ ⅛
21½	23¼	300	Long Island	22	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
87½	88⅝	100	Mackay Cos. pf	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
128	131	60	Manhattan Elev	128	128	128	128	....
69¾	70	10,500	Maxwell Motors	68	70⅝	68	69¾	+1¼
85	85⅞	1,500	Max. Motors 1st pf	85¼	86⅞	85¼	85⅝	+ ⅝
54	54½	4,700	Max. Motors 2d pf	52½	54⅜	52¾	54	+1½
55	59	100	May Dept. Stores	56	56	56	56	—3½
107½	108	34,700	Mexican Petroleum	107¼	108¾	106	107⅞	+1¼
97	98¼	300	Mex. Petroleum pf	97	98	97	98	....
36⅝	36⅞	700	Miami Copper	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
77⅜	78	300	Montana Power	77	78	77	78	+1
72	73	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72½	72½	72½	72½	— ½
16⅝	16¾	20,200	Nevada Con. Cop	15½	16¾	15½	16¾	+1¼
142	143	100	N. Y. Air Brake	142½	142½	142½	142½	....
106	106½	13,300	N. Y. Central	105⅞	106¼	105⅞	106¼	+ ¼
65	67	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	66	66	65¾	66	+ ½
27⅞	28½	500	N. Y. Ont. & West	28¾	28¾	28	28	....
121¾	122¾	1,300	Norfolk & Western	122¼	122¼	122	122	— ½
87	88	10	Norfolk & West. pf	87	87	87	87	....
113¼	114	200	Northern Pacific	113¼	113¾	113⅜	113⅝	....
8⅜	9⅛	12,300	Ontario Mining	8¾	9⅜	8⅝	9	+1⅛
24½	25¾	400	Pacific Mail	25¼	25⅞	24½	24½	—1¼
56¾	57	1,100	Penn. R. R.	56¾	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	....
20¾	23¾	200	People's Gas, Chi	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ½
27	28	600	Pittsburgh Coal	27	28⅜	27	28⅜	+1
102¾	103	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	....
53⅜	54	300	Pressed Steel Car	54	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
117½	118½	100	Public Service N. J	118	118	118	118	....
161½	162	200	Pullman Co.	161¾	162	161¾	162	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Quicksilver	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Quicksilver pf	5	5	5	5	+1
..	..	100	Railway Steel Sp	40	40	40	40	....
23⅝	23⅞	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	....
87⅝	87½	24,800	Reading	87¼	88⅜	87	87⅝	+ ¾
90	91	100	Reading 1st pf	90	90	90	90	....
52	52	2,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	52	52	51½	51½	— ⅛
..	..	100	Rock Island Co. pf	..	..	..	..	....
3	3⅛	1,740	St. Louis & San F	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
5½	5⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
4	4½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4½	4½	4	4	— ⅛
36⅝	36⅞	200	Shattuck-Arizona	37	37	36¾	36¾	....
99¼	99½	3,300	Southern Pacific	98¾	99½	98¾	99½	+ ⅝
186	190	250	So. Porto Rico Sug	186	186	186	188	+3
21	21¼	650	Southern Railway	21¾	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
59	60	400	Southern Ry. pf	59½	59¾	59	59	— ⅛
96¾	98	900	Standard Milling	94	97	94	96⅞	+2⅞
88½	89½	100	Standard Milling pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅜
143¾	144	3,100	Studebaker Co.	144⅜	144½	143½	143¾	+ ⅝
52⅝	53	4,800	Tennessee Copper	53⅜	53½	52¾	53	— ⅜
195½	197	2,100	Texas Co	197	197	195	196	— ½
7⅞	7⅞	700	Texas & Pacific	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
62	62½	200	Third Avenue	62	62	62	62	— ⅜
94	95½	200	Twin City R. T	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
135⅞	136	4,500	Union Pacific	135⅞	136⅜	133¾	134	+ ¼
82⅜	83	100	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	....
9⅝	9¾	300	United Cigar Stores	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9⅜	....
..	..	200	Un. D. G. odd lots	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	....
143	144

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Greater Activity in the Curb Market, with Prices Mostly Higher—Bonds Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 552,142 shares of stock and $615,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 123,048; oil, 54,789, and mining, 375,305. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Acolian Web.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
6,100	†Aetna Ex.,w.i.	23⅝	23¾	23	23¼
600	Ajax R., Inc.	69¾	69¾	69	69¾
200	Am.-Br. Mfg.	25	26	25	25
3,200	†Am. Drug S.	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
100	Am. Int. Corp., w. i., 20% pd.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾
3,400	†Am. W. Pap.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
3,000	Am. Z. pf.,w.i.	74	76	73	73½
400	†Butler Chem.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
200	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
22,400	†Car. Lt. & P.	5⅝	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝
2,300	Carwen Steel.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
670	Chev. Motor.	105	*166½	105	165
1,000	C. of R. & H.	5	8	4¾	4¾
25,000	†Cub. C. Sug.	62	64½	62	64½
5,000	†Cub. C. S.pf.(97½-98)	98	97½	97¾	97¾
20	Curtiss Aeropl. com. w.i.cfs.	47	47	47	47
200	Driggs-Seab.	1:9	142	139	142
275	†Edm. & Jones	40	40	40	40
750	†Electric Gun.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,300	Emerson Phon.	12⅝	13¼	12⅝	13¼
800	Gen. Asphalt.	17⅜	19⅝	17⅜	19⅝
125	H. & B. Cas.	45	45	45	45
150	Intercon. Rub.	14	14½	14	14½
200	Kath. Br. pf.	20	20	20	20
2,000	Kenefick Zinc.	13¼	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
200	†S. S. Kresge.	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12¾
300	Lima Lo. new	38½	39	38½	39
350	L. L. new pf.	95	95	95	95
5,000	†Lynn Phono.	7¼	7⅞	7¼	7⅞
400	Mar. of Am.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
4,000	Man. Transit.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,100	†Maxim Mun.	6½	6⅝	6	6
1,200	†Midvale St.	66	66¾	65½	65⅞
3,500	†Nevins Elec.	¾	¾	¾	¾
95	†P. E. & M. C.	119	120	119	120
353	Redt. El., Inc.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	†St. Joe. Lead.	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
700	St. L., R. M. & P. v. t. ctfs.	39	39	38	38½
300	†Stan. Mot.	8½	8½	8	8⅜
9,000	S. B., v. t. ctfs.	40½	40¾	40	40
5,800	†Tob. Prod.	48¼	48¾	47½	47½
1,500	Un. Prof. Sh.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	†Univ. Motor.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,300	†U.S.L.& H.C.	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
300	†U. S. L. & H. C., pf.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
500	White Mot. Co.	51	51¼	50¾	50¾
300	W.F.C.,v.t.ctfs.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,600	†Zinc Con. Co.	5	5	4¾	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
68	Ohio Oil.	238	233	233	— 3
75	Prairie P. L.	235	234	234	— 1
23	Std. Oil of Cal.	256	253	255	..
8	Std. Oil of N.J.	523	522	522	..
15	Vacuum Oil.	226	226	226	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,450	Am. Oil & Gas	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
800	†Barn'l O. & G.	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
1,000	†Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.).	21¾	21¾	21½	21½
1,500	†Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	9	9	8¾	8¾
4,800	†Cosden Oil & Gas, v. t. ctf.	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
1,500	†Federal Oil.	3	3	3	3
2,500	††Midwest Oil.	58	65	56	63
2,000	††Midw't Q. pf.	90	90	88	90
350	†Midwest Ref.	67	67	66	66
3,500	†Muskogee Ref.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
21,000	†Ohio Oil.	230½	239	230½	238
800	†Okla. Oil pf.	82	84	82	84
4,600	†Okla. P. & R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	†Pure Oil.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
600	†Sapulpa O.&R.	13¾	13¾	13	13¾
100	Savoy Oil.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
4,200	†U.S. Wea. Oil	36	36	36	36
1,200	†Victoria Oil.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
900	Wayl'd O. & G.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾

MINING STOCKS.

7,500	††Atlanta	15¼	15¾	14	14½
10,000	†Bingham-Min.	13¾	13¾	12½	12¾
2,700	††Booth	34	34	33	33
13,650	††Boston & M.	68	70	66	68
500	††Butte & Lon.	85	100	85	100
500	Butte & Sup.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
1,400	Butte Copp. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
2,700	Caledonia	100	1	1	1
2,700	†Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1	1½
2,700	†Cashboy	7	7½	7	7
400	C. de Par. Copp.	38	38	37½	37½
600	††Com. Tunnel	9	9	8	8
4,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
29,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,450	†Dupont Copp., (a prospect).	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
300	††Eagle & B.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
9,000	††Emma Copp.	54	54	50	52
1,800	E. Can. Copp.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜
2,000	††Fed. Res. M.	18	18	18	18
700	First Nat. Cop.	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝
300	†Gran. G. M.	80	80	80	80
2,300	†Gold Cons.	83	86	80	80
500	†Gold. Merger	13	13	12	12
3,200	†Granite Gold.	80	90	80	80
1,000	Hecla Mining.	4¼	4⅞	4¼	4¼
1,000	††Int. Mines.	14	14	14	14
300	†Iron Blossom.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
16,000	Jerome Verdi.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,700	†Jim Butler.	89	94	89	94
2,500	Jumbo Ext.	80	80	77	78
5,000	††Kewanas	14	14½	13	13
2,000	Kerr Lake.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,500	La Rose Con.	7	7	7	7
2,400	Magma Cop.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
10,000	†Majestic Min.	36	37	36	36½
10,000	†McKinley-D.	41	49	41	48
100	Mines of Am.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
900	†Mojave Tung.	5	5	4¾	5
5,000	†Montana Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
6,000	††Mother Lode.	26	27	26	26½
2,000	Nat. Cornelia.	15¾	18	15¾	18
9,900	Nip. Mines Con.	7	7¾	7	7½
600	†North B. Dev.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,500	†North Star.	16	17	16	17
1,675	Ontman Big J.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	†O. Crescent, (a prospect).	45	45	45	45
100	†Oatman Ex., (a prospect).	17	17	17	17
8,300	†O. Lazy Boy, (a prospect).	34	34	33	34
500	†Oat. Nellie, (a prospect).	30	30	30	30
2,000	†Peterson Lake	27	28	27	28
5,000	†Ray H. Min.	3¾	4	3¾	4
3,000	††Rex Con. M.	20	22	20	22
2,700	†Rochester M.	61	63	61	63
7,300	††Round Mtn.	63	66	63	66

Investments which offer:

Liberal Income
Ready Market
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Call or write for a complimentary copy of our April Investment Circular No. 90.

A. D. Converse & Co

49 Wall Street, New York — Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

TO INVESTORS—Join new company now, being formed to do high-class retail specialty business. Men of unquestioned ability behind this enterprise, that should earn unusual profits in a strictly legitimate business. 5% preferred bonus, 20% common as limited capitalization. For interview and details address W. H. Henderson, 54 West 40th Street, City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., March 28, 1916, for furnishing at this Depot, Cords, hat; Drawers, Canton flannel and jean; Mattresses; Undershirts, cotton. Information on application.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 3 o'clock P. M., April 7, 1916, for furnishing and delivering to General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 20,000 pounds Red Lead. Information upon application to above office.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

OPPENHEIMER, FRANC & LANGSDORF. The copartnership of OPPENHEIMER, FRANC & LANGSDORF, heretofore carried on at 23 East 26th St., New York City, and composed of the undersigned, has this day been dissolved.

Mr. DAVID OPPENHEIMER retires from the firm.

All debts and liabilities will be paid by Messrs. FRANC and LANGSDORF, to whom all payments due the firm should be made at the above address.

Dated New York, March 16th, 1916.
(Signed.) DAVID OPPENHEIMER,
SIDNEY FRANC,
JESSE LANGSDORF.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 ††Ruby Silver.	54	54	54	54
200 †San Toy.	17	17½	17	17½
1,700 †Scratch Grav. Gold Min.	1	1	⅞	1
2,000 Std Silv.-L'd.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500 Stewart.	9-32	9-32	9-32	9-32
8,700 ††Success Min.	72	72	71	72
3,300 †Sup'st'n Min. (a prospect).	34	34	33	34
4,000 ††Temiskaming	55	58½	55	58½
2,300 †Ton. Belmont	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
4,500 Ton. Extens'n.	5	5⅛	4¾	5
1,000 Ton. Mining.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
1,000 †Ton. C. Boy.	7	7	7	7
1,800 Ton. J. Butler.	92	92	90	90
1,000 †Ton. Mispah.	21	21	21	21
5,800 ††U.S. Con. M.	17	17½	17	17½
25,000 ‡U. Verde Ext.	20¾	24½	20¾	23¾
210 United East'n.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,760 †United West. (a prospect).	25	28	25	28
3,800 Utah Metals.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
4,200 †W. End Cons.	79	81	79	80
500 †Wh. Oaks M.	6	6½	6	6½
200 †Yuscar'n Cons	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$20,000	†Chi., M. & St. P. 4s.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
15,000	†C. & O.cv. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,500	†C. & O. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
250,000	†Midvale Steel conv.5s, w.i.	96½	96¾	96½	96½

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. x Ex dividend.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Hopkins & A. Arms.	..	..	..	..
Lima Locomotive	15	17	15	17
Marlin Arms.	32½	34½	32½	34½
Marlin Arms pf.	77	81	77	82
Peerless Truck & M.	27	28	27	28
Pyrene Mfg.	18	19	18	19
Triangle Film	4	4½	4	4½

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	14	14½	14¼	14½
Ventura Comm.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	84
American Brass	268	278	268	278
Atlas Powder.	240	250	240	250
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	125	120	125
Bliss (E. W.).	410	435	410	425
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fds. & Forg.	175	200	175	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	320	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms.	800	835	845	865
Du Pont Powd., new.	345	355	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	106	108
Hercules Powder.	380	395	380	395
Hercules Powder pf.	122	128	118	122
International Arms.	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond.	175	185	175	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	550	565	550	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2200	2300	2250	2350

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1916.	Increase.
2d week March.	$211,426	$66,073
July 1-March 21.	9,213,660	1,809,940

TWIN CITY LINES—

2d week March.	189,285	13,267
Jan. 1 to March 14.	2,002,735	153,103

UNION PACIFIC for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Mileage	7,935	7,807	7,930
Freight rev.	6,112,151	3,757,777	4,007,880
Passenger rev.	1,212,701	1,136,997	1,202,990
Total op. rev.	8,012,375	5,571,389	5,909,570
Maint. of way.	947,705	530,515	523,099
Mt. of equip.	1,204,846	953,804	947,546
Trans. exp.	2,138,329	1,744,683	1,950,894
Total op. exp.	4,795,682	3,740,215	3,915,021
Taxes	437,100	422,316	427,403
Oper. income.	2,779,583	1,398,858	1,567,145

Eight months—

Freight rev.	49,641,855	32,446,005	43,886,098
Passenger rev.	12,507,053	12,520,834	14,209,034
Total op. rev.	69,436,425	50,492,388	64,294,798
Maint. of way.	8,755,690	7,168,604	7,117,435
Mt. of equip.	8,403,111	6,160,081	8,486,016
Trans. exp.	17,132,599	16,036,501	17,813,486
Total op. exp.	38,660,610	35,275,960	37,879,699
Taxes	3,562,491	3,164,948	3,472,767
Oper. income.	27,177,324	22,051,979	22,942,328

Miscellaneous Earnings.

Combined earnings of properties operated by H. M. BYLLESBY & CO. for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	1,588,027	1,390,193	147,834
Net after taxes	779,781	693,544	86,237

DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY (Philadelphia Company subsidiary) for February—

Gross	325,046	434,586	90,460
Net after taxes	241,758	213,200	28,459
11 mos. gross.	4,308,423	4,504,854	343,780
Net after taxes	2,424,764	1,992,717	432,047

OHIO STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY for the seven months ended Feb. 29—

Gross earnings.	1,991,597	1,807,039	184,558
Exps. & taxes.	1,157,774	1,134,190	23,584
Int. charges.	324,692	301,820	23,071
Preferred diva.	187,035	182,415	*4,440
Surplus	322,514	184,171	142,343

*Decrease.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC for February—

Gross	1,600,985	1,488,543	111,492
Net after taxes and deprec.	708,485	639,061	67,413
Total income.	736,765	669,271	57,494
Sur. aft. chgs.	401,249	351,707	47,922
Bal. aft. pf. diva.	290,378	214,420	75,958
2 mos. gross.	3,382,749	3,159,328	208,421
Net after taxes and deprec.	1,493,440	1,410,710	82,730
Total income.	1,610,980	1,464,476	146,504
Sur. aft. chgs.	928,953	750,579	178,374
Bal. aft. pf. diva.	707,618	548,148	159,470
12 mos. gross.	18,733,722	17,073,585	1,660,137
Net after taxes and deprec.	8,027,439	7,076,695	950,743
Total income.	8,569,092	7,401,122	1,103,213
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,411,244	3,293,576	1,617,103
Bal. aft. pf. diva.	3,678,850	2,060,354	1,182,487

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO. for the twelve months ended Feb. 29—

Gross earnings.	5,307,438	4,507,040	800,398
Net after tax.	2,966,700	2,454,620	512,140
Int. chgs.	1,517,994	1,383,650	134,344
Pf. diva.	587,524	587,069	455
Surplus	861,241	483,900	377,341

PHILADELPHIA CO. (oil and gas earnings) for February—

Gross	935,675	835,457	100,218
Net after tax.	660,420	594,104	66,316
11 mos. gross.	7,197,261	6,460,077	728,184
Net after tax.	4,111,738	3,326,734	785,004

PITTSBURGH RAILWAYS CO., (Philadelphia Co. subsidiary.) for February—

Gross	979,208	860,502	118,706
Net after tax.	324,749	310,883	13,870
11 mos. gross.	11,198,136	10,866,457	331,679
Net after tax.	4,116,862	3,324,248	792,616

TWIN CITY LINES for February—

Gross	810,420	717,749	92,671
Net	287,369	223,888	63,501
Sur. aft. chgs.	151,025	93,976	57,049
2 mos. gross.	1,640,703	1,489,795	150,908
Net	574,433	464,373	110,080
Sur. aft. chgs.	292,157	190,524	101,633

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Sales.		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
6s	—Sep., 1916.	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
6s	—Sep., 1917.	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛
4½s	—June, 1965.	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
4½s	—March, 1963.	107¼	107⅜	107	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1957.	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
4½s	—May, 1957.	107¼	107⅜	106¾	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917.	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s	—May, 1917.	100⅞	101⅛	101	..
4½s	—March, 1964.	102⅜	102½	102¼	102⅜
4½s	—March, 1962.	102⅜	102½	102¼	102⅜
4½s	—Sep., 1960.	102⅜	102½	102¼	102⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1960. (Additional 1930.	102⅜	102½	102¼	102⅜
4s	—May, 1959.	99⅞	100⅛	99⅝	100
4s	—Nov., 1958.	99⅞	100⅛	99⅝	100
4s	—May, 1957.	99⅞	100⅛	99⅝	100
4s	—Nov., 1956.	99⅞	100⅛	99	99½
4s	—Nov., 1955.	99½	99⅝	99	99½
4s	—Nov., 1936.	98	..	98⅜	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955.	89½	..	89½	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954.	89½	90¼	89½	89⅝
3½s	—May, 1954.	89½	90¼	89⅜	89⅝

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	—June, 1916.	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	—June, 1917.	3.80	..	3.80	..
4½s	—1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	—1924-1930	4.05	4.05	4.05	3.95
3½s	—1950-1954	4.07	4.00	4.07	..
3½s	—1940-1950	4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3½s	—1930-1940	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	—1924-1930	4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3½s	—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	—1913-1918	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s	—1940-1950	4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3s	—1918-1925	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s	—1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Mexican	.16
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con.	.75
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.25
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.04
Confidence	.13	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Sec. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.23
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con.	.43
Jacket Con.	.10	Utah Con.	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.70	D'field Daisy	.02
Halifax	.53	Florence	.37
Jim Butler	.91	G'field Consol.	.31
McNamara	.00	G'field Kewanas.	.12
Midway	.01	G'field Merger	.11
Mispah Extension	.21	Jumbo Extension	.75
Montana	.30	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.17	Silver Pick	.06
Rescue	.20	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Exten.	3.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Big Jim	.03
West End	.82	Nevada Hills	.19
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Packard	.33
Atlanta	.13	Rochester Mines	.00
Booth	.33	Round Mountain	.68
C. O. D.	.03	White Cape	.11

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10½	10⅝	Isabella	21	22
Elkton	30	31	Jackpot	6½	8
El Paso	77	85	McKinley	43	44
Findlay	5	5½	Portland	180	185
Gold Dol.	2⅛	3	Vindicator	238½	240
Gold Sov.	4	5	Rav. B. H.	..	2½
Golden C.	17½	220			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Crucible Steel led the market on the Consolidated Exchange in point of activity. That issue, with several other specialties, constituted the bulk of the trading, the general list lapsing into comparative dullness. The odd-lot demand continued, however, on a good scale.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Alaska Gold.	21	21¼	20½	20¾
20	Allis-Chalm.	30½	30½	30	30
480	Am. Can.	62¾	62¾	62	62
70	Am. Car & F.	60½	60½	59¾	60½
100	Am. Hide & L.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
320	Am. H. & L. pf	58¾	58¾	52¾	52¾
250	Am. Linseed.	22½	23¾	22½	23¾
50	Am. Linseed pf	42½	43¾	42½	43¾
350	Am. Loco.	75½	75¾	74½	75
1,240	Am. Smelting.	101½	101¾	100¾	101¾
820	Am. Zinc	91¼	91¼	87⅝	88
660	Anaconda Cop.	86½	86⅝	86¼	86¼
50	A., T. & S. F.	104	104	103¾	103¾
3,420	Bald. Loco.	105¼	106¼	105¾	104¾
30	Balt. & Ohio.	88¾	89	88¾	89
20	Batopilas	2½	2½	2½	2½
220	Butte & Sup.	93¾	93¾	91	91
120	Cal. Petroleum	23¼	23½	22¼	22⅝
50	Canadian Pac.	160	160	160	160
190	Cent. Leather.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝
50	C., M. & St. P.	95¾	96¼	95¾	95¾
10	Chino Copper.	54	54	54	54
160	Col. Fuel & I.	46¼	46¼	45⅞	46
270	Corn Products.	21¾	22	21¼	21⅞
14,300	Crucible Steel.	89¾	90¼	87½	88½
140	Dist. Securities.	46¾	47¾	46¾	47⅜
780	Erie	37⅝	38¼	37⅝	38
1,450	Erie 1st pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
80	Gt. Nor. Ore.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
620	Inspiration Con.	48¼	48¼	47¾	47⅞
150	Interboro. Con.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
1,420	Int. M. M. pf.	72¾	73	71¾	72
20	Int. Nickel	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¾
60	Kelly Spg. Tire	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
40	Kenn. Copper.	56½	56⅝	56½	56½
20	Lack. Steel.	78½	78½	78¾	78¾
480	Max. Motor.	68	70¾	68	69¾
50	M. Mot. 2d p.	53½	54¾	53⅜	53⅜
5,590	Mex. Petrol.	107	108¾	106¾	107¾
250	Nevada Con.	16	16½	16	16¾
460	N. Y. Central.	106¾	106¾	105¾	106
150	Ontario Min.	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9¼
50	Pacific Mail.	25¾	25¾	25	25¼
50	Pr. Steel Car.	54	54	54	54
20	Pennsylvania.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
50	Ray Copper.	24	24	24	24
5,290	Reading	87¼	88¾	87	87½
100	Rep. I. & St.	51½	51½	51½	51½
220	So. Pacific.	98½	99¼	98½	99¼
40	Southern Ry.	21½	21½	21½	21½
340	Studebaker	144¼	144¼	143¾	143¾
250	Tenn. Copper.	53¾	53¾	52¾	53
320	Union Pacific.	134¾	134¾	134	134
4,210	U. S. Steel.	85½	85¾	84¾	85
20	Wab. pf., A.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
180	Wab. pf., B.	28	28¼	28	28¼
140	Westing. El.	86	86½	85¾	86¼
46,420					

MINING STOCKS.

600	Golds'd Con.	85	86	85	86
400	Goldf'd Flor.	42	42	42	42
250	Isabella.	21½	21½	21¼	21½
700	Jim Butler.	87	90	87	90
300	Jumbo Ext.	78	78	78	78
500	Montana.	34	34	34	34
900	North Star.	16½	17	16½	17
1,500	Rescue Eula.	27½	28	27½	28
400	Sierra Nev.	25	25	24	25
300	Portland	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
200	Tonopah Ext.	4.95

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $582,103.00,) market value...		$599,440.00
Private securities, (book value, $8,172,162.97,) market value.		8,200,317.69
Real estate owned		2,398,440.73
Mortgages owned		10,264,408.60
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral...		1,327,954.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		11,236,212.11
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		3,265,745.97
Overdrafts		2,271.63
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$7,168,954.67	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	547,485.50	
		7,716,440.28
Specie		1,846,218.25
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks..		385,010.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings..$1,510,919.85		
Other cash items... 6,548.79		
		1,517,468.64
Other assets, viz.: Premiums, examinations and search fees due	$223,254.81	
Other outstandings 20,242.94		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	835,455.35	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	105,100.00	
Suspense	1,000.00	
		635,053.60
Total		$49,063,009.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund.....$11,000,000.00		
Undivided profits 1,295,323.85		
		12,295,323.85
Surplus on book values, $12,178,904.33.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks.....$1,473,498.29		
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and credit unions.... 81,586.00		
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	1,005,018.38	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	57,842.42	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits not subject to check....	1,236,804.82	
Deposits subject to check	24,810,462.35	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days.....	651,097.80	
Demand certificates of deposit..	134,652.97	
Certified checks	175,627.97	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	633,320.77	
Certified checks....	123,341.51	
Unpaid dividends..	650.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,365,784.15	
		31,906,748.22
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned..	$108,500.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc....	169,512.37	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	123,285.03	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	34,170.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	25,469.81	
		460,937.21
Total		$40,663,009.38

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $1,029,337.62;) market value.		$1,029,337.62
Private securities, (book value, $1,750,314.20;) market value.		1,790,314.20
Real estate owned		70,893.74
Building		90,500.00
Mortgages owned		904,621.22
72d St. leasehold improvement..		29,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral....		134,900.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		7,154,359.27
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,921,829.49
Overdrafts		1,011.12
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,032,463.12	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item ..	371,668.60	
		1,404,131.72
Specie		774,100.00
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks..		590,317.46
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings..	$537,149.53	
Other cash items..	16,037.82	
		553,186.35
Other assets, viz.: Advanced to trusts	$1,111.81	
Rents receivable..	2,383.33	
Accrued intgrast not entered on books at close of business on above date	88,643.26	
		92,088.40
Total		$16,540,790.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund.....	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits..	14,811.47	
		514,811.47
Surplus on book values	$506,235.04	
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$615,530.75	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	250,580.84	
Deposits by the State of New York	409,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York.....	1,527.18	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check $12,309,403.70		
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days.....	511,429.70	
Demand certificates of deposit..	184,157.12	
Other certificates of deposit.....	26,561.36	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	20,647.88	
Certified checks...	51,337.23	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	346,737.34	
		14,926,923.10
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.....	$18,340.16	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	62,112.74	
Estimated unearned discounts	18,103.12	
		99,056.02
Total		$16,540,790.59

400,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Fulton Trust Co. of New York

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $320,435.15,) market value....		$336,090.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,702,228.06,) market value..		1,749,103.89
Mortgages owned		536,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		5,149,429.00
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		80,500.00
Overdrafts: Secured	$17,732.65	
Unsecured	28.27	
		17,760.32
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets.		1,356,102.22
Specie		627,380.01
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks....		62,191.00
Due from Treasurer of U. S.....		1,500.00
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.....	$5,896.59	
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	47,629.91	
Uncollected items...	575.00	
		54,101.50
Total		$9,970,149.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund.....	$250,000.00	
Undivided profits...	452,595.71	
		702,595.71
Surplus on book values, $840,863.62.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks.....	$27,434.86	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary.	258,603.98	
Deposits by the State of New York.....	50,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets.	40,811.21	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	7,574,728.17	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days..	366,165.68	
Demand certificates of deposit	386,697.74	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers.	12,865.90	
Total deposits.....		8,717,246.94
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.....	$8,074.50	
Estimated accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	41,482.08	
Estimated unearned discounts	800.31	
Total		$9,970,149.54

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

United States Trust Company of New York

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $1,834,290.) market value.....		$1,869,060.00
Private securities, (book value, $10,397,484.) market value...		10,440,254.00
Real estate owned		1,195,000.00
Mortgages owned		3,028,075.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		41,071,083.50
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		10,464,867.03
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets		9,061,355.98
Specie (gold certificates)		5,000,000.00
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.....		515,448.81
Total		$82,644,968.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund.....$12,000,000.00		
Undivided profits. 2,579,558.08		
		14,579,558.08
Surplus on book values, $14,501,998.69.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$6,988,139.38	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	8,546,464.34	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets (U. S. Postal Savings trustees)	605,520.00	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	33,920,221.09	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days...	2,188,023.05	
Other certificates of deposit	6,005,765.21	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers..	7,029,368.94	
Extend total deposits.....		65,378,502.51
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c....	$161,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	522,115.21	
Estimated unearned discounts	18,790.52	
Total		$82,644,968.32

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

NOTICE.

On March 13, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 68 BOXES OF DRIED PEACHES upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on April 3, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—In the matter of the application of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an easy grade simple absolute in and to certain premises situated on the easterly side of the Bronx River near West Farms Road and Devoe Avenue, Lebanon Street, East 179th Street, Bronx Park Avenue, Unionport Road, East 180th Street and Birchall Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a Rapid Transit Railroad, known as the Boston Road and White Plains Road connection.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report of Charles L. Hoffman, Abram Sebring and Francis P. Kenney, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 10th day of March, 1916, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 20th day of March, 1916.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said report will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, for the Hearing of Motions, to be held in and for the First Judicial District at the County Court House in the Borough of the Bronx, the City of New York, on the 7th day of April, 1916, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, and that a motion will be made that said report be confirmed except as to the parcels designated in said report and upon the map accompanying said report as Parcels Nos. 1 and 29, and that as to said Parcels Nos. 1 and 29 a motion will be made that said report be not confirmed and that said report, in so far as it relates to said parcels, be referred to new Commissioners to be appointed by said Court to reconsider the subject matter hereof.

Dated, New York, March 24th, 1916.

LAMAR HARDY, Corporation Counsel, Office and P. O. Address, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $2,137,587.99;) market value..		$2,153,092.99
Private securities, (book value, $17,122,298.01;) market value		17,194,068.66
Real estate owned		28,128.45
Mortgages owned		8,616,562.85
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		24,417,804.53
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		12,344,738.74
Overdrafts		31.82
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $12,174,077.69		
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	2,493,345.28	
		14,667,422.92
Specie		3,887,678.64
United States legal-tender notes and notes of National Banks.		279,600.00
Federal Reserve notes		4,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings..	$40,798.02	
Other cash items..	153.83	
		40,951.85
Other assets, viz.: Exchanges for Clearing House..$2,049,978.53		
Advances to trusts	3,577.98	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	136,354.56	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	409,601.50	
		2,599,512.57
Total		$86,182,784.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund $4,000,000.00		
Undivided profits.. 627,846.44		
		4,627,846.44
Surplus on book values, $4,342,963.23.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$608,629.02	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions..	1,994.84	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary..	4,106,758.32	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,119.17	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	330,145.05	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check $30,184,214.17		
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days...	13,654,856.28	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,272,904.22	
Other certificates of deposit	2,903,392.47	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	1,127,069.17	
Certified checks..	100,188.62	
Unpaid dividends	114.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers 13,394,721.21		
Total deposits		70,978,059.99
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgage trust bonds $7,977,500.00		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, depreciation, etc.	241,351.83	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	72,478.74	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	211,911.06	
Estimated unearned discounts.	73,550.16	
		8,576,786.79
Total		$86,182,784.02

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On March 22, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 12 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure therof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 10, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 22, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On March 22, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 4 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 10, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 22, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On March 22, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 10 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure therof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 10, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 22, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 15, 1914, from a collision between tug P. R. R. No. 7 and her tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. R. R. No. 7 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $32,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 26, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY L. BURNETT.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Orange, New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry L. Burnett, late of the Town of Goshen, in said County, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased at the office of Russell Murray & Company, 454 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

RUSSELL MURRAY,
EDWARD N. T. BURNETT, Executors.
BACON & BORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Goshen, N. Y.

CANADA'S BOND ISSUE IN BIG DEMAND HERE

New $75,000,000 Securities Reported Oversubscribed Four or Five Times.

OTTAWA OFFICIALS PLEASED

Flotation of Loan Assures the Dominion of Finances Well Into Next Autumn.

The public offering yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., the Bank of Montreal, the First National, National City, and Guaranty Trust Company of $75,000,000 of Dominion of Canada bonds brought out a surprising response from investors. The subscription books were opened at 10 o'clock yesterday at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s to stay open until Monday, but the demand proved so great that it is not unlikely that the managers will decide to close the offering this morning.

The new securities are being sold on a 5.10 per cent. basis for the $25,000,000 of five-year bonds, 5½ per cent. for the same amount of ten-year bonds, and 5.50 per cent. for the fifteen-year series. Investors appear to have been attracted chiefly by the first and last series. Indications were last night that the fifteen-year bonds would be five times oversubscribed and the others about four times. The size of the subscriptions was due in part to the advice given by bankers to intending purchasers to ask for several times the amount they expected to get, on the theory that allotments would be scaled down materially.

The Canadian bonds, though returning nearly 1 per cent. less than the Anglo-French issue, have proved more popular with investors because of the smaller amount, which dealers say should be absorbed and taken out of the market, and because no large blocks will be taken by munitions companies to be released at the first favorable opportunity. They are also free from the objections raised by many investors against the earlier issue on the score of aid extended to the belligerent nations.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 24.—The announcement of the new $75,000,000 war loan placed in New York through J. P. Morgan & Co, has been well received at Ottawa. The terms are regarded as exceedingly favorable. There was no necessity for haste in completing the details because the Dominion has plenty of funds for some time to come, but it was felt that in view of the uncertainty of the international outlook and the possibility of complications arising in the United States through the Mexican situation, the loan should be made as soon as possible even if the funds were not immediately required.

The flotation of this loan assures the Dominion financing for domestic and war purposes until well into next Autumn. It will provide also for the retirement of $25,000,000 of Dominion notes falling due on Aug. 1. In the meantime the Dominion will make use of the money through temporary loans of its ordinary funds to the Imperial Government for use in the purchase of munitions on this side of the Atlantic. The transaction is regarded as important from both a Dominion and imperial standpoint.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Values Raised in Accordance with Higher Prices Abroad.

The Linen Thread Company won before the Board of General Appraisers yesterday in a controversy dealing with the classification of machines for making fish nets. The Collector at Boston took duty at the rate of 25 per cent. under the provision reading "machines for making lace curtains, nets, or nettings." The claim sustained was for entry at 20 per cent. as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for." The board had already ruled in an earlier case that machines of this kind were properly dutiable under the general metal provision of the law, but the Collector held to the view that as the machines in question were equipped with 152 shuttles and were of the 25mm. variety they were excluded from the lace or net machine paragraph. Judge Fischer disagreed and ordered a reliquidation.

The board took favorable action on a protest by T. D. Downing & Co., who objected to the Collector's taking 15 per cent. duty as "books" on works described as "Walker's Dermatology" and "Wheeler's Medicine." The sample volumes in evidence, as well as the uncontradicted testimony at the trial, was to the effect that the books were used as textbooks in schools and other educational institutions. Free entry was accordingly directed.

Board 3 completed a review of advances made by the local Custom House authorities on shipments of pencils shipped to this country by Johann Froeschels, Nürnberg. The goods arrived here in January a year ago, but final action was delayed by the board pending information from Germany as to the condition of market prices in the Fall of 1914, the pencils in controversy having been shipped from the factory between Nov. 27 of that year and Jan. 2, 1915. The evidence, received after a long delay, showed apparently that market prices on various classes of German pencils started on an upward trend soon after the outbreak of the European war, and in more recent months reached new high levels. The board decided that copying ink pencils No. 3,070 entered at 7.65 would have to stand duty on the basis of 8 marks per gross, while so-called carpenter pencils known in the trade as 344 B-7, entered by the American representatives at 4.88, were properly dutiable at 5.06 marks per gross. The evidence received from Nürnberg did not warrant the Collector's advance on copying ink pencils No. 3,062, the authorities being reversed in such action. This class was allowed to pay duty on the entered value of 9.15 marks per gross. The board also decided that shipments from the same exporter made in March of last year were entered at correct values. The customs authorities were reversed in taking duty on a high level.

Manufacturing costs of perfumery compounds in England are rising, according to a decision made yesterday by Judge Brown sitting as a reappraisement official. The merchandise involved in the case was terpineol, a compound used in making lily-of-the-valley perfumery. It was shipped to New York by W. J. Bush & Co., London, and received here Dec. 24, 1915. The handlers at this end, realizing that market prices were higher than the invoiced figures, entered the compound at 1 shilling 2 pence per pound. Appraiser Sague reported a higher value, and the Collector exacted duty on the Appraiser's return. Judge Brown, after hearing the evidence, concluded that the proper duty basis was 2 shillings per pound.

Board 1 decided that Nottingham laces shipped here by George Mycroft & Gutmann, Nottingham, Dec. 21, 1915, and entered Jan. 3 last were dutiable on the higher levels established by the Appraiser of the Port.

LARGE DRY GOODS SALES.

More Customers in Market and Collections Improve.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods shows a large increase over the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales continue to exceed those of a year ago for both immediate and future delivery.

"More customers have been in the market during the week. Collections are ahead of the same period last year. The cotton market is strong and prices are advancing."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS, SUITS.—Novelty styles for ladies; will be looked at from 9 to 12. Eleventh floor, 19 West 24th St.

MULL, silk, and cotton printed, with blue stripes and flowers. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

POPLINS.—Manufacturer open large quantity of all-wool poplins in navy and black for cash. H. Zaldenberg, 30 West 26th St. sale.

SATEEN.—Wanted flowered sateen; all colors. 87 5th Av., 7th floor. Stuyvesent 4238.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and linen suits looked at all week. 28 West 25th St., 2d floor.

VOILES.—Open for quantity of black voiles; cheap; see Mr. David. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard, Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Girls', misses' stylish, dressy coats, velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges; high-grade merchandise; $12 down to $3.75; immediate delivery. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th; Farragut 596. Full commission to salesmen.

SILKS FOR SUITS OR COATS, all shades, at a price; also taffetas. Phone Madison Square 781.

SUITS.—Popular-priced, for immediate delivery. Kessler & Gotthelf, 10 East 38d.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3@3¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Limes in Brine to Pay Duty.

Since the time of the Dingley tariff of 1897 the practice of the Government has been to admit limes in brine free of duty under the various provisions of the tariff laws as "fruit in brine." William P. Malburn, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in an order to customs officials, said that it appeared that in early tariff acts limes in brine were classified as pickles, since the limes were used to some extent at least as pickles. The Assistant Secretary said that he approved the suggestion made by Collector of the Port Malone that hereafter the limes be taxed at 25 per cent. as "pickles."

About the Printcloth Market.

Trading slowed up a little in the local gray goods market yesterday, though a fairly large volume of printcloths was moved. The features were sales of 28½-inch 64-60s at 5¼ cents for deliveries to the end of the year, and business on 64-56s in that width at the same price for April-May shipment. For delivery past May some of the latter can still be had at 5¼ cents, the extra eighth in the sales specified representing a premium for prompt shipments. The supply of "quick" goods of this construction is said to be very small. Other printcloth trading included a fair spot and nearby business on 39-inch 68-72s and 80 squares at the prices listed below. Odd widths of printcloths, such as 31½-inch goods, were in quite liberal demand. Closing quotations were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

*Asked.

Fewer Special Tailoring Effects.

With the many difficulties that will come up to harass the clothing manufacturers next season the clothiers expect to receive fewer requests for special tailoring than in the past. Even if the usual exacting demands of the retailers are put in, the manufacturers will not accede to them as readily as they have. A manufacturer speaking yesterday on the subject said that, if a clothing house sends out its line at the "right prices" and with the usual guarantees it can afford to decline any business that is proffered on the understanding that certain changes are to be made in the construction of the garments. "The cost of making these changes is so great at times," this man said, "that frequently all profits are wiped out. It is pretty certain that all requests for these special features will be scrutinized carefully during the coming season, and only those involving changes in the smallest details will be granted."

Sheetings Did Quite Well.

Reports from the sheeting end of the gray goods market yesterday indicated a quite good business, in which 36-inch goods shared to a large extent. One of the features of the day's trading was the way buyers went after 36-inch, 48 square, three-yard sheetings. They took all there was to be had at 7¼ cents for delivery in April, May, and June, and bid that price for later shipments. The later bids, however, were refused. In the specialties quite a large amount of the attention of buyers was devoted to sateens, which were wanted in large quantities for nearby deliveries. Some buyers wanted sateens so badly, in fact, that they bought them where quick deliveries could be had in the face of the premiums asked, and the fact that some of the sateen finishers have declined to take further business. The scarcity of these goods is attributed to the shifting of looms to twills in many mills.

Staple Ginghams Moving Better.

Staple ginghams have come closer to the centre of the colored cottons goods stage in the last few days than for some time, due to the higher prices named on well-known Easter goods and the increasing yesterday of prices on certain Southern staples a quarter of a cent a yard. At present levels some Southern goods are only about a quarter of a cent a yard away from the record figures of 1907, while at least one widely-known line of Eastern staples is within four or five points of the 1907 level. The present price quoted on these goods is said to be a half cent a yard higher than the 1907 figure, but the slight actual difference lies in the fact that the latter quotation was net. Dress ginghams have also done better of late, and stocks are very light in comparison with other years. The denim situation is very firm, few of the mills being in a position to take orders for deliveries earlier than October. Practically all classes of colored cottons are scarce and very firm as to price.

Conserving a Supply.

The call for piece goods in the men's wear trade has reached such proportions that even the most optimistic sellers in the market are seeing their predictions come true. There are offers being received daily to "clean up whatever you've got in stock of this number." On a visit out of town recently the representative of one concern was asked what amount of a certain fabric he had in stock. He told the buyer that he could have twenty pieces. These were ordered, and the buyer expressed regret that he could not purchase double that amount. As a matter of fact, the salesman had forty pieces of goods in his warehouse, but he needed the twenty pieces he could have sold just as well as not to meet the demand for duplicates expected from other customers. As the most representative manufacturers in the trade are buying even heavier than the smallest house, the mills have little fear that cancellations will materially reduce the orders they have been given.

Mohairs Are Popular.

A larger demand than usual has sprung up for mohair fabrics from the women's wear cutting-up trade. The growth in popularity of this material has been steady, but this year the amount of business taken has shown more than the proportionate increase. The Parisian dressmakers have favored the cloth, and it is featured in a number of the models that have been brought over here. One reason put forward for the popularity of mohair and fabrics on the order of it is that the material is ideal for use in the flaring skirts that fashion has decreed. Consequently the orders from the suit manufacturers have been running very large. Mohairs are also being utilized extensively in the manufacturing of sport clothes, and in skirts especially. The colors required are on the staple order, blue and gray. Black is perhaps the most popular.

Knit Overcoats Now Staple.

When makers of knitted fabrics approached the clothiers, some three years back or so, they had difficulty in making the latter see that there was a profitable field in the manufacture of knit overcoats. The prophecies made at that time have been more than fulfilled, and this make of garment is now in a well-established position and finding an increased demand. The outlook for the present Spring season is better than ever, and a number of manufacturers who never handled overcoats made from knitted material are introducing them in their lines for Fall. One of the largest makers of this cloth is increasing his equipment in order to be in a position to supply a greater demand.

Getting the Reason.

Speaking of one of the most successful salesmen in a certain line, the head of a large manufacturing concern said that the former owed most of his success to the policy of "always getting a reason for a turndown." Most salesmen, this man said, are content if they call upon a prospective customer, give him their usual talk, argue a bit if the merchant will let them and "quit cold" if they receive a "No" in a final tone. "This chap," said the head of the house, "always went back to find out why he couldn't sell his merchandise to that particular store. Very often, when he found out the reason, he was able to get the storekeeper or customer either by overcoming his objections or having some slight change made in his merchandise."

Laces Are Looking Up.

A well-known concern in the lace business, which devotes more of its selling attention to the retail than to the cutting-up trade, is looking for an excellent demand for these goods during the next two months. "While we have not done very much business this season with the cutters," said an executive of the firm in question yesterday, "and, therefore, have not yet felt the effects of a real demand for laces, our books show a nice gain over last year on the business that has been placed to date by the retailers. It is my honest opinion that this trade has been only nibbling so far, and that the next two months are going to see some real buying. Fashion is swinging toward laces, and there is no reason why they should not sell well. I look for an especially good business on nets."

GOLD TO PAY FOR SISAL.

Currency Shipped to Yucatan to Handle Hemp Crop.

Gold coin to the amount of $150,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday by the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen to be shipped to Yucatan to pay for hemp. In addition, the next steamer will carry $145,000 in paper currency of the United States, and $5,000 in silver coin for the same purpose. All told, $1,250,000 has been sent to Yucatan for the purchase of hemp, which is made into binder twine, largely, under a credit arranged with local banks by the Tropical Commission Company.

The Yucatan product goes by the general name of sisal grass. The Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen was organized to stimulate the growth of the grass and its distribution into wider channels of manufacture in this country.

BIG GAIN IN IMPORTS.

Principal Features of Those for Week Ended March 17.

Imports here in the week ended March 17 showed a gain over the week before of nearly $11,000,000. The Custom House report issued yesterday placed the inward movement for the week at $25,477,906, compared with $14,532,423 in the week of March 10, and $29,022,255 in the week before that. Goods entered for bonded warehouse had a value of $3,029,144, while merchandise withdrawn amounted to $1,949,192. In the week before these transactions were respectively $1,952,264 and $3,029,784.

Indigo entries, which were down to zero in the week before, picked up in the period just reported, and totaled $116,267 in value. England sent 29,285 pounds valued at $56,505, British India coming next with 29,678 pounds manifested at $55,217. Other sources of supply in the week were France, $2,867; Salvador, $868; Switzerland, $650, and China, $160. Logwood from Costa Rica, Jamaica, Haiti and Santo Domingo entered in the week totaled $31,376, while other dyewoods were set down at $582. Quebracho wood amounted to 1,300 tons, appraised at $21,722. Coal tar colors or dyes footed up $27,368, the contributing countries in their order being Switzerland, $22,223; China, $5,131, and France, $15. Chemicals grouped as "all other" had a value of $105,762. Argol entries were reported at $57,379.

Undressed furs and skins were entered as worth $335,313, while the same articles in a prepared condition aggregated $41,851. Imports of silk spun in the gray reached $130,218, and all silk fabrics in the gum $15,476. Ungummed silk goods amounted to $33,872, and silk piece

USERS OF DYES URGE HIGHER TARIFF RATE

Speakers at Conference Say It Is the Way to Build Up Industry Here.

THE HILL BILL FAVORED

Committee Named to Work for Passage of Measure Increasing Duties to 75 Per Cent.

Secrecy marked a conference held yesterday at the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building for the purpose of discussing the existing dyestuff shortage and the means to be taken to remedy conditions which in the opinion of many attending the meeting were daily becoming more serious in the industries of the country dependent upon colors. Not only were reporters excluded from the meeting, but the representatives of organizations of manufacturers and users of dyestuffs present were pledged not to divulge what took place.

Yesterday's meeting was held under the auspices of the Joint Conference Committee, composed of textile, paper, and other industrial associations working to obtain adequate supplies of color. David Kischbaum of Philadelphia, President of the National Association of Clothiers, presided and William R. Corwine, Secretary of the same organization, acted as recorder. Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was present to represent Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield. Professor Charles H. Herty, President of the American Chemical Society, and a score or more of the domestic coal tar dyestuff manufacturers attended. At the conclusion of the conference the following statement was issued:

There was a general discussion participated in by nearly all those present covering the present production of dyes in the United States, and what, in the opinion of these manufacturers, was necessary to be done to expand that production. Over thirty industries were represented in what has become known as the Joint Conference Committee. These are the associations in the textile, tapestry, hosiery, knit goods, wallpaper, paper and pulp, ink, paint, oil and varnish, chemicals, leather, boots and shoes, hats, fur, millinery, silk, clothing of all kinds, and other lines more or less directly affected.

There are all told in the United States a little over 70 different lines of manufacture dependent to a greater or less degree upon colors, employing something over 2,000,000 work people, and doing a business amounting to many billions of dollars per annum. These are dependent almost entirely upon the colors made from coal tar dyes, using very little dyes made from vegetable matter.

Three committees were appointed representing consumers and manufacturers of dyestuffs. One committee, it was stated, would work for an additional tariff on dyestuffs as embodied in the pending Hill bill, now before Congress, while the second would deal with proposed legislation to prevent unfair competition from abroad, and the third work for closer co-operation between consumers and manufacturers in the present crisis.

It was understood that many of the speakers at the meeting had urged that the Administration use its influence with Congress to pass without delay the Hill amendment to the present tariff, increasing the tax on foreign dyestuffs to 75 per cent. Neither President Wilson nor Secretary Redfield favor reopening the tariff question at this time, it was said, but were of the belief that anti-dumping and unfair trade practices legislation would accomplish the ends desired.

While Dr. Pratt declined to discuss what took place in the meeting, it was the impression that the Department of Commerce representative discouraged the idea of building up or protecting the home dyestuffs industry by means of a higher tariff. In reply to a direct question as to what attitude the Administration would take relative to the Hill bill, Dr. Pratt said he had nothing to say. The plan to get two cargoes of colors out of Germany for which Great Britain was willing to give permits was not likely to go through at present, Dr. Pratt said. According to the bureau's chief, no progress had been made in that direction in recent weeks.

Dr. Pratt seemed to think that an unfair practices law applicable to foreign shippers in their connections in this country would be the best safeguard domestic dyestuffs manufacturers could have.

"The tariff is no protection," said Dr. Pratt, "against the German manufacturer who refuses to sell to a user here of dyes who does not buy his entire supply from him. The result would be to put the American manufacturer out of business. It has been proposed for this purpose that provisions be enacted extending to international trade our laws against unfair competition and restraint of trade.

"The administration of such a provision would be perfectly simple, as the burden of proof would be on the foreign seller or the buyer in foreign markets just as it is in the case of the tariff provisions. Goods sold under such unfair competition could be denied entrance to the country."

BRAZIL HAS A NEW DYE.

Vegetable Product Has Solved Problem, Says Returning Representative

DETROIT, March 24. — Brazil has solved the dye problem, according to Frank G. Lopes, South American representative of a Detroit automobile corporation, who is now in this city.

"There is no reason to worry about the dye situation," said Mr. Lopes. "The vegetable dyes in Brazil will solve the problem. I have been in cotton factories in Brazil and have seen every possible attempt made to boil out and otherwise eradicate the new vegetable dye, but the color remained fast.

"The vegetable from which this dye is made is in unlimited supply. It would not be surprising to see it replace the German product. So far as experts are able to determine, it does not injure fabrics."

TO END FREIGHT TIEUP.

Committee of Merchants' Association Adopts Recommendations.

While the sub-committees of the Eastern Freight Accumulation Conference of railroad officials and E. E. Clark, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, worked on the details of the resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee on Thursday, recommendations of ways to relieve the congestion were drafted yesterday by a general committee of the Merchants' Association of New York for submission to the trunk line railroads.

The recommendations were sent to the Accumulation Conference yesterday. One of these is that carriers suspend rules providing for the receipt of freight consigned "lighterage free" to prevent holding cars at terminals for disposition instructions, and that the shipper consigning domestic freight for lighterage delivery be required to indicate in the bill of lading the pier or station for delivery.

During the congestion it is asked that carriers suspend their rules permitting freight forwarded as domestic shipments to be diverted for export. Another suggestion is that embargoes shall be issued against consignees of domestic freight who have more cars than they can handle, and that lighterage facilities co-operate.

It is also suggested that receivers of freight who absorb station facilities or who are slow to handle their shipments be sought out, and "that where carload package freight is ordered for delivery on team tracks" the shipments be sent to public storage at the expiration of seventy-two hours. It is also asked that piers and depots be kept open until midnight so that incoming freight may be trucked away.

RECEIVER FOR C. W. HARRIS.

Judge Hough Puts Brookheim in Charge of Broker's Assets.

Judge House, in the Federal District Court, yesterday appointed C. L. Brookheim as receiver for Charles W. Harris, who recently was in business on the Curb stock market as Charles W. Harris & Co. On Tuesday Mr. Harris was expelled from the Curb Association after he had announced that he was unable to meet his obligations. He was believed to have left the city, and the petition for the receiver said it was advisable to put some one in charge of his business immediately, with power to subpoena witnesses, in order to find the assets, which consisted mainly of stocks.

The bankruptcy petition gave the liabilities of the firm at about $10,000 and the assets at $3,000. The petitioning creditors were Frederick E. Feigenbaum for $3,000, Nettie Juna for $100, and John W. Michels for $80, and each of these petitioners alleged that the money had been obtained from them on false pretenses. Mr. Harris was also charged with conversion and concealment of assets. The attorney for the petitioners is James J. Popper of 51 Chambers Street.

DENIES HE UTTERED LIBEL.

So Arguing, Strassburger Asks Particulars in $250,000 Suit.

Ralph B. Strassburger obtained yesterday from Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court an order requiring Scott Dabo and Charles D. Helm, editors and managers of the Seven Seas Magazine, to furnish him with a bill of particulars in connection with their slander suit for $250,000 damages against him.

They must give Strassburger the names of the officers, members of the Executive Committee and directors of the Navy League of the United States and of the officers and members of the U. S. Junior Naval Reserve, Incorporated, and of the other persons to whom the alleged slanders were made, as well as the approximate dates on which these statements were uttered. In asking for these particulars, Strassburger denied making any of the statements complained of and consequently he said he was entirely ignorant of the occasions to which reference in the complaint was made.

EX-PROSECUTOR TO PRISON.

Clarence A. Drew Pleads Guilty to Grand Larceny in Queens.

Clarence A. Drew, once an Assistant District Attorney of Queens County, was sentenced to the penitentiary yesterday by Judge Bert J. Humphrey in the Queens County Court, for grand larceny, while acting as referee in an estate partition suit in which he failed to account for $809.79.

Drew pleaded guilty and asked for immediate sentence. He said he was 62 years old and was born at Port Richmond, Staten Island.

WILL DELAY ACTION ON CROTON PERIL

Legislative Leaders Plan a Commission to Investigate Conditions on Watershed.

CITY TO KEEP UP FIGHT

Corporation Counsel Informs the Governor That the Injunction Suit Will Be Pressed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—If the legislative leaders have their way a definite settlement of the controversy between the New York City administration and a powerful clique of up-State Republicans over the proposed removal of the Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane and the New York State Training School for boys at Yorktown Heights from the Croton watershed will be postponed until after election.

It was announced today that Senate Leader Elon R. Brown would introduce a measure next week providing for a legislative commission to investigate the matter, with full authority to determine the relative rights of the City of New York and the State. The commission will be empowered to determine whether, as is contended by the New York City authorities, the situation of the two institutions in close proximity to the sources from which a portion of the city's drinking water is obtained involves any menace to the health of people in New York City from sewage pollution. It would have power also to take preliminary steps toward the acquisition of a new site if this should be found advisable. In the mean time it has been agreed that all construction work on both institutions shall be stopped pending a decision and that no patients shall be received at the Mohansic State Hospital.

Corporation Counsel Hardy of New York City and Frederick E. De Berard, representing the Merchants' Association, both had a talk with the Governor this afternoon and urged him to do all in his power to obtain Republican support in the Senate for the motion of Senator Wagner to have the Senate Finance Committee relieved from further consideration of his bills which provide for the removal of the two institutions and prohibit the placing of any new institutions for correctional or curative purposes within the Crofon watershed. The motion was defeated this week by a vote of 23 to 24, but Senator Wagner moved for a reconsideration of the vote and this motion was tabled. Senator Wagner has announced his intention of calling it up again.

Mr. De Berard came away from the Executive Mansion convinced that Mr. Whitman was prepared to stand by his contention that the institutions should be removed in deference to the sentiment in New York City, even in the face of strong opposition within his own party. The proposed introduction of the Brown compromise measure, however, tends to the belief that there is little hope that the Wagner bills will pass.

The proposal for the appointment of a commission, it would seem, is prompted by a desire to block any attempt on the part of the Democrats to make the unwillingness of the Republicans to accede to the demand from New York City an issue in the campaign this Fall.

Governor Whitman was informed very plainly today by Mr. De Berard that this could not be averted unless the Governor and the Republican majority in the Legislature have complete evidence of their good faith in the matter. Corporation Counsel Hardy told the Governor that New York City was determined to press its injunction suit against the use of the two institutions, and that this suit would keep the issue alive until a satisfactory settlement was reached. The Governor, it was said, seemed inclined to take the view that it might become a serious issue which would lose the Republicans thousands of votes in New York City.

It is the spokesmen of the Republican machine in Westchester County who have been most active in blocking the measures which would remove the threatened dangers from New York City's water supply. Governor Whitman recommended and urged the passage of these measures in his annual message. Subtle hints have been made that if Governor Whitman should press his opposition against the two institutions he might precipitate a break with William L. Ward, the powerful Republican boss of Westchester, on whom the Governor is relying for support in the Spring primaries and later when he is a candidate for renomination in the Fall. Friends of Governor Whitman today said that he was prepared to take the risk when such vital interests of New York City were involved.

As a last resort it has been urged upon Governor Whitman that it might be well to institute an investigation, under the Sherman-Moreland act, by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor himself, of the circumstances under which the two sites were acquired by the State. The site for the Mohansic State Hospital was selected by the old Commission in Lunacy in 1909 when it was composed of Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, now Medical Director of the Saratoga Springs State Reservation; Sheldon T. Viele, a Buffalo lawyer, and William L. Parkhurst, who was a political protegé of the late John Kelly. The Training School site was chosen by Homer Folks and the late Dennis McCarthy. Mr. McCarthy at the time was Fiscal Supervisor.

It was asserted here today that a certain sanitary expert once declared that the placing of any institution in the Croton watershed would involve danger to the health of the City of New York and that this report was suppressed. Dr. Ferris said tonight that he knew of no such report.

The State had spent $487,285 on the Mohansic State Hospital up to Feb. 1. In round figures $800,000 has been spent or is involved through contract in the development of the Training School site. The legislative leaders say that there should be an adjustment and reimbursement of the State by the city for part of this expenditure before anything is done to place the institutions elsewhere.

RURAL LIFE IS DECADENT.

General Education Board Finds Work to Do in New England.

New England's rural life is decadent, according to the annual report of the Rockefeller General Education Board, and with a view to its restoration the board appropriated last year $29,500 to initiate farm demonstrations under the auspices of the Maine and New Hampshire State Agricultural Colleges. The board had previously promoted farm demonstrations in the South.

"Maine and New Hampshire," the report says, "have suffered severely in consequence of the rapid agricultural development of the Middle West and the building of the trunk lines. Among the occupations which, if intelligently carried on in this section, promises satisfactory return are orcharding, dairying, market gardening, and poultry raising. The results already obtained show the wisdom of making the State College an active agent in improving agricultural and horticultural methods through the direct form of demonstration introduced by Dr. Knapp.

"The number of those participating is increasing rapidly and the experience of the Southern States in the matter of increased productivity and profits is being repeated."

GARBAGE DECISION VALID.

Appellate Division Affirms Order Denying Injunction.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed yesterday an order of the Supreme Court denying an injunction, pending litigation, in a suit brought by the Allied Investors' Realty Company against the city to restrain the Mayor and Board of Estimate from proceeding with the city's plan to dispose of its garbage by contract at some other point than at Barren Island. An order was also affirmed in a similar suit brought by the Sanitary Utilization Company, which controls the Barren Island plant for the disposal of garbage.

The object of these actions was to restrain the city from completing a tentative contract with Gaffney, Gahagan & Van Etten to build on Rikers Island a new disposal plant at a cost of $2,500,000. According to the terms of this contract the city was to have the privilege, after five years, of purchasing the plant for $1,500,000, while a total of $900,000 was to be paid by the company to the city during that time for the privilege of disposing of the garbage.

Magazine Publishers Acquitted.

Elting F. Warner of 34 East Fifty-eighth Street, Edmund Searing of 404 Riverside Drive, and Irving T. Myers of Pelham Manor, N. Y., all connected with the publication of a magazine called the Parisienne were acquitted in Special Sessions yesterday of the charge of disseminating improper literature. Justice Herbert dissented from the opinion of the other Justices.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Sat., warmer in extreme e. Sun, rain and colder; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy, continued warm Sat. Sun, rain and colder; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy and continued warm Sat. Sun, rain and colder; moderate to fresh s. winds, becoming n. w. Sun.

Fla.—Cloudy Sat., showers in n. w. Sun, rain, colder in n. and cent.; moderate to fresh s. e. to s. winds. Sat., except strong over n. w.

Ala.—Thunder showers Sat. afternoon or night and probably Sun., colder Sun; fresh to strong winds on the coast, shifting to n. w. by Sun.

Miss.—Unsettled Sat., with thunder showers. Sun, cloudy and colder, probably rain; fresh to strong s. winds on the coast, shifting to n. w. by Sat. night.

Tenn.—Unsettled and continued warm Sat.; showers in w. Sun, rain and colder.

Ky.—Unsettled and continued warm Sat., followed by rain and colder at night or Sun.

Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Sat. Sun, snow or rain and colder; moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w. and n. by Sun.

Ind.—Cloudy Sat.; colder by night. Sun, rain or snow and colder.

Lower Mich.—Unsettled Sat., with rain in s. and rain or snow in n.; colder at night. Sun, cloudy and colder; moderate s. to s. winds, becoming variable.

Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Sat. Sun, cloudy.

La.—Unsettled and colder Sat. Sun, fair.

Ark., Okla., M. and W. Tex.—Fair and colder Sat. Sun, fair.

Ill.—Rain and cooler Sat.; much cooler at night. Sun., probably fair and cooler.

Mo.—Rain and much colder Sat. Sun., fair; cooler in e.

Wis.—Rain or snow and colder Sat. Sun., probably fair; colder in e.

Minn.—Unsettled and colder Sat.; probably snow in s. Sun., fair and warmer.

Iowa—Unsettled and much cooler Sat., with rain or snow in e. and cen. Sun., probably fair.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun. and in w. Sat.

Neb.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder in e. and warmer in extreme w. Sat.; warmer Sun.

Kan.—Cloudy and colder Sat. Sun., fair and warmer.

$900,000 SET ASIDE FOR STREET PAVING

Board of Estimate Makes the Appropriation Asked by President Marks.

ALL WORK IN MANHATTAN

Asphalt, Granite, or Wood Blocks to be Laid on 75 Thoroughfares in the Borough This Summer.

The Board of Estimate granted yesterday $900,000 for paving streets in Manhattan. Borough President Marks, who had had prepared a list of the streets to be repaved during the Summer, said he was much pleased because the Board of Estimate had so promptly granted the appropriation. These are the streets to be repaved in asphalt:

West 65th St.—Amsterdam to West End Av.
Columbus Av.—65th to 69th St.
8th Av.—110th to 125th St., including 130th St., 7th to 8th Av.
49th St.—6th to 7th Av. and 8th to 9th Av.
Lexington Av.—38th to 41st St.
West 161st St.—Fort Washington Av. to Riverside Drive.
Broadway—108th to 110th St.
West 151st St.—7th Av. to Macombs Pl.
62d St.—2d to 5th Av.
Dutch St.—John to Fulton St.
Broadway—47th to 50th St.
Lexington Av.—21st to 23d St. and 22d St., Lexington Av. to 4th Av.
25th St.—7th to 8th Av.
118th St.—Broadway, 240 feet west.
95th St.—Amsterdam Av. to Broadway.
99th St.—Amsterdam Av. to Broadway.
178th St.—Northern to Haven Av.
5th St.—Avenue C to Avenue D.
52d St.—5th to 6th Av.
27th St.—Lexington to Madison Av.
145th St.—Lexington to 7th Av.
7th St.—1st to 2d Av.
25th St.—Broadway to 6th Av., and 6th Av. to 23d to 32d St., &c.
23th St.—6th to 7th Av.
6th Av.—8th to 19th St. and Greenwich Av. to 20th St.
120th St.—1st to Madison Av.
Columbus Av.—84th to 96th St.
87th St.—1st to 2d Av.
Park Av.—72d to 96th St.
Weehawken St.—Christopher to 10th St.
Bradhurst Av.—146th to 150th St.
Broadway—East side, 92d to 121st St., &c.
11th St.—West side, 110th to 121st St.
39th St.—Park Av. to Broadway.
Lexington Av.—23d to 32d St.
125th St.—8d Av. to Manhattan St.
86th St.—8th to 11th Av.
66th St.—Park to 5th Av.
35th St.—Madison to 6th Av.
38th St.—Madison to 6th Av.
Madison Av.—72d to 79th St.
67th St.—Park to 5th Av.
72d St.—Cent. Pk. West to Columbus Av.
6th Av.—35th to 42d St.
39th St.—1st to Park Av.
64th St.—6th to 7th Av.
25th St.—9th to 10th Av.
120th St.—Park to 7th Av.
24th St.—7th to 8th Av.

Streets to be paved with granite are:

55th St.—11th to 12th Av.
Duane St.—Rose to William St.
Front St.—Whitehall to Fulton St.
4th St.—2d Av. to Broadway.
Canal St.—Broadway to Mercer St.
Park Row—Duane St. to Chatham Sq.
Perry St.—Greenwich to West St.
13th St.—3d to 4th Av.
Exterior St.—67th St., 100 feet north.
96th St.—1st to Lexington Av., strips.
Bowery—Chatham Square to Grand St.
Park Row—Broadway to Brooklyn Bridge.
Houston St.—Varick to Bedford St.
Bowery—Grand to 6th St.
22d St.—4th to 6th Av.
15th St.—Avenue C to Avenue A.
81st St.—3d to Lexington Av.
82d St.—3d to Lexington Av.
59th St.—1st to 5th Av.

Streets to be paved with wood block are:

Chambers St.—Centre St. to Broadway.
Delancey St.—Essex to Ridge St.
Centre St.—Leonard to Canal St.
Dey St.—Broadway to Greenwich St.
Pearl St.—Whitehall to State St.
24th St.—Broadway to 6th Av.

"In making my request to the Board of Estimate for $1,400,000 for immediate paving of certain streets in Manhattan, on Jan. 26," said Mr. Marks, "I called attention to the fact that in the Borough of Manhattan, which has about 450 miles of pavement, upward of 112 miles have been laid for a period of more than fifteen years. It is conceded that the life of a pavement in this borough is about fifteen years and that the traffic is heavier and more congested than that of any other borough, if not of any city in the world. A certain percentage of this mileage must be replaced each year. No amount of maintenance or repairs can make some of these old, worn-out pavements serviceable or satisfactory, and expenditures for such purposes are largely a waste.

"In the preparation of what streets should be paved we must consider the age of the present pavement, the maintenance charges, and the present condition determined by inspection and traffic. In all instances where property owners on the streets have requested it, a hearing has been held to aid in deciding the kind of pavement to be laid, as for example, in the cases of Front Street and Broadway from Vesey Street to Twenty-third Street.

"In anticipation of favorable action by the Board of Estimate all plans and specifications for the new work have been prepared, and as soon as the weather permits the paving will be commenced. The unusual severity of the weather during the past six weeks has stopped our repair work, but with our municipal asphalt plant in full operation the streets will soon be in good condition."

OPPOSES BAXTER BILL.

Strauss Says This City's Water Supply Should Be Exempt.

President Charles Strauss of the Board of Water Supply wrote yesterday to Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward J. McGoldrick about the Baxter bill, which was introduced in the Legislature on March 20. It amends the Public Service Law by placing control of all private and municipal water supplies under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. President Strauss wrote:

"The Baxter bill is apparently the same bill which has been introduced into the Legislature for at least the last two sessions and which has been earnestly, aggressively and heretofore successfully opposed by the City of New York. Last year numerous objections were made during the progress of the bill and the city was successful in having clauses introduced specifically excepting the city and making its provisions apply to the State outside of this city.

NEGRESS TO BUILD MANSION.

Mrs. Walker Buys Site in an Exclusive District in Flushing.

Mrs. C. J. Walker of 108-110 West 136th Street, Manhattan, who is said to be one of the wealthiest colored women in this country, plans to erect a handsome house in the heart of an exclusive residential section of Flushing, on a plot at the northeast corner of State and North Prince Streets. The property having been occupied for many years by Bishop William B. Derrick of the African Methodist Church, has been known as Bishop's Court. Since the bishop's death last year it has been occupied by his widow.

When Bishop Derrick purchased the property about twenty years ago residents of the vicinity were displeased, but found no restrictions whereby they could prevent him from occupying it. The more conservative held, however, that in view of the bishop's calling he would not be an undesirable neighbor, and that no objection should be made because of his race.

Just what effect the announcement of Mrs. Walker's plans will have on the residents of that section cannot as yet be determined. Mrs. Walker came to New York from Indianapolis a few years ago. She made a fortune manufacturing hairdressings. Her lawyer, Samuel A. Singerman of 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, said she was rated at a half-million in the West. Attorney Singerman said he was not at liberty to state the purchase price of the Flushing property, but it was known to have been held for some time by Mrs. Derrick for $40,000.

WOMAN HAS SMOKER FINED.

Causes Doctor's Arrest at Grand Central Subway Station.

A well-dressed man came out of the subway exit of the Hotel Manhattan about 6 o'clock last night and went down to the northbound platform of the Grand Central subway station with a lighted cigar in his mouth. He had been waiting only a few moments when a woman of middle age stepped up to him and demanded that he throw away his cigar. The matter was debated for a moment or so; then the woman remarked. "As a citizen and a lady I demand that you be arrested."

"Oh, very well," said the offender. "Who will arrest me?"

"We'll see about that. Come with me." So he followed her out of the subway station and into the street, where she had him arrested by Patrolman Winfield of Traffic Squad C.

A few hours later the complainant, who gave her name as Miss Mary Brashears of 617 West 113th Street, and said she was a research worker, drove up to Night Court in an auto and told Magistrate Dolan what had happened. The offender, Dr. William J. Ginty of 314 West Ninety-fourth Street, said he had forgotten about his cigar as he left the hotel, and had thrown it away as soon as Miss Brashears called his attention to it; but she insisted that he had blown smoke in her face, and the Magistrate fined him $1. He paid under vigorous protest.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—Thirty-seven corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $900,000, were chartered today. They include:

Frano & Langsdorf, Inc., Millbrook, neckwear, men's and women's wearing apparel, common stock of no par value to carry on business with $100,750; D. R. Bernstein, J. Langsdorf, S. Franc, Sheepshead Bay.

American Star Line, Inc., transportation, navigation, $100,000; I. Sirota, S. and M. Ginsberg, 1,237 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

H. H. Paige & Co., Inc., auto tires, rubber fixtures, accessories, motor boats, aeroplanes, yachts, balloons, $100,000; S. Kaltman, P. B. Barringer, Jr., A. T. Maurice, Rye.

Central Fire Office, Inc., insurance agent, broker, $50,000; S. C. Fordham, W. C. Fyne, V. R. Metz, Closter, N. J.

I. Shilvek & Sons, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $50,000; M. S. and C. Shilvek, 817 West End Av.

Midland Wool Combing Co., Inc., Salamanca, scouring, combing, carding wool, textiles, $50,000; H. L. Odell, A. and A. H. Ashworth, Salamanca.

Pointer Feature Corp., motion pictures, $25,000; R. L. Noah, H. G. Meier, J. H. Meaker, 141 Germania Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Fifth Avenue Sales Co., Inc., furniture, antiques, merchandise, $25,000; M. Pugh, W. Morgan, J. W. Duff, 299 Fifth Av.

Holcomb & Davidson, Inc., iron, steel furnaces, $25,000; A. L. Hillyard, C. H. Holcomb, W. F. Davidson, 71 Oakwood Av., Montclair, N. J.

Goodwin & Taylor Co., Inc., Rochester, boots, shoes, $20,000; C. W. Kramer, H. J. Taylor, J. J. Goodwin, 286 Kenwood Av., Rochester.

Groceries Distributing Corp'n, groceries, household supplies, $12,000; T. H. Cobb, P. V. Carroll, J. Minogue, 451 East 145th St.

Capital District Health and Amusement Co., Inc., Albany, bowling alleys, billiard, pool rooms, shooting galleries, dancing academies, skating rinks, athletic exhibitions, $10,000; R. and S. Herkowits, J. S. Rietfield, 726 Morris St., Albany.

Markets Publishing Corp'n, newspapers, printers, booksellers, stationers, $10,000; R. B. Harter, J. P. Lilly, W. R. Jones, 50 Broad St.

W. L. Stoddart, Inc., architectural engineering, $10,000; C. C. Hartman, G. M. Hopkinson, W. L. Stoddart, Maywood, N. J.

Triborough Express Co., Inc., operate cars, carriages, conveyances for persons or freight, $10,000; H. F. Doris, T. D. Gleeson, G. Schieder, 482 6th St.

Bovers Express and Storage Co., Inc., express trucking, storage warerooms, $10,000; T. Avanzinnh, B. R. Bookstaver, S. C. Bernstein, 87 Nassau St.

White Star Oil Co. of New York, Inc., Buffalo, petroleum, products, $10,000; A. C. Deck, M. Ashley, H. L. Rauch, Buffalo.

Open Stair Dwellings Co., Inc. realty, $10,000; S. Lengyel, W. P. Miller, H. A. Smith, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Burke Bros. Construction Co., Inc., steel forms for concrete construction, contractors, builders, agency, $10,000; T. Noyes, J. L. Doherty, C. Reynard, 414 Madison Av.

Silver Lake Country Club, Inc., town of Castile realty, $7,500; T. P. Benedict, W. T. Olin, W. D. Page, Perry.

Corine Building Co., Inc., Queens, realty agency, brokerage, $6,000; H. Corine, L. Kornfeld, B. Whiteman, 206 West 149th St.

Henry Spindler & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, drugs, $6,000; H. Spindler, H. and O. Starn, 162 Underhill Av., Brooklyn.

John Meyer Co., Inc., food products, canned goods provisions, $5,000; L. V. Baggs, J. E. Roeser, J. Rmeyer, 1,589 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

Carpenter and Framing Contracting Corp., lumber, iron, tin, carpenter work, realty, operate mines, $5,000; D. Price, M. Millar, N. Silverson, 100 West 116th St.

Seaboard Service Co., Inc., service to manufacturers merchants in adjusting differences arising from transactions in merchandise, collect accounts, $5,000; E. H. Haas, S. Meinhold, C. E. Demuesy, 206 North 8th St., Mount Vernon.

Merchandising Reporting Co., Inc., information concerning merchandise, commercial, $3,000; W. R. J. Alexander, S. H. Meyer, 1,239 Broadway.

Authorizations: Grubstake Corp., Wilmington, Del., petroleum, mineral oils, gas, coal, other minerals, ores, mining claims, $25,000; representative, J. C. Reeves, 1 Wall St., Manhattan; Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co. of New Jersey, Camden, $10,000; representative, S. F. Watson, Equitable Building, New York. Lafore Foster Co., Inc., Pennsylvania, corrugated paper shipping cases, capital not given; representative, P. J. Luby, 225 5th Av., Manhattan.

Capital increases: U. S. Adding Machine Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000; F. E. Beacon Co., Rome, $60,000 to $90,000.

Capital reductions: The B. F. Goodrich Co., Manhattan, $88,000,000 to $87,800,000; George W. Grote & Co., New York, $35,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Joseph Goldstein Ladies' Tailor, Inc., Manhattan; the Le Claire Battery Co., New York; Amoroso Import Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—Charters were filed:

Hudson Reed and Harness Co., Jersey City, harness manufacturing, $8,000; Otto Hoffman, August Borer, Minnie Hoffman, Jersey City.

Henry F. Sharpe Construction Co., Inc., Bayonne, real estate, $10,000; Israel Weinberger, Hyman Brodsky, Bayonne; Henry F. Sharpe, Arlington.

Walker School for Girls, Lakewood, to conduct girls' school, $125,000; Ethel M. Walker, Elizabeth C. Sargent, Helen S. Hoyt, Greenwich.

H. Adelberg, Inc., Plainfield, wearing apparel, $50,000; Hyman Adelberg, Sarah Adelberg, Plainfield; Benjamin Golden, New York.

L. W. F. Flying School, Inc., Jersey City, to operate airships and instruct pupils in aerial navigation, $5,000; Robert G. Fowler, Charles F. Willard, New York; L. Douglas Tompkins, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles E. Corbin, Rahway.

Mark C. Fredennick Co., Montclair, real estate, $10,000; Mark C. Fredennick, Louis F. Dodd, Montclair; George Rosendale, New York.

Public Auto Service Co., Jersey City, automobiles, $10,000; Leopold F. Drad, Jersey City; Francis J. Nekarda, Victor F. Nekarda, New York.

Davis Tungsten Lamp Co., West Hoboken, to deal in tungsten lamps and other electrical supplies, $10,000; Max Davis, Yetta W. Halake, Jack Davis, Union Hill.

Manufacturing Jewelers Co., Newark, jewelry, $100,000; Henry Blank, Gbenridge; Theodore M. Woodland, West Orange; Halsey M. Larler, Newark.

Liberty Shade Embroidery Co., Union Hill, embroidery, $25,000; Jacob Freid, Philip Weiss, West Hoboken; Nathan Lieber, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 24.—Charters filed here:

Louisiana Paper Cordage Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., $1,000,000; to manufacture cordage and other similar articles; Benjamin Beene, F. A. Hawxhurst, S. S. Bagot, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sunrise Oil and Gas Co., $1,500,000; to refine, market, and distribute crude oil or petroleum and all its products; Herbert H. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, Wilmington, Del.

Mexican Northern Pacific Railroad Co., New York, $600,000; to engage in the construction of railroads and the maintenance of the same; Joseph F. Curtis, S. R. Moward, A. Anderson.

Economic Propeller Co., $500,000; to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with propellers for boats, &c.; incorporators, local parties: Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORSE, BERNSTEIN, individually and trading as ORIENTAL WAIST CO., Bankrupt.—Chas Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, March 31st, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 79 Mercer St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, silk and cotton piece goods, trimmings, machines, office fixtures, safe, etc.

SAMUEL GOLDBERG, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & RALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 14 Broadway, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:51|Sun sets..6:13|Moon rises..12:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:57	12:00	6:02	6:04
Governors Island	11:49	12:00	6:25	6:30
Hell Gate	1:26	1:55	8:00	8:01

Arrived—Friday, March 24.

SS Manchia, London, March 8.
SS Stampalia, Naples, March 9.
SS Comanchee, Manchester, March 8.
SS Oliver J. Olson, Sagua, March 14.
SS Media, Cardiff, Feb. 19.
SS Matura, Trinidad, March 18.
SS Calma, Philadelphia, March 23.
SS Cricket, St. Andrew's Bay, March 16
SS Stephano, St. John's, March 24.
SS Bristol City, Liverpool, Feb. 29.
SS Borinquen, San Juan, March 18.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, March 23.
SS Callao, Honduras, March 1.
SS Guajara, Pernambuco, March 4.
SS Relay, Philadelphia, March 22.
SS Josefa Raich, Seville, Feb. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Taurus Mare	Cardiff	Feb. 26
Bacchus	Lisbon	Mar. 3
Superga	Genoa	Feb. 23
Oristano	Fowey	Mar. 4
Mosoro	Barbados	Mar. 11
Lord Erne	St. Nazaire	Mar. 6
Sussex	London	Mar. 8
Camino	London	Mar. 8
Joseph J. Cuneo	Cristobal	Mar. 16
Paddyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 8
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	Mar. 18
Comal	Galveston	Mar. 18
Tacoma	Genoa	Mar. 9
Justin	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Ethelstan	Marseilles	Mar. 8
Comanche	Jacksonville	Mar. 22
El Valle	Galveston	Mar. 19

DUE TOMORROW.

*Bergenafford	Bergen	Mar. 16
Ville de Paris	Bordeaux	Mar. 7
Yaque	Macoris	Mar. 8
Atsoll	Glasgow	Mar. 8
Ardgryfe	Fowey	Mar. 11
Comanches	Manchester	Mar. 9
Cheltonian	Havre	Mar. 11
Rosebank	Gibraltar	Mar. 4
Righolm	Swansea	Mar. 8

DUE MONDAY.

Ardgarrock	London	Mar. 11
Cliftonian	Havre	Mar. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Mar. 22
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 25
Calamares	Cristobal	Mar. 20
El Rio	Galveston	Mar. 12
Mexico	Havana	Mar. 23
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 24

DUE TUESDAY.

*Tuscania	Liverpool	Mar. 18
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 12
Canadian	St. Thomas	Mar. 22
Stavangeren	Tanamo	Mar. 20
Bankdale	Havre	Mar. 11
*Finland	Liverpool	Mar. 18
Boniface	Para	Mar. 16
Minnehaha	London	Mar. 18
Prins Willem	Curacao	Mar. 14
Rio Janeiro	Pernambuco	Mar. 13
Raphael	Barbados	Mar. 12
Amandier	Havre	Mar. 12
Bayamo	Manzanillo	Mar. 22
Havana	Havana	Mar. 23
Nueces	Galveston	Mar. 22
*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Mar. 22
Evangeline	Bermuda	Mar. 28
Lampasas	Galveston	Mar. 21

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*

SEE MONEY SAVING IN NEW COURT HOUSE

Estimate Board Told That to Postpone Building Means Millions Loss on Site.

URGED TO GIVE $7,500,000

Many Interests, Some Heretofore in the Opposition, Agree That It Is Too Late to Back Out.

For more than an hour and a half the question of the new Court House was argued yesterday before the Board of Estimate. Supporting the request of the Court House Board for $7,500,000 for the construction contract was a large gathering of citizens, representing such diverse interests as the Judges' and Lawyers' associations, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, the City Club, the New York State Federation of Labor, and the Board of Fire Underwriters. Opposed to it were a number of real estate men.

The Board of Estimate seemed divided, and no vote was taken. President Dowling of the Aldermen said he thought that the needs of the schools should come before those of the Court House, and fear was expressed that the $7,500,000 would not cover the construction cost. On the other hand, speakers pointed out that delay meant increased expenses and that the city must either go on or abandon the project and pocket an enormous loss.

Morgan J. O'Brien, H. Clifford Potter, and Charles Steckler appeared for the Court House Board. Mr. O'Brien pointed out that the question had been before the Board of Estimate for thirteen years and that the time had come when everything was ready, if the city would appropriate the money.

"I can see only two things to do," he said, "either grant the money at once or abandon the project." All the Court House Board can do is done."

Justice Newburger for the Supreme Court and Judge La Fetra for the City Court urged the need of a new building.

Then the cost of the building, according to the revised plans, was argued, and Controller Prendergast said that if it could be shown that the Court House could be finished, all but the furniture, for $7,500,000, the board would be prepared to go on. Mr. O'Brien assured him that the only matter taken out in the revision of the plans which would have to be reckoned with later was the heating and lighting, and that was only because the city had not decided upon its policy concerning heat and light for all public buildings near the City Hall.

Samuel H Stone, a real estate man, said that if the site were sold the city would only get about one-third of the $11,000,000 or $12,000,000 it paid for it. He urged that if the city stopped now and began again it would lose more in the end. Mr. Stone said he represented people who would put up a surety bond to construct the building as modified for $7,500,000, and this J. L. Buttenweiser, who had been leading the opposition as a real estate men, pronounced a good offer, which the city should take up if Mr. Stone could make good.

Charles F. Bostwick, an ex-President of the Bar Association, made a strong plea for immediate action, and then ex-Public Service Commissioner William McCarroll, representing the Board of Trade, reminded the Board of Estimate that it had already made a heavy investment in the new site.

"Yop can't halt," said Mr. McCarroll. "You can't halt the interest on the city's large investment."

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests sent a representative to indorse the immediate appropriation of the $7,500,000, and then W. H. Chesebrough confessed that he had entirely changed his attitude on the matter.

"I have never had any enthusiasm for the scheme, but now we have bought more than $11,000,000 worth of land and could let the city go $3,000,000 more shall be damned if we do build, but we shall be damned a great deal more if we don't."

P. J. Brady of the State Federation of Labor spoke for a new Court House if new schools also were provided, and then the opponents of the scheme had their chance, and Stewart Browne, Mr. Buttenweiser and George Wheelock spoke against the expenditure of any such large sum.

The board will consider the Court House in executive session and will take it up again in a fortnight.

H. B. MOORE LEFT $1,275,505

Bulk of the Estate Consisted of Mortgages and Stocks.

An appraisal of the estate of Harrison B. Moore, who retired from the lighterage business many years before his death on March 4, 1914, was filed yesterday by Appraiser John J. Lyons. The total assets amounted to $1,373,745, the net estate being valued at $1,275,505.

The most valuable item in the schedule of realty was an equity of $10,949 in 58 Riverside Drive, appraised at $35,000. There were equities in seven parcels of Brooklyn realty held under tax titles amounting to $14,136, and land at Ticonderoga, N. Y., valued at $14,566. The deposits amounted to $27,095; personalty, $21,259, and stocks, bonds, mortgages, life insurance, and other holdings were $1,280,226. The four autos owned by decedent are valued at $3,350; the hull of motor boat Falcon at $300; motor boat Falcon II. is valued at $1,800; motor boat Grayling at $1,000; yawl Naya is appraised at $4,000, and decedent's one-fourth interest in hydroplane Hawkeye is appraised at $250. There were a number of smaller boats and launches of moderate values.

The bulk of decedent's assets consisted of mortgages. These were valued at $1,049,216. Other holdings were bonds of Lehigh Valley Railroad valued at $67,000; 200 shares Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, common, $13,400; life insurance, $10,000; a certificate of interest in United States Lloyds, par value $1,000, appraised at $4,000; a membership in New York Produce Exchange, $450; four-fifths interest in Dry Dock No. 2 at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, $54,400, and one-half interest in Dry Dock No. 3, Erie Basin, $6,750.

The will directs that the division of the residuary estate into three parts shall take place after the death of the widow, and the amounts then paid to his three children are to equalize the advances made to them before his death. The papers show that the advances made by the decedent to these children were $86,425 to Jonathan Moore, $97,854 to Harrison B. Moore, Jr., and $97,337 to Marietta McLaren.

TO RULE SARATOGA SPRINGS

Plan to Put Health Resort Under Conservation Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—After a series of conferences between Governor Whitman, the legislative leaders, and the commissions of the Saratoga Springs reservation it has been determined to place the State's new health resort under the supervision of the State Conservation Commission. Legislation with that purpose in view will be introduced in both the Senate and Assembly within a few days.

The State-owned mineral springs at Saratoga are now being operated under the auspices of an unpaid commission of three members. This commission will be abolished and a bureau created in the Conservation Department to take over its work. The plan was recommended by Governor Whitman.

It was said today that the Legislature would appropriate $150,000 for immediate work in connection with the further development of the springs and to enable the Conservation Commission to obtain through lease the control of three bathhouses in Saratoga and use them for mineral baths which already have acquired a reputation for their healthgiving qualities.

TO AMEND SUFFRAGE BILL.

Foreign-Born Women May Be Put on Par with Men from Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—According to Senator George H. Whitney of Saratoga, one of the sponsors for the Whitney-Brereton suffrage referendum, Senate Leader Elon R. Brown will seek to have that measure amended so as to provide for a residence of five years for women of foreign birth before they can exercise the right of franchise. This would put the women on par with the male voters born abroad. The proposed Brown amendment also would make it necessary for women voters of foreign birth to take an oath of allegiance.

Senators who have been somewhat mystified as to the dilatory tactics pursued by the Senate leader were enlightened regarding his purpose today after Senator Brown had blocked an attempt to advance that measure to a third reading. Senator Whitney made the motion, but did not press it when Senator Brown objected on account of the slim attendance in the Senate.

Mrs. Jennie Green Left $131,567.

The appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Jennie Dutton Greene, who died Aug. 2, 1915, was filed yesterday by Appraiser Harry Kopp. The total assets amounted to $131,567, the net estate being $123,144. The value of the decedent's house and lot at Onteora Park, Tannersville, N. Y., was put at $4,000, bank deposits at $24,906, personalty at $8,280, and stocks and bonds $94,400. The most valuable item of jewelry was a necklace of sixty-five pearls and five diamonds, appraised at $3,500. The decedent held 200 shares of Central Leather Company preferred, appraised at $20,000; 100 shares of American Car and Foundry Company preferred, $11,500; 600 shares of Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company preferred, $61,800, and 5 shares of Onteora Club, $500.

SALVATION ARMY SUNDAY.

Miss Booth Will Speak in Two Pulpits for $500,000 Memorial.

By an agreement between the Federation of Churches and the Salvation Army, tomorrow will be known as "Salvation Army Sunday," and the leading speakers of the Army will occupy the pulpits of 120 New York churches to urge co-operation in the work of erecting a $500,000 building as a memorial to the late General William Booth, founder of the organization.

Commander Evangeline Booth will speak at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church in the morning and at the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church in the evening. The following Sunday Miss Booth will preach at Plymouth Congregational Church.

The campaign to raise the $500,000 will not begin until Monday and the actual collection of subscriptions is scheduled to be started on April 7. In discussing the meetings to be held tomorrow Commander Booth said that no collections would be taken up in any church.

"It is unique," said Miss Booth with a smile. "A Salvation Army meeting without a collection seems to be a little irregular. You know we are so accustomed to sending the tambourine around for money that I am sure some of our officers are likely to be a little embarrassed when the time for collection arrives and no nickels or dimes are heard to jingle."

The building which the Salvation Army intends to put up will be devoted to training young men and women as officers of the army.

Adelphi Buys New Athletic Field.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Adelphi College of Brooklyn had purchased a plot of 100 city lots at Rockaway Road and Oxford Avenue, Queens Borough, for use as an athletic field. It is expected that the new grounds will be ready for the use of the students next Fall. The old field of Adelphi College, at Ridgewood Avenue and Crescent Street, Brooklyn, has been sold to a building company, which plans to develop the property.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Court Room No. 2, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.—Chatfield v. Corn Products Refining Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 9 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Re Vyse.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Milholland, aplt., v. Payne, as sole exr., &c.—Motion to advance and prefer granted. Zucker, as admn., &c., applt., v. Whitridge, as receiver, &c.—Motion to add to calendar and prefer denied without costs.

Pratt et al. v. State of N. Y., applt.—Motion to add to calendar and set for day certain granted, and case set down for argument during week commencing May 1, 1916.

New Rochelle Water Co. v. Pond, appit.; Whiteman v. Gullo, appit.; Muench v. Steel and Masonry Contracting Co., appit.; Farn v. Dunton Lodge Realty Co. et al., defts.; Paget et al., appits.; The Snare and Triest Co., appit., v. City of N. Y.; The Security National Bank of New York, appit., v. Finkelstein; Lintig, appit., v. Jenkins et al., impl'd with W. and J. Marin & Co. et al.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Wadsworth, appit., v. Board of Supervisors of Livingston Co., et al.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed for plaintiff, with costs in all courts.

Scott et al. v. McClung, as Mayor, &c., et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed with costs on the ground that according to the findings unanimously affirmed, there was a change of grade.

Court took recess to April 10.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

Cecil A. Coghlan, respt., v. Maude E. Betch et al., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. P. Duffy Company, respt., v. Stapleton National Bank, impld., appit.—Judgment modified by striking out extra allowance, and as modified affirmed, with one bill of costs to respondents. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

John A. Kingsbury, Commr., &c., respt., v. Julian Blum, appit.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

J. I. Moore, Jr., respt., v. The City of New York, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Millinery Outlet Co., appit., v. Wise & Co., Outfitters, Inc., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Emil R. Abbott, respt., v. S. T. Sandford & Sons, impld., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John Giedhill, on behalf of himself, &c., appit., v. Jacob H. Schiff et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles Schnabel, rspdt., v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and Manhattan R. Co., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Robert S. Chapin, appit., v. Marcus M. Marks, as President, &c., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., v. Richard C. Flower. Re George F. Butterworth et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Bernard A. Caffrey.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Fanny Heiden, respt., v. City of New York, impld., appit.; Jacob L. Heiden v. same.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motions granted on the authority of Tanzer v. Breen. (131 App. Div. 654.) Orders filed.

Lida M. Floltmann, as admx., respt., v. The Northern Bank of N. Y., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Elizabeth M. Murray, applt., v. Charles B. Dillingham, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Perry A. Weinberg, respt., v. Marcus M. Marks, as President, &c., and Margaret O. Sage, applt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Allied Investors Realty Co., respt., v. John P. Mitchel, as Mayor, &c.; Gaffney, Gahagan & Van Etten, appits.; N. Y. Sanitary Utilization Co. v. same.—Orders affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Allied Investors Realty Co., appit., v. John P. Mitchel, as Mayor, &c., respt.; N. Y. Sanitary Utilization Co. v. same.—Orders affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Robert W. Goelet, appit., v. Al Hayman et al., respts.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John Weeks, trading as ("Weeks,") respt., v. Frances A. Cassazza, appit.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. No opinion. Order filed.

Max Brown, applt., v. Benjamin Hoffman, respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Gennaro Cappiano, respt., v. Munkel Bros., Inc., appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Laurien C. Robertson, respt., v. Gustav Large, Jr., appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

O. Ruotolo, v. Press Publishing Co., appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Lottie Schmalz v. Ajev Company.—Motion granted with $10 costs. Order filed.

Anna Jacobson v. Ignatz Jacobson; same v. same.—Motions granted with $10 costs. Orders filed.

William J. Shearer v. Michael F. Blake et al.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Julius Kramer et al. v. Benjamin Fleischer. —Motion denied with leave to renew on the ground that the moving papers are insufficient to establish a default under rule 41, and therefore that the notice of motion as given was insufficient. Order filed.

Re Blanche B. Robinson.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied without costs. Order filed.

The same.—Motion to extend time granted on condition that appellant procure the appeal to be put on calendar ready for argument on the eleventh day of April, 1916. Settle order on notice.

George Constantin v. Consolidated Gas Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

Re J. Chas. Groshut v. Kinetophote Corpn. —Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Re Billboard Pub. Co. v. Kinetophote Corporation.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Hugh T. McKenna v. Bowery Savings Bank.—Application granted. Order signed.

Landay Bros., Inc., v. Charles Biscow.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

David Levberg v. Henry D. Schumacher.—Application granted. Order signed.

Christ Manolis, v. Rose Feinberg.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Isaac O. Farber v. Eagle Construction Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Order signed.

Jehkab Krishkan v. The New York Savings Bank.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Samuel Borchardt v. Lord Electric Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Anthony Esgarny v. Albert Pesce et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Alberto Bimboni v. John McCormack.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

August Emanuele v. Fruit Auction Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Florence Herrmann v. Henry M. Susswein, as administrator, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Amelia J. Court v. The Bankers Trust Co. —Motion granted; question certified as stated in order. Order filed.

Austin D. Lord et al. v. The City of New York.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Alice V. Leavitt, deceased.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Gilbert C. Davidson v. Caroline Buchanan et al.—Action for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion to resettle order granted. Settle order on notice.

George Counes v. Charles Cranides et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re William C. Blake v. Andrew J. Maguire et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Mervyn Wolff v. Noel J. De Vaux et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

The Richardson Press v. Andrew Albright, Jr.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Laurien C. Robertson, re Gustav Lange, Jr.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated.

Lydia H. Kane et al. v. Mary J. Odell et al. —Motion granted to extent of vacating stay. Settle order on notice.

Nat. Nassau Bank of N. Y. v. James C. Cleary.—Motion for reargument or to go to Court of Appeals is not made on next motion day, April 7, 1916, the stay granted pending decision of this motion will be vacated.

Edward J. Walsh v. Mississippi Glass Co. et al.—The stay granted pending decision of this motion will be vacated unless appeal be argued on April 7, 1916.

Re Christian E. Detmold, decd, (6.)—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Wahle-Phillips Co. v. Mary A. Fitzgerald, impld.—Motion granted, without costs. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 9:30 A. M. Contested will of Bel B. Purdy.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Schaufuss v. Betts—Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. — Crossin v. Woolf—Charles H. Hyde.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Tracy v. Hine—Abraham Benedict.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Simon R. Wolf (Isaac Corsun—Charles H. Sherrill. Alfred Epstein (Estate Eberhard W. Dittrich—Philip J. McCook.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J. —At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Ess Ess Realty Co. (The Kovacs Construction Co.—Otto J. Kalt.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Hoffman Miller, trustee, &c. (Meehan Building Co. et al.—James F. Saul.

KINGS COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

L. J. De Bekker, respt., v. F. A. Stokes Co. et al., appits.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals granted, and stay granted on condition.

Re E. A. Cox, as admx., &c., of W. J. Cody, applt.—Motion denied for lack of power, without costs.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., respt., v. S. G. Lockwood, applt.—Motion denied, without costs.

G. C. Maxwell, applt., v. S. G. Hoge, respt. —Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice.

F. Ravold, respt., v. H. Hamm, applt.—If the appeal is perfected and placed on April calendar of this Court, and ready when reached, the proceedings of Surrogate's Court for collection and payment of judgment will be stayed, pending appeal. Meantime, however, examination and accounting by administratrix are not stayed.

M. J. and D. Buckley, infants, by M. A. Buckley, guardian ad litem, respt., v. L. Buckley, respt., and Hofker, purchaser, applt.—Order of Kings County Court reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

T. Corsell, infant, by Rose Corsell, guardian ad litem, respt., v. B. H. R. R. Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to disallow costs granted. Opinion per curiam.

E. J. Fulton, applt., v. C. H. Ingalls, respt., (Acts 1 and 2.)—Judgment and orders affirmed, with one bill of costs in this court.

C. H. and E. S. Goldberg, appits., v. J. Efron, respt.—Order modified, and so modified, affirmed without costs.

A. Gottehrer, respt., v. H. Gottehrer et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re transfer tax of estate of C. McGregor Terry, decd.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re Nicolo Montalbano, applt., for writ of mandamus, A. P. W. Seaman et al., composing Board of Assessors, City of N. Y., respts. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Kensico Cemetery, respt., v. F. C. Carpenter, et al., respts.; O. T. Carpenter, as an executor of will of Reese Carpenter, decd., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

F. W. Laron, aplt.-respt., v. L. S. Fabre, respt.-applt., impleaded with others, defts.—Order, in so far as it sustains demurrer, reversed, and demurrer overruled, with costs. Otherwise order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the plaintiff. Opinion per curiam.

Mount Vernon Trust Co. et al., plffs., v. J. T. Penfield et al., defts., T. D. Penfield, respt.; W. W. Penfield, appit. (Acts 1 and 2.)—Order modified, and as so modified, affirmed, without costs. Motion to vacate order of substitution denied, but order of substitution is modified and as so modified the order is affirmed, without costs.

Henry S. and Mary L. Orr, exrs., etc., of J. C. Orr, decd., respts., v. Doubleday, Page & Co., appits.—Judgment and order of County Court of Nassau affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

F. C. Y. Woodson, appit., v. John Mitchell et al.—Order affirmed, without costs, and without prejudice.

K. G. Sullivan, appit., v. J. Sprung, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William Sloane Buys Plot on Lenox Hill as a Site for New Residence —Thirteen Bronx Flats Sold to an Investor—Real Estate Board Opens Its New Home.

William Sloane, President of the carpet firm of W. & J. Sloane, is about to join the residential colony in the Lenox Hill section of Park Avenue. He has purchased as a site for a fine residence the two old dwellings at 686 and 688 Park Avenue, occupying a plot 37 feet front by 81 on the northerly line, and 100 on the south in the middle of the block between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets. The house at 686 was purchased from Mrs. Josephine Drexel Henry and the other from Harry T. Schriver. The plot is on the west side of the avenue, opposite Hunter College. Adjoining on the south is the residence lately completed by Percy R. Pyne on the Sixty-eighth Street corner, from which Mr. Sloane's purchase is separated by a vacant lot also owned by Mr. Pyne.

Plans are being prepared for Mr. Sloane's new home by the architects, Delano & Aldrich. The brokers in the sale were the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

The immediate locality has been well improved with fine homes, the block to the north, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, containing the new homes of Arthur Curtiss James and George Bluementhal, while Geraldyn Redmond's new home is on the opposite northeast corner of Sixty-ninth Street.

Buys Thirteen Bronx Flats.

An important Bronx investment deal involving thirteen five-story flats in the eastern district has been closed by Sol Cohen of the realty firm of Cohen Brothers, who bought the nine houses covering the southerly block front of Avenue St. John between Beck and Kelly Streets and the abutting four houses at 942 to 948 Leggett Avenue. The St. John Avenue houses include 941 to 963, fronting 250 feet, while the Leggett Avenue frontage is 107 feet. The property was purchased from the Manhattan Avenue Holding Company through the Lawyers Mortgage Company, the holder of the mortgages. Mr. Cohen will hold the property as an investment.

Lexington Avenue Sale.

The four-story business building at 186 Lexington Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, on plot 22.6 by 100 has been purchased by D. Sylvan Crakow. The Benenson Realty Company was the holder of record, having acquired the property late in 1915.

103-Year Lease in East 42d Street.

B. Daly, proprietor of Daly's resturant at 20 East Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenue, has just closed a 103-year lease on twenty-one-year terms for the adjoining six-story building at 22, owned by the David W. Bishop estate. Mr. Daly has a similar lease on his present building, which he took about two years ago and erected a new structure for his business. The ground floor of the adjoining building will be used to enlarge the resturant facilities, and the upper floors remodeled for business.

Another Dyckman Deal.

In the Dyckman section Heller & Sussman sold for a builder the five-story flat, 580 Academy Street, to Jacob Cohn for investment. The property is located near the Dykman Street subway station.

$100,000 East Side Investment.

The four five-story tenements occupying a plot 100 by 100 at 130 to 136 Attorney Street, have been sold by Clement March and others to Bannard Friend for investment. The property has been owned by the sellers for many years, and was held at $100,000. David Chenkun was the broker.

Bronx Sales.

Heller and Sussman, in conjunction with Cahn & Pittman, have sold to an investing client the five-story new law tenement 2,110-2,112 Arthur Avenue, for Morgenstern Brothers.

Frank J. McRickard sold 2,663 Kingsbridge Terrace, a two-family house on a plot 26 by 146, for Mrs. A. C. Chave to a client for occupancy; also a plot on the east side of Marion Avenue, 100 feet south of 195th Street, 50 by 160, with a one-family house, for the estate of Phillipine Roeser to a client for improvement.

Matthew P. Doyle sold to the Wicklow Construction Company a plot, 129.5 by 151.11, at the southwest corner of Fairmount Place and Southern Boulevard, which will be improved with five-story apartment houses.

The buyers gave in part payment the five-story twenty-family apartment, plot 65.4 by 100, at 2,384 Creston Avenue, sixty feet north of 184th Street.

As a site for two five-story flats, Morris Herman has purchased from the American Real Estate Company a plot 100 by 100 at the southwest corner of Bryant Avenue and 165th Street. The operation will involve almost $150,000. A. Blumenthal was the broker.

The Henry Morgenthau Company sold the three five-story flats, each on plot of 33 by 91, at 1,157, 1,161, and 1,165 Longfellow Avenue, to Thornton Brothers Company. In part payment the sellers take the 50 by 100 plot on the west side of Whittier Street, 250 feet south of Garrison Avenue.

The Jessup Construction Company has purchased from William V. Simpson a lot 15 by 100 on the northeast corner of Davidson Avenue and Buchanan Place, as a site for a five-story flat. There will be two apartments to a floor.

In part payment for the five-story apartment house, 2,120 Honeywell Avenue, John H. J. Ronner gave the Trojan Building Company a plot 110 feet by 100 feet facing on Walton Avenue and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, near 161st Street, also a plot 170 feet by 100 feet on Gerard Avenue, near 161st Street. The same will be improved with high-class apartments. Schwab and Company negotiated the trade.

Brooklyn.

Louis Arnold has sold 21 Lincoln Place a four-story brownstone and brick apartment, 20 by 118, for William B. Doughty of Fair Haven, N. J., to a Brooklyn investor. Also 549 Atlantic Avenue, near Fourth Avenue, a three and one-half-story brick business property, 20 by 90, for Betty Schwab to the Schumacher Drug Company.

S. L. Rowland sold 947 Kent Avenue, a plot 50 by 207 feet, bought for Annie V. Collins, to John J. Simpson, and to be occupied for business purposes; also 169 Skillman Street, a tenement for Dora A. Von Deylen to Margaret Start for investment.

Long Island.

Cross & Brown Co. sold for Dr. W. F. Chappell a plot, 108 by 175, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Broadway, Long Island City. This property has been in one family since 1844, and has been bought for investment.

H. Esk Moller of Manhattan has purchased through Baker Crowell, Inc., a part of the former Cunio property at Great Neck, L. I. The tract comprises several acres on Bayview Avenue, and opposite the Dugmore estates, recently rented by Coleman du Pont. The buyer contemplates erecting a residence immediately.

John K. Stewart of Chicago has taken title to a plot 200 by 244 on the north side of Jackson Avenue, east of Skillman Place. This plot will immediately be improved by a large loft and business block, to be used as the New York City branch of the business interests of the purchaser.

Frank Zvanovac, a builder, has purchased from Elsie Knobel a plot, 99 by 100, on the east side of Academy Street, south of Grand Street, Long Island City. The buyer will improve the property with an apartment house.

William F. Chave sold for Alfred C. Heineke his residence at 49 Merrall Road, Nameoke Park, Far Rockaway, to Dr. Milo Hellman.

New Jersey.

I. Britten purchased from B. Cominsky for investment the Lakewood Apartments, a four-story, sixteen-family apartment, 42 by 71, at the northeast corner of Jones and Newkirk Streets, Jersey City. The buyer gave in part payment 111 Arlington Avenue, a six-family flat, 33 by 125.

Julius Puschel sold to Maria Reinking the Naegelis Hotel, 75 by 100, at the southwest corner of Hudson and Third Streets, Hoboken.

H. C. Raynolds has leased for Mrs. J. B. Moore her extensive estate in the Normandy Heights section, Morristown, N. J., to John T. Linnen of Brooklyn, with an option to purchase. The property has been held at $75,000.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., sold to Edward H. Hufnagel property on Main Street, White Plains, adjoining the Citizens Bank, as a site for a new building for the White Plains branch of his business.

George Howe sold for Charles S. Huntley his estate at Park Hill-on-the-Hudson to Edward F. Cole of New York.

Realty Board Opens New Home.

The formal opening of the new offices of the Real Estate Board of New York in the recently constructed Astor House Building, 217 Broadway, was held yesterday afternoon. The guests invited included the members of the Board of Estimate and a number of other public officials. Most of the former were present, including Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Hon. Marcus M. Marks, President, Borough of Manhattan; Hon. Douglas Mathewson, President Borough of The Bronx; Hon. Lewis H. Pounds, President Borough of Brooklyn; Hon. Frank Dowling, President Board of Aldermen; Lawson Purdy, President Tax Board; Fire Commissioner Adamson, Walter Stabler of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions, George B. Ford, consultant to the Commission; Alfred K. Kirkus and Robert E. Dowling, and William G. Willcox, President Board of Education.

The Mayor was unavoidably detained until a late hour. He did not make a speech, but congratulated the President and the Board on the new quarters.

A luncheon was served from 1 o'clock to 2:30. This was followed by speeches by several guests, preceded by an address of welcome by the President of the Board, Laurence McGuire.

There was a large attendance by associate and active members of the Board and other guests.

Elaborate preparations had been made for the opening, the rooms being tastefully decorated with American flags and a number of prints of old New York.

The Real Estate Board moved into its new quarters last month. It had outgrown its offices at 115 Broadway, its membership having increased during the past three years from less than 200 to approximately 1,000.

Contract for Bronx Warehouse.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the construction of a seven-story and basement warehouse, 150 by 150, for the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, to be located at 141st Street and Southern Boulevard in the Bronx.

Country House Rentals.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., in conjunction with Kenoe & Gilliar, has leased an old English house for the Great Neck Shores Corporation at Grenwolde, Great Neck, to D. F. Robinson.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley, President, has leased the house owned by John F. Allen at Circle and Overhill Roads, Scarsdale, N. Y., to Richard R. Hunter.

William L. Bowman has rented at Far Rockaway for Sarah G. Mott her house on Healy Avenue to Dr. Eugene V. Hubbard and for George Staggmuller his house to Henry Roth.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 1,751 Broadway to the Jandorf Automobile Company for the O. H. Potter Properties, Inc.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the store and basement at 55 East Ninth Street to Scheer & Heller.

Unger & Watson, Inc., have leased for a term of years the building at 315 East Fifty-third Street to Mittman & Fineberg, mattress manufacturers. Also for a term of years the store at 706 Second Avenue to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25 ft n of 99th St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to March 31. $28,297

Ephraim B. Levy, 2 West 72d St, March 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$150

139TH ST, 588 East, s s, 37.6x100; Louis J. K. Hell to Lena Kaps, 1,425 Amsterdam Av, mtg. $30,000, March 20; attorney, Meehan & Hill, 115 B'way.....$1

182D ST, s s, at line between Lots 38 and 39, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Chiaffarelli Co. to Rebecca Elson, 2,093 Mohegan Av, mtg $2,000, March 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

182D ST, s s, 54.4 ft e of Belmont Av, 26.9x115.8; Warren B. Sammis to Russell F. Sammis et al, Huntington, L. I., March 20; attorney, W. E. Sammis, 1 Liberty St..Gift

194TH ST, 369 East, n s, 25x64; Aimee F. Noonan to Josie F. Noonan, 35 Northey St., Salem, Mass., March 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$1

SOUTH ST, s s, 160 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100; Warren E. Sammis to Russell F. Sammis, Huntington, L. I., March 20; attorney, W. E. Sammis, 1 Liberty St.....$1

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, s e corner Cooper St, 100x100; Andrew R. McLaren to Leonard Adair, 336 West 145th St, April 8, 1914; attorneys, Hoadley, L. and J., 32 William St.....$1

HENRY ST, 304, s s, 215.8 t e of Scammel St, 24x95; Macy Construction Co., to Wenare Holding Co., 90 Lenox Av, mtg $16,500, March 1; attorneys, Geltner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Wenare Holding Co., to Frieda Hart, 59 West 119th St, mtg $16,250, March 15; attorneys, same.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner 115th St, 25.11x75; Gittel Smith to Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corpn., 149 Broadway, mtg $24,000, March 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LIBERTY ST, 60-64, s s, 135.2 ft e of Broadway, 71.8x84.3x70.4x81.7; E. Matilda Ziegler, 755 Park Av, individual, and another, executors, Wm. Ziegler, deceased, and Wm. Ziegler, Jr., 525 Park Av, to Jos. R. Swan, 45 South St., Stamford, Conn., March 24; attorneys, Swan, M. & D., 29 Liberty St..$1

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 119th St, 17.7x82; Jacob Greenberg to Harry Jacobs, 122 West 114th St, mtg $11,000, March 23; attorney, Hyman Turchin, 111 Broadway..$1

MERCER ST, w s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Helen A. Fogarty to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, mtg, $35,000, all liens, March 23; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, 874, s w corner of 53d St, 25.5x75; Daniel Foley, 909 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, to Hermann Rehmstedt, 874 3d Av, mtg $27,000, all liens, March 23; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$1,000

88TH ST, 532 East, s s, 171 ft w of East End Av, 25x100.8; Louisa Patterson to Daniel H. Schwarz, 532 East 88th St, one-fourth part, March 18; attorney, H. Lippold, 14 Park Row.....$100

112TH ST, 234-6 East, s s, 345 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Arthur Kohn to Harold S. Budner, 29 West 119th St, Dec. 31, 1915; attorneys, Gallert and H., 31 Liberty St..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Harold S. Budner to 236 East 112th St, at 31 Liberty St, March 23; same attorney.....$1

119TH ST, n s, 193 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Jacob Greenberg to Harry Jacobs, 122 West 114th St, mtg $12,000, one-half part, March 23; attorney,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 24. — The disturbance that was over eastern Colorado Thursday night is now over southern Minnesota with much diminished intensity, but the trough of marked depression extends southward into eastern Texas, where the principal centre of disturbance is located tonight. Precipitation from these disturbances during the last twenty-four hours extended from the eastern Plateau region eastward into the west Gulf States, the Plains States, the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys, and the upper Lake region.

Another disturbance of as yet moderate character on the north Pacific Coast has also caused more rain in that vicinity, but elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is decidedly warmer in the lake region, the Great Central Valleys, and the Gulf States, with temperatures from 5 to 25 degrees above the seasonal average, and decidedly colder in the Dakotas, Western Nebraska, and the Rocky Mountain region, with temperatures from 10 to 30 degrees below the seasonal average. In the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf States the weather will be unsettled Saturday and Sunday, with rain mostly on Saturday night and Sunday, with probably some snow in the lake region. In the Atlantic States the weather will be partly cloudy Saturday, followed by local rains Sunday over Southern districts.

It will be warmer Saturday in the Atlantic States and lower Lake region, colder Saturday night and Sunday in the upper Lake region and lower Ohio Valley, and colder Sunday in the lower Lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, the east Gulf and south Atlantic States and the interior of the north Atlantic States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the north Atlantic Coast will be moderate west becoming variable; middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southeast; south Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Saturday. Sunday, cloudy.

Western New York—Cloudy and warmer Saturday. Sunday, cloudy, probably snow near lakes.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

The temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.....40	22	4 P. M.....50	38
6 A. M.....38	20	6 P. M.....47	33
9 A. M.....43	28	9 P. M.....44	37
12 M.....50	32	11 P. M.....43	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 45; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38, at 8 P. M. it was 36. Maximum temperature 41 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 20 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 52 per cent. at 8 A. M., 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.24 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:17—623 Lenox Av., Thompson Express Co	Slight
12:20—183 Lenox Av., M. Goldberg	Slight
2:35—1,161 Amsterdam Av., David Kennedy	Slight
7:20—427 E. 15 St., Benjamin Selden	Slight
7:20—338 E. 71 St., Jennie Geldhouse	Slight
9:20—745 Forest Av., Charles O'Connor	Slight
10:15—135 Coerick St., Jos. Haberman	Slight
10:45—1,412 Charlotte St., Philip Suffin	Slight
P. M.	
1:45—166 W. 72 St., Western Holding Co.	Slight
2:00—1,091 Prospect Av., David Silverberg	Slight
2:45—515 Lexington Av., John Cuttenwecel	$100
2:50—1,443 Boston Rd., Sarah Duch	Slight
4:25—311 W. 80 St., Herbert Groesbeck	Slight
5:00—8 W. 109 St., Anna Clark	Slight
6:15—Cypress Av. and 133 St., N. Y. N. H. & Hartford R. R.	Slight
6:30—250 E. 119 St., Jacob Kuplan	$500
7:50—1 Av. & 59 St.; J. Forrano	Not given
8:40—57-61 W. 30 St.; Albert Bernhardt	$500
9:20—2,566 Park Av.; Jones, Meckes & Jones	Slight
10:00—62 University Pl.; Sailors' Snug Harbor	Not given
11:40—39 W. 63 St.; Mrs. —	Williams. Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments—4 P. M., Mar. 25: Lieuts. P. J. Randles, 6 to 22; G. Bobel, 22 to 30.

Temporary Assignments: Lieuts. C. Wixson, 65 to C. O. Squad, 14 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 27; H. Eason, 53, and J. F. Shaw, 66, to Training School, 6 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 27, to report at Pier A, North River, for drill instructions, at 9 A. M., Mar. 27, 28, and 29; M. A. Wall, 12; O. J. Walch, 66; M. A. Noonan, 164; C. Maas, 16; A. M. Smith, 68; H. A. Taylor, C. O. Squad. Patrol. W. T. De Young, 51, as station-house att., 8 A. M., Mar. 27, 1916, during absence of Attendant on sick report. E. G. Buchanan, 164, to 15 L. D., duty with Committee on Revision of Posts, 30 days, 9 A. M., Mar. 27.

To Training School from commands indicated, 3 days, 9 A. M., March 27, to report at Pier A, North River, for drill instructions, at 9 A. M., March 27, 28, and 29: H. R. L. Keepers, 7; H. O. Serini, 25; H. R. Kelly, 28; M. L. Fitzpatrick, 29; D. Gamble, 31; E. Boban, 39; W. Heydorn, 12; M. F. Bownes, 149; J. C. White, 164; J. Harten, C. O. Sq.; H. Cullen, Marine; J. F. McGannon, Traf. C; H. O'Brien, 29; T. A. Hamilton, 29; A. A. Beatty, 38; A. J. Schmidt, 68; C. Aichman, 154; G. Ludwig, 164; A. Kolson, 278; D. J. Byrne, Marine; A. Stewart, Marine; G. A. Basel, Tr. School.

To Training School from commands indicated, 6 days, 9 A. M., March 27, excused from duty from 12:01 A. M., said date: M. E. Byrne, 5; P. Tubridy, 21; D. McArdle, 29; J. J. Corcoran, 42; R. P. Beck, 66; J. J. Tormey, 180; F. Holub, 274; H. Gibney, 276; P. S. Winberry, Traf. C; F. E. Cadiel, Bridge; D. Kennedy, 13; H. J. McCormack, 25; G. Essig, 38; E. J. Galvin, 43; M. J. F. Scurry, 77; J. E. Lorenz, 161; H. Heden, 275; T. F. Glennen, Traf. A; E. S. Joseph, Traf. D.

Leave of absence, without pay: Patrol. F. Grote, 285, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 28.

Full pay while on sick report: Chief Inspector M. F. Schmittberger, 11:30 A. M., Mar. 4, to 10:15 A. M., Mar. 21; Sergt. J. D. Schmidt, 16, 7:25 A. M., Mar. 2, during disability; Patrol. J. G. Williamson, 22, 11:45 P. M., Feb. 24, to noon, Feb. 29; C. K. Hunter, 23, 11:35 P. M., Mar. 11, during disability; P. J. Dillane, 25, 12:25 A. M., Feb. 21, to 12:01 A. M., Feb. 25; J. M. Finnerty, 144, 9:13 P. M., Feb. 5, to noon, Feb. 12; F. Kane, 276, 9:15 P. M., Jan. 27, during disability; J. Rooney, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, 11:30 P. M., Mar. 14, to 12 P. M., Mar. 15.

Dismissed: Patrol. P. Wagner, 26, (failed to report for duty as directed, and was absent without leave.) G. J. Soderberg, 32, (failed to signal as directed, improper patrol, could not be found.)

Fire Department.

Future sessions of college extension cohrses from Monday, March 27, to the close of the term on Monday, April 24, will be held each week day evening from 8:30 until 10 o'clock as follows:

On Monday and Thursday evenings at auditorium of Public School 95, West Houston and Clarkson Streets; on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings at auditorium of Public School 69, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street. Engineers and firemen of all grades on twelve-hour leaves of absence, as well as those on regular leaves, may attend these courses.

Decisions rendered:

Fire. 1st gr., J. Hallion, Eng. 86, (absence without leave;) five rest leaves withheld. Fire. 1st gr., C. D. Wiese, Eng. 26, (reckless driving;) charge dismissed. Fire. 1st gr., H. P. Reinhardt, H. & L. 21, (careless handling of tiller wheel;) charge dismissed.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect 8 A. M., Mar. 25: Fire. 1st gr., J. M. Downs, H. & L. 41, to Deputy Chief of the 7th Div., as messenger. Retired: Lieut. W. Brindle, Jr., Eng. 18, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $1,050, 8 A. M., Mar. 25.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. 1st gr., T. A. Power, Eng. 41, 12 hours, 8 A. M., March 25; Fire. 2d gr., D. J. Shea, Eng. 22, 13 hours, 8 P. M., Mar. 25; Fire. 3d gr., C. McGarry, H. & L. 44, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Mar. 25.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, will lecture on "The Water Supply of New York City" at 4 P. M. on March 28 at the Washington Irving High School. The lecture will be given under the auspices of the Association of Home Economics Teachers of this city.

Max D. Pfeifer and George A. Else have been appointed as attendance officers, at $900 a year each.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to have 465 and 467 Second Street, Brooklyn, adjoining Public School 77, razed, because they are no longer required for the purpose of the Education Department.

The sum of $800 has been set aside for services of teachers for athletic purposes in connection with children receiving instruction at the Stuyvesant clinic.

The Board of Education has accepted the offer of Miss A. M. Brackett and Mrs. W. D. C. Field to provide warm luncheon to the crippled children attending Public School 16, Brooklyn.

The Association of Teachers on Promotion Lists will be held at 4:15 P. M. on March 29 at Public School 27, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue. It will ask for the immediate appointment of teachers on the eligible list for promotion.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Lt. Col. G. Montgomery, Ord. Dept., to Pittsburgh, Penn., on official business, then to his station.

2d Lt. J. C. Walker, Jr., 12th Inf., is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly in flights.

Resignation of 1st Lt. R. M. English, M. R. C., accepted.

Following officers of 5th Cav. are relieved from their present duties and will join their regiments: Majors N. F. McClure, L. E. Fleming, and W. J. Glasgow, 1st Lts. H. E. Mann and T. E. Cunningham, and 2d Lts. H. E. Chamberlain and H. Thompson.

Orders of Jan. 6 detailing certain officers to take Course 1 at School of Musketry, Ft. Sill, Okla., revoked.

Maj. H. T. Ferguson, 30th Inf., is attached to 8th Inf.

Maj. M. M. McNamee, Cav.; Capt. W. H. Patterson, 12th Inf., and 1st Lt. L. R. Dougherty, Field Artillery, are detailed as members of the board at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., for examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy, vice Capts. W. B. Scales and T. B. Taylor and 1st Lt. F. E. Davis, 5th Cav., relieved.

Capt. E. H. Desmond, 24 F. A., to service in Q. M. C., April 21, vice Capt. A. S. Fuger, Q. M. C., relieved.

Leave: Capt. A. G. Lott, General Staff, 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. Commander J. G. Church, the Virginia, to command the Lawrence.

Jr. Grade Lts. R. E. Byrd, retired; H. Harlow, the Montana to the Pennsylvania; R. S. Fay, from command the D-3 to New York Yard; it. M. Doyle, Jr., F. B. Melendy, R. E. Kerr, and L. R. Ford, commissioned.

Ens. H. M. Portison, commissioned.

Paym. B. M. Dobson, Charleston Yard, to Washington Naval Hospital, sick.

P. A. Paym. C. C. Copp, commissioned.

Gunner S. H. Sacker, to the South Carolina.

Chief Machs. F. J. Parduhn, the Prometheus to the Severn, and J. R. Bradshaw, commissioned.

Chief Carps. W. R. Thomas, M. M. Taylor, J. G. McPherson, C. P. Baker, C. P. Barr, A. Bledsoe, A. C. Merrill, S. L. Lovett, H. Duthrie, H. V. C. Wetmore, and F. J. Wilson, all commissioned.

Carp. W. Tavenner, the Southey, to receiving ship at Norfolk.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Burrows at Smithtown Bay, D-3 at New London, Denver at Balboa, Duncan at Hampton Roads, Jacob Jones at Tampa, Jupiter at Lambert Point, Nereus at Olongapo, Pittsburgh and the Supply at San Francisco, and the Vulcan at Norfolk Yard.

Sailed: Beale, Norfolk for Philadelphia; Glacier, San Francisco for San Pedro; Hector, Lambert Point for Boston; Monaghan, Pensacola for Key West; Nevada, Boston for New York Yard; Potomac, Cristobal for Almirante Bay, and the Wheeling, New Orleans for Carmen, Mexico.

The Prometheus, which vessel left Cristobal for New York on March 22, is towing the Maumee.

The MacKenzie has been stricken from the navy register.

The name of Battleship 40 has been changed from California to New Mexico.

Battleship 44 has been assigned the name California.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for automobile machinist, Part III., labor class.

The examination for industrial instructor, (shoemaker,) Department of Correction, has been canceled because the department had no vacancy, at $1,020.

An examination has been ordered for cataloguer.

The mental examination for female nurse will be held on March 27 at 54 Lafayette Street. There are thirty-nine candidates.

United States.

The commission announces for April 25 an examination for electrical draughtsman for men only, to fill two vacancies in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., at $5.04 per diem, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications at salaries ranging from $3.52 to $5.04 per diem at any navy yard or other naval establishment of the United States or in the department at Washington. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability, education, training, and experience. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HOZEMAN, NATHAN G., (March 17;) left $500 personalty and about $10,000 realty to Celesta M., his wife.

FLEMING, CARRIE M., (Dec. 18, 1915;) left more than $5,000 personalty and more than $5,000 realty in unknown amounts to Lydia A., her mother; Charles L., her brother; Jennie Todd Fleming, Margaret Van Buskirk, Alice Roe, and Marguerite Swords von Shutter.

FRANKLIN, MARY VANDERPOEL, (Jan. 28,) left about $80,000 to Mary Vanderpoel Newcomer of Baltimore.

HUNTINGTON, FRANCIS A., (March 15;) left not less than $2,000 realty and more than $5,000 personalty. Susan L., his wife, is residuary legatee; his sisters, Margaret W., Theresa H. Robbins, and Mary H. Thompson, receive $1,000 each; six nephews and nieces receive $500 each.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Harry S. Shapter, 7 East 42d St.
Efficient Management of Real Estate.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Flatbush, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms; all-night hall and phone service; see them; Brighton Beach "L" to Newkirk station.

Beautiful Flatbush, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms, well heated; high-class service; clean, quiet, comfortable home; Brighton Beach "L."

Beautiful Flatbush, Dora Court, 1,901 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms, well heated; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Flatbush 8151.

Beautiful Flatbush, Dora Court, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms; inspection invited; Brighton Beach "L." Phone Flatbush 8151.

1,812 Newkirk Av., detached cottage, finest spot, Flatbush; must sell at once. Mrs. B., 450 East 16th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE AT ROCKAWAY Park,—7 bedrooms, 2 baths, 14 bathhouses; one block of station, half block from ocean; unfurnished; terms reasonable; representative on premises Sunday.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER. 174-182 Worth Street, between subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations. Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings. Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

Parlor floor, 750 square feet floor space, 14-foot ceiling, parquet floor, steam heat, private entrance if desired; well suited for art gallery, interior decorator, or doctor's offices. 150 West 57th St.

Attractive first loft; shipping facilities; 1,200 square feet; rent, $1,000; financing or factoring if desired. Levison & Co., bankers, 141 5th Av., corner 21st St.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished office, whole or larger part, reasonable terms, 34th and Broadway. Telephone, 9 to 12, Greeley 6753.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

AT BROADWAY AND 42ND STREET. Nicely furnished private office. J. W. Buckley, 1,476 Broadway.

Vacant lots and one-story buildings, 19th St. and Avenue B. Apply Estate of John U. Brookman, Owner, 68 Wall St.

Shop to let, suitable for auto or wagon painter or other business. 519 West 47th St.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease, Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

3,800 feet, light as day; live steam. Brackett Realty Co., 137 East 25th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted at once, rent room by week or month to install and operate by hand small casting machine weighing about 300 pounds; size about four square feet; has half-gallon gasoline tank attachment; absolutely safe; downtown location preferred. Telephone Rector 5096.

EQUITABLE BUILDING. Small office, 15x25, wanted; would sublet; southern view. Telephone Broad 42.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YONKERS—207 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

A BARGAIN.

At Larchmont Manor; fine country home, 12 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; electric, gas; hardwood floors; large corner plot; beautiful grounds; sacrifice to quick purchaser. C. M., 700 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

SEND FOR "ILLUSTRATED REASONS," BRIARCLIFF REALTY COMPANY, BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., or FISH & MARVIN, 527 5th Av., or ANY BROKER.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N.Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little house near the water, complete for $950, on terms of $75 down and $10 monthly. 2 blocks from trolley, stores, and bay; good-sized plot of ground; title guaranteed. B. Johnson, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Little old-fashioned hill-top bungalow, grand view of country; will sell cheap to party that will make necessary repairs on terms of $75 cash, and balance $12 monthly. B. Treiss, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Fine old bungalow, 55 minutes from centre of city; running water and electricity; high location, large grounds; $200 cash; balance $15 per month. B. Glen, 243 West 84th St.

SUBURBAN HOMES.—30 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted, refined; $4,000 to $7,500; send for "Spring List." QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 Broadway. 5876 Cort.

Good houses at low prices and easy terms, direct from builder. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Plot 60x100, in Manhattan Beach; little cash. Baum, 1,020½ Amsterdam Av.

To Let—Furnished.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

Attractive furnished cottages in connection with THE NEW ESSEX AND SUSSEX. Housekeeping or Hotel Service. Season June to September. Inspection by appointment.
DAVID B. PLUMMER, Manager.
Booking Office: 389 Fifth Avenue, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartment, handsomely furnished, two large, sunny rooms and bath; $14 weekly; full hotel service; bargain; free tray service. Hotel Oxford, 85 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

5-ROOM FRONT APARTMENT.

Sublet a charmingly furnished, delightful apartment in high-class elevator house; rent $100. Inquire superintendent on premises. 517 WEST 113TH ST.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Six rooms, bath; near Grant's Tomb; overlooking Drive; immediate possession; rent, $85; references. Inquire Superintendent.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1456.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1334 and 1647 Academy.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 289 West 73d St. Columbus 8974.

To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, 7 outside, airy rooms; ideal for Summer. Davis, 508 West 114th.

Will share elevator apartment; all conveniences; reasonable. 5 South, 226 West 113th St.

Bachelor apartment, 3 rooms, bath; new furniture; 80th-Madison Av. Lenox 6905.

119th, 430 West.—Large outside room, bath, kitchenette, $60; dining room.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Madison Av., 2,032, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $35; light, outside rooms.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St. West End Av.

The Scherninerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

Unfurnished—West Side.

109TH, 204 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY. Beautiful apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, bath; electricity, phone, hall service, hardwood floors, beautiful entrance; $30 to $37. Owner's management.

$34-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

Sublet to Oct. 1, immediate occupancy, attractive 5-room apartment; exclusive; thoroughly modern; 136th, Broadway; extremely low rental. Supt., 600 West 136th St., or N 808 Times Downtown.

High-class elevator apartment; five unusually light rooms and extra large foyer to sublet very reasonable. Mrs. Hertz, 97 Fort Washington Av., corner 163d St.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms and 2 baths, very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $70.
400 WEST 152D ST., (ST. NICHOLAS AV.)
W. D. Morgan, Agt., 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

76th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

113th St., 507 West.—Four-room apartment to sublet. Apply Apartment 53, Saturday or Sunday.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 3, 3 & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 60th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Small Christian family will sublet apartment, 5-7 rooms, east side only, south 86th St.; chance to get responsible tenant; particulars; bargain. N 165 Times.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

ROOMS and board wanted with a genteel Spanish-speaking family by an American bachelor. M 45 Times.

Wanted—Country home for nervous invalid near New York.—X 871 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 115 EAST.—Very attractive large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms, with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

West Side.

45TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

48TH ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms in strictly first-class house.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Small, light rooms; excellent board; steam heat; references.

57TH ST., 344 WEST.—Large room, private bath; good service; excellent table.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Rooms with and without bath; table board; gentlemen; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bathroom, running water; excellent table; moderate.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; running water; twin beds; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

71ST, 19 WEST, (Next to Majestic Hotel and Central Park.)—Rooms, single, en suite, beautifully furnished; refined surroundings; cuisine and service unexcelled; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny room, bath, electricity, telephone; exceptional table.

72D ST., 233 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and adjoining small room, with private bathroom on 2d floor; electricity; parlor dining room.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large, sunny room, private bathroom; electric lights; references.

72D, 234 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; excellent table; refined Jewish house.

73D, 142 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE. Most attractive, newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large room; private bath; desirable small room; excellent table; steam.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246-248 WEST.—Newly furnished; large, small rooms; bath; exceptional table board.

77TH, 801 WEST. (Pension Luquelle.)—Attractive suites, (will divide,) twin beds, private baths, velvet carpets, gray and white enameled furniture; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; electricity; unusual home surroundings and table; table guests.

78TH, 114 and 152 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Large room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

West Side.

90TH, 812 WEST.—Attractive rooms and board; near Riverside Drive; excellent service; reasonable.

96TH, 255 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Block from subway; nice light room, bath; elevator; private family; gentlemen preferred; references.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av., Block West 8th Av., Near Park.)—"Morningside Park Family Hotel"; pleasant rooms; good board; every comfort; $8 up singly; $15 up two; social surroundings. 4021 Morningside.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Finest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 one, $14 up two; suite of two rooms, $20 up; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private family; pleasant single room; young man; references. Audubon 7392.

MANHATTAN AV., 149.—Attractive furnished room, board, for two; private family; elevator. Craig.

PARLOR floor, with bath, southern exposure; table board; references. 146 West 58th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant room and superior board, $12 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 78d.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; will rent large, handsomely furnished room with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Single and double rooms; excellent table board.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rooinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Orange, N. J., 311 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1588.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food or trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths, steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses. Booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A gentleman and his wife desire to locate during the month of July in a country home within commuting distance of New York; will require large bedroom and bath; food must be of good quality and well cooked. N 310 Times Downtown.

Board Wanted.—Long Island, near water, north or south shore, commutation distance, in private family, no other boarders, for gentleman and wife, girl 7, boy 4, and

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

21ST, 55 EAST.—Large and small front rooms, buck parlor; kitchenette; telephone.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; hot water heat; phone.

53TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; running water, electric light; references exchanged.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; electricity; desirable surroundings; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath; private house. Owner.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, NEAR 86TH ST.—Doctor's office; modern conveniences, service; other rooms, bath. Tel. M. H. 728.

LEXINGTON AV., 801.—Elegant large parlor, connecting room; suitable doctor, dentist, dressmaker.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without private bath.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelors; hot water plant; electricity; references.

10TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3-$6; telephone.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen only.

52D, (598 Lexington Av.)—Elegant, sunny back parlor; private house; absolute cleanliness; convenience; breakfast; moderate terms; telephone.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable large, cosy, top floor, front room; home comforts.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, $7; other, $6; running water; gentlemen.

66TH ST, (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; hot, cold water; private family.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also large room, adjoining bath.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; single, en suite; all conveniences; strictly private house.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; suite with private bath, or will divide.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, alcove; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; also parlor; convenient transportation; telephone.

71ST, 206 WEST. (Broadway.)—Sunny back parlor, with bath; living; business gentleman.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms; tiled bath; together, separately; electricity, steam heat; private house; reasonable; party with high references; bachelors only. Columbus 1242.

72D, 154 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity, running water, phone; references.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large hall room; steam heat; electricity; near bath; gentleman; $4.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large rooms with and without private bath; small room; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Delightfully quiet, newly furnished rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 124 WEST.—Large room, second floor; private bath; electricity; private family; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms, 1st, 2d floor; private bath; reasonable.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Overlooking park, newly furnished residence, rooms with baths; $9-$12.

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms, singly, en suite, bath; electricity; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms, single, en suite; private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms in Christian home; reasonable; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room with dressing room; all conveniences.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, southern exposure, adjoining shower bath; references; select.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family; electricity; shower baths.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished house, desirable vacancies; refined surroundings; very reasonable.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Small room; lavatory; private family; near Broadway; gentleman; $3.50. Morrison.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Comfortable medium room; steam, electricity, continuous hot water; $5.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, with lavatory; facing Broadway; exclusive apartment. HOLTON.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; twin beds; alcove; running water; telephone; references.

82D, 53 WEST.—Large, small rooms back parlor; homelike; private family; telephone; gentlemen.

84TH ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Schuyler 7012. Crocker.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual rooms, with bath; every convenience; breakfast served.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Front parlor, private bath; suitable two; electricity; phone.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, lavatory; suitable refined couple; telephone.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Large sunny front room, private bath; private house; telephone.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, pleasant rooms; private house; refined location; references exchanged.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; meals optional; French, Spanish cooking.

88TH, 172 WEST.—A private house; comfortable room; all conveniences. Schuyler 4307.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, suitable two; single room; steam, electricity, telephone.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; connecting bedroom; running water; electricity; telephone; $8.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; private house; reasonable.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Private house near park; large front room, $7; electricity, telephone.

96TH, 255 WEST.—Overlooking Hudson; high-class apartment; private family; attractive outside room, with lavatory; bath, shower. Dickinson.

98TH, 336 WEST.—Attractive suite, kitchen or bed, living room, $30.50 month. After 7 Sunday.

102D, 18 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; convenient subway, elevated; gentleman preferred; conveniences. Browne.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; attractive furnished room, bath, and telephone.

103TH, 230 WEST.—Outside suite independent, bath; private telephone; modern conveniences. Belden.

103TH, 248 WEST.—Nicely furnished room adjoining bath; electricity; $5; gentleman. Arbuckle.

106TH, 246 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; convenient location; telephone; $3. Sharp.

106TH, 213 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny parlor, bedroom; private entrance; small room; gentlemen. Lawrence.

106TH, 210 WEST.—Mahogany furnished room; high-class man; $5; reference; elevator. Apt. 61.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Outside room; warm, sunny; bath; telephone; only $2.50. Willford.

112TH, 528 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, double, single, eighth floor. Apartment 82.

120TH, 40 WEST.—Parlor and other rooms for professional or living purposes.

121

Stetson Hats

The Pacemaker—$4

Here is the Pacemaker—a very smart Stetson soft hat with a slightly drooping brim and a heavy silk band.

We have it in several distinctive colors at $4.

You don't have to be told about the quality—Stetson *means* quality.

Come to a Wallach Store for your Spring hat—you will be sure to find the very style to suit you—in a derby or soft hat.

Stetson Hats, $3.50 to $8.

Stetson Style Book on Request

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 125th St. } Open Evenings.
246-248 West 125th St.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

EVERYTHING FOR
Billiards Bowling
Prices and Terms to Suit.
REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.,
39 to 55 West 32d St. Near Broadway.

SERVANTS AND EMPLOYERS.

First-class domestic servants seek situations in good houses. Superior employers and the better class of help brought together by The New York Times.—Advt.

MISS WILSON BACKS LABOR FORUM STAND

President's Daughter Opposes Removing Dollman Painting from High School.

SAYS PICTURE ISN'T MORBID

Questions the Desirability of Keeping Children Ignorant of the Dark Things of Life.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President, in a letter received yesterday by Carl Beck, Director-Secretary of the Labor Forum in Washington Irving High School, approved the Forum's action in indorsing "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" a painting by J. C. Dollman, recently ordered from the walls of the school by its Principal, Edward C. Zabriskie, who said he thought the painting was unfit for the eyes of the young girl students, as it produced a morbid effect.

The historic fireplace of the school will be lighted on Sunday night in honor of Miss Wilson's presence at the meeting of the Forum, at which it is expected the artistic and moral merits of the painting will be discussed, as well as the Johnson bill, creating ten community centres in the same number of schools in the District of Columbia, but the real object of the meeting will be, it is thought, to stir up sentiment in favor of the perpetuation of the Washington High School Labor Forum as it now exists.

Miss Wilson's letter to Carl Beck follows:

The White House.
Washington, March 21, 1916.

My dear Mr. Beck:

It was with amazement that I heard that Mr. Dollman's wonderful picture, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" was considered by educational authorities to be unfit for a school building.

Surely one of the most necessary and vital purposes of education is to give a sense of the realities around us and to prepare us to grapple with the problems which these realities present. It seems to me that this picture would give the children of the Washington Irving High School a realizing sense of certain of the conditions of life in their part of New York City, and because of its appeal the picture would make them want to help change those conditions. To my mind the picture is too beautifully conceived and executed for its appeal to be morbid or unhealthy.

Do the educational authorities in this school want to send the children away from school without any sense of responsibility toward their fellow-men? Do they think that ignorance of life is a good preparation for life, or indifference to misery a good preparation for service? Even though it were desirable to keep children ignorant of the dark things of life, it is impossible to do so, especially where these things lie at their very doors. Surely it is the duty of teachers to teach children to look at the life around them with understanding sympathy and a sense of responsibility.

I am glad that the people of the Washington Irving High School Forum realize that part of the responsibility for the education of the children of their community is theirs. The mission of the American school house will not be fulfilled until the citizens of this country make it the vitalizing centre of education for themselves and their children alike. Very sincerely yours,

MARGARET WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Carl Beck, Union Square Hotel, New York City.

Edward J. Ward of the United States Bureau of Education also sent a letter to Mr. Beck yesterday in which he upheld the painting and defended the forum. He said in part:

"The action of that conference assembly of citizens in recommending the placing of that challenging picture on the wall of a public school auditorium is a perfect indication that the hope is well founded that the forum use of the public school buildings, as this comes to be systematized, will tend to vitalize and invigorate the instructional service of the public schools."

Carl Beck predicted, when the painting was ordered down, that the agitation had as its purpose the ousting of the forum and the Sunday night meetings. Fourteen different forums in and about New York have received copies of the Johnson bill for their indorsement, and at the meeting of the Labor Forum on Sunday an opportunity will be given to express their indorsement to Miss Wilson, its sponsor.

The forums are all represented in the Congress of Forums. Committees have been named by the congress to organize different bureaus such as a Speakers' Bureau to assign speakers to the new forums, which will be a means of exchange of speakers among the various existing ones. The members are the Rev. H. P. Vaughn of the Labor Temple, Chairman; E. P. Harris of the Unity Church Forum, Montclair, and Lester Scott of the People's Church Forum.

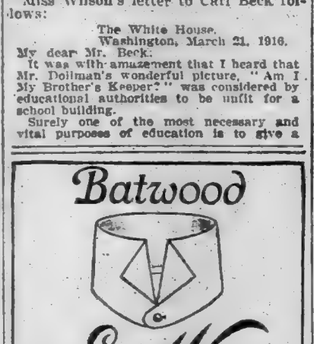

VINCENT says:

An Apple

from the tree and eaten under it is direct from producer to consumer. While clothes cannot come so direct, they need not be made and sold and then sold again.

Made by me and sold to you saves the charges of an extra dealer. That saving goes to you.

Suits and O'coats. $12.50 to $30.

G. N. VINCENT,
524-526 6th Ave., 31st St.

I. W. W. IN PATERSON STRIKE

Mill Owners Now Hesitate About Meeting with Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 24.—The labor situation here assumed a somewhat "muddled" appearance tonight. Following the announcement of the Industrial Workers of the World that they intended to enter the fight on Monday with Joe Ettor at their head, the manufacturers held a hurried conference which resulted in a worse misunderstanding than that which is now pending between the manufacturers and workers.

It was said that only a small percentage of the mills were holding out against the workers and that the action of the I. W. W. was causing the rest of the mill owners to hesitate about meeting the workers' demands. Several of the owners were for arbitration and some were almost ready to grant the nine-hour day at once, while a few were for holding to the manufacturers' original proposition of a nine-and-a-half-hour day on May 1 and a nine-hour day on Nov. 1.

The Brotherhood of American Silk Workers also expressed fear today that the entrance of the I. W. W. into the fight might mean trouble.

Get Musical Play by Rennold Wolf.

Klaw & Erlanger yesterday obtained the rights to a new musical play by Rennold Wolf, with score by Louis Hirsch. Mr. Wolf has collaborated in the writing of several musical plays, among them "The Red Widow," "The Beauty Shop," and Ziegfeld's "Follies" of last year. Mr. Hirsch has contributed melodies to a number of plays done here and in London.

NEW YORK TO FIGHT MORE JERSEY ODORS

Will Appeal to United States Supreme Court on Behalf of Staten Islanders.

EAT PAINT OFF HOUSES

Noxious Gases from Oil and Chemical Works Have Been a Nuisance for Many Years.

The State of New York will bring an original action in the Supreme Court of the United States against the International Nickel Company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Bergenport Chemical Company, and the General Chemical Company to obtain relief from the alleged smoke and fume nuisance, which for years has been the subject of complaint of Staten Islanders living on the northwest shore, according to Deputy Attorney General Leonard J. Obermeier. Governor Whitman has instructed Attorney General Woodbury to begin proceedings in the highest court, and Mr. Obermeier has been ordered to file a complaint.

"The people on Staten Island have much more of a grievance than those on Manhattan against this fume nuisance," said Mr. Obermeier yesterday.

"On account of the comparatively narrower stretch of water that separates them from the New Jersey shore the poisonous gas-containing vapors are much more obnoxious to them. These, I am told, eat the paint off the sides of houses, have ruined tin cornices, and have killed plant life and vegetation. They have been the subject of complaint to the State Department of Health and the Attorney General for many years. As far back as the time of Governor Hughes the complaints were so numerous that the Governor ordered Dr. Eugene H. Porter, State Commissioner of Health at that time, to make an investigation. The investigation was made in 1908 and 1909, and it was found that these plants on Constable Hook in Bayonne, N. J., constituted a public nuisance. Again in 1913 an investigation was made, and recently Health Commissioner Biggs found that these plants were a source of nuisance.

"Despite these complaints which have covered so many years no positive action has ever been taken up to the present time. All that the State has done has been to secure repeated promises that the nuisance would be stopped.

"In justice to these companies, against whom the complaint will be made, I must say that it appears to me that they have tried very hard to remedy this themselves. They say they have installed every known device for eliminating the fumes, and have employed experts of various kinds to discover a means of ending the trouble. Professor Baskerville of the College of the City of New York, I understand, has been employed by the Standard Oil Company to show them how to dispose of the noxious vapors.

"It will be shown, however, in the Supreme Court whether or not every precautionary measure has been taken and whether any further remedy can be applied."

Soter, Roth, and Gould Cleared.

The Government has entered a nolle prosequi to the indictment found against Efstrate Soter, Herman Roth and Benjamin L. Gould, who were indicted with some of those since convicted in connection with the Bamberger frauds. Bamberger was the head of a band which used the mails to defraud by obtaining goods from manufacturers through fake commercial orders.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

APOCALYPTIC.

STARTLING SUBJECT,
Yet a Lecture
That More Than
Meets Your
Anticipations.
"The Last
Prophetic Date
in This World's
History."
Nothing Fantastic.
A Lecture Founded
on Irrefutable,
Interesting Facts.
PROF. C. T. EVERSON,
Hudson Theatre,
44th and Broadway,
Sunday, 8 P. M. Free.

ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"In Spirit and in Truth."
8 P. M.—"The Just Shall Live by Faith."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Aves.
SUNDAY, MARCH 26.
11 A. M.—"The Rest of Faith," (Part 4.)
8 P. M.—Baptismal Service.
9:45 A. M., Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Mid-Week Bible Study, Thursday Eve.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Murmurers." 8—"Temptation."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 6 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"THE GOSPEL PAUL WAS NOT ASHAMED OF; OR, THE DEBT THE CHURCH OWES THE WORLD."
8 P. M.—"THIS SELF-SAME THING; OR, THE GREAT ULTIMATE FOR WHICH GOD IS MAKING REAL CHRISTIANS IN THIS AGE. DOES IMMORTALITY BELONG TO THE BODY AND NOT TO THE SOUL? ARE CHRISTIANS ONLY TO BE MADE IMMORTAL AND WILL THIS IMMORTALITY TAKE PLACE AT THE IMMINENT COMING OF CHRIST?"
Friday Night, March 31, 8 o'clock, DR. HALDEMAN will continue his address on "THE MARVELOUS BOOK OF EXODUS. TO UNDERSTAND EXODUS IS TO UNDERSTAND THE BIBLE."
Bible Students cordially invited.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ.
11 A. M., Rev. James M. Bruce,
"THE GATHERING OF THE NATION."
8 P. M., Rev. A. Ray Petty,
"IN THE TRENCHES," fourth in series on "Life's Warfare."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.,
C. A. EATON, D. D. Pastor.
11 A. M.—COMMANDER EVANGELINE C. BOOTH, "Work of the Salvation Army."
8 P. M.—MR. H. F. LAFLAME, Sec'y Laymen's Missionary Movement—"World-Conquering Forces."
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., near 127th St.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL,
10 A. M.—Hon. MEYER LONDON.
11 A. M.—"The Value of Moral Conflict."
8 P.M.—"SAVING THE LOST."

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 234 W. 11th St.
ROBERT F. Y. PIERCE, D. D., Pastor.
11, "The Call of The Christ." 8, "God's Last Message to Men," illustrated. Closing Service of Evangelistic Campaign.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—Colonel Damon of Salvation Army.
8 P. M.—Dr. Harold Pattison preaches.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 179th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A. M. Service 11.
The Rev. PAUL SPERRY
of Washington, D. C., will preach.
Subject, "The Healing of His Presence."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
The Pastor, Dr. JEFFERSON, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject 8 P. M.: "The Golden Rule." Wednesday Evening, 8:15 Free Lecture by Dr. Jefferson, "Bernard of Clairvaux." Brief noonday services every day except Saturday at 12:35.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., } preaches 11,
S—Salvation Army. Col. Jenkins, speaker.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st St. 11 and 8. "At the Sign of Old Glory."

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE.
First Church of Divine Science, New York. North Hall Room, Hotel Astor, Broadway & 45th St. Services 11 A. M.
REV. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Subject: "MEETING A SITUATION."

DUTCH REFORMED.

FT. WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH
(Reformed)
181ST ST. and Fort Washington Av.
Sermons by REV. G. W. RICHARDS, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Christian Temperance."
8 P. M.—"The Christian Surplus."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. DAVID SAVILLE MUZZEY. Speaker: Subject: "Democracy on Trial."
8 P. M.—Mr. ALFRED W. MARTIN. Speaker: Subject: "The Old Testament and the Belief in a Future Life."

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
Fifth Av. and 76th St.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
Sunday Morning at Eleven,
"AN AGE BIG WITH A NEW SPIRIT."

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45,
DR. WISE WILL PREACH ON
"IS FREE SPEECH A NUISANCE?" OR "FREE PULPIT VERSUS FREE PRESS."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Enelow, on "The Sense of Death' a Study in a Recent French Novel."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman, on "The Soul of Humanity."
Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. Enelow, on "The Bible in Art."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30,
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. at 120th St.—Dr. HARRIS
Sat., March 25, 11—Purification Sabbath.
Fri., March 31, 8:15—The Great Illusion.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th Street and Central Park West.
Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor.
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder, Service, 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

BISHOP QUAYLE,
"HAMLET."
Grace Methodist Church,
104th St., near Columbus Av.,
Monday, March 27, 8 P. M., 25c and 50c.

MADISON AV.—60th St.
11 A. M., Dr. Worth M. Tippy,
"Catholic, Protestant, and Jew."
8 P. M., Rev. Ralph W. Sockman,
"The Eternal Atonement."

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.
11—Colonel Miles and Training Home Band.
8—Com'r Emerson of Board of Health, "Drink—A House Menace." Ser. Mr. Hubbard.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
56th Street and West End Avenue.
Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M.
At 8 P. M. Mr. J. H. Balmer will speak, and the Kaffir Boys from Africa will sing. A thrilling service open to ALL.

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, Lecture 10 A. M.
"Common Sense in Prison Management."
Park Av. Church, cor. 86th. Dr. Jamieson, 11.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av.,
B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

ANNA W. MILLS.
Sunday, 11. 110 West 40th St.
"Eternal Life—God's Gift."
All invited.

HARRY GAZE,
318 Madison Av., Sunday.
11, "The Realization of the Life Everlasting."
8:15, "The Power of the Spoken Word."
All welcome.

HENRY FRANK.
21 West 44th St. Sunday afternoon, 4.
"LOVE AS WORLD-POWER."
Prologue—"MILITARISM."

HOW TO APPLY NEW THOUGHT PRINCIPLES TO YOUR DAILY NEEDS.
Every Sunday at the Hotel Empire, (Broadway & 63d St.,) at 11:15 A. M.
"Tomorrow's Topic: "Winning Out."
Brooklyn, Sunday, 8 P. M., Apollo Studios, Carlton and Greene Avs.

MILDRED MANLY EASTON.
Studio, 30 East 57th St., cor. Madison Av.
"The Fear of Life," illustrated by man and women of the Bible who were not afraid.
Sunday afternoon, 4 P. M. All are welcome.

MRS. CHAPIN, THEATRE FRANCAIS,
23 West 44th St., Sunday, 11:15 and 8:15.
Subject, 11:15, "Enjoying the Best."
Mrs. Chapin in studio, same building Sats., Mons., Tues., for interviews and classes.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 56th St.
SUNDAY 11 A. M.; THURSDAY 8 P. M.
Speaker, W. Ellis Williams—Public Invited.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.,
150 West 78th Street.
Service Sunday at 4 P. M.
Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday.
All classes free. Subject tomorrow:
"THE GARDEN OF THE SOUL."
All welcome.

"The man about to be 'let in on the ground floor' should first get acquainted with the people in the basement and subcellar."—Sears.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
No Other Church Like It Anywhere.
Not Better—Not Worse—but DIFFERENT
The "human mind" is the faculty through which man has normal expression in the material world. The "sub-conscious mind" is the name under which man vaguely groups all the other minds which are at all times trying to influence and control him. What these various minds are, their origin, power and how to control their influence will be taught tomorrow morning at the
CRITERION THEATRE,
Broadway at 44th Street.
Sundays, 11:15 a. m., F. W. Sears, Speaker.
Subject, "The Sub-conscious Mind."
Beautiful environment. Inspiring lecture.
YOU are welcome. Good Music. Free Seats.

UNITY SOCIETY,
28 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject:
"WHAT IS FREEDOM?"
8 P. M., Francis E. Shober.
"The Twelve Brethren." Mme. Bettinnetti, soloist. Mrs. Wm. J. Wright at piano.
All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches, 11 and 8.
WEST END PRESBY., Amst., at 105th.
8—Subject, "The Holy City," with Musical Entertainment by Hans Kronold, 'Cellist.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor,
11 A. M.—PASTOR WILL PREACH.
4:30 P. M.—Hon. THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, late Warden of Sing Sing Prison, will preach on prison reform.

DR. PARKHURST
preaches Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Evening: "THE HOLY CITY," (Gaul.)
Prelude, violin, harp, and organ, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Seaside House at Branchport, N. J. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
11 A. M.—Rev. ANSON P. ATTERBURY, D.D.
8 P. M.—Evening Service.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching Services at 11 A. M.
and 8 P. M. Harpist, 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Short Vesper Service at 4 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "WHY DO YOU NOT BELIEVE."

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill. / Frank Latimer Janeway.
DR. MERRILL will preach at 11 and at 4.
Bible School at 9:40 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock.
Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, Leader.
Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., Dean of the Yale School of Religion.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner 10th Street.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (Italian.)
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean GROSVENOR.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. R. S. W. WOOD. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.) Address at 5 P. M. on Tuesday (Rev. C. E. Bettticher) and on Friday (Canon Jones.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral evensong and sermon by the REV. LYMAN HOWES at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
11 A. M.—The Rector.
8 P. M.—The Rt. Rev. Charles S. Burch, D.D.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, ST. PAUL'S Chapel.—Regular service 4 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Raymond C. Knox, Chaplain. Subject, "Does Christ Permit the Use of Force?"

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) at 4. Noonday preaching daily except Saturday, 12:25 to 12:50, by Dr. Barry and Dr. Delany alternately.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th Street.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector.)
4 P. M. Evensong, Gounod's "Redemption."
8 P. M. "Peace and Preparedness: The Quaker View." Mr. Edward Thomas, Miss Mary S. McDowell.
TUESDAY, MARCH 28
8:15 P. M. Prof. Kirsopp Lake, of Harvard University, "The New Testament and Modern Life."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
East 89th St., near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30-10 A. M., Holy Communion: 11 A. M., Morning Prayer. Sermon by Rector.
Prelude....."Andante in A".....Pinto
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Anthem..."God So Loved the World".....Stainer
Postlude....."Andante".....Oberhleipl
Violin, 'Cello, Harp.
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
CANTATA FULL CHOIR AND INSTRUMENTS—"PENITENCE, PARDON AND PEACE." MAUNDEN.
Offertory.....Adagio.....Arensky
Violin, 'Cello, Organ.
Postlude....."Andante Religioso"....Gounod
Address by Rector.
8 P. M., EVENSONG.
Sermon by Rev. John Acworth.
Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
Lexington Av. and 35th St.
Rev. W. T. CROCKER, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.
Wednesday, March 29, 8 P. M., the Rev. Wm. H. Garth.
Thursday, March 30, 12 M., Professor Tyson.
Friday, March 31, 5 P. M., Organ Music.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A.M.—Preacher, Rev. W. L. Kinsolving.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. T. E. CALVERT.
8:00 P. M.—Thursday—ORGAN RECITAL.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer. Sermon. Rector.
4—Evensong. Russian music. Organ and 'cello playing begins at 3:45.
Address by the Rector.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY.
324 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LURECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Rector).....11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital.....7:30 P. M.
Evensong (Dr. Rushton).....8:00 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway & 10th St.
Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector.
8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. E. C. Chorley).

ST. ANDREW'S.
Corner 5th Av. and 127th St.
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D.D., Rector, preaches, 11 A. M., on "Close to Christ."
Rev. J. S. Haight at 8 P. M.
Rector, next Wednesday night at 8:15, on "EARLY CHURCH LITURGIES."
VISITORS VERY WELCOME.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, St. Ann's Av. and 140th St., Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Rector.—8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., (Rector.) 8 P. M., (The Very Rev. Wilford L. Robbins, D. D.)

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
All seats free.
Rev. KARL REILAND, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St.
Rev. Maxwell Ganter, Rector.
Sunday: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily: Mass at 7 and 10. Vespers with address at 5. Wednesday and Friday: Sermon at 8:15 P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, Morning Prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY.)
4, Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. ROBERT BACHMAN, Jr.)

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth St. and Second Av.
10:30 a. m., musical service; 11, sermon, theme from Shakespeare; 8 p. m., New Ritual of Symbolic Worship and Meditation.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE,
JOSIAH MARTYN NEIFERT, } Clergy.
WALTER FRANKLIN PRINCE,

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 23 West 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.
Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway.
Dr. SEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11 and
Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.
Daily Lenten Services 10, 5, (Rector.)

THE TRANSFIGURATION.
1 E. 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 o'clock. 10:30, BAKER'S MASS, and SERMON by Rev. Dr. D. S. MILLER. CHORAL EVENSONG and address by BISHOP KNIGHT, 4 o'clock. SERMON at 8 P. M. by FR. DAVIS. Wednesday, a Lecture at 8 P. M. by Dr. JENKS, the 4th on "PRAYER BOOK CHURCHMANSHIP." NOON SERMONS DAILY by Very Rev. DEAN VERNON.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Confirmation instruction. Weekday services, 7:30 A. M., Tuesdays and Thursdays, Holy Communion; 4 P. M. daily, Evening Prayer, (Choral, except Saturday.)

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE CHURCH,
Convent Av. & W. 149th St., nr. Amst. Av.
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., (Minister.) 11 A. M., "Miracles of Grace," (Communion.) 8 P. M., Stainer's "Crucifixion."

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. J. Frederic Berg, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. David DeForest Burrell will preach.
11 A. M.—"Whom God Hath Hedged In."
8 P. M.—"Eternal Architecture."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Church School, 9:45 A. M.
Lenten Services: Fridays, 12:20 to 12:50 P.M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
At 4 P. M., Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach. Special Music. Maunder's Cantata, "Olivet to Calvary."

REFORMED.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach.
8 P. M.—Address by Col. William Cox of the Salvation Army.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION,
20 West 91st St.
ROSE LEVERE, LL. B., Leader.
Mr. W. J. Colville, Speaker. Sundays, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Thursdays, 8 P. M. Message class. Seats free. All welcome.

THEOSOPHY.

A. P. WARRINGTON,
National President of the American Section, Theosophical Society, at Hotel Majestic, 72d St. and Central Park West, Sunday evening, March 26, 8:15. Subject: "THE CHRIST MYSTERY." All welcome.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject: "Discipleship."—M. E. Jutte.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. DR. T. R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: "SEVERITY AND MEEKNESS — THE METHOD OF JESUS." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the MESSIAH, Park Av. & 34th St.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "IS MAN A SPIRITUAL BEING?" At 4:30 P. M., Vesper Service, MR. HOLMES on "SOCIAL RELIGION." (2) CHARLES KINGSLEY'S 'YEAST' and 'ALTON LOCKE.'" Special music. At 8:15 P. M., Public Conference. Subject: "WILL THE PUBLIC SUPPORT

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Sunday, showers at night or Monday; colder Monday; moderate east winds, becoming variable Monday.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,246. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1916.—102 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture, Rotogravure, and Shakespeare Tercentenary Sections, and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FIFTY LIVES LOST IN U-BOAT ATTACK ON THE SUSSEX

French Ministry of Marine Reports That Channel Liner Was Hit by Torpedo.

VESSEL'S BOW TORN OFF

Several Passengers Killed by Explosion—Others Leap Overboard and Drown.

EMBASSIES BEGIN INQUIRY

American Ambassadors at London and Paris Take Affidavits of Survivors.

PARIS, March 25.—The Ministry of Marine, in an official statement issued tonight, declares that the channel steamer Sussex was torpedoed, and estimates the number of victims at about fifty.

The text of the communication reads:

"The British steamer Sussex, which carried about 380 passengers, was torpedoed in the channel on the 24th by an enemy submarine. The Captain observed a torpedo about 100 meters from the side and immediately manoeuvred to avoid it, but the vessel was struck in the forward part, which was destroyed.

"The vessel, however, remained afloat. The fall of the mast destroyed part of the antennae of the wireless. Moreover, when an aerial wire was improvised the operator, by an error, reported an incorrect position, which misled the torpedo boats and patrol boats and as a result retarded the arrival of help.

"The patrol boat Marie Therese, nevertheless, managed to find the distressed vessel, and brought back to Boulogne a majority of the passengers. Others were taken to England by British torpedo boat destroyers, which had arrived at the scene of the disaster at about the same time as the Marie Therese.

"The Sussex was towed to Boulogne by a steamer from that port, and is now there in security.

"Unhappily, the explosion and the beginning of a panic among the passengers resulted in some victims. The exact number at this hour is not known, but it is estimated to be about fifty."

Embassy Starts Inquiry.

Scarcely any doubt exists at the American Embassy tonight that some American lives were lost in the disaster.

The American Ambassador, William G. Sharp, sent Naval Lieutenant Bernard L. Smith by automobile to Boulogne this afternoon to investigate the cause of the disaster and assist any Americans who might need help.

The depositions of some of the American survivors who have arrived at Paris are being taken by the Embassy. They will be forwarded to the State Department at Washington.

The weight of testimony is that the Sussex was torpedoed by a submarine without warning.

Most of the victims are believed to have been women and children. It was the women's and children's saloon forward where the vessel was hit. A single narrow companionway led from this saloon. There were only five private cabins on the boat, four on the deck and one between decks, hence the public saloons were crowded. These cross-Channel steamers always are full because there are only three crossings each way weekly.

The officers of the Sussex warned the passengers quickly not to be alarmed, but a number of persons, mostly women, are said to have jumped overboard. Some were drowned and others with life preservers were picked up after considerable delay, in a few cases as much as four hours later. Many of the passengers were taken off by a British torpedo boat which stood by the damaged passenger ship.

Survivors Reach Paris.

About fifty passengers arrived at the Gare du Nord at Paris at 1:13 o'clock this afternoon. Many of them wore bandages.

Two Americans are supposed to have been killed, but nothing so far has been learned as to their identity. One American at the station, who would not give his name said he had seen a torpedo coming toward the Sussex. He added:

"There was no warning from the submarine. The Sussex after being struck sent up distress signals. In ten minute ten British torpedo boats had responded to the signals, and were steaming quickly to aid us."

M. Chatroux Inspector of the Orleans Railway, who was on the Sussex, gave the following account of his experiences:

"We left Folkestone at 1 P. M. The weather was fine and the sea calm. Almost all the passengers were civilians. There were many women and children on board, a number of them Belgians. I was lying on a lounge in the dining saloon when, at about 3 o'clock, we were shaken by a violent explosion forward. I had the sensation of being plunged suddenly into the water, and yet I had no feeling of going down, but rather of struggling upward through waves. What had happen was that an enormous column of water, raised by the explosion, fell back upon the boat and flooded the saloon. I found myself lying among all sorts of debris, safe except for a few scratches.

"I disengaged myself by slipping out of my overcoat, which was pinned down by the wreckage. I hurried to the deck, and the passengers there were putting on lifebelts, and lifeboats were being lowered. Two seamen were lying unconscious, perhaps dead, on the forward part of the deck. The ladies' saloon and the dining saloon were damaged severely.

"The first boat to be lowered upset. The second one was turned over. However, we succeeded finally in getting almost every one into boats, and we fished

Continued on Page 3.

List of 25 Americans Aboard the Sussex; One Is Reported Dead; 11 Are Missing

LONDON, March 25.—A corrected list of the American passengers aboard the cross-Channel steamer Sussex compiled from the records at the American Consulate in London is as follows:

ARMITAGE, JOSHUA DICKINSON.
BALDWIN, ELIZABETH F., Baltimore, Md., (reported killed in some dispatches; in others, injured.)
BALDWIN, HELEN G., Baltimore, Md.
BALDWIN, Professor JAMES MARK, Baltimore, Md.
BARNES, GERTRUDE L., New York.
BEER, HENRY S., New York.
BEER, IDA, New York.
BEMIS, SAMUEL S., Bedford, Mass., (saved.)
CROCKER, CHARLES THOMAS, 156 Prospect Street, Fitchburg, Mass., (saved.)
CROCKER, GEORGE H., 156 Prospect Street, Fitchburg, Mass., (saved.)
CULBERTSON, TINGLE W., Lewisburg, Penn., (saved.)
DRAKE, FRANCIS E., New York, (saved.)
FENNELL, CALLIOPE ANASTASIA, 1 East Forty-fourth Street, New York.
HALE, EDNA, New York.
HEARLEY, JOHN H., Albany, N. Y., (saved.)
HARDE, EDNA S., New York.
HARDE, LILLIAN D. S., New York.
HILTON, EDNA F., New York.
HILTON, DOROTHY W., New York, (saved.)
HUXLEY, EDWARD H., New York, (saved.)
MARSHALL, EDWARD, New York, (saved.)
PENFIELD, WILDER G., Hudson, Wis., (saved.)
RUIZ, ALICE, Lyon, Col., (saved.)
SARGENT, DANIEL, Wellesley, Mass., (saved.)
WARREN, GERTRUDE W., St. Louis, Mo., (reported safe.)

There were six Americans among the seventy survivors of the Sussex who reached Dover today on a British destroyer. The majority of the survivors agree with the opinion of the French Admiralty that the Sussex was torpedoed by a submarine.

The Americans landed at Dover were Francis E. Drake, Edward H. Huxley, Edward Marshall, Charles T. Crocker, George H. Crocker, and Wilder G. Penfield. G. H. Crocker and Mr. Penfield are in a hospital with fractured skulls.

The American survivors reported that Mrs. D. W. Hilton, T. W. Culbertson, and Daniel Sargent had been rescued. Dispatches from Boulogne report the safe arrival there of John H. Hearley and Samuel S. Bemis.

Miss Elizabeth Baldwin was killed by the explosion, according to those arriving at Dover, who state also that Miss Edna Hilton is missing. Miss Baldwin, a daughter of Professor James Mark Baldwin, is reported in some dispatches as having suffered a broken leg and having been sent to a hospital in Boulogne.

Nothing has been heard of the other twelve Americans who were aboard the Sussex. However, as a great majority of the rescued passengers were landed at Boulogne it is possible they may be among them.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Mrs. Gertrude Wentzelich Warren of St. Louis, who was on the Sussex when the ship was torpedoed, is safe, according to word reaching her mother here, Mrs. Marie Trick. Mrs. Warren went to Europe some time ago to study and had been living in Paris.

SEE WAITE IN PLOT TO KILL MANY MORE

Mrs. Horton Tells District Attorney Dentist Meant to Poison Her and Her Husband.

DAMAGING LETTERS FOUND

Sought Lawyer's Advice on Peck Wealth—Wife, Since 'Other Woman Story,' Will Not Help Him.

The District Attorney's office has evidence tending to show that Dr. Arthur Warren Waite planned to poison a number of other persons besides his father-in-law, the late John E. Peck, Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling said yesterday. Mr. Dooling would not say exactly how many persons he thought Dr. Waite wanted to kill, nor would he specify the persons, but he admitted that there were "at least four," and added: "There seems to have been no limit."

Among those whose lives and property Mr. Dooling said he had reason to believe Dr. Waite sought were Mrs. Margaret Horton, with whom Dr. Waite engaged a room at the Hotel Plaza, and her husband, Harry Mack Horton of 56 West Eleventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Horton, who were at the District Attorney's office for many hours yesterday, told Mr. Dooling that Dr. Waite, believing them to have much money, had attempted to get his hands upon some of it through Mrs. Horton, and that many of the things he did and said when with Mrs. Horton convinced them that he had contemplated poisoning her and her husband.

Those whom Dr. Waite may have planned to poison, according to report, were his wife, who inherited $500,000 from her father; Miss Catherine Peck, his wife's aunt, from whom he obtained $40,000 and with whom he was friendly, and Percy Peck, his wife's brother, who also inherited $500,000 from John E. Peck.

That Dr. Waite was anxious to have accurate information about any money Mr. Peck might leave was shown in two letters turned over to the District Attorney by Archibald B. Morrison, a lawyer, of 140 Nassau Street, who represented both Miss Catherine Peck and Dr. Waite in some civil matters. Both letters were written by Dr. Waite to Mr. Morrison. The first was dated Feb. 1, two days after the sudden death of Mrs. Hannah Peck in Dr. Waite's apartment. In it Dr. Waite asked the lawyer what would become of Mr. Peck's money now that his wife was dead and whether it was probable that the millionaire would make a new will.

The second letter was dated Feb. 15 and in it Dr. Waite asked the lawyer what would become of Mr. Peck's property in the event of his death. Dr. Waite attempting to justify his question by saying that his father-in-law was an old man and was in poor health.

These letters, according to report, have done much to strengthen the District Attorney's assumption that Dr. Waite committed murder with a desire for money as his motive, and, too, they are thought to have had weight in shaking belief in the prisoner's innocence on the part of members of his family.

Spotlight on Mrs. Horton.

With Dr. Waite still in Bellevue Hospital, ill from the effects of the drugs he took last Wednesday, and with his parents, who arrived on Friday from Grand Rapids, so overcome by grief and worry that they could not go to see him, Mrs. Horton yesterday became the leading figure in the case. She was at the District Attorney's office from noon until 8:30 o'clock last night, going out of the Criminal Court Building only for luncheon. Mr. Dooling, who spent most of the time questioning her and her husband, declined to make public her full and final statement, but admitted that she had given him much valuable information. It was reported around the office, however, that the Assistant District Attorney spent a great deal of the day trying to obtain from Mrs. Horton explanations of discrepancies in two statements she made, one at the home of Mrs. Dorothy May Van Palmenberg, 105 West Seventy-second Street, on Friday, when her husband was not present, and the other at the District Attorney's office yesterday, when her husband was present.

Despite the publication of her married name and many of the facts of her life, Mrs. Horton still remained very much a woman of mystery. In authoritative statements made about her and in her name there were irreconcilable contradictions, and the woman was so closely guarded in the District Attorney's office that no one seeking explanations could reach her. When she left the building she declined to talk. There was evident on the part of those in the District Attorney's office an effort to protect Mrs. Horton against anything that might be unpleasant to her.

Brother Hesitates to Condemn.

Frank A. Waite of 3,210 Hull Avenue, the Bronx, brother of Dr. Waite, visited the prisoner in Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, but would say nothing

Continued on Page 6.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—GOLF LINKS.
One of the finest courses in the country. Ideal location; affords a most picturesque eighty-mile panoramic view of Mountains. Elegant climate and hotels. Reached by Southern Ry. N. Y. Office—264 5th Av. Adv.

$500,000 SUGGESTED FOR A SUBWAY VOTE

Col. T. S. Williams Refuses to Name Emissary or Official, Both of Whom Are Dead.

GAYNOR'S NAME BROUGHT IN

MacReynolds Tells Thompson Committee He Heard Mayor's Vote Could Be Had for $50,000.

Testimony linking the name of the late Mayor William J. Gaynor with a suggestion to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that for $500,000 a vote could be obtained in favor of that company in the matter of the dual subway contracts was heard yesterday by the Thompson Legislative Committee. The testimony created much comment and the committee took a sudden adjournment in order to find new witnesses and go more deeply into the subject.

After Scott MacReynolds, a former newspaper man, and now a lawyer at 141 Broadway, related a conversation he had several months ago with Travis H. Whitney, the newly designated Public Service Commissioner, in which the name of ex-City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde was mentioned, Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the B. R. T., went on the stand and admitted that an individual, now dead, had come to him with a proposition that for $500,000 a certain other city official, who has also died since, would vote in the Board of Estimate in favor of the B. R. T. getting the subway contracts.

Try as he might, neither Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, nor Senator Thompson could get Colonel Williams to give the names of either the emissary who had come to him or the city official who was represented as sending him. Colonel Williams took the ground that it was loyal to protect a friend, and that it would serve no good purpose to make the names public at this time. Mr. Hyde was in the committee room at the time his name was mentioned and indignantly denied that he had ever seen anybody in connection with subway matters. He vehemently stated that it was the most scandalous thing he had ever heard of to drag his name into the case. Colonel Williams, asked directly if Mr. Hyde was the person who had come to him with the alleged offer, emphatically denied that the former City Chamberlain was the person in question.

Whitney's Memory Faulty.

After severe questioning on the part of Counsel Moss, Mr. Whitney admitted that Colonel Williams had spoken to him of the matter, but he insisted that he could not remember if the name of the person who had made the offer to Colonel Williams was mentioned. Colonel Williams, on the other hand, swore that he did not remember discussing the affair with Mr. Whitney at all. Later Mr. Whitney said it might have been William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the commission, to whom he told the story. Mr. Willcox last night said that about ten days ago he had had a talk with Colonel Williams, and that the latter had said to him:

"Mayor Gaynor was in the market if opportunity arose and somebody had the money."

Mr. Willcox, in telling of the conversation he had had with Colonel Williams, said after the hearing:

"Colonel Williams and I were discussing subway matters and I told him that although there were many conflicts during the endeavors to have the contracts accepted, I had never found any one who was looking for money. It was then that Colonel Williams made his remark. Despite the fact that I was entirely cognizant with all subway matters, I never heard before the accusation that money could be used and I said so to Colonel Williams. I don't remember ever repeating what Colonel Williams said to me.

"I also said that it was vanity more than anything else that caused Mayor Gaynor to take the position he did with the Interborough. The reason that I emphasized the fact that I never heard stories of financial corruption while I was connected with the Public Service Commission was because Mr. Whitney said there was a possibility that I might have repeated to him the story of the $500,000 offer to Colonel Williams. I could not have done so because I never heard of it until it came out on the stand."

After the committee had heard Colonel Williams, Commissioner Whitney and Mr. Hyde, it went into executive session and considered the advisability of holding a session on Monday. It is likely that Mr. Willcox will be called then and examined.

Discussed It With Whitney.

As soon as Mr. MacReynolds took the stand Mr. Moss asked him the question:

"I have been informed of some conversation between you and another person, and I want to interrogate you about that conversation. Do you know Travis H. Whitney?"

Mr. MacReynolds said he did and that he had spoken to him regarding subway matters.

"Did you ever speak to him of bribery

Continued on Page 12.

WILLARD-MORAN CONTEST—FIGHT Park Theatre, 58th & B'way. Tomorrow 2:15 & 8:15. Adv.

WILLARD DEFEATS MORAN ON POINTS; 13,000 SEE BOUT

Challenger Battered All Over the Ring, but Contest Lasts Full Ten Rounds.

WILLARD'S HAND IS BROKEN

Champion Suffers the Injury in Landing Right Uppercut in Second Session.

RECEIPTS ABOUT $150,000

Most Notable Crowd Ever Seen at a Boxing Show Here in Madison Square Garden.

Jess Willard, the heavyweight champion pugilist of the world, hammered and pounded Frank Moran of Pittsburgh for ten rounds in crowded Madison Square Garden last night, but with his advantage of fifty pounds in weight, six inches in height, and six inches in reach, the Herculean Kansan could not knock out the courageous Pittsburgh boxer.

Willard had every advantage throughout the bout except one flash in the seventh round, when Moran, with teeth set and with the fire of anger in his eye, made a wonderful rally and showered Willard's jaw with hard blows just before the bell sounded.

The champion hit Moran hard enough and often enough to knock out half a dozen men, and after the bout he said that the only reason he was forced to let up and not use his famous right-hand punch was because he broke his right hand in the second round and was afraid to hit hard with it after that. It was in whipping a vicious uppercut for the chin that Willard smashed the hand against Moran's elbow. At the time Moran was groggy, and, although the seconds in the champion's corner yelled for him to tear in, Willard had to stand back.

When the champion's glove was removed after the bout the hand was badly swollen, and he was rushed away from the Garden to be attended by a surgeon.

200 Women in Big Crowd.

The crowd which witnessed the bout was the largest that has ever seen a glove contest here. The Garden from the floor to the upper gallery was jammed until there was hardly room to stand. Although women spectators were encouraged to see the bout, few responded, and not more than 200 of them were seen about in the arena boxes. Well-known men in all walks of New York life, however, were grouped about in evening clothes, and gave the boxing match as much tone as a night at the opera. A few of the women spectators wore evening clothes, but the greater part of them were clad in the smart new Spring suits which fill all the city's finery shops.

Financially the bout was a huge success and a tribute to the enterprise of the Western promoter, Tex Rickards. The receipts amounted to $150,000, and of this Willard got $52,600, including $5,100 for his share of the motion pictures. Moran got $26,500 for his share. It was an enormous remuneration for both men for their forty minutes in the ring.

This first appearance of the new champion in the ring since his defeat of Johnson in Havana a year ago had set the town talking, and prominent men in New York and other cities did not hesitate to pay $25 a seat to see the bout. As Willard was such an overruling favorite the betting was perhaps the lightest that has ever been known in a bout in which a champion has taken part.

Many Notables Present.

There were few people of prominence who were not among the spectators. The familiar figures of Wall Street, folk you see every day on Broadway and in the fashionable restaurants, and men who promenade Fifth Avenue daily were there rubbing elbows with all the boys one sees at the race tracks and who make a livelihood by the game of chance.

It was 9:40 o'clock when Willard hopped into the ring and got a big cheer. He was soon followed by Moran, who had even a greater reception. While the two contestants were waiting nervously in their corners the announcer, Joe Humphries, had the proudest moment of his career when he gathered the great figures of the fistic world in the same ring. Jim Corbett, Bob Fitzsimmons, Kid McCoy, and John L. Sullivan all stood together and shook hands. The reception to John L. must have made the white-haired old man's heart warm for the old timers in the crowd who remembered when he could beat anything in the ring cheered him until they were hoarse.

In the champion's corner were Tom Jones, Walter Monahan, and Jack Hemple. In Moran's corner were Willie Lewis, Bill McKinnon, and Frank Kendall. Willard's weight was a big surprise. When he stripped off his green bathrobe the champion weighed 250 pounds, which was ten pounds more than his handlers said he weighed and twenty pounds more than when he defeated Johnson in Cuba. It was just 9:35 o'clock when "Old Eagle Eye" Charley White called the men to the centre of the ring and said, "Be good boys, and break when I tell you."

Willard went about his task with a broad smile on his face. Moran looked a bit pale, and his face was set and drawn. Jess stuck his long left arm out and his glove tickled Moran's nose. Moran's wild swings caused the champion to smile. Both boxers were nervous and their blows lacked accuracy.

Liked Willard's Activity.

The crowd liked Willard's activity and he willingly mixed it up with Moran at the start. It was evident that Willard had plenty of steam behind his blows; for a right to Moran's jaw sent the blond Pittsburgher back to the ropes. Willard was trying to hit hard and his tactics were so well executed that the crude, wide open style of Moran suffered in comparison.

Willard tried several uppercuts, but Moran at first was able to block them. The champion worked so hard in the second round that he was puffing hard

Continued on Page 12.

VILLA EVADES PURSUING TROOPS; PERSHING NEEDS NO GREATER FORCE; WILSON DENOUNCES ALARMIST TALK

ASSERTS IT IS INSPIRED

Unscrupulous Influences Working for Intervention, He Says.

FUNSTON IS REASSURING

Sends Optimistic Report of Border Conditions—Carranza Accepts the Protocol.

SENATE REPUBLICANS MEET

Discuss Plan to Have the Border Forces Increased, but Will Await Further Advices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Solemn warning to the people of the United States against the alarmist reports concerning the Mexican situation, which were being spread by "sinister and unscrupulous interests," was the feature of a formal statement issued tonight by President Wilson over his own signature. He charged bluntly that a "traffic in falsehood" along the border was being carried on with the object of forcing intervention by the United States "in the interest of certain American owners of Mexican properties," and he urged the people not to put any credence in these stories.

This statement, which was forecast by Cabinet members last night, and according to the original plan was to have been issued by Secretary Lansing, appeared only a few hours after a conference of Republican Senators over the Mexican situation. The speeches and temper of this gathering suggested the strong possibility of a political struggle in the Senate next week, with the Administration's Mexican policy as the storm centre.

The President's statement was a direct outgrowth of the indignation voiced at yesterday's Cabinet session over the character of the stories coming from points on the Mexican border. The indignation was directed mainly to reports evidently believed by the President and his advisers to have been circulated by persons having interests in Northern Mexico which would be increased in value if that part of Mexico was annexed by the United States.

Rumors Having a Bad Effect.

The Presidents and his advisers have received many official reports from the United States and Mexico, including Consular dispatches, saying that alarmist stories of the intentions of the Washington Government were having a bad effect upon the Mexican people and Americans resident in the Southern Republic.

The manifest fear among officials is that what is regarded as an organized propaganda to force this Government to intervene in Mexico may obtain such headway that the Mexican Government and people will come to believe that the United States intends to conquer Mexico and will take measures that will bring about a serious clash.

The President gave no names in his statement nor any definite clues to the "sinister and unscrupulous interests" that were said to be busy along the border. He stated, however, "that there are persons all along the border who are actively engaged in originating and giving as wide currency as they can to rumors of the most sensational and disturbing sort which are wholly unjustified by the facts."

He described the purpose of the American officers on the expedition as embracing co-operation "in every possible way" with the forces of Carranza to capture Villa and withdrawal from Mexican territory as soon as the object is accomplished. The news services had been asked, the President said, to assist in keeping this view constantly before the Mexican and American people, to the end that the expedition should not take on the color of war.

Drastic steps may be taken against those continuing to circulate false rumors. Various suggestions have been advanced for legal procedure, one measure suggested being invocation of the law against the circulation of reports calculated to incite to arson and riot.

Senators for Strong Border Forces.

At the conference of Senate Republicans, which had as its sole aim consideration of the Mexican situation, with special reference to possible danger to Americans and American towns along the frontier, those who spoke asserted that they had no intention of embarrassing President Wilson in what he was trying to accomplish in Mexico.

The possible need of strengthening the border patrols and garrisons was the real reason for the call issued by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican leader, after consulting party associates. Senators have been flooded with telegrams from the border, and the Republicans plan, if these reports prove well founded, to take united action looking to reinforcing the American forces.

When the caucus met two tentative resolutions formed the basis of discussion. One was drafted by Senator Cummins and the other by Senator McCumber. Both would declare that it was the sense of the Senate that no effort should be spared to give security to Americans living along the border.

Senators, speaking in the caucus, were unanimous in declaring that they did not wish to embarrass the President, but they did not disguise their belief that the Senate should have more information as to the conditions in Mexico than were supplied by the State Department. They also thought that both the punitive expedition and the border patrols should be strengthened. Some speakers expressed a fear that general warfare

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Wilson Warns Against the "Unscrupulous Influences" Inspiring Mexican Rumors to Cause Intervention

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following statement concerning the alarmist reports about the situation in Mexico was given out tonight by President Wilson:

As has already been announced, the expedition into Mexico was ordered under an agreement with the de facto Government of Mexico for the single purpose of taking the bandit Villa, whose forces had actually invaded the territory of the United States, and is in no sense intended as an invasion of that republic or as an infringement of its sovereignty.

I have, therefore, asked the several news services to be good enough to assist the Administration in keeping this view of the expedition constantly before both the people of this country and the distressed and sensitive people of Mexico, who are very susceptible, indeed, to impressions received from the American press not only, but also very ready to believe that those impressions proceed from the views and objects of our Government itself. Such conclusions, it must be said, are not unnatural, because the main, if not the only, source of information for the people on both sides of the border is the public press of the United States.

In order to avoid the creation of erroneous and dangerous impressions in this way I have called upon the several news agencies to use the utmost care not to give news stories regarding this expedition the color of war, to withhold stories of troop movements and military preparations which might be given that interpretation, and to refrain from publishing unverified rumors of unrest in Mexico.

I feel that it is most desirable to impress upon both our own people and the people of Mexico the fact that the expedition is simply a necessary punitive measure, aimed solely at the elimination of the marauders who raided Columbus and who infest an unprotected district near the border, which they use as a base in making attacks upon the lives and property of our citizens within our own territory. It is the purpose of our commanders to co-operate in every possible way with the forces of General Carranza in removing this cause of irritation to both Governments, and retire from Mexican territory so soon as that object is accomplished.

It is my duty to warn the people of the United States that there are persons all along the border who are actively engaged in originating and giving as wide currency as they can to rumors of the most sensational and disturbing sort, which are wholly unjustified by the facts. The object of this traffic in falsehood is obvious. It is to create intolerable friction between the Government of the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico for the purpose of bringing about intervention in the interest of certain American owners of Mexican properties. This object can not be attained so long as sane and honorable men are in control of this Government, but very serious conditions may be created, unnecessary bloodshed may result, and the relations between the two republics may be very much embarrassed.

The people of the United States should know the sinister and unscrupulous influences that are afoot, and should be on their guard against crediting any story coming from the border; and those who disseminate the news should make it a matter of patriotism and of conscience to test the source and authenticity of every report they receive from that quarter.

WOODROW WILSON.

Army Hunting Villa Struck by Storm; Aviators Risk Death in 60-Mile Gale

Snow and Sand Driven Into Faces of Troopers, Who Forsake Desert and Stay in Tents—Fare Is Bountiful and Devoid of Beans—Bandits' Cruelty at Ranch.

By FRANK B. ELSER.
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By Army Aeroplane from Field Headquarters to Columbus, N. M.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS U. S. PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NEAR COLONIA DUBLAN, CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 24, via Columbus, N. M., March 25.—To the west and south of us lie the Sierra Madres and through aroya and draw and over butte and headland our cavalry are riding, hunting Pancho Villa and his band, now shrunk to less than 300 ragged and ill-mounted men.

Five hundred yards from the tent in which I write our artillery is parked, and 500 yards north of the guns the dough-boys (infantry) are lying flat on their bellies in their dog tents. They are seeking shelter from the sand driven before a north wind of sixty-miles-an-hour. It is mingled with snow now, and it cuts like a knife, filling the eyes and hair and mouth, filtering through the clothing and into boots and shoes. Even the horses are suffering. They have turned their backs to the wind, and with heads down, like cattle drifting before a blizzard, they stand dejected at the picket lines.

Out of the heat of the desert country in Eastern Chihuahua, where at noon the mercury touched 90, we came to the Mormon colony near Casas Grandes, and on the Rio Casas Grandes, whose course we followed most of the 125 miles from Columbus, we found General Pershing's headquarters, a snarl of brown tents and wagons and horses and dirty men, under the cottonwoods which line the river's bank. Every man who has goggles, and this includes more than half the troops in the command, is wearing them, and over his mouth he has tied a handkerchief, after the manner of the cowboy. This is to protect the eyes and mouth.

Look Like British Soldiers.

I stood with goggled men at mess this morning, and as I look out of the tent now, goggled men are passing, with heads bent against the wind. Only streaks of their dirty faces are visible, making them look very much like the British soldiers I saw in Flanders in their first equipment against German gas attacks. The sand has so caked on the men's faces here as to make them putty-colored. When they close their eyes the clean lids stand out startlingly like holes in a mask. The black troopers the sand has lightened, and when they close their eyes the lids shine black against a background of dull gray.

This is to be a man hunt pure and simple. From talks that I have had with staff officers, [deleted by censor.] That is, so long as the campaign is directed solely against Villa and his men. And General Pershing seems confident that there will be no trouble with the Carrancistas. Whether the caring and co-operation of the Mexican people will flock to Villa's standard depends on whether in the next few weeks he can make some spectacular stroke—either a brilliant escape from the circle of troops that is being thrown around him or some Geronimo-like raid along our lines of communication. Just now to is in the mountains, some 120 miles to the south, avoiding conflict with the American troops and harassing the Carranza forces whenever possible.

Riding overland from Columbus for four days, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent followed in a general way the course that Villa took on his retreat after the Columbus raid. Every few miles we came upon one or more of his jaded horses abandoned by the roadside, and as we got nearer and nearer this camp the evidence became cumulative and conclusive that the reports of Villa having the fastest horses in the republic and a daily increasing force of well-armed men were ridiculous. I talked to Mexicans who saw Villa's band pass this vicinity, and they say many of his troops have not even hats. Some of the horses were so weak that they could hardly walk. The problem before General Pershing and his command, therefore, is not so much one of fighting as of pursuing.

Beef and Hash, But No Beans.

From the southernmost point to which the cavalry has penetrated back to the border base at Columbus is 250 miles; and along that line, over bad roads and through a country that the Mexican Government itself has never mapped, we must keep up a steady flow of supplies. General Pershing has no misgivings about the fighting and staying qualities of the troops, either black or white.

So far our rations have been good and the quantity ample. Nobody is complaining. Beef stew, hash, potatoes, bread and pork are the standbys, with hot coffee at every meal. Strangely, we have as yet had no beans. On the march we messed for breakfast by moonlight at 4 A. M.; now we may sleep longer, until 6. We have dinner at noon, supper at 5. Officers and men are having the same rations, and nobody has any luxuries. There are hardly twenty pounds of tobacco in the entire command. And though the mercury this morning was down almost to freezing, no rum ration will be served.

Two separate columns, if you will recall, were thrust across the border into Mexico after the Columbus raid. One, commanded by Colonel Dodd, came across near Hachita, New Mexico; the other started from Columbus. The forces under Colonel Dodd, reinforced by certain other cavalry, are the ones now searching for Villa. The Columbus column, generally speaking, is in camp here. Mention of strength or the names

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BANDIT NOT SURROUNDED

All Going Well, Pershing Tells Times, But End Not in Sight.

HALF HIS FORCE IN CAMP

Remainder Beating Cactus and Foothills for the Fugitive—Only Stragglers Seen.

TWO CARRANZA ATTACKS

Villa Got Away Both Times—American Soldiers Hurt in Troop Train Wreck.

By FRANK B. ELSER.
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NEAR COLONIA DUBLAN, CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 24, (by Courier to Columbus, N. M., March 25.)—No more United States troops will march from Columbus, N. M., or any other border point into Mexico. The forces to be used against Pancho Villa and his followers are complete. Roughly, a little more than half of these forces are now here, while a little less than half are beating through the cactus to the southeast, from 100 to 125 miles away, or riding through the foothills of the Sierra Madres. To date, contrary to previous reports, these forces have not engaged Villa. One of our columns sighted a small band of his followers, but the bandits disappeared in the hills without a shot being fired. Carranza troops have engaged Villa and his followers twice, without conclusive results.

High winds, driving sand which blinds horses and men, have prevailed in this part of the State of Chihuahua for several days, making the work of the cavalry difficult and rendering the aeroplanes almost ineffective. Daily our line of communication is lengthening, and the hardest work ahead will lie with the Signal Corps and the engineers.

Pershing None Too Sanguine.

General Pershing received me today. He was emphatic in saying that the Carranza forces were co-operating with the American forces in every way possible, but he was none too sanguine about the immediate capture of Villa. Like other officers, the General does not want the impression to go out that Villa has been surrounded and that his death or capture is but a matter of a few days. The encompassing movement of our cavalry has gone forward so far without a hitch, but here at headquarters it is realized that Villa, notwithstanding his whereabouts were known last night, may break through the ring that is being made around him.

Men and horses are in excellent condition. No contagion of any kind has developed. Except for the sand, which fills the eyes and gets into everything they eat, the men are comfortable in their dog tents. The hot weather encountered in eastern Chihuahua has given way before a cold wind from the southwest. This morning the thermometer registered only ten degrees above freezing. About 8 o'clock there was a light flurry of snow.

Sighted a Few Stragglers.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NEAR COLONIA DUBLAN, CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 23, (by Army Wireless to Columbus, N. M., March 25.)—Contrary to previous reports, Francisco Villa and his bandits have not been surrounded. The American aeroplane scouts report sighting only a few stragglers of his command. Officers of the American expedition have warned the correspondents not to be too optimistic of a speedy termination of the chase.

A sandstorm is raging.

Expeditionary Force Complete.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 25.—The information contained in THE NEW YORK TIMES dispatch from the front that no more troops were to be sent into Mexico came as a surprise to the army officials here. Since yesterday, when THE TIMES correspondent at the front sent the message, no orders for more troops had been received here from General Pershing, but the officers here supposed that more orders would be forthcoming shortly. THE TIMES dispatch gave them their first information that General Pershing expected to finish his present campaign with the troops now in the field.

The fact that the dispatch was censored in the field by one of General Pershing's officers caused the officers here to attach great significance to it. The officer who, before delivering it to THE TIMES staff correspondent here, [illegible] envelope to see that it [illegible] been approved by the [illegible] Pershing found the [illegible] Censor" at the top of

Florida-Atlantic Coastline Resorts. Four solid trains daily via Seaboard Air Line Ry. 1,134 Broadway. Adv.

the first page, but nevertheless read the dispatch through.

"General Pershing has complete charge of the expedition, and he is the one to say whether more troops should be sent to the front," said one of the officers. "We had no word to this effect yet, but no more men have been ordered to leave, and none will be sent without General Pershing's orders."

Can Strengthen Border Patrol.

With no more troops going in from here, the force at this point and the border patrol will be increased by the permanent addition of a force of 2,000 men who came in last night from Fort Leavenworth, Fort Sheridan, and other points. These included two brigades of white cavalry. These cavalrymen, THE TIMES correspondent was informed, will be used largely to strengthen the border patrol and the line of communication between the field base and Columbus. Also the squads of infantrymen guarding important points along the line of communication with Casas Grandes are to be materially strengthened.

These measures, it is anticipated, will relieve the nervous tension which has been everywhere noticeable along the border, for up to the present time a patrol of a half dozen men has been relied upon to guard thirty-five miles of the border, and, with points along the border that are some distance from the main camps being passed only once or twice daily, ranchers and their families have felt no small alarm.

This condition along the border has given rise from time to time to many rumors of raids by roving bands of Mexicans that later proved unfounded. There was persistent rumor last night that an American and two women of his family on the Gibson ranch west of Columbus had been murdered by Mexicans. Like 99 per cent. of the other rumors that have been heard around camp, this one proved without foundation.

It was learned, however, that a band of five Americans went to a ranch house eight miles west of here yesterday and demanded food from the women they found there. They said they were I. W. W.'s, and, according to the ranchman, their attitude was threatening. Cavalrymen from Columbus happened to pass before the men had been at the ranch five minutes. On seeing the soldiers, the men took to their heels.

More frequent and more reliable reports of the presence of roving bands of bandits, attached to no particular organization, on the other side of the Mexican border, between here and the field base at Casas Grandes, have reached the authorities here. Persons returning from the front have reported seeing these groups, and yesterday there was a report that one band of them had set fire to a small Mexican village. As a result, the authorities received orders to increase the armed guard going into Mexico with American motor supply trucks and other detachments.

Concrete evidence of the presence of these bands of marauders was brought to camp today when a number of auto supply trucks arrived from the front. There was a bullet hole in a five-gallon gasoline tank in the rear of the last truck. Not a single American soldier, however, has been injured by these bands.

Lieutenant H. A. Dorge of the Aviation Squad was pressed into service as an army courier today and returned from Casas Grandes. On reaching the base camp here and examining his aeroplane he discovered that a bullet had passed through one of the wings, though it had done no damage. On account of the noise of his engine he said he had not been able to hear the sound of any rifle during the trip.

A number of dispatches were received at headquarters here tonight that attracted extraordinary attention among the army officers. The contents were passed quickly on to the private soldiers, who, in turn, rushed the news through the camp without the loss of a second. The dispatches have to do with the big fight in Madison Square Garden. Most of the officers bet on Willard.

SIGHT VILLA STRAGGLERS.

Bandit Leader Not with Them—Americans Withhold Attack.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, COLONIA DUBLAN, CHIHUAHUA, Mex., March 25, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—A straggling band of Villa followers was sighted about fifty miles south of here today by the American forces.

It was evident, however, that Villa himself was not in the party, which consisted only of a few men, and no engagement resulted.

ESCAPED CARRANZA TROOPS.

Villa Evaded Battle—Five American Columns Acting with Mexicans.

EL PASO, Texas, March 25.—The Villa forces, reported two days ago to be engaged in battle with Colonel Cano at El Oso, five miles south of Namiquipa, escaped without any real fighting, according to a message to General Gavira, made public here tonight by Consul Garcia. The message said the followers of Villa were now at San Geronimo, a ranch some miles south of El Oso, and that five columns of American troops were co-operating with the troops of General Carranza.

Villa has outwitted his pursuers by splitting his forces, leaving one body to hold in check the Carranza forces in the neighborhood of Namiquipa, while he himself, at the head of a picked force, is trying to break through the lines of his enemies south of Madera, according to information brought here today by Americans arriving from Pearson and Casas Grandes.

This information redoubles the interest with which word is awaited from General Pershing that the American troops have clashed with the Villa bandits. According to reports from usually reliable sources, coupled with what is officially known as to the progress of the punitive columns, American cavalry reached Madera yesterday, and should be close on the heels of the fugitive today.

From Madera south as far as Tutuaca, a distance of about thirty miles, a mountain trail winds through the Sierra Madres. At Tutuaca it bends sharply to the southeast, until it is lost in the wild and barren country south of Minaca. This trail was known for years as "Pancho's Road." It was popularly believed to have been broken by the bandit, and its intricacies are known to few.

The District Inaccessible.

No wagons can possibly pierce the desolate mountain region through which the road runs. Few Americans are known to have penetrated the district. Ben Harris, a veteran scout, who is now living here, declared today that if Villa succeeded in reaching Tutuaca, the task of finding him would be hopeless.

"Only Mexican ponies can take that road," he said, "and even they must be very lightly loaded. The trail skirts the edges of canyons from 3,000 to 4,000 feet deep, and winds over bleak mountain tops, where the cold and rare air make living almost unbearable. I could defy 1,000 soldiers to catch me in that country, and Villa knows every nook and cranny of it."

Villa was reported early in the day to be fleeing west in the San Miquel country, having eluded the ring that was being drawn around him by American and Caranza troops. The report, which was brought here from El Valle, could not be confirmed at Fort Bliss or in Mexican official circles.

Bruce McKeller, who reached here today from Pearson, Mexico, from which place he started last Thursday, reported that a band of seventeen Villistas had been seen by the United States army aeroplane scouts in the mountains near Madera, and not in El Oso Canyon, where a part of his band was reported to be trapped.

General Luis Gutierrez is known to be anxious to capture Villa personally, and to have the credit in Mexico's history of having put an end to Mexico's greatest bandit, according to an American who arrived from Chihuahua City today. He says General Gutierrez is making every effort to capture Villa and is urging on his Generals with promises of promotion.

General Gavira received a message from Casas Grandes tonight saying that Villa had escaped from El Oso Canyon without making a stand and had made his way into the San Geronimo country to the south of Namiquipa.

A Mexican cowboy who arrived here today insisted that he saw Villa himself with about 200 men entering the Santa Clara canyon southeast of Namiquipa yesterday morning. This canyon runs for 150 miles northeast to Encinillas, is from 2,000 to 3,000 feet deep, and if the report is true, Villa has entered a trap from which he cannot possibly escape if the Carranza forces block either end with sufficient men.

Arrange to Use Railroads.

The border was interested today in the report from Washington that an agreement had been reached with Carranza which would permit General Funston to use the Mexican railroads. At Fort Bliss activity was redoubled to perfect arrangements for the moving of supplies and equipment to Juarez, where they will be sent south on the Mexico Northwestern Railroad. Officers in the Quartermaster's Department declared today that they could start a tide of supplies of all sorts to General Pershing's base at Casas Grandes within twenty-four hours after word was received that permission to use the railroad had been granted.

The using of the Mexican lines by the Americans is expected by persons here familiar with the border to be the supreme test as to whether friction with the Mexican people is to averted and real co-operation between the Carranza authorities and the United States expedition established.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS HURT IN TRAIN WRECK

Two Cars Roll Down Embankment in Mexico—Aviator Bowen Hurt in Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 25.—A number of American soldiers were injured recently in the wrecking of a Mexico Northwestern troop train near Cumbre Tunnel. The injured were taken to Pearson, Chihuahua, and cared for in a field hospital established there by the United States Hospital Corps.

This report was brought to the border today by Mr. and Mrs. Bruce McKeller, who arrived on a belated train from Pearson over the Northwestern. They started from Pearson last Thursday. They did not know how many American soldiers were injured. They learned that two cars filled with American soldiers rolled down an embankment. None of the soldiers was killed, so far as they could learn, but they understood that many were seriously injured. Mr. McKellei said it was believed that a soft track was responsible for the wreck and that Villa bandits or sympathizers had nothing to do with it.

With blackened eyes and a great strip of courtplaster down his face, Lieutenant S. T. Bowen arrived at the base hospital here this afternoon from the front. His injuries were the result of taking a tumble in his aeroplane while going south to join the scout force with General Pershing. He will be out of service for two weeks. Lieutenant Bowen said he had reached an altitude of 10,000 feet, and was able to make out the lines of the American troops. He says the air in Mexico is very light, full of air pockets, and exceedingly dangerous for flying.

On the return with Lieutenant Bowen was Will Cross, a local scout who has been with General Pershing. He came loaded with messages to the fiancées of young army officers.

Six infantrymen who had been overcome by the long marching also were brought to the base hospital here. Uncensored letters received here from officers reveal a number of new sidelights of the expedition. One Lieutenant wrote that he had to carry the rifle of one of his men for ten miles to keep the man going. Another told of giving all the water he had in his canteen to a non-commissioned officer after it was reported that a water supply was only one and one-half miles away and then going for fourteen miles without water. One soldier became delirious and shot himself in the feet so he would be sent back to the base hospital, according to another letter, while a number of recruits had to be guarded closely to keep them from wandering away at night and perishing in the desert. They suffered from the cold at night and from the heat in the daytime.

Juan and Samuel Rodriguez were arrested by the Texas Rangers here today on charges of conspiracy to commit arson. It was alleged that they were overheard to say that they intended to "blow up the town."

The veil of mystery which has dropped over the operations around Namiquipa is rivaled by the continued insistence of the reports that Gen. Luis Herrera has turned his arms against the Carranza Government. The latest news to be brought here from Chihuahua came with the arrival of Charles R. Yeats, an American mining man, who reached here from Chihuahua City on an early morning train. Mr. Yeats said that Herrera was not in the Mexican State capital when he left and that the city appeared as much in the dark as to his whereabouts and intentions as El Paso.

"It is certain," he said, "that Herrera was bitterly opposed to the entry of American troops into Mexico and openly accused Carranza of being false to the national honor of Mexico, but whether he has gone as far as actual revolt I cannot say."

Mr. Yeats said that there was grave unrest in Chihuahua and a rising tide of hostility against Americans, but that there had been no actual outbreak.

The City Council of El Paso today passed an ordinance providing that newspaper correspondents sending out matter "calculated to injure the general business or reputation of El Paso and known to be false" shall be fined from $25 to $200. Mayor Lea said the ordinance was prompted by the circulation of reports that a state of anarchy existed here.

A brief summary of the world's news will be forwarded each day by wireless to the troops at the front through Major W. R. Sample, the commandant at Columbus, N. M.

SAYS CAPITALISTS PLANNED VILLA RAID

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire Indorses President Wilson's Mexican Policy.

PRAISES HIS REFORMS

Senator O'Gorman and Sheriff Smith Speak at Annual Dinner of Westchester Democrats.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, speaking here last night at the annual dinner of the Democratic Club of Westchester County, indorsed President Wilson's Mexican policy, and practically charged that the Villa raid on Columbus was part of a plot to force intervention.

"There can be no doubt that the present Mexican crisis was deliberately planned by capitalistic jackals," he declared. "The Villa raid was well calculated to throw peaceful people into a frenzy. It is doubtless the hope of those who desire our country to take charge of Mexico, that it would be followed by rash and intemperate reprisals, that the pursuit of Villa would be undertaken without regard to the feelings of General Carranza and his de facto Government.

"But our great President refused to be thrown off his balance. Mexico did not raid Columbus, nor did Carranza, nor any considerable part of Mexico's population. The crime was committed by bandits.

"It is in times like these that the qualities of a great leader assert themselves. To find a parallel we must look back to Washington and Lincoln. It is easy to imagine them in this crisis displaying the same patience, wisdom, and fairness as our own President displays. What man exists in America today with whom we may compare him?"

Referring to Madison Square Garden, Senator Hollis said: "That reminds me that Madison Square Garden sent us an important citizen in Harry K. Thaw. He must be important, for New York State spent a good deal of money trying to get him back."

Speaking of the reforms that President Wilson had accomplished, he said: "I never thought any party would have the courage to have fought for a measure like his. The greatest act ever accomplished by the Administration was the passage of the Federal Reserve act, which took the control of money out of the hands of the interests and spread it over the country.

"When President Wilson took control four years ago big business was afraid, not because of lack of confidence in Mr. Wilson's efficiency, but fear of too great efficiency. Big business is very foolish to think that any man would step between the interests of the country and the interests of special business. These leaders of big business kept sending advice to President Wilson. He took the advice when he thought it was good, and rejected it when it was bad. Business men are so lazy that they are sorry to do business in any other way than they are accustomed to. That is why big business did not want President Wilson. Big business has found that it cannot control the Wilson Administration. Many workingmen four years ago voted against Mr. Wilson because he was a college professor, but this year the laboring man is with Mr. Wilson with a whoop."

United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, in his address, said:

"We are now in the fourth year of the third Democratic Administration in fifty-five years. We will soon be called on to go to the people. The patience and the forbearance of our President has kept our country out of the ghastly war.

"In the criticisms of Senator Root he touched on international relations. He said our attitude should be different on the invasion of Belgium. Senator Root never proposed by bill, resolution, or otherwise to save his country take a different course from what it did. Colonel Roosevelt takes the same stand.

"It is very fortunate," he continued, "that our destiny rests in the sound wisdom and patriotism of President Wilson. There are some persons who hold war so lightly that they would have us become involved in war. Congress is not likely to declare war without just and adequate cause. Think of 3,000,000 men killed and 9,000,000 wounded in the war.

"In my judgment, the four men responsible for this worldwide calamity are the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and Earl Grey. Fortunately it depends on 435 Congressmen, coming from every corner of this great country, whether there shall be war. Fortunately the President of this country abhors war. When I hear a man say we ought to be in this war I may not doubt his patriotism, but his judgment and sense of duty. Our uppermost duty is to this flag.

"Have no apprehensions of the American army now in Mexico. They are only there for pursuing and killing the bandits who invaded our territory and killed American citizens. I am in favor of preparedness. I am not in favor of it in peace for the near future. I believe in an adequate army and navy, if an enemy attempted to impose a levy by attack on Philadelphia.

"With England we may have disputes but no war. We have disputes with belligerents now. Our mail and commerce are being intercepted every day. If we were to declare war for every invasion of neutral right we would have to make several declarations. These wars abroad are due to dynastic troubles and to commerce. The claim is made that some day we will have trouble with Japan. I will concede Japan has a grievance. Japan is no more inclined to war than we are. This war is remote. It is safe to declare that war is far from this country."

The dinner was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, and about 450 sat down at the tables. Augustus Thomas, the playwright, was toastmaster, and the speakers, besides Senator Hollis, were James O'Gorman, United States Senator from New York, and Alfred E. Smith, Sheriff of New York County.

Others at the speakers' table were Martin Vogel, William A. Sawyer, John F. Healy, Mayor James T. Lennon, Benjamin I. Taylor, Alfred E. Smith, Michael J. Walsh, William P. Platt, Clifford Couch, Frederick H. Allen, Cornelius A. Pugsley, John F. Brennan, Mayor Edwin W. Fiske, John J. Sinnott, Mayor Farrington Thompson.

Robert B. Van Cortlandt, President of the club, introduced Mr. Thomas, who was greeted with applause. Mr. Thomas made a facetious address. He referred to the factional strife of the Democracy in Westchester.

"We had that trouble of the Republicans trying to foist two Judges on the taxpayers of Westchester County and we split 50-50. That's not so bad for this cold weather. There is only one other place in New York City I'd rather be tonight, but even if I had not come here the price of ringside seats would have deterred me. So I am glad I'm here."

RICHARDSON'S YARN DENIED.

Douglas, Ariz., Takes Steps to Prevent Alarmist Border Reports.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 25.—Mayor C. O. Ellis, the Douglas Chamber of Commerce, mining and other local organizations and leading citizens, took steps today to stop the circulation of alarming reports from this section of the border, either by newspaper dispatches or personal telegrams. This action followed the receipt of statements said to have been made in a telegram from D. A. Richardson, an attorney, to Senator Henry F. Ashurst, which were read yesterday by the Arizona Senator to the upper house of Congress.

The proprietors of local newspapers were invited to meet with the members of the chamber, and a discussion of policies to be pursued in handling reports of border affairs followed. Mayor Ellis, in a statement issued earlier in the afternoon, said that the report, said to have been sent out by Mr. Richardson that large numbers of Mexican troops were being concentrated within a few blocks of the business centre in Douglas, was "an unqualified falsehood," and that it was to be regretted that there is no law providing suitable punishment for its malicious perpetrators."

Copies of the Mayor's statement were telegraphed to the Arizona Representatives in Congress by the Chamber of Commerce with the declaration that the attitude of Mayor Ellis was unqualifiedly indorsed.

F. Oldfield Bostwick, President of a mining company operating near Cumpas, 150 miles south of Douglas, said today that the large mining companies at Moctezuma and Cananea, upon which practically all the smaller operators depend for their dynamite, have refused to sell any more because of the embargo placed by the United States on explosives destined for Mexico. Unless the ban was raised within thirty days, Mr. Bostwick said, at least ten properties in the Cumpas district would be forced to cease operations.

MAY USE ANOTHER RAILWAY.

National the Better Route for Supplies to Front, Funston Thinks.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 25.—General Carranza's delay in permitting the movement into Mexico over the Mexico Northwestern Railway of supplies for the American troops created impatience at army headquarters here, but the Quartermaster's department, assuming that Carranza finally would authorize the use of the railroad, sent to El Paso a quantity of stores for immediate shipment. There has been so much change in the positions of the mobile forces dispatched from Casas Grandes that observers here today pointed out the logical railroad to use for getting supplies to a part of them would be the line of the National Railways of Mexico, which goes straight from Juarez to Chihuahua instead of making the wide swing to the west that the Northwestern does.

The Northwestern was the line for supplying troops near Casas Grandes, but since many of them now are more than a hundred miles further south General Funston believes time could be saved by routing the stores over the National, especially since many repairs would have to be made on the Northwestern south of Casas Grandes. It is probable that General Funston will request the Government to get permission to use the National.

The utilization of the flying corps for transmission of reports from the field was regarded at headquarters with satisfaction. The wireless has not been a success, and in the absence of telegraph wires General Pershing has not been able to render detailed reports, and for days at a time practically none.

Further reference to difficulties he is having in getting his supplies was contained in messages from General Pershing to General Funston late today. The messages were brought by aeroplanes to Columbus, N. M., for transmission by wire to headquarters here. General Pershing said that the roads were so heavy along his line of communication that only a small percentage of the volume of supplies the automobile trucks should carry was being moved.

500 BANDITS ATTACK TRAIN IN MEXICO

Fought Off by Carranza Troops —Americans Aboard, But None Injured.

LAREDO, Texas, March 25.—Americans arriving here tonight from Torreon said the train was fired into by 500 bandits, supposedly Villa followers, near Viesca, between Torreon and Saltillo.

The train was followed and preceded by a Carranza troop train. When the rear military train drew up the Carranza soldiers fought the bandits off. There were no American casualties.

TO HOLD TRANSPORT READY.

The Hancock Ordered to Remain at Galveston Indefinitely.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The marine transport Hancock of the navy, enroute from Philadelphia to Key West, was ordered by radio today to proceed to Galveston and remain there indefinitely.

Naval officers explained that this was done so the Hancock would be available should conditions in Mexico make advisable the removal of Americans.

WHY PRIESTS WERE EXPELLED

Sonora Governor Says He Learned of Clericfico Plot Involving Clergy.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 25.—An explanation from Governor Calles of Sonora of his order expelling priests from his State is contained in a message received at the Mexican Consulate here today. The message says:

"Archbishop Valdespino sent a letter from the United States to Hermosillo in which he predicted that within a short time the whole country would rejoice in the success of a new plan which he said the reactionaries had organized for once more securing political and military supremacy for the Clericfico Party. This caused the order regarding the expulsion of priests from Sonora."

MORE TROOPS FOR TEXAS.

Funston Sends 24th Infantry to Strengthen Border Patrol.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 25.—In answer to protests from residents at Presidio, Marfa, and Del Rio, Texas, for more protection, Major Gen. Funston today announced that a battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, now on the way here from Fort D. A. Russell, would be stationed in that district.

Colonel Foltz, commanding the troops at Douglas, today disposed of the rumor that Carranza troops were being massed along the border there. He reported that the garrison at Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, comprised only 200 officers and men, and that there was but one battery of artillery.

Villa Raider Dies of Wounds.

DEMING, N. M., March 25.—Elias Miers, the Villa Lieutenant shot through the head in the raid on Columbus, died here last night. Juan S. Sanches and Jesus Pais, the two surviving wounded prisoners, are expected to recover.

WILSON DENOUNCES ALARMIST TALK

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that steps should be taken to compel the sending of additional troops to guard the border States. In effect that would mean the calling out of the National Guard, as almost all the mobile regulars are now on the border or in Mexico.

Several Republican Senators asserted they indorsed the sending of the expeditionary force after Villa, and wished only to co-operate with President Wilson in guarding the border States. They repudiated any suggestions that they were playing politics.

"If we cannot get anything done ourselves," one Senator said, "we can at least, by unanimous action, arouse such public sentiment as to force action by the majority."

No definite course was decided on at the conference, but when the caucus took a recess it was with the understanding that it should meet again on Monday. By that time, it is expected, definite information will have been received from the border on which Senators can act intelligently. Senator Fall of New Mexico is now on the border, and it was thought that by Monday he might be able to give his colleagues information that would throw light on the situation.

Republican Senators are growing restive under the repeated charge of Senator Stone of Missouri that there is a conspiracy to force dangerous discussion in the Senate. One of the things likely to be considered by the caucus later is a means of preventing the cutting off of debate.

Funston Sends Reassuring Reports.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Despite the disquiet felt by Republican Senators over the Mexican border situation, the fact became known that as the President wrote his statement concerning alarmist rumors he had before him the most reassuring advices, received from General Funston since the American columns began their pursuit of Villa. These satisfied army officials that the Carranza Government was doing all in its power to aid the pursuit.

Funston's message was a comprehensive review of the situation on the border and in the region where General Pershing's columns are believed to be closing in on the bandits. Secretary Baker announced that it stated positively, as a matter of military information, that there had been no strengthening of Carranza garrisons at Mexican border towns since March 10, the day after the Columbus raid.

The Secretary added that the department had not asked for the report. General Funston had been informed, he said, of the wide circulation of alarming reports as to the massing of Mexican troops near American towns, but had not been asked to investigate for the information of the department.

While the text was not made public, it was learned that the message also gave the location and strength of Carranza garrisons, not only along the border but throughout all the territory involved in the pursuit of Villa. The location of these forces with relation to the American expeditionary columns was made clear, and the extent of the co-operation they were giving. Officials, after reading the dispatch, said the situation in Mexico was most satisfactory.

Officials also were impressed by statements of General Obregon's, telegraphed to the State Department today. The Carranza War Minister and Military Chief said there was no friction between the two Governments, that adequate Mexican forces were co-operating with General Pershing, but that more would be sent, if necessary.

With this statement and General Funston's report, high army officials were satisfied that the end of the pursuit was near. It is known that there are 35,000 Carranza troops in the State of Sonora, shutting off all escape for Villa to the west.

Officials welcomed the report today from Queretaro, the present seat of Government in Mexico, that a favorable decision on the proposed protocol had been handed by General Carranza to James L. Rodgers, the special representative of the United States. The reply had not reached Washington when the department closed tonight.

The agreement was worked out, at the suggestion of General Carranza, by Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate from the de facto Government, and Counselor Polk of the State Department. It provides for contingencies that may arise during the joint pursuit of Villa, including the use by American troops of Mexican railroads. It was stated officially that if the general outline were approved by General Carranza the pact was virtually completed.

There will be no delay here over arranging details, and indications are that General Funston will be able to employ the Mexican roads, perhaps tomorrow, in applying his far-stretching lines, thus relieving an increasingly serious problem.

Reassuring official reports from many parts of Mexico continued to reach the State Department today. Among these were telegrams from Nogales and Piedras Negras reporting continued quiet. The settlement of the railroad strike was reported from Eagle Pass.

Other developments of the day included authoritative denials of the reported raid on Gibson's ranch and the killing of three Americans, General Obregon's repudiation of the report that Luis Herrera and his men had revolted, already denied from every official source, and Secretary Lansing's assurances to Mr. Arredondo that ammunition shipments to loyal Carranza troops would not be delayed.

Another proposal for a call for volunteers found its way into Congress today. A joint resolution, directing the President to call immediately 100,000 volunteers for a term of service to last until peace was sufficiently restored in Mexico to guarantee protection to American life and property, was introduced by Representative Dyer of Missouri.

Mr. Dyer is the head of the Spanish War Veterans National Organization, and the resolution provides that preference shall be given in this volunteer enlistment to the militia and the United Spanish War Veterans.

CARRANZA ACCEPTS PROTOCOL

Decision Reached After Conference with Influential Advisers.

QUERETARO, March 24, (via Mexico City, March 25.)—General Carranza's reply to the latest note of the Washington Government was handed today to James L. Rodgers, the American special representative here, for transmission to Washington. The reply agrees in the main to the American proposals, but a few unimportant changes are suggested.

The decision was reached after an all-day session at the Carranza residence. The conference was attended by the Governors of the States of Coahuila, San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Queretaro, and Guanajuato, the members of the Provisional President's Cabinet, and a number of high army officials.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The note referred to in the Queretaro dispatch undoubtedly is the protocol suggested by General Carranza's Ambassador here to put the pursuit of the Villa bandits completely on a reciprocal basis, insure the co-operation of the Carranza forces on certain specific terms, and strengthen the hand of the de facto Government in satisfying public sentiment in Mexico in connection with the entry of American troops.

The protocol is understood to provide for the use of the railways on either side of the border by the forces of either country for the pursuit of outlaws under certain specific circumstances, and for the withdrawal of forces from the territory of either when the object is accomplished.

ARMY HUNTING VILLA STRUCK BY STORM

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of regiments is prohibited [deleted by censor.]

Colonel Dodd's column came down here with a rush. It covered 140 miles in 36 hours. General Pershing, though 55 years old, rode at the head of the troops.

Aeroplane Work is Hazardous.

The Columbus column made less rapid progress. By reason of this I was able, although I left Columbus only on Sunday last, to join the command near Colonia Diaz and to come with it here to field headquarters Thursday. Our infantry, who are white, and our troopers, who are black, stood the long hike well.

During the first two days, when the marching was through deep sand, blistering hot, there were cases of bad feet. The wagon train made less suffering. But now, near the Mormons, we are in a comparatively fertile country with ample water and, instead of an oppressive sun overhead, we are in the grip of a "norther." The wind is so high and the flapping of tents and accoutrements so loud that the field wireless operators complain that they cannot hear Columbus.

The high wind and the high altitude have made the aeroplane work difficult and hazardous. The machines here are Curtiss tractors of only 85 horse power. We are more than 5,000 feet above the sea level to begin with, and going higher in the rarefied atmosphere in low-powered machines is taxing the army aviators to the utmost. Because of the presence of mountains the air is full of pockets, and this, together with the high altitude, makes reconnoissance extremely dangerous. Aero officers tell me they never encountered anywhere such conditions. What they need, if they are to do their work properly, are high-powered machines.

Many have no tents and are sleeping under the stars. Most of the correspondents likewise have been pitching their bunks wherever they happened to get off their horses. Mess kits are scarce, and many of us have been eating with our fingers or waiting our turns for plate, cup and spoon.

General Pershing makes his headquarters in an unostentatious wall tent in the lee of a big cottonwood tree. Flanking him are his staff. As a rule the General messes in the open, as is the way of the camp. Up until today the troops were bathing in the Rio Casas Grandes, but with the coming of the norther outdoor toilet became unpopular. Only a few of the command washed for breakfast. Any and everybody is covered with sand and grit. The food is full of it. Yet everybody is happy. The only complaints I have heard came from the troops with which I came in yesterday. They are afraid Colonel Dodd's men will kill or capture Villa before they have a go at him.

Ranches Stripped of Cattle.

Throughout the long march from Columbus we passed not more than fifty persons not connected with the army. Most of them were Mexicans, farmers or ranchmen of Chihuahua, apparently welcoming the coming of United States troops as the end of outlawry in this region. They bowed civilly as we passed or stood silently by the roadside. What the demeanor of the people will be after we get further south and after there has been fighting none of the officers care to predict. But the treatment by the troops of such few Mexicans as we have met has been distinctly courteous.

I saw a whole troop of black cavalry rein to the roadside so that an aged Mexican with a rattly spring wagon might pass with a load of corn. He grinned his appreciation and said, "Gracias, Señores."

That part of Chihuahua lying between here and the border is essentially a cattle country, and in normal times one finds habitations only at widely separated intervals. On our journey hither we passed not more than ten adobe structures. From each the dwellers had fled. Once covered with cattle, the ranges have been stripped clean. Either the Villistas have stolen them or their owners have driven them to ranges elsewhere.

Villa left his landmark in this region at the Corralitos Ranch, about twenty miles to the north. The property embraces a million acres, and is owned by Commodore E. D. Morgan and his associates of New York. Its headquarters embraces a group of adobe and stucco houses, so arranged as to remind one of a feudal estate.

There are 300 rooms in all, and bathtubs and other conveniences not to be found elsewhere in Northern Mexico. Villa found the ranch deserted by the manager and his family when he fled his way, and in some of those 300 rooms he quartered and fed his wounded.

Stopping at the ranch yesterday, I saw blood-stained bandages on the adobe floor, and I saw where Villa or some of his men had gone through the ranch papers, breaking open a desk and flinging the contents on the floor. There was such confusion everywhere that it seemed as though a troop of monkeys had entered the place, misplacing or destroying everything within their reach.

An old Mexican ranch employe led me into a courtyard and showed me where Villa had shot the five Pilano brothers, ranch hands, who, Villa said, were "too damned American to live." In the adobe wall against which he stood them I saw the bullet-holes and on the ground I saw stains of blood where they had fallen. He shot them singly, trying to exact information as to the whereabouts of a herd of horses which he believed to be near. As a matter of fact there were no horses on the place. Before shooting them he hanged them by the neck in front of the ranch chapel and whipped them with a wet rope till blood spurted from them and stained the cross-piece on which the chapel bells hung.

Half strangled, they would not tell where the horses were because there were no horses, and then they were put to death.

"I buried them all," said the old Mexican, and he showed me five shallow graves.

As we entered the ranch courtyard many Mexicans, their belongings piled high on wagons and on burros and horses, were leaving the place. When I got here I learned why. Villa had told them that he was coming back in June and that every one he found working for "that Gringo outfit" he would kill. They believed him, and they were clearing out. That is how potent Villa's name is in this country.

MANY VOLUNTEER AVIATORS.

Big Squad Training, and Will Offer Their Services in Mexico.

A list of the civilian and military aviators available immediately and those who will be ready in a few weeks to respond to General Funston's call for more aviators and aeroplanes for the Villa campaign was issued yesterday by the Aero Club of America.

A list has been prepared and sent to the War Department giving the names and particulars of the nineteen aviators who have placed themselves at the disposal of the military authorities and are now being trained at the expense of the National Aeroplane Fund. The names of the militia officers of fourteen States who are being trained is also given, as is a further list of those who are willing to volunteer their services should an emergency arise.

"These men will be trained as fast as the subscriptions to the National Aeroplane Fund will permit," Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, said last night. "And as soon as the fund permits we will also equip the National Guard of New York with one or more high-power machines, so that the more advanced of the twenty-two members of the aviation detachment may be trained on them.

"An aviator can never get too much training, particularly to meet the difficult conditions of the Mexican campaign. For this reason, although W. Leonard Bonney has just returned from active flying in Mexico, we have sent him to the Curtiss School at Newport News to take a special course of training on a biplane which is equipped with two motors of 90 horse power each.

"The militia officers of fourteen States now in training at Newport News will form a valuable reserve, and if they are not needed for the Mexican campaign they will continue their training and start aviation detachments in connection with the militia of their own States."

The following officers have been detailed from their States: Second Lieutenant Forrest Ward, Arkansas; Lieutenant Cummings, Colorado; Captain Ralph L. Taylor, Connecticut; Lieutenant E. M. Romberger, Mississippi; Captain Ralph S. McMillin, a licensed pilot from Nebraska, who will train for the expert certificate, and Lieutenant Edward Bagnell, also from Nebraska; Lieutenant D. B. Byrd, North Carolina; Lieutenant R. H. Hoyer, Ohio; Captain Frank W. Wright and Chief Mechanic Barin, who will train for his expert certificate, from Oregon; Lieutenant Curry A. McDaniels, Tennessee; Lieutenant Harold P. Sheldon, Vermont; Corporal Greenhow Johnston, Virginia; Sergeant Harrison Handley, Oklahoma; Lieutenant Arthur J. Coyle, New Hampshire, and B. Osborn of the Signal Corps, Kentucky.

The Aviation Detachment of the National Guard of New York, which has been training through the Winter on the two Gallaudet biplanes at the Garden City Aviation Field, consists of the following: First Lieut. Raynal C. Bolling, commanding officer; Norbert Carolin, B. J. Conlin, Edward Haggerty, James Ely Miller, R. V. Arnold, William M. Conant, Jr., Fairman R. Dick, Donald G. Frost, R. J. Gilmore, F. S. Hoppin, Walter Tomkins Odell, T. H. Saimon, Jr., Joseph H. Stevenson, A. B. Thaw, 2d, Geoffrey J. Dwyer, George de K. Gilder, John Flavel Hubbard, Philip J. Roosevelt, Julian R. Speyers, Philip Durrant Smith, Alexander Mahon Craig, and William Prentice Willets.

The following civilian aviators have volunteered for service in Mexico, and are taking a course in training for their expert certificates:

W. Leonard Bonney, Beryl H. Kendrick, William Bouldin, 8d, Robert G. Fowler, Marshall Earle Reid, Ferdinand Eggena, D. R. J. Hassell, A. J. Brubaker, J. Guy Kilpatric, Christopher J. Peterson, Roderick M. Wright, K. A. Bergenthal, Joe Graham Trees, Earle L. Doherty, B. B. Lewis, Captain H. Worden, A. C. Burns, Edward Musick, and Lawrence Stroud.

All these aviators are holding themselves in readiness, subject to the call of the War Department.

LIMIT ON NEWS FROM FRONT.

Army Censors Impose Restrictions on the Correspondents.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY IN MEXICO, March 25, (by Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M.)—Owing to limited wire and wireless facilities the number of words which may be sent from here by correspondents is 250 or 300 daily. This number of words has been divided equally among the correspondents in the field so that, with the present wire limitations, the number of words which any newspaper may receive by wire during a day is about twenty-five.

The censors in announcing this limitation said that military necessities preclude any larger use for the present of army wires, which are the only means of communication from the field headquarters or the front. The correspondents with the army are bound by the same regulations as the soldiers.

None of them may visit Mexican towns outside the lines, and as at present the army is occupying no such towns all of them are outside the lines. Furthermore, the censorship regulations do not permit of correspondents filing over any wires or by any other couriers than those designated by the censor. Up to the present no correspondents have been permitted beyond the field headquarters.

The front where the search for Villa is under way is more than 100 miles south, and as the nearest town is built and largely inhabited by Americans, members of the expeditionary force have been welcomed here, although the camp is some distance outside the town.

Except the brief daily dispatches by wireless all news passing the censor is carried back by army mails.

Brig. Gen. Pershing, in a talk today to the newspaper men, asked them not to use the names of officers nor of military units. He explained in a general way the movements now being made against Villa. However, he cautioned the correspondents specifically against using any of this information. The newspapermen have shared the hardships of the soldiers on the marches. As the main object was speed, all superfluous baggage had to be left behind, and as a recruit, most of the writing has been done by daylight on account of lack of lights.

Sometimes the news has been written by campfire light, occasionally by candles and rarely by the comparatively luxurious glare of a lantern.

AVIATOR WALKS 36 MILES.

Hazardous Work of Air Scouts Is Done Well in Mexico.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, U. S. PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NEAR COLONIA DUBLAN, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO, March 25, (by Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M.)—The aeroplane squadron, which accompanied Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing's expedition, has made good thus far in the dangerous work assigned to it. One aviator, finding it advisable to leave his machine to make some topographical investigation, walked thirty-six miles, part of it at night. He followed a railroad part of the way. He did not dare strike a light, but was able to make some map observations by walking close to a burning railroad tie.

His observations being interrupted by some one shouting to him, the aviator slid down the embankment and then proceeded in the darkness. During the daylight he climbed hills, where not another person was visible. From the hills he watched many miles of valleys. Once, when looking for some troops, he saw the dust which they raised many miles away, without the aid of glasses, but even with his glasses he could not penetrate the dust clouds to learn what sort of troops they were until he was several miles closer to them.

SOLDIERS ADVANCING OUR TRADE IN MEXICO

Mormon Bishop Says They Will Pave Way for Prosperity if They Don't Scoff at Natives.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, March 25, (by Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M.)—Americans residing in the part of Mexico through which the American Army is pursuing Villa express the belief that, barring conflict with the Mexican army, the American troops have an opportunity to establish business prosperity between the United States and Northwest Mexico. There is at present no indication at Field Headquarters that any fighting is likely, except that sought with Villa's band.

The resident Americans in touch with the troops are watching the manner in which the American soldiers treat the Mexicans as individuals. These Americans declare that they look for the United States Army, which pays as it goes

TWO SHIPS GO DOWN IN BROADSIDE FIGHT

German Raider Greif and British Converted Cruiser Alcantara Battle to the Death.

BOTH CREWS LOSE HEAVILY

Greif Starts Out to Emulate the Moewe and Falls Afoul of Foe —The News Long Withheld.

LONDON, March 25.—The news was given out here today of a fight in the North Sea between the German raider Greif and the British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara, in which both vessels were sunk. Five German officers and 115 men out of a otal of 300 were captured. The British lost 5 officers and 69 men. The Greif was suuk by gun fire, and the Alcantara by a torpedo.

The following official statement was issued today:

"An engagement occurred on Feb. 29 in the North Sea between the armed raider Greif, disguised as a Norwegian merchant vessel, and the British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara, Captain T. E. Wardle. It resulted in the loss of both vessels, the German raider being sunk by gun fire and the Alcantara apparently by a torpedo.

"Five German officers and 115 men were picked up and taken prisoners out of the total complement, believed to have been over 300. The British losses amounted to five officers and sixty-nine men.

"It should be noted that during the whole engagement the enemy fired over the Norwegian colors painted on the side of the ship.

"This news is now published as it is made clear by the receipt of a German wireless message that the enemy has learned that the Greif, a similar ship to the Moewe, had been destroyed before she succeeded in passing our line of patrols."

The Greif attempted to run the British blockade the day the German cruiser Moewe returned. Evidently it was expected the patrol squadron would be engaged in hunting for the Moewe, but the cordon of auxiliaries left no loophole. Seeing herself in a tight hole, the Greif turned eastward, proceeding toward home in a leisurely manner so as not to attract too much attention when she sailed by the Alcantara.

The naval authorities say the Greif was an well equipped for raiding as was the Moewe.

The Alcantara was a large liner belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of Belfast. She had been in the service of the British Government for some time. Her gross tonnage was 15,500. She was 570 feet long and was built in Glasgow in 1913.

Three German steamships are listed under the name Greif. The largest, a vessel of 1,165 tons gross, is 235 feet long, was built in 1912, and is owned in Bremen.

A SHORT BUT HOT FIGHT.

German Raider Opened Fire When Cornered by British Cruiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 25.—Some of the spectacular features of the engagement between the British converted cruiser Alcantara and the German raider Greif, the official details of which were made public today, are now being given out. It was a short but hot fight, lasting only some twelve minutes.

The German raider was first sighted by the Alcantara as steering a westerly course to northeast. This made the Alcantara suspicious and she began to follow her up. The British commander was unable to understand why a Norwegian ship should so abruptly alter her course and he decided it was up to him to investigate or at least watch out.

As the Alcantara began to overhaul the German, the latter suddenly swerved to the east. This was too much for the Captain of the British merchant cruiser, who ordered full steam ahead. As he came near the auxiliary cruiser's commander signaled, asking the name and port of the ship. The Greif replied, giving a Norwegian name and saying she was bound from Norway to America.

"You are getting out of your way," replied the Commander of the British cruiser. The same time he ordered the supposed Norwegian to haul to. Instead of obeying, the German ship ran down the Norwegian colors from her mast and ran up the German colors and opened fire with her two guns at the British cruiser.

The Alcantara smashed back with two guns and the fight was on. The German auxiliary belched shells from all the guns she could train on the British cruiser and got the hottest reply from the Britisher. For twelve minutes this went on, with shells crashing through the armor plate of the German auxiliary and smashing her upper works. Finally the Greif began to sink rapidly and the British cruiser stopped firing and began the work of rescue.

Exactly when the Alcantara was torpedoed was not stated, but it is understood that British destroyers arrived shortly on the scene and completed the work of rescuing the German sailors and also took aboard the Alcantara's crew.

FOUGHT 3 SHIPS, SAYS BERLIN.

German Admiralty's Version of the Loss of the Raider Greif.

BERLIN, March 25, (via London.)—The following statement on the engagement in the North Sea on Feb. 29, in which the German auxiliary cruiser Greif was sunk, together with the British Alcantara, was issued today by the Admiralty:

"The Admiralty Staff states that, according to news from various places which has been confirmed, an engagement occurred on Feb. 29 in the northern part of the North Sea between the German auxiliary cruiser Greif and three British cruisers and one destroyers. In the course of the battle the Greif was sunk by a torpedo shot by a great British cruiser of some 15,000 tons and finally blew herself up.

"About 150 men of the crew of the Greif, whose names are not yet known, are now prisoners of war to the British. They are cut off from all communication with the outer world by the British, who observe the strictest secrecy regarding events. Measures against this have been taken."

STEAMER SALYBIA SUNK.

Passengers and Crew of British Vessel Are All Saved.

LONDON, March 25.—Lloyd's report says the British steamship Salybia has been sunk and that the passengers and crew were saved.

The Salybia, of 3,352 gross tons, 342 feet long and 46 feet beam, was built in 1904 at South Shields and was owned by Scrutton, Sons & Co., of London. In the last available shipping records the vessel is reported as having left Barbados on March 3 for London.

DUTCH TO SWEEP UP MINES.

Will Guard Northhinder Light and Clear Path of Vessels.

THE HAGUE, March 25.—The Dutch Government has notified shipping companies of its intention to station a vessel equipped with wireless near the Northhinder Lightship and organize a service of mine sweepers to precede ships between Northhinder and English territorial waters.

The Government adds that it has come to the conclusion that the route around the north of Scotland is safer than that through the Channel, and takes no responsibility, the choice of routes being a matter to be decided by those interested.

FIFTY LIVES LOST IN U-BOAT ATTACK

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out of the water a number of passengers, especially women.

"The lifeboats remained near the Sussex, which stayed afloat, the watertight compartments having been closed. At the end of two hours the Captain of the Sussex made every one who could help save baggage and valuables come aboard the ship.

"The wireless apparatus was damaged and was not strong enough to tell Boulogne that we had been torpedoed or to tell our position. We managed, however, through signals to summon help. At 11 o'clock at night many of the passengers who had been eight hours in the boats were taken aboard a Boulogne sloop which had come up. The remaining passengers were taken aboard an English boat. A third vessel took the Sussex in tow and started toward Boulogne.

"Some of the passengers remained at Boulogne to wait for their baggage, which it was hoped would be saved.

"Several of those on board thought we had struck a mine, but about twenty passengers with whom I talked said they had seen distinctly and had pointed out to others the wake of a torpedo."

M. Chatroux thought that about thirty persons had been killed or injured.

In the Water Four Hours.

Another of the survivors was Alexander Clavel of Basle, Switzerland, who was returning from London on a business trip. He was picked up after being four hours in the water, and when seen at a hotel in Paris was recovering from nervous shock.

"We had no warning of what was awaiting us," said Mr. Clavel. "The report of a torpedo crashing into the forward works, where it landed, told us, however, that we had been submarined. Efforts were immediately made to send out a wireless call for help, but this was impossible, as the apparatus had been destroyed, and siren calls were sent out instead. Meantime all those aboard the vessel made preparations to save themselves. Life belts were hastily strapped on by the passengers, while the crew were busy lowering the lifeboats. The number of these boats, unfortunately, was insufficient, and when they became filled there was nothing else to do but stay on the Sussex. The deafening noise of the ship's siren and the confusion among the crew and passengers added to the difficulties.

"The sea became rougher and rougher, but before long the warning sound from the ship's whistle brought aid, and in the end there were fifteen craft of all kinds surrounding us, picking up the survivors and rendering aid. Among the passengers was an American woman, Mrs. Hillock, (probably Mrs. Hilton, whose name appears in the official list.) She was with her daughter, and she suffered a fractured leg. After receiving first aid treatment at Boulogne she was put on a train for Paris."

Mrs. Hilton Feared Disaster.

Donald Harper, an American lawyer in Paris, a member of the firm of Boardman & Platt of New York, was a fellow-passenger of Mrs. D. W. Hilton, one of the survivors of the Sussex, from New York on the steamer Rotterdam. Mrs. Hilton said Mr. Harper, who arrived in Paris Wednesday from England, was much concerned over the possibility of the Rotterdam being torpedoed.

Mrs. Hilton was one of the prospective passengers from New York on the French liner Espagne late last February who were warned not to sail on that vessel.

"Many of my fellow-travelers on the Rotterdam," said Mr. Harper tonight, "were coming to France. Some of them told me that they intended to take the Sussex yesterday. I could not wait, so I took Wednesday's boat. Among those who intended to take the Sussex were Mrs. Hilton and her daughter, Miss Edna Hilton; W. Gould Brokaw of New York, and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Thayer and her three daughters, the Misses Alice, Julia and Mary, of Boston.

"Mrs. Hilton expressed much concern to me on board the Rotterdam over the possibility of the ship's being torpedoed."

Sergeant Pierre Depare of the Belgian army, who arrived in Paris tonight, says he saw the periscope of a submarine. He said he remained on the Sussex's deck after the explosion and saw two Americans, a man and a woman, struggling in the water. Sergeant Depare thinks they were drowned. The Americans, the Sergeant declared, were on the deck when the torpedo struck the Sussex and were hurled into the water. The man was trying to save the woman. Both drifted away from the Sussex and were not rescued.

Huxley Describes Disaster.

Edward H. Huxley, President of the United States Rubber Export Company, and Francis E. Drake, European manager of the company, who were among the Americans rescued from the Sussex, reported that there was heavy loss of life, probably including several Americans. The United States Embassy has forwarded to the State Department affidavits concerning their experiences.

Neither Mr. Drake nor Mr. Huxley saw any sign of a torpedo, but they declare the Captain of the vessel told some of the passengers that he saw a torpedo coming toward his vessel and that he threw the helm over almost in time to avoid it.

Mr. Huxley, who witnessed the catastrophe from beginning to end, said that several passengers and members of the crew undoubtedly were blown to atoms by the explosion. Mr. Huxley told The Associated Press correspondent a remarkable story of the manner in which the forward part of the Sussex was torn off at the Captain's bridge. The remainder of the vessel was so little damaged that even the electric lights continued to burn. Mr. Huxley could give no estimate of the number of persons killed further than to say that many lives were lost. He would venture no opinion whether the disaster was caused by a mine or torpedo.

"The passengers did everything possible for the wounded on board the Sussex," said Mr. Huxley. "The American woman doctor did fine work and Mr. Penfield, although suffering from a badly shattered leg, directed the first aid for others. His heroism was magnificent. He is now among the injured in the Dover hospital. Miss Baldwin was standing near the bridge with Penfield and a young American who was on his way to join the Red Cross when the explosion occurred. Both she and Penfield miraculously escaped death, but their companion, whose name I do not know, has not been seen since the disaster so far as I have learned.

"It is remarkable, I think, that the electric light plant was not put out of commission and that there was steam up on the vessel all the time. The engines working the propellers, however, were out of commission. That the after part of the Sussex did not fill was probably due to the fact that many mail bags were piled against the bulkheads when the mail was put on board, the bulkheads thus being reinforced. There were six lifeboats on board the Sussex. Only two of these were swung out, ready to lower, at the time of the accident. These were the two forward boats.

"As to the cause of the explosion, I would not venture an opinion. As we were leaving Folkestone we passed a transport at her pier. If a submarine was responsible for the damage to the Sussex it is possible the undersea craft mistook us for this transport. If we struck a mine we must have hit it full on the prow of the Sussex.

Explosion at 3:05 P. M.

"We left Folkestone at 1:30 P. M.," said Mr. Huxley. "The sea was smooth, the sun was shining, and the steamer made good time. I was standing on deck, just aft of the Captain's bridge, chatting with Mr. Drake. I had just looked at my watch and noticed that it was 3:05 P. M., when suddenly there was a muffled explosion. The whole forward part of the ship seemed to rise in the air, and was torn away completely from the rest of the steamer. The Sussex had been cut in two at the bridge as cleanly as though it had been done with a knife. In a short time there was pandemonium. Shrieks of women mingled with cries of the wounded. Some fifteen or twenty persons were drowned by jumping overboard.

"It soon became apparent that the after part of the ship, which was maintaining an even keel and holding steady, was in no immediate danger of sinking, and the panic virtually ceased. Passengers then set about giving first aid to the injured and helping to get the boats lowered. A number of injured persons were buried in the débris near the bridge. Seven persons, all terribly injured, were dug from the wreckage, and several badly mangled bodies were found. Undoubtedly other bodies were torn to pieces in the wreckage. I will not dwell on this scene. Suffice it to say that it was the most awful thing I ever witnessed.

"There must have been passengers in the forward part of the ship, which was blown away," Mr. Huxley continued, "and I believe a large number of the crew were below in this section, as few of them were seen. All those on the forward part of the ship undoubtedly perished.

"As soon as possible boats were lowered, passengers assisting. Five boats were put over. The first three had about thirty or forty persons in each, there being about an equal number of men and women. The fourth boat turned over, and about twelve persons clambered on top. We threw over chairs, rafts and anything which would float in order to assist them, but only about four of them were rescued, so far as I know. The fifth boat had only four or five people aboard, and this boat appeared to be waterlogged. These boats stayed near the ship and at the end of an hour the Captain ordered them back and the people were taken on board again.

"It was 11:30 P. M. before we were able to get help. At that time a French trawler came alongside and took off all but three of the women and about half of the men. At about the same time a British torpedo boat came alongside. Her commander came on board and took charge of affairs."

Samuel F. Bemis of Medford, Mass., a passenger on the Sussex, said he saw, plainly and unmistakably, the wake of a torpedo coming toward the steamer. Mr. Bemis, who is a Harvard research man, said:

"I was on deck at the time. The weather was clear and beautiful. I saw a torpedo coming toward the steamer. The wake was plainly and unmistakably visible. The moment it reached us there was a terrible explosion. Many persons were blown into the water. I saw some killed before my eyes.

"Rafts and boats were lowered. I climbed upon a raft. Some persons were drowned about me. I was picked up by a lifeboat. Many persons were injured."

Mr. Bemis has made a depositon at the American Embassy.

Thinks She Hit a Mine.

Norman Meikle, an engineer on the steamer Northern, who was on his way to France to join his ship Pallice, expressed the opinion that it was a mine that struck the Sussex.

"A torpedo," he said, "would have wrecked the vessel. But whatever it was, it blew the forepeak tank right out of her There was a terrible uproar. A boat tackle broke, precipitating the occupants into the water. There might have been forty of them. The women were wonderful. They took their places in the boats, nearly all of them being the wives or relatives of men who remained aboard.

"Things reached a crisis about twenty minutes after we struck. But it was found that the collision bulkhead had held, and if it continued to do so all would be well for those remaining on board At 4:30 I personally had a look below in the stokehole, in the engine room, and fore end and saw that all was in order.

"We tried to make the women on board as comfortable as possible, and after an hour and a half's suspense, with the boats circling around the vessel, the Captain thought it better to bring those in the boats on board again, as the ship was still holding, for dark was approaching and there was a danger to the boats, which were without lights.

"The Captain also did everything possible immediately after the explosion. About 11:30, after eight hours' standing about on decks incumbered with bags, trunks, and luggage of all sorts, a mine sweeper came alongside to aid us. It took the women off first, and then some of the men. At that time, at the foot of the companionway leading to the saloon, there was a wash of water, in which bodies were floating. In many years of sailing in all the oceans I never saw such a sight: it more than took the heart out of me.

"The first casualties must have been among the crew, because we were struck somewhere near the bow, where many of the crew off watch were taking their afternoon sleep.

"Should say that about thirty lives were lost through the explosion and another twenty through the boat tackle giving way and the panic that ensued immediately after the explosion. I should imagine that not many of the second-class passengers were injured or killed, because the second-class quarters are in the stern of the boat, which was not damaged."

LONDON REPORTS 50 LOST.

Some Killed by Explosion—Lifeboat Capsizes, Drowning Many.

LONDON, March 25.—It is estimated officially that the loss of life on board the cross-Channel steamer Sussex will reach fifty. These were either killed by the explosion or drowned when one of the lifeboats capsized. Two passengers, a man and a woman, both Belgians, died in a hospital at Dover tonight.

It had been reported that Robert W. Bliss, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Paris, and his wife were aboard the Sussex, but, as a matter of fact, they are still in London.

The explosion occurred at about 3 P. M., when the Sussex was an hour and a half out of Folkestone. The wireless apparatus was destroyed, and no help arrived until nearly midnight. Had it not been for the watertight compartments the Sussex would have sunk, and the loss of life would have been heavier.

The difficulties imposed by war conditions in communicating with English and cross-Channel ports have made it impossible thus far to obtain accurate information regarding the circumstances of the sinking of the Sussex and the names and nationalities of the passengers. The greater part of the passengers is supposed to have been made up of continentals. There were 270 women and children on the vessel.

The Sussex carried twelve lifeboats and several rafts. The lifeboats were lowered quickly after the explosion. Good discipline was maintained, although there was some scrambling for the boats.

The second boat which was lowered, containing forty persons, was overturned. Passengers state that thirty of those in this boat were drowned.

A number of the passengers jumped overboard. Gratings and pieces of furniture were thrown to them from the decks. More than half of those who leaped into the water are believed to have lost their lives.

The foremasts and wireless apparatus were blown away by the explosion. The wireless operator attempted unsuccessfully to rig a substitute. A sailing vessel appeared on the horizon soon after the explosion, but failed to answer signals of distress. For some time the Sussex drifted about. Her pumps were kept working and little water was taken.

The persons who embarked in the boats returned to the Sussex before dark. Rockets were fired during the early part of the night, and at about midnight a trawler came to the rescue. It took as many as it could carry to Boulogne.

A British destroyer came up soon afterward and took on the other passengers, conveying them to Dover. Five bodies were left on the Sussex.

Woman Doctor Aboard.

The only physician on the Sussex was an American woman whose name has not been learned. Survivors say that she did splendid work in caring for the wounded and for those rescued from the water.

Although passenger steamships have been crossing the channel daily on regular schedules since the beginning of the war, this is the first serious misadventure which has befallen any of them.

The chief engineer of the Sussex was killed by the explosion and the purser was wounded seriously.

EDWARD MARSHALL SAYS PASSENGERS WERE DAZED

Some Paralyzed by Fright; Many Others Leaped Into the Sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, March 26.—An eager throng waited at Victoria Station late yesterday for the trains coming from Dover with the survivors of the Sussex.

One of the most anxious in the crowd was the aged father of Wilder Crades Penfield, a Rhodes scholar from New York, who was on his way to Paris to join the American Ambulance Corps.

The elder Penfield collapsed when he was informed that his son was at a Dover hospital with a broken leg. His condition became so serious that he had to be put under medical attendance at the station. He wished to go to Dover in order to be with his son, but his condition was such that the journey was impossible.

In the afternoon a dozen survivors—all British—arrived at Victoria.

Edward Marshall, one of the American survivors, hobbled off the train on crutches. He was greatly unnerved by his experience. Mr. Marshall was in the smoking room of the Sussex when the explosion occurred, and with others rushed to the deck.

The passengers, thinking the steamer had been torpedoed and would soon sink, were hastily putting on lifebelts. The boats were being lowered, and the passengers were scrambling into them. The whole ship was alive with anxiety. Mr. Marshall got a lifebelt on, but was unable to get into the lifeboat, so he remained aboard until he was taken off by a British torpedo boat.

Mr. Marshall was much shaken when he got to Victoria tonight.

"It was awful," he said. "It didn't look as though any of us were going to be saved at first, and how more lives were not lost I cannot understand. Every one thought of the chance of being torpedoed or mined when we stepped on to the boat on our way across the Channel, but it was only the natural idea coming to the mind of any one crossing in these times.

"When the terrific explosion came it seemed to paralyze most of the passengers, and they simply put on the life preservers in a dazed way. I saw men and women leap into the water, and don't know what became of them after that.

"The crew acted in an orderly way and greatly helped."

Pictures Horror of Explosion.

James McGillivray, a Manchester business man, told a thrilling story to Lloyds News regarding the Sussex disaster. "I was on my way to Brazil," he said, "where I had business to transact for my firm. We left Newhaven at half past 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The boat was packed and I should say there were on board from 400 to 450 people, including the crew. The Captain was a Frenchman and we sailed under the French flag. There were only about twenty Britishers on the ship; the rest were French and Belgians, with some twenty Americans.

"Nothing eventful happened on the first part of the voyage, though some of us were reminded of the peril of the sea in these days of war when we sighted the wreckage of another ship, the name of which I do not know. Bales of merchandise were floating about in the water, but no one was alarmed.

"About two hours after we had been out, that is between 4:30 and 5:30 o'clock, I went down to the saloon. Just before doing so I noticed a British dirigible hovering overhead. She seemed to be almost exactly over us, and then she turned back toward the English Coast. I had no sooner got down to the saloon than I heard a terrific explosion which shook the ship from end to end.

"I realized at once that we must have been torpedoed, and when I got on deck I saw that the whole of the front part of the ship had been swept away and that the wireless had been put out of action. This was a very serious matter and explains why it was that the Sussex was so long at sea before help came to her.

"The English passengers on board were perfectly calm. I myself helped to lower the boats. There were sufficient lifebelts for everybody. Mine was already on when the explosion occurred. I am sorry to say that it was rather a case of every one making for the boats. Those who got in were those who were first on the scene. I dived into the sea, at that time it was calm enough, but toward 4 o'clock a heavy swell arose, and one of the lifeboats near me was capsized, and helpless women and children were tossed into the water.

"I have been on many long sea journeys, but never have I witnessed a scene more desolate. There was the Sussex, still afloat, with crowds of passengers still remaining aboard, waiting for what they were sure was certain and inevitable death. Around me were the dead bodies of men, women, and children who had been unable to find room in the lifeboats and had abandoned themselves to this most awful death. On rafts or clinging to pieces of wood were passengers who looked piteously across the sea for help that never came. There were no ships in sight. The wireless of the Sussex was gone, and for all we knew it was impossible to mend it. There was nothing to do but to wait.

Women Bail Out Boat.

"The lifeboat I was in was in a terrible condition; it was quite unseaworthy and leaked very badly. The women had to bale out the water with their hats, handbags, and anything they could get hold of. The women behaved splendidly. Most of them were French, and there were many little children in the boat. Our lifeboat never got out of sight of the Sussex. The swell increased, and as the Sussex looked as though she was not sinking, in spite of the fact that the forepart had been blown away, it was decided to go back to her. The Sussex looked to be the better lifeboat of the two.

"By 7 o'clock in the evening we were all back again on board the ship. All went below into the saloon and put on their wet clothes. There was no means of drying our clothing. We had nothing to eat, nothing to drink. We would have given anything for a hot drink, but the officers said it was impossible, and I think their attention was mainly taken up in trying to repair the wireless apparatus. The utmost officers could do for us was to bring us overcoats and any clothes they could lay hands on. Never have I seen such an utterly miserable collection of human beings. For nearly four hours we were shut up in the saloon, and the idea got round that the Sussex was gradually sinking. There was no panic, just discomfort, cold and misery and the occasional whimpering of a child. The misery was once relieved by a touch of humor. A steward came into the saloon and said the only drink to be had was beer, that we could have as much beer as we wanted. Beer! Just imagine drinking beer at a time like that! Nobody said 'Thank you' even. We wanted something hot, not cold beer.

Trawler to the Rescue.

"At 10:45 o'clock a French trawler came in sight. The Captain of the Sussex rigged up a sail cloth and used it as a signal for the trawler. The trawler soon came alongside and took off all the women and children, meaning to land them at Boulogne. After the women and children had been got away the men passengers went back to the saloon to wait for rescue or death. The wireless was not yet mended, and so the Sussex could not call for help; but at last the wireless was rigged up again, and then we were told that the S O S call had been picked up by a British destroyer and that she was then racing toward us. The destroyer came up at a tremendous pace. Oh, those sailors were just splendid; they couldn't do enough for us. Once they had got us on board they seemed ready to strip themselves to serve us. They had everything ready, too—blankets, hot water, hot drinks, and hot food. I am grateful to them. Two of the passengers of the Sussex who had been badly wounded died on board the destroyer. One man had both legs blown off. The other man's body had been terribly shattered. The destroyer landed some of us at Dover and some of the injured were taken on a hospital ship."

Another survivor told this story to a representative of The Evening News:

"We were taken from the rowing boats by a destroyer, and the sight of it coming full tilt for us filled us with joy after hours of anxiety. We were in the dining saloon when the torpedo struck the vessel, and each of us immediately ran for the boats. I got into one which was crowded with thirty or forty people. Some people took the oars and rowed for several hours, while I bailed out the water which came into the boat.

"One of the occupants was a very high English personage, and I believe for this reason the steamer was marked down by the Germans for destruction. I am not allowed to give his name, but he was one of the most important men in England. He took command and, on seeing an Italian woman forty yards away in the water, remarked: 'We must get that woman at any cost,' which we did with great difficulty. The poor woman was raving mad, and she had to be held down in the boat.

"There was a stewardess with us who said: 'Let me do my bit at rowing,' and so persistent was she that we gave her an oar, and she rowed intermittently for two hours, until she was exhausted.

"Later on our little rowing boat was in danger of being swamped, and we rowed back to the sinking Sussex and boarded her until the water was bailed out of the small boat. When we urged the stewardess to get back into the boat with us again she said: 'I have been on the Sussex for eleven years, and I will not leave her now. Good-bye.' Persistent attempts to get her into the boat failed. However, we eventually found her on the destroyer by which we were rescued."

TENSION AT WASHINGTON.

Sussex and Englishman Disasters May Bring On a New Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The sinking of the British steamer Englishman and the Channel liner Sussex, with the probable loss of American lives, threatens to bring again a grave crisis in the relations between the United States and Germany. In view of the fact that American citizens were on board each vessel the State Department, at the direction of President Wilson, has cabled to Ambassador Page at London and Ambassador Sharp at Paris for full particulars.

Should the facts show that both vessels were destroyed by contact with floating mines the situation will be eased and a crisis averted. But definite facts to prove that either vessel was torpedoed without warning will produce a critical situation in the relations between this country and Germany, regardless of whether Americans lost their lives. The United States Government takes the view that for a submarine commander to imperil Americans in an unprovoked attack without warning would be as serious a violation of the principle for which President Wilson has been steadfastly contending as if American lives were lost.

No action will be taken by President Wilson until the facts have been obtained. The understanding here is that if it is clearly shown that these steamers were victims of torpedo boat attack without warning, neither vessel having offered resistance or tried to escape, President Wilson will regard it as a violation of pledges and guarantees given by the German Government, and that a break in relations between the two Governments would follow.

May Cause a Break.

When Senator Stone and other Congressional leaders had their recent conferences with President Wilson during the controversy over armed merchantmen the President was reliably reported to have informed them that if the lives of American citizens were imperiled or lost in another German submarine attack on a merchantman in violation of the pledges given he would feel compelled to hand passports to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Baron Zwiedinek, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires.

The assurances of the German Government were given in September. But in February Germany and Austria-Hungary notified the world of their intention to embark upon a special campaign against armed merchantmen. President Wilson, through Secretary Lansing, sought to ascertain from the German Government whether this new policy would be put into effect in modification or nullification of the previous guarantees, which were accepted and considered by the President and the Secretary of State as having been broad enough to protect armed as well as unarmed merchant vessels from attack without warning.

Germany has never clearly stated her position in this respect, but the projected campaign against armed merchantmen was not immediately put into effect as threatened in Germany's note to the neutral powers. It had been the announced intention to inaugurate this campaign on Feb. 29. Three weeks passed without any incident occurring to indicate that the Teutonic powers intended to live up to their threat. But within the last two weeks the Sussex, the Patria, the Tubantia, and other merchant vessels have figured in incidents which the State Department is investigating. In them, alleged torpedo attacks were involved and now upon the heels of these events comes the destruction of the Englishman and the Sussex.

The Englishman Torpedoed.

A telegram to the State Department today from Consul Armstrong at Bristol, England, asserted that the Englishman was torpedoed. Instructions were sent to the Embassy in London and to consular officers in England to obtain affidavits and make a thorough search for the facts. Later came a message from the Embassy saying that twenty-five Americans were on board the Sussex when the explosion occurred. Secretary Lansing directed the embassies at London and Paris to spare no effort to obtain the facts in both cases.

The Embassy's report was as follows

London, March 25.

Secretary of State, Washington:

Home Office informs me that following twenty-five American citizens, whose names and ages are given, were passengers on the Sussex:

Gertrude Wenszlik Warren, 28; Mrs. Tolliote Sennell, 31; Lillian C. Harde, 45; Edna S. Harde, 41; Samuel Bemis, 24; Henry Deer, 55; Ida Deer, age not given; Edward H. Huxley, 42; Francis E. Drake, 50; George Herbert Parker, Jr., 23; Wilder Crades Penfield, 25; Charles Thomas Crocker, 20; Josiah Dickinson Armitage, 52; Edna Frances Hilton, 22; Dorothy W. Phillips Hilton, 37; Minglewoods Tulderbon, 29; Daniel Sargent, 25; Edward Marshall, 47; Edna Hall, 35; J. M. Baldwin, 55, male; Elizabeth S. Baldwin, 24; Helen Baldwin, 51; Alice W. Ruis, 38; John W. Hearley, 27; Gertrude L. Barnes, 33.

Huxley and Drake are known to be safe in London.

AMERICAN EMBASSY, London.

American Horsemen Missing.

Several of the names in the embassy dispatch differ from those in the news dispatches from London.

The cablegram from Consul Armstrong read:

"Dominion Line steamer Englishman torpedoed; time and place unknown. Survivors brought into Northern British ports. Thirty-three so far believed saved, sixty more reported as possibly rescued, leaving shortage of eighteen. Following Americans were on board: Peter McDonald, horse foreman, 58 Cherry Street, Boston; P. Buckley, M. A. Burke, horsemen, addresses unknown here; George McDonald, trimmer, 37 Common Street, Lawrence, Mass. Their names are not included in list of thirty-three so far rescued. Englishman was bound for Portland, Maine. Left Avonmouth 21st instant. Transported horses for Northwestern Trading Company, New York. Was not on Government business. No further particulars at present available in Bristol."

At the British Embassy it was asserted that the Englishman was not armed. For more than a year no British steamers entering American ports have carried armament. Since the Englishman was bound for an American port it is contended that she was not armed, and, consequently, an attack on that vessel without warning would be in flat violation of German pledges unless it could be proved that the Englishman tried to ram the submarine or to escape after having been ordered to heave to.

NEW YORKERS ON SUSSEX.

Three Survivors Prominent in Various Lines of Activity.

Of the New Yorkers who are reported to have been on the Sussex the best known are Joshua D. Armitage, Treasurer of the cotton goods manufacturing company of Taylor, Armitage & Co., 346 Broadway; Edward Marshall, the writer, and Edward H. Huxley, President of the United States Rubber Export Company of 1,790 Broadway.

Mr. Armitage went abroad about six weeks ago on business, and expected soon to return to New York; Myron C. Taylor, President of the company, said last night that up to that time, which was 9 P. M., no word had been received from his partner. He added that he was certain Mr. Armitage would lose no time in notifying his family and friends of his safety in the event he is among the saved. The firm of Taylor, Armitage & Co. is capitalized at $500,000, and its members have been prominent for years in the cotton goods trade.

Edward Marshall is about 50 years of age and is one of the best known newspaper writers in America. His specialty has been the interviewing of persons prominent in public life, and there are few well-known men in this country who have not been interviewed at some time or other by Mr. Marshall. For many years his articles appeared in the Sunday Magazine sections of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Marshall went to Europe several months ago to interview prominent war figures in England and France.

He was seriously wounded at the battle of Las Guasimas, the first engagement fought between the American and Spanish troops in the Spanish War. As a result of that wound he had to suffer the amputation of his left leg. He was with the Rough Riders when wounded. Mr. Marshall is married and has a home in New York. Mrs. Marshall did not accompany him to Europe.

Mr. Huxley's home is in Englewood, N. J. He was among the passengers whose safety was early established, he having wired his company from London yesterday of his safe arrival in that city. Mr. Huxley sailed from New York the first of the year on a business trip to England and the Continent. His family did not accompany him. Francis E. Drake, who was mentioned as rescued with Mr. Huxley, is an American, but makes his home in London.

Another of the Americans on board whose name was brought prominently before the public recently, as a result of an anonymous letter sent to her not to sail on the French liner Espagne, is Mrs. F. Barker Hilton. Mrs. Hilton sailed for Bordeaux on the Espagne on Feb. 22 last. When in New York her home was at 124 East Sixty-third Street. A few days before the Espagne sailed she received an unsigned letter warning her not to travel on the French liner.

Charles Thomas Crocker, Jr., who was also passenger on the Sussex, is probably the son of Charles T. Crocker of the firm of Crocker, Burbank & Co., paper manufacturers of Fitchburg, Mass. According to members of the family, the young man was to have sailed yesterday from England for France.

It is believed here that he was accompanied by George H. Crocker, Jr., a son of another member of the paper manufacturing firm. They left this country together with the intention of joining the horse ambulance service of the Blue Cross. George H. Crocker, Jr., is a Harvard student. No direct word from either of the young men has been received by their families since the damage to the steamer was reported.

The senior Crockers are widely known as golf players

Daniel Sargent is a member of a well-known Boston family, and was on his way to France to join the driving staff of the American Ambulance Corps. His father is Francis W. Sargent, who stated in Boston last night that he had not received any word regarding the safety of his son.

The American referred to as J. Mark Baldwin is Professor J. Mark Baldwin of Baltimore and Paris. Professor Baldwin is an author and educator, and formerly occupied chairs in the Faculties of Princeton University, Lake Forest (Ill.) University, and the University of Toronto.

Wilder Penfield's home is in Hudson, Wis. He won a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford, from New Jersey, in 1913.

Another passenger who was on the Sussex who cabled the news of his safety to relatives in this country was Samuel Bemis, of Medford, Mass. Mr. Bemis went to England a year ago to take up special studies. He cabled the information at his safety from Paris.

T. W. Culberson of Pittsburgh, whose name appears in the list of Americans on board the Sussex, left Pittsburgh two weeks ago to join the American ambulance corps in France. He was a Princeton graduate of the class of 1913 and a son of the late J. D. Culberson, a leading manufacturer of the Pittsburgh district.

John H. Hearley, a newspaper man of Albany, was recently assigned to foreign service by a press association. He was a passenger on the Sussex and was saved, according to a message received by his mother yesterday afternoon.

The Miss Gertrude L. Barnes mentioned among the Americans on the Sussex is believed to be Miss Gertrude L. Barnes of New York. She sailed for Europe on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam on Feb. 29.

THE ROTTERDAM TAKEN OFF.

Holland-America Line Withdraws Finest Ship to Avoid Danger.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam, which of late has been the largest ship carrying passengers across the Atlantic, has been withdrawn from the service, it was announced in a cable message received yesterday by the New York office of the line from the home office. The Rotterdam is now in port at Rotterdam.

No explanation was made in the cablegram of the cause of the withdrawal, but officials of the line here thought it obvious that the sinking of unarmed vessels in the North Sea by torpedoes or mines had rendered the danger too great to justify risking the largest and finest ship flying the Dutch flag.

Following the loss of the Tubantia and Palembang the national organization of Dutch sailors passed resolutions not to man ships leaving port until guarantees against further attacks were obtained. On Wednesday the Holland-America line made this statement at Rotterdam:

Our ships will continue to sail as hitherto unless we are prevented in their doing so by the refusal of crews to muster. The Captains prefer to follow the usual route through the Downs.

The following day the Nieuw Amsterdam sailed from Rotterdam at 2:30 o'clock in the morning.

Facilities for travel from New York to European ports have been considerably lessened, the Rotterdam being the fourth ship recently withdrawn. The others were the Baltic, Adriatic, and Lapland, which are acting as transports to carry Canadian troops to England.

While the loss to the line because of the withdrawal of the Rotterdam will be considerable, in view of the high prices obtained for carrying freight, her voyages have been expensive because of the cost of insurance. It is reported that the premium paid for insurance against war risk on each round trip has been $90,000.

SHIP INSURANCE HIGHER.

Submarine Activity Sends Up Premiums in London.

LONDON, March 25.—Recurrence of submarine activity is causing increasing worry among shippers and underwriters, although the insurance market has held steady since the fixing of the Government rate of 1 per cent., which has not been raised. Most Atlantic voyages are insured under this arrangement, but East coast and North Sea insurances are increasingly difficult to effect. Mediterranean voyages are still very stiff at 4 per cent.

The fact that most of the announcements fail to give the positions of boats which have been torpedoed adds to the uncertainty of the market.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Every Home Owner and Garden Lover

should have a copy of "Plans and Plants," a beautifully illustrated 48-pp. book, which tells briefly and shows plainly by many diagrams how you can successfully plan and plant your own grounds and garden in perfect taste.

Unlike confusing catalogs, the trees, shrubs and flowers it recommends are limited to the select and inexpensive kinds that you must have and will like most. It solves most planting problems.

Mailed free to property owners living in Westchester Co., N. Y., or Fairfield Co., Conn. Price to others 10 cents. Send for it today. Planting time will soon be here.

Herbert Durand, 100 Tangleywilde Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

VERDUN SET AFIRE BY GERMAN SHELLS

Brisk Artillery Engagements Are the Only Activity Along the Wide Battlefront.

FRENCH TRENCHES TARGET

Pepper Hill, Douaumont, and the Hills Fronting the Woevre Also Under Heavy Fire.

LONDON, March 25.—Outside of artillery fire, there has been a slackening of effort on the Verdun front, according to the official reports.

Paris indicates that there were no infantry attacks at any front last evening or up to afternoon today, but says that German guns were busy shelling the second line trenches west of the Meuse. There were duels of guns in the Pepper Hill-Douaumont district to the east of the river, and also in the Woevre. Heavy artillery actions have also been taking place in the Argonne.

Berlin has little to say beyound m

KITCHENER'S ARMY IN THE MAKING

First Real Description of Its Personnel and Training in an Officer's Book.

ITS JOYS AND HARDSHIPS

Spirit of the Volunteers Who Answered England's Call Vividly Portrayed by one of Them.

"The war has already discovered its historian on the British side. Not the man who will set down scientifically its strategic moves and diplomatic contests, but the man who interprets to the world the experiences, the sensations and motives of the soldiers who volunteered at their country's call and went through all the trials of life in the trenches.

Naturally enough he is a soldier himself and has won the Military Cross. He has the further qualification for his task that in the days of peace, under the nom de plume of Ian Hay, he was a novelist of reputation.

Captain Ian Hay Beith of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlands was one of the first who answered Kitchener's call for recruits, one of the "first hundred thousand," and in a collection of short sketches called "The First Hundred Thousand" described how a mob of Scottish ironworkers and miners were drilled and disciplined until they became a fighting unit, and what they found when they first stood guard in the French trenches and then took part in the assault on Loos. His sketches were written while on active service under every conceivable discomfort. One of them, a note in the book describes, was put together by the author, lying on a stone floor in a French farmhouse.

The first sketch tells of the early days of drill when the battalion was but an unruly mob. It pictures the barrack yard where a thousand men in little groups are learning the elements of soldiering.

And so the drill goes on. All over the drab, dusty, gritty parade ground under the warm September sun similar squads are being pounded into shape. They have no uniforms yet; even their instructors wear bowler hats or cloth caps. Some of the faces under the brims of these hats are not too prosperous. * * * Is it possible? Can that awkward, shy, self-conscious mob with scarcely an old soldier in their ranks be pounded within the space of a few months into the Seventh (service) Battalion of the Bruce and Wallace Highlanders—one of the most famous regiments in the British Army?

The Colonel's boyish figure stiffens. "They're a rough crowd," he murmurs, "and a tough crowd; but they're a stout crowd. By gad! we'll make them a credit to the Old Regiment yet."

"Labor" Put in Khaki.

Captain Beith tells of their first struggles and the great triumph it was when one platoon marched round the square without going through another platoon, losing any part of itself, or piling up like a tidal wave on the veranda of the married quarters. But the men found the discipline at first very irksome.

At home they were persons of consequence with very definite notions about the dignity of labor. They had employers who trembled at their frown and trade union officials who were ever impressing on them their omnipotence in the industrial world. But in the army they appeared to be nobodies. They were expected to stand stiffly at attention when addressed by an officer. They might not spit; they might not smoke a cigarette in the ranks nor keep the residue behind an ear. They might not take beer to bed. And they must shave every day.

But gradually fresh air, hard training and clean living wove their spell. They even began to criticise the slovenly habits of the Eighth Battalion, just three weeks younger than themselves.

But the "fatigues" still came hard on them. Captain Beith draws a picture of the orderly room, where Private Dunshie is up before an officer for refusing to scrub floors.

"I joined the airmy for tae fight they Germans, and no fer tae be learned tae scrub floors—"

"Sir-r!" suggests the Sergeant Major in his ear.

"Sir-r!" amends Private Dunshie, reluctantly. "I was no in the habit of scrubbin' the floor mysel' where I stayed in Glesca', and ma wife would be affronted—"

But there the Captain broke in and taught the excellent Dunshie the lesson that the soldier's first duty is to obey.

The Amateur Nurse.

How the officers looked upon some of the amateur nurses is told in the words of Major Kemp:

"I'm not talking about the Florence Nightingales," he said. "The young person I am referring to is just intelligent enough to understand that the only possible thing to do this season is to nurse. She qualifies herself for her new profession by dressing up like one of the chorus of 'The Quaker Girl' and getting her portrait, thus attired, in The Tatler. She then proceeds to invade any hospital that is available, where she flirts with everything in pajamas, and freezes you with a look if you ask her to empty a basin or change your sheets. I know her! I've had some, and I know her! She is one of the minor horrors of war! * * * What such a girl wants is a good old-fashioned mother who knows how to put a slipper to its right use."

So the regiment trains. Its historian tells how it learned to shoot, to skirmish, and above all to dig. He pictures its officers—a master from a famous school, a young doctor from Harley Street, a lawyer aspiring to Parliament, a Scottish laird, more proud of his £2 a day pay than all his rent roll. He tells how McSnape, the Boy Scout, earned his corporal's stripes by his love of field work, and Private Dunshie sought constantly a "soft snap," even volunteering to be the company chiropodist, when a chiropodist was called for, but had to confess he didn't know the meaning of the term. He describes how "Wee Pe'er" Carmichael died, worn out from voluntary hardships his frail frame could not bear, and Mucklewame and the rest of the ordinary run of privates gradually learned to be soldiers, in fact as well as name. After seven months, he writes of the battalion:

We can endure hail, rain, snow, and vapor; we can march and dig with the best; we have mastered the first principles of musketry; we can advance in an extended line without losing touch or bunching, and we have ceased to regard an order as an insult or obedience as a degradation. We eat when we can and what we can get, and we sleep wherever we happen to find ourselves lying. That is something. But there are certain military accomplishments which can only be taught us by the enemy. Taking cover, for instance.

Cultivating an "Ally."

The battalion, like Kipling's ship, "found itself," it goes to France at last, and this is how Private Mucklewame complied with Divisional Orders to "lose no opportunity of cultivating the friendliest relations with those of our allies whom you may chance to encounter." He came across a French sentry.

The two gallant fellows regarded each other with shy smiles, after the fashion of two children who have been introduced by their nurses at a party. Presently the sentry, by a happy inspiration, proffers his bayonet for inspection, as if it were a new doll. Mucklewame bows solemnly and fingers the blade. Then he produces his own bayonet, and the two weapons are compared—still in constrained silence. Mucklewame nods approvingly: "Verra goody!" he remarks, profoundly convinced that he is speaking the French language.

"Oliegh! Tipperaree!" replies the sentry, not to be outdone in international courtesy.

Human Touches in the Trenches.

The battalion goes into quarters a little back of the line to get acclimatized. Captain Beith pictures the scene when a German shell falls into that little French town. He describes the trenches in daytime, "full of men, mostly asleep, for the night cometh when no man may sleep," but some are cooking, and others cleaning their rifles.

"The proceedings are superintended by a contemplative tabby cat, coiled up in a niche, like a feline flower in a crannied wall.

"She used to sit on top of the parapet," explains a friendly lance-corporal; "but became a casualty, owin' to a sniper mistakin' 'er for a Guardsman's bearskin. Show the officer your back, Christabel!" and the healed scar is duly inspected.

Not every time the soldiers get out of their trenches are they shot at by the enemy. Captain Beith tells how the Germans climbed out to cut the long grass which had grown in "No Man's Land" between the lines and how the Highlanders let them alone.

"Let 'em by all means" explains Captain Wagstaff. "If they don't, we must. We don't want their bomb-throwers crawling over here through a hayfield. Let us encourage them by every means in our power."

For it is the bombs that are the very latest things in modern warfare. Rifles were intended for proper, gentle, manly warfare, but in the hand-to-hand butchery which calls itself war today, the rifle is rapidly becoming démodé. For long ranges you require machine guns; for short, bombs and hand grenades. Can you empty a cottage by firing a single rifle shot in at the door? Can you exterminate twenty Germans in a fortified back parlor by a single thrust with the bayonet? Never! But you can do both these things with a jam-tin, stuffed with dynamite and scrap-iron.

Bombs and Snipers.

The Highlanders' historian describes the four types of bomb, the hair-brush, the cricket-ball, the policeman's truncheon, and the jam-tin. The hair-brush, instead of bristles, has a solid block of explosive. The truncheon is gay with streamers of tape, to make it fall nose downwards. The cricket-ball has a fuse timed for five seconds, while the jam-tin has a ten second fuse.

Then there is the sniper. A German specimen is dubbed Zacchaeus.

We call him by this name because he lives up a tree. There is a row of pollarded willows standing parallel to our front, a hundred and fifty yards away. Up or in one of these lives Zacchaeus. We have never seen him, but we know he is there; because if you look over the top of the parapet he shoots you through the head. We do not even know which of the trees he lives in. There are nine of them, and every morning we comb them out one by one, with a machine gun. But all in vain. Zacchaeus merely crawls away into the standing corn behind his trees and waits till we have finished. Then he comes back again and tries to shoot the machine gun officer. He has not succeeded yet, but he sticks to his task with a gentle persistence. He is evidently of a persevering rather than vindictive disposition.

Gas and Trench Mortars.

There is an excellent description of an alarm raised for a supposed gas attack at early morning when the mist is rising and how the men met it:

Next moment every man is hurriedly pulling his gas helmet over his head, while Lieutenant Waddell beats a frenzied tocsin upon the instrument provided for that purpose—to-wit, an 18-pound shell which, suspended from a bayonet stuck into the parados (or back-wall) of the trench, makes a most efficient alarm gong. The sound is repeated all along the trench, and in two minutes every man is in his place, cowled like a member of the Holy Inquisition, glaring through an eye-piece of mica, and firing madly into the approaching wall of vapor.

But the expected attack did not materialise. When some particular German battery or machine gun becomes too annoying, word is passed by telephone to the artillery and they play for a while exactly on the spot indicated. A chapter on trench mortars brings out the fact that "the most unpopular man in the trenches is undoubtedly the trench mortar officer. His apparatus consists of what looks like a section of rain-pipe, standing on legs. Upon its upturned muzzle is poised a bomb, having the appearance of a plum-pudding on a stick. This he discharges over the parapet into the German trenches, where it causes a comforting explosion. He then walks rapidly away."

A trench mortar officer, with his apparatus, made his appearance in the Highlanders' trenches, and Major Kemp meet him:

"No, you don't, my lad!" announces the Major. "Not if I can help it! Take it away! Take your darned liver-pill out of this! Burn it! Bury it! Eat it! But not here! Creep away!"

It's an Ishmaelitish existence, the trench officer's, the writer comments.

The Letters of T. Atkins.

A chapter deals with the letters of the soldiers—which the officers have to censor—with their "wistful references to old days; tender inquiries after bairns and weans; assurances to anxious wives and mothers that the dangers of modern warfare are merely nominal." Sometimes, also, there is such a "terse, masterly" letter as this.

Dere wife, if you could make the next postal order a trifle stronger I might be getting an egg to my tea.

Your loving husband,

JAS. MUCKLEWAME, No. M/071.

There is also the army's view of "things at home" as expressed by an officer who has been on leave, and describes London as he saw it last September:

One's own friends are down in the dumps. Of course it's only natural, because most of them are in mourning. Our losses are much more noticeable at home than abroad, somehow. People seemed quite surprised when I told them that things out here are as right as rain, and that our troops are simply tumbling over one another, and that we don't require any more M. P.'s sent out to cheer us up. The fact is some people read the papers too much.

Nothing to Worry About.

The returned officer discusses conscription and how the side that wanted it "represents that the British Army on the western front is reduced to a few platoons and is allowed to fire but one shell a day," while the opposition "states quite simply that if the personal liberty of Britain's workers—that doesn't mean you and me, as you might think; we are the Overbearing Militarist Oligarchy; a worker is a man who goes on strike—they say that if the personal liberty of these sacred perishers is interfered with by the Overbearing Militarist Oligarchy aforesaid, there will be a revolution. That's all! Oh, they're a sweet lot, the British newspaper bosses!"

He is asked what the country at large thinks of it all, and replies:

The dear old country at large is its dear old self as usual. It is not worrying one jot about conscription or us or anything like that. The one topic of conversation at present is—Charlie Chaplin.

"Who is Charlie Chaplin," inquired several voices.

Captain Wagstaff shook his head.

"I hav'nt the faintest idea. * * * I made several attempts to find out, but wherever I asked the question, the people simply stared at me in amazement. I felt quite ashamed; it was plain that I ought to have known."

Loos From a New Point of View.

Whereupon, with a sigh of relief, it is agreed that the old country is all right and foreboding were vain.

The chronicle closes with a description of what the author saw of the "battle of the slag heap"—Loos. At half past 2 o'clock the officers were called. There was no lust of battle, "merely that ordinary snappishness which is induced by early rising and uncomfortable surroundings." They reach the communication trenches, and as they trail down them are cheered by the sight of seventy German prisoners running for dear life across the open country to the safety of the rear after their escort. They made no attempt to escape, and their one ambition in life seemed to be "to put as large a space as possible between themselves and their late comrades-in-arms and, if possible, overtake their captors."

Captain Beith tells nothing of the advance, but draws a picture of the officers of the battalion, twenty-four hours later, dead tired and very hungry. They go forward again. Captain Blaikie dies like a very gallant officer, cutting the wire that lay between his men and safety. They find the regiments on either side of them bombed out of existence. They are almost surrounded and the Colonel is badly hit. They have to fall back across the open, and at last, after three days, are relieved by fresh troops.

There Captain Beith leaves his First Hundred Thousand, but he promises that "some day, if Providence wills, the tale shall be resumed—and you shall hear how Major Kemp, Captain Wagstaffe, Aylsing, and Bobby Little assisted by such veterans as Corporal Mucklewame, built up the regiment with copious drafts and a fresh batch of subalterns to its former strength."

HAASE DECLARES GERMANY CAN'T WIN

Socialist's Speech Causes an Uproar—Reichstag Sitting Suspended.

EXPELLED FROM THE PARTY

Thereupon He and 17 Other Peace Advocates Form the "Socialist Labor Community."

BERLIN, March 25.—The Socialists fought out a stormy battle in the Reichstag yesterday, the encounter throwing the full light of publicity upon the dissensions within their camp.

Deputy Haase, who, although adhering to the minority faction, has remained President of the Socialist caucus, delivered a speech painting military and economic conditions in dark colors. His words provoked such a storm that President Kaempf was forced to close the sitting.

After a ninety-minute recess the Reichstag reassembled and passed the emergency budget for three months.

It was announced that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg would appear before the Ways and Means Committee next week and make a declaration on the submarine policy and other pending questions.

The breach in the Socialist faction is hardly more than public recognition of the state of affairs existing in the party circles since the first days of the war.

That sharp differences of opinion prevailed among the party's representatives was been an open secret. They began with the refusal of fourteen members to vote for the war credits in August, 1914. This minority gained strength slowly, until twenty members declared last December that they were unable to approve the war budget.

According to the assertion of the Vorwärts at the time, the number of members of the Reichstag actually sharing the minority views totaled forty-four.

Yesterday's Reichstag session had been preceded by Socialist Party caucuses, in which, according to a statement by the party's Executive Committee, an agreement was reached to refrain from political speeches in connection with the discussion of financial measures. At the final caucus Friday morning the members decided to demand of the Steering Committee that a political debate should take place after the submarine and budget questions had been disposed of.

The Executive Committee asserts that neither Deputy Haase nor any other member of the minority protested against the program. At the last minute, just before the debate in the House, Deputy Haase announced that he would speak.

A party caucus held immediately after Friday's Reichstag session listened to the foregoing report by the Executive Committee, and then decided, by a vote of 58 against 33, with four abstentions and twelve absentees, "that Deputy Haase and those members of the fraction who grossly disregarded and publicly thwarted the decisions reached at a common meeting have thus forfeited the rights arising from membership in the fraction."

The withdrawal of eighteen members and the creation of a new fraction followed shortly upon this caucus. While only eighteen actually revolted, the strength of the Radicals is in no wise limited to this number. This is shown by the vote at the caucus on Friday afternoon of thirty-three against disciplining the rebels, and also by the statement published in the Vorwärts, (the official organ of the Social Democratic Party,) over the signatures of fourteen members of the party.

This statement declares that the undersigned voted in party caucus against approving the temporary budget, that they left the Reichstag Chamber during the vote on this question to show their opposition to it, and that they voted in the party caucus on Friday afternoon against the virtual exclusion of the eighteen members because they were of the opinion that a Reichstag fraction had no right to issue the decree. The signers of this statement include Albrecht, Antrick, Edmund Fischer, Hoch, Hofrichter, Huettmann, Jaeckel, Leutert, Haute, Reisshaus, Schmidt, (of Melssen,) and Simon.

The non-Socialist papers effect to see in yesterday's events a final division in the Socialist ranks, with a breach which cannot be bridged. The Vorwaerts is more hopeful, declaring:

"Party unity is the outgrowth of the historic necessity of the proletarian struggle and of the indestructible force of the socialistic ideals, which will again weld together with irresistible strength all elements on Social-Democratic principles as soon as the errors and confusion of this maritime warfare shall have been overcome."

The press of all shades of political belief attack the Socialist seceders violently. The Vossische Zeitung terms them "A small band of political desperadoes."

That the impression on the enemy countries cannot but be harmful is realized, but it is declared that if the enemies of Germany believe that the Germans will fail to conquer or that their confidence in victory is shaken, they will learn their mistake.

AMSTERDAM, March 24, (via London, March 25.)—Advices from Berlin indicate that today's sitting of the Reichstag, although it was only a brief session for consideration of the emergency budget pending discussion of the regular budget in committee, was the stormiest on record and had to be closed by the President, owing to disorder caused by the Socialist group.

ARTILLERY DUELS ON ISONZO

Firing Heaviest Around Tolmino and Heights Near Gorizia.

ROME, March 25, (via London.)—The official communication issued from General Headquarters today, reads as follows:

In the Rovereto zone Thursday there was an artillery duel, followed during the night by small attacks against our positions at Mori-Vecchio on the Rio Cameras, in the Adige Valley, and at Potrich in the Terragnolo Valley. All were repulsed.

Weather conditions are bad on all parts of the front.

Yesterday there were merely artillery actions on the Isonzo, which were of severe character only around Tolmino and on the heights northwest of Gorizia.

Franklin Simon & Co.

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4 Rue Martel

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

LONDON
29 Jewin Crescent

Women's Spring Apparel

Expressing the Latest Ideas in Fashion

Women's Gown Shop

Third Floor.

The gowns this season avoid the severe lines; materials are soft; waists are combined with lace or Georgette; skirts are full, some with corded or draped effects.

Taffeta Gown *after "Brandt."*

Combined with Silk Lace to match.

Panel waist, sleeves and wide flounce overskirt of dyed silk lace combined with taffeta, are the features of this dressy afternoon gown after *"Brandt,"* made in navy, light gray, tan or black.

Special **59.50**

Women's Suit Shop

First Floor.

The suits this season have a tendency toward the strictly tailored lines, relieved however by novelly shaped pockets, flare sides and back and often braid binding.

Tailored Suit *after "Bernard."*

Of Velour Checks and Serge.

Sides flaring from under flap pockets, new pointed sleeves and rounded collar are the features of this *"Bernard"* suit, made of navy or black serge or velour checks in tan and blue or black and white.

Special **39.50**

Women's Coat Shop—*Fourth Floor.*

The coats this season express newer and more attractive ideas than heretofore and have become one of the most important and necessary features of "Milady's" wardrobe.

Top Coat *after "Georgette."*

Tailored Model for Dress or General Wear.

Square yoke forming collar opening into soft revers; tucked waist line strapped by a shaped circular belt are the features of this *"Georgette"* model, made of blue or black serge or diamond checked worsted, lined with Pompadour striped silk.

Special **49.50**

Envelope Coat *after "Cheruit."*

A Wrap for Motor or Evening Wear.

A full swing circular back falling into soft folds and definite curved front, outlined with satin piping and rows of buttons are the features of this *"Cheruit"* model, made of soft velour cloth, in Gold, Damson, Ruby, Rookie, Taupe or Black.

Special **79.50**

Women's and Misses' Waist Shop—*Third Floor.*

Georgette Crepe is still the dominant factor in waist fashions, tailored with frills and jabots, or embroidered with beads or combined with laces. Handkerchief linen in narrow or wide colored stripes and embroidered nets in white or ecru sound the note for summer fashions.

Georgette Waists *with Val. Lace.*

Pleated Revers forming Double Jabot

Rows of Val. lace insertion and Val. lace edging give a new note to this *"Carlot"* model, made of Georgette crepe in white, bisque or flesh color.

Special **9.75**

Emb'd Net Waists—*Paris Made*

Entirely Hand Made, Hand Embroidered

A triple cape collar, bound with satin and embroidered in design, are the new features of this Paris waist, shown in white or ecru net.

Special **15.75**

Franklin Simon & Co.

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4 Rue Martel

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

LONDON
29 Jewin Crescent

Special Offerings Monday

Women's Lingerie Shop

Second Floor.

Philippine Hand Made Night Gowns
Of sheer batiste, V or round neck, hand embroidered in a variety of designs. **2.95**

Philippine Envelope Chemises
Hand made, of sheer batiste, hand embroidered in a variety of designs; ribbon trimmed. **2.95**

Philippine Hand Made Chemises
Of sheer batiste, hand embroidered in various designs; ribbon trimmed. **2.45**

Women's Knit Underwear Shop

Store Floor.

Glove Silk Envelope Chemises
"Parfait" make, embroidery and lace top, ribbon and flower trimmed, lace shoulder bands. **1.95**

Glove Silk Combinations
"Parfait" make, French band top, fully reinforced; pink or white. **2.45**

Gauze Lisle Thread Combinations
Hand crochet front and crochet edge; lace or tight knee. **.95**

Sport Apparel Shop

For Women and Misses—Fourth Floor.

Wool Jersey Sport Suits
In blue, cherry, rose, white or gold wool jersey; long Norfolk coat, button front flare skirt. **34.50**

"Khaki Kool" Silk Sport Suits
A new washable silk fabric in white with green, lavender, rose or gold stripes; sash belted coat, flare skirt with deep fold. **39.50**

Sport Sweater Shop

For Women and Misses—Fourth Floor.

Pure Silk Sweaters
Loose fitting sash model, V neck, two pockets, in rose, lavender, Copen, green, purple or black. **14.50**

Reversible Fibre Silk Sweaters
Imported coat sweaters, in rose, yellow, green, blue, turquoise or lavender; reverse side of white fibre silk, detachable collar and sash. **19.75**

Women's Shoe Shop

Third Floor.

Hand Sewed Pumps
Of pearl or gray kid; of all white or black and white washable kid; of Havana brown, black or patent kid; of white washable kid with blue kid back. **7.00**

High-laced Spring Boots
Of white washable kidskin; of black kid with white calf top; of Havana brown kidskin; of sand color kidskin; light welted soles and Spanish heels. **8.50**

Women's Skirt Shop

Fourth Floor.

Striped Serge Sport Skirts
Box pleated model of French serge, in black, navy, brown or green, with double white shadow overstripe; also white with black, green or navy stripe. **8.75**

Striped Tussah Silk Sport Skirts
Flare model, in tan tussah silk, with rose, green, Copen or gold stripes; envelope pockets and wide detachable belt. **12.75**

Women's Hosiery Shop

Store Floor.

Richelieu Ribbed Silk Hose
Of Pure Thread Silk, in black, white, gold, silver, pink, sky, navy, bronze or taupe, lisle sole and garter top. 3 pair for 2.75 **.95**

Silk Hose, Hand Emb'd Clox
Of Pure Thread Silk, in black, white, gold, silver, pearl, ivory, champagne, brown or navy, with self or contrasting color, plain or novelty clox. 3 pair for 3.00 **1.35**

Women's Glove Shop

Store Floor.

Slip-on Capeskin Gloves
Four button length slip-on Gloves of lightweight capeskin, in white, black, ivory or tan; P. X. M. sewn; arrow point back. **1.35**

Slip-on Kid Gloves
Six button length slip-on Gloves of glace kid, in pearl, mode, putty or sand, side gussets, fourchettes, strap and embroidery in contrasting color. **2.00**

Franklin Simon & Co.

Misses' and Girls' Spring Apparel

New models of distinction—youthful and different

For Misses 14 to 20 Years — For Girls 6 to 17 Years

In Our Greatly Enlarged Shops

Entire Second Floor of the Fifth Avenue and 38th Street Buildings

A Separate Shop for Misses' Tailored Suits
A Separate Shop for Misses' and Girls' Coats
A Separate Shop for Misses' Gowns and Dresses
A Separate Shop for Juniors and "Hard-to-fit" Girls
A Separate Shop for Girls and Children

Small Children's Coat and Hat Shop

Sizes 2 to 6 years—Third Floor.

COATS in exclusive models of wool velour checks, navy serge, black and white checked worsted, gabardine; also faille or taffeta silk.

6.95 *to* **27.50**

HATS in exclusive imported or domestic models, of fancy straw, Leghorn, Milan hemp, Panama, silk or lingerie.

3.95 *to* **18.50**

LORD BRYCE DEFINES TWO GREAT FORCES

One Springs from Altruism and Peace—the Other from Egotism and War.

FALSE BASIS OF LATTER

Futile, He Shows, to Attempt to Defend It by a Philosophy Drawn from Nature or History.

By VISCOUNT BRYCE.

Synopsis of the Huxley lecture delivered at Birmingham, March 10, especially prepared by the speaker for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The lecturer began by stating that those who studied the general principles that guide human conduct, as the working out of those principles has been displayed in history, had noted two main streams of tendency. One of these showed itself in the power of reason and of the finer and more altruistic emotions, while the other tendency was associated with passion and those self-regarding impulses which attain their ends in and by physical force.

Thus there had been two schools of philosophical thinkers and historians, one school laying stress on the former tendency and finding in it the chief sources of human progress, while the other dwelt upon the power of selfishness and passion, deeming them to be elements in human action which could never be greatly reduced either by reason or by sympathy.

This school held that social order must always be maintained chiefly by force, and that right itself was only created by force. It naturally, therefore, accepted war as inevitable. The other school, with its faith in reason and sympathy, was more sanguine, thought that progress was chiefly achieved in and through peace, believing in the possibility of a world which at last would become pacific. The latter, or peace-loving and peace-desiring school, had indeed the support of great names. It had not only been the doctrine preached by Christianity but in subsequent ages had been championed by the greatest of mediaeval poets, Dante Allighieri, and the greatest of modern philosophers, Immanuel Kant.

Altruism Held the Field.

Down to recent times it had seemed to hold the field, almost unchallenged, in the realm of thought. Latterly, however, the other school had sprung into conspicuous activity, particularly in Germany. Teachers had arisen who, not content with maintaining war to be a necessary factor in the relations of States, declared it to be valuable in itself, by no means a necessary evil, but rather a positive good. The State, according to them, stands by power. Power rests upon force, force executes the law within State limits, but outside State limits there is no law and no morality, nothing but force. Self-preservation is the principle of the State's being. Necessity justifies all the State's acts. Might makes right, and war is the means by which the State must make its will prevail against other communities. This doctrine, which sees in war a constant means of human progress, bases itself on two lines of argument. One is drawn from the realm of animated nature, and the other from history.

"Both lines of argument," he said, "show that all progress is achieved by strife. Among animals and plants it is natural selection and the struggle for life that evolve higher forms from lower. Among men it is the same process of unending conflict that has enabled the higher races and stronger States to overcome or absorb the lower and less advanced. This theory has now become a powerful factor in the relations of States to one another, and has been used to justify not merely war itself, but methods of warfare till recently unheard of—methods which so far from serving human progress threaten to carry us back into the ages of barbarism.

Erroneous Analogies.

"There never was a doctrine which those who adopted it could not find some theory or some authority to justify. People used to go to the Bible for texts which would sanctify their conduct. Now they generally go to natural science. I remember a time when slavery was defended by quoting Noah's declaration that Ham, or rather Canaan, the son of Ham, should serve his elder brother, Ham being assumed to have been the progenitor of the negro race. A more remarkable instance was the promulgation of a view that the African negro was not really a man at all. The first time I ever saw or heard the distinguished writer and teacher in whose honor this Huxley Lecture has been founded was in 1864, when he was delivering a lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons on Human Anatomy, in which he demolished and dismissed with indignant scorn arguments founded on the structure of the bones, which were intended to prove that the negro was an anthropoid ape. We must not be surprised if today a nation, which is nothing if not scientific, seeks and finds in what is called the Darwinian doctrine of natural selection proofs of the view that the elimination of the weak by the strong is the method by which progress is attained in the social and political, no less than in the biological sphere."

The lecturer then proceeded to examine this argument in detail, pointing out the misconception on which it rests, the inapplicability of the parallel from the animal and vegetable kingdom to the realm of human society. The argument, he said, was not an argument at all, but only an analogy, and an imperfect one at that. He then proceeded to examine the so-called historical argument, referring to a large number of cases in which it was alleged that nations and States had grown and developed themselves chiefly by war, and had by means of war quickened the material and intellectual progress of mankind. From an examination of these cases the conclusion was drawn that although a state of war and the habit of preparing for it and delighting in it have in some cases been found compatible with progress, there is nothing to show that they have caused it, while in many cases these habits have possessed during many generations nations which have remained unprogressive.

"Some of the leading races and States," he argued, "have no doubt established their position by war, but the races that have been most engaged in fighting have not been those which have advanced most. Prussia, of which Voltaire said nearly two centuries ago that fighting was its trade, claims to be an instance of success achieved by war chiefly, but it is still too soon to say whether this claim can be supported. The argument from biology having been dismissed as worthless and the argument from history having afforded few positive and definite results because the progress of a nation depends on many conditions besides the state of peace or war, the lecturer concluded by an examination of the tendencies and results of war in the concrete upon material progress, intellectual progress, and moral progress.

"Materially war is destruction—the destruction of life, the destruction of property, the diversion of workers from useful labor, the interruption of trade, the shock given to international confidence. Against this waste and this impoverishment of peoples a victorious State may set off what it wins in territory or tribute, but these forcibly gotten gains do not always prosper. On the material side, therefore, war, so far as the world generally is concerned, clearly retards progress by the extinction of a part of the world's capital. On the intellectual side its consequence is to direct men's minds specially to military and naval questions and to make them occupy themselves with with things material rather than with things intellectual or spiritual, and to create and exalt a professional class which, whether or no it is well educated, is comparatively insensible to intellectual and artistic influences and pleasures. In the moral sphere it forms a type of character marked by discipline and obedience, but the more discipline, the less individuality, the more obedience, the less initiative.

Virtues of War.

"It furnishes occasion for the display of some virtues in the field—courage, self-sacrifice, devotion to the State. Whether these virtues tend to a moral elevation reacting on the whole nation as Tennyson seems to have thought when in writing "Maud" he expected Britain to be regenerated by the Crimean war, whether elevation is permanent, whether it is natural fruit of war and will be visible in the European nations when this war has ended—these are questions on which the war will throw light. Surely much must depend on the motives which inspire each set of combatants.

"A war of aggression, stimulated by national pride and ambition, may have a different moral effect upon one undertaken to repel a wanton attack, to defend an innocent neutral State, to rescue the peaceful peoples from a danger to their liberties, and protect the world itself from a menace to the sacred principles of justice and humanity. We hold the war we are now waging to be such a war, and trust that the sufferings and sorrows it has brought to us and our allies may be compensated by a purifying of the heart, an increased spirit of self-sacrifice, and the raising of our national and personal ideals.

"On a review of the whole matter war will not be found to have quickened, but to have greatly retarded, the upward march of man. What then have been the causes to which progress has been due? Partly, no doubt, to competition, but chiefly to thought. Thought is not helped by war. It is the races that know how to think rather than the far more numerous races that know only how to fight, that have led the world. Invention and scientific inquiry have given us improvements in the arts of life and that knowledge of nature which has brought wealth and comfort. Thinking has produced literature and art. Now, the thought of a people is most active when it is brought into contact with the thought of another, because each loses its variety and freedom of play when it has worked too long upon accustomed lines. Isolation retards progress, intercourse quickens it. Such contact, with the process of learning which follows therefrom may happen by war, but happens far oftener in peace; and it is in peace that men have time and taste to profit fully by it.

"A study of history will enable us to dismiss with an easy conscience the theory of Treitschke that war is a medicine which Providence must be expected constantly to offer to the human race for its own good. And we may properly address ourselves at the end of a war undertaken to vindicate the eternal principles of right against the spirit of militarism and aggression, to the task of trying to help forward the progress of mankind, not through the strifes and hatreds of the peoples, but rather by their friendly co-operation in the healing and enlightening works of peace."

SEES VICTORY IN GERMAN LOAN

Dr. Helfferich Says It Indicates Unbroken Strength.

LONDON, March 25.—Further details of the address before the Reichstag of Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, in announcing that 10,600,000,000 marks ($2,650,000,000) was subscribed to the new war loan, are forwarded by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. He quotes Dr. Helfferich as follows:

"The financing of the war for another half year is assured. * * * Germany is the only belligerent power which has covered her total war expenditure by long term loans. That a nation of seventy millions, cut off from the outer world by arbitrary acts in conflict with international law, should have borne for twenty months the heavy burdens of the war and should now again be offering more than 10,000,000,000 marks to the Fatherland is proof of greatness beyond praise of words. It signifies that our strength is unbroken, our confidence in final victory unshaken, and that the German people stand united as one man."

The Military Governor of the Province of Brandenburg announced yesterday that Saturday would be observed as a school holiday in celebration of the success of the war loan propaganda in the higher schools. Boys participated largely in this work. Some gymnasiums in Berlin subscribed 20,000 or 30,000 marks.

BRITISH GAIN ON THE TIGRIS.

Capture a Small Turkish Post—Turks Bombard Kut-el-Amara.

LONDON, March 25.—A surprise attack by British forces in Mesopotamia, on March 15, resulted in the capture of a small Turkish post on the west bank of the Tigris, it was officially announced this afternoon. Bombardment of Kut-el-Amara by Turkish aircraft and artillery also is reported in the official statement, which is as follows:

Our forces on the right bank of the Tigris seized a small Turkish post at Falahiyeh by a surprise attack on the night of March 15-16. Our casualties were four.

On March 23 General Townshend reported his camp at Kut-el-Amara bombarded by enemy aircraft and guns at intervals on March 21-23. His casualties were slight.

The general situation is unchanged.

DANISH-BRITISH ALLIANCE?

Washington Seeks Light on a Rumor of a Secret Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The State Department is making an effort to get information as to the character and scope of a secret treaty between the Governments of Great Britain and Denmark. So far it has had no success, although it has sent cabled instructions to the proper American diplomatic officers in Europe to obtain the facts as to the agreement. All that is known of the treaty is meagre. The belief prevails that the agreement insures Danish neutrality on the side of the Entente Allies and may go even to the extent of providing that in certain contingencies Denmark will resort to arms in behalf of the allied cause.

The State Department has had nothing to confirm reports that the Governments of Lenmark, Sweden, and Norway have entered into a working agreement for the period of the war, under which if one of the three Scandinavian nations becomes involved in the European conflict the two others will not take sides with the group of belligerents to which the first nation is opposed. Doubt of the correctness of this report is expressed here on the ground that and secret treaty between Great Britain and Denmark would bar Denmark from entering into any such arrangement. Sweden's sympathies are generally credited as being with the Teutonic powers, and it is not regarded as probable that Denmark, in view of her supposed virtual alliance with Great Britain, would consent to be bound by a convention that would prevent her from carrying out obligations to Great Britain if Sweden should join forces with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

TROLLEY CAR MEN STRIKE IN NEWARK

Action Taken by 200 Motormen and Conductors in Mass Meeting at 1 A. M.

THREATEN TRANSIT TIEUP

Several Arrests Made at Barns When Union Members Try to Get Others to Leave Their Work.

Following a meeting in Iroquois Hall, on Washington Street, Newark, at 1 o'clock this morning, 200 conductors and motormen employed on the Newark trolley lines declared a strike which may cause a serious tie-up of traffic in that city. For several weeks the Trolleymen's Union has ben organizing a strike, which threatened to start every day unless concessions were made by the trolley officials. The union demanded an increase in pay, but more especially a nine-hour instead of the present eleven-hour workday.

The mass meeting which voted to strike was called after the labor leader had become convinced that their demands would not be granted by officials of the Newark trolley lines, who would make no concessions. Members of the union scattered through various sections of the city and summoned the trolley men to the meeting, which called for midnight. When about 200 motormen and conductors had assembled, the leaders announced that, in the absence of favorable action by the companies, there was nothing else to do but declare a strike.

This was done with cheers, after which the strikers emerged from Iroquois Hall and hastened to the trolley barns to inform their fellow-workers and call them off the cars. According to the leaders, more than 800 men will be on strike within the next twenty-four hours.

Not more than an hour after the strike was declared there was trouble at the car barns. The Police Department, expecting serious developments before the night was over, had posted mounted squads at the entrance of the barns. When the strikers attempted to coerce recalcitrant trolley men to leave their cars, they were immediately interfered with by the police and driven off the premises. The most serious controversy between the strikers and the police occurred in the car barn of the Plank Road car barn at Twentieth Street and Sixteenth Avenue. Here several arrests were made.

The labor leaders intend to make it their business today to swing the whole trolley force of Newark into the strike movement. Pickets will be posted throughout the city and conductors and motormen will be presented with printed notices urging them to assist in winning the strike.

SKIRMISHES IN MACEDONIA.

French Shell Austro-Germans Repairing Bridges Near Gievgeli.

BERLIN, March 24, (via London, March 25.)—The Berliner Tageblatt's Macedonian correspondent says that French forces from the intrenched camp at Saloniki have been showing activity in the neighborhood of Gievgeli, on the Serbian-Greek frontier, where they fired ten shots from heavy guns against Austro-German pioneers who were repairing bridges. The shots did no damage.

The French also carried out a bombardment in the vicinity of Doiran. A number of small skirmishes between patrols have taken place, the correspondent adds.

WOMEN AID WAR ORPHANS.

Shakespeare Fantaisie to be Given April 12 for Them.

Some of the most prominent women in this country, among whom are Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, are patronesses of a Shakespeare Flower Fantasie, that is to be given at the Plaza Hotel April 12, under the joint auspices of the International Child Welfare League, and the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild. The money realized will be devoted to the carrying into effect of a plan for the rescue of the orphaned children of the warring countries of Europe.

"The International Child Welfare League," the notice issued yesterday states, "has undertaken to lay the foundation for the development of a plan of large scope, which contemplates the ultimate creation of an international congress, that shall be represented at the peace parley of the warring powers, and there urge the incorporation in the final treaty, of a provision insuring the nurture of child life in the devastated areas."

The receipts from the sale of boxes and tickets for the Shakespeare Fantasie will be taken care of by the Columbia Trust Company, which has appointed Miss Virginia H. D. Furman custodian of the fund. The fund will be employed by a special committee of which Adolph Lewisohn is Chairman, in relief work after the European conferees in the movement have organized the final convention which is to meet at The Hague.

In addition to those names the patronesses of the coming Fantasie include: Mrs. Julia Marlowe Sothern, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. D. C. Hood, Miss Carrie E. Lee, Mrs. William P. Clyde, Mrs. Frank T. Griswold, Miss Georgina Iselin, Mrs. D. Herbert Hostetter, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Sigmund Neustadt, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, the Countess Leary, Miss Irene Lewisohn, Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Mrs. George de Forest Lord, Mrs. George D. Pratt, Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. John Wood Stewart, and Mrs. Walston Hill Brown.

CONSULAR RUMOR MYSTERY.

Washington Can't Explain Story Our Agent in Serbia is Under Ban.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The State Department has been mystified over the basis for a recent report from Europe that United States Consuls in Serbia have been ordered to leave that country because Serbia has ceased to be an independent State. No confirmation of this action, which was credited to the Government of Austria-Hungary, has reached the State Department.

As a matter of fact there is only one American consular officer accredited to a Serbian post. He is James B. Young, Consul at Belgrade. The mystifying report possibly may have arisen from the circumstance that Mr. Young is no longer in Serbia and has not been there for several months. When the Serbian Court and Government fled from Belgrade to Nish Consul Young went with them, and he followed the Court and Government in their various changes of headquarters. Subsequently he returned to Belgrade, but left there and went to Vienna after the Teutonic drive that placed Serbia in the possession of the Central Powers.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

From Old-Spain, from the Louis Treize to the Louis Seize Periods, from the Second Empire and the Orient, Have Come Inspirations and Motifs for the New Modes.

BONWIT TELLER & CO. direct particular attention to their advertisement of "FLAPPER" APPAREL in the Rotogravure Section of to-day's New York Times.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Introduce in Their

SPORTS DEPARTMENT—THIRD FLOOR.

The "Cravat" Sports Coat

Specially priced at

29.50

An entirely new model with a very unique collar feature. Made of faille silk in plain colors or combination pencil stripes, also "Khaki-Kool." In all the leading shadings and combinations.

Imported French Kid Gloves

Made by "Valliers"

2.25

Two clasp gloves in champagne and white, with black stitching. Guaranteed to wash perfectly.

Authentic New Models

French & "Bontell" Corsets

Corsets that are fashioned in accord with the season's new silhouette.

"Bontell" Corsets 3.50 to 35.00
of tricot, batiste, broche, gold and silver brocades.

French "Dupree" Corsets 8.75 to 28.50
Made and imported exclusively for this shop by expert French corsetieres.

Augustine Thomas Corsets 7.50 to 25.00
Made by the famous Paris corsetiere

"Gossard" Front Lace Corsets
batiste, broche, stripe and coutil fabrics. 2.00 to 25.00

Millinery Fashions

CHAPEAUX de PARIS

Original Models and Reproductions

A display which features the newest millinery notes from the leading modistes. Including model hats from Talbot, Reboux, Varon, Hamar, Lewis, Lanvin, Georgette and others of equal prominence.

Tailleur & Sport Hats

A collection of hats revealing every trend and tendency of the mode is assembled in the department on the main floor which is devoted exclusively to hats of this type.

The Most Wonderful Ensemble of Fashions Ever Presented

in

Women's Tailleur Suits & Costumes Elegants

A collection of suits which includes every desirable model and from which every undesirable style is eliminated.

Moderately Priced Suits Are Given Special Emphasis

29.50 35.00 45.00

These suits have the unique distinction of originality—their unusual and exclusive style features mark them apart from models that become quickly commonplace.

Distinguished Originations in Suits of Silk and Cloth

55.00 95.00 Up to 250.00

Suits of the most exclusive cloth and silk textures, developed with the style-individualism, the finesse and elegancies associated with the Bonwit Teller standard.

Silk Afternoon Coats & Evening Manteaux

59.50 to 250.00

An assemblage of models which interprets the best modes and moods of Lanvin, Cheruit, Doeuillet, Premet, Drecoll, Georgette and other couturieres of note.

Developed in taffeta, poult de soie, faille and satin, in black and the leading French colorings.

Cape and Capuchin-monk collar effects, silver, gold and Oriental embroideries, marabou, ostrich, and fur trimming—all with individualized features to distinguish them.

"Bontell" Footwear

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Grace of line, finesse, lightness and flexibility mark "Bontell" footwear. They possess all the fine little touches of custom work. Original types are introduced in spat pumps, afternoon and walking boots, sports boots, riding boots and evening slippers. Many to be had exclusively at this shop.

THE VOGUE OF BUCKLES—Colonial and jewel designs in Sterling Silver, Solid Gold, Cut Steel, Black and White French Brilliants.

Mourning Apparel

An individual department on the second floor, wherein selections may be made in privacy.

Mourning Apparel—distinctively Bonwit Teller—designed on lines in accord with the mode and the present day silhouette, yet tempered with a sense of distinguished simplicity and refinement.

Originations

When the lid is lifted from a miniature hat box there's a fragrant shower of heart-shaped sachets, detachable from their ribbon ends—ready to be tucked into the filmy folds of lingerie.

* * *

A sachet for the camisole, two for the garters—Three ribbon flowers, fragrant with "Quelques Fleurs"—packed into a tiny brocaded box.

* * *

And three satin sachet pillows—a satin rose stuck through the ribbon that ties them together—a Bakst butterfly hovering near—lured by their new fragrance.

* * *

From the dressing table of a Pompadour might have come this flacon d'essence, covered with gold lace and banded in rosebuds.

* * *

Oiseau de Feu—a new brooch inspired by the interpretative dances of the Russian Ballet.

* * *

And Oiseau Bleu—the quaintest of noisette brown parasols with springtime bluebirds of velvet applied, Japanese fashion.

* * *

Jade and jet; gun metal and coral; labaryte and silver—interesting color harmonies that betray the newness of new La Vallieres.

* * *

As crispy new as Spring herself—a glisteny, heavily ribbed pocketbook of vachette, 5.00.

* * *

Pheasants—pelicans—storks—parrots—are pendants for new necklets of Bakst color tendencies.

* * *

Beaded in stripes (vivid green and white on a chocolate-brown ground)—and mounted on a parrot-green frame—there's a hand bag to accentuate the newness of a spring costume.

* * *

A tiny hand bag of black taffeta beaded in gold and silver—just large enough for the cobwebby handkerchief of a senorita.

"Je ne sais quoi"

BLOUSES

"Je ne sais quoi!" exclaims the Parisienne at things of indefinable charm. It is this indefinable chic and charm possessed by Bonwit Teller blouses.

"Sports" blouses and tailored shirt types of linen.

Real laces with handkerchief linen.

Drawn work and hand embroidered blouses.

Colored batistes and exquisite stripes and combinations.

Beaded Georgette crepes with quaint Louis XIII collars, and other distinctive features.

in

HAND MADE IMPORTED FRENCH & "BONTELL" BLOUSES

"Jeunes Filles"

Specialized Misses' Fashions That Are Different

Simplicity, verve and esprit are the Jeanne Lanvin-like ideals achieved in Bonwit Teller apparel for the younger set of 14 to 18. Types that are completely divorced from the mature and over-sophisticated styles.

Misses' Tailleur Suits

29.50 35.00 39.50 45.00

Fashioned with the subtle charm of almost boyish directness of line and silhouette with quaint feminizing touches in the collars, the belts, the pockets and sleeves. Developed in gabardine, serge, taffeta, compose, Poiret twill, Club and Bradley checks, silk and wool jersey.

Misses' Costume Suits

45.00 95.00 Up to 195.00

Casaquin jaquette, Breton basque, Cape and Pelerine, apron, side flare and bouffant hip skirts, triple tier skirts. Chinese effects mark the costume suits for misses. Made of fine cloth fabrics, silks and combinations of silk-and-cloth.

Misses' Spring Coats

18.50 to 125.00

Made of serge and gabardine, velour, Callot checks, silk Bolivia cloth, homespuns, tweeds, taffeta, faille, and gros de Londres for utility service and more formal wear.

SMOCK DRESSES—A collection of chic, youthful frocks, designed on lines of grace and simplicity.

Misses' Frocks & Gowns

18.50 to 125.00

Simple trotteur frocks, in Georgette crepe, beaded and embroidered models. Dainty frocks of organdie and net. And a collection of exquisite debutante, bridesmaid and evening frocks of most exclusive design.

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's

BROADWAY, Corner 81st St.

Sale of Suits

Scheduled for This Week

SHOWING THE VERY NEWEST AND SMARTEST SPRING FASHIONS IN TAILORED SUITS

Spring Tailored Suits

Newest models, featuring latest style effects. Made of Serge, Gabardine or Velour Checks and Novelty English fabrics. *Value $39.50* 29.50

Spring Tailored Suits

The very newest and most approved models, made in all the accepted cloths, showing the new style effects now in vogue. *Value $45.00* 35.00

WILL CLOSE OUT

Handkerchief Linen Blouses

Of Striped Linen in all colors; also solid White.

To Close 2.95 *Former Price $5.00*

None Sent C. O. D. or Exchanged

KINGSBURY CHEERED BUT SOME HISS, TOO

Commissioner Scores Critics in Speech to the Child Welfare League.

HE ASSAILS DR. POTTER

Declares Former Baptist Pastor Is Real Author of the Rev. Father Farrell's Pamphlets.

There were both applause and hisses when Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury told of the recent investigation into institutions for the care of dependent children at a meeting under the auspices of the Child Welfare League in the ballroom of the Hotel Plaza yesterday afternoon.

Adolph Lewisohn presided at the meeting and on the platform was Mrs. Walston Brown, President of the Child Welfare League; Miss Helen Todd, Director of the Bureau of Information of the league; Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, Dr. Ludwig B. Berstein of the Orphan Asylum of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, of which Mr. Lewisohn is President, and Deputy Commissioner Doherty.

Mr. Kingsbury told his version of the State inquiry now in progress under Special Commissioner Strong.

"The department of which I am the head has been indicted," he continued, "and thousands and thousands of pamphlets have been circulated against it. We are charged with being anti-Catholic, with making false reports to the Mayor. The commission appointed by the Governor has been charged with being a party to a conspiracy against the institutions. Pamphlets have been circulated in great numbers in the Catholic churches, I am told. The pamphlet I hold in my hand was sent out three weeks ago this Sunday, and there have been others each Sunday following.

"It is entitled—and quite properly—'A Public Scandal.' (The audience laughed.) I regret having a sectarian or religious issue brought in and I challenge any one to show that there is religious prejudice in the Board of Charities. My second deputy is a devout Roman Catholic. We also have Jewish and Protestant investigators.

Names the "Real Author."

"The day after this pamphlet was issued, from St. Elizabeth's Church, I believe it was, I received a letter from a man saying that, as a good Roman Catholic, he repudiated the pamphlet. Every good Roman Catholic and every good Jew would repudiate it.

"And the priest whose name is signed to this pamphlet did not write it. It was written by another."

Then came the exciting moment in the meeting. The audience wanted the name of the real writer. Shouts came from the women all over the ballroom.

"He was once upon a time a Baptist minister," said the Commissioner, "but for some reason he left the Church."

"Name! Name! Give us his name," called the women.

"He got into the Controller's office, but he got out of that."

"Name! name!" shouted the women excitedly.

"You will hear of him on the witness stand soon," parried the Commissioner. "The reason you don't hear of him now is because he has been subpoenaed, but we can't get him."

Calls for the name became still more vehement, and Mr. Kingsbury finally answered:

"The man is Dr. Daniel C. Potter, and I am telling you against the advice of my lawyer, but we will prove this in court."

Then he said it was Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins who had given $500 to publish the Moree pamphlet, the compilation of newspaper reports of the Governor's investigation, which the Rev. Father Farrell had assailed.

Tells of Threats.

The Commissioner continued:

"They say I am a renegade Jew and that my name was Koenigsberg. They say that I served time in a penal institution and escaped. I was born in Horton, Kan., in 1876, and one of the newspapers spent $2,000 going over the ground which I have covered, following my life to find what there had been in it.

"They put all kinds of obstacles in our path. Doherty was invited to a dinner and cajoled and finally threatened if he would not get out of this work. The Secretary of the State Board of Charities said: 'We can furnish a man who will do the work.' Doherty was warned that there would be a fight to a finish. Brother Barnabas was obliged to leave the work, and now he is teaching in a little village in Oneida County. Then Mr. Lewisohn received an invitation. He was told Mr. Bernstein was not the proper man for the work and asked to get him off the committee. That is what happens when you try to protect the 23,000 motherless children of this city."

"We have now a Mayor who has the courage and backbone to back up this work," he added.

"And he's a Roman Catholic, too," called a woman, while a few others hissed.

Mr. Kingsbury said all the institutions for children should be moved to the country, and a cottage system adopted. There should also be a bureau for finding homes for the children rather than to put them into any kind of an institution. There was great applause when he said, "The poorest home with a mother in it is better than the best-managed institution."

Doherty Also Speaks.

In answer to a question Commissioner Kingsbury said that out of the twenty-six institutions for children only fourteen were not Catholic.

Deputy Commissioner Doherty, who spoke after his chief, said: "I am a Roman Catholic, but when any man or woman, Catholic, Jew, or Protestant, uses his religion for the injury of little children he is unworthy of it."

Miss Helen Todd read a resolution, which was passed, asking that all private institutions for the aged, sick, or poor of the State be adequately inspected. It concluded:

> And we in mass meeting assembled pledge ourselves to put aside all personal, political, and religious bias in order that an enlightened public opinion may support the State in this investigation.

The resolution thanked the Governor for the investigation now going on.

VILLA UPSETS DINNER PLAN.

No Telephone for Oberlin Alumni Because of Government's Use.

Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio was the guest of honor and the principal speaker last night at the annual reunion and dinner of the Oberlin Alumni Association of New York at the Aldine Club, in the Fifth Avenue Building. Other speakers were N. C. Kingsbury, a Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, whose subject was the "Development of a System"; William F. Bohn, assistant to the President of Oberlin College, and Francis S. Hutchins, a lawyer in this city and a former student at Oberlin.

Ex-Senator Burton told of the educational advantages of an institution such as Oberlin and eulogized the "Fathers of Oberlin" as well as the days when he was a student there. He also made an appeal for a stronger and more virile sort of patriotism at this time, he asserted, when the whole world almost was at war. A new birth of patriotism is needed for the safety and solidarity of the nation, he said.

Pancho Villa, the Mexican bandit, in an indirect way deranged a stop-watched "time table of events" at the dinner. A telephone connection with Oberlinites in Los Angeles was to have been made at 9:40 o'clock for the exchange of greetings, but N. C. Kingsbury announced that because the Government wanted the wire to talk to army officials in El Paso, Texas, the transcontinental connection could not be made until 9:50 o'clock. More than 200 Oberlin alumni were present at the dinner.

SEE WAITE IN PLOT TO KILL MANY MORE

Continued from Page 1.

about the visit except that his brother's condition seemed improved. Asked if he thought Dr. Waite innocent, Frank Waite replied: "I shouldn't say that."

While in Ward 44 with his brother, it was learned, Frank Waite gave him two papers and asked him to sign them. Dr. Waite signed one of them without objection, but, after he had read the other, became angry and refused to sign it. No one who knew the contents of the papers would discuss them.

Before visiting his brother, Frank Waite went to the District Attorney's office and obtained letters requesting the authorities at Bellevue Hospital to extend to the brother and parents of Dr. Waite every courtesy and privilege consistent with the rules of the hospital and the condition of the prisoner. Frank Waite said afterward that his mother and father were at his home in the Bronx, his mother in the care of a physician, and his father near to collapse, and that neither was strong enough for a visit to the hospital.

Evidence that the authorities were desirous of learning Dr. Waite's mental condition was given yesterday, when Dr. Menas S. Gregory, Chief Alienist and Director of the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital, took charge of the prisoner's case. After Dr. Gregory had been with the prisoner for more than an hour yesterday, he was asked what were the results of his examination.

"He's a very sick man," the alienist replied.

"What is his mental condition?" the questioner said.

"It's a beautiful day," anawered Dr. Gregory smilingly.

"But did you find any signs of insanity in him?" the interrogator persisted.

Dr. Gregory looked about him in every direction, and, smiling pleasantly—and profitlessly for the reporter—said: "Everywhere I look I see signs of insanity."

Large Buyer of Poisons.

Mr. Dooling said yesterday that he had proof that Dr. Waite had obtained enough poison to kill a dozen or more persons between Dec. 21 last and March 7, and, though he would not say where he learned this, he did not deny that he found a record of Dr. Waite's purchases of poisons in his safety deposit box in the Fifth Avenue Bank. According to report, in the box were found a number of physicians' prescriptions for medicines containing poisons, which, it is thought, Dr. Waite resolved into their elements in order to obtain the deadly drugs contained in them. Mr. Dooling said that he had specific data of the times and places of Dr. Waite's purchases of poisons.

Dr. Otto H. Schultze, who went to Grand Rapids to perform the autopsy upon the body of Mr. Peck, returned to the city yesterday and made a report to Mr. Dooling which the Assistant District Attorney pronounced "thorough and satisfactory." Dr. Schultze said that he found about the amount of arsenic in Mr. Peck's body that Dr. Waite confessed to buying for his father-in-law.

Assistant District Attorney Mancuso, who went to Grand Rapids with Dr. Schultze, will leave there tonight, according to information received here, and will be present tomorrow to testify before the Grand Jury, which, it is expected, will indict Dr. Waite for murder in the first degree. He will bring with him Percy Peck, son of the dead man, who will also testify.

After Mr. Dooling had been in conference with Mr. and Mrs. Horton for about three hours he made a statement to newspaper men, and after his talk with the woman and her husband was finished last night he gave out other information, in the earlier statement Mr. Dooling said that Mr. and Mrs. Horton came to his office voluntarily and gave him facts which corroborated many things already known to the District Attorney and supplied other facts which had been corroborated.

Hortons Suspect Waite.

"Mr. and Mrs. Horton told me," Mr. Dooling said, "that they were possessed of independent means, and they were convinced that Dr. Waite had designed upon their lives."

Asked how Dr. Waite could hope to obtain money through the death of either, Mr. Dooling said he did not know. It was said in the District Attorney's office later that Dr. Waite had foreseen the time when he would want to get rid of Mrs. Horton for his own convenience and safety, and therefore had contemplated poisoning her.

"Mrs. Horton," Mr. Dooling continued, "also said that Dr. Waite had talked finances with her many times, representing himself as being very wealthy and as soon to become the possessor of a great deal more money. He also asked her about the means of herself and her husband, she said, and suggested that she give him money to invest. It seems to me that he wanted to get money from her as he got the $40,000 from his wife's aunt. As far as I can learn, however, he got nothing from Mrs. Horton.

"Mrs. Horton said that Dr. Waite seemed desirous of giving her medicine, and she believes that he was planning to poison her. She gave us testimony in this connection of which we have corroboration of a documentary and medical nature. She was able to give us, too, evidence supporting our evidence of Dr. Waite's poison purchases."

Mr. Dooling would not be specific on this point, but intimated that Mrs. Horton, in ignorance of Dr. Waite's missions, had several times accompanied him to drug stores, where he obtained poisons.

After Mrs. Horton returned from luncheon a quantity of baggage—two bags stamped with her husband's initials, a hat box and a bag of golf sticks—were brought up to the District Attorney's office from a taxicab that brought her to the building, and when she left it was said that she, her husband and Mrs. Van Palmenberg would go away for a week or more. The report was that they intended to visit in Lakewood.

Mrs. Horton's Own Story.

After the second session of the interview with Mrs. Horton, Mr. Dooling gave out further particulars of the woman and of what she said. The substance of Mr. Dooling's statement follows:

In all her relations with Dr. Waite she was innocent of knowledge that the man whose constant companion she was, even to the extent of sharing a room at the Plaza, had any idea of crime.

Her maiden name was Margaret Weaver, and she was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, 22 years ago. When a little girl her parents moved to Missoula, Mont., where she lived and grew up. Her father and mother both died some years ago, but Mrs. Horton has a brother and sister in Montana.

She came to New York only a few months ago, she and her husband, and after a short stay at the Hotel McAlpin moved to a home of their own in West Eleventh Street. Mrs. Horton has a good voice and her ambition was to be a grand opera star.

Mr. Horton, who is much older than his wife, sympathized with her musical hopes and did everything to help her. He gave her opportunities to study and was content to watch her development in a life far removed from his.

For three weeks last December Mrs. Horton sang on the stage at the Strand Theatre and received complimentary notices of her work. Then, early in January, she sang at the Academy of Music for a week.

Approached by Waite.

It was one night after her appearance at the Academy that a young man approached her courteously and said:

"Pardon me, Mrs. Horton. We have never been introduced I know, but I hope you won't think I am taking a liberty. I know who you are very well and have tried for ever so long to get a proper introduction through mutual friends. When I saw you tonight, I could not resist the temptation to come up and introduce myself. I am Dr. Arthur Waite."

The next night he spoke to her again, and one or two nights later persuaded her to allow him to take her home in his car.

The two young people became friends. Dr. Waite was a fascinating companion. He liked music and was not an ill-performer on the piano. He and Mrs. Horton found another source of congeniality. They both liked theatricals, and would talk for hours of plays and players, operas and opera singers.

It was Waite, who was then a student at the Berlitz School of Languages, who urged Mrs. Horton to attend that institution and perfect her knowledge of French and German. He offered to help her with his knowledge of languages.

Mr. Horton, according to his statement to the District Attorney yesterday, knew of his wife's intimacy with Waite. He felt that the young people with their similar tastes were natural companions, and he realized the advantages his wife might gain from her association with a talented young man.

Waite's Wonderful Tales.

Waite practiced the same deceptions on Mrs. Horton that he practiced on every other friend. He told wonderful stories of his medical practice in London, where he said he had been the head of a large hospital. He even spoke of the possibility that after the war Mrs. Horton might go to London and continue her studies there or on the Continent, where he "had any number of friends" who would be glad to help her.

He spoke carelessly of speculations in the stock market, and said that if there were many more flurries he might be seriously hurt. Mrs. Horton, fresh from the West, was impressed.

Throughout her story yesterday Mrs. Horton was self-possessed. Her husband was with her for awhile, loyally standing by. When she began to tell of her relations with Waite, Horton considerately withdrew from the room until she was through.

"From what Mrs. Horton told us," said Mr. Dooling, "it was a very pretty idyl. They were fond of music. She sang and he played the accompaniment. They liked theatricals, and Dr. Waite could play a fascinating Romeo to any pretty woman's Juliet.

"From what she told us today I would say that she will be a very material witness for the State when the right time comes. She will not be detained in any way, for she and her husband have come forward very willingly to give their testimony to the State."

Mr. Dooling was asked if there had anything been discovered in what Mrs. Horton said to show that Waite wanted money to lavish on her or her study of music.

"No," he said, "I can't say that. Whatever Dr. Waite did seems to have been influenced by the somewhat sordid motive, the acquisition of wealth."

She Knew of the Peck Deaths.

Speaking about the overheard telephone conversation between Mrs. Horton and Waite, when the latter, arriving at the Grand Central Station and beginning to fear that he might be in trouble, told her to pay her bills and get out, Mr. Dooling said:

"I can hardly tell you much about what she said in reference to this matter. It must be held up until the proper place. Remember that the people of the county in this case have a right to have their interests safeguarded in every way possible. I will tell you, however, from her statement to us it was evident that they had talked about their departure, but never expected to go so soon.

"Whatever has been said about Mrs. Horton's not knowing that she was registered as Mrs. Walters is not true. We know that she knew some time before the pair left the Plaza what Dr. Waite had written on the register.

"She knew of the death of Waite's father-in-law and mother-in-law from cards which he sent her, and she also knew of the existence of Waite's wife. In fact, she tells us that at several times, Waite told her that both he and his wife wanted her to come to see them at their home on Riverside Drive. She never saw Mrs. Waite, however.

"Waite was very fascinating to every woman with whom he came in contact, and they liked him as well. We found several addresses in his diary, a great number of them in fact, both addresses and telephone numbers were noted in each case."

"The tablets which were found in Waite's coat pocket and also the bottles of various sorts of drugs which were brought down here last night are being carefully examined, and I may say that this day, both in witnesses and evidence, brings our case against Dr. Waite practically to conclusion."

Two women who at present live near Columbus Circle on Broadway are said to have been intimately acquainted with Waite and to have gone to Bellevue to identify him. What connection they have with the case against the doctor could not be learned yesterday at the District Attorney's office, but it was admitted that this clue was being investigated.

Denied Poisoning to Mrs. Horton.

According to the reports of detectives to the District Attorney, as soon as Dr. Waite stepped off of the Wolverine in the Grand Central Station he went to the telephone and called Room 1,105 at the Plaza, which was the room rented by him for, Mrs. Horton and himself. She was not in, and Dr. Waite called another number, thought to have been that of Mrs. Van Palmenberg's apartment, where he found Mrs. Horton. He told the woman to pay the bill at the Plaza and to pack up and leave at once, which she did, paying the bill out of $300 deposited in her name at the hotel.

Dr. Waite, according to report, also told her he was being shadowed and could not see her for some time. He did not meet her until the following Wednesday morning at the Berlitz School. On that occasion Mrs. Horton is said to have shown Dr. Waite a clipping from a morning newspaper which told of the poisoning of Mr. Peck, and to have asked her companion if he "did it."

"Of course not," Dr. Waite replied, according to report, "but they are following me, and I have to keep out of the way. I won't be able to see you any more."

Dr. Waite has not seen Mrs. Horton since that meeting.

Mrs. Dorothy May Van Palmenberg is not unknown to the New York newspaper reading public. She went to her seven-room apartment at 106 West Seventy-second Street about a month ago, taking with her fifteen trunks covered with labels indicating that she had been abroad.

In February, 1909, Mrs. Van Palmenberg announced that she had been secretly married in Hoboken to Charles Francis Kehoe, a Fifth Avenue woman's tailor, and in December of the following year she announced that she had obtained a divorce from him. Five years later she brought a suit seeking to set aside the divorce on the ground that it had been obtained through collusion, her husband having induced her to divorce him after obtaining some of the $500,000 left her by her first husband. Mr. Kehoe denied the charge and pleaded that, obtaining the divorce in good faith, he had married again in 1911.

The apartment occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Waite at 435 Riverside Drive was thoroughly searched yesterday, and the detectives found a small safe concealed behind a painting. In the safe were found jewelry and silverware valued at several thousand dollars, and was supposed to have been wedding presents to the couple when they were married, six months ago. In Dr. Waite's clothes closet the detectives found nearly 100 suits of clothes and in Mrs. Waite's closet they found many expensive gowns. The apartment was handsomely furnished.

How Waite Confessed.

There was some criticism yesterday because District Attorney Swann, before taking Dr. Waite's confession on Friday, did not warn the young man of his legal rights. To answer this criticism an explanation of how the confession was obtained was given at the District Attorney's office. It was said that on Friday morning, while Detective Cunniffe was standing outside of Dr. Waite's door, the man suddenly exclaimed:

"My God, why can't I get this thing off my mind? Get me my wife. What will she think? Who are you anyway?"

Detective Cunniffe replied: "I am from the District Attorney's office, and I want to help you."

"You don't want to help me," replied Dr. Waite, angrily. "You, everybody, and the law are against me. I am the worst scoundrel on the face of the earth."

"Well," Cunniffe answered, "we all make mistakes."

"Yes," said Dr. Waite, "but everybody is not found out. Can't I get this thing off of my mind. I want to talk to some one about it."

The detective telephoned to the District Attorney's office, it was said, and Assistant District Attorney Brothers was sent to the apartment, but Dr. Waite took a prejudice against him and would not talk to him.

"Is District Attorney Swann also against me?" Dr. Waite was quoted as asking.

"No," replied Mr. Brothers, "he is on the level. He told you everything he had on you last Tuesday. He will help you all that he consistently can."

Mr. Swann was then telephoned for, and, according to the statement, after arriving told Waite that he did not have to talk, that any talking he did would be voluntary. Dr. Waite then made his confession freely, it was said.

Whoever sent the telegram to Percy Peck advising him to have an autopsy performed on the body of his father, which telegram opened the whole present investigation, may have had in mind the case of Roland B. Molineux. The telegram was signed "K. Adams," and Molineux was accused of poisoning Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

Waite's Life All a Bluff.

Dr. Waite's whole life in New York so far as can be learned from the testimony of his acquaintances has been a complete bluff. He was known to some as a doctor who was interested in study at various medical institutions and hospitals in the city. To others he was a doctor who had made a fortune in Wall Street and was chiefly interested in the rise of the stock market. And to still others he was a dentist trying to pass his examinations to practice in this State.

He kept up his pretense, even to the extent of driving to one of the large hospitals here, leaving his friends in the car while he rushed in, saying:

"Excuse me, but I have a very important operation at which I promised to be present."

One of these incidents happened at Bellevue, where Dr. Waite is now in the prison ward. From the records there it has been learned that he was never present at any operation.

His friends knew him as "Doc," but not one of them can be found who ever met him with his wife, or noticed in the least that he was attentive to women. Samuel L. Martin, Mayor Mitchel's Executive Secretary, said he was a member of the same tennis club as Waite and knew him very well on the courts.

"Doc was always very popular with us," said Mr. Martin; "but none of us knew him except as a good partner in tennis. He used to fill that little car of his full of fellows and drive us all in from the courts of an afternoon, but our acquaintance never went any further than that. I can never recall seeing Dr. Waite with his wife, nor can I remember ever to have noticed him with any other woman."

'OTHER WOMAN' TURNS WIFE FROM DR. WAITE

Now Believes He Murdered Parents and Will Do Nothing to Save Him from Death.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 25.—Mrs. Clara Louise Peck Waite talked for publication today for the first time since the investigation was started that led to the arrest of her husband, Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, on a charge of murdering her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Peck.

She declared that her love for her husband had turned to hatred and that she would do all she could to bring about his conviction. Although she had planned to use her half of her father's fortune, if necessary, to fight for her husband's liberty, when she became sure that the "woman" in the case had been discovered, she declared herself against him. In a statement made through Assistant District Attorney Francis X. Mancuso, she said:

I feel it my duty to the public to make the following statement. No previous statement said to have been made by me is authentic. I have given nothing whatever to the newspapers.

When I was informed of the serious charges against my husband I was so shocked and amazed that I could not believe them. It seemed impossible that a man who had been so uniformly gentle and kind to me and apparently so loyal could be guilty of the crime with which he is charged.

My faith in him began to be shaken when it was practically proved to me that Dr. Waite was living with another woman at the Plaza Hotel.

As the evidence against him increased from day to day, I was compelled against my will and my deep affection for him to accept evidence as true.

Of course I cannot and will not say he is guilty, but it certainly seems that he is.

Faith in Husband Shattered.

I cannot lay bare my feelings to the world. No one knows, except those who have suffered as I have, what it means to have one's faith in a husband shattered and to be compelled to believe that in addition to disloyalty to me a great crime against my father and mother may have been committed.

As far as I am concerned, I must and will permit the law to take its course. I shall stand aside and leave the whole matter to those who have the case in charge.

I cannot but pity a man who has apparently wasted his life and sacrificed everything that one should hold dear on the altar of selfishness.

I have told all I know frankly and fully to the authorities and will not discuss that statement, which is in their hands to use as they see fit.

It is all sad and terrible. All I ask is that I may be left alone with my friends to bear my sorrow the best I can.

CLARA PECK WAITE.

Percy S. Peck, brother of Mrs. Waite, talked to a newspaperman for the first time today. He said:

"When Clara first heard of the affair she refused absolutely to believe it. Her faith in Arthur was implicit. I argued and reasoned with her, telling her all that I knew of the case, but she refused to listen. Then when I told her of the other woman she broke down. That induced her to change, and then she related to me an incident which occurred shortly after the death of mother.

"When she and Dr. Waite arrived here with mother's body, Clara left him and went up to father's room. There she told him that she had a premonition that something unusual had occurred. She could not analyze it, but for some reason she felt that an autopsy should be held on mother's body. Father knew that mother had always been averse to such things and he told her so. Even then she insisted, but father had his way and the matter was dropped. The next day Waite took the body to the crematory.

"Now, since Clara has convinced herself that Arthur did kill father and mother, she is sorry she did not follow up her suggestion and demand the autopsy. If she had done so father would still be with us and Arthur would probably be where he would never poison another."

Would Sacrifice Mother's Dust.

Percy Peck is very bitter against his brother-in-law. He denounces him with every breath as an inhuman scoundrel.

"I would go to the end of the world to see him put into the electric chair," he said today. "I'd do anything within my power to secure his conviction. Some one said today that I should order the ashes of my mother put in the hands of a chemist and tested for arsenic. If I thought that would do any good I would allow chemists to use the last particle of dust. I know that he killed father and mother, and I know that he intended to kill Clara, Aunt Katherine Peck, and myself. If he had been allowed his liberty for one more month there would have been more figures in the case."

When asked if he would allow his sister to be taken to New York, where she might see her husband, Peck replied:

"She will never see him again if I have anything to do with it, and I know she doesn't care to see him. I would take her there under one consideration only, that she be allowed to testify against Waite, and send him to the electric chair. I would make her go, even though she demurred. She should be forced to suffer the mortification and humiliation of the publicity if her words could do any good.

"My one wish is to see Waite meet his merited end. He is guilty and he knows it, and he will break down and confess before he is through. His stories of father's wish to commit suicide are absolutely false. He lies when he says it. I know that father was in perfect health and that he loved life. He died because Waite poisoned him. The electric chair is too easy a death for my brother-in-law. If he were tortured it would be no more than fair."

It was learned here today that Dr. Waite ordered the furniture and personal effects at the Peck family residence moved to New York on the day that Peck's funeral took place. He had hired vans and made all preparations, when relatives interfered. Percy Peck declares that he intended to move the furniture to New York and sell it for what he might get. "He would have realized easily $10,000," Peck said.

Assistant District Attorney Mancuso will leave for New York on the Wolverine over the Michigan Central Sunday at 11 A. M. He will be accompanied by Percy S. Peck and his wife, Dr. Shelby Schurtz and Dr. E. P. Billings, who performed the first autopsy on Peck's body. Several other persons whose names were not learned will accompany him.

FIND NEW YORK WOMAN DEAD

Miss Selma Thomas's Body in a Washington Hotel—Suspect Murder

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A woman about 35 years old, who registered at the Ebbitt House as Miss Selma Thomas of New York City, was found dead in bed in her room here this afternoon. Coroner Nevitt and detectives who are working on the case said they were undecided as to whether she had committed suicide or had been murdered.

Miss Thomas registered at the hotel on Thursday morning. A maid went to her room this morning, but, getting no response, waited until the afternoon, thinking the guest asleep. When she entered the room at 3 o'clock she found Miss Thomas dead. The body was removed to the Morgue and an autopsy performed. There were indications that she had died in pain. An analysis of the stomach was ordered by the Coroner.

Search of the room failed to find any bottles or receptacles that could have contained poison. A collapsible paper drinking cup with "Denver, Col.," stamped on it was found in her suitcase. She was neatly dressed, and had $25 in bills in her handbag. Miss Thomas was brunette, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighed 130 pounds. The New York and Denver police have been notified.

The New York police know nothing regarding the death of Miss Thomas, it was said at Police Headquarters last night.

SHACKLETON'S SHIP SAFE.

Aurora en Her Way to New Zealand Under Her Own Steam.

LONDON, March 25.—Reports received here today say that the auxiliary ship Aurora of the Shackleton antarctic expedition, which was damaged in the ice and is now proceeding to New Zealand for repairs, is not in distress or in need of assistance. The latest message indicates that the Aurora is proceeding under her own steam.

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent telegraphs that if necessary a relief ship will be dispatched from New Zealand to meet the Aurora. A New Zealand wireless station is in communication with her.

Sir Douglas Mawson, the antarctic explorer, expresses the opinion that there is no particular cause for alarm.

FAILS TO GET CITIZENSHIP.

Japanese in Honolulu Loses Widely Watched Court Action.

HONOLULU, March 25.—American citizenship was denied to Takao Osawa, a Japanese, in a test case here today. The court ruled that Japanese are Mongolians, and that the word "white" does not include the Mongolian race. Judge Charles F. Clemons of the United States District Court, who denied Osawa's citizenship papers, said:

"The remedy of the applicant lies in Congress. Our alien friends should, through their friends, directly seek that branch of the Government for relief. When such devotion to the United States and the Constitution is given as the petitioner has shown in the last twenty years of complete surrender to our customs and institutions his petition should not fall on deaf ears."

Osawa's appeal has been watched with keen interest by the Tokio press and by Americans and Japanese locally. At the same time two Filipinos got citizenship, though exception was noted by the District Attorney.

It was said that the Department of Justice at Washington had instructed the United States District Attorney here to begin cancellation proceedings at once had the court granted citizenship to Osawa.

URGES AID FOR ARMENIANS.

Ambassador Morgenthau Praises Relief for Repatriated People.

Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, now in this country on a short leave of absence, sent a letter to Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Secretary of the Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, yesterday urging upon the members of that committee the need of continuing funds in large amounts for the care and rehabilitation of the Armenians who are still left in Turkey, as well as for the thousands who have sought refuge in the Russian Caucasus. Dr. Dutton announced when he made Mr. Morgenthau's letter public that as a result of the Russian victories at Erzerum and in other parts of Turkey, in which the Turks had massacred or had driven out the Armenians, the repatriation of the survivors who had been driven from their homes has begun.

"It is to Van, a city of Central Armenia," said Dr. Dutton, "and of about 30,000 population that the first of the repatriated Armenians have been sent. The cable messages from the American Consul are to the effect that the number of refugees returning to their homes is increasing. He cables also that the Governor of Van urges immediate provision of cattle, grain, implements to start cultivation which would provide for the coming need of returning thousands.

"The cable also tells how Dr. Samuel T. Wilson, head of the American Committee's Commission in Russia, and the Rev. Richard Hill of this same commission have left for Van.

"The Consul at Aleppo quotes the committees as strongly urging large remittances. He quotes Dr. W. W. Peet, Treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, as declaring that the relief work already received has worked wonders and if properly continued will help save a Christian nation from extermination."

Dr. Dutton said that Ambassador Morgenthau estimated that it would require at least $500,000 to repatriate the Armenians and rehabilitate them for only the simplest sort of existence.

"If you could only bring home to the public the large amount of good done by the expenditure of the funds already sent us," Ambassador Morgenthau wrote, "and the great number of people that we were able to save from dire distress, I feel convinced that there would be a generous and prompt response. On behalf of the Armenian sufferers, as well as the missionaries and Consuls who have distributed the funds, I want to thank the committee heartily for their untiring efforts and ready compliance with my past requests."

This committee to date has collected more than $450,000, and it is the belief of Dr. Dutton that the half-million mark will be reached by the end of March. Contributions may be sent to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, American Committee for Armenian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue.

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Mrs. E. G. Simmons' Collection

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Of Poiret Twills, Taffeta and Cloth Combinations and Homespuns — exceptionally effective models. *Specially Priced at* $22.50

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New Spring models of Taffeta, Crepe Meteor and Crepe de Chine, in the leading shades. *Specially Priced at* $12.95

Afternoon and Dance Dresses

Of Gros de Londres, Georgette and Crepe Meteor combinations and Taffetas. Distinctive styles. *Specially Priced at* $18.50

Man tailored, braid bound Suit—copy of a high cost model, $17.50

New Spring Coats

$10.00 $15.00 $18.50

Smart Full Draped, Belted, Postillion and Sport Models, of Plaid and Check Velours, Gabardines, Corduroys and Novelty Fabrics. Sizes 14 to 44.

No Connection With Any Other Establishment in the World

WORTH

43 & 45 West 34th Street Opposite McAlpin Hotel

Suits, Coats & Gowns

New Models, Featuring the Very Latest Style Developments, at Attractive Special Prices.

New Spring Suits

Of Callot checks, velour checks, tailleur serge and gabardine. *Special* 25.00

New Spring Suits

Of velour checks, serge, gabardine, also taffeta silk combined with cloth. *Special* 35.00

New Spring Coats

Of velour checks, Callot checks, gabardines, coverts, white chinchillas and domino checks, ¾ or full length, new flare models; body lined with peau de cygne. *Special* 16.50

New Spring Coats

Of Poiret twill, Men's wear serge and velour, all lengths, lined throughout with peau de cygne. *Special* 25.00

Tailleur Serge Suits

Braid Bound; Pique Vestee 25.00

Afternoon Dresses and Danse Frocks

New Spring models of taffeta silk, crepe meteor, gros de Londres, and crepe Georgette, some combined with silk net, in the new draped, flare and bouffant models.

16.50 20.00 25.00

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Specify for attention their collection of

Tea Gowns and Negligees

at prices from

30.00 to 250.00

Among which one will perceive many of the daintiest and most attractive creations of the best Paris designers.

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

BERGDORF GOODMAN

616 FIFTH AVENUE

BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.

Importers — Creators

Present original Paris models, American adaptations and their exclusive creations, assuring patrons the widest latitude for selections.

Gowns Suits Coats

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.

COUNTRY WANTS HIM, ROOSEVELT IS TOLD

And His Attitude Confirms Belief That He Will Try for C. O. P. Nomination.

CONFERS WITH HIS LEADERS

They Tell Him Nation Is in the Heroic Mood Which He Demanded as a Prerequisite.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 25.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in conference today with leaders of the Progressive Party, was informed that during his absence on his tour of the West Indies a country-wide campaign to obtain his nomination by the Republican and Progressive National Conventions at Chicago on June 7 had been set in motion by his friends in the two parties. He made no effort to check it, it was said, and his attitude has given fresh impetus to the movement.

Colonel Roosevelt was informed, it was said on high authority, that the statement he issued recently in Port of Spain had been accepted in this country generally as an announcement that he would lead the fight against the Wilson Administration, if the people showed that they wanted him and were willing to back up his policies. He was told also that there were innumerable evidences of a growing demand for him to head such a fight.

In reply to this, it was understood that he held to the position he had taken in the statement in which he virtually said that he would assume the leadership again if the country "had something of the heroic in its mood."

The conference was held at the home of Colonel Roosevelt's son-in-law, Dr. Richard Derby, 126 East Seventy-ninth Street, Manhattan. The whole situation was gone over in detail and reports from every section of the country submitted. George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, and Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse were among the conferees.

Followers are Confident.

As one leader expressed it, the contest was on in earnest, and while the Colonel might not appear as an active candidate for the nomination at present, there was no longer any doubt in the minds of his followers as to his attitude. He was willing to let the contest for his nomination go on, and he was told by the leaders that the only thing which could prevent his nomination would be the employment of steam-roller methods at the Republican National Convention.

A number of the Roosevelt partisans in the Republican Party sought interviews with the Colonel yesterday, but they were told that he would not appear at the Progressive headquarters and would not care to go further into the matter today. It is believed that several of these men will come to Oyster Bay to see the Colonel within the next week. They were in an optimistic frame of mind today as a result of the reports they had heard of Colonel Roosevelt's conference with Perkins and Wilkinson.

The developments today did much to clarify the situation and make it more evident than before that the real fight of the preconvention campaign would be the contest between the Roosevelt followers in the Republican Party and those who are seeking the nomination of Charles Evans Hughes as a man whom Roosevelt and the Progressives would indorse. The position taken by the Colonel since his return has had the effect of practically eliminating all others from consideration by his followers.

Some of the Progressives are even demanding now that they shall not be asked to consider the indorsement of Hughes unless Hughes shall, before the conventions meet in Chicago, come forward with some public announcement of his views on the big international questions of the day and on preparedness. With the knowledge of the Colonel's attitude toward the nomination clear in their minds, they are taking a more positive stand than before.

To Work for Harmony.

A certain number of these men have revived the agitation to nominate Colonel Roosevelt as soon as the Progressive Convention gets into session, as a threat to the Republicans, unless Mr. Hughes has, before that time, expressed his convictions. As yet, however, they have not obtained Colonel Roosevelt's sanction for such a plan, and there is almost a certainty that they never will.

It was understood that the Colonel, through his closer friends in both parties, would take up consideration of the situation which has developed in some States, such as in Massachusetts, where bitter factional fights over the election of delegates to the Republican Convention are threatened. The Colonel is anxious to prevent discord.

Whether he will make another statement soon is to be decided shortly. He refused to discuss the political situation today after his conference with the leaders and had no comment to make on the reports which got out of what had taken place. But his followers were unmistakably joyful, and there was more talk than ever before about the "probability of Roosevelt's nomination" by both conventions.

The Colonel seemed to be greatly amused about the stories published concerning discovery of a new species of the guacharo in the caves of Trinidad.

"I had been asked a lot of questions about my bird with whiskers," he chuckled. "I don't believe they have anything like it at the Zoo. In fact, I understand that the bird cannot live in this climate. It is a very interesting bird."

Colonel Roosevelt got back to his home at Oyster Bay at 5:40 o'clock tonight. He spent most of his time in New York with his publishers and had luncheon with his son, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. He said he expected to remain here all week.

TO STAGE POLITICAL FIGHT.

Amateurs Will Present Comedy of Brooklyn Factions.

The Republican row in the Tenth Congress District, Brooklyn, is to have a touch of comedy. Congressman Reuben L. Haskell, leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, and County Executive Chairman Jacob A. Livingston are at odds over delegates to the National Convention. A few days ago the Haskell faction won in the courts when the petition of an anti-Haskell candidate was thrown out as irregular.

The Haskell forces are now planning to celebrate with a performance by amateurs burlesquing the row in the district, all the fun to be at the expense of the Livingston faction. The "show" is to be staged after the primaries.

TAGGART STARTS FOR POST.

Holds Reception at Indianapolis—To be Sworn In Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 25.—Thomas Taggart, recently appointed United States Senator by Governor Ralston to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Shively, left late today for Washington. He was accompanied by Mrs. Taggart. Mr. Taggart expects to be sworn in at noon Monday.

Mr. Taggart came up from French Lick last night and today was the center of friends who came here to congratulate him on his appointment.

HOUSE APPLAUDS MENTION OF HUGHES

Demonstration Starts When His Name Is Used by Mr. Fess in Debate.

'IS HE NOMINATED?' IS ASKED

Members Rush from Cloakroom to Learn Cause of Unexpected Outburst on the Floor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Representative Simeon D. Fess, an Ohio Republican and supporter of ex-Senator Burton for the Presidential nomination, inadvertently caused a demonstration in the House today by mentioning the name of Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court. Many members on the Republican side of the chamber interrupted the Ohio Congressman by applauding for nearly a minute.

Mr. Fess referred to Justice Hughes during the debate on the literacy test provision of the Burnett Immigration bill. In reply to a speech by Representative O'Shaughnessy of Rhode Island, Mr. Fess, who was formerly a college President, spoke of the founding of Brown College, from which came Horace Mann, E. Benjamin Andrews, Charles E. Hughes, and other famous educators and statesmen.

As Mr. Fess reached the name of Justice Hughes the applause suddenly swept over the Republican side, and the Ohio member stood in rather embarrassed fashion, attempting to proceed. Just at that moment the time of the Ohioan expired. He asked for one minute additional, which was allotted by Representative Burnett, in charge of the bill.

"Is Justice Hughes now placed in nomination?" asked Representative Gallagher of Illinois.

"I will say more about that if he gets to be President," said Mr. Fess. Again the applause broke out.

It was the first time that the name of the ex-Governor of New York had been mentioned in House debate since the movement was begun to make him the Presidential nominee. The Republican applause was so loud and persistent that members rushed in from the cloak rooms and corridors to ascertain the cause of the demonstration.

Mr. Fess supported the literacy test provision of the Burnett bill, but when he was allowed an additional minute of time Mr. Burnett facetiously remarked:

"I am not yielding time to the gentleman to make a Presidential nomination."

"Then I withdraw the nomination," said Mr. Fess, while the Democrats laughed.

FIGHTS CHANGES IN LAWS.

Bar Association Opposes Bill to Restrict Power to Call Militia.

The amendment to the military law, as proposed in the Lynch bill, confining to the Governor authority to call out the militia for strike or riot duty, and then only on request of a Sheriff or Mayor, is vigorously opposed by the Committee on the Amendment of the Law of the Bar Association, which yesterday sent out its Bulletin No. 2, giving the reasons for the committee's approval of or opposition to this and other measures pending in the Legislature. Louis Marshall is Chairman of the Committee and Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Secretary. In regard to the Lynch amendment, the committee says:

"The present law permits a Justice of the Supreme Court, a County Judge or Recorder or City Judge of a city, or the Sheriff of a county, or the Mayor of a city, as well as the Governor, to call out the militia.

"The committee disapproves the bill. The power of the Governor to use the militia should not be restricted so that he could use it only if requested to do so by the Sheriff of a county or the Mayor of a city. It would be a disgrace to the State were the Governor compelled to permit tumults, riots, resistance to the process of the State or a breach of the peace to continue because the Sheriff of a county or the Mayor of a city proved derelict in his duty or failed to recognize an existing peril.

"Furthermore, there is no reason for depriving Justices of the Supreme Court and the other judges named, Sheriffs of counties, and Mayors of cities, of the powers now possessed by them to call out the militia to suppress tumults and riots. There never has been any abuse of such power, and it is essential that local officers have such powers, so that emergencies may be met promptly without the necessity for laying the facts before the Governor and procuring his action thereon."

The McGarry, Joseph, and Dunnigan bills, providing for the regulation of the price of gas in Greater New York, also are opposed by the Committee on the Amendment of the Law, which says this bill would fix the price of gas without ascertainment of facts, and adds:

"Power has been conferred upon the Public Service Commission to fix the price of gas upon due ascertainment of the facts, and it is contrary, therefore, to the adopted legislative policy of the State to have the price of gas regulated by legislative act. The Legislature is possessed of no adequate means of making inquiry and passing upon questions of fact necessary to a proper determination of the price to be charged for gas, unless a committee be appointed for the purpose with power to take testimony."

Because experience has indicated that grave evils result from permitting employes to select physicians to treat them at the expense of their employers or insurance carriers, the committee says it is opposed to the Dunnigan-Evans bill, to amend the workmen's compensation law, so that if an injured employe requests treatment by a physician selected by himself his employer must pay for that treatment.

CITY BREVITIES.

Jeremiah Daly, an agent, of 140 Tenth Avenue, who was shot Friday night in the Jersey Central ferryhouse at West Twenty-third Street, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning. The police say the assailant was caught after a chase, and described himself as Jerry Hourigan, a driver, of 429 West Twenty-fifth Street. Coroner Hellenstein committed Hourigan to the Tombs without bail pending the inquest.

Joseph E. Miller of 348 Lincoln Avenue, Queens; Frederick W. Fritag of 26 Vandam Street, and William H. Patton of 839 East 173d Street, the Bronx, meat inspectors of the Health Department, were dismissed from the department yesterday by Dr. Lucius P. Brown, director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, following their trial on charges of "accepting money for the purpose of influencing official action."

The body of the man who died suddenly in front of 1,651 Madison Avenue on Thursday was identified yesterday at the Morgue by his daughter as that of Joseph Heller, 67 years old, a retired real estate dealer of 1,750 Madison Avenue.

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New York
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OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland
Buffalo
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34th Street—New York

Distinctive and Exclusive Spring Apparel

Women's Tailored Suits

Tailored and dressy models, reproductions of the latest French fashions, in a wide range of materials.

35.00 45.00 55.00 and upward

Women's Smart Coats

Practical sport and dressy models of Gabardine, Serge, Covert, Bolivia Cloth, Checks, Mixtures and Various Silks.

25.00 35.00 45.00 and upward

Exceptional Values from the Regular Stock

Women's belted, flare and tailored Suits of Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine and fine Cords; superior tailored. **29.75**

Women's Street Coats; several models of Poplin, Serge and Gabardine; fancy silk collars; silk lined throughout. **19.75**

Women's Custom Tailor Suits; exclusive models of superior materials; smartly tailored; new gathered skirts **35.00**

Women's Dressy Coats of Faille Silk, with detachable silk collars; also of Gabardine; silk lined throughout. **27.50**

Women's Dressy Taffeta Silk Suits; copy of imported model; white peau de Cygne lined; shirred skirt. **45.00**

Women's Bolivia Velour Coats; slip-on model; in Green, Purple, Gold and Santiago; silk lined throughout. **37.50**

Misses' Suits

Misses' Coats

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, suitable for Women to 36 bust.

Misses' Suit, (as illustrated), of fine serge, in navy and black, new Norfolk model, faille silk collar.
Special **20.00**

Misses' Velour Check Suits, attractive sport models, in various color combinations, silk lined.
Special **29.75**

Misses' Custom Tailor Suits of Twill, Gabardine, Serge, Velour, Checks and Novelty Materials.
Special **35.00**

Misses' Coats, belted and flare models of Velour Checks and Stripes, leather and velvet trimmed.
Special **13.75**

Misses' Coats of Gabardine in Navy or Copenhagen, also fancy covert, silk lined throughout.
Special **18.75**

Misses' Dressy Coats of fine Twills, Whipcord, Gabardine and Poplins, silk lined throughout.
Special **25.00**

Misses' Velour Check Coat, 29.75

Misses' Tailored Suits of Serge, Gabardine and Checks	22.50	29.75	35.00	45.00
Misses' Dressy Suits of Various Materials	29.75	35.00	45.00	55.00
Misses' Street and Dress Coats of Cloth and Silks	15.00	22.50	29.75	35.00
Misses' Sport Coats in Novelty Cloths	10.75	15.00	22.50	29.75
Misses' Silk Afternoon and Street Dresses	15.00	22.50	29.75	35.00
Misses' Dancing and Evening Dresses	15.00	25.00	35.00	50.00

Best's 1916 Catalogue of Children's Spring and Summer Fashions Mailed on Request. Dept. 42.

18 Faubourg Poissoniere, Paris

6 Falcon St., E. C., London

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

Established 1879

The acknowledged Style Supremacy enjoyed by Best's Children's Departments for many years has perhaps diverted attention from our Equally Correct and Exclusive Modes for Women.

Easter Styles Reign

Advance Easter Sale of Silk Stockings

A make of National Reputation—Sale starts Monday

95c—*Regularly 1.50 and 1.75*

Consisting of *black* stockings, *all-silk* or with cotton tops and soles; also *colored* silk stockings in a wide variety of fashionable street and evening shades. Weights are light medium; some heavy in the black. Sale starts Monday. *1st floor*

Georgette Crepe Blouses

A Lovely New Tucked Model

18.50

A vest of exquisitely fine tucking, set off by hemstitching and a Byzantine design in gold embroidery on the collar give the special distinction to these waists, completed by turquoise buttons and piquant bows of black velvet. Developed in charming shades of flesh, maize and bisque, as well as all-white, they are appealing strongly to those women who like dash, style and originality in their blouses.

Other Georgette Blouses—**5.75** to **29.75**
2d Floor

Paris-Made Underwear

New Shipments—Hand-embroidered

Paris has set some delicate touch of hand-adornment on every one of these dainty pieces, even those partially machine-stitched. Never were the values more appealing.

Night-gowns—in prettiest Marguerite, Empire and bretelle models, lace trimmed, **1.95** to **10.50.**

Chemises—envelope and plain models, beguilingly sheer, many lace-trimmed, **1.95** to **6.50.**

The new Drawers—1916 models, ruffled or circular, showing the new fulness—**1.00** to **6.50.**

Combinations—both skirt and drawer models, Paris-embroidered but cut to good, full American measurements—**2.50** to **8.50.** *3d Floor*

Little Children's Wash Dresses

Newest Russian and Bloomer Styles

1.00

Two styles of practical bloomer dresses in pretty striped and check ginghams, set off with collars of solid hue or collars and cuffs of white pique. Sizes 1 to 3 years.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

2.25

Little Russian dresses of fine plaid gingham, hand-smocked, back and fronts in color. Choice of blue, pink or tan plaid. Sizes to 3 years.

Hand-smocked Dimity Dresses

3.25

In addition to several rows of pink or blue hand smocking back and front, these dainty little frocks have a row of feather-stitching and French knots on collars and cuffs. Sizes 2 to 3 years.

Little Children's Dress Coats

4.50

For Spring. Cunning little boxy models of Copenhagen or navy serge belted at back, with the Spring note in hemstitched linen collars and cuffs, detachable for laundering. Sizes 1 to 3 years.

Go-Carts and Pullmans—Full Spring assortments—4th Floor. Also Best's Children's Barber Shop—4th Floor

Misses' Easter Frocks—New Models

of Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine and Taffeta

35.00

Colorings that range from the most ardent blues and cerise of the Russian ballet to the tender gray of a dove's wing; with here and there a dash of Orientalism in gold-touched embroidery. Draped or plaited models emphasizing the long, slender lines of youthful fashions. Ages 14 to 17 years.

4th Floor

See also our Illustrated Announcement of Girls' Fashions in the Rotogravure section

Paris Modes for Women

WORTH, Callot! The very names suggest lines of sweeping grace, fine fabrics artfully intermingled, melting draperies; rich, sober hues saved from sombreness by dramatic touches of color, much as the unconquerable French love of beauty is now keeping alive French spirit in a blood-drenched world.

And the exact inspirations of Worth and Callot are found repeated in Best's garments, whether the smart *tailleur*, exactly adapted to your needs, the fetching sport coat, luxurious opera-wrap or evening gown, fragile as a butterfly's wing.

Easter modes "comme il faut"—as worn by the best-dressed women of Paris and New York.

Second Floor

Suits of Real Distinction

25.00 29.50 to **55.00**

Both plain and fancy weaves; giving prominent place to the men's wear serges, gabardines, wool velours, and fancy check worsteds. Distinctively tailored with picturesque collars and buttons to lend character. Models for every figure.

Coats for Country Wear—

15.00 to **59.00**

Semi-fitting English models with an "air," despite their loose lines. Scotch tweeds, gabardines and serge; in dark, practical colorings.

White Wash Skirts—Advance Models

2.75 to **7.50**

Whether or not a Summer of all-white is before us, every woman will want an early view of these skirts; in cotton corduroys, piques, and gabardines, tailored with straps and buttons.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

BAKER SEEKS MONEY FOR ARMY EXPENSES

Expedition Into Mexico to Cost Nearly a Million and a Half, He Declares.

MUST CARE FOR INCREASES

New Secretary of War Tells House Sub-Committee He Needs $8,807,094.11.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Newton D. Baker, new Secretary of War, made his first appearance before a committee of Congress today. He asked the House Committee on Appropriations to include in an urgent deficiency bill an appropriation of $8,807,094.11 for the pay and subsistence of the army for the remainder of the fiscal year and the cost of the expedition into Mexico.

Secretary Baker told the committee the deficiency appropriation was necessary because of the resolution recently passed by Congress authorizing a temporary addition of 20,000 recruits to the army and because of the chase of Villa. The committee will report a bill carrying the desired appropriation on Monday.

Secretary Baker was accompanied to day by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe of the Quartermaster Corps.

That it is desired to send to the Mexican border at once eight additional aeroplanes was announced by Secretary Baker in detailing to the committee the apportionment of the emergency appropriation. He was heard at an executive session of an appropriations subcommittee, but it was said that the Mexican invasion was not discussed in detail nor was the Secretary asked how long he expected the troops to be engaged in that country.

Estimates submitted to the committee by Secretary Baker say that "of the total amount required, $7,350,076.86 is needed in consequence of the additional enlisted strength authorized by House joint resolution No. 180, and $1,457,017.25 for urgent expenditures brought about by the present extraordinary conditions prevailing along the Mexican border."

Included in the estimates is $16,000 for "radio installations, motor cycles, and motor-driven vehicles—provided that not more than $500,000 of the foregoing shall be used for the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of airships and other machines and accessories in the aviation section."

A note explains that "the urgent necessity for this appropriation arises from the situation now existing on the Mexican border in connection with the movements of the expeditionary column of the army."

The emergency appropriation, which covers both the Mexican expedition and the addition of 20,000 recruits, as authorized in a resolution recently passed, is to be allotted as follows:

Pay, &c., of the army	$1,854,372.42
Mileage to officers and contract surgeons	20,000.00
Subsistence of the army	760,850.00
Regular supplies	678,622.05
Incidental expenses	85,950.58
Horses for cavalry, artillery, engineers, &c.	1,829,000.00
Barracks and quarters	35,000.00
Transportation of the army and its supplies	1,358,447.25
Water and sewers at military posts	60,110.50
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage	1,288,850.09
Medical and hospital department	37,500.00
Ordnance service	20,000.00
Manufacture of arms	0,000.00
Ordnance stores and supplies	414,000.00
Signal service of the army	000,000.02
Total	$8,807,094.11

TO ACCEPT FIXED PENALTY.

Government Issues Orders on Compromising Income Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—It was announced by the Treasury Department today that fixed penalties would be accepted in compromises with corporations, persons, and withholding agents who had failed to make returns under the income tax law within the prescribed periods. The announcement was made through furnishing to the press copies of a letter sent by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Internal Revenue Collectors. The letter follows:

To Collectors of Internal Revenue: With reference to corporations, individuals, and withholding agents who have failed to file returns of annual net income of the prescribed time for the year 1915 and prior years under the income tax law, you are advised that it has been determined by the Treasury Department to accept offers in compromise of the specific penalties in minimum sums, as follows:

For the year 1914—$10 from corporations, $5 from individuals or withholding agents.

For the year 1915—$20 from corporations, $20 from individuals or withholding agents.

For the years 1916 and 1915: $50 from corporations, $25 from individuals or withholding agents.

The minimum amounts stated above apply only to those cases where there was no intention to evade the law or escape taxation. Form 656 must be used in transmitting all income tax offers in compromise to this office. Particular attention is called to the necessity for the proper filling in of all information called for on Form 656. Offers in compromise cannot receive favorable consideration in cases where returns for the year in question have not been filed. In such cases the recommendation that the offer be accepted should be made "subject to the filing of the returns." Each offer in compromise should be accompanied by an affidavit in which the proponent should state briefly the cause of the delinquency. Where affidavits allege facts showing that no deliquency was incurred or recite circumstances which warrant relief from specific penalty the offer should be returned unless there are facts in the possession of the collector at variance with the contentions made by the proponents, in which event a statement of facts should be noted.

A strict compliance with these instructions will greatly relieve the routine in connection with the handling of these cases. All delinquents who do not compromise their liabilities to the specific penalty after ample opportunity has been given should be reported to the United States Attorney for proceedings, except in cases required to be reported on supplemental delinquent lists. Respectfully,

W. H. OSBORN, Commissioner.

WILSON THANKS MINISTERS.

President Writes Appreciation of Methodists' Good Wishes.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 25.—At the afternoon session of the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference here today a letter was read from President Woodrow Wilson in reply to resolutions adopted Wednesday upholding him in his course of action at the present time, and pledging loyalty. The letter, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, a Peekskill clergyman, was as follows:

White House,
Washington, D. C., March 24, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Reisner: Secretary Daniels has shown me the generous resolutions adopted by the one hundred and seventeenth session of the New York Conference. May I not express through you to the conference my profound appreciation and my deep sense of encouragement that the conference should have taken such action, and my hope that I may be so guided by Divine Providence that I may continue to deserve the confidence of my fellow-citizens? Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Rev. Dr. Charles F. Reisner, Peekskill.

Tomorrow will be devoted to worship by the members of the conference. At 7:30 P. M. Bishop Wilson will ordain the deacons and elders in St. Paul's Church. At 4 P. M. a memorial service commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Francis Asbury will be held in the First Church.

BROOKLYN TIMES DINNER.

Staff Celebrates Newspaper's Sixty-eighth Anniversary.

Representatives of the State Government, the City Government and the bench of Kings County, as well as men prominent in Brooklyn activities, sat down last night with the staff of The Brooklyn Daily Times at a dinner in celebration of the sixty-eighth birthday of that newspaper, served in the Brooklyn Club.

Among those who congratulated The Times and John N. Harman, its editor and general manager, were Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, State Controller Eugene M. Travis, Public Service Commissioners Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey, Supreme Court Justices Frederick E. Crane, Russell Benedict, Isaac M. Kapper and Luke D. Stapleton, County Judges Norman S. Dike, Lewis I. Fawcett, John F. Hylan, Robert H. Roy and Mitchell May, Controller William A. Prendergast, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, Borough President Lewis H. Pounds, Register E. T. O'Loughlin, County Clerk William E. Kelly, Dr. Charles D. Atkins, Director of the Brooklyn Institute, Edward C. Blum, ex-Congressman William M. Calder, ex-Controller Bird S. Coler, Corporation Tax Commissioner John H. Elliott, Charles L. Feltman, Herbert F. Gunnison, Nathan S. Jonas, Jacob C. Klinck, Senator Charles C. Lockwood, ex-Secretary of State Edward Lazansky, Elections Commissioner Jacob A. Livingston, John H. McCooey, ex-Bridge Commissioner Arthur J. O'Keeffe, Assistant District Attorney Thomas P. Peters, Associate Supt. of Schools Edward B. Shallow, Andrew T. Sullivan, Justice Jacob S. Strahl, Public Service Commission Secretary James B. Walker, Coroner Ernest C. Wagner, and Colonel Timothy S. Williams.

The 200 diners enjoyed a vaudeville entertainment, a short lecture illustrated with moving pictures of exciting present day incidents on the Mexican border, and pictures and songs by George Dostal. The menu was printed in a book illustrated with reproductions of The Brooklyn Times as it was when first issued and as it is today.

THE WORLD'S STAFF DINES.

Oldest "Copy Readers" in Captivity Dance a Ballet.

The fifth annual dinner of the staff of The New York World at Healy's restaurant, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, last night was attended by 150 men, including Ralph and Joseph Pulitzer. The guests of honor included Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, David Ferguson, Supervisor of the City Record, and John J. Spurgeon of The Philadelphia Ledger, all old World men. Herbert Bayard Swope, city editor of The World, presided.

A burlesque with about fourteen "stunts" constituted the entertainment. A detail of the program was a pony ballet, participated in by aged copy readers wearing tights. In the burlesque the leading part was taken by J. W. Slaight.

B. R. T. TRAFFIC SHIFTING.

January Figures Show Decrease on Bridge and Increase in Loop.

The increase in the traffic of the B. R. T. for the month of January, this year, over that for January, 1915, as a result of the opening of the new lines was, according to figures issued yesterday by the Public Service Commission, 2,393,493, that is, the number of passengers was 15,291,950, as against 12,898,457 in January, 1915.

There has been some diversion of travel, as was shown by the decrease in travel over Brooklyn Bridge from 2,450,050 to 2,024,577 in the corresponding months compared, which was offset by the great increase in traffic over the Centre Street Loop. In January, 1915, the loop carried 1,902,717 passengers, and last January 3,042,920 passengers. The Fourth Avenue line, which was opened last June, accommodated in January 1,310,103 passengers and apparently affected seriously the Fifth Avenue elevated line, traffic on which fell off from 1,457,056 in January, 1915, to 1,083,497 in last January.

Of the other new lines the Liberty Avenue extension, which was opened in September, carried in January 117,186 passengers; the Lutheran Cemetery extension, which was operated as an elevated line for the first time in February last year, carried 413,477, and the Sea Beach line, which has been running since June, carried 381,901 passengers.

EMBARGO ON SEEDS LIFTED.

Railroads Act to Aid Spring Planting and to Deliver Coal.

Owing to needs for Spring planting, A. H. Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee, yesterday set a bulletin to railroads in the Eastern Freight Accumulation Conference, saying that shipments of seeds, fertilizer, and implements not for export would be accepted and forwarded promptly, embargoes being modified to that extent.

The Connecticut Chamber of Commerce has called attention to a serious shortage of anthracite coal at Meriden, Waterbury, Hartford, and other points, and that schools would have to be closed if shipments are not soon received. A bulletin has been issued to all lines to forward any anthracite now held for such destinations.

The committee representing the knit goods trade announced yesterday that it had sent a letter to Chairman Smith advising the points at which embargoes should be lifted in Pennsylvania and New England to afford relief to the manufacturers of hosiery and underwear.

The committee also adopted a resolution asking Congress to have a committee of the house investigate the embargos. The resolution was was sent to Congressman George W. Loft.

W. K. ZIEGFELD ARRESTED.

Chicago Theatrical Man Held Here on Complaint of a Woman.

William K. Ziegfeld of Chicago, brother of Florenz Ziegfeld, the theatrical producer, was arrested yesterday in the latter's apartments in the Hotel Ansonia as a fugitive from justice. Following the receipt of a Chicago warrant, dated March 9, which set forth that Ziegfeld was wanted there for obtaining $500 from Izora J. Deady of 3,414 Fulton Avenue, that city.

Ziegfeld was taken before Magistrate Levy in the West Side Court. He said he was willing to return to Chicago at once and that the charge against him simply grew out of an unfortunate theatrical venture. He explained that the complainant had desired to become an actress, and that her action was due to the failure of theatrical plans. Miss Deady, according to the papers, asserted that she gave the money to Ziegfeld to forward her interests as an actress, and that this was not done.

Ziegfeld was committed to the West Side Prison pending arrangements for his return to Chicago.

EIGHT KILLED BY TORNADO.

Home of Oklahoma Farmer Is Demolished by Storm.

DAVIS, Okla., March 25.—Eight members of the family of Alexander Edgemond, a farmer living two miles east of here, were killed last night when a tornado demolished their home. The dead are Mrs. Edgemond, her mother, a son and his wife, and four younger children. Edgemond was the only one to reach the open before the house collapsed.

The town of Davis was not struck, although farmhouses in the vicinity for eight miles were either partly or totally demolished.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

ANNUAL SPRING SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

Commencing Monday, March 27th

McCreery "Master-Made" Furniture, Beds & Bedding at Great Reductions

Extraordinary Values in Rugs, Wicker Furniture, China, Lamps, Linens, Blankets and Glassware

Purchases on Monday and the remainder of the week will appear on bill rendered May 1st

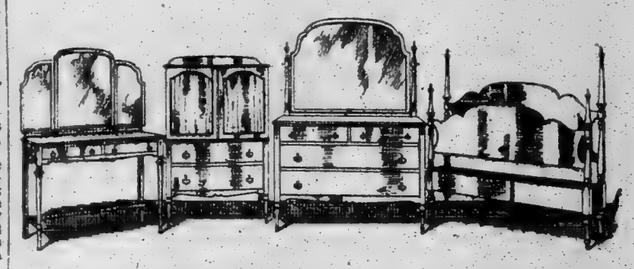

Four-piece William and Mary Model Suite, as illustrated, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. regularly 275.00

195.00

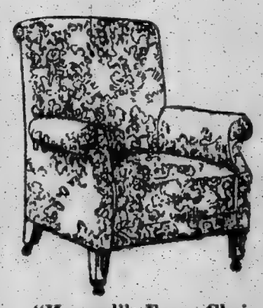

"Howard" Easy Chair, covered in Tapestry.
29.50
regularly 45.00

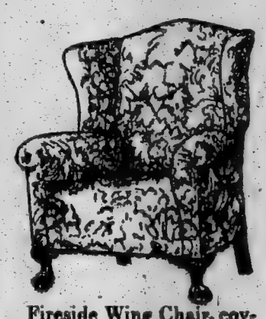

Fireside Wing Chair, covered in Tapestry.
27.50
regularly 40.00

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suite, as illustrated, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. regularly 550.00

425.00

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites designed and made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. **195.00**
regularly 350.00

Nine-piece Colonial Model Suites, including Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. regularly 375.00, **275.00**

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites with 72-inch Buffet. regularly 480.00, **375.00**

Ten-piece Heppelwhite Model Suites with shield-back chairs. regularly 550.00, **425.00**

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites..... **621.00**
regularly 689.00

CHAMBER FURNITURE

Four-piece Ladder-back Chippendale Model Suites. regularly 275.00, **225.00**

Four-piece Adam Model Suites made in Circassian Walnut, Mahogany or finished in Ivory Enamel. regularly 320.00, **235.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites made in Circassian Walnut or Mahogany. **275.00**
regularly 325.00

Five-piece Louis XVI. Model Suites decorated in dull gold. regularly 356.00, **325.00**

REED & WILLOW FURNITURE

Complete line of Wicker Furniture,—Suites for Living Room, Dining Room, Bedroom, Porch and Veranda use; also a choice collection of Odd Pieces, at reasonable prices.

LIVING ROOM SUITE

Suite, as illustrated, made of Imported Reed in any color stain or enamel; cushions of Imported Cretonne, filled with fine silk floss.

Sofa	regularly 65.00,	**52.50**	Desk	regularly 42.00,	**32.00**
Armchair	regularly 37.00,	**29.25**	Desk Chair	regularly 19.75,	**16.25**
Arm Rocker	regularly 37.75,	**30.00**	Stool	regularly 14.50,	**11.50**
Side Chair	regularly 24.00,	**19.25**	Cretonne to match cushions, 50 inches wide.		yard **3.25**
Side Rocker	regularly 24.75,	**20.00**			
Table	regularly 55.50,	**44.75**			

BEDS & BEDDING

Colonial Model Brass Beds with 2-inch posts and one-inch filler rods. regularly 30.00, **21.50**

White Enameled Iron Beds in twin or full size. regularly 10.00, **7.50**

White Enameled Iron Beds with square posts. regularly 13.50, **10.00**

White or Ivory Enameled Iron Beds..... **11.50**
regularly 14.00

French Upholstered Box Springs..... **15.00**
regularly 20.00

"McCreery Special" Box Springs with hair top. regularly 35.00, **25.00**

Black Curled Hair Mattresses in one or two parts. regularly 30.00, **22.50**

Pure Layer Felt Mattresses. regularly 18.00, **15.00**

Separate Pieces

Folding Felt Top Card Tables..... **1.75**
regularly 3.00

Mahogany Serving Trays with glass top..... **3.75**
regularly 5.00

Mahogany Library Tables, size 30x50 inches. **29.50**
regularly 40.00

Mahogany Library Table,—Chippendale model. regularly 70.00, **49.50**

DINNER SETS

1. English Porcelain Set—conventional border design with gold edge; 108 pieces;
regularly 22.50, **18.00**

3. Old Abbey Limoges China Set,—dainty floral design with coin gold handles; 113 pieces;
regularly 35.00, **25.00**

5. American Porcelain Set,—conventional border with gold edge; 101 pieces; regularly 15.00, **12.00**

American Porcelain Sets,—pretty border pattern; gold edge; 101 pieces;
regularly 15.00, **10.00**

American Porcelain Sets,—border pattern with delicate floral relief and gold edge; 101 pieces; open stock;
regularly 20.00, **15.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China Sets,—dainty floral decoration with handles in coin gold relief; 108 pieces. regularly 35.00, **27.50**

Cottage Sets

2. American Porcelain Cottage Set,—conventional blue border pattern; 50 pieces, complete for six persons. regularly 10.00, **7.50**

4. American Porcelain Cottage Set,—unique Wedgwood decoration; 50 pieces, complete for six persons. regularly 15.50, **10.50**

CUT GLASS

Special Values

For the Benefit of patrons who intend furnishing Summer homes or cottages early we have arranged a group of special items at very attractive prices.

Vases.....25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 1.00 and 1.50

Guest Sets consisting of bottle and glass.....
35c, 69c, 1.00 and 2.00

Sugar and Cream Sets..... **1.00**

Whipped Cream Sets,—plate, bowl and ladle..... **1.00**

Water Sets,—jug and six glasses; many attractive patterns cut on selected lead blanks.
1.25, 1.50, 3.00, 3.95 and 5.00

Cylinder Vases,—12 inch; cut on selected lead blanks.. **1.95**

BED COVERINGS

At Reduced Prices

Blankets,—full size.....pair **4.00, 5.00 and 10.00**

Comfortables:
cotton filled.....each **1.95 and 2.75**
wool filled.....each **3.75, 4.25 and 6.00**

Bed Spreads:
crochet, hemmed.....each **1.00 and 1.25**
satin finish, hemmed.....each **2.25 and 3.00**
satin finish, scalloped.....each **3.25 and 3.95**

TOWELS

Hemmed Huckaback Towels....dozen **2.50, 3.50, 5.00**

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, dozen **3.75, 4.50, 6.00**

Turkish Bath Towels.....dozen **3.00, 4.50, 6.00**

Hemmed Muslin Sheets & Pillow Cases

Sheets:	54x90	63x99	81x99	90x99	90x108
	55c	65c	85c	95c	1.00 each
Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36	
	14c	17c	19c	22c each	

ELECTRIC LAMPS

6. Blue Bird Boudoir Lamp,—White Enameled; 10-inch silk shade with silk fringe; hand-painted blue birds. regularly 7.50, **4.75**

7. Metal Table Lamp, in Bronze with gold relief finish; 21 inches high; 18-inch art glass shade to match. regularly 25.00, **15.00**

8. Table Lamp,—Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood, White or Antique Ivory Enamel finish; 28 inches high; 16-inch flat or drum silk Empire shade, silk fringe; any color.
regularly 10.00, **5.00**
Same with cretonne or silk-lined bamboo shade. regularly 9.00, **4.50**

9. Carved Gold Wood or Mahogany Boudoir Lamp,—fancy silk shade with silk fringe.
regularly 5.00, **3.50**

10. Boudoir Lamp of Solid Mahogany, Ivory or White Enamel finish; fancy silk shade.
regularly 4.00, **2.25**
Same with 16-inch smoked bamboo or Cretonne shade, silk lined. regularly 3.00, **1.75**

11. Floor Lamp of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or Antique Ivory Enamel; fluted column; two lights; 22-inch drum or 24-inch flat silk Empire shade; silk fringe. regularly 20.00, **12.50**
Same with 22-inch cretonne shade and 4-inch fringe. regularly 17.50, **10.00**

12. Heavily Hand-carved Floor Lamp,—Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold Wood or Antique Ivory Enamel; 22-inch Empire shade with 6-inch silk fringe and artistic trimming. regularly 27.50, **17.50**
Same with 22-inch cretonne shade and 4-inch fringe. regularly 25.00, **15.00**

Exceptional Values

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS

150 Persian and Asia Minor Rugs,—sizes ranging from 6.1x9.2 to 10x14.1 ft..... **69.00, 95.00, 127.00 to 195.00**
formerly 95.00, 125.00, 175.00 to 250.00

Royal Kirmanshah Rugs,—Average size 9x12 ft. Exquisite pastel colorings. **187.00**
formerly 225.00 to 275.00

125 Silky Beluchistan Rugs in useful small sizes; rich red shades..... **9.75**
formerly 14.50

Genuine Antique Daghestan Rugs,—exceptionally choice pieces..... **27.50**
formerly up to 45.00

Fereghan and Iran Rugs,—large hearth sizes..... **32.50**
formerly up to 50.00

Remarkable Offerings—Domestic Rugs

Seamless Axminster Rugs,—woven in one piece; exact reproductions of rich Oriental and Chinese Rugs, in blue, tan and rose.

9x12 ft.....Special **27.50** | 8.3x10.6 ft....Special **25.50** | 6x9 ft.....Special **14.75**

Triple Weight Axminster Rugs in a variety of attractive patterns and colorings.
Size 9x12 ft. only.....Special **19.50**

Unprecedented Offerings

Table Linens

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths:
2x2 yards.....regularly 3.50, **2.75**
2x2½ yards.....regularly 4.50, **3.50**
2x3 yards.....regularly 5.25, **4.25**

Napkins to match:
22x22 inches.....regularly 5.00, dozen **3.90**
24x24 inches.....regularly 5.50, dozen **4.50**

Superior Quality Irish Satin Damask Tablecloths:
2x2 yards.....regularly 4.75, **3.75**
2x2½ yards.....regularly 5.50, **4.50**
2x3 yards.....regularly 6.50, **5.25**

Napkins to match:
22x22 inches.....regularly 5.50, dozen **4.50**
24x24 inches.....regularly 6.50, dozen **5.50**

Double Damask Tablecloths, five round designs:
2x2 yards.....regularly 6.25, **4.90**
2x2½ yards.....regularly 7.50, **6.00**
2x3 yards.....regularly 9.00, **7.50**

Napkins to match:
22x22 inches.....regularly 7.25, dozen **5.75**
25x25 inches.....regularly 9.00, dozen **7.25**

Decorative Linens

Pure Linen Hemstitched Scarfs with drawn work center; 18x52 inches. **1.00**
regularly 1.50

Imitation Filet Lace Squares:
30x30 inches.....regularly 3.25, **2.50**
36x36 inches.....regularly 4.50, **3.50**

Imitation Filet Lace Bureau or Buffet Scarfs to match above:
18x36 inches.....regularly 2.75, **2.00**
18x45 inches.....regularly 3.00, **2.25**
18x54 inches.....regularly 3.25, **2.50**
18x72 inches.....regularly 4.00, **3.50**

Real Madeira Hand-scalloped and Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets,—18 pieces, set **4.75**
regularly 5.75

Pure Linen Tea Napkins with hand-embroidered corners. regularly 4.25, dozen **2.95**

Madeira Hand-scalloped and Hand-embroidered Tray Cloths; 6x12 inches. each **25c**
regularly 50c

Hand-made Cluny Lace Scarfs,—20x54 inches. regularly 5.00, **3.75**

IMMIGRATION BILL GAINS NEW SUPPORT

Mann Announces to House He Will Vote For Literacy Test if Necessary.

VETO MAY BE OVERRIDDEN

Burnett Measure Stands Better Chance of Passage Than Preceding Ones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Prospect that the House may override the expected veto of the Burnett immigration bill by the President was increased today when Representative James R. Mann, Republican floor leader, announced during the debate that he would vote for the bill, although he had voted against similar measures on four successive occasions.

Mr. Mann said he feared a great influx of European immigrants after the end of the war. Under such circumstances, he announced, he believed House members should support restricted immigration. The minority leader asserted, however, that he is opposed to the literacy test section of the bill and will vote to strike it out. Nevertheless, explained Mr. Mann, if this provision is retained in the bill he will vote for the measure.

Despite the "speed up" mandate of the Democratic caucus, which was held last night, the House made comparatively slow progress in the debate on the Immigration bill today. The vote on the literacy test provision, which is the storm centre of the discussion, was postponed until Monday.

No material amendments were written into the bill today. Hours were consumed in threshing over the arguments for and against the literacy test clause which caused Presidential veto of similar bills during the administration of President Taft and early in the Administration of President Wilson.

The change of attitude on Mr. Mann's part indicates that the advocates of the Burnett bill have a better opportunity than heretofore to override the President's prospective veto. On two former occasions Mr. Burnett has mustered almost a sufficient number of votes to override a President's disapproval of his bill. The fear that thousands of tax-burdened Europeans will seek refuge in this country after the war has strengthened the hand of advocates of the bill and they are more hopeful than ever before that it will become a law.

The Senate is said to be overwhelmingly for the Burnett bill, and it is believed that the House opposition developed practically its entire strength when it cast seventy-four votes against the adoption of the special rule making the Burnett bill the order of House business. In announcing his change of position today, Mr. Mann said:

"I shall vote for the motion to strike out the literacy test from the bill for sentimental reasons, because I never have believed that the test of a man or his value to himself or the world was to be met by whether he could read or write.

"Although I have voted four times against the Immigration bill, I find the situation today constraining me to take a reconsidered view of the subject. We do not know how soon the war in Europe will end or the result. It seems likely that, on the one hand, with the destruction of property and the loss of life and limb all can be profitably employed over there in building anew. We employ great numbers of men here because we are building in a new country.

"There may be no immigration from Europe after the war. The countries may be inclined to keep their citizens at home because of the need of working male citizens. On the other hand, I can see great possibilities on the other side. When peace comes I think it is likely to be a temporary peace. I doubt the ability of either side absolutely to crush the other. Men may fear further war, for men are prone to fight when they are mad and cool men are not so prone to fight.

"After they have gone through a war such as this, and what are left come back to their homes, counting up those who have gone to the other side and those maimed and diseased, it would not surprise me if every one with ordinary common sense would desire to escape from their country. There will be two reasons: First, to avoid possible war and military service; second, to avoid the enormous taxes which must be the result of an unparalleled burden of indebtedness.

"Unless these countries by their own legislation can prevent their citizens coming here, we are liable to have a flood of immigration such as no country ever experienced before. I am not willing to take the chances on it."

"Would the gentleman favor a numerical limitation of immigrants coming here in any one year?" asked Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland.

"I can think of a great many ways better than the literacy test," replied Mr. Mann, "but I am not confronted with that question. I am confronted with the question of whether I shall vote in the end for a bill containing a provision I do not believe in. I think I ought to vote for the bill, notwithstanding my feeling on the subject."

ENDS ROW WITH REED.

President Selects Suitable Candidate for Kansas City Postmastership.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Bayless Steele has been selected by President Wilson as Postmaster of Kansas City, Mo. The nomination probably will be sent to the Senate Monday.

The selection of Mr. Steele will end a disagreement between President Wilson and Senator Reed over the appointment, which began in 1914. The President then nominated W. N. Collins, who was rejected by the Senate at the instance of Mr. Reed, who now agrees to Mr. Steele.

MILLER ART TO BE SOLD.

Late Collector's Paintings, Porcelains, and Books at Auction.

The art collection of the late Daniel S. Miller, a brother-in-law of the late Jay Gould, is to be sold next month at the Hotel Savoy, according to an announcement made yesterday by Samuel Marx, who has been authorized to disperse it at public auction. For the sale he has leased the ballroom floor of the Savoy and the adjoining suite of ten rooms. The exhibition of the collection will begin on April 13 and the sales commence on the afternoon of April 17 and are to continue for four days.

Mr. Miller died in this city in 1915. For several years before his death he lived much in retirement among the objects which he had gathered in a quarter of a century of collecting. He was interested in all phases of art. His collection consists of paintings of the modern schools, principally French and Dutch, jades which come from representative collections, rock crystal, ivories, miniatures, Oriental porcelains, European ceramics, miniatures, silverware, faïence, Hispano-Moresque plates and other artistic property.

Among the French paintings are examples by Fantin-Latour, Monticelli, Bouguerau, Marie Dieterlee, Lenoir, and the military artists Grolleron, Berne-Bellecour and Chelminski. The Dutch works include canvases by Blommers, Kever, De Bock, and Pieters.

Among the American paintings are those by Ridgway Knight, Louis Paul Dessar, James M. Hart and Humphrey Moore.

Mr. Miller had an extensive library, in which were many editions de luxe in ornate and jeweled covers, bound by such craftsmen as Sangorski, Riviere, Franz-Bougennet, Pagnant and Adams. Many of the bindings were from the M. C. D. Borden collection.

The library also includes complete sets in full rich levant of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson, Jane Austen, Charles Dickens, Hawthorne, Bret Harte, Edgar Allan Poe, Walt Whitman and Kipling. Some of the special books are Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution," "The Countess of Blessington" and the Constable edition of Shakespeare in forty volumes.

BETTER FILMS FOR CHILDREN

A Committee is Organized to Cope with the Problem.

To cope with the problem of motion pictures and children, the Children's Film Committee has been organized. At a meeting Thursday evening at 70 Fifth Avenue, attended by many prominent educators and social workers, a general program was outlined and steps will be taken immediately to remedy what is considered a serious situation.

A wide propaganda for better films will be conducted by the committee and eventually an effort will be made to influence the manufacture of sufficient suitable motion pictures to make "all children's" programs possible in motion picture theatres.

'Mme. Sans Gene' and 'Sonnambula'

The operas at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday were "Madame Sans Gêne" in the afternoon and "La Sonnambula" at night. In the former opera Geraldine Farrar had the title rôle, as usual, and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, De Segurola and Althouse had the other principal parts. Mr. Polacco conducted. Maria Barrientos was heard as Amina in "La Sonnambula" and the other rôles were sung by Mmes. Sparkes and Perini and Messrs. Damacco, Didur, Rossi, and Audisio. Mr. Polacco conducted.

Paulo Gruppe, Dutch 'Cellist, Plays.

Paulo Gruppe, a Dutch 'cellist who has not been heard here for some time, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall last night. His program included Locatelli's Sonata for 'cello alone and Brahms's Sonata in F for 'cello and piano, besides compositions of Popper, Lalo, Wilhelm de Fesch, Sinding, and Schumann. Mr. Gruppe's playing is characterised by agreeable qualities. He has technical dexterity and a good tone and plays with considerable ease, though there were times when a certain roughness in the bowing interfered with the most polished results. The accompaniments were well done by Coenraad V. Bos.

Allow Higher Rates on Lumber.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Increase of 12 cents a hundred pounds, making net increases of from 1 to 2 cents on lumber and lumber products from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Minnesota Transfer, Stillwater, Minn., Ashland, Wis., and points taking the same rates to Chicago and Chicago rate points, was approved today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Minister Returns Scholarship.

The Rev. G. P. Stone, a graduate of New York University and of the Drew Theological Seminary, has refused a scholarship which was recently awarded him by the university from which he received an advance degree in 1904. He recently wrote to R. L. Polk & Co., publishers of the New York University Alumni catalogue, "I was awarded two scholarships of $25 each; I want to return one that it may go to the help of some one else in need." His letter subscribing to the book was accompanied by an extra check for $25. Mr. Stone is President of the Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla., conducted under the auspices of the Freedman's Aid Society.

Boy May Be Missing Jimmie Glass.

Mrs. Charles C. Glass of 13 Lienau Place, Jersey City, started for Scotland Neck, N. C., yesterday afternoon to see if a boy in the hands of the police there was her son, Jimmie Glass, who has been missing from Greeley, Pike County, Penn., since May 12 last.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Are able, only with great effort, to keep new garments constantly flowing into their collection of

Coats and Wraps

fast enough to fill the vacancies caused by the ever increasing demand for them. The wide range of prices from

65.00 to 250.00

together with the completeness and smartness of the assortment is noteworthy.

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — Commencing Monday, March 27th — *34th Street*

Purchases on Monday and the remainder of the week will appear on bill rendered May 1st

Unparalleled Sale

Women's High-Class Suits at $28.00

An extraordinary event offering, at the height of the season, High-class Suits at a remarkably low price.

We have succeeded in producing in these suits a value so far above what would be expected at $28.00, that it affords an opportunity to make most advantageous purchases.

THE STYLES embrace the very smartest and most distinctive designs.

Braid-bound Models
Plain-tailored Styles
Fancy Tailored Models
Suits with Waistcoats
Jaunty Belted Effects
Flare Ripple Styles
Sport Models

28.00

THE MATERIALS include the most favored and newest weaves.

Rich Faille Silk
Lustrous Taffeta
Gabardine & Serge
Velour Checks
Worsted Checks
Tweed, Tingue Cloth
Serge Combinations

28.00

THE COLORS include all the wanted shades and fashionable combinations.

Navy Blue
Hague Blue
Sand and Rookie Tan
Selica & Bridal Gray
Black and White
New Greens & Browns
Colored Checks

28.00

MISSES' SPRING APPAREL

Extraordinary Values

Misses' Suits,—size 14 to 18 years—twenty-five smart models in Serge, Gabardine, Poplin or Check Worsted.
26.50 and 35.00

Misses' Coats,—size 14 to 18 years—six practical models in Gabardine, Duvetyne, Poplin and Black and White Check Worsted. **14.75 and 18.50**

Misses' Afternoon Dresses,—size 14 to 18 years—numerous models in Taffeta, Meteor and Crepe de Chine in newest colors; also Novelty Striped, Plaid or Checked Taffeta.
18.50 and 26.50

Misses' Evening Gowns,—size 14 to 18 years—twelve chic models in Radium Taffeta, Net or Lace and Taffeta Combinations. **16.75 and 26.50**

FEATHER NECKWEAR

Attractive Offerings

Exclusive Novelties in Imported Marabout and Ostrich and Marabout Stoles. Special, **4.50 to 12.50**

Marabout and Ostrich Scarfs,—satin lined. Natural and White, Black and White or Natural, usually 3.75, **2.95**

Marabout Scarfs with ribbon rosettes and tassel fringe. Black or Natural. usually 4.75, **3.50**

Marabout and Ostrich Cape Collars,—Black and White or Natural and White. usually 4.75, **3.75**

Ostrich Ruffs..... **2.25 to 6.25**
usually 3.50 to 7.50

Ostrich Ruffs,—two-toned effects; Navy Blue and White, Belgian Blue and White, Brown and White, Rose and White. usually 5.00, **3.75**

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Unusual Values

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles. Black or White.
pair **65c**

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—novelty stripes and Richelieu ribbed effects. New shades.
pair **95c**

HAIR GOODS SALON

Special Reductions for Monday

Switches of First Quality Hair in all shades including Gray; Transformations in all shades.
4.95
usually up to 8.95

Special Values—WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

New and novel effects in Evening Wraps, Motor Coats, Sport Coats, Street Coats and Raincoats, moderately priced.

Evening Wraps of Silk, prettily trimmed; full flare models; copies of foreign designs.
39.50 and 45.00

Motor and Travel Coats of new Tweeds.
15.50, 19.50 and 24.50

Dressy Street Coats in the newest materials; prettily trimmed and lined.
19.50, 22.50 and 29.50

Raincoats of Rubberized Materials.
7.75 and 12.50

WOMEN'S AFTERNOON DRESSES

Special at 28.00

Several attractive models in Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Combinations in all colors and Black. Also Net Dancing Frocks in effective styles.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century for Complete Assortments, Quality and Values

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Easter fashions in latest weaves and colors of Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins. Advance styles identical to those adopted by the world's foremost designers of Model Gowns, featuring the selected fashionable colors. Additional shipments of choice Novelties, recently received from the various European Fashion Centres.

Complete new color assortments of the season's favored weaves including Georgette Crepe, Chiffon Cloth, Gros de Londres, Faille Francaise, Chiffon Dress Taffeta, Crepe Chiffon, Marquisette, Taffeta Faille, Poult de Soie, Silk Serge, Pussy Willow Taffeta, Armure Rousseau, Satin Francaise and Pongee Silks.

Special for Monday and Tuesday

New Novelty Taffeta Silks

Wide variety of over a hundred different choice styles and the season's latest color combinations, including Navy Blue and White and Black and White.
Special, yd. **95c**

TUB DRESS FABRICS

"McCreery's" Imported White Noncrushable Irish Dress Linen. 36 inches wide. yd. **48c**
Imported White Handkerchief Linen,—sheer, soft quality; 36 inches wide. yd. **65c**
Novelty White Skirting in the latest styles and weaves; 36 inches wide. yd. **50c**
Imported Novelty Striped and Figured Voile and Crepe. usually 85c, yd. **38c**
Silk and Cotton Marquisette in the new Spring colors; 36 inches wide. yd. **38c**
Novelty Sport Skirting in a large variety of new styles and colors; 36 inches wide. yd. **55c**
10,000 yards of Novelty Voile, Gingham, Poplin, Dimity and White Pique. 27 to 40 inches wide. yd. **23c**

SPRING WOOL DRESS GOODS

Novelty Wool Sport Skirtings in a large variety of Plaids, Stripes and Block checks. 54 inches wide. yd. **1.65**
New Spring Coatings in the latest color combinations; 54 inches wide. yd. **2.00**
White Summer Broadcloth Suiting. yd. **1.75**
Pencil Stripe Suiting,—Navy Blue and White or Black and White. yd. **1.35**
Men's Wear Serge and Gabardine in Navy Blue and Black; superior quality. yd. **1.95**
Imported Black Broadcloth Suiting,—sponged and shrunk. yd. **1.85**

"SOROSIS" SHOES

Spring Models

Women's "Sorosis" Boots and Low Shoes introducing the new leathers and materials, in distinctive and exclusive styles for early Spring wear.

Made in Patent Leather, Tan Russia Calf, Glazed Kidskin, White Buckskin, Colored Kid,—shades of Pearl Gray, Ivory, African Brown, Champagne and White. Suede,—Pearl and Smoke Gray, Ivory, White, etc.

5.00 to 12.00

"Sorosis" Juvenile Shoes

Boys' and Girls' "Sorosis" Shoes are scientifically constructed to properly train growing feet and help them develop naturally. Made of only the best grade material.

TO MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS

By simply stating the numbers on the lining you may secure the exact duplicate of any "Sorosis" Shoe you have worn or to which your attention has been called.

This is a great convenience not afforded by shops and departments that are constantly changing their makes of Shoes.

TRIMMED HATS

An extensive collection of Trimmed Millinery showing distinctive styles in the most favored Braids and Materials, trimmed with Flowers, Wings, Imitation Gours and Novelties. Newest colors and combinations.
Special **10.00**

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Exceptional Offerings

Attractive Blouses in Voile or Batiste, trimmed with dainty laces and embroideries.
3.95, 5.00 and 5.95

Embroidered Washable Net Blouses with chiffon lining; collar may be worn high or low. **5.00**

Stylish Blouses in White Crepe de Chine wide tucks running lengthwise around waist and buttoned at side; daintily finished with hemstitching.
5.75

Novelty Striped Chiffon Blouses in Navy Blue and White or Black and White; embroidered vestee and collar.
6.50

Hand-embroidered Georgette Crepe Blouses in White, Yellow and Flesh color; elaborately trimmed with filet lace. **6.95**

Dainty Blouses in White or Flesh color Georgette Crepe, trimmed with lace and finished with hand-embroidery.
8.95

NEGLIGEES & KIMONOS

Specially Priced

Negligees of Crepe de Chine in various dainty models and colors.
9.50 and 12.50

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—pretty models. **7.50 and 9.50**

Kimonos of Crepe de Chine,—attractive styles.
5.50 and 7.95

House Frocks

4,000 House Frocks in Pretty Washable Materials.
1.10, 1.50, 1.75 to 2.25

House or Porch Frocks in dainty materials; pretty models.
3.50 and 5.50

STATIONERY

Special, **25c** Box
regularly 35c and 50c

1,000 Boxes of excellent quality Writing Paper or Correspondence Cards with Envelopes to match; some in the new radiant twill finish, others panelled and with gilt edge; both in white and pastel colors. Also an attractive lot of White Linen finished Correspondence Cards and Writing Paper stamped with a dainty gilt initial, with Envelopes.

25,000 SILK WORKERS WIN NINE-HOUR DAY

Brotherhood Wins Complete Victory and Paterson Strike Averted.

GRANT EFFECTIVE APRIL 3

Operatives Concerned Are the Broad Silk, Ribbon, and Hatband Classes —Dye Shops Not Involved.

PATERSON, N. J., March 25.—Following an all-day executive session, members of the Paterson Silk Manufacturers' Association announced late this afternoon that the demand of the 25,000 operatives for a nine-hour day, beginning April 3, had been granted, although a formal announcement by the employers as a body was withheld. This was a complete victory for the Brotherhood of American Silk Workers, which had announced that unless the manufacturers complied with the demand before April 3 a referendum vote for a strike would be started by the union on that date.

The Silk Manufacturers' Association had offered the silk workers a nine-and-one-half-hour day commencing on May 1 and a nine-hour day beginning on Nov. 1, but the brotherhood refused to accept it, and preliminary preparations were under way for a strike similar to that of 1913, when, under the inspiration and guidance of the Industrial Workers of the World, several lives were lost. The information today that the manufacturers had yielded before the strike threat was obtained by a TIMES reporter from the Pass Kramer Hat Band Company, the John Gorrsgebauer Company, and Pelgram & Meyer, all leading members of the Employers' Association.

The operatives affected are the broad silk, ribbon, and hatband workers. It is expected the nine-hour concession will be granted to the same class of workers in other cities in which silk mills are established.

"It is a much desired and a well-earned concession," said Louis Magnet, Secretary of the Brotherhood of American Silk Workers, after the meeting of the manufacturers. "The brotherhood is to be congratulated on bringing about this happy result. The next thing is to establish the nine-hour day throughout the entire silk industry."

By the "entire silk industry" Secretary Magnet included the loom fixers, the workers in dye shops, and others who were not affected by the concession made by the manufacturers today.

DESTROYERS COLLIDE AT KEY WEST PIER

The Monaghan Damaged Below Water Line When The Roe Rams Her.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 25.—The destroyer Monaghan was rammed and badly damaged by the destroyer Roe here today. The Monaghan was tied up at the Government wharf with her stern projecting out of the dock when the Roe attempted to make a landing.

The Monaghan was damaged about forty feet from the stern and below the water line.

The Monaghan began to settle soon after being struck and the pumps were started. Then all provisions and supplies were landed and finally oil pumped out of the tanks to lighten her. Through this prompt action the vessel was kept afloat. No one was hurt.

It was impossible to ascertain the full effect of the blow soon after the accident, and it probably will not be known until divers examine the hull or the vessel is towed to a dry dock.

The bow of the Roe was stove in for a distance of about six feet, but otherwise the craft was not damaged.

MISSING GIRL IS FOUND.

Brooklyn Woman and Her Daughter Accused of Abduction.

Fifteen-year-old Olive Schulhoff of 3,265 Third Avenue, the Bronx, who disappeared five weeks ago, was found yesterday in a flat occupied by Mrs. Joseph Levy at 450 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The girl was found through a letter sent to the Children's Society calling attention to the youth of the child seen often going in and out of the Levy house.

Alice Moser, an agent of the society, and Detective Ward went to the house late yesterday and found the girl there. She was taken to the society's rooms and Mrs. Levy and her 19-year-old daughter Eva were arrested charged with abduction. Olive said she had gone with Mrs. Levy because she would rather live there than at home.

Lawyers to Aid Prison Inmates.

OSSINING, N. Y., March 25.—A special committee of attorneys of Manhattan has been formed with the approval of Acting Warden George W. Kirchwey to consider in a legal way the grievances of inmates of Sing Sing Prison, it was announced here today. In addition to this outside legal help, the Mutual Welfare League has appointed a committee of former attorneys, now serving time in prison, to give legal advice to prisoners who feel that they have been illegally convicted. This prison counsel includes Burton W. Gibson, who was convicted of swindling the estate of Mrs. Rose M. Szabo after being acquitted of her murder. He recently argued an appeal for retrial of his conviction. Another of the prison committee of attorneys is Hoffman Brown.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY CHICAGO

Safe 6% First Mortgage Bonds

Denominations

$100—$500—$1000

We offer separate issues directly secured by the very choicest improved Chicago real estate.

Large margin of security—conservatively valued about double amount of total first mortgage loan.

Bonds mature serially, thereby annually reducing amount of outstanding principal.

First Mortgage investments recommended by this State Bank, the oldest Banking House in Chicago, have successfully stood every test for over sixty years.

Principal and semi-annual interest collectible without charge.

Send for Special 6% List No. 70-Y.

Capital and Surplus $2,000,000.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

A State Bank. Founded 1836

S. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison Sts. Oldest Banking House in Chicago.

DRESSY BLOUSES of crepe Georgette, lace trimmed or hand embroidered, white and colors. 5.00

DRESSY BLOUSES of heavy crepe Georgette; shower frill, sailor collar and cuffs are trimmed with filet lace; hemstitched sleeves; colors: white, flesh, peach and bisque. 7.90

Send for our monthly style booklet, it is brimful of the newest ideas.

Stewart & Co.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

STRAIGHT BRIM SAILOR HATS of Italian Milan straw, brim edged with ostrich banding. 10.00

HAND PAINTED HATS, large black taffeta sailors, and deep mushroom shapes of Lisere straw. 15.00

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

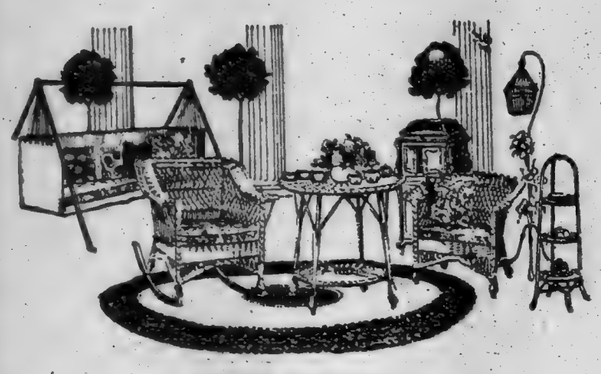

Specials as Illustrated

Willow Arm Chairs. Each.....$9.75
Willow Muffin Stand.....$3.75
Willow Table.....$4.85

RUGS

"Omori" Rugs from Japan

Many effects exclusive with Lord & Taylor. The S. S. Kumi-Maru very recently brought huge bales of these delightfully decorative Tea Room Rugs, woven of pliable reed and rush materials, reproductions of the old Colonial Braided Rugs. Others in natural rush with contrasting circular bands all hand braided and hand stitched; sufficiently heavy to lay perfectly flat.

	"Momo"	"Ume"		"Momo"	"Ume"
24x36 inches	$1.25	$1.75	4x7 feet	$6.25	$7.75
27x54 inches	$1.75	$2.25	6x9 feet	$11.75	$14.75
30x60 inches	$2.75	$3.50	8x10 feet	$17.75	$22.75
36x72 inches	$3.75	$4.75	9x12 feet	$24.75	$29.50

"Nikko" Rugs from Japan

Exclusive with Lord & Taylor

The most striking novelty of the season. These Rugs are woven in basket weaves of very heavy Oriental fleecy fabrics. In bold plaids, checks and "hit-and-miss" effects, in blues, greens and tans interwoven with white. Suitable for all indoor furnishings. Hand loom products and very durable.

24x36 inches	$1.35	4x7 feet	$5.75
27x54 inches	$1.95	6x9 feet	$11.75
30x60 inches	$2.50	8x10 feet	$17.75
36x72 inches	$3.50	9x12 feet	$24.75

"De Luxe" and "Vogue" Grass Rugs

The new grass Rugs of this season, introducing the Chinese designs and colorings and unique effects never before produced in grass rugs. They are very heavy and closely woven, giving double the wear of the ordinary grass rug.

27x54 inches	$1.35	6x9 feet	$5.75
36x72 inches	$1.95	8x10 feet	$8.50
4.6x7.6	$3.95	9x12 feet	$10.50

American Loom Made Rugs

of the inexpensive sort, but all of standard and dependable qualities—newest designs and colorings.

Extra heavy, high pile, seamless

Axminster Rugs

22½x36 inches	$1.75	6x9 feet	$15.75
27x54 inches	$2.50	8.3x10.6	$25.00
36x72 inches	$4.25	9x12 feet	$29.50

Very Special

Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs

Oriental designs and colorings.

9 x 12 feet.....$24.50

Fifth Floor.

Comprehensive Display of FURNITURE-RUGS-DRAPERIES *For the Summer Home*

In a clever scenic setting that, with its trellised walls and picturesque balustrades, suggests a spacious Country House, its veranda and environs—has been assembled everything for the Summer Home.

Notable in the Furniture display are the delightfully decorative Suites in "Albanol Enamel," in Tinted Reed, in Willow, with gay cretonne upholstery. Black and white painted furniture, Rustic Cedar, sturdy Hickory, every novelty, every old-time favorite.

Garden Marbles, Couch Hammocks and Bird Cages.

Rugs that are revelations of the weaver's art and artistry. Many from far-away Japan and China. Others, American made, include quaint, braided, oval effects and the prettily colored Rag Rugs.

Cretonnes in colorings to harmonize with every conceivable color scheme. Curtains, crisp and cool.

Sixth Floor.

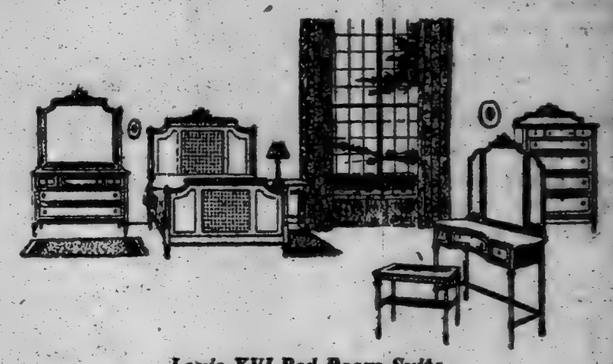

Louis XVI Bed Room Suite

In Antique Ivory, Mahogany or Circassian Walnut. Dresser, Chiffonier, Dressing Table and Bed, as illustrated.....$275.00

Reed Suite for Sun Parlor or Living Room

In Frosted Brown with Cretonne Cushions (as illustrated).

Chaise Longue...$37.50	Arm Chair.....$23.75	Fernery.....$12.50	Table Lamp.....$15.00
Settee.....$67.50	Wing Arm Chair..$32.50	Table.....$16.50	Standing Lamp..$38.50

Porch Furniture

Gray Porch Chair	$2.75
Willow Arm Chair	$3.50
Willow Arm Rocker	$4.50
Maple Rocker	$4.95
Willow Table	$6.50
Willow Arm Chair	$9.50
Willow Wing Chair	$12.00
Reed Arm Chair	$12.50
Rush Seat, decorated ivory Arm Chair or Rocker. Each	$18.50
Willow Chaise Longue	$23.00
Reed Chaise Longue	$30.00

For the Cottage Bed Room

In Natural Ash, Forest Green or Kaiser Gray finish.

Dresser	$16.75
Chiffonier	$13.50
Bedstead	$11.00

Ivory Bed Room Furniture

5 piece Ivory Suite	$195.00
4 piece Ivory Suite	$235.00
4 piece Ivory Suite	$295.00
Ivory Dresser	$35.00
Ivory Chiffonier	$20.00

Dining Room Furniture

9 piece Fumed Oak Suite	$125.00
9 piece Sheraton Mahogany Suite	$165.00
10 piece Jacobean Oak Suite	$195.00
10 piece Brown Oak Suite	$245.00
10 piece Sheraton Mahogany inlaid Suite	$250.00
10 piece Adam Mahogany Suite	$375.00

Sixth Floor.

UPHOLSTERIES

Foreign Cretonnes

A large selection in floral, striped and period designs, including shadow warp prints.

31 inches wide. A yard.....22c to $1.35
50 inches wide. A yard.....$1.25 to $4.50

American Cretonnes

In floral, conventional, shadow and chintz effects.

A yard.....18c to 75c

Made-up-Curtains

Of muslin, scrim, plain and novelty nets in a wide range of styles and sizes.

Prices from.....$1.00 to $5.25

Imported Madras Curtains

Specially woven to prevent them from shrinking when washed. The colors are guaranteed sunfast and tubfast.

The latest block and floral designs in dainty color combinations. Prices range from, a pair.....$2.50 to $6.00

Cream color in very dainty designs. Prices range from, a pr., $1.75 to $6.25

Lounging Cushions, Stand and Table Scarfs

Cushions are of cretonne, silk and combination cretonne and sunfast fabrics, trimmed with fancy braids; in the newest shapes.....$1.00 to $8.75

Scarfs and Covers to match.....85c to $5.75

Curtain Materials

Muslins, fancy nets, scrims and sunfast Madras in an extensive assortment.

Prices range from, a yard.....12½c to $2.50

Sunfast Fabrics

Guaranteed not to fade.

Beautiful, iridescent shades, including 31, 45 and 50 inch widths. Yard, 45c to $2.50

Folding Screens

With white enamel, mahogany or oak frames. Filling of sunfast fabrics, burlap, tapestry, and cretonne.

Each.....$5.25 to $26.50

Bath Room Fixtures

In nickel and white finish, from the most reliable makers.

Slip Covers, Awnings and Window Shades

Made to order at moderate prices.

Washable Door Hangings, Couch Covers and Table Covers

Of imported linen and hemp; plain centres with floral borders or allover designs.

Curtains, pair.....$4.50 to $6.50
Couch Covers, each $5.00 to $16.00
Table covers, each $1.25 to $2.50

Cedar Chests

Moth-proof and dust-proof; fitted with casters, lock and key.

Each.....$9.00 to $47.50

Utility Boxes

Covered with matting and cretonne.

Each.....$2.00 to $5.75

Furniture Reupholstered

Orders placed now are executed at special prices.

Fifth Floor.

NEW BLOUSES

Are Amazingly Smart

Paris inspired, for not a French designer of note but has contributed to their charm. In the line of a collar, the cut of a sleeve, the embroidered motifs, or the trifling details which make for distinction—may be read the Blouse Mode for Spring.

Voile Blouses

Copies of our own Importations. White, voile, the double collar and cuffs piped with blue, rose, orchid or flesh; hand embroidered fronts.....$2.95

Colored Voile in shades of grey, bisque, coral, blue, flesh and white; collar, pointed revers and cuffs of hemstitched bands.....$3.95

Crepe de Chine Blouses

Hand-embroidered model in white; prettily tucked with convertible collar and deep cuffs.....$5.00

Frill model in flesh, maize or white; the wide collar and jabot, scalloped and hemstitched.....$5.95

Georgette Crepe Blouses

A most effective model with wide bands of creamy filet lace inset in wide collar, puffed sleeves, pointed cuffs and soft full fronts. In flesh pink.....$10.75

Russian Blouses of Linen

Striped blue or rose handkerchief linen, the deep sailor collar, vestee and cuffs of white, hand embroidered; white kid belt. A model exclusive with Lord & Taylor.....$8.75

Third Floor.

NEGLIGEES

At Especially Attractive Prices

Models that combine grace with that "picturesqueness" so essential in boudoir attire. All that femininity can demand—comfort, charm of line and color are featured in these pretty new models.

Negligees

Albatross in dainty colors, the cape collar and cuffs of sheer white voile; the skirt accordion pleated. Special $3.95

Wool Crepe in coatee model, hand embroidered, lace frilled; accordion pleated skirt. Special.....$4.95

Crepe de Chine Negligees

Robe model with deep pointed lace collar, tasseled..$6.95

Robe model—slashed and ribbon run to give the Empire line; box pleated, lace edged collar and sleeves..$8.75

Coatee model—very effectively hand embroidered Bolero, lace frilled; ribbon bows and rosettes; accordion pleated skirt.....$12.75

Coatee Negligee—of superior quality crepe de chine; the long pointed coatee hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Skirt with tiny box pleats.....$16.75

Second Floor.

Remarkable Values for Monday

WOMEN'S SPRING TAILLEURS AND COATS

Tailored Suits, $35.00

An Exclusive Lord & Taylor Model—heretofore $45.00.

Men's Wear Serge of the best quality in navy and black.

Fine Shepherd Check Worsteds. Gabardine in grey and "rookie."

In the model illustrated—exceptionally well tailored coat, lined with printed crepes in exquisite colorings. The skirt features a pointed hip yoke, following the smart lines of the flaring coat at sides.

Rich Silk Suits

$60.00

A Distinctive Model, Sold Here Usually at $75.00.

Chiffon Taffeta
Poult de Soie
Gros de Londres

All imported and of the finest qualities; in navy, black, taupe, plum, twilight blue, green and brown. Novelty printed crepes line the decidedly flaring coat, corded and effectively trimmed. The skirt is smartly box pleated.

Suits, $25.00, $29.50, $39.50 to $130.00

A remarkable collection of new models in the fashionable woolens and silks.

Dressy Silk Coats, $29.50

Identical In Style and Quality With Coats at $39.50.

Black Satin Charmeuse of superior quality.

Linings of Novelty Crepe or White Peau de Cygne.

Two charming models, one of which, illustrated, features the shirred pockets most effectively. The other, very flaring, ties with tasseled sash and has a very wide collar with white satin overlay.

Sharkskin Velour Coats

$39.50

Two Models—Copies of Lanvin's Smartest Spring Coats.

Sharkskin Velour of Spring weight and superior texture.

Linings of matching Peau de Cygne.

In the new shades of chartreuse green, Santiago, twilight blue and plum. Authoritative in style and on extremely flaring lines.

Spring Coats, $25.00, $29.50 to $150.00

A most comprehensive showing of street, afternoon, touring and evening coats in every accepted fabric.

Third Floor.

SPRING FABRICS

Are of Compelling Interest

For the new season's smartest Suits and Dresses, *navy blue Taffeta* is the fabric most in demand. Despite the scarcity of these most effective Silks, the Lord & Taylor collection is most complete; and prices are pleasingly moderate.

Silver Metal Broche. The evening silk "de luxe," in lovely tints; also the favored street shades. Special, a yard.....$4.75

Tub Silks in qualities that will launder perfectly and in striped effects of every conceivable color combination. A yard.....$1.25

Black Taffeta with white hairline and varying widths of stripes; smart for Summer Dresses. A yard..$1.25

Ground Floor.

DRESS GOODS SECTION

Novelty Wool Velour Suitings. Exquisite in texture and in the correct Sports colors; checks, plaids, stripes and "Jersette" effects. Width 54 inches. A yard.....$2.25 to $3.75

White Serge in soft, rich shade; always in demand for Summer skirts, coats and suits. Width 50 inches. Our usual price $1.35 a yard.....$1.18

White Dress Linens. Shrunk and ready for use; cool, crisp and in the 2½ yard width that cuts to such advantage. Our $1.50 quality. A yard.....$1.18

Semi-made Sports Skirts

High colored novelty stripes in smart effects and in models featuring new pockets and belts; all sizes and lengths. Each.....$3.75

Second Floor.

SPRING FROCKS

Forecast the Vogue of Silk

Charming "little Dresses"—that feature many new style notes—their very simplicity commending them to the many women who require a practical Spring Frock at a very moderate price.

Chiffon Taffeta Dresses

$19.50

Decidedly modish, this model in black or blue chiffon taffeta of excellent quality, features a new pointed girdle, giving the basque effect so fashionable, and finished with pendant silver buttons. Georgette crepe folds and rows of soutache braid define the smart lines of the over-blouse, and the sleeves are also of the crepe.

The flare of the full skirt is emphasized by a deep tuck.

Crepe de Chine Dresses

$21.50

Quite the simplest and smartest of Spring Frocks imaginable, with quaint puffed sleeves of Georgette crepe and bodice drawn into soft folds at the waist line. Clusters of tucks are introduced in the full shirred skirt. In navy, blue or black.

Evening Frocks

$27.50

In lovely shades of shell pink, ciel blue and orchid, a charming model; Satin Charmeuse makes the deep, draped girdle and the corded, flaring skirt. Gold-embroidered lace is effectively used for the cape-like Bertha and pannier hip draperies, caught here and there with a rose.

Third Floor.

Typical of Lord & Taylor

SPRING FOOTWEAR

"The Madison"—A Colonial Pump

Gracefully modeled, high arched and with Louis XVI heels, the Madison features a smart leather covered buckle and a prettily pointed tongue. In the fashionable colors.

Champagne
Pearl Grey &
Dark Grey Kid
$8.00
White Glace Kid
Tan Russia Calf
Dull Leather

High Cut Lace Boots

White Calf Top—Special $6.00

Tan or black Russia calf vamps, Cuban heels and medium weight soles, make this the ideal Walking Boot for Spring.

For Monday Only

Extremely High Cut Boots

Brown Suede (laced or buttoned)
Bronze and Black Kid (laced)
Champagne Kid (buttoned)
Not all sizes in each style.
$4.85

Second Floor.

EQUIP MOTOR CYCLES WITH MACHINE GUNS

First Corps of Its Kind in the United States Organized in Englewood, N. J.

INDORSED BY GEN. WOOD

Unit Would Be Employed Largely for Defense of Country Along the Coast.

The first motor cycle machine gun battery to be organized in this country is being recruited from the ranks of well-known young men who live in and near Englewood, N. J. The battery has the approval of Major Gen Leonard Wood, who has written to those back of the plan that he knows of nothing that could be undertaken by patriotic citizens which would be of more service in the event of war than well equipped motor cycle batteries. The officers of the tentative organization are George B. Case, a lawyer of 14 Wall Street, who is Chairman of the Organizing Committee; Gilbert E. Burdett, a broker of 42 Broadway; H. M. Ingham, an engineer of 200 Fifth Avenue, and William M. Coe, an insurance broker of 1 Liberty Street. It is expected to recruit the company to a strength of 100 men, and of these fifty-five were obtained as a meeting held in the Englewood Country Club Thursday night.

The idea of organizing a machine gun motor cycle unit, such as is now in use in the British, French, and other European armies, was the result of a conference that Mr. Case and Mr. Burdett had with officers on Governors Island several weeks ago. Before taking any definite steps, Mr. Burdett put the proposition up to Captain Gordon Johnston, aid on the staff of General Wood, and other officers. Captain Johnston went to the meeting as the representative of General Wood.

First Corps of Its Kind.

Captain Johnston pointed out that at the present time there is not a single motor cycle battery in the United States, not even in the regular army, and this despite the fact that such units have been found to be of most important service in the great European war. He emphasized the great mobility of motor cycle units, and called attention to the ability of such organizations to travel at high speeds, often in excess of forty miles an hour, of the ease with which they can be put into or taken out of action and moved to any point at the command of the commander.

Captain Johnston said there is no nation where the motor cycle unit could play a more important part in the event of war than in the United States. He called attention to the great length of the American coast lines, with great distances practically undefended, and open to landing parties at scores of points. He likewise called attention to the great assistance motor cycle machine-gun units could give at the present time were such units attached to the regiments participating in the present punitive expedition into Mexico.

Such interest was aroused that there was immediately formed a branch of the National Rifle Corps Association, and officers and an Executive Committee were elected. The meeting was adjourned to a date later to be fixed by the Executive Committee so that the general public of Englewood might attend, and to give an opportunity to all who are competent to join the organization.

Indorsed by General Wood.

When told on Friday of the result of the Englewood meeting, General Wood sent the following letter to Mr. Case:

Headquarters Eastern Department.
Governors Island, N. Y.

George B. Case, Bankers Trust Building.
14 Wall Street, New York:

Dear Sir: I wish to congratulate you on the successful meeting held in Englewood last night and to wish you success in the organization of your rifle club and motor cycle machine gun battery.

I know of nothing which could be undertaken by a volunteer citizen organization which would be of such assistance in the defense of this country should such an emergency arise or would fill a more urgent need in both the regular army and National Guard as such a mouile machine battery. It is not only a sportsmanlike thing to do but an extremely patriotic and practical step toward preparedness. The influence on those who assist will be most beneficial, and this example will doubtless exert a great influence on other communities. Very sincerely,

LEONARD WOOD.

Mr. Burdett was asked yesterday who had originated the proposition for such a battery.

"Two of three fellows," he replied, "got together and began to figure what we could do in the way of furthering the national defense of the country. We thought of the motor cycle machine gun unit proposition, and decided to go to Governors Island and ask the advice of the army officers on duty at the department headquarters. We got splendid encouragement, and the meeting of Thursday night and the enlistment of fifty-five men was the result."

FOR LOWER Y. M. C. A. FEES.

Officers Hope for More Branches in Industrial Centres.

A movement is on foot among officers employed by the Y. M. C. A. to secure a reduction of one-half in the membership fees, in order to make possible larger numbers in associations in industrial cities. The argument is put forth that more than half of the members in city and town associations come from the ranks of clerks, and are in large industrial centres. It is also asserted that association buildings in many cities are planned to accommodate the better salaried worker and students. The matter will, it is believed, be pressed for definite decision at Cleveland in May, when the international convention meets.

Six cities have now taken steps to provide branch buildings in or near to industrial districts, and plan to make them attractive and of benefit to working men. These cities are New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Portland, Oregon. As far as possible the new industrial association buildings will be in the centre of, or nearest to the greatest number of factories, so that men will be near to the associations. A part of the new method is that manufacturers contribute annually to association expenses, in order that the smaller membership fee may be made possible.

ADOPTS HIS WIFE'S CHILD.

Mary Marvin, Born After Titanic Disaster, to be Named De Camp.

Horace S. De Camp, who married the widow of Daniel V. Marvin, got permission from Surrogate Fowler yesterday to adopt the infant daughter of his wife by her first marriage.

Mr. Marvin lost his life when the Titanic went down. He and his wife were on their honeymoon and Mrs. Marvin remained with her husband until he ordered her to leave him and enter one of the boats. Shortly after Mrs. Marvin reached this city her child was born. It was one of the three born of women who had been rescued from the sinking vessel. The child was christened Mary Margaret Elizabeth Marvin and she will retain all of the names except the last.

Mr. and Mrs. De Camp live at 317 Riverside Drive.

MOTOR TRUCK MEN FOR AUTO LICENSES

Commercial Traffic Conference Favors Woods Bill Applying to Operators.

NO SAFETY-FIRST SUPPORT

Chairman of National Committee Denies Giving Permission for Local Society to Act.

There were two sharp developments yesterday in the contest over the bills requiring the licensing of all operators of vehicles in this city, which Police Commissioner Woods is trying to get through the Legislature.

The Commercial Traffic Conference, which represents practically all the motor truck and teaming interests of New York City, declared itself in favor of the licensing of the operators of all motor vehicles.

J. Walter Drake, Chairman of the Safety First Committee of the National Chamber of Commerce, has sent the following telegram to R. H. Johnston, President of the Automobile Association of New York, denying that he had given the Safety First Society of New York authority to make any statement that the automobile manufacturers would support the licensing measures:

I do not know what plan or legislation is under discussion in which I might be quoted by Safety First Society. I have not indorsed any specific measure either privately or officially as Chairman of the Safety First Committee of the Chamber, nor have I given the Safety First Society permission to use my name in any statement. The only statements I have made have been confined to assurances that manufacturers would co-operate in any reasonable way possible in protecting the public. The Automobile Chamber Committee is still making investigations and has taken no formal action. Personally I believe that this matter is one that calls for education rather than legislation.

The subject of universal licensing was presented to the Commercial Traffic Conference at a meeting of the Merchants' Association by Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham who spoke in favor of Police Commissioner Woods's bills. In the vote taken the principle of licensing all operators of motor vehicles was indorsed by an overwhelming majority.

Present at the conference as members of it were representatives of the Merchants Association, the Bronx Board of Trade, the Motor Truck Club, the Van Owners' Association, the Warehousemen's Association, the Brewers' Association and of most of the other of the twenty-five interests included in the membership of the conference.

At the same time the proposal to license the drivers of horse-drawn vehicles was repected. Regarding the action taken at the meeting, Roderick Stephens, President of the Motor Truck Club, said:

"We voted in favor of the registration and licensing of all operators of motor vehicles and for the withdrawal of the right to operate for cause because this is a type of vehicle which when unskillfully operated is a menace to the public.

"We voted against applying this to horse-drawn vehicles, as not in the same class with motor vehicles, the rate of travel being much slower in the case of horse-drawn; but the main point as regards the proposed legislation is that the provision as to horse-drawn vehicles applies exclusively to New York City. In the bill it is covered by an enabling clause giving the Board of Aldermen the power to pass an ordinance to compel such licensing. Another point is that the enforcement of the ordinance would be under the control of the Commissioner of the License Bureau, and we are not at all satisfied with the way the Bureau is dealing with the regulations now in force.

"Furthermore, we do not think the situation calls for any restrictions as to drivers of horse-drawn vehicles at this time. There is now a scarcity of drivers; one of the problems is to get enough capable men to do the work we are called upon to handle."

Rich Woman Hermit Goes to Asylum

Miss Marie Cameron, Flushing's wealthy hermit, as she was known, was yesterday removed from her home at 192 Lincoln Street, Flushing, to the observation ward of the Kings County Hospital for the Insane. One of Miss Cameron's eccentricities consisted in endeavoring to keep warm by burning matches instead of coal. Neighbors of the woman reported to the Charities Department the circumstances, and an investigator finally persuaded the woman to go to an institution.

GOETHALS BACK TO CANAL.

Sees No Unusual Difficulty in Mounting Guns for Defense.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, who sailed for Panama yesterday on the steamer Pastores of the United Fruit Company, said that the Panama Canal would probably be open again for ships of all sizes by April 15. He said that, while the mass was not yet completely at rest, according to the reports he had received, there was ground for believing that the removal of the slides would continue rapidly and that the danger of further blockades was slight. Major Gen. Goethals said that the difficulty of mounting a 16-inch gun on Perico Island had been exaggerated, and that the engineering problems involved were not unusual.

Dean Bouton in Graduate Course.

Dean Archibald L. Bouton of the College of Arts and Pure Science at New York University will, beginning next Fall, vacate his place for a year's graduate study at Harvard. He has been at New York University since 1898. An acting dean has not been announced.

ALAMO TOWED INTO PORT.

Coast Guard Cutter Helped Her Part Way from Hatteras.

The steamer Alamo of the Mallory Line, which was disabled last Monday by injury to her rudder in a heavy sea, when she was seventy miles south of Cape Hatteras, arrived here yesterday in tow of the tugboat Onondaga from Newport News and docked at the foot of Canal Street.

After sending out a wireless of the accident, Captain Congdon said that he rigged up a jury rudder and headed back for New York at slow speed. On Thursday the Clyde liner steamer Algonquin reached the Alamo and took her in tow. The United States Coast Guard cutter Onondaga, which did not find the Alamo at the position from which it had wirelessed its distress, followed after the two ships and on Friday, after catching up, it relieved the Algonquin and took the Onondaga in tow. The Alamo was towed from Quarantine to the dock by the tug C. P. Raymond.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

The Blouse Department

is showing, in regular stock, some extremely smart Blouses of novelty Georgette crepe, in the fashionable colorings, at $7.75 & 9.50.

Also an attractive variety of Imported Hand-made Lingerie Blouses, at prices ranging from $7.50 to $75.00.

(Department, Second Floor)

Girls' Dresses

(sizes 6 to 14 years)

in becoming styles for Spring.

Noticeably distinctive are the new frocks just received from Europe. Many of these are hand-made and hand-smocked, of crepe, dimity and dotted swiss; others (embodying the best ideas of the French designers) are of linen and pique with effective embroideries, and lingerie fabrics combined with the daintiest of laces.

Special Salespeople will, if desired, be detailed to accompany patrons to the Store's various departments; or goods will be assembled for inspection in a private showroom.

A VERY UNUSUAL COLLECTION OF French Robes d'Interieur and Robes Intime

just arrived from Paris, is the center of attraction in the House Gown Department, on the Third Floor.

This wonderful assemblage of rich and beautiful indoor gowns represents the flower of the season's creations, culled from the ateliers of such great couturiers as Callot Soeurs, Cheruit, Margaine Lacroix, Lanvin, Drecoll, Dumay, Blanchet and Savoret.

Everything that is rarest and loveliest in design, fabric, color scheme and period interest, combined with the incomparable artistry that is only of Paris, is embodied in this collection.

In many instances the models are reserved exclusively to B. Altman & Co.

Copies made to order at prices ranging from $100.00 upward.

Wedding Stationery

Invitations, Church Cards and Announcements are a specialty.

The imprint of B. Altman & Co. is equivalent to a guarantee of style, quality and finish.

(Stationery and Engraving Department)

Women's Dainty Frocks of Cotton & Linen Fabrics

contribute materially to the attractiveness of the Spring display on the Third Floor.

This selection of pretty dresses, so delightfully suggestive of pleasant days to come, represents virtually every new feature in styles, materials and combinations.

In the regular stock, at the moderate prices quoted, are

Simple Forenoon Frocks at . $5.75, 7.75, 9.75, 11.50

Afternoon and Calling Dresses at . $15.00, 21.00, 28.00, 38.00

Fete and Dance Dresses, of net combined with lace, at $24.00, 35.00, 45.00 & 48.00

Tailored Coat Suits at $15.00, 18.00, 21.00 & 26.00

Higher-class Dresses, in an extensive assortment of imported and American creations, at $55.00, $78.00, $95.00, $118.00 to $275.00.

Also

Separate Cotton Skirts

for sports and general wear at . $3.50, 4.50, 5.75 & 6.75

A number of Sports Skirts of color-stripe gabardine, very smart and effective, are specially priced at $5.50

New Spring Merchandise at Special Sale Prices for Monday

Several Thousand Yards of Imported Black-and-white Check Suiting

(all wool)

in checks of various dimensions, will present an unusual opportunity for securing a smart, fashionable and practical material for the Spring and Summer suit at the exceptional price of

$1.25 per yard

Additional shipments of Scotch and English Suitings and Sports Coatings, in homespuns, navy blue serges and plain and checked cheviots, have just been received; also a large importation of French Voiles, in plain and fancy effects.

(Wool Dress Goods Department, First Floor)

15,000 Yards of Cotton Voiles

of excellent qualities

in a large and varied assortment of weaves, designs and color effects, will be offered at the attractive price of

17c. per yard

These dainty fabrics suggest many charming possibilities for simple frocks for Spring and Summer wear.

An Opportune Sale of Women's Silk Hosiery

very low-priced for such good qualities.

Women's Black Silk Hose

With double tops . . per pair 90c.

In extra size . . . per pair $1.00

Women's Black or White Silk Hose

With extra spliced tops . per pair $1.45

A Special Offering of Boys' Washable Suits

(sizes 3 to 8 years)

in the new styles, materials and color combinations for Spring and Summer, will be a feature of interest in the Department on the Second Floor. Unusual values will be obtainable in

Suits of various cotton fabrics . at $2.45

Linen Suits, in several smart models, 3.65

An Important Sale of Women's Crepe de Chine Underwear

will consist of dainty Undergarments in the fashionable patterns, made of excellent-quality crepe de Chine in white and teinte-de-chair, all marked at prices that, in view of the increasing cost of silk materials, are decidedly low.

Nightrobes . . $3.85, 5.00 & 7.50

Envelope Chemises, 1.90, 2.85 to 4.50

Underbodices . . 1.00, 1.90 to 3.85

Combinations 3.90

Knickers 1.90

Also a limited number of styles in Washable Satin Undergarments, at proportionately low prices.

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE

THE Original Paris Models from eminent couturières shown the past week at our private fashion exhibit are now offered for sale

Tailored Suits
Afternoon Dresses
Evening Gowns
Pelerines—Manteaux
Sport Suits and Coats

THIS Collection represents the creations of thirty famous Paris Couturières and is the personal selection made by Mr. Charles C. Kurzman

Trimmed Hats

SPECIAL attention is directed to an unusual variety of imported trimmed hats, possessing marked individuality and suitable for every occasion

ORIGINALS and copies, also our exclusive styles, at extremely moderate cost

MOVE TO DESTROY STATE FOOD BUREAU

Commission and Produce Men Organize to Have Law Creating Department Repealed.

DILLON TELLS OF HIS WORK

Cites Prices of Apples and Eggs to Show Advantages Gained for Consumers in New York.

The existence of the New York State Department of Foods and Markets is threatened by such serious opposition, organized by produce dealers and other business men, that Commissioner John J. Dillon has been forced to devote most of his salary of $6,000 to defending his place. Mr. Dillon says that through the efforts of the department consumers in New York City now pay less for apples and eggs and get better grades than formerly. He also says that the investigation which last year caused large baking concerns that had raised the price of bread to 6 cents to reduce it, originated in his department.

The organization which is fighting the department is the Receivers and Distributers Association, Inc., 97 Warren Street. The President and Treasurer is George H. Stege, connected with large realty interests; First Vice President, John W. Nix, President of John W. Nix & Co., Inc.; Second Vice President, Frank A. Horne, President of the Merchants' Refrigerator Company, and Secretary, Edward P. Doyle, Vice-President of the Realty Notice Corporation of the City of New York.

Among the Directors are William A. Camp, President of the New York Fruit Exchange; D. W. Cooke, Vice President of the Erie Railroad; R. W. Massey, Division Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad; C. M. Tomlinson, General Freight Agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; R. S. French, Business Manager National League of Commission Merchants; F. D'Albora, fruit dealer; A. W. Pini of the National Fisheries Company; Joseph Seeman, President Seeman Brothers; William V. Martin, President Chambers-Greenwich Street Company; Louis Taub, fruit dealer, and a long list of others.

This association prints on its letterheads that it is affiliated with "allied and corresponding organizations of retail and wholesale merchants and shippers in practically all lines of business not only in Greater New York, but in all parts of New York State, keeping us in touch with 150,000 citizens, who have a legitimate selfish interest in our object."

The object, as stated, is "to oppose in every legal manner unjust governmental interference with legitimate business and the arbitrary changing of trade centres and terminals to protect the interests of receivers and distributers of merchandise, and to provide a convenient means whereby they may present their aims and desires to the heads of the city and State Governments and to the public generally."

The association has just mailed 25,000 circulars to storekeepers in the State outside of Greater New York, which read as follows:

New York, March 23, 1916.

Dear Sir: The New York State Department of Foods and Markets was a pet creation of Governor Glynn. It aims to eliminate the middleman. The middleman is a legitimate means for distribution, not a means of grafting and robbery, as self-appointed fake reformers and uplifters would have the public believe. The retail merchants are just as reputable as are people in any other walk of life.

The State Department of Foods and Markets recently gave fixed prices at which certain goods should be sold.

What prices? Possibly prices with which friendly interests are suited. When the State, city, town, or village goes into business as it does with this Department of Foods and Markets, it takes its first leap into socialism.

Do you believe that is a wise thing to do? If you believe the American merchant is a desirable citizen, entitled to equal rights, write immediately to Governor Whitman, your Senator and Assemblyman that you are opposed to the State Department of Foods and Markets and want the law repealed.

This proposition can well become even worse than the parcel post mail order business. Help us check and stamp out this hysteria. Mail your communications at once because the Legislature expects to adjourn on April 4, so there is no time to lose.

If you have time write on your own stationery, as this is a subject of great importance.

Send a card to Senator George F. Argetsinger, Albany, N. Y.; also to Assemblyman Henry I. Grant, Albany, N. Y.

Please remember that we must help one another. Yours truly,

RECEIVERS AND DISTRIBUTERS ASSOCIATION, INC.,
George H. Stege, President.

In reply to this letter Commissioner Dillon said yesterday:

The Department of Foods and Markets is not a pet creation of Governor Glynn, though when presented to him he recognized its advantages to the people and promptly indorsed it. It was created at the demand of the members of the New York State Agricultural Society, the Grange, the Housewives' League, and producers and consumers of the State generally.

Its aim is not to eliminate middlemen. On the contrary, it recognizes the necessity of legitimate middlemen and encourages in every way the economic and systematic distribution of foods through middlemen. Its aim is to eliminate speculation, manipulation, and dishonesty in the distribution of foods.

Recently the Department of Foods and Markets did give out wholesale prices on eggs, and estimated that 5 to 7 cents a dozen would be a sufficient retail profit. As a result prices were reduced, consumption was increased, and retailers sold more eggs and made more profit than before.

We standardized the price of apples this year. New Yorkers have bought apples much cheaper this year because of the public sales we held and because big retailers, like Butler, Acker, Merrall & Condit, Reeves, and Charles bought apples from us and featured them, selling them at a profit of 20 per cent. when the rule was to sell at retail at a profit of from 500 to 1,000 per cent. over the barrel price.

Eggs last April were put into cold storage at 18 to 22 cents a dozen. In October they were sold all over this city as strictly fresh eggs, and in competition with strictly fresh eggs, at 55 to 60 cents a dozen. This department issued an order that all storage eggs must be marked and that a violation of the law would result in prosecution, and inside of three days cold-storage eggs were selling as such all over the city at from 38 to 35 cents a dozen.

The department received $15,000 in the bill which created it a little over a year ago, for organization purposes. In June last year an additional appropriation of $15,000 was made for yearly expenses. Of this the Commissioner was to receive $6,000 salary, but Mr. Dillon says he has spent much of this in fighting the opposition to the department.

Son of Authoress Changes Name.

Justice Finch of the Supreme Court has given permission to George Hart Mumford to change his name to George Mumford Watts. The petitioner is the 21-year-old son of George D. Mumford, a lawyer, and Ethel Watts Mumford, who were divorced. Mrs. Watts then married Peter Geddes Grant, a broker. She is a well-known writer. The petitioner explained that Watts was the maiden name of his mother and that his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Hughes Watts, has helped him financially and that she intends to provide for him in her will. The father of the petitioner married Mrs. Claire Drake Butterfield of Rochester in 1902.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

Congressman Meyer London, in the Mount Morris Baptist Church this morning at 10 o'clock, will discuss the "Attitude of Socialism in World Reconstruction."

A conference of 500 delegates, representing twenty-five organizations of Jewish workmen, takes place today under the auspices of the National Workmen's Committee of Jewish Rights at 210 Fifth Street from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Purim entertainment for the religious school of the Temple Rodeph Sholom begins at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. It will include a "Purim Play," in which fifty of the pupils will participate.

The first public concert of the Cooper Union Musical Society is to be presented at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The orchestra is composed of forty musicians of the Cooper Union Institute classes.

An address on the subject of "American Democracy" will be delivered by Everett P. Wheeler this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Bronx Open Forum, in the Morris High School.

"India's Modern Representative in World Literature" is the subject of an address by Basanta Koomar Roy at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in St. Mark's Church.

John B. Golden and Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures will be the speakers at the entertainment of the Downtown Forum this afternoon in Public School 114, James and Oliver Streets.

Representatives of the outside branch of the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing Prison will speak in the Parish House of the Church of the Messiah this evening on the subject of employment of ex-prisoners.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson will be present at the meeting tonight of the Public School Forum in the Washington Irving High School. The speakers include ex-Police Commissioners E. J. Ward and George Creel of Denver, Col.

Miss Ida Tarbell, Edward J. Wheeler, and Mrs. A. J. George will address the members of the Public Interest League of Business and Professional Women at a dinner in the Bresiin tonight at 7 o'clock.

Publishers of trade papers will meet tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the McAlpin to arrange for participation in the proposed national defense parade.

Members of the Monday Club will be the guests of Commissioner Lewis of the Department of Correction tomorrow at the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary from 5 to 9:15 o'clock. Among the papers and addresses will be one on the work of the new Parole Board by Dr. Katharine B. Davis.

Governor Whitman, Raymond B. Fosdick, Dean Joseph F. Johnson of New York University, and Dr. Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn are announced as the speakers at the membership dinner of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow night at the Majestic.

A dinner and reception to members of the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry of New York takes place on Tuesday evening at the Astor.

The golden anniversary as a Master Mason of Abel Crook, Chief Commissioner of Appeals of the Grand Lodge of New York, will be celebrated on Tuesday evening by the Commonwealth Lodge in the Brooklyn Masonic Temple.

Congressman W. C. Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ex-Congressman F. C. Stevens of Minnesota will speak at the meeting of the Traffic Club of New York on Tuesday evening, at the Waldorf.

At the meeting of the Humanitarian Cult on Tuesday evening at Leslie Hall, Eighty-third Street and Broadway, Dr. John L. Elliot, assistant leader of the Society of Ethical Culture, will present a plan for the elimination of undesirable tenement houses.

At the meeting of the New York Historical Society on Tuesday Fay-Cooper Cole of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, will deliver a lecture entitled "The Philippines Before and After the American Occupation."

It is announced that the 1,800 members of the twelve lodges of the third district, Knights of Pythias, will co-operate with the Grand Lodge Committee on Pythian Education in the "Demonstration of Patriotism and Pythianism" on Wednesday evening at Palm Garden.

The Jewish Big Brother Association, continuing its meetings to obtain additional workers for the study of conditions, will meet at the Educational Alliance on Wednesday evening, where Professor Richard Gottheil, Columbia University, and Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court will make addresses.

The thirty-fifth annual commencement exercises of the New York Trade School will take place on Wednesday evening at Sixty-seventh Street and First Avenue. The speakers will include Professor Charles A. Beard of Columbia University and President R. Fulton Cutting.

Major Gen. Leonard A. Wood, U. S. A., will address the student body of the City College at the first General Student Council Assembly at noon on Thursday.

The annual luncheon of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage will take place at the Plaza on Thursday. Delegates of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage will attend.

The Broadway Merchants' Club of Brooklyn will meet for luncheon on Thursday at Minden's, Broadway and Myrtle Avenue.

More than 300 of the alumnae and students of Smith College will meet here for the first annual luncheon of the Smith College Club on Saturday at the Biltmore.

A public meeting for students of New York University and others on the subject of preparedness will take place on Saturday evening in the Washington Square Building. Dr. Robert Grinshaw will talk on preparation for national defense.

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Furs, Fur-lined Garments, Rugs, Robes, etc., Insured against loss or damage by Fire, Moths or Burglary

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Furriers exclusively for ninety-five years

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THE NEW MUSICAL ART

An Interview with HAROLD BAUER on the DUO-ART Pianola

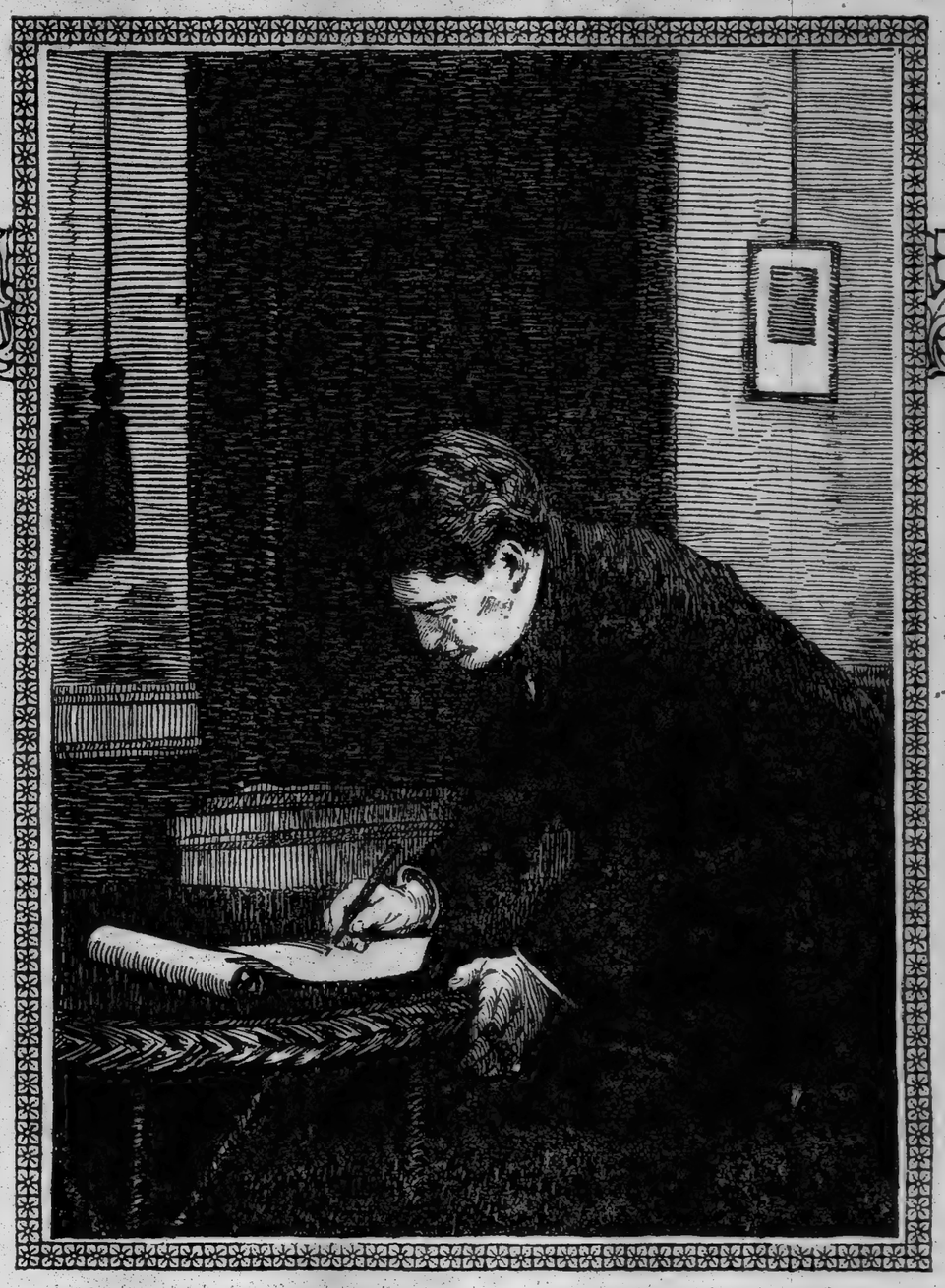

Mr. Bauer Autographing a Duo-Art Record-Roll

HAROLD BAUER stands today in the very forefront of the world's greatest pianists. But he is more than an artist. One cannot be in his presence a moment without realizing the strength, the intellect, the keen, analytical insight of the man. Bauer is a big man *mentally*. The world-wide pre-eminence he has achieved in musical art is the inevitable result of a great genius coupled with a great mind.

"IT is the instrument of a new musical art!" Mr. Bauer arose slowly from his chair as he gave this answer to a question I had put. He went on thoughtfully, choosing his words unhastily.

"I am intensely interested in the Duo-Art Pianola. I am spending much time and effort with it.

"Do you know what work I was engaged in when you were admitted?" He turned and took from the top of the Pianola which stood against the wall a music-roll. As he drew it out I saw that there were cryptic blue and red pencil-marks and annotations opposite many of the perforations.

"This roll," he said, "is a very wonderful record of the Chopin Valse, Opus 37, as I played it a few days ago upon the Duo-Art Recording Piano. Placed in this reproducing Duo-Art Pianola, it duplicates my performance with remarkable precision.

"And I have been sitting here playing the roll a few bars at a time—going over it most carefully—changing here the length of a note, there the strength of a tone—an accent.

"When I first began recording for the Duo-Art, it was the reproducing of my playing that was interesting to me. Now it is the *correcting*—the 'working-up' of the record, so to speak. Do you see? For the first time I stand aside and impersonally listen to *my own playing*. I am both critic and artist. Artist, because I can build—improve on the performance.

"Never before has this been possible in the same way. It is wonderful. I am like the sculptor. He views his clay model before him. He steps forward, changes here, refines there.

"The comparison is perfect. This instrument materializes the hitherto transient and intangible work of art—the pianist's performance.

"I can listen to myself playing. I can hear my performance as a whole and I can repeat a single passage again and again. And I can *change* what I wish. I can remodel and refine.

"Do you comprehend? It is a new art. When I finally sign the record-roll, it is more than simply my playing. It is my carefully considered artistic conception of the music. As such, it is preserved—a new and wonderful form of musical creation."

He drew a tobacco-case from his pocket and rolled himself a cigarette. Bauer is a man of vigorous mental calibre and like big men in more prosaic callings, inclined strongly towards conservatism. His unexpected enthusiasm and earnestness were therefore all the more significant.

"You consider, then," I asked, "that the Duo-Art is an instrument of real and prime importance to music?"

"Unqualifiedly yes," he answered. "The interesting and authoritative records by all the masters of the pianoforte cannot but make it so."

"And its effect upon musical taste?"

"A magnificent one," he spoke with emphasis. "It will develop a taste for the best in music. For it provides an opportunity to hear interpretations by the great musical artists of the world—an opportunity, I say, for the millions who live today, and the generations of the future to become intimately acquainted with the most wonderful art the pianoforte is capable of.

"The public is extremely sensitive to music in this country," he continued. "During the sixteen years I have been coming here, I have watched and realized an extraordinary progress.

"Unquestionably it has been due largely to the influence of such instruments as the Pianola. These have been teaching musical appreciation. Most people crave means for expressing their personality. Music is one of the most desirable means and the Pianola furnishes a truly wonderful medium.

"I have known The Aeolian Company for many years—have been an admirer of their ideals. And certainly the Duo-Art Pianola is a fitting climax to the really great Aeolian contributions to the art of music. Its value is almost incalculable. This is obvious. Need anyone be told that a piano of the very finest musical quality, which furnishes *everyone* a means of musical expression and which, in addition, reproduces the best aesthetic conceptions of the world's leading artists, is a great instrument?—a wonderful innovation?"

I have read the above interview in print and find it an accurate report.

Harold Bauer

The DUO-ART PIANOLA

The Duo-Art Pianola is the greatest—the most wonderful piano the world has ever known.

In the first place it is a magnificent piano, unequalled in tone, in action, in physical beauty. Secondly, it is an improved Pianola—a "player-piano" for *you* to play with ordinary Pianola music-rolls. As such, it infinitely surpasses anything hitherto known amongst instruments of this type.

And greatest of all—it is a *Reproducing Piano* of truly miraculous power. By means of special music-rolls, made by pianists while playing a wonderful *recording* piano, it reproduces their actual performances with absolute fidelity. Every phrase, every nuance, every subtle shade of tone and tempo, every touch of foot to pedal, is reproduced.

Bauer has made rolls for this instrument; Gabrilowitsch has made them; so has Busoni, Saint-Saens, Godowsky, Granados, Friedberg, Schelling, Laparra, Grainger, Carreno, and scores of other famous musicians.

To possess the Duo-Art Pianola is to command the greatest talent of the world—to be able to hear in your own home as often as you will, the most glorious music of the world, played for you by the world's most famous artists.

The Duo-Art Pianola is obtainable in the Steinway Piano, the Steck Piano, the Stroud Piano, or the famous Weber Piano—Grands as well as Uprights. Prices range from $750 upwards.

We invite you to come in and hear the Duo-Art, regardless of any thought of purchase. We want you to know what a remarkable instrument this newest Pianola is.

An Interesting Booklet, "Bringing to You the Message of Great Music," Sent Upon Request

IN NEW YORK
29 WEST 42D ST.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

IN BROOKLYN
11 FLATBUSH AVE.

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$400,000 FOR HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS

Will of Charles B. Webster, Long Head of R. H. Macy & Co., Provides for Shop Employes.

RATES ARE TO BE NOMINAL

$800,000 Goes to Merchant's Brother, and His Servants Get Generous Bequests.

A $400,000 apartment house for unmarried working women was provided for in the will of Charles B. Webster, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court in this city. Mr. Webster was one of the founders of R. H. Macy & Co., and from 1879 to 1896 was the head of the firm. Upon retiring from business he traveled abroad. He died on March 16 in Baltimore after an operation at the Johns Hopkins University. The apartments are to be operated without profit, meals at nominal prices are to be served, and a library and other conveniences are to be provided. In deserving cases no charge will be made. Both furnished and unfurnished apartments are to be rented.

More than $800,000 was bequeathed to Joseph L. Webster of 615 Fifth Avenue, the decedent's brother. Mr. Webster's attendant, Thomas W. Beckley of 1,179 Third Avenue, will receive $25,000, and his coachman, Frank Falkner, who lives in New Rochelle, will receive $10,000. Six cousins, Mrs. Annie Carr, Mrs. Emily Smith, Mrs. Nellie Moore, Howard Webster, Herbert Webster, all of Providence, R. I., and Charles F. Bailey of Moultrie, Fla., receive $5,000 each. The charity fund of the "What Cheer" Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, of Providence, R. I., receives $10,000.

Isidor Straus, who was lost when the Titanic sank, Jesse I. Straus, and Josiah L. Webster were named as executors of the estate. The clause of the will dealing with the home for working girls says:

"Having been engaged for many years in the business known as a department store in the City of New York, and having employed a large number of unmarried women in that business, I have realized that the domestic environments of many of them are not conducive to their morals or health, and I have concluded to endeavor to improve the condition of some of them by giving them the opportunity to live in clean, well-ventilated, comfortable, and attractive apartments, with good moral surroundings; and for that purpose I direct my said executors to form, or cause to be formed as soon as practicable after my death, a corporation for benevolent purposes.

"The name of the said corporation shall be the "Webster Apartments," and the territory in which the corporation shall be principally conducted shall be the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York."

The will then stipulates that the Directors of the corporation are to be the executors of the estate until the first meeting of the corporation.

"I request the Directors of said corporation," continues the will, "to purchase, or otherwise acquire, as soon as practicable after the formation of the said corporation, a plot of ground in the vicinity of the large retail stores in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and to erect thereon a building which shall be divided into apartments and to contain a restaurant and library, and such other appurtenances as will tend to render the apartments comfortable and attractive, and to expend for the land and buildings and for the furniture, books and other things which may be required, about $400,000.

"I direct that said apartment shall not be conducted for profit but solely for the purpose of providing unmarried working women with homes and wholesome food at a small cost to them, and in deserving cases without cost to them, and direct that the Directors of the said corporation shall fix rentals for the said apartments and the prices for the food to be served in the said restaurant with the view of carrying out that purpose; and the cost of maintaining the said apartments and restaurant in excess of receipts therefrom shall be met from such income as the said corporation may have, exclusive of the receipts from rentals and restaurant."

The estate may be considerably larger than $1,275,000, the amount called for by specific bequests. The value of the residue is not given. Beside the two-thirds of the entire estate remaining after the payment of debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, Josiah L. Webster, the brother, receives "all horses, carriages, harness, motor cars, clothing and jewelry."

Townsend & Guiterman of 32 Liberty Street are the attorneys of record for the estate.

BRENT GOOD ESTATE.

Medicine Manufacturer Left Property Worth $352,843.

An appraisal of the estate of Brent Good, a resident of Long Branch, N. J., manufacturer of patent and proprietary medicines, who died on Nov. 10, 1915, was filed yesterday by Appraiser Harr Kopp. Although the value of the entire estate is not disclosed in the report, the assets taxable in New York State are: 135 Chambers Street, appraised at $80,000; 58 Dey Street and 187 Greenwich Street, $175,000; 45 Murray Street, $55,000, and one-half interest in co-partnership of the Dr. Tutt Manufacturing Company, $43,468.

Total New York assets amount to $353,468, and with deductions for commissions the net estate is valued at $352,843. Mrs. Francies G. Good, the widow; Mrs. Kate Good Orcott, a daughter, and Harry H. Good, a son, were the beneficiaries. The decedent owned personalty and realty situated in New Jersey. The value of the trade marks owned by the Dr. Tutt Manufacturing Company is put at $68,000.

CLEVELAND HOME TO NATION

Association Plans to Make His Birthplace a Gift to Government.

CALDWELL, N. J., March 25.—The old manse of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church, which was purchased by the Grover Cleveland Birthplace Memorial Association three years ago, will be turned over to the National Government as a memorial to Mr. Cleveland. A bill will be introduced in the United States Senate shortly with this object in view. This step had been contemplated for some time by the association, but a promise which was made to Caldwell at the time of the dedication of the manse as a memorial stood in the way. At that time it was promised that some time the memorial would house a public library. Today George N. Canfield, Treasurer of the association, presented the borough with a site for a library building, and the gift was accepted.

Mr. Cleveland was born in the manse March 18, 1837, while his father was pastor of the church. The memorial was dedicated March 18, 1913, and both last year and this, on March 18, there were celebrations at the memorial. Many relics of Mr. Cleveland have been gathered at the Memorial. Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York State, is President of the association, and William H. Van Wart of this place Secretary.

PASSES ON LIABILITY ACT.

Appellate Division Holds Actual Employer Must Pay Damages.

The Appellate Division of the Third Department has decided that when a workman is injured while engaged in work foreign to that of his usual employment and under the direction of others than his actual employers the latter are responsible and must be held for any award made by the State Compensation Commission. The case was that of Rose Dale, who entered a claim for herself and her children against Saunders Brothers, brick makers, for the death of her husband Frank, who was killed by a sand slide.

The appellants were Saunders Brothers, and the insurance carrier, the Standard Accident Insurance Company. The former said in their papers filed with the commissions that Dale had been "sent for a load of sand; while there, it fell—the sand bank fell—and he died the next day." It was argued that the owner of the sand pit was alone responsible for Dale's death if there was any responsibility whatever, but the court decided against this contention.

MS. SIGNED BY POE OFFERED AT A SALE

In It He Praises "The Forsaken," a Poem by Estelle Anna Lewis.

A RARE EDITION OF BURNS

List at American Galleries Includes a Collection of Dickens's First Editions.

The manuscript of a critique written by Edgar Allan Poe for publication in his "Literati," contributed to The Southern Literary Messenger, is in a sale at the American Art Galleries on April 5 and 6. In it he praises "The Forsaken," a poem by Estelle Anna Lewis, whom Poe called "the rival of Sappho." Accompanying the Poe manuscript is a transcript of "The Forsaken," signed by the author.

A rare item is the first, or Kilmarnock, edition of Robert Burns's "Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect." There is also the first Edinburgh edition, 1787, of the same work. On the title page is the inscription "Robert Browning—April 27, '80."

"Aloway Kirk, of Tam o' Shanter, a Tale," is the rare first issue of the first edition. Only two other copies are recorded as having been sold at public auction in America, while not a copy is listed in the English Book Prices Current. Another copy of the first edition has the spelling "Alleway Kirk." A vignette is added to the title below the poetic quotation. It seems to be the only copy that has appeared in either the American or the English auction mart.

"Verses to the Memory of James Thomson, Author of the Seasons" is the rare first edition, of which no copy is recorded as publicly sold either in America or Europe.

"An Address to the Deil," 1795, is the rare first edition, only one other copy being recorded as sold at auction either in America or England. "Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect," Paisley, 1802, contains a "Sketch drawn by a Lady, a Native of Jamaica, and an intimate acquaintance of the Poet's." The publisher, R. Smith, was fined, and the whole edition suppressed. "The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare Maggie," Stirling, 1802, is the rare first separate edition of which no copy is recorded as sold here or in England.

There is an important collection of first editions of Charles Dickens, and extra illustrations to his "Works," comprising 640 original character studies in water color by "Kyd." Among the early printed books are "Caesar," 1477; Josephus, 1481; Biblia Latina, 1488; Cicero, 1490; Claudian, 1493; "The Nuremberg Chronicle," 1497, and Ptolemy, 1541. A series of seven autograph letters, 1867-70, are from George Eliot to Mr. Deutsch.

Rudyard Kipling is represented by the original manuscript of "The Elephant and the Lark's Nest," one of his "Fables for the Staff." It was published at Bloemfontein in the little magazine of which Kipling was one of the editors. The proofsheet corrected by Kipling accompanies the manuscript. The excessive rarity of original manuscripts by Kipling is well known.

The Independent Reflector is a newspaper printed in New York by James Parker in 1752. It consists of fifty-two numbers. Probably not more than four perfect copies are known. The New York items include New York laws, printed by William Bradford in 1720, and by James Parker in 1752. Among the lots relating to Philadelphia is the Fifth Street Directory, printed in 1794; there is a set of autographs and portraits of the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Wilson.

Another important item is the complete original manuscript of Algernon C. Swinburne's "Dedicatory Poem for the Third Series of Poems and Ballads." Dedicated to his friend, William Bell Scott, it takes rank among those poems of friendship and admiration in which Swinburne showed his nature at its best. Both in metre, melody and metaphor the poem is characteristic.

SEEK REBATE ON ORE DUTY.

Smelting Concerns Say Government's Charges Are Too High.

Recent advances in the scientific assaying of lead bearing ores are responsible for a suit against the Government begun by the American Smelting and Refining Company, and other large ore and metal handlers for the recovery of duties on importations claimed to have been collected illegally. Other big concerns, like the United States Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Company, and the metal trade, are vitally interested in having a settlement arrived at in the assay dispute.

The present practice of the Treasury Department, it was declared, in levying duty on ores was unsettling to American business and resulted in loss and confusion in making contracts. While large sums in the form of possible refunds to the importers were involved in the test case brought by the smelting company, James L. Gerry of the law firm of Gerry & Wakefield, 15 Broadway, attorney for the protesting firm, said yesterday the chief object desired by his clients from the litigation was the determination of the proper method to be followed in assaying to the end that ore buyers and sellers may be guided by definite commercial rules.

The Government authorities have recognized the importance of the issue since the value of ores brought into the country annually mounts into millions of dollars. Accordingly, for the first time in its history, a full Board of General Appraisers will visit Kansas City, Mo., where the hearing will be held beginning April 3.

Mr. Gerry explained that paragraph 153 of the Tariff act of 1913 now in effect, provides that lead bearing ores containing more than 3 per cent. of lead shall pay a duty of three-quarters of a cent per pound on lead contained therein; that these ores shall be sampled according to commercial methods and that a Government assayer shall make a proper assay of the sample on the basis of which assay the duties shall be collected.

UNITE TO PUSH ZONE PLAN.

Property Owners Organize "Central Fifth Avenue Committee."

Representatives of property owners and business men in the central Fifth Avenue district, from Madison Square to Thirty-fourth Street, met at the Holland House yesterday and formed the Central Fifth Avenue Committee. Resolutions were passed indorsing the proposed plan of the commission appointed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to inquire into the possibility of restricting certain sections of the city for business purposes, but by unanimous vote it was declared to be the sentiment of the committee that the restrictions against manufacturing should be extended so as to include the district between Fourth Avenue and Fifth Avenue above Twenty-second Street.

A committee was empowered to send copies of the resolution to the members of the Commission on Building Districts and Restriction, and to employ counsel to represent the interests of the district at the hearings of the commission, which are scheduled to begin on Monday.

Among owners and lessees of property in the district who were represented at the meeting, or who have pledged their support to the movement, it was announced, were Arthur Iselin of Willem Iselin & Co., W. L. Douglas, Vice President of the Garfield National Bank; Walter E. Maynard, Vice President of the Fifth Avenue Building Company; Nicholas Biddle, trustee of the Astor estate; Ansel H. Ball of Best & Co., J. H. Burton of Burton Brothers, W. N. Hallock of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, R. L. Brown of the Hotel Breslin, J. M. Gutterson of the Prince George Hotel, A. G. Paine, President of the New York and Pennsylvania Company, and Charles E. Butler of Brentano & Co.

Jersey Board Cuts Freight Rate.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—The Utilities Commission today issued an order fixing 90 cents a gross ton as the rate on the D., L. & W. for scrap iron between Netcong and Elizabethport. The order was made after the board had declared the existing rate of $1.21 unreasonable.

Edison Writ Served on Tax Board.

A writ obtained by Thomas A. Edison from Chief Justice Gummere in Newark to test the action of the Essex County board in raising the assessments on Edison property in Belleville was served yesterday. It is returnable on April 7 at Trenton.

The National Fame Enjoyed by the

Lane Bryant MATERNITY APPAREL

is due not only to the fact that they expand with figure and fit at all stages, as well as when figure is again normal, but principally because they have no "stereotyped" features and do not look like "maternity" garments. They differ in no outward way from prevailing modes, therefore conceal condition.

Spring Models

are now ready in as attractive and complete an assortment as shown elsewhere for the normal figure.

Suits	19.75 to 84.75	Waists	.95 to 21.50
Coats	11.85 to 62.50	Skirts	2.65 to 23.75
Dresses	3.45 to 72.50	Negligees	1.95 to 39.50

Petticoats, Corsets and Underwear.

Special for This Week

Tailored Maternity Suit (Value 35.00) 24.95

Hand-tailored. Easy fitting coat, with fashionable flare lines. Smart, distinctive skirt. Black or navy French serge.

Baby Needs

Entire 3d Floor in charge of Mother and Experienced Outfitter. Layettes, $6.95 up; Nursery Furniture, Children's Apparel, etc.

Lane Bryant, 25 West 38th St.

No need to reduce your figure to meet fashion's decree—our clothes reduce your apparent size.

Lane Bryant combines ready-to-wear convenience with made-to-measure satisfaction.

Stout Figures Extra Sizes

PARIS 17 Rue D'Hauteville. Lane Bryant CHICAGO 17 North State St.

25 West 38th Street (Just West of 5th Avenue)

Announce their readiness with the largest and only complete stock ever shown of

Ultra-Fashionable Ready-to-Wear Apparel

characterizing youthful lines as well as matronly styles, with trimmings cleverly manipulated to give long, slender lines for

Extra Size or Stout Figures

Our customers tell us that these garments far surpass, in style, grace, beauty and materials, even those shown elsewhere for the woman of average figure.

Suits	18.50 to 115.75	Coats	14.85 to 94.75	Dresses	11.50 to 187.75
Skirts	3.50 to 24.75	Waists	.98 to 24.75	Negligees	1.95 to 29.75

Sweaters, Bathing Suits, Petticoats, Underwear, Corsets.

No matter what your figure or size, Lane Bryant can fit you from stock (35 1-2 to 58 Bust—30 to 49 waist—long or short waisted)

Extra Specials for This Week

Spring Suits (3 Styles) 25.00
Hand-tailored all-wool serges or gabardines. Street, Dressy or Sport Models.

Spring Coats (4 Styles) 19.50
Gabardine, beautifully lined with peau de cygne; wool faille; also taffeta.

Silk Dresses (4 Styles) 24.75
Stunning street and afternoon models; crepe de chine, taffeta, charmeuse; some hand embroidered.

Silk Waists (2 Styles) 5.00
Tailored model in charmeusette, in black, brown or blackberry. Also superior crepe de chine.

ESTABLISHED 1900

Stern Brothers

Forty-second Street — *Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, New York* — *Forty-third Street*

The Pre-Easter Displays of Seasonable Merchandise

Present beside the dominant fashion notes in Women's, Misses' and Children's Spring Outergarments, Blouses and Millinery for all occasions, the new and most favored Silks and Dress Fabrics, Novelties for Easter gifts and the various smaller dress accessories in vogue this season.

The Paris Modes in Women's Blouses for Spring

Are charmingly depicted in our latest importations from the leading foreign sources, shown on the Second Floor. Every new fashion decree in collar, front and sleeve effects is represented among these models, which combine the wanted materials and delicate colorings with workmanship and finish of the highest excellence. There is a splendid choice of

Imported Blouses of French Batiste or Voile, at $9.75, 11.50, 14.50 and 18.50

Reproductions of Paris Blouses, Specially Priced for Monday:

Washable Net Blouses
Elaborately trimmed with laces and fine embroidery,
Special at $5.50

Colored Handkerchief Linen Blouses
with white pique collar and cuffs; also black tie,
Special at $3.85

Georgette Crepe Blouses
Superior quality; eyelet embroidery; colored dots,
Special at $7.50

Cotton Fabrics

Attractive additions have been made to our already large selection of Cotton and Linen Dress Fabrics, including some novelties in strikingly original effects, together with new weaves and colorings of the more staple varieties.

TO-MORROW ON THE SECOND FLOOR, AN IMPORTANT SALE OF

5000 Yds. French Crepes,
45 inches wide; extra fine grade, in an extensive range of this season's popular shades, including white; value 55c yd.
at 25c yd.

125 pcs. Imported Dress Linens
46 inches wide; pure flax, in a splendid assortment of the most desirable colors; regular value 65c a yard,
at 48c yd.

Modish Spring Costumes

FOR WOMEN are being shown on the Third Floor, in an assemblage of models that is unusual for its completeness and accurate presentation of the more exclusive style tendencies for the new season in

Tailored Suits, Street and Afternoon Frocks and Dance Dresses

They are distinctive and different in character and present an excellent choice of smart materials and delicate colorings at prices to suit every purse. Particularly serviceable and colorful this season are the Jersey Sport Suits and Coats; Tub Dresses and Separate Skirts.

VERY UNUSUAL VALUES FOR MONDAY:

Women's Tailored Suits,
belted, full flare and the new straight line effects, of gabardines, serges, mannish and velour checks, hair line stripes, plain and novelty taffetas,
at $29.50, 37.50 and 45.00

Silk Hosiery

FOR WOMEN, MONDAY, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Women's Pure Silk Stockings
black or white; made with deep lisle thread tops and soles,
at 42c pr.

Women's Silk Stockings,
medium weight; black, white and colors, with lisle thread garter tops, very serviceable quality,
at 69c pr.

Women's Black Silk Stockings
medium or heavy weight, also white with lisle thread tops,
at 95c pr.

The Women's Glove Sections

New Spring importations are being shown of the Alexandre, Lupin and Babbette Suede and Glace Kid Gloves, in the desirable styles, lengths and colorings for the various occasions of street or evening wear, at reasonable prices.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES FOR TO-MORROW:

French Glace Kidskin Gloves, Two clasp; in white and black.....Pair 98c

Also a Special Importation of

Duplex Chamoisette Gloves, Two-clasp, in white, grey or pongee.....
Chamois Lisle Gloves, Two-clasp, in white, grey or pongee..... also with slip-on strap wrist; in white.....
Special at 75c Pair

Hair Goods

TO-MORROW, AN EXCEPTIONAL SALE OF

Short Wavy Hair Switches
Made of the finest, soft, lustrous hair, and with permanent wave. Obtainable in all shades, grey excepted,
At the very low price of
$3.95

Infants' and Children's Wear

WILL BE OFFERED MONDAY, ON THE SECOND FLOOR, GREATLY BELOW ACTUAL VALUES.

Empire Dresses
of white lawn and dimity; colored smocking; some with kid leather belts; 2 to 5 years,
$1.15 & 1.75

"Dorothy" Dresses
of white poplin, elaborately hand embroidered; sizes from 2 to 5 years,
at $1.35

Bloomer Dresses
of colored chambray with white rep collar and cuffs; hand-smocked; 2 to 5 years,
at $1.95

French Dresses
Hand-made; round yoke; daintily hand embroidered; sizes 6 months to 2 years,
at $1.25

The Display of Corsets

On the Second Floor, includes recent importations of

The Celebrated Classique Models

which are being featured in the newest materials and styles for every type of figure.....at $5.75 to $28.50

WORTH WHILE ECONOMIES WILL BE OFFERED MONDAY, AS FOLLOWS:

New Model Corsets
of white coutil, trimmed with lace and ribbon; regular value $2.00
at $1.25

Alpha Corsets
of fine French coutil, prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon; value $3.00,
at $1.85

Women's Brassieres, of cambric or batiste, attractively trimmed with laces or embroidery, at 50c, 75c, 95c

Women's Fashionable Petticoats

Later models for both day and evening wear are constantly being added to the Second Floor collection. Among the very new items are black chiffon and tulle effects, which are very daintily trimmed with rosebuds, ribbons and flowers, and are quite smart for wear with afternoon frocks.

SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW, ON MAIN FLOOR.

Tub Silk Petticoats
in street colorings, including black and white; some have double panels,
at $2.95

Attractive Petticoats
of taffeta, all jersey or messaline, in desirable Spring colorings,
at $3.95

Women's Petticoats
of crepe de Chine and tub satin; full models; trimmed with net or lace and ribbon bows; in flesh or white,
$5.00 to 7.95

Smart Street Skirts
including stripes and pompadours, radium and soiree; in very full effects,
$5.00 to 8.50

WEST POINT NEEDS BUILDINGS AT ONCE

Doubled Cadet Corps Must Be Housed in New Barracks and Mess Halls.

COST WILL BE $1,900,000

Colonel Townsley Submits Estimate for Construction of Seven New Structures.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 25.—With the passage by the United States Senate of the bill doubling the strength of the West Point Cadet Corps, and as it is believed certain that the Lower House will concur in the act, officials of the Military Academy already are contemplating the problems that will arise when the corps is increased from a battalion to regimental strength.

The building construction which will be necessary when the increase becomes effective will provide an outlay of about $1,900,000, independent of all other needed improvements, the latter of which, if authorized, will bring the appropriation up to about $3,650,000.

In his last report to the War Department Colonel Townsley, the Superintendent of the Academy, detailed the improvements and additions that will be needed in the event the corps is increased to 1,200 or 1,300 cadets. Colonel Townsley pointed out that the extreme limit of the present mess hall (Grant Hall) is 730 cadets, and that the building and the site do not admit of any material or adequate enlargement.

"I would submit and recommend," he stated in regard to the messing problem, "that a new mess hall be built with a capacity for 1,300 cadets on the site proposed for the cadet store and headquarters, namely, between the present north and south barracks, and that the cadet store be in this same building. The site I am confident will admit such a building.

"It will be convenient for entrance of cadets by battalions separately from the barracks north and south of it, as well as from camp. The building can be quite as imposing and harmonious in architecture as the store and cadet headquarters now planned, and there is a real and urgent reason for such a building on this site instead of the rather forced reason for the expensive building now planned.

"When the new mess hall and cadet store is ready for use the present mess hall should be demolished and on its site and extending a hundred feet or so to the south of it a new cadet barrack should be constructed to accommodate about 350 cadets. Along the south side of the area of the present south barracks a building should replace the sheds and old building now there to accommodate 150 cadets, thus making a total cadet barrack capacity of 1,250.

"There will be other buildings necessary to meet the conditions imposed by an increase in the corps to 1,200 or 1,300 cadets, such as additional officers' quarters for the greater number of instructors needed, additional cavalry stables and barracks."

Colonel Townsley has submitted a list of the new buildings needed when the corps is increased with the estimated cost of each. The list is as follows:

Cadet mess hall and cadet store	$450,000
Cadet barracks, on site present mess hall	330,000
Cadet barracks and headquarters	175,000
Cadet hospital	200,000
Cavalry barracks	125,000
Cavalry stables	90,000
Alterations in academic buildings	15,000
Officers' quarters, (24 sets)	280,000
Excavations, gradings, roads, &c.	100,000
Architect's fees, &c.	85,000
Total	$1,900,000

In addition to the above improvements made necessary by the increase of the corps, other improvements pronounced urgent by Colonel Townsley, and which should be provided whether the corps is increased or not, total $1,745,000, making an aggregate total of appropriations of $3,645,000.

POORMASTER SUSPENDED.

Paterson Official Refused Alms to Mother of Sick Children.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 25.—Because he refused to give money for medicine to a woman who "looked prosperous," Poormaster Thomas F. O'Neill was found guilty of neglect of duty and immediately ordered suspended today. His neglect to provide medicine caused, it is charged, the death of the two small children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clark of 80 Sixteenth Avenue.

Mrs. Clark testified that her husband was out of work when, on Feb. 21, she applied to the Poormaster for medicine for the children, who were then ill of measles. He dismissed her request, she said, with the remark that she looked able to provide medical attendance for her children. The result, she said, was that on Feb. 23 one child, a girl, died, and two days later the little boy died. Dr. M. Wishnack testified that he examined the bodies, and found the children had died from pneumonia, which developed following the measles.

O'Neill was tried before the Police and Fire Commissioners, and as soon as he was ordered suspended from office his attorney, former State Senator Peter J. McGinnis, applied for a writ of certiorari, and said he would appeal to the Supreme Court. O'Neill has been Poormaster ten years. He is married and has two children.

Brokers to Endow Hospital Bed.

A committee of Stock Exchange members which raised $5,000 thirteen years ago to endow a bed at the Flower Hospital is again soliciting funds to endow a second bed for the use of employes who fall ill. John M. Shaw, Chairman of the committee, sent out letters to his fellow-members yesterday, saying that inasmuch as several of the 504 workers in the Exchange were sometimes in need of hospital attention at the same time greater provision must be made for them. It is expected that the fund will be considerably larger than the first one.

PRISON FOR DEBTORS CALLED POOR'S BOON

Legal Aid Society Says Fear of It Checks Oppression by Employers.

39,349 CASES IN LAST YEAR

Report for Twelve Months Shows Organization Has Collected $139,327 for Needy Suitors.

The threat of imprisonment, in the form of a writ of "body execution," held over the heads of employers who refuse to pay the just claims of their employes is considered a desirable adjunct to the law by the Legal Aid Society. This comment upon the subject was made in the annual report of the retiring President of the society, Arthur von Briesen, who said:

Many well-meaning citizens have interested themselves in an effort to abolish body execution. But it seems that the officers of the Legal Aid Society find that, without such a provision of law, many rascally employers would refuse to pay for work done. Nothing but the threat of body execution brings them to terms. Our society was seldom forced to resort to actual imprisonment, because the very fact that imprisonment was possible proved sufficient.

The society received approximately 42,000 complaints during the year, and disposed of all but 2,651 cases, which were refused assistance for substantial reasons. These cases represented more than fifteen nationalities. The claimants included 17,493 women. On all the claims $139,327.93 was collected and distributed. The approximate income of the society was $47,000, and the disbursements $45,000.

According to the report of the attorney in chief of the society, Leonard McGee, the abolishment of the exemption from arrest of female defendants has resulted in much benefit to domestic women workers. He said:

The legal head of the society announces that the "loan shark" evil has been curbed; that the scheming merchants, quack professional men, and fakers of every conceivable nature and variety, who have so long preyed upon the poor, have been followed by legal means and held to account whenever possible until the larger number of them have ceased to work openly in any part of the city. Of one class of these fakers, whom it is the most difficult to reach, the attorney says:

New Haven Actor a Suicide.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—William E. Bonney, a member of the stock company which has been playing at the Hyperion Theatre for several seasons took his life today. He had been indisposed for several days. Mr. Bonney was widely known in the theatrical profession.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

MEN'S WEAR

Exceptional Offerings for Monday and Tuesday

Purchases Will Appear on Bill Rendered May 1st.

Silk Shirts
5.95
A noteworthy collection of the finest qualities of Heavy Silk and Crepe, in neat and fancy striped patterns.

Silk Shirts
4.85
A very large variety of Heavy Silks in exquisite colorings and exclusive patterns.

Silk Shirts
2.95
Heavy Tub Silks in fancy striped patterns; also Silk Mixtures in very attractive plain and fancy colorings.

Shirts
1.00
An unusually extensive assortment of materials in handsome new colorings. Plain and pleated models with soft or stiff cuffs.

Silk Scarfs
1.30
Made of Heavy Silks and Satins in choice colorings and patterns.

Silk Scarfs
65c
Large Open-end Four-in-hand Scarfs in very attractive designs.

Half Hose
25c
Silk and Lisle Half Hose with reinforced heels, toes and soles. Many colors.

Silk Half Hose
75c
Made of Pure Thread Silk with reinforced heels, toes and soles; also in Fancy Striped Mixtures.

Pajamas
1.10
Madras and Mercerized Materials; fancy stripes; pearl buttons and silk loops.

Shirts and Drawers
each **45c**
Athletic Shirts of Plaid Madras; knee drawers with banjo seat; also in medium weight Balbriggan.

Trunk and Bag Catalogue
On request we shall be pleased to send our new illustrated catalogue of trunks, leather bags, fitted leather cases and traveling rugs.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street *Telephone 2626 Greeley*

Greeley Square Umbrellas, $2.95
Guaranteed for one year. Made of union taffeta silk. Sterling silver trimmed handles. The best value in town.

Thirty-Five Models in

Women's Fancy and Plain Tailored Suits at $29.50

WE are specializing in women's suits at this price—hence these very remarkable values. The fabrics, the linings, the tailoring and the designs are by far the best we have ever offered at this price.

Among the attractive models shown are fancy suits with jaunty coats, handsomely embroidered with silk, and silver and gold thread; and copies of creations by Beer and Lanvin with fancy vestees, flare collars, cuffs and trimmings in contrasting color silks.

Then there are sport suits with flared and semi-tailored coats, showing new pockets and belts.

The skirts of the suits in each case are trimmed and tailored to match the coats.

Fabrics Include: Poiret Twills, Taffetas, English Serges, Gabardines, Velour Checks, Callot Checks, English Mixtures and Compose Effects

Colors: Navy, twilight, rookie, green, colored checks; also in black; brown and white, and black and white checks. Sizes 34 to 44 and three models up to 50.

In a special presentation tomorrow

Women's Afternoon Dresses at $22.50

In the new "Fleur de Jennesse" high lustre taffeta

Beautifully made over a very stylish model. Waist and upper part of skirt accordion pleated, and vestee and back of belt beautifully embroidered with colored silks. Very full, wide flounce with deep tucks.

Colors: Navy, hague, wistaria, and grey; also in white and black. Sizes 34 to 44.

In the Saks Hair Goods Parlor tomorrow a Sale of

Switches and Transformations

at unusually low prices.

First Quality Wavy Switches...$3.95
Excellent Quality Wavy Switches...$4.95
First Quality Transformations..$6.95
Third Floor.

An important Sale, beginning tomorrow

800 Pairs of Women's High-Cut Boots at $5.95

11 Inches High

As illustrated. Beautiful boots, cut over absolutely correct Spring lasts, made of genuine white calf or dove grey kidskin, with white ivory leather soles and leather covered Louis XV. heels. The most remarkable shoe value offered this season.

None C. O. D. or on approval.

Three special values for Monday in

Women's Street and Dress Coats

New materials, new colors, and new low prices for such beautiful garments

At $18.50—A three-quarter length coat of good quality covert, in semi-belted model, with convertible chin collar. Trimmed with buttons in self materials. Lined throughout with peau de cygne. All sizes up to 46.

At $25—Coats of gabardine, whipcord, wool poplin, and serge, in a large selection of models, including ripple, flare and belted effects. Collars and cuffs effectively trimmed with silk, broadcloth or self fabric. Lined throughout with peau de cygne. Colors: Black, navy or tan. All sizes.

At $45—An exact reproduction of a "Cheruit" model. Made of Kayser's Newport silk and lined throughout with flesh color Knit Rey. Four rows of corded shirring around waist line and collar. Bottom of coat, collar and cuffs trimmed with marabou. Colors: Copenhagen blue, light grey, gold, rose; also in black. All sizes.

Women's Dressy Silk Skirts at $12.50 & $15

In a wide selection of new models

Very carefully tailored garments in stripes, plaids, La Jerg, and black taffeta, in the very newest effects. Waistbands to 36. Fourth Floor.

New Binner Corsets for Spring

The corset with the custom fit and finish

Low or medium bust models for medium or stout figures, made of flesh color or white broche, or plain coutil. Rubber insert in back and hips. Laced with rubber laces over abdomen. Prices range from **$5.00 to $15.00**

Models in extra sizes. Very heavily boned. In flesh color or white coutil and fancy broche. **$6 to $16**

Models for Misses and Growing Girls. In flesh, white, plain or fancy broche; also in brocade. **$5 to $10**

Very attractively priced tomorrow

Pretty Blouses for Springtime

THE blouse *illustrated* is a copy of a recently imported model, fashioned in good quality Georgette crepe over foundation of chiffon. Front and back artistically trimmed with panels of embroidered net in cream color. Vestee, square collar and cuffs are of Oriental lace. Colors: Flesh, bonbon rose and bisque. **$11.95**

New Blouse of Printed Chiffon, $5.95
A very pretty model in printed chiffon over foundation of chiffon in flowered effects, with vestee of fine lace. Collar and cuffs of pleated lace, combined with hemstitching. Fastens with novelty buttons. In several new color combinations.

Dainty Blouse of Georgette Crepe, $5
A becoming model with fronts embroidered in silk braid. Clusters of fine tucks at shoulders, double collar of silk lace and Georgette crepe, outlined in braid and finished with silk covered buttons. Colors: Flesh, maize, and coral; also white.

To our already remarkable display of $5.55 Wonder Hats we have added 300 new designs for tomorrow

THE SAKS

$5.55 Wonder Hats

have set a new standard of value in trimmed millinery at this price. Altogether there are

800 Hats in this collection

including new sailors, pokes, turbans, tricorns, and watteaus, inspired by well-known European modistes.

Illustrated at left is a dainty poke, made of lisere straw, faced with French crepe, trimmed with flowers inset on ostrich band.

Illustrated at right is a small black mushroom brim turban, of lisere straw, satin faced. Trimmed with a large quantity of black feelers and cire ribbon.

'LONDON TO REMAIN FINANCIAL CENTRE'

William S. Kies Tells Republican Club United States Cannot Wrest Sceptre.

BURTON IN OPPOSITION

Relations of This Nation with Latin-American Republics the Subject of Nonpartisan Discussion.

Americans must drop the notion that the sceptre of commercial and financial power is to pass from London to this country, declared William S. Kies, a Vice President of the National City Bank, in a speech delivered yesterday afternoon at the nonpartisan discussion of the Republican Club held in the dining room of its house at 54 West Forty-eighth Street. Mr. Kies's views clashed with those of ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, who saw a Europe badly crippled by war and unable to cope in competition with the great resources of this country.

The theme of the discussion was "Is progress being made in drawing closer the people of Latin America and the United States?" Many representatives of the diplomatic and commercial circles of the republics under the Southern Cross were present.

Mr. Kies said that because the war had withdrawn the activities of such nations as England and Germany from South American trade to such a large extent the American business man must not forget that after the present great struggle is over the warring nations would have a great recuperative power. Despite all the talk about the increase of trade relations between this nation and the Latin-American republics, he declared, the domestic business of the United States had recently been increasing to such a heavy extent that manufacturers here were refusing orders from South America which came to them without solicitation.

"Are our manufacturers and our people as a whole," he said, "taking proper precautions to insure the future of this country? In the first place, this country is not going to supplant England as the financial centre of the world. Our opportunities will be enlarged and our responsibilities proportionately increased. Our national horizon will be broadened, and our financial activities will become international in their scope, but London has been the money market of the world for centuries, and the pound sterling has been the common denominator of values during the period of modern history. We must not deceive ourselves with the idea that the dollar is to be henceforth the medium of international exchange.

"London, prior to the war, was the world's market for raw material and elementary products. In her markets could be found buyers for any products the nations of the world had to sell. With the exception of attempts to create fur markets in St. Louis and New York, no steps have been taken to build up such commodity markets in this country. London, when the war is over, will continue to be the world's market, and in it the prices of commodities will be fixed.

Carrier Nation of the World.

"England has been the carrier nation of the world, and when the war is over she will continue to be. We talk of building up our merchant marine in this country, but let us not be deceived. What has been accomplished and what will be accomplished in the near future will help much toward meeting the present acute situation in regard to ocean carriage, but we cannot hope for permanent results and the building up of a large merchant marine so long as there exist on our statute books laws unduly burdening ships sailing under the American flag, and so long as our higher labor standards place the American shipowners at a substantial disadvantage.

"The idea has become quite freely fixed in many minds that our chief competitors in Europe will be so badly crippled by the war that their competition will not longer have to be feared. But let us remember this one thing—factories and workshops may be destroyed, industrial organizations may be disrupted and the ranks of skilled workmen depleted, but there still remain the knowledge and the ability to produce. You may destroy every vestige of a manufacturing plant, but the man who designed and built it can create another and the man who developed the industrial machine which outfitted it has the ability to assemble a new one. More than this, the lessons of the war will have added to that knowledge, and we may reasonably expect better organization, better discipline, and greater efficiency in the arts of peace as the result of the teachings of the war."

Mr. Kies reviewed the growth of trusts in this country and the legislation which they had engendered. After describing the industrial and economic structure of Germany as the most efficient ever devised by a nation, he continued:

"What is needed perhaps more than anything else in this country is clear thinking along economic lines and real constructive leadership. There has been too much of the 'you shall not' in our legislative policy and too little of the 'you may.'"

Educational System Criticised.

Mr. Kies criticised the educational system of this country in that it gave an exaggerated idea to youth of the successes and victories of the United States and did not tell the exact truth concerning mistakes. He urged that there be a careful consideration of all business methods and the dropping of the boastful attitude with regard to merchandise and manufactures.

"The United States," he added, "has by force of circumstances now the opportunity to bind those South American countries to it by financial and commercial ties which will insure us a permanent and satisfactory position in their market, but to do so will require careful scientific study, intensive effort, and constructive leadership not only in South America, but in China and other parts of the Orient are present opportunities for large foreign markets. Russia after the war will be a fertile field for our efforts."

Ex-Senator Burton answered the question under discussion with "Yes." He has recently visited South America, and said that he knew whereof he spoke. He said that the lines of communication were improving between the two continents, and that the peoples were becoming better acquainted.

"The United States," said Mr. Burton, "has been laboring under the disadvantage arising from an earlier entrance into the field. After the war our factories will be prepared to more than supply local needs, and our business men will find lands to the south an inviting field for our surplus."

Later he said that although in previous wars nations had shown great recuperative power, that the devastation of the present European war was without precedent.

Señor Don Ignacio Calderon, Minister from Bolivia, declared that this hemisphere had cut loose from the traditions of the world and was a unit from Alaska to Cape Horn.

Federico Alfonso Pezet, Minister from Peru, who has recently resigned his post, sang his swan song as an envoy to this country, in the words: "America, forever America, standing together, the North with the South, in calm and in storm, one united America, forever, for all."

Señor José Echevarria of Spain, who in to send seven sons to this country, spoke of the fact that Spain was mother of all the Americas, and that she should be treated as such with great kindness.

The concluding address was given by the Chaplain of the day, the Rev. Charles William Roeder.

WILLETT'S PAROLE SIGNED.

Former Congressman Will Be Freed April 12.

ALBANY, March 25.—The parole of ex-Congressman William Willett, serving a term at Great Meadow prison for attempting to buy a Queen County Supreme Court justiceship nomination, has been signed to become effective April 12.

The parole was granted at a meeting of the State Board here last Thursday, but announcement of the action was not made until today. Henry J. McCann of Albany and William Townsend of Utica, members of the Parole Board, and George S. Weed, chief clerk of the State Prison Department, attended the meeting.

Willett and Joseph Cassidy were convicted of impreper practices in connection with the former's attempt to obtain the justiceship nomination. Both were fined $1,000 and sent to prison for terms of not more than eighteen months nor less than twelve months. Their minimum terms expired Jan. 12. Cassidy was released Jan. 25, but Willett's application for parole was held up until this week.

TO LIMIT WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Brown Amendments Call for Residence of Five Years in America.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 25.—The amendments proposed by Senator Elon R. Brown to the Whitney-Brereton suffrage referendum, as introduced in the Senate on Jan. 10 by Senator George H. Whitney of Saratoga, provide for a residence of five years for all foreign-born women, and also that all women of foreign birth shall take the oath of allegiance.

The bill as introduced by Senator Whitney, is as follows:

Section 1. Resolved, That Section 1 of Article II. of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

1. Every citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he or she may offer his or her vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he or she shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that are now or hereafter may be elective by the people and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people; provided, however, that a citizen by marriage shall have been an inhabitant of the United States for five years, and provided that in the time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his or her vote by reason of his or her absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. Resolved, That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and, in conformity with Section 1 of Article XIV. of the Constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

Cleary Sends Wreath for Mother.

OSSINING, N. Y., March 25.—William Cleary of Haverstraw, through friends, sent a floral tribute to his dead mother, Mrs. John Cleary of Haverstraw, whose body was buried there today. She died unaware that her son was in prison for forgery, and the family never told her that Cleary shot and killed his son-in-law, Eugene Newman. Mrs. Cleary, who had lived in Haverstraw all her life, was nearly 80 years old.

EXPECT STEEL RUSH TO STAY AFTER WAR

Peace Talk Has Little Effect on the Market—Domestic Buying Increases.

EXPORT DEMAND FALLS OFF

Due to Freight Embargo and Lack of Tonnage—Railroads Are in the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 25.—Embargoes by Eastern railroads, lack of ocean freights, and the general high price of steel and iron have caused a decline in the demand for export. Domestic buying has increased proportionately, which has prevented a falling off in demand. Further price advances are anticipated. Unless financiers call a halt on exploitation at home there will seemingly be a continuance of the present rush should the war in Europe cease suddenly. The only effect peace talk has had on the market was on the cost of ferro-manganese. Buyers refused to commit themselves to pay $175 a ton for forward delivery. Prompt ferro has sold as high as $400 a ton.

The scramble for steel plates continues. Sales at 5c have been reported in the East. Pittsburgh plate makers are quoting around 2.75c, although the nominal quotation is 2.60c. Plate will probably go to 2.90c and 3c officially in the next thirty days. Contracts have been made with the large steel mills for approximately 200,000 tons of plates and shapes by shipbuilders for delivery in 1917. Shapes were contracted for at 2.60c, and plates at 2.90c.

It is becoming more evident that shipbuilding will not be affected by a cessation of hostilities in Europe. Every European nation, as well as the American people, will require increased ocean tonnage. The Standard Oil Company has contracted for two additional vessels with Pacific Coast yards. An Eastern shipyard will build another tanker. Most of the shipbuilding companies have orders to keep them busy the remainder of this year and far into 1917 with present orders. There will be no cancellations in this class of work.

Railroads have been hampered for lack of cars. The Pennsylvania Railroad is considering the building of 18,000 to 20,000 additional cars. The excessive high cost of cars has kept many of the smaller railroads out of the market. Railroads engaged in building their own cars have difficulty in placing orders for steel.

Railroads Begin Buying.

One of the anomalies of the present market is the spread between standard rails and semi-finished steel. Standard rails are quoted on the basis of $28 a ton. Steel billets and bars cannot be had for $45 and $50 a ton. Rails are a much higher finished product than billets and the specifications and inspection of rails are more severe than for billets and other forms of semi-finished steel. Before the present advance took place billets were selling at $19 a ton and rails at $28, a spread of $9 a ton in favor of rails. With billets at $45 and rails at $28 there is a spread of $17 a ton in the favor of billets. There is a tacit understanding between railroads and steelmakers that rails are not to be advanced.

Railroads are placing orders for 1917 delivery of rails early this year. Already more than 500,000 tons have been contracted for. During the past week the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad distributed orders for 75,000 tons among Steel Corporation mills, the Maryland Steel Company and other companies. The Burlington has closed for 20,000 tons, the Chicago & Northwestern for 40,000 tons, the Santa Fé for 10,000, Atlantic Coast Line for 15,000, and other scattered orders will aggregate 25,000 tons additional. Inquiries indicate that this is merely the beginning of a large buying movement on the part of the railroads.

Under normal conditions the railroads of the country were counted on to take 60 per cent. of the steel tonnage. For a number of years they have been merely buying for daily needs. With the great railroad systems swamped with freight a change has taken place, and the year 1917 will probably see a revival of expenditures by railroads that will take up a large part of the tonnage now devoted to the manufacture of war material.

All the large building operations of the country are behind schedule owing to the lack of steel. Fabricators are offering premiums for prompt shipments. Eastern Pennsylvania mills are reaping a harvest at the expense of the builders. While shapes are quoted by Pittsburgh mills at 2.45c, Eastern mills are asking 2.60c to 3c. Quite a number of projects have been abandoned because of excessive cost. Existing building operations cannot be finished short of six months.

Big Inquiries for Wire Products.

Nuts and bolts have been put up 10 to 15 per cent. Shipbuilders are paying good royalties for rivets. Wire prices are expected to be advanced, owing to the enormous list of inquiries from abroad for wire products. Wire mills are refusing more orders than they accept. Prices on all grades of steel handled in warehouses have been advanced. Sales of tin plate have been made as high as $5 a box. One order from England for 8,000 boxes was taken at $4.80. No two mills quote the same price on the same grade of plates.

Prices on sheets have been advanced by individual mills. An automobile manufacturer, inquiring for 24,000 tons of blue annealed sheets, was only able to contract for 6,000 tons at a greatly increased cost. Heavy sheets are in demand in the East, while blue annealed of the lighter gauges are required in the West. The scarcity of sheet bars has caused sheet mills much idle time.

Steel bars are up two dollars a ton, being quoted at 2.45c., Pittsburgh, by a majority of the manufacturers. Like other steel commodities there are no guides to quotations. Each section and each manufacturer names a price varying from one to two dollars a ton. The demand for large rounds is as urgent as ever.

Buying of pig iron for 1917 delivery continues. Eastern melters are hampered by railroad embargoes. Sales of basic have been made on the basis of $20 a ton, valleys, and a contract for 18,000 tons was made by a Pittsburgh steel company at $18.50, valleys, for last half delivery. In and around New York bookings during the week aggregated about 30,000 tons. Every Eastern melter has inquiries out for a future supply.

BUSINESS NO LONGER DREADS END OF WAR

Fear of World-Wide Disruption of Orderly Trade Gives Way to Confidence.

ALL PRODUCTION TAXED

American Shortage of Material Due to Sale of Products Needed at Home for Uses of War.

With each successive outbreak of peace talk Wall Street has registered its alarm over the possible upheaval which industry must undergo when it becomes necessary to readjust business along more nearly normal lines, but the markets have frightened less easily each time. This is not because the financial district is becoming skeptical of the peace rumors, but because there is a marked change coming in the view which authorities take of the effects of the ending of war. When the war stocks were at their highest point the suggestion that the great struggle might come to an early conclusion caused a small panic. When the rumors reappeared last week they caused only a small setback. And yet last week's report was based for the first time on good information.

Bankers and traders are beginning not only to expect peace, but to hope for it on economic as well as humanitarian grounds. Before many months have passed the approach of peace is quite likely to be made the chief argument for a rise in security prices. Just as the arrival of war and its effect on business was misunderstood, so the change which will be worked by the return of soldiers to their lathes and spindles has been misjudged, in the opinion of conservative thinkers. They are almost convinced that instead of bringing about a depression in the United States, the return of peace will mean the opening of new markets to products which this country can best supply.

The fear of the dumping upon the markets of vast quantities of materials made in Germany and stored until the blockade shall have ended is rapidly losing its force. The phenomenal rise in the prices of nearly every kind of material entering into manufacture, and the consequent rise in the manufactured cost of nearly all staple articles, is taken to mean that the waste of materials and loss of normal productivity on account of the war is already making itself felt in a world-wide shortage of the necessaries of modern industry and living. Over the whole world merchants' shelves are getting bare of goods. The burden of demand thrown upon manufacturing industry everywhere is taxing all phases of production to the limit. The scarcity of materials has worked back to the earlier stages of manufacture in this country, so that in quite a number of departments the situation has become rather serious. Costs are going still higher, and lack of materials curtails production. Every day the number of lines in which factories may have to shut down because of lack of materials for their machinery and workmen is increasing.

To a certain extent this country is suffering from having no much to do that industrial, transportation, and commercial organization has got out of adjustment at important points where the strain is hardest. Moreover, there has been so much competition to get raw materials, or materials used for advanced processes of industry that a speculative element has entered into the situation in the form of somewhat panicky buying ahead of actual present needs, at a sacrifice of prices.

This sounds like a grave situation that may lead to trouble, but the National City Bank finds comfort in the fact that the whole world is so short of everything that even a crisis could be only temporary. The situation begins to show up very plainly that not even the fabulous stores of goods certain European nations now shut off from world trade may have been accumulating could do much to disorganize the whole world's markets when the war ends. They will be swallowed up, and then probably every manufacturing nation will be busy for a time. Which does not mean that there will not be a huge competitive struggle for the world's markets when the military war is over; only that it will take a different form from mere price-cutting. This probably forecasts a higher use of national organization and of political influences and effort hereafter in trade.

Right now, it is even more difficult to obtain goods to export than it is to get the goods shipped, though the shipping situation is also bad in certain lines. Everybody has heard of the shortage of dyestuffs, and the effect upon output and prices of the textiles. Things made of steel are also harder to get; leading manufacturers of paper have for three weeks been unable to take orders; lack of certain materials makes leather costlier to produce; there is hardly any kind of modern manufacture, which uses so many odd materials hardly ever heard of, but indispensable nevertheless, that has not been affected by shortage of something. Labor is demanding obtaining higher prices everywhere and cannot be obtained at that in sufficient quantity. To add to other difficulties, the railroads are unable to move traffic along with steady rapidity, and frequent embargos for days at a time on domestic business, to say nothing of the embargo on export goods, interferes with regularity of supplies and increases costs.

There can be no doubt that production in this country is genuinely at an enormous aggregate never before equaled and that our great industrial machine is taxed to its utmost. The City Bank says we were never before in such a situation where the limitations of supply at certain important connecting points between different departments of production showed so distinctly. Now is an emergency, but it would seem advisable that these strategic points should be looked after, and at least known, in preparedness for the future.

This country is not, in the present situation, suffering from shortage of materials that we normally permit other countries to supply us with as from some that we make in sufficient quantity even for the enormous activity of this time, but which are short because we are selling them to Europe for war purposes. We make the "heavy chemicals" in great quantity, but so much has been sold abroad that our own business suffers for lack of supply. The book tells of one concern that is curtailing production of its own finished product because it sold certain chemicals that it manufactures itself. South American orders for paper in large quantities are now going begging for the reason that the manufacturers can't supply it; and they can't supply it because the heavy bleach they require is so hard to obtain, also because munitions makers are buying up, at double prices, the supply of old rags that the paper trade needs. This is an unfortunate phase of the situation, for we could now be making many permanent customers abroad if we could only supply the export trade, instead of being compelled to refuse foreign business.

Coast Guard to be Court-Martialed.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., March 25.—Wickham Ketcham, a coast guard, is under arrest and probably will be court-martialed for extending a two days' leave of absence to fourteen days.

CLOTHING CREDIT BUREAU.

Manufacturers' Association to Have Benefit of Expert Advice.

A credit bureau for the manufacturing clothing business was established yesterday at the annual meeting of the American Clothing Manufacturing Association, Inc., at 702 Broadway, a Manhattan organization of 117 members, representing 60 per cent. of the production of the medium priced clothing made in this country, it is said. A comprehensive system of financial and credit reports is to be supplied to members by the bureau, under the direction of Samuel Wieder, a credit expert of many years' experience, who will work in cooperation with the management of the Shirt Manufacturers' Protective Association in developing the work of the bureau.

These officers were elected by the Clothing Manufacturers' Association: President, Herbert C. Ansorge, of Ansorge Bros. & Co.; Vice President, Max Friedman, of J. Friedman & Co.; Treasurer, Norbert D. Light, of Light & Schlesinger; Secretary and Managing Director, Leon Mann. Directors: Samuel Rosenthal, Saul Bashwitz, Charles Douglis, Samuel Finkelstein, J. Elsner, E. B. Goldberg, Joseph Spero, Wolf Bliss, Milton Levy, David Shilt, Samuel Cohen and Abraham Bisenbud.

CHICAGO SHIPYARDS THRIVE.

American Shipbuilding Company Resumes Preferred Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The renewed prosperity which has come to the shipbuilding industry as a result of the world-wide scarcity of tonnage found reflection today in the announcement that the American Shipbuilding Company Directors had voted to resume dividend payments on the preferred stock, which have been suspended since Jan. 15, 1914.

The Directors declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31. The stock is non-cumulative and is entitled to 7 per cent. per annum. No dividend has been paid on the common stock since 1911.

Despite the acrimonious dispute between factions in the company, involving charges of mismanagement and improper bookkeeping, the concern has been booking new orders at an unprecedented rate, and for the first time in its history is building a number of boats specially designed for ocean traffic. Six of these steamers are being constructed for Norwegian shipowners and four for the Clyde Line.

Yovin

734 FIFTH AVENUE.
(At 57th Street)

PRESENT

Models which enhance individuality in

Tailored Suits,
Street, Afternoon and Evening Gowns,
Coats and Evening Wraps

from the most famous ateliers of Paris, together with creations of her own.

L. P. Hollander & Co.
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feel justified in making the declaration that never before have they had the privilege of showing such attractive, dainty and exclusive models in

Children's Dresses 2 to 6 years
Suits for Little Boys 2 to 5 years
Creepers and Rompers 6 mos. to 5 years

All at most reasonable prices and values that

Furs

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5th Avenue at 40th Street

CARPETS
A $250,000.00 stock of only highest grade Carpets carried in stock for your selection.
From $1.25 to $10.00 yd.

UPHOLSTERY
Fabrics to $250,000.00 always in stock. Unexcelled facilities for furnishing of houses, apartments, hotels and clubs.

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in
Beautiful Array for Spring

Interesting Offerings—Monday and Tuesday

Spring Silks
Most fashionable weaves for frocks and suits

1,000 Yards Imported Black Dress Taffeta, 40 inches wide. Superior quality and finish; made specially for the new model dresses. Usual price $2.25 yard — 1.85

10,000 Yards Plain and Changeable Silks, imported and domestic. The weaves include Taffetas, Radieuse, Gros de Londres, Failles, and Satins. The colors most in demand this season are well represented. Special values at — 2.00 and 2.25

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"Tortola" Cape Blouse of "Will o' the Wisp" in colors, with white frilled Cape of the same fabric. "The Mercedita," in the same model as above, developed in Pussy Willow, for the woman who prefers a less sheer fabric. Specially Priced — 8.75

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Crepe de Chine, in scalloped model, flesh and white.
Georgette Crepes, embroidered and hemstitched.
Voiles, embroidered in colors; deep frill collars. Value $6.75 — 5.75

Silk Petticoats
New Spring Models—designed to give the correct silhouette to Tailor Suits

Tub Silk Petticoats, in fancy stripes, with full flare ruffle and underlay. Specially priced — 4.75

Petticoats of Dependable Taffeta, in Rookie, Hague, Navy, Du Barry, Rose, Royal, Black, White, and changeable effects, with new plaited foot trimming. Specially priced — 5.75

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Most fashionable weaves, 50 and 54 inches wide

Gabardine, Serge, Mohair, Poplin and Broadcloth, in black.
Mohair, Navy and Silver Grey.
Serges, newest Spring colorings.
Cheviots, pastel shades.
Checks, in black and white.
Broadcloth, in Tan, Purple, Belgian, Navy, Green, and Battleship Grey.
Spring Sale Price 1.50 Yard

1000 Pairs
Women's
Silk Hosiery
Plain and Clocked Effects

Clocked Hose—extra quality silk, white with black clox; or black with white or colored clox; double silk soles and garter tops. Value $1.75 pair
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3 prs., 3.90; 6 prs., 7.75

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Reflecting the very latest mode and designed for the smart Toilette for Street and Traveling

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Sizes 14 to 20 years.

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At the special price of - - 27.50

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White Glace, 16 button; finest French Kid, soft and elastic, and beautifully finished. Value $4.00 pair
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Sale Price 95c
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⅓ below present value

Fine White Wool Blankets, soft finish, medium weight, and superior quality; purchased previous to the great advance in the price of wool.

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Imported Cretonnes
Greatly Reduced

Consisting of 3,850 yards high grade English Cretonnes in floral patterns, English Chintz designs — 25c

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Most Attractive Price Concessions

Infants' Cashmere Sacques, hand embroidered scalloped edge, dainty design in corner; collar and cuffs hand scalloped. Value $2.50 — 1.75

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Warmth without weight; especially adapted for Spring and Summer use

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Office of A. BRISBANE

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Arthur Brisbane

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Edition.	*Date.*	*Number of Words.*
First	1768-71	2,725,000
Second	1778-83	9,000,000
Third	1788-97	17,000,000
Fourth	1801-10	36,300,000
Fifth	1815-17	40,000,000
Sixth	1823-24	18,200,000
Seventh	1830-42	22,250,000
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CROWDS OVERWHELM THE JEWISH BAZAAR

Managers of Fair for War Sufferers Forced to Close the Doors.

$40,000 SOON OBTAINED

Attendance Records at Grand Central Palace Broken by Throngs Eager to Give Aid.

Twenty thousand persons thronged the great bazaar which opened last night in the Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the People's Relief Committee for the Jewish War Sufferers. The projectors of the bazaar had announced that it would be the largest affair of the kind ever held in this city, and in the thousands who passed through the gates last night was the fulfillment of that promise.

Although the doors opened at 6 o'clock the big exhibition hall and the floor above were packed within an hour and the officers ordered that the taking of tickets should be stopped. The throng by 8 o'clock, however, was directed in a systematic course by the attendants and it was possible to admit many more. In and out the interested thousands passed, some staying for the evening, others showing their interest in the cause if they could only stay a few minutes. The Fire Department, which looked after the safety of the throng, found a new ally in the Jewish Boy Scouts, who kept the passageways open and made it possible for so many persons to take part in the exercises.

It was estimated that the total receipts of the bazaar for last night were $40,000. There were 100 large booths, in which every article which might tempt the interest and the liking of the visitors was shown. In addition to that, there were flying squadrons of attractive young women who, following in the paths made by the Boy Scouts, offered scores of useful and beautiful objects for sale.

Morgenthau Praises the Bazaar.

The bazaar was well under way by 8 o'clock when the formal opening speeches were made. The throng was so dense that it was addressed as two meetings. The speakers stood at the balustrade on the mezzanine floor and spoke to the persons in the court below. They then spoke to the thousands who had gathered at their back on the upper floor. Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador to Turkey, made two speeches.

"I am going to try," said he, "to see if you can hear me. I think that I was able to make my voice heard in Jerusalem from Constantinople. Now I want to see if it will carry as far as you are. I think that this is a memorable occasion for the Jews of America. I feel that we have gathered together to carry out a great undertaking. The Jews who have been fortunate enough to reach America are like Joseph who reached Egypt. On this present occasion, when all the countries are suffering and are hungry, we are in the possession of everything here needed to make ourselves comfortable. Our brethren are appealing to us from all over the world. It is for us to be the Joseph who will fill their bags for them and send them home rejoicing.

"The three great virtues are faith, hope, and charity, and the greatest of these is charity. I feel that not only should you be charitable here, but that you should not rest with merely devoting some of your money for the good of all, but that you should at all times think of the tremendous poverty which prevails in other countries.

"The want and suffering of many of our people is more than can be described. I could tell you of many extreme cases of poverty in Palestine and in Turkey. Suffice it to say that your presence here shows your sympathy with those poor people abroad. I hope that all of us will do our utmost not only in this affair but in other ways to aid our brethren abroad."

Marcus M. Marks's Plea.

Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, also made a brief address.

"Even in time of peace," said he, "our persecuted brethern abroad touch our hearts with sympathy for their sufferings. Surely now, when the terrors of war are added to their usual troubles, our hearts open to them with double sympathy. The hearts of the Jewish people are always warm, not only to their own people but the people of all races and all religions the world over.

"We are thankful, we Americans, that we are living here in the land of peace and the land of equal opportunity. We should show our thankfulness by helping those who are not living in the land of peace, and who are not living in the land of equal opportunity. We are first of all patriotic, loyal, enthusiastic citizens, and as such, we open up our hearts and we open up our purses tonight to help the poor and oppressed in Europe who are suffering. We don't need to say twice to the Jewish people that this is the time to help, the time to sacrifice."

Among the other speakers were Dr. Fannie Dembo, Peter Diamond, Secretary and Manager of the bazaar, and Dr. J. L. Magnes and Sholon Ash, the poet. They were cheered as they came into view at the balustrade.

One of the features of the evening was the publication of The Daily Gazette, the official organ of the bazaar, which was issued from its own small printing plant in one corner of the main exhibition hall. It gave all the details of the evening, for able reporters and a willing linotype operator and active pressmen brought the first number out at 10 o'clock. There was also a wireless plant in full operation, through which bulletins were received from everywhere, not forgetting the Willard-Moran fight. On the mezzanine floor there were shown the streets of Palestine, where in picturesque settings men and women in the garb of the ancient land walked to and fro.

The following public officials attended the opening of the bazaar:

Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck, State Senator James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, Supreme Court Justices Leonard A. Giegerich, Victor J. Dowling, and Charles L. Guy; City Court Justice William Lynn Ransom, Special Sessions Justices Isaac Franklin Russel and Moses Herman, Municipal Court Justice Hoffman, and Magistrate Frothingham.

One of the most attractive booths at the bazaar was that devoted to books. It was presided over by Mrs. Simeon Strunsky. Books by Thomas Mott Osborne on prison problems bore his signature, and John Burroughs, the naturalist, also contributed numerous autographed volumes from his pen.

The success of the fair is largely due to the aid of many volunteer workers, who sell wares on the floor. There will be relays of them on duty until the close of the bazaar on April 3.

McADOO ARRIVES AT RIO.

Brazilians Give a Warm Welcome to the International Commission.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 25.—The United States cruiser Tennessee, with Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo and other members of the American section of the International High Commission aboard, arrived here today. The customary salutes were fired.

The Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, Senhor Calogras, went aboard the cruiser to greet Secretary McAdoo, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lauro Muller, met the party on landing.

The Rio de Janeiro papers publish long articles eulogizing the Secretary of the Treasury and pointing out the importance of the conference to be held at Buenos Aires. The Journal do Commercio says:

"It is with great satisfaction that the Brazilian nation extends its hospitality to the delegation, and salutes, in the person of its eminent Chairman, a country traditionally friendly, the Constitution of which is an example for modern democracies and the extraordinary economic development of which is a stimulant to all sister nations on the

$500,000 SUGGESTED FOR A SUBWAY VOTE

Continued from Page 1.

in connection with contracts?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I think," was the reply, "I told him of a rumor I had heard through gossip. That was about six or eight months ago on a Brighton elevated train on the way to New York."

"What did you say to him?"

The witness hesitated a moment and replied:

"Now, Mr. Moss, I want to say that what I said to him was purely gossip and I do not know now whether it is true or not, and I don't believe it is fair for me to bring in the names of people whose reputations or character might be injured on account of gossip I have heard."

"Did he reply to you?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"He said he had heard the same thing."

"Well," said Mr. Moss, "I think you had better state what you said under those circumstances."

Every one leaned forward to catch what the witness might say. He began:

"I think the conversation was opened by my mentioning that I understood that since Charlie Hyde had become involved in certain matters a new man had been collector for Mayor Gaynor. I think I mentioned the man's name, but I don't think it was in connection with subway matters. I think I also asked him if he had heard the story of the solicitation of a bribe in behalf of Mayor Gaynor. I told him that I had heard that Mr. Hyde had gone to President Williams of the B. R. T. and had stated that for $50,000 Gaynor's vote could be had in favor of the dual subway contracts, and that I had more information that Williams had spurned the offer and had refused to have anything to do with it. Mr. Whitney told me that that was correct, as he had had a conversation with Colonel Williams and Colonel Williams had told him the same thing."

Whispers a Name.

"Were there any other names mentioned in your conversation with Mr. Whitney with relation to collecting in subway matters?" Mr. Moss wanted to know.

"I don't think so," replied Mr. MacReynolds.

"Was the name of any city official mentioned?"

"Not in connection with the subway matters."

"What was the name of the man mentioned in connection with other matters?"

"I would rather not state it."

Mr. Moss and the witness held a whispered conversation, and the name in question was then whispered to Senator Thompson. The witness also wrote it on a slip of paper and handed it to the Senator.

"Was that name mentioned by you or by Mr. Whitney?" Mr. Moss wanted to know.

"By me," was the answer.

"Did he speak of it in any way?"

"I don't recall that he did."

Mr. Whitney was sitting not far from the witness and Mr. Moss turned to him and asked him to take the stand.

"You heard the testimony of the previous witness," began Mr. Moss. "Will you tell us about that conversation?"

"Mr. Moss," began Commissioner Whitney, "I have known Mr. MacReynolds a number of years as a reporter for The New York American and have had a number of conversations with him. I don't recall any specific conversation. I may have met him some six or eight months ago. I think we did have a conversation along the lines he spoke of."

Couldn't Recall Conversation.

Q.—When did Colonel Williams tell you that? A.—I cannot recall any specific conversation, since I spoke to Colonel Williams from time to time, whenever he visited the office of the Commission.

Q.—When did Colonel Williams tell you of a request for money? A.—I cannot fix the time.

Q.—About when? A.—About the time the subway contracts were under discussion.

Q.—What did he say to you? A.—I can't remember. I know that at the time there was considerable feeling with respect to the efforts of the two companies to secure the contracts. That was about the time.

Q.—The substance of that was? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—The substance was about as Mr. MacReynolds has mentioned it? A.—Yes. I can't say, though, that Mr. Hyde's name was mentioned.

Q.—Do you know whose name was mentioned? A.—I can't remember.

Mr. Moss turned to Mr. MacReynolds and asked him if Mr. Hyde's name was mentioned in the conversation.

"Yes," he replied. "I mentioned the name."

"What did he say to that?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I can't recall the words," replied Mr. MacReynolds, "except as I have just given it."

Mr. Moss then turned to Mr. Whitney, and asked him what Colonel Williams had told him.

"So far as my general recollection is," replied Mr. Whitney, "it is just as Mr. MacReynolds has stated it."

Colonel Williams on the Stand.

Mr. Whitney was then excused, and Colonel Williams was asked to take the stand. Colonel Williams's face was very serious, and as he passed Mr. Whitney the two whispered a few words.

"Colonel Williams," began Mr. Moss, "you have just heard the testimony of Mr. Whitney. What have you to say?"

"I don't remember ever having any conversation with him," said Colonel Williams slowly. "I know very distinctly that I could not have mentioned Mr. Hyde's name, because I did not know Mr. Hyde."

"What person did you mention?"

"I don't remember any names."

"As to the matter of your being approached, what are the facts?" Mr. Moss asked.

"Well, Mr. Moss," began Colonel Williams in a quiet voice, "I don't think I ought to testify as to that. The man whose name was involved is dead. The information as it came to me is only in the shape of a message. Whether the man who told me about it had any right to impart that message or whether the message had any basis of genuineness I don't know."

"What was the name of the man who came to you?" insisted Mr. Moss.

"I decline to state," said Mr. Williams firmly.

"Do I understand that a man came to you purporting to deliver a message from Mayor Gaynor?"

"No" said Mr. Williams tersely.

"Well, from whom did he come?"

"From nobody," replied the B. R. T. head. "There was no message."

"Why, you said it was a message."

"That might have been too broad a word," was the reply. "He told me what he thought could be accomplished."

"Now," said Mr. Moss, pointing a finger at the witness, "did he state the sum of money?"

"Yes," said Mr. Williams.

Figure Put at $500,000.

"It was to be applied in what way?"

"To the securing of a certain public official's support of the transit proposition."

"What did the man say to you?"

Colonel Williams allowed his gaze to wander about the room a moment and then replied:

"The substance of it was that by paying $500,000 we could secure this public official's support."

"What public official's support?"

"I have not stated his name," replied Mr. Williams. "He is now dead."

"Well, who was the man who came to you?"

"I decline to state."

"Why?"

"I see no reason for stating his name. I doubt very much the propriety of discussing this matter here. I turned down the offer flat."

"Do you decline to answer that question on the ground that it might tend to degrade and incriminate you?"

"No."

"And you turned the offer down flat?"

"Yes."

Mr. Moss then wanted to know if Colonel Williams had spoken to any persons connected with his company about the matter.

"I may have," he replied, thoughtfully, "but I am pretty sure that I did not speak to Mr. Whitney, although I might have told him that some such thing was attempted, but I don't remember that."

"As I understand it," summed up Mr. Moss, "your company was desirous of entering into the field and some force was keeping you out and at the time a man came to you and made, in substance, the proposition you have stated. It seems to me, Colonel Williams, that in our effort to discover what hidden forces came in I think you ought to help us. If you will give us the name we can call upon that individual, or if he is dead we can trace him back."

Refuses to Give Names.

"Inasmuch as nothing came of this so-called proposition," replied Colonel Williams, "I don't know that it would help the committee to give his name."

"Is the individual who called upon you at that time alive or dead?" Mr. Moss asked.

"Dead," was Colonel Williams's reply.

"Did any other person besides that person call upon you in reference to this matter?"

"No."

Mr. Moss then turned to Senator Thompson and said he thought the witness should be instructed to answer. Senator Thompson said he sympathized with Colonel Williams a great deal. The witness then said:

"He merely reported what he believed to be a fact."

"Was he a Director in the Interborough?" Mr. Moss kept on.

"I refuse to state," said Mr. Williams.

"Well, I think the committee will have to direct the witness to answer," broke in Senator Thompson.

"I decline," remarked Colonel Williams, "I don't think you want the answer."

"We do want the answer," insisted Mr. Moss.

"Colonel Williams," continued Senator Thompson, "I sympathize with you to a great extent. I don't like to see this thing smirch dead men, but we have a duty to perform. You have a duty to your railroad and you do it well. We have a duty to the State to perform, and we are trying as best we can to do it. That duty requires that we insist upon this information because this investigation may have to continue according as it works itself out."

"What good could it possibly do?" asked Colonel Williams. "The information is absolutely useless as evidence, as I understand evidence."

"You can't tell about that," interjected Mr. Moss. "This is not a court, but an investigation. We may be able to learn what the connection was."

Colonel Williams Was Shocked.

Colonel Williams thought a moment and declared:

"It shocked me very much at first to think that a public official whose name was mentioned could be connected with any such matter at all. I think I laughed at first and further than that I have no information whatever."

"He told you that in his opinion that by the payment of $500,000 to this official you could obtain the position or favor you asked for? What was to be gotten?"

"The support of this public official for our proposition."

Q.—The whole thing or just part? A.—It was just after our proposition to take a part of it.

Q.—Was the man a man of small standing or a man of substance? A.—I would rather not describe him.

Q.—Was he well known? A.—I decline to describe him.

Q.—Was he a Director of the Interborough? A.—I decline to state.

"I direct the witness to answer," shouted Senator Thompson.

"I decline," said Colonel Williams, quietly.

Q.—Did you communicate with the official of the city whose name had been mentioned to you? A.—I did not.

Q.—Why? A.—I did not see any reason for it.

Q.—Was that person whose name was mentioned a member of the Board of Estimate? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had he a vote on your proposition? A.—Yes.

"Now, Colonel Williams," went on Mr. Moss, "if a person came to you and told you you could have the support of the man for $500,000, why did you not speak to him about it?

Loyalty in a Friend.

"I could not have done that without betraying the person who imparted the information to me," replied Colonel Williams.

Q.—Why should you protect that man? A.—There is such a thing as honor and loyalty to friends. It was not a bribe or an offer of a bribe. That man did nothing that I or Senator Thompson would not do.

Q.—I wouldn't take such an offer to you. A.—It wasn't an offer. It was the same kind of a statement that any man in this room might make to me, that he had reason to understand that the attitude of certain public officials in this transit matter might be made favorable to the company by the payment of money.

Q.—Was that man a friend of the official who is now dead? A.—I don't think he was; I don't know, though.

Q.—Was he a friend of yours? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you not speak to any one about it? A.—I don't know. I said I was grieved, that it was a matter of grief to myself respecting a citizen that any one should be suspected of wrongdoing.

Q.—How long had you known this man? A.—For several years. I decline to characterize him any further.

Q.—Did you pay him any sum of money within a year of the time you had this conversation? A.—No.

Q.—Any sum of money between the years 1900 and 1914? A.—I don't remember that I ever paid him any sum of money at all.

Q.—Was that man a Director of the Interborough Company, which was a rival of your company in the subway negotiations? A.—I have already answered that.

Q.—What good and honorable reason could a Director of a rival company have to come and tell you you could make your peace? A.—I do not know of any reason.

Colonel Williams then told Mr. Moss that he had mentioned the matter in confidence to three or possibly four people since that date.

Q.—Who were they? A.—I don't recall.

Q.—Mention the name of one of them. A.—I prefer not to.

Q.—Is there any way you can come closer to the date of this conversation? A.—It was some time after our proposition of March 2, 1911, was placed before the Public Service Commission and before the McAneney committee report of June 3, 1911.

Q.—Was the man who came to you Mr. Hyde? A.—It was not Mr. Hyde.

Never Spoke to Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Hyde was an interested listener to the testimony, and when his name was mentioned he arose from his seat at the counsel tabre and said:

"I would like to have you ask this witness if he ever spoke to me."

Senator Thompson put the question to Colonel Williams, and the latter replied that he had not.

"Did you ever talk to anybody from the City Chamberlain's office?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No," replied Colonel Williams.

"Were you friendly to the City Chamberlain?"

"Not that I know of. Mr. Hyde was not in the remotest way connected with the thought of in connection with this incident."

Mr. Hyde then requested the committee to ask each representative of the railroads who might be called to testify in the future if he had ever discussed the subway contracts in any manner whatever with them. Senator Thompson assured Mr. Hyde that he would do so if he remembered the request. He suggested that Mr. Hyde be present at future hearings and ask the questions himself.

"I haven't time to keep track of this thing," remonstrated Mr. Hyde, who was thoroughly angry.

"Well," said Senator Thompson, "you're involved."

"I am not involved," shouted Hyde. "This is the most slanderous thing I ever heard of in my life."

"In justice to Mr. Hyde," said Colonel Williams, "I want to say that he was in no way connected with that incident."

Colonel Williams then reiterated that he did not remember speaking to Mr. Whitney about the offer.

"I think," said the witness, "that Mr. Whitney is entirely mistaken in what he has testified to here today. I think that upon reflection he will concede that himself."

Mr. Moss then turned to Commissioner Whitney and asked:

"Did Colonel Williams mention to you the name of any one?"

"As I said a little while ago," replied Whitney, "I cannot remember my conversation with Colonel Williams. My impression is that I heard such a story in the offices of the commission from Chairman Willcox or Mr. Harkens.

The Mayor's Attitude.

"What was the name of the public official on the Board of Estimate who was mentioned?"

Mr. Whitney thought deeply, and then replied:

"My impression was that the matter under discussion was the attitude of the Mayor on the situation."

"In justice to everybody concerned," said Mr. Moss, solemnly, "I want to say that as soon as I heard what Mr. MacReynolds had to say I sent for Mr. Hyde. I wanted to get this thing out of the air and as clear as possible in justice to the living and the dead. Now tell us, Mr. Whitney, what was said about money."

"I can't go any further than I have," was the reply.

Q.—Was anybody's name mentioned? A.—I can't remember, and I have no reason for not remembering.

Q.—When Mr. MacReynolds mentioned Mr. Hyde's name, why did you not tell him he was mistaken? A.—Because I did not know.

Q.—Did you ever talk to anybody from the City Chamberlain's office?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No," replied Colonel Williams.

"Will you say that Colonel Williams did not mention Mr. Hyde's name to you?

Mr. Whitney again hesitated, and bowed his head in thought. He then replied:

"I won't say that he did not. I don't know whether he did or not."

"Did it not strike you as being not only a wonderful thing, but a dreadful thing, that Colonel Williams had communicated to you?" asked Mr. Moss.

"It is very often," replied the witness, "that stories get circulated that the opinion of a public official on a certain matter could be turned for a certain amount."

Commissioner Whitney told the committee that his failure to remember incidents connected with the affair was not due to his being reluctant, but that he honestly could not remember, because Colonel Williams was a frequent caller at the commission's offices and spoke to him on many occasions.

Hyde Asks to be Heard.

Mr. Hyde was then asked to take the stand, and was told he was at liberty to make any statement if he cared to.

"So far as any conversation with Colonel Williams is concerned, I never had it," said Mr. Hyde with emphasis. "I have no recollection of discussing subways with anybody. I may have spoken to people, though, about subways, because it was a general topic of conversation in those days."

Mr. Moss then asked Mr. Hyde if he was counsel to John F. Stevens. Mr. Hyde thought a few moments and replied that he had been in a general way. He said he had acted as counsel to Mr. Stevens when the latter had the contract for building the Harlem subway tunnel. There was a controversy over the building of the tunnel under the Harlem River, he said, and he acted as Mr. Stevens's attorney. He said he knew Mr. Stevens only slightly, and that a Mr. McBean was connected with Mr. Stevens.

"Was Mr. Sheehan, John C. Sheehan, a partner of Mr. McBean?" Moss asked.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Hyde.

"Was this Stevens the same man who made a contract for third-tracking the elevated railways?" was the next question.

"I don't know," was Mr. Hyde's answer.

Mr. Moss then read into the record a letter that was found among the Gaynor papers in the cellar of the City Hall. It was without date, and read:

Dear Mr. Mayor: There is a controversy pending over the award of the contract for building the Harlem River Tunnel for the new subways. I am one of the attorneys for John F. Stevens, the low bidder on what is without doubt the best type of tunnel. Mr. Creuzbar would like about five minutes of your time to explain it to you. He could do it in that time and I couldn't. Creuzbar is leaving for Europe tomorrow. Will you see him? It is not a question that should be lightly passed over, and while the bid accepted by the Public Service Commission is the lowest the type is not the best. Indeed, it is not a safe one, besides, from an engineering point. Sincerely, CHARLES H. HYDE.

May Call J. D. Rockefeller.

Senator Thompson said yesterday there was a possibility of John D. Rockefeller being called as a witness in connection with the alleged offer of a Mr. Alexander and a Mr. Pollock to obtain $500,000,000 with which to build subways. The offer was rejected by Mayor Gaynor but it was said that the money was to come from the Standard Oil Company.

William B. Ellison, ex-Corporation Counsel, was put on the stand a few minutes yesterday and asked about this offer. He said he believed it was a genuine offer and that the men behind it were reliable. The witness said he had been told that Alexander was the son of a former President of the Standard Oil Company, or one of its subsidiary companies.

The witness said he knew Edwin Hawley, a former Interborough Director, and had often talked with him regarding the attitude of members of the City Government toward subway matters.

"What did he say?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I decline to tell everything he said to me," was the answer. "There was a general discussion."

The witness was questioned at length regarding the attitude of the various members of the Board of Estimate regarding the subway proposition.

The committee will decide today whether to hold a session on Monday, or to adjourn until next Friday.

Mr. Moss was in conference for ten minutes last night at the Hotel Biltmore with Senator Thompson. Neither would disclose the nature of their conference.

WIFE ACCUSES DAHLGREN.

Tells Court She Must Have Alimony or Lose Brooklyn Home.

Mrs. Maud K. Dahlgren, wife of Winthrop Dahlgren, grandson of the late Rear Admiral of that name, testified in her suit for a separation that her husband had not visited her or her children for more than a year, that he had ceased paying her the $100 a week alimony awarded her last July, and that she and her children were on the point of being turned out of their home at 745 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, because she had no money to pay the rent.

The Dahlgrens were married on May 7, 1905, and lived luxuriously until a bequest of $100,000 left Mr. Dahlgren by his father, the late Commodore Charles B. Dahlgren, was exhausted. Then her husband, Mrs. Dahlgren said, was anxious to marry a rich woman, and sought to induce her to divorce him. Mrs. Dahlgren said her husband was living in luxury at the Princeton Club. The action was not defended. Justice Bijur of the Supreme Court reserved decision.

Weak, Anaemic, Nervous, Run-down

WHEN your system is undermined by worry or overwork—when your vitality is lowered—when you feel "anyhow"—when your nerves are "on edge"—when the least exertion tires you—you are in a run-down condition.

Your system is like a plant that is drooping for want of water. And just as water revives a drooping plant—so Wincarnis gives new life and new vitality to a "run-down" constitution. Because Wincarnis possesses a four-fold power. It is a tonic, a restorative, a blood-builder and a nerve food—all in one. Therefore Wincarnis promotes *new* strength, *new* blood, *new* nerve force and *new* vitality. The benefit begins from the first small wineglassful. You can feel it doing you good. You can feel your whole system being surcharged with new vitality and new life.

That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

The ingredients of Wincarnis have been recommended by the medical profession for many years. Its formula is not concealed. Wincarnis is an unvarying combination of beef from prize cattle of English breed, malt from choice ripe grains, and a specially selected wine possessing unusual tonic properties. The wine is a mild stimulant, a tonic and a blood-builder. The malt is a powerful restorative and vitalizer. The beef is a highly concentrated tissue builder. These three ingredients are combined by a scientific process which greatly enhances their individual health-giving qualities.

There are no drugs in Wincarnis. You will find it pleasant to take, easy to digest and as delicious as the finest beverage.

Wincarnis has been famous in Europe for a third of a century. Thousands have testified that it has restored them to health and strength. Don't confuse it with the many inferior preparations of apparently similar nature. Accept no substitutes. Buy Wincarnis itself, the tonic that has been unsuccessfully imitated for 33 years.

Don't let the hundred-and-one home worries make you forget to buy yourself a bottle of Wincarnis today. Imported only in two sizes—85 cents and $1.50 per bottle.

Should your regular dealer have no Wincarnis in stock, he can easily get it for you from his wholesaler.

Begin to Get Well FREE

Send the coupon below (with 10 cents to pay packing and delivery charges) for a free trial bottle—not a mere taste, but enough to do you good.

WINCARNIS
The Wine of Life

Prepared in Norwich, England, by Coleman & Co., Ltd. Contractors to His Majesty's Forces and to the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Sold in Greater New York and surrounding districts in two sizes—85 cents and $1.50 per bottle—by the stores of

Park & Tilford	Hygrade Wine Co.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	H. C. Bohack & Co.
Charles & Co.	Aaron Ward & Sons
James Butler, Inc.	C. M. Decker & Bros.
Chas. Schlesinger & Sons	United Wine Stores

Picker Bros.

and by leading family wine stores, licensed druggists and grocers.

For List of Dealers Elsewhere Write
EDWARD LASSERE, Inc., U. S. Agents, 400 W. 23d St., N.Y.

Use This Coupon

Edward Lassere, Inc., U. S. Agents,
400 West 23d Street, New York

Send me the free trial bottle of Wincarnis and your booklet, "How To Get Well." I enclose 10 cents (coin or stamps) to cover cost of packing and forwarding.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... S. T., March 26, '16.

Ask the man who owns one

AT THE FRONT

In Battle or Business

The United States Government has just ordered for immediate military service on the Mexican frontier

28 PACKARD MOTOR TRUCKS

These have already been shipped and are now on their way to the border. They will be used for transporting munitions, baggage and supplies.

Re-orders from the most exacting buyers, including the biggest fleet users, prove that Packards are the preferred ally in peace or war.

The Adams Express Company bought its first Packard from the Packard Motor Car Company of New York in October, 1905. Its latest order is for 20 Packard chainless trucks. The Adams Express Company now operates a fleet of 50 Packards.

The American Express Company bought its first Packard from the Packard Motor Car Company of New York in December, 1910. Its latest order is for 39 Packard chainless trucks. The American Express Company now operates a fleet of 164 Packards.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
of NEW YORK, *Broadway at Sixty-first Street*

Packard

BRANCHES: *Brooklyn, Newark, Paterson, Hartford, Springfield, Buffalo, Erie*

GAIN $8,600,000 IN CASH RESERVES

Reserve Banks Also Report Increases in Their Earning Assets and Gold Hoidings.

MORE U. S. BONDS BOUGHT

A Decrease of $300,000 in Commercial Paper and Loss of $400,000 in Municipal Warrants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Gains of about $7,700,000 in the Federal Reserve Banks' combined gold reserves and of $8,600,000 in their total cash reserves are indicated in the weekly report made public today. The earning assets of the banks, as the result of considerable investments in bankers' acceptances and additional purchases of United States bonds, show an increase of $3,400,000. The reserve situation shows but little change, as the gain in total cash was accompanied by an almost equal gain in deposits and a reduction by $3,600,000 in the amount of the "float."

New York reports a gain of almost $10,000,000 of gold on account of larger deposits carried by the Government and member banks, and of substantial transfers to its credit on the books of the gold settlement fund. Chicago and Richmond report additions of $2,800,000 and over $1,000,000 to their gold reserves, as the result of larger credits in the gold settlement fund and in increased deposits. Boston, as the result of heavy transfers on the books of the gold settlement fund and the building up of credits with other Federal Reserve Banks, reports a net withdrawal of $2,900,000 of gold.

The amount of commercial paper in the hands of the banks shows a further decrease of about $300,000, all the banks more active in the discount field, except Kansas City, reporting smaller figures than at the end of the preceding week. Bankers' acceptances show an increase for the week of $3,100,000, Philadelphia and Boston reporting the largest gains under this head.

During the week five banks increased their aggregate holdings of United States bonds by about $900,000. The amount of Government bonds purchased by the banks since Jan. 1 of the present year is in excess of $24,000,000. Municipal warrants held by the banks show a decrease of about $400,000, Philadelphia alone reporting increased holdings of this class of securities.

Of the total earning assets of $133,400,000, United States bonds constitute at present 30.1 per cent.; acceptances, 20.4 per cent.; warrants, 24.5 per cent., and discounts, 16 per cent. The ratio of total earning assets to paid-in capital has risen to 243 per cent. from 237 per cent. shown the week before, and 152 per cent. three months previous. Government deposits increased about $2,700,000, the New York bank reporting a gain of about $1,200,000 under this head. As the result of considerable gains reported by the New York and Boston banks, member banks' deposits show an increase for the week of $5,600,000.

The amount of circulating Federal Reserve Bank notes secured by the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of Government bonds now exceeds $1,000,000. Federal Reserve notes totaling $190,900,000 are reported outstanding by the Federal Reserve agents. Of this total the banks held $27,100,000, the remainder, $163,800,000, being in actual circulation. Against the total issued to the banks the agents hold $178,700,000 of gold and $12,400,000 of paper. The banks' aggregate net liabilities on circulating reserve notes is at present less than $10,000,000.

Statement of combined resources and liabilities of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks of the United States at close of business March 24:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$290,866,000
Gold settlement fund	79,980,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,578,000
Total gold reserve	$342,124,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	12,223,000
Total reserve	$354,347,000
Bills discounted and bought—Maturities:	
Within ten days	7,855,000
From 11 to 30 days	10,928,000
From 31 to 60 days	21,108,000
From 61 to 90 days	18,835,000
Over 90 days	2,028,000
Total	$60,550,000
Investments:	
United States bonds	40,152,000
Municipal warrants	32,689,000
Total earning assets	133,371,000
Federal reserve notes, net	24,849,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	12,428,000
All other resources	4,865,000
Total resources	$529,998,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,910,000
Government deposits	35,988,000
Reserve deposits, net	428,816,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	9,977,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation	1,053,000
All other liabilities	154,000
Total liabilities	$529,998,000

Gold reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 74.2 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 75.8 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 77.6 per cent.

Resources and liabilities of each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks at close of business March 24:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$14,292,000
Total reserve	14,515,000
Bills discounted and bought	12,334,000
Reserve deposits, net	28,664,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$173,076,000
Total reserve	176,458,000
Bills discounted and bought	15,082,000
Reserve deposits, net	184,416,000

THIRD DISTRICT (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$12,700,000
Total reserve	15,981,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,420,000
Reserve deposits, net	26,275,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$21,550,000
Total reserve	22,708,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,848,000
Reserve deposits, net	27,161,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$17,104,000
Total reserve	17,232,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,328,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,365,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$11,223,000
Total reserve	11,506,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,628,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,754,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$43,150,000
Total reserve	44,885,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,783,000
Reserve deposits, net	58,029,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$7,778,000
Total reserve	8,494,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,493,000
Reserve deposits, net	14,720,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$8,217,000
Total reserve	8,891,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,451,000
Reserve deposits, net	15,080,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$8,670,000
Total reserve	8,829,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,897,000
Reserve deposits, net	16,446,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$14,263,000
Total reserve	15,110,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,536,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,719,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$10,099,000
Total reserve	10,108,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,622,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,187,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—Thirty corporations were chartered today, having aggregate capital stocks of $361,800. They include:

The Architects Samples Corp., exhibit articles and merchandise for inspection, engineers, services; $250,000; A. B. Pendleton, L. E. Brown, J. E. R. Modkett, Bronxville.

Citizens Brewing Corp., Albany, $250,000; R. Weigel, B. H. Anglin, H. A. Rubino, 50 Broad St., Manhattan.

Niagara Concrete Mixer Co., Inc., Buffalo, mixers, pumps, machine shop, contractors; $50,000; W. J. Magavern, L. E. and Conrad E. Wettlaufer, 99 Oak St., Buffalo.

Rittman Process Corp., chemicals, dyes, dyestuffs, salt solutions, explosives, quarrying, capital no par value, begins business with $5,000; H. W. Hastings, N. James, G. B. Frazer, 300 West 99th St.

American European Products Corp., trading, manufacturing, warehousing; capital no par value, begin business with $1,000; H. A. Cobb, P. B. Duryea, W. F. McDermott, 307 East 188th St.

Oudtshorn Importing Corp., mercantile, commercial, $25,000; C. J. R. Davis, A. F. Jaeckel, J. T. Johnstone, 22 William St.

Glass Realty Corp., realty, milk and dairies supplies, $20,000; M. Burgmann, L. Blake, F. L. Hatch, 410 West 115th St.

The Kirkley Realty Co., Inc., Rochester, realty, construction, contracting, $20,000; J. C. Harris, M. L. Harris, M. Kirkley, Rochester.

The Hoff-Moore Glove Co., Inc., Johnstown, $20,000; S. W. and L. E. Moore, A. E. Hoff, Johnstown.

The M. D. M. Realty Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $15,000; J. C. and P. Moeloth, A. Dombacher, 41 Dominick St.

Rahway Mercantile and Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, merchandise, personal property, $15,000; J. Haws, G. W. and J. H. Atkins, 400 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

F. W. Merk Co., Inc., paints, varnishes, $12,000; H. Meyer, J. A. and W. C. Mauch, 582 Eighth Av.

S. & H. Plant, Inc., Brooklyn, slaughtering, products, by-products, $10,000; H. S. and H. Plant, Arverne.

Trico Chemical Co., Inc., Buffalo, dyestuffs, chemicals, alkalies, foundry supplies, $10,000; A. E. McBride, L. R. Robinson, F. C. Slee, Buffalo.

Charles F. Schmidt & Peters, Inc., wines, liquors, oils, vineyard and food products, $10,000; A. W. Strong, C. J. Byrnes, P. M. Millspaugh, 506 West 173d St.

The Edwin R. Hunt Corporation, transportation, ocean commerce, $10,000; B. M. Langstaff, T. Achenbach, J. Myers, Alex. Fox, attorney, 521 Broadway.

Geldstein Development Corporation, alkalies, chemicals, $10,000; I. J. Luce, G. & A. Goldstein, 119 West 141st St.

837 Washington Avenue Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, bonds, stocks, $5,000; G. Lodes, A. and A. Lanter, 780 Elton Av., Bronx.

1,650 Pitkin Avenue Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; N. Levine, C. Carlson, A. Lourie, 320 B'way, Manhattan.

Adirondack Tanning Co., Inc., Gloversville, leather; $5,000; H. Martin, M. L. Muller, E. J. Moore, Gloversville.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 25.—Charters filed here:

Costa Rica Oil Corporation, New York, to produce, refine, and sell crude petroleum, natural gas, &c., $2,000,000; W. S. Valentine, New York; F. S. Stillings, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.; I. J. Greutlich, Ossining, N. Y.

Universal Spring Control Co., Inc., New York, to manufacture automobiles and all parts for same, $150,000; C. H. Delamonte, Samuel B. Howard, Lorren E. Roberts, all of New York City.

Name of Olympic Motor Car Co., New York, changed to Lescina Motor Car Co.

QUICKSILVER PRICES DROP.

Report That England Would Release Export Restrictions.

A flask of quicksilver weighing seventy-five pounds was worth $35 in this country before the war began and the price advanced until it reached $300 some months ago. Last week, however, the price was around $200 a flask, or $100 below the high mark.

Many reports were in circulation as to the cause of the drop, which was so severe that prices tumbled $10 to $20 a day. One report had it that England would release restrictions on the exportation of quicksilver. The fact that England allowed one shipment of 600 flasks to an ammunition concern in this country was cited as evidence of the weakening of England's rule. Quicksilver costs only $35 in England and it is conceivable that unrestricted imports into this country might make a rapid decline possible here.

Another report which had some adherents was that a proposed plan to get a monopoly of the quicksilver supply in this country had failed. The name of a well known promoter has been connected with this plan. This man has floated several ammunition concerns and the reports of his association with a quicksilver corner were credited. It is not conceivable how a corner could be effected unless a corner was effected also of the stocks of the leading quicksilver mining companies. The fact that activity in stocks of such companies has died down seems to support the view that hopes of a monopoly of quicksilver have been abandoned.

COTTON IS INACTIVE, BUT PRICES STEADY

Liverpool Makes Poor Showing as a Result of Selling Orders from Montreal.

NET LOSS HERE 2 POINTS

After Opening Decline, Buying Against Sales Via Canada Causes a Speedy Recovery.

In a market characterized by the usual Saturday inactivity, cotton closed steady at a decline of about 2 points. Liverpool made a rather disappointing showing, but private cables ascribed the decline there to selling orders from Montreal. It is believed that certain American cotton interests have been operating quite freely in the Liverpool market by way of Canada. In view of this explanation local sentiment was not as much influenced by the decline as it might otherwise have been. There was no particular feature to the trading. The buying, which caused a quick recovery from the opening decline, was thought to represent purchases against the sales in the Liverpool market via Montreal.

Fall River printcloth sales for the week were 300,000 pieces, compared with 360,000 pieces last year. Mills are running full time, and occasionally overtime, to meet the urgent pressure for goods. Sales could easily have been double what they have been if manufacturers had wished to make contracts hold at current prices. Fine goods are reported strong, with contracts running well into the new year.

The seriousness of the prevalent freight congestion is being reflected in the payment of bills for cotton goods. Payments are due when bills of lading are presented, but as railroads refuse to accept freights or issue bills of lading, manufacturers are prevented for the time being of collecting on their accounts.

According to The Chronicle, the amount of cotton on shipboard not yet cleared is 166,000 bales, against 288,000 bales last year. Some of the local spot people are of the opinion that a continuation of the present narrow differences between May and July will result in increased deliveries on May contracts.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, to 8 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; middling, 12.05; sales, 100 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.91	11.85	11.90@11.91	11.91@11.92
July	12.02	11.96	12.01@12.02	12.00@12.01
Oct.	12.14	12.08	12.12@12.13	12.14@12.15
Dec.	12.28	12.23	12.27@12.28	12.29@12.30
Jan.	12.34	12.31	12.33@12.34	12.35@12.36

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	3,772	1,681	4,402
Galveston	5,230	6,594	17,934
Mobile	592	247	602
Charleston	1,293	198	1,772
Savannah	1,283	719	4,587
Wilmington	196	217	1,806
Norfolk	1,947	1,784	3,563

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	425	672	838
Memphis	...	2,469	1,986
St. Louis	328	1,167	3,250
Houston	4,198	4,214	6,217

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,755	Galveston	12.23	308,182	408,017
1,785	New Orleans	11.88	361,117	354,844
25	Mobile	11.60	22,674	47,288
794	Savannah	12.00	160,664	222,746
....	Charleston	11¾	60,053	102,234
....	Wilmington	11¾	46,582	55,010
900	Norfolk	11.75	113,361	90,138
....	Augusta	11.82	126,020	132,229
1,400	Memphis	11.90	203,981	200,976
....	St. Louis	12.00	19,215	37,220
3,382	Houston	12.20	128,333	145,687

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline, middling, 7.69d. Sales, 3,000 bales. Receipts, 8,000 bales, all American. Market closed quiet.

ALL ICE RECORDS BROKEN.

Twenty-Inch Crop Is Harvested at Coxsackie by Independents.

Special to The New York Times

CATSKILL, N. Y., March 25.—All ice-harvesting records on the Hudson River were broken yesterday by the harvesting of twenty-inch ice at the Greene Bedell icehouse at Coxsackie, where the work of filling the house was completed last night. The crop at Coxsackie has been the largest of recent years, and most of it has been stored duing the past three weeks, but at other points on the Hudson, especially at Malden, Catskill, Germantown, and places between there and Coxsackie, the crop has been very light.

Most of the ice that has been harvested is in the hands of independent dealers, the Knickerbocker Ice Company, which controls most of the houses in this section, having obtained less than a third of the normal crop, blaming the failure on the break-up of January and the heavy snowstorms, which made clearing the ice expensive.

The harvesting of ice at the Greene Bedell house yesterday marked a new record in the closing of operations on the river, the latest date in the memory of old river men pevious to this year being March 17.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Last week produced fewer changes in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices than the week before, and they were more equally divided between advances and declines than in the previous week. The total was 91, of which 59 were advances. In the week ended March 17 there were 95 changes, showing 72 increases.

The following selected list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to March 24, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar.,chc.,100 lbs.	$7.70	$7.75	$6.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09⅝	.09⅝	.07⅞
Coffee, Santos No. 4, lb.	.10¼	.10¼	.10
Stand. brown sh't's yd.	.08¼	.08¼	.06¼
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.05¼	.05⅞	.03⅞
Butter, creamery, ex., lb	.37	.37	.29
Cheese, f. c., fresh, s., lb	.18¼	.18¼	.16¾
Eggs, Western, ists, doz.	.21	.22	.19½
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.06⅞	.06	.07½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11	.11	.10
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¼	.04¼	.04½
Raisins, lb.	.07	.07	.07¼
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	5.70	5.80	7.50
Flour, Spring, clear, bbl.	5.20	5.30	6.75
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	*1.52¼	*1.32½	1.65¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush.	.79	.83½	.80¼
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.49	.51¾	.65½
Cotton, mid. upland, lb.	.12	.12	.095
Hay, prime timothy, 100 lb	1.40	1.40	1.10
Hides, Chi. pack, N., lb	.21½	.22½	.20½
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb	.21¼	.21¼	.20½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb	.34	.34	.31
Leather, union backs, lb	.60	.60	.44
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Fa., ton	20.00	20.00	14.25
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	45.00	45.00	20.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.28¼	.28¼	.16
Copper, electro, N. Y., lb	.28½	.28½	.15⅞
Lead, New York, lb.	.08	.07⅞	.041
Tin, New York, lb.	.40¼	.52	.46
Petroleum, ref., gal., in bbl	.12	.12	.12
Rubber, Up-River Para, lb	.75	.74	.58
Sugar, stan. gran., 100lbs	6.90	6.90	.90
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.17½	.17	.17½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.18
Potatoes, State, new, bbl	4.00	3.75	1.30
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb.	.323	.328	.278

*Nominal.

There was a smaller excess of advances won in the foodstuffs markets in the last week than for some time, though there was no marked weakness in any single group. Flour made about the poorest showing, the further break in wheat having resulted in declines of 10 cents a barrel on new Spring patent and new Spring and Winter clear. There was no change in new Winter patent. After a period of strength lasting over several weeks bacon took a downward turn in this city, but at Chicago the price tone of most of the major provisions was stronger. Mess pork showed no change and short ribs declined, but the live meats and prime lard showed higher quotations.

Butter prices were firmly held in the dairy products list in spite of the increased receipts. Two of the cheaper grades, in fact, showed advances as a result of the good demand. Cheese was steady at recent price levels, but the leading grades of nearby and Western eggs were again lower. Fancy nearby eggs are now cheaper than at this time a year ago, but the best Western eggs are still higher. The fresh fruit and vegetable markets were fairly steady during the week, but there was more than usual fluctuations in prices on dried fruits. Choice evaporated apples declined, but this was more than offset by advances on several other kinds.

Molasses and syrups were firmer, while prices in the spice market were quite steady. Singapore pepper, both black and white, was quoted lower. Raw and refined sugars were unchanged, as were the basic grades of coffee. A higher price was recorded on fair Formosa tea.

There were fewer changes than for some weeks in the metals markets, which continued to show strength. The only decline recorded in this part of the general list was on tin, while certain billets, tank plates, furnace coke, aluminum, antimony, spelter, and lead advanced. In the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, oils, and dyestuffs more declines than for some time were shown, thirteen of the thirty-five changes being downward. Quicksilver contributed one of the sharpest drops of the week. Bleaching powder fell off a little, while soda ash and blue vitriol also were weaker. Norwegian cod liver oil was among the items to show interesting upward revisions, the price this time being $120 a barrel.

Malt showed the only upturn in grains prices, with wheat, corn, and oats supplying the declines. The lead family of paints again struck a higher price level. Belting butts, which advanced, showed the only change listed in leather, while hides had two advances and one decline. Higher prices for sheetings and print cloths in the gray featured in cotton goods, while in the burlaps "heavies" declined and "lights" were steady to firmer. Jute, crude rubber, raw silk, and turpentine, all of which went up, completed the week's changes.

Curtail Long Island R. R. Passes.

The Long Island Railroad issued yesterday to its employes a notice reminding them that they received free transportation over the company's lines on the distinct understanding that they must not occupy a seat when there were paying passengers standing. Consequently they are advised to permit the ordinary passengers to get on the train first, and give them a chance to find a seat before they themselves get aboard.

Moreover the company announces that in consequence of the heavy pressure on its lines at certain periods no trip passes will be accepted in special race trains, or on trains running to or from Rockaway Beach, Far Rockaway, and Long Beach, between July 1 and 5 and Sept. 1 and 5.

COURT ACTS TO SAVE ROCK ISLAND EQUITY

Judge Carpenter Resents Move for Foreclosure on Technical Grounds.

INTEREST ORDERED PAID

Road's Outlook Now Too Satisfactory to Justify Sacrifice of Valuable Assets.

Developments in the fight over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway last week accelerated plans for voluntary reorganization and for the first time since the receivership in April, 1913, security holders have shown inclination to take the road.

It appears that the holders of the $75,000,000 stock and of the $20,000,000 debenture bonds have the upper hand. Opposing them is the Peabody Protective Committee, representing about 23 per cent. of the $100,000,000 outstanding refunding bonds, which sought foreclosure and reorganization last week, and was rebuked in court in Chicago by Judge Carpenter. Despite this rebuke, it seems sure that the fight will go on and developments are expected before April 1. On that date the semi-annual interest on the refunding bonds, $1,898,820, is due, and the Court, against the objection of the Peabody Committee, has authorized $600,000 receivers' certificates to help pay it. The refunding bondholders have refused interest raised with such certificates, and are in the position of a man rejecting money because of its source. The bondholders argue that acceptance would be admission of the legality of the certificates.

Though Judge Carpenter ordered the interest paid, the Peabody Committee asked foreclosure, which plea will be heard on Tuesday in Chicago.

Several forces led to the victory of the stock and debenture holders last week. One was the desire of the Court to exhaust every means before resorting to foreclosure, and another was public opinion.

The views of Judge Carpenter were clearly brought out at the Chicago hearings last week. He did not approve of the attempt of the Peabody Committee to seek a foreclosure on technical grounds, and recited that the Rock Island's earnings had greatly improved since the receivership. Nearly $2,500,000 had been spent on the property, he said, and there was general satisfaction with the management under Receiver Jacob M. Dickinson.

"There appears to the court," he said, "to be a large equity above the first and refunding bonds, an equity which it is the duty of the court to preserve. Stockholders have already suffered heavily and should have opportunity to save themselves from further loss. If there were here no equity or if the property were running down, if the future were not hopeful, the court could not legally seek to avert the inevitable. All conditions, however, now seem favorable. The court feels that it is just and fair to the stockholders, if it can be done, to raise the money for their protection. A reasonable time, therefore, should be given to such a large body of scattered stockholders to prepare a plan for the protection of what the court believes to be their substantial equity in this large property.

"The court would fail far in its duty if it sat by and permitted a situation to arise which would enable bondholders to foreclose a very substantial equity of a solvent railroad."

Judge Carpenter also indicated he would be unable to support the view of the stockholders if a reorganization is not effected soon.

Wall Street interests regard the Peabody Committee as a very strong organization, representing the largest insurance companies in the country, which have in view only the protection of their bonds.

TO AID RESEARCH WORKERS.

General Education Board Plans Enlargement of Activities.

Another installment of the forthcoming annual report of the General Education Board was made public yesterday. It dealt with certain novel policies of the board and said:

"The General Education Board has decided to aid promising workers in the investigation of problems in educational theory and practice; from time to time it will undertake to make possible the preparation of scientific monographs dealing with large questions of educational policy and experience.

"Arrangements have already been made to enable Professor Charles H. Judd, Director of the School of Education of the University of Chicago, to prosecute to their conclusion his investigations and experiments in the technique of handwriting and reading.

"An invitation has been accepted from the school authorities of Gary, Ind., to make a thorough study of the schools of that city in order to furnish a reliable and detailed account of an experiment which has attracted widespread attention; and the study will be made in the Fall by a corps of specialists under the direction of the secretaries."

The appropriations of the board for the last year were:

Colleges and universities	$1,275,000
Special appropriation to Washington and Lee University	5,000
Professors of secondary education	33,650
State agents of rural schools for whites	40,500
State agents of rural schools for negroes	26,500
Colleges and schools for negroes	89,000
Work of the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation	15,000
County training schools	8,000
Homemakers' Clubs	15,000
Farm demonstration work in Maine, including boys' and girls' clubs	21,900
Farm demonstration work in New Hampshire, including boys' and girls' clubs	10,000
Rural education	6,000
Educational investigation and research	82,500
Administrative expenses	61,692
	$1,688,842

College and university accounting has undoubtedly improved in recent years, but conditions are still far from satisfactory, the report said.

CORN PRODUCTS TRIAL ENDS

Government Argues Its Dissolution Would Benefit the Country.

In the last day of argument before Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court of the Government's dissolution suit against the Corn Products Refining Company, Jesse C. Adkins and Van Sinderen Lindsley, the special Assistant Attorneys General, devoted themselves yesterday to trying to demonstrate that, although the corporation had forsaken for some years its illegal practices, it would be to the advantage of the country to dissolve it. Judge Hand had intimated to them that that was the sole question which appeared before him.

The Corn Products Refining Company was formed Feb. 28, 1906, through the merger of several starch and glucose concerns. In its first year of existence it ground 33,000,000 bushels of corn, while its competitors ground only 3,000,000 bushels. Now it has four plants and sends its products to 192 foreign markets, of which it opened up 111 by its own efforts, and last year it ground 34,000,000 bushels to its competitors' united 18,000,000. Its capital is $80,000,000, which is divided into $30,000,000 of preferred and $50,000,000 of common stock, and its property is valued at $41,000,000. It has 6,000 shareholders and pays 5 per cent. on its preferred and nothing on its common stock.

Counsel for the Government argued that such a corporation as this had a great potential influence for harm, if it wished to exercise it, and that a favorable decision of the courts would enable it to return to its old unfair practices. In particular, Mr. Lindsley pointed out the great influence it exercised with banks.

Judge Hand reserved his decision.

Long Island R. R. Marine Club Dines

H. S. Des Anges, Marine Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, presided at the tenth annual dinner of the Marine Club of the Long Island Railroad held in the assembly rooms of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., in Berden and West Avenues, Long Island City, last evening, where he also celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the Pennsylvania and Long Island roads. More than 150 members and guests were present.

BRIDE SHUNS JERSEY COLD.

Richards Marries Miss Tyre of Savannah; Returns North Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 25.—Ralph J. Richards of this city and his bride are spending a long-distance honeymoon. He has just been married to Miss Anna G. Tyre of Savannah, Ga., who did not care for the rigors of New Jersey and decided to stay in Savannah until warmer weather.

Richards, however, had to return here immediately after the ceremony. The bride will join her husband here in the Summer. She went on a "honeymoon trip" with an aunt instead of with her husband.

CONVICT BROOKLYN 'FAGIN.'

Youths Accuse Bergman of Inspiring Them to Thefts.

Jacob Bergman, 38 years old, who was said to have been the "Fagin" of a band of burglars which for months operated in the Bedford and Park Slope districts of Brooklyn, was found guilty of burglary in the third degree and grand larceny in the first degree in the Kings County Court yesterday. Three youths who were arrested recently for attempting to rob a house in Macon Street, accused Bergman of planning their thefts.

Bergman, his "pupils" asserted, would pay them what he saw fit for the property stolen. He would then get them to play poker with him and managed to win back all the money he had paid them. Bergman will be sentenced tomorrow.

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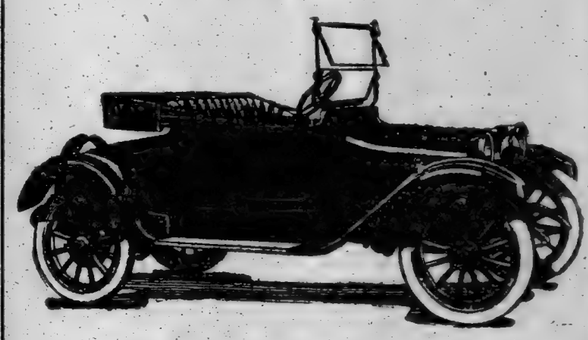

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...439 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 905, 367 Fulton Street
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1916.

EVADING THE REAL POINT.

It is well known that false reports about the hostility of Mexicans to the American troops of the punitive expedition have been freely circulated. Southern Texas has contained many agencies for the spreading of reports calculated to involve the United States in difficulties with Mexico since the very beginning of the Madero revolution in 1910, and the methods of the interventionists have been perfectly well known to our Government and the American newspapers.

Therefore, it is highly desirable, as Mr. WILSON says, that the American people should be on their guard against malicious untruth, that the limited nature of the expedition into Mexico should be steadily insisted upon, and that the susceptibilities of the Mexican people should be sympathetically considered. But with all that, American public opinion will of certain things remain jealous. It will be quick and hot to condemn abortive measures. It will expect the Government to have foreseen not only the diplomatic difficulties of its undertaking, but also the ultimate hazards, which, although they need not be emphasized, yet cannot be disregarded or underestimated without creating the possibility of deplorable sequels. With a disagreeable errand to go in Mexico, we shall be none the less respected nor any the more disliked for employing impressive means. Force must be sufficient, else it becomes ridiculous.

General FUNSTON'S call for more troops a day or two ago clearly signifies his intention to send more across the border. There is no assurance that he may not have to send all he can obtain. In the circumstances the Administration, instead of assuming a wrathful attitude toward newspapers and disseminators of false reports such as it has never been at pains to contradict in the past, would do well to adopt such measures as would allay apprehension in the United States. The false reports complained of by the Administration will hardly be stopped by the device of a strict military censorship on the border. Indeed, they do not always originate on the border. But, on the other hand, the more rigid the censorship the greater will be the uneasiness throughout the country as to the perils that beset our troops. We shall not be so easily rid of alarming rumors without authentic reports to take their place.

Various surmises are likely to be made as to the unwillingness of the authorities at Washington to order the National Guard to the border for patrol duty. It seems that the Guardsmen in many States are eager to go. The mobilization order might be misconstrued in Mexico, but it is more to the point that the failure to issue that order may be misconstrued in the United States. It is better to have the hearty support of Americans even at the expense of increasing the ill-will of Mexicans. The Administration has been none too successful in gaining the good-will of our Southern neighbors. Nothing can be clearer than their failure to comprehend the amiable purpose of Mr. WILSON'S Mexican policy.

We sympathize with Senator STONE of Missouri in his contempt for the people in Mexico and "out of Mexico" who are trying to aggravate the Mexican situation. But this does not seem to be precisely the time to waste talk on the bad influence of international mischief-makers. There is graver matter in hand. The United States Government has undertaken a very serious business. It must be carried out to a successful conclusion, and that cannot be done by talking in Washington. The troops that have gone, in after VILLA must be supported, a line of communication must be kept open. The very worst thing that could happen to the country, or to the Administration, would be the defeat of General PERSHING'S command. We do not believe that it will be defeated, but there is surely some ground for the apprehension that has been expressed. The deficiencies of the garrison at Columbus are not soon to be forgotten. The scarcity of aeroplanes and the manifest imperfections of some of the few in service have been noted by a wondering people, who had been led to believe that our defenses, though scant, were perfect of their kind. Denunciation of false reports is all very well, but facts cannot be ignored. Unless General PERSHING'S task is finished in a few days a new guard will be required on the Mexican border. It is desirable that the organized militia of the States should have an opportunity to show the results of the training it has received at the cost of the Federal Government.

PRISONERS OF THE ICE.

Men have not grown so callous by familiarity with the innumerable sorrows of the war that they cannot be keenly stirred by the disasters of the soldiers of science, fighting the pitiless powers of nature in the quest of knowledge. Among the last of the great breed of discoverers, voyagers in the gloomy Cimmerian world, eager to wring a few more secrets from the uninhabitable shadowy realms of ice, SHACKLETON and his companions continue worthily the traditions of the "heroic sailor soul." Is his end to be theirs?

The Aurora, SHACKLETON'S relief ship, sailed from Hobart, Tasmania, toward the end of 1914 for Ross Sea on the New Zealand side of the antarctic. The picked men of this vessel were to provide supplies for SHACKLETON and his six comrades, go ahead and meet them, returning from the 1,700-mile journey from Weddell Sea on the South American side of the antarctic, a straight line between Ross Sea and Weddell Sea, crossing the south pole. SHACKLETON left South Georgia Island, 800 miles east of the Horn, on Jan. 11, 1914. He is supposed to have left Prince Luitpold Land, on the South American side, in October, 1915. Where is he now? Did he turn back from the longest, most difficult, and most perilous of polar journeys? If so, will he get back safely, will he find that nothing has happened to the Endurance?

Supposing that he was able to keep on, and supposing that "the "ice is so bad that you must not "look for us until about the be-"ginning of March, 1916," what chance has he? The Aurora, which got to Cape Evans in January, 1915, was driven out by a blizzard in May, when ten men were ashore, and, after drifting ten months in the ice, is now nearing New Zealand. What can be done for the ten men stranded, what known of SHACKLETON and his party? Nothing until the ice breaks in November or December. Whether the Aurora landed supplies enough to last the ten should be learned of her by wireless. That may reassure us as to the fate of Lieutenant MACKINTOSH and his nine companions ashore. Relief expeditions will doubtless be sent from both sides of the antarctic. The Endurance may also have come to grief. Meanwhile let us hope that SHACKLETON, and all the prisoners of the ice, although in desperate case now, may live to tell their strange, adventurous history.

OUT OF THE SILENCES.

Sometimes a minority of the American people makes such a noise that it is taken for a majority. The majority says nothing; the minority does all the talking. Good patriots, hearing the noise, despair of the country. Then when the votes are counted it turns out that the silent majority was not apathetic, cowed, unpatriotic, or stupid.

The Kaiserists and Pacifists are making a great racket at present. Those in Congress think they gauge the minds of their constituents, hit happily the general thought. Do they? There are only a few indications yet what the silent are thinking. Perhaps the most notable came when Congressman WITHERSPOON of the Fifth Mississippi died. WITHERSPOON thought he had reflected the sentiment of his district by opposing preparedness, and one of the candidates for his vacant seat donned the Witherspoon mantle and made his fight on that issue. He was defeated by nearly 6,000 majority; the silent vote.

Congressman CAREW of the Seventeenth New York recently tried an experiment in making the silent vote vocal. He sent a letter to his constituents telling them to stay off armed liners. Silence instantly turned to speech, incandescent speech, caloric speech. Mr. CAREW'S mail became a deluge of letters from his indignant constituents. They overflowed into the newspapers, and the burden of their sudden discourse was that they were Americans and did not think CAREW was; that they eagerly awaited next November to convince him in a way he would never forget that the Seventeenth New York was not what he thought; that the kind of Congressman it wanted was one who would vote to keep the American flag on the Capitol and not run any foreign one up above it. Expensively, but thoroughly, CAREW had learned what the silent vote was thinking.

Congressman FREDERICK W. ROWE of the Sixth New York has tried out the silent vote now in his turn. The results are happier for Mr. ROWE than for Mr. CAREW, but the lesson they teach is the same. ROWE'S Brooklyn district is as American as CAREW'S Manhattan district. He sent a letter to his constituents asking them their views on preparedness. He got them by the thousands. "After I received "five or six thousand replies I quit "counting," he says. Now he has written to them again acquainting them with the result of his novel plebiscite. Of the replies 98 per cent. favor "sub-"stantial increases in the army and "navy." Where there is anything to criticise in the replies it is generally because the writer erred not on the side of moderation—some of them wanted an army of a million. "Let-"ters referring to the navy called for "a navy equal to that of Germany, or "one capable of whipping the entire "world." ROWE finds his constituents not behind him in Americanism; he voted to table the McLemore resolution.

We have now heard from the Fifth Mississippi, the Seventeenth New York, and the Sixth New York. The silent vote in other districts has not had a chance to become vocal. But the three places where the silence has been stirred are probably typical. One lies in the Mississippi Valley, a Bryan stronghold; the other two on the Atlantic Coast, one of them a Democratic district and one Republican. If any more Congressmen wish to prod that silence into speech it will be safer for them to try ROWE'S method than CAREW'S. The anti-American, little American, pro-German, peace-at-any-price hullabaloo will go on for a few months longer. Then what has happened so often in politics will happen again, and the Tower of Babel that is now majestically climbing to the sky will shrivel like Aladdin's Tower. "I "thought you said there were 200 "frogs out there; there are only two." "Well, I thought so; they made a "noise like 200." An old story, but American politicians have never learned the point of it.

THE COLONEL'S DEVILKIN.

There may or may not be a dread political portent in the "whiskers" worn by that Trinidad bird, guanacho, otherwise diablotin, or "little devil," which the Colonel has "discovered." Like some of his other discoveries, it was perfectly well known. Still, we shall maintain against all adversaries that this bird of darkness never existed, properly speaking, never lived, moved, and had whiskers, never belonged to the objective, actual, and concrete world, never was more than an abstraction, a penumbra of a ghostly twitterer in the caves of night, until the Colonel saw it, proclaimed it, created or recreated it, gave it to mankind.

In a busy life the Colonel has been accused of borrowing the issues of other politicians and making them his own. It is notorious that Mr. BRYAN has been despoiled of most of his political vesture. It has been said by the wicked that the Colonel never heard of the direct primary till Governor HUGHES told him about it in the Harvard Yard in 1910. Mr. BRYAN only dreamed. Like MOLIÈRE, the Colonel takes his property wherever he finds it, wherever he "discovers" it. The Colonel "discovered" direct primaries when he needed them in his business. At present he doesn't need them in his business. Therefore they have ceased to exist.

The Colonel's bird "makes a great noise," and is appropriate in that regard, but why did the Colonel consent to "the presence of whiskers"? May there be no ill omen!

THE LABOR MORTGAGE.

How nearly a strike is in the nature of the foreclosure of a labor mortgage appears from the situation at Paterson. The owner of the Doherty mills at Lakeview has published an offer to turn over his mills to the strikers, taking from them a bond for the payment of 8 per cent. as his profits. This is the sequel of a labor movement pushed to its ultimate and logical result. The owners have conceded so much that they can go no further; some of them are willing to retire in favor of the wage earners, who then would have all they could make and work under conditions which ought to suit them, being made by themselves.

One obstacle to the arrangement is the lien upon the property held by the I. W. W. So long as that organization controls the conditions of operating the property there is a lien upon it which will prevent the strikers from securing a bond from any responsible guarantor. When the employers and the employés arranged affairs to their mutual satisfaction the mills were kept going. Then intervened the I. W. W. with its benevolent ideas that labor produces all, and is entitled to all it produces. There is no room for the capitalist in the program of the I. W. W. The system which enables any man to own a mill and to exclude workers from employment is outrageous. Labor is entitled to the means of production and to dictate the conditions of employment. Very good. Here is the opportunity for the believers in that theory to demonstrate its superiority over the old practice. The capital is offered freely, subject only to a reasonable manufacturer's profit. The strikers then could employ themselves and could work as few hours as they pleased.

The operator's profit is merely his wage for the maintenance of the plant where he must employ labor, not whence he can exclude labor. For the capitalist the cessation of operation is the cessation of the income which enables him to make profit for himself and to offer work to his hands. The next thing which appears is that the plant is reduced in value by excessive exactions from capital in the name of benevolence to labor. If it passes into the possession of labor pledged to reduce production and to shorten hours it is a certainty that sooner or later labor can no more keep the plant running than could the former capitalist employer. A labor mortgage of that kind so deprives the property of value, even in the hands of labor, that it is not likely that a bond can be secured without an understanding regarding the conditions of operation. Any responsible guarantor would require even more assurance on that head than the capitalist owner, and from the I. W. W. even more certainly than from the previous operator. A strike which has reached the stage that the owners are ready to abandon their property, and that the strikers are faced with the necessity of running it for themselves if they want work, must be nearly settled, and in such a way that it will stay settled.

A POLLUTION STRATAGEM.

The same power which availed to fasten the devices of potential pollution upon the sources of the city's drinking water may avail to postpone their removal through the appointment of a new commission to study the subject. The combination of politics and pollution is so plain and abhorrent that it condemns itself. There remains nothing to be learned upon the subject, except the manner of ending the nuisance. There has been a superfluity of expert opinion, beginning with adverse opinions at an early stage, which even then were disregarded. There has been an additional amount of condemnation at every stage, and persistence against it. Now it is proposed to throw the matter into politics without concealment.

That proposal is unfit to be made, and never would have been made if the Legislature did not believe that it rules the city like an overlord. Those who believe that they exercise a license to exploit the city without limit are in danger of pressing their privilege too far. A State campaign upon pollution cannot be limited to pollution. The Mayor's program of city relief from State oppression, the revelations of the Mills commission and of the State Tax Commissioners regarding State discrimination against the city, are explosive topics. They cannot be evaded by any formulation regarding pollution which does not begin by conceding as a minimum the demands of the bills which the Legislature is so reluctant to pass. A political vote upon the principle of those bills could not settle anything about pollution, and a State campaign upon pollution would settle both pollution and other things. It is prudent to let sleeping dogs lie. The concession of the anti-pollution demands is the minimum which the pollutionists would cost the State politicians now. The maximum gains of the city from a pollution campaign would increase with the bitterness of such a political issue as it widened into collateral issues, now apparently irrelevant. The city is within a vote or two of carrying the Legislature, and there is a prospect of the matter being settled thus at the attempt to be renewed next week. But it is sure that the city is stronger with the up-State voters than with the up-State legislators.

Governor WHITMAN has no alternative but to stand firm. He adopted this issue when it required courage, and when it held the promise only of virtue's reward for service performed. If now the despised issue widens into the broad subject of the State's exploitation of the city he is entitled to the reward of leadership in the movement. Yet it is to be added that such a result was not sought by the city, and is regrettable upon public grounds. The best interests of both State and city lie in co-operation.

SINCERITY OF THE ANCIENTS.

It is immemorial form and custom for a great Chinese administrative official to be charged with, and to charge himself with, responsibility for all the calamities and bedevilments of nature and men in the region under his control. No "act of GOD" provision limits his liability. Ho-ang or Yang-tse overflows his banks; the harvests fail and millions perish of famine; the Tai-pings, that "Association for the Worship of GOD," plundering and cutting throats, ravage provinces; the Patriotic Peace Fists, or Boxers, set on by the Imperial Government, seek the death of all foreign devils; it is always the fault of the Viceroys. YUAN SHIH-KAI follows, in his mandate restoring the Republic, the old precedent. And YUAN, having copious "ink in his stomach," as the Chinese proverb says, is many diameters more humble and contrite than a less gifted statesman could be.

Having protested by almost all the holy vows of Heaven that he had no ambition to be Emperor; having put out of "the pale of humanity" the calumniators who ascribed such a design to him, after denials so frequent as to be suspicious, he had himself elected Emperor on the petition and referendum plan. Enthronement was postponed. Japan, the other Entente Powers with her, had a power of veto too formidable to be resisted. The Republicans in the South, not without foreign encouragement, perhaps, rebelled. There is usually an insurrection or two going on somewhere in China. Their recent growth and spread indicates a weakness of the central Government. News from China is often fabulous, and Shanghai and San Francisco are not temples of truth. Whether the rebels have defeated YUAN'S forces or not, the exterior pressure was sufficient, aside from that within, to squeeze him from the throne. President or Emperor, his power or weakness is the same. So he drips humility:

I have myself to blame for my lack of virtue. Why should I blame others? The people have been thrown into misery. The soldiers have been made to bear hardships. Commerce has declined. Taking this condition into consideration, I feel exceedingly sorry.

The apparent delightful simplicity is only the conventional formula. YUAN cancels his acceptance of the throne. All preparations are "off":

Thus I hope to invite the example of the sincerity of ancients by shouldering myself all the blame, so that my action will fall in line with the spirit of humanity, which is the expression of the will of Heaven.

YUAN must feel the lack of an adequate army and navy a good deal more than he does the lack of virtue, but he falls back on the ancients. The most modern Chinese can't get away from the ancients. The easy play of YUAN'S opportunism could not be exceeded, however, by the most skilful Western forelock-grasper.

THE PACIFIST'S ANSWER.

If War Is Planned by Men It Can Be Controlled by Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The title of a recent communication in your columns, "The Mind of the Pacifist," affects me very much as would the phrase "The Mind of the Physician," if used as the title of a study in pathology. One might as well have the psychiatrist's analysis of one phenomenon as of the other. One might as well say to Stewart Paton, M. D., "How is it that you physicians try to combat disease? Why don't you face the fact that disease has always and will always exist in spite of all your efforts, and stop dreaming of the time when it will be eliminated?" Stewart Paton's answer would probably be that the physician dreams no such dream, but that he does recognize that disease can be controlled, that causes can be found and removed and mankind brought nearer to an ideal of health and decency. He would probably be able to point to definite progress along those lines.

The pacifist's answer is exactly analogous. If there is any essential difference in the cases it is that the physician has a less practical task than the pacifist. For bacteria are not created by man. Wars are; their causes and beginnings are man-made; they are far from being inevitable, heavensent visitations. The corollary naturally follows, then, that if they are deliberately planned by men they can be as deliberately controlled. Pacifists, instead of "drifting" as Mr. Paton assumes they do, are the only men and women today who are working steadily to stop the drift of circumstances.

It is the militarist who drifts and dreams, who decides weakly that war is bound to come and there is no use doing anything to stop it, that while armaments have never prevented war everybody had better keep on having them and try only to prevent defeat; that mankind will never make any progress, anyway, and we had better drop all our faith in the power of civilization.

It is the pacifist who says: "Let us depend on something less fragile than our own battleships; let us give up this ineffective system of competitive armaments and centralize our forces; let us work incessantly for the removal of the causes of war and not rest contented with the philosophy of beasts. Conflict exists, but it can be controlled and its forces used for good, not evil."

It is certainly true that the "living issues of the present harass the pacifist's soul more than do the horrors of war," and it is simply because he alone is facing them squarely. He loathes war because it drains men's energies and nations' resources from the solution of these vital problems of peace. He believes that those who insist on using the wealth of their country for elaborate and ineffective defense are shirking the real problems of today.

"To denounce struggle and war" can hardly be called "sentimental"; it is the rational view compared with the stupid attempt to idealize the whole brutal and hideous affair. And when Mr. Paton says that the denouncers of war are those who remember their own inadequacy in meeting crises, he should be reminded that it was General Sherman—hardly to be called inadequate—who said that "war was hell," and General Grant—hardly to be called a shirker or a visionary—who said that he knew of no war which could not in some way have been avoided. HARRIET FOX WHICHER.

Amherst, Mass., March 19, 1916.

At the German Bazaar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is inconsistency a component of the genius of the German people? Since the beginning of the war this quality on the part of the Teutons has seemed to characterize all their arguments and defenses. The latest instance was objective, and furnished by men and women, German by birth or extraction, shooting at effigies of soldiers of the Allies at the German Charity Bazaar in Madison Square Garden. The Germans make boast of their excelling culture; one of the essential attributes of culture is good taste. Was there ever more pitiable instance of coarse taste and crude and undignified performance than that, considering it merely aesthetically? In its broader aspect it was a good exhibition of the inherent brutality of the "Hun." C. B. ROBERTS.

New York, March 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who can doubt that the promoters of the shooting gallery at the bazaar knew their German? To Madison Square Garden should be brought such thrills as animated the breasts of the heroes of the battle of Scarborough, the vanquishers of the Lusitania, the valiant conquerors of sleeping English villages! A fair target and absolutely no danger! There let them hymn their hates to their hearts' content.

Meanwhile, the brave men so maligned are laying down their lives in the cause of freedom, sublimely above the insult, so immeasurably removed from such petty pricks as to enable us to feel at first perhaps contemptuous and a little sad, and then to dismiss the episode to fade and mingle with the rest of the major and minor horrors of this German war. E. J. MELHUISH.

New York, March 25, 1916.

A Spring Hope.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We will all be glad when Spring finally gets here, not because of the weather, but so men will discontinue the habit of wearing bath towels around their necks. H. E. S.

New York, March 23, 1916.

ANTI-RECRUITING WORKERS.

What Is Behind the Propaganda Being Carried On in the Colleges?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day there came to light again a movement of certain persons to encourage young men not to enlist in the United States Army. It appears that these persons are going about among the colleges urging undergraduates, most of whom are of military age, to take an oath or subscribe to a written promise that under no circumstances—not even in case of invasion—will they join the armed forces of the Union. Eve at a time when the acts of "peace at any price Congressmen" and others, ably marshaled by a former Secretary of State, commonly and justly portrayed as the chief exponent of the White Feather, have sought to becloud the conscientious thought of the citizens of this Republic, there is an overwhelming majority of true Americans whose blood tingles that such propaganda is permitted to go on.

Who are these persons who thus seek to corrupt our youth? Who is behind them? Who pays them? Is any foreign Government concerned in their traitorous assaults upon the patriotism of our young men?

Thousands of dollars have been spent in the investigation and prosecution of trusts. Are not these apostles of treason worthy of investigation also? If the propagandists thus engaged in undermining the very basis of our Government are guilty of crime, they should be promptly prosecuted and punished; if no law has yet been devised to meet their unexpected Benedict Arnoldism, a statute curbing them should be passed forthwith.

Should war be declared, their acts, even under present law, doubtless would be treason. Treason against the United States consists not only "in levying war against them," but also "in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." (U. S. Constitution, Article III., Section 3.)

The courts have defined the words "aid and comfort" to be "any act of a citizen or subject which clearly indicates a want of loyalty to the Government and sympathy with its enemies, and which by fair construction is directly in furtherance of their hostile designs." (Am. and Eng. Enc. of Law, Vol. 17, p. 466; 38 Cyc., 956.)

Could any act be more directly in "furtherance" of an enemy's "hostile design" than the counseling of young and able-bodied men to refuse to fight for their country? Could any conduct more clearly demonstrate "want of loyalty to the Government" or more perfectly establish a "sympathy with its enemies"?

Congress has power to "raise and support armies." (U. S. Con., Article I., Section 8, Sub-division 12.) It is public law of the United States that every one of its citizens and "every alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen, capable of bearing arms and supporting the fatigues of war, is bound to render military service to his country when called upon to do so." (5 Corpus Juris, 297, Act of Congress, April 22, 1898.)

Now the term "levying war" as used in the Constitution's definition of treason includes:

"Any forcible opposition as the result of a combination to the execution of any public law of the United States." (38 Cyc., 955. Fries Case, 9 Fed. Cases, No. 5,126.)

If these traitorous counselors, after war is declared, continue their activity by "forcible opposition" to any law of Congress designed to raise an army, they may be found guilty of treason not only on the ground of giving aid and comfort to our enemies but "of levying war."

Now, while we are yet at peace, if our present statutes do not reach these advocates of slavery, if Congress will not act to suppress them by effective legislation, if Federal Grand Juries cannot investigate them, at least your honored paper, a high tribune of American rights, can pillory these conspirators against our liberty on the pinnacle of public shame and contempt and thereby perform perhaps a priceless service for the ideas and ideals for which the sires of many of us gave their last full measure of devotion.

LLOYD PAUL STRYKER.

New York, March 24, 1916.

$1,000 Needed by a War Charity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I make an appeal for a small sum through your columns? "L'oeuvre du tricot de Notre Dame" is an organization formed up here in my neighborhood (Columbia University) shortly after the outbreak of the war by Mme. Jordan, and under proper patronage. It first met in her apartment, but, outgrowing it, now has a permanent meeting place in the basement of the new French church on Morningside Drive. The organization numbers 100, keeps forty machines going constantly, (the members no longer knit,) and four ambulances at the front; a really remarkable undertaking, for it has few, if any, members of fortune. Wealthy women, however, have sent it checks from time to time, and people from all over the country send clothes or anything they can spare.

At present the organization is in pressing need of a thousand dollars for its ambulances, and, although each member contributes monthly all she can afford, it would take them a long time to raise this amount without outside help. The money or its equivalent in supplies should be sent over at once.

The New York people have been very generous to France. When Mme. Jordan told me this morning that a public subscription was necessary, as she did not care to approach individuals again after their repeated kindnesses, I suggested an appeal in THE TIMES, asking that all to whom the cause of the brave and suffering French soldiers, both in trench and hospital, (there are over 6,000 hospitals in France for wounded soldiers, and the unwounded men do not leave the trenches for six months at a time,) makes that peculiar and growing appeal, (of which so many of us were insensible at first,) would send to Mme. Jordan a subscription, no matter how humble. It should not take long to raise a thousand dollars even in dollar bills. Unfortunately for many causes, Mr. Stickney is dead. He attended a reception at my house two or three months ago, and, overhearing a Frenchwoman tell several people that she was organizing in order to send socks to the French soldiers, pulled out a hundred-dollar bill and handed it to her. Surely there are others.

Mme. Jordan's address is the Cragsmere, 419 West 115th Street, New York City.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, March 25, 1916.

TO PAN.

(In Fifth Avenue.)

O little god in prisoning bronze who stands
In that wide window, wreathed in Bacchic bands,
Poised on a sphere, with wriggling dolphins under,
Their wide mouths up, agape, in silly wonder—
I do not deem it strange you hesitate
To set your pipes a-singing. 'Tis too late,
Perhaps, since careless multitudes go by
With ne'er a dream of greensward or of sky;
Yet, did you play one measure, I believe—
For there are glad gods still, tho' hid to grieve
'Neath sombre vesture clothing modern men—
A pagan host would leap to life again.
And this I know, that thrice, one busy day,
To toss a smile to you I passed your way!

EDNA MEAD.

PRIVATE VS. GOVERNMENT MUNITION WORKS.

A Valuable Lesson for America in England's Experience in Equipping Her Big Armies.

By SYDNEY BROOKS.

New York, March 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A bill is now before Congress appropriating $11,000,000 for the erection of a Government armor plant. It would be impertinent for me as a mere visiting Englishman to express an opinion on a question of purely domestic policy. But in the light of British experience during this war and as one who has been warmly attached to America for twenty years and who in the past few weeks has seen more than a little of what American manufacturers are doing in the way of munitions, I cannot help to impair their industrial readiness for war.

If an Englishman in my position were to speak out frankly to his American friends he would say, "For God's sake don't let yourselves be caught as we were caught. Remember that modern war calls upon every ounce of manufacturing efficiency that a country possesses. Remember that you can raise volunteers, drill them, and train them infinitely quicker than you can arm them, and that this business of turning out the munitions of war is one that cannot be improvised. Remember that we in England have found a large number of private plants skilled and equipped to produce everything that is needed from small arms to howitzers to be not merely a valuable military asset but absolutely vital to the salvation of the country."

Had we depended merely on our Government arsenals with their slow-moving, unbusinesslike methods we could not have maintained even 50,000 men in France. Happily we have long encouraged private manufacturers to take up the production of shells, rifles, armor plate, machine guns, and all the other innumerable implements of war. We have encouraged them, but we found in August, 1914, that we had not encouraged them enough, that there were vital gaps in our industrial preparedness, and that to make good those gaps it was necessary to assume national control of practically all the engineering works in the country.

When your time comes you will have to do the same. And where will you find the men with the necessary knowledge and skill and training if you practically make it impossible for private firms to engage in the business in times of peace?

If this war has taught Great Britain anything it is that governmental arsenals are totally insufficient to provide for national defense and that the country with the largest number of individual plants engaged in turning out the paraphernalia of war is the country best fitted to rise to an emergency.

Restrict the production of war material by private manufacturers and you will one day pay a frightful price for it, not merely in money but in the lives of your soldiers. Encourage the production of war material by private manufacturers and no matter what profits they may make out of the industry, the nation will find it a cheap investment.

That is the common-sense of the matter which a pretty tough experience has driven deep into the English mind. And I confess that as a friend of America it makes me very anxious when I find Congressmen talking as though it were the one object of their existence to prevent any one from making a profit out of anything, inveighing especially against the manufacturers of munitions, and initiating a policy which can only end in very seriously diminishing your capacity to face a crisis.

That way, if the experience of England is of any value at all, lies chaos, a frantic effort to recover too late ground that should never have been abandoned, and an ultimate condition that may range anywhere from national humiliation to national disaster.

Repeatedly in the last month or two have I wished that all Americans could have enjoyed my opportunities for visiting the Remington works at Bridgeport and Ilion, the Midvale Steel Company's plant, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and the two huge factories that have been erected at Eddystone. For these establishments contain the vital essense of preparedness—acres of it, millions upon millions of dollars of it.

As an Englishman I feel profoundly grateful to the men who, in the service of the Allies, have contrived these industrial marvels in record time and with the maximum of efficiency. I feel grateful, indeed, for the whole way in which the plunge of American manufacturers into the munitions industry has been organized and carried out. It is the biggest and cleanest job that has been done in the United States in my time.

But if I were an American I should feel equally grateful. I should realise that these colossal factories, while working for the Allies today, are working also for the America of tomorrow. I should be proud of the extraordinary skill and enterprise and far-seeing liberality with which they have been planned and conducted. I should recognize in them so many pillars of national safety, so many policies of insurance against the awful risks of being caught unprepared. And I should certainly do what I could to defeat any policy that threatened to destroy, to starve, or to weaken enterprises on whose instant efficiency might one day depend all the difference between victory and defeat. SYDNEY BROOKS.

SUFFRAGE AGAIN.

Legislators Who Waste Time Over Questions Decided by the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last year we were presented with the question whether the Constitution of our State should be so amended as to permit women to vote. The suffragists had every possible opportunity to plead their cause. They had an abundance of money; they scattered great masses of their literature; they conducted whirlwind campaigns, spectacular parades, street meetings, still hunts, and personal buttonings, and they had their watchers at the polls. When the ballots were counted it was found that the proposal had been voted down by an enormous majority—such a majority as any party in any other cause would consider decisive.

Now, only four months after that election, the suffragists have the stupendous effront ery to besiege the Legislature and demand that the question be submitted to the voters of the State right over again. When we elected those men to be our Senators and Assemblymen we did not send them to Albany to waste their time over questions that have been already decided; we did not expect that they would increase our heavy burden of taxation by the labor and expense of needless elections to say over again what we have just said with unmistakable emphasis.

If the suffragists could temper their impatient zeal with a decent respect for the opinions of mankind and a tactful regard for the interests of their own cause, they might quietly continue their campaign ten or twelve years, omitting the repulsive and ridiculous features, and recognizing the fact that others besides themselves have a right to their own opinions and preferences—thus making it a real campaign of education—and at the end of that time they could, with a good show of reason, ask for another decision at the polls. But their present attitude and activity are simply calculated to make peaceable folk look upon them as an intolerable nuisance.

I think it is high time for a word to be said about pledges. When a representative government is established and a Capitol is built and salaried legislators are sent thither, it is on the understanding that they are to consult together, find out what is best for the good of the State, and bring it to pass by means of appropriate enactment. When one of them pledges his vote beforehand on any specific proposal he violates that understanding and stultifies himself. He assumes that he knows it all; that no facts or arguments which his colleagues may present can give him any new light on the subject. Why should such a man go to the capital at all to cast a predetermined vote? He might as well remain at home and send his vote by mail. When anybody has the impudence to ask a legislator to pledge his vote his only proper answer is that he has no right to do any such thing; that, like all his colleagues, he is sent to the legislative chamber for consultation and deliberation with an open mind. If he lacks the courage to say this to any man or delegation of men, to any woman or bevy of women, he is unfit for the office with which he has been intrusted. ROSSITER JOHNSON.

New York, March 17, 1916.

Ignoring Their Constituents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a citizen of New York State and a constituent of Westchester County, I wish to publicly protest against the arbitrary and undemocratic action of the State Assembly in passing the Whitney-Brereton resolution.

In November last only 1 out of 51 Senatorial districts in New York State, and only 11 out of 150 Assembly districts, gave majorities for woman suffrage—therefore only 1 Senator and 11 Assemblymen can vote for this bill with authority as representing their constituents. It is a severe criticism of the legal representatives of this State that, contrary to the great majority vote of its people, those men should be influenced by either the threats or the unscrupulous and unwomanly methods of the suffragists or by their own personal opinions on this subject. The Assembly in passing the Whitney-Brereton resolution have been entirely regardless of the fact that they were sent to Albany as public servants to carry out the wishes of the constituents they represent, and their act is a direct insult to the intelligence and wishes of the 739,441 men who last November voted against woman suffrage.

Mrs. HOMER FOOT, Jr.,
President Hudson River Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Tarrytown, N. Y., March 18, 1916.

THE LABOR FORUM'S POLICY.

Would Welcome Opposition from the Floor at Its Meetings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., wrote a letter which appeared in Wednesday's issue of THE TIMES under the caption "Schools for Politics." His letter referred to last Sunday's program at the Labor Forum, Washington Irving High School, on "The Mixedness of Mexico."

I wish that Mr. Dawley had asked for three minutes from the floor to raise a question and take issue with the statements made. It would have been in keeping with the spirit and method of an Open Forum. Instead, as was his privilege, he chose the page of THE TIMES after the meeting was over. If error showed itself in the statements made at the Labor Forum Sunday night, while the reporters were present, it would have been the psychological time for Mr. Dawley's protest and correction of error. All I want to say in this connection is that we may succeed later in getting Senator Borah of Idaho or Senator Fall of New Mexico, who told us over the long-distance telephone that they were unable to speak on the night we had set aside for the "Mixedness of Mexico." Their statements, if they do speak, may better coincide with Mr. Dawley's point of view.

The last remark in Mr. Dawley's letter, however, does raise a primary question involving principle and public policy in relation to using the public school house for forums, which I feel obliged to take up. He says: "Is it for this, I want to ask, that our public school buildings are built and maintained?"

Concerning machinery for education in public affairs and enlightened self-government, I feel that I have sufficient grasp of the facts, ideals, and principles of the practice of democracy to qualify me to answer Mr. Dawley's question. I will do so next Sunday night, together with a representative of the United States Bureau of Education and a metropolitan newspaper writer on democracy in government. And possibly the daughter of President Wilson, criticism of whose policies last Sunday night is taken exception to, may have something to say. Fortunately, next Sunday night is "Community Forum Night" at the Labor Forum. The Johnson bill before Congress, concerning schoolhouse forums, will be discussed. This meeting, which was arranged some weeks ago, comes just in time to take up the very question Mr. Dawley and a few others honestly raise. Will he and any others please be present to take part in the discussion?

CARL BECK,
Director Labor Forum.

New York, March 24, 1916.

The Bowery's Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last few days I have seen a number of protests in your paper against a proposed change of the once famous "Bouwerie Lane." As an outside man, let me say that any sentiment connected with the Bowery is far from strong in this part of the country. It seems that the name carries with it a picture of evil and sordidness.

Those who protest on account of historical reminiscences that the street carries with it should stop and think how the "old-timers" would blush were they to see the poor use now being made of their once famous and popular thoroughfare.

Let me add my voice in behalf of the proposed change. G. S. RICHARDS.

Pittsfield,

HAMMERSTEIN LISTS $280,249 LIABILITIES

Impresario Files Schedules of Known Debts in Bankruptcy Court.

GIVES ASSETS AS $564,382

Of That Total $500,000 Is Calculated on Nineteen Patents—Many Singers Among the Creditors.

Oscar Hammerstein filed yesterday in the Federal District Court through his counsel, Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel of 165 Broadway, his schedules in bankruptcy. They showed that his known liabilities amounted to $281,249, of which $60,150 were secured and $188,899 unsecured, and $1,200 were duties due the United States Government. His assets nominally amount to $564,382, of which $500,000 is calculated on nineteen patents, $31,032 is a judgment against A. Constantine of Los Angeles, and $33,350 is represented by claims, of which $25,000 is against the National Bridge Works in a suit for damages, $8,000 is against Maria Borrentos for money advanced, and $350 is against R. E. Johnston. Mr. Hammerstein also has an equity in 4,695 shares of the Hammerstein Opera Company, subject to the rights of the Mutual Bank and Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein.

The largest of the secured creditors is the Mutual Bank, which has a claim for $70,000 secured by the stock in the Hammerstein Opera Company and by a mortgage on the Manhattan and Lexington Avenue Opera Houses. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company has a claim for $20,150, secured by a bond and mortgage on various properties. Among the unsecured creditors are singers, some of whose claims for services rendered are contested. Suppliers of building materials also figure prominently. Of the singers whose contracts are unfulfilled, Henry Weldon Hughes is asking $6,700 and Odette Le Fontenay Coudere asks $2,100.

Other singers, who rest their claims on services and not on contracts, are Martha Chenal of Paris, $10,000; Cecilie Eyreams, Paris, $3,000; Louis Masson, Paris, $4,000; C. Vezzalini, Paris, $20,000; A. Allard, Paris, $9,000; Felix Bellet, Paris, $4000; Cecile Thevannet, Paris, $3,200, and Hugo Colombini, Milan, $7,000. Maurice Renaud is recorded as a claimant for an amount unknown.

Simon J. H. de la Fuente of London puts in a claim for $7,700 for musical services, and Alex Birnbaum asks $5,000 for his work as conductor. Charles Voelkle has a claim for $25,000 for damages for personal injuries, and the American Seating Company wants $5,996; the Eureka Tile Company $5,200, and the National Bridge Works $5,296.

Rose Testevan and Stella Keating, Mr. Hammerstein's daughters, figure in the list of secured creditors under an agreement of May 3, 1911, which was entered into in order to secure the alimony of Mr. Hammerstein's former wife, who has since died. They were secured by 3,998 shares of the Hammerstein Amusement Company, which were held by the Equitable Trust Company. All the equity in this stock has been transferred to Emma Swift, now Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein, and it is stated that the amount of these claims, if any, is not known.

Mr. Hammerstein was thrown into involuntary bankruptcy on Jan. 4, after his affairs had been for some months in the hands of a receiver.

MacDOWELL CLUB FESTIVAL.

Scenes from Italian Drama in Shakespearean Tercentenary.

At the request of the committee of the Shakespearean Tercentenary Festival that it contribute to the general celebration the MacDowell Club will present an entertainment made up of scenes from the Commedia dell' Arte, that phase of the Italian drama that influenced so strongly the characters and plots of Shakespeare's dramas as well as the theatre of Western Europe in general. The entertainment will be given next Friday and Saturday nights at the MacDowell Club and in May will be repeated in the Stadium of the College of the City of New York.

The gallery of the club will be transformed into an Italian garden, and beneath leafy bowers Don Giovanni, Columbina, Pantalone and other characters of the drama of that period will appear. David Bispham will appear as Falstaff, Edith Chapman Goold will impersonate Desdemona and others who will take part will be Mrs. Benjamin Morton, Mrs. Ernest Peixotto, Mrs. Ray J. Safford, and Mrs. H. Durant Chester.

Workers' Club Dance on Saturday.

The Workers' Club of the Federation Settlement will give its annual entertainment and dance on next Saturday evening at the Hotel Plaza. Many stage favorites will appear on the program, after which there will be general dancing.

KELSEY HEALTH HEAT

Radiator heats heat and reheat the oxygen exhausted air and dry out its moisture.

The Kelsey Health Heat heats with heated fresh air taken directly from outside. It has mixed with it just the right amount of healthful moisture.

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CHARITIES.

The Road to Happiness

You cannot bring light to the eyes of the blind, but you can bring gladness to their hearts.

Miss "Constance Lambert" is a dear old lady, 75 years of age. Crippled and blind since childhood, she lived with her fond parents until they died, then with her brother for ten years until his home broke up. Turning to charity she found hands ready to help her, and she has been placed in a congenial home, where she is very happy and desires to spend her few remaining years.

In order to keep her there the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, must raise $150 for her each year. Several gifts have already been received for this year's fund.

Will you not help to gladden the last years of this afflicted yet cheerful invalid? If you can't send $100, send $50, or $25, or $10, or $1. Even before our prompt acknowledgment reaches you, you will be well along on The Road to Happiness.

A SCANDINAVIAN CONCERT.

Symphony Orchestra, Soloists, and a Male Chorus of 150.

Under the auspices of the American-Scandinavian Society a concert of music of the northern countries was given at Carnegie Hall last night. Those who took part were Marie Sundelius, soprano; Albert Lindqvist, bass; Herman Sandby, 'cellist; the Scandinavian Symphony Orchestra with Ole Windingstad as conductor, and a male chorus of 150 voices. The program comprised Alnaes's "Symphonic Variations" for orchestra, German Sandby's Concerto in D for 'cello and orchestra, in which the composer played the solo part; Alfven's orchestra rhapsody, "Midsommarvaka," songs for male chorus by Lange-Müller and Söderman, two numbers from Grieg's "Sigurd Jorsalfar" for solo voice, male chorus, and orchestra, and four songs for soprano by Sjögren, Bror Beckman, and Alfven, sung by Marie Sundelius.

As in previous concerts in other years of this series, of which last night's was the third, the music was well presented and proved to have much interest not only for those in the large audience of Scandinavian affiliations, but for those to whom it was addressed as propaganda. There were some rough spots, especially in the orchestra's playing, which are inevitable except in performances of permanent and constantly rehearsing musical organizations, but as a whole the evening offered much that was valuable, and had the additional appeal of being out of the ordinary.

MISS MARY BAYNE A BRIDE.

Wedded to Herbert Bugbird in Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I.

The marriage of Herbert Bugbird, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Harry Bugbird of Yokohama, Japan, and Miss Mary Bayne, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard R. Bayne of New Brighton, S. I., took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, New Brighton, the Rev. Mr. Duncan H. Browne performing the ceremony.

The bride, gowned in white satin with a tulle veil and carrying lilies, had Miss Marion Elliman as her maid of honor. She wore a pink tulle frock, a black lace hat wreathed with roses, and carried a pink tulle muff with touches of black tulle. The bridesmaids were the Misses Julia Gostenhofer and Elizabeth Russell. They were gowned like the maid of honor, but in light bluish green crocks with muffs to match.

Van Lear Woodward was Mr. Bugbird's best man, and the ushers were Archer R. Trench, Lloyd Bayne, Manuel L. Johnson, and Roger Lutz.

The wedding reception was held at the Bayne residence, 75 St. Mark's Place. After their honeymoon in the South, Mr. and Mrs. Bugbird will make their home in Pendleton Place, New Brighton.

MISS JENKINS'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to John T. Snyder on April 29.

The marriage of Miss Laura E. Jenkins, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Jenkins, and granddaughter of Mrs. C. B. Ely of 246 West End Avenue, and John T. Snyder, a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Snyder of Bethlehem, Penn., will take place on Saturday, April 29, at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Messiah. The wedding reception will follow at Sherry's.

Miss Mary T. Snyder, a sister of the bridegroom, is to be the maid of honor, and Miss Abby T. Baudy and Miss Phyllis Page will be the bridesmaids. Matthew C. Jenkins will give Miss Jenkins, who is his sister, in marriage. Adams Dodson is to be Mr. Snyder's best man, and the ushers selected are Joseph S. Bennett, Thorwald F. H. Tenney, D. Oliphant Hayne, Jr., and Robert A. McLurston.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder will go to San Francisco to live.

Dinner to Marcus Loew on April 9.

Marcus Loew will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given Sunday night, April 9, in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. The dinner will be in recognition of Mr. Loew's achievements during ten years in the theatrical business. Among those invited to sit at the speakers' table are William Courtleigh, George M. Cohan, David Belasco, A. L. Erlanger, Lee Shubert, David Warfield, B. S. Moss, F. F. Proctor, Sr., William A. Brady, Daniel Frohman, Charles B. Dillingham, William Fox, Percy G. Williams, Theodore Roussead, Dudley Field Malone, George Bell, and Robert Adamson.

Miss Russell to Wed D. R. Hart.

The engagement was announced in New Britain, Conn., of Miss Elise Rockwell Russell to Donald Richards Hart at a luncheon which Miss Alice Hart gave for Miss Russell. Mr. Hart was a member of the 1915 class of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale. Miss Russell was graduated from the Wheeler School, Providence, R. I. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Bishop Leibert's Daughter to Wed.

The engagement of Miss Helen Leibert, the daughter of the Right Rev. Morris W. Leibert and Mrs. Leibert of 112 Lexington Avenue, to Francis Oakey, a son of Mrs. Daniel Oakey of 40 West Ninth Street, this city, is announced. The wedding is planned for next Autumn. Miss Leibert's father is Bishop of the Moravian Church.

A Dance in Aid of Jewish Blind.

The Junior Workers of the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind will hold an April Fool dance at the Plaza on next Saturday night. The proceeds will be devoted to the charitable work of the guild.

Weisl-Kraus Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin G. Kraus of 514 West 114th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss E. R. Kraus, to Edwin Weisl.

Miss M. J. Davis, Sunshine Worker.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 25.—Miss Mary J. Davis, for fourteen years a member of the Advisory Board of the International Sunshine Society, died at her home here today. In the last few years the bulk of her large fortune was spent in relieving suffering among the poor. Miss Davis was born in Indiana.

"77"

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after the Grip or any long illness, physical exhaustion, loss of strength or appetite, take Humphreys' Tonic Tablets—price $1.00, at drug stores or sent C. O. D.

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RESERVATIONS FOR PASSOVER AT
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WALTER COOK DIES; NOTED ARCHITECT

Ex-President of the American Institute of Architects Expires at 69.

IN THE NATIONAL ACADEMY

He Took Part in the Designing of Home of Andrew Carnegie and Other Notable Buildings.

Walter Cook, architect, and at the time of his death Consulting Architect of the Court House Board, died yesterday at his home, 135 East Thirty-seventh Street, in his seventieth year. He was formerly Consulting Architect of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and was active in the legislation that led to the creation of the Art Commission of the City of New York, of which he was a member during 1905-7.

Mr. Cook was educated at Harvard University, the Royal Polytechnic School of Munich, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He was an architect here for thirty-seven years, and was active until his death. Mr. Cook was a former President of the American Institute of Architects, and of its New York Chapter, and also of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects. He was a member of the National Academy of Design, an officer of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

The firms of which he was a member designed many notable buildings, among which were the De Vinne Press, the New York Life Insurance Company building, the home of Andrew Carnegie in Fifth Avenue, the Stadium and a number of other buildings at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, a number of branches of the New York Public Library, and the choir school of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. In addition to these, he took part in the designing of the New York Life Insurance Company buildings in Montreal and Minneapolis.

Mr. Cook was a member of the Harvard and Century Clubs. His funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.

BAUER AND CASALS PLAY.

A Recital of Sonatas for Pianoforte and Violoncello.

Messrs. Harold Bauer and Pablo Casals appeared together yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall in a recital of sonatas for pianoforte and violoncello, as they have done before so successfully several times, and gave again great delight to an audience that filled the hall and a large part of the platform. It is not always that two great artists play together arrive so perfectly at the true style of ensemble playing as do these, for ensemble playing is a thing by itself and apart, giving little scope for the unquestioned domination of the virtuoso, but requiring a merger of two individualities into one whole. These two artists, seeing eye to eye, achieved an interpretation that is beautifully balanced and proportioned, supremely musical.

Their program yesterday consisted of Brahms's sonata in F, Op. 78; Chopin's sonata, Op. 65, and Strauss's sonata, Op. 6. Chopin's sonata was heard earlier in the season from Messrs. Friedberg and Welleke at one of the Kneisel Quartet's concerts. It is not much played in these days. Though it comes from the composer's ripest period and was the last composition which he published before his death, it has not the ruthlessness and richness of ideas, the astounding passion of the two pianoforte sonatas. Chopin was working in an unfamiliar medium whenever he went beyond the pianoforte. But there is much of the real Chopin in it, much that would not willingly be lost. Its restoration to the active repertory is welcome, especially in view of the narrow range of the literature for pianoforte and violoncello.

No doubt this narrow range is also responsible for the resuscitation of Strauss's sonata which is characteristic of his earliest style, his "first manner," and which, no doubt, if he were willing to consider it on purely artistic grounds, he would disavow at the present time. But it is agreeable music if not wholly original in its spirit and substance, and the first and last movements especially have excellent qualities, buoyant melody, fluent and effective treatment, a certain youthful ardor. So it was played by the two concert givers and it apparently gave much pleasure.

MR. PADEREWSKI'S RECITAL.

Big Audience at His Postponed Appearance in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Paderewski gave yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall the pianoforte recital that he announced and intended to give last December, but was prevented from giving then by illness. His admirers thronged the hall yesterday, and were deeply absorbed in his performance. The great pianist had apparently left all illness and indispositions behind him, and played in his most admirable style, with all his command of tonal beauty, subtle nuance, delicacy, and power. He began with Beethoven's sonata Op. 53, dedicated to Count Waldstein, a performance such as he has often given of Beethoven's music before; full of nobility and elevation of spirit, discerning the composer's meaning and expressing it with profound conviction, with emotional power, "subjective," no doubt, but a true exposition of the composer and not of the pianist.

Between this and Liszt's sonata in B minor, the other extended number of the program, came Schubert's impromptu, Op. 142, variations on a melody that Schubert loved, and had taken—as he had a right to do, for it was his own—from his A minor string quartet. The variations are cast in a mold that is now less used than it once was; but Paderewski vitalized them by the exquisite grace and expressiveness of his melodic line, the beauty and variety of the tonal effects he gave them.

Upon Liszt's sonata he expended all the resources of his art. Those who are admirers of his much discussed work, who find in it profundity, dramatic expressiveness, sentiment, a rich outpouring of melody and eloquent elaboration, were no doubt thrilled by the performance. To those who find the work bombastic, theatrical, artificial, weakly sentimental, an evidence of the composer's impotent inspiration panting vainly in the rear of his ambition, it was a misapplication of a great artist's powers. All that could be done for it Mr. Paderewski did; he gave in it a magnificent showing of his powers as a virtuoso.

When he reached his Chopin numbers he came into what is unquestionably his own; a domain in which he works his most potent magic. They were the Ballade in F, the Impromptu in F sharp minor, the Mazurka in C, the Polonaise in F sharp minor. His Chopin playing is surrounded by a glamour all its own, and he has not cast his spell in it more irresistibly than he did yesterday. There were the suffusion of lyric beauty, the subtle poesy, the soaring imagination in it that have so often carried his hearers captive. He ended his program brilliantly with Rubinstein's Etude in C and Valse Caprice.

Fete in Aid of the Blind April 25.

Under the patronage of President and Mrs. Wilson the annual fête for the benefit of the New York Association for the Blind will be held at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday, April 25. This association is now serving more than 10,000 blind from its headquarters. Many novel features are being planned. Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, and Miss Winifred Holt compose the committee on invitation and Henry Morgan Post is the Treasurer of the benefit. The list of patrons and patronesses also includes Governor and Mrs. Whitman, Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, and ex-President and Mrs. Taft.

AMATEURS IN PHOTOPLAY.

"Hearts and Diamonds" Shown at Ritz for Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

The amateur photoplay produced at the Ritz-Carlton last night under the auspices of the Junior League of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum netted a considerable sum for the league's charitable work. The play was entitled "Hearts and Diamonds," and the scenes were laid in well-known homes.

Among those shown in the picture were the Misses Marguerite Guggenheim, Benita Guggenheim, Adele Straus, Marjorie Vieth, Marie Spiegelberg, Jeanne Kerbs, Myra Arnstein, Dorothy M. Cahn, and Ethel Frank; also Robert Stern, Harold Meaker, De Witt Rosenheim, Charles H. Meyer, Monroe Hess, Harry Bijur, Fritz Lust, and Huntington Trieste.

Among the patronesses, nearly every one of whom was present, were Mrs. Edgar A. Heilman, Mrs. Richard Sidenberg, Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Emanuel Arnstein, Mrs. Henry M. Bloch, Mrs. Percy S. Straus, Mrs. Arthur Lehman, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Aaron E. Nussbaum, Mrs. Randolph Giggenheimer, Mrs. Julius Kayser, Mrs. Murray Guggenheim, Mrs. B. J. Greenhut, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim, and Mrs. Samuel Rice.

HANDWRITING EXPERT DIES.

William J. Kinsley Had Been Employed in Many Noted Cases.

William J. Kinsley, one of the best-known handwriting experts in the world, who had given testimony at hundreds of trials, died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital from stomach disease, in his fifty-second year.

He was born in Blackstone, Mass., and is credited with making his specialty a recognized science. He began his work twenty years ago.

Mr. Kinsley had given testimony in practically all the important cases in which handwriting entered into the evidence, among these being the Molineux, Patrick, and Fair cases and the Bishop divorce suit. He gave decisive testimony at thirty murder trials, and had been called in on trials in every State of the Union and in Canada. Mr. Kinsley was often called upon to solve puzzling forgeries. It was he who discovered Charles Becker had raised a check on the Crocker-Woolworth Bank of San Francisco from $1. to $22,000. His evidence also convicted Alonzo J. Whiteman, who raised a draft on the Mechanics' National Bank of this city and obtained $9,000. A few years ago he was successful in exposing a voucher swindle that was being successfully worked on the Controller's office.

Mr. Kinsley lived at Nutley, N. J., and is survived by his wife and two children.

HENRY BIEDERBICK DEAD.

Last Survivor of Greely Arctic Expedition and Author.

Henry Biederbick, said to be the last survivor of the Greely arctic expedition of 1881-4, died yesterday at his home, 138 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, in his fifty-eighth year.

He was born in Waldeck, Germany, and was educated in Faulkner Institute, where he studied chemistry and pharmacy. After working as an apothecary in Germany for a short time Mr. Biederbick emigrated to this country in 1878. In 1881 he joined the Greely expedition, and served on Lady Franklin Bay in the arctic circle as hospital steward and assistant to the naturalist. On his return here he again became an apothecary, and in 1886 married Miss Augusta Lehmann of Brooklyn.

In 1887 he entered the United States Customs Service here, of which he was an inspector at the time of his death. Mr. Biederbick was the author of "The Musk Ox," in "The Big Game of North America," and "Polar Hospitals" in the White World.

He was a member of the National Geographic Society, the Explorers' Club, the Arctic Club, and an honorary member of the Research Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Biederbick was a member of Polar Star Lodge, F. and A. M., which will conduct his funeral on Monday evening. Three daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. HENRIETTA MARIE ACKERMANN, widow of Charles F. Ackermann, died on Friday at her home, 86 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 79 years. Mrs. Ackermann was born in this city and was a daughter of the late Dr. J. Frederick Wilckens, a well-known physician. Her husband, who died two years ago, was the founder of the old oil exporting firm of Meissner, Ackermann & Co., which was merged with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and at the time of his death he was a member of the Export Committee of the Standard Oil Company. Mrs. Ackermann is survived by five sons and two daughters.

HENRY DOERENBECHER, for twenty years foreman of the lumber yard of John C. Crevelling, died on Thursday at his home, 792 Liberty Street, Brooklyn, aged 53 years. He left three sons and two daughters.

Miss SARAH A. MESSENGER, 80 years old, formerly for fifty years a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 281 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. BELLA MAYER JONAS, widow of Jacob Jonas, a cigar manufacturer, died from heart disease on Friday at her home, 1,437 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-fourth year. Mrs. Jonas was born in Cologne, Germany, and had lived in Brooklyn most of her lifetime. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Varous S. Loomis, Mrs. Selig B. Neuberger, and Mrs. Henry Blyn, and four sons, Harry J., Daniel, Nathan S., who is President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, and Ralph Jonas, a lawyer.

WALTER GLENDENNING PEARSON, 67 years old, for the last fifty years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 130 Shepherd Avenue. He left a wife, a son, and four daughters.

The Rev. Dr. JESSE BRUSH, 75 years old, died at the home of his son, the Rev. George R. Brush, in Shelburne, Vt., on Friday. Dr. Brush was born in Huntington, L. I., and was graduated from the New York University with the class of 1854. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but later entered the ministry. In 1859 he was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary and ordained in the same year. Dr. Brush had held pastorates in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and for nearly twenty years he was chaplain of the Church Charity Foundation in Buffalo. During the civil war he was chaplain of the 158th Infantry, New York Volunteers.

Dr. WILLIAM GEORGE SIEGEL, an assistant surgeon on the staff of Trinity Hospital, died from pneumonia at his home, 829 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Dr. Siegel was 28 years old and a graduate of the Long Island College Hospital. He is survived by his widow and a brother, William G. Siegel, of Brooklyn.

Miss ELIZABETH A. ROYCE, for many years a member of the Faculty of Ogontz School, near Philadelphia, died on Friday at her home in Middletown, N. Y. She was graduated from Vassar College in 1887, and in addition to being active in the State Federation of Women's Clubs, was a member of the Organization for the Care of the Insane of this State.

JAMES CONNOR died on Friday at his home in Madison, N. J., in his forty-first year. His wife and two children survive him.

Mrs. TEXIE C. ROCAP, widow of Isaac Rocap, died on Friday at the home of her son in Millburn, N. J., in her seventy-third year. She was born on the Isle of Wight, Va., where her father was a large slave owner. Mrs. Rocap was a relative of the late Chief Justice John Marshall of the United States Supreme Court.

EDWARD F. JOYCE, a real estate operator and owner, died on Friday at his home, 338 West Eighty-eighth Street, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, and came to this city in 1865, remaining here the rest of his life. He is survived by his wife, four daughters, and three sons, one of whom is John S. Joyce, an Assistant District Attorney of New York County.

Dr. EDWARD D. PAYNE, a veteran of the civil war, died on Friday at Towanda, Penn., in his eighty-first year. He was a surgeon on the Congress when that vessel and the Cumberland were destroyed in Hampton Roads by the Confederate Merrimac, and later served with Admiral Farragut at Mobile Bay. Dr. Payne entered the navy as an assistant surgeon in 1861, and was retired as surgeon in 1876, receiving the rank of Medical Director by act of Congress in 1906.

H. ASHTON RAMSAY, chief engineer of the famous Confederate ironclad Merrimac and one of the few surviving members of her crew, died at his home in Baltimore yesterday of pneumonia. He was 81 years old.

JOSEPH F. SALMON, for many years with the Hinchcliffe Brewing Company, and at the time of his death an employe of the du Pont Powder Company at Haskell, N. J., died on Thursday at his home, 892 Market Street, Paterson, N. J. Three daughters survive him.

ALBERT HOLZINGER, a manufacturing jeweler of Maiden Lane for many years, died on Thursday at his home, 216 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Mrs. MARGARET DAWES RAND, widow of Dr. J. M. Rand, a civil war surgeon and founder of the Women's and Children's Hospital of Newark, N. J., is dead at the home of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Greely, in that city. She was born in Newark and was 85 years old.

RECTOR FOLLOWS HIS FATHER IN DEATH

Mgr. J. V. Lewis of St. Francis de Sales Church Contracted Pneumonia Attending Parent.

WAS ILL ONLY THREE DAYS

Youngest of the City's Catholic Rectors Was Secretary to Cardinal Farley from 1902 to 1913.

The Very Rev. Mgr. James V. Lewis, rector of the Church of St. Francis de Sales in East Ninety-sixth Street, died yesterday at the rectory, 135 East Ninety-sixth Street, after a three days' illness from pneumonia in his forty-first year. His father, John P. Lewis, died from pneumonia on Tuesday, and it was while attending his father that Mgr. Lewis contracted the disease.

Mgr. Lewis became rector of St. Francis de Sales on April 27, 1913, and at that time was the youngest of the Catholic rectors of this city, both in age and ecclesiastical dignity. He was born her., and after being graduated from St. Bridget's and St. Michael's Parochial Schools, attended the College of St. Francis Xavier, in East Sixteenth Street, from which he was graduated with honors in 1896. He then went to St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoodie, N. Y., and from which he was graduated in 1901, being ordained a priest on June 1 of that year.

Mgr. Lewis then became assistant to Cardinal Farley, then Bishop, at St. Gabriel's Church in East Thirty-seventh Street, and six months later was appointed assistant secretary to the late Archbishop Corrigan. In September, 1902, when Cardinal Farley received his appointment, he chose Mgr. Lewis for his secretary, and Mgr. Lewis remained in this position until he was appointed rector of St. Francis de Sales.

Pope Pius X. made him a Monsignor in 1908. He accompanied the Cardinal on his visits to Rome and other countries, and witnessed the formal induction of his Eminence into the Sacred College in 1911.

Mgr. Lewis is survived by a brother, the Rev. Father Edward J. Lewis of St. Mary's Church, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., and by a sister Miss Anna T. Lewis. His funeral will take place on Monday morning at 10 o'clock at his late church. Mgr. Dunn will officiate at the solemn high mass, and Bishop Hayes will deliver the sermon. The Priests' Choir will sing the mass.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BERLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Berler, (nee Sadie Reisfild,) 47 Fort Washington Av., announce the birth of a son March 12, 1916.

GLADSTONE.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gladstone take great pleasure in announcing the birth of a son on March 22, at 63 Hamilton Terrace, Manhattan.

ROGGEN.—March 23, 20 East 90th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Roggen, a daughter.

WEISBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Weisberger, (nee Ruth Neuman,) 601 West 115th St., announce the birth of a daughter, March 18, 1916.

Engaged

BLEYER—BECHER.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Becher of 361 West 143d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Juliet, to Mr. George S. Bleyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Bleyer. Reception at Sherry's, 5th Av., April 2, at 2 P. M. No cards.

GOLDBERGER—STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Stern of 242 West 104th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Ada J. to Mr. Louis Goldberger.

HERST—MEYERS.—Mrs. William Meyers announces the engagement of her daughter, Elsa, to Louis Herst.

LEVITCH—MARKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Marks of 918 Leggett Av., Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sallie, to Mr. Alfred Levitch of 827 Union Av., Bronx. At home Sunday, April 2, 1916.

OFNER—BACK.—Mrs. Albert Back of 16 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter Nellie to Mr. Emil Ofner.

SCHAFRANSKY—LEVINE.—Sadye, daughter of Mrs. Carrie Levine and the late Jacob H. Levine of 601 West 164th St., announces her engagement to Mr. Leo Schafransky of Port Jervis, N. Y.

EISENSTADT — SILVERMAN. — Estelle E. Silverman to Isadore Eisenstadt.

SANFORD—GRANT.—Grace L. Grant to C. Eliot Sanford.

Married.

MINOR—AGGARS.—On Tuesday, March 21, Mr. Henry C. Minor of New York and Mrs. Leontine Aggars of Philadelphia, at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Dr. Charles Eaton officiating.

Brooklyn.

GIBERSON—DAVIES.—March 21, Adrianne Davies to Harrison T. Giberson.

JOHNSTON—CURRAN.—March 25, Mary L. Curran to Joseph Johnston.

KIRSCHNER—BAYHA.—March 21, Margia Bayha to Walter J. Kirshner.

Long Island.

BRAYSHAW—VAN WICKLER.—March 19, Hempstead, Ethel Van Wicklar to Harry J. Brayshaw.

Died

ACKERMANN, — Henrietta M., widow of Charles F. Ackermann, at her residence, 86 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 24. Funeral private. Interment is kindly requested that flowers be omitted.

ALLEN.—At Manse of Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown, N. Y., on March 24, 1916, Elisabeth Kingsbury Boyd, wife of Rev. John K. Allen and daughter of the late David I. Boyd and Joanna March of Albany. Funeral and interment private. Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BARKER.—Daniel P., beloved husband of Nellie Donnelly Barker, at his residence, 307 West 143d St. Funeral Sunday, March 26, at 2 P. M.

BEIDERBICK.—Henry. Brethren of Polar Star Lodge are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Henry Beiderbick, from his residence, 138 Palisade Av., Jersey City, on Monday evening, March 27, at 8 P. M.

CHARLES H. GEORGE, Master.
WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

BERGER.—Joseph, beloved husband of Rose and father of Rose and Louis Berger, suddenly, on March 22. Funeral services on Sunday, March 26, at 10 A. M., from Martin Pick's chapel, 239 Lenox Av.

BUCKLEY.—On Wednesday, March 22, 1916, Daniel Buckley, at his residence, 58 West 72d St. Funeral services at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., Monday, March 27, at 10 A. M.

CAMPION.—On Friday, March 24, after a brief illness, at his residence, 20 East 10th St., Jeremiah J., husband of the late Angela Campion. Requiem mass at Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., Monday, March 27, at 10 A. M.

CANE.—On March 25, in her 74th year, Amelia, beloved wife of Nathan and devoted mother of David A., Bertha, Carrie Thorn, and Lee Cane. Funeral from her late residence, 257 West 114th St., on Monday, March 27, at 2:30 P. M.

CLARRY.—On Saturday, March 25, 1916, at Hotel St. George, Francis A. Clarry. Funeral on Monday, March 27, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Assumption, Cranberry St., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

COOK.—On Saturday morning, March 25, 1916, at his residence, 125 East 87th St., Walter Cook, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services at Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Tuesday morning, March 28, at 10 o'clock.

CROTTY.—James, died March 25. Funeral from his late residence, 300 East 162d St., on March 28, at 9:30 A. M.

DUNLEVY.—Entered into rest, March 25, 1916, Suzette Ehrmann Dunlevy, M. D., beloved mother of Drs. Rita E. and C. C. Dunlevy. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, 328 West 57th St., Monday, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Cincinnati, (Ohio,) Louisville, (Ky.,) and Evansville (Ind.) papers please copy.

FITZ GERALD.—At her late residence, 39 McKeel Av., Tarrytown, N. Y., March 25, 1916, Martha J., wife of the late Jesse Fitz Gerald and daughter of the late General Henry Storms and Eliza Moore. Funeral on Monday, March 27, 1916, at 9 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Penn., papers please copy.

FITZSIMMONS.—On March 25, Margaret, beloved wife of the late Michael Fitzsimmons. Funeral from her late residence, 2,700 Albemarle Road, (Flatbush,) Brooklyn, to Church of Holy Innocents, 17th St. and Prospect Road, Tuesday, March 28, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

FLEISCHER.—Sigmund L., in his 56th year, beloved husband of Lena Fleischer and brother of Regina Nussbaum. Funeral from his late residence, 300 Central Park West, on Sunday, March 26, at 2 P. M.

GIRVIN.—On March 23, 1916, Grandma Girvin, mother of Mrs. Julius M. Ferguson, 630 Riverside Drive. Funeral private.

HERRICK.—On Saturday, March 25, 1916, at his home, 42 Woodland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., William H. Herrick, in his 72d year. Funeral private. Interment Beechwood Cemetery, New Rochelle, N. Y.

HIGGINSON.—On Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at her residence, in the Grand View, 890 Wadsworth Av., Sarah J. Hatfield Higginson, widow of Stephen Higginson, daughter of the late John Hatfield of Chester County, Penn., and mother of Florence A. Krawser and Stephen Higginson. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

HOWELL.—March 23, May Beekman Howell, aged 44 years. Funeral services Monday, 8 P. M., at residence of sister, Mrs. F. B. Tallman, 199 Edgecombe Av.

JONAS.—On Friday, March 24, 1916, Bella, widow of Jacob Jonas, and beloved mother of Daniel E., Daniel H., Nathan S., and Ralph Jonas, and Verona S. Loomis, Julia D. Neuburger, and Ada B. Blyn, after a brief illness, at her residence, 1,437 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, in her 74th year. Funeral private.

JOSEPH.—Entered into rest, Arthur Wellesley Joseph, beloved son of Sarah Hyam Joseph, and the late Israel Joseph, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. Funeral services, Sunday morning at 8:30 o'clock, from his late residence, 327 Central Park West, London, Eng., papers please copy.

JOYCE.—On March 24, Edward F. Joyce, beloved husband of Mary E. Joyce, (nee Dougherty,) at his residence, 338 West 88th St. Funeral from his late residence to the Church of Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated on Monday, March 27, at 10 A. M.

KINSLEY.—On March 25, 1916, William Joseph Kinsley, beloved husband of Elvira Rose Kinsley, at Roosevelt Hospital in New York City. Funeral services from his late residence, 244 Prospect St., West Nutley, N. J., Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

LEO.—Leopold, on March 24, suddenly, in his 57th year. Services at his late residence, 520 West 182d St., Sunday at 3 P. M.

LEWIS.—On Saturday, March 25, at St. Francis De Sales Rectory, 135 East 96th St., the Very Rev. Mgr. James V. Lewis, brother of Rev. Edward J. and Anna T. Lewis. Solemn

JESS WILLARD GIVES FRANK MORAN A SEVERE BEATING IN TEN-ROUND BOUT AT GARDEN

WILLARD HAMPERED BY FRACTURED HAND

Champion Unable to Knock Out Frank Moran, but Wins on Points Easily.

200 WOMEN SEE THE BOUT

Wealthy People in Evening Clothes at the Garden Suggest a Night at the Opera.

Continued from Page 1.

and showed that his condition was not so good as it should have been. Moran in this session made one wild right swing at him which missed and carried the challenger off his feet. It was then that Willard sailed into him savagely and ripped a high uppercut which almost lifted Moran from the floor. The punch landed on the point of Moran's elbow. It was this terrific blow which broke Willard's hand.

As the fight progressed Willard used his right against Moran's jaw repeatedly, but it did not carry the damaging results which it had against Johnson. Early in the bout Moran did not feint once. He seemed at a loss to know just how to box against the champion. Willard smiled and toyed with him as he pleased.

Willard's ripping left and the hard smashes of his injured hand began to tear Moran's face in the fourth round. A vicious right hook opened a cut over his right eye. Moran was the first to show signs of tiring, and his wild swings, which missed the champion, began to tell against him. Invariably when Moran missed Willard was on him, and jolted him with uppercuts. For such a giant of a man Willard used both hands well, and most of the time his blocking took all the sting out of Moran's blows.

As far as boxing went Willard was far the better man, and if there was any punishment in Moran's blows the champion did not show it up to the seventh round.

The seventh produced the big moment of the fray. Willard went from his corner as if on springs and began to batter Moran with rights and lefts to the head. The challenger tried to cover his bruised face. There was now a cut over his right eye and the side of his nose was cut. He had another cut under his eye. With his straw-colored hair and his pale, red-stained face, Moran was a sorry sight.

Moran's Plucky Rally.

The challenger was groggy. He tottered back and forth under the crashing blows of the towering Willard. From the Kansan's corner the metallic voice of Tom Jones yelled, "Keep it up, Jess; you've got him." The house was in an uproar. The din of the cheering was deafening. The championship aspirations of Moran were fast fading. There was a bit of sorrow in the hearts of every one of his followers as he stood there swaying like a reed in a wind, the massive champion jarring him with blow after blow.

A fighter never took such a beating more gamely than Moran did in that round. When the round was nearly over the challenger, instead of doubling up and crumpling under the punishment, showed his indomitable courage. His eyes lost their dullness. Anger flashed at the mighty man who was beating him. With his arms at his side, weak and limp, Moran proved his gameness. He had the heart of an ox.

The ambition of a lifetime was going away from Moran rapidly when his limp right fist clinched and he drove it up against the champion's jaw with a terrific crash. Willard, stunned under the power of the smash, backed against the ropes, but he could not get away. With head down, Moran fought desperately and sent his left against the other side of the champion's head.

Willard was so much surprised that he forgot to raise his guard to his face, and again Moran's wicked wild swing jarred against the point of the giant's jaw. Willard did not smile now. A worried look came over his big, boyish face, and Tom Jones was dumfounded. Half a dozen times Moran smashed the champion in the greatest rally of the bout, and he still had Willard against the ropes punishing him when the round ended.

That last desperate effort on the part of Moran took most of the stamina out of him, but it gave him renewed courage and confidence. In the next round both boxers were tired, and as Willard playfully tapped Moran's nose with a light left jab it was Moran's turn to smile. He had weathered the storm and he knew it. The part of Moran's prediction about the fight had come true. He said he would take everything the champion had in the way of a punch, and he did.

Champion's Headlers Quieted.

Willard boxed with fine judgment at close quarters and the spectators could not understand why those ripping right uppercuts did not knock Moran out. The broken hand explained it. After the seventh round, all was quiet in Willard's corner. There were no more orders from Jones to tear in and knock Moran out. Willard whispered to his manager that his right hand was giving him much pain, so he was permitted to go in and finish the bout as he pleased.

In the eighth, ninth, and tenth rounds, Moran was happy even in his suffering. The blows were not hurting him so much as Willard supposed, and he knew that he would stay the limit. Right up to the end Moran, although outclassed, was aggressive and was never backward about tearing into the champion with the hope of again landing his best punch—the right swing to the jaw. He ran true to his training called this his "Mary Ann" wallop, and on it he relied to bring down the champion.

Willard, clever at defense, was looking for this famous right at that seventh round surprise, so that during the latter part of the bout it was usually blocked. A big cheer greeted Moran in the ninth round, when with his head he bore into the champion; but he stopped suddenly as Willard braced a stiff left jolt on his swollen face. Instead of straightening up with a look of pain, Moran showed a broad smile.

Battered and bruised as he was, Charles Francis Moran left the ring with the cheers of his friends ringing in his ears. He had one satisfaction, anyway—Willard, the biggest heavyweight champion the world ever knew, had used him for a chopping block, but at the end he was still on his toes and smiling.

As soon as he had relinquished his big right hand from Moran's good-natured clasp at the conclusion of the bout the big champion stepped nimbly out of the ring, and pushed his way through the admiring crowd. He did not show any effects of the bout he had just gone through, except a puffing of the breath which is only natural in any man who has exerted himself for the length of time the contest lasted.

Willard's task in the ring was easy in comparison with the time he had in trying to reach his dressing room after jumping from the enclosure. There were admirers on all sides striving valiantly for a chance to grasp the champion by the hand, or thump him affectionately on the back. Willard bore all this annoyance without a whimper, and when he finally did reach his dressing room he must have heaved a sigh of relief.

Moran Stays in Corner.

With Moran things were different in a way. Instead of jumping spryly out of the squared ring the aggressive challenger sought the comfort of his chair, the relief obtained from a rough massage by his handlers, and contact with the chill water contained in the pails in his corner.

The challenger, while not in any sense badly injured, nevertheless showed the effect of the gruelling battle he had just been through, and his steps, as he clambered down the short ladder in Willard's corner of the ring, were rather unsteady. He, too, was hailed by a cluster of admiring fans who had cheered lustily for him while he was making his game stand, and who clamored for a chance to shake his hand or hit him a resounding slap on the back. Moran took all this banter good-naturedly and even forced his bruised features into a welcome grin. He almost had to climb over the shoulders of his admirers on the march down the long aisle to his dressing room.

The crowd itself, or at least those who were seated on the main floor and in the arena seats, filed out of the big amphitheatre in orderly fashion, and a few minutes after the final bell all that was left of the thousands that had jammed their way into the landmark were a thick cluster of gallery gods about the newspaper men, eager to get a glimpse over the shoulders of those who had been lucky to get in the front rank or of the stories they were writing, or to get a possible decision as it was flashed over the wires over the ringside. Several times Humphreys yelled frantically for the special police to clear the aisles and get the crowd out, but his entreaties, like those he aimed at the crowd itself, fell on deaf ears, and the crowd remained until the last paragraph had been sent over the telegraph wires.

The crowd became restless waiting for the champion and the contender to appear, and refused to listen to the singing of popular songs. The spectators had a few minutes of fun impressing it upon the soloists that they must not sing. The vocal outbursts were lost in good-natured cheers.

Opening of Doors Delayed.

An eleventh-hour delay held up the opening of the doors until after 7 o'clock. The ticket holders were jostled into line by the policemen. The delay was caused because the arena chairs were not in place. A corps of carpenters hammered and hustled all day to get the Garden ready, but the expected delay occurred at the last minute. The $3 and $5 ticket holders were admitted early and the gallery gods made themselves heard just as soon as the $25 ticket holders began to arrive. The first flow of oratory from the announcer, Joe Humphreys, informed the gathering that there must be no smoking. Every available bit of space in the Garden was taken up with seats and chairs. The crowd was orderly and tolerated the delays with commendable patience.

This gathering, the biggest that ever witnessed a glove contest in this city, was different from the typical New York fight crowd. It was better behaved, and it did not boo and jeer when prominent men and women entered in evening clothes. There was no guying nor were there insulting remarks. Everybody acted like a gentleman, whether he was one or not. This bout was unique in one feature—every one got his own seat. If the holder of a seat check found his seat occupied the intruder was ousted with promptness and dispatch. Sam MacCracken's trained "Hey Rube" troupe of circus ushers did a fine job.

What a difference there was in this crowd and the gathering which used to see the old-time prize fights. Here was an assemblage, representing the country's highest type of business and professional men. It was a far cry back to the days of the English prize ring, a strong contrast to the bare-knuckle times, way back in 1860, when Tom Sayres battled John C. Heenan in an out-of-the-way meadow before a small crowd, made up mostly of English peers. The presence of so many women added a tone to the boxing spectacle. The majority of the men were in evening clothes. In the section of box seats in the arena floor were hundreds of men well known in New York's social and financial life.

There was such a big swarm of prominent persons that men who would have attracted much attention in any other crowd were lost in the shuffle. Many men of wealth and familiar faces walked to their boxes unnoticed. Many gray-haired old men who hadn't been to a boxing bout in twenty years broke the conservativeness of their declining years and became young again as they saw the boxers pummel each other in the ring.

Ring in Which Corbett Fought.

The ring which was set in the centre of the historic arena last night was the one in which Jim Corbett and Kid McCoy fought their memorable battle in August just sixteen years ago. Corbett and McCoy sat at the ringside, but refrained from saying anything about that bout.

The only decorations which broke the monotony of the cold steel rafters and girders were long streamers setting off the virtues of cigarettes and well-known beverages. The amphitheatre was without the grandeur of the Horse Show and the Old Guard Ball.

The great interest was in the crowd. During the hour before the big bout started the box section of the Garden became a grand reception room. Judges, Congressmen, actors, and financiers visited one another's boxes and talked over the event of the day. The first word of greeting was usually, "Well, I'm surprised to see you here." The answer usually was "I'm surprised to see you here, too."

The big boxers did not get to the Garden until late, when everybody was trying to get interested in the preliminaries which were being imposed on a good-natured public.

Willard slept late in the morning and did not get up until 9 o'clock. He ate a light breakfast of a cereal, toast, and tea and then took a short walk. Returning to his rooms at the Colonial Hotel, he kept away from all visitors. He chatted with his trainers but nothing was said about the fight. Willard got to the Garden just before 9 o'clock and went to his dressing room. After his day of perfect quiet the champion said that he felt fine and was ready for a hard bout.

Up at Dal Hawkins's Willie Lewis stood as a barrier between Moran, secure in his room, and the little groups of admirers who called to wish him luck. He explained that Charles Francis Moran did not want good wishes just then so badly as he needed rest. Like Willard, Moran had a light breakfast, and he went out for a quiet walk with Lewis. The blonde challenger spent the day reading his favorite detective stories. He ate a hearty meal at midday, but his evening meal was light. Moran and his retinue of handlers did not reach the Garden until 9 o'clock.

The spectators were impatient during the preliminaries. They weren't a bit interested, and tried to stir up Battling Levinsky and old Jim Savage of Orange. When Levinsky was tapping the veteran a bit hard in the fifth round, he was told by his manager, Dan Morgan, to take things easy. Why should Levinsky try to knock out the battered old Jersey scrapper? No reason at all. The preliminary part of the show cost "Tex" Rickard a pretty penny. Not only did he have to pay the boys who boxed, but he also had to pay for the two negro boxers, Sam McVey and Harry Willis, and also for Jim Flynn, all of whom had contracted to box, but whose engagements were cancelled by the management. The crowd was greatly pleased when the last preliminary was finished, at 9:15 o'clock.

WILLARD'S RECORD.

Opponent.	Result.	Rds.
1911—Louis Fink	L.	F. 10
Ed. Burke	K.	3
Louis Fink	K.	3
Al. Mandeno	K.	4
Joe Cavanaugh	K.	11
Bill Shiller	K.	4
Frank Lyon	K.	10
Mike Comisky	W.	10
1912—John Young	K.	6
Frank Bower	K.	3
John Young	K.	5
Arthur Pelky	N.D.	10
Luther McCarty	N.D.	10
Sailor White	K.	1
Soldier Kearns	K.	3
1913—Frank Bauer	K.	5
Jack Leon	K.	4
Gunboat Smith	L.	20
Charley Miller	D.	4
Al. Williams	W.	3
Bull Anderson	K.	11
George Rodel	N.D.	10
Jack Reed	W.	2
Carl Morris	W.	10
George Davis	K.	2
George Rodel	K.	9
1914—Tom McMahon	L.	12
Dan Daily	K.	9
George Rodel	K.	3
1915—Jack Johnson	K.	26

W.—Won; L.—Lost; F.—Foul; K.—Knockout; D.—Draw; N.D.—No Decision.

PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS

How Willard and Moran Battled in Centre of Teeming Garden Under Hot Lights.

MORAN'S EFFORTS BLOCKED

Blond Boxer Seldom Able to Reach Mighty Kansan with Blows That Carried Real Sting.

First Round.

The men met in the centre of the ring. Willard blocked Moran's left to the head and they clinched. Willard missed a right and left that slid off Moran's shoulder. Willard landed lightly with the left to Moran's face and followed with two more. A left jab was all that Willard used in the first few moments. Then Moran landed a left to Willard's chest, and in close tried to get to his jaw with two blows and failed. Moran was wary and covered up as he came in on Willard. He also missed a left swing that was wild by several inches. Willard sent a left to Moran's head that jarred the challenger, and he tried to come back with blows to Willard's head and failed. Moran could not reach the jaw of the champion. Willard missed a right lead, Moran stepping in close and evading the blow. One blow that Willard landed clean, a left to the head, made Moran wary. Moran could not get any blows to Willard's face.

Second Round.

Willard met Moran three-quarters of the way over the ring and they clinched. Moran landed a left to Willard's head after they broke and then they milled in the centre of the ring, neither doing any particular damage. They were chary of doing work for the next several seconds, Willard waiting to have Moran lead. Willard pushed aside Moran's guard and led with a left to the head which was blocked. Willard forced Moran around the ring and battered him on the head with rights and lefts. The challenger was almost pushed through the ropes. Moran missed a left lead that was blocked by Willard. Moran feinted and made a wild haymaking swing that missed. He then struck one blow to Willard's chest that had little force behind it. Moran led with his left and reached Willard's stomach, but the champion did not mind the blow seriously. Two right swings by Moran pounded on Willard's shoulders and the champion retaliated with a light left jab to the face. Both were perspiring from the intense heat of the big arc lights. Willard seemed to toy with Moran in this round, not exerting himself to take the aggressive.

Third Round.

Moran was blocked on his right and left to the body as the men started the round, and Willard jammed him up against the ropes, but the blow, a right to the stomach, was partially blocked. Willard smiled as Moran scratched two blows across the top of his head, but did not retaliate. Moran kept shifting about the ring, Willard following him, but taking no aggressive action. Willard's left hook to the head was blocked by Moran. The champion kept jabbing at the challenger with a left that was tantalizing, but not doing any great damage. Willard measured Moran up against the ropes and landed a right to the stomach that was partially blocked. Moran came back with a right to the head. Moran drove a hard right to Willard's head and missed a second try. Willard getting under the blow. The champion remained as Moran's efforts. Moran missed a swing for the head as the round neared the close. He went seriously about his work, while it was plain that the champion held his opponent in rather light esteem. Willard smiled throughout the round at Moran's futile efforts to reach his head with an effective blow.

Fourth Round.

Moran led for Willard's stomach, but the champion blocked the blow and drove Moran to the ropes in retaliation and landed a left jab and a right swing to the head that were partially blocked. Moran tried another lead for Willard's head and again was blocked. Moran blocked Willard's left to the stomach as he was driven into the corner. The champion sent two left jabs to Moran's face and drove him into the corner, but failed to land effectively with rights and lefts, Moran getting out of the difficulty. Moran had sent Willard near the ropes, but Willard stood there and drove uppercuts to Moran's face. Moran seemed to be groggy. Willard hit him with a left and drove him against the ropes, opening a big cut over his left eye. Moran leaned on Willard, but Jess danced away to his corner as fresh as a daisy, while Moran showed the effects of the battle. Willard sent one blow to Moran's stomach and one to his face in this round that counted materially in causing the challenger distress.

Fifth Round.

Willard smiled as Moran tried to batter him and drove right and left uppercuts to Moran's face as the latter landed against him in one corner of the ring. Willard blocked a left, by Moran, but Moran drove him to the ropes and sent two hard lefts to the jaw that caused the crowd to cheer. Willard began pounding Moran's eye with a left jab, and Moran came back with a backhand swing to the face of the champion. Moran missed right and left for Willard's body, the blows only touching the champion, whose long reach was standing him in good stead. Moran drove his right to Willard's ribs, followed with two wild right and left swings that were blocked. The champion continued his aggressive left jabs. He crossed Moran with a left to the head for the first really effective blow that he struck. Moran danced away from the champion, making him follow him around the ring. Moran could not get his blows up to Willard's face, so that they did not do any effective work, and failed to bring in any body blows that could count. Most of them were blocks.

Sixth Round.

Willard rushed Moran as he came from his corner and battered him with rights and lefts to the face, Moran covering and staggering under the blows. Willard was doing aggressive work and followed with a right uppercut to Moran's jaw. He landed a light left to the face and Moran counted with left to Willard's jaw, which did no damage. Moran was covered with blood and his blows lacked steam at this point. He was evidently groggy. His head wobbled and he leaned against Willard at every opportunity. Moran had no strength and closed up against the champion. Willard stood off and measured him and tried to get in a blow against Moran's guard. He then pounded him with rights and lefts to the face. Moran tried feebly to evade the punishment by covering up. Moran landed one wild swing to Willard's face and followed with rights and lefts, but the blows did not damage Willard. As Moran leaned against him at the close of the round Jess drove rights and lefts to Moran's jaw. The head of the challenger wobbling back and forth with each punch. Moran's blows were more like those of a man who was all in, the swings being wild and having no power.

Seventh Round.

Willard missed a right uppercut that just grazed Moran's chin and the men rushed into a clinch. Moran missed a right to the body. The champion countered with a right to the face when Moran missed again. Moran began protecting his head after delivering the blows he had landed in the face of the champion. Willard landed a right and left to the jaw that staggered Moran, whose eye was bleeding badly again as a result of Willard's blows. Moran missed another right that bounced off the top of Willard's head. He could not gauge the distance in his swings. Moran started a right to Willard's body and Willard returned with a left to the face. Willard sent a right and a left to Moran's face as the men stood on one side of the ring. Moran feinted, but failed to follow up with a blow, and Willard sent a left to the face. He drove Moran against the ropes, more by pushing him there than by hitting him. Willard was doing more work in this round than in any of the previous rounds. He seemed to have no difficulty in warding off Moran's blows, though he landed few that were really hard himself.

Eighth Round.

Moran came to the centre of the ring, blood still streaming from his nose. Willard sent a left to his eye, opening a cut underneath. Willard sent two lefts to Moran's face and missed a left that the challenger ducked. Willard shot a hard right to the jaw. Moran's guard was feeble. Moran walked away from Willard, and then suddenly closed in, and sent a right swing at the head of the champion, but the judgment of distance was bad, and it rolled off Willard's head. He then backed away, and Willard sent a right and left lightly to the head, and Moran retaliated with a left to the pit of the stomach. Moran scored one nice right swing to Willard's face, but the blow lacked power, as did another right and left a moment later. Willard simply smiled at the efforts of his opponent. The blows did not seem to bother him at all. Willard blocked a left for the head, and Moran leaned up against him. Moran, as Willard was standing with his guard lowered, shot a right to the head, and a left that followed was partially blocked by the champion. Moran was a sorry looking spectacle as he went to his corner, his face being covered with blood.

Ninth Round.

Moran came out of his corner with a rush, and met Willard before he was fairly off his seat. He swung with right and left, but they were blocked, and Willard then held Moran in close, and pounded him with both hands to the jaw. Moran tried another wild swing in the hope of getting in an effective blow, but it was useless, the champion warding it off. Moran, close up to Willard, drove right and left to the jaw, but the blows again lacked the power the Irish fighter usually displays. Moran smiled at his own feeble endeavors to reach the champion's head. Willard held him up with one hand against the ropes, and pounded two light blows to the ribs. Then Moran missed a left swing to the head, and ran into a hard left to the jaw. Moran sent a left to Willard's stomach and drove another to the jaw, which was partially blocked. Willard landed a left to the face, and blocked Moran's effort to return. Willard forced Moran into a corner, but Moran drove a hard right to the champion's head. Moran missed another swing for the head, and ran into uppercuts by Willard. The champion was unmarked at this point, while Moran was badly battered about the face, and showed the effects of the punishment he was receiving.

Tenth Round.

Willard started off with two lefts to the face and followed with a hard left to the jaw. He landed twice more, Moran not making a return. Moran went into a clinch, but broke when Referee White ordered. Willard blocked a right to the face and landed two light lefts to Moran's jaw, followed with two more, and Moran stagged up against him. Willard missed two rights for the jaw, and two left uppercuts also failed to reach their mark. Willard was evidently trying to get in a finishing blow. Moran missed another left for Willard's head and ran into a clinch that was quickly broken. Willard rushed Moran away from him, and drive right and left to Moran's face, the latter retaliating with light body blows. Willard pounded Moran's face with hard right and left hooks. Moran seemed able to take a lot of punishment. His head bobbed, but he still regained his feet. After getting two rights and lefts on the jaw Moran staggered against Willard and made a wild swing and missed as the round closed. Moran was plainly exhausted as the bout ended, while Willard bounded lightly from the ring and went to his dressing room.

WILLARD CALLS MORAN GAME.

Says He Would Have Knocked Him Out Save for Broken Hand.

Had he not broken his right hand in the second round of the bout Willard believes he would have ended Moran's endeavors before the tenth round.

"I broke my hand when I tried an uppercut that landed on the point of Moran's elbow," he said when seen by a TIMES reporter after the fight. "Moran is a game fighter, but if I had had the full power of both hands I think I could have put Moran out. The bout was not hard for me; in fact, it was easier than I anticipated."

Willard, except for the injured hand, was in the pink of condition after the encounter. He disappeared from the ring at the final tap of the bell and raced away to his dressing room. There was not a mark on his face or anything to indicate that he had been in a heavyweight championship encounter.

The champion had the glove removed at once from his hand and then the extent of the injury was disclosed. The hand was badly puffed by that time and the swelling increased so that Tom Jones, Willard's manager, advised him to go at once to his rooms at the Hotel Colonial.

There Dr. Lewis Morris of 105 West Seventy-eighth Street was called.

An examination showed that the champion's right hand was broken, the knuckle being fractured just above the index finger. The hand was inclosed in splints and Dr. Morris said that Willard would be all right in about two weeks. Aside from this injury, the physician remarked, the champion was in excellent physical condition.

"THINK I WON," SAYS MORAN.

Pittsburgh Boxer Asserts That He Did All the Fighting.

"I think I won," said Frank Moran after the fight was over. "I did all of the fighting, and if it hadn't been for me there wouldn't have been a fight. I was never in distress, Willard's blows not hurting me to any extent. Aside from one or two slight cuts I am in good condition. In ten rounds Willard did not punish me as much as Jack Johnson did Willard in the first four minutes of the fight in Havana. I should like to meet Willard over a longer route."

This statement was made through Moran's manager, Ike Dorgan. Moran saw few people after the fight, the door of his dressing room being closed to practically all applicants. He did not leave the Garden until more than an hour after the fight, while Willard went out of the building within a few minutes after the final round.

While it looked from the ringside as if Moran was rather badly cut about the face, those who saw him contradicted this, saying that the cuts over and above the right eye were slight, being rather abrasions than real cuts.

MORAN'S RECORD.

Opponent.	Result.	Rds.
1910—Fred Broad	W.	6
Sid. Smith	W.	6
Joe Gierra	W.	4
Black Fitz	K.	5
John Willie	D.	6
1911—Harry Wuest	W.	10
Fred Drummond	K.	7
Tom Cowler	K.	6
Charley Wilson	K.	2
Al Kubiak	D.	10
Tom Kennedy	D.	10
Jim SaVage	L.	10
Tony Ross	L.	10
Gunboat Smith	L.	20
1913—Al McCluskey	K.	5
Sailor White	N.D.	6
Luther McCarty	N.D.	10
Jim Logan	K.	4
Al Palzer	K.	7
1914—Jack Johnson	L.	20
1915—Bombardier Wells	K.	10
George Sims	K.	6
Jim Coffey	K.	3
Jim Coffey	K.	9

W.—Won; L.—Lost; K.—Knockout; D.—Draw; N.D.—No decision.

TOTAL TICKET SALE IS PUT AT $150,000

13,000 Spectators at Garden Yielded $42,000 Profit for the Promoters.

HARVEST FOR SPECULATORS

Clarence Mackay Pays $500 for Box and Foxhall Keene Gives $150 for Two Seats.

The ticket boxes were sealed late yesterday afternoon by the inspectors of the State Athletic Commission, and until the contents of these receptacles have been counted and recounted officially, the exact figures of the total attendance will not be known. As estimated last night there was a total paid admission of $150,000.

Tex Rickard, the promoter, announced after the fight that the gate receipts amounted to $151,254. Some slight revision of this figure may be necessary following the official count.

This is the second largest paid admission to any glove contest in the history of the ring, and it is by far the largest amount of money ever taken in at any such contest as last night's bout.

The Jeffries-Johnson fight at Reno, the third man in the ring was to give a decision. The fight was sure to be won by one of the principals, but in last night's contest better than even Nev., on July 4, 1910, was a forty-five-round contest in the open air with every probability of the bout ending in a knockout, and in case that failed, money was laid that the bout would go the limit, with the State law forbidding a referee's decision. The Reno fight drew $270,775. Of this amount the fighters divided the $121,000 purse, 60 per cent. and 40 per cent., besides selling their moving picture rights for an amount estimated between $30,000 and $30,000 each.

Thirteen thousand persons crowded into the Garden last night, paying from $3 to $25 for regular seats, many late buyers giving all sorts of fancy prices to speculators for choice seats. Against the total receipts of $150,000 Rickard and MacCracken, the promoters of the bout, had an expense of about $108,000 connected with the staging of the contest. The purse for the fighters was $71,000, of which Willard's share was $47,500 and Moran's $23,500. The 7½ per cent. State tax amounted to approximately $12,000, the rental of the Garden came to $15,000, and the incidental expenses were estimated by the promotors at $10,000.

$42,000 for Promoters.

Rickard and MacCracken had about $42,000 profit to divide. One item that does not appear on the expense list is the amount given to Charley White, the third man in the ring, as he entered into a private arrangement with the promoters, but it is possible that he got the usual $1,000 which has been given to the referee at all fights of recent years where the heavyweight title has been at stake.

When Rickard first made plain his intention of offering a $71,000 purse for a ten round no decision bout in this city he was looked upon as foolhardy. He took a big chance, and risked a large sum of money. He was under a heavy burden for preliminary expenses, he advanced money to Willard for training expenses, he paid out thousands for advertising, he fought legislative opposition, and the postponement of the bout because of Willard's temporary illness caused him further financial losses.

Rickard figured out the seating capacity of the Garden to the square inch, and he also calculated on the standing capacity which the Fire Department might allow. On the floor of the Garden he sold 1,751 seats in railed-off boxes, which were sold at $25 each. In the rear of these he put 690 folding chairs, and for the privilege of sitting in these the boxing fans paid $20. As the seats behind the arena boxes were placed further and further from the ring the price decreased until for the merely nominal sum of $15 any one who had that much coin of the realm could view the bout from the arena tier.

There were 1,350 seats at $15 spread around the house, with 4,020 seats at $10 each on the first balcony and in the choice sections of the second gallery. Away up in the top of the Garden there was room for 2,200 seats at $5 each, and 549 seats at $3 each.

Standees Pay $10 Each.

In addition to this Lieutenant Waldron, who was the representative of the Fire Department, allowed a thousand or so standees to take their places in the rear of the arena tier. For the privilege of standing up at this distance and watching the boxers under the calcium lights, the standees gave up $10 each. The moving pictures paid another $10,000 into the coffers of the fight promoters, but as Willard's contract called for 51 per cent. of this money Rickard and MacCracken were benefited only to the extent of $4,900.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon every seat in the Garden had been purchased except a few $25 chairs in unpopular places, but these disappeared quickly as the fight crowd arrived. Speculators plied their trade in all the streets that led up to the Garden, and some were even bold enough to slip into the lobby of the big building, where they offered $5 seats for $8 during the afternoon. The $25 seats in choice locations were sold at large premiums by speculators, but probably the record price paid was by Rickard himself, who turned over $400 for a box containing six seats. He had promised to save this box for a friend, who had forgotten it, and then he repurchased it from the holder.

Clarence Mackay paid $500 for a box, and August Belmont also was a late comer who had to pay dearly for his delay. Foxhall Keene neglected to provide himself with the pair of tickets that he wanted until every good seat was taken. As a consequence he paid $150 for two seats purchased from some one who was more interested in the money than in the fight.

At the various ticket agencies about the city yesterday good seats were being sold at a $5 increase over the regular price, but the speculators were getting whatever they could for some of the choice locations that they had cornered. In spite of the precautions taken by the management, the speculators invaded the line at the box office on Thursday and got possession of many desired pasteboards. They took temporary offices in the saloons and hallways of the neighborhood and hawked their wares at whatever advance they could get. They bargained with each purchaser and in some cases received more than three times the face value of the tickets.

Receipts at Other Big Bouts.

The gate receipts at last night's fight exceeded those of the Johnson-Burns bout in Australia by about $50,000. Other famous fights that drew big gate receipts were the Gans-Nelson bout at Goldfield, which drew $69,715; the Willard-Johnson fight at Havana, $68,000; the Jeffries-Sharkey fight at Coney Island, $66,300; the Jeffries-Corbett fight at Coney Island, $63,340, and so on down to the Corbett-Sullivan fight, which drew 25,000 spectators to New Orleans, and only brought in about the same number of dollars at the gate.

Of all the heavyweights Jeffries had the best chances at big purses. In the fights with Johnson, Corbett, Sharkey, Ruhlin, and Fitzsimmons the total paid gate receipts were more than $460,000. No other fighter has ever approached this mark, but in these days of record purses and gate receipts there is a chance of the total being exceeded. In his bout with Johnson at Havana, where he won the world's title, Jess Willard did not draw enough money to pay all his expenses. The training expenses of the two contestants for last night's exhibition, taking into consideration the rent, board, and lodging for trainers and rubbers at hotels and gymnasiums, could not have exceeded $1,000 for each fighter, but the arrangements between the boxers and their managers and sparring partners were kept secret.

12 TO 5 BET ON WILLARD.

Few Heavy Wagers Made, Owing to the No-Decision Rule.

For a fight with the world's championship at stake the Willard-Moran bout was marked by comparatively quiet betting. Many thousands of dollars changed hands on the result, but most of the money had been placed in small quantities, and the conditions under which the fight was held produced all sorts of odds on the match from a variety of angles. Willard was a heavy favorite from every point of view and at all times. When the articles of agreement were first signed the heavyweight titleholder was a 3 to 1 favorite over the contender, with no Moran money in sight.

As doubts about Willard's ability to reduce to fighting trim crept into the minds of fight followers the odds dropped slightly and the Moran adherents took courage enough to lay wagers up to about $500 against $1,200 that the Irishman would win by the majority decision of the New York newspapers. In a no-decision ten-round bout few big bettors cared to risk large sums on the opinions of "experts" who might view the fight with prejudiced eyes, and consequently the lordly wagers of the old days were conspicuous for their absence.

The largest reported bet on the fight was $18,000, laid by a Chicago hotel keeper, against $12,000, put up by the head keeper of Joliet (Ill.) prison, that Willard would win according to the newspaper verdict. The largest real money bet on view in this city yesterday was $2,500 held by Jack Doyle for a syndicate of Kansas men. This money was covered by $500 from the pocket of Maxey Blumenthal, who took 5 to 1 odds on the chance of Moran's landing a knockout punch on the big cowpuncher. At Considine's, Doyle's, the Waldorf, the McAlpin, and other places in the city yesterday bets were being placed on almost every contingency that could arise. Few of the short ends went over the thousand dollar mark however, chiefly because of the chance of an unsatisfactory result.

The prevailing odds among the bettors were 1 to 5 that Moran would knock Willard out, 12 to 5 that Willard would win on the decision of the majority of the newspapers, 3 to 1 against Willard's knocking out the contender for his title, and 10 to 5 that the bout would go to the limit of ten rounds. As the fight drew near the Moran followers produced more ready money, and most of it was wagered on the short end of the odds that Moran would knock Willard out. According to one of the betting commissioners there never was a shortage of Moran money, but those who held it were too anxious to get long odds. The Willard backers were rather cautious because of the uncertainty about the condition of the big fellow, and because many of the supposedly "wise men" doubted the Johnson fight as a criterion by which to judge the champion.

As newspaper decisions often have caused disputes over the settling of bets, the decision in many cases was left to the experts to say around the ring. With three ex-heavyweight champions at the ringside, and a host of other prominent fighters close to the arena, there was no dearth of experts to give opinions on which bets were decided. "Honest John" Kelly was the most popular choice as the arbiter of fate, and his nod at the end of the fight brought thousands of dollars to fortunate bettors and empty pockets to the losers.

CAREER OF JESS WILLARD.

Former Cowboy Toiled Hard with the Object of Beating Johnson.

Jess Willard was born in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, on Dec. 29, 1887. His father came from Illinois and his mother from Kentucky. From youth Willard was a ranchman. He was a bronco "buster" and a cowboy for several years until he became too large and heavy to ride the small cow ponies.

Willard has always lived out of doors. He likes the quiet of the plains rather than the noise of the city. He is a skillful horseman, and an expert rifle and pistol shot.

It wasn't until 1911 that Willard thought of becoming a boxer. The "white hope" wave, which spread through the country, first gave Willard the notion and in his first bout he was so awkward that all his friends were discouraged. He stuck to it, however, having confidence in himself, and shaped his career with only one object—to beat Jack Johnson. This he accomplished in Havana in 1915, in twenty-six rounds, winning the championship.

Willard is the largest champion in the history of the ring. He is 6 feet, 7 inches tall, weighs 250 pounds, and has a reach of 83½ inches. Since 1911 he has been in thirty bouts and has won eighteen of them by knockouts. He has lost three battles, two on decisions, and one on a foul.

Hard work and perseverance alone made him champion. His victories were over second-class fighters until he defeated Johnson.

MORAN'S FIGHTING SPIRIT.

How Jack of All Trades Became a Leading Heavyweight.

Francis Charles Moran was born in Cleveland on March 18, 1887. His parents were Irish Americans. Moran's family moved to Pittsburgh when he was a boy. After leaving school, his first occupation was in a hardware factory. After that he tried a lot of varying employments, being in sequence elevator man, iron molder, sign painter, and railroad fireman. Then he joined the navy and became a gun pointer and signal man. He served on the Presidential yacht, Mayflower, during the Roosevelt Administration.

For a while Moran attended the University of Pittsburgh and played football on the scrubs. Then he tried ranching in Texas.

His debut as a pugilist was not impressive. He was badly beaten. He had the fighting spirit, but did not know how to fight.

Since he began work in the ring in 1910, Moran has been in forty-two fights. He has won nineteen of these with knockouts, and has lost five. In his two latest fights against Jim Coffey here he won by knockouts. He also knocked out Al Palzer in 1913, and in 1914 fought a twenty-round bout with Jack Johnson in Paris and lost the decision. Last year in London Moran knocked out Bombardier Wells and George Sims.

Moran is 6 feet 1 inch tall, weighs 202 pounds, and has a reach of 78½ inches.

Comparative Statistics of Willard and Moran.

	Willard.	Moran.
Age	29	29
Height	6 ft 7 in.	6 ft. 1 in.
Weight	255	202
Reach	83¼ in.	78½ in.
Chest, normal	40 in.	42 in.
Chest, expanded	44½ in.	46 in.
Waist	37 in.	35 in.
Biceps, normal	14 in.	15 in.
Biceps, flexed	15½ in.	16½ in.
Neck	17¼ in.	19 in.
Wrist	8¼ in.	9 in.
Calf	17½ in.	15½ in.
Ankle	9½ in.	10½ in.

Heavyweight Champions.

John L. Sullivan	1882 to 1892
James J. Corbett	1892 to 1894
Robert Fitzsimmons	1897 to 1899
James J. Jeffries	1899 to *1905
Marvin Hart	1905
Tommy Ryan	1906 to 1906
Jack Johnson	1908 to 1915
Jess Willard	1915

*Retired.

GOOD ORDER KEPT IN THRONG OUTSIDE

250 Patrolmen, with Superiors, Manage the Crowds at the Garden Admirably.

MANY DRIVE UP IN MOTORS

All Classes Mingle in Line Waiting to Enter—Three Arrested as Ticket Scalpers.

Although the doors of Madison Square Garden were not thrown open until three-quarters of an hour after 6:30 o'clock, the scheduled time, due to failure to complete the work of erecting seats inside the arena, the police had little difficulty handling the big crowd that gathered to witness the championship bout. In fact the crowd was so orderly and the police arrangements were so good that there was not a single arrest made before the bout for disorderly conduct.

Inspector Bolan of the Third District directed the operations of 250 patrolmen, and they did admirable work, especially in view of the fact that the crowd waiting in line before the doors were opened was the largest that ever assembled there for any event. Estimates of the number of spectators who were lined from four to six deep all around the Garden, ran from 6,000 to 10,000, but probably it was about 8,000.

Speculators, with plenty of tickets, ran rampant among the spectators, doing a rushing business early in the evening, but they always managed to identify the numerous detectives who were scatt

CANADIANS OUTPLAY CRESCENTS ON RINK

Monarch Hockey Team Defeats the Brooklyn Men by a 7 to 3 Score.

Superior playing in every department of the game gave the Monarchs hockey team of Winnipeg, former amateur champions of the Dominion, a 7 to 3 victory over the Crescent A. C. seven at St. Nicholas Rink last night. The Canadians, though unaccustomed to playing in small rinks, made good use of the side boards, and outgeneraled their Brooklyn rivals at almost every stage of the exhibition. Three periods of twenty minutes each were contested, and in none did the New Moon representatives have the advantage.

The match developed into a shinny contest in the last period, but in the two previous sessions the play was fast and clean, with the men from across the border always holding the upper hand. The play of three Irvin brothers was a feature of the exhibition. Their offensive work counted materially in the Monarchs' victory.

Conway gave the Crescents a momentary advantage in the opening period, when he tallied in 2:45; but Marples, the Monarchs' rover, soon wiped out this lead with a clean shot, which Smart never had a chance to stop at the goal. The point was registered by Marples in 6:55, and 12 minutes later he recorded the tally which put the Monarchs in front. They were never thereafter headed. In the second period the Monarchs, playing hard and fast, scored twice again, against once for the Crescents, and in the closing session they made three goals to one for the Brooklyn aggregation. The score:

Monarchs.	Position.	Crescent A. C.
Farquhar	Goal	Smart
A. Irvin	Point	Sumner
Loughlin	Cover point	Heffernan
Marples	Rover	McCarthy
D. Irvin	Centre	Conway
G. Hay	Left wing	Macdonnell
Browne	Right wing	Klemmer

Final score—Monarchs, 7; Crescent A. C., 3. Goals: First period—Conway, 2:45; Marples, 6:55; Marples, 18:50. Second period G. Hay, 6:47; G. Hay, 15:04; McCarthy, 16:28. Third period—R. Hay, 1:45; Loughlin, 13:35; Heffernan, 14:46; D. Irwin, 19:47. Substitutes—Monarchs: C. Irwin for D. Irwin, R. Hay for Browne; Crescent A. C.: Smith for Macdonnell. Referee—Ernie Garon, Wanderer's H. C. Assistant Referee—W. Scott, Monarchs. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

HOCKEY CLUBS TIED AGAIN.

St. Nicholas Beats Boston A. A., and Third Game Must Be Played.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 25.—The St. Nicholas Skating Club of New York came back to its own before a crowd of 5,000 at the Arena tonight, beating the Boston Athletic Association seven in the second match of the Amateur Hockey League championship play-off by a 2 to 1 score.

The teams are now tied again, and will settle the final account next week, probably in New York. The match tonight was very fast and furiously fought. Both teams were rough, particularly in the second half, when the B. A. A. in vain was striving to break down the 2 to 1 lead the visitors had established in the opening period.

Carnochan, playing goal for St. Nicholas, had thirty-two stops in the match, and his defense in the second half was wonderful. Hobey Baker and Ellis made some brilliant rallies, while Hutchinson and Huntington would have scored several times. Baker played with his usual brilliancy, and while he made no sensational goal his one point was that which was needed to win the match.

In the first half, although the B. A. A. scored the opening goal in about six minutes, St. Nicholas soon tied the score and went ahead 2 to 1 a few seconds before the intermission. The Boston point was made by Hutchinson after Skilton's pass-out from back of the net caromed off Osgood's stick. Three minutes after this Ellis broke loose down the middle of the rink, finally passing to Fox, whose side shot was a beauty, going high and passing Donohue at the corner of the cage. Later, and just before the bell, Cox passed out to Baker, who was waiting with his stick raised and slammed the puck home. There was no scoring in the second half, but during the twenty minutes of desperate play Carnochan had almost as many stops in goal. The summary:

Boston A. A.	Position.	St. Nicholas.
Donohue	Goal	Carnochan
Skilton	Point	Trimble
Huntington	Cover point	Von Bermuth
Sands	Left wing	Cox
Hutchinson	Centre	Ellis
Osgood	Rover	Baker
Jones	Right wing	Fox

Goals by Hutchinson, Fox, Baker. Referees—Hatherly Foster, Jr., Harvard Club, and William H. Russell of Providence. Goal Umpires—R. Carnochan and W. Carlton. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

HOCKEY PLAYERS FIGHT.

Bitter Rivalry in Third Game of Series as Montreal Wins.

MONTREAL, March 25.—In a game repeatedly interrupted by fights among players and spectators, Montreal's Canadians tonight defeated the Portland, (Oregon,) Pacific Coast League winners, 6—3, in the Stanley Cup hockey series to decide the championship of America. The Portland team has won one game and the Canadians two thus far.

Lalonde of the Montreal team, and Johnson and Oatman of Portland were threatened with arrest by the police for striking one another with sticks, skates, and fists.

L. I. Athletic League Election.

The next meeting of the Long Island Athletic League will be held tomorrow night at the Trinity Club. The committee on rules and constitution and by-laws will report and officers will be elected.

Owing to the late start of the league no handicap road races will be held, as it will take the newly elected handicapper some time to get a line on the distance men, but it is planned to hold handicap road races early next Fall.

The league will conduct a four-mile road run from the Presentation Club at Rockaway Avenue and Bergen Street today.

Polo Round Robin at Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 25.—In a round robin played here this afternoon on the Whitney Field, the Greens successively defeated the Whites and Yellows by scores of 6 to 1 and 5 to 1, respectively.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., at No. 3 for the winners, scored four goals; F. H. Post and F. S. von Stade, at No. 2 and back, scored three each, and D. W. Gaston, Jr., at No. 1, scored one. For the Whites R. E. Strawbridge made the lone score against the Greens, and Webb scored for the Yellows.

The Whites and Yellows fought it out for second place, the former winning by 5 to 2.

Change Date of Piping Rock Meet.

In deference to the wishes of the Westchester Racing Association the Piping Rock Club has changed its opening race day from Decoration Day, Tuesday, May 30, to Thursday, June 1. The second day of the meeting will be held as originally scheduled on Saturday, June 3. The idea of the change of dates is to avoid a conflict on the holiday. The Belmont Park officials have promised to hold no steeplechases on afternoons when there is racing at the Locust Valley Club.

Campi Defeats Fitzsimmons.

Eddie Campi, the California featherweight, had the better of his ten-round bout with Billy Fitzsimmons of Yonkers, which was the feature attraction last night at the Stadium A. C. in West Thirty-fourth Street.

AMATEURS BOX FOR TITLES.

Morris, Gleason, Gaddi, Smith, and Volgar Win at N. Y. A. C.

Amateurs showed their skill at the jabs and uppercuts last night in the semi-finals and finals of the Metropolitan Association boxing championships, held at the New York Athletic Club. The most stirring bout was the final for the 145-pound title, which R. H. Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, won from George Gruendler, Union Settlement, by a virtual knockout in one round.

Gruendler was saved by the bell from being put to sleep, and after he had staggered to his corner the seconds withdrew their man and conceded the bout to Gleason.

The middleweight, 158-pound class, title was the first to be decided. John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C., and Adolph Kaufmann, Trinity A. C., were the contenders. They put up a hard, quick-hitting bout, with honor so nearly even that the judges ordered an extra two-minute round. Both showed signs of punishment at the close, the title being given to Gaddi.

Featherweights met in the next final. The hits were flicked fast, but lightly, the winner in whirlwind style being R. Volgar, of the Educational Alliance, in an extra two-minute round.

William Morris won in the 125-pound class very cleverly from Fred Hamilton, who had an advantage in height and reach. The liveliest final was in the 135-pound class, both Smith and Sullivan proving themselves to be skillful boxers with plenty of steam in their punches. Smith, through the points scored by a very strong right punch, was the winner.

George Schweigler, New York A. C., was the referee, and the judges were John J. Walsh, Pastime A. C., and J. G. Conlon.

The summaries follow:

Special Weight, 125-Pound Class.—Semi-finals—William Morris, East Side House, beat Arthur De Martino, East Side House, in three rounds on points; Fred Hamilton, Union Settlement A. C., beat G. Gleikstein, Union Settlement A. C., in three rounds on points.

Final—Won by Morris from Hamilton in three rounds on points.

Lightweight, 135-Pound Class.—Semi-finals—James Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., beat G. Mengerekis, Greek-American A. C., in two rounds on points; William Smith, Jr., Bronx Church House, beat George Schumann, unattached, in three rounds on points.

Final—Won by Smith from Sullivan in three rounds on points.

Welterweight, 145-Pound Class.—Semi-Finals—George Gruendler, Union Settlement A. C., beat Albert Lackman, Trinity Club, in three rounds, on points; R. H. Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, beat Joseph Lomax, East Side House, in one round, on points.

Final—Won by Gleason from Gruendler, in one round, on points.

Commission Weight, 175-Pound Class.—Semi-Finals—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C., beat Joseph Tarrantina, East Side House, in three rounds; Harry Guild, Trinity Club, beat James Tully, New West Side A. C., in two rounds, on points.

Final—Won by Gaddi, from Guild, in three rounds, on points.

Featherweight, 115-Pound Class.—Final—Won by R. Volgar, Educational Alliance, from Fabius Zellner, Trinity Club, after an extra two-minute round, on points.

ROY MORSE WINS TWICE.

Captures Dash and 300-Yard Run at Mohawk Games.

The Long Island Athletic Club won the point trophy of the small club games held last night, under the auspices of the Mohawk A. C., in the Armory of the Second Field Artillery. The Millrose A. A. came in second, with Bronx Church House third, the points being respectively 22, 18, and 14.

The games were marked by a number of heated discussions among the officials and the trainers from some of the clubs. At times the latter became so demonstrative that W. H. Beady, one of the judges at the finish, said that in future events of this kind he would endeavor to have professional trainers kept off the floor.

The keen rivalry between the Millrose and the Long Island A. C. was the cause of disputes between the officials and the athletic trainers. The first occurred in the one-mile run and the second in the medley relay, which was won by the Millrose A. A. The Long Island runners failed to pass the baton one to another, and one of the judges noticed the occurence and ordered the team out of the race. Up to that time the Long Islanders had a slight advantage.

After winning M. A. Devanney of the Millrose A. A. was disqualified in the mile event, which was the feature race of the evening.

The judges disqualified the Millrose athlete for pushing another contestant while rounding one of the corners of the track. S. Leslie, the former junior cross-country champion, who was second to Devanney, was placed first.

With only a few inches to spare, J. J. O'Brien of the Loughlin Lyceum captured the 600-yard run from a fast field of sprinters. The man who pressed O'Brien almost to his limit throughout the event was W. C. Weber of the Elisabeth Y. M. C. A. F. Bennett, one of the victor's clubmates, came in third, ten yards behind Weber.

Roy F. Morse of the Salem-Crescent A. C., the 220-yard senior champion, ran away with the 75-yard dash, which drew a notable field of sprinters. Morse repeated in sensational manner in the 300-yard run, which he took with many yards to spare. His only real opponent in the race was Dikeman of the Gaelic A. C. The latter put up a plucky fight, but the champion was at his best, and, assuming the lead fifty yards from the finish, he romped home in front.

The Millrose Club scored heavily in points when its representatives won first and second in the three-mile run. W. Kvronen and C. Pores, the latter the winner of the Sea Gate marathon, came in first and second respectively. Casper Scheffer of the Long Island A. C. was third.

WOMEN SEEK FOILS TITLE.

Large Entry List for Championship Contest on Wednesday.

The national women's championship in foils will be decided Wednesday night at the Fencers' Club under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League. Interesting competition appears assured this year, for one of the biggest entries on record for the championship tournament has been received. Thus far only New York and Philadelphia women have been nominated for the event, but the calibre of the prospective contestants is such that the winner will have to be a high class foilswoman. Nine representatives of Hermann's Physical Culture Institute, in Philadelphia, have been entered, and it is probable that some candidates will be named before Wednesday by the Fencers' Club of Philadelphia.

From the women's class of the Fencers' Club of New York four entries have been drawn. Those are Mrs. Thornwell Yesaian Fish, Jr., Miss Margaret Stimson, Miss Florence Walton, and Mrs. Charles H. Voorhees. Every one of this quartet has proved herself an adept with the foil, and has several notable victories to her credit. Miss Stimson is a former national champion, and Mrs. Voorhees and Mrs. Fish are well known as clever handlers of the foil. Mrs. Walton of East Orange has also shown excellent form this season.

The present champion, Miss Jessie Pyle of Hermann's Institute, will defend her honors, and it is likely that Miss Edith Evans, her team mate, and Miss Dorothy Samuels of the Philadelphia Fencers' Club will also be here for the championship competition.

GIANT COLTS PILE RUNS.

Defeat Denison Team by Topheavy Score of 18 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

DENISON, Texas, March 25.—McGraw's Giant Colts opened their exhibition tour here today with an easy victory over the Denison team of the Western Association League by 18 to 4. The game was marked by the heavy hitting of both teams, a home run by Kocher of New York with two men on bases was the feature. The score by innings:

New York	7	0	0	0	5	1	1	3	—18
Denison	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Batteries—Tesreau, Kocher, and Kenny; Irwin, Battles, Higginbotham, Merritt, and Wende. Two-base hits—Hunter, Jacobson, Harper, Jansen, Huber. Three-base hits—Hunter, Jacobson, Fenner. Home runs—Kocher, Thorpe, Babbington, Campbell. Umpire—Mr. Spencer.

JAY GOULD TWICE VICTOR.

Wins with Huhn in Doubles, and from Him in Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Playing six sets without turning a hair, Jay Gould won two court tennis matches at the Racquet Club today. In the first match Gould played with his national doubles partner, W. H. T. Huhn, against W. H. Folwell and W. J. Hallahan in the final round of the Class A handicap. Gould and Huhn won, but the losers took two games in the first set, four in the second, and five in the third. They were in receipt of a handicap of thirty, and in addition their opponents owed fifteen.

In the second match of the day, Gould and Huhn met in the final round of the singles championship, Gould winning at 6—0, 6—2, 6—2.

In spite of having played in the handicap immediately before, both men played very fast tennis. Gould's play especially was superb. Time and again he made returns that appeared to be impossible, and his placing was practically faultless. Huhn worked hard and played

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., Q. M. C., to El Paso, Texas, without delay, for temporary duty in charge of an auxiliary remount depot to be established there.

2d Lt. L. R. Street, retired, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at San Diego, Army and Navy Academy, Pacific Beach, Cal.

2d Lt. O. L. Spiller, C. A. C., from assignment to 90th Co., and placed on unassigned list.

Orders of March 21, directing Capt. L. R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., detailed in Q. M. C., to take effect March 25, to report to commanding officer, Ft. Riley, Kan., to duty as Assistant to Q. M., amended to direct him, upon arrival at Ft. Riley, to report to commanding officer there and by letter to commanding officer, Central Dept., for duty as Quartermaster and in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks, and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Ft. Riley, relieving Capt. F. J. Herman, Q. M. C., who upon being relieved will report to commanding officer of Ft. Riley for duty as Assistant to Quartermaster.

Capt. W. L. Lowe, Q. M. C., (Cavalry,) is assigned to 10th Cav.

Following Signal Corps officers to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty: Capts. H. L. Evans and J. B. Christian.

Maj. A. L. Dixon, Q. M. C., now on leave of absence at Galveston, Texas, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for temporary duty as assistant to Q. M. of that department.

1st Lt. B. Q. Jones, aviation officer, Signal Corps, from Boston to New York City and Plainfield, N. J., to inspect aeroplanes and motors, then to this city and report to Chief Signal Officer of the army for temporary duty.

Capt. F. N. Chilton, M. C., is detailed a member of the board at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., appointed Jan. 20, vice Capt. W. A. Wickline, M. C., relieved.

Maj. H. A. Leonhaeuser, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as Acting Q. M. at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., relieving Capt. J. M. Burrougns, Q. M. C., who upon being relieved will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and report to Capt. C. E. Hawkins, Q. M. C., for duty as his assistant.

Following medical corps officers will proceed at once to place specified and report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dep., for assignment to temporary duty with organization indicated: Humphreys, Brownsville, Tex., 4th Inf.; W. S. Shields, Brownsville, Tex., 3d Cav.; W. M. Smart and J. R. Harris, Harlingen, Tex., Field Hospital No. 5; E. F. Talbott, Harlingen, Tex., 4th Cav.; C. L. Foster, Mission, Tex., 25th Inf.; R. U. Kerr, Ft. Clark, Tex., 14th Cav.; W. K. Bartlett, Eagle Pass, Tex., 17th Inf.; J. S. Fox, El Paso, Tex., 7th Inf.; C. R. Snyder, Douglas, Ariz., 18th Inf.; L. L. Hopwood, Columbus, N. M., 12th Cav.; T. J. Flynn and W. B. Meister, Nogales, Ariz., 12th Inf.; G. E. Parjeau and G. H. Scott, El Paso, Tex., 23d Inf.; Majors J. L. Bevans, El Paso, Tex., 20th Inf.; C. J. Bartlett, Douglas, Ariz., 22d Inf.; W. L. Keller, Ft. Bliss, Tex., and Lieut. Col. E. F. Straub, Ft. Bliss, Tex., base hospital.

Capt. J. F. Siler, M. C., from duty at Army Medical School, this city, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty at Department Laboratory, and by letter to commanding General, Southern Dep.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. from duty at Army Medical School, this city, to Harlingen Tex., for duty with Ambulance Company, 5: J. L. Farden and C. G. Hutter.

Leaves: Col. S. E. Allen, C. A. C., 15 days, and 1st Lt. C. B. Meyer, C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. J. Wilbur, the Virginia, to the Salem as engineer officer.

Ensigns R. Kiely and L. C. Lewis, the Virginia, to receiving ship at Philadelphia, connection crew of the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned; R. D. Tisdale, B. F. Perry, C. H. Mecum, and I. Schlossbach, the Virginia, to the Nevada.

P. A. Surgns. J. J. Howard, Mare Island Hospital, to the Raleigh; J. P. Haynes, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., April 10, to Atlantic Reserve Fleet; G. D. Hale, the Ohio, home wait orders. R. Cuthbertson, the Washington, to the North Dakota, and I. W. Robbins, the Raleigh, to Mare Island Hospital, sick.

Pay Inspector W. B. Izard, Fleet Paymaster, Pacific Fleet, May 1, to home wait orders.

Marine Corps.

Capt. S. W. Bogan, commissioned.

1st Lts. R. E. Messersmith, commissioned; J. D. Dixon, San Diego Barracks, to Norfolk Barracks, and R. S. Geiger, to Pensacola Aeronautic Station, connection aeronautics.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Beale at Philadelphia; Jason and North Carolina at Guantanamo; Kentucky off Tampa bar; Monaghan and Terry at Key West; Penacook at Boston; Potomac at Almirante Bay, and the Tennessee at Rio de Janeiro.

Sailed—Chester, Monrovia for Porte Grande, Cape Verde Islands; Cyclops, Guantanamo for Norfolk; Denver, Balboa for Corinto; Jupiter, Lambert Point for Guantanamo, and the Nero, San Francisco for San Diego.

The Vulcan, now at Norfolk Yard, will leave Hampton Roads for Key West and return about April 12.

The Hancock, which vessel left Philadelphia on March 18 for Key West, has been ordered by radio to proceed to Galveston.

Following is the itinerary of the Birmingham, en route north from Guantanamo: Arrive Key West April 5, leave Key West April 10, arrive New York April 15, leave New York April 18, arrive Boston Yard April 20.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A written examination of applicants for license as teacher of shopwork in the elementary schools will be conducted on May 1 and 2, beginning at 9 A. M. in Room 422, Hall of the Board of Education. An oral examination will be given at the call of the Board of Examiners. The examination is for men only. No person will be eligible whose age on May 1 is under 21 or over 45 years.

The Board of Examiners will receive until April 25 applications of eligible male candidates for licenses to teach in public day vocational schools the following subjects: Automobile repairing and woodworking. No person will be eligible whose age on April 25 is under 21 or over 50 years. The minimum requirements for admission to the examination are five years' successful experience as a journeyman wage earner, or in a higher position in the vocation in which the applicant seeks a license, together with one year's satisfactory service in teaching the same vocation. The minimum salary is $1,500 a year; annual increase for meritorious service, $125; maximum salary, $2,500 a year.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Showers Sun. Mon. cloudy and cooler; probably showers in e.; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

S. Car.—Cloudy Sun.; thunder showers and cooler at night or Mon.; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Ga.—Thunder showers and colder Sun. in w. and Sun. or Sun. night in e. Mon. fair; colder in e.; moderate to fresh s. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Showers Sun., except fair in e.; colder in n. w. Mon. showers, except fair in n. w.; cooler in cent. and n.; moderate s., except fresh and variable over a.

Ala.—Showers Sun., probably thunderstorms; cooler. Mon. fair; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Miss.—Cloudy and colder Sun. Mon. fair, warmer; moderate variable winds.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Thunder showers and colder Sun. Mon. cloudy.

Ohio—Showers, probably thunderstorms, and colder Sun. Mon., cloudy; colder in e.; moderate variable winds, becoming n. w. Sun. night.

Lower Mich.—Showers Sun.; colder in s. w. Mon., fair; moderate variable winds, becoming n. w.

Upper Mich.—Rain or snow and colder Sun. Mon., fair.

Ill.—Unsettled and much cooler Sun.; probably rain. Mon., fair.

Mo.—Unsettled and colder Sun., probably preceded by rain in e. Mon., fair and warmer.

Wis.—Cloudy Sun.; colder in e. Mon., fair.

Minn.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; warmer Mon. and in w. Sun.

Iowa—Cloudy Sun., colder in e. Mon. fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon. Warmer Sun.

S. Dak.—Fair Sun and Mon. Warmer in s. and e. Mon.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Sun. and Mon., warmer.

La. and E. Tex.—Fair Sun., colder. Mon. fair, warmer.

Ark.—Fair Sun., colder in e. and s. Mon. fair, warmer.

Okla.—Fair Sun. Mon. fair, warmer.

West. Tex.—Fair Sun., colder in s. Mon. fair, warmer.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Western disturbance of the last two days is moving very slowly eastward with diminishing intensity and tonight covers the Mississippi Valley and the upper lake regions. During the last twenty-four hours it has been attended by general rains and quite numerous thunderstorms in the Plains States, the upper lake region, the great central valleys, and the East Gulf States. In the lower lake region, the Atlantic States, and the extreme West the weather was fair, except in the Northern Pacific states, where there were rains due to another disturbance now over British Columbia.

Temperatures are high for the season east of the Mississippi River, decidedly so in the greater portion of the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the South Atlantic States. They are much lower in the Missouri Valley, Kansas, and the West Gulf States, with freezing weather in Kansas, and higher in the extreme West and Northwest.

There will be showers and thunderstorms Sunday in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, extending Sunday night or Monday into the Atlantic States. Fair weather will prevail Monday over the interior district east of the Mississippi River.

Temperatures will fall considerably with the approach of the rains over the districts where indicated.

Cold-wave warnings have been ordered for Missouri and parts of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate northeast and east; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south.

FORECASTS TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Partly cloudy Sunday, showers at night or Monday; colder Monday.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Sunday, showers at night or Monday; cooler Monday.

Western New York—Local rains Sunday or Sunday night; warmer Monday, cloudy, colder.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Sunday, probably showers afternoon or night; Monday showers and cooler.

Northern New England—Fair Sunday; Monday cloudy, probably local rains.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from a thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	40	37	4 P. M.	55	56
9 A. M.	38	37	6 P. M.	54	54
10 A. M.	44	45	9 P. M.	50	47
12 M.	52	54	11 P. M.	49	46

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees, at 2 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M., 29 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.15 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:05—2,846	Bway; Cenedetti Bros.	Not given
1:10—N. E. cor.	Dominick & Varick Sts. (shanty;) Degnon Contracting Co.	Slight
1:20—16-20 W.	21 St.; American Silk Mfg. Co.	Slight
2:01—575	Riverside Drive; Andrew Kirkpatrick	Slight
3:05—73 Globe Sq;	The Globe	$50
4:30—590 B way;	Marion Hat Co.	Slight
9:40—306 E.	133 St., (vacant lot;) not given	None
10:10—Front	114 W. 50 St., (auto;) Frederick Lewisohn	$500
P. M.		
2:55—54 E.	116 St.; William Solomon	Slight
3:25—6 W.	133 St.; William Mason	Slight
3:45—192 E.	101 St.; Annie Schuchman	Slight
4:40—12 Av. &	32 St.; N. Y. Central R. R.	None
5:45—338 E.	89 St.; S. Rockford	Slight
5:55—St.	Peter's & Wchester Av.; S. Bahrman	Slight
7:05—Front	406 W. 45 St., (auto;) Interborough Transfer Co.	Slight
8:30—Madison Av. &	139 St.; Dept. Docks	Slight
8:45—415	Lexington Av.; Halligan Cafe	Slight
11:00—102 W.	141 St.; M. Matheweon	Slight
11:50—120	Manhattan St.; Smith & Donahue	Slight
11:45—2,400	Jerome Av.; Joseph Mecsarri	Slight
11:45—213 W.	61st St.; John Williams	Slight
11:45—34 W.	15 St.; Beacon Dress Co.	$5,000

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Advancements to Grades: $1,350 grade, April 9: Patrol. J. F. McGuire, 14; P. A. Fulchon, 75; W. G. Price, 28; B. Schelder, 31; W. F. Bennett, 31; T. J. Ryan, 43; O. F. Devery, 68; H. H. Eller, 74; C. O. J. Anderson, 145; W. J. Foley, 150; E. G. Zelber, 156; H. J. McCloy, 160; C. Pape, 165; F. P. Neylon, 167; J. A. Kiernan, 251; W. S. Oswald, Traf. A; J. A. McKenna, Traf. E; E. M. A. Panevino, D. B.; W. F. Culhane, D. B.; F. D. J. Pickett, D. B.; W. A. Kalber, 25; E. F. J. McVeigh, 26; J. Doulan, 29; W. J. Begley, 31; C. F. Mullahey, 36; C. H. Hasse, 38; E. J. Horsky, 42; A. Bambayr, 79; J. Pitt, 143; P. J. Concannon, 156; F. J. Kupack, 156; F. J. Oberle, 163; R. W. Stanley, 172; J. H. Larberg, 217; A. F. Grauser, 235; R. C. Mahrt, Traf. C; T. F. Kelly, B. B. H.; E. Cooper, D. B.; G. M. Peebles, D. B.

To $1,500 grade, April 10: J. C. Mangan, 4; J. H. Bearens, 26; J. Schaudel, C. O.; J. Hynes, 25; J. Hummel, 160.

To $1,250 grade, April 1: H. D. R. Baack, 21; J. Mulvihill, 36.

To $1,250 grade, April 15: T. F. Malone, 10; L. S. Fyfe, 23, W. F. Gaffney, 43; C. E. Wells, 164; G. W. Ruppert, 16; P. Blake, 36; J. F. Barrett, 89; L. Waxman, 6th Dist.

To $1,250 grade, April 6: A. G. Rummig, 1; T. Mahoney, 16; F. J. Digney, 22; J. F. Leahey, 28; J. J. McCarthy, 31; E. V. Ahern, 42; A. Nelsen, 143; G. F. Wagner, 146; A. Ranft, 154; J. Cross, 170; J. A. J. Dawson, 172; F. Stegat, D. B.; M. McDermott, 14th Dist.; A. Bailey, 10; F. E. Beaton, 21; E. Scharer, 26; F. L. Burke, 31; W. F. Fleming, 69; P. T. Leahy, 144; H. W. Diemer, 148; O. H. Stettner, 158; J. J. Roarty, 166; F. W. J. Cooper, 171; W. A. Newburg, 276; J. D. Sullivan, 6th Dist.

To $1,150 grade, April 14: F. J. Dougherty, 2; T. H. Beresford, 172.

To $1,150 grade, April 7: J. J. Galvin, 2; J. W. Abt, 7; A. Reilly, 10; O. Curmyn, 14; J. P. Anderson, 18; C. E. Anderson, 23; C. Zeman, 25; P. E. Murphy, 26; H. McCann, 28; J. Lennon, 36; J. J. Garvey, 38; F. X. Hilbert, 39; J. W. Waterhouse, 48; J. T. Sheehan, 140; P. D. Miller, 158; J. A. Silvindel, 159; C. P. Stone, 167; J. C. Hotal, 170; M. E. Noble, Traf. B; E. R. Decker, 6; H. R. L. Keepers, 7; W. Powell, 13; W. T. Arneel, 18; A. Doering, 22; W. B. O'Keefe, 25; M. A. Leahy, 25; W. H. Matthews, 26; H. A. C. Reiners, 31; M. J. McGuirk, 33; J. F. Lamour, 89; E. T. Cavanagh, 99; M. A. Olsen, 148; R. Carson, 147; T. F. Johnston, 155; D. M. Connolly, 160; J. E. Asklund, 167; J. J. Ryan, 170; T. T. McAuliffe, Traf. B.

Transfers, 4, to Marine Div.; Patrol. W. C. Weckesser, 4, to Marine Div.; Patrol. W. C. Gatewood, 10, to 26; E. E. Maguire, 28, to 10; R. Boles, station house attdt., 149, to 147.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. W. Ward, 2, and A. W. Jayne, 145, to Marine Div., 15 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 26; F. Lynch, 80, as station house attdt., 6 P. M., Mar. 27, during absence on sick report.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. I. Lazarus, 2, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Mar. 30; J. H. Culhane, 17, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 31; F. C. Gerhardt, 36, 2 days, 4 P. M., April 5.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. J. Ottati, 13; C. F. Jensen, 148.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission has granted the request of the Commissioner of Accounts for an examination for promotion from second to third grade examining inspector. Pending the preparation of the eligible list C. M. Heisiger has been provisionally appointed as third grade examining inspector.

United States.

The commission announces for May 3 at the New York Custom House an examination for assistant physicist, (qualified in spectroscopy,) for men only, for duty in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $1,200 to $1,800 a year. The duties will include precise measurement of light waves and other spectroscopic research. Competitors will be examined in spectroscopy, publications or theses, education, training, and experience. The applicant must have received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or have had three years of post-graduate training in optics, including spectroscopy. Appointments to positions paying more than $1,400 will be made only of those eligibles who have had at least two years' experience in optical work. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

COHN, ISAAC, (March 2:) left more than $2,000 personalty to Mollie M., widow.

JACOBY, CHARLES, (March 18:) left more than $10,000 realty to Rachel, widow, and contingent bequests to be equally divided among his children, Florence Beatrice, Leonard Jerome, and Gertrude Estelle.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Feb. 23; Sydney, Feb. 23; Auckland, March 1, and Wellington, March 2, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on March 24, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, March 28.

$60,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of the New York Times exceeds sixty hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...5:50 Sun sets...6:14 Moon rises...1:38

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:29	1:07	7:11	7:17
Governors Island	11:24	11:59	7:23	7:44
Hell Gate	1:30	2:12	9:19	9:25

Arrived—Saturday, March 25.

SS Saxoleine, Havre, March 27.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island, March 21.
SS Catherine Cuneo, Baracoa, March 20.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, March 20.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, March 22.
SS Mariana, Guanica, March 16.
SS Penobscot, Jucaro, March 16.
SS Carolyn, San Juan, March 15.
SS City of Corinth, Cardiff, March 11.
SS Maracaibo, Mayagues, March 19.
SS J. Jover Sevre, Barcelona, March 1.
SS El Valle, Galveston, March 18.
SS Ione, Nantes, March 8.
SS Raphael, Barbados, March 16.
SS Comal, Galveston, March 18.
SS Yaque, Macoris, March 18.
SS El Paso, Galveston, March 18.
SS Nor, Hartlepool, Jan. 18.
SS Narcis, Fowey, March 4.
SS Clinchfield, Macoris, March 17.
SS Kathlamba, Boston, March 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Tenryu Mari	Cardiff	Feb. 26
Soperga	Genoa	Feb. 23
Oristano	Fowey	Mar. 4
Massoro	Barbados	Mar. 11
Lord Erne	St. Nazaire	Mar. 8
Sussex	London	Mar. 8
Camino	London	Mar. 8
Joseph J. Cuneo	Cristobal	Mar. 18
Polidyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 8
Taormina	Genoa	Mar. 9
Justin	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Ethelstan	Marseilles	Mar. 8
Ville de Paris	Bordeaux	Mar. 7
Atholl	Glasgow	Mar. 7
Ardgryfe	Fowey	Mar. 11
Comanchee	Manchester	Mar. 9
Cheltonian	Havre	Mar. 11
Rosebank	Gibraltar	Mar. 13
Risholm	Swansea	Mar. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

*Bergesfjord	Bergen	Mar. 16
Ardgarroch	London	Mar. 11
Cliftonian	Havre	Mar. 12
Carolina	San Juan	Mar. 22
*Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 25
Calamares	Cristobal	Mar. 20
El Rio	Galveston	Mar. 18
*Mexico	Havana	Mar. 23
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 24

DUE TUESDAY.

*Tuscania	Liverpool	Mar. 18
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 12
Canadian	St. Thomas	Mar. 22
Stavangeren	Tanamo	Mar. 20
Bent

B. R. T. NEEDN'T PAY CAR TOLLS ON BRIDGE

City Cannot Charge for Williamsburg Structure, Justice Erlanger Holds.

FREE UNDER DUAL CONTRACT

Decision in Favor of Subsidiaries of Brooklyn System Against Commissioner Kracke.

That the contract entered into by the city with the New York Municipal Railways Corporation and the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, Brooklyn Rapid Transit subsidiaries, on March 19, 1913, relieved the B. R. T. from the obligation of paying tolls for the operation of railway cars over the Williamsburg Bridge was disclosed yesterday in a decision handed down by Supreme Court Justice Erlanger. The contract alluded to is one of those which joined the city and the B. R. T. as partners in the expenditure of money and in obligations connected with the development of the dual subway system now under investigation by the Thompson Committee.

Commissioner Kracke contended that the contract undoubtedly contemplated the continued payment of the bridge tolls by the company, inasmuch as it gave the B. R. T. the right to deduct from its gross earnings all necessary expenses of operation, and the bridge tolls was one of these. To this the B. R. T. replied that such an interpretation was not within the intent or spirit of the contract, for any extra deduction from the gross earnings meant that there would be less net earnings, and as half these were to go eventually to the city it would result in the cutting down of the city's receipts. Moreover, it pointed out that as the revenues from the bridge were paid direct to the Bridge Department, the department was trying to swell its own receipts at the expense of the city at large.

"To my mind," said Justice Erlanger, in deciding against the Commissioner, "this construction would do violence to the apparent purpose and intent of the latter contract. There appears to be no question of a conflict of official duty between the Commissioner of Bridges and the Public Service Commission in the making of the agreement of 1907, and in its discharge by the agreement of 1913. In each instance the city was the principal, and the contract was within the authority delegated to the agent or agents by whom it was concluded.

"In my opinion, the subject of compensation for the use of the tracks was fully covered by contract No. 4—that of March 19, 1913—in a manner consistent with the agreement of 1907, importing a discharge of that agreement as a matter of intention.

"There can be no serious claim of doubt, upon the facts, that the right of way over the Williamsburg Bridge involved the use of the same tracks which were the subject of the agreement of 1907, and that the defendant New York Consolidated Railroad Company actually proceeded to operate those tracks pursuant to the provision of contract No. 4, when complying with the resolution of the Public Service Commission that the Centre Street loop was ready for operation."

CIRCUS SHOWS SPRING HERE

Press Agent Announces It Will Arrive on April 6.

A plague as unwelcome to school children as vacation will come to New York on April 6, bringing fever, famine, balloons, and red lemonade with it. In other words, the circus is going to visit the "village," and only "for a short and limited engagement." The menagerie's most interesting specimen, the advance agent, arrived yesterday with his usual load of optimism and free tickets.

All Winter the "pachyderms"—meaning elephants—have been growing larger and larger in the press agents' minds, and now, as last year, they are "the greatest troupe of trained elephants" the world ever saw. A few days ago a band of artists direct from the wilds of New Jersey started work painting spots on the tigers and stripes on the leopards, and by the time the circus arrives they will live up to the prophecy that they "are the most ferocious man-eating beasts in captivity."

"Brutus," the most unintelligent (deleted by censor, but thought to be freight hustler,) in captivity will trumpet his views on preparedness to the world "in the most stupendous sea of canvas ever known to mankind." In addition, the world's "great and most stupefying show" will have dainty equestriennes, charming side-show bawlers, clumsy acrobats, red (censored again,) and the roughest gang of tent pitchers and stake drivers ever found out of captivity.

If there be no other signs than this, Spring is here.

BIG JEWISH CONFERENCE.

Brandeis to Address Philadelphia Meeting on Jewish Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The preliminary conference to lay plans for a national Jewish congress will open here tomorrow. The conference will last two days, and an attendance of 4,000 is expected. Five hundred of these will be delegates, and the others will be visitors from all parts of the country.

One of the notable figures to attend will be Louis D. Brandeis. He will speak on "Jewish Rights and the Congress."

The project of assembling all the Jews in the world in Palestine and reviving the Jewish nation, politically, which was discussed recently at a Baltimore Jewish conference, will not be one of the main issues, although the question may be raised in the discussions, according to Adolph Hubbard of Boston, publicity representative of the conference. The aim of the conference will be to devise plans for the great national congress, which may be held before the end of the war. Judge Hugo Pam of the Illinois Court of Appeals will be temporary Chairman.

Among the prominent Jews who will attend are Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York, Adolph Lewisohn of New York, Charles B. Strecker of Boston, Professor Gotthard of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, Congressman Isaac Seigel of New York, and Professor Davis of Pittsburgh.

DRUGGIST SUICIDE FOR LOVE

Found Dead in Store After Engagement Was Broken.

BALDWIN, L. I., March 25.—Max Backer, 37 years old, proprietor of a drug store here, was found dead behind the counter tonight by a young woman who called to make a purchase. A physician was summoned and found that the druggist had been dead for an hour. A fluid, the nature of which will not be known until an autopsy is performed, was flowing from Backer's mouth.

Backer, it is believed, ended his life because of disappointment in love. He was engaged, according to reports, to a young woman who lived in Baldwin until last Summer, when she went to New York to become a trained nurse, and the engagement was terminated.

The Gimbel Tea Room—*Eighth Floor*

When the lady of the house goes shopping with the intention of dining in town with her husband, the question of where to dine should not be perplexing in the least, since there is Gimbels to think of. The Gimbel Restaurant, Grill for Gentlemen and Tea Room are rapidly becoming the Social Rendezvous of "The Shopping District." Eighth Floor

Gimbel Brothers

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

No Charge Trimming Service—*Millinery*

It happens occasionally that the wondrously large and varied Gimbel Millinery Salons fail to find a suitable hat for some fastidious taste, but certainly the shapes and the necessary materials are here for such a one. Which means that we will trim, without charge, a hat to suit you with materials of your own choosing, provided only that you buy them here. Third Floor

Spring Blouses of Georgette Crepe, $6.95

THE blouse *illustrated* is effectively embroidered, and picked out with tiny steel beads. The chic simulated vestee is attractively buttoned. Delicate colors.

Another model is embroidered in contrasting colors to form double panels at the front of the blouse. Seams joined by entre deux. White, flesh, peach and coral.

Fine Paris-Made Lingerie Blouses

$3.95, $5.00 and $6.95

Wonderful selections from our extensive collection of imported blouses.

These blouses are most unusual values. They bear the well-defined stamp of the artistic needle-women of Paris.

Lovely Laces and Veils for the Easter Bride

Exquisite laces for the bridal robe and enchanting veils that may be ordered draped in the newest and most becoming of fashions.

A pretty arrangement of the bridal veil is to have a shorter portion that may be worn over the face or thrown back to the waistline—both veils having square ends.

Lierre Veils, 2½ yds. long, **$9.75 to $17.50**
Princess Veils, 3½ yds. long, **$23 to $35**
Duchesse Veils, 3½ yds. long **$37.50 to $55**
Bridal Illusion, 3 yds. wide, $1 to $2 yd.
Brussels Net, 2 yds wide, $1.50 to $2.50 yd.
Duchesse Laces, 1 to 17 ins. wide, $2 to $29.75 yd.
Duchesse and Point Laces, 3 to 9 ins., $5 to $30 yd.
Point Applique, 1½ to 12 ins., $1.75 to $6.75 yd.
Solid Carrickmacross, 1 in. to 8, $2.25 to $19.50 yd.
Net Carrickmacross, 1½ to 18 ins., $2.25 to $18 yd.
Rose Point, 1 in. to 6 ins., $5.50 to $33.75 yd.
White Cotton Net, 72 ins., specially priced, 85c yd.

Embroidered and braided net and lace, embroidered crepe and marquisette, tunics; voile robes; lace and linen coats at very special prices, $3.75 to $29.75 each. Regularly $7.50 to $37.50.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

A Very Special Offering of

Genuine "Manchuria" Pongee, $1.25 yd.

One yard wide. In the much-wanted "rough weave," which is not only ultra-fashionable, but is noted for its excellent wearing quality.

White, pink, ciel blue, wild flower blue, Copenhagen, royal blue, light and dark navy, silver gray, pearl gray, battleship gray, beach tan, brown, wild rose, dull old rose, and black.

Note: Considering the scarcity of desirable pongees, plus the shortage of dyes, this is really a very remarkable offering. All the colors are in demand this season; 6 shades of blue and several grays are here for your choosing.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Announcing the Continuation of

La Promenade des Toilettes

Displayed on Mannequins During the Coming Week

THREE triumphant days have passed of GIMBELS wonderful Fashion exhibition of Paris originations. Thousands of visitors have viewed the Promenade daily, and the palpable appreciation and enthusiasm signifies the important place held by GIMBEL Brothers in the World of Fashion.

The introduction of Sport clothes in the Promenade proved an effective surprise, and the models shown were original and artistic.

Rue de la Paix and Place Vendome brought to America. Paris comes to GIMBEL Brothers.

The choicest models from the Greatest Paris Dressmakers:

10:30 A. M. to 12 M. and 1:30 P. M. to 3 P. M.

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Every Day This Week

Agnes, Beer, Bernard, Bulloz, Cheruit, Callot Soeurs, Chanel, Doeuillet, Doucet, Drecoll, Jeanne Lanvin, Jenny, Martial et Armand, Premet, Weeks.

A Jeanne Lanvin model of silver-gray taffeta scattered over with pink and blue roses. Quillings of the material are edged with delicate rose braiding. The narrow sash ties over the loose ends of the little lace vest. Hat made by Lewis.

Cunning Little Colored Frocks

For Children from 2 to 6, for $1 to $1.95

Materials

Ginghams, Crepes, Chambrays and Novelty Tub Fabrics

Smartened by pretty smocking, contrasting color.

$1.95 $1.00 $1.50

Styles

Empire, Coatee, Russian Waisted Modes.

Trimmings and little collars and cuffs.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Delightful Silk Negligees *and* Prettiest *of* Petticoats

The lovely things are so modestly priced that you will actually be amazed at their reasonable figures.

At $7.95

Seven pretty little negligees of crepe de chine and satin. Petal effect *illustrated* is charming like all the models—wide lace edge neck and is caught by rose at waistline. Pink, wistaria, rose, blue, cherry, orchid and Copenhagen.

Evening Petticoats, Special at *$3.45.* Two beautiful little petticoats for evening wear are shown in washable satin—full and prettily trimmed with rows and rows of lace, insertion, and ribbon; one model has net under-ruffles. *Illustrated.*

At $5.95

A brocade crepe de chine boudoir gown in orchid, rose, cherry, taupe, white, navy, black and artichoke—has a sun pleated skirt and fetchingly simple bodice.

Special at $2.95

Adorned with shawl collar and cuffs of voile edged with lace and insertion, a broche crepe negligee with sun pleated skirt. In charming colors.

Spring Petticoats for Street and Evening Wear in the newest models—***$1.95*** to ***$25.***

GIMBELS—Second Floor

GIMBEL Paris Hats Are Famous

GIMBEL Millinery Styles are Authentic

THE best models of the world's greatest modistes are selected with care and rare discrimination by our own experts. Our own skilled milliners copy and adapt these ideas in materials that we import directly from Paris. The most accurate reproductions are the result and distinguish an assemblage of styles that are correct in every detail.

These chapeaux range in price from

$15 to $38

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Boys! *You have an opportunity, too, for Monday*

Newest Wash Suits Sizes 2½ to 9 Years $2.65

Choice of a most complete assortment of wash suits in newest models and materials, solid or combination colors, white, blue or tan; stripe of white, blue, brown, olive and red on white.

BOYS' REEFER & TOP COATS, sizes 2½ to 10 years, mixture coatings of gray, tan and olive; combination cloths, shepherd checks and blue serge; top coats in single breasted model, half, quarter or full lined; velvet or self collar—$3.95, $5 and $6.50.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Three Wonderful Dress Goods Offerings---

French Serges Velour Checks Gabardine

A trio of the most fashionable fabrics at less than prevailing WHOLESALE PRICES—Tomorrow Only.

$1.50 All Wool French Serge, 95c per yard

50 inches wide, fine, firmly woven, all wool fabric, beautiful Spring colorings, including tan, light and dark gray, Copenhagen and Danish blue, taupe, plum, dark green, mouse, wine, medium and dark brown, royal, medium and dark navy blue and black.

$2.50 Black and White Velour Checks at $1.65 per yard.

54 inches wide, most favored fabric of the season for smart tailored suits and separate skirts in all the popular size checks from smallest to large block checks.

$3.00 Imported All Wool Black Gabardine, $1.85 per yard

Fine, firm twill, jet black and color guaranteed; this quality cannot be duplicated. Tomorrow $1.85 per yard instead of $3.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Attractively Priced

Household Linens

All Linen, damask pattern Table Cloths, full bleached, strong and serviceable. Size 68x68 in., $2 each. Size 68x86 in., $2.50 each. Napkins, 23x23 in., $3.50 doz.; 24x24 in., $4.50 doz.

All Linen, extra heavy, double damask pattern Table Cloths, in circular designs—
Size 70x70 and 72x72, $2.75 and $4.50 each.
Size 70x88 and 72x90, $3.50 and $5.75 each.
Size 70x106 and 72x108, $4.25 and $7 each.
Size 81x81, $6.25 each.
Size 90x90, $7 each.

Napkins to Match
Size 22x22, $3.50 doz.
Size 24x24, $6.50 doz.

All Linen, Hemstitched and Hemmed Guest Towels, with neat damask borders. Some have space for monogram. Sale price $3.00, $3.60, $4.20 and $4.80 per dozen.

All Linen, Hemstitched Huck Towels, neatly figured borders, exceptional values—$5.40, $7.20 and $10.50 per dozen.

Glass Towel specials, hemmed, $1.95, $2.25, $2.75 and $3.75 dozen.

Crash Towel specials, hemmed, $1.50, $2.15 and $3.00 dozen.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Exceedingly Smart

Suits for Women

$47.50

The suit *illustrated* is almost an exact reproduction of one of the Weeks models shown in our *des Promenade Toilettes.* Fashioned of fine Gabardine, beige colored with a short jacket braided with soutache. Flaring skirt, the hips accentuated by braided pockets. ***$47.50***

Finely tailored Suits fashioned of Gabardine, the lines of the jacket and skirt obtain the favored silhouette by flat front and back with fullness at the hips. Navy blue and sand shades. ***$45***

Navy blue Serge Suits, smart collars and cuffs. Models with unique vestee of striped black and white linen. ***$42.50***

Unusual values in Serge Suits of Black, Navy Blue, Reseda Green and Copenhagen, Blue and Worsted Checks. Belted models, flaring at hips. Fancy Buttons. Semi-circular skirt. ***$29.50***

GIMBELS—Third Floor

GENUINE BARGAINS
In the Subway Stores

GIMBELS Two Downstairs Floors have a fixed policy people are beginning to know as a definite fact. It is this:

Every Article Must Be a Bargain.

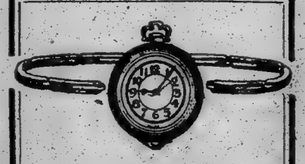

Bracelet Watches

Gold filled, 20 year guaranteed Bracelet watches, fitted with excellent 15-Jewel adjusted movements, plain and engraved patterns, Gilt dial,

Special for $10.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Coats of Taffeta and Charmeuse

In Modes Expressive of Paris

The Taffeta Coat illustrated is distinctly *chic* with its smart length and exaggerated flare. The ostrich trimming is one of the season's attractive ideas. In Canary, Pink and White. ***$29.50***

$29.50

Charmeuse Coats in heavy quality of this supple material. Long line front and back, gathered and corded at hip line to give bouffant effect. Edged all round with natural marabout. Black, Navy Blue, Rose, Light Blue, Peach and Pink. ***$25***

Coats Fashioned of Charmeuse with waist line drawn close in wide belt of smocking, from which the skirt flares in voluminous folds. New deep cape-collar and bell-shaped cuffs trimmed with marabout. Double rows of marabout around skirt hem. Lined throughout with white Peau de Cygne. Black. ***$47.50***

Taffeta Coats in many new models, *$10 to $89.50.*

Eton jackets, ¾ lengths and full length coats, exploiting the new style notes.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Rugs

Special for Monday's selling. Just a few items are quoted of the many great values to be found in our Carpet and Rug Departments.

Axminster Hall Rugs, very best quality, one piece, 9x12 ft. room size, Oriental patterns; value $33.50—Special $25.

Royal Wilton Rugs, 9x12 ft. room size, all-over designs; value $42.50—Special $29.50.

Axminster Hall Rugs, very best quality, 22½x15 ft.; value $9.75—Special $5.50.

Heavy Printed Linoleums, 55c square yard; regularly 75c; 4 yards wide—slightly imperfect.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Linoleums

Heavy quality Inlaid Linoleums, reg. $1.35; now $1.05 sq. yd.

Inlaid Linoleums, regularly $1.10; now 95c sq. yd.

Heavy quality Printed Linoleums, 4 yards wide, enough to cover the ordinary room without seams; reg. 75c; now 55c sq. yd.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Section 2 | Fashions—Society Week's War Operations

The New York Times.

Drama—Music Queries | Section 2

X J SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1916. J X

LABOR PROBLEMS AFTER WAR

Louis J. Horowitz Discusses Attitude of American Employer Toward His Men—Thinks Workman Will Have to Increase His Output to Meet Competition in Future.

BETWEEN the extremes—on the one hand the capitalist who founded a great fund to be devoted to the investigation of the differences between capital and labor, and on the other the idealist who believes that the problem can be solved in five minutes—are the "means" represented by the practical heads of organizations. Not the men who have been placed there by some chance, such as inheriting the post or marrying the daughter of the company's President, but those who by their supreme fitness have merited the responsibility. These have, without exception, learned that what used to be termed humanity is but good business; that they cannot abuse their laborers and expect the best returns; that the human machine which is in the best condition, which depends not alone on physical health but genuine contentment with its work and treatment, is the most efficient.

Louis J. Horowitz is particularly well qualified to speak on the question. In 1892 he came to this country and, without friends or money, started on his business career. Three great requirements—energy, good health, and the determination to succeed—were his, and with a moderately good schooling enabled him to advance steadily and surely until at forty he is not only President of one of the New York's largest construction companies, but an officer in various other corporations.

"Some especially poignant problems between capital and labor will arise after the war," said Mr. Horowitz. "We have heard much of the tremendous commercial advantages we shall then have here. Instead it may be that this country will be confronted by the hardest struggle of its commercial existence. Germany, Belgium—practically all the European countries—will forcefully, if not forcibly, appeal to the patriotism of their workingmen, asking them to accept the lowest possible wages so that an enormous export trade can be carried on, enabling them to raise money to pay off the huge war debts.

"The United States will be flooded with articles of every description, and we shall be obliged to compete with these cheap products. How can we, paying the wages we do? As far as I can see there is only one way—to increase our efficiency and the output of the human unit. That seems easily possible if you accept the statement made by Emerson, the efficiency engineer, that the general output of work by people of the entire civilized world, including men, women, and children, is but 2 per cent. of that of which they are capable."

"How about a high protective tariff?" he was asked.

Mr. Horowitz emphatically shook his head.

"To me that is no solution of the problem," he replied. "It is merely an evasion of responsibility. The free interchange of commodities is the life of nations. Let each one specialize—excel in some one or more products. You cannot transplant soil to any extent nor climate at all.

"If we manufacture an inferior machine we do not deserve to sell it. It is a weak equivocation to tax a better one made in another country. What we must do is to make ours so superior that the demand for it will be greater than for the foreign one. Then we need fear no competition in those articles we can produce.

"The cost of transportation must be added to the price of imports, and that gives competing countries sufficient advantage. A nation is never really prosperous when it produces only what it needs for its own consumption. It must have a surplus. In that respect it is just like a business organization or an individual. No company can be considered sound if it uses up all its earnings in expenses. No man can be called really successful unless he earns a sum above his needs. It would be easier for most men to do this if their employers would proceed in a more enlightened way.

"Take, for instance, the seasonal occupations. A man is employed for about four months in the year and is forced to remain idle the remaining eight. What is the result? He demands constantly higher wages. He must do so to be able to live twelve months on the earnings of four. Also, the long period of enforced idleness brings many evils in its train, all of which could easily be avoided by arranging to spread the work over the entire year. The cost to the employer would be little more and the gain much more. There is much short-sightedness displayed by the average employer.

"On the whole, capital does not do enough for labor. The whole welfare of the nation depends upon labor, so its consideration in all its aspects is naturally of paramount importance. 'Man's one prime fear is the fear of poverty.' Half the sorrow of life arises from worry about the future. A man who is only fairly successful is apt to brood over what may lie in store for him or for his family in case his earnings cease—for some one of many possible reasons. That is why laws have been passed in many States making compensation insurance compulsory. Many employers of their own accord now carry 'group insurance' for their employes. This makes provision for those dependent upon the employe, in case of his death providing them with a sum equal to a year's salary. This should not be only voluntary on the part of the employer, but should be made compulsory just like the compensation insurance. It is merely insuring the employ'es pay check, and the necessity for that is apparent at a glance."

While a member of Mayor Mitchel's unemployment committee Mr. Horowitz was powerfully impressed by the tragedy of seeing able, willing men eager to work and being unable to obtain it.

"Such a condition is a terrible indictment against present day civilization," he said; "no man should want for sufficient food, clothing, and shelter, least of all work. I think one way of lessening the unemployment problem will be by successful competition with other countries. Also, the Government Unemployment Bureaus, with their proper statistics of work and workers wanted, will be a splendid help in bringing the man and the job together.

"They will also find out how many workmen are needed for specific work and train them accordingly. There is small use in allowing an unnecessary surplus to become bricklayers when there are no vacancies for them to fill. Other branches of work can be done quite as effectively by the same type of men. There is work enough for all in this country, even without restricting immigration, more than heretofore."

"What do you think of labor unions as they now exist?"

"They are necessary and excellent," he said, "nevertheless, I think they have gone too far in some ways. In demanding the same pay for an incompetent as for a skilled workman, they put a premium on inefficiency. Every man should feel the incentive to do the best work of which he is capable—and that is difficult when he sees another man shambling through somehow, anyhow, receiving the same compensation for his services. It is true that the exceptionally capable man will always advance, but there are many who fail to belong to the exceptional class because they may lack but one essential requirement. Equal ability may be there, but that is not all. There must be the will power to exercise this ability to the utmost, and more pay for more efficient work is the incentive that whips the lazy but able man to action. Then he will cease to be content with his three meals a day and a roof 'over his head."

"But what of the problem presented by the man who is willing but incompetent?"

Mr. Horowitz smiled and with an expressive gesture brushed away that person.

"It may sound rather unsympathetic, but I do not consider that problem. It is sad for the man who is limited, but I am a strong believer in the survival of the fittest. The question of these 'fittest' is the absorbing one. The others must jog along as best they may and be helped as much as they can be, but what is of supreme interest is that the ablest ones should have every advantage to develop to the highest that which is in them and so constantly raise the standard."

"What do you consider the chief factor in bringing that about?"

"Education," was the prompt reply. "Nothing will arouse a person to the consciousness of his own capabilities and the splendid possibilities of life as will education. It provides him with occupation for his leisure hours—some hobby besides his vocation."

"What do you think of Henry Ford's ideas?"

"They are excellent, but extreme. It makes it hard for other employers who cannot do so much for their men as he is doing, and also leads to much dissatisfaction among workmen who cannot work under the same conditions."

"And the ultimate solution of the whole problem?"

"Co-operative establishments, probably. Man is so constituted that he will do only his best work if it is for his own benefit. The dream of the idealist that we should work for the good of all mankind rather than only for the individual will not be realized for some time to come. Unless all are striving toward the same end, success is difficult. Not only the officers of a company, but each unit connected with any enterprise is a responsible and important factor in bringing it to a satisfactory termination; therefore, if each worker is a shareholder crowning achievements may be realized."

ITALY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE TEUTON

New York, March 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article "The Strangest Peace," printed in the issue of March 15, raises again the question "What is the real position of Italy among the other allies in the present war?" I hope that a dispassionate study of the following facts will show that every suspicion is unfounded:

First of all it is asked "Why did not Italy declare war on Germany?" It is very easy to answer this question. The treaty of the Triple Alliance did not consist of a single document but of three separate treaties: one of Germany with Austria, one of Germany with Italy, and one of Austria with Italy. When the European war broke out Italy saw in the conduct of Austria a violation of her treaty with Italy. Therefore she started negotiations to have the treaty respected, or to receive some compensations. The treaty with Germany was out of question. Furthermore, at least as far as it was possible to see, Germany stood by Italy against Austria, and up to the last moment seemed to exert a pressure on her in order to have her grant more concessions to Italy. When Italy saw that Austria was not willing to surrender she denounced her treaty with Austria and declared war on Austria. Italy did not then follow a similar course as regards Germany, because she did not then have any ground for such an action. But she broke her diplomatic relations with both Germany and Austria. And she expected that Germany would declare war on her, since Italy was at war with her dearest ally and since the Triple Alliance was void for the very simple fact that, being a pact binding three partners, it could not have any more value after one of them had stated, in due form, that it did not want to have any more connection with one of the other two, and Germany was the pivot of that alliance. It was Germany, then, who had to declare war on Italy. But, in spite of the fact that in Germany they called Italy's course "treason," that declaration of war, to the amazement of Italy, did not come. It is Germany who tried to be devilishly shrewd, but it is Italy who is blamed.

This and no other is the reason why Italy at the moment of her joining the Allies did not declare war upon Germany. All other explanation is wrong, unwarranted, or malicious. It has been stated that Italy was prompted by a secret treaty with Germany, and it has even been carefully described what was the content of that treaty—the partition of Austria between the two plotters at the end of the war. Unfortunately for the creator of this wonderful piece of fiction there has never been any such treaty. England and France during the present war have undoubtedly made many and grave mistakes; but to assume that they have been so blind as to completely trust (as they indeed do) a nation who has a secret treaty with their arch enemy is to give them a certificate of such sublime stupidity as they certainly do not deserve.

It has also been said that the declaration of war against Germany was prevented by the opposition of the followers of ex-Premier Giolitti, well-known friend of Germany. The fact is that, in spite of the deplorable attitude of the Giolittians before the war, since Italy entered into the fight they have, like every other Italian political party, been loyal to the Government. Be it remembered that Italy is the only great power that has not undergone any political crisis since the war began. The reason similarly put forth that Italy did not declare war on Germany because of the lack of anti-German feeling in Italy, while the anti-Austrian feeling is very strong, has no more value. Italy does not make any distinction between the two Teutonic powers, because she has always known that Austria was nothing else then the cat's paw of Germany in oriental affairs.

Finally, it has been stated that the mirable tokens of self-sacrifice given by all Italians during this war, from the King to the humblest citizen, are such as to dispose, without discussion, of this insulting hypothesis. Furthermore, that contemptible attitude would have been perfectly useless. When the war is over, if the Allies win, the King of Italy, like any other citizen of the allied powers, will be indemnified of every loss caused by Germany and her partners. If, on the contrary, the latter win, everything will be lost, in spite of every most Machiavellian device.

The fact is, as I said, that it was Germany who did not want to declare war upon Italy. Not only this, but since Italy entered the war Germany has refrained from declaring war, in spite of any kind of provocation on the part of Italy. She did not consider a sufficient reason for a casus belli any of the following facts: The breaking off of diplomatic relations with her; the fact that Germans are treated in Italy like the citizens of other "enemy" countries; the destruction of German stores all over Italy by the infuriated populace; the sharp reply of Premier Salandra (in his famous speech delivered at the Capitol in Rome) to the vulgar insults uttered against Italy by Bethmann Hollweg in one of his speeches before the Reichstag; the fact that Italy is at war against all the allies of Germany; the more and more intimate relations between Italy and her allies for the prosecution of the war to a complete and speedy victory; the Anglo-Italian commercial alliance (to begin with) aiming at destroying the German economic domination in Italy, and last, but not least, the requisition of German merchant ships, notwithstanding the fact that that same action on the part of Portugal was immediately followed by a declaration of war from Berlin.

But what is the secret reason why Germany clings so desperately to her peaceful relations with Italy? It is very simple. German investments of every kind in Italy are estimated to be about $3,000,000,000. Sooner or later this enormous amount of money would be lost if Germany were at war with Italy. On the contrary, if by a miracle of equilibrium it were possible to preserve it till after the war, not only Germany would be that much richer, but, if not politically, she would be able to still dominate Italy economically. And we must never forget that it was because Germany had been shrewd enough to take Italy to her side and to make her do what Berlin wanted, through the complete economic domination of Italy, that Germany was able to dominate Europe and the world during the last forty years.

Finally, Germany is not in the least inconvenienced by the fact that she is not at war against Italy; the two countries are not contiguous, and Germany can perfectly well use Austria any time that she deems it necessary to strike at Italy. In spite of this she cannot conceal that in fact she is at war with Italy. The 17th of March, Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, spoke before the Reichstag of the "daily war expenditures of the enemy, inclusive of Italy."

Italy's policy in the Balkans during the war proves once more the soundness of her attitude, which, late but sincerely, is now recognized by the other allied powers. It was Italy who first suggested that Serbia be helped by the Allies when she was heroically fighting against superior Austrian forces. But Italy's suggestion was taken into slight consideration by England and France. Later, when suddenly England decided the campaign of Gallipoli, prompted by the jealousy of Russia and by the prosaic aim of getting to Constantinople before Russia, Italy refused to join the expedition. She was deeply convinced that the war would be decided on the main theatre, and not on one of the side theatres, that Germany could decide to choose. To weaken the Central-European fronts in order to follow Germany in the Balkans and even in Asia Minor and in Egypt was sheer folly, because it would have made the Allies weaker. The best was to let Germany and her allies extend their front; they would soon not have enough soldiers to man it.

What has since happened has proved how much Italy was right. Germany has the Balkans for herself, but this means that Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey cannot give any substantial help to Germany, who alone must do all the decided to go to the succor of Serbia. It is painful to use such hard words, but it took most absolute ignorance of Balkan conditions to think that with a small expedition at the eleventh hour it would be possible (I do not say probable), to save heroic Serbia taken between two fires. Serbia was doomed the minute in which Bulgaria sold herself out to Germany.

Those who want to find Italy guilty, right or wrong, go further and ask, "Why then did not Italy help Montenegro?" The answer is simple. Montenegro was doomed the day in which Serbia was invaded by the Germans, Austrians, and Bulgarians. Little Montenegro, with her army dreadfully tried by several years of war, could not defend her territory attacked from the west, the north, and the east. Italy did not help Montenegro for the very same reason for which then, and during the month in which Italy was still neutral and the English and the French were fighting in the Adriatic, these powers did not help her, (at least not in a substantial manner.) Italy contemplated very earnestly helping Montenegro, but she soon discovered that her help would have been a useless, if not a criminal, sacrifice. It would have taken at least 300,000 men, during the worst month of the year, and a large part of the big guns doing such fine work on the Alps. All these men and material should have been taken to a country where, in the region under consideration, there are no roads to speak of, no bridges that could stand the pressure of the big guns—a country where buildings to shelter not 300,000 but 3,000 men were absolutely lacking. And to carry safely all this army, with its paraphernalia, to the Montenegrin port of Antivari it would have required the protection of all the Italian Navy, thus leaving Italy's coasts wholly unprotected and exposed to every attack of the enemy. And all this, why? In order to save a mountain, the Lovcen, which dominates the Bay of Cattaro in the Bocche of Cattaro, but does not dominate at all the other splendid bay, that of Teodo, in those same Bocche, where at the time of the combined attacks of the Montenegrins and French from the Lovcen (months ago) and of the French and the English from the sea, the Austrian Navy was safely sheltered. To go to the succor of Montenegro under such circumstances would have been a crime, not an act of human brotherhood.

But when Italy saw that there was no more possibility of saving Montenegro she helped in every possible way the retreating Serbian and Montenegrin soldiers gave them food, clothes, and shelter, and brought them in safety to the different places to which they had been assigned; and even now she is liberally treating a large number of them as her private guests on her national soil.

Furthermore, Italy sent such a strong army to Avlona and the surrounding territory as to make the Teutonic victory against Montenegro of no importance in the mastery of the Adriatic, (which since the beginning of the war has been in Italian hands,) and to prepare a condition of things similar to that of the French and English at Saloniki in case of a southward movement of the Germans or of an allied attack in the Balkans, the enemies taken between the combined action of Avlona and Saloniki would have very little chance of escaping.

These are not the only evidences of how efficiently Italy co-operates with her allies against all of their enemies. The Italian fleet is on patrol duty in the Mediterranean with those of England and France, and has several times fought with them against Turkey. Italian soldiers have been landed, together with British and French troops, at several points around Saloniki, on the Island of Corfu, and, if my information is correct, in Egypt. Italy is adhered to the pact of London not to make a separate peace with the common enemies. Although she was not one of the nations that guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, she has joined the other Allies in the new pledge to restore Belgium to her previous state.

Italy, more than any other of the Allies, has convinced Rumania to enter the war on their side. More effective still than all this, as soon as Italy found that 150,000 Austrians were to leave the Isonzo front to hurry to help the Germans before Verdun, along the whole Italian front a terrific attack was launched against the Austrians, which not only prevented the sending of the 150,000, but obliged the Austrians to withdraw a number of their big guns from Verdun, since they were badly necessary to stem the Italian onslaught. This help of Italy, which came several days before the help of Russia, was of the utmost assistance to the French in their defense of Verdun.

It is perfectly true that only recently Italy broke off her commercial relations with Germany; but only the form of the measure, and not its contents, is important. Italy has long done all that she could in order to prevent Germany from having, through Italy, any goods necessary for the welfare of the population or the prosecution of the war. Having learned months ago that many of the goods exported from or passing through Italy, and apparently directed to Switzerland, were in fact transshipped to Germany, Italy stopped that evil, in spite of the energetic protests of Switzerland, which at a certain moment threatened to sever her relations with Italy. As for the direct commercial relations between Italy and Germany, though expressly not prohibited, they were reduced to almost nothing by the several dispositions of the Italian Government forbidding the exportation of all goods needed at home either by the nation or by the military administration. The actual breaking of the commercial relations between the two countries was much more a satisfaction to those who outside of Italy pay more attention to facts than to deeds than an effective stopping of a serious evil.

DR. VITTORIO RACCA,
Of the University of Rome and of New York University.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Abraham & Straus Private Subway Entrance

at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:

From	
242d St. (B'way)	51 min.
180th St. (Bronx)	48 min.
96th St.	25 min.
72d St.	22 min.
Grand Central	17 min.
14th St.	13 min.
Brooklyn Bridge	9 min.
Bowling Green	5½ min.

Just a Little Self-complacency

We were thinking, the other day, that if people who live uptown in Manhattan and the Bronx, and, for that matter, out on the Hudson River and New Haven roads, realized how easy it is to come to the Abraham and Straus Store in Brooklyn, more of them would certainly come here to do their shopping.

It's a simple matter—*just take a Subway Express.* You stay right in it — you don't even have to change to a local. There are no Elevated stairs to climb; no crosstown cars to take — no walking. You use the fastest means of transportation that New York possesses—and you get out in 17 minutes from the Grand Central, official running time, directly at the Private Station of the Abraham and Straus Store, at Hoyt Street.

If you are stopping in town at the Biltmore, the Knickerbocker, the Belmont, the Manhattan, or the Yale Club, you can reach this store *under shelter*, just as you can from your home station in Connecticut, Westchester, far up the State, or the tip end of Long Island.

And many residents of New Jersey think nothing of the few steps from the Hudson Tubes to the Fulton Street Subway Station, on their way to the Abraham and Straus Private Subway Entrance.

And many people know — more *ought* to know — what they find when they get here:

A great Store full of fine, new, dependable merchandise, sold at prices lower than Manhattan stores can afford to charge, because we are away from the high-rental zone.

Utmost courtesy, and the best SERVICE that this old, smoothly running organization has it in its power to give you.

Try it—and TIME yourself!

Monday Also Brings These Fine Offerings

Women's New Top-Coats, $12.95, $19.95 & $22.95. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Plisse Crepe Kimonos, $1.48. Balcony, Central Bldg.

$2, $3 & $5 Corsets, 98c. Second floor, East Bldg.

Women's Cotton Hose, 11c. Pr. Store orders only. Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.

39c. and 49c. Crepe Flouncings, 29c. Yd. Store orders only. Street floor, Central Bldg.

25c. Wide Windsor Scarfs, 15c. Tailored Neckwear Section, Street floor, Central Bldg.

Men's Cotton Socks, 12½c. Pr. Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

1⅛ in. Satin Ribbon, 5c. Yd. Street floor, East Bldg.

3,600 Men's Fancy Shirts, 59c. ea. Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Cotton Huckaback Towels, 9c. Street floor, East Bldg.

Women's $3.96 Silk Umbrellas, $2.76. Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.

Clark's Anchor Brand Spool Cotton, black, 200 yds., 25c. doz. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Special Sale of Rosaries, Prayer Books and other Religious Articles. Mezzanine floor, East Bldg.

$24.75 Sterling Silver Relish Dishes, $19.85. Subway floor, Central Bldg.

Nightgowns and Petticoats, 66c. ea. Second floor, East Bldg.

"Mi Hogar" Favorita, $2.75 Box of 25, $2.19. Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

New Wash Satin Blouses, $3.98. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Women's $4.85 Patent Leather Colonial Pumps, $2.95. Second floor, West Bldg.

Toilet Soap, 3 Cakes in box, usually 10c., at 8c. box. Quantities restricted to 3 to a customer. Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.

Baby Carriages, $16.68 to $44. Subway floor, East Bldg.

25c. Moire and Taffeta Finish Percaline, 15c. Yd. Quantity limited. Street floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.

$1.50 Envelope Purses, $1. Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.

Women's Extra Large Combinations, 33c. Store orders only. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Men's Spring Suits, $12.50. Second floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Victor Records—Sacred Numbers. Fourth floor, West Bldg.

$8.90 to $65 Watches, $5.65 to $39. Street floor, Central Bldg.

24c. Montauk Chocolate Chips. Grocery, Basement, Central Bldg.

Extraordinary Sale of Misses' Suits Ten Charming Styles at $8.98 and $9.98

"Extraordinary" expresses mildly the importance of this Suit Sale.

It brings to young women an opportunity in which to save many dollars, securing a Spring Suit of the newest correct mode in an expression wholly delightful.

At the prices for Monday's selling they embody such values as are unduplicated.

Serge, Poplin and Shepherd Checks Are the Materials Boxed and Belted, Back-Pleated, Ripple Flared, and Sport Style

One model of shepherd checks is bonded in taffeta. Another model, of a more tailored order, shows a leather belt and deep sport pockets. All show excellent tailoring in every detail, from the linings to the smart over-collars of novelty silks. The colors are tan, navy, Copenhagen and black; also black and white. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years.

Second floor, Central Building.

Three Groups of Untrimmed Hats

$4 and $5 Hats, $2.69 $2 and $3 Hats, $1.29 $1 and $2 Hats, 59c

We bought them at practically our own prices; the same advantages are passed on, retaining the thinnest margin of profit. The valuations as we have stated them are the prices they would sell at regularly today or tomorrow at any other store.

Every Hat Is New, Fashionable, Excellently Made

At $2.69 Are fine liseret sailors and large black imitation hair Hats, wide flanges or lace braid edged. Sailors in side roll and great beautiful flares. All styles used by exclusive model millinery. Value $4 and $5.

At $1.29 Plain and Milan hemp Hats in extremely large sailor shapes as well as medium and roll brim styles. Value $2 and $3. Also turbans, tricornes and snug-fitting droop brim Hats, in black and colors.

At 59c. About twenty different models; smart yet conservative styles in sailors, turbans, round and mushroom, tricornes and four-cornered; in all colors and black. Value $1 and $2.

Street floor, East Building.

Women's Beautiful Spring Dresses

At $19.75 $22.98 $25 $29.75

The collection is infinite in the varieties it embraces, yet, for every occasion, the wide groups strike the highest note in exclusiveness of mode.

Fashionable women who have reviewed everything the shops in the Greater City have to offer have showered enthusiastic praise on these.

"They show taste and discrimination," they said. "There is no comparison with many we saw."

It is these remarks and many others that make us inclined to use superlatives in their description.

Exquisite Afternoon Dresses of Silks and Georgette Crepe
Exclusive Tailored Frocks *Exquisite Dance Dresses*
Elaborate Reception Gowns *Dashing Sports Frocks*

They are representative of the newest silhouette, the loveliest handling of accessories; the finest color-combinations.

Women's Stunning Spring Suits at $14.75 $18.75 $24.75

Three remarkable groups, in which are collected Suits of such variety that every woman's fancy will find its desire.

Suits conservative, yet with the distinguishing individualism that delights.

Suits smart in every line and detail, with a dash and breeziness about them that comes of faithfully copying much higher-priced styles.

Suits for dress wear, yet so skillfully unobtrusive that they are quite correct for tailored times.

And also Suits for sport wear; full of the outdoor breeziness; in happy colors and in two-color combinations.

Developed in the materials favored for the season:

Velour Checks *Shepherd Checks* *Serge* *Gabardine*
Guernsey *Poplin* *Tricot Serge* *Taffeta Combinations*

Assortments complete for selections. Sizes 32 to 46.

Special! Special! Special!
400 Spring Suits for Women at $9.50

A specially arranged collection of fashionable Suits that would be priced considerably more anywhere else. Our unusual purchasing power explains Monday's selling price.

There are poplins, serges, shepherd checks and check velours. In navy, black, tan, green, Copenhagen, and color combinations.

Second floor, Central Building.

$5 Taffeta Silk Petticoats, $3.89

Fine silk taffeta Petticoats in handsomely blended Pompadour pattern in the most favored shades. The deep scalloped flounce trimmed with three narrow hemmed ruffles. An elastic-run waist.

Store orders only. Second floor, East Building.

35-Inch All-Silk Messaline Satin, 79c. Yd.

In these times of continually rising silk prices, such an offering will bring a whole-souled response. It would be impossible to *make* this silk today to sell for this price, neither could we buy any more of it to *sell* at 79c. a yard.

It is in a fine assortment of colorings; also black; and is the leader in a wonderful group of offerings for Monday from the Daylight Silk Store. None C. O. D. Others:

79c. All-Silk Pongee Taffeta, 59c. Yd. In tan, brown, mais, old rose, reseda—an ideal Summer fabric. 32-inch.

35-Inch Faille Taffeta and Francaise, $1.79 Yd. A superb silk in great demand and very choice colorings.

Street floor, West Building.

The New Sport Skirtings, 36-In. Wide, 39c to 59c Yd.

Every new effect in the much desired awning stripes, from the conservative tape stripes to the new 4 and 5 color blazer effects. Over 35 individual styles.

Dress and Suiting Linens, 49c. to 79c. Yd.

38-In. Printed Chiffon Voiles, 59c. Yd.

40-In. Imported Black and White Novelty Voiles, 59c. to $1.49 Yd.

These items to be found on Subway floor, West Building.

$1.79 to $1.98 Novelty Suitings, $1.29 Yard

This is a very important Sale of Dress Fabrics in variety and quality of weaves concerned, of imported and domestic materials, in checks, plain and novelty fabrics in greys, brown, tan and heather mixtures; all 54 inches wide; Spring weight fabrics.

$1.49 All Wool Shepherd Checks, $1.25 Yard
$1.19 Silk and Wool Poplin, $1.05 Yard
$1.00 Navy Blue Storm Serge, 79c. Yard

$1.79 Black French and Storm Serges, $1.25 Yd.

Street floor, West Building.

36 and 40 In. All-Silk Jeannette Crepe, $1.19 Yd.

Despite the many and continuous advances in price we are in a position to sell at this out-of-the-ordinary low price. If we were to pay the present wholesale prices, we would probably be asking, as many stores are, $1.89 a yard for this grade.

Sale of Bungalow Bedsteads

With their low head and foot boards, these Bungalow Bedsteads are especially popular, as their name implies, for country homes.

We bought these ahead of their recent rises in price and consider them especially good value.

White Enameled Bungalow Bedsteads. At $2.75 and $2.25; in 2 ft. 6 in. and 3 ft. widths; continuous post design.

Brass Bungalow Bedsteads At $9.75; 3 ft. width only, with 2-inch continuous post in one-piece bend.

Mahogany Bungalow Bedsteads At $11.50; four poster design in 3 ft. width only.

Fourth floor, East Building.

$1.00 Summer Curtains, 49c Pair

Here is a fine collection of light and airy Curtains at half their usual prices. Included are Nottingham, Novelty Scrim, Ruffled and Plain Swiss, and colored Muslin Curtains.

Other fine springtime offerings from the Upholstery Store.

Imported Crepe Curtains, $4.89 Pr. A clean-up of qualities originally selling for $12.00 to $17.00 a pair. Limited quantities; store orders only.

1,000 Yards Swiss Muslin, 10c. Yd. In white and Arabe, figured and plaid; regularly to 20c. a yard.

28c. to 35c. English Cretonnes, 16c. Yard Wonderfully handsome patterns on cretonne of heavy quality at this low price.

$9 to $11 Oriental Curtains, $4.89 Each These handsomely embroidered Curtains, also Covers, in artistic colorings that will harmonize well with Summer decorations.

1,000 Bar Harbor Chair Cushions, 98c. Each These cretonne-covered Cushions for Bar Harbor Chairs are the smartest things you ever saw at the price.

There are Cushions for porch and hammock, too, at the same price, and values ran up to $3.00.

Third floor, Central Building.

Limoges China Dinner Sets Are Exceptional at $17.89

Only 25 of them—an extraordinarily small number for the demands we shall have for them.

100 pieces; of fine white China, decorated in three graceful floral designs; handles and knobs are stippled in the coin gold, and the service, for 12 people, includes Bread and Butter Plates. And here are more good things:

American Porcelain Dinner Sets, $6.89 These are of 100 pieces, including Bread and Butter Plates, and in two unusually attractive floral and gold border designs.

At $8.95, American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in a conventional border pattern, with gold line.

Hand Painted Nippon Vases, $1.98 This is a special purchase of these attractive Japanese Vases, in many pretty shapes and floral decorations, at a very low price.

Subway floor, Central Building.

Floor Coverings—Handsome, Durable, Low Priced

In accordance with the policy of the Rug and Carpet Store, merchandise at prices that will induce thrifty furnishers to buy will be offered. Again each section of this store comes up to its high standard of bargains with such splendid bargains as

Tapestry Brussels and Wool Velvet Carpets, in hall and stair designs, at 89c. yd.

Extra grade Oilcloth and new process Linoleums at 36c. a square yard.

Printed Cork Linoleum at 46c. and 54c. a square yard.

Inlaid Linoleums at 75c. a square yard.

Third floor, East Building.

$1.45 Kitchen Tables, $1.19

Three-foot Tables. This and the twenty or more items that follow are all taken from our regular stock and reduced for Monday's selling.

Nos. 8-9 Wash Boilers, copper bottom, regularly 95c.-$1.05, at 83c

Rotary Galvanized Ash Sifters, regularly $1.95, at $1.49

Wire Rug Beaters, regularly 9c., at ..5c

Fancy Scrap Baskets, white enamel or ivory finish, regularly $1.65, at ..$1.49

Polished Wood Salad Sets ..17c. and 34c

Good Size Chamois Skins, regularly 37c., at 29c

Witch Cloth for cleaning silver, 7c. and 16c

Vegetable or Potato Slicers, regularly 25c., at 16c

Step Ladder Chairs, regularly $1.49, at $1.19

Strong Galvanized Ash Cans, wood staves, regularly $2.34, at $1.98

Perforated Fry Pan Covers, regularly 15c., at 11c

No. 8 Steel Skillet, regularly 23c., at 19c

Towel Racks, 2-arm, regularly 13c., at 10c

Apple Cutters, regularly 13c., at 9c

Apple Corers, regularly 8c. 5c

Saw Edge Bread Knives, regularly 18c., at 14c

Faucet Soap Dishes, regularly 45c., at 33c

Sundries

Waxed Paper, 24 sheets, best grade, usually 5c., at 3c

Jewel Carpet Renovator, usually 15c., at 10c

Floressene Disinfectant, usually 24c., at 19c

Chloride of Lime, usually 10c., at .. 9c

Subway floor, East Building.

10c Montauk Sugar Corn, 8c Can

Sweet, tender New York State—limit of 12 cans to a customer.

COSTUMES OF THE LOUIS XV. PERIOD REVIVED IN PARIS

American Dressmakers Faced with an Embarrassing Situation Because French Designers Have Evolved Huge Models Which Demand Quantities of Expensive Materials.

Mauve Chiffon Afternoon Frock with White Fichu.

THE dressmakers are faced with a situation for which they do not care. They regard with distress the huge French models, which demand such quantities of material, because it is not reasonable that women will pay higher prices than they are paying now for every garment; therefore, it is not possible to make the usual and, they say, necessary profit.

Many of the new gowns are lifted directly from the Louis XV. period, and in the majority of them one can trace the influence of that extravagant epoch in sartorial history.

The fact that the Louis XV. period will be revived for the Spring of 1916 has been accepted by the experts. It is, therefore, more than probable that we will be heir to much of the capriciousness of that era in dress. All of which is a strange bit of psychology.

The French are offering America these clothes because of the undoubted prosperity over here, and also because of the rumors to the effect that the Americans over there are spending more money on clothes now than ever before.

All the French designers have strong, imaginative vision. They know just how to put out clothes that reflect the times. France, like most of Europe, is filled with talk about the enormous amount of money that this country is making, and it sounds to them like many of the fantastic tales that the East heard of the West in the days of '49.

France Hears of Our Wealth.

France is probably not jealous of our wealth, for she realizes that millions of it are going to her and to Belgium; and she only hopes that it will reach to an unparalleled pinnacle as long as the war lasts, if not longer. But the splendid and extravagant new clothes are probably guided by our riches.

American buyers over there have never been so prolific of money, and so France intuitively went back to an era in French history that also represented extravagance in its extreme. At that time, in Europe, dress flourished. Even over in England, where the "first gentleman of Europe" led the way in splendid attire, men vied with each other in splendid apparel, as in France. Beau Brummell was the chief of that set, and his followers were counted by the hundreds Pompadour and then Du Barry reigned in France. It is the Du Barry period to which we have gone back, when La Tour and Boucher invented the costumes for the court by their portrait painting.

It is evident that Paris has no dearth of a certain class of fabrics, and that her cloth mills, which are now established outside the fire zone, can turn out vast quantities of the materials which she has made fashionable for 1916.

Serge, taffeta, gabardine, silk net, thin cloth and brocades are the important weaves.

It is to France's advantage to place all of the output of these mills each season. She may not be able to economically put out new fabrics, but she can keep on supplying thousands of yards of the kinds she has. She, therefore, makes skirts that are eight, ten, and fourteen yards wide; she tops these with immense panniers that stand out straight from the waist line; she makes it fashionable to use three skirts where one used to serve, and the only garment in which she saves material is the slim little bodice.

The milliners aid the dressmakers by building up hats that absorb yards of material in their puffing and draping. Top coats and evening wraps, as well as the Venetian and Roman street capes, demand yards and yards of fabric. France is short of fine leather for shoes, which they say America will soon be, and, therefore, the bootmakers are putting out cloth shoes and spats at the highest prices we have ever paid.

Twenty-five dollars is asked for an evening boot today in New York, and $15 for satin slippers, with the explanation that the materials have to be imported from France and that they are very expensive.

The truth stands that if we are to pay France the prices she asks for her new Spring garments we shall put our hands down into the bottom of our purses in doing so. She is evidently imbued with the idea that we are all quite able to do this under the present spell of prosperity, and she, in the meantime, is getting rid of her stores of high-priced fabrics and reaping a good profit in the sale.

This fashion situation which has arisen is not regarded with serenity either by the dressmaker or the woman who buys new clothes. The shops, however, are gleeful; they know that the buyer must spend three times as much for material as formerly. The only fly in the ointment there is the fact that a good many of the evening gowns are made of materials that are difficult to get in this country; but this will not hinder them in substituting American fabrics as soon as it becomes impossible to obtain the original ones.

The dressmakers of the country have reached their limit in prices, it seems to the buyer, and if they are forced much higher they will act as a boomerang. They must pay the same rent and wages; they must ask the same prices for good gowns, and they must spend a great deal more money on the material.

Signs of the Chinese Influence.

So here you are, confronted with these facts for the incoming season: unusual amounts of material used in one gown, a silhouette that demands an entire change in the hip lines, a tight bodice with darts that fits the figure and demands a certain curve at the waist line, an extravagant usage of silk, lace, metal, embroidery, brocade and flowers; skirts so wide for the evening and afternoon that they are entirely out of place in American life.

Such is the so-called Louis XV. reincarnation. And into this comes a strong Chinese influence. Why? the average woman asks. What has Peking to do with Pompadour? A great deal, is the answer.

In the middle part of the reign of Louis XV. a distinguished ambassadorial party came to Paris from China, and France immediately took up the idea of copying their clothes. The painters, Boucher and La Tour, were inspired by Chinese designs and colorings, but they molded them into their own individual style, so that the result has gone down into history as the Louis XV.-Chinois art.

When the great designers of France went back to the portraits done during the reign of the pompadour, they found that this Chinese note was incorporated on every canvas. It is natural therefore, to find the art of the two diverse countries blended together in costumery.

There is no attempt at a Chinese silhouette or the use of a mandarin coat, or a peacock's feather; it means only that Chinese colors, designs, embroidery, treatment of brocades will be taken up along with Louis XV. gowns for 1916. Chinese embroidery is already in fashion on even the simplest of frocks, and bits of Chinese brocade are used in belts and wide bands across the figure and above the belt.

There is an old Chinese blue ribbon, and there are queer buttons of carved jade and ivory. Chinese yellow in many fabrics is used for evening gowns.

New Clothes and Average Woman.

The pressing question, however, is how these new clothes affect the average woman. She is greatly disturbed by them at present, but she should accept the assurance that they will be strongly modified to suit our activities. It is probable that the fashionable women will adopt the Louis XV. evening gowns, but it is not probable that the sartorial extravagances of the hour will be accepted for the street without protest.

No one who studies American life from the centre can fail to note what is called the growing independence of the smart and wealthy set. They are adopting something of the exclusiveness of the French and English aristocracy in regard to prevailing fashions, and they may put the impress of their nonacceptance on many of the new gowns in their present state.

At several of the smart dinners given in New York recently, where every woman stood for high position and power in the social world, there was not a full skirt, a pannier or a defined waist in the groups. Nearly every gown had the moyen age silhouette and the skirt not over three yards in the hem.

The dressmakers acknowledge this situation, and deeply deplore it. They say that it grows more and more difficult to make leading society women accept ultra fashions. One reason probably is that the woman with wealth and power feels she does not want to look like every girl on Main Street; and another is that she is far more indifferent to the whims of fashion than the large bulk of women.

She is never careless in her clothes or ill-dressed, as are so many of the smart English and French women. She spends large sums of money on her clothes and usually gets the best dressmakers in the world, and her French maid keeps her groomed like a blue ribbon horse. Her jewels, while never as good as those of the English, Austrian and Russian women, are well chosen and well set. But she is indifferent to the vagaries of fashion; she has worn a narrow skirt whenever she cared to during the last two years—which is an excellent example of the deaf ear that she has turned to the persuasive dressmaker.

The average woman, however, is rarely influenced by the way that the women of great wealth and power dress; she does not come in contact with them as a rule, and she is not especially desirous of dressing to imitate the smartly turned out women of the stage; and she knows, or ought to know, by long experience, that the shops will offer to her copies of all the most extravagant French models. These run down the swift channels of our enormous wholesale trade like straws in a rapid current.

Consequently, the real struggle comes to the average woman. She must avoid what is capricious and extravagant; she must demand that her clothes be modified to suit her environment.

Lewis model of mauve crin and yellow roses.

The Trouble Is with the Pannier.

No one should be startled by the advent of the pannier; it has been rumored for six months. Nevertheless, the extreme appearance of it makes one gasp. It stands out in the most conspicuous manner from the exact lower edge of the waistline. It eliminates any subtle curving of the hips; it deprecates any strong resistance against flesh; it turns to naught all the difficult emaciation exercises with which our women have been occupied for five years.

It is quite easy to say that one can refuse the pannier, and it is quite easy to do it; but the trouble is that this pannier is the symbol of the new silhouette. No matter what we wear, it is the intention of the dressmakers that it flare into the atmosphere below the waistline; and there is no attempt made at smoothing off any part of the hips. The pannier leaps up and out from the waistline.

Naturally, one will not wear paniers on street suits, but even in these the skirts are gathered at the waistline, and the jackets ripple out to simulate a pannier.

SPAIN GIVES INSPIRATION TO THE FASHION EXPERTS

IT is to Spain that the Paris dressmakers have turned for inspiration.

And for this we ought to be thankful.

For if the Spanish influence is not too much altered in the borrowing, it ought to be one of the most virile notes that has been struck for a long time in the world of fashion.

There have been evidences in the clothes that have already reached this country of the working of the Spanish motif; and it is supposed that the French openings, soon to occur, will show the strongest sort of influence of Spain of the time of Velasquez. Of course bits of Spanish fashion of other days will appear, too, and all will be blended as only the great designers can blend a dozen and one different influences to make an effective whole.

Lace, of course, must be in fashion if Spanish ideas rule. For Spain has ever been the land where the correct use of lace for feminine adornment was understood. Spain, too, is the homeland of the scarf—that charming adjunct to feminine apparel that has been rather neglected for several seasons. So we have already before us in the smart shops a most interesting display of lace scarfs, and smart women everywhere are learning, before their mirrors, to adjust these same scarfs most effectively.

The New Tulle Scarf.

The sort of scarf that is smartest at the moment, by the way, is the wisp of silk net or tulle that is worn in the evening. The tulle is of all sorts of bright colors, chosen to harmonize with one's different evening frocks. With a rose frock, rose tulle is worn. With a mauve frock the tulle might be mauve or it might be golden yellow. As it is not expensive, a different length of tulle is used with each frock.

Two yards for each scarf is cut off and the ends are left raw.

As for the wearing of the scarfs, they are wrapped high about the throat, sometimes, to form a high, choking collar. Sometimes they are fastened to the shoulders and float airily away at the ends.

To get back to the regulation Spanish scarf. Sometimes it is of lace, and any of us who are fortunate enough to have an old Escurial lace scarf, or one of any other Spanish lace, may proudly take it from its wrappings and wear it.

Then there are net scarfs covered with spangles and bordered with them—and all these scarfs are suggestive of the Carmen type of Spain, which seems to influence us as much as the more stately Velasquez portrait.

Again the Fan.

Fans, like scarfs, are another feminine Spanish wile that are returning to fashion.

The shops are already full of them, some of regulation Spanish type, and many others of every imaginable sort. Among the fans shown is one made of white ostrich feathers, held flatly against the frame, with their little curled tips fluffing softly all over the fan. The long handle is of polished wood, with a small rosette at the base of the fan, of silk, in vivid colors.

Another is a long-handled fan of peacock feathers, in natural colors. The handle is of pure yellow tortoise shell, set with rhinestones.

A third fan is of quills, with a little decoration of wool embroidery worked on them, and sticks of tortoise shell.

There are many huge fans of ostrich set in sticks of carved ivory or tortoise shell, and, of course, the larger these are the more Spanish is their suggestion.

Combs for the hair have been revived with fans and scarfs.

They are not all of true Spanish shapes, although some of them are true to type. But they are all very interesting and suggest many fascinating variations of the coiffure.

Then there are earrings. There have been earrings for several years, to be sure, but these new earrings are distinctively Spanish in character. They are big and drop well down toward the neck, and many of them are of jet. One pair is made with a little bunch of pearl grapes hanging in the oval frame of jet.

Fashion predicts the coming of a straight-heeled shoe, too, in keeping with other things Spanish. So far not many of these shoes have appeared. But occasionally one is seen that, although it has a French heel, is made of black patent leather and red satin, a combination that could come from no place outside Spain.

LACE HAT, PINK ROSES.

Lace hat trimmed with pink flowers, by Marie Louise.

TO COUNTERACT FATIGUE

IF we all understood the proper duty and function of sugar, we should probably be a healthier nation. The trouble with sugar is that most of us eat it in such a way and at such a time that it spoils our appetite for more substantial food.

But sugar, in spite of all the harm that it does when eaten in excess, should be recognized as one of the greatest helps in counteracting fatigue. It is so recognized among the armies at war in Europe. Sweet and milk chocolate are supplied liberally to the soldiers—as much for the sugar as for the chocolate. And various sorts of sugar candy are given to them. And some women, desirous to help the soldiers to the best of their ability, heard of this demand for sweets and turned their attention from knitting needles and worsteds to candy kettles and sugar, and turned out homemade fudge by the pound for the soldiers.

All of us who have heard a certain lecturer on mountain climbing talk know how often she pauses to say that at just that point she stopped to nibble a cake of a famous brand of milk chocolate. At the boys' and girls' camps throughout the country a cake of chocolate is the usual accompaniment of a hike—and it is the sugar as well as the chocolate that is useful.

For sugar gives quick results in energy. If you are very tired, and nibble a bit of sweet or milk chocolate, or eat a couple of lumps of sugar or eat any sweet candy, you will feel within a very few moments noticeably refreshed. And the tired shopper who has not time to stop for luncheon could gain strength for the rest of her work if she would eat a cake of chocolate or some sweet candy and sit still for ten minutes.

Nemo NEWS
Devoted to the HEALTH, COMFORT and BEAUTY of WOMEN

A good friend has set us to thinking. She said:

"Your Wonderlift ads remind me of patent medicines."

Which means that our ads have given her the idea that the Wonderlift is a sick woman's corset.

Probably that's our fault—we may have said too much about the marvelous health features when, in reality, the Wonderlift is quite as remarkable as a style corset.

Here's the fact:

The very features that make Nemo Wonderlift Corsets so healthful also mould the figure into perfect fashion-lines.

No. 555

For instance:

1. The Wonderlift Bandlet promotes health by giving perfect physical support. *It also prevents the corset from riding up and twisting, thus preserving smooth, fashionable lines.*

2. It reshapes and reduces a too-full figure, and builds up and rounds out a too-slim figure. *In other words, it corrects natural figure-defects; insures comfort.*

3. The Nemo "bridge" secures freedom from pressure over gastric region, promotes free breathing and good digestion, i.e., *HEALTH. It also induces an erect, graceful, fashionable pose, without which real STYLE is impossible.*

EMPHATICALLY the Nemo Wonderlift *IS* a *STYLE* Corset of the highest class, and it is *MADE SO* by its wonderful *HYGIENIC FEATURES*

There's one Wonderlift model for very slim figures with sharp hip bones and concave abdomen—No. 557, at $5.00.

Another for the biggest women, with rolls of flesh all over—No. 998, at $10.00. This is the only corset of its kind ever made.

Then there are other models, not so extreme:

554—for short stout women	$5.00
555—for taller full figures	$5.00
556—for slender to medium	$5.00
1000—a model de luxe, of lustrous brocade, for average full figures	$10.

We confidently repeat this prediction:

In due time, nearly every woman who wears a corset will wear a Nemo Wonderlift.

NEMO SELF-REDUCING $3.00, $4, $5, up to $10

NEMO MILITARY-BELT For the Slender...$3.00

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New ideas in Table Decorations—unique and interesting and altogether too numerous to mention.

The most uncommon designs and beautiful colorings in Chintzes, Cretonnes and other Decorative Fabrics—rich in suggestions for beautifying the country home.

Still left for the seeker after bargains are some discontinued patterns and odd pieces of Mahogany, Oak and other fine Furniture *at reductions up to 50 per cent.*

MI-CAREME GAYETIES TO INCLUDE DANCES, FETES, AND PAGEANTS

Authors, Actors, and Singers Will Figure in the Week's Social Programme, Many of Them in the Charitable Benefits for the War Sufferers in Europe—Red Cross Activities in the Near Future—Wedding Dates Are Being Chosen.

With the advent Mi-Careme the coming week will be filled with mid-Lenten gayities, them, as befits the penitential season, are charity benefits of varied sorts, and chiefly for the wounded or bereavd war sufferers of Europe. The touch of war along oud own Southwestern border serves to emphasizeise and to increase the interest felt in the hardships and agonies endured on the battlefields abroad and the mental and physical distress of those whom the fighting myriads have left behind them to battle as best they can the odds against them

This afternoon Mrs. John Watson Cox, best known to the reading public as Marion Cox, and whose latest book is "Ventures in Worlds," is giving a reception for Jules Bois and Lawrence Hausman, our recent visitors from France and England, to which are bidden the members of The Authors' League. Mrs. Cox will have receiving with her, Mrs. Emily Post Price, Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., (Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff,) all of whom are writers of prose or verse. This reception will give the many members of the league in this city the pleasure of meeting these distinguished men, and which otherwise many of them would miss.

It will be remembered that Ruben Dario, the Spanish poet and writer, who was the guest of honor last Winter at a reception Mrs. Helen S. Woodruff gave to the league members, died only a few weeks since. The other members of the league's social committee who have entertained this season with receptions and noted guests of honor are Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton and Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff.

Tomorrow afternoon and evening the Mi-Careme carnival arranged by four relief associations, the War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, of which Joseph H. Choate is President; the Belgian War Babies' Sewing Society, the American Girls' Aid Association, and the Polish Victims' Relief, of which Mme. Ignace Padarewski is President, will take place at the Biltmore.

In the afternoon two unique opera bags will be auctioned off, one sent by Mme. Bernhardt and made out of a pair of suede gloves she wore in her last performance of "Mme. X.," and with her autograph on the outside, and another sent by Yvette Guilbert and made from a pair of the long black gloves of the sort she always wears on the stage, and with her autograph thereon. Edwin Burrage Child, a portrait painter, will give a bust portrait, valued at $500, of and to the winner of the winning prize number of the chances which are to be sold on it at $2 each durinf both the afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Edward Douglas Rudderow, who has charge of the portrait offer and of the flower booth, will have a number of this Winter's debutantes, and a few older girls, assisting her. They will include the Misses Frederica Bull, Kate Griffin, Dorothea Camp, Ethel Simmons, Grace Franklin, Ensley Hodgson, Isabel Yeomans, Margaret Busk, Florence Lincoln, Adeline Hatch, Elizabeth Haldane, Alida Banks, Faith and Ruth Hayden, Elinor Kendall, Helen Griffin, Adele Cragin, Elsie Underhill, Elizabeth McKee, Elizabeth Northrup, and Miss Sessions.

An exhibition of war relics, brought over from French and German battle fields by William T. Martin, who secured most of them under fire, will be another feature of the afternoon, as will also the fashion show, with the latest thing in hats, gowns, and manikins. There are also to be twenty-five tables for bridge players.

A considerable number of actresses and actors and opera singers have shown their interest by promising to appear in the costumes they wore in the plays in which they created the leading or prominent parts.

These artists will make their appearance as strolling actors and singers as in the first act of "I Pagliacci," and will do all sorts of circus and other stunts. Blanche Bates as Mme. Butterfly will be drawn on in a rickshaw. Rose Coghlan will come as Lady Teazle, Ada Lewis as her Tough Girl from "O'Reilly and the Four Hundred," Katherine Grey is to be Louka in "Arms and the Man," Kathryn Kidder will be Mme. Sans Gene, and Edna May will be a Salvation Army lass in "The Belle of New York," and Queenie Vassar will de a snake charmer, and Helen Ware, Katherine Emmet, William Elliot, Robert Hilliard, George Harris, Jr., John Miltern, Edward Martindale, Joseph Cawthorn, and others will take part.

Mme. Walska is tosing Russian songs, Miss Estelle Wentworth will come as and will sing "Nedda," and Lois Ewell will take part.

Among the women who are patronesses of the carnival and those who have taken boxes are Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, the Baroness de Graffenreid, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. Alfred E. Norris of Philadelphia, whose débutante daughter, Miss Dorothy E. Norris, drew the poster of the crown balancing a feather on his nose for the entertainment; Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. Horace Andrews, Mrs. William T. Hollingsworth, Mrs. J. H. Trowbridge, and Mrs. George Gould.

Mrs. William H. Lefferts is giving the use of her residence, 306 Lexington Avenue, on Tuesday for a hat sale in aid of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and the sale will be conducted by the members of St. Mary's Guild, assisted by young society girls, who are to be the Misses Vera de Ropp, Ethel Simmons, Frederica Bull, Juliet Edmund, Mabel Walker, Gertrude Hoyt, Georgia Appleton, Maria L. Wetherill, Dorothy Haight, Isabel Yeomans and Marie Richardson. Mrs. William Lanman Bull heads the committee in charge.

On the same afternoon a large bridge in aid of the New York Women's League for Animals of which Mrs. James Speyer is the President, is to be held at the Ritz-Carlton. Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris is Chairman of the committee in charge of the bridge, and other members are Mrs. R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff, and others. The prizes are valuable and include an automobile, a box at the Metropolitan Opera for one evening, a mechanical music player, a theatre box, a red chow dog with a pedigree, and a prize-winning cat. It is expected that Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt will arrive from California and Mrs. John Jacob Astor from Aiken in time to serve with the other members of the Reception Committee, who are Mrs. Richard Peabody, Mrs. Fred rick W. Whitridge, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. J. Dyneley Prince, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. Harrison Gray Fiske, Mrs. Harry Hamlin, Mrs. John J. Staples, Mrs. James B. Dickson, and Mrs. Charles H. Ditson. Tickets at $3 each may be had from the members of the committee only. The funds received will go to the hospital for animals.

Miss Ada Bryce Gray.

Brave little Montenegro is not to be overlooked in the benefits of the coming six days, as a bail for Montenegrin refugees will take place at the Plaza on Wednesday evening, March 29. It will be given by the Montenegrin Relief Association of America, and Mme. M. M. Oustinow, Mme. A. V. Seferovitch and Mme. Dastnoff, the wives of the Serbian, Montenegrin, and Russian Consuls, and Mme. Backhmeteff the wife of the Russian Ambassador, are interesting themselves in its success. Native dances in costume will be a feature of the evening. Mlle. Viasca Novotna, late of the Imperial Russian Ballet, will dance. The Misses Augusta de Peyster, Marjorie Wainwright, Henry W. Shoemaker, and Edward Simmons Hall are on the Entertainment Committee, and Mrs. Edgerton Parsons is Honorary Chairman.

On the same evening a folk dance ball will be held at the McAlpin, and peasant costume is requested. Many of the old-fashioned dances, the polka, waltz, and mazurka, as well as simple folk dances, will be the order of the evening, and Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, who introduced the golf dance movement here, will be in charge. It will start with a French folk dance, the Farandole, as a grand march, the dancers going hand in hand in single file, led by country musicians and men carrying illuminations. Robert Alfred Shaw, 182 Front Street, has the tickets in his charge, and the price is $2. Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus Kirby, Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, Miss Margaret Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Irving R. Wiles, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Stehli, Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren, Cabot Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Parker D. Handy, Mrs. James J. Storrow, and Miss Catherine S. Leverich are on the list of patronesses, which is headed by Lord and Lady Aberdeen, to whose Aberdeen Fund for the welfare work among poor children in Ireland the proceeds will be devoted.

The MacDowell Club's Spring festival on Thursday and Friday, March 30 and 31 and April 1 will prove of much interest to those who have studied the development of the drama, for scenes from the "Commedia dell' Arte" are to be presented. Those typical masks of historic costumes created in the sixteenth century in Italy, and then sent out to amuse audiences in Western Europe, will be shown. Columbina, loved of many, Pantalone, or Pantaloon, the Harlequin of the present time, the Arlecchino, having many of the same traits, and Don Giovanni, the typical gay Lothario, will be there.

Ernest Peixotto of Italian garden fame will use the gallery of the MacDowell Club rooms in his scenic effects, and with vines and growing plants will produce hedges and gardens. A Shakesperian pageant will precede the pantomime, and Percy MacKaye has contributed the dialogue linking the two. In the pantomime F. Luis Mora is to be Don Giovanni, Mrs. H. V. B. Magonigle Columbina, Mrs. Benjamin Morton Clorinda, Miss Mabel Poillon Pasquella, H. V. B. Magonigle Il Capitano, Leo Meilziner Pantalone, Charles Curran Il Dottore, and Martin Justice Arlecchino. In the pageant Mrs. F. Luis Mora is to be the Duchess, Charles White Whittlesey the Duke, Miss de Forest Juliet, H. Dan Swope Shylock, Jules Turcas Duke of Milan, Roger Lytton the King of Naples, Miss Josephine R. Thorp an Oriental slave, Orlando Rouland Othello, and Theodore Steinway Chorus. Others taking part are to be Mrs. Jules Turcas, Mrs. Ernest Peixotto, Mrs. J. Ray Safford, Mrs. H. Durant Cheever, Miss Nanette Turcas, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watson Ball, Frank Bicknell, William Howard Hart, Carlton Van Valkenburgh, Philip Spooner, and Warren Dahler.

Special features are to include David Bispham, who will sing "When I Was a Page," as Falstaff, and Sir Herbert Tree, who made him up for that part in the original Verdi production in England, has promised the same service on this occasion. Catherine Culbert will dance in the garden scene, Mrs. Edith Chapman Goold as Desdemona will sing the Willow Song. Arthur Farwell is in charge of the musical part of the program and Martin Justice is arranging the pantomime.

The West Side Juvenile Club is to hold its annual carnival dance in Sherry's large ballroom on Thursday evening, March 30, at 9:30 o'clock, and the seated supper after midnight will be served in the public dining room. This carnival dance, which is for the benefit of the club, is confined to those interested in the club's work and their friends, and is always a jolly, informal affair where all know each other. This year the usual opening vaudeville is omitted. The girl's committee of the club is made up of the Misses Helen G. Alexandre, Dorothy Anderton, Anne B. Bradley, Madeleine M. Carey, Betty Carson, Katharine G. and Cornelia Van A. Chapin, Winifred Chisolm, Elizabeth Clarkson, Catharine Van R. Crosby, Adrienne Iselin, Grace Hartley Jenkins, Constance Peabody, Frances Townsend Riker, Genevieve Sanford, Charlotte Strong, Margaret Warren, Joy Williams, Julia Zabriskie, and others.

The club, which has existed some years at 826 Greenwich Street, has classes for about 300 children—boys and girls—who are taught chaircaning, basketry, jigsaw work, carpentry, and cabinet work, and the girls are instructed in sewing, cooking, and other simple housewifely arts. Part of the expenses are raised through the yearly entertainment, and the rest of the necessary $5,000 comes in voluntary contributions. Howland S. Davis is President of the Board of Directors, Edward S. Brockie Vice President, C. A. Richards Secretary, and J. Horton Ijams is Treasurer. The other members are Harold Ambrie, J. Fahys Cook, Schuyler M. Meyer, Ernest S. Ballard, Percy S. Weeks, Charles King, W. Shippen Davis, and William M. Brewster.

On Thursday, also, S. Montgomery Schuyler will in the evening give a musicale. Mme. de Sutton-Picard, Pauline, Curley, Germaine Cossini, Mme. Leonard Gold, and Effen Rozanoff are to be the artists. The proceeds will go to the widows and orphans of France.

Another Thursday affair, also for charity, will be the skating fête at the the managers of the Exchange forET Grand Central Palace Rink, arranged by the managers of the Exchange for Woman's Work. Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Carl de Gersdorff, Miss Mary Choate, and others are among the patronesses.

The smaller events of the week include the small dinner dance that Mrs. William Floyd Jones of 2 East Forty-fifth Street will give at the Gotham on Friday evening and the tea Mrs. Pierre Tartoue is to give on Thursday afternoon at 6 East Forty-sixth Street for Miss Mildred H. Hughes of Philadelphia. The Misses Margaret L. Phillips and Agnes O'Gorman will receive, and little Miss Emerson will dance.

Auxiliary No. 1 of the New York Diet Kitchen Association will give a Mi-Carême supper dance on Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock in the Della Robbia Room of the Vanderbilt. The patronesses include Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Percival Knauth, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Julian Street, Mrs. James Rodman Townsend, and Mrs. Albert Strauss. Mrs. Edward M. Stout of 51 East Fifty-eighth Street has the tickets, and to her application should be made by those who wish to play bridge.

The second annual ball of the Allied Arts of America, under the auspices of the Sixty Club, for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America, will be held at the Astor on Thursday evening. Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, and Miss Anne Morgan have taken boxes

Eric Fisher Wood, author of "The Note Book of an Attaché," will lecture on the battle of the Marne, which he saw, at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the Bowers.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie was christened yesterday at the Gillespie town house, 11 East Eighty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I. The ceremony took place at 5 o'clock in the presence of the relatives and a very few close friends, numbering, perhaps, fifty in all. Mrs. Harold Brown of Newport, an elder half-sister of Mrs. Gillespie, and Lady Camoys of England were the godmothers, and Dr. Warren Coleman, a cousin of Mr. Gillespie, was the godfather. Lady Camoys being abroad, Miss Helen Rives acted as her proxy as godmother.

A number of wedding dates have been announced, and Miss Mary Bishop Harriman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Low Harriman of New York and Berryville, Va., and Felix T. Rosen are to be married very quietly on Wednesday, April 5. None of the details has been decided upon. Miss Harriman is a granddaughter of the late Heber R. Bishop. Mr. Rosen is a brother of Walter T. Rosen, who married Lucy Bigelow Dodge, a granddaughter of the late John Bigelow.

Miss Louise Stewart Trevor, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trévor, and James Couper Lord, the son of Mrs. C. C. Cuyler by her first husband, the late James Brown Lord, has selected Monday, May 15, as her wedding day. The ceremony will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church. Her attendants are to be her sister, Miss Margaret Trevor, as maid of honor, and the Misses Phyllis Rich of Boston, Helen Trevor, Cecily McKim, Mrs. Eric Winston, and Mrs. W. Gill Wylie, Jr.

Miss Marie Duryea, a daughter of Mrs. Samuel Sloan Auchincloss, and Fal de Saint Phalle, son of the Count and Countess Pierre de Saint Phalle of France, are to have their marriage celebrated on Tuesday, May 9, at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, with a small reception after it at the home of Mrs. Auchincloss, 141 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Miss Elinor Fatman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fatman, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the son of the Ambassador to Turkey, are to be married very quietly at the residence of Mr. Fatman, 23 East Eighty-first Street, on April 17, at 4 o'clock. The Ambassador is to be his son's best man.

The Red Cross tea room of the fourth International Flower Show will open on April 5 and continue to April 12, inclusive, at the Grand Central Palace. Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper is Chairman and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany the Vice Chairman of the Tea Room Committee. Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. William Prime, Jr., will represent the Vacation War Relief Committee on the opening day, and will be assisted by Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Maude Wetmore, and others. Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin will represent the American Branch of the French Wounded, and Mrs. Draper will represent the Red Cross. Prominent women are to be present every day, and among these will be Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. Josef Stransky, Lady Herbert, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, and others.

Miss Irene Langhorne Gibson, whose engagement to George B. Post, Jr., has been announced, and whose marriage is set for the Easter season, will be in charge of the flower girls. Many different war relief societies are participating in this Flower Show Tea Garden, and débutantes of the past Winter and 150 members of the Sunrise League will be waitresses and sell flowers in costume. Miss Cameron, a daughter of the late Sir Roderick Cameron, will represent the Canadian Red Cross.

Miss Lillian B. Hyde, the daughter of Mrs. Richard B. Hyde of Bay Shore, L. I., and a famous golf championship holder, has chosen Saturday, April 29, for her wedding to Quentin Field Wagner, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Feltner of 10 East Ninety-sixth Street. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's mother.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Evelyn Withers Goodwin, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. William A. R. Goodwin of Rochester, N. Y., to Barclay Harding Farr, a son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Powers Farr of West Orange, N. J., and a brother of T. H. Powers Farr, Jr., William R. Farr, and Miss Marion Farr. Mr. Farr is a Princeton graduate, class of 1912.

Plans for the Summer are under way, and many leases are being made. Mrs. George A. Crocker has leased the cottage of Mrs. A. L. Morton on Little Plains Road, Southampton, and Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight have taken the Nightbrink, Charles R. Godfrey's Southampton cottage, on Lake Agawam. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield and her family have taken A. E. Schermerhorn's Red House on South Main Street, at the same resort, and Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine and her family are to be at the De Lancey Nicoll cottage, and Frederick C. Perkins has leased a cottage of the James H. Pierson estate, and Mrs. Samuel Thorne has taken Dr. Prentice on Pond Lane, all at Southampton.

Percy R. Pyne, 2d., has leased Caprice, Henry Pennington Taller's place at Roslyn, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Stoddard have taken the Henry Fletcher Godfrey place at Old Westbury, L. I., for the Summer, and T. Coleman du Pont has leased Sunshine, Mrs. Cyril Patrick Dugmore's country estate at Great Neck, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne on their return from Aiken will occupy a house on the Jericho Turnpike at Westbury, L. I., which they have just rented.

MOTHERS OF SOLDIERS.

Changed Opinions Brought About by the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the matter with our Congress? We were inclined to agree with THE TIMES in that, at the present time, so many questions of serious import were coming up for discussion and settlement that it would be unwise to admit a new body of inexperienced and untried, voters to the polls. But in many a woman's club the serious questions of defense, preparedness, and export of munitions would be discussed quite as intelligently as the representatives of the people—ne of the voters—are discussing them. When the Hon. Murray Hulbert sent out his question blanks to his "constituents" to find out their views he sent them to men only.

The flattering remarks often made concerning woman's "influence" may not be seriously meant, but just so long as military service is voluntary her influence is more potent than is realized. We did not bring our boys up to be soldiers because we did not know how to teach them to kill. Mothers cannot do that. We did bring them up to be defenders of the weak—theoretically. We were so secure and so happy we forgot that "eternal vigilance was the price of liberty."

Before this war we did not know that one nation might shoot another without cause and charge the victim for the shot. We did not know that one race could drive another race out from house and home at the point of a sword. We thought that if such things were done all the world would rise up as one man and quell the disturber of the peace. We did not realize that we had to be armed to do it. We did not realize that we were not powerful enough to compel nations to try out their cases legally instead of with guns.

Now, trembling and afraid, we ask one another if we want our boys to go to war. "No," the mother heart cries; but, then, neither do we want our daughters dishonored, our homes destroyed, nor our freedom gone. Now we see, and God grant that it may not be too late, that until every nation lays down the sword we may not. We see also that defense must be adequate and thorough. If every man is entitled to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," then every man should defend that right. It is not fair that the patriotism of one man ministers to the selfishness of another. It is not fair that one mother should give her sons that another mother should keep hers. Militarism is only dreadful when one man, such as an Alexander or a Napoleon, calls together his followers and starts out to conquer the world. That is impossible in a republic. They would never all blindly follow any one man. It is an ideal we follow. It is an ideal we defend. And universal service is the only fair service, the only patriotic service, the only safe service and the only truly democratic service. If we are to be worthy of our ancestors who were brave in their weakness let us be brave in our full strength.

A MOTHER OF THREE SONS.

New York, March 10, 1916.

A CHAUFFEUR ON TRAFFIC.

He Tells How He Would Meet Fifth Avenue Difficulties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the letter about traffic at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. I think you will grant that few have better opportunities than a taxi driver to study traffic problems. I have been driving a taxi here and in London since August, 1907. During that period I have been going to and from Europe, arriving here as recently as the 18th of September last, which shows that my knowledge is up to date. In asking you why this corner is the busiest spot the answer comes to me: There is no remedy. Fifth Avenue being the only decent road for traffic going north and south, nine out of every ten chauffeurs take it. There is no choice. The delays and stops prohibit our using Sixth and Madison Avenues, except when necessary. I cannot imagine anything more annoying than having to stop eight feet behind all cars to allow passengers to get aboard or to alight. I am not saying that this is not right, as I consider that for safety's sake it is necessary; but I mention it as one of the reasons why the traffic is so heavy at this particular spot.

Having all your business bunched up in such a small circle is another reason for such concentration of vehicles at the crossing above mentioned. I cannot understand why your big hotels are built in such crowded places as, for instance, the Biltmore, which is crowded in on one side by the New York Central and a grocery store facing the main entrance, which always has that side of Forty-third Street blocked with its trucks and vans, loading and unloading, making it very difficult of access to both the hotel and the terminal. What a grand thing it would have been if, when making their plans for the new station and hotel, the railway authorities did not tear down the whole of the block bordering on Vanderbilt and Madison Avenues and Forty-second and Forty-third Streets. How this would have facilitated the transportation of both hotel and railway! But it appears to me that although transportation is one of the most important things in our already crowded city, it is never thought of or cared for.

Under present arrangements and from close observation during the past seven and a half years, the only relief of congested traffic would seem to be to complete Park Avenue as planned by the viaduct spanning Forty-second Street so as to connect with the other section from Forty-fifth Street on, and by tearing down the eastern side of Sixth Avenue from Thirty-fifth away up to Fifty-ninth Street and making an additional fifty feet of roadway to be kept clear of trolley cars. This, in my opinion, will have to be done before you relieve the present intolerable conditions on Fifth Avenue.

CHARLES BOWDEN.

New York, March 20, 1916.

THE WEST POINT SPIRIT.

And the Difference Between the National Guardsmen and Regulars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After fifteen years' service in the army, and I am not a West Pointer, it is my belief, founded on long and close observation; that the one thing more than all others combined which has made the regular army an institution which has never failed in any emergency, which has made the regulars the one and only dependable force on every field of danger, is the spirit of West Point. This spirit permeates the army and is shared alike by officers from the ranks and from civil life and by the enlisted men. It is the spirit which gets things done, no matter how great the difficulty or odds. It is the spirit of respect for lawful orders and unhesitating obedience.

This respect is as much observed by every officer to his superior as by an enlisted man to an officer. Go into any camp where regulars and militia are encamped together and you will find that the regular soldier has little respect for the militiaman as a soldier. Ask him why and he will tell you that the militia soldier is too familiar with the militia officer. He knows that he cannot be an efficient soldier in time of great danger under such a condition. He knows that a large body of men cannot be controlled in time of danger and made to act as one man unless the habit of discipline and obedience to command has been so firmly instilled as to put the obedience to an officer's command above all thought of personal danger or suffering.

The fighting of battles in war is a man's work; the making of real soldiers is business, and those who will not meet the test are the ones who find the guard house. They are, however, given every opportunity to learn and conduct themselves properly by a simple warning, and it is only for a serious offense or for repeated offenses that a man is sent to the guard-house.

As to West Point, the American people hardly need any enlightenment on the institution that has given us Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, and Goethals.

LIEUTENANT.

Fort Slocum, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1916.

THE DURABLE PEACE.

That Is What Prof. Basch Thinks French Socialists Want.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would be very grateful to you if you would inform your readers that I have no connection with Columbia University. I have only given a lecture before the Institute of Art and Science. I am now as always Professor at the University of Paris.

As for the reply of Mr. A. Courland, I am entirely satisfied with it; in so far as it is different from the assertions which he makes in his interview published by the THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 13. Later he claimed that his "knowledge of the desire for peace by the real people and the poor people of France can be as well sustained as Professor Basch's," for he was in "direct touch with these people, and had their confidence." I will for the moment concede that to my opponent.

But, in his interview, he claimed that "most of the Socialists are in favor of peace," that "if the German Social Democrats would take up the peace proposition, the French Socialists would at once take it up as a body," that "most of the soldiers are wanting peace," that "the question of Alsace-Lorraine is put aside."

All these assertion I denied and I still deny absolutely. And I base my affirmation not on alleged feelings of "the poor people of France," feelings which I claim to know at least as well as Mr. Courland and which I found entirely different from those indicated by him. I base my affirmations on an undisputable document, namely, on the official declaration of the party, voted by 2,736 against 76, with 102 nonvoting and 68 absent, and which reads:

> The Socialist Party will remain in the war so long as French territory is not liberated, so long as the attempt of hegemony of which German aggression was the sign and the demonstration was not ended, so long as the conditions of a durable peace were not assured.

Among these conditions, as the declaration of the party states them, I quote the following:

> Every durable peace ought to be based, as Marx and the Internationale have asserted, on the recognition of morality and right, and on the establishment of justice between nations. * * * No durable peace without giving back to the oppressed nations of Europe the free disposition of themselves, without re-establishing, in the name of a right which has not been lost by prescription, the tie between France and Alsace-Lorraine only severed by the brutality of force in 1871, in spite of the Socialist protestations of Bebel and Liebknecht, in the bosom of the German nation itself. This right once re-established, France will be far-seeing and prudent in asking Alsace-Lorraine again to proclaim solemnly, as her representatives did in the Assembly of Bordeaux, her will to belong to the French nation.

Such are the feelings of the tremendous majority of the Socialist Party.

PROFESSOR VICTOR BASCH.

New York, March 10, 1916.

Antique Furniture Exchange

1 East 40th St., near 5th Ave. Largest and most attractive Antique Shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Cabinetmakers, but also the remarkably low prices at which they are offered. Highboys, Desks, Folding Top Card Tables, Four Post and Napoleon Beds, Twin and Double sizes; Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Library Tables, Bookcases, Dressers, Davenports, Divans, Chairs, etc., at about half actual value.

Don't allow anything to prevent you from seeing and convincing yourself.

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Correct Models for Spring and Summer

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Made to Order $10

Of Imported Coutils. *Built* to *Improve* Your *Figure.*

For convenience of out-of-town Patrons, Corsets designed, fitted, and delivered in 8 hrs.

A trial will convince you of the value of having your corsets made by

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BonTon CORSETS

AFTER you once wear BON TON, no other corsets will tempt you. Their distinctive style, correct shape, supreme comfort and handsome materials commend BON TON to every woman who appreciates the advantages of wearing the smartest corsets made.

They are pliable yet supporting, have a wonderful boning called *Wundabohn*, and give you the fashionable contour from the moment they are put on. The ones shown below are but two of the more than fifty new models for all figures.

Sold Everywhere By Dealers

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Royal Worcester Corset Co., *Manufacturers*, Worcester, Mass.

CHARGE PURCHASES MADE BETWEEN NOW AND APRIL 1ST BILLED MAY 1ST.

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WILL BE PLEASED TO GIVE PERSONAL ATTENTION TO PATRONS DESIRING GOWNS FOR WEDDINGS—RECEPTIONS—DEBUTANTE AFFAIRS AND SIMILAR OCCASIONS.

STUDIO SALON, FIFTH FLOOR.

MEMORIES OF NEW YORK'S FIRST CO-ED

Although Allowed to Take Examinations at Columbia, Mrs. Emily Palmer Cape Was Debarred from Lectures.

IN these days of enlightenment, when woman's rights and privileges are much discussed, a girl's education is planned with as much care and forethought for the future as a boy's. The college has taken the place of the finishing school, and preparation for a professional or business career has superseded to some extent the old notion that a girl must get married and settle down.

In an attempt to find the first new York co-ed, Mrs. Emily Palmer Cape, who bears that distinction, was recently discovered. Surrounded by a host of books and pictures, Mrs. Cape spoke enthusiastically and humorously of her college course and subsequent work. She is, by the way, one of those happy mortals whose youthful dreams and aspirations have been fulfilled in maturity.

In 1883 President Barnard of Columbia issued a call to the women of New York and vicinity to show their interest in the higher education of woman as offered by him in a course at the university. Emily Palmer, much against the wishes of her family, was the only girl from the city to respond to the call. Besides her there were two other women who evinced an interest in the work.

"Never shall I forget," began Mrs. Cape, "the day that I first walked through the gate of Columbia at Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street—a shy girl longing for a real education. Large groups of boys were lined up for me to pass through, for the newspapers had told them that many co-eds might be expected. I found Dr. Barnard so interested in my enthusiasm for study that I soon forgot my shyness and was telling him how little I knew and how I was hungry to find answers to the many questions I had already found in life. He seemed to think I had a good deal to prepare in the way of entrance examinations in the Fall, but was so pleased with my responding to his call that he not only encouraged me but suggested methods which might help me in my difficulties.

"The two other girls' fathers were college graduates, and procured tutors for them, but I had lost my father when but 11 years old, and as my people were not interested in my work it was necessary for me to prepare alone. In fact, the greater part of the studying was done at night without either encouragement or outside help.

"That first Summer of entrance preparation was on a farm." Here Mrs. Cape laughed. "It was in New Jersey, and the real hard work was carried on very often by a lamp on the porch or a light by the bedside, where the pages of ancient history or German, or French would be read and memorized.

"When the Fall finally came the great fear of again passing through the masculine wall almost prevented me from entering the gate, but Dr. Barnard had written me to present myself, and once more overcoming my embarrassment I went to the university and took the entrance examinations. After passing all the requirements the real battle began. President Barnard desired that the lectures at Columbia be thrown open to all the girl students, but a few of the Faculty seriously objected. It was finally settled that women could take the same examinations as the men, and with them, but would not be allowed to attend the lectures."

Several incidents of her college life brought amusement into the laughing eyes of Mrs. Cape. One was in the study of logic—"Jevons," she said. "In going up for my examination, which was held with the boys, I found that the questions were based almost entirely on notes which had been given at the lectures from which I had been debarred." For a moment she was staggered, but her quick wit and a sense of righteous indignation came to her aid. "I sat down, wrote a clear outline of the entire book, chapter by chapter, and at the end wrote a personal note to the professor asking to be marked for what I knew and not for the exam questions. My paper was marked almost 100 per cent."

The other experience was in the study of chemistry. "The only New York girl at Columbia" went to Professor Chandler and told him that she felt that chemistry without laboratory experiments was hardly worth while, and asked his advice. He replied: "It's a shame that you cannot come to my lectures at Columbia, but I can give you the same amount of knowledge if you can manage to get to the College of Pharmacy, over at Third Avenue, in the evenings. I'll see to it that you get all that Columbia requires and shall examine you with the boys at the university."

"Returning home that day," said Mrs. Cape, "I made arrangements with an old servant who had been in the family for many years to accompany me to the chemistry lectures. No matter how hard the storms or cold the weather, I went through the required schedule and finally passed the examination with the boys of Columbia with a rating of 98 per cent.

"When the end of the four years came and the longed-for piece of parchment was to be presented, I went to President Barnard and begged him just to hand it to me and not to have the diploma given to me at the opera house, where the graduation exercises were to be held. Dr. Barnard, however, said that he wanted New York to know that one young woman of the city had responded to his call and wanted me to be on the stage in honor of the occasion."

Those who were present can well remember the applause and the flowers that greeted the first New York co-ed. Steps for the development of Barnard College soon followed.

Mrs. Cape wears a Columbia pin, the only one of its kind worn today. It has inscribed, on a circle of gold, "Collegiate Course of Instruction for Women, June, 1887"; in the centre is the Columbia shield. On the reverse side is engraved: "Emily Palmer, 41 West 38th Street, N. Y. C."

Before the last years of her university work Mrs. Cape had taken up the study of art and attended the National Academy of Design. She had the honor of having the best drawing of the Discobolus in a competition between more than a hundred men and women students. In November of last year Mrs. Cape had an exhibition of landscapes in oil at the Goupil Galleries. The pictures revealed her admiration for the work of H. W. Ranger, the American painter, with whom she has studied. She is also a writer, a suffragist, and a member of Sorosis, the American Sociological Society, and the Rationalist and Positivist Societies of London.

THE WAY TO COSMOCRACY.

What We Might Accomplish by Disarming at This Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Probably no people has so extensively advertised its religion as that which has stamped on the face of the real national deity its allegation of faith in the very God of very gods, "In God we trust."

What a glorious opportunity is before the people of the United States of America to prove the truth of their advertisement; what a magnificent chance to lead the peoples of the world from ways worse than those of bloodthirsty savages toward cosmocratic ideals!

Canada and the United States have been good neighbors for many years without a guard between them simply because they have known each other; meanwhile a great world upheaval goes on because nations whose duty it is to know each other do not.

All these years the United States has risked attack by Canada and the other nations. It will not be a greater risk in the future if her people dare to live up to her motto: "In God we trust."

It will prove to the world that there is still humanity, religion, and foresight in statesmen; it will be the most wonderful advance in the history of the world if the United States of America says frankly to the nations: "We are not going to enter into the race of armaments, for, first, we think it wrong and inhuman, and, secondly, we think it extremely bad business. We realize that to approach, let alone overtake, our rivals would impose an ever-increasing burden on the nation which in these days of civilization it should not be called on to bear."

We realize that in modern warfare the advantage is to the swift and the well prepared. We know that to have that advantage we must spend an enormous sum of money in the shortest possible time. We know that if we spread our expenditure over a long period we shall be saying to our rivals: "We are getting ready for you." If we do as we should, provided we proceed sagaciously, according to all modern ideas of warfare, our unparalleled activity would be a direct menace and we could be attacked before we should be ready. Therefore, let us deal with the situation wisely, sanely, and in a great and tolerant way that may lead before long to practical cosmocracy or world government.

That way is to say to our great rivals: "'In God we trust.' We each have enough of the earth, enough and to spare, aye, indeed, much that we could with mutual advantage cede to our land-hungry neighbors, for that God of whom we speak did not mean them to go hungry while we have overmuch. Let us agree not to proceed with the ruinous competition in armaments, and, to prove to you the sincerity of our desire, we intend to devote the money that we have already allocated to warlike uses to peace. In order to promote a better understanding between us and to institute a scientific effort to inaugurate some definite form of cosmocratic government which will tend to prevent the whole world being impoverished and impoverished by a matter which could quite easily be settled by a few business men in conference assembled were there a genuine desire to do so; and we hope that you and all other nations will join with us in the endeavor."

There is infinitely more of practical wisdom in what Henry Ford says than unthinking people realize. The United States of America has before it a choice of two ways—that which I have outlined, or a plunge into the armament race on a scale at least tenfold as great and quick as anything suggested. And if, perchance, the forces of war should prevail, has the nation any guarantee, in view of what we see every day, that in the time of trial the shells will explode and the engines work—after the bonuses have been distributed?

I believe that as a matter of simple business, let alone any question of religion or humanity, the time has come for the United States of America to justify its advertisement, "In God we trust," and to mark an epoch in the world's advancement.

P. A. VAILE.

New York, March 6, 1916.

Established 1879

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street
New York

Easter Styles

Full Assortments
of
Gossard Corsets
with
special Gossard
fitters.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

PERMANENT CITY MARKETS.

Their Effect on Land Values in Other Municipalities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the widespread interest manifested during the last two or three years in the possibility of the establishment of permanent municipal markets in New York City, I would like to call to the attention of you and your readers a communication recently received from the Commissioner of Finance of Portland, Ore., the official in charge of the management of the municipal markets in that city. This letter is in reply to an inquiry addressed to Commissioner Bigelow, stimulated by a recent visit on the part of the undersigned to the markets in Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Baltimore, and refers, as you will note, to the effect of the market establishment upon neighborhood real estate. As this is a point much in dispute in our own community, it occurred to me that it might be worth while to pass on for your consideration the information contained in the Portland communication. The letter follows:

In reply to yours of March 2, asking for information regarding values of realty adjacent to the market, I desire to say that the abutting business property is the only property directly benefited. I cannot give you the percentage of increase in value, but desire to state that previous to the establishment of this market the street on which it is located was considered a very poor business street, which was lined with small shops and stores, many being vacant. Since the establishment of the market, rents abutting have doubled, and more than doubled in some instances. Some of the property that was vacant has been improved with modern fireproof buildings. Others, which were ramshackle buildings, have been removed and replaced by modern sanitary market places. Others, which were occupied by saloons and liquor stores, before the State went dry on Jan. 1, 1916, have been re-rented for market stores at rates higher than prevailed when occupied for a liquor establishment. The general consensus of opinion is that the market has made Yamhill Street, the street upon which the market is located. Trusting this is the information desired, I am, yours very truly, C. A. BIGELOW,
Commissioner of Finance.

This point of view reinforces similar statements made in the Eastern cities mentioned above. The same tendency was, I believe, indicated in connection with the recent establishment by the Borough President's office of the temporary bridge terminal markets. It would seem that everywhere the concentration of food handling under municipal control has had not only the expected advantages of reduced living cost, but has increased real estate values and improved real estate holdings adjacent to the market.

D. B. ARMSTRONG,
Director Department of Social Welfare, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.
New York, March 22, 1916.

Fixing the Retail Price.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may still be said, as a correspondent writes today, that when an individual has purchased an article and paid for it he has a right to do as he pleases with it. But the fact that this may still be said does not make it true nor make it right if done. To buy "an article" is one thing, but to buy a large quantity of a standard article and offer it for sale at less than the standard and fair price is quite another thing. The individual who seeks to beguile the public to his place of business by selling standard goods at less than his competitor and making an average profit from his customers by selling them unstandardized goods at exorbitant profits has not the right to do as he pleases with goods he has bought and paid for. On the contrary, the manufacturer has a natural right to protect his business against such practices, for his business is certainly injured as a consequence.

The Stevens-Ayers bill simply provides that a manufacturer may, if he so elects, standardize the selling prices of his products to prevent demoralization of his business. It does not provide for "organized protection" nor will it permit manufacturers to "get together" for the purpose of fixing prices.

The courts have held that contracts between manufacturers and dealers are not binding, and it is sought to legalize proper contracts by the passage of this important measure.

If "nobody questions the right of a manufacturer to put any price he chooses upon his wares," then nobody ought to oppose the passage of a bill which grants him this right and does no more. J. R. T.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1916.

A Square Deal for the Horse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter of E. D. Burrows, "Justice to the Horse," I would like to indorse his suggestions of making it compulsory by legislation for all drivers to use "anti-skid shoes." In colder cities in the Northwest every horse is rough shod all Winter. Should any horse be seen slipping and found with smooth shoes it is ordered off the streets until properly shod.

New York, March 4, 1916. S. A. TURLE.

EDUCATIONAL PROPHECY AND THE PEDAGOGICAL PANACEA

Between the Lancasterian System and the Gary Plan of School Instruction There Are Several Striking Similarities—Each Has a Controversy to Thank for Much of Its Advertising.

By C. L. Robbins,
of the New York Training School for Teachers.

THE great trouble with Experience as a teacher is the fact that it requires a very capable pupil to get the real meaning of the lessons that are taught in her school. Similarly, the great difficulty in the use of history as a "lamp to guide our steps" is the danger that those features of the past which are really significant for the present and the future may be overlooked or misinterpreted. But, in spite of all this, the temptation to make a study of the monitorial or Lancasterian mutual instruction schools for the sake of the light which such an investigation will throw upon the present school situation is irresistible.

Between the Lancasterian system and the Gary plan there are several striking similarities, some extrinsic and accidental, others intrinsic and fundamental.

In the first place it is very interesting to discover that each has a controversy to thank for most of its advertising. And in the success of any movement, advertising is an essential element. Just as pedagogical circles are now stirred by the rival claims of the Wirt and the Ettinger factions, England about a hundred years ago was wrought up over the strife between the adherents of Bell and those of Lancaster. The chief value of these unseemly squabbles lies in their power to attract attention, presumably through their appeal to the primitive fighting instinct!

Another extrinsic resemblance is in the relative cheapness of the systems—their appeal to the desire to get something for nothing. While Superintendent Wirt did not devise his plan as a means of economizing, the possibility of saving money in administering the schools of New York City seems to be a very potent factor in the strong appeal which his system makes to our municipal authorities. Lancaster was compelled to invent his scheme for monitorial instruction for the compelling reason that he could not afford to pay for enough teachers to instruct the number of pupils that he had in his school. This invention of his (not new, it is true) made it possible for him to solve the problem of no-time-at-all for thousands of children who were not reached by the schools then in existence, just as the Gary plan promises to solve the part-time problem for New York City.

I am almost afraid to mention the fact for fear some of our modern money-savers will demand the restoration of the monitorial system; but Lancaster was able to conduct a school at a cost of 7 shillings per pupil for twelve months' instruction! And in New York City in the schools of the Public School Society (which used the Lancasterian plan,) the annual cost of instruction per pupil ranged from $1.37 in 1822 to $5.83 in 1852, seldom exceeding $5.

Like the Gary plan, the Lancasterian scheme, after it was fully developed, demanded a special type of school construction and equipment. When Lancaster first tried his system, any large room would serve his purpose; but in the process of evolution, the monitorial school came to require a chain of small recitation rooms surrounding the "auditorium." Rows of benches, a sloping floor, sand tables for writing, slates, and wall charts completed the equipment. No cloak rooms nor lockers were required; but a novel device was evolved for keeping hats from interfering with the routine of school work. A string around the neck of the pupil was fastened to his hat, which, at a given signal, he tossed behind his back, thus making himself an animated hall tree.

The most important improvement made by Lancaster was a flexible system of grading with which he replaced the old system of individual instruction, which needed little or no grading. Under his system, as under that of Superintendent Wirt, it was possible for the pupil to vary his program according to his needs. Without interfering with the running of the system a pupil, advanced in reading but backward in arithmetic, could enter such groups as were doing the work which was suited to his capacity—in surprising contrast with the working of the present system which promotes a child in all subjects or in none.

Perhaps the greatest difference between the two systems which we are considering is in the idea of discipline. The teacher in a Lancasterian school, with a hundred, two hundred, or five hundred pupils, (Lancaster himself actually conducted a school of a thousand,) could keep his machine running only after he had established the order that comes through military discipline. This is the system and the spirit generally characteristic of New York schools from the days of the monitorial plan to the present. In contrast with this stands Superintendent Wirt's idea of freedom, a description of the working of which is hardly necessary. The monitorial idea, the usual American and European idea, deals with children in the mass; the ideal of Mr. Wirt, as of many other modern educators, is to individualize rather than to herd, although the auditorium period seems to contradict this statement. In either case, however, more depends upon the teacher than upon the system.

And now to leave the solid ground of fact for the sands of prophecy!

The principle by which we must be guided is this: If certain effects came from the educational agitation and achievements of the Lancasterian movement, we may, while making due allowance for changed conditions but remembering the general uniformity of human nature, expect somewhat similar results from the work of those enthusiasts who have brought the Gary plan to our attention.

Weak as the monitorial system was, it led to better school management and discipline; but, as critics have often pointed out, the result has been too much attention to routine, too much emphasis upon mere machinery. Whether the scheme of Superintendent Wirt succeeds or fails, it must have a beneficial effect in counteracting this evil tendency through the increased attention which will be given to the idea of freedom. Perhaps our teachers will attain the Aristotelian golden mean between the extremes of a type of discipline which is too machine-like and that which seems to many to border on anarchy.

Astounding as it may seem, we may venture to prophesy that as the cheap Lancasterian schools led to the expending of largely increased amounts of money for schools, the promised benefits of Mr. Wirt's plan will also lead to increasing expenditure, regardless of the desire to use the system to save money. What the monitorial schools left undone led to an irresistable demand for better schools. The ideal of an enriched school life, embracing work, study, and play, will in a positive way accomplish the kind of result which the Lancasterian system brought about in a negative way. The public will first desire, and then in the end convince itself that it must and can pay.

If the Gary plan is adopted and succeeds in bestowing the promised blessings, it will lead to a continual improvement in the quality of the teaching force. If it fails, it will call attention to the fact that, after all, the success of a school depends more upon the teacher than upon machinery, a result that will help us reach that desirable condition in which the majority of our teachers will be mature and well-trained.

Finally, if the proposed plan fails to accomplish all that its most enthusiastic advocates expect and promise, (and no scheme of human betterment ever achieved such success,) it may possibly cause a temporary loss of faith in pedagogical panaceas—not a permanent scepticism—and bring about a reasonable attitude of mind toward the possibilities of any scheme of education; it may even help dispel the belief that the school can remedy all the defects of native endowment, family life, political organization, and industrial conditions.

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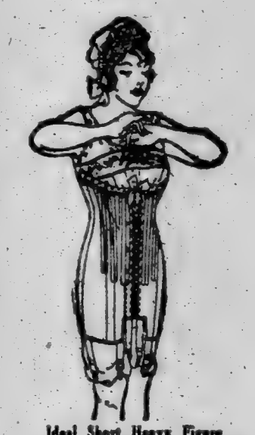
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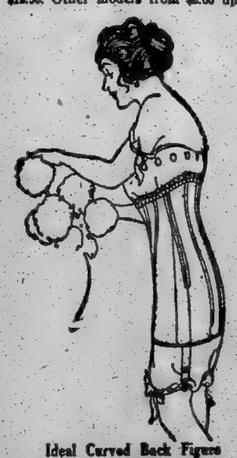
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QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The Army Canteen.

C. B. D.—Are there still canteens in the United States Army or have they been abolished? Was there a movement started by a Woman's Temperance Society some years ago to abolish the canteen? What was the name of the society?

In the sense of its being a place where alcoholic liquor is sold, the canteen has been abolished in the United States Army; that is to say, the sale of alcoholic liquor is now prohibited by law at army posts. The canteen as simply the post exchange has not been done away with. The Women's Christian Temperance Union was active in the movement to abolish the sale of liquor at army posts. The present effective law was passed about ten years ago with the backing of the united temperance forces of the country, led by the Anti-Saloon League, working with the W. C. T. U.

The Financial Centre.

E. E. K.—Is it not the reason that London obtains its "financial centre" of the world because of the vast trade between the British Isles and all the world and that as that a greater part of all nations are her debtors, that "exchange on London" is fixed there? How can New York succeed to this unless a similar condition is established?

Authorities seem to agree that London's position as the financial centre of the world is not so much due to the amount of trade carried on between the British Isles and the rest of the world as to the enormous lending power of Lombard Street. As soon as New York establishes her ability to maintain supremacy as a lender she will have attained to the position of financial centre of the world.

Arbor Day.

PAUL TREVOR.—When does New York State observe Arbor Day? When do the other States observe it? Is it generally observed?

Arbor Day in New York State is the first Friday in May; it will therefore be May 5 this year. It is observed in almost every State, in some as a school, in others as a legal holiday. The exact date of its observance is not uniform; in the Northern States it is late in April or early in May, in the Southern States in December, January, or February.

Embargo on Munitions.

G. F. B.—Is it true that at this time every neutral country except the United States has placed an embargo on munitions of war?

No. This also answers the question of Paul W. Lecke.

German Ships in American Ports.

L. R. J.—Are the German merchant ships or passenger ships now in ports of the United States interned by the United States Government? Would they be refused clearance papers? Or are they simply staying here to avoid capture by their enemies, and could go whenever they wished to?

The German passenger and merchant ships now in American ports are not interned. Their status is the same as that of merchant ships of any country, and they would be given clearance papers whenever their officers asked for them.

Foreign Loans.

PAUL W. LECKE.—Did President Wilson at the outbreak of the war issue a statement to the effect that the Government of the United States considered loans to the belligerents an unneutral act?

The incident to which you refer is thus summed up in the "American Year Book" for 1914: "In the early days of the war the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. was approached by private interests with a tentative proposal for a loan of $100,000,000 to the French Government, the proceeds of which were to be used exclusively to establish a credit in this country for the purchase of American products for the use of the French people. The negotiations were ended by the announcement by Secretary Bryan on Aug. 25 that in the judgment of this Government loans by American bankers to any foreign nation which is at war are inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality."

"Les Boches."

A. A. and F. C. S.—Dr. George B. McClellan of Princeton University gives the following explanation of the origin of the term "Les Boches" as applied by the French to the German soldiers: "Les Boches, a contraction of Alboche, the corruption of Allemand, by which the Germans have been known for years in the extreme north of France."

The Charities Investigation.

W. C. D.—The investigation of conditions under the State Charities Board of New York and in charitable institutions in the State was begun in January by Commissioner Charles H. Strong, and is still going on. It was the result of charges brought against the efficiency of the State Board, by John A. Kingsbury, City Commissioner of Public Charities, whose report formed the basis of the investigation. The local investigation began Jan. 31. It is true, as your question implies, that some shocking conditions have been reported by the investigators; but it is not true, as your question also appears to imply, that the inquiry has been a religious or sectarian matter; Deputy Commissioner Doherty, who has so sharply criticised some of the institutions in and about the city, is a Catholic, and he has criticised both Catholic and Protestant institutions. On that point Commissioner Kingsbury is recently quoted as having said:

"I was struck with the fact that, so far as the city administration was concerned, the conditions vitally affecting the welfare of thousands of unfortunate children had been nobody's business, except in so far as the financial officer of the city had made it his business to take the first steps toward testing the service. Apparently the city had been accepting without question for many years the certificates of the State Board of Charities, which were regarded as a stamp of approval. There had been no tests made by the Department of Public Charities, as far as I could ascertain, to determine how well equipped the State Board of Charities was to give the adequate supervision.

"I appointed Mr. Doherty in the face of considerable opposition to a Catholic at the head of this work.

"When I expressed to Mr. Doherty my intention to appoint him I told him of the opposition which had been expressed, stating that I had only one question to ask him, viz.: 'Do you feel satisfied that, in the event of any possible conflict between public policy, on the one hand, and the institutions of those controlled by your faith, on the other, you would, notwithstanding very heavy pressure, always be found on the side of public policy?'

"To this question Mr. Doherty gave an unqualified affirmative answer. He stated very frankly that he was satisfied that he would find in some institutions of the Catholic as well as of the Protestant and possibly of the Jewish denominations conditions which would require a firm hand."

As you see, the inquiry is not an investigation of "The Associated Charities of New York," to quote your question, but of conditions having to do with the State Board's granting of certificates. It has been called "a locking of horns between the city and the State Charities Departments." As the inquiry is not yet finished, the final report is naturally not yet available; details of the testimony offered have appeared in the New York papers since the first of February.

A Scotch Superstition.

In reply to the query of "J. M. L.," which was referred to TIMES readers last week, Victoria Williamson writes:

Your correspondent, I fancy, must have reference to the celebrated Fyvie Castle ghost. As I have heard the story, it seems that one of the lords of Fyvie—early in the castle's history—captured among other prisoners a little drummer boy; and because the boy refused to perform his office for the enemy he was thrust into his own drum and thrown off the battlements of the castle. Ever since that time, whenever a member of the family is going to die, the young drummer sounds a warning by drumming through the long corridors of the castle. The last time the ghost was heard was, I believe, when Lord Fyvie's heir was killed in the South African war. This is only one of many celebrated Scotch ghosts.

An English Title.

H. H.—In 1915 THE TIMES printed in its Picture Section a picture of Lord Richard Plantagenet Nevill, on behalf of King George V. of Great Britain, presenting to President Moore of the Panama Exposition the Yacht Cup Trophy to be given at the international races to be held at the exposition. Will you please tell me the name and title of this peer? I came to the conclusion that he was a Plantagenet and of the title of Nevill.

Lord Richard Plantagenet Nevill is not a Plantagenet, but a Nevill; in other words, Nevill is not his title, but his name. He is the youngest son of the Marquess of Abergavenny, (pronounced Aberghenny,) William Nevill, who succeeded to the Earldom of Abergavenny as fifth Earl in 1868, and was created first Marquess in 1876. The heir to the Marquessate is Reginald William Brandeley Nevill, Earl of Lewes. Lord Richard is the only one of the Marquess's children who has the name of Plantagenet.

The Lusitania.

J. D. E.—What submarine sank the Lusitania? Were the German school children given a holiday to celebrate the sinking?

It was reported that the submarine that sank the Lusitania was the U-39. It was also reported that the children in the schools of South Germany were given a half holiday in celebration of that event.

Tomaso Tamagno.

R. A. M. H.—Tomaso Tamagno was first heard in New York on March 24, 1890, when the Metropolitan season opened with "Otello." He had been heard on tour in the United States with the company in the Fall and Winter months of 1889-90.

"Loyalists" in 1776.

E. E. K.—What per cent. of British in the American Revolution refused to fight for independence? Was their property confiscated?

The issue of independence divided the American Colonies into two parties: Whig and Tory, or Patriot and Loyalist. No contemporary figures exist which enable the respective numbers of the two parties to be definitely stated. They varied from time to time and from Colony to Colony. The Loyalists maintained that in the Colonies as a whole they were in the majority. On the other hand, John Adams and others of the Patriot Party held that the Loyalists constituted only a third of the population, and this estimate seems to be rather generally accepted by historians. The proportion varied greatly, however; the Patriots were clearly in the majority in New England and Virginia. In North Carolina the two parties were about evenly divided, in South Carolina the Loyalists were the more numerous, and in Georgia they were much more numerous. In New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland the Loyalists were very strong, although probably in the minority. Pennsylvania seems to have had the largest absolute number of Loyalists.

It is probably impossible to draw any deductions from the distribution of racial elements. New England and Virginia, where the Patriots were strongest, were almost exclusively British in population, (about 99 per cent. and 94 per cent., respectively,) but so also was South Carolina, where the Loyalists were in the majority. New York, however, was 16 per cent. Dutch, and Pennsylvania was 26 per cent. German, and in these States the Loyalists were very strong. The total free population of the Colonies in 1780 is estimated at 2,453,000, and was distributed racially about as follows: British, 91.8 per cent.; German, 5.6 per cent.; Dutch, 2 per cent.; all others, less than 1 per cent.

The Loyalists took in all classes of the population. In New England the more substantial and better educated citizens tended to be Loyalists; in Virginia they were generally Patriots. The Loyalists probably contributed about 30,000 men to the military forces in America.

In all the States severe laws were enforced against the Loyalists, and it is estimated that nearly 200,000 left the country during or at the close of the Revolution. Confiscation of Loyalist property was resorted to in all the States. In New York alone the sales of confiscated property brought over $3,500,000.

For writings on the Loyalists see C. H. Van Tyne, "The Loyalists in the American Revolution," Macmillan, 1902, and M. C. Tyler, in the American Historical Review, Vol. I., pages 24 ff.

Andorra.

LAWRENCE GRANT sends the following to supplement the information given by Adelaide M. Prime recently:

There is a much smaller Republic in Europe than San Marino, namely, the Republic of Andorra. This is situated in the very heart of the Pyrenees, just south of Foix and Aix-les-Thermes. While in actual acreage it is larger than San Marino, it has only 5,000 inhabitants instead of 12,000. It dates back to the year 805, and is therefore older, I think, than San Marino. It has no newspaper of its own, and so shares with San Marino the distinction of being the only places lacking this element of civilization. The chief industries are the raising of tobacco and breeding of cattle. It is governed by a President, elected every four years, with a salary of $20 a year, and twenty-three other representatives, each with a salary of $2.50. Crime is practically unknown, so is poverty, though no one is rich. It is full of the most interesting old churches, and is picturesque in the extreme. It is truly democratic, all men are not merely theoretically equal, but actually so, as no one in the republic is of higher station than a farmer. Doctors and drugs are free, being paid for by the Government.

On the declaration of war in 1914 the President of the republic issued a manifeste of neutrality, which they have rigidly maintained, and I was recently the bearer of a letter from the present head of the republic, Señor Pedro Font, to President Wilson conveying the respects of the people of this the smallest republic to the millions of the greatest Republic, the United States.

Señor Font was never weary of listening to accounts of everything to do with the country that seemed too vast to be true, and of asking questions as to skyscrapers and subways. For they know nothing of such things, even a motor car is up to now a thing which has never been seen except by those adventurous Andorrans who have gone into France or Spain.

If any traveler wants to find the unknown in Europe let him take a trip to this little place in which the people today are living very much as their forefathers did a thousand years ago.

Letters of Credit.

G. C. G.—When did the practice of issuing letters of credit originate?

Des Marez in his Le Lettre du Foire au XIIIe Siecle (Rev. du Droit International et de Legisl. Comparée ser. 2, v. 1, p. 33 passim) finds letters of credit in use in Northern Europe in the middle of the thirteenth century. References to letters of credit occur for the first time in print in Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind. 1582 (Lichefield, transl.) 2 a, "Hae gaue them a Letter of Credite."

The United States Naval Academy.

N. R.—The United States Naval Academy at Annapolis allows two midshipmen for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia, two each year from the United States at large, and fifteen each year from the enlisted personnel of the navy who have been one year in the service. The Congressional appointments are distributed so that as soon as practicable each Senator, Representative, and Delegate may appoint one midshipman during each Congress. The course for midshipmen is four years, when the examination for graduation takes place. At the time of their entrance examination — for admission to the Naval Academy — candidates must be physically sound, well formed, of robust constitution, and must meet the following requirements as to height: Not less than 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years; not less than 5 feet 4 inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years. The minimum weight at 16 is 100 pounds, with an increase of not less than 5 pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the relative height and weight of a candidate also takes away materially from his chance of admission. Candidates must be unmarried and must be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. Information as to places, times, and subjects of examinations may be obtained by direct application to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The Bulgarian Language.

Mrs. G. P. B.—The Bulgarian language is spoken by nearly 5,650,000 people. It belongs to the southern group of Slavic languages, and shows the influence of Turkish, Albanian, Serbian, and Rumanian. It has a great variety of dialects, which fall into three main groups—the Southern Thracian, Rhodopian, and Western Macedonian.

"The Hermit Kingdom."

Mrs. G. P. B.—Korea's efforts to remain an "exclusive" nation won it the name of the "Hermit Kingdom." About the middle of the nineteenth century Christianity was interdicted. Christians were persecuted, and under the regency of Tai Wen Ken a policy of "Korea for the Koreans" was rigorously and determinedly enforced. A French expedition in 1866 and one from the United States in 1871 accomplished nothing, and Japan was the first nation to succeed in making a treaty of friendship and intercourse with the "Hermit Kingdom."

Chosen.

Mrs. G. P. B.—Was the name Chosen given to Korea by Japan, and when?

Chosen is the oldest name for Korea and is Chinese in derivation. The history of the name of the country is briefly as follows: From about 960 A. D. the name of the country was Kori or Koryu. In 1392, when the last dynasty was founded, a still older name, Chosen or Chosön (Chinese Chao-sien, morning freshness or morning calm) was revived. In 1897 the kingdom was called Dai-Han by the Koreans, but it became officially Chosen in 1910 when it was annexed to Japan.

A Presidential Third Term.

J. GLUCK.—Has any President of the United States ever had three terms as President? Is there a law stating that a man may not hold the Presidential chair for three terms?

No President of the United States has ever held that office for three terms. The Constitution does not forbid it, but the precedent was established by Washington in his refusal to accept a third term and has been adhered to since. Mr. Roosevelt was President of the United States for seven and a half years, and was a candidate after the interval of Mr. Taft's Administration for what would have been virtually a third term; but he had not been twice elected as President when he ran for office in 1912; his first Administration had merely finished out the term left vacant by President McKinley's death in 1901, so that even his much-discussed candidacy did not violate the letter of the tradition.

Calculations of Latitude.

P. TONES.—Is there any way to calculate latitude except from the stars?

Measurements of both latitude and longitude depend on astronomical calculations. There are various astronomical methods of finding latitude. To determine the latitude it is necessary to find the altitude of the pole. Some methods require more or less trigonometrical calculations; for very precise latitude calculations astronomers and geodesists employ an instrument called a zenith telescope to measure the difference of meridional zenith for certain pairs of stars.

Sextant and Astrolabe.

P. TONES.—The sextant is an important instrument of navigation and surveying for measuring the angular distance of two stars or other objects, or the altitude of a star above the horizon; the two images are brought into coincidence by reflection from the transmitting horizon glass of the instrument. The astrolabe is an obsolete instrument formerly used for the same purposes for which a sextant is now employed, such as taking the altitude of the sun or stars, and the solution of other problems of astronomy. There were many different kinds of astrolabes, but the word was more especially applied to a small instrument to be held in the hand.

New York Congressmen.

G. E. PALMER and J. H. B.—Representatives to the Sixty-fourth Congress from New York State are Frederick Hicks, Charles P. Caldwell, Joseph H. Flynn, Harry H. Dale, James P. Maher, Frederick W. Rowe, John J. Fitzgerald, Daniel J. Griffin, Oscar W. Swift, Reuben L. Haskell, Daniel J. Riordan, Meyer London, George W. Loft, Michael F. Farley, Michael F. Conry, Peter Dooling, John F. Carew, Thomas G. Patten, Walter M. Chandler, Isaac Siegel, Murray Hulbert, Henry Bruckner, William S. Bennet, Woodson R. Oglesby, James W. Husted, Edmund Platt, Charles B. Ward, Rollin B. Sanford, James S. Parker, William B. Charles, Bertrand H. Snell, Luther W. Mott, Homer P. Snyder, George W. Fairchild, Walter W. Magee, Norman J. Gould, Harry H. Pratt, Thomas B. Dunn, Henry G. Danforth, S. W. Dempsey, Charles Bennett Smith, Daniel A. Driscoll, and Charles M. Hamilton.

Royal Cousins.

S. F. T.—The Emperor of Germany is the first cousin of both the King of England and the Czar of Russia, and the brother-in-law of the King of Greece. Your question, by asking the family relationships of the royal household, implies an inquiry as to the connections-by-marriage of the sons of the German Emperor. The general tendency of these marriages has been to solidify the various parts of the empire; there is also a tendency to go northward for the royal marriages. The Crown Princess of Germany was the Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Prince Eitel Frederick married Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg; Prince Adalbert married Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen; Prince August married Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein; Princess Victoria Luise married Prince Ernst August of Cumberland; Prince Oscar's wife is not of royal birth; Prince Joachim married Princess Marie Augustine of Anhalt. One of the Emperor's cousins is the Princess Louise, wife of the British Duke of Connaught. The royal family of Rumania is also of the Hohenzollern house.

The British Throne.

A. L. F.—The "legitimist" or Stuart "heir to the British throne" is not the German Emperor, but Prince Rupert of Bavaria, son of King Ludwig of Bavaria and his Queen, Maria Theresa, Archduchess of Austria, and descendant of Charles I. of England. The Kaiser is the son of the older sister of the late King Edward of England.

Iron and Steel.

A. S.—Statistics showing the production of pig iron and steel in the countries for which you inquire are given below for 1913 and as far as possible for 1914. We have no figures for 1915. The figures are of metric tons:

Steel—Austria-Hungary: 1913, 2,682,619; 1914, 2,785,104. France: 1913, 4,419,241. Italy: 1913, 846,035. Russia: 1913, 4,827,240. The United Kingdom: 1913, 7,663,876; 1914, 7,755,113.

Pig Iron—Austria: 1913, 1,757,864. France: 1913, 5,311,316. Italy: 1913, 426,775; 1914, 338,114. Russia: 1913, 4,547,000; 1914, 4,270,000. The United Kingdom: 1913, 10,481,917; 1914, 9,005,878.

The Army and Navy Game.

F. L. FINNEGAN.—Please give me the number of persons attending the Army and Navy football game in New York last November, the gate receipts, and the gross receipts, and the amount each academy received.

Attendance, 43,000. Each academy received $12,000. The gross receipts are not available.

Van Cortlandt Park.

D. P. BYRNE.—Why did the Broadway subway construction stop at 242d Street instead of going to the city line?

Because the law under which the contract was drawn up forbade a subway to be built along the side of a park; the line, therefore, stopped on the "near side" of Van Cortlandt Park.

Charlie Chaplin.

J. ROSENBURG.—What is the nationality of Charlie Chaplin?

English.

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Exclusive Designs,

superior boning and exquisite materials produce the ease and grace that have given these corsets world-fame.

In Smart Stores and Shops.

Smart Set Corset Co., New York.

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In Recommending Your Friends Be Sure to Tell Them That WE HAVE ONLY THREE STORES

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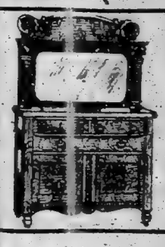

SALE OF Sideboards
Reg. Price $35.
22.68
Cash or Credit
Solid Oak, golden finish; large mirror. Other Sideboards in Mahogany, Golden Oak and Fumed Oak at savings of about one-half.

SALE OF Chiffoniers
Reg. Price $18
7.24
Cash or Credit
White Enamel. Beautifully finished. Has wood knobs. Our entire stock of bedroom furniture is included in this sale at savings of wonderful price reductions.

3-Piece Parlor Suit
(With Cushion)
Reg. Price $70.
Cash or Credit
Mahogany finished frames, handsomely carved. Backs and sides are panels of finely woven cane. The seats and cushions are covered in fine velour. Suit consists of Sofa, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker.
49.74

ACCOUNTS OPENED FROM $5 to $5,000 ON SMALL WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

SMALL ACCOUNTS ESPECIALLY INVITED
You can open an account with a single advertised article or as many as you wish to buy, without any extra charges of any kind.

Reg. Price $40
29.37
Cash or Credit
Fumed finish. Chairs and Rockers upholstered in imitation leather.

Four-Piece Library Suit
50c a week delivers this suit to your home

500 Genuine Kindel Divanette Outfits
for 500 New Customers
Pay $1 on Delivery and the Balance 50c a Week
Open an Account With This Genuine

Kindel Divanette With Mattress
29.47
Regular Price $40
Covered in Rich Brown Imitation Spanish Leather.
$1 ON DELIVERY AND 50¢ A WEEK
This is the same Divanette listed in the Kindel Catalogue to sell at retail for $40.
No Extra Charges of Any Kind

This Kindel Divanette is made of Solid Oak, selected wood, Golden Oak or Fumed Oak Finish. It has broad arms, plain upholstered back and seat covered in fine brown Imitation Spanish Leather. When opened it becomes a full sized bed, equipped with resilient springs. The mattress is all cotton, covered in fancy ticking.

Only 500 of These Kindel Divanettes at $29.47—Only One to a Customer

There are no strings to this offer. We will gladly open an account with the purchase of this Divanette. You are not required to buy any other goods. If you desire we will hold your outfit for 60 days.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
If you cannot call, send your order for this Divanette Outfit or whatever you want from this advertisement, with your name and address, to Dept. T-26 and delivery will be made promptly and you can pay the first payment on delivery.

The Kindel Divanette is particularly desirable for the room too small to accommodate a full size bed or Davenport. It only occupies 4½ feet of wall space, and is extremely well proportioned. Its neat appearance never hints that it contains a full size bed, into which it can be turned almost instantaneously. There are no bolts, straps or anything of that nature in evidence. The mechanism is very simple and will not easily get out of order. When folded the mattress and bedding is held firmly in place. The imitation Spanish Leather covering is of good quality. This is the greatest bargain we have ever offered. Send in your order to-day. If you intend starting housekeeping you may include one of these Kindel Divanettes in your outfit without any extra charges of any kind.

NONE TO DEALERS

Call or Write and We Will At Once Deliver This Kindel Divanette Outfit Anywhere Within 25 Miles, and You Can Pay For It 50c a Week

What Kind of Bread Does Mother Like?

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

Why? Because it slices clean without crumbs and butters without breaking.

Father eats bread—what kind does he like? Again, WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD.

Why? Because it makes delicious toast, crisp, golden brown and appetizing enough to add zest to his coffee and eggs and make him enjoy his breakfast.

Do the youngsters like TIP-TOP?

Do they!

Just watch them at breakfast, dinner and supper and hear them ask for "some more TIP-TOP, mamma, please."

Notice, too, how they can "put away" a couple of generous slices after school hours.

Do the youngsters like WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD? They do—so does mother—so does father—so does every family that tries it.

Another good reason why mother in particular likes it is she knows it's CLEAN and PURE. Father knows it's "there" with the taste and flavor and the kiddies just naturally "take" to it.

100% PURE

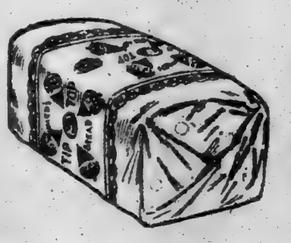

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AND PAY FOR IT ON SMALL WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Open an Account With Records
We have a complete assortment of records and we will gladly open an account for you with the purchase of any of them. Come into our store and hear the latest selections. You are not obliged to buy.

This $85 Victor Victrola Outfit
Consists of $75 Victrola and $10 Worth of Records
Your own selection.
$5 ON DELIVERY.
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$50 Victor Victrola Outfits
Consisting of $40 Victrola and $10 Worth of Records
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$1 ON DELIVERY.
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Mail Orders Promptly Filled
Send your order for any Victor goods with your name and address to Dept. T-26 and your order will be promptly filled. You may make first payment on delivery.

SALE OF REED CARRIAGES
Reg. Price $30

14.95
Cash or Credit.
Full roll on hood and body, upholstered in sanitary corduroy.
50c a Week
delivers this or any carriage in our stocks.

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Reg. Price $12
7.95
Cash or Credit.
Lift top style; golden finish, galvanized lining; guaranteed sanitary; saves ice. We show 60 other styles at proportionate reductions.
50c a Week
delivers any refrigerator to your home.

Sale of High Grade Period Suits at Savings of from 33% to 50%
Suits for Library, Dining Room and Bed Room

Our stocks of high grade furniture include every desirable wood and finish in exact reproductions of the most favored Period styles. Only the products of America's most famous manufacturers are represented, insuring the very highest grade of cabinet work. We invite you to visit our stores and have our expert salespeople show you these beautiful suits—you are not obligated to buy.

Four Piece Solid Mahogany Dining Room Suit
Reg. Price $300
219.74
CASH OR CREDIT

$3 a Week Delivers This Suit to Your Home.

This is one of the handsomest suits made. Perfect cabinet work and finish. Buffet measures 25x72 inches and has separate hanging 12x26 in. French plate bevelled mirror. China Closet is 61 in. high and 50 in. wide. Serving Table Top measures 20x42 in. and has large undershelf. Extension Table has 60 in. solid mahogany top with mahogany veneer rim. This is an unusual bargain. Come in and see it.

Four Piece Solid Mahogany Adam Period Bed Room Suit
Reg. Price $150
98.49
CASH OR CREDIT.

$1.50 a Week Delivers This Suit to Your Home.

This beautiful suit is an exact copy of the original Period style from which it takes its name. The wood is highly polished and hand rubbed. The carvings are exquisitely neat. Suit consists of full size bed, chiffonier, dresser, and toilet table with triplicate mirrors. The cabinet work and finish throughout is the kind you would expect to find in suits selling at fully three times the price of this one. At $98.49 it is one of the greatest bargains we have ever offered.

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America's Greatest Furniture House

Newark Store 49-51 Market St.

WE HAVE ONLY THREE STORES.

35 TO 36 ST. BLOCK 8TH AVE.

WE SELL EVERYTHING TO FURNISH YOUR HOME COMPLETE.

THE WEEK'S WAR OPERATIONS IN FRANCE

Situations in the American Civil War Furnishes Military Parallels That Are Valuable At the Present Time---No Decision Yet Reached in the Battle Around Verdun.

By a Military Expert.

I HAVE heard the inference made that, because the majority of Americans are inclined to sympathize with the Allies rather than with the Germans, the military critics and reviewers of America lean, in their writings, distinctly to the allied cause, and, as a result, tend to minimize every Teuton success and magnify all that is done by the Allies. If this were the case, it would perhaps be but natural, as all of us are apt to be more or less influenced by the preponderance of opinion of those by whom we are surrounded. At the same time, it is my opinion that the great majority of those writing on the war from a military standpoint draw their conclusions from close historical analogies, regardless of personal sympathies. A few words of illustration will show more clearly what I mean.

Every student of military affairs in this country is more or less familiar with the civil war in all its details; with the respective wealth, opportunities, resources, and fighting strength of the North and the South. And it is from this source that most of the analogies are drawn, since it is to this source that we in America naturally look for parallels of the different situations that arise in Europe.

To show that the basis of such comparison is a fair one, let us look at the relative position of the North and the South and compare it with the conditions of the Teutons and the Allies. At the outbreak of the civil war, the South held a white population, and the white population was the fighting population, of about 7,000,000 men, and the North of about 20,000,000.

The South at the outset held numerous advantages. For instance, it possessed the better leaders. Lee, who held command of the army of Northern Virginia for almost the entire period of the war, is ranked by military men today as among the great captains of the world. The North did not have any man of anything like his calibre, nor did it develop any during the progress of the war. The individual of the South was, moreover, a better fighting unit than the individual in the North. This was due largely to his habit of life. He lived outdoors, his shotgun or his rifle was almost daily in his hands, his traveling was done on horseback. He was better trained physically; he was better able to stand the rigors of warfare. He was more easily adapted to military organization and the discipline necessary to successful accomplishment.

All other advantages, however, rested with the North. The North had practically the entire army, the navy, such as it was, all of the great shipbuilding yards, the greater industries and manufactories. Its wealth lay in its factories and commerce, while the South was dependent solely upon its agriculture. But the North, even with all these advantages, could not at once overcome the initial advantages of the South. The latter were the better prepared; not in the sense, perhaps, that we would use the term today. Rather they were better prepared by nature and the habits of long years of a different method of living.

This was borne out by the results. Lee never lost a fight in the first three years of the war except to a much superior force. At Bull Run, on the Peninsula in front of Richmond, at Fredericksburg, at Bull Run again, at Chancellorsville, McDowell, McClellan, Burnside, Pope, and Hooker in turn were defeated, and in some cases routed. The North was discouraged and a strong peace party grew up, which practically demanded peace on such terms as could be secured. But Lincoln knew, and all deep-thinking men knew, that it was but a question of time.

Lee realized it as well. We have only to look at his methods and his strategy to understand how thoroughly he realized all that was against him. In the face of a much stronger enemy, he divided his forces at Chancellorsville and sent Jackson on his famous night march down the Plank Road to fall on Hooker's flank. It was a violation of one of the most elementary rules of strategy, and one of the fundamental maxims of Napoleon. Again he fought Antietam with a river at his back, so that a defeat would practically have meant total disaster to his forces. Many of his moves would be discredited because of the chances that he took. But he took them with his eyes open. He knew the art of war; knew what the odds against him were, and he was looking for a decision. He could not gain it in any other way. He simply did not have the resources behind him to follow the lines of those who had gone before and fight along the recognized and prescribed rules of strategy.

Shortly after Antietam a blockade was established along the entire Southern coast and the South was cut off from all foreign supplies, except such small shipments as came in on the blockade runners. Without factories, without internal means of general supplies, with practically all of the able-bodied men in the field, the end was certain. Lee might gain his victories, but every victory was in reality Pyrrhean in nature and led him all the more surely to defeat. A splendid genius may give a great initial advantage and for a while thoroughly defeat his enemies. But if his enemies refuse to remain defeated, if he still fights on it is a mathematical certainty that the weight of numbers, even if not brilliantly led, will eventually bring victory in their wake. No one, to take another instance, thinks of ranking Wellington with Napoleon as a military genius, but Waterloo came just as surely as did Gettysburg and Richmond. It was a question of numbers and resources against the genius of one man, and the former won. And so it must always be.

Now as to the Teuton situation with respect to the Allies. At the outbreak of the war the Teutons had distinct advantages. First, there is the question of available numbers. They were ready. In spite of the great numbers of ultimately available material in the allied States Germany had the greater numbers ready at the time. Her men were better trained for war, more susceptible to the discipline of military organization, more accustomed to the work that war demands. The Teutons had also better leaders in that the German General Staff was a more efficient organization for the exercise of unity in command than the disjointed policy of the Allies, which had independent commanders in each field, with no common council to direct the fighting as a whole. German industries were already mobilized on a war footing and ready to turn all their resources to the production of war material. German plans were all matured, had been matured for a long time before the first gun was fired.

With the Allies the only thing ready was the British fleet, which has always been ready, always on a war footing. Their armies were not recruited, no plans for recruiting had been made. England had but relatively few men under arms, in fact was only able to send to the Continent as her first contingent about 60,000 men. The industries of the allied countries were widely scattered and under private control, so that they could not be taken over by the Government to be converted into war plants. In England it was not until Lloyd George replaced Kitchener as Minister of Munitions that her manufactories were really made a part of the national defense.

In spite of the enormous array of wealth possessed by the Allies there was even difficulty in putting this in such shape as to make it readily available. The task before the Allies to transfer their resources of men, money, and machines from a peace to a war footing was tremendous.

The immediate result was what might have been expected, was the same as the result of the first days of the civil war. But the ultimate result is equally inevitable. The genius of German organization, the natural efficiency that follows a compact nation under absolute government—these things can win for a while; they can win permanently only if their initial successes create sufficient consternation among the civilian populace of the enemy to force peace before full mobilization of resources can take place. If the enemy refuses to be beaten, however, and in the face of temporary defeat continues to array his men, his money, and his machines in persistent defense, there is no hope of victory. There may be dim hope of stalemate, but it is only dim. There is no real hope of success.

The Allies give no indication of being ready to make peace. Germany's initial victories in France and Belgium, her defeat of the Russians at Tannenburg, were brilliant feats of arms. The German campaign that threw Russia back from the Dunajec to the Pinsk marshes was the most colossal military conception of history, and was carried out without a hitch. The campaign against Serbia was rushed through with a speed that was almost incomprehensible. Viewed as independent tactical operations each of these was successful. But viewed from their effect on the war as a whole they were insignificant.

The acid test is found in the question: Have the Allied defeats crippled them beyond repair and left them weaker than they were at the outset? On the contrary their defeats have not weakened them at all, and as a matter of fact they are immeasurably stronger today than they were the day war was declared. Their losses in men, because of the Russian defeats, have been much greater than those of the Teutons. But they had more than twice as many men to start with.

Germany is surrounded with an iron band which she cannot break, while the markets of the world are open to her enemies. Their armies are now recruited, their industries mobilized. Their resources in men and in war material are greatly superior and are now available for use. The genius of no man, be he Napoleon, Lee, or von Hindenburg, can overcome them. This is why American reviewers do not regard as definitely successful any feat of German arms which does not tend toward a decision.

Every German victory is a defeat as long as the Allies hold together and as long as they can inflict a loss on Germany commensurate with their own. For each victory finds Germany just so much weaker, with just so much lost that she absolutely cannot replace. Again, no people in history have ever thought that they were great enough to fight the world that the world did not rise up and strike them down. And, if the Allies can hold out long enough, so it must be with Germany.

What seems to be the great battle of the war—the battle of Verdun—is still the commanding feature of all the theatres of conflict. Although it is claimed in some quarters that the battle is really ended, although the French themselves state positively that the German attack has ended in complete failure, the battle is still going on and there is no indication that it has ended or is about to end. For reasons given in my last review of this attack there are but small prospects of its cessation until the Germans are either definitely defeated or the fortress has fallen. Germany is in a position where she must go on. Until there is no hope left she cannot acknowledge defeat.

It is not too much to say that the probabilities are that the battle of Verdun will prove the Gettysburg of the war. Each day that passes makes this battle more critical and increases the absolute necessity from a German standpoint that Germany win it. The time has passed when it was a case of measuring values, of counting cost as against advantages. It is now a case of taking Verdun at all cost. Nevertheless it is apparent from the reports of both sides that Germany has become more sparing of her men and is depending more on the volume of metal thrown by her artillery.

That Germany is herself somewhat worried about the outcome is evidenced by the frequent shifting of the point of attack. The Woevre front alone has been quiet and free from the violent artillery combats that have characterized first the attack from the north and then from the west. Verdun can never be taken from the east or the southeast at this time of the year. This is true primarily because the nature of the ground is such as to make manoeuvres difficult if not impossible except along certain well-defined lines, which are the established roads. These are easily guarded with comparatively few men.

The character of the ground is a stiff, heavy clay that is readily churned up into a mire, and is in addition marshy, and after a wet Winter full of stagnant pools. Such a country is impossible for the purposes of such an attack as the Germans are making. For it to succeed the infantry must be able to obtain secure footing. It is not enough that they merely be able to deploy. They must be able to move forward rapidly, on the run if need be, as is very often the case, and in doing so must be sure of their ground. Again the artillery must be able to move over the country and not be tied to the roads as it is at this season in the Woevre.

The supply of ammunition is another factor that makes great demands on traffic, and if this traffic is limited to the highways they will soon become so congested as to be worthless. It is not necessary to go into the various highways that are available for these purposes. They are only four in number, and are utterly inadequate. One other fact is that the Germans tried this point of attack, starting at Vaux. Their experience was not such as to make a second attempt particularly inviting. These facts are sufficient to explain why the fighting has oscillated back and forth from the north to the west, while the east has been for the past two weeks totally neglected.

The week has been marked by the most decided shift in the point of attack since the battle was first begun, and is a tacit acknowledgment by the Germans that they have, at least for the time being, been held at other points. This attack was made over a narrow front of not more than a mile and a half between Vauquois and Malancourt. The result was the same as in other parts of the front. The French were driven out of their advanced positions and thrown back about a mile and a half. The Germans evidently began the engagement by violently shelling the woods of Malancourt and Avocourt, and clearing them completely for the advance. The next step was an attack at two points, one on either side of the woods. The western limit of the attack was between the woods of Cheppy and the woods of Malancourt toward the town of Avocourt. The eastern limit was the town of Malancourt, the drive being parallel to the Malancourt-Esnes road. The result has been the formation in the French line of a double salient, one of which has its apex at Avocourt, the other at Le Mort Homme.

The French situation thus created is a dangerous one, not from the viewpoint of the battle as a whole, but for that section of the line between Malancourt and Bethincourt. It can also cause the capture of Le Mort Homme. By driving west from their position on the northern slopes of this hill, and east from the Avocourt salient, the French forces between can be squeezed out or captured. The principal hope of the French for this section of the line lies in the fact that they hold the high ground in the middle of the salient, and by heavy artillery fire, well backed up with machine guns, they may be strong enough to break in the sides of one or the other of the German salients and force the line to flatten out. A double salient of this nature is, of course, to the greater advantage of the attacking force, but it is nevertheless to a certain extent a two-edged sword and threatens both the attacking force and the defender as well.

This drive of the Germans is near the point of the drive of the Crown Prince some time ago, that is, it is along the eastern edge of the Argonne Forest. It would have been an excellent point from which to have made the main attack at the outset, and it is not yet clear why the Germans selected the much more difficult task of driving in from the north. The object of the Germans in shifting the point of attack is in all probability primarily a threat against the Paris-Verdun railway, which is the main artery upon which Verdun depends for supplies. Verdun is also supplied naturally over the southern railroad, which runs to the bases established west of the barrier fortresses. But the main avenue of supplies is over the Paris-Verdun line.

Whether Verdun would fall if this line were reached is impossible to say. It is difficult to see, however, when one realizes the vast amount of ammunition and supplies needed for such an operation as that now under way, how the fort could hold out if the means of supply were limited to one main line. To get at that line, however, the Germans will have to debouch from the woods of Avocourt, occupy the forests of Hesse, and debouch again from that. It is an extremely difficult task. Present indications are, due to a shift back again to the attack from the north, that the Germans have found it too costly to attempt in view of their previous losses. Vaux and Douaumont are once again the focus points, but whether only for the moment, or whether the Germans have decided that after all these are the most probable points of successful operations, no one can say. Although the fighting has been in progress since Feb. 21, it is still too early to foresee the end, and the true meaning of this move or that can only be told when the battle is over and the entire operation is viewed in retrospect.

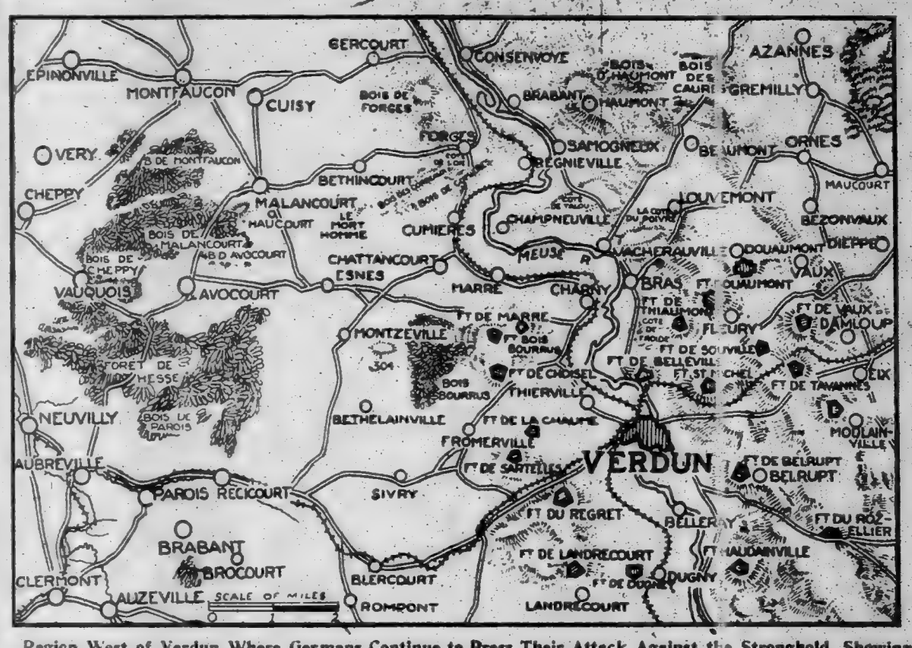

Region West of Verdun Where Germans Continue to Press Their Attack Against the Stronghold, Showing Activity Even in the Argonne Sector About Vauquois.

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

SUNDAY APRIL 2nd

See the Capital While History Is Making

VIA THE ROYAL BLUE LINE

New Jersey Central, Reading & Baltimore & Ohio Railroads

THIS EXCURSION ALLOWS about nine hours in Washington or eleven hours in Baltimore. Washington was never more interesting.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01 midnight Saturday night. Tickets on sale at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 379, 1276, 1440 B'way, N. Y.; 4 and 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK'S NEWEST FURNITURE STORE

22-24-26 W 34 ST. Between Broadway & Fifth Ave

Back in your School Days you remember what an interesting thing it was to meet a "new boy" in your classroom. Those were times when every morning's sun brought a new enthusiasm. A "new boy" meant a new friend. Were you ever a "new boy" yourself?

Spear has just opened a new furniture store at No. 22-24-26 West Thirty-fourth Street. He is a "new boy" in the neighborhood. He has a beautiful modern furniture building. He is showing the new in furniture, and he wants every person interested in furnishings to see this exhibit.

Today the cost of living has become an economic problem of big importance. You want to see how Spear has kept abreast with modern home conditions. You want to see how his *liberal extended payment plan* enables you to accumulate furnishings of high quality and authentic period designs. There are interesting things to learn from the "new boy" on West Thirty-fourth Street.

Unique Period Dining Room Suite

Ten pieces, Jacobean finish. The illustration is inadequate to suitably describe this magnificent Suite of Authentic Period Furniture. The designing, workmanship and materials could not be better in a suite at twice the price. We ask discriminating purchasers to see it.

The set consists of Buffet, 54 in.; China Closet, Serving Table, 6-ft. Extension Table, 48-in. top; Arm Chair and five Side Chairs, covered with genuine Brown Spanish Leather.
Opening Price..... $164.50

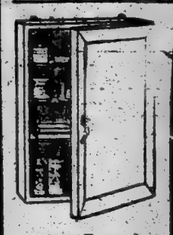

White Enamel Medicine Cabinet
12½ in. x16½ in., 4 in. deep. Contains 3 removable plate glass shelves; absolutely sanitary, no nails on back of frame. French plate mirror door
$1.45

Spear Service

A complete assortment of Columbia 65c. Double Disc Records.
April Records Just Out

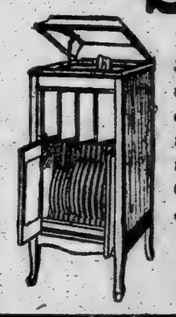

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GENERAL NEWS AND SPECIAL TOPICS FROM THE WORLD OF MUSIC

The Season's Orchestral Concerts---A Total of More Than 125 Given in New York---New Compositions That Were Heard.

THE orchestras of New York have all brought their series of concerts to a close. The season of music is thereby known to be near its end; though the givers of recitals seem to be no more aware of the coming of Spring, nor to feel the need of discontinuing their activities, than the snow-laden storm clouds have been aware of the vernal equinox. Orchestral music has been intensively cultivated in New York this season, as it has been in recent years. Within the compass of less than twenty-two weeks there have been well over a hundred orchestral concerts given in the city. The provision might be supposed to be ample, and perhaps too ample. Yet the fact seems to be that the audiences for orchestral music are steadily increasing in size and in the eagerness with which they listen; presumably, also, in their willingness to pay for tickets.

The established orchestras have had large audiences. The New York Symphony Orchestra, playing in Aeolian Hall, felt obliged to print an announcement on its Bulletin to the effect that "not only was the hall completely sold out for all the Symphony Society's concerts, but hundreds of people have been turned away on the days of the concerts." The Philharmonic Society, giving many more concerts in the much larger Carnegie Hall, has had large audiences—especially at concerts when the soloist exerted an unusual attraction. The hall was often practically full. As has been the case for a good many years, at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall every seat has been subscribed for the whole of the two series, and there is a large and impatient waiting list of would-be subscribers. There have been very large audiences frequently at the concerts given on Sunday nights in the Metropolitan Opera House; but any who should deduce a strong love for orchestral music from this fact would be overlooking the drawing powers of the operatic and other soloists.

The Philharmonic Society has given 46 concerts in Manhattan, including 4 Saturday evening concerts and 2 intended for "young people." The New York Symphony Society's two regular subscription series numbered 24, besides which it gave 3 so-called gala concerts, 2 of which were preceded by so-called public rehearsals, making the total of its performances 29. There were 6 Young People's Concerts. The Russian Symphony Orchestra gave a subscription series of 4 and appeared in others. The People's Symphony Society gave 3. The series on Sunday nights at the Metropolitan Opera House will have numbered 19. These make a total of 117. Besides these there were others. Several were given by such organizations as the Young Men's Symphony Society and the Orchestral Society. The Minneapolis Orchestra came a long way to add one to New York's abundance. The Philadelphia Orchestra is coming next month to play Mahler's gigantic symphony. No doubt there have been more than 125 orchestral concerts of high class in New York in the present season.

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It is perhaps needless to say that if these orchestral concerts are regarded in the light of "business," most of the business has been conducted at a loss, and generally a very large loss. How large a loss is not always set forth in the reports of the several organizations. It is well known that the two principal orchestras of New York, the Philharmonic and the New York Symphony, are obliged to meet an annual deficit. They do this, as everybody knows, on the ground that the giving of orchestral concerts is not a business like another, but the provision of artistic nutriment for which the public will not and cannot be expected to pay at a rate to cover the cost; an educational enterprise, such as are the great universities, that are carried on at a cost far beyond any sum that their tuition fees bring them in, and that must be heavily endowed; or it could be compared to the great museums and public libraries, which are for the public benefit, and in this country acquire most of their resources from private endowment or are aided by large grants of public money.

It will therefore be said by the supporters of the orchestras that their deficits do not indicate a bad adjustment of supply to demand. If the concerts are largely attended and properly enjoyed, the whole object has been attained, and the cost is cheerfully met by public-spirited people of wealth as their contribution to the general good. The Philharmonic Society has the great bequest of the late Joseph Pulitzer and the added income of the "membership," who contribute, as members of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Natural History Museum contribute, to carry on an edifying work. The New York Symphony Society has H. H. Flagler, who has undertaken to supply the difference between the public's contribution in the purchase of tickets and the cost of running the orchestra. Henry L. Higginson does the same in the case of the Boston Orchestra. The vast audiences which attend the concerts in New York bring in a balance which may very likely not pay the cost of bringing the concerts to New York, and which, even if it does, must be somehow adjusted on his books as a part of the profit and loss account of the whole enterprise. The People's Symphony Concerts are more ostensibly a philanthropic undertaking than any others of the kind in New York; and the Russian Symphony concerts have been a method of propaganda in which somebody has had enough interest to pay for.

The fact that the principal orchestral series in New York have been largely attended and have gradually acquired a large body of faithful followers will go far toward allaying the suspicion that the city has been supplied with music beyond its needs. There might, indeed, be discussion as to how much music a city like New York "needs"; how much it can assimilate; whether it is oversupplied, whether less would be more fully appreciated, more highly valued. Indeed, an announcement made last week shows a belief on the part of some that the less prosperous citizens of New York are under present conditions not sufficiently provided with orchestral music. Certain wealthy philanthropists are arranging for a fund with which to give a series of twenty concerts of high quality at prices of admission ranging from 10 to 50 cents. The idea is, of course, not new, though it has never been carried out here on so extensive a scale. Its value will be tested by its results, and its permanence will depend on the lasting quality of the philanthropic promptings behind it. For such an undertaking is, of course, purely philanthropic, and has even less to do with business than the orchestral concerts at present given in New York.

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An unusually large number of new compositions have been presented by the orchestras this season. The American composer has been benefited by this activity; and in a natural and wholesome way, as the peers of other modern composers, needing no special devices for nursing, coddling, or exploiting.

The Philharmonic Society gave a belated first performance, so far as relates to New York, of Edward MacDowell's symphonic poem "Lancelot and Elaine." Seth Bingham's Fantasy for orchestra, A. Walter Kramer's two symphonic sketches, "Chant Nègre" and "Valse Triste"; Fritz Stahlberg's suite for orchestra, and Edmund Severn's concerto for violin (heard for the first time with orchestra) are more contemporaneous, and were all done in the presence and no doubt to the encouragement of their composers. Besides these, Mr. Stransky produced for the first time Max Reger's Variations on a theme of Mozart, Op. 132, one of the most recent productions of the too fecund Bavarian; Arnold Schoenberg's "Pelléas et Mélisande," an important contribution to the discussion of the question whether its composer is one of the great men of the future, though it is not in his latest "manner." Less important were Jean Sibelius's "Die Okeaniden," Zdenko Fibich's idyll, "At Evening"; Dargomijsky's "Casatchoque." Mr. Grainger played Frederick Delius's remarkable pianoforte concerto for the first time in New York.

Mr. Damrosch made some interesting expositions of current American production. John A. Carpenter's suite, "Adventures in a Perambulator," showed most ingratiatingly the talent and skill and originality of the young Chicago musician. The first symphony of Victor Kolar, one of the first violin players of the orchestra, whose music has been played by it before, showed at once his nationality as a Bohemian and his study with Dvorak, through its finely effective qualities. The excerpts from Mr. Damrosch's own music to "Iphigenia in Aulis" and the prelude to Daniel Gregory Mason's music for "The Pageant of Cape Cod" were both incidental music and music for an occasion; yet both showed qualities of distinction and permanent value. Mr. Damrosch likewise made his contribution to the great Schoenberg discussion by performing his "Kammersinfonie." The excerpts from Maurice Ravel's pantomime ballet, "Daphnis et Chloe," were a sequel to excerpts from the same work performed last season. Also of the French school were Alfred Bruneau's suite from "L'Attaque du Moulin," Florent Schmitt's "Pupazzi." Delius had his representation on these programs, too, with his two "mood pictures," "Summer Night on the River" and "On Hearing the First Cuckoo." Almost as significant as a first performance was the repetition of David Stanley Smith's overture, "Prince Hal," which was played for the first time publicly, though it had been heard last season at a concert given for the meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Miss Marcia Van Dresser's singing of Gustav Mahler's set of songs with orchestra, "Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen," showed them to be one of the most original of the composer's works.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra's sole contribution of new compositions was Ernest Schelling's "Impressions from an Artist's Life, in form of Variations on an Original Theme," a brilliant and imaginative composition. The Russian Symphony Orchestra may be counted to add to the list of new works by Russian composers. This season it has played Igor Stravinsky's First Symphony, Moussorgsky's extravagant and striking six tableaux, "Exhibition Pictures"; Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Serbian Fantasy," Glazunoff's "Overture on Three Grecian Themes," and an orchestral arrangement of Rachmaninoff's fantasia for two pianos.

Mr. Stransky has gone ahead with due caution in the performance of Liszt's works, for which the Pulitzer bequest is in part a direct subsidy. He has found it prudent to confine himself to four of the symphonic poems, "Tasso," the "Battle of the Huns," "Orpheus," besides the popular "Préludes," the noisy orchestration of the Second Hungarian Rhapsody, and the Hungarian "Sturmmarsch"—matter for Sunday popular concerts. A few of the songs have appeared on the programs, the concerto in A, and the Hungarian Fantasy. So long as Mr. Stransky avoided the portentous symphonies, the rest of the symphonic poems, and other orchestral works that are seldom aroused from their slumbers, the letter of the law will be fulfilled and the audiences much relieved.

One more important orchestral concert is impending that will add a new work to the list of orchestral music heard for the first time in New York. The Philadelphia Orchestra comes, under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of Music, to play Mahler's Eighth Symphony on April 9.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

EDWIN GRASSE.

VIDA MILHOLLAND, *AEOLIAN HALL*

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

March.

26—Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
26—Louis Graveure, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
26—Tollefsen Trio, afternoon, Harris Theatre.
26—Paul Draper, song recital, evening, Princess Theatre.
26—Yvette Guilbert, song recital, evening, Maxine Elliott's Theatre.
26—Louise Wagner, song recital, evening, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall.
27—Manuel M. Ponce, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
27—Edwin Grasse, violin recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
27—Vida Milholland, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
28—Estella Neuhaus and J. Howe Clifford, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
28—Sinsheimer Quartet, evening, Rumford Hall.
28—Charlotte Lund, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
29—Paderewski, Casals, and the Philharmonic Society in concert for Musicians' Fund, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
30—Sacha Votitchenko, recital, afternoon, Punch and Judy Theatre.
30—Helen Möller, dance recital, afternoon, Harris Theatre.
30—Boris Hambourg, 'cello recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
30—Concert in aid of Blind Men's Improvement Club, evening, Aeolian Hall.
31—Elsa Kellner, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
31—Ethel Leginska, piano recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.

April.

1—Maude Fay, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
1—Benefit concert for Scandinavian Emigrants' Home, evening, Carnegie Hall.
1—Muri Silba, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
2—Benefit concert for Zionist Emergency Home, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
2—Anita Loew, song recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
2—Benefit concert for Edith Cavell Memorial Fund, evening, Carnegie Hall.
2—Mary Carson, song recital, evening, Princess Theatre.
3—Arthur Friedheim, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
3—Herbert Fryer, piano recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
4—Julia Heinrich, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
4—Olga Carrara, song recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
6—Regina Hassler-Fox, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
6—Harriette Cady, piano recital, afternoon, Bandbox Theatre.
7—Craig Campbell, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
7—Max Jegna, 'cello recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
8—Susan Metcalfe-Casals and Pablo Casals, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—Mischa Elman, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
8—Bank's Glee Club, evening, Carnegie Hall.
8—Harold Bauer, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
9—Fritz Kreisler, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
9—John McCormack, song recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

THE Philharmonic Society will give the last concert of its present season at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. The program selected by Mr. Stransky comprises Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture and Fifth Symphony, the Prelude and Glorification from "Parsifal," Liszt's "Tasso," and Wagner's Overture to "Tannhäuser."

***

Louis Graveure, baritone, will give his third recital of the season at Aeolian Hall this afternoon. His program consists of oratorio numbers from Mendelssohn, a group of German lieder, five Hungarian folksongs sung in English, a group of French songs, and six songs by American composers.

***

The Tollefsen Trio will give a concert this afternoon at the Harris Theatre. The program comprises Rubin Goldmark's Trio in D minor, Haydn's Sonata in F for violin and piano, and Smetana's Trio in G minor.

***

Yvette Guilbert will give the last concert of her present series at Maxine Elliott's Theatre tonight. Her program will include "La prière des femmes," and her singing of it will be preceded by the original poem in English by Fiona Macleod, recited by Sadie Martinot.

***

Louise Wagner, soprano, will give a recital this evening in the Chamber Music Hall of Carnegie Hall, making her first appearance here on this occasion. She will sing German, French and English songs, and the aria "Ocean, the Mighty Monster," from Weber's "Oberon." Philip Sipser will assist at the piano.

***

Manuel M. Ponce, a Mexican composer and pianist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon. His program will include many of his own works, which number among them arrangements of Mexican and Cuban folk music.

***

Edwin Grasse, violinist, will give a recital tomorrow afternoon at the Princess Theatre. The program will include his own Sonata in A minor for violin and piano, and three of his smaller works, Tartini's "Devil's Thrill" Sonata, and compositions of Schumann, Dvorak-Thomson, and Saint-Saëns George Falkenstein will assist at the piano.

***

Vida Milholland, soprano, will make her first appearance here in a recital to be given tomorrow evening in Aeolian Hall. Her program will include a group of old Italian and French airs, songs by Schumann, Hugo Wolf, and Brahms; a group of Persian songs arranged by Blair Fairchild, and three Russian songs; an aria from "Louise," and a final group of ballads and songs in English. Fernando Tanara will assist at the piano.

***

Estella Neuhaus, pianist, will give a recital on Tuesday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. Her program will include a sonata by Beethoven, some Russian piano music, some Spanish dances, and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 12.

***

The Sinsheimer Quartet will give its third concert of the season at Rumford Hall on Tuesday evening. The program comprises Haydn's Quartet in D, Dvorak's Quartet in F, and Sgambati's Quintet in G minor for piano and strings. Carl O. Deis, pianist, will be the assisting artist.

***

Charlotte Lund, soprano, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening. She will sing a group of songs in Italian, five songs in German and the Scandinavian tongues, "Depuis le jour" from "Louise" and four French songs, and a concluding group of songs by American composers in English, German, and French. Harry Kaufman will assist at the piano.

***

Boris Hambourg, 'cellist, will give his first recital here in several seasons at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon. His program will comprise a group devoted to old composers, Bach's Suite in G, No. 1, for 'cello alone; a group of four compositions of his own, and Tschaikowsky's "Variations on a Rococo Theme."

***

Sacha Votitchenko, who plays an unfamiliar instrument called the tympanon, will give his first recital here on Thursday afternoon at the Punch and Judy Theatre. He will be assisted by Miss Marie Tempest and Mme. Mariska Aldrich.

***

The annual benefit concert for the aid of the sick and general fund of the Blind Men's Improvement Club will be given on Thursday evening at Aeolian Hall. Those who will take part are Mrs. Edith Chapman Goold, soprano; Heinrich Meyn, baritone; Edwin Grasse, violinist; William A. Enderlin, pianist, and Dr. William C. Carl, organist.

***

Ethel Leginska, pianist, will give a recital on Friday evening at Carnegie Hall. She will play two Inventions by Bach, Busoni's arrangement of the same composer's Organ Toccata in D minor, Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 2, No. 2, Chopin's Scherzo in B minor and eleven Preludes, Op. 28, Leschetisky's "Etude Heroique" in commemoration of that master's death and Liszt's "St. Francis Walking on the Waves" and "La Campanella."

***

Elsa Kellner, soprano, will give her first recital here on Friday evening in Aeolian Hall. She will sing a group of songs by Schubert and Brahms, four songs by Liszt and Wolf, two songs by Debussy, and two groups of songs in English. Charles Gilbert Spross will assist at the piano.

***

Maude Fay's postponed recital has been set for Saturday afternoon. The original program will be adhered to and Kurt Schindler will assist at the piano.

***

Muri Silba, pianist, will give her first recital here on Saturday evening at Aeolian Hall. Her program will include Schumann's "Abegg" Variations, four compositions of Chopin, and Schutt's "Carneval Mignon," besides works of Schubert, Scarlatti, Gluck-Sgambati, Schumann-Tausig, Liszt, Leschetizky and Moszkowski.

At the Metropolitan.

Although the Metropolitan Opera subscribers will have four weeks of Serge de Diaghileff's Russian Ballet, beginning on Monday evening, April 3, this will be the season's twentieth and last week of opera. The company on Monday evening, April 3, will open a three weeks' engagement in Boston of twenty-five performances during which twenty-two different operas will be given. The activities of the organization will end this season with a week in Atlanta, during which there will be seven performances.

"Carmen" will be sung twice this week, tomorrow evening and at the Saturday matinée. The cast will include Mme. Farrar and the Misses Mason, Sparkes, (on Monday,) Garrison, (on Saturday,) and Braslau, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Bada, and Leonhardt. Miss Galli will dance. Mr. Polacco will conduct both performances.

Other operas of the week will be as follows:

"Das Rheingold" on Wednesday evening, with Mmes. Kurt, Rappold, Ober, Sparkes, Heinrich, and Robeson and Messrs. Sembach, Well, Goritz, Scott, Braun, Ruysdael, Althouse, and Reiss. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

A special matinée of "Madama Butterfly" on Thursday afternoon with Mmes. Farrar, Fornia, and Egener and Messrs. Botta, De Luca, Begue, Bada, and Reschiglian, Mr. Polacco conducting.

"Rigoletto" on Thursday evening, with Mmes. Barrientos, Homer, Egener and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reschiglian, Rossi, Audisio and Begue, Mr. Bavagnoli conducting.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" on Friday evening, with Mmes. Barrientos and Egener, and Messrs. Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Reschiglian and Bada, Mr. Bavagnoli conducting.

"Siegfried" at popular prices on Saturday evening, with Mmes. Gadski, Homer and Sparkes, and Messrs. Urlus, Goritz, Braun, Reiss and Ruysdael, Mr. Bodanzky conducting.

***

At tonight's opera concert, the last of the season, Miss Fitziu will sing an aria from "Aïda" and Bach-Gounod's "Ave Maria." Mme. Homer will sing "O Don Fatale" from "Don Carlos," and "Mon coeur s'ouvre à ta voix" from "Samson et Dalila." Mr. Amato will sing an aria and several songs, and Herbert Witherspoon will also be heard. The orchestra, under Richard Hageman's direction, will play "The Bartered Bride" overture, Chabrier's "Rhapsody Espana," Massenet's Suite from "Le Cid," and Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" march.

New Classic Dancer to Appear.

Helen Möller and her ensemble of classic dancers will give their first performance here on Thursday afternoon at the Harris Theatre, presenting original classic dances. The Orchestral Society of New York, Max Jacobs, conductor, will play the accompanying music and several orchestral numbers to complete the program.

GERALDINE FARRAR, LENORA SPARKES AND SOPHIE BRASLAU IN "CARMEN"

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

The program which Samuel A. Baldwin will play at his free organ recital in City College this afternoon will be as follows: Sonata in A minor, Andrews; Nocturne, Foote; Toccata and Fugue in D minor, Bach; "Legend in F," "Caprice," and "Meditation," Cadman; Prelude in C sharp minor, Rachmaninoff; Serenade, Schubert, and Concert Piece in C minor, Thiele. On Wednesday afternoon at the same hour he will play Fugue in G major a la Gigue, Bach; Air from Suite in D, Bach, and from the works of Richard Wagner: Elsa's Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin"; Pilgrims' Chorus, Elizabeth's Prayer, and "To the Evening Star," "Tannhäuser"; Isolde's Liebestod, "Tristan und Isolde"; Träume, Church Scene, "Die Meistersinger"; Good Friday Music, "Parsifal," and Siegmund's Love Songs and the Ride of the Valkyries "Di Walküre."

***

Free organ recitals will be given this afternoon at 3:30 under the auspices of the Board of Education by W. A. Goldsworthy in the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, and by William J. Kraft at the Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road. There will be soloists at both recitals.

***

Other free organ recitals of the week include one tomorrow afternoon at 4 in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, by John Cushing, and another on Thursday at 4 in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, by J. Warren Andrews.

***

At the East Side Settlement House, Seventy-sixth Street and East River, there will be a free concert this afternoon at 4 by the Neighborhood Symphony Orchestra, Jacques L. Gottlieb, conductor.

***

Under the auspices of the People's Institute there will be a free concert on Thursday evening at Public School 52, Broadway and Academy Street.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

There will be a concert this evening at the Théâtre Français, in West Forty-fourth Street, conducted under the direction of Mme. Blanche Arral.

The final concert of the season in the campus course at New York University will be given on Tuesday evening, when a miscellaneous program will be sung by the University Heights Choral Society, Reinald Werrenrath, conductor, assisted by Marguerite Dunlap, with Harry Spier as accompanist.

Clarence de Vaux-Royer, violinist, will be the principal artist at a concert to be given at the Waldorf on Wednesday evening.

The Southland Singers, Sidney A. Baldwin, director, will give their second concert on Wednesday evening at the Hotel Plaza. There will be choral and solo music.

Helen Helms, violinist, assisted by Laura Patterson, pianist, will give a recital on Friday evening in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium at 2 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

Free organ recitals under the auspices of the Board of Education will be given this afternoon at 3:30 by David McK. Williams at Boys' High School, Marcy and Putnam Avenues, and by G. Waring Stebbins at Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush Avenue, near Church. There will be soloists at both recitals.

Alfredo Salmaggi, tenor; Bianca del Vecchio, pianist, and Frida Benneche, soprano, will give a concert on Tuesday evening at the Hotel St. George.

Under the auspices of the Margaret Polson Murray Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire, there will be a concert on Thursday evening in the Masonic Temple, Clermont and Lafayette Avenues, the proceeds to be used for war relief and the purchase of supplies for wounded soldiers.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

ANNOUNCE AN

EXHIBITION AND SALE OF A NOTABLE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT DOMESTIC ART, PORCELAINS AND RARE ANTIQUES, THE PROPERTY OF MR. HARRY OATWAY, LATE OF FOUR OLD BURLINGTON STREET, LONDON, COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 27.

MADISON AVENUE & 45TH STREET, NEW YORK

TEACHING SOLDIERS TO SING

How British soldiers undergoing training at Aldershot are brought under the tuition of a singing master as part of their exercises is told in a recent issue of The London Times by one who describes himself as "an unmusical correspondent." The teacher is Dr. Walford Davies, and some of his work is described as follows:

Half-past six is the appointed hour, and a little before that time there are already several groups of men huddled outside the hall in the darkness, like children at a school treat of whom no single child is quite brave enough to be the first to have a swing or eat a bun. When once someone has entered the rest soon follow, and ultimately there are some 200 or so in the hall. Shyness still keeps them in the back seats as far as possible, but it is not allowed to prevail as soon as Dr. Davies comes in, bringing with him three singers from his own choir.

"The modesty of you chaps is appalling," he says. "Tenors and baritones over here, basses over there—general post!" and everybody is pushed and prodded and encouraged till he finds himself in his proper place, as near the platform as possible.

Divisions and brigades and units are fleeting things, and so there are a good many men who have never been here before, and there has to be fresh and old ground gone over again for the newcomers. Some people, they are told, say that you ought to give up music in war time. "That's tosh!" They ought to sing, but not in "the sloppy, Bank-holiday style—you know"—and an appreciative ripple shows that this shot has gone home.

"Let us have a little discipline and Prussianism about it," exclaims Dr. Davies fervidly, and by way of a beginning orders the room to sing "Hurrah." "Tenors sing this, baritones this, basses this. Now then," and a rather scattered and faint hurrah is the result. The three singers on the platform sing a hurrah all by themselves, and make a perfectly magnificent noise.

"Now," says Dr. Davies, "I'm awfully proud of these three chaps. See if you can't beat them. First this side of the room. Now that side of the room," and in less than no time everybody is hurrahing away as if his life depended on it. "There," says Dr. Davies, cheerfully, "now we've got a chord—that's something," and proceeds to more intricate things.

He has three books, one of well-known hymns, one of "Songs Old and New"—most of them delightfully old and crusted—and one of camp choruses, which are likewise old favorites, and he turns from one to the other. First comes the Old Hundredth and the men are told to sing the first verse without any helping hand. After a bashful pause one or two heroes throw themselves into the breach, and the verse is sung rather slowly and mournfully.

"Now, you know," says the conductor gently, "you wouldn't sing 'How's your lady friend?' like that. Why should you sing the Old Hundredth?"

A cane is seized from the passive hand of a surprised officer to serve as a conductor's wand, and brandished formidably in the air. "My goodness me! All people that on earth do dwell, get up on your hind legs and praise your Maker! That's the way you ought to sing it. Now you try to sing it with us, but you'll have to be pretty sloppy about it," and soop the Old Hundredth is rapped out with a go and cleanness and jolliness unrecognizable.

Next comes "The Old Folks at Home," and again the room has to sing first by itself and does so with that delicious, maudlin sentimentality with which we have all crooned to ourselves that dearest of songs. "Oh, more sloppy than that," says Dr. Davies with friendly sarcasm, and then "the old folks at home" are taken in hand and are taught, as it were, to stand up on their legs, and not be so intolerably sloppy, (this is the writer's and not the conductor's language,) and are wonderfully drilled into shape.

A little interlude of lecture follows, in which the words "energy," "unity," "tone," and "tune" are written up one after the other on the blackboard in imperative capital letters, and we are given the really terrifying intelligence that "each man is responsible for the noise he makes."

After this, preparation is given out for the next meeting. There are to be some six hymns and songs prepared, and anybody in the room is invited to proclaim his choice. The shyness has almost gone now, and suggestions come from all quarters, and in a minute or two there is a delightful program decided on, ranging from "Eternal Father, Strong to Save," to "Upidee, Upida."

Finally everybody stands to attention for "God Save the King" before groping their way home through a pitch-black Aldershot, looking forward to next time.

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Beethoven, Fifth Symphony and Overture "Coriolanus"; Liszt, "Tasso"; Wagner, Prelude and Glorification, "Parsifal," and Overture "Tannhäuser."
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Leginska
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Tickets, 75c to 2, at Box Office.
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Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., April 3, at 8:15.
Farewell Recital
Distinguished English Pianist. HERBERT FRYER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., April 8, at 3.
Joint Recital.
PABLO and CASALS
SUSAN METCALFE
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., April 4, at 3.
Song Recital JULIA HEINRICH
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Princess Theatre, Mon. Aft., Mar. 27, at 3.
EDWIN GRASSE, VIOLINIST
GEORGE FALKENSTEIN at the Piano.
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TONIGHT at 8:30 (50c to $1.50)
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LAST WEEK OF OPERA
Mon. at 8. Carmen. Farrar, Mason, Garrison, Braslau; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8:15, Rheingold. Kurt, Rappold, Ober; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Mayhuser. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5). Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Mat. at 1:45, Carmen. Cast as above.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $5), Siegfried. Gadski, Homer; Urlus, Reiss, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.

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Evenings (Except Tuesday) at 8:30.
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Under the auspices of the BOHEMIANS
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Tickets 75c to $3. Boxes $30 & $50.
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Kreisler
A Concert in aid of Destitute Musicians, Music Teachers, Music Students of all Nationalities now stranded in Vienna.
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., April 1, at 3.
First New York Recital MAUDE FAY
Kurt Schindler at the Piano (Steinway). Seats Box Office & Tyson's. Mgt. Mrs. Herman Lewis.

Princess Theatre, Sun. Eve., Apr. 2, at 8:30
SONG RECITAL MARY CARSON
Tickets on Sale at Box Office.

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Tues. Eve., March 28, at 8:15 | Song Recital
CHARLOTTE LUND
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Princess Theatre, Mon. Aft., Mar. 28, at 3.
RECITAL Max Heinrich
M'g'ment Antonia Sawyer. Knabe Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., April 9, at 3.
CHOPIN RECITAL HAROLD BAUER
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HARRIS THEA., Thurs. Aft., Mar. 30, at 2.
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SPRING AND SHAW AND SHAKESPEARE

Viola Allen, Reggie Sheffield, and Henrietta Crosman in "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Grace George in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." — Playhouse.

Roland Young and Walter Frankl in "Patelin."—Bandbox.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

The New Bill at the Bandbox.

ON Monday of the week just past the Washington Square Players presented the fourth bill of their present season, a program of four plays which is equal to the best they have done this year and provides far richer entertainment than you will find in most of the theatres along Broadway. Of these four, two are likely to be retained in the repertory of the players—"The Magical City," by Zoë Akins, and "Pierre Patelin," from the French of long ago. Of these two, more—much more—hereafter. The others are "Children," by Guy Bolton and Tom Carlton, and "The Age of Reason," by Cecil Dorrian. The first is a strained and violent tragedy, wherein an old negress kills one of her two sons to save both from Judge Lynch and the cry can be heard in the distance as the play unfolds. Mary Morris and Ralph Roeder give life to this piece. The other is a scanty skit.

"The Magical City."

PERHAPS it is with certain misgivings that you see the house grow dark for a play on New York by a St. Louis poetess, but in "The Magical City" Zoë Akins has written in vers libre a piece of considerable power, interesting as an experiment and interesting in itself. Its story is told with the dramatic intensity of a little thriller from Montmartre, but there is thought behind it, a nice dignity of expression, and, above all, some vivid portraiture achieved with a few cunning strokes.

There is the girl, Petronelle, La Desirée, she with the scarlet berries wound in her hair, who, to the music of the hurdy-gurdies, had danced out of the slums to a Broadway stage door and whose name had been linked from coast to coast with that of a certain rich man. Once he thought of her as shackling him, paid her off, and dismissed her, but now—after a long year—he has come back to claim her. He finds her in the arms of a young poet, who is happy in his adoration and serene in his untested philosophy. "The Magical City" is the poet's play, its story the story of a dreamer awakened, an ideal confronted with the actual, a poet brought to earth.

Jealousy he would never know. No, he is submissive and wise. *He* would not cling nor kill if she turned away; *he* would not fight.

Yes—here in Gotham
Has arisen a philosophy
Not unlike that
The bronze-skinned children of the East
Wrested a thousand years ago
From their iron skies * *
What will be * * * will be. * * *
Let it be. * * *

Thus the young poet. But what does the tree know of the lightning till it is struck? Perhaps, as he thinks, he would go away, not wishful to see his odalisque "shiver in the mean street" beside him and happy in the belief that in going he can strangle the wolf at her door. But the rich man, disdainful of his advantage, offers the girl a free choice, and then the poet comes to earth. Then the magical city, which has existed in his mind, but never in theirs, vanishes. The mists rise, and he sees himself and the other man as two beasts hunting in the wilderness. It is the other man she chooses, and the poet, robbed of his city, of his moon flower, and of his very dream, turns in jealous fury. He kills the rich man. Then, because there must be no scandal, they hustle him off, with promises of money, to the other end of the world.

Yes. * * *
I am to keep my mouth shut;
I understand.
If I had killed this watchman
In a quarrel over a woman
I would go to the chair.
But I have killed Caesar,
And so I shall have
An island, if I like,
In the blue Aegean Sea.
So it is written in Gotham.

The use of free verse in this play is singularly effective, and suggests a feasible compromise with the stark, stenographic prose of the modern play. But then, Lord Dunsany and certain others know all about that. Miss Akins avoids both the fantastic quality which the formal lyric gives and the stateliness of a strict decasyllabic progress toward the climax. Her dialogue is near enough to every-day speech to savor of its salt: it is that speech enough transformed to have distinction, and this little distinction lifts the story out of the gutter, gives the suggestion of universality to the fable, the quality of allegory to "The Magical City." Now and then in the speech of the girl, and always in the speech of the poet, the lyrical quality is perceptible to the audience. As when the boy sings:

Petronelle, you
Are a golden fairy
Whose enchanted palace
Is Gotham—
And here in the Magical City
On the vine at its casement windows
Blooming at dusk,
Love like a moon-flower blows
Whiter against the dark
Than lilies in sunlit gardens
In the green and quiet country.
Do not be afraid
Of the Magical City,
Petronelle.

All of which you may contrast with the speech of the old woman, the harlot's duenna:

It's interesting, too,
To be around
And watch you get your way with men.
But take it from me, kiddo,
You're going to go too far some day,
And something's going to break. * * *

The performance is notably good, and this is equally true of Helen Westley as the old woman, of Frank Conroy as the man of iron, and of Margaret Mower as Petronelle. She is the girl from the Greek chorus who stepped into the rôle of Cassandra at Princeton last Spring when Chrystal Herne missed her train; she emerges in beauty as Petronelle and meets many, though not all, of the exactions of a difficult rôle. Patrons of the Bandbox are not, and must not be, hypercritical in the matter of acting, but the most exacting would not ask a happier choice for the poet than Edward J. Ballantine, nor a better performance than his.

The erotic setting devised by Lee Simonson is one of the most beautiful the Washington Square Players have had, and of course that is saying a great deal. It is all lovely, but it is also all wrong. It is wrong because it begets from the start the wrong atmosphere. It breeds the suffocating air of a hothouse, an air of steamy licentiousness from which the clean and vigorous text is singularly free. The purple room, lighted only by a high-hung golden lamp, looks out on a picture of New York at night done all in blue-green and black silhouette. And craftily prominent in that silhouette is the suggestive tower of Madison Square Garden. Here, indeed, is the city made magical to look upon, but it is the whole point of the play that for you and your neighbor across the aisle, for Petronelle and the rich man and the old woman, the city is not magical. It is so only to the poet, and against such a background his individuality loses all the advantage of contrast, like one asked to play in the leading rôle in "The Purple Cow" before a backdrop all wrought from purple patches.

"Patelin."

THE last play on the new bill is "Patelin," a condensed translation of a French farce of the fifteenth century. It is no end of fun, still amusing, as its author intended it should be, and doubly enjoyable when, like "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," it is recognized and relished as a relic and so played quaintly. "Patelin," that comic "epic of an age of rogues," has its fun with the lawyers as surely as did M. France's creation out of Rabelais have fun with the doctors. Here in this farce written in the age of Villon we have a disconcertingly early case of pretended insanity as a defense in the law courts and a killing picture of the lawyer and the Judge putting their heads together clubbily, to the utter discomfiture of the uneasy and inarticulate layman, who is enraged by their hanky-panky, but can only roar his distrust.

A source of pleasure in an old play quite in addition to its fun or its beauty or its wisdom is its illustration of the elements common in all ages. So for us in the twentieth century there is a charm in the plays of Euripides or the letters of Horace that was not there when they were written. You get a special enjoyment in the reminders of how little we have changed since the beginning of time: you relish "The Trojan Woman" and "Patelin" and Mr. Sheridan's "Critic" for their factors which reappear in the problem of our own day. Thus does time deepen immeasurably the humanity of a masterpiece. Some of this pleasure, of course, comes to your rescue when you go to see "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and do not find it irresistibly amusing as farce.

So, to enjoy "Patelin" fully, you must know that it has come down to us from the days before Columbus sailed this way. Its oldest known text, of which an incomplete copy is now in existence, was turned out in 1485 by Maître Guillaume Leroy, assumed to be the first printed book containing a comedy composed in a modern tongue. M. France found his plot for "A Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," in Rabelais, and Rabelais knew and was partial to his "Patelin," culling therefrom for the opening of his Gargantua that immortal line, "Sus! Révenons à ces moutons," which bears unconscious witness to its French origin in the form in which it has embedded itself in common English speech.

"Patelin" was the "Charley's Aunt" of fifteenth century France, the work of some unsung George M. Cohan of Villon's day. It crossed the Channel as a droll story long before Shakespeare, and reappeared there as a play called "The Village Lawyer." This was in the latter part of the eighteenth century, when it was played in London and Dublin to "universal applause," if we may trust the immodest advertisements of that benighted day. "The Village Lawyer" was brought over to America by the elder Jefferson in 1801 and played here by him at the Park Theatre. Had you gone to the American Theatre at 444 Broadway on a certain night during the civil war, you might have seen a band of minstrels give "an Ethiopian sketch" called "The Mutton Trial," and that was but a dogseared version of the old French farce which was revived with great circumstance at the Comédie Française in Paris some seasons ago and is now on view at the Bandbox in East Fifty-seventh Street.

It is gayly and fantastically decorated by Mr. Simonson and well played by Ralph Roeder as the shepherd, and, in particular, by Roland Young as the shameless notary, an excellent actor whose good voice, fine sense of comedy, and eloquence of gesture make the play his. He looks and moves as though he had just stepped out impossibly from an old woodcut in an early print of the play. He has the hands of an artist: he has, for the purposes of this bit of fooling, what Mr. Gilbert called a "mediaeval hand." Josephine Meyer is also in the picture, but she has yet to learn that there is nothing so effective in a farce as a whisper. She should be taken into a corner and there be besought not to make such an infernal noise.

A Glance Ahead.

NOW the Washington Square Players approach the end of their second season, and must be thinking of the season to come. They stand today far ahead of where they stood this time a year ago. They have a really remarkable record of achievement and some grand press notices, over which they may gloat at odd moments, but, what is far more to the point, they have made many friends. They have prospered, and there are many people in town who never think of missing a bill at the Bandbox. There will be a great rush to see the new one, which can run no more than a month, for still another program is promised to the subscribers, and late in April the players begin to stroll, with Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia on their impressive itinerary.

In the theatre program now there is a modest recital of the work done, the plays by Bracco, Schnitzler, de Musset, and Wedekind, and by some ten American playwrights, old and new. There is an acknowledgment of the sympathetic encouragement that has come from all sides, and then this statement:

"In art, to stand still is to retrogress, and in order that growth may continue it seems necessary to make some provision for a wider field next season."

Those interested are asked to send in the names of others who would like to help, and so the whole announcement may be read as a rallying cry for support in a move to a larger house. Without considering here the wisdom of such a move, no independent venture in the American theatre in recent years has more richly earned such support; so here's good luck to the next season of the Washington Square Players—wherever it may be held.

BARRIE BAITS THE MOVIES

IN "The Real Thing at Last," a skit recently presented in London at a benefit, Sir James M. Barrie has all manner of fun with the movies. According to the account in The London Times the contention is that picture theatres have been ignored by the committee which has the Shakespeare tercentenary celebrations in hand, so there is nothing for them but to have a celebration of their own. What could be better than to produce a film version of "Macbeth" regardless of expense and with the liberal employment of the special artifices of the "movies"? And so Mr. Edmund Gwenn, as an ultra-American producer, presents his film, after Miss Irene Vanbrugh, on the screen, has "released" it as from an iron cage. The film constitutes the greater part of the entertainment, and it is a joyous piece of fooling. One recognizes most of the accepted accessories of the "pictures." There is a weird piano accompaniment, strung together from a score of popular songs, adapted to suit each incident as it arises. There are the inevitable letters thrown upon the screen in the usual large and monotonous handwriting.

"Dear Macbeth—The King has gotten old and silly. Slay him. Yours sincerely, Lady M." is the choicest example. But best of all, there are the liberal interruptions of the action of the film to explain in aggressive "captions" what is passing. Here Sir James Barrie is in his happiest vein: "The drawing room at the Macbeths"; the soliloquy of the King. "Those Macbeths! I don't trust them"; "The elegant home of the Macbeths in N. B. is no longer a happy one"; "One murder begets another, and so is the whole world kin." Again, the possibilities of space in a film are exploited. The fight between Macbeth and Macduff is not confined to one spot; it ranges all over the castle, from the court yard to the roof, and Birnam Forest literally comes to Dunsinane. To be in harmony with the picture palace tradition there must be a happy ending, and so Macduff obligingly forgives and forgets, and Macbeth and his Lady are reunited to the strains of the necessary slow music from the piano.

Most of the acting had been done beforehand for the cinematograph, and only Mr. Edmund Gwenn, as the American producer, and Mr. Nelson Keys, as "the dramatic profession in a nutshell," who is always trying to take Lady Macbeth (also enacted by Mr. Keys) out to supper, had real opportunities of scoring, though various other stage favorites made a fleeting appearance.

Here is the cast as Barrie arranged it:

The Lady Who Lets Them Loose.....
Irene Vanbrugh
First Murderer.....Edmund Gwenn
Second Murderer.....Nelson Keys
Third Murderer.....Frederick Kerr
Fourth Murderer.....Gladys Cooper
First Murdered.....Norman Forbes
Second Murdered.....Owen Nares
Willing to Murder.....Marie Lohr
Page, (afterward murdered)...Teddie Gerard
Her Murderer.....Leslie Henson
His Murderer.....Moya Mannering
Nearly Murdered.....Godfrey Tearle
Not Worth Murdering, (but murdered)...
A. E. Matthews
Expert in the Old Methods of Murder, (subsequently murdered by Arthur Shirley).....Frederick Volpe
Murder Specialists.—George Tully, Paul Arthur, and Caleb Porter.
Onlookers Waiting for the Shoes of the Above.—The Misses Scott, May Joyce, Rowland Ninon Dudley, Dole, Elsie Beerbohm, Royce Kerr, Palmer, and Madge Travers; Frederick Norton, Leslie Carter, J. Scott, and Ivan Berlyn.

And here is an advance notice which has a familiar flavor and may be more readily recognized if you recall that Mr. Barrie became his own press agent in advance of "Rosy Rapture." This paragraph, gravely inserted by Mr. Walkley in The Times, is evidently in response to one which had appeared in The Daily Mail and which may just possibly have been written by the same person. The notice runs:

"The Daily Mail is oddly astray in its forecast of the little piece 'The Real Thing at Last.' It is betraying no secret (except to The Daily Mail) to say that the play has its inception in the romantic attachment long felt by this author for the dramatic critic of The Times; an attachment that must yet find lodging among the Curiosities of Literature, and that has grown, so to speak, by not being fed upon; all Sir James's dogged efforts to discover who the man is having so far proved abortive. The play will prove to be a diabolically ingenious contrivance for compelling Mr. —— to come out into the open and have his hand clasped."

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK.—"A Pair of Sixes," Edward Peple's farce, originally seen at the Longacre, with Walter Fenner, Harry Stubbs, Marion Ballou, and Mary Fogarty in the cast.

GRAND.—Edward Locke's drama, "The Revolt," in which Helen Ware originally appeared, presented by the Grand Opera House Players.

BUSHWICK.—Reine Davies in a program of songs; Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker in their latest skit, called "A Pair of Tickets"; Maggie Cline in Irish songs; Bernard Reinold and company in "Dinkelspiel's Christmas"—features of a new vaudeville bill.

PROSPECT.—Belle Baker in character songs and impersonations; Leah Winslow in a new comedy playlet entitled "Past, Present—Unknown"; Jimmie Hussey and Jack Boyle in "The New Chauffeur"—headliners on a new Keith bill.

ORPHEUM.—The following Keith headliners: Adele Rowland in songs, with Dave Stamper at the piano; George Nash in Aaron Hoffman's sketch, "The Unexpected"; Elsie Pilcer and Dudley Douglas in songs and dances.

"Bolivia" Tonight.

"Bolivia—The Land of the Great Plateau" will be the subject of E. M. Newman's illustrated travel talk tonight at Carnegie Hall. The Indian life in La Paz, the highest seat of government in the world, and around Lake Titicaca, the highest of all navigated lakes, will be described. The journey home will be begun at Guayaquil, the last port in South America. The Panama Canal will be included in the return trip.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD.—Elmer L. Reizenstein's drama, "On Trial," seen throughout last season at the Candler, with Frederick Perry, Frederick Truesdell, Gardner Crane, Neil Moran, Hans Roberts, Lawrence Eddinger, Marie Leonhard, Jane Wheatley, and Ethel Downie in the cast.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—"Under Fire," Roi Cooper Megrue's war melodrama, produced last Fall at the Hudson, with William Courtenay in his original rôle.

NEW AMSTERDAM ROOF.—The Horlick Troupe of Russian dancers in native dances; Evan Fontanne, an American dancer who has appeared successfully abroad, with Will Rogers, the Arnaut brothers, and others of the regular cast.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET.—The Copeland-Payton company in a comedy skit called "A Comedy in a Dining Car"; Frank Whittier and company in "The Bank's Gold," the Loradoes Models in a posing act—headline features of a vaudeville bill.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Hoey and Lee, Hebrew comedians; Clifford and Mack in a specialty comprising song, dance, and patter; Lizzie Evans and company in a comedy sketch entitled "The Alternative"—featured numbers on a new variety program.

COLUMBIA.—Al Reeves and his Big Beauty Show in a one-act first part called "Simplex Marriage Parlors" and a three-act musical burletta, entitled "Slumming," with Maude Rockwell, Charles Roebles, and Al Green among the principals.

YORKVILLE.—The Charming Widows in a new two-act burlesque, the cast including Eddy Dale, Sam Carlton, Jimmy Cooper, and Pauline Palmer.

OLYMPIC.—The Jolly Grass Widows in a musical burlesque, entitled "In a Millionaire's Jail," with Carol Schroder, Harry Seymour, and James L. Lake as the chief funmakers.

DALY'S.—The Parisian Beauties in burlesque, with the Great Le Roy, handcuff manipulator, and his company as an added attraction.

Genevieve Hamper of the Fox Films.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND'S CONVERSION"—G. B. Shaw's comedy presented by Grace George and her repertoire company; Wednesday night at the Playhouse.

"JULIUS CAESAR"—Scenes from Shakespeare's drama acted by the German stock company from the Irving Place; Tuesday night at the Metropolitan Opera House.

GRACE GEORGE will make the fifth and last production of her season of repertory at the Playhouse Wednesday night, when she will present G. B. Shaw's drama, "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." Miss George and her company will soon give their 250th performance of an experimental season that has proved so successful that the same policy will be followed next season at the Playhouse. The present season will end April 30, after which short engagements will be played in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Mr. Shaw has classified "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" as "a play of adventure." It is a comedy in three acts, with two of its scenes on the coast of Morocco, and the third in a Moorish castle. Its last performance here was at the Neighborhood Playhouse last Winter, when Gertrude Kingston, the English actress, gave a special presentation of it.

Miss George has engaged Robert Warwick for the rôle of Captain Brassbound. Ernest Lawford will play Sir Howard Hallam, and Herbert Druce and Lewis Edgard have been added to the organization for this production.

Rudolf Christians will bring his German stock company up from the Irving Place Theatre to the Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday night for a special Shakespearean performance as a part of the German stage's contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival. The four strongest scenes in "Julius Caesar" will be presented in German. Mr. Christians will play Mark Antony, Heinrich Marlow will be the Julius Caesar, Richard Feist will take the part of Brutus, Greta Meyer will impersonate Calpurnia, and Ernst Heimagel will play Cassius.

The performance will be preceded by a concert of classical selections rendered by Nahan Franko's orchestra and a dedicational speech, entitled "Shakespeare, the Poet," by Professor Dr. Eugen Kuehnemann of the Breslau University.

Miss Reicher's Recital.

Hedwig Reicher will give another dramatic recital Thursday afternoon in the Bandbox. Miss Reicher will repeat the most successful numbers of her last recital at the Punch and Judy, among them Oscar Wilde's "Salome." In addition there will be new numbers in both English and German.

A Bandbox Lecture.

Mrs. Robert M. Seymour will lecture at the Bandbox Theatre this afternoon at 4 o'clock on "Synge and His Islands."

Mary Pickford (Herself) at the Hippodrome Tonight.

A PAGE FROM THE PLAYGOER'S PROGRAM

With Sir Herbert Tree at the New Amsterdam.

THE LUCK OF TOM WISE

"LAST of all," said Winchell Smith, in an address last week to the graduating class of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, "the most important factor probably in getting started is luck. Luck plays more of a game with us than anything you can figure out, or probably anything you can do. Afterward, of course, it is your ability, but luck is the thing that will make a great difference at first."

Echo answers "Luck," and if Mr. Smith will pardon the amendment, sometimes afterward as well as at first, luck plays a game with the actor.

Take the recent case of Tom Wise as an illustration. For years Mr. Wise had carefully concealed a hankering to play Falstaff, but the opportunity never came his way. Then James K. Hackett announced his intention of appearing in the part that won his father fame, and Mr. Wise buried his passion still deeper, for he felt that a revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" only reached Broadway once in a generation and that by the time another production rolled around he himself might be with yesterday's seven thousand years, or at least too wheezy to attempt the active rôle of the fat old knight.

So, by his own confession, Mr. Wise walked slowly past the Criterion for several weeks, gazing longingly at the announcements of the forthcoming appearance of Mr. Hackett as Falstaff. Each time he would sigh a sigh and then hasten to the Lambs to seek solace in the chatter of its taproom.

Then the unexpected happened. Mr. Hackett was taken ill, and a rather serious operation on his leg incapacitated him for realizing his great ambition. But Mr. Hackett's misfortune was Mr. Wise's good fortune. A note came to him at the Lambs asking him to call at his earliest convenience on Mr. Hackett's manager, and with only a mild curiosity to know why he had been sent for he called at the theatre. There the realization of his dream awaited him in the form of an offer to play Falstaff.

That was a week and two days before the night of the first performance. From Saturday to Monday Mr. Wise committed the part. By Wednesday he could get along without being prompted, and before the opening night he was letter perfect. But getting up in such an important rôle at such short notice didn't seem nearly difficult enough to Mr. Wise, so the afternoon of the première he spent rehearsing a part in a new comedy in which he is scheduled to appear in two weeks. The next day Mr. Wise devoted to rehearsal of a sketch for a Lambs gambol that will be given tonight. Aside from these things, his time has been his own.

It was generally assumed, when the announcement of Mr. Wise's engagement was made, that Mr. Hackett had chosen him for his physical qualifications quite as much as for his ability as a comedian. The fact that he had had no Shakespearean training was probably offset, in the producer's mind, by these two qualifications.

The first two inferences are correct, but the last is wrong, for instead of considering his lack of experience in Shakespearean rôles as a liability, Mr. Hackett deemed it an asset. For, he reasoned, the actor who approaches Shakespeare unfettered by the conventions and traditions of an elder day might conceivably give a fresher performance and come nearer a true interpretation of the humanity underlying all the Bard's works than one schooled in the technic of the past.

"I think there is something in Mr. Hackett's reasoning," Mr. Wise said the other night in his dressing room. "I imagine a producer like Richard Ordynski would find it a difficult matter to train a lot of veteran Shakespearean players in a play to which he hoped to give his own interpretation. Men schooled in the companies of the great actors naturally acquire a certain routine which it is difficult to shake off.

"Once, twenty years ago, I acted my only other Shakespearean part. That was with Robson in 'The Comedy of Errors,' in which I played the old man. I had never seen 'The Merry Wives,' but I had always wanted to play this old fellow, in the other play, that is. Now I want to do him in 'Henry IV.,' do you know with whom? With Doug Fairbanks. You may laugh at that, but I think he would make a great Hal. We had three fine years together, and maybe we will have more, for the scenario of a play that will be a sequel to 'The Gentleman from Mississippi' and will show the Senator after ten years in Washington, when he has become a great politician, has been submitted to us."

Mr. Wise spoke between gasps, for the knight's lot is a strenuous one. He looked like nothing so much as a vivid sunset in his brilliant orange costume.

"I haven't quite recovered my wind," he said. "From Al Woods to Shakespeare is a considerable jump."

Mrs. Fiske in "Erstwhile Susan."—Gaiety.

Mary Pickford—Herself.

Mary Pickford, the undisputed "queen of the movies," will appear at the Hippodrome concert tonight in a sketch written especially for her. Frank O'Brien and James Corbett will take part in the sketch and then there will be a leading man whose identity is being kept a profound secret, and the fact that he is a great favorite is the only clue that has been given out—as if that were really a clue. Miss Pickford will give her share of the receipts to the Actors' Fund.

Another novel number on the program will be the appearance of twelve composers, each equipped with a piano, on which he will play one of his own compositions. Then there will be solos by Sybil Vane and J. Humbird Duffy.

Miss Mann at Yonkers.

Bertha Mann, who appeared with Emanuel Reicher during his engagement at the Garden in Hauptmann's "The Weavers," has been engaged as leading woman of the Yonkers Stock Company at the Warburton Theatre. She will make her first appearance there tomorrow night in Avery Hopwood's comedy, "Nobody's Widow."

Leonore Ulrich in "The Heart of Wetona."—Lyceum.

THE BEGINNINGS OF MR. SMITH

One of the speakers at the graduation exercises of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts held Monday afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre was Winchell Smith, co-author with Victor Mapes of "The Boomerang," the season's most successful play. Mr. Smith is himself a graduate of the academy, so the story of his early trials and tribulations as an actor, viewed in the light of his subsequent distinguished success, should have shone as a beacon of hope to the aspiring young Thespians. In any event Mr. Smith's story, touched and mellowed by the humor of prosperity, makes interesting reading.

By WINCHELL SMITH.

ON all the other occasions on which I have tried to speak in public—I should say, both the other occasions—I talked about myself without the slightest excuse at all, because, having been an actor, it was a subject that was very easy and one that I enjoyed.

At the beginning I think I did the usual things, almost the things that an unknown fellow coming to New York to go on the stage, without having had any experience at all, would have done, would have had to do—I went around to the dramatic agencies and tried to see managers, and occasionally did manage to see the stage director; but I found after a while that I was getting nowhere at all. It was nearing the time when I could not even get back to my old room if I did not get somewhere at all.

So after discarding a great many ideas that I had started out with I decided that I must somehow, somewhere, get into a theatre. I said, "If I cannot meet these managers in their offices, it is possible, if they are interested in the rehearsals of their plays and if I am in the theatre, I may be able to block their way and tell them I want to see them." So I looked around to try to get a chance to go in the different things that were rehearsing in town, and I landed at last at the Broadway Theatre as clearer for the property man, the man who helps to take off the furniture and set the tree for the next act, and the remuneration was 50 cents per performance.

The $1 a week was very grateful. I retired from free lunches. I had gone through all the stages of the free lunch game; I mean when one does not accompany the free lunch with a glass of beer or some five-cent intoxicant; I mean I used to enter the free lunch emporiums timidly and in an embarrassed way; and that feeling gradually disappeared so that I would go in and say, "No olives this morning, John?" But I longed for Bennett's and enough to buy coffee and sinkers and to read the inscriptions from the Bible. And this work at the Broadway Theatre helped in a great way toward satisfying that craving, and I found that I could make nearly $15 a week in the theatres by running errands for the actors, and got a great deal of advice from them gratis, advice that was really very valuable. I kept in mind that I had to be on that stage, now that I had the right to go there, as I was really employed by the property man to work there; that I must keep on that stage as much as I could, not to miss a chance to see any manager or stage manager, or any one.

Before long rehearsals were begun there of a play called "The Prodigal Daughter," and most of the players were English. They were brought over here by T. Henry French, and the play was to be produced with a half English and half American cast, and the stage director was Mr. Boyne. They came to the first day of rehearsal, and there was something kind of wrong about there being a rehearsal there; nothing was prepared, and Mr. Boyne was quite upset. I imagine from the way he was upset that he must have been a stage director, and I thought it might not do any harm to see if I could not help him out; so I rushed around and brought him everything possible that he wanted that could be found—chairs, tables, and what I could get—and when I supplied him with what "props" I could find he said, "Thank you, my boy," and offered me fifty cents. It was a temptation to take it, but instead I thought it might make some impression if I refused it. So I acted as well as I could, and said, "I should prefer—it would be a great favor if you did not insist on my taking this money. I want instead to ask you a favor. Would you allow me to sit here and watch you rehearse this company?" He said: "What is the matter? Do you want to see these people? Do you want to try to go on the stage? You want to be an actor?" I said: "I am an actor, although I cannot get any one else to think so, but I should like to see it." He said: "Certainly."

So I watched them through the first act, and it was found they needed a man who came on with a silk hat and red coat to come downstairs and say: "Good morning, Sir John." They had forgotten to engage a man for this part, and Mr. Boyne was doing it himself. He said: "Here, boy, stand here and say 'Good morning, Sir John.'" I said "Good morning, Sir John," and he said, "Oh, heavens! not like that. You must be an Englishman." I said "I could be an Englishman in two or three days." So he let me stay. Then there were four or five lines in a race track scene, where I think I lost 5,000 guineas. I did that, and in the hurry of rehearsal they never got any one else, and when they opened I played these parts.

On the first night the salaries were paid I hung around patiently and found there was nothing for me. About the middle of the week I spoke about this, that I could not keep on doing this without a little money, and he was quite surprised that I had not received anything, and gave me $10 right away, and said that he would have it attended to, and my first salary was $15 a week. It probably would have been $8 if it had not been for Mr. Boyne. Anyhow, I went to a lecture, I remember, some place where the theatre was being discussed and acting was being discussed, and I heard some one tell a story of some manager going into a room somewhere where he heard a man reciting Hamlet all by himself in a dark room, and the manager was so much impressed that he grasped this man by the hand, and the man was made a star; and I thought over that a good deal, and thought it would be a good trick to try to work on Boyne.

Of course, I changed it a bit. So I tried to imagine which part in the play that they were doing then I would be the least objectionable in, and there was a part that I liked very much of a stable boy who was tempted to poison the horse; the villain offered him a lot of money to poison the horse, and he was about to do that; but his better self got the best of him, and he refused the money and tore it up in the villain's face; and in deciding to do this he had a long soliloquy while sitting on a bucket wondering whether he should do it or whether he should not, and he had the stage centre to himself—lights both sides, moonlight blue—and it was a wonderful scene to think of being cast in. So I rehearsed this to myself, cried, and said, "I cannot see the poor horse dead," until I could do it quite well.

Then one night I went to the stage door and watched until Boyne came. He used to come around Eighth Avenue. This was at the American Theatre, and there was an electric light on the corner. It took me about a minute to get on the stage before he came in the stage door. The plan was that I was to be caught there without having any idea that he had got in, and as he came on the stage I was crying and saying, "I cannot see this horse made sick," and doing the best I could. I noticed that the footsteps stopped. I kept on. There was one part of the scene that I was a little bad in, and just before I reached that I happened to turn and see him.

I was tremendously embarrassed. He said, "Come here," and I said, "No, I am sorry." But he brought me back and said: "Now play that scene. Have you been rehearsing that?" And I said: "I do these little things." Anyhow, he gave me a chance to read this, which I did as well as I possibly could. After I had finished he said: "That is perfectly terrible. Too bad that such a bright boy as you is foolish enough to throw your time away wanting to become an actor."

The very next night the business manager came around to the super room and said that the manager wanted to see the fellow that was "Good morning, Sir John." I came down, and met Mr. French for the first time, and he explained to me that their stage manager was leaving. He said he was leaving and that Mr. French thought somehow I might be able to take his place. This was an enormous production and needed a man with a great deal of experience, and I had none at all. According to Mr. French, he had seen me several times, and always admired my work as a stage manager, and could not see me down in my present position. I told him I was very much obliged that he liked the other plays that I had been stage manager in. He did not ask what they were. So he suggested that I take the stage managership of this company.

It was nearly the end of the run at that time, and I waited breathlessly for the first salary after I had assumed this job. There was nothing to do at all at this theatre. Everything was working like clockwork. My first week's salary—I never said anything about what I was to get—was $30. I knew the stage manager before me, who had been thrown out because he drank sometimes, was getting $125, and I was never more indignant in my life than to think that they would ask me to do $125 worth of work for $30 a week. I had forgotten all about the fact that I was delighted to get the fifteen before and that this was so much more pleasant work. But it was cruel, it was outrageous, it was everything, and I wrote Mr. French that I could not see my way clear to retain this position at these terms, that I must have more money. He asked me what I wanted, and I told him I wanted $75, and he said he would think it over.

The next week we went to Brooklyn. He was still thinking it over when we opened our first engagement outside of New York at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, which was a place that was not constructed for melodramas; it was where they played grand opera, and we found a terrible state of affairs on the stage. We worked there all day, and we managed to ring up at a quarter to 9; the curtain should have gone up at 8 sharp, because it was a long play, and we finished that night at 10 minutes to 1. Some of the audience was still there—not many. In moving one of the big pieces during one intermission—I think one hour and seven minutes—this piece had fallen over and ripped a beautiful new curtain. After the performance was nearly over—it seems that about half-past 11 they had telephoned to New York for Mr. French—he appeared on the scene a few minutes before the final curtain. He appeared on the stage and said: "What was it you wanted for being stage manager?" And that was the last I saw of Mr. French for a good many years.

I then said to myself, "What I want to do is to act, and this stage managing is not that at all and I must get a chance to play a part." I found that opportunity by signing a contract to go on tour with a one-night-stand company, a very good play, and this was the first time I had ever had a chance to play a part. We played forty-seven weeks and got money two-thirds of the time, so you see it was a very good company. Forty-seven weeks of one-night stands, nothing else, and all through the West, Sunday nights as well, and we did not know what town we were in half the time. We discovered that the trains always ran right after the performance or at 3 in the morning. In some territory through which we played over three weeks trains never seemed to run in the daytime—3 o'clock, 4 o'clock, 5 o'clock, and then three or four changes and two or three hours' wait. But still I was playing this part. Very few ever came to see it. We played in Knights Templars' halls and the queerest kinds of places, once in a while in theatres, but I was playing a part, and after forty-seven weeks I came back to New York and told different stage managers what I had been doing the season before, and I found out I was just as well off as I had been before I started.

I began suping again. I had a very unfortunate experience with that, because in the meantime I had fallen in love, and I could not get along as well on a super's salary as a man who was not in love, so that I found I could supe in two places at once. I went on in the first act at what was then Palmer's Theatre and announced two or three people, and then rushed madly over to the Lyceum Theatre, and had about seven minutes to make it—$12 a week at Palmer's, $5 a week at the Lyceum.

The first thing to do is to try to create a demand for yourself, if you are looking to become prominent in the profession; the first thing to do is to try to create a demand. In order to do that you must show the ability you have; you must try to show that ability to managers in plays that are produced for the first time, because managers lose interest in plays after they have become successes and go on to the second year, and the best way to do that is to be in the theatre where those plays are being rehearsed for the first time. Get the best you can, but anything at first in those companies, suping or even asking the stage manager if he will allow you to come in and watch the plays rehearsed.

Last of all, the most important, probably, in getting started, is luck. Luck plays more of a game with us than anything you can figure out, or probably anything you can do. Afterward, of course, it is your ability, but luck is the thing that will make a great difference at first. And so, from the bottom of my heart, I want to wish you all good luck.

Mary Anderson Acts Again.

The war is bringing many old favorites of the stage out of their retirement and after an absence of twenty-five years Mary Anderson recently returned to give a performance for a war charity in England of her old success, Gilbert's "Comedy and Tragedy." In the revival was J. H. Barnes in his original rôle of the Regent, and also in the cast was Ben Greet.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

GEORGE PROBERT was in a reminiscent mood the other night in his dressing room at the Cort, where he is playing one of the principal comedy rôles in the Hatch-Homans farce, "The Blue Envelope."

"I had served my apprenticeship," he said, "on the road and in stock when the Manhattan urge became so strong I could no longer control it. The Summer of 1900 I had about $400 saved up and one blue serge suit, and I determined to begin that terrible fight for Broadway recognition which I have been at ever since.

"I promptly lost half of my savings in Wall Street, and then called upon a certain firm of theatrical managers to tell them that I had decided not to take the engagement they were holding open for me. It was the lead in one of their road companies for which they were to pay me $75 per week, more money than I had received before. The reason I gave was that I wanted New York productions. They told me I would have forty-five weeks sure, and, looking at my one blue serge suit, suggested that it might be better to wait before trying for New York until I was perhaps a little better fixed financially."

Mr. Probert has never been sorry that he kept his nerve and stayed in New York instead of returning to the long lane that has no turning—the road. When Fall came he got a part in "Cupid Outwits Adam," a comedy that ran six consecutive nights at the Bijou, and then to show that she was kind hearted if fickle Fate gave him a rôle in William H. Crane's production of "David Harum," which lasted five months.

Since then Mr. Probert has done very well, thank you. He has had his share of parts in Broadway pieces—"Major Andre," at the Savoy; "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," at the Madison Square; "Gallops," at the Garrick; "Brewster's Millions," at the New Amsterdam and Hudson; "The Flag Lieutenant," at the Criterion; "The Awakening of Helena Ritchie," at the Savoy, and—yes, murder will out—"The Lure," at the Maxine Elliott.

THE LAUGH METER

THERE are lots of things in the world that you don't know anything about, and one of them is that whenever you laugh in the theatre there is a stage manager just out of sight around the proscenium holding a stop watch on you and trying to time your share in the performance. He is also timing you for a record, but that is incidental and one of his pleasures, that later he may boast to other stage managers. His actual business is to see how much or how little you can play his farce for him.

If you think that a laugh is a laugh and that ends it—a mere volatile and fugitive ebullition without form or substance, you are too much addicted to your own point of view. A laugh to the stage manager is just as integral and substantial a thing as a sack of meal. It comes to him over the footlights in a lump sum, and it is ten seconds long, or twelve, or thirty, as his luck goes. He measures for length, breadth, and thickness. He is as prosaic about it as if he were making ordnance tests at Indian Head—because from where he stands your laugh, combined with your neighbors', is just the roar of a muffled explosion.

The stage manager of "Fair and Warmer," who naturally knows all about laughs, says they come over the footlights from the front of the Eltinge Theatre like vaporous big footballs. "Fair and Warmer" will be frisking along, as written by Mr. Hopwood, and biff! into the middle of it is thrust a round roar which halts the farce, evaporates, and makes way for Mr. Hopwood again.

This interruption is all very well for purposes of a pleasant time, but the off-again, on-again schedule it makes for Mr. Hopwood is another thing yet, and without a very careful guidance from the stage manager it would go to glory in one performance. Which is why he puts a prosy chronometer on your carefree merriment.

A farce at rehearsal is an amazing thing. The hoping-to-be funny lines ring out over the empty theatre, echo answers, and the farce proceeds. The largest member of the cast—the audience—is absent. There are hesitations here and there, where a practically sure-fire line prophesies the interruption of a laugh, but, all told, it's a pretty tentative affair. Then comes the first night, the audience, and the stage manager with his watch.

This probably sounds like a huge to-do about nothing to you who think a laugh merely interrupts. You think a farce goes on its way till the laugh comes, then waits till it is over, and goes on again.

Not at all—every laugh that enters a farce is staged as carefully as any line in the piece. The stage manager of "Fair and Warmer" has what he proudly claims is that record long laugh of the world you saw him waiting for not long since. It comes on the innocent line: "She said she would do it and she did." And it lasts just forty-three seconds, night in and night out. This latter fact is one of the great mysteries to the stage manager, who has no glib references to mob psychology to fall back on. Every audience laughs true to form on that line.

Forty-three seconds is a very long time when it commands inaction in the midst of a tumultuous scene. Every member of the company who is on the stage at that laugh—and there are five of them—have to be rehearsed in forty-three seconds' worth of unobtrusive pantomime. The first hint of a continuation of the action would break the laugh and disgrace all the actors. The first hint of their obvious inaction would also break it. So little scenes have to be invented which do something and seem not to, and the length of them depends on the stage manager's chronometer.

There is a point at which the wicked care is necessary. It is where the laugh is about to give up the ghost. If the pantomime lasts a little too long, and the audience quits laughing entirely, no mortal power can pick them up again and sweep them into another gale.

The runner-up to "Fair and Warmer's" record, according to the boastful Selwyns, was got on a line of Ray Cox's in "Twin Beds." When Miss Cox said, "There is something about a man sleeping in his own bed that makes him too darned independent," William Phinney, Miss Cox, and Miss Kennedy all had to pantomime for thirty-nine seconds. Mr. Phinney never dared risk more.

Further back, when Georgie O'Ramey, in "Seven Days," said, reading from a cook-book recipe for scrambling eggs: "Take two eggs and separate them," there was another well-staged laugh of twenty-seven seconds. Then the stage manager of "Seven Days" had it all his own way, because his was the record laugh. In "It Pays to Advertise" there were laughs in sequences, which totaled alarmingly, but defied ordinary classification because Mr. Megrue's own lines intervened and built things up. There was one line, however—about the advertising hen—that went over thirty seconds.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—Norah Bayes with a new collection of songs and gowns; Eddie Leonard in "The Minstrel's Return"; Houdini in a program of tricks; "Nurseryland," a new vaudeville act conceived, staged, and presented by Kalmar and Brown.

COLONIAL—Sam Bernard, back from movie-land, in a dialect monologue; the Misses Campbell in their drawing-room specialty entitled "At Home"; Paul Conchas in his amusing sketch, "Achilles and Patrocles," in which he performs feats of strength.

ALHAMBRA—Mrs. Thomas Whiffen in Edgar Allan Woolf's comedy playlet, "The Golden Night"; Blossom Seeley with a cluster of new syncopated melodies; Harry Tighe and Sylvia Jason in songs and dances amusingly blended; Billie Burke's "Tango Shoes."

ROYAL—Taylor Granville, author-actor, and Laura Pierpont in the former's sketch, "The Eyes of Buddha"; Herman Timberg and Hattie Darling in patter, song, and dance; Joseph E. Bernard and company in a comedy playlet by Willard Mack, entitled "Who Is She?"

AMERICAN—Master Gabriel in a new sketch written for him by Al Demarq, entitled "Little Kick"; Vesa De Bassini in a program of operatic selections; Stewart Jackson and Dorothy Wahl in a sketch entitled "After the Theatre."

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND.—Pauline Frederick in "Audrey."

BROADWAY.—Hazel Dawn in "The Saleslady."

KNICKERBOCKER.—Frank Keenan and Mary Boland in "The Stepping Stone."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Robert B. Mantell and Genevieve Hamper in "A Wife's Sacrifice."

81ST STREET.—Mae Marsh in "Hoodoo Ann."

NEW YORK.—House Peters in "The Hand of Peril," with daily change of features.

PARK.—Moran-Willard boxing bout pictures.

PROCTOR'S 23D STREET.—William Farnum in "Fighting Blood," with daily change of features.

WILLIAM DE WOLF HOPPER, JR., has become a photoplay actor at the age of 10 months. He is going to appear in the second of his equally famous father's screen vehicles now in process of making at the Fine Arts studio.

Oddly enough, Master William is cast for the part of the baby, but it is declared by Director Ed. Dillon to fit him perfectly. While, at his first attempt, he utterly failed to develop camera fright, he also failed to realise that he was acting in a lively and sparkling comedy. Instead of playing his part in a vein of crowing and exuberant delight he played it "straight," with the vast and portentous solemnity of a Supreme Court Judge.

His father claimed that the baby knew what he was about; that his apparent seriousness was the very highest type of comedy, but his pretty young mother exclaimed that it was because his bedtime was due, so Director Dillon asked for another and earlier rehearsal.

Babies are exceedingly popular as screen actors, but are not always willing to do what is required of them. There is a baby in "The Price of Power," the forthcoming Triangle-Fine Arts play in which Orrin Johnson is starred. This baby was required by the story to cry all through his best scene. And he wouldn't do it. He just lay about on the furniture and gurgled and spluttered and kicked joyously, and every time any one came near he laughed out loud.

The director and the assistant director and the camera man with his assistant and Mr. Johnson and all the company waited thirty minutes in the late afternoon, with the sunlight rapidly weakening, because none could be found who could make that baby cry, short of pinching or spanking him. Numerous brutal suggestions were made, but there wasn't a single volunteer to carry even the mildest of them into effect. Instead every one wanted to make a fuss over him. Four times the director cleared the set of admiring spectators, but to no avail, and his patience and the light gave out simultaneously. Some day that baby will be wishing he possessed the money that that lost hour cost the Fine Arts studio—some day when he wants a trip to Europe.

The piece in which Master William De Wolf Hopper, Jr., is to appear, wearing the smile that his father declares "illumines the world," is happily entitled "Sunshine Dad." It is evident that this title might have been written for Mr. Hopper. And it was—with due appreciation of its appropriateness. For in Los Angeles the famous star is a celebrity, almost as much on account of his proud fatherhood as of his thirty or more years of conspicuous stage success.

At one of the numerous informal dinner parties Mr. and Mrs. Hopper give to the many old friends gathered in Los Angeles, the veteran actor sat in vast content before a blazing log fire in the delightful Hollywood bungalow he has acquired. He looked smilingly around the peace-pervaded circle.

"This is simply incredible," he said. "After thirty-three years! And to think there are people with real homes like this, and babies (something like that God-given child of mine, but, of course, not to be mentioned in the same breath,) and friends, and who take it all as a matter of course. I shall never be able to do that if I have them to the end of my days. Such things can never rightly be taken for granted. You may call them commonplace, but they are a greater gift of God even than creative talent. Only a big humility can give them due appreciation."

When Anita King, Lasky star and "Paramount Girl," made the trip alone by automobile from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast several months ago, she established a record, being the first person, man or woman, who had completed so difficult a tour unaccompanied.

Now, having thoroughly recovered from the severe physical and mental strain of the long tour, Miss King is made the central feminine figure in an elaborate motion-picture production based on her trip and entitled "The Race." Victor Moore, the comedian, is the star of the picture.

"The Race" will contain many incidents which took place during Miss King's trip. In the picture, unlike the real happening, she is shown as being engaged in a race across the continent with Victor Moore, also an excellent driver. One scene is particularly thrilling, as it shows Miss King in her automobile leaving the centre of a broken bridge at a speed of sixty-five miles an hour. The car is nearly demolished, but the driver escaped with only minor injuries.

The story of "The Race," which will be shown publicly for the first time early in April, was written by Hector Turnbull and Clinton H. Stagg.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE BROADWAY & 40TH ST. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:20. CHARLES FROHMAN....Mgr. LAST WEEK. CHARLES FROHMAN & KLAW & ERLANGER present Elsie Ferguson in Hall Caine's Sensational Success, Margaret Schiller. NEXT TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH. SEAT SALE OPENS THURSDAY, 9 A. M. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents A NEW PLAY OF U. S. ARMY LIFE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER. RIO GRANDE. By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

LYCEUM Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. "EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—SUN. Charles Frohman: David Belasco present GEO. SCARBOROUGH'S PLAY. The Heart of Wetona.

GAYETY AT THE GAIETY B'WAY 46St. 3D CAPACITY MONTH. MRS. FISKE. In a comedy all about the Pennsylvania Dutch, in the funny little town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN.

HUDSON MATS. WED. AND SAT. 11th BIG WEEK. Seats Selling 6 Weeks Ahead. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE CINDERELLA MAN. By EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER. GREATEST SUCCESS IN YEARS. IT'S THE TALK O' THE TOWN.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. KLAW & ERLANGER, Mgrs. NIGHTS AT 8 SHARP. Carriages at 11:00. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2. Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival. Tree IN Henry VIII. With EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON, LYN HARDING, CHARLES DALTON, WILLETTE KERSHAW and Company of 150.

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. THE FUNNIEST PLACE IN THE WORLD. ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. 30 Most Beautiful Girls in the World.

FULTON W. 46 St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Pop. Price Mat. Wed. 50c. to $1.50. 7th WEEK. THE MELODY OF YOUTH. Brandon Tynan's Irish Comedy. "A FINE, DELICATE, SENTIMENTAL LITTLE COMEDY."—Eve. Mail.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bry. 22. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. 6TH MONTH. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH, "THE GREAT LOVER." Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers. CHARLES FROHMAN presents Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, Joseph Cawthorn in the Triumphant Musical Comedy SYBIL. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CANDLER West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. POPULAR PRICE MATS. WED. LAST 8 TIMES. COHAN & HARRIS Present THE HOUSE OF GLASS. WITH MARY RYAN AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST. Begin. Mon., April 3d. SEAT SALE THURSDAY. MAIL ORDERS FILLED NOW. JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE. JUSTICE.

HARRIS WEST 42D STREET. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT. GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY. With Fred Niblo as Billy Holliday. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2:30. THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY. DAVID BELASCO presents THE BOOMERANG. By WINCHELL SMITH & VICTOR MAPES.

ASTOR B'WAY, 45 St. Evs. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:10. 3rd MONTH. "Greatest Musical Show in the World." Broadway Verdict. THE COHAN REVUE 1916.

REPUBLIC THEATRE W. 42d ST. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WED. 240th TIME. A. H. WOODS PRESENTS COMMON CLAY. THE DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE YEAR. With JANE COWL and a BRILLIANT COMPANY. "In Sheer dramatic intensity the third act surpasses any scene in 'The Birth of a Nation.'"—Globe.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. LAST WEEK. PHONE 42d BRYANT. EVGS. 8:20. MATINEE WED AND SAT. 2:20. BEST SEATS $1.50. A. H. WOODS PRESENTS. ABE MAWRUSS. POTASH & PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY.

Why worry about Spring? It's always FAIR AND WARNER at the Eltinge.

Criterion B'way at 44 St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. MR. HACKETT.....Lessee and Manager. "Mr. Hackett is to be credited with the most beautiful production of a Shakespearean play ever seen in this country."—Charles Darnton, Evening World. Viola Allen and Henrietta Crosman in MR. HACKETT'S production of Shakespeare's Comedy. The Merry Wives of Windsor. With Thos. A. Wise as FALSTAFF. ORRIN JOHNSON as MR. FORD.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 43D ST. KLAW & ERLANGER.....Mgrs. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. See Mitzi in HENRY W. SAVAGE'S New Comic Opera. POM-POM. with TOM M'NAUGHTON. "In a whirl of melody 'Pom-Pom' wins the town. . . . Mitzi is 999 per cent. clever in a role displaying her myriad talents."—WORLD.

WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS. "A Wife's Sacrifice." WITH. ROBERT B. MANTELL. GENEVIEVE HAMPER. JANE LEE, WALTER MILLER, CLAIRE WHITNEY, STUART HOLMES, LOUISE RIAL, GENEVIEVE BLINN. A vital drama, adapted for the screen. By J. GORDON EDWARDS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14TH STREET AND IRVING PLACE. Performances Continuous—12 Noon to 11 at Night. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — CONCERT ORGAN. SPLENDID VOCALISTS. WEEK DAYS—Afternoons, 10c; Evenings, 15c. FOUR DAYS ONLY—COMMENCING TO-DAY.

Mi-Careme Festival. For the relief of the War Sufferers OF France Belgium Poland. Mi-Careme Festival. Will Be Given at. The Biltmore. On Monday, March 27th, 1916. Afternoon at 2: Exhibition of War Relics, Entertainment, Bridge, Tea, Dancing, Fashion Show by J. M. Gidding & Co. Tickets $1.00. Night at 10: Masquerade of Nations, Pageant of Famous Stars, Prizes for Costumes, Coronation King and Queen. Tickets $4.00. Tickets at McBride's, Tyson's and Mezzanine Floor Biltmore.

COLUMBIA BROADWAY & 47TH ST. 220 Weeks of Undeviating Success. Resulting in the Largest Regular Patronage ever acquired by any other Theatre in New York, is the Public's endorsement of Columbia Burlesque! There Must Be A Reason! To-Day—2 Great Concerts. Com. To-morrow Afternoon. AL REEVES AND HIS BIG BEAUTY SHOW. with Charles Robles, Al Green, MAUDE ROCKWELL AND A HOST OF REAL ENTERTAINERS. GREAT CHORUS—ALL GIRLS. Twice Daily. Pop. Prices. Smoking.

PARK BROADWAY, 59TH STREET. LAST TIMES TODAY. 1 TO 11 P. M. 15c. 25c. 50c. Marvelous MACISTE. The Giant of Cabiria. D'Annunzio's Great Creation in an Amazing Melodramatic Comedy. BEGINNING TOMORROW, 1 TO 11 P. M. WILLARD-MORAN. Contest in Complete Motion Pictures.

HIPPODROME. MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM. SEASON'S BIG BRILLIANT NOVELTY. Were You Among The 1,500,000 PATRONS WHO HELPED MAKE STAGE HISTORY! NOW ON ITS SECOND MILLION. Hip-Hip Hooray. AT 8.15 TO-NIGHT. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. MARY (HERSELF) PICKFORD. FOR THE ACTORS' FUND. With NOTABLE CAST, Together with the Greatest AMERICAN COMPOSERS in person, each playing his most famous melody. Irving Berlin, Gustav Kerker, John Golden, Raym. Hubbell, Silvio Hein, Louis Hirsch, Jerome Kern, Alf. Robyn, Baldwin Sloane, Victor Jacobi, Leslie Stuart, Robt. H. Bowers, Hugo Felix, Rudolph Friml, Oscar Hammerstein, John Philip Sousa. —and MARVELOUS BILL, incl.— Sybil Vane, Humbird Duffy, Leo Edwards, G Prima Donnas, Robt. Cavendish, Jas. J. Corbett, Nat M. Wills, Belle Storey, Wm. J. Kelly, Arthur Aldridge, MALLIA and BART. Entire Hippodrome Ensemble. IT LEAVES A SMILE ON EVERY FACE. "THE BIG SHOW". And at the LOWEST PRICE. SOUSA & HIS BAND. STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE. 1000 People—100 Novelties. The Sensational ICE BALLET. Matinee Daily. Best Seats, $1.00. Eve. and Sat. Mat. Best Seats, $1.50. 1500 GOOD RESERVED SEATS ALWAYS 25c & 50c. Seats Now Up to May 6. Four Box Offices. 200 PRETTY GIRLS ON ICE. HIPPODROME—SPECIAL SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 2. SOUSA AND HIS BAND Together With the TSINGTAU H. M. MARINE ORCHESTRA. —BENEFIT— GERMAN-AUSTRIAN WAR SUFFERERS' RELIEF FUND.

44TH ST., THEATRE. Near B'way. Phone Bryant 7292. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVED. BEGINNING WEDNESDAY NIGHT APR. 5TH. CLUNE'S MASSIVE PRODUCTION OF HELEN HUNT JACKSON'S Historical and Romantic Novel, Ramona. A Cinema Theatric Entertainment. THE LOVE STORY OF THE AGE. TWICE DAILY. NIGHTS, 8 SHARP. MATS., 2 SHARP. PRICES Nights, 25-50-75c-$1.00. Matinees, 25-50-75c-$1.00. SEATS NOW SELLING.

77TH ST. THEATRE. B'way-77th St. TODAY. DOUBLE STAR FEATURE SHOW. DUSTIN FARNUM. CALL OF THE CUMBERLANDS. CHARLES RICHMAN. WAR DRAMA. HERO OF SUBMARINE D-2. AND 2 GREAT COMEDIES. TOMORROW ONLY. LOUIE LEGEN. THE UNKNOWN.

LECTURE HALL. Metropolitan Museum of Art. (Courtesy of the Trustees of the Museum). Two Free Illustrated Lectures. By Garrett Chatfield Pier. Under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America. April 3, at 8 P. M.—"The Temples and Tombs of Ancient Thebes." April 10, at 8 P. M.—"The Jewelry of the Ancient Egyptians."

F. F. PROCTOR'S. BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS. 125th St. Nr. 3d Av.: Today—BIG VAUDE. CONCERT. GEO. WILSON & CO., GORDON & DAY, Expositor 4, and others. Continuous, 1 to 11. 58th St. At 3d Av.: KLEIN BROS., NEWHOFF & PHELPS, QUEENIE DUNEDIN, Wilbur Sweatman, Brickwell & Gibney, Copeland, Payton Co., others. 23d St. Nr. 6th Av.: TODAY—Big Vaud. Concert. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c. Cont. 1 to 11. Mon., FIGHTING BLOOD. 5th Av.: JACK JARROTT & CO., AL SHAYNE, The Midnight Follies, "If Dreams Came True," and Eight other All Star Acts.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Phone 812. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. Sat. Children. Age of Season. Magical Girl. Patsies.

Mat. Daily at 2. 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays. B. F. KEITH'S PALACE. BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET. EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00. EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS. TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY 2 & 8 P. M. | BEGINNING MON. MAT., MAR. 27. AMERICA'S FAVORITE SINGING COMEDIENNE. NORA BAYES. IN A NEW REPERTOIRE OF TOPICAL SONGS. DONALD GANIARD at THE PIANO. FEATURE EXTRAORDINARY. "THE PRINCE OF MINSTRELS." EDDIE LEONARD. EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE BURNT CORK COMEDIAN. Presenting "THE MINSTREL'S RETURN." ALFRED & SIGRID NAESS, NORWAY'S WONDERFUL ICE SKATERS. ADDED ATTRACTION—A Treat for the Children. "NURSERYLAND". CONCEIVED, STAGED AND PRESENTED By KALMAR & BROWN. FOUR DANUBES. SAXO SEXTETTE. ALLAN DINEHART & Co. in "The Meanest Man in the World." CHAS. HOWARD & Co. in "A HAPPY COMBINATION." ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—THE ELUSIVE AMERICAN. HOUDINI. THE FAMOUS GENIUS OF ESCAPE. IN NOVEL AND EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF MYSTERY & SELF-LIBERATION.

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway, at 38th St. 12:30 noon to 11 P. M. ANOTHER TRIANGLE TRIUMPH. FRANK KEENAN. MARY BOLAND. IN "The Stepping Stone". ORCHESTRAL CONCERT WITH SOLOISTS. Educational and Travelogue Pictures and a Screaming Keystone Comedy. "By Stork Delivery."

NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AVE. BOLIVIA. COSTA RICA, PANAMA—NOW. Popular Prices.....50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.

Punch & Judy 49 E. of B'way | 138 TIMES | Charles Hopkins Mrs. Hopkins. —? "IT'S A SUMMONS, MATEY"!! TREASURE ISLAND. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Tel. 1368 Circle.

SERVANTS AND EMPLOYERS. First-class domestic servants seek situations in good houses; Superior employers and the better class of help brought together by The New York Times.—Adv.

ATOP 44TH ST. THEATRE. Adm. $1 at 10:30. CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE. WORLD CHAMPION ICE SKATERS. Adm. free 6 to 8. Dinner, $1.50 & a la carte. Skating & Dancing at Dinner & Supper. Table reservations Dinner & Supper. Tel. 5635—Bryant.

OPERA TICKETS PHONE 1429 Gerley. Choice seats for all operas and theatres. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th Street.

2D ANNUAL BALL OF THE ALLIED ARTS OF THE THEATRE. NEXT THURS. NIGHT MAR. 30 AT 10:30. Under the Auspices of the SIXTY CLUB. In Behalf of the ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA. AT THE HOTEL ASTOR. COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS. JOHN DREW, DANIEL FROHMAN, OTIS SKINNER, JOSEPH HOWLAND HUNT, FRANCIS WILSON. WILLIAM COURTLEIGH, VICTOR HERBERT, DONALD BRIAN, DUDLEY FIELD MALONE. SAM HARRIS, HARRISON FISHER, IRVING BERLIN, E. H. BURNSIDE. MISS GRACE GEORGE, MISS EDNA MAY, MISS LAURETTE TAYLOR, MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE, MRS. ROBERT HILLIARD. HERBERT SWOPE, CONDE NAST, J. FRED ZIMMERMAN, GABRIEL L. HESS, JOHN W. RUMSEY. Tickets, $5, to be had at the office of The Managing Committee, Room 1040, Aeolian Hall Building, 33 West 42d St., or at the Lambs' Club, 130 West 44th St., or at the Friars' Club, 107 West 48th St., and at Leading Hotels. Boxes, $100.00 and $50.00.

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF Atop American THEATRE, 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve., 8:15. Seats Reserved, 25, 35, 50c. BEGINNING TO-MORROW (MONDAY) MASTER GABRIEL & CO., FULGORA, LaFRANCE & HOWLAND, JACKSON & WAHL, OTHERS, AND MARY PAGE. ENCLOSED—HEATED—COMFORTABLE.

LOEW'S NEW YORK Theatre & Annex. Combined Capacity 5,000—11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Change of Program Daily—Prices, 10-15-25c. TODAY MABEL TALIAFERRO in "HER GREAT PRICE". Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.

Aeolian Hall, Friday Aft., March 31, at 4. Tickets $1.50 and $1.00. At Box Office. LECTURE BY ERIC FISHER WOOD on the BATTLE OF THE MARNE. Introduction by Henry A. Wise Wood on the Wisdom of Universal Military Training.

CORT 48TH ST., E. of BROADWAY. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:25. WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 50c to $1.50. "THE HOUSE OF HITS." RICHARD LAMBERT Presents. "THE FUNNIEST FARCE IN A DECADE." The Blue Envelope. by Frank Hatch and Robt Homans. with WALTER JONES. Carrie Reynolds, George Probert & Josie Sadler and other star funmakers. "THE AUDIENCE LAUGHED IT SELF FAT."—Press. "IF YOU WANT TO SEE REAL FUN GO SEE 'THE BLUE ENVELOPE.'"—Telegram. SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'way & 90th St. Phone Riverside 42. PRICES: Evs. 25c to $1, Sat. Mats. 25c to 75c. Bargain Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25 & 50c. Week Starting TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:20.

COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT ON TRIAL. BY ARRANGEMENT WITH ARTHUR HOPKINS. By ELMER L. REIZENSTEIN. FROM ALL SEASON AT CANDLER THEA. Mon., Apr. 3. EMILY STEVENS in "THE UNCHASTENED WOMAN."

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM Matinee Daily. Concerts Sunday, 2:15 & 8:15 P. M. Week Starting Monday, March 27. SPRING CARNIVAL. KEITH'S CELEBRITIES. Every Act a Headliner. ADELE ROWLAND. GEORGE NASH & CO. ELSIE PILCER & TILLEY DOUGLAS. BEN WELCH. ANNA CHANDLER. "BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT." QUIGLEY & FITZGERALD. FRED ARDATH & CO. Belleclaire Bros., Lyons & Sterling, Lydia Gilmore, Musical Johnsons, others.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. 81ST THEATRE. BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3000 SCHUYLER. 1st Exclusive Uptown Showing. TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS. NORMA TALMADGE & TULLY MARSHALL in "MARTHA'S VINDICATION". & A NEW KEYSTONE COMEDY. SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE. NEW Programme every Mon. & Thurs. TODAY 15c, 25c, 50c.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK Evs. & Sat. Matinee 25-35-50-75c-$1. Wed. Mat., 25-35-50c. Beginning To-morrow Night, THE FUNNIEST FARCE IN THE WORLD, A PAIR OF SIXES. Served at the rate of 60 smiles a minute. Direct from Lyric Theatre, New York. Apr. 3. P (ABE) OTASH & P (MAWRUSS) ERLMUTTER in Society. April 11—William Courtney in "Under Fire."

TELLER'S SHUBERT. Evs. 25c to $1. Only Brooklyn Appearance. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents. EMILY STEVENS. in Anspacher's Comedy Drama, The Unchastened Woman. Direct from Manhattan. Orig. Co. April 3—Original N. Y. Company. UNDER FIRE with WILLIAM COURTENAY. APRIL 10, CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY. APRIL 17.....THE HOUSE OF GLASS. APRIL 24—Potash & Perlmutter in Society.

A LETTER OF THANKS FROM WILLIAM WINTER

WILLIAM WINTER has written Daniel Frohman, who in his Pooh-Bah capacity of taking charge of every special performance for a worthy cause in the theatre was Chairman of the committee that managed the recent testimonial at the Century to the veteran critic. As Mr. Winter explains in the letter it is intended as a message of appreciation to all who contributed to the success of the testimonial, since the great number of these precludes his thanking them individually. Mr. Winter wrote:

"I have already expressed, as well as I could, in my letter accepting the testimonial, my profound gratitude for the spirit inspired by my work and so cordially manifested toward me by the community in general. I have already tried, in my telegram to you on last Wednesday morning, to express my appreciation of the generous and devoted labor which made possible the unique performance at the Century Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, March 14, and my thanks to all who were concerned in it. I feel that I should say more—yet I do not know what words of mine could express all that it would be appropriate for me to say.

"My acknowledgments are due to all as to one. But I cannot, as I wish to do, write to each and every individual concerned, whether before the curtain or behind it. To those actors who, in emergency inevitably incidental to such occasions, took upon them labors for which they had not prepared, thus making possible a smooth representation, I must, as my strength permits, write in person.

"I have been the recipient of many expressions of esteem and regard; I have never been so honored as I was last Tuesday, and I know of no other man of arts who has been. I cannot feel myself to be worthy of such a tribute. I know and feel that, in doing honor to me, honor has been done, and approval and support have been demonstrated and pledged far more to those vocations in which it is my fortune to labor, and to those noble and immortal arts of which all my life it has been my privilege to be a loving and devoted servant.

"Yet, though the demonstration was made, primarily, in honor of what, in some sort, I represent, and therefore possessed a deeper significance than accompanies any testimonial to an individual, I am conscious, also, that the feeling evinced toward me had in it a quality more personal than on any of those other occasions. And, as I think of all that was done and said at the Century Theatre last Tuesday—as I look at the exquisite memorial that was placed in my hands—as I call back the scene to the vision of my mind—as, in fancy, I gaze again over that great assemblage, and see again the eager, smiling, kindly faces, and hear again the generous plaudits and the lovely music, I cannot but feel, and I do feel, with a thrill of pride and joy, that not only as a servant of the arts and of the public, but, also, as a man, the occasion was for me; and, so thinking, the lovely words of Shakespeare—perhaps the loveliest he ever wrote—come singing through my memory:

> If it were now to die,
> 'Twere now to be most happy; for, I fear,
> My soul hath her content so absolute
> That not another comfort like to this
> Succeeds in unknown fate!

"I can write no more. I am, dear Mr. Frohman, ever faithfully yours,

"WILLIAM WINTER."

Second Opera Week in Brooklyn.

For the second week of the Spring season of the Aborn Grand Opera Company at the Academy of Music "The Tales of Hoffmann" and "Carmen" will be the operas given. Each will serve to introduce a number of new singers, some of whom are Salvatore Giordano, Gertrude Francis, Belle Gottschalk, Gilbert Wilson, Lucille Bradsky, Grace Baum, Millo Picco, and Kenneth Angus.

To Aid Needy Musicians.

Ignace Paderewski, Pablo Casals, and Josef Stransky, with the Philharmonic Society, will give the program for a benefit concert to be held Wednesday afternoon at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Bohemians, for funds to aid musicians in the United States in temporary want. Paderewski will play Schumann's Concerto in A minor, with orchestra, and Mr. Casals will be heard in Haydn's Concerto in D for violoncello and orchestra. The Philharmonic Society will play Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, Bach's Prelude, Chorale, and Fugue arranged by Abert, the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," and the Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde."

Columbia-Amherst Glee Club.

The glee and mandolin clubs of Amherst College and Columbia University will give a joint concert on Friday evening at the Hotel Plaza. Each of the clubs will be heard in individual numbers and they will also appear together. Special numbers will be provided by Ray Perkins of Columbia, who will give a monologue at the piano, and by the Amherst Glee Club Quartet, which will provide a group of miscellaneous numbers. The event is a repetition of a similar concert given last year.

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A Change of Scene

A little splash of color to brighten up the week—a little music, merriment and carefree enjoyment, and last, but not least, an excellent dinner—you can find this at Shanley's tonight.

Also a concert that will make you glad you came—from seven to one

To lunch here is to lunch well—seven courses—75c (music) From 12 to 2:30 P. M.

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A Few Hours with a "Specialist" will put that professional "snap" to your dancing.

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HOW PRISON MAKES MEN

A Former Inmate Tells of the Merits of the New Methods at Sing Sing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Finally free from prison, I feel it my duty to say some words to the people outside in order to put in its true light what many papers and many people have read and heard about prison life and about the old and new systems, as very often exaggerated and partial accounts have been read.

My experience began under the last period of the old regime in Sing Sing and, although it was not the worst, I am certain that the older system embittered a man far more than does the present system. The man behind the bars is no longer ill treated with chains, severe punishments, whips, and other instruments of torture as was formerly the case under the atrocious barbarities of the old system. I myself can say, and truthfully, that although I was never a bad criminal or a man possessed of really bad instincts, during the first period of my two years' incarceration I began to grow troublesome and became very easily excited over every small circumstance, and when the time came that I was penned alone in my narrow cage I was very often afraid of my own feelings and surprised to find myself so much an enemy to society and filled with such blind, implacable hate and brooding thoughts of revenge.

The new system, however, came very fortunately to modify and change completely my feelings. Now I go out a free man, perfectly healed of bad thoughts which I have uprooted from my mind and, consequently, am a man much better equipped with the resolution to "do good" and to "make good," as is the motto of the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing.

I hold myself to be a specimen of the better class of prisoner who is firmly resolved to watch carefully each act, deed, and thought; one who is firmly resolved never again to give opportunity to the devil to gain possession of my thoughts or have aught to do with any acts or deeds of mine.

And all this astonishing resolve, this great and overwhelming change has been brought about by the humanitarianism in Sing Sing through the regenerative and kindly influence of the Hon. Thomas Mott Osborne, the founder of the Mutual Welfare League. It is he who is deserving of the greatest possible praise for his work as an apostle of good in prison life. His work has done much to eradicate the evil in the souls of many men under his charge, and through his beneficent rule minds and hearts have been filled with affectionate regard for him and with the knowledge that society is no longer the enemy of the discharged prisoner if he but resolve in all sincerity to "do good" and "make good" when he returns to life outside of the prison gates.

Rule of the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing has been beneficial to a wonderful degree. The morale of every man has been bettered, and appreciably so. There is no more cruelty, no further harsh treatment. Gone is all bestiality and brutality among the paid guards. Education in the various night classes is accomplishing much good among the men. Not only is the improvement noticeable by visitors to Sing Sing these days in the bearing and general deportment of the 1,650 inmates, but it is very evident that the inner sentiments and feelings of the men have also changed, and for the better. Newspapers have from time to time been deceived into publishing false, or at least very misleading, accounts of present-day conditions in Sing Sing. It is error to do so. Vipers in the guise of men, who were warmed into renewed life by the Warden's kindliness, have turned their poisonous tongues upon him, but he will wholly defeat and utterly confound them, and the outraged public will rally as they have already done to his support and silence his traducers, and that most effectually.

JOHN RUSSO.

Ossining, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1916.

Children's Thanks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fifteen children from the Chelsea Day Nursery wish, through your paper, to thank the men who gave such a magnificent treat to so many children at the Hippodrome. Each child received not only a seat, but a box of candy and a flag. Mr. Dillingham we all thank, too, as his thought perhaps gave us our places, as there were so very many applicants.

CHELSEA DAY NURSERY.

New York, March 23, 1916.

OIL BOOM IN KANSAS.

Promoters Scramble to Take Up Leases in 25-Mile-Wide Belt.

Kansas oil men who have been in New York for several days report that Erasmus Haworth, head of the Geology Department of the University of Kansas and for years State Geologist, believes that there is a belt of rich oil deposits twenty-five miles wide running almost straight north and south through Kansas. The same belief is shared by scores of promoters, and they are in a scramble to lease the lands embraced in this strip.

This stratum which is supposed to be rich with oil enters the State in Cowley County and extends north through Butler, Chase, Marion, Morris, Geary, Riley, Wabaunsee, Pottawatomie, and Marshall Counties. Oil and gas already have been found in the south portion of this strip, and promoters are leasing land, usually at a minimum of $1 an acre, almost to the Nebraska line. The leasing of a strip this wide through the 200-mile breadth of the State will mean more than $3,000,000 in first-lease money to the owners. Much of this has already been paid. In Pottawatomie County and vicinity nearly 10,000 acres have been leased by one oil company.

For the first time in years there are no graduate students in the University of Kansas studying geology. The reason for this is said to be that the students have been tempted away before completing all the school courses by the high prices offered to geologists to help in the prospecting for oil.

DICKENS'S ENGLAND.

Londoners and Country People as Typical of the Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement of Mr. Chambers that Dickens's novels are not typical of England needs correction. Dickens takes his readers to twenty-four counties and no one can accuse him of omitting full details of every step and incident on the way. Much of the action in London described in his stories consists of experiences of country people. The journeys of the characters, by stage and on foot, are vividly English of the author's time.

The Copperfields did not live in London, nor the Peggottys, Barkis, Betsy Trotwood, nor Uriah Heep. The Pecksniffs, the Chuzzlewits, except Jonas, dear old Wardell and his Fat Boy, the ingenuous Tom Pinch and his optimistic friend Mark Tapley, all lived in the country.

The Nicklebys, except Ralph, were country people. Nicholas's adventures in the Yorkshire school under the oracular Squeers, his rescue of poor Smike and his affiliations with the theatrical troupe are more typical of England than his later good fortune with the Cheeryble brothers.

Dickens's Londoners are either too good to live or too wicked to die.

Nearly all of the action in "The Pickwick Papers" takes place outside of London and is intensely English. Nothing could be more convincingly English than Little Nell's journey. The simple village school, the gentle schoolmaster, the race course, the traveling van works, Codlin and Short, the old church of which Nell kept the key, and the quiet churchyard where the little guardian of her old grandfather found a resting place after their weary travels—are typical of England outside of London.

The Hollytree Inn, the Maypole Inn, the workhouse, and the baby farm where Oliver Twist experienced such bitter trials were not in London; neither were the numerous boys' and girls' schools. Little Paul Dombey spent most of his short life at Brighton and his father courted his second wife at Leamington. Dr. William Marigold tells us he was born on the Queen's highway.

They all gravitated to London, but for only short visits as English people do. Such was the case with Mr. Peckniff and his charmless daughters; Mr. Humble, the Beadle, on parochial affairs; poor old Peggotty, looking for Little Emily; the pedagogue Squeers in search of more luckless little receptacles for brimstone and treacle; the Yorkshire farmer, John Brody, and his valiant bride. Had Barkis lived he would have gone, too, but he "went out with the tide."

There are so many more of Dickens's characters who are more genuinely English than his Londoners it would be impossible to enumerate them in a short letter.

Mrs. A. D. CAMP.

New York, March 23, 1916.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The recommendation of one friend to another has done much to give Pluto Water the great country-wide sale it enjoys. If you have never taken Pluto Water, then ask some friend what he thinks of this gently persuasive but certain laxative.

Physicians everywhere prescribe it for constipation, indigestion, kidney, liver and stomach troubles.

Bottled at French Lick Springs—for sale everywhere. Look for the little red devil on the label—it is there for your protection. 60

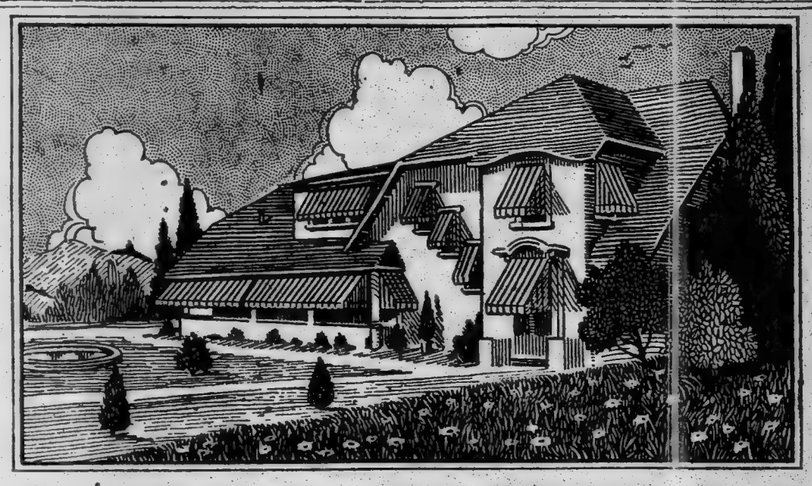

Summer Home Furnishings

THE HAHNE-STAGG CO. Shop is fully equipped to beautify the Summer Home and make it fresh, dainty and comfortable. We ask for the privilege of assisting you in fixing up the home in harmonious schemes and with every consideration of good taste. No matter how little you desire to spend, the advice of our experts will be found most helpful. If desired, our representative will call, of course without any obligation on your part to accept the plans or suggestions made.

Awnings — Awnings of every kind for windows, porches and lawns. We are prepared to quote the lowest prices for honest, reliable fixtures and durable and desirable materials. Highest-class workmanship guaranteed and prompt service assured.

Screens — Porch and Window Screens—substantial makes at reasonable prices. Also Porch Hammocks in excellent variety.

Furniture — Wicker and Willow Furniture in complete suites, also a large variety of separate pieces. In natural color and tasteful tints. Also White Enamel and Ivory Furniture.

Rugs — Rugs of Grass, Fiber and other sensible summer materials. On view in our natural daylight Rug section, second floor.

Slip Covers — Slip Covers to order. Estimates given for first-class service. Samples on display on second floor.

Curtains — Summer Curtains of sheer fabrics, in designs to match period furniture, also in tasteful modern patterns. Inexpensive goods and finer makes. A splendid variety.

Cretonnes — Cretonnes by the yard. Selected designs and worthy grades. Prices as low as anywhere. A special lot of 2000 yards at 30c, 38c, 45c yd.—half the regular prices.

Convenient Charge Accounts May Be Opened

HAHNE-STAGG CO.
GOOD FURNITURE
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Prompt Deliveries With Our Motor Trucks

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies, a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

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Close 5:30 P. M.
Saturdays at 6 P. M.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

Bamberger's Phone Number "Market One"

Women's Separate Dress and Sport Skirts

There is one attractive model in gray and tan mixture, having slashed pockets trimmed with buttons; shirred back and set-on belt. A hairline-stripe model flares widely, with fancy yoke, trimmed with buttons, and fastening at the side. A splendid model for large sizes. At 5.00 we present an excellent assortment of regular and extra-size skirts.

At 6.00 we feature fancy silk skirts—dress styles, made of fine quality taffeta, which come in very desirable for wear with spring blouses. One attractive model has yoke front, and is trimmed at the side with self buttons; flare back finished with two strap belt. The price of these skirts is $6.00. (NOTE: we are specializing in women's large-size skirts; waist measures to 36.)

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Cleans Jewelry & Precious Stones

A practical and useful jewelry cleaning cabinet.

Consists of a box of sawdust, 2 brushes, 4 bottles and cloth. The occasional use of this cabinet will keep your jewelry clean and the stones brilliant.

Price 1.95.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

An Exhibition and Sale of Rare and Beautiful Belgian Laces

(Auditorium, Sixth Floor.)

From March 27th to April 8th

War has closed the great European lace markets, and thousands of Belgium's most skilful workers are looking to America to accept their handiwork.

In consequence, there have come to this country pieces so rare and beautiful that they might have been made by fairy fingers; heirlooms, tinted with the deep cream of old age; new pieces exquisitely fashioned and delighting the eye with their intricate, graceful patterns; bridal veils, covers, shawls, bed spreads, curtains, handkerchiefs, carriage covers, collars, bags, centerpieces, baby caps, by-the-yard laces, panels, motifs, and scarfs.

Flanders, Duchess, Bruges, Venetian Point, Rosaline, Droochel, Mechlin, Point de Paris, Cluny, Torchon, Valenciennes and other real laces, each piece marked with the name of the place where it was made.

Also a collection of wondrously fine lace fans, mounted on sticks of pearl, ivory and tortoise shell, so precious that they could not be shipped but were brought to us personally, and carefully guarded all the way.

Dresses, 180.00 to $465.00; a carriage cover with pillow to match, of rosaline lace with chiffon panels, hand-embroidered, 92.50; a fan of rose point with tortoise shell sticks, 200.00; a bed spread, 925.00; fine point lace at 240.00 the yard; a scarf at 2080.00; and other rare pieces, besides hundreds at very moderate prices.

A lace collection of absorbing interest, and the finest ever shown in this city. A Belgian woman is in charge of the exhibit.

Children's "Foot-Trainer" Shoes, at 2.00

At this price there is a wide variety of good styles. And what is even more important than style for the children, Foot-Trainer shoes are so designed as to provide their little feet with comfort and correct fit.

Sizes 4 to 8—Patent colt shoes with white calf, black kid or cloth tops; gun metal calf shoes; tan Russia calf shoes. All in button style.

Sizes 8½ to 11—Patent colt button shoes with kid or cloth tops, vici kid button shoes and gun metal calf button shoes.

Sizes 11½ to 2—Vici kid shoes, all in button styles. These are good, serviceable shoes for school wear.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

The Garden Gateway

An elaborate setting for a very attractive, comprehensive display of the world's most famous cretonne patterns, imported and domestic, together with an exhibit of 1916 ideas in wicker, willow and reed furniture, for use in modern homes.

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

A Lovely Array of Black Hats Smartly Trimmed

Women who feel that an all-black hat best complements one's chic new tailored suit will delight in our display room's latest models.

Beautiful Milan and lisere shapes, uptilted to conform with Fashion's gayest vagaries, or downtilted for the same reason; Reboux and Georgette sailors, fascinating tricornes and medium shapes, adorned with fans and crests of goura, stunning wings and smartest ribbon effects.

A splendid selection, at 9.50 to 20.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Fashionable Furs for Spring and Summer

While summer furs were in an experimental stage last year, that one season has demonstrated their practicability and evident fashionableness.

The natural outcome of their popularity last year will be a widespread acceptance of these charming scarfs and stoles to wear this spring and summer.

White Fox Scarfs, full skins, and pure white, at 27.98, 30.00, 35.00 and 40.00.

Dyed Blue Fox Scarfs, whole skins which are dark and rich in color, at 30.00, 37.98, and 45.00.

Cross Fox Scarfs in large skins which are beautifully marked, and exceptionally rich in color, 30.00, 37.98, 45.00.

Iceland Fox Scarfs (Tibit), perfectly white skins, 5.00 and 6.98.

Hudson Seal Stoles (dyed muskrat) with seal color crepe linings. 60 x 9 in., at 25.00, and 72 x 12 in., at 45.00.

Mole Stoles, of the finest quality pelts, with mole color crepe linings, size 60 x 9 in., at 30.00, and 72 x 12 in., at 45.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

A Paradise for Stout Women

—is the Bamberger store.

—We specialize on extra-size suits which are cut on exceedingly smart lines to fit stout women correctly and give them the fashionable silhouette. A wide choice of styles, in sizes 42½ to 52½, at 25.00 up.

—Blouses, skirts, lingerie, petticoats, hosiery and knit underwear are also to be found here in extra large sizes and modish styles.

Bamberger's—Third Floor (for suits)

Demonstration Artistic Pine Needle Basket Weaving

On Wednesday, we will begin a unique demonstration of the art of weaving baskets, trays, bowls and other articles from pine needles. Until then we invite you to view an exhibit of the various articles which may be made. Instruction in the art is gratis. Hours 10 to 12 noon, and 1 to 4 P. M. daily, beginning Wednesday.

Art Department—Sixth Floor.

Easter Bonnets for Little Girls

More than two hundred daintily beautiful models particularly designed for girls under sixteen years of age.

Hemp, Milan and lisere pokes, mushrooms and sailors, happily trimmed, some with the new crossbar gros grain ribbon crowns, adorned with fine French flowers, chic ribbons and tiny tips.

Priced at 5.00, 6.50, 7.50 and up.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

And Still They Come! Women's Suits at 35.00

Reproductions of high-priced suits, as exquisitely cut and excellently finished as the beautiful originals.

Every day brings newer, smarter models to this assortment, including delightful taffeta types, only a few of a kind.

One of the latest arrivals is sketched. It is of fine black gabardine, the coat cut in latest form, with panel front and back and full, flaring sides. A distinctive feature is the use of hand embroidery, done in heavy silk. The full skirt has a smart side-pointed yoke.

Many others as chic. In their linings, their hand-worked arrows, button holes, the way their sleeves are set in, and in other ways they bespeak their superiority. All sizes, at 35.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Redfern Corsets Comfortably Provide the Pretty, Graceful Contour of the 1916 Silhouette

This is a REAL CORSET season. The limp, boneless affairs have been consigned to the oblivion where they belong. Today we have a variety of graceful, flexible Redfern models, firmly boned enough to hold the figure thoroughly, yet relaxing with every movement of wearer and thus providing perfect comfort. They shape the figure and remedy the havoc wrought by the topless models of not so long ago.

The in-curve at the waist, the straight line over the abdomen, and the flat back are distinctive features of 1916 Redferns

These points are necessary to provide the proper contour. But though Redfern corsets have them all, there is a distinct model for every type of figure. The tall, slender woman; the short, stout woman, and the woman of medium figure will find a Redfern corset to exactly meet her figure's requirements and yet give it the proper silhouette.

Each Redfern corset is guaranteed to shape fashionably, fit comfortably, and is boned with durable whalebone. Prices, 3.00 and up.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & CO., NEWARK, N. J.

Section 3 | REAL ESTATE AUTOMOBILES

The New York Times.

AUTOMOBILES REAL ESTATE | Section 3

XX SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1916. XX

ROLE OF CAPITAL AFTER WAR

By SRINIVAS R. WAGEL.

APART from all considerations as to the political results of the war, the mobilization of the national resources of the several countries for the purposes of prosecuting the campaign has already brought about a radical change in the character and functions of capital. The change, nevertheless, is only just beginning to be perceived, and the end of the war will show it in relief. The rise of industry in Europe, its growth to enormous proportions, and the influence such growth has had on all departments of life, have been contemporaneous with the formation of a nucleus, the multiplication of capital, and its influence on industry.

If capital was synonymous with wealth, pure and simple, we might have had quite a different kind of development in the world. Wealth which was convertible, and which had certain other special qualities, was known as capital. Such wealth had its value principally through the aid of credit. Credit and wealth-capital together were able to reproduce capital, and thus multiply. Either by itself was unproductive. This reproduction, especially during the past forty years, has been responsible for the militancy of capital. Capital was multiplying so fast that production had to be accelerated and new markets found. It was for ever "more room" to spread itself; militancy became necessary in order that capital might be able to go on reproducing.

Let me briefly state the several happenings that have followed one another in rapid succession during the past sixteen months, and which have had a chastening effect on capital. The first effect of the war was to stop the free flow and interchange of capital from one country to another. The moment capital stagnated, credit became inoperative. The paralysis of credit meant that capital was no longer capable of reproducing itself. With the stoppage of the function of reproduction, many forms of capital began to lose their convertible value; in other words, the total of capital wealth was gradually reducing. If the war lasts long enough, and if the drain is heavy in the same proportion as during the sixteen months, more and more capital will be transformed to mere wealth—such of it as has not been actually destroyed. At best, however, the volume of capital and credit could only be reduced, and could not altogther be destroyed. The character and function of capital would undergo modification in a ratio proportionate to the extent of its reduction.

To translate my statement into concrete terms: Europe has been the sole store and purveyor of capital to the whole world; as a matter of fact, England and France have remained capitalist countries, themselves leading to other European countries, with Germany a bad third. Germany's investments outside of her empire are not appreciable, and these have remained stationary and of no use to her, because she is bottled up. England and France have lent huge sums to the outside world, partly in the shape of loans and partly in the shape of investments.

The regular channels of repayment in the shape of goods have been blocked, because trade and manufacture have been at a standstill, practically ever since the opening of hostilities. Goods receivable were practically all in the shape of war materials and foodstuffs, and payment was only possible by means of liquidation of securities—as gold was conserved by all countries and business was out of gear in England and France. The net results of such a situation, as well as those arising out of the actual operations in Europe, have been as follows:

1. The extraordinary heavy war expenditure has led to the retiring of capital investments of Europe in other parts of the world, the most notable of such operations being the sale of American securities held in Europe to the United States.

2. Although munition factories in Europe and the United States are active, the output of such factories contributes to reduce, and not increase, reproductive wealth and capital—for the simple reason that increase of activity in this direction has been followed by practical cessation of work in productive industries.

3. A large volume of capital already invested in Canada, Australia, and other British colonies, as well as in the South American republics, in the shape of plants and fixed stocks, has not only become unproductive, owing to want of working capital, but is actually deteriorating in value.

4. The sudden cessation of international trade and international credit has had the effect of reducing the value of capital—whatever the form of employment may be in different countries; the value of capital depends on the proportion of the return, or income, and there is practically no income at present, in most of the enterprises of even neutral countries.

5. Hostilities in Europe have contributed to the permanent destruction of a great deal of reproductive capital in the shape of factories, &c. Even where such are not destroyed, and even left intact, the dispersion of the people and the incidental havocs of war have reduced the value of capital.

6. Trained labor and direction, which are essentially human and indispensable aids to capital, have been drawn upon in unprecedentedly large numbers to feed the Moloch of War. Even if by some extraordinary process of magic the European countries engaged in the war should find mountains of gold far exceeding in value the total destruction of wealth, this gold would lose a very large proportion of its value as capital, because of the frightful loss of human beings who alone could labor and direct.

But capital will still exist after the war. How would it operate? What shape would it take? How would it distribute itself? What effect would it have on the future peace of the world?

Let me first take the case of the belligerent countries. When the war is over they will return to normal life—but not the normal life of July, 1914. It does not help a bit to speculate on the possible increase of taxation, owing to the enormous increase of national indebtedness.

All Europe is hit badly; hence buying power should be considerably reduced. So long as there is no credit, buying capacity will remain in proportion to the selling capacity of each nation. Therefore each nation would begin to build up, with the remnants of its capital, a sort of exchange in commodities. The first efforts of capital would therefore be directed toward repairing the damage done in Europe. It would prove a hard task, indeed, for several years must elapse before the millions of men, dead or wounded, or those who have lost touch with their regular work, are substituted by trained workers. Therefore even the remnants of capital remaining in Europe cannot reproduce itself or multiply except at a snail's pace—for some decades.

After the war capital will run back to Europe, because the damage done would need a great deal to repair; much of the capital lent out, however, would certainly be lost to Europe—at least for the present. Therefore the character of capital will no longer be aggressive; it has lost strength, and meekly goes back home.

The countries to which Europe has been supplying capital up to the war are in a peculiar predicament. The United States is buying back its securities in exchange, principally, for munitions of war supplied to the Allies. There is not the ghost of a chance of the war lasting a longer period than would be needed to cover the whole of the United States securities held in Europe. But what would happen here? If this country had capital enough she would never have borrowed at all; and securities are being bought back, not out of choice, but out of necessity. Therefore the situation will be the return of securities and the reduction of floating capital. Want of capital, especially working capital, has not yet been felt, because the volume of general trade has been reduced considerably on account of the war. When the war stops, when industries resume their normal course, and when Europe is no longer open to lend money, the function of capital in the United States will necessarily have to be constructive.

Japan and the South American countries have depended upon European capital for development. When the war broke out all the Latin-Republics were in an unenviable state; and we know that Brazil defaulted. The United States offered what help it could; but she could not help much in the way of supplying capital to those countries, as all the capital available was needed within the country itself. Japan is not in a very enviable condition; her industrial development would receive a serious check when the supply of European capital stops. She will have to conserve her resources very carefully; otherwise her condition is more serious than that of even Brazil.

Spring Harmonies in Styles

at the New **Bedell** *Fashion Shop*

in West Thirty-fourth Street

(Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria)

LIKE plays that are produced first in Broadway, these Spring styles are having their premier presentation in the exclusive shops of this city—clothes which are riding in on the crest of the wave, appealing to women who are fashion experts, and more appealing still because they are within reach of modest incomes.

Suits That Are in the Metropolitan Swim

$25 $35 $45

Specially interesting as a collection because they are already the *second edition* of styles of Spring suits, going the earlier productions one better.

Presenting the refinements which the leading women's tailors of the city have adopted since the season's opening.

Suits in single colors and in combinations—pompadour stripes, shepherd checks and the softest velour checks and plaids.

Serges and twills in blues and whites, the newer butternut brown cheviots in Summer weights, gabardines and tweeds.

Many new coat styles, including the later belted models—with the short skirts widened at the hips.

All the smartness and freshness of material usually available at $60 to $75.

Other assortments at $19.75, $29.75, *and up to* $100.

Topcoats That Are Correct In Color and Cut

$15 $19.75 $25 $35

Coats in the new green tones, sporting tans and checks, the champagnes and sand—the sea blue cheviots and tweeds.

Styles for March and April street wear and sport coats which cast their spell of youthfulness over the wearer.

Exclusive checked gloveskin cloths with overchecks of color—the newest fancies of women with whom the height of style is none too high—suggesting price tags $15 higher than the prices here asked.

Silk coats useful on a Spring morning and on a Summer evening, harmonizing with the particolor shoes and the smartest of Summer frocks.

Other Assortments at $30, $40 *and Up to* $75.

No Charge for Alterations

Nineteen West Thirty-fourth Street

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

To Charge Customers

All purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered May 1st.

All Departments NOW Under One Roof

Fashion Promenade Begins Monday

Music by THEOBENDIX'S String Orchestra

An interesting way to view the newest modes in fashions that are stylish without being bizarre, and practical, while illustrating the latest approved lines and materials.

Daily, 10 to 11:30 A. M. and 1:30 to 3:30 P. M.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Beauty and Fashion Richly in Evidence

In Our Ready-to-Wear Section for Women, Misses, Juniors and Girls

Here will be found fashion's latest conceits that mirror the latest thoughts of the most noted style exponents.

The power and ability of the Greenhut merchandising organization have never been made more apparent than in the truly wonderful collection of the cleverest

SUITS, WRAPS AND GOWNS

Now on display and sale.

Here you will find an infinite variety of smart new models developed of the most wanted fabrics, designed and embellished in the height of fashion.

The brilliant assemblage of up-to-the-minute creations combines style, quality, individuality and charm, at prices moderate enough to suit all purses.

These garments are suitable for all occasions—for street, afternoon, evening and sport wear. With the unusual trade conditions that exist at present IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO BUY YOUR EASTER COSTUME TOMORROW AT GREENHUT'S.

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Suits	Coats	Dresses
Priced from	Priced from	Priced from
$14.75 to $79.50	$5.95 to $49.50	$5.95 to $87.50

Colors, designs and workmanship are so perfect that the most fastidious dressers who appreciate distinctive styles will be delighted by the unsurpassed offerings to be found here. The garments combine utility and beauty and are the embodiment of chic.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

Room Size Rugs,

Together with a Number in Smaller Sizes,

AT MARKED SAVINGS

All of these rugs are in the most attractive color combinations. They are durable and the very best kind of floor coverings to be had at the prices named.

The comparative prices will show you what economies you can effect by purchasing in our Rug Department to-morrow:—

ROYAL WILTON RUGS

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
9 x 12 ft.	$39.50	$33.50
9 x 12 ft.	$37.50	$31.50
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6	$37.50	$31.50
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6	$35.50	$29.50
6 x 9 ft.	$26.50	$22.50
6 x 9 ft.	$24.50	$19.75
36 x 63 inches	$6.75	$5.75
36 x 63 inches	$5.75	$4.75

HIGH GRADE VELVET RUGS

9 x 12 ft.	$34.50	$29.50
9 x 12 ft.	$28.50	$23.50
9 x 12 ft.	$24.50	$19.75
7 ft. 6 x 9 ft.	$17.50	$15.50
6 x 9 ft.	$16.50	$13.75
36 x 70 inches	$3.50	$2.95
27 x 54 inches	$1.75	$1.39
27 x 52 inches	$1.50	$1.25

Other Sales for Monday

Include Linens and Domestics, Curtains and Bed Sets, Dainty New Ribbons, "Used" Pianos and Player Pianos, Embroidery Silks, Dinner Sets, Cut Glass Ware, Spanish Leather Covered Chairs and Rockers, Refrigerators, Cooking Stoves, Cereal Sets, Wall Papers.

Above sales are fully detailed in our Ads. in today's World and American.

Your Spring Hat, Madam!

The very style most becoming to you is here.

Come—make your selection.

For Monday we feature hundreds of new Hats for Spring and Easter wear.

Sale prices are

$5, $7.50 & $10

The best values in New York for the money.

MOURNING MILLINERY is specialized here at $5 to $25

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Spring Dress Goods

Here you will find the newest weaves and colorings for Spring in all their loveliness. Not only is the exhibit complete and attractive—BUT OUR PRICES—QUALITY CONSIDERED—ARE THE LOWEST IN TOWN.

Imported All-Wool Charmeuse—chiefly in best street colors; tango, dark brown, navy, battleship gray, prune, Labrador blue, old rose, marine blue, olive green, Oregon green, Burgundy, cardinal; yd. $1.19

48 Inch Gabardines—all wool; new spring "1916" colors; yd. $1.25

48 Inch All-Wool Broadcloth—fine chiffon finish in black and all the prevailing colors; yard $1.50

54 Inch All-Wool Serge—mannish effect; in black and colors; yd. $1.65

59c All-Wool Challis—40 inches wide; in dots and fancy figures; yd. 39c

Large Assortment of 38 Inch Dress Goods—shepherd checks; plaids and stripes in the new Spring designs and colors; yd. 49c

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Newest and Daintiest

Spring Wash Fabrics

Every item here a special,—and a good one.

Novelty Voiles—34 to 36 inches; lace stripe cross-bar effects, showing handsome floral patterns; yd. 29c

Percales—36 inch; all the new Spring patterns; light and dark grounds; yd. .. 12½c

Madras—32 inch; white grounds with pretty stripes in plain and fancy designs; excellent for house dresses, waists, shirtings and pajamas; yd. 25c

12½c Yd. Double Fold Corded Printed Voiles—pretty floral patterns on white grounds; 30 inches wide; yd. 7½c

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

Best Quality Groceries at Marked Savings

Exceptional offerings from the mammoth grocery tomorrow. Freight charges prepaid to all railroad stations in accordance with our well-established regulations. Free wagon delivery service reaches practically all homes in 900 towns nearest New York. Mail orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000. Our new 64-page grocery catalogue is ready. Write or ask for a FREE copy.

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
FRESH CORNMEAL	35c	18c
BEST NEW FARINA	55c	28c
FANCY HEAD RICE	85c	43c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS	88c	45c
ROLLED OATMEAL	42c	22c
CALIFORNIA PEA BEANS	95c	48c
PINHEAD OATMEAL	55c	28c

ALASKA PINK SALMON—doz., $1.10; tall can ... 10c

New Macaroni

OR SPAGHETTI—10-lb. container 45c

Pure Olive Oil

FRENCH OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality; reg. $1.65 ½-gal. can $1.50

DELVISO BRAND PURE LUCCA OLIVE OIL—reg. 25c half pint can 20c

Sugar

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
POWDERED SUGAR	87c	44c
CUT LOAF SUGAR	98c	49c
XXXX POWDERED SUGAR	93c	47c
CUBE LOAF SUGAR	93c	47c

GREEN GAGE PLUMS—Fountain quality extras; doz., $2.70; large No. 3 size can ... 23c

Evaporated Milk

The well-known Pet brand; doz., 94c; reg. 10c tall can 8c

WHEAT MEATS—40% bran; doz., $1.57; package .. 14c

Sugar

BEST REFINED GRANULATED—10-lb. cotton bag, 72c; 25-lb. cotton bag $1.75

Sold at these special prices only with Grocery orders.

Sardines

IMPORTED SARDINES—Circus brand, in tomato sauce; doz., $1.40; reg. 15c can 12c

AMERICAN SARDINES—Ocean brand; 6 cans, 29c; can 5c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—Fountain quality; 3-lb. can, $1; ½-lb. can 17c

CHICKEN BROTH OR TOMATO SOUP—Richardson & Robbins; doz., 85c; tall can 8c

PREMIUM FLOUR—Fountain quality; best Family Patent; bbl., $7.50; ½-bbl., $4.10; ¼-bbl. bag 94c

BABBITT'S BEST POTASH OR LYE—doz., $1; 3 reg. 10c cans 25c

IMPORTED MIXED HERRING—keg .. $1.45

Tongues & Shoulders

SMOKED OX TONGUES—large size; lb. 22c

SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb. ... 16½c

Tea Specials

SAMPLE TEAS—green and black, mixed to order; 4½ lbs., $1; lb. 25c

FIFTY-CENT TEAS—black, green or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $2.10; lb. 43c

YELLOW CLING PEACHES—Fountain quality, extra dessert fruit; doz., $2.90; reg. 30c large No. 3 size can 25c

WASHING POWDER—Pride of the Kitchen brand; doz., 39c; 3 reg. 5c pkgs. 10c

WORCESTER TABLE SALT—bag 4c

Hams and Bacon

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—special for Monday, lb. 19½c

MILD-CURED BACON—lb. 20c

Veal

Legs of fancy milk-fed; lb. 20c

Coffee

Freshly roasted daily

FANCY MARACAIBO COFFEE—5 lbs. $1

GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—25 lbs., $8.25; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

HARVEST BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.45; lb. 25c

IMPORTED FIGS—2 lbs. 30c

PEELED PEACHES—Special, 2 lbs. 39c

GOLD SOAP—10 bars 39c

Pork and Peas

Lakeside brand; special for Monday, doz. 60c

JERSEY TOMATOES—Fountain quality, hand packed doz., $1.65; can 15c

Dunket

Kellogg's, ready to serve; 6 cans, $1.45; can 25c

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S. H. Stamps Thereafter

"LICENSE WITHOUT EXAMINATION; SUSPEND FOR UNFITNESS"

POLICE HEAD CHANGES BILLS IN ORDER TO WIN MAIN POINT

Says He Feels Certain Measures Will Pass, with Amendments as to Examination and Authority to Suspend License.

Police Commissioner Woods is at this time concentrating his energy on obtaining from the Legislature a law that will require the licensing of all operators of vehicles in the streets of New York. But what he asks for now is very different from what he asked at the beginning of the present session of the Legislature. Two leading features of the bills originally prepared by him were:

That all operators of vehicles in New York City be required to pass an examination;

That the Police Commissioner have the power to withdraw the license of any operator who proved himself to be unfit.

From the beginning each was singled out for attack. Main objections to an examination were that it was both impractical and unnecessary; against giving the Police Commissioner the power to suspend, it was asserted that this was a judicial function and should not be conferred on an executive official.

There was a measuring of strength on these issues. The opposition, it soon became evident, would be in the majority, with votes to spare. Meantime, it appears, the Commissioner was in the daily presence of a product of the streets of New York, on which his opponents' attention was naturally not closely fixed—that is the number of accidents caused by vehicular traffic.

A system, stringent and long-armed, had been worked out and imposed to hold down the number of these accidents. The enforcement of every traffic regulation was keyed up sharp. Special squads were trained and assigned to these duties. Tab was kept on the number of accidents in each precinct of the city. If a precinct showed a notable increase over the preceding month, the Lieutenant in charge of that work was called down to Headquarters to explain.

The answers varied; sometimes individual delinquency was traced out; but always the fact that traffic was steadily growing heavier, and the streets no broader, was brought forth. There was a 50 per cent. increase in the number of motor vehicles in New York City last year. In spite of all that had been done in the way of vigilance and enforcement the number of street accidents, both from horse-drawn and motor vehicles, with variations on account of the season and the weather, was climbing upward.

With these facts as to traffic accidents in front of him daily, and with no prospect of getting his bills passed as originally drawn, Commissioner Woods's latest move is to concede the two leading secondary provisions of the bills, with the aim of obtaining the legal recognition of the main principle by the Legislature.

"Granted, that examinations are unnecessary," he says. "We will not have any. We will issue licenses merely upon application, but every operator must have one. The Police Commissioner does not ask for the power to suspend licenses. Give that power to the Magistrates and to the Secretary of State the authority to revoke the license.

"Yes," said Commissioner Woods, in speaking of these amendments to his original proposal, "there are many strong points in favor of a preliminary examination, but I have given up this in order to get something. I am confident the legislation will go through with these changes. To my personal knowledge we have as supporters of our measure large numbers of persons who may be inconvenienced, but who are ready to make personal sacrifice for the good of the public.

"Legislation of this kind is absolutely necessary for the protection of the public. For instance there has just been brought to my notice a man who has recently been three times convicted of fast driving, thirty miles an hour. He is rich; he pays his fine and goes on; such a man is a menace. Suspend him for a while and he will be taught a lesson. As it is now if a man is rich enough to own an auto, he is independent of the control of the Secretary of State; if he is poor and has to make a living by driving an auto, his license may be withdrawn.

"The suggestion has been made that we postpone this matter for a year. This we decline to do; we are not willing to allow a lot of people to be killed during the year of waiting."

Commissioner Woods stated that during the year 1915 one person was killed on an average of every thirteen hours, and one person was injured on an average of every twenty-two minutes in the City of New York as the result of street accidents.

"Universal registration of licensing of all operators," Commissioner Woods continued, "is now in effect in every great city of Europe and in a large number of the States in the Union.

"I believe I am correct in stating that in no single instance are the laws more lenient or more reasonable than the provisions of the bills now under consideration. I know of my own knowledge that in practically every instance the provisions are far more rigorous in the laws of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey, or the provisions governing motor vehicles in the cities of London and Paris."

Automobile dealers who oppose the Woods measures in their present amended form contend that the enforcement of the laws now on the statute books will provide the public with ample protection.

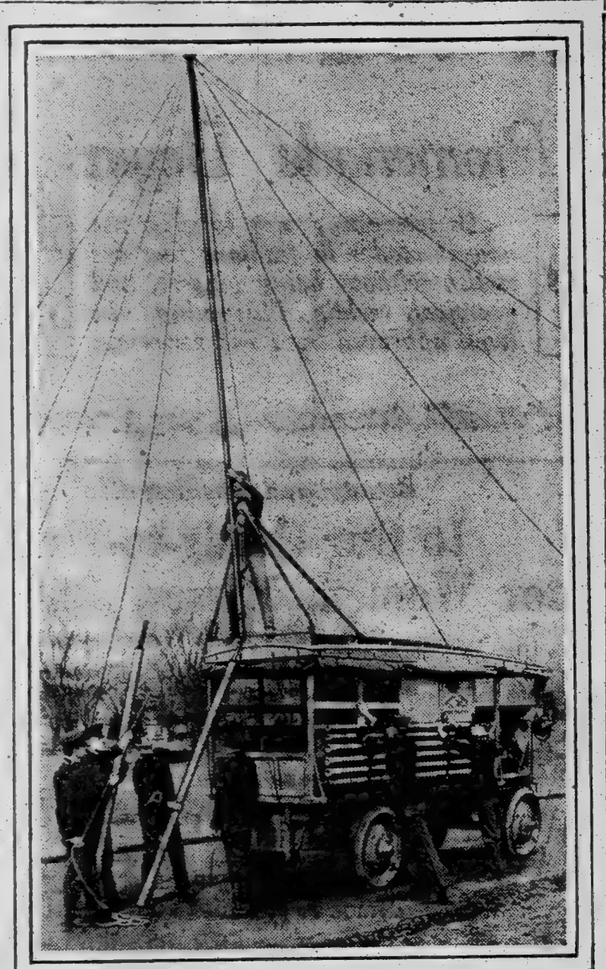

MOTOR WIRELESS STATION IN ACTIVE SERVICE FOR FIRST TIME.

This traveling wireless station, a new type for field service recently developed by the United States Army following many experiments, is now in use in the Mexican campaign. In the picture the crew is seen erecting the mast, getting ready for the receiving and sending of messages. The wireless station is mounted on a Jeffery "Quad."

Another Advance in Prices.

The advance in prices of material and labor has caused the Nordyke & Marmon Company of Indianapolis to advance the prices of the Marmon 34, it is announced. The new prices became effective March 18. The seven-passenger touring car is advanced $200, the three and the four passenger roadsters $250, so that these three types will be listed at the same price in the future; $200 is added to the price of the five-passenger touring car.

$1,000,000 A YEAR COULD BE SAVED IN STREET CLEANING

Chicago's Commissioner of Public Works Completes Investigation as to Horse and Auto—Where Economy Lies.

One million dollars a year could be saved by the City of Chicago on street cleaning alone if her business houses and private citizens would substitute motor trucks and automobiles for the 80,000 horses now used in the city.

On an average, every 100 horses litter the streets and alleys with one ton of refuse during a working day of eight hours. This amounts to 800 tons a day, or 493,934 cubic yards in a year of 300 working days, calculating 36 pounds to the cubic foot. This is more than 50 per cent. of the total of 953,856 cubic yards of street sweepings, including leaves, rubbish, and dirt, annually removed by the Street Cleaning Department. The total cost of cleaning the streets and alleys of the city during 1912 was $1,916,217, exclusive of the garbage and ash removal, weed cutting, &c. Fifty-one per cent. of this is approximately $1,000,000. This is the sum actually expended in 1912 to remove the dirt and filth directly attributable to the use of horses.

These figures are deduced from facts published in "Reports by the Commissioner of Public Works and Civil Service Commission of the City of Chicago, 1913," recently issued following an investigation from April 21 to Oct. 15, 1913, made by order of the City Council.

"Horse-drawn vehicle traffic is the most important source of street dirt, and has been given the greatest weight in the preparation of the schedules and standards used as a basis for the estimates of future work and expenditures in street and alley cleaning," says the report.

Aside from the excrement of the animals, the constant wear of the pavements by the horses' shoes and the iron-tired vehicles, observes the report, "has a tendency gradually to wear out the surface of the pavement, which must be removed by the street sweepers. This source is of special importance in macadam pavements, as it is this material that forms practically all of the dirt which is removed from pavements of this class."

No attempt was made by the investigators to determine the extent to which horses are responsible for disease in the city or the financial losses to the community from this source, but it is likely that the aggregate is much larger than the expense due to street cleaning. Stables afford the most common breeding places for flies, those disseminators of typhoid and intestinal diseases, while the dried street filth blown about by the wind carries all sorts of germs into every home, office, and factory in the city.

More than 600,000 tons of manure are produced yearly by the 82,000 horses, mules, and cows maintained in the city. All of this has to be carted through the streets, and a considerable quantity is spilled from the wagons, to lie in the streets until swept up by the street cleaners.

This report, embracing more than 100 printed pages and many elaborate tables of data, is both comprehensive and exhaustive and contains much information of value. In connection with the investigation, traffic censuses were taken at 1,400 street intersections, with the result that "it has been definitely determined that the density of horse traffic is the principal factor which determines the number and frequency of cleanings which one street should be given.

"It was found," continues the report, "that within the last three years the number of auto-driven vehicles in the central portion of the city has increased over 300 per cent., and that the number of one and two horse drawn vehicles throughout the city has remained practically constant. The census on hand of automobile and street railway traffic has been used as a factor in determining the minimum cleanings which a street requires. The amount of dirt attributed directly to automobiles or street railways is inappreciable."

Lecture on Automobile Making.

The Bedford Avenue Branch of the Y. M. C. A., Monroe Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, announces that a lecture entitled "A Moving Picture Trip Through an Automobile Factory," by George P. Ames, will be delivered in the auditorium on the evening of March 29. The moving pictures will show the different processes employed in the manufacture of the automobile. The lecture is free.

TRAFFIC COURT TO BE STARTED APRIL 15

Quarters Now Being Prepared at 300 Mulberry Street—Requires $1,200 to Equip.

The Traffic Court, which was recently determined upon by the Board of City Magistrates, will open April 15, according to the present plans. The announcement that the court would start March 27, it turns out, was premature and not officially authorized by the board. The court will begin business as soon as the furniture, which has been ordered to fit out the quarters, has been made, and April 15 is a tentative date depending upon this factor. It will cost about $1,200 to equip the rooms selected for the court at the office of the Chief City Magistrate at 300 Mulberry Street, formerly Police Headquarters. The trial room will be on the second floor, and is the one formerly used for delinquent policemen hearings.

City Magistrate Frederick B. House will preside over the court. All traffic cases arising in New York City will be heard there. More facility and consistency in handling these cases, and a better opportunity to study the traffic problems of the city as a whole, are expected to result from the institution of the court.

Lost Number Plates.

Two car loads of number plates for the State of Iowa were lost between St. Paul and Des Moines recently. A good deal of inconvenience was caused until they were located.

4 cylinder $825 — 8 cylinder $1175

Association

IT is natural that *Scripps-Booth* should be closely associated with the highest types of large cars.

In its construction, striking precedent will be found, particularly in foreign cars.

Its patronage is largely composed of those who also own heavier machines of the first rank

Scripps-Booth

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY

2 West 57th St., *New York* 985 Broad St., *Newark*

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality

Approved—by Thousands of Users

As we remarked several weeks ago—
"The Paige 'Six 46' is a good car—not merely because we say so—but because its owners have definitely established this goodness in the grueling tests of more than a full year's road work"

If you stop and consider the matter for one minute, you will agree that no automobile can be termed a **success** until it has been tried and approved by **owners.**

Factory tests are all right—and very necessary so far as they go.

But a car only **proves** itself under the strain and stress of day in and day out service.

So, there is one little point that it may be well for you to bear in mind.

This year there are a number of "experimental" six cylinder cars on the market.

These cars, with their new "theories" and new engineering features, may—in time—prove altogether practical in every way.

But until that time comes—until these sizes have been thoroughly "tried out" in the hands of users—the prudent man will be inclined to buy the car with a tangible record of accomplishment behind it.

The Paige "Six 46" is an eminently **safe** automobile investment.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

Paige-Detroit Co. of N. Y.

Paige-Detroit Co. of Newark, 588 Broad St. — 63rd St. & B'way 8371 Columbus — Windsor Mahnud Co. 1410 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

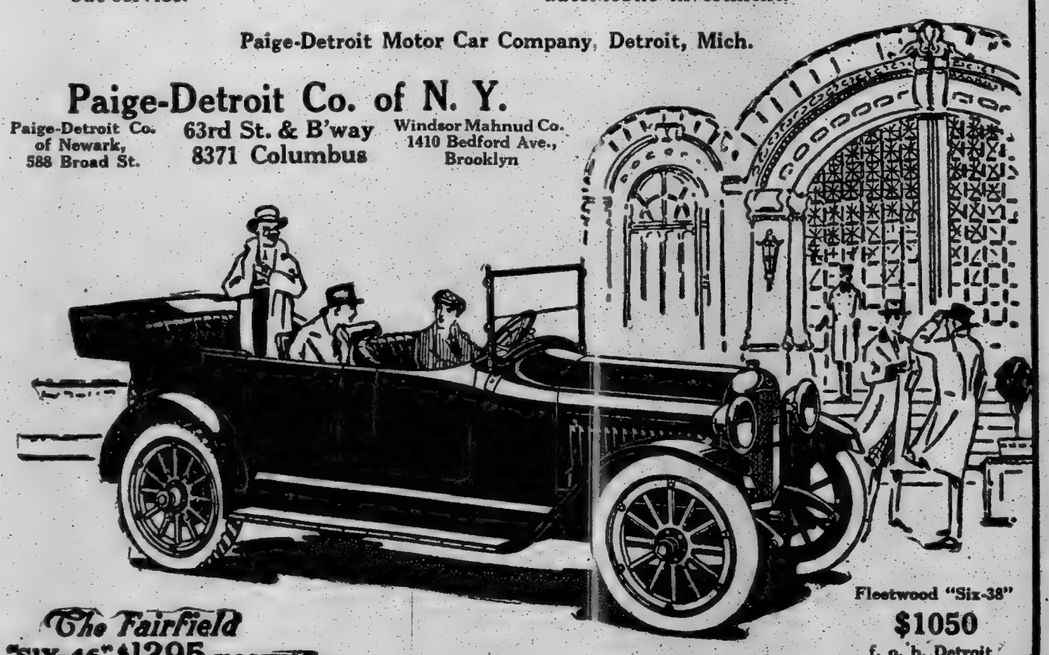

The Fairfield "SIX-46" $1295 f. o. b. DETROIT

Fleetwood "Six-38" $1050 f. o. b. Detroit

BATAVIA

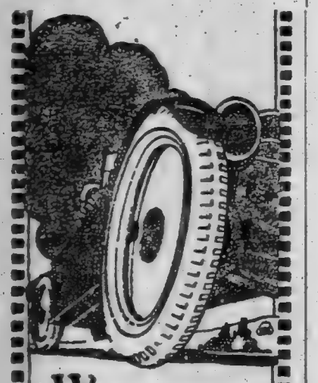

Why put bumps in your own path?

When you use a tire covered with projections, you are really asking your car to haul you over a series of unnecessary bumps. That means wasted power—squandered gasoline—needless wear and tear on the whole car from vibration.

BATAVIA *Security Tires*

offer a perfectly smooth surface to the ground, yet have depressions which both reduce the friction and prevent skidding.

Examine the next lumpy-surfaced tire you see after it's been worn a while. See how it has been strained most directly under the lumps. Then examine an old Batavia and see how uniformly it wears. Aren't there enough unavoidable bumps in the road without having them attached to your tire?

Is your car tired—or are you? Try BATAVIAS

Batavia Rubber Co. 1906 Broadway

Ask to see Batavia Gray Tubes

$10

A Special Stewart Speedometer For Ford, Chevrolet and Saxon Cars

A car without a good speedometer is like a business man without a reliable watch.

Nothing can be kept track of.

Every Ford, Chevrolet and Saxon needs the best speedometer on the market—the Stewart.

With it you can keep track of your tire mileage, your gasoline and oil consumption, and keep tab on the efficiency, economy and performance of the whole car.

This Stewart Speedometer is specially built for these cars. Also specially priced.

It is built on the famous magnetic principle—the same as the speedometers that are used on the highest priced motor cars.

There are nearly 2,000,000 Stewart Speedometers in use right now.

It is the best and the most practical instrument from any standpoint.

You can get a lot more pleasure out of your car when it is equipped with a Stewart Speedometer.

Take no other. Insist on a Stewart. Don't accept a substitute.

Get one at once.

It is a wise thought in buying your next car to see that it is equipped with a Stewart Tire Pump, Stewart Vacuum Tank, Stewart Warning Signal and Stewart Speedometer

For Sale by Accessory Dealers, Automobile Dealers and Garages—Everywhere

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp., 233 West 58th Street.

No Car is better than its accessories.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN NEW FUEL PROCESSES

RUSH TO MAKE MOTOR SPIRIT BY VARIOUS NEW PROCESSES

Claim Made by Owner of One of the New Methods That He Will Be Able to Sell Product at 15 Cents a Gallon.

The high price of gasoline is having an expected effect. There is the greatest activity to find more gasoline, both by new exploration and by improved processes of distillation. It is like a gold rush—for with motor fuel become one of the prime necessities of modern transportation, and an ever increasing one, it is recognized that the rewards will be large and lasting.

Within the last few days the oil refiners who had made application to the Bureau of Mines at Washington for the use of the process discovered by Dr. W. F. Rittman, which greatly increases the amount of gasoline obtainable from crude oil, have been granted licenses to make gasoline by this method. The bureau imposed the condition that all patentable improvements developed by the licensed concerns be assigned to the Secretary of the Interior. Officials of the department believe that the increased production of gasoline will result in reducing the price to the consumer. An encouraging announcement is that California oil, which hitherto has been a scanty producer of gasoline, yields large quantities under the Rittman process.

Richard S. Kaufmann of No. 18 Broadway is forming a company for the manufacture of motor spirit by a new process owned by him and which, he claims, will produce motor fuel for the consumer at not more than 15 cents a gallon. The petroleum is broken up, as in the "cracking" process, Mr. Kaufmann said the other day, but in addition six new ingredients are added. Mr. Kaufmann has a certificate from the Royal Automobile Club of England, which, he said, made a test of his process under the name of "Economin." The report was favorable and concludes with:

"We have no hesitation in saying that the process set out in your patent specification is capable of converting ordinary kerosene into a spirit suitable for use in internal combustion engines and we see no reason why the process cannot be carried on on a large scale."

Mr. Kaufmann said he would not ask the public to subscribe for stock in the company he is forming, that he already had practically enough backing from a limited number of persons to go ahead with the enterprise. The process for which he owns the rights in this country was discovered by a German chemist, he said.

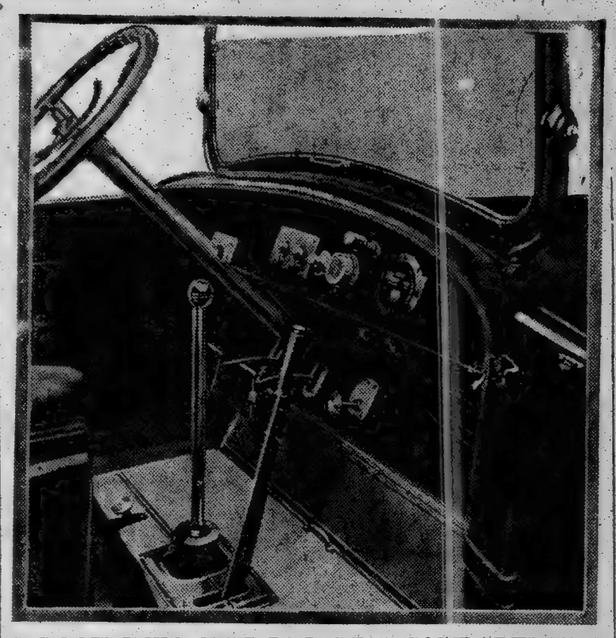

A LOOK INTO THE DRIVER'S COMPARTMENT.

The executive office of the automobile is presented here. It is the driver's compartment of the Auburn "Six," showing centre control, left-side drive, and access through both front doors.

MANUFACTURERS PUSH 'SAFETY FIRST'

Will Call Upon Dealers to Assist Movement, Says Statement Sent Out from Detroit.

Regarding the part the automobile manufacturers are to take in the "safety first" movement, the following is part of a statement sent out to the press from the office in Detroit of J. Walter Drake, Chairman of the Safety First Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce:

"Last week Frederick H. Elliott, Secretary of the Safety First Federation of America, Charles M. Talbert, Director of Streets of St. Louis, and John Gillespie, Commissioner of Police of Detroit, held a conference with Mr. Drake in Detroit. It was decided that the best way for the manufacturers to aid in the 'safety first' movement would be through the thousands of dealers throughout the country, who could be reached through the manufacturers themselves by way of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

"Practically every automobile dealer is an influential man in his own community, and with every dealer in each city and town working for better safety measures and aiding the recognized city authorities in their work of curbing careless pedestrians as well as owners, the movement should make great headway. The Automobile Committee will ask other organizations to aid it in this work, and will ask dealers in various cities to lend their assistance."

AS TO FILTERING GASOLINE.

Bureau of Standards Investigating Regarding Electric Charges.

The Bureau of Standards has recently received many inquiries regarding the danger accompanying the filtering of gasoline, resulting from the production of static charges of electricity, which may produce sparks of sufficient intensity to ignite a mixture of gasoline vapor and air. The bureau is engaged in an investigation of the conditions under which such electric charges may be produced. When this work is completed the results will be published in a technologic paper.

It is found that charges of considerable magnitude may be produced when the gasoline is filtered through chamois skin, and also through other insulating filtering media. Greater charges are produced when the air is cold and dry than when it is warm and damp. With the air dry and cold, it is extremely difficult to avoid the production of static charges of electricity when the gasoline is filtered through chamois skin. The amount of static electric charge produced is so much less when the gasoline is filtered through fine wire gauze that the hazard is practically eliminated.

NOTES AND ITEMS OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

A luncheon and business meeting of the Chalmers salesmen in the metropolitan district was held at Rector's last Friday noon. There were eighty present. George Stowe, general manager of the New York branch, presided. The speakers were John C. Wetmore, L. A. Van Patten, C. A. Pfeffer, Vice President of the Chalmers Company; Paul Smith, sales manager, and W. J. Crumpelman, assistant general manager. It was stated that the business of the Chalmers Company had increased 300 per cent. since a year ago, that the February sales of cars amounted to 3,000, and that the total production of 1916 was expected to reach 40,000.

The Fisk Rubber Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass., has announced completion of its plans for the establishment of the Department of Industrial Relations under the direction of Dr. William Hall Coon, formerly of the Massachusetts State Board of Health. The new department will provide for safety and health of the employes at the Fisk plant, and for the increasing and bettering of the hospital service, and will include a division given over to the study of all questions having to do with industrial relations. In addition, the Fisk Company has provided free health insurance to all employes at the factories, and provisions are made for free life insurance as a reward for continuous service. The latter, starting at $500 in one year, increases $100 each year to a maximum of $1,000 in five years.

The Briscoe Motor Corporation of Jackson, Mich., has appointed Robert T. Walsh head of its advertising department. Mr. Walsh recently resigned a similar position with the Maxwell Company.

The controlling interests in The Automobile Blue Book and Motor Print, a monthly magazine devoted to motoring and recreation, have recently been acquired by the Associated Blue Book Publications, a corporation recently organized by Max Holtz and Robert Wolfers of New York City. The publication offices will be continued at 243 West 39th Street, New York City. E. R. Mixer will continue as General Manager of the Automobile Blue Books.

J. Walter Drake, President and General Manager of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation, has just announced the appointment of Arthur von Schlegell as a Vice President of the corporation. Mr. von Schlegell was formerly General Manager of the Michigan State Telephone Company.

The Niblette Rubber Company is a new concern that will distribute the Stronghold tires and tubes, manufactured by the Rubber Products Company of Berberton, Ohio, in this territory. H. B. Niblette, the head of the company, was for seventeen years associated with the Goodrich Company.

Victor Lindzen of Christiania, Norway, has been made the representative of the Nordyke and Marmon Company in Norway. Mr. Lindzen, who was in the United States recently, says that the shipping interests in Norway are prosperous by reason of the war and that there is a strong demand for cars of the better class.

The New York Street Cleaning Department recently purchased two G. V. General Electric 2-ton platform and stake trucks for general utility purposes.

A new accessory is the Burrows shock annihilator. The device works on the spring lever principle, and it is claimed for it that it gives the car steadiness and makes a saving on tires and other parts. The Burrows-Overton Company was recently formed to place this accessory on the market.

Franklin Kesser has recently become Eastern District Manager of the Batavia Rubber Company, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Kesser comes to New York from Philadelphia, where he was jobbing representative of the Batavia Company.

U. S. Motor Company of Packards.

The United States Government has ordered twenty-eight Packard chainless motor trucks for immediate use on the Mexican frontier. The model selected was that of the 1½-ton chassis. The trucks were loaded by the Packard Company and started for the border within a few hours after receipt of the order. They will be used for transporting munitions, baggage, and supplies.

THE public preference for Goodyear Tires affects alike all parts of America, as shown by our recent tire census in 71 centers.

The grand average of Goodyears was 21 per cent—and this with close to 200 brands of tires on the market.

This Goodyear preference is built upon the bed-rock of public satisfaction—the individual experience of the average man, who has found that Goodyear Tires go farther, last longer, and so cost him less in the end.

GOODYEAR AKRON TIRES

Easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers Everywhere

Goodyear No-Hook Tires are fortified against:
Rim-cutting—By our No-Rim-Cut feature.
Blow-outs—By our On-Air Cure.
Loose Treads—By our Rubber Rivets.
Insecurity—By our Multiple Braided Piano Wire Base.
Punctures and Skidding—By our Double-Thick All-Weather Tread.

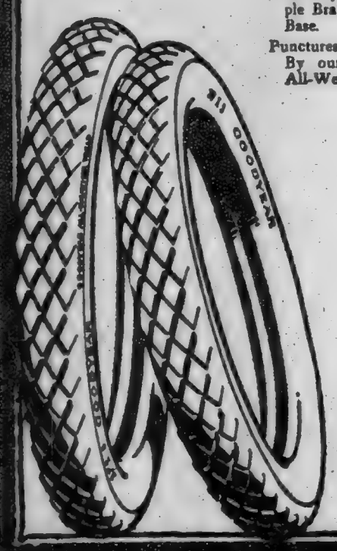

MARMON 34

NOW $2950

Because of Advanced Cost of Materials and Labor

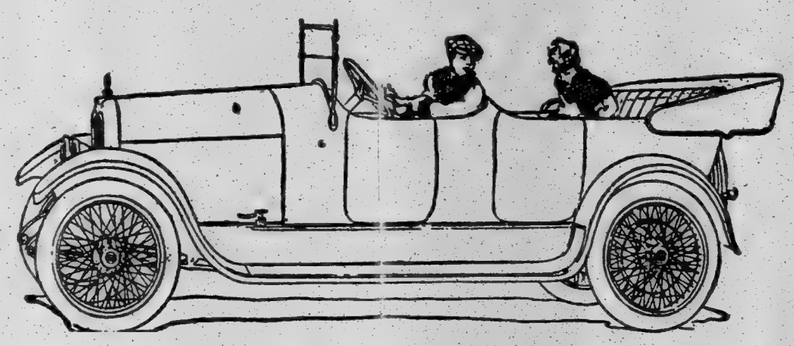

The price of the new Marmon 34 is now $2950 for all open body types with the exception of the five-passenger model, which is now priced at $2900.

This increase in price is necessary because of the advance in the cost of the material and labor entering into this car's construction.

Aluminum, alloy steel, brass, and copper—all have become tremendously more expensive. There is not a single item on the car that has not undergone an advance in price.

To meet these conditions we had to either change the material and inspection specifications, or advance the price and continue the new 34 on its original *high-grade, quality basis*.

We chose the latter alternative because we believed that most people want this remarkable motor car at its best.

* * * * * * *

This is the lightest car, remember, of 136-inch wheelbase, 74 (brake test) horsepower and seven-passenger capacity, by 1100 pounds.

It is therefore easiest to handle and most economical in gasoline and tires of any car of comparable size.

It is the easiest to maintain, practically taking care of itself—there are only four grease cups on the entire car, all on the steering connections.

It *holds the road* better—even though weighing but 3540 pounds, fully equipped—than the heaviest car now running.

These advantages cannot be had at any price in any other car.

So while now advanced in first cost—as all full-value cars must be—the Marmon remains the most desirable automobile from every standpoint that 1916 offers.

MARMON NEW YORK COMPANY, Inc.
1855 Broadway at 61st Street, New York City
Telephone 1583 Columbus
Pierre L. Smith Co., 254 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
Auto Shop Co., 10 Crosby Place, Paterson, N. J.
Kirk's Garage, 213 Crown St., New Haven, Conn.
Harold T. Birnie, 57 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NORDYKE & MARMON COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

The Permanent "8"

PERMANENCE is the proof of motor car quality. This is the goal to which Cole engineers have built in producing the Cole 8.

PERMANENCE! You find it in the counterbalanced crank shaft and aluminum pistons in the powerful, high-speed 70 H. P. motor.

PERMANENCE! You find it in the long, strong, self-oiling semi-elliptic springs and advanced Cole direct drive.

PERMANENCE! You have it in the never-failing direct pressure feed lubricating system.

PERMANENCE! You feel its luxury in the roomy tonneau; its strength in the sturdy new design deep channel frame; its vitality in the big full-floating rear axle and heat-treated alloy steel front axle.

PERMANENCE!—Standardized Permanence—That's what safeguards your motor car investment against undue depreciation and vouchsafes long seasons, long mileage—uninterrupted, unlimited pleasure in your Cole 8.

Learn the joys of the Cole 8 today. Ride as you wish over roads of your own selection—from two to more than sixty miles an hour on high.

Feel the power; know the performance; realize the economy.

Then purchase PERMANENCE! The price of the Cole 8 is $1595 f. o. b. factory.

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St. Circle 1600
OPEN EVENINGS
BROOKLYN: Bishop, McCormick & Bishop
NEWARK: Wallace Motor Car Co.

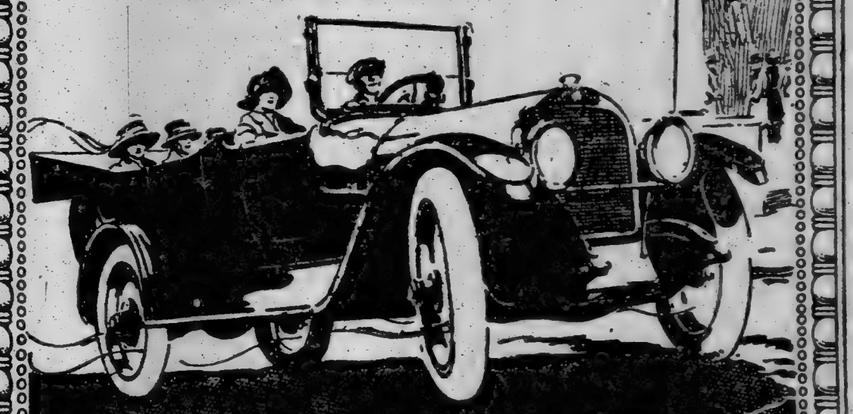

COLE 8
The Standardized Car

Built by
Cole Motor Car Company
Indianapolis, U.S.A.

$1295 CHANDLER
the Six with the marvelous motor

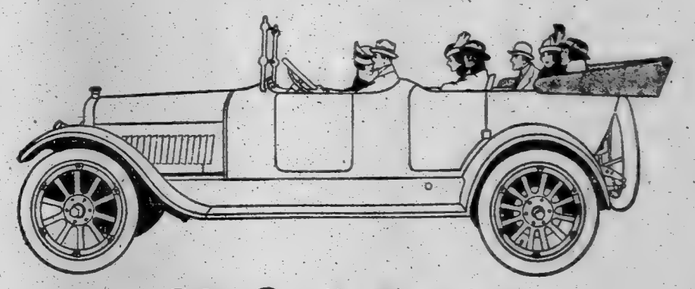

The Style Leader

The walnut-paneled tonneau cowl of the new Type 17 Chandler touring car has pleased New York motorists greatly. It gives the car a very unusual air of complete finish. It reflects, too, the thought which the Chandler Company gives to details of construction throughout the car, inside and outside. There is every reason to believe that the old-style design, with the backs of the front seats projecting abruptly above the body, will be out of date before the season is over.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION
New York's Most Complete Motor Car Institution
1884 Broadway, at 62nd Street Telephone, 9175 Columbus

FARRELL AUTO CO. 1178 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO. 299 Central Ave., Newark
C. T. BECKMAN & SON 2351 Boulevard, Jersey City
CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

CAPT. JOHNSTON DESCRIBES TRUCK NEEDS OF ARMY

ARMY EXPERT OUTLINES MOTOR ORGANIZATION PLAN

Captain Johnston Says That No National Preparedness Problem Is More Important Than That of Adequate Truck Equipment—Meeting Problems.

The army transportation problem and the urgent need of a sufficient motor truck equipment is discussed in a paper prepared by Captain Gordon Johnston, United States Army, of the staff of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, for The Motorist, and which will appear in this week's issue of that publication. That the hour is at hand when the all-importance of motor transportation for military purposes must be recognized in this country is the opinion of Captain Johnston.

Regarding that phase of national preparedness which concerns the motor-propelled vehicle, Captain Johnston states:

"I am not an expert engineer of any sort, but I do know a little of the problem of transportation which the army has to meet. And I do know it is imperative that the automobile engineers and manufacturers get together to solve that problem. It is impossible for the automobile engineers to find the solution of the problem until they familiarize themselves with the conditions under which their intelligences must work, what their job is, what would be expected of them, and what the difficulties are that they will encounter."

At the present time, he points out, the transportation system in use by our army is antiquated as measured by the standards of the hour, consisting as it does for the most part of teams drawn by mules, with the result that the radius of activity and its ability to supply men on the firing line are exceedingly limited.

"We must have," continued Captain Johnston, "a better transportation organization and better equipment which, of course, means motor transportation." After citing the enormity of the transportation problem of the European armies, which involves the supply of subsistence to the men on the firing line and of ammunition for the artillery and other fighting arms, Captain Johnston states:

"What I have been doing lately, trying to do through a number of manufacturers, is to get them to standardize and begin to calculate on units. By a unit I mean this: We will take as the smallest subdivision of the unit one truck with its driver and his helper, and we will say, conforming to the military idea, that five of these trucks shall form a section, and that two of these sections shall form a platoon, and that three platoons shall form a company. This company uses sixty cargo-bearing trucks. I may say that the cargo to be carried, a ton and a half, seems to be pretty close to the idea for a division train, that is, 3,000 pounds net cargo; for the simple reason and the very vital reason that when you depart from hard roads and from good transportation conditions and strike the rotten bridges that you find everywhere, when you get above the 1½-ton truck you increase your obstacles and difficulties very much. In other words, it is very much better to keep up with 3,000 pounds than it is to stop on the road with 4,000. And with this unit goes fuel cars and "spare parts and supply cars," and cars for the officers in charge. Now, to my way of thinking, the driver of each one of these trucks must be of the rank of Sergeant; he must be a chauffeur, he must be a fair mechanic and be able to make the ordinary repairs that come up in his routine work. The Sergeant in charge of this section should be a man that is of a little higher grade than the others and have the executive ability to control them. Then you come to a still higher grade when you combine them into platoons, companies, and battalions, and put officers in charge with rank corresponding to their responsibility.

Since at the present time there is a way of enforcing a standardization of cars in this country Captain Johnston suggests that the only course to be pursued is to purchase in open market types of cars which have been approved as satisfactory by tests of stock cars.

"That is," he adds, "to have the equipment of companies, battalions, and so forth all of one make and all complete in company units. In other words instead of ordering 400 of this make, or 100 of that make, or 500 of some other kind, we shall say send so many units; send your unit, your fuel car, your repair and spare-part car and everything else that goes to make up the complete unit, and probably the manufacturer will be called upon to designate the personnel, so far as drivers and helpers are concerned.

"With this motor-truck company (sixty-seven motor trucks) also go eight motor cycles. It has been the experience everywhere that in the handling of motor transportation the motor cycle is a very necessary adjunct to it. Also, in considering types of car, details for the company commander's car are now being worked out. This car should be his home and his office equipped for that purpose. I mean it should be a car in which he could eat and carry his papers and his records and transact all his business. The chassis and engine, of course, are standard type, but the body put on it is adapted to his particular uses.

"With each truck in a company we figure on taking a private as a helper, who is also able to operate the truck and attends to the supply of gasoline, keeps a record of the same, cleans the truck, keeps a record of mileage, furnishes reports as promptly as may be necessary, supervises loading and unloading, keeps such other records as may be required. He should be qualified as a licensed driver in the State in which he is working. Your chauffeur should have the rank and pay of a Sergeant in the Quartermaster's Corps. He should be in charge of the expenses of the operation of the car, the organization of his truck, and thoroughly understand all the rules of the road, be an excellent driver, mechanician enough to effect all minor repairs on the engine with which he is at that time.

"Normally the chauffeur drives his truck, but for relief or other reasons he turns the operation over to his helper, who should be qualified. The company consists of three platoons, together with the company headquarters. A company is in the command of a Captain. The company is an administrative unit and is able to take care of itself. All motor units of the company are the same make and model. A battalion consists of two or more transport companies. Normally three is commanded by a Major."

The unit suggested by Captain Johnston, who takes the one and one-half ton truck as his basis, consists of sixty baggage trucks, three fuel-supply trucks, three repair trucks, one administration truck, eight high-power cars for officers, and eight motor cycles. The personnel would consist of one Captain, three Lieutenants, sixty-eight Sergeants, eight Corporals, seventy-five privates, and three cooks.

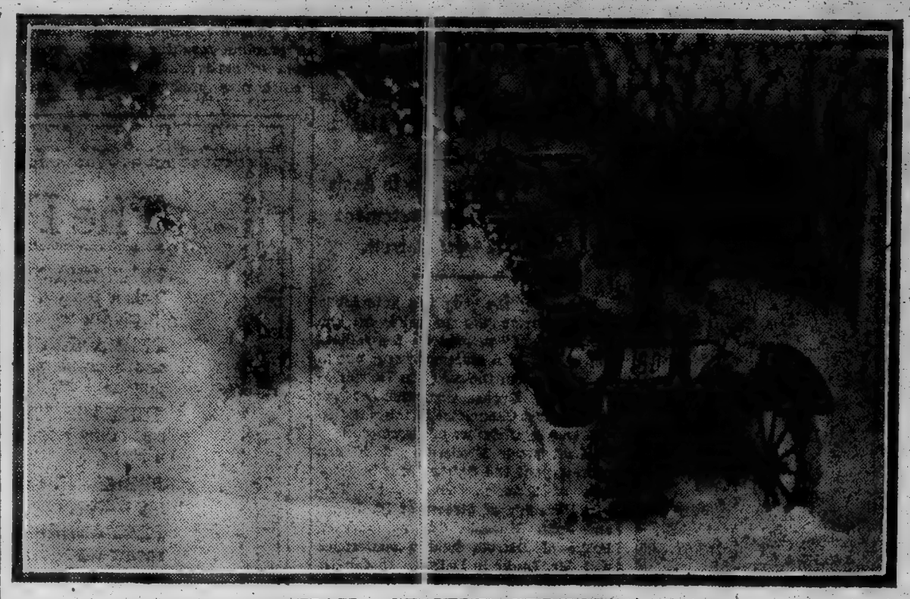

HAIL, GENTLE SPRING!

Here a touring car of the Spring season of 1916 is seen in violent contact with the kind of Spring that was in evidence when the vernal period of this year was ushered in last week by the calendar. Note the way the swirling snow is lifted by the wheels of the car—an expression of the power concentrated in the modern motor. The car is a Chalmers six-cylinder.

Got Most of Money Back.

A dividend of 85 per cent of the amount they paid for space in the Detroit automobile show was returned to the members of the Detroit Automobile Dealer Association, under whose auspicies the exhibition was given. Good as this is, it does not equal the record of this show last year, when the dividend amounted to 100 per cent.

MOTOR RESERVES JOIN GEN. FUNSTON

First Corps Ordered from Los Angeles to Report for Duty in Mexico.

The Los Angeles Motor Reserve Corps is the first volunteer organization ordered to the front to take part in the Mexican campaign. The notice to depart for the Mexican border was received some days ago. Motor Age says of the corps:

"These are the men who belong to the battery which has been getting in trim for military service, and staging practice manœuvres and trial runs in the vicinity of Los Angeles and San Diego in the last few weeks. In recent manoeuvres it was shown that a field artillery train composed of four 2½-ton Moreland trucks, the type so far used, is equal to fifty cavalry horses in moving equipment, not considering that they will cover as much ground in a half-hour's time as a troop train could cover in a hard day's driving.

"A 3-inch gun and twenty men were carried on each of the four trucks which recently made the 132-mile run from Los Angeles to San Diego, and a complete field battery, consisting of the gun, shells, and battery wagon, weighing more than four tons all told, was transported as well. The gun and caisson was trailed behind one of the trucks."

SAFETY INSPECTORS.

Name of County Motor Car Investigator in State of Illinois.

The counties of Illinois are to be provided with a motor car investigator. The position was created recently in order to supply an assistant for the State Attorney in enforcing the laws, regulating motor traffic, and particularly to look out for the motor car scorcher. Examining chauffeurs and investigating accidents will be part of the duties of the new appointees. In some of the larger counties there will be two safety inspectors. They are to serve for the good of the cause—without compensation.

Riker Is New Name.

The Locomobile Company of America announces the change of the name of its worm-drive motor truck to that of the Riker, named after the Vice President and Chief Engineer of the company, Andrew Lawrence Riker. The Riker is substantially the same as the vehicle which the company has been producing under the name of the Locomobile truck. Mr. Riker has been in charge of the engineering of the company since the four-cylinder Locomobile car was brought out in 1902.

TURKEY WANTS LOW PRICED AUTOMOBILES

American Factories in Best Position to Supply Turks with Cars After the War.

The first automobile was seen in Constantinople in 1908—a small 8-9 horse power one-cylinder French car that had great difficulty in traveling over the narrow, incumbered, ill-paved streets of the Ottoman capital and could not venture on any road outside the city, states Consul General G. Bie Ravndal of Constantinople. Conditions have steadily improved since then.

Following the example of the Constantinople municipality, all the larger towns of the empire adopted a program of public improvements. Streets were widened, paved, and extended, while the Central Government let large contracts for the building of public highways. With better driving possibilities better cars were imported, and today the most up-to-date type of motor vehicles can be seen on the streets of Constantinople. Still, their number is insignificant compared with what it certainly will be in the near future.

That motoring in Turkey is yet in its infancy is shown by the absence of effective municipal regulations relative to number plates, speed, light, &c., and by the lack of skilled chauffeurs. At present a yearly tax of about $30 is collected on each pleasure car. It is understood, however, that a new schedule of taxation based on horse power is being elaborated, and the large number of men trained in the military automobile school since the beginning of the war will raise the average of efficiency among chauffeurs to a higher level.

Garages in Constantinople are far in advance of motoring. There are several well-equipped garages, able to hold many more cars than they do. The builders anticipated a considerable growth, and developments have more than justified their hopes and predictions. It is now conceded that, no matter what the issue of the present war may be, Turkey will begin reaping the benefits of its natural riches and the automobile business will flourish.

In examining the possibilities of success of the American automobiles in Turkey one is struck by the analogy existing between conditions in the two countries in regard to the motor trade. Turkey, like the United States, possesses a variety of natural peculiarities, from the high, snow-covered mountains to the endless desert, and the problems which the American manufacturers had to solve in order to make their cars cross-country vehicles also confront the automobile man in Turkey. Both the United States and Turkey possess deposits of mineral oil, which are a great incentive to motoring. America was the first country to turn out medium and low-priced cars on a large scale; and although the causes underlying this tendency are totally different from the reasons why the Turkish market demands a low-priced car, in practice the results are identical.

By reason of their huge output and the resulting low prices American factories are in position to become Turkey's chief automobile suppliers when conditions again permit the waging of an active trade campaign.

MERCER

AN engineer of recognized authority says: "Probably the Mercer is the most European engineering job made in America today, being a high efficiency four of considerable power, having a capacity for very high speed, and a very high accuracy of finish on all parts."

Models For All Needs

WHITING MOTOR COMPANY

1862 Broadway, New York City
496 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

Manufactured by Mercer Automobile Co. Trenton, N. J.

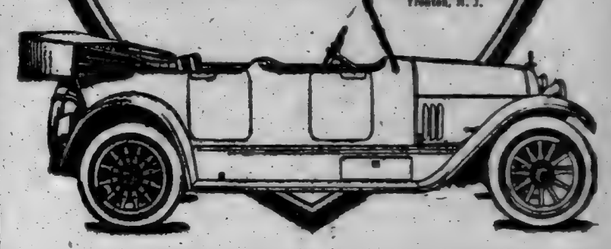

FOUR REAL BARGAINS FOUR REAL BARGAINS

1916 CHALMERS Limousine. Practically new. Driven less than 600 miles. In perfect condition. Original price $2495—Our price $1495.

1915 HUDSON limousine in excellent condition. Must be seen to be appreciated—$1500.

1916 HUDSON 6/40 Touring car. Excellent condition. Thoroughly overhauled and repainted—$900.

1915 HUDSON Limousine. In excellent condition. Run less than 7000 miles—$1450.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO. OF N.Y. INC.
BROADWAY BETWEEN 62nd & 63rd STREETS

THE "REDDEN-MAKE-A-TRUCK" ATTACHMENT

Will Reduce Your Delivery Costs, Eliminate Your Repair Bills and Cut Your Tire Expense in Half

This Attachment Converts a Ford Chassis (new or used) into

A SENSIBLE AND RELIABLE

ONE-TON TRUCK FOR $350

A small investment, low maintenance cost.

Can be easily attached by any one in a few hours.

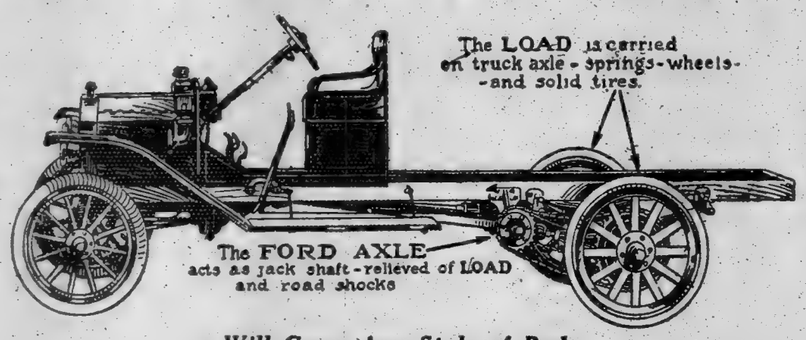

Tested and endorsed by eminent truck and automobile engineers.

Hundreds in use.

Will Carry Any Style of Body

The "Make-a-Truck" attachment consists of a solid steel truck axle and springs, truck wheels and tires and truck frame, which slides over and bolts through the Ford frame, thus reinforcing it and transferring the load from the light Ford frame, axle and tires to the strong truck frame, axles, roller bearings wheels and solid rubber tires.

The Ford chassis remains intact; but the Ford axle is bolted to truck frame and becomes the "jack shaft." In this way its life and efficiency are increased, because it DOES NOT carry the load, and is relieved of the shocks and jars of road contact—this eliminates your repair bills, and reduces tire cost.

It enables you to carry bulk as well as weight—10 feet loading space.

For grocers, bakers, butchers, laundries, milkmen, expressmen, jitney-bus men, hardware dealers, flour and feed stores, plumbers, contractors and truckmen it quickens and reduces the cost of deliveries and enables them to increase their trade, because they can give better service.

With a "Make-a-Truck" attachment the maintenance cost of a one-ton truck is reduced to practically that of a Ford touring car. Service stations everywhere.

Stop worrying about your delivery costs—reduce them and at the same time insure dependable service.

No matter what delivery system you have, you owe it to yourself to see the "Make-a-Truck." If you haven't a good used Ford, we'll get you one. You need "The-Make-a-Truck" in your business for bigger profits. We can make prompt deliveries. Write, 'phone or call.

Permanent Money Making Proposition for Dealers and One Which Your Customers Have Been Waiting For

Automobile dealers are greatly increasing the volume of their business with the "Redden-Make-a-Truck." Every merchant in your town can use this device to his advantage. Secure this agency for your territory. We are assigning territory to dealers in order of application. Phone or write at once to secure preference.

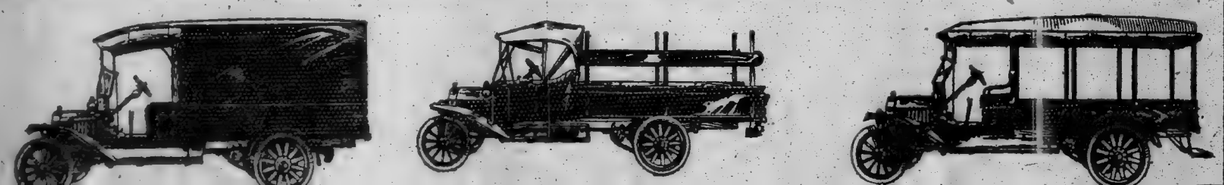

The New Case 40—$1090

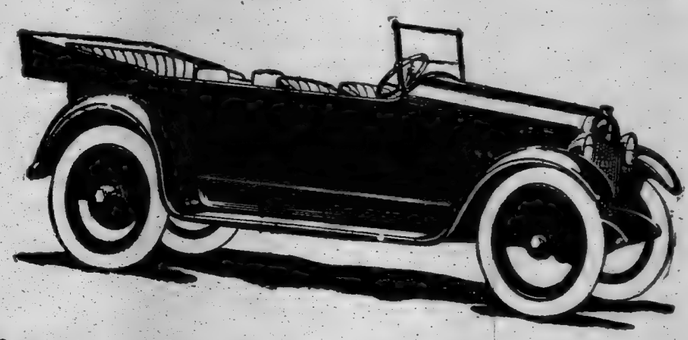

Surprises Await You

An even slight investigation of the new Case 40 discloses many *new* and *exclusive* features. To go over its superiorities in *detail* is to be filled with wonder and admiration.

See how the cantilever springs are mounted on a *ball-like seat* on the rear axle—thus removing *all* side sway and pitching. Case spring features, together with low centre of gravity, gives a *road-hugging* car that smooths out ugly stretches.

With a wheelbase of *120* inches, it has more than comfortable roominess. Another innovation is *removable* upholstery—in real grain leather. Then, Case uses a *new* way of attaching the cantilever spring to the rear axle—a way that makes all the difference in the world in *comfort*. The luxuries and refinements of this car *can not* be duplicated at its price of $1090. Check them over for *yourself*.

If space permitted we could go on and on, itemizing many, many features in the new Case 40 that would *certainly* command your interest. But the easiest and best way is to have *you* see this car for yourself and to *explain* it to you point by point. This we shall be glad to do at your convenience.

Or we shall send illustrated description by mail, if you wish.

The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

The Stewart Automobile Company
225 West 57th St. at Broadway
Phone 4841 Col.

The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Operators Buy Audubon Avenue Apartment, Giving East Side Tenement in Part Payment.

MONTCLAIR DWELLING SOLD

$75,000 Store Lease in Times Square Section—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, purchased from Robert M. Silverman the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 170th Street, a six-story apartment, built a few years ago, and occupying a lot 25 by 95.

In exchange the buyers gave 113 to 119 East Ninetieth Street, two four-story and one five-story flats, on plot 75 by 100, near Park Avenue, which they acquired last December from Katherine E. Lantry. H. J. Kantrowitz negotiated the sale.

Increases West Side Holdings.

Nathan L. Ottinger has purchased from the Bonmor Realty company, through Charles W. Smith and Max Blau, 408, 410, and 412 West Fifty-seventh Street, three five-story apartment houses on a plot 75 by 100, adjoining the corner of Ninth Avenue. Some time ago Mr. Ottinger bought through the same brokers 414, 416, and 418 West Fifty-seven Street, three similar houses adjoining the above and now controls a plot of 150 by 100 at this point.

Mr. Ottinger also owns 428, 430, 432, 434, 438, and 440 West Fifty-seventh Street and 423, 425, 427, and 429 West Fifty-sixth Street, making in all plottages aggregating 37,500 square feet, all of which he acquired within the last few years.

West Side Flat Investments.

The six-story new-law flat at 320 West Ninety-sixth Street, 41 by 100, has been purchased by Joseph S. Ward. Simon Wolf and others, two owners of record, were represented in the sale by Harry N. Kuhn, and the buyer was represented by Edward C. H. Vogler.

Daniel H. Jackson has purchased from Maude E. Hall the two four-story double flats at 133 and 135 West 100th Street, 50 by 100. Frederick Zittel & Sons were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Benny Siegel has purchased the plot at 147 South Fourth Street, 25 by 95, from the Herrman estate and also the adjoining building at 145, giving him a fifty-foot frontage on which he will erect a six-story apartment house from plans by Sass & Springsteen. The brokers in the sale were Charles Buermann & Co.

Martin Spinelli has sold for the estate of Louise Squier the one-family brick house at 345 Sixth Street to Augusta E. Flick.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold fourteen lots on the northeast corner of Twentieth Avenue and Seventy-first Street for B. Schwartz to an investor.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold the four-story brick dwelling at 641 St. John's Place for Mrs. Annie Farrell.

Charles E. Rickerson sold 161 Underhill Avenue, between Park and Sterling Places a three-story and basement stone dwelling, for a client to Miss Grace O'Brien for occupancy.

Sale in Bayside.

Bramwell Davis has sold to Miss Alice M. Ferry of Flushing for investment the new house just completed by John Josinsky on the west side of First Street, about 250 feet north of Montauk Avenue, Bayside. The price was $4,500.

Buys $35,000 Montclair Home.

Arthur M. Berry has purchased from Samuel M. Green the latter's Elizabethan three-story residence on the north side of Warren Place, 140 feet front by 200 deep, and opposite the home of William B. Dickson. The property was held at $35,000. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers.

Mount Vernon Sale.

Charles E. Koster has sold his residence on Magnolia Avenue, in the Oakwood Heights section of Mount Vernon. The Anderson Realty Company acted as brokers.

Newark Sale.

The three-story frame dwelling at 22 State Street, 25 by 104, between Plane and High Streets, Newark, has been purchased by Matthew J. Brody from Michael Cohen. The firm of Louis Schlesinger acted as brokers.

High Times Square Rental.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased the corner store at Forty-second Street, in the Rialto Theatre Building, on the Seventh Avenue corner, to the United Cigar Stores, for a term of ten years from May 1. The interior dimensions of the store are 9 by 18 feet, and the aggregate rental will be about $75,000, one of the highest store rentals in the city. The same brokers recently leased the adjoining Seventh Avenue store.

Commercial Leases.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the William Krauss Garage Corporation the store on the southwest corner of Central Park West and Cathedral Parkway to Joseph Schwartz and Henry Holstein.

A. W. Miller & Co. have leased to the William J. Matthews undertaking establishment the four-story dwelling at

SOUTH SIDE WATERWAY.

Hearing on Plan to Improve Long Island Shorefront.

The real estate interests of Long Island were well represented at Albany last week at the hearing on the proposition to appropriate $995,000 for the purchase of a right of way across Rockaway Peninsula, so that the Federal Government can build a twelve-foot deep waterway, three hundred feet wide, from Jamaica Bay easterly through the confluent bays of the south side to Shinnecock Canal, a distance of seventy-five miles.

Among those who urged the measure were Joseph Bailey of Patchogue, Supervisor Hiram R. Smith of Nassau County, Nelson B. Kilmer and Henry A. Meyer of Brooklyn, Fred B. Dalzell, Vice President of the New York Boat Owners' Association, and Madison Wheeler of the Manufacturers and Business Men's Association.

Chauncey L. C. Ditmars said that if the waterway were built the State would be more than compensated for the outlay by increased assessed valuations of shore front property. He cited as instances the increased valuations at Baldwin Harbor, Long Beach, and Brightwaters as a result of improving lateral waterways, thereby saving the Government many thousands of dollars.

BRONX WANTS POST OFFICE.

Delegates Will Go to Washington to Urge $1,000,000 Appropriation.

Congressman Henry Bruckner has secured a hearing on the proposal to erect a Bronx Post Office and Federal Building at 149th Street and Mott Avenue, and a big delegation from the Board of Trade will go to Washington this week. The delegates will appear before the House Committee on Public Buildings, of which Congressman Frank Clark is Chariman, to urge that the committee include the erection of the Post Office in the bill to be introduced during this session of Congress. Congressman Bruckner is optimistic as to the chances of the House passing the bill, which will be prepared and introduced by the Public Building Committee; he also feels confident that the committee will, when shown the sentiment of the people of the borough, see fit to include an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the erection of the building.

The fact that the Government has already purchased the site at a cost of $285,000 is also considered a good omen.

TO SELL OLD ESTATE.

Carpenter Realty, Including Family Home in Dominick Street, at Auction

Several properties in different parts of the city, including Greenwich, the lower part of the city, and Bronx parcels, being the realty estate of the late Isaac T. Carpenter, will be sold by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street room on April 6. Among them is the two and one-half story dwelling at 45 Dominick Street, for many years Mr. Carpenter's residence. Other parcels are 468-470 Cherry Street, northeast corner of Water and Beekman Streets, 295½ Pearl Street, 208 West Fifty-fourth Street, and a dwelling at Bar Harbor, Maine.

Mr. Carpenter's will named over twenty-five charities as beneficiaries, including the Woman's Hospital, Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, German Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Home for Incurables, and the Children's Aid Society.

Elevated Structures Decrease Values

The effect of an elevated railroad structure running through a street upon property values was shown in an affidavit filed with the Supreme Court in an action to foreclose a mortgage on the building on the southeast corner of 122d Street and Park Avenue. The property is described as having "no improvements and being old and dilapidated, and the neighborhood is of a poor class, along the Park Avenue railroad."

A. Fred Silverstone, a real estate expert, said, in an affidavit:

"All the property in the neighborhood of the mortgaged premises has largely decreased in value, and the rents of the mortgaged premises have been largely reduced for many years, and real estate is at present in a depressed condition, with few, if any, buyers."

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court appointed George B. Hayes receiver of the property.

Big Building for Sporting Goods.

Work will begin about May 15 on the new eleven-story building to be erected for the Abercrombie & Fitch Company by the Phipps estate, on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, covering a plot 100 by 100. It is expected to be ready for occupancy in February, 1917. Abercrombie & Fitch will use seven stories for their various sporting goods departments. In the Madison Avenue side of the basement will be a sound proof rifle range. On the roof, which will be surrounded by a high parapet, will be a fly-casting tank and camping equipments.

Plans for the building, which will be in the Italian Renaissance style, have been made by the architects, Starrett & Van Vleck. On the Forty-fourth Street corner of the same block is the new Brooks Brothers building.

Sale of Park Inn.

PROPOSED ZONE PLAN FOR MANHATTAN BETWEEN THE BATTERY AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET

First Public Hearing by Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions March 27—Important Streets and Avenues Given to Business Development—Only Small Areas Restricted for the Erection of Private Dwellings.

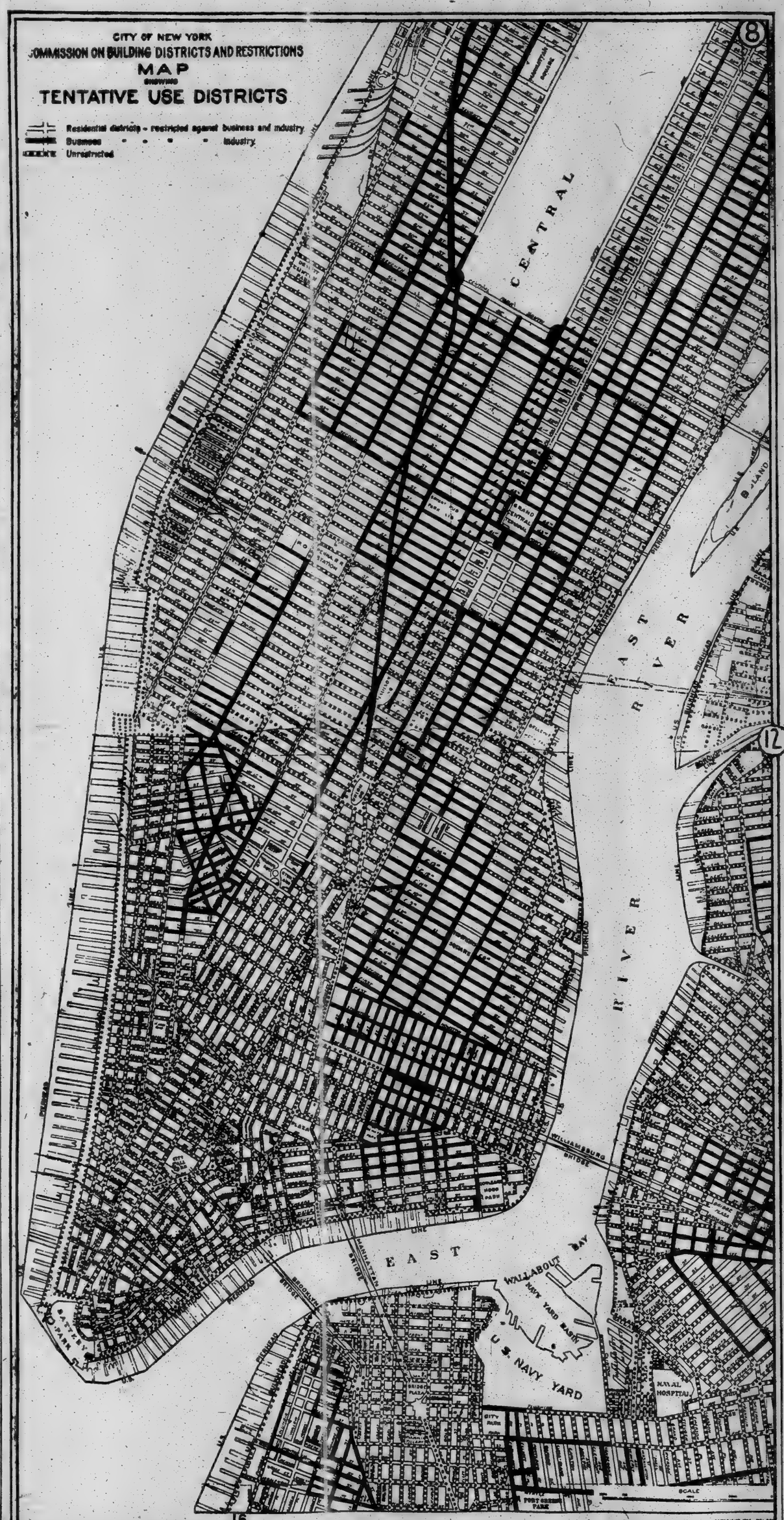

Czar's Attache Buys Home.

C. J. Medzikhérvsky of the Imperial Russian Embassy has purchased through Joseph P. Day a commodious residence occupying the commanding corner at Hicks and Joralemon Street,

Upper Manhattan Realty Dinner.

Over six hundred acceptances have been received by the committee for the third annual dinner of the Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association, to be held next Thursday night, March 30, at the Hotel Majestic. Among

Country House Rentals.

Cocks & Willets have leased to Roy Levehtritt the Charles Firth homestead at Roslyn, L. I.

Fish & Marvin have rented for Mrs. Loretto J. Lohman her property on Millard Avenue, Bronxville Terrace,

Apartments Leased.

Apartments have been leased by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. at 405 Park Avenue to George J. Baldwin, at 470 Park Avenue to Frank Tilford, at 156 East Seventy-ninth Street to Alden S. Blodget, and at 108 East Eighty-

BUILDING PRICES UP.

Cost of Material Threatens to Delay Construction Work.

The sharp increase in the price of building material is declared by real estate operators to be responsible for holding up a large amount of construction and development work that had been planned for this Spring.

The slump is noticeable in all of the five boroughs and several builders of the speculative class have declared that they will not break ground for work they have planned until there is a decided break in the present prices.

The situation is considered serious as millions of dollars' worth of projects are involved. Practically every material used in construction work has been advanced during the past couple of weeks, and especially those which in any way are necessary for the manufacture of war supplies. Builders declare that there is no good reason for such a big jump in the cost of material and that the producer and manufacturer is simply taking advantage of various conditions now existing to boost prices and increase his profits.

This charge is answered by the manufacturer and material men with a statement showing the scarcity of supplies and the increased cost of labor.

One of the most serious advances is the cost of brick, which has advanced to about $8.50 and $9 a thousand at the dock in Manhattan. In 1915 brick was as low as $6 per thousand. This increase alone has caused a marked difference in the cost of constructing a building and limited the possibilities of disposing of it by reason of the added valuation placed upon it by the builder. Roofing material has also advanced greatly in price.

Certain materials used in the construction of roofs have so far advanced in prices over this time last year that orders for buildings already under way have been canceled. Lumber, too, has shot upward, particularly the better grade used in the trim of interiors. Metals used for various purposes throughout buildings, from hinges to cornices, have followed the upward stride, which, taken in the aggregate, greatly increases the cost of construction.

A number of structural street jobs have been postponed and some are being changed into reinforced concrete, but big work continues to come out, in spite of the advanced price of steel.

Some predictions are for a break about July 1, but the majority opinion is that there will be no recession in quotations until the cessation of hostilities is promulgated, and that even then the great demand for steel will continue.

The situation is so serious in Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs, where considerable speculative building has been planned, that the builders have declared their intention of abandoning the jobs unless there is an immediate break in prices. The new schedule of building trade wages issued last week is as follows, the wages being based on an eight-hour day, from 8 to 5 o'clock and to noon Saturday:

*Asbestos Workers	$4.75
*Asbestos Workers' Helpers	3.00
Blue Stone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb Setters	4.50
Blue Stone Cutters' Helpers	3.00
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders	5.00
Boiler Makers' Helpers	3.50
Bricklayers	6.00
Bricklayers' Helpers	3.00
*Carpenters and Framers	5.00
*Cabinet Makers	5.00
*Cement and Concrete Masons	5.00
*Cement, Concrete, and Asphalt Laborers	3.00
Derrickmen and Riggers	4.00
*Decorators and Gilders	4.50
Decorative Art Glass Workers	5.00
Elevator Constructors	5.28
Elevator Constructors' Helpers	3.40
*Electrical Workers	4.80
*Electricians' Helpers	2.20
*Electrical Fixture Workers	4.80
Engineers, Stationary	4.50
Engineers, Portable, Hoisting, &c., $30.25 weekly; by the day	6.00
Engineers on Boilers, Pumps, or Pile Driving Machines, weekly	$0.00
Engineers on all excavating, broken time by the day, $6; weekly	$0.00
*Framers	5.00
Granite Cutters	5.00
Glaziers	3.50
House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers	3.75
House Shorers' Helpers	2.65
Housesmiths, Bridgemen, and Structural Ironworkers	5.20
*Ironworkers, Bronze, Metal Trim Workers	5.20
*Ironworkers' Helpers	3.50
Ironworkers' Apprentices	3.00
Metallic Lathers	5.50
Marble Cutters and Setters	5.50
Marble Carvers	6.00
Marble Polishers	4.40
Marble Sawyers	4.68
Marble Bed Rubbers	4.96
Marble Cutters' Helpers	3.25
*Mosaic Workers	4.50
*Mosaic Workers' Helpers	3.00
Machine Stone Workers	4.50
Machinists of all descriptions	5.50
*Paper Hangers	Price list
Plate and Sheet Glass Glaziers	3.50
Plasterers, Plain and Ornamental, after April 1, 1916	6.00
Plasterer Modelers, weekly	$30 to 100.00
Plasterers' Helpers	3.25
*Plumbers and Gas Fitters	5.50
*Painters	4.00
*Painter-Decorator, Painter-Striper, Painter-Gilder	4.50
*Painter-Letterer, Painter-Grainer	4.50
Riggers on machinery, dynamos, boilers, &c.	4.00
Rigging and Crane Operators	3.75
*Roofers, Tar, Felt, Composition, Damp and Waterproofers	3.50
Rockmen and Excavators, after April 1, 1916	2.80
Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, open work, $3.68; tunnel	3.75
Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, Metal Roofers	5.00
Slate and Tile Roofers	5.50
Steam, Hot Water, and General Pipe Fitters	5.50
Steam Fitters' Helpers	3.00
Tile Layers, after Jan. 1, 1917, $6	5.50
Tile Layers' Helpers	3.25
Tunnel and Subway Constructors	3.75
*Upholsterers of all descriptions, after Sept. 1, 1916, $5	4.50
*Varnishers	4.00
Wood Lathers	6.40
Wood Carvers and Modelers	5.00

*Subject to change.

Cheap Houses on Long Island.

Joseph Negreen, representative of a syndicate controlling several acres of property east of Forest Hills, L. I., is preparing to build ten or twelve six-room frame houses on 50-by-100 plots on the Vleigh Road, half a mile north of Union Turnpike. There will be no heating facilities, and it will be possible to sell the buildings and plots for

NEW APARTMENTS IN OLD CHELSEA

Builders Hastening to Meet Demand for Convenient Rooms at Moderate Rates.

ACTIVITY NEAR 23D STREET

Tenants Move Into New 22d Street Building Before Completion—Steady Industrial Growth.

A revival of interest in apartment house operations has lately been seen in the old Chelsea district. It is a good sign of the improving readjustment of conditions which will undoubtedly restore to a considerable degree the old-time residential characteristics of that part of the city. The conditions of the future will naturally be somewhat different from the atmosphere imparted by the old-fashioned private homes of the past, but whatever the tone, it is a good sign for the locality that investors and operators are realizing that, with its proximity to the great mercantile loft area to the east, the demand for small rooms in well-built houses must be constant and remunerative.

Owners and builders have, in recent years, been holding off on the apartment house question, waiting to see just how far the uptown wave of factory and printing buildings would extend into the district. The water front blocks from Tenth Avenue west will be developed for big industrial business, but the property on the streets from Ninth Avenue eastward is peculiarly well fitted for five and six story houses of about fifty feet front. The success of all which have been built indicates that the demand for such structures has by no means been filled.

At the present time three new six-story apartments are nearing completion and so eager were the tenants in one case that many moved in before the plastering was entirely done. This was the Chelsea Arms at 334 and 336 West Twenty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, having suites of two to four rooms. It was entirely rented weeks ago.

At 264 to 268 West Nineteenth Street another similar six-story building is nearing completion, while in the northern area the Chelsea Homes Corporation is finishing a six-story building at 441 and 443 West Twenty-eighth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, directly opposite Chelsea Park.

As is so often the case in long neglected realty centres, it only needs the entrance of a sure-sighted operator to start something for the benefit of the community, and at once a small army of imitators appears. This is being repeated in old Chelsea. Realty brokers and owners a short time ago affected an indifference to the investment possibilities of small medium priced walk-up apartments. The operators who are giving Chelsea what it really needs, that is modern buildings with proper conveniences, have met with deserved success, and others are beginning to see that apartments for the side streets are the proper thing.

In Twenty-third Street, at 357 and 359, two old houses are being torn down for improvement with a six-story flat, and its proximity to the Ninth Avenue elevated station practically insures its success. Only a few days ago the vacant plot at 261 to 265 West Twenty-second Street was purchased by a builder for an apartment and negotiations are pending for other operations. It will be interesting to know that the managers of the Moore estate have lately decided that it will be to the best interests of the property and the neighborhood to retain the residential character of its side street holdings in the Twenties. As opportunity offers the old dwellings will be replaced with comfortable apartments. Rooms in these new walk-up buildings rent readily from $8 to $10, and the demand is so urgent that every private house which has been satisfactorily remodeled by making the individual floors available for one family occupancy has found ready tenants.

Among the new industrial operations is the eight-story warehouse being erected by the Moore estate at 541 to 545 West Twenty-first Street for the Towers Stores Company on a long lease, and work will soon begin by the same estate on the ten-story factory loft at 549 and 551 West Twenty-third Street.

Other beneficial evidences of improved conditions are the building of the Barbour dormitory at 330 and 332 West Thirty-sixth Street, solely for working girls, and the project for the Hotel Irvin for women at 308 to 312 West Thirtieth Street. The Business Girls' Club Home, as the Shirley, 336 and 338 West Twenty-first Street, is known, opened a year ago, has been fully tenanted from the start, and the old Spanish Hotel at 350 West Twenty-third Street was remodeled a short time ago and reopened as the Colonial House for Women.

Among some recent business leases made in the neighborhood of James N. Wells's Sons, who are the agents for the Moore estate, are: The building at 339 West Eighteenth Street to Fred Trinca, for a garage; the two

BIG DEMAND FOR COUNTRY ESTATES

Acreage Adjacent to City Line Suitable for Development a Feature of the Market.

OLD ESTATES DISPOSED OF

More Than $5,000,000 Worth of Acreage Sold in Eastern Section of Westchester County During Last Year.

By BRYAN L. KENNELLY.

Country estates convenient to the city never were in as great demand as they have been during the last six months. More country acreage available for development into gentlemen's estates has been sold during that period than in any other half year in the history of the real estate market.

Properties that have remained in their original state, without fence or road, have been taken for fine improvements; old homesteads belonging to families whose only possession they were have been purchased and modernized, and splendid modern properties, the homes of well-known people, have been sold by their owners, who could not refuse the excellent profits offered them.

This trading, one of the principal features of the recent real estate market, is a striking evidence of returning prosperity, and the demand for country property has only partly been satisfied. Brokers who negotiate purchases and sales of country estates report that the demand is going steadily one as the national prosperity increases.

One of the features of this buying is the number of purchasers who have been identified with great industries which have done largely increased business through supplying the Allies with all kinds of munitions of war.

Every section of surrounding territory has prospered as a result of this great countryward movement. Long Island and New Jersey have had many notable transactions, but the principal buying has been in Westchester and the section adjacent to the north shore of Long Island Sound in Connecticut. These two latter districts have been favored not only because of the greater supply of land available for country homes, but because of the greater variety of the land and its excellent connection with the city, both by rail and automobile roads.

Searching for a reason for this movement, one can only find the old one—the desire to get into the country, away from the hustle and bustle of the city, with its hard pavements, its many nerve-racking noises, and its lack of opportunity for healthful recreation. There is no doubt that it has been largely increased on account of the present-day manner of living in New York.

Private homes are almost a thing of the past in Manhattan. With apartments being built in all sections, where every comfort and convenience of a tenant is cared for by the landlord, men do not maintain costly private homes, for the apartment gives them more than they can have in their own individual homes for the same money.

The great drawback to apartment living, however, is its lack of facilities for entertaining, for, no matter how luxurious the "flat" may be, it has not the privacy or the convenience of the private home in this respect.

Country homes, on the other hand, supply what is lacking in the modern apartment, as well as settling permanently the question of Spring, Summer, and Fall residence.

In fact, the country home no longer is regarded as a place for residence only during the fine months. To keep open house during the Winter for week-end parties or for the holidays is quite the thing nowadays.

Buying of Westchester estates have been so extensive during the last six months that several thousand acres have been taken out of the market permanently. In this activity, spread pretty well over the entire county, several sections have been especially favored. The hills back of Port Chester, Rye, Harrison, and Purchase have been the most active centres, perhaps between sixty and seventy properties there having been turned over to buyers who either will occupy homes already erected on them or will spend considerable sums in building residences or improving the grounds.

It is said that in the vicinity of Port Chester, Rye, and Harrison more than $5,000,000 worth of property has been sold during the last year. This includes all grades of realty, from undeveloped acres up to great landed estates that cost several hundreds of thousands of dollars to build.

Attraction for purchasers is easily found. In the first place, Westchester providing most charming homesites, to be found in this part of the country. Its easterly side is washed by the salt tides of Long Island Sound, a central portion is a series of most attractive hills and valleys, heavily wooded and providing most charming home sites, while its western portion overlooks the broadest part of the Hudson River, with the Palisades beyond, a section affording unrivaled views.

Transit facilities to Westchester are the best that modern skill can provide, making such sections as Rye, Purchase, Port Chester, Harrison, and Mamaroneck really part of the metropolitan district.

In addition, the whole county is netted by a system of well-made and well-kept roads that make motoring between one's home and the city a delightful one-hour-and-fifteen-minute trip. Added to all this is the fact that Westchester is essentially a home section, unspoiled by factories, such as mar otherwise charming home communities in other sections.

Despite the absorption of many acres during the last year, there are still many thousands of splendid tracts available for estate development awaiting buyers. Prices are lower now than they ever will be again, which means that one buying at this time not only can have a wide choice of estates, but a fine investment as well.

Some of the principal sales during the last few months have been: Thirty acres at Yorktown, by the Tate estate to a prominent New York man; 5 acres at White Plains, by A. S. Koenig to Felix M. Warburg; 39 acres at Rye, by J. G. McLaughlin to an unnamed buyer; 15 acres at Rye, by the Nuits estate to an unnamed buyer; 23 acres at Purchase, by Joseph Haag to Alfred Leibmann; 60 acres at Rye, by the Beinecke family to W. E. Ogilvie; 30 acres at Yorktown Heights, by Ellis C. Herbon to H. A. Briggs; 10 acres at Scarborough, by the Brinckerhoff estate to Charles F. Samson; 50 acres at North Castle, bought by W. C. Squire; 55 acres at Rye, by Mary M. Filbuck to a Mr. Meigs; 20 acres at Port Chester and magnificent residence, outbuildings, &c., to John W. Kiser, from the estate of Daniel E. Seybel; 110 acres on Lincoln Avenue, Port Chester, by Hobart Park to E. C. Price; 50 acres on Purchase Street, Harrison, known as the Hunt Club property, by Eugene Reynal to John Quinn; 66 acres on Purchase Street, Harrison, by M. Milton to L. B. Rolston; 3 acres on Purchase Street, Harrison, by J. Wright to William A. Read for a community house; 10 acres at Mamaroneck, by A. J. Cormick to J. S. Riegel; 79 acres at Rye, by H. J. Park and the Merritt estate to George Arents, Jr.; 45 acres at Mamaroneck, with dwelling, valued at $200,000, by S. G. Bayne to Conrad Hubert; 5 acres at Scarsdale, by Mrs. Richard Forrest to Charles Harris; 150 acres at Rye, with dwellings, valued at $200,000, by R. T. Wainwright to Hugh R. Partridge; 40 acres at Tarrytown, former Mark Twain home, by T. W. Moynan to Jacques S. Haile; 3 acres at Rye, by the Misses Ferguson to Clinton S. Lutkins; 5 acres at Chappaqua, by Rear Admiral Bielings to Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; 55 acres at Rye, by Walter Meigs to H. J. Chisholm; 22 acres at Rye, by the Metts estate to an unnamed buyer; 82 acres at Greenwich, by G. M. Mead to Henry Croas of Pittsburgh; 121 acres at Port Chester, by I. N. and H. Seligman to John McE. Bowman; 10 acres at Mamaroneck, by the Corporate Investing Company to H. B. Young; 60 acres at Coscob, by the Butler estate to Timothy Loughlin; 75 acres at Tarrytown, with dwellings, &c., valued at $325,000, by Joseph Eastman to M. S. Lehman; 168 acres at Greenwich, by the Witts estate to W. M. Norton of Ohio; 10 acres at Rye, by L. Timmons to R. D. McCarter; 10 acres and dwelling at New Rochelle, by Mrs. J. G Berresford to John A. McVickar: 15 acres at Greenwich, by F. A. Palmer to J. H. Fry; 2½ acres, with fine residence, at Briarcliff Manor, by the Briarcliff Association to Olny B. Mairs; 60-acre place of the late Charles Frohman at Rye to C. H. and W. P. Pforzheimer; 7½ acres at Rye, by Mrs. C. S. Forbes to Louis J. Schneider; 360-acre Cobb farm at Brewster to Clinton Singer, has 20 buildings and was valued at $100,000; 20 acres at Dobbs Ferry, by Cortlandt Palmer to Edwin Gould; 40 acres at Crotona, by Willis Clark to Seth Bliss Hunt of the Standard Oil Company; 12 acres of shore front at Rye, by the Van Wagenen estate to A. C. Gwynne; 19 acres at Rye, by Van Wagenen estate to Pliny Fisk; 100-acre farm and buildings at North Castle, by Lemuel Costikyan to Frank M. Peters; 50 acres at Montrose, by the Seward estate to an unnamed buyer; 3½ acres at Pelham, by R. E. Owen to Hobart Booth; 78 acres at Ossining, by the Ives estate to H. C. Bloomingdale, and 25 acres at Briarcliff, by W. D. Tredwell to a New York banker.

Apartment in Colony Club Style.

Emery Roth, architect of Bing & Bing's new thirteen-story apartment house on the corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, says that the owners in this case are making a radical departure from the prevailing custom of designing buildings, in that they are erecting the building in harmony with its surroundings. The other half of the block is occupied by the Colony Club, of red brick and marble in the Colonial style. The new apartment will be similar, and the marble work on the first two stories is identical in design with that of the Colony Club, even to the extent of carrying through the stone courses.

Public Hearings on Zone Plans.

Public hearings of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions have been announced for 10:30 A. M. next Wednesday and Thursday, at the City Hall. Those interested in the proposed height, use, and area districts of Manhattan between Fifty-ninth and 125th Streets, will be heard at the Wednesday session; those interested in the districts north of 125th Street, at the Thursday session.

The height and area provisions of the proposed districting scheme affecting these districts are simply a re-enactment of the tenement-house law so far as apartment houses are concerned. The thing of greatest moment to realty owners in the proposed zone plan is the use of districting.

The City Waterfront.

The city's waterfront is about 577 miles in length, of which 55 miles are in Manhattan, 68 in the Bronx, 201 in Brooklyn, 196 in Queens, and 57 in Richmond.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note.—All lectures, unless otherwise specified, will begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

TOLSTOY, OR THE OPEN ROAD, by Jonathan C. Day, 4 P. M.; "Ibsen, the New Morality," by William J. Durant, 5 P. M.; "Natfonal Destiny," Jonathan C. Day, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

WILL BIRTH CONTROL END SEX SLAVERY? by John Brennen, Editor "Physical Culture," Brooklyn Philosophical Association, Long Island Business College, South Eighth St., between Bedford and Driggs Avs., Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

DANNREUTHER STRING QUARTET, Free Concert, auspices People's Institute, Brooklyn, Commercial High School, Albany Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

NEW YORK STRING QUARTET, auspices People's Institute, Brooklyn, Manual Training High School, Seventh Av. and Fourth St., Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES IN THE RELIGION OF A MODERN MAN, by Rabbi Morris Lazaron of Baltimore, auspices People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

IMMORTALITY AND THE OLD TESTAMENT, by Alfred W. Martin, Meeting House, Society for Ethical Culture, 64th St. and Central Park West, 8 P. M.

PREVENTION OF POVERTY, by Jonathan A. Rawson, Jr., (N. Y. A. I. C. P.,) auspices Greenacre Fellowship, 64 East 34th St.

OUR CITY PARKS, THEIR CARE, USES, AND ABUSES, by Louis W. Fehr, Secretary Park Board, at the Public Forum, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av.

ORGAN RECITAL, by W. A. Goldsworthy, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by William J. Kraft, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx, 3 P. M.

THE GRAND CANYON, by the Rev. Eugene A. Bartlett, All Seuls' Church, Ocean and Ditmas Avs., Brooklyn, 7:45 P. M. Illustrated.

Monday.

THE BIBLE IN ART, by Dr. Enelow, Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., 11 A. M. sharp.

NURSING AS A FORM OF SOCIAL WORK, by Lillian D. Wald, lecture in course on "Types of Social Work," New York School of Philanthropy, 105 East 22d St., 4:10 P. M.

THE MERCHANT MARINE AND PREPAREDNESS, debate by James L. Euell and A. R. Smith, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

NOTES ON THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF MELANESIA, by Dr. A. A. Goldweiser, Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences, in conjunction with the American Ethnological Society, American Museum of Natural History.

ITALIAN LECTURE: LA CURA PREVENTIVA DELLA TUBERCOLOSI, by Dr. Attilio Cacoli, Illustrated, Public School 102, 113th St., east of 2d Av.

A SINGLE STANDARD OF MORALITY, by Mrs. Harry Hastings, Political Equality Association, 15 East 41st St., 8:30 P. M.

BYRON: THE ETERNAL SPIRIT OF THE CHAINLESS MIND, by Professor Christian Gauss, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts.

BRUGES, BRUXELLES, AND THE FIELD OF WATERLOO, by Miss A. Helene H. Magrath, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av. Illustrated.

IN TROUBADOUR LAND, by Professor Charles U. Clark, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS, by Dr. George L. Meylan, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St. Illustrated.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, by Edward Justus Parker, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

STRUGGLE FOR A FRENCH REPUBLIC—THE ABOLITION OF ABSOLUTISM, by Professor Edward F. Humphrey, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St.

FLORENCE: CRADLE OF THE RENAISSANCE, by Alfred D. F. Hamlin, Hunter College, Lexington Av. and 68th St. Illustrated.

MAXIME GORKY, by Professor J. G. Carter Troop, New York Public Library, 112 East 96th St.

NEW ORLEANS, by Flavius Probst, Pilgrim Hall, 56th St. and Broadway, Illustrated.

ANIMAL PROTECTION, by H. Elmer Gilchrist, St. Columba Hall, 343 West 25th St. Illustrated.

RUSSIA'S MARCH ACROSS ASIA, by Ian C. Hannah, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx. Illustrated.

NIGHT IN THE FOREST, by James A. Cruikshank, P. S. 46, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

WALES AND HER PEOPLE, by Henry H. Parry, P. S. 50, Bryant and Vyse Avs., north of 172d St. Illustrated.

Tuesday.

THE CITIZEN AND THE PRESS, by Professor Franklin Matthews, School of Journalism, Columbia University, auspices People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

NEW TESTAMENT AND MODERN LIFE, by Professor Kirsopp Lake, formerly Professor of New Testament Exegesis, University of Leyden, Holland, now Professor at Harvard University, Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St.

GREEK ART AND THOUGHT, SOCRATES, by L. B. Stoughton Holborn, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

MERCHANT OF VENICE, by Louis U. Wilkinson, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.

LITERARY AND HISTORIC SHRINES OF BOSTON AND VICINITY, by Isaac F. Smith, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Illustrated.

THE AEROPLANE AND ITS DEVELOPMENT, by E. Adrian von Muffling, Riverdale Hall, Riverdale Av. and 260th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

RURAL DENMARK, by Mrs. Antoinette B. Hervey, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 155th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M. Bach and Wagner program.

A NEW PART OF NORTH AMERICAN FLORA, by Dr. W. A. Murrill; "Conversa Inoculations and Experiments in Gymnosporangium," by Dr. B. O. Dodge; "Plant Diseases in the Philippines," by Paul W. Graff; Torrey Botanical Club, Museum Building, N. Y. Botanical Garden, 3:30 P. M.

HEALTH WORK OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by Lee K. Frankel, lecture in course on "Types of Social Work," New York School of Philanthropy, 105 East 22d St., 4:10 P. M.

BIOLOGY: EVOLUTION OF THE KIDNEY, by William J. Durant, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

WARFARE BY AUTOMOBILE, by John R. Eustis, P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson Sts., near Varick St. Illustrated.

THE PHILIPPINES, by Irwin Bib Tolins, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av. Illustrated.

LIGHT PHENOMENA, by J. Loring Arnold, N. Y. Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 503 West 145th St. Illustrated.

GREECE AND THE BALKAN WAR, by Frank W. Jackson, Institute Hall, 218 East 106th St. Illustrated.

WONDERS OF SNOW AND ICE, by Dr. William T. Elsing, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th St. Illustrated.

THE PHILIPPINES, by Major Frank Keck, Y. W. H. A., 31 West 110th St. Illustrated.

SAUNTERINGS IN MERRIE ENGLAND, by Dr. Thomas Edward Potterton, P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

WOMEN OF SHAKESPEARE: PORTIA, ROSALIND, BEATRICE, by Mrs. Ethel Foster, P. S. 53, 168th St. and Findlay and Teller Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Thursday.

WHY SHOULD THERE BE INVESTIGATIONS OF CITY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS? By John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, auspices Woman's Municipal League of the City of New York, at its headquarters, 42 West 39th St., 11 A. M.

BEAUTY HINTS AND PATENT MEDICINES, by Dr. O. M. Leisser of the New York Board of Health, auspices Home Economic Committee, New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Edison's of Home Economics, 124 West 42d St., 8 P. M.

ON HORSEBACK THROUGH PALESTINE, by Adolos Allen, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts. Illustrated.

UNITED STATES AS A WORLD POWER—EXTRA-CONTINENTAL DEVELOPMENT, by Arthur M. Wolfson, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

GROWTH OF SOCIAL CONTROL, by William B. Guthrie, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St.

GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND, by A. Franklin Ross, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

WHAT IS LITERATURE? by Max Ravitch, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St.

DEMOCRATS VS. WHIGS, by Miss Jennie M. Davis, Labor Temple, corner 14th St. and 2d Av. Illustrated.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE AS SEEN IN NEW YORK CITY BUILDINGS, by Joseph M. Tilden, N. Y. Public Library, 96th St. Branch, 112 East 96th St. Illustrated.

THE WONDERFUL ELECTRON, by Charles L. Harrington, N. Y. Public Library, 135th St. Branch, 103 West 135th St. Illustrated.

THE EXUANSION OF RUSSIA, by Lucy Elizabeth Textor, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St.

THE CALL OF THE DESERT, by James F. Wilson, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx. Illustrated.

TOUR TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, by Jorge P. Santamarina, P. S. 36, Castle Hill Av., between Watson and Black Rock Avs., Unionport. Illustrated.

KOENIGSKINDER, Mrs. Caroline K. Goldberg, P. S. 39, Longwood Av., Kelly and Beck Sts., Bronx. Illustrated.

THE MAN OF EGYPT, by Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 136th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

THE YELLOW PERIL, by Sydney Neville Ussher, P. S. 46, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Friday.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION: INTER-RELATION BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICE, by Jared van Wagenen, Jr., State Department of Agriculture, 305 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

THE BAD BOY AND WHAT WE ARE DOING WITH HIM, by Miss Olive M. Jones, Principal Probationary School, auspices People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

SINS OF PATRIOTISM, by Jonathan C. Day, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

THE MIDDLE AGES: FAITH AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, by Earl Barnes, Wadleigh High School, 115th St. and 7th Av.

EVOLUTION OF A HAT, by M. H. Wright, P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av. Illustrated.

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, by Mrs. Frances Carter, P. S. 52, Broadway, Academy St., and Vermilyea Av., Inwood. Illustrated.

PARIS, PAST AND PRESENT, by Mrs. Mabel S. C. Smith, P. S. 61, 12th St., west of Avenue B. Illustrated.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION, by Prof. James Walter Crook, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av.

THEDANUBE, by Garrett P. Serviss, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

WARFARE BY AUTOMOBILES, by John R. Eustis, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

THE PHILIPPINES, by Irwin Bib Tolins, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St. Illustrated.

MICHAEL ANGELO, by Eugene Schoen, P. S. 160, Suffolk and Rivington Sts. Illustrated.

LONDON AND THE CORONATION OF GEORGE V., by James A. Cruikshank, P. S. 3, 147th St., between Melrose and Courtlandt Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

THE SEA BEACH AT LOW TIDE, by John J. Schoonhoven, P. S. 17, Fordham St., near City Island Av., City Island, 8 P. M. Illustrated.

HOW TO PREVENT DISEASES OF THE BODY BY PROPER CARE OF MOUTH AND TEETH, by Dr. A. M. Nodine, P. S. 28, Anthony and Tremont Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

NEW ORLEANS, by Flavius Brobst, P. S. 82, 183d St., between Beaumont and Cambreling Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

ITALY, THE GARDEN OF EUROPE, by Glen Arnold Grove, P. S. 33, Jerome Av., north of 183th St. Illustrated.

LIFE AND INDUSTRIES OF THE JAPANESE, by James Walter Doughty, P. S. 51, 158th St., Jackson and Trinity Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Saturday.

RELIGION IN ATHENS, by I. B. Stoughton Holborn, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

AWAKENING OF EUROPE: ARTS AND THEOLOGY, by Earl Barnes, Cooper Institute, 8th St. and 4th Av.

MACBETH, by Algernon Tassin, N. Y. Public Library, 58th St. Branch, 121 East 58th St.

VERDI'S OPERA "AIDA," by Mrs. Caroline K. Goldberg, N. Y. Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 505 West 145th St. Illustrated.

THE MIRACLE OF IRRIGATION, by Lewis A. Beardsley, Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th St. Illustrated.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION, by Professor James Walter Crook, P. S. 37, 145th St., east of Willis Av., Bronx.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, March 27.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bolton Road, e s, Seaman Av & Prescott Av, 128.6x138.5x154x114.2, vacant; Trustees of Dyckman Library against G. B. Hayes et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $10,973.48; taxes, &c., $359.04.

Tuesday, March 28.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

31st St, 149-153 West, extending through to 158-160 West 32d St, 65.10x198.5x27.2x irregular, three, four, and five story buildings; Felix Marcotte et al. against Realty Holding Co. et al.; Corbett Brothers, attorneys; due, $256,335.30; taxes, &c., $6,080.87.

56th St, 443 West, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; Therese Wolff against United Boros Real Estate Co. et al.; Albert Erdman, attorney; due, $18,890.33; taxes, &c., $645.75.

57th St, 245-247 East, n s, 76.8 ft w of 2d Av, 53.4x100.5, 2 three-story dwellings; C. H. Johnston against C. E. Neier et al.; Curtis, M., P. & C., attorneys; due, $23,978.92.

24th St, 340 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; C. F. Lawton against M. M. Mooney et al.; V. M. Mollenhauer, attorney; due, $18,839.89.

Leroy St, 10, n s, 150 ft s of Bedford St, 25x90, three-story stable; S. H. Jackson against Margarita Campiglia et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $6,246.45.

By Henry Brady.

Bolton Road, s w corner of 212th St, 654.4x732x irregular, two-story brick dwelling and frame buildings; H. A. Smith against Salem Land Co.; Arthur Smith, attorney; due, $10,841.80; taxes, &c., $1,356.70.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

19th St, 12 West, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92, four-story building; Lincoln Trust Co., sub-trustee, against M. F. Grossman et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; due, $30,-172.70; taxes, &c., $1,630.17.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrjan.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 229 ft s of 177th St, 28.7x63.5x25x51.2, vacant; Nicholas Kessler against Morris Heights Realty Co.; W. B. Shelton, attorney; due, $1,177.19.

Wednesday, March 29.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Park Inn, at Rockaway Park, L. I., on 4th and 5th Avs and Atlantic Ocean, 220x220x200, three-story furnished hotel.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50 and 52, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, extending through to 22 to 28 Elizabeth St., 75x200x100x100x25x100, Atlantic Garden buildings and tenements; Columbia Trust Co. against Louis Levy et al.; Merrill, R & T., attorneys; due, $103,980.34; taxes, &c., $4,211.24.

99th St, n s, 174 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, vacant; J. M. Bowers, trustee, against M. M. Silverman et al.; M. S. Sloriand, attorney; due, $8,880.79; taxes, &c., $547.50.

By Henry Brady.

82d St, 315 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9, four-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against J. A. Halloway et al.; R. & E. I. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $5,242.25; taxes, &c., $590.94.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

St. Peter's Av, n w corner of Maclay Av, 25x100; P. A. Moore and another against Sarah Trainor et al.; J. T. Hanlon, attorney; due, $4,502.55; taxes, &c., $1,109.40.

By James J. Donovan.

Beck St, 676, s s, 272.6 ft e of Avenue St. John, 54.1x125, five-story flat; Paul Baumgarten against New York Co. et al.; J. A. Beha, attorney; due, $7,790.61; taxes, &c., $1,484.40; prior mtg, $40,000.

Van Cortlandt Park East, s e corner of 240th St, three lots, with buildings; James Burt against Jerome Barry et al.; J. T. Burt, attorney; due, $8,222.78; taxes, &c., $7.

By Charles A. Berrjan.

161st St, 276 East, s s, 57 ft e of Morris Av, 44x80, five-story flat; M. D. Morschauser against M. G. Peters et al.; J. C. Hoenninger, attorney; due, $22,282.96; taxes, &c., $1,422.90.

Thursday, March 30.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

64th St, 14 West, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5, five-story flat; East River Savings Institution against A. E. Willis et al.; C. F. Hibbard, attorney; due, $20,450.39; taxes, &c., $991.10.

By James L. Wells Co.

Bleecker St, 128-125, n w corner Wooster St, 50x100, eight-story loft building; Excelsior Savings Bank against Building & Engineering Co. et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; due, $79,533.91; taxes, &c., $5,574.57.

By Daniel Greenwald.

7th Av, 2,424, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75, six-story apartment house; W. A. Allen and another, trustees, against Joseph Lasmmle et al.; Butler, W. & C., attorneys; due, $71,916.78; taxes, &c., $1,000.50.

Friday, March 31.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 1,916, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & P., attorneys; due, $16,337.32; taxes, &c., $1,577.98.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Amsterdam Av, e s, at about 193d St, 100x271.5x irregular, frame stores; E. R. C. Floyd against James Thom et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; amount due, $21,643.59; taxes, &c., $1,313.35.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hoe Av, 1,228, e s, 75 ft s of Freeman St, 50x100, three-story dwelling; C. O. Schetter against Florence Dean et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $10,869.44; taxes, &c., $249.67.

Whitlock Av, e s, 125 ft n of Tiffany St, 25x132.6x irregular, three-story house; J. W. Dougan et al., trustees, against Moric Wolfinger et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; amount due, $8,206.97; taxes, &c., $192.47.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 165th St, 219.6x122.8 to w s of St. Nicholas Av x284.10x268.7; Broadway and 165th Street Realty Co. to Union Trust Co. of New York, 80 Broadway, March 24, mtg $450,000, due May 1, 1919, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. deP. Foster, 44 Wall St. $25,000

117TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of Pleasant Av, 75x100.11, mtg $50,000; 119th St, n s, 213 ft w of Pleasant Av, 75x100.11, prior mtg $50,000; 136th St, n s, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11, prior mtg $225,500; 137th St, s s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11, prior mtg $27,500; 102d St, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.11, prior mtg $49,700; 100th St, n s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11, prior mtg $19,000; 118th St, s s, 353 ft e of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11, prior mtg $23,000; Suffolk St, w s, 124.8 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100, prior mtg $23,250; Max Loretta Corp. to Max Mandel, 574 West End Av, March 24, due as per notes; attorney, Abraham A. Silberberg, 258 Broadway.....$20,000

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, n e corner of 228th St, 203x114x100 to 229th St x 103x228; Hugo N. Schloss and another to Jacob Rossbach, 1 West 86th St, March 24, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$50,000

HORNADAY PLACE, n s, at line between Lots 26 and 27, map Wardaville, 50x84.2; Jacob Cohen Construction Co. to Chiaffarelli Co., 2,119 Honeywell Av, March 24, due April 1, 1917; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$4,500

KELLY ST, e s, 125 ft s of 163d St, 44.5x121.2; Marbertrick Co., Inc., to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, Feb. 19, due Jan. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$3,000

Lot 6, Parcel 3, map of William S. Ogden; James Thompson to Agnes M. Scoville, 263 West 132d St, March 23, due as per bond; attorney, Agnes M. Scoville, 263 West 132d St.....$1,200

MORRIS AV, e s, 158.7 ft n of 168th St, two lots together, in size 74.9x100, two mtgs, each $20,500; Alpha Realties, Inc., to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, March 24, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$41,000

165TH ST, s s, 29 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 20.2x94.11; J. Ostram Taylor to William C. Herbert, Katonah, N. Y., Feb. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 25; Isaac Horowitz against Moses Harris, owner and contractor.....$32

BROADWAY, 1,520; Henry Erkins against New York Theatre Co., owner; Fifteen Twenty Broadway, Inc., contractor.....$2,400

27TH ST, 22 and 24 West; Rockwood Sprinkler Co. of Massachusetts against Elmont Realty Co., owner, renewal.....$4,534

121ST ST, 242 East; Harry Weirin against Charles M. Whitney, Jr., owner, renewal.$80

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 152, e s, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100.5, partition; Adrian T. Kiernan, referee, to Brooklyn Building Material Co., Brooklyn, mtg $25,000, March 24; attorney, Samuel A. Potter, 140 Nassau St, over and above mtgs.....$28,000

WAVERLEY PLACE, 174, w s, 75 ft n of Christopher St, 21.4x85x21.4, and on n a. runs w 40x a 1.8x w 45; John Leible to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and e., all liens, March 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$50

5TH AV, 1,408, e s, 25.4 ft n of 115th St, 25x100; Charles E. McManus, exr., &c.; Eliza McManus to Max S. Rosenfeld, 307 West 119th St, mtg $18,000, (correction,) March 22; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St. $20,100

5TH AV, n w corner of 71st St, 29.2x125; Edmund L. and Walter C. Baylies, exrs., &c.; Nathalie E. Baylies to Edmund L. Baylies, 10 East 62d St; Walter C. Baylies, Boston, Mass., and another, one-third part to each, March 17; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....Nil

SAME PROPERTY; Edmund L. Baylies et al. to William F. Devine, 106 Cumberland St, Brooklyn, mtg $80,000, c. s. s., March 17; attorneys, same.....$100

74TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.9x68.2; William J. Wallace, Tunstall Va., to S. Edson Gage, Flushing, L. I. .....Nil

claim, Jan. 12; attorneys, Lannon & Bailey, 2 Rector St. $3,000

218TH ST, s e corner of Park Terrace West, 25x101.5x40x104.7, foreclosure Jan. 11; James B. Butler, referee, to Mary C. Beecher, 228 Prospect Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., March 22; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $8,000

Bronx.

BRACKEN AV, e s, 275 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Rose Kehoe to Minnie K. Kennedy, 73½ Cady St, Rochester, N. Y., March 24; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BOSTON RD, n e corner of Cedar St, 87x90; Anna Dannies to John Dannies, 302 West 134th St, ½ right, title, and interest, Dec. 12, 1907; attorney, John Dannies, 302 West 134th St.....$1

DE KALB ST, e s, at n e cor. of 210th St, 112.3x7.5x100x38.5; Harry A. Goidel, referee to Tremont B. & L. Association, 1,931 Washington Av, March 24; attorneys, Friend & F., 132 Nassau St.....$1,825

HORNADAY PLACE, n s, in line between Lots 26 and 27, map Wardaville, 50x84.2; Chiaffarelli Co. to Jacob Cohen Construction Co., 2,147 Honeywell Av, March 24, mtg $4,500; attorney, H. Elson, 2,093 Mohegan Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Cohen Construction Co. to Rebecca Elson, 2,093 Mohegan Av, mtg $4,500, March 24; same attorney.....$100

KELLY ST, 936, e s, 37.6x121.2; Meehan Construction Co. to Marbertrick Co., Inc., 23 West 31st St, mtg $18,500, Feb. 17; attorney, Louis Siegel, 23 West 31st St.....$1

LOT 227, map of Ryer Homestead, 32.6x106.5; also Prospect Av, s e s, 212 ft s w of Samuel St, 33x150; also Prospect Av, e s, 100 ft s of 180th St, 34.3x irregular; Giosue Galliani to Antonio Galliani, 2,078 Prospect Av, March 24; attorneys, Geltner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $1

MAPES AV, w s, 118.2 ft s of 180th St, 63.3x100; Giosue Galliani to Giennaio Di Marco, 2,100 Prospect Av, March 24; attorneys, Geltner, S

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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Cost Us $8,000—$9,000

For Sale to You at $6,500

Small Cash Payment—Balance Very Easy Terms

At East Ninth St., Bet. Ave. N and O

Near Brighton Beach "L" and Coney Island Ave. trolley line.

Frame houses, 2-story and cellar, 9 rooms and bath; hardwood floors, tile bath, electric light, gas ranges, hot water heater in kitchen, furnaces, open plumbing. Lot 40x100, with room for garage. Open for inspection daily; man on premises, 1442 East Ninth Street.

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153 Remsen St., Brooklyn

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200 Feet From Prospect Park

ONE BLOCK from NEW SCHOOL

16th Street near 11th Avenue

Beautiful new brick one-family houses built on parked terraces, containing eight rooms; sun parlor and sleeping porch; artistically decorated; hardwood trim; parquet floors; tiled bath-rooms; shower bath, porcelain tank and tub; pedestal basin; vacuum cleaner, electric lights, steam heat, gas ranges, instantaneous water heater; laundry in basement and built-in refrigerator.

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Private Driveway and Garage Space Without Extra Cost

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Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., and reached by Rogers Av., Nostrand Av., St. John's Place, Ocean Av., or Franklin Av. cars to Crown St. Subway (now building) only two blocks away. Representative on the property. Telephone Main 6480.

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Entire Triangular Block

Myrtle & Hamburg Avs. & Stanhope Street

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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Opposite 22nd Ave. Station.

Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22nd Ave.

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Country Estate, 2400 Acres, Natural Woodland, Lake.

Elevation, 1,300; beautiful 75 acre lake; falls, trout stream; 60 acres tilled; about 7,000,000 feet timber; convenient to New York; price extremely reasonable; terms.

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Across to 42d St.; splendid new law Tenement with stores, leased to responsible tenant, can be bought at ridiculously low price; any offer submitted; must be sold.

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Most desirable corners,

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Prices so low,

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within two blocks. Partly excavated.

$6,500 PER LOT.

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A PLOT 75x100

A few feet from Broadway, near office; price less $90,000; permanent light.

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1,223-1,227-1,239-1,241 UNION ST.

Near Nostrand Av., new 2-story, 7 rooms and tiled kitchen and bath, parquet floors throughout, steam heat, separate hot water heater and every modern improvement; price only $6,750; terms arranged; don't get shut out; when these are gone no more can be built for any such price. Apply to sample house, 1,239 Union St., or

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Handsome One-Family House

with garage; 12 rooms; electrified and steam heated; a fine, well built, modern house, with wide porch, in very select neighborhood in Flatbush; low price if sold quickly; shown by present occupants. 1,413 Avenue G, near Newkirk Av. station, Brighton Beach line. Further information of owners, Peter A. Frasse & Co., 417 Canal St. Call or phone Spring 9720.

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Up to date, all latest improvements, sewer, inclosed porch, screens, near new subway, Flatbush section. Occupied by owner. Call or write J. F. DENLINGER, 1048 East 3rd Street, Brooklyn.

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Modern home of 10 rooms and 2 baths; open fireplaces; hardwood; spacious porches; hot water heat; sewer, water, gas and electricity; 3 minutes to restricted bathing beach, dock, etc.; deep water anchorage; 2 blocks to station; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. W. W. STEPHENSON, 343 W. 34th St.

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THE BAYONNE BOLT & NUT COMPANY PLANT.

EQUIPPED AND IN FULL OPERATION, located at the foot of Tenth Avenue, fronting on Kill-van-Kull, WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS of New York Harbor; deep water and railroad siding; 400-FOOT PIER; additional land for expansion; one story buildings; OWN POWER PLANT.

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Built three years ago along modern lines; three stories and basement; main building 220x40—wing 160x50; 70,000 square feet of floor space, with CARRYING CAPACITY of 350 LBS. per square foot; New York, New Haven & Hartford RAILROAD SIDING; excellent light, open on all sides; power plant; trolley passes door. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

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THE AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY'S property on Avenue A, between 63d and 64th Streets, running through to the East River; excellent bulkhead; POWER PLANT; ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT ON EAST RIVER; large brick buildings; SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING, STORAGE OR TERMINAL PURPOSES.

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Plant is located on West 4th St., three minutes from the Central Railroad Station. The buildings are of brick, steel frame, and a few wood frame buildings, having a total floor area of 15,000 square feet; also two-story office building; power plant in excellent condition; large water supply from private well; READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

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Large, modern plant, located on tract of TEN ACRES, HAVING 2,200 FEET FRONTAGE on the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. J. MAIN BUILDING 80x325, with travelling crane; concrete floor; total floor area 50,000 square feet; modern brick buildings; high ceilings; railroad siding; power plant; GOOD LABOR MARKET; steam heat; electric lights.

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Located in the industrial centre of Elizabethport, near the large plant of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. and the Elizabethport R. R. Station. EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET. ONE AND TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, RAILROAD SIDINGS; 125,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE. Steam heat—power plant—electric lights—SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

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Located along the Hoosick River, in the Hoosick Valley, between Troy and Johnsonville, N. Y.; reached by Boston & Maine R. R.; FREE WATER POWER for about four months in the year. Electric power at very low rates. Brick buildings; 100,000 square feet of floor space. Boilers; SPRINKLER SYSTEM; electric lights. EXCELLENT MILL PROPERTY.

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On Brooklyn Shore, next to N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Freight Yard, near Williamsburg Bridge, foot of North Fourth St. Plot about one acre, with 110 feet frontage on East River.

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$300 Cash; Mortgages, $5,450.

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Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

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OWNER'S OFFER

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House of English type, with six bedrooms, bath and two extra toilets; living room, dining room, laundry and kitchen; large veranda, tile roof; water, gas, electric light and sewers; large plot on best street at Kew; high ground and near station; only 15 min. to Penn. Sta., Man.; fine train service; very reasonable price; easy terms. Write PERSONAL, Box N 272 Times Annex.

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Located in a real park, with fifty-year-old trees, delightful seven-room cottages; steam, gas, electricity; inclosed piazza; driveway for garage; 17 minutes from Pennsylvania Station or Flatbush Av.; or five-cent trolley; only $4,850; easy terms. Apply to owners,

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336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

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AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE IN ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS.

The land comprises over 1½ acres, high elevation. House contains on the first floor 5 large rooms, including billiard room; on the second and third floors 6 rooms, 3 baths, shower, sleeping porches, etc.; all improvements. Garage for two cars. For further particulars apply

C-503

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Fully furnished, 4 baths; cottage, garage, tennis court; fruit, handsome shade; 12 acres; commuting distance; 10 minutes station; offered to close estate; might rent.

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22 EAST 42D ST.

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16-family new apartment; high class improvements; all rented, waiting list; near depot and schools; splendid view of Hudson; entrance on two streets; refined section; also improved factory site, large plot, bargain. Owner, Laragh, 159 Warburton Av., Yonkers. Phone 1228 Yonkers.

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Two baths, running water in every room, steam heat; garage; on Hudson River; electric train service. One hour out. $18,000. Small amount of cash. Box 299 Times.

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Westchester County Property

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

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Larchmont	Dobbs Ferry	Scarsdale
Mamaroneck		Hartsdale
Rye	Ardsley	White Plains
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Residences in Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley and Irvington.

Greenburgh Realty Co., Agents,

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Sagamore Development Co.

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Or local brokers.

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1¼ miles from Station. House recently remodelled and decorated, contains 14 rooms, 2 baths, modern improvements. 4 acres; large garden; exceptionally fine trees, pines and maples, near house. Garage and stable. For rent, furnished, by the year, $2,000; for season, $1,500. For particulars apply R-680

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35 miles from Grand Central; very extensive land and water views; main dwelling has 12 rooms, 2 baths, vapor heat, sleeping porch, large piazzas; garage, farmer's house of 7 rooms and bath; tenant house, 7 rooms; stable, dairy, barn, icehouse, &c.; large shade trees, fruit, orchards; very best of condition; price is much below its value and a bargain. NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 EAST 42D ST.

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Situated in the most exclusive section of Tarrytown, facing on two streets; to be sold at a sacrifice to close an estate; other desirable bargains to rent and sale.

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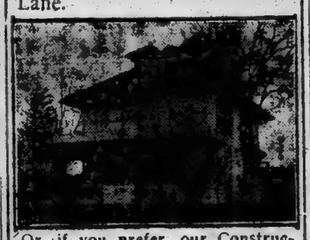

Or, if you prefer, our Construction Department will plan a house *just to your liking* and enable you to *put your rent into a home.*

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Within the golf grounds of Ardsley Park we have for sale property consisting of handsome house and about nine acres; five master's bedrooms, ample quarters for servants; wonderful views of Hudson; property cost $160,000; modern in every respect; can be purchased at a bargain. For full particulars apply to

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60 Acres $60,000.

Central Park Av., Yonkers.

1¼ Miles from Scarsdale Station

Price only about half that of adjoining property. High ground commanding fine views of Sound on one side and of Hudson River and Palisades on the other. Splendid location for a private estate, an institution, a golf club or for subdivision.

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Near water and club. Attractive, modern house of 15 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat. Large garage, three-quarters acre land. Bargain. Would rent unfurnished.

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New artistic stucco home, 7 large rooms, beautiful surroundings; tall trees; high ground; short walk station and Sound; Westchester County, short distance out. For full particulars write OWNER; address "Quality," 171 Times.

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WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT LARCHMONT

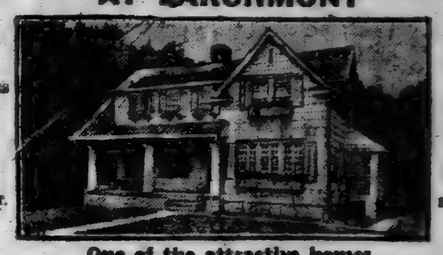

One of the attractive homes at "Larchmont Park"

Our settlement starts within a five minute walk of the station, and is convenient to the village stores, schools and churches; also to the bathing beach and boat clubs. It is improved with sewer, water, gas, electric light, telephone, macadam roads and cement sidewalks.

We can give you here a substantial home on an attractive plot of ground for $5,500—on payment of $500—balance like rent.

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818 Acres Under Cultivation

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36 Minutes Out.

Larchmont Centre, situated on the Sound side of R. R. between the station and water in the village of Larchmont's residential section for all-year homes; with sewer, water, gas, electricity; fine old trees, etc. Near station and only a short walk to schools, bathing beach, yacht club, etc. For $5,500 we can give you an up to date 6-7 room house with every modern improvement, on good sized plot; $500 cash and balance on payments like rent. For further information

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Situated on North Broadway, Tarrytown; commanding magnificent views of the Hudson River and the surrounding country for 20 miles. A neighborhood of estates of families of prominence and wealth—a rare gem in a perfect setting.

Large stone mansion embodying every modern convenience and comfort, containing 25 rooms and 10 baths; outbuildings in keeping with mansion and in perfect condition; extensive greenhouses; wonderful old trees and rare shrubs. A park of 40 acres complete in every detail. This property has been taken in exchange and is offered at a bargain. Telephone, write or see

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3 Acres and Good House

About ½ mile from depot at Ardsley. Garden and fruit trees. Address

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Commuting distance; 14 acres; modern house; 6 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms, bath; garage; stable; gardener's cottage; garden; Price $35,000.

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For Sale—In best section of Beechmont, modern Colonial frame house, commanding extensive view of country and Sound; large living room, finished in solid mahogany; seven sleeping rooms, three baths; open fireplaces; hot water heat; garage; half acre of ground, 150 feet street frontage.

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I offer as owner, trustee and agent some very interesting propositions for your consideration.

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Beautiful Modern Stucco Residence. NEW ROCHELLE.

11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; about one-half acre; near Sound.

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duck, fruit farm combined; 1½ miles depot; 85 acres; brook traverses property; springs; farm house; outbuildings; $10,000. Don't get excited. Come right away if you have to walk.

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Most delightful village in Westchester County. 30 minutes from Grand Central. 5 minutes from station.

10 Modern Houses

All different. Nearly completed. Finished to suit. Plots 75 x 100. Restricted.

Sale $10,000-$12,000

LEASE, $1,200-$1,500

8-10 rooms, 3 and 4 tiled baths, with showers. Large rooms, closets and verandas. Parquet floors, electric lights, open fireplaces.

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A little island of about 3 acres connected with mainland by finely constructed causeway; beautiful modern house of 11 rooms and 3 baths; splendid bathing-beach and boathouses; excellent outbuildings. A most unique, attractive and exclusive property. Only 35 minutes out. Price $35,000.

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10-Room House

in residential section Dobbs Ferry. Rooms large; good river view. Convenient to depot. A bargain. Address

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Phone 500 Larchmont for Appointment.

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Rent or sale; near beach and station.

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(Great Neck residents for 20 years.)

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COUNTRY HOME.

Modern improvements; on a corner plot, 50x140, consisting of 10 rooms and 2 baths; built under the personal supervision of owner, who now occupies it; for sale at a sacrifice. F. C. REARSON. Telephone Bayside 2799, L. I.

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surrounding large acreage; nine-room, steam-heated brick house, improvements; short walk express station; one and a half hours out; tremendous sacrifice. Owners, M 100 Times.

WOULD a North Shore home site adjoining golf course, overlooking bay, with shore privileges, improved streets, &c., near station, 30 minutes to Pennsylvania Terminal, at one-third less than its value, interest you? HALLETT, 22 EAST 33D ST. PHONE 3540 MURRAY HILL.

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only 40 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av., with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds, near private bathing beach; good fishing; $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. B Farm, 243 W. 34th St.

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Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, electricity, water, sidewalks, &c.; 40 minutes from city; will dispose of considerably less than their real value for cash if bought at once. Bald, Box 157 Times Downtown.

For Sale

"Old English Manor" house on large plot, attractively landscaped, with right of way to private beach on the Sound

At Great Neck, L. I.

Living room, 18x31 feet, large open fireplace; cheerful dining room, built-in china closets, covered porch, terrace; four master's bedrooms, tiled bath with shower; two maids' rooms with bath. Hot water heat, electricity, city water. State-approved sewer. 26 minute train service to Manhattan, boat service in Summer. Ideal location for year-round residence.

Attractive price, convenient terms. Send for photos and particulars.

Owner, Box 57, Great Neck, L. I.

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Building site on golf course with water view; 5¼ acres—$10,000.

Have plans for Colonial residence, which I will furnish free and superintend construction, to cost $20,000; will be worth $30,000 when complete. This is an unusual opportunity.

MILTON L'ECLUSE,

4030 Murray Hill. 18 East 34th St.

Choice Modern Homes

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Near Sound; 30 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.

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CEDAR GROVE BUNGALOW

Ideal 5-room semi-bungalow, with full cellar; built for all-year home; plot 200x300; rich soil for vegetables, fruit, and poultry; shaded with fine old cedar trees; 10 minutes' walk to station; trolley and beautiful harbor; boating, bathing, and fishing; large town 6,000; church, school, stores, &c.; one hour and ten minutes to city; owner must sell at once; full price $2,900; will take $300 cash, balance $16 per month; free tickets to investigate. B, Cedars, 349 East 14th St.

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14-room house, very near water, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, hot-water heat, gas, electricity, awnings, screens; 2-car garage; sewerage; trees, garden, private beach; wonderful view of Sound; 26 minutes from Penn. Terminal; also delightful trip by boat; rental, furnished, $1,500; unfurnished, $1,600; price $25,000. J. F. Phillips, Great Neck, N. Y. Phone 248W.

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Attractive new house, seven bedrooms, two baths, gas, electricity, fireplaces, large veranda, double garage, beautiful restricted plot, 80x100; five minutes from station, stores, country club; price $12,000; small cash payment, balance on easy monthly payments. Owner, F. HOWARD COVEY. Telephone 423J—Great Neck.

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Sandy beach, still water and surf bathing, magnificent boating, fine shooting. Will divide to suit purchasers. Easy terms. Address R. S. Blake, Montclair, N. J.

A REAL HOME Picturesque surroundings; high elevation; 20 minutes from Penn. (34th St.) and Flatbush, Brooklyn stations; four minutes' walk from express station; 100 trains daily; new semi-bungalow; seven large rooms, tile bath, sun parlor, sleeping porch, fireplace, parquet floors; all city improvements. Price $6,500; easy terms. C. H. W., Suite 505, 200 Broadway, New York.

MODERN BUNGALOW

within 5 minutes' walk of bathing beach; 6 rooms, including bath; large living and dining room; beamed ceilings; open fireplaces; spacious porches; gas and electricity; select neighborhood; 40 minutes from city; $800 cash balance $18 per month. B Bungalow, 349 East 14th St.

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Never occupied; nine rooms, tiled bath; oak floors; beamed ceilings; broad verandas; electricity, gas, steam heat; fireplace; large grounds; splendid shade; private bathing; boat anchorage; express station ninety minutes; sacrifice $5,500; easy terms. Owner, M 99 Times.

Summer Home—North Shore—For Rent

Forty acres, mile waterfront, fine anchorage; hour N. Y.; handsomely furnished residence, 5 master bedrooms, each with bath, fireplaces; 9 servants' rooms; st

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In the Country Near the Sea

HERE is a home that will please the most particular person. In design, material and workmanship it is an architectural gem. Big living room—sunny dining room—3 sleeping rooms with big roomy closets, large brick fireplace, beautiful tiled bathroom, model kitchen, broad veranda, handsome decorations, electric fixtures, shades, door and window screens, double floors; even clothes posts in yard, not forgetting a hose bib on outside of cellar. A house perfection; five minutes' walk to station; convenient to stores, schools, churches, casino, bathing pavilion, lakes, yacht harbor and other Brightwaters attractions.

6 Rooms and Tiled Bath
Landscaped Plot, 120x115 ft. **$4,500**

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"Developers of Choice Properties and Builders of Houses of Merit"
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QUARTER ACRE for a cottage 100x100 at Islip, L. I., near depot, $10 down, then $8 monthly..... **$100**

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FIVE ACRES for peach raising at Bay Shore, 1 mile to village. $50 down, $12 monthly..... **$850**

CUTE 4-ROOM COTTAGE and one-half acre for chickens. $50 down, $15 monthly..... **$1250**

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Any of the above at less than half their values. See me quick.
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EDGEMERE
Lawrence, Woodmere, Cedarhurst
New York City's Ocean Front.
Ocean Bathing, Fishing, Crabbing, Tennis, Golf, Boating, Motoring; 30 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station. (166 TRAINS DAILY.)
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED COTTAGES, RENTS $400 to $5,000
Real Estate Brokers of Rockaways. Box 13 Far Rockaway.

Delightful Country Home
For Sale or To Rent

at Quogue, L. I., 20 acres, 1,200 ft. water front Shinnecock Bay; large house, modern plumbing, spacious verandas; open fireplaces; large carriage house, boathouse; golfing; price and terms on application. Apply Geo. A. Peak, 9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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BLOCK 200 x 600, TAKEN IN FORECLOSURE.

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Glen Cove—Piping Rock
—Roslyn Section
Complete List of Properties for Rent.
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7 Wall St., N.Y.C. Phone—Rector 4042.

SOUTHOLD FURNISHED RENTAL

10 rooms, 2 baths; water front and views; shade and fruit trees; rented past four years one party. Rent $1,200 season.
LONG ISLAND BUREAU,
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal.
Murray Hill 7720.

Choice Modern Homes
Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.
Near Sound; 30 minutes from Broadway; 21 station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order at $4,500 and up; choice lots cheap; all terms remarkably easy.
JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

BAYSIDE, L. I.

At a big discount to get cash, present owner will sell new houses taken in exchange for acreage; your chance for a bargain.
EDWARD HESSELS
BAYSIDE, L. I., N. Y.

10c ZONE
BEECHHURST, L. I.
Opposite 183d St., the Bronx. Will sell two lots, residential section, centre of town; had intended build, but circumstances make it impossible. X 293 Times Annex.

Freeport, L. I. (Bayview Section)
Voted the banner village for a home.
Every known improvement installed.
Now is the time to inspect the several houses of 6 to 10 rooms, at bargain prices and easy terms; also large restricted building plots. See A. A. Sealy, 165 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 1621 Cort.).

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All desirable properties for sale or rent. Personal attention given your requirements.
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20 min. out, nr. station, excellent train service; high-class neighborhood; new 7 room bungalow, all improvements, tennis court. Price, $6,750; terms to suit. Send for photo.
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New 8-Room Brick House
$6,250

Little cash; balance $50 Monthly. See agent, 61 Middletown St., two blocks from L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica. 18 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan, or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. New York Office, Suite 1902, 220 West 42nd St.

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Eight rooms, bath; hollow tile; bungalow; 60x100; extensive views; rent $35 monthly; sale $3,500; terms.
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THESE ADVANTAGES could not be acquired individually by each purchaser, except by a prohibitive expenditure, and yet, for all practical purposes, the owner of a home in Kensington has all the benefit of these recreative features that he would have if he owned them entirely himself, with the added advantage of having the right kind of people as co-owners, to make them more enjoyable.

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WE DO NOT CHARGE ONE DOLLAR MORE for land including these recreative features than you pay elsewhere for land alone, and we challenge a comparison of prices in order to prove this claim.

TWELVE YEARS AGO we purchased the estate which is now Kensington, at a price so low that we are now able to sell the land, including all improvements and recreative advantages, at prices which would not be possible if the property had been purchased within the past five or six years.

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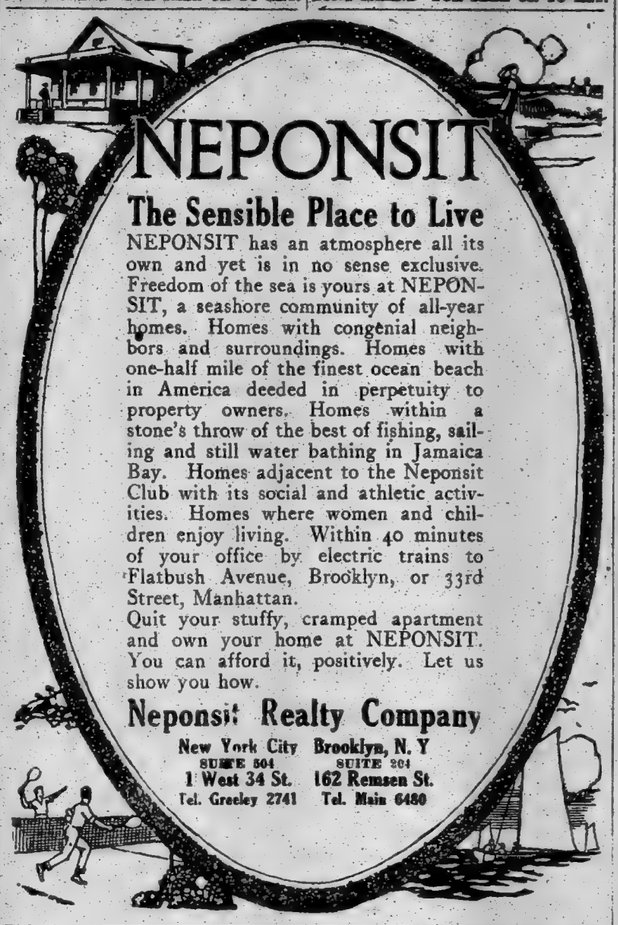

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47 lots on two sides of street, all improvements down to this property; lots extra deep, money to be made. There are now 400 peach trees; 10-room house, barn; trees will bring an income that will more than pay expenses until you start to operate. Gilbert Elliott, Owner, 165 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1621 Cort.

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Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong; handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; city improvements; electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage for two cars; scenery unsurpassed; lake 10 miles long, with 65 miles shore, 55 minutes D. L. & W.; Hopatcong first stop; commutation, $12.10; cost, $18,000; price, $9,500; your terms.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

So. Orange New Colonial Home 9 Rooms, 2 Baths **$9850**

Extra toilet, laundry, double hardwood floors, open fireplace, sun parlor, sleeping porch; modern in construction; fine location; near Lackawanna Sta.; bargain; terms.
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A BARGAIN—NEW HOUSE.

$40 monthly buys choice new seven-room home; tiled bath, steam, parquet floors all rooms; sleeping porch; every modern improvement; all street improvements; near churches, schools, depot; $450 cash, $4,700 on mortgage.
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or lease, 25 acres high-grade iron ore, near railroad, 50 miles New York.
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New Dutch Colonial home, corner plot, 250 by 150; many large trees; driveway; two-car garage; in exclusive suburban section; community tennis court adjoining and golf club within easy distance; house has nine rooms, four master's bedrooms, three baths, large living room, beamed ceiling, paneled dining room, two fireplaces; hardwood floors throughout; electric lights, all gas kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, American radiator steam heat; situated on westerly slope Palisades, within 15 minutes of Manhattan by automobile; can be seen any time. Apply owner, C. P. HASBROOK, 200 5th Av., New York, or Tenafly, N. J.

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W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

So. Orange New Colonial Home 9 Rooms, 2 Baths **$9850**

Extra toilet, laundry, double hardwood floors, open fireplace, sun parlor, sleeping porch; modern in construction; fine location; near Lackawanna Sta.; bargain; terms.
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$40 monthly buys choice new seven-room home; tiled bath, steam, parquet floors all rooms; sleeping porch; every modern improvement; all street improvements; near churches, schools, depot; $450 cash, $4,700 on mortgage.
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or lease, 25 acres high-grade iron ore, near railroad, 50 miles New York.
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From $100 to $500 Per Month.
HANDSOME Colonial Residence, 12 rooms and 3 bathrooms; fully furnished. Garage and stable.
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$150 CASH NOW
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Built days' work; superior construction, finish; delightfully located corner; 15-mile view; convenient Lackawanna express station, 70 daily trains, 50 minutes Broadway; contains living, dining rooms, den, butler's pantry, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, dressing room, having lavatory, tiled bathroom, maid's bath; front and side cement floor porches; oak floors throughout, ceiling beamed, walls paneled in hardwood; finest heat; costly gas, electric fixtures; gas range; open fireplace; beautiful lawn; fruit; model garage; perfect home, $6,900; easy terms; photo mailed.
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at a sacrifice; 16 rooms, 3 baths, (built for owner's use,) on large corner plot running into golf grounds; unobstructed view for miles; in best residential section of a suburban city of 15,000; 15 miles from Manhattan, 5 minutes' walk from 2 express stations and trolley.
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AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS
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48 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sts.
Near the Water. Actual Water Rights. High and Healthy. 800 Ft. Elev.

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After the $3,500 Is Paid **$36.84 Monthly** *Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.*

A fine, well built, livable house of 13 rooms and 3 baths; beamed ceilings and walls panelled in hard wood. Huge open fireplace. All city conveniences.
Full information and Appointment to See House from
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Splendidly constructed, perfect in its appointments, located at Atlantic and Tallahassee Avenues, the most desirable section of Chelsea. Lot, 90 by 125 ft. Open view of ocean. To be sold quickly to close an estate. With or without furnishings. Full information furnished on request.
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35 minutes from Hudson Terminal New York, *(Express Service)*
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Hillside residence in Orange Mountains, 500 feet elevation. Unobstructed view of New York. One acre plot. Excellent lawn. Sunken Garden. Quiet street. Beautiful surroundings.

Brick and Stucco House (and Garage). Built by owner. Entirely modern. Steam, Electricity, Gas, Rüud Heater, *10 rooms, 4 baths, dining porch.*

Ideal home community. Population 25,000. No manufacturing. Famous school center. Social clubs. Athletic club. Two golf clubs. Country club nearby. Unexcelled motoring roads in all directions.

For Terms: F. W. Crossley & Bros., D.L. Brothers Opp. Lackawanna Depot, Montclair, N. J.

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Artistic house of nine rooms and garage, modern in every respect, on a corner plot 102 ft. front by about 115 ft. deep, situated on a hill in the Prospect Street section at 300 ft. altitude, four minutes' walk from station. Grounds laid out by a landscape gardener, with an abundance of fine shrubbery and trees.

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Heated by steam; lighted by gas and electricity. Modern gas kitchen, (no coal range,) hot water attachment on boiler. Copper screens for windows, doors and porch; also glass enclosed porch for Winter. Full equipment of awnings for front porch and first floor where needed. Garage has cement floor and washstand and accommodates two cars; is heated by protected garage stove and well ventilated; also protected by burglar proof doors and windows. Full cement roadway to street from garage.

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Beautiful new Colonial residence, a gem. Choice Location. Big living room, sun porch, dining room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, separate tiled lavatory. Well built, carefully planned, with every improvement. Owner leaving for West, anxious to sell. Price $10,500.

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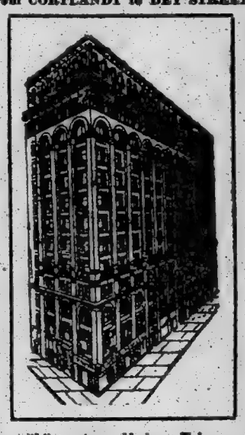

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3-4-5 rooms, **$23-$36** electric light and telephone.

APARTMENT,

Madison Square, 2 rooms; all improvements, decorated to suit. 7 West 26th St. See resident housekeeper, Enright.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1800 YEARLY. C. F. de Cesanove, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 1994.

417-421 CANAL STREET

CORNER LOFTS

Modern Fireproof Building. With direct entrance to new subway station. Fine light on four sides.
Extra high Ceilings. Steam Heat, two elevators. Sprinklered. Low Insurance and Electric Current.
Peter A. Frasse & Co., Inc., 417 Canal St., or Your Own Broker.

68 WALL STREET

To Lease,
Plot 25x100.
Owner will erect low structure on 70 feet for exclusive use of one tenant.
Excellent Opportunity for
BANK OR BANKERS
Favorable Terms.
Apply to
Edwin A. Arnold,
64 Wall St.
Tel. Hanover—7573.

217-219 CENTRE ST.

LOFTS FOR PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, LEATHER, ELECTRICAL, OR HEAVY MANUFACTURING.
FIREPROOF BUILDING, GOOD LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR SERVICE, LOW INSURANCE, REASONABLE RENT. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Inquire B. GOLDEN, ON PREMISES. Phone Spring 1008.

Lofts To Let

202-204 East 29th Street
LOWEST RENT SECTION

New building; light and airy; steam heat; passenger and freight elevators.
GREENWALD BROS.
3d Av. and 87th St. Phone Lenox 8100.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LA ROCHELLE

57 West 75th St.

7 Exceptionally large bright, outside rooms, 2 baths

FIREPROOF Building; two passenger, one service elevator.

THIS House is situated in the heart of one of New York's most exclusive residential sections.

WE believe the service in this house to be unsurpassed.

AND respectfully invite your inspection.

Rents $1,200 to $1,300
Superintendent on Premises.

THE CLEBURNE

West End Ave., 108th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Desirable East Side Apartments Rentals $35 to $60

1246 Madison Av. Near 90th St. | 7 Rooms, Bath, Single Flats, $45-$50.
131 East 86th St. Cor. Lexington Ave. | 7 Rooms, Bath, $50.
20 East 97th St. Near 5th Ave., Choice Single Flats. | 7 Rooms, Bath, Elevator, $52.50 & $53
58-66 E. 96th St. Near Park Avenue. | 7 Rooms, $35-$45.
Phone Lenox 3560 **Duff & Conger** Madison Av. & 60th St.

GRAMERCY PARK 34 34

Seven-room Apartment; electric light; hardwood floors; moderate rent; facing Park; also one Bachelor Room.
F. C. HALL, Supt.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38 JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave., trolley, 5 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

Fordham Heights, Bronx

3-4-5-6 Rooms & bath; Every conceivable improvement. **$21 to $48**
NEAR 182D ST.
2250 Grand Boulevard Concourse
Agent on premises. Phone 1432 Fordham.

CONCOURSE APARTMENTS

HONORE, 2,331 CONCOURSE,
4, 5, 6 ROOMS, $30 TO $48.
ALMA, 2,335 CONCOURSE,
6 ELEGANT ROOMS, $44.
BURTSELL, 2,337 CONCOURSE,
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $35-$36.

NEW BUILDINGS

PARK VIEW APARTMENTS

2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $38 up
OWNER ON PREMISES.

FINDLAY AVE. & 170TH ST.

NEAR GRAND CONCOURSE.
4-5-6 room apts. to let; up to date; select tenants; near school and all transit facilities. Telephone. **$21-$34**

WESTCHESTER.

JUST COMPLETED

"The Terrace"

Southwest Cor. South Broadway and Valentine Lane, Yonkers

Modern, high-class elevator Apartment House, equal in finish to any New York City apartment; every modern convenience, tiled baths, shower, servants' rooms, telephone, refrigerators, sleeping balconies, &c., &c. Every apartment is outside, leaving an unobstructed view of the finest section of South Yonkers, the Hudson and Palisades. Built in the exclusive section of Van Cortlandt Terrace. An ideal blending of city and country life.

2 Rooms & Bath, - $35 to $36
4 Rooms & Bath, - 47 to 50
5 Rooms & Bath, - 60 to 75
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, - 65 to 84

Living Room, 12.4x20.
Dining Room, 12x18, Chamber, 12x18.

5 minutes' walk from Van Cortlandt Park, 40 minutes from 42d St.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

NEW JERSEY.

HADDON HALL

Montclair, N. J.

Eight-story, fireproof, elevator. Finest apartment in State. Beautiful view and surroundings. City life in the country. 6, 7 or 8 rooms—low rent. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises, 57 Union St., or any real estate agent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

LOOK AT THESE

APARTMENTS, 1, 2, 3 Rooms & Bath, exceptionally furnished and decorated; full hotel service; 'phone; maid service; $40 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars, and 'bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 136 W. 73d St.

MURRAY HILL CHAMBERS

167 Madison Av., S. E. Cor. 33d St.
Three rooms and bath, including service; handsomely furnished.
Specially Adapted for Women.
WM. J. ROOME & CO., (INC.,) 177 Mad. Av., (34th St.)

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On March 22, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 12 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying that condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court herein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 10, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
March 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On March 15, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 35 cases canned peas upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 3, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
March 15, 1916.
H. Snowden Marshall, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On March 17, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against FIVE CANS OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building on April 3, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
March 17, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On March 22, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 4 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said

10,000 SUPPLY CASES SENT WAR HOSPITALS

American Fund for the French Wounded Issues Report on Year's Work.

GIFTS ARE ACKNOWLEDGED

American Jewish Relief Total is Now $3,675,785 — Rockefeller Foundation Gives $50,000 for Armenians.

The report detailing the activities of the American Fund for French Wounded for its first year, which was made public yesterday, showed that the fund, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is Chairman and Miss Anne Morgan Treasurer, had shipped to France in the last twelve months more than 10,000 cases of hospital and other supplies for the relief of the wounded and ill soldiers of France. These shipments included more than 102,000 garments, more than 40,000 bedding supplies, more than 1,500,000 hospital articles, more than 27,000 yards of gauze, 1,775 hospital instruments, 2,727 rolls of cotton, and more than 2,000 packages of miscellaneous articles.

The committee is now organized in practically all States of the Union and is recognized officially by the French Government.

"It is gratifying," said Mrs. Nevin yesterday, "to realize that we have been able to do a little for the wounded and suffering soldiers of France's brave army. All of our activities are devoted to the relief of the wounded and ill, and that is why we believe that our work has the sympathy of Americans everywhere.

"In the past few days we have received direct word from official sources in France indicating that, great as has been the need of aid for the small military hospitals in that country, the need is certain to be much greater in the near future as a result of the increased activities on the battle fronts.

"France is facing the greatest crisis in her history, and the men who are defending her are the descendants of men who stood shoulder to shoulder with us more than a hundred years ago. We feel that grateful recollection of France's aid to us then, if nothing more, suggests that we should do all we can for France's suffering soldiers at this time. We have been generously supported by the American people in the year just ended, and we have every reason to believe that support will continue."

Contributions to this fund should be addressed to Miss Morgan, 134 West Forty-second Street. Gifts of $10 or more, acknowledged yesterday, follow:

Baltimore Com...$2,080
Anonymous 63
Dr. C. S. Gamble. 25
Mrs. C. Graydon... 25
M. G. Keasley ... 500
French Rel. Fund, Indianapolis 10
Marie J. Curtis... 10
Ernest Simons..... 50
Am. N. Red Cross..300
Miss A. Beall.... 25
Countess de Montalgn 10
Mrs. S. Ford..... 10
Mrs. Mosher's Talk 100
Mrs. N. Bronson... 100
Miss Mary V. Bemens 100
Chicago Com., F. W. 233
Mrs. E. S. Beck... 15
Mrs. E. Simons... 10
G. R. Bunker..... 100
Albert Bunker..... 25
Charlottesville, Va., Com., A. F. W...200
Miss C. Guild..... 5
Mrs. A. D. Long.. 10
Lakewood Com., A. F. W. 20
Mrs. D. M. Wood. 10
S. G. G. X. 400

Contributions from the workroom of the American Fund for French Wounded, where all the workers are volunteers, for the week ending March 22, were:

Lafayette Box....$150
Afternoon Tea..... 75
Contribution Box.. 40
Mrs. Paris..... 111

Comtesse de la Greze $200
Sherry's Box..... 24

American Red Cross.

Contributions totaling $1,824.34 were received by the New York State Board of the Red Cross, 130 East Twenty-second Street, last week. The fund collected to date totals $643,078.09. The New York Chapter shipped more than $6,000 worth of hospital and other relief supplies to France and Italy last week. Gifts of $10 or over announced yesterday were as follows:

Refugees Rel. Fd.$500
Capt. E. Hecker.. 440
"A Friend"..... 200
Mrs. J. L. Harriman 120
Miss E. M. Wellington 100
Mrs. H. W. Sibley. 100
Red Cross, Hood River, Oregon.... 100
Van Cortland Red Cross 100

Cash 837
Mrs. F. S. Smithers 30
Cornell Univ. W. Rel. Com. 24
Bindery Women's Union 21
Readers New York Times 16
City Park Br., 1st Presb. Church.. 13
Edna Albert 10

Uptown Branch Red Cross.

The uptown branch of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, 411 Fifth Avenue, has received these new gifts of $10 or more:

Miscellaneous ...$307
Mrs. E. R. Wellington 500
Miss B. Potter.... 50
Mrs. F. M. Whitehouse 35
Miss McCready.... 25

Anonymous $10
Mr. Clark 10
For England 35
For France 25
A. M. Young..... 35
Other gifts 50
Anonymous 15

The Fatherless of France.

The American branch of the Fatherless Children of France Fund, (Orphelinat des Armées,) which is under the patronage of President Poincaré, and of which Miss Lusita A. Leland, 63 Park Avenue, is the American head, is now one of the fast growing funds in this country. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman is the Treasurer of the fund, and subscriptions should be addressed to her, care of the Colony Club. New gifts of $10 or more, acknowledged yesterday, follow:

Elihu Root $250
Miss Mary Ludington 200
A. M. Brown..... 100
Mrs. Allen Tucker. 100
W. B. Cutting..... 100
Miss M. Hourgi... 100
Walter Hinchman. 100
Mrs. H. C. Taylor. 100
Mrs. R. J. King... 100
Mrs. J. E. Parsons. 100
George C. Flint... 100
Miss Bliss 125
A. Ellsworth 100
Manuel Elvares ... 100
E. Shearson 100
Richard Trimble... 100
E. S. Hankinson... 300
C. N. Bliss, Jr.... 250
Mrs. McD. Hawkes. 100
F. L. Severance... 365
Mrs. H. P. Davison. 100
Mrs. M. Godwin... 30
Mrs. E. Hendrick.. 10
Mrs. H. McGebeny. 30
A. Heyland..... 25
Miss J. Waller..... 50
R. F. McMurtry.... 25
Barber & Graff.... 50
Miss A. Gardiner.. 20
Mrs. N. Alexandre. 75
Mrs. G. H. Webster 30
F. L. M. 10
Mrs. A. C. Miller. 75
Mrs. B. Poland.... 30
Mrs. E. S. Mayer.. 50
Miss H. P. Schoonmaker 60
Mrs. Tabor Sears.. 30

Mrs. H. Hartridge 50
Mrs. H. Hartridge 50
Mrs. E. T. Bedford 50
Mrs. J. J. Astor... 100
Mrs. J. J. Astor, Jr. 100
Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt 100
Mrs. W. D. Sloane 100
Mrs. H. P. Whitney 100
Mrs. Payne Whitney 100
Mrs. Robert Goelet 100
Mrs. Ogden Mills 100
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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt 100
Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt 100
Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly 100
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid 100
Mrs. Henry White 100
Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James 100
Mrs. Clarence Mackay 100
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Mrs. Robert Bacon 100
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Picture Section: Part 4.
Shakespeare Section

The New York Times

Sunday.
March 26, 1916

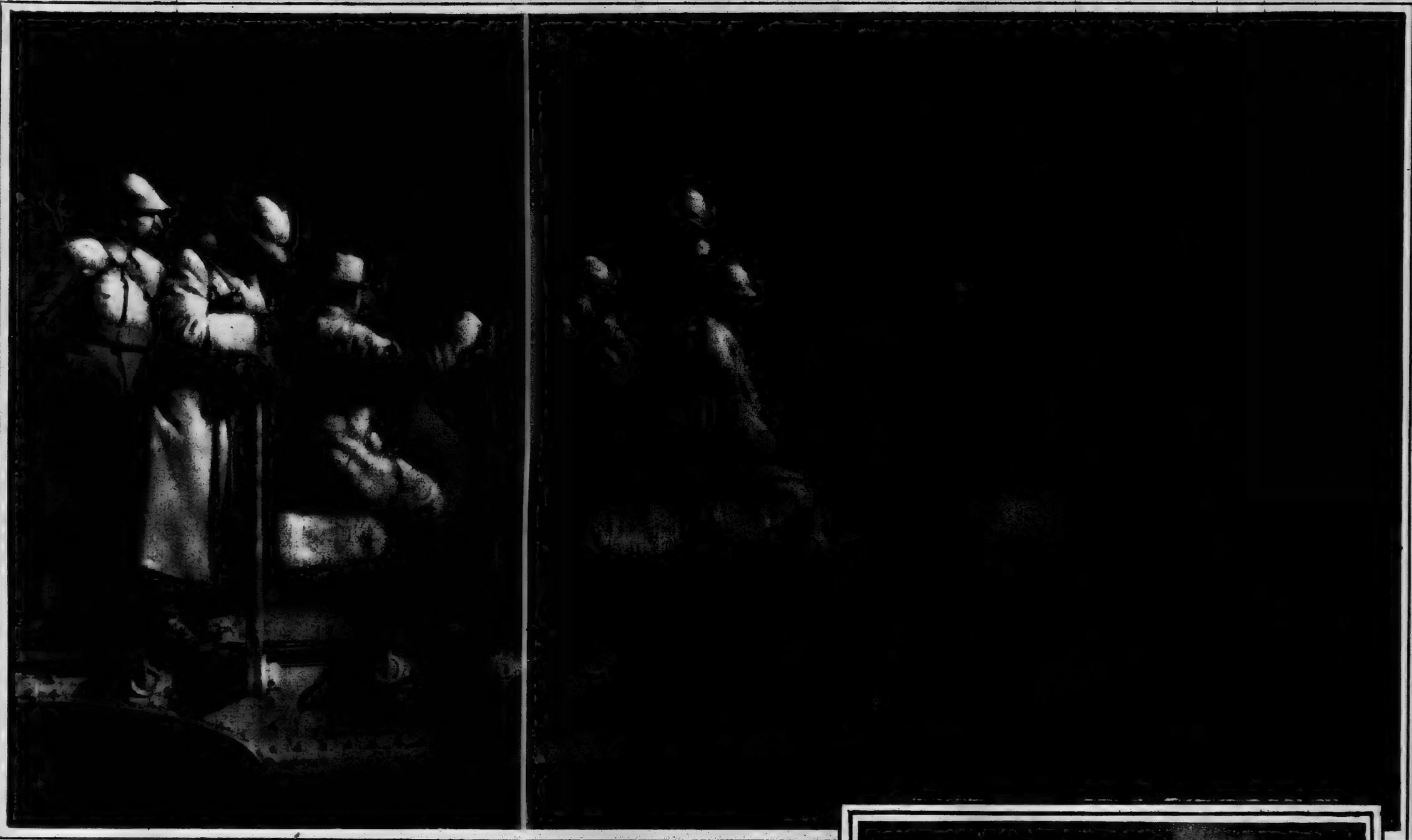

PRESIDENT RAYMOND POINCARE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, SEATED ON THE EXTREME RIGHT AND WEARING THE NEW STEEL HELMET OF THE PRIVATE SOLDIER, MAKING HIS RECENT INSPECTION TOUR OF THE WOEVRE AND VERDUN DEFENSES, CONVEYED BY A TRAMWAY ON RAILS FITTED UP FOR THE PURPOSE.
Seated opposite him is General Charles Roques, since appointed Minister of War, succeeding General Joseph Gallieni.
(Photos © by Medem Photo Service.) From a French official photograph.

FRENCH MILITARY SUPPLY WAGON PASSING UNDER AN ARCH CUT THROUGH A MOUNTAIN SPUR OF THE VOSGES RANGE.

CZAR NICHOLAS II. OF ALL THE RUSSIAS INSPECTING ONE OF THE NEWEST TYPES OF AEROPLANES USED IN THE RUSSIAN ARMIES.
(Photo © by Medem Photo Service.)

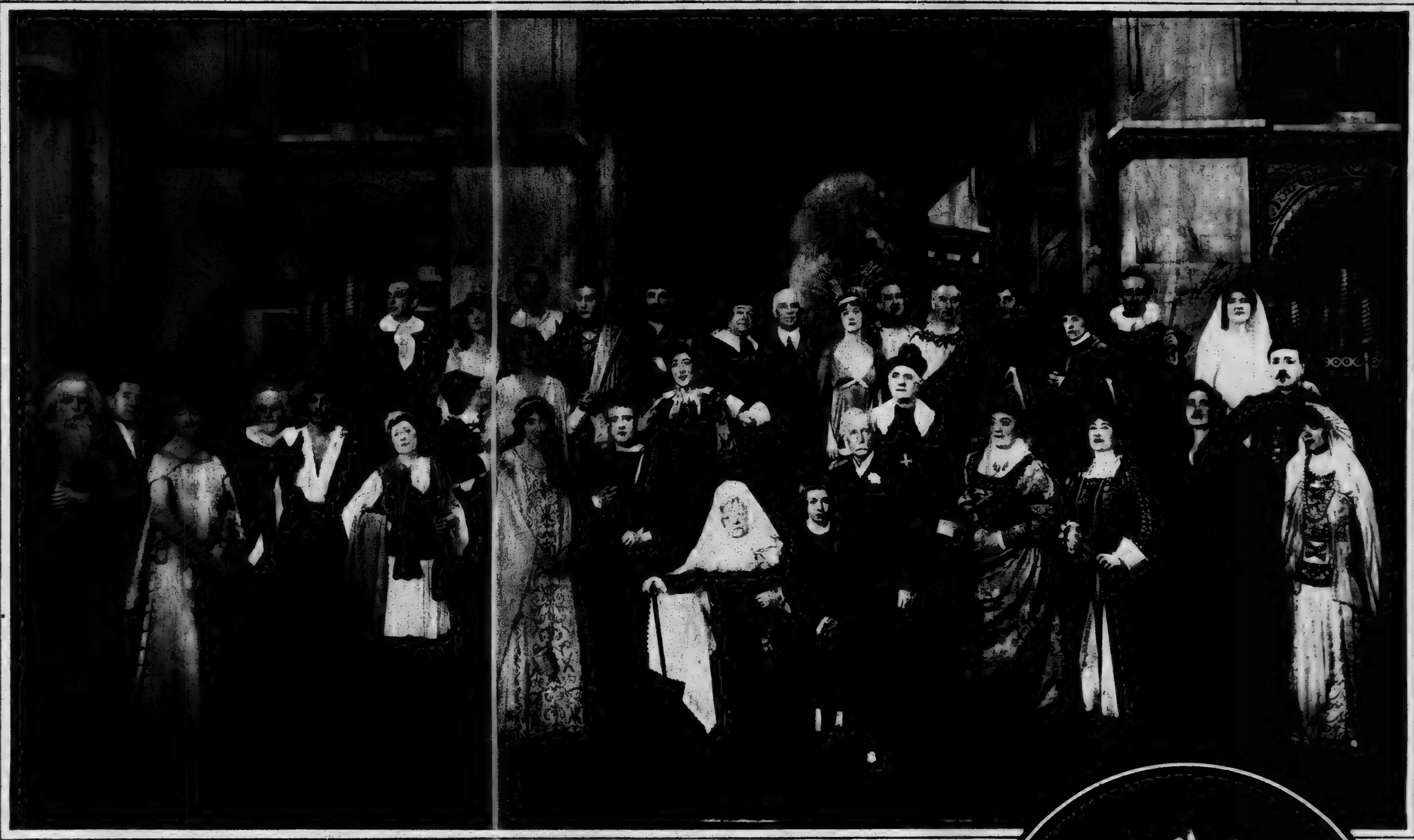

WILLIAM WINTER, AUTHOR AND DRAMATIC CRITIC, AND THE ACTORS AND ACTRESSES WHO TOOK PART IN THE SHAKESPEAREAN MASQUE GIVEN AT THE CENTURY THEATRE IN MR. WINTER'S HONOR.

In the Group, Left to Right, First Row, Are: Walter Hampden, Katheryn Kidder as Katharina, Eric Blind, Viola Allen as Viola, Crystal Herne as Ophelia, Brandon Tynan as Hamlet, Mrs. Sol Smith, Master Alexander Leftwich, Jr., as Prince Arthur, Mr. Winter, Rose Coghlan as Mistress Page, and Percy Haswell as Mistress Ford, Mary Lawton, and Jane Cowl as Cleopatra. Second Row: Eugene Ormonde, Ernest de Cove, Henrietta Crosman as Rosalind, Julia Arthur as Juliet, Orrin Johnson as Romeo, Annie Russell as Puck, James O'Neill as Cardinal Wolsey, and Wilton Lackaye. Last Row: Louis Kaufman Anspacher, Isabel Irving, Pedro de Cordoba, Herman Lieb, Rowland Buckstone as Launcelot Gobbo, David Bispham, Elsie Ferguson, Louis Calvert, Albert Bruning, Oswald Yorke, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Fuller Mellish and Alice Fischer.

(Photo © by White Studio.)

KING ALFONSO XIII. OF SPAIN,
While on a Hunting Expedition, Greeting His Prime Minister, Count de Romanones, on a Dusty Country Road.

Shakespeare Tercentenary : 1616-1916

The New York Times

March 26, 1916

(Copyright 1916 by The New York Times Company.)

Betterton

Henderson

HOW EACH AGE FINDS NEW FLAWS IN SHAKESPEARE

Each Praises---But Rewrites Him

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By John Palmer,

Dramatic Critic of The Saturday Review, London.

IN the last few years there has been rather a strong reaction from what has been humorously described as "bardolatry." An effort has been made to strip Shakespeare of the majesty and glamour in which the great critics of the nineteenth century enwrapped him and to put him to the small tests of common sense, probability, and simple logic which rule our more modern ways of thinking and writing. Since Swinburne sang his glorious hymn in pure praise of Shakespeare there has been a growing desire among our literary leaders to show either (1) that Shakespeare was really a twentieth century author in disguise, unfortunately born into a barbarous epoch or (2) that, failing to be a twentieth century author, his greatness was thereby limited. This desire is not usually quite so crudely expressed as in the foregoing statement. But it is implicit in most of our modern attempts to judge Shakespeare according to the standards and practice of today.

All such criticism will be very rudely avenged by posterity. Critics who make fun of "bardolatry" will as surely become a laughing stock for their grandchildren as Garrick has, or Dryden. "Bardolatry," far from needing any excuse or apology from those who profess it, is absolutely essential in a critic of Shakespeare. It is the critic's best and most necessary defense against all error. In proportion as critics of the past have suffered from bardolatry they have prospered. In proportion as they have lacked bardolatry they have proportionately become a byword.

The history of Shakespearean criticism shows one thing, at least, as plain as a church—that it has been almost invariably fatal to the gravity of ensuing generations to censure Shakespeare at all. However absurd and wrong Shakespeare may seem to be in the eyes of this or that generation in this or that particular, it is tempting time and Providence to say too much about it. Silence is best, unless we desire posterity to amuse itself at our expense. It may seem to us perfectly reasonable and right to assess Shakespeare strictly by our own contemporary standards, to require him to pass the tests which we normally apply to ourselves and to our own achievements. But we shall be well advised to resist the temptation. Men like Dryden and Dr. Johnson—bigger men than any of our critics today—yielded to precisely this temptation in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and their critical reputations have not recovered from it yet. A little bardolatry might have saved them. They might have left us only their praise; and it is in their praise that their greatness is revealed. They preferred to leave us also their censure; and here we simply perceive that, whereas Shakespeare was for all time, they most distinctly were, as critics, only for their own particular age.

Bardolatry pays in the long run. Praise what you can and leave the rest to your grandchildren is a good motto for Shakespeare's critics. Your grandchildren will almost certainly look at Shakespeare quite differently from yourselves, and discover the virtues which escaped you. Do not quarrel with Shakespeare's mirror because you cannot there find a perfect likeness of your own time. Many generations have looked into that mirror before you, and each of them has found in it something which was never seen before. Remember that Shakespeare has now been famous for over 300 years, and that he has never been famous in quite the same way for very long. It is Shakespeare's privilege to be born again about once in every quarter of a century. Each generation has praised him; but each generation has praised him for a different reason.

Ben Jonson praised him "on this side idolatry as much as any," but he was none the less rebuked by Dryden for a too limited allegiance. Dryden in turn was reprehended by Jonson's eighteenth century namesake, who in due time was taken severely to task by Hazlitt, Coleridge, and a host of others. To each succeeding age the criticism upon Shakespeare of its predecessor has seemed impertinent when it found fault with him and inadequate when it praised him. All the generations can agree that Shakespeare was the greatest dramatist who ever lived, but they find it altogether impossible to agree upon an explanation of his greatness. Shakespeare henceforth reflect that Shakespeare's critics in the past, wherever they have praised him, have rarely seemed in the view of after ages to praise him enough, and that whenever they have found fault with him time has usually decided that Shakespeare was right and that they were wrong—in most cases quite incredibly and absurdly wrong. Shakespeare is so great that each generation has been able to find in him something which particularly appealed to it, and to praise as immortal what it found, even though it was indifferent or hostile to the rest.

The genius which has appealed in turn to the luxuriant Elizabethans, the cavaliers, and Puritans of the early seventeenth century, the formal dramatists and poets of the eighteenth century, the romantic revolutionaries of the nineteenth century, and the intellectual realists of today—which has appealed to each of these generations on account of something in his work which was welcomed as appealing especially to itself alone—such genius must clearly be of a somewhat comprehensive character. It will not do lightly to assume that we have even yet thoroughly exhausted it. There may still be something lying in Shakespeare for ages yet unborn—something to which we are as blind today as Johnson was blind, among other things, to the quality of his lyrics; or as Lamb was blind to his skill as a practical playwright. This something may be precisely the thing we choose in our arrogance to despise. There is no reason why we should be any happier in our censures and excisions today than Cibber was, or Garrick. To find fault with Shakespeare is to incur the risk of standing in a famous and extensive pillory, where big men like Dryden and Voltaire are found in the company of little men like Rymer and Tate. I must confess that, whenever I hear an eminent our own times have quite recently said, is a transcendent genius but that is no reason why he should not be susceptible of improvement for stage purposes by Irving or Herbert Tree. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that each succeeding period, after first declaring that Shakespeare's plays were incomparable, proceeded at once coolly to rewrite them. It almost seems as if hitherto Shakespeare's genius has been too intolerably shining for the common sight, and that he has required a succession of mediators to interpret to each succeeding generation such portions of his genius as could be made accessible.

The bones of many critical reputations whiten the roads. What better warning could we desire than the great Dryden himself? Dryden was a really great critic. His appreciation of Shakespeare is amazingly generous and true when we take into account the habit and fashion of his period. In an age which believed that every syllable in a poet's vocabulary should be "polite"; that plays should be written according to the unities of time and place; that plots should be single; that the best diction for drama was the rhymed couplet, which Dryden himself extolled; that tragedy and comedy should be strictly isolated one from another—at this time we find Dryden roundly declaring that Shakespeare "had a larger soul of poesy than any of our nation"; that the compassion and mirth of tragi-comedy did not necessarily destroy one another; and that plots and underplots were not necessarily barbarous, but often an advantage. Nevertheless, even so enlightened a critic as Dryden, when it came to the point, found it necessary to "improve" upon his hero; and he has accordingly handed himself over to the ridicule of posterity. Let all those who are editing Shakespeare for the stage today ponder carefully Dryden's preface to his version of the "Troilus":

"I undertook to remove that heap of rubbish under which many excellent thoughts lay wholly buried. Accordingly I new-modeled the plot, threw out many unnecessary persons, improved those characters which were begun and left unfinished; as Hector, Troilus, Pandarus, and Thersites, and added that of Andromache. After this I made with no small trouble an order and connection of all the scenes, removing them from the places where they were inartificially set and * * * I have so ordered them that there is a coherence of them with one another and a dependence on the main design. *I need not say that I have refined his language which before was obsolete.*" We today are able to smile at the sanguine program here set forth, but there is no reason to believe that our present acting editions of Shakespeare will be any less amusing to our successors. Dryden's performance is essentially the same as that of almost every critic of Shakespeare from Ben Jonson to Bernard Shaw. It consists in asserting first of all that Shakespeare is the greatest poet who ever lived, and in going on to wish that he had written his plays rather differently.

If Dryden is a warning to our critics, Garrick is a warning, even more alarming, to our actor managers. Garrick began in the traditional way by asserting that it was his aim as a producer of Shakespeare "to lose no drop of that immortal man." He went on, also in the traditional way, to edit him. He produced "A Midsummer Night's Dream"—with additions by himself, songs out of Waller and Dryden, and without any reference to Bottom the Weaver. He cut out such lines as

And there the snake throws her enamelled skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in.

Sir Joshua Reynolds's painting of Garrick hesitating between Comedy and Tragedy
Garrick's first great success was in Richard III. Later he turned to Comedy.

And Is Laughed at by the Next

for the unities differs from the reverence of our own more modern managers for the picture-frame stage and its realistic furnishings—a reverence which makes it quite impossible for Shakespeare's skill in construction to tell upon his audience, and which incidentally requires that his plays shall be cut and rearranged to fit conventions quite unlike those of his own time and theatre. Are not our modern managers, in their reverence for the mere modern carpentry of their art, perilously near the position of Garrick? One would also like to point out that the conventions to which Garrick was a thrall have not been by any means the sole cause of audacious folly in his editors. The spirit of the age was also to blame; and the spirit of the age is always with us—today as well as yesterday. The spirit and mental attitude of the generations has differed from period to period, with the result that one generation has worshipped what another has discarded.

For Johnson tore to shreds, once for all, the classical rules, not only in the famous "Preface," but in a paper, which should be more famous than it is, to the "Rambler": "It ought to be the just endeavour of a writer to distinguish nature from custom, or that which is established because it is right from that which is right only because it is established." Nevertheless, Johnson, the parent of all the moderns, is, equally with Garrick, a warning and example to all those who at any time or for any cause shall improve, or wish to improve, the plays of Shakespeare. When Johnson writes of Shakespeare, "In his tragic scenes there is always something wanting," he exhibits a blindness as great as that of the critics he dispossessed. Or, again, when he says of Ariel's songs that they "must be allowed of no supernatural dignity or elegance," we simply know that Dr. Johnson, with all his wisdom and sweep of imagination, was here obtuse to an appeal of which the least lover of literature today is entirely sensible. At this point, if we are reasonably modest, we shall begin to wonder whether some of our more modern strictures may not be due to a similar callosity of the literary nerves analogous to that which afflicted the great doctor in regard to the songs of Ariel.

Dryden, Garrick, and Dr. Johnson are a warning to all critics, in that their offenses have been exposed by the mere passage of time—offenses which cry aloud that the works of Shakespeare are not to be lightly brought before the bar of any merely contemporary standards.

Coleridge teaches the critics of Shakespeare the same necessary lesson in another way. Coleridge is Shakespeare's greatest critic. There is only one possible exception to this statement to be made in favor of Maurice Morgann, a critic who, a generation in advance of the Romantics, in a jocular essay upon Falstaff, reached a point in the general criticism of Shakespeare which will perhaps be reached by the main body of English and American critics some time within the next fifty years. But Morgann is almost entirely unknown, even by name, to readers of Shakespeare today, and the exact nature of his achievement would require a small treatise to set it forth in its exact historical setting and significance. Meantime Coleridge, who half a century after Morgann had written, got within speaking distance of that amazing amateur of criticism, may well stand by general acclamation for the captain and leader of us all. And what is the lesson we learn from Coleridge? What is his chief recommendation, his most urgent advice, the secret of his own amazing success? Briefly, it is the counsel of pure humility.

"The Englishman," says Coleridge, "who, without reverence, a proud and affectionate reverence, can utter the name of William Shakespeare, stands disqualified for the office of critic. He wants one at least of the very senses, the language of which he is to employ, and will discourse, at best, but as a blind man, while the whole harmonious creation of light and shade with all its subtle interchange of deepening and dissolving colors rises in silence to the silent *fiat* of the uprising Apollo. However inferior in ability I may be to some who have followed me, I own I am proud that I was the first in time who publicly demonstrated to the full extent of the position that the supposed irregularity and extravagancies of Shakespeare were the mere dreams of a pedantry that arraigned

HOW HE USED MASQUES, THE CRAZE OF THE DAY

Fred Tyler as Sir Toby Belch, Lizzie Hudson-Collier as Maria, Robert Peyton Carter as Sir Andrew PHOTO BY WHITE

The Maskers in Romeo and Juliet

Benvolio. We'll have no Cupid hoodwink'd with a scarf - - - - -

Drawn by Moritz Retzsch

Gay Costume Dances Were New in England When He Wrote

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By John W. Cunliffe, D. Lit.,

Professor of English, Columbia University.

As a Court entertainment, consisting mainly of dances in costume, the masque was largely dependent on the taste and open-handedness of the reigning sovereign. The austere Henry VII. gave little encouragement to such frivolities. Bacon says of him: "In triumphs of jousts and tourneys and balls and masques (which they then called disguises) he was rather a princely and gentle spectator than seemed much to be delighted." It was, characteristically enough, under the pleasure-loving Henry VIII. that the masque, with its distinctive conventions, was established as an English institution, and its introduction from Italy in 1512 was thought important enough to be recorded by the chronicler Hall, whose description of the occasion is of sufficient interest and significance to be here quoted:

"On the day of the Epiphany at night, the King with eleven others were disguised, after the manner of Italy called a masque, a thing not seen before in England. They were appareled in garments long and broad, wrought all with gold, with visors and caps of gold. And after the banquet done, these masquers came in, with six gentlemen disguised in silk bearing staff torches, and desired the ladies to dance. Some were content, and some that knew the fashion of it refused, because it was not a thing commonly seen. And after they danced and communed together, as the fashion of the masque is, they took their leave and departed, and so did the Queen and all the ladies."

Henry VIII. had abundant opportunity for indulging his inclination for masquing at the Field of the Cloth of Gold with the Queen of France and her ladies in 1520, and on other occasions nearer home, but the masque during his reign remained a dancing show devoid of literary and dramatic features; and it made no progress in this direction during the troubled times of Edward VI. and Queen Mary. Elizabeth was eager for entertainments of all kinds for which other people paid, but she was too parsimonious to spend much on them herself. We find introductory dialogue and a semblance of dramatic construction in two Elizabethan masques which have come down to us—one devised for the right honorable Lord Montacute and preserved among the published works of its author, George Gascoigne, and the other "The Masque of Proteus," presented at Court by the Gentlemen of Gray's Inn on March 3, 1595; but it was not until James I. came to the throne in 1603 that the masque really flourished and took on those features of literary charm and scenic magnificence with which it is now most commonly associated. The King and Queen plunged into a round of masques at the Christmas celebrations following their accession, and during their reign the Court became "a continued masquerado, where the Queen and her ladies, like so many sea-nymphs or nereids, appeared often in various dresses, to the ravishment of the beholders; the King himself being not a little delighted with such fluent elegances as made the nights more glorious than the day."

The lavish expenditure on these Court entertainments and the appearance of the Queen in them provoked hostile comment from the staider part of the English people at the time, and contributed no little to bringing about the Puritan Revolution in the following reign; but this is aside from our present purpose. The point to be noted is that the development of the literary and scenic features of the masque was not accomplished until Shakespeare's dramatic career was nearing its close; his retirement to Stratford is placed about 1609, and the first fully developed masque, Ben Jonson's "Masque of Queens," was performed in the same year. Although Shakespeare's latest dramas, as we shall see, come under the prevailing influence of the Court entertainments, he does not give us in his plays any example of the elaborate Jacobean masque, such as may be found in the dramas of his later contemporaries. There are references to masquing in his plays and examples of the earlier Elizabethan masque, but it is always the simpler form that he presents, as we should expect to be the case from the facts just recited. His treatment of the masque is not the less interesting on this account, for it illustrates in a striking fashion the growth of a simple improvised Court entertainment into an elaborate and carefully prepared spectacle, which in its later phases enlisted the services of some of the foremost literary men of the time, and made for itself a significant place, with far-reaching consequences, in the history of the drama.

Going back to Hall's description of the first English masque—that of Epiphany, 1512—we notice that he remarks as its distinctive feature an Italian custom with which, up to that time, the English Court was unfamiliar. The masquers invited the ladies to dance, and the dancers entertained each other with conversation, the interest of which depended largely on the fact or supposition that the identity of the masquers was unknown. Shakespeare gives us the best example that has survived of this fashion of sprightly talk in the masquing scene of "Much Ado About Nothing," (II., i.) Even the gentle Hero replies saucily to Don Pedro under the benefit of his disguise, and the interchange of compliments between Benedick and Beatrice is, of course, the liveliest of all. Balthasar and Margaret, Antonio and Ursula, give us the standard wit and chaff usual on such occasions, and the conversation between these two couples may therefore be quoted:

Balth. Well, I would you did like me.
Marg. So would not I, for your own sake; for I have many ill qualities.
Balth. Which is one?
Marg. I say my prayers aloud.
Balth. I love you the better; the hearers may cry Amen.
Marg. God match me with a good dancer!
Balth. Amen.
Marg. And God keep him out of my sight when the dance is done! Answer, clerk.
Balth. No more words; the clerk is answered.
Urs. I know you well enough; you are Signior Antonio.
Ant. At a word, I am not.
Urs. I know you by the waggling of your head.
Ant. To tell you true, I counterfeit him.
Urs. You could never do him so ill-well, unless you were the very man. Here's his dry hand up and down; you are he, you are he.
Ant. At a word, I am not.
Urs. Come, come; do you think I do not know you by your excellent wit? Can virtue hide itself? Go to, mum, you are he: graces will appear, and there's an end.

In "Romeo and Juliet" (I., v.) the conversation of the two lovers, then meeting for the first time through the opportunity afforded by the masquing convention, is affected (it is in sonnet form) by the lyrical note of the play, and takes on a somewhat more serious character (though it is still light in tone) from the fate that from the first overshadows them. Incidentally, in the interchange of kisses between two young people who are supposed to be unknown to each other, it shows how the Italian convention of the masque had been modified by English custom. The English practice of kissing the ladies was the delight and astonishment of foreign visitors for over a century. Erasmus discourses upon it with rapture, and the Spanish Ambassador in 1604 kissed "upwards of twenty maids of honor", who were drawn up in a line to receive him when he paid his respects to the Queen. The French and Italians recognized kissing as a special feature of certain special dances, which were scandalously popular on that account, but it was only in England that the salute on the lips was the established convention for all dances, as well as for greetings and farewells. In "Henry VIII."—a play in which Fletcher is now held to have collaborated with Shakespeare—the King, who is among the masquers at Cardinal Wolsey's banquet, chooses Anne Bullen as his partner, and after dancing with her, takes off his mask to say:

Sweetheart,
I were unmannerly, to take you out,
And not to kiss you.

This is not a mere excuse on the King's part, for an Elizabethan Puritan, inveighing against the frivolous practices of the time, says with bitter irony: "When the minstrels do make a sign to stint, then, if thou do not kiss her that thou leading by the hand didst dance withal, then thou shalt be taken for a rustical, and as one without any good manners and nurture."

The disguises in these earlier masques, though doubtless often gorgeous enough, seldom depended upon any elaborate device such as became the rule under King James. In "Henry VIII." the King and his fellow-masquers are "habited like shepherds," and are introduced as "a noble troop of strangers," (i. e., foreigners,) who can "speak no English." In the masque in "Romeo and Juliet" all pretense of an allegorical device is discarded. Benvolio says:

The date is out of such prolixity:
We'll have no Cupid hood-wink'd with a scarf,

James Lewis as Sir Toby Belch in Twelfth Night

(From the Collection of William Winter)

William E. Burton and his wife as Sir Toby and Maria

(From the Collection of William P. Hervey)

Viola Allen as Perdita at the "gallimaufry of gambols" in the Winter's Tale.

Bearing a Tartar's painted bow of lath,
Scaring the ladies like a crow-keeper;
Nor no without-book prologue, faintly spoke
After the prompter, for our entrance;
But, let them measure us by what they will,
We'll measure them a measure, and be gone.

In "Love's Labour's Lost," Moth, the page, acts as prologue for the masquers, and forgets his lines when the ladies maliciously turn their backs to him; and in this scene Shakespeare travesties the masque conventions by a reversal of the ordinary situation—the ladies, themselves masked, refuse to dance and by an exchange of favors conceal their identity from the masquers, whom they easily recognize. In "The Merchant of Venice" Lorenzo and Jessica use their disguises to elope in, though the masque which has been improvised—only two hours being left for preparation—is abandoned for lack of time; Jessica acts as Lorenzo's torch-bearer, a conventional though subordinate figure in the masque, which was almost invariably an evening entertainment. Oddly enough, the most complete example of the Elizabethan masque Shakespeare has given us is in "Timon of Athens," Cuoid, the favorite spokesman on such occasions, appearing as prologue in half a dozen lines of formal compliment. Shakespeare has, of course, no compunctions about such a mild anachronism as the introduction of masques into ancient Athens. Theseus talks about masques in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," but the entertainment chosen by him is the interlude of Bottom and his companions—a very different kind of amusement, though still characteristically English and Elizabethan in ludicrous contrast with its classical setting.

In the early masques, which were, by convention at any rate, "surprise" entertainments, the music was naturally simple. In "Henry VIII." the arrival of the masquers is heralded by "drum and trumpet," in "Love's Labour's Lost" by sound of trumpet only. In "Much Ado About Nothing" the masquers "enter with a drum," and in "The Merchant of Venice" Shylock's reference in connection with masques to

the drum
And the vile squeaking of the wry-necked fife,

indicates that these were the instruments by which the masquers were usually accompanied on their way through the streets, though additional music was doubtless provided by the waiting host, who was really responsible for the entertainment.

Dancing was the main feature of the masque in all the stages of its development. The earlier masque was a dance in costume, and little more than that; even after the setting of dialogue, song, and scenic devices became elaborately magnificent and expensive, dancing still remained its most prominent feature. Sir Andrew Aguecheek, in "Twelfth Night," after assuring Sir Toby Belch of his "delight in masques and revels," exhibits his competence in such "kickshawses" by "capering" as high as he can, while Sir Toby looks on and applauds. Muscular strength and good wind were needed for these displays, as well as agility, for the dancing was often of a very vigorous character. This is amusingly illustrated by Orazio Busino's account of the performance of Ben Jonson's masque, "Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue," before James I. in 1618. The King was bored, and the masquers, after dancing "every kind of dance," tired and began to flag. "Whereupon the King, who is naturally choleric, got impatient, and shouted aloud, 'Why don't they dance? What did you make me come here for? Devil take you all, dance!' On hearing this, the Marquis of Buckingham, his Majesty's most favorite minion, immediately sprang forward, cutting a score of lofty and very minute capers with so much grace and agility that he not only appeased the ire of his angry sovereign, but, moreover, rendered himself the admiration and delight of everybody. The other masquers, being thus encouraged, continued successively exhibiting their prowess with various ladies, finishing in like manner with capers, and by lifting their goddesses from the ground."

In contrast to these elaborate dances, which constituted the masque proper, antic dances were introduced, and became known as the "antic-masque," "anti-masque," or "ante-masque." This preceded the main masque, and the three forms of spelling represent at once different phases of its purpose and conflicting theories of etymology, which need not detain us. Its historical significance lies in the fact that its performance necessitated the employment of professional dancers and actors from the public theatres, which were thus brought into contact with what had been an entertainment devised and executed by courtiers. Professional playwrights were engaged to provide the more elaborate setting of songs and dialogue, and thus became familiar with the ingenious devices by which Inigo Jones and his associates produced transformation scenes and other mechanical effects hitherto unknown to the public stage. The popular taste for spectacle grew by what it fed on, and it was at this point that the masque exerted the largest influence upon the drama in general and Shakespeare's work in particular. Some critics have called "A Midsummer Night's Dream" a masquelike play, overlooking the fact that at the time of its composition the masque was a private entertainment simple in character and absolutely independent of the regular drama. It was not until some fifteen years later that the two drew together and influenced each other. We find the evidence of this influence in the latest group of Shakespeare's plays, especially in the mechanical devices and scenic effects of "Cymbeline," "A Winter's Tale," and "The Tempest." The vision of Posthumus is masquelike enough, and the "gallimaufry of gambols" in "A Winter's Tale" was directly suggested, in Professor Thorndike's opinion, by the "antic dance, full of strange gesture and swift motion," in Jonson's "Masque of Oberon." The climax of masque effects is reached in the devices of Ariel in "The Tempest," generally regarded as Shakespeare's last play, and it was with these in mind that he wrote the profound and beautiful lines which, without excess of fancy, may be regarded as his farewell to the stage:

Our revels now are ended. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits and
Are melted into air, into thin air;
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.

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Priests and Misers

From Samuel Taylor Coleridge's Lectures on Shakespeare.

As I may not have another opportunity, the introduction of Friar Laurence into this tragedy enables me to remark upon the different manner in which Shakespeare has treated the priestly character, as compared with other writers. In Beaumont and Fletcher priests are represented as a vulgar mockery, and, as in others of their dramatic personages, the errors of a few are mistaken for the demeanor of the many: but in Shakespeare they always carry with them our love and respect. He made no injurious abstracts: he took no copies from the worst parts of our nature; and, like the rest, his characters of priests are truly drawn from the general body.

It may strike some as singular that throughout all his productions he has never introduced the passion of avarice. The truth is that it belongs only to particular parts of our nature, and is prevalent only in particular states of society; hence it could not, and cannot, be permanent. The miser of Molière and Plautus is now looked upon as a species of madman, and avarice as a species of madness. Elwes, of whom everybody has heard, was an individual influenced by an insane condition of mind; but, as a passion, avarice has disappeared. How admirably, then, did Shakespeare foresee that if he drew such a character it could not be permanent!

There is not one of the plays of Shakespeare that is built upon anything but the best and surest foundation; the characters must be permanent—permanent while men continue men—because they stand upon what is absolutely necessary to our existence. This cannot be said even of some of the most famous authors of antiquity. Take the capital tragedies of Orestes, or of the husband of Jocasta; great as was the genius of the writers, these dramas have an obvious fault, and the fault lies at the very root of the action. In Œdipus a man is represented oppressed by fate for a crime of which he was not morally guilty; and while we read we are obliged to say to ourselves that in those days they considered actions without reference to the real guilt of the persons.

MUSIC IN THE PLAYS, AND THE PLAYS IN MUSIC

Emma Eames as Desdemona
PHOTO © BY AIME DUPONT

Antonio Scotti as Iago
PHOTO © BY MISHKIN

Emma Calvé as Ophelia
PHOTO © BY AIME DUPONT

The Place It Held in His Mind and the Place He Has Filled in Its History

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Richard Aldrich

SHAKESPEARE lived at a period when England was one of the most musical nations of Europe. Not only did the England of that period produce composers ranked among the greatest, but the love and knowledge of music—a practical and often advanced technical knowledge—was widely spread among people of all classes, high and low. Every person claiming any title to education or social prominence was expected to be able to take his part in extemporaneous part singing; he was also expected to be able to play at sight, and even to improvise according to the rules of counterpoint, in performances on stringed instruments.

Women of the upper classes were generally expert practitioners upon the virginals, a smaller-sized harpsichord; the spinet and harpsichord were no strangers in most houses. Pepys's diary gives an illustration of how much a gentleman of a generation or two later than Shakespeare's time concerned himself with music. Pepys was, as he calls himself, a "lover of Musique"; but he was hardly an exceptional case—he was far less an exceptional case than such a man would be in England or America today.

This universal knowledge and love of music among the people of England—that is, among the audiences who listened to Shakespeare's plays when he produced them—are reflected in the plays themselves. There are few of them that do not contain some reference, often many and copious references, to music; some figurative mention of music; frequent punning allusions to musical terms. Many of such passages are elaborated and have more than passing significance in the play. Thus, the passage about the "recorders," in which Hamlet turns upon Rosencrantz and Guildenstern; the punning contest in "The Taming of the Shrew," Act II., between Hortensio and Baptista; Lorenzo's exquisite passages in "The Merchant of Venice," including the allusion to the Pythagorean "music of the spheres"; and numerous others of a similar sort will occur to most lovers of Shakespeare. It is hardly possible to read through any of the plays, especially the comedies, without coming on such.

These facts suggest two things. One is that the incessant allusions to music and puns involving technical terms, which have to be explained in the notes for modern readers, must have been perfectly clear and intelligible to the contemporary audiences. The other is that Shakespeare's musical allusions show the same range of knowledge and accuracy as has been noticed in regard to so many other technical subjects in other branches of art and science. Some of his puns may be farfetched; discouraging, considered merely as puns. But they never show a faulty technical knowledge. Music had a place and an important one, in the "myriad mind" of Shakespeare.

Among the musical allusions in Shakespeare are naturally not a few to contemporary songs. Mistress Ford, in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," observes that Falstaff's disposition and the truth of his words "do no more adhere and keep pace than the Hundredth Psalm to the tune of 'Green Sleeves.'" Later in the same play Falstaff calls upon the sky to "thunder to the tune of 'Green Sleeves.'" The tune meant is "A new courtly sonet of the Lady Green Sleeves," a song of Henry VIII.'s reign, immensely popular then and later. In "Much Ado About Nothing" Beatrice says that she "may sit in a corner and cry 'Heigh ho for a Husband'"; and there is another mirthful reference in the play to this old tune. "Heart's Ease" is urgently called for from the musicians in the fourth act of "Romeo and Juliet" by Peter; another old tune that goes back at least to the middle of the sixteenth century. Twice the tune of "Whoop, do me no harm," is mentioned in "A Winter's Tale." "Malvolio's a 'Peg-a-Ramsey' and 'Three Merry Men Be We,'" says Sir Toby Belch in "Twelfth Night," referring to two well-known old songs. In "Much Ado About Nothing" Margaret proposes to Beatrice to "clap us into 'Light o' Love'; that goes without a burden"—chorus or refrain—"do you sing it and I'll dance to it." Unfortunately, she did not sing it; and the original words of the song, partly as a consequence of her neglect, are now unknown.

Many other songs are mentioned and quoted in the plays. The inference is obvious that they were all familiar to the audiences, and that Shakespeare's references to them were found apt and suggestive.

Shakespeare calls for songs to be sung in the course of many of his plays. They are too frequent and many of them are too well known to need more than instancing; such as the "Willow" song in "Othello," "O Mistress Mine" in "Twelfth Night," "It Was a Lover and His Lass" in "As You Like It," "Where the Bee Sucks" in "The Tempest." There are many more. It is likely that Shakespeare wrote many of these verses to tunes already in existence and popular at the time; but the investigators have not arrived at certainty on this point.

Unfortunately there are only six songs of which we can be at all sure that we possess the music exactly as it was sung in the plays in Shakespeare's time. The Globe Theatre was burned in 1613, and with it were lost most of the performing manuscripts, including the music of the songs.

Only one of his class of songs was by a composer whose fame has endured. That is Thomas Morley, distinguished as a writer of madrigals, who is the author of the music of "It Was a Lover and His Lass" in "As You Like It," appearing in the first book of his "Ayres or Little Short Songs," published in 1600. Robert Johnson, a composer and lute player of the early seventeenth century, wrote music for "Where the Bee Sucks" and "Full Fathom Five" in "The Tempest," probably for performance in the play in Shakespeare's lifetime. The other four that are supposed to be contemporaneous and to have been sung as we now possess them are the "Willow" song in "Othello," "O Mistress Mine" in "Twelfth Night," both by unknown composers; "Lawn as White as Driven Snow" from "The Winter's Tale," and "Take, O Take, Those Lips Away," from "Measure for Measure," these two being variously attributed to both John Wilson and Robert Johnson.

Musical settings of the songs in the plays are simply legion in later years, and the list of them grows with every year that passes. Shakespeare's songs have been always a strong temptation to composers and, began to be, of course, as soon as they were known. Naturally English composers turned to them first. Henry Purcell, besides his complete opera based on Shakespeare, "The Fairy Queen," adapted from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," composed much incidental music for the plays, as for "Macbeth" and for Shadwell's versions and tinkerings of "Timon of Athens" and "The Tempest." From the latter we possess the familiar songs, "Come Unto These Yellow Sands," "Full Fathom Five," and, for chorus, "Hark, Hark, the Watch Dogs Bark." John Banister and Pelham Humfrey found inspiration in Shakespeare even earlier.

To enumerate even the most noted composers and the favorite settings of Shakespearean songs from that time to this would be to set up a catalogue. Dr. Thomas Augustine Arne, composer of "Rule Britannia," among other things, wrote many, some of which are still sung. Sir Henry R. Bishop, most famous, perhaps, as the composer of the melody of "Home, Sweet Home," was remarkably industrious in writing music for the plays. Sir Arthur Sullivan provided music for "The Tempest," "The Merchant of Venice," the "Merry Wives of Windsor." "Henry VIII.," "Macbeth." Mendelssohn's music for "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is, of course, better known than any other incidental music for Shakespeare. Sir Hubert Parry and Sir Charles Stanford have in recent years added to the list of Shakespeare songs.

A few of the most beautiful and most famous Shakespeare songs have come to us from Germany. Haydn, whose visits to England brought English verses to his attention, set music for "She Never Told Her Love," which is not among the better known of his English songs. It need hardly be said that two of the most perfect of Shakespeare settings are Schubert's. Best known is probably "Hark, Hark the Lark," that "wonderful sweet air with admirable rich words to it"; that "very excellent, good-conceited thing," as Cloten calls it, when he persuades Imogen to sing it. Unforgettable, too, is the story of its origin, as told by Schubert's friend Doppler, and thus presented by Sir George Grove:

Giulia Grisi as Desdemona
(FROM THE WENDELL COLLECTION)

"Returning from a Sunday stroll with some friends through the village of Währing, he saw a friend sitting at a table in the beer garden of one of the taverns. The friend, when they joined him, had a volume of Shakespeare on the table. Schubert seized it and began to read; but before he had turned over many pages pointed to 'Hark, Hark the Lark,' and exclaimed: 'Such a lovely melody has come into my head, if I had but some music paper.' Some one drew a few staves on the back of a bill of fare, and there, amid the hubbub of the beer garden, that beautiful song, so perfectly fitting the words, so skillful and happy in the accompaniment, came into perfect existence."

Hardly less popular and widely beloved than the "Seranade" is "Who is Sylvia?" from "The Two Gentlemen of Verona." The third of Schubert's Shakespearean settings, the drinking song, "Come, Thou Monarch of the Vine," from "Antony and Cleopatra," is much inferior to its companions, and is correspondingly little known.

It is natural that the operatic librettists, an insatiable tribe, rummaging through all the world's literature for their material, should repeatedly have laid violent hands upon the plays. These have served as a basis for more operas than the works of all the other great poets put together. Shakespeare, however, has had his revenge of almost all of the librettists and composers. The quality and substance of the plays have shown themselves to be something that has rarely failed to plant the seeds of more or less speedy death in any perversion of them. Not till the true spirit of the lyric drama came to the consciousness of both composer and librettist was it possible to make a Shakespearean opera that had the breath of life in it and that was in any essential other than an indignity to a masterpiece.

This achievement was made by an Italian, with the invaluable and indispensable aid of another Italian, both of whom assimilated the spirit and meaning of Shakespeare as no other dramatic composer and librettist before them had ever done. They were Giuseppe Verdi and Arrigo Boito; and their joint works, "Otello" and "Falstaff," are today the only Shakespearean operas that really represent in the lyric drama the full significance of their great prototypes.

It is not from want of trying that innumerable masterpieces in Shakespearean operas have not been composed. The first of a great number appears to have been Henry Purcell's "Fairy Queen," based on "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The libretto was adapted by an anonymous writer, and the opera was first played in 1692. One peculiarity of the libretto is that not a single line as Shakespeare wrote it appears with Purcell's music. The score was lost in 1700, and a reward was offered for it in that year. By an extraordinary turn of events, it was found in the library of the Royal Academy of Music in London in 1901, and it has since been published.

Perhaps the first of a long and venturesome line of musicians outside of England to evolve a real opera from a play of Shakespeare's was Francesco Gasparini, who composed an opera, "Ambleto," which owes its origin to "Hamlet." It was first heard in 1705 in Italy, and was one of the pieces produced in London by Handel in the course of his disastrous experiences there as an operatic manager. Another "Amleto"—so spelled this time, and one of a number from Italy in the early eighteenth century—was by Domenico Scarlatti. It was first given in Rome in 1715; and though its composer is known to all musical amateurs as the composer of harpsichord music that still lives and is enjoyed, "Amleto" has long since gone to the limbo that was awaiting other operatic "Hamlets."

Max Maretzek, still remembered in New York as an operatic manager in the free-booting days of Italian opera, composed a "Hamlet" that was once performed in Germany. The one "Hamlet" that is still known is that of Ambroise Thomas, a French "Hamlet," whose libretto by Barbier and Carré, responsible for many things of the kind, is a shocking and foolish perversion of the great tragedy. It has been heard in New York as lately as 1912, not because any one wanted to hear it, but because Titta Ruffo wanted to sing it, and "baritone's operas" are not abundant. It is a soprano's opera, too, and Emma Calvé, in a still memorable year, found in it a congenial opportunity, as did earlier Christine Nilsson and other great sopranos.

Leo Slezak as Otello, Frances Alda as Desdemona in Otello
PHOTO BY WHITE

Better known to operagoers of the present day, and somewhat less injurious to the source from which it is derived, is Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette," the libretto of which was written by the same ruthless pair of collaborators, Barbier and Carré. This is not yet ancient history, though it has not been in the list of the Metropolitan Opera House for some four years; but the glory that was shed upon it in the days of Jean and Edouard de Reszke, of Mme. Melba, of Mme. Eames, not to go back further, does not seem likely to be restored.

More than almost any other play of Shakespeare "Romeo and Juliet" offers operatic material appetizing to the composer and librettists; and they have not neglected it. The last "Romeo and Juliet" that preceded Gounod's was "I Capuletti ed i Monteochi" of Bellini, first disclosed in 1830. It soon gained great popularity, owing partly to the singing in it of Giuditta Pasta, for whom, though a soprano, curiously enough as it seems in these days, the part of Romeo was written, and of Grisi as Giulietta and Rubini as Tebaldo, a character considerably more prominent in the opera than in the play. In that historic and momentous operatic season of 1826, when Manuel del Popolo Garcia brought his family to New York, and with them Italian opera for the first time in the New World, he produced, among many other things, a "Romeo e Giulietta" by Bellini's master, Niccolò Zingarelli, one of whose titles to fame is that he was the favorite composer of Napoleon. The libretto of this opera, in accordance with a custom not then entirely obsolete, Bellini afterward made use of, unchanged, for his.

Richard Wagner wrote a Shakespearean opera, though the world has not been allowed to become acquainted with it since its single performance. This opera, "Das Liebesverbot," was a version of "Measure for Measure," freely treated. As in all his other lyric dramas, he himself wrote the libretto. The opera was finished in 1836, when he was 23 years old and was musical director of a theatre at Magdeburg. There was one disastrous performance there, and then the opera was shelved. He himself in later years spoke of its weakness; of the "reflex of modern French"—that is, the modern French of 1836—"and, as concerns the melody, of Italian opera, upon my violently excited senses." Of the score only one or two short extracts, and of the libretto nothing, have been published, although most of the scraps, even, of his other early efforts, have been religiously put into print. Wagner called "Das Liebesverbot" a "youthful indiscretion." Apparently it was so indiscreet that it cannot be allowed out of the "archives of Wahnfried."

"Macbeth" has attracted many ambitious composers; but not one has been able to make for it a musical setting that has long kept alive. The most significant is Verdi's, which he wrote in 1847 to a libretto by Francesco Piave, who purveyed librettos for a number of his operas, including "Rigoletto" and "La Traviata." Verdi rewrote the opera for performance in Paris in 1865. It had not been very successful before, and was not successful then in its new form.

Among other attempts at a "Macbeth" that of the French composer Chélard in 1827 is notable only because the libretto was written by Rouget de l'Isle, who gained immortality as the author of "La Marseillaise."

Verdi's "Otello" seems to have had only one predecessor, also emanating from Italy and enjoying a large measure of favor in its day. That was Rossini's. It was first produced in Naples in 1816, less than a year after "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." The principal soprano part was written for Mme. Colbran, whom he afterward married. The opera became greatly popular and seemed destined at one time to outlive "The Barber," which has just celebrated its hundredth birthday. It was considered to have "very dramatic music"; some compared it favorably, in part at least, with "Don Giovanni" and "Fidelio," but it differed—how much operas are apt to differ!—from Shakespeare. Iago was a quite subordinate character and Roderigo a prominent one. The instrumentation was thought to be shockingly noisy; and the easygoing dramatic standards of its time are illustrated by the anecdote of a listener whom the dénouement of the opera caused to cry out in excitement, "Good God! the tenor is murdering the soprano!"

The "Merry Wives of Windsor" has appealed strongly to constructors of opera in the comic vein, many of whom have attempted it. The liveliest of all of "Falstaff's" predecessors is Otto Nicolai's the "Merry Wives of Windsor," which can almost lay claim to the title of a real Shakespearean opera. It is not unknown to New York in recent years.

We are to have this season at the Metropolitan, if promises are kept, an opera based on "The Taming of the Shrew": Hermann Goetz's "Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung," which has also been heard in New York already. The title of another one is preserved, "La Capricciosa Corretta," composed in 1785 by one Martin y Soler, once considered a rival of Mozart, of which the chief point of interest is that the libretto was by Lorenzo da Ponte, who tasted of immortality through the three librettos he wrote for Mozart, and who lived his last years, died, and was buried in New York.

A certain interest attaches to Hector Berlioz's one Shakespearean opera, "Beatrice et Bénédict." It is, of course, based on "Much Ado About Nothing." Berlioz was one of the few Frenchmen of his time who really understood and admired Shakespeare. Shakespeare was, indeed, one of his passions; and to be one of Berlioz's passions meant something. He himself arranged the libretto. It must be said, however, that, notwithstanding his reverence for Shakespeare, he departed widely from his play. He reduced all the subordinate characters to mere "feeders" for the two principals, and introduced a new one, intended to burlesque his redoubtable enemy, Fétis. But the opera has made very little stir upon the musical waters, even in the great patriotic Berlioz cult that has arisen in France since 1871. Sir Charles V. Stanford has added to the Shakespeare operas a "Much Ado About Nothing" that was produced at Covent Garden, in London, some years ago, and has left no sign. At least twenty "Tempest" operas, all forgotten, might be enumerated.

The orchestral works, overtures, tone poems, and other symphonic illustrations of Shakespeare that have had a more or less prominent place in modern music are many. Some of the most familiar may be named, as Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" and "Hamlet" overtures, (also incidental music to "Hamlet"); his "Tempest" fantasia; Berlioz's "King Lear" overture and his elaborate "Romeo and Juliet" symphony, with solos and choruses; Liszt's symphonic poem "Hamlet," Dvorak's "Othello" overture, Elgar's "Falstaff," Joachim's "Hamlet" overture, MacDowell's "Hamlet" and "Ophelia" symphonic poems, David Stanley Smith's "Prince Hal," that has been played here this Winter; John K. Paine's "As You Like It" overture and his symphonic poem on "The Tempest," Richard Strauss's symphonic poem on "Macbeth," Felix Weingartner's on "King Lear," and Coleridge-Taylor's on "Othello." Among the curiosities, scarcely more, may be mentioned the fact that "William Shakespeare" wrote an orchestral overture called "After Seeing Rossi Play 'Hamlet.'" William Shakespeare is a well-known teacher of singing in London.

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HOW HE PORTRAYED THE FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

In "Coriolanus" Are All the Arguments for and Against It, Especially Against

From William Hazlitt's "Characters of Shakespeare's Plays."

SHAKESPEARE has in this play shown himself well versed in history and state affairs. "Coriolanus" is a storehouse of political commonplaces. Any one who studies it may save himself the trouble of reading Burke's "Reflections," or Paine's "Rights of Man," or the Debates in Both Houses of Parliament since the French Revolution, or our own. The arguments for and against aristocracy or democracy, on the privileges of the few and the claims of the many, on liberty and slavery, power and the abuse of it, peace and war, are here very ably handled, with the spirit of a poet and the acuteness of a philosopher. Shakespeare himself seems to have had a leaning to the arbitrary side of the question, perhaps from some feeling of contempt for his own origin, and to have spared no occasion of baiting the rabble. What he says of them is very true; what he says of their betters is also very true, though he dwells less upon it. The cause of the people is indeed but ill-calculated as a subject for poetry; it admits of rhetoric, which goes into argument and explanation, but it presents no immediate or distinct images to the mind, "no jutting, frieze, buttress, or coign of vantage" for poetry "to make its pendent and procreant cradle in." The language of poetry naturally falls in with the language of power. The imagination is an exaggerating and exclusive faculty: it takes from one thing to add to another; it accumulates circumstances together to give the greatest possible effect to a favorite object. The understanding is a dividing and measuring faculty; it judges of things, not according to their immediate impression on the mind, but according to their relations to one another.

The one is a monopolizing faculty, which seeks the greatest quantity of present excitement by inequality and disproportion; the other is a distributive faculty, which seeks the greatest quantity of ultimate good by justice and proportion. The one is an aristocratical, the other a republican faculty. The principle of poetry is a very anti-leveling principle. It aims at effect, it exists by contrast. It admits of no medium. It is everything by excess. It rises above the ordinary standard of sufferings and crimes. It presents an imposing appearance. It shows its head turreted, crowned, and crested. Its front is gilt and blood-stained. Before it, "it carries noise, and behind it, it leaves tears." It has its altars and its victims, sacrifices, human sacrifices. Kings, priests, nobles are its train-bearers; tyrants and slaves its executioners. "Carnage is its daughter." Poetry is right-royal. It puts the individual before the species, the one above the infinite many, might before right. A lion hunting a flock of sheep or herd of wild asses is a more poetical object than his prey; and we even take part with the lordly beasts, because our vanity or some other feeling makes us disposed to place ourselves in the situation of the strongest party. So we feel some concern for the poor citizens of Rome when they meet together to compare their wants and grievances, till Coriolanus comes in, and with blows and big words drives this set of "poor rats," this rascal scum, to their homes and beggary before him. There is nothing heroical in a multitude of miserable rogues wishing not to be starved, or complaining that they are like to be so; but when a single man comes forward to brave their cries, and to make them submit to the last indignities, from mere pride and self-will, or admiration of his prowess, is immediately coupled with contempt for their pusillanimity. The insolence of power is stronger than the plea of necessity. The tame submission to usurped authority, or even the natural resistance to it, has nothing to excite or flatter the imagination; it is the assumption of a right to insult or oppress others, that carries an imposing air of superiority with it. We had rather be the oppressor than the oppressed.

The love of power in ourselves and the admiration of it in others are both natural to man: the one makes him a tyrant, the other a slave. Wrong dressed out in pride, pomp, and circumstance has more attraction than abstract right. Coriolanus complains of the fickleness of the people; yet the instant he cannot gratify his pride and obstinacy at their expense he turns his arms against his country. If his country was not worth defending, why did he build his pride on its defense? He is a conqueror and a hero; he conquers other countries, and makes this a plea for enslaving his own; and when he is prevented from doing so he leagues with the enemies to destroy his country. He rates the people "as if he were a god to punish, and not a man of their infirmity." He scoffs at one of their tribunes for maintaining their rights and franchises. "Mark you his absolute shall?" not marking his own absolute will to take everything from them; his impatience of the slightest opposition to his own pretensions being in proportion to their arrogance and absurdity. If the great and powerful had the beneficence and wisdom of gods, then all this would have been well; if with greater knowledge of what is good for the people, they had as great a care for their interest as they have for their own, if they were seated above the world, sympathizing with the welfare but not feeling the passions of men, receiving neither good nor hurt from them, but bestowing their benefits as free gifts on them, they might then rule over them like another Providence. But this is not the case. Coriolanus is unwilling that the Senate should show their "cares" for

Edmund Kean as Coriolanus (1820)

Troilus and Cressida, Act II, Scene II. Cassandra. Cry, Trojans, cry! practice your eyes with tears! PAINTED BY GEORGE ROMNEY

Titus Andronicus, Act IV, Scene I. Marcus. Stand by me, Lucius; do not fear thine aunt PAINTED BY THOMAS KIRK FROM THE COLLECTION OF EMIL F. BEGIEBING

Lawrence Barrett as Cassius in Julius Caesar FROM THE COLLECTION OF EVERT JANSEN WENDELL

the people, lest their "cares" should be construed into "fears," to the subversion of all due authority; and he is no sooner disappointed in his schemes to deprive the people not only of the cares of the State, but of all power to redress themselves, than Volumnia is made madly to exclaim:

> Now the red pestilence strike all trades in Rome,
> And occupations perish.

This is but natural; it is but natural for a mother to have more regard for her son than for a whole city; but then the city should be left to take some care of itself. The care of the State cannot, we here see, be safely intrusted to maternal affection, or to the domestic charities of high life. The great have private feelings of their own, to which the interests of humanity and justice must courtesy. Their interests are so far from being the same as those of the community that they are in direct and necessary opposition to them; their power is at the expense of our weakness; their riches, of our poverty; their pride, of our degradation; their splendor, of our wretchedness; their tyranny, of our servitude. If they had the superior intelligence ascribed to them (which they have not) it would only render them so much more formidable, and from gods would convert them into devils. The whole dramatic moral of Coriolanus is that those who have little shall have less, and that those who have much shall take all that others have left. The people are poor, therefore they ought to be starved. They are slaves, therefore they ought to be beaten. They are ignorant, therefore they ought not to be allowed to feel that they want food, or clothing, or rest; that they are enslaved, oppressed, and miserable. This is the logic of the imagination and the passions, which seek to aggrandize what excites admiration, and to heap contempt on misery; to raise power into tyranny, and to make tyranny absolute; to thrust down that which is low still lower, and to make wretches desperate; to exalt Magistrates into Kings, Kings into gods; to degrade subjects to the rank of slaves, and slaves to the condition of brutes. The history of mankind is a romance, a mask, a tragedy constructed upon the principles of poetical justice; it is a noble or royal hunt, in which what is sport to the few is death to the many, and in which the spectators halloo and encourage the strong to set upon the weak, and cry havoc in the chase, which they do not share in the spoil. We may depend upon it that what men delight to read in books they will put in practice in reality.

One of the most natural traits in this play is the difference of the interest taken in the success of Coriolanus by his wife and mother. The one is only anxious for his honor; the other is fearful for his life.

> Volumnia—Methinks I hear hither your husband's drum:
> I see him pluck Aufidius down by th' hair:
> Methinks I see him stamp thus—and call thus—
> Come on, ye cowards; ye were got in fear
> Though you were born in Rome, his bloody brow
> With his mail'd hand then wiping, forth he goes
> Like to a harvest man, that's task'd to mow
> Or all, or lose his hire.
> Virgilia—His bloody brow! Oh, Jupiter, no blood.
> Volumnia—Away, you fool; it more becomes a man
> Than gilt his trophy. The breast of Hecuba
> When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
> Than Hector's forehead, when it spit forth blood.
> At Grecian swords contending.

When she hears the trumpets that proclaim her son's return she says in the true spirit of a Roman matron:

> These are the ushers of Martius; before him
> He carries noise, and behind him he leaves tears.
> Death, that dark spirit, in's nervy arm doth lie,
> Which being advanc'd, declines, and then men die.

Coriolanus himself is a complete character; his love of reputation, his contempt of popular opinion, his pride and modesty are consequences of each other. His pride consists in the inflexible sternness of his will; his love of glory in a determined desire to bear down all opposition and to extort the admiration both of friends and foes. His contempt for popular favor, his unwillingness to hear his own praises, spring from the same source. He cannot contradict the praises that are bestowed upon him; therefore he is impatient at hearing them. He would enforce the good opinion of others by his actions, but does not want their acknowledgments in words.

> Pray now, no more: my mother,
> Who has a charter to extol her blood,
> When she does praise me, grieves me.

MALVOLIO AS CHARLES LAMB SAW THE PART PLAYED

"A Sort of Greatness" in Him, and a "Kind of Tragic Interest" in His Fall

From Charles Lamb's Essay "On Some of the Old Actors."

THE part of Malvolio has in my judgment been so often misunderstood, and the general merits of the actor who then played it so unduly appreciated, that I shall hope for pardon if I am a little prolix upon these points.

Of all the actors who flourished in my time—a melancholy phrase if taken aright, reader—Bensley had most of the swell of soul, was greatest in the delivery of heroic conceptions, the emotions consequent upon the presentment of a great idea to the fancy

* * * * * * *

The part of Malvolio in the "Twelfth Night" was performed by Bensley with a richness and a dignity of which (to judge from some recent castings of that character) the very traditions must be worn out from the stage. No manager in those days would have dreamed of giving it to Mr. Haddeley or Mr. Parsons; when Bensley was occasionally absent from the theatre John Kemble thought it no derogation to succeed to the part.

Malvolio is not essentially ludicrous. He becomes comic by accident. He is cold, austere, repelling; but dignified, consistent, and, for what appears, rather of an overstretched morality. Maria describes him as a sort of Puritan; and he might have worn his gold chain with honor in one of our old Roundhead families, in the service of a Lambert or a Lady Fairfax.

But his morality and his manners are misplaced in Illyria. He is opposed to the proper levities of the piece, and falls in the unequal contest. Still his pride, or his gravity, (call it which you will,) is inherent, and native to the man, not mock or affected, which latter only are the fit objects to excite laughter. His quality is at the best unlovely, but neither buffoon nor contemptible. His bearing is lofty, a little above his station, but probably not much above his deserts. We see no reason why he should not have been brave, honorable, accomplished. His careless committal of the ring to the ground (which he was commissioned to restore to Cesario) bespeaks a generosity of birth and feeling. His dialect on all occasions is that of a gentleman and a man of education.

We must not confound him with the eternal old, low steward of comedy. He is master of the household to a great Princess; a dignity probably conferred upon him for other respects than age or length of service. Olivia, at the first indication of his supposed madness, declares that she "would not have him miscarry for half of her dowry." Does this look as if the character was meant to appear little or insignificant? Once, indeed, she accuses him to his face—of what?—of being "sick of self-love," but with a gentleness and consideration which could not have been, if she had not thought that this particular infirmity shaded some virtues.

His rebuke to the knight, and his scottish revelers, is sensible and spirited; and when we take into consideration the unprotected condition of his mistress, and the strict regard with which her state of real or dissembled mourning would draw the eyes of the world upon her house affairs, Malvolio might feel the honor of the family in some sort in his keeping, as it appears not that Olivia had any more brothers, or kinsmen; to look to it—for Sir Toby had dropped all such nice respects at the buttery hatch. That Malvolio was meant to be represented as possessing estimable qualities, the expression of the Duke in his anxiety to have him reconciled almost infers, "Pursue him, and entreat him to a peace."

Even in his abused state of chains and darkness, a sort of greatness seems never to desert him. He argues highly and well with the supposed Sir Topas, and philosophizes gallantly upon his straw. There must have been some shadow of worth about the man: he must have been something more than a mere vapor—a thing of straw, or Jack in office—before Fabian and Maria could have ventured sending him upon a courting errand to Olivia. There was some consonancy (as he would say) in the undertaking, or the jest would have been too bald even for that house of misrule.

Act IV. TIMON of ATHENS. Scene III.

M^r. KEMBLE in TIMON. London Printed for J. Bell British Library Strand Sept^r 21^st 1788.

Bensley, accordingly, threw over the part an air of Spanish loftiness. He looked, spake, and moved like an old Castilian. He was starch, spruce, opinionated, but his superstructure of pride seemed bottomed upon a sense of worth. There was something in it beyond the coxcomb. It was big and swelling, but you could not be sure that it was hollow. You might wish to see it taken down, but you felt that it was upon an elevation.

He was magnificent from the outset; but when the decent sobrieties of the character began to give way and the poison of self-love, in his conceit of the Countess's affection, gradually began to work, you would have thought that the hero of La Mancha in person stood before you. How he went smiling to himself! with what ineffable carelessness would he twirl his gold chain! what a dream it was! you were infected with the illusion, and did not wish that it should be removed! you had no room for laughter! if an unseasonable reflection of morality obtruded itself, it was a deep sense of the pitiable infirmity of man's nature that can lay him open to such frenzies—but in truth you rather admired than pitied the lunacy while it lasted—you felt that an hour of such mistake was worth an age with the eyes open. Who would not wish to live but for a day in the conceit of such a lady's love as Olivia? Why, the Duke would have given his principality but for a quarter of a minute, sleeping or waking, to have been so deluded. The man seemed to tread upon air, to taste manna, to walk with his head in the clouds, to mate Hyperion.

Oh! shake not the castles of his pride—endure yet for a season bright moments of confidence—"stand still ye watches of the element," that Malvolio may be still in fancy fair Olivia's lord—but fate and retribution say no—I hear the mischievous titter of Maria—the witty taunts of Sir Toby—the still more insupportable triumph of the foolish knight—the counterfeit Sir Topas is unmasked—and "thus the whirligig of time," as the true clown hath it, "brings in his revenges." I confess that I never saw the catastrophe of this character, while Bensley played it, without a kind of tragic interest.

A Polish View of Hamlet

Translated for The New York Times from "Hamlet," by Stanislav Vispanski

THE reason for the poor playing of Hamlet rests in the impossibility of interpreting this character.

Is it possible to play the true Hamlet at all?

And what is this true Hamlet?

Must he be a university student or a Prince seeking the crown?

Is Hamlet a philosopher who cares not for the crown and would not know how to make use of it in case it fell into his hands?

Or, is he an artist, a thinker, an analyser of human nature, a judge of human falsehood?

Was Hamlet destined to reform the world? Is he the only one worthy of taking over the reins of government held by unworthy persons?

Who is Hamlet? Is he a youngster, crushed in his bud by the death of his father and thrown in the midst of ill-wishers? Is he a youth, who understands and feels the outrage perpetrated upon him and cannot demand his rights?

Or, is he a man of action, who meets incumbrances and prevails over them, till he is exhausted before their ever-rising tide?

Is Hamlet a quick-tempered man, acting spasmodically, making endless mistakes, ever losing his path and direction?

Or, is he void of the power of will, and this be his secret?

What is Hamlet? Is his function but to "Hamletize," philosophize, bombard with words, words, words, true, beautiful, and intelligent words?

Whoever played Hamlet interpreted him in his own way, whoever could not interpret him—failed.

Why?

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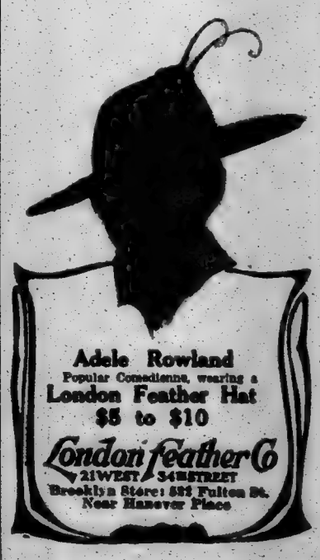

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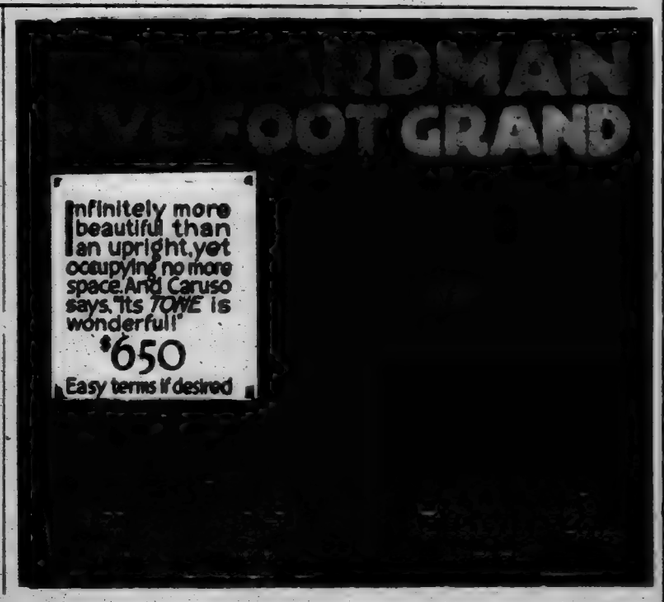

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The claims for Lux sound so remarkable, they have been made so often for other products when they were not really true, that you may not credit what we have told you about it. But will you not get just one ten cent package of Lux and make these tests yourself? If you are not entirely satisfied, your grocer has been instructed to return your money. Once you have actually seen Lux and used it yourself, we know you will tell other women that you have at last found the ideal soap product for all fine laundering.

What its users think of Lux

"Before using up one box of Lux, the uses had all been justified to my complete satisfaction and delight. 'Does not shrink woolens'—proved by washing a white woolen sweater. 'Does not turn silk yellow'—the constant laundering of crepe de chine and silk waists justifies this claim. I get twice as much wear out of my silk blouses. Have found Lux especially good for fine laces and lace curtains because no rubbing is required. A white lace Syrian scarf with silver in it, which had previously been sent to the cleaners, looked like new when washed with Lux, and saved me one dollar beside."—D. Fullarton, N. Y. City.

"Lux has greatly prolonged the life of my chamois and silk gloves. For washing blankets I consider it quite the most wonderful soap ever made. And I use it for unusual things which you wouldn't ever dare to try to wash with any other soap. For instance, I washed my silk lamp shades in the bath tub with Lux, and they came out in absolutely perfect condition, quite as good as the day they were bought. There is nothing like Lux."—Mrs. J. R. Barker, Cambridge, Mass.

"I used your Lux Soap for some very fine laces with better results than I could get from other preparations, using less soap, time and energy."—Mrs. P. Dreyer, 532 East 89th St., N. Y. City.

LUX 10¢

Pure Essence of Soap *In Flakes*—For All Fine Laundering

The New York Times

GENERAL PERSHING, COMMANDING THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO TO CAPTURE VILLA AND HIS BANDITS, AT THE HEAD OF HIS TROOPS MANY MILES SOUTH OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE.
This Photograph Was Taken Just as the Column, Having Already Ridden Thirty Miles Under a Withering Sun, Was Pushing Ahead Again After a Brief Rest.

FUNERAL IN THE MAIN STREET OF COLUMBUS, N. M., OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN REPELLING THE ATTACK BY VILLA'S MEN. (Photo © by International Film Service.)

Troops of the Third Cavalry, Commanded by Major Beach, Off From Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the Quest of Villa.

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

FIRST DASH OF THE FIRST SQUADRON, U. S. CAVALRY, INTO MEXICO AFTER THE ORDER HAD BEEN PASSED AT FORT BLISS.

"THE STROLLERS"—BY ARTHUR CRISP.
This Painting Was Awarded the First Hallgarten Prize at the Current Spring Exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

(Photos by Lawrence X. Champeau.)

MISS MARIE DURYEE,
Whose Engagement to Viscount Fal De Saint-Phalle Has Been Announced.

(Photo by Mr. and Mrs. Braden.)

"PEACOCK GIRL"—BY F. EDWIN CHURCH.
Awarded the Thomas B. Clarke Prize at the "Spring Academy."

Mt. Cavell, Formerly Mt. Geikie, the 11,000-Foot Peak Renamed by the Canadian Government in Honor of the Red Cross Nurse Executed by Germans.

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

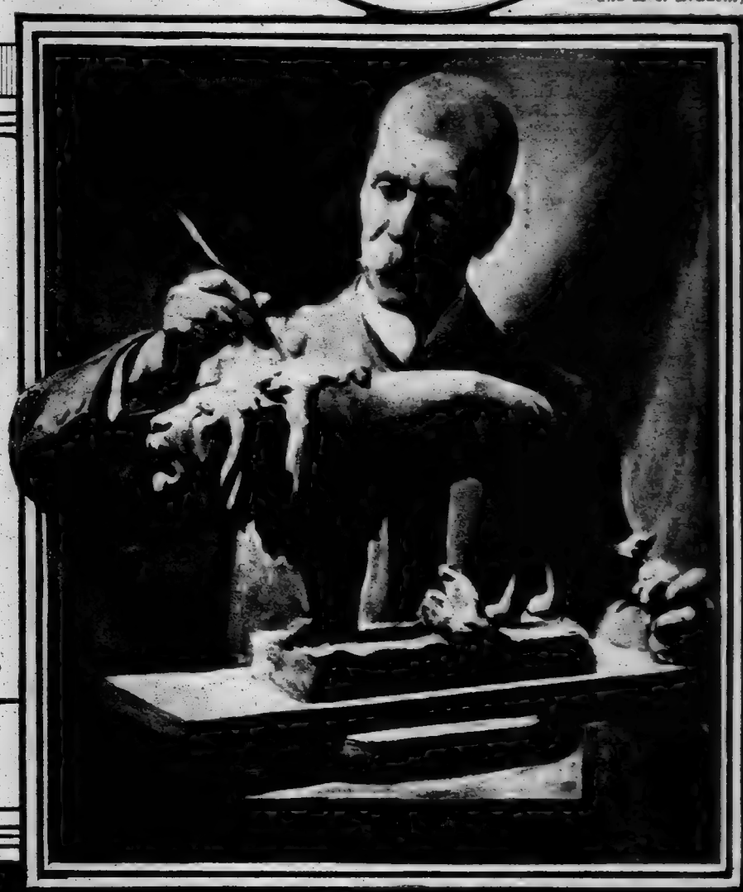

NELSON N. BICKFORD,
The Uniformed Attendant at the Metropolitan Museum Who Is Also an Exhibitor at the National Academy and Other Art Galleries.
From a Portrait by Dewitt M. Lockman.

INTERIOR VIEW OF ONE OF THE GREAT FRENCH AMMUNITION PLANTS AT LYONS.
From a French Official Photograph.

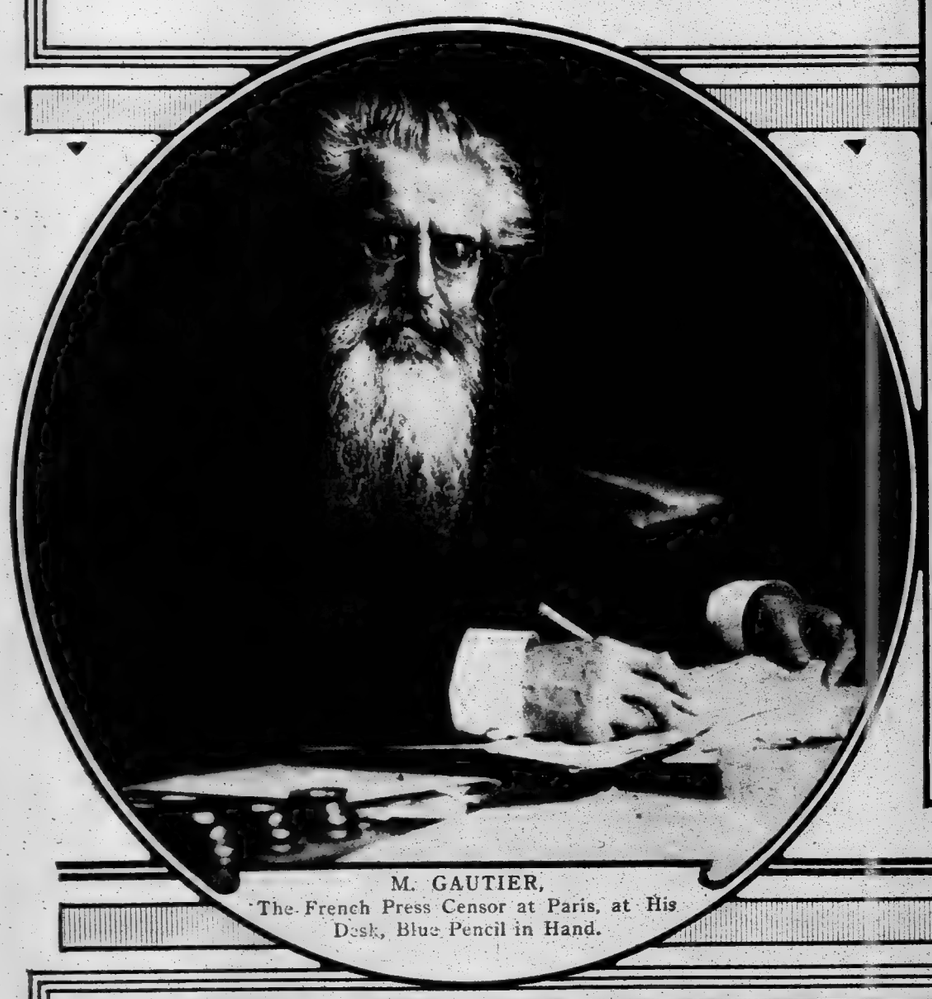

M. GAUTIER,
The French Press Censor at Paris, at His Desk, Blue Pencil in Hand.

ASSEMBLING FINISHED SHELLS AT ONE OF THE LYONS PLANTS FOR SHIPMENT TO THE FRONT.

SERBIAN WAR ORPHANS, WHO HAVE BECOME WARDS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, HAVING THEIR SUPPER AT ST. JEAN CAP FERRAL IN THE MARITIME ALPS.
(Photos © from Medem Photo Service.)

Macedonian barber cutting the hair of an Austrian officer while an admiring gallery of natives looks on.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

FRENCH CHASSEURS ALPINS ASCENDING A HEIGHT IN THE SOUTHERN VOSGES WITH THE ATTITUDE OF THOSE READY TO MAKE OR RECEIVE ATTACK.
This official French photograph shows the Southern Vosges now free from snow.

(Photo © from Janet M. Cummings.)

SAILING OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CANADIAN BATTALION AND AMMUNITION COLUMN FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.
This command has already seen service at the front, but not till now has the Canadian censor consented to release the photograph for publication.

A RECENT AND STRIKING VIEW OF THE CITY OF LA PAZ, CAPITAL OF BOLIVIA, TAKEN FROM A PLATEAU 14,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, WITH MT. ILLIMANNI. APPROXIMATELY 22,000 FEET HIGH, IN THE BACKGROUND.

(Photo © by Brown & Dawson.)

MISS HELEN MORGAN HAMILTON,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, and granddaughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, whose engagement to Police Commissioner Arthur Woods has been announced.
(Photo by Vayana Studio.)

With new snow in abundance, Quebec turns out in March to enjoy the toboggan races on Dufferin Terrace.

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

MRS. FRANCIS LEWIS WELLMAN.
From the Portrait Bust by Emil Fuchs in the Current Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design.
(Photo © by E. Norton Collins.)

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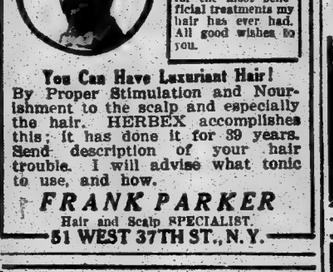

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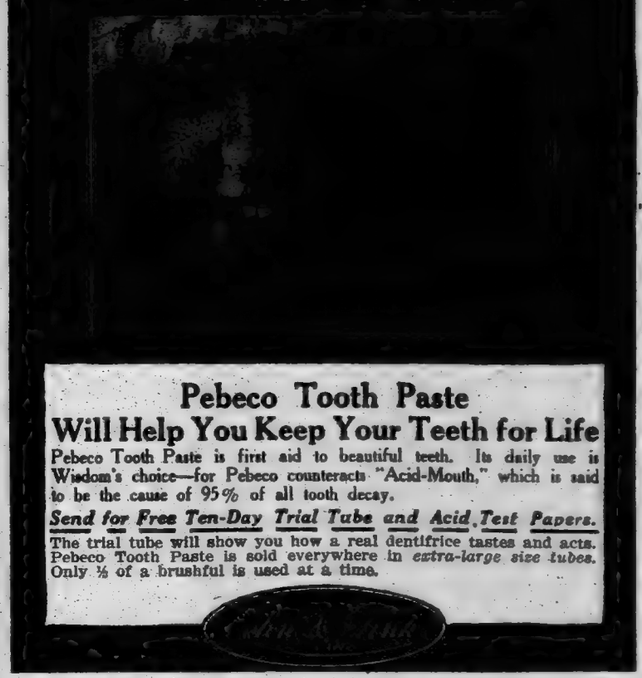

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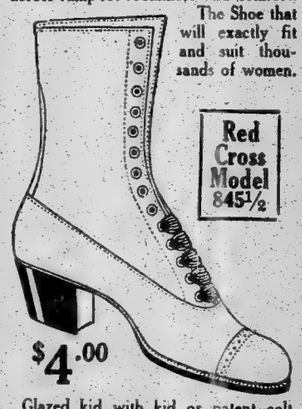

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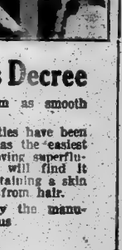

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Lipspring, a New Combination Box Spring and Mattress

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Width, 3 feet.

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DISCONTINUED PATTERNS at 50% of Regular Prices.

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Manufacturers, **MANGES BROS.** *Established* 1852.

Main Entrance **115 & 117 WEST 23D ST. and 108 & 110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.**

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Original—Unusual—Individual

Vases, Electroliers, etc., which are distinctive in harmonious color schemes, blending with any decoration.

The rare finish and artistic coloring of **PAU-LE-O POTTERY** is never duplicated, and words cannot express their beauty and attractiveness. They must be seen to be appreciated.

Each Electrolier is fitted with an individual shade.

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R-11 30" high.

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Black-on-White Embroidered Panel in Evening Stockings

Finest French silk evening stockings in black, with very distinctive inserted panel of black embroidery on white. Gives very slender lines.

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If references are given, we will be glad to open charge accounts; or to send on approval these or any other stockings selected. We have special mail order facilities, and all or any selections may be returned at our expense.

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EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
448 Fifth Avenue at 39th Street
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Just West of 5th Ave.

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Special attention to large or **stout figures.** *Also inconspicuously smart and exclusive interpretations of the mode to meet every need of the* **mother-to-be.**

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"Already Built"
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Two unskilled laborers can erect a 5-room model, with no tool but a monkey wrench, in 5 hours—5-room in 18 hours. Painted one coat outside and stained mission or brown inside, at factory. These are finished houses—ready to live in when erected. 5-room house can be lined with special plaster board for $50 to make it an all-year home.

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f. o. b. Brooklyn.

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We Show Only the Latest Styles

In Gray Suede, White Calf and Gray Kid

Here's a shoe that makes your foot look smaller. You can wear it and be sure it's the latest style. Send for Catalog T.

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225 West 42d St., nr. Times Sq.
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Special discount on any layette purchased in this specialty shop. Baby's daily necessities at popular prices.

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Creeper of White Soisette, hand smocked. Trimmed blue or pink. Sizes 1 & 2 yrs. **$1.50**

THE IDEAL BABY SHOP
Phone Academy 6277. 2819 B'way, at 109th St.

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"FELICE"

A bewitching summery frock of imported Shantung Silk.

Exceptional Value

$15.00

The sport-like coat is of Shantung with broad stripes of either Copenhagen, Navy, Green or Rose. Three-quarter sleeves. Shoulder straps and wide belt of plain Shantung. Charming sailorette collar of French organdie edged with fringe. The skirt is of plain Shantung of generous width with straps on either side and trimmed with pearl buttons.

Misses' sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years.
Women's sizes .....32 to 46.

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Grey Kid, Lace, welt sole, Louis XV. heel..... **$7.00**

White Washable Kid, Louis XV. heel, turn sole..... **$6.50**

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RIVERVIEW CHAIR $6

Stained, $7. With cretonne cushions, $8.50. These prices obtain for a limited time only. Write for catalog.

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Perfect Diamonds. Highest Grade.

Call, write or phone for free catalogue, the BLUE BOOK of jewelry, diamonds, silverware, watches, cut glass, ivory, novelties. **AT WHOLESALE PRICES** you save one-third. Thousands of splendid gifts for Weddings, Birthdays, Prizes, Graduations..... **$1 to $10**

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170 B'way, Cor. Maiden Lane, N. Y.
2nd floor. Phone Cortlandt 3586.
Open to 6 P. M., Saturdays included.

Freight Blockade Lifted!

We are now able to complete our

Special "EXPORT" Sale

Our special sale of last fall was terminated because Refrigerators en route from our factory were tied up in the freight yards outside of this city in one of the worst freight blockades New York has ever known.

Deliveries gradually have been made by the railroad companies, until now we are in position to keep faith with the public and offer at special price the remainder of our overstock of superb Refrigerators, which were built for shipment abroad but which we declined to ship on account of the unusual export conditions obtaining during the past few months.

Here is your opportunity to secure at a price which probably never again will be offered one of the world-famous

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATORS

—the standard of the world today in scientific refrigerator construction. The dining cars and refrigerator cars on practically every railroad in the land are equipped with the Bohn Syphon. Bohn Syphon Refrigerators for home use are constructed on the same principle of rapidly circulating dry, pure, cold air, with consequent smallest ice consumption.

REDUCTIONS AVERAGE 25%
from list prices.

All sizes, in both wood and white porcelain exteriors, are reduced in price during this sale. The saving to you averages 25 per cent.

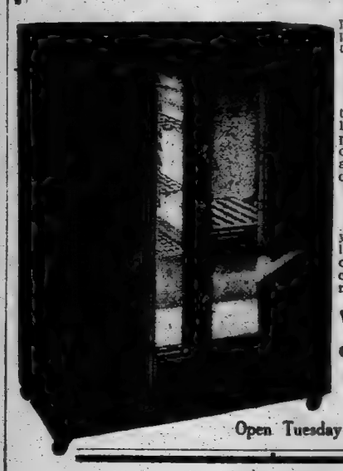

A RARE BARGAIN

Our popular Model 42 (here illustrated) 3 doors, size 37x21x46 inches, lined with genuine steel-fused white porcelain enamel, (not paint,) ice capacity 100 lbs., list price $56, is an exceptional bargain at the special price of $42.

For Future Delivery

On a small deposit we will hold your Refrigerator for future delivery. If you cannot call, write or telephone for our handsome catalog. Remember, we are the manufacturers, not middlemen.

White Enamel Refrigerator Co. of N. Y., 53 West 42d St.
(Phone Bryant 7817)

Special Sale Starts Tomorrow (Monday) at 8 A. M.

Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings Until 10.

Charm at Low Cost in Summer Furniture

Character and attractiveness are matters of line and proportion, not of cost. Your furniture must be good; it need not be expensive.

Simple, appealing patterns in excellent taste are entirely possible at low prices. The suite illustrated is offered in ivory, gray or white enamel, mahogany-finished birch or birch of the natural color. Four pieces, as illustrated, are priced at $89.00; with twin beds, $113.00. Dresser, Toilet Table and Bed are $24.00 each, the Chiffonier $17.00.

W. A. Hathaway Company

62 West 45th Street, New York

"Furniture of the Better Kind."

"For the Woman who cares"

PLEXO

INCOMPARABLE CREAMS

These two essential creams are scientifically prepared to be used in conjunction with each other. They will produce results obtainable in no other way. 25c and 50c.

Greaseless Cream

Protects the skin from chap and wind burn; imparts to the complexion the velvety bloom of youth.

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Purest of Cold Creams.

Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities; will give the pure, clear complexion of perfect beauty.

PLEXO EVENING WHITE

—Imparts that soft, pearly white tone to arms, throat and shoulders. Unsurpassed for the evening toilette and dansant. *DOES NOT RUB OFF* and absolutely defies detection. Easily applied with a damp sponge. An absolutely harmless cream. **35c. Per Tube.**

At Drug and Department Stores.

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For this week we have reduced the price of every bed room suite in our stock. Every purchase will afford you a notable saving.

The suite illustrated here is of Antique Ivory. Finished with seven coats of baked enamel. Dustproof partitions. Suite consists of Chiffonier, Toilet Table, Dresser, Twin or Full-size Bed. Price of Suite with full-size Bed **$167.50**

With Twin Beds—$37.50 additional.

Chiffonier may be had with Mirror or Wood Back.

Geiger & Braverman
49-51 W. 23d St. FURNITURE CO. **Est. 1893.**

Our Folder on Request

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38th STREET, NEW YORK

Distinctive "Flapper" Apparel

(Registered U. S. Patent Office.)

For the hard-to-fit girl of 12 to 16

This type of apparel has been originated and introduced to America exclusively by Bonwit Teller & Co. for the *hard-to-fit girl of 12 to 16*, who has outgrown her years, yet must be attired in girlish fashion.

"Phebe"—Frock of serge and taffeta compose. Collar and cuffs of white Georgette crepe. Buttons of black crochet and gold thread. In navy or Copenhagen..... 18.50

"Jeanne"—Afternoon frock of Georgette crepe and crepe de chine—shirred at the waist and skirt yoke. French embroidery on bodice. In rose, reseda, pearl gray, copen or navy..... 20.00

"Monette"—Three-piece serge suit with belt of suede and silver links. Silver buttons. Silk faille collar. Navy, Copenhagen or black and white check, trimmed with rose or Copenhagen blue..... 25.00

"Rosalinde"—Coat of satin-striped taffeta. The over collar, cuffs, belt, buttons and wide band at the bottom are of gabardine. In navy blue only..... 22.50

"Flapper" Hats

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.

"Phebe's" Hat—a Lanvin tam of velvet with straw bandeau and French rose. All colors..... 12.75

"Jeanne's" Hat—a hair poke with ribbon quilling and rose. Black only..... 14.50

"Monette" wears a tiny turban of lisere straw with tropical birds nestling under its brim. All colors.... 12.75

And **"Rosalinde"**—a hat of taffeta and natural color straw with angora edge, band, and bow. In all colors.. 12.50

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
Telephone 7300 Murray Hill.

LET no question of style, or lines, or silhouette concern you. Buy your corset by the name

Lily of France Corset

and trust to the expert knowledge gathered during nineteen years of serving the critical. All models and materials. Prices $3.50 to $35 at quality stores.

Lily of France Corset Company
20 W. 22d St., New York

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Special AT $43.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality wodsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete **$43.50**, or, as follows:—

Overcoat	$25.00
Suit	$16.50
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Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—**$23.50.**

Other Outfits of Better Grade at **$57.50, $75.00 and $125.00**
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—**$20** and **$22**
Motor Apparel Catalogue Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

C/B A la Spirite CORSETS

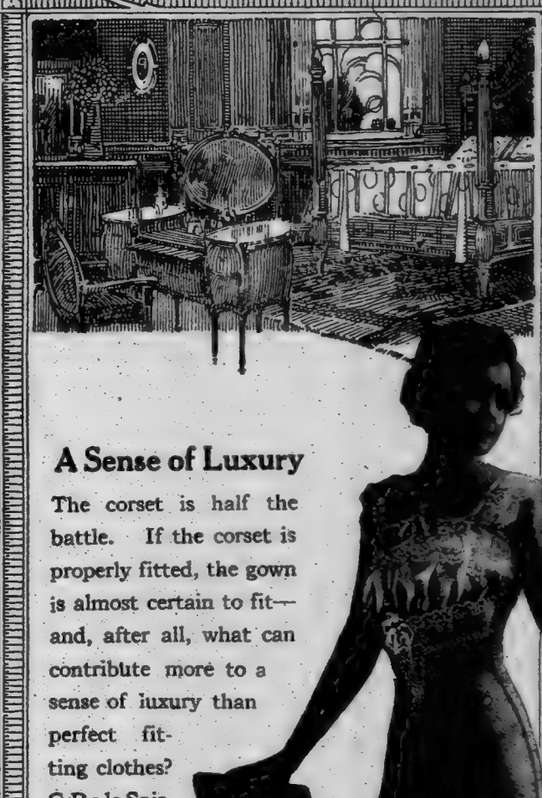

A Sense of Luxury

The corset is half the battle. If the corset is properly fitted, the gown is almost certain to fit—and, after all, what can contribute more to a sense of luxury than perfect fitting clothes? C/B a la Spirite Corsets make this condition possible

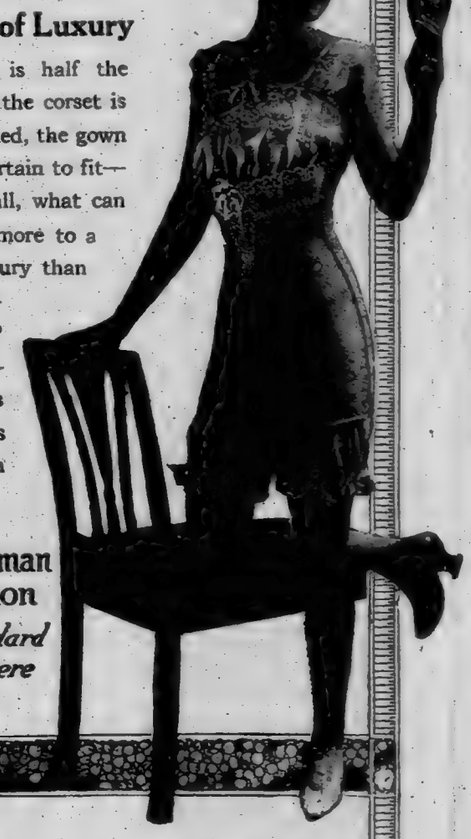

For the Woman of Fashion
The Standard Everywhere

Gold Medal
Panama-Pacific Exposition
C/B *A la Spirite*
CORSETS

Blackheads *are a confession*

of the use of the wrong method of cleansing for that type of skin that is subject to this disfiguring trouble.

The following Woodbury treatment will keep such a skin free from blackheads.

Apply hot cloths to the face until the skin is reddened. Then with a rough washcloth work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with clear hot water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for a few minutes with a *lump of ice*. Dry the skin carefully.

Do not expect to get the desired result by using this treatment for a time and then neglecting it. But make it a daily habit and it *will* give you the clear, attractive skin that the *steady* use of Woodbury's always brings.

To remove blackheads already formed, substitute a flesh brush for the washcloth in the treatment above. Then protect the fingers with a handkerchief and press out the blackheads. Thereafter, use the above Woodbury treatment in your daily toilet.

Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in greater New York and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.

A Garden Full of Gladioli *for $1.00*

The Gladiolus is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown because it blooms continuously when it is cut and put in water, just as well as when in the ground.

There is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower—it is as easy to grow as the potato.

You can have them in bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For only **ONE DOLLAR** we will send **75 Bulbs** of our **Grand Prize** Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladiolus kingdom.

Last year we sold thousands of these bulbs and have received numerous testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden. Simple cultural directions in package.

Present this advertisement at our store or mail with Dollar Bill, Stamps or Money Order and secure this splendid collection of Gladiolus Bulbs for **only $1.00**, prepaid to your home, anywhere in the United States, with our **1916 Spring Catalogue.**

Stumpp & Walter Co
30-32 Barclay Street NEW YORK

Our Removal to New Quarters Your Gain

SALE BEGINS MONDAY

The shrewd man or woman will realize how costly a proposition it would be for us to attempt to remove our stock of fine furniture to the new quarters we shall open on *May 1st at 8 East 39th St.*, two doors off Fifth Avenue.

The better plan for us is to *reduce the price from 25% to 35%* and dispose of the goods we have here. *This saves us the cost of moving and the danger of damaging many fine pieces.*

The following indicates our price reductions: *WILLIAM & MARY CHAIR simple in line, from Hewell Grange, Worchestershire, England. Regular value $30.00.* ***Removal Sale Price . . $19.00***

We have here exceptionally fine furniture in every period and design and for every room. *It is absolutely necessary to clear the entire stock off before May 1st.* The clever buyer will make an early call to secure the most advantageous offerings.

NATHAN GREENBERG, Inc., 4736 Schuyler
2236 Broadway, at 80th St. 8841 Schuyler

SAVE $5.00 to $10.00

On Your Spring Coat, Suit or Dress

By taking advantage of our New Method of Merchandising.

"Not cheap clothes—but fine clothes at reasonable prices."

We eliminate the three greatest expenses of department stores—Enormous Ground Floor Rentals — Extending Promiscuous Credit—Huge Appropriations for Advertising.

You are the Gainer.

755—Suit of fine quality Gabardine, trimmed and edged with Taffeta. Faille Silk Collar. Full Flare Skirt. Specially priced at **$19.75**

3102—Latest Sport Coat of Fisher-Kennedy Fabric. Finest Tweed made. Raglan Sleeve, Patch Pockets. Specially priced at **$9.75**

Write for our Golflex Book on Sport Clothing and "Portfolio of Season's Latest Creations."
Desk S

Freneau Sweeny 379 Fifth Avenue
Opp. Best's.

Can You Wear a 16, 36 or 38 Size?

Buy a Sample suit, coat or dress from real wholesalers at a substantial saving. We must dispose of our wholesale samples, and to do so we have marked them at extremely low prices. Stunning styles, smart new fabrics, large variety. See them to-morrow.

If you cannot call, send for Booklet "T."

Suits, $10.75 to $24.75
Dresses, $7.50 to $19.50
Also COATS

Sample Cloak & Suit Co.
1204 Broadway
(Near 29th St.)

Suit Illustrated,
Velour Check, $22.50.
Other Materials, $16.50 up.

Appearing large or stout is merely a matter of clothes

25 W. 38 ST N.Y.

It Is Your Own Fault—

If you are subjected to the inconvenience and high cost of having your clothes made to measure, as

Lane Bryant

Offers at All Times to the Women of

Extra Size or Stout Figure

as complete an assortment of Ultra Fashionable Apparel as offered elsewhere for the perfect "36."

Suits	$24.75 to $94.75
Coats	18.75 to 64.75
Dresses	11.50 to 139.50
Skirts	5.95 to 24.75
Waists	.98 to 24.75
Negligees	1.95 to 29.75
Bathing Suits	3.35 to 12.75

Corsets and Underwear.

To fit from stock 35½ to 58 bust, 30 to 49 waist. Long or short waisted.

Just from the press, "MODES," showing photographic illustrations of smart apparel for stout figures. Write for it today to Dept. L-17.

Crême Méalys

The Cream of Royalty — *Violet (Ve-o-lay) Paris*

In Tubes 30c 50c $1.00 — *In Porcelain Jars 60c*

Sold at the best shops throughout the world. In New York

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION SIX SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1916 SIXTEEN PAGES

FUNSTON AND PERSHING

Picturesque Incidents in the Careers of the Two American Fighters Sent to Catch Villa

General Frederick Funston.
(Photo (c) International Film Service.)

TWO names, both of American soldiers, have been on the lips of the American people during the last two weeks. One is that of Frederick Funston, the little Kansas General who commands all the troops now guarding the Mexican frontier on the American side of the Rio Grande, and the other is that of John J. Pershing, hero of the Moro wars, whom Funston has ordered into Mexico to round up Francisco Villa, the notorious bandit of Chihuahua. These two veterans, each with a long line of past achievements to his credit, are working today hand in hand, and if they do not succeed in running down the bad man of Chihuahua the most surprised people in the world will be the officers and men of the United States Army.

It would take a book to tell the story of Funston and Pershing. In both instances the story of their lives may be said to have begun with the events that led to the war with Spain and the redemption of Cuba from Spanish rule. That was about eighteen years ago. Funston was fighting with the Cubans for Cuba; Pershing, a young Captain of the Sixth Cavalry was ready to go with the army to Santiago, where at the Battle of El Caney his bravery and resourcefulness were to win the official commendation of his superiors.

In the few years that were to follow, Funston was to transfer his activities to the service of his own country, and as a Colonel of Kansas volunteers was to accomplish a task that many an old veteran had ventured to pronounce impossible—the capture of Emilio Aguinaldo, the Filipino chieftain who caused Uncle Sam as much trouble fifteen years ago as Villa is making for him at the present moment. As for Pershing, he was destined to win his spurs in the Moro lands and to pull off a trick never before successfully negotiated. This was the capture of the old crater of Mount Dajo, the retreat into which warring Moros for centuries had fled, and from which no Moro command had ever been dislodged prior to the coming of the Americans.

Both Funston and Pershing have many years of active service ahead of them. Funston will not retire for thirteen years, while Pershing will not reach the age limit of sixty-four years until 1924. Both are products of the West. Funston was born in Ohio, but has claimed Kansas as his home since he was a lad of sixteen. Pershing has always been from Missouri. Funston is a Major General, and Pershing a Brigadier pointed straight for the two stars of the higher rank.

First comes Funston, the immediate superior of the soldier who is campaigning in the rough Chihuahua country for Villa. What type of man is this little border Commander in Chief who is directing the Villa hunt from San Antonio? To begin with he happens to be just big enough physically to get into the army. If he were any shorter he would still be Fred Funston, soldier of fortune, good fellow, and dead shot.

Funston was born near New Carlisle, Ohio, in 1865, and will be 51 years old next November. Along in 1881 the Funston family moved to Kansas. Funston was at that time just beginning to find himself. He approved of the simple life, but preferred that others should lead it. A soldier who knows Funston once remarked that "Fred was born with a couple of wandering feet."

In Kansas he kept quiet long enough to get an education and the man who was in those days his chum and "frat" mate is William Allen White, the Emporia editor who wrote "What's the Matter with Kansas?" and who has been answering that question ever since. After he left the University of Kansas Funston was for a while a railroad conductor, and as such had runs that took him to the Mexican border, and they still say that as a conductor he was in a class all by himself. Once upon a time they say that Funston stopped his train and chased a half-drunken cowboy two miles into the Arizona desert.

From railroading Funston turned to newspaper work and became a reporter in Kansas City. He always got the news; but sometimes forgot to write it, so the story goes. Twenty-odd years ago, when the Government sent an expedition into Death Valley, Cal., Funston heard of it in time to join. That was when he threw up his job as a reporter. On that expedition the party suffered frightful hardships, and when at last it emerged into civilization Funston was nearer dead than alive.

Next heard of Funston was as a member of a Government exploration sent into Alaska. He was one of the first white men who went over Chilkoot Pass. While in Alaska he broke the white man's record for traveling on snow shoes, after which he paddled, absolutely alone, 1,100 miles down the Yukon River, his only baggage being a change of clothing and a copy of Kipling's "Barrack Room Ballads."

"When Funston went away there was no demonstration and when he came back nobody blew the bugle," William Allen White said years afterward, in referring to Funston's hazardous journey into the wilds of Alaska.

"For continued hardships, unceasing danger, and uninterrupted adventure," added Mr. White, speaking of the Alaska adventure, "probably this trip has been unexcelled by any other on this continent in a century."

Next heard of Funston was in South America trying to find out whether he had been born to be a coffee planter. He soon realized the contrary, and came back to America. By this time the clouds were darkening in Cuba and the insurrection against Spanish rule was getting under way. Funston decided to go to Cuba. He began a study of machine guns, and in 1896 landed on the troubled island. He was promptly commissioned a Lieutenant of Artillery by the Cubans, and in the two years that followed he was always fighting and fighting hard. He became quickly the best artillery officer in the Cuban Army. Three times he was badly wounded, once in the chest, once in the thigh, and a third time his arm was pierced. To make the story complete, his horse finally fell on top of him and nearly crushed out his life.

Just before the Spanish War broke out Funston obtained a leave of absence and started for the coast. He bore important papers which would have resulted in another execution had they been found on him by the Spaniards. And Funston was captured, but he ate the papers and by that act was saved for future usefulness with the army of his own country.

On the outbreak of war Kansas made Funston a Colonel of Volunteers, and at the head of his command he reported at Tampa for duty. But he did not get to Cuba that time, and was still fretting in camp when the war ended. Then one day something happened. The Twentieth Kansas was ordered to the Philippines, and the happiest man in all America was the little commander of that regiment.

It will be just fifteen years next Tuesday since the news was flashed across the Pacific that Funston had captured Aguinaldo. On March 28, 1901, the gunboat Vicksburg arrived at Manila with Funston and his famous prisoner on board. The news electrified the country, and Funston's name was the one most uttered in all America.

The scheme of trapping Aguinaldo was Funston's own conception. It was this: Funston, with Captain Newton of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Lieutenant Mitchell of the Fortieth Volunteers, Lieutenant Admire of the Twenty-second Infantry, six veteran scouts, and a company of picked native Filipino scouts, was to force his way into the heart of Southern Luzon, where Aguinaldo was known to have sought refuge. The American officers were to go into the fastness of the rebel leader as prisoners of the Filipino scouts. The Americans wore their regulation uniforms, and the scouts were to penetrate to Aguinaldo's retreat for the avowed purpose of delivering over to him the "American prisoners."

The trick worked to perfection, and Funston and his men finally reached the place where Aguinaldo was hiding. A Spaniard, serving as a Secret Service agent, and a Filipino scout first entered the house in which Aguinaldo was. They took the chieftain without firing a shot, and the man who caused the Americans more trouble in the early days than all the other insurrectos combined, was carried to Manila and turned over to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, then commanding in the Philippines.

General John J. Pershing.
(Photo (c) International Film Service.)

Funston returned home soon afterward. On April 1, 1901, he received his commission as a Brigadier General. His next service was at San Francisco after the earthquake. It was Funston who directed the work of rescue in that terrible disaster, thereby winning the official gratitude of the nation.

Years passed and, in 1914, the City of Vera Cruz was taken by the sailors and marines under Admiral Fletcher. Funston was ordered to Vera Cruz to take over the command. He went and transformed that city from a pesthole to a health resort. He was also ready at the word of command to advance to the capture of Mexico City. But the word never came and Vera Cruz was turned back to the Mexicans. Funston returned to the United States and assumed command on the border. Then came the Columbus raid and once more Funston is busy.

And what of Pershing, the Field Commander whom Funston selected to lead the American regulars into the desert wastes of Chihuahua? Like Funston, Pershing is every inch a soldier, and his career is one of splendid achievements in the service of the country. From that day in June, 1886, when West Point turned him over to the regular army as

The Soldier Who Has Made All England Laugh

Captain Bruce Bairnsfather Not Only Dodges Shells but Finds Time to Picture the Adventures of Tommy Atkins Under Fire

ENGLAND, young and old looks forward every week to the Bairnsfather cartoon, which comes straight from the trenches in Flanders, done in black and white. Bairnsfather is not a Raemaekers; he makes you laugh, not worry, and because he makes you laugh and forget the sorry side of war, The London Bystander, which discovered him, has made the worthy Captain a widely advertised feature. He is one of the "hits" (not in an artillery sense of the word).

Professional war artists and photographers are fearsome: but a trench cartoonist, who is also a soldier, is something of a novelty.

Bairnsfather—Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, to give his full name—is an officer of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and an incorrigible optimist. The publisher of The Bystander has recently issued a book of his drawings, under the title "Fragments from France," and asserts in a foreword that the soldier-artist became a soldier first and an artist afterward. Without the war he might never have put pencil to paper. But the war insisted.

If humor is a defense there would seem to be no hope for Bairnsfather. He sketches perturbed and unposed soldiers in the trenches in a way that shows with excruciating detail their mental and physical gymnastics immediately preceding the arrival of a 16-inch shell—usually after the shell has made its appearance over the horizon. Throughout the series the approach of a whole flock of shells seems momentarily imminent, except in those pictures where it is manifest at sight that the shells have come and gone.

The most upstanding humor pervades them all. A soldier (Bairnsfather himself) about to incur a haircut under fire is warned: "Keep yer 'ead still, or I'll 'ave yer blinkin' ear off." All are vigorously melodramatic. In some the men show that they are flurried by agitations as to loss of time, and altogether inspired with but a wary confidence in their ability to get out of range of the shrieking demons only a few feet behind them. Captain Bairnsfather has received from somewhere in France a letter which describes the result he attains in his sketches, as follows:

"Twenty years after peace has been declared there will be no more potent stimulus to the recollections of an old soldier than your admirable sketches of trench life. May I, with all deference, congratulate you on your humor, your fidelity, your something-else not easily defined—I mean your power of expressing in black and white a condition of mind?"

When Tommy went out to the great war he went smiling, and singing the latest ditty of the halls, writes the publisher of this Bairnsfather book of sketches. The enemy scowled. War, said his professors of Kulture and his hymnsters of hate, could never be waged in the Tipperary spirit, and the nation that sent to the front soldiers who sang and laughed must be the very decadent England they had all along denounced as unworthy of world-power.

"I fear," adds the writer, "the enemy will be even more infuriated when he turns over the pages of this book. In it the spirit of the British citizen soldier, who, hating war as he hated hell, flocked to the colors to have his whack at the apostles of blood and iron, is translated to cold and permanent print. Here is the great war reduced to grim and gruesome absurdity. It is not fun poked by a mere looker-on—it is the fun felt in the war by one who has been through it.

"Captain Bruce Bairnsfather has stayed at that 'farm' which is portrayed in the double page of the book; he has endured that shell-swept 'ole' that is depicted on the cover; he has watched the disappearance of that 'blinkin' parapet' shown on one page; has had his hair cut under fire as shown on another. And having been through it all, he has just put down what he has seen and heard and felt and smelt and—laughed at."

The editor points out that Captain Bairnsfather went to the front in no mood of a "chiel takin' notes." It was the notes that took him. Before the war, some time a regular soldier, some time an engineer, he had little other idea than to sketch for mischief on walls, and shirt cuffs, and tablecloths. To quote again:

"It is not for this mere editor to forecast his vogue in posterity. Naturally I hope it will be a lasting one, but I am prejudiced. If this sketch book is worthy to outlast the days of the war, and to be kept for remembrance on the shelves of those who have lived through it, it will have done its bit. For will it not be a standing reminder of the ingloriousness of war, its preposterous absurdity, and of its futility as a means of settling the affairs of nations?"

When the ardent jingo of the day after tomorrow rattles the sabre, let there be somewhere handy a copy of "Fragments from France," its publisher suggests, that can be opened in front of him, at any page, just to remind him of what war is really like in "civilized" times.

Verses surrounding the picture of a disconsolate soldier in a dugout prove that the Captain is as ready with words for the expression of ideas as with those telling strokes of the pencil that result in wonderful faces shown in the throes of every conceivable excitation.

"Machine guns form a valuable support for infantry."

"Dear ——: At present we are staying at a farm."

Captain Bruce Bairnsfather.

"Where did that one go?"

(Illustrations from "Fragments from France," published by The Bystander, London.)

"They've evidently seen me!"

Colonel Fitz-Shrapnel receives the following message from headquarters: "Please let us know, as soon as possible, the number of tins of raspberry jam issued to you last Friday."

Georg Brandes Still Sticks to Neutrality

Famous Danish Writer Declares Himself Unable to Decide as to the Apportionment of Right and Wrong in European War

Georg Brandes, the distinguished Danish critic, who has engaged in polemic arguments about the war with the Frenchman, Clemenceau, and been accused in France of unfairness and partiality, discusses in the following article the conflicting claims of the belligerents, exposing their hypocrisy and selfishness. He indicates that he is neither pro-German nor pro-Ally, but anti-Russian. The article, of which a substantial part is republished, is translated from the Copenhagen magazine, Tilskueren.

By Georg Brandes

EACH of the several belligerent nations is convinced that on its side is what it calls "Right," and that it is battling against what it calls "Wrong." And if a neutral writer in a discussion of the situation purposely avoids the use of these terms, holding them applicable rather to the realms of morals and jurisprudence, then it may happen that a politician from one of the warring nations with the avowed intention of unmasking the supineness and "overculture" of such a view, impatiently and arrogantly shouts: "But answer us, man, which side is right?"

Right! As if the very word could find a place in the immeasurable misery which has been brought upon us by the reckless struggle for national supremacy, the stupidity of amateurish politicians and the short-sighted servility of an inflammatory press!

Naturally, the French and the British justify their attitude of moral superiority in two outrageous acts: Austria-Hungary's deliberate and indefensible attack on Serbia, and Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality, made still more abhorrent by the consequent atrocities.

But when this double crime—which, by the way, is being treated as if it were entirely unmotivated, as if it had not been preceded by long and painful developments—is made the basis for the doctrinal pronunciamento that neither France nor England wanted war, that they are battling solely on behalf of the sanctity of treaties and the inviolable rights of the smaller nations, then any one in the slightest degree familiar with Europe's later history can only smile unless, indeed, the war has deprived him of reason and memory alike!

Germany, too, forgetting her treatment of the Danish, Polish, and French elements within her borders, now stoutly maintains that she wages war to uphold the right of the smaller nations to freedom and sovereignty. She is championing this principle against Russia, whose iron heel has ground the Finnish people in the dust, who has reduced the Poles and the Jews to a state of supine servitude. She is fighting the cause of international morality against England and Russia, whose allied conspiracy against Persia's independence significantly illustrates the attitude of the modern world powers toward their weak and defenseless brethren.

It may be stated, almost as an axiom, that whenever two world powers unite in hearty friendship, be the understanding called Alliance or Entente, then the object is always the same—the benevolent assimilation of a smaller nation. Germany's old friendship for Russia led to untold sufferings for Poland. Austria's and Germany's previous alliance cost Denmark dearly. Morocco paid with her independence for the cordial understanding previously arrived at between Germany and France.

Germany's loudly proclaimed solicitude for the welfare of the smaller nations, even were it seriously meant in the present circumstances, can only impress the impartial observer as a ghastly joke. Even so is Britain's championship of the weaker powers of a recent date. We need not go back to her 700 year-long treatment of the Irish people. But wasn't it England who, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, for purely political reasons that had nothing to do with Right or Wrong, without warning assailed the neutral and defenseless Denmark, bombarded Copenhagen while the Danish Army was concentrated in Holstein for the purpose of defending the country's neutrality, purloined its fleet and gave Norway to Bernadotte as a reward for his treachery?

During the last twelve years five small nations have been deprived of their sovereignty. No voice of protest has been heard from any of the great powers—for good and sufficient reasons. The Transvaal and Orange Free States lost their independence when England annexed their territory—which, by the way, she has governed excellently ever since. Persia lost her independence as a result of what in England has been called the "Robber Treaty" between Russia and Great Britain. As a consideration for allowing England a free hand in Egypt, and for permitting her to break her promise to evacuate the country, France and Spain were permitted to split Morocco between them.

Korea's fate points with tragic prophecy to the fate which threatens Belgium. In a treaty signed by Russia, England, and France, Japan had guaranteed Korea's independence. Korea's Queen was murdered by the Japanese, as was Austria-Hungary's heir by the Serbians. Shortly afterward the Japanese deluged Korea and forced the country to join them in their war against Russia. Both Russia and Korea protested and demanded that France and England intervene, but neither power then felt a moral urge to intervene. The pledged guarantee did not enter into consideration, and Korea's independence was left to die.

Now it is Europe that is sick, perhaps dying. At a deathbed one would rather be silent. At least, if one is forced to speak, it should be with the same subdued feelings which are proper in the presence of death. * * *

Under the pseudonym "Mr. George Dauville," a prominent Frenchman has sent me the following letter from Senegal, French West Africa:

Far from the battle scenes, in Soudan, where the mobilisation surprised me, I have read in the Mercure de France of your polemic with Clemenceau and of the conception of the northern people of France's position in the war. Will you permit me briefly to outline the true policy, intention and disposition of France before and now? The fact of the matter is:

First—There exist between French and German culture fundamental discords, which probably spring from inherent differences in the life principles of the two races. Between them neither fusion nor coalescence is possible; an incapacity of mutual understanding must forever prevail. This in itself, however, would never have led to war.

Second—Although the Germans had inundated France, as they have other countries, there was no impairment of the national prosperity. Attempts were made to organise economic resistance to the pressure, but it has never in France been urged that war should be waged in aid of the country's commercial interests.

Furthermore, since 1871 there has never existed any real political rivalry between Germany and France. Appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, such rivalry existed neither in Morocco nor Turkey, nor the Mediterranean, nor the Far East—nowhere, in fact. This was fully realised by the Germans, who accused us of acting as England's "jumping jack and catspaw" because of the attitude we adopted. They were right; but they did not realise that we cast ourselves voluntarily for the rôle, that we deliberately staged the delusion.

Isn't Germany, then, the hereditary foe? Not at all. The first generation of French anti-Germans is still alive. No, the foe of a thousand years of incessant conflicts is England. It is true that the days of an openly avowed hatred of England are long past; yet Clemenceau's career was cut short owing to his pro-English sympathies. England is, historically and politically, the typical enemy. England has always opposed our natural desire for expansion, and we full well know she would have bitterly opposed us in Morocco had we not reached a satisfactory agreement at the time.

As for the Russians, they are strangers to us. To the bulk of our people Russia is the harmless, good-natured giant of the fairy tales. To intelligent Frenchmen Russia appears in a two-fold light—she is primarily the ally with the countless millions, to whom we have advanced our gold in order to establish a numerical balance in the event of war, and, secondly, there is the picture of the Russian people oppressed by the bureaucracy of the Czar; but this picture is regarded as outside the frame of the alliance. The great majority of our people have made it a rule not to mention these things; only the Socialists occasionally violate this decent attitude. Everything considered, the bought alliance was a necessity in the face of a bayonet-bristling Germany.

Finally and supremely—The only question that cannot be arbitrated between France and Germany is Alsace-Lorraine—and that is hardly a political, but a vitally anatomic question.

Before the Revolution political treaties were discarded as naturally and unceremoniously as outworn garments; border-posts were moved every ten or twenty years, and border populations changed rulers without complaint. The Revolution brought to the fore the nationality principle, something deep and true, which took root and grew until it had become an irresistible power. Germany's own solidarity is a result. But during this very period, while Germany was accomplishing its national development, Bismarck seized us by the throat and wrested Alsace-Lorraine from us. This was not a mere moving of border posts; it was rather an amputation of a member, a mutilation of the body.

One can, in the course of time, forgive an assailant who knocks out a couple of one's teeth; with the loss of a hand it is different. Suppose this amputated hand were to retain its life and constantly show its mute anguish—suppose the despoiler were cruel enough to twist its fingers or tear off its nails before the very eyes of the despoiled? And suppose that to all this be added the taunt: "Come and try to take back what we have taken—I am seventy millions and you are only forty!"

There you have the true key to the attitude of France.

If within the borders of that German "Kultur," the essence of which is "stupid intelligence," had been found a ruler, a diplomat, a true politician who would have said to us: "Break off your alliance, and we will return Alsace-Lorraine!"—then we would have broken off the alliance and remained neutral in any conflict that had developed between England, Russia, and Germany.

At any time during the last thirty years Germany could, in exchange for Alsace-Lorraine, have acquired all our colonies except Algiers, and money to boot. At the time of the Fashoda incident and afterward Germany could, on these terms, have had us as allies and destroyed England.

I venture the assertion that even in July, 1914, the offer of Alsace-Lorraine would have made us forget the Russians and our invested milliards. Yes, and Germany might have proceeded to annex Antwerp and the Rhine outlet without disturbing us any more than she did the United States.

But the "stupid intelligence" willed otherwise.

The above exposition of the aims and feelings of France is of considerable interest, even if I feel bound to take issue with several of the intelligent young Frenchman's assertions.

To say that French and German culture are mutually unable to fructify each other has lately become a dogma in the younger France, but it rests on a misconception. The entire intellectual development of Alsace-Lorraine abundantly proves this. Alsatian authors in the French language have for a long time fused French and German characteristics with notable effect, and this applies equally to the scientists. One might, for instance, name the Bible historian Reuss, who was Professor of Theology at the University of Strassburg. Previous to 1870 he wrote his books in German, afterward only in French, but German learning and French artistic form reach a harmonious entity in all his works. The French-Swiss Cherbuliez and Rod were influenced by Germanic thought. One can point to the German descendants of the expatriated French Huguenots, whose unique rationalism shows undoubted French characteristics; many of these French families, as for instance, Fontane and Dubois-Reymond, have produced scientists and writers distinctly Prussian in their patriotism, but with easily discernible French elements. * * *

Mr. Dauville's second assertion, that no one in France entertained the thought of a war with Germany for commercial reasons, is undoubtedly true. It is long since Germany's commerce began to outdistance France's, and no war could alter this fact. Neither was it necessary, as the national wealth of France grew by thrift in proportion as Germany's grew by enterprise.

Neither is there anything new in his contention that England and not Germany is the hereditary foe. This antipathy found a passionate expression during the Fashoda incident, it was much in evidence during the Boer war, when popular subscriptions were opened for the struggling Boer republics, when Krüger was enthusiastically cheered and Edward VII. coarsely caricatured in French comic papers.

Mr. Dauville is undoubtedly right in his analysis of the motives that actuated France in buying with gold its expensive Russian alliance, and sadly right in his allusion to the ignorance of the French people regarding the true character of Russian Government, whose leaders it is now a patriotic duty to glorify. He uses a very mild expression when he says that "only the Socialists occasionally violate this decent attitude." This attitude, now more than a score of years old, brought the keenest sorrow and distress to the Poles, who for more than a century had looked hopefully toward France as the nation that was to protect them no less against German than against Russian oppression. This attitude made it possible for Russian despotism firmly to intrench itself and to laugh at the futile struggles of a desperate and despairing people.

Between Russian and Prussian autocracy the friendship has always been intimate; whenever Poles or Russians tried to shake off the yoke the governing classes were ready to join forces. But now French gold and French enthusiasm were added to the fateful powers, to strengthen Russian despotism and surround it with a halo of liberty. There was a bitter historic irony in the picture of Alexander III. rising and listening, bareheaded, to the "Marseillaise" played by a Russian military band. But far more bitter was the spectacle of French democracy as the main obstacle to the victory of a constitutional Russian Government.

In this England shares responsibility with France. The understanding which England openly concluded with Russia, and which later, without the knowledge of Parliament, developed into a military alliance, has been an immense factor in the defeat of Russian liberty.

Russia has ever been dependent on the Occidental money market. She needs money, credit. But before the Western banks could be accommodating it was necessary to instill a spirit of friendliness and confidence in the small investor. As long as Russia appeared to the English capitalist as a hostile power or as an uncertain despotism constantly threatened by revolution she appealed in vain for English funds. But from the moment King Edward visited the Czar in Reval, and the Czar returned the visit on the Isle of Wight—from that moment it became the policy of the English press to represent Russia as a benevolent power steadily progressing toward constitutional liberty. Then the English investor pulled out his pocketbook. Exactly as in France, the press, the politicians, and the upper classes entered into a silent conspiracy for the purpose of praising and glorifying the benevolent character of the Russian Government.

It will be remembered that a Constitution had been wrested from the Czar in October, 1905. The election to the first Duma took place with the reactionary forces in full control of the provinces, under intense excitement. A great hope was germinating in the Russian people, and the elections returned an enormous majority of progressives to the Duma. They had to fight step by step a reactionary ministry and a court which bitterly regretted the privileges which terror had forced them to grant. The Duma could have defied the autocracy had it been able to say to a discredited and bankrupt Government: "Your cashbox is empty, your credit exhausted. Behind us stand Russia and Europe. Recognize our constitutional rights and we will vote taxes and authorize loans. Refuse and neither

How Does the New Poetry Differ from the Old?

Amy Lowell Laments the Lack of Authoritative Criticism in America---Says No One Should Make a Living by Writing

By Joyce Kilmer

MISS AMY LOWELL, America's chief advocate and practitioner of the new poetry, would wear, I supposed, a gown by Bakst, with many Oriental jewels. And incense would be burning in a golden basin. And Miss Lowell would say that the art of poetry was discovered in 1916.

But there is nothing exotic or artificial about Miss Lowell's appearance and surroundings. Nor did the author of "Sword Blades and Poppy Seed" express, when I talked to her the other day, any of the extravagant opinions which conservative critics attribute to the vers librists. Miss Lowell talked with the practicality which is of New England and the serenity which is of Boston: she was positive, but not narrowly dogmatic; she is keenly appreciative of contemporary poetry, but she has the fullest sense of the value of the great heritage of poetical tradition that has come down to us through the ages.

There is so much careless talk of imagisme, vers libre, and the new poetry in general that I thought it advisable to begin our talk by asking for a definition or a description of the new poetry. In reply to my question Miss Lowell said:

"The thing that makes me feel sure that there is a future in the new poetry is the fact that those who write it follow so many different lines of thought. The new poetry is so large a subject that it can scarcely be covered by one definition. It seems to me that there are four definite sorts of new poetry, which I will attempt to describe.

"One branch of the new poetry may be called the realistic school. This branch is descended partly from Whitman and partly from the prose writers of France and England. The leading exponents of it are Robert Frost and Edgar Lee Masters. These two poets are different from each other but they both are realists; they march under the same banner.

"Another branch of the new poetry consists of the poets whose work shows a mixture of the highly imaginative and the realistic. Their thought verges on the purely imaginative, but is corrected by a scientific attitude of mind. I suppose that this particular movement in English poetry may be said to have started with Coleridge, but in England the movement hardly attained its due proportions. Half of literary England followed Wordsworth, half followed Byron. It is in America that we find the greatest disciple of Coleridge in the person of Edgar Allan Poe. The force of the movement then went back to France, where it showed clearly in Mallarmé and the later symbolists. Today we see this tendency somewhat popularized in Vachell Lindsay, although perhaps he does not know it. And if I may be so bold as to mention myself, I should say that I in common with most other imagists belong to this branch, that I am at once a fantasist and a realist.

"Thirdly, we have the lyrico imaginative type of poet. Of this branch the best example that I can call to mind is John Gould Fletcher. The fourth group of the new poets consists of those who are descended straight from Matthew Arnold. They show the Wordsworth influence corrected by experience and education. Browning is in their line of descent. Characteristics of their work are high seriousness, astringency, and a certain pruning down of poetry so that redundancy is absolutely avoided. Of this type the most striking example is Edwin Arlington Robinson."

"Miss Lowell" I said, "the opponents of the new poetry generally attack it chiefly on account of its form—or rather, account of its formlessness. And yet what you have said has to do only with the idea itself. You have said nothing about the way in which the idea is expressed."

"There is no special form which is characteristic of the new poetry," said Miss Lowell, "and of course 'formlessness' is a word which is applied to only it by the ignorant. "The new poetry is in every form. Edgar Lee Masters has written in vers libre and in regular rhythm. Robert Frost writes in blank verse. Vachell Lindsay writes in varied rhyme schemes. I write in both the regular meters and the newer forms, such as vers libre and 'polyphonic prose.'

"It is a mistake to suppose, as many conservative critics do, that modern poetry is a matter of vers libre. Vers

Miss Amy Lowell
Photo © Mallett.

libre is not new, but it is valuable to give vividness when vividness is desired. Vers libre is a difficult thing to write well, and a very easy thing to write badly. This particular branch of the new poetry movement has been imitated so extensively that it has brought the whole movement into disrepute in the eyes of casual observers. But we must remember that no movement is to be judged by its obscure imitators. A movement must be judged by the few people at its head who make the trend. There cannot be many of them. In the history of the world there are only a few supreme artists, only a small number of great artists, only a limited number of good artists. And to suppose that we in America at this particular moment can be possessed of many artists worthy of consideration is ridiculous.

"Undoubtedly the fact that a great number of people are engaged today in producing poetry is a great stimulus, and helps to create a proper atmosphere for those men whose work may live. For it is a curious fact that the artistic names that have come down to us are those of men who have lived in the so-called great artistic periods, when many other men were working at the same thing."

I asked Miss Lowell to tell something of this vers libre which is so much discussed and so little understood. She said:

"Vers libre is based upon rhythm. Its definition is 'A verse form based upon cadence rather than upon exact meter.' It is a little difficult to define cadence when dealing with poetry. I might call it the sense of balance.

"The unit of vers libre is the strophe, not the line or the foot as in regular meter. The strophe is a group of words which round themselves satisfactorily to the ear. In short poems this complete rounding may take place only at the end, making the poem a unit of a single movement, the lines serving only to give the slight up-and-down effect necessary to the voice when the poem is read aloud.

"In longer poems the strophe may be a group of lines. Poetry being a spoken and not a written art, those not well versed in the various poetic forms will find it simpler to read vers libre poems aloud, rather than to try to get their rhythm from the printed page. For people who are used only to the exact meters, the printed arrangement of a vers libre poem is a confusing process. To a certain extent cadence is dependent upon quantity—long and short syllables being of peculiar importance. Words hurried over in reading are balanced by words on which the reader pauses. Remember, also, that vers libre can be either rhymed or unrhymed."

"One objection," I said, "that many critics bring up against unrhymed poetry is that it cannot be remembered."

"I cannot see that that is of the slightest importance," Miss Lowell replied. "The music that we whistle when we come out of the theatre is not the greatest music we have heard.

Zaccheus he
Did climb a tree
His Lord to see

is easily remembered. But I refuse to think that it is great poetry.

"The enemies of vers libre," she continued, "say that vers libre is in no respect different from oratory. Now, there is a difference between the cadence of vers libre and the cadence of oratory. Lincoln's Gettysburg address is not vers libre, it is rhythmical prose. At the prose end of cadence is rhythmical prose; at the verse end is vers libre. The difference is in the kind of cadence.

"Recently a writer in The Nation took some of Meredith's prose and made it into vers libre poems which any poet would have been glad to write. Then he took some of my poems and turned them into prose, with a result which he was kind enough to call beautiful. He then pertinently asked what was the difference.

"I might answer that there is no difference. Typography is not relevant to the discussion. Whether a thing is written as prose or as verse is immaterial. But if we would see the advantage which Meredith's imagination enjoyed in the freer forms of expression, we need only compare these lyrical passages from his prose works with his own metrical poetry."

I asked Miss Lowell about the charge that the new poets are lacking in reverence for the great poets of the past. She believes that the charge is unfounded. Nevertheless, she believes that the new poets do well to take the New England group of writers less seriously than conservative critics would have them take them.

"America has produced only two great poets, Whitman and Poe," said Miss Lowell. "The rest of the early American poets were cultivated gentlemen, but they were more exactly English provincial poets than American poets, and they were decidedly inferior to the parent stock. The men of the New England group, with the single exception of Emerson, were cultivated gentlemen with a taste for literature—they never rose above that level.

"No one can judge his contemporaries. We cannot say with certainty that the poets of this generation are better than their predecessors. But surely we can see that the new poets have more originality, more of the stuff out of which poetry is made, than their predecessors had, aside from the two great exceptions that I have mentioned."

"What is the thing that American poetry chiefly needs?" I asked.

"Well," said Miss Lowell, "I wish that there were a great many changes in our attitude toward literature. I wish that no man could expect to make a living by writing. I wish that the magazines did not pay for contributions—few of them do in France, you know. And I wish that the newspapers did not try to review books. But the thing that we chiefly need is informed and authoritative criticism.

"We have very few critics, we have practically none who are writing separate books on contemporary verse. When I was writing my 'French Poets' I read twenty or thirty books on contemporary French poetry, serious books, written by critics who made a specialty of the poetry of their own day.

"We have nothing like this in America. The men who write critical books write of the literature of a hundred years ago. No critical mind is bent toward contemporary verse. There are a few newspaper critics who pay serious attention to contemporary verse—William Stanley Braithwaite, O. W. Firkins, and Louis Untermeyer, for example—but there are only a few of them.

"What is to be desired is for some one to be as interested in criticism as the poets are in poetry. It was the regularity of Sainte-Beuve's 'Causeries du Lundi' that gave it its weight. What we want is a critic like that, who is neither an old man despairing of a better job nor a young man using his newspaper work as a stepping-stone to something higher. Of course, brilliant criticisms of poetry appear from time to time, but what we need is criticism as an institution."

"After all," said Miss Lowell, in conclusion, "there are only two kinds of poetry, good poetry and bad poetry. The form of poetry is a matter of individual idiosyncrasy. It is only the very young and the very old, the very inexperienced or the numbed, who say, 'This is the only way in which poetry shall be written!'"

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The Whirlpool, Niagara Falls, Showing Location of Cable Railway.

The Car on the Cables, Thompson's Point, Ontario.

SPANISH engineers have recently completed at Niagara Falls, Ontario, a task which American engineers have been thinking of doing for years. They have quietly constructed an aerial cableway, 1,800 feet long, across the Whirlpool for the exclusive transportation of passengers. It is the longest, and probably the safest, aerial scenic tramway in the world.

Honeymooning tourists who are constantly changing their minds about beating the old bridal path to Niagara because there is said to be a big roar and no excitement there can well afford now to get the thrill of thrills by being suspended in midair over the swirling, boiling waters of the Whirlpool. It has been a matter of common knowledge among engineering folk that the most exciting aerial trip in any part of the world, excepting that to be had by aeroplane or dirigible, could be afforded by some sort of cableway erected from cliff to cliff at Niagara.

The Spanish engineers were sure of this before they broke ground on July 12, 1915, for the Niagara project. For six years they have been successfully operating a cableway at San Sebastian, Spain, for transporting tourists across a gorge, from a trolley terminus to an otherwise inaccessible view place and casino overlooking the Bay of Biscay. They have carried as many as 26,000 passengers in a single season, and the popularity as well as prosperity of the system led them to seek out Niagara. The span of the cableway at San Sebastian is 919 feet, whereas the span at Niagara is nearly twice as great.

The design of the cableway, which includes points of engineering interest, is based upon Spanish patents, and the enterprise has been financed entirely by capitalists in Spain. Torres y Quevedo, an engineer who has gained considerable European fame in aeronautics, is the inventor of the system, and although he had applied it previously in Canada and the United States to single cables for industrial purposes, this is the first time he has attempted to adapt it to multiple cables for passenger traffic. Incidentally, the Torres system has been so successful that the engineers are now contemplating a mountainous installation with two spans each more than a mile long.

For labor and materials alone, not considering the engineering and other expenses, and exclusive also of the loading platforms and car, both of which were built in Spain, the cost of the Niagara project has been put at $60,000. The engineers readily admit that the enterprise could be duplicated for $45,000. The fact that they were unfamiliar with local conditions, and that this is the first cableway of its kind in America, which was the cause of greater opposition from the authorities than would be the case again, account for the additional expense.

The Whirlpool is described in guide books of Niagara Falls as a "maelstrom, a vortex of water, swirling in gradually narrowing circles to a depressed centre. Instead, the force of the water pouring into the basin raises it in the middle to a distance of three feet above the outer surface. The Whirlpool is the natural result of the mighty body of water rushing into a confined space and seeking an outlet. Bodies, driftwood, everything in fact that goes over the Falls must eventually find its way to the Whirlpool, where, after circling for days perhaps, it is either thrown out upon the bank or carried by the outlet to Lake Ontario."

Situated about three miles below the Falls, the Whirlpool is almost entirely within the Province of Ontario. The cliff that incloses it is a part of the river bank on the Canadian side, so that both ends or terminals of the cableway—one at Thompson's Point, the other at Colt's Point—are in Ontario. It is interesting to note, however, that the boundary line between New York State and Ontario forms an acute angle, which is intersected by the cableway some sixty feet within the apex. Thus the cableway crosses a small portion of New York State—that portion being thirteen feet under water, but the property of the State nevertheless. For this reason the promoters had to secure permission from Albany, since New York owns the bed of the Niagara River at that particular spot, and from Washington, as the Federal Government owns the water. After this they had to get the sanction of the Province of Ontario and of the Victoria Park Commission of Niagara Falls before they could begin work.

They were further handicapped because the design of the anchorages was governed largely by the fact that the cableway was not allowed to cross the tracks of the Niagara Belt Line Railway, and by the proper order of the Park Commission that the appearance of the cliffs on either side of the Whirlpool must not be altered, and that no towers or structures of any kind could rise above the level of the railway tracks which run along the cliff.

There are six parallel carrying or track cables in the Niagara installation. Each is fastened securely at Colt's Point and at Thompson's Point, the other terminus; each cable passes over a grooved sheave and is fastened to a counterweight or stretcher. The passenger car is suspended from a running gear which travels on these cables. There are six counterweights, one to each cable, and each contains four cast iron pieces of 196 pounds and 200 pieces of 90 pounds each, making a total load of 18,780 pounds, which, with the weight of the container, makes a ten-ton counterweght.

The simplicity and safety of the Torres system lie in the fact that each cable is put into fixed tension from the start of operations. This tension never varies, and the resistance of the cables can be verified at any time by increasing the load on the weight boxes or counterweights. If any cable or fastening is faulty it will probably break when heavily weighted for trial or inspection trips, and if a cable does break practically no extra strain is put upon the other cables. These facts make possible safe aerial transportation for distances unheard of heretofore.

The safety of the Niagara project is assured by the fact that the counterweights are so constructed that they move up and down freely in steel guides, and that a heavy load suddenly thrown on the track cables would simply cause the boxes to rise and the cable span to sag. The tension in each cable is always ten tons, no matter how much the load on the track cables is; in other words, regardless of the load on the passenger car. Consequently, when the load on the car is increased, the counterweights are pulled up and the sag in the cables is increased, the cables taking such an angle that the vertical components of the forces acting along them are always equivalent to the weight of the car and its load.

At Colt's Point the track cables are fastened to rods which are bent around a concrete block weighing 741 tons, built into the face of the cliff. Since the cables are attached to counterweights at one terminal and anchored securely at the other, the breaking of any one of them would not be serious, as the other cables would support all the weight of the car without any increase in their tension. The engineers have prepared for just such an emergency, and have determined that, in the event of a cable snapping, the car, filled to capacity, would drop several feet suddenly, and, after a few vertical oscillations, would settle gently to rest in a new position of equilibrium.

The car in use at the only previous installation of this system, at San Sebastian, holds only fourteen passengers, all standing, but the car built for Niagara provides seats for twenty-four passengers, and standing room, in a raised aisle in the centre, for twenty-one more, besides the conductor. The weight of the car empty is three and a half tons; fully loaded, seven tons. Recently it successfully met a severe test made by the Ontario Department of Public Works. The test consisted in laying a number of cast iron pieces evenly distributed on the

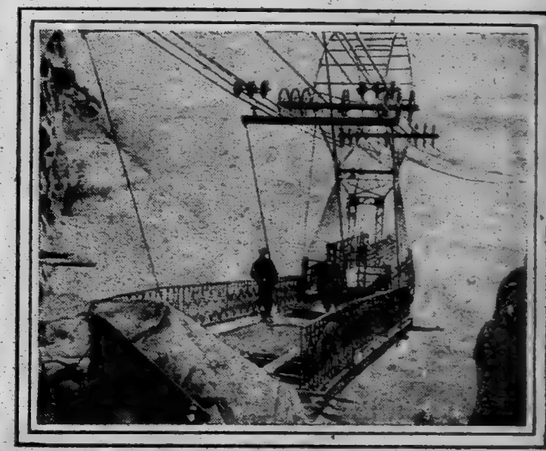

Landing Platform and Car, Thompson's Point.

New Color Photography Process Perfected

Two Young Inventors Make Pictures in Natural Hues and Take as Many Prints as They Desire from One Exposure

THERE is a new process of color photography which makes the reproduction of the hues of nature, of the human face, and of the fabrics of gowns as simple and sure as the blacks and whites of the old camera. Unlike other color methods, it will put the picture in natural hues on any material, and as many prints as are desired may be made from one exposure. In short, the discovery is to color photography what the Wright biplane was to aviation or Marconi's coherer to wireless telegraphy.

To understand the full significance of this important advance in the photographic art one must bear in mind the fact that the processes of photography in color with which the public is more or less familiar up to the present time do not lend themselves to practical everyday use in the studio or by the amateur. Either the process of printing is very slow, cumbersome, and costly, or else it is applicable only on a very limited scale.

But with this new camera and by the color process used in connection with it pictures of fabrics and flowers, of trees in leaf and fields abloom, of birds and animals, and, above all, of men, women, and children, may be taken with no more trouble than goes to the making of a black and white photograph, and from the negative when developed may be printed as many copies as are desired.

It can already be foreseen that one notable use of the new process will be in reproducing oil paintings, old masters, and modern canvases, in their original colors, replacing the present costly method by lithography. Every village photographer, too, and every amateur may have the resources of color photography at his command with his own camera, sending his plates or films to be developed and printed as is now generally done. But let us get at the thing in the orderly manner in which it came about.

Eleven years ago Percy D. Brewster was a student of mechanical engineering in Cornell University. Graduating in 1905 and applying his engineering knowledge to the practical needs of life, he began early to exhibit a gift for invention, devising improvements in existing mechanisms and inventing new ones, particularly in the automobile industry. A few years ago the tinted plates made by the Lumiere color process came under his observation. They interested him deeply. They "set him thinking." Imagination is an essential quality of the inventor's mind, and Mr. Brewster's imagination was at work. Seeing the limitations of the color process as thus far developed, he set himself the task of removing them and of expanding the field of photographic reproduction in color, and he pictured forth, as inventors do, the possibilities and fruits of an advance in the art that would enable the vincing array of many-hued photographs of his student friends and scenes of Cambridge. But he did these things in spite of the limitations and handicaps of the ordinary camera, and he kept on doing them for his own amusement, but under the same handicap, in the eight

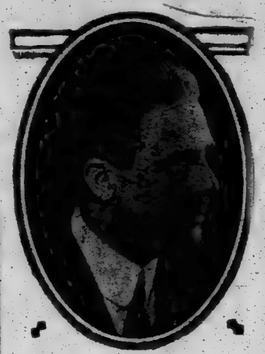

Percy D. Brewster.

Diagram of the Camera. A—Lens. B—Shutter. C—Rubber tubing in bulb. D—Bellows. E—Focusing mechanism. F—Light-splitting mirror. G—Green filter. H—Green, or direct, plate. I—Red filter. J—Red, or reflected, plate. K—Direct light rays forming a single cone projected by the lens. L—Reflected rays from the same cone.

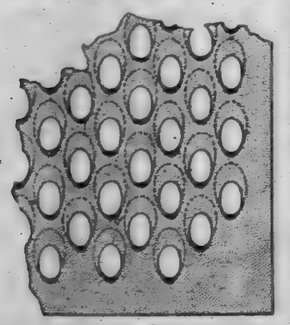

A piece of the "Swiss cheese" mirror, showing holes on the front side; dotted lines indicate the size of the holes on the reverse side.

camera to repeat in color the easy and assured triumphs of black and white work. He resolved to equip himself for the solution of the problem.

Accordingly, he began diligently to study the nature and behavior of light, of lenses, of plates, and of cameras. He found time for thorough training and research work in optics under those great physicists, E. J. Wall of Syracuse and Charles S. Hastings of Yale. His task was to surmount the obstacles that had thus far barred the pathway to the free and general use of color in the photographic art, to produce a camera that would take a picture in color that could be printed on any material and indefinitely reproduced. By tireless labor and many experiments he approached his ideal, he did produce such a camera.

Mr. Brewster had now reached the point where it became necessary to supplement his command of the light ray by an equal command of color and chemistry. Then it was that he met Hoyt Miller, a Harvard graduate of 1905, who happened to be an experienced color chemist, intimately familiar with the vast variety of dyestuffs and colors, tints, and shades used in the dyeing industry, and an expert as well in the chemistry of photography—a combination of talents very unusual, but just the thing for the furtherance of Brewster's aims.

At Harvard Miller had specialized in chemistry; he delved into the mystery of color, and long before he had his degree could do things with his dyes and his photographic plates that his Cambridge classmates recall today as something uncanny. His college room was a wizard's den, filled with retorts and all the other mysterious paraphernalia of chemistry, with jars of liquid dyes of every shade, a place that the professors as well as the students in physics liked to visit.

His thesis on color photography for the physics course was based on the things he had done, not on what he had read, and it was backed up by a couple years following graduation that he devoted to his work as a color chemist in the service of H. A. Metz & Co.

The whole art and mystery of the new color process are described in detail neither by Brewster nor by Miller. Evidently each one has something up the dye-stained sleeve of his working clothes over in the Newark laboratory or of his afternoon coat in the Brewster studios in the Knox Building, Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

In explaining the construction of the camera here illustrated diagrammatically, Mr. Brewster said:

"The camera, as illustrated diagrammatically, consists of the camera box arranged to hold two plates at right angles to each other. It is provided with a lens and shutter of the ordinary type mounted on the movable front board for focusing, as in the ordinary camera. The great difference is that the camera is provided with a nickel or silvered mirror between the lens and the plate, protected from oxidation, ground and polished to an optical flat by the telescope maker, the Brashear Company of Pittsburgh, and containing about one hundred holes. For that reason we call it the 'Swiss cheese' plate. These holes, as shown in the drawing, pass through the plate at an angle of 45 degrees. It is essential that any light rays that pass through the front surface of the plate should not be interfered with by the metal in the mirror, so that the sides of the holes are countersunk at an angle of about 40 degrees.

"As everybody knows, light radiates from every point in the object to be photographed into the camera lens and is projected by the lens in the form of a cone upon the sensitive plate, the base being at the diaphragm point of the lens and the apex at the plate. If half of these light rays are cut off, the remainder will form just as perfect an image of the point photographed, though, of course, with only half of the light intensity, thereby necessitating doubling the exposure. This fact is taken advantage of in the design of the color camera—to break each one of these cones of light into twenty or more parts, that is, have the cone strike possibly ten holes and transmit ten beams of light that recombine to form the image on the transmitted plate, while the portions of the cone that strike the solid parts of the mirror are reflected and form the reflected image.

"While the path of only one point of light from the image photographed has been traced from its source as a point to its expansion as the base of a cone in the lens and its reconversion to a point at the surface of the plate, it must be remembered that a countless number of light rays are received by the lens in making any picture, and that probably millions of rays pass through each of the holes in the 'Swiss cheese' mirror to form the image."

It should be explained here that all ordinary photographic plates are color blind to everything except blue and violet. They are made color sensitive by treating them with rare dyes, such as pinacyanol and pinachrome, in the weakest sort of solution, one part dye to about two million parts of water. The first of these dyes makes the plate see red and orange; the other, green and blue.

A green filter is interposed in front of the direct plate of the new Brewster camera, so as to record the object by green light on that plate, and a red filter is interposed in front by the plate acted on by the reflected rays plate, so as to record simultaneously the same object on the two plates. The exposure in the studio is from two to eight seconds, while in sunlight exposures as short as a fiftieth of a second can be used.

Owing to their sensitiveness to red light, the plates are developed in total darkness, and two plates in black and white, one the red record and the other the green record, are secured. They record exactly the same object and register exactly the same size, differing from each other only in that a red object in the picture is recorded with greater density on the red negative, while a green object is much denser on the green negative. From these two negatives two positive prints in black and white are secured by contact printing in a manner similar to that of making a lantern slide. Then the image on the positive plate printed from the green negative is colored red, while the positive from the red negative is colored green.

The new process for coloring these plates was discovered by the chief chemist of the Brewster Camera Company, Hoyt Miller. By this treatment the black and white positive is converted into a pure dye image and the opaque black silver eliminated in a few seconds, while at the same time transparent portions of the positives which form the whites in the final picture are protected from the slightest discoloration in the dyes. Plates of great luminosity and brilliance are thereby secured, so that when combined they will form a sharp and perfectly colored image without the slightest discoloration in the whites. Before this there was no satisfactory method of coloring pictures to be printed on paper.

"After the two positive plates are colored," said Mr. Brewster, "they are combined and registered to form the completed picture, which will appear in most of the natural colors. The emulsions on the two plates are then stripped onto their final support, which may be paper, canvas, porcelain, or ivory—the latter in case of a miniature.

"I believe there are great possibilities in this process aside from the aesthetics of beautiful portraiture. It will be useful in scientific research work in biology and pathology, of great value in nature study in schools, and its capacity for showing the wonderful hues of ceramics is limitless."

A B

Photographs of Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, among the first ever taken by the Brewster process of natural color photography. The two pictures of Mrs. Mitchel as reproduced are as they appeared when ready to be colored. The red print (marked "A") is differentiated from the green print (marked "B") by the greater depth depicted on the red rose, while the gown, being one of the shades of green, appears stronger in the green print.

The two colors used in the process are orange red and bluish green. Both, when combined, reproduce with great fidelity all complexions and variety of colors met with in portraiture. The various shades of red, orange, and pink and the different greens are readily obtained, as well as their direct blends, such as tans and browns. Yellows are obtained by a mixture of the weaker shades of red and green, which naturally tend to be yellowish, while the true red and green in the colors, which are complementary, neutralize each other and render a fair yellow, especially in artificial light.

Blues are secured by the addition of some red to the blue green. This red interferes with its complementary color, blue green, neutralizing it, thus allowing the pure blue to be transmitted.

Bolivar's Code of Pan-Americanism Found

The new Pan-American doctrine enunciated at the recent congress in Washington of "one for all, all for one," is similar to the vision in the mind of the great South American patriot, Bolivar, and this is shown by a manuscript written in 1826 and just now published by the Venezuelan historian, Dr. Vicente Lecuna.

Bolivar outlined his ideas of Pan-Americanism at the time of the "Congress of Panama," at which a British representative was present, and he believed that the British Government would have a prominent part in any union of American nations.

Here is a translation of the remarkable little manuscript found in the "Archives of the Liberator" at Caracas, prepared by Dr. Lecuna:

THE Congress of Panama will bring together all the representatives of America and a diplomatic agent of H. B. M.

The relations of political communities would obtain a code of public law for their universal rule of conduct.

1. The New World would be formed by independent nations bound together by a common set of laws which would fix their foreign relations and would give them a conservative power in a general and permanent congress.

2. The existence of these new States would obtain new guarantees.

3. Spain would make peace through respect for England, and the Holy Alliance would recognize these new rising nations.

4. Internal order would be preserved untouched, both among and within each of the different States.

5. No one would be weaker than the other, no one the stronger.

6. A perfect balance would be established in this true new order of things.

7. The strength of all would come to the aid of the one suffering from a foreign enemy or anarchical factions.

8. Difference of origin and color would lose their influence and power.

9. America would have nothing more to fear from that awful monster which has devoured the Island of San Domingo, nor would there be any fear of the preponderance in numbers of the primitive inhabitants.

10. Social reform, in short, would have been attained under the blessed auspices of liberty and peace—but England should necessarily take in her hands the beam of the scales.

Great Britain would undoubtedly attain considerable advantages through this arrangement.

1. Her influence in Europe would progressively increase, and her decisions will be like those of destiny.

2. America would serve her as a wealthy commercial domain.

3. America would be to her the centre of her relations between Asia and Europe.

4. English subjects would be considered equal to the citizens of America.

5. The mutual relations between the two countries in time would become the same.

6. British characteristics and customs would be taken by Americans as standards of their future life.

7. In the advance of centuries there would be, perhaps, one nation covering the world—the federal nation.

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MRS. WATTS PICTURES AMERICAN LIFE

"The Rudder," the Vivid Chronicle of a Little Town in the Middle West — Latest Works of Fiction

THE RUDDER. By Mary S. Watts. The Macmillan Company.

MRS. WATTS has set this new novel in the Middle West, the country so thoroughly familiar to her in either its highways or its low ways, its rich folk or poor folk. She is deeply interested in the people it has bred or adopted, and seems as much at home with the man who has made his pile, in this special case an "ice king" with a chain of factories, as with the members of a construction gang, or the Irish immigrant and his wife whose ambition is to see their son a "gentleman." Indeed, it is this warm and eager interest in the people about her that gives Mrs. Watts her greatest value. She loves these persons, and she delights in transcribing their peculiarities, their words, the secret hopes and open actions that individualize them.

Reading one of her books, particularly this latest book, is a great deal like going to visit a city of that locality and becoming more or less involved in the fortunes of several groups of its citizens. Mrs. Watts's work is the work of one who sees and describes with telling detail and an arresting vividness what she sees. She is the observer, not the creator. Possibly her tendency is to use too many words in drawing her portraits, to accentuate tricks of personality, voice, manner, what not. Her books are clever and they are true to life; yet they are not life. It is perhaps what might be called the moving-picture type of book, and has the same charm, vivacity, photographic exactness, the unceasing motion, keeping the attention of the beholder alert. It has no relation to the type of art found in a head by Rembrandt, let us say, some old woman into whose eternal calm has been painted all the mystery and experience of existence, because the very act of painting her and looking at her aroused the artist's tremendous imagination and stirred the accumulated deeps of his emotions. In the first type something is taken from life and flashed by the artist's power on the screen he has chosen. In the second type the artist gives something to life * * * is no less than a creator.

In this Mrs. Watts's remarkable excellence in her particular field of endeavor that brings these reflections to mind, and sets one wandering into other reflections and appraisals. Her story is so good that it is impossible not to be interested in trying to discover why it is not great. No doubt the really important thing, however, is the fact that it is good. And it is good for several reasons.

One of these is the dialogue, which is unobtrusively humorous and often quite pungently American. There are Irish terms and idioms in the talk of Dorsett and his wife, college boy slang, Middle Western phrases that give a racy flavor, gleams of wit—it is a joy to read such dialogue.

Another good reason for approving Mrs. Watts's work is that she looks out on her world through eyes that can see with humor and with tenderness. Her study of the young Dorsett, the type of the younger generation that is disarmed of its parents, the kind of young man who is obsessed with an idea of his own genius, and whose whole-souled solemnity on the matter wins the unthinking acquiescence of the crowd in this lofty estimation, this study is full of an amusing and kindly interest that is none the less clear in its judgment.

The real story of the book is of an unfortunate marriage between a girl of charm and mentality to a big self-satisfied rich man's son, who goes into professional baseball for his life job, having nothing of the ability and the manhood that has made his father the millionaire he is. Eleanor did not marry for money, however, but because she was bewitched by this huge amorphous creature. And for a while she was happy enough, being able "to hoodwink herself into believing that she was happy, whether or no; it is a trick that comes naturally to women." Mrs. Watts lets fly many of these incisive bits of comprehension. How Eleanor bears herself, and how she gets a real life made out of the tangled mess that has fallen into her hands, is an interesting tale, and one that has more in it than mere story. There is always this matter of the rudder, the thesis being set in one of the early pages, where the novelist Cook, one of the best characters in the book, preaching in a little speech to the graduates of the "fresh water college" in his home town, quotes Seneca to the effect that "come what may, I will hold the rudder true."

So Eleanor finds her course and sticks to it, a brave and windy way it is, too; bright with service to others. It takes her to what are called the slums, and brings her into close contact with those outer difficulties in life whose attempted solution helps her to solve the inner confusion that has been her own portion.

It will be seen that the book touches on a great many American problems, everyday problems of the home and the city, and this special job of working out our own lives to some sort of success. Mrs. Watts brings a keen mind and a sound heart to her portrayal of these problems. As in her earlier book, "The Rise of Jennie Cushing," she proves herself remarkably free of snap judgments and conventional estimations. It is the actual values that occupy her. She has her word about the unions and the agitators, a sensible word, about the organized charities and the amateur efforts to "do something." There are very few who will not find help on one or more of these subjects, for Mrs. Watts takes the trouble to think for herself, and has a genuine opinion to offer, with which you can disagree or agree, but which stands there firmly on its own legs.

But let no one think that the story is swamped under sets of problems. Nothing of the sort. In Eleanor's experiences these matters belong, as does the proud little head of hers and the distinction of her bearing. Life today, even for a woman, is not a simple affair of falling in love with some taking young chap, of getting married, and then the calm of ensuing happiness. If this book ends with a divorce instead of a marriage, it is not for that reason a hopeless or even an unhappy ending. It is the logical outcome of a sincere and sympathetic study of certain conditions in our life here in America that demand sincerity and sympathy.

THE TWIN SISTERS

THE TWIN SISTERS. By Justus Miles Forman. Harper & Brothers. $1.35 net.

NOT quite a year has gone by since Justus Miles Forman went to his cruel death on the doomed Lusitania. Shortly before he sailed he had finished the novel just published under the title of "The Twin Sisters," and if anything were needed to give added poignancy to the memory of his assassination, it would be provided by this novel. Sane, interesting, well balanced, "The Twin Sisters" presents an admirable picture of a side of New York society which is generally neglected. The foolish and scandalous and more or less disreputable members of that society are the ones romancers generally choose for its representatives; Mr. Forman gives us people well born and well bred, people to whom money and leisure have meant opportunities for travel and culture and the fostering of the gentler graces of life. Into the mouth of Lord Henry Borrold he puts a sentence which sums up a goodly portion of the book: "Simplicity and directness and strength are qualities of the soul, not of the body, and they can live and flourish in London or in Paris or in New York just as well as in Wyoming."

When the story begins Diana Wayne and her father are traveling in Italy. There they have a chance encounter with Diana's mother, long since separated from her husband, and with her twin sister Alice, neither of whom† have they seen for about twelve years. During the interval Diana and her father have been living in New York, Alice and Mrs. Martin-Wayne in Florence, as members of the American colony there. The upbringing of the two girls has been entirely different; Diana, in some measure through the influence of Vera Monte Bruno, an older woman and her dear friend, has become an excellent example of a fine type of modern girl, honest, frank, straightforward, strong of body and brain and will and soul, hating "cowardice, and being a cat, and all that kind of thing." Alice, on the contrary, has had "an old-fashioned education" in a narrow-minded, backbiting little community "made up of superannuated clergymen and soldiers and elderly invalids of both sexes." The accidental meeting of the four near Bellagio results in an agreement that Alice shall spend the Winter in New York with her father and Diana, and so the twin sisters, who are in every way strangers to each other, are thrown suddenly into intimate relations.

It would be unjust alike to author and reader to reveal more than this tiny bit of the novel's rather complicated plot. It is a plot which develops logically and naturally from the effects of the various characters on one another—characters who are most of them real and many of them likable people. Diana herself is an adorable heroine, a fine, generous, big-natured girl, loving to dance and to have a good time, but with plenty of ambition, high ideals, and nothing small or mean about her. Not faultless by a good deal, quite capable of losing her temper and speaking out her mind with vigor and emphasis, and always sweet and sound and true. The man who finally wins her is certainly to be congratulated on his good fortune—a good fortune, moreover, which he almost deserves. He is not the only man in Diana's life; two others "have tried to cap-

(Continued on Following Page)

JUST DAVID

JUST DAVID. By Eleanor H. Porter. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 net.

DAVID was a small boy, only 10 years old, in fact, and he lived with his father in a little cabin high up on the mountainside. A long distance below laye the lake and the little village to which his father occasionally descended in order to buy things. No one ever came to the cabin but his father and his violin were quite sufficient company for David. Then one day his father suddenly decided that they must leave their mountain home, in which they had lived so long as David could remember, and travel far away on the train. So off they set, but the trip down the mountain was long, and when at last they reached the village David's father started alone on the longest journey of all. And David did not even know his own name; when questioned he could only reply, "Just David," and the notes which his father had left were unintelligible to the village people.

Any ordinary boy would have had rather a difficult time of it, but David was by no means an ordinary boy. Not only could he extemporize on the violin in a most wonderful manner, but he could also play Brahms Concertos with "marvelous technique" and not the smallest difficulty, speak French and German, read Latin, and discourse constantly and continuously in a truly edifying way. Every one in the village adored him, of course; he united the usual pair of lovers, parted by the usual misunderstanding, awakened the usual stern couple to a sense of beauty, saved his benefactors from losing their mortgaged farm, won the heart of the village miser, and, in short, behaved in the style and accomplished the things expected of ten-year-old boys—in this kind of fiction. Of course, at the end his identity was discovered, all the good people were rewarded, and everything was just too perfectly lovely for words.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ture me—one by physical force, the other by bullying and domineering." Of these two one is only slightly sketched; the other's portrait is drawn at full length, with an abundance, though never too much, of carefully wrought detail. "A rather perfect type of the modern cave man," he has the defects of his qualities—defects which, in fiction at least, it has become popular to overlook. And to those readers who, to use Diana's own expressive phrase, have long since been "fed up" with the reams of twaddle written about the noble Western youth and his regenerative effect upon the maiden from the effete East, the picture of Mr. Quintus P. Brown will be an unmitigated joy. A word, too, must be said for the dexterous presentation of that lovable weakling, Charters Wayne.

As a general rule, whenever an author introduces two women in direct contrast it is the less admirable of the two who is the more colorful and real. In this instance, however, the usual result is reversed. Alice, cleverly done as she is, seems shadowlike and insignificant beside the more forceful Diana. Of the three women who play minor parts in the story Brown's sister is the only one who is not convincing, and this is principally because her entrance is the one place in which the author visibly controls and bends events for the sake of his plot.

There is a good deal in this book to tempt the reviewer to more or less extended comment, for many questions are touched upon, some briefly, others at considerable length, questions varying from the propriety of the modern dances to the importance of honesty versus honor, environment versus heredity, and the fact that those most nearly related by blood may be in thought and sympathies so far apart as to be quite unable to understand one another. All these matters enter naturally into the story; they are never, so to speak, dragged in by the hair to prove the author's intelligence and breadth of view. "The Twin Sisters," in short, is a colorful, interesting, energetic novel, full of light and life, with a charming heroine and a hero whose character is skillfully developed, turning the slight antipathy which the reader feels for him in the beginning into a real respect and liking some time before the final chapter is reached. This last book from Justus Miles Forman's pen may be placed side by side with that excellent earlier novel, "The Blind Spot." And so to one of the little band of worth-while American authors hail—and farewell.

DESTINY

DESTINY. By Charles Neville Buck. Illustrated by R. F. Schabelitz. New York: W. J. Watt & Co. $1.35.

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(Continued on Page 114)

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, MARCH 26, 1916

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RIVAL HOUSES

IT is inevitable, we suppose, that during a period when poetry is in the ascendant there should be rival camps among the poets. For those of us, however, who look solely for results and are not interested in the triumph or defeat of some particular theory of versification the growing feud between the advocates of free verse and the metrical conservatives seems futile. If it were not somewhat amusing. One is inclined, after listening to much of the uncompromising dogmatism from both sides, to exclaim, "a plague on both your houses"—give us poetry and never mind the form. And then we are assured by one champion, Mr. EDWARD STORER, in The New Republic, that "a poet who wishes to give expression to realities in modern life * * * will find in practice that he is confined for his literary expression to the two media of prose and free verse." On the other hand, from such advocates of conservatism in poetic form as Mr. ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON, discussing the subject in last week's NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE, we gather that if vers libre is not exactly prose neither is it poetry. Hence, if we are to accept the verdicts of both these writers as final in the matter we are forced to conclude that there is no poetry today—and it is doubtful if there ever has been any. It is altogether probable that neither champion would care to have his theory of verse form pressed quite to this extreme. But, then, what is a mere looker-on to make out of these warlike demonstrations of Montague and Capulet? Remembering the fate of Mercutio, there seems to be danger in taking sides. Alternatively, it may be that there is truth with both houses. What we want is poetry, whether it comes to us in the strict classical form or in that less definite medium known as vers libre. The surest touchstone of truth in the matter appears to be actual result—is this or that example of verse sufficiently possessed of those subtle qualities of rhythm and emotion to be accepted as poetry?

IN positive achievement these rival schools in poetry have a wealth of excellent material in our contemporary verse. There is an unqualified answer, for instance, to Mr. STORER'S sweeping pronouncement in the poems of JOHN MASEFIELD. The latter has essayed to do what Mr. STORER appears to think impossible—he has given metrical "expression to realities in modern life." In narrative poetry it is doubtful if, in the whole range of English verse, there is anything more effective, more absorbingly interesting than his "Story of a Round House" or "The Daffodil Fields." Both poems are written in a modified form of the Spencerian stanza, similar, although not identical, with that employed by BYRON in "Don Juan." So strict an arrangement of rhyme and metre is as far removed as one could well make it from vers libre. Yet in it the poet seems to find so appropriate a medium for an intensely modern theme that the very fall and rise of rhyme and measure give an additional meaning to the story he is narrating. It is for this reason that the story, in both cases instanced, is told with a sweeping eloquence and an economy of words utterly impossible in prose. As for vers libre—let him who will try to recast in that form MASEFIELD'S marvelous picture (in "The Story of a Round House") of a ship rounding Cape Horn—a passage quite without its peer in descriptive sea poetry. The experiment would furnish a lesson in comparative verse values well worth having. It is singular, moreover, that when Mr. MASEFIELD uses a simpler form than the Byronic stanza (as in the rhymed couplets of "The Everlasting Mercy" or "The Widow in the Bye Street") his narrative is neither so flowing nor so dramatic—although in both qualities quite beyond the reach either of prose or vers libre.

THIS magnificent achievement on the part of Mr. MASEFIELD in the use of classical verse—and there are others of his contemporaries who also have wrought with notable success in this form—may be taken as ample disproof of the dogmatic vers librist who admits no virtue to the versifier who does not follow his methods. On the other hand, we have a number of examples of true, fine contemporary poetry written in free verse. The latter is the form chosen, for instance, by TAGORE in which to present his poetry to the Western World. Its effectiveness in pure lyrical and narrative poetry is quite beyond either question or appraisal. In his own country TAGORE'S name marks an era in literature; with us his muse is an important factor in elevating, spiritualizing our poetry. And he writes—when he writes in English—in vers libre! Bearing MASEFIELD and TAGORE in mind, one concludes that the best thing for the present Montagues and Capulets of poetry to do is to lay down their arms and to declare a perpetual truce.

TIME is ever sure with revenges. While he lived, and for several decades thereafter, SHELLEY was popularly regarded as little better than a madman, a maker of verse that was poor poetry and that inculcated bad morals. Today SHELLEY is more quoted than any other poet—not even excepting SHAKESPEARE—by ROBERT BRIDGES in his anthology on "The Spirit of Man," (reviewed elsewhere in this number of THE BOOK REVIEW.) This partiality has not escaped the notice of the English journals. As Dr. BRIDGES aims to make his book a collection of the significant utterances of poets and philosophers marking the spiritual growth of man, the fact that he finds more material for his purpose in SHELLEY than in any one else is taken as an indication of the latter poet's right to represent, in literature, and especially during this time of national disaster, the highest English aspiration for the triumph of political and intellectual freedom—the ideal democracy. For those who have felt the inspired enthusiasm of such poems as "Prometheus Unbound," "The Revolt of Islam," "Adonais," "Ode to Liberty," and many of the Shelleyan lyrics, the choice of Dr. BRIDGES will seem natural enough. But, going back in literary history, recalling the supreme contempt with which this poet was regarded until a comparatively late period, such estimates as this, appearing in a recent article on "Shelley Was With Us," covering the first page of the Literary Supplement of The London Times, is significant of the position that SHELLEY now occupies in the minds of his countrymen in their struggle for the triumph of British ideals:

> It should be remembered by those who think of England as the modern Carthage that SHELLEY was an Englishman and that he spoke for a whole strain of Englishmen now and in the past who have his unearthly passion and love of divine and forlorn causes, if not his power of setting them to music. SHELLEY was not a miraculous freak in England; he was the spokesman of an England which our enemies have forgotten and which is a surprise even to our friends. He and his fellows do not often praise their country, yet they are a reason why their country should be praised. And however much we may try in our duller moments to discourage them, they remain with us always, the leaven that leaveneth the whole lump, the proof that we are not the modern Carthage and shall not be until there are no more of them. * * * There are many words of inspired rebellion uttered by SHELLEY that fit our cause; there are shafts of his invective that seem to be aimed straight at our enemies. The quarrel does not take any form that it took in his day. The enemy is not priests or Kings, but a doctrine more obsolete and more barbaric, though held by a whole great people, than any superstition that he denounced. If he could see our armies now, he, that hated armies, would bless them. They would be to him the men of England rising as he told them to rise in the "Masque of Anarchy," the patient, quiet hosts of a free people marching to fight for the freedom of the world.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended March 23
Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 1835-1915. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.
An autobiography with an introduction by Senator Lodge.

THE THREE RELIGIOUS LEADERS OF OXFORD AND THEIR MOVEMENTS. By S. Parkes Cadman. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.
Biographical studies of Wycliffe, Wesley, and Newman.

TIGER SLAYER BY ORDER. By C. E. Gouldsbury. 8vo. London: Chapman & Hall. $2.50.
Contains the experiences of Digby Davies, big game hunter, formerly a Deputy Inspector General of the Indian Police.

THE REAL OSCAR WILDE. By Robert H. Sherard. 8vo. Philadelphia: David McKay. $3.50.
Contains numerous unpublished letters, facsimiles, portraits, and illustrations.

THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK. Edited by Francis G. Wickware. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
A record of events and progress during 1915.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE UNVEILING OF A MEMORIAL TO HORACE GREELEY AT CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1914. 8vo. Albany: University of the State of New York.
Contains reports of various celebrations related to the Greeley centennial.

Drama, Art and Music

RHYTHMIC STUDIES OF THE WORD. By J. M. Cavanese. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. 75 cents. Volume II.
The second volume of a collection of religious verse.

THE APOSTLE. By Paul H. Leyson, translated by Barrett H. Clark. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 75 cents.
A three-act drama of modern France.

KING SHAKESPEARE. By Albert Hatton Gilmor. 12mo. Pamphlet. Ginn & Co.
"A masque of praise."

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE IN FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND ITALY. By Sir Thomas Graham Jackson. 8vo. Cambridge: University Press. Two volumes.
In a continuation of the author's history of the Byzantine and Romanesque styles published in 1913.

QUINNEYS. By Horace Annesley Vachell. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.
The four-act comedy recently produced in New York and London.

GEORGIAN POETRY: 1913-15. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
An anthology of British verse, following the volume covering the period 1911-1912.

Essays and Criticism

STUDIES IN THE MILTON TRADITION. By John Walter Good. 8vo. Urbana: University of Illinois. $1.75.
A critical and historical treatment of the subject.

THAT WAS A DREAM WORTH BUILDING. Words by Louis J. Steilmann. The illustrations are from photographs by him, colored by Edith Kinney Steilmann. 12mo. San Francisco: H. S. Crocker Company. $1.
Portrays the spirit of San Francisco's great fair.

THE AMERICAN CITY. By Henry C. Wright. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents.
Discusses such topics as transit, housing, racial differences, &c.

European War Books

WORLD PEACE. By John Bigelow. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.
Discusses "how war cannot be abolished and how it may be abolished."

HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR. 1914. By Helge Davenport. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.
Gives the Genesis of the War, covering the period June, 1914-August, 1915.

THE WAR AND RELIGION. By Alfred Loisy, translated by Arthur Galton. 12mo. Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.
Translation of a pamphlet originally intended only for French readers.

NEWS FROM "SOMEWHERE." By James Milne. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Wartime sketches, commencing with August, 1914.

BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER 1914. By Anton Nystrom. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.
The author, a noted Swedish publicist, a radical of the school of 1848, inquires into the causes, conduct, &c., of the European war.

GERMAN CONSPIRACIES IN AMERICA. By William H. Skaggs. 12mo. London: T. Fisher Unwin. $1.50.
Tells of the German mercenaries in the American Revolution and describes present conditions.

GERMANY VS. CIVILIZATION. By William Roscoe Thayer. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.
Sketches the Prussian policy from Frederick the Great to Bernhardi. A critical review of the war.

Fiction

THE SHADES OF THE WILDERNESS. By John A. Altsheler. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30.
A story of the civil war.

THE OLD HOUSE, AND OTHER STORIES. Translated from the Russian of Feodor Sologub. By John Cournos. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50.
A novelette and ten other stories.

THE GOLDEN WOMAN. By Ridgwell Cullum. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs Company. $1.35.
A romance of the Montana hills.

STAMBOUL NIGHTS. By H. G. Dwight. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.
Stories of Constantinople.

MY LADY OF THE ISLAND. By Beatrice Grimshaw. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.
A tale of the South Seas.

BEGGARS ON HORSEBACK. By F. Tennyson Jesse. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
A collection of short stories.

THE HEIR OF DUNCARRON. By Amy McLaren. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.
Another story of Scotland by the author of "Bawbee Jock."

HER HUSBAND'S PURSE. By Helen R. Martin. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.
A story of life in a Pennsylvania Dutch household.

MARY ALLEN. By Eleanor Marvin. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.
The story of a girl who is ambitious for an artist's career.

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The story has to do with the inheritance of an old estate.

OUR MISS YORK. By Edwin Bateman Morris. 12mo. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. $1.25.
Story of a woman who has to decide between a quiet married life and a successful business career.

GOLDEN GLORY. By F. Horace Rose. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.
An adventure story of the African jungle. Winner of the $5,000 prize recently offered by Hodder & Stoughton.

BABETTE. By F. Berkeley Smith. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.
A romance of French life.

MARY ROSE OF MIFFLIN. By Frances B. Sterrett. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
The story of a girl who leaves her native suburban town to live in a big city.

HUGH GRAHAM. By Frank S. Townsend. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. $1.35.
A story of pioneer life in the Virginias.

BETTY GRIER. By J. Laing Waugh. 12mo. Philadelphia: David McKay. $1.25.
A humorous story of Betty and her husband in their country life.

Science, Politics, and Economics

INFANT MORTALITY. By Hugh T. Ashby. 12mo. Cambridge: University Press. $1.25.
The author's basis of experience is largely from his work among the poor in Manchester and Salford. He has studied the subject also in large towns in the United States.

COMMERCIAL MORTMAIN. By John R. Dos Passos. 12mo. New York: The Banch and Bar Company.
A study of the trust problem.

THE PHONOLOGY OF THE DIALECT OF AURLAND, NORWAY. By George R. Flom. 8vo. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois. $1.25.
The author's study of this dialect was made during his recent stay in Aurland.

MIRACLES OF THE LABORATORY. By William A. Jenner. 12mo. New York: Privately printed.
Describes some recent medical marvels.

MODERNIZING THE MONROE DOCTRINE. By Charles H. Sherrill. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
Explains the economic situation in South America. The author was former Minister to Argentina. The book has an introduction by President Nicholas Murray Butler.

CUBAN CANE SUGAR. By Robert Wiles. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company.
A sketch of the industry "from soil to sack."

Philosophy and Religion

MAN-GOD'S MASTERPIECE. By Frank Cowell. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.
Described as a protest against creed and dogma.

ISRAEL'S ACCOUNT OF THE BEGINNINGS. By Walter M. Patton. 12mo. New York: The Pilgrim Press. $1.
An analysis of the first eleven chapters of Genesis.

THE MAKING OF THE BIBLE. By Samuel M. Vernon. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. 75 cents.
A historical sketch.

Travel and Description

NATURAL HISTORY OF HAWAII. By William A. Bryan. 8vo. Honolulu, Hawaii: The Hawaiian Gazette Company.
An illustrated account of the people, the flora and fauna of the islands.

JERUSALEM. By Pierre Loti. 8vo. Philadelphia: David McKay. $2.50.
Descriptive of the city, with eight illustrations in color by John Fulleylove.

THE DUNE COUNTRY. By Earl H. Reed. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $2.
Describes the sand dunes that skirt the southern and eastern shores of Lake Michigan.

A BOOK LOVER'S HOLIDAYS IN THE OPEN. By Theodore Roosevelt. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
Describes the author's recent travels in the West and elsewhere.

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GIBBY OF CLAMSHELL ALLEY. By Jasmine Stone van Dresser. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35.
The story of a New England boy for young and old readers.

THE OCEAN AND ITS MYSTERIES. By Hyatt Verrill. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.
Descriptive of the sea, of particular interest to young readers.

New Editions and Reprints

FATHER DAMIEN. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.
A new edition containing a note giving Mrs. Stevenson's description of the writing, and related passages from Stevenson's correspondence.

(Continued on Page 116)

LYRICS, VERS LIBRE, AND SOME PARODIES

Posthumous Collection of Poems by Madison Cawein—Recent Volumes of Verse from Mr. Untermeyer and Others

THE CUP OF COMUS. By Madison Cawein. The Cameo Press.

SONNETS TO SIDNEY LANIER AND OTHER LYRICS. By Clifford Anderson Lanier. Edited, with an introduction, by Edward Howard Griggs. E. W. Huebsch. 75 cents.

IN his own peculiar metier, Madison Cawein is beyond question our most original and distinctive poet of nature. His power lies, not in echoing the long drum-beat of the ocean surf as does that of Mr. Sterling, or in describing the "maple reddening to a coral reef" or a "tumultuous privacy of storm" with Lowell or Emerson, or even in celebrating the charms of his own Southern hills and rivers as did Sidney Lanier. To all of these, beauty is a more obvious thing than to Madison Cawein. They love green leaves shining in the sun; he loves the underside of the leaf. He has opened to us that world whose forest is the grass, and which finds mountain ranges in the rough bark of a tree; the world of little, harmless, creeping things, of glowworms and twilight moths. In the larger nature known to all of us, the facile promise of Spring and the golden noons of Summer seem not to have appealed to him. Instead, he turns to the days:

> * * * when Autumn goes
> The dark rain dripping from her hair
> Through forests where the wild wind blows
> Death and the red wreck everywhere.

The collected poems published in 1912 are filled with this unique love of the humble and the unvoiced, of life hidden and infinitesimal yet infinite, of Autumn and early evening, times when the veil wears thinnest between those worlds we are pleased to call the animate and the inanimate. Probably none of Mr. Cawein's poems written since then will add greatly to his fame, yet his friends—and who that has read his verse is not his friend?—will be glad to welcome "The Cup of Comus," printed posthumously. It is a book of ghosts. The poet who in his prime sang of nature, in his age has sung of the insubstantial pageant of human life and experience that he has known and loved, and that has passed. He is his own "Old Dreamer":

> Come, let's climb into our attic.
> In our house that's old and gray:
> Life, you're old and I'm rheumatic,
> And—it's close of day. * * *
>
> Let's to bed. It's cold. No fire.
> And no lamp to make a ray.—
> Where's our servant, young Desire?—
> Gone at close of day.

Yet, before sleep comes, there are visions a-plenty, flowering and fading on every page of the book, like the old daguerreotypes that shine out with such unexpected vividness from their cases—visions of old houses, "where dwells a ghost of yesterday," of a girl, "now half a century dead," of lovers who

> * * * kiss a while,
> Then drowsily the mists blow round them, wan,
> And they, like ghosts, are gone;—

visions of forsaken gardens peopled with the wraiths of long-dead sweethearts, of little children long forgotten, of dreams long vanished. Here and there, as in "Lalus Deo," the old imagery appears,—

> In her vast church of glimmering blue,
> Gray-stoled from feet to chin,
> Her dark locks beaded with the dew,
> The nun-like dawn comes in;

and, here and there, there is a touch of almost more than the old power:

> It is the close of Summer. In the sky
> The sunset lit a fire of drift and sat
> Watching the last Day, robed in empire, die
> Upon the burning ghat.

Yet, in spite of these snatches, and in spite of the war poems toward the end of the volume, for the most part "The Cup of Comus" is a genie's bottle out of which drift a fragrance of dried rose-leaves, a mist of ghosts, a rain of rosemary. Madison Cawein was a true and fine poet, and though it is pathetically different from the work by which he will remain longest known, his last book no less than his first breathes the spirit of the lines he wrote many years ago:

> When death hath poured oblivion through my veins,
> And brought me home, as all are brought, to Be
> In that vast house, common to serfs and thanes,—
> I shall not die, I shall not utterly die,
> For beauty born of beauty—thou remains.

"Sonnets to Sidney Lanier" is an interesting little book, not so much because of its poetic as its human significance. The introduction reminds us how the Lanier brothers, Sidney and Clifford, fought through the civil war according to the best tradition of the old South; of their love for each other, of the talent possessed by each, flowering to something near to genius in Sidney—of his early and lamented death. In giving the raison d'être of the present volume, it touches upon a side of their lives, however, of which the public is generally ignorant, and it is a very beautiful side. Whether Clifford really possessed a talent which would have greatly repaid fostering, is a question scarcely to be answered now. For the purpose of their life-drama, it is enough that he felt he had. But in those days, especially in a war-swept and poverty-stricken South, art had few material rewards, and it was necessary that one of the brothers should give up his dreams. So Clifford, against the strong pull of tradition and inclination, went into business, and Sidney became the poet. A letter from their father to Clifford, written in 1878, casts a light upon the fineness not only of the son, but of a father sympathetic beyond most fathers:

> What you say relative to the distinction other men have won in the world brings to me an almost painful sense of your sacrifices. I do indeed daily think of you as a hero, who has had the courage to repress aspirations for distinction, with the view of benefiting others. On the notion that what could not be well helped must be borne (for you and I have been environed with circumstances hard to deal with) I have reluctantly acquiesced in your continued uncongenial vocation. But the fact of acquiescence was only possible, first, on the idea that you were thereby rendering important aid to dependent relatives, and second, in the hope that every succeeding year would somehow bring about a change. * * * I have not been without fear that in the midst of your brave work you have had moments of repining.

The poems in the little book are not remarkable, except for good taste and good rhyming. Here and there a phrase has the true poetic ring, as

> September murmure everywhere
> With thrills of faint-beard instruments,

and one or two of the sonnets breathe an old-time fragrance of Shakespeare and lavender. But when we learn that each of the sonnets accompanied a money gift to the brother on Parnassus, sugar-coated it and apologized for it, as it were, we get a picture of a time that has vanished forever, of a sentiment and a pathos now put to sleep among their ideals, like children with their dolls, that is worth much poetry. Who shall say whether it was Sidney Lanier or his brother Clifford who chose "the better part"?

A BOOK OF PARODIES

—— AND OTHER POETS. By Louis Untermeyer. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

THERE is real rollicking fun in this volume of parodies by Mr. Untermeyer, and besides the fun an amazing power of mimicry, a grasp of the workings not only of the pen of those he parodies but of the mind.

There is a delicious touch in making each of the poems retell, in the particular style and from the special viewpoint of each of the varying authors, an old nursery ballad. Thus, John Masefield relates the story of "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," beginning in this wise:

> Thomas, the vagrant piper's son,
> Was fourteen when he took to fun,

We are further informed that:

> Wine was the stuff he loved to swim in;
> He lied and fought and went with women. * * *

There is a snatch of conversation later between Tom and the farmer whose pig he has seized upon that would make a man with a toothache laugh, and in the end poor Tom gets his beating and goes roaring down the street, according to tradition.

Perhaps the parody on Frost's "Death of the Hired Man," who relates here the "Death of the Tired Man," is as good as any in the book, nor does it get away from the clutch of Mother Goose, as those who remember "Born of a Monday," &c., will joyously note:

> "Born on Monday," that is what they said.
> Remember the next few days? I guess you don't;
> That was before your time. Well, Tuesday night
> He said he'd go to church; and just before the prayer
> He blurts right out, "I've come here to get christened.
> If I am going to have a brand new life
> I'll have a brand new name too." Well, sure enough
> They christened him, though I've forgotten what! * * *

When it comes to Vachell Lindsay it is not only the verses of that writer that dance in cap and bells before the reader, but the writer himself, in one of his recitations, which any one who has seen as well as heard is not likely to forget.

Besides the straight parodies, which, as the writer of them truly claims, succeed in parodying the authors, not simply one or another of their particular poems, there is a group of "Attempted Affinities," where such poets as Andrew Lang and Oscar Wilde, Swinburne and P. Locker-Lampson, Shelley and Laurence Hope join in song service. Perhaps this refrain, from a collaboration between Ben Jonson and Harry B. Smith, will give an idea of what Mr. Untermeyer produces with this amusing conception:

> When you drink (Clink-clink)
> Then I think (Clink-clink)
> That I might of Jove's nectar sup;
> Don't deny (Hi-hi)
> When I sigh (Fill high)
> Won't you leave—just a kiss—in the cup!

The volume concludes with a few "Pierian Handsprings," in which the writer has fun with things in general, including himself. Altogether the book is a distinct success, brilliantly clever in technique, and revealing a spirit of genuine humor. It will be amusing even where you are not familiar with the writers whose idiosyncrasies it underlines, and we dare to think that it will be as great a joy to these writers themselves as to any one.

George Wolfe Plank has made a frontispiece that is perfectly in harmony with Mr. Untermeyer's mood.

THE SHADOW-EATER

THE SHADOW-EATER. By Benjamin De Casseres. Albert & Charles Boni.

ONE sometimes wonders why, in the much-boasted, not to say much-boosted, renaissance of poetry now upon us, one hears so little of Benjamin De Casseres. Perhaps it is because he is a poor self-advertiser. We have no knowledge of De Casseres the man, but after reading his poems we should be surprised to learn that he was in the habit of competing for poetry prizes or that he foregathered with the literary groups that blend mutual admiration with mutual criticism so neatly that sooner or later anybody's name is in everybody's mouth. Or perhaps it is the old story of the prophet in his own country. For at a time when our critical journals were apparently ignorant of

(Continued on Following Page)

Putnam's New Publications Mch. 25th

The Way of the Cross
By Deroshevitch
With an Introductory Note by Stephen Graham
12°. $1.25.
A breathless, desperate narrative of the fugitives fleeing before the oncoming German hosts. Yet there is that Christian mysticism that can see in the white crosses over the fugitives' graves "Georgian crosses on the breast of the suffering earth." The Georgians, of course, the Russian equivalent of the English Victoria Cross, given for valor and self-sacrifice.

The Law of Human Life
By Hon. Elijah Voorhees Brookshire
8°. $2.50.
This book deals especially with those enigmatical passages of Scripture of which least has been written in religious literature. The author insists that religion is not founded upon precepts, or a creed, or any metaphysical thesis, except in an outward sense, but upon a law which is revealed in the nature of the human soul itself.

All Booksellers

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
New York London

THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE
BY
OWEN JOHNSON

Although Mr. Johnson's is one of many books on the war, it is one with a difference. It is a disclosure of "The Spirit of France," and it could not be better named. France has been sadly misunderstood in the past; she is coming through the war into her very own.—Boston Transcript.

Illustrated by Walter Hale and from photographs

At All Booksellers
$1.35 Net

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
Publishers, Boston

Geraldine Farrar

The Story of an American Singer

By Herself

With Over 40 Full Page Pictures

Geraldine Farrar is the most interesting woman in America. Her consummate art on the stage, on the screen, and in the records, as well as the fascination of her beauty and striking personality, have inspired millions of people with the desire to know more of her wonderful career.

In this book she tells the story of her life, tells it frankly and fully, putting her soul into the telling as she does into her singing.

It is intensely human—this tale of a modern American girl's conquest of the world—and intensely inspiring, too. It is a story peopled with men and women of international fame; a story of romance and adventure; of years of struggle crowned with glorious success; of triumphs, the splendor of which reverberated through two continents; and, above all, of the development of a masterful and fascinating personality, dedicated equally to the art of singing and to the art of living.

Everyone who has ever heard Miss Farrar sing or seen her act should own this absorbing book. $2.00 net.

At All Bookstores HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY 16 E. 40th St., New York

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 107)

has imagined and is writing is wholly his, in a special and particular way, surely it is his undoubted right to do with it as he pleases, even to the unique treatment of giving it several endings and letting the reader take his choice. With remarkable self-control Mr. Buck has restricted himself to two endings for his long novel of nearly [illegible] pages, reaching the story from its beginning in the usual way, leading his characters naturally, somewhat as one might suppose them to develop, although it must be confessed that his colors are a bit high and his situations are often evidently contrived along the lines of a prearranged plot, but the author is apparently sincere in it all, as he conveys the story on to its tragic climax. Then the reader comes to a "Real End" and "The Story That Was," and learns that what he has been reading was really not a story at all, but merely the [illegible] of one possible [illegible] something very different. He will, of course, take his choice, and have the story whichever way he likes it best.

[illegible] the generosity of [illegible] a single novel, the [illegible] has been split into [illegible] of most of [illegible] drawn [illegible] and find each [illegible] from [illegible] the Rev. [illegible] [illegible] that of [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1916.

Fluffy Furs for Spring and Summer

Balmy days no longer force us to cast aside our furs, for fashion now decrees that they be worn during the Spring and Summer months. Among our smart models you will find many most reasonably priced.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Boys' Own Week

March 27 to April 1st—Six days of unusual savings on bright Spring apparel and furnishings. Every day has many economies, but watch our advertisements for each day's Special of Specials.

An Important Offering

10,004 Yards of

Imported Cretonne Yd. (16c)

A Special Purchase of 20 floral and verdure patterns, suitable for Curtains, Bed Sets, Draperies, Slip Covers and Cushions.

If bought regularly our prices would be 28c to 34c a yard.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear.

Rugs that Embody the Splendor of the Orient

¶ The Oriental Rug Department is showing the largest collection of Oriental Floor Coverings in its history.

¶ Beauty of design, perfection of weave and richness of coloring go hand in hand to make this assortment a striking display of Oriental skill in rug making. Persia, China, Turkey, India and the Caucasus, all have contributed their masterpieces.

¶ It is hardly necessary to dwell on the soft rich color tones that are found in the Kirmanshahs, nor on the grotesque, yet strangely fascinating, symbolism of the Chinese Rugs.

¶ But we do want to emphasize the fact that prices have been advancing steadily, until they are almost beyond the reach of the average buyer. It is due only to the foresight of the Macy organization that we have secured these choice rugs at prices so low as to command immediate attention.

¶ It will indeed be worth while to make your selection at an early date, while the range of sizes and prices is still quite extensive.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th Street, Centre.

Hair Ornaments and Fancy Combs

Priced for Quick Closing Out

Beautiful and highly artistic hair ornaments at prices that are simply irresistible. In many cases usual prices have been reduced to much less than half.

Spanish and Casque Combs, demi-amber and amber in color. Added to this assortment are a few hair pins. All set with rhinestones. Formerly priced up to $9.89, with a few pieces up to $17.89. **Now $2.97**

A lot very similar in shape and style to those mentioned above, but less elaborate and with fewer rhinestones. Included are several bandeaux. Formerly priced up to $7.49. **Now $1.98**

Fancy Hair Pins, Casque combs and a number of sample combs from Paris are the features of this lot. Many of the designs show a distinct Spanish influence. Formerly priced up to $5.49. **Now 99c**

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street and Broadway.

Women's Gloves

Marigold Real Kid Glace Gloves. These Gloves are not only good looking, but they will wear fully as well as they look. Made especially for us of selected high grade leather. May be had in tan, or in white with black embroidery or black with white embroidery. The price is smaller than you'd pay elsewhere for a glove of similar quality. $1.44

Women's 12-button Mousquetaire Gloves of white real Kid Glace, are just the gloves you want to wear with your new Spring suit. Exceptionally desirable, especially at the low price of $1.54.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

"Marchioness" Front Laced Corsets

The "Marchioness" is one of the finest of American made corsets; to meet the large demand for front laced corsets, we present a variety of new models, made of coutil and brocades adapted to requirements of any style figure.

For the slight figure, we suggest a lightly boned model in flesh brocade. Low bust, medium length. **For the average figure,** a corset with low bust, long hips; fancy material in flesh color. Both in sizes 20 to 24. $2.89

For the average figure, an ideal model is made of strong coutil; very low bust, long hips, elastic band at bottom of back. Sizes 24 to 36. $3.39

Flesh color brocaded corsets in various models for small, slim and average figures; some lightly, others firmly boned. $4.89

Long white coutil corsets for well developed figures — low, medium and high bust; some with medium skirts, others extremely long. All have inserts of elastic. Sizes 24 to 34. $4.89

Illustrated above is one of the best models for the fleshy woman. These corsets are made of coutil with just sufficient stays to hold the figure snugly; the elastic sections add comfort to wearer when seated. Sizes 24 to 32. **For the long waisted figure** with slender hips and average bust, a model of flesh color brocade, medium bust and medium length. $5.94

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

Fine Handkerchiefs

For Men

Only 300 Dozens in this lot of Men's Linen Initial Handkerchiefs. French corded border and beautiful embroidered initial in blue, helio and tan, assorted. Illustrated at left. Well worth $1.98 per box. Specially priced, per box of six, $1.49.

For Women

Two exceptional opportunities to secure dainty, hand-embroidered Madeira linen handkerchiefs at prices that mean worth while savings. 39c and 59c each. You will appreciate these offers better when you see the goods.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street.

Paris Blouses in Exclusive Designs

An exhibition of models from the celebrated couturiers of Paris, including some choice styles from Paquin, Maurice Mayer and Peggy. Paris emphasizes "high colors" for women's Spring blouses, and they are here in all their brilliancy. Some of the new style features are shawl collars, ruche collars; coatee and vest effects—the sheerest of fabrics, including many black and white laces, and gorgeous Chinese embroideries.

Blonde Net in white, tan and pink fashions the chic blouse *illustrated.* Rows of corded shirring on front of bodice, at shoulders and cuffs. Shawl collar effect finished with crochet ball buttons. $11.74

Zig-zag Tucking is the unique feature of a white organdie blouse with deep banding in blue or lavender; raglan sleeves joined with entre deux; collar and cuffs hand-drawn. $10.49

Washable Cotton Crepe Blouses in white, bisque and maize will be favored this season; very simple styles; collar, cuffs and fronts hand-drawn. $9.74

Fine Batiste in the new Campus stripes of rose and white, green and white; tucked baby vest edged with convent embroidery; deep pleated collar and cuffs. $13.74

Cream Blonde Net finely pleated back and front, makes a lovely blouse with square yoke of embroidered net lace; pleated sleeves to match; colored ribbon cravat with picot edge; flesh lining. $24.74

Nino Silk Blouse (washable) in flesh and white, trimmed with lovely hand-drawn work. Back has novel pleats. $18.74

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

Taffeta Dresses in Spring Modes

Panniers and tunics, corded and puffed to meet the requirements of the latest fashions. Taffeta and Georgette Crepe attractively combined—there is no lovelier contrast for Spring wear.

Women's Dresses in Chiffon Taffeta. Corded vest over white Georgette trimmed with tinsel lace. Skirt with straight panel front and corded tunic which extends from sides around back. Bishop sleeves of Georgette Crepe with bell-shaped cuffs of taffeta, pearl, navy, Hague, black. $24.74

Women's Dresses in Taffeta, combined with Georgette Crepe over cloth of silver. Surplice front over vestee of Georgette Crepe edged with filet; loose back, rosette trimmed; epaulette shoulders; Bishop sleeves and pannier drapery of Georgette edged with taffeta ruche. Navy, Hague, gray, black. $33.75

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway, Centre.

Women will be interested in the

New Lingerie For Spring

Dainty examples of American-made underwear; sheer fabrics, lovely laces and embroideries—the kind that will launder frequently and give good service. Specially priced to induce early Spring buying.

Night Gowns $1.39

Flesh color batiste with sky blue stitching, bows at shoulders; white nainsook with deep yokes of embroidery, lace and tiny tucks. French styles with hemstitching and frills; others with Torchon lace; hand embroidered fronts in pastel colorings. Over a dozen models at this price. One *illustrated* at left.

Night Gowns 94c

Over 35 styles in this group. Flesh batiste, trimmed with lace and briar stitching; white nainsook, round, square and V necks; inserts, fine tucks, smocking, organdie embroidery, eyelet embroidery, Torchon lace, colored banding, colored stitching and pretty embroidery in various forms of trimming. One *illustrated* at right.

Night Gowns 79c

4 styles of nainsook; square yoke of Val. lace and embroidered organdie; V neck of eyelet embroidery; Empire model with insertions of Val. lace; round neck, lace and embroidery trimmed.

Combinations 79c

Good quality nainsook, with yoke of embroidered organdie and Val. lace inserts. Drawers lace trimmed.

Combinations 94c

Three styles, with allover lace fronts and embroidered organdie; ribbon at neck and waist line. Drawers lace trimmed.

Combinations $1.39

Fine quality nainsook with dainty tucks, lace and embroidery. Drawers with fancy lace insertions. Pink batiste, as *illustrated* at centre.

Combinations $1.89

Several models of very fine quality nainsook, trimmed with medallions of embroidered organdie and lace; cluster bows, pink and blue ribbon. Drawers elaborately trimmed with rows of lace.

Petticoats 94c

2 styles with cambric top, deep flounces of nainsook trimmed with lace insertions.

Petticoats $1.89

Full circular model, with effective flounce of Val. lace and embroidery. Under-ruffle also trimmed with lace edge. Rosette at side.

Envelope Chemises 94c

Empire effect with dainty embroidery beading, Val. lace edge; ribbon run; round neck with rows of lace and embroidered organdie. Bottom of skirt lace trimmed.

Envelope Chemises $1.39

Fine quality nainsook with medallion and lace inserts; another style with embroidered motifs. Bottom of skirt lace trimmed.

Envelope Chemises $1.89

Dainty flesh color batiste; V neck, with inserts of Platte Valenciennes lace and ribbon rosette.

Petticoats $1.39

5 styles; effective flounces of embroidery with trimmed underlay; another has deep flounce of embroidery insertion and lace ruffle. Others have fine tucks, lace insertions and lace ruffle and ribbon bows.

Petticoats $2.89

3 styles; very deep flounces, elaborately trimmed to the knees with white lace and embroidery; finished with ribbon bow; another style has circular double flounce of fine dotted embroidery with scalloped edge; under-ruffle trimmed to match.

Night Gowns $1.89

20 lovely styles of fine white nainsook; Empire models with dainty lace, tucks and ribbons; square yokes in allover lace effects; very sheer nainsook with pin tucks and real Cluny lace edge.

Corset Covers 39c

Fine quality with baby embroidery edge and hemstitching; another style with insertion of lace and embroidery; finished with ribbon.

Corset Covers 46c

8 styles; variously trimmed with lace, embroidered organdie, medallions, and pink and blue ribbons.

Corset Covers 79c

Fine nainsook with Val. lace butterflies and insertions; another model has deep yoke effect of Val. lace and embroidery.

Corset Covers 94c

Dozen styles of fine white nainsook; lace medallions in floral effects; white embroidery inserts; pretty motifs; some with lace shoulder straps.

More Elaborate Styles

of petticoats as low as $3.89, and up to $11.89

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre, Rear.

See Macy's Grocery Advertisement on Page 2 of This Section.

9,500 Yards of

Fancy Summer Voiles

Special (yard) 14c

A very large assortment of flowered, striped and conventional designs on white and colored grounds. Printed on fine quality chiffon voiles and excellent for Summer dresses for women and misses.

Macy's—Wash Goods Dept., Second Floor, 35th Street.

3,600 Men's Smart Cravats

Very Specially Priced

59c

Your opportunity to buy cravats of the dollar kind at almost half their elsewhere price.

A large variety of new Spring colors and patterns are represented which will appeal strongly to the man of good taste.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.

Women's Coats

In Distinctive Designs

The season's demand for something new is amply met in our smart display of women's coats for Spring. Gabardines, Silk Poplins and Taffetas—all featherweight materials—are properly shirred and corded to meet the requirements of the present fashion. A select assortment, at tempting prices.

Buttonless Model of gabardine, shirred across back and confined at waist by loose belt; pleated cape collar. An attractive feature is a broad satin band extending from neck to hem. Fancy striped lining. Navy blue and black. $36.75

Taffeta and Serge Combination—full model, shirred at waist line; cuffs and loose belt of serge; white silk poplin collar, wide serge band above hem. Navy or black. $22.74

Afternoon Coats of Silk Poplin, unusually smart; loose hanging; held out at hem by double cording and puffing. Collar, ruche effect, high at the back; below collar is additional cording and puffing. Silk lined throughout. Gray, beige, rose and black. $26.75

Velvet Trimmed Taffeta Coats—very full with deep collar; belted at sides with heavy cording; velvet band around bottom; cuffs to match. Black only. $19.74

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Misses' Coats and Suits

At Reasonable Prices

Distinctly youthful and unusually smart are our latest models in suits and coats for young women. The various designs and colors offer a wide choice, while the materials are dependable throughout.

Wool Poplin Suits with sailor collars, envelope breast pockets, long tabs falling over hips; are button trimmed; separate belt finishes coat. Plain tailored skirt. Navy or Black. Sizes 14, 16, 18. $22.74

Double Breasted Models, cutaway in front, plain back with flaring sides; in hair line striped poplin, Navy or Black Serge pocketed skirt; separate belt running through loops. Sizes 14, 16, 18. $27.75

Wool Velour Coats in light and dark colorings; belted; slash pockets, flaring skirt effect, three capes, regulation collar with an inlay of black velvet; attractively lined in plaid throughout. Sizes 14, 16, 18. Price, $36.75

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.

Third Sunday of Lent.

Rosary Beads

Gold Plated Rosaries

Large square cross, scapular medal connection in fine rose finish. Finely cut imitation jewel beads in amethyst, sapphire, garnet, etc. 23c

Extra Heavy Gold Plated Rosaries

Box cross in Roman finish. Ecce Homo and Mater Dolorosa centrepiece. Best quality imitation jewels, warranted to wear five years. 44c

Gold Plated Rosaries

Large cross in design of the Holy Family. Beautiful chased centrepiece in ecclesiastic design. Finely cut stones in imitation of amethyst, ruby, crystal; warranted to wear five years. 39c

Macy's—Book Dept., Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

"Seco" Silk Underwear

For Children and Misses

Flesh-colored and soft is the sheer material used in these dainty garments. Simply designed, well made and sure to delight the children. Splendid laundering quality.

Bloomers, with elastic at waist and knees. Sizes 4 to 16 years. 89c

Princess Slips, with double ruffles, lace edged; finished with lace and ribbon at neck and sleeves. 4 to 16. $1.49

Princess Slips, with full ruffle, lace edged; finished with beading and ribbon at neck, and sleeves. Sizes 4 to 16 years. $1.19

Night Gowns, low necks and short sleeves. Finished with beading and ribbon. Sizes 4 to 16 years. $1.39

Macy's—Third Floor, Centre, Rear.

Embroidered

Flouncing

Special (yd.) 36c

Embroidered Cotton Voile and Crepe Flouncing, 40 to 42 in. wide. White ground embroidered in pink, blue, rose, lavender and combination colorings.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street, Centre.

New Ribbons

Ribbons in every wanted color, including black and white. All silk plain taffeta ribbons with half-inch satin edge, as well as plain taffeta ribbon with faille edge. A very pretty fancy stripe ribbon, 6¾ inches wide, in pink, white, blue, cardinal, old rose, Alice blue, black and white. Well adapted to dress trimmings, girdles and hair bows. Elsewhere 35c and 39c a yard. Sale price, 29c per yard.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

MILLIONS ARE READY TO PLAY

More Americans Than Ever Before Take an Active Part in Outdoor Summer Sports.

15,000,000 IN CHIEF GAMES

Steady Growth in Number of Adherents of Baseball and Golf and a Boom in Tennis.

TOTAL COST IS ENORMOUS

Expense Ranges from a Small Fortune for Polo ist or Yachtsman Down to $2 for Running Trunks.

Many millions of sport-loving Americans of all sorts, conditions, and ages, and of both sexes, have been viewing with emphatic disapproval the wintry behavior of Spring thus far this year. Spring's insistence in assuming the rôle of Winter is obstructing the movements of the great American army—the army of athletes and players of outdoor games generally.

It is a vast host that is waiting at the gates of field and park and bay for the upspringing of the turf and the warming of air and water. It has been growing steadily in numbers for fifty years, and for at least twenty years past its increase has been in leaps and bounds. Its ranks will number in the season presumably at hand, including the participants in all major and minor competitive outdoor Spring, Summer, and Autumn sports for amateurs, something like 15,000,000 of men and women, boys and girls.

These figures are based upon careful computations of those who are in constant and intimate touch with the situation as regards the outdoor recreations of the country, and they mean—well, they mean lots of things, one of the most important being that about one-quarter of all the inhabitants of the United States who are located in the age-realm bordered on the south by infancy and on the north by old age will take active part in some one or other of the nation's games during the eight months to come.

America's great playtime, then, is about to begin, and more persons than ever before in the annals of sports are tugging mentally at the weather leashes that restrain them from invading in multitudes the golf links and the tennis courts, the baseball, polo, cricket, lacrosse, football, and athletic fields, the running and bicycle tracks, the yachting, rowing, and swimming courses that line and dot the continent from coast to coast. When sunshine and grass and birds give the signal, at different times in different regions—it has already been given throughout the Southland—the legions will scatter to their playgrounds and the babel of "Fore!"—"Thirty-fifteen!"—"Slide!"—"Well played!" will arise in a sudden chorus all over the land.

Let us consider rather cursorily the proportions which the favorite games of Americans have assumed as regards numbers of participants and the expenditures for them.

The Golfers and Their Haunts.

The United States Golf Association has about four hundred clubs under its aegis, either as active members or allied organizations. There is the best authority for the assertion that slightly over 20 per cent. of the country golf clubs are listed with the association. Here, there, and yonder, in valley and on the hillside, the gutta percha pellet is following the flag over the nine-hole courses of towns and hamlets, or the regulation links of clubs formed by city dwellers. The best figures available show something like 1,750 golf clubs in active operation, with about 200 additional links laid out for public, semi-public, or private play in parks and on estates.

Julian W. Curtis, whose long connection in executive capacities not only with amateur sport in this country but with the distribution of sporting supplies puts him in a position to speak authoritatively, believes that American golfers now number about 350,000.

In this connection, Mr. Curtis said the other day to a reporter for The Times that the great margin of superiority of British golfers over the first flights of American players was strikingly shown by the handicap lists. Those of Great Britain show more men rated for competitive purposes at scratch or plus than the total number eligible, through a rating of twelve or better, for title tournament play on this side of the Atlantic.

Favors More Municipal Courses.

It is the belief of Mr. Curtis that American golf will advance at a much greater pace when opportunity is offered for more general participation in the game. To this end he would have municipal links laid out by the cities of the first, second, and third classes in parks or on land owned or leased by the cities in conformity with New York's successful experiment at Van Cortlandt Park. Thus vast numbers, now restrained from indulgence in the game by the expense, would take it up with joy.

Where the financial barrier is eliminated or made negligible, as at Van Cortlandt, Mr. Curtis points out, the response and enthusiasm are remarkable. That course is kept busy from the final snows of one Winter to the first downfalls of the succeeding one, and night's last naps are curtailed by some ardent players in order to drive from the first tee with the sun's rising. Pairs and foursomes get off before 4 o'clock in the morning at times.

As revealing enthusiasm, if not a fine sense of the niceties of golfing etiquette

Continued on Page 4, Section 8.

YANKEES IN A TIE AT BIRMINGHAM---GIANTS DEFEATED BY DETROIT TEAM AT DALLAS

YANKEES, ERRATIC, TIE BIRMINGHAMS

Loose Fielding Marks Exhibition Which Stops at End of Ninth, 5 to 5.

GEDEON SHINES AT THE BAT

His Two Singles and Home Run Account for Three Runs—Nunamaker Throws Badly.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 25.—In the first exhibition game of the Yankees, played this afternoon with the Birmingham Barons, there was good and bad playing. The game ended in a tie, 5 to 5, and was called at the end of the ninth on account of rain and darkness. Several lightning flashes featured the last inning, but they were no more lurid than some of the fielding of the Yankees.

The locals played an uphill game. Twice they tied the score. By excellent stick work, which, with Piercy's pitching, was a point of merit in New York's playing, the visitors made their runs. For two reasons they were not able to hold their leads. One was a bad inning, for Tipple, who was hit for a triple and double with two men out. The other reason was sorry fielding by the Yanks in the fifth inning. Nunamaker made a bad throw to catch a man napping and Peckinpaugh failed to step on second base when trying for a double play. Both miscues were costly.

Peckinpaugh and Gedeon gave a poor exhibition around second base, although they batted well. Gedeon's shortcoming was loose handling of thrown balls. However, Nunamaker, who threw the balls, had poor aim, and did not place one accurately. Gedeon did much more toward winning the game with his batting than he did toward losing it with erratic fielding. He made two singles and a home run, and was responsible for three runs. In the second inning he opened a rally with a single. Following came triples by Peckinpaugh and Nunamaker and a single by Piercy.

In the sixth Baker, Gedeon, and Pipp each singled before anybody had been put out. Baker scored, and there were two on bases, but the rally suddenly died away. Gedeon made a home run in the eighth which was a wicked line hit along the left foul line. The ball went racing to the fence, which is a long distance away. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BIRMINGHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, cf.	5	0	0	3	0	Hartie, rf.	4	1	0	1	0
Gilhooley, rf.	5	0	1	1	0	Derrick, 1b.	5	0	1	11	1
Magee, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Wagner, cf.	5	0	1	0	0
Baker, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3	Combs, lf.	4	1	0	1	0
Gedeon, 2b.	4	2	3	1	4	Clark, 2b.	1	0	0	1	5
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0	Lindsay, 3b.	3	1	2	1	3
Mul'n, 1b.	1	0	0	1	0	Caton, ss.	4	1	2	1	2
Pk'gh, ss.	4	1	2	3	1	Houser, c.	2	1	2	5	0
Nu'ker, c.	3	1	1	3	0	Smith, c.	1	0	0	3	0
Walt's, c.	1	0	0	5	1	Grimes, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Piercy, p.	2	0	1	0	3	Per'man, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Caldwell.	1	0	0	0	0	†Singleton.	0	0	0	0	0
Tipple, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Black, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Ponder, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	5	11	27	12	Total.	36	5	8	27	13

*Batted for Piercy in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Perryman in the sixth inning.
Errors—Peckinpaugh (2,) Nunamaker, Derrick, Caton, Perryman.

New York	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—5
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0—5

First base on errors—New York, 1; Birmingham, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Birmingham, 7. First base on balls—Off Piercy, 2; off Tipple, 1. Struck out—By Piercy, 3; by Tipple, 3; by Grimes, 1; by Perryman, 4; by Black, 2; by Ponder, 1. Home run—Gedeon. Three-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Nunamaker, Lindsay. Two-base hits—Magee, Caton. Stolen bases—Gilhooley, Derrick (2,) Lindsay. Double play—Clark, Caton, and Derrick. Hits—Off Piercy, 3 in 5 innings; off Tipple, 5 in 4 innings; off Grimes, 5 in 3 innings; off Perryman, 5 in 8 innings; off Black, 1 in 1 inning; off Ponder, 0 in 1 inning. Umpire—Mr. Stafford. Time of game—Two hours.

FIFTH DEFEAT FOR CUBS.

Philadelphia Nationals Trounce Tinker's Nine at Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., March 25.—Hitting Seaton and Pierce hard and at opportune times, the Philadelphia Nationals defeated the Chicago Nationals here today for the fifth consecutive game by a score of 10 to 2. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	5	0	0	2	0	Mul'n, ss.	4	0	0	1	5
B'croft, ss.	4	2	1	1	3	Flack, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Paskt, c.	4	2	0	0	0	W'ms, rf.	4	1	1	2	1
C'v'th, rf.	4	1	2	2	0	Zim'n, 3b.	4	0	1	4	2
Lud's, 1b.	4	1	3	9	0	Saier, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Goode, lf.	5	1	3	5	0	Sch'ite, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Nich't, 2b.	5	1	2	1	1	Zeider, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
Dugey, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1	Fischer, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Adams, c.	3	1	2	6	1	Archer, c.	1	0	0	3	0
Tincup, p.	3	1	0	0	2	Seaton, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Oesch'r, p.	2	0	0	0	2	*Zwilling.	1	0	0	0	0
						Pierce, p.	1	0	1	0	2
Total.	39	10	13	27	10	Total.	31	2	5	27	15

*Batted for Seaton in fifth inning.
Errors—Mulligan, Flack, Williams, Zeider.

Philadelphia	0	3	1	0	1	3	0	2	0	—10
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Schulte, Goode, Adams. Three-base hits—Zimmerman, Nichoff, Ludorus. Home run—Williams. Hits—Off Tincup, 3 in 6 innings; off Oeschger, 2 in 3 innings; off Seaton, 8 in 5 innings; off Pierce, 5 in 4 innings. First base on balls—Off Tincup, 2; off Oeschger, 1; off Seaton, 2; off Pierce, 3. Struck out—By Tincup, 2; by Oeschger, 3; by Seaton, 2; by Pierce, 3. Sacrifice hits—Adams, Cravath. Sacrifice flies—Adams. Stolen base—Dugey. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—M. Fromberg.

JIMMY JOHNSTON AS STAR.

Brooklyn's New Outfielder Both Bats and Fields Well.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 25.—Jimmy Johnston, who joined the Superbas yesterday and signed a two-year contract late last night, surprised Manager Robinson today. Out of four trips to the plate in this afternoon's game between the regulars and colts he hammered out two singles in succession, got a base on balls, and hit into a double play. His only two chances in centre field were handled cleanly.

Outside of the playing of Johnston the game was featured by the twirling of Larry Cheney, who in his five innings struck out seven men. Nap Rucker, who supplanted him, was not nearly so successful, and his slow ball was touched frequently for safe hits. The contest went to the regulars by a score of 8 to 4. Weather conditions were perfect.

A big gathering is looked for tomorrow and Monday. Dell and Karst returned to the game today after a two-day absence due to bad legs. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Regulars	0	2	1	0	0	5	0	1	0—8	15	2
Colts	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0—4	8	1

Base hits—Off Cheney, 4 in 5 innings; off Priests, 7 in 5 innings. First base on balls—Off Rucker, 1; Priests, 1; Stevenson, 1. Left on bases—Regulars, 6; colts, 5. Struck out—By Cheney, 7; by Rucker, 1; by Stevenson, 1. Three-base hits—Z. Wheat 2. Two-base hits—O. Miller, Mowrey, Olson, L. Miller, O'Mara, Daubert. Sacrifice fly, Meyers. Stolen bases, Cutshaw, Getz, Mowrey. Double plays—Priests to Olson to McCarthy. Passed balls, Meyers, 1; O. Miller, 1. Wild pitch—Stevenson. Umpires—Messrs. Pfeiffer and Malis. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

PETER MAC HEADS LIST.

M. and U. Stake to be Trotted at Detroit Has Twenty Entries.

DETROIT, Mich., March 25.—Headed by Peter Mac, often referred to as the fastest new trotter that any season ever had, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Stake, the principal event of Detroit's annual Grand Circuit Harness Racing Meeting, has an entry list of twenty horses, it was announced here today.

The Board of Commerce Stake for pacers has twenty-one entries; the Pontchartrain Stake for 2:15 trotters has twenty-three, the Griswold Stake for 2:10 pacers has twenty-three, and the Wayne Stake for three-year-old trotters has sixteen. The whole list is considered a record breaker, both in size and quality.

Entries in the two leading stakes follow:

Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake, $10,000, for 2:08 Trotters.—Ames Albingen, Konington, Bacelli, Dick Watts, Director Todd, Earlwood L., Guy Nella, Mabel Trask, Mr. Forbes, Omar, Peter Mac, Rustcoat, Sadie S., Avriggan, Si, Friaco, The Eno, Tampright, Vanio, Virginia Barnette, Worthy Prince.

Board of Commerce Stake, $5,000, for 2:08 Pacers.—Altwood, Ben Earl, Billy Dale, Del Rey, Fred Russell, Goldie C. X., Joe Patchen II., Lillian T., Miss Harris M., Peter Farren, at Carmody, Roan Hal, Sadie Denamore, St. Anthony Carter, Shipmaster, The Beaver, The Problem, The Savoy, Wilbur St., White Sox, Young Todd.

PRINCETON TEAM IN FORM.

Ready to Meet Penn for Basket Ball Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 25.—Rejoicing here is general at the prospect of playing off the tie between Princeton and Pennsylvania for the intercollegiate basket ball championship. The team, which was not allowed to break training, has started practice again and is expected to round into form before the date of the game next Wednesday.

It seems certain now that Rahill, the guard, will be able to take his place in the line-up and do justice to his ability. His injury has mended greatly with a little rest and he is taking part in the practice. This means that the Davies-Rahill guard combination, probably the best card that the Tigers have to play, will participate. Davies has built up a fine reputation after making the team only in midseason. His guarding is close, yet he has managed in game after game to score from the field more often than have his forwards.

The Princeton line-up will follow that of their last few games: Haas, l. f.; Ferree, r. f.; McTigue, c.; Davies, l. g.; Rahill, r. g.

SWAMP COLUMBIA FENCERS.

Middies Win 12 of 13 Bouts with Foils and Sabres.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 25.—Columbia fencers were badly beaten by the Naval Academy experts here this afternoon. The Navy lads won eight of nine bouts with the foils and all four sabre bouts fell to the Midshipmen.

Mouquin was the only representative of Columbia who made much of a showing. He won but one of his three bouts with foils, and lost his only match with the sabres, but in every bout he made a good showing. His encounter with Doughty, which resulted in the only victory for Columbia, was a remarkable one. It took three extra periods to reach a decision, the final score being 18 to 16. The summary:

Foils.—Jetter, Naval Academy, defeated Allison, Columbia, 8 to 7; White, Naval Academy, defeated Mouquin, Columbia, 10 to 7; Doughty, Naval Academy, defeated Valentine, Columbia, 9 to 7; White, Naval Academy, defeated Allison, Columbia, 11 to 5; Mouquin, Columbia, defeated Doughty, Naval Academy, 18 to 16, (three extra periods;) Jetter, Naval Academy, defeated Valentine, Columbia, 7 to 1; Doughty, Naval Academy, defeated Allison, Columbia, 11 to 5; Jetter, Naval Academy, defeated Mouquin, Columbia, 5 to 4, (one extra period;) White, Naval Academy, defeated Valentine, Columbia, 7 to 1.

Sabres.—Moon, Naval Academy, defeated Nyland, Columbia, 7 to 2; Headlee, Naval Academy, defeated Mouquin, Columbia, to 5; Sherman, Naval Academy, defeated Nyland, Columbia, 8 to 6; Fullenwilder, Naval Academy, defeated Mouquin, Columbia, 7 to 3.

CONFERENCE FOR SCHOOLS.

Five States Represented in North Central Organization.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Representatives from the State Athletic Associations of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan, in session here today, organized the North Central Interscholastic Athletic Conference, to secure a uniform list of eligibility rules for the governing of interscholastic meets that the universities and colleges in these States hold. The organization represents over 1,400 high schools.

Jesse H. Newlon of Decatur, Ill., was elected Chairman, and George Edward Marshall of Davenport, Iowa, Secretary.

WILLIAMS BEATS WRIGHT.

Former Lawn Tennis Champion Wins Tournament at Brookline.

BROOKLINE, Mass., March 25.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Harvard University, former national lawn tennis champion, today won the final match of the covered court tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club for the second consecutive year. He defeated Irving C. Wright of Boston by the score of 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

The playing of Williams throughout the tournament was considered remarkable. Although Wright put up a stiff opposition today, the ex-champion was able to pass him often for clean aces.

Lowell Nine Not to be Transferred.

LOWELL, Mass., March 25.—President A. F. Roach of the Lowell team of the Eastern League, announced today that the plan to transfer the franchise to Fitchburg had been abandoned and that the club would remain in this city. Mr. Roach also announced that the interest in the club held by James L. Smith of New Bedford and others had been sold and that Harry Lord and Clyde Engel, formerly of the Boston Americans, probably would become identified with the organization.

"Hub" Perdue Sold to Louisville.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., March 25.—"Hub" Perdue, formerly a member of the Boston and St. Louis National League pitching staffs, has signed a Louisville, American Association contract and will report immediately, according to an announcement made at the training camp of the Louisville team here today.

Exhibition Baseball Results.

5; New York Nationals, 2.

At Tampa, Fla.—Philadelphia Nationals, 10; Chicago Nationals, 2.

At Charlottesville, Va.—Washington Americans, 9; Virginia University, 6.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 4; Cincinnati, 3.

Harvard 'Varsity crew leaving the float at Lynn last week for their first water practice of the season. The boating order was: Stroke, C. C. Lund, '16; No. 7, H. B. Cabot, '17; No. 6, Captain D. P. Morgan, '16; No. 5, T. E. Stebbins, '17; No. 4, M. Taylor, '18; No. 3, J. Talcott, '16; No. 2, K. B. G. Parson, '16; bow, A. Potter, '16; coxswain, M. L. F. Kreger, '16.

DETROIT TIGERS GET REVENGE ON GIANTS

McGraw's Men Garner Only Four Hits, of Which Kauff and Rousch Make Three.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 25.—Five thousand Texas fans saw the Detroit Tigers wreak vengeance on the Giants at Gardner Park this afternoon. The score was 5 to 2.

The Giants started off strongly and led up to the fifth, when the Tigers forged ahead. In the eighth the jungaleers put two more runs across. The cruelest blow occurred in the ninth, when with two out, two on base, and three runs needed to tie, Edward Rousch, the former Federal Leaguer, tried to steal second, and was thrown out.

The defense of both teams was almost perfect, Donie Bush making the only error when he fumbled Doyle's grounder in the third. The Giants, however, were unable to fathom the deliveries of Holland and Cunningham. They made only four hits, and three of these were garnered by Kauff and Rousch. It was a bad day for the National League and a vindication of the Federal League strength on McGraw's club. Pitcher Palmero made the fourth hit. The other big guns were completely spiked by the Detroit hurlers.

The Tigers collected only six hits off Palmero and Schauer, who were largely to blame for their own downfall, as the Giants fielded spendidly behind them. Battery errors account for at least two of the American League runs.

Today's game was enacted in a miniature world's series setting. Fans flocked from all over North Texas to see the game and to remain for the encore tomorrow. Several days ago all the reserved seats for both games here were sold, and today speculators cried their wares near the park entrances. As a final touch, the local club employed three umpires to conduct the pastime, the chief arbiter being Cy Morgan, formerly of the Philadelphia Athletics.

The spectators were about evenly divided in their sympathies and strictly neutral in applauding all good plays. They deplored Ty Cobb's absence, but felt that they had their money's worth from Benny Kauff and Sam Crawford.

The day was favorable to fast baseball, as it turned quite cool following a storm last night, the first rain that has fallen since the Giants came to Texas. The skies were clear, but a chilly wind made overcoats necessary for comfort. It also blew fly balls about and the Giants suffered from bad breaks on two wind-blown Detroit hits.

The Giants went to bat first and scored both their runs before Detroit broke through. Although McGraw was apparently championing a lost cause in the ninth, he got out on the coaching line and worked up a situation that held the departing crowd.

With two out and two on bases, McGraw called on George Kelly, his long-distance hitter. A home run would have tied the score, and Kelly has already made two on the Dallas grounds this Spring. The tall Californian did not have a chance to deliver, however. On the second ball pitched Rousch tried to steal second and was thrown out for the last play of the game. It was a sure enough "bone" play.

Kauff singled in the second inning, stole second, and scored on a blow to right field by Rousch, who also stole but was left when Raridan grounded to Bush. In the third Palmero opened with a single. Burns's infield out, an error by Bush—the only misplay of the game aside from battery bungles—and Lobert's out, Boland to Bush to Burns, scored the Cuban. Boland passed Raridan and Doyle in the fifth, but Stanage picked Lobert's foul off the grand stand screen for the third out.

Cunningham held the Giants to one hit in the last four innings. It was produced by Kauff, who opened the ninth by loosening a board on the right field fence. The rebound was so brisk that Kauff was held on first base. Merkle fanned and Fletcher forced Kauff. Fletcher then stole second and third without opposition from Stanage, but when Rousch walked the Tigers began to worry. Then followed the celebrated "bone."

The Tigers jolted Palmero in the second when Harper doubled and Young was winged by a pitched ball. No harm was done, however; as Stanage grounded to Fletcher for the third out. The score was 2 to 0 when Boland opened the last half of the third by striking out. Bush doubled to right, the wind carrying the ball so far that Rousch, after a long chase, could not grip it. Maisel grounded to Doyle.

Crawford drove in the run on a joke hit. He raised a high infield fly. Merkle started for it, but the wind blew the ball faster than he could run and the hit dropped safe near the plate and twenty feet from Merkle. Bush was across the plate before the ball came down.

Palmero lasted one inning too long. He started the fourth by hitting Stanage. Jennings called in Marty Kavanaugh to bat for Boland, and Marty smashed the first ball to centre for three bases, Stanage scoring the tying run. Kavanaugh carried in the counter that gave Detroit the lead on Bush's sacrifice fly to Rousch.

Rube Schauer performed his celebrated wild pitch specialty in the seventh, and it let in the final run. Young walked as a starter. Stanage flied out. Cunningham singled, advancing Young to third. The squeeze play put Young across. Bush sacrificing, Schauer to Merkle. Cunningham reached third on Maisel's infield hit and counted on the wild pitch.

The record attendance for a baseball game in Dallas is expected here tomorrow, when Jennings will pitch Covaleski and Boehler against Perritt and Anderson.

Both teams were guests of the Dallas Newspaper Club at a boxing show and smoker tonight and received returns from the big fight there. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	2	1	2	5	0	G. B'ns, lf.	4	0	0	8	0
M'sel, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3	Doyle, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
C'ford, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	Lob't, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	Kauff, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
G.J. B'ns,						Merkle, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
1b.	4	0	0	13	0	Fl'er, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
H'per, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	Rousch, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Young, 2b.	1	0	1	1	1	R'dan, c.	2	0	0	5	1
St'ge, c.	2	1	0	6	1	P'mero, p.	2	1	1	0	2
Boland, p.	1	0	0	0	4	Sch'r, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Chann, p.	1	1	1	0	2						
*Kav'gh	1	1	1	0	0						
Total.	28	5	8	27	16	Total.	31	2	4	24	10

*Batted for Boland in fifth inning.
Error—Bush.

Detroit	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	—5
New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Innings pitched—By Boland, 5; by Palmero, 5; by Schauer, 3; by Cunningham, 4. Hits apportioned—Off Boland, 3; off Palmero, 4; off Schauer, 2; off Cunningham, 1. Two-base hits—Bush, Harper. Three-base hit—Kavanaugh. Sacrifice fly—Bush. Stolen bases—Kauff, Raush, Fletcher (2.) Sacrifice hit—Bush. Struck out—By Boland, 1; by Palmero, 5; by Cunningham, 4; by Schauer, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 2; off Schauer, 1; off Cunningham, 1. Batters hit—By Palmero, 2. First base on error—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Detroit, 4. Wild pitch—Schauer. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Morgan, Spence, and Pondrum. Attendance—5,000.

MIDDIES DEFEAT QUAKERS.

Blodgett Yields Only a Single Hit to Penn Batters.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 25.—In a baseball game which opened the season for both teams, the University of Pennsylvania was beaten by the Navy this afternoon. The score was 2 to 0.

The visitors found the delivery of Blodgett, the big pitcher, who was the mainstay for the midshipmen on the mound last year, impossible to solve. Berry's single in the seventh inning was the only safe smash registered against him.

Cross, who began the game in the box for Pennsylvania, was hit in a rather lively fashion, although he scattered the safe ones sufficiently to prevent scoring except in the sixth and seventh innings. These sessions yielded a tally each to the midshipmen. Swigley pitched the last inning, Hoch taking Gilmore's place behind the bat for the same period. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Navy	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	0	2	8	0

Batteries—Blodgett and Connolly; Cross; Swigley, Gilmore, and Hoch.

Cadets Clearing Off Ballfield.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 25—Upwards of a hundred cadets worked hard on the army baseball diamond this afternoon with shovels in an effort to clear the Plains of snow. The Army nine has a game scheduled for next Wednesday with St. John's College of Brooklyn, but there is hardly a chance of its being played as the snow is a foot deep on the field.

PHOTO © UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

CAPTAIN D. P. MORGAN

HARVARD OARSMEN REVEAL STRENGTH

Experts Watching Work on Lynn Harbor Impressed by Crew's Form and Power.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 25.—The Harvard University eight-oared crew, which in four weeks will have to row its first race of the season against the Tigers at Princeton, has made a very satisfactory showing during the few afternoons it has been able to row in its regular shell and in real water. Although the oarsmen have been nearly a month late in getting out into the open, both the advisory coach, R. F. Herrick, and William Haines, the professional, believe that the delayed start will handicap the eight very little and that the development between now and the contest at Princeton on April 20 will be rapid.

The coaches tested their material thoroughly this Winter during the long session of work on the machines, and it is thought that the first and second crews are now made up will be changed little, if any, at lease until the first crew's race against the Jerseymen. There is an abundance of veteran material, Captain Morgan having six men who have rowed in 'Varsity races at New London. The material from the second crew and last year's freshmen eight is also rated as exceptionally good.

The Crimson will have another heavy crew this year. At the present time five of the members of last year's 'Varsity are rowing in the first eight, two of the 1915 second eight having been advanced to places in the regular boat and the other oarsman being brought up from last season's freshmen. Lund, the stroke; Cabot, No. 7; Morgan, No. 6, and Stebbins, No. 5, all rowed in the 'Varsity race against Yale last June, and so did Parsons at No. 2. Lund, who weighs 174 pounds, is still stroking the eight, with Cabot behind him, but Morgan and Stebbins have been moved aft from seats 2 and 3, respectively, while Parsons rowed No. 6 last year. Taylor, now at No. 4 on the 'Varsity, weighs 179 pounds, and pulled No. 6 oar for the 1918 freshmen. Talcott, No. 3, rowed No. 4 on the second crew last year, and Potter, now the 'Varsity bow, was at No. 3 for the substitutes last season.

There are two more veteran oarsmen in the second crew. One of them is J. W. Mittendorf, rowing at No. 5, which seat he held in the 'Varsity in 1915, and the other is Ernest Soucy, the football end rush, who rowed two years ago, but who has been out of the game a year. Soucy weighs 175 pounds, and is rowing No. 3 for the substitutes. He is considered very likely, however, to be back in the first eight by the middle of the season.

During the Winter's rowing, M. A. Quimby of Springfield, Mass., who rowed No. 7 for the freshmen last season, made a great impression on the 'Varsity coaches. It seemed certain that he would make a place in the first eight, but he is down in his college work, and may not be available until May. He is one of the best oarsmen Harvard has had in years, and is now rowing No. 7 on the second eight.

New York is well represented in both the 'Varsity and second crews. Captain D. P. Morgan, '16, is a New York boy, and so are T. E. Stebbins, '17, at No. 5, and J. Talcott, '16, at No. 3. F. W. Busk, who stroked the second crew last year, and who is a senior at college, also comes from New York. At present he is rowing No. 2, while the stroke is J. C. White, one of last year's second crew substitutes.

The Harvard men are now working out in their shells on Lynn Harbor, ten miles from Boston. There is so much ice in Charles River that it will probably be two or three weeks before the oarsmen will be able to row from their own boat house. At present only the first and second crews are at Lynn, but the freshmen will be sent there early next week.

The 'Varsity crew is rowing very much as it did last October. The men drop their oars promptly on the full reach and carry their stroke through. Expert oarsmen who have seen the crew say that Coach Herrick has the makings of one of the best crews that Harvard has had in recent years.

The rowing authorities here say that it has not been decided that, at New London, the change of events from freshmen substitute fours to substitute eights will be made. This will be determined later. Otherwise the variety of the crews and the order of events will be the same as it was last year.

BURMAN WINS AUTO RACE.

Dashes Off 50 Miles at San Diego Exposition in 57:30 4-5.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 25.—Bob Burman won the 50-mile Panama-California International Exposition automobile cup race here today. The time was 57:30 4-5. The course was slightly over one mile.

Teddy Tetzlaff was second in 58:20 2-5, Barney Oldfield third in 59:15, and Clifford Durant fourth in 1:02. No others started.

Burman's time was considered remarkable by experts in view of the dangerous course. Tetzlaff from the eleventh lap on closely pursued Burman, at no time being more than thirty seconds behind. Oldfield, after jumping into the lead in the first lap, was unable to maintain the pace.

CORNELL COACHES TO STAY.

Reed, Sharpe, and Van Ormand Will Again Handle Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 25.—Cornell is assured of a continuation of her successful football coaching system, according to an announcement of the Athletic Association today. It was stated that Dan Reed, the great line coach of the Ithacans for the past few years, had agreed to come back for another Fall. Dr. A. I. Sharpe, the head coach, signed a five-year contract last Spring, while Ray Van Ormand, the end coach, attached his signature only a few weeks ago to a two-year agreement. These men have handled the Cornell football coaching since Dr. Sharpe came here four years ago, and under them last year's championship team was developed.

WOMEN CONTEST AT POLO.

Red Birds Defeat Yellow Jackets at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., March 25.—A trio of young women who play indoor polo under the name of the East Orange Yellow Jackets met the Red Bank Red Birds in a match game at the Troop B Armory here this afternoon and were defeated by the score of 2 goals to none.

There were two ten-minute periods of play. Miss Rachael Field scored one goal in the first and Miss Madeleine Barthelemy tallied one in the second. The teams put up a creditable exhibition. Miss Helen Hughes stayed well out of the game at back for the local team and the playing of Mrs. Carl Whittendale at back for the visitors held the score down. The line-up:

REDBIRDS.	YELLOW JACKETS.
1—Miss R. Field.	1—Miss M. Gilmore.
2—Miss M. Barthelemy.	2—Miss B. Meyers.
B'k—Miss H. Hughes.	Back—Mrs. C. Whittendale.

Goals by Red Birds—Miss Field, 1; Miss Barthelemy, 1. Referee—William G. Stonebridge. Timer—Miss Dorothy Moss. Scorer—Miss Grace Crowe.

SENATORS CALL IN VAIN.

Josephs and Dunnigan Meet No Boxing Club Promoters.

State Senators Irving J. Josephs and John J. Dunnigan called at the offices of the State Athletic Commission yesterday. They had previously suggested that several managers and lessees of boxing clubs be summoned to appear before them for a hearing on the proposition that licenses should be given only to clubs, with headquarters in buildings used as boxing clubs exclusively.

While he was ready to assist them every way he could, in an examination of the files of the commission, Chairman Fred A. Wenck said that the Senators had no right to hold hearings in the office of the commission, and that on advice from the Attorney General's office he had not called any boxing club promoters to the office of the commission.

When asked about the investigation yesterday afternoon Chairman Wenck said:

"The power to conduct hearings and examine witnesses was invested solely in the commission, and while we want to help the investigators in every way we can, we do not feel justified in delegating to them the power to conduct examinations in this office, except in case they should be specifically invested with such power by the Legislature, the same as any other regularly appointed commission."

According to Senators Josephs and Dunnigan, their investigation is in no way a reflection on the commission and its present methods, but their only object is to suggest measures in the next Assembly which will tend to improve the conditions of the sport in this State.

Chairman Wenck says he doesn't know whether the self-appointed investigators will take any further action.

TO BOOM GOLF AND TENNIS.

Municipal Federation, Including Ten Cities Organized.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Organization of the National Municipal Recreation Federation, which plans to stimulate public interest in amateur golf and tennis, was completed here today by the representatives of ten cities.

Dwight Davis of St. Louis, donor of the international tennis trophy, was elected President; Cabot Ward of New York, first Vice President; Irwin Krohn of Cincinnati, second Vice President, and Nelson Cunliff, Park Commissioner of St. Louis, Secretary-Treasurer. It is thought that thirty cities will be represented in the tournament.

For the tennis contest the country is to be divided into ten sections. The winners of the sectional contests are to meet in St. Louis for the finals. The tennis contests are to be for amateurs only and must be played on public courts.

Hazard President of Rockaway H.C.

William A. Hazard was elected President of the Rockaway Hunt Club at the club's annual meeting which was held Thursday. Mr. Hazard has been prominently identified with the polo game for many years, and was Chairman of the last Committee on International Polo. He was formerly a Governor of the club and he replaces Winthrop Burr, who has been President of the Rockaway Club for several years past.

H. Hobart Porter was elected Vice President, replacing David L. Haight. Newbold T. Lawrence and Frederic H. Hatch were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

WEST POINT GETS SURPRISE IN POLO

Unheralded Battery A of Rhode Island Guard Defeats the Cadets, 6½ to 3½.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 25.—The Cadets were defeated at indoor polo this afternoon, when the Battery A team of the Rhode Island National Guard from Providence beat them by a score of 6½ to 3½. The visitors came unheralded as to their prowess and the teams started at scratch.

The Army lads looked good for the first three periods, their first tally coming within thirty seconds after play started in the opening period, Cadet Shugg registering a goal by some pretty riding and hitting. Lull, for the visitors, made the score a tie in the third period at 3 to 3, and two more goals by Dillon in the next period gave the lead to the Guardsmen 5 to 3.

Cadet Peyton rode a fractious pony that finally tallied a goal for the visitors in the last period when he kicked a goal for them from a scrimmage in front of the posts. Dillon rode well for the Guardsmen. The militiamen rode army ponies. The line-up:

CADETS.	BATTERY A.
1—Shugg.	1—Dillon.
2—Birmingham.	2—Lull.
3—Peyton.	3—O'Gorman.

Goals by Cadets—Shugg, (3.) Birmingham, Peyton. By Battery A—Dillon, (3.) Lull, (2.) O'Gorman, (2.) Fouls, (two "or" one half-point for each)—Peyton, (2.)—O'Gorman. Defenties, (loss of one-fourth point for each)—Shugg, (2.) Time of game—Six periods of seven and one-half minutes each. Referee—Lieutenant E. F. Graham and Cadet H. L. McBride.

BLIND WRESTLERS WIN.

Kansas State School Students Down Contestants with Normal Sight.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., March 25.—Athletes at the Kansas State School for the Blind are jubilant today over the fact that they demonstrated in a wrestling match last night that they are the masters of opponents with acute sight.

In the matches arranged by the physical director of the school to show that the senses of feeling and hearing could be so trained that totally blind persons might engage in physical exercise, the blind defeated those with normal sight in three out of five bouts.

Ford Army Hockey Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 25.—The Army hockey team has elected Cadet Elbert L. Ford, Jr., of Milford, Conn., Captain for next season. Cadet Ford is a member of the class of 1917 and has played rover on the Army team for two years. He has been prominently identified with athletics since his entrance here three years ago and has been a 'Varsity halfback on the football eleven for two years. Ford represents the Third Congressional District of Connecticut at the academy.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEW

ANALYSIS OF THE STYLE OF JAMES E. MEREDITH, NATIONAL QUARTER-MILE CHAMPION

Studies of Present American Champions

MEREDITH'S LAURELS DUE TO SPIRIT AND MUSCLE

National and World's Middle Distance Titles Won by Sheer Force Despite a Form Considered Ragged.

Making athletic history in the region of 1912, one finds emblazoned the name of Melvin W. Sheppard—Peerless Mel, they called him then. Track and field athletics had never known such a wonderful middle distance runner as Sheppard, and experts predicted that there never would exist a man his equal at foot running. Yet the day came—and was then not far distant—when "Shep" first hit the trail to oblivion. His star had only begun to fade when there appeared in the athletic firmament another star destined to shine even brighter than had Sheppard's.

James Edward Meredith—plain Ted, as he is known throughout the athletic world—first came into prominence about the time that Sheppard, after eight years of the most constant success ever enjoyed by an athlete, had virtually run out his string, and it was only a short time before his name eclipsed that of Peerless Mel.

Meredith was one of the sensations of the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912, when as a mere boy he won the 800-meters championship for the United States, and in doing so established new world's record for 80 meters and 800 yards, marks that compare favorably with any on the record books today. From the day of his triumph in the Olympic meet, the Pennsylvania youth—he is only 23 today and with several of the best years of an athlete's life still before him—ruled supreme as a middle distance runner, and those who once said that Sheppard would never have an equal are now making the same assertion with regard to Meredith.

Athletics is a game of the survival of the fittest, for the most part, and Meredith long since proved himself the fittest of them all in his line.

His Vigor and Hhis Sturdy Spirit.

There are two predominating reasons why Meredith is today, besides the world's quarter and half-mile champion, also holder of the national 440-yard championship, and both the 440 and 880 intercollegiate titles. Figuratively speaking, he has the strength of an ox, and he possesses a fighting spirit that might have made him a formidable man in the ring had his inclination turned to boxing rather than to foot running.

Beyond question Meredith is the strongest individual who ever essayed to gain fame on the cinder path, and it is chiefly through his extraordinary strength that he has been enabled to attain the success that has been his for nearly four years.

A man of smaller and less rugged physique than Meredith would long since have broken down under the strain of the strenuous campaigns that the University of Pennsylvania youth has been through. Athletic careers have been wrecked through the same course of work that has made Meredith the great runner he is. In order to keep in condition and to attain his best form after a layoff Meredith has to do almost twice as much training as the ordinary runner, but his remarkable stamina endures for all the work that is asked of it by the stocky Pennsylvanian.

Meredith is a born runner. Had he never been put in touch with an athletic coach or trainer, nor even eaten from a training table, he would have been a great runner just the same. He could not be held down. His ability could not be denied, nor could his great power of lungs, of legs, and of arms have failed him before he reached the top.

His First Trainer Was Curran.

To Jimmy Curran, trainer at Mercersburg Academy, where Meredith first came to light as a runner, considerable credit is given for Meredith's success. Curran did help to eliminate some of the crudeness of the youngster's style, but to Meredith and his father must go practically all the credit for the champion's succession to the trone once occupied by Sheppard.

Meredith's father was a breeder and trainer of trotting horses at Media, Penn., in the early days of his son's life, and Ted used to spend most of his time romping with the colts in the big corral of his father. Open-air life gave the boy a remarkable constitution, and made him as hard as nails when he first set out to become a hero of the cinder path.

Meredith needed to be a young Hercules when he got to Mercersburg Academy, for there he bore the brunt of the track work of the academy. He took everything that was heaped upon him, and then came back for more. Jimmy Curran couldn't give him too much work, for training at that time was nothing but pleasure for the robust youngster from Media.

It is probable that from the first day he took to the cinder path until the present time, there has been no change in Meredith's style of getting over the ground. There is no real class to his form, but he has adopted the style of running that is best suited to an athlete of his build. Meredith fights his way way to victory. He flays his arms while in action, like the wings of a windmill. His aggressiveness never ends until he has breasted the tape.

Muscles of Arms and Torso Help.

Meredith is not beaten until the last ounce of strength in his body has been used up. Even when his legs are ceasing to respond to nature's call, Meredith still is a dangerous man, for the strength of his upper body, especially in his arms, is so great that it helps to carry him through to the finish.

Critics have found fault with the manner in which Ted throws back his body while he is making his supreme bid for victory, with the tape in sight. They assert that his progress is retarded, that his stride is shortened by this system of throwing his head high in the air and the body slightly backward.

But these contentions have been disproved. As a matter of fact, Meredith benefits by this form. Instead of reducing the length of his stride, it tends to make him throw his legs out straighter and adds inches to his stride. Usually when an athlete finishes as Meredith does it throws him off his form and makes him chop or shorten his stride.

Not so with Meredith. Seldom if ever does the University of Pennsylvania track Captain lose his form, such as it is. There have been times when he has been beaten, that he was apparently off his form; but all runners appear in the same light when their measure is being taken.

Ted runs in the best possible way for a man of his build. He gets a great deal of action out of his running, and the vigor of his efforts impresses everybody in the gallery. There is not a yard in any race in which he does not work hard. Of course, when he is bad he is very bad, as all champions are. But his poor races are few and far between and are always due to lack of condition.

It is hard for Meredith to keep in shape unless he is continually working, and the evidence of this is likely to be found in the intercollegiate championships in May. Meredith very likely will continue running outdoors after his indoor campaign is ended, and, instead of being weakened by his board floor efforts, should be in the best possible condition for the intercollegiates, just because he has kept himself in shape by competition.

No Wasted Energy in Motions.

There is probably one feature of Meredith's running that most of his admirers overlook. This is the fact that, although he swings and squirms while running, there is no lost force in his motions. Every swing of his strong arm helps him to cover ground.

Meredith is so powerful in his action that his form appears ragged, so far as technique is concerned. His style, as remarked above, is remote from ideal, but it cannot be improved by Meredith. His body and arm action suit him, but they would never be taught another runner by any competent trainer. He has only a medium-sized stride, but it is made to order for his 5 feet 9 inches, and 156 pounds of avoirdupois.

Ted's knowledge of athletics is such that he knows pretty well the ability of every man whom he opposes. Before going to the mark with any runner he either knows from experience just what his rival is capable of, or consults some one who does.

Meredith has a world of running sense. He has an abnormal ability for judging pace, and it is very noticeable that he always runs his own race. He can afford to take chances because of his knowledge of the abilities of his opponents. He makes a study of athletics, and after every race he stores away for future reference something new regarding himself or his contestants.

Many regard Meredith as more than the equal of Sheppard in the matter of racing brains, and the former "Peerless" Mel has ever been admired because of his talent for outguessing his rivals.

Kept His Eye on Moore.

As an instance of this "running sense" of Meredith's the running of the Buermeyer special at the recent New York A. C. games may be taken. Billy Moore of Princeton was in this event, and on him Meredith had no line. He consulted an athletic trainer who was acquainted with Moore's style and was "tipped off" right.

Among the other starters were Caldwell and Halpin of Boston, and Meredith knew that each of these men had a powerful "kick" at the finish. He allowed the Hub athletes to run their own race, but watched Moore as a hawk watches his prey. Moore ran over the field in the early stages of this race and appeared a certain winner. Meredith did not bid for the race until he saw the opportune moment—a moment in which Moore exhibited a sign of weakening. Then Ted came like a rush of wind and gained the honors. Dave Caldwell got second place, just as Meredith had figured.

Meredith is of Welsh extraction, and his hardiness can be traced back to the rough, rugged mountaineers of Wales.

Unknown and unheralded, Meredith dropped into the athletic world early in 1912, when he was only 18 years old, and started the tongues of athletic enthusiasts wagging by several brilliant performances. While at Mercersburg he established interscholastic records for both the quarter and half mile, 1:55 being his mark for the latter route and 48 4-5 seconds for the former. The half-mile record still stands, but the 440-yard mark was reduced to 48 1-5 seconds by Frank Sloman of San Francisco last year.

In his earliest days at Mercersburg Meredith convinced everybody that he was so strong that he couldn't break down and was so good he couldn't be beaten. He cleaned up in schoolboy circles, but first commanded national recognition when in the Spring of 1912, with the Olympic Games in view, he did 48 3-5 seconds in the final leg of a relay race at the Penn carnival of sports. The boy's prowess attracted the attention of James E. Sullivan, who invited him to compete in the Eastern tryouts for the Olympic team, held in the Harvard Stadium on June 6, 1912. He was entered in the 440 and 880 yards events, but competed only in the latter and won third place, a few yards back of Sheppard and Caldwell. The race was won in 1:54 1-5. Through this performance Meredith was selected to represent the United States at Stockholm.

A Trial Horse for the Others.

It is not generally known, but nevertheless is a fact, that on the Stockholm trip of the team aboard the Finland, Meredith was used as a trial horse for the other middle distance runners of the team. He was just a green kid in the eyes of Trainer Mike Murphy, and the coaches' preference in the selections for competition was given to Sheppard, Edmundson of Seattle; John Paul Jones of Cornell, and several others. Meredith was worked beyond what any other member of the team could have endured. Yet he showed no ill effects. He had started to demonstrate that his survival would be that of the fittest.

Five days before the 800-meter race was run at Stockholm, Mike Murphy took Meredith and Jones to a track near the stadium, and ordered Meredith to pace the then world's mile record holder for 1,500 meters. He received a handicap of 100 yards and to the general surprise of the American contingent Ted won by a wide margin.

Two days later Murphy was taken ill, and Lawson Robertson, trainer of the Irish-American A. C. and assistant to Murphy, was placed in charge of the team. Robertson believed Meredith,—who had done much of his training with Sheppard and had learned many things from the veteran—had been overworked and ordered him to rest up.

Told Meredith to Set Pace.

Then came the first heat of the 800-meter race. Meredith won easily in 1:57, and repeated in his semi-final, which he did in 1:54 2-5. Trainer Murphy was back at his job on the day of the final race, and after consultation with the advisers of the American team, decided that Meredith was to set the pace in the deciding trial in order to kill off Braun, the German, who was the most feared contender. Sheppard all this time was figured as the winner of the race. For the sake of the team Meredith agreed to this, but he never had a chance to do the "donkey work" because of the fact that Sheppard anticipated the gun and went out so fast that Meredith could not take the pacemaking position. At one time Meredith essayed to pass Sheppard, in order to fulfill his agreement with Trainer Murphy. Mel heard his rush, but never looked back, believing that Meredith was Braun.

The pace was never slackened, and Sheppard kept in front until 150 yards from the finish, when he was challenged by Braun. He beat off the German, and then staved off one rush by Meredith. The latter's gameness could not be downed, however, and he came back at his veteran rival. The boy was strong, and though his legs were weary his heart was as vigorous as ever, and in the last few yards he flew past Sheppard and broke the tape in the world's record time of 1:51 8-10. Then he continued on to the half mile—only a few yards away—where the Olympic Committee had arranged to post a set of timers, and he was caught in 1:15½, slicing a fraction of a second off the record of 1:52 4-5 made by Emilie Lunghi of the Irish-American A. C. in Montreal in 1909.

Went Stale After Olympics.

The reaction from the overwhelming amount of work he had done set in, and Meredith went stale, so stale, in fact, that he was virtually outclassed in the 400-meter championship. After Stockholm, Meredith visited Scotland, England, Germany, and Hungary, but he never regained his form and in every race he was beaten by Sheppard. Ted simply had run himself out for the time being.

On his return to this country Meredith entered the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1914 he won the quarter-mile intercollegiate championship in 48 2-5 seconds and got third in the half to Caldwell of Cornell and Brown of Yale. In the same year he won the A. A. U. quarter-mile championship at Baltimore.

In 1915 Meredith accomplished a feat that only one other athlete had ever performed, winning both the quarter and half mile championship for the University of Pennsylvania. He equaled the intercollegiate record for 440 yards, doing 48 seconds flat, and the half mile he turned in 1:54 3-5.

W. H. Goodwin of Harvard won both these events for three years in succession, 1882, 1883, and 1884; but he was not up against the high-class competitors that Meredith had. Still, Goodwin was a wonderful athlete.

In addition to winning numerous special races, Meredith retained the 440-yard national championship at San Francisco last year. He was timed in 47 seconds, equaling Maxey Long's world's record; but the mark was not allowed because of the wind. The past indoor season has not seen Meredith at his best, but he has won a number of great races.

Meredith is naturally fitted for the half mile, but he prefers to run the quarter because it does not necessitate such prolonged training as the 880-yard event.

WINS AT HANDBALL.

Whitehall A. C. Defeats Columbia Team, 5 Matches to 2.

The Whitehall A. C. handball team continued its winning streak and won yesterday on the home courts from the Columbia University team, 5 to 2, taking four matches in the singles and one in the doubles. Leoentritt, the New York City champion, won from Kuchar of Columbia in the first match, 21—17, 21—10. The summaries:

Singles.—Leoentritt of Whitehall A. C. defeated Kuchar of Columbia, 21—17, 21—10; Watkins of Whitehall A. C. defeated Arenascu of Columbia, 20—21, 21—12, 21—19; Henningson of Whitehall A. C. defeated Stein of Columbia, 19—21, 21—19, 21—4; Golembe of Columbia defeated Kerr of Whitehall A. C., 21—12, 21—17; Barrett of Whitehall A. C. defeated Armstrong of Columbia, 21—7, 21—3.

Doubles.—Kerr and Leoentritt of Whitehall A. C. defeated Stein and Kuchar of Columbia, 21—19, 21—8; Golembe and Armstrong of Columbia defeated Barrett and Court of Whitehall A. C., 21—18, 19—21, 21—16.

May Form New Hockey League.

Plans are progressing toward the formation of a hockey league among the college and regimental teams in New York City. Already partial assurances have been received from Columbia University, Seventh Regiment, and Squadron A, and those in charge of the actual formation of the league are now awaiting the approval of New York University and Fordham. The second of the series of games between Columbia and the Seventh Regiment will be played next Thursday at the Palace Ice Skating Rink, 181st Street and Broadway.

Medal for Columbia's Best Miler.

As an incentive toward more work in track athletics, the Department of Physical Education at Columbia University has offered a gold medal to the member of a gymnasium class who makes the best time in the mile run examination at the end of the outdoor Spring work. The award will be made from the statistics of the department, but will not be given to the winner of any special mile race for candidates. The gym examinations will be held on South Field about May 20.

CLOSE BATTLE FOR ATHLETIC HONORS

Stuyvesant Schoolboys Win the Princeton Club Games by Margin of Two Points.

In what was probably the keenest and hardest fought schoolboy competition of the present season, Stuyvesant High School's team of star performers yesterday captured the annual interscholastic meet of the Princeton Club of New York, which was held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The East Side schoolboys won by the small margin of two points from the championship team of Morris High School, their respective points being 29 and 27, while the De Witt Clinton aggregation took third honors, only one point back of the Morris squad.

More than 5,000 persons, principally schoolboy followers of the contestants, packed the Seventy-first Regiment Armory and there was not one dull moment during the contesting of the seventeen events. The management of the sports performed a feat that is seldom equaled at a schoolboy meet when they ran off the entire list of events in two hours and a half.

Individual stars brought victory to Stuyvesant and made Morris High the runner up. Five first places were the principal factors in the triumph of the downtown athletes. Captain Jim Sinclair and Morris Banks, two of Stuyvesant's standbys for the past couple of years, did the expected when they annexed the honors in the twelve-pound shot put and the running high jump for seniors, respectively. Banks cleared the bar at 5 feet and 8 inches in the high jump, while Sinclair tossed the shot 47 feet and 8 inches, a creditable performance even for him.

A close victory in the quarter-mile relay for 100-pound boys, was another factor in the Stuyvesant victory. The winning quartet gained the premier position by a few yards from the High School of Commerce. Other first places were scored for Stuyvesant by S. Reicher in the 300-yard run for novices and by C. Cuddeback in the 220-yard dash for seniors.

The failure of Eliot Balestier to score his customary victory in the half-mile run, in which he was placed third, cost Morris High School three points and in all probability the team banner. Balestier, who is the best middle distance runner in local scholastic circles, presumably held his opponents too cheaply, with the result that he slowed down on the last lap, and was beaten out by both W. Rose of the High School of Commerce and E. Gelwicks of Flushing High. Before this race, which he won in 2:10 4-5, Rose was virtually unknown, and he received little consideration as a prospective winner. He exercised fine judgment in his running, and took sufficient advantage of Balestier's failure to maintain his fastest pace throughout the half-mile to get to the tape first.

There was a lot of rough work by the track athletes, with the result that at times there were four or five boys floundering on the floor. In some instances it was the slippery board floor that was responsible for the spill. Bernie Wefers, Jr., son of the N. Y. A. C. coach, had the six-lap relay practically cinched for De Witt Clinton when a few yards from the tape he was spilled, enabling Morris to come through to victory. Fleck of Morris, who was a few yards behind Wefers and running under difficulties, just had time to breast the worsted before Wefers was on his feet and crossed the line.

Fleck came back in the mile run and easily ran away from Frank Jenkins, the colored crack of Far Rockaway High. Jenkins was a strong contender for three-quarters of a mile, but in the final four furlongs he weakened and had nothing in reserve when Fleck started his final bid, which brought him home by ten yards. The summary:

70-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by T. Connors, St. John's Prep.; W. Williams, Bushwick High, second; Levine High School of Commerce, third; S. Marks, Townsend Harris Hall, fourth. Time—0:08 1-5.

70-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by R. Austin, Jamaica High; J. Dwyer, Fordham Prep., second; F. Koch, Stuyvesant High, third; L. Tomberg, Stuyvesant High, fourth. Time—0:07 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by A. Reicher, Stuyvesant High; M. Davidson, De Witt Clinton High, second; C. Wilkinson, Poly Prep, third; Joseph Billig, Bushwick High, fourth. Time—0:37 2-5.

Six-Lap Relay.—Won by Morris High, (I. Rabinowitz, G. Hutchings, C. Withus, and J. Fleck); De Witt Clinton High, (S. Weinstein, J. Carick, J. Gross, and B. Wefers, Jr.,) second; Hamilton Institute, (A. Formoso, R. Stackpole, Crovat, and Clapp,) third. Time—2:06 1-5.

Running High Jump, Senior.—Won by M. Banks, Stuyvesant High, with 5 feet 9 inches; Don Brown, Jamaica High, second, with 5 feet 7 inches; V. Newman, Bryant High, third, with 5 feet 6 inches; A. L. Robertson, Flushing High, fourth, with 5 feet 6 inches.

220-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by E. Perelman, Morris High; T. Connors, St. John's Prep, second; W. Braustein, Morris High, third; W. Williams, Bushwick High, fourth. Time—0:26.

220-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by C. Cuddeback, Stuyvesant High; Clark, Manual Training High, second; S. Salamack, St. John's Prep, third; A. Peters, De Witt Clinton, fourth. Time—0:26.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by G. Billig, Bushwick High; R. Gateby, Poly Prep, second; H. McDowell, Townsend Harris Hall, third; D. Stone, Horace Mann, fourth. Time—1:23 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by J. Kennedy, St. John's Prep; A. Mayers, Boys' High, second; T. Keidanz, De Witt Clinton, third; C. Hamann, Stuyvesant High, fourth. Time—0:55 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Joseph Fleck, Morris High; Frank Jenkins, Far Rockaway High, second; Swain, Manual Training High, third; R. Crawford, Flushing High, fourth. Time—4:50.

Running High Jump, Junior.—Won by A. Cellar, De Witt Clinton High, with 5 feet 6 inches; R. Clark, De Witt Clinton High, second, with 5 feet 5 inches; A. Salinsky, High School of Commerce, third, with 5 feet 4 inches; R. Baer, De Witt Clinton High, fourth, with 5 feet 3 inches.

880-yard Run.—Won by W. Rose, High School of Commerce; E. Gelwicks, Flushing High, second; Elliot Balestier, Morris High, third; S. Locker, De Witt Clinton High, fourth. Time—2:10 4-5.

880-yard Relay.—Won by Morris High, (C. Silverstone, M. Bloch, M. Goldenberg, and B. Lefkowitz;) De Witt Clinton High, (M. Dubin, M. Infeld, I. Harris, and H. Braverman,) second; Eastern District High, (S. Shuval, M. Strelowitz, J. Friedman, and C. Vetobe,) third; Manual Training High, (Jobin, Thompson, Grach, and Collins,) fourth. Time—1:42.

Putting 12-pound Shot, Senior.—Won by James Sinclair, Stuyvesant High, with 47 feet 8 inches; T. Meany, Morris High, second, with 46 feet 2 inches; Ted Cann, Hamilton Institute, third, with 42 feet 2 inches; Van Cortland Elliot, Hamilton Institute, fourth, with 41 feet 5½ inches.

Putting 8-pound Shot, Novice.—Won by J. Trippe, St. John's Prep., with 48 feet; George Hughes, Flushing High, second, with 47 feet 8 inches; H. Elsfelder, De Witt Clinton High, third, with 47 feet 8½ inches; J. Auchterlonie, Erasmus Hall, fourth, with 46 feet 10 inches.

440-Yard Relay.—100-Pound Class.—Won by Stuyvesant High, (Sunkel, Hochstin, Babel, and Heskowitz;) High School of Commerce, (Herman, Sheer, Gettleson, and Krasemer,) second; De Witt Clinton, (Hosmer, Englander, Makin, and Margolins,) third. Time—0:53 4-5.

One-Mile Relay.—Won by Erasmus Hall, (Voorhees, Goldman, Rubenstein, and Nash;) Commercial High, (Gross, Shannon, Ross, and Hoople,) second; Flushing High, (Kennedy, Gelwicks, Savage, and Diehl,) third; St. John's Prep, (Ryan, Salamack, Kennedy, and Quevedo,) fourth. Time—3:44 4-5.

Point Score.—Stuyvesant, 29; Morris, 27; De Witt Clinton, 29; St. John's, 21; High School of Commerce, 12; Bushwick, 10; Flushing, 10; Jamaica, 8; Manual Training, 6; Erasmus Hall, 6; Hamilton Institute, 5; Poly Prep, 5; Commercial, 4; Fordham Prep, 3; Boys' High, 3; Far Rockaway, 3; Townsend Harris Hall, 3; Bryant, 2; Eastern District, 2; Newtown, 1; Horace Mann, 1.

N.Y.U. BASEBALL SQUAD OUT

Coach Retains Thirty-two Candidates Out of Over Fifty.

Coach Raymond B. Kellogg of the New York University 'Varsity baseball nine sprang a surprise yesterday upon recruits for the Violet team, who have been practicing for over two weeks in the Second Field Artillery Armory, when he announced a significant elimination in the large squad of candidates. Of the fifty-odd men who have reported for the daily workouts, Kellogg has retained thirty-two players as the nucleus for a permanent squad, while the remainder have been weeded out as unlikely prospects for the 'Varsity. His action in reducing the size of the squad has had few, if any, precedents in the history of baseball at the local institution.

The men who have been retained include all of last year's veterans, in addition to a large number of new candidates. Cohen, Haggbloom, Zickle, Gabrial, Taylor, and "Ruby" Woolf, a veteran twirler from the Law School, comprise the first-string candidates for the mound position. For the receiving end Kellogg has narrowed his candidates to Captain Pfau, Goundry, Newman, Elias, Marden, and Sokolower.

For the infield there remain Freitag, a third-base veteran; W. Strawbridge, at short stop; Schwartz, Connell, and Tettleman, at the second bag; Mendelsohn, Goldberger, Piquet, Mooney, Mogelisky, Egan, and Gregory. In the outfield Kellogg will choose from the veterans McCullough and Waters, and from the new recruits, who include Draper, Gunther, Kamensky, Feinberg, Nagel, and Gross.

Practice in the armory has been decided a handicap to the development of the Violet nine, and Coach Kellogg has shown unusual eagerness to transfer the practice to Ohio Field as soon as the weather will permit.

The Violet management has made a special effort to interest candidates from among the students at University Heights, as the majority of the recruits represent the downtown schools of the university. The inability of Kellogg to secure the attendance of all of his candidates at any one practice period has prevented him from developing anything like teamwork.

Although the weather may interfere with the Violets' first game next Saturday, it is expected that the team will be well prepared for the contest with Dartmouth on April 6, which is the Violets' initial appearance on the home diamond.

PRINCETON GAME PUT OFF.

Snow Delays Opening of Baseball Season, Probably Till April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 25.—The fact that Princeton's baseball field was covered with snow caused the cancellation of the game scheduled to start the season here today. Gettysburg may appear at Princeton later. On account of the condition of the diamond it is certain that the game with Seton Hall scheduled for next Wednesday will be postponed, and the meeting with Villa Nova next Saturday, April 1, probably will start the season.

The return to the game of Jesse Hoyt has brightened the outlook of the Tigers for a winning nine. Hoyt was chosen Captain of the team at the end of last season, but was forced to resign because his physician ordered no playing. "Buzz" Law was then chosen Captain. The pitching staff is below standard. W. H. Deyo who, for two years, has been the mainstay of the team, has been declared. This leaves Chaplin and Link. Link has had intermittent experience for two years, but has not yet developed his native ability. Chaplin has speed and curves but lacks control. Thompson, from the Freshman team, is a possibility.

Coach Clarke is attempting to transform Douglas, first baseman last year, into a catcher. This would permit the shifting of Driggs to the outfield, while Scully could take the first base position, surrendering second base to Captain Law. To fill the vacancy at short caused by the shift of Law is the problem before Coach Clarke. Rothensies, '17, R. Wilson, '18, and Tyler, '18, are possibilities, but none of the trio has played on a Tiger team. Shea is the logical man for third base.

As usual the hopes of Princeton are based on the coaching ability of "Bill" Clarke. For the last two years the team has been unable to win over Harvard, and the adherents are rooting for better luck this time. The line-up probabilities: Catcher, Douglas, Purves, Kelleher; pitcher, Chaplin, Link, Thompson, Rutherford; first base, Scully; second base, Law; shortstop, Rothensies, Tyler, Wilson; third base, Shea; outfield; Driggs, Hoyt, Tibbett, Cory, Keating, Lee, Rankin.

MRS. HURD'S GOLF BEST.

Former Champion is Medalist in North and South Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 25.—Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh C. C., who as Dorothy Campbell, won the United States, Canada, and British golf championships, years ago, led the field with 84 over the No. 2 course in the qualifying round of the fourteenth annual United North and South amateur championship for women today. Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Philadelphia gave her a close race for the gold medal, being only one stroke behind. Eight divisions of eight each qualified to continue at match play. Mrs. F. S. Danforth of North Fork won the putting contest on the clock for women with a score of 24. The summary:

First Eight—Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh C. C., 84; Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket, 85; Mrs. M. J. Scammell, Oakmont, 91; Mrs. George Roope, Brae Burn, 95; Mrs. E. R. Behrens, Eno Golf, 96; Miss Elinor Gates, Nassau C. C., 97; Mrs. J. R. Price, Oakmont, 97; Miss Priscilla Beall, Uniontown C. C., 99.

Second Eight—Miss Louise B. Elkins, Oakmont, 101; Mrs. C. B. Hollingsworth, Greenburg, 102; Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Plainfield C. C., 106; Mrs. Guy Metcalf, Agawam Hunt, 106; Miss Lola Gibson, Youngstown C. C., 107; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Yahnundasis, 107; Mrs. C. F. Wallacker, Hackensack, 107; Mrs. H. H. Van Clief, Dutchess County, 107.

Third Eight—Mrs. T. R. Palmer, Erie Golf, 106; Mrs. William West, Huntingdon Valley, 106; Mrs. George B. Johnson, Brae Burn, 108; Miss Clara Murdock, Nassau, 109; Mrs. G. S. Jenks, Oakmont, 110; Mrs. H. V. Murphy, Aronimink, 111; Mrs. Spencer Waters, Apawamis, 111; Mrs. J. D. Hathaway, Montreal, 111.

Fourth Eight—Mrs. J. P. Williamson, Wyoming Valley, 111; Mrs. E. W. Alexander, Santa Barbara, Cal., 111; Miss E. M. Brien, Vesper, 112; Miss C. Kreuger, Deal, 112; Miss A. Kamb, Lambton, 112; Mrs. J. H. Redfield, Greenwich, 118; Miss H. C. Bartholomew, Philadelphia Country, 118; Mrs. Peter Boyd, Philadelphia Country, 118.

COLUMBIA NINE IS RETARDED IN WORK

Baseball Squad Practicing Indoors and Coach Coakley Has His Troubles.

After five weeks of indoor practice in the gymnasium cage, the Columbia baseball team is anxiously awaiting a chance to get in some work on South Field. Last year the candidates were ordered to the playing field early in March, and this year Manager Cornwall arranged to open with Manhattan College next Wednesday. However, with melting snow covering South Field and with no diamond constructed to replace the one sodded over last Fall for the football season, it is improbable that any games will be played for at least two weeks.

The new infield will be built in the southeast corner, but the contractors will need at least a week for the ground to settle properly.

As a result of the cut in the squad last week, leaving forty candidates, Coach Coakley has put into operation a systematic schedule of practice. The squad has been divided into two sections which report at different hours. Each has a quota of pitchers and catchers to take care of the extra amount of batting practice that is necessary in work indoors.

In addition to the trio of veteran twirlers, George Smith, Eddie Shea, and Don Beck, several newcomers have been showing more than ordinary ability in the last two weeks. Filipetti, a Teachers' College student, has plenty of speed, and takes a regular turn on the mound. Others of promise are Houck, a freshman, and Criswell and Baxter from last year's freshman nine.

Rufe Franklin, a senior, and Goodman, a freshman, have been assigned to regular periods of catching, and will be called upon to relieve Lester Lane and Alan Temple, the veterans, during the outdoor practice season. Franklin is also an aspirant for first base in the competition with Otto Culman, Captain of the 1917 freshman team; Fred Dunn, a freshman from Passaic, N. J., and Tracey Clute, a former Williams College ball player.

Captain Bobby Watt will take charge of second base again, but Coakley is having his worries in finding material for short stop and for the third bag. S. G. Stone, Max Mernstein, and Bill Mannion, substitutes in former years, are fighting for these two position. The three outfield jobs will be divided among Babe Benson, Jack Laird, formerly of Princeton; Jerome Newman, Babe Haskins, Gardiner Hurons, and George Murphy.

N. Y. U. Freshmen to Have No Nine.

Because of the lack of interest on the part of members of the freshman class at New York University, it was announced yesterday that 1919 would not be represented by a nine on the diamond this Spring. Although a schedule of games was being arranged by Manager B. F. Christopher, all negotiations have been suspended, and except for intramural contests the freshmen have definitely abandoned the game.

Director of Athletics, Frank H. Cann, in commenting upon the attitude of the freshman class, pointed out that this action was the more to be regretted as it restricted competition to the 'Varsity nine.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, March 25.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided today:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Blackpool	3	Bolton Wanderers	1
Burnley	0	Southport Central	1
Bury	2	Preston North End	4
Liverpool	2	Stockport County	1
Manchester United	0	Manchester City	2
Oldham Athletic	1	Everton	2

MIDLAND SECTION.

Bradford	2	Huddersfield Town	0
Leeds City	6	Bradford City	1
Barnsley	0	Rochdale	1
Grimsby Town	0	Sheffield United	1
Sheffield Wednesday	0	Hull City	2
Rotherham	1	Lincoln City	1
Notts Forest	4	Leicester Fosse	0
Stoke	3	Notts County	0
Chesterfield	2	Derby County	0

LONDON SECTION.

Chelsea	4	West Ham United	0
Watford	4	Crystal Palace	0
Brentford	4	Queens P'k Rangers	0
Clapton Orient	4	Luton	0
Reading	1	Arsenal	1
Tottenham Hotspur	4	Fulham	0
Millwall	3	Croydon Common	0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Falkirk	3	Airdrieonians	0
Ayr United	6	Third Lanark	0

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

Here are the most popular members of the

Club Cocktail family—

Martini	Manhattan
Dry Martini	Dry Manhattan
Brut Martini	Bronx
Dubonnet	Tom Gin
Whiskey	Vermouth

Of finest materials, mixed to measure by experts and then aged in wood, each variety is preëminent in its class.

Club Cocktails are noted for their high quality and remarkable delicacy of flavor. You will surely be right in serving them to your friends.

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YACHTS WILL HAVE TO SAIL OUTSIDE OF NAVIGATION MARKS IN RACES ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

YACHTS MUST PASS OUTSIDE OF BUOYS

Association of L. I. Sound Expected to Change Racing Rules to This Effect.

ALKER WILL BE PRESIDENT

To be Chosen at Head of Organization at Meeting Thursday—Changes in Schedule.

Interest in yacht racing will awaken with the annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, which will be held at the Hotel Astor, on Thursday evening next. At that meeting officers for 1916 will be chosen, a schedule of racing events for the season will be adopted and action will be taken on three amendments to the racing rules, only one of which, however, is of any considerable importance. As a nomination to office in the association is equivalent to an election, those named by the nominating committee may be considered as the new officers.

Stuyvesant Wainwright of the American Yacht Club, who has been President for six years, will retire, and J. W. Alker of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, who has been Secretary for the same period, will be President for the coming year. E. H. Tucker of the Harlem Yacht Club, and the Chairman of its Regatta Committee last year, will be the new Secretary. Mr. Tucker will be the fourth man to hold the position, as the predecessor of Mr. Alker was Secretary for twelve years, and Frank Bowne Jones, the Vice President at present and also renominated, held the position during the first three years of the existance of the association. Harry A. Jackson, the Treasurer, has been renominated

In the schedule of races there are a few changes from that of last year. Usually the first race of the season is the annual regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club, on Decoration Day, but last year the Knickerbocker Yacht Club secured for its annual event May 29, the Saturday before the holiday, and with it the honor of opening the season, and in consequence the annuals of the Manhasset Bay and New Rochelle Yacht Clubs were advanced a week and two weeks respectively.

This year the schedule will be as follows:

Decoration Day, Harlem annual; Saturday, June 3, Knickerbocker annual; Saturday, June 10, Manhasset Bay annual; Saturday, June 17, Larchmont Spring; Friday, June 23, Seawanhaka Corinthian special; Saturday, June 24, Seawanhaka Corinthian Spring annual. Saturday, June 1, New Rochelle annual; Monday, July 3, American annual; Tuesday, July 4, Larchmont annual; Saturday, July 8, Riverside annual; Saturday, July 15, to Saturday, July 22, Larchmont race week; Saturday, July 29, Indian Harbor annual.

Saturday, Aug. 5, Huguenot annual; Saturday, Aug. 12, Horseshoe Harbor annual; Saturday, Aug. 19, Stamford annual; Saturday, Aug. 26, New Rochelle Summer.

Friday, Sept. 1, Seawanhaka special; Saturday, Sept. 2, Seawanhaka annual Fall; Labor Day, Larchmont Fall; Saturday, Sept. 9, Indian Harbor Fall; Saturday, Sept. 16, Manhasset Bay Fall.

The Block Island race of the New York Athletic Club will be held on Saturday, June 24, and the Stratford Shoal race of the Harlem Yacht Club on Saturday, Aug. 26. The racing of some of the smaller clubs, like the Oriental, Northport, Sachem's Head and New Haven Yacht Clubs will be held on days assigned to larger and more important clubs, with which, because of location, they will not seriously compete.

The one change of importance in the racing rules is one that will instruct regatta committees to say specifically, in their race circulars, that all yachts must, in races, pass outside of all buoys and lights, except such as are named as turning marks of courses.

There has been considerable controversy in times past over the question whether yachts, unless specifically forbidden to do so, are at liberty to pass inside of navigation marks, where there is really plenty of water for them. Yachts that have done so, and have won, have found their victories protested by losers, who have taken the safer course and passed outside, and it has been difficult to settle such cases satisfactorily. Hence the suggested change. The new rule, however, will allow regatta committees to permit yachts to pass inside of buoys in races other than championship events, provided that the permission is stated in the instructions for the race.

There is some interest in the proposed change in the rule for another reason. The powers of the association are advisory, and always have been, according to the constitution of the organization, although for many years no club has ever questioned any action of the association. All its recommendations have had the force of law in the game, and have been observed as such.

The change suggested, however, takes on the character more nearly that of an order, but it is so worded as in effect to apply to championship races only, and these races are really association affairs, although they are held by the clubs. Of course, it is considered in the best interest of the sport, and there will be no controversy over it. The clubs are not really as jealous of their prerogatives as they were in the early days of the association.

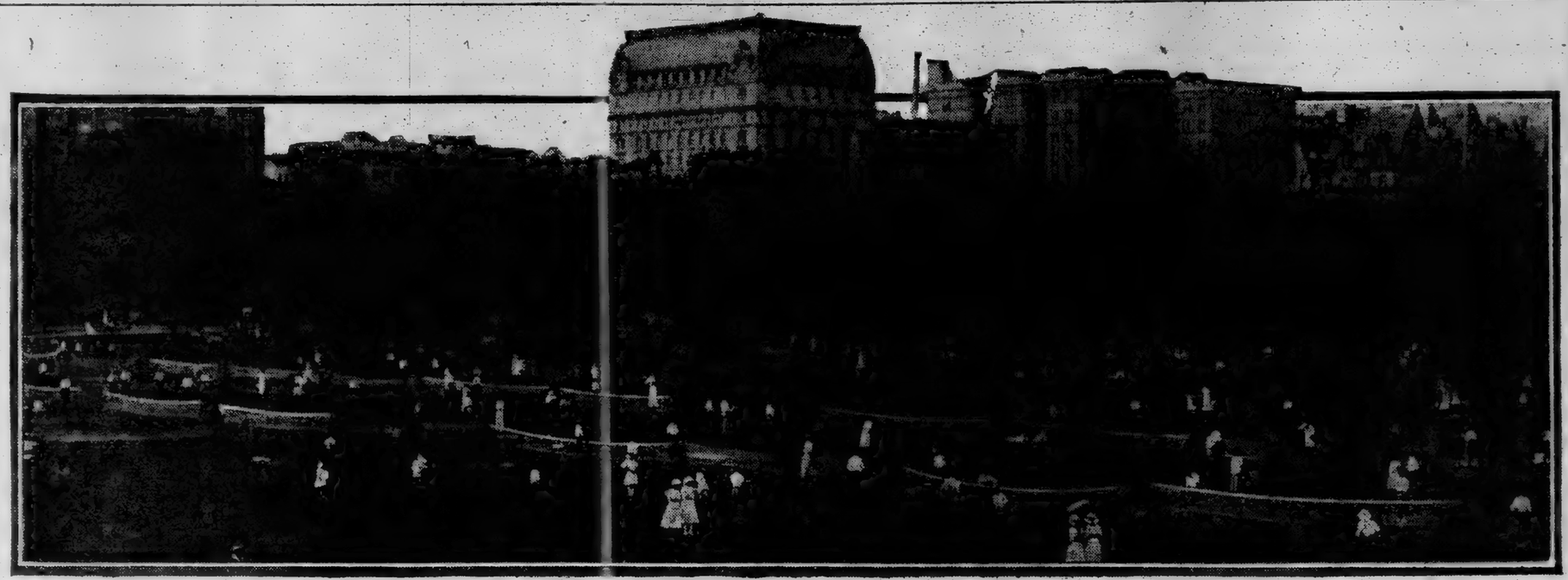

Many Players Annually Use The Lawn Tennis Courts in Central Park

Photo © By Paul Thompson

Large Numbers of Americans are going in for Walking. Photo by Am. Press Assn.

FEW MISSES BY GUNNERS.

Straight Scores the Rule at Travers Island Traps.

Fair weather and almost perfect shooting conditions brought a large number of gunners to the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. So excellent were the conditions that straight scores won practically every event.

The Monthly Cup was the first trophy shoot on the program. Frank B. Stephenson, the Brooklyn gunner, and L. W. Thompson each broke 25 straight targets, and each received a leg on the cup. However, C. A. Brown was the final winner, as he had two legs already scored on the trophy.

The Club Cup competition was an exception, as not a single gunner made a straight score in this event. However, more than a dozen acquired legs with full scores of 25 targets. On the shoot-off the cup was won by A. P. Bennett.

The Accumulation Cup, the next prize on the list, is a yearly fixture, and as a result only a leg was won yesterday. It was taken by J. H. Hendrickson with a straight score. Frank B. Stephenson won the Travers Island Trophy after a shoot-off against N. Webb. Each had a straight score in the original shoot. On the shoot-off the Broklyn gunner again ran 25 straight targets.

The Novice Cup for the month went to J. H. Hartranst after a shoot-off. The high scratch gunner was J. H. Hendrickson, and the high handicap prize went to M. McVey, Jr., after a shoot-off. A. E. Ranney won the Distance Handicap. Frank E. Stephenson again broke into the limelight by winning a special cup with another straight string of 25 targets.

NATIONAL RIFLE SCORES.

Season Closes and Aggregate Totals Will Be Announced Soon.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The National Rifle Association's matches among high schools, in progress since Jan. 15, closed today. Aggregate scores will be announced next week. Scores for the final week were:

Iowa City, 989; Placer County High of Auburn, Cal., 985; Cedar Rapids, 961; Ogden, Utah, 960; District of Columbia Manuel Training, 958; Warren, Penn., 951; Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, 944; Salt Lake City, 941; Erasmus Hall, 928; Morris High, 919; Central High of Grand Rapids, 910; Sacramento High, 890.

In the matches in progress among college teams, Michigan Agricultural, Washington State, and Norwich made perfect scores of 1,000 this week. Other scores follow:

West Virginia, 997; Massachusetts Agricultural, and Iowa State, 996 each; Vermont, 990; Cornell and Yale, 989 each; Idaho and Maine, 988 each; Princeton and Naval Academy, 987 each.

Col. A. J. McClure Wins Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 25.—Colonel A. J. McClure won the week-end trap shooting handicap held this afternoon by the Laurel House Gun Club at the traps on Lake Manetta. Shooting conditions were almost ideal. The scores were as follows:

A. J. McClure, 85, 7—92; F. A. Potts, 70, 12—91; F. F. Vanderhoff, 75, 12—91; C. W. Billings, 88, 3—91; Frank O. Roe, 66, 24—90; J. G. Holman, 78, 12—90; William Mathews, 80, 8—88; C. Newman, 80, 8—88; J. L. Bright, 70, 12—82; Dr. C. O. Kayser, 70, 7—77.

Columbia Shooters Beat Lehigh.

The Columbia rifle team score 982 points in last week's shoot against Lehigh. This is six points less than the record mark made last week which has been the highest registered by any college in Class C.

Orange County Drivers' Election.

GOSHEN, N. Y., March 25.—John R. Townsend was elected President, W. Averill Harriman Vice President and Rensselaer Weston Secretary and Treasurer of the Orange County Driving Park Association at the annual meeting held here this afternoon. The directors chosen were Thomas H. Bradley, Robert Goelet, W. Averill Harriman, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., John R. Townsend and Rensselaer Weston. The dates for the trotting meeting are Aug. 15, 16 and 17, when $20,000 in prizes will be contested for.

YALE CLUB WINS ON COURT.

Bridgeport University Club Beaten at Squash Tennis.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 25.—The Yale Club of New York City won three matches out of four at squash tennis from the Bridgeport University Club's representatives here this afternoon, and Tom Macklin, the Yale Club professional, defeated Tom Montgomery, the local club's pro., 15—5, 15—17, 16—18. The summary:

H. F. Smith, Yale Club, defeated S. H. Gibney, Bridgeport, 15—13, 15—11; D. B. Green, Yale Club, defeated L. Doyle, Bridgeport, 15—8, 15—17, 15—12; H. B. Hubbard, Bridgeport, defeated R. M. H. Pierce, Yale Club, 12—15, 15—9, 15—4; M. L. Thiery, Yale Club, defeated D. Patterson, Bridgeport, 12—15, 15—10, 17—15.

F. Keeler Wins at Columbia Club.

At the Columbia Club yesterday only one match was played in the round robin tournament for the squash tennis championship of the club. Frederick Keeler defeated I. H. Cornell, 15—11, 16—15. It was Keeler's fourth victory in five matches. M. L. Cornell, who has won four straight, heads the seven players entered.

MILLIONS ARE READY TO PLAY

Continued from Page 1, Section 8.

on the part of some users of the public courses, Mr. Curtis told of an impatient player who drove lustily but imprudently from the first tee without paying much attention to his predecessor, becalmed by a short drive about seventy-five yards down the course. The catapulted ball struck the latter about midway in his anatomy with terrific force. He dropped his club, uttered some pained ejaculations, and, summoning a smile with some difficulty, awaited the apologies of his advancing assailant. His patience was rewarded. The perpetrator of the cruel blow came running up to him, flourishing his driver and shouting: "You many-epitheted ass, you have spoiled my drive!"

Jerry Travers, the open champion, places the value of golf clubs' real estate in this country at $100,000,000, and thinks the average golfer spends something like $182.50 a year on his favorite sport. The annual expenditure for dues and initiation fees in the whole country he estimates at $60,000,000.

The Great Growth of Lawn Tennis.

Four or five years ago people began to speak of the revival of lawn tennis throughout the land. Last season that "revival" attained such dimensions as to become entitled to the term "boom." The remarkable growth of the game has been attributed by lawn tennis players and writers to various causes, ranging from the victorious appearance in the arena of the great Californians, McLaughlin, Bundy, Johnston, Murray, et al., to the widespread fostering of schoolboy players. However that may be, there is no doubt that lawn tennis is now, as never before, a popular game.

In the three hundred or so clubs affiliated with the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and the unlisted college, school, and other clubs of some size and importance there are now, according to the closest estimates of the experts, about 500,000 players. That represents pretty accurately the number of men and women, boys and girls, who have the opportunity to develop to a high degree such native tennis powers as they may have by meeting club opponents stiff enough to keep them constantly striving for greater skill. For the fortunate lawn tennis player, the one who reaches the heights if he has it in him, is the one who has a chance early in his experience to encounter players who can beat him handily; and then, when he has developed to the point of downing these, marches on to take further beatings from still more expert players.

The Home and Neighborhood Players.

Aside from this half-million of club players, there is the unnumbered contingent of home and neighborhood players, who take advantage of a stretch of turf in their own or adjacent yard to mark a court and get in a set or two on a pleasant afternoon. There are courts also in many municipal parks throughout the land. Those in Central Park are busy on fair days as long as daylight lasts.

The expense attached to indulgence in lawn tennis is much less than is necessary in golf, for instance, and this has been a factor in the recent marked advance of the game in America. The average spent by club members for dues and supplies in a season's course is about $50. There are many thousands who spend much more, but hundreds of thousands who spend less, and the figure mentioned is close to the average cost.

The difference in size between a golf course and a tennis course suggests pretty accurately the difference in the necessary outlay for realty as between the two sports. Something like $10,000,000 worth of land is occupied by tennis courts in this country, according to estimates, but much of the land is rented and is subject to sale over the heads or under the feet of the players. The game costs its participants about $25,000,000 annually in the aggregate.

The Great American Sport.

Baseball is in no immediate peril of losing its crown as the Great American Game. Millions play it, and a hundred millions look on. In its very highest development it is professionalized and commercialized into scores of leagues, whose players, almost machinelike in their skill, entertain and thrill half a nation through Spring, Summer, and early Autumn. It is the sporting spectacle of the land. But it is this because it is more than this. It is the game that American boys, rich and poor, clever and dull, agile and slow, like and play from Portland, Me., to Key West, and from Portland, Ore., to Galveston.

Love of the game is the inspiration. But on cinder-covered city lots the instigating hope of becoming some day a Ty Cobb, a Honus Wagner, or a Matty plays its part, and on school fields the secretly impelling thought of pitching Harvard to victory or winning for Yale or Princeton in the ninth with a timely triple introduces the element of ambition.

In amateur baseball the highest standards attained are those of the college teams. Well over 200 of these are listed, and some of them attain a standard which makes them formidable antagonists for any professional teams save those of the big leagues. Almost every academy, preparatory school, and high school in the country has its nine, and so do most of the minor schools.

We are already reaching huge figures, but they are really only a drop in the bucket which will presently be filled. For we must add to the list anywhere from one to a dozen teams for every town and village, and for each city scores or hundreds of nines, according to the size of the municipality. Take, then, the million or so of men and boys who play regularly in amateur games and add another four million for those who play in casual but absorbing games throughout the outdoor season, and you will be approaching an idea of the hold which baseball has upon the nation's affections.

The Supreme Game of Autumn.

Upon football devolves the honor of consoling throngs of Americans for the passing of Summer, and also of closing in glory the season of outdoor play. The game as developed on this side of the Atlantic belongs almost exclusively to schools and colleges. There are about 400 college teams, and probably about eight times that many school elevens developed, making a total of something like 3,600 teams representing major or minor scholastic institutions. In addition, some athletic clubs and some towns, too, have elevens which adhere to the form of game and the rules laid down by the American Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee. It is authoritatively estimated that approximately 50,000 hardy youths will face the legendary perils of the gridiron in the coming Fall.

All the varieties of football, including soccer and Rugby, claim the attention for some weeks each year of about 70,000 participants.

The real aristocrat of America's sports is polo. It requires brain, muscle, agility, nerve, horsemanship, and something else, too. The little something else is money, and money in considerable slices. That it is a gilded sport, however, does not constitute it the sport of pampered sybarites or gorged Lucullans. Only the highest type of physical manhood can be brought to this game with any prospect of achievement worth the while.

To master and maintain skill at polo requires, under ordinary conditions, the maintenance of a stable of ponies, and the average cost of being properly mounted is about $5,000 a season. Some players expend on stud and stable each year sums far in excess of this figure. High authorities estimate the current value of the high-grade polo mounts in this country to be more than $1,000,000.

There are sixty clubs in the American Polo Association. The total number of outdoor players possessing all the way from a modicum of skill up to the top flights of polo expertness is about 1,000. The achievements of the riders who, headed by Harry Payne Whitney, brought the international trophy here from England in 1909 and successfully defended it until 1914 are rendered all the more creditable by the comparatively scant numbers of American polo'ists.

Thousands of Watermen Waiting.

As weakening Winter relaxes its grip on sound and bay and tidal river, and the ice breaks and vanishes from lake and inland stream, a great brigade of watermen, eagerly waiting on their alien element, the land, give a happy sigh of long-deferred hope finally realized, and take to their liquid home. There are the yachtsmen, 100,000 strong; the scullers and paddlers of shell and canoe, who, with their brothers and sisters of the plain rowboat, total something like a quarter of a million; and that vast rearguard, whose members must abide the gradual warming of the water, the swimmers. There are about 25,000 of these self-propelled human craft, who may fairly be rated as experts; but they form a nucleus for many millions who dip and dive and play at intervals throughout the Summer in the salt waters along the coasts or the spring-fed lakes and rivers inland.

Yachting is, next to polo, the most expensive sport in which Americans indulge. In fact, as practiced by the wealthiest, it far outranks the royal game of ponies and mallets, costing in some instances a good-sized fortune annually. There are yachts, used, of course, chiefly for cruising purposes, valued all the way from $50,000 to $500,000, and the expense of their upkeep is great. Then there are the thousands of racing and pleasure craft of minor dimensions and cost, of which their owners act as skippers both in tests of speed and in sailing trips. Slightly more than 8,000 yachts of thirty feet or more in length are listed in this country.

Of those who depend upon the muscles of their bodies for propelling power, the speed merchants are found chiefly in the colleges and the boat clubs of the country, although the canoeists, largely increased in number in recent years, add a goodly contingent of fast men to the total, which is now set at about 50,000.

Oarsmen Hampered This Year.

The college and boat club crews are now training, many of them in gymnasiums, because of the dilatory tactics of Spring. The tendency in the colleges, where there are usually plenty of oarsmen, is now toward the eight-oared shell for racing purposes, with slight interest manifested in four-oared combinations, and the single or double scull events almost entirely neglected. These last features are left to the rowing clubs which develop fewer but often speedier scullers, and find it hard at times to raise a good eight.

Cyclists once swarmed throughout the country. The motor car and other foes have reduced the sport in this day to comparatively low terms; still there are about 150,000 persons who find their chief recreation in pedaling a steel mount or striding it and letting a "put-put" motor do the work. There are plenty of amateur races run, although they are now without the large popularity they once enjoyed. It is still possible, however, in most parts of the country, to gather a good-sized field for a road run or even a century.

Cricket and Lacrosse.

Cricket and lacrosse have their adherents, largely composed of those who brought these sports with them from England or Canada. There may be 5,000 players of each game in the United States.

The oldest of all sports, walking, seems to have attained renewed popularity in recent seasons. The millions of men and women who walk for the sake of walking may be roughly divided into a minority who find real sport in the game, and a majority whose members indulge through a sense of duty to their bodies, or through regard for the doctor's orders. The activities of the Walkers' Club of America and of other bodies, however, afford sufficient evidence that the minority referred to is a substantial one.

Track and field sports never had a larger following in this country than at present. This is largely due to the fact that promoters of athletics as well as those who have the interests of children at heart have in the last few years made especial efforts to take advantage of the American youth's instinctive fondness for running and jumping and to develop him physically.

The Amateur Athletic Union, the governing body, has practically 20,000 registered members, and there are at least 100,000 athletes who compete annually in recognized contests. These figures, of course, take no account of the thousands of unlisted competitions, formal or informal, occurring daily throughout the season. It is estimated that, including all ages and both sexes, at least 3,500,000 Americans will engage in track and field sports in the season now at hand.

AL SHARPE FAVORS TIGERS.

Thinks Princeton Will Defeat Penn in Basket Ball Play-Off.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 25.—Dr. Al Sharpe, Cornell's basket ball coach, says that he thinks the Princeton team will beat Penn in the play-off for the intercollegiate basket ball championship on March 29. He bases this opinion on his belief that Princeton has a better offensive and defensive combination. Penn, he thinks, relies mostly on Captain McNichol's foul shooting.

An all-collegiate five which, based on the showing made by its members at the end of the season, could defeat any other team, has been selected by Dr. Sharpe as follows: Rau, Dartmouth, forward; Hass, Princeton, forward; Sutterby, Cornell, centre; Kinney, Yale, guard; McNichol, Penn, guard.

N. Y. U. Prep School Meet April 15.

Over 200 high schools and preparatory schools in the vicinity of New York City received invitations last week to enter teams in the New York University annual preparatory school meet on April 15. A program of track events and field games is being arranged by A. F. Lent, Chairman of the Student Committee, while William H. Draper, Chairman of the Invitation Committee is planning to send over 1,000 personal invitations to high school students.

April 15 is the earliest that the university has held the function in many years. An early date was necessary because the Easter holidays in most of the high schools conflicted with the date upon which it has been usually observed.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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MILLION DOLLAR BOUT.

REVISIONS ADOPTED IN SWIMMING RULES

Graduates Barred from Competition in Intercollegiate League Meets.

Several important changes in the regulations of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association were announced last night as a result of a meeting of managers previous to the individual championships Friday at Columbia University. The most radical revision was the ruling that in the future no college graduate may compete for his own college or another in swimming league meets. The adoption of this clause is in line with the general policy that has been adopted in basket ball and soccer football in the last two years.

With this new amendment the association decided that a student who has represented his university in any sport for four years may not subsequently become a member of the swimming team. This rule will apply to such men as might be in the position of J. C. Lee, Jr., Captain of Columbia this year. By reason of four years of playing Lee was ineligible for basket ball this season, although his standing was not questioned by the swimming league.

The Graduate Advisory Board was requested to formulate a set of rules governing the recognition of records made not only in league meets but in meets against teams not members of the association. This is aimed to meet such situations as occurred this season in the Columbia-Cornell meet in the Morningside Heights pool. The Columbia relay team established a new intercollegiate record of 1:44:04 for the 800-yard race, although its official acceptance was questioned because Cornell is not a member of the intercollegiate league. In this connection the plunging mark of 76 feet, made by Lehman of Pennsylvania in the Pittsburgh meet, was accepted officially.

Technical recommendations for changes will be submitted to the advisory board. One allows that in plunging for distance the contestants may be directed by the coach or some other member of the team and that the plunger be notified when thirty seconds have been passed. Another rules that the marking for the jack-knife dives outside the six-foot area shall only be subtracted from the actual credit for the dive and that such a dive shall not be rejected entirely. A third new proposal will decide the position of the hands over the head in the "standing one and one-half" backward dive.

The individual championships will be held at the University of Pennsylvania next year, according to rotation. The Fall meeting and election of officers is scheduled for the third Friday in October.

Present at Friday's meeting were James W. Allison, Jr., of Columbia, President of the league; E. W. Ill, member of the Graduate Advisory Board, W. H. Friesell and N. Miller of Princeton; J. G. Schulman and S. Horowitz of City College; C. H. Matthews and C. V. Schlaet of Yale; J. N. Shryock and H. M. Osgood of Pennsylvania; S. G. Cole of Wesleyan, and T. H. Nulligan of Amherst.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

BENSONHURST TAKES LEAD.

Ahead of Bayside and Port Washington Clubs in Gunnery Series.

Trapshooters of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club took the lead in the second of a series of three shoots for the Orpheum Trophy held yesterday at the Bayside Yacht Club by a margin of six points over the Port Washington Yacht Club. The Bayside Yacht Club is third in the competition for the trophy. In the first shoot the Port Washington Club led by a margin of four targets, the respective scores being 427 out of 500 for Port Washington and 423 for Bensonhurst. The Bayside Yacht Club was third with 398.

As a result of yesterday's competition the respective scores for the total of 1,000 targets are: Bensonhurst Yacht Club, 880; Port Washington Yacht Club, 854; Bayside Yacht Club, 820.

H. Voorheis of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club had the high scratch score, breaking 90 targets. Heyward H. Shannon of the Port Washington Yacht Club won the high handicap prize, with a score of 88, 10—98. Robert Roberts of Bensonhurst was second with 80, 8—97, and Lorenzo B. Smull was third with 90, 6—96. The club scores follow:

Bensonhurst Yacht Club.—Dr. W. Hillmide, 87; R. Fergison, 85; Dr. T. F. Meddler, 86; H. Voorheis, 90; R. Roberts, 89. Total, 437.

Bayside Yacht Club.—Frederick R. Long, 87; J. F. French, 87; T. H. Foster, 84; H. L. Beadle, 83; D. K. Morell, 81. Total, 422.

Port Washington Yacht Club.—Lorenzo B. Smull, 90; H. H. Shannon, 88; C. L. Thompson, 86; D. S. Cornwall, 82; Charles E. Hyde, 81. Total, 427.

GANLEY LEADS AT SQUASH.

Boston Player Takes Three Games of Match with Soutar.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—William Ganley, the squash-racquet expert of the Union Boat Club, took three of the first five games of his challenge match against the professional champion, Jock Soutar, of Philadelphia, on the Boston Athletic Club courts this afternoon. The players are matched for a purse of $500, which will be split $300 to the winner and $200 to the loser, there being a side bet of $1,200 to $1,000, with the odds on the Philadelphian.

The match will go to the first man to win six games, and the cracks will meet for the second series next Saturday in Philadelphia. The scores today were 8—15, 15—12, 15—13, 11—15, 15—10.

Soutar got a splendid lead in the first game, running out easily after being ahead, 11-4. He fell off in the second, Ganley doing some beautiful playing, and in the third the Philadelphian was outclassed in the first three hands and then took things easily. He won the fourth game, having several lucky shots, but in the last game, after leading 6—4, he lost speed, and at the finish the closest he got to Ganley was 10—13.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

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The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot-Ease. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. Foot Powder, shaken into the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet, emphasizes the testimony of the millions of people the world over, who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into their shoes, and using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment to ease and prevent sore feet. Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.

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"Light 4"; overhauled, repainted; new car guaranteed; imported gray whipcord lining; extra large windows; Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting system; left hand drive, centre control; cantilever springs; very desirable type.

1915 Cabriolet
"Light 4"; three passenger; Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting; left hand drive, centre control; newly painted; manufacturer's equipment and guarantee.

1915 5 Pass. Touring
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Special Moore & Munger aluminum body; newly painted; with changeable seats; dynamo lighting; manufacturer's equipment.

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PRICES LOWEST—QUALITY BEST.
Demonstrations given. Examinations invited. Everything as represented.
Removal Sale—Tires & Sundries.
Tire and Sundry Department moves April 1st.
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All kinds of Tires, Tubes, Sundries at "way down" prices!
Too many items to enumerate. Buy your season's wants now!
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REASONABLE RATES.
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OPPOSE U. S. ARMOR PLANT.

Bethlehem Steel in Campaign to Create Sentiment Against It.

Charles M. Schwab and his associates in the Bethlehem Steel Company have entered a campaign to create public sentiment against proposed legislation for the construction of a Government armor manufacturing plant. Yesterday a circular addressed to members of Congress was issued over the signatures of Mr. Schwab and E. G. Grace, President of the company, which described the plan as wasteful in expenditure and unwise in policy.

A second circular, attached to the first, recites that the bill calling for a plant to cost $11,000,000 has passed the Senate, and says that a series of statements against the law will be forthcoming from the Bethlehem offices.

"The Bethlehem Steel Company has manufactured armor for the United States Government for twenty-nine years," it said. "The company recognizes its obligation in a matter affecting both national defense and national economy, to place its advice and experience at the disposal of the nation of which it is a citizen.

"The company has a duty to its stockholders to seek to conserve, if possible, an investment of over $7,000,000 in its armor plant—an investment made at the behest of the Government, and which would be rendered valueless if a Government plant should be built. The question should be considered of course in the broadest way; not with special regard for the Bethlehem Steel Company, or any other private interest, but with supreme regard for adequate national defense and sound public policy."

Mr. Grace recently outlined his points of opposition to the bill before a Senate committee, and the circular addressed to Congress presented many of the facts and figures presented by him at Washington. The statement is made that the three existing private armor plants have a capacity of 32,000 tons a year, whereas the navy plans call for no more than 24,000 tons a year for the next five years.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Buick.

SACRIFICE BUICK 37 TOURING. Electric self-starting and lighting; five passenger; most satisfactory type in Buick line. Owner, 305 West 79th.

BUICK 1914 SMALL TOURING. Electric starter and lights; many extras; must be sold. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

A BARGAIN. Buick runabout, newly overhauled. 'Phone Decatur 3899.

Cadillac.

A CADILLAC LANDAULET, 1916, 8-CYLINDER MODEL. Standard paint; fully equipped and has universal shock eliminators; only run 3,500 miles; car looks and runs like new; can be bought right. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 1,000 BROAD ST., NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Cadillac touring; four cylinder; excellent condition; fully equipped; spare tire. International Motor Co., 64th St. and West End Av.; inquire Mr. Heaney, 2d floor.

Chandler.

Chandler 6—1916, model 16, 7-passenger touring car, first-class condition, fully equipped. Apply S. Simon, 92 Eaton Place, East Orange, N. J.

Cadillac 1915 touring car; 1914 touring. Bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Chandler, 1916, 6-cylinder runabout; brand new; run 1,800 miles; $1,000. 3812 Bryant.

Cole.

1914 Cole touring; big bargain. Reo Motor Car Co., 54th and Broadway.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled, newly painted, and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Lancia.

LANCIA TOWN CAR; 30 horse, landaulet Brougham; overhauled; repainted; like new. Rockam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

Lozier.

Lozier demonstrator, run 600 miles; better than new; $500 less than cost; full guarantee; any demonstration. M 130 Times.

Marmon.

Marmon or Mercer Speedster wanted; not older than 1914 model; dealers need not answer. M 107 Times.

1915 MARMON, 6-cylinder, 41, 5-passenger touring, used little, like new. Rockam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

Mercer.

MERCER, 1915; runabout; fore door, starting and lighting system, like new; bargain. Rockam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

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PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC. Louis Bretey, Manager. 1,870 Broadway. Telephone Columbus—8078.

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	'15 "4-48" Phaeton 4 pass.	
	'14 "38" Landaulette.	
	'14 "48" 7 pass. Touring.	
PACKARDS	'13 "48" 7 pass. Touring.	
	'12 "48" 7 pass. Touring.	
PACKARDS	'11 "30" 7 pass. Touring.	
	'10 "30" Touring & Landaul'te.	
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Several Other Makes at Bargain Prices. All These Cars Are in Splendid Condition.

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Reo.

1916 Reo touring, 6-cylinder; bargain. Reo Co., 54th St. and Broadway.

1915 Reo touring, 4-cylinder; bargain. Reo Co., 54th St. and Broadway.

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Studebaker 1915 touring car, like new in both condition and appearance; Houk wire wheels and full equipment; $825. J. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

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S. G. V. COUPE, 2-passenger; elegant condition; bargain. Rockam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

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1913 SIMPLEX, 50; 4-passenger, overhauled, repainted, new slip covers, like new; elegant bargain. Rockam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

SIMPLEX, 50; 7-passenger; lighting and starting; bargain. Rockam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

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LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,850 B'way. Phone Col. 6621.
1916 Twin Six, New Packard, 7-pass.
1916 Packard, 3-38, 7 and 5 pass.
1914 Touring, Packard, 1-38, 5-pass.
1915 Tour. Locomobile, 7 and 5 pass.

HIGH QUALITY REBUILDS. Owner sacrifices luxurious seven-passenger touring; Gray-Davis electric starting and lighting; complete equipment. Scripps, 305 West 79th.

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For Sale.—1915 De Dion Bouton limousine landaulet town car; body by Healey; driven about 1,800 miles. Owner, 283 West 54th St. Telephone Circle 1800.

METALLURGIQUE BROUGHAM; small limousine town car; overhauled; repainted; elegant bargain. Rockam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

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Will exchange Winston 48, 1912, perfect condition, even for classy runabout that woman can drive. M 123 Times.

Winton, 1914 six, fully equipped; Buick roadster, 1913; starting and lighting; bargain. Write W., 367 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

PREMIER demonstrator, in perfect shape, at low price. Inquire at Showroom, 1,572 Broadway; Columbus 4336.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 56th St. and Broadway.

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SALES MANAGER with fully organized sales force ready to take up the selling end of well-located suburban development; best of references given and required. N. B., 188 Times.

A REAL INVESTOR ONLY need answer; a lady would dispose of an elevator apartment house in excellent condition and fully rented, netting over $5,000 a year; at least $23,000 cash; full commission paid, but no triflers wanted. Address WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 3,525 Broadway.

A—A—A—38 East 60th St.—Will sell at $42,000 net and leave large mortgage at 5 per cent., or will lease by the year at $2,800 without release clause, or $1,800 with release clause; principals only need apply to Alfred Wolf, 12 West 44th St., in brokerage office.

ASKING $25,500! ACTUAL RENTS, $3,300!! INSTITUTIONAL MORTGAGE, $20,000!!! Vicinity 116th St., Lenox Av.; five story, six room; double; improvements. Partnership, 215 Times.

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Bargain! Permanent residential locality of Washington Square section; fine block; 4-story brick; easy terms. Ames, 28 West 31st.

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Beautiful country residence, nicely located, Bronxville; reasonable. Fleck, 119 East 181st St.

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Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

123 EAST 57TH ST.—TO LET.

4-story and basement, electric lights, 3 baths. Apply to your own broker or to John R. Hill, 2d State St.

$3,000 cash, balance mortgage, buys five-story double flat, 26x125, facing St. Nicholas Park; net income, about $1,200; savings bank mortgage. W. Alanson Alexander, 508 5th Av.

Attractive bargains in private dwellings, sale or rent, west side, above 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. (103d.)

8th St., 333 East.—For sale, four-story private house with old-established physician and dentist offices. Inquire 119 West 119th St., New York City.

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Ten-room, one-family private house, with garage and billiard room, located in the best section, Bronx; cost $25,000; will sell at sacrifice or rent to responsible party; must see it to appreciate. Finkelstein, 740 Kelly St.

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Corner business property, fine section West Bronx; big future; seven stores fully rented; long leases; conservative rent, $4,128; price, $35,000; 15 per cent. assured on investment. Builder, 91 Times Downtown.

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Taxpayer; mortgage $8,000; $2,000 investment netting over 20 per cent. Loewenthal, 1,821 Boston Road.

Concourse plot, 43x105, with 2-family house; 2 minutes station; reasonable. Owner, 2,027 Concourse. Phone 203 Fordham.

Two-story frame; 7 and bath; extra laundry; 16.8x100; call Sundays only; price $6,000. 2,049 Valentine Av., Bronx.

For homes at City Island see Joseph P. Day, Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Most desirable property in Brooklyn, Bushwick Av., 100x100 ft.; large detached dwelling, well-treed grounds; adjoining improved property, 50x94 ft. Sell corner plot separate or both parcels together. Apply Pendry & Pendry, Attorneys, 1,012 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

WORTH YOUR WHILE TO INVESTIGATE. Three-story frame building for sale or lease for factory purpose; excellent location, in heart of Ridgewood, Brooklyn; drop me a card immediately. A 283 Times Downtown.

Three-story and basement brownstone house in one of the best locations in Brooklyn; 20 minutes from Park Row; hardwood finish throughout; newly renovated; rent reasonable. Address J. D., care Long Island News Co., Jamaica, L. I.

No. 329 Madison St., between Marcy and Tompkins, 2-story and basement Colonial front brick dwelling; splendid yard; 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; furnace; modern plumbing. Apply on premises.

Sale or rent, 2-family, 2-story brownstone, Brooklyn Heights, high-class residential section; $500 cash, balance easy terms. Owner, 76 State St., Brooklyn.

Beautiful Flatbush, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms; all-night hall and phone service; see them; Brighton Beach "L" to Newkirk station.

A semi-detached, high-class private house, with garage, on one of the finest streets in Brooklyn, at less than the cost of its construction. B 167 Times Downtown.

Widow desires to sell six-family apartment house; hot water supply; A-1 neighborhood; convenient to car lines and the proposed subway. H 374 Times Downtown.

Beautiful Flatbush, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms, well heated; high-class service; clean, quiet, comfortable home; Brighton Beach "L."

Beautiful Flatbush, Dora Court, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms, well heated; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Flatbush 8151.

WITH BUILDING LOANS? Several unrestricted. Owner, 888 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Beautiful Flatbush, Dora Court, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms; inspection invited; Brighton Beach "L." Phone Flatbush 8151.

1,812 Newkirk Av., detached cottage, finest spot, Flatbush; must sell at once. Mrs. B., 450 East 166th St.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Unusually large room, private bathroom, medium room; homelike; references.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c., two minutes from trolley only thirty minutes out; complete, for $1,800, easy terms, answer at once, as owner cannot occupy. B. Bischoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Long Island City, Jackson Av., near Bridge Plaza and Electric Building.—Choice factory plot, 20,000 square feet; railroad switch; $35,000; full commission brokers; build factory responsible tenant. Judson A. Harrington, 47 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 1482.

Absolute net income 10% guaranteed; five new apartments, recently completed; occupied; Bronx; rents $37,500; mortgage $170,000; price $270,000. Jacob Weiss, 712 West 180th St.

Will sacrifice large plot, fully improved, all assessments paid; sewer, water, gas, electricity, &c.; bathing privilege; small cash payment, balance easy payments. B North Shore, Box 116, Times Downtown.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS. Best plot near station; 25 per cent. less than Sage's price; terms. M 146 Times.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, at a bargain, at New Dorp, Staten Island, near railroad station and trolley, frame dwelling on brick foundation, slate roof, twelve rooms and bath, cement cellar; electric light, hot-air furnace, modern plumbing; frame garage; situated on corner plot, 120x100. Address J. H. Dawson, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$4,500 cash buys prettiest house on Heberton Av., Port Richmond's leading avenue; 45 minutes from City Hall; all conveniences; city high school; house 12 rooms, all improvements; balance $5,000 mortgage. Address E. Costello, Room 24, 168 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, S. I.

Picturesque stone bungalow on high hills, Staten Island, overlooking ocean; fine trees; sell or rent $800 annually, furnished; $450 unfurnished. Owner, 120 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Three six-room houses, Huguenot Park, Staten Island; near station; good condition; moderate terms to suit purchaser. F. G. Ebsary, 140 West 42d St.

Real Estate Wanted.

A.—Owners of waterfront properties, factories, factory sites, warehouses desiring to sell or lease communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, specialist, 10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 9121 Rector.

Want walkup apartment, Manhattan or Bronx, for free and clear lots and cash. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Fine home, West 77th, near Columbus Av.; equity $17,000; first mortgage, 5 per cent. interest; now rented; 5 story, all modern conveniences; 3 baths, 4 toilets; hardwood finish, parquetry floors, electric light, finest plumbing, &c.; excellent condition; sell or exchange for 10-12 room modern suburban home; Sound property preferred. L 4 Times.

CLUB HOUSE AND PLOT. 239th St., near Broadway, 100x125; rented at $1,200; want small dwelling, lightly encumbered. J. Arthur Fischer, 690 6th Av.

For Cash.—Greatest bargain ever offered in West Bronx; private dwelling, 9 rooms and bath; steam heat, electric light; price $6,500. Charles Buckbee, 307 Tremont Av., Bronx.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate, 149th St. and 3d Av.

Harry B. Shapter, 7 East 42d St. Efficient Management of Real Estate.

JERF JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 167 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MONEY ADVANCED on notes, commercial accounts, assignments of rents, negotiable storage receipts, and other collaterals. Royal Company of New York, Private Bankers, 95 Nassau St.

WANTED, $3,500, second mortgage, on new law Washington Heights section; first mortgage $35,000; institution. James E. Barry, 4,249 Broadway, at 181st St.

$40,000 loan wanted for one year, secured by $100,000 first mortgage bonds; fair commission paid. X 358 Times Annex.

ALBERT R. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

$3,000,000 FOR 1ST MTGES. AT 4½% See S. A. Israel, 35 Nassau St.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BRICK AND STUCCO COTTAGE, Scarsdale.—Nine rooms, 3 baths, all improvements, gas; old-fashioned fireplace nook; shady living porch; fireproof garage; plot 75x150; convenient to station, tennis, golf, and school; high, beautiful section, notably healthful and free from mosquitoes; 40 minutes Grand Central, Harlem Division. Sell $12,500; carrying charges lighter than rent. Telephone Riverside 3361. Greenacres, N 161 Times.

OWNER WILL SELL HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, INCLOSED VERANDA, 30x14; HOT WATER HEATING; OPEN FIREPLACES; GARAGE; 1 ACRE; TENNIS COURT; ALL KINDS FRUIT; STATION 3 MINUTES; GRAND CENTRAL 22 MILES. M. MACKENZIE, 258 BROADWAY.

Most attractive; high elevation; picturesque surroundings; beautiful trees; macadam roads, cement sidewalks; modern house, 7 rooms, wide veranda, hot-water heat, all improvements; garage; city conveniences; 37 minutes Grand Central; near station, Sound, yacht club; $7,000, terms. Estate, Suite 505, 200 Broadway.

New Rochelle.—Most desirable location in Beachmont Park; wonderful view of the Sound; attractive colonial dwelling of 11 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, garage, grounds 1 acre; trees, shrubs, garden. Address owner, W. H. Mason, 225 Fourth Av., N. Y. Phone 1225 Gramercy.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

MOUNT VERNON.—HIGHLY RESTRICTED SECTION; MODERN NINE-ROOM HOUSE; BEAUTIFUL LIVING ROOM; EXCELLENT TIME AND APPOINTURES; $7,000; $1,000 CASH; RENT $55 A MONTH. COOLEY REALTY CO., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. PHONE 3400.

My home at 11 Chester St., Mount Vernon, steam heated, with eleven rooms and two bathrooms, is for rent, completely furnished; moderate rental; possession May 1; five minutes from N. Y., N. H. & Hartford station. Address Jerome Foster, Park Avenue Hotel, New York.

Wanted—House in Westchester County, 9 to 11 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; garage; all improvements; within 15 minutes' walk of station; rent $65 to $110 a month; will rent for year or longer. H 377 Times Downtown.

Exceptionally artistic and attractively furnished homes for rent near the station, Hotel Gramatan, tennis club, golf and country club; high ground or valley as preferred; rents $100 to $300 per month. BURKE STONE, INC., BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

A BARGAIN. At Larchmont Manor; fine country home, 12 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; electric, gas; hardwood floors; large corner plot; beautiful grounds; sacrifice to quick purchaser. C. M., 700 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

New Colonial house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; large corner plot; 300 feet elevation; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 60 trains daily; best of golf, schools, churches; will sacrifice to immediate purchaser. Chas. E. Heitman, 65 Liberty St. Cortlandt 4467.

Seven-room modern house in Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, furnished throughout in mahogany; acre of lawn and fine trees; everything first class; May to October, $150 per month. Tel. Columbus 3669.

Larchmont Manor.—Attractive stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; rent for season; also for sale; built by owner. For appointment, write Box 321, Larchmont.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.—Do you want a bargain? Modern dwelling; cost $18,500; will consider $14,500; rent for $1,320 per annum. Look at 128 Primrose Av., owner.

Mount Vernon and vicinities; best houses for sale or rent. Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

OSSINING.—NEW six-room bungalow, unfurnished, $40 per month; ALL improvements. Ludlam, 326 West 122d St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE HANDLED, JAMES L. TAYLOR, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Bronxville.—For rent; high ground; five minutes from station; fine house; 12 rooms, 2 baths gas, electricity. M 153 Times.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N.Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

House for Sale—A bargain; two-story and attic, nine rooms and bath; all improvements; corner plot; four minutes from station; most desirable location. Box 389, Lynbrook, Long Island.

Farms, all sizes; country homes, shore fronts, acreage, lots, all at bargain prices. Write me your wants or call. Howard Hawkins, Wading River, L. I.

Up-to-date furnished house to rent; near station and beach. Call or apply Mrs. E. A. Carson, 20-31 Beechhurst, L. I.

Fine old bungalow, 55 minutes from centre of city; running water and electricity; high location; large grounds; $200 cash, balance $15 per month. B. Glen, 248 West 34th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—At Plandome, (North Shore,) L. I., 19 miles from Pennsylvania Station. HOUSE, JUST COMPLETED, old-fashioned type; shingle covered, carefully constructed, complete in every detail; 4 master's bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths; half-acre plot; unobstructed view Long Island Sound; near station and beach; shore rights. Apply on premises or to F. D. Jackson, care of Hecla Iron Works, 118 North 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath; decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,900, on easy terms. Water Front Bungalow, 137 Times Downtown.

A BEAUTIFUL NORTH SHORE HOME. Business changes requires quick sale of this established, accessible, very attractive modern residence; garage, chennery, stable, garden; lots of fruit and shade; just the place to enjoy the country; fine yachting, motoring, hunting; bargain price of life. Write for photo. L. B. Glidersleeve, 1 West 34th St., New York City. Greeley 2344.

Cozy little chicken farm, with six-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; sell all cultivated; 2 miles to work or boat; trolley, and big town, where there is a demand for poultry and eggs; near enough to city to commute; want good party to take care of same and will sell on easy terms. B. Kuch, 136 Times Downtown.

At Wading River.—Eighteen-room house and outbuildings; 1¼ acres; improvements; on pretty lake; view of Sound; fine home or boarding house; possession immediately; easy terms; $5,500. Howard Hawkins, Wading River, L. I.

For Sale, at Noyac, L. I., (near Sag Harbor, L. I., overlooking Noyac Bay.)—Bungalow and five acres of land; a bargain, on easy terms. Reeve & Bartlett, Greenport, L. I.

YOUR OWN BOAT AT YOUR OWN DOCK; well-built house, with 9 bedrooms; wide piazza; all improvements; 10 minutes' walk to station; one acre; garage, stable, and playhouse; price low; terms to suit; a reason for selling. Bayshore, 137 Times.

Manhasset, L. I., 32 minutes from New York; near water and station; large plot; new house, 7 rooms and bath; hardwood finish; all improvements; price, $7,000. G. K. Mitchell, 507 West 161st St.

Three-room Bungalow for $700.—Large front and back porch; open fireplace; now being built on a fine plot of ground; ready for occupancy May 1; easy terms. B. Bungalow, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

A FINE LIST FURNISHED HOUSES On and near shore; also list shore fronts, farms, acreage, houses; mailed free. CODLING, Northport, L. I., and 217 B'way, New York City.

Private home, bath, gas, electricity, tube, range, like new; 45 minutes out; big plot; large town); best neighborhood; near bay; sacrifice $200 cash, $18 monthly. Room 606, 1 West 34th St.

Suburban House to Rent.—Eight-room modern house, furnished; garage; ¼ acre land; 10 minutes station; 45 minutes Pennsylvania; $500 season; banking references exchanged. N 160 Times.

Bargains; several villa plots in Roslyn section, overlooking Wheatley Hills, at sacrifice prices; can offer you an ideal plot for half its original cost. J. V. Dillon, 500 Isham St., Manhattan.

SUBURBAN HOMES.—Restricted and refined; 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,000 to $7,500; send for 1916 "Spring List." QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

Sublet to October 1st, attractive nine-room house; country; 30 minutes from Penn. Station. Apply E. E. Rackett, Hollis, L. I.; F. W. Scutt, Jamaica, L. I.

Attractive gentleman's home, 10 acres, North Shore; commuting distance; 14-room house, all improvements; garage, barn; sacrifice for quick sale. Baxter, 488 8th Av.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity; fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

Long Beach—Five lots, comprising excellent corner finest residential location; adjacent property attractively improved. B. O., 128 West 79th.

Sublet Till Oct. 1.—Attractive 9-room house; country; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania station. Apply E. E. Rackett, Hollis, L. I. F. W. Scutt, Jamaica, L. I.

For Sale, at Murray Hill station, Flushing, L. I.—Modern dwelling, 10 rooms and bath; 2 full lots; future business section. Owner, M 160 Times Downtown.

Waterfront, 8½ acres, Amityville; fine site for home or bungalow development; price right. Owner, Box 65 Times Downtown.

Furnished cottages in the village of Greenport, L. I., and vicinity. Reeve & Bartlett, Greenport, L. I.

For Sale on Sound.—8½ acres; fine house; grand old trees; bargain. EDWIN P. ROE, Whitestone, L. I.

Good houses at low prices and easy terms, direct from builder. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Plot 60x100, in Manhattan Beach; little cash. Baum, 1,020½ Amsterdam Av.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Naponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Naponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Garden City Estates.—Beautiful building plot for sale; wonderful bargain. N 33 Times.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

COUNTRY PLACE AT SHORE. Unusual opportunity for man who realizes the most desirable Summer house for his family is not to be found within commuting district.

Artistic house recently built. Plans prominent architect.

On open Shore, Eastern Long Island, with 2 hours by train, 2½ by motor; 10 large rooms, 3 baths; open fireplaces, very large piazza, porches; electric light; handsome grounds, well shaded and planted, 2 to 5 acres; fine, safe bathing; actual beach rights; purest water supply. For sale, with garage, at bargain now, account late season; easy terms. Owner, Room 41, 11 Wall St., New York.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME AND FARM FOR SALE.

Forty acres, beautifully situated; 400 feet beach front on Great Peconic Bay; all-year home of 10 rooms and bath, al modern improvements, with hot-water heating system, including a complete up-to-date poultry plant of 2,500 thoroughbred White Leghorn laying hens and 1,200 month-old chickens; 25 acres under cultivation; present caretaker can be retained. Inquire owner, M. L. Titus, Box 30, Jamesport, N. Y.

CHEAP water front; Peconic River; deep water; 150 acres; very high; half-mile from station; $40 acre; easy terms; splendid investment. BOWEN, 346 Fulton St., B'klyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to bidders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Meadowmere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department, and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 44 Broadway, New York City.

Cranford home at less than cost to build; up-to-date residence; 9 rooms and bath; gas, electricity, steam heat, &c.; $25 a month pays for this new home, ready to move into tomorrow; sacrifice for $5,450; large corner plot, in excellent neighborhood; very little cash necessary; only 35 minutes out. H. T. Horace, 5 Day St., New York City. Tel. Cortlandt 7560.

FOR SALE—On high ground, in best section of Englewood, gentleman's residence, consisting of 3 living rooms, dining room, kitchen, pantry, laundry, 5 master's bedrooms, two baths and one toilet, three servants' rooms; electricity and gas, hot-water heating and 4 open fireplaces; hardwood floors throughout; about one acre with shrubberies, old-fashioned garden, and excellent tennis court. W. J. Hutchinson, 160 Broadway.

ALLENHURST.—Corner Speir and Norwood Avs. Beautiful residence; magnificently furnished; 12 spacious rooms, 3 baths; large verandas; lawn with shade trees; garage with chauffeur's rooms; reasonable rent by estate or will sell. Apply Emanuel Blumenstiel, Executor, 165 Broadway. Telephone 3887 Cortlandt.

BEAUTIFUL SOUTH ORANGE HOME for sale by family moving West, containing 11 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements; built by them 7 years ago; large plot and fruit and ornamental trees; magnificent view; tennis court; will sell reasonable on liberal terms. Address N 41 Times.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J. Modern hollow tile, stucco house; twelve rooms and attic; two baths; acre corner plot. Trees, garage, high ground, private park; cheerful surroundings; liberal terms, or will exchange $11,000 equity for N. Y. property. Owner, M 320 Times Downtown.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., (West End Section.) Beautifully furnished house, overlooking lake; 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms; piano; tennis court; garage; all in fine condition; thoroughly modern; adjoining golf links. Henry M. Fitch, 200 B'way. Tel. Cortlandt 2582.

Nutley, N. J.—Handsome residence on Mountainview Av., overlooking Essex County Park; all modern improvements; artistically decorated; lot 80x145; seven minutes from station; two minutes from trolley; must be seen to be appreciated; $5,200; terms to suit. Wm. J. Hously, 122 Hilliside Av., Nutley.

Attractive new corner cottage, furnished throughout; most desirable spot in Chelsea; eight bedrooms, three baths; garage; beach front advantages; overlooks new City Park; rent for Easter or Summer season or both. F. J. O'Neill, Preston Apts., Atlantic City.

For rent over Easter or Summer or both, furnished complete; nine bedrooms and four baths; one of finest beach front cottages in Vanthor; large porches, lawns, and garage; present tenants vacate April 10. Apply 1 Preston Bldg., Atlantic City.

Picturesque mountainside bungalow, overlooking river; glorious woodland; rustic porches; fireplace; price, $665; commutation 13 cents, Erie, Lackawanna. Address Nature Lover, Box 35, Times Downtown.

An initial payment of $500 will secure for you a fine home at $4,600; nine rooms, all improvements; good neighborhood; garage; lot

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

Luxurious 9-room Duplex Apartment in New York's smartest residential section; two splendid master bedrooms, Italian living room, Adam dining room, two servants' rooms, 3 baths, 3 large closets, kitchen and pantry. This charming apartment in every detail of furnishing and decoration shows the most exquisite taste; rented on reference only for six months beginning April 1st; rental $300 per month. For further particulars apply. Address X 288 Times.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions if lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy, 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA,
236, 227, 229 West 60th St., near Broadway
4 rooms, kitchenette, two baths, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

78th, 205 West.—Housekeeping suite, complete; living room, bedroom, kitchen; $50 month. Peine.

1224, 540 West.—Sunny; elevator; handsomely and completely furnished; $70. Apartment 6B.

142D, 605 WEST.—Single room, homelike; kitchen privilege; shower; elevator apartment. Scott.

AUDUBON AV., 105, (173th.)—Newly furnished, comfortable front room, all improvements, $3.50. De Angel.

83D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front parlor and front bedroom, suitable two. Koenig.

Bachelor apartment, 3 rooms, bath; new furniture; 80th-Madison Av. Lenox 6905.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 6 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath; elegantly furnished. 34 West 56th St.

687 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST.
7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

59th St., 38 West.—Sublet two nicely furnished apts.; $150-$200.

423 West 120th.—Sublet or sell; three room; Apt. 104. Call Sunday, after 2.

Four rooms, modern, open, southern exposure; $38; references. Lyons, 415 West 123th.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

57th, 140 West.—4 light rooms; 2 baths; Oct. 1; lease $150.

Brooklyn.

Parlor floor in private home, formerly occupied by physician, also suitable for dentist, all conveniences. Apply 282 New York Av., Brooklyn, or phone Bedford 1797.

Unfurnished—East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, 45 East 34th St., (near Madison Av.)—Large living room, bedroom, private bath, large closets; all improvements; will decorate to suit tenant. Inquire of janitress, on premises, or of Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row. Telephone 3900 Cortlandt.

77 IRVING PLACE.
Sublet
two rooms and bath, corner, overlooking Gramercy Park, $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 3700.

745 Madison Av., (near 63d.)—Bachelor Apartment, $60, three rooms, bath, elevator, electric light, steam heat, VALET AND BREAKFAST SERVICE; references required.

1,155 PARK AV.,
corner 92d Street.
12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

880 EAST 164TH ST., near Prospect Av. and subway; rent $25; 5 large light rooms, bath; all improvements. Apply on premises.

CRESTON AV., 2,408.—Five large, light rooms; all modern improvements; moderate rents. Apply Janitor.

PARLOR FLOOR, 4 rooms and bath; all the latest improvements. 210 East 17th. Suitable for doctor or dentist.

163 East 38th St.—Elegant steam-heated corner apartment; 7 large, light rooms; rent $90. Apply janitor.

Madison Av., 2,032, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $35; light, outside rooms.

130th, 130 East.—New law building, 6 rooms, bath, electric lights, all modern improvements; moderate rent. Inquire premises.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 78th St.

32d, 240 East.—Lower part private house; convenient to subway.

414 Madison Av., at 48th St.—Two rooms and bath; hotel service.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Roxborough, Northwest Corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Eight-room corner apartment, two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway. Cort. 7475.

307 WEST 79TH ST.,
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

204-208 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent on J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

1,871 SEVENTH AVENUE.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Eight unusually large rooms; location best in Harlem; rent, $1,000 per annum.

LAUREL COURT, 552 WEST 141ST.
Elevator; day and night service; showers; mail chutes; five rooms; very light, airy; top floor; $45.

High-class elevator apartment; five unusually light rooms and extra large foyer to sublet very reasonable. Mrs. Hertz, 97 Fort Washington Av., corner 163d St.

"Overlook," 802 West 181st St.—A three room apartment; high-class house; all outside; southern exposure; references required. Phone 9818 St. Nicholas. Owner on premises.

605 West 176th St.—Five room apartment, all improvements; excellent service; rent $48; convenient to subway and car. Phone Lenox 9000.

92d St., 251 West.—Apartment to sublet, 7 rooms, 2 baths, unfurnished; can be seen 12 to 2 or by appointment. 'Phone Riverside 663, 12B.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
186-188 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent, $35-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

SUBLET UNTIL OCTOBER, $50 PER MONTH, NEW LEASE $60, 6 ELEGANT ROOMS AND BATH. APARTMENT 6B, 602 WEST 157TH.

St. Nicholas Av., 574, (Corner 139th.)—Charming, spacious elevator apartments, with every modern improvement; four rooms, $45 to $50; five rooms, $60 to $65.

1926 St. and St. Nicholas Av., (Block from Broadway Subway Station.)—Just completed, 5 most beautiful rooms, amid delightful country surroundings; rent $45.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms with bath.
MAID SERVICE.

113th St., 507 West.—Four-room apartment to sublet. Apply Apartment 53, Saturday or Sunday.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished, sunlight, five-room apartment; reasonable. 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, corner 130th St. Apartment 55.

I specialize leasing apartments of every description; state your requirements. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d. Columbus 8881.

736, 48 West.—Seven rooms, corner apartment, at sacrifice rental May 1 to Oct. 1. Call Tompkins.

"Lakehurst," 303 West 180th St.—Desirable 5 room apartment; rent $45; high-class elevator house. Phone 9397 St. Nicholas.

67TH, 39 WEST.—Four-room duplex apartment; kitchenette, electricity, elevator, telephone.

624 West 141st St.—Very desirable unfurnished five-room apartment; sublet to Oct. 1; rent $60 month. Apt. 1 D.

EIGHT ROOMS, CORNER, $70.
600 West 152d St., (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

Sublet, May 1, seven light rooms; splendid view; elevator; full service; low rent. Apt. 17, 501 West 138th.

105th St., 8 West. (Near Central Park West.)—Four sunny rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, gas range; location unexcelled; $23.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Chance for refined family to secure 8 rooms, corner apartment, southern exposure, at greatly reduced rental until October; Panmure Arms, best house on Drive, 398 Riverside Drive, corner 156th. Kempe & Co., Agents, Broadway, corner 57th.

109TH, 204 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.
Beautiful apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, bath; electricity, phone, hall service, hardwood floors, beautiful entrance; $30 to $37. Owner's management.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., Stockholder's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny, southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans; seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, Attorneys, 42 Broadway, New York.

One room and bath, unfurnished, in new apartment hotel; southern exposure; facing 86th St.; maid service; restaurant; between West End and Riverside Drive; lease to Oct. 1; $40 per month.
309 WEST 86TH ST.

Broadway, s e cor. 524 St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75; elevator; steam heat, electric lights; quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

129th St., 526 West.—Six large, outside rooms, all improvements, second floor, $45; also five rooms, fifth floor, $32.

Will rent part of studio, 16x28; splendid north light; bedroom and bath if desired; reasonable. The Mansfield, 12 West 44th St.

120th, 423 West.—Sublet high-class four-room apartment, kitchen; overlooking Columbia Campus; Apt. 62; to Oct. 1.

Just one ten-room apartment, three baths; all light, sunny; exceptional location; moderate. 67 Riverside Drive, corner 79th.

THE NORMAN, 37 WEST 93D.
7 rooms, 2 baths; 5th floor;
facing south; view unobstructed.

West End Av., 350, (near 102d.)—High-class elevator apartment, 8 rooms, bath; parquet floors; $1,100 to $1,200; brokers protected.

55th, 149 West.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; until October; maid service; $75. Rogers.

121st, 419 West.—Newly renovated five and six room apartments, $35-$42; convenient subway and elevated. See Superintendent.

For rent, from May 1, five-room apartment, Fort Washington Av. Tel. Audubon 2548 for appointment.

84th St., 25 West.—Newly decorated second and fourth apartments; seven rooms and bath; reasonable rent. Janitor.

Attractive four rooms, sublet; southern exposure; new house. Apartment 53, 642 West 172d St. 9660 Audubon. Marsh.

Sublet till Oct. 1, $60—thereafter, $85. Seven outside rooms, corner, top floor. Alexander, 40 Morningside Av., (cor. 118th.)

Sacrifice, furnished-unfurnished, beautiful seven rooms, two baths. Bressler, 523 West 112th St.

380 West 190th St., Opposite Subway.—Five sunny rooms; pantry and foyer; five closets; corner; elevator; $40.

Six rooms, 3 baths; south view of river. 645 West End Av., Apt. 12D.

29th, 345 West.—Floor six large light rooms and bath. Inquire 347.

112th St., 507 West.—Seven light rooms, bath, steam, telephone; near subway; $45.

For sublet; apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Four large, outside rooms, southern exposure; concession. Hunter, 815 West 180th.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive; 156th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 32d to 33d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Manhattan Av., 312, facing park; 7 rooms; all modern improvements; $65, $75.

139th, 292 West.—Desirable modern apartments, seven large, light room; $45, $50.

Fort Washington Av., 66, (162d.)—Elevator; 3, 6, 7 rooms; $50-$85.

1034, 9 West.—High-class, modern apartment, seven rooms, very conveniently located.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,820 Broadway.

836, 206 West.—Six rooms, single; second apartment; steam, hot water; $40.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

150TH ST., and Broadway.—Southold, 9 D; four rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; $75.

55TH ST., 347 WEST.—Sublet 2 rooms, furnished; kitchenette, bath; 5 D.

11th St., 128 West.—High-class, elevator, seven rooms, $75; sublet.

Bronx.

Caldwell Av., 853, Catherine Apartments.—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 161st St., 3d Av. "L," subway station block; rents $33-$36.

Brooklyn.

29 MONROE PLACE,
Brooklyn Heights.—New, up-to-date 2-room and bath apartments; elevator; room service; steam heat and hot water supply; rent $480 to $624. Apply on premises, or Kings & Westchester Land Co., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—Five rooms and bath, $18. 259 Linden Av., near Nostrand Av.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Some one who is leaving the city and desires to have in charge of their home responsible party; can give reference as to care of home and household effects; no children; will pay reasonable rent; prefer location between 60th and 170th Sts; in answer kindly advise as to full particulars. M 125 Times.

A family of five adults want furnished apartment or four furnished rooms for light housekeeping, in good neighborhood; rent $50 per month from April 1 to June 1. Address P. O. Box No. 1,
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Want an exceptionally well furnished 4-room apartment, new building, for Summer months; can furnish best of references; give full particulars. $85 to $100 month. Responsible, N 5 Times.

Wanted, small furnished apartment, three or four rooms and bath, in suburban section, preferably Long Island or Westchester, thirty minutes Manhattan; give full description, sizes of rooms, &c. N 172 Times.

Wanted—Kitchenette apt.; widow, adult son; April 1, month or longer; near $40; below 59th St. preferred; if concession, perfect care while absent; reference; state price. N 44 Times.

Small Christian family will sublet apartment, 5-7 rooms, east side only, south 86th St.; chance to get responsible tenant; particulars; bargain. N 165 Times.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, 3 bedroms and private bath, for three gentlemen; must be below 95th St. and near 9th Av. "L." N 1 Times.

Three Christian adults want furnished apartment from April 20; no objections to commuting; give price and full description. Apt. 66, 185 Claremont.

Want nicely furnished 8 room, 2 bath apartment; 3 adults; April 1-October; $100 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Two or three rooms until October or later, below 72d St., $30 to $50; bachelor; references. M 88 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

May 1st.—Bachelor desires to arrange for occupation two large, sunny, ground-floor rooms, good bath, plenty hot water, service, breakfast if possible, not above 59th St.; limit $50 per month; long lease; best references given; for artistic office and living quarters; state terms. M 59 Times.

Wanted, six-room elevator apartment, unfurnished, to October, 90th to 116th West; $60; concessions; highest reference. K 177 Times.

Four-five rooms, between 72d-116th, west side, not exceeding $65 monthly. M 118 Times.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 113 Times.

Housekeeping apartment, 3 to 5 rooms, unfurnished, until Oct. 1. M 168 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Very attractive large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4276.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms, with private bath, also small rooms. 1970 Gramercy.

West Side.

MADISON AV., 218.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

17TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Family house; spacious rooms; modern convenience; home cooking.

67TH ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms in strictly first-class house.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Small, light rooms; excellent board; steam heat; references.

50TH ST., 320 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms with excellent board; convenient; reference.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Rooms with and without bath; table board; gentlemen; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bathroom; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suite; parties desiring comfortable home, with refined surroundings, private baths, electricity, Southern cooking; attentive service.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; running water; twin beds; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH, STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT; ONE FLIGHT; BAY WINDOW; OTHER ATTRACTIVE DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 19 WEST, (Next to Majestic Hotel and Central Park.)—Rooms, single, en suite, beautifully furnished; refined surroundings; cuisine and service unexcelled; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny room, bath, electricity, telephone; exceptional table.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms, board; reference; table guests.

72D, 266 WEST.—Rooms, private baths; Southern Cooking; transients; meals optional. Smith.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and adjoining small room, with private bathroom on 2d floor; electricity; parlor dining room.

72D, 254 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; excellent table; refined Jewish home.

73D, 142 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE.
Most attractive, newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms in private home; telephone, bath, continuous hot water; ideal location; board obtainable; reasonable.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; hotel conveniences.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large room; private bath; desirable small room; excellent table; steam.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246-248 WEST.—Newly furnished; large, small rooms; bath; exceptional table board.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Desirable medium room; steam; first-class board and house.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; electricity; unusual home surroundings and table; table guests.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, WEST.—Refined home for one or two ladies or girl; chaperonage if desired. Phone Schuyler 2859.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bathroom; southern exposure; excellent table; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; beautiful back parlor; homey atmosphere; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny, second, third floor front rooms; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Large room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

West Side.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room, newly decorated, with dressing room; home cooking; terms reasonable to business people.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; one single room; parlor dining.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath, electricity; board optional.

89TH, 300 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate single or couple; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive rooms and board; near Riverside Drive; excellent service; reasonable.

95TH, 253 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Block from subway; nice light room, bath; elevator; private family; gentlemen preferred; references.

102D, 233 WEST.—Large room; bath; elegantly furnished; private house; excellent table. Aarons.

107TH, 522 WEST.—Modern private residence, affording luxurious economy; spacious, sunshiny, double and single rooms; bath; beautifully furnished; steam, electricity; constant hot water; substantial board.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av., Block West 8th Av., Near Park.)—"Morningside Park Family Hotel"; pleasant rooms; good board; every comfort; $8 up singly; $15 up two; social surroundings. 4021 Morningside.

117TH, 421 WEST.—Near Amsterdam Av.; large room; board; private house; telephone.

140TH, 61 HAMILTON PLACE.—Large and small rooms, with board; all conveniences. Apt. 4; Broadway subway 137th St.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good meals; telephone.

148TH ST., (414 Convent Av.)—Small room; excellent board; private American family.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort $8 one, $14 up two; suite of two rooms, $20 up; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private family; pleasant single room; young man; references. Audubon 7892.

A LADY offers unusually attractive rooms and meals; private house. Sch. 8657.

HOTEL LAPORTE,
117th, corner Amsterdam Av., 2 blocks from subway express station, overlooking grounds Columbia University; southern exposure; entirely renovated, redecorated; new bathrooms; electric light; beautiful dining room; excellent cooking; full hotel service; room and board, $10 weekly up, with private bath, $15 up; suite of rooms, private bath, and board for two, $25 up; new management.

MANHATTAN AV., 149.—Attractive furnished room, board, for two; private family; elevator. Craig.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant room and superior board, $12 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

TABLE BOARDERS SOLICITED.
72D, 260 WEST.—Elegant, artistic home, place of exceptional excellence; superior table d'hote dinners, 50c.; breakfast, luncheons proportionate rates; single meals, kind you like, never tire of, at quite a less cost than at hotels and restaurants.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; will rent large, handsomely furnished room with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th.)—Steam heated double room, top floor; superior table; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Suite of rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Single and double rooms; excellent table board.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Young lady of refinement (office worker) desires board with American family who appreciate congenial person; within walking distance West 18th St. preferred. P 144 Times.

ROOMS and board wanted with a gentee; Spanish-speaking family by an American bachelor. M 45 Times.

WANTED, for lovely baby boy, 8 months old, home with good, kind woman; refined surroundings; suburbs. Y 242 Times Annex.

ROOM, with board, wanted by Christian woman; sunshine essential; small family hotel preferred; below 116th, west side. N 15 Times.

Accommodations wanted for refined couple; house or private family. Permanent, 482 Times.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; good home cooking; parlor dining room.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN,
Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson; exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas; beautiful country; near the Country Club; accessible train and subway. Telephone 360 Kingsbridge.

Staten Island.

THE COLONIAL,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.,
12 N. ARLINGTON AV.
Two minutes to the station and thirty minutes to Broadway. We have one southern exposure room, with beautiful bath, $20 for two. One very pleasant large room, $16, for two. The grounds are large, with lots of shade, wide pleasant piazzas, nearly 100 feet long; an ideal and delightful place in the Spring months.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes Broadway; 5c. fare.
Lovely furnished rooms, suites; all comforts. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, Staten Island.—Large and small rooms; delightful trip on water; 40 minutes to New York; accessible train or trolley.

Long Island.

GRADUATE NURSE, having comfortable home, can give best of care and board to chronic invalids. 141 86th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMFORTABLE, cheerful large rooms; excellent home table; three baths. Reasonable, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Westchester County.

"KINMOUNT,"
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides, overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central Station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

Trained nurse will board and care for invalid, aged, nervous cases, convalescents in large house; spacious ground; large, airy rooms; high elevation; all modern conveniences. THE KNOLLS, 260th St., west of Broadway, Riverdale, N. Y.

PEPPERDAY INN.
New Rochelle, N. Y., notable as most comfortable family hotel; moderate rates; 35 minutes Grand Central Terminal. Phone 2066.

Colonial, 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large rooms; excellent table; select; beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

SUMMER accommodations for three or four; Colonial farmhouse, bath, electricity, telephone, shady lawns, wide verandas; commuting distance; near Ramapo Mountains; elevation 800 feet. Box 71, Tallmans, Rockland Co., N. Y.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases and addictions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

A LARGE modern home in fine country surroundings elevation; accessible; superior accommodations; also large bungalow. The Hillair, Highland, N. Y. Booklet.

Pine Grove Cottage, modern throughout; unexcelled German cooking; Winter rates low. John Baum, Tillson, Ulster County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms. Thirty minutes from Broadway. Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $18 to $30. Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $10 to $15.

SPECIAL.
Special reductions from above rates to those leasing by the year, thus making prices equal to those of ordinary boarding houses, although accommodations are those of first-class hotel.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Opportunity for two, three adults seeking private, modern, delightful suburban home with gentleman, wife; beautiful grounds, surroundings high, healthful; meals, service; environment the best; garage; near Lackawanna station; New York 35 minutes; South Orange. A 209 Times Downtown.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Private home sanitarium for all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care, and invalids; modern house, large grounds; bounteous table; automobile rides; wheel chairs; attentive nurses; experienced physician; references; circular.

LENOX MANOR,
75 Lenox Av., East Orange, N. J.
Fifteen rooms, with private bath; best of home cooking. Moderate prices. Special Summer Rates. 30 minutes to N. Y.
FRED. H. TOLYER, Mgr.

Comfortable room, near bath; three windows; fine view; excellent table; $10 for one, $15 for two. 144 Whitford Av., Nutley, N. J. Phone 888-M.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1538.

Desirable vacancies, with board; references. 188 Bellevue Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food or trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths, steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses. Booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—In suburban section, preferably Westchester or Long Island, within thirty minutes Manhattan, board for man and wife, two rooms and bath; give full description and size of rooms, &c. N 175 Times.

GENTLEMAN COMMUTER wishes for Summer, medium-sized room, running water, and board; convenient railroad station; private family preferred; state full particulars or will not be considered. C 32 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN desires board in country within commuting distance; state terms. Y 240 Times Annex.

Lady pianist desires room, board, in country, within commuting distance. P 137 Times.

Wanted—Country home for nervous invalid near New York. X 371 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

21ST, 35 EAST.—Large and small front rooms, back parlor; kitchenette; telephone.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; hot water heat; phone.

31ST ST., 112 EAST.—Large front room; twin beds; gentlemen; private house.

34TH, 123 EAST.—Rooms, private baths; central; splendid neighborhood; near Hotel Vanderbilt.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Choice large room; bath; electricity; select; one, two gentlemen.

East Side.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two elegantly furnished bedrooms; bath between, together or separate.

61ST, 169 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; electricity; desirable surroundings; telephone.

64TH, (606 Park Av.)—$5, large room; kitchenette; housekeeping; hall; $2.

82D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, comfortable steam-heated front room, $5. Ackermann.

90TH, 117 EAST.—Parlor and adjoining bedroom; newly furnished; southern exposure. Gibb.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath; private house. Owner.

LEXINGTON AV., 235, NEAR 36TH ST.—Doctor's office; modern conveniences, service; other rooms, bath. Tel. M. H. 728.

LEXINGTON AV., 175, (31st.)—Attractive room, high-class elevator apartment; gentleman. Vreeland.

LEXINGTON AV., 801.—Elegant large parlor, connecting room; suitable doctor, dentist, dressmaker.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without private bath.

West Side.

8TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelors; hot water plant; electricity; references.

15TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3-$6; telephone.

45TH, 211 WEST.—Opposite Hotel Astor; back parlor for rent; small room.

52D, (538 Lexington Av.)—Elegant, sunny back parlor; private house; absolute cleanliness; convenience; breakfast; moderate terms; telephone.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable large, cozy, top floor, front room; home comforts.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Call or telephone; small desirable rooms; reasonable. 271 Columbus.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Large room, with alcove, adjoining bath; refined; telephone, electricity.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 8655.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, $7; other, $6; running water; gentlemen.

66TH ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; hot, cold water; private family.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also large room, adjoining bath.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; single, en suite; all conveniences; strictly private house.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; suite with private bath, or will divide.

71ST, 269 WEST.—Third front; twin beds, electric light, southern exposure, modern conveniences; private family; well kept; reasonable; also ballroom, bath, telephone, &c.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, alcove; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; also parlor; convenient transportation; telephone.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny back parlor, with bath; living, business gentleman.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Comfortable, large, sunny room; private bath; continuous hot water.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms; tiled bath; together, separately; electricity, steam heat; private house; reasonable; party with high references; bachelors only. Columbus 1242.

72D, 154 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity, running water, phone; references.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large hall room; steam heat; electricity; near bath; gentleman; $4.

72D.—Subway; attractive large front room, opposite bath; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 684, Apt. 1-C.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; board; references; subway; phone.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large rooms with and without private bath; small room; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Delightfully quiet, newly furnished rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 281 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium sized room; bath adjoining; telephone.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, second floor; private bath; electricity; private family; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms, 1st, 2d floor; private bath; reasonable.

159 WEST 76TH ST.
Rooms, singly, en suite, bath; electricity; references.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Suite, newly furnished; ideal. Delmonte, Apt. 23.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms, single, en suite; private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Two elegant rooms, kitchenette; one exceptionally attractive room; privileges; reasonable.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; bath or studios; also skylight. Schuyler 2528.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms in Christian home; reasonable; references.

77TH, 105 WEST.—Large front; also small rooms; bath; board optional. Arrance.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room with dressing room; all conveniences.

78TH, 206 WEST.—Large parlor and bedroom suite with kitchenette; southern exposure; absolute cleanliness; maid service; $50; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, southern exposure, adjoining shower bath; references; select.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family; electricity; shower baths.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished house, desirable vacancies; refined surroundings; very reasonable.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Small room; lavatory; private family; near Broadway; gentleman; $3.50. Morrison.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Comfortable medium room; steam, electricity, continuous hot water; $5.

81ST, 231 WEST.—Attractive room, with lavatory; facing Broadway; exclusive apartment. HOLTON.

81ST, 132 WEST.—Desirable large front room; quiet private house; phone; references.

81ST, 169 WEST, (The Ingleside.)—Neatest, prettiest rooms; $8.50 up; telephone. Fuller.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; twin beds; alcove; running water; telephone; references.

82D, 53 WEST.—Large, small rooms back parlor; homelike; private family; telephone; gentlemen.

82D, (451 West End Av.)—Large, comfortable front room; telephone. Lounsberry.

84TH ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Schuyler 7012. Crocker.

84TH ST., 33 WEST.
Splendid rooms; gentlemen; elegant baths; conveniences.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual rooms, with bath; every convenience; breakfast served.

85TH, 114 WEST.—Front parlor, private bath; suitable two; electricity; phone.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, lavatory; suitable refined couple; telephone.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Large sunny front room, private bath; private house; telephone.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, pleasant rooms; private house; refined location; references exchanged.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Large room

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.
Registered accountant to take charge of office; executive position desired N 314 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Experienced junior desires position with reputable firm; Christian; American; first-class references furnished. M 95 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS, auditors, books opened, closed; financial statements prepared. C 58 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTING, &c.—Extra work wanted evenings; experienced accounting, banking, insurance. Archer, 239 East 25th St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT desires to connect with firm of C. P. A.'s; wide experience. E. G. Bunsman. Phone Fordham 2080.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced in Certified Public Accountants' office; desires position; references. N 257 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, Office Manager.—Trained executive, capable of taking complete charge. A 210 Times Downtown.

ABILITY AND LOYALTY OFFERED.
A man of 15 years' experience, energetic and alert, qualified to assume charge of a department or for position as assistant to executive needing a "right-hand man" in every sense of the word; of a thoughtful and constructive turn of mind, possessing executive ability and initiative; excellent references; age 33; experience covers sales promotion, advertising, mail-order work, purchasing, office management; schooled in detail; practiced in principles of system and efficiency. N 287 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, (28,)
MARRIED, EXPERIENCED, MERCHANDISING ABILITY; SALARY $4,000. N 49 TIMES.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Has ably planned, handled advertising of big institutions, manufacturing, technical, mail order, magazine, trade paper, newspaper, booklets, folders, &c.; writes business-getting copy; college graduate, (32,) employed; open for engagement; adapts himself quickly, efficiently. M 105 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, thoroughly experienced and reliable, favorably acquainted throughout Eastern territory, seeks opportunity on established general or class publication; highest references. M 144 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER
of well known high-class department store for past ten years open for new engagement; successful record; sales increased from $1,500,000 to $8,000,000; highest indorsement of employers. N 58 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Detail and mechanical man, 20, seeks agency connection; 5 years' experience; moderate salary. M 94 Times.

AGENT.—Purchasing agent, (35,) with wide experience; past seven years buyer of all raw material and supplies for ten manufacturing plants; best references; salary to start, $3,600. Competent. N 208 Times Downtown.

AM YOUNG EXECUTIVE, have brains, can use them, organizing ability, general universal education and experience make me fit for many positions; capable at figures, correspondent, French, English, and German; am worth interviewing. Deschler, Woolworth Bldg.

A POSITION of responsibility, where ability will merit advancement, sought by a young man, 23, thoroughly conversant with office management; accountant, statistician, executive ability, quick perception, pleasing personality, recommendations, business and personal. N 220 Times Downtown.

A REAL SALESMAN,
who has had large success with big things in drug sundries, grocery, and department store trade everywhere, wants a REAL opportunity with a live concern producing a specialty for this trade; prepared to formulate and execute novel, compelling, selling plans; travel anywhere and give continuous, intelligent service; must be a big position that will make large earnings possible; highest reference; bond if desired. X 200 Times Annex.

ARE you a busy executive? Need some one to take the detail from your shoulders? I am doing that now. Need a real assistant? I am sales and advertising manager, want to better myself. I have common sense; plenty of ambition; good education, including legal; am versatile; have executive ability. Y 219 Times Annex.

ARCHITECTS.
Builder, well known, age 48, wants position with architectural firm; approximate estimates, superintend construction and office manager. M 65 Times.

ARTIST.—Young man, varied commercial experience, advertising designer and illustrator, wants to connect with live concern where he can advance himself; would locate anywhere; moderate salary. M 176 Times.

ATTENDANT OR COMPANION.
Capable of doing massage, gymnastics, and chiropody; would prefer going away for the Summer; could take care of boys or girls. Z 356 Times Annex.

AUDITOR, (34,) experienced in 80 manufacturing lines, desires permanent position with a growing manufacturer; now employed by the largest certified public accounting firm in the country; prepares high-class statements and is thoroughly conversant with cost work; possesses initiative and originality, and is a leader. X 378 Times Annex.

AUDITOR and office executive, having 15 years' experience with various large corporations, seeks responsible position with large corporation; highest references. N 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—OFFICE MANAGER.
Intelligent, tactful, well-educated married man, (35,) seeks permanent position; competent accountant; 15 years' record; experienced executive; responsible, confidential positions.
N 231 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 32; expert stenographer, credit man, and correspondent; 12 years' experience in office management; familiar with legal and financial matters. C 42 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, employed, wishes change; qualified by long, practical experience, various lines; save big bills having accounts straightened out. N 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, office man, practical, efficient executive, modern business methods, desires position; salary, $25; references. Permanent, N 309 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, six years' practical experience, take entire charge, render financial statement, seeks responsible position; unquestionable references. N 33 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Correspondent, Stenographer, (26;) married; employed entire charge of office; thorough accountant; salary to start, $25. A 221 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, credit man wants position with good future; assume full charge; moderate salary; excellent reference. M 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT. — Eleven years' experience in accounting, office management, and secretarial duties; best references. N 318 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28.)—Nine years' public and mercantile accounting experience; operating and financial statements; full charge; $25. A 213 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) high school graduate, three years' experience, well recommended, trial balance, controlling accounts, $10. Moskowitz, 427 East 121st.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent double entry, trial balance; office details; references. M 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT desires position; best references. L. Koomendy, 310 East 57th.

BOOKKEEPER with broad experience; financial statements; cost work; highest credentials. H 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) experienced, thoroughly competent; references; salary moderate. Leonard, 991 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, (25;) 8 years' thorough experience; can take full charge of any office; $20. J. B., 536 E. 87th.

CAN YOU USE
Young man, 23, energetic, well-bred high school graduate salesman of ability? Anything where attention will bring advancement. Penn, 308 East 76th St.

CAPABLE, EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, NOW HOLDING RESPONSIBLE POSITION, DESIRES EMPLOYMENT OFFERING LARGER FUTURE; EXCELLENT CORRESPONDENT AND UNDERSTANDS OFFICE MANAGEMENT; ALSO FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN; MODERATE SALARY ACCEPTABLE. M 77 TIMES.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife, intelligent, competent, unincumbered, seek place as caretakers of private residence or estate in or adjoining New York City; best of references as to character and industry. Y 221 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, American, married, 38, with many years' experience with high-grade cars, wishes good position; country preferred; honest, industrious, and good appearance; expert driver for city, country, and touring; references. Clear, 10 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Charles Deagan, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4050.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, 34, desires high-grade position; employed at present; long experience city, touring; highest references; clear record; $30 week. M 82 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes a steady position; good mechanic; drive any make car; good reference; neat, obliging, sober. G. C., 307 West 44th St. Tel. 5140 Bryant.

CHAUFFEUR, (24;) single; temperate; experienced mechanic; careful driver; 3 years' experience; private references. H., 144 West 127th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Italian, married, wishes position, private family; careful driver; best references. Papale, 72 Lamport Av., Westchester.

CHAUFFEUR, careful driver, all cars; 8 years' experience; good mechanic; makes all repairs; good references; private only. Write F. W., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

CHAUFFEUR, aged 26, single, first-class reference, over 2 years in last position, good mechanic, will go anywhere; salary expected, $30 week. M 88 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) experienced, wishes position with private family; city or country, sober, industrious man; references. N 38 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, (26,) 12 years' experience foreign, American cars; A1 references. Scheiblin, 528 East 89th. Lenox 6211.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; seven years; any car; city, country; private. Louis Schwartz, 1,268 3d Av. Lenox 3188.

CHAUFFEUR.—Eight years' experience; furnish best references; can drive and care for any car made. Forcht, 102 1st St.

CHAUFFEUR, &c.—Japanese chauffeur and useful who graduated school recently. T., 624 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, desires position, private. R. P. Platt, Bay Shore, L. I.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER; college graduate; experienced in chemical control and analytical work. X 377 Times Annex.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY ASSISTANT; three years' experience; salary, $75. M 112 Times.

COACHMAN, single; thoroughly experienced, horses, careful driver; city or country; just disengaged; terms moderate; milk, generally useful; superior references. Thomas, 125 E. 34th St.

CLERICAL.—Young man, (21,) desires clerical position, anything; 3 years' office experience; salary $10. Henry Finley, Fosdick Av., Brooklyn.

CLERK.—Young man, 20, desires position as clerk; experienced; salary $15. M 140 Times.

COOK.—Japanese; first-class cook; club, family; reference. Taka, 184 High St., Brklyn.

CORRESPONDENT, sales, collections, complaints; college graduate; excellent record; stars moderate. N 321 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, (Danish,) with 4 children, youngest child 8 years, oldest 9 years, just landed; man first-class gardener; wife willing to assist for board; wages reasonable. Employment Agency, 668 Lexington Av.

COUPLE, (HOLLANDERS,)
no children, wish position; man as gardener, wife as general housekeeper; A1 references; 4 years last place. N 344 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, (20,) over six years' credit experience, competent stenographer, with last firm four years, desires position where merit assures future. M 157 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Capable designer, inventive, 12 years' shop and office experience. N 339 Times Downtown.

ENTRY CLERK.—Ledger experience and keeping of stock records; references. P 177 Times.

EXECUTIVE.
Energetic and alert, with ability, tact and initiative; has a thorough knowledge of modern accounting methods and corporation management; experience covers office management, organizing, systematizing, credits, collections, finance, purchasing and sales promotion; desires to make a change to a position where a real future awaits a man of his qualifications. N 157 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—I am alive, wide awake, with eighteen years' experience qualifying me to head a department or assist an executive in developing, constructing, and perfecting his plans and ideas; 38 years old; excellent references; experience covers purchasing, sales promotion, advertising, mail order work, office and general management, correspondence, and property and money accountability. X 20 Times.

EXECUTIVE, highly trained, competent, at present in own business, wants position in broader field; salary $10,000. N 57 Times.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT.
Capable of thorough business development of large enterprise from the raw; practical horse, beef cattle and hog raiser; Western and Eastern experiences. M 84 Times.

FARMER.—A gentleman wishes to secure position for his farmer. Address 66 West 55th St.

GARDENER, (head,) Scotch, married, thoroughly experienced in gardening, farming, and general management of country estate, wishes responsible position; excellent references as to ability and character. A. M., 216 Cleveland St., Port Chester, N. Y.

GARDENER.
Hollander, married, no children, A1 references about habitudes and character, 4 years in last place, wishes position on private country place; wife willing to do laundry. N 343 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, single, 29; take charge of gentleman's place; thorough knowledge of greenhouse, fruit, flowers, vegetables; highest references, including one from Department Agriculture, Washington. Care of Hurley, 50 Convent Av., New York.

GARDENER HEAD wishes position private estate; life experience; married, no family; best references. Gardener, Beatrice St., Jamaica, L. I.

GARDENER, married, Scotchman, 20 years' experience outside, under glass; best references from past and present employers. X 347 Times Annex.

GARDENER.—English; single; age 30; practical, capable man. M 167 Times.

GENTLEMAN in active business wants to retire; would like charge large apartment or office building. C 32 Times Annex.

HEAD BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager.—(32;) university graduate; to take general charge; desires a position of responsibility and trust with progressive house. A 205 Times Downtown.

HOTEL NIGHT CLERK (30) wishes position; best references; city. N 336 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMAN, experienced, would like position. Write or call 244 East 53d St.

HUNTER,
trapper, and fisherman, 8 years' experience in the north woods of Minnesota, educated and reliable, wants position with gentleman; go anywhere; references. M 151 Times.

HUSTLING producer, 27, exceptional references, experienced, can adopt any line, no side lines; have sold drug department store New York, New England, adjacent. N 30 Times.

INSPECTOR
mechanical and engineering experience, familiar with ammunition inspection and production; 14 years' experience. M 89 Times.

INSURANCE BROKERS.—Young man who can control insurance wants position with reliable broker; salary and commission. M 171 Times.

MANAGER.—Wanted, position as office manager; have had 14 years' experience, handling salesmen, credits, office help, and office details, in confidence; age 45; can furnish satisfactory reference and surety bond if required. N 9 Times.

MANAGER for Branch or Office.—Thoroughly conversant bookkeeping; credit man; installments, collections, correspondence, discounts, or any position of trust. Box X 235 Times Annex.

MAN, with few years' banking experience, seeks position; splendid penman; fine at figures; knowledge of typewriting; excellent references as to character, honesty, and ability; am a competent and efficient man. What have you to offer? Address X 376 Times Annex.

MAN, good education, executive ability, initiative, thorough business experience, desires connection affording real opportunity for one who can demonstrate ability to produce and capacity for work; age 33. N 336 Times Downtown.

MARRIED MAN, (35,) speaks, writes Spanish, French, English, German, Latin-American experience, desires position U. S. or abroad. Address 892 Amsterdam Av., A. B.

MASSEUR.—To call at gentleman's residence; hospital graduate; best city references. Phone Schuyler 3715. 225 West 80th. Marvin.

MASSEUR.—Position wanted by graduate masseur in Turkish bath, or work in this line. Y 218 Times Annex.

MATHEMATICIAN-Statistician.—University training, experienced, common sense, initiative, irresistible analytical powers; executive capacity; seeks connection with large establishment. M 270 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC.—Steamfitter wishes steady position; take charge of office of loft building; can make repairs. M 135 Times.

MR. BUSINESS MAN, DO YOU NEED A CAPABLE $2,500 MAN IN YOUR OFFICE? AGE 27, UNIVERSITY GRADUATE; UNUSUAL EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE. X 206 TIMES ANNEX.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

MR. EMPLOYER: SOME ONE NEEDS MY SERVICES. ARE YOU THE ONE? Civil engineer, university graduate, (25,) American, good appearance, 4 years building construction, one firm, office, field experience, hustler, wants position at once; best references. M 70 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, secretarial training, university education, 28, seeks connection where ability assures advancement; ten years' general business experience; concise correspondent; qualified executive; ability handling important details; knowledge efficiency methods; retentive memory, quick conception, pleasing personality, convincing business, and personal recommendations. N 36 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER AND ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, highly indorsed by recent employers for fitness and ability, seeks position in the above capacity; practical in installing office systems and organization; familiar with cost and commercial accounting. Write N 100, 1,464 3d Av.

OFFICE MANAGER, American, 27, thorough commercial and legal training, bookkeeper, stenographer, typist, systematizer, collection correspondent; assume entire charge; executive ability; exceptional credentials. C 62 Times Annex.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, 28, open for engagement; fourteen years clothing manufacturing lines, &c.; experienced accountant, stenographer, correspondent, credit man; highest credentials. Stark, 26 West 113th.

ORGANIST and CHOIRMASTER seeks position near New York; musician sixteen years; salary moderate. N 307 Times Downtown.

OUTSIDE WORK.—A clean-cut, live, progressive American, age 27, would like outside work, where initiative and get-there qualities will count; highest recommendations. L 372 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER and accountant; highest references from present employer; thoroughly conversant with improved methods of accounting and office practices, also cost accounting. C 54 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, executive, open for engagement with corporation; understands accounting; best references; aged 30 years. N 327 Times Downtown.

ORGANIST and CHOIRMASTER, experienced, desires position in church from May 1; highest references; chorus or quartet choir. Console, 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

POSITION WANTED FOR CHAUFFEUR. STEADY POSITION DESIRED FOR MY CHAUFFEUR; EXPERT MECHANIC, RELIABLE DRIVER; SOBER AND HONEST; HAS DRIVEN MY 45-6 DELAUNEY, RECENTLY DISPOSED OF; WAGES, $30. ADDRESS R. G., ROOM 1,167 FIFTH AV. BLDG.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—I would like to act as secretary to some man of large affairs; preferably one who travels; young; educated; stenographer. Box 292, Times, 2 Rector St.

POULTRYMAN.—Young single man, Cornell training, manage or assist; year's practical experience; private or commercial; executive ability; good habits; references. A 220 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY to man of affairs; good stenographer, correspondent, general office man; energetic, with tact, and engaging personality; splendid experience and references. N 345 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, 31; excellent correspondent; experienced, flexible, efficient office executive, stenographer; sound business man; highly educated. N 292 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING MAN.—Need a live man? Here's one—23 years of age; 5 years' purchasing experience—wants opportunity to win recognition through intelligence, initiative, and hard work. C 44 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT, manufacturing line; thoroughly acquainted with buying metals, machine tools, and factory supplies; now employed. M 334 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MAN.—Ten years' experience; charge of property, collecting rents, leasing; knows value repairs, violations. M 134 Times.

REAL ESTATE. — Energetic, dependable young man, (22,) experienced collecting, maintenance, desires position; highest credentials furnished. A 207 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—I desire to represent New York firm in Central New York, with Utica headquarters. Address Commercial Traveler, care Letter Carrier 17, Utica, N. Y.

RUSSIAN, college graduate, experienced typist, correspondent, translator, desires position; highest references. A. T. Asairud, 941 Simpson St., Bronx.

SALES MANAGER, EXECUTIVE.—Experienced; accustomed large responsibilities; will soon be released from present connections 10 years' standing owing to war conditions and lack of raw materials; competent as secretary or manager large manufacturer or export firm; exceptional references and backing. N 50 Times.

SALES MANAGER.
Energetic, alert, with executive ability, tact and initiative, desires to make a change; is at present employed by large manufacturer, who distributes his products nationally to retail grocers and confectioners through a large sales force; wishes to obtain position where real ability and hard work is appreciated and fittingly compensated. N 56 Times.

SALESMAN.—A PRODUCER
with successful selling record can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principle of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution. X 214 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.
Thoroughly familiar with New England territory, as cigar placer, seeks position; 15 years' experience; a successful record; wholesale and retail trade in several lines; wide acquaintance in all parts of the country am at present employed, but desire change, where ability and competency will lead to successful business career; A1 references. Y 236 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—High-grade salesman who is making good desires to connect with some reputable concern as representative in the State of Maryland and D. C.; am looking for a man's job; 10 years' experience as head of my own business; established office and automobile. Address Y 208 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, ST. LOUIS.
Sales manager with office in St. Louis wishes to connect with manufacturing concern that wants representation in this territory; credentials to prove my ability; give full particulars. P. O. Box 913, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN, high-class; character, determination, appearance; am a worker; can earn $8,000-$5,000; references; desire permanent connections with responsible institution only. M 145 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
The man you have been looking for, efficient hustler, clean cut, honest; best credentials; high-class man for high-class firm; no schemes. C 64 Times.

SALESMAN, (35,) fourteen years on road, at present employed, desires change; good reason; excellent reference; salary or commission and expenses. M 168 Times.

SALESMAN or CLERK, 30. Christian, experienced houserfurnishing; dependable, faithful, honest. M 139 Times.

SALESMAN desires line part time; full-time proposition if successful. N 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 36; acquainted with office trade, also department store trade throughout the country; can furnish highest references. Address C 66 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, high class, wishes represent reliable concern Greater New York; commission; no drawing account. H., 944 Columbus Av.

SALESMAN.—Young office man desires outside position, preferably as salesman; some experience local territory; salary. M 159 Times.

SECRETARY.—(Social or private;) young man; university education; fluent speaker four languages; direct affairs in every detail, here and abroad; invaluable to firm with foreign business; now manager importing house; will travel; exceptional references. "Pan-American," H 351 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, (29,) experienced executive, able correspondent, capable manager, highest references, (stenographer incidentally,) wishes responsible position. Manager, 5,598 Broadway.

SECRETARY.
Alert, discreet, dependable; just the man you want at your right hand; American; 26; married; record flawless. H. M. Schoonmaker, 194 Maple St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—College graduate, 22, refined, energetic, and ambitious, experienced in newspaper work, desires position as a private secretary. Write J., 2,857 Broadway.

SECRETARY, high grade; evenings; valuable assistant business or literary man; unusual experience; knowledge accounting and finance. N 206 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man, refined, cultured, would accompany gentleman as companion. N 332 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK AND SUPPLY BUYER OR RECEIVING ROOM MANAGER.
Young man, 12 years' experience as shipping clerk and supply buyer, understands export and domestic shipping, capable purchaser of stationery, boxes, paper, twine, &c., seeks an opening where proven ability will merit appreciation; high-class references. Address N 48 Times.

SHIRT CUTTER, LONG EXPERIENCE, GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, WISHES POSITION WITH RELIABLE HOUSE; CITY OR OUT OF TOWN; BEST REFERENCE. N 81 TIMES.

SALESMAN covering Middle West over seven years wishes to make arrangements with reliable concern. R. R., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY.—Youngman, 21, possessing college education, three years' experience as secretary to the manager of a large concern, desires position where ability will mean promotion; capable stenographer and splendid correspondent; best references. A 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — FAST DICTATION; TRANSCRIBES ACCURATELY AND RAPIDLY; CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER; $10. FRIEDA STOCKFISCH, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERIENCED, FAST, ACCURATE; NOT AFRAID HARD WORK; NEAT APPEARANCE. FELIX BRAHAM, STENOTYPE CO., 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) high school graduate, experienced, seeking position where earnest effort will be rewarded by advancement. N 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert typist, desires work spare time; business, technical, general; manuscripts; reasonable charges; neat, accurate work. N 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position with chance for advancement; competent, willing worker; eight years' experience; salary, $18. N 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Boy, age 17, desires position; beginner. J. Maher, 168 Palisade Av., Yonkers.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; traffic, purchasing; executive ability; initiated; salary moderate. Hickson, 211 West 66th.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, (22,) expert; experienced correspondent, systematizer; $20. Ame, 8 West 118th.

STENOGRAPHER, (24,) not speedy but efficient, sound judgment, responsible. N 277 Times Downtown.

STEWARD-MANAGER, (37,) representing well, good references, able to take full charge of restaurant department of club or hotel; 20 years' experience. N 6 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT wishes position for high-class elevator house or non-housekeeping apartment house; understands elevators, steam boilers, electric pumps, motors, and repairs of all descriptions; best of references; no family. Superintendent, 36 East 40th.

SUPERINTENDENT. 19 years' experience installing power heating and automatic sprinkler apparatus, wishes to make a change; open for engagement April 1; best of references; age 37. N 307 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGER desires to locate with manufacturing plant desiring the services of a high-class, competent man; have been connected officially with large railroad corporation and understand business thoroughly; age 30, married and can furnish references. X 374 Times Annex.

TWO BROTHERS, English, seek situations; one gardener, other chauffeur, handy man. M 83 Times.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MANAGEMENT, DESIRES A CONNECTION AFTER APRIL 1; BEST REFERENCES CHARACTER, ABILITY. Y 204 TIMES ANNEX.

VALET.—Position wanted by graduated Swedish masseur as valet, including care for a gentleman, in all its branches; or for invalid or semi-invalid gentleman; best references and education. Y 217 Times Annex.

WIDOW wishes position in country for her son, (19) nineteen years; Adirondacks preferred. L. Weiss, 264 Himrod St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 31 years, college education, six years' sales experience, desires position with concern that appreciates ability and personality. Address H. G. D., Room 46, 102 Chambers St., New York City.

YOUNG college man, 20, seeks commercial position; bright, intelligent, energetic and industrious; knowledge foreign languages, expert figurer, excellent penman. Address E. C., 2,960 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) commercial experience, reliable concern; well posted on reviving samples; selling ability; inside preferred. M 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, Christian, at present employed, desires to better himself; has held present position for 8 years. T. M., Box 279 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Japanese, graduate of business college, wishes position in office; willing to start at bottom. H. M., 184 High St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 22, intelligent, wishes office position with reliable concern. N 323 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) ambitious, seeks permanent position; anxious to learn business; has clerical and sales experience; references. William Kuenstner, 723 Elton Av., city.

YOUNG MAN having ten years' experience selling millinery would like to make connection with reliable house. P 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, intelligent, desires outside position in reputable house; salary, $10. Mothner, 464 West 152d St., city.

YOUNG MAN wishes position; best references. Al. Edvabsky, 12 Belvidere St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 25, experienced office assistant; best of references. M. V., 812 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position offering advancement; best references. M 113 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT—Require in our misses' coat and suit department several experienced saleswomen; only those with first-class experience will be considered.

ALSO,

HAIRDRESSING PARLOR—Require thoroughly experienced operators, competent to do both hairdressing and manicuring; only those having had experience in first-class establishments need apply by mail or in person to Superintendent.

ALSO,

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING—Require a number of girls, over 18 years of age, to wrap parcels; bring proof of age. Apply to Superintendent Department of Wrapping, subway floor, central building.

ADDRESSERS (hand) wanted by publishing house; must be experienced; piecework. Apply 836 Hudson St., 3d floor.

ADVERTISING.—Confidential secretary to head of New York agency; expert stenographer; one familiar with knowledge of dictaphone preferred; must be familiar with agency work and thoroughly competent; write full details concerning past experience and salary desired. Box N 23 Times.

APPRENTICE and errand girl for dressmaking. Mme. 2 West 46th St.

An exceptional position with large corporation, with general offices in uptown district, is offered a smart, high-class young lady in their advertising department; previous office experience desirable but not necessary; no ordinary clerks and bookkeepers need apply; state age, education, experience, if any, and salary desired to commence. Address in own handwriting, Box N 61 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and INVOICE Clerk.—Moderate salary; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 237 Times Annex.

AT ONCE.—Two experienced business women; permanent position and excellent renumeration; must be able to negotiate with professional and high class business men; send record of experience. M 102 Times.

ASSISTANT BUYER
IN DRESS TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an assistant buyer for their dress trimming dept.; a desirable position, at liberal salary is offered, to one possessing both experience and taste. Apply by letter, addressing "Trimmings," Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AV.—MADISON AV., 34TH—35TH STS.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN IN THEIR WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR AND MISSES' SUIT AND DRESS DEPARTMENTS; ALSO OF A FEW CAPABLE WOMEN AS HEADS OF SECTIONS; APPLICANTS MUST HAVE A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF ABOVE STOCKS. APPLY BY LETTER, INDICATING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, ADDRESSING DEPT. U.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO.,
5TH AV. AND 38TH ST.,
Require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for their
WAIST,
NECKWEAR,
AND HOSIERY DEPARTMENTS.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
Employes' Entrance,
6 E. 38th St.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. & 38th St.,
Require the services of
SALESWOMEN
for their departments of
WOMEN'S SUITS,
WOMEN'S COATS,
WOMEN'S DRESSES.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.
Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance,
6 East 38th St.

Benwit Teller & Co.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
require the services of
tall, experienced
STOCK GIRLS
for their Women's Suit, Coat, and Gown Departments.

Exceptional opportunity offered to those able to present a neat appearance and accustomed to the highest class of trade.
Employment Department,
Employes' Entrance.
6 East 38th St.

BOOKKEEPERS AND BILLERS.
Experienced loose-leaf sales ledger bookkeepers required, with department store experience; also experienced Ellis or Elliott-Fisher billing machine operators. Good wages, permanent position, and advancement. Apply by letter, Dept. R. O., giving full particulars.
All replies strictly confidential.
BEST & CO.,
5th Av. and 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good double entry bookkeeper; state age, salary, and experience. N 133 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted; experienced. L. F. Wanner Co., 315 4th Av., Room 1,911.

CLERK and stenographer, with knowledge of plain bookkeeping; position in country, 35 miles from New York; permanent; wages $40 per month. H 378 Times Downtown.

COOK.—General housekeeper; must understand infant; two in family; good salary; reference. Evenings 7 o'clock. Karp, 127 West 111th.

COMPANION.—Gentlewoman wanted, with vigorous mentality, and not afraid to "rough it," to go as companion with woman of neurotic tendency through the South for two months; canoeing probable; will start in less than two weeks. Apply H 386 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, experienced, and assistant bookkeeper, Christian firm, wanted by a large manufacturing concern; state salary and experience. P 201 Times Downtown.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—Good home and good wages; Mrs. Bella Hammer, 2,118 3d St., Brooklyn.

DENTIST'S ASSISTANT wanted; salary $10. State qualifications and information in first letter. N 148 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR in large manufacturing house; good opportunity for one capable of handling department; must be an American, of good education, neat and careful operator, rapid typist; state age, references, experience, and salary expected. H 373 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK in office of large corporation; girl of good education with considerable filing experience; give full information regarding age, nationality, education, experience, salary, &c. M 165 Times.

FOLDERS, experienced on tissue paper patterns. Apply to Mr. Bidwell, 84 Hubert St., 3 blocks below Desbrosses St.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED STOCK GIRLS
FOR
MISSES' AND WOMEN'S SUITS.

$8.00 per week, steady position with good chance for advancement to active girls over 18 years of age.
Apply Monday 8:30 A. M., Superintendent's Office, Main Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN
FOR THEIR
TRIMMING AND BUTTON DEPARTMENT.
Apply at employment office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
MILLINERS
for their
MILLINERY WORKROOM.
Apply at employment office,
5th Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of
SALESWOMEN
for their
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Only those having experience in selling high-grade shoes need apply.
Apply at employment office,
5th Floor, 32d St. side.

HOUSEKEEPER and cook for six men; small portable house near chemical factory in sparsely inhabited part of New Jersey; competent, refined, elderly widow desired. Write National Synthetic Company, Perth Amboy, N. J., giving age, wages, and full particulars.

HOUSEWORKER.—Woman, white, as housework on small farm for family of three; position for boy, 14 to 17 years, in garden and poultry work. Write Brantwood Farm, Summit, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young competent white woman to do cooking, washing, and ironing; small family in apartment; $35 monthly; best references required. Toy, 411 West End Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman for general housework in small house in Oyster Bay for one lady only. Call today until 4 P. M., 2,322 8th Av., (near 151st St.,) Mrs. Pollitz.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl for general housework in small apartment. Apply Sunday, between 2 and 4, 119 Washington Place, Apartment 9.

HOUSEKEEPER. (Working.) — French, or Southern colored woman; references required. Call after 10 A. M. Sunday, 210 5th Av. Auston.

HOUSEWORK.—Maid for general housework; Capable cook. Call after 10 A. M. Sunday, 210 5th Av. Auston.

HOUSEWORKER.—White girl for general housework. Apt. E4, 100 Morningside Drive. Call, or telephone Morningside 6272.

MAID.—Wanted, in nearby suburban city, a practical woman, a maid of all work, yet not a drudge, a semi-companion with enough good judgment to fall into her proper place; only gentleman and wife, middle aged, tastes simple, refined; to right person very desirable conditions; references indispensable. Address Room 708, Hudson Terminal Building.

MILLINERY
APPRENTICES WANTED.
Paid while learning. Burby, 714 5th Av.

MILLINERY SALESWOMEN wanted; either 5th Av. or department store experience required. Burby, Inc., 714 5th Av.

MILLINERY SALESLADY, only thorough, accustomed to highest class of trade of 5th Av. need apply. X 355 Times Annex.

MILLINERY TRIMMER for out-of-town position with good concern. Apply Monday, after 9 o'clock, Judkins & McCormick Co., 10 West 20th St.

NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A CORRESPONDENT IN THEIR BUREAU OF ADJUSTMENTS; ONE HAVING EXPERIENCE IN THIS PARTICULAR LINE OF WORK. A. B., L. T. TIMES.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Competent, experienced young woman, who understands physical care of young children; best references required. 234 Ballantine Parkway, Newark, N. J. Telephone Branch Brook 1751.

NURSE, between 20 and 30 years of age, for child 2 years old in Montclair, N. J.; state experience, references, and nationality; $30 to $35 monthly. Write for interview, 802 Hudson Terminal.

NURSE for infant; must be thoroughly competent; young woman preferred; references essential. Address Box N 82 Times.

SALESWOMEN WANTED.
Good wages, steady positions, and rapid advancement offered to bright, capable young women between 18 and 30 years of age, in Shirtwaists, Shoes, Corset Waists, Underwear, Children's and Women's Millinery, Suits and Dresses. Apply early in person to Superintendent or by mail.
All replies strictly confidential.
BEST & CO.,
5th Av. and 35th St.

SALESWOMEN.—We want two educated women, over 24, to learn our business; $10 per month to start; references required. D. E. Brainerd, 220 West 42d St.

SECRETARY.—Young lady possessing good education, initiative, executive ability, and complete knowledge of double entry bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting; please state age, salary, and experience. H 363 Times Downtown.

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRLS
Wanted to learn the business of retail selling in specialty house; start in as messengers with good salaries; good care; permanent positions; r

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOY, about 16 years or age, in office of jewelry factory; one recently from school preferred. N 304 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; must have A1 references; answer in own penmanship; salary, $4. B. R., Box 200 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Smart office boy wanted at once. Singer Building, Room 2,906.

BRIGHT HIGH SCHOOL BOY wanted for advertising department of big department store; splendid opportunity for live wire; reply in own handwriting. L 6 Times.

BUSINESS MANAGER.
Manufacturer with large and varied interests needs high grade business man, 30 to 40 years of age, who has, in addition to general business knowledge a thorough knowledge of modern methods of manufacturing accounting and costing; state age, nationality education, experience and salary expected. T. C., 151 Times Downtown.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT.—Resident buyer desires young man of about 17 to 20 years to assist notion buyer; one who has experience in these lines preferred. X 349 Times Annex.

CAPABLE MAN; must be experienced in advertising and selling plans; good opportunity; state experience. B. S., 206 Times Downtown.

CHIEF ELECTRICIAN WANTED
by Long Island City factory having four thousand horse-power installation; must have good electrical education and references as to past work and character; steady work and desirable position for right man. Apply to L. C. Reynolds, General Vehicle Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.

CHEMIST or chemical engineer wanted as assistant Superintendent in a dye products manufacturing concern in Newark; must start at once; state training, salary expected, and references. N 11 Times.

CLERKS, &c.—Wanted, by a large manufacturing concern located fifty miles out of New York, a number of clean-cut young men who have had experience as entry clerks, timekeepers, and shop clerks; must be unusually quick at figuring; in applying state age, experience, and salary. Box Y 206 Times Annex.

CLERKS.—ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND FANCY FEATHERS; GOOD STOCK CLERKS; EXPERIENCED ONLY NEED APPLY; STATE REFERENCES. ADDRESS BOX A 233 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Boy in builder's office as time and charge clerk. Write J. D., 1,364 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL BANKING CONCERN WANTS FIRST-CLASS CORRESPONDENT SPEAKING ENGLISH AND SPANISH FLUENTLY; COMPETENT TO HANDLE CORRESPONDENCE WITHOUT DICTATION; MUST HAVE GENERAL BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; NO APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED UNLESS FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED ARE GIVEN. ADDRESS REPLY, A 236 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COMPANION.—Young man, companion to a boy of 18 years; hours 9 till 6; write, stating experience. N 51 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR—Experienced and assistant bookkeeper; Christian firm wanted by large manufacturing concern; state salary and experience. P 262 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT wanted; must be good at dictation, have knowledge of accounts, and office details; good position for right party; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. M 160 Times.

COUPLE wanted to take charge of a kennel of small dogs on a private place in the country; no previous experience necessary, but references required as to character, faithfulness, and intelligence. H 309 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN for prominent New York house; thorough experience in credits, familiarity with typewriter, good appearance, even temper essential qualifications; banking experience desirable; state age, references, salary expected. M 74 Times.

DESIGNER.—Wanted, by a large manufacturer, the services of an A1 designer of laces for levers lace machines, who is able to create original and distinctive designs. Y 248 Times Annex.

DESIGNER and DRAUGHTSMAN on electric and gas fixtures; state experience also salary. P 267 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, &c., wanted by manufacturing company near New York; a first-class mechanical draftsman on pumps, condensers, &c.; also an experienced detailer and tracer; preferably with some stenographic experience; state age, experience, and minimum salary. X 367 Times Annex.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—With experience on electrical apparatus motors, generators, switchboards, transformers, controllers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELDERLY GENTLEMAN of good address to visit wealthy patrons among professional men; liberal commission terms. Call after 9:30. F. G. Law, 31 East 22d St.

ESTIMATOR FOR HEATING AND VENTILATING CONTRACTOR'S AND ENGINEER'S OFFICE; OF EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG MAN; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS HEATING, N 159 TIMES.

EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS to sell space in preparedness and industrial exhibition; approval United States Navy; liberal commissions; quick results; call 10 to 12. Sheridan, fifth floor, 12 West 31st St.

EXPERIENCED TAILORS wanted; capable of doing ladies' and gents' work; good wages; call or write ready for work. A. N. De Rubertis, 418 Lilley Bldg., Waterbury, Conn.

FACTORY MANAGER, COMPETENT TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF PLANT MANUFACTURING MACHINERY, TINWARE, &C., FOR BAKING INDUSTRY; GIVE PARTICULARS, AGE, SALARY, &C.; ONLY EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL MEN NEED APPLY; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD COMPENSATION TO RIGHT MAN. F. M., 188 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FACTORY PRODUCTION and cost man, thoroughly familiar with every detail of the work; good executive position now vacant in factory making small metal goods; give full particulars as to experience, age, references, salary expected. A 214 Times Downtown.

FILING CABINET SALESMAN of high grade and who has had experience in the line wanted for floor position; salary and chance for advancement; give full particulars, covering experience and references. A 228 Times Downtown.

FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.—YOUNG MAN UNDER 30 WANTED BY LARGE OUTSIDE HOUSE TO ANSWER FINANCIAL INQUIRIES AND WRITE FOLLOW-UP LETTERS; A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE BUSINESS ESSENTIAL. GOOD CHANCE FOR THE HUSTLER TO ADVANCE HIMSELF. ADDRESS A 211 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FLORIST SALESMAN and maker up; one accustomed to high-class trade. Hart, 1,000 Madison Av., (76th.)

GARDENER.—Henry V. Hope wanted; please communicate with C. N. Talbot, Jr., 11 West 25th St. M 110 Times.

GOODMAN & DESSAUER,
137 FIFTH AVENUE,
require the services of an active young man experienced in selling laces to the manufacturing trade in New York and vicinity; salary or commission basis; written applications only considered.

HOUSEKEEPER and COOK for 6 men, small portable house near chemical factory in sparsely inhabited part of New Jersey. Write National Synthetic Company, Perth Amboy, N. J., giving full particulars, references, and wages wanted.

"INCOME FOR LIFE" contracts, guaranteed by $31,000,000 assets, supervised by 41 State Governments and free from taxation; three high-class men wanted at once on salary, commission, or both; our men have made from $500 to $1,000 during March, with future assured; unusual opportunity. Call Mr. Wadsworth, Suit 1,130, 111 Broadway, 9:30 to 1 P. M.

INSTRUMENT MAKER; prefer man experienced in electric clock work; good opportunity for high-class man; location New York. Lockwood & Almquist, 112 East 19th St. Gram. 6750.

LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITOR, by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given beginners; commission. Apply branch office, 18 East 42d St.

MACHINISTS.—FIRST CLASS OPERATORS ON GISHOLD, JONES & LAMSON MILLING AND INTERNAL GRINDING MACHINES. APPLY, C. A. PETERSON, GENERAL VEHICLE CO., LONG ISLAND CITY.

MANAGER.—A1 general manager required by large corporation for branch office in large city fifteen hours from New York; an exceptional opportunity for a sharp, shrewd, able executive; must be accustomed to handling voluminous details and a large number of employes; state age, education, experience, and salary required to commence; rapid advancement if competent. Address Box N 60 Times.

MESSENGER, &c.—Wanted, by a banking house, young man about 18 years of age as messenger and assistant bookkeeper; one who has had similar experience preferred; in answering give full details regarding age, salary expected, &c. N 283 Times Downtown.

NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A CORRESPONDENT IN ITS BUREAU OF ADJUSTMENTS.
ONE HAVING EXPERIENCE IN THIS PARTICULAR LINE OF WORK.
A. C., L 9 TIMES.

OFFICE SPECIALTY SALESMAN.

Only energetic men with selling ability to handle high-class new office appliance; retails for $35; big commission; call 9 A. M. J. W. Mfg. Co., Room 905, 110 West 34th St.

OFFICE MANAGER to take general charge office end of machine building concern, including purchasing and shipping departments; splendid chance for man with experience, executive qualities; state fully experience, age, salary. Address Results, 416 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

OFFICE WORK.—Wanted, a man for office work in cemetery on Long Island, near Manhattan; state age, salary, references, experience, and full particulars. M., Times Harlem.

OFFICE BOY.—17 or 18, American; good chance to learn lubricating oil business; salary $6. A 202 Times Downtown.

OPENING IN A LARGE REAL ESTATE OFFICE FOR A SUBURBAN SALESMAN; ONE FAMILIAR WITH NORTH SHORE LONG ISLAND PREFERRED; OPPORTUNITY TO HANDLE A LOW-PRICED LAND AND HOUSE POPOSITION; BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY; HALF AN HOUR FROM NEW YORK. APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS. P 204 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PIANO MANAGER WANTED.

Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co. of St. Louis, Mo., require the services of a manager for their piano and Victrola departments; none will be considered unless they have held similar position and are thoroughly conversant with high-class business; the man who will be chosen must be able to take entire responsibility and be able to handle a large force of men. Apply in person or write to our New York representative, A. J. Cazellas, 71 West 23d St., New York. State experience, age, references, and salary expected.

PAINTERS. — First-class flesh and drapery painters on glass wanted. Murphy & Millson, 475 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

RENOVATER.—Lace curtain renovator; must be an expert in all its branches and on fancy table linens, &c.; must understand thoroughly the finishing, stretching, mending, &c.; reference required; wages, $12 to $15 per week. Address N. Bergman, Station D, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REPORTER.—One who has covered commercial markets; state age, salary, and experience. A 218 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We can use three men; stock, land development, or seashore operation experience preferred.

WANT CLOSERS.

Pay, commission basis; will pay expenses, including hotel, if out of town; a drawing account can be arranged by giving satisfactory references and meeting our requirements. Y 225 Times Annex.

SALESMAN possessing initiative and tenacity to qualify as permanent representative for strong and successful line consisting of high-class art advertising calendars and largest known line of advertising pencils; wide variety and all-year proposition; liberal commission advances weekly against business; state age, experience, references, and accustomed income, two territories, Western Mass. and Maine. Address King H. Gerlach, Sales Manager, Blanchard Bros., Inc., 1,911 8th Av., Brooklyn, New York City.

SALESMEN visiting the following trades can earn big money handling our products as side line upon straight commission basis; salesmen calling upon painting and decorative trade, real estate operating companies, building contractors, sanitary builders, art metal manufacturers, and waterproofing companies in New England, Eastern Atlantic, Middle Western, and Southern States; also New York City. For interview address M 129 Times.

SALESMAN. — WELL-KNOWN LADIES' NECKWEAR HOUSE HAS OPENING FOR A1 MAN TO CALL ON LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE IN NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, AND NEWARK; ONLY THOSE WITH KNOWLEDGE OF THE LINE AND GOOD FOLLOWING AMONG THE BUYERS NEED APPLY; COMMISSION; GIVE FULL DETAILS. ADDRESS D. W. A., BOX A 282 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN, high class in appearance, intelligence, and ability, whose record will bear close investigation, for detail and saleswork among dentists and druggists on new scientific dental specialty; graduates or students in medicine, dentistry, or pharmacy preferred; permanent position right man; drawing account against commissions. M 329 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Brown & Bigelow, 39 E. 28th St., have openings for experienced calendar and novelty salesmen; men now selling calendars exclusively can increase their income 25 per cent. with our all-the-year round line; commission basis; reasonable drawing account; letters of inquiry considered confidential.

SALESMAN.—A HIGH-CLASS PHARMACEUTICAL HOUSE DESIRES A SALESMAN, ON A COMMISSION BASIS, FOR BROOKLYN AND JERSEY TERRITORY, TO SELL TO PHYSICIANS; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND BE ABLE TO FURNISH A BOND AND BEST OF REFERENCES. Y 228 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—Active, energetic salesman for Westchester County real estate development, with offices in the Country Life Exposition; 6 per cent. basis; no drawing account until worth established; man who later can instruct others and manage a property; references. Real Estate, 272 Times.

SALESMEN.—The best known and largest manufacturing concern in its line is open for four high-grade commission salesmen to represent it in the metropolitan territory; only capable salesmen with ability to earn $2,500 annually need apply. 511-519 Woolworth Building.

SALESMAN for high-grade specialty by established and well-known corporation; man of experience and ability to deal with large financial and business houses in New York City; liberal commission or salary to energetic salesman; state experience and give references in first letter. N 54 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced, for a great variety of easy selling L. I. properties; plenty of good leads and liberal commission; now is the time to start; opportunity for big money making. B., Manager, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.

Young man with a good following, to sell high-class dresses; must have had experience in the line; state particulars; commission. N 147 Times.

SALESMEN.—Excellent opportunity for good men; big commission. New York and New Jersey territory. Call Realty Service, 220 5th Av., or 776 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Real estate salesman wanted; good closer; experienced; by old-established concern; plenty of business; references required; salary and commission. F. W. Scutt & Co., 336 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Call on jobbing, retail, hardware, housefurnishing trade, department stores, Greater New York and suburbs; dealer's help; commission basis; references; sole distributors. M 132 Times.

SALESMAN, with photograph or piano experience, to handle outside salesmen; salary; must also be good correspondent. Write full details. P 206 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted who can solicit trade for high-class custom tailor; salary and commission; good opportunity for right party; experience not necessary. N 149 Times.

SALESMAN for strong line ladies' belts as side line with kindred goods; several territories open; good commission; state particulars and towns covered. N 55 Times.

SALESMEN.—A wonderful adding machine that adds, subtracts, multiplies, and costs $7.50; guaranteed for 5 years; very liberal commission to good men. M 138 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman to sell vanilla, maple, and cocoa on commission to retail and wholesale trade. Address by letter, Room 5,012, 1 Madison Av.

SALESMAN, corporate stock, wanted; those experienced selling on commission should apply with references. "Opportunity," N 368 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Of stock, on commission; if clever, can earn $100 every 24 hours on our new proposition. Apply Suite 1,011, 1,476 Broadway.

SALES MANAGER, successful, by men's clothing manufacturer; must have advertising ability; small stock; excellent opportunities. L 15 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WITH OUTSIDE RETAIL PIANO EXPERIENCE TO WORK ON COMMISSION. CALL 443 BROADWAY, 2D FLOOR.

SALESMAN calling on department stores; M. W. or So.; representative handkerchief manufacturer; commission. Y 222 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Experienced, to handle Long Island properties; installment plan; good leads and liberal commissions. T. D. Browne, 349 East 14th St.

SALESMEN.—Traveling, calling on jobbers, departent stores; carry attractive, compact side line; commission basis; experience, acquaintance essential. M 91 Times.

SALESMAN. — Experienced air compressors and drills; commission basis. L 12 Times.

SALESMAN. — EXPERIENCED CABINET AND STORE FIXTURE SALESMAN; SALARY AND COMMISSION. N 24 TIMES.

SALES CORRESPONDENT.—Man under 25 years; must have office experience and pleasing manner; give reference and experience; good salary to right man. N 40 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—High class; good opportunity, right man; must be productive, show records; commission. Room 807, 1,457 Broadway.

SHOP MANAGER.

Large manufacturer needs high grade man, who is thoroughly acquainted with best modern shop, practice, to act as shop manager or Superintendent; state age, nationality, education, in what lines experienced and salary expected. T. B., 147 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR.—Educated gentleman wanted to solicit business for a school; salary. 886 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.

STATIONER wanted as manager of our downtown store and branch; must know how to buy and sell stationery, estimate on printing, lithographing, die stamping, and blank books, and have had previous experience and be able to handle salesmen. Address, stating experience and salary expected, P. O. Box 1,070.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man who has had business experience and can take rapid dictation and transcribe it correctly may obtain position with large institution at fair salary and good opportunity for advancement; one having knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. Y 224 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by large downtown bank; must be capable and efficient; future depends on man; salary to start $20 per month; call for full particulars, experience, age, &c. Competent, 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and clerical assistant in downtown law office; young man having high school education preferred; must be able to use dictaphone or willing to learn; salary $10 to start. Address Patents, A 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young man wanted by engineering concern for work in Jersey City; one familiar with technical terms preferred; state age, salary, and full particulars. Apply Y 226 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER WANTED, YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED, FOR OFFICE OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; GIVE AGE, SALARY EXPERIENCE. M 318 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish; capable young man, able take dictation in English and translate into Spanish; splendid opportunity. Apply own handwriting. A 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER who would like opportunity for business reporting; excellent prospects; state age, salary, and experience. A 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, energetic young man; fine opportunity. Apply own handwriting. A 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in downtown corporation; state age and salary desired. N 355 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK for factory, to keep stock records; do not reply unless you are thoroughly experienced and absolutely reliable; state age, nationality, experience (in detail), and salary expected under "Stock," P. O. Box V, Plainfield, N. J.

STOCK BROKER OR SALESMAN, with Irish Catholic clientele, small block 8% preferred stock; going company; liberal commission. State fully affiliations, references. H., Times, 2 Rector.

A STOCK SALESMAN on a strictly commission basis; an Eastern oil company operating a new field; not far from Philadelphia. M 162 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted to sell stock in a manufacturing corporation; high-grade proposition; no advances given; 20 per cent. commission paid in cash. N 20 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN, capable handling legitimate proposition; commission basis only. "Established." M 187 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT
required by
STEWART & CO.,
37th St. and 5th Av.
Apply in person or by letter.

TEACHER. — College graduate wanted to teach in private school; state qualifications. A 216 Times Downtown.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN, experienced on jigs and and fixtures, cutting tools; permanent position for reliable and quick worker; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected under "Draftsman," P. O. Box V, Plainfield, N. J.

VINEGAR MAKER wanted; must be able to start new generators and operate plant. Apply immediately, stating experience and terms, to Manitoba Vinegar Mfg. Co., Ltd., Selkirk Av., Winnipeg, Canada.

WATCHMAN wanted for night service in private family; only those having best of references from high-class people as to reliability, &c., need apply. Write S. Z., 104 East 14th St.

WINDOW CLEANERS; experienced only. Manhattan Housecleaning Bureau, 844 West 37th St.

WINE BROKER or SALESMAN wanted (employed) solicit jobbing trade, commission basis, for champagne house. Rheims Company, Rheims, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 19, is wanted by a concern manufacturing ladies' silk garments; we have an exceptional opening for an active, ambitious and hard worker, capable of doing clerical work, but willing to come in our factory and learn the business from the bottom up; write us fully why we should give you this opportunity; young sports save stamps. Address Box A 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, from 18 to 20 years of age, with high school education, to start at the bottom in the advertising department of a large publishing house; excellent opportunity for advancement for one who is ambitious, capable, and not afraid of hard work; salary to start, $6. N 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN
wanted for detail work, cost department manufacturing plant, Long Island City, permanent position; in reply state age, experience, salary wanted and references. J. K., 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN acquainted with contractors, builders, and engineers, who can secure business for concern manufacturing supplies; answer, stating experience and salary expected; also give references. Contractor, N 37 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN,—Resident buyer desires young man of about 17 to 20 years to assist hosiery and underwear buyer; one who has experience in these lines preferred. X 368 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 23, 4 years' experience with manufacturing concern, desires position with concern where ambition and intelligent work will be appreciated. N 66 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, strong, age 20 years, wholesale fancy goods house, carry parcels, errands, &c. Parcels, N 364 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

WHAT ARE YOU SEEKING?

If you have formulated an opinion as to the location which you desire to follow it is possible that we can be of assistance to you.

We are anxious, however, to entertain the application of those only who are capable of progressing and of unquestionable integrity.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE, INC., Singer Bldg.

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Fine modern suburban apartment; always fully rented, waiting list; only $20,000 cash required; shows 18 per cent. on the investment.
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$25,000

wanted at once for interest in highly cultivated, productive fruit farm, 500 acres; fully equipped canning plant; New York State; large and immediate profits assured; capital invested fully secured; strictest investigation solicited. Box C 55 Times Annex.

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$50,000 to form land and development company; large profits assured. For further particulars write "A. B.," Box 184 Times Downtown.

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$100,000 to $200,000
Can be made incorporating and Manufacturing Staple Article, $25,000 required. 10 year Manufacturer. Bonafide Documentary evidence tendered principals only at interview. Telephone No. requested. M. 51 Manhattan Av.

Modern brick-making plant for sale; 34 acres; capacity 40,000; an eight-hour day; fully equipped for operation day and night, fair or foul weather; location Mountain View, N. Y. Patrick J. Dolan, Attorney, Lawyers' Bldg., Newark, N. J.

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General Country Store.—Business established in manufacturing centre can be secured for small cash investment; located northern part of New York State; good opportunity for person with small capital who understands the business. Address Merchant, C 51 Times.

Parcel Delivery Business.—Tel. 814-M; call between 8 and 12 A. M.; garage attached; capacity 4 cars; present rent $35; lease; parcel delivery; good paying; reason, increase business; unable to care for same. John M. Calwak, 368 Fayett St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

I have the factory and twenty years' knowledge of the perfumery and toilet preparations business; want to increase sales through legitimate connections; export and domestic; schemers not entertained; will deal with principals only. N 146 Times.

PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATIVE.
Manufacturers' agent, offices in San Francisco; office and men to push lines; will handle any good propositions on small salary and commissions; write your proposition today. F. G. Gosling, Rues Bldg., San Francisco.

Want reliable party, buy or market preparation mechanics' hand soap and silver and other metal polish; invite investigation; references exchanged. Write, or call Monday afternoon, Guttman, care Wald, 63 East 104th St.

Paris house with excellent connections, mines, metallurgy, and electrical enterprises, desires to represent in France important electric lamp concern; thoroughly satisfactory references; advertiser can show big figures handled with largest German house, Lavoix & Renouard, 2 Rue Clichy, Paris.

Out-of-town manufacturers desiring either permanent or temporary New York salesroom, with or without representation, can get same in the most centrally located building in New York. 11th floor, Bijou Building, 1,200 Broadway, (near 30th St.)

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Partner wanted with $2,500 in exceptionally good hardwood lumber business. Address Mahogany, 391 Times, 2 Rector St.

First-class salesman with large following wants partner with $5,000 cash to start own business; large profits; strictly legitimate, steady business. C 45 Times Downtown.

Something new in peppermint lozengers and candy-coated gum; want capital to start small factory. Experienced. Times.

$10,000 to invest to extend an established, paying business; confidential correspondence invited; giving nature of business. M 155 Times.

Manufacturing business requires good honest partner with some capital. An well-known, prosperous; have rating Bradstreet's. Y 212 Times Annex.

Partner, to manufacture automobile and raincoats; have a new patent coat; salesman preferred. Box 28, 1,418 5th Av.

Want partner for export business; splendid prospects; small capital required. C 47 Times Annex.

Established, profitable manufacturing concern needs active partner; about $2,000 required. N 243 Times Downtown.

Stock salesman wants connection with meritorious proposition; have large clientele, good territory, and big record. Results, N 3 Times.

Sales company with offices and organization desires agency for good lines in New York and vicinity. C 48 Times.

Sales manager, automobile supply house, will consider New York agency motor accessory of merit. M 174 Times Downtown.

Young man, with capital, desires position with stock brokerage firm, with view of eventual financial participation. M 177 Times.

Will sacrifice good-paying A1 printing plant, account capital; any reasonable offer accepted. Box P. G., 331 3d Av.

Chair business desires outside partner to purchase half interest; two thousand sold to trade; home use. Y 211 Times Annex.

Is there any sintere established proposition des

BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS

B — SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1916. — B

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Cold and repellant weather has had the effect recently of delaying the seasonal activity of retail sales, and the lateness of Easter works somewhat in the same direction. These things have been without effect in the primary markets of production. Factories and mills continue in full blast and are assured of work for periods of from six months to a year ahead. Future engagements are not sought, because of the uncertainties attending a constantly rising market price of raw materials and an increasing demand for goods in which that for export is cutting more and more of a figure. This export trade would be very much greater than it is if the goods wanted could be supplied. But the home demand is so large and insistent as to permit only a very small percentage of surplus production to be sent abroad. It has been a problem with some manufacturers whether it is advisable to increase plant capacity by adding to the equipment of buildings, machinery, &c., or by putting in extra shifts of workers. In some lines it has been found necessary to do both. In others, the owners are afraid to enlarge the plants lest the close of the present activity finds them with a lot of unused and unusable equipment that adds to capital account and is not productive. A disturbing factor in certain lines of industry which promises to come to the fore in the next few weeks is the labor question. Demands for increased wages and shorter hours have come to be considered inseparable from periods of industrial activity.

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Price Maintenance Again.

While the agitation, begun some years ago, to bring about the maintenance of fixed retail prices still keeps up, it begins to look a little dubious whether anything in the way of national legislation will result during the present session of Congress. The original bill has been amended several times to meet what seemed to be valid objections, and an active campaign is in progress against the enactment of anything calculated to hinder the retailer from selling goods at any prices he may see fit to do. Latterly the question has been raised whether the matter is within the province of the National Government at all. It is urged that the transactions of the retailers are in no sense interstate commerce, but are local or confined to a State and that, therefore, the matter is one for State and not national legislation. This foretokens a long legal fight in case any price maintenance bill is passed by Congress, with the certainty that it will be years before it can be put in operation. Incidentally, the United States Chamber of Commerce is trying to sound the sentiment of dealers and manufacturers on the subject. Thus far it does not seem to have occurred to any one to secure the views of the general public, who are the ones that foot the bills. In this it recalls the classic request made of the geese who were asked with what sauce they preferred to be eaten and who, when they urged that they preferred not being eaten at all, were informed that that was not the subject under discussion.

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Cotton and Cotton Goods.

A spurt ascribed to the covering of shorts led to considerable buying of cotton down South which was somewhat aided by a disposition on the part of holders not to insist on top prices. At the same time there is no inclination by the latter to let go of their holdings in any hasty or panicky way. The time has long since gone by for any "distress" cotton to appear. There are all kinds of guesses as to the amount of acreage that will be planted for the ensuing season. The only point on which all seem to agree is that there is no likelihood of an exceptionally big crop, because of the lack of fertilizers. Meanwhile, the goods made of cotton do not respond in price to the fluctuations in the market value of the raw material, the main question for the manufacturers being as to whether they can fill the large orders already in or offered. The demand for printcloths has been large and prices have ruled high enough to assure the mills a fair profit. Advances keep being made on all kinds of cotton fabrics, and especially on those in which color figures. Ginghams, for example, are selling at the highest price for years, when they can be had at all, while the prices for denims are over 50 per cent. above normal. One Southern denim mill is said to have sold out, within forty-eight hours, its whole production to Nov. 15, the transaction amounting to about $900,000. The bleachers are also busy, a number of them taking no further orders until June. Duck continues in demand, and the knit goods and hosiery people have more than they can attend to.

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Business in Woolens.

So far as wool buying is concerned, the past fortnight has been rather dull. The shipments that have come in from abroad were sold "to arrive," and no more of consequence are expected from the British possessions until the embargo is lifted or modified. Some wools have been coming from South America, but the end of these is in sight. In this country shearing is in progress in various places, especially Arizona and Nevada. There has been a cessation of contracting for wool while on the sheep's back because the growers have been holding out for too high prices. But the best indications are all that, regardless of the continuance of the war, wool will continue to be high in price for a long time to come. Some are of the opinion that values will be higher after the war is ended because of the great, immediate demand for the article for civilian suits for the millions who are in the various armies. The woolen mills are working to capacity, and there is hardly reason to doubt that they will have to scale down many of the orders which have been put in. A report of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers shows that on March 1 44,868 out of 50,172 looms were in operation; 3,151 out of 3,399 sets of woolen cards, and 2,440,960 out of 2,669,666 worsted and woolen spinning spindles. Out of this large number only 648 looms, 108 sets of cards, and 39,498 spindles were engaged on foreign military orders. The remainder was for civilian trade, domestic and foreign. The last of the big foreign army orders—that for Russia, which called for 5,000,000 yards—was begun in November last. The last shipments on it have just been made. Few new domestic orders are now being placed for goods, the season having passed, but efforts are making all the time to secure fabrics for the Spring, 1917, season, it being recognized that up to then at least the foreign competition will be negligible.

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Tariff and Foreign Trade.

One of the striking results of the present abnormal business conditions is the crop of quasi economists whose oracular utterances, delightfully inconsistent and frequently incoherent, are calculated to sweep men's minds from rational moorings. A recent illustration was given in an elaborate address by John Hays Hammond before the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce. Among other things he said: "The present tariff operates to produce an excess of imports rather than of exports. We have indisputable evidence of this in the records of our foreign trade for the five months preceding the outbreak of the European war, at which time the monthly imports actually exceeded the exports, owing to the unscientific revision of the tariff." Why the particular five months mentioned should have been picked out may strike as singular those persons who are not aware of the fact that this period was selected by the high tariff politicians as best suited for their purpose, and that Mr. Hammond merely paraphrased their published statement. As the new tariff was in effect for several months before the period, it is unfair to take only a portion of the time for purposes of comparison. Taking the fical year ended with June 30, 1914, the imports showed a gain of about $79,000,000 over those of the year before, or 4¼ per cent. But these imports had been steadily gaining year by year, especially while the Payne-Aldrich tariff was in effect, those of 1913 showing a gain over 1912 of $163,000,000, or about 10 per cent. The exports of the fiscal year of 1914 showed a loss of $101,000,000 or about 4 per cent., but were still the greatest in the history of the country with the sole exception of those of 1913. The drop, as is well known, was due in great measure to the failure of the corn crop and to the disturbed financial conditions in the Central and South American States and the trade depression in Canada. This is demonstrated by the detail figures issued by the Government. Still, the "five months' period" is regarded by the high tariff advocates as a "good enough Morgan" until after the campaign is over.

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Secrecy About Dyestuffs.

It would be interesting to learn at whose suggestion the conference held on the dye situation in this city the other day was made a secret one. If there is any one subject on which the public should be fully informed it is in this matter of dyes. This has been heretofore recognized even by the manufacturing clothiers, the apparent principals in the conference, who have carried on a campaign to instruct retailers and the public on the exact dye conditions. Actually, the movers of the present agitation, which is for a high tariff, are the domestic makers of dyes and the chemists in their employ. They are making enormous profits under present conditions and have been enabled thereby to extend their plants at no expense to themselves. The only one of the companies whose stock is publicly quoted appears in the list with shares listed at "490 bid." This concern also last year distributed a stock dividend of more than 40 per cent. As has been before stated the various domestic dye-making companies have protected themselves by securing contracts for their output for a year or more ahead at very remunerative prices. They have shown no hesitancy in putting a large amount of capital into new construction, because such capital really came from their customers, and they would not have put in any more even if there had been a high tariff imposed on foreign coal tar dyes. The output of dyes is increasing as fast as it is possible to do so, and even a prohibitive tariff would not accelerate things. At the worst, so far as domestic dye makers are concerned, they are not likely to meet with serious foreign competition for a year or more to come. If the textile interests are really worrying about establishing the dye industry here they can resolve their doubts at once by making contracts with domestic concerns for a couple of years ahead. By that time the industry will be so strongly intrenched that foreign competition need not be feared, especially as the raw materials will be immensely reduced in cost once they are not needed for the making of explosives.

CLOTHING PRICES TO BE ADVANCED

Increases Along the Line Call for This if Standards Are to be Maintained.

Many factors will combine to make the coming Fall season a most difficult one for the manufacturing and retail clothiers. Problems which the industry has never faced before have come up as a result of the war conditions. The two main difficulties will be of course, the matter of prices and the dye shortage. The high levels which woolens and worsteds have reached have upset many a manufacturer's calculations, and the invariable result has been to lift the cost of manufacturing clothing by a material percentage.

How will the retailers meet these changed conditions? Will the storekeepers hammer away with their old price arguments? Manufacturers who were interviewed on the course of action to be taken by their customers answered the last question by saying that the majority of merchants will fling price to the wind, make the necessary advances on their lines, and maintain their past standards.

A manufacturer recognized as one of the "thinkers" of the industry gave it as his opinion that "the trading down policy of the retailers will be replaced by trading up."

"The retailers I have talked over the matter with," he said, "are generally agreed upon the point that the public is prepared to pay higher prices for their clothing. Outside of the war itself, I do not think that any other matter has come more forcibly to the attention of most men than the higher costs of manufacturing that the war has brought about. It would be most foolish for the retailer to run his usual scale of prices, lower his standard of quality, and refuse to take advantage of the sentiment that has been spread abroad by the publicity and talk devoted to the subject of higher costs.

"The manufacturers who are preparing their lines for the coming season now are marking up their prices. On the cheaper grades of clothing a dollar a suit more will probably be asked. On the low end merchandise it will be found that, where a line formerly started at $6.50, it will begin at $7.50. The advances made will be proportionate as the wholesale price is higher. In many cases the manufacturers will show some merchandise at the usual bottom prices, but these goods will be inferior to the quality ordinarily offered at that price.

"The retailers will take their cue from the wholesalers and mark up their prices. In some cases, if the merchant is accustomed to handle a line to sell at $15, he will advance such goods to $18 and discontinue the $15 price altogether. Others tell me that they will take a small amount of merchandise to sell at the old figure, $15, for the sole purpose of comparison. In other words, the $15 suit will represent a standard of goods inferior to the kind hitherto bought at that figure.

"The retailers understand that the public is not so easily fooled on quality as is generally supposed. I am fully convinced that the average customer can pick out the difference between a $15 and an $18 suit of clothes. An instance that happened to me some time ago proved the point beyond the question of a doubt. In our catalogue of styles and fabrics we put two serge samples side by side. They were priced the same, but to my mind one cloth was superior to the other. We had about twelve pieces of the inferior goods in stock and wanted to close them out, having decided in the future to buy only the one make of goods. We closed out the serge, but not to our customers. We didn't receive one order for the inferior quality serge. Every man who looked over the two cloths picked the better one. Now, when you consider that almost identical methods of manufacturing were employed in both instances, the same wool stock, the same number of picks and ends and practically the same finishing, it speaks very well for the judgment of the average customers when it turns out that in every case the same decision was reached by the purchaser as we ourselves had formed of the two pieces.

"Consequently the merchant who decides that he can take a chance and 'fool the public' will be only fooling himself. The one-price stores will suffer, of course, but they should be the only ones to maintain their psual prices and offer an inferior grade of merchandise. The other retailers should increase their prices to a point which will cover the advanced cost of merchandise to them. They will do this from all I have heard, and the silver lining to the cloud will be that, once a start has been made in the direction of trading up instead of down, the merchants will find it so profitable that the policy will be continued even when conditions have resumed the normal."

Another manufacturer who was approached on the subject of price and policy stated that the opportunity afforded the retailers to regain the confidence of the buying public would never be better than during the coming season.

"The public has never balked at paying higher prices for its needs as long as it was shown that there existed reasons why higher prices had to be asked. The price argument of the retailers has worked a good deal of harm. Lowering prices and talking a man into buying a $15 suit who started out to pay $25 has caused lots of trouble. The retailers I have talked to on the question believe that there will be no hesitation on the part of the average customer when he is told that he must pay more to get his usual quality. Men will want to dress in their customary fashion, and the difference of a few dollars will not lead them to take something inferior.

"As far as the usual guarantees are concerned, I think that the storekeepers will be a little more careful than they have been. Some houses will, of course, take advantage of the situation to increase their business by offering guarantees that their competitors are forced to withdraw. These men will figure that the returns on goods found faulty will amount to only a small percentage of their gross sales, and the loss can be charged up to advertising. In short, they figure to be compensated for making good their guarantees at a time when such guarantees should not be offered, by the increase in the amount of sales. Whether or not this policy will be a profitable one in the long run is a question. The wiser course I imagine would be to withdraw all blanket guarantees. If the reasons for withdrawing these guarantees are explained to the customers there should be no loss of trade, but in fact a gain through securing the good will of patrons."

The statement of another manufacturer was devoted almost entirely to advising retailers to show only the smaller quantity of low-end, low-priced merchandise.

"We are getting out twenty styles in our lowest-priced line, where the season before we showed fifty. We intend to keep down the sales of the low-priced goods as well as we can. In fact, we have adopted the allotment system, and goods at the low price, upon which we get little or no profit, are distributed pro rata to our customers."

"Price is not the main consideration with the public," said another clothier. "That has been proved a number of times in the past. The stores that have gained the most during the last few years are those that have conducted their business along conservative lines. The continual sale policy of some fly-by-night concerns has netted them nothing. With the return of prosperity, the stores being patronized more and more are those which have maintained their standards even when the demand was dull."

Summed up, the views of the manufacturers, reasoned out by themselves and picked up from their customers are that retailers can afford to ask better prices, and that the lowering of standards would be dangerous and unprofitabl.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Demand is Active, With Large Amount of Goods Being Moved.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, March 25.—The amount of business accomplished this week in the cotton markets of New England has exceeded the weekly production by far. The demand for both wide and narrow styles was keen, and manufacturers met with reasonable freedom the bids which were offered from buyers. In a number of instances, however, millmen refrained from doing business on some styles because they hope to gain by the higher prices which they believe will come very soon. Prices during the week have been advanced over the quotations of last week and indications now are that further advances will be made.

For the most part manufacturers confined their attentions to the wider styles, and some of the individual takings were very large. Users of 36-inch goods of low pick came into the market and bought very freely, and prices on these styles have been marked up. In the narrow division of the markets the demand for 27 inch 64-60, 56-56, and 60-64 was good, and large quantities of these goods were moved. The call for sateens and twills continues unabated, and mills have contracts which will keep their machinery busy for some time to come.

There still exists a very strong demand for fine goods, and mills are turning down business which they would do their best to get some eighteen months ago. It seems for the moment that the demand for lenos has eased up a little and some mills have already turned their attention to other fabrics. Some mills have done a very good business in high count voiles, while others have undertaken the manufacture of other lines of fancies.

The sales for the week are variously estimated between 300,000 and 350,000 pieces, of which about 100,000 pieces are spots. The week closed with the demand very active and a large amount of goods being moved.

GRAY GOODS BUSINESS.

Trading Good Yesterday, With Prices at Higher Levels.

A fairly good Saturday business was done in the local gray goods market yesterday, in which narrow printcloths played a part. Nearby sales of 27-inch 64-60s were made at 3⅝ cents, while 56-52s in that width sold to September at 3¼ cents. The latter price represents an advance of a sixteenth of a cent over the figure paid for these goods a couple of days ago. Higher prices on all constructions of narrow goods are looked for, because of their scarcity and the fact that many of them will now have to be made on wide looms. The cost of the waste space on these looms naturally must be covered in some way. There was not a great deal doing on the wider printcloths, though some April business was put through at 6 cents on 39-inch 68-72s. All list prices were firm at the levels of Friday's close.

April-May sales of 3.95-yard drills were made at 6⅝ cents, at which level these goods are very firmly held for nearby delivery. For 4-yard, 56-60 sheetings 6⅞ cents is asked in some cases for any delivery. Thirty-six-inch sheetings generally are firmer as to price. Sateens continue in good demand and are scarce, as are heavy wide twills. It is said that none of the latter goods is to be had for shipment from first hands this side of July.

EARLY SHOPPING AS A MONEY SAVER

This Practice by Women Would in the End Help Reduce the Price of Goods.

If the average woman in this city and its environs were asked whether the price of the goods she buys in the general run of retail stores is affected by the hour at which she buys them, she would probably answer that it is not. She would be answering truthfully in so far as her own purchases are concerned, but when hundreds of other women follow her example and shop at two in the afternoon, instead of at nine or ten in the morning, the hour of purchase has direct bearing on the selling price of the merchandise they buy.

In other words, if more women would shop in the morning and fewer in the afternoon, it would enable many of the stores to sell goods more cheaply than they do. The reason for this is that less "concentrated" shopping would enable the stores to get along with smaller sales forces, thereby lessening the cost of doing business. As the cost of doing business governs the selling prices to a very large extent, the relation between early shopping and lower costs to the consumer is apparent.

In an address delivered not very long ago before an audience of New Jersey clubwomen, a woman employe of one of the prominent local stores drew attention to this and other interesting facts concerning the difficulties encountered by the executives and workers in the conducting of the modern department store. In part, she said:

"Every one of you women has a chance, if you will, to make the conditions of the working girls better, and to help the merchants pay better wages. It is well to demand laws for minimum wages, and I may say to you that department store owners will not object to such laws, but while waiting for these laws, why not do what you can now to improve the workers' conditions?

"To begin with, do your shopping earlier in the morning. Would it surprise you if I told you that it is quite within your power to make the lunch time of the clerks an hour and a quarter, instead of three-quarters of an hour? The department store manager is quite willing now to give an hour or more for shopping or other purposes to the clerks in the morning, because there is practically no business then. If you would do your shopping then, instead of coming in multitudes just when the clerks are going to lunch, we might take our mid-day meal in a much more leisurely fashion.

"Under present conditions practically all of the buying is done after eleven o'clock. In fact, we must put into five hours the entire day's selling. This means that the merchant must employ a larger force in order to handle work in five hours that should be spread over eight hours. And you understand, of course, that you, the purchasers, pay the salaries of the clerks. Whatever the merchant pays to his clerks is added to the cost of the goods to you. When the customers force the merchant to hire more clerks than he needs and work them hard a very few hours of the day, they compel the merchant also to charge more for his goods. So, if you want to look at it from a selfish standpoint, shop early and you will reduce the price of merchandise."

One of the most common ways of retail stores to meet the demands made on their sales forces by "concentrated" shopping is to engage a number of clerks for half-day service. Many of these clerks are married women who augment the household funds by spending half a day back of the counter, while others are women who for one reason or another are content to take a smaller wage and put in only part of a day at work. It is not unusual for these clerks to report at 11 o'clock in the morning and leave the store at 5 in the afternoon.

It is said that these women for the most part receive a flat wage based on the hours they work. In some cases, where exceptional ability is shown, the wage is based on the amount of goods sold. In the latter case, it is said, the earnings are sometimes as large as those of the clerks who work all day. Both methods of payment increase the cost of selling.

Another plan, which applies mostly to men clerks and which has worked out very well, is to have a certain number of them work fewer hours than the general run of selling employes, but at full pay. These men are of the type that come in the "star salesmen" class, and they are expected to show for the hours they work just as good sales totals as the clerks who work all day. If they fail to do it, they are relegated back to the ranks. No luncheon period is given these men, for their hours are supposed to admit of their getting a late breakfast and an early dinner.

Though many women probably do not know that shopping "en masse" has any other effect on them than making the process less comfortable and requiring a longer time to get waited on, the question naturally arises as to whether they will shop earlier or not after it has been pointed out to them that they could lessen the cost of goods somewhat by so doing. Queries made by a TIMES reporter among several women brought answers that produced a more or less negative impression. One of them spoke as follows:

"For the average woman, say one who has one or two children, a four or five-room apartment and no maid, it is practically out of the question to get downtown to shop before 11 o'clock, and even difficult to get down then. She could do it, of course, if she wanted to leave her necessary housework until she came back, but experience has probably shown her that she is too tired after a round of the stores to face the prospect of washing breakfast dishes and making beds with anything but a feeling of despair. This feeling, once experienced, acts as a powerful deterrent to future trips of the sort. Without being an efficiency expert she can see where it is better for her to shop when she can most conveniently, even if she has to pay a little more for her purchases as a result. She can at least have time then to get herself rested enough to greet her husband with a smile when he comes home, which has a value for both that is peculiarly its own.

"The lure of extra trading stamps and other plans practiced by the stores to get customers down early doubtless has a certain amount of pulling power, or else these schemes would be discontinued. But even they lose their force when the woman such as I have described has once returned home tired out and faced all her morning 'chores' undone.

"There was a time when the bargain sale would do the trick very nicely. Several years ago it was not a rare thing to see women waiting for a store to open when something choice was offered. The opening of the doors was the signal for the bargain counter rush that was such a fruitful source of ideas for the cartoonist and jokesmith. The novelty of special sales has worn off, though, and I doubt if anything like the old-time rush is seen these days.

"Another thing that has worked to reduce the pulling power of the special sale is the faking that has been done by a certain class of stores. It used to be nothing unusual for a store of this type to offer a hand-embroidered waist, for instance, at $2.49, marked down from $5. The prospective customer would rush downtown, leaving her morning labors undone, in order to get one of those waists. Arriving at the store she would find that they were not hand-embroidered, that they did not look like the picture in the advertisement, and that they were not a five-dollar value. Likely as not she could find something as good, or possibly better, in the regular stock of another store at the same price. She had only to be fooled that way two or three times, and then her faith was gone. Not only did she look askance at future 'bargains' of that store, but she was wary of the special offerings of others, unless their reputations were of the highest order.

"Distance is another factor against early shopping in this city. Unless a woman lives close to one of the subway or elevated lines, she is not overwhelmed with a desire to get downtown early. She prefers the longer and slower trip by surface car to walking several blocks to find a more rapid mode of transit. The completion of the new subways may help in solving the transportation part of the shop-early problem, but it may also encourage the truly feminine woman to start out a little later because she can get downtown more easily and quickly."

FUR AUCTION TOMORROW.

Record Number of Buyers Expected to be in Attendance.

The second fur auction to be held in this city will start tomorrow. From the number of buyers who have already registered, an attendance larger than at any similar affair is expected. The sale will again be held at the Masonic Hall, Twenty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Goods were placed on inspection last Wednesday and the warehouse of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation at 48-52 Great Jones Street will be open today and throughout the sale to next Friday. Buyers will be allowed four months from Prompt Day, April 15, during which to clear their purchases.

Since the original list was put out the corporation has made numerous additions to the list of goods offered. Among the large quantities to be sold of various skins are about 700,000 muskrat, 100,000 skunk, 85,000 opossum, 75,000 raccoon, 95,000 mole, and 15,000 kolinsky.

Wanted, Waist Manufacturer,

thoroughly experienced in every branch of manufacturing popular priced novelty waists; man preferred who is at present holding similar position, but desires making change; for such a man we offer an unusual opportunity. N 150 Times.

Do you desire to liquidate your business or wind up your affairs quickly? $500,000 in amounts to suit and the work of expert business men at your command; best of commercial and bank references; all transactions strictly confidential. N 145 Times.

Buyers' Wants

80 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

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OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

HANGERS.—"Veribest," for men's and women's apparel; waxed and enamel. Metalwood Mfg. Co., 118 West Broadway. Worth 3718.

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SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, white, best imported, $7.50. Rosenblatt. Telephone 6910 Cortland.

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EXECUTIVE, highly trained, competent, at present in own business, wants position in broader field; salary $10,000. N 57 Times.

GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION, excellent business training, unusual general efficiency, very successful business making $10,000 yearly, wishes change from office work to traveling salesman, where brains will count in securing large contracts or big orders; South America, Cuba, or Europe preferred. M 66 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—W. J. Skinner Clothing Co.; W. J. Skinner, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Aberdeen.

CHICAGO, Ill. — Emporium-World Millinery Co.; A. R. Stumer, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Lewis & Co.; A. Lewis, clothing; Navarre.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; A. W. Mandel, rugs; 15 East 22d.

FREEPORT, Ill.—Huss & Irwin; J. Huss, cloaks, suits, underwear, corsets, notions; Park Av.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Naylor Co.; Miss L. Burton, notions; 853 4th Av.; Martha Washington.

HONESDALE, Penn.—Menner & Co.; H. T. Menner, dry goods, cloaks, carpets, gen'l mdse.; Imperial.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—W. Reckmeyer Co.; W. Reckmeyer, furs; Murray Hill.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Imperial Mfr. Co.; A. Mayer, mfr. underwear, shirts; Apthorp.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 602 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. — Waldman, Fastman & Co.; H. Waldman, mattings; Endicott.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

READING, Penn.—Wide Awake Shirt Co.; S. R. Luria, mfr. work shirts; Herald Square.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Williams & Co.; J. T. Williams, representing; Hermitage.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 602 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Persian Rug Importing Co., Inc.; C. W. Norton, rugs; Breslin.

A RULING ON ASBESTOS.

Difference for Duty Purposes When Made Into Yarn and Not.

The distinction to be drawn for tariff purposes in the classification of asbestos material when used for packing furnaces, and when utilized as yarns for fabrics, was outlined yesterday under the present tariff for the first time by the Board of General Appraisers.

The Collector had before him importations by M. J. Corbett & Co., E. H. Garcia & Co., and other firms. He took duty at 20 per cent. on the goods under the provision for "yarn and woven fabrics composed wholly or in chief value of asbestos." The importers made two claims, one for free entry as asbestos unmanufactured, and the other for 10 per cent. tax as manufactures of asbestos. One of the witnesses called was a merchant who had had extended experience in handling and dealing in merchandise like that under protest, as well as asbestos yarn.

His testimony was that asbestos yarns were spun just as are cotton yarns, and are known by numbers. This statement the Government counsel was unable to controvert, or the witness's statement that the merchandise involved was not spun and could not be used for any of the purposes for which asbestos yarns were used. Judge McClelland, summing up the board conclusions, said:

"It is unquestionably asbestos, but we think it is excluded from the free paragraph by reason of the fact that it has been subjected to certain processes which, while they do not destroy its identity as asbestos, nevertheless fit it for a special use. It is run through what the witness describes as a card, and then drawn through a trough, the filaments stretched and laid upon each other until together they measure about 1¼ inches, and they are then bound together, in which condition they are ready for use in packing furnaces. The result of these processes we believe to be a manufacture of asbestos subject to duty at the rate of 10 per cent."

Credit Men's Employment Bureau.

As applications have frequently been made to the office of the New York Association of Credit Men by members in search of credit managers and assistants, the executives of the association have established a special employment bureau to facilitate the work. Members needing credit employes and credit men desiring positions, are urged to enroll with the bureau. The service will be confidential and no charge will be made for it.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sell Off on News of Sinking of Ship With Americans Aboard—Bank Loans Decrease.

What promised to be a very dull and flat market was enlivened yesterday in the last half hour of trading by the news of the sinking of an America-bound English ship on board of which were several citizens of this country, none of whom were among the first lot of the rescued. This news raised the suggestion of possible fresh complications in the submarine controversy with Germany, and it caused general selling of stocks, despite the fact that the market of late had been somewhat callous to the possibility of new complications between this country and Germany. The selling prompted by this news was still under way when trading ceased for the day, the close in many of the active stocks being practically if not actually at the lowest of the session. The final trading was much more active than that of recent days, but the total for the half session fell below that for the first two hours of Friday.

This selling was of precautionary character merely, for it was not generally assumed that Germany, if found responsible for the sinking of this ship, would adopt an attitude which would lead this Government to break with her. The fact that the moderates in Germany appear to be gaining the upper hand in the controversy over the use of submarines suggests that the Teutonic attitude toward representations from the United States would be less recalcitrant than it was before the deposition of von Tirpitz.

The good demand for bonds, which was still a noteworthy feature of the financial situation yesterday, was all the more interesting in view of the latest announcement from the British Government regarding the mobilization of British-held American securities. Effect is now to be given to the plan for borrowing bonds from their English holders, but it is announced that the Treasury will continue to buy bonds as heretofore, and that it regards the sale of bonds to the Government as preferable to mere loans of bonds. This presumably means that the British Treasury will continue as far as possible to buy these securities outright and dispose of them in this market, but it is now probable that, in addition to this, England will borrow money here on the bonds which she borrows from their English holders. It is most probable that both forms of financing can be accomplished very easily, for the demand for bonds is active and the supply of credit very large.

A reduction in loans in yesterday's bank statement was in keeping with the character of the week's stock market and a natural sequel to the readjustments following the extensive syndicate and other financing of the previous week. A large cash loss more than offset the decrease in loans, and the accompanying decline in deposits and the surplus reserve fell by something over $7,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	282,894
Same day last year	264,683
Year to date	40,864,854
Same period last year	15,365,180
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.91 — .28
Same day last year	64.44 + .32

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.74	Mar. 27	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20½	20⅝	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	20½	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	9½	1,800	Alaska Juneau	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
29¼	29⅜	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30	30	29⅞	30	— ⅛
67⅞	68	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	68¼	68½	68¼	68⅝	+1⅛
71	71¼	300	Am. Beet Sugar	71½	71½	71	71	— ⅛
61⅝	62¼	1,300	Am. Can	62	62	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅜
111	112	100	Am. Can pf	111⅛	111½	111½	111½	...
68¼	69	500	Am. Car & Fdry	69	69	68⅞	69	— ⅛
10⅞	10⅞	100	Am. H. & Leather	10½	10⅝	10⅞	10⅛	...
52	53	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52	53	52	52	...
28¼	29	200	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	6,900	Am. Linseed	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
44½	45	2,800	Am. Linseed pf	44⅞	45¾	44½	44½	...
74⅝	75	2,000	Am. Locomotive	75½	75½	74⅝	75	...
100⅞	101	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101⅛	101½	100⅞	101	...
112¼	112⅜	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅛	112⅝	112⅛	112⅝	+ ⅜
93	93¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
52½	53	100	Am. Steel Fdries	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
110	111	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	...
130¼	130⅜	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130⅜	130⅝	130¼	130¼	— ⅛
106	107	300	Am. Tob. pf. new	106⅛	106⅛	106½	106⅛	— ⅛
51	51¼	800	Am. Woolen	51⅜	52	51½	51½	+ ⅛
98½	99½	1,000	Am. Woolen pf	99⅛	99⅝	99	90	— ⅛
19⅜	19⅞	7,200	Am. Writing P. pf	18¾	20⅜	18⅝	19⅞	+1⅛
87	87½	5,000	Am. Zinc Lt. S	88½	88⅝	87	87¼	— ½
85½	85⅝	6,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	86⅛	86⅝	85¼	85⅝	— ½
68	68½	100	Associated Oil	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
103⅛	103½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¼	103¼	103⅛	103¼	...
104	104½	5,700	Baldwin Loco	103⅝	103½	103⅜	104	— ⅛
88⅝	89⅜	719	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88½	— ⅛
76⅛	76⅞	300	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76½	— ⅛
2⅜	2¾	600	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
85¼	85½	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅜	85⅝	85⅛	85⅜	...
55	58	100	Brown Shoe	55	55	55	55	+1⅛
90	90½	1,100	Butte & Superior	91¼	91¼	90	90	—1
29	29¼	100	Butterick Co	29½	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
22¼	22¾	300	California Petrol	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅝	...
167⅞	168⅜	400	Canadian Pacific	168	168	167⅞	167⅞	— ⅛
54½	54⅝	700	Central Leather Co	55	55	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
63⅝	63¾	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	64	64½	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
13	13¼	600	Chi. Great Western	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
37⅛	37⅜	1,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38	38	37	37⅛	— ⅛
94½	95¼	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅜	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
128	129½	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129⅝	128¾	128⅝	128¾	— ⅛
127	127½	100	Chi. & Northwest	127⅜	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	— ⅛
17¼	17⅜	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅜	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
20¾	21	2,200	Chile Copper	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
53⅜	53⅞	900	Chino Copper	54	54	53⅜	53⅝	— ⅛
45	45½	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	46	46	45½	45½	— ⅛
20⅞	21	5,100	Corn Products Ref	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
96	96½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	— ⅛
86⅝	86⅞	13,400	Crucible Steel	88⅛	88⅝	86⅜	86⅝	— ⅛
115⅜	115⅝	200	Crucible Steel pf	115⅛	115½	115⅛	115⅝	— ⅛
132⅜	133	100	Detroit Edison Co	133	133	133	133	...
132⅞	133	15	Do., odd lot	134	134	134	134	...
47⅞	48	700	Distillers' Secur	48	48	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
24½	25¼	800	Dome Mines	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	...
24½	25⅜	50	Do., odd lot	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	...
62	65	100	Elec. Storage Bat	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
37⅝	37⅞	900	Erie	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
...	...	15,800	Erie rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
52½	53	100	Erie 1st pf	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
28½	28¾	100	Federal Min. & S	27	27	27	27	...
325	330	10	General Chemical	330	330	330	330	...
480	490	500	General Motors	479	485	479	485	+33
114½	116	100	General Motors pf	115	115	115	115	...
72⅜	73	1,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73⅜	73⅝	72⅜	73	...
114⅞	115¼	100	Goodrich pf	115	115	115	115	+ ½
88	90	100	Granby Consol	89	89	89	89	...
122	122½	300	Great Northern pf	122	122	122	122	...
44	44¼	400	G. N. ctfs. for prop	44⅝	44⅝	44	44	— ⅝
46½	46½	400	Greene-Cananea	46⅜	46½	46⅛	46⅛	...
20⅝	21	200	Guggenheim Explor	21	21	21	21	...
47⅛	47⅜	8,800	Inspiration Copper	47⅜	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	— ½
17	17⅛	100	Interboro Consol	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	20	100	Int. Agricultural	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
57	58	700	Int. Agricultural pf	57⅛	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅝
110	110½	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110	110	110	110	...
73	75	100	Int. Harvester Corp	75	75	75	75	—4
17⅛	17⅝	5,100	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
70½	70⅝	8,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	72	72	70½	70⅝	—1⅝
46	46¼	1,000	Int. Nickel	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	700	Int. Paper	12	12½	12	12	...
49½	50	2,000	Int. Paper pf	50	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ¼
77	77½	800	Jewel Tea	75	77½	75	77	+2
110	111	200	Jewel Tea pf	109½	110	109½	110	+1
74⅜	75¼	100	Kelly Spring Tire	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
56½	56⅞	10,800	Kennecott Copper	56⅛	56⅝	55⅞	56⅛	...
77⅜	77½	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	77⅜	78	77⅜	77⅝	— ⅛
49½	50¼	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	50	50	50	50	— ⅜
77⅞	77⅝	900	Lehigh Valley	78	78	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅜
77	80	100	Loose-W. Bls. 1st pf	78	78	78	78	...
187	188	300	Lorillard (P.) Co pf	187⅛	187½	187¼	187½	+ ½
78	80½	100	Mackay Cos	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅛
69	69½	3,800	Maxwell Motors	70	70½	69	69½	— ⅛
85	85½	500	Do., 1st pf	86	86	85½	85½	— ⅛
53½	54⅜	1,700	Do., 2d pf	54½	55	54⅜	55	+1
108⅜	108⅝	11,000	Mexican Petroleum	108¾	109⅛	108⅜	108⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	39⅞	700	Miami Copper	39⅞	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	100	Mo., Kans. & Tex. pf	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
4½	4⅝	100	Mo. Pacific	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
77⅜	78	100	Montana Power	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
73½	74½	700	National Clk. & Suit	72⅞	73¾	72⅞	73¼	+1⅛
66½	67	100	National Lead	66¼	66¾	66½	66⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	17	7,700	Nev. Cons. Copper	17	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
105	105⅜	3,000	New York Central	105⅞	106¼	105⅝	106¼	— ⅛
120½	122	1,600	Norfolk & Western	122¼	122⅝	121⅞	122	— ⅛
113	114	100	Northern Pacific	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
9	9	2,200	Ontario Mining	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9	...
56⅞	57	2,200	Pennsylvania R. R	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	...
42⅛	42⅜	100	Philadelphia Co	42¼	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
27½	28	200	Pittsburgh Coal	27½	28	27½	28	— ⅜
103½	104	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	104	104	103½	103½	...
53½	54	20	Pressed Steel Car	54	54	54	54	...
3⅞	4	600	Quicksilver	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
39	40	200	Ry. Steel Spring	40	40	40	40	...
23⅜	23⅝	1,300	Ray Cons. Copper	24	24	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
87⅞	88	8,000	Reading	87⅞	88	86⅞	88⅜	—1
51½	51⅝	2,300	Republic I. & S	51½	51⅝	50⅝	51	— ⅛
...	...	100	Rock Island Co	½	½	½	½	...
...	...	100	Rock Island Co. pf	7	7	7	7	...
3⅞	4	700	St. Louis & S. F	3⅞	3	3	3	...
3⅝	3¾	1,300	Do., 2d pf	3⅝	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
35½	36	100	Seab'd Air Line pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	+1½
176	178	100	Sears, Roebuck	176	178	176	176	+ ⅛
36⅝	36⅞	5,700	Shattuck Arizona	36⅝	36⅝	35½	35½	—1⅜
98½	99¼	1,200	Southern Pacific	98½	99¼	98½	98½	— ⅝
113½	114	80	S. Pto. Rico Scr. pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	...
21	21¼	400	Southern Railway	21	21	21	21	...
59½	59¾	100	Do. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
97	97	10	Standard Milling	97	97	97	97	...
89½	90	80	Standard Milling pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
143¾	144	8,900	Studebaker Co	143¾	144¼	140¾	141½	—2⅝
111½	112	100	Studebaker Co. pf	111½	111¾	111¼	111¼	—1⅝
52¼	53	3,700	Tennessee Copper	53	53⅜	52	52½	— ⅛
196	198	100	Texas Co	196	196	196	196	...
17½	17⅝	2,375	Texas Co. rights	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
7½	7⅝	200	Texas & Pacific	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
61½	62	100	Third Avenue	62	62	62	62	...
84	84½	1,700	Union Bag & Paper	84½	85	84½	84½	— ⅛
33	34	200	Do., pf	34	34	34	34	...
133⅜	134	1,000	Union Pacific	134	134	133⅜	134	...
62	63	200	United Cigar Mfrs	62	62½	62	62½	+1½
⅞	1	5,400	United Cigar Stores	⅞	1	⅞	1	...
61	63	10	United Dry Gds. pf	62	62	62	62	...
143	143½	100	United Fruit	144	144	144	144	...
14	15	100	United Rys. Investm	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
153¼	153½	1,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	154⅜	154⅝	152⅝	152⅝	— ⅛
44	45	100	U. S. Rlty. & Imp	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
52	52½	200	U. S. Rubber	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅛
67⅝	68	2,100	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M	68½	68½	67½	68	— ⅛
51½	51⅝	200	Do., pf	51⅜	52	51⅜	52	...
84⅞	84½	15,500	U. S. Steel	84⅞	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅛
81	81¼	1,500	Utah Copper	81¼	81	81	81	— ⅛
45½	46	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
15	15½	200	Wabash	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
45	45¼	1,800	Wabash pf A	45¾	45⅞	45	45⅛	...
28	28¾	900	Wabash pf B	28½	28¼	27⅝	28	...
32¼	33	7,100	Western Maryland	31	32⅞	31	32⅜	+2⅛
46	49	300	Do., pf	47⅝	47⅝	47	47	—1
89½	89⅞	400	West. Union Tel	90	90¼	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
65¾	66	1,100	Westingh'se E. & M	66⅝	66⅞	65⅞	66	— ⅝
225	229	100	Willys-Overland	230	230	230	230	+1
104	105	200	Do., pf sub cfs.f.p.	104½	104½	104¼	104½	...
121¼	121⅝	200	Woolw'th (F. W.)Co.	121⅛	121⅞	121⅞	121½	...

‡Last dividend paid January, 1916.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	.....	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	.....	4	4	5
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas	.....	4	4	5
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3	3	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	1¾	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2⅜
90 days	3
4 months	3
5 months	3¼
6 months	3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling— Demand	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅜	—.00½
Cables	4.77	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	—.00½
Paris— Demand	5.96⅝	5.96⅝	5.96⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	5.96	5.96	5.96	+.00⅛
Berlin— Demand	71.50	71.50	71.50	—.00¼
Cables	71.56¼	71.56¼	71.56¼	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅛	4.76⅜
5.1826 Paris	5.96⅝	5.96
95.28 Berlin	71.50	71.56¼
20.20 Austria	12.35	12.38
26.70 Scandinavia	28.70	28.75
19.29 Spain	19.10	19.15
5.1826 Switzerland	5.23	5.22½
19.225 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	42.56¼	42.62½
5.1826 Italy	6.70¼	6.69½
51.45 Russia	.....	31.60
China— Hongkong	49.50	49.63
Shanghai	67.50	67.63
India— 32.44 Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	.....
Japan— 49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands— 50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America— 42.44 Buenos Aires	42.43	42.53
32.44 Rio	22.00	28.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.70⅝	$4.72	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $408,019,216; balance, $25,266,252; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,149,282.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 28⅝d, off 5-16d; New York, 60½c, off ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 46½@49½c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

In the final dealings the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was in retreat. It had early displayed a tendency toward heaviness. Later on the reported torpedoing by a German submarine of another British ship with Americans on board stimulated additional selling. As usual at the end of the week, a proportion of the trading represented the evening up of contracts. Commission houses handled a good turnover of fractional lots, well distributed over the list.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Adlis-Chalmers.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
40	Alaska Juneau.	9½	9½	9¼	9½
150	Am. Can	62	62	61⅞	61⅞
60	Am. Car & F.	68⅝	69	68⅝	69
40	Am. H. L. pf	52⅜	52½	52⅜	52½
260	Am. Linseed	23⅝	24	23½	23½
180	Am. Lin'd pf	43⅝	45½	44⅞	44⅞
420	Am. Loco	75⅝	75⅝	74½	75
610	Am. Smelting	101½	101½	101	101
110	Am. Zinc	88	88	88	88½
1,205	Anaconda	86⅛	86⅜	85⅝	85⅝
20	A. T. & S. F.	108⅛	108¼	108⅛	108⅜
710	Baldwin Loco	105⅜	105⅝	103⅞	104½
10	Brooklyn R. T.	85½	85½	85¼	85¼
110	Butte & Sup	91⅛	91½	90	90
50	Calif. Pet.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
90	Cent. Leather	54½	54⅝	54¼	54¼
110	Ches. & Ohio	64⅛	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝
20	C. R. I. & P.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
40	Chile Copper	21	21	21	21
40	Colorado Fuel	45⅝	47⅜	45⅝	45⅝
270	Corn Products	21	21	20⅝	20⅝
8,410	Crucible Steel	88⅛	88⅝	86½	87⅛
50	Dist. Secur	47⅜	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛
110	Erie	38	38	37⅝	37⅝
120	Erie, rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Gt. Nor. Ore	44½	44½	44⅜	44⅜
20	Greene-Can	46	46	46	46
10	Goodrich Co	73	73	73	73
50	Inspira. Cop	47⅜	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜
20	Int. Mer. Mar.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
270	Int. Mer. M.pf.	72	72	70½	70½
80	Kelly Sp. Tire	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼
180	Kenneo. Cop	56	56⅛	55⅜	55⅝
180	Maxw. Motor	70¼	70¼	68⅞	69¼
1,410	Mexican Pet	108	108⅝	106⅝	107
20	Miami Copper	37	37	37	37
420	Nevada Copper	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝	17
60	N. Y. Central	105⅜	105⅜	105½	105⅝
10	North Pacific	113½	113½	113⅛	113½
70	Ontario	8¾	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
10	Ray Copper	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
720	Reading	87⅞	87⅞	86¾	86¾
60	Rep. Iron & S.	51⅜	51⅜	51	51
70	Southern Pac	99⅛	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞
420	Studebaker	143⅜	144¼	140⅝	141½
320	Tenn. Copper	53⅛	53½	52	52
110	Union Pacific	138⅜	134	133¾	134
1,220	U. S. Steel	86	86	84⅜	84⅝
160	Utah Copper	81	81	80⅞	80⅞
10	W. Maryland	32	32	32	32
270	West. E. & M.	86⅝	86⅝	85⅝	85⅞

6,280

MINING STOCKS.

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS

After Peace-What?

The effect of the Mexican situation on war stocks thoroughly discussed in our

Daily Market Letter

We want conservative accounts from people who appreciate the best of service.

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STANDARD MOTOR

Approximate results of last year's remarkable business of this company.

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Our latest Market Circular No. 349 gives much interesting information regarding these matters. It also tells about

Oklahoma Refining, Zinc Concentrating, Poole Engineering, Magma Copper, Submarine Boat, Kenefic Zinc, American Oil and Gas

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Common Stock

also

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New Preferred (W. I.)

Dealt in on the New York Curb

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Rock Island

We have asked our railroad editor to prepare for our readers a careful analysis of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. His articles on this troubled system, over whose valuable remains as hot a fight is waged as occurred over Mercantile Marine, should be read by all interested security holders. They are impartial. They are the conclusions of a truth-seeker whose only instructions are to place the conditions untrammeled before our readers.

Send for Copy.

The Financial World

15 Broadway. New York.

WHAT $500 WILL DO

Twenty-six business men have established a modern plant for the manufacture of fruit products on a 200-acre fruit farm near the city, having their own representative in New York. Favorable operating conditions have made the business so successful that large dividends are expected for years to come. A close corporation has been formed, each member paying the same price for shares. More capital is needed than present members command and a limited amount of stock is offered for sale. If you want to invest in a stable business, where you can see how the business is run and how your money is put to work, a postal will bring full details. Address N 156 Times.

WANTED

High-Grade Investment Bonds

in exchange for

Large Unencumbered APARTMENT HOUSE

containing approximately 95 apartments. For particulars address "Bond," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

$20,000 TO $25,000

Additional capital required by New Jersey embroidery manufacturing corporation; dividends for last two years over 100%; strict investigation welcomed. Box Y 140 Times Annex.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 297,503 shares of stock and $224,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 75,055; oil, 51,471, and mining, 170,977. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,100	‡Aetna Ex., w. i.	23½	23⅝	23½	23½
200	Ajax R., Inc.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
800	‡Am. Drug S.	12½	12¾	12⅜	12¾
150	Am. Int. Corp., w. i., 20% pd.	20½	20¾	20	20
6,200	‡Am. W. Paper	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,300	Am. Z. pf., w. i.	74½	76	74½	75¼
300	‡Butler Chem.	3	3	2⅞	3
100	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	7	7	6⅝	6⅝
1,100	Carwen Steel	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11⅛
200	Corpn. R. & H.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
20,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	64½	66¾	64½	66⅝
700	Cuba C. S. pf.	96	96	97½	97¾
5	Curtiss Aeropl.				
75	Driggs-Seab.	47	47	47	47
40	‡Edm. & Jones	142	142	140	141
310	‡Edm. & J. pf.	40	40	40	40
850	‡Electric Gun.	96	96	96	96
1,250	Emerson Phon.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
35	‡Hall Signal	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝
200	H. & B Car.	14	14½	14	14½
100	Int. A. F. Sec.	44½	44½	44	44
100	Intercon Rub.	19½	19½	19½	19½
50	Kath. Pr. pf.	15	15	15	15
1,000	Kenefick Zinc	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
900	‡S. S. Kresge	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
250	Lima Loco., new	12¾	12¾	12	12
300	L. L. new, pf.	35⅝	38⅝	37½	37½
2,500	‡Lynn Phono.	95	96	95	95
200	Marc. of Am.	7½	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
350	Manhat. Trad.	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
500	‡Maxim Munit.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
3,800	‡Midvale Steel	6	6	5¾	6
3,800	‡Nevins Elec.	65¾	66¾	65½	65⅝
450	Peerless Truck & M. Corp.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
20	‡Poole E. & M.	26¾	*27¼	26¾	26¾
300	Redtop El., Inc.	120	120	120	120
1,200	‡St. Jos. Lead.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
300	St. L., R. M. & P.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
400	Sub. B. v. t. cfs.	39	39	38½	39
1,000	‡Tob. Prod.	40½	40½	39¾	39¾
900	Un. Prof. Sh.	47	47½	47	47
900	‡Univ. Motor.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	‡U. S. L. & H. Cor.	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
1,200	‡U. S. L. & H. Cor. pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	White Motors	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
100	World Film v. t. cfs.	50	50	49¾	49¾
1,200	‡Zinc. Con. Co.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
		4½	5¼	4½	5¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	Prairie O. & G.	430	430	430	+ 4
5	Prairie P. L.	234	234	234	
11	Std. O. of N. Y.	211	210	210	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Am. Oil & Gas	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
1,100	‡Barn't O. & G.	3¾	3½	3¼	3¼
300	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅜
700	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
800	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i., pf.	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
550	Empire Petrol.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
4,050	‡Federal Oil	⅞	⅛	⅞	⅛
7,000	‡‡Midwest Oil	63	63	61	61
250	‡Midwest Ref.	67	67	66	66½
3,500	‡Muskogee Ref.	2½	2⅛	2¼	2⅜
18,000	‡‡Okla. Oil	11	11	9¾	11
200	‡‡Okla. Oil pf.	82	85	82	85
7,000	‡Okla. P. & R.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5,500	‡‡Un. West. Oil	56	57	56	57
800	‡Victoria Oil	1½	1½	1	1½
500	Wayl'd O. & G.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

MINING STOCKS.

2,500	‡‡Atlanta	14½	14⅝	14	14
3,500	‡Bingham Min.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
8,700	‡‡Bos. & Mon.	67	70	67	68
300	‡‡Butte & Lon.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
150	B. C. & Z. v. t. cfs.	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
400	‡Calaveras Cp.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,500	Calenonia	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	‡Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,500	‡Cashboy	7½	7¾	7	7
200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	*1¾	1½	1⅝
8,000	Con. Nev. C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
450	‡Dupont Cop. (a prospect)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	‡Eagle & B. B.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9,000	‡‡Emma Cop.	55	55	50	55
300	First Nat. Cop.	6	6	6	6
8,000	‡‡Granite G. M.	80	51	80	80
1,900	†Golf. Cons.	81	83	80	81
2,500	‡‡Goldf. Merg.	12	12½	11	12
125	Hecla Mining	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
900	Howe Sound	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
5,000	‡‡Intern. Min.	14	14	14	14
24,400	Jerome Verdi.	1⅝	3	1⅝	2⅜
2,500	‡Jim Butler	94	96	94	96
1,500	Jumbo Ext.	77	78	76	76
1,200	‡‡Kewanas	14	14	13	13
700	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,000	Magma Cop.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅝
1,500	‡Marsh Min.	36	36	36	36
1,800	†McKin.-Dar.	44	49	47	48
200	‡Mojave Tung.	5	5	5	5
2,500	‡Mont. Cons.	⅞	1	⅞	1
2,000	‡‡Mother Lode	26	27	26	27
9,800	New Cornelia	15½	15½	15¼	15½
1,500	Nip. Mines	7¾	7¾	7½	7⅝
200	‡‡Oat. Crescent (a prospect)	46	46	46	46
600	‡‡Oatman Ex. (a prospect)	17	17	17	17
8,200	†Oat. Gold Key (a prospect)	23	23	23	23
1,300	†Oat. Lazy Boy (a prospect)	33	34	33	34
400	†Oat. Lexington (a pros.)	63	63	63	63
1,100	†Oat. Nellie (a prospect)	30	30	30	30
3,000	Peterson Lake	29	29	28	29
200	Pea. Con. Co.	3	3	3	3
7,000	‡Ray Herc. M.	4	4¼	4	4⅛
200	‡Rex Cons. M.	22	22	22	22
1,250	‡Rochester M.	62	62	60	60
4,300	‡Round Mount.	66	67	64	65
3,000	‡San Toy	18	18	18	18
200	‡Sc. Gr. G. M.	1	1	1	1
1,500	‡Sev. Tr. Coal	39	41	39	41
8,000	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Tintic Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,300	‡‡Success M.	72	72	69	69
1,200	‡‡Temiskam'g.	59	59	59	59
1,250	‡Tonop. Bel.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,500	Tonop. Exten.	4½	4	4½	5
150	Tonop. Min.	6⅝	6⅝	6	6⅝
1,250	United East'n.	4¾	*4¾	4¾	4¾
3,000	‡‡U. S. C. M.	17	17	17	17
10,000	‡U. Verde E. 24½@24¾	25	22¾	22¾	23⅛
1,400	†Unit. West'n. (a prospect)	27	27	27	27
8,900	Utah Metals	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2,700	‡W. End Con.	88	83	80	81
250	‡White O. M.	9	6¼	8	6¼
300	‡Tuscaran C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	Cerro de P.	17	17	17	17
144,000	‡C. & O. cv. 5s	98¼	98¼	98	98⅛
7,000	‡C. & O. rts.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅛
5,000	Con. A. S. 5s	45	45	45	45
63,000	‡Midvale Steel cv. 5s, w. i.	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-British Mfg.	15	25	15	25
Am.-Int. Corp.	20	20¼	20	20¼
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob. o. b.	15	17	15	17
Hopkins & A. Arms.	60	65	60	65
Chevrolet Motor	164	166	164	166
Int. Motors pf.	36	40	36	40
Lima Locomotive	15	17	15	17
Marlin Arms	32½	34½	32½	34½
Marlin Arms pf.	77	81	77	82
Pyrene Mfg.	18	19	18	19
Triangle Film	4	4½	4	4½
Standard Motors	8	8¼	8¼	8⅝

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	14	14½	14¼	14½
Sapulpa Oil & Ref.	13	13½	13	13½
Midwest Oil pf.	88	90	88	90
Savoy	9½	10	9½	10
Ventura	9¾	10¼	9½	10¼

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	33	35	33	34
Cerro de Pasco	37½	38½	37½	38½
North Butte Div.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Ostm. Big Jim	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜

BONDS.

Chi., Mil. & St. P. 4s	95¾	96½	95¾	95½
Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass	268	278	268	278
Atlas Powder	240	250	240	250
Atlas powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	120	125
Bliss (E. W.)	400	430	410	435
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fds. & Forg.	175	200	175	200
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	800	830	800	835
Du Pont Powd., new	345	355	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	380	390	390	395
Hercules Powder pf.	118	122	118	122
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	175	185	175	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	545	555	550	585
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2200	2300	2200	2300

CHIC., MIL. & ST. PAUL

What the transformation which the ST. PAUL system is undergoing means to the COMMON STOCK is discussed in the last issue of the Alphabetical Series of Special Letters on investment stocks. *Mailed free.*

J. FRANK HOWELL

66 Broadway New York

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, March 25, 1916.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,779,100	$35,565,000	$2,257,000	$1,038,000	$243,000	$2,000	$1,000	$2,359,000	.....	$31,358,000	$1,719,000	$796,000
Mer. National	2,000,000	2,324,600	30,456,000	1,501,000	928,000	539,000	30,000	5,000	2,146,000	.....	29,896,000	.....	1,337,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,335,000	127,080,000	18,446,000	2,322,000	4,718,000	120,000	30,000	10,017,000	.....	140,387,000	2,576,000	4,956,000
National City	25,000,000	†39,074,500	406,270,000	84,222,000	6,384,000	6,359,000	129,000	788,000	38,976,000	.....	474,458,000	1,478,000	1,799,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,011,200	38,970,000	1,224,000	451,000	1,459,000	39,000	.....	2,575,000	.....	31,296,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	779,000	12,231,000	854,000	225,000	589,000	31,000	25,000	1,066,000	.....	13,000,000	125,000	188,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	83,700	2,253,000	67,000	40,000	190,000	9,000	.....	138,000	.....	1,833,000	.....	49,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,267,700	87,966,000	7,298,000	1,197,000	1,768,000	168,000	57,000	9,268,000	.....	89,842,000	3,426,000	4,546,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	18,211,600	234,288,000	16,411,000	7,081,000	4,113,000	32,000	9,000	18,874,000	.....	239,475,000	345,000	155,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,210,800	58,916,000	3,024,000	1,433,000	1,853,000	288,000	165,000	4,549,000	.....	57,622,000	5,188,000	1,776,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	15,568,300	122,854,000	19,902,000	4,833,000	4,880,000	22,000	25,000	12,114,000	.....	146,183,000	.....	130,000
Citizens' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	2,512,600	27,985,000	1,225,000	284,000	912,000	28,000	8,000	2,447,000	.....	25,765,000	1,145,000	1,055,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	1,992,800	9,284,000	1,764,000	357,000	128,000	13,000	Prior	974,000	.....	10,192,000	.....	214,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,687,700	33,803,000	1,111,000	1,374,000	719,000	32,000	.....	2,280,000	.....	30,137,000	.....	50,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,679,900	147,320,000	7,994,000	2,118,000	6,058,000	84,000	59,000	11,277,000	.....	149,090,000	1,636,000	3,556,000
East River National	250,000	76,300	2,317,000	101,000	27,000	235,000	5,000	.....	208,000	.....	2,390,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,822,100	17,642,000	1,068,000	223,000	485,000	55,000	53,000	1,095,000	.....	14,804,000	.....	700,000
First National	10,000,000	22,754,300	196,314,000	15,607,000	1,855,000	2,045,000	59,000	.....	12,988,000	.....	162,385,000	125,000	4,978,000
Irving National	4,000,000	3,953,800	69,045,000	6,049,000	1,021,000	2,839,000	21,000	49,000	5,782,000	.....	76,315,000	119,000	940,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,215,300	10,102,000	473,000	368,000	113,000	128,000	12,000	786,000	.....	10,331,000	.....	196,000
Chase National	5,000,000	10,282,000	192,501,000	18,808,000	11,422,000	7,606,000	87,000	36,000	17,346,000	.....	222,434,000	4,727,000	450,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,910,500	19,268,000	1,771,000	350,000	133,000	31,000	189,000	1,379,000	.....	19,431,000	41,000	899,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,272,000	9,702,000	717,000	218,000	766,000	24,000	64,000	733,000	.....	9,683,000	.....	899,000
Fifth National	250,000	417,800	5,076,000	168,000	127,000	279,000	8,000	5,000	355,000	.....	5,085,000	195,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	2,863,900	38,951,000	2,281,000	1,842,000	2,653,000	67,000	21,000	4,281,000	.....	46,294,000	.....	24,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	3,340,400	56,357,000	2,469,000	3,959,000	2,625,000	13,000	.....	6,807,000	.....	66,021,000	1,684,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	706,300	8,762,000	623,000	113,000	142,000	21,000	3,000	732,000	.....	8,566,000	200,000	413,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,056,300	11,173,000	186,000	871,000	715,000	17,000	23,000	792,000	.....	10,826,000	.....	385,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,110,900	9,570,000	291,000	81,000	615,000	22,000	3,000	639,000	.....	9,057,000	.....	139,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	962,500	18,777,000	1,483,000	197,000	502,000	53,000	33,000	1,398,000	.....	19,561,000	88,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,882,300	43,200,000	7,468,000	4,521,000	1,362,000	83,000	.....	3,278,000	$838,000	52,808,000	1,600,000	.....
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,152,500	33,525,000	4,050,000	1,318,000	1,138,000	59,000	.....	.....	.....	32,575,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,190,400	11,074,000	869,000	203,000	489,000	315,000	.....	600,000	.....	11,795,000	6,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	996,800	5,820,000	223,000	580,000	92,000	132,000	.....	.....	.....	5,088,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	436,300	2,460,000	150,000	77,000	102,000	3,000	2,000	144,000	120,000	2,396,000	7,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1,919,100	13,708,000	888,000	830,000	773,000	50,000	23,000	.....	.....	12,285,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	3,300,000	6,977,100	84,084,000	6,173,000	1,481,000	4,271,000	595,000	.....	4,972,000	5,028,000	96,920,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	731,800	3,985,000	48,000	67,000	47,000	.....	.....	214,000	18,000	3,589,000	25,000	.....
German-American	750,000	746,400	6,935,000	668,000	105,000	173,000	9,000	.....	214,000	.....	6,173,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,228,800	16,789,000	1,556,000	844,000	1,044,000	29,000	.....	.....	.....	17,545,000	.....	.....
German Exchange	200,000	800,400	4,737,000	462,000	35,000	105,000	69,000	.....	276,000	201,000	4,592,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,033,300	6,458,000	660,000	107,000	149,000	110,000	.....	239,000	.....	6,303,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metrop.	1,000,000	2,100,100	14,575,000	1,012,000	221,000	547,000	45,000	28,000	844,000	826,000	14,059,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	701,100	4,751,000	278,000	246,000	113,000	31,000	.....	253,000	.....	4,712,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	997,900	12,643,000	1,931,000	291,000	328,000	117,000	.....	1,000,000	2,522,000	14,402,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	857,500	22,019,000	1,831,000	612,000	457,000	152,000	.....	1,465,000	447,000	24,434,000	29,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,730,700	36,107,000	1,802,000	137,000	559,000	209,000	32,000	1,380,000	2,402,000	27,206,000	3,042,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	14,994,100	227,142,000	21,517,000	11,000	235,000	21,000	26,000	10,868,000	9,402,000	217,368,000	20,036,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,241,800	56,763,000	3,379,000	133,000	224,000	164,000	3,000	1,927,000	5,495,000	38,542,000	17,305,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,541,100	28,914,000	2,221,000	24,000	168,000	32,000	.....	1,164,000	1,984,000	24,183,000	5,730,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	11,965,700	37,387,000	1,624,000	365,000	168,000	132,000	11,000	1,125,000	4,786,000	22,492,000	733,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	$20,000,000	$22,989,200	385,223,000	39,093,000	933,000	1,523,000	527,000	.....	18,073,000	8,835,000	361,474,000	41,788,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,204,300	8,540,000	479,000	50,000	87,000	33,000	.....	313,000	1,248,000	6,278,000	985,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Tr.	4,000,000	5,180,100	24,498,000	1,350,000	315,000	225,000	24,000	7,000	662,000	.....	17,247,000	893,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	7,859,700	82,648,000	5,518,000	269,000	420,000	285,000	89,000	3,246,000	3,576,000	64,916,000	17,598,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,903,800	19,970,000	1,307,000	102,000	400,000	108,000	19,000	948,000	1,846,000	18,945,000	1,271,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,247,100	67,330,000	4,089,000	1,223,000	339,000	38,000	41,000	2,660,000	6,244,000	58,232,000	8,071,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,257,900	21,047,000	1,307,000	122,000	158,000	40,000	8,000	865,000	1,247,000	17,808,000	4,181,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	‡ 303,900	13,136,000	.....	741,000	80,000	433,000	31,000	13,000	644,000	313,000	12,888,000	701,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	9,087,300	87,214,000	4,464,000	339,000	358,000	335,000	2,000	2,509,000	2,118,000	50,980,000	6,023,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$115,350,000	$188,683,700	$2,008,770,000	$214,203,000	$52,224,000	$57,673,000	$1,749,000	$1,630,000	$174,884,000	.....	$2,154,177,000	$24,767,000	$31,588,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	15,450,000	32,509,800	285,853,000	28,522,000	11,492,000	11,210,000	1,842,000	53,000	13,513,000	$10,000,000	309,641,000	1,067,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	54,750,000	94,123,000	1,065,909,000	89,205,000	4,103,000	5,298,000	1,988,000	251,000	46,570,000	53,248,000	933,059,000	138,857,000	.....
Agg., 60 members	$185,550,000	$315,316,500	$3,380,532,000	$332,020,000	$67,819,000	$74,181,000	$5,579,000	$1,934,000	$234,467,000	$68,248,000	$3,396,877,000	$159,181,000	$31,588,000
Change	.....	.....	—4,104,000	—8,503,000	+3,806,000	—1,866,000	—198,000	+110,000	+2,160,000	+9,812,000	—11,758,000	+1,623,000	—351,000

ACTUAL CONDITION.

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Net demand deposits.	Net time deposits.	Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$324,190,000	$174,384,000	$387,751,860	1,237,350		
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	53

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF UNITED STATES

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $169,195.36); market value....		$169,195.36
Private securities, (book value, $392,756.74;) market value....		392,756.74
Real estate owned.....		221,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral.....		15,300.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		333,943.44
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		661,882.85
Overdrafts		1,048.73
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets....$359,402.91		
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item... 153,106.75		
		1,072,511.66
Specie		156,257.80
United States legal tender notes and notes of National Banks...		49,592.00
Cash items		5,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next days clearings $26,406.90		
Other cash items..... 1,161.67		27,568.66
Customers liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		58,924.10
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures $9,960.63		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 9,860.03		
Foreign exchange..... 2,067.80		21,878.46
Total		$3,186,959.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus on market values.	
Surplus fund $60,000.00	
Undivided profits..... 11,597.01	
	71,597.01
Surplus on book values, $71,597.01.	
Deposits:	
Preferred, as follows:	
Deposits by the State of New York	$10,000.00
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets.....	20,000.00
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check	779,450.12
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	26,839.44
Demand certificates of deposit	14,577.81
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	1,356,786.02
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	27,943.54
Certified checks	33,176.11
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	73,324.72
	2,342,597.90
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit....	58,924.10
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserve for taxes, expenses, etc.....	$6,451.56
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	2,523.86
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	1,500.00
Estimated unearned discounts	3,360.00
	13,840.42
Total	$3,186,959.49

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

W. R. GRACE & CO.'S BANK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $56,275,581) market value....		$54,175.00
Private securities, (book value, $220,825.00;) market value....		216,862.50
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		52,625.62
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		102,881.90
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $1,154,969.94		
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item 799.69		
		1,155,669.63
Specie		53.20
United States legal tender notes and notes of National Banks....		1,189.00
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		11,590.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		5,163.39
Total		$1,600,210.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus on market values	
Surplus fund $27,000.00	
Undivided profits..... 19,803.04	
	46,803.04
Surplus on book values, $42,848.05.	
Deposits	
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check $372,952.37	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 427,978.44	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers. 558,889.79	
Total deposits	1,359,819.60
Rediscounts	84,238.83
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit....	58,710.58
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date $3,954.90	
Estimated unearned discounts 597.79	
	4,552.69
Total	$1,600,210.74

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

M. BERARDINI STATE BANK

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $101,000.00;) market value....		$108,550.00
Private securities, (book value, $108,606.17;) market value....		167,862.50
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral.		2,300.00
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets....	$7,880.87	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item.....	328,755.11	
		336,635.98
Specie		96.28
United States legal-tender notes and notes of National Banks....		17,922.87
Federal Reserve notes.....		500.00
Other assets, viz:		
Furniture and fixtures	$5,500.00	
Foreign money	5,219.74	
Mediterranean Conference (deposit)	500.00	
Due from steamship company	40.00	
		11,259.74
Total		$689,126.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$150,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund	$350,000.00
Undivided profits	15,147.00
	$365,147.00
Deposits:	
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check	$24,078.02
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	85,281.72
Due trust companies, banks and bankers.	18,651.44
	128,006.18
Bills payable	978.10
Total	$689,126.87

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 2, 1916.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid April 1, 1916, to the registered holders of March 7, 1916. Transfer books will be closed on the 7th inst. and will be reopened March 13, 1916.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, March 21st, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after April 1st, 1916. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Calumet and Hecla Will Soon Take Hold of Tamarack Property.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 25.—Following is the February production of copper of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company and its subsidiaries, with comparisons in pounds:

	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
Ahmeek	1,544,671	1,230,068	2,145,318
Allouez	314,142	490,098	930,830
Calumet & Hecla.	6,011,570	5,736,201	6,295,718
Centennial	172,020	138,001	184,574
Isle Royale.....	854,435	851,270	881,318
La Salle.....	84,993	150,469	150,741
Osceola	1,303,838	1,223,484	1,725,710
Superior	253,098	206,397	279,242
Tamarack	650,026	505,789	572,401
White Pine.....	313,573	377,616	162,354

Judging from the number of shareholders who have already signified their intention of accepting the Calumet & Hecla offer of $59 a share for their stock, there appears to be little doubt that the Tamarack property will soon be added to that of the big company.

The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company has ordered material for the construction of two additional units to its mill at Miami, making a total of twenty units.

Encouraging developments are reported this week from the Franklin mine, where the crosscut has struck a lode of greenish amygdaloid, which is well charged throughout with heavy stamp copper. The management will now push the crosscut further to ascertain the width of the lode and also go through 200 feet of the Wolverine sandstone in search of another branch of the Kearsarge lode. The future of the Franklin mine is now considered to be assured.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

KINGS COUNTY TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 17th day of March, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $2,121,022.57;) market value.		$2,121,022.57
Private securities, (book value, $7,900,246.91;) market value.		7,900,246.91
Real estate owned.....		210,000.00
Mortgages owned		902,900.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral...		237,575.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		7,980,646.71
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,820,029.39
Overdrafts		329.08
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets $2,718,101.98		
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	37,857.53	
		2,755,959.51
Specie		1,283,930.98
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks...		136,735.00
Federal Reserve Notes.....		84,265.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings.. $16,727.14		
Other cash items. 1,884.78		18,611.92
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date..... $28,090.92		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date 168,248.00		196,338.92
Total.....		$25,688,491.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus on market values	
Surplus fund $2,000,000.00	
Undivided profits.. 644,034.06	
	2,644,034.06
Surplus on book values $2,619,435.99	
Deposits:	
Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State savings banks ..$4,226,814.20	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions ... 18,992.65	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary 201,984.65	
Deposits by the State of New York 645,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York..... 80,284.26	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets 339,084.00	
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check 13,756,869.83	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days 1,297,709.25	
Demand certificates of deposit.. 1,112,191.49	
Other certificates of deposit 890,864.55	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers 6,200.83	
Certified checks 52,628.58	
Unpaid dividends. 290.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers 239,939.10	
Total deposits	22,378,323.40
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.....	$27,500.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	27,483.90
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	108,149.03
Estimated unearned discounts.	18,000.00
	171,132.93
Total.....	$25,688,491.29

DIVIDENDS.

National Zinc & Lead Company.

A dividend of four per cent. (4%) has been declared on the outstanding stock of the above named company, payable on March 31, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 23, 1916.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on March 23, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on April 1st, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN J. HAMMERS, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., March 8, 1916.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.

New York, March 23, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after March 31, 1916.

The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, April 1, 1916.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

NIPISSING MINES COMPANY.

165 Broadway, New York, March 20, 1916.

The Board of Directors has today declared a regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable April 20, 1916, to shareholders of record as of March 31, 1916. The transfer books will close March 31, 1916, and re-open April 18, 1916.

P. C. PFEIFFER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.

2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by this Company of the properties of the Beaverton & Willsburg Railroad Company, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company.

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 6, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 6, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated, January 3, 1916

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 27th day of April, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on April 3rd, 1916, until the opening of business on April 28th, 1916. M. S. SIMMONS, 24 Secretary.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
3d week March	$54,058	$56,035	$8,023
July 1-Mar. 14	2,184,066	1,888,902	295,164

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

3d week March	549,000	421,700	127,300
July 1-Mar. 21	29,866,100	25,990,000	4,875,200

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

3d week March	2,231,000	1,738,000	548,000
July 1-Mar. 21	88,424,000	71,767,000	16,657,000

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

3d week March	875,353	705,266	170,087
July 1-Mar. 21	34,147,626	27,626,347	6,521,279

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

3d week March	155,883	127,686	28,197
July 1-Mar. 21	5,446,813	4,698,392	747,421

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

3d week March	427,000	351,700	75,300
July 1-Mar. 21	17,986,700	15,926,200	2,061,500

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

3d week March	609,396	604,140	5,256
July 1-Mar. 21	23,627,917	24,625,441	*1,097,524

*Decrease.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for February—

	1916.	1915	1914.
Mileage	11,243	11,136	10,873
Gross	10,644,431	8,956,201	7,885,040
Net after tax..	3,413,770	2,639,691	1,918,236
8 mos. gross..	87,277,881	76,879,771	74,332,735
Net after tax..	28,473,281	24,640,822	20,959,982

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	3,573,897	2,890,449	983,448
Net after tax..	1,306,199	989,607	616,591
8 mos. gross..	32,603,027	28,585,788	3,917,838
Net after tax..	11,894,541	9,042,909	2,851,442

WABASH for February—

Gross	2,853,496	2,196,334	647,661
Net	884,795	357,329	507,466
8 mos. gross..	22,571,151	19,690,751	2,880,400
Net	6,982,347	4,583,134	2,399,213

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	2,008,170	1,528,083	480,086
Net	489,823	336,079	153,744
Surp. aft. chgs.	315,165	178,128	142,042

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING, (Central States Electric Corporation Subsidiary.) for February—

Gross	442,086	393,168	49,833
Net after taxes	223,661	216,595	7,065
Bal. aft. int., pf. divs., amort. & dep.	142,729	141,851	879
2 mos. gross..	904,909	810,722	95,188
Net after taxes	459,144	439,364	19,779
Bal. aft. int., pf. divs., amort. & dep.	305,582	287,488	18,144
12 mos. gross..	4,487,767	4,244,293	243,474
Net after taxes	2,109,766	2,012,248	97,518
Bal. aft. int., pf. divs., amort. & dep.	1,188,862	1,163,727	‡80,045

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION and affiliated companies for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
*Gross rev....	41,242,110	38,760,260	37,279,319
Exp., tax. & amortiz.	22,094,678	21,196,317	19,852,198
Net. rev.....	19,147,432	17,563,943	17,427,121
Charges, &c...	17,176,180	15,938,606	15,178,922
Surplus	1,971,252	1,625,337	2,248,199

*including miscellaneous income. †Decrease.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916.....	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
6s —Sept., 1917.....	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4½s—June, 1965.....	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s—Mar., 1963.....	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛
4½s—Nov., 1957.....	107¼	107⅛	107¼	107⅛
4½s—May, 1957.....	107¼	107⅛	107¼	107⅛
4½s—Nov., 1917.....	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s—May, 1917.....	101¼	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s—Mar., 1964.....	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝
4½s—Mar., 1962.....	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s—Sept., 1960.....	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s—Mar., 1960, optional 1930.....	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
4s —May, 1960.....	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s —Nov., 1958.....	99⅞	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
4s —May, 1957.....	99⅝	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s —Nov., 1956.....	99⅛	100	99⅛	100
4s —Nov., 1955.....	99½	100	99⅛	100
4s —Nov., 1936.....	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
3½s—Nov., 1956.....	89⅛	..	89⅛	..
3½s—Nov., 1954.....	89⅜	90⅛	89⅜	90⅛
3½s—May, 1954.....	89⅜	90⅛	89⅜	90⅛

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s—June, 1916.....	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s—June, 1917.....	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s—1918-1923.....	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s—1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1950-1954	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1940-1950	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1930-1940	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s—1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s —1940-1950	4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3s —1918-1925	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s —1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101	101⅛	3.95
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95⅜	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101⅜	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101¼	101½	5.80
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	103¼	100⅜	4.62
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	90	100⅜	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.80
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅛	100⅛	1.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅝	99⅝	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101⅛	3.90
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.68
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101⅜	102½	5.35
Swedish Govt.		Dec., 1916	100⅛	101	4.50
Swiss Govt.		Mar., 1918	100	100¼	4.85
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅞	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅜	2.40
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	3.90
Anacon. Cop.		Mar., 1917	101⅜	101½	5.40
A.V.R., L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	97½	99	..
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	100⅜	100⅞	2.00
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101⅛	3.50
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	99⅛	99⅜	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103	5.40
†Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	101⅛	101⅜	2.60
Ch. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.65
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅜	98⅝	4.25
Chi. Elev.		July, 1918	93	96	19.00
Chi. Pow.	6	May 1,'17	99⅝	100⅛	..
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅜	103	4.50
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	..
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅜	3.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	101⅛	4.50
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅛	99⅞	4.70
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101½	102	5.35
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	97½	..
Minne. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101½	..
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1918	88	92	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99½	6.30
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	101⅛	101⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	98½	100⅜	5.90
NY., N.H. & H.	6	May, 1918	100	100⅜	2.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.70
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101⅝	102	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp.					
N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un. Met. Cg.	5	Feb., 1919	99⅛	99⅜	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅜	4.05
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
U. S. Smelt.	6	Feb., 1926	106⅞	107½	4.90
U. S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	6	May, 1919	101⅜	101⅝	4.30
West. P. P.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	101	..
W. V. Tr. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	..
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	..
Westing. El.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101½	3.77
W. Penn. Tr.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	101¼	4.85
Wis. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅛	101	..
Wis. Rptg. A.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	99¾	5.05

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

†To be called May, 1916, at 101.

‡To be called June, 1916, at 101.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 25.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen Co.....	..	75	..
Arkwright Mills	62	67½	64
Barnard Mfg. Co.....	50	..	..
Bourne Mills	112	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.....	112	115	..
Chace Mills	107¼	112½	..
Charlton Mills	104	..	112½
Cornell Mills	150	165	..
Cranaicut Mills	87½	..	..
Davol Mills	98	..	..
Davis Mills	118	120	..
Flint Mills	116½	120	118
Granite Mills	90	..	..
Hargraves Mills	56	..	..
King Philip Mills.....	123½	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills.....	90	94	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.....	..	98½	97½
Luther Mfg. Co.....	137½	..	..
Merchants Mfg. Co.....	..	100	..
Mechanics Mills	90	93	..
Narragansett Mills	90	100	..
Osborne Mills	..	102½	..
Parker Mills	55	..	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.....	92	95	92
Richard Borden Mfg. Co....	..	165	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.....	225	..	..
Seaconnett Mills	..	55	..
Shove Mills	83	..	..
Stafford Mills	75	..	75
Tecumseh Mills	..	125	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.....	185	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	72	75	..
Weetamoe Mills	87	..	..

For Utilizing Refuse Tin.

Among the recent patents filed in England, reports Vice Consul Hamilton C. Claiborne from Swansea, Wales, is the process of removing the solder, tin and chemicals from scrap and galvanized articles and for utilizing the base metals. The inventor is a South Wales tin-plate worker, who has already secured contracts from several municipalities for treating down refuse, such as tin cans, containers, and similar metallic waste products.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Adventure	3½	3½	3½	3½
20	Ahmeek	98	98	98	98
50	Alaska	20½	20½	20½	20½
50	Algomah	1	1	1	1
2,630	Amer. Zinc	87½	88½	87¾	87⅝
5	Anaconda	86	86	85⅝	85⅝
433	Ariz. Com'l	8½	8⅝	8	8⅛
50	Butte & Bal.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
280	Butte & Sup.	91	91	90	90⅛
635	Cal. & Ariz.	73½	73⅝	73⅛	73⅛
3	Cal. & Hecla	550	550	550	550
25	Chino	54	54	54	54
200	Copper Range	63½	63⅝	63	63⅜
850	East Butte	12⅞	13	12⅜	12⅝
145	Franklin	10	10	9⅝	10
10	Greene Can.	46	46	46	46
10	Indiana	4	4	4	4
15	Inspiration	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝
180	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
10	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Keweenaw	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Mass. Con.	13	13	13	13
500	Michigan	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
95	Mohawk	97	97	96	96½
35	Nevada Con.	16⅜	17	16⅜	17
50	New Arcadian	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
775	New Idria	16½	16⅝	15	15
300	Nipissing	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
145	North Butte	28½	29	28½	28½
30	North Lake	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Old Colony M.	8	8	8	8
70	Osceola	97½	97½	97½	97½
150	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	Shannon	9	9½	9	9⅛
10	Shattuck	36½	36½	36½	36½
20	South Lake	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,050	South Utah	65c	66c	48c	53c
98	St. Mary's	72	72	72	72
20	Sup. & Boston	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
30	Superior	17½	17⅛	17½	17⅛
35	Tamarack	53	53	53	53
200	Trinity	8½	9	8½	8½
1,200	Tuolumne	34	35	34	35
3,273	U. S. Smelter	68½	68⅝	67½	67⅝
54	U. S. Sm. pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½
200	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
255	Utah Con.	15	15⅛	15	15
1,170	Utah Metal	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10½
5	Winona	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
45	Wolverine	58	58	57⅜	58
50	Wyandot	2	2	2	2

RAILROADS.

20	Bos. & Alb.	194	194	194	194
142	Boston Elev.	78½	79	78½	78½
80	Boston & Me.	43⅜	43

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness Monday; rain in afternoon or night; rain, colder Tuesday; moderate southeast winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,247. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUSSEX ATTACK LAID TO SUBMARINE, SCREENED BY A MYSTERIOUS VESSEL; BRITISH RAID SCHLESWIG BY AIR AND SEA

DISTRESS SIGNALS IGNORED

Survivors Say Strange Ship First Stood By and Then Fled.

DEAD MAY NUMBER 100

Captain and Many Passengers on Channel Liner Certain She Was Torpedoed.

ONE AMERICAN MISSING

Baldwin Family at Boulogne, Daughter Injured—Embassies Get Many Affidavits.

PARIS, March 26.—The great majority of the survivors of the Sussex, both Americans and those of other nationalities, who have reached France assert that the vessel was torpedoed and that there is no question of any warning having been given. None of them saw a mine or any indications of one, whereas the greater part of those whose stories have been obtained assert that they saw the wake of a torpedo.

Count B——, a Belgian army officer who was on the Sussex, says that the reason a periscope was not observed was that near the Sussex was a merchantman which bore on her hull the name Nieuport XIX. He said this vessel approached the Sussex and screened the submarine as soon as the explosion occurred. According to this account the Nieuport XIX., a Belgian steamer seized by the Germans, sailed away without lending aid.

The total number of victims is still unknown. It is estimated variously at fifty to eighty.

Donald Harper, an American lawyer in Paris and a member of the firm of Boardman & Platt of New York, who has represented Professor J. Mark Baldwin as legal counsel, has sent a man to Boulogne to establish the fate, if possible, of Professor Baldwin and the members of his family, or to identify the bodies eventually.

No news has been received from either Professor Baldwin, his wife, or daughter at the Baldwin home here, where the maid in charge had received many inquiries, but was not able to give any information as to what had happened to them.

Marius de Babant, general agent of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railway Company at New York, who is now in Paris, says the Joshua D. Armitage, of the firm of Taylor, Armitage & Co. of New York, was surely on the Sussex. No word has been received of Mr. Armitage, but it is considered possible that he may be among the injured.

Embassy Continues Inquiry.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Sharp, and the Attachés of the Embassy were busy all day directing the search for the missing Americans, getting evidence from the Consular agents at Dieppe, Folkestone, and Boulogne, and taking the depositions of survivors who have arrived in Paris. The facts gathered officially thus far are chiefly from Americans, but it is understood that the inquiry will go further. Naval Lieutenant Smith and Captain Boyd, Attachés of the Embassy, are in Boulogne investigating the case and giving needed relief to the American survivors, who are still there.

Ambassador Sharp is going into the case thoroughly and systematically, and will put the State Department at Washington in possession of all material facts as soon as possible. It is expected that all the depositions, reports, and other evidence will be in shape to go forward by the first outgoing steamer.

Miss Edna Hale, an American resident of London, formerly residing at Tuxedo, N. Y., said the Captain of the Sussex expressed the opinion that his vessel was struck by a torpedo, as "he saw its silver streak." Miss Hale thinks, however, the disaster was caused by a mine.

"We were about half way across," said Miss Hale, "when we were struck. The sea was quite smooth. I think there must have been barely 100 persons lost and injured. I should say ten or twelve of this number were Americans.

"The explosion occurred in the bow, and had it been in the centre of the ship the loss would have been terrible. As it was nine of the fifteen men in the saloon were killed. Among those who lost their lives was a Persian Prince who had just been joking about his 'safety waistcoat' when he was flung into the sea. A French officer's son who was going to the front had both legs cut off. We all did what we could to help the injured. It was ten hours before help arrived."

Hiltons Safe in Paris.

Survivors from the Sussex who reached Paris from Boulogne tonight included Mrs. Edward S. Hilton of New York and her daughter Edna. Separated when the explosion occurred, moth-

Continued on Page 3.

British Liner Minneapolis Is Sunk; Was Used as a Transport; Crew Lost

MARSEILLES, March 26.—The British liner Minneapolis was sunk in the Mediterranean last Wednesday by a submarine, according to Captain Bibby of the British steamer Leicestershire, which has arrived here from Rangoon.

Captain Bibby reports that while in the Mediterranean last Wednesday he received a wireless call for help from the Minneapolis, which said that the steamer had just been torpedoed and was sinking. The Leicestershire went at full speed to the assistance of the Minneapolis, but arrived too late, the vessel having sunk. The fate of the crew was not known to Captain Bibby.

The Minneapolis was a steamer of 13,543 gross. She was built in 1900 at Belfast and was owned by the Atlantic Transport Company. Late shipping records do not give the movements of the vessel, which probably was in the British Government service. Prior to the war the Minneapolis plied between American ports and London.

The Minneapolis, after the Minnewaska, was the largest of the "Minnie" steamers in the Atlantic transport. She carried passengers as well as freight, and was a popular vessel with the ocean-going public.

The Minneapolis was one of the steamers which did rescue work when the Uranium Line steamer Volturno was burned at sea in 1913. Thirty persons from the liner were taken into Gravesend by the Minneapolis.

WAS TORPEDOED, CONSUL REPORTS

Washington Views the Sussex Case with Concern, but Awaits More Facts.

RIGID INQUIRY ORDERED

Affidavits by Americans Tell of the Incidents of the Wreck and Their Rescue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26. — While viewing the sinking of the British steamers Sussex and Englishman with grave concern, high officials of the Administration tonight insisted that the full facts had not been obtained and that the action of the Government would await their arrival. There was cumulative testimony today—official and unofficial—indicating strongly that the Sussex was sunk without warning and as the result of a submarine attack, but officials did not consider the official investigation up to this time complete.

Secretary Lansing received reports from Ambassadors Page at London and Sharp at Paris, based on affidavits made by American survivors. One of these affidavits, made jointly by Edward H. Huxley and Francis E. Drake, indicates that the Captain of the Sussex saw "clearly the wake of a torpedo." However, the affidavit offers no further proof than this that the vessel was torpedoed.

Ambassador Sharp cabled to the State Department the report of the American Consul at Dieppe, which said that the vessel was torpedoed. The Ambassador also cabled the result of his interview with Samuel F. Bemis of Bedford, Mass., a Harvard research worker, one of the rescued. News dispatches credit Bemis with having asserted that he had seen the wake of a torpedo and that he had so informed the Ambassador. State Department officials did not make public the text of the message from Ambassador Sharp, but they insisted that if Bemis made any such statement, it was not cabled to the department. The Ambassador said that Bemis declared he had seen several persons killed on the Sussex and that his statement was largely a description of the events that transpired on the Sussex after the explosion.

The statement issued by the French ministry of Marine, an official announcement, announces flatly that the Sussex was torpedoed, without stating the basis for this declaration, but it is assumed here that the French Government would not issue such a statement without possession of what it regarded as evidence. Neither Ambassador Page nor Ambassador Sharp has yet stated flatly that the vessel was sunk as a result of submarine attack, or that they have yet interviewed survivors who testified to having seen a submarine, or the wake of a torpedo. The American Embassies at London and Paris are under specific instructions to make a more rigid investigation and until satisfactory reports have been received the State Department will not outline its course of action.

SAY SHIP SPED AWAY AS SUSSEX ASKED AID

Huxley and Drake Swear Strange Sailing Vessel Ignored Distress Signals.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A graphic story of the explosion which damaged the English Channel steamer Sussex and the events which followed is told in a joint affidavit signed by Edward S. Huxley and Francis E. Drake, both of New York, and forwarded to the State Department today by Ambassador Page at London. The affidavit follows:

"At five minutes past three, when we were about an hour and a half from Folkestone, we were seated on the deck talking a little less than half way back on the starboard side. Without the slightest warning there occurred a loud roaring explosion. Wreckage and tons of water were thrown into the air,

Continued on Page 3.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Ent. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote. —Advt.

BRITISH AIR RAID ON ZEPPELIN BASE

Three Aeroplanes Lost in an Attack on Schleswig-Holstein Hangars.

CONVOYING WARSHIP SUNK

Destroyer Medusa Lost in Collision—German Patrols Sunk, but Torpedo Boats Escape.

LONDON, March 26.—A squadron of British seaplanes yesterday morning attacked German airship sheds in the northern part of Schleswig-Holstein. In the engagement which ensued three of the British machines were brought down by German anti-aircraft guns and their occupants were taken prisoners, while one of the convoying destroyers and two German patrol boats are said to have been sunk. Details are lacking, but the official report expresses the belief that the attack achieved its object.

Danish dispatches tell of a great naval battle off the Schleswig-Holstein coast, but it is believed that they relate to the fighting between the German patrol fleet and the British light cruisers and destroyers convoying the aeroplane squadron.

The following official statement was issued tonight:

"An attack by British seaplanes was delivered yesteray morning upon German airship sheds in Schleswig-Holstein, eastward of the Island of Sylt. The seaplanes were convoyed to their rendezvous, close to the German coast, by an escorting force of light cruisers and destroyers, under Commodore Tyrwhitt.

"Three of the seaplanes which took part in the attack are missing. The destroyer Medusa was in collision with the destroyer Laverock, and it is feared that in the stormy weather which prevailed last night the Medusa may have been lost, but no misgivings are felt as to the safety of the crew. Two German armed patrol vessels were sunk by our destroyers.

"No detailed report has yet been received, but from Danish press messages it would appear that this operation, which was carried out within the enemy's waters, achieved its object."

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says the German armed trawlers sunk by the British outside Sylt Harbor were the Braunschweig and Otto Rudolf.

Dispatches from Esbjerg, Denmark, to the Berlingske Tidende, says Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent, report a great naval battle between the German and British fleets some three miles off the Graadyb Lightship.

The dispatch adds that Tondern, in Schleswig-Holstein, has been bombarded by five aeroplanes.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says:

"According to the Politiken, large British and German squadrons were observed yesterday along the west coast of Jutland, off Esbjerg and Fance. Ship Captains arriving at Esbjerg report that they met a large German flotilla, consisting of five cruisers and twenty torpedo boats, yesterday morning. Fishing boats report that they saw twenty British torpedo boats near Blaavandshuk, and that one Danish trawler nearly collided with a British battleship.

"It is supposed that the British flotilla last night attacked and put the German squadron to flight. The Captain of the steamer Cimbria says he met a German flotilla going southward at noon yesterday, and later two German trawlers arrived on the scene. Suddenly a British squadron, composed of ten torpedo boats, appeared and attacked the trawlers, which took flight and in flames ran for Sylt Island, whither it was impossible for the British to pursue, as the German fortress of Sylt opened fire.

"Last night between 7 and 8 o'clock a violent cannonading was heard in the North Sea."

In the course of the naval engagement off Sylt four German torpedo boats were cut off by a number of British destroyers, but eventually succeeded in making their escape, says a dispatch to The Central News from Copenhagen.

Raid Did No Damage, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, March 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A German official statement on the Schleswig-Holstein air raid says:

"From two ships, which were accom-

Continued on Page 3.

French Statesman Warns America Germany's Fall Must Precede Peace

Says This Week's Allied War Council in Paris Will Mark the Beginning of a Great United Offensive, Military, Diplomatic, Political, and Economic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 26.—A member of one of the Parliamentary commissions—which, exercising Parliamentary control by frequent visits of supervision to the front, play an important part in the direction of the war—explains for THE NEW YORK TIMES the official view of the Allied conference which will open tomorrow:

"This week is perhaps the most important in the history of Europe as marking the inception of a homogeneous program of the Entente coalition. Henceforth the Allies will have a single policy, not only in military operations, but diplomatically, politically, and economically.

"No more auspicious moment could be chosen. As the Verdun failure denotes the end of the German offensive and is the turning point of the war, so this conference is the real beginning of the Allies' united offensive, which in closest collaboration along lines laid down after mature consideration will end only with Germany's downfall.

"If America wants the meaning of the conference in one phrase you can say: 'It is the reaffirmation of the pledge in the London compact that the Allies will never lay down their arms until they have imposed their peace upon Germany.'

"Whether wrongly or not, the feeling is gaining ground here that America is anxious to see the war ended, and may even contemplate a congress of neutrals with a view to proposing terms. Colonel House's mission is held to have concerned this project, but it is doomed to failure. Peace now would be a practical grant of immunity to Germany for her outrageous aggressions. Let Americans imagine what Lincoln would have answered to an appeal for peace on status quo ante terms after two years of your civil war. Its acceptance would have forced him to renounce his principles. We, too, are fighting for a principle, for the freedom, not of negroes, but of Europe—even of the whole world.

"The parallel with the civil war is very close. At the outset the Allies, unprepared, were almost overwhelmed by a readier and more militarist foe. Then we rallied and won a breathing space. Now our enemy shows signs of exhaustion, and we have reached our full strength and are about to begin our war. To us the word 'peace' is madness. It would mean the abandonment of all our hopes and aspirations at the very moment their fulfillment was becoming possible.

"Let America realize once for all—it will save future misunderstandings—that the Allies are absolutely determined, absolutely united. However long it takes, however hard the task, there will be no peace until Germany is conquered. That is the Paris conference's message to the world."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 27.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"Premier Asquith, Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, and Lord Kitchener have arrived in France to take part in the conference of the Grand Alliance which will be held in Paris this week. This conference, which will be attended by the political, military or ambassadorial representatives of all the Allies, is likely to have a momentous bearing on the course of military operations in the present year."

PARIS, March 26.—The most important conference of the Allies since the outbreak of the war will begin at Paris tomorrow under the Presidency of Premier Briand. The Premiers of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, and Servia will also take part in it.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey; the Secretary for War, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener; the commander of the Continental forces, General Sir Douglas Haig; the French Commander in Chief, General Joffre, and the Italian Commander in Chief, General Cadorna, will also have seats at the council table. Russia will be represented by M. Iswolsky and General Gilinsky, Aid de Camp to the Emperor; Japan by the Japanese Ambassador at Paris, and Servia by Crown Prince Alexander.

Probably nothing will be disclosed concerning the questions under consideration or the decisions reached, but it is expected that the Allied Powers will come to an agreement respecting common military and political actions.

Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy arrived here this afternoon, and were enthusiastically received. They were met at the railway station by Premier Briand, M. Viviani, and other French officials. The Italian statesmen were greeted with great cheering at their hotel, and the crowd sang "La Marseillaise." The Republican Guards maintained order with considerable difficulty. An exchange of official visits followed.

HINT THAT DR. WAITE HEADED POISON GANG

District Attorney's Work Indicates Search for One or More Accomplices.

PARENTS WEEP AT HOSPITAL

Prisoner a Student of Deadly Germs —Lived Beyond Means and Boasted Expected Wealth.

Was Dr. Arthur Warren Waite solely responsible for the poisoning of his millionaire father-in-law, John E. Peck?

Was he aided and abetted by one or more persons in a plot with him to poison Mr. Peck and others, through whose deaths the plotters hoped to come into possession of large amounts of money?

Was any one involved with him as accessory before or after the fact in the poisoning of Mr. Peck?

These questions were asked in the District Attorney's office yesterday, and direct answers were evaded. The attitude of District Attorney Swann's investigators, however, strongly suggested their belief that Dr. Waite did not act alone in his poisoning plans and practices. To corroborate evidence that he was only the most active figure in a partnership of murderers who went into the business of poisoning for profit seemed to be the object of Assistant District Attorneys John T. Dooling and George N. Brothers, who, contrary to custom, spent nearly all of Saturday and yesterday at the District Attorney's office and elsewhere, questioning witnesses and digging for information.

And the extended activities of Mr. Dooling, Mr. Brothers, and several detectives not only consumed the better hours of two holidays on which other officials played golf or otherwise enjoyed themselves; but, despite the fact that their application to the case seemed of such immediate importance, none of the investigators would reveal anything important pertaining to their work.

Gives Out Only Small Facts.

For example, Mr. Dooling spent more than six hours on Saturday questioning Mrs. Margaret Horton, who, District Attorney Swann said on Friday, seemed to be "out of the case," and after the long interview, in which a number of stenographers relieved each other, Mr. Dooling made public only facts which he could have obtained from Mrs. Horton in thirty minutes or less, and none of which had an important bearing on the charge that Dr. Waite poisoned Mr. Peck.

Furthermore, Mr. Dooling and Mr. Brothers spent more than four hours yesterday questioning Mrs. Dorothy May Pelmenberg, of 105 West Seventy-second Street, to whose apartment Mrs. Horton went following Dr. Waite's telephoned advice to pay the bill for their room at the Hotel Plaza and leave; and, after this interview, Mr. Dooling made public facts which were almost frivolous, so far as they related to the murder case, and which had been interested in them, Mrs. Palmenberg could have communicated to him on a postal card.

After his session with Mrs. Palmenberg, Mr. Dooling, talking to newspaper men, was asked whether he intended to go to see Dr. Waite at Bellevue Hospital, and he replied that he was interested only "in going home." Fifteen minutes later he went to Bellevue and spent half an hour with Dr. Waite, after which he said he had made the visit only to inspect the condition of the prisoner, the facts of which a qualified attending physician could have given to him over the telephone.

Rumors of Sensational Evidence.

And all these things have happened since Friday, when District Attorney Swann said that the case against Dr. Waite for poisoning Mr. Peck was pro-

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ROOSEVELT READY FOR A BUSY WEEK

Massachusetts Fight to be First Matter Taken Up in Conferences.

SENATOR LODGE MAY COME

Movement to Nominate the Colonel at Republican Convention Cannot Be Headed Off.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., March 26.—Colonel Roosevelt spent the day quietly and refused to talk politics, but it is expected that there will be much activity and many conferences at Sagamore Hill before the end of the week.

The situation in Massachusetts, where a full ticket of Roosevelt delegates to the Republican National Convention has been named to enter the primaries in opposition to the regular Republican delegates, will be the first to receive consideration. Colonel Roosevelt wants to avoid a factional fight there if possible, but he has not yet had time to consult with the leaders from other States than New York.

If Senator Lodge or other candidates for delegates at large on the regular Republican ticket in Massachusetts seek any interviews at Sagamore Hill with the end in view of stopping factional differences, they will be received by the Colonel, although at present he knows little of these plans. Republican and Progressive leaders from other States who are ready to join in a fight for Americanism and the overthrow of the Wilson Administration will not be turned away, if they wish to enter into an interchange of views with Roosevelt.

There may be a possibility of ending the mix-up in Massachusetts if it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Roosevelt leaders that the candidates on the regular Republican ticket will not be irrevocably against the Colonel at Chicago.

If Senator Lodge puts in an appearance here it will undoubtedly mark the beginning of a pilgrimage of political leaders, Republicans and Progressives, up Sagamore Hill to see what can be done to clarify a situation which is daily becoming more embarrassing to the happy reunion plans which have been so much discussed of late. Senator Lodge has a lot of interesting information garnered from other Senators and politicians in Washington which he could tell.

One thing has been established definitely since the Colonel's return. Political leaders of all stripes and beliefs are satisfied that the movement to nominate him cannot be headed off, and that he will prove a big factor in whatever plans are made from this time on. His party leaders are urging on him that it is his duty to keep up his fight, which they say is for the dignity, honor, and safety of the country.

The Colonel's only visitors today were Congressman Nicholas Longworth, his son-in-law, and Frederic R. Coudert, who has a home in Oyster Bay. The Colonel went to St. James's Episcopal Church, where he found a large crowd of the villagers out to greet him.

ADMIT HUGHES'S STRENGTH.

Republicans of Both Wings Declare Him Strong Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The two outbursts of Republican applause in the House yesterday at casual mentions of the name of Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes of the Supreme Court was an outward manifestation of a sentiment equally strong on the Republican side of the Senate. This does not mean that

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PERSHING'S MEN STILL ON VILLA'S TRAIL ADVANCE 230 MILES INTO MEXICO; BANDIT BROKE CARRANZISTA RING

Pershing Reports Villa Defeated Mexicans And Is In Flight, Kidnapping Boy Recruits

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, CASAS GRANDES, Mexico, March 26, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—General John J. Pershing, returning here, reports that Francisco Villa is retiring. The bandit abandoned eighteen wounded, but is swelling his command by kidnapping boys.

General Pershing has learned authoritatively that Villa defeated the Carranza garrison at Namiquipa. He announces the establishment of an advance American base 120 miles southward of here.

There is every reason to believe that American cavalry is progressing toward Villa, although the locations cannot be mentioned.

Aeroplanes are patrolling the line of communication from Columbus.

Casas Grandes is 110 miles from the American border, and Pershing's advance 120 miles from there puts the American forces now 230 miles into Mexico.

MAY NOT URGE BIG FORCE ON BORDER

President's Protest and Reassuring Reports Expected to Lessen Republican Efforts.

MEXICAN CAMPS ON VIEW

Gen. Calles Invites American Inspection to Show Nothing Hostile Is Being Done.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Interest here in the Mexican situation centered tonight in the action that may result from the conference of Senate Republicans tomorrow on conditions along the border. Unofficial advices still reflected uneasiness in American border towns over vague reports of concentration of Mexican troops near the line. It is expected the Republican Senators will have additional information to consider when they meet for the avowed purpose of taking steps to compel the Government to increase its military precautions along the international line.

In view of the fact that President Wilson made public yesterday a denunciation of circulators of inflammatory rumors, and since official reports denied that there was any ground for alarm, some members of Congress thought tonight that the conference might take no action. It was pointed out that General Funston's dispatch of yesterday had shown military information to be that no Carranza garrison near the border had been increased since March 10.

Press reports from General Pershing's headquarters bear out the opinion held by officials here as to the co-operation being given in the pursuit of Villa by Carranza troops. Since the messages are censored at the front, officers said, it was certain they reflected General Pershing's views, based on actual information of what is going on in the rugged country where he is operating.

Carranza's Note Delayed.

General Carranza's latest communication regarding the proposed protocol covering the use of Mexican railroads to supply American troops had not reached Washington tonight. Unofficial advices from Carranza headquarters have said that, while he approved the general outline of the agreement worked out here, there were some details that needed clarification.

Advices tonight from Mexico City that General Carranza was calling the attention of his officials by special orde to the section of the treaty of 1848 providing for arbitration of disputes between the United States and Mexico aroused much interest here. The section referred to provides for "mutual representations and pacific negotiations" in the first instance, and, failing an agreement, that "a resort shall not be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind until the aggrieved party shall have determined whether the matter is one for arbitration by commissioners representing both sides and those named by a neutral nation."

It was thought possible in some quarters that General Carranza was calling attention to this provision in order to assure his countrymen in some way that permission for the use of Mexican railroads by American forces in pursuit of Villa could be granted with propriety. Until the substance of the communication as to the protocol is available, however, the connection between it and the treaty stipulation cannot be determined.

Pershing Wants More Troops.

General Pershing today notified the Secretary of War, in a dispatch transmitted through General Funston, that his forces were in need of grain for cavalry mounts, and he recommended that the expedition be provided with two additional motor truck trains at once. General Pershing's expedition now has four motor truck trains of twenty-seven cars each operating between the main base at Columbus and the field base south of Casas Grandes. The additional motor truck trains will each consist of twenty-seven cars. Orders have been given to American automobile concerns for the immediate delivery of fifty-four additional cars.

General Funston has forwarded several messages from General Pershing to

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OBREGON BLAMES BORDER FUGITIVES

Carranza's War Minister Contends America Should Return Refugees.

VILLA LIKE A "WILD BULL"

People Who "Cut the Rope" and Let Him Plunge Into a Crowd Held at Fault.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, March 26.—General Obregon, Minister of War, blames the United States for the harboring of Mexican criminals who are responsible for most of the trouble along the border. Many of these criminals had murdered Americans and had fled to the United States where they got protection, he said.

The Minister referred also to the case of Charles Randall, for whose arrest and return to Mexico he had asked General Funston at the conference held in Nogales. The request was denied. General Obregon said he had advised General Funston that Mexican refugees would cause trouble and that the United States could not watch them too closely.

Randall was a Villista Governor of the mining town of Cananea who fled to the United States when the town was captured by Obregon. When Randall was Governor, it is alleged, an unidentified American was executed for no cause whatever. Randall is still enjoying the protection of the United States and never has been called to account for the alleged execution of the American.

General Obregon added that Felipe Angeles Maytorena and Diaz Lombardo were backing Villa, and were the principal movers in the attempt at a "new" revolution. These men, he asserted, were the brains of Villa, whom he characterized as "a crasy outlaw."

"These men," said General Obregon, "are responsible for the murders at Columbus and for all the murders that have been committed, as they advise Villa almost daily and are used by Villa to keep him informed of the movements in the United States. They expect to head a new revolution and they are using Villa to that end."

Adopting a typical Mexican hacendado's way of expressing himself General Obregon continued:

"Suppose that a wild bull was tied by a long rope near a crowd of people; some one cut the rope and the bull, being loose, plunged through a crowd, killing a number of people. Naturally the bull would be to blame, as it would be an outlaw, but really the one to blame would be the person who cut the rope. That is the status of these men whom I have named, they have coaxed and prodded Villa, the wild bull, until he has become wild enough to believe anything. They are using Villa to force intervention, as they think that thereby they will be assisted into power by the United States. They realize that without the help of an outside nation they never can succeed, as they have lost all prestige and are not even thought of by the Mexican people who are only too anxious to have their country in peace. The Mexicans are tired of revolutions and only want a peace to work under a free government that is for the people."

QUERETARO, Mexico, March 26.—General Pedro Gozman and twenty-two others, all members of a Villa band, were killed in a battle today in the neighborhood of Laguna and Dinamita. In this action between Government forces and bandits ten prisoners also were taken. They were summarily executed.

This information came in a message to the Minister of War, General Obregon, who was informed that the campaign against the Villistas was being waged with the utmost vigor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 26.—The Government reports that the Yaqui Indians in Sonora, fighting against Constitutionalists, are abandoning their hostile attitude. Several chiefs have offered to surrender with all their men. The Yaquis demand that the lands that were owned by their ancestors be returned to them.

MEXICO CITY, March 26.—A military court-martial tonight sentenced Lieut. Col. Luis Elecao Cabrera to death on a charge of rebellion. He presided at the court-martial in the city of Chihuahua, which passed the death sentence of Abraham Gonsales, Governor of Chihuahua, during the Madero regime.

The War Department reports that further defeats have been inflicted on the reactionary forces in the State of Oaxaca, where rumor has placed Felix Diaz and his supporters.

General Jesus Castro, the Military Governor, telegraphed today that he had cleared up the Parian and Cuicatlan districts and that his troops were pursuing the rebels in the Sierras. He also reported the surrender of small revolutionary bands in the neighborhood of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where the situation is said to be improving rapidly.

RIDING IN THREE COLUMNS

Troopers Race to Cut Off Flight to Mountain Retreats.

WIND KEEPS AVIATORS IDLE

Three Aeroplanes at El Valle Await Calmer Weather to Join in Pursuit.

COL. DODD LEADS IN CHASE

57 More Auto Trucks Received, but Use of Railway Still May Be Required.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 26.—Francisco Villa has escaped from the Mexican troops that had checked him near Namiquipa, and three columns of American cavalry are pursuing him.

The American troops are 230 miles south of the border, and unless Mexican forces bring the elusive bandit to a stand, this distance will be increased greatly by the close of the week.

Villa's success in extricating himself from the dangerous position into which he had been driven by the American punitive force was related in a detailed report by General Pershing that reached General Funston here today.

General Funston forwarded the report to Washington without making public any but the essential features.

Colonel Dodd is commanding the advanced columns that are riding hard after Villa and his men, and General Pershing has divided his forces so as to provide supporting columns along the thinly stretched lines of communications from his most advanced base at El Valle.

From El Valle another line is being maintained back to Casas Grandes, whence communication with the border is maintained.

Pershing Directing Dodd.

General Pershing himself is somewhere south of Casas Grandes, directing the work of holding together his forces, and directing the operations of Colonel Dodd so far as possible. Cavalry is being used along the lines communicating with El Valle, where a detachment of infantry is stationed.

Three aeroplanes are at El Valle and will be used in scouting as soon as the high winds that have been sweeping that part of Mexico for almost a week subside. These winds, according to General Pershing, have made effective assistance by the aeroplanes impossible. Of the eight machines that went into Mexico two are still out of commission. They were damaged in the flights from Columbus to Casas Grandes.

Details of the operations about Namiquipa that concluded with the escape of Villa were not revealed, but there is little reason to believe he was badly whipped or even weakened by the fighting directed against him by the de facto Government troops. Reports last week from Mexican sources indicated that he had been severely defeated by the Carranza forces, and a few reports stated that American troops had participated in the action. It now appears that no Americans were actually engaged, and the fact that Villa made his way through what was described as an encircling line of Mexican troops was taken to indicate that he was the victor.

Way Open to Guerrero?

Unless fresh Mexican forces are sent to meet Villa, there appears no reason why he should not make his way uninterrupted into the mountains of the Guerrero district, toward which he appears to be moving.

Once there, it is conceded, his capture will be difficult, and should he choose to pass through the district on into the south there are trails over which he might move his little army until a juncture could be made with one or more of his roving organizations in Southern Chihuahua or Northern Durango.

Military men realize that if Villa moves into the districts farther south the problem of capturing him will become many times more complex. More troops will be necessary and their provisioning by way of country roads will become practically an impossibility.

Fifty-four more automobile trucks went into service today along the line between Columbus and Casas Grandes and twenty-seven more were reported to be on the way from the factory, but with this increase in the motive power of the transportation division bad weather and heavy roads make uncertain that method of getting supplies to the front. In the opinion of officers connected with the Quartermaster's Department. The escape of Villa and his renewed flight toward the South, they say, make the use of at least one of the railroads and possibly both, from Juarez to Chihuahua, almost essential to the success of the chase.

Villa Impressing Recruits.

CASAS GRANDES, Mexico, March 26, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Francisco Villa, who is fleeing before American cavalrymen somewhere in the district between Namiquipa and the foothills of the Sierra Tarahumares, is increasing his band by force, according to Army reports today. The bandit chief-

tain seized thirty-five young men and boys in El Valle, sixty-five miles south of here, and forced them to accompany his column. Half of the Constitutionalist garrison at Namiquipa, about sixty miles south of here, has disappeared, and it is suspected that some of them also have joined Villa.

Utmost haste is being made in the flight toward the mountains which Villa is nearing rapidly, neither men nor horses being spared. It is known that he is practically without supplies and ammunition and it is reported that he is attempting to reach the neighborhood where he has ammunition cached in three places.

Peons in the district through which he has passed recently say that his men are ravenously hungry and are practically in a state of starvation. Dead and dying horses discarded in the flight are found almost daily by American troops, eight being discovered today.

The haste which the bandit is making in his flight would indicate that the American forces are close on his heels, but General J. J. Pershing, expeditionary commander, who returned today from a two-day inspection trip of troops in the field, says the reports that Villa is surrounded are premature.

PERSHING PRAISES THE WORK OF HIS MEN

Have Shown Fine Spirit in Pushing On Through a Difficult Country.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION FORCES, COLONIA DUBLAN, Mexico, March 26, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.).—Brig Gen. J. J. Pershing, commanding the American troops pursuing Villa, today complimented the stamina and the spirit of the troops comprising the expeditionary force. General Pershing made the statement in his headquarters tent—the tent over which have swept stinging dust storms, bitter sleet, and biting winds, all of which the troops in the field have faced in rapid succession.

No similar body of any army would have arrived in better condition in the circumstances, he said. The service encountered by the command included some exceedingly long marches by the cavalry and long stretches of desert covered by the infantry and artillery.

The march of concentration at the first base is not believed here to have been equaled by any command of this size in recent years. And through it all the morale of the troops has been excellent. The spirit of the command is shown by the eagerness which the men have manifested in pushing forward through the heat of bare plateaus, the fury of the Mexican dust storms, and the bitter cold of mountainous altitudes.

The men all seemed to feel that it was a part of the day's work. General Pershing was asked to specify in detail some of the records set by the American troops in the present expedition, such as the 27-mile trek made in a single day through the desert by infantry companies under heavy equipment, and the cavalry rides, the hardships of which are said to have torn at the very souls of the troopers. He shook his head, smiled a bit, and replied:

"No, I'd rather not. Can't you see that might appear somewhat as though we were attempting to throw bouquets at ourselves?"

TORREON FEARS ATTACK.

Villistas in Neighborhood Aggressive —Attack on Refugees' Train.

EL PASO, Texas, March 26.—In Durango and Coahuila the Villistas appear to be gathering strength to such an extent that Torreon is seriously threatened. No direct news from Torreon has been received here for two days, but dispatches from Monterey report an extremely grave situation.

The remaining women and children of the American colony at Torreon, sent out of that city by the British Vice Consul, Patrick O'Shea, who has taken charge of American interests following the departure of the United States Consul, have arrived at Monterey. They were four in number, and they brought a story of a condition of anarchy existing in the district between Torreon and Monterey. A box car was all the accommodation they could get, and through almost the entire journey they were subjected to a running fire from bands of mounted Villistas, who raced alongside the train exchanging volleys with the Carranza guard supplied by General Ignazio Ramos. The women and children crouched between a double barricade of trunks, which protected them from the bullets which pierced the wooden sides of the car.

Arrivals here today from Parral gave new details of the flight of the women and children and of conditions in the district, where General Canuto Reyes is supporting the Villa cause. They said that Reyes had been encouraged by messages from Villa, who reported great victories over the Carranza and American columns, and asserted he would soon drive the "gringos" over the border.

R. F. Crosby, a mining man, one of the arrivals, said that the peons readily believed the wildest stories put out by the Villistas, one of the most popular being that President Wilson had fled to Canada and that Villa was about to occupy Washington. He described the condition of the country people as deplorable. There was an almost absolute dearth of employment, and Reyes had little difficulty in obtaining recruits by liberal promises of loot.

LAREDO, Texas, March 26.—Villa bandits in the Sierra Madre mountains of Durango, Mexico, have made conditions serious in that State, travelers who arrived here today from the interior of Mexico reported. Among them was Mrs. Homer C. Coen, wife of the American Vice Consul at Durango City, who said she came to the border as a measure of precaution, although three other American women had elected to stay in Chihuahua City with their husbands.

Durango City was isolated from the outside world for several days last week by interruption of communication, presumably by bandits, according to the passengers. They reported the marauders active east of Torreon, and the trip to the border was one of many thrills because of the expectation of attack. Once the train was fired on, shortly after leaving Sacramento, east of Torreon, and a bridge was burned after the train had passed.

THREATENS CHURCH PROPERTY

Plan for Confiscation Being Considered in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, March 26.—The appropriation of lands, houses, jewels, and some other personal belongings of native Catholic priests is being seriously considered as a means for accumulating funds to swell the reserve which is to be used for redeeming the present paper money issue.

The scheme was first brought to the attention of the Queretaro Government by Dr. Siurob, Governor of the State of Guanajuato, where it is understood such appropriations already have commenced. It is predicted that the plan will spread to all parts of the republic.

The sponsors of the measure quote the old law of the reform days, when church edifices were taken over by the nation. During the administration of Benito Juarez many church buildings were taken over and are now being used as museums, libraries, schools, and Government institutions. Under the plan the public is asked to denounce the holdings of the priests that the Government officials may proceed to the appropriation of their property.

The women of the republic issued an appeal tonight through the press for a supreme effort to lift the interior debt represented by the present issue of paper money.

Labor unions, Government employes, and others are called on to make weekly contributions in bills, which it is proposed to burn in public squares instead of turning them in to the Treasury. In addition, men, women, and children are asked to make contributions of jewelry, plate, and metallic money. According to this plan the Guild of Leather Workers has agreed to burn 20,000 pesos.

The women, in their nation-wide appeal, cite the conduct of the French after the war of 1870, and call on all patriotic Mexicans to aid in the work of reconstruction. Rafael Niteo, Sub-Secretary of the Treasury, who returned tonight from Queretaro, said:

"The Government has determined on a course of action in this money question which I am not at liberty to make public at this time, but the facts will speak for themselves."

Señor Niteo applauded the initiative of the women. The value of a paper dollar dropped today to two cents. People were trying to buy gold, anticipating further currency depreciation in view of the Government's plans to issue new currency next month. Luis Cabrera, Finance Minister, is expected here next week.

The Ministry of Finance plans to establish Government stations for the purchase and sale of paper money, in an effort to check the speculation indulged in in the last few weeks. To this speculation the Government attributes the recent great drop in exchange. It is announced that as soon as the new measure re-establishes a satisfactory rate a new issue that cannot be counterfeited will be launched.

The third anniversary of General Carranza's proclamation of the tenets of the revolutionary movement is being celebrated in many parts of the republic today with band concerts, patriotic speeches, and displays of fireworks.

The officers and soldiers of the divisions under General Coss in the State of Puebla have subscribed 270,000 pesos to buy small farms to be divided among the widows and orphans of the revolution.

Governor Martin Triania of the State of Aguascalientes issued a decree today prohibiting bullfighting in that State between the hours of 10 A. M. and 10 P. M.

A telegram from Secretary of War Obregon was received tonight by General Mariscal, the Military Commandant, calling attention to Article XXI. of the Treaty of Guadalupa Hidalgo, signed Feb. 22, 1848, in which the United States and Mexico agree to settle all disputes by arbitration.

Secretary Obregon's message said that, acting on special orders of General Carranza, he was again giving wide publicity to this clause of the treaty, and that a copy, with similar instructions, had been sent to Ambassador Arredondo at Washington.

ONE RUMOR STIRS EL PASO.

Movement of Troops to Fabens Explained by General Bell.

EL PASO, March 26.—Only one ripple of excitement in respect to the local situation stirred El Paso's Sunday calm. This was a report that American troops were preparing to cross the border at Fabens, thirty miles east of here.

This report was spread abroad after it was learned that General Bell had ordered a company of the Twenty-fourth Infantry to Fabens and that a troop of cavalry had arrived there to reinforce the troops which have been on patrol duty.

General Bell said that dispatch of the infantry was just an ordinary movement of troops "with no special purpose," but the story of the projected crossing gathered with renewed force when it was discovered that three American scouts had been ordered to report to Captain George W. Moses, the commanding officer at Fabens.

Captain Moses denied any intention of moving his men across the Rio Grande.

CARRANZA FORMING CABINET.

Two Present Members to be Sent on a Mission Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 26.—Persons high in the Government just arriving from Queretaro state that General Carranza will complete his Cabinet this week. Aguilar, Rourque Estrada, and General Obregon are to retain the portfolios of Foreign Relations, Justice, and War. General Pablo Gonzales is to be named for the Interior; General Salvador Alvarado, now Governor of Yucatan, Minister of Fomento; Ignacio Bonillas, Minister of Communications; Felix Palavicini, Minister of Public Instruction, and Niceforo Zambrano, now General Treasurer, Finance Minister.

Jesus Acuna and Luis Cabrera, now holding the portfolios of the Interior and Finance, are going on a foreign mission abroad.

It is understood the Cabinet will be sworn in as a whole after General Gonzales completes his campaign against the Zapatistas and captures Cuernavaca, which is expected in a few days. General Obregon is expected here by the middle of the week.

BLACK TROOPS CALL COLUMBUS PARADISE

Two Battalions of 24th Infantry Enjoy New Mexico After the Philippines.

TENT CITY DOUBLED IN SIZE

Negroes, on Arrival, Put One Foot Over Boundary That Rivals May Cross First.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 26.—Under the blazing sun the tent city here at Columbus doubled in size today, and now the town population is insignificant in comparison with the soldier population at this point on the border of Mexico. It no longer would be policy for bandits to pay a visit to this village of Columbus.

Until a couple of days ago these fellows in olive drab who have been pouring in daily, humming gay little airs or jauntily whistling in their joy at the possibility of some excitement at last, have been going out as fast as they came in. Now they are beginning to accumulate.

The hundreds of tents that went up today, though, are just little brothers of the big regulation field tents that have been popping up and down daily, covering acres over night and then leaving nothing but bare prairie again when in a night or so later their occupants have marched for somewhere in Mexico. The tents of today are the emergency shelters of negro soldiers whom the Moros have been training in the Philippines for the last three years. They flocked from their troop trains during the night and this morning, laughing, shouting jokes about their experiences in "the islands," and flooding the town in quest of tobacco and souvenirs.

For these happy scrappers are making a collection of souvenirs, and it was a bizarre collection of gay colored bandanas that was to be seen about their necks as they got acquainted with the place today. These they had picked up in the Philippines, together with weird curios from the camps of the Moros, and every other conceivable memento of their long service in the East.

Pride of the Twenty-Fourth.

The negroes are the men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and they are mighty proud of their organization and uniform. And they tell you with particular pride that theirs is the only regiment in the United States at the present time that is recruited up to full war strength—150 men to the company, four companies to the battalion.

The only other regiment of black infantry, the Twenty-fifth, which is just now in Honolulu, is recruited a little beyond war strength. There is a spirit of rivalry between the two battalions of the black regiment that came here—they are the second and third battalions, the first battalion having been sent to other points near the border—as to which will be the first to get on the other side of the wire fence that separates the United States and Mexico. Some of the men were absent from camp a little while today. They had slipped off to the fence to put one foot into Mexico, and so they did not go to the trouble of putting up their regular field tents.

In the hope of being ordered across the border tomorrow or some time very soon, they just threw little piles of hay down on the ground to the south of the older of the colony, and over these they slung their blankets and propped little bits of canvas about the size of an ordinary bedspread. Under each of these two black infantrymen will sleep tonight, if the pack mules don't get loose and eat up their beds. This might sound like somewhat of a hardship, but it is no hardship for these black soldiers.

"Why, this here is a soldier's paradise," commented an old timer as he stretched out upon his hay this afternoon for his first rest since 1 A. M. "We had a few unpleasantnesses in the islands now and then, and so we deserve this vacation. Yes, Sir."

They're all polite, and happy as a bunch of kids out of school.

The white officers say the negroes are wonderful fighters and excellent soldiers. It is a steady sort of a job, and it is said that 75 per cent. of them re-enlist. They like it.

"Them Moro fellows didn't like us much and ran like the dickens," said one of the blacks, grinning. "I guess these Mexicos ain't going to be much worse."

Bandmaster a Veteran.

The bandmaster looks as if he had been written by Thomas Dixon. He has just seen twenty-seven years of service, and will be retired after his thirtieth year. The old fellow quit grinning when he mentioned this fact today—said he would be so homesick he would not know what to do with himself, but he guessed he would "go into music" somewhere up North. He could use any one of the instruments of the large brass band for a mirror, they are kept so shiny.

The only thing the regiment has against this country is the dust. It has no respect for their shining brass band.

A number of these men will be retained here, while the rest will be sent out to the border patrols and to swell the guards at important points along the line of communication. They have not had much rest in recent years. They were constantly moving about in the Philippines. On their return last September they landed at San Francisco, but remained there only long enough to get accustomed to the place before moving on to Cheyenne. It was from there that they came to the border, and they are living in hopes that they will not stay here long. Above all, they do not want to have to do garrison duty.

"Field duty's always earlier and more fun than garrison duty"—the old bandmaster is authority for it.

Word was received here today that a detachment of soldiers had just found and buried the body of O'Neill, one of the Americans killed by Villistas near Las Palomas, Mex., four miles from the border, at the time of the Columbus raid. The bodies of two others, McKinney and Corbett, had already been found.

That service with the American Army in Mexico is not comfortable can be seen from the appearance of the men who are returning from the front. Today one arrived, who passed his friends actually unrecognized until he had spent much time with the barber and under the camp shower bath. He was Lieutenant Wilburn of the Twelfth Cavalry, whose home is in Lexington, Va. He had been at the front and along the line of communication longer than any of the other men who have returned, and had been in charge of the supplies from the field bases at Casas Grandes to the front, and to a new base being established at El Valle, thirty-five to forty miles southeast of Casas Grandes.

When he reached camp the Lieutenant had a quarter of an inch growth of beard and he was the color of chalk from the fine alkali dust amid which he had been working. He had not had time to shave or bathe, he said. The rapid movement of the troops had kept those concerned with supply transportation working day and night. The Mexicans who were passed above Casas Grandes showed no hostility.

The American soldiers are making friends among the Mexicans everywhere they go on the other side of the border, according to Tracy Matheson, a moving picture operator, just back from the front. Matheson went in with the first troops.

"When we were on our way in most of the Mexicans we met scowled," he said today. "There was a great difference as we came back. They all greeted us cordially and asked us to come again. And they sold us dobe tobacco and provisions at three times the price they had charged when we went in. They had found that they could get it; that's largely the explanation of their suddenly acquired friendship."

Mexicans Friendly With Troops.

Matheson said that the army as well as the soldiers was paying liberal prices for all it bought from the Mexicans, and that the natives were amazed to discover that there are such things as armies that carry and will give real American gold. It belies their long experience with armies in general.

At Ascencion, where the aeroplanes that flew from here last Sunday descended for the night, Matheson said, Mexicans gathered and stayed up all night to gaze in amazement at the big army birds. They edged up to the machines cautiously, and after half an hour or so, ventured to touch them. Then they grinned and fraternized with the American soldiers. They called them "amigos."

A young woman at Ascencion, Matheson said, was making and selling tortillas to the passing Americans, and is doing a land office business. The tortillas are made of cornmeal and dough and sundry other things, cross between flapjacks and pie crust, and are hard enough to drive nails. General Pablo Bertani, the Carranza commander, is working in harmony with General Pershing, according to Matheson.

After Matheson had taken 2,000 feet of film orders were received that no more movies were to be taken at the front at present, and the films he took was being sent sealed to the War Department to be censored.

Tonight a quartet of the colored Twenty-fourth Infantry is entertaining the camp.

False Rumor at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 26.—A rumor received here today from ranchmen that an American aeroplane had fallen near Janos, Mexico, injuring the aviator and wrecking the machine, was refuted by the report of an investigation by Lieutenant H. A. Sprague of the Aero Corps.

Reports received from the front indicated that with moderating weather today throughout Chihuahua, American troops were not suffering so much from the cold, for which they were not equipped.

Efforts of the New Mexico authorities to co-operate with the regular troops in the policing of towns in the State were discussed at a conference between Major W. R. Sample, commandant of the base here, and H. D. Herring, Adjutant General of the New Mexico National Guard. Several towns where Meicans are employed in mines have appealed for protection. Among these are Deming, Hachita, Lordsburg, Silver City, Rincon, Santa Rita, and Morenci.

General Herring said he was making a personal investigation of conditions in these towns, and if he found any basis for fears which have been expressed the State had available for duty a full regiment of militia and a battery of artillery.

HINT THAT DR. WAITE HEADED POISON GANG

Continued from Page 1.

tically complete and would go to the Grand Jury for final action today.

Mr. Dooling was asked this direct question yesterday:

"Are you satisfied that Dr. Waite had no accomplice?"

And he gave this noncommittal answer:

"It would be better to say nothing about that at present."

According to report about the Criminal Courts Building and Bellevue Hospital, Mrs. Horton and Mrs. Palmenberg gave Mr. Dooling and Mr. Brothers sensational evidence concerning the activities of Dr. Waite and others which caused the Assistant District Attorneys, acting on their own authority in the absence of District Attorney Swann, to become convinced that Dr. Waite had one or more accomplices. It is thought that Mrs. Horton first revealed facts which strengthened suspicions in that direction, and that Mrs. Palmenberg, her intimate friend of more than two years standing, added information corroborating her testimony. While Mrs. Horton seemed an amiable witness, Mrs. Palmenberg did not. While she was in the District Attorney's Office her voice was heard several times raised as though in anger, and when she came out she refused to discuss the interview.

According to report also, Mr. Dooling went to Bellevue in the hope of inducing Dr. Waite not only to make a full confession for himself, but to name any others who might have plotted with him or helped him conceal any crime committed by himself. If Mr. Dooling learned anything he kept it to himself, for when he left the hospital he said that Dr. Waite had not added to the confession made on Friday, in which he admitted buying arsenic so that Mr. Peck might commit suicide.

Another fact bearing upon the theory that Dr. Waite had accomplices is that Mr. Dooling admitted yesterday that both Mrs. Horton and Mrs. Palmenberg were "very important" witnesses, and would be questioned further.

The Hortons Change Their Plans.

That the District Attorney's office was not through with Mrs. Horton was indicated on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Horton and her husband arrived at the District Attorney's office in a taxicab carrying two leather traveling bags bearing Mr. Horton's initials, a woman's hat box, and a bag of golf clubs. When they went up to the office they left this baggage in the taxicab, as though they intended to spend only a short time with Mr. Dooling before going into the country, but after they had been closeted with Mr. Dooling for two hours it must have become evident to them that they would be needed much longer, for the baggage was carried from the street into the District Attorney's office and the taxicab was dismissed.

When their interview with Mr. Dooling ended at 8:30 o'clock in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Horton returned to their home at 58 West Eleventh Street with their baggage, and they have not been out of the city since. Furthermore, Mr. Dooling said yesterday that Mrs. Horton would be available when wanted.

Mr. Dooling was asked why the baggage was brought to his office and why the Hortons did not go out of town, but he replied that he knew nothing about the intentions and plans of the Hortons. He was also asked how Mrs. Horton and Mrs. Palmenberg could be "important witnesses," if Dr. Waite acted entirely alone, but he declined to answer.

Her Story Confirmatory.

He excused himself from answering, too, when asked whether Mrs. Horton and Mrs. Palmenberg, because of their friendship and because of Mrs. Horton's friendship for Dr. Waite, did not learn things pertaining to Dr. Waite's activities which made them important witnesses against the dentist and whoever else might have plotted with him.

Of his interview with Mrs. Palmenberg yesterday Mr. Dooling did say: Her story in many particulars confirmed and corroborated our evidence concerning Waite's poisoning activities."

What it had to do with the case against Dr. Waite he did not explain, but Mr. Dooling asked Mrs. Palmenberg concerning her acquaintance with the Hortons, and learned that she knew Mr. and Mrs. Horton two years ago, when they lived at the Hotel McAlpin, and came to know them intimately when they occupied rooms adjoining her own in the boarding house of William Rich Collette at 322 West 107th Street.

Mrs. Palmenberg denied to Mr. Dooling that she attempted to conceal the identity and whereabouts of Mrs. Horton after Mrs. Horton suddenly left the Plaza, and she said she met Dr. Waite only a short time before his arrest. She also said that she learned of the room rented by Dr. Waite and Mrs. Horton in the Plaza, which they called their studio, only a week or two ago.

"As Gold a Romeo as Sothern."

Mr. Dooling made public yesterday further details concerning the relations of Mrs. Horton and Dr. Waite. Mrs. Horton admitted to him, he said, that Dr. Waite had offered her jewelry and that he had paid her tuition at a dramatic school where she and Dr. Waite studied "Romeo and Juliet." In this part of her statement, Mrs. Horton enthusiastically informed Mr. Dooling that Dr. Waite was "as good a Romeo as E. H. Sothern."

Mrs. Horton denied that she had accepted presents of jewelry from Dr. Waite or any money other than the tuition. When asked this question she told the Assistant District Attorney, her husband reinforcing her statements, that she and Mr. Horton possessed independent means and even feared that Dr. Waite had designs upon their lives and money. In telling of his financial position Mr. Horton referred to accounts in several banks and a number of sources of income, incidentally mentioning the names of men well known in business as his associates. He said that he had invented a trench gun which would abolish war, and that he had formerly been associated with the De Forrest Wireless Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren W. Waite, parents of Dr. Waite, saw their son yesterday for the first time since he was accused of poisoning Mr. Peck and, possibly, Mrs. Peck, his mother-in-law. The elderly couple went to Bellevue Hospital with Frank A. Waite, another son, and spent ten minutes with Dr. Waite, who was confined in the prison ward.

Waite's Parents Suffer.

The short duration of the visit is thought to have been due to Mrs. Waite's weak condition as well as to the condition of her son. She was nearly in a state of collapse when she arrived at the hospital and was assisted from the automobile in which she came into the ward by her husband, who showed signs himself of having almost broken down under the weight of worry and suffering. Both he and his wife wept while with Dr. Waite. Mr. and Mrs. Waite found their son gradually recovering from the drugs he swallowed last Wednesday, but still very weak. He seemed to have recovered his mental faculties yesterday and to realize vividly for the first time the situation he was in. This realization was evidently harrowing to him, for he became impatient with the law's delays in dealing with his case.

"What am I here for?" he exclaimed, irritably, several times during the day. "Why do they keep me here? Why don't they take me out and get this all over with?"

It seemed that the idea behind his frequent assertions to District Attorney Swann on Friday that he expected to "go to the electric chair" had become fixed in his mind and that he thought his execution was merely a matter of hours, not of weeks.

Dr. E. M. Connolly of Bellevue, who has charge of Waite's case, and Dr. Menas S. Gregory, the chief alienist of the hospital, who is also watching the patient, agreed that Dr. Waite was improved yesterday, but that his removal from the hospital was a matter upon which they would not even speculate. They also agreed that his condition would not permit any mental tests, and gave that answer to his brother when he inquired concerning the dentist's faculties.

Strict Guard for Waite.

When Mr. Dooling went to the hospital he found Dr. Waite in the ward with twenty-three other prisoners, and straightway ordered his removal to a private ward. He explained afterward that he feared that Dr. Waite might still want to die and would persuade some of the other prisoners to supply him with means of killing himself. To prevent any possibility of suicide by the prisoner, Mr. Dooling detailed three policemen to relieve each other in constant watch upon him.

The Assistant District Attorney said that Dr. Waite declined to talk about the crime, though he was willing to talk about other matters. He spoke affectionately of his wife, and also inquired about Mrs. Horton, expressing an ardent wish to see her. Mr. Dooling made no definite promise, but intimated that he would permit a meeting between Dr. Waite and Mrs. Horton today, though, it is assumed, witnesses from the District Attorney's office will be present. Why Dr. Waite wants to see Mrs. Horton is a matter of pure conjecture.

It was learned yesterday that the paper which Frank Waite persuaded Dr. Waite to sign on Saturday was a document giving the dentist's power of attorney to the brother so that he might restore to Miss Catherine E. Peck, aunt of Dr. Waite's wife, as much as possible of the money and securities which Miss Peck intrusted to her nephew-in-law. According to present calculations, Miss Peck gave Dr. Waite money and securities with a face value of something like $100,000, but which were actually worth less than that because some of the securities were below par.

Waite's Bank Accounts.

According to estimates made yesterday, Dr. Waite, at the time of his arrest, had about $8,000 on deposit in the University Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, and about $4,000 in the Fifth Avenue Bank, and a $38,000 equity in stocks held in his name by Spaulding, McLellan & Co., brokers, at 74 Broadway. These stocks, which were bought by Dr. Waite on margins with money intrusted to him by Miss Peck, included 500 shares of Baltimore & Ohio, 400 shares of New York Central, and 100 shares of Westinghouse. Frank Waite will take possession of all the property mentioned and turn it over to Miss Peck today.

In addition Miss Peck may obtain, if she wishes, $9,750 of the $10,000 lent by Dr. Waite to his brother, Clyde Waite, in Grand Rapids, out of money intrusted to him by Miss Peck. Clyde Waite has notified Miss Peck that he has used only $250 of the sum borrowed and will return the remainder to her at once, paying the amount spent when he can.

Miss Peck, however, has said that if Dr. Waite will make a full confession that he poisoned Mr. Peck and tell all that he knows about poisoning and poison plots, she will give the $9,750 toward saving him from the electric chair.

Suggests Second Degree Plea.

These efforts to save Dr. Waite from the death chair were begun last week. At the urgent solicitation of Frank Waite, Walter Drew, Miss Peck's lawyer, went to District Attorney Swann yesterday and asked him if he would not accept from Dr. Waite a plea of murder in the second degree. Mr. Swann replied that he would not decide such a question until all of the evidence in the case was in his possession and until he had conferred with members of Mr. Peck's family. Mr. Dooling, when asked about this point, said that he did not think Dr. Waite's modified plea would be accepted. Percy Peck, who will arrive from Grand Rapids this morning, is expected to oppose clemency toward Dr. Waite.

Frank Waite told Mr. Drew, according to the lawyer's account to the District Attorney, that he did not see much hope for saving his brother's life if the second degree murder plea were not accepted; but it is known that Frank Waite contemplates a defense based upon mental irresponsibility if the District Attorney insists upon a trial for murder in the first degree. He may attempt to show that Dr. Waite, because of drugs or for some other reason, was mentally unsound when he poisoned Mr. Peck. Assistant District Attorney Mancuso, who will also return from Grand Rapids this morning, and Mr. Swann's assistants here have already amassed evidence to confute any plea of mental deficiency.

If Dr. Waite makes any suggestion that he poisoned Mr. Peck in a period of mental irresponsibility he will probably have to prove that the period extended over a considerable time, for the District Attorney, according to Mr. Dooling, has evidence that Dr. Waite purchased poisons and was actively interested in poisons—as though he made use of them—for many weeks. Mr. Dooling also said that Dr. Waite had not "specialized in arsenic," but had obtained deadly poisons of another character.

Suspicious Study of Germs.

The Assistant District Attorney further admitted that Dr. Waite's bacteriological studies were suspicious. The dentist, who never obtained a medical degree, studied germs, it has been learned, with particular reference to the treatment of the germs of virulent diseases, especially typhoid fever. So far as could be ascertained, Dr. Waite never made any attempt to poison any one with disease germs, but the District Attorney suspects that if the dentist had proceeded to the murder of all of those he wanted "out of the way" he might have resorted to germs.

More evidence of Dr. Waite's habits of life became known yesterday when several persons doubted that a man would commit murder for money when he already had access to nearly $100,000 taken from Miss Peck. The answer was that Dr. Waite did not live simply as a man in comfortable circumstances, but rather as a wealthy man whose ambitions carried him to ever greater and greater expenditures. He wanted real wealth, and the $300,000 which he hoped to obtain from his wife after she had inherited it from her father seemed to him, it was said, a good nestegg for a fortune. He always bragged, according to report, that he was rich and would some day be a millionaire, and his constant attitudinizing with Mrs. Horton and the other women of his acquaintance was calculated to create the impression that the lack of money never bothered him. Furthermore, the man lived expensively. He associated with men known as "big spenders," and none of them, it is said, spent more than he. He was a good dancer, and filled much of his time at the dansants in the most expensive hotels.

Mr. Mancuso and Percy Peck will go before the Grand Jury today, and District Attorney Swann expects an indictment against Dr. Waite this afternoon or at the latest tomorrow morning. If his condition will permit, the prisoner will be arraigned for pleading tomorrow or the next day.

MAY NOT URGE BIG FORCE ON BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

the War Department telling of the Villa chase but these will not be made public for the present.

INVITED TO INSPECT MEXICANS ON BORDER

Gen. Calles Wants Americans to See That No Hostile Preparations Have Been Made.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 26.—Declaring that he wished to assure the people of the United States and those of Douglas in particular, that the de facto Government of Sonora was acting in good faith, General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of the State, today invited Sheriff Harry C. Wheeler of Cochise County, Ariz., to visit Cabullona and other points in Eastern Sonora where Carranza troops are located.

"If the Sheriff or a committee of citizens will inspect our camps for themselves they will see that we are making no plans that it is believed can be classed as hostile," the Governor said.

Sheriff Wheeler visited General Calles at the latter's headquarters in Agua Prieta, the Mexican town opposite here, to discuss reports of an alarming nature that had been circulated in Douglas. At the request of General Calles Sheriff Wheeler made a tour of the town, inspecting the defensive works erected last Fall when Villa invaded the State and the quarters of the Mexican soldiers. Upon his return to Douglas the Sheriff said he was convinced that General Calles was doing everything in his power to allay apprehension and that not one foot of trench nor any wire entanglements had been prepared by the Mexican soldiers.

It was after this visit by Sheriff Wheeler that General Calles offered to accompany the county official or a committee of citizens to the Mexican camps at Cabullona and other places. The Sheriff said, however, that he was convinced by his trip to Agua Prieta that like conditions prevailed elsewhere.

Employes of the Nacozari Railway brought a report from Cabullona today that several hundred Carranza soldiers were killed recently in the Yaqui River Valley, in Western Sonora, by drinking water that had been poisoned by the Yaqui Indians. They said that Mexican employes of the railroad had received information in letters from Hermosillo that those poisoned were men of the Fifth Brigade of the Sonora troops. The detachment numbered 900 men. The Mexican officials at Agua Prieta discredited this report, saying that they had received no such information.

DEL RIO, Texas, March 26.—Increased uneasiness was felt in this section today when it was learned that nearly one thousand Mexican soldiers had congregated at a dozen places within thirty miles of the border. In Las Vacas, opposite here, it is said, the troops are Carranzistas.

Three hundred soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry arrived here today to act as a permanent patrol.

EL PASO, Texas, March 26.—Mayor Tom Lea tonight sent a telegram to Senator W. E. Borah of Idaho at Washington, denying that any one in El Paso wanted intervention for intervention's sake, but that the Government should be prepared for any contingency along the border. The Mayor sent a telegram to Congressman William R. Smith of Texas at Washington, in which he also urged that preparation should be made along the border to meet any possible conditions.

AUTO TRUCKS DAY AND NIGHT.

Trips from Columbus to Army Base Full of Thrills.

ON ROUTE OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN MEXICO, March 26, (via Courier to Columbus, N. M.)—Trains of auto trucks which rush the bulk of supplies to the front at fourteen miles an hour are a new branch of the service. They run in lines of ten to a dozen each, and they keep on the move day and night. The organization of these trains has required quick work in Columbus.

Their operation across the sandhills and over the treacherous tablelands of Chihuahua has been full of thrills. Their tops are always visible above the gray and green chapparal, their bulk is impressive, and their speed, combined with the rifles of the guards who ride on top of the loads, make them seem some dangerous engines of offense.

While the great trucks to some extent have mastered the desert, the lighter motor cycles have been hampered for speedy dispatch work in Northern Chihuahua. For the first thirty miles of the road taken by the transports there is not a habitation to be seen. In the first seventy-five miles it passes only two small Mexican villages. At their camp fires at night along the road the American soldiers sang Broadway songs, out of sight and hearing of any Mexican observer.

Few of the thousands of troops entering Mexico saw any Mexicans until they were close to Villa's supposed hiding place. Even if Mexicans should cross the mountainous ridges which bound both sides of the American road they would scarcely ever catch sight of the army, for the army went into this chase stripped for speed. Usually the only sheltering of the soldiers are the field "dog tents" just large enough for a man to lie down in. Long dry grass frequently hides all except the tops of these tents.

The large base camps are supplied with the usual conical brown army tents, but along the lines of communication where important patrol work must be done it is not unusual to go within a few paces of a camp before discovering its presence. Few Mexicans have ventured at night into the vicinity. Three who were discovered Tuesday night near a large camp mounted horses and galloped away as a patrol approached them. The most overworked men along the military road are the camp cooks. At all hours of the night pack trains and automobile trains, some with as many as fifty hungry men aboard, watch for signs of a roadside camp. When one is sighted they yell for the cook to make coffee.

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RUSSIANS IN NORTH PRESSING FOE HARD

All Available German Reserves Brought Up in Vain Effort to Check Advance.

SUPPLY DEPOTS SET BACK

Czar's Forces in Svantziany Region Fighting to Capture the Vilna-Dvinsk Railroad.

PETROGRAD, March 26.—The sudden development of a Russian offensive on the Dvinsk front, which has taken the Germans by surprise, has during the past week resulted in a considerable advance by the Russians over two of the most important sectors—at Jacobstadt, which protects the northern flank, and in the Narocz Lake region, which defends the southern positions. At neither point, although they brought all available reserves into action and contested the onslaughts step by step, were the Germans able to stay the Russian advance.

Although from the official statements it might be inferred that fighting of equal importance is extending over the whole area known as the northern front, stretching from Riga to the lake district south of Dvinsk, the main Russian effort is being made on the southern portion of this line, where the Russians are proceeding toward Svantziany. If pushed to a successful conclusion, this movement would result in the capture of the important Vilna-Dvinsk railway line which now serves the Germans operating at Dvinsk.

According to reports from the front, the Germans, recognizing the probability of such a disaster, already have removed their depots and supply stations to a point west of Novo Alexandrovsk, and their activity in this region now consists chiefly in constructing a line of fortifications considerably in the rear of those they now occupy, to which they may retreat in case of continued Russian successes.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office today:

"Western (Russian) front.—In the Riga sector the German artillery has shelled Shlok and the Ikskull bridgehead.

"In the Jacobstadt sector the Germans took the offensive in the vicinity of the Mitau Railway, but were repulsed by our fire. There has been lively artillery firing at some other points on this sector.

"Westward of Dvinsk our troops captured an enemy trench, taking some prisoners.

"Our capture of eighteen officers and 1,255 soldiers during the attack and taking of trenches reported in the official communication of the 24th was thus reported in the German communication: 'From a small salient on our front southward of Lake Narocz we retired a few hundred yards toward heights near the village of Bligneiki in order to avoid the concentric fire of the enemy.'"

BERLIN, March 26, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following communication concerning the operations on the Russian front:

The Russians did not repeat yesterday their attacks against the Jacobstadt bridgehead and our positions north of Widzy. Several advances which they undertook yesterday south and southwest of Dvinsk were brought to a standstill at a considerable distance before our entanglements.

BERLIN, March 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Victory for Austro-Hungarian forces in an engagement in Eastern Galicia is reported in the official Austrian statement of yesterday, which says:

Northwest of Burkanow, on the Stripa, Honved detachments entered Russian trenches after parrying successfully a strong Russian attack, and destroyed defensive positions of the enemy.

RUSSIANS DRIVING TURKS BEFORE THEM

Capture Heights Covered With Trenches—Troops in Lake Van District Pushing South.

PETROGRAD, March 26.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

In the region of the upper Tehoruk River, in the Caucasus region, our detachments are making good progress, dislodging the Turks from heights which were defended by several superimposed lines of trenches.

Our troops also have advanced considerably in the region southeastward of Bitlis, in the Lake Van region of Asiatic Turkey.

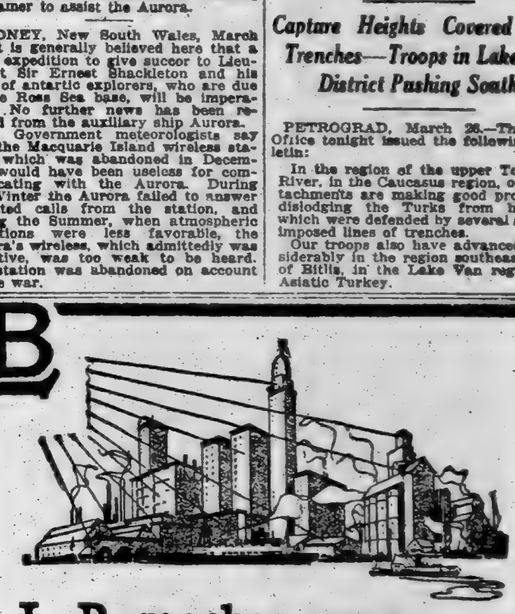

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FIGHTING NEAR DOUAUMONT

Germans Claim the Advantage in Night Attacks—Artillery Active in the Woevre.

LONDON, March 26.—The chief features of the German offensive against Verdun last night and today were violent bombardments of the French positions west of the Meuse, in the sectors of Malancourt, Esnes, and Hill 304. There were no infantry actions on that front. East of the Meuse there was some artillery activity in the Woevre. The French fire was most effective near Grimaucourt, where it caused several explosions within the German lines, and near Harville, where it dispersed a large convoy.

Berlin reports hand-to-hand struggles near Douaumont, resulting advantageously for the Germans.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight follows:

In the Argonne we concentrated our fire on the lines of communication behind the enemy's front. We bombarded revictualing convoys north of Apremont.

West of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment between the village and wood of Malancourt and against our second line positions. No infantry action occurred.

East of the Meuse and in the Woëvre the cannonading was intermittent. Our artillery was very active along the whole of the [Woevre] front, particularly in the region of Grimaucourt, where the fire of our batteries caused several explosions, and in the region of Harville, where we dispersed a large convoy.

West of Pont-à-Mousson the fire of our trench guns directed against German shelters caused the explosion of a grenade depot. Our long range guns bombarded the railway station at Vigneulles-les-Hattonchâtel.

In the Vosges our artillery was active against the German organizations in the Valley of the Fecht.

This morning a German aeroplane was brought down. It fell near our lines in the neighborhood of Douaumont.

The French afternoon announcement follows:

West of the Meuse the bombardment was very violent in the course of the night in the sectors of Malancourt, Esnes, and Hill 304. There were no infantry actions. East of the Meuse the night was relatively calm. There was some activity on the part of the artillery in the Woevre.

In the Prêtre Wood two attacks directed by the enemy against our trenches at Croix-des-Carmes were repulsed by our fire. The enemy was compelled to retire, leaving some dead on the ground.

In the Vosges we bombarded supply trains at Wattweiler.

There were no important events on the remainder of the front.

On the night of March 25-26 two of our aeroplanes dropped sixteen bombs of large size on the enemy camps at Nantillois and Montfaucon.

The British official statement on the campaign in France and Belgium, issued tonight, reads:

The enemy exploded a mine yesterday near Givenchy, but did little damage.

Early yesterday morning the enemy sprung a mine near Neuville-St. Vaast and occupied the crater. Our counter-attack took the crater, but was driven back later by enemy bombers.

There was trench mortar and rifle and grenade activity at the Hohenzollern Redoubt and quarries today. The enemy shelled Kruisstraat, Hoek, St. Jean, the neighborhood of the Loos-Lorette Spur and Vaux. We retaliated by blowing up an ammunition depot near Oost Taverne.

One of our aeroplanes which went out yesterday has not returned.

The Belgian official communication says:

Artillery actions on both sides occurred on the Yser front.

Today's official report from Berlin says:

We obtained good results yesterday from the successful explosion of a mine at a point northeast of Vermelles. An observation post of the enemy fell into the crater, and several British dugouts were destroyed. Northeast of Neuville a small division of German troops advanced, after the successful explosion of a mine, as far as a position of the enemy, and in accordance with its plans returned with a number of prisoners.

A French attempt at a counter-attack in the region of La Pompelle Fort, south of Rheims, was unsuccessful.

In the Argonne and in the region of the Meuse the action of the artillery increased at various points until it attained considerable intensity. In the Caillette Wood, southeast of Fort Douaumont, hand-to-hand encounters during the night terminated to the advantage of the Germans.

An extensive explosion in the Vosges northeast of Pelles, caused by the enemy, inflicted heavy losses on himself. Our positions were not impaired.

Near St. Quentin a British biplane fell into our hands undamaged. After an aerial battle near Caillette Wood a French aeroplane fell and was dashed to pieces.

MACKENSEN SEES SULTAN.

Tells Germans at Constantinople God Leads the Fatherland.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 26.—The Tageblatt's Constantinople correspondent wiring under date of March 20 says:

"This afternoon Field Marshal von Mackensen was received by the Sultan in the Merassin Kiosk for the purpose of delivering the marshal's baton and personal letter sent by the Kaiser. The court carriages in which the Field Marshal rode to the Yildiz Seraglio were escorted by the Sultan's own bodyguard, and there was a joyous ovation by great crowds all along the line. After an audience which lasted half an hour and at which the War Minister, Enver Pasha, also was present, the Sultan personally conferred the Osmanieh Order in brilliants on Field Marshal von Mackensen.

Later the Field Marshal went to tea at the Deutsches Haus Teutonia, where most of the German colony in Constantinople were on hand to meet him. In answer to an address of thanks for having opened up a direct road to Constantinople von Mackensen, who was deeply moved, replied:

"God was with us, and everything else for which credit is given to me my soldiers did. My share in comparison with the devotion of my soldiers is infinitely small. Fortune has been faithful to me, and I hope she will continue to be faithful, but the greatest thanks are due to God for his leadership.

"Yesterday in Adrianople and again here today in the midst of ovations I asked myself why these joyous demonstrations should be particularly concentrated upon my person. It can only be explained by the fact that the people were in reality cheering for Germany as personified by me, and the cause of enthusiasm is that the Balkan peoples believe in the loyalty of the Germans."

During the tea the band of the battleship Jawus Sultan Selim, formerly the Goeben, played, and a famous German operatic tenor in the uniform of a Turkish artillery officer sang martial ballads."

Verdun, World's Greatest Battlefield, Looks Peaceful, Not a Soldier Visible

Mighty Conflict Begun February 21 Definitively Won by the French, a British Observer Says—Rival Hosts in Hiding Keep Vigilant Watch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY BEYOND VERDUN, March 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A glorious Spring holiday—such was the very deceptive appearance of things at noon today when I reached a certain vantage point from which the battlefield was unrolled in a crescent of many colored hills before me. Throughout the vast amphitheatre, twenty miles wide and ten miles deep, not a single human being was visible aside from the little group of officers around me.

Over there to the northwest lies the broad dark bank of Malancourt woods, which we know to be a busy hive of Bavarian and Württenberg grenadiers, sharpshooters, flamesquirters, and gunners. Beyond them on the horizon the queer cone of Montfaucon, long the Crown Prince's headquarters, is plainly visible. Passing eastward the two French bulwarks of Hill 304 and Dead Man's Hill block the view northward. Then across the wide and still flooded valley of the Meuse we scan a higher and more deeply indented plateau directly north of Verdun.

Through fieldglasses we can follow every rise and fall of these forever famous slopes—the long shoulder of Talou in the bend of the river and behind in the Caures woods where the first avalanche fell, the Poivre-Louvemont block which runs back northeastward, and then to our right the Haudromont woods, Douaumont Plateau, and Vaux woods of bloody memories, and in the whole panorama there is not visible a single human being. In the hollow behind us lies the ancient city of Verdun under a cloud of purple smoke that tells the old tale of Teutonic vengeance.

Not far away we are permitted to inspect one of the old forts of the Verdun circuit, not very old in years, but in a military sense nearly everything is old that antedates the present war. Outside the portcullis the archstone carries the motto, "S'en soveler dans les ruines plutot que de se rendre." (Let us bury ourselves in the ruins rather than surrender.) Brave old words! But the soldiers of France have not waited for any Boche professor to teach them. They have evolved for themselves a better kind of resistance and it is upon that that the victory of Verdun is based. We walk up the glacis, around the grassy parapets and through the interior court yards. Not a gun is visible.

Overhead several aeroplanes are soaring and westward I can count five of the anchored observation balloons called sausages. Before us a network of communication trenches climbs up the open slopes, and although invisible we know it continues through coppices and forest patches toward the summits where geyser-like eruptions of earth mark the main stress of the artillery duel. The crest of Douaumont, in particular, is continually shattered into a crown of cloud and around it the succession of gunflashes might be mistaken for heliograph signals were it not for the accompanying muffled roar of explosions.

It is what they call a calm day on the front; that is to say, the daily toll of death and wounds and the daily strain of anticipation of these ills are limited to a few points where the pressure is seldom and little relaxed. There has been no infantry action since Wednesday, when the enemy made a slight advance from Malancourt Woods on to the hillock of Beaucourt. But the sunshine deceives us when it gilds this scene into a semblance of peace. Before and around and behind us, hidden away underground and in less elaborate cover, half a million men armed with every deadly device modern science can suggest lie in wait, each host watching for any sign of weakness on the part of the other. The preparations for a to-morrow, wrapped in mystery save to a few chiefs themselves, never for a moment cease.

Under its empty and smiling surface the bastion of Verdun is a vast human anthill seething with multifarious labor. The war has gone underground again in this sector, and that is the mark that the French victory is definitive. It has gone underground as though it could not bear the light of day, and if it emerge afresh it will be for a new and different battle, not the one that was declared on Feb. 21. Here or elsewhere it will certainly emerge, but I think more likely it will be elsewhere, further west. Meanwhile there is a pause of relative calm.

Lest we should suppose it to be more the German gunners read our party a little lesson which I may be forgiven for mentioning, trivial as it was. We had visited Verdun and after a motor journey among the hills had inspected an anti-aircraft gunpit. The officer had explained the modus operandi, including calculation of distances and angles, putting the men through the various movements, though without actually firing. We had just left the place when to our great surprise these very guns began firing in earnest.

Looking up, we watched bubbles of shrapnel smoke forming and dispersing, but could not see the enemy raider who was being aimed at. It became immediately evident, however, that if we could not see him he could see us and, having seen, had signaled his batteries, by wireless no doubt, supposing us to be more distinguished persons. Half a dozen shells came singing over our heads and burst in the wood 300 yards away. A seventh shell smashed up the ground within thirty yards and sent us scuttling to cover like so many rabbits.

The only calm hereabouts that is completely unbroken is the calm of the French soldier, now generally a war-worn veteran and the best fellow on earth.

METAL SCRAP AS CLUE IN TUBANTIA INQUIRY

Dutch Believe Piece of Bronze Found in Lifeboat of Liner Is Part of a Torpedo.

THE HAGUE, March 26.—The Ministry of Marine has issued a statement regarding the results of tests at the torpedo workshops at Amsterdam of a piece of bronze which was found in one of the lifeboats of the steamship Tubantia, sunk March 16. The bronze was shaped like the letter S; its length was 250 millimeters, width 83 millimeters, thickness 5½ millimeters.

"It showed high tensile strength," says the statement, "introducing the belief—and also judging by its shape and color—that it belonged to the air chamber of a torpedo. The origin of seventeen other smaller pieces of metal found is uncertain."

According to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, the Holland America Line has decided to lay up the steamer Rotterdam, because it sees no chance, in case of accident, to replace such a valuable ship until long after peace has been reestablished, as such ships can only be built abroad.

LONDON, March 26.—Examination by the Ministry of Marine of pieces of metal found in two of the lifeboats of the Holland Lloyd steamship Tubantia sunk off Noordhinder Lightship on March 16, supports the belief that they form parts of a torpedo, according to a Reuter dispatch from The Hague.

A statement issued by the British Admiralty today says that the description of the pieces of metal found in the Tubantia's lifeboats indicates they were part of the air chamber of a bronze torpedo.

"During the present war six German bronze torpedoes, complete, have been picked up in the North Sea and the Channel," the statement says. "There is no portion of any French or British torpedo or mine consisting of metal of this size, thickness, and strength. So far as our knowledge goes, in every case except one in which a ship has been torpedoed by Germans a bronze torpedo has been used."

GREIF'S GUNNERY POOR, BRITISH OFFICER SAYS

Alcantara Had Been Hit Only Once When the Foe's Torpedo Sank Her.

LONDON, Monday, March 27.—The German raider Greif, which it was officially announced on Saturday was sunk in the North Sea on Feb. 29 by the British armed merchantman Alcantara, the latter herself being destroyed by a torpedo fired at the last moment by the vanquished raider, was a vessel of about 10,000 tons and was armed with six inch guns, according to a statement made by an officer of the Alcantara. It was easy for the Greif to torpedo the Alcantara, he said, as the latter's rudder had been shattered by a shell.

The fight occurred between Scotland and the Faroes, which lie about 170 miles northwest of the Shetland Islands. The censorship prohibits a closer description of the locality. A British patrol had sent word that a doubtful craft was about, but when the Greif appeared she did not answer the description given by the patrol, as she had evidently changed her disguise completely since putting to sea. She flew the Norwegian flag and answered satisfactorily all signals of the commander of the Alcantara. A boat was putting off from the latter to examine the strange vessel's documents when suddenly the Greif's false sides dropped away, her guns were uncovered, and a shell whizzed close to the boarding party.

"It was fully daylight and a clear atmosphere," the Alcantara's officer said, "and the vessels were so close that the firing was practically point-blank. The German tried to stand off, but the Britisher outmanoeuvred him, and the ships came so close that our blood was tingling at the prospect of actually boarding the enemy and having some hand-to-hand fighting of the old Nelson days.

"All our shots found their mark, and the German's decks were soon a perfect shambles. Strange as it may seem, the gunnery of the Germans was literally hopeless, shots missing, and those which hit inflicting little damage. We were contemplating our easy victory when a wild shell shattered our rudder and we drifted unmanageable, an easy prey for the torpedo which the Greif launched as she was sinking. As the Greif was going down several shots passed over us from a British light cruiser on the horizon, which, with some torpedo boats, picked us up."

PRAISES THE GREIF'S CAPTAIN.

Berlin Newspaper Commends Reported Blowing Up of the Raider.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 26.—Commenting on the Admiralty's report that the auxiliary cruiser Greif engaged in battle with three British cruisers and a torpedo boat on Feb. 2, and after torpedoing and sinking a 15,000-ton British cruiser, blew herself up, the Tageblatt says:

"The Admiralty's report makes known the big success and at the same time exceptionally brave deed of the Greif. The 15,000-ton cruiser was undoubtedly an armoured cruiser probably of the Minotaur or Drake class. What the purpose of the Greif's presence in the North Sea was is unknown. Although the cruise of the Greif was soon terminated, its success remains none the less. The fact that she was blown up so as not to fall into the enemy's hands, gives new proof of the heroic spirit in our fleet."

RUMANIA FRIENDLY NOW TO BULGARIA

Minister at Sofia Has Mission to End Misunderstandings, Berlin Is Informed.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 26.—The Vossische Zeitung's Sofia correspondent wires:

"Diplomatic circles here confirm that the Rumanian Minister, M. Derussi, who recently returned from Bucharest, brought binding instruction with him to eliminate all points of friction between Bulgaria and Rumania and work for a rapprochement between the two countries.

"It is further said that the mistrust felt by the two-power groups against the uncertain policy of the Bratiano Cabinet is weighing heavily on Rumania, who vainly has sought to remove this mistrust by solemn assurances that she would continue unconditionally the policy of neutrality, which was alone consonant with the interests of the Rumanian people.

"All recent reports from Rumania agree that the leading men there are not even considering the possibility of armed intervention and shrink from the thought of the mere possibility of war."

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Your Will—

Who is to execute it?

INDIVIDUALS when called upon to execute a relative's or friend's will, are generally confused by the intricacies of procedure.

Yet it is often desirable to have an executor who is personally acquainted with the family and its affairs.

In such cases we recommend the appointment of an individual and also an experienced Trust Company to act as co-executors. The individual executor and the Trust Company have equal authority. The property, securities, etc., are held in the keeping of the Trust Company until the estate is finally settled.

This joint arrangement frees the individual executor from much responsibility, and at the same time gives the estate the benefit of systematic, business-like settlement.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

BRITISH AIR RAID ON ZEPPELIN BASE

Continued from Page 1.

panied by a cruiser squadron and a flotilla of destroyers, five English hydroaeroplanes started yesterday morning for an attack against the German aeronautic establishments in Northern Schleswig.

"Not less than three of them, among which was a battle aeroplane, were forced down by the defensive service on and about the Island of Sylt. The occupants of the machines, who were made prisoners, are four English officers and one non-commissioned officer.

"Bombs were thrown only in the district of the Hoyer Watergate. No damage was done."

SYLT A BIG NAVAL STATION.

Part of the Defense of Numerous Zeppelin Sheds in Schleswig.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 27.—The naval correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Island of Sylt, behind which lie the Zeppelin hangars, has in recent years been developed on a large scale as a naval and military station, with the object of completing the outer line of German coast defenses which run through Borkum and Heligoland.

"It will be observed that no mention is made in the official report of any special vessels being used to carry the seaplanes. It is hardly likely, however, that small cruisers of sufficient speed for a dash of this description would be capable of carrying the machines, so that the employment of special ships may be safely presumed.

"Of the two destroyers mentioned by the Admiralty the Medusa has not figured in any public statement or document before and so must be assumed to be one of the large number of these craft laid down since the outbreak of the war."

The Daily Mail Says: "The number of Zeppelin sheds on the Schleswig-Holstein coast probably reaches eight or ten. There may be twenty or twenty-five of the large type of naval Zeppelins in existence, though many have been lost. Most of those housed on the German North Sea coast from Emden to the Danish frontier are protected by very powerful anti-aircraft artillery, including 4.1-inch guns which fire 35-pound high explosive shells to a height of 28,000 feet—or so the Germans claim—and which can discharge ten rounds a minute."

SAY SAILING SHIP SCREENED U-BOATS

Continued from Page 1.

er and daughter had the good fortune to meet a few hours later. Mrs. Hilton had remained aboard the ship, while her daughter jumped from the deck into one of the lifeboats and was picked up by the French warship Marie Therese.

"I was reading in the dining room when I was startled by an explosion," said Miss Hilton. "We knew what had happened, but whether the crashing in of the forward part of the Sussex was due to a submarine or a mine, I cannot say. Throwing down my book, I hastily sought mother, who was on deck, but for a moment I was not able to locate her. A few minutes afterward I got what I thought might be a last glimpse of her, recognizing her among a lot of excited passengers.

"I motioned her to come where I was standing on deck, and where a lifeboat had just been lowered. Either she did not see me, or in the confusion was prevented from joining me. Anyway, the people who were getting into the lifeboat shouted for me to come. The only thing for me to do was to jump from the deck, which I did.

"The lifeboat was not all that might have been desired from the standpoint of safety, as I soon discovered. It had holes in it, and began to fill slowly. Using the derby hat of one of the men, I did all I could to help bail it. Nevertheless, from the time we entered until we were rescued the lifeboat contained water up to our knees. Not only were the lifeboats insufficient in number, but they were unseaworthy and badly managed. In launching some of them capsized and the occupants were thrown out. I saw one Italian woman drowned. There were only four or five lifeboats, and these were largely filled with men.

"The sight on deck before I jumped into the boat was horrifying. Persons who had been struck by bits of wreckage, caused by the explosion, were going about covered with blood. Brushing against them, my hands and face likewise became bloodstained, although I myself was not injured. Later, however, I discovered a large powder stain on my leg, and afterward I saw a number of persons who were blackened with powder. I did not at the time feel any ill effects from my jump, but I do ache now."

Mrs. Hilton paid a tribute to the coolness of several Americans and Englishmen when the Sussex was struck. These men rendered invaluable aid to others.

"There is no manner of doubt whatever that the Channel steamship Sussex was torpedoed without warning," says an official statement based upon affidavits made by American survivors. John Hearley, Albany, N. Y., a press association correspondent, deposes, the statement says, that on Friday about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while a dozen Americans were watching from the bridge, a great explosion occurred in the forepart of the vessel without warning, and that three Americans at least saw the passage of the torpedo. Professor Baldwin, wife and daughter have disappeared. Hearley thinks they are dead. Tingle W. Culbertson declares that he saw Miss Baldwin stretched on the deck, wounded in the head.

"Samuel S. Bemis of Harvard University deposes that the explosion occurred without the slightest warning to show there was the least danger, and that many persons were thrown into the sea, that some were killed and one wounded, that he saw bodies on the bridge of the Sussex, and that while being rescued he saw two persons drown.

"These depositions are confirmed by the American men and American women who took passage aboard the Sussex, and whose names follow:

"John Hearley, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Lillian Harde, New York; Mrs. Clarance Handyside, New York; Mrs. Gertrude Warren, St. Louis; Miss Gertrude Barnes, New York; Mr. and Miss Beer, New York; Mrs. Dorothy Hilton and daughter Edna, New York; Samuel Bemis, New Bedford, Mass.; Tingle W. Culbertson, Lewisburg, Penn.; Daniel Sargent, Wellesley, Mass.; Charles T. and George H. Crocker, Jr., Fitchburg, Mass.; Wilder G. Penfield, Hudson, Wis., and Miss Alice Ruiz, Lyon, Col. These last five were enrolled in the American Red Cross Ambulance. A certain number of the saved have been taken to Dover."

An official list of survivors of the Sussex, prepared at Boulogne, does not contain the names of a number of Americans who were on board. Some of these are known to have been landed in England. It is said all the Americans who were taken to Boulogne are included, but the list is incomplete, as it does not contain the names of some Americans who signed depositions indicating the Sussex was torpedoed. The official list of American survivors follows:

Edna S. Harde, Lillian D. S. Harde, Miss Gertrude Barnes, Mrs. Dorothy Hilton, Miss Edna Hilton, Henry Beer, and Ida Beer of New York; Mrs. Gertrude W. Warren, St. Louis; Daniel Sargent, Wellesley, Mass.; John H. Hearley, Albany, N. Y.; Samuel S. Bemis, Bedford, Mass.; Tingle W. Culbertson, Lewisburg, Penn., and Alice Ruiz, Lyon, Col.

In addition to the Americans, the list gives the names of a large number of French, English, Belgian, and Italian survivors, as well as some Russians and Spaniards.

100 DEAD, LONDON THINKS.

List of Sussex Victims Larger Than Was First Reported.

LONDON, Monday, March 27.—Although there is still some uncertainty as to the loss of life in the disaster to the cross-Channel steamer Sussex last Friday, there no longer is any doubt that the death list is much larger than the early advices indicated. The latest figures compiled in London show as many as 102 persons missing.

The Sussex had 436 persons aboard, of whom the following have been accounted for: Landed at Dover, 72; landed at Boulogne, 250; dead at Boulogne, 9; dead at Dover, 3. This is the total accounted for.

The list of missing may be diminished later by the fact that some of the passengers who landed continued their journey without reporting safe to the proper authorities.

Captain Mouffet, together with several of the officers and a number of the passengers, asserts that the ship undoubtedly was torpedoed. Several witnesses, including the captain, declare they saw the torpedo approaching when it was at a distance of about 100 yards.

The explosion killed or wounded several men in the engine room and some occupants of the saloon directly above it.

The disaster is graphically described by a Russian pasenger, I. N. Liphart, who says he jotted down the facts in regular sequence in his diary while they were happening. The diary says:

"Friday, 1:30 P. M., left Folkstone; 8 P. M., torpedoed, boats launched, wireless broken; 8:15 P. M., wireless restored, smoke of steamer seen, sailing ship on horizon; 5:30 P. M., rain falling, lifeboats 300 yards away.

"6 P. M., lifeboats returning. 8 P. M., vessel remaining afloat; many passengers asleep; all calm. 11:30 P. M., French trawler arrived from Boulogne; women taken off; torpedo boats arrived.

"Saturday, 1:30 A. M.—Wounded and officers taken aboard destroyer."

The main facts of the disaster were given by M. Liphart as follows:

"A torpedo shattered the forepart of the vessel, although she was traveling very fast on an unusual course between Folkestone and Dieppe. There was some loss of life at the moment of the explosion. During the launching of boats a further loss followed, and nearly three hours later two boats capsized with more casualties. The remaining boats were recalled and the passengers taken back on the ship, from which the first persons were removed by a French trawler half an hour before midnight."

The American Embassy compiled today a list of twenty-five Americans on the Sussex, which is identical with the list cabled on Saturday night. It includes the names of the six Americans who were landed at Dover: Francis E. Drake, Edward H. Huxley, and Edward Marshall of New York, Charles Thomas Crocker and George H. Crocker of Fitchburg, Mass., and Wilder G. Penfield, Hudson, Wis. Mr. Penfield and George Crocker are in a hospital at Dover, seriously wounded.

The statement from the Embassy adds that of the remaining nineteen Americans, Mr. Culbertson and Mr. Hearley are known to be safe in France and that it is hoped others have been landed there.

The American Embassies in London and Paris are exchanging cablegrams in an effort to check the list of American passengers and establish their whereabouts and condition.

A telegram from Boulogne to the owners of the Sussex says that Miss Elisabeth Baldwin was among the Americans who arrived there, but there is believed to be some doubt of the accuracy of this report.

The records of the American Embassy up to 6 o'clock tonight show, in addition to Miss Baldwin, only Professor and Mrs. J. Mark Baldwin, Joshua D. Armitage, Calliope Fennell, and Edna Hale as still unaccounted for here, the other Americans having arrived in France or England.

George Crocker has not recovered consciousness, but shows some signs of improvement. Wilder Penfield, in the same hospital at Dover, has regained consciousness and is much better. He is suffering from a fractured leg and injuries of the head.

A Paris dispatch giving an interview with Edna Hale indicates that she is safe, although her name is not in the French list of American survivors.

GRANADOS, COMPOSER, IS PROBABLY LOST

Spanish Musician and His Wife, Recently in New York, Missing from the Sussex.

PARIS, March 26.—Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, and his wife were passengers on the Sussex and are believed to have perished.

Señor Granados composed the opera "Goyescas," which was produced recently at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. He and his wife were last seen clinging to a small raft, according to survivors. Granados was trying to keep the raft straight with a small board which he used as a paddle.

A boat was sent out to search for the composer and his wife, but no trace of them was found.

Enrique Granados arrived in New York with his wife and Fernando Periquet, the librettist of his opera, "Goyescas," on Dec. 15. The composer came here for the performance of "Goyescas," the world premiere of which took place on Jan. 27 at the Metropolitan Opera House. Several days before this event Mr. Granados was one of the soloists at a recital given by the Friends of Music at the Ritz-Carlton, and shortly before he sailed for England, several weeks ago, he gave a piano recital at Aeolian Hall.

The report that he was among the missing reached the Metropolitan during the concert last night and caused deep concern among the attaches of the Opera House. It was known that the composer and his wife expected to land at Falmouth, proceed to London, and, after spending a short time there, cross to the Continent and return to Spain.

Mr. Granados was born at Lerida. At the age of 4 he went to Barcelona, where he began his musical education under Pujol. At the age of 11 he entered the Paris Conservatory, where he won fame for his playing and his compositions. Returning to Barcelona, he began teaching, and was so successful that he was soon able to dispense with the backing of his patron, Don Eduardo Conde, a wealthy merchant of Barcelona. Mr. Granados married Dona Amparo Grau, a Valencian, and to them were born six children. He was rated as one of the most brilliant of modern composers, and was one of the most prominent exponents of Spanish music.

ITALIANS ON THE SUSSEX.

Rome Still in the Dark as to Fate of Those in Channel Disaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 26.—According to reports reaching Rome there were several Italians aboard the Channel liner Sussex when she was damaged by an explosion, but their fate is still in doubt.

There is much interest and speculation here concerning the attitude the United States Government may take. The Italian people regard America as the only nation in a position to stop the sinking of vessels carrying noncombatants.

Italians generally are still hoping that the victims of the Ancona will be avenged.

STILL ONE AMERICAN MISSING FROM SUSSEX

All Now Reported Saved Except Calliope A. Fennell—J. D. Armitage Injured.

Of the twenty-five Americans known to have been aboard the Channel liner Sussex at the time of the disaster as Friday, all have been accounted for as safe except one—Calliope Anastasia Fennell of New York. London and Paris dispatches have contained various reports of the fate of Professor J. Mark Baldwin and his wife and daughter, but Professor Baldwin cabled to relatives last night that they were safe at Boulogne. Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, however, was injured and is in a hospital. The complete list follows:

ARMITAGE, JOSHUA DICKINSON, (injured.)
BALDWIN, ELIZABETH F., Baltimore, Md., (injured.)
BALDWIN, HELEN G., Baltimore, Md.
BALDWIN, Professor JAMES MARK, Baltimore, Md.
BARNES, GERTRUDE L., New York.
BEER, HENRY S., New York.
BEER, IDA, New York.
BEMIS, SAMUEL S., Bedford, Mass.
CROCKER, CHARLES THOMAS, 156 Prospect Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
CROCKER, GEORGE H., 156 Prospect Street, Fitchburg, Mass., (injured.)
CULBERTSON, TINGLE W., Lewisburg, Penn.
DRAKE, FRANCIS E., New York.
FENNELL, CALLIOPE ANASTASIA, 1 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, (missing.)
HALE, EDNA, New York.
HEARLEY, JOHN H., Albany, N. Y.
HARDE, EDNA S., New York.
HARDE, LILLIAN D. S., New York.
HILTON, EDNA F., New York.
HILTON, DOROTHY W., New York.
HUXLEY, EDWARD H., New York.
MARSHALL, EDWARD, New York.
PENFIELD, WILDER G., Hudson, Wis., (injured.)
RUIZ, ALICE, Lyon, Col.
SARGENT, DANIEL, Wellesley, Mass.
WARREN, GERTRUDE W., St. Louis, Mo.

Word was received yesterday at the home of Joshua D. Armitage at 86 Central Park South, that Mr. Armitage was only slightly injured and was safe in England. No further news was received and his family and friends in New York are still in the dark as to the extent of Mr. Armitage's injuries, and his exact whereabouts.

Dudley Harde, at 341 Central Park West, whose daughters, Dr. Edna S. Harde, and Lillian S. Harde, were on board the Sussex on their way to join the American Red Cross in France, said yesterday that he had been notified that both Dr. and Miss Harde were safe in Paris.

At Delmonico's, which is the address given for Calliope A. Fennell, the missing American, it was said that she was not known there.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A private cablegram received here today by relatives from Professor J. Mark Baldwin, one of the American passengers of the Sussex, read: "All safe." With Professor Baldwin on the Sussex were his wife and daughter, Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, reported in various dispatches to have been killed. The message was dated at Boulogne today.

A. Sterrett, a son-in-law of Mr. Baldwin, however, accepted as true press and official State Department dispatches containing information that Miss Baldwin had been seriously injured. He has cabled to his father-in-law for additional information.

THINKS WILSON WILL ACT.

Views of Paris and London Press on the Sussex Disaster.

PARIS, March 26.—Based on the official statement of the Minister of Marine that the steamer Sussex was the victim of a torpedo attack, the Temps prints an editorial in which it refers to "the forbearance of the neutral countries," but adds: "It is not likely that President Wilson will be content in the presence of the latest German defy, with the dilatory explanations which Germany has employed in order to leave unsolved for months the Lusitania question."

The Temps also says: "If the resignation of von Tirpitz had aroused on the other side of the Atlantic the hope of attenuation of Germany's submarine war, these illusions are of short duration."

The Journal des Debats says: "The presence of a submarine on the Dieppe-Folkestone route, in waters which have been protected for a long time, shows that the submarine war can still have cruel surprises."

LONDON, March 26.—The editorial comment of the London papers on the sinking of the Sussex contains a large amount of speculation as to the probable attitude of the United States. The Daily Chronicle remarks:

"Germany's naval policy stands exactly where it stood on the day the Lusitania was torpedoed—ten months of negotiations between Washington and Berlin have not altered it a jot or tittle, and the diplomatic exchanges have never been for Germany anything but an affair of masks and pretenses.

"Obviously no more direct or defiant challenge was ever handed by one nation to another than that which Germany has now launched at the United States. Whether the United States picks it up or lets it lie, the world and all the belligerents will now know with a clearness hitherto lacking precisely where the greatest of the neutral countries stands."

TWO BRITISH SHIPS SUNK.

Crews of the St. Cecilia and the Fenay Bridge Are Saved.

LONDON, March 26.—The British steamer St. Cecilia, from Portland, Me., March 11, for London, has been sunk, according to a dispatch to Lloyd's from Dover. The crew was saved.

Lloyd's also reports that the British steamship Fenay Bridge has been sunk. The crew was landed.

PORTLAND, Me., March 26.—The steamer St. Cecilia, sunk off the British Isles, sailed from Portland on March 11 with a cargo of 158,000 bushels of barley, wheat, and oats. This was part of the grain taken over by the British Government in Canada last Fall. Captain Fullerton was in command of the steamer.

WAS TORPEDOED, CONSUL REPORTS

Continued from Page 1.

higher than the masts, and the water came down on the boat as far back as the stern. We went forward and saw the entire forward part of the ship, including part of the bridge and the forward mast, gone. Some men and women jumped overboard at once and we threw over rafts and seats to them. We then went to help the women into the lifeboats and afterward to help the wounded out of the debris. We saw at least fifteen severely wounded and helped with five ourselves. Among these were Dr. Fenfield and Miss Baldwin.

"Altogether six boats were launched. One of them capsized with its passengers. We supposed twenty-five or thirty people were lost in this boat. We lowered one boat ourselves. Of the remaining five boats three were filled with passengers and standing off 100 yards. Of the other two, one was nearly full of water and contained only five men. We did not see the sixth boat. We know of only three Americans who got into the lifeboats—Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Baldwin. After ten minutes of watching we decided that, as the ship was apparently not sinking, we would stay with her.

"After the small boats had been standing by for an hour they were hailed and the people brought back on board. About dusk a sailing vessel three miles away, which had been standing by for some time, was signaled by rockets and waving of blankets. At least thirty exploding rockets with colored flares were sent up, but the ship continued her course and disappeared in the distance. The wireless remained intact, though the operator said it was very difficult to receive because the forward mast was gone and the antennas were loose. The boilers remained intact, as we could see the steam from them, and the electric lights burned until we left the ship.

"At 11:30 a French steamer came up and took off the women and children, and half the men and Miss Baldwin, who was unconscious. Then four or five boats came up and we, with the remaining passengers, were taken on a British ship. With us there was seven wounded, five men and two women. One man died on the way to England. Five dead were left on the hulk, but apparently no American among them. We arrived in England at 4:30 A. M. and the wounded were transferred to a near-by hospital ship. The first officer (at least a commissioned officer) of the rescuing British ship told us that the captain of the Sussex reported to the captain of the British ship that he saw clearly the wake of a torpedo. He ported his helm hard and in a few seconds longer would have escaped it. No lifebelts were given to the passengers and we found them without difficulty after the explosion had taken place. In our opinion the explosion took place about fifty feet from the bow and apparently on the starboard side. We solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief."

LARGEST HAB ERDASHERY BUSINESS IN AMERICA

System in the Selling of Scarfs

The method by which any great business has grown to be the greatest of its kind is of general interest.

When you think of haberdashery, *these are the logical stores*—the name of Weber and Heilbroner unconsciously occurs to you.

Whether it be shirts, or scarfs, or collars, or pajamas, or underwear, you have come to know that these stores offer what you want.

First, the exact tastes of New York men have been systematically studied, in styles and materials. We have supplied the things logically demanded—and supplied them first.

Second, the glamor of high prices, formerly associated with fashionable and serviceable haberdashery, has been removed, and actual intrinsic value substituted in its place.

Not cheap things at cheap prices, but always the superior, smart goods, such as the extravagantly exclusive shops present, at very reasonable prices.

Third, as the volume of the business has increased, the size of the assortments has extended beyond that afforded by any other establishment in the country.

Add to this the convenience of location presented by eleven stores, in eleven central locations, and you have the principal reasons for this growth.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau
20 Fleet, 27 New, 42d and Fifth Ave.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Doctor ——— of Philadelphia, Pa., writes

"If everybody knew the value of your BELL-ANS for Indigestion, as well as I do, you could not make enough to supply the demand."

Get 25c package, any druggist

BELL-ANS

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

WHEN you pass my window peek at the "Shapelee" Spring Sack (belted, pleated, tucked) to measure for $20. It's being copied, but while the "me-toos" know what I have done, they never know what's coming.

This is only 1 of my 35 original and exclusive style-models for Spring at $20. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 to $45 for Suits and Topcoats to measure

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
17 Years On This Corner

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Riding Habits for Girls and Misses

De Pinna Riding Clothes have been familiar to the younger members of New York society for more than a quarter of a century.

Due to our long and intimate experience in supplying the requirements of younger equestriennes, this house is able to present riding apparel absolutely correct in all its details—with a cut and fit seldom seen on this side of the Atlantic.

English Models

The De Pinna tailors have followed correct English models in coats, breeches and side-saddle skirts.

The department is in charge of experts who have had the experience essential to a full understanding of the subject.

They are prepared not only to outfit the young lady or little girl completely, but to give valuable advice and assist in selections and fittings.

In addition to faultless fit, these habits offer perfect comfort in the saddle.

Ready to Wear or Made to Measure

De Pinna ready-to-wear riding habits, for both girls and misses, are just as carefully and correctly built as those made to order.

The materials have been specially imported for the purpose.

They include English tweeds, Scotch cheviots, English gabardines, coverts, English velour checks, and imported linens and crashes—in colorings only obtainable in this class of imported goods.

Each material was selected because of its adaptability and serviceability.

De Pinna presents styles for the smaller girl, from 6 to 12, quite distinctive from the models for misses from 14 to 20.

Smart Spring Styles in Riding Suits

One of the smartest coat-and-breeches suits for Spring and Summer consists of a coat of navy blue, green or black with black-and-white shepherd check breeches.

Others for warm weather are of imported linens, crash, cotton gabardine or khaki.

Riding Accessories

Everything that goes to make up the complete riding outfit is supplied in its correct English form.

De Pinna riding hats of felt and straw show the newest English lines.

A wide variety of novelties in riding stocks and riding shirts, specially made of cheviot and flannel.

Riding boots, either ready-to-wear or made to order.

The latest riding gloves, crops and whips.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

JEWISH CONFERENCE HAILS RACE'S HOPES

Philadelphia Delegates Come from 3,381 Organizations to Plan Congress.

SEES HISTORY IN MAKING

Dr. Wise Declares Long-Cherished Ideals of an Oppressed People Will Be Realized.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Jews from twenty-three States, representing 3,381 local and centralized organizations, and a constituency of more than 1,000,000, today assembled at the Hotel Walton and held the first session of the two-day preliminary conference, to complete arrangements for the great Jewish Congress to be held in the near future. During the proceedings Louis D. Brandeis of Boston was named honorary President of the conference.

Speeches recalling the ancient glory of Israel and intensely prophetic of a still more glorious future aroused the Jews to manifestation of deep feeling. Speakers were interrupted with breaks of ringing applause, and fervent glances from tear-filled eyes as the orator proclaimed the self-determination and the indomitable purpose of the oppressed peoples of Israel.

The conference was opened by Dr. L. S. Rubinsohn, who as Chairman of the Philadelphia delegation, welcomed the visitors and delegates from other States. Patriotic hymns were then sung, both American and Jewish, and the conference formally was opened by E. J. Cattell, who came as the representative of Mayor Smith. His address was received with applause.

Rabbi B. L. Levinthal addressed the delegates in Yiddish, urging them to unite and put aside the smaller issues of their race for the one great achievement in the success of the coming congress.

Nine Committees Are Named.

Judge Leon Sanders of New York was named temporary Chairman to open the business of the conference. Nine committees were named and the delegates to serve on them. Owing to the difficulty of handling the crowd, the parliamentary proceedings were somewhat delayed. After the report of the Committee on Credentials had been received the assemblage was addressed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York.

"This day is destined to be memorable in the annals of Israel," said Dr. Wise. "The more because we are thinking, not of ourselves alone, nor for ourselves, but, after the Jewish manner, of and for all Israel. High is the privilege of having part in an assembly which may be destined to make Jewish history and, therefore, world history. The revenge of the human soul, when its rights are ignored by power, is history. Not the revenge, but the indomitable resolution of the human soul in the case of Israel. Its right, too long ignored by power, is to be history.

Pleads for Democracy.

"We are sorry, not because the American people have caught a glimpse of a deep-seated division of opinion, not because we have obviously failed to achieve unanimity touching our aims, but solely because a once beneficent attitude reveals itself as a petulant and malevolent bossship, abhorring the substance of democracy amid the councils of a people. It were treasonable to be either un-Jewish or un-American, and we are Jewish in our determination to be self-succoring and American in the strength of our will to achieve the best for our people everywhere.

"Were it not for certain circumstances this meeting would in all likelihood have come under the direction of the surest of hands," said Rabbi Wise. "Not long ago the President of the Republic sought throughout the land for a man to take a place on the foremost tribunal of the land, the Supreme Court of the United States. By common consent of all save the abettors of privilege, the man was found in a citizen of the Republic whose life has been as serviceable to the nation as it has been honoring to Israel. It is in truth a happy omen that the highest place yet reached by an American Jew should fall to the lot of that statesman in the realm of industrial democracy and social ethics,

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour
Nor paltered with Eternal God for power,

whom the citizenship of the Republic save for the lovers of inequity rightfully reveres as a selfless and consecrated tribune of all the people. This American Jew, who more than any other has moved his people to repossess themselves of the spirit of self-determination and to loose themselves from a long-endured bondage of eleemosynary patronage, is Louis Dembitz Brandeis."

Rabbi Wise was followed by Judge Hugo Pam of the Chicago Appellate Court, who spoke in the same vein. Committees were appointed with Chairmen as follows:

Nominations, Israel Brodie, Baltimore; Elections of Delegates to Congress, Abraham Z. Schomer, New York; Duties of Executive Committee, Henry H. Levinson, Boston; Program of Congress, Allan Davis, Pittsburgh; Date of Congress, David A. Laurie, Boston; Rules, Judge Aaron Levy, New York, and Location of Congress, Jacob Rosenberg, Chicago.

New York Well Represented.

Forty-nine delegates from New York were in attendance as follows:

Manhattan—Meyer L. Brown, Joseph Elias Davidson, Mrs. William B. Einstein, Dr. Samuel Ellsberg, Professor Richard Gottheil, Jacob Hecht, Samuel S. Koenig, Adolph Lewisohn, Joseph S. Marcus, Moses Appelbaum, Bernard G. Richards, Pinchus Ruthenberg, Henry Salant, Leon Sanders, Abraham S. Schomer, Isaac Siegel, H. Slutsky, Max Stark, Nochum Syrkin, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Isidor Zar, and B. Zuckerman.

Brooklyn—I. Berkenblitt, B. Borochoff, Ephraim Caplan, Rabbi Wolf Gold, Professor Isaac A. Hourwich, Rabbi A. M. Kaplan, Samuel Littman, M. Moschevitsky, B. Ostrowsky, A. Spicehandler, Jacob S. Strahl, George Tongonogy, Samuel Weinstein, Moses Werbelowsky, K. Wheitman, and Judge Alexander H. Geismarr.

Bronx—Sol Blumgarden, Dr. H. J. Epstein, Rabbi A. Galant, Dr. Joseph Feldman, Dr. Simon Elrsdansky, Berman Hertsberg, I. Irving Lipsitch, Morris Rothenberg, S. Stamm, B. Shalvin, and Dr. H. Solotnoff.

JEWS ASK WILSON'S AID.

Urged to Stand for Their Rights in Russia After the War.

Under the auspices of the National Jewish Workmen's Committee, 500 delegates from twenty-five Eastern cities conferred yesterday at Beethoven Hall as the first move toward equal rights for Jews in belligent countries after the war.

A resolution to send a petition to President Wilson urging him to use his good offices was adopted unanimously.

The delegates also adopted a resolution declaring the so-called "Black Book," a pamphlet entitled "The War and the Jews in Russia," which Dr. Henry Moskovits, Chairman of the Publication Committee, introduced for the first time yesterday, an indictment of the Russian Government for its attitude toward the Jews during the war. Concerning the "Black Book" the resolution says:

> It is the firm belief of the conference that the Government of the United States should speak in behalf of the persecuted and downtrodden Jews in Russia, in the name of humanity and civilization. Such action would evoke not only the approval of the civilized world but also of the enlightened elements of the Russian people, who have long regarded the demand for equal rights for the Jewish people as being of paramount importance.
>
> The conference believes that this Government, as the Government of the foremost democracy of the world, should be heard at the peace conference which will take place at the close of the European war in behalf of Jewish political, civic, and national rights where such rights are now denied them.

Dr. Max Goldfarb, secretary of the Workmen's Committee, explained the object of the conference, which he said was to be preliminary to a large Jewish congress at the close of European hostilities. He read a long letter from Samuel Gompers, and later the Chairman read congratulatory telegrams from Jewish workingmen's organizations throughout the East, as well as a letter from Morris Hillquit, the Socialist leader, in support of the movement.

The following resolution, which the Immigration Committee reported, was unanimously approved by the delegates:

> The National Jewish Workmen's conference, representing 350,000 Jewish working men of the Eastern States, expresses its deep conviction that the welfare of the Great American Republic requires a reasonable and unhampered immigration into this country.
>
> The gates of a commonwealth created and made prosperous by the tireless and fruitful labor of immigrants must not be closed to new labor and new energies, which will be contributed by a flood of immigration.
>
> The conference therefore instructs the National Workmen's Committee to devote its untiring energy to awaken American public opinion and to influence Congress against the passage of the un-American, anti-immigration bills now pending.
>
> It is the sense of the conference that the agitation to restrict immigration undertaken by some labor organizations in the belief that free immigration lowers the standard of living, violates all the aims and purposes of the labor movement. The conference therefore instructs the National Workmen's Committee to undertake a campaign of education respecting immigration among the labor masses in order to convince them that restriction of immigration is detrimental to the interest of the working people.

Dr. Henry Moscowits denounced the Burnett bill, now pending in Congress, as un-American and one which the whole country should decry. Speeches were made by Assemblyman Abraham Shupplakoff, the only Socialist member of the Assembly, and Dr. Max Goldfarb.

FIRE IN NEW HAVEN YARDS.

Torpedoes Explode as Yale Students Fight $700,000 Blaze.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26.—Three large shops and several smaller buildings at the yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in Spring Street were destroyed by fire late tonight, causing an estimated loss of $700,000.

The fire started in a building where iron was stored, spread to the paint house, where hundreds of barrels of varnish and paints caught fire, and then jumped to the signal equipment storehouse, the boiler shop, tank shop, and the storehouse office.

Firemen were handicapped by low water pressure, and it was not until after midnight that the fire was controlled. For nearly an hour there was a steady series of explosions of track torpedoes which were stored in one of the buildings. Many Yale students, attracted by the blaze, which lighted the entire city, assisted the firemen in their work.

A number of freight cars were damaged. All trains on the main line were held up for several hours, but after midnight traffic was resumed again.

CITY BREVITIES.

The trustees of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind have offered a prize of $50 for a concise and descriptive name to convey a good idea of its work.

To arouse interest and to encourage study of the problems of American foreign relations and diplomatic policy the American Association for International Conciliation has offered two prizes, $100 and $25, for the best essays on the subjects, of not more than 5,000 words.

The first of the public hearings by the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions will begin this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Board of Estimate Room, City Hall. This session will be devoted to Manhattan between the Battery and Twenty-third Street.

William K. Ziegfeld, brother of Florenz Ziegfeld, the theatrical producer, was released yesterday under $1,000 bail, pending extradition to Chicago. Ziegfeld is accused of having obtained $500 from Miss Irora Deady of Chicago for investment in a motion picture which had not yet been produced.

The non-Catholic mission conducted by the Paulist Fathers for two weeks in the Paulist Church, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, closed last night. The average attendance was about 3,000 persons a night.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Municipal Court Justice Aaron J. Levy, and Lucius P. Brown of the Board of Health, at a meeting held yesterday in Public School 4 by the East Side Protective Association, pledged support to the anti-drug bills pending in the Legislature.

MISS WILSON COOL IN ROW AT MEETING

President's Daughter Hears "Lie" Passed in Forum Discussion.

CATCALLS FROM AUDIENCE

Stewart Browne Starts Disturbance in a Gathering at the Washington Irving High School.

Disturbing scenes marked the close of a meeting at which Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, was the guest of honor, held last night under the auspices of representatives of the various Forums at the Labor Forum in the Washington Irving High School. The purpose of the meeting was to indorse the Johnson bill establishing Forums in the District of Columbia, to protest against the removal of the picture, "Am I My Brother's Keeper," from the lobby of the Washington Irving School, and to demand that the schools of the city be thrown open to the public.

The trouble started when Carl Beck, leader of the Forum, declared the meeting open to the public, following addresses by ex-Commissioner George Creel of Denver and Edward J. Ward of Rochester, who was said to be the "father of the Community Centre Idea." Stewart Browne, President of the Real Estate Owners' Association, jumped to his feet and demanded to be heard. Beck, who was looking to the opposite side of the hall, recognized another speaker.

"I demand to be heard," shouted Browne. "As a taxpayer I demand to be heard."

Cries of "Sit down!" "Put him out!" "Let him talk!" and similar expressions were heard on all sides. Browne, undaunted, waited his chance and asked the reason why certain classes were against the Forums.

"Sit down," shouted Beck. "You were fired out of the Board of Estimate room for your talk. If you want to talk I will challenge you to a debate on some future Sunday night!"

Calls Statement a "Lie."

"That's a lie. That's not true," retorted Browne. "You don't know what free speech is."

By this time E. T. James, said to be an official in the Brotherhood of Painters, got the floor and demanded that a vote be taken on whether Mr. Browne should have the floor for three minutes or should wait until some future Sunday night. It was put to vote and Browne was ordered to sit down, but he paid no attention to the demand.

Miss Wilson sat quietly in her place during the clamor.

Mrs. George Wheelock of 80 Madison Avenue, a member of the Committee of the Taxpayers' Association which appeared at a hearing before the Board of Education on Friday, held to investigate the conduct of the recent Greenwich Village election, arose and said that the taxpayers were in favor of the buildings being used for public purposes, but objected to an admission fee being charged. This seemed to be the bone of contention between the two sides.

Cat calls and shouting continued to such an extent that Mr. Beck adjourned the meeting. He said the Forum charged admission to pay for the expenses of maintaining the meetings. Any surplus money was turned over to the Board of Education for the improvement of the schools, he said.

In their addresses both Mr. Creel and Mr. Ward traced the Community Centre idea throughout the country and asserted that they were the volcspieces of democracy. They denounced the attitudes of certain "sinister forces" which were opposed to forums and declared that the schools are the coming centres of democracy.

Miss Wilson Interested.

Miss Wilson appeared to be very much interested in the exchange of personalities, and frequently engaged in animated talks with Mr. Creel and those around her.

Miss Wilson held a reception previous to the meeting in the corridor of the school. She was photographed standing by the open fireplace, in which a log fire had been started, surrounded by the members of the Reception Committee. Among those on the committee were: Mrs. George Frank and Mrs. James Warbasse of Brooklyn, Mrs. Anna Sloane, Mrs. Laura Elliot, Mrs. Donner, Miss F. Ecob, and Miss Florence Wise. All are identified with trades of leagues and other organizations.

CLUBHOUSE IS DYNAMITED.

Explosion Stops Dancing Party at Illinois Mining Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

BENTON, Ill., March 26.—When revelry was at its highest the building occupied by the French Club at Urbain, a mining camp six miles west of here, was dynamited at 11 o'clock last night. Between twenty and thirty couples were in the building dancing.

Part of the building was shattered, and there were a score of narrow escapes from flying timbers. Two men and three women were injured seriously.

Bloodhounds from Carbondale arrived early today and made two trips over the same trail to Buckner, but no arrests have been made. The explosion was felt for miles, and windows were broken for a greater distance.

This is the second house to be dynamited in that vicinity. Bad feeling among the foreign element is said to have been the cause. Urbain is half a mile east of Christopher, which is dry territory, and a large number of persons from Christopher frequent the place.

HUGHES'S STRENGTH FREELY ADMITTED

Continued from Page 1.

Mr. Hughes is personally popular with all Republican Senators. To some of the old-line members his nomination and election would be extremely distasteful. But from Republicans of all factions have come within the past two days the statement that the lesser members believe Mr. Hughes and nobody else would get the Republican nomination.

This view of the situation takes on particular importance from the fact that it was expressed in some instances by supporters of open candidates for the nomination. It was expressed also by at least one Senator who for some time back has been mentioned with increasing prominence as a possible selection. One regular Republican, whose conservatism is past dispute, said with a laugh in discussing the situation that Mr. Hughes would undoubtedly make a good President. His laugh seemed to be explained by his next remark that Mr. Hughes's nomination would undoubtedly disappoint a great number of aspirants.

Willing to Forgive Progressive Idea.

The Republicans are looking earnestly for a man who can be elected. They see no hope except in a man who can unite the conservative and Progressive wings of the party. Mr. Hughes's strength with the Progressives is well known, while the conservatives believe his progressivism would at least run along reasonable lines. A good many conservatives who think that Mr. Hughes has gone too far in the Progressive direction are willing to forgive that for the sake of a winning candidate. This seems to be true of most conservative Senators. Notable exceptions are those who, being the heads of political organizations in their own States, would be less embarrassed by a Democrat in the White House from whom they could not be expected to get favors for their followers, than by a Republican who would refuse to accept their recommendations. These leaders are deeply disturbed by the growing headway of the movement for Justice Hughes.

Geographically Justice Hughes has an advantage that can hardly be overestimated over all the Progressive candidates except Colonel Roosevelt and over all the conservative possibilities except Elihu Root. He was born in New York, and has twice carried the State in his campaigns for the Governorship. Since 1910 he has been on the Supreme bench. He has caused no enmities in the last six years, and the feeling is that such enmities as he had may have been softened by time.

There are so many aspirants for the Republican Presidential nomination—running all the way from receptive to avowed candidates, not forgetting the army of favorite sons—that they can be referred to in groups, divided according to different principles. What might be called the optimistic group is still hoping that before the National Convention meets in Chicago Justice Hughes will definitely take himself out of the race by a statement that in no circumstances would he accept the nomination.

Might Seek Hughes's Reply.

It has been suggested that a Senator or Senators, on behalf of various members of this group, might write to Justice Hughes in the hope of drawing from him the desired reply.

But it is not believed that anything can be done now to make Mr. Hughes do more than he has done to discourage his supporters. Ever since he mounted the Supreme bench he has let it be known that he had no political aspirations, and that agitation for him was distasteful and embarrassing to him. As recently as the present session of Congress he stated that clearly in regard to what appeared to be an organized effort in his behalf in Virginia. He did not assume, however, that his nomination was so certain that it behooved him to declare that he would not accept it, if tendered, and he is not expected to do so now.

Republican political leaders appear to be at sea as to how to arrange the preliminaries of the Chicago Convention with due regard for party solidarity. There is such a multiplicity of candidates for the Presidential nomination, the attitude of the Progressives is so uncertain, the meaning of the movement for the selection of Colonel Roosevelt is so problematical, and the necessity for complete harmony so obvious, that the leaders realize that extreme care and caution will be required to avoid making an error that may result in injury to party prospects in the elections next November.

Seeking Temporary Chairman.

The main problem is to choose a Temporary Chairman who will not be an extremist, but at the same time will be satisfactory to the radical Republicans and the Progressives. The names that are foremost on the list are those of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ex-Secretary of State Knox of Pennsylvania, and Senator Borah of Idaho. All of these men are regarded as having the ability to deliver the "keynote speech," which is the principal duty of the Temporary Chairman.

Great stress is laid on the keynote speech at a national political convention. It is considered the groundwork for the party platform, and copies of it are distributed in countless thousands to voters throughout the country. But beyond the importance of having a Temporary Chairman who will be able to make an address that will bring out strongly the principles for which the party stands, the election of the "keynoter" is generally the occasion of a test of strength between the factions in the convention, and the side that elects its candidate Temporary Chairman is given a great advantage, morally as well as practically.

Senator Borah was the candidate for the Roosevelttes in the Republican National Convention of 1912. His defeat marked the beginning of the Roosevelt revolt, but Mr. Borah remained in the Republican ranks, and was the leading figure in arranging the reforms in the selection of delegates to national conventions which will be put in effect when the Republicans meet in Chicago in June. He has trained with the progressive element in the party, but is acceptable to many of the leaders of the Old Guard. He is looked upon as an orator of ability, and his speeches in the Senate are made, as a rule, to full benches. It is believed by a considerable number of Republicans that he would be acceptable as Temporary Chairman to the progressives.

Lodge Commands Attention.

Senator Lodge is a Republican regular who has an influential position in the Senate, where anything he has to say is listened to with close attention. His speeches are considered marvels of clear diction, and his knowledge of public questions is generally acknowledged to be profound. While some of the radical progressives may find fault with Senator Lodge, the fact stands out that he is a close personal friend of Colonel Roosevelt and has been on the best of terms with leaders of the progressive movement.

To what extent Mr. Knox would be acceptable to the Progressives is not known. Not long ago Colonel Roosevelt was known to have indicated that he would not be opposed to the nomination of Mr. Knox for President on the Republican ticket, but subsequently it was said the Colonel had been examining the record of Mr. Knox in handling the Mexican situation as Secretary of State, and that he had changed his mind about Mr. Knox's acceptability for the Presidential office. However, Mr. Knox is regarded as having the ability to make a stirring keynote speech, and as never having flown any red rag in the face of the Bull Moose.

There is talk in Republican circles that Mr. Lodge and Mr. Borah will probably be chosen by the National Committee as temporary and permanent Chairmen, but which should be temporary and which permanent Chairman has not been worked out by those leaders who are giving their attention to the matter.

BIRD SCORNS McCALL OFFER.

Unwilling to Go to Chicago Unpledged to Roosevelt, He Says.

BOSTON, March 26.—Charles S. Bird, one of the Presidential primary candidates in this State on the Roosevelt ticket for delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, sent a letter to Governor McCall tonight declining an offer of the Governor to retire in his favor from the unpledged ticket for delegates, in the interest of party harmony.

The latter said that Mr. Bird would be unwilling to go to Chicago as an unpledged delegate, as he believed the voters at the primaries should indicate their choice for a Presidential nominee, and that victory could come only through the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt.

The ticket of unpledged candidates includes, besides Governor McCall, Senators Lodge and Weeks and Former Senator W. Murray Crane.

COUNTRY CLUB BURNS; 6 DIE

San Antonio Judge and Three Women Are Among Victims.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 26.—Six persons lost their lives early today in the burning of the San Antonio Country Club. Five of the victims were guests at the club, which was the scene last night of several week-end parties, bringing together a large number of persons prominent in social and business circles of the Southwest.

The Dead Are:

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES B. WALTHALL, San Antonio.
Judge J. E. WEBB, San Antonio.
HOMER JONES, San Antonio.
Mrs. MACE STEWART, Galveston.
HELEN COCKRELL, maid at the club.

The fire had its origin among some buckets of paint stored in the basement of the three-story frame clubhouse. It spread rapidly to a stairway leading to the first floor, and communicated to the other two floors above. About fifteen guests asleep in the building had narrow escapes, many being forced to jump from the second story windows.

ROBBERS GET $5,000 SILVER.

Mortimer P. Arnold's Apartment Ransacked in Family's Absence.

Mortimer P. Arnold, a real estate dealer of 15 East Fortieth Street, a son of a former Surrogate, reported to the Second Branch Detective Bureau yesterday that his apartment at 415 Madison Avenue had been robbed of articles worth about $5,000.

When he returned home on Friday evening, after being away for several days, he found that burglars had broken into the apartment and had taken jewelry, silverware, and an expensive fur coat. No one was in the apartment when the robbery took place.

WHEN THE WAR ENDS

there will be a great readjustment of prices. Protect yourself by buying *now* a security that won't be affected by a changing market—our Guaranteed Mortgages, always worth par.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
203 E. 125th St., N. Y. 1354 Bway., Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

For Monday and Tuesday Only

$1.15 Solid Brown Inlaid Linoleum 85c Sq. Yard

Those who have used it declare it to be the most serviceable floor covering for offices and halls.

Heavy Quality, 2 Yards Wide

KOCH & Co.
125th Street, West

The Original Russian Mineral Oil

USOLINE

Originated in America the Treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication

At Your Druggists USOLINE Full Pint 50 Cents

Continuing Today & Concluding Tomorrow

Saks Silk-lined Spring Top Coats at $18

These silk-lined top coats are regularly sold by us at a higher price, but we don't feel that it is necessary to publish that higher price to establish the merit of a good thing. We offer them solely on their merit, and a man doesn't need anything but an average sense of values to recognize that these values are not average, but exceptional. And they are doubly exceptional in that the present panic in woolens is marking prices up and not down!

A knee length arrangement of lightweight Oxford gray fabric, in a semi-conservative model.

Superbly silk faced and silk lined.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Five Dimensions

THE strength of a bank is to be computed not in figures alone, but in the calibre of its Directorate, the efficiency of its methods, the character of its clientele, and the steadiness of its growth.

Those are the five dimensions of this Company's strength, and we shall be glad to give the specific data of those dimensions to prospective clients who are interested in an analysis of the facts.

Confer with us freely and at your convenience.

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

ADVERTISEMENT.

Easy Way to Get Rid of Indigestion

Although you may have indigestion so severely that anything but the most limited diet causes you the keenest suffering, there is a simple way to get back safely onto pleasanter, more nourishing food. Just sip a glass or two of good, clear Man-a-cea Water with each meal and begin *at once* to eat a little of any food you crave. Man-a-cea Water is not a laxative, but stimulates the secretion of the digestive fluids and soon enables you to try one more good dinner without fear of bad results. Sold by all druggists, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other first-class grocers. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7

Write for Catalogue.

SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

CHICAGO LIMITED

Leave New York 3 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.

Lackawanna Railroad

ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.

Ticket Offices: Broadway Cor. Wall St. Cor. 23d St. Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St. Brooklyn—360 Fulton St.

B. Altman & Co.

The Department of Interior Decoration

is prepared to submit suggestions for

THE SPRING RENOVATION of COUNTRY HOMES

Cabinet Making
Painting Upholstery

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

ESTABLISHED 1857

Andrew Alexander

Our 60th Spring Display of Women's Shoes

THE spring fashions in shoes present a difficult choice to most women. Our spring stocks now ready at both stores reflect the cumulative judgment gained through catering to three generations of well-dressed people. Radical styles are shown that embody the best features of the new mode as well as interesting possibilities in effects with spring frocks and suits in the blues, grays and browns. All-white shoes are shown in great variety and will be a large factor in the season's fashions. In spite of the sharp rise in the cost of materials the customary prices hold with few exceptions.

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street — 548 Fifth Avenue at 45th Street

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Are showing in the Dressmaking Salon original models of the latest Paris Fashions in

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Gowns and Evening Frocks

Conveying the smartest ideas in materials, trimmings and colorings, shown at later Paris openings.

Exact Copies or Adaptations

to meet individual requirements will be made-to-order at reasonable prices, employing only materials and trimmings favored by the foremost Parisian couturiers.

ROB SHERIFF'S HOME IN UNGUARDED TOWN

Burglars Visit Freeport as Officials Were in the City on Pleasure Bent.

TOOK SEVEN DIAMOND RINGS

Stephen Pettit, Unable to Get Bloodhounds, Goes on Thief Chase in His Auto.

FREEPORT, L. I., March 26.—Relying on the enthusiasm for manly sports cherished by several public officials in Nassau County, a burglar, as yet at large, won a considerable booty last night. The principal sufferer was Sheriff Stephen D. Pettit, endeared to the populace which he protects by many feats of arms, who lost about $1,000 worth of jewelry. Mrs. Pettit went to spend last night with her sister while the Sheriff went to New York—it is understood to see the Willard-Moran fight. At any rate, it was early this morning when the Sheriff came back to his home on South Grove Street and found the front door standing wide open.

The Sheriff, who is a prudent man except when the duties of his office call for reckless daring, had locked the door before he went away from home, so when he found it wide open he came to the conclusion that something was wrong. So he hurried through the house and discovered that one or more burglars, who had presumably entered by a broken rear window, had turned everything upside down and taken away six diamond rings belonging to Mrs. Pettit, a gold watch and diamond ring which the Sheriff had taken off to leave at home when he went into the wicked city, and a number of pieces of small jewelry.

It took the Sheriff no time at all to make up his mind to pursue the criminals at all costs. He woke up County Detective Seaman, and had him notify the police of all surrounding communities; got Warden Hulse of the county jail out of bed, and started him on a fruitless effort to get the Long Island Railroad's bloodhounds, and himself tried to get two bloodhounds with police training from a Hempstead kennel. But it was impossible to get any dogs, so the Sheriff leaped into his automobile and drove out into the night in the hope that he might find the robbers. But after driving around some time without coming upon any suspicious personages he had to give it up and come back home.

The Sheriff won renown last Summer by a cross-country chase after Jacques Lebaudy, the eccentric Frenchman who called himself Emperor of the Sahara and made a good deal of trouble in one way and another for his neighbors. Lebaudy had terrorized four deputies whom the Sheriff had sent to arrest him, when Pettit himself galloped up on a polo pony, turned Lebaudy into flight, and after vaulting hedges, fording brooks, and dodging trolley cars in a mad pursuit finally overtook him and compelled him to surrender. He also won considerable fame in the case of the murder of Mrs. Lulu Bailey in Freeport in the Summer of 1914.

Earlier in the evening the Freeport home of Hiram R. Smith, a Supervisor of the town of Hempstead, was also entered by burglars. Mr. Smith had gone to town for Saturday night, though he refused to admit that he had gone to see a boxing match, leaving his sister to spend the evening at the home of a relative. Late in the evening she returned to their home on Bergen Street, which is about two blocks from the home of Sheriff Pettit, and saw a man running out of the back door. It was found that only a few pieces of small jewelry had been stolen. Miss Smith was unable to give any description of the man she saw, and Sheriff Pettit and the police are working blindly in hopes of finding the bold miscreant.

Staten Island Fights Garbage Plant.

Staten Island welfare and civic organizations will be represented at the hearing on the injunction before Justice Lester Clark in the Richmond Supreme Court on April 3 to prevent the city from erecting the garbage incinerator that has been rejected by other boroughs of the city. The present plan is to establish the plant at Holland Hook, on the north shore, opposite Elizabethport, N. J. Citizens of the borough are making a house-to-house campaign with the slogan "Staten Island, the borough of homes, in the greater city does not want to be the city's garbage incinerating dump."

URGES STATE AID REPEAL.

Wagner, Opposing Direct Tax, Says That Would Save $2,000,000.

Asserting that State Controller Travis estimated in his report three months ago that there would be a surplus of $4,298,198.13 in the State revenue on Oct. 1, 1917, if a few changes in the excise, transfer, and secured debt tax laws were made, and that the actual cash surplus at the end of the fiscal year, Oct. 1, 1916, would be $11,208,700.79, Senator Robert F. Wagner yesterday issued a statement declaring the levy of a direct tax unnecessary.

In commenting upon the estimate of Senator Sage that the direct tax would be between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, Senator Wagner has suggested the repeal of the State Aid law to save $2,000,000.

"The $2,000,000 appropriated for this State Aid Subsidy is a free gift of the State to the up-State townships," he said. "It is used to repair dirt roads which the towns themselves have built. The cities of the State get no aid from this State subsidy, and yet the City of New York cotributes $1,300,000 a year for this purpose."

Senator Wagner said there would be less need for a direct tax if the end of the fiscal year were changed from October to June.

"Governor Glynn," he said, "provided for the annual expenses of all the State's legitimate activities with appropriations totaling less than $50,000,000. Last year similar appropriations jumped to $83,000,000. This year the appropriations can be as small as in 1914 or greater than in 1915, depending entirely on the Legislature. If appropriations are kept down there will be no direct tax. If they are allowed to run wild, a direct tax will necessarily follow, of course."

SHORT BALLOT UNPOPULAR.

Senator Bennett's Canvass Shows 3 to 1 Against This Reform.

Senator William M. Bennett has arranged for a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate on all the Constitutional amendments next Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. He said yesterday:

"I have sent out 185,000 circulars in regard to the thirty-five Constitutional amendments which I introduced in the Legislature. These circulars have gone to voters in thirty-eight different counties. The vote is practically unanimous against holding another convention, and in favor of having the Legislature submit at least some of the amendments separately.

"I have notified each one of the 168 delegates to the convention of the hearing and hope that at least some of them will appear before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. All other persons interested in the matter of the new Constitution are invited.

"The amendment providing that all bonds issued by the State or any municipality shall be serial bonds, ought to pass. The amendment to abolish the State census would save the State $500,000. I personally believe in the short ballot, but the vote up the State is three to one against it."

WOMAN'S PLEA FOR HOME.

Mrs. Rooney Says Too Many Girls Mcon Over Romantic Stories.

"Women are getting away from the work created for them, that of teaching, nursing, and being mothers," said Mrs. John Jerome Rooney at the dinner of the Public Interest Lague of business and professional women in speaking on the subject "Women Working as Women—or as a Third Sex," in the Hotel Breslin last night.

"Instead of learning to nurse the members of the household who become ill the daughters, mooning over the romantic stories in evening newspapers, are ambitious to become 'queens of real estate or securities,' or brokers, just as it was once the ambition of some girls to become 'queens of the ranches.'

"I am for the home, with capital H. I do want to give our daughters pleasant occupations, and I admire the girl who goes through college with a steady head. I want to educate our daughters so that they can work with our sons in different ways but for the same thing—the home, so that we can all be for the home."

Mrs. A. J. George, director of branches of the National Security League, quoted the remark of Phillips Brooks that "the problem of the working girl will never be better until you women know how to treat other women decently," and said that grace and courtesy, both of matron and servant, would merit an increase in the pay envelope. She said that some women haggled so long over a seventy-four-cent waist in a shop that they increased the burden of the shop girl, for "by seeking cheap things they cheapen the means of distribution."

Edward J. Wheeler, editor of Current Opinion, said a woman was more likely to have personal loyalty, or loyalty to an individual, than loyalty to an institution.

LIEUT. PETERS KILLED BY HIS OWN PISTOL

Shot Through Head While Alone Cleaning Service Weapon in Brooklyn Armory.

PROMINENT IN THE GUARD

Coroner and Police Agree Death Was Due to Accident—Wife Prostrated by Shock of News.

Robert Nelson Peters, a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., accidentally shot and killed himself yesterday morning in the regiment armory, at Atlantic and Bedford Avenues, Brooklyn, while cleaning his .44-calibre service revolver.

According to George E. Bryant, in charge of the armory, Lieutenant Peters arrived there at about 11 o'clock, and told Bryant that he was going to give his revolver a thorough overhauling, as it had not been working well lately. Procuring a bottle of oil and some rags from Bryant, Lieutenant Peters went to the company room of Company G, of which he was an officer. Twenty minutes later Bryant heard a report, and, with the chief engineer of the armory, Michael Bennett, went to investigate.

When the men entered the company room they found Peters seated before a table and half reclining upon it. The revolver lay on the floor, and beside Peters on the table were five cartridges which he had extracted before beginning to clean the weapon. After Dr. Finkelstein of the Swedish Hospital had located a bullet wound in the man's forehead and had declared that he had died instantly the police were notified.

Detective Harry States, assisted by Colonel Frank H. Norton, commander of the Twenty-third, made themselves acquainted with the circumstances surrounding the death, and were convinced that it was accidental. This opinion was confirmed by the investigation of Coroner Frank H. Senior.

Lieutenant Peters, who was 30 years old, lived with his wife at St. Charles Place, in the Bedford district of Brooklyn. They had no children. Last night Mrs. Peters, who is the daughter of George H. Schroeder, Secretary of the Union Ferry Company, was prostrated by the shock of her husband's death. Peters was employed as a salesman by Johnson & Cowdin, dealers in silks and ribbons, at 38 East Thirtieth Street, Manhattan.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Peters, make their home at the Hotel St. George, 51 Clark Street. Peters joined the Twenty-third Regiment, one of the crack regiments of the State, on Feb. 22, 1900, and won his officer's commission on June 18, 1912.

Peters was very popular among the officers and men of the regiment, and had the reputation of being always in good humor.

Girl Arrests Alleged Annoyer.

Miss Kate Kelly of 153 East Ninety-seventh Street caused the arrest last night of Thomas Carr on the charge of annoying her at Eighty-fifth Street and Central Park West. Policeman McGrath found Miss Kelly holding Carr by his coat collar while a crowd of men and women formed a circle around the prisoner and his captor. Miss Kelly said Carr had accosted her and followed her. Carr, who is 41, said he was employed by the Litchfield Subway Construction Company.

DOWNTOWN FORUM OPENS.

Commissioner Hartigan Advises on Dishonest Tradesmen.

The Downtown Forum for discussions of problems of everyday importance was inaugurated yesterday at a meeting in the auditorium of Public School 114, Oak and James Streets, at which Commissioner of Weights and Measures Joseph Hartigan gave advice on how to checkmate dishonest tradesmen.

"I estimate that 82 per cent. of the merchants of New York City are honest," he said. "But the way to make sure you are not being cheated is to verify every purchase and to take nothing for granted."

Commissioner Hartigan told of the experience of the Bureau of Weights and Measures in investigating coal cellars, grocers, jewelers, and others.

"Last week we seized 25,000 chickens that had been overcropped for the sake of a few ounces added as weight," he said. "Overcropping is a common practice among some poultrymen." He denounced the practices of some owners of coal cellars who gave short weight, and he said the jewelers who sold plated ware as pure metals had been pronounced by the courts "among the meanest thieves" in trade.

President John B. Golden of the Downtown Forum introduced Commissioner Hartigan. Miss Eileen Holden sang a solo, and the Schoolboy Band of Public School 21 played.

HELP FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS.

General Education Board Tells of Progress in the South.

The sixth installment of the forthcoming annual report of the General Education Board for the fiscal year 1915 says that despite differences in local conditions the Southern States are consciously working toward a single goal—an adequately organized, financed, administered, supervised and manned State system of education.

The General Education Board, on a request from the State Superintendent of Mississippi for funds with which to initiate a model organization in a single Mississippi county, appropriated $3,000 for the purpose. The report says:

"During the past year the board took further steps in connection with negro rural schools. Mr. Jackson Davis, who, since 1911, has been the State Supervisor of Negro Rural Schools in Virginia, appointed by the State Superintendent and supported by the General Education Board, has been made general field agent in charge of the work in negro education supported by this board.

"The board appropriated $15,000 to the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation to be used in extending its work. This fund, established by the late Miss Anna T. Jeanes and producing an annual income of $35,500, has been employed, under the direction of Dr. James H. Dillard, in providing supervising industrial teachers in negro rural schools."

PURIFICATION PLANTS FAIL.

Merchants' Association Quotes Jersey Report in Fight for Watershed.

In an article advocating the plan to move all State institutions from the Croton watershed, Greater New York, the magazine of the Merchants' Association, quotes the report of the New Jersey Board of Health that "the eighteen sewage disposal plants appurtenant to public institutions are all in an insanitary condition, largely due to careless and inefficient operation." A letter sent to the Legislature said:

"Purification plants, however perfect when installed, sooner or later fail. They have failed at the Western House of Refuge at Albion, at the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia, at the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, at the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson, at the New York State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry, at the Thomas Indian School at Iroquois, and at the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women at Newark."

NEWARK CARS RUN IN SPITE OF STRIKE

Labor Organizers Enroll Men, but Service Is Kept Up as Usual.

POLICE GUARD CAR BARNS

Public Service Corporation Charges Foreign Agitators Caused the Trouble.

Though a strike of trolleymen had been declared yesterday in Newark by labor organizers, there was no interruption of the street car service of the Public Service Railway Company. The regular Sunday trips were made on all of the lines in the Essex County Division.

Officials of the railway company declared that, so far as they were concerned, there was no such thing as a strike. No demands had been made upon the company. It was pointed out that only about 20 men of the 200 who attended the strike meeting in Iroquois Hall, in Washington Street, Newark, early yesterday morning, were employes of the railway company.

Speaking for the Public Service Corporation, John L. O'Toole said yesterday afternoon that only eleven motormen and conductors had failed to report for work. About fifteen other employes who had been discharged in the last few weeks have become affiliated with the new union.

Mangus Sinclair of Toronto, who, with George Keenan of Detroit, organized Division 531 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of Newark, declared yesterday that the street car men had been enrolling all day. He refused, however, to state how many joined.

Mr. Sinclair said that the reason the strike was called at this time was to give the street car men a chance to organize. He stated that during the last several weeks the union has been in the process of organization the employes have been intimidated by the railway company's system of espionage. He declared that after the local had been thoroughly organized a formal demand of grievances would be made on the officials of the railway company.

Representatives of the union gathered in the vicinity of all the car barns in Newark for picket duty. A large force of policemen were on guard at each point to quell outbreaks or disorder. Early yesterday morning, about an hour after the strike was called, three jitneys filled with labor agitators gathered at the carhouse at Sixteenth Avenue and Twentieth Street, where a trolley car was blocked by one of the machines, the trolley rope was cut, and the air released from the airbrake tank. All the participants in the trouble made their escape before the arrival of the police reserves.

At the strike meeting there were union representatives from Trenton, Yonkers, and New Rochelle railway locals, and other labor organizations in Newark and Essex County. It is charged by the officials of the street car company that the majority of the trolleymen do not want a union, and that efforts are being made by foreign labor agitators to get them to join the union.

The labor organizers declare that because of the car company's method of watching their employes the men are prevented from taking part in labor meetings, and, if they do attend the meeting, they are immediately marked and discharged.

60 BOYS' COMPANIES DRILL.

Junior American Guard Report Shows Its Growing Popularity.

Military training for boys and youths of 12 to 18 years is now being provided for some sixty organized companies throughout the city by the Junior American Guard, an incorporated organization which had its inception in a movement started eight months ago by men in the financial district, with headquarters at 52 Beaver Street. The men who compose its Finance Committee and who have thus far carried the movement to success by giving the boys free opportunity to acquire a training based on the principles of the United States Army rules are Norman P. Ream, Chairman; George Earl Warren, Louis M. Josephthal, William Rutger Britton, and Andrew C. Zabriskie.

In an announcement issued yesterday the committee said:

The fact that this organization has gained so much strength in so short a time, without any assistance except the quiet efforts of the few men who are back of it, would seem to indicate that at last an organization has been started which reached the American boy's heart, and which is destined to become one of the foremost boys' organizations of the country.

The organization is non-sectarian, and there are no fees or charges paid to the national headquarters, it being supported by voluntary contributions. The activities of the guard include military instruction, military engineering, first aid to the injured, signaling, wireless and field telegraph, physical drill, and fife, drum, and bugle instruction.

The statement said the organization aimed to give boys a proper regard for discipline, obedience and self-reliance, and to teach them loyalty to parents, to superiors, to American institutions, and the flag.

CALLS U. S. BEST COUNTRY.

Everett P. Wheeler Eulogizes American Democracy.

Everett P. Wheeler, who was for seventeen years Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Civil Service Reform Association, addressed the Bronx Open Forum, Morris High School, Boston Road and Fort Washington Avenue, yesterday afternoon, on "American Democracy."

He said he had "never been a silk stocking reformer," and that his object was always to get as close to the people as he could. After contrasting the earlier days of this city with the present, much to the advantage of the latter, Mr. Wheeler criticised those who said the United States was a failure.

"Loose talk from half-baked people, who say that our country is a failure, fairly disgusts me and makes me weary," he said. "I admit that we have our faults, but I insist that this is the best country of the whole world in which to live. I can enjoy a good cake even if it have a small hole in it.

"The triumph of American methods was shown last month when the railroad labor union threatened to tie up the commerce of the nation and blockade New York more effectively than a German fleet could do it."

Mr. Wheeler ended by advocating the establishment of a Government tribunal or set of tribunals that could properly decide all questions affecting the public welfare.

Morris Hillquit, the socialist leader, will address the Forum next Sunday on "Socialism and War." This will be the last meeting of the Forum until next October.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$5,000 at 5% on three-story and basement brick apartment, value $7,500

13,000 at 5% on two four-story and basement stores and apartments, value..... 22,500

Other mortgages for various amounts. Details furnished.

New York Mortgage & Security Company

(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000

135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.

203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phones: 7100 Main.

INEXPENSIVE LACE CURTAINS FOR SUMMER HOMES

Excellent Values are now offered in a fine assortment of dainty fabrics for adorning the windows of the Summer Home.

ETAMINES, VOILES AND MARQUISETTES
22c. to 1.00 per yard

COTTAGE AND FIGURED MUSLINS, VERY PRETTY
22c. to 1.10 per yard

IMPORTED STRIPED AND FANCY FILET NETS
35c. to 3.00 per yard

IMPORTED GRENADINE AND MADRAS
60c. to 1.50 per yard

A SPLENDID VARIETY OF MADE-UP CURTAINS FROM 1.75 per pair

McGIBBON & CO.

37TH STREET WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

ROYAL BLUE LINE

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS TO

WASHINGTON

$13.50/100 Three Day Tour, April 13th

April 19, 27; May 27 and Sept. 2.

$18.00 Five Day Tour, April 8th

April 22; May 6 and 20.

ALL NECESSARY EXPENSE INCLUDED.

New Jersey Central—BALTIMORE & OHIO—Philadelphia & Reading

All tickets good returning 10 days, including date of sale, and permit stop-over at Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia on return trip. For itinerary giving full information call on or address Ticket Agents: 1276, 379, 388, 245, 1228, 1354, 2174, 2081 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., 4 West 125th St., 225 Fifth Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, or Stations, Foot W. 23d St. and Liberty St., N. Y. City.

How to Use Scientific Sales Management

"I found I could always sell more than any one of my men. Yet some of them I felt were naturally as good or better salesmen than I. The difference, I concluded, lay in the fact that it was my business. Why couldn't I put this spirit in my men? Why couldn't I make each man feel that it was his business? I determined to try—and 'Scientific Sales Management' shows the result."
—CHARLES W. HOYT.

Bought and Used Successfully by

such successful selling organizations as:
General Electric Co.
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.
Knox Hat Co.
E. I. du Pont Powder Co.
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Welch Grape Juice Co.
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Chalmers Motor Car Co.
Butler Bros.
International Silver Co.
Cluett, Peabody & Co.
Thomas A. Edison, Inc.
Packard Motor Car Co.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Simmons Hardware Co.
Oliver Typewriter Co.
A. G. Spalding & Co.
National Cash Register Co.

This is a plain, earnest book of facts by a plain, earnest sales manager, telling how he applied Scientific Sales Management to an old organization; how he raised the sales of every man on his staff; how he standardized selling-methods, demonstrations and expense accounts; how he equalized sales quotas; how he used the contest idea; how he cut off the time of "Missionary work"; how he made every man a "closer";—how, in short, he took the principles of Scientific Management, applied them to the best selling methods of National Cash Register Co., Armour & Co., and others, and worked out a system of Scientific Sales Management by which he increased the sales of the New England staff of one of the world's biggest manufacturers, without a single added man or added cent of expense—and how *you* can do it in *your* business.

Send for this book today and read it—then don't pay a cent for it if you don't want to keep it at your hand every business day of your life.

Charles W. Hoyt has no theories to propound—no sermons on selling to preach—in the midst of a busy, successful career he has simply set down what he has proved *pays* in handling sales.

This Book Illustrates and Explains—
Two Kinds of Salesmen—the Old and the New
The Principles of Scientific Management
What is Scientific Sales Management?
Co-operating with the Salesman Covering Territory Regularly
Spending a Dollar on a Prospect
The Function of Salesmen in an Advertising Campaign
How to Secure the Salesmen's Co-operation in an Advertising Campaign
Councils, Meetings and Conventions for Salesmen
Illustrations of Actual Meetings and Conventions
So-called "Ginger Talks"
Contests for Salesmen
Contests for Salesmen on a Quota Basis
Judging and Stimulating Salesmen by Percentage of Distribution
Hiring Salesmen
How to Conduct a Trade Promotion Department
The Salesman's Expense Account
Standardizing the Salesman's Arguments or Sales Talks
The Comparative Feature in Sales Management
A Campaign Featuring the Manager or Salesman
Applying Scientific Sales Management to a Retail Business
Handling the United States by Territories or Zones

Sent Free for Examination

Send no money—merely sign and mail the coupon and "Scientific Sales Management" will be sent for your examination. Keep it 5 days, then, if satisfactory, send only $2. Bound in dark blue cloth, gold stamping, 208 pages, profusely illustrated. "Scientific Sales Management" will help you increase sales and cut cost to sell. Mail coupon to Geo. E. Woolson & Co., 120 West 32d St., New York.

George E. Woolson & Co., Publishers, 120 W. 32d Street, New York City:
Please send me a copy of "Scientific Sales Management," without charge. I agree to remit $2.00 or return the book in five days.
Name .....
Address .....
Business Connection .....

The New Galleries of the Hampton Shops

THERE are many novel and original features in the new building of the Hampton Shops directly facing St. Patrick's Cathedral and dominating its surroundings in so striking a fashion.

REACHED from the picturesque Vestibule Court there is, for instance, the Great Hall which, with its lofty roof and suggestion of duskily paneled walls, makes so ideal a setting for its harmonious gathering of convincingly admirable Reproductions.

THERE are the eleven spacious Galleries, each one with its display of Hampton Furniture, and within a few short weeks there will be a surprising number of beautifully decorated and fitted Room-Interiors.

ALL of these features, however, are subsidiary to what has for years been the main purport of the Hampton Shops, namely, to offer to its clients an opportunity of selecting such Furniture as shall delight by its subtle relationship to its future surroundings.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Liggett's Riker-Hegeman One Cent Sale Message To the New York Public

The One Cent Sale is over.

Remains now only a graceful and most pleasing duty.

The duty of sending the New York public a brief message of our high appreciation of their friendship and patronage.

An appreciation of the implicit confidence they put in our offer. A confidence which has not been betrayed.

We thank you for the friendly spirit and for the air of genial good humor that pervaded the crowds who thronged our stores from morning till midnight.

A word of apology also to the thousands who were disappointed.

The New York One Cent Sale, held in forty stores, was one of the most gigantic merchandising special efforts ever made anywhere. Sanguine as were our expectations of success, the public demand far exceeded them all. Every effort was made to keep up the supply, but in spite of every effort there were times during the three days when it was physically impossible to get the merchandise into the stores.

Forty trucks and automobiles were employed and worked day and night to accomplish this end.

You can appreciate this from the following few instances of the enormous quantities sold:

Over a quarter of a million pounds of Liggett's Breakfast Coffee.
Over ninety thousand cakes of Harmony, Rexall and other Soaps.
Over three million Lord Salisbury Cigarettes.
Over seventy thousand pounds Fenway and Guth Candy.
Over half a million Flor de Murat and Poreco Cigars.
Over ninety thousand packages Liggett's Opeko Tea.
Over one hundred thousand tins Stag and Tuxedo Tobacco.
Over twenty thousand Tooth Brushes.
Over thirty-five thousand boxes Stationery.
Over twenty thousand packages Talcum Powder.
Over one hundred thousand jars Liggett's Jam, Honey and Marmalade.

We have told you this because we feel that you who were kind enough to patronize us will be interested enough to want to know how we came out.

The One Cent Sale is a regular Liggett's Riker-Hegeman merchandising feature, and will be repeated at intervals.

At all times, however, Liggett's Riker-Hegeman drug stores stand for the highest quality in drug store merchandise, and the most finished drug store service.

Liggett's RIKER-HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

A "Tungsten" for Sunlight!

What the Tungsten filament did for electricity Rice's Gloss Mill White does for daylight. By treating ceilings and walls with it you can increase the daylight in your plant from 19% to 36% —save from half to three-quarters of an hour of the time you now burn artificial lights. Rice's is the only oil paint giving a glossy, tile-like finish

Write for booklet "More Light." U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence and New York

RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Booth Tarkington's

New Romance

SEVENTEEN

A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and The Baxter Family —Especially William.

"Quite the funniest boy that fiction has produced for a long time. Mothers will laugh with tears in their eyes as they see their own sons reflected in it, girls will grin at the resemblance to their brothers and sweethearts, and the only persons who are not likely to care for the book will be the boys of 17, who may resent what they consider a caricature of their own important selves."
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cloth. $1.35 *net.*
Leather, $1.50 *net.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DON'T LOSE YOUR HAIR

Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment and follow with hot shampoos of Cuticura Soap. Absolutely nothing better. You may try them before you buy them.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Here's a Chance for

SUPT. ASPHALT PLANT

$2,100 to $3,180.

Applications will be received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, New York City, from March 21 to April 11, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; Duties, 3; Oral, 3; 10 per cent. required on each. Requirements: Ten years' experience in construction of pavements or manufacture of pavement material, three years of which must have been in responsible charge of asphalt plant or similar works. Minimum age, 29 years; one vacancy at $2,400.

For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to the

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

TO TRAIN INDUSTRY FOR A WAR CRISIS

Committee on Preparedness Proposes Small "Educational Orders" for Great Factories.

HAS A NATION-WIDE PLAN

Believes Readiness for Great Emergency Tasks Would Thus Be Obtained Generally.

The Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board, of which committee Howard E. Coffin is Chairman, issued a statement yesterday which was characterized as "the first authoritative, comprehensive story of the work and plans of the committee," which is now busy organizing more than 30,000 industrial plants in all parts of the country, whose outputs would be required in the event of a national crisis. The work has the approval of President Wilson and Secretary Daniels, and is indorsed by the five great technical societies of the country, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

In the statement Chairman Coffin explains the necessity of first making a national industrial inventory, and commenting on this, says:

"We have turned to the engineers of America to take up this work. It is they who in the event of war must stand behind the industries, and we have called them into service in time of peace. Briefly, in every State of the Union a Board of Five Directors has been formed, each Director being a leading business engineer of his State, familiar with his State's factories, mills, and mines. These five men are chosen, one each from five great technical societies, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the American Chemical Society, which have themselves, with the only standard that of efficiency and integrity, selected these Directors, who receive appointment at the hands of the Secretary of the Navy.

"This gives us, including Alaska, five men each in all forty-nine working boards of 245 engineers of the highest standing, and under them will work the more than 30,000 engineers belonging to the five great societies, all of these men trained as only American engineers are trained. All the State Directors from Maine to Alaska and from Louisiana to California have accepted their nomination. The engineers are entering upon the work in the most serious and concentrated frame of mind.

Mapping Out the Work.

"The method of procedure will be that under the direction of this committee and immediately in charge of W. S. Gifford—who, as chief statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is probably the leading business statistician in the country, trained to a national perspective, and whose services have been offered free by his company as a patriotic act—a minute, sweeping inventory of industry will be made by means of a very carefully prepared printed form. The information called for in this form will be based upon what business men consider it necessary to know in arriving at the physical capacity of plants and their fitness and reliability for specific classes of output. Such information has never before been collected by any department of the Government.

"The form in the first instance will go to some 30,000 concerns, and it calls for every bit of information necessary to the Government in time of war. The form will go to the manufacturer through the State Directors, who will pass it on to the best qualified engineer in the field, who will be known as a field aid, and will be held personally responsible for the filling out of the form. This form has been passed upon by the army and navy authorities, and the inventory will probably be made during the month of May. Nothing has been left to guess work. The program is the fruit of months of work and consultation with the best brains in the country. Everything is now ready for rapid movement.

Mobilizing Industrial Resources.

"But—and here we come to the second step—we will not stop at the mere gathering of this information. The detailed record of producing facilities, for that is what it will be, will not be enough for our purpose. We have accepted in the gravest spirit the lesson written in the industrial upheaval and in some instances the industrial paralysis that seized upon some of the nations at the start of the European war. We must not wait for war before we mobilize our resources. Therefore, we have formulated a specific feasible plan whereby the manufacturers of the United States in times of peace shall maintain an annual minimum production of that part of the munitions of war best suited to their respective outputs.

"To illustrate, suppose that we go to a great automobile company with an order for ten three-inch shell casings per year, to be produced at any time during the year, on the procedure that those casings must be delivered every year. Even an insignificant step like this will insure our purpose. The purchasing department of the company will learn how and where to buy materials; the manufacturing department will learn how to handle them; it will become familiar with the necessary jig and tool equipment, and with the heat treatment and with the standard of inspection; the engineering department will have the up-to-date blue prints and specifications on file, and all arguments will be gotten out of the way during the period of peace.

"This minimum annual production, in its nature educational to thousands of manufacturers, will be put through the factory in regular course, and in such manner as not to disturb the ordinary flow of business. The producer will be kept attuned to the highest pitch of effectiveness, the men at the works will know what they are doing, and finally every industry that is capable of serving the Government, and everything that goes into the common term munitions of war, will be co-ordinated, and a peaceful machine created which will require only the opening of the throttle to be set in motion on the outbreak of war.

To Give "Educational" Orders.

"The minimum annual educational orders will be paid for by the Government on the basis of a reasonable but not excessive rate of profit to the manufacturer. This is a matter of common national endeavor; it goes straight to the best interests of manufacturers and laboring men alike, and in the United States, with the greatest producing resources in the world, there can be no better national insurance against war.

"Let me also point out one very vital thing: This annual distribution of orders will develop our industrial resources for war nationally, in a geographic sense. It will bring to the support of the army and navy industrial centres west of the Alleghanies and away from the exposed seaboards.

"And let me say finally that this plan will not only insure against the shutting down of plants in time of war, but will give employment to the maximum number of workingmen throughout the country even under war conditions, and will prevent suffering through unemployment."

Advertising Men to Help.

It was also announced yesterday that with the full authority of President Wilson and the Secretary of the Navy the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World had placed their entire organization behind the plans of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness. The advertising men, under the leadership of Herbert S. Houston, President, and a specially appointed committee of publishers and advertising experts, it was said would shortly start an advertising campaign in the newspapers and magazines of America in support of the work of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness.

Mr. Houston said yesterday:

"The plan which has just been approved by President Wilson, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Naval Consulting Board provides for the active co-operation of our organization with the 30,000 engineers. This is not a war measure, but a peace measure. The militarist will support it and so will the pacifist, as well as the great body of Americans in between. So we have adopted as the slogan of the advertising campaign 'national defense and international peace,' believing that the two causes will be best served by linking them together. Publishers of leading newspapers, magazines and farm papers, poster men and electric sign men, trade paper publishers, and others representing the different advertising interests have already offered space to carry the advertising, without cost to the Government. They are glad to strike hands with the engineers in the same patriotic and unselfish spirit they are manifesting and co-operate with them in this broad undertaking."

Bascom Little, President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the National Defense Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, also issued a statement yesterday in which he said that the organizations represented in the National Chamber were in thorough accord with the work undertaken by the Committee on Industrial Preparedness, and would co-operate in every way possible.

WANTS NATION GIRDLED.

Barber Urges a Government Railroad as Defense Measure.

AKRON, Ohio, March 26.—Ohio C. Barber, a wealthy capitalist and manufacturer, has submitted a sweeping preparedness plan to President Wilson, the members of the Cabinet, and members of Congress. The plan is as much commercial-industrial as military.

Government aid in financing a new American merchant marine and two cross-country railroad systems, one from the Lakes to the Gulf, the other from Fortress Monroe to the Mississippi Valley, is advocated; also, eventually a Government owned railroad to girdle the entire country, closely adjacent to coast and border lines, for the quick movement of troops and supplies in the event of later hostilities. Greater fortification of the Panama Canal is also urged.

Mr. Barber would expand the proposed Federal armor plate plant for the manufacture of steel rails and merchant ship steel, asserting that the "steel barons" are preparing to double prices within the next three years. He would establish the birthplace of the new navy and merchant marine upon the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, making it for America what the Kiel Canal is for Germany.

Mobile, proposed as the southern terminus of the Lakes to Gulf railroad, under the plan would become a naval base, possibly with navy yards and a naval academy duplicating that at Annapolis. Mr. Barber says that present facilities do not provide sufficient officers for the navy. Mobile would also become the chief shipping port for Latin-America.

Commander Booth Is Ill.

Commander Evangeline C. Booth of the Salvation Army is ill and was unable to speak as scheduled in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church yesterday on the work of the Salvation Army. It was learned that Miss Booth is suffering from a severe cold and has been confined to her room for more than a week. In the absence of Miss Booth Colonel Samuel Logan Brengle told of the work of the Salvation Army the world over.

ASKS LABOR TO JOIN IN PEACE CONGRESS

Gompers Seeks World-Wide Movement to Help Workers After the War.

SEES DEMOCRACY'S CHANCE

His Purpose Is to Have Sessions Held While Powers Are Settling Disputes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued an address tonight "to the organized labor movement of all countries," calling on trade unions to send representatives to attend a labor's world peace congress. Mr. Gompers's address is the outcome of a resolution adopted at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in November, 1914, which provided for calling a labor congress "for the same time and place that the general peace congress shall be held which will determine conditions and terms of peace at the close of the war."

In the course of his address President Gompers says:

"The workers can refuse to be victims of the blunderers, the evil plans, the ambitions of those responsible for this war. In their struggle against oppression have been born yearnings for human freedom, for better opportunities, for justice in life and work. During the centuries they have made progress—sometimes slow, it is true, but always progress. It has been a long fight from slavery to the present degree of freedom.

"There is great opportunity in the immediate future for democracy and freedom. A century ago the feudal system died in the Napoleonic wars that convulsed Europe, and the third estate established their right to freedom and participation in the affairs of Government and society.

"Slowly but surely the workers have been making demands for recognition of their rights as human beings and as members of society, and have established many of them.

Workers Are Given Recognition.

"Since the outbreak of war their economic importance, their political and military power have been tacitly and often officially recognized. Statesmen have recognized that organizations of wage earners are an integral part of organized society—part of the vitals of the nation.

"In appreciation of their dignity and value it is the duty of the wage earners to make demands upon the world assembled in the next world congress that nothing touching the lives of the workers shall be determined without taking counsel with them. Such a demand made by the personal representatives of the world's wage earners assembled in the same time and at the same place as the world peace conference would have a tremendous effect upon the spirit of that congress.

"Such a demand would set high standards of democracy and would give prominence to principles of human welfare that could not be ignored.

"The labor movement is the great humanizing, democratizing influence in the affairs of nations, and it must have a place wherever the welfare of wage earners is concerned. The problem is to have the fullest and the best representation in the labor congress, and through it a voice and influence in the world congress.

"The report of the Executive Council to the thirty-fifth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco, beginning Nov. 8, 1915, contained a plan for the holding of the proposed labor's peace congress. The plan approved by the American Federation of Labor contains the following general suggestions:

"Let every national centre affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions send not more than two delegates to the conference. The labor movement of any country, even though not affiliated, could sent one delegate. If there is no one general labor movement in a country, let the representatives of the organizations of that country agree to send one delegate.

Would Spread Plans to World.

"Then it should also be understood that representatives of this Congress must be either officials or duly accredited representatives of economic organizations of wage earners. The delegates to the international conference before leaving their home countries should make provisions for publicity through the labor and reform press of their countries for the deliberations and the decisions of the labor conference so that the wage earners of the whole world would be in possession of the truth in regard to what transpires.

"The plan of the American labor movement for this labor's peace congress has to do solely with the organization of that congress. We do not offer any program or any theory as to what the members of that labor's peace congress shall do. It seems best to leave representatives free and unhampered to use whatever opportunity shall be available and to take advantage of any opportunity to promote the interests of the workers in accord with their best judgment."

URGE EDUCATION OF ALIENS.

City's Congressmen Ask That Night Schools Be Kept Open.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—All of the members of the Congressional delegation from New York City have expressed themselves in favor of the continuance of night school instruction for foreign residents of New York until the close of the present scholastic year in interviews obtained by the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor. The Congressmen have communicated their opinions to the Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Education, and other city officials.

The Bureau of Naturalization has interested itself in this question since receiving word from Superintendent Jenkins of the night schools of New York City that night courses for foreigners would close at the end of the present month because funds in the New York City treasury available for this purpose would be exhausted by that time.

There have been 30,000 foreigners attending night schools in New York City, and the number of foreigners in the city who are unable to speak the English language is approximately 500,000, according to the latest statistics. The Bureau of Naturalization has sent to Mr. Jenkins the names of 48,007 foreigners who are candidates for citizenship and whose chances of naturalization are greatly increased by the opportunity to attend night school.

"It is conceded," said a statement issued by the bureau, "that this movement providing for the instruction of the alien population has thus far proved of tremendous importance to the entire country and should be continued. If the city of New York should extend its period of night instruction its effect, it is believed, would be far-reaching in its influence on other cities where similar action is required. Several cities have thus far, in co-operation with the desire of the National Government, extended the period of instruction for night students. This extension has the cordial indorsement of the principal organizations of the cities in question."

PACIFISTS TO HIRE HALLS.

Wilson's Suggestion to His Opponents Will Be Taken Literally.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The anti-preparedness committee announced tonight that it had accepted the advice of President Wilson in his St. Louis address that those who differed from him on the question of preparedness should hire halls and state their views. The committee said in its statement that "it was about to launch a big speaking tour over the country for the purpose of ventilating the truth about preparedness."

The acceptance of the President's "challenge," as the committee calls it, is signed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. Washington Gladden, Congressman Isaac R. Sherwood, Amos Pinchot, and others.

NO CONVICT FUNERAL TRIPS.

Attorney General Rules Against Inmates Leaving Prisons.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, March 26.—Attorney General Woodbury, it became known today, recently advised the State Superintendent of Prisons against allowing inmates of prisons to attend the funerals of relatives.

William V. Cleary, former boss of Haverstraw, whose mother, Mrs. John Cleary, was buried on Saturday, was the first inmate of Sing Sing to feel the force of this new rule.

Former Warden T. M. Osborne permitted Richard Dugan to go to a morgue in Ossining to see his mother's body, and Warden Kirchwey allowed a youthful inmate to be taken to Long Island for the same purpose.

Have You Lost Your Securities?

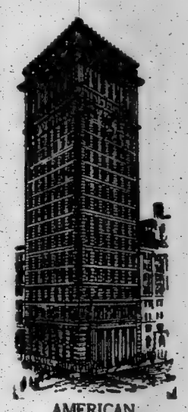

AMERICAN SURETY BUILDING

Private Wire Service to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago Offices

Of course you will want to avoid vexatious delays should you lose your securities. Corporations invariably issue duplicates very promptly when they are tendered the Bond of

American Surety Co. of New York Founded 1884

This Company enjoys an international reputation for efficient and conservative suretyship, and its bonds are accepted without question wherever surety is required.

General Offices—100 Broadway
Telephone Rector 9525

Brooklyn Branch—189 Montague St. Telephone Main 1450
40 Branch Offices and over 18,000 Agencies in the United States

TRUSTEES
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J. S. Alexander	W. N. Dykman	A. W. Mellon	John Sherwin
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Edwin B. Bigelow	Henry W. Hayden	J. R. Morron	E. A. C. Smith
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R. E. Brown	F. L. Hine	Seward Prosser	Edward E. Stettinius
Newcomb Carlton	E. C. Kerens	D. G. Reid	Guy E. Tripp
E. F. Carry	F. M. Kirby	S. W. Rosendale	Theodore N. Vail
Clarence E. Chapman	F. W. Lafrentz	Lindsay Russell	L. A. Watres
Otis H. Cutler	Edward E. Loomis	John D. Ryan	Wm. F. Whiting
Richard Delafield	L. F. Loree	J. G. Schmidlapp	Albert H. Wiggin
James B. Duke	W. S. McCornick	Samuel S. Sharp	George T. Wilson
			Bronson Winthrop

F. W. LAFRENTZ, President. R. E. BROWN, First Vice-President.

Fidelity and Surety Bonds

DEACONS ARE ORDAINED.

Visiting Methodist Ministers Heard in Peekskill Pulpits.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 26.—There was no session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference here today, the ministers occupying pulpits in local churches this morning, at the ordination of Deacons and Elders this afternoon, and at church services and meetings this evening. Every Protestant church in the village at the morning service had a visiting minister in the pulpit, selected from among the members of the Conference in session here.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, who is presiding over the Conference, preached in the First Methodist Church. In St. Paul's Church this afternoon the Bishop officiated at the ordination of Deacons and Elders. The Deacons were Richard Braunlein of Olive Bridge, William B. Chandler of Summit, James Robert Hammershaw of North Highland, John Edward Jenkins of Plattville, Frank H. Neal of Sheffield, Mass., and William H. Young of New York.

The appointments are to be made public some time tomorrow afternoon or evening and when these have been read the Conference will close for this year.

Finley Plans Practical Arbor Day.

Commissioner Finley of the State Department of Education announced yesterday that five departments of the State Government—Conservation, Highways, Agriculture, Health, and Education—had recently conferred through their representatives for the purpose of planning more effective Arbor Day service, beginning on May 5. To Superintendents of schools Dr. Finley suggested nine practical ways of observing Arbor Day, namely, in the interest of a municipality or a community, in forest and reforestation work, tree planting on highways, horticulture, agriculture, protection of trees, water supply, removal of unsanitary conditions in a community, or the improvement of a schoolyard.

A High Arch Shoe For Women

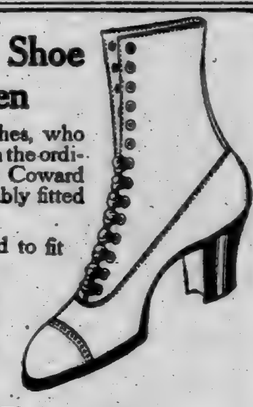

Women with high arches, who experience discomfort in the ordinary shoe, will find the Coward High Arch Shoe admirably fitted to their particular need.

This shoe is constructed to fit snugly and comfortably under the highest arch, thereby preventing and relieving arch troubles that result from wearing improper shoes.

The Coward Shoe

may be had in tan or black and we have a size in stock to fit any foot. Try this shoe and you will be highly satisfied with its comfort-giving qualities.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
Mail Orders Filled (Near Warren Street) Send for Catalog

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870.
Forty-six years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves For Men

In our large stock of Men's Gloves is the glove exactly meeting your requirements.

Grey Mocha	The Gentleman's Glove	1.75 - 2.00 - 2.50
Tan Cape	The Young Man's Glove	1.50 - 1.75 - 2.00
Buck	The Millionaire's Glove	3.00 - 3.50
Silk	The Particular Man's Glove	1.00
Silk Lined Mocha	The Conservative Man's Glove	2.00 - 2.50
Washable Cape	The Modern Man's Glove	2.00

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street

That underslung rear spring on the Hupmobile is 52 inches long. Four feet and four inches. Two inches wide. The big main leaf made of chrome vanadium steel. That's about all that could be said about a spring if it cost as much as the whole car.

Chas. E. Riess

Smart, Stylish, Beautiful

If you had never heard of the Hupmobile and chanced to see one of the 1916 models on the street, you would immediately put it in the class of the foreign expensive cars. Its low-hung, racy appearance is typical of the highest-class product of the European designers.

No other car on the American market has this low, racy appearance in such degree as the Hupmobile—a quality which not only gives it unusual style, but steady riding.

The mark of superior motor car service.

Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.
1680 Broadway, at 52d St. Phone Circle 1616
HUPMOBILE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Wholesale Warehouse, 1904 Broadway

Five-passenger Touring Car or Two-passenger Roadster, $1,025. Seven-passenger Touring Car, $1,125. Prices F. O. B., Detroit.

Hupmobile

Five-Passenger Touring Model, Price $1025

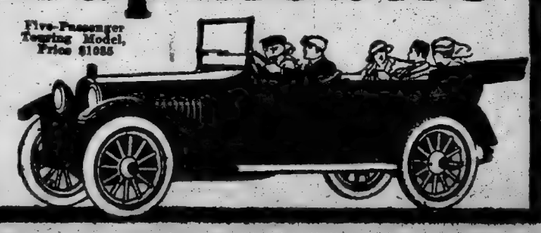

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—that only comes from stalk-ripened Turkish leaf, carefully cured, thoroughly aged and expertly blended.

Just the best Turkish cigarettes you ever smoked—and a double Quantity of them in a handier package!

Because you don't get Coupons, Premiums and Costly Boxes with

Lord Salisbury
100% PURE TURKISH CIGARETTES

20 for 15¢ which means TEN EXTRA

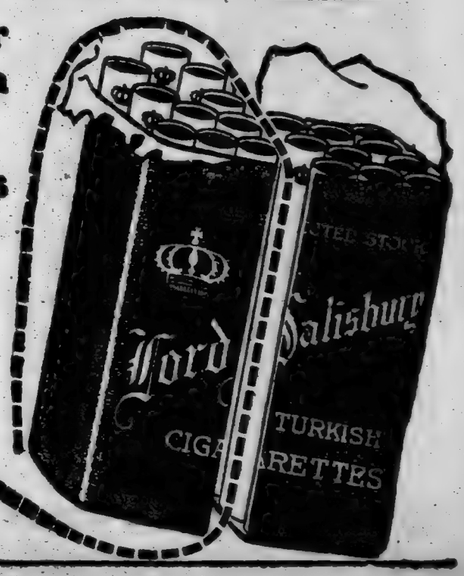

Judge for yourself—BUY a package.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

LEADERS EXPLAIN NEW STATE BUDGET

Give Credit to Governor Whitman for Many Reforms in Fiscal Measures.

WHY HIS BILL WAS CHANGED

Say He Was Consulted and Gave Consent—Statement Regarded as a Harmony Move.

ALBANY, March 26.—Ever since Governor Whitman sent to the Legislature on Jan. 5, the first day of the session, his tentative budget, the legislative leaders have made it clear to the Governor and to every one else, that the lawmakers and not the Executive were to make up the financial bills, yet despite the fact that they have altered and added to the Governor's budget, Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Assemblyman William J. Maier, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, tonight issued a statement to the effect that the Governor deserved much credit.

The leaders promise that in the form in which it will be introduced this week, the budget will embody much more of Governor Whitman's plan than the mere title page. The tenor of the statement issued tonight is not in accord with many of the things some of the leaders have said about the Governor's budget, and it is regarded at the Capitol as a move to close the season of 1916 with less discord between the Legislature and Mr. Whitman.

The legislative leaders have added about $3,000,000 to the Governor's budget of between $57,000,000 and $58,000,000. They have retained the supply bill which he wanted eliminated; they have cut out the provision that the Governor should have the power to reduce items and to transfer unexpended balances, and have eliminated much of the strict itemization which the Executive thought advisable.

In the statement issued tonight Messrs. Sage and Maier say:

"The Governor's desire to have included in one bill all of the appropriations which are made for the support of Government is to be strictly adhered to. At no time during the session of the Legislature has there been any disposition to depart from this plan. The Governor's desire to have completely segregated all appropriations which are made for 'personal service' also is to be strictly adhered to. Much of the criticism which has been passed upon former appropriation bills has been due to the fact that lump sum appropriations were made sometimes in large amounts to include both personal service and expense items. This plan led to an abuse which became notorious.

"Under the Governor's plan it will be absolutely impossible for the head of any department to spend any money in salaries and wages which has not been specifically appropriated for that purpose and which will be distinctly set forth in the appropriation bill.

"All other expenses of the departments will be as the Governor suggested under the head of 'Maintenance and Operation,' completely subdivided so that moneys appropriated for one purpose cannot be expended for another. The only change from the Governor's program in connection with these other expenses of the departments and institutions was made necessary because of the decision that there should be no power of transfer of funds from one account to another. Because of this conclusion, it was necessary to eliminate the minor subdivisions under the main subdivisions in order to make the plan workable.

"Another departure was made from the tentative budget as submitted by the Governor, which is of minor importance but which seemed to the members of the committee to make the bill more understandable than the tentative budget. For example, the overhead charges of a department for a twelve-month period, the 'take-effect-immediately' appropriations which are necessary to carry a department or an institution through to the beginning of the fiscal year, and items for construction and repairs, are in separate sections.

"It seemed to the committees that the bill would be much more understandable if these items were fully segregated, the overhead charges appearing in one section of the bill, the 'take-effect-immediately' items in another, and the construction items in another, &c. All of these changes have been made after conference with the Governor and with his full knowledge and consent.

"It is true that the bill as it finally goes into the Legislature will carry a larger total than that submitted by the Governor. However, the reasons for all of these changes will be fully explained on the floor of the Legislature, and can be absolutely justified if the present activities of the State are to be continued and progress made."

The one great legislative fiscal reform of 1916 is the determination to have the financial bill in final printed form a week before final passage.

SAYS VOUCHERS ARE PUBLIC.

Travis Invites Committee to Send Investigator to Albany.

ALBANY, March 26.—The reply of Controller Eugene M. Travis to the letter of the Committee of Ten requesting an investigation of the vouchers of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission and of legislative committees was made public today. The Controller wrote that the vouchers were public records, had been examined by newspaper representatives and interested members of the Legislature, and were open to the inspection of the Committee of Ten.

"Compliance with your request," he said, "would be greatly facilitated if some member of your committee were to come to the Albany office to examine and select such vouchers as appear to him to be lacking in proper information or deficient in form, and concerning which investigation could be made."

City Club Fights Ballot Change.

"Senator Walters of Syracuse has introduced a bill to restore the party circle on the official ballot for all elections," said Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, yesterday. "This is said to have considerable political support, especially from up-State sources. While we do not believe that the Governor would sign such a bill, nevertheless we propose to fight this attempt vigorously in the Legislature, and we ask the assistance of citizens of all parties. The present ballot provided in this State is the only one which is fair to candidates, parties, and voters without discrimination."

CITY COULD SAVE $3,287,366 IN YEAR

Commissioner of Accounts Lists Eighteen Economies in Report to Mayor.

PUT EMPLOYES IN UNIFORM

This Suggestion, to Save Car Fare, Met with Serious Objection, Mr. Wallstein Admits.

How the city could save $3,287,366.60 by the practice of eighteen economies is told in the annual report of Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, which will be sent today to Mayor Mitchel. The Commissioner says the saving by the economies he proposes would be fourteen and a half times the amount required to run his office for a year. The office made 292 examinations and prepared 460 official reports in 1915.

The largest single undertaking was the survey of the 145 boards, commissions, departments and offices constituting the complex city government. Examination of expenditures of city funds for car fare showed that 3,515 city employes had collected $50,059.64 for car fare from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1915. Suggestions that such employes be uniformed and travel as do the police, on their uniforms, or that they be provided with tickets bought in quantity were found open to serious objection.

An investigation showed the gross inequality of vacation periods among employes. Conference with department heads brought about a uniform plan for two weeks vacation with pay for all employes, with seven days more permissible for the heads of divisions, for supervising officers who work overtime, for merit, or where an employe's excused absences for a year do not exceed four days.

Recommends Eighteen Economies.

The eighteen specific economies recommended are indicated in this table:

	Savings.
Reorganization of county government within the city (approx. per annum)	$2,000,000.00
Board of Education: Repairs to buildings	905,204.21
Board of Education: Janitorial service	62,000.00
Janitorial service, Bushwick High School	7,616.00
Abolition of fees: Sheriff, New York County, (approx. per annum)	50,000.00
Abolishing office of Coroner, (approx. per annum)	50,000.00
Reorganization of Board of Elections, (annual salaries)	10,000.00
Bonding city and county employes, (approx. per annum)	10,000.00
Department of Public Charities: Plant, equipment, and stores service	18,000.00
Department of Docks and Ferries: Adjustment of salaries	9,466.00
Repairs to libraries	13,499.00
Reduction in city printing: Bellevue reports	1,872.60
Magistrates' Courts: Deficit recovered	147.00
UNDER DIRECTION OF CHAMBERLAIN.	
Motor vehicle service: Provision for central garage	76,608.00
County detectives: Kings County	8,000.00
Department of Public Charities: Additional allowances requested	42,673.98
Department of Public Charities: Bureau of Social Investigation.	19,100.00
Department of Public Charities: Check payment system	8,784.41
Total saving, eighteen economies	$3,287,366.60

The Commissioner's office made a survey and outlined the effect of mandatory legislation upon the city budget, and its principal conclusions, the report says, were incorporated in proposed legislation. It was the Commissioner who investigated county governments and showed how a reorganization would affect a saving of $1,143,164.96 in salaries alone.

The office made an investigation of seventy-five complaints of citizens, city employes, and civic associations and inquired into fifteen other irregularities or abuses.

"The aim was not only to uncover but to correct," said the Commissioner, "and, therefore, each examination has been directed beyond the immediate question of existing conditions, to determine how municipal government may be made more economical and more efficient."

Plans for Efficiency.

Forty-seven examinations of financial transactions, conducted in the various public offices of the municipal government, were made by the accountants of the commission. These involved the receipt and expenditure of $628,648,871.72.

Thirty-nine plans have been worked out for efficient administration in various departments and thirty-three constructive suggestions as to methods have been made. Necessary legislation has been proposed in twenty-one bills to carry out the recommendations of the office. It has also rendered special aid to city departments by making five examinations of corporations having contractual relations with the municipality.

The total expenditures of the efficiency staff in 1915 were $53,646.13. Its work, the report says, under the charge of Benjamin F. Welton, has been the direct means of securing to the city a reduction in appropriations for 1916, under those of the previous year, amounting to $552,000, which represents a net return of 900 per cent. on the investment in efficiency work."

Democratic Club Harmony Dinner.

Democratic harmony throughout the country, together with entire support of the policies of President Wilson, will be the prevailing note at the annual Jefferson dinner to be given by the National Democratic Club at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 13. John M. Riehle, President of the club, will be toastmaster. The Dinner Committee is made up as follows: John W. Keller, Chairman; Thomas E. Rush, Stuart G. Gibboney, Thomas F. Smith, ex-Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, ex-United States Senator William A. Clark, County Clerk William F. Schneider, Assistant District Attorney Lealie J. Tompkins, Congressman Murray Hulbert, and John F. Galvin. Addresses will be delivered by Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory, Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, and Senator James D. Phelan of California.

Measles Quarantine on Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 26.—A coal passer on board the U. S. S. Constellation at the Training Station having developed measles today, the ship, where many ordinary and apprentice seamen are quartered, was placed in quarantine. There have been thirty-three cases of measles developed at the station within a month. Many ordinary seamen and coal passers ready for service in the fleet are isolated elsewhere.

CARNEGIE'S NEPHEW SUED BY A GAMBLER

'Lou' Ludlum Seeks $19,500 He Says He Loaned to Thomas Morrison Carnegie.

PARTICULARS DEMANDED

Defendant Answers That He Never Borrowed Any Money from the Plaintiff.

A suit against Thomas Morrison Carnegie for $19,500 has been instituted in the Supreme Court by Louis Ludlum, whose name is well known among gamblers. Mr. Carnegie is the nephew of Andrew Carnegie and the Treasurer of the Carnegie Foundation.

There is no information concerning the alleged debt, and Mr. Carnegie said that he was in utter darkness as to the reason for bringing the suit. The plaintiff said that the money was loaned to the defendant on Nov. 16, 1909, and that no part of it had been paid.

Mr. Carnegie's answer to the suit said that he had never borrowed any money from the plaintiff, that he never promised to pay any sum to him, and that the amount could not be collected anyway because of the statute of limitations. After declaring that the claim is outlawed he asks for this information:

"I want to know the manner of the loan, whether it was by check or cash; whether made to me personally or to some one in my behalf; whether there was any memorandum of it in writing, and if so, has the plaintiff a copy of it?"

The plaintiff is popularly known among men of his own class as "Lou" Ludlum, and was as conspicuous in gambling circles as the late Richard Canfield.

Mr. Carnegie is a lawyer. He was born in Pittsburgh in 1874. He is a member of the Racquet and Union League Clubs of this city, of the Pittsburgh Club of Pittsburgh, Penn., the Allegheny County Club, the Southampton Club, and the Shinnecock Golf Club of Long Island.

Mr. Carnegie's counsel, Sherman Day, declined to discuss the suit.

SPECIAL CAR CLUB MEETS.

Connecticut Commuters Re-elect Senator Bruggerhoff President.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 26.—The Special Car Club, an organization composed of New York business men who travel to business in New York daily from Stamford, Greenwich and Portchester, held its twenty-eighth annual meeting and dinner at the Suburban Club here last night. Out of a membership of 200 about 100 were present. These officers were re-elected: President, Senator F. W. Bruggerhoff, Noroton; Secretary, Oliver G. Fassenden, Stamford; Treasurer, M. R. Pitt, Stamford; Executive Committee, the foregoing and Julian W. Curtis and Colonel R. L. Baker of Greenwich.

The club operates three special cars between Stamford and New York.

AN EFFECTIVE ARGUMENT

In many other lines our extraordinary experience and reputation would be used as an effective argument for higher prices.

We personally have never put a premium on either our experience or reputation, which makes them a still more effective argument.

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Building Construction

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What Would You Do?

What would you have the average *business man do?*

Here he has been caught between two radically different factors in the motor truck situation — engineering practice which is largely theory, and modern salesmanship, a very concrete and definite force.

He has done the best he could.

He has bought on the strength of salesmanship, and trusted to time to prove out the engineering theory.

He has been *disappointed*, but not discouraged.

He has not even blamed the salesman who sold him possibilities in place of actualities—because he knew that somewhere, sometime, perhaps tomorrow, there would be *a man to measure up to the job.*

The time and the need produce the man.

Nineteen months of war have put the motor truck to a test that would have taken a generation of peace service.

One engineer at least has learned the lesson—A. L. Riker, designer of the *Riker Motor Truck*, tested in war service on all fronts, and as it stands today largely developed from the lessons of the war.

Now see how *Mr. Riker's engineering skill* has provided for the strains imposed on a motor truck—taught by the lessons of the war and by deep study of transportation conditions in modern industry.

The Riker frame dimensions exceed common practice.

The design and construction relieve the springs of all driving and torque reactions. The springs act only as springs, are more flexible, reduce vibration and wear.

The transmission gears are extra wide and extra large.

The bearings are the highest grade obtainable.

The propeller shaft is large, and has a center bearing, eliminating shaft vibration and breakage.

The driving axles are very large.

The center housing of the rear axle is massive.

The springs are mounted on spring chairs, free to turn on the axle.

The driving system is the worm-drive—*the most advanced practice in truck engineering.*

The Riker Truck is the best built truck in America.

It is designed by the foremost automobile designer of this country—A. L. Riker, Vice President and Chief Engineer of the Locomobile Company of America; first President of the Society of Automobile Engineers, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Combustion Motors, and member of the United States Naval Consulting Board.

It is made by the *Locomobile Company of America*, one of the pioneer manufacturers of motor cars, whose reputation for *high quality*, for *care* and *skill* stands second to none in the automobile world.

It contains the *highest grade material* ever put into a motor truck:—

The frame of pressed chrome nickel steel, instead of the commercial structural steel. The engine bed of Government specification bronze instead of the ordinary aluminum. The springs of silico manganese steel—no better springs can be bought here or abroad. The transmission gears, the propeller shaft, the driving axle, all of chrome nickel steel.

The *first cost* of the Riker Truck is about the same as that of other trucks of same rated capacity—some trucks cost less, others more.

Where the *saving* in the Riker Truck comes in, is in lower upkeep cost, less depreciation, the saving of gasoline, the saving of tires.

The Riker truck is low and convenient.

Its arrangement of radiator, motor, clutch, gear box, frame and steering is proving most acceptable in service.

It has *four speeds*, as against three speeds on most trucks—and will *climb all ordinary hills on the fourth speed.*

It is governor-controlled—assured against over-speeding.

It has good lines and looks.

It is quiet.

It rides easily. It starts and steers easily.

The new Riker Motor Truck may be seen in this city at our Branch House where our representative will be pleased to show and explain the Riker Truck in detail to Engineers, Industrial Men, Superintendents of Delivery, Traffic Managers, Students of Technical Schools and Colleges, and all who are interested in *modern transportation for modern business.*

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BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Build around ideal heating!

A frequent sign of the times is to see the radiators and boiler delivered on the lot before the cellar is dug. Every one knows at a glance that a desirable, comfortable building is going up. It is the sign guaranteeing to the neighborhood and home-seekers, that the building is to be *modern*, instead of starting as *old-fashioned*. It notifies all that the new building is to have the biggest convenience and economy found in any building—the genuine coal saving, guaranteed, permanent heating outfit of

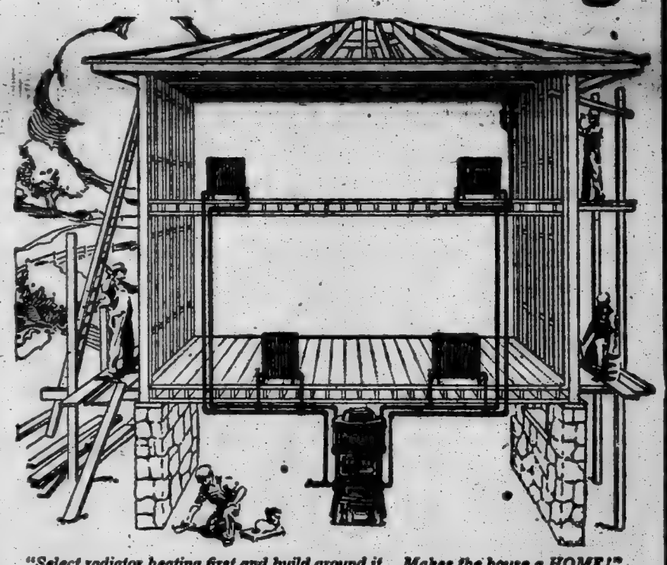

"Select radiator heating first and build around it. Makes the house a HOME!"

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

With greater output (sales in 1915 were the largest in our history), we are able to put the price within reach of all. No one in the world offers equal value in heating devices!

This ideal heating outfit is the *only* building equipment that stays worth *all* you pay for it, and in fifty years of use repeatedly repays its original cost through fuel savings. Can you possibly *invest* money better or more safely than this?

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators supply the heat that costs the least because they make every pound of fuel yield the full volume of heat. They silently and steadily meet the sudden weather changes, warming all rooms, bays and halls genially alike. They protect the family health with cleanly warmth—no ash-dust, soot, or coal gases reach the living rooms—which saves much wear on furnishings and decorations.

They are absolutely safe. They have every improvement—designed by many experts in our factories in America and abroad. They bring quicker buyer or tenant for your building, or secure a larger loan. You always get back the full price paid for them. They cost less or no more than ordinary types, yet are *fully guaranteed*.

A No. 4121 IDEAL Boiler and 420 sq. ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $190 were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

Get the heat that costs the least!

Made in sizes for flats, stores, schools, churches, public buildings, farm and city homes, *old* and new. Don't wait until you build—old heaters need not be disturbed until ready to put fire in the new outfit of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. Start right away to benefit from the heat that costs the least—the heating which guarantees comfort and economy to the end of your days.

Write us for "Ideal Heating" catalog (free). Puts you under no obligation. Now is the time to buy.

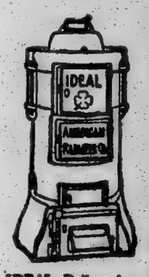

IDEAL Boilers have large fuel pots in which the air and coal gases thoroughly mix as in a modern gas or oil mantle or burner, thus extracting every bit of the heat from the fuel. Easier to run than a stove.

Another great labor saver—stationary Vacuum Cleaner, at $150

You can wonderfully reduce house-labor and highly increase home health and cleanliness by use of ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner—sits in basement or side room; works through an iron pipe running to all floors; carries all dirt, dust, insects, and their eggs, etc., to sealed bucket in machine; cleans carpets, furnishings, walls, ceilings, clothing. Ask also for catalog (free). Inquiry puts you under no obligation to buy.

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STAKEHOLDER IN BOUT SAYS WILLARD IS THROUGH WITH PRIZE RING

WILLARD NEVER TO ENTER RING AGAIN

Lawinsohn, Stakeholder for Big Bout, Says Champion Will Fight No More.

TOM JONES DOESN'T AGREE

Promises Moran Return Match If He Wants It—Pugilists in Good Shape After Day's Rest.

Jess Willard, the world's heavyweight champion, has probably fought his last fight. The ten-round bout with Moran at the Garden on Saturday night will mark the end of the big pugilist's career if he has his own way about his future. Willard is now well equipped with this world's goods, and he does not relish the fighting game. Anyway, he is anxious to retire and settle down to a quiet, home life.

Dave Lewinsohn of Chicago, who was the secret stakeholder for the big bout, said before he started for the Windy City yesterday that Willard told him at the time he signed articles to fight Moran that he would not enter into any more bouts.

"Willard is a home man," said Lewinsohn yesterday to a TIMES reporter, "and when I went to him some weeks ago, representing Tex Rickard, he was not anxious to fight Moran. He was finally persuaded to do so by his manager and myself, but he was not very enthusiastic about it. Willard is a rich man. He has $100,000 right now in Chicago banks, and has invested $25,000 more in a fine home in Chicago.

"The champion is very fond of his family, and his children are growing up and he wants to be with them as much as possible. The contract he has with the Sells-Floto circus for the coming Summer means $150,000 in cash to him, and when that is fulfilled I think you will hear Jess announce that he is through with the prize ring forever.

"When Jess signed to fight Moran he said to me, 'Dave, I've got all the money I need. If I live to be a ripe old age I will never spend all the money I have now. I'm tired of the excitement of the fighting game, and I want to settle down and lead a quiet life. My ambition has been realized and I have made the fortune I wanted to when I first took up fighting as a business.'"

Willard left here for Chicago at 2:30 yesterday afternoon and was all impatience to get back to his family. He could not be reached to be asked if he intended to retire. He will not give up the fighting game if his manager, Tom Jones, has his way, for Jones said yesterday that Willard would be willing to give Moran a return match if he wanted it, and would also take on any of the ambitious heavyweights if the consideration was satisfactory.

When Willard boarded the train for Chicago, his right hand was in splints and the fracture which he got in the second round of the fight was giving him considerable pain. His physician told him that he should not use the hand for four or five weeks. Willard's engagement with the circus will begin on April 29 and he will give an exhibition bout with Walter Monahan at each performance.

"I think Moran is one of the gamest fellows I ever faced in the ring," Willard repeated yesterday, "but if I had not broken by hand in the second round, I think I would have won by a knockout. None of the blows which Moran landed on me hurt and I feel as well today as if I had never been in a bout. I hope I have left a good impression in New York and that the fight fans here at last believe that I am a real champion."

Frank Moran, the defeated challenger, showed wonderful recuperative powers and yesterday was about as fresh as ever. The cut that Willard opened over his left eye is the same cut which Jack Johnson inflicted on Moran when they fought in Paris. Aside from this Moran's face was not marked. The swelling on the injured eye was reduced and a glance at the Pittsburgh boxer yesterday would never have led one to believe he was the same individual who took such a gruelling beating from Willard on Saturday night.

Moran was visited yesterday by his three sisters from Pittsburgh. They went to church and later had dinner at Moran's hotel. The defeated boxer will take a rest of five or six weeks, and then he says he will be ready to get into action again.

Moran would like another chance at Willard in a finish fight. He stated yesterday that he thought after the seventh round Willard was weakening. Moran says the champion's punches did not hurt. While Moran did not have any criticism for Charley White, the referee, he said that the official's continued warnings to him not to hit low annoyed him considerably and prevented him from carrying out the ring campaign he had mapped out.

There was general satisfaction with White's work in the ring, and both boxers were congratulated at the prompt manner in which they obeyed his suggestions. The bout was fair and clean from start to finish, and there was no semblance of fouling on the part of either boxer.

Moran said that after his vacation he would be ready to box with any of the heavyweights. "I will be ready to take on two Jack Dillons a day if necessary," he remarked yesterday.

Dave Lewinsohn, the secret stakeholder, paid both boxers their remaining shares of the purse on Saturday night. Lewinsohn had the money stowed away in his sock. He had five $10,000 bills and two $5,000 bills. When Willard arrived at the Garden he sent for Lewinsohn and said: "I want my kale before I go into the ring," and thereupon the stakeholder handed over four crisp $10,000 bills, the sum which was due Willard. He received the rest of his money at the time he signed. Moran did not ask for his money until after the bout was over. He received one $10,000 bill and two $5,000 bills.

Tex Rickard was a happy individual yesterday. "I am rather sorry that the bout is over," he said to a TIMES man, "because I enjoyed all the fussing and fuming connected with the arrangements. I have been giving up all of my time to it, and now I won't know what to do with myself for a few days. I am going to stay in town for some weeks before I get back to my regular business affairs.

"I do not know just what the total amount taken in was. I haven't even inquired. That will all be taken care of later. We left about $15,000 because we were not able to sell tickets at the box office of the Garden on Saturday night. In the crowd on the surrounding streets were hundreds of men who wanted to get up and buy tickets or standing room, but the police were powerless to let any one without a ticket past the police lines. We should have had an outside ticket office somewhere. It is too bad that so many people were disappointed. The ticket offices and the count of the receipts on Saturday night were in charge of officials from the State Controller's office at Albany and not of the State Boxing Commission."

Chairman Wenck stated yesterday that he did not know yet what the official count was. One of the State officials, however, gave out the statement after the count-up that the total receipts were $151,254, and the State's share, 7½ per cent., was $11,344.05. Mr. Wenck said that he thought these figures were correct.

Rickard stated yesterday that he did not know what the profits would be after all the bills were paid, but he estimated that they would be in the neighborhood of $40,000.

Bull Victor Over Fitch.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated L. H. Fitch in the semi-final round of the club indoor tennis tournament at the Heights Casino yesterday afternoon at 8—6, 8—4. Fitch made it a hard match from the start, forcing his opponent to extend himself in nearly every game.

GAME EASY FOR YANKEES.

Play Nashville on Muddy Field and Win by 6 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 26.—The Yankees performed on a muddy field today and won their first victory against an outside club. They defeated the Nashville Volunteers 6 to 2 in a game in which each side did all its scoring in one inning. Although it rained in the morning and was cloudy in the afternoon, the attendance was large. Home Run Baker, Lee Magee, and other Yanks served as attractions.

The New Yorkers had a bad first inning. Two were out when Gus Williams, late of the Browns, scored a two-bagger off Markle. Then came three more hits and two runs, but two of the hits and one of the runs followed Cook's failure to handle a fly ball which should have been an easy out and would have retired the side. As it was Maisel, with a fine throw from centre, made the third put-out.

Markle did better after this, and he was ably coached and caught by Walter Alexander. The latter steadied him cleverly with men on bases. Russell, who succeeded Markle, had the measure of the home batters all the way. In the seventh inning, after the first two opponents had made hits, Russell did a smart bit of pitching when he prevented scoring.

Rogers, the first Nashville moundman, was an enigma to the Yanks. They gathered one hit off him in three innings. He made them look like novices at the bat, and the advent of Ellis in the box was a welcome relief. The Yanks crowded six hits and six runs into the fourth inning. Cook and Magee enjoyed bases on balls, and hits were unleashed by Baker, Gedeon, Pipp, Alexander, Maisel, and Cook, the last named hitting twice in the prolific round.

The Yanks play in Chattanooga tomorrow. The score.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NASHVILLE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, sf.	3	0	1	1	1	Lee, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Cook, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	Sh'h'n, 2b.	4	0	2	3	6
Magee, lf.	4	1	0	2	0	Will'ms, lf.	3	1	1	2	2
F.B'k'r, 3b.	3	1	1	3	1	H.B'k'r, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Ged'n, 2b.	4	1	2	2	2	Ka'f'n, 1b.	3	0	1	8	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	1	1	7	1	Kores, 3b.	4	0	2	2	0
F'k'gh, ss.	4	1	1	4	4	Eliam, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Alex'r, c.	3	0	0	5	2	Street, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Nu'ker, c.	1	0	0	3	0	Marsh'l, p.	1	0	0	0	1
M'rkle, c.	1	0	0	0	1	Rogers, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*High	1	0	1	0	0	Ellis, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Russell, p.	1	0	0	1	0	†Johnson.	1	0	0	0	0
						Wells, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Riley	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	6	10	27	12	Total.	32	2	9	27	14

*Batted for Markle in sixth inning.
†Batted for Ellis in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Wells in ninth inning.

Errors—Maisel, Gedeon, Peckinpaugh, Sheehan, and Kores.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Nashville	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

First base on errors—New York, 1; Nashville, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Nashville, 9. First base on balls—Off Markle, 3; off Russell, 1; off Ellis, 2; off Wells, 1. Struck out—By Markle, 4; by Russell, 3; by Rogers, 2; by Ellis, 1; by Wells, 2. Two-base hits—Gedeon and Williams. Sacrifice hits—Markle and Sheehan. Double plays—Gedeon, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Alexander, Pipp, and Peckinpaugh. Hits—Off Markle, 6 in 5 innings; off Russell, 3 in 4 innings; off Rogers, 1 in 3 innings; off Ellis, 0 in 3 innings; off Wells, 0 in 3 innings. Umpire—Mr. Williams. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

LEONARD TO MEET WELSH.

Local Lightweight Has Chance to Grasp Fame on Friday.

Benny Leonard the Harlem lightweight, will have the greatest chance of his career, thus far, on Friday night, at Madison Square Garden, when he will box ten rounds with Freddie Welsh, the world's lightweight champion. Leonard has made rapid strides during the last season and has disposed of several fast boxers. A knockout by Leonard would mean a world's title and he will enter the ring charged with an ambition to put over the decisive blow.

This bout is attracting considerable attention and Jimmy Johnston, manager of the Garden, has put up a purse of $18,000 for the fray. Of this amount the champion will receive $12,000 and Leonard will get $6,000. Welsh hasn't met a boxer with as dangerous a punch as Leonard's in a long time. Last week Welsh showed that he still retains his old skill by defeating Frankie Whitney.

Jack Dillon will be the star attraction at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn on Tuesday night with that perpetual boxer, Battling Levinsky. These men have met several times before, but the question of supremacy has never been satisfactorily decided.

The Stadium A. C., at the Manhattan Opera House, will present its second big heavyweight bill on Thursday night, when Gunboat Smith will go against Dan Porky Flynn for 10 rounds. Flynn, although a veteran, has shown remarkable activity of late and will have a seasoned pugilist to contend with in the rangy Californian, whose claim to fame rests upon the fact that he defeated both Willard and Moran a few years ago. The Olympic A. C. will have its regular show tonight, with Farmer Sullivan and Eddie Nugent in the main bout.

The bouts scheduled thus far for this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Jack Dillon vs. Battling Levinsky.

THURSDAY.

Stadium A. C.—Gunboat Smith vs. Porky Flynn.

FRIDAY.

Madison Square Garden.—Freddie Welsh vs. Benny Leonard.

Vanderbilt A. C.—Battling Reddy vs. Dutch Brandt.

SATURDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Dutch Brandt vs. Kid Herman.

Queensboro A. C.—Dick Peters vs. Jimmy Flynn.

ST. NICKS PREFER BOSTON.

Win Choice of Place for Deciding Hockey Game and Choose Hub.

BOSTON, March 26.—The third and deciding game in the series between the Boston Athletic Association and the St. Nicholas team for the Amateur Hockey League championship will be played here next Saturday evening, it was announced tonight.

The choice was decided by the toss of a coin, which St. Nicholas won. As the New York players have had better luck in this city than at home against the Boston club, they elected to return here for the final game.

J. G. WARD BUYS RAMBLER.

Purchases Yacht in West for Reported Price of $25,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MANITOWOC, Wis., March 26.—The yacht Rambler has been sold by C. H. Thorn, President of Montgomery, Ward & Co., to J. G. Ward of New York. The yacht has been tied to the dock for a year and a half following an accident to the owner when he was exercising on her decks.

The yacht, which is said to have brought about $25,000, will be taken to New York via the Welland Canal, the St. Lawrence River, and the ocean, as soon as navigation opens. It will be used for Summer cruising by the New York owner.

Snow Keeps Giant Colts Idle.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 26.—McGraw's string of colts arrived in this city this morning to play the second game of the tour with the Oklahoma Club, but snow and cold weather caused a postponement of the contest.

GIANTS TURN AND REND THE TIGERS

Strong Pitching and War Clubs of Doyle and Kauff Help in Work of Revenge.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 26.—Texas fans saw another fine exhibition of big league baseball today, when the Giants reversed the score of yesterday's defeat by Detroit and again took the lead in the series for the championship of the Texas training camps.

What is said to have been the largest baseball crowd ever assembled in Dallas cheered McGraw's men as they broke a tie in the eighth inning by a spectacular assault on Boehler. Despite disagreeable weather conditions, the attendance was nearly 6,000, and it would have been much larger had not the temperature been so low and the wind so penetrating that overcoats and furs were necessary.

The score was 5 to 2 again today, but the Giants were on the sweet end. Their pitchers far outclassed Detroit's pair, but, although the Tigers were able to muster only four regular hits, they were contenders right up to the eighth inning.

Against the masterful hurling of Anderson and Perritt the Detroit sluggers were helpless. The New York pitchers slipped over twelve strikeouts. The Tigers hit only two balls beyond the infield, and one was a doubtful single which bounded between Lobert's legs. The other was Boehler's short fly to Kauff in the seventh inning.

Individual honors today went to Larry Doyle and Benny Kauff. Doyle went hitless yesterday, but contributed two doubles and a single today. Kauff got into the limelight by hitting over the left-field fence against a strong wind in the fourth inning and scoring New York's first two runs.

The Giants found an ancient enemy when the game started, as Anderson was opposed by Harry Covaleskie. It was the first time this noted left hander had faced McGraw's men as a big leaguer since the three defeats he forced on them in one series near the close of the memorable campaign of 1908. Covaleskie retired after the third inning, having allowed three hits but no runs. He was succeeded by Vowinkel, who lost to the Giants last Friday in Marlin. Perritt and Rousch entered the game in the seventh, the latter replacing Kelly.

The series will be resumed in Waxahachie, the Detroit training camp, on Tuesday. Tomorrow the Giants are to play the Houston Texas League team at Corsicana.

The score follows:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G.B'ns, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	Bush, ss.	3	1	2	1	2
Doyle, 2b.	4	2	3	3	3	Maisel, 3b.	3	1	1	2	2
Lobert, 3b.	4	1	1	1	3	C'w'f'd, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Kauff, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	Veach, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
M'kle, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0	G.J.Burns,					
F'ch'r, ss.	3	0	0	0	4	1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Kelly, rf.	2	0	1	0	0	Harp'r, cf.	4	0	0	1	1
Roush, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	Y'ung, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4
Rarid'n, c.	3	0	1	11	3	Baker, c.	3	0	0	6	1
And'n, p.	2	0	0	0	0	Cov'kie, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Perritt, p.	1	1	1	0	0	B'hler, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	5	10	27	13	Total.	31	2	4	24	15

Errors—Doyle, Merkle.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	—5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Innings pitched—By Anderson, 6; by Perritt, 3; by Coveleskie, 4; by Boehler, 5. Runs made—Off Boehler, 5; off Anderson, 2. Hits apportioned—Off Anderson, 4; off Boehler, 7; off Coveleskie, 3. Two-base hits—Doyle (2,) Merkle and Perritt. Sacrifice hits—G. Burns, Maisel. Home run—Kauff. Stolen base—Roush. Struck out—By Anderson, 8; by Perritt, 4; by Coveleskie, 3; by Boehler, 5. Bases on balls—By Perritt, 2; First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Left on bases—New York, 3; Detroit, 5. Wild pitches—By Anderson. Passed balls—By Baker. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Spencer and Morgan.

ROBINS SHUT OUT MACKMEN.

Athletics Find Pfeffer and Marquard Hard to Solve.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 26.—Connie Mack's Athletics, with Stuffy McInnis and Rube Oldring of the one-time world's champions in the lineup, were shut out by the Robins at Ebbets Field this afternoon. The score was Brooklyn, 5; Athletics, 0.

The game itself was not up to many of the scrub games played between the Dodgers the last two weeks. After the third frame, when the Flatbush boys made six runs off Crowell, the game lost all interest.

In this inning the Superbas made four safe hits and the visitors contributed errors of omission and commission. Catcher McCarty started the fusillade with a single to centre, and also closed the session by being retired on his second time at the bat in this frame.

Thompson's work in centre field for the Athletics and the playing of Daubert and McInnis at first were the fielding features. Jeff Pfeffer pitched the first five innings. Two hits were made off him. Rube Marquard finished the game and was touched for four hits.

The same teams will play here tomorrow, after which they will go to Jacksonville, Tuesday morning, for two games. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ATHLETICS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mr'a, ss.	5	2	2	4	4	Walsh, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
D'b'rt, 1b.	4	1	2	9	1	T'ps'n, cf.	4	0	1	5	0
Steng'l, rf.	5	1	1	1	0	Pick, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
Hick'n, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	Oldr'g, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Z.Wh't, lf.	3	1	2	1	0	M'in's, 1b.	3	0	2	5	2
L.Miller, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	Mal'ne, 2b.	4	0	1	2	4
Unst'n, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	Crane, ss.	4	0	0	3	1
C'ts'w, 2b.	2	0	0	3	3	Perk's, c.	2	0	0	2	1
Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3	Meyer, c.	1	0	0	0	0
M'C'ty, c.	4	1	2	8	0	Crow'l, p.	2	0	1	0	0
Pfeffer, p.	2	1	1	0	2	Sh'han, p.	1	0	0	0	1
M'qu'd, p.	1	0	0	0	2						
Total.	34	8	11	27	13	Total.	31	0	6	24	11

Errors.—McInnis, Crane.
Score by innings:

Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	—8

Base hits—Off Crowell, 10 in 5 innings; off Sheehan, 1 in 3 innings; off Pfeffer, 2 in 5 innings; off Marquard, 4 in 4 innings. First base on balls—Off Crowell, 2; off Marquard 2. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Athletics, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Struck out—By Crowell, 1; by Sheehan, 1; by Pfeffer, 1; by Marquard, 3. Three-base hit—Daubert. Two-base hits—McCarty, O'Mara, Malone. Sacrifice fly—Pfeffer. Double plays—McInnis to Peck; Crane to Malone to McInnis. Wild pitches—Crowell, 1; Pfeffer, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, 1, (Oldring); by Crowell, 1 (Cutshaw). Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Klem. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

WORLD FLASH ON BOUT.

Arlington Radio Station Sends Message to American Tars.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—News of Jess Willard's victory over Frank Moran was flashed around the world last night from the powerful naval radio station at Arlington, Va. The news was sent primarily for the benefit of officers and enlisted men of the United States naval vessels.

A condensed description of the ten rounds was wirelessed at midnight with the injunction to "pass it along." There was no reason, officials said, why the description should not reach every part of the world where there was an American warship.

Livermore Wins Aiken Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 26.—In the finals played today on the Palmetto Golf Club links in the annual contest for the Clarence W. Dolan Trophy, Philip W. Livermore defeated Victor Sorchan by 1 up.

Big League Practice Games.

At St. Louis—St. Louis Nationals, 4; St. Louis Americans, 1.

At Daytona—Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia Americans, 0.

At New Orleans—Cincinnati Nationals, 6; Cleveland Americans, 4.

PARK THEATRE, Broadway & 59th St.
From 1 to 11 P. M.
The First Official and Exclusive Showing
WILLARD-MORAN
CONTEST IN MOTION PICTURES

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Willard-Moran Fight.

Boxing has never before held the high place in public estimation that it does at the present time. The Willard-Moran bout attracted a crowd the nature of which, especially in character, has never before witnessed a glove contest. When conducted by a capable governing body and held within reasonable bounds, boxing is a sport which appeals to almost all men. It never has been, and perhaps never will be, a pastime for which women can have much fondness. It is a man's game, for men to look at and acclaim. Conducted as Saturday night's bout was at Madison Square Garden, boxing becomes a sport which commands the support of those who are needed to keep all kinds of sport clean and square.

The game of fisticuffs is one of the oldest in the world. No game calls upon the primitive instincts as fighting does. It has always been termed the manly art, for it is a true test of courage and stamina.

Doubtless not a man left the Garden on Saturday night without a deep admiration for the perfect specimen of manhood who holds the heavyweight championship of the world. While not imbued with the brutal instincts of some of the old-time prize fighters, Willard typifies the boxer of a better sort. That he is skilled in all the arts of the ring, in both offensive and defensive play, there is no doubt.

Willard, with his abundant physical assets, coupled with the speed and cleverness of a much smaller athlete, is one man of a generation. Willard's boxing ability is evenly distributed. He relies on no one phase of the game to win his battles. He fights in a straightforward manner and fairly. His repertoire of blows includes all the best of the boxing business. His defense is so well developed that it would be an extremely hard task for any fighter to reach him at a vital point. His defense for a right hand blow to the jaw, such as Moran relied on, is such that the power of the blow is broken before it reaches his face, if it lands at all. His long arms make it especially difficult for an opponent to reach his stomach. Moran tried this dozens of times, but could not land effectively.

The skill of Willard made Moran look like a novice, but then it must be remembered that the Pittsburgher's style is crude. It looked clumsy compared with the finished style of the champion. Willard was not seen at his best against Moran, as the bout was by no means extended. He took things quietly, and did not have to call on the great powers at his command. Willard simply played with his opponent. At times he held him off at arm's length so easily that it seemed as if he were toying with a boy instead of a six-footer who is stronger than most men of his size.

If boxing, as it was conducted in this big bout, can be continued and interest in the same class of people as the Willard-Moran affair did, the game would soon be rid of all the suspicion and scandal which cling to it because of the questionable methods under which it has been carried on in the past.

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All-College Water Polo Team.

Reversals of form were of such frequent occurrence during the water polo season just closed that the selection of an All-College team can hardly be made fairly without one's having witnessed virtually every game. Seeing, then, that none of the competent judges were able to attend the entire champion tournament, it appears the logical plan to combine the views of the men best qualified to pass on the subject and pick the leading candidates accordingly.

Three of the officials who served most frequently have made a selection for THE NEW YORK TIMES and the aggregate vote is the following:

For centre, Selby of Princeton, 3; for forwards, Warden of Princeton, 3, and Russell of Pennsylvania, Von Holt of Yale, Nourse of Princeton, 1 apiece; for guards, Latrobe of Princeton, 2, Cleveland of Columbia, 2, and Kahn of Princeton, Shryock of Pennsylvania, 1 each; for goal tender, Jefferson of Columbia, 2, Swann of Pennsylvania, 1. Selby is unanimously elected Captain of the star sextet.

As will be seen, Selby, Warden, Latrobe, Cleveland, and Levinson receive positions by majority; Russell, Von Holt, and Nourse are left to contend for the sixth post, at forward. But Russell individually scored about double the number of points that did either of his fellow candidates and because scoring ability is the chief requisite of a forward, he seems entitled to preference. On the same ground Mouquin of Columbia deserves to be placed on the reserve team with the other five men, having won the minority vote, for he ranks fifth on the list of personal points tallied.

The composite All-College and Reserve teams, therefore, line up as follows:

ALL-COLLEGE TEAM.	POSITIONS.
Selby, Princeton, (Capt.)	Centre
Warden, Princeton	Forward
Russell, Pennsylvania	Forward
Latrobe, Princeton	Guard
Cleveland, Columbia	Guard
Levinson, Columbia	Goal
RESERVE TEAM.	POSITIONS.
Mouquin, Columbia	Centre
Nourse, Princeton	Forward
Von Holt, Yale	Forward
Shryock, Pennsylvania	Guard
Kahn, Princeton	Guard
Swann, Pennsylvania	Goal

To the brilliant work of Selby and Warden the same experts chiefly attribute Princeton's overwhelming superiority over all rivals. Selby's masterly interference is credited with making possible many of the goals which his team mate scored in such superb manner. The Tiger sextet ran up a total of 355 points and had only 12 scored against it; Pennsylvania, second to place, garnered 178 points and conceded 134.

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Eastern Oarsmen and Duluth.

The annual regatta for the national amateur rowing championships has been awarded to Duluth, Minn. The course will be laid out on one of the offset waterways of Lake Superior under conditions that cannot be surpassed in any other section of the country. If half the promises of the Western clubs hold good in point of numbers the regatta will have the finest entry list in the history of the national association. The Mayor, the City Council, the clubs and organizations of the city have promised to make the regatta a public function. More than enough money has been pledged to finance the undertaking, and the enthusiasm for the event has run high in the city, which boasts the strongest amateur rowing club in the United States.

But, granting all this, it is a long, weary way from Philadelphia, from New York, from Washington, and from Boston to the scene of the national regatta at Duluth. No matter what proportions the entry list may reach, regardless of the value or the beauty of the trophies to be won, forgetting for a moment the beneficial effect on the rowing game in the western part of the country that the Duluth regatta will undoubtedly bring about, if the Eastern cities which have been the backbone of the amateur rowing game for decades fail to send a sufficient representation to the event as a national championship regatta it will be a failure.

No matter what chances the Eastern clubs have of winning against the husky Western scullers and sweep men, in the interest of good sportsmanship and as a matter of justice to the Western crews which have journeyed so often to the East to make other national regattas a success, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other Eastern cities should send as many men as possible to Duluth. The Western officials have been more than generous in the accommodations and the arrangements that they offer to competing oarsmen. After the overwhelming victory of the Duluth Boat Club at last year's national regatta it would look very much like quitting under fire if the Eastern oarsmen refused to go to the West, and no rowing organizations worthy of the name will care to rest under any such stigma.

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Big Nines Turning North.

The training camp season of the big league teams is practically at an end, and most of them are battling their way northward by circuitous routes, giving the Southern nines opportunity to bottle up a season's supply of glory by defeating them and gaining in return some measure of form on the field.

The Giants and Yankees, fewer in number through paring and pruning than when they went southward, are among the already returning tourists. Training camp stories, penned by writers whom bitter experience has led to rate the flowers that bloom in the Spring as bloomers and nothing more, have yet impressed New York fans with the belief that they are to find the local teams much better worth rooting and cheering for than in the last season or two.

The local debuts of the silent Baker and the talkative Kauff are most eagerly awaited here. Narratives from the training camps of the Yankees and Giants have made it appear probable that Baker, despite the slight practice which his injury allowed, is still the mighty hitter and the effective, if ponderous, infielder of yore, and that Kauff will produce the goods as well as the words. The latter has placed himself on the defensive by ill-considered loquacity, but if he carries the article of diamond merchandise with which he has credited himself a little matter like a few tons of conceit will be readily forgiven.

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Outside of the Buoys.

The expected action of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound at its annual meeting Thursday next in ordering—in so far as its authority is effective, which is really only in championship races—that all craft contending in races shall regard the spaces inside of navigation marks, such as lights and buoys, as forbidden water, and keep in all cases to the outside of these warnings, will certainly make for a highly desirable uniformity, even if it achieves no other end. Much wrangling and many heart burnings have resulted in the past through the common practice of racing skippers of sweeping to the inside of these marks, knowing that their light draught made them practically immune from danger of grounding, and having in mind only the advantage to be gained. Rulings upon the point have been scarce, but there have been plenty of protests.

Technically and actually the authority to permit or forbid this practice has been lodged, naturally, with the Regatta Committees, but seldom has the point been specifically covered in racing instructions. The committees will still have the power to allow yachts racing under their authority to turn inside navigation marks in races other than championship events, but only when the permission is laid down in the instructions for the race.

Yachtsmen in general regard the contemplated change as a wholesome one, and as removing from the practice of a clean, fine sport a constant source of annoyance and of possible frequent misgivings as to the spirit in which a race is sailed.

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The Pocket Billiard Champion.

The victory of J. Howard Shoemaker in the national amateur pocket billiard tournament at the New York A. C. last week emphasizes more strongly than ever the fact that the champion is without a peer in the ranks of the amateurs and predisposes to the belief that there are few, if any, of the professions who stand on a par with him. Not only is accuracy in shooting one of the assets of his play, but he is a master in position work, and therein lies one of the strongest features of his competitive performances. And withal he is a formidable contestant, never admitting defeat until the victory has actually been won by an opponent. But it is seldom that Shoemaker has been called upon to acknowledge defeat.

This would seem to be a precarious scheme and almost certain to result in disaster. Constant difficulty in keeping the line of demarkation clearly drawn is almost inevitable. Even if surreptitious breaking down of the barrier could be avoided, the real amateurs would certainly be endangering, if not destroying, their status by playing with those who, according to rulings found necessary for the preservation of pure amateurism, would be nothing in the world but professionals. In a few quarters the federation's plan has been hailed as applicable to all amateur sports. It seems to be a reasonable prophecy that a débacle would certainly result.

SPOTTS LEADS AT TRAPS.

Takes High Scratch Prize in Travers Island Shoot.

Owing to a rather unusual condition the scores in the week-end shoot of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday did not come up to the average. A brilliant sun reflected from the water into the eyes of the gunners, and they found difficulty in seeing the flying blue rocks. The only straight score of the afternoon was made by R. L. Spotts. He took the last special with a straight run of 25 targets. Spotts also was the high scratch gunner of the day, taking this event with a total of 90 out of a possible 100 targets.

It being the final Sunday of the month, there was keen interest in both the Haslin and the Tournament Cups that came to an end with yesterday's legs. Both prizes were won by F. Leighton. He had two legs on the Haslin Cup, and, although he was not in the running yesterday, his two previous victories gave him the trophy. Leighton did better in the shoot for the Tournament Cup. He was one of the gunners who scored a leg yesterday, and it gave him his third on the prize.

R. McVey, Jr., was the only gunner to score a leg on the Accumulation Cup. He had a full score of 25 targets. The Travers Island Cup, a weekly prize, was annexed by Z. Rogers after a shoot-off. J. H. Vanderveer, who was the high handicap gunner, with 98 out of a possible 100 targets, also won a special.

Fifteen men faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday, and full scores were returned in all of the five matches contested. The high scratch man for the day was J. N. McLoughlin, with a score of 88. C. C. Moore and George P. Granbery tied for second place with 87 each. C. C. Moore was high handicap man. On his handicap of 12 he broke 99. George P. Granbery broke all of his targets in the ten "bird" scratch match, and J. N. McLoughlin captured the fifteen bird scratch event with a full score. The Take Home Trophy was captured by C. C. Moore, with a full score of 25, after a shoot-off, five others having tied him. In the shoot for the Monthly Cup B. R. Stoddard and C. C. Moore tied twice. They will shoot it off next Sunday. The leg for the Accumulation Cup was won by Moore. The club will hold a 100 "bird" open shoot next Wednesday.

D. G. Loomis carried off all the honors but one at the weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday. W. S. Silkworth took the high scratch prize with a total of 91 out of 100. All the rest went to Loomis. In the shoot for the Monthly Cup he returned a card of 25 on his handicap of 4. He broke 22 clay targets. J. W. Alker, H. F. Clark, and E. A. Sierck tied his score, but Loomis won in the shoot-off. He also won the leg for the Yearly Cup after a shoot-off with J. W. Alker, Waldo Grose, and L. E. K. White. His score of 100 on a handicap of 16 won him the high handicap prize.

E. T. Fox won the March Cup at the traps of the Knollwood Country Club of White Plains yesterday with a total point score of 14. He was also first in the shoot for the Holbrook Trophy, with a total of 419. W. H. Sykes won a leg on the season trophy. The Knollwood shooters defeated Princeton in a dual event by a score of 357 to 343.

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HANDICAPPER AIDS CREED IN VICTORY

Liberal Allowance in Harlem Road Race Enables Him to Win by Wide Margin.

George Creed, a negro runner of the Salem-Crescent A. C., received liberal treatment when the handicapper of the Harlem Athletic League was making all

'TEMPEST' TO HAVE A NOTABLE REVIVAL

Bard's "One American Play" to be Drama Society's Tribute to His Tercentenary.

NEW DEVICES TO BE USED

Recent Discoveries Make Possible Carrying Out Scenes as Shakespeare Conceived Them.

The Drama Society, of which Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt is President and John Corbin Secretary, will produce "The Tempest" in April as its part of the American commemoration of the Shakespeare Tercentenary. The society, which heretofore has restricted its activities to the support of productions deemed worthy, has contemplated presenting "The Tempest" for a number of years. It is the plan of the society to make other productions hereafter.

"'The Tempest' was mainly inspired by Shakespeare's interest in America," said Mr. Corbin yesterday. "The story of the shipwrecked company, and of the world of spirits and monsters into which they were cast up by the sea, was colored in the poet's imagination by the narratives of Elizabethan adventurers in Virginia, and in the Caribbeans. Prospero's 'Un-inhabited Island' was suggested by 'The Isle of Divvils' in 'the still-vexed Bermoothes.' The name of Caliban is a perversion of Caribbean and Cannibal, and the name of his 'dam's god, Setebos' is that of 'the greate devyll' of a Patagonian tribe whom Magellan encountered in his voyage round the world. 'The Tempest' has been styled 'Shakespeare's one American Play.'

"It is probably the last play Shakespeare wrote before he went back to Stratford to spend the brief evening of his life; and it has been very plausibly suggested that he meant it as a sort of valedictory to his art as a dramatist. His sway over the world of our imagination was as vigorous as Prospero's sway over the world of spirits and monsters. From the vasty deep of his genius he had called forth legions of creatures, noble and base, majestically human and airily grotesque, whom he had made to do his bidding for the enjoyment and edification of mankind. But, as was the case with Prospero, the time had come for Shakespeare to renounce his 'art' and bury the secret of it 'deeper than did ever plummet sound.' The play thus strikes an intimately personal note in our commemoration of the fulfillment of the work of his life.

"Though universally admired as Shakespeare's masterpiece in poetic phantasy, 'The Tempest' has been very seldom produced. In the last forty-seven years it has had only one revival, of eighteen performances—that of Augustin Daly. To the present generation it is virtually unknown on the stage. The reason for this, it is believed, lies in certain practical difficulties—notably the magic evanishment of Prospero's Masque of Spirits, and the representation of the ship scene, with the wrecking of the ship. To make way for the pictorial illustration of these episodes it has been necessary to cut the text severely and alter the order of the narrative, with the result that it has not been possible to present the play in its full vigor and integrity.

"This airiest and most elusive dream of the poet's imagination has suffered most severely the crushing weight of modern scenic production. Recent discoveries, placed at the disposal of the Drama Society, show the simple but thoroughly adequate means by which Shakespeare presented these scenes. The production will show the most complete reconstruction of his stage yet effected. As a result it is now possible, for the first time since his death, to present the entire play in rapid continuity, and in the order Shakespeare intended. The production will, however, rely, as he relied, on the spell of the narrative and of the verse, rather than on the art of carpenter and scene painter, to convince the hearer's imagination.

"Thus produced it is hoped that 'The Tempest,' which with lovers of literature takes rank among the most beautiful of the world's masterpieces, may be found practicable and enjoyable in the larger world of the theatre."

The fact that Percy MacKaye's community masque, which will be presented in the Stadium in May as the crowning feature of the festival, represents an incident in the life of Prospero's Island before the shipwreck will add to the interest of the Drama Society's production, which will thus serve as a sort of prelude to the masque.

The production will be made under the joint direction of Louis Calvert and Mr. Corbin. Mr. Calvert, who is at present a member of Grace George's company at the Playhouse, has had wide experience as a Shakespearean producer. He produced "Twelfth Night" and "The Winter's Tale" at the New Theatre in London; he was associated with Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's, and in Manchester at the Art Theatre he made numerous classical productions. Associated with Mr. Calvert and Mr. Corbin will be Frederic Stanhope, as manager; Elliott Schenck, as musical director, and Thomas D. Benrimo, as art director. The members of the Executive Committee of the Drama Society are Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. George Haven, Jr., Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Walter P. Eaton, Otto H. Kahn, T. L. Leeming, Robert P. Perkins, Dr. Percy R. Turnure, and Frederic B. Pratt. Thomas W. Lamont is Treasurer of the organization.

The Opera Concert.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night the last of the season's Sunday night concerts brought out a large audience. The soloists were Anna Fitziu, Mme. Louise Homer, Pasquale Amato, and Herbert Witherspoon. Mme. Homer sang arias from Verdi's "Don Carlos" and Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila." Miss Fitziu gave "Ritorna Vincitor" from "Aida." Mr. Amato sang the "Credo" from "Otello" and an aria from "Le Roi de Lahore," and Mr. Witherspoon's aria was "O tu Palermo" from "I Vespri Siciliani." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played "The Bartered Bride" overture, Chabrier's "Espana," the Ballet Suite from Massenet's "Le Cid," and Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" march.

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"AUDREY" ON THE SCREEN.

Pauline Frederick the Heroine of Miss Johnston's Story.

The second of Mary Johnston's works to reach the screen in a few weeks was shown yesterday at the Strand. It was a picture version of "Audrey," following closely on the heels of "To Have and to Hold," projected on the same screen recently.

Pauline Frederick was the Audrey of the film, and her opulent beauty stands the test of a makeup not calculated to enhance it. She is the orphan of the story who becomes a rich man's ward for a brief time before she is turned over to a couple who appropriate the money intended for her use and keep her in rags. So it is in the costume of the unfortunate foundling that she races through four reels—a plain skirt and waist, hair hanging about her shoulders, and—bare feet! Less brilliant beauty than Miss Frederick's would be smothered by such a handicap, but hers shines brightly through, and in every appearance she is a lovely apparition.

Later on, when her guardian has returned from England and bought her the gowns that should have been hers through all the reels, Miss Frederick comes into her own. In the matter of pictorial beauty "Audrey" is unusually excellent. Apparently Florida, with its rich foliage, has supplied the background, and in the swift unreeling scenes are many of rare beauty.

Margarete Christians, who is a daughter of Rudolf Christians, director of the Irving Place Theatre, is a newcomer in movieland who makes a pleasing impression in "Audrey." Patrons of the German playhouse are well acquainted with the beauty and charm of this young actress, and none of it eludes the lens. Also she seems to understand the new medium she has adopted.

Hazel Dawn was the star of "The Saleslady," shown for the first time at the Broadway. At the Knickerbocker Frank Keenan and Mary Boland were seen in "The Stepping Stone." "A Wife's Sacrifice," with Robert B. Mantell and Genevieve Hamper in the principal roles, was the offering at the Academy of Music.

LOUIS GRAVEURE'S RECITAL.

A Large Audience Hears Him Sing in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Louis Graveure, baritone, the uncertainty about whose nationality is of no real consequence, gave another song recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. In this he disclosed again his admirable powers as a singer; his resonant and well-controlled voice, his power of sustained phrasing, his gifts in interpretation and the differentiation of style and sentiment—though he seldom charges his singing with great emotional power—his excellent diction and enunciation in English and German, but not in French. Strange to say, this Belgian singer's French was in certain respects extremely faulty.

He began with two airs from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," "It Is Enough" and "Is Not His Word Like a Fire." The latter he sang with splendid energy, in finished style. His German lieder were by Liszt, Schumann, and Brahms, contrasted in mood, which he was felicitous in denoting. Brahms's songs are now accused of "depleting the concert halls." Aeolian Hall was by no means depleted yesterday, and the audience not only came to hear but demanded a repetition of Brahms's deliciously ironical "Therese," of which Mr. Graveure quite caught the spirit; and nearly succeeded in getting him to sing again the brilliant and buoyant song "Wie Froh und Frisch," quite unfamiliar in the programs of song recitals.

Mr. Graveure sang an interesting group of Hungarian folksongs in English translations which, owing to the different genius of the languages, sometimes failed conspicuously to fit the accent of the music. It cannot be said that his French songs by Chausson, Aubert, and Saint-Saëns were particularly interesting, except Saint-Saëns's gay and voluble "Mai," in which the piano accompaniment, brilliantly played by Mr. Bos, has a great deal to say. The closing group was of songs in English by Sidney Homer, C. Whitney Coombs, Bainbridge Crist, Kennedy Russell, and Charles Fonteyn Manney. Mr. Bos played not only brilliantly, but with much sympathy and artistic finish.

THE TOLLEFSEN TRIO HEARD

Their First Concert Here in a Long Time Proves Interesting.

The Tollefsen Trio, whose members are Mme. Schnabel-Tollefsen, pianist; Carl H. Tollefsen, violinist, and William Durieux, cellist, gave a concert yesterday afternoon at the Harris Theatre. The organization, though composed of local musicians, has been heard more frequently in the West than in New York, and yesterday's concert was the first to be given here in a long time. The program comprised Rubin Goldmark's Trio in D minor, Op. 1; Smetana's Trio in G minor, Op. 15, and Haydn's Sonata in F for violin and piano, the latter played by Mr. Tollefsen and Mme. Schnabel-Tollefsen.

The players are well-schooled musicians, and their work, though perhaps not marked by traits which set it off with an individuality different from that of any other similar organization, is capable and did justice to the intentions of the composers whose music was played.

RECITAL BY MISS WAGNER.

Young Soprano Pleases Hearers at First Appearance Here.

Louise Wagner, soprano, made her first appearance here with a song recital at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall last night. Her program comprised a group of songs in German; another of songs in French by Paladilhe, Luckstone, and Hue; the aria, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," from Weber's "Oberon," and a concluding group of five songs in English. Miss Wagner is a young singer of much promise, in fact one does not recall easily any of the season's new singers whose début was more promising. She has a voice of large volume, which is not only of good quality but has an individual timbre, rich and ingratiating. She sings with understanding and a sense of style, and has considerable force.

She did not achieve vocally all the effects she apparently aimed for, nor did she realize every possibility of expression in all her songs, but on the whole her work was unusually interesting. The accompaniments were well played by Philip Sipser.

Shakespeare Play at Fordham.

The chief feature of the celebration which will be held to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Fordham University will be the production of a Shakespearean play. The play will be given twice, on May 9 and 10, by members of the dramatic society. The first presentation will be treated according to the modern methods of interpreting the bard's work. The second will be produced in true Elizabethan style on a stage to be erected on the campus, and all the surroundings will be arranged to strengthen the Elizabethan effect.

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27,000 AT BAZAAR FOR WAR SUFFERERS

Second Day's Receipts at Big Jewish Fair $35,000, Making a Total of $75,000.

TWO FINE CONCERTS GIVEN

Boy Scouts Find Parents for Lost Child—Palestine Street Scene Is a Feature.

Receipts from the bazaar of the People's Relief Committee for the Relief of the Jewish War Sufferers neared the $75,000 mark at the end of the second day. Members of the Finance Committee reported that about $35,000 was taken in yesterday afternoon and evening.

There were 27,000 visitors to the bazaar yesterday, according to the official count, which was 7,000 more than attended on the opening day. The committee will make an effort to keep the attendance above 25,000 for every day of the bazaar, which lasts until April 3.

The 100 Jewish Boy Scouts who are acting as police at the Grand Central Palace have had their hands full handling the crowds, keeping the exits open and escorting the young women who offer articles for sale around the building. It was through the efforts of one of the youthful policemen that 18-months-old Samuel Warheit, son of a Ninth Avenue newsdealer, was restored to his father yesterday after he had wandered off among the big crowd. The child was unable to tell his name, so all of the scouts went about the building paging the parents of a lost boy. Mr. Warheit heard them and went to the emergency hospital, where he found his son contentedly feasting on an ice cream cone.

There were two concerts yesterday. Miss Holt, soprano, Theodore Kittay, tenor, and the Samiloff Quartet sang in the afternoon. Mme. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch and Eddy Brown, violinist, were the soloists in the evening.

Persons who have attended the bazaar have kept themselves informed about the daily news at the wireless telegraph booth. News from Verdun and Mexico was received in the afternoon and evening. Telegrams have been received from several prominent men, including Louis D. Brandeis, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Morgenthau, Professor Richard Gottheil of Columbia, the Rev. J. L. Magnes, and James Whitcomb Riley. Their contents were carefully kept secret, for they are to be auctioned off and the messages which they contain are to become known first to the successful bidder.

The representation of a street in Palestine on the upper mezzanine floor is one of the principal attractions. Scenes of Biblical days are portrayed with appropriate costumes and settings. There are many exhibits in the department which were brought to this country for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, but which did not reach here in time to be taken to the coast.

Mrs. Ida Garrett, who presides over the animal booth, where dogs, cats and other pets are to be found, had a busy time yesterday looking for some animals which were to have been sent, but which apparently have gone astray. It was feared that some of the pets might be locked up in some railroad or express company storeroom.

SUMMONED HAMMERSTEIN

But It Was to Honor Him at Hippodrome Gala Night.

The great audience that filled the Hippodrome last night was on its feet ready to depart after Oscar Hammerstein had played his waltz, "Louise," in a specialty in which fourteen other composers took part, each sitting at a baby grand, when a man in uniform came on the stage and paged the impresario.

"Here's a sumons for Mr. Hammerstein," the an shouted.

The audience suspected a sensation, but the undaunted Oscar only smiled at the sound of the familiar words. He hobbled back to the focal centre and bravely faced John Philip Sousa, who held the legal-looking paper. Then Mr. Sousa made a pretty little speech, in which he allowed that Mr. Hammerstein had done more for New York than it could ever do for him, and handed him a package as a token of the esteem of the younger composer. The package contained a watch chain and some tickets on the end of it, and nothing to spoil Mr. Hammerstein's evening, which had included much hearty applause mingled with loud cheers when he first shuffled out to the piano.

The piano number was one of two features of special interest. The other was the appearance of Mary Pickford, queen of the movies, in a sketch written for the occasion. Ever since Charles Chaplin broke Hippodrome records some weeks ago Miss Pickford, one surmises, has wanted to prove her drawing power. She did this successfully, and the Actors' Fund is about $2,000 richer for it. The star offered to donate her share of the receipts to that charity, and it approximated that figure.

The sketch was a travesty on the movies, in which Miss Pickford rolled upon the stage in her limousine late for the taking of a scene. She hastily donned the overalls of the character she played in "Rags" and gamboled with a woolly lamb before the camera, while a director shouted orders and James J. Corbett, partly visible behind a desperate mustache, persisted in villainous deeds till he finally enmeshed Miss Mary in a butterfly net and stole her lamb.

At length a hero was needed, one with a mustache, and after close inspection of the audience one was discovered in the left-hand stage box. He was persuaded to come on the stage, where it developed that he was a musical comedy star, whose name was kept a press agent's secret before the performance for fear, so it was loudly proclaimed, managerial complications might arise, so this story will be charitable and not reveal it.

IMPRESARIO OPENS OFFICE.

Daniel Mayer Transfers Business from London to This City.

Daniel Mayer, a well-known impresario of London, who has been in this country for several months, has opened offices in the Times Building and will transfer from London to New York his personal supervision over his firm's activities in managing musical artists and producing plays.

His going into active business here is regarded as another instance of the effect the European war is having on local amusement enterprises. Besides announcing a list of concert artists whose appearances he will manage, Mr. Mayer's plans include the production next Fall of "Little Bit of Fluff," now at the Criterion Theatre, London, and in "the near future," the appearance of Allan Aynesworth in Sir George Alexander's comedy, "Basker."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Dramatic Corps of the Maine Society of New York will present a two-act comedy entitled "Mr. Bob" on Thursday night at Delmonico's. The players have been drilled by a professional coach, and the entertainment will be attended by many former residents of Maine. Dancing will follow the play.

Wednesday night of next week has been set as the date for the first presentation in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre of "Ramona," a picture version of Helen Hunt Jackson's novel.

Grace George and her Playhouse company will go to Atlantic City today to give a preliminary performance of "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," which they will present on Wednesday night at the Playhouse.

Mrs. Fidonia Leitner, who designed the costumes for the Providence pageant, is designing those for the labor pageant that will be given in the Central Opera House the latter part of next month under the auspices of the Rand School.

Edwin Stevens, Florence Malone, Marguerite Gale, and twenty other players have gone to Jacksonville, Fla., to act for the first of a series of sixteen episodes that will form a serial picture called "The Yellow Menace." Aubrey Kennedy will produce the picture for the Serial Film Company, and simultaneously with its showing a newspaper version by Lewis Tracy will be printed.

PHILHARMONIC ENDS SEASON

Stransky Applauded by Admirers at Close of the Program.

The Philharmonic Society gave the last concert of its present season in New York at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon before an audience whose size caused the "standing-room only" sign to be displayed before the concert had started. The program comprised Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture and his fifth symphony, Liszt's tone poem, "Tasso," and the prelude and glorification from "Parsifal," with the "Tannhauser" overture by Wagner.

The program was called a "request" program, and its numbers were familiar. The audience manifested considerable enthusiasm during the concert and at the end there was much applause, several recalls and a wreath for Mr. Stransky, and finally an orchestral "tusch" performed by the players in his honor.

Paul Draper Gives Song Recital.

Paul Draper gave a song recital at the Princess Theatre last night. His program comprised a group of Italian airs, five old English songs, a group of German songs, and four songs in English by Edward Horsman, Harold Osborn Smith, Emerson Whithorne, and Rudolph Ganz. The accompaniments were well done by Harold Osborn Smith.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40 St. Evgs. 8:20 | LAST 8 TIMES
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hall Caine's Great Success MARGARET SCHILLER
TUES., APR. 4. Seats Next Thurs.
RIO GRANDE A New Play of U. S. Army
LIFE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.
By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

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"EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—SUN.
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8.
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Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
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With Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 150.
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Mitzi in "POM-POM"
"She sputters through this comic opera like a live wire."—Telegram

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
MRS. FISKE
In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhart, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. at 8.
Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2
VIOLA ALLEN | HENRIETTA CROSMAN
with THOS. A. WISE as FALSTAFF
in Mr. Hackett's Production of
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20.
Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15.
Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy
"The Melody of Youth"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15.
Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30.
Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20
The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

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The COHAN REVUE 1916

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Thurs. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Mat. at 1:45, Carmen. Cast as above.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $3), Siegfried. Gadski, Homer; Urlus, Reiss, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodansky.

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....7 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,080 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1916.

THE SUSSEX AND ENGLISHMAN.

Whether the Channel steamer Sussex and the freight ship Englishman were victims of mines sown by Germans or of torpedoes directed by Germans is not material from the point of view of the laws of humanity and of honorable warfare. It is only as determining our attitude in the matter that it becomes important to ascertain which method of attack was employed. There were Americans on board both vessels, some twenty-five on the Sussex and four on the Englishman, and in both attacks American lives were lost.

Information that both ships were torpedoed comes to our Government from official sources. Consul ARMSTRONG at Bristol reports that the Englishman was sunk by a torpedo. The American Consul at Dieppe says it was a torpedo that struck the Sussex. The French Ministry of Marine declares that the Sussex "was torpedoed," and that her Captain saw the approaching torpedo. There is corroborating testimony from some of the passengers. In neither case was any warning given. Neither the Sussex nor the Englishman was armed.

Our Government does not act in haste—quite the contrary. Our patience, our deliberation, our willingness to suspend judgment have been repeatedly demonstrated. The Lusitania, the Arabic, the Persia, the Patria, the Petrolite, and other like cases attest our disposition not to judge, not even to accuse, until full information is at hand. As to the Sussex and the Englishman, judgment will be suspended.

But if first reports are confirmed by later authoritative information, if we find it to be true that American lives were lost on both or either of these vessels through German submarine attacks without warning, our relations with Germany will be strained to the very breaking point, the situation will become one of that extreme gravity where rupture can be averted only by immediate and unequivocal disavowal and apology. Self-respect and the imperative law of self-preservation will forbid further keeping up of the ghastly pretense that we are in friendly relation with a Power that, notwithstanding our many protests and in violation of its own promises, continues to destroy the lives of American citizens by its assassin practices in sea warfare.

There is another question, and a grave one. We have been told that VON TIRPITZ was forced into retirement because the political branch of the Imperial Government would no longer sanction his barbarous policy in marine war; that in consequence the pledges given to us would be respected, that we should have no new occasions to complain of unwarned assaults upon peaceful ships carrying American citizens. The question will arise, therefore, whether Germany has a Government capable of enforcing its will at home and of keeping its obligations to foreign Powers. Are we dealing with the German Empire, or with a German Mexico, where the naval power defies the Emperor and the Chancellor, and runs amuck, striking down friend and foe alike?

The Sussex was but a Channel ferryboat, the lives lost were mostly those of women and children. That is not war, it is an act that comes either of authorised savagery or of anarchy on shore that is impotent to restrain the savages at sea. It is imperative that neutral nations should know whether they have to do with responsible power at Berlin or with a Mexicanized Germany.

A COMPLEX SITUATION.

The President's definite statement that false reports of the Mexican situation have been circulated for the deliberate purpose of "bringing about "intervention in the interest of certain American owners of Mexican "properties" will cause no surprise, as there have been many intimations, even distinct charges, of mischief-making in the same interests and for the same purpose, though never from a source so authoritative. Nobody will question the absolute truth of Mr. WILSON'S statement or fail to recognize that it was made solely for the good of the country. Doubtless the President knows the names of the American owners of property in Mexico whose desire "to create intolerable friction" between the two Governments led them to inspire false reports, and we can understand that he believes no good purpose would be served by making those names public. Yet by doing so he might clear the air a great deal and prevent the continuance of rumor mongering.

General CARRANZA, in as plain words as President WILSON uses, has attributed the inspiration of the border raids, designed to involve the United States in trouble with Mexico, to Mexican "reactionaries." There are no such reactionaries in Mexico now; there are many such in the United States. The President's charge against American property owners tends to exonerate the exiled Mexican reactionaries from blame. There is no doubt that not all or nearly all the American owners of Mexican lands, mines, and oil wells are deliberately trying to precipitate intervention. Many of them are convinced that intervention would not help them to get back their property for many years. All of them are distressed; however, by Mexican conditions and have little hope that order will soon be restored by the present de facto Government.

It must be borne in mind, also, that there are many foreign owners of Mexican property who are not Americans. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, and Spaniards have large holdings there and have suffered great losses, and they look to the United States Government, because of its historic policy, to find a way for them to obtain compensation. To any one who puts his mind on the Mexican situation its complexities seem bewildering.

"DRY" IN POETRY AND PROSE.

A prohibition minstrel of excellent pith, Mr. CLINTON N. HOWARD, touches the stars with his sublime head, singing a new "Battle Hymn of the Republic," called "Going Dry":

They're out of West Virginia and Virginia's won the day,
Carolina's on the wagon, North and South, and dry to stay.
Oregon and Washington, Idaho and Ioway,
Our Country's Going Dry.

Arizona, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas, too,
Mississippi, North Dakota all have joined the temperance crew,
New York is on the program and now it's up to you.
Our Country's Going Dry.

There is a fine lyric fervor to this. The Muse has not deteriorated since she signed the pledge. But how bleak Fact looks by the side of those ardent Fancies. Maine, the mother of prohibition, "went Dry" more than sixty years ago. The Maine Republicans held their State Convention in Portland the other day. Out of a courteous wish not to distract the attention of the delegates from their work, the Mayor closed the saloons.

After two generations of Neal Dowism, Maine saloons are closed on great occasions, such as holidays and strikes, and a Republican Convention. The closing is incidental. The openness is normal.

WHERE MONEY WILL BE NEEDED.

After the Immigration bill is disposed of the House of Representatives will take up the appropriation bills carrying the provisions necessary for the defense measures. There is no more important work before it. Besides the money for the increased army and the federalized National Guard there are many other provisions essential to the nation's adequate defense which must be attended to in a liberal spirit. Economy must be observed this year in the matter of internal improvements. To vote for defense measures and then fail to provide the means to make them operative would be folly. Provision must be made for a continuing and adequate supply of arms and ammunition. It has been suggested that the employment in times of peace of many manufacturing companies to supply yearly small quantities of munitions would place those companies in a position to learn how to get materials for that work and how to handle them. They would be forced to supply themselves with power and tool equipment; their engineering departments would be supplied with blue prints and specifications so that large orders, when they were forthcoming, could be filled in reasonable time. The production of modern munitions of war is practically a new art. A military rifle seems a simple thing, but 120 distinct operations are required to make only the receiver, that part of the rifle which includes the bolt and the firing mechanism. Granted that we shall soon have 500,000 men ready to answer a call to arms, we shall need at least 1,500,000 rifles to arm them. Three rifles to a man is the prevailing rule. The appropriation bills relating to defense measures should, therefore, take into account the need of upbuilding the manufacture of munitions in this country, not alone in Government shops, but by private concerns.

We have had an object lesson of the use of the aeroplane in Mexico. The development of the military aeroplane must be no longer neglected. Provision must be made not only for a supply of serviceable machines, but for the special training of aviators. We have had a painful object lesson, too, in the futility of our antique recruiting system. Measures must be taken to get at the right kind of men needed for the regular army. The short enlistment provision makes that service a much more desirable introduction to an industrial life than it has been. The chance for a young man to improve his opportunities by a year or two years' service with the colors should be made plain to men of recruiting age. Congress will leave its provisions for national defense incomplete if it does not take steps to reform the recruiting system.

SHIPPERS TO HELP THE RAILWAYS

It is encouraging to remark that the State railway commissions are joining the movement for helping the railways to break the trade embargo, instead of expecting them to do all the work and bear all the blame for it. Thus the Minnesota commission has sent circulars to shippers to the effect that the famine of cars can be reduced by shippers lending their efforts toward the more prompt release of equipment that comes to them under load, and by utilising the full capacity of all cars supplied them for shipments. The underloading of cars by shippers contributes largely to car shortage conditions. As an illustration, on one line of road during a recent period a movement of 208 cars of grain revealed the fact that 148 cars would have actually carried the entire consignment had cars been loaded to capacity.

The Illinois commission's circular declares that the situation necessitates "the intelligent co-operation of "shippers in unloading cars im-"mediately they are spotted, as well "as the prompt reloading to full "visible capacity." The Missouri commission has issued a similar circular.

The Lumbermen's Association of Chicago has issued a circular urging that the railways should be helped by the prompt loading and unloading of cars, since they are built for transportation, and not for storage. The circular of the National Industrial Traffic League is similar.

These are signs of the times, and they are promises of that co-operation which is more helpful to the railways than any amount of bludgeoning. The curious idea that the railways make money by the freight which they do not carry has been one cause of the blame unjustly heaped on them. There is light ahead in proportion that the railways come to be regarded as no worse than other classes of business. To be specific, the railways cannot be blamed for a shortage of cars when shippers use them in the manner of the case reported yesterday. Three shippers monopolized 285 cars, although unable to unload more than three cars each daily. The American Railway Association proposes to double demurrage rates, not for the sake of collecting demurrage, but for the purpose of making it more profitable to unload cars than to hold them out of use in the hope of a rise in the market larger than present demurrage.

ENFORCING THE SEAMEN'S LAW.

The Department of Commerce has asked the State Department to inform all interested Governments that the Seamen's law will be enforced against "shipping of all nationalities," any treaty engagements to the contrary notwithstanding. That is the same thing as denouncing all such treaties at the option of the Governments concerned. It is not for us to take or leave parts of treaties without conceding the same privilege to the other party to the treaty. If we decline to fulfill a treaty in part, the other signatory can make selections of the parts which he will observe, and the treaty comes to an end. That is the worst way of negotiating a treaty, or of denouncing a treaty. It starts with the maximum of agreement, and tends toward a minimum, with chances favoring irritation at each stage of the process.

The department has published a list of treaties with a score of nations affected by one section or another of the Seamen's law, and there is a prospect of a long-drawn-out series of pinpricks. This particular one concerns the provisions of the law as to payment of seamen's wages, the payment of advances, the deductions of debits, the allotment of wages to relatives, and so on. It is absurd to suppose that foreign carriers will allow their business to be regulated by our laws. It is particularly absurd to ask this in behalf of the handful of American seamen, not a quarter of the entire 9,000 certificated under the law.

No weakening of the act is to be tolerated, says ANDREW FURUSETH. It can no more be repealed than the Decalogue. That is ill-requital for the assistance of Secretary REDFIELD in making the act endurable. The language clause was construed in a manner which might have kept the Pacific Mail ships in the trade, if it could have been foreseen. The life-saving clauses were declared inapplicable to all nations which had standards approximating our own. Blackmailing attempts to prevent liners from sailing by denunciations of their failure to comply with the law just as the gangplanks were being drawn in were foiled by administrative regulations. But there are some things which cannot be explained or administered away, and we are now facing disturbance of our trade in foreign vessels through treaty conflicts, all for a handful of American seamen, outnumbered three to one by the aliens certificated under the law.

Since every expectation of the beneficiaries of the law has been disappointed, it is apparent that its enactment was a mistake. Perhaps the softening of the rigors of the law by those denounced for enforcing it in the least objectionable way also was a mistake. The final test will come through the attitude of foreign nations toward it. They are somewhat preoccupied at present, and carriers' profits are so large that for a time they may let the matter pass without objection. But sooner or later we shall hear the frank opinions of those whose policy is not formed upon considerations of regard for our labor vote, and whose goodwill is essential to our commerce. We have experienced difficulties in the regulation of interstate commerce, but that is child's play beside the regulation of international commerce by Congress.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Of Registered Nurses and Others.

For some years past the regularly and fully trained nurses of the State have been endeavoring to secure the passage of a law that would establish and dignify their professional standing by clearly recognizing it, and, incidentally, that would protect them from the competition of less competent rivals claiming the same or similar titles. Not a few doctors and a good many other people have hitherto viewed these efforts coldly, or with actual antagonism, as revealing at least as much consideration for the private interests of the nurses with hospital training as for the general public. It was also feared or believed that to permit the desired monopoly of the word "nurse"—and some of these bills went as far as that—would deprive the great class of people who are unable to pay the fully trained nurse's fees of the cheaper services of women less competent than these, but, nevertheless, much preferable to the wholly uninstructed.

The reasonableness of objection to the previous nursing bills—or the hopelessness of overcoming it—has led to the introduction in the Legislature this year of one so much better in these respects that it has received the approval not only of the State Nurses' Association, but of the Regents of the State University and of the officials of such hospitals as St. Luke's, Mt. Sinai, and the Presbyterian. This bill, like its predecessors, restricts the use of designations like trained, certified, graduate, or registered nurse to those who have taken a course of at least two years at a school approved by the Regents, and have satisfied examiners appointed by the Regents of worthiness to be thus designated. It is explicitly provided, however, that nothing in the law shall be taken as prohibiting "any person from caring for the sick or injured as a nurse or nursing attendant."

That concession is of some importance—one that probably will be regarded as sufficient by everybody except the managers of correspondence schools that give instruction in nursing and by the special friends of those institutions.

There is no question, of course, that the fully trained and widely experienced nurse has a right to make her qualifications known and to be guarded from illegitimate rivalry, but why cannot the correspondence school nurse also have her "degree," such as it is, so that people can take her or leave her, as their preferences—or purses—may decide?

Making a Joy of Travel.

That large part of the general public which occasionally comes to and goes from New York City, and especially its great tribe of daily commuters, has been provided for some years past with constant opportunity to note what a different and better and pleasanter thing railway travel is when the trains are propelled by electricity than when they are drawn by coal-burning locomotives.

It is electricity alone that makes riding in our subway an experience which, if not exactly bliss, at least is not the period of semi-suffocation that it would otherwise be, and the habitual patrons of the New Haven and the New York Central have almost forgotten that they approach the city through a long tunnel. They never forgot it in the old days, for then each passage through that dismal conduit was something full of annoyance in the best of weather and terrible indeed in seasons of heat and humidity. The Pennsylvania, too, is one of these well-doers in its own new tunnel and some miles more.

It is highly satisfactory to see, therefore, that a not remote future promises a like substitution of electricity for steam on many, if not all, of the great transportation lines. Apparently it is only in limited regions as yet, where the conditions peculiarly favor or demand the change, that the great trunk roads can afford to make it, but they are thinking about the economic aspects of the problem, and already one can ride over the Rocky Mountains in trains pulled by electric motors of enormous size and as enormous power. This fact, with justifiable pride, the St. Paul road is taking pains to make known to all and sundry, and though its announcements of the possibility it has provided contain almost as many adjectives raised to the superlative degree as are employed by the talented advertisers of greatest shows on earth, no reasonable critic will find fault with that, or too nicely question the accuracy of these enthusiastic ululations.

Available water power is what warranted this particular electrification, and that, also, is a blessing, as it relieves the drain on our large, but not limitless, supplies of coal. When, if ever, all railways move all their trains by electricity over well-ballasted tracks, the traveler will have a happy escape from the dust and the noxious gases that now sadden his longer journeys. If given to exclamatory utterance he cries, "Speed the day!"

Negligence and its Consequence.

Of all the many ways in which this country is unprepared for conducting military operations of any considerable magnitude or importance, its lack of aeroplanes in adequate number and proper quality is perhaps the most obvious.

These wonderful and enormously valuable machines are a purely American invention, and we had a chance to lead the world in both their manufacture and their use. Indeed, we can and do make aeroplanes that are as good as anybody's, but it is for foreign armies, not our own, that our shops turn them out, and the private buyers are few. Congress has been obstinately blind to the duty of equipping our troops with this most efficient of scouting instruments, and the result is exactly what the experts have long been prophesying—the American soldiers in Mexico are pathetically ill-served by our few aviators, and the aviators themselves, though as courageous and as devoted as men could be—and as skilled, too, as they could become with the antiquated machines with which alone they have been allowed to educate themselves—are subjected to wholly needless dangers every time they fly.

Their danger, while serious enough, is as nothing in comparison with that created, by their pathetic lack of efficiency, for the soldiers whom they accompany. That patriotic and enlightened organization, the Aero Club of America, forgetful of past discouragements and rebuffs, is doing what it can to remedy the consequences of Congressional obstinacy and blindness. All it can offer immediately, however, is two powerful and up-to-date machines, and the need is for dozens of them—at least three apiece for every aviator.

The situation is at once cruel and humiliating. The responsibility for it should be put exactly where it belongs.

How France Views Its Army.

Among the more interesting and not least valuable of the innumerable books produced by the war ranks "Paris Reborn," the collected letters in which HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, with due alternation of the serious and the light, tells the experiences and observations of a notably "human" American parson who knows the French capital well and was there during the first months of the war.

His appreciation of the French people, of their clearly burning patriotism, their cheerful readiness for self-sacrifice, their utter devotion to the duty of the hour, almost equals that of ROBERT HERRICK in eloquence and is more intimate and personal.

It is the latter quality, presumably, that led Mr. GIBBONS to make one statement worthy of careful consideration by our pacifists. They might even be led by it to a better understanding of what the thing they falsely call "militarism" is—or at least may be. "The French Army," writes Mr. GIBBONS, "is part of the great family—the stronger part defending the weaker."

That is a most admirable characterization of universal military service as it exists in France at the time of a great national crisis. The army there is not a thing apart from the people—a thing to be reluctantly and grudgingly supported, to be distrusted as a potential danger and used in time of need merely because something better is not at hand. It is exactly what Mr. GIBBONS calls it—"a part of the great family," and it is the stronger part performing its natural duty of defending the weaker part.

We do not—cannot—think of our own army in that way. Of course, we do not despise our soldiers, even though we do tend to shun close association with them and bar them, now and then, from our places of amusement. We even have a theoretical respect for them, and give them on the rare occasions when we see a company or two march by the tribute of a perfunctory cheer. But we do not even think of enlisting if we can find anything else to do, and we have something between scorn and pity for anybody driven to the recruiting station as a last desperate resort for earning a living. And hardly more than the private is the commissioned officer viewed as a part of our great family. It is much more as aliens and strangers that we regard both.

Which, in soberest truth, is all wrong as a national policy or theory, and the fact cannot be realized too soon or too well.

THE DEAD NOBLES.

Their death befits them like a splendid robe—
These British lords and heirs to names die well.
They pass from House, from club, from ancient seat,
To face their end, perhaps their order's end.
Since time was born, not Egypt, Greece nor Rome
Has matched with death more valiant, stancher men.
From palace, broad estate, long held and loved,
Self-poised, as on a hunt for deer or grouse,
They go to Flanders, France, the Dardanelles,
And, side by side with yeomen from their lands,
Endure and perish grandly, true to class.
As died their fathers in old wars, they die;
As sires oft met the arrow-hail and axe,
Armored in steel, these, clad in inward steel
Of will and pride, with patriot hearts, front bombs
And bend their souls by not an inch to death.
The Mid-Sea isles, the decks of battleships,
Channel and trenches—all behold expire
The coroneted men, the British Lords:
With stately rite, while England proudly mourns,
Abbey and church give welcome to their bones.

Mayhap their caste must go—mayhap is gone,
But they depart as Lords indeed should die,
Unto traditions true, distinguished calm,
Like sons of peers, Crusaders, chevaliers.
As knights of long ago, they pay their debt.

Let not Democracy withhold its praise.
Would Shakespeare, Scott had lived to tell the tale,
To shape the well-earned crown of glorious words—
How these confirmed their honors in their death!
More than to Roses' Wars will men look back,
Recall in this Great War a caste demised,
And petted titled ones gave up their lives
As did the Barons bold in other times.

Temples should sink by Jove's own fiery bolts,
Not slowly crumble by decay's mean hand.
When doom is on a kingly race, 'twere well
That mightier conquerors should ride them down;
That not in exile, stripped, they eat their hearts.
When gods must be dethroned, Almighty wrath
Alone should overwhelm them by His power.
When noble orders fail before their fate,
Let sons of lineage go out in blaze
Of glory and with half the globe on fire.

By sword they came, by sword and war they go;
Their fitting requiem is clash of arms;
Their death-bed is the earth's most storied lands.
Has God prepared this exit from the world?

GALVIN DILL WILSON.

FILLING UP THE RANKS.

What a Young Man Gains by Joining the Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I correct an error which appeared in a recent article by President Eliot to the effect that there are shortages in the army, the navy, and the marine corps, and that it is impossible to get enough recruits to fill the numbers allowed by law?

While it is a fact that the army and navy are short, the marine corps is practically full and recently the enlistment of new men had to be suspended to prevent overflowing the quota allowed and to permit the re-enlistment of men who wish it.

This results from the popularity of that corps and serves to explain the testimony of Admiral Winslow before the House Naval Committee a few days ago when he stated that the marine corps is the most efficient part of the navy. The desire for admission to this corps enables recruiting officers to make most careful selections. In 1915 there were in New York 1,112 applicants, of whom less than 320 were accepted, for only those highest in mental calibre and education as well as the necessary physical condition are taken. Next, the officers with painstaking care mold this material into the perfect marine. Let it not be thought that the life is one of ease or indolence. On the contrary, keeping the men busy on interesting work is the secret of keeping them contented and happy when under control of discipline. The sailor-soldier must be a man of many capabilities, to be developed by hard work in these lines: Besides the use of his rifle he is required to learn the handling of boats and the operations of landing with these in face of an enemy's opposition, the drills and care of great guns as well as minor duties on ship board, care of his quarters, &c. He is instructed in signaling, methods of building field works, bridging rivers, and mining and countermining harbors. In short, the marine is called upon for duty pertaining to the seaman, the infantry, the artillery, even the engineers and cavalry, as in recent operations in Haiti, where part of the marine brigade is mounted. With all this, it happens, from the great extent of valuable Government property to be protected, that the marine has more "sentry go," (time on post,) than enlisted men of the army. These few points out of many will help to make clear why this body of carefully selected men, with officers devoted to duty who endeavor to make it a corps d'elite, all under the direction of a commandant graduate of the Naval Academy, constitutes a corps meriting description by one of the highest Admirals as "the most efficient part of the navy."

Advantages—other and similar—can and do pertain to the other services, military and naval. A most important thing to be understood is that time spent in the services is not lost out of a man's life, as many seem to think. Aside from the knowledge of the world acquired through his travels on duty, which is a broadening education in itself, the enlisted man in any branch of the services learns many things which may be useful to him later in various trades. The physical advantage of outdoor work in perfecting his bodily development cannot be overrated. As the basis of future good health it may be considered a valuable asset, laid away in bank as it were. Enforced self-control instilled by the system of discipline may make for more pleasant or successful intercourse with others, in their social and business relations. Today you quote a lady as saying, "We are a lawless nation." That is the truth. Discipline is irksome to the youth of the land. They grow up without respect for the laws, for the representatives of those laws, even for their own parents and guardians. The best thing that could happen to most of these youths would be a course of military discipline.

The above points cannot be too often or too extensively presented in order that the people may better understand the good effects of soldiering, especially in the beginning of a young man's career, when the sequence or continuity of "jobs" would not be interrupted with bad effect or loss, as might occur in later years. When all this is clearly seen patriotic parents will become convinced that such training will serve to make manly men out of their boys; and the young men themselves, when they perceive these real advantages, will welcome the opportunity to serve their country. Then we may get, what all desire, a truly democratic army of the youth of the land, without regard to social condition, rank, or station in the body politic. Then this democratic army will soon be officered by men of the same quality. It seems to be not generally known that even now West Point furnishes not 50 per cent. of the line officers of the army, the rest coming from the ranks and civil life. With the increase that Congress is about to establish and the reserves contemplated, the opportunities for promotion from the ranks must be tremendously increased over those afforded by even present proportions. With a better general comprehension of these favorable conditions, actual and prospective, it is believed that the fears expressed by President Eliot will be proved groundless.

COLONEL.

Flushing, March 20, 1916.

ART NOTES.

American and Foreign Paintings at the American Galleries.

At the American Art Galleries until the dates of sale, next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, is a collection of American and foreign paintings drawn from various sources. It contains nothing of the highest order of merit, but there are a number of canvases by good painters and of agreeable quality. Strength rests decidedly with the Americans, and the recent agitation concerning the affairs of the unfortunate Blakelock will draw attention to the pictures signed by his name. They are far from representing him at his best, but apparently their authenticity is unquestionable, as they have been in the collection from which they are to be sold since a period at which forgeries would have been highly unprofitable. With one exception they are Indian scenes and all belong to the estate of Dr. M. C. Gould. Dr. Gould's collection also includes a study for the head of a figure in a decorative painting by Kenyon Cox, an early landscape by Inness, a very charming picture, "A Gray Day," by George M. Bruestle, and a couple of water colors by Winslow Homer.

In the upper galleries are two collections of ivory carvings, and porcelains, crystals, lacquers, bronzes, and jades. The porcelains are chiefly remarkable for their wide range of color, form and decoration. No two examples are alike, and many are of very considerable interest.

The print galleries contain also a wide range of subject and quality in the second part of the Levy collection now on view. Both old and modern masters are represented and there are certain very rare examples, such as the "Venus and a Satyr," by Barthel Beham, the only other known impression being in the collection of Godin.

CLERGYMEN WHO STAND FOR PREPAREDNESS.

Prominent Ministers Sign a Protest Against the Activity of the Church Peace Union.

New York, March 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The undersigned, ministers of different denominations, have seen the document and appeal from the office of the Church Peace Union, distributed nationally among our clergy, and intended to defeat certain "organized and determined efforts to stampede the nation."

Some of us have already expressed with emphasis our personal disapproval of this propaganda; and since we are all opposed to the appeal, and know that many others whom, by reason of distance or absence, we cannot now reach are of our mind, we wish to associate ourselves with the Rev. Dr. Stimson's counter-statement and declaration in his letter to THE TIMES of March 18.

The Peace Union document is a protest against what it terms the "policy of preparedness"—a phrase of unfortunate ambiguity, which is made to cover some good things and some bad; but the evident net result of it is to befog the issue, to paralyze our Government in its stand for righteousness and ultimate peace, and to stay the hands of President Wilson in his effort to fulfill his duty to our nation and to the world. Whatever may be the intention of its distinguished signers, we feel that, in the present confused state of affairs, the public generally is bound to interpret it as an indication that Christian ministers generally (so far as the signers can speak for them) are opposed in this critical time to real efficiency and military preparedness to uphold our President. For this we, for our part, do not stand; and we know that hosts of Christian ministers are of our mind. Furthermore, we cannot disguise to ourselves that the ambiguous expressions of the document are likely to be interpreted in the light of editorials of the Secretary of the Peace Union, such as the following:

> Already the prophetic souls are drawing plans. Leave the question of preparedness to the old men—it is an old men's movement, and is mostly being fostered by old men who live in the old and passing order—and throw in your lot with those who are eager to rear Christ's Kingdom in all the world.

We cannot see that the old order is past yet, and we know that as many young men as old are convinced that the best way to reach a better order is to be adequately prepared to fight for righteousness, if necessary, at this unhappy time. Over against the ambiguous utterance of the above editorial we set the clear-cut utterance of Darwin P. Kingsley in his address last November to the New York Chamber of Commerce:

> First, we should arm, and arm adequately; not because we believe in that theory of Government, we do not, we hate it; nor because we believe in that method of settling international difficulties, but because we must at all hazards protect this home of democracy from the Satanic brood which, driven from Heaven, apparently fell in Flanders and Poland. Ex-President Taft's League to Enforce Peace, with its modest suggestion of a modified sovereignty, if achieved would be worth centuries of European diplomacy. If now we arm, as we should, and do only that we shall show ourselves a nation of ingrates. If we arm and say to Europe that we are ready at any time to disarm, ready with them to create an international State, a State in which the central authority shall act directly on the people as our Federal Government does—a State democratically controlled as our Union is—a State in which international questions shall be settled as our interstate questions are, a State in which war would ultimately become as impossible as unthinkable as it now is between Massachusetts and New York. If we do that, aye, if we try to do that, we shall show ourselves, morally at least, to be worthy descendants of the intrepid men who signed the Declaration of 1776, worthy successors of the great democrats who fashioned the charter of our liberties in 1789.

Meanwhile we agree with Dr. Stimson that charges of extravagance in the past or of present inefficiency have but a secondary relation to the main question, which is "military preparedness" adequate to secure respect for our nation's counsels and protests, whether against infringement of its own rights or trespass upon the liberty of the weak in the wider world.

At this very time several of the European nations are regretting that they were not adequately prepared against the aggression that befell them. Under these circumstances a ministers' ambiguous protest against preparedness is not conducive to international goodwill. It is regarded by many of our best friends among the fighting nations as a slap in the face, and at home such a document promotes division among churchmen at the moment when they ought to unite on the first visible and practicable step toward averting war hereafter.

Perhaps our fellow-ministers who have signed the appeal will pardon us for believing that the decision as to what form our preparedness shall take may, as Dr. Stimson says, best be left to the responsible officers of our Government and to those whose own lives in case of war will be first involved, and that the rest of us will best fulfill our duty as ministers by earnest prayer and spiritual counsel, and our duty as patriots by abstaining from profitless addresses to the Government.

GEORGE WILLIAM DOUGLAS.
W. T. MANNING, Rector Trinity Church, New York.
WILLIAM MONTAGUE GEER, Vicar; J. DIRICKSON CUMMINS, GEORGE B. COX, St. Paul's Chapel.
MILO H. GATES, Vicar; LATTA GRISWOLD, M. W. RIKER, Chapel of Intercession.
W. W. BELLINGER, Vicar; H. ST. J. BURRILL, E. C. TOWER, A. L. BENNET, St. Agnes's Chapel.
C. L. SLATTERY, Rector; B. M. WASHBURN, H. R. WEIR, F. G. URBANO, Grace Church, New York.
ERNEST M. STIRES, Rector; W. L. CASWELL, W. STROTHER JONES, D. E. JATESON, WALTER WILLIAMS, St. Thomas's Church, New York.
JOHN P. PETERS, Rector; E. F. PERRIS, Jr., THOMAS McCANDLESS, St. Michael's Church, New York.
W. M. GUTHRIE, Rector St. Mark's Church in Bouwerie, New York.
HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector; E. E. MATTHEWS, Church of Heavenly Rest, New York.
GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, Rector St. Andrew's Church, New York.
PERCY S. GRANT, Rector Church of the Ascension, New York.
S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, Rector, and LYMAN HOWES, All Angels' Church, New York.
H. M. BARBOUR, Rector, and JOHN ACKWORTH, Church of Beloved Disciple, New York.
G. ASHTON OLDHAM, Rector St. Luke's Church, New York.
C. K. GILBERT and W. I. BEVAN, Editors of The Churchman.
RAYMOND C. KNOX.
ROBERT BACHMAN, Jr.
ROBERT S. W. WOOD, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
ALEXANDER G. CUMMINS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
JAMES V. CHALMERS, Vicar; WILLIAM SCHROEDER, and CHARLES H. KUES, Holy Trinity Chapel, New York.
FLOYD S. LEACH.
GEORGE S. PRATT.
C. MALCOLM DOUGLAS.
G. A. CARSTENSEN.
WILLIAM H. OWEN, Jr.
JOHN G. BACCHUS.
EDWARD L. STODDARD.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
LAWRENCE T. COLE, Rector Trinity School, New York.
DE WITT L. PELTON.
L. W. BATTEN, General Theological Seminary, New York.
DUNCAN H. BROWNE.
Canon GEORGE F. NELSON, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York.
Canon ROBERT ELLIS JONES, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York.
WALTER LAIDLAW.
S. PARKS CADMAN, Pastor Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn.
HENRY E. COBB, Minister West End Collegiate Church, New York.
J. LEWIS HARTZOG, Secretary Gouche College, Methodist.
WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor Central Presbyterian Church.
AVERY A. SHAW, Emmanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn.
C. C. ALBERTSON, Pastor; JAMES FORSYTH RIGGS, Jr., Associate, Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. BRUNDAGE, Unity Unitarian Church, Brooklyn.
WILLIAM CARTER, Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.
CHARLES L. GOODELL, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Manhattan.
A. L. BENNER, St. John's Lutheran Church, Richmond Hill.
JOSEPH R. DURYEE, Grace Reformed Church, New York.
C. E. KRUMBHOLZ, Lutheran City Missionary, New York.
EDGAR TILTON, Jr., Collegiate Reformed Church, Harlem.
WORTH M. TIPPY, Madison Avenue Methodist Church, New York.
DAVID G. WYLIE, Secretary Presbyterian Board Church Direction, New York.
S. EDWARD YOUNG, Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.
WILLIAM H. MORGAN, Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, New York.
F. S. IDLEMAN, Pastor First Disciples Church, New York.
CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, Pastor Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York.
NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, Rector Clinton Avenue Congregation Church, Brooklyn.
G. A. CUNNINGHAM, Rector Zion Church, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
FRANCIS K. LITTLE, Rector Church of Messiah, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
FRANKLIN D. ELMER, Baptist Church.
ROBERT S. SMITH, Congregational Church.
CLIFFORD K. LITTLE, Dutch Reformed Church.
J. MARK ERICSSON, Rector St. John's Church, Yonkers.
F. F. GERMAN, Rector St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck.
E. L. STODDARD, rector St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City.
SIDNEY E. SWEET, rector St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City.

FINDING MEN FOR JOBS.

Value of a Federal Bureau to Distribute Labor Where it is Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Valuable and interesting as Miss Odencrantz's article on the State Employment Bureau is, it does not mention the most important further step toward the solution of the unemployment problem. State employment agencies have their limitations. Federal organization of these agencies is a necessity.

Especially is Federal activity desirable in regard to interstate distribution of alien labor. In view of the immigration consequences of the Franco-Prussian war of 1871, we cannot escape the conclusion that the influx of unadvocated and unskilled aliens after the present war will be enormous. The heavy burden of care which will be shifted to the larger cities and seaports will be proportionately great. New York and Boston will feel this burden most. Penniless and workless, the newcomers will flock to and congest in these cities as havens of refuge. Though without visible means of support, they must exist. It is in just this soil of forced idleness that crime and disease and pilfering of cities find fertility.

Consider the position of the foreigner when first he lands upon our shores. Is there work in agricultural regions? He is unaware of the fact. He hastens to the crowded industrial centre, where competition is severest. A State bureau cannot afford a sufficiently speedy and effective means of relief. There must be interstate distribution to those sections of the country which have greatest need for labor.

In Boston during the Winter of 1914-5 there were, despite the praiseworthy efforts of State and municipal bureaus, thousands of idle and almost desperate Italian laborers. At the same time Florida fruit plantations remained uncultivated for want of workers. The expense of shipping the men to Florida would have been less than the ultimate social as well as financial cost of maintaining them as a dead weight in the lap of society. It is to be hoped that Congress will not fail to establish

APPLIED MOSAIC LAW IN ANNULMENT SUIT

Court Considered It in Freeing Rabbi Who Unwittingly Wedded a Divorcee.

HAPPY UNION IS ENDED

Wife, Innocent of Deception, Made Sacrifice So That Her Husband Would Be Free.

The great tragedy in the lives of Rabbi Lazerus Drucker and his wife, who before her marriage to him in 1912 had been known for ten years or more as the wealthy widow Tille Germansky, was made public yesterday when it became known that Justice John Ford of the Supreme Court had signed a decree on Saturday annuling their marriage, after he had taken into consideration the application of the Mosaic law to the modern law, in which a rabbi is forbidden to wed a divorced woman. But to the rabbi, who is 68 years old, and his wife, eight years his junior, the court action was a mere detail to a self-imposed martyrdom and the sequel to a voluntary agreement to part in the full realization that their expected old age happiness must go, too, when they discovered that they had disobeyed unknowingly the religious law of centuries founded on Holy Writ.

Soon after their marriage Rabbi and Mrs. Drucker bought the two-story brick house at 1,457 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn, which they intended to be their home for the remainder of their days. The funds for its purchase were supplied by Mrs. Drucker, but title to the property was taken in their joint names. When it was found that they must part the rabbi returned the deed to his wife, and relinquished all claim or interest in the house.

Here are the provisions of the Mosaic law which compelled these two loving old people to cast aside their happiness: Rabbi Drucker is a descendant of the Cohens, or Jewish priesthood, who trace direct descent from Aaron, the High Priest, and brother of Moses. Whether layman or rabbi, a descendant of the biblical characters, still enjoys certain well prescribed honors and ceremonies today in the orthodox Hebrew church. They may be called from among the worshippers to take part in the services and they may bestow blessings upon a congregation because of their ancient religious inheritance.

But the rabbis are bound by an immovable law in the taking of a wife. This Mosaic law, which was submitted to the court by Rudolph Stand, attorney for Rabbi Drucker, is contained in Chapter xxi., Verse 7, of the Book of Leviticus. It reads according to the Hebrew version:

> Neither shall they take a woman put away from her husband: for he is holy unto his God. Thou shalt sanctify him, therefore; for he offereth the bread of thy God: he shall be holy unto thee: for I the Lord, which sanctify you, am holy.

Rabbi Hoffman of Brownsville, Brooklyn, and Rabbi Aaronowitz of Manhattan filed affidavits in court that the marriage of Rabbi Drucker, under the Jewish laws, was a serious violation of the Mosaic law.

Rabbi Drucker was in charge of a synagogue in Harlem when gossip first began to reach him that his wife had been divorced before he married her. He refused to believe it, for didn't he and many others know her husband and know that he had died and where he was buried? Feeling that his wife was unjustly the victim of gossips, he went to Brooklyn and took charge of a congregation there. It was then they bought their home.

Gossip followed them. Finally Mrs. Drucker admitted that although her second husband had died she had been divorced from her first husband. The rabbi then for the first time believed it. He could cease to be a rabbi, but if he held to the marriage he would also cease to be of the faith. Even if he was willing to make this double sacrifice for her he would be shunned by his fellowmen and his wife would be a sufferer with him.

It was then they agreed to part. That was a year ago. They first had a religious decree of annulment according to the Jewish laws. It was necessary, however, to make a case for a legal annulment to allege that Mrs. Drucker had fraudulently induced the rabbi to marry her by concealing the fact from him that she had been divorced. For his happiness she was willing to do this, though she protested. She supposed she was honest in representing herself as a widow in view of the fact that her second husband was dead.

Accordingly, Mrs. Drucker engaged Simons and Weinstein to represent her in court, to protect her good name as far as possible, but not to oppose the annulment. Then she did all that she was capable of in making amends for what had brought so much unhappiness to both, by telling the Court just what had occurred and assuming full blame for the situation.

FRIARS PREPARE FOR FROLIC

To Tour West After Opening of New Clubhouse.

The Friars will celebrate the opening of their handsome new clubhouse, in West Forty-eighth Street, with a frolic, that will begin at the New Amsterdam Theatre and take them to the most important cities as far west as St. Louis. The clubhouse, which will be one of the finest club quarters in the city, is nearing completion, and will be dedicated immediately prior to the frolic, the first performance of which will be given Sunday night, May 28. George M. Cohan will stage the show, and his partner, Sam Harris, will be the General Manager, while A. L. Erlanger will be the advisory and booking director.

The tour, which will begin the day after the performance at the New Amsterdam, will be made on a special train. Several hundred members of the organization will be included in the company, and a band of sixty pieces will be carried for parade purposes. The itinerary will embrace Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Boston, and Providence. It will begin Monday, May 29, and will end Thursday, June 8, the cities being visited in the order named.

The clubhouse is seven stories above the basement. On these floors will be a lounge, billiard and pool rooms, a grill, and a large dining hall with a modern stage. There will be baths, showers, gymnasium, handball courts, and forty-two sleeping rooms.

Daughter Born to the Aldreds.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Aldred of Shore Acres, Great Neck, L. I., announce the birth of a daughter on Saturday. They are at the St. Regis, where they have spent the Winter, and both mother and child are doing well.

DINE SIR HERBERT TREE.

Noted Actor the Guest of the Twilight Club at the Astor.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree was the guest last night at a dinner given in his honor by the Twilight Club in the ballroom of the Hotel McAlpin. After the dinner, at which some 500 or 600 men and women were served, Augustus Thomas, as Chairman, directed the fire of an oratorical battery manned by Irvin Cobb, Louis Anspacher, William Norman Guthrie, the Rev. Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright, Lawrence Grant, and Frank Crowninshield at the English actor.

When these had finished Sir Herbert said a few words. He was in a festive mood and refused to discuss the drama in serious terms.

"Now that I am here," he said, "you will expect me to say something about the theatre. Well, I will not attempt to inflict upon you a serious dissertation on the much-vexed subject of the drama, past, present, and future, for it is after dinner. If I were asked what it is that besets the serious drama of today I should say it is the dinner and this after-dinner spirit. The serious drama is suffering from the epidemic of late dining.

"When we have dined well we do not go by preference to witness a tragedy. What is tragedy? An empty stomach. What is comedy? A full one. After a good dinner the average man is not repentant, he is not revengeful, his mind does not soar to the heights of imagination or descend to the depths of despair. His animal nature is uppermost during the process of digestion, and in this state he will prefer the gentle titillation of a comic song to the dogma of a drama.

"But in the name of fashion people will endure much; they will even endure the higher drama. But earnestness is not seriousness any more than grief is gayety."

Besides the speakers at the guests' table were Justice Charles L. Guy, Elsie Ferguson, Haddon Chambers, Andre de Brisson, Jane Cowl, Katherine Kidder, Daniel Frohman, and Edith Wynne Matthison.

BELASCO IN THE LYCEUM.

Producer Rejoins Permanently the Frohman Forces.

To help keep green the memory of Charles Froman the name of David Belasco will be linked with the late manager's in connection with the Lyceum Theatre hereafter. Before Mr. Froman went to his death on the Lusitania he and Mr. Belasco arranged to make a production together every year. Last season it was a revival of "A Celebrated Case," which was to be followed by "The Heart of Wetonah" this year.

The latter play is now being acted at the Lyceum, one of the Frohman group of theatres, and in a letter to Mr. Belasco Alf Hayman suggested that he join the Frohman Company in the management of the theatre to perpetuate the friendship of the two producers. Mr. Belasco accepted in a letter in which he expressed his gratification at seeing his name linked with that of his dear friend, "C. F."

POPE APPEALS TO WORKERS.

Asks Co-operation in Campaign Against Industrial Agitation.

To unite employers and employés in every State in a movement "in behalf of the industries of the United States" and "to conserve our industrial resources," the National Association of Manufacturers has initiated a campaign of education. In making the announcement, Colonel George Pope, President of the Association, said:

"All legislative action designed to oppress industry should be halted. From patriotic considerations alone, all clamor for class privilege should stop, and all demands to restrict the free operation of industry should cease. Every worker in the United States, from the humblest toiler to the highest corporation executive, should realize the imperative necessity for united offensive and defensive action, if our productive industry and profitable commerce are to endure. Every employer in the United States should inform his workers and associates of the positive necessity for cooperative effort to conserve our industrial resources. It is even more important for the worker to realize the situation than the employer. His livelihood is primarily at stake.

"Not a trace of politics will be allowed to enter into this constructive work."

ENTERTAINS FOR AUTHORS.

Mrs. Cox Gives Reception for Laurence Housman and Jules Bois.

Mrs. John Watson Cox gave yesterday afternoon at her home, 11 East Thirty-eighth Street, a reception in honor of Laurence Housman, the English author and artist, who wrote "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" and "King John of Jungalo," and Jules Bois, the French novelist and playwright, whose latest play, "For Their Country," is to be produced here.

Mrs. Cox, who is best known to the reading public as Marion Cox, had receiving with her Mrs. Helen S. Woodruff, Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff, Mrs. Emily Price Post, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, and Mrs. Wilson Woodrow. The guests included many members of the Authors' League of America, and a few personal friends of the hostess. Among the several hundred guests who attended the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lynch Williams, Elizabeth Jordan, Kate Jordan Vermilye, Vera Simonton, Mary Johnson, Martha Gielow, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. George Barr McCutcheon, Professor William M. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Buchanan, Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, Alice Duer Miller, Channing Pollock, Lewis B. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Moffett, Prince and Princess Pierre Troubetzkoy, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Joseph Vance, and Mr. and Mrs. Irvin S. Cobb.

100,000 VISIT CONEY.

Two Hundred in Bathing on First Pleasant Day of Spring.

More than 100,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday on the finest day so far of the present year. It was the first day of 1916 on which the Polar Bears did not have the exclusive use of the ocean. A total of about 200 bathers went into the surf. Several thousand of the visitors watched a game of horseback tag played along the beach from the Concourse to the foot of West Fifth Street by thirty men and women belonging to a Brooklyn riding club.

Work was begun yesterday on the Sea Beach Palace, which is being renovated in order to receive the naval exhibit which was entered by the Navy Department at Washington at the Panama-Pacific Exposition last year. Secretary of the Navy Daniels granted permission recently for showing the exhibition at Coney Island. The models of battleships, the guns, paintings, drawings and other articles which formed the exhibit will be carried from San Francisco to this port by a navy collier. Various other displays will be made in the Sea Beach Palace under the name of the Preparedness and Prosperity Exposition.

FIGHT DENOUNCED IN MANY PULPITS

Brooklyn Pastor Says Bill to Stop Public Boxing Bouts Will Be Introduced.

CALLS SPECTACLE A SIN

"An Exhibition of Doghood" Is the Rev. D. H. Martin's Opinion of Willard-Moran Match.

In their sermons yesterday several clergymen attacked the Willard-Moran prizefight on Saturday night at Madison Square Garden. The Rev. D. H. Martin, pastor of the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, said:

"There should be a movement started by the press and the clergy of this city to create public sentiment against such brutal exhibits as the Willard-Moran fight. It was not an exhibition of manhood at its best, but it was a good exhibition of 'doghood,' because to fight is the best a dog can do.

"Such exhibitions of fighting are a bad example for young men. They see professionals make a fortune in a night—hear them lauded on every side—and those young men who are dissatisfied with their present means of making a living give serious thought to and many do go into professional fighting as a means to get rich quick.

"But that is not all. This fight will now be shown in thousands of moving picture theatres throughout the country and it will be re-enacted to influence hundreds of thousands of young men, and so the evil grows. Prizefights create a gambling fever. Many weak-minded young men will now say that it is easier to make money by gambling than by using their brains; that it is easier to make money by developing strong bodies and using them to conquer others than by using their brains in useful work.

"If the good citizens of New York would do what the ministers and good citizens of Washington Heights did there would be no such exhibition of brutal force in New York State. We got together up here on the heights and appointed committees who went and saw Governor Whitman, and we not only prevented fights in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, but orders went out forbidding prizefights in all the State armories in New York. So slow in waking up and preventing evils, but it is not too late to stop such disgraceful exhibitions as the Willard-Moran fight."

The Rev. J. C. Day, at the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, said:

"I think such fights brutalize the people. Everybody admires strength, but when used to draw blood it degenerates. One loses his sense of humanity. Some say it is a clean sport, but there is nothing clean in making blood run from a man's face. My feeling is that you cannot get any legislation on this issue until you get public sentiment. The newspapers can do more good than the preachers."

At the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, last evening the pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, said:

"A bill will be framed this week, after conference with various organizations and legislators and legal counsel, for introduction at Albany for the purpose of preventing in this city and State prizefights of the type that took place in Madison Square Garden last night. Citizens favoring such legislation are being asked to write their representatives at Albany to that effect.

"Among the features of the contemplated measure will be the rendering unlawful of fistic combats, whether boxing or designated by any other euphonious name, that have as their purpose the infliction of physical injury by one contestant upon the other to the point of making him incapable of continuing the contest, and also the facilitation of gambling in connection with such encounters and the charging of admission, these latter two elements being the motive power of all these movements against public morality.

"The Frawley law, creating the State Athletic Commission, has proven unsatisfactory from the viewpoint of morals. How do you feel about your revenue derived last night from the prizefight? You, with others of our Commonwealth, are in this legalized scheme corresponding to the liquor revenue arrangement, to raise money for the State Government by these pugilistic battles. Do you enjoy the fact that while husky-bodied soldiers are sorely needed in coping with the Villa situation across the Mexican border, we have plenty of lounge-abouts bloodthirsty enough to swell the gate receipts to something like $175,000 to see two men who might be fighting for their country pommel viciously each other for so much per punch?

"Have we so utterly surrendered to disloyalty and brutality? Gambling, gunmenism, base passions, the whole brood of barbaric elements that debase the community, sum themselves up and get multiplied impetus in a show like last night's. Shall not the churches lead in an instant and complete reform that will save us the sin and shame of another such spectacle?"

MISS M. E. NEWBOLD TO WED

Engagement to William G. D. Morgan Is Announced.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mary E. Newbold, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold of 289 Madison Avenue and Hyde Park, N. Y., to William Gerald Dare Morgan, a son of Mrs. William D. Morgan of 26 Washington Square North. Miss Newbold's brother, Thomas J. Newbold, married several years since Miss Katherine Hubbard of Boston. Through her mother, formerly Miss Sarah Coolidge, she is the granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, who was at one time Ambassador to France.

Mr. Morgan, who was a war correspondent abroad last year, is a Yale graduate, class of '01. His sister, Miss Ruth Morgan, has just been elected President of the Colony Club, and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie is another sister. He is a member of the Knickerbooker and other clubs of this city and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington. The wedding will probably take place next June.

NORMAN P. REAM ENGAGED.

Betrothal to Miss Mary Green of Greenwich Announced.

The engagement of Miss Mary Green, daughter of A. W. Green of Greenwich, Conn., to Norman P. Ream of this city became known yesterday.

Miss Green and her father, who is President of the National Biscuit Company, are at the Hotel Plaza, where they spent their Winters. The marriage of her sister, Miss Josephine Green, to Lucius P. Ordway, Jr., took place early in the Winter at the Plaza, and Miss Green acted as her sister's maid of honor.

Mr. Ream is the son of the late Norman B. Ream, who died last February, leaving a large fortune. His sisters are Mrs. Redmond D. Stephens and Mrs. John L. Kemmerer, and his brothers are Robert C., Louis Marshall, and Edward K. Ream. He lives with his mother at 903 Park Avenue, and belongs to the Aero and Essex County Clubs and Squadron A.

No date has been set for the wedding.

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YOUNG LADY, convent graduate, to amuse and instruct children afternoons. M 148 Times.

BOY ROUTS DEBATERS.

Converse Tyler, 11, Amazes Pacifist Orators at Ascension Forum.

Converse Tyler, an eleven-year-old boy whom nobody knew, who came to the meeting alone and whose address could not be ascertained, startled the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension last night by getting up in the front of the assembly room and telling the gathering that he was heartily opposed to the pacifist doctrines that had been put forward by the chief speakers of the evening.

The topic of the evening was "The Quaker View of Peace and Preparedness," and the principal speakers, Edward Thomas and Miss Mary S. McDowell had advanced various anti-preparedness arguments in the auditorium of the church. Then the meeting was adjourned to the assembly room of the Public Forum, around the corner at 12 West Eleventh Street, and the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church, asked any of those who wished to participate in the discussion to send up their names on cards.

"Converse Tyler," was the first name that Dr. Grant read out.

"Will Converse Tyler come forward?" the pastor asked.

The audience was considerably impressed when a small boy in knickerbockers rose and sturdily marched forward to the place just below the platform. They were still more surprised when he set himself at once to confute the arguments of the pacifists.

"I am for peace with honor," he said, "and I am opposed to peace without honor. Since this war began our country has been insulted again and again, and nothing has been done about it. I do not see that we can honorably do anything less than to begin to prepare for war immediately, and stop writing notes. The only honorable thing we did in the long series of international difficulties that led up to the war of 1812 was the declaration of war that finally brought the diplomatic exchanges to an end."

There were other speakers in the Forum, both for and against preparedness, but nobody got the thrill out of the audience that was roused by the boy who got up and said his say, and then quietly dodged back to a rear seat and slipped out as soon as the discussion was over.

Dr. Grant himself told a reporter for THE TIMES that he was heartily in favor of military training, especially for young boys. "Militarism," he said, "is not the fact of an army, but the use of it by an autocratic power."

ANTIS REPLY TO MRS. CATT.

Attack Assertion That "Spoilers" Were Real Opponents to Suffrage.

Attacking the assertion of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt that "spoilers," or men who contribute to political campaign funds, were the real opponents of woman suffrage, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said in a statement yesterday:

"If the 'spoilers' control legislation, why do suffragists prefer to go to the Legislatures rather than to the people with a Federal amendment? Why do they need 'an expert lobby' to 'protect this method,' the minority method, 'of obtaining our vote?' And why do they ask a State Legislature to reverse the decision when they are defeated at the polls?

"No group of men can buy an election—and no man or group of men representing a great party or policy has received so high a plurality percentage of the votes cast as the average majority given the antis in eleven States in three years.

"No 'spoilers' can persuade millions of men, eight out of ten of them married, to vote against the wishes of their wives on a question such as woman suffrage. Like the liquor cry and other suffrage absurdities, the 'spoilers' argument is another appeal to prejudice in the absence of an argument."

Eugene J. Gregory.

Eugene J. Gregory, Mayor of Sacramento, Cal., from 1887 to 1891, and for twenty years a resident of this city, died yesterday at the home of his son, Julius Gregory, 900 Summit Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-first year. He was a native of San Francisco, and for many years was active in Republican politics on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Gregory assisted in developing the great fruit industry of the coast, and sent the first car of California fruit to the East. In addition to his son, he is survived by his wife, Mrs. Emma M. Gregory.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL OLIVER BREED, said to have been the oldest Odd Fellow in the country, died yesterday at his home in Lynn, Mass., in his ninety-sixth year. He was an Odd Fellow for seventy-two years, and was formerly Chief of the Lynn Fire Department.

MICHAEL E. CORBLEY, storekeeper for the Department of Correction of the City of New York, and formerly President of the United Irish League of America, died yesterday at his home, 402 West Fifty-eighth Street. He was born in County Meath, Ireland, and came to this country when a boy. Mr. Corbley was active in Irish affairs here for many years, and was a member of the United Irish League ever since its organization, serving a term as its Vice President. His wife and daughter survive him.

LEE COHN of Butte, Mon., formerly a member of the firm of Louis S. Cohn & Co., wholesale tobacco merchants of that city, died last night in the German Hospital here, in his fiftieth year. He came to this city last October to be treated for stomach trouble. Mr. Cohn underwent two operations, the second about three weeks ago.

Mrs. LYDIA M. CROCKETT, widow of William Warner Crockett, died yesterday at her home, East Orange, N. J., in her eighty-eighth year.

Mrs. JONATHAN MILLS, whose husband is a farmer, died yesterday at her home in Lambertville, N. J., in her sixty-eighth year.

JOHN COMER of Hackettstown, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his fifty-seventh year.

WILLIAM BONNEY, an actor, and for several years a member of the Hyperion Stock Company of New Haven, Conn., died on Saturday at his home there, in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. KATHERINE ORR, widow of John E. Orr, died on Saturday at her home, 268 West 140th Street, in her seventy-second year.

Mrs. MARTHA J. FITZGERALD died on Saturday at the home of her son, William H. Fitzgerald, in Tarrytown, N. Y., in her ninety-fifth year.

CHARLES D. WALDRON, editor and publisher of The Fairhaven Star, which he established in 1870, died suddenly on Saturday night, at his home in Fairhaven, Mass.

Captain OSCAR CHARLESON, a ship master for many years, died on Saturday at his home in Portland, Me., in his sixty-eighth year.

WILLIAM H. HERRICK, a lumber broker, died from heart disease on Saturday at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., in his seventy-second year.

Mrs. THERESA RAMSTECK, last survivor of the wreck of the packet New Era off Long Branch in 1854, died on Saturday at her home, 1,949 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, in her eighty-second year.

Mrs. ISOBEL RITCHIE MILLER MORRIS, wife of Stephen Morris of Haverford, Penn., died on Friday in the Bryn Mawr Hospital in Philadelphia.

ARTHUR W. JOSEPH, associated with L. F. Rothschild of 66 Broadway, died on Saturday at his home, 327 Central Park West, in his fortieth year.

Mrs. SARAH G. H. HIGGINSON, a writer and the author of "Java, the Pearl of the East," died on Saturday at her home, 390 Wadsworth Avenue, in her eightieth year.

EDWARD MEAD, who retired after being employed by E. S. Jaffray & Co. for thirty years, died on Friday at his home in Passaic, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year.

JOSEPH S. De HART, employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey for thirty years, died on Friday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., in his fifty-sixth year.

FRANCIS CHANFLER HUMBERT, formerly employed by the Atha Tool Company of Newark, N. J., died on Saturday at his home, 412 Second Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-first year.

EDWARD W. GAYLE, an architect, associated with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died at his home, 468 Mott Avenue, the Bronx, in his fifty-sixth year.

ISAAC DIAMOND, founder and President of the Monarch Cleaning and Dyeing Company, died suddenly at his home, 1,833 Bristow Avenue, the Bronx, in his forty-ninth year.

JAMES C. POPE, an official of the Plainfield Savings Institution for forty years, died on Sunday night, at his home on West Fourth Street, Plainfield, N. J., in his sixty-fourth year.

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ST. PAUL'S ALUMNI TO DINE.

Old Boys of Concord School Will Celebrate Anniversary.

The old boys of St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., will celebrate with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria tomorrow night the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the school. Many men prominent in national life, as well as in New York City, are alumni of this institution, founded by Dr. George C. Shattuck of Boston. Graduates from all over the United States and Canada, as well as from abroad, will be present.

Dr. Charles D. Hart of Philadelphia, President of the St. Paul's School Alumni Association, is to preside, and among the speakers will be Congressman Augustus Peabody Gardner of Massachusetts; Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, son of the founder; Samuel S. Drury, and Malcolm Kenneth Gordon.

As evidence of the interest the graduates show in the athletic activities of the school, Maurice Roche of this city has recently given $100,000 for new athletic buildings. Among prominent men enrolled among the alumni are J. P. Morgan, several members of the Astor, Vanderbilt, and Stevens families, Joseph H. Colt, son of the first rector; Roy Rainey, H. S. Harkness, Percy Pyne, Eben M. Byers, former golf champion; Alexander and Gifford Cochran, Charles E. Sands, former tennis champion of America; Owen Wister, Eben Stevens, James Barnes, Douglas Robinson, Herbert Parsons, George R. Sheldon, Tax Commissioner Lawson Purdy, President H. A. Garfield of Williams College, Professor Allan Marquand of Princeton, the Rev. Anson B. Stokes, Secretary of Yale University; the Right Rev. P. M. Rhinelander, Bishop of Philadelphia; the Right Rev. Robert L. Paddock, Bishop of Oregon; the Right Rev. Theodore L. Reis, Bishop of Ohio; the Right Rev. E. M. Parker, Bishop of New Hampshire, and the Right Rev. Paul Matthews, Bishop of New Jersey.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

AUERHAHN.—March 19, 2,118 Anthony Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Auerhahn, a son.

BAGEDONOW.—March 21, 1,048 Boston Road, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Bagedonow, a son.

DICK.—March 22, 219 East 12th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Dick, a son.

FINKENBERG.—March 23, 97 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Finkenberg, a son.

LONDON.—March 24, 706 West 179th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. London, a daughter.

NORDEN.—March 20, 92 Haven Av., to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Norden, a daughter.

POLASHEK.—March 20, 901 Beck St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Polachek, a son.

WEINBERG.—March 26, 665 West 161st St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Weinberg, a daughter.

WOLF.—March 24, 262 Covert St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Wolf, a son.

Engaged

WOLF—WOLFSON.—Mrs. Charles Wolfson of 244 West 102d St. announces the engagement of her daughter Etta L. to Mr. Joseph M. Wolf.

BARON—LEVY.—Mabel Levy to Samuel T. Baron.

BLEYER — BECHER. — Juliet Becher to George S. Bleyer.

BLUMENTHAL—WEINGER.—Jennie Weigner to Leon Blumenthal.

BRETZFELD — NEWBERG. — Marguerite Newberg to Max Bretzfeld.

CHAVIN—LAPINSKY.—Miriam Lapinsky to Edward I. Chavin.

DE YOUNG—WIDDER.—Lillian Widder to Leonard De Young.

ESSIG—ALEXANDRE.—Lillian Alexandre to Abraham Essig.

FELDSTEIN—BORENSTEIN.—Pearl Borenstein to Sol. Feldstein.

FIENBERG—COHEN.—Esther E. Cohen to Max Fienberg.

FRANKEL — GLEITZMAN.—Esther Gleitzman to Dr. Bernard B. Frankel.

FRIEDMAN—BOTTIGOFF.—Julia Botengoff to Harry Friedman.

FRIEDMAN — MANNHEIMER. — Velma Mannheimer to Sidney Friedman.

FRIENDLICH — WOLF. — Hattie Wolf to Louis Friendlich.

GOLDBERGER—STERN.—Ada J. Stern to Louis Goldberger.

HECHT—SAM.—Sadye Sam to Samuel L. Hecht.

HERRMAN—GLASER.—Helene Glaser to Albert Herrman.

HESS—ABRAMS.—Lillian Abrams to Samuel Hess.

HIRSH—SCHWAB.—Sylvia Schwab to Harold M. Hirsh.

JACOBS—ORNER.—Evelyn Orner to Samuel Jacobs.

JOHN—SIMON.—Alberta Simon to Otto John.

KEMPNER — BECKER.—Edith Becker to Joseph E. Kempner.

KOTTLE—ROSEN.—Mrs. Francis Rosen to Adolph Kottle.

LEVITCH—MARKS.—Sallie Marks to Alfred Levitch.

LIPPMANN—SCHAPIRA.—Fanny Schapira to Henry J. Lippmann.

MOSHER—MARCULESCU.—Rosalie Marculescu to Dr. George Mosher.

REICH—ROSENBERG.—Lillian Rosenberg to Dr. Jacob Reich.

REINHEIMER—LEVY.—Carolyn Levy to Abe Reinheimer.

ROBBINS—MANHEIMER.—Mabel Manheimer to Thomas Robbins.

ROSENBERG—SOLENDER.—Sadie Solender to Morris Rosenberg.

SCHRAFRANSKY—LEVINE.—Sadye Levine to Leo Schafransky.

SCHEUER—PHILIPP.—Meta Philipp to Isidore Scheuer.

SCHULHOF—HOLSTEIN.—Virginia Holstein to William F. Schulhof.

VAN SANTEN—JAMES.—Beatrice James to Bernard Van Santen.

WEISL—KRAUS.—Edna R. Kraus to Edwin Weisl.

WILLNER—GOLD.—Esther Gold to David C. Willner.

WURSTINER—WERNER.—Hortense Werner to Charles N. Wurstiner.

ZOELLNER—SIMON.—Ray M. Simon to David C. Zoellner.

Married

ANDERSON—QUACKENBUSH.—On Saturday, March 25, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., Lura Belknap, daughter of Edgar and Margaret Price Quackenbush, to August Brodhead Anderson.

BUCHAN — WOODWARD. — At Hawley, Penn., March 25, 1916, by the Rev. Wm. G. Simpson, D. D., Nellie Woodward and John R. Buchan.

COHEN—KATZ.—March 21, Erma E. Katz to Paul Cohen.

FLTER—GOLDBLATT.—March 23, Lillian L. Goldblatt to Dr. Irving Flyer.

MOSS—JACOBSON.—March 21, Carrie Jacobson to M. J. Moss.

Died

ACKERMANN.—Henrietta M., widow of Charles F. Ackermann, at her residence, 36 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 24. Funeral private. It is kindly requested that flowers be omitted.

ALLEN.—At Manse of Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown, N. Y., on March 24, 1916, Elisabeth Kingsbury Boyd, wife of Rev. John K. Allen and daughter of the late David I. Boyd and Joanna March of Albany. Funeral and interment private. Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BEIDERBICK.—Henry. Brethren of Polar Star Lodge are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Henry Beiderbick, from his residence, 138 Palisade Av., Jersey City, on Monday evening, March 27, at 8 P. M.
CHARLES H. GEORGE, Master.
WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

BENNETT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 25, 1916, Helen Slater Bennett, wife of E. Sturges Bennett. Funeral services at her late residence, 182 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening at 8 P. M. Norwalk, Conn., papers please copy.

BEYER.—On Saturday, March 25, 1916, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of George H. and Kate Wohlfert Beyer. Funeral service at her home, 520 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

BLOW.—In New York, on March 26, 1916, Susan E. Blow, daughter of Henry T. Blow. Funeral and interment St. Louis.

CAMPION.—On Friday, March 24, after a brief illness, at his residence, 20 East 10th St., Jeremiah J., husband of the late Angela Campion. Requiem mass at Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., on Monday, March 27, at 10 A. M.

CLARRY.—On Saturday, March 25, 1916, at Hotel St. George, Francis A. Clarry. Funeral on Monday, March 27, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Assumption, Cranberry St., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Interment, Calvary Cemetery.

COHN.—Lee, of Butte, Mon., at the German Hospital, on Sunday evening. Funeral notice later.

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COOK.—On Saturday morning, March 25, 1916, at his residence, 135 East 87th St., Walter Cook, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services at Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Tuesday morning, March 28, at 10 o'clock.

CORBLEY.—Michael E. Corbley, at his residence, 402 West 58th St., at 6 A. M. Sunday, March 26. Funeral on Wednesday, March 29, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass Paulist Church. Interment Calvary.

CROTTY.—James, died March 25. Funeral from his late residence, 300 East 162d St., on March 28, at 9:30 A. M.

DOHERTY.—Suddenly, on March 26, 1916, at his residence, 272 Barrow St., Jersey City, N. J., John W. Doherty, M. D. Friends of the family and members of the medical profession are invited to attend his funeral Wednesday, at 9:30 o'clock. Conveyances will meet train at West Nutley, Erie Railroad, Newark branch, leaving West 23d St., New York, 8:15 P. M.

DRAZ.—Alice, beloved wife of Francis Draz and mother of Charles, Rudolf, Frank, and Emily Ganter, passed away on Sunday morning, March 26th. Funeral notice hereafter.

DUNLEVY.—Entered into rest, March 25, 1916, Suzette Ehrmann Dunlevy, M. D., beloved mother of Drs. Rita E. and G. C. Dunlevy. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, 328 West 57th St., Monday, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Cincinnati, (Ohio.) Louisville, (Ky.,) and Evansville (Ind.) papers please copy.

FITZ GERALD.—In her 94th year, at her late residence, 39 McKeel Av., Tarrytown, N. Y., March 25, 1916, Martha J., wife of the late Jesse Fitz Gerald and daughter of the late General Henry Storms and Eliza Moore. Funeral on Monday, March 27, 1916, at 2 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church. Philadelphia, Penn., papers please copy.

FITZSIMMONS.—On March 25, Margaret, beloved wife of the late Michael Fitzsimmons. Funeral from her late residence, 1,709 Albemarle Road, (Flatbush,) Brooklyn, to Church of Holy Innocents, 17th St. and Beverly Road, Tuesday, March 28, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

GREGORY.—At his residence, 900 Summit Av., Bronx, March 26, 1916, Eugene J., beloved husband of Emily M. Gregory, aged 60. Funeral private.

GUEST.—On Sunday, March 26, 1916, of pneumonia, A. Royal Guest, husband of Frances Peters and son of the late Isaac B. and Charlotte W. Guest. Funeral private.

HUTCHINSON.—March 26, at his late home, 528 Riverside Drive, Otis K., beloved husband of Marie MacDonald Hutchinson, son of the late O. K. A. and Katherine Enga Hutchinson and brother of the late Elizabeth T. Hutchinson of Chicago. Interment Monday, March 27. Funeral private. Chicago papers please copy.

JOYCE.—On March 24, Edward F. Joyce, beloved husband of Mary E. Joyce, (nee Dougherty.) at his residence, 838 West 88th St. Funeral from his late residence to the Church of Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated on Monday, March 27, at 10 A. M.

KINSLEY.—On March 25, 1916, William Joseph Kinsley, beloved husband of Elvira Rose Kinsley, at Roosevelt Hospital in New York City. Funeral services from his late residence, 244 Prospect St., West Nutley, N. J., Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Conveyances will meet train at West Nutley, Erie Railroad, Newark branch, leaving West 23d St., New York, 6:15 P. M.

KINSLEY.—The American Irish Historical Society announces with regret the death of Wm. J. Kinsley, a member of this society.

EDW. H. DALY,
Secretary General.
JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE,
President General.

LEWIS.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the requiem of Right Rev. Mgr. James T. Lewis on Monday, March 27, at 10:30 A. M., at St. Francis de Sales's Church, 96th St. and Lexington Av.
MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, President.
PERCY J. KING, Secretary.

MAINS.—March 24, Mary A. Mains, aged 62. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Monday, 1 P. M.

NOE.—On March 25, 1916, at his home, "Miramar,"

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Speculation on the Stock Exchange last week was under the handicap of indifference or uncertainty on the part of the public which kept it away from the market. Trading was, therefore, left more than in any recent week in the hands of professional traders and in their hands the market became relatively dull and irregular. The influences at work were highly conflicting, at least under the interpretation which traders put upon them. The situation in Mexico looked for a time more threatening. That was interpreted as promoting the interest of the war stocks, but against this was the talk of early peace in Europe, which would be bad for the munition manufacturing companies. Whether or not it would be bad for American undertakings generally, and by inference for the market generally, was something on which traders seemed unable to make up their minds definitely. Undoubtedly the talk of early peace had a quieting effect upon the market even where it did not lead to selling.

Were it not that there has been so much speculation in the so-called war stocks traders would probably have a clearer view of the probable effect of the coming of peace. It seems practically a foregone conclusion that the end of the war will put an end to the fabulous profits which some of the munition manufacturing companies have been making. The managements of these companies themselves realize that. If they are under no illusion on this point there seems no good reason why the public should be. But to grant this is far from granting that the coming of peace will be a bad thing for the security market generally. As a matter of fact it should be a very good thing for business and, if for business, for the market.

This country is now enjoying very great opportunities, but they are being enjoyed under the handicap of the fact that the times are abnormal. A period of change is necessarily ahead, for many readjustments will be forced by the return of the world to peace. The market dislikes such an impending change, but it does not follow that the change will be for the worse. As a matter of fact when peace has returned there will be reasonable assurance of its lasting a long time, and this country can look forward to the enjoyment of its opportunities without having to take count of a sudden alteration of conditions.

The great stress caused by the outbreak of the war is recalled and the change back to peace is feared by many lest it bring a period of severe reaction. The prevalence of this fear is not without its advantage so far as the stock market goes, for it tends to keep speculation in check and to prevent the creation of an inflated condition in the market, which might fall an easy victim to any sudden change whether its ultimate effects were to be good or bad. We are not emphasizing the view that the coming of peace will be good for American business and for American securities with the object of encouraging speculation. Our purpose is to urge that we avoid taking a wrong view as to where the true interests of this country lie.

We have in some directions profited greatly by the war, but we shall, if we are alert to our opportunities, profit a great deal more by the coming of peace. And we will be in all the better position to profit by these opportunities if we hold speculation in check now instead of giving free rein to it. Encourage it as little as you will speculation will exert itself; it needs no encouragement from our bankers and our business men. These, if they would, could easily promote much more active speculation in the stock market but the effects would be dangerous if not disastrous. It would lead for one thing to the tying up of bank credits which will be greatly needed in other directions when American trade assumes the full volume to which it may hope to attain under the favoring conditions of a world returned to the pursuits of peace. It is for many reasons, this one among them, important that bank resources should be kept liquid.

Whatever wrench may be caused by the ending of the war will be easily met by the money market if its condition is kept as liquid as it ought to be. Bankers should give careful thought to this. The funds of banks should not be tied up in ventures taking a long time to work out nor in credits of a sort which might be in danger of being converted at their maturity into forced loans. Foreign credits and home credits as well should be extended with special attention to the ability of the borrower to provide for them easily at maturity. To do this in a time of very easy money means that the banks have to accept the disadvantage of holding much unused money, but that is vastly better than getting that money out by promoting stock market speculation, by aiding imprudently in the financing of promotions and mergers and by the purchase of securities of a sort not readily distributable to the public.

A bond is a fit investment for a bank of deposit only on the theory that it has a ready market at all times through which it can be converted into cash and made available in that way to meet the obligations of the bank. It should be kept in mind by bankers that not all underwriting promotions are as profitable and as easily liquidated as one or two conspicuous syndicates which distributed their profits last week, and not all foreign bond issues have as broad a market as the Anglo-French bonds have come to enjoy or meet as prompt a demand from the investing public as did the Canadian Government loan placed in this market last week. Ultimate safety is by no means the sole test of a security in which banking funds are employed. Ready salability is fully as important.

One of the things necessary to maintain the liquidity of the money market is avoidance of too free lending on speculative issues. The banks have shown a clear recognition of the need of this in the restrictions which they imposed upon loans on war stocks. There is no sound reason for lifting these restrictions. As a matter of fact they might in some quarters be increased advantageously. To do so would in no way harm the real interests of the security market. It would encourage instead of discouraging the present disposition on the part of the public to invest rather than to speculate. During the recent greatly increased activity in the stock market the bond market lagged to some extent, but with the return of the stock market to relative dullness the investment demand has become more active and very large amounts of bonds are passing into the hands of investors along with high-grade investment stocks.

The fact that the $75,000,000 of Canadian Government 5 per cent. bonds were largely oversubscribed, and that they were taken in very large amounts by individual investors, is suggestive of the amount of money available for investment and of the willingness of investors to widen the scope of their securities. In addition to the new issues which are being put out the market is absorbing from abroad a steadily increasing total of American bonds and investment stocks which are now being returned to this country by their European, chiefly their British, holders. The return of these securities is offering investment opportunities to which this market seems keenly alive.

Apparently the capital available for investment and the credit available for loans are almost unlimited, but that never warrants the careless use of either. The public is best advised when, instead of putting up a margin in the hope perhaps of doubling the money, it buys a security which gives assurance of yielding a permanent income. That is one way of escaping apprehension over the coming of peace, for it is not the investor but the speculator who is worried lest the struggle in Europe should cease suddenly.

LONDON'S TONE CONFIDENT.

Renewed Activity in Stocks, with Rising Prices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 26.—Business in stocks broadened substantially last week and the markets displayed a confident tone owing to the successful defense of Verdun, increased military activity on the eastern front, and continued peace kite-flying by Germany. Trading in gilt-edge securities still hangs fire, but British railway stocks, after long neglect and shrinking values, suddenly became popular again and quotations rose briskly. The feature of the speculative market was activity in rubber shares, but oil and mining counters were not neglected. Much interest is still shown in the plan for the introduction of United States capital in the Rand, and East Rand Mining Estates enjoyed a further rise.

Dealings in American railroad securities were quiet and the Treasury is still prepared to purchase such stocks under the mobilization scheme. The deposit part of the plan comes into operation on Monday, March 27. The Government is prepared to take on loan railroad, industrial, and other securities, the list comprising 986 different issues of bonds and 122 issues of stocks.

Owing to the very large amount of Treasury bills outstanding, of which a heavy proportion are of short date, the Government has reduced the rates from those established last November for three to twelve months' Treasury bills to 4½ per cent. for three months' and 4⅝ per cent. for six and nine months' bills, while one-year bills remain at 5 per cent. The object of the change is to render the longer dated bills more attractive, and, possibly, to divert funds into the five-year Exchequer bonds.

It is expected that the charge by banks for loans will be reduced to 5½ per cent. or 4 per cent., otherwise the demand for bills would contract seriously. Discount market quotations responded to the decline in Government paper, the three months' rate now being 4⅝ per cent. Money was in strong demand throughout the week, partly in consequence of heavy purchases of Treasury bills in anticipation of the reduction in rates which has just been announced.

STOCKS RISE IN PARIS.

French Bank and Railway Securities Dominate Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 26.—The Bourse remains calm, with the tone of the market firm. Three per cent. rentes gained 10 francs last week. The war loan is unchanged in price. French bank stocks, industrials, and railway stocks were strong. The shares of the Bank of France gained 250 francs during the week. Suez Canal stock also rose on the opinion that enemy attacks are improbable.

The rise in the exchanges caused renewed purchasing of Spanish external bonds for Madrid account. Haitian securities lost part of the recent gains, save for the 3 per cent. bonds, which were steady. Mexicans were weak.

Sterling exchange, after touching the high record of 28.49, was checked by Treasury selling, which, it is estimated, has amounted to £1,000,000 in the last few days. Sterling exchange closed at 28.47 and New York cables at 5.96⅛. The weekly return of the Bank of France shows an increase in war finance of 200,000,000 francs. The commercial moratorium has been extended to the end of June, but is not applicable to suppliers of military goods.

Pennsylvania Road's Good Record.

Not a single passenger has been killed in a train accident on the entire Pennsylvania Railroad system during the last two years, and on the lines east of Pittsburgh for more than three years, according to a statement issued by the officials of the road yesterday. While it was true that sixteen persons met their deaths on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, an examination of the facts showed that the railroad was powerless to prevent any of them. Six jumped or fell from moving trains, four jumped or fell from ferry boats, one stood too near the edge of a platform and was struck by an approaching train and two persons stepped in front of moving trains at stations.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 25, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	812,247	373,830	332,425
Tuesday	621,165	619,158	222,001
Wednesday	562,700	573,304	230,190
Thursday	451,019	445,301	205,883
Friday	460,767	373,153	140,883
Saturday	232,694	284,683	109,355
Total week	2,080,592	2,849,427	1,245,737
Year to date	40,864,854	15,385,130	21,760,883

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$2,974,000	$1,903,500	$2,913,000
Tuesday	3,841,500	2,339,500	2,300,500
Wednesday	3,581,500	2,362,000	1,985,000
Thursday	2,766,500	2,908,000	2,310,500
Friday	3,336,500	2,517,000	2,424,000
Saturday	1,639,000	1,617,000	847,500
Total week	$17,038,700	$14,045,000	$12,780,500
Year to date	390,361,700	152,278,500	214,781,000

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.	Mar. 22, '16.	Mar. 27, '15.	Differences.
R. R. & mis.	3,080,542	2,649,407	+ 431,135
Banks	50	20	+ 30
BONDS.			
R. R. & mis.	$11,414,000	$13,691,000	—$2,277,000
Government	6,047,700	57,000	+ 5,990,700
State	46,000	100,000	— 54,000
City	431,000	197,000	+ 234,000
Total, all	$17,938,700	$14,045,000	+$3,893,708

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 25, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,938,700	$260,361,700
Same period last year	14,045,000	152,278,500
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.69 86.56	87.35 86.47
Same period a year ago	83.07 82.67	83.97 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	5
Ala. Gt. So. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	2
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	104	102	102¾	7
A. G. M. sub. cfs.,f.p.	103	100¼	100¼	5
Alleg. Valley 4s	96½	96½	96½	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102¾	102½	102¾	23
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	16
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104	104	104	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	21
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92	91⅞	91⅞	70
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108¾	107½	108¾	359
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	101⅝	101½	101½	13
Am. Thread 4s	98½	98½	98½	17
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	75	72	75	91
Armour & Co. 4½s	94¾	94	94	40
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93	93	21
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛	89
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	104	103½	104	22
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	103¾	103⅜	103⅜	16
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	17
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	86⅞	86¾	86¾	12
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s.sta.	87¼	86⅝	86⅝	8
A., T. & S. F., Rocky Mt. Div. 4s	86½	86½	86½	4
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	90¼	90	90	62
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	93	92¼	93	26
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86	86	86	2
Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	5
A. & Danville 2d 4s	81½	81½	81½	16
Balt. & O. pr. l. 3½s	93	92¾	92¾	45
Balt. & O. gold 4s	91¾	91½	91¾	44
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	96¾	96¼	96¼	311
Balt. & O. S. W. 3½s	91½	91¼	91¼	37
B. & O. temp. ref. 5s	101⅜	100⅝	100⅝	210
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. V. 4s	88⅝	88¼	88¼	27
Beech Creek 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	7
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	101⅜	101	101¼	35
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103⅞	103⅞	13
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	102½	102⅜	102½	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101¼	101	101⅛	72
B'klyn U. El. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
B. Un. El. 5s, sta	102¾	102	102	6
B'klyn U. Gas 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Bush Term. 5s	90¾	90	90	9
Bush Term. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	110	110	110	1
B.,C.R. & N. col.tr.5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	100	99⅝	99⅝	29
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	103	108	108	4
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Central Leather 5s	102	101⅞	102	66
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	118	117⅝	117⅝	12
Central Pacific 4s	90⅝	90	90	127
Central Pacific 3½s	89½	89½	89½	2
C. P., thro. S. L. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	1
Central Vermont 4s	81	80½	81	3
C. & O., Coal River 4s	83	83	83	2
Ches. & O. fund. 5s	97	96	97	7
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	88⅜	85⅝	86¼	365
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	92¾	92¼	92¾	11
Chicago & Alton 3½s	44	44	44	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93½	93¼	93¼	45
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	261
C., B. & Q. R. 4s,reg.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	5
C., B. & Q.,Neb.ext.4s	98⅜	98¼	98¼	15
C., B. & Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	85¾	85½	85⅝	18
C.,B. & Q.,Ill. Div. 4s	95½	94⅝	95¼	3
C.,B. & Q.,Den.Div.4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Chi., Ind. & So. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	2
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	73¼	72½	72½	45
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4s.A	92⅝	92½	92⅝	17
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	80¾	80¾	80¾	1
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, Series B	107¾	106¾	106⅝	84½
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92¾	92¼	92⅝	32
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	15
C.,M. & St.P.ref. 4½s	94¾	93⅝	94¼	17
C., M. & S. P. cv.4½s	100¾	100¼	100¼	74
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	104¼	103⅞	103⅞	30
C., M. & S. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	4
C., M. & S. P. 4s	91¾	91	91⅜	11
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94½	94½	94½	11
C. & N.W. gen. 4s,stp	94	94	94	1
C. & N. W. deb.5s,'21	103½	103½	103½	1
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	116	116	116	10
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82	81⅞	82	10
Chicago Rys. 5s	98½	98½	98½	22
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	18
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	67½	66½	67¼	139
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	45¼	43½	45¼	52
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	108½	108½	108½	15
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	79¾	79¼	79¼	14
Chile Copper 7s	131⅜	130⅝	131	103
C.,C.C. & St.L.gen.4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	26
C.,C.,C.&St.L.deb.4½s	85½	85½	85½	2
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	80¼	80	80	2
C., C., C. & St. L., C. W. & M. 4s	76¾	76¾	76¾	1
Cl. Sh. Line 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	10
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	95	94¼	95	4
Col. Industrial 5s	74¼	74¼	74¼	1
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92	91	91½	9
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝	9
C. Hock. Val. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	1
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	1
Cons. Gas conv. 6s	122½	122	122½	19
Cub.-Am.Sug. c. t. 6s	102⅝	102½	102½	35
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100	100	100	1
Del. & Hud. cv. 6s	106¾	106¼	106¼	20
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97	96¾	96¾	12
D. & H. 1st eq. 4½s	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	10
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¼	100¼	100¼	6
D. & R. G. ref 5s	57	58⅞	58⅞	75
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78½	78¼	78¼	79
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	80	80	80	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	101¾	101½	101¼	8
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	3
Detroit United 4½s	77¾	77½	77½	17
Dist. Securities 5s	74½	73	73⅝	424
Dul., S. S. &Atl 5s	93⅞	93¼	93⅛	3
E. Tenn.reor. lien 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
E.T., of V. & Ga. 5s	108	108	108	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	110¼	110¼	110⅝	10
Erie 1st con 4s	85½	85	85½	15
Erie gen. 4s	76	75½	75½	128
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	71	71	71	5
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	78¾	78¾	78¾	23
Erie cv. 4s, Ser.D.w.i.	86¾	86¼	86⅜	397
Evans. & T.H.con.6s	91	91	91	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	105¼	105	105¼	6
Ft. W. & R. G. 4s	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	106	104½	106	23½
Gen. Elec. 3½s	82½	82½	82½	6
Gen. Baking 5s	85	85	85	1
Granby Con. 6s, sta.	107	107	107	6½
Gt. North. ref. 4½s	99¼	99	99	23
Gt. Falls P. s. f. 5s	101	101	101	2
G. R. & W. deb. 5s	11¾	11¼	11¾	1
Har. R. & P. Chter 4s	93	93	93	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	95	95	95	8
H., E. & W. T. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
H., E. & W. T. gtd. 5s, stamped	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	103½	103½	103½	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	73¼	73	73¼	28
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	30¼	30	30¼	10
Ill. Cent. 3½s, 1951	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	3
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	86	80	86	6
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	90	90	90	6
Ill. Cen., C. Edge 4s	92	92	92	2
Ill. Cent., C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	102	102	102	31
Illinois Steel 4½s	91½	90⅝	91½	29
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s	99½	99¼	99½	206
Indiana Steel 5s	103¼	102½	103	17
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74	73⅝	73⅝	48
Insp. Con. cv. 6s, '19	191¼	190	190	11
Insp. Con. 6s, '22	198	189	191	82
Int. Ag. Cor. col.tr.6s	79	78	78	6
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	97½	97¼	97¼	8
Inter. Met. M. 4½s	98	97¾	97¾	1
Inter. M. M. 4s, '77	98¼	97	97¼	561
Int. Paper 6s	102¼	102¼	102½	2
Int. Paper conv. 5s	85¾	84	85¾	16
Int. Steam Pump 5s	76	76	76	2
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	76	75	76¼	20
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	90	86	90	12
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	58½	57½	57½	18
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110	110	110	11
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	92½	92	92	6
Kansas City So. 5s	69¼	69	69¼	7
K. C. & Pacific 4s	66	63	66	19
Kan. City Term. 4s	88⅝	88	88½	104
Kings Co. El. 4s	86	86	86	1
Kings Co. El. L. & P. c. m. 6s	116¾	116¼	116⅞	8
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	100	99⅝	100	49
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	95¼	94½	94⅝	92
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	101⅝	102	10
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102	101⅞	102	7
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¼	95⅛	95¼	62
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅝	94¼	94½	35
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	100	99	99¼	15
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	102½	102	102⅝	2
L. V. of Pa. cons. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	2
Lex. & Eastern 1st 5s	101¾	101¼	101⅜	4
Liggett & Myers 7s	128	128	128	2
Liggett & Myers 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	7
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	102½	102½	102⅝	1
Long Island ref. 4s	90¾	89½	90	11
Lorillard 7s	126½	126½	126½	3
Lorillard 5s	101¾	101	101	10
Lorillard 5s, reg.	101	101	101	½
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	3
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	95	94½	94½	63
L. & N.,A. K.,& C.	4s 87¾	87¾	87¾	2
L. & N., P. & A. 6s	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C.	112	110¼	112	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	89¼	88½	89¼	9
Mich. Cent. gen. 3½s	83	83	83	2
Minn. & St. L. 1st 7s	115	115	115	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	61¼	60¼	61½	7
M.,S.P.& S.S.cons.4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	9
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	2
M., K. & E. 1st 5s	83¼	83½	83¼	4
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	73½	73½	73½	26
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	42¾	41⅞	41⅞	8
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	38¼	38¼	38¼	23
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	52¼	50½	50½	3
M., K. & T.of T.ref.4s	52	52	52	3
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	10
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	88½	88½	88½	5
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, Gty. t. r., stp.	85¾	85¾	85¾	1
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	91½	91½	91½	5
Mo. Pacific 4s, tr. r.	39¼	39¼	39¼	1
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
Mohawk & Malone 4s	94	94	94	5
Montana Power 5s	97	96⅜	96⅞	50
Montreal Tram. 5s	93¾	93¾	93⅞	3
Morris & Co. 4½s	93	93	93	2
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Nassau Elec. 4s	76¼	76¼	76½	5
Nat.Enam. & Stpg.5s	98	97¾	98	112
Nat. Tube 5s	101¼	101	101¼	7
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	104¾	104	104	5
N. Y. Central deb. 6s	114¾	113½	114¼	196½
N. Y. Central gen. 3½s	83	82¾	82⅝	80
N. Y. Central ref. 4½s	94¾	94¾	94¾	123
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s,'34	92¾	92½	92⅝	44
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	77¾	77	77	6
N. Y. C., M. C. col.3½s	78½	78½	78½	10
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A	86¼	86¼	86⅝	84
N. Y. C. & St.L.1st 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	2
N.Y.C.&St.L.1st4s,reg.	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
N.Y.& Erie 4th ext.5s	102½	102½	102½	1
N.Y.G.E.L.H.& P.5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	15
N.Y.G.E.L.H. & P.4s	89¾	89⅝	89⅝	22
N.Y.L.E.&W.D.&I.5s	106	106	106	1
N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	115	114½	114⅝	19
N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.3½s	72	72	72	4
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. deb. 4s,'55	80	80	80	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. deb. 4s,'56	80	80	80	4
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 3½s,'47	73½	73½	73½	2
N. Y., O. & W. ref.4s	83¾	83½	83¾	9
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	76½	75½	76	81
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	61¾	61	61¾	147
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	90½	89⅞	90½	28
N.Y.,S. & W.1st ref.5s	98½	98½	98½	3
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	111
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	78¾	78¾	78¾	19
Norf. So. ref. 5s,Ser.A	79	70	79	5
Norf. & W. div. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	5
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93¾	93½	93½	65½
Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	90¼	90	90¼	38
Norf. & W. ext. 6s	121½	121½	121½	5
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	121¾	121¾	121¾	3
Nor. Pacific 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	182
Nor. Pacific 3s	68¼	65¾	66¼	84½
Ont. Power 1st s.f.5s	95	94⅞	95	6
Ont. Transm. 5s	96	96	96	15
Ore. R. R. & N. cn.4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
Ore. Sh. Line 8s	108¼	108	108¼	2
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93½	93¼	93¼	77
Ore.-Wash.R.R.&N.4s	86¾	86¼	86¾	21
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	95	95	95	2
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 6s	100¾	100½	100¾	47
Penn. 4s, 1948	99¼	99¼	99¼	4
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	4
Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg.	101¼	101	101	4
Penn. consol. 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	51
Penn. gn. 4½s, tm.cs.	102½	102	102	39
Penn. gold 4s	95½	95½	95½	2
Peo. Gas, C., ref. 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	67½	67½	67½	2
Peoria & East. inc. 4s	26	25	25	2
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	93	92	93	14
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	102½	102½	102½	1
Pitts. & L. E. 2d 5s	102	102	102	2
Poca. Cons. coll. 5s	90	89½	90	13
Public Service 5s	90⅝	90	90⅛	20
Ry. St. Spr. In. O. 5s	95⅞	95¾	95¾	27
Reading gen. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	138
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	99⅝	98⅝

American Brass
American Cigar
Babcock & Wilcox
E. W. Bliss
Ingersoll-Rand
Lima Loco. (old & new)
Magnolia Petroleum
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Scovill Manufacturing
Tide Water Oil & Rights
Tri-City Ry. & Light Pfd.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 25, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,080,592	40,864,854
Same period a year ago	2,649,427	15,865,130

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	90.01	87.79	91.87	83.49
Same period a year ago	64.74	61.74	64.74	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	141½	140	141	— 1	3,300
26½	Jan. 7	17½	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines††	21⅝	19⅝	20½	— ½	22,800
10¼	Jan. 7	8¾	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.††	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛	2,700
38⅞	Mar. 14	75½	Mar. 3	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	31⅝	29½	30	— 1½	18,500
83	Jan. 3	75¾	Mar. 3	Allis-C. Mfg. pf....	79½	78	78	— 2	3,100
72¼	Jan. 3	65	Feb. 28	Am. Ag. Chemical..	69	67⅛	68⅝	— 1½	1,150
99⅛	Jan. 6	96	Mar. 28	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	96	96	96	— 1½	200
74	Mar. 17	61⅝	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar....	73¼	70¼	71	— 2	14,700
96½	Feb. 8	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	..	..	95¼	..	....
103¼	Jan. 28	100¼	Mar. 8	Am. Brake S. & F...	..	..	100¼	..	....
195½	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	..	..	165	..	....
65⅝	Mar. 16	58⅜	Mar. 1	Am. Can	64⅞	61¼	61⅝	— 2¾	64,900
113⅞	Jan. 28	109¾	Feb. 15	Am. Can pf.....	112	111¼	111¼	— 1	600
78	Jan. 7	63⅜	Jan. 31	Am. Car & Fdy....	73	68½	69	— 3½	19,900
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116½	116	116	— 1	210
..	....	..	....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	....	..	....	Am. Coal†	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	154¾	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products..	165¼	159¾	159⅝	— 3⅝	1,700
116½	Feb. 15	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	117	116½	117	..	48
115½	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.,s.c.t.p.	..	..	115¼	..	....
57⅛	Jan. 17	51¼	Jan. 31	Am. Cotton Oil	56	55	55	— 1	600
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	..	..	102	..	....
140¼	Jan. 4	124⅞	Mar. 14	Am. Express	..	..	128	..	....
12	Jan. 3	9⅝	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	11	10	10½	+ ⅝	3,950
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf..	54¾	49½	52	+ 1⅝	8,800
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities..	29½	28⅜	28½	— ⅛	2,900
25½	Jan. 28	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	23½	21½	22½	+ ⅛	10,100
45¾	Mar. 16	35¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf....	45¾	42¼	44⅞	+ 2	12,100
83⅜	Mar. 14	60⅜	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	80⅜	74½	75	— 4¾	98,000
104	Mar. 14	99¾	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	104	103½	104	+ ⅝	810
9⅜	Jan. 19	8	Mar. 4	Am. Malt Corp'n ..	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜	800
36½	Mar. 9	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	35½	35	35⅜	..	400
113⅜	Jan. 4	95½	Mar. 1	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	103⅛	100⅜	101	— ½	48,300
114⅝	Feb. 3	111⅛	Feb. 15	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112⅜	111¼	112⅜	+ ⅛	810
94	Mar. 16	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A....	93¼	92¼	93	+ ⅛	1,800
87¼	Jan. 25	85⅜	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B....	86¼	85⅜	86¼	— ⅜	495
148⅞	Jan. 10	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	142	130	130	—16	700
110	Jan. 27	108	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	108¼	106½	106½	+ ½	200
61¼	Jan. 4	48½	Mar. 8	Am. Steel Foundries	56	52¼	52¾	— 3½	2,700
116½	Jan. 8	107¾	Mar. 8	Am. Sugar Ref.	112	110½	110½	— 1½	3,300
118¾	Jan. 4	115½	Mar. 14	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	115⅝	115½	115⅝	— ¼	500
68	Feb. 14	63⅜	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable...	..	..	67	..	....
130⅜	Mar. 24	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	130⅜	129¼	130¼	+ ⅜	7,653
209⅜	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	194	192	194	+ ½	300
108½	Feb. 8	105½	Feb. 28	Am. Tob. pf., new..	107½	106¾	106¾	— ⅛	1,000
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	52½	50½	51½	— 1¼	6,100
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	99⅝	98⅞	99	+ ⅛	2,700
20⅜	Mar. 25	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf..	20¼	18	19⅞	+ 4½	14,700
91½	Mar. 17	65¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.†	91½	83½	87¼	— 1½	123,500
92⅝	Feb. 14	82½	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.†.	87⅝	85½	85⅝	— 1¼	58,050
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 28	Assets Realization..	3	3	3	— 1⅛	100
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	68	67¾	68	— 1	300
106½	Jan. 4	101⅞	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104	103¼	103½	— ⅝	4,650
102	Feb. 23	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101¼	100¾	101½	+ ⅝	910
115	Jan. 3	109	Mar. 13	Atl. Coast Line....	..	..	110⅜	..	....
118⅝	Jan. 3	99½	Mar. 1	BALD. LOCO. WKS	112⅜	108⅜	104	— 8	137,200
109¾	Feb. 23	107⅛	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	109⅞	108¾	108¾	— ⅝	200
96	Jan. 4	85	Mar. 1	Balt. & Ohio	89⅞	88¼	88¼	— ⅞	5,787
80	Jan. 15	75¼	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio pf....	78⅞	76½	76½	..	1,400
3⅜	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛	8,900
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel....	520	490	495	—30	1,310
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf..	..	..	135	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf..	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	84⅜	Feb. 15	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	85⅝	85¼	85¼	..	400
132	Jan. 14	129½	Feb. 26	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	131½	..	....
65	Mar. 23	60½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	55	53¾	55	+ 1¼	200
99¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf....	97	97	97	..	85
14	Jan. 12	9⅜	Jan. 31	Bruns. T. & RR. sec	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛	100
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P....	94¾	94¾	94¾	..	16
..	....	..	....	Buff., R. & P. pf....	..	..	*100⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	80½	Mar. 14	Burns Bros.	84¾	83½	83½	+ 1½	1,000
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	115	..	....
31	Jan. 11	29¼	Feb. 28	Butterick Co.	30	29¼	29½	— ⅛	500
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior††	93¾	86⅞	90	— 3	89,600
42⅝	Jan. 3	21	Mar. 7	CAL. PETROLEUM	25⅛	22¼	22½	— 2½	6,000
80⅜	Jan. 3	48⅝	Mar. 8	Cal. Petroleum pf....	55	51½	52	— 2½	1,800
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern....	58	58	58	..	4
183¾	Jan. 3	162⅜	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific....	169¼	166	167⅞	+ ¼	8,000
85⅜	Jan. 18	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Tr. M.pf	..	..	86	..	....
59¾	Mar. 20	51½	Jan. 31	Central Leather	56⅝	54⅛	54¼	— 1⅝	21,000
111½	Mar. 17	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf..	..	..	110¼	..	....
230	Jan. 3	200	Jan. 3	Central of N. J....	..	..	230	..	....
*140	Jan. 8	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	..	..	*140	..	....
85¼	Mar. 16	80½	Feb. 28	Chandler Motor	94	93	93¼	— 1¼	1,800
66⅞	Jan. 5	60¼	Jan. 31	Ches. & Ohio.....	65	63⅝	63⅝	— 1	26,600
10¼	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	8⅝	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	12⅜	Jan. 28	Chicago Great West.	14½	13	13	— ⅝	1,800
39¾	Jan. 4	34	Jan. 31	Chi. Great West pf.	39¾	37	37½	— ⅛	13,700
102½	Jan. 3	92¾	Mar. 1	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	95⅞	94½	94⅝	— ⅛	4,700
136½	Jan. 5	128	Feb. 16	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129⅝	128¾	128¾	— ⅜	800
134½	Jan. 3	125½	Mar. 1	Chi. & Northwestern	127½	127	127⅜	..	1,100
175	Jan. 11	174	Mar. 8	Chi. & N. W. pf....	..	..	174	..	....
20⅝	Feb. 7	15⅜	Mar. 8	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	18	16¾	17⅜	— ⅛	9,100
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
136	Jan. 27	136	Jan. 27	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf...	..	..	136	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	21	Mar. 25	Chile Copper†	22⅞	21	21	— 1⅞	7,500
60	Feb. 19	51⅜	Jan. 31	Chino Copper††	54⅞	53½	53⅝	— 1⅜	9,400
47⅞	Jan. 11	39	Feb. 10	C., C., C. & St. L..	42	42	42	+ ⅞	100
76⅝	Mar. 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C. & St. L. pf.	76	75	76	— ⅛	200
..	....	..	....	Cleveland & Pitts...	..	..	70¼	..	....
..	....	..	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	70	Feb. 23	Cluett, Pea. & Co....	73⅝	73	73	— ¼	500
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	109	..	....
53	Jan. 4	39⅝	Mar. 1	Col. Fuel & Iron....	48½	44½	45¾	— 2⅝	28,700
32⅛	Jan. 8	26	Mar. 1	Col. & Southern....	27¾	27¼	27¾	— ⅛	100
55	Jan. 13	47½	Mar. 7	Col. & South. 1st pf.	50	49	49¾	+ ⅝	300
48	Jan. 11	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	40	..	....
110	Jan. 27	108	Feb. 28	Am. Smuff pf.	108¼	106½	106½	+ ½	200
61¼	Jan. 4	48½	Mar. 8	Am. Steel Foundries	56	52¼	52¾	— 3½	2,700
116½	Jan. 8	107¾	Mar. 8	Am. Sugar Ref.	112	110½	110½	— 1½	3,300
118¾	Jan. 4	115½	Mar. 14	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	115⅝	115½	115⅝	— ¼	500
68	Feb. 14	63⅜	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable...	..	..	67	..	....
130⅜	Mar. 24	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	130⅜	129¼	130¼	+ ⅜	7,653
209⅜	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	194	192	194	+ ½	300
108½	Feb. 8	105½	Feb. 28	Am. Tob. pf., new..	107½	106¾	106¾	— ⅛	1,000
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	52½	50½	51½	— 1¼	6,100
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	99⅝	98⅞	99	+ ⅛	2,700
20⅜	Mar. 25	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf..	20¼	18	19⅞	+ 4½	14,700
91½	Mar. 17	65¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.†	91½	83½	87¼	— 1½	123,500
92⅝	Feb. 14	82½	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.†.	87⅝	85½	85⅝	— 1¼	58,050
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 28	Assets Realization..	3	3	3	— 1⅛	100
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	68	67¾	68	— 1	300
106½	Jan. 4	101⅞	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104	103¼	103½	— ⅝	4,650
102	Feb. 23	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101¼	100¾	101½	+ ⅝	910
115	Jan. 3	109	Mar. 13	Atl. Coast Line....	..	..	110⅜	..	....
118⅝	Jan. 3	99½	Mar. 1	BALD. LOCO. WKS	112⅜	108⅜	104	— 8	137,200
109¾	Feb. 23	107⅛	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	109⅞	108¾	108¾	— ⅝	200
96	Jan. 4	85	Mar. 1	Balt. & Ohio	89⅞	88¼	88¼	— ⅞	5,787
80	Jan. 15	75¼	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio pf....	78⅞	76½	76½	..	1,400
3⅜	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛	8,900
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel....	520	490	495	—30	1,310
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf..	..	..	135	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf..	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	84⅜	Feb. 15	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	85⅝	85¼	85¼	..	400
132	Jan. 14	129½	Feb. 26	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	131½	..	....
65	Mar. 23	60½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	55	53¾	55	+ 1¼	200
99¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf....	97	97	97	..	85
14	Jan. 12	9⅜	Jan. 31	Bruns. T. & RR. sec	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛	100
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P....	94¾	94¾	94¾	..	16
..	....	..	....	Buff., R. & P. pf....	..	..	*100⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	80½	Mar. 14	Burns Bros.	84¾	83½	83½	+ 1½	1,000
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	115	..	....
31	Jan. 11	29¼	Feb. 28	Butterick Co.	30	29¼	29½	— ⅛	500
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior††	93¾	86⅞	90	— 3	89,600
42⅝	Jan. 3	21	Mar. 7	CAL. PETROLEUM	25⅛	22¼	22½	— 2½	6,000
80⅜	Jan. 3	48⅝	Mar. 8	Cal. Petroleum pf....	55	51½	52	— 2½	1,800
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern....	58	58	58	..	4
183¾	Jan. 3	162⅜	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific....	169¼	166	167⅞	+ ¼	8,000
85⅜	Jan. 18	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Tr. M.pf	..	..	86	..	....
59¾	Mar. 20	51½	Jan. 31	Central Leather	56⅝	54⅛	54¼	— 1⅝	21,000
111½	Mar. 17	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf..	..	..	110¼	..	....
230	Jan. 3	200	Jan. 3	Central of N. J....	..	..	230	..	....
*140	Jan. 8	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	..	..	*140	..	....
85¼	Mar. 16	80½	Feb. 28	Chandler Motor	94	93	93¼	— 1¼	1,800
66⅞	Jan. 5	60¼	Jan. 31	Ches. & Ohio.....	65	63⅝	63⅝	— 1	26,600
10¼	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	8⅝	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅜	Jan. 3	12⅜	Jan. 28	Chicago Great West.	14½	13	13	— ⅝	1,800
39¾	Jan. 4	34	Jan. 31	Chi. Great West pf.	39¾	37	37½	— ⅛	13,700
102½	Jan. 3	92¾	Mar. 1	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	95⅞	94½	94⅝	— ⅛	4,700
136½	Jan. 5	128	Feb. 16	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129⅝	128¾	128¾	— ⅜	800
134½	Jan. 3	125½	Mar. 1	Chi. & Northwestern	127½	127	127⅜	..	1,100
175	Jan. 11	174	Mar. 8	Chi. & N. W. pf....	..	..	174	..	....
20⅝	Feb. 7	15⅜	Mar. 8	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	18	16¾	17⅜	— ⅛	9,100
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
136	Jan. 27	136	Jan. 27	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf...	..	..	136	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	21	Mar. 25	Chile Copper†	22⅞	21	21	— 1⅞	7,500
60	Feb. 19	51⅜	Jan. 31	Chino Copper††	54⅞	53½	53⅝	— 1⅜	9,400
47⅞	Jan. 11	39	Feb. 10	C., C., C. & St. L..	42	42	42	+ ⅞	100
76⅝	Mar. 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C. & St. L. pf.	76	75	76	— ⅛	200
..	....	..	....	Cleveland & Pitts...	..	..	70¼	..	....
..	....	..	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	70	Feb. 23	Cluett, Pea. & Co....	73⅝	73	73	— ¼	500
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	109	..	....
53	Jan. 4	39⅝	Mar. 1	Col. Fuel & Iron....	48½	44½	45¾	— 2⅝	28,700
32⅛	Jan. 8	26	Mar. 1	Col. & Southern....	27¾	27¼	27¾	— ⅛	100
55	Jan. 13	47½	Mar. 7	Col. & South. 1st pf.	50	49	49¾	+ ⅝	300
48	Jan. 11	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	40	..	....
110	Jan. 27	108	Feb. 28	Am. Smuff pf.	108¼	106½	106½	+ ½	200
61¼	Jan. 4	48½	Mar. 8	Am. Steel Foundries	56	52¼	52¾	— 3½	2,700
116½	Jan. 8	107¾	Mar. 8	Am. Sugar Ref.	112	110½	110½	— 1½	3,300
118¾	Jan. 4	115½	Mar. 14	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	115⅝	115½	115⅝	— ¼	500
68	Feb. 14	63⅜	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable...	..	..	67	..	....
130⅜	Mar. 24	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	130⅜	129¼	130¼	+ ⅜	7,653
209⅜	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	194	192	194	+ ½	300
108½	Feb. 8	105½	Feb. 28	Am. Tob. pf., new..	107½	106¾	106¾	— ⅛	1,000
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	52½	50½	51½	— 1¼	6,100
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	99⅝	98⅞	99	+ ⅛	2,700
20⅜	Mar. 25	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf..	20¼	18	19⅞	+ 4½	14,700
91½	Mar. 17	65¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.†	91½	83½	87¼	— 1½	123,500
92⅝	Feb. 14	82½	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.†.	87⅝	85½	85⅝	— 1¼	58,050
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 28	Assets Realization..	3	3	3	— 1⅛	100
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	68	67¾	68	— 1	300
106½	Jan. 4	101⅞	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104	103¼	103½	— ⅝	4,650
102	Feb. 23	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101¼	100¾	101½	+ ⅝	910
115	Jan. 3	109	Mar. 13	Atl. Coast Line....	..	..	110⅜	..	....
118⅝	Jan. 3	99½	Mar. 1	BALD. LOCO. WKS	112⅜	108⅜	104	— 8	137,200
109¾	Feb. 23	107⅛	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	109⅞	108¾	108¾	— ⅝	200
96	Jan. 4	85	Mar. 1	Balt. & Ohio	89⅞	88¼	88¼	— ⅞	5,787
80	Jan. 15	75¼	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio pf....	78⅞	76½	76½	..	1,400
3⅜	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛	8,900
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel....	520	490	495	—30	1,310
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf..	..	..	135	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf..	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	84⅜	Feb. 15	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	85⅝	85¼	85¼	..	400
132	Jan. 14	129½	Feb. 26	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	131½	..	....
65	Mar. 23	60½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	55	53¾	55	+ 1¼	200
99¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf....	97	97	97	..	85
14	Jan. 12	9⅜	Jan. 31	Bruns. T. & RR. sec	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛	100
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P....	94¾	94¾	94¾	..	16
..	....	..	....	Buff., R. & P. pf....	..	..	*100⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	80½	Mar. 14	Burns Bros.	84¾	83½	83½	+ 1½	1,000
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..

Gulf States Steel

Stocks

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 25, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	21	23
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	76	79
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,641,400	*2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	$134	$137
Do pf. ($50)	1,081,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	$50	$51
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	†2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	392	397
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	113	115
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	65	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 3, 16	86	87
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	45	47
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	74	77
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	54	57
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	82	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 16	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	68	72
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Bing. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '31	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Bir. R., L. & P. 5s, '57	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	98
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	A. & A.	101½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	82	87
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	85
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	85	89¼
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	100¾	107
C. Hl. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, '43	3,177,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s,	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,604,400	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 5s, '99	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
Cities Serv.	14,718,300	½	..	July 1, 14	136	138
Do pf.	26,168,425	½	M	Mar 1, 16	80	81
C.L. H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	..
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	27½	28½
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	100	101
Do 5s, '33	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	90
Com. Fr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	62	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	85	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
C.G., E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,380,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	88	89
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	70½	71½
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st ref. 5s, '36	12,988,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '20	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	104
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '15	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	98
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	72	76
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	100	103
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	79	82
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	94
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	96½
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	40	49
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	99
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	82
G. W'n Pow. deb. 8s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	98½
Do 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	105
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	64
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '39	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
J. C., Hl. & P. 4s, '40	14,081,000	2	S	M. & N.	75¾	76
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	..	26
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	56	57½
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	95
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101
K. C. E.4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	64	70
K. C. & Ves. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	98
K.C. Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	100
K. G. & E. pf.	1,709,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '20	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	856,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	326,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	661,100	3	S	J. & J.	96	97½
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	72	75
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	84	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,385,000	..	..	.....	15½	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	59	64
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	33½	36
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	94	95
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	102
N. Y. West'r LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81¼	82¼
Okl. Ry. 5s,'41	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,610,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,585,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	.....	45	53
Do 1st 5s, '43	10,221,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	95¼
Do 6b. 5s, '21	1,870,000	3	S	J. & J.	98½	99¼
O.E.Ry. 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	20	30
Pac. G. & E.	32,956,800	1¼	Q	Feb 15,15	63¼	64
Old pf.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb 15,16	92	94
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	92	92½
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, '23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
P.G. El.5s,'55	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Pub. S. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	28	30
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	72	75
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
Roch., Syr. & E.R.R.5s, '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	58	62
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '48	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	87
St. Jo. (Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '37	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '23	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scran. E.5s, '37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	104
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,000,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 25, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s, '40	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Feb 15,16	92½	93¼
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	104	105½
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	96½	99
S.W.P.& L.pf.	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102½
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,243,150	..	..	.....	$8¾	$9
Do pr ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,16	$33½	$34½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	86
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s, '54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	12¾	13
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	52	53
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	93¾
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83¼	84
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,588	..	..	.....	54	56
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	75	77
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	18	19
Do 6s, 1922	16,699,000	3	S	M. & S.	97	98
Wash.R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	84	86
Do pf.	8,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 16	82	82½
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,042,350	2	S	J. & D.	80⅞	81⅛
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	84	90
Western Pwr.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	17½	18
Do 6% cm. pf	7,000,000	..	..	.....	61½	62½
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Wis. Ed'n Co.	215,000 sh	1.50	S	Dec 1, 15	$42½	$44½
Do db. 6s, '24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	96½

*Also 2% in common stock. †Also 2½% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 25, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Auburn Gas 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	132	134
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	98	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	12
Do 1st 6s, '16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	..
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,035,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 16	94	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,663,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	74	75
Washton G. 5s, '99	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106¾	107
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	103½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 25, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo. pf.	3,385,500	1¾	Q	Jan 25,16	82	84
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,710	1	Q	Feb 15,16	40½	44
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,769	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	49½	51
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	269	272
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,15	61	65
Do pf.	3,000,000	1	Q	Jan 1, 16	82	88
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	2	Q	Jan 20,16	68	72
Am. Graph's.	2,027,550	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	115	116
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	126	129
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	*5	Q	Mar 10,16	245	248
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	124½	126
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 24,15	400	425
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Dec 24,15	74	80
Bord. C. M.	21,304,200	4	S	Feb 15,16	111	113
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,16	105	107
Bush. Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	95	105
Can. Explos.	3,400,300	1	Q	Dec 31,15	300	350
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	102	110
Celluloid	5,525,100	$3½	Q	Dec 31,15	177	185
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Mar 10,16	61	66
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,16	94	98
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Dec 31,15	845	865
D.L.&W.Coal	6,390,700	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	300	310
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,350,000	1	Q	Feb 15,16	120	122
Int. Silver pf.	8,028,588	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	92	95
Int. Textb'k.	4,500,000	..	..	.....	30½	32½
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	77½	78
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	83	86
Lima Loco C 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	97
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3⅝	3¼
Merg. Lino.	12,799,500	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	165	167
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	60
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	4	Q	Feb 10,16	300	303
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jan 15,16	63	63½
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	91	94
Pierce Oil	13,857,500	..	..	.....	14	14½
Pr. & Gam.	13,498,160	4	Q	Feb 15,16	710	..
Do pf.	2,250,000	2	Q	Jun 15,16	190	..
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	74	77
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	40	42
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	$4	Q	Dec 31,15	141	146
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,15	100½	102
Saf.C.H. & L.	9,862,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 16	104½	107
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 16	220	224
Sulz. & S. pf.	9,761,400	1¾	Q	Jan 3, 16	92½	93½
Tenn. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 10,16	100	107¼
Temple C. 1st 5s, '51	2,036,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101¾
Win. R.Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2200	2325

*Ex div. ‡Also 11¼% extra. §Incl. 2% extra. ¶Incl. 3½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 10% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	15½	16
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 15,16	665	675
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,15	290	300
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 15,16	101	103
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10	Q	Mar 18,16	745	755
Colonial Oil.	250,000	..	..	.....	180	190
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Mar 16,16	310	320
Crescent P.L.	5,000,000	75c	Q	Mar 15,16	41	44
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	5	A	Dec 15,15	60	65
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	215	220
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	150	153
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	135	140
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	15	..	Jan 15,16	176	179
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	5	Q	Feb 15,16	105	107
Nat. Transit.	12,737,570	50c	Q	Mar 15,16	18	19
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,16	188	193
Nor. Pipe Li.	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 3, 16	101	104
Ohio Oil.	15,000,000	6b	Q	Mar 20,16	232	235
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$3	..	Jan 31,16	425	430
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	$5	..	Jan 31,16	233	235
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 20,15	290	300
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$8	Q	Mar 1, 16	205	210
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Dec 31,15	300	304
S.W. P. L.	3,500,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	107	112
St. Oil (Cal.)	40,086,655	2.50	Q	Mar 15,16	252	255
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Feb 20,16	540	545
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	7	Q	Feb 20,16	475	485
St. Oil (K.)	3,000,000	5e	Q	Jan 3, 16	355	365
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,15	355	365
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Mar 15,16	522	525
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Mar 15,16	210	212
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 16	545	550
Swan & Finch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	135	140
Union T. Ind.	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,16	81	83
Vacuum Oil.	10,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	224	227
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 31,14	40	45

b—Including 4% extra. e—Including 1% extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including 4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	120	125
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
Conley Foil.	825,000	5	Q	Dec 15,16	325	375
J. S. Young.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	150	165
McA. & F. pf.	2,965,800	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	100	101
P., R.-A. T.	1,990,400	4	Q	Mar 2, 16	215	225
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	480	500
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	121	123

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 25, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	530	540
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	206	210
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*	S	Jan 3, 16	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 16	410	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	150	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	615	625
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,

M'ADOO ANSWERS CRITICS ON FINANCE

Changes in Treasury Statement Defended by Secretary in Letter to Kitchin.

ADMITS A PREVIOUS ERROR

Corrected Bad Advice by Restoring Redemption Fund to Balance Under Republican Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Treasury Department tonight gave out an extended reply by Secretary McAdoo to Republican criticisms of the change he inaugurated on Oct. 1, 1915, in the daily statement of the Treasury. Mr. McAdoo's reply is in the form of a letter addressed to Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and is dated March 11, on board the U. S. S. Tennessee, on which Mr. McAdoo was making his trip to South America.

Mr. McAdoo's critics have assailed him particularly on the ground that he modified the daily statement to show a fictitiously large net balance in the general fund by including in the general fund, first, moneys deposited by national banks to retire their circulating notes; second, sums credited to disbursing officers of the Government, and third, subsidiary coins in the vaults of the Treasury.

The Secretary's reply to the first criticism is that a law passed by a Republican Congress, on the suggestion of the late Senator John Sherman, who had been a Republican Secretary of the Treasury, left him no choice in the matter. His reply to the second criticism is that funds credited to disbursing officers are no more lost to the Government than funds in the Treasury against which appropriation bills have been enacted. If these appropriations were deducted, he says, there would never be a balance in the general fund. As to the subsidiary coins, he says they have always and properly been included, and, in spite of their individually small value, make up a material part of the Government's assets in the Treasury.

As to the redemption fund for retiring national bank circulation, Mr. McAdoo says in part:

Quotes a Sherman Act.

"I have merely obeyed a law passed July 14, 1890, by a Congress controlled in both branches by the Republican Party and approved by a Republican President, the late Benjamin Harrison. This law is mandatory. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to do exactly what I have done. I have no discretion in the premises. If I have committed a wrong the Republican Party is responsible for it, and if there is virtue in my action the Republican Party is entitled to the credit of it.

"A distinguished Republican statesman, John Sherman, who had been Secretary of the Treasury himself, introduced this bill, and you will find in The Congressional Record of May 7, 1890, the following statement made by him in support of it:

Under the existing law, when a national bank chooses to retire its circulation it may deposit an equivalent amount of lawful money, or United States notes, in the Treasury of the United States, and those United States notes, or other lawful money, must be held in the Treasury to redeem the outstanding bank circulation as it comes in. It happens, on account of recent events which I need not recall, that the national banks are rapidly retiring their circulation, and the result has been that at one time there was over $100,000,000 lying idle in the Treasury to await redemption of national bank notes which were not presented in due course, in one, two, three, or four years, and at the present time there are about sixty-five or seventy million dollars lying in the Treasury. The section I propose as an amendment simply proposes to allow the money thus deposited for the redemption of national bank notes to be paid out, and the Treasury will, as these bank notes come in, pay them out of the funds in the Treasury composed of this money and other money in the Treasury. In other words, the effect will be to unlock about sixty-five or seventy million dollars of circulation.

"A Republican Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, put this law into operation on July 28, 1890.

"On the first day of July, 1913, I transferred this national bank redemption fund from the general fund balance to the liabilities in the daily Treasury statement upon the advice of an alleged expert accountant whom I had employed to investigate the Treasurer's office and improve the daily Treasury statement. This was bad advice, and my action was an error, because the law gives the Secretary of the Treasury no discretion in this matter. In order to correct this error and comply with the 'Republican law' of July, 1890, I retransferred this national bank redemption fund from the liability side of the daily Treasury statement to the general fund balance on the 1st of October, 1915, where it will remain until the law is changed."

As to disbursing officers' credits, Mr. McAdoo says:

Our opponents have also criticised the new form of daily Treasury statement because the amounts to the credit of disbursing officers are no longer charged as money actually disbursed, but are included in the general fund balance, with the express statement, however, that the full amount to the credit of disbursing officers is included in such balance. To illustrate: The net balance in the general fund as shown by the daily Treasury statement of March 10, 1916, is given as follows: Net balance, including $37,346,668.52 to credit of disbursing officers, $116,092,977.98. This statement is the literal truth and cannot be successfully attacked or criticised.

Do Not Represent Obligations.

"To understand this matter clearly, it should be borne in mind that the Treasurer of the United States is, from time to time, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to credit disbursing officers of the Government with certain amounts against which such disbursing officers are permitted to draw checks upon the Treasurer. The actual moneys to cover these credits are in the Treasury and are not withdrawn from the Treasury sometimes for many months and sometimes for many years.

"The amounts carried to the credit of disbursing officers on the books of the Treasurer do not represent an equivalent amount of obligations which disbursing officers are required to pay. The laws of the United States require that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury except on warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and countersigned by the Controller of the Treasury. It is physically impossible and would delay the Government's business even if possible for the Secretary's office to attempt to issue warrants for every disbursement, and, in order to facilitate the payment of the Government's bills, the Secretary, by a warrant, gives credit to disbursing officers. This is purely a bookkeeping arrangement and is necessary because of the vastness of the Government's business."

Mr. McAdoo concludes by saying that critics of Democratic finance continually try to show larger deficits than really exist by citing the daily or monthly excess of expenditures over revenues. Their error, says Mr. McAdoo, arises from their failure to allow for the receipts from the income and corporation taxes, which accumulate theoretically day by day, but which are only collected once a year and which show, therefore, only on a small number of the daily statements.

No Merino Wool for This Country.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has announced that the British War Trade Department, under date of March 18, states, "regret to inform you that in view of the present and prospective requirements of this country, there does not appear to be any possibility of licenses being granted for the export of merino wool at the present time."

SUGAR BEET PRICES ABROAD

French and Austrian Governments Fix Figure for Farmers.

According to private cables received Saturday by the Federal Sugar Refining Company from some of its European correspondents, the French Government has decreed that the price of sugar beets in the Republic for coming months shall be $9.65 per ton, this being the price to be paid to the French growers by the manufacturers.

The same advices contain the further news that the Austrian governmental authorities have fixed a price of $8.12 as a figure to be paid to the Austrian farmers.

"This is a striking commentary on the beet sugar situation in the United States," Claus A. Spreckels, President of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, says. "Contrast these French and Austrian figures with the price of $5.50 per ton which the best sugar interests in the United States are paying the Western farmer for his beet roots. Contracts with the Western growers are being made right along on this basis, which obviously is quite out of line with the price level that would obtain in a free market. Speakers in Congress lately have been pointing out that the beet sugar industry has been a great benefit to the American farmer. Facts such as these do not substantiate this position. It is clear enough that notwithstanding the high tariff under which we are working the American farmer has received no more for his beets than the farmer in Europe, and at the present time is receiving only a little more than half the price paid the European grower. It is true enough that there is money in the beet sugar industry in the United States—but it is being made by others than the farmer."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended March 25

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Alaska G. M.	22	19⅞		20¼
40	Alaska Jun...	9½	9½		9½
1,970	Allis-Chal. M.	21⅞	21⅞		20
840	Am. Beet Sug.	73	73½		70⅛
6,880	Am. Can	64¼	64⅝		61⅛
2,820	Am. C. & Fy.	72⅝	73⅛		68½
110	Am. H. & L..	10¼	10⅞		10¼
720	A. H. & L. pf.	49⅜	54½		49⅜
250	Am. Ice Sec.	28⅜	29		28¼
840	Am. Linseed.	23	24		22½
280	Am. Lin. pf..	43¼	45½		43¼
8,210	Am. Locomo..	80⅜	80⅜		74⅛
13,985	Am. Sm. & R.	102⅜	103¾		100⅜
70	Am. Sug. Ref.	111⅞	111⅞		110¾
2,270	Am. Zinc ...	89⅞	91¼		85⅜
8,785	Anaconda Co.	87⅝	87⅝		85⅝
90	At., T. & S.F.	103⅜	104		103¾
14,430	Baldwin Loco.	112¾	112⅜		103¾
90	Balt. & Ohio.	89	89½		88¾
50	Batopilas M..	2¼	2¼		2¼
10	Bklyn. R. T..	85¼	86¼		85¼
40	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec. ..	9⅝	9⅝		9⅝
940	Butte & Sup..	93	93¼		87⅝
465	Cal. Petroleum	25⅝	25⅝		22¼
210	Canadian Pac.	169½	169½		168¼
1,320	Cent. Leather.	55⅝	56½		54¼
700	Ches. & Ohio.	64⅞	64⅞		63⅜
20	Chicago G. W.	13½	13½		13⅜
370	C., M. & St.P.	96⅝	96⅝		94½
130	C., R. I. & P.	17⅜	17⅜		17¼
250	Chile Copper..	22⅜	22⅜		21
50	Chino Copper.	54⅜	54⅜		53⅜
2,050	Colorado F.&I.	48	48½		44½
1,430	Corn P. Ref...	22	22⅝		20⅜
79,480	Crucible Steel.	97⅜	97⅜		86⅜
2,430	Distil. Secur..	49⅜	49⅜		47⅜
3,460	Erie	28⅛	28⅛		27⅜
5,350	Erie rights...	⅛	⅛		⅛
480	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.....	73	75¾		73
960	Gt. Nor. Ore.	46¾	46¾		44¾
260	Greene Cana..	48	48		46
10	Gug. Explor..	20⅞	20⅞		20⅞
2,040	Inspira. Cop..	48⅛	48⅝		47¼
270	Intesb. Con...	17	17⅜		17⅜
50	Int. Mer. M..	17¼	17¼		16¾
9,130	I. M. M. pf..	73¾	73¾		70¾
25	Intern. Nick..	24½	24½		23⅝
100	Intern. Paper	12⅝	12⅝		11⅞
30	Kan. C. So..	28½	28½		26⅝
940	Kennecott ..	57	57		55⅜
210	Kelly S. P. T.	75¾	77¾		74⅜
210	Lack. Steel...	81⅜	81⅜		78⅜
50	Lehigh Valley.	76⅝	76⅝		74⅝
1,570	Maxwell Mot..	63⅜	70⅜		62¾
90	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	51⅞	54½		51⅞
45,070	Mex. Petrol ..	114½	116¼		106¼
110	Miami Copper	38⅜	37		36⅜
10	Mo., K. & T.	4¾	4¾		4¾
110	Nat. Enam. & S.	25½	25½		23¾
40	Nat. Lead ..	67¼	67¼		67¼
720	Nev. Con. Cop.	15½	17¾		15½
1,130	N. Y. Central.	106¾	106¾		104¾
60	N.Y., N.H. & H.	66⅝	66⅝		66
210	Norfolk & W.	124½	124½		121¾
10	Northern Pac.	113¾	113¾		113¾
240	Ont. Mining..	7⅞	8¼		7⅞
50	Pacific Mail..	25⅜	25⅝		25
200	Penn. R. R....	57⅞	58		56⅞
270	Pitts. Coal....	25⅜	28		25⅜
140	Pressed S. Car	54½	54⅝		54
140	Ry. Steel Sp..	84⅞	84⅞		80¼
380	Ray. Con. Cop	24	24		23½
12,570	Reading	87½	88⅜		85½
640	Rep. I. & S...	54	54⅝		51
10	Shattuck-A ..	37⅜	37⅜		37⅜
650	Southern Pac.	99	99⅛		98⅞
110	Southern Ry..	21¼	21¼		21¼
2,810	Studeb'r Co...	146⅜	147¼		140¾
2,120	Tenn. Copper.	57⅛	57⅛		52
20	Texas & Pac.	7	7		7
520	Third Avenue	61⅛	63		61⅛
40	Un. B. & P..	85	85		85
30	U. F. & P. Co. pf.	36½	36½		35½
1,190	Union Pac..	133⅜	134⅛		133⅜
20	United Fruit.	145⅞	145⅞		145⅝
255	U. S. Ind. Al.	159½	160½		154
670	U. S. Rubber.	54	54¾		52
50,750	U. S. Steel..	86¼	86⅝		84⅜
50	U. S. St. pf..	117¾	117¾		117¼
900	Utah Copper.	82½	85⅜		80⅞
20	Wabash pf. A	44⅝	44⅝		44⅜
210	Wabash pf. B	27⅝	28½		27⅝
120	W. Maryland.	29	32		29
8,230	West. E. & M..	68⅜	68⅜		65¼
$10,055					

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
WHEAT.				
March 20	$1.10¾	$1.08	$1.08⅜	$1.06
March 21	1.10¾	1.08⅜	1.09¼	1.07
March 22	1.09⅜	1.08¼	1.08⅝	1.07¼
March 23	1.09⅜	1.07⅝	1.08	1.06¼
March 24	1.09⅜	1.06¼	1.06¾	1.04⅝
March 25	1.08	1.07⅜	7.07	1.05⅞
Week's range..	1.10¾	1.06¼	1.09⅜	1.04⅝

	Sept. High.	Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Low.
March 20	$1.07⅝	$1.05½		
March 21	1.07⅝	1.06⅜	$1.12½	
March 22	1.07	1.06¼		
March 23	1.06⅜	1.04⅜	1.12	
March 24	1.06⅜	1.04⅝	1.11	$1.10
March 25	1.05¼	1.04⅜	1.12	
Week's range..	1.07⅜	1.04½	1.12½	1.10

CORN.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
March 20	75⅝	74⅞	76⅝	76
March 21	75⅝	74⅞	77	75¾
March 22	75⅝	74⅞	76⅞	75⅝
March 23	74⅝	73⅝	75⅜	73½
March 24	72⅜	70¾	73⅝	72¼
March 25	72⅞	71⅝	74⅜	73½
Week's range	75⅞	70¾	77	72¼

	Sept. High.	Low.	Cash. 3 White. High.	Low.
March 20	76⅛	76	73½	72
March 21	76⅝	76		
March 22	76⅝	75⅝	73	71⅞
March 23	75⅜	73⅝		
March 24	73½	72¼	70	69¼
March 25	74⅜	73¾	71	70¼
Week's range	76⅞	72½	73½	69¼

OATS.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Stands'ds. High.	Low.
March 20	44⅝	44	43⅝	42¾	46	44¼
March 21	45	44	43⅝	42¾	45⅝	45
March 22	44⅞	44	43⅝	42¾	44	..
March 23	44⅜	43¼	43¼	42¼	44	..
March 24	43¼	42	42¼	41¼	40½	39¼
March 25	43½	42¾	42¼	41⅜	43¼	42
Week's range	45	42	43⅝	41¼	46	39¼

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
March 20	$11.40	$11.30	$11.67	$11.52
March 21	11.60	11.50	11.85	11.72
March 22	11.55	11.40	11.77	11.60
March 23	11.45	11.30	11.70	11.52
March 24	11.40	11.30	11.75	11.55
March 25	11.52	11.45	11.85	11.70
Week's range	11.60	11.30	11.85	11.52

RIBS.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
March 20	$12.00	$11.92	$12.26	$12.17
March 21	12.12	12.05	12.38	12.22
March 22	12.12	11.95	12.35	12.17
March 23	12.00	11.85	12.20	12.05
March 24	11.97	11.82	12.17	12.02
March 25	12.07	11.97	12.27	12.17
Week's range	12.12	11.82	12.38	12.02

PORK.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
March 20	$22.90	$22.70	$22.75	$22.50
March 21	23.07	22.90	22.95	22.75
March 22	22.90	22.80	22.77	22.55
March 23	22.95	22.75	22.77	22.57
March 24	22.87	22.60	22.76	22.45
March 25	22.90	22.77	22.87	22.75
Week's range	23.07	22.60	22.95	22.45

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Mar. 20	11.95	11.85	12.07	11.95	12.24	12.13
Mar. 21	11.95	11.90	12.07	11.96	12.25	12.10
Mar. 22	11.96	11.93	12.08	11.94	12.23	12.10
Mar. 23	11.85	11.81	11.96	11.85	12.10	11.98
Mar. 24	11.86	11.77	11.93	11.83	12.08	11.93
Mar. 25	..	..	11.91	11.85	12.02	11.97
W'k's re.	11.95	11.77	12.08	11.83	12.25	11.95

	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
Mar. 20	12.35	12.24	12.49	12.40	12.55	12.45
Mar. 21	12.35	12.18	12.53	12.33	12.57	12.33
Mar. 22	12.29	12.19	12.44	12.35	12.46	12.40
Mar. 23	12.17	12.09	12.31	12.24	12.35	12.29
Mar. 24	12.17	12.05	12.38	12.19	12.38	12.30
Mar. 25	12.14	12.08	12.28	12.23	12.34	12.31
W'k's re.	12.35	12.05	12.53	12.19	12.57	12.30

DECEIT USED IN SEEKING CREDIT

Difficult to Reach Those Guilty of It in Proceedings Before Magistrates.

PROOF THAT MUST BE HAD

Credit Men's Efforts Against Buyers Who Make False Financial Statements.

That Magistrates in this city do not take kindly to complaints entered by local manufacturers and wholesalers in cases involving the issuance of false financial statements by buying firms, and that in some instances it has been necessary to go before four or five Magistrates before one has been found who would entertain the complaint, is a charge made by the New York Credit Men's Association in its March bulletin.

Of the numerous complaints made to the Prosecution Committee of the association, nine out of every ten, the bulletin says, are based upon the issuance of false financial statements. The percentage of these cases which can be successfully prosecuted is very small by reason of the fact that usually the books of the buying firm alone must be relied upon. Consequently, it is necessary to prove that the statement refers, on its face, to these books and that it also purports to show the condition of the business reported as taken from them.

After a plea for a more uniform style of the statement that is asked by selling houses, and expressing the opinion that the adoption of a standard form would lead to a larger percentage of convictions in cases of falsity, the bulletin continues:

"In order successfully to prosecute a case of this character it is usually necessary to examine the maker thereof in bankruptcy, as the falsity of such statements generally come to light in the bankruptcy proceedings. This often requires a number of hearings and many pages of testimony.

"Complaint is then made to a magistrate. The Magistrates of New York City do not take kindly to these complaints, and in some instances it has been necessary to go before four or five Magistrates before one has been found who would entertain the complaint. The Magistrate then issues a summons and, on the day when it is returnable in court, all the witnesses appear. The case is then heard and, when the facts warrant, the defendant is held for trial at Special Sessions before three of the Judges of that court.

"Several weeks elapse between the hearing before the Magistrate and the trial in Special Sessions. In one case in which the association was interested the defendant was discharged in bankruptcy while awaiting trial in Special Sessions. His discharge was not contested, in fact, it was not known to the association. After he was discharged his attorneys made a motion before one of the Judges of General Sessions asking that the case be referred to the Grand Jury in order that if indicted, the defendant might have a trial by jury.

"It was argued that the complainant had not opposed the discharge (from bankruptcy) and had accepted his dividend, and consequently the motive of prosecution was attacked. This motion was granted. It therefore became necessary to bring all the witnesses together and have them testify before the Grand Jury. As a result of this action it is now necessary for the association to go to the further trouble and expense of opposing the discharge of those bankrupts who have been, or are likely to be, prosecuted, and this requires that the witnesses again appear before a referee for examination as to the statement given and the facts in the case.

"It can be readily seen, therefore, that for witnesses to appear first at examinations of the bankrupt, given before the Magistrate when adjournments may be taken from time to time, once more before the Grand Jury, and finally in court for the trial of the case, usually means four to five appearances on account of adjournments.

The bulletin then calls attention to two motions recently made before Judge Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions, in two separate cases, to have them referred to the Grand Jury. The Prosecution Committee of the association realized that, if additional difficulties were placed in the way of the prosecution of these cases, it would require so much time from business as to make their prosecution almost impossible.

"Realizing that if these motions were granted," the bulletin concludes, "a precedent would be established which might be followed in subsequent cases. Counsel for the association obtained the consent of Judge Wadhams to submit briefs in behalf of the association in opposition to the motions, with the result that the motions were denied by the Judge.

"The importance to the association of Judge Wadhams's decision can be especially appreciated by those members who have prosecuted similar cases. The fact that once this association takes up a case there can be no settlement of it out of court is becoming more generally recognised. If all our members will make it a point to report the failures in which they are interested and will cooperate the results will be most effective and far-reaching."

Several hundred prominent local manufacturing and wholesale concerns are represented in the present membership of the association, the office of which is at 320 Broadway.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
March 20	2¼	1¾	2	2
March 21	2¼	2	2	2
March 22	2¼	2	2	2
March 23	2¼	1¾	2	2
March 24	2¼	1¾	2	2
March 25	2¼	1¾	1¾	2
Week's range—				
High			2¼	2
Low			1¾	2
Same week last year—				
High			2½	2½
Low			1½	2
Year's range to date—				
High			3	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2¾
Low			1½	2

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
March 20	2¼@2¾	2¾	5
March 21	2¼@2¾	2¼@3	5
March 22	2¼@2¾	3	5
March 23	2¼@2¾	3	5
March 24	2¼@2¾	3	5
March 25	2¼@2¾	3	5
Week's range—			
High		2¾	5
Low		2¼	5
Same week last year—			
High		3	5¼
Low		2½	5
Year's range to date—			
High		3	5¼
Low		2¼	5
Same period last year—			
High		4	4
Low		2½	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
March 20	Par	†15c	Par	*30c
March 21	Par	†20c	Par	*30c
March 23	Par	†20c	Par	*30c
March 24	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
March 24	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
March 25	Par	†10c	Par	*30c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Money.	Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
March 20	4@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 35c
March 21	4@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 36c
March 23	4@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 39c
March 23	4@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 47c
March 24	4@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 50c
March 25	4@4½	5¼	5¼	28f 50c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London. 4½%	British Rentes.	Paris.
March 20	57⅛	56⅝	62f 25c
March 21	57⅛	56⅝	62f 55c
March 22	57⅛	56⅝	62f 85c
March 23	57⅛	56⅝	62f 50c
March 24	57⅛	56⅝	62f 25c
March 25	57⅛	56⅝	62f 25c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	N. Y.
March 20	27⅝d	57⅝c
March 21	27¼d	57¼c
March 22	27¼d	57¼c
March 23	28⅛d	59⅛c
March 24	28⅛d	60¼c
March 25	28¼d	60⅝c

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Mon.	137,935	65,567	183,065	$570,500
Tues.	122,715	133,872	164,855	712,000
Wed.	102,490	68,657	196,160	445,000
Thurs.	119,861	89,545	277,080	612,000
Fri.	123,048	53,789	875,905	615,000
Sat.	75,055	51,471	170,977	224,000
Total	681,094	412,901	1,867,892	$3,077,500

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
900	A.-Weber	29	25	27¾	..
48,500	*Aetna E., w.t.	23½	21⅞	23¼	— ⅛
4,800	Ajax Rubber..	71	69½	69⅝	— 1½
500	Am.-Brit. M..	29	28	28	— 1
8,000	Am. Brug S..	13¾	12¼	12⅝	..
300	Am. I. Corp..	30¼	30	30	..
16,590	*Am. W. Pap.	3⅜	2	3⅜	..
4,800	Am. Zinc pf..	76	73	75¾	..
1,150	A., G. & W. I.	32½	29½	31	— 1½
287	A.-G. & W. I. pf	50	47⅝	50	+ ⅛
850	Barnet B. Ice..	81¼	80	81¼	..
1,500	Butler Chem..	3¼	2⅛	3	..
50	Can. C. & F..	85	85	85	..
6,700	Can. N. Gas.	2¼	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
87,420	*Car L. & P..	7	4⅝	6¾	+ 1¼
8,240	Carwen Steel..	11¼	9¾	11⅛	— ⅛
5,898	Con. R. & H..	5¼	4⅜	5	— ⅛
7,000	Chevrolet Mo.	166¼	150	165	+ 5
169,200	*Cuba C. Sug.	69¾	62	66⅝	— 2
10,200	*C. C. S. pf..	100¼	97¼	97⅝	— 2¼
152	Curtiss Aerop. v. t. ctfs..	50	47	47	— 2¼
2,580	Driggs-Seab'y.	147	137	141	— 4
997	*Edmunds & J.	43	40	40	..
810	E. & J. pf...	96	96	96	..
3,175	*Electric Gun.	1¾	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
6,527	Emerson Ph..	13⅞	12	13⅜	+ ⅛
1,700	Gen. Asphalt	37½	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
460	Haskell & B..	45	44	44	+ ⅛
300	Int. A. & F..	19⅛	18½	19¼	+ ⅛
15	Int. Mer. M..	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
125	Int. M. M. pf.	72	72	72	..
1,725	Int. Rubber..	15	13	15	..
2,150	Kan. City Sou.	20	19	20¼	— ⅜
9,700	Kenefick Cino	14½	12⅜	13⅛	— ⅜
2,700	*S. S. Kresge.	12¼	12	12	..
700	Lake T. Boat.	11	10	10	— ⅛
200	*Lima Loco..	16	16	16	..
500	Lima L.; new.	39	36	37⅛	..
750	*Lima Loco., new pf..	95	95	95	..
27,900	*Lynn Photo.	7⅞	4½	7⅝	+ 3
1,500	Marc. of Am..	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6,300	Manhat. Tran.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5,300	*Maxim Mun..	7¼	5¾	6	— 1⅛
91,100	*Midvale S...	69½	65¾	65⅝	— 1
56,700	*Nevins Elec..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1,700	Peerless T. & M.	28	26½	26¾	— 1½
855	*Poole E. & M.	132½	119	120	—16
100	*Pyrene Mfg..	13½	13½	13½	..
1,775	Redtop Elec..	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
3,100	*Sf. Ind....	17½	15⅝	16⅜	— ⅜
240	Saxon M. Car	68	65½	65	— 2
9,700	St. L., R. M. & Fac....	40	37¾	39	+ 1½
410	Stand. Motors	8¾	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
28,750	Sub. B., v. t. cfs.	40½	38	39⅜	— ⅛
25,700	*Tob Prod..	49	45	47	— 1½
3,980	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs....	4½	4	4⅜	— ⅛
20,800	U. Prof. St..	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ⅜
3,100	Univ. Motor.	7⅞	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
6,400	*U. S. L. & H.	9¾	8	8½	..
3,150	*U. S. Light & Heat pf..	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
6,250	White Motors.	53	40¾	49¾	— 2¼
1,400	World Film...	1⅝	1½	1¼	— ⅛
13,750	*Zinc Con.....	5½	4¾	5¼	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

400	Ang.-Am. Oil..	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
8	Atlantic Ref..	665	665	665	..
1	Crescent P. L.	43	43	43	..
367	Illinois P. L.	185	179	179	— 6
12	Northern P. L.	104	104	104	..
581	Ohio Oil.....	241	233	233	— 6
12	P. Oil & Gas.	430	428	430	— 2
213	Prairie P. L.	238	234	234	— 2
103	St. Oil, Cal..	257	255	255	— 3
15	S. Penn Oil..	364	364	364	— 1
40	St. Oil, Ind..	550	549	549	— 3
66	St. Oil, N. J..	523	522	522	— 5
98	St. Oil, N. Y..	212	210	210	— 6
20	Vacuum Oil...	226	226	226	..
25	Union T. L...	82	82	82	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS

8,520	Am. O. & G..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
14,150	*Barnett Oil & Gas	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
5,050	*Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	22	20¾	21⅝	— ⅝

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Hazel, J. — Room 9, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.

Prince<Hartman.
Rice & Adams<Levy Dairy Co.
Nat Metal S & S Co<Horovitz.
Miller Rubber Co<Behrend.
Johnston<Stewart.
Hogg<Maxwell.
Zeiler<Elec Fountain.
Roche<Goodman.
Prevot<G Borgfeldt & Co.
Star Co<Nonpareil Feature Corp'n.
Toledo Scale Co<Jacobs.
Kaufman<Phillips.
Goodwin F & C Co<Lumiere<Dougla Co.
Same<Powers.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Victor<Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus.
W S Rockwell Co<Naumburg.
Kearney<NY, N H & H RR.
M M Bacon & Co<Weiler.
Sbaratta<Schunnemunk Const Co.
US<Bedell Co.
Cervasia<Vulcanite Portland Cement Co
Perrin<Blake.
Pollack<Locomobile.
O'Rourke<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Dale<US Rity & Imp.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 236, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Harold B Roberts,
Victor H Osborne,
Jacob Goldstein,
Ramsey Wallace,
Thos P Clark,
Oscar I Heifman,
Geo C Butcher,
Sunlight Gas Machine
Philip C Wadsworth,
Axel Forsberg,
Isaac Vegdorchuck,
W Somerstein,
S Clayman,
A & A Bolognesi.
Under objections:
L Brenner,
L Saltzman,
J Crater.
C Herbst,
J Elphand,
J Jacobs.
H Rothleder,
L & S Pellman,
Samuel Hassin,
Kressel & Firstenberg.
Adjourned cases:
Lamar Geller,
Giovanni Savarese,
I & S Oliver.
Motions:
Hanscom & Co.
Morris Edelman,
John G Lyman,
Dela Theatre Corp,
Philip S Gill,
Chas Pasnik,
Ulrichson Bros.
Steinberg & Knapoff.
Hannis-Jordan Co,
I & J Guzy.
Vincenzo Bizzarri,
Toscanna Wine & Co,
Tip Top Toy Co,
Albert J Hirt,
Wm C Keller,
Isidor Wolfe,
A Faranta,
Julius Cohn,
Zimmerman & Edelstein,
Abraham Goldstein,
Nat'l Lith Co,
Marcus Goldfinger,
Wallach Bros,
J H Putnam Co,
Benj Moskowitz,
A J Ellis,
Talgman<Deesre.
Empire Trust Co<Property Holders (2)
Ball<Same.
Carl E Anderson,
Purity Milk Co,
A Gordon & Son,
John Moriarity.
Vincenzo Bizzarri (2.)
Jas H Maher,
Monti & Co,
Joseph Olkin,
Jacob Olkin,
Jacob Kornreich,
Ulrichson Bros,
Toscana Wine, &c, Co
Abraham Bedrick,
Vacuum Engineer Co,
Max Steinberg.
Pitt Balance Door Co,
Bronfram & Benequit,
Morris Roth.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 328, P. O. Building.—Admiralty.

Woods<Edwin Terry. |Same<Wm E Cleary.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Admiralty.—Peterson<Illene.

Bankruptcy, at 10:30 A. M.—Re George L. Tarahis.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Howard<Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co,
Re Tistedter.
Ludlum<Carnegie.
Re N Y Cent RR.
Hairland<Allen.
Sahlman<Deutsche Betriebsgesellschaft.
Sawaya<Sawaya.
Hasbrouck<Am Temp Life Ins Assoc.
N Y Life Ins Co<Little Italy Rity Co.
Clark<Clark.
Thayer<Miller.
Mayer<Mayer.
Rice<Cuba Dist Co.
James Everard's Breweries<Christ.
Bobbs-Merrill Co<Universal Film.
Herz<Custin.
Conroy Bros<U S Fid. &c. Co.
Mumphrey<Baker.
Wankerow<Wackerow.
Voron & Chait<Voron.
Re Roper.
Ditchett<Reilly.
Lichliter<Lichliter, Emb.
Altheimer<E C Ribbe.
Pepa<Rini.
Palmer<Kamen.
CNY<John Burke Imp.
Fajans<Sb W 59th St.
Moriarty v Wisconsin Seating Co<Engel<Moynahan.
O'Donnell<O'Donnell.
Farine<Silvester.
Ridley<Kaufman.
Gerry<Hausman.
Morschauser<Keogh.
U S Print & Litho Co<Powers.
Robinson<Gilsey (2).
Forde<Sullowa.
Ellinger<Schoch.
Clabey<Gelewski.
Bernstein<Meyer.
Kehoe<West Side Laundry Co.
Katz<Elliott.
Feldman<Geery.
Heath<Isear.
CNY<Chip Kee Co.
Nylander<Lind.
Tallack<Tallack.
A L Burt Co<A W Cowan & Bros.
Peter Keeler Bldg Co<Whitehead.
Kashow<Kanrich.
Buttmann<Ideal Holding Co.
Bachrach<Freedman.
Sanders<Hulberg.
White<Aaron.
Silverman<Baturin.
Newmark<Goldwater.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Matthews.
Shrage<Shrage.
Kornitzky<Waters.
Levine<Ginsberg.
Vogelbaum<Mark Rafalsky Co.
MacPherson<Taylor.
Lanphear-Jamison Coal & Coke Co.
Feldman<Schemel.
Blauvelt<Bergeron Awning Co.
Re The Rosetelle Co.
Goldstein<Schneidin.
Re Corysol, Inc.
Steigerwald<Burns Bros. Ltd.
Rolls-Royce<Devlin.
Sawaya<Sawaya.
Re Manhattan Rolling Mill.
Kempe<Weiss.
Wolcottowicz<Phila & Reading C & I Co.
Lange<Diamond.
Fowler<McKennell.
Preager<Cook.
Fertig<Sturgis.
Heller<Glueck.
Met Flour Mill & Gr Co<Casualty Co of A
Same—Sprague.
Stagg<Hardy.
Enowitz<U S Rubber
Mantell<Mantell.
Re Goldstein & Landin Co.
Barber<Fargo.
Gregory<Oliver Typewriter Co.
Willman<Beaver.
Kowelman<Beaver.
Penn<Tribune Assn(2)
Duges<Bashivitz.
Stoveman<Stoveman.
Wood<Rooney (5).
Caro<Brachfeld.
Thompson<Thompson.
Colt<Livingston.
Times Sq Imp Co<La McElveeny Rity.
Kelly<Delaney.
Le Roy O'Connell.
Barkley<Pierson.
Kilborn<Ursuline Rity
Hemm<Meier.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Wiggins.
Spedding<Bronstein.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Aronstam<Ellert.
Doern<Doern.
Murray<Dillingham.
Rosenthal<Brooks.
Rugoff<Cohen.
Re Zwerling.
Ficken<Heidacher.
Dittrich<Schwartz.
Kittle<Dinnick.
Re North (2).
Re Smith.
Woodward<Herbert Robinson & Co.
Rabinowitz<Convent Park Const Co.
Laxer<Sanford Rubber
Giles<Ed Langer Print Co (2).
Re Kram.
La Cain<Resta.
Re Recht.
Preston<Cox.
Morrow<Herbstone Realty Corp.
Re Rosencrants.
Spanjer<Forman Co.
Goodman<Walden.
Shapiro<Friedman.
Nathan<Graff Rity.
Bacon<Stiner.
Lemche<Gormully.
Hyde<Gormully.
4m Wet Wash Laundry Co<Kasowitz.
A D Kneuper Specialty Co<Kneuper.
Maturi<Maturi.
N Y Metro Film Service<Crew Corp.
Fowler<Babcock.
Eitonhead<Travelers Ins Co.
Re Dillon.
Southern Leasing Co<Williams.
Kaplan<United Dressed Beef Co.
Connolly<Star Co.
Re Gale-Sate Rity.
Connolly<Star Co|West Side Bank<Eckhardt (2).
McVickar<Realty Headlight Corp.
Boland<Flynn.
Re Porter.
Tracy<Phipps.
Nicolosi<Guidiel.
Am Bill Posting Co<Sprague.
Brown<Mitchell Lewis Motor Co.
Goldfarb<Jacobs.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Klondyke Gov Concession<Treadgold.
Behlert<Behlert.
Morris<Alstatter.
Re Dilmeth Place.
Muldonado & Co<US Fid & Guar Co.
McLauchlin<McLauchlin.
Ashley<De La Vergne Machine Co.
Chatterton Co<Matthews & Sons, Inc.
Capone<Forestiere.
Re Simplex Automatic Co, Inc.
Schmeizz<Schmeiz.
Cosmopolitan Bank<Smith.
Taylor<Bangs.
Steinberg<Steinberg.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Frankenberg<Berkowitz.
Flowers<Flowers.
Times Square Imp<Fleischmann's Bak'y
Bichner<Ventimiglia.
Seaman<Seaman.
Walters<Walters.
Maldonado Co<US Fid & Guar'ty Co.
Oakley<Chapman.
Stephenson<Stephenson.
Demurrers:
Schley<Coler.
Pitch Pub Co<Levy.
Preferred causes:
Sanders<Sanders.
Case on—Graham<Graham.
Marx<Maze Realty.
Curtis<Curtis.
Di Marsico<Eagan.
Commonwealth Ins Co of NY<Horwitz.
Lynch<Lynch.
Feinstein<Schwartz.
Case on at 2 P M—Clark<Coler.
General calendar:
Case on—Tischler<Tischler.
Case on<Vessel<Vessel.
Jacoba<Selwyn & Co.
Pitofsky<Kolonsky.
Munro<Dimon.
Gritz<Rocks.
Gisnet<Moeckel.
Reilly<Reilly.
Stanstone<Italian Barbers' Union.
Pincus<Platt.
Tompers<Tompers.
Battery Park Nat Bk<Hilton.
McMurray<Delmel.
Wittemann<Riviera Rty Co.
Kupic<Schwartz.
Martin<Betts.
Burton-Pierce Co<Bronstein.
Cohen<same.
Wolff<same.
Leigh<Yeager.
Giles<E Langer Printing Co.
Cohen<Cohen.
CNY<Magrath.
Same<Audubon Nat'l Bank.
Same<Lane Amuse Co
Wright & Barclay, Inc<Fleissner.
Clear.

PART IV.—(January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore.
Adjourned to March 31.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari calendar.
Jones<Purdy.
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Mann Leasing Co<Berhheimer & S
Pilsener Brewing.
Cosmopolitan Bank<Hutcheson.
Solomovici<Leibowitz.
Penn Mut Life Ins<No Amer Dist Co.
Bauer<Hunt.
Burns<Goodman.
Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq.—Schechet<Cohen.
Leventhal<230 5th Av Corp.
Bressler<Nassau Elec RR.
Hatzler<42d St Ry.
Maloney<Rodgers & Hog
Longiagu<Brown.
Gershenson<Stone.
Rauer<Riker.
Ward<Degnon Cont.
Moore<Union Ry.
Weisheit<Pabst Brew.
Simmons<Lichtenstein
Union R E Co<CNT.
Aaron<Meinitzky.
Grossman Mfg Co<NY Cent RR.
L Orlinsky<Towers Stores.
B Orlinsky<same.
Schreiber<Du Chette.
Watson<Rexton Rty.
Ginsberg<NY Rwys.
Flynn<Lyons Co.
MacLeod, Jr<Birdsall.
Stern<Harms & F.
Oshinsky<Behrman.
Fisher<B & N R RR.
Keegan<Mut Transp.
Rothman<Gluck.
Hale<Stewart.
Everitt<CNY.
Bobyock<NY Cent RR
Nolan<same.
Miller<CNY.
Everitt<same.
O'Brien<same.
C Gampel<same.
L Gampel<same.
Clear.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Fay<Sun P & P Co.
Silberseweig<Hentzl.
Daly<I R T.
Rosheim<Knick Ice.
Magee<Fish.
Shelley<same.
Guarino<Reedy Elev.
Vecchini<Nupperman.
Colling<Nassau RR.
Ortelero<Dougherty.
Matuss<Watertown L.
Norwalk Bros<Endler.
Koholis<NY Rys.
Mesliansky<Empire Carrying Corp.
Sinsheimer<Underpinning & Foundation.
Mullen<Curran Bros.
Bailey<B H RR.
G C Tucker<Taylor.
J J Tucker<same.
Johnson<Emp City iron Wks.
Okun<Duval Co.
C Catanzaro<NY Rys.
T Catanzaro<same.
J Catanzaro<same.
Ornstein<Larshan.
Golden<Bradley Con.
Walsh<same.
Roemer<NY Rys.
Fay<NY Herald Co.
Same<Tribune Assn.
Schoenberg<CNY.
Gardner<Penn RR.
Silverman<Jegert Rty.
Batassi<Erie RR.
Khatchigian<Alexander.
Rinaldi<NY Rys.
O'Shea<I R T.
Clear.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Panish<Blinney.
Jacoby<Yankee Waist
Miller<Wendt (2.)
Wilton<N Y Edison.
Tatanis<Viasto.
Same<Atlantis, a corp.
Bookowski<Aetna Amus Corp.
Herch<Ehret.
Reilly<Simonson.
Renz<Ball.
Cooper<Cooney.
Black<Am Pantry Mfg Co.
Fay<Herald Co.
Weitsman<B Altman & Co.
Maroney<Bway Taxi.
Silber<Freyberg.
McGrath<L I RR.
Schechter<Schennebelsky.
Zsemberg<Mischan.
Gurny<Silberblatt.
Hass<Taller.
Shannon<Lembeck & B Eagle Brew Co.
Cooke<I R T.
Kitten<Cappel.
Werthaizer<B H RR.
Zinno<Petigor.
Mobilia<Buffa.
Baumgarten<Am Sug Ref Co.
Lisena<J J Creem Co.
Handelman<Aufses.
McBride<3d Av RR.
Handelman<Aufses.
Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
La Rosa<same.
Fiedler<C I & B RR.
Levonik<O'Rourke Eng, &c. Co.
Goldenberg<NY Rwys.
Lodwick<Van Dyk.
Ward<Ocean El Ry.
Lefkowitz<Wave Imp & Con Co.
Gordon<NY Rwys.
McGarry<same.
Grauer<F & L Bldg.
Iness<La Vigne.
Fay<Troy Record Co.
Kaufman<6th Av C.
Clark<Lehman.
Arlington<Am Piano Draught<same.
Kirby<Am Transfer.
Maher<Salvat'n Army.
Schneiderman<Warheit Pub Co.
Liebowitz<NY Rys.
Schmidt<Wood.
Grady<Shaffer.
Huhner<Wreedman.
Zakalyk<Mason Seaman Trans Co (2.)
Zunfan<NY Rys.
Amesqua<Fernandes.
Rapp<New Taxicab & Auto Co.
Farrell<NYC Int Ry.
Rixey<Bronx Home News.
Bodine<Talbot.
Kliger<Deutsch.
Antini<Yonkers Ry.
Smith<Bernheimer & Schwarz Pilsner Brewing.
See<Oakford.
Cannata<P Doelger Brewery Co.
Alkof<Schacht (2.)
Werthheimer<NY Rys.
Malloy<Stern Bros.
Ulman<Forward Ass'n. Inc.
Wosipowski<Balkhaus.
Fertig<Sturgis.
Grande<Grandi.
Haber<Lincoln Dye Works.
Quinby<Boyd.
Lifshitz<Herskowitz.
Silbiazza<Erie RR. Clear.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Fexon<Hotel Shelburne.
Lehman<von Raits.
Scheps<Doty.
Hoppe<Astor.
Neef<B H RR.
Little<Bachman.
Gero<Int R T.
Harlow<Lamb.
Sperling<Tambor.
O'Rourke<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Siegel<Bradley Cont.
Malamud<Miller.
Herman<Alpert.
Galiano<Bradley Cont.
McDonald<F & M Schaefer Brew Co.
I Lehrman<Greenwald.
C Lehrman<same.
Plattin<Kuppenschmidt.
Welgant<Keap Const.
Gedut<Kluge.
McManus<W L Crow Const Co.
Frankenfield<Koppel.
Goldstein<Int R T Co.
Welnrib<Moscovitz.
Sacco<Gaggiano.
Morse<Treighton.
Hollister<Chas A Cowen & Co.
Sanseverino<Indian Ref Co.
Clark<Int R T.
Stone<same.
Flora Meyer<Miller.
F Meyer<same.
Navarra<NY Rys.
Nixon<same.
Henderson<I R T Co.
Steatsky<NY Rys.
Fineman<Int R T Co.
Clear.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Bromberg<Whitridge.
Slavitz<NYC & HRRR.
Fulton<Erie RR.
McQuillan<Arch.
Hogen<Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
Neckamkus<M B Smith Rty Co.
Levine<Schwartz.
Meehan<Bamberger (2.)
I Popkin<Nassau Elec RR.
J Popkin<same.
Dangler<Exar Imp.
Feeney<Hudson & Man RR.
Heiman<Kiddle.
Gazzola<O'Brien.
Fay<N Y Zeitung Pub & Print Co.
Meyers<Shipway.
Dicker<Bishop, Babcock & Becker Co.
Rines<N Y C & H R RR.
Binns<Greater N Y Film Rental Co.
Arenberg<Hudson & Man.
Hampl<Flagg.
Kelly<Conway.
Tishler<Crystal & Tishler.
Schrager<Schopp.
Same<Foster.
Feldman<Schorser.
Frankel<Kuperschmidt.
Bertolino<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Jacobson<Nassau Elec RR.
Michaelowitz<Zahn.
Bashkoff<B H RR.
Dielo<Volkenberg.
Donder<Richmond Light & RR Co.
Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Stokes<R & L Co.
Flazanick<CNY, (2.)
Wicks<Gilbert.
Chambers<NY Rys.
Sharot<CNY.
Mussomeschi<CNY.
Meledin<Vietor.
Weinstein<Bober.
Cunningham<Dulany, Tuli & Soltzel.
Maple<CNY.
Mullins<Butler.
Lenihan<B H RR.
Bowden<N Y Rys.
Lang<Dolling.
Woods<Backum.
Sargentini<Empire Hotel Supply Co.
Pullen<Globe Taxicab.
Thomas<same.
Shapiro<Friedman.
Crueger<Hembdt.
Pullman<Teets.
Lynch<Central Brew.
Burke<Coppins Trans Co.
Curtis<Brentwood Amus Co.
Saxon<B H RR.
Barbour<Earle.
Fahlberg Saccharine Wks<Birns Exp Co.
Sturm<C RR of N J.
Beer<Met Opera Co.
Case on.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Peter<5th Av Coach.
Rappaport<42 St, &c, Mesperek<NY Rys.
Felly<same.
McGovern<Werbinsky.
Russo<NY Rys.
Hoykendorf<Bradley Con Co.
Norgard<Post & McCord.
Smith<H & H Reiners
Maizo<Smith.
Karet<Davis.
Marton<NY Rys.
McInerney<Belt Line.
Thyelin<N Y Rys (2).
Deyer<same.
Feldman<Press Pub.
Hunt<NY Rys.
Howland<Penn RR Co.
Van Elten<Sykes & S.
Case on.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Burger<Michel Brew Co (2.)
Cussack<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Goldstein<Moran.
Topiol<Smith.
Siglock<L I RR.
Izan<3d Av Ry.
Cardani<Beckman.
Spaulding<Senior & Stout.
Georges<Butters.
Bader<Wiener (2.)
Walk<Mirsky.
O'Brien<Tesoro.
L Blumenthal<Linch.
J Blumenthal<same.
Gottlieb<Linch.
Sarnik<Pick.
Congenie<Cooper & E. Miller<Schwartzler.
Cittelman<Canebraka Realty Co.
Van Houten<Fuller.
Patterson<Berney Realty Co.
NY Title Ins<Aloha Realty Co.
Re Wray.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Chapin<Taylor.
Spiceman<M Groh's Sons.
Mogelof<Ruppert.
Keneely<Halperin.
Low<Spitzner.
Markowitz<Carpenter.
Greenberger<Ferril
Farrissy<Clementi.
Weinstein<Hodweck.
Northeastern Cons. Const Co<Carlson Oper.
Falcone<Wells.
Freiman<Weil.
Bernstein<Columbia O K Ice Cream Co.
Druss<Bklyn, Queens Co, &c.
Rosenberg<B H RR.
Silverman<Brklyn, Queens Co, &c, RR.
Zeplin<Werner.
Kovacs<Block.
Kleiman<Gordon.
Fortunato<Fusco.
Collins<Lager Beer Brewers Bd of Trade
Haupt<Mayer.
Crosby<Graux.
Saffer<Cons Wafer Co
Applebaum<United Biscuit Co.
B Frey<Barton.
D I Frey<same.
I Frey<same.
D I Frey<same.
Epstein<Stein.
Sonnenberg<Dudensing
Golden<Bergen.
Euphrat<Hillson.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Gourd<Healy.
Jabalie<Taylor, (2.)
28th St Garage<Moore.
Tunis<Braescher.
Strysower<Block.
Straus<Shanley.
Hecht & Camps<Kohn
Bailey<Duane.
Stacy<Tylert<same.
Barclay<Barclay.
Oster<H G Const Co.
Nailboff<Rothbeind.
Hartigan<NY Edison.
Kennet<Otto.
Brady<Union Ry.

Highest number reached in regular order, 539.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
Christiana A Budde,
Morris B Schurck,
John Farley,
George Koehler,
Sime Horowitz.
Motions:
Edwin H Collett.
Sigismondo Bastiotta,
Michael Ganley.
Guardianship:
Hugo Lehnacker.
Accountings:
Elizabeth A Dempsey,
Ida A Johnson,
Magdalena Wenzel.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Vunk, J.—Motion calendar.
Schutz<Menge.
Rosebrock Butter & Egg Co<Clartz.
Hahn<Buriand.

TRIAL TERM—Vunk, J.
Brouner<Wagner.
Kulper<Met Life Ins.
Lanka<Maiesesa.
Milner<Young.
Zimmerman<Int R T.
Orzo<Union Rys.
Pezza<Kushins.
Hohe<Rodgers & H.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Koenigsberg<Frizel—Alfred Cohn.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—East River Sav. Institution<Louis Grimm et al.—John A. Mahet. Agnes G. W. Bertlet<Edmondson Construction Co. et al.—David Ross.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Re 26th Ward Live Poultry Co, Inc.
Kennel<Rasmussen.
Schoen<Hymowitz.
Crowe<Eagle Savgs & Loan Co.
H C Bohack Co<Westchester County Dairy Co.
Goodburn<Woods.
Re Lincoln Av (Nassau Beckman Inv Co.)
Farley<Farley.
Mintzer<B H RR.
Schaer<Keystone Dairy Co.
Peterson<Puritan Hand Laundry.
Berglas<N Y Mun Ry.
Cusack<N E RR.
Robison<Walter.
Clarke<Borough Asphalt Co.
Behrens<City.
Mirabell<same.
City<Greene.
Bell<Hogan & Sons.
Forcheim<Donlon Contr Co.
Re Fowler St (Turner)
Re Juniper Av (Wackenhut.)
Zilensky<Royal Ins.
Scholes<Scholes.
Re Louisiana Av.
Re Troy Av.
Feiner<Selderman.
N Y Mtge & Sec Co<Cobb.
Henken<Edison Elec Ill Co.
Bell-Fenwick<Cypress Hills Cemetery.
Hauff<Levy Dairy Co.
Eichenbroner.
Eichenbroner.
Sandground<Millheiser.
Poulette<Poulette.
Petersen<Petersen.
Gillespie<Trustee St Patrick's Cathedral.
Slutzky<Weiner.
Nevins<Bklyn Citizen.
Kroin<City (2.)
Bklyn Trust Co<Rosina, Realty Co.
Re Simon Nager, Jr.
Rider<Gallo.
Weissman<Bindel.
Zarczensky<Natl Sugar Ref Co.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jayoor, J.
Tenemt House Dept<84 Van Sinderen Av.
Coast & Lakes Con Co<Sheepshead Bay Sp.
Krohn<O'Gorman.
Investing Associates<Maxwell.
Gruber<Gruber.
People's Trust Co<Hawley.
Westmore Rty Corp<McLaughlin.
Anatnopolus<Anatnopolus.
Wisner<Fairchild Bros.
Roure<Reid.
Simpson<Simpson.
Levison<Harris.
Waeton<Staverly Realty Corp'n.
Odom<Odom.
Leff<Payton.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 852.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS BOHN, Bankrupt.—No. 22,868.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Richard O. Smith, the Trustee herein, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 60 Duane Street, New York City, on March 20, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The property to be sold consists of two electric cash registers, a furnace, radiators, electric fans, dishes, glassware, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of its appraised value.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

New York, March 7, 1916.

INGRAM, MASSEY, CLARK & LOWE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

The above sale has been adjourned to March 27th, 1916, at the same time and place.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS BOHN, Bankrupt.—No. 22,868.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Richard O. Smith, the Trustee herein, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 60 Duane Street, New York City, on this day, March 27, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The property to be sold consists of two electric cash registers, a furnace, radiators, electric fans, dishes, glassware, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of its appraised value.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

New York, March 7, 1916.

INGRAM, MASSEY, CLARK & LOWE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. SELWITZ & SON, Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 3d, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 60 East 11th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' wearing apparel, cloaks, suits, raw material, trimmings, piece goods, office furniture, typewriter, safe, machinery, fixtures, etc.

FRANK SCHNEIDER,
SAMUEL S. BRESLOW, Attorney for Assignee and Petitioning Creditors.
320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANNA E. FARRELL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Apr. 3d, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,803 Broadway, at Nathan Seidenberg, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine seal coat now with Hunk trimming.

CHARLES P. ROBINSON,
Receiver.
J. M. BAUM, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY DUPONT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 27th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 11:30 A. M., at 184 North Main St., Rochester, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobile supplies and accessories, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Trustee.
STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee in Bankruptcy, Yonkers, N. Y.
MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WARREN D. BENEDICT, Bankrupt.

Warren D. Benedict was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 13th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 7th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
March 24, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB WEISBERGER, Bankrupt.

Jacob Weisberger was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 13th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 7th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
March 24, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAM GOLDENBERG, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Abram Goldenberg are hereby given notice that on March 31st, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City, April 6th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, March 25, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 23,034.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAM GOLDENBERG, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Abram Goldenberg are hereby given notice that on March 31st, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City, April 6th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, March 25, 1916.

County Court.

YOUNG, J.
Schewchuga<City of Yonkers.
Fusco Cons Co<Brewer
Riemer<Hyatt & Krueger.
Nelson<same.
Ward<Wetzel.
Flanagan<Devine.
Popalopky<Simpson.
U S Casualty Co<Sniffen.
Keeler's Vans<Swanston.
Rose<Morrison.
Sloane Furniture Co<West Ch Brew Co.
Levine<West El RR.
Besant<Fisk.
Powers<Sinclair.
Fallace<Goldman.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Daly<Foster.
Trohn<Craven.
Bister<McLoughlin.
Seneca Distributing Co<Smith.
Roemer<Hilchenbach.
Oak<Petruzzi.
Aurilo<West El RR.
Forst<Cassidy.
Mattiscolo<Yonkers RR Co.
Cruger<Alexander.
Murphy<West County Brewing Co.
Tropeano<Grimaldi.
Natl Fireproj Co<Am Butter Cut Mach Co.
Santerp<La Vake.
Barillari<same.
Merante<NY Cent RR.
Tri-State Supply Co<Loftus.
Savage<Marts (2).
Catoni<Eddy.
White<City Mt Vernon

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mechanics Bk<CNY.
Rosz<Keane.
Fives<Bklyn H RR.
Faughnan, an infant<Degnon Contg.
Brinsky<B, Q C & S RR.
Stumpf<Bklyn H RR.
O'Connor<Bradley Ctg Co & NY Rys Co.
Kestler<Graner.
Ragey<R Roe & Co.
Harrison<Texas Co.
Donohue<Loeffler et al
Droege and ano<Jergenson.
Crowell<Bkl D Eagle.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Masch, an infant<Suizbach.
H B Pearsall, Jr, Co<Dedling.
Same<Ferguson.
Merring<NY & North Shore Trac Co.
Milno<same.
Opteker, an inf<Ehret.
Vladanelc<Astoria L, H & P Co.
Cassarino<Hanley.
Fey, an inf<Ocean Elec Ry Co.
Rowland<Cheshire.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 852.

Femmenella<Man & Q Trac Corp.
Gotthelf<Trueson.
Wanser<59th St Delivery Co and another.
Hubbs<Ocean El Ry.
Sheridan<Frasee.
Lynam<Merges et al.
Purser Co<Wolfft
Pellegrino<Smith Co.
Donovan<Woodside Heights Land Corp.
Solomon<Loper.
Platz<Prober.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS BOHN, Bankrupt.—No. 22,868.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

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JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

New York, March 7, 1916.

INGRAM, MASSEY, CLARK & LOWE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. SELWITZ & SON, Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 3d, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 60 East 11th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' wearing apparel, cloaks, suits, raw material, trimmings, piece goods, office furniture, typewriter, safe, machinery, fixtures, etc.

FRANK SCHNEIDER,
SAMUEL S. BRESLOW, Attorney for Assignee and Petitioning Creditors.
320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TH

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Middle West disturbance of the last few days has made very little progress since Saturday night and it is central tonight over Northern Indiana with diminished intensity. As a result rains continued in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, the upper lake region, the lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, but did not extend eastward beyond the western lower lake region and the upper Ohio Valley, although in the South they reached into the interior of the South Atlantic States. The weather was clear and high temperatures continued in the Atlantic States. Rains will be quite general Monday east of the Mississippi River and possibly some snow in the upper lake region. Rains will continue Tuesday in the New England and the Middle Atlantic States. It will be colder Monday over the interior district east of the Mississippi River and on Monday night and Tuesday in the Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate northeast and east; Middle Atlantic, moderate east and southeast; South Atlantic, moderate south; East Gulf, moderate south except northwest over west portion.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Monday, colder at night. Tuesday rain and colder.

Delaware and New Jersey—Rain Monday and probably Tuesday; colder Tuesday.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Monday, rain in the afternoon or night. Tuesday rain and colder.

Western New York—Rain and colder Monday. Tuesday cloudy, probably local rains or snows, colder in east portion.

Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia—Rain and colder Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	45	44	4 P. M.	37	60
6 A. M.	40	38	6 P. M.	32	51
9 A. M.	40	43	9 P. M.	28	44
12 M.	38	51	12 P. M.	28	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 37; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 40.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 5:30 P. M. Humidity: 37 per cent. at 8 P. M.; 24 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M., it stood at 30.13 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:35—B'way, at 130th; McDermott Dairy Co., (auto)	Slight
12:50—72 1st St.; Philip Bostlenk	Slight
2:00—918-917 8th Av.; New York Turn Verein	Not given
10:45—675 7th Av.; Joseph Hickey	Slight
11:20—409 W. 52d; Samuel Smith	Slight
P. M.	
12:10—48 Beekman St.; Union Card and Paper Co.	$50
12:33—St. Ann's Av. and 152d St.; N. H. R. R.	Slight
1:10—73 E. 109th; Mrs. Goldstein	$1,000
2:50—1,744 1st Av.; Samuel Rockman	Slight
2:50—City Island and New Rochelle Roads; Belle Arnold, (auto)	$100
8:00—City Island Road, near New Rochelle Road; Park Department	$10
8:00—1,838 Anthony Av.; Joseph Barth	Slight
8:06—105 W. 46th; Benj. Sanderewsky	Slight
5:20—191 West End Av.; R. Gebhardt	Slight
6:10—Foot of Market Slip; Perkins & Goodwin, (wagon)	Slight
9:40—795 7th Av.; Christian Rauman	$25
9:00—295 E. 163d; George Hammel	Slight

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STOP---LOOK---LISTEN

Best bargain in years; will sell very cheap, close estate, 3-story dwelling, 80 East 90th St.; fills 100 square feet of southwest corner Park Ave. Particulars, Ludwig Traube, 1,402 Lexington Ave., 923 St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$4,650 7 Rooms **BUNGALOW** Terms Arranged

Up to date, all latest improvements, sewer, inclosed porch, screens, near new subway, Flatbush section. Occupied by owner. Call or write J. P. DENLINGER, 1048 East 3rd Street, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN

$200 cash buys my 7-room modern cottage; bath, gas, electricity; large plot for garden, fruit and poultry; 30 minutes from city; responsible party can take possession for $200 cash, balance $18 per month. B Bargain, 249 East 14th St.

IDEAL HOME

of 7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; large plot of ground; $200 cash needed at once, balance as rent. B Floral, 243 West 34th St.

FLORIDA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, DAYTONA, FLORIDA.

Attractive cottage, completely furnished; six bedrooms, two baths, swimming pool, garage; ample grounds; beautifully located on river-front; held in an estate which is being closed.

THE CLEVELAND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE, Cleveland, Ohio.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

FOR RENT.

Cottage at Water Mill, Township of Southampton.

An attractive cottage right by Macon Bay. Mill water and surf bathing, and all the outdoor sports. Five minutes from station. 5 MASTER BEDROOMS.

2 SERVANTS. FINE WATER SUPPLY. ELECTRIC LIGHTED AND ALL CONVENIENCES.

GARAGE AND SEPARATE LAUNDRY. APPLY ANCELL H. BALL, 372 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

Four miles from **Bradley Beach** "SUMMER CAPITAL." Modern Cottages.

Furnished. Suitable for long season. Rental $400 to $1,500. Send for Booklet. **Richard McNeeley** AGENCY, Opp. Station BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Every Subway Terminates Here.

41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.

OFFICES TO LET

Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on Premises. 16-Story Modern Office Building. 2 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service. (Opposite City Hall Park.)

147 E. 42d Street — **TWO FLOORS** 50 x 60 — **$90 and $100**

Less Than 1 Block from { Grand Central Sta. Subways, New and Old. 3d Ave. L. Queensboro Bridge.

R. W. REALTY CO., 121 Duane St. Worth 2536.

Lofts To Let

202-204 East 29th Street

LOWEST RENT SECTION

New building; light and airy; steam heat; passenger and freight elevators.

GREENWALD BROS.

3d Av. and 87th St. Phone Lenox 8100.

60% Already Rented

of the eleven floors vacated by the New York Telephone Co. to a very high standard of tenants in the Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt St., 25 Dey St. and 25 Church St., at rentals much lower than any other building of equal calibre down town. Why not inspect NOW the remaining OFFICES and SUITES, while the choicest remain? Booklet on request. W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, Room 207, Tel. 5516—Cortlandt.

Fifth Avenue Show Rooms

$1200-$1800

Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

25 x 60

very desirable

Elevators, steam heat, etc.

J. EDGAR LEACRAFT & CO., 30 East 42nd Street

46th St., near Broadway,

Times Square

4 story & basement—28 rooms to lease for business or dwelling. Immediate possession. J. EDGAR LEACRAFT & CO., 30 East 42nd Street

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain 50x100.11; in Harlem, near 3d Av. elevated and new subway station. Box 40, 2,121 3d Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE AT ROCKAWAY Park.—7 bedrooms, 2 baths, 14 bathhouses; one block of station, half block from ocean; unfurnished; terms reasonable; representative on premises Sunday.

ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

No. 829 Madison St., between Marcy and Tompkins, 2-story and basement Colonial front brick dwelling; splendid yard; 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; furnace; modern plumbing. Apply on premises.

A semi-detached, high-class private house, with garage, on one of the finest streets in Brooklyn, at less than the cost of its construction. B 167 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

1,812 Newkirk Av., detached cottage, finest spot Flatbush; must sell at once. Mrs. B., 450 East 16th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Will sacrifice large plot, fully improved, all assessments paid; sewer, water, gas, electricity, &c.; bathing privilege; small cash payment, balance easy payments. B North Shore, Box 116, Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES. Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Harry S. Shapter, 7 East 42d St. Efficient Management of Real Estate.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A BARGAIN.

At Larchmont Manor; fine country home, 12 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; electric, gas; hardwood floors; large corner plot; beautiful grounds; sacrifice to quick purchaser. C. M., 700 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Mount Vernon and vicinities; best houses for sale or rent. Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N.Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat, large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath; decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,900, on easy terms. Water Front Bungalow, 137 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with six-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; sell all cultivated, ready to work; near harbor, trolley, and big town, where there is a demand for poultry and eggs; near enough to city to commute; want good party to take care of same and will sell on easy terms. B, Kuch, 136 Times Downtown.

Three-room Bungalow for $700.—Large front and back porch, open fireplace; now being built on a fine plot of ground; ready for occupancy May 1; easy terms. B. Bungalow, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STORE, PARLOR FLOOR, and apartment; best business location on Lexington Av., between 59th and 60th Sts., near Bloomingdale's Department Store. Apply S. L. Levin, 745 Lexington Av.

AT BROADWAY AND 42D STREET, Nicely furnished private office. J. W. Buckley, 1,476 Broadway.

64th, (606 Park Av.,) $40; parlor floor, or will divide or furnish.

Desk Room.—Light corner office, overlooking City Hall Park. Room 1,515, 150 Nassau.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

3,800 feet, light as day; live steam. Brackett Realty Co., 137 East 25th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED, TO RENT—Shed or cellar, approximately 25 ft. by 20 ft., for storage of scaffolding; cheap rental; below 59th St. H. P. Wright, 25 West 42d St.

Attractive first loft; shipping facilities; 1,200 square feet; rent, $1,000; financing or factoring if desired. Levison & Co., bankers, 141 5th Av., corner 21st St.

Vacant lots and one-story buildings, 19th St. and Avenue B. Apply Estate of John U. Brookman, Owner, 58 Wall St.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 113 EAST.—Very attractive large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms, with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 218.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

46TH, 300 WEST.—Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Small, light rooms; excellent board; steam heat; references.

56TH, 148 WEST.—Rooms with and without bath; table board; gentlemen; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bathroom; running water; excellent table; moderate.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; running water; twin beds; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

71ST, 19 WEST, (Next to Majestic Hotel and Central Park.) — Rooms, single, en suite, beautifully furnished; refined surroundings; cuisine and service unexcelled; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny room, bath, electricity, telephone; exceptional table.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and adjoining small room, with private bathroom on 2d floor; electricity; parlor dining room.

72D, 254 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; excellent table; refined Jewish house.

73D, 142 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE.

Most attractive, newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large room; private bath; desirable small room; excellent table; steam.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246-248 WEST. — Newly furnished; large, small rooms; bath; exceptional table board.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, newly furnished; electricity; unusual home surroundings and table; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luguelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bathroom; southern exposure; excellent table; references.

West Side.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny, second, third floor front rooms; private family.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate single or couple; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST. — Attractive rooms and board; near Riverside Drive; excellent service; reasonable.

95TH, 255 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Block from subway; nice light room, bath; elevator; private family; gentlemen preferred; references.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av., Block West 8th Av., Near Park.)—"Morningside Park Family Hotel"; pleasant rooms; good board; every comfort; $8 up singly; $15 up two; social surroundings. 4021 Morningside.

140TH, 61 HAMILTON PLACE.—Large and small rooms, with board; all conveniences. Apt. 4; Broadway subway 137th St.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.) —Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 one, $14 up two; suite of two rooms, $20 up; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

152D, 518 WEST.—Private family; pleasant single room; young man; references. Audubon 7392.

MANHATTAN AV., 149. — Attractive furnished room, board, for two; private family; elevator. Craig.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant room and superior board, $12 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; will rent large, handsomely furnished room with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.) — Single and double rooms; excellent table board.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 46 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. "30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away. W. T. READE, Prop.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—Country home for nervous invalid near New York. X 871 Times Annex.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Light on all sides

6-story manufacturing building

25 x 80

Electric elevator, steam heat

125th St. near 3rd Ave.

J. EDGAR LEACRAFT & CO., 30 East 42nd Street

LOFTS RENTS OR BUILDINGS, 8 TO 100 THOUSAND SQUARE FEET. $50 AND UPWARDS. HEAT, POWER, ELEVATOR. T. A. BAFFA, 217 Havemeyer St., BROOKLYN. Phone, 72 Williamsburg.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

935 ST. NICHOLAS AVE S.W. CORNER 157TH ST.

Ready for Occupancy April 1. FINEST HOUSE ON THE HEIGHTS. Rentals $425 to $1,100 Per Annum.

Highest class elevator Apartment Houses; roomy foyers, spacious rooms, every conceivable modern improvement.

3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Accessible to elevated, subway, surface and bus lines. LEHIGH BUILDING CORPORATION, Irving Judis, President.

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY BROADWAY CORNER 162ND ST

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

46—FT. WASHINGTON AVE.—47

CHATEAU D'ARMES—BONDA Corner 161st St., Near Subway. 4-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS. All Improvements—Concessions. LOUIS SCHLECHTER, Agent, 217 W. 110th

East Side.

BIG CONCESSIONS

BEAUTIFUL COR. ELEVATOR APTS. Fine location, all improvements, decofated in white enamel.

5 & 7 ROOMS, $42.50 TO $60. Tuxedo Court, 30-32 East 128th St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New York. NOTICE.

On March 15, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 15 cases canned peas upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 3, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

March 15, 1916.

H. Snowden Marshall, U. S. Attorney.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 B'way. Phone Col. 6521.
1916 Twin Six, New Packard. 7-pass.
1915 Packard, 3-38, 7 and 5 pass.
1914 Touring, Packard, 1-38, 5-pass.
1915 Tour. Locomobile, 7 and 5 pass.

Hupmobile 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled, newly painted, and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,286 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Packard (1916) Touring, 38, perfect condition. Simplex (1916) Limousine, 38, like new. Mercer (1912) Runabout; bargain. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

FOR SALE—Three-passenger VIXEN cycle car; perfect condition; need quick cash; $166. Carbonara, 707 Eagle Av.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard and Renault landaulets, monthly solicited. Block, 220 West 65th. 3258 Columbus.

Beautiful Packard touring, smart appearing outfit; satisfactory service guaranteed. Taggart, 9086 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Wanted—Well-know brand racer; must be cheap; not later than 1918; write particulars, price; no dealers. N 74 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7630 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

21ST, 55 EAST.—Large and small front rooms, back parlor; kitchenette; telephone.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; hot water heat; phone.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; electricity; desirable surroundings; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath; private house. Owner.

LEXINGTON AV., 801.—Elegant large parlor, connecting room; suitable doctor, dentist, dressmaker.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, NEAR 36TH ST.—Doctor's office; modern conveniences; service; other rooms, bath. Tel. M. H. 728.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelors; hot water plant; electricity; references.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3-$6; telephone.

45TH, 211 WEST.—Opposite Hotel Astor; back parlor for rent; small room.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Single room, near bath; distinctive home; references.

56TH, 236 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $5 weekly; gentlemen. Gillet.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable large, cosy, top floor, front room; home comforts.

56TH, 128 WEST.—Large room, with alcove, adjoining bath; refined; telephone, electricity.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, $7; other, $4; running water; gentlemen.

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also large room, adjoining bath.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Exceptional rooms; single, en suite; all conveniences; strictly private house.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; suite with private bath, or will divide.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, alcove; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; also parlor; convenient transportation; telephone.

71ST, 206 WEST. (Broadway.)—Sunny back parlor, with bath; living; business gentleman.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two rooms; tiled bath; together, separately; electricity; steam heat; private house; reasonable; party with high references; bachelors only. Columbus 1242.

72D, 154 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity, running water, phone; references.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large hall room; steam heat; electricity; near bath; gentleman; $4.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; board; references; subway; phone.

78D, 255 WEST.—Large rooms with and without private bath; small room; references.

73D, 158 WEST.—Delightfully quiet, newly furnished rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, second floor; private bath; electricity; private family; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms, 1st, 2d floor; private bath; reasonable.

159 WEST 76TH ST. Rooms, singly, en suite, bath; electricity; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms, single, en suite; private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms in Christian home; reasonable; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room with dressing room; all conveniences.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, southern exposure, adjoining shower bath; references; select.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family; electricity; shower baths.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished house, desirable vacancies; refined surroundings; very reasonable.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Small room; lavatory; private family; near Broadway; gentleman; $3.50. Morrison.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Comfortable medium room; steam, electricity, continuous hot water; $5.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, with lavatory; facing Broadway; exclusive apartment. HOLTON.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; twin beds; alcove; running water; telephone; references.

82D, 53 WEST.—Large, small rooms back parlor; homelike; private family; telephone; gentlemen.

84TH ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Schuyler 7012. Crocker.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Unusual rooms, with bath; every convenience; breakfast served.

85TH, 134 WEST. — Front parlor, private bath; suitable two; electricity; phone.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, lavatory; suitable refined couple; telephone.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Large sunny front room, private bath; private house; telephone.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Handsome suite and room with bath; good situation; reasonable.

87TH, 188 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; homelike; meals optional; telephone. Feltges.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, pleasant rooms; private house; refined location; references exchanged.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; meals optional; French, Spanish cooking.

88TH, 172 WEST.—A private house; comfortable room; all conveniences. Schuyler 4307.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, suitable two; single room; steam, electricity, telephone.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; connecting bedroom; running water; electricity; telephone; $8.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; private house; reasonable.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Small, medium room; conveniences; private house; scrupulously kept; gentlemen.

102D, 18 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; convenient subway, elevated; gentleman preferred; convenience. Browne.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; attractive furnished room, bath, and telephone.

105TH, 230 WEST.—Outside suite independent; bath; private telephone; modern conveniences. Belder.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Nicely furnished room adjoining bath; electricity; $5; gentleman. Arbuckle.

106TH, 246 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; convenient location; telephone; $3. Sharp.

106TH, 213 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny parlor, bedroom; private entrance; small room; gentlemen. Lawrence.

112TH, 523 WEST.—Homelike, sunny rooms, double, single, eighth floor. Apartment 82.

112TH ST, 605 WEST, Apt. 52.—Attractively furnished room; private family.

118TH, (Broadway.)—Strictly private family, two adults, wish to secure permanent paying guests, breakfast optional, gentleman or couple, high-class apt., outside room; lavatory; desirable in every way. Morn. 8949.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive room, private house, refined Jewish family; suitable two.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished front single room, southern exposure, $5; large double room, $8; single, $4; kitchen privilege. Finch.

121ST, 327 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity, elevator, steam heat, McCague.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows; also single; all outside. Whyte.

123D ST., 848 WEST.—In strictly private house, exceptionally cheerful, handsomely furnished; first-floor bedroom, with lavatory and bath; electric light; terms to suit desirable party; exclusive use of a reception room if desired. Telephone 854 Morningside.

123D, 541 WEST.—Front room; sunny, airy; near Columbia, Riverside; $5. Duncan.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

126TH, 315 WEST.—Desirable rooms, convenient elevated and subway stations; rates reasonable.

128TH, 606 WEST. — Rooms, large, small; newly furnished; running water; heated; gentlemen only.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Beautiful outside rooms; Oriental rugs, mahogany furniture. Audubon 6368.

143D, 167 WEST.—Outside, steam-heated room, suitable two; $3; subway, elevated. Dill.

149TH, 556 WEST.—Desirable newly furnished rooms; improvements; private house; reasonable. Minerva.

150TH, 544 WEST.—Sunny room, second floor, near bath; private house; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Unusually large room, overlooking Hudson; suitable two; reasonable. Meek, 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 85.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, Corner 135th.—Desirable room; every convenience; private family; $4. Apt. 45.

WEST END AV., 844, (near 76th.)—Attractive double, single rooms; baths; electricity.

Rooms Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Refined young man desires room with private family; Drive or near; meals optional; state price and particulars. N 60 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and INVOICE Clerk.—Moderate salary; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 237 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Competent; family of three; references; call between 9 and 10. 106 Central Park West, Apt. 5-A.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—Competent; family of three; references; call between 9 and 10. 106 Central Park West, Apt. 5-A.

WANTED—capable aggressive women to canvass for subscriptions for leading women's magazines; the work is under a new and congenial plan; salary according to experience and ability; traveling expenses allowed. Apply by letter to M. A., 192 Times Downtown.

WHITE GIRL wanted to travel with couple to take care of two children. Room 10K, Gerard Hotel.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, ADDRESSERS. Free registration. Van Lyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, college trained or with equivalent education, wanted for positions paying $15 to $20. Apply by letter only, stating education and experience. Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, 130 East 22d St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; A1; 15 years' experience; thorough business woman; exceptional recommendations former employers; executive ability. P 62 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-Supervisor, competent, seeks position with reputable house; $18. N 71 Times.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable woman; washing, ironing, cleaning. Garlowski, 127 East 112th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First class, desires a few more customers at home; alterations accepted. Miss Sara Tracy, 149 West 26th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; city or suburbs. 121 West 131st St.

GOVERNESS. — College graduate; visiting governess; French, German, conversational English; pianist. Parisienne, 2,642 Broadway.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, place, general housework, adults preferred. 316 West 49th St., letter. Prendergast.

LAUNDRESS, experienced; takes wash home; best reference given. Ruckenbrod, 538 West 126th.

STENOGRAPHER.—HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; FAST DICTATION; NEAT, RAPID TYPIST; UNDERSTANDS ALL OFFICE WORK; $10. CARRIE MELGAARD, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—GOOD SPELLER AND GRAMMARIAN; FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TRANSCRIPTION; WILLING, OBLIGING. SARAH RUDOLPH, ROOM 1,605, CANDLER BUILDING, BRYANT 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $8 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, 24; six years' experience; quick, accurate, businesslike; references. T 340 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — 8 years' experience; technical dictation; salary $15-$18. N 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, 4½ years' experience; competent, reliable; moderate salary. N 384 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 53th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 8168. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30, $35; waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, houseworkers, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125d. 6911 Morningside.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CLERKS.—ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND FANCY FEATHERS; GOOD STOCK CLERKS; EXPERIENCED ONLY NEED APPLY; STATE REFERENCES. ADDRESS BOX A 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Boy in builder's office as time and charge clerk. Write J. D., 1,364 Broadway.

COUPLE wanted; English preferred; experienced, willing, butler valet, wife experienced cook, laundress, or cook, chambermaid; new house mechanical laundry. Apply 4 to 6 P. M. Monday. G. D., 50 East 58th St.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—With experience on electrical apparatus motors, generators, switchboards, transformers, controllers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical draftsmen with experience in the design of transformers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

ESTIMATOR FOR HEATING AND VENTILATING CONTRACTOR'S AND ENGINEER'S OFFICE; OF EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG MAN; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS HEATING, N 159 TIMES.

INSTRUMENT MAKER; prefer man experienced in electric clock work; good opportunity for high-class man; location New York. Lockwood & Almquist, 112 East 19th St. Gram. 6756.

SALES MANAGER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A1 OFFICE SALES MANAGER IN BRASS AND COPPER DISTRIBUTION BUSINESS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY CAPABLE, TECHNICALLY EXPERT, AND FULLY EXPERIENCED IN THIS BUSINESS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY; ALSO COMPETENT EXECUTIVE; POSITION IN EASTERN UNITED STATES; ABSOLUTELY NO APPLICATION CONSIDERED WITHOUT ABOVE FULL QUALIFICATIONS, AND COMPLETE REFERENCES, STATEMENT OF EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 350 TIMES ANNEX.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS

WILLCOX TO REPEAT $500,000 BRIBE TALE

Thompson Committee to Hear Ex-Chairman of Service Board Today.

T. S. WILLIAMS TOLD HIM

Named Mayor Gaynor in Talk Ten Days Ago—C. H. Hyde Denounces Committee to Senator Brown.

Such important testimony regarding the statement alleged to have been made to Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the B. R. T., to the effect that for $500,000 the opposition of a public official, now dead, to the B. R. T. might be overcome, was obtained by the Thompson Committee on Saturday; that Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that there would be a session today so that William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission, could tell on the stand what Colonel Williams said to him on this subject within a couple of weeks.

Senator Thompson said that Mr. Willcox told Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, late on Saturday night that Colonel Williams had spoken to him about two weeks ago "in a gossipy sort of way" of the fact that a man had once come to him declaring that Mayor Gaynor's opposition might be overcome for $500,000.

"Colonel Williams thought this story to be pretty important," said Senator Thompson, "for he remembered it enough to mention it to Mr. Willcox only ten days ago."

Senator Thompson said that after the session on Saturday he had had a private conference with Commissioner Travis H. Whitney.

"We asked Mr. Whitney some leading questions," said the Senator, "and they were along the line of the statement about the bribe. I may say we got some important matter, but in this case, where we are proceeding on assumptions to which the answer 'no' may be returned, it is unfair, I think, to have the questions made public. Mayor Gaynor's name is an honorable one; and there are many who believe in him. I would have voted for him myself had I been in this city when he was elected Mayor, and in going forward on the line we are now pursuing we will proceed very slowly and be absolutely sure of all our steps.

Not to Force Colonel Williams.

"I do not think any attempt will be made to force Colonel Williams to tell the name of the messenger who approached him with the story of the possibility of the bribe; at least, we haven't decided to do anything about that matter yet. But I'm in hopes that the Colonel will come to the decision to tell us of his own accord after he has contemplated the case. You see, if he sticks to his description that it was a man who was dead, he is maligning all the dead unjustly save in the case of one man."

Senator Thompson was asked if the committee had any idea of the identity of the man from the evidence now in its possession.

"I couldn't answer that," said the Senator with a smile, "but I am sure Colonel Williams will tell us eventually."

Senator Thompson said that the testimony regarding the story of the alleged bribe was right along the line of the evidence which had come before the committee concerning the $2,000,000 "yellow dog" fund, and, in fact, corroborated what had been stated by many of the witnesses on this matter.

The Senator said also that the committee might call several of the heads of the Standard Oil Company in an effort to prove the story of the offer of $500,000,000 to build the subway was a bona fide proposition.

"It seems to have been a real offer," said Senator Thompson, "for the Rockefellers at that time had plenty of money because of the Government's dissolution suit, and they were a little jealous of the Morgan financial prominence here. When William B. Ellison testified before us about the proposal made by a Dr. Pollock and Mr. Alexander offering this money, he said he certainly regarded them as genuine representatives of the Standard Oil Company. Mayor Gaynor did not accept their proposal, it is true, and he ought not to have done so, but that doesn't prove that the offer was not genuine."

Senator Thompson was asked about the identity of the man whose name was whispered to him on Saturday by Scott MacReynolds, a former newspaper man, who was speaking of "collectors," and who named Charles H. Hyde, former City Chamberlain, and one other.

"It is a name of a man in this city, well known even to me, an outsider," said Senator Thompson.

The Senator refused to say whether or not this man had been connected in any way with the subway contracts. The session today will be short, and Senator Thompson expects to go to Albany and make a report to the Legislature tonight.

Hyde Writes to Senator Brown.

Charles H. Hyde, former City Chamberlain, yesterday sent the following letter to State Senator Elon R. Brown at Albany:

March 26, 1916.

Hon. Elon R. Brown, President of Tem., Senate Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:

Sir—For several months a legislative committee has been conducting a so-called investigation of transit matters in this city. During the early part of the inquiry general public opinion seemed to regard the purpose of the committee to find some ground to change the personnel of the Public Service Commission. If that were the purpose they succeeded and it is no concern of mine. However, with that done they entered on a career of slander not only of the living but the dead. Such now is the opinion of the public, as easily ascertainable from the discussions in public places and social gatherings. After much wrangling among themselves and counsel as to their own conduct, as a result of which their own counsel refused to be party to their methods, they succeeded in obtaining new counsel willing to go to any length in this nasty business.

I inclose to you a newspaper report of yesterday's proceedings before this committee, which I believe to be one of the most scandalous proceedings we have ever witnessed in this State. You will see that I was called as a witness, was personally present, and the proceedings were substantially as contained in this newspaper report.

I understand that this is a joint committee of the Legislature, but I write to you because, so far as I could observe, no members of the committee, if indeed they were present, were taking any part but the Chairman, who is a member of your body, and the counsel. The whole affair seemed to be organized from the publicity standpoint alone. This Chairman and counsel kept their heads together without consultation with any one else. These two alone were pretending to exercise all the great power of the Legislature. The best seats were pre-empted by about thirty reporters, and two cameras on tripods were kept in permanent position focused upon the witness chair so that as each witness took his place he could be snapped without any further trouble to the photographer.

Eulogy of Mayor Gaynor.

You will observe that a witness was called to the stand to tell of idle, curbstone gossip about a dead man, and that man no less a person than the late Mayor Gaynor, who, I undertake to say, was not only the ablest man who has occupied the Mayor's chair for many years, but at the time of his death was honored and revered by almost every citizen of this city as a man who had actually given his life to the cause of good municipal government. These men as lawyers could have ascertained the truth as finally brought out at this hearing without putting this witness on the stand, but the purpose was plain. Namely, to afford an opportunity to one or two newspaper scandalmongers to publish as the proceedings of the committee things which they dare not otherwise print for fear of the libel laws. I regard their conduct as contemptible and scandalous.

There is not a man in public life, no matter how exalted his position, that is not the subject at some time or other of gossip concerning his probity. It seems to be the belief of these people that every man has his price. Whether they have theirs I do not know. Already, I have suffered at the hands of the present counsel to this committee and his former associates, and I assure you it has cost me dearly in time, money and humiliation to myself and family to secure my vindication. During all of my controversy I never thought it would be manly or decent to publicly discuss the rumors that for twenty years I had heard concerning his honesty or dishonesty of purpose, and I say now that until recently I did not believe him other than upright.

Recalls His Own Court Case.

Because I had been the friend and associate of Mayor Gaynor for nearly a quarter of a century—that is, during my entire business life up to the time of his death—I was attacked in an effort to discredit him. From and after Aug. 9, 1910, when he was injured in the attempt to assassinate him, and to the day of his death, Mayor Gaynor suffered great bodily pain. Because of my desire to spare him I refrained from dragging him into my defense, and contented myself with the vindication of the courts.

Now that he has passed away I do not propose to allow my name to be bandied about by any one for the purpose of achieving a little cheap notoriety without anything to justify it but idle gossip. Already too many reputations have been destroyed with no justification and with no other purpose in view than the political advancement of some charlatan temporarily in possession of tyrannical power backed up by newspapers that fatten on carrion.

I believe it is high time for the Legislature to step in and investigate this, its committees. Much has been said of the few gallons of city gasoline being used by the Public Service Commissioners while on private errands. But Mr. Thompson seems to have effectually squelched the discussion of the grossly improper expenditure of the people's money by his committee for theatre tickets and midnight revelries.

To be the maker of the laws of one's country should be the greatest honor coveted by a citizen, and one of the greatest duties of a legislator should be to protect the honor of even the lowliest. On the other hand, I can imagine nothing more despicable than to permit an unjustified aspersion upon the name of the dead.

Mayor Gaynor was incapable of the suggested base and cowardly betrayal of the people of New York, and these irresponsible people know it. Not only was Mayor Gaynor well known in this city but he was honored in every hamlet of the State. His great career at the bar and his record upon the bench are known to every lover of personal liberty in the United States. My only regret is that he is not here to deal with these people himself. For if he were I am very certain that Mr. Thompson and Mr. Moss would soon hang their heads in shame, if, indeed, they had dared to bring these matters up.

Calls Proceedings "Infamous."

But since he is not here, and although my efforts must be feeble as compared with his, I deem it not only my personal duty as his friend and associate but a duty to the State and all other public men to brand this whole thing as infamous, and I hope that this letter may be the means of stirring up the public mind to the fact that reckless, unbased charges against our public officers work a direct iniquity against the people themselves in the end. It is trite to say that year by year it becomes more difficult to get competent, good men to take office because they are unwilling to submit their families and friends to the ignominy of these unfounded attacks.

The committee has systematically declined to enter into a discussion of the merits of the subway contracts. All these discussions about hidden memoranda—so-called commitments and obligations—changing of votes and gossip about bribery are merely the throwing of sand in the public eye to blind it.

When they get through some one will tell the people that the Board of Estimate and Public Service Commission, both of which were divided among themselves as to the best course for the city to pursue, finally got together, under the leadership of Mayor Gaynor, reconciled all their differences as big men do, and gave to the city the greatest transportation system in the world. By this system a citizen living in the remotest corner of the 315 square miles of territory comprising Greater New York can go to his business for a 5-cent fare.

Compared with this gigantic financial, engineering enterprise, the Panama Canal, the greatest enterprise of the nation, sinks into insignificance.

Asks Legislative Action.

I ask you to take this subject up with the Speaker of the Assembly and your fellow-legislators in both branches of the Legislature, to the end that the unseemly conduct of this committee may be brought to an end and the investigation turned back to proper constructive lines in order that, if it be necessary, the public service laws may be amended and brought up to date. I do not know that any amendments are necessary, but in the great advance of public thought on public service it is entirely conceivable that changes in the law could be wisely made to meet new conditions daily arising.

If the Legislature does not act in this way then it will have to take the blame for the discreditable performance I have called to your attention.

Respectfully,

CHARLES H. HYDE.

B. R. T. RAPS SERVICE BOARD.

President Williams Objects to City's "Prior Determination."

President T. S. Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday issued a statement to the effect that the Public Service Commission had charged to the capitalization of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation of that system not only $4,118,797 for interest on subway construction prior to the city's contract of March 19, 1913, with the corporation, which sum had been refunded to the taxpayers, but also $2,515,695.80 for expenses of the Public Service Commission in several years up to the time of the letting of the contract. Of this sum $1,748,596.37 was engineering salaries, $153,450.73 engineering expenses, $324,254.15 expenses of the secretary's office, legal department, and other departments of the commission, and $289,394.55 was interest.

President Williams speaks of the "arbitrary" way in which these expenses were allotted to the company.

"They are included in the so-called 'Prior determination' of the Chief Engineer of the commission," President Williams says, "about which there has been more or less discussion in connection with the investigation of the Thompson Committee. Senator Thompson's Committee has evinced a good deal of interest in an item of $217,114 which was allowed by the Chief Engineer on account of our expenditures prior to March 19, 1913, but it apparently has not been similarly interested in the charge of more than ten times that amount which the city was allowed by that determination to add to the cost of its construction.

"For the company's expenditures, vouchers were submitted and checked by the commission's employes. For the city's expenditures, no vouchers were submitted, and some of the items were older even than the Public Service Commission itself. The method of determination seems to have been to apportion to subway construction arbitrarily or by guesswork a certain part of the entire expenses of the commission from a period dating back to the time of the old Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners."

Mr. Williams quotes a letter which he wrote to Edward E. McCall, then Chairman of the Public Service Commission, on Dec. 17, 1913, making representations against the validity of several of these charges and suggesting a reduction.

"To this letter," he says, "we had no reply, but were invited to an informal conference with the commission, at which we were given to understand that the estimate of the city's expenditures would be reduced by about half a million dollars, but this reduction has never been made, and we are and will be bearing the burden of this arbitrary capitalization during the term of our lease.

"These old expenditures were paid from year to year out of current taxation. It will be worth while watching at this time, when all the city credit available for such construction must be jealously guarded, to make sure that they also are not made the basis of another dividend in the tax budget of some necessitous year, as was done with over $4,000,000 of back interest and Public Service Commission's expenses prior to 1914."

Four Die in Halifax Fire.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 26.—Four men were burned to death today when fire swept through a lodging house on Pleasant Street, in which fifty construction laborers were sleeping. Many of the lodgers jumped from windows and several were injured.

DECLARES MRS. EDDY DID NOT KNOW BIBLE

Dr. Gates Lectures Despite a Protest by Christian Science Leaders.

CLASS PREJUDICE CHARGED

Minister Says the American Bible Society Is Responsible for Her Theories by Cutting Scriptures.

Despite a remonstrance from the Committee on Publication of the Christian Science Church of New York City, the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates of the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish, delivered a lecture at his church, Broadway and 155th Street, yesterday afternoon, in which he asserted that at the time the late Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science Church, "thought she was writing a Key to the Scriptures," she "had not the vaguest idea of what the Scriptures consisted."

An advance announcement of the lecture, one of a series on the Apocrypha, had come into the possession of the Committee on Publication of the Christian Science Church, and a special delivery letter, protesting against the lecture, was handed to the rector as he was entering the church, a few moments before he ascended the pulpit. The letter, which was signed by Robert S. Ross, a member of the committee, accused Dr. Gates of appealing to "class prejudice" as a means of filling his church.

"Does not the history of religious persecution and the spectacle of the present world war teach sufficiently the stern lessen of the need of Brotherly Love?" inquired Mr. Ross.

Dr. Gates's lecture was a defense of physicians, based on passages in the Apocrypha, and he commented sarcastically on the claims advanced by Mrs. Eddy in her book "Science and Health."

"There is probably more attenuation of truth in 'Science and Health' in the same number of pages than has ever been produced by any other known author with the exception of Mrs. Glover's fellow-citizen, Lydia E. Pinkham," said Dr. Gates. "At the present time, undoubtedly, Mrs. Pinkham is more favorably known to the general public and more widely believed in than Mrs. Eddy, and the literature of Mrs. Pinkham is undoubtedly more cogent than that of Mrs. Eddy."

Dr. Gates asserted that Mrs. Eddy had probably never seen a complete Bible.

"She had in her possession numerous Bibles published by an American Bible Society, and whatever Key to the Scriptures she wrote really is not to the complete Scriptures but to the American Bible Society Scriptures," he said. "It is rather tragic that the churches which are most harmed and in whose membership most inroads have been made by Christian Science have been the endowers and are now the contributing supporters of the American Bible Society.

"The American Bible Society has stolen 272 pages of the Bible of their ancestors from the Bible. They have taken out of its passages of Scripture which would have made it impossible for the invention of such a movement as Christian Science. They have most certainly been punished, because the Christian Science Church has been built up from people who have come from churches which have had, owing to this, what I call 'The Fragmentary Bible.' Whatever membership it now gets it gets from churches which now possess such an incomplete Bible."

Pointing out the passages in the Apocrypha praising doctors, Dr. Gates said in part:

"Does any one suppose that even so ingenious a person as Mrs. Glover, afterward Mrs. Eddy, could have invented her curious doctrines, could have maintained her campaign against real doctors, if she had known that verses like 'Honor the physician with the honor due unto him for the uses ye may have of him, for the Lord created him,' or 'The Lord created medicines out of the earth, and he that is wise shall not abhor them,' or 'The skill of the physician shall lift up the head, and in the sight of great men he shall be in admiration,' were a part of the Holy Scriptures? She did not know it. She was ignorant of what the Scriptures were. Even she could not invent a key for such passages."

Dr. Gates, after quoting other passages, asserted that there was praise of physicians in the Bible in other sections than the Apocrypha, and he questioned the right of Christian Scientists to go in for healing.

Late last night Dr. Gates, commenting on the letter from Mr. Ross and the Committee on Publication, denied the charge that he was appealing to class prejudice, and asked if the Christian Scientists had not themselves been guilty of causing a division among Christians. He said the war in Europe had offered a great field for the science healers.

"Yet what has the Christian Science Church done to relieve the wounded and the sick and the suffering in this war?" he asked.

MUTILATE ARMY POSTERS.

Anti-Enlistment Slips Pasted Over Call for Recruits.

Pink slips bearing a printed denunciation of the profession of a soldier were found yesterday at various places in the Bronx pasted upon United States Army posters calling for 25,000 men to join the regular army.

The army posters were put up last week following the action of Congress in voting an increase in the size of the army. A citizen who had seen anti-enlistment slips pasted over the call for recruits at 157th Street and 158th Street and Melrose Avenue telephoned last night to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Later it was learned that the slips had been pasted over the army signs in various parts of the Bronx.

The pink slip did not bear the names of the organization or individuals issuing it. Allan L. Benson, the Socialist candidate for President on an anti-preparedness program, said last night at his home in Yonkers that he knew nothing of slips and did not recognize the wording of the appeal against recruiting which it contained.

The pink slip bore in large type the heading, "A Good Soldier," and continued:

Young man, the lowest aim in your life is to be a good soldier. A good soldier never tries to distinguish between right and wrong—he never thinks; never reasons; he only obeys. If he is ordered to fire on a fellow-citizen, on his friends, on his neighbors, on his relatives, he obeys without hesitation. If he is ordered to fire down a crowded street where the poor are clamoring for bread, he obeys, and sees the gray hairs of age stained with red and the life-tide gushing from the breasts of women, feeling neither remorse nor sympathy; if he is ordered off as one of a firing squad to execute a hero or benefactor, he fires without hesitation, though he knows the bullet will pierce the noblest heart that ever beat in human breast.

A good soldier is a blind, heartless, soulless, murderous machine. He is not a man. He is not even a brute, for brutes only kill in self-defense. All that is human, all that is divine in him, all that constitutes the man has been sworn away when he took the enlistment oath. His mind, age, his very soul, are in the keeping of his officer.

No man can fall lower than a soldier—it is beneath which we cannot go.

The army posters over which the slips were pasted read: "25,000 men wanted by the United States—Cavalry, Infantry, Field and Coast Artillery—Citizenship Not Required—Call or Write for Illustrated Booklet. U. S. A. Recruiting Office, 406 East 149th Street, Realty Building, Room 18."

SUMMONS FOR BOUCK WHITE

Insulted the Flag in Circulars, Frank Urban Tells Court.

The Rev. Bouck White, head of the Church of the Social Revolution, novelist and essayist, who served six months on Blackwell's Island for interrupting a service at Cavalry Baptist Church in 1914, and has been prominent since in radical activities of a peaceful nature, was summoned yesterday to appear in Jefferson Market Court on April 3 to answer to the charge of insulting the American flag through circulars. The documents complained of, according to the Rev. Mr. White, were advertisements of his lecture on the conversion of the American flag from patriotism to militarism, and showed the flag lying on the ground near a bag of money with a serpent entwining them, and the word "War" across the top.

The summons was issued by Magistrate Koenig, on behalf of Frank Urban of the International Peace Forum, and Urban accompanied the policeman who served the summons just as Mr. White was about to deliver a lecture in Bryant Hall. When Mr. White announced to the audience that he had been summoned for insulting the flag there was much confusion and indignation. One woman fainted, and a man who later told Mr. White that he was a professor in Columbia University got up on the platform and announced that if the leader of the Church of the Social Revolution was guilty of insulting the flag, he himself and two-thirds of the students in Columbia were guilty of a similar offense.

Mr. White managed to calm the audience, and advised them to leave the hall. There will be an indignation meeting tonight at the Church of the Social Revolution, 165 West Twenty-third Street.

ASSAILS ANTI-TRUST LAW.

President Van Hise Sees Need of Co-operation in Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, known as a political progressive, in an address to the Milwaukee Workers' Society, came to the defense of "big business." The Sherman act, he said, turned the hands of the law clock back to the Middle Ages. He upheld the lumbermen who are asking the Trade Commission to permit co-operation and price regulation, to an extent that will not be in restraint of trade.

President Van Hise warned the farmers and labor unions that they were in the same moral category as the corporations in trying to fix the prices of their farm products or their labor.

"Combinations of trade," Dr. Van Hise said, "will and must occur under modern conditions. It is a great thing to co-operate in religion, in education, and in all other lines, but when we begin to co-operate in business that co-operation is made to have a sinister aspect. The Attorney General of the United States, under threat of prosecution, has enforced a far more drastic construction of the law than has been warranted by the decisions of the court. The solution I have to propose is the retention of competition, permission for co-operation, and regulation of co-operation.

"The Trade Commission should have authority to advise corporations as to whether or not existing practices are in accordance with law. The Sherman and the Clayton acts should be amended to conform to the rule of reason laid down by the courts.

"It would not be quite so popular to bust the trusts if the farmers found out that their trusts were also to be busted.

"I have proposed to committees of Congress that there be inserted in the Sherman act the following words: 'The restraint of trade or commerce meant by this section is that restraint of trade which is detrimental to the public welfare, and the presumption is that any restraint of trade is thus detrimental.'

"If that amendment were adopted the Federal Trade Commission would have power to protect the public."

Dr. Van Hise said he believed in co-operation even as to price agreements to any degree that did not restrain trade, and to provide for regulation sufficient to prevent any co-operation restraining trade.

ROADS WANT TO ARBITRATE.

Have Until April 29 to Reply to Eight-Hour Day Demand.

The railroads affected by the demands of the 400,000 service employes for an eight-hour day with time and a half pay for overtime, have until April 29 to make their reply, it was learned last night. Ratification of the demands by the members of the four brotherhoods in train service was announced early this month, the railroads having been in possession of the concessions sought since the convention of labor chiefs in Chicago months ago.

The railroads, it is expected, will ask that the demands of the unions be submitted to arbitration. If the matter is argued jointly by all the railroads, the preliminary conferences between the railway managers and union representatives will probably be held in Chicago.

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With your electric toaster, chafing dish, grill and percolator on the table before you, you can attend to every detail of cooking, and at the same time take an active part in the conversation. There is no wearying "kitchen work" required in the modern electric household. Call at our Show Rooms and ask for demonstrations of these modern cooking devices

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, slightly colder Tuesday, with fresh, possibly strong, northeast winds; Wednesday partly cloudy.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,248. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUSSEX DISASTER RENEWS CRISIS; PRESIDENT WILL CONSULT CONGRESS BEFORE TAKING DEFINITE ACTION

EXPECT GERMAN DISAVOWAL

But If Ship Was Torpedoed Berlin Must Abandon Submarine Policy.

CASE IN WILSON'S HANDS

Executive Eager for All Evidence and Will Not Act Until He Gets It.

ALL AMERICANS ARE SAVED

No United States Citizens Lost on Sussex, but One Killed on the Englishman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—High officials of the Government do not attempt to conceal their concern over the situation produced by the sinking o the Channel liner Sussex. Its gravity is openly admitted. There is general acknowledgment that if it should be shown that the Sussex was attacked without warning by a German submarine, the relations between Germany and the United States will become even more critical than they were during the tense period following the sinking of the Lusitania.

But Government officials are careful to say that they have no direct evidence as to the cause of the Sussex disaster. Diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in England and France have been instructed to gather all the information available and cable it to the State Department. Much evidence bearing on the case has already been received, but it was asserted in an authoritative quarter at the State Department today that nothing was contained in the mass of testimony on hand to show that anybody on board the Sussex saw a submarine prior to the disaster, and that there was nothing to show that any American citizen saw the track of a torpedo. However, officials do not deny that most of the circumstances indicate that the Sussex was torpedoed.

The sensational aspect of the crisis with which the United States appears to be confronted was somewhat lessened today when it became known definitely that President Wilson, no matter what the outcome of the investigation now under way, would not sever diplomatic relations with Germany without laying all the facts before leaders in Congress and obtaining their best judgment as to what course should be pursued.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, obtained this information today. The opinion prevails in well-informed circles that if the Foreign Committees of the Senate and House and leaders in Congress believe that the time has arrived to take a firm stand against Germany, the President will not put any drastic policy into effect until he has laid the whole situation formally before both houses and obtained their sanction to carry out the plan he believes should be adopted.

Bernstorff vs. Tirpitz.

In connection with the agitation over the Sussex case a bit of unwritten history of international importance became known here today. The story was told in quarters close to Teutonic official circles that some time ago Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, cabled to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in Washington, saying hat Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the Imperial Minister of Marine, was insisting upon launching a campaign of sinking without warning all merchant ships going in and out of British ports. The Chancellor, it was said, asked Count von Bernstorff what would be the effect of such a policy on neutral Governments and neutral public opinion. The response of Count von Bernstorff, according to the version given here today, was that the effect would be wholly bad and would bring sertous trouble upon Germany.

As a result of the opinion expressed by the German Ambassador, so the story ran, the conservative element of the German Government, led by the Chancellor, declined to adopt the von Tirpitz plan of frightfulness, and this marked difference of view led to the enforced retirement of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz from the Ministry of Marine.

Expect a Disavowal.

This story was pointed out today in certain quarters as indicating that the German Government would not tolerate the sinking of unarmed merchant vessels without warning, and therefore it could not be held accountable for the attack on the Sussex if it should be shown that the havoc wrought on that vessel was caused by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. An attack under such circumstances, it was declared, would bring from the German Government a prompt disavowal or offer of reparation, and a promise to punish the commander of the submarine. It should be understood, however, that this was not made through any formal statement or that it emanated from any authoritative quarter. Count von Bernstorff is not in Washington, and he is the only person in this country who is regarded as being in a position to speak for the German Government.

It has been plainly indicated heretofore that if American lives were lost or endangered through the action of a German submarine through sinking without warning any merchant ship armed defensively or unarmed, President Wilson would deem it his duty to dismiss the German Ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires. The assertion has been traced

Continued on Page 4.

Turkey at Last Denies Sinking the Persia On Which Two American Citizens Were Lost

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the Turkish Government had officially disclaimed any responsibility for the destruction of the P. and O. liner Persia, which was sunk on Dec. 30 about 300 miles northwest of Alexandria, Egypt.

A cablegram was received from the American Embassy at Constantinople transmitting the reply of the Ottoman Government to the inquiries that had been addressed to it as to whether it had any knowledge of the cause of the explosion that destroyed the Persia with heavy toll of lives. The Turkish reply is to the effect that Turkey was not involved in any way in the sinking of the Persia, that commanders of Turkish submarines were under instructions to fly the Ottoman flag at all times, and that reports from Turkish commanders had been received stating that none of them had flown any other flag or attacked the Persia.

Germany and Austria have already denied responsibility for or knowledge of the cause of the destruction of the Persia. The United States Government is now forced to rely on circumstantial evidence and draw its own conclusions as to the cause of the loss of the Persia. The Persia, like the Sussex, carried many passengers. As in the Sussex case, everything in the Persia case created the impression that the vessel was the victim of submarine attack. No submarine was seen in the Persia case; none was seen in the Sussex case. An officer of the Persia, Second Officer Bromley, testified that he saw the track of a torpedo approaching the Persia just before the vessel was sunk by a terrific explosion. The Captain of the Sussex is officially credited with the statement that he saw the track of a torpedo approaching the Sussex.

There were three American citizens on the Persia. They were Robert N. McNeely, assigned Consul of the United States at Aden, en route to his post; Charles H. Grant, manager of the Vacuum Oil Company at Calcutta, India, and the Rev. Homer Salisbury, a missionary of the Seventh Day Adventists, going to India to join his wife. Consul McNeely and Dr. Salisbury were lost when the Persia went down, but Mr. Grant was rescued and went to Alexandria. On Feb. 15 a body, with marks on watch and clothing indicating American origin, was washed up on the Egyptian coast and was believed to be that of Consul McNeely. The body of Dr. Salisbury was not found.

BRITISH SMASH GERMAN SALIENT

Carry by Storm 600 Yards of the First and Second Line Trenches South of Ypres.

GERMANS ADMIT SOME LOSS

Strong Attack Made After a Heavy Mine Explosion—Verdun Artillery Fire Keeps Up.

LONDON, March 27.—British troops have smashed the German salient in front of St. Eloi, two and one-fourth miles south of Ypres, and taken possession of part of the trenches there. Berlin admits the loss of 100 yards of the German front, but, according to the British official statement, a total of 600 yards of both first and second trenches were carried by storm.

The British attack was made this morning, following an explosion of mines, which the German headquarters bulletin styles "extensive." Northumberland Fusiliers and Royal Fusiliers then rushed into the gap and held the ground. The British official report asserts that the Germans lost heavily in this operation, but only 170 prisoners were taken by the victors.

At other points on the British front there has been considerable mine fighting with varying results.

One of these encounters was at La Boisselle, a few miles northeast by east of Albert in the district of the Somme. The presence of the British at this point indicates that the British line has been extended at least twenty-five miles southward in the last month or since the French shifted large forces eastward to meet the German offensive at Verdun.

The German troops in the neighborhood of Maucourt between the Sommee and the Avre, attempted an attack on the French lines, according to the Paris night bulletin, but it is stated that they were repulsed.

French artillery are active in the Argonne, aiming to prevent the concentration of enemy forces in that region. This is especially true of the Cheppy Wood district, a few miles west of the Malancourt-Bethincourt salient northwest of Verdun. There has been some fighting with mines at La Fille Morte, where the French claim the advantage.

No Attacks on Verdun Front.

Operations on the Verdun front have varied little from the ordinary, but severe artillery fire by the Germans is reported today both west and east of the Meuse. The bombardment in the Woevre has been intermittent. In no part of the Verdun sector were there any infantry actions.

The British official report is as follows:

This morning, after exploding mines, infantry of the Northumberland Fusiliers and Royal Fusiliers assaulted the German salient at St. Eloi successfully, taking first and second line trenches on a front of some 600 yards. Heavy casualties are known to have been caused to the enemy. Two officers and 168 men were made prisoners.

The artillery activity today has been mainly confined to the neighborhood of Angres, Wulverghem, St. Eloi, and Wytschaete.

Last night and today there has been much mining activity. At La Boisselle we successfully exploded a mine. To the south of Neuville St. Vaast and near the Hohenzollern Redoubt there has been crater fighting in which we were successful.

Opposite Hulluch the enemy exploded mines last night, damaging our trenches and causing some casualties. We are established on the crater formed by the explosion.

The German headquarters statement says:

By an extensive mine explosion early this morning the British damaged our position near St. Eloi, south of Ypres. More than 100 yards of trenches were blown up. Casualties were caused

Continued on Page 4.

ALLIED LEADERS CONFER IN PARIS

Delegates from Eight Nations Are Represented in the Momentous Gathering.

DISCUSSIONS KEPT SECRET

But It Is Known That Military and Economic Questions Occupied First Day's Sessions.

PARIS, March 27.—The conference of the Entente Allies, the most important since the outbreak of the war, began this morning in the great salon of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where many other historic meetings of diplomats have taken place. No previous meeting there, however, has been of such grave import or has been attended by such a representation of world figures in war and diplomacy. The table at which the conferees sit is the same one at which peace terms were discussed at the close of the Spanish-American war.

The subject of the first sitting was the military situation. That is all that can be said definitely, but it is thought likely that General Joffre, Earl Kitchener, General Sir Douglas Haig, Lieut.-Gen. Count Cadorna, General Castelnau, and General Roques, the new French War Minister, addressed the conference.

The entire company took luncheon at the Ministry at noon. The afternoon session was devoted to consideration of the economic resources of the Allied. Various committees were appointed and discussed the subjects assigned to them.

The members of the conference were seated, so far as expedient, in groups according to their respective countries.

At the head of the table are the French representatives, being, from left to right, Leon Bourgeois, Minister without portfolio; Premier Briand, who presides; Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, and General Joffre.

At the other end of the table, facing the French, are, from left to right, General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the British Headquarter's Staff; Premier Salandra of Italy, Tomaso Tittoni, Italian Ambassador at Paris; Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, and General Count Cadorna, Chief of the Italian General staff.

Along the right side of the table are General Castelnau, (seated next to General Joffre;) General Rachitch, L. Yovanovitch, Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister of Finance; Premier Pachitch of Serbia, General Gilinsky, aide de camp to Emperor Nicholas; M. Iswolsky, Russian Ambassador to France; J. Chagas, former Portuguese Premier; K. Matsui, Japanese Ambassador to France, and General Dallotto.

Along the side opposite are Albert Thomas, French Secretary of State for Munitions, who is next to M. Bourgeois; Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs; Charles de Broqueville, Belgian Premier and Minister of War; Baron Beyens, Belgian Foreign Minister; General Wielemans, and the British representatives, Premier Asquith, Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador to France; Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Minister; David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, and Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War.

LONDON, March 27.—Lieut. General Count Cadorna, Italian Commander-in-Chief, who has been visiting England, telegraphed on his departure to Earl Kitchener, the British War Secretary, as follows;

"During my short stay I have been able to appreciate the grand, the wonderful effort Great Britain is making for the noble cause to which the Allies are devoting themselves. Your firm belief in victory is also my own."

Latest Shipping News.

The steamer Finland, from Liverpool, March 18, was reported 30 miles east of The Island of Wight o'clock last night.

Continued on Page 4.

New U-Boat Cruising in the North Sea Is the Biggest and Fastest Ever Seen

COPENHAGEN, March 27.—A German submarine, says the Christiania correspondent of the Politiken, bigger and speedier than any submarine previously seen and carrying a crew of eighty, has appeared off Utsire, on the southwest coast of Norway. The Captain sent a wireless message that he had torpedoed the Norwegian bark Lindfield on March 17, and had taken the crew of thirty on the submarine, where he kept them for four days and then transferred them to the Norwegian bark Silas.

The sinking of the Lindfield was reported from London March 23. This report gave the information that the crew of thirty had been put aboard the bark Silas, bound for Queenstown.

The Lindfield, which measured 2,276 tons, left Portland, Ore., on Nov. 7 for British ports.

THOMPSON REPORT HITS SERVICE BOARD

Committee Says Dual Subway Contracts Were Unwise and Improvident.

WOULD CURTAIL POWERS

Col. Williams Still Refuses to Tell Who Suggested $500,000 Payment to City Official.

The Thompson Legislative Committee tried again yesterday to find out the name of the man who is said to have gone to Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with a suggestion that a city official, now dead, in consideration of the payment of $500,000, would vote in the Board of Estimate in favor of the B. R. T. obtaining the dual subway contracts.

Both Colonel Williams and William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission, were called to the witness stand. Colonel Williams continued flatly to refuse to name the individual, asserting that as he was now dead no good end would be served by making his name public. Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee, and Frank Moss, its counsel, urgently appealed to Colonel Williams to make the name public, but without effect. Mr. Willcox denied that he had said on Saturday Col. Williams had told him that "Mayor Gaynor was in the market if opportunity arose and somebody had the money."

Unable to make any progress in its investigation of the incident, the committee took an adjournment until Friday. In the meantime Senator Thompson will be in Albany and today he will submit a report to the Legislature recommending certain legislation amending the Rapid Transit law.

The most important recommendation is that the jurisdiction over the construction of the subways be transferred from the Public Service Commission to a Rapid Transit Commission of seven members, one from each borough, to be appointed by the Mayor, and the Mayor and the Controller to be the other two members.

Mayor Gaynor's Name Appears.

Colonel Williams appeared voluntarily yesterday and Mr. Moss asked him this question:

"Do you remember a conversation with former Chairman William R. Willcox in which you mentioned a man who had called upon you in reference to your being able to get rid of the hostility of Mayor Gaynor for $500,000?"

"I would not put it that way," said the witness.

"How was it put?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I had a talk with Mr. Willcox some time in the last two weeks," was the reply. "It was in general about subway matters and this investigation. As I recall the circumstances of that conversation, he remarked that he did not believe that any man recently connected with the city government had ever been improperly influenced in relation thereto by any corrupt consideration. I agreed with him with one exception. I think I told Mr. Willcox generally why I had some doubts about that particular individual. That individual's name, however, was not mentioned."

"Did you speak in any way about the individual who offered—"

"I spoke of the incident that you examined me about on Saturday," interrupted Mr. Williams.

"Didn't you specify any amount—didn't you refer to the $500,000 and to the individual who called upon you?"

"I don't recall that I said anything to Mr. Willcox about the amount," said Mr. Williams positively.

"Did it not relate to the late Mayor Gaynor?"

"You can draw your own conclusions," the witness replied.

"Wasn't the reference to Mayor Gaynor, although his name was not mentioned?"

"I think it is fair to assume that it was," said Mr. Williams, with great deliberation, "but I did not say all that Mr. Willcox is quoted as having said in the newspapers."

"Now I must ask you again for the name of that individual," went on Mr. Moss, and Senator Thompson said:

"You have stated here that the man you refer to is dead. Don't you think in justice to all of the dead, Colonel Williams, that you ought to give us this name?"

Colonel Williams took off his glasses and carefully wiped them. Then with a smile he remarked:

"If I attempted to do justice to all the dead I would find it very difficult."

Williams Withholds a Name.

At the same time he reached into his pocket and drew out a typewritten paper and asked permission to read it.

"I would rather you wouldn't," said Mr. Moss, "until you have given us this name."

"I decline to do so," said the witness, and Mr. Moss suggested that Chairman Thompson should know the nature of the statement before it was read. Mr. Thompson looked it over and handed it back to the witness, who then read the following:

"Since testifying before the committee on Saturday last I have consulted with counsel, and upon their advice, and without intending any disrespect to the committee, I refuse to answer further questions relating to the subject of the committee's inquiries of me on that day, ex-

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DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Adv.

DEADLY CULTURES BOUGHT BY WAITE

Prosecutor Believes He Planned to Kill Pecks with Typhoid or Diphtheria Germs.

MRS. HORTON SAW PURCHASE

Identified as Woman with Him at Laboratory—Dentist Amplifies Former Confession.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, who caused the death of his millionaire father-in-law, John E. Peck, by arsenic poisoning, obtained quantities of typhoid and diphtheria bacilli at the laboratories of the Cornell University Medical College, First Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, between Dec. 17 and March 8 last, it was discovered yesterday, and Mrs. Margaret Weaver Horton, the "Mrs. A. W. Walters" who occupied with Dr. Waite the "studio" at the Hotel Plaza, accompanied him when he bought the germs. She admitted that he told her he was "experimenting" with bacilli, and that he permitted her to "watch them wiggle" under a microscope.

Mrs. Horton sought permission from the District Attorney yesterday to see Dr. Waite in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital and was refused. Harold Spielberg, a lawyer of 346 Broadway, who was counsel for Rae Tanzer after the Slades dropped her case against James W. Osborne, announced that he had been retained by Mrs. Horton.

The belief is held in the District Attorney's office that Dr. Waite attempted to kill Mr. Peck with disease germs before resorting impatiently to the arsenic which killed his father-in-law, and that the dentist planned to murder his wife and others with deadly bacilli.

Evidence became unmistakable yesterday that the members of both the Peck and the Waite families were co-operating in an effort to protect the Peck family name and save Dr. Waite from the electric chair by a plea of insanity in behalf of the poisoner.

Dr. Waite yesterday made a statement to his brother, Frank A. Waite, which is more full and complete, it was said, than his confession to District Attorney Swann. The District Attorney expects to get this statement today.

Life of Crime in College.

Assistant District Attorney Francis X. Mancuso, who went to Grand Rapids, Mich., to investigate the poisoning of Mr. Peck, returned yesterday with evidence that Dr. Waite poisoned Mrs. Hannah Peck, his mother-in-law, also, and that he spread reports that his wife would not live long after he had induced her to make a will bequeathing to him practically all of the $500,000 which she inherited from her murdered father. Mr. Mancuso also brought back evidence showing that Dr. Waite led a life of crime from the time he was a freshman in college.

Further indications that the District Attorney suspects that others conspired with Dr. Waite in a poison plot, or at least had knowledge of Dr. Waite's plans for poisoning, was contained in the fact that, whereas on Friday Mr. Swann expected an indictment of Dr. Waite yesterday, he said yesterday that because of "important developments" there would be no indictment until the latter part of the week.

There was a dramatic moment in the District Attorney's office yesterday when William Webber, an attendant in the laboratories of the Cornell University Medical College, identified Mrs. Horton as the woman who accompanied Dr. Waite when he bought typhoid and diphtheria bacilli. Mr. Webber's recognition of Mrs. Horton was simultaneous with her recognition of him. She readily admitted that she went to the laboratories several times with Dr. Waite and knew that he was experimenting with germs.

Showed Germs to Mrs. Horton.

Mrs. Horton said that Dr. Waite showed her the germs on a number of occasions, telling her that he was experimenting with them on cats. When the dentist, who has never been a regular medical student, purchased the bacilli, both Webber and Mrs. Horton said, he told the attendant that he was a licensed physician interested in research work. He went to the laboratories about six times in all, and each time after they were officially closed, when no one except Webber was in attendance. Webber said he knew it was "irregular" to sell germs "after hours," but that Dr. Waite won his confidence. One of Dr. Waite's trips to the laboratories was on Feb. 22 and the last trip was on March 8, the day before he purchased the arsenic which killed Mr. Peck on March 12.

Mrs. Horton's application for permission to see Dr. Waite was made at about the same time as Webber's identification of her. It was early in the afternoon and she was at the office of her lawyer with her husband, Harry Mack Morton. When asked where he was going, Mr. Spielberg said that he and Mr. and Mrs. Horton would "stop by" the District Attorney's office and then go straight to Bellevue Hospital to see Dr. Waite. They went to the office of the District Attorney, were detained there for about fifteen minutes while the identifications and explanations were made, and then Mr. Spielberg announced that Mrs. Horton would not go to see Dr. Waite "today," but that perhaps the visit would be made "later." District Attorney Swann afterward announced that he had refused Mrs. Horton's application "for the day."

When asked why Mrs. Horton had retained a lawyer, Mr. Spielberg said:

Still Friendly to Dr. Waite.

"She is not a defendant in the case, but any one can talk himself or herself into jail, and Mrs. Horton has already

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CAVALRY HALF A DAY BEHIND VILLA; PERSHING ADVANCES HIS BASE; PURSUING BANDIT TO THE SOUTH

Hears Villa, Checked, Has Doubled Back North, Mexican Capital Believes He Will Soon Be Caught

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, March 27, (via Galveston.)—An official message from Chihuahua City to the Minister of War says that during the recent fighting at Namiquipa the Constitutionalist troops killed or wounded a number of Villistas and captured more than 100 horses. The message says the Villistas had doubled back from Namiquipa north in the direction of Casas Grandes. Minister Obregon says he is expecting daily a report that Villa has been definitely surrounded. Nothing as to the movements of American troops is known officially in the War Office here.

QUERETARO, March 27.—The Minister of War, General Obregon, today received advices from General Gavira describing another severe defeat inflicted on the Villa bandits in the neighborhood of Namiquipa. The date on which the defeat was administered is not mentioned, but Villa and his followers were said to be surrounded.

In this skirmish, the advices say, thirteen bandits were killed and 100 horses and a number of stands of arms were captured.

General Gavira optimistically declared in his dispatches that Villa was being so closely harassed as to make his capture a question of only a short time.

WANT MORE TROOPS SENT TO BORDER

All Available Regulars, and Militia, Too, if Needed, Republican Senators Urge.

WITHHOLD RADICAL ACTION

Caucus Impressed by President's Statement—Pershing's New Base Near El Valle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Apparently impressed by President Wilson's statement that malign influences were at work sending out reports calculated to cause friction between the United States and the Mexican de facto Government, Republican Senators in caucus this morning decided to let matters on and below the Rio Grande develop awhile longer before taking any radical action. At the conclusion of the caucus Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican leader, issued this authorized statement:

Republican Senators fully recognize that the duty of dealing with the present Mexican crisis rests with the President, and they have not at any time had any purpose of interfering with the executive or any department of the Government in that matter, but they have been and are now very solicitous that the military expedition in Mexico shall be adequately protected and if necessary reinforced and that the border line shall be provided with forces sufficient to prevent raids similar to the one that occurred at Columbus.

While realizing that their information may not be fully complete, they believe that, upon the information which they have, all available regulars should be sent to the border, to be reinforced by detachments from the National Guard if circumstances demand it. Not only should Villa and his murderous band be captured and punished, but the lives and property of American citizens on both sides of the border should be fully protected, a thing which has not heretofore been done by our Government.

One reason for the mildness of the statement was that opinion in the caucus was divided. Mr. Gallinger's statement might be regarded as the lowest common multiple of all the opinions there expressed. One prominent Senator, for instance, said he believed his party in the Senate would have to do something to "tighten up the punitive expedition and the border defenses," and he implied that he might make a move along that line in the near future. While the caucus was not willing to adopt a formal policy in the face of rapidly changing conditions, there is reason to believe that if this Senator should introduce a moderately worded resolution implying lack of confidence in the present handling of the Mexican situation he would be largely supported by his partisans.

New Base Near El Valle.

Secretary Baker received today the report from General Pershing forwarded last night by General Funston. It indicates that Villa has slipped through the Carranza forces to the southward, compelling an advance of the American lines in pursuit. There are indications that General Pershing's advance base is now somewhere in the region of El Valle.

The Secretary declined to talk about the military situation. He said the department would not make public anything that advisers of Villa might pick up and forward to him.

The negotiations of the protocol covering the use of the Mexican railways and other matters beyond the border encountered a delay today with the receipt of General Carranza's suggestions as to modifications and additions to the plan worked out by Counselor Polk of the State Department and Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador designate. Mr. Arredondo handed the communication to Secretary Lansing, who refused to comment upon it. There are indications, however, that the suggestions will require considerable study and possibly further interchanges with General Carranza.

The First Chief desires to delay replying to the request for the use of certain Mexican railroads until the protocol has been agreed to, but the State Department will press for prompt disposition of the request as a separate issue. It is realized that a week or more may pass before the terms of the protocol can be put into final shape, and the necessity for having the railroads open to us by General Pershing is immediate.

The army in Mexico cannot wait for the slow processes of diplomacy. For this reason General Funston will be supplied promptly with enough motor

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AVIATORS' PERIL IN VILLA PURSUIT

Their Work in Mexico Like Alpine Incursions by the European Fliers.

CONQUER COLD AND STORMS

Machines Graze Treetops on Precipices' Brinks—Men Half Frozen at Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITION, COLONIA DUBLAN, CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 26, (by Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., March 27.)—The first aero squadron in the United States Army, in a week's service with Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's expedition in Mexico, has surmounted flying problems more difficult than most of those encountered by European aviators.

The work has been done thus far without serious accident. One of the senior aviators said today that only in the Alps are the European flyers likely to encounter conditions paralleling those under which the Americans now are working.

"Never," said this aviator, "have we had any flying as difficult as here. We are under a handicap of an altitude of about 5,200 feet when we rise. Some of the mountains we have tried to get over are approximately 9,000 feet above sea level, and none of our machines is powerful enough to carry the pilot, observer, and sufficient fuel at such an altitude. We might get over one of the high mountains, but we probably would be unable to carry enough fuel for the return flight."

He told about a flight of some of his men over a mountain pass which the aviators declared was in the roughest country in Mexico. Just before reaching the pass they were above a gorge 2,000 feet deep. No landing place was observable within fifteen miles, and one of the fliers had difficulty in rising to the necessary altitude. He turned and wheeled his machine, trying to ascend, but strong air currents swept him around until he was within about twenty feet of the tree tops near the summit of the pass. He had grazed the trees without being able to fight his way higher through the treacherous winds and was forced to turn back.

The other aviators succeeded in making the flight. Two of them, carrying dispatches, landed near the camp in a wind which they described as the worst encountered by any of the squadrons since the flight for the Mackay trophy in 1914 from San Diego, Cal., to Los Angeles, when Lieutenant Fred Gerstener, an observer, was killed.

The bad air near this camp drove one of the machines into a spiral glide, in which it dropped about 1,000 feet. When the aviator came out of the glide he saw some cavalrymen waving a blanket, and he finished the descent, delivering his orders safely. Five minutes later the second aviator on this particular trip came along, his machine rocking like a boat in a rough sea. The second plane also landed safely.

After the landing had been accomplished, the wind was so strong that it picked up one of the machines and sent it back 20 or 30 feet. The wind increased and was followed by severe cold, freezing the sleet so that these two planes remained for two days out on a high prairie, their aviators and guards enduring cold and hunger without a complaint to insure the safety of the machines.

A lariat served to fasten one wing of a plane to seven tent poles, anchoring the machine so that the wind would not blow it away. The men slept in the open without blankets and with no covering.

When the wind moderated enough for flight, it still was very cold. The aviators did not wait for favorable weather before resuming the flight, and one of them cranked his engine from 5:30 A. M. until 9:30 A. M.

Another machine got away by the same process with two hours of cranking.

"Flying here," said the aviator, "is a case frequently of pitting one's life against the motor, for if the motor stops there is no landing place within reach, and the aviator has no chance."

Thus far, however, the aero squadron has kept the motors in running order in all emergencies. The aviators themselves believe that their work of gathering and transmitting information is a more difficult duty than being under actual fire. The chances of being hit while under fire in this country they estimate at "about a million to one."

The European planes in the Alpine work, they have been informed, carry especially powerful motors designed for mountain observation duty. Furthermore, in the Alps, if an aviator, after an accident, does succeed in landing, he stands a chance of capture, but in any work they may undertake against Villa the American aviators are not counting on saving their lives if they should be forced to descend within reach of bandits.

The cold itself has required

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RUSH SUPPLIES TO FRONT

By Wireless, Aeroplane, and Courier, Times Gets Late News of Chase.

GENERAL SUMS UP ADVANCE

Good Chance Now of Catching Bandit—Tells How Mexicans Are Won.

HANGING ON VILLA'S TRAIL

American Forces Closely Pursue Raider, Who Continues Flight Toward Mountains.

By FRANK H. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

By Wireless to Columbus, N. M.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, COLONIA DUBLAN, Mexico, Monday, March 27, 8 P. M.—Wagons and trucks are rushing supplies to the new southward base. General Pershing is still here. The cavalry officially reports that it is now half a day's march behind Villa. The command here is eager to advance.

By Army Aeroplane.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, COLONIA DUBLAN, Mexico, March 27, (via Columbus, N. M.)—The search for Pancho Villa has now come to a stage where General Pershing considers necessary the establishment of a new advanced base 120 miles south of here. This will stretch our line of communication from Columbus, N. M., to approximately 250 miles. It will throw a heavier burden on the transport service and the engineers, but General Pershing believes they will meet the situation.

Villa has not been surrounded, but he has been traced to a locality to the south where, unless he should scatter his command and take to the hills alone, our troops, with reasonably good luck, should overtake and punish him. General Pershing so summed up the situation last night, standing in the glare of a camp fire near his tent, shielded from the wind and sand by a barrier of willows.

He spoke earnestly and at some length, explaining in detail the disposition of our forces in the field, adding that he felt nearer Villa than at any time since the campaign started, yet declining to commit himself to any statement that might be construed as a conviction that the chase was all but over. Working on information that is to all intents reliable, our troops, black and white, have at last, however, come to a point where a test of endurance between their horses and Villa's is nearer a probability than a possibility.

Pershing More Optimistic.

There was noticeable throughout the General's talk a ring of optimism not heard before in any of his brief talks with correspondents. He had returned to headquarters Saturday night after a trip down the line of communications to the south, and he returned fortified not only with reports of scouts, but also with information gleaned at first hand by his aids and himself. On his return he conferred with members of his staff, and last night he told the newspaper men of his plans.

He said again that the Carranzistas seemed to be aiding in the pursuit of Villa, and that slowly, principally through the circulation of the American dollar in communities weary of worthless paper money, the Mexicans, at first timid and suspicious, were now greeting the American troops smilingly, bearing all manner of things to sell.

"American money and the exemplary behavior of the troops are working wonders," said the General. "In towns where a few days ago not a soul was to be seen on the streets when our troops passed, men, women, and children now mingle freely with the troops, and the more intelligent among them are spreading the word that we have not come to invade Mexico, but solely to capture Villa. The padre of a church in a village to the south promised me that he would deliver such a message from his pulpit Sunday. In this part of the country, at least, Villa has failed to stir up the country against us, as he planned."

A Friendly Sunday Visit.

The increasing friendliness of the Mexicans was emphasized at headquarters Sunday. Families from Casas Grandes and neighboring communities, in wagons and on burros, paid the a respectful visit. Somewhere near

and women whose faces were half hidden by mantillas passed through the camp, noting everything, saying little.

"Buenos tardes," ("Good afternoon,") said the soldiers, and "Buenos tardes" answered the Mexicans. Crowds gathered before the hangars of the aero squadron and two or three young Mexicans shyly scribbled their names on the wings.

All day the sun shone and all day those troopers whose duties did not keep them busy lounged and wrote letters and swapped yarns and made predictions as to Villa's capture. Many discussed the Willard-Moran fight, a bulletin as to the result of which was received by wireless, and in some instances money changed hands.

Pistol-Point Conscription.

By Courier.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, COLONIA DUBLAN, March 26, (via Columbus, N. M., March 27.)—Pancho Villa was last seen at Namiquipa, down the Santa Maria Valley 100 miles away. The bandit's command then embraced nearly 400 men, as against 250 previously reported, an increase partly brought about by pistol-point conscription. At Galeana, Villa forced into his column seven boys ranging in age from 12 to 20 years, and at El Valle he kidnapped thirty-seven youths. At the last named place he left eighteen wounded men, who had endured the long ride from Columbus, only to be abandoned when it became evident that their hurts were such that they could no longer fight and keep up with Villa's flight into the mountain country.

It became increasingly apparent that Villa did not purpose to make a stand before our troops. He may deliver a quick blow at some point along our line of communications, but the general belief is that he will not risk a general engagement with our troops. Our soldiers are pressing forward, but, as a cowboy scout expressed it, "they've got him surrounded only on one side."

The army is buying heavily of local supplies—hay, alfalfa, and corn for the horses and mules; beans, potatoes and native preserves for the troops. The Mormons near here have a canning factory, and from them we are obtaining native catsup, canned peaches and other near-delicacies.

The Mexicans hereabout are a peaceable people, occupying small ranches, and, except in isolated instances, our troops have had no friction with them. Showing the trust our army leaders place in their integrity, perhaps fifty are employed as laborers about this camp. As such they could keep an accurate check on our supplies and observe the disposition and movements of our troops. We understand that Villa has along our line of communications many channels of underground information, but if there have been any spies arrested, we at headquarters do not know of it.

A frightened Mexican stood in front of the General's tent yesterday being questioned by staff officers. "Spy" was the word that ran through camp, but we later learned that this Mexican had something to tell. He had written it first on a piece of paper, but the trooper to whom he handed it couldn't read the Spanish scrawl, so he had brought the Mexican in to make his statement orally. We saw a staff officer making notes while the Mexican spoke, but his secret was not disclosed.

Reassuring the Populace.

For more than a hundred miles south the American troops have been doing missionary work among the Mexican populace. As a staff officer put it, "we need missionaries as much as we do fighting men." Everywhere our columns had to combat the fear of them instilled by Villa. Children have been told that the "gringoes" show no quarter, that they torture and loot, that once in the country they will fasten themselves upon it and exploit it to the Mexicans' loss.

With this story on the one hand and his threats and promises on the other, Villa has been seeking to place himself at the head of a growing army, united to repel an American invasion. That he has not been succeeding in this part of the country is shown by the fact that he has had to resort to conscription. How it will be elsewhere is problematical. I write only of this part of Chihuahua, where the people, long weary of war, are coming slowly to welcome us, once they are convinced that our men do not shoot and loot, as Villa does.

Staff officers who have journeyed far down the line from here and found the people timid and suspicious at first and with that inherent dislike of American interference which always makes the Latin-American Republic bristle at the suggestion of intervention in their affairs; but it was from these people that the officers obtained the latest news of Villa and of his conscription methods and of the state of his command. Apparently he still has a nucleus of his old hard-riding force of fighting men long trained in guerilla warfare, but the boys he is now forcing to join him are neither bandits nor trained soldiers. They are like the 12-year-old Villista I found in the hospital at Deming, N. M., with his thigh shattered after the Columbus massacre.

The sun is shining today, but we are more than 5,000 feet above the sea, and the air has a bite and a tang. Many of the troops are going about with their blankets over their shoulders to keep warm. At this elevation the nights and mornings invariably have a nip to them at this time of the year. At noon the sun is hot, but the water of the Rio Casas Grandes remains ice cold. Notwithstanding this a third of the command took a swim yesterday. They would have endured even colder water to free themselves of the sand driven before the storm of Thursday and Friday.

Hospital Tents Empty.

No cases of contagious diseases have been reported. The strictest sanitary precautions are now being enforced. Sentries pace up and down the river bank under the cottonwoods, seeing that the men observe the drinking and bathing limits. Every bit of camp refuse is being buried. The men are not even allowed to scrape their mess plates except in designated places. I went through the hospital tents today and found them deserted except for members of the corps, whose chief duty so far has been the distribution of the mail.

The letters of all men of the command are being censored. Names of officers and locations are being religiously deleted. One young Lieutenant spent nearly a whole day reading the letters of a black cavalry troop.

"They all sounded alike," he said afterward. "There was a form letter for wives and another for sweethearts. I found out later that they were all [illegible] one man—the troop scribe, as it were—who attended to everybody's correspondence, sentimental and otherwise, for a fee."

Correspondents are still being held at this base, more than a hundred miles from the advanced cavalry. Later, we understand, we shall be allowed to go further in.

Speer and His Fellow-Scouts.

Charles E. Speer, Jr., one time of Pittsburgh, but for a decade or more of Douglas, Ariz., and of the cattle ranges thereabout; heads the cowboy scouts who are working with the United States Army columns in trying to run down Villa. Speer wears big roweled, silver-chased spurs and "shop-made" boots that cost $15, and on his hip he has an ivory-handled six-shooter as big as a young cannon; and he rides a pinto that can go at a tireless lope all day over the desert. To go at the simile backward, for of late years we have had most of our Wild West served canned, Speer looks like a movie cowboy stepped from the screen.

Around him he has gathered a group of men as picturesque, as fearless, and as taciturn as Wister ever wrote about. From Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and from the stripped ranges of this country these men have foregathered here to render aid to our troopers. These men are giving the army the benefit of their knowledge of the country and are riding at the head of the army columns to the south.

A great deal of Chihuahua never has been put on the map, and without these guides the army would be seriously handicapped. They are being used also to find remounts and to rope and bring to headquarters for slaughtering beef cattle which the army has been buying from the Corralitos outfit.

The Corralitos ranges embrace a million acres, and before the country came to be torn by revolutions had 40,000 head of cattle. Twenty per cent. of these were killed or driven off by Villistas or other factions, and most of, what were left have been transferred to ranges in New Mexico. The remainder are grazing here in the back country, and from them the army is getting its beef.

Speer and his pinto were still at headquarters today. Some of his men are out with the columns—how many we may not say—and from time to time others ride quietly away and melt into that wonderful haze of color that seems to ooze up from the foothills of the Sierra Madres.

Houghton's College Sweater.

There is Johnny Harper Moore, who used to ranch here and who has come with the hope of seeing things restored so that he can do it again; and there is young Win Houghton, son of the Corralitos manager. He rides a black horse and he carries a Colt .45, and in addition a Winchester, for which he has in his belt a double row of cartridges.

For the last two or three nights Houghton has been bunking near our tent, sleeping rolled up in his saddle blankets and his bed "tarp." I noticed that he had on a college-looking sweater and that it was wrongside on. When I asked him about it he pulled out the V neck and showed me a block letter L.

"I was a Lawrenceville, '16," he said, "and I got that for football. I don't like to display it down here."

Houghton left Lawrenceville at Christmas to come down here. Incidentally, he is one of the best shots in Chihuahua.

The scouts are messing with the correspondents, but, true to their traditions, they are a close-mouthed, retiring lot, blue-eyed mostly, with little puckers around their eyes which come from looking far away over the desert. We know them usually merely as "Bill," or "Buck," or "Steve." They volunteer mighty little information. As Johnny Moore phrased it, "We've just working with the outfit, and we haven't got much news."

TRYING TO FORCE VILLA INTO CORNER

All Arms of American Forces in Pursuit as Bandit Flees Southwest.

CASAS GRANDES, Chihuahua, Mexico, March 27, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Francisco Villa is flying southwest toward the foothills of the Sierras, according to army reports received here today. The rapidity of his flight is hastening the American pursuit. All arms of the service are being used in an attempt to force the bandit into a corner.

The Mexican residents of this section, which has been ravaged time and time again by Villa bandits, are freely giving information concerning Villa's flight, supplies, armament, and numerical strength to the American military authorities.

Aeroplanes Scouting to Front.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, COLONIA DUBLAN, Mexico, March 27, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Announcement that the army headquarters aeroplane corps had established field stations in connection with its new base, twelve miles south of Casas Grandes, was made here tonight.

From these stations the six army planes now in operation are flying in scouting service to the extreme front in the Namiquipa district, where the columns of American cavalry are pursuing Villa. Reports here tonight, however, indicate that there has been no engagement of any sort.

American Base Advanced.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, COLONIA DUBLAN, Chihuahua, Mexico, March 26, (by Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., March 27.)—General J. J. Pershing has announced the establishment of a new base in the pursuit of Villa. The second base is much nearer the location where the bandit is reported in retreat than the old base at field headquarters. The headquarters, it is presumed, will be maintained as an important link in the supply station system, the chain of bases forming a strong military line, readily defensible, reaching a distance into the interior of Mexico.

Evidence that Villa is preparing to resist the American pursuing columns and that the Mexican people are not as yet rallying to him has been collected by the officers and scouts of the American troops. The officers who have ridden over the various fronts now maintained in the State of Guerrero, whither Villa fled when the United States expedition crossed the border, have found numerous indications that Villa miscalculated completely when he predicted that his Columbus raid would cause a general uprising against Americans.

The status of the chase today is that Villa is retiring continually southward and trying to force recruits into his ranks. His men are feeling the pinch of hunger and are hoping for an early Summer to shield them against the cold of the mountains, whither they have retreated somewhere south of Namiquipa.

Cavalry's Fine Record.

Success of the punitive expedition thus far has been attained by the ability of the American cavalry to travel fast and far on light rations, accustoming itself as it travels not only to a semi-native diet, but also to difficult climatic conditions. Several cavalry organizations have been out for considerably more than a week after a start made on a little beef, salt, coffee and rice or beans. Not a word of complaint has come back from these troopers. Not a sign has been received at headquarters that they have anywhere faltered. Reports give good cause for belief that thus far the American troopers have proven themselves the superiors in speed and endurance of the Villa bandits.

There is confidence here that the cavalry will continue its good work for at least two or three weeks, by which time it is possible that new organizations can be thrown into the chase. The headquarters officers are all the more proud of the cavalry's record because it began the most recent phase after one of the longest and hardest rides an American cavalry division has ever made.

The Americans still in camps here express growing impatience to mount and start southward into the altitudes where they know the cold is bitter and the shelter on campaign duty is anything but comfortable.

The one question of overshadowing importance now being asked by the officers in the field is: "Will Villa continue to prepare for resistance?" It is frankly hoped that he will, for that is considered the best chance, barring a lucky capture through treachery of Villa's own men, of bringing the American expedition to an early and successful conclusion. If Villa refuses to make any resistance, the men who have been over the ground here believe it may require months to crush him.

Fails to Rouse the People.

An officer who has been through many little communities where Villa had passed within a week, found to all appearances that the bandit had failed to inflame sentiment against the Americans.

"These rural people," said the officer, "are in ignorance of any reliable facts about the nature of the American expedition. They have been told that the Americans are an invading army, a dangerous enemy, and that they must fight for their lives. But all those whom I saw seemed to be a very incredulous people. They appeared to be waiting, with some suspicion, it is true, but nevertheless waiting before making up their minds.

"This waiting I took to be a hopeful sign. It was like going into villages where the inhabitants regard one with open suspicion, but are ready to be friendly, provided they think one's mission is friendly. That, I think, is the attitude of the people toward us in many of the places where Villa hoped for recruits."

For two weeks, the reports along Villa's trail show, he has seized the hardiest among the young men and boys of small towns, as forced recruits in his band. His custom has been for either himself or one of his lieutenants to line up most of the male population for inspection. The best physical specimens have been pulled out of line and told roughly that they were honored above the others because they become "Villa's men." In the Casas Grandes region, at Galeana and El Valle Villa secured fully half a hundred men by this method.

De Facto Troops Co-operating.

The disappearance of the Carranza garrison at Namiquipa and subsequent reports that the men had joined Villa will not be taken at American headquarters as an indication of serious trouble. Personal investigation in the field indicated to the American officers, they said, that the Constitutionalist troops were co-operating with good will.

Occasional defections of Mexican troops, in view of the unsettled and perilous conditions in the republic, have been expected. There has been no sign of a break reported here on the part of any of the Constitutionalist army officers with whom the American forces have been in actual co-operation. All of them appear to be following orders from General Gutierrez, Military Governor of Chihuahua, to close in on Villa from all sides.

Villa, so far as the American scouts have learned, has not faced any strong Constitutionalist forces. His strategy has been to select points in the Constitutionalist lines where only a small force was available to oppose his quick charges. In such fights, according to reliable reports reaching here, it has been a case of "Villa coming in on one side of the town while the garrison went out on the other." While Villa is now more closely pressed by Constitutionalists, as well as Americans, than he has been before for months, there has not yet been a real test of strength.

Villistas Ragged and Hungry.

Mexicans who have seen Villa's men in their retreat from the American border say they are ragged in the extreme and that their horses are worn out. The men rushed into houses in Galeana demanding food, some of them shrieking for it, as they were nearly crazed with hunger.

Wherever Villa has gone he has left behind threats, promising that he will return and that when he reappears he will kill or torture Mexicans whom he finds have been friendly to the Americans or even those who have worked for Americans as employes.

Meanwhile Villa has had surprisingly little time for rest because of the rapid southward advance of the Americans. Little has been announced about the work of the army organization in pushing south and at the same time maintaining a constantly lengthening line of communications. New difficulties of communication are encountered constantly, but the fact remains that the men not only have received their supplies on time, but also that more supplies are available each day, not only in volume, but also in variety.

While much of this information has been too indefinite to be of value, it is presumed that the knowledge that the Americans are kept informed as to his movements has influenced the bandit chieftain to the greatest haste in his retreat. Although the United States troops are following closely in his wake so far, it is stated, no fighting has taken place.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

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ONLY 2 AEROPLANES ARE LEFT IN MEXICO

Secretary Baker Wants New Machines, as Two Were Destroyed and Four Damaged.

EQUIPMENT'S POOR SHOWING

Conditions Quieting Down, He Says —More Auto Trucks Are Purchased.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Baker announced late this afternoon that only two of the aeroplanes sent into Mexico with the American military punitive expedition against Villa were now serviceable, and that the War Department had opened negotiations for the purpose of additional aeroplanes, to be delivered as quickly as possible, for service in Mexico.

The Pershing expedition went into Mexico with eleven aviators and eight aeroplanes. Two of the aeroplanes had been destroyed since the expedition started, and as four others are temporarily out of commission because in need of repairs, only two of the original eight aeroplanes are serviceable. This is regarded as a poor showing for the equipment of the aviation service of the army when called upon for its first important work in the use of aeroplanes under actual military service.

Secretary Baker made the statement tonight that not a shot had been fired in connection with the expedition into Mexico so far as any official message showed. From this statement it is evident that the decimation of the American aero squadron sent into Mexico has not been due to the fire of an enemy, but to faulty material and accidents.

One such accident was reported last week when General Pershing sent word that one of his aviators fell and broke his nose. Nothing was said at the time about the fate of the aeroplane, but it is inferred that this is one of the machines that were destroyed.

"All the information the department has from the border shows the conditions to be quiet," said Secretary Baker, and the excitement of the last few days somewhat allayed. We have no dispatches indicating actual conflict between American soldiers and any forces of any kind in Mexico. The expedition is, of course, moving forward, and so lengthening the line of communication.

"For that reason, General Funston has requested, and the department has purchased two additional auto truck equipments, comprising fifty-four cars in all. The Jeffrey car was purchased because of the reports from General Funston of the good work done by them on the desert roads in Mexico, which he made the basis of his request, specifying that particular car.

"In addition to that, General Funston tells us that additional aeroplanes will be of service, both in reconnoissance work and in carrying messages from the advance column to the base at Columbus. Of the aeroplanes already there, two have been destroyed. Others have need of replacing parts, but two of them are in actual continuous service. The department is now negotiating for the purchasing of additional aeroplanes, but neither the number nor type has yet been determined.

"The wireless communication is reported to be intermittent, because of static conditions in the electric field there. For this reason, additional importance is given to the request for larger aeroplane facilities."

PROBLEM OF SUPPLIES NEAR ACUTE STAGE

Army Officers Restlessly Await Right to Use Railroads Into Mexico.

EL PASO, Texas, March 27.—With the conviction that the chase of Francisco Villa would prove long and tedious, attention here was turned once more tonight to the railroad situation. Dispatches from Washington and San Antonio showing that the United States military authorities were becoming increasingly impatient for the completion of arrangements with General Carranza for the use of the Mexican railways confirmed the belief held here for the last week that the railroad problem was the present crux of the situation.

Army officers here admitted that the question of getting adequate supplies to the forces at the front was growing serious. They said that the present system of motor transportation across the Chihuahua desert had proved inadequate, and that, as General Pershing's columns pushed further into desolate Western Chihuahua, the problem of getting supplies was growing acute. The advance corps of the expeditionary force is now well over 250 miles from the frontier, and every day presumably adds miles to the thin line of communications.

Mormon colonists and American ranchmen, who know the desert well, agree that nothing but a railroad can cope with nature in this dreary region. Even if wagon roads were constructed, their life would be brief, they declared today.

Will Not Avoid Juarez.

There has been some speculation here as to the manner in which goods could be shipped from El Paso. It has been suggested that, to avoid contact with the Carranza troops in Juarez, supplies would be taken in motor trucks to a point on the Mexico Northwestern, six or seven miles south of the boundary and there loaded. Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., however, declared today that if the railroads were used all supplies would be loaded in El Paso, sent over the river to Juarez and then dispatched south.

Thousands of tons of foodstuffs, clothing, ammunition, hospital supplies, and forage are in warehouses here ready for shipment to the Casas Grandes district the minute word arrives that General Carranza has granted the right to use the Mexican railways. United States Army headquarters in El Paso already have arranged with railroads entering here to provide locomotives and cars to make up supply trains. Scores of engineers, conductors, and brakemen who already have seen service in Mexico are ready to make up the crews.

While public opinion here is pessimistic regarding any speedy termination to the pursuit of Villa, one hope persists. It is pointed out that the bandit never has had to match his generalship against a force of well-equipped American soldiers. The American aviators have had little opportunity thus far to demonstrate their worth on account of weather conditions. At this time of year the Sierras of Northern Mexico are swept continually by storms. In a few weeks, however, clear, calm weather may be expected, and the only problem then will be finding suitable landing places.

Letters Severely Censored.

One of the minor hardships which the American soldiers at the front are at present enduring is the difficulty of communicating with relatives back home. Such mail as is coming back is censored to such an extent that it consists largely of the "I-am-well-and-hope-you-are-the-same" variety. Like the soldiers at the European front, the soldiers cannot even indicate from where the letter starts. "Somewhere in Mexico" promises to become as popular a phrase in the United States as "somewhere in France" is in Europe.

One of the most interesting letters received here today was from Major John A. Randolph, chaplain of the Sixth Infantry. It was written on Saturday. Major Randolph said that breakfast that morning consisted of oatmeal, prunes, bacon, hot cakes, sugar syrup, and coffee. He described the woes of the camp cooks, due to the gales, which made it difficult to prepare a meal, but said the appetites of men and officers were so hearty that no one was inclined to find fault for any shortcomings.

A six-line letter from Captain C. R. Morrison of the Sixth Infantry said most of the soldiers were recovering from bruised feet, and were withstanding the cold and other inconveniences of nature in Mexico remarkably well.

Fourteen soldiers arrived at the hospital at Fort Bliss from the front today. They were all suffering from minor complaints.

Get News of Villa's Flight.

Both the Carranza and the American forces are constantly harassing Villa, who is at El Oso, according to a telegram received by General Gavira at Juarez today from General Bertani, commanding at Madera. General Bertani added that of the Government forces Colonel Cano was the closest to the bandit.

Earlier news from the front said that flying columns of American cavalry were seeking to entrap Villa and his band by sealing up all the trails and passes in the mountainous district south of El Valle. With the outlets barred squadrons of cavalry and detachments of infantry operating from the base near Casas Grandes, it was said, would comb the country to drive the bandit into the open.

Villa scattered his command in his flight southward, and at one time, it was learned today, led only a small force of fifteen or twenty men.

The American forces have been allowed the privilege of using the Mexican telegraph wires between Madera and Juarez, it was announced today by General Gavira. All communications, however, are censored by General Bertani, the Carranza commander at Madera.

Mexican snipers are said to be busy along the border. Auto travelers report that snipers fired at their cars yesterday afternoon. Edward Jones, a merchant of Van Horn, Texas, east of El Paso, was going from Fort Hancock to Van Horn in his car when, he says, eight Mexicans jumped up from the underbrush, fired a number of shots at the passing automobile, and then disappeared toward the international line. Two other autos were fired at near Fort Hancock the same afternoon, Mr. Jones declares.

The men of Shafter, Texas, below Van Horn have organized a home guard, a band of Villistas having been reported near there.

Citizens of Columbus, N. M., have filed a protest with the State Department against the canceling of all fire insurance policies on houses and store buildings in that town. The insurance companies contend that the policies in effect at the time of the raid did not protect the policyholders because of a clause which voided liability if the buildings should be destroyed in riots or raids. Many of the merchants of Columbus lost everything they had in the raid and fire.

Details of the murder of Erique Visconti, an Italian subject, at Encinallas, by Villistas has been received by Visconti's brother here. The Villistas demanded $25,000. Visconti said he had no money, and the leader of the bandits killed him. The murder has been reported to the Italian Embassy in Washington.

Nine Villistas arrested here on charges of attempting to start trouble were this evening deported to Juarez. As soon as they reached the Mexican end of the bridge they were taken in charge by Carranza officers. These men, who were closely affiliated with the Villa Government when it was in power in Juarez, said they feared execution at the hands of the Carranza authorities.

WANT MORE TROOPS SENT TO BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

transportation to establish and maintain a fully equipped supply system. Additional trucks will be ordered as rapidly as use can be made of them.

Line of Supply Depots.

Advance supply depots will be placed at intervals along the communication lines, each being fed by the one immediately in its rear. As fast as food, horse fodder or ammunition is drawn for use for the most advanced depot, it will be fed in at the border end of the supply line to maintain a constant level.

Senator Ashhurst was informed by the War Department today that it could not under the law furnish to citizens of Arizona the 3,000 rifles requested by the Governor for self-protection against raids from Mexico. Senator Ashurst made public a telegram from Secretary Baker to Governor Hunt explaining the department's refusal.

"There is no authority of law for this issue of arms," read the telegram. "In the present apparent panicky state of mind of citizens along the border, I do not think that arms should be placed in the hands of any bodies of men except those who are under the severest discipline. The presence in border towns of armed bodies of citizens is liable to result in some unfavorable incident which might precipitate the very trouble that all wish to avoid. I cannot recommend the indiscriminate arming of the civilian population. Consular reports indicate that there are few Mexican troops along the border. General Funston is aware of conditions and is believed to be taking such steps for protection of citizens as conditions demand."

Senator Borah of Idaho, before entering the Republican conference, replied to a telegram from Mayor Lea of El Paso, asking for more troops by saying he would do all he could to have protection afforded, but did not know what could be done.

"I do not know just what we can do," said Senator Borah. "The Administration says it has all the troops that are needed. If that is a fact I do not see what there is to be done, except to stand by the Administration."

Report Quiet in Mexico.

Secretary Lansing today gave out a paraphrase of various consular dispatches to the State Department reporting quiet conditions in Mexico. A dispatch to the department from Hermosillo, on the west coast, said:

"Conditions are normal, and nothing unusual has occurred as a result of recent developments in Mexico. I do not believe that there is any necessity for my leaving. The commandant of the Plaza has given assurances that Americans will not be molested. The little excitement that was caused by the Columbus affair and by the entrance of our troops into Mexico has entirely subsided."

A dispatch from Nogales to the State Department read:

"Many inquiries among Americans coming from various parts of the State of Sonora confirm previous reports that there has been no general anti-American feeling manifested in the State. Several hundred Americans are at Cananea, where quiet prevails. A few are also at El Tigre and Nacozari, and some miners are in the smaller towns between Nogales and Hermosillo. News of current events in Chihuahua has reached these towns, but the natives, while interested, are assuming no attitude of hostility."

From Monterey the department got this message:

"Some of our Consuls along the international boundary and nearly all those at interior cities in territory controlled by General Carranza report quiet in those districts today and say that our people are being well treated. The reports indicate that there is a clear understanding of the present situation and that the officials are in full accord with the plan of co-operation. Monterey is quiet.

EGGS NOW DEAR IN MEXICO.

Price to American Troops Rises from 10 to 50 Cents.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 27.—The American dollar rapidly is finding a place in the hearts and pockets of the people of Northern Chihuahua, according to soldiers and civilians arriving at the border today from General Pershing's headquarters. As an example, eggs were readily purchasable for 10 cents a dozen by the first troops passing through La Ascencion; but by yesterday the price paid reached 50 cents a dozen and showed signs of rising further.

The arrivals said that the word that Americans desired products and would pay for them passed rapidly from town to town, and the farmers had their wagons drawn up in the main streets of La Ascencion, Colonia Dias, and Casas Grandes by the time the second detachment of the troops reached the neighborhood of those places.

Lieutenant H. A. Dargue of the Aeroplane Corps left here early today on the first trip from Columbus to Casas Grandes in the recently established aeroplane dispatch line.

It saves your money as the powder saves your teeth—the measuring tube on every can of

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Prepared by a Doctor of Dental Surgery

Send 2c stamp today for a generous trial package of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder or Dental Cream to

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REPORTS FEAR IN TORREON.

British Consul Hears of an Outbreak by Reyes.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 27.—British Consul Homan C. Miles, in charge of diplomatic affairs in Northern Mexico, has received an appeal from British and Americans at Torreon asking for transportation to bring them to the border.

The message says that Colonel Canuto Reyes, a former Villista General, has taken the field again at the head of 1,500 men and is riding over the country at will.

Bandits attempted to rustle cattle Monday night after dark on the ranch of Henry Keller, former Mayor of El Paso. A fight took place between the ranchers and the bandits, which resulted in the shooting of the foreman. The rangers came to the rescue of the cattlemen, and later troops from the Eighth Cavalry responded to the call. The chase of the marauders led to the river and across. The ranch is a small one east of El Paso.

MOBILE FORCE IN SONORA.

Will Be Used to Prevent Villa from Crossing Chihuahua Border.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 27.—General Anuifo Gomes, commanding a column of 2,000 Carranza troops, arrived in Agua Prieta late today for a conference with General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora. Gomes left his column in the vicinity of Cumpas and Moctezuma, approximately 150 miles south of the border.

The new troops will be stationed at Esqueda, thirty-five miles south of Douglas, and at Cabullona, where General Calles previously had established his forces, retaining only a small number in Agua Prieta, opposite here. The new troop movement is said by Mexican officials to be for the purpose of establishing a mobile force in a position where it can strike rapidly either northeast of southeast in protecting the Chihuahua border from any attempt on the part of Villa to enter Sonora.

Esqueda is the railroad station for El Tigre, situated thirty-five miles eastward, and that camp can be protected also, it was stated. It was not said whether the new forces were bringing any artillery.

The Kentucky at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, March 27.—The United States battleship Kentucky anchored inside the harbor here this afternoon. The United States gunboat Marietta sailed late today for Tampico. Everything is quiet in Vera Cruz.

362,000,000 Passengers Safely Carried

The Steel Car Route

Not a single passenger lost his life on any of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad System in the last two years—1914 and 1915—in a train accident.

During those two years 362,000,000 passengers were carried on 2,400,000 trains running day and night over 26,000 miles of track through fog, snow, sleet, rain and fair weather. And an equal number of freight trains were operated over the same lines.

The Pennsylvania Railroad East of Pittsburgh has an unbroken record of more than three years without a single fatality to a passenger in a train accident.

The New York, *Sun* says: "Safety First is more than a phrase on the Pennsylvania Railroad."

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The Standard Railroad of America

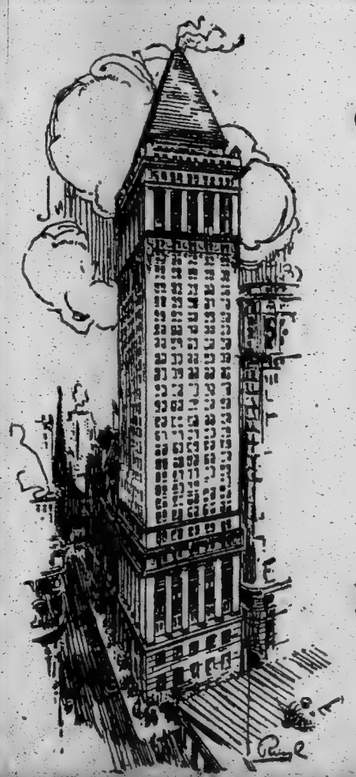

Condition on March 17, 1916

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits

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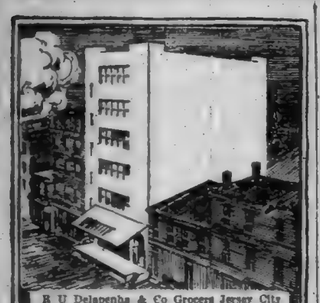

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March Into April In A Stein-Bloch

SPRING is in the air and in the veins. The crocuses are crocusing on schedule time. The Klaxons are caroling on country roads. Behind the curtain of Lent, New York is primping and valeting for a brilliant turnout Easter morning.

March into April in a *Stein-Bloch* Suit or Topcoat. Right now my assembly of colors, patterns and style-models is at its freshest, finest, *first-choicest*.

$20, $25, $30, $35 for a Stein-Bloch Suit or Topcoat which betrays in every smart, soft line its *correct upbringing* in the Metropolitan Academy of Fashion.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats

$20 *to* $45

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

SAYS
JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"Say, Electro Chemical, do you know that this sign says 'ink' in your language?"

Electro Chemical + "Dog-gone, dat word may be in mah 'langwidge,' but it sure nuff ain't in mah 'vocabulary'!"

When you say "Ink" in English it is well to specify "Thaddeus Davids'." Ask any bookkeeper who is particular about his records.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

THADDEUS DAVIDS COMPANY
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Doctor _____ of Washington, D. C., writes:

"I prescribe and use BELL-ANS in preference to any other remedy for Indigestion."

25c package at all druggists.

BELL-ANS
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
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LASTING SATISFACTION

MEXICO MAY SEIZE CLERGY'S ESTATES

Carranza Contemplates Such Action to Aid in Establishing a Gold Reserve.

UNDER LAW 50 YEARS OLD

Last Invoked by Juarez—Secretary of the Treasury Favors the Confiscation Measure.

MEXICO CITY, March 27.—The published anouncement that the Mexican Government was considering the advisability of taking over all the personal and realty holdings of the Catholic clergy throughout the republic created somewhat of a sensation here this morning. In a special dispatch from Queretaro, El Democrata, the official Government organ, quotes both the Secretary of the Treasury, Luis Cabrera, and Dr. Siurob, Governor of the State of Guanajuato, as saying that the measure would be made effective under the old law, dating back more than half a century, when church edifices were seized under the administration of Benito Juarez.

The clergy in the States of Michoacan, Puebla, Queretaro, and Jalisco are reputed to be immensely wealthy in jewels, lands, and works of art, which are held in trust for the Church. It is said that the appropriation of these by the Government for their conversion into gold with which to swell the reserve to be accumulated for the redemption of the paper money issue made necessary by the revolution would solve Mexico's present economic difficulties. Government declarations place the present paper issue at 500,000,000 pesos, with an insignificant metallic reserve for its redemption.

The Government is making every effort possible at this time to accumulate as rapidly as possible the necessary reserve in order that the new issue of 250,000,000 pesos which it purposes to put forth some time in April may be sufficiently guaranteed to stabilize exchange without the necessity of resorting to a foreign loan. The methods already employed in this direction, including the collection of part of the customs duties and internal revenue taxes in gold, together with the national appeal for patriotic subscriptions to meet the issue, have produced excellent results. Government officials say that the application of the reform laws of the late 60's would speedily solve the problem.

Exchange dropped today to 190, putting a premium of more than fifty to one on gold dollars when measured in the present paper issue.

Official Effort to Aid Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 27.—With the purpose of raising the rate of peso exchange, that closed this afternoon at 185, a Government commission will begin tomorrow to sell drafts on New York at 40 for 1. The Government plans to start a competition with local banks in order to force them to improve the rate of exchange. The commission has on hand several million pesos with which to begin.

Señor Nieto, Sub-Secretary of Finance, said tonight that the Government would do everything in its power to prevent further depreciation of Constitutionalist currency.

REPORT KAISER AT ODDS WITH HIS CHANCELLOR

Advices from Switzerland Hint That Buelow Will Succeed Bethmann Hollweg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—From a confidential source in Berlin I hear that a grave dispute has broken out between the Emperor and the Chancellor of the empire, who is expected to resign very shortly. Confirmation of this report is to be found in the fact transmitted from Zurich that Prince von Bülow has been summoned in haste to the Kaiser's headquarters.

The Zurich report couples the recall of the famous ex-Ambassador and former Chancellor with rumors concerning the possible retirement of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg.

LOSSES OF RUSSIANS CALLED 'APPALLING'

Germans Report Great Army Pressing von Hindenburg's Lines in the North.

CAPTURE 2,161 PRISONERS

Czar's Forces Take Two Trench Lines Near Postavy as Battle Develops Along Entire Front.

BERLIN, March 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"War correspondents on the Russian front state unanimously that the losses of the Russians in their new offensive are appalling," says the Overseas News Agency. "On several occasions Russian artillery directed a curtain of fire behind the Russian troops in order to push them forward.

"The correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung forwards declarations of Russian prisoners of war, who state that their officers employed brutal methods to compel them to move to the fighting lines. Of one regiment barely 250 men returned from the attack. The First Siberian Corps may be said to have ceased to exist."

Following is the text of the War Office report issued this afternoon:

The Russians yesterday renewed their attack with violence against the front occupied by the armies of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Russians advanced unprecedented numbers of men and munitions against the German line northwest of Jacobstadt. They suffered enormous losses without achieving any success.

Near Wellkojeselo, south of Vidzy, our advanced detachments captured fifty-seven Russians and two machine guns.

Repeated endeavors made by the enemy against our positions northwest of Postavy completely failed.

After strong attacks by portions of three Russian army corps south of Narocz Lake were repulsed the West Prussian regiments made a counter-attack near Mokrzyce in an endeavor to recapture the artillery observation positions which they lost March 20. Our brave troops completed their task in every detail.

During this counter-attack and in the repulse of the enemy attacks 21 officers and 2,140 men were captured from the enemy. We also took a number of machine guns.

Our airmen dropped bombs on the railway stations of Dvinsk and Wilwejy and on the railroad stations between Baranovichi and Minsk.

VIENNA, March 27, (via London.)—An official statement issued today from General Headquarters says:

At the Gorizia bridgehead our troops captured a whole enemy position before the northern part of Podgora Heights. They took twenty-five prisoners, including three officers.

PETROGRAD, March 27.—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued today:

Western (Russian) Front.—The fighting continues to the west and south of the Augustinhof front, in the Jacobstadt region.

German aeroplanes are making more frequent flights along the entire Dvinsk front. Twenty bombs have been thrown into Dvinsk.

Our troops captured two lines of enemy trenches, after desperate fighting in the region to the northwest of Postavy. Our offensive in the district between Lakes Narocz and Vichnevskole has encountered obstinate resistance.

The enemy bombarded Stolbtzi Station and Koidanovo, southwest of Minsk. Along the remainder of the front hostilities are developing.

AMERICAN ACQUITTED OF ESPIONAGE CHARGE

F. E. Couche May Be Allowed to Quit Bulgaria — Mail of Charge and Consul Opened.

SOFIA, March 24, (via London, March 27.)—The State Prosecutor has entered an appeal in the case of Frank E. Couche of Ohio, formerly Attaché of the American Legation at Bucharest, who recently was acquitted of a charge of espionage. It is expected, however, that Mr. Couche will be permitted to leave Bulgaria without a new trial.

Mr. Couche's liberation is due to the efforts of Dominic Murphy, American Consul General at Sofia. Mr. Couche arrived here a month ago on his way to Saloniki. At his trial he said he was going to Saloniki as a representative of an American shoe firm. The Bulgarian border toward Saloniki was closed at the time of his arrival and he entered into negotiations for a permit which would enable him to cross the border. He is said to have paid 800 francs and 300 francs on different occasions.

Mr. Couche did not know he was dealing with a Bulgarian Secret Service agent. After he boarded a train for the south he was arrested.

Owing to the efforts of Mr. Murphy and the Bulgarian Foreign Office, Mr. Couche was tried in a civil instead of a military court. He told The Associated Press he had important business in Saloniki, and paid money for a permit because he understood it was customary in the Balkans. At the Foreign Office the statement was made that Mr. Couche's liberation was due to the desire of the Bulgarian Government to foster good relations with the United States.

Among Mr. Couche's papers was a letter to Lewis Einstein, the American Chargé, which is said to have made Mr. Einstein's position still more difficult. For some time the Bulgarian Government has had few dealings with Mr. Einstein, transacting business mainly with Mr. Murphy. Six weeks ago the military authorities gave orders that all of Mr. Einstein's and Mr. Murphy's mail be opened. Mr. Murphy protested.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—State Department records show that Frank E. Couche was a clerk in the American Legation of Bucharest up to last August, but nothing is known here concerning the charge of espionage.

The statement in press dispatches that the Bulgarian authorities were interfering with the mail of Special Agent Einstein was the first intimation that had reached the American Government of any strained relations between its agent and the Bulgaran officials.

Kaiser's Son May Rule Belgium.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 28.—Prince August William, fourth son of Emperor William, will arrive in Brussels shortly, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam. He has received instructions to assist General von Bissing, the Governor General of Belgium, and it is believed that he will ultimately succeed him.

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AVIATORS' PERIL IN VILLA PURSUIT

Continued from Page 1.

nerve. A few of the men have come in from hard flights so numb that they had to be lifted from their machines.

Thus far in their landing the aviators have not encountered any signs of unfriendliness among the Mexican people. Some of the planes have made long trips from their bases. In one case an aviator in a flight, which lasted until 8 o'clock at night, used the north star as his guide. This man did two days' work, during which he once became so exhausted from lack of water in a long trip on foot to a place where he knew he could find it, he collapsed several times. Finally he got the water. He also later on needed a horse for another ground mission. At a Mexican ranch he found one, but it had no bridle. He tore up his overalls, fashioning a bridle which answered the purpose.

The Mexican ranchman, riding another horse, acted as the aviator's guide. When this aviator got ready to resume his flight a storm held him up, but in spite of all delays his machine was ready when the weather cleared.

Still another aviator, looking for a location for a night landing in unfamiliar country, swooped down close to a campfire for observations. When he passed over the fire he noted three Mexicans seated about it, apparently considerably perturbed. As the ground looked good for a landing, the aviator wheeled his machine and returned, making a safe landing. But when his enormous plane came to a rest the Mexicans had fled.

LIEUT. GORRELL TELLS OF HIS WANDERINGS

Lacking Water and Harried by Heat and Alkali Dust, He Saw Mirages in Desert.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 27.—Lieutenant Gorrell, the aviator who started out from here a week ago yesterday and was lost in the Mexican desert, got back to the base camp here today.

"Lieutenant Willis and I were flying higher than the other aviators," Lieutenant Gorrell told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent here, "and we could not see them when they descended for the night at Ascencion.

"We flew on and at 7:45 o'clock we saw a fire beneath us. Thinking this had been built to light a landing ground for us, we commenced to descend. Willis did descend and smashed the wings of his machine. The fire was a forest fire and the place was something over thirty miles beyond Casas Grandes. I saw that landing in such a bad place would spell certain disaster, and so turned around and flew back, looking for a better place to land.

"There was only a little light from the moon that night and I couldn't find a landing place. Finally my gasoline and oil commenced to give out. We were supplied with these for a four-hour trip. At 9:20 I had to come down, all fuel being gone. I had flown for four hours and six minutes. By luck I struck a good landing place near a little stream and later found that it was about twenty-one miles from Ascencion. But there were no Americans near and I crawled around three little Mexican adobe houses without being seen and started off toward a high mountain, three or four miles to the north, to take my bearings.

"I reached it at 2 A. M. on Monday and waited until 6 A. M., which I was able to recognize the surrounding country by my map. I had a canteen of water, and started to walk to Ascencion, where I knew I could find American soldiers.

"On the way I skirted a couple of houses, but passed no human beings. I drank half the water in my canteen, thinking I would surely strike a watering hole, but when I failed to find any I realized that I could not make Ascencion on the little supply of water I had. I started back to the machine, and the rest of that trip was hell.

"The alkali dust gets into your ears, into your hair, into your eyes, and you feel it between your tongue and the roof of your mouth. I doled the remaining water out to myself a quarter of a teaspoonful at a time, and for about an hour I was unconscious. When I came to I dragged on, though part of the time it was just mechanically, and I was imagining I could see lakes and cooltrees out there in the blazing sun, but they weren't there when I'd go toward them. It took me until 10 o'clock that night to get back to the machine and the stream. I had seen some horses near the houses when I landed, and it was with the idea of capturing some of them and riding to Ascencion that I went back.

"The next morning I caught one of the horses and was just adjusting my overalls up to make a bridle when the owner, a Mexican, came along. I jumped into one of the adobe houses. Fortunately, nobody was there. But he came up and called, 'Buenos Amigo.' I speak a little 'Mex': that means good friend. So I pulled my pistol and induced him to get another horse with a saddle, and I rode behind him to his ranch, where we got a second horse.

"Then we rode to Ascension, and I insisted on the Mexican riding ahead, of course. Near Ascension I let him go and gave him $4 for the hire of the horse. Then he was sincerely my friend.

"At the small American camp just outside Ascension I spent Tuesday night, and went back the next morning with a little oil and gasoline, with which I flew to Federico, near Ascension, and the connection road between the base and field camps, and tacked up a note for fuel on a pos' along the road.

"Lieutenant Parkinson and the motor trucks finally came along with more gasoline and oil."

In landing at Federico, Lieutenant Gorrell broke out a piece of spar in the back side of the left wing of his biplane. He repaired this temporarily with tire tape and a stick and flew to Casas Grandes with a sagging wing yesterday. This morning he flew the 110 miles from Casas Grandes—it is about 115 by road—with the wing still sagging. He expects to get a new wing here Wednesday or Thursday and is anxious to get back.

Lieutenant Gorrell's home is at 2311 North Charles Street, Baltimore. He was graduated from West Point in 1912.

VILLA'S HAUNTS PECULIAR.

Veteran Negro Cavalryman Sums Up How They Are Different.

EL PASO, Texas, March 27.—It is known here that General Pershing believes it may take months to capture Villa. Returning American refugees and cattlemen, who know the country, say the bandit chief never will be taken. The nature of the country and the fact that Villa is among his own people will make his capture unlikely, they assert.

The Mexican country where Villa is fleeing is a land peculiar to itself. A negro Sergeant, an old campaigner of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, now in that region, speaking to a Casas Grandes rancher, put it thus:

"I have been in nearly every land, but in this part of Mexico there are more rivers and less water, more cows and less milk, and further to look and less to see than in any country I have ever known."

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TO RUSSIAN FRONT IN TRAIN DE LUXE

War Correspondents Attend a Concert at German Officers' Casino at Pinsk.

MUSIC BY RUSSIAN CAPTIVE

Konzertmeister of Stockholm Philharmonic in Great Demand—Titled Teutons in Audience.

By CYRIL BROWN.
Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PINSK, Russia, Feb. 20.—I had once motorbused into battle, (at Novo Georgievsk,) and been shipped to the front by almost every conceivable kind of conveyance, including horseback, Polish "Panje" carts, limousines, ambulances and feet, but this was the first time in history, I believe, that war correspondents rolled right up to the "ultimate front" in a sleeping car—through the third line of defenses, through the second line, past masked batteries, to within easy strolling distance of the ne plus ultra trenches.

This quaint and eminently pleasant way of going into battle was only one more evidence of the restless, many-sided genius of the German military mind, for, not content with springing 42-centimeter mortars, gas, and fighting Fokkers on a wondering world, the Great General Staff had gone on and discovered a process of "painless war corresponding," and we were the first batch of mixed neutrals on whom the new technique was tried.

The thing worked quite simply. The "Oberste Heeresleitung" had requisitioned a sleeping car in Berlin—one of those superior German compartment affairs that make our own union Pullman sleepers seem like survivals of the days of tribal kultur—when modesty wasn't in flower—and this battle car was then manned by Kittmeister von E—— of the General Staff, commanding the expedition, and nine neutral correspondents, including specimens from Holland, Sweden, German-America, Greece, Argentina, New York, Chicago, and even Boston, each installed in a separate coop to serve as office, bedroom and boudoir for the next six days when not engaged in sightseeing under military orders. It automatically did away with the nightly nuisance of hunting hotel accommodations, or being quartered on troops or natives where there were no hotels, and had the further advantage that you could take along a typewriter, if you wanted to, and enough fancy equipment for a tour around the world instead of the heretofore customary meagre baggage of toothbrush and sausage.

From Berlin to Pinsk.

So the good car Veritas left Berlin around midnight hitched to the tail of the Warsaw-Brest-Litovsk express, crossed the Russian frontier at Alexandrovo at 6 the next morning, made Warsaw by noon and Brest-Litovsk by 6 in the evening, which is said to be faster than the Russians ever ran in peace times, and a typical illustration of the perfection of service on the railways operated by the German military in the conquered countries, at Brest-Litovsk the correspondential car was sidetracked for the night and the following afternoon attached to an eastbound military local which, however, terminated at the pretty village of Ivanovo, consisting mostly of chimneys rising above rubbish heaps of some-time homes. For a while the going looked bad, until our Kittmeister—a dashing little Captain of Hussars and of astounding live wire, for a German—had the really bright idea of ordering a special train which was quickly made up by simply hitching a stray engine to the Veritas. That night we reached the front at Pinsk.

The view from my compartment window was far from confidence-inspiring. It was brilliant full moonlight, and on the next track stood a long ammunition train, crimson labels pasted on the cars reciting that the contents were big shells; and beyond stood the shell of as badly gutted and otherwise damaged roofless a railway station as I had seen in Russia, France, Belgium, Serbia, or East Prussia. If it didn't hold the world-war ruins championship for railway stations it must have been at least a good contender. On general principles of "preparedness" I had guardedly sounded a German officer at Brest-Litovsk as to whether Russian shells ever dropped into Pinsk, and he said he thought they did, occasionally. The question was repeated to the young Intelligence Officer of the Division Staff who greeted us at Pinsk, with an intimation that THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent had conscientious scruples about sleeping with an ammunition train within easy blowing-up distance, and particularly against being a bull's-eye on such a logical target for Russian artillery practice as a railway yard. It didn't seem neutral.

From somewhere behind us a German gun sent a goodnight kiss over to the Russians. Our young Count von D——, the Intelligente Intelligence Officer, relievingly reassured us that the Russians couldn't possibly violate our neutrality in the night; that they hadn't shot up Pinsk once in the last five months; that their shells all fell short; and that the great protective girdle of swamps around Pinsk had apparently made it impossible for the Russians to bring up their heavy artillery far enough to get within effective range.

Having settled the "safety first" question, you were ready to talk business, which means being talked to, (when corresponding with the Germans,) or rather, lectured at by a staff officer, which again is both edifying and instructive. But unfortunately not profitable. For in Berlin there lurks an Argus-eyed military monster who rightly reasons that what might be interesting news to Americans will prove more fascinating reading to certain interested Russians. So you will generally do well to forget all of the really good information that staff lecturers impart at the front, if you don't want your manuscript to look like a piece of lace lingerie after passing the Censor's scissors.

A Reception at the Casino.

We were rushed in sleighs through the crisp Russian night and the silent streets of Pinsk—silent because, Pinsk being an integral part of the German front, the inhabitants must go to roost with nightfall—to an officers' casino, where half the military notables of town, headed by the commandant of Pinsk, Baron von B——, and his staff of the Kommandantur, were assembled to meet us. Also the lecturer of the evening, Baron von G——, Chief of Staff of the —— Division.

This run of titled names rather stimulated your professional curiosity; it seemed more than a coincidence. I circulated my autograph album—the most useful tool in the kit of a correspondent working with the Germans—and discovered that our hosts assayed 90 per cent. aristocratic ore; counts, barons, and lesser aristocrats of the "plain" type. With the exception of a Chief Surgeon and a Bavarian brewer disguised as a Captain of Landsturm, the neutral correspondents were the only commoners in the assemblage. In the next two days spent on the Pinsk sector I met more princes, counts, barons, and minor aristocrats to the front foot than at any other section of the front I had ever visited or heard of.

The Chief of Staff soon let us into the secret. The Pinsk sector is held by one of the most famous formations in the whole German Army, reinforced by veteran Bavarians—which explained the honest beer brewer. It is one of the most important sectors of the long east front, because the logical, perhaps only, line of a Russian offensive against Brest-Litovsk must follow the Moscow-Warsaw railway, which passes through Pinsk.

We took our places at a long oilcloth-covered table, and Hauptman von G—— opened the board meeting by distributing to each correspondent a staff map us his own copy on which were sketched the Russian positions in red, and like a patient teacher helped us copy the Russian positions on our own maps.

"I regret that I cannot indicate the positions of the 'blue' lines," (the German positions,) he said, "without the suggestion of a smile, indicating that he reposed no excessive trust and confidence in neutral correspondents, even guaranteed ones. "Though you will probably guess where some of them belong," he smiled again.

And now he gets down to the meat of his exposition.

"This sector of the front is a tongue of land bounded by the Pina and Iassjolda Rivers. From Pinsk, which is on the Pina, the railway parallels the Pina, passes over the tip of the land tongue, and crosses the swamps on a great dam. On the railroad dam the German and Russian trenches are closest together. [I think he said 400 yards.] On the rest of our front the distance between the main German and Russian lines varies from one and a half to eight miles, with swamps between. Our northerly lines, along the Iassjolda, are dug in sand dunes. To the south of the railway there are blockhouses in the swamps. Such warfare is only possible in Russia.

"We can hold this land tongue with so few troops because, first, the swamps form a formidable natural barrier; secondly, we are very strnog in machine guns; thirdly, * * *" [and here he said some things about artillery, prefixing it with, "but only if you will not whisper a thing about it to anybody, I will tell you."] "Our infantry works are defendable against all sides. Our hardest fight has been and is against the rising waters. Some trenches and 'Unterstände' have been raised four times. Our cavalry is quite modernized—without horses.

"The troops are not relieved frequently. Despite the swamps and the cold, the health of our troops is very good. Pinsk is rich in wood, which affords us much material for building fortifications. This much building is the reason for the good health of our troops.

"Pinsk has escaped the fate of so many Russian and Polish towns and villages. It has suffered hardly at all. The Russians expected us to come on a Saturday. We were unpunctual. We arrived on Friday morning and so the great Cossack plundering fell out."

After this laconic, soldierly summary of all essential facts good for us to know the young Chief of Staff no less laconically gave us our further orders:

"Tomorrow morning you will be taken up to the observation post at ——, from where you will have a general view of the whole front sector through the 'Scherenfernrohr,' seeing the Russian as well as the German positions.

"Then you will make a minute and detailed study of the river-front fortifications of Pinsk. Then you will be the guest of Excellenz ——— at luncheon. In the afternoon you will be taken out to visit two of our most advanced outposts in the swamps.

"The following day will be the principal day. You will be driven along eight kilometers of front and will walk through three kilometers of our positions in the sand dunes at the extreme left of our line.

Music in the Drawing Room.

"We will now listen to some music, meine Herren," he concluded, and gave the signal to retire to the drawing room.

You felt a bit peevish, and like telling the staff officer that you hadn't traveled from Berlin to Pinsk, nearly 800 miles, to listen to music performed by local talent, until you looked at the curious musical team. The upright piano was manned by a narrow-chested German private in shabby, well-worn field gray, who looked as if he had just knocked off work in the trenches, while in the centre of the room was posted a young Russian fellow in seedy black frock coat, armed with a violin, who displayed all the artistic temperament, the plastic poses and rhythmic gymnastics the which you pay real money to see at Carnegie Hall. And when he played Dvorak's "Humoreske," even the neutral military critics agreed that he was a virtuoso of the first water.

My Chicago colleague confessed afterward that for a few minutes he dreamed dreams of earning an honest living again by transferring the "Mischa Elman of Pinsk" from the Russian front to the golden trenches of Broadway. But visions of profitable impresarioing instead of war corresponding quickly vanished when one of the German officers told us that the supposed unknown genius was the Konzertmeister of the Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra. The young violin virtuoso had been caught in Pinsk by the tidal German advance, where he was as effectively marooned as on an uncharted South Sea coral island. "For being a Russian, he can't get out," the officer explained. But at that he is able to pick up a living, for his services are in constant demand by the music-loving Germans.

Thus I was told that he was frequently hired by the Deutsche Kommandantur to play at their officers' mess, and also whenever Generals and other notables come to town for a visit. Particularly does Excellenz X——, the corps commander, on coming to Pinsk for alleged military reasons, invariably call for the Konzertmeister's fiddle every evening, and finds I was told, great relief from the strain of strategic thinking. Musical massage for military brains isn't confined to tired Generals; on all fronts, from high privates down to army commanders, you find German warriors seeking its tonic effect on every possible occasion, and it is not the least factor in keeping them in good fighting trim.

It was not without interest to hear what these Prussian officers called for and got. There was no ban on unneutral or even enemy music. "Tosca" was a prime favorite; selections from "La Bohème" and "Madama Butterfly" were loudly applauded; Massenet's Meditation from "Thais" was played by request; Russian classics were called for. It all helped to make life bearable for men who had been away from civilization and Germany for a year and a half, some of them, and seemed to be a matter of course to them to hear and enjoy the enemy's music. Though they were not unconscious of their own objectivity and just a bit proud of the fact as another evidence of German superiority of soul.

"I don't suppose the French play Wagner much in their trenches," one of them smiled.

GERMAN RADICALS BACK SUBMARINE WAR POLICY

Won't Allow Such a Weapon to Slip from Their Hands, Wiener Says.

AMSTERDAM, March 27, (via London.)—The Berlin Tageblatt says that at the annual meeting of the Progressive Democratic (Radical) Party in Berlin Dr. Otto Wiener made a statement in regard to the attitude taken by members of the party in the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet on the submarine question. He announced that the party had sent a telegram to Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, saying that it would never admit the illegality of submarine warfare, and that in negotiations with other powers "we cannot allow the submarine weapon to be snatched from our hands."

Discussing recent differences of opinion concerning the use of submarines and the ultimate effect of a conflict with the United States, Dr. Wiener said:

"We are not afraid, and we shall regard new dangers with calm confidence; but we wish to live in peace with America and avoid a rupture. Any one who wantonly by thoughtless action brings about a rupture sins against the fatherland."

Dr. Wiener said the unanimous view of the party was based upon the determination resolutely to give everything which the hour of fate demanded, but at the same time to recognize clearly that in this time of stress coolness, calm consideration, and a sense of the realities of the situation would serve the fatherland better than passionate desire and hope. Referring to the political agitation in Germany, he said it was directed against the Imperial Government, and continued:

"From the beginning we have demanded increased and accelerated con-

SUSSEX DISASTER RENEWS CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

to well-informed Teutonic quarters that if the President took this course, war between Germany and the United States would be inevitable. That the President would not be deterred from dismissing the Teutonic envoys, should proof be obtained that the attack on the Sussex was made in wanton disregard of the solemn pledges given by Germany to the United States, was plainly to be inferred from what was said today by persons in a position to understand the President's position in the matter.

It was hinted broadly that, while the President would take no drastic action until he had consulted with leaders in Congress, he might feel that once he had determined a severance of relations was necessary to the maintenance of national honor, the next step would be to dismiss the Teutonic representatives, and notify Congress of what he had done, instead of notifying Congress of his intention and waiting for its sanction before taking further action.

What course the United States would pursue if Germany should acknowledge that the attack on the Sussex was made by a German submarine, but would disavow the action of a submarine commander and promise to punish him, is problematical. One view here is that if Germany should make a statement of that character the United States might feel it incumbent to declare that the German pledges of safety to American citizens traversing the high seas could not be lived up to, and therefore Germany must, in order to preserve friendly relations with the United States, abandon her policy of submarine warfare.

Washington Gathers Facts.

While officials are taking a very grave view of the situation they decline to comment on the probable attitude of the Government or what action will be taken. It is explained that the facts have not been officially and definitely obtained and that it is impossible to act without knowledge beyond reasonable doubt that the Sussex was torpedoed. But it is admitted that there appears to be no other conclusion from the circumstantial evidence officially obtained that the vessel was torpedoed and that sometimes "circumstantial evidence may be the best kind of evidence."

More affidavits of the survivors were sent to the State Department today in cabled summaries by Ambassador Sharp, but none of these showed that any person reported having seen a submarine when the Sussex was attacked, and that there is no direct statement from any American passengers—so far as official dispatches go—that an American passenger saw the wake of a torpedo. But the affidavits are to the effect that the Captain of the Sussex said he saw what he regarded as the wake of a torpedo.

Up to this point the Sussex explosion has about the same status of facts as the case of the P. & O. liner Persia, which was sunk in the Mediterranean several months ago and through the destruction of which Robert Lee Mc-Neely, an American Consul, lost his life. In the Persia case no survivor reported having seen a submarine, but there was testimony that the wake of an approaching torpedo had been observed. The German, Austrian, and Turkish Governments have all denied responsibility for the destruction of the Persia. The United States Government has not decided what its action will be in that case. Even if convinced that a submarine attacked the Persia the State Department has thus far been without means of identifying the submarine by nationality. But if convinced that a submarine attacked the Sussex the United States would, it is asserted, come to the conclusion that a German submarine was responsible, inasmuch as it is inconceivable that Austrian or Turkish submarines are operating in English Channel waters.

Piece of Metal as Evidence.

The theory that the Sussex was destroyed by torpedo attack was strengthened today by the receipt of an official dispatch from the American Consul at Boulogne, France, to the effect that a fragment of metal had been found on the deck of the Sussex after the explosion, that this fragment was in the possession of French authorities, and that a French officer said it was "unmistakably a part of a torpedo." The American and military and naval authorities at Paris have been sent to Boulogne, and in their technical study of the case will be expected to scrutinize this fragment of metal.

Secretary Lansing today received from Ambassador Sharp at Paris a cablegram reporting the facts of the Sussex case as agreed upon by five American survivors of the tragedy. If any of these expressed a view as to the cause of the explosion, that fact was not made public by the State Department.

Sharp Describes Affidavits.

The telegram from Ambassador Sharp at Paris read as follows:

"Paris, March 26, 1916.

"Five witnesses—John H. Hearley, Mrs. W. Warren, Miss Gertrude Barnes, Samuel F. Bemis, F. W. Culbertson—all American survivors of the Sussex who have thus far given their evidence to this embassy substantially agree upon the following facts:

"Explosion under bow of the Sussex occurred at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th inst., approximately in the middle of the Channel. No land at that time in sight, sea perfectly calm, weather clear. Many of the passengers endeavored at once to get into lifeboats, of which there were six, with estimated carrying capacity of twenty-five to each, but considerable difficulty encountered in lowering the boats to the water. Two of these boats capsized soon after striking the water, from which a number of people were thrown and believed to be drowned.

"One of these boats filled with passengers did not return to Sussex and no tidings of this boat have been received by this embassy. Several hours elapsed before any boat came to the assistance of the Sussex owing to impaired wireless apparatus destroyed by explosion. In addition to the passengers who took to the boats quite a large number were seen to jump off the Sussex into the water, some of them reaching rafts, others clinging to the side of the Sussex, while some were seen to drown. All agree that some of the passengers standing in the front of the boat were killed by the explosion and some thrown into the water as the result of it.

"The statements of some of these witnesses would seem to indicate beyond all doubt that the daughter of Professor Mark Baldwin, formerly of Princeton University, was almost instantly killed by the explosion, and it seems quite likely that Professor Baldwin was also killed by the explosion or thrown into the water and drowned. Nothing nas been heard of Mrs. Baldwin, who, it is feared, has also been lost. An estimate made from tallying up the names of the known American survivors who landed at Dover and those who are safely in Paris seems to indicate that probably three or four Americans out of an estimated total of twenty-five have lost their lives.

"For some time past only the route taken by the Sussex from Folkestone to Dieppe has been open to neutrals, except that by special permission secured from the French or English authorities they may cross via Boulogne to Folkestone or Havre to Southampton. This action necessarily compelled practically all Americans to cross the Channel only by the Folkestone-Dieppe route. The further limitation of number of trips to three a week, instead of six, as formerly, resulted in the Sussex, a small boat of less than 1,400 tons, being always very crowded.

"This morning Lieutenant Smith, Assistant Naval Attaché, and Major Logan, Military Observer, were sent to Boulogne with letters addressed to the local officials to facilitate their making a thorough investigation as to the conditions of the Sussex, as well as to ascertain further details from wounded survivors and to assist Americans who may be in need of help. Following are names of American survivors now in Paris:

"Miss Edna Hale, Mrs. Wenzlick [illegible] Dorothy Hilton, Mrs. Frederick Hilton, Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Mrs. Mark Baldwin, Mrs. Frederick Warren, Miss Gertrude Barnes, Samuel F. Bemis, F. W. Culbertson, John H. Hearley, Mrs. Ethel Bristol, Miss Bristol, Mrs. Mary Bristol, Miss Bristol, Mrs. Mary Bristol, Miss Bristol, Mrs. Mary

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Wearyin' for Spring

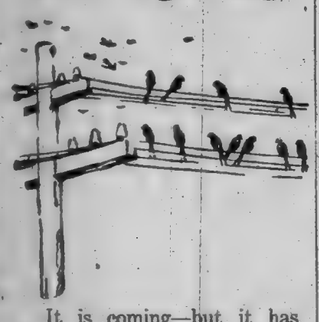

It is coming—but it has seemed so long!

The pussy willows and the bullfrogs—the Spring peepers in the meadow pond—the swallows at twilight.

Anticipation prolonged means double appreciation as the dream comes true.

Your sporting wardrobe will be requisitioned in a hurry—your golf clubs dragged forth—fishing tackle patched up.

Everything moving at once as you hear the Great Outdoors calling and see Spring—real, genuine, pink-blossom Spring—the other side of the window.

The Abercrombie & Fitch store already is filled with it, from the khaki camp cottage on the first floor to the canoes on the fourth.

Now is the time to prepare, before the whole world tries to greet our belated and beloved season at the same moment.

The largest stock of men's sporting clothes, boots, headgear and haberdashery ever shown by any establishment.

For Women Who Know Sports as Their Brothers Do

Coats and suits of the exclusive, inimitable Abercrombie & Fitch designing.

Combining the swing with the serviceability—the thoroughbred thing that the sports woman recognizes at sight.

Made for the fields and the motor car, the saddle and the links.

"Innsbrook" knitcloth coats, as shown in illustration, from $35 up.

Other sport topcoats from $19.50 up.

Country suits in which you can come to town, and town suits in which you can go to the country.

Silk-knit coats, such as this house has supplied to the leading sportswomen at Palm Beach—and the largest assortment of hats for sportswomen's costumes ever shown.

New styles in golf shoes, tennis shoes, country shoes, and many innovations in women's sporting haberdashery.

Amusements That Fit with Lenten Piety

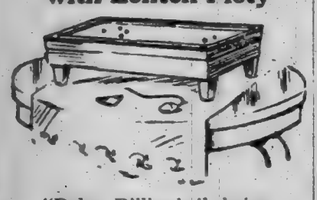

"Baby Billiards," being a miniature billiard table, for fifteen-ball pool or billiards, on which a genuine, scientific game is played with small pneumatic cues.

Rests comfortably on your reading table. Price, $15.

Bridge and duplicate whist sets, poker sets, roulette wheels, chess, checkers, backgammon, after-dinner golf—every accepted indoor game.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sporting Clothes for Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

GERMAN BATTALION MEETS TRAGIC FATE

Perishes During Night Fight Amid Snow-Buried Entanglements on Russian Front.

COMIC WAR IN A FOREST

Foes Capture One Another Repeatedly While Lost and Hunger Makes Them Kin.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 5.—Among recent letters sent home from the front by Russian officers and men are a couple that form striking contrasts of humor and tragedy. The latter recounts the fate of a whole German battalion that sank into the snow amid wire entanglements and perished to a man. The writer says:

"One of our sections had received the order to go around for about three miles to the left, occupy the trenches already prepared, and hold them against the enemy until dinner time. We found that the snow there had drifted in heaps and that the trenches were almost filled.

"We were creeping across the snow, when we hear a frightened 'Wer kommt da?'

"'Hold on, Germans! Where the devil do they come from?' ask our men in surprise. 'Are they numerous?'

"'Wer ist da?' we hear again.

"Our only reply is to fire by the squad, and then again. The Germans are a little surprised, but pull themselves together and return the fire. It is dark and neither side can see the other. In groping about we finally meet, and it is give and take with the bayonet. We strike in silence, but bullets are falling about us like rain. Nobody knows who is firing and every one is crying in his own language, 'Don't fire! Stop!' From the side where the firing comes from, beyond and to the right, they are yelling at us, both in German and Russian, 'What's the matter? Where are you?'

"'Our men cry to the Germans 'Surrender!'

"'They answer: 'Throw down your arms. We have surrounded you and you are all prisoners.'

A Critical Moment.

"Wild with rage we throw ourselves forward with the bayonet, pushing the enemy back along the trenches. In their holes the Germans cry, peering into the impenetrable darkness, 'Help! Don't fire! Bayonet them!' Hundreds of shouts answer them, like a wave rolling in on us from every hand.

"'Oh, little brothers, their force is numberless. We are surrounded on three sides. Would it not be better to surrender?' cries some one with a sob.

"'Crack him over the head! Pull out his tongue! Drive him to the Germans with the bayonet!' are the growling comments this evokes.

"A command rings out, vibrating like a cord: 'Rear ranks, wheel, fire, fire!'

"The crowd before us yells, moves, and seems to stop. But behind them new ranks groan and approach. Anew the command is given, 'Fire, fire, fire!'

"Cries and groans answer the fusillade and a hand to hand struggle along the trenches ensues.

"German shouts are heard: 'Help! Here, this way! Fall on their backs!'

"But it is we who fall on their backs. We pry them out and clear the trenches.

"In front of us all is quiet. On the right we hear the Germans struggling, growling, repeating the commands of the officers: 'Vorwärts! Vorwärts!' But nobody fires and nobody attacks our trenches. We fire in the general direction of the German voices. Infrequent shots far apart answer us. The commands of 'Vorwärts' have stopped. They are at the foot of the trenches, but they do not storm them. 'After them with the bayonet,' our men cry. 'Finish them as we finished the others.'

"'Halt, boys,' calls the sharp, vibrating voice of our commander. 'This may be only another German trick. They don't come on; we are firing, and they do not answer. Shoot further and lower. Fire!'

"New cries and groans come from the Germans, followed by some isolated shots, which fly high above us. After five or six rounds silence settles upon the trenches and continues unbroken. 'What can this mean?' wonder our men. 'Have we exterminated them all?'

"'Excellency, permit me to go and feel around,' offers S., chief scout, already decorated with the Cross of St. George.

"'Wait, I am going to look into it myself.'

"The officer lights a little electric lamp, and prudently sticks his arm above the rampart. The light does not draw a single shot. We peer cautiously over and see, almost within reach of our hands, the Germans lying in ranks, piled on top of one another.

"'Excellency,' the soldiers marvel, 'they are all dead. They don't move, or are they pretending?'

"The officer raises himself and directs the rays from his lamp on the heaps. We see that they are buried in the snow up to the waist, or to the neck, but none of them moves. The officer throws the light right and left, and shows us hundreds of Germans extended, their fallen rifles sticking up in the snow like planted things.

"'I don't understand,' he mutters.

"'Excellency, I am going to see,' says the chief scout.

"'Go on,' the officer consents, 'and you, boys, have your rifles ready and fire at anything suspicious without waiting for orders from me.'

"S. gets out of the trench and immediately disappears, swallowed by the soft snow up to the neck. He tries to get one leg out, but without success. He tries to lean on one hand, pushes it down into the snow, then pulls hard and swears. His hands are frightfully scratched; the blood tinges the snow with dark blotches.

"'It's the barbed wire defenses,' he cries. 'Help me, little brothers. Alone I can do nothing.'

"We catch him by the collar of his tunic, and with difficulty pull him out. His coat, trousers, boots are in shreds.

"'Thousand devils!' he swears. 'I have no legs left. They're scratched to pieces.'

"The officer understands; the trenches are defended by intrenchments of barbed wire. The snow had covered and piled high above them. The whole battalion we had seen had rushed forward to the help of those who had called and had got mixed up in the wires. The first over had sunk into the snow and disappeared. Those coming after had stepped on them, passed on, become entangled in the covered wires, and had fallen in turn under our hail of lead. Rank on rank, ignorant of what had happened and rushing on like wild animals, had shared the fate of their comrades. So perished a whole battalion."

Foes who Captured One Another.

Following is the humorous episode in the conflict sent from another section of the front:

"Our little detachment had been made prisoners by the Germans. It was at a time when we were retreating and our rear was full of German detachments, operating separately from their main body. The prisoners had been wandering, for a long time across the forests and swamps and the Germans had lost their way and were picking it by chance.

"During the night we noticed a camp fire and the Prussians were joyful, for, according to their calculations, it was a party of their compatriots. But they cruelly deceived themselves. A flash was seen and then others cut the air. Cries resounded and the Germans saw Russians before them. At this unexpected encounter they were forced to surrender. It was then learned that our detachment also had lost its way and was wandering around trying to find its road. The roles were changed, the Russians, who a moment before had been prisoners, took their arms from the Germans and we all again started on a trip of discovery.

"The forest seemed endless. We marched day and night, almost without rest, and in the distance heard a cannonading, but without being able to tell exactly from where it came. Sharing the same fate had somewhat reconciled the enemies. There was little difference between prisoners and conquerors, chiefly because both were hungry. Rarely we got a chance to kill some animal, for the cattle, scared by the firing, had hidden in the thickest parts of the forests.

"The adventure was developing. Our little detachment was the kernel around which were several layers of Russians and Germans. And the whole band fell once more into the hands of the Germans. Waking up after one of those rare nights in which it had been possible to sleep, every one would ask 'Who are the prisoners now?'

"This absurd story had a tragic side, hunger, which became more and more cruel. We had killed the horses, but this food did not last long, there were too many mouths to fill. We were wandering around quietly and harmoniously enough, but Russians and Germans who were about equal in numbers watched one another warily, each side apprehensive lest the other, rendered desperate by hunger, should make a sudden attack.

"The incident ended very unexpectedly. By common accord, without a word, the two groups fled in opposite directions. Chance favored the Russians, for the next day they fell in with a detachment of their own people. Volunteers got the order to explore the forest and they brought in all the Germans once more.

"But the humor of war is grim. All the participants in the joke, worn out by famine and privation, had to be sent to the hospital."

MORGENTHAU WON'T RESIGN

Ambassador Says He Will Start Back to Turkey on May 5.

Reports that Ambassador Henry Morgenthau would resign his post as Ambassador to Turkey and remain here to campaign for the re-election of President Wilson were revived yesterday. The reports were disposed of, however, by Mr. Morgenthau's emphatic denial. He said last night to a reporter for THE TIMES:

"I shall start back to Turkey on May 5. The only basis for the rumor is the fact that I was approached by mutual friends of the President and myself and asked to stay here and take an active part in the campaign, but President Wilson believes I may be of better service at Constantinople. I shall go back, and I expect to serve out there the remainder of my term."

During the national campaign of 1912 Mr. Morgenthau was one of the active and leading supporters of the President. On his return from Constantinople he announced he had come for a vacation of sixty days. One of his objects in taking his vacation at this time was the desire of the Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau to be present at the wedding of their son, which takes place on April 17.

PAGES SOON TO LEAVE ITALY

Ambassador and His Wife Called Here by Her Brother's Illness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 27.—The cancellation of the sailing of the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, due to the submarine menace, has disarranged the plans of Ambassador Page and his wife, who had expected to be passengers on her next westward trip.

The Ambassador, however, is making other arrangements to cross the Atlantic, as Mrs. Page has news of the grave illness of her brother, Mr. Lathrop.

Crowd Sees Subway Station Fire.

Fire among electric wires on top of the ticket agent's booth on the downtown platform of the Fulton Street Station of the subway ignited the woodwork yesterday afternoon and filled the station with smoke. The platform was crowded. Prompt work by Charles Gansort, the station porter, who put out the fire with buckets of water, prevented the blaze from spreading. Firemen ran a line of hose down the subway steps as a matter of precaution. The operation of trains was not interfered with.

Proposes New Drill Ground.

ALBANY, March 27.—Assemblyman Kincaid of Onondaga tonight introduced a bill turning over to the National Guard as a drill ground the 380 acres at Beekman in Dutchess County, purchased by the State in 1911 as a site for a farm colony for vagrants. Beekman is one of the sites proposed by the Sage bills for a prison to replace Sing Sing.

JEWS OUTLINE PLAN FOR THEIR CONGRESS

Greetings Are Sent to Session in Philadelphia by Straus and Brandeis.

TO MEET IN PRESENT YEAR

Equal Rights for the Race All Over the World Will Be Demanded.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The preliminary conference of more than 400 Jews, which tonight closed its two-day session at the Hotel Walton, arranged for the great Jewish congress to be held in Washington at a date not later than next December. Hearings of the various committees were given, and after a day of lively sessions the conference adjourned at 11 P. M.

More than $11,000 was pledged by the delegates for the present needs of the congress, and the Finance Committee reported that $100,000 would be necessary to carry out the propaganda of the combined Jewish societies in arranging for the congress.

Louis D. Brandeis, who is Honorary President, was unable to attend the session today. He sent the following telegram to the Secretary, B. L. Richards:

To the delegates assembled in conference:

My heartiest greetings. May your deliberations prove worthy of American democracy and of the great people whom we are seeking specifically to aid.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

Another telegram urging equal rights for Jews was received from Nathan Straus, reading as follows:

Regret that absence prevents my taking part in preliminary conference. Should have loved to add whatever strength I possess to our noble and timely aspirations. We owe it to ourselves as citizens of this great free country that we try to procure equal measure of freedom to our co-religionists, wherever they may live, and no time will be more auspicious for preparing than the present. The Jews in all the belligerent countries have proved their intense patriotism, and have thereby established anew their just demand for equal rights.

NATHAN STRAUS.

Responsibility Is Imposed.

One of today's speakers was Charles B. Strecker, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston. He gave a description of the Jews in Southeastern Europe and in Russia. He said: "I believe that one of the serious reasons that caused the million Jews to send us to confer on the problems affecting the Jewish people is that the sufferings of our people in Eastern Europe imposed upon us an immediate and personal responsibility.

"The Jews in Russia have given more than a full measure of loyalty to their Governments. Systematic persecutions have been continued throughout the war, and more than half a million Jews have been torn unnecessarily from their homes. The evacuations from the Governments of Kovno, Suwalk, and Courland have been carried on even without consideration for women in childbirth. We appeal to the peoples of all lands to associate themselves with every effort to end these horrors by the giving of equal rights and justice to the Jews in Eastern Europe."

Judge Hugo Pam of the Chicago Court of Appeals presided at the sessions. So great was the turmoil at times that he threatened to have the Sergeant at Arms expel certain members. Owing to the wide representation among Jewish societies, the various opinions required severe treatment from the Chairman. A proposition to adopt a political platform was greeted with great disapproval. Cries of "No politics, no politics!" defeated the measure.

What Congress Will Seek.

The following program of action to be taken by the coming congress was announced and ratified by the conference:

That the Congress consider the question of securing to the Jews full and equal rights, civil, political, and religious, in all such lands where these rights are denied them, and that they also secure national rights where they are at present denied.

That the congress consider the problems of Jewish development in Palestine in all its phases.

That the congress consider co-operation with Jews in all other lands in the furtherance of the congress program.

That the congress consider the question of creating a commission which shall submit the deliberation of the congress to the peace congress following the war.

That the congress consider the advisability of establishing itself as a permanent institution.

That the congress consider the plans of constructive relief in lands affected by the war.

That the congress consider the problem of Jewish emigration in all its phases.

Following the conference a reception to the visiting delegates was given by the members of the Philadelphia chapter B'rith Sholom.

"Underworld Bills" Finally Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Assembly Codes Committee, by a vote of 8 to 3, tonight killed the so-called "underworld bills." Following the exposure last week that an alleged ex-convict had been lobbying for the measures, it was supposed that they were dead. Assemblyman Everett, who comes from St. Lawrence County, tried on Thursday of last week to get them favorably reported, but failed. At his request Chairman Ahern called another meeting of the committee preceding the session tonight, but there were only three votes for the measures. One of the so-called "under world bills" prevented the New York City Police Department from stationing patrolmen in front of suspected gambling houses prior to the conviction of the proprietor.

OPPOSES NIGHT PAY CLINIC.

Medical Society Asserts Mt. Sinai Plan Would Hurt Profession.

The New York County Medical Society, meeting at the Academy of Medicine last night, condemned by resolution the proposal of Mount Sinai Hospital to establish a night pay clinic where $1 fees would be charged.

This resolution, which was introduced by Dr. J. P. Davin, was passed without dissenting vote, although there were present members of the staff of the institution concerned. It was the consensus that the plan of establishing the night clinics which is soon to be put into operation, according to the present program, would prove harmful to the profession as a whole. The resolution was as follows:

It is proposed by a large hospital in this city to establish a night clinic for the medical and surgical treatment of persons on the general basis of $1 a visit.

A provision is also made that the institution will endeavor to confine its aid to persons having incomes of $1,200 a year or less.

It is evident that this method could be ultimately extended to every hospital in the city and take a large section of the general and special practice from the profession and place it in the hands of medical institutions.

Whereas, Past experience has shown the impossibility of limiting the benefits of medical charity to those entitled to it by an arbitrary income rating;

Whereas, Employed persons earning $1,200 a year are by no means objects of medical charity;

Whereas, Employed persons earning the above income are a very large part of the clientele of the general practitioner and specialist;

Whereas, Hospital dispensaries have been established to care for the sick poor only;

Resolved, That the Medical Society of the County of New York condemns and opposes the scheme of pay night clinics in medical institutions as an unnecessary pauperization of individuals and as an injury to the medical profession.

After the resolution was passed there was much impromptu discussion of it among the physicians. The society, which had a special preparedness meeting last January, again put itself on record as in favor of adequate development of the medical and surgical services of the army.

The organization placed itself on record as opposed to a clause in the Hay bill which eliminates the Medical Reserve Corps from the United States Army because the society considers this reserve an important factor. The society favored raising the number of physicians and surgeons to seven practitioners to each 1,000 soldiers in time of peace. The resolution, which was passed without dissent, was introduced by Dr. John Van Doren Young, the Secretary of the society.

Another leaning toward preparedness was shown in the passage of a resolution offered by Dr. E. P. Fowler of the Seventh Regiment, which stated that there was a shortage of medical officers in the army, and petitioned Congress to provide for an adequate medical personnel, and also supplementary organizations which could be called out in time of need. A movement was also started in the society to bring the meeting of the American Medical Association to this city in 1917.

SEE DEFEAT FOR SUFFRAGE.

Women in Washington Fear Anthony Amendment Will Be Lost.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Suffrage leaders conceded tonight that their effort to bring the Susan B. Anthony amendment before the House probably will be defeated again when the Judiciary Committee votes tomorrow on the proposal. Of the twenty-one committeemen they were assured of the support of only nine.

A possibility that the prohibition amendment might be manoeuvred into such a position that the committee would be required to vote on it and the suffrage proposal jointly also dismayed the suffrage advocates.

Leaders said tonight one more effort would be made to enlist the aid of President Wilson in securing Congressional action. When the score of suffragists who leave here on April 9 for a campaign in the West return to the capital they will report to the President on the results of their trip and try again to gain his support.

TO KILL SUFFRAGE BILL.

Brown Would Make Resubmission Impossible Next Year.

ALBANY, March 27.—Senator Brown tonight introduced a Constitutional amendment which would prohibit the resubmission of an amendment to the basic law within five years after its defeat at the polls.

The adoption of Senator Brown's measure would prevent the submission in 1917, as the advocates for woman suffrage desire, of their Constitutional amendment which was defeated last Fall and is again before the Legislature this year.

ROB RICH MEXICANS IN FLAT HOLDUP

Youth Who Made Translations for Merchant Arrested for Crime After a Gay Dinner.

THIEVES GOT COSTLY LOOT

Ex-Nicaraguan Minister Among the Guests Made to Give Up Gems at Pistol Point.

Two young Mexicans, one a clerk and the other a translator, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Boyle and McGee of the Fourth Branch and locked up in Police Headquarters on the charge of acting in concert with three unknown men in robbing Raffino Ladin, a wealthy cotton broker and owner of plantations in Torreon, Mexico; Modesto Alvarez, a merchant of Yucatan, and Luis F. Corea, formerly Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, and now a lawyer with offices at 49 Wall Street.

The arrests followed a dinner party on last Sunday night in a Washington Heights apartment which Mariano Ramos, a Mexican translator, and his friend, Russell Mark, a clerk, were hosts to Messrs. Alvarez, Ladin, and Corea. Mr. Alvarez, who is staying at the Hotel America, in East Fifteenth Street, came to the United States about a month ago on business. He found after he had been here a short time that he had a good many business papers to be translated from Spanish into English, and in some way which is unknown to the police he met Ramos.

The young man—he is only 24—did a good deal of work for Mr. Alvarez, and their business acquaintance carried with it a certain social relationship. Last week Ramos invited Mr. Alvarez to take dinner at his apartment at 615 West 135th Street, and asked him to bring Mr. Ladin and Mr. Corea with him. Mr. Corea lives at 251 West Seventy-third Street, and Mr. Ladin has been staying for some time at the Hotel Imperial.

The three guests arrived at the flat in West 135th Street Sunday night and were met by Ramos and Mark, whom Ramos introduced as a young friend of his. A dinner was served to the party by servants, who appeared to be in the employ of Ramos, and the evening was proceeding pleasantly when Ramos and Mark excused themselves on some pretext and withdrew into the rear of the apartment, leaving the three guests in a room overlooking the street.

Hardly had the two boys left the room when there was a noise at the door, and three shabbily dressed young men came in, drew revolvers, covered Alvarez, Ladin, and Corea, and quickly went through their pockets. From Mr. Ladin they got $500 in cash, a diamond of four karats, two diamond stickpins, and a pearl pin—the whole valued at $1,500. From Mr. Alvarez they got a diamond pin worth $210 and a gold watch, besides $200 in cash. Mr. Corea lost $40 in cash, a stickpin, and a watch.

After they had robbed the three visitors, the intruders tied them hand and foot with ropes, thrust them into a bedroom off the living room, and took their departure. The three lay there for nearly an hour, when the door opened and admitted Ramos, carrying a rope in his hand. He said that he had been in one of the rear rooms when three masked men came in, held him up, took away his money and jewelry, and then tied him up.

At last, he said, he had managed to free himself from his bonds, and his first concern was for his guests. He released the three, and then they went out into the kitchen and found young Mark, also tied up, and with no money or jewelry in his pockets.

Mr. Alvarez, Mr. Ladin, and Mr. Corea left the apartment as soon as they were released, and yesterday morning Mr. Alvarez reported the case to the detectives of the Fourth Branch. After studying the case the police arrested Ramos and Mark on the charge of acting in concert with the other three.

The two prisoners gave their address as 535 West 135th Street when arrested, and the police say that the apartment at 615, where the robbery was committed, was rented by them only about two weeks ago. They were arrested in front of the apartment house at 615. The three men who committed the robbery were not masked, but the descriptions furnished to the police are rather vague.

Dr. Charles H. Richardson Ill.

Dr. Charles H. Richardson, Treasurer of the New York County Medical Society, is seriously ill at Roosevelt Hospital from a complication of diseases. It was reported last night that his condition had been unchanged for several days.

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Hats to please every taste.
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Dr. Ira Wile,

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THE TIMES INDEX

Times Square

New York City.

ROOSEVELT HEARS COMPROMISE TALK

Friends Hope for G. O. P. Delegates in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

HE CONFERS WITH BIRD

Bay State Primary Contest May Be Dropped—Colonel's Friends Are Aiding Gov. Brumbaugh.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 27.—Developments in Massachusetts in connection with the selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention and the important part which they are expected to play in the campaign preceding the convention were discussed in detail today at a long conference at Sagamore Hill between Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Sumner Bird.

Mr. Bird, who is heading the fight in that State to name delegates who would favor the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, brought him the first direct news he has had of what has been going on there since he returned from the West Indies. If he expected that the Colonel had weakened in his views, as expressed in his statement issued at Port of Spain, Trinidad, in which he insisted that his name should not be used in the primaries in Massachusetts or any other State, he was disappointed.

After Mr. Bird's departure the Colonel gave out this brief statement:

"As soon as I got home I received a letter from Mr. Bird asking me to make no statement about the Massachusetts situation until he saw me. I telegraphed to him and he came on today. At the close of our conversation I told him I had nothing to add to or subtract from my Trinidad statement. He told me he could say nothing to me until he had seen his colleagues."

The "Old Days" Coming Back.

Whether the Roosevelt men in the Republican Party in Massachusetts will withdraw or continue the race was an open question when Mr. Bird went away. There was a feeling founded, however, on nothing which Colonel Roosevelt or Mr. Bird said to the correspondents, that another effort might be made to bring about a compromise in Massachusetts that would put an end in that State to the factional fighting, which Colonel Roosevelt in his Trinidad statement and other utterances has disowned.

The point now at issue seems to be whether a compromise can be arranged which will be acceptable to the Roosevelt adherents there. These latter were so determined to keep up the fight that they disregarded the Trinidad statement.

Mr. Bird is a candidate of the Roosevelt faction in Massachusetts for delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, and on the ticket with him are Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, Grafton D. Cushing, and Robert Washburn. The men on the regular ticket are Governor McCall, Senators Lodge and Weeks and Murray Crane.

Senator Lodge is father-in-law of Congressman Gardner and an old-time friend and one-time political supporter of Colonel Roosevelt. He has also been prominently mentioned for the Temporary Chairmanship of the National Convention.

Governor McCall, it has been said, is not bitter in his feelings toward Colonel Roosevelt. Senator Lodge is a candidate for re-election, and so is Governor McCall. It has been rumored persistently that they might, if the situation arose where Roosevelt's nomination seemed possible, be willing to support him if it was shown that the people of Massachusetts were anxious for the Roosevelt leadership again, and that such action would aid in their personal campaigns.

McCall and Lodge Not Hostile.

If that were definitely established the Colonel would, in fact, have at least two members of the regular ticket of delegates at large who would not fight against his nomination at Chicago, and if Mr. Lodge was named Temporary or Permanent Chairman of the convention the Colonel would be in a stronger position under these conditions than his adherents could hope to place him by continuing the contest in Massachusetts, even though they were able to elect several of their candidates in the primaries.

Congresaman Gardner was in New York today, and Mr. Bird met him there after the conference here, it was understood, and talked over the situation with him. There have been persistent rumors that Gardner and Bird have been in close touch with leaders of the regular Republican ticket in Massachusetts, including Mr. Lodge, and have exchanged views on what might be done to clarify the situation before the primaries there on April 25.

The developments in Pennsylvania will be taken up next, and it is expected that some of the Roosevelt leaders will confer with the Colonel at Sagamore Hill within a day or two. In Pennsylvania Governor Brumbaugh is making a fight to capture delegates to the National Convention against the wishes of Senator Boies Penrose, the Republican boss of the State.

T. R. Ben Aid Brumbaugh.

The significant feature of the fight is that Brumbaugh is receiving the support of William Flynn, E. A. Van Valkenburg, and Alexander Moore, who conducted the fight for Roosevelt in 1912. It is known that Brumbaugh has no chance of being nominated at Chicago, and his delegates, if selected, would probably go to Roosevelt after the first few ballots.

Reports from Pennsylvania received by the Roosevelt adherents have also told of compromise talk and a possibility of delegates, not all of whom would be untriendly to Roosevelt being sent to the convention if peace could be restored on such terms.

The Colonel will go to New York for a few hours on Thursday. He spent most of his time writing today, and found exercise in an hour devoted to chopping down trees on his grounds.

GUARD KAHN'S NEW HOME.

Workers Building Banker's $1,000,000 Mansion on a Strike.

Sheriff Charles Odell of Suffolk County and a force of deputies yesterday guarded the new country home that is being built at Woodbury, L. I., for Otto Kahn, the New York banker, from damage by eighty men, employed in the construction work, who are on strike for higher pay. The mansion is to cost $1,000,000.

The strikers were employed by the Stewart Engineering Company. When they were paid off on Saturday at the rate of $2.70 a day, which they had been receiving, they demanded $3.25, which was refused. A strike was declared, and none of the men went to work yesterday, although groups gathered about the new house and talked threateningly, according to the Sheriff and his aids. Violence is feared by the Sheriff if strikebreakers are employed by the engineering company.

AIDS CLEVELAND MEMORIAL.

President Writes, Indorsing Project to Care for Birthplace.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—President Wilson wrote to Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriations Committee today asking whether the committee would recommend to the House an adequate appropriation for the maintenance of the birthplace of Grover Cleveland at Caldwell, N. J.

The Grover Cleveland Birthplace Association, which now owns the property, has informed the President it will be presented to the Government if the cost of upkeep, about $500 a year, is guaranteed.

DEADLY CULTURES BOUGHT BY WAITE

Continued from Page 1.

talked too much. You remember how Jack Sullivan, in the Becker case, talked himself into jail for ten months."

Asked whether Mrs. Horton had anything to say, Mr. Spielberg replied:

"You can say for her that she feels very friendly toward Dr. Waite."

The lawyer departed before the questioner had a chance to contrast for him this statement with Mrs. Horton's to the District Attorney on Saturday that Dr. Waite had had designs upon the lives of herself and her husband. Mrs. Horton is considered an important witness, Mr. Swann said, and will remain in the jurisdiction of the courts. She is under subpoena by Mr. Swann.

The belief was expressed in the District Attorney's office that Dr. Waite first tried to kill Mr. Peck, and perhaps Mrs. Peck, with typhoid or diphtheria germs, and that he used arsenic after becoming impatient when his victims did not contract disease and die. It was possible, it was explained, that Dr. Waite, because of ignorance and inexperience, did not know how to give the germs to persons so that they would cause disease, but evidence that he experimented with the bacilli, apparently in an attempt to learn how to administer them, was found in his apartment in Riverside Drive. A glass-topped table, "smears" of germs between small glass plates, test tubes believed to contain the bacilli, and other paraphernalia used in the treatment of germs were discovered in the library of his home. It is probable, the District Attorney believes, that Dr. Waite, having perfected himself in the administration of germs, would have killed his wife, his wife's aunt, and others with disease germs.

Insanity in Waite Family.

The first open suggestion of a plea of insanity in Dr. Waite's behalf came yesterday in an affidavit by Warren W. Waite, the prisoner's father, which was as follows:

I, Warren W. Waite of Grand Rapids, Mich., dispose:

That my father, Milo Waite, left his home and family in Cannonsburg, Kent County, Mich., in the month of June, 1871, and never returned.

That two of my cousins, being children of my mother's sister, are, and have been, confined in the insane asylum at Kalamazoo, Mich. One of these, Lillie Jackson, was an inmate there for many years, and died there. Another, Bert Jackson, is now there. And still another, Ed Jackson, has been treated for mental trouble in Grand Rapids and Ann Arbor.

The above facts are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WARREN W. WAITE.

It was significant that this statement was handed to District Attorney Swann by Walter Drew, counsel for Miss Catherine Peck, aunt of Mrs. Arthur W. Waite, who has also conferred with Percy Peck, Mrs. Waite's brother, since his arrival here yesterday morning. There was further indication that the Pecks were ready to save their family name from the stain of harboring a cold-blooded murderer by co-operating in the insanity plea when Mr. Drew quoted Percy Peck as saying that while he was not inclined to be satisfied with a plea of murder in the second degree from Dr. Waite, he was not determined to "send Dr. Waite to the electric chair" and would be willing to consider any plea of "extenuating circumstances" in Dr. Waite's behalf. Mr. Drew also said that if Dr. Waite would make a full confession and, that if "extenuating circumstances" were proved Miss Peck would assist her niece's husband.

Frank Waite said yesterday, after a visit to his brother, that he believed that there was "something wrong" with him mentally, and Mr. Waite, Sr., said that he was convinced of his son's mental irresponsibility.

Believe Prisoner Is Sane.

The District Attorney's office, however, has not yet consented even to consider any insanity plea. District Attorney Swann said that unless something unexpected developed he would bring Dr. Waite to trial and would not ask for the appointment of a commission to test the prisoner's insanity unless the advisability of this was demonstrated at the trial. Assistant District Attorney Mancuso said that he had expected the insanity plea when he was in Grand Rapids and had obtained "a lot of evidence" to combat it. He felt satisfied, he said, that he could prove by witnesses and other evidence that Dr. Waite was sane and responsible.

Dr. Waite spent a comfortable night in the prison ward at Bellevue Sunday night, and yesterday, for the first time since taking an overdose of drugs last week, was able to eat a little substantial food.

He is kept as nearly isolated as possible, under the orders from the District Attorney's office, and is continually under the close surveillance of a patrolman. His brother visited him twice yesterday. It was stated at Bellevue that one other visitor, said to be his lawyer, came to see Dr. Waite some time during the day, but no confirmation of this report could be obtained.

The prisoner is not in a private room in the prison ward, but is in the large ward, and the request of the District Attorney that he be placed in a room by himself will be considered today. The request was made yesterday to Dr. E. M. Connolly, in charge of the prison ward, who turned it over to Dr. M. S. Gregory of the psychopathic ward, who has been in attendance on Waite ever since he was brought to the hospital.

Other incidents at Bellevue showed the determination of the county authorities to prevent Dr. Waite's communicating with any one without their express permission. Captain Rohrig of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, whose men are on duty at the hospital, received strict orders yesterday to allow no one not bearing a special permit from District Attorney Swann to approach the prisoner. Each patrolman was furnished with a sample permit so as to prevent any mistake in passing an unauthorized visitor.

Warren W. Waite, Dr. Waite's father, and the prisoner's brother Frank called at Bellevue in the morning yesterday, but only the brother went inside.

Father Considers Him Guilty.

Mr. Waite, Sr., while waiting for his son, told the reporters that he considered his son guilty of murder, but stated that he was mentally irresponsible when he committed the crime.

"It is such a shock to me that I can hardly bear to think about it," said Mr. Waite. "I want the public here to understand that our family does not want to see the ends of justice defeated. Far from it. But you can't help appreciate the fact that I want to help my boy in every way possible. I believe he has been unbalanced in his mind for many years, otherwise I could hardly stand the thought of his very evident guilt."

"Did you know that Dr. Waite was studying music for a long time with Mrs. Horton?" Frank Waite was asked.

"I knew that Arthur was studying music, but I had no idea there was a woman mixed up in it. Also I did not have the slightest inkling of the studio."

He was asked about his statement made some days ago that he believed his brother innocent.

"I wouldn't say innocent;" was his reply, "unless you will grant extenuating circumstances as part of his innocence. I believe, and all our family does, that he was mentally irresponsible and has been so before."

Frank Waite left, but returned to Bellevue in the afternoon.

He was with his brother for nearly two hours, coming out of the prison ward just before 6 o'clock. Before he went in to see his brother Mr. Waite refused to say whether or not his second visit was prompted by advice of counsel, but admitted that the Waite family were under the instructions of a lawyer.

When he came out he admitted that Dr. Waite had during his visit considerably amplified the statements made to District Attorney Swann that he had given the arsenic to Mr. Peck at the latter's request for a means to commit suicide.

"My brother is physically all right," said Mr. Waite, "but of course I am not an alienist, so there is no use to inquire as to his mental condition. He made several statements to me today which greatly amplify the former confession he made to the District Attorney, and which throw considerable light on some of the facts he related to me before. You understand I didn't say what the confession was to me. He might have declared that he was innocent."

District Attorney Swann was asked about this statement of Mr. Waite's that there was an amplification of Dr. Waite's former statements. He admitted that he had been told by Frank Waite that there would be something more for the District Attorney's office from his brother in the very near future.

Others May Be Involved.

District Attorney Swann would not admit yesterday that he had evidence to support a charge that others conspired with Dr. Waite in a poison plot, but when asked whether his investigation tended to show that Dr. Waite had accomplices he replied:

"We are following every lead and line that promises results, and there are a great many leads."

Mr. Swann was then asked whether he had any evidence that any one, especially a woman, had had knowledge of Dr. Waite's poisoning Mr. Peck.

"It is possible," the District Attorney answered, "that a person may have had such knowledge without having been an accomplice. As a confidant, any one may learn many things about another without sharing credit or blame for the other's acts."

The District Attorney admitted, however, that action by the Grand Jury had been postponed by "important developments," and that an indictment was not expected until the latter part of the week. The Grand Jury adjourned at 1 o'clock yesterday, after hearing the testimony of Dr. A. A. Moore, who attended Mr. Peck before his death; Dr. Percy Schurz of Grand Rapids, who assisted in the autopsy upon Mr. Peck's body, and Percy Peck. The Grand Jury will meet again at 11 o'clock this morning.

Got Mrs. Waite to Make Will.

Mr. Mancuso gave the full details yesterday of how Dr. Waite, who accompanied the body of Mr. Peck to Grand Rapids on March 16, four days after Mr. Peck's death, induced his wife to write and sign her will, leaving him nearly all of her property. Dr. Waite was with his wife in the Hotel Pantlind in Grand Rapids, Mr. Mancuso said, and told her that they should protect each other; that he would make a will leaving all of his property to her and that she should do likewise. Mrs. Waite consented and proceeded at once to make a memorandum, using the hotel stationery. She first provided for bequests to a number of institutions of from $3,000 to $4,000 each, but Dr. Waite objected to such a generous provision and persuaded his wife to cut most of the bequests in half. In the end they totaled $18,000, and, according to the terms of the will, the residue of the estate of more than $500,000 was bequeathed to Dr. Waite.

Mrs. Waite then took the memorandum to her brother's home, and, guided by it, drew up a will in her own handwriting, which she signed. Dr. Waite, however, feared that this will would not be strong enough in the event of his wife's death, and, at his direction, she mailed it to Archibald B. Morrison, a lawyer, of 140 Nassau Street, who had acted for Dr. Waite before in a legal capacity, with instructions to him to draw up from it a correct will, which she would sign in the presence of witnesses.

At about this time Dr. Waite was telling various persons in Grand Rapids that his wife's health was poor, and that he did not expect her to live long.

Dishonest in College.

Mr. Mancuso also made public yesterday what he learned in Grand Rapids concerning Dr. Waite's history. The youth entered the dental department of the University of Michigan in 1907 and in his freshman year was nearly expelled for dishonesty. Among the requirements of the students in the department of dentistry was that each make a mouth plate and leave it on his locker in the laboratory for inspection by a Professor. Waite was a poor student, especially in mechanical work, and could not make a good plate. He sought to improve his class standing, however, by stealing a plate left on the locker of a star student and placing it on his own locker with his name. The Professor duly credited Waite with an excellent piece of work, but when the good student was blamed for Waite's poor work he made a complaint which resulted in an investigation and the discovery of Waite's trick. Waite confessed humbly to the Professor and was permitted to remain in the school on his promise to be honest in the future.

In the following Summer, however, according to Mr. Mancuso, Waite obtained employment with Davis & Co., general merchandise dealers at Mackinac Island, Mich., from whom he stole $400. His family made restitution.

Upon graduation from the department of dentistry, Waite was promised employment by Wellman & Bridgeman, dental managers of Grand Rapids, upon condition that he complete a course at the University of Glasgow. Waite had taken no post-graduate work, but he forged his certificate from the University of Michigan, it was said, and was admitted to the University of Glasgow, from which, according to his report to Wellman & Bridgeman, he was graduated at the end of two months.

Said He Saved $20,000.

Wellman & Bridgeman accepted his services and opened a dental office for him in Cape Town, South Africa, under an agreement by which Waite was to receive a commission. The Grand Rapids firm is convinced now that Waite continuously fleeced them by misrepresenting receipts, but they never prosecuted him.

After Waite had been in Cape Town a year and a half, Mr. Mancuso said, he told a friend that he had saved $20,000, although as a matter of fact he went there penniless and did not honestly earn more than $2,000 or $3,000 a year.

While in Cape Town Waite became engaged to a girl of the American colony who had $75,000 in her own name and a number of wealthy relatives, but the wedding was prevented by the relatives, who found his reputation unsavory.

In the Summer of 1911, the third year of his residence in Cape Town, Waite, according to Mr. Mancuso, took a country trip in his automobile. The engine of the automobile was broken while Waite was traveling, so he stopped for the night at a small inn. Shortly after another American came for the night in an automobile similar in make and model to Waite's. During the night Waite transferred the good engine of the other's automobile to his own motor and placed his broken engine in the stranger's car.

The next morning the stranger attempted to start his automobile and it would not go. He called upon Waite for assistance, and the dentist obligingly worked for forty-five minutes attempting to repair the broken engine. The proprietor of the hotel then called Waite aside and in substance said:

"Look here, young man, you've carried this bluff far enough. I saw you change those engines last night, and you'd better change them back again right now."

Waite, frustrated, complied, and the stranger later sued him for $150 for damages to his automobile.

Looked for a Rich Wife.

While in South Africa Waite wrote to relatives and friends in this country that he had purchased a farm from which he derived a large income, but so far the District Attorney's office here has not been able to find any records showing his ownership of a farm.

Soon after his return to America Waite went to Grand Rapids and, by acting as press agent for himself, obtained considerable space in the Grand Rapids newspapers, in which his alleged successes were set forth. The boy of which Grand Rapids was so proud, according to the newspaper stories, began to look about for a rich girl as a wife, Mr. Mancuso said, and after various attempts at courtship decided that Miss Peck was his best chance. He won her love and married her, despite the dislike of Percy Peck and the suspicions of Mrs. Peck, the mother.

Mrs. Waite told Mr. Mancuso that she felt uneasy when her parents died in her apartment, and that her husband acted in a peculiar manner, but she suspected nothing.

Clyde Waite, Dr. Waite's brother, who received $10,000 from him which the dentist obtained from Miss Catherine Peck, explained to Mr. Mancuso the occasion of the loan. Clyde Waite resigned his position as manager for the Bell Telephone Company in Grand Rapids on March 1 last, and Dr. Waite read of it in a Grand Rapids newspaper the next day. He at once mailed the check for $10,000 to Clyde and said in an accompanying letter:

"Don't worry, old man. I am sending you a little check for $10,000, certified by myself, and there's lots more where it came from if you want it."

Dr. Waite had previously represented to his family that he was earning from $8,000 to $20,000 a year.

Clyde Waite put $9,500 of the amount sent to him in a savings bank, and the remainder in a checking account. He had spent about $200 from the checking account when he heard of how his brother had obtained the money, and at once he offered to restore all of the amount remaining to Miss Peck.

Women Liked Him.

Dr. Waite, Mr. Mancuso said, always refrained from drinking and gambling, but spent large sums of money on his living and enjoying himself with women.

"He surely had a winning way with women," Mr. Mancuso said. "Everywhere he went he got them infatuated with him."

Mr. Mancuso also learned in Grand Rapids from Mrs. Waite that before Mrs. Peck died she showed the same symptoms which her husband later developed. Mrs. Waite also said that in the afternoon preceding the night in which her mother died, the day nurse, upon leaving the apartment at dark, told Dr. Waite that Mrs. Peck was a sick woman and should have a night nurse. Dr. Waite said that a nurse was not needed, and practically ordered the day nurse out of the house. He also disregarded the advice of the attending physician that a night nurse be engaged.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that Mrs. Peck's ashes might be examined for traces of poison.

District Attorney Swann yesterday received a letter from Mark A. Parker, Postmaster of Grand Rapids, Mich., a former classmate of Dr. Waite's, who wrote that the dentist had been expelled from the Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity. Parker also said that Waite had made an exhaustive study of organic and inorganic chemistry and of qualitative and quantitative analysis in 1908 and 1909. Dr. Waite denied to District Attorney Swann that he had studied more chemistry than was required in his dental course.

Mr. Mancuso brought back to New York with him four jars containing parts of the body of Mr. Peck, which would be examined here so that it might be demonstrated beyond all shadow of doubt that the arsenic found in the man's body was administered before and not after death. Mr. Swann recalled that a similar examination in the Molineux case had cost the county $18,000, and he sought to save money in the present case by having the Department of Health make the examination. The department informed him, however, that it was not equipped for the examination.

Horton Was in Bankruptcy.

Harry Mack Horton, husband of Mrs. Margaret Horton, received a little publicity yesterday when it became known that only last December he was discharged in bankruptcy. This fact suggested a comparison with his statement to the District Attorney that he was a man of sufficient means to arouse Waite's murderous cupidity. The bankruptcy records in the United States Court's show that on Jan. 15, 1915, Mr. Horton filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,068.

These included $1,800 owed to the First National Bank of Mansfield, Penn., on a note secured by ten shares of common stock in the Harrison Valley Mineral Water Company, worth $1,000, and fifty shares of common stock in the Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of no value; $23 owed to the Waldorf-Astoria for meals, $82 to the Victoria Hotel Company for board and lodging, $300 to the Nassau Bank on a note, $135 to John David, clothier, and $152 to William Rich Collette of 324 West 107th Street, for board and lodging. He also had a claim against Mr. Collette for $145 for loss of property. The petitioner was discharged in bankruptcy on Dec. 24, 1915.

Mr. Collette said yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. Horton came to his boarding house in June, 1914, and left in October of the same year, owing $152. Mr. Horton went into bankruptcy, Mr. Collette said, after he had brought suit for the money.

From a memorandum on the back of a photograph of his wife, it was learned yesterday that Horton recently tried to sell an aeroplane stabilizer to the French Purchasing Company of 8 Bridge Street.

From the back of the same photograph was obtained the name and address of Mrs. Grace Hoffman, a singery of 506 West Eighty-second Street, who said she met Mrs. Horton about six weeks ago. Three weeks ago, Mrs. Hoffman said, Mrs. Horton asked her for an introduction to John Phillip Sousa, which she gave.

Mrs. Hoffman said that Mrs. Horton never mentioned the Hotel Plaza or Dr. Waite to her, but did say on one occasion that she had just come into a good deal of money.

Percy Peck, his wife, who accompanied him from Grand Rapids, and Dr. Schurtz spent last night at the home of their cousin, Dr. Jacob B. Cornell, in Raritan, N. J.

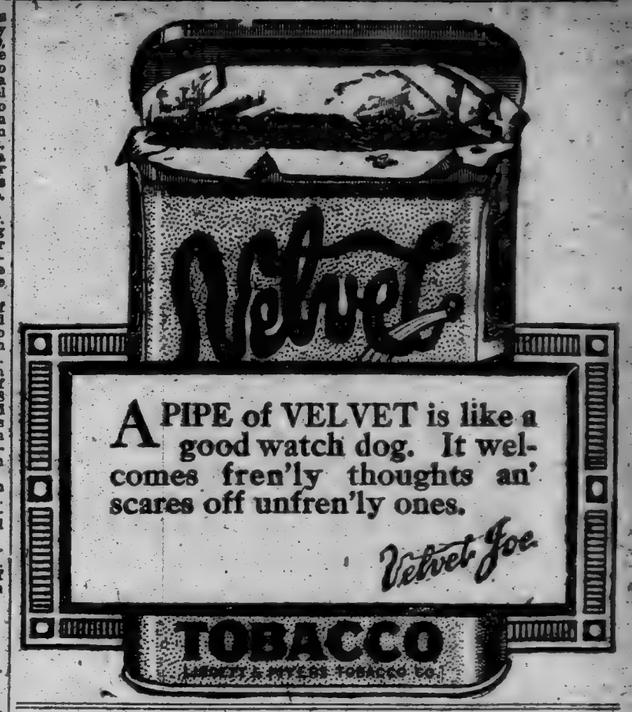

DISPUTE OVER GAS TESTS.

Engineers Favor the British Thermal Unit Method.

Is gas used more generally now for lighting or for cooking or heating purposes by the ordinary consumers? This is one of the questions which the Public Service Commission has set itself to solve, and if it is, and if it is considered advisable to sell it according to its value as a heating rather than an illuminating agent, ought the price of it to be reduced? None of the experts who assembled yesterday before the commission could answer these questions, and William R. Addicks, the representative of the Consolidated Gas Company, was inclined to argue that the price charged for gas did not enter into the discussion at all.

The discussion has arisen from the spread of the idea that partly because gas is now so largely used for cooking, and partly because so many people who still make it their illuminant use various types of mantle lamps, which depend upon heat, it would be more satisfactory to test the quality of gas by its heat-giving power, that is, by the B. T. U., or British thermal unit, than by the old 22-candle-power standard. The Federal authorities have been inclining toward this substitution, and the up-State commission appointed a committee of gas engineers, who were all in favor of it.

The commission here, however, did not appear yesterday satisfied as to the change, and Commissioner Hayward pressed Mr. Addicks hard to say how the use of the heat test would affect the man who still clings to the old-fashioned open-flame burner. W. F. Hine, gas engineer of the commission, testified that fully 20 per cent. of the gas consumers of the city have not yet taken to the mantle burners, and the commission wanted to be certain that their interests would not be sacrificed by the change in the test asked of the companies.

Some contradictory figures on this point were produced. In Baltimore the city requires a standard for gas of 20 candle power and 650 B. T. U. Commissioner William produced figures to show that in this city, with gas of 22 candle power, the B. T. U. ranged between 601 and 690, with an average of 674, while the up-State commission's committee recommended that if gas had a B. T. U. measurement of 675, it would be sufficient. Mr. Addicks asserted that it was quite impossible to tell from the B. T. U. measurement of gas what its illuminating power would be.

As it was generally admitted that no one was sufficiently informed as to the social habits of the people or the scientific and practical results of the suggested change, the investigation was adjourned, in the hope of getting more light, if not heat, until April 7.

$8,147 FOR AUTOGRAPHS.

Gen. U. S. Grant's War Letter Book Sold for $750.

The sale of a collection of rare autographs realized $8,147.60 at the Anderson Galleries yesterday.

George D. Smith paid $750 for the original letter book used by General U. S. Grant from March 29 to April 9, 1865, accompanied by the original pearl stylus used by him. The book contains the communications from General Grant to General R. E. Lee regarding the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Mr. Smith also gave $625 for a letter from General Grant to Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, April 21, 1865, relating to the original terms of surrender arranged between Sherman and the Confederate General J. E. Johnston.

Mr. Smith bought for $50 a letter of John Adams, dated Quincy, June 19, 1818, written in his eighty-third year. Frederick W. Morris paid $110 for a "Resolve of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay," signed by Samuel Adams, "Father of the Revolution," and dated May 27, 1773. Gabriel Weis gave $52.50 for a letter of Charlotte Brontë, in which she speaks of the Rev. A. B. Nicholls, whom she afterward married.

Pierce & Scopes of Albany obtained for $50 a letter of John Brown of Osawatomie, dated Springfield, Mass., Jan. 3, 1848. A fine letter of Edmund Burke, dated Jan. 13, 1788, and addressed to Miss Palmer, was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $52.50.

Mr. Smith obtained for $55 a letter written by Catherine d' Medici to Jacques de Savoie, Duc de Nemours. The same bidder bought for $51 a Bible presented by Oliver Cromwell to Captain David Beale, one of his officers, who was with the company that turned Parliament out of doors in 1653. In the Bible in Cromwell's handwriting are the words: "May the good Lord bless you."

W. T. Wallace gave $87.50 for a letter of Charles Dickens, Jan. 19, 1843, in which he speaks of "that monstrous lie, the Declaration of American Independence." A letter of Joseph Rodman Drake, author of the "Culprit Fay," addressed to his sister and dated New York, 18 Sept., 1812, went to W. R. Benjamin for $115. It is believed to be the first of his letters to be offered at public sale.

Mr. Wallace gave $605 for a Maya manuscript, consisting of seventeen leaves and painted on deer skin. James F. Drake paid $110 for a letter of Thomas Jefferson to Caesar Rodney, the Signer. Pierce & Scopes gave $82 for a letter of General Charles Lee. Mr. Morris paid $155 for a letter of Francis Lightfoot Lee, the Signer. Pierce & Scopes gave $62 for a letter of Richard Henry Lee, another Signer. Mr. Smith obtained for $210 a letter of Henry W. Longfellow referring to Dickens's first visit to this country.

The sale will be concluded today.

VOTE TO EXTEND SUGAR TAX

Democratic Senators Favor a Modification of the House Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senate Democrats in caucus tonight voted to substitute for the House resolution repealing the free sugar clause of the Tariff act a resolution extending the present duty of 1 cent a pound until 1920. The vote on the substitute, which was recommended by Democratic members of the Finance Committee, was 23 to 7.

Senators Brousgard and Randell of Louisiana vigorously opposed the substitute, asserting that a four-year extension was no assurance to Louisiana sugar growers and producers, and that it would fail to restore activity to the sugar industry in that State.

Five other Democratic Senators voted with the Louisiana Senators. It was predicted that there would be a renewal of the sugar fight when the Senate proposal was returned to the House for concurrence.

PULITZER HAS A CONTEST.

Two Tickets for Delegates from Long Island to St. Louis.

George Goodale of Port Washington, who is Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee of North Hempstead, issued an appeal yesterday to the Democratic voters of the First Congressional District to support Ralph Pulitzer of Manhasset and Rowland Miles of Northport as delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Chairman Goodale's action followed the entrance in the race of Richard S. Newcombe of Flushing and Dayton Hedges of Patchogue. "Every supporter of President Wilson should rally to the support of Messrs. Pulitzer and Miles," declared Mr. Goodale.

Dale's Price-Policy

of selling from the factory direct to you assures you of a clear saving of 20 to 35 per cent. — whether you buy just one fixture, whether you plan the lighting of your home and office, or whether a contract like the equipment of the Equitable Life Building is in question. In each case the advice of our lighting engineers is at your service, free of charge.

Write for Our New Catalog No. 20 or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table, and Floor Lamps.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co., 149 West 13th Street, NEW YORK.

Burn SOCONY KEROSENE

Kerosene is "coming in."

More and more people are coming to recognize the convenience, the cleanliness and especially the economy of oil fuel when used in the highly efficient stoves, heaters and lamps now on the market. Improvements in oil-burning devices have fully kept pace with the development of gas and electric appliances.

What is more, kerosene itself has been improved.

All kerosene isn't alike by any means. And the good, clean, clear-burning kind is enough better to be worth asking for by name.

SOCONY Kerosene is the trade-marked brand name of the Standard Oil Company of New York's best grade of refined oil. Dealers who carry genuine SOCONY Kerosene Oil display the SOCONY sign in their windows. Look for this sign. It is the sign of quality and the World's best kerosene.

We recommend the following oil burning devices as the best of their kind: *New Perfection* Oil Cookstoves and Water Heaters, *Perfection* Smokeless Oil Heaters, *Rayo* Lamps and Lanterns.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:

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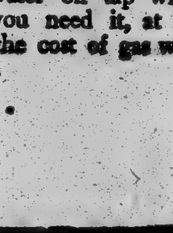

For Light

RAYO LAMPS

Oculists say that kerosene light is best for the eyes. The Rayo is a durable, inexpensive lamp that gives you kerosene light at its best.

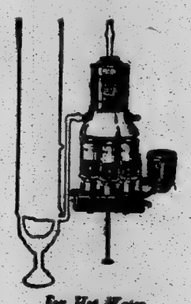

For Hot Water

NEW PERFECTION KEROSENE WATER HEATER

Hot water on tap whenever you need it, at one third the cost of gas water heater.

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NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE

Now serving 2,000,000 homes. Gas stove convenience with kerosene oil. The long blue chimney insures a smokeless and odorless flame.

For Heat

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Convenient, portable, trouble-proof. Ten hours of comfort for a gallon of Socony Kerosene.

WE SELL SO SOCONY KEROSENE OIL STANDARD OIL CO. N.Y.

SAFEST and BEST

BAD ORGANIZATION NAVY'S CHIEF FAULT

Rear Admiral Fiske Says Our Defense Arm Is Only 75 Per Cent. Efficient.

HE CLASHED WITH DANIELS

Couldn't Agree, So He Quit, He Tells Committee—Bigger Submarines Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Faulty organization in the Navy Department, according to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, former Aide for Operations, is responsible for the fact that the Government receives a return of only about 75 per cent. on the money it expends for naval purposes. Admiral Fiske told the House Committee on Naval Affairs today that he had suggested a reorganization plan to Secretary Daniels, but it was rejected.

"We are getting only about 75 cents on the dollar," said Admiral Fiske, who declared that inefficiency in management in the Navy Department was responsible for the wastage. The German Navy, he asserted, is efficient in personnel, material, and equipment, and its superiority extended both to money value and fighting capacity.

Admiral Fiske said the United States Navy never could compete successfully with highly organized foreign navies until it had battle cruisers in its line and developed naval aeronautics. Torpedo nets and anti-rolling devices, he added, are badly needed in the American Navy.

"Why did you resign?" asked Representative Stephens of California.

"Differences with the chief," briefly responded Admiral Fiske. "One of our differences was over preparedness. I thought my country in peril and that we ought to organize the navy on a war basis, particularly in the department itself. The Secretary did not think so, and I moved out."

Lack of Efficiency Charged.

"Then you think if the Administration here were more efficient the navy would be more effective?"

"Without a doubt," said Admiral Fiske.

Admiral Fiske concluded his testimony before the House Committee today, and the examination of Lieutenant Emory S. Land, Assistant Naval Constructor, was begun.

Lieutenant Land discussed the submarine situation, recommending the building of a number of boats of the 750 to 1,000 ton type. This type he said was necessary for the proper defense of the coast, and the necessity of striking an enemy before it approached the coast of this country. He said the preponderant type in successful foreign navies was of 800 tons.

That a successful type of submarine had not been developed in this country, he said, was largely due to unsatisfactory engines now used. A satisfactory engine, he added, had not yet been fully developed.

Lieutenant Land interested the committee with a description of the prevalence of seasickness on submarines. "On a recent trip on the K-2," he said, "the percentage of seasickness among the crew was 75 per cent., and among the officers 50 per cent. I myself was 100 per cent. sick. Submarine boats are best described as first-class wallowers."

He added that living conditions would be improved on 800-ton boats and the torpedo capacity would be increased 50 per cent.

Foreign Powers Have Bigger Craft.

"England, Germany, Austria, and France all have this type of boat," said the witness. "Italy, Japan, and Russia are also supplied. Italy has abandoned the smaller boat and is now building boats from 750 to 900 tons." He explained that the new sea-going submarine Schley had not entirely passed the experimental stage, and that the navy had not developed an absolutely successful type of boat.

"Even if these boats are experimental that is no reason why we should stand pat, when every other nation in the world is building the larger type," he added, recommending that all the submarines Congress authorizes this year be of the 800-ton type.

Representative Butler wanted to know the exact condition of United States submarines, explaining criticism of them was general.

"Can they be used now, tomorrow, or next week?" he asked.

"Some of them can," was the answer. "The four L-boats would be available in thirty days. In an emergency we might get two other L-boats and possibly the M-1. The K-boats also are available."

Altogether on the Atlantic Coast, including Panama, the constructor said, fourteen submarines now are ready or could be made so in thirty days.

PLAN A DEFENSE PARADE.

Trade Papers Will Aid in Carrying Out Merchants' Association Idea.

As scouts of preparedness, representatives of the various trade papers of the city met yesterday afternoon in the Winter Garden of the Hotel McAlpin to aid in the formation of a great patriotic demonstration, the Citizens' National Defense parade. The movement was started at a meeting held in the assembly hall of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, and the trade journalists are called in at this time as allies.

Roger W. Allen of The American Hatter presided and the Secretary of the meeting was Allen Gibson. The President of the parade organization, Colonel William Barbour, made an address on the purposes of the movement. Charles H. Sherrill, who was the grand marshal of the Sound Money parade in 1896, and who is mentioned as the leader of the proposed demonstration, told the meeting that if the parade were held it must be planned on broad lines, and that it would take at least six weeks of thorough and earnest preparation to make it a success. It is the intention to have at least 100,000 men in line. The trade publishers and editors decided to do all they could toward mobilizing this army of preparedness by communicating with the various industries of which they were the more or less official organs.

The thirty principal trade journals at the conference will send out a general call this morning to find out how many men will be available in each division, and this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Yale Club, they will give their reports to the Executive Committee of the Citizens' National Defense parade.

A preliminary canvass made by representatives of the trade journals shows a deep interest in military preparedness. They reported that employers generally are much interested in having their workmen and clerks and employes generally take an active interest in the nation's defense. Lists have already been prepared which show that it will not be difficult to get together the cohorts of preparedness.

If the present arrangements are carried out the parade will take place about May 13.

"This parade," said Mr. Allen, "shall be absolutely non-political in character. In no way shall its activities be used for or against any party. It is about time that we had a patriotic demonstration such as this to advocate preparedness not merely by words, but to visualize it. The coming of thousands of vigorous young men into a column will serve to show that the city is thoroughly in earnest. It is the intention of the various trade journals to appeal to the trade units so that they shall become thoroughly interested in the project." Among the industries represented were machinery, millinery, boots and shoes, wine, and spirits, dry goods of all kinds, coffee, groceries, and, in fact, every variety of trade and industry.

The organization has the support of many prominent men. Among its Vice Presidents are Otto T. Bannard, Louis Stern, E. W. Bloomingdale, Charles H. Tenney, William T. Hornaday, Dr. John A. Wyeth, Joseph F. Day, and Lloyd Taylor.

DAVIS'S SPEECH EXPUNGED.

House Chorusses "Amen" on Action Over "Cyclone's" Address.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The House today expunged from the Congressional Record the "vituperative and denunciatory" language inserted under the leave to print privilege by Representative Davis of Texas in a speech on Texas politics.

"Amen" chorused the House as the vote was taken.

Representative Davis sprinkled all the debate with "Amens."

McAdoo Sails for Buenos Aires.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, March 27.—The United States armored cruiser Tennessee, having on board Secretary McAdoo and the other American members of the International High Commission, which is to meet in Buenos Aires to discuss international questions proposed by the Pan-American Conference recently held in Washington, sailed from Rio Janeiro today for Buenos Aires.

Senator Taggart Is Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman from Indiana, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Shively, today took the oath of office. It was administered by Vice President Marshall, and most of the Indiana representatives were on the Senate floor during the ceremony.

HOUSE STIFLES FOES OF LITERACY TEST

Votes, 225 to 82, to Retain This Feature in Burnett Bill, Now Near Passage.

READY TO OVERRIDE VETO

Wilson's Disapproval May Be Blocked by Two-thirds, Capital Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The literacy test section of the Burnett Immigration bill was sustained, 225 to 82, in the House today. This vote on the principal issue between the advocates and the opponents of restricted immigration presages the final passage of the Burnett measure by an overwhelming majority, probably by tomorrow night.

The comparatively small vote cast today against the literacy test also indicates that the House may be able to override the veto of the President should he again disapprove the literacy test clause. It is believed by Chairman Burnett that practically every opponent of the bill was present today, while many of its advocates, assured of the approval of the literacy test clause, were absent.

On two occasions opponents of the Burnett bill have registered less than 100 votes. The vote against the adoption of the special rule calling up the Burnett bill was only 82.

No roll call was taken on the literacy test clause test today, as the measure was being considered informally in Committee of the Whole. It is expected that Representative Sabath, who moved to strike the clause from the bill today, will renew his effort when the bill is put on final passage.

Although a two-thirds vote is required to override a Presidential veto, Mr. Burnett estimates that when practically the entire membership of the House is present there will be an ample majority for the motion to override.

Mental Defectives Barred.

The House retained in the bill the provision adding to the excluded classes those "of constitutional psychopathic inferiority."

Mr. Burnett admitted that he did not have a technical knowledge of the ailment of a person suffering with "psychopathic inferiority." He said, however, that alienists said they should be among the excluded classes, and the committee included such a provision.

"This terms is unfamiliar to laymen and to some physicians not engaged in the special field of the alienist," said Mr. Burnett. "With alienists it has a well-defined meaning. One has defined it to be 'a congenital defect in the emotional or volitional fields of mental activity which results in inability to make proper adjustment as to environment.' During the last several years the number of alien insane entering New York institutions for the insane has greatly increased, until it costs the State more than $3,000,000 annually to take care of its alien insane."

Representative Liebel of Pennsylvania sought to strike out the provision relating to "psychopathic inferiority," but the House sustained the committee.

Representative Humphrey of Washington unsuccessfully sought adoption of his amendment to prevent Asiatics from entering the United States through Canada by requiring those admitted to come through seaports of the United States.

"Why should the Government of the United States permit foreign steamship companies to send their aliens through Vancouver into the United States when Canada will not permit us to do the same thing?" Mr. Humphrey asked. "The only purpose of it is to benefit the Canadian Pacific Railway and the foreign steamship companies that take their aliens to that port."

Japanese Labor Condemned.

Representative Bennet of New York characterized the provisions of the bill relating to Asiatics as an insult to the Japanese Government. He insisted that Japan had loyally maintained the gentlemen's agreement entered into with this country to restrict emigration.

"If gentlemen think that it is safe and prudent," he added, "at a time like this, when United States soldiers are busied as they are near and beyond our southern border, to inflict a slap in the face of a nation that is building battleships twice as fast as we are, I do not."

Representative Hayes of California agreed that the good faith of the Japanese Government had been maintained, but declared there was nothing objectionable in the language of the bill to the immigration officials, the State Department, or Japan.

"It is the desire to exclude the laborers from any of these Oriental countries," said Mr. Hayes. "I will go as far as any one in my desire not to offend the Japanese or any other people, but I deem it my duty to prevent an influx of Oriental labor from submerging the Pacific Coast."

WANTS NEWCOMERS LOYAL.

Gen. Wood Deplores Lack of Patriotism—Must Prepare, He Says.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood was the speaker at the Monday noonday meeting in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst introduced General Wood as representative of the highest type of an army officer.

General Wood referred to the great number of aliens who come to America, and who with little trouble are able to get their citizenship papers, and yet, largely through the fault of the American people themselves, do not become imbued with the real spirit of the country.

"Many of these people," said General Wood, "come to us from countries where military service is compulsory. They become citizens, but we do not impress upon them that the right of American citizenship carries with it an obligation to defend those rights if the occasion arises. We must impress upon them that they are coming to a country where there is an obligation of military duty, an obligation fixed by the Constitution to apply to all men between the ages of 18 and 44 years.

"In a free democracy you cannot enjoy all the privileges of that democracy and at the same time evade the obligations that such privileges involve. When storms prevail or disease is contagious we prepare to resist them, and when war is all about us the same wise course should prevail and we should prepare. The question is: Are we going to serve our country in a time of need, and the answer of all intelligent men must be and is yes.

"None of us believes in a great standing army. What we want is a reasonable establishment sufficient to man our coast defenses, to guard the Panama Canal and our other possessions, and to form a reasonable nucleus upon which to build the greater army that would be needed in the event of trouble."

General Wood, referring to the navy, said that this country needs a navy that will always be ready to meet any emergency.

"We can be prepared," he added, "without being intolerable."

ASKS PRINT PAPER INQUIRY.

Copley Resolution to Ascertain War's Effect on Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Representative Ira C. Copley, a Progressive Republican of Illinois, who owns several newspaper in his home State, introduced in the House today a resolution calling on the Secretary of Commerce to furnish information regarding the scarcity of print paper and the matter entering into its manufacture. It was referred to the Committee on Rules. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, There is considerable apprehension in all parts of the country over the print paper situation, and statements are being continually made that the war in Europe has seriously affected the supply of the same; and,

"Whereas, It is stated that the sources of supply of certain raw materials entering into the manufacture of this commodity which heretofore came from Germany, Sweden, and Norway are now practically closed to the United States; and,

"Whereas, It is further stated that certain other materials produced in this country necessary to the manufacture of this commodity are now being shipped to Europe in large quantities for use in the manufacture of munitions of war; and,

"Whereas, This is a matter of vital importance to the people and press of the United States; therefore,

"Be it resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to furnish the House of Representatives, at the earliest possible date, a report as to the available supply of all materials entering into the manufacture of print paper, together with a statement as to the probable effect upon the industry if the present situation continues for any length of time, with suggestions as to the desirability of placing an embargo upon the further shipments of material required for the proper conservation of this article and manufacture."

WANTS TARIFF BOARD OF SIX MEMBERS

Administration's Revised Measure Provides for Appointment of a Bipartisan Body.

FIXES SALARIES AT $10,000

Chairman and Vice Chairman to be Elected Biennially—Board to Have Wide Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A revised bill for the creation of a tariff commission was introduced today by Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, ranking Democrat of the Ways and Means Committee.

Two important changes are made in the revised bill. The former measure provided for a tariff commission of only five members, and did not make it clear that it was to be a permanent body. The new bill authorizes a permanent commission of six members, insuring an equal division between the two leading political parties.

In a statement accompanying the bill Representative Rainey says:

"This bill has been rewritten, and I have been authorized by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee to reintroduce it in its present form. It will be supported by all the Democratic members of the committee. Later on it will be brought to the attention of the full committee, and it is hoped that it will also receive the support of the Republican members of that committee.

"The bill in its present form has the approval of the Administration, and will be the Administration measure on this subject. It is not intended to make it a party measure. In its present form the bill is nearly as non-partisan as is possible to make it. It is not the intention to submit it to a party caucus, although to save time it will, in all probability, be added to the omnibus Revenue bill.

"The bill in its present form provides for a commission of six members with salaries of $10,000 a year each, no more than three members of the commission to belong to the same political party. This would mean three Democrats and three Republicans, and from a political standpoint the membership of the committee would be equally balanced between the parties which favor different methods of imposing tariffs.

"The bill requires the Chairman and the Vice Chairman to be selected biennially. This makes it impossible to install in these important offices for long terms members who happen to belong to the political party in power when the appointment was made. In the first instance members are appointed for two, four, six, eight, ten, and twelve years respectively. As their terms expire, however, their successors are appointed for twelve years.

"The bill confers upon the commission the very broadest powers of investigation in this country and elsewhere in the world, but protects in the strongest possible way trade secrets and processes. Any member of the commission, or any employe of the commission, or any officer of the Government who divulges or makes known in any manner trade secrets or processes is subject to the severest penalties, and may be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court. If there is any way of better protecting trade secrets and processes than is adopted in this bill I cannot imagine what it is.

"It is intended to make this commission permanent. The President in his speeches through the West recently declared for a permanent tariff commission. We have, therefore, inserted a clause in the bill providing for a permanent annual appropriation of $300,000 each year hereafter, with which to meet the expenses of the very important work to be performed by this board.

"The Taft Tariff Board was simply created by Executive order, and was authorized by Executive order to spend a certain sum of money each year. This bill creates a distinct, independent establishment of the Government, with its duties well defined by law and with its permanency absolutely assured.

"If there is any way of making the proposition more non-partisan than the methods suggested in this bill I would like to know what it is. It, in my judgment, insures in the future tariff stability, and whenever revisions appear to be necessary it will make it possible to make such revisions intelligently.

"The bill, if it is enacted into law, will come as near removing from the tariff unfair and unreasonable partisan action, in my judgment, as any measure yet conceived."

DISABLED SHIP IS LOCATED.

With Masts Gone, Norwegian Bark Is Adrift in Storm.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The coast guard cutter Seneca reported by wireless today that she had located the Norwegian ship Svaland, dismasted and adrift in a raging storm 285 miles southeast of Halifax and would take her in tow as soon as the gale abated.

The Svaland, a 3,000-ton sailing ship, left Liverpool Feb. 24 for New York. She is believed to have had her masts carried away by a storm which swept the North Atlantic early this month and to have been drifting helplessly ever since.

Word of the ship's plight reached Halifax last Thursday, and the Seneca put to sea to find her. Her crew of about twenty-eight men had a rough time of it.

'LUCKY FRANK' SENT TO JAIL.

Motorman Who Won $300,000 at the Track Now Penniless.

Frank England, 42 years old, of 397 Herkimer Street, was entenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary by Judge Fawcett upon his plea of guilty to a charge of burglary in the County Court in Brooklyn yesterday.

Twelve years ago England was a motorman on the Ocean Avenue line. He invested 50 cents in a "crap" game and in an hour won $40. He went to the Sheepshead Bay race track and put the $40 on a horse at odds of 10 to 1. The horse won. England left the track that afternoon after the last race with $1,500.

Among his associates he was at once called "Lucky Frank." England quit the trolley car, and by the end of the season had amassed a fortune of more than $300,000 as a result of his wagers at the track. He was known there as the "millionaire motorman." After that fortune ceased to smile and his wagers were as unlucky as they had been lucky. Several seasons after he made his meteoric rise word went about that "Lucky Frank" had lost all his money.

A year ago last Fall a man was arrested for robbing the home of Mrs. Lillian Howard, at 808 Church Avenue. The Lieutenant at the Parkville Police Station identified the prisoner as "Lucky Frank," whom he knew in the days of his prosperity. Judge Fawcett at that time sentenced England to fifty days in jail. Last week he was arrested again for theft.

In passing sentence yesterday Judge Fawcett told England that he should be ashamed to bring humiliation upon his wife and three children.

"I could send you to Sing Sing," said the Judge, "but I shall not, because I think we can still save you. There is some spirit of manhood left in you."

AID FOR MacMILLAN PARTY.

Museum Asks Knud Rasmussen to Furnish Stores if Needed.

Officials of the American Museum of Natural History announced yesterday that a cable message had been sent to Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, to give all the assistance required to the Crocker Land expedition, which is locked in the arctic floes near Etah. This also applies to the relief expedition sent under the direction of Edmund Otis Hovey of the museum. Rasmussen is going to North Star Bay, and, as he is well equipped with supplies of all kinds, he would be able to give of his stores to the explorers.

At the museum it was said that there was no apprehension felt for the safety of Donald B. MacMillan and the others of the expedition, because it was likely that they could find all the game required should their supplies run low and that it would be possible to reach depots like Upernavik over the ice.

ASK FOR IT BY NAME!

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

It pays to take the trouble to specify by name, because when you buy WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD or DAINTY-MAID BREAD, you know you are getting a pure food product in which you may have the fullest confidence.

There is a notable difference between TIP-TOP or DAINTY-MAID and other kinds of bread. Even the waxed wrappers which surround them are distinctive and different. On the table the firm, creamy white, close grained slices of these quality loaves present visual proof of their excellence, and when they meet the trial of taste there comes the full realization of why it is worth while to ask for them by name.

The crowning satisfaction in eating TIP-TOP or DAINTY-MAID BREAD is that fine feeling of confidence which comes from the knowledge that they are clean inside the crust and outside.

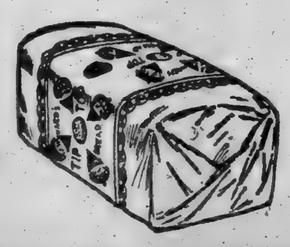

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Franco-American Soups enjoy a popularity peculiarly their own. Their appeal is to the refined and cultivated taste—the taste trained to appreciate not only the nourishment in food, but also the *art* in food—the delicate touch of the French artist-chef.

If you prize good food, in this sense, Franco-American Soups should appear on your table with regularity. Your grocer has them in a gratifying variety.

Merely heat before serving

Thirty-five cents the quart — *Twenty selections*

At the better stores

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"Let us give you a taste of our quality"

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"Built Like a Skyscraper"

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Do a "hand stand" on a loaded Shaw-Walker Steel File drawer if you want to. You can't harm it. A "Factor of Safety" we introduce into every file.

WHY is this file so *strong?* Because "built like a skyscraper." Real channel steel construction.

Besides—it is built without nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws.

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Any Space Will Rent

we believe if it is properly managed and by management we mean put in the hands of an organization devoted to this special work and knowing conditions. We only apply common sense to the finding of tenants, but changed conditions have made it necessary to be more aggressive than in the old times.

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Every new style, quarter sizes
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Gray Suede Gloves, 98c
Capeskin Gloves, 98c
Auto Gauntlets, $3.00
Bates St. Shirts $1.15
Regularly $1.50
Neat Stripes; Stiff Cuffs
Spring Shirts, 98c
Checks and Plaids, with Soft Cuffs, and Worth $1.50

Spring Underwear
Athletic Underwear, 25c & 49c
London Aertex (open mesh) 79c
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LARRY DOYLE HITS BALL HARD FOR GIANTS AT CORSICANA

BENTON AND KRAMER SHUT OUT HOUSTON

Corsicana Crowd Disappointed Because Kauff Failed to Get a Hit.

DOYLE THE BATTING STAR

Giants' Captain Drives Out Home Run and Three-Bagger Off Texas League Pitcher.

Special to The New York Times.

CORSICANA, Texas, March 27.—Rube Benton made his first appearance of the season in an exhibition game here today and, with the aid of Kramer, who pitched the last four innings, engineered a shut-out of the Houston team, who blanked the Giants only a week ago at Houston. The score was 4 to 0.

The game was fought on neutral ground, this city being only a two-hour trolley ride from Dallas. It drew a crowd of about 1,500. The Giants did not make the most of their opportunities, and the game was close up to the ninth inning, when the big leaguers scored their last two runs.

Benny Kauff displeased the populace by not making a hit, but Captain Doyle, who was the manager today, obliged with a home run in the first inning and a triple in the eighth. He also scored two runs. Bud Napier, a former member of the St. Louis Browns, went the route against the Giants. After the first inning Napier settled down, and the Giants earned no more runs on hits until the ninth. Neither did they get more than one hit in an inning.

The Giants did not really hustle until the late rounds, when they became displeased at the umpire, and got even by batting Napier. If McGraw had been on the job they possibly would have doubled the score, as they put the first man on base in four different scoreless innings.

Wendell opened the second with a triple, and was left on third base, while Lobert doubled in the third, and nobody scored.

Again in the fifth, with one down, Wendell walked and Benton doubled. Nothing else doing. The second runs went over in the sixth on a pass to Doyle, Lobert's sacrifice, Kauff's long fly to right field, and Merkle's sacrifice fly. They got this one without a hit. In the eighth Doyle tripled with one out and died on third. Bases on balls to Merkle and Kramer in the ninth, a fielder's choice, an error, and a single by Burns produced the last two runs.

Rube Benton, who has been prevented from getting an earlier start because he has a lame heel, held the enemy to two hits in five innings and struck out six men. Kramer was in trouble two or three times, but always had the stuff to check rallies.

The Giants went back to Dallas in their special car immediately after the game. Manager McGraw remained in that city to work with his extra pitchers today, but tomorrow he will lead his team in the fourth game against the Detroit Tigers. This game will be played at Waxahachie, the Detroit training camp, which is only an hour's ride from here. After games in Fort Worth on Wednesday and Thursday the Giants will abandon this temporary camp and go to Houston. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	HOUSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	5	0	1	2	0	Lee, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	2	2	1	1	Seitz, 2b.	4	0	1	2	5
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	1	0	4	F'son, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Kauff, cf.	4	0	0	3	1	Dodd, 1b.	4	0	0	7	2
M'kle, 1b.	1	0	0	0	0	C'rano, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
F'cher, ss.	4	1	1	1	3	Tullos, 3b.	4	0	0	3	2
Kelly, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	Garner, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Roush, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Allen, c.	3	0	2	3	3
W'dell, c.	1	0	1	7	1	Napier, p.	3	0	0	2	1
Dooin, c.	2	1	0	5	2						
Benton, p.	2	0	0	0	2	Total.	32	0	5	27	14
K'mer, p.	1	0	0	0	2						
Total.	30	4	7	27	19						

Errors—Kauff, Cetrano, Napier.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Innings pitched—By Benton, 5; by Kramer, 4. Hits apportioned—Off Benton, 2 in 5 innings; off Kramer, 3 in 4 innings. Two-base hits—Lobert, Benton, Dodd, Frierson. Three-base hits—Wendell, Doyle. Home run—Doyle. Stolen bases—Seitz, Allen. Sacrifice hits—Lobert, Roush. Sacrifice fly—Merkle. Struck out—By Benton, 6; by Napier, 2; by Kramer, 4. Bases on balls—Off Napier, 5; off Kramer, 1. First base on errors—Houston, 1; New York, 1. Left on base—New York, 6; Houston, 6. Double play—Wendell, Fletcher, and Merkle. Wild pitch—Napier. Passed ball—Wendell. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Miller.

COLUMBIA NINE OUTDOORS.

Coakley Gives Men Light Work—South Field Not Ready.

Coach Andy J. Coakley of the Columbia baseball team gave his men the first outdoor work-out of the season yesterday afternoon. Although the snow has left South Field, the ground is still soggy, and Coakley ordered the early afternoon section of the squad to the campus in the rear of the gymnasium building for twenty minutes of light practice. An attempt will be made this afternoon to use a part of South Field for fielding practice.

Contractors have staked out the new diamond in the southeast corner, and construction will probably begin today or tomorrow. Favorable weather conditions should permit the full use of the field by the end of the week.

The first two games on the Columbia schedule were canceled officially yesterday. It had been realized for a week that they could not be played. The first was scheduled for tomorrow with Manhattan College, and the second on Saturday with Rutgers. Games with Amherst, City College, and a second visit by the Manhattan College team are listed for next week.

DODGERS WIN LAST GAME.

Brooklyn Club Defeats Athletics Before Leaving Daytona.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 27.—Cutshaw's long triple to right centre field in the seventh inning of today's game, the last to be played here by the Brooklyn Nationals this season, was responsible for the defeat of the Philadelphia Athletics. It came at the right moment, as there were three men on the bases. Had the Superbas' second baseman taken a chance he could have reached home, as the throw to the plate was very poor. The score: Brooklyn, 6; Athletics, 4.

Previous to the fatal blow, O'Mara and Daubert singled, after Malis had fanned. Stengel walked, filling the bases, and Wheat fouled out. Johnston's smash was too hot for Pick to hold, and O'Mara scored. Cutshaw's long drive followed. Crane of the Athletics made a homer in the eighth. This would have been good for only two bases had Johnston handled Wheat's throw properly.

The Superbas leave here tomorrow morning for a two days' series with the Athletics at Jacksonville. Manager Robinson is greatly pleased with the condition of the men, who have done more real work in the last two weeks than they did all last Spring.

President Ebbets has announced the release of Goodbred, Prieste, and Smyth to the Montreal Club. The latter has not been on the training trip, but was the property of the Dodgers. Catcher Mack Wheat will go to Troy. Other youngsters may follow before the team reaches Brooklyn. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ATHLETICS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	3	1	3	2	0	Walsh, rf.	5	1	0	1	0
D'bert, 1b.	5	1	2	8	0	T'pson, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Ste'gel, rf.	3	1	1	1	1	Pick, 3b.	5	0	1	2	3
H'man, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	O'ring, lf.	3	1	0	0	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	Mcln's, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0
Miller, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Crane, ss.	4	2	2	1	2
J'ston, cf.	4	1	2	2	0	W.Sly's, c.	1	0	1	2	0
C'shw, 2b.	2	1	1	4	4	Perkins, c.	2	0	1	1	0
Getz, 3b.	4	1	0	1	3	Nabors, p.	1	0	0	0	2
J.My'rs, c.	4	0	1	7	1	Myers, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Cheney, p.	1	0	0	0	0	*Bush	1	0	0	0	0
Malis, p.	3	0	0	1	1						
Total.	32	6	10	27	13	Total.	34	4	7	24	14

*Batted for Nabors in sixth inning.

Errors—Pick, Malone, Johnston, Malis.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	. .	—6
Athletics	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—4

Home run—Crane. Three-base hit—Cutshaw. Two-base hit—W. Myers, Crane. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Stolen base—Thompson. Double plays—Crane to Malone to McInnis; Malis to Cutshaw to Daubert. Left on bases—Athletics, 10; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—Athletics, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Hits—Off Nabors, 5 in 5 innings; off Myers, 5 in 4 innings; off Cheney, 2 in 1 innings; off Malis, 3 in 3 innings. Bases on balls—Off Nabors, 2; off Myers, 3; off Cheney, 5; off Malis, 1. Struck out—By Nabors, 1; by Myers, 2; by Cheney, 2; by Malis, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Malis, (Oldring.) Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Klem. Time of game—Two hours.

CUBS LOSE ANOTHER GAME.

Philadelphia Takes Sixth Consecutive Game from Chicago Club.

TAMPA, Fla., March 27.—The Philadelphia Nationals today won their sixth straight game from the Chicago Nationals in the Spring exhibition baseball series. The score was 8 to 7. Hitting at opportune moments was responsible for the Phillies' victory. The Cubs presented a changed line-up. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	5	1	0	2	1	Zeider, 2b.	5	0	1	3	4
Bancroft, ss.	4	1	1	2	7	Zling, cf.	5	0	1	1	4
Fikert, cf.	4	2	1	1	0	Schulte, lf.	5	1	1	1	0
C'vath, rf.	2	2	1	4	0	Fischer, c.	5	2	2	4	0
Lu'rus, 1b.	5	1	1	6	1	McC'y, 3b.	3	1	0	0	1
Goode, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	Allison, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
N'hoff, 2b.	4	0	2	2	2	M'gan, ss.	3	1	3	1	5
Fish, c.	5	0	0	6	4	P'lour, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0
Adams, p.	2	0	0	0	0	Ho'drix, p.	3	0	1	0	4
*Weiser	1	0	1	0	0	Bailey, p.	0	1	0	0	0
F'tune, p.	1	0	0	0	1						
Total.	37	8	9	27	11	Total.	34	7	9	27	14

*Batted for Adams in sixth inning.

Errors—Bancroft, Luderus, (2,) Fish, Schulte, Pechous.

Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	0	0—8
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2—7

Two-base hits—Mulligan, Zwilling, Goode, Fischer. Three-base hit—Goode. Home runs—Paskert, Mulligan. Hits apportioned—Off Hendrix, 7 in 7 innings; off Bailey, 2 in 2 innings; off Adams, 5 in 5 innings; off Fortune, 4 in 4 innings. First base on balls—Off Hendrix, 6; off Adams, 1; off Fortune, 2. Struck out—By Hendrix, 4; by Adams, 4; by Fortune, 2. Sacrifice hits—Paskert, McCarthy. Sacrifice flies—Pechous, Mulligan. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 8. Double play—Mulligan to Pechous. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Fromberg.

THE YANKEES' GAME OFF.

Too Cold and Muddy to Play Exhibition Contest at Chattanooga.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 27.—The Yankees did not play here today. They put on their uniforms and rode out to the baseball grounds, but the infield was so muddy that the game with the home team was declared off. The Yankees were glad, not so much because they objected to the mud, for they became used to that in Nashville yesterday, but because the day was too cold for baseball.

The players unlimbered their arms for fifteen minutes throwing the ball around, and then returned to the hotel. There will be a game here tomorrow if it is warm enough.

Reds Win; Herzog Ejected.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Taking advantage of ragged pitching, the Cincinnati Nationals defeated the New Orleans Southern Association team today, 7 to 3. Manager Herzog of the Cincinnati team was ejected from the field in the fourth inning for protesting decisions. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	7	7	2
New Orleans	3	7	4

Batteries—Schultz, Moseley, and Clarke; Coveleskie, Walker, and De Berry.

Pirates Blank Kansas City.

ARKADELPHIA, Ark., March 27.—The Pittsburgh Nationals came over from Hot Springs today and defeated the Kansas City American Association team, 4 to 0. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	4	8	0
Kansas City	0	3	3

Batteries—Miller, Mamaux, Blackwell, and Wilson; Cocreham, Humphries, Smith, Berry, and Hardgrave.

CHURCH SEEKS PART OF FIGHT PROFITS

Rickard Besieged with Begging Letters—Moran Gets Share of Movies.

Since it became known that Tex Rickard, promoter of the Willard-Moran fight at the Garden Saturday night, would make a profit of more than $40,000 on the contest he has been besieged with letters asking donations for various charitable purposes. One of the most interesting letters which Rickard received yesterday was from an Episcopal church in Reidville, N. C., which is trying to pay off the debt.

The letter was written to Mrs. Rickard by the wife of one of the church wardens, who asked that Mr. Rickard give part of the proceeds of the "big fight" to the church to be used toward paying off the debt. After the Jeffries-Johnson fight in Reno in 1910 Rickard received many requests from churches for donations and he contributed $935 to one Episcopal church in Nevada to pay for the new pews which had been placed in the building.

The ticket count for the bout by inspectors from the State Controller's office in Albany showed that, according to the official stub tally, the total receipts were $150,608. The State's share, 7½ per cent. tax on the total, amounted to $11,295.60.

The list of tickets is as follows: 3,467 at $25, amounting to $86,675; 536 at $20, amounting to $10,720; 1,798 at $15, amounting to $26,970; 1,865 at $10, amounting to $18,650; 1,425 at $5, amounting to $7,125; 156 at $3, amounting to $468.

Tex Rickard stated yesterday that the total receipts amounted to more than the figures shown by the ticket count, as some tickets had been purchased which had not been presented at the door. Rickard said that the total receipts were $151,524. He has not yet figured how much it cost to put on the bout, but the expenditures will be almost $110,000.

Rickard has also given Moran a share of $3,250 in the moving pictures. There are still several details of the bout which have not yet been settled, but Rickard stated last evening that the profits would amount to more than $40,000.

Frank Moran had a new experience yesterday. With his three sisters from Pittsburgh, Mrs. L. P. Collins, Miss Margaret and Miss Teresa Moran, he went shopping in one of the big department stores. He stood by, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Collins, while his sisters chose all the finery they wanted to buy. It was all a present from brother Frank to the members of his family.

Moran will entertain his sisters here several days and next week will go to Pittsburgh to spend a couple of weeks' vacation. Then he will go to some resort and rest for his coming campaign. While he is away his manager, Ike Dorgan, will book him for several bouts. Fred Fulton and Jack Dillon will probably be matched to box with Moran before the Summer is over.

$150,000 MORE FOR WILLARD

Champion to Go on Road with Circus—Will Not Retire.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Jess Willard arrived from New York today with his right hand in bandages. Otherwise he showed no ill effects of his contest with Frank Moran in New York Saturday night.

The champion will remain with his family here until he starts his season with a circus April 29. It was said that his contract with the circus calls for $150,000.

"I did not knock out Moran because a knockout would have a bad effect on the fighting game in New York, and there is enough feeling against it now," said Willard. "I do not intend to retire. I am not that much of a fool, even if they do say things about me."

Willard grinned when asked if the satchel he carried contained the money he won.

"I've got some of it, all right," he said, "and Tom Jones is coming along with the rest."

The champion was greeted by a large crowd at the station.

WENCK NOT IMPRESSED.

Thinks Langford or McVea Could Have Defeated Willard.

Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, is not deeply impressed with the ability of Jess Willard and Frank Moran as heavyweight boxers. When he was asked what he thought about Saturday night's bout, Chairman Wenck said that it was a pretty fair bout for a heavyweight affair, but in his opinion Sam Langford or Sam McVea, the negro heavyweights, could beat either one of them.

In behalf of the commission, Mr. Wenck yesterday expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the big bout had been conducted at Madison Square Garden. "I have complimented Commissioner Woods," said Chairman Wenck, "on the manner in which the crowds outside of the Garden were handled and the excellent work done by the men under Inspector Bolan. I have also written to Tex Rickard, declaring that the order maintained in the building was especially gratifying to the commission.

"In an affair like this exhibition there are always a great many people who, having little else to do, start to pick flaws in the boxing laws. Thanks to the good management there is little chance for those who for the greater part have never seen a real boxing exhibition, but who imagine themselves well versed critics."

LEWIS BREAKS DOWN.

Trainer of Moran Seriously Ill at His Home in the Bronx.

Willie Lewis, who trained Frank Moran for his bout with Jess Willard, suffered a nervous breakdown at his home in the Bronx after he returned from Madison Square Garden Saturday night, and yesterday was seriously ill. More than a week ago, at the most critical period of Moran's training, Lewis's 7-year-old son, Willie, Jr., died. Since that time the trainer has endeavored to hide his grief from Moran.

In Moran's corner at the Garden Saturday night Lewis looked pale and drawn. He was always whispering words of encouragement in Moran's ear, and made an earnest attempt to keep up his spirit when he saw the tide of the battle going against his charge. After Moran's seventh round rally, Lewis patted him on the back and told him to keep after the champion.

It was a bitter disappointment to Lewis that Moran was not able to hit the towering Willard as he had planned to do. Lewis was just as certain before the bout that Moran could defeat the champion as Moran himself, and when, in round after round, the Pittsburgher was a mark for Willard's blows, it was a big shock to Lewis, who for many weeks had worked incessantly to put Moran into shape to bring home the championship.

When the tenth round came and the fight was over, Lewis dropped his responsibilities as manager and turned to his own troubles. For two weeks he had not given vent to his feelings, but when he returned to his home in the Bronx he collapsed, and Mrs. Lewis sent for a physician.

Moran late yesterday afternoon went to the Lewis home and spent some time with his trainer. He found him badly broken down. Lewis was resting comfortably last night, but it will be some time before he recovers from the effects of the ordeal through which he has passed. Lewis will take a long rest before he does any active training work.

OUR BOXERS WIN ABROAD.

Maloney and Karpenski Victors in Copenhagen—Spengler Loses.

COPENHAGEN, March 26, (via London, March 27.)—The American pugilists who are talking part in a series of tournaments in Scandinavia and last week won the American-Norwegian championships in all three classes, contested their second bouts in Copenhagen today. The matches were witnessed by a great crowd, in which was Prince Aage, nephew of King Christian of Denmark.

In the 125-pound class John Maloney of St. Rita's Catholic Club, Philadelphia, knocked out Cleveland Holm, a Dane, in the first round.

In the welterweight class John Karpenski of the Cleveland Athletic Club won from Harald Bahnson, a Dane, in a close match.

In the heavyweight class William Spengler of the Union Settlement, New York, was defeated by Valdemar Jensen, who also won from the American in their match here two weeks ago.

Maloney, after knocking out Holm, won a bout from Emanuel Jacobson, who gave him a hard fight, especially in the first round.

All the winners received silver cups from the Sparta Club. The American boxers will sail for New York on the Frederik VIII. on Thursday.

WILLARD STANDS ALONE.

No One In Sight Now Who Could Give Him a Battle.

Those who make a close study of the pugilistic situation asserted yesterday that there is no heavyweight in sight who would have a chance of beating Jess Willard. If the champion does not decide to quit the ring, it is not likely that any one could be developed within the next few years who could defeat him. Willard found it a difficult task to get down to 259 pounds after training for five weeks, and those close to him say that it would be difficult for him to make this weight again.

It is likely that Willard will have to retire undefeated. If he does, he can present his title to any one whom he considers qualified to take it. In 1895 Jim Jeffries did this, when he decided to retire. He refereed a bout between Marvin Hart and Jack Root at Reno and presented his heavyweight title to Hart, the winner of the bout. Philadelphia Jack O'Brien also claimed it, but his claim was ignored, and the championship went to Hart, who was later defeated by Tommy Burns. Jack Johnson got the title when he defeated Burns. Jack McAuliffe also retired undefeated as lightweight champion, his title going to Kid Lavigne, who he thought was best qualified to take it.

Wilde Knocks Out Sid Smith.

LONDON, March 27.—Jimmy Wilde, the English flyweight champion, knocked out Sid Smith, former flyweight champion, in the third round of a fifteen-round boxing match here this afternoon.

Wick Smith Outpointed by Reeve.

LONDON, March 27.—Wick Smith, the English light heavyweight champion, was defeated on points by Harry Reeve in a twenty-round bout held here tonight.

GIANTS' COLTS WIN.

Gain an Easy Victory Over University of Oklahoma at 9 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

NORMAN, Okla., March 27.—The Giants' second team paid a visit to this city today to meet the University of Oklahoma team, and won a 9-to-5 victory. The game was featured by the sensational work of Rodriques of New York at first base. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	3 1 1 1 0 2 2 0—9	12	2
Oklahoma	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—5	7	2

Batteries—New York, Wacher, Kocher, and Sandberg; Oklahoma, Harris, Fooshee, and Felt. Two-base hits—Jacobson, Kocher. New York; Brill, Hardfelt, Oklahoma. Three-base hits—Rodriques, Thorpe, and Kocher. Home run—Bailgion. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

WOMEN GOLF STARS WIN AT PINEHURST

Mrs. Hurd Has Easy Match, but Mrs. Barlow Gets Hard-Earned Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 27.—Eight divisions played the first round of match play in the annual united North and South golf championship for women today. There were several extra-hole matches and the majority of the others were close. In the first division Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh C. C., made a runaway match with Miss Priscilla Beall. She played to the turn in 41 on the No. 2 course, and with a stymie penalty on one hole she finished the match on the eleventh green 8 and 7.

Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club, had to play her best game to beat Mrs. George Roope. They played out in 43 each and were even at the end of the first six holes coming in. Mrs. Barlow played two perfect shots on the sixteenth and had a short putt for a three. This won easily, and with a par 3 on the seventeenth the match ended 2 and 1 in her favor.

Mrs. M. J. Scammell, Oakmont, had an uphill fight with Miss Elinor Gates. She was 5 down going to the eighth hole. She won the eighth and ninth and turned for home 3 down. Winning four and losing one of the next eight holes, she was all even going to the last hole. When her opponent was bunkered on her third shot and failed to recover she won the hole with a 5 and the match 1 up.

Philip Carter, the junior metropolitan champion, and H. J. Topping, Greenwich, beat M. J. Brady, Oakley, and Tom MacNamara, New York, 3 and 2 in a four-ball match over the No. 3 course this afternoon. Approximating one putt on the sixth hole, Carter made a Ti. Brady had the next best score of 75. The summary:

First Round.—First Eight—Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh C. C., beat Miss Priscilla Beall, Uniontown, 8 and 7; Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket, beat Mrs. George Roope, Brae Burn, 2 and 1; Mrs. J. Raymond Price, Oakmont, beat Mrs. E. R. Behrend, Erie, 3 and 2; Mrs. M. J. Scammell, Oakmont, beat Miss Elinor Gates, Nassau, 1 up.

Second Eight—Miss Louise Elkins, Oakmont, beat Mrs. H. H. Vancleef, Dutchess Co., 2 and 1; Mrs. C. B. Hollingsworth, Greensburg, beat Mrs. Guy Metcalf, Agawam Hunt, 5 and 3; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Yahnundasis, beat Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Plainfield, 5 and 3; Miss Lola Gibson, Youngstown, beat Mrs. C. F. Uebehacker, Hackensack, 3 and 2.

Third Eight—Mrs. T. R. Palmer, Erie, beat Mrs. J. D. Hathaway, Montreal, 7 and 5; Miss Clara Murdock, Nassau, beat Mrs. William Wegt, Huntington Valley, 3 and 1; Mrs. Spencer Waters, Apawamis, beat Mrs. G. S. Jenks, Oakmont, 1 up; Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Brae Burn, beat Mrs. E. V. Murphy, Aronimink, 1 up, 19 holes.

Fourth Eight—Mrs. J. F. Williamson, Wyoming Valley, beat Mrs. Peter Boyd, Philadelphia C. C., 1 up; Mrs. Eben W. Alexander, Santa Barbara, Cal., beat Mrs. G. Kreuger, Deal, 6 and 5; Miss A. Kemp, Lambton, beat Miss H. C. Bartholomew, 6 and 5; Mrs. J. H. Redfield, Greenwich, beat Miss E. M. Brien, Vesper, 1 up, 20 holes.

SOUTHERN CROSS GOLF.

Strong Wind Makes Scores High in Aiken Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 27.—The qualifying round of the twenty-second annual Southern Cross golf championship started today. High winds interfered considerably with the play, and the scores were high. Eben F. Byers, who played the course last Sunday in 67, won the cup for the best gross score with an 81. The scores:

Qualifying Round.—Eben Byers, 81; J. Gordon Douglas, 84; Paul Coburn, 84; Prescott Metcalf, 84; William H. Sands, 85; J. F. Byers, 87; Ernest A. Thomson, 88; William Payne Thompson, 88; Marshall Field, 88; Victor Sorchan, 88; Henry Morgan, 88; Gifford A. Cochran, 90; Oliver Perin, 92; Charles Bohlen, 92; J. C. Tappin, 94; Thomas Hitchcock, 95; H. Blakewell, 95; Garrick Mallery, 95; C. Temple Emmet, 95; Leavitt J. Hunt, 95; Woodward Babcock, 98; H. A. Curtis, 98; Oakleigh Thorne, 97; H. W. Deforest, 97; Stephen Sanford, 99; H. W. La Montagne, 99; Gouverneur Morris, 99; Josiah C. Thaw, 99; Joseph Sampson Stevens, 100; Dr. Joseph Collins, 100; Frank R. Hitchcock, 101; Dr. A. M. Biddle, 102; F. O. Beach, 102; George Bird, 103; C. Temple Emmet, Jr., 103; Richard M. Colgate, 103; H. Fitzgerald, 105; Brice J. Allan, 107; Joseph Harriman, Jr., 108; J. F. Talmage, 110; E. W. Leonard, 112; W. F. Whitehouse, 113; C. A. Munn, 113; John Magee, 116; George D. Widener, 118; I. R. Kirkwood, 127.

In the third round of the women's championship Mrs. F. O. Beach carried her opponent, Mrs. Herbert A. Scheftel, twenty-seven holes before defeating her, 1 up. Summary:

Third Round.—Mrs. C. Tappin defeated Mrs. Josiah C. Thaw, 4 and 3; Mrs. H. W. La Montagne defeated Mrs. J. E. Davis, 1 up; Mrs. Phillip W. Livermore won from Miss Thacher by default; Mrs. H. A. Curtis defeated Mrs. Woodward Babcock, 8 and 2. Consolation.—Third Round—Miss Porter (6) defeated Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, (6,) 2 up; Mrs. Gouveneur Morris (scratch) won from Mrs. Linn, (10,) by default; Mrs. F. O. Beach (9) defeated Mrs. Herbert A. Scheftel, (13,) 1 up, 27 holes, and Mrs. George T. Smith (4) defeated Miss Jean Hinkle, (18,) 1 up.

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FOUR FENCERS QUALIFY.

New York Men Will Compete in Finals for Sabre Championship.

Three representatives of the New York Athletic Club and one member of the Fencers' Club of New York last night qualified in the green room of the N. Y. A. C. to compete in the national sabre championship of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, which will be decided next month at the Hotel Astor. V. P. Curti, P. W. Allison, and Leon Nunez are the Mercury Footers who won their way into the final, with Arthur S. Lyon of the Fencers' Club. Sherman Hall of the New York A. C. is the titleholder, and by virtue of being champion did not have to compete in the preliminary trials.

There has been so much squabbling during the present season over alleged poor judging that an innovation in the way of contestant-judges was tried out successfully. Each of the nine participants in the trials had an opportunity to judge one or more bouts, and there were few complaints made by the fencers.

Lyon and Nunez were the only contestants to come through with clean slates. Nunez scored four victories against three for Lyon. John Allaire, perhaps the oldest active fellaman in the Fencers' League, was barely beaten for a place in the finals by P. W. Allison. The veteran won two bouts in the trials, and had sixteen touches made against him. Allison made a similar score by defeating Allaire 5 to 4 in his final bout. In the fence-off for the place Allison won again by 5 to 4.

The contestants were Arthur S. Lyon, Fencers' Club; A. Strauss, New York Turn Verein; V. P. Curti, New York A. C.; R. Van Buskirk, New York A. C.; Steddiford Pitt, New York A. C.; P. W. Allison, New York A. C.; John Allaire, New York Turn Verein; W. Gottshall, New York A. C.; Leon Nunez, New York A. C. Summary:

First Strip—Lyon defeated Strauss 5 to 2, Curti 5 to 2, and Van Buskirk 5 to 2; Curti defeated Strauss 5 to 4 and Van Buskirk 5 to 3; Strauss defeated Van Buskirk 5 to 2. Score—Lyon, 3; Curti, 2; Strauss, 1; Van Buskirk, 0. Lyon and Curti qualify.

Second Strip—Nunez defeated Allaire 5 to 3, Gottshall 5 to 3, Allison 5 to 4, and Pitt 5 to 3; Pitt defeated Gottshall 5 to 4 and Allison 5 to 3; Allaire defeated Gottshall 5 to 3 and Pitt 5 to 3; Allison defeated Allaire 5 to 4 and Gottshall 5 to 2; Pitt defeated Gottshall 5 to 4 and Allison 5 to 3. Score—Nunez, 4; Allaire, 2, 16 touches against; Allison, 2, 16 touches against; Pitt, 2, 17 touches against; Gottshall, 0. Fence-off for second, won by Allison, 5 to 4. Nunez and Allison qualify.

New Clay Court Championships.

Two new clay court championships will probably be allowed by the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, when the fixtures for the season are announced. A request has been made for a clay court championship of New Jersey, to be played July 22, and a clay court championship of Pennsylvania, to be played Aug. 5.

You'll draw a prize in these new hats

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CREWS TO GO TO POUGHKEEPSIE TRAINING CAMP ON MAY 27

EARLY START FOR COLUMBIA OARSMEN

Will Go to Poughkeepsie on May 27—May Take Examinations at Quarters.

Varsity and freshman crew squads of Columbia will begin the training period at Poughkeepsie crew quarters on Saturday, May 27, according to an announcement last night by the management at an informal reception of crew men at the home of Dean F. P. Keppel. This date is one week earlier than usual in former years, but is necessitated by the early date of June 17 for the regatta.

In allowing the period of training to begin so early the Faculty of Columbia University has arranged for some of the final examinations for crew candidates to be given under the supervision of an instructor at the Poughkeepsie quarters.

Coach Rice said yesterday that he would order his crews out on the Hudson next Monday for the first river practice this year. Since Feb. 9, when work on the machines began indoors, there has been no opportunity to go out on the river.

The resignation last week of Robert K. Munroe, who was rowing at bow in the first boat, marked the loss of the third man this year who had been regarded as Varsity material. Several weeks before the race with Yale at New Haven last November Tichborne and Ferris, who rowed in the Varsity in the Poughkeepsie regatta last June, resigned from the squad because of parental objections. They returned to work indoors, however, in February, but were again obliged to quit. Although Munroe was not seated in the first shell last June, he rowed in the Yale race and was in line for next year's captaincy. F. M. Simonds, Jr., captain of the football team last Fall, has replaced Munroe at bow. The present boating is: Stroke, Captain Bratton; No. 7, Pennell; No. 6, Leys; No. 5, Diekmann; No. 4, Haley; No. 3, O'Loughlin; No. 2, Myers; bow, Simonds.

Columbia will row in only one race this year in addition to the Poughkeepsie regatta. This is the Childs Cup race over the American Henley course on May 13. Arrangements were pending to enter one or more crews in the annual Hudson River regatta, but the decision to begin training at Poughkeepsie on May 27 has made it necessary to withdraw from this event.

YALE CREW TABLE STARTS.

Oarsmen Selected for Two Boats—To Try Out Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—With the promise of open water on the harbor the remainder of the season, Yale's training table for the oarsmen was tonight organized by Coach Guy Nickalls, and the first and second crews were ordered to report tomorrow morning for their first meal. The regular and reserve eights, as formed for the present, with two substitutes, composed the table, as follows:

Varsity—Stroke, Harriman; No. 7, Captain Low; No. 6, Meyer; No. 5, Stuttevant; No. 4, Sheldon; No. 3, Kosirzke; No. 2, Gilfillan; bow, Humes; coxswain, McLane.

Second Crew—Stroke, Hyatt; No. 7, MacNaughton; No. 6, FitzPatrick; No. 5, Fox; No. 4, Whittlesey; No. 3, Atkins; No. 2, Norton; bow, Hadley; coxswain, Pratt. Substitutes, Sanderson and Lawrence.

This is close to the make-up of the two crews which will race the University of Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill River in three weeks. No changes are expected, and only one or two seem possible. Coach Nickalls is eager to try out the two new stroke oars, Roland Harriman and Rufus Hyatt. Neither has stroked a Yale eight before in competition. Harriman rowed in the waist of his freshman boat two years ago and was with the squad as substitute last year. Hyatt stroked the freshman four last year.

ROW BEFORE BREAKFAST.

Penn Crews Out Early, Have Practice Race on Schuylkill.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 27.—The Pennsylvania 'Varsity and junior eights had a spirited brush on the Schuylkill during the early morning practice today. The workout marked the first of a series of short practice races which Coach Joe Wright will hold twice each day.

Coach Wright sent the two crews about a mile up the river, and on the way back to the training quarters lined the 'Varsity and Junior 'Varsity up for a short race. The 'Varsity caught the water first, and rowing three strokes to the minute higher than the Junior 'Varsity, led them by about three-quarters of a length at the end of a minute.

Immediately they are finished rowing the men hurry to get aboard the jitney which brings them back to college at 8 o'clock, in time to have their breakfast and be on hand for their 8:30 classes.

This afternoon the Junior 'Varsity crew and the freshman eight had a splendid workout.

FINAL INDOOR POLO GAMES.

Title Rests Between Red Bank Teams, Which Play Tomorrow.

Arrangements were made last night for the final games of the Indoor Polo League season, which will be played this week. The championship virtually rests between the two Red Bank teams, who will play the Tigers and Orange Freebooters tomorrow night.

The team which wins the title or has won the most games during the season will be presented with individual cups, while the runners-up will receive polo mallets, and the trio in third place will be presented with ribbons. The presentation will be made at the league's first dinner on April 8.

West Point Cadets were awarded the match which was held on Jan. 22 with the Cock Robins, in which a discussion arose as to whether the game was played on the flat or with handicaps. President George Sherman read a letter from H. L. Herbert during the meeting at the Prince George Hotel, in which the latter congratulated the league on its success. The 1916 season will open on Nov. 15 and will be much longer. Efforts will be made to get in at least four months of indoor polo. Providence, Boston, and other Eastern cities have asked to be admitted. The West will also be represented, as Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul will compete in the East during the Winter.

Greens Beat Whites at Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 27.—In a match polo game this afternoon on Whiteney Field, the Greens defeated the Whites, 7 to 6. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., for the Greens, and E. W. Hopping, for the Whites, scored the most points for their teams. The line-up:

GREENS.	WHITES.
1—John O'Day.	1—W. L. Goodwin.
2—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	2—H. W. Hopping.
3—F. A. Clark.	3—H. E. Strawbridge.
Back—M. McCoy.	Back—W. P. Hulbert.

SPORTING EVENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, FRIDAY, MARCH 31st.

LEONARD vs. WELSH.

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WILLARD-MORAN OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES

TIGERS' SPRING FOOTBALL.

"Speedy" Rush Issues Call for Candidates for Fundamental Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27.—"Spring football practice will start tomorrow," was the decision made by "Speedy" Rush, the Princeton coach, after an examination of the field today. The call has been accordingly issued for the men to report tomorrow afternoon for a session that will last three weeks, finishing before the warm weather sets in.

The work, as usual, will be fundamental, with particular attention devoted to handling the ball, tackling, punting, forming interference, throwing, and recovering forward passes, kicking, and covering kicks, but scrimmage will not start immediately, as the coach is anxious to get a line on the probable personnel of his team next year. No assistant coaches have as yet been appointed, but the senior players will help, and some graduates will return to assist in the work. The new McCormick Field House will be used as training quarters for the players for the first time.

CLOSE RACES AT Y. M. C. A.

Diez Wins Feature Event of Members' Games at West Side Branch.

Close finishes marked all of the races in the monthly members games of the West Side Y. M. C. A., contested last night in the West Fifty-seventh Street gymnasium. In the handicap events men with long marks were successful, but their margin of victory was small. The feature race of the meet resulted in a triumph for J. E. Diez in the three-quarter-mile handicap. He had 100 yards start on E. H. Church, the scratch contestant, and had less than two yards to spare at the finish. J. Marshio won the 358-yard handicap race in the good time of 1:07 4-5 from an allowance of 18 yards. The summary:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by H. Rohrbach; J. Duff, second; J. Henrich, third. Time—0:03.

528-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Marshio, (48 yards); W. A. Weber, (12 yards,) second; H. Rohrbach, (35 yards,) third. Time—1:07 4-5.

Three-quarter-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. E. Diez, (100 yards); E. H. Church, (scratch,) second; H. Stalder, (25 yards,) third. Time—3:18 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by C. Flores; J. McCormack, second; A. Callender, third. Time—2:21.

Eight-lap Relay, Scratch.—Won by team composed of W. Weber, S. Severins, E. Burke, and H. Rohrbach; team composed of A. Duff, E. Henrich, J. Marshio, and C. White, second. Time—1:21 1-5.

BARRETT SUCCEEDS FARLEY.

Latter Resigns as Chairman of I.-A. A. C. Athletic Committee.

Terence Farley, who was recently appointed Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Irish-American A. C., has resigned the position, and President Patrick J. Conway has replaced him by Anthony J. Barrett of the Law Department in the Surrogate's Court. Farley asked to be relieved of the responsibility and active direction of the Athletic Board of the Winged Fist organization because of the pressure of his work as Assistant Corporation Counsel and his physical inability to shoulder the additional burdens which the position demands. President Conway declined to accede to the request until he was assured that Farley would continue as one of the Directors of the I. A. A. C. track and field policies.

With his resignation from the Athletic Committee of the Irish club, Farley has virtually withdrawn from the field of athletics, with which he has long been identified. He announced last year that he was through with officiating at athletic meets, advancing the same reason he did the other day when he decided not to accept the Chairmanship of his club's Athletic Committee.

APPOINTS STEWARDS FOR RACE MEETINGS

Jockey Club Grants Licenses to 125 Jockeys and Trainers—Several Applications Denied.

At a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday at the office of the Chairman, August Belmont, Stewards were appointed to represent the club at the various Spring meetings in the metropolitan circuit, and almost 100 trainers and more than 25 jockeys received licenses.

The approval of the Stewards was granted the United Hunts Racing Association to conduct a race meeting on May 13 and May 17, and to the Piping Rock Racing Association for a meeting on June 1 and June 3. The latter club had originally chosen May 30, Decoration Day, for its opening day, but as this would have conflicted with one of the holidays at Belmont Park, in deference to the wishes of the Westchester Racing Association officials the Locust Valley Club changed its first day to June 1. C. K. G. Billings was appointed Steward to represent The Jockey Club at this meeting, and Thomas Hitchcock will be Steward at the United Hunts racing.

At Jamaica, the course of the Metropolitan Jockey Club, where the New York racing season will open on May 18, Captain E. B. Cassatt was appointed Steward, and H. K. Knapp will act in like capacity at the Summer meeting of the Westchester Racing Association. Schuyler L. Parsons and Andrew Miller were chosen, respectively, for the Aqueduct and the Empire City track.

Ex-Jockey Harry Woods, whose case has been before the Stewards for some time, was granted a hearing before the License Committee. The application of J. H. Glass for a renewal of a jockey's license was denied. Among the other trainers and jockeys who were refused were E. Cottrell, F. J. Kearns, Frank McDermott, Homer H. Selby, and J. J. Morys, while the license of Thomas Parrington was laid on the table.

The stakes to be run at the meeting at Saratoga closed yesterday. While the entries have not yet been tabulated, according to A. McL. Earlocker, they far exceed the nominations made in the last four years.

WAR HEROES AS CADDIES.

English Golf Course Gives Many Steady Employment.

A new solution of the caddie problem is being tried out at the Walton Heath links in Great Britain. Here the aged and infirm are given precedence over boys who ought to be in school, or casual loafers. It is hoped that many soldiers who are partially incapacitated by the war will be able to earn a living by this method. The old men are guaranteed a minimum sum of 10 shillings a week and are allowed to keep everything they earn in excess of this amount.

Provided that the weather is even moderately good, the club is seldom called upon to pay the caddies the minimum wage, for all old men are sent out before the boys are given work. In return for this consideration the men are required to report at the clubhouse at a certain hour in the morning and must not leave until the day is over. So far the only drawback to this scheme is the fact that the old men have a hard time finding lodgings near the course, as all the land available is given up to expensive villas and residences.

LONG ISLAND A. L. ELECTION.

James Clark, Marathon Runner, Chosen President.

James Clark, the former Xavier A. A. marathon runner, was elected President of the Long Island Athletic League as a member of the Emanuel House, Brooklyn, at a meeting held last night at the Trinity Club. Abe Sherman of the Brooklyn A. A. was chosen Vice President; Elton Rogers of St. Augustin's A. C., Secretary, and Andy Walsh of the Presentation Club, Treasurer.

Harry Newcome of the Long Island A. C., temporary Chairman of the new league, was named head of the Handicapping Committee, and will have two assistants, to be selected at the meeting on April 10. Eddie Carr of the Central Y. M. C. A. and E. W. Lattimore of the Smart Set A. C. were elected members of the Registration Committee. A third member will be chosen at the ensuing meeting.

The constitution and by-laws drawn up by a special committee last week were unanimously approved.

Training grounds are needed by the Long Island League, and efforts will be made to enlist the aid of Park Commissioner Ingersoll of Brooklyn and General George W. Wingate, President of the P. S. A. L., in securing the use of a field somewhere in Brooklyn.

One of the Smart Set delegates announced that his club would add a special relay for members of the league to the program for its annual games, which will take place in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on April 28. The distances for this race will be 220, 440, and 880 yard and a mile.

Women Play for Tennis Title.

Play for the women's tennis championship of the Heights Casino in Brooklyn started yesterday afternoon. Four matches were contested and two others were won by default. Miss Weber had an easy time in defeating Miss Beecher, the latter failing to win a game in the two sets. Miss Bull also won her match with Mrs. Perkins, 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

First Round.—Miss Chapman won from Miss Barclay by default.

Second Round.—Miss Taylor won from Miss Church by default; Mrs. Betts defeated Miss Chapman, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Bull defeated Miss Perkins, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Weber defeated Miss Beecher, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Cousins defeated Mrs. Fitch, 6—2, 6—3.

OF INTEREST TO MOTORISTS.

Applications for registration under the new motor cycle law, which the Governor signed last week, are already being made. The New York City office of the Secretary of State will have charge of the registration of motor cycle owners living in New York, Kings, Richmond, Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam Counties. The law goes into effect April 1, but a reasonable time will be give for compliance with it, and the registration will probably not be in full swing before the middle of April. This year's license plates will be in effect until Feb. 1, 1917.

The motor cycle plates will be of the same color as the 1916 auto license plates, but considerably smaller. It has been decided that the plate shall be attached to the rear of the machine, only one being required. In order to be eligible to register, and thus to operate a motor cycle in the future, the applicant must be at least 16 years of age. Speed of over thirty miles an hour is prohibited. It is estimated that the new law will bring into the State a gross revenue of $100,000. The license fee is a flat $2.50 without reference to horsepower.

Summer touring begins to cast its shadow before. An unexpected characteristic of the inquiries made of the Automobile Club of America is the number of requests for information about transcontinental tours. As so many made this trip last year on account of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, it was thought there would be a decided falling off in travel over the coast-to-coast routes this season. On the contrary, from the number of inquiries more motorists are planning to make the trip this year than ever before.

Terse News of Sports

Notable Entry for Post Office Games.

Several good races are promised for the indoor games of the New York Post Office Clerks' Association, which will be held in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory Saturday night. The proceeds of the games will be turned over to the Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the association. The big event, the half mile, will bring together some of the best middle distance men—John Overton of Yale, Sid Leslie, Homer Baker, Joe Higgins, Ted Meredith, and Dave Caldwell. In the 60 yards special Maynard of Brown, Ray Morse, Frank Stephenson, Howard P. Drew, and Dave Pulitzer are entered.

To Open Newark Velodrome.

If the weather permits the cycle racing season at the Newark Velodrome will open next Sunday, seven events being on the program. The feature will be the Shanley handicap, a mile race, the purse for which will be $500. Frank Kramer and a number of other prominent professional riders will start. Three are for amateur contestants.

State Amateur Boxing.

Entry blanks have been distributed all clubs in the State for the New York State Amateur Boxing championships, which will be held at the City Athletic Club on Tuesday and Thursday, April 18 and 20. The classes to be contested are 108 pounds, 115, 125, 135, 145, and 158.

Ekwanok Golf Dates.

The Ekwanok Country Club of Manchester, Vt., has announced the following golf fixtures for the coming season: July 4, Independence Day Cup; July 26-29, first President's Cup; Sept. 4, Labor Day Handicap; Sept. 14-16, Equinox Cup. Dates for other tournaments will be announced later.

Wiss to Lead Tiger Wrestlers.

At a meeting of the members of the Princeton wrestling team yesterday Jerome B. Wiss of Newark was elected Captain for next year. Although the past season was Wiss's first appearance on the mat he captured the intercollegiate title in the 115-pound class in the championships recently and was the team's most consistent point gatherer all season. Wiss prepared for Princeton at the Newark Academy, where he was Captain of the gymnasium team. He was also a member of the Princeton gymnastic team during the past Winter.

Sommers to Pitch for Chattanooga.

Rudy Sommers, a Louisville boy, last year with the Brooklyn Federals, has signed a contract to pitch for the Chattanooga Southern League club.

Squash at the Harvard Club.

Eric S. Winston, national amateur squash tennis champion, won another match in the Harvard Club championship yesterday, when he defeated M. S. de Veridi in straight games, 15—3, 15—4. F. H. Davis scored an easy victory over Anderson Dana at 15—3, 15—5. T. A. E. Harris, the national Class B champion, was defeated by Dr. H. S. Satterlee at 15—12, 17—16.

Start Squash Club Tournament.

While the squash championship tournament at the Squash Club starts officially today, one match was played yesterday and three defaults were announced. W. H. Vanderpoel defeated E. B. Schley, 15—3, 15—3; J. A. Le Boutillier won from Albert Billings by default, W. J. Knapp won from G. Lowell by default, and W. M. Flook won from G. W. Abbott by default.

I. H. Cornell Defeats Strebeigh.

One match was played in the squash tennis championship tournament of the Columbia University Club yesterday afternoon, I. H. Cornell defeating R. L. Strebeigh, 10—15, 15—7, 15—8.

Lehigh Cancels Baseball Game.

New York University nine will not play Lehigh University at South Bethlehem next Saturday because of the poor condition of the field. The game, which was to have been the first contest for the Violet nine was canceled yesterday by Manager E. A. Clare of the Lehigh baseball team in a telegram to Manager W. E. Frerichs of the local nine.

Lynch to Captain Holy Cross Eleven.

Raymond F. Lynch of South Hadley Falls was elected Captain of Holy Cross College football team for next season yesterday to succeed Mark H. Devlin of Lawrence, who left college last week. Lynch is a sophomore and has been playing guard.

Levinsky to Box Dillon.

Battling Levinsky, the blonde heavyweight from Connecticut, and Jack Dillon of Indianapolis, will again be opponents this evening. They are scheduled to box in the main ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. These boxers have faced each other several times, and have always furnished an interesting contest, and tonight's bout will probably be no exception.

Tuggie Victor at Billiards.

Dr. T. W. Tuggie defeated E. L. Hill by a score of 150 to 94 in the Harlem Class B 18.2 billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy last night. Each contestant made a high run of 12. The game went to forty-one innings.

Big Fight on the Screen.

Motion pictures of the boxing contest between Jess Willard and Frank Moran were exhibited for the first time last night at the Park Theatre, and attracted a fair-sized crowd, many of whom failed to witness the men in combat Saturday night. The pictures were remarkably clear in every detail and strikingly showed the ease with which the big champion defeated his opponent.

Stevens Baseball Schedule.

The baseball schedule of Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken, which was announced yesterday, contains fourteen games, one of which is with Columbia University on June 3. The schedule:

April 5, St. John's College at Hoboken; 12th, Manhattan College at Hoboken; 15th, N. Y. U. at New York; 25th, Connecticut Aggies at Storrs, Conn.; 26th, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 29th, Hamilton at Hoboken; May 3, open; 6th, R. P. I. at Hoboken; 10th, Columbia at New York; 13th, Worcester Tech at Hoboken; 20th, C. C. N. Y. at Hoboken; 30th, Montclair A. C. at Hoboken; June 3, Columbia at Hoboken; 9th, Rutgers at Hoboken; 12th, Rutgers at New Brunswick.

Y. M. H. A.'s Sixth Victory.

In defeating the cross-country team of the Pennant Athletic Club in a dual run on Sunday, the hill and dale squad of the Ninety-second Street division of the Young Men's Hebrew Association registered its sixth victory of the season. Previous triumphs had been recorded over the Glencoe A. C., Union Settlement A. C., East Side Y. M. C. A., St. Vincent Ferrer A. C., and Hungarian-American A. C.

Kinsella to Play Gains.

Walter A. Kinsella, American professional court tennis champion, will play "Punch" Fairs, one-time holder of the world's championship, at the Racquet and Tennis Club on April 29. The match will be the best three sets out of five for a purse and a side bet.

HOCKEY EXPERTS COMING.

Contenders for World's Title to Play Here Next Week.

Les Canadiens of Montreal and the Portland, Ore., seven, the hockey teams which are now playing for the championship of the world in Montreal, will come to New York to play a series of two games on April 4 and 5. Cornelius Fellowes of the St. Nicholas Rink, where the games will be played, had determined not to bring the professionals to New York this season because of their unsatisfactory work the last few years. But he decided to bring the two best teams with the understanding that he can impose a fine of $50 on any player whose play or physical condition is not satisfactory.

It is a new thing for the United States to have a team playing for the world's hockey championship, and New Yorkers will be much interested in the showing the coast players make against the best combination in the Dominion, where hockey is the national sport as baseball is in this country.

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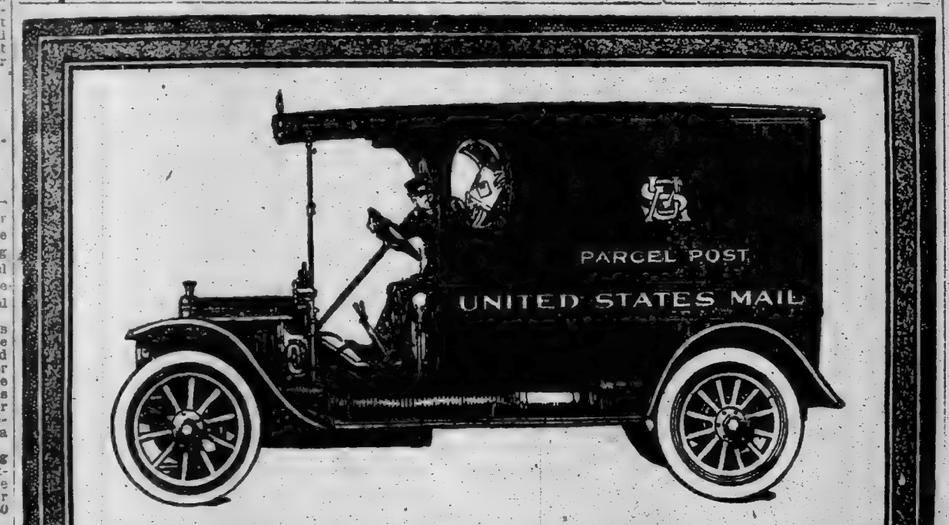

The United States Government Post Office Department now owns a total of 109 White Trucks

WHITE TRUCKS

Outsell their nearest competitor

2 to 1

When a competitive truck salesman describes his own product as being "just as good as the White, but costing less money" he acknowledges White leadership both inferentially and by direct statement.

There is no sentiment about buying trucks. It is a question of figures. The only criterion is low eventual cost and by that criterion White Trucks outsell their nearest competitor two to one.

THE WHITE COMPANY, Cleveland

NEW YORK Broadway at Sixty-Second Street

You just breathe in fragrant, cool puffs of Prince Albert!

It's so easy to smoke; so easy to get acquainted with and call by its first name; so gentle and friendly to your tongue and throat! P. A. will absolutely delight you in a jimmypipe or rolled into a cigarette; it will revolutionize any tobacco notions you ever had! The patented process fixes that—and *cuts out* bite and parch!

Prince Albert certain will shift you to the north side of smoke happiness quick as you hook it to a match! The flavor and coolness and the absence of sting makes you so plumb cheerful, you'll do a tobacco tango to the tune of

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

So, when we tell you, *and men everywhere hand you the same say-so*, that Prince Albert satisfies every little old desire in your cigarette makin's or jimmypipe department, it's time to get in line! Do your little stunt of laying in a supply of P. A.

Roll some makin's cigarettes. It's easy-like, because Prince Albert is crimp cut, *and stays put!* Or jam a jimmypipe brimful and get the delights of P. A. via the briar or meerschaum! It's all one and the same when it comes down to the amount of tip-top-joy hand-out *per puff!*

Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—that corking fine pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such clever trim—always!

On the reverse side of this tidy red tin you will read: "Process patented July 30th, 1907," which has made *three* men smoke pipes where one smoked before!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

MAYOR DENOUNCES THE FINEGAN BILL

Would Free Board of Education from Estimate Board Control and Audit.

ONE OF MANY OBSTACLES

Tells Harvard Club That Constructive Work of His Administration Has Been Blocked.

Mayor Mitchel told the members of the Harvard Club last night of some of the obstacles that had been placed in the way of constructive work in his administration and of his determination to overcome them. His speech more than once stirred his audience to bursts of enthusiastic applause, and at its end the members arose and gave him the Harvard "three times three" again and again.

The Mayor classed as the three principal obstacles the opposition of certain men in the Department of Education and some teachers to a fair trial of the Gary plan; the so-called Finegan bill which would make the Board of Education free from the Board of Estimate or the auditing power of the Controller, and the defeat of the municipal garbage disposal plant. If the proposed Educational bill passed, he said, he would not want to appoint members of a Board of Education over whom he could have no control. He did not want the responsibility he said.

Mr. Mitchel charged that the present garbage disposal contractors were behind the successful opposition to placing a municipal garbage plant on Riker's Island, and he warned them that if the alternate plan—that of placing the plant on Staten Island—was delayed so that it could not be accomplished he would, if he could, tow the garbage out to sea and dump it, rather than let "any clique" of contractors hold up the city.

He made a stirring defense of Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, and told the story of the Commissioner's efforts to go beyond his strict legal rights in order to see that the city's dependents were carefully cared for. No denomination was aimed at by the Commissioner's investigation, he said, and added that no matter whether Catholic, Protestant, or Jew suffered, the efforts of the Charities Department to end the suffering of those who are placed in the care of private institutions would continue.

"The Best Mayor," Says Choate.

Joseph H. Choate, President Emeritus of the Harvard Club, introduced the Mayor. His speech was enthusiastic, and he credited the Mayor with being the head of the best City Government ever in power in the sixty years that he had been a resident of this city. He especially commended the Mayor for his journey to Plattsburg as a private at the camp.

The Mayor said that one of the first things that had impressed him was the need of better vocational training in this city and a system that would intensify the educational work and do away with the part-time system. He told of the coming to New York of William Wirt of Gary.

"We undertook to give him six schools, and an appropriation was made to reconstruct these schools so they could be developed according to the Gary plan," continued the Mayor. "Then, later, when Mr. Wirt came here prepared to go ahead with his work, it was found that the schools had not been reconstructed for his experiment but for some hybrid experiments to be conducted by a man in the department with another system. That set the experiments back ten months. We have since succeeded in getting two other schools reconstructed to the Gary plan. It was no sooner seen that the plan was going to be a success than opposition began to gather against it. The teachers were opposed to it. The reason for that opposition can probably be found in the fact that the Gary plan requires more teaching time and more intensive work."

The Mayor spoke of the "extraordinary" opposition that developed against the plan in the Board of Education. As a possible explanation of this he said there were some who expected the system to be the tail of the education kite, but instead it became a leader, and there was danger that it might eclipse the kite. The great thing that the Gary plan was going to accomplish, he said, was to wipe out part time.

An Anti-Home Rule Bill.

"There has been introduced in the Legislature at Albany a bill prepared and sent there by the State Department of Education," he said. "It provides, among other things, a reduction in the Board of Education of from forty-six to twenty-one members. Any reduction in the number of the board is good, but the reduction proposed is not enough. Now, with this reduction in the board as a basis the bill goes further and proposes that there shall be no control of appropriations for the Board of Education by the Board of Estimate. It provides that the Board of Education shall by mandatory provision of the law receive five mills of every dollar of assessable values. Now, today, under the present law, the Board of Education receives three mills out of assessable values, and the increase would amount to $2,000,000 more than it received this year."

He said it was vicious legislation to take the educational system away from the authority of the Board of Estimate. It was discouraging, he said, when everything was being done to keep down expenses to find that this attempt was being made to add to the city's financial burdens.

"Why," he added, "the bill goes on to provide that the Board of Education can without control go in and select school sites, overlooking the fact that if we go on with our plan we will wipe out part time, and there will be no necessity now for more school equipment. It takes also from the Controller's office all power of audit. It sets up a separate government for education. If it goes through I don't want the appointment of any of the board who will not be responsible to the Mayor and the Board of Estimate. If we are to set up that sort of a government, why not set up an elective board and give it the power of levying its own taxes. The bill is anti-home rule and a most vicious measure."

CLUBMEN DINE IN PRISON.

Pleased with Entertainment at Blackwell's Island.

Three hundred members of the Monday Club, representing most of the charitable and sociological organizations in the city, visited Blackwell's Island late yesterday afternoon and investigated conditions there. The visitors were escorted by Commissioner of Corrections Burdette G. Lewis through the penitentiary, and later, with Warden John J. Murtha as guide, made a tour among the 1,000 prisoners to get in touch with the men's point of view.

The sombre buildings were decorated inside and out in all sorts of colors. Mottoes, painstakingly painted by artist inmates, adorned the walls, and the prisoners, far from resenting being treated as a spectacle, seemed to enter into the spirit of the visit. They appeared, as one of the visitors put it, "tickled greatly at the chance to show they weren't really entirely bad."

While passing through the big prison dining room the club members received a surprise by being asked to sit down and have a prison meal, served by inmates. They piled it on the dining hall, and voted the meal and the service excellent. During the dinner a prisoner, a graduate of the University of Berlin, played operatic selections on a piano.

Addresses were made by Commissioner Lewis, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Dr. Ernest S. Bishop, and Dr. A. A. Brill, but, judging by applause, the best speech of the evening was made by a prisoner, who spoke on "The Indeterminate Sentence."

1915 ROCKEFELLER GIFTS.

Foundation Announces Payments to Unaffiliated Organizations.

The Rockefeller Foundation yesterday made public a list of all payments to unaffiliated organizations made by the Foundation during 1915 upon the designation of John D. Rockefeller, as follows:

Alta Social Settlement	$14,500
American Baptist Home Mission Society	100,000
American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society	250,000
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	500
Baptist Church Extension Society of Brooklyn and Queens	3,000
Baptist Ministers' Home Society	250
Baptist Missionary Convention	15,000
Baptist Union of Western Canada	10,000
Blue Ridge Association	1,500
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	2,000
Brooklyn Men's Christian Association	1,000
Boy Scouts of America	5,000
Charity Organization Society of the City of New York	6,000
Children's Aid Society	2,500
Clemson College	50,000
Cleveland Federation of Charity and Philanthropy	9,000
Cleveland School of Arts	700
Cleveland Y. M. C. A.	2,000
Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis	500
Eugenic Field Workers	2,700
Eugenic Record Office	1,350
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America	500
Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention	49,511
Girls' Branch of the Public School Athletic League	300
Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association	5,000
International Committee of Y. M. C. Associations	55,000
International Y. M. C. A. College	2,000
Laymen's Missionary Movement	8,450
The Legal Aid Society	1,000
Music School Settlement	1,500
National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis	500
National Board of Y. W. C. A.	10,000
National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes	2,000
New Jersey Baptist Convention	800
New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	7,000
New York Baptist Mission Society	2,985
New York City Baptist Society	21,000
New York City Baptist Missionary Society	7,000
New York Milk Committee	4,000
Ohio Baptist Convention	4,500
People's Institute	1,000
The Prison Association of New York	500
Public Education Association	5,000
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, (corporate purposes)	8,854
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, for buildings	570,559
Seamen's Church Institute of New York	50,000
Society for Italian Immigrants	750
State Charities Aid Association	2,000
State Executive Committee of Y. M. C. Association	1,000
State Mission Board of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Convention	800
Superintendent W. H. Maxwell, New York City Schools	2,500
Tarrytown Y. M. C. A.	500
Travelers' Aid Society	1,000
University of Michigan Y. M. C. A.	30,000
Westchester County Foor—	
Special agent	1,200
Eugenic investigator	900
White Plains Y. M. C. A.	5,000
Working Women's Protective Union	50
Total	$1,342,561

In offering on March 6, 1914, a donation to the Foundation sufficient to make its fund aggregate $100,000,000, Mr. Rockefeller stipulated as a condition of that gift "that from the income of the Foundation the sum of $2,000,000 annually, or as much thereof as I shall designate, shall be applied during my lifetime to such specific objects within the corporate purposes of the Foundation as I may from time to time direct."

In accord with this stipulation, the foregoing appropriations were approved and paid by the Trustees as coming within the corporate purpose of the Foundation.

PLEA FOR MORAL COMMUNITY

Dr. John L. Elliott Asks Mothers' Aid for Its Betterment.

"It is a sin to bring up children in a community as ugly as we have," said Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, talking to the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture at the Meeting House for Ethical Culture yesterday afternoon. "Plant trees when you are away for the Summer. Take care of the morality of the community. Do your think that you can send your boy out into a corrupt community and that his mind will be like the allegorical duck's back and all evil will slip from it?"

Dr. Elliott's talk was on the "Mother and the Community."

"No mother is what she ought to be if she lives simply the life of the home," he said. "She must live the life of the community. In the jails I see the failures of the mothers. In the children I see flashes of what they might have been, but they never have arrived at the goal. The children come here to school with unworthy ideas in their heads, and I cannot get them out. I ask them in connection with a lesson on Aristotle if they believe there is a class of people born to be slaves. They have a prejudice against that word and say no, but when I ask if they believe some are born to be a servant class one-third will raise their hands. They think there is an inferior nature, and the chambermaid has it. They cannot be what they should be ethically until they have a different viewpoint. There should be an attitude of democracy and that attitude to the servant is against it and I think a part of the servant problem. I have heard people brag about the number of servants they have. Each additional servant makes more complicated the spiritual attitude of the children.

"The great picture of the world is the Madonna and Child, but there is a higher vision than that—not one mother and child, but mothers and all children."

OPPOSES CANAL BILL.

State Engineer Attacks Measure for the Benefit of Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—Because of the protest of State Engineer Frank M. Williams, Governor Whitman today gave notice that he would hold a hearing on Friday on the Walters bill amending the law providing for the sale of abandoned canal lands, which has been passed by the Legislature and awaits his signature.

The purpose of the bill is to provide a plan whereby the New York Central may remove its tracks from some of the most important streets of Syracuse and place them in the old canal bed. The measure provides that if the city purchases part of the canal route for the purpose of eliminating grade crossings it may deduct from the sale price the State's share of the cost of eliminating the grade crossings. Inasmuch as the elimination of the grade crossings will cost several millions, the State would receive no money for the canal land taken, although its part of the 75 per cent. cost of eliminating the crossings would be lessened by that amount. It is estimated that the six block length of canal land to be taken is worth about $200,000. The railroad's 50 per cent. and Syracuse's 25 per cent. part of the cost are not affected by the bill.

Senator J. Henry Walters, introducer of the measure, is a political lieutenant of Francis Hendricks, the Republican boss of Syracuse.

Engineer Williams contends that in estimating the size of the bond issue authorized last year for the completion of the barge canal he counted on the receipt by the canal fund of the money to be realized by the sale of canal lands. He says that if the State is to surrender this money for other purposes it will have to reimburse the canal fund or he will not have enough money to complete the canal. He points out that the Walters bill is applicable to all the cities of the State through which the abandoned canal bed runs. It is said that Rochester intends to take advantage of the provisions of the bill if the Governor signs it.

Plan Anti-Preparedness Meeting.

Plans for a mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on April 6, at which advocates of anti-preparedness will speak, were adopted at a meeting of the Anti-Preparedness Committee at 70 Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. A committee to take charge of arrangements was formed, with the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of Broadway Tabernacle, as Chairman. Among those present were Bishop David H. Greer, Clarence H. Kelsey, Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, Bolton Hall, Dr. Nathan Krass, Rabbi Greenfield, the Rev. Frederick Lynch, Crystal Eastman and Norman E. Thomas.

FIND STATE WASTES $2,000,000 IN PAY

Horton Committee Charges Extravagance and Inefficiency in the Civil Service.

945 OFFICES ARE BOGUS

Committee Charges That False Titles Are Given to Establish Fictitious Salary Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Senate Committee which, under the Chairmanship of Senator Clinton T. Horton of Buffalo, has been working for a year on an investigation of the civil service of the State, reported to the Legislature tonight that New York was paying $2,000,000 a year too much for personal service. The report embodies recommendations for a comprehensive reorganization of the civil service system, including standardization of requirements and of the system of salaries.

"The investigations of the committee furnish convincing evidence that the business of the State is transacted with a considerable amount of waste," the report says. "The committee estimated in its preliminary report of April 9, 1915, that the payroll cost could be reduced at least $2,000,000 through the proper reorganization of methods and simplification of work. The committee, after exhaustive investigation, finds that this estimate was conservative.

"Many factors contribute to the waste or inefficiency in the State Government today. One of the most important factors is the present system of civil service control and the deadening spirit which underlies it. In no department of the State Government do employment conditions approach the standards adopted by private practice, although there are many instances of highly competent and thoroughly trained officials rendering much more service to the State than could be required of them."

The report submits instances of direct overpayment of $380,000 and underpayment of $80,000.

The committee points out as the chief faults of the State's civil service inequality in rates of pay, multiplicity of fictitious and unnecessary titles, an inadequate and inequitable system of promotion, unnecessary duplication of work, lack of proper preliminary training and qualifications of employes, and lack of standards.

The report estimates that adoption of its recommendations will mean in five years an annual saving of $775,000, with a great increase in efficiency.

As regards reduction in the number of employes, the report says that 5,000 may be saved immediately by elimination of unnecessary places without injury to the State's work. It indicates a saving of $1,500,000 in the next two years in this direction.

The report shows that the average salary of all State employes in the administrative departments in 1911 was $1,473, and that in 1915 the average salary rate had increased to $1,858. The report says:

"The committee believes that this condition has been reached through unnatural and unwarranted increase in the average rates of pay, as well as in the number of positions, and points to the fact that in 1911 the expenditures for personal service in the State departments was $6,600,000, whereas in 1915 the expenditure was $11,700,000, without a corresponding increase in the number of positions."

There are 945 useless and misleading titles in the State service today, according to the report. These false titles, it is charged, were established for the purpose of providing fictitious rates of pay. To correct these irregularities it is proposed to establish a limited number of standard titles so that a favored person may not draw twice as much salary under a misleading title as one who works by his side at the same task.

"Advancement of employes," says the report, "has been influenced in no small degree upon considerations of personal preference. Too little premium has been placed upon demonstrated merit, efficiency, or length of service."

Bills presented by the committee provide that new rates of pay shall go into effect in the cases of new employes, but that standardization of titles take place at once.

The State Civil Service Commission in its report to the Legislature today urged that competitive examinations for places in the service of the State should be extended to the higher offices if the civil service law was to become most effective. The commission also suggested that at times oral examinations would be more effective than written examinations.

The commission called attention to requests for examinations made by heads of various State departments who after the examinations failed to appoint any person to the place for which the examination had been given.

"We suspect," said the report, "that the reason for this is that the individual whom it was desired to appoint did not pass sufficiently high to be reached."

In the year 21,078 candidates for various places in the State's service were examined.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS CHILD.

Wreckers and Firemen Called for 59th Street Accident.

Both the wrecking crew and Fire Department were called out last night when Florence Davis, a 6-year-old negro child of 330 West Fifty-ninth Street, was run over and fatally injured by a Fifty-ninth Street surface car driven by Motorman Martin Mulgannon of 210 East Forty-seventh Street. She was crossing the street east of Columbus Avenue, and ran from behind an westbound car right in front of Mulgannon's car, which was going east. The motorman stopped his car when he saw the child disappear under the fender, and found that her body was lodged under the forward truck.

A crowd gathered and the wrecking crew was sent for. Some one in the crowd sent in a fire alarm, and both the wreckers and the fire fighters arrived at the same time, causing much excitement in the neighborhood. After the car was jacked up the girl was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital by Dr. Lowry, but died in the ambulance.

Slept on Ashpile; Fumes Killed Him

PASSAIC, N. J., March 27.—Walter Dumboski of this city, an employe of the Beaver Lake Ice Company, went to Athenia yesterday to visit with friends. Instead of returning to his home here, after several drinks in Athenia he went to sleep on a pile of ashes alongside an Athenia mill. This morning the mill watchman found the man dead, still lying prostrate on the ashes. Dr. R. R. Armstrong, county physician, said death was caused by gas fumes that came from the ashes over which he slept. His friends in Athenia say he drank heavily before leaving them.

OHIO PEOPLE FEAR FLOOD

But Rivers Are Receding, and There Is Little Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 27.—On the anniversary of the greatest flood in the history of the State, that of 1913, when 500 lives were lost and $500,000 worth of property destroyed, Ohio is trembling tonight in fear of another disaster. The streams are full to the banks, and if rain falls tomorrow the situation will be critical.

Although the United States Weather Bureau was reassuring in its statement tonight the population in the low-lying portions of Columbus is alarmed tonight. All day the residents of the threatened quarters have been moving to higher ground and storing furniture in upper stories.

The trouble in Ohio centres in the Scioto and Olentangy River Valleys on the Ohio River side of the divide and in the Blanchard River and Sandusky River Valleys, on the Great Lakes side of the divide. The central portion of the State is threatened, but the remainder of the State is safe.

This bulletin on the situation was issued tonight by William H. Alexander, in charge of the Columbus weather bureau: "The situation is still rather critical, but I think I am justified in saying that the danger of a real flood is less acute than it was earlier in the day. The stage at Columbus will hardly exceed 20 feet."

The danger point in Columbus is twenty-two feet, but the people in the affected districts did not consider the leeway sufficient to make them safe. Warnings were arranged by Major George J. Karb, by which factory whistles are to blow as a signal for rapid flight if it becomes necessary during the night. The other cities in danger, besides the capital, are Kenton, which was partially flooded; Delaware, Sandusky, Tiffin, and Fremont.

At noon the police authorities stopped the operation of the street cars over the West Broad Street Bridge. It was swept away three years ago and has not yet been permanently rebuilt. The current of the river was strong and the test of the temporary sub-structure was considered too great for safe travel. Autos and moving vans were used for transportation purposes.

A dozen families during the day sought shelter from rain in the State House. Frightened women and little children were housed there during the day.

THE GENESEE RISING.

Part of Dansville Inundated by Tributary—Rochester in No Danger

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 27.—The anticipated rise in the Genesee River as a result of the moderating temperature, wind, and rain, began early this morning. At noon the water had risen nearly a foot at the Court Street dam, a point where all measurements are usually made.

For several days past residents here have been growing nervous over the weather prospects owing to the immense snow deposits up the valley. The snowfall this month has extended clear to the source of the river in Pennsylvania, and reports from the southern tier indicate that the break-up is imminent.

A light fall of rain in this section today helped to melt and carry away much snow in a manner that did not menace property interests along the river route. An investigation of conditions in the city by engineers from the Public Works Department showed that, barring an unforeseen rush of water from up the valley, the Genesee River will not overflow its banks in this city this Spring.

Canaseraga Creek, a large tributary of the Genesee, south of Mount Morris, has broken over its banks, flooding a part of Dansville. The backwater has reached the river and converted the flatland about Mount Morris into a veritable lake. At that point the river is slowly rising, and all of the flats will be completely under water as far as Avon by morning. Trains of the Dansville & Mount Morris Railroad were able to run this morning, but no definite information is available tonight. All travel across country, however, has been stopped. All of the territory near the river in the region of Gibsonville, Smoky Hollow, and St. Helena is inundated.

USED MANGE CURE ON HAIR.

Now Caldwell Is Suing the Maker, Asking $10,000 Damages.

Charles Caldwell, following the advice of friends, tried to grow hair on his head by rubbing into the scalp Glover's Imperial Mange Remedy. Now he has sued H. Clay Glover, the manufacturer, in the Supreme Court for $10,000, complaining that the "remdy" not only produced no hair, but deprived him of a great deal of the scanty supply he had anad that his scalp became syollen and inflamed under the treatment, causing him much pain and many sleepless nights.

The date of the application of the "remedy" to his scalp was some time subsequent to the day of its purchase, Aug. 4, 1914. Bloomingdale Brothers were made co-defendants, because the stuff was bought in their store and applied, Mr. Caldwell said, in strict conformity to the directions accompanying the package. Before purchasing, the plaintiff said, he asked the advice of the clerk, and was assured that in a number of cases the results of the applications of the "remedy" had been followed by satisfactory results. The defendants have asked the court for permission to have the plaintiff's head examined by experts, in order to ascertain the extent of the alleged injuries.

Seek Bridge Tolls from Car Lines.

Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke issued a statement yesterday in which he pointed out that the decision of Justice Erlanger with regard to the use of the Williamsburg Bridge by the B. R. T. elevated trains did not affect in any way the surface operation over any of the East River bridges. The court held that under the subway contract the B. R. T. need not pay any tolls for the elevated trains it sent over the Williamsburg Bridge. The Bridge Department, however, is still trying to force the street railroad companies of the city to pay tolls on the street cars they operate over the Williamsburg Bridge.

INSTRUCTION.

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Free Catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n, 1,013 Times Bldg. Bryant 6189.

STATE SENATE URGES PLAN FOR BIG ARMY

Passes Mills Resolution Asking Congress to Maintain Force of 178,000 Men.

MILITIA BILL IS ADVANCED

Measure Appropriating $500,000 for Possible Mobilization to be Passed—Guard to be Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—By a vote of 30 to 15 the Senate at its session tonight adopted the Mills resolution asking the Legislature to memorialize Congress in favor of the preparedness program embodied in the Chamberlain bill in so far as the regular army is concerned and for the Garrison program with regard to the second line of defense. The resolution asks Congress to increase the strength of the regular army to 178,000 men, and opposes the federalization of the State militia.

The resolution also calls on Congress to support a naval program which would bring the strength of our naval armament up to second place among the nations, as suggested by the General gress on July 30 last. In addition the resolution urges an army reserve composed of Federal volunteers, with a view to making it possible always to maintain a strength of 250,000 men, at least in times of war. An officers' reserve is also urged.

Every Democrat in the Senate voted against the resolution with the exception of the navy in its report to Congress of Senator Carswell of Brooklyn, who asked to be excused from voting at all. Two Republican Senators, Argetsinger of Rochester and Lawson of Brooklyn, voted with the Democrats.

Senator Mills made a long speech in support of his resolution.

"The English people neglected the lesson of history which the Germans had learned full well, and have paid for it dearly," Senator Mills said. "They have sent their best because the best always go first, and have lost them in an unequal contest against an enemy their equal in bravery and who had the advantage of preparation and thorough training."

The United States, Senator Mills said, was the possessor of riches in resources and territory which might well tempt the "covetously envious in a world where justice and right have temporarily succumbed and where the sword of might rules supreme."

Senator Mills brought forth naval reports to show that this country ranked fourth in the matter of naval armaments, and said that in addition the navy was woefully short of men and of ammunition. Should the navy fail, said the Senator, any first class European nation could readily transport across the ocean and land on our shores 400,000 men within a month. With the strategic points on the coast within the enemy's grip the army of invasion could readily be increased to 1,500,000 men.

"To meet such a force we have at present a mobile army of 36,000 men, or only three times the police force in New York City," said the Senator.

"In the last few months," Senator Mills continued, "we have made giant strides toward recognition of the only democratic method of preparation for defense, but the people are not quite prepared as yet to accept it, and therefore we are obliged to turn our attention and give our support to the next best plan. Instead of attempting to create a national army out of the State militia, what we should do is to create a force of Federal volunteers wholly under the control of the National Government.

"This can be accomplished either by legislation providing in detail for the recruiting, term of enlistment, and training of such a force, or preferably by the utilization of the volunteer act of 1914, a proposition which looks to the utilization in peace time for the raising of a volunteer army for training of the means we are required to use in war for the raising of a volunteer army for fighting."

Senator Elon R. Brown, the Republican leader, congratulated Senator Mills on his speech. The minority leader, Robert F. Wagner, said he would vote against the resolution because it was opposed to the Hay bill, now before Congress, which contemplates the federalization of the National Guard.

Senator William M. Bennett said that the resolution, even if Congress gave heed to its recommendations, would be of no avail unless there was a man in the White House big enough to make proper use of the increased military strength.

"Senator Brown is a delegate to the Republican National Convention," said Senator Bennett. "If he really wants to accomplish something why doesn't he go to Chicago and vote for the nomination of a man who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and resigned to go to the front and fight in the Spanish war, and who, when afterward he became President, appointed the best Secretary of War this country ever had—a man who reorganized the army, and whom all army officers would like to see our next President."

Senator Brown, who is not an admirer of Colonel Roosevelt but who favors the nomination of Elihu Root, smiled.

Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, tonight introduced a bill in the Upper House, which was advanced to a second reading hurriedly without reference to committee, appropriating $500,000 for the mobilization of the New York State militia in case of need. The bill has the approval of Governor Whitman. It has already been introduced in the Assembly and will become a law.

It was learned tonight that conferences have been held of National Guard officers, officers of the United States Army, and officials of the New York Central Railroad, at which plans for the transportation of troops have been discussed. If the National Guard is called, it is planned to utilize Fishkill Plains, in Dutchess County, as a general mobilization camp.

CHINESE ASK YUAN TO QUIT.

Former Envoy Requests Ruler to Accede to People's Wishes.

SHANGHAI, China, March 27.—Tang Shao Yi, China's special envoy to the United States in 1908 and President Yuan Shih-kai's first Premier, in an interview today said that he telegraphed the President last night, urging him to "accede to the wishes of a large majority of the people of China" and retire from the Government.

Tang Shao Yi expressed the opinion that the mandate canceling the plan to restore the monarchical form of Government had resulted in an accentuation of popular feeling against Yuan Shih-kai. He said the country was headed toward ruin unless he manfully proclaimed Li Yuen Heng President, and announced that he would use his influence to assist Li Yuen Heng to maintain order. Li Yuen Heng is Vice President of the Republic.

Tang Shao Yi stated that the situation in Canton was so strained that the province must join the Republicans or declare its independence in the shortest order, while Yuan Shih-kai was so suspicious of the anti-monarchical views of Feng Kuo-chang, Governor of Manking, that he was compelled to maintain 60,000 troops in Kiang-su to watch him, greatly hampering the operations against Yunnan, and, furthermore, that Japanese unrest would continue until Yuan Shih-kai was eliminated.

Van Dyke's Aid Coming to America.

THE HAGUE, March 27, (via London.)—Maurice Marshall Langhorne, Secretary of the American Legation to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, will sail for the United States tomorrow on board the steamer Ryndam.

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HUNTINGTON PAYS $115,000 FOR BOOKS

Buys En Bloc That Part of Pembroke Library G. D. Smith Had Bid In.

RARE MSS. ARE INCLUDED

New Acquisition a Notable Addition to the Purchaser's Already Famous Collections.

Henry E. Huntington has purchased en bloc for $115,000 from George D. Smith the collection of illuminated manuscripts, block books, incunabula, and other rarities that were in the library of the Earl of Pembroke, and which Mr. Smith bought when the library was sold at Sotheby's in London. It will be remembered that Mr. Smith was negotiating for the private purchase of the library previous to its being offered at auction. He crossed the Atlantic for this purpose. Terms could not be agreed upon, however, and the books and manuscripts found their way into Sotheby's. At that sale Mr. Smith was the largest buyer.

The origin of this historic library remains unknown. The great bibliographer, Thomas Frognall Dibdin, considered it to be one of the oldest private collections in existence. From the time of the third and fourth Earls of Pembroke, "the incomparable pair of brethren," to whom the First Folio Shakespeare was dedicated, the library had been continually enriched by additions supplied by descendants.

Very Rare Dutch Book.

Among the books was a copy of the extremely rare Dutch edition of the "Speculum Humanae Salistionis," known in Dutch as "Dot Speghel der Menschelijker Behoudenisse." There are two other copies, both imperfect, in the City Library of Haarlem, in which city this wonderful specimen of xylography is said to have been produced by Laurenz Janson Koster. A copy, likewise imperfect, was in the Town Library of Lille, which has probably been destroyed by fire in the present war. No copy, perfect or imperfect, is in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library at Oxford, or in the National Library at Paris.

Another monument of the greatest typographical importance is the "collection" of Joannes Balbus, printed by Gutenberg, and of special interest as being the fourth book printed with a date, 1460. It was the first lexicon or dictionary ever published. There is also a fine copy of the first edition of the first Greek lexicon, printed at Milan in 1476 and compiled by Suidas.

The collection includes five books from the press of William Caxton, among them being the first work ever printed in the English tongue, known as the "Recuyell of the Histories of Troye." This was printed by Caxton at Bruges. Another volume is the "Game and Playe of the Chesse," being the second book printed by Caxton in England, and the second English book to appear with illustrations. The other Caxtons are Higden's "Polychronicon," 1482; Mick's "Festivall," 1490, and Cicero "On Old Age," 1487.

An Early Book on Sports.

Of equal importance is the famous "Book of Saint Albans," printed by the "School Master Printer of St. Albans" in 1486. This is notable as being not only one of the rarest books in the English language, but also as being the earliest of the innumerable books on sport, the first English armorial and the first book to contain English popular rhymes.

Two curious relics of religious history are papal indulgencies for the remission of sins. These indulgencies were offered at public sale by priests during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, and empowered the confessor upon receipt of a prescribed fee to grant full and absolute pardon in life and death. One of these indulgencies is a particularly interesting specimen of block printing, dated 1482, and supposed to have been issued in Munich, where letterpress printing was introduced only at the end of the century.

Fine specimens of the early wood engraver's art are to be found in many of the volumes. There are splendid incunabula from the first presses of Strassburg, Cologne, Nuremburg, Ulm, Basle, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Bologna, Ferrara, Verona, Paris, Lyons, Louvain, Bruges, Haarlem, Westminster, and London. As was the custom of the period, the margins, first pages and initial spaces of the books have been beautifully illuminated and artistically painted and decorated by the foremost artists practicing in the different places named.

The number of rare and early French and Italian books is large. Among them is the only known ve ium printed copy of Jehan Bouchet's "L'amoureux transy sans Espon," published by Antholne Verard of Paris and richly decorated with twenty superb illuminated miniatures.

Work of Church Fathers.

Magnificent specimens of the works of the fathers of the Church and other early Christian writers are represented, such as the first edition of the works of Saint Ambrose, printed at Basel in 1492, and the writings of Alexander de Alea, an English Franciscan monk and noted theologian, who died about 1250. There are rare editions of Thomas Aquinas and Thomas à Kempis, whose "Imitation of Christ" is one of the most widely printed books in the world. Saint Augustines from the first press at Venice; the famous "Epistles of Saint Cyprian," Bishop of Carthage, martyred about 258 A. D., and published for the first time by Swevnham and Pannartz, the first printers of Rome, and a vellum printed copy of Saint Jerome, printed in 1470, of Peter Schaeffer, partner of Gutenberg. Fine first editions of the most famous Greek and Latin classics are also numerously represented, such as Aristotle, Euripides, Cicero, Plautus, Quintilian, Aristophanes, Aulus Gellius, Boethius, Cornelius Nepos, Eutropius, Justinus, Juvenal, Lucan, Macrobius, Sustonius, and Tacitus.

For many years Mr. Huntington has been the largest individual buyer of rare books in the world. Among the great libraries he has purchased en bloc are those of the Duke of Devonshire, E. Dwight Church, Beverley Chew, and Frederick W. Halsey. At the disposal of the Robert Hoe library he was the largest buyer. He has also obtained library treasures from the McKee, Poor, Daly, and Heckscher collections.

Prof. Brander Matthews's Lecture.

The sixth and last address of the series by members of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Letters will be given by Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia at the Chemists' Club, 52 East Forty-first Street, Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. His subject will be "Shakespeare's Stage Traditions."

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THE TIMES THEIR CHOICE.

Class Statistics Issued by the Seniors at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 28.—The senior statistics of Princeton University were announced this morning by the Secretary of the class, L. G. Payson. They show that out of 230 men 19 are supporting themselves wholly and 38 partially. Seven men have been suspended from college. The average age of the class is 21.7 years, one man being only 18 years old.

Of the class 43 men declare that they have never kissed a girl. Their inability to "swing it" is given as a reason by most. While 160 deny that it is morally wrong to kiss a girl, 40 think that it is. There are 35 seniors who do not correspond with girls, while the others have many correspondents. Smokers number 138, including 50 who started in college. Seven have stopped since coming to Princeton. Dancers number 194, and 36 men consider dancing morally wrong. Card playing is considered morally wrong by 19 men, but 190 men indulge in the diversion.

Yale is termed the favorite man's college next to Princeton. Vassar leads the girls' colleges. The favorite morning newspaper is THE NEW YORK TIMES, with The New York Evening Post leading the evening newspapers. The favorite fiction writer is Booth Tarkington, and Penrod Schofield, his creation, is the favorite character in fiction. Lincoln is the favorite character in history. The favorite dramatist is Shakespeare, the favorite play is "Macbeth," and Falstaff is the favorite character. George Bernard Shaw comes second on the list of dramatists. Tennyson is the favorite poet, and "Crossing the Bar" the favorite poem. Most of the students prefer football as a sport to watch, with tennis the favorite for playing.

NORA BAYES AT THE PALACE

Where, with Eddie Leonard, She Cuts Some Unannounced Capers.

Nearly all the new bill at the Palace had been displayed in the placid and routine way last evening, when the frolicsome and prankful Nora Bayes began to disorganize it in a most engaging manner. She had sung all her songs, some of them new, and made all her bows, and Charlie Howard's act was in full progress when out bounced Miss Bayes armed with a broom, with which she proceeded to sweep industriously. This naturally led to her pausing to give an imitation of Eddie Leonard roaring one of the melodies with which he had entertained agreeably earlier in the evening.

The imitation in its perfection was so far beyond anything Elsie Janis or Cissie Loftus ever achieved that it soon dawned on the skeptical audience that the voice was issuing from behind a curtain, whence Leonard himself soon appeared, bowing bashfully. Encouraged by the storms of applause, Howard and Margaret Taylor and Leonard and Miss Bayes simply declined to leave the stage, where they remained to add impromptu comic relief to the wonders accomplished on the horizontal bars by the Four Danubes. All this, apparently, was hot in the bond, and it may never happen again.

Elsewhere in the bill Allan Dinehart entertains with that amusing sketch, "The Meanest Man in the World," and Houdini extracts himself extraordinarily from sundry receptacles. It was announced at the Palace last evening that, in honor of the Shakespeare Tercentenary, Houdini would repair at 11 this morning to Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, where he would extricate himself from a straitjacket in midair after he had been suspended uncomfortably by the ankles from a green subway derrick.

GUACHARO POSES FOR FILMS

Harvard's Stuffed Bird Is Basis for Contradiction of Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 27.—Harvard's guacharo this afternoon was photographed and posed for the movies. The mounted specimen of the bird is the property of William Brewster, curator of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Professor Brewster says:

"I think the guacharo has been known for seventy-five years. As I understand, Colonel Roosevelt found the bird in the same cave in Trinidad in which the guacharo was studied by Frank Chapman, the ornithologist, in 1893. At that time Chapman carried away at least three specimens. The next year, 1894, I was in Trinidad with him, but not at this cave.

"There seems to be something contradictory in the account of Colonel Roosevelt. He says that some of the natives call the bird the diablotin. But the diablotin is an extinct bird that formerly was found in the island of Jamaica. Furthermore it is a sea bird of the albatross family—not a land bird.

"The guacharo is not much more than half as large as a barn owl. It is about the size of a blue pigeon, but has a longer tail, and long, pointed wings. Not only do I question the statement that this is a new bird, but I don't believe for one moment that Colonel Roosevelt thinks he has seen anything that was not previously known to naturalists. He is an intimate friend of Chapman, and I believe he asked Chapman's advice as to the best way to go in search of the bird. Mr. Roosevelt is too good a field naturalist to be so easily mistaken."

PLAN MISSIONARY JUBILEE.

Methodist Women's Foreign Societies Give Luncheon.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Methodist Churches in New York gave a luncheon yesterday at the Great Northern Hotel in the interest of the jubilee of the society to be observed in 1919. The New York Branch President, Mrs. William I. Haven, presided, and Mrs. J. Sumner Stone was toastmaster. The speakers were Mrs. Stephen J. Herben, New York Branch Jubilee Commissioner; Miss Lena Leonard Fisher of Cleveland, National Jubilee Commissioner; Miss Jennie V. Hughes, head of the Knowles Women's Bible Training School in Kiukiang, China, and Dr. Mary Stone, head of the Danforth Memorial Hospital in Kiukiang.

Dr. Stone, one of the most noted women physicians of her country, is now doing graduate work at Johns Hopkins, under the Rockefeller China Foundation. She has been at the head of her hospital for nineteen years. The patients that she and her nurses care for number nearly 24,000 a year.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Grace George and her Playhouse company presented G. B. Shaw's play, "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," last night in the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, for the first time. The play will be presented tomorrow night at the Playhouse as Miss George's last offering this season.

Richard Lambert received a request yesterday from Cyril Maude, who is playing "Grumpy" in Boston this week, for a special performance of "The Blue Envelope" during the week of April 10, when the English actor will be appearing in Brooklyn.

Walker Whiteside has concluded a season of thirty weeks on tour under the management of John Cort, and has returned to New York. His repertoire included "The Ragged Messenger," "The Typhoon," and "The Melting Pot." He will be seen here next season in a new piece.

Margaret Leslie will be Arnold Daly's leading woman when he revives "Beau Brummell" early next month.

Elsie Ferguson and Norman Trevor will present R. C. Carton's one-act play, "The Ninth Waltz," at the testimonial to E. P. Mackay to be given at the New Amsterdam on April 28. On the same occasion Sir Herbert Tree will appear in a playlet entitled "Van Dyke."

Evan Burrows Fontaine, an American dancer, who is said to have appeared with success in Petrograd, made her first appearance here last night at Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic." Emile Polimer, a new tenor, also made his debut at the midnight revue.

Boxes have been engaged for a theatre party at the Hippodrome Friday night at which Premier Borden of Canada and Lady Borden will be the guests of honor.

A drama in three acts by Florence Spiegel, entitled "Self Defense," is slated for production early next season.

IT'S BROOKLYN DAY AT JEWISH BAZAAR

Borough Officials and Thousands from Across East River Expected Tonight.

THE RETURNS NOW $75,000

The 15,000 Visitors at Grand Central Palace Yesterday—"Russian Day"—Added $20,000 to Fund.

The third day of the bazaar conducted by the People's Relief Committee for the Relief of the Jewish War Sufferers, in the Grand Central Palace, attracted a throng of 15,000 visitors yesterday, and added more than $20,000 to the fund, making a total of about $75,000 since the opening of the fair. While the attendance was somewhat smaller than the preceding days, it was believed that all records would be broken today, officially designated as "Brooklyn Day." All the prominent borough officials will be present, together with delegations from the Jewish fraternal and charitable organizations.

One of the most gratifying features of the day was the receipt of a cablegram from Baron Günsburg, said to be the wealthiest man in Petrograd, acknowledging $50,000 which had been sent to him by the Relief Committee for the support of 150,000 orphans made destitute by the war. The cablegram read:

"Thanks for your help. Send more at once. Günsburg."

Hundreds of additional donations were added to the booths during the day. As one prominent man said: "Both the rich and the poor, the high and the low are vying with one another in giving of their best to respond to the appeal of their brethren across the water."

Initialed handkerchiefs were received from Mayor Mitchel, John Philip Sousa, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Geraldine Farrar. P. F. Collier and Sons sent a large donation of books. The flowers on sale at the flower booth were the gift of Nathan Straus, Jacob H. Schiff sent a check for $500.

All sorts of articles were received from Jewish people in moderate circumstances. Many of the small east side shopkeepers sent donations from their stock. One man who conducts a tombstone business of modest proportions sent a child's headstone to be raffled. He wrote that he would suitably engrave the stone when occasion arose.

Other donations to be raffled were a five-passenger Maxwell automobile, through Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim; free trips to Europe after the war, the gift of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines, through Mrs. Leo Frankel, and six ostrich feathers, valued at $100 each, through Mrs. Samuel Zucker.

Last night, which was officially known as Russian Night, attracted many people from the Russian-Jewish colonies in the city. The Hunter College Booth, at which "Challeh" bread was on sale, caught the eye of many patrons. This booth was presided over by Miss Babette Rinehardt, Miss Juliet Benjamin, Miss Henrietta Van Nierop, and Miss Essie Baron.

Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, in charge of the art counter, reported that a large number of the works of art given by both Jewish and non-Jewish painters had already been sold. The Parisian booth, presided over by Mrs. Charles Guggenheimer, assisted by Mrs. Samuel Zucker, Mrs. Arthur Sachs, and Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheimer, did a business of more than $1,000 during the evening.

At the concert in the auditorium the artists were the Russian Balalaika Orchestra, Alexander Ivanoff conductor; Miss Evelyn Starr, violinist; Mme. Nina Dimitrieff, soloist, and Eugene Bernstein, pianist.

Tomorrow will be known as Bronx Day. Borough President Douglas Mathewson and Register Edward Polak will head a delegation of officials of the borough at the bazaar, it was announced.

$75,000 FOR A JEWISH HOME.

Daughters of Jacob Raise Fund at Savoy Dinner.

Governor Whitman and other well-known persons were guests at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel last night, where nearly $75,000 was collected for a home for aged, blind, and crippled Jews to be erected by the Daughters of Jacob at 197th Street and Finlay Avenue, the Bronx. Three hundred persons attended the dinner.

The Daughters of Jacob now own thirty-six lots as the site of the proposed structure, and the money obtained last night will provide accommodations for 500 inmates.

Among the contributors last night were Philip and Max Weinstein, $10,000; Elias Surut, $10,000; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fishel, $5,000; Harry and Louis Surut, $5,000; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dworsky, $8,000; Mr. and Mrs. R. Sadowsky, $5,000; S. and J. Krohnberg, $2,500; C. S. Lamport, $2,000; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zelinko, $2,000; S. W. Moskowitz, $1,000; Isaac Dreyfuss, $1,000.

Supreme Court Justice Otto A. Rosalsky presided at the dinner. At the speaker's table beside Governor Whitman were Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, President Joseph H. Cohen of the Beth Israel Hospital, Samuel S. Koenig, Max D. Steuer, Louis D. Gibbs, Senator Irving J. Joseph, Harry Fishel, I. Phillips, Max Weinstein, Frederic Kipp, R. Sadowsky, Elias Surut, and Samuel Lamport.

Speeches were made by Governor Whitman, Rabbi Goldstein, Mr. Gibbs, Max D. Steuer, Samuel S. Koenig, and Senator Joseph.

At the conclusion of Governor Whitman's speech Justice Rosalsky presented him with a skull cap worn by orthodox Jews.

LITTLEST BALLET DANCER.

La Petite Virginia Charms Audience at Metropolitan School Performance

A pink and white morsel of a girl who seemed scarcely bigger than the doll she carried won the greatest applause of the annual performance given by the pupils of the Metropolitan Ballet School yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Opera House. She wore a pink ballet dress and pink socks, and her golden hair hung in lovely curls. In the vast expanse of the Metropolitan stage the diminutive dancer seemed an animated pink polkadot.

Dancing to the centre of the spotlight La Petite Virginia—for such was the impressive name the program gave her—laid her dolly on the floor. "You are pretty, I love you," she said in baby accents. "I will dance to you." And dance she did, so charmingly that the audience made her go all through it again when she had finished.

La Petite Virginia was the smallest and youngest of the dancers, who ranged in age and size up to the young women from whom the Metropolitan ballet is recruited. Mme. Pauline Verhoven became the supervisor and professor of the school and ballet mistress of the Metropolitan in 1911, and for the last two seasons the opera ballet has been composed entirely of the school's pupils. During the last season about ninety have been enrolled, and yesterday's program was given exclusively by dancers chosen from them.

There were solo dances, and dances by groups of principals alone or assisted by the ballet. Offenbach's Barcarolle was the music of a dance in which sixteen girls took part. Mildred Bunn, Florence Rudolph, and Ethel Schwartz danced a Sailor's Hornpipe, a Pas de Deux to music by Drigo was danced by Queenie Smith, while another was given by Lillian Ogden and Agnes Roy to Dvorak's "Idyll." Isabel Cochrane, Goldie Dubinsky, Florence Rudolph, Ethel Schwartz, Helen Henry, Elizabeth Block, Ruth Pettit, and Margaret Donaldson danced a Pastorale with a musical setting by Edward German. A Bohemian dance with music by Meyerbeer had Agnes Roy as soloist, Jessie Rogge, Florence Glover, Lillian Ogden, Emily Bartlett, Mary Gambarell, Queenie Smith, Helen Coyne, and Zelinda Zilioli as principals and forty other dancers in the ballet.

Among the other pupils who took part were Margaret Curtis, Elsie Begiebing, Wilhelmina Schultz, Emma Smith, Juanita Heck, Marie Harding, Dorothy Smith, Mabel Parish, Millicent Bishop, Jessie York, Eva Johnson, Alberta Randle, Helen Williams, Margaret Smith, Leah Roux, and Beatrice Waite.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

Miss Milholland Sings, Messrs. Grasse and Ponce Play.

Three concerts were given yesterday, two of which were by newcomers in New York. These were Manuel M. Ponce, a Mexican composer and pianist, and Miss Vida Milholland, soprano, who both appeared in Aeolian Hall. In the Princess Theatre in the afternoon Edwin Grasse gave a concert in which he played compositions by himself and others. Mr. Grasse's talent as a composer and violinist has often been displayed in New York. It is manifested under the great handicap of blindness. He played yesterday, with the assistance of George Falkenstein, pianist, a sonata for pianoforte and violin in A minor, Op. 32; two "Songs Without Words," and "Wellenspiel," the last named having been heard often before, all of his own composition. There were also Tartini's sonata, "The Devil's Trill"; pieces by Schumann and Dvorak, and Saint-Saëns's "Rondo Capriccioso." Mr. Grasse's sonata is an ambitious work which shows talent and skill, and an understanding of how to write for the two instruments. His playing of the violin is naturally not such as would be expected from a virtuoso; it has certain good qualities. A large audience gave them approbation.

Mr. Ponce played only his own pieces: a prelude and fugue on a theme of Handel's; a sonata, of three connected programatic movements; various shorter pieces, including a group intended to be Mexican in their character. Neither as pianist nor composer does Mr. Ponce demand extended consideration. He has some fluency of technique, but not the powers that are needed by a public performer; his fugue showed attention to the rules of fugal composition, but his sonata, where he was thrown more on his own devices, left something to be desired in the way of originality and coherency.

Miss Milholland has studied abroad and in this country, and sang for the first time in New York last evening. There was a large audience primed with friendliness and admiration and determined to express both. Miss Milholland is a soprano with at present more of what is called "temperament" than vocal skill. She is, in fact, ill advised to appear in public now, for it is evident that she has not obtained full command of her voice. There were many evidences of unripeness and deficiency of training in her singing. The voice has power; it might, perhaps, under more advantageous manipulation show a better quality than it does at present. It is often shrill and acidulous; also uneven and unsteady.

Miss Milholland has large ambitions, highly creditable ones, in the way of giving well-defined expression to the sentiments and emotions of the music she sings, and especially to gayety, humor, archness. She is disposed toward the use of facial play, bearing, the suggestion of gesture, to heighten her effects; none of which need be objected to if she only had a sufficient foundation of skill in purely vocal expression. She has still a considerable way to go to obtain it. She sang old arias, German lieder, the air of Louise from Charpentier's opera, Persian, Russian, and English songs. Mr. Fernando Tanara played her accompaniments. The singer was loaded down with flowers and potted plants by her admiring auditors.

Musicians' Foundation Concert.

Ignace Paderewski, Pablo Casals, and Josef Stransky, with the Philharmonic Society, will appear at the benefit concert to be held tomorrow afternoon at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of The Bohemians, New York musicians' club, for funds to aid musicians in the United States in temporary need. The success of the undertaking is assured, the receipts being over $7,000. Numerous donations have also been received, among these a check for $1,000 from Mrs. Martha Mainzer. Miss Margaret Wilson, President Wilson's daughter, will occupy a box.

Ordynski to Stage MacKaye Masque

Richard Ordynski has been commissioned by the committee in charge of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival to stage Percy MacKaye's Community Masque, which will be presented in the stadium of the College of the City of New York in May as the crowning feature of the festival. Josef Urban will design the settings. Mr. Ordynski and Mr. Urban were associated in producing "The Merry Wives of Windsor" for James K. Hackett at the Criterion. Mr. Ordynski was for a number of years associated with Max Reinhardt in Berlin.

Lecture at Drama League Meeting.

The third annual meeting of the New York Centre of the Drama League of America will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Theatre Français. Samuel Hume of Boston will lecture on "Modern Stagecraft," discussing the work of Gordon Craig, Max Reinhardt, and others. His talk will be illustrated with lantern slides. Mrs. Ben All Haggin will read the President's report and the annual election of officers and Directors will be held.

Peggy O'Neill for "Mavourneen."

Peggy O'Neill yesterday signed contracts with the firm of Corey, Williams & Riter to play the title rôle in Louis N. Parker's Irish romantic comedy "Mavourneen," which they will produce this Spring. Miss O'Neill was one of the many Pegs who played Laurette Taylor's rôle in Hartley Manners's comedy out of town. "Mavourneen" was originally produced at His Majesty's, London.

PIANOLA RECITAL
AEOLIAN HALL
Saturday, April 1st
11 A.M.
TOEDT STRING QUARTETTE
GERARD CHATFIELD at *The Pianola*
Programme of Chamber Music Including quintet for Pianola and strings
Admission Without Charge

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AL REEVES and his Big Beauty Show

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30, 10 to 50c. | Pauline Frederick in "Audrey." | Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Wk, Lenore Ulric, "The Heart of Paula."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. | LAST 7 TIMES
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hall Caine's MARGARET SCHILLER
Great Success
NEXT TUESDAY. Seats Next Thursday.
RIO GRANDE A New Play of U. S. Army
LIFE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.
By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
"EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—SUN.
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2.
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
With Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 150.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Theo. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. Ev. 8:25. M. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Mitzi in "POM-POM"
"In a whirl of melody wins the town."—World.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
MRS. FISKE
Is a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhart, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. at 8. Tomorrow & Sat. Mats. at 2.
VIOLA ALLEN | AND | HENRIETTA CROSMAN
with THOS. A. WISE as FALSTAFF
in Mr. Hackett's Production of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy
"The Melody of Youth"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. | LAST 7 TIMES
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IN SOCIETY

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COMMON CLAY

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Thurs. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Bada, Cond., Bavagnoli.
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,060 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1916.

WHY GERMANY MUST DISAVOW.

The belief that the Channel steamer Sussex was attacked by a German submarine has now practically become a certainty. The reports of our own official representatives in England and France, the testimony of passengers, and the known circumstances all tend to the conclusion that the Sussex was torpedoed. The latest reports give the assurance that no American lives were lost. That is a cause for great satisfaction, it does not materially diminish the gravity of the matter in its bearing upon our relations with Germany. Throughout our long correspondence with Berlin we have insisted not merely that Americans should not be killed by the acts of German submarine commanders, but that they should not be molested or imperiled in the exercise of their rights of travel at sea. Expressions of regret and offers of reparation, we said in our note of May 13, following the sinking of the Lusitania, "while they may satisfy international obligations if no loss of life results, "cannot justify or excuse a practice "the natural and necessary effect of "which is to subject neutral nations "and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks." It was in that note that we warned the Imperial Government that we could not omit any word or act necessary to the performance of our sacred duty "of maintaining the rights of the United "States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment." It cannot be disputed that the American citizens on board the Sussex were denied the free exercise and enjoyment of their rights when that vessel was attacked, putting all on board in imminent peril of death and causing serious bodily injuries to at least two Americans.

The attack upon the Sussex, with Americans on board, being therefore indistinguishable in its lawlessness and criminality from the many deeds of like nature which preceded it, the assurance given in Washington, from what is said to be authoritative sources, that if it shall be established that the attack was committed by a German submarine, Germany will disavow the act, make reparation, and punish the commander, is most gratifying. Refusal to offer satisfaction in a case so flagrant would almost of necessity lead to a rupture of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States. We have many times been told that the breaking off of relations would lead to war. War would not necessarily follow, in the circumstances of the case it probably would not follow. But Germany is not in a position to desire either war with us or the discontinuance of friendly relations. Her interests and considerations of the gravest nature warn her against venturing into trouble of any kind with the United States.

For one thing, when the war is over Germany will have dire need of the friendship of the one great nation on earth that is not now waging war against her. Our influence and our counsel may have a useful though no determining part in arranging the terms of peace, but in the works of peace that will repair the wastes and devastations of war Germany will have need of us, and our help will be generously given—always provided that the existing relations of amity between the two countries be not disturbed by German exhibitions of further indifference to our friendship.

Germany will have urgent need of credit and of capital. In almost unlimited volume American capital will be at her disposal for the work of rebuilding her industries if she does not recklessly close that source of help by forcing us into an unfriendly attitude. Her need will be great. Of money she has an abundance, money in the form of paper is easily manufactured, and so long as her people are willing to exchange one form of Government paper for another, as in the case of her last two loans, she can keep up the appearance of financial strength for the purposes of war. For the purposes of peace it will be quite otherwise. She has not only destroyed enormous volumes of her wealth during the war, but she has deprived herself in an incalculable degree of the means by which wealth is reproduced and augmented. The billions of marks she has expended in war supplies will not reproduce themselves. The millions of Germans who have been slain or crippled materially lessen her industrial wealth-producing force. Her situation will be like that of the United States during the last half of the nineteenth century, when our need of capital far outran our capacity to create capital. We borrowed enormously abroad. Our rapid development, our present wealth and power, are very largely the fruit of our ability to command credit in our time of need.

That will be Germany's situation after the war. The industry and the genius of her people, great as they are, will not alone suffice for speedy rebuilding—she will have need of hundreds of millions of capital. She can get it if her credit is good, but credit is sustained by friendship and confidence, not by aversion and hostility. The Germans have the reputation of far-sightedness. If their Government has not altogether parted with that great quality by which men and nations alike prosper, it will be exceedingly careful not to give us further cause of offense, above all not to imperil the continuance of friendly relations with us.

KEEP HIM TRUE TO HIMSELF.

CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, GRAFTON DULANY CUSHING, AUGUSTUS PEABODY GARDNER, and former Representative CHARLES E. WASHBURN'S brother ROBERT, the four Roosevelt candidates for delegates at large from Massachusetts, have a great moral duty laid upon them. In spite of cajoleries, in spite of remonstrances, in spite of appeal or intimidation from Mr. ROOSEVELT or friends of Mr. ROOSEVELT less worthy than they of the high altitudes of the Roosevelt of 1912, they should stick to their sublime purpose of making him a candidate in the Massachusetts primaries.

The voice of the patriot who rested—in 1912—on the great heart of the people and the primary is ringing yet in faithful ears:

> I found if I could appeal to the rank and file of the Republican voters, I could generally win, whereas, if I had to appeal to the political caste—which includes the most noisy defenders of the old system—I generally lost. Moreover, I found as a matter of fact, not as a matter of theory, that these politicians habitually and unhesitatingly resort to every species of mean swindling and cheating in order to carry their point.

No matter if Mr. ROOSEVELT now shrinks from appealing to the rank and file. No matter if he is consulting the political caste and friends of the old system. He must be saved from himself, saved to his higher self. "Are the American people fit "to govern themselves? I believe they "are," he cried in 1912. They are as fit in 1916.

Besides, as every voter in Massachusetts, Populist, Prohibitionist, Socialist, Democrat, even Republican, can vote in the Republican primary, why is the Colonel of little faith?

PARTISAN STATISTICS.

Monday brought the usual demonstration by the Republican Publicity Association that the Democratic tariff is the source of all economic woe, and is in particular responsible for the gain in imports and decrease in our exports in the trade with South America. It would be interesting to know to what public the Republican Publicity Association addresses itself. It can only hope to influence in that manner those who are not aware that the war is an economic factor more powerful than any other. If collateral influences resulting from the war are included, such influences as finance and credit, the war is a greater economic factor than all others. There can be no tariff argument drawn from comparisons between conditions before the war, or after the war, and during the war.

Those seeking the truth will resent the association's argument that there has been any failure of the Democratic desire to promote the trade between the United States and South American countries by a combination of a lowered tariff and the commissioning to such countries of commercial attachés. The pending request of the Department of Commerce for more such officials is not affected by any statement that "six of the ten "commercial attaché countries in 1915 "were comparatively free from the "sphere of European war influences," and that "every one of "these countries increased its hold "in the United States markets, while "we lost our foothold in Argentina, "Brazil, and China, and just about "held our normal position in Peru, "Chile, and Australia." It is not possible that any one reading such arguments does not know that the American countries were embarrassed by the reduction of their credit in the countries at war, and that China is even in greater depression by domestic revolution. If our imports from four American countries gained 60 per cent. in a comparison between 1913 and 1915, it was because we were rich, could afford to spend the money, and got our money's worth. If their imports from us declined 5 per cent. it was because they were poor, and the marvel is that the decrease was not greater.

Whether or not this explanation is correct, no deduction from the facts is possible which does not include consideration of the interruption of transportation, the increase of freights submerging any tariff factor, and the fact that the trade with those countries is derelict, to be had by any seller of goods who can give the credit which the war has interrupted. Our position with those countries is not "weaker" because we have bought from them liberally. We shall sell them more in the proportion that our trade relations become more intimate and our credit accommodations more liberal. The argument for an increase in our tariff to check our importations from them is an argument for paying more for goods which we need, as appears from the fact that we buy them.

The argument for the abandonment of the promotion of our trade with them by commercial attachés is an argument for the reduction of our sales to them by those who regret the falling off in sales for reasons which have no relation to the efficiency of the attachés or the policy concerning them. It is dignifying such arguments to pay attention to them, even for the sake of warning the ignorant against them. It is more appropriate to denounce them as an attempt to secure advantage under false pretenses. The only defense to such a charge is that those putting the arguments forward are rather self-deceived than deceivers. It is a dangerous defense.

NOW FOR THE NAVY.

Neither the House nor the Senate Military bill is a perfect measure, but there is hope that the Conference Committee bill will be better, and there is already a fairer promise of preparedness on land than people who have followed the reports of committee room hearings and deliberations had reason to hope for. Preparedness on sea now becomes the foremost topic. Slow and tedious as the preliminaries of military legislation have been, the work of the Naval Committees has been still more exasperating. Yet the extension of the navy is not only imperative, but it cannot be fairly begun until provision is made for building warships more quickly, and for supplying the needed munitions in large quantities.

There are no two opinions, which need be considered, as to the kind of navy the United States must possess in the future, must build, in fact, faster than we have ever tried to build a navy before. We cannot safely go on in the old haphazard manner. Even now we are waiting for ways to be constructed in two navy yards so that dreadnoughts ordered last Summer can be laid down. If reasonable private bids had been accepted work on these vessels would now be going on. Warships ordered three years ago are not yet ready for service. The building of the new ships to be ordered this year must be expedited.

Battle cruisers of the latest type are needed as well as dreadnoughts, destroyers, submarines, transports, and tenders. Besides new ships we need new men, and many of them. The ships laid up for lack of sailors must be put in commission. What is more, the whole naval system must be changed; there should be a Naval General Staff to control the operations of all the fleets. Until the Atlantic Fleet is greatly strengthened and the Pacific and Asiatic Fleets are provided with modern war vessels the people of this country will not feel safe. There have been encouraging reports from the Capitol committee rooms, but we shall not know what Congress proposes to give us in the way of sea defenses until the naval bills are made public.

THE RAILWAY MEN'S DEMANDS.

In communications between themselves the railway men's organizations have resolved that their "demands are reasonable," and that they "never "again will submit to arbitration in "any move for the increase of wages "or betterment of conditions." In instructions for the presentation of their "requests" for the eight-hour day and punitive overtime pay the ground is taken that the questions shall not be altered in any respect, either by amendment or by addition. It is specifically declared that nothing in the negotiations shall modify the existing basis of employment to the disadvantage of the men. It might appear that the alternatives presented are that the railways shall surrender or that the men will strike.

But appearances are deceptive. The railway men are too intelligent not to know that if they strike their cause is lost. If one thing is more sure than another, it is that the controversy cannot be limited to the case presented by the strikers. The public remembers to its cost the result of the railways being manœuvred into the appearance of refusal to arbitrate in 1914. At the demand of President WILSON the railways were compelled to submit to a one-sided arbitration from which their counterdemands were excluded, and the railway men therefore had nothing to lose. The loss fell upon the railways in the first place, and upon their patrons in the second place. The men are not likely to invite for themselves the penalty of a refusal to arbitrate any fair counterproposal, that being the manner in which the railways were put in a false position before the public in 1914. And the public has had such a demonstration of the manner in which strike awards are to its cost that it is not likely to take a position without full information on both sides of the controversy. The public is better educated than ever before, and is aware now that there are two sides to all labor disputes, especially railway labor disputes.

In the first place, the public now sees the results to itself of regulating railway rates without regulating railway costs. It deprives the public of railways. The railways do not disburse their own funds, but the funds which they collect from the public. If they cannot collect from the public they can neither raise wages indefinitely nor provide the railway betterments for which the public is clamoring as loudly as the railway men for more pay. The public now perceives that the railways are in fact a sort of stakeholder or trustee for the public, as well as for their wage-earners and shareholders. It is the duty of common carriers to serve all interests, without discrimination, and there is rank discrimination in the demands of about one-fifth of their help that their wages shall be increased at the cost of lessening the fund from which the other four-fifths of the railway help are paid.

Even before this "request" has been presented the railway switchmen and clerks are preparing similar "requests." Their necessities and therefore their deserts are greater than those of the railway men. The four unions whose "request" is first on the list ought rightly to be last, for they are already the best-paid men in the railway business. Their wages have been increased by a sort of duress since the Interstate Commerce Commission found that

> certainly organized railroad labor is probably as well paid and some say better paid than labor of other kinds upon the average. Railroad employés will hardly expect to receive wages which exceed those paid to other forms of labor for the same grade of service, and this Commission certainly could not permit a change of rates for the purpose of enabling railroads to pay their laborers extravagant compensation as measured by the general average compensation paid labor in this country as a whole.

That is how the question will strike those taking either an interested or disinterested view, except the railway men. They are seeking their advantage at the cost of others, by asking a settlement of their "request" apart from the conditions controlling it. Rates and wages should be considered together. The deserts of all those receiving pay from the railways should be considered together, none prevailing over others because of considerations apart from their merit. The interests of the public should be considered as well as the demands of men contemplating a strike, for the very good reason that the public pays rates, wages, and even profits for the railways. A little while ago it would have been worse than useless to suggest that the public was as much interested in safeguarding the profits of the railways as in reducing the rates of the railways. The scales have fallen from the eyes of even the regulators now, and of the shippers as well. Mr. J. J. HILL is right in saying that the men have selected an inopportune time for their raid on the railways. It is inopportune for all concerned, for the railways, for the public, and therefore for the men.

The railways and the men cannot afford to disagree without arbitration, and the arbitration the case calls for is an arbitration of the entire question of the interrelations of railways' rates, wages, profits, costs, facilities. Regulation worthy of the name would consider all those things. Arbitration is necessary because regulation that does not consider these is a failure, through no fault of the Federal Commission.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mendacious as Well as Slanderous.

In almost any country except this one the placing on Government posters of others exhorting the part of the public to whom the former were addressed to disobey or ignore them would be regarded and treated as a serious crime, and pursuit of the perpetrators of it would be prompt and energetic. That such will not be the case here is a fact that has some consolatory features, discoverable if looked for hard and far, but there is more than excuse for expressions of indignation against citizens—or are they only residents?—capable of thus endeavoring to thwart action as essential to the common welfare and safety as is the recruiting of our little army up to the full strength allowed by law.

That enlargement is what the Government posters were intended to hasten, but certain individuals, presumably more or less organized, have had the audacity to paste over these highly official documents in this city others pretending to give reasons why the appeal for men should not be heeded. Naturally the arguments used and the statements made were worthy of the cause. They constituted, in effect, a diatribe against military discipline as a device for reducing the soldier to a mere automatic instrument of ruthless oppression.

That ready and efficient obedience to the orders of superiors can be of use for beneficent as well as maleficent ends is a large possibility that was coolly passed in silence by the anonymous drafters of this characteristic pacifist production. So, too, they paid to the intelligence of those whom they hoped to influence the poor compliment of assuming their readiness to believe that the inevitable and invariable work of the soldier is the shooting of his friends and neighbors, and that at any moment he may be ordered to "fire down a crowded street where the poor are clamoring for bread."

These, to say the least of them, are not the habitual occupations of the United States Army. So far as known, it has always been otherwise employed, and the chances that it will ever be ordered to do things of this sort cannot be called large—not, at any rate, by anybody with a cautious desire to keep within the realm of probability. As a matter of common knowledge, the poor, like the rich, are quite immune from attack by our army unless they indulge in rebellion or riot, and the only foreigners it menaces are those who contemplate invasion or have been guilty of it.

This Plan Has Its Danger.

Reflection on the names proposed by the Board of Education as substitutes for or additions to the numbers by which most of the New York public schools are now designated tends to arouse doubt as to the wisdom of the innovation.

Some of the names, to be sure, do have the merit claimed for them—that of reminding the children of great and good personalities and fixing more or less attention on exemplars worthy of imitation and emulation. But about some of the others, as their wearers are still alive, one cannot feel a like assurance.

In thus honoring a man before he is dead—and dead for some years, too—there is incurred something of the same peril that was recognized long ago in calling any man happy while he is still alive. Contemporary judgment is notoriously fallible, our opinions of our neighbors change, and present worthiness is a promise of future respect that is not always kept. Several of our few attempts to immortalize names by imposing them on public schools have already failed to give full satisfaction, and with a wide extension of the practice the opportunity for making grave mistakes will be increased.

For giving to a college or university the name of its founder there is excuse, and even propriety, but our public schools do not have individual founders—they are the products of co-operative effort, and, while it must be admitted that there is little of attractiveness or inspiration in designating them by dull, prosaic numbers, that is better than fastening on them a personal name the dubious present eminence of which may in time fall into deserved forgetfulness or reproach.

At least half a century must pass before any man's fame can be considered fairly safe, and a hundred years would hardly remove all danger of regret for hasty action.

LESSONS OF VERDUN.

Professor Russell Sees No Sign of German Weakness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The movement of the German Army against Verdun, in my opinion, has demonstrated certain facts which do not indicate a near-at-hand ending of this war, if that is to be effected by the armies in the field. The first of these facts is that this movement is anything but a last desperate and blind attempt to strike the Allies a costly blow before giving up the fight. There is nothing in the operation of the German Army which indicates such a state of mind; on the contrary, this last drive bears all the marks of being most deliberately, most carefully, and most intelligently planned; and it is being made with consummate military skill and strategy, and shows that the Germans are masters in military science.

The second fact this movement has demonstrated is that superiority in artillery is clearly on the side of the Germans, both in number of guns, in range, and in destructiveness of fire. If the French have guns of equal efficiency they are not yet in evidence.

A third fact is that the Germans cannot have lost anything like the number of soldiers the French reports represent, nor is there any evidence that the German soldiers have lost vigor, courage, or any fighting qualities which they have shown earlier in the war. They are able to take by storm strong positions, and with unimportant exceptions they have been able to hold whatever positions they have once taken.

It seems to me the indication of these facts is the following: It is not likely that the Allies will attempt a great drive, at least for many weeks. The French will not be likely to do this, for superior artillery of the Germans will make their defense invulnerable. A successful drive is not to be looked for from the British. Did the success of such an undertaking depend upon the fighting qualities of the soldiers alone the British might be expected to make such a move, but intelligent direction of these soldiers is unfortunately the sine qua non of success in war, and it may be fairly doubted if the British Army can supply that requisite. In years competent leadership might enable the British to meet the Germans on fairly equal terms, but at present the disparity in generalship is enormous.

If any decisive action in the field is to be looked for it must occur either on the eastern front or in the Balkans. I must confess the prospect of anything of any decisive or even important moment in favor of the Allies in either of those regions is very dim. The war seems likely to end for one or more of the following reasons:

1. Exhaustion of the sinews of war.
2. Popular uprising demanding a cessation of the intolerable suffering and cost of the indecisive struggle.
3. Strong influence of the neutral nations, persuading the fighting nations to make peace.

JOHN E. RUSSELL.
Williams College, March 25, 1916.

Only One Side to Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that Mr. Balfour regrets that England did not build Zeppelins before the war began. In other words, Mr. Balfour regrets that England was not prepared to defend herself from the attacks of the enemy. Her unpreparedness no doubt invited these attacks, and this is the whole story. Mr. Balfour knows it and says it.

I must confess that I do not understand all this talk about preparedness and unpreparedness, when there is but one side to it, and that is to be ready to meet the enemy whenever the enemy comes. All of this talk may be for buncombe, or it may be that some people think it better if a man smites us on one cheek to turn the other to him that he may smite that also. It may be that they think that they are doing their religious duty in objecting to making preparations for defense, if that should be necessary. I do not believe in the sincerity of that class of people, and I cannot see how any reasonable man under the circumstances can take that view of it. To me it is all nonsense. There is but one thing to do, and that is to be thoroughly prepared for whatever comes.

Preparedness will defer attacks that might be made upon us; for the enemy will see that we are ready to meet him. Preparedness to me is the best policy, and the only safe one.

I think the President of the United States sees that quite clearly now. The Mexican imbroglio certainly emphasizes the fact that there is no time in which preparedness should not be the watchword, not only of the people individually but of the nation at large. Be ready and stay ready, and we are likely to be free from foreign interference or foreign attack. W. S. SCARBOROUGH,
President Wilberforce University.
Wilberforce, Ohio, March 25, 1916.

"Bouwerie Lane."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being interested in the discussion of altering the name of the Bowery, it occurs to me it would not be a bad idea to return to the old picturesque name of "Bouwerie Lane." In print it would not offend the sight, and in the minds of those familiar with the history of New York City it would help to restore to that great thoroughfare its oldtime popularity and respectability. S. T. C.
New York, March 24, 1916.

MR. CAREW'S POLICIES.

The New York Congressman Replies to His Critics.

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article in this morning's TIMES in which you refer to me does me injustice in many particulars.

First, I received many more letters from my constituents approving my letter advising them not to plunge this country into war by going on belligerent merchant ships than I did to the contrary. You may examine or publish these letters if you will.

Second, I did not receive a deluge of mail criticising me. In a period of two weeks I received about 100 such letters, most of them from Republicans, all from ardent pro-Allies, all from Republican sections of my district or outside of my district. There were few from Democrats, none from Democratic sections, many in intemperate language abusing the Democratic President and his Administration and showing their desire to have this country actively enter the European war against the Germans and on the side of the Allies. I am opposed to entering the European war on any side.

Third, you coupled me with the late Representative Witherspoon of Mississippi, who was opposed to "preparedness." You have no warrant for this. I am not a pacifist. I am not and never have been for peace except with honor. I am for a regular army now of 400,000 men, with officers sufficient to command twice that number. I am for universal military training of a substantial sort for all men when they reach 20 years, and an equivalent from naturalising aliens. I think we can and should at once double our navy and thereafter increase it.

I went on record over a year ago for the foregoing in letters to my constituents. I voted in accordance with these views the other day in the House.

Fourth, your suggestion to the contrary, I am so entirely and purely American, without taint or alloy of alien sympathy, that I can so far see no reason why we should involve ourselves or let others involve us in the European war on either side. I am in favor of only one flag on the Capitol, the American flag, and I do not think we should raise with it either tricolors or union jack. Following Washington's advice, I would avoid entangling alliances and excessive sympathy with any foreign country.

In referring to me hereafter will you please remember the views I have above set forth, and will you, so far as they correct the editorial in today's TIMES, give them equal publicity?

JOHN F. CAREW.

Haeckel's Drawings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The author of the article "Hardly a Case of Discredited" states in THE TIMES that Haeckel, only in one book and many years ago, allowed to appear certain drawings, "which, in order that they might better support his conception of evolution, had been intentionally distorted by somebody; that he had himself done this, however, was never proved, and he vehemently denied it." This is altogether wrong. Haeckel has repeatedly distorted the facts in order to adjust them to his theories. Two of the books I refer to, "Das Menschenproblem" and "Unsere Ahnenreihe," have been published in the last ten years. Finally, Haeckel himself has admitted that he had modified some of the drawings he published, but not more than seven or eight per hundred!

I hope that you will be kind enough to publish this restatement of facts, the more so as I am myself an embryologist and would appear, after your correspondent's article, to have been making loose statements on things belonging to a field which I am at least supposed to know. JULES DUESBERG.
Carnegie Institution, Washington, March 24, 1916.

Vote on the Full Crew Repeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue this morning there appeared the statement that my bill, which aimed to repeal the full crew law and transfer to the Public Service Commission the power to regulate train crews, had been voted down in the Committee on Railroads by a vote of ten to two. The actual vote was as follows:

REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Seaker of St. Lawrence	Aye
Mr. Ahern of Kings	Absent
Mr. McNab of Schenectady	No
Mr. Dobson of Monroe	*Present
Mr. Brennan of Kings	Aye
Mr. Bloomfield of Otsego	No
Mr. Welch of Albany	Aye
Mr. Mead of Orange	No
Mr. Roemhild of Erie	No

*Not voting.

DEMOCRATS.

Mr. McDonald of New York	No
Mr. McGarry of Queens	No
Mr. Kramer of Kings	No
Mr. Shannon of Rensselaer	No

giving a total of eight votes to three.

HOFFMAN NICKERSON,
Member of Assembly, Twenty-seventh District, New York County.
Albany, March 28, 1916.

THE NIGHT NURSE.

Darkness broods death-like on the narrow hall!
Deep breaths and hidden weeping are the call
She hears, half dozing—waiting till the dawn,
Watching the huddled cells—the human pawn
Cast from the overflow of life's sad seas,
Wreckage adrift and high on shores like these.
She sees the morning break on tired eyes
That read no promise in God's friendly skies,
On hands inert and cold that know no task,
Missing the strength of comradeship—the grasp
Of welcome—or the thrill of hope and life,
Accomplishment or joy or splendid strife.
She hears the broken woman call a name
Soft through the shadow — then the scarlet flame
Of anger break the midnight—then the hush
Of weary waiting for the morning flush,
Bringing the Calvary they call the day,
Empty and gladless. Up the blood-stained way
Again they creep and falter — stumble, fall—
Across Your footsteps—where the mighty wall
Of Destiny shuts out the sky, and stars
That only glimpse between the prison bars,
Holding them living hostage to the Law—
The beast that crunches in its cruel jaw
These weaker ones that sadly strive and strain
With wounded souls against the captive chain,
Seeking a Saviour who, with flaming sword,
Will break the bond and by His spoken word,
His loyal promise, answer to the knock,
Open the door—the dungeon gate unlock!
O Christ, who died that mankind should be free,
O women, weeping by the holy tree,
Be merciful to those who know not sleep,
Thorn-crowned and crucified, who vigil keep
Sadder than Yours—O gentle Nazarene,
Pity them, as against the Cross they lean!

KATE MASTERSON.

EXTENT OF JAPAN'S AMBITION IN ASIA.

How a Protectorate Would Be Regarded by the Chinese and Its Possible Effects on American Trade.

By HOLLINGTON K. TONG,
Editor of The Peking Daily News.

Washington, March 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Iyenaga, Director of the Japanese East and West News Bureau, in an interview published in THE TIMES a few days ago, said: "China is regarded by the Japanese as being under their guidance and protection." This statement is very ambiguous, and I cannot take it on trust.

Some American officials at Washington inquire of me what Dr. Iyenaga actually meant by the statement. Before she can regard China as being under her protection Japan must violate the Anglo-Japanese alliance guaranteeing the integrity of China and the Root-Takahira agreement providing for "equal opportunity" in that country. Does Japan intend or can she afford to treat all her treaties made with the foreign powers as "a scrap of paper"?

Dr. Iyenaga's statement incidentally reveals the extent of the ambition of Japan. Dr. Iyenaga is Japan's official spokesman. Personally I am not surprised at the Kaiserlike ambition of the Mikado's Government. One of the Japanese officers at Peking recently told me that if the Chinese people with their vast resources and immense territory would place themselves under Japan the Japanese would be able not only to preserve China for the Chinese but also to acquire adjoining territories for themselves. Hongkong, India, the Philippines, and half a dozen other territories in Asia, he pointed out, must be acquired by Japan some day.

There can be, of course, no comparison between the relation of the United States with Mexico and that of Japan with China. The United States has no political ambition in Mexico and has never presented "twenty-one demands" with the intention of depriving Mexico of her sovereign rights. She has neither violated Mexico's neutrality, nor killed innocent Mexicans, nor commandeered their provisions and labor as Japan did in China during the Japanese attack on Kiao-Chau last year. She has not grabbed any territory of Mexico. The United States is sincere in her desire to maintain peace in Mexico. While uttering her intention to help China to preserve peace, Japan moves heaven and earth to sow the seeds of faction and strife in China—to disturb, and, if possible, destroy peace.

Although there has been some disturbance in China, all foreigners are safe. They have been protected by both Government and anti-Government troops. Not a single foreign life has been lost. There is no Villa in China. The trouble in my country has now practically ended, as reported in the press. The Chinese Government is as stable as ever and needs no assistance whatsoever from Japan. If Japan only leaves China alone peace and order will prevail in my country. The world has been fully convinced of Japan's sinister design to make China a Japanese protectorate, especially through the demands of Group V. presented last year. During Chinese-Japanese negotiations last Spring Dr. Iyenaga himself declared in the course of his lecture at Chicago that he could never believe that his Government would make such unreasonable demands. It is rather amusing to hear Dr. Iyenaga now say that these very demands were no infringement upon China's sovereignty.

In one of the demands under Group 5 Japan attempted to force political, military, and financial advisers on China. I do not think that a self-respecting, God-fearing nation like the United States, for instance, would ever stoop to such an undignified procedure. The Chinese Government employs advisers from any nation as it wishes. This has been its practice in the past. Behind the demand, however, there is a dark and sinister plan to control China's finance, administration, and army and navy.

Dr. Iyenaga still harps on the demand for the purchase of Japanese arms and ammunition as aiming at China's efficiency. A few years ago Japan announced her desire to introduce efficiency into Korea. Where is Korea today? Will the United States, for example, want to buy arms and munitions from Japan in the interest of efficiency in the Japanese sense?

The Japanese doctor cannot understand why Japan is not entitled to the privilege of holding land and property for the purpose of education and charity. But what is Japan's motive of seeking landed property in the interior when she is allowed to establish in more than thirty treaty ports of China any number of schools she may desire? Japan has not established a single school in any of these ports comparable to the Peking University, St. John's University, Boone College, Canton Christian College, or Soochow University—all of these institutions were founded by American missionaries in China.

Dr. Iyenaga's euphemistic terms sound good, but the American people must beware of them. How does the United States stand in Korea today? Does she enjoy more trade or less? How does she stand in Manchuria? Have not the American merchants been driven out of these markets?

HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

IN PRAISE OF THE GUARD.

Captain Rich, Inspector-Instructor, Tells of Their Loyalty and Labor.

Headquarters Division
National Guard, New York.
Municipal Building.
New York, March 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last few months I have noticed from time to time in the different papers articles pertaining to the efficiency of the National Guard and what they, the writers, desire for a state of efficiency for the guard. There is an apparent inclination to sneer and scoff at the attempts of the guardsman to perfect himself in his military work. It is most assuredly a person unfamiliar with the interior workings of a National Guard organization that adopts such an attitude. The average National Guardsman is a man anxious to serve his State and country to the best of his ability, devote a large percentage of his time to the study of military subjects, sacrifice personal pleasures for armory and field work, encourage other men to serve with the spirit and vim that he does, and first and last to do his little bit in preparation for the time when his country will need the services of trained and efficient men.

A man who has served in the National Guard for three years has received a training that is of the utmost value to not only himself, but to the general public. He has learned the necessity of discipline and obedience, loyalty and esprit de corps, value of physical training and personal attention to minute details and, in fact, that very important necessity, patriotism.

When one considers that the majority of National Guardsmen spend on an average of three nights a week in their armories on military work while others, in civilian life, are enjoying theatre parties, dinners &c., it can be readily seen that there must be something that attracts them beyond the pleasures of the average civilian life. Take, for instance, the various service schools requiring attendance of officers of the New York National Guard, officers who attend schools three nights a week and prepare their future lessons during the day hours available; enlisted men who perform additional work on nights other than their drill nights. Are not these men entitled to some credit for their loyalty and devotion to their State? It must be devotion, for they receive nothing financially in return, unless they are in actual field service, for all this work besides the feeling of pride which the officers of the National Guard and some civilians have for them.

I have served the State of New York for over a year as a National Guard officer and I can without hesitation say that I have never seen such loyalty, devotion, unselfish attention to duty or freely given personal sacrifice as I have seen in the guard of this State. I have been thrown into intimate relations with the officers and enlisted men and they are surely entitled to a greater amount of respect and regard than is bestowed on them by the average civilian.

Before the faultfinding civilian attempts to cast slurs and sarcastic remarks against the guardsman, let him visit any armory in this State for seven nights a week and see what the men are doing, study their daily life, follow them in their work while they are trying to perfect themselves in military matters and, what is of greatest importance to the general public, the scarcity of criminal records against the guardsman in the courts of this State. He would soon see that the guardsman is being trained not only to be a thoroughly efficient soldier in time of necessity, but as a thoroughly trained citizen in time of peace. You will never find a thoroughly ambitious soldier that is not a credit to his State and who is not proficient to hold an office of honor or trust.

Why do these persons who, as a rule, are thoroughly unfamiliar with the interior life of the guardsman strive at every available opportunity to lower the military man in the estimation of other people equally unfamiliar? A soldier serving his State or country is entitled to a great deal more credit than he receives. The civilians of this city should look with pride on the man that wears the uniform; the uniform may be soiled and worn, but you may rest assured that the spirit that prompted the man to enlist is much greater than that of some men who wear the latest cut civilian clothes. Do not look at the clothes; it is the man that counts.

If the civilian could attend the field exercises at Peekskill, Van Cortlandt Park, and other places where the guardsman has gone at his personal expense, the most bitter anti-military person would be bound to admit that the life of the guardsman is not all gold lace and dances. When you can get over a hundred men to volunteer for three days' service under conditions that existed at Peekskill during the month of February, especially with the snow two feet deep, and perform their actual field service duties without a complaint or grumble, you can imagine what the average guardsman will do in time of need of his services by his country.

During my service with the regular army, both as an enlisted man and a commissioned officer, I have never seen greater willingness and eagerness displayed in individual and collective military efficiency or the attainment thereof than is displayed by the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of this State.

Those familiar with the workings of the guard realize this also, but the average civilian is either too busy with his personal affairs or doesn't care what the guard does to see the matter in a clear light.

Every militarily inclined fair-minded person appreciates what your worthy paper is striving to do in the matter of preparedness, and trusts that some day the entire State will wake up and take notice of what the guard is doing and why it is doing it. Have them realize that when the star-spangled banner is passing, carried by a body of troops, the hat should be taken off and respect shown material that clothes the guardsman and the regular. Each uniform issued to the guardsman is a part of the national flag if considered in a patriotic way, and is therefore entitled to a portion of the respect. The guardsman of this State is a part of the fighting force that may be required to keep the flag from disrespect and insults, and all may rest assured that, should the time come for him to serve under it, the State of New York, the City of New York, and the citizens thereof may rest easy in the thought that they will be served as they have in the past.

Every man with red blood in his veins should respect the guardsman for what he is doing and assist him by becoming familiar with his daily life and duties.

When a National Guardsman passes, let them look at him with the feeling that he is doing his utmost to uphold the honor and integrity of this country by serving his State as the regular soldier is serving his country. They are both equal when it comes to patriotic feelings and loyalty.

Let them think this over and wake up while the "weather is still Summer warm and not when the dark clouds begin to show up and the storm windows are not on." ALBERT T. RICH,
Captain Seventy-first Infantry, National Guard, New York; First Lieutenant Third United States Infantry, Inspector-Instructor National Guard, New York.

The Soldier's Feet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my address in favor of preparedness, I have been calling attention to the fact that the German reserves were made to march with full load, (sixty pounds and gun,) each day an increasing distance, to harden their feet before being sent to the front. Who is responsible for having sent tender feet on a burning sandy waste, with insufficient water and no protection to the eyes? The German soldier is put in the guardhouse if he gets blistered feet. His feet, being part of his equipment, must be kept in perfect condition. ROBERT GRIMSHAW.
New York University, March 25, 1916.

THAW, 17, CAN'T LIVE ON LESS THAN $25,000

Referee Advises Surrogate to Allow "Model Youth" That Sum to Spend.

HE IS CAREFUL WITH CASH

Figures Show That Rich Orphan Is Economical, Spending Only $3,500 a Year on His Automobile.

Seventeen-year-old Lawrence Copley Thaw of 471 Park Avenue cannot live as becomes a young man of his station on less than $25,000 a year, according to Joseph McCloskey, who, upon petition of Frank G. Turner, the boy's guardian, was appointed by Surrogate Cohalan as a referee to determine what would be a proper income for the "infant."

Mr. McCloskey admitted that in the case of an ordinary boy of the age of young Thaw the command of such a large sum of money might be disastrous to his morals, but the testimony showed Lawrence Copley Thaw was a model young man. He lives almost a military life, rising at 6 in the morning, taking regular exercise, being personally responsible for the neatness and tidiness of his room and clothing, and in other ways disciplining himself most vigorously. Moreover, he is very careful about how he spends his money. He even practices great economy in the purchase of gasoline for his motor car.

Young Thaw is the son of Edward T. Thaw, a half brother to Harry Kendall Thaw and Mrs. Freda Marsh Young, who was divorced from the boy's father and married again. Mrs. Marsh died recently and left a large bequest to her son, which her husband, who received nothing, has contested.

The amount which McCloskey suggested that Surrogate Cohalan should allow was not as great as the amount which the boy, and his governess, Miss Helen Twistman, estimated that he would need. The budget they prepared was as follows:

Rent and electricity	$5,000
Household expenses	12,000
Education	1,500
Clothing	3,500
Automobile	1,500
Spending money	
Incidentals, traveling expenses, and medical expenses	3,000
Total	$27,000

Thaw's income comes from three sources. His father, who died on April 15, 1905, left a trust fund of $450,000, from which a yearly income of about $21,000 is derived. John Edward Marsh, the maternal grandfather of the boy, left a trust fund from which $5,952 is received yearly; and by the will of his mother he is to receive about $11,000 yearly, unless the contest of her husband is successful, in which event young Thaw will receive $8,000 a year. The report of Referee McCloskey read:

> This infant is the offspring of people of wealth, and has enjoyed since his birth the advantages which wealth affords. He is living in the house occupied by his mother, at the time of her death, at 471 Park Avenue, described as a triplex apartment, luxuriously furnished, the rent of which is $4,800 per year, and the lease of which has over two years still to run.
>
> His mother presented him with an expensive automobile and maintained a chauffeur for his use. She supplied him with spending money, purchased expensive clothing traveled with him abroad around the world, and in general gave him every advantage of affluence. The commonplace would be the destruction of the boy's character, but such has not been the case here. The ward has made the most favorable impression on all with whom he has come in contact, and in this impression I share. He is intelligent, modestly self-reliant, and possesses judgment beyond his age.

Testimony by Colonel S. C. Jones, Superintendent of the New York Military Academy at Cornwall, N. Y., which the boy attended for three years, was presented in the finding of the referee. Colonel Jones said: "His scholastic record, I should say, was, for a boy his age, well above the average, up in the upper part of the class. He never had any wild or extravagant habits whatever."

The ward's old nurse, the report explains, "is still retained by him as a sort of pensioner, receiving a salary of $25 a month."

"This youth who has made his aged nurse a pensioner in his house," the report continued, "is not likely to forget his duties to himself or to society in the expenditure of money. He is entitled to the home established for his benefit by his mother, and to the companionship and mature advice of those faithful friends in whose devotion she had learned by experience to rely. The expense of maintaining such a home and manner of life, while large, is well within the means of the ward, and the magnitude and conditions of the trusts existing for his benefit render unnecessary a policy of accumulation during his minority."

The referee finally recommends that the general guardian, who will "have unrestricted control of the disbursements of income authorized," be allowed to expend $25,000 a year until the further order of the court.

MOVIE HOUSES NEED AIRING.

Health Department Finds Only 77 HSuch Theatres Properly Ventilated

One-third of the moving picture theatres in the five boroughs will be closed by the Department of Health and the Bureau of Licenses if the proprietors of them do not immediately provide proper ventilating apparatus and keep such apparatus in operation. An investigation of the ventilation in all of the approximately 1,000 moving-picture houses and theatres by representatives of the department and the bureau disclosed that only seventy-seven of the places were perfectly ventilated.

In a joint report issued yesterday and signed by Dr. Emerson, Commissioner of the Department of Health, and Commissioner Bell of the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses it was charged that 334 of the moving-picture houses permitted conditions that were a menace to the health of the people who frequent them.

About two years ago the Department of Health and the Bureau of Licenses began a systematic study of proper ventilation for places of public amusement and made an effort to determine a standard basis of ventilation. It was found that the best health requirement necessitated approximately 500 cubic feet of fresh air an hour for each patron of a theatre. Thereupon the Department of Health ordered the installation of ventilating apparatus.

Won't Investigate Fair Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Assembly tonight, by a vote of 91 to 30, refused to order an investigation of the expenditures of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission. The Legislature appropriated $750,000 for the expenses of the commission.

CITY BREVITIES.

At a luncheon yesterday in the Bankers' Club it was announced that the World Court Congress, originally scheduled for Louisville, Ky., would be held instead at Carnegie Hall, May 2, 3, and 4. Among the speakers will be William Howard Taft, Alton B. Parker, John Hays Hammond, and Emerson McMillan.

Controller Prendergast will speak on "The City's Debt" at the New York University auditorium, University Heights, this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Professor Archibald L. Bouton, Dean of College of Arts and Pure Science, New York University, will lecture on "Literature and What It Can Do for Us" at the Bronx Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, East 161st Street and Washington Avenue, this evening.

Dr. William G. Bissell, brother of Supreme Court Justice Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, will speak this morning at 9:30 o'clock before the Long Island Medical College on Preparedness.

Seven suicides in Manhattan were reported to the Coroners' office yesterday. It is said to be the largest number in a single day in many years. Clerk Jacob Anekstein, in charge of the Coroners' office, said last night the Coroners' records indicate that March is productive of more suicides than any other month.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 25th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 13.84 cents per pound.—Advt.

BARNETT BAFF LEFT $82,721.

Estate of Murdered Poultry Dealer Is Left to His Family.

An appraisal of the estate of Barnett Baff, the poultry dealer who was murdered on Nov. 24, 1914, was filed yesterday by Appraiser Anthony P. Luddon. The report showed total assets of $82,721, with net assets of $76,392. Mr. Baff died intestate. His widow, Mrs. Fannie Baff, received $19,270, and his children, Harry, Etta, and Isidore, received $13,377 each.

A month ago indictments for the murder of Mr. Baff were obtained. On Feb. 9 the driver of the car in which the murderers escape confessed that he had received $90 for his part. Through his confession four Italians were found who, it was alleged, were paid from a fund to which rival poultrymen had contributed. Indictments of the four were returned Feb. 22.

The assets of Mr. Baff's estate were an equity of $3,880 in 76 West Twelfth Street, appraised at $19,000; an equity of $9,920 in 526-528 East Eightieth Street, appraised at $20,000; an equity of $1,970 in 356 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, appraised at $10,000; an equity of $760 in 10 South Crest Avenue, Arverne, appraised at $11,000, and a parcel at Hamels, Rockaway, $1,050; bank deposits, $332; personalty and mortgages, $3,313; two-thirds interest in firm of B. Baff & Son, at 62 Thompson Avenue, 417 East 109th Street, and 1,834 Webster Avenue, $44,238. The decedent's partner in the firm was Harry Baff, his son. Another asset was the poultry business in decedent's own name at 526-528 East Eightieth Street, net value $16,254.

STATE GETS WALLACE TAX.

Many Stocks Transferred in Blank to Pass After Death.

The appraisal of the estate of Christopher D. Wallace, who died March 21, 1911, was filed by Transfer Tax Appraiser Harry Kopp in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. The testimony taken showed that the stocks owned by the decedent were indorsed and transferred in blank, and were kept in a safe deposit box, which was held in the joint name of the decedent and his nephew, Joseph W. Wallace, at whose home at 267 West Seventy-ninth Street he died.

Testimony showed that the decedent felt that the inheritance tax was a heavy expense and sought advice to ascertain if it were not possible to avoid its payment. It was also shown that since the death of the decedent several checks for dividends upon stocks were returned to the corporations which sent them.

The total assets of the estate were $434,891. No deductions were enumerated and the distribution of the estate was not disclosed in the papers. John M. Scoble, 55 Liberty Street, is attorney for Frederick H. Wallace, 8 North State Street, Chicago, the administrator of the estate. Karl R. Minor, 14 Wall Street, is special attorney for the State Controller.

The appraisal was the result of a petition which was filed in the Surrogates' Court March 13, 1914, by William Sohmer, then State Controller, which alleged "that all or the greater part of said decedent's estate has been removed from the State of New York without the payment of the tax thereon." The testimony showed that many of the shares of stock were not transferred on the books of the various companies until after the death of the decedent.

The assets which the Transfer Tax Appraiser holds to be taxable in New York State were bank deposits, $42,940; 133 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, appraised at $23,256; 333 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, $40,534; 600 shares Singer Manufacturing Company, $183,000; five shares Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, $926. The following securities were taxed as gifts to take effect at death, they having been transferred in blank and held not to pass until the decedent's death: 200 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, $12,975; 50 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, $7,600; 200 shares Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul common, $24,375; 300 shares United States Steel preferred, $35,062; 200 shares National Biscuit Company common, $26,000, and 200 shares National Biscuit Company preferred, $38,000.

ENO WILL TRIAL IN MAY.

Wealthy Man's Valet Coming from French Trenches to Testify.

The trial of the contest of the will of Amos F. Eno, whose estate was estimated at about $15,000,000, was adjourned yesterday until the first Monday in May, when Surrogate Cohalan will again be sitting in the trial part of the Surrogattes' Court.

Charles H. Beckett, counsel for the contestants, asked for the adjournment. Counsel for the proponents, Wallace MacFarlane, asked that the trial be held in abeyance until the Appellate Division decided upon an appeal from a decision of Surrogate Fowler denying a request to transfer the case to the Supreme Court.

In asking for the adjournment Mr. Beckett told of the difficulties which had been encountered in obtaining a furlough for Vigaut, the valet of the decedent, who is now in the French trenches, and an important witness for the contestants. Mr. Beckett said that a furlough to begin May 1 had been obtained and that Vigaut would be able to come here to testify.

MISS WEIR ENGAGED.

Daughter of President of National Academy to Wed George P. Ely.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Alden Weir of 471 Park Avenue and Windham, Conn., announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Caroline Alden Weir, to George P. Ely, the son of Mrs. George Ely and the late George Ely of Old Lyme, Conn. Miss Weir's father is a noted painter and the President of the National Academy of Design, having succeeded the late John W. Alexander in that office.

He was one of the founders of the Society of American Artists and, with Twachtman and others nineteen years ago, he formed the group known as The Ten American Artists. He is also on the Metropolitan Museum Board. He studied under his father, Professor Robert W. Weir, and in Paris under Gérôme.

Miss Weir's mother before her marriage was Miss Ella Baker. She has two younger sisters, the Misses Dorothy and Cora Weir.

The wedding will take place in the early Summer.

Col. Edw. M. Knox Seriously Ill.

Colonel Edward M. Knox, a veteran of the civil war, and head of the Knox Hat Company for more than forty years, is seriously ill at his home, 26 East Eighty-third Street. Colonel Knox became ill with the grip on Dec. 23, and has been kept in the house since that time. He retired from business more than three years ago, when the company founded by his father, and continued by him, was incorporated.

Torrey-Hance Engagement.

Mrs. William Stone Torrey of 606 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Jeannette Stone Torrey, to Irwin Howell Hance, Jr., son of Irwin H. Hance of Lakewood, N. J. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Mrs. Zerlina F. Liebling Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Franck of 229 West Ninety-seventh Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Zerlina F. Liebling, to Alexander J. Freidlander of Milwaukee, Wis.

A Daughter in H. B. Hirsch's Home.

In the Long Island College Hospital yesterday a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Hirsch of 396 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

STAGE AIDS WAR FESTIVAL FOR FUND

Blanche Bates as Mme. Butterfly and Rose Coghlan as Lady Teazle at the Biltmore.

RELICS FROM BATTLEFIELDS

German Shells and Asphyxiating Bombs in Collection in Aid of France, Belgium, Poland.

The Mi-Carême Festival yesterday afternoon and evening at the Biltmore in aid of Belgium, France, and Poland, presented a varied program, well-known actors and actresses taking part in the evening. The festival proved a success, a tidy sum being netted. The participating organizations were the War Relief Clearing House, of which Joseph H. Choate is Honorary President; the American Girls' Aid for France, Mrs. Gladys Hollingsworth, President; American Committee for Relief of Babes in Belgium, Mrs. Marion March Welsh, Chairman; Belgium War Babies' Sewing Society, Mrs. Henry Snowden Bowron, Chairman, and Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Mrs. Ignace Paderewski, President.

The nineteenth floor of the Biltmore was reserved for the affair, and one room was confined to bridge. There was an exhibition of war relics from the battlefields of France, which included helmets and various accoutrements of German soldiers, as well as the French, a complete shell of the famous French 75 gun, armor-piercing bullets, and German 77 millimeter calibre shrapnel shell, and asphyxiating bombs.

Tea was served in the ballroom, which was illuminated by Chinese lanterns strung from the corners to the ballroom centre, and the tea tables, arranged at the sides, left ample space for the display of late French models from Doucet, Callot, Jenny, and Paquin on pretty mannikins.

In the evening the program included an act like that opening "Il Pagliacci," in which well-known actors and actresses and singers came on and acted and sang. Graham McNamee did the prologue. Estella Wentworth sang the aria from "Pagliacci," the Baroness von Rottenthal did a snowflake dance, George Harris, Jr., sang French troubadour songs, Lois Ewell and Florence Mulford did a duet from "Mme. Butterfly," and Evelyn Burrows Fontaine a danse Arabique.

Blanche Bates was Mme. Butterfly, Rose Coughlan was made up as Lady Teazle, Ada Lewis appeared as the tough girl, Kathryn Kidder was Mme. Sans Gêne, Edna May wore her Salvation Army lass costume from "The Belle of New York," Katherine Gray was Louka from "Arms and the Man," Queenie Vassar appeared as a snake charmer, and others taking part were Katherine Emmet, Mildred Ames, Mme. Yorska, Rita Elliott, Helen Ware, Mme. Walska, who sang Russian songs; Margaret Irving, Richard Carle, Shelly Hull, John Miltern, Robert Hilliard, Jack Hazard, T. Roy Barnes, Edward Martindale, Bruce McRae, and Eugene O'Brien.

Janet Beecher, Olive Wyndham, Muriel Ostriche, Mildred Adams, Natalie Rector, a sister of Thomas Allen Rector, the director of the festival, and Teresa Steinhardt were the ladies in waiting to the Queen of the Carnival, Miss Harris of California, who was selected by a committee and then adorned with a coronation robe of apricot-colored satin lined with mauve and embroidered in imitation jewels. The Queen then assumed her leap-year privilege and selected as her King William Greenough, and they were crowned in Napoleonic fashion.

Other features were the interpretive dance by Miss Mary Walston of Schubert's "Moment Musicale" and Dvorak's "Humoresque." The Russian Balalaika Orchestra and the Royal Hawaiian Orchestra played.

FOR A MOHANSIC INQUIRY.

New Legislative Bill Provides Investigation by a Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—Senator E. R. Brown and Assemblyman W. W. Law of Westchester tonight introduced a bill creating a commission of three members, one member to be appointed by the Governor, one by the temporary President of the Senate, and one by the Speaker of the Assembly to investigate conditions at the Mohansic State Hospital and the New York Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights, to determine whether the sites are available for other State purposes, whether they are available for any purpose by New York City, and whether, if abandoned by the State, New York City is under any pecuniary obligation.

Pending action by the Legislature, no expenditures are to be made for further construction, and no inmates are to be committed to either institution. The commission is to select and acquire a site for a new State Hospital within a reasonable distance of New York City, but not upon any municipal watershed. The new site is not to cost more than $40,000. The members of the commission will serve without compensation, but are to receive necessary expenses. An appropriation of $5,000 is made.

The general view at the Capitol is that in having the bill introduced the Republican leaders in the Legislature were prompted by fear that the Democrats would make a campaign issue out of their opposition to the Wagner bills for the safeguarding of New York City's water supply.

The bill is regarded by the advocates of the plan for the removal of the two institutions as paving the way for a retreat along the entire line. They, nevertheless, are determined to continue their fight to get the Wagner bills out of the Senate Finance Committee for debate on the floor. One of these bills provides for the removal of the two institutions, the other prohibits the placing of any curative or correctional institution on the Croton watershed.

"These are simply dilatory tactics," said Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of a committee of the Merchants' Association, who returned to the Capitol tonight to lead the fight. "We are determined to fight it out along the old lines. I think I see a weakening in the ranks of the pollutors and tomorrow will begin to tell. They are manoeuvring for a retreat."

Senator Wagner said he would press his bills at tomorrow's session.

"There is no need for the investigation," he said. "The people of New York City have investigated the matter for the last six years and are satisfied that the construction of institutions upon the watershed will constitute a menace to avoid which no trouble and no money should be spared."

Opera in Aid of Italian Reservists.

The second of a series of three performances of Sulli's Grand Opera Company was held last night at the Amsterdam Opera House, West Forty-fourth Street, when "La Traviata" was given. The company was organized to raise funds for the benefit of the families of the Italian reservists, and the performances are given under the auspices of the General Italian Relief Committee.

The patrons and patronesses include Dr. Arturo di Pietro, representative of the General Italian Relief Committee; Mrs. Arturo Stefani, Mrs. Aurelio Brizzolara, Cav. Lionello Perera, Frank Valente, Pasquale Nardi, and Luigi Solari.

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ALSO ADVANCE SPRING MODELS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

TRAIN KILLS NEW YORK GIRL.

Caroline Duror and Student Companion Meet Death in Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Two graduate girl students at the University of Chicago on a geological vacation in Wisconsin were killed by a train near Baraboo, according to a dispatch received here today. The victims were Miss Lola B. Whitmore of Utica, N. Y., and Miss Caroline Duror of New York. They were struck by a Chicago & Northwestern train and hurled fifteen feet into Devil's Lake, the dispatch stated.

Miss Whitmore and Miss Duror concluded the quarterly examinations at the university Friday and left the next day for Wisconsin, expecting to spend the week as much in the open as possible, doing field work in connection with their studies. They were stopping at the home of a friend just outside Baraboo.

The accident was said to have occurred on a sharp curve. On one side of the track is an abrupt cliff and on the other Devil's Lake.

This was the first year at the University of Chicago for both girls. Miss Duror expected to return next Fall to Barnard to teach. Miss Whitmore, who came here from Radcliffe College, expected to take her degree at the Chicago institution. In addition to her studies she was doing special work in the geology library.

Miss Caroline Duror was a graduate of Barnard College and held the scholarship awarded by the Faculty to the student showing the most promise in her chosen work, which in her case was geology. In addition she was graduated "Magna cum laude" and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

From Barnard Miss Duror went to Bryn Mawr College for a year on a scholarship, going from there to Chicago University. She formerly lived here with her mother.

A Portrait of Dr. Schechter.

Bayard H. Tayler, the portrait painter, has completed a portrait of Dr. Solomon Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, who died recently in this city. The portrait will be exhibited tomorrow at the Schulteis Gallery, 142 Fulton Street. The portrait was painted at the seminary from a photograph of Dr. Schechter. Other data Mr. Tayler obtained from members of the Schechter family, and from intimate friends of the late rabbi.

Gardner Wetherbee's Funeral.

The funeral of Gardner Wetherbee, Treasurer of the Hotel Manhattan and widely known for years in the hotel business here, took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West Fifty-seventh Street. He was the senior member of Hawk & Wetherbee, operators of the hotel. The honorary pallbearers were P. C. Lounsbury, former Governor of Connecticut; former Senator Chauncey M. Depew, C. N. Vilas, Elmer A. Darling, Theodore Hetzler, William S. Hawk, Elias Johnson, President of Kensico Cemetery; Harry Black, President of the United States Realty Company; William G. Conklin, President of the Franklin Savings Bank; John D. Robinson, First Vice President; J. Edgar Leaycraft, Treasurer, and Bernard Karsch, a Trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank; William H. Porter of J. P. Morgan & Co.; William C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Hotel Astor, and William H. Ban Kleeck of the Franklin Savings Bank.

Mr. Wetherbee's body was placed in his family vault in Kensico Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. FINN, Superintendent of Supplies in the Surrogates' Court and a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 248 West Twelfth Street, in his sixty-third year.

Mrs. G. P. CAMPHAUSEN, controller of the McAlpin Hotel system, died last night in her apartments at that hotel, in her forty-fourth year. She had been in the hotel business for twenty years and was the inventor of several checking systems.

JOSEPH BLAKE, a buyer for the Namm department store, in Brooklyn, and a resident of that borough for the last fifty years, died in St. Catharine's Hospital on last Saturday after an operation. He was 76 years old and lived at 200 Monroe Street.

Mrs. EMMA ELIZABETH QUEVEDO, wife of John Quevedo, a civil war veteran and a Past Commander of G. K. Warren Post and of Brooklyn City Post, G. A. R., died at her home, 1,650 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, on last Saturday.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GREGORY MOORE, widow of the Rev. William Ladd Moore, died from pneumonia on Saturday in the Brooklyn Baptist Home, aged 76 years. Although born in England, Mrs. Moore had lived in Brooklyn nearly all her lifetime, and in former years was active in the work of the Central Baptist Church. She is survived by two sons, Herbert T. and Dr. J. Franklin Moore.

BERNARD SAWYER, 65 years old, employed as a machinist in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Saturday at his home, 5 Spencer Place, Brooklyn. He left a widow and a daughter.

EDWARD REITER, in the wall paper business with Walther & Co. for the last fifty years and prominent in Masonic circles, is dead at his home, 408 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, where he had lived for sixty-five years. Mr. Reiter was a charter member of Sanctorum Lodge, No. 747, F. and A. M., and a member of George Washington Lodge, No. 206, of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans, and of Court Amaranth, No. 88, Foresters of America. His widow, two daughters, and one son survive him.

Mrs. HELEN SLATER BENNETT, wife of E. Sturges Bennett, in the commission business in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Saturday at her home, 182 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, in her fifty-fourth year.

JOHN REYNOLDS, an engine inspector of the Pennsylvania Railroad for more than forty years, died on Sunday night at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J.

Mrs. ELLEN FAGAN, widow of John Fagan, died on Sunday night at her home in Park Avenue, Madison, N. J., in her seventy-sixth year.

J. BRADFORD OBIE, former Postmaster of Neshanic, N. J., died on Sunday from heart disease at his home in that city.

Mrs. ELIZABETH PERRY, wife of Bradner Perry, died on Sunday night at her home in Frankford Township, N. J., in her fifty-fifth year.

J. MARTIN DE PLANQUE, in the upholstery business in Newark, died on Sunday at his home in Irvington, N. J., in his forty-fourth year.

Mrs. EMMA LOGO SEIDENSTICKER, 78 years old, widow of Dr. Oswald Seidensticker, formerly Professor of Ancient Languages at the University of Pennsylvania, died on Saturday night at her home in Orange, N. J.

Dr. HOWARD C. BRADFORD, who removed to South Orange, N. J., from Goshen, N. Y., a year ago, died yesterday at his home, 225 Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J., in his forty-ninth year.

Mrs. THERESA MUSLER, wife of Christopher Musler, a former Freeholder, died on Saturday at her home in Orange, N. J.

Mrs. CLARA BEATRICE ATKINS died yesterday at her home, 287 Randolph Street, Rutherford, N. J., after an operation.

NATHAN LOEB, father of School Commissioner Harry Loeb, died yesterday at his home in Passaic, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

AUGUST MAHNKEN died at his home in High Bridge, N. J., on Sunday night, aged 76. He retired from business in Bayonne fifteen years ago.

CHARLES J. MULLIGAN, a sculptor, many of whose works are in the parks of Chicago and other Western cities, died on Sunday in St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, in his fiftieth year.

Mrs. MARY LOUISE FOX, widow of John M. Fox, former Warden of the Workhouse, died on Saturday at the home of her son, Frank W. Fox, the present Warden, in her eighty-seventh year.

RUDOLPH WAGEMANN, a member of the editorial staff of The New Yorker Herold, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday morning at his home, 997 Jennings Street. He was at his desk on Saturday and on Sunday seemed to be in his usual good health.

The Rev. FRANCIS J. CURRAN, pastor of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church at Beverly, Mass., for twenty-three years, died on Sunday in the Beverly Hospital, following an operation.

Dr. SUZETTE E. DUNLEVY, who retired ten years ago after practicing homeopathy for twenty-five years, died on Saturday at her home, 329 West Fifty-seventh Street, in her eighty-second year.

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Solitaire Diamond Rings
Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred
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THOMAS J. PENCE DIES IN WASHINGTON

Secretary of the Democratic National Committee Expires After a Long Illness.

TRIBUTE FROM PRESIDENT

Former Capital Correspondent Was a Factor in Wilson's Nomination—Burial in Raleigh.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Thomas J. Pence, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, died early this morning at his apartment, 1,336 New York Avenue, after a long illness, due to complications following an attack of pneumonia. His body was taken to Raleigh, N. C., his birthplace, tonight, the accompanying funeral party consisting of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Jones of Raleigh; Secretary Daniels, Senators James and Hughes, Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President; Otto Carmichael of New York, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, L. Ames Brown, Charles H. Baker, Mr. Pence's Secretary; John A. Corwin, Roy A. Baker, Ralph Smith, and Parker Anderson. The interment will be in Raleigh tomorrow.

Mr. Pence was a great favorite with President Wilson, who called at Mr. Pence's apartment this evening just before the body was taken to the train. The President also paid this tribute to Mr. Pence:

"The death of Tom Pence has brought to all who knew him and all whom he so loyally and earnestly served not only the deepest grief, but the sense of irreparable loss. Few finer spirits have ever connected themselves with public service. He had very great ability, and he devoted that ability to the promotion of the things he thought were right with a singular devotion and self-forgetfulness. I feel that every man who desired the public good has lost a partner, and that the Democratic Party, in losing him as Secretary of its National Committee, has suffered a loss which it may not be possible to repair at all."

Mr. Pence would have been 43 years old tomorrow. He was born in Raleigh, graduated from Wake Forest College, and became a reporter in his native city in 1895. In 1902 he came to Washington as correspondent of The Raleigh Post. Subsequently he was the Washington representative of The Raleigh News and Observer, whose proprietor, Josephus Daniels, the present Secretary of the Navy, was his intimate friend. He was one of the first to advocate the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President, and became a worker in the Wilson cause prior to the Democratic Convention in Baltimore. As the preliminary campaign progressed Mr. Pence was actively identified with the organization that had for its object the selection of Governor Wilson as the Democratic nominee. His wide acquaintance with public men was of great assistance to the Wilson adherents, and had a large part in shaping events at Baltimore that resulted in Mr. Wilson's nomination.

DR. G. A. LANGMANN DEAD.

Prominent German Physician Who Had Practiced Here 47 Years.

Dr. Gustav Adolf Langmann, attending physician at the German and Mount Sinai Hospitals, and author of the articles on snake poison in the Medical Reference Library, died yesterday at his home, 212 West Fifty-seventh Street, in his seventy-fourth year.

He was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and was graduated from the University of Greisswald in 1866. Three years later Dr. Langmann came to this country and had practiced medicine here ever since.

In addition to his prominence in his profession he was active in the training of nurses, and founded the Nurses Training School of the German Hospital. Dr. Langmann was a member of the American Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Pathological Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, the New York Zoological Society, the German Liederkranz, the German Medical Society, the American Anthropological Society, and the City Club.

Three sons and a daughter survive him.

John B. Elam.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.—John B. Elam, law partner of President Benjamin Harrison for many years, died here today. Mr. Elam was born in Spring Valley, Ohio, and was in his seventy-second year. He served in the civil war with Company D of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, and in 1870 was graduated from Miami University, two years later receiving his law degree from the law school of the University of Michigan. Mr. Elam was admitted to the bar in 1872, and in 1878 became prosecuting attorney of Marion County, Ind., retaining office until 1882. During 1887-91 Mr. Elam was Police Commissioner of Indianapolis.

Dr. John W. Doherty.

Dr. John W. Doherty, for thirty years a physician in Jersey City, died on Sunday morning from heart disease in his home, at 272 Bartow Street, in that city, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Jersey City and was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city and the medical department of the University of Vermont. Dr. Doherty was a member of the Hudson County Medical Society, the New York Medico-Legal Society, and the American Academy of Medicine. Two sons survive him.

Charles Neukirch.

Charles Neukirch, brother-in-law of Jules S. Bache of 8 East Sixty-seventh Street, died yesterday at the Hotel St. Regis, in his seventieth year. With his wife, who was Miss Blanche Bache, he had lived at the hotel since the beginning of the Winter, going there shortly after his arrival here from abroad. Mr. Neukirch was born abroad, but had lived here for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Neukirch spent much time abroad and had lived there for two years previous to their return here.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HIRSCH.—On Monday, March 27, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugo B. Hirsch of 396 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, a daughter.

Engaged

BLEYER—BECHER.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Becher of 561 West 143d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Juliet, to Mr. George S. Bleyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Bleyer. Reception at Sherry's, 5th Av., April 2, at 8 P. M. No cards.

ELY—WEIR.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Alden Weir announce the engagement of their daughter, Caroline Alden Weir, to Mr. George Page Ely, son of Mrs. George Ely of Old Lyme, Conn.

SIFF—LOEWY.—Mr. M. Escheibacher of 9 West 91st St., announces the engagement of his granddaughter, Blanche Loewy, to Mr. Samuel R. Siff of Elizabeth City, N. C. Southern papers please copy.

SEMEL—LEVY.—Josephine Levy to Simon S. Semel.

Married

HERMAN—DAVIS.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Davis, 640 Riverside Drive, announce the marriage of their daughter Selma to Samuel J. Herman, at home, March 27, 1916, by Rev. Dr. Eisner.

HOUGH — KNOX. — On Monday, March 27, 1916, Marjorie Dana Knox of New York City to Philip Hough of New York and Dover, N. H., at 140 Central Park West. The Rev. Jay Knox of Newburg, N. Y., officiated.

SILVERMAN—FRIEDLANDER.—Mildred L. Friedlander to David Silverman, Sunday, March 26, at New York City.

Long Island.

BURKE — KRETH. — March 25, Richmond Hill, Grace A. Kreth to Howard T. Burke.

ESCHWEI—SMITH.—March 26, Sea Cliff, Clara L. Smith to George A. Eschwei.

Died

BEAR.—Samuel, Jr., March 3, 1916, aged 63, was buried in his mausoleum in Oakdale Cemetery, Wilmington, N. C.

BEYER.—On Saturday, March 25, 1916, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of George H. and Kate Wohlfert Beyer. Funeral service at her home, 520 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 28, at 8 P. M.

BRADFORD.—At South Orange, N. J., on March 27, 1916, Howard C. Bradford, aged 48 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—March 27, George Henry Brown, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. F. E. D'Oench, 182 Alexander Av., Upper Montclair, N. J. Interment private.

BUTLER.—Mary Bradford, wife of William Morris Butler, M. D., of 507 Clinton Av., Brooklyn; mother of Bradford Butler, and daughter of the late Benjamin F. Bradford, D. D., of Montclair, N. J., passed into rest on March 27, after a brief illness. Funeral notice later.

CAMPHAUSEN.—Mrs. G. P., of the McAlpin Hotel staff, March 27, 8 P. M. Funeral services will be held at Frank E. Campbell establishment, 241 West 23d St. Notice of funeral Wednesday.

COHN.—Lee Cohn, of Butte, Mont. Funeral services will take place Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the undertaking parlors of William J. Matthews, 842 8th Av., near 51st St. Interment at Linden Hill, Ahabath Chesed Cemetery.

COOK.—On Saturday morning, March 25, 1916, at his residence, 135 East 37th St., Walter Cook, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services at Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Tuesday morning, March 28, at 10 o'clock.

CORBLEY.—Michael E. Corbley, at his residence, 402 West 58th St., at 4 A. M. Sunday, March 26. Funeral on Wednesday, March 29, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass Paulist Church. Interment Calvary.

CRANE.—On March 27, at her residence, 115 West 128th St., Louise J. Hillman, wife of Frederick B. Crane and daughter of the late John Suydam and Maria Louise Durbrow Hillman. Funeral services at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 73d St., Wednesday, March 29, at 2 o'clock.

DOHERTY.—Suddenly, on March 26, 1916, at his residence, 272 Barrow St., Jersey City, N. J., John W. Doherty, M. D. Friends of the family and members of the medical profession are invited to attend his funeral Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Peter's Church.

CHARITIES.
JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS' BAZAAR
Open 1-11 P. M.
BROOKLYN DAY TODAY
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Lexington Ave.-46th St.
Admission 25 Cents.

Died

DRAZ.—Alice, beloved wife of Francis Draz and mother of Charles, Rudolf, Frank, and Emily Gantert, passed away on Sunday morning, March 26. Services at St. James's Lutheran Church, corner Madison Av. and 73d St., on Wednesday at 10 A. M. Interment private.

DUFF.—On March 27, in the 40th year of his age, James Charles Duff, husband of Sallie T. Duff and son of Peter and Elizabeth Duff. Funeral services at his late residence, 384 Clinton St., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. Thursday morning, March 30. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ENGELHARDT.—On Monday, March 27, 1916, Henrietta Engelhardt, (nee Tomlinson,) beloved wife of Frederick Engelhardt, aged 69. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Tuesday, March 28, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 187 Hopkins Av., Jersey City. Funeral Wednesday at 10 A. M.

GREENTHAL.—Monday, March 27, Stanley Greenthal, son of David and Pauline Greenthal, 71 East 96th. Funeral private.

GREGORY.—At his residence, 900 Summit Av., Bronx, March 26, 1916, Eugene J., beloved husband of Emily M. Gregory, aged 60. Funeral private.

GUEST.—On Sunday, March 26, 1916, of pneumonia, A. Royal Guest, husband of Frances Peters and son of the late Isaac R. and Charlotte W. Guest. Services at his late home, 601 West 174th St., tonight (Tues

RESORTS.

NORTHERN STATES.

Forest Hills Inn
Forest Hills, L. I.
9 minutes from Herald Square.
Electric Trains Daily.
Rates, $15 Per Week Up
References required.
Town Office—Room 716, 47 West 34th St.

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MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele, Golf, Splendid Orchestra, Dancing, English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
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On the Ocean Front. Fireproof. Always open. Capacity 600. Phone Atlantic City 1435.

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HOTEL CHELSEA
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NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
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STERLING POINTS: Good Beds. Excellent Meals. Airy, Open Rooms. Reasonable Rates.
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Sea water baths. Orchestra. Building operations not affecting comfort of guests.

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TRAYMORE
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Ocean Front, in the heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open all year.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. BLACK LATZ & CO.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia av. & beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350; private baths, elevator, sun parlor, etc. Special rates, $15.00 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place, and beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced early season rates. Coach at trains.
A. E. WAGNER, Propr. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

Hotel Absecon
Virginia Ave., near Beach; FIREPROOF, $3 up daily; $10 up weekly. American plan, $1 up. European plan. O. D. PAINTER.

HOTEL WESTMONT.
Ocean End, Rhode Island Av., Atlantic City
Capacity 500. Always open. Sea water baths. Table excellent, $2.50 up daily; $12.50 up weekly. Bklt. D. P. RAHTER, Mgr.

Hotel Pierrepont
Family Hotel at Moderate Rates.
MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

HOTEL BOTHWELL
Virginia Av., Second House from Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Every Appointment. High standard in cuisine and service. Booklet.

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Elevator; private baths; open surroundings. $10 to $17.50 weekly; $2 to $3.50 daily. Capacity 300. Booklet. W. B. COTTEN, Mgr.

BERKSHIRE INN Always open. Capacity 300. Ocean End Virginia Avenue; $10 to $17 weekly; $2 up daily, $1 up European plan. J. E. DICKINSON.

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Massachusetts Av. and Beach. F. P. PHILLIPS

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VIRGINIA Overlooking the Lake. Newly Furnished. Refined home atmosphere. Complete service. Large sun parlors and public rooms. W. J. CASSEDAY.

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E. E. Spangenberg, Manager

FLORENCE IN THE PINES, Lakewood, N.J.—80 suites with bath; ballroom; billiards; daily concerts; booklet. I. WOEHR.

St. James Hall in the Pines.—Open all year. home atmosphere; rates moderate; booklet.

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In the select residential district, only two squares from the White House, State, War, Navy, and Treasury Departments. Rooms single or en suite, with bath. American plan, $3 up. European, $1.50 up. Booklet. E. M. McKEE, Prop.

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14th and K Sts., N. W.
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A Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike. Good Table. Americus Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.
IRVING B. [illegible], Proprietor.

GOOD PRICES HAD AT FUR AUCTION

Some Features of the Second One in This City That Was Opened Yesterday.

SPIRITED BIDDING SHOWN

Manufacturers, Rather Than Dealers, Were the Ones Who Did the Buying at the Sale.

Brisk bidding, stronger prices, and an attendance made up of representative buyers from all over the world were the outstanding features of the second New York fur sale started yesterday in the Masonic Temple, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Prices were above those which ruled at the St. Louis sale last week and considerably higher than the quotations in January, when the first auction here was held.

The sale was started promptly at 10 o'clock without ceremony. J. Gordon Noakes, the auctioneer, was able to recognize the bidders without difficulty owing to his experience during the last sale. He was assisted by six spotters, who stood on the platform alongside of him, each with a different section of the hall to watch for bids. The introduction of the spotting system was a great aid to progress and helped to "speed up" the bidding. The signal for an increase in the price was made by the buyer raising his pencil. The spotter attending to that particular section would cry "up" and Auctioneer Noakes would name the higher price. One dealer used what is known as the London system of signaling a bid. He would keep his eyes on the auctioneer and drop them when he wished to outbid a competitor.

Silver fox, of which there were 141 skins offered, brought the highest prices of the day. One skin was bought by Edgar Lehman of this city for $780. Other buyers were Bonwit, Teller & Co., C. G. Gunther, and William Jackman's Sons. Beaver called forth a very strong demand, one lot going for $14.25. The prices on skins of this description were 12½ per cent. higher than at the January auction and slightly above the prices obtained at St. Louis. Fisher was also sold up strongly, and there were cases where the initial offer was run up from $15 to $24. Cross foxes sold for 50 per cent. more than in January.

The day's offerings consisted of beaver, fisher, wolverine, otter, and the various kinds of foxes. The afternoon session closed promptly at 5 o'clock. This will be the closing hour today on account of the dinner which will be held tonight at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry. Fur men from all over the country and most of those interested connected with the industry in this city are expected to attend. The officers of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, which is conducting the sale, have under consideration extending the time of the afternoon sessions starting with tomorrow.

The high prices realized yesterday were said to be due to the fact that the manufacturers and not the dealers are doing most of the bidding. It would be possible, it was said yesterday, for the dealer who bought at the St. Louis sale to resell at a profit at this sale.

Phillip D. Fouke, President of Funsten Bros. & Co., who conducted the St. Louis sale, was present yesterday accompanied by George B. Herzig, who is the New York representative of the concern. They showed considerable interest in the proceedings, especially when the bidding became brisk and prices soared in consequence. The attendance when the sale began was not as large as that which saw the opening of the first auction, but improved later in the day. There were several women in the gallery surrounding the hall.

Prices up to which offerings of the day ranged and the percentages of advance over January quotations were as follows: Eastern fisher, up to $41.25, 60 per cent. advance; beaver, extra large and large, up to $14.25, 12½ per cent. advance; wolverine up to $11.25, 20 per cent. advance; Southern otter, up to $10.50, 25 per cent. advance; otter, No. 1 and 2 extra large and large, up to $18, 30 per cent. advance; cross fox, up to $56, 50 per cent. advance; kitt fox, up to $1.25, no advance; silver fox, up to $780, 35 per cent. advance; and blue fox, up to $105, 35 per cent. advance.

PLANS FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

C. H. Sherrill Tells Students Government Aid Is Needed.

Speaking on "Our Government Policy and Foreign Trade" in the course of open lectures on export trade being given weekly at the Custom House under the auspices of the College of the City of New York and associations of domestic manufacturers, Charles H. Sherrill, former Minister to Argentina, yesterday gave it as his view that one of the chief needs of the times, so far as the American merchant marine was concerned, was to get back to the preferential laws put on the statute books by Washington, Madison, and Jefferson in 1789.

The speaker said that as a further aid to development of foreign trade merchants engaged in the export business should be permitted to combine their resources for the conquest of markets abroad. He also advocated permitting the railroads of the United States to make lower transportation rates on goods for export than prevailed in strictly interstate commerce.

Mr. Sherrill suggested that in order to eliminate any question of the validity of favoring American ships by the rebate provided for in the Underwood law this country should serve general notice that, unless the foreign treaties "are so modified as to give us back the freedom of 1789, we intend availing ourselves of their abrogating clauses." Governmental action in this direction, he thought, would be a good first step in rehabilitating the American merchant marine. He also told the students of the benefits to accrue to outward foreign commerce by allowing preferential railroad rates for export business and combinations for pushing trade in distant markets.

SUMMONSES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to LOUIS HORWITZ, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, wheresoever the said Court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by the United States of America, and to do further and receive what the said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under the penalty on you of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Witness, Honorable Charles M. Hough, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 23d day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

[Seal.] ALEX. GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, United States Attorney, Solicitor for United States of America.

The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this Court, within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.

ALEX. GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

To Louis Horwitz, the defendant above named:

The foregoing writ of subpoena is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Augustus N. Hand, a Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 25th day of March, 1916, and on that day filed, with the writ of subpoena and bill of equity herein in the office of the Clerk of the said United States District Court for the Southern District of New York at the Post Office Building in the City of New York.

Dated New York, March 25, 1916.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
United States Attorney, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address: United States Court and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

AID WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

Men's Finance Committee Asks Citizens to Raise $12,000.

The Men's Finance Committee for the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has issued an appeal to the citizens of New York, "The World's First City," to come to their aid and assist in raising $12,000 which is needed. The letter says:

To the Citizens of New York:

From May 22 to June 2, 1916, over 20,000 most representative women from different parts of the United States will visit New York as delegates to the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. These delegates will remain on the average at least five days each, and in the aggregate will expend in this city not less than $2,000,000.

This convention is one of the most important to be held in the country during this year, and is coming to New York in response to the invitations issued by public officials and organizations, including Mayor Mitchel, Borough President Marks, and the Merchants' Association of New York.

Both from the standpoint of well-merited reputation for hospitality and from the standpoint of good business it is important to this city that this convention should be adequately and appropriately entertained, and that these women should carry to their homes in the various parts of the country a good impression of their visit to New York City.

A local board, composed of some of New York's most prominent women, has been effectively engaged for the last eighteen months in preparing for this convention. Plans have been perfected, and approximately one-half of the necessary funds has been raised by them. A balance of about $12,000 is still needed, and as a matter of good citizenship and sound business in the community the undersigned have agreed to assist in raising that sum. We, therefore, invite and urge the public-spirited business men and citizens of New York—the world's first city—to contribute generously for this purpose.

Checks should be sent in the inclosed envelope to Mrs. John H. Griesel, Treasurer of the Women's Convention Committee, care of the Stenotia Board, Mezzanine Floor, Hotel Astor, New York City.

A prompt reply will be appreciated.

MEN'S FINANCE COMMITTEE.

There are more than 100 representative men of the city working with William Fellowes Morgan, Chairman. Among the others are W. R. Addicks, Richard F. Armstrong, Edward C. Blum, William Hamlin Childs, William C. Demorest, Michael Friedsam, J. M. Gidding, Richard A. Hudnut, Dr. George F. Kunz, Marcus M. Marks, William C. Muschenheim, G. E. Perkins, Ralph Peters, Walter Scott, James M. Speers, Percy S. Straus, E. M. Townsend, Arthur D. Williams, and John C. Wood. The convention will be from May 22 to June 2.

ROGERS PEET HAS NEW HEAD

F. R. Chambers Declines Presidency in Favor of F. S. Turnbull.

Frank R. Chambers declined re-election as President of Rogers Peet Company and Frank S. Turnbull was advanced to that office yesterday at the annual meeting of the corporation. Mr. Chambers remains as Chairman of the Board of Directors and will continue his interest in the business, although withdrawing from the more active participation which he had maintained.

Mr. Chambers was one of the original partners when the firm of Rogers Peet & Co. was organized in 1874 by the consolidation of the old-time clothing firms of M. N. Rogers & Co. and Charles B. Peet & Co., and is the only survivor of the original interests. His successor, Frank S. Turnbull, who was Vice President, has been identified with the business for nearly twenty-nine years, specializing in the woolen and manufacturing branches.

The other officers who were re-elected are Charles W. Halsey, Vice President; Jesse P. Brundage, Treasurer, and Robert P. Lewis, Secretary. All of them have been associated with the business for many years. There will be no change whatever in either the control or policy of the company.

MINE PROMOTER ARRESTED.

Defendant in Separation Suit About to Leave State, It Is Said.

Dr. Adelbert F. Crane was arrested at the Hotel Collingwood by Deputy Sheriff Neilson yesterday on an order signed by Justice Pooley of the Supreme Court of Buffalo, in an action for separation begun by Mrs. Minnie Crane. The defendant furnished $5,000 bail and was released. The arrest order was procured on an affidavit saying that Dr. Crane was on the point of leaving the State to look after his business interests in Louisiana, where the plaintiff said he owned 2,000 acres of fertile land, and that the date of his return to this State was uncertain.

Dr. Crane is well known on the western tier. He is a broker and a promoter of mines. He married the plaintiff in 1889, and is charged with having abandoned her seven years ago.

RETURNS ALLIES' COUPONS.

American Asks That Interest on Bonds Be Used for War.

PARIS, March 27.—The Tempts today received 73 francs 75 centimes ($14.75) in coupons from bonds of the Anglo-French loan. The money came from "an American citizen," who wrote anonymously, requesting that the amount should be paid into the French Treasury or disposed of in any other manner "to serve civilization, so nobly defended by the Allies."

The Tempts paid the sum into the Serbian relief fund.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain Tues.; colder, except in extreme w. Wed., fair, warmer; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

S. Car.—Fair, colder, Tues. Wed., fair, warmer; moderate w. to n. w. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Ga.—Fair Tues., colder in e. Wed., fair, warmer; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Fair Tues.; colder in cen. and e. Wed., fair, warmer in n. and cen.; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Ala.—Fair Tues. and Wed., with slowly rising temperatures; gentle to moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Miss.—Fair, warmer, Tues. Wed., fair; moderate, variable winds.

Tenn.—Rain Tues., except fair in extreme w. Wed., fair, warmer.

Ky.—Cloudy Tues., with rain in the morning. Wed., fair, warmer.

Ohio—Cloudy Tues.; colder in cen. and s. Wed., fair, warmer; moderate n. to s. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., fair, warmer.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., fair, warmer; moderate n. to s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues.; warmer in w. Wed., unsettled and warmer; probably rain or snow.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Tues., and in e. Wed.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., cloudy; warmer in e.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., probably rain and cooler.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., cloudy; colder in w.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler Tues., and in e. Wed.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler in w. Tues., and in e. Wed.

Neb.—Fair Tues.; warmer in e., cooler in w. Wed., probably fair and cooler.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., probably fair and cooler.

La., Ark., Phila., and E. Tex.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., fair.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed; colder Wed.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.03
Andes	.07	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.20	Occidental Con.	.75
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.25
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.04
Confidence	.15	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.22
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.42
Hale & Norcross	.08	Utah Con.	.01
Jacket Con.	.10		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	D'field Daisy	.02
Halifax	.60	Florence	.39
Jim Butler	.94	G'field Con. M.	.79
McNamara	.06	G'field Kewanas.	.12
Midway	.22	G'field Merger	.11
Mizpah Ext.	.74	Jumbo Extension	.74
Montana	.28	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.16	Silver Pick	.04
Rescue	.26	Spearhead	.05
West End	.75	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	1.05
Atlanta	.13	Nevada Packard	.55
Booth	.32	Rochester Mines	.02
C. O. D.	.12	Round Mountain	.75
Comb. Fraction	.07	White Caps	.15

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10½	11	Gold Sov	4½	5
Elkton	.30	31	Isabella	20½	21½
El Paso	.80	84	Jackpot	.6	8
Findlay	.5½	6	Lexington	.12	13
Golden Cy.	.219	223	Portland	.179	183
Gold Dol.	1½	3	Vindicator	.242	250

RAILROADS TO MAKE COUNTER-DEMANDS

528 Roads Will Meet 8-Hour-Day Request with Grievances of Their Own.

WAGES WITHOUT SERVICE

Western Engineers and Firemen Received $1,400,000 in Pay for Work and Time Never Given.

The demands of the 400,000 railway service employes for an eight-hour day, with pay of time and a half for overtime, will be met, it was reported yesterday, by counter-demands from the 528 railroads affected in the event the debate between the four brotherhoods and the railroads is carried before the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

The counter-demands will follow along the lines of the counter-proposals presented to the Board of Mediation by the Western railways in their wage controversy with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in July, 1914. These demands were withdrawn by the Western lines at the request of President Wilson. War had just been declared in Europe, and President Wilson asked the roads, as an act of patriotism, not to complicate an already unparalleled situation, even if, by yielding, they accepted conditions deemed by them to be unfair.

The railroads, by yielding, did not abandon what they considered their right to have their own grievances submitted to arbitration, and it is upon this principle that the present effort for a hearing is to be predicated. It is taken for granted, of course, that the four brotherhoods will consent to have their demands submitted to arbitration, otherwise there will be no tribunal before which the railroads can argue their own case.

The chief contention to be advanced by the railroads is that they already paying their employes millions of dollars as wages each year under conditions no other business or private enterprise would tolerate. There is a term in railroad service known as "constructive mileage." This is a technical name for wage payments for which the railroads receive no service. It is a development of the contract under which service employes cannot be paid for less than a certain number of hours of work, or for less than a certain number of miles established as a limit. For example, if a trainman runs 80 miles in nine hours, he is paid for 100 miles, or for ten hours, because under the existing contract a workday is ten hours or 100 miles.

The difference between the work actually done by the trainman and what he is paid for is called "constructive mileage." A record of constructive mileage in the Western roads in recent years shows that $1,400,000 in wages had been paid to engineers and firemen for time the men did not give and for service the roads never received.

The principal counter-demand of the roads, therefore, will be that a new system of payment be established, whereby they will be compelled to pay only for such service as they actually receive, and which will relieve them of a burden aggregating millions of dollars yearly.

The railroads will also ask that schedules be permitted that will not make it possible for an employe to receive double payment for his services, as frequently happens now through overlapping of classes of employment. An example offered was that of crews on switch trains who, when they went fifty feet outside a switching yard, at once began to draw pay for road service on a higher schedule.

"It is no more than fair that our grievances should be arbitrated and receive consideration, as well as the complaints and grievances of the workers," a railroad man said yesterday.

STRIKE DELAYS STEAMSHIPS.

200 Longshoremen Quit on Eastern Corporation's Piers.

Demanding an increase in wages from 25 cents to 30 cents an hour and a revision of the time-keeping system to prevent losses in wages, more than 200 longshoremen employed by the Eastern Steamship Corporation at Piers 18 and 19, North River, quit work yesterday morning.

Their strike delayed the unloading of the steamer North Star, which arrived from Portland, Me., and the steamer James S. Whitney from Boston, and the loading of the H. M. Whitney, which was to have departed yesterday for Boston. The strike caused a congestion in the street in front of the piers because of the number of trucks lined up there which could not be unloaded.

Superintendent Albert Ahern of the company said that he had offered to increase the wages of the longshoremen to 27½ cents an hour for regular work and 30 cents an hour for overtime, but that this was refused. In the afternoon the line began to hire outside men, and before evening about 100 men were at work.

JEWELERS TO IGNORE UNION.

Manufacturers Will Receive No Committees During the Strike.

The Manufacturing Jewelers' Association at the Hotel Astor yesterday decided they would not recognize any committees sent to them while the strike of their employes was in progress. David Belais, the President, was in the chair and there were present representatives of seventy-five concerns. Emanuel M. Kaiser, attorney of the organization, who had been on continuous duty in the police courts for the last six weeks, reported on the legal status of the strike.

It was decided by the employers that, inasmuch as the workers had gone out without making known any grievance or even stating their demands, they could come back as they went out. There had been disturbances throughout the day at several of the uptown shops, but it was believed that the force of the strike was spent. Some large factories reported that practically all their men were back at work. There were 1,500 workers concerned in the labor troubles.

"The strike is based entirely upon absolute recognition of the union," said Mr. Kaiser, "and was really started for the benefit of a coterie of labor agitators and organizers. It has no substantial foundation. Among the demands which the men made after they went out was the practical giving over of every shop to a steward. The absurdity of the position of these leaders is shown in the way in which they formulated the various terms of employment. As, for instance, they specified the eight-hour day and seemed unaware of the fact that for years in most of the shops there had been such a regulation. The scale of wages for certain work was, in some cases, less than skilled workmen have been in the habit of receiving.

"Owing to the sharp practice of a group of workmen in a certain shop when they waited on their employer it was decided to dispense with the whole idea of receiving committees. When this strike is over we shall then hear from representative men in the shops as to what they have to say for their fellowworkers, but beyond that the employers do not propose to go."

NOT ALL ANTIQUES.

Appraisers So Decide as to Some Furniture Imported.

George F. Buckhols of Baltimore entered unusually large shipments of furniture of various English periods, all of which were claimed free of duty as 100 or more years old, and therefore classifiable under the provision for "artistic antiquities." The importers' witnesses at the trial before the General Appraisers gave unanimous testimony that all the pieces in the importations were more than a century old, whereas those appearing in behalf of the Government said none of the goods was of the age claimed. The conflicting views expressed led Judge Waite in his decision yesterday to say:

"Many witnesses of long experience in handling antiques were produced, and, as frequently occurs in cases like this, the more testimony produced the more confusion there seems to be, as witnesses who are supposed to know from broad experience differ positively in their conclusions. There appear to be various classes of furniture with reference to the time of their construction and the method of their construction."

After a careful study of the testimony the board reached the conclusion that twenty-nine lots out of the eighty imported were of the kind falling under the tariff's enumeration of "artistic antiquities," the protests being sustained to that extent. The Collector was affirmed as to the classification of the remainder.

Relative to some of the articles the decision said that pieces, which, by the addition of a minor part or some carving or slight embellishment, have not been so changed as to destroy their artistic appearance, were not thereby excluded from free entry under the artistic antiquity provision, their antiquity being shown and their original artistic characteristics being retained. The further point was made in the decision that articles constructed within 100 years out of material over 100 years old, were not duty exempt under the statute.

GEM IMPORTS HINDERED.

British Are Detaining Papers Needed for Customs Entry.

Great Britain's seizure of first-class mail aboard Holland-America liners bound for this city is proving extremely annoying and embarrassing to importers in the matter of getting diamonds and other precious stones, shipped from Rotterdam, through the New York Custom House. Many of the gem shipments come in so-called packed packages, which may or may not be disturbed by the British naval authorities when searching the Dutch steamers.

In practically all cases, however, the first-class mail containing the invoices, bills of lading and other papers required in making customs entry are taken off the vessels, and detained a week or ten days before being forwarded and received here by the importers. Diamond imports of late have been coming in in almost unprecedented volume for this time of year, and merchants for the most part want to obtain possession of their goods as soon as possible.

As matters stand at the present time, Customs Examiner Treadwell, who inspects practically all gem importations into the United States, is under the necessity of holding a large number of packages for days at a time before the necessary papers are received from the British censors allowing entry and delivery. It was stated in Maiden Lane that the situation had become so serious that representations will be made to Washington.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The news in the wheat market yesterday was of a character which might have been expected to bring about a sharp reaction. Aside from an early decline of ⅝c to ¼c, however, the market showed pronounced firmness throughout the day, and closing quotations were at about the top, with net gains of 1⅝c to 1¾c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.26⅝; No. 2 hard, $1.23⅝; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.33⅜; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.37⅛, free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.17⅞	1.16⅛	1.58½
July	..	..	1.10⅝	1.09⅛	1.28⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.10	1.07⅜	1.09⅞	1.08⅛	1.49⅝
July	1.07⅜	1.06⅛	1.07⅜	1.06⅛	1.21¼
September	1.06⅛	1.04⅝	1.06⅛	1.04⅞	1.09⅜

CORN.

The corn market was inactive, but prices were firm, influenced by the upturn in wheat, closing with net gains of ⅝c to ⅞c. The Liverpool market was easy and unchanged. The visible supply in the United States increased 1,574,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,480,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 84¼c c. i. f. New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	73⅝	72¼	73¼	72⅝	72⅝
July	74⅝	73⅛	74⅜	74	75⅛
September	74⅝	73⅜	74⅛	73⅝	..

OATS.

Oats advanced with the other markets and closed firm, with net gains of ⅝c to 1c. The visible supply decreased 2,308,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 264,000 last year. The local cash market was firm. Standard quoted at 49⅝c; No. 3 white, 48¾ to 48⅝c; No. 4 white, 46¾ to 47¾c; fancy clipped white, 49¾ to 50¾c; ordinary clipped white, 47¼ to 48¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43⅞	42⅝	43⅝	42⅜	37⅛
July	42¼	41⅝	42¼	41⅛	37⅛
September	40	38¾	40	39	36⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firm early on scattered buying prompted by smaller receipts of hogs than expected and an advance of 5 points at the yards, as well as by the upturn in grain. On the advance there was quite active selling, and at the close of the day values showed small net losses. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 39,000; estimated for Tuesday, 15,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.57	11.50	11.50	11.52	10.25
July	11.80	11.72	11.73	11.77	10.50
Ribs—					
May	12.07	12.05	12.05	12.07	10.02
July	12.27	12.22	12.22	12.23	10.32
Pork—					
May	23.02	22.90	22.95	22.90	17.45
July	22.90	22.82	22.82	22.77	17.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was strong and higher, with further covering on the part of March shorts and general buying throughout the list by leading commission houses. Last week's liquidation was thought to have strengthened the technical position, and it was thought that trade interests favored the buying side. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.70@ ..	10.75
March	11.00	11.00	10.70@11.25	10.80
April	..	..	10.80@11.00	10.80
May	10.99	10.93	10.92@10.94	10.83
June	10.95	10.94	10.85@10.90	10.81
July	10.98	10.95	10.93@10.94	10.85
August	10.96	10.92	10.91@10.92	10.83
September	10.88	10.81	10.80@10.81	10.75
October	9.60	9.35	9.59@ 9.61	9.46

SUGAR.

Trading in futures was moderately active yesterday, with strong interests supporting the market. The opening was 6 points lower to 7 points higher, with the near positions showing weakness. The firmness in the spot situation stimulated trading on the Exchange. Late in the day the demand slackened, and under realizing values dropped off from the best, closing net unchanged to 5 points advance, with sales for the day 10,300 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	4.82@4.84	4.78
April	4.81	4.81	4.82@4.84	4.79
May	4.92	4.88	4.86@4.87	4.82
June	4.94	4.94	4.88@4.90	4.83
July	4.95	4.80	4.89@4.90	4.84
August	..	..	4.91@4.93	4.87
September	4.99	4.93	4.93@4.95	4.90
October	4.92	4.92	4.90@4.92	4.85
November	..	..	4.69@4.71	4.66
December	4.58	4.54	4.54@4.56	4.50
January	..	..	4.25@4.35	4.25
February	..	..	4.25@4.30	4.25

COFFEE.

The coffee market was more active, with increased buying for outside account, and at the close of the day values were firm, with net gains of 2 to 9 points. Total sales were 41,500 bags. The local spot demand was more active, especially for Santos grades, and prices were steady and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾ and Santos 4s at 10¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.11
April	..	..	8.18@8.20	8.15
May	8.24	8.20	8.24@8.25	8.19
June	..	..	8.22@8.30	8.22
July	8.34	8.28	8.33@8.34	8.26
August	..	..	8.36@8.37	8.28
September	8.40	8.32	8.39@8.40	8.32
October	..	..	8.43@8.44	8.35
November	..	..	8.47@8.48	8.38
December	8.50	8.48	8.50@8.51	8.43
January	8.50	8.50	8.54@8.56	8.47
February	..	..	8.58@8.60	8.51

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,937 packages. The market made quite a recovery, and buying interest was much more in evidence than at the close of last week. The choice and fancy grades of creamery sold about 1c higher, and there was an improvement of about 2c in held goods. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock are all firm. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 36¾@36¼c; higher scoring, 37@37½c; firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 33½@35c; thirds, 31@33c; creamery, held, extras, 92 score, 35¼@36c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 32@33½c; thirds, 30@31c; State dairy, finest, 36c; good to prime, 34@35½c; common to fair, 30@33c; renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 27½@28½c; lower grades, 24@26c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27@27½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25½c; lower grades, 23½@25c; packing stock, current make, fine, 25c; No. 2, 24½c; lower grades, 23½@24c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,161 cases. There was a pretty good demand for all descriptions of fresh-gathered stock, and the market is ruling steady to firm. Probably the large number of shippers now storage packing has reduced somewhat the supply of fine goods coming forward at the moment. Near-by eggs steady, with supplies increasing. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@22c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21¼@22c; storage packed, firsts, 22c; regular packed, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c. Fresh, No 1, 19½@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19c; checks, fair to good, dry, 16¼@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23½@24c; ordinary to good, 22½@23c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 22@23¼c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 22@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 22½@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@22c; duck eggs, State, Pennsylvania, and Indiana runner, 28@29c; other fancy, 37@38c; Maryland and Baltimore selected, 38@37c; Western and prime Southern, 33@35c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 80@90c.

PROVISIONS.

Fresh beef steady; native sides, 15@20c; Western, 14@18c; city dressed veals, 18@20c; country

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6% First Mortgage Bond	Oct. 1932

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We have just issued our 1916 booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the important data regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Rally After Decline—Submarine Uncertainties Controlling Factor.

Conflicting news regarding the actual facts in the Sussex case and uncertainty over the consequences should it be definitely established that a German submarine attacked the cross-Channel passenger ship with a number of Americans on board were the controlling considerations around which yesterday's stock market moved. Cautionary selling controlled the course of prices during the morning and for some time after noon, but there was no disposition to jump at the conclusion that a submarine was responsible for the damage to the Sussex, nor at the further conclusion that if it was a submarine the attack would mean a break between this country and Germany.

There was a good deal of selling to be on the safe side, and by bearishly inclined traders, but the market left very distinctly the impression that a great majority of those with stocks feared no very serious outcome. That remained true even when dispatches from Washington reported that the situation appeared to Government officials to be a very serious one. The market's assumptions were rather in line with the later reports from Washington, which credited an authoritative spokesman with the statement that if it was a German submarine which sank the Sussex, the Berlin Government would promptly disavow the act and make amends. Except for past experience in similar instances, this assurance would hardly have been enough to dispel the market's concern, but, as a matter of fact, the market did not appear to be very gravely concerned. Had it been, the selling would have assumed larger proportions and have been carried on more urgently.

Speaking generally, such liquidation as occurred exerted relatively unimportant effect upon prices, and this despite the fact that prevailing sentiment among the floor traders was bearish. Their attitude was based not so much on the probable effect of current news as on the belief that the market lacked buying power, which in turn was traceable to the absence of any great public interest in the trading. Under these conditions, if any great concern had been felt over the latest phase of the submarine situation, the market almost certainly would have been weaker than it was. The other possible inference, that the market was regarded as in too strong a position to be hurt by untoward events in our relations with Germany, would not be in keeping with the general belief regarding the market effects of drastic action by the United States in respect to Germany's repeated attacks on Americans contrary to international law.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Opening of Mobilization Scheme Does Not Increase Business.

LONDON, March 27.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were quiet today.

With the commencement of the scheme to borrow American securities on the Stock Exchange the Treasury omitted buying prices of ordinary American shares, but owing to the shortage of stock dealers do not anticipate much increase in business.

Prices opened under parity and closed quiet after a fair business. Canadian Pacific was easy, but in other directions the tone was good and the trading was confined principally to rubber stocks, home rails, Cuban Ports, and West African tin shares at hardening prices.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	5	5	5
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	5	5	5	5
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas	5	5	5	5
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	5	5	
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	4	3

"Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2½
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2	2

TIME LOANS.

30 days	2¼@2¾	5 months	3@3½
60 days	2¾@3	6 months	3@3½
4 months	3 @3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76⅝	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	...
Cables	4.76¾	4.76⅜	4.76¾	...
Paris—				
Demand	5.96⅜	5.97½	5.97½	—.00⅜
Cables	5.96¼	5.96⅜	5.96⅛	—.00⅜
Berlin—				
Demand	71.68⅜	71.56½	71.68⅜	+.18⅝
Cables	71.75	71.62½	71.75	+.18⅝

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.97½	5.96⅜
95.28 Berlin	71.68⅜	71.75
20.20 Austria	12.86	12.40
26.70 Scandinavia	28.05	23.75
19.29 Spain	19.10	19.15
5.1826 Switzerland	5.22½	5.21⅛
19.225 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	42.56¼	42.62½
5.1826 Italy	6.70	6.68½
51.45 Russia	....	31.60
China—		
.... Hongkong	48.50	48.65
.... Shanghai	67.50	67.62
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.45	42.53
33.44 Rio	22.80	22.90

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.70⅝	$4.72	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges: $282,401,458; balance, $23,774,282; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $956,581.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 28 7-16d, off ⅛-16d; New York, 50⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 46¾@c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	508,745
Same day last year	537,720
Year to date	41,871,300
Same period last year	15,902,850
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.39 — .02
Same day last year	94.96 + .52

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.87	Jan. 3	88.40	Mar. 1
Same period last year	65.38	Mar. 29	56.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.05	June 19

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20¼	20½	2,400	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅝	20⅝	20	20⅜	— ⅛
0¼	0½	100	Alaska Juneau	0⅜	0⅜	0⅜	0⅜	...
29	29⅛	2,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29¼	29¼	28¾	29	—1
77	77¼	1,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77⅜	78	76⅝	77	—1
96	96½	100	Am. Agri. Chem pf	96	96	96	96	...
73	73¼	8,100	Am. Beet Sugar	70⅝	74	70	73	+3
61¾	61⅝	8,800	Am. Can	61½	61¾	60¼	61⅛	— ⅛
111	112½	120	Am. Can pf	111	111	111	111	— ⅛
68⅛	69	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry	68	69	67½	68⅛	— ⅛
115	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	...
158¼	160	800	Am. Coal Products	158¼	158¼	158¼	159¼	— ¼
116½	119	28	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
101	102½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	101	101	101	101	—1
129	127	50	Am. Express	124	124	124	124	...
10½	10⅝	300	Am. H. & Leather	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
53	53¼	1,700	Am. H. & Leath pf	52½	53⅝	52	53	+1
28	29	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28½	27¾	27⅞	— ⅝
24⅛	24¼	7,100	Am. Linseed	23¼	24⅜	22⅞	24⅛	+⅝
46½	47	8,100	Am. Linseed pf	46⅞	47	44¼	47	+2⅝
74½	74⅞	12,400	Am. Locomotive	74⅜	74⅝	72½	74⅜	— ⅛
103	103½	200	Am. Locomotive pf	103	106½	103	103⅝	— ⅛
8	9	100	Am. Malt	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
100¼	100¾	8,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101¼	101¾	100¼	100¾	— ⅛
112⅜	112⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅛	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜	— ⅛
92¾	93¼	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
...	...	200	Do., a. 30 f. p.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	...
52	53	800	Am. Steel F'dries	52¼	52½	52	52¼	— ¼
110¼	111	1,145	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	111	110¼	110¼	— ¼
115½	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	...
130⅝	130¾	1,800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	131	131	130⅝	130⅝	+ ⅛
106	107	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	51⅝	900	Am. Woolen	51¼	51¾	50⅝	51⅜	+ ⅛
99	99⅝	300	Am. Woolen pf	99⅝	99⅝	99	99⅝	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	8,151	Am. Writing P. pf	20¼	20⅝	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
87½	87⅝	8,200	Am. Zinc Lt. S	87	87⅜	85⅝	87⅛	+ ⅛
85⅞	86	17,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	85⅝	86	84⅞	86	+ ⅛
103⅝	103⅝	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	103½	103⅞	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
105½	105⅝	21,100	Baldwin Locomo	103½	105⅞	102⅝	105⅝	+1⅛
88	88½	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	88¼	88¾	88	88⅜	— ⅛
...	...	3	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	...
2⅝	2¾	500	Batopilas Mining	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝	...
490	490	30	Bethlehem Steel	490	490	490	490	...
85¼	85½	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	85½	85½	85½	85¾	— ⅛
97	98	100	Brown Shoe pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1⅜
80½	80¾	3,800	Butte & Superior	89¾	90	88	89¼	— ⅛
28	29	100	Butterick Co	29	29	20	29	— ⅛
22¾	23½	800	California Petrol	22½	22½	20	21¾	—1
51	54	400	California Pet. pf	50	51	188⅝	51	—1
167¾	168½	1,700	Canadian Pacific	167¼	168	168	168	+ ⅛
85	88	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	85	85	85	85	—1
53¾	53⅞	2,300	Central Leather Co	54¼	54¼	53¼	53⅝	— ⅛
109½	111¼	200	Central Leather pf	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	...
92	92¾	100	Chandler Motor	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
63¾	63½	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	63¼	63¼	62⅝	63	— ⅛
37½	38	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
94⅜	95¼	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94½	94½	94⅛	94⅜	+ ⅛
127	127½	400	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	126¾	127	+ ⅛
17½	17¾	300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	1,000	Chile Coper	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅛
53¼	54	2,600	Chino Copper	53½	53⅞	52¾	53⅝	+ ⅛
45½	45⅝	4,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	44⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	+ ⅛
136	137	800	Consolidated Gas	136	136⅞	136	136	— ⅛
83¼	84⅜	100	Continental Can	82	82	82	82	...
56	58	100	Continental Insur	58	58	58	58	...
20⅜	20⅞	4,000	Corn Products Ref	21	21	20¾	20⅝	—1⅛
95	95½	1,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96	96	94⅝	95	— ⅝
87⅞	88	45,550	Crucible Steel	85¾	88¾	84½	87⅝	+1
230	235	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	229	225	229	+11
150½	151½	10	Delaware & Hud	151	151	151	151	...
...	...	500	Detroit Edison rgts	...	4½	4½	4½	...
...	...	18	Do., odd lot	...	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
47¼	47⅝	2,100	Distillers' Secur	47	47¼	46¾	47½	— ⅛
37½	37⅝	4,200	Erie	37½	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
...	...	17,075	Erie rights	...	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
52¼	53	600	Erie 1st pf	52¾	53¾	52¾	52¾	— ⅝
50½	52	100	Federal M. & S. pf	51	51	51	51	...
167	167½	1,000	General Electric	167	167	166¼	166¾	— ⅛
114⅞	116	100	General Motors pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ⅛
75⅜	75¾	14,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73¼	75⅞	73¼	76⅛	+2⅝
114⅞	115⅞	100	Goodrich pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	+ ⅛
88¾	89¼	800	Granby Consol	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
121½	122	700	Great Northern pf	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	+ ⅛
43⅞	44	8,200	G. N. certs.ore prop	43⅝	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
46¼	47¼	300	Greene-Cananea	46	46	45⅝	46	— ⅛
103	103⅜	100	Illinois Central	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	— ⅛
47¼	47⅞	7,900	Inspiration Copper	47⅞	47⅞	46⅞	47⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	17	1,800	Interboro Consol	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
72	72¾	500	Interboro Con. pf	72½	72½	72¼	72¾	— ⅛
19¼	20	700	Int. Agricultural	18¾	20	18½	20	+⅝
59	60	1,700	Int. Agricultural pf	58½	60¾	58½	59¾	+⅝
110¼	110⅝	1,200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110	110⅝	110	110⅝	+ ⅛
73	75	100	Int. Harvester Corp	73	73	73	73	...
17⅛	17⅜	6,100	Int. Mer. Mar. t. f	17	17	17	17¼	+ ⅛
71½	71¾	21,070	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.f	70	71¾	69⅜	71¾	+2¼
44	44½	11,400	Int. Nickel	45	45	43⅝	44	—2¼
108	112	100	Int. Nickel pf	110	110	110	110	...
11¾	12	200	Int. Paper	11¾	11¾	11½	11¾	— ⅛
49¾	50	800	Int. Paper pf	50	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
77	77½	800	Jewel Tea	77¼	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
109	110	850	Jewel Tea pf	100⅞	110	109	109	— ⅛
58	62½	800	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
25⅝	26	200	Kansas City South	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	— ⅛
74	74¼	500	Kelly Spring Tire	74⅜	74⅜	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
28	60	100	Keokuk & Des M.pf	29	29	29	29	...
28	60	50	Do., odd lot	...	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	...
55⅜	55⅞	9,500	Kennecott Copper	55⅝	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	— ⅛
77	77⅜	3,400	Lackawanna Steel	77	77	75⅝	77	— ⅛
50	50⅝	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	50	50	49¾	50	...
77	78	700	Lehigh Valley	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	...
70⅜	71¼	15,900	Maxwell Motors	68⅜	71⅞	67	71⅛	+1⅝
85	85⅜	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	85	85½	84⅛	85⅛	...
54⅜	54⅞	2,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	52¾	55	54⅛	54½	—1
54	58½	200	May Dept. Stores	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
107¼	108	27,300	Mexican Petroleum	106⅛	108¼	104½	107¼	+ ⅝
36½	36¾	1,500	Miami Copper	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
5	6	200	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	5	5	...
4½	5	100	Missouri Pacific	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	...
78	79	1,000	Montana Power	78	79	78	78¾	— ⅛
108	111	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ⅛
25	25	600	Nat. Enameling & St. Co	25	25	23½	23½	—1⅛
66¼	67	1,000	Nat. Lead Co	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	...
16⅜	16⅞	2,250	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
140	143	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	143	143	140	143	+ ⅛
105⅜	105⅝	800	N. Y. Central	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	+ ⅛
65⅞	66	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	28⅛	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
69½	70	300	North American	69½	69¾	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
113	114	300	Northern Pacific	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛
...	...	4,200	Ontario Mining	9	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Pacific Mail	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	...
...	...	500	Penn. R. R.	56¾	57	56¾	56⅞	...
104⅝	104⅞	100	People's Gas, Chi	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅛
87	88	100	Pet. M. & Co. 1st pf	90	90	90	90	—2⅝
41	43	200	Philadelphia Co	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
79	80	100	P. C., C. & St. L	80	80	80	80	—1⅝
103	103½	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
97½	98	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	98	98	98	...
52¼	53	200	Pressed Steel Car	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
161½	162	200	Pullman Co	161¼	161¾	161¼	161½	— ⅝
...	...	200	Quicksilver	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	...
...	...	800	Railway Steel Sp	39	40¾	39	40¾	+ ⅛
23¾	23⅝	2,900	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
86¾	87	10,700	Reading	86¾	87⅛	86	87	+ ⅛
45	46¼	100	Reading 2d pf	46½	46½	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅛
50⅜	51¼	2,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	51¼	51¼	50	51¼	+ ⅛
109	109½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	109	109¼	109	109⅛	...
...	...	100	Rock Island Co	...	½	½	½	...
...	...	950	St. Louis & San F	...	4	3⅞	4	+1
...	...	4,200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
...	...	25	do., odd lot	5½	5½	5½	5¾	...
...	...	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4½	5	4½	5	+1⅛
35⅝	35¾	4,100	Shattuck-Arizona	35¼	35⅞	34¾	35⅞	— ⅛
98¼	98¾	2,200	Southern Pacific	98¼	98¾	98	98¼	— ⅛
190	195	300	So. Porto Rico Sug	185	190	185	190	+1
112	115	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	113½	113¾	113¼	113½	+ ½
...	...	800	Southern Railway	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
59	59½	300	Southern Ry. pf	59¼	59¾	59	59	— ⅛
96	96½	100	Standard Milling	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
96	96½	10	do., odd lot	95	95	95	95	+ ⅛
142¼	142½	6,200	Studebaker Co	140	142½	139¾	142	+ ⅛
52¼	53	3,495	Tennessee Copper	52	52¾	51	52¾	...
194½	195	2,000	Texas Co	195	195¼	192¾	195	—1
117¼	117¾	900	Texas Co. rights	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
7¾	8	700	Union B. & P. Co	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
80	83	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	83½	83¼	83	83	—1
133⅝	133⅞	1,900	Union Pacific	133½	133¾	133¼	133⅝	— ⅛
82¾	83¼	100	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	...
108	...	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	+ ⅝
108	...	30	do., odd lots	110	110	110	110	...
9¼	9⅝	800	United Cigar Stores	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼	...
143	144	610	United Fruit Co	142¾	143⅞	142	143¼	— ½
14	15	100	United Rys. Inv	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14½	...
22¼	23	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	22⅝	22⅞	22¾	22⅝	— ⅜
51¼	53	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	52	52	52	52	—1½
154	154¾	5,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	152⅝	155	152	154	+ ⅝
104½	106	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	106	106	106	106	+1
1⅞	2¼	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
2¼	2½	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
52	52½	1,700	U. S. Rubber	52	53	50½	52	— ⅛
109½	110¼	10	U. S. Rubber pf	110¼	110¾	110¾	110¼	...
68¾	68⅝	7,100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	67⅞	68⅝	67⅞	68⅝	+ ⅜
51⅞	52	500	U. S. Sm., R. & F. pf	51⅝	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞	+ ⅛
84⅞	84⅞	50,400	U. S. Steel	84½	84¾	83⅝	84⅜	...
116⅞	117	400	U. S. Steel pf	116⅞	117	116⅞	117	+ ⅛
80⅞	80⅞	5,900	Utah Copper	80⅞	81¼	79⅝	81	...
46	46¼	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	45¾	46⅞	45¾	46¾	+ ⅛
110	111	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	— ⅛
15¼	15½	1,400	Wabash	15⅛	15⅜	15	15⅛	...
45½	45⅝	2,100	Wabash pf. A	44¾	45⅞	44¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	2,500	Wabash pf. B	27¾	28⅞	27¾	28⅜	+ ⅛
127	130	200	Wells Fargo Exp	128½	130¼	128½	129¾	+ ⅛
33	33¾	14,400	Western Maryland	32⅝	34½	32	33¾	—1
46	49	800	West. Maryland pf	48	49	49	49	—2
89¾	90¼	1,000	Western Union Tel	89⅞	90	89½	90	+ ⅛
65⅞	65¾	15,800	Westingh. E. & M	65⅝	65¾	64⅝	65¼	— ⅜
225	230	500	Willys-Overland	226½	227	224	227	—8
104	104½	200	W.-O.pf.sub.cfs. f p	104	104½	104	104⅜	...

YOAKUM INTERESTS AGREE.

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COTTON SALES LIGHT, BUT TONE IS STEADY

Offerings Are Mostly by Wall Street Operators and Professionals.

NET GAIN OF 4 TO 7 POINTS

Adverse News Has Little Effect on the Market—Sinking of the Sussex Proves Hardly a Factor.

Cotton was steady yesterday on a light volume of trading, and prices closed at a net advance of 4 to 7 points. In spite of the fact that early Liverpool cables were somewhat disappointing, the undertone was steady around the opening, and there was very little cotton for sale. Aside from scattered offerings by local professionals and Wall Street operators, the market experienced little pressure.

The narrowness of the market at the present time is the point in its favor, as adverse news has very little effect on prices. The sinking of the Sussex in the British Channel was hardly a market factor.

The Dallas News of March 24 made the statement that the rain on that date had broken the largest drought on record in North Texas at this season of the year. The drought lasted fifty-two days. R. H. Holmes, who has just returned from the South, expressed the belief that cotton acreage would be materially increased, particularly if rain relieved the present drought conditions. Rains were reported on Sunday in Oklahoma, Arkansas, and the Eastern Gulf States. The precipitation was heavy in Alabama, with Montgomery reporting 1.86 inches.

Another fire was reported in the cotton belt yesterday, this time from Houston, Texas, where the total loss was placed at $500,000 on 4,000 bales of cotton.

The effect of the British blockade on neutral countries is severely reflected in the imports of cotton by countries in the north of Europe. Up to March 24th this season Norway had imported only 7,105 bales, against 56,473 bales for all of last season. Sweden has taken only 39,806 bales, against 867,911 bales over all of last season. Denmark has received only 400 bales, against 41,812 last year, while Holland has imported only 66,966 bales, against 610,202 bales last season. Considering the stringency of the blockade the imports to neutral countries in the north of Europe are likely to show no important increases from now until the first of August.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, Mobile 6 advance, Norfolk 6 decline, Augusta 7 decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, Middling 12.05. Sales, 200 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.96	11.87	11.85@11.86	11.90@11.91
July	12.09	11.97	12.07@12.09	12.01@12.02
Oct.	12.20	12.09	12.19@12.20	12.12@12.13
Dec.	12.35	12.25	12.34@12.35	12.27@12.29
Jan.	12.39	12.28	12.39@12.40	12.33@12.34

Total port receipts, 13,881 bales; last week, 19,281 bales; last year, 72,541 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	4,180	5,429	10,608
New Orleans	3,004	2,954	10,521
Mobile	342	155	806
Savannah	1,576	2,350	5,789
Charleston	41	569	1,899
Wilmington	822	350	2,982
Norfolk	3,119	4,930	5,853

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	225	883	588
Memphis	1,480	3,089	6,893
St. Louis	58	3,426	2,213
Houston	6,642	4,532	16,836

Exports, 16,032 bales; total thus far this season, 3,882,384 bales; total last season, 6,459,006 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200	Galveston	12.25	309,886	382,314
1,315	New Orleans	11.88	350,961	365,461
170	Mobile	11.75	23,045	47,515
....	Savannah	12.00	181,783	206,229
....	Charleston	11¾	68,969	97,584
....	Wilmington	11½	47,404	58,002
176	Norfolk	11.69	113,177	89,374
32	Augusta	11.75	126,065	132,384
3,100	Memphis	12.00	290,391	290,391
....	St. Louis	12.00	19,267	37,726
2,054	*Houston	12.25	124,296	149,121

*Fire burned 4,089 bales.

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling one point advance at 7.70d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 1,000 bales. American, nil. Market closed steady.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	77.99	77.53	77.82	— .13
25 industrials	99.24	98.63	97.97	+ .09
50 stocks	88.06	87.06	87.89	— .02

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 27	88.06	87.06	87.89	— .02
March 25	88.30	87.79	87.91	— .28
March 24	88.57	87.94	88.19	— .10
March 23	88.82	88.06	88.29	— .20
March 22	88.73	87.66	88.49	+ .24
March 21	88.89	87.94	88.25	— .19
March 20	90.01	88.34	88.44	—1.50

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	90.75	14	83.49	1	87.89
1915	95.83	21	59.86	1	94.95
1914	71.32	23	68.66	9	70.29
1913	74.53	5	70.99	19	73.55
1912	81.74	27	76.29	1	80.81

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	87.89
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	59.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.00
1912	85.52	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sept. 25	77.80

*To date.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	660	670	665	675
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	745	755	745	755
Colonial Oil	180	190	180	190
Continental Oil	305	315	310	320
Crescent Pipe Line	41	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	212	218	215	220
Galena S. Oil	150	153	150	153
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	176	179	176	179
Indiana Pipe Line	105	107	105	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12½	13	12½	13
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	188	193	188	193
Northern Pipe Line	101	104	101	104
Ohio Oil	225	232	232	235
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	60	63
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	423	428	425	430
Prairie Pipe Line	230	233	233	235
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	200	210	200	203
South. Penn. Oil	357	362	360	364
South. W. Penn.	107	112	107	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	253	256	253	255
Standard Oil of Ind.	533	538	540	545
Standard Oil of Kan.	470	480	475	485
Standard Oil of Ky.	360	365	365	365
Standard Oil of Neb.	355	365	365	365
Standard Oil of N. J.	520	523	522	525
Standard Oil of N. Y.	210	212	210	212
Standard Oil of Ohio	545	555	545	555
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	81	85	81	85
Vacuum Oil	224	227	224	227
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hallgarten & Co., William Salomon & Co., the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and the Commercial and Continental Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago announced yesterday that the $15,000,000 first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, which were recently bought by a syndicate, had been sold. The banks and banking houses mentioned managed the syndicate.

The Guaranty Trust Company and Remick, Hodges & Co. are offering $2,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Baltimore & Ohio at 91½ and interest. The

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange closed on a sharp recovery from early weakness. A complication of disturbing news over Sunday, including both European submarine and Mexican developments, brought about a selling movement at the start, under which prices receded. The afternoon recovery was assisted by the announcement by the American Embassy at London that all the Americans on board the steamship Sussex had been accounted for.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20½
370	Allis-Chalmers	29½	29½	28½	29½
90	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
450	Am. Beet Sugar	70¼	74	69¾	72
1,960	American Can	61⅜	63⅜	60½	61½
590	Am. Car & F	68½	68½	67¼	68⅜
40	Am. H. & L. pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
40	Am. Ice Sec	28	28	28	28
50	Am. Linseed	24½	24½	24	24
820	Am. Locomotive	74⅝	74⅝	72⅝	74½
3,680	Am. Smelting	101	101⅛	99½	100⅜
100	Am. Sugar	110½	111	110½	111
30	Am. Tel. & T.	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
10	Am. Woolen	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
170	Am. Zinc	87⅛	87⅛	85½	87⅛
2,440	Anaconda Cop.	85⅞	86	84⅝	85⅞
50	A., T. & S. F.	106½	103½	103½	103½
1,180	Baldwin Loco.	103⅝	105¼	102½	105⅛
90	Balt. & Ohio	88¼	88¼	88⅛	88⅛
20	Brooklyn R. T.	85	85	85	85
190	Butte & Sup.	89⅜	89⅜	86¼	89¼
70	California Pet.	22½	22½	22½	22½
40	Cent. Leather	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
160	Ches. & Ohio	63½	63½	62⅝	62⅝
50	C., M. & St. P.	94½	94½	94½	94½
120	Chino Copper	53⅝	53⅝	53	53¼
820	Col. Fuel & I.	44⅝	45	43½	45
350	Corn Products	21	21	20¾	20⅝
7,780	Crucible Steel	85¾	88⅝	84⅝	88¼
250	Dist. Securities	47	47	46⅝	47
790	Erie	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝
220	Erie rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	General Elec.	166⅜	166⅜	166⅜	166⅜
20	Greene-Can.	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
190	Gt. North'n ore	43½	43⅝	43¼	43⅝
340	Goodrich Co.	72⅜	75¼	72¼	75¼
720	Inspirat'n Cop.	47¼	47⅝	46⅝	47¼
20	Interboro Con.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
890	Int. Mer. Mar.	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
1,640	Int. Mer. M. pf	69⅝	71⅜	69⅝	71⅛
30	Int. Nickel	44⅛	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞
80	Kan. City So.	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛
520	Kennecutt Cop.	55⅝	55⅝	53½	53⅝
50	Lacka. Steel	75⅞	76⅜	75⅞	76⅜
790	Maxwell Mot.	68	71¼	68⅜	70⅞
3,960	Mexican Pet.	106¼	108½	104½	107½
110	Miami Copper	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
50	Nev. Cons.	17	17	16½	16½
50	N. Y. Central	105	105⅝	105	105⅝
40	N.Y., N.H. & H.	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
80	Ontario Min.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
70	Ry. Steel Sp.	39¼	39¼	39	39
70	Ray Copper	23½	23½	23¼	23½
1,960	Reading	87¼	87¼	86⅞	86⅞
140	Rep. I. & S.	50¼	51⅜	50	51⅜
440	Studebaker	140¼	141¼	139¼	141⅞
50	Southern Pac.	98½	98½	98½	98½
220	Tenn. Copper	51⅞	52¼	51	51⅜
240	Union Pac.	133½	133⅝	133	133⅝
40	United Fruit	142⅝	144	142⅝	144
80	U. S. Ind. Alc.	153	154⅝	153	153½
250	U. S. Rubber	51	52	50⅝	51⅝
9,120	U. S. Steel	84½	84½	83½	84½
170	Utah Copper	80½	81	80	81
80	Western Md.	32½	33⅜	32½	33⅜
20	West. Un. Tel.	89½	89½	89½	89½
470	Westing. Elec.	65⅜	65⅜	64⅜	65⅝
43,740					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
1,700	Goldf. Merger	.12½	.13	.12⅝	.13
300	Jumbo Ext.	.77	.77	.77	.77
500	Kewanas	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,000	Midway	.22½	.22½	.22½	.22½
500	Mizpah Ext.	.23	.23	.23	.23
400	Montana	.33	.33	.33	.33
300	Tonopah Ext.	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90
200	Union Cons.	.45	.45	.45	.45
400	West End	.80	.80	.80	.80
6,300					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	395	400
American Light & Traction pf.	113	115
Adirondack Electric Power	20	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	76	79
*American Gas & Electric	133	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	30	11
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Power & Light	65	67
American Power & Light pf.	84½	186½
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	75	77
American Waterworks & Electric.	7	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	65
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	30	33
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	102
Cities Service	135	137
Cities Service pf.	79¾	81
Colorado Power	27	29
Colorado Power pf.	98	102
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	62	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1920	102	104
Consumers' Power pf., Me.	93	96
Denver Gas & Elec. gen 5s.	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	103
Emp re District Electric pf.	79	82
Federal Light & Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	93
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	15½	16
Northern Ontario Lgt. & Pow. pf.	59	64
Northern States Power.	57	
Northern States Power pf.	93	96
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	63½	64
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	92	93
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	92½	94½
Pac. Pacific	4	5
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	72	75
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	91¼	93½
Southern California Edison	103	106
Southern California Edison pf.	97½	100
Southw. P. & L. pf.	5	9
*Standard Gas & Electric	33	35
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	11½	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	50	53
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf.	22	24
Toledo Traction, Light & Power pf.	50	55
Toledo Traction Lgt. & Power pf.	54	56
United Light & Railways	75	77
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	16	18
Western Power	61	63
Western Power pf.		

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4½s	—June, 1965	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
4½s	—Mar., 1963	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s	—May, 1957	107¼	107⅛	107¼	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101¼	....	101¼	....
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅞	101⅜	100⅞	101⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1964	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1962	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4½s	—Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅝	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1960, optional 1930	102⅜	108	102⅜	102⅞
4s	—May, 1959	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	—Nov., 1958	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	—May, 1957	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	—Nov., 1956	99⅛	100	99⅛	99⅞
4s	—Nov., 1955	99⅛	100	99⅛	99⅞
4s	—Nov., 1936	99⅜	..	99	..
4s	—1917-1919	100	..	100	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	89½	..	89½	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	89¾	90¾	89½	90¾
3½s	—May, 1954	89¾	90¾	89½	90¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

SERIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s—June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s—June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s—1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s—1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s—1950-1954	4.05	4.00	4.07	4.00
3½s—1940-1950	4.05	4.00	4.07	4.00
3½s—1930-1940	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s—1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.07	4.00
3½s—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.06	3.95
3½s—1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s —1940-1960	4.07	4.06	4.07	4.00
3s —1918-1925	4.05	..	4.06	..
3s —1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O.	1919-'24	5	4.60	4.00
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.25	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'28	4½	4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.12
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.20	4.05
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'23	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Norf. & West	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Penn. G. Freight	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
St. L., & San F.	1916-'22	5	5.75	4.95
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.60	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.20

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	49.50	....	49.50	50.50
Lead	5.00	....	5.00	....
Spelter	18.00	....	18.00	....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	$190.00	....	$200.00	....
Aluminium	*38.00	61.00	*38.00	61.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27½@27½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	114	0	0	113	10	0
Copper, futures	112	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	201	10	0	199	15	0
Tin, futures	199	0	0	198	0	0
Spelter	36	0	0	36	0	0

LOAN FOR COSTA RICAN CITY.

Councilman from San Jose Seeks $2,000,000 Here.

Carlos Orozco Castro, a member of the City Council of San José, the capital of Costa Rica, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of negotiating a loan of $2,000,000 to cover the cost of street paving, additional water supply, garbage disposal, and other municipal improvements. Mr. Castro, who was duly accredited for the mission, was accompanied by C. Richards, an American in business in San José. Mr. Richards, who yesterday spoke for Mr. Castro, said:

"The City of San José wants to float here a loan for $2,000,000. It is planned with the money in hand to pave the Costa Rican capital in an up-to-date manner; enlarge the water works and extend the supply system, put in modern garbage disposal plant, and make other improvements. If the loan is forthcoming the plan is to issue municipal bonds to run say twenty-five years, their payment to be guaranteed by both the City of San José and the Government of the Republic.

"In the past the Costa Ricans have looked to French, German and British capitalists to finance improvements of this kind, but of course the European war has made recourse to the money centres of those countries out of the question. Naturally, if the loan is obtained here, the materials required in carrying out the contemplated improvements, as well as much of the actual construction will be drawn from the United States."

During Mr. Castro's stay in New York his headquarters will be at the office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House.

CITY SERVICE CO. GAINS.

President Doherty Says Concern Now Produces Petroleum.

The combined gross earnings of City Service Company subsidiary concerns last year amounted to $22,656,079, a gain over 1914 of $3,562,425. After interest and preferred stock dividends had been paid a balance of $5,356,676 remained, an increase of $1,530,884. The parent company, after meeting expenses and paying interest on outstanding notes, had a net income of $3,816,944, against $3,397,545 the year before. The revenue available for the common stock of the holding company was equal to 15.27 per cent.

The balance sheet showed a notable reduction of the parent organization's floating debt, bills payable being reduced from $3,333,000 on Jan. 1 to $15,000. Cash increased from $904,810 to $1,652,640. Capital charges were not increased during the year, new capital being raised through sale of stock. All accrued preferred stock dividends were satisfied and holders of common stock received 12 per cent. in debenture warrants. Regular cash dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. a year will begin on Aug. 1 next on the junior issue.

President H. L. Doherty said in the annual statement yesterday that the company had become a substantial producer of petroleum, and that earnings from this source were expected to increase largely. In the past year, however, the report showed earnings from oil production had been no more than 5 per cent. of the total income of the subsidiaries.

MARCONI CO. EARNS $748,238

Report Shows 1915 Receipts Only 8 Per Cent. Under Those of 1914.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America reports that, despite the restriction of transatlantic travel last year and the withdrawal of American shipping from the Pacific, receipts from message traffic were only 8 per cent. less than the year before. The company's gross income was $748,238, a decline of $8,334 from 1914. A reduction of expenses resulted in an increase of net income amounting to $47,106, the total net being $288,995. The reserve for depreciation was $111,678, which was $10,233 less than in the preceding year, and the final surplus of $177,317 was $27,440 more than in 1914.

The decline in deep-sea business was almost offset by an increase of coastwise service. The report says that the use of wireless as an auxiliary means of communication by railroads has advanced materially since Jan. 1, 1915, and a number of important systems are considering the adoption of the Marconi system.

President John W. Griggs said in the report, issued yesterday, that the possibilities of the wireless are as yet "but on the horizon." The recommendation recently made to have the Navy Department acquire all commercial coast wireless stations, he asserted, would submerge the value of the wireless in the necessities of the navy and would do nothing less than legislate it out of existence commercially.

DIRECTORS CITED TO COURT.

N. Y. Central Board Members Ordered to Defend Elections.

Justice Cohalan in the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order that certain Directors of the New York Central Railroad show cause why they should not be declared to hold their Directorships unlawfully. The order was granted on the application of William A. Ulman, acting as attorney for James Pollitz and associates, opposed to the management of the property. It was made returnable before Justice Bijur on Monday.

Mr. Ulman told the court his clients did not recognize the present board as composed of any but de facto members. While the de facto board met in this city on Jan. 20 and elected a set of officers, he said, his clients had met in Chicago later, believing themselves to be the Directors, and had elected a different group of officers. The board now in control he referred to as the "so-called Vanderbilt board."

The case dates back to the time the New York Central system was consolidated. Mr. Pollitz has challenged the management, claiming that the laws of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, States through which New York Central lines run, had been violated by the election of Directors. In Pennsylvania, it was asserted, a law prohibiting interlocking Directors had been infringed by the presence of common Directors on the New York Central and its subsidiary, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, which operates parallel trackage from Buffalo to Chicago.

Cuba Sugar Profits Distributed.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., as managers of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation syndicate, distributed among subscribers yesterday the profits of the underwriting. It was estimated that the syndicate members cleared about 20 per cent. on the money they subscribed, which meant that approximately $10,000,000 was divided. The participants took $50,000,000 preferred stock, receiving 70 shares of common with each 100 shares of preferred, most of which was left in the hands of the syndicate to be marketed.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Adventure	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
125	Ahmeek	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
75	Alaska Gold	20	20⅛	20	20⅛
78	Allouez	68¼	68½	68	68
2,330	Am. Zinc	87⅛	87¾	85½	87⅝
3,000	Ariz. Com'l	8⅜	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛
20	Butte-Balak.	4	4	4	4
615	Butte & Sup.	90	90	88½	89½
996	Cal. & Ariz.	73½	74	73	73½
39	Cal. & Hecla	548	548	544	545
50	Chino	53	53	53	53
1,313	Copper Range	63½	64½	63

Gulf States Steel Stocks

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Information on Request

DAWSON & LYON

40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Chicle Com.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 American Thermos Bottle
20 Bank of Manhattan Co.
50 Cinn. Gas Transportation
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Gray Natl Tel. Ctfs. of Dep.
50 Germania Insurance
100 Mathieson Alkalai Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
50 Niagara Insurance
100 Pittsburg Steel Com.
50 Scovill Manufacturing
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Chicle Com.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Buffalo Copper & Brass
25 Bankers Trust
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
500 Cumberland Corporation Com.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 E. R. Worthington Pfd. Ctfs.
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
100 International Elevating
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
10 Nassau Union Bank, Glen Cove
25 Rome Brass & Copper
8 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance

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Eastern Penn. Rys. Com.

Berdell Brothers

Public Utility Securities

111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9980.

Private Phones to Philadelphia and Boston.

Otis Elevator
Babcock & Wilcox
American Bank Note

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.

Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

WAR STOCKS

Call or Write for Daily Letter.

Morris & Wilmarth

Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.

Members Chicago Board of Trade. Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y. N. Y. Coffee Exch., N. Y. Produce Exch.

Established over 10 years.

Duquesne Light Co. Pfd.
Adirondack Electric Com.
Northern States Power Com.
Southern Cal. Edison Com.

GEO. REITH & CO

60 BROAD ST. N.Y 'PHONE BROAD 3665

Toledo Terminal 1st 4½s, 1957
Wabash, Toledo & Chic. 4s, 1941
Ulster & Delaware Ref. 4s, 1952
Manila Elec. & Light 5s, 1953

Wolff & Stanley

Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Move Within a Narrow Range on Moderate Trading—Bonds Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 522,356 shares of stock and $317,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 133,090; oil, 119,991, and mining, 269,275. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,300	‡Aetna Expl. w. i.	23¼	23¼	22¾	23
200	‡Ajax Rub., Inc.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
500	‡Am. Drug S.	12¾	13	12¾	13
20	Am. Int. Cor.	20	20	20	20
1,600	‡Am. W. Pap.	3¼	3½	3	3¼
700	‡Butler Chem.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3
450	Can. N. G. C.	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾
10,000	‡Car L. & P.	6¾	6¾	6	6¼
900	Carwen Steel.	10¾	13	10¾	10¾
1,750	Chevrolet M.	163	167½	162	167½
65,000	‡Cuba C. S.	68½	70¾	*68¼	69
5,000	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	98	98	97¾	97¾
100	Driggs-Seab.	140	140	138	139
1,700	‡Elec. Gun.	1¾	1¾	1¼	1⅝
800	Emerson Pho.	13¾	14	13½	13¾
500	Guant. Sugar.	80	81	80	81
2,000	Kenef, Z. C.	13½	13⅝	13½	13½
100	Lake Tor. B.	9½	9½	9½	9½
100	Lima Lo., new	87½	87½	87½	87½
100	Lima Lo. pf.	95	95	95	95
2,000	‡Lyon Phono.	8	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
500	Marconi of A.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
1,650	Man. Transit.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,600	Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	‡Maxim Munit.	6	6	5¾	6¼
12,500	‡Mid. Steel.	65¼	66	65	65⅛
100	O. E. Bron. c.	55	55	55	55
800	P. T. & M. C.	27	27	26	26
100	‡Pyrene M. Co.	16	18	18	18
800	C. of R. & H.	5	5	4¾	5
270	Red. El., Inc.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
3,000	‡St. Jos. Lead.	17	17	16¾	16¾
500	‡Stand. Motors	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
3,300	S. B., v. t. c.	40	40	39½	39½
2,200	‡Tob. Pro. c.	47	48	46¼	47½
800	T. F.-V. t. ctfs.	3¾	4	3¾	4
1,100	Un. Profit S.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	‡Univ. Motor.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
100	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	5	5	5	5
350	White M. Co.	50	50	49¼	49½
800	W. F. C., v. t. c.	1½	1½	1½	1½
8,500	‡Zino Con. Co.	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
11	Buckeye P. L.	102½	101	102¼	— ½
52	Ohio Oil	231	229	229	— 4
53	Prairie P. L.	234	231	232	— 2
55	Std. Oil of N. J.	523	518	518	— 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	Am. O. & G.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,100	‡Barn't O. & G.	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅜
1,000	‡Bearer Cons.	42	42	42	42
200	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
5,000	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
1,000	‡Cosden Oil & G., w. i. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,500	Empire Petrol.	8	8¾	8	8¼
55,900	‡Federal Oil.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
6,000	Lincoln Gas-Oil	42¾	43	42¾	43
12,600	‡Midwest Oil.	61	62	59	60
405	Midwest Ref.	66	68½	65½	66
3,000	‡MuskogeeRef.	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
20,000	‡Oklahoma Oil	14	14	11½	13
250	‡Okla. Oil pf.	85	85	78	85
4,500	‡Okla. P. & R.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾
785	‡Sapulpa Oil & Ref.	12	*13⅛	12⅜	12⅜
600	Savoy Oil.	10	10	10	10
1,700	‡Un. West. O.	56	58	56	58
1,800	‡Victoria Oil.	1¼	1¼	1	1⅛
2,700	Wayl'd O. & G.	7⅞	7⅞	7	7⅛

MINING STOCKS.

4,700	‡Atlanta	14½	14½	14	14
2,000	‡Bingham Min.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
7,500	‡Booth	35	35	32½	32½
10,000	‡Bos. & Mont.	67	70	66	69
900	Buffalo Mines.	1	1¼	1	1¼
1,500	‡Butte & Lon.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
440	Butte & N. Y.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
850	Butte Copp. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	‡Calaver. Cop.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,700	Caledonia	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	‡Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	‡Cashboy	7	7	7	7
41,500	‡Cal. & Corbin. Cerro de Pasco Copper	9	14	9	10
9,300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	‡Comstk Tun.	8¾	8¾	8	8
6,000	Con. New. L.	11	11	11	11
1,250	‡Dupont Cop. (a prospect).	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
900	‡Eagle & B. B.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
6,020	‡Emma Cop.	52	*56	52	55
500	East. Can. Cop.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
3,000	‡Fed. Hea. M.	18	18	18	18
250	First Nat. Cop.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,700	‡Gran. G'd M.	82	83	82	83
3,300	‡Gr'dfield Cons.	80	81	78	78
2,500	‡Gr'dfield Mer.	12¼	12½	11½	12
2,000	‡Iecla Mining.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Howe Sound.	5	5	5	5
2,400	‡Int. Mines.	14	14	14	14
2,700	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
14,000	Jerome Verdi.	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
600	‡Jim Butler.	98	98	98	98
4,700	Jumbo Ext.	76	76	76	76
200	Kerr Lake.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
7,000	‡Kewanas	13	13	13	13
200	La Rose Cons.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,000	Magma Copper	19	19¼	19	19¼
2,000	‡Majestic Min.	35	38	35	36
1,500	McK.-Dar.	45	50	48	49
800	Mol. Tungst.	5	5	4¾	4¾
3,500	Mont. Consol.	1	1	1	1
15,000	‡Mother Lode.	27	28	26¾	27
300	N. Y. Bing.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1,000	Nipis. Min.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,000	‡Nevada Hills.	18	18	18	17
700	New Cornelia.	18	18	17½	17½
2,000	Oatman Big J.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	‡Oatm'n Cres. (a prospect).	47	47	47	47
800	‡Oatman Ex. (a prospect).	17	17	17	17
1,760	‡Oatman L. B. (a prospect).	32	34	32	33
5,000	‡Peterson Lake	28	28	27	27
15,000	‡Ray Her. Min.	4¾	5⅛	4½	5⅛
1,100	‡Rex Con. M.	20	21	20	21
2,900	‡Rochester M.	60	62	60	62
500	‡Round Mt.	68	68	68	68
800	‡Ruby Silver.	56	56	56	56
600	‡Seven Troughs Coalition	36	38	36	38
1,000	‡Silver Pick.	8	8	8	8
200	Scratch Gravel.	1	1	1	1
500	Standard S.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,000	Stewart.	1	1	1	1
20,000	‡Success Min.	70	70	63	66
1,000	‡Temiskaming.	56	56	56	56
1,000	‡Tono. Belmont	4½	4½	4⅝	4⅝
1,700	Tonopah Ext.	5	5	4⅞	4¾
50	Tonopah Min.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,000	‡Tono. Midway	22	21	22	23
2,000	‡Tono. Mizpah	22	22	22	22
3,000	United Eastern	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5,000	‡U. S. Con. M.	16½	17	16½	16½
5,000	‡Un. Verde Ext.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
2,500	‡West E. Con.	81	81	80	80
270	‡White O. Min.	6	6	6	6
200	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$16,000	Chi. Union St. 4½s, w. i.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,000	Cerro de P. Copper 6s.	117	117	117	117
80,000	‡Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	98	98	97¾	97¾
6,000	‡Ches. & Ohio rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
20,000	Con. Arizona Smelting 6s.	40	40	35	35
40,000	Dom. of Can. 6s, 1926	96	96¾	96	96¾
150,000	‡Midvale Steel con. 5s, w. i.	96¾	98¾	98¾	98¼

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-British Mfg.	18	25	18	25
Am.-Int. Corp.	20	20¼	20	20¼
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Curtiss Aeroplane	46	49	46	49
Edmund & Jones Corp.	39	41	39	41
Edmund & J. C. pf.	96	97	96	97
Hopkins & A. Arms.	...	65	...	65
Kathodian Bronze	19¼	21	20	22
Lima Locomotive	15	16	15	16
Marlin Arms	32	33	32½	34½
Marlin Arms pf.	79	82	77	82
Ont. Arms & Fuse.	18	20	18	20
Ontario Rubber	14	15	14	15
S. S. Kresge.	12	12¼	12	12
St. L., R. M. & Pac.	38	39	38	39

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	14	14¼	14	14½
Midwest Oil pf.	89	90	88	90
Ventura	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼

MINING STOCKS.

Cerro de Pasco	37½	38¼	37½	38¼
Oatman Gold Key	23	25	23	25
Oatman Lexington	62	63	62	63
Oatman Nellie	30	31	30	31

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday: Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass	268	278	268	278
Atlas Powder	238	245	240	250
Atlas powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	120	125
Bliss (E. W.)	400	415	400	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fds. & Forg.	174	190	178	200
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	800	830	800	830
Du Pont Powd., new	345	355	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	380	390	380	395
Hercules Powder pf.	118	122	118	122
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	175	185	175	185
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	540	555	545	555
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2200	2300	2200	2300

RAILROAD PIERS INSPECTED.

Freight Accumulation Conference Seeks Information.

The Executive Committee of the Eastern Freight Accumulation Conference will meet this afternoon to consider reports by sub-committees on the progress of the work recently undertaken to relieve freight congestion on the railroads. The committee, which is gathering statistics, sent out inspectors yesterday to examine all the piers of New York Harbor, including those on the New Jersey side. They were instructed to report on general conditions, including the amount of freight accumulated and the dispatch with which the goods are handled.

The sub-committee on embargoes has considered a large number of individual cases, suggesting measures of relief. It is expected that today's conference will result in active measures for expediting the handling of freight.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

COLORADO SOUTHERN—

			Increase.
3d w'k March.	$267,868	$238,703	$29,230
July 1-Mar. 21.	11,593,292	10,758,811	778,481

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

3d w'k March.	23,671	19,815	3,856
July 1-Mar. 21.	782,649	753,438	29,211

GRAND TRUNK—

3d w'k March.	967,233	857,937	109,296
July 1-Mar. 21.	38,572,486	38,815,192	2,757,294

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

3d w'k March.	22,117	21,257	860
July 1-Mar. 21.	924,017	902,756	21,261

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

3d w'k March.	116,067	104,403	11,648
July 1-Mar. 21.	4,044,734	3,380,928	663,806

WESTERN MARYLAND—

3d w'k March.	198,029	168,366	29,643
July 1-Mar. 21.	7,040,255	5,956,418	1,083,837

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	951,734	857,570	746,327
Net aft. taxes.	256,999	150,067	133,239
Sur. aft. chgs.	184,978	81,114	38,222

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for February—

Gross	5,627,162	4,617,407	5,310,007
Net aft. taxes.	1,581,191	719,126	985,280
8 mos. gross.	45,591,977	42,033,986	48,031,015
Net aft. taxes.	13,351,290	8,369,070	12,067,074

VIRGINIA & SOUTWESTERN for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	156,854	126,753	30,126
Net aft. taxes.	38,288	7,880	30,380
8 mos. gross.	1,302,242	1,248,168	54,074
Net aft. taxes.	358,194	286,714	71,480

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ALABAMA POWER CO. (Alabama Traction, Light & Power Subsidiary) for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	107,496	70,062	37,554
Exp. and taxes	36,156	27,202	8,954
Net earnings.	71,280	42,880	28,400
12 mos. gross.	1,117,234	686,983	429,191
Exp. and taxes	422,460	321,937	100,523
Net earnings.	694,774	366,116	328,658

AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD AND SMELTING CO., including subsidiaries, for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Prof. from op.	5,135,056	186,157	*91,656
Miscell. income	158,822	.....	.....
Total income.	5,293,878	186,157	*91,656
Int. on bonds and nts., less int. on bk. dep.	.....	108,465	77,417
Net profits	5,293,878	77,692	*169,074
Dividends	.....	.....	85,000
Res. approp.	2,642,378	12,000	49,957
Surplus	2,651,501	65,692	*304,030

*Deficit.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	22,656,079	19,093,654	3,562,425
Exps. & taxes.	13,182,583	11,577,582	1,604,971
Net earnings.	9,473,526	7,516,071	1,957,455
Int. charges.	3,462,500	3,089,328	393,172
Surplus	16,011,026	4,446,744	1,564,282
Preferred divs.	654,349	620,952	33,397
Balance	5,356,676	3,825,792	1,530,884

Income account of Cities Service Company proper for the year shows:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross income.	*6,470,800	3,934,453	2,172,411
Expenses	172,636	118,908	123,062
Int. on notes.	990,000	420,000	49,167
Net income	5,310,944	3,397,545	1,964,001
Preferred divs.	1,570,005	1,635,993	908,777
Common divs.	.....	471,048	468,426
Surplus	2,240,939	1,290,504	588,797
Times pf. divs. earned	2.43	2.06	2.16

*In 1915 gross income of Cities Service Company, $4,266,013, came from operation of utility properties and $213,787 from oil sales.

MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF AMERICA for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross earnings.	748,238	756,572	8,334
Op. & adm. exps.	464,176	434,958	70,782
Net earnings.	284,062	121,615	*62,447
Other income.	104,033	150,274	45,341
Total income.	288,095	271,889	*17,106
Res. for contin. and depred.	111,678	122,011	10,333
Surplus	177,317	149,877	*27,440

*Increase.

MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	620,594	588,311	32,283
Net after tax.	868,886	342,787	26,099
Sur. after chg.	328,277	302,151	25,126
10 mos. gross.	5,708,190	5,334,477	174,623
Net after tax.	3,302,305	3,104,616	197,689
Sur. after chg.	2,806,200	2,748,560	152,649

UNION BAG & PAPER CO. for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings.	3,863,909	6,33,305	534,530
†Dep. and ext.	.....	96,285	115,271
Balance	.....	737,020	419,259
Sk. and bd. red.	239,256	151,970	140,723
Balance	124,653	585,050	278,534
Interest	291,133	219,198	228,435
Deficit	84,480	*365,912	*50,082
Balance	84,480	365,912	50,082
Prev. surplus.	1,743,860	1,379,948	1,563,837
Adj. of inv.	.....	.....	245,429
P. & L. sur.	1,691,380	1,743,860	1,379,407

*Surplus. †Depreciation and extension fund included in sinking fund and bond redemption.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—Fifty-six corporations with $2,527,775 aggregate capital stocks were chartered today. They include:

Foreign and Domestic Transportation Corp., transportation, navigation; $1,000,000; B. M. Langstaff, T. Achenbach, J. Meyers; Vanvorst, Marshall & Smith, attorneys, 25 Broad St., Manhattan.

Perin Chemical Corp., drugs, chemicals; capital no par value, begin business with $1,000; G. H. Shamberg, E. A. Reinhart, F. L. May, 55 West 60th St.

J. T. H. Mitchell, Inc., advertising; $300,000; B. R. Duff, H. E. Culver, J. T. H. Mitchell, 8 West 40th St.

The American Publishing and Printing Corp., publishing, advertising; $50,000; D. Richardson, E. C. Vandyke, H. C. Sommers, 30 West 51st St.

Aschers 161st Street Theatre Corp., Bronx, motion pictures, vaudeville, theatrical; $30,000; O. Reiss, J. A. Jacobs, S. Ascher, 303 East 161st St.

J. Cohen & Son Co., Inc., Rochester, cotton, woolen rags, paper stock; $250,000; A. M. and J. Cohen, 474 Alexander St., Rochester.

Binghamton Steamship Co., Inc., transportation, navigation; $125,000; M. F. Long, N. H. Campbell, C. K. Crosby, 229 83d St., Brooklyn.

Renkin & Yates Smith, Inc., liquors, wines, beverages; $100,000; T. Y. Smith, R. Pearce, F. Renkin, 572 First St., Brooklyn.

Marenna Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial; $120,000; A. Schumacher, E. S. Child, M. Mueller, Buffalo.

Feeling Suey Corporation, transportation, navigation, $75,000; M. F. Long, C. K. Crosby, N. H. Campbell, 48 Exchange Place.

Morton W. Smith Co., Inc., repair motor trucks, autos, $50,000; R. S. Locke, C. F. Case, M. W. Smith, 186 West 52d St.

The M. L. Improvement Corporation, realty, construction, conduct hotels, amusement places, $50,000; H. McJunes, F. Vanderveer, H. N. Tifft, 15 William St.

Birdsall's Express Co., Inc., trucking, express, $30,000; T. C. and H. Birdsall, 9 Charlton St.

Superior Cut Glass Co. of Buffalo, Inc., table glassware, vases, $15,000; M. C. Crowley, G. E. Anderson, T. R. Stone, Buffalo.

Power Efficiency Corporation, Buffalo, contracting, electrical, mechanical engineering, $25,000; E. M. Hill, A. T. and H. B. Spaulding, Buffalo.

L. H. Biglow & Co., Inc., printing, publishing, stationery, advertising, phonographs, typewriters, $45,000; W. F. Hicks, E. and L. H. Bigelow, South Orange, N. J.

Marva Realty Corporation, realty, contracting, construction, electrical work, capital no par value, begin business with $10,000; R. C. Birkahn, A. F. Ostrowe, M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.

State Bonding Co., Inc., realty, brokerage, $10,000; N. J. Limelson, G. Mitchell, S. Steinberg, 299 Broadway.

Gotham Clothing Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $50,000; A. M. Bloch, E. J. Magan, Adolph Levy, 161 East 79th St.

J. H. Arnold's Sons, Inc., stencils, stamps, dies, inks, stationery, $18,000; H. Norris, S. F. Faust, R. L. Phillips, 2 East 126th St.

Jones Piano Co., Inc., Buffalo, musical instruments, $5,000; G. F. Schults, M. T. and H. G. Jones, 249 Timon St., Buffalo.

Eaton Sanford Co., Inc., Syracuse, vacuum cleaners, thermostats, utilities, $25,000; C. H. Sanford, L. Pearson, W. J. Eaton, 107 Union Av., Syracuse.

Scott Estates, Inc., Richmond; realty, $25,000; W. L. and J. W. Scott, A. M. Probst, Toms River, N. J.

M. F. P. Aero Sales Corpn., aeroplanes, hydroplanes, flying apparatus, $25,000; W. R. Herrick, W. B. and J. R. Westerfeld, Times Building.

Alley Brothers, Inc., Babylon, hardware, paints, oils, masons' supplies, construction, $15,000; E., S., and B. S. Alley, Babylon.

W. Schott & Co., Inc., coffee, tea, hardware, dry goods, $75,000; H. W. Hastings, P. S. Schnitzler, W. Schott, Mocs, Santo Domingo.

United Waste Products Corpn., waste products, paper, metals, $10,000; C. H. Jerome, G. H. Olsen, Lorailly, 253 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Lopez School Building Co., Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; J. Knowlton, J. O'H., and J. G. Cosgrove, 128 West 10th St.

Franklin Dye Works, Inc., Brooklyn, renovators, dyers, cleaners of wearing apparel, $10,000; M. Keltz, M. Weisbrot, M. Schmehlar, 309 East Houston St.

Twin City Transportation Co., Inc., Tonawanda, transportation, navigation, $15,000; M. and J. J. O'Hagan, J. Heffernan, W. M. Hazelton, attorney, Gouverneur.

Edmunds & Jones Corpn., lamps, ignition and lighting systems, aircraft equipments, autos, motorcycles, begin business with $525; G. F. Jebbet, J. Jansen, Jr., T. S. Buckingham, 240 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Charles W. Young, Jr., Inc., Brooklyn, commission, selling agents, $10,000; R. Stone, C. W. and C. W. Young, Jr., 1,675 Gates Av., Queens.

Howlan, Schmidt & Co., Inc., Amsterdam, wearing apparel, haberdashery, $10,000; K. M. and D. G. Schmidt, F. A. Howlan, Utica.

Sixty Liberty Street Corporation, realty, capital no par value, carry on business with $50,000; M. Trevor, W. Everdell, Jr., W. H. Barnum, 111 Broadway.

Public Service Ticket Office, Inc., theatre tickets, manage theatres, $5,000; J. H. and T. Leblang, 701 West 110th St.

Sterns Vienna Cafe and Restaurant, hotels, restaurants, $5,000; H. Hertz, M. Isaacs, A. Stern, 70 East 119th St.

Joe Leblang's Ticket Office, Inc., theatre tickets, manage theatres, $5,000; J. and T. Leblang, M. M. Zimmerman, 2,544 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

137 West 145th Street Corporation, realty, construction, engineering, hotels, contracting, $5,000; F. Haichliffe, R. S. Newcombe, A. E. Pressinger, 5 West 81st St.

O'Connor Tea Stores, Inc., Buffalo, groceries, $5,000; G. E. Morgan, J. E. Morgan, C. L. O'Connor, 887 Plymouth Av., Buffalo.

Axton Exchange, autos, garage, livery stable, $5,000; L. S. and S. Benjinsohn, 980 Fox St., Bronx.

Authorizations: C. C. Trux & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., brokerage, stocks, bonds, securities, $2,000,000. Representative J. J. McCann 320 Ellicott Square Building, Buffalo.

All Package Grocery Stores Company, Inc., Wilmington, Del., $25,000,000. Representative, Perker Lane, Owego, Tioga Co.

Capital Increases: Usona Corporation, Manhattan, $500 to $100,000; A. E. Harris & Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Bates Troy Laundry Co., Binghamton, $80,000 to $60,

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

10 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knopp, 438 Broadway.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

JEWELRY, CHEAP PLATED.—Jewelry manufacturers take notice; Borrelli & Viteili actually have a buyer from South America for cheap plated jewelry in gross quantities; nice, dainty, and clean goods, but cheap; any Providence or Attleboro house having representatives in town may call Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10-12 or 2-4, 401 Broadway, entire third floor, office of Borrelli & Viteili.

MEN'S CLOTHING.—Western retailer is in the market for heavy Winter goods, men's overcoats and suits, to be delivered at once; will pay cash. N 98 Times.

MULL, silk, and cotton, printed with blue stripes and flowers. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

VELVETEENS.—Large jobber open for 22-inch colored velveteens, also black, any quantities. Write P 210 Times Downtown.

WASH DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders all week. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard, Franklin 4848.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2050.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—TEN-RACK sport coats; newest fabrics, including chinchillas; prices, $6.75 and up. Harry Greenberg, 35 West 31st St.

CHILDREN'S COATS, stylish models of shepherd checks, serges, mixtures, $1.75, $2.75, ladies', $2.75 up; immediate delivery. Ninth floor, 37 West 20th St.

CHILDREN'S HATS and Caps to retail at 25 and 50 cents; positively the best and cheapest line on the market; if you are a jobber or a big quantity buyer, it will pay you to investigate. Telephone Broad 3170.

CLOTH.—Serge, poplin, and gabardine for sale. Chelsea 8397.

COATS, 3,000, for immediate delivery; white and plaid chinchillas, corduroys, poplins, velour checks, &c.; are also closing out a large quantity of poplin and check suits at a price. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Contractors and manufacturers on children's coats, catering to jobbers, can get early business on snappy Fall models. S. Schwartz & Bro., 120 West 18th.

COATS.—Corduroys, chinchillas, mixtures; also suits; must close out all Spring styles, being overstocked on Fall orders. Ulla Bros., 54 West 3d St.

COATS.—Spring misses' and children's, to close out at sacrifice. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 E. 11th St.

COATS.—Spring, $3 up; nifty models, low price. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS and suits on hand for immediate delivery; job of coats to close out. Bijou Coat & Suit Co., 116 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS, 5,000 for delivery; white chinchillas, poplins, velour, checks, and corduroys. Kaplan Bros., 130 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; smart styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Big saving in buying through our showroom; $4.75 to $4.50 Sunquehanna faille lufter poplin dresses at $3.50 and $3.75; our Spring lines of wash dresses ready; the biggest values in $1.98 sellers; we have no salesmen. Lyric Dress Co., 146-150 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—To close out, 50 assorted silk dresses at low price; latest styles. Nivell, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—White; children's, juniors'; styles, values, and deliveries. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job to close out. Sunny Dress, 258 West 25th.

POPLINS, Serges, Velours, Chinchillas, for immediate delivery at cheap prices. 36 West 20th.

POPLINS—Navy; also Copen.; gabardine; will sell at mill price. Phone 616 Farragut.

SILKS at a price suitable for the cloak and suit trade. Telephone Farragut 2758.

SKIRTS.—1,000 to close out. L. M. Bloch & Brother, 118 West 29th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, white, best imported, $7.50. Rosenblatt. Telephone 6910 Cortland.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported Sonomet, size O, white. Phone Greeley 4781.

SUITS.—Have on hand 500 Spring suits of latest make; prices from $6.75 to $12.50; also 500 coats of latest make from $3.75 to $8.75. Fishman, 3 East 17th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—800 swell suits; correct colors; 14 to 40 sizes; immediate delivery. Loewy & Co., 31 East 28th St.

SUITS.—Poolins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $4.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 65 West 27th St.

SUITS, 600, to close out; snappy styles; wool poplins gabardines, serges, silks. Miller & Schadow, 15 W. 24th.

SUITS.—Jobs to close out; large assortment. Barnstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Sacrificing taffeta combinations, serges, poplins, gabardine, all silk lined, formerly $6.75 to $22.50, for $5 to $12.50; all-wool poplin coats formerly $5.25 for $3.75 jobbers investigate. Meyer Loeb Co., 13 East 30th St.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine; immediate delivery; $27 dozen; good values. Anekstein-Lederer 148 West 24th. Our $9-$12 cotton novelties are unusual.

Help and Situations Wanted.

AN AMERICAN who speaks Russian and German, years of experience in Russia as organizer and manager of a business of magnitude, would like to associate himself with a concern already established there or desiring to enter the Russian market. Will be glad to confer with interested parties. N 100 Times.

RESPONSIBLE, well-rated business man, leaving soon for China and Japan, will take commissions for buying and selling. Address N 144 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Overcoats for Fall.

A clothing firm with a selling office in this city reports that sales of overcoats for next Fall and Winter have equaled so far the total amount of business booked by the concern last year. These sales have been made before the salesmen have started on their trips. It is also reported that during the last two weeks the orders on fur collar overcoats have been larger than the total amount receiver last year. An estimate is made that the demand for the next season will call for about 60 per cent. of loose-fitting models and 40 per cent. of fitted coats. In the fitted coat the belted effects are shown quite extensively. Knife or inverted pleat designs are the new feature introduced.

Expect Successful Trips.

Clothing salesmen, who are about to leave town on their Fall selling trips have none of the usual signs of worry. Without an exception they are enthusiastic over prospects, and believe that a record amount of business will be turned in. Some of the road men are well primed with arguments to give the retailers on the price advances that have been made. Others have determined to say nothing in explanation of increases, unless the retail clothiers introduce the topic. As one man described the course of action he would pursue: "The retailers know as well as we do why prices are higher than they have been. It does no good to start explaining to the man who isn't aware of the true situation, because he accepts your words with a grain of salt."

Cotton Dress Fabrics Active.

One of the most interesting things concerning business in cotton dress fabrics this season, especially wash goods, is the way the demand is keeping up. Orders for these goods have been larger and more numerous this year than for a very long time, according to a well-posted wholesaler, and as yet show little signs of falling off. Awning stripe effects continue to run big in various colors and widths. Varicolored military stripe effects, woven in silk, on voile grounds, are very good. They retail at 50 cents. Cluster cord effects, garnitured with small, embroidered figures in contrasting colors, are also in favor, as are combination stripes and floral effects on varied grounds. Fancy dress ginghams, shirtings, and similar cloths are much in the running.

Not Under Flannel Provision.

Collector Malone yesterday, after hearing the representations of importers, declined to liquidate entries covering so-called flannel fronts used as parts of children's suits under the "flannel" provision of the tariff. For years the Custom House authorities have been returning goods of this kind under the wool cloth provision, which, under the present law, calls for duty at 35 per cent. The Government's textile experts reported to the Collector that the fronts differed in no way from goods formerly returned under the wool cloth schedule. After paying the duty demand the importers arranged to litigate the issue before the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court. They will ask entry at 25 or 30 per cent.

Bleached Goods Market Bullish.

An excellent business is being done locally in all kinds of bleached goods in spite of the price advances that have been made of late. According to William E. Wall, selling agent for B. B. and R. Knight, prices on these goods are bound to go higher. He predicts that before the year is out they will reach levels which will make the prices that prevailed before the war look low. "Price is not holding back business on bleached goods these days," he went on. "All Fruit-of-the-Loom goods are at value, and yet I owe a greater yardage today than I ever have before. It is a great deal harder to get goods than to sell them. When prices are made on these goods again they will be much higher than the last ones."

American Herring Take.

The European war, taken in connection with the present Lenten season, appears to be bringing the American herring into its own. The conflict abroad has made imported herring scarce and prices high. The jobbers accordingly decided to stock up with the domestic product and take a chance of disposing of the fish. One of the leading factors in the importing jobbing trade said yesterday it was really remarkable to see how well the American herring sold provided they were well cured. This man said: "They are taking with the trade which formerly never dreamed of handling any American ones. The scarcity of foreign herring this season will certainly mean quite an advantage to the domestic in the future, because even if foreign herring should again be plentiful in this market some of the trade will continue to handle the home product."

White Season Outlook Bright.

Manufacturers in several lines of women's wear are predicting that the coming Summer season will see a very large demand for white. The shoe manufacturers now are having all they can do to keep abreast of the call for white footwear, and the hosiery makers are in a similar predicament. Dress manufacturers report a growing demand for white goods, and these and black and white effects are expected to take in the larger part of the business done. The tendency toward white has come by easy stages, the color leading into it being gray, which at the present time is reported to be the most popular shade. Manufacturers of textiles have been pushing the sale of white on account of the dye shortage. The destruction of the plant at Niagara Falls, where a large quantity of bleaching powder was made previously, is expected to bring some difficulty when the white vogue really gets into swing.

Weather Hurts the Shoe Trade.

The coyness of Spring has put a temporary quietus on seasonable business in the local shoe market and has also slowed up collections quite a little for the time being. With Winter one day and Spring the next consumers in the metropolitan district have been at loss to know whether to buy their new shoes or not, which naturally has hampered the buying of retailers in this territory. In other sections, especially upper New York State and New England, there has been no such doubt, for the simple reason that heavy snowbanks and light shoes do not go together there. Merchants in the smaller cities, who depend quite a good deal on the farmer trade, have been badly hit by the recent storms. One such merchant in Central New York reported that he had not seen a farmer in town in the last two or three weeks. Except locally no great picking up in the consuming demand is looked for until the ground dries up, because where there is melting snow rubbers are fashionable, and where rubbers are used almost any old shoe can be worn with impunity.

Dundee Burlap Workers Strike.

A general strike has been declared and all of the jute mills of Dundee are closed, according to cablegrams received in the local burlap market yesterday. The strike is reported due to the refusal of the manufacturers to grant wage advances of 12½ to 15 per cent. Because there are many Government orders on the books of the Dundee concerns, it is thought here that the British authorities will lend a hand in restoring peace as promptly as possible. Next to this, the most important of the day's burlap news concerned a fire on board the steamer City of Naples, which is in port at Boston. Reports from that city said the fire had attacked holds 5 and 6, and that they contained twelve feet of water. It was apparently not known here just how much burlap was aboard at the time the fire broke out, nor how much of it was heavyweight or light, how much light. Local importers, it is understood, were greatly disturbed by the reports. As for business here, there was not much of it, and prices were nominally unchanged at the recent slight decline.

Printcloth Prices Firmer.

In spite of the fact that printcloth trading in the local gray goods market yesterday was not large in comparison with that of some recent days, prices were firm generally. In at least two cases quotations moved up a sixteenth of a cent. Some business was put through on 39-inch 68-72s at 6 cents for later delivery, and it was reported that 56-44s in that width could not be had for any delivery for less than 4 7-16 cents. Most of the mills, in fact, are asking 4½ cents. Some small lots of 38½-inch 64-60s were moved at 5 5-16 cents, with some mills asking 5⅜ cents. Near-by sales of 38½-inch 68-56s were made at 5¼ cents, and it is becoming difficult to get these goods for any delivery under that figure. A fairly good sheeting business was done, in which 4-yard, 48 squares showed up well at 3¾ cents for later delivery. Drills were not overactive, but were firmly held on the basis of 6¾ cents for 3.95s. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
38-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	36½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	Nom. Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WILFRED H. GROH of 1,848 Mount Hope Avenue, a theatrical performer known on the stage as W. H. Adonis, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,065, and assets of $3.

RANSOM COOK of 432 Fort Washington Avenue, formerly a contractor, builder, and hotel keeper, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,181, and no assets.

LEWIS B. BARTON of Amenia, Dutchess County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,507, and no assets.

FREDERICK RUSSELL, carpenter, at White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $912, and no assets.

L. ROSENZWEIG & SON.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of L. Rosenzweig & Son, wholesale dealers in dry goods at 319 Church Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $54,000.

SUNLIGHT GAS MACHINE COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the Sunlight Gas Machine Company of 52 Vanderbilt Avenue and 68 Summit Street, Brooklyn, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

SAMUEL HASSIN.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Samuel Hassin, dealer in dry goods at 737 Westchester Avenue, with creditors at thirty-three and one-third cents on the dollar.

FARMER ZEHR ENGRAVING COMPANY of 159 Lafayette Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $13,268 and assets of $25,248.

CHARLES A. WEIGLER, shoe dealer at 400 Lenox Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,637 and assets of $1,985.

POLLACK & GREENBERG, dealers in cloaks and suits at 24 Division Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,210 and assets of $1,019

MANHATTAN BASKET COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of baskets at 66 East Eighth Street, has made an assignment to Isidor Sachs.

NATIONAL CHIROPODIST SUPPLY COMPANY, dealer in chiropodist supplies at 35 West 125th Street, has made an assignment to Joseph L. Cohn.

WEINSHANK & SIEGEL, INC., ladies' tailoring, at 17 West Forty-fifth Street, have made an assignment to Charles H. Levitt.

ABRAHAM MEITIN, dealer in cigars and cigarettes at 201 East Fourteenth Street, has made an assignment to Harry Bern.

Judge Hough, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts: PHILIP C. WADSWORTH, promoter, of 62 East Thirty-fourth Street; liabilities, $100,933; GIOVANNI SAVARESE, grocer, 536 Ninth Avenue; liabilities, $44,574; HARRY ROTHLEDER, furs, 68 West Thirty-eighth Street; liabilities, $40,853; HAROLD B. ROBERTS, engineer, of Pelham, N. Y.; liabilities, $11,628; VICTOR H. OSBORN, contractor, Bloomington, N. Y.; JACOB GOLDSTEIN, barkeeper, 216 West Twenty-first Street; THOMAS P. CLARK, 1,834 Park Avenue, formerly a contractor; GEORGE C. RUTHER, Bloomfield, N. Y.; AXEL T. FORSBERG, collector, 251 East Thirty-sixth Street; WOLF SOMERSTEIN, grocery clerk, 864 East 172d Street; CHARLES H. HERBST, skirts and dresses, 9 West Twentieth Street; CHARLES PASNIK, dry goods, at 386 Third Avenue; STEINBERG & KNAPOFF, jewelers, 168 Fulton Street; LOUIS J. SALTZMAN, cloaks, 118 West Twenty-second Street, and MARCUS GOLDFINGER, 77 West Eighty-fifth Street; liabilities $10,719.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 27.—Henry C. Schoeneman, trading as the H. C. Schoeneman Company, 121 West South Water Street, commission merchants; voluntary petition; liabilities, $14,707; assets, $6,564.

Thomas Rankin, a manufacturer, 900 West Lake Street, voluntary petition; liabilities, $255,060; assets, $146,000.

John Refakes, a real estate broker at 242 North Clark St., voluntary petition; liabilities, $420,521; assets, $10,529.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

American Bonding Co. of Baltimore—Union Bank of Brooklyn.....$13,690.10
Aclerno, Feliciano—N. Y. Edison Co....167.92
Adams, Nancy, and Benjamin Green—People, &c.....300.00
Baldwin, George E.—I. B. Scheiber....241.45
Burke, Myrtle, and Frank Stella—People, &c.....300.00
Bent, Harry D.—S. H. Sigar.....262.52
Blayer, Christian—J. Marchak.....164.11
Beggs, William C. D.—Charles H. Schimmel Co., Inc.....133.80
Bial, Ernest—A. Q. Elgar et al.....239.38
City of N. Y.—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co.....2,005.00
Cullen, Samuel, and August Nenninger—People, &c.....1,000.00
Cheney, Maynard A.—B. H. Cohn.....214.31
Dahlgren, Winthrop, and Charles S. Sugarman—E. Griffith.....163.21
Fischer, G. Kennett—M. Mayer.....101.01
Farr, George G.—J. Cooney.....215.62
Feingold, Harry L.—Same.....140.83
Fennell, Herman, & Hyman Finkelstein—J. Cohen.....261.06
Gold, Samuel and Esther—Stuyvesant Casino, Inc.....253.02
Gilbert, Harry J.—Burns Bros.....402.16
Hunt, Edwin McK.—Stewart Motor Corp.....1,614.25
Hopkins, Louis L.—M. Salomon.....264.91
Howard, Mears W.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Co.....143.91
Harris, Samuel—D. H. Bergman.....882.50
Harrison, Earl, and F. Arthur Jacobson—Tabard Press.....781.66
Isaacs, Benjamin F.—N. Y. Edison Co.....104.67
Joseph, Charles—S. Joseph, costs.....112.28
Kallacher, Morris—G. J. E. Tieck.....116.31
Keyes, Charles F.—S. Katz.....829.22
Katzman, Max—J. Marx.....321.91
Larson, Katie, adm.—Henry Steers, Inc.108.06
Leighton, Meta—J. H. Lansing.....164.08
Lubotskym, Samuel B.—B. Griffen.....201.08
Meyer, Harry—Meltzer Bros. Brewing Co.....452.50
Meyer, Fannie, by gdn.—M. Morrison.108.18
Manhattan & Queens Traction Co.—S. Jaron.....600.00
Mason-Seaman Transportation Co. and Samuel Minskoff—W. E. Hooley...2,157.00
Same—P. E. Kinney.....1,157.00
Mears, W. Howard—Encyclopaedia Britannica Co.....143.91
Meyer, Frederick and Agnes—E. M. Mueller.....1,221.40
McCaffrey, John—Burns Bros.....160.06
O. L. Cushman Co. and Robert E. Cushman—5th Avenue Bank of N. Y.2,115.63
Outcrevia, David J., Sobel et al.....122.35
Same—B. Smith et al.....193.01
Pride, John H.—C. Brooks.....787.62
Powers, Joseph A. and Adelaide L. Elder, exrs.—M. C. Beecher.....2,423.01
Powers, Joseph A. and Adelaide L. Elder, exrs. and trustees—Tremont Building and Loan Assn.....528.55
Same—Same.....1,888.46
Pyne, James—R. C. Talbot Perkins.....125.30
Prien, John F.—L. Roberts.....2,647.48
Robt. Graves & Co.—R. McNamee & Co.1,023.70
Rode, Raymond F.—O. Wuerz.....128.16
Rafferty, John, or John J.—W. P. Waters.....1,193.45
Rapps, Herman—Spatt Plumbing Supply Co.....123.48
Rea, Victor G.—H. M. Seamans.....175.67
Rabinowitz, Michael N.—B. Griffen...502.54
Santini Moving Corp.—M. Muller.....132.41
Slotkin, Joseph—J. S. Siller et al.....182.06
Samose, Nathan—O'Neill-Adams Co....277.76
Scharf, Max J.—J. Scharf.....1,309.40
Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp.—Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.....103,352.54
Solatoroff, Jacob, and Hyman Fleischer—H. Olansky.....995.13
Schneiderman, Abraham—A. Proper et al.....145.40
Starer, Pincus—J. Novick et al.....191.98
Stein, Ernu—J. L. Buttenwieser, costs.107.94
Schwartz, Max, and Samuel Herschler—Bear Mill Mfg. Co.....229.16
Treadway, Leroy L.—Yorkville Tinsmith Supply Co.....141.98
Tahsonic Laboratories, Inc.—W. E. G. Mitchell.....265.88
Wilmot, Floyd H.—H. M. Knapp.....329.91
Willard, E. Augustus—Geo. Rosenfeld Co., Inc.....193.80
Wood Mfg. & Realty Co.—Hartman-Sanders Co.....195.21
Wolfsky, Grace, or Grace Troxler, or Grace Ganter—G. Hoerner.....187.91
Zolty, Bernard—C. Rosenbaum.....103.41
Goodman, Philip—City of N. Y.....365.22
Julian Hawthorne Co.—Same.....183.85
Holdfirm Hairpin—Same.....296.82
Hydraulic Properties Co.—Same.....133.85
Hudson & L. I. Traction Co.—Same...133.85
Hart, Loren M.—Same.....249.65

The judgment published March 22, 1916, which read Van Aken, Harry H.—M. Y. H. Wilson, $247.83, was incorrect. A new transcript was filed the following day and published March 23, which read: Wilson, Maude Y. B.—H. H. Van Aken, $247.83. The incorrect judgment was canceled by order of court, filed March 25, 1916.

In Bronx County.

Avidan, Abraham—J. Ruppert.....$127.41
Brill, Sam—M. Sivirson et al.....190.71
Cohen, Hyman—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.....69.17
City of New York—J. I. Moore, Jr.....100.36
Dwyer, William J.—Harper & Bros....31.87
Goldberg, Samuel E.—R. King.....3.72
Hurwitz, Isaac—Charles H. Brown Paint Co.....81.86
Lamberti Construction Co.—Eastern Woodworking Co.....749.48
Morrell, Maude L.—L. H. Woods.....380.11
Siebert, Julius H.—J. Sontag.....41.43
Von den Driesch, Alb.—C. Stotter....82.29

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Rauch, Samuel, and David Levine—People, &c., Oct. 8, 1913, vacated.....$300.00
Cupoli, Raffaelo—C. Parrelli, Feb. 28, 1916.....109.91
Hunt, William H., and Melville D. Chapman—L. E. Whisker, March 3, 1916.....574.24
Lotz, George C.—Gramercy Park Club, March 2, 1915.....904.16
Sobel, Joseph—D. Osterweis, March 22, 1916, canceled.....122.35
Barlevy, Abraham, and Benjamin Smith—D. Osterweis, March 22, 1916, canceled.....193.01
Adinoff, Frank—R. Adinoff, March 3, 1916.....169.75
Burnett, Agnes S.—J. Cattnacht, Dec. 21, 1915.....122.61
Brown, Mary—J. Shevlin, Feb. 21, 1916..107.70
Broder, Julius—McConnell Printing Co., Nov. 25, 1914.....120.91
Dix, Maurice J.—H. Berman, May 21, 1915.....102.54
Geilis, Morris—Weis & Zerwick, Feb. 24, 1909.....853.22
Greenspan, Augusta—State Bank, June 4, 1909.....112.53
Greenberg, Tillie, by guardian—Lyons Transfer Co., Feb. 28, 1916.....107.63
Gibbs, Maria S.—M. B. Nathan, Sept. 29, 1914.....1,956.99
Hustace, William A.—Mercantile Finance Co., Jan. 21, 1910.....115.90
Same—J. Rupp et al., July 14, 1909...124.20
Illinois Surety Co.—P. B. Olney, Jr., March 23, 1916.....7,358.63
Jacobson, Joan—W. Donohoe, Sept. 25, 1915.....264.41
Levett, Charles M.—Corn Exchange Bank, Aug. 4, 1913.....139.23
Same—A. H. Ferber, May 22, 1913....150.75
Lobel Theatre Co. and Julius Broder—H. Rennert, April 6, 1915.....1,617.57
Reilly, Albertus A.—Commercial Cable Building Co., Feb. 24, 1906.....310.28
Sample, Tom L.—S. C. Bowman, Jan. 13, 1916.....113.06
Slayback, William A.—F. S. Johnson, March 16, 1916.....320.41
Welch, Alpha—City of N. Y., June 20, 1905.....156.85
Warner, Florence D. and Frank H.—A. Arenuibis, July 7, 1914.....402.79
Wohl, Max—L. Greenberg, March 7, 1913.....224.49
Wachsman, Babetta, and Lena Rechatelt—M. Mazor, Feb. 15, 1916.....2,612.63
Cottrell, John W.—N. Y. & Brooklyn Brewing Co., Feb. 7, 1911, released..170.07

In Bronx County.

Axson, Frank J.—Strauss-Pritz Co., Dec. 20, 1915.....155.84

Not the Wisner Manufacturing Co.

The Wisner Manufacturing Company, dealer in dairy supplies, of 230 Greenwich Street, wishes it to be understood that it has no connection whatever with the Wisner Dairy Supply Corporation, against which a bankruptcy petition was filed on Saturday. In the bankruptcy papers filed in the office of the Clerk of the Federal District Court the address of the Wisner Dairy Supply Corporation was given at 230 Greenwich Street, but the Wisner Manufacturing Company denies that the Dairy Supply Corporation is at that address.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—William Whitney & Co.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square; Park Av.

ALBANY, N. Y.—F. L. Anker & Co.; F. L. Anker, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

ATLANTA—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. S. Bluman, millinery; 621 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; D. Volmer, clothing, trimmings; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baer Bros.; S. S. Baer, women's, misses', children's millinery; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; New Strand.

BALTIMORE, Md.—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE—L. Grief & Brother; S. Greif, woolens; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; B. M. Levy, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Golding, waists, underwear, petticoats, kimonos; Mr. Watters, ladies' coats, suits, merchandise manager; 1,133 Broadway; third floor.

BOSTON, Mass.—J. J. Connell & Co.; J. J. Connell, millinery, &c.; Breslin.

BOSTON, Mass.—J. J. Hughes & Bros.; J. J. Hughes, tailors; Empire.

BOSTON, Mass.—D. F. Murphy, dry goods, &c.; Somerset.

BOSTON, Mass.—National Hat Co.; B. Gross, hats, caps; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—Shannon Bros. & Co.; G. T. Shannon, millinery; Albert.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Cazares, men's clothing; Mrs. Kaleski, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Dutch, ladies' untrimmed hats; F. Phillips, ladies' coats, (basement); Mr. O'Brian, ladies', misses' suits, coats; Miss Koch, millinery; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, kimonos; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Levinson, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schaner, cocats, suits, waists, dresses, jobs; 12 W. 21st.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; O. Phillips, china, lamps, glass; E. Adelberg, mdse. mgr., laces, neckwear, embroideries; S. Kranson, women's, children's hosiery, underwear, men's furn. goods; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Fuller, furs; D. W. Edwards, millinery; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. E. Finney, furnishing goods, sweaters, gloves; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Leon's Bargain Store; J. B. Lederer, men's, women's furn. goods; Wm. Lederer, gen'l mdse.; B'way Central.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; C. M. Mackie, hosiery, underwear; 18 West 35th; Knickerbocker.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss F. Feldman, ladies' and misses' ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; Mrs. Borgess, corsets, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Harrison & Co.; R. Harrison, dry goods, furnishing goods, shoes, general merchandise; Park Avenue.

CHICAGO, Ill.—B. Rosenthal, dry goods, furnishing goods, &c.; Marseilles.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss M. A. Koepke, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, hats; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Zuckerman & Berkowitz; A. Berkowitz, clothing; B'way Central.

CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; J. P. Hovland, women's, misses', children's, juniors' cloth coats, pile fabrics; Room 1,507, 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Godfrey, men's, boys' clothing; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Catalogue House; H. Philipsborn, girls', children's coats, Fall; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; Mrs. Borges, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 43 West 23d.

CHICAGO—J. M. Smythe Mdse. Co.; J. E. Parker, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs; M. J. Nolan, hdkfs.; J. Dyon, furn. goods; L. Scovill, youths' clothing; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. L. Aman, upholstery goods; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. S. Rosenberg, waists; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss Kaufman, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Foster Furs Goods Co.; L. Freedman, furs, goods; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Alshuler-Dreyer Co.; A. Alshuler, woolens; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 W. 27th.

CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; S. M. Hexter, woolens; 623 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Schaebly, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Katzenstein, ladies' knit underwear, gloves; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; T. E. N. Taylor, domestics, dress goods, silks, laces; Imperial.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; H. G. Hodges, domestics; 75 Leonard.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; A. F. Martin, men's clothing, furnishing goods, 353 4th Av.; Flanders.

DALLAS, Texas—W. A. Green & Co.; E. L. Pollock, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear; 1,150 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; W. L. Logan, piece goods; A. E. Aaron, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, corsets, underwear, laces, embroideries, neckwear, merchandise manager; 220 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; W. Rike, dress goods, silks; W. J. Roetter, linens, white goods; J. Davis, domestics; Miss M. Maher, laces; Miss E. Schumacher, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss M. Garlock, misses', children's ready-to-wear petticoats, house dresses; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; Mrs. F. O. N. Kell, millinery; 220 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; M. Samish, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. Smith, millinery; 353 4th Av.

DETROIT—Himmelhoch Bros. & Co.; H. Himmelhoch, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; C. C. Palmer, women's ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Krenning, millinery, straw goods; H. Rich, furn. goods; 354 4th Av.

MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg Co.; R. Nusbaum, domestics, dress goods; 1,133 Broadway.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Wm. R. Moore D. G. Co.; M. Kuhn, ready-to-wear; 256 Church.

MEMPHIS—Bry Block Merc. Co.; Mr. Well, waists; 353 4th Av.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Gerber Co.; R. J. Graham, laces, hdkfs.; 1,150 B'way; Collingwood.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Caulkins, Post Co.; F. L. Caulkins, carpets; Woodward.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. S. Roth, shoes; 230 5th Av.

MONTICELLO, N. Y.—Hammond & Cooke; J. A. Cooke, dry goods, general merchandise, carpets, rugs, upholstery, housefurnishing goods; Wallick.

MONTREAL, Canada—Seidman Bros. & Co.; M. Seidman, men's, boys' clothing, pantaloons; 21 E. 16th.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; D. C. Herman, rugs; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. A. Davis, books, stationery; J. C. Mizor, notions, ribbons, jewelry; 220 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Maison Blanche Co.; M. L. Kohnstamm, millinery; 116 West 22d.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; R. B. Gallegly, women's, children's shoes; 15 East 26th.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.; M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Lewis, wash skirts, dresses; 18 W. 27th.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, furs, goods; 75 Spring.

OMAHA, Neb.—Orkin Bros.; M. E. Orkin, ready-to-wear; 3 W. 34th.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; W. J. Burgess, representing; 1,133 B'way.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Frankel D. G. Co.; C. C. Alsop, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'day.

PEORIA, Ill.—B. & M.; J. Bloom, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; waists, dresses; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; Room 322, 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Wilson & Wasserman; J. Wasserman, muslin underwear; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA—Royal Garment Co.; E. Boehm, piece goods; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, Miss Killen, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss S. Markowitz, flowers, feathers; 23 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss A. I. Jalkert, millinery, infants' wear, corsets; Miss A. Brown, knit underwear; V. Rav

EXPORTERS WOULD COMBINE

Federal Canvass Shows General Sentiment in Favor of Step.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Federal Trade Commission's report on its investigation of foreign trade conditions, undertaken because of abnormal commercial developments incident to the war, will be issued within a few days.

Export combinations among American manufacturers and "dumping" by foreign corporations are among the subjects to which special attention is given. A canvass of all lines of business in the country is said to have shown a general sentiment in favor of export combinations similar to those which have given Germany's manufacturers so great a share of the world's commerce.

The commission's agents, in addition to holding public hearings throughout the country, gathered much information abroad, and a mass of publications by foreign Governments has been studied for facts. Letters of inquiry were sent to manufacturers, producers, and authorities on foreign trade who could not appear at the hearings, asking for information and suggestions. A surprising number responded.

The circulars went to fully 20,000 big and little manufacturers and producers in every important branch of American industrial enterprise. The commission's aim was to get facts from as many viewpoints as possible. Much assistance was given by Consuls and Commercial Attachés, who furnished information from countries not reached by the commission's special investigators.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Contests Under the Jewelry and Other Tariff Provisions.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, were upheld yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that imitation jet barettes were properly dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. under the provision in the tariff for manufactures of glass or paste. The Collector was reversed in taking 60 per cent. as "jewelry." The same firm imported a big assortment of chains, charms, and pendants, all of which it was held were properly taxed by the Collector under the jewelry provision. Owing to the fact that the firm failed to show what black and blue beads made up into necklaces were composed of, the board affirmed the assessment of 60 per cent. Another Chicago concern, Bernard, Judae & Co., also lost in the claim for a reduction of the 60 per cent. duty levied on long chains and necklaces.

A protest by the J. D. Randall Company fell flat after three witnesses called by the firm testified contrary to the importers' claims. The merchandise in dispute consisted of Randall needles upon which duty was taken at 20 per cent. under the provision for "needles for sewing machines." The claim was for free entry under the provision for shoe machine needles. The Collector at Cleveland where the merchandise was entered was affirmed.

The Shevlin-Clarke Company, Ltd., and the Fullerton-Krueger Company entered wooden weather strips at Ranier, a sub-port in the district of Duluth, on Nov. 12, 1914. The Deputy Collector at Ranier forwarded the liquidation papers to the Collector at Duluth, but did not receive them back until Dec. 14 following. Then the importers filed a protest against the rates of duty taken by the Collector at Duluth, but the latter official decided the protests were not valid inasmuch as they were not filed within thirty days. Judge McClelland disagreed with this, and held that the protests were valid since the liquidation of an entry at the home or central port did not become effective, nor the time for protest against reclassification commence to run, until notice thereof had been received at the sub-port where the entry was made. The board concluded that the weather strips were properly free of duty as "sawed lumber," and reversed the Collector's levy of 15 per cent. as manufactures of wood.

Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher lost in a controversy as to magnetized steel bows returned for duty at 20 per cent. under the provision for manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The goods were claimed to be dutiable at 15 per cent. under the provision for "pressed, forged or stamped alloy steel." The invoices described the merchandise as "plain forgings of tungsten steel." Judge Fischer said that the board did not think the proof offered on the part of the importers sufficient to overcome the testimony of the customs examiner who passed the goods in question. The Collector was affirmed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, MARCH 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 57, n s, 108 ft e of 4th St and from new subway in 1916, 54.6 ft e of 7th Av, 22x75; Mary E. Terhune et al. to Hackensack, N. J., to William E. Hicks, 127 Tuers Av, Jersey City, mtg $7,000, all liens, March 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

DEY ST, 20, n s 276.2 ft w of Broadway, 25 ft 7½; Dey St, 22, n s, 21.2 ft e of Church St, 25.5x77...; John B. Beck to 195 Broadway Corpn., 15 Dey St, March 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

MADISON AV, 2,070, w s, 83.4 ft s of 131st St, 16.7x75; John W. Bohiman et al., exrs. of Hugo Gerach to Charles G. Wendel, 2 East 130th St, March 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$4,000

MONROE ST, 270, s s, 50 ft w of Jackson St, 25x88.10x irregular; Mary F. Wustrow to Mortimer Bishop, 33 Hamilton Terrace, mtg $25,000, all liens, bond and security, March 23; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St.....$1

PLEASANT AV, 317-319, s w corner of 117th St, 35.8x94; The Barringer Realty Co., 313 Fulton St, Brooklyn, to Emma L. Crawford, 273 Hicks St, Brooklyn, mtg $40,000, all liens, March 24.....$1

57TH AV, n e corner of 44th St, runs n 65.5x e 100x n 35x e 40x s 100.5 to street x w 140 to beginning; Theodore A. Havemeyer et al., as trustees under deed of trust dated Oct. 1, 1888, and other dates as modified by instrument, to 1 East Forty-fourth Street, Inc., 52 William St, all liens, Dec. 17, 1912; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McI., 52 William St.....$1,000,000

SAME PROPERTY; 1 East Forty-fourth Street, Inc., to 531 Fifth Avenue, Inc., 28 Cortlandt St, June 12, 1913; same attorneys.....$1,000,000

SAME PROPERTY; 531 Fifth Avenue, Inc., to 1 East Forty-fourth St, Inc., 52 William St, all liens, May 1, 1914.....$1

57TH AV, 2,187, e s, 25 ft n of 125th St, 24.1x 96, foreclosed March 14; Thomas L. Feitner, referee, to Graham-Siegel Co., 578 Grand St, mtg $24,000, March 24; attorney, Jerome A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av.....$1,000

57TH ST, 313 West, n s, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 24x98.9; Margaret Reilly to Ethel V., wife of Jeremiah L. Sullivan, 161 Ivy St, Winthrop, L. I., 1-3 part, all liens, Jan. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

57TH ST, 247 and 249 West, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.6; Mary A. Whiting, Washington, D. C., to N. Y. and Rty Edgar, 125 East 40th St, quitclaim, Feb. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

57TH ST, 613 West, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Excellent Realty Co. to Peter C. Eckhardt, Jr., 567 West 184th St, bond and security, $9,000, March 25; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway.....$1

58D ST, 434 West, s s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 25 x100.5; Excellent Realty Co. to Peter C. Eckhardt, Jr., 567 West 184th St, and Frederick Eckhardt, Baldwin, L. I., all liens, March 25; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway.....$1

58D ST, 432 West, s s, 450 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; David K. Bernstein to Jeannette K. Harris, 2 West 72d St, Oct. 30, 1914...$1

59TH ST, n s, 152 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 29.4 to centre line of Old Bloomingdale Road, closed, x100.1x30.9x100.8; Chelsea Realty Co. to Louis Kenegson, 532 Dawson St, mtg $23,000, March 24; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$100

100TH ST, 133 and 135 West, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Maude E. Hall to Daniel H. Jackson, 957 Tiffany St, mtg $23,000, Feb. 8; attorneys, Goldsmith, R., M. & B., 35 Nassau St.....$1

120TH ST, 407 East, n s, 118.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11; Lily G. O'Brien to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $3,000, March 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Vincenzo Esposito, 504 West 54th St, mtg $3,000, March 25; attorney, same.....$1

121ST ST, n s, 203 ft w of 5th Av, 16x100.11; Alice McGrew to Baninger Realty Co., 500 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, mtg $7,000, March 14; attorney, S. Rosenthal, 367 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$1

122D ST, 354 West, s s, 150 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18x100.11; Alice McGrew to Clarence A. Keenan, 318 Fulton St., Brooklyn, mtg $9,000, March 14; attorney, S. Rosenthal, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....$1

127TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11; John D. Kahrs to Hermann H. Rippe, 112 North 9th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $8,000, all liens, April 15, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

144TH ST, s s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; James McLaughlin Co., Inc., to James McLaughlin, 28 West 144th St, mtg $22,500, March 24; attorneys, Leslie, F., & McM., 103 Broadway.....$8,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 175th St, 45x 90; Henry W. Pollock, referee, to Mary C. Lanigan, 2,202 Loring Place, mtg $28,000, March 14; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av.....$5,500

BEAUMONT AV, 2,409 and 2,411, w s, 50x 68.8x90x65.8; Laura Perago to Antonio Chiavaro, 2,407 Beaumont Av, 1-3 part, mtg $24,000, March 14; attorney, D. A. Trotta, 391 East 149th St.....$100

CLAY AV, 1,316, e s, 19x80; Theophila Stranck, executor, to Theophila Rubin, 221 Sherman Av, Feb. 1; attorney, N. Burdach, 88 Park Row.....$1

JACKSON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 156th St, 25x 77.8; Funk D. Wagner to Theresa Lemmon, 197 West 114th St, mtg $14,000, March 25; attorneys, Gilnd & P., 40 Cedar St..$100

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,425, w s, 100.5; Max Lukather et al., individually and trustees, to Darfell Realty Co., Inc., 489 5th Av, mtg $23,700, March 23; attorney, Darfell Realty Co., Inc., 489 5th Av.....$32,000

LOTS 42, 43, 74 to 77, 97, 112 to 117, 172 and 173, 188, 189, 208 to 220, and 255 and 256, map of Harrington estate; Percy S. Dudley to Jeanne B. Trull, Rye, N. Y., Feb. 29; attorney, Percy S. Dudley, 189 Willow St, Brooklyn.....$100

LOWER 3RD PLACE, n e corner of 152d St, 186x100; Charles J. Chapman to Michael St. Gilhuly, 3,176 Decatur Av, mtg $7,000, March 25; attorney, M. J. Gilhuly, 3,176 Decatur Av.....$100

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Erick Bergman to Emma D. Bengtson, 2,062 Monticello Av, March 24; attorney, C. A. Karlson, 216 East 57th St.....$100

RANDALL AV, n w corner of Amundson Av, 25x100; Abr. Meyerhoff and another, executors, to Erick Bergman, 1,074 Longfellow Av, March 14; attorney, R. B. Alling, 149 Broadway.....$350

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 193.4 ft s of 182d St, 47.1x106.11; Arthur T. Lawrence to Emanuele Trotta, 1,354 75th St, Brooklyn, mtg $38,500, April 10, 1915; attorney, James A. Beha, 233 Broadway.....$100

TEE TAW AV, e s, 100 ft n of Park View Place, 50x irregular; Joseph Spiveck to Hannah Spiveck, 326 East 70th St, March 23; attorney, Hannah Spiveck, 326 East 70th St.....$1

WEBSTER AV, 3,066 and 3,068, s e corner of Tower Place, 50x110; Susan M. Mallahan to Elizabeth Mallahan, 3,066 Webster Av, March 21; attorney, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e w s, 81 n e s of 19th Av, being gore Lot 16, map of Wakefield; Charles J. Chapman to Margaret I. Chapman, 4,057 Lowerre Place, mtg $1,000, March 25; attorney, Margaret I. Chapman, 4,057 Lowerre Place.....$100

182D ST, 735 East, n s, 50x100; Armine H. Mitsiganos to Daniel McLean, 1,141 Havemeyer Av, March 15; attorney, A. Knox, 195 Broadway.....$1

239TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Martha Av, 25x 100; William Greenless to Edna C. Baker, 86 McLean Av, Yonkers, N. Y., et al., mtg $1,500, March 17; attorney, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, n s, 54.6 ft e of 7th Av, 22x75; William G. Hicks to Mary E. Terhune and another, Hackensack, N. J., March 27, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000

25TH ST, n e s, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 24x98.9; Ethel V. Sullivan to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, March 27, 3 years; attorney, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 31 Chambers St.....$8,000

57TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of 10th Av, 20x55.5; Thomas A. Cooke to Trustees of the Northern Dispensary, 165 Waverley Place, March 27, 3 years; attorney, B. W. B. Brown, 27 Cedar St.....$4,000

94TH ST, n s, 152 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 29.4x—; Louis Kenegson to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, March 24, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$23,000

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; St. Bernard's School Building Co. to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, March 27, due as per bond.....$5,000

120TH ST, 407 East, n s, 118.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11; Vincenzo Esposito to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, March 25, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,894, e s, 27x85.7; Henry C. Friedrich to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, prior mtg $2,000, March 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$2,000

BRONX BOULEVARD, n e s, being Lot 348, map of Washingtonville; Mary Muller, 4,718 Bronx Boulevard, to Addie G. Schmidt, 31 South 9th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,800

CROTONA AV, n e corner of Crotona Park North, 96.1x10.11; Beta Investing Co., Inc., to Cordelia W. French, 400 Convent Av, March 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. F. French, 329 Courtlandt Av.....$8,000

HOE AV, 1,156, e s, 25x100; Catherine Kingston to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 27, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

MARION AV, 2,068, e s, 50x163.4; Alice G. Chave to Claire Grovite, 663 Crotona Park North, March 23, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

VALENTINE AV, n e corner of 194th St, 113.8x irregular; Poe Park Construction Co., Inc., to Jas. G. Wentz, 335 West End Av, March 24, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$80,000

178TH ST, s s, 115.7 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Henry Langhorst to Meyer Abrahams, 17 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, March 24, due Sept. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Maxwell Wyckoff, 277 Broadway.....$350

239TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Martha Av, 25x 100; William Greenless to Mary Hayes, 2,567 Bainbridge Av, March 25, due July 1, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 1,860, all; Charles J. Westral et al. to Joseph Zavitkovsky, 1,360 Avenue A, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, A. Jurnik, 1,500 1st Av.....$1,020

AVENUE C, 107, corner store; Harris Schonfeist to Leo C. Gerlach, 107 Avenue C, 5 years from May 1, 1916.....$1,586

FORSYTH ST, 83 and 85, three upper floors; Beckie Kurinsky to Millie Cohn, 253 Grand St, 3 3-12 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, S. Gordon, 253 Grand St.....$5,000

GREENWICH ST, 280, all; Alice McGrew to Clarence A. Keenan, 318 Fulton St., Brooklyn, mtg $9,000, March 14; attorney, S. Rosenthal, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....$1

127TH ST, s s, 290 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11; John D. Kahrs to Hermann H. Rippe, 112 North 9th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $8,000, all liens, April 15, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

144TH ST, s s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; James McLaughlin Co., Inc., to James McLaughlin, 28 West 144th St, mtg $22,500, March 24; attorneys, Leslie, F., & McM., 103 Broadway.....$8,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 175th St, 45x 90; Henry W. Pollock, referee, to Mary C. Lanigan, 2,202 Loring Place, mtg $28,000, March 14; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av.....$5,500

BEAUMONT AV, 2,409 and 2,411, w s, 50x 68.8x90x65.8; Laura Perago to Antonio Chiavaro, 2,407 Beaumont Av, 1-3 part, mtg $24,000, March 14; attorney, D. A. Trotta, 391 East 149th St.....$100

CLAY AV, 1,316, e s, 19x80; Theophila Stranck, executor, to Theophila Rubin, 221 Sherman Av, Feb. 1; attorney, N. Burdach, 88 Park Row.....$1

JACKSON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 156th St, 25x 77.8; Funk D. Wagner to Theresa Lemmon, 197 West 114th St, mtg $14,000, March 25; attorneys, Gilnd & P., 40 Cedar St..$100

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,425, w s, 100.5; Max Lukather et al., individually and trustees, to Darfell Realty Co., Inc., 489 5th Av, mtg $23,700, March 23; attorney, Darfell Realty Co., Inc., 489 5th Av.....$32,000

LOTS 42, 43, 74 to 77, 97, 112 to 117, 172 and 173, 188, 189, 208 to 220, and 255 and 256, map of Harrington estate; Percy S. Dudley to Jeanne B. Trull, Rye, N. Y., Feb. 29; attorney, Percy S. Dudley, 189 Willow St, Brooklyn.....$100

LOWER 3RD PLACE, n e corner of 152d St, 186x100; Charles J. Chapman to Michael St. Gilhuly, 3,176 Decatur Av, mtg $7,000, March 25; attorney, M. J. Gilhuly, 3,176 Decatur Av.....$100

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Erick Bergman to Emma D. Bengtson, 2,062 Monticello Av, March 24; attorney, C. A. Karlson, 216 East 57th St.....$100

RANDALL AV, n w corner of Amundson Av, 25x100; Abr. Meyerhoff and another, executors, to Erick Bergman, 1,074 Longfellow Av, March 14; attorney, R. B. Alling, 149 Broadway.....$350

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 193.4 ft s of 182d St, 47.1x106.11; Arthur T. Lawrence to Emanuele Trotta, 1,354 75th St, Brooklyn, mtg $38,500, April 10, 1915; attorney, James A. Beha, 233 Broadway.....$100

TEE TAW AV, e s, 100 ft n of Park View Place, 50x irregular; Joseph Spiveck to Hannah Spiveck, 326 East 70th St, March 23; attorney, Hannah Spiveck, 326 East 70th St.....$1

WEBSTER AV, 3,066 and 3,068, s e corner of Tower Place, 50x110; Susan M. Mallahan to Elizabeth Mallahan, 3,066 Webster Av, March 21; attorney, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e w s, 81 n e s of 19th Av, being gore Lot 16, map of Wakefield; Charles J. Chapman to Margaret I. Chapman, 4,057 Lowerre Place, mtg $1,000, March 25; attorney, Margaret I. Chapman, 4,057 Lowerre Place.....$100

182D ST, 735 East, n s, 50x100; Armine H. Mitsiganos to Daniel McLean, 1,141 Havemeyer Av, March 15; attorney, A. Knox, 195 Broadway.....$1

239TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Martha Av, 25x 100; William Greenless to Edna C. Baker, 86 McLean Av, Yonkers, N. Y., et al., mtg $1,500, March 17; attorney, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$100

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Hazel, J. — Room 8, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.
Case on—Ritz Cycle Car Co<Driggs-Seabury Ord Corp. | No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Anchor Cap, &c, Co<Pritchard (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 328, P. O. Building.—Admiralty day calendar.
Tracy<Steamtug M Moran. | Moran T & T Co< Steamtug Coleraine.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.—Criminal Calendar.
Re Francesco Creatore.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Federal Motor Truck Co<Eberhart Service.
Resler<Volkenning.
Holland<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.
Salvation Army<Williams.
Selsor<Selsor.
Siegel<Bradley Cont Co (2.)
Met Metal Nov Co< Kass.
Re Shepetovsky.
Kingsland<Gerstner.
Bogg<NY Rys Co.
Custen<Robinson.
Galiana<Galiana.
Lurie<Cohn.
Evans<Colonial Motion Picture Co.
Bell<Adler.
Geller<Jaffe.
Blochert<Blochert.
The Greef Eng & Mfg Co<The Scourene Mfg Co.
Bergner<Haas.
Irvine<Todd.
Belais<Mallett.
Hahn<NY (2.)
Fish<Fish.
Werner<Starbuck.
Rothenberg<Fulton.
Rein<Woods.
Berkman<Knothe.
Woehlke<Gunther (2.)
Cusimono<Barber Asphalt Pav Co (2.)
McCarthy<Nelson.
Smith<Miller.
Schwartz<I R T (2.)
Bernstein<Gimbel Bros
O'Keefe<Globe Coat & Apron Supply Co.
Re CNY (Havemeyer Av.)
Guaranty Trust Co< Second Av RR.
Borsa<Vonhof.
Murphy<Schroder.
Hawks<Charter Const.
Re Perfumes Riviera, Inc.
Brennan<Phila & Reading Coal Co.
Valentine<Cooper.
Shaw-Baxter-Trucker Co, Inc<Harburger.
Re Brogan.
Poliuschuck<Am Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Kreisler<Kamlet.
Garciss<Miller.
Van Duyn<Chautauqua Inst.
Breisach<Ehrich.
Re Bowery Sav Bank.
Vickers<Bonomola.
Lincoln Trust Co< Green.
Lulka<Britz.
Re Bernstein.
McCrackin<McCrackin Varnum<Huntington.
Wyckoff<Allen.
Hill<Zedikow.
Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, March 27, due as per bond.....$5,000
120TH ST, 407 East, n s, 118.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11; Vincenzo Esposito to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, March 25, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:
Lusher<Catalog P Co.
Re East 210th St.
Nassau Assets Co Ch<Van Tuyl.
Met Sav Bk<Steuer.
Casale<Casale.
Tobruk Con Co<Lambert Con Co.
Cent Alpam Sugar Co< Beck.
Clapp<Colburn.
Salomon<Salomon.
Preferred causes:
Feinstein<Schwartz.
Hallacy<Hallacy.
Dorazio<Dorazio.
Marx<Maze Rty Co.
Katz<Katz.
Gennitson<Genntitson.
Wolf<Wolf.
Jaeger<Jaeger.
Sabo<Sabo.
Peretz<Peretz.
Kendig<Kendig.
General calendar:
Munro<Dimon.
Jacobs<Selwyn & Co.
Pitofsky<Polonsky.
Gritz<Rocke.
Glenet<Moecel.
Reilly<Reilly.
Pineus<Platt.
Tompers<Tompers.
Battery Park Nat Bk <Ridder.
Randolph<Albertson.
Simonelli<Bertoncilal.
US Trust<Kiddle.

PART IV.—(January Term Continued.)—Defehanty, J.
Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore.
Adjourned to March 31.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sprague<Berry.
Indian Ref Co<Dunlop Wels & Fisher Co< Wiedrick.
Blumenstell<Acierno.
Donnelly<O'Brien.
Case on.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.—Schechet<Cohen.
Bressler<Nassau Elec RR.
Maloney<Rodgers & H
Gershenson<Stone.
Rauer<Riker.
Ward<Degnon Cont.
Welshet<Erlet Brew.
Aaron<Melnitzky.
Schreiber<Du Chette.
MacLeod, Jr<Birdsall.
Flato<Cale N R RR.
Rothman<Gluck.
Bobyock<NY Cent RR
Nolan<same.
C Gampel<same.
L Gampel<same.
Re Cesar.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Silberzweig<Hentze.
Fay<Sun P & P Co.
Rosheim<Knick Ice.
Mages<Fish.
Shelley<same.
Vecchini<Nupperman.
Clear.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Tedesco<Leland.
Panish<Binney.
Miller<Wendt. (2.)
Wilton<N Y Edison.
Tatanis<Vlasto.
Same<Atlantis, a corp.
Bookowski<Aetna Amus Corp.
Harch<Ehrt.
Reilly<Simonson.
Reno<Ball.
Cooney<Cooney.
Black<Am Pastry Mfg Co.
Schaefer<C H RR.
Zinno<Pettigor.
Baumgarten<Am Sug Ref Co.
Handelman<Aufses (2.)
Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fiedler<C J & P RR.
Levonik<O'Rourke Eng. &c, Co.
Ward<Ocean El Ry.
Gordon<NY Rwys.
Grauer<F & L Bldg. Case on.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Draught<Am Piano Co
Schneiderman<Warheit Pub Co.
Liebowitz<NY Rys.
Schweid<Wood.
Huhner<Wreedman.
Zakalyk<Mason Seaman Trans Co (2.)
Zuzian<NY Rys.
Amezaga<Fernandes.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lehman<von Raltz.
Little<Bachman.
O'Rourke<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Siegel<Bradley Cont.
I Lehrman<Greenwald.
C Lehrman<same.
Weigant<Keap Const.
Welnrib<Moscovitz.
Sasco<Gaggiano.
Sanseverino<Indian Ref Co.
Clark<Int R T.
Stone<same.
Flora Meyer<Miller.
F Meyer<same.
Navarra<NY Rys.
Nixon<same.
Fineman<Int R T Co.
Emerson<same.
Clear.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Slaviz<NYC & HRRR.
Fallon<Erie RR.
McQuillan<Birch.
Hogen<Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
Meehan<Bamberger (2.)
Gazzola<O'Brien.
Rines<N Y C & H R RR.
Arenberg<Hudson & Man RR.
Hampl<Flagg.
Tishler<Crystal & Tishler.
Franke<Kupperschmidt.
Bertolino<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Dondes<Richmond Light & RR Co.
Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Staunton<Rodgers.
Ing.—Chambers<N Y Rys.
Weinstein<Bober.
Mullins<Butler.
Lanihan<B H RR.
Lang<Delling.
Pullen<Globe Taxicab.
Thomas<same.
Beer<Met Opera Co.
Sharet<CNY.
Mussomessi<same.
Burke<Coppino Trans
Bowden<N Y Rys.
Barbour<Earle.
Case on.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Peter<5th Av Coach.
Rappaport<42 St, &c.
Mesperek<NY Rys.
Felty<same.
McGovern<Werbinsky.
Russo<NY Rys.
Hoykendorf<Bradley Con Co.
Norgard<Post & McCord.
Smith<H & H Reiners
Karet<Davis.
Marton<NY Rys.
Reitemeyer<Belt Line.
Thyelius<NY Rys (2).
Dever<same.
Van Elten<Sykes & S. Case on.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cussack<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Bigloch<L I R R.
Izan<3d Av Ry.
Cardani<Beckman.
Georgens<Butters.
Bader<Wiener (2.)
Sarnick<Pick.
Walz<Mirsky.
O'Brien<Tesoro.
Blumenthal<Linch, (2.)
Moskovic<Hamilsch.
Bergman<Universal Tuckah Co.
A Kirshman<Steeplechase Co.
L Kirshman<same.
C Rudisch<Ruppert.
F Rudisch<same.
Fay<Buffalo Volkefreund Print Co.
Aunerstedt<CNY.
Blackman<Travis.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sonnenberg<Dedenbing.
Chapin<Taylor.
Low<Spitzner.
Markowitz<Carpenter.
Greenberger<Ferril
Dias<Briklyn, Queens Co, &c.
Rosenberg<B H RR.
Silverman<Briklyn, Queens Co, &c. Rx.
Kleiman<Gordon.
Collins<Lager Beer Brewers Ed of Trade
Haupt<Mayer.
Crosby<Graux.
B Frey<Barton.
D I Frey<same.
I Frey<same.
D I Frey<same.
Epstein<Stein.
Heller<Leibner.
Clear.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hayes<Welling.
Gourd<Healy.
Jabalie<Taylor, (2.)
20th St Garage<Moore.
Tunis<Brescher.
Strysower<Block.
Strauss<Shanley.
Hecht & Campe<Kohn
Bailey<Duane.
Snare & Triest<same.
Barclay<Barclay.
Gilsey<Starrett.
Fitz Hugh-Luther Co< Coen.
Walcott<Fid & Cas Co
Prud Ins<Nat Bk of C
Adamantine (2.)
Same<Hunt.
Investors' Agcy<Hatt.
Breitung<Wight.
McMurray<Delmel.
Wittemann<Riviera Rty Co.
Kupic<Schwartz.
Martin<Betts.
Burton-Fitzhugh Co< Bronstein.
Cohen<same.
Wolff<same.
Giles<E Langer Brew.
CNY<Magrath.
Same<Audubon Nat'l Bank.
Same<Lane Amuse Co
Wright & Barclay, Inc<Fleissner.
Shea<Miller.
Clear.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Davis, R. L. J.—At 10:30 A. M. —(Held in Appellate Term room.)
J Lakes Sons, Inc< Forest Box & L Co.
Same<Cohen.
Carroll<Carroll.
Herring<Mail.
Woodard<Ryan.
Lofredo<Pulmieri.
Fried<Tilzer.
Stanton<Coit.
McDonough<Westchester Co Brew Co.
F & M Schaefer Brew Co<Ryan.
Goldsmith<Schuss.
Berg<Walsh.
Nagy<Lipman.
King<Grisez.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
East Asph Pav<CNY.
Johnson Heating Co< Lowry.
Harris<Lawrence.
Veeck<Berger.
Frank Brewery< Gundlach.
NY Assets Realisation Co<Thompson.
Clark<Blendold Co.
New Netherlands Bk< Seminole D & D (2.)
Perlman<Dononue.
Sturges.
Fleming & Reaveley< Shubert.
Wilson<Ill Surety.
Sutter<Century Bk.
Isaac<Toronto Furn.
Branower & Sons, Inc <Waldes.
Plotkin<Goldstein.
Donnelly<Murphy.
Mandel<Ness.
Wenn<Malatsky.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Blaumer<Cramer, Inc Motor Co.
B'way & 53d St Co.
Hallock<Satterfield.
Cawiter<Von Novelly.
Guilietti<Siegrist.
Brady<Taylor.
Koven<Campbell.
Smith<Montgomery.
NY Cent RR<CNY.
Blackburne<Tailer.
Cent Brew of NY< Campbell.
Williams<Saladino.
Halperin<NY Con RR
Hale<Cort.
Bhiner & Co<Kings Co Refrigerating.
Shlossberg<Brody.
Pesoa<Mackinstry.
Cohen<Kessler.
Adam Hancrats Works "Pallas."
Assoc Authors & Com <World Synd Co.
McManus<Crandall.
Ortegin<Berkeley.
Hunt<Harrisburg Pipe &c Co.
Busk<Gerhard.
Jakobovics<Vas.
Lashinsky<Bd of Edu.
Young<Tomlinson.
McArdle, Inc<NY Can RR.
Prudential Milling Co <Goldstein.
Nor Elec Co<Hirsch.
Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Robert A Gunn.
John A Watjen.
Ellen Delfosse.
Ruth G Doleese.
Bessie Mauer.
Catherine Lyons, &c.
Harold G Moller.
August Bremmer.
Cornelius Norton.
Addie F D Benuit.
Meyer London.
Arthur Little.
Marie Michalloff.
Mary Harazine, &c.
Benjamin H Kurland.
Henry Freeman.
Christopher J Tracy.
Ellen Donnelly.
John A Webster.
Clara M Wray.
Mary O'Brien.
Sadie Cohen.
Warner Van Norden.
Maria S Dunkin.
Herman Marcus.
Robert W Taller.
Addie B F O'Connor.
William Fill.
Louise Remsen.
Ethel L Allen.
Mary D Kelly.
Michael Gluckman.
Mary McNichols.
Mayer Mogilensky.
Anna M Dickinson.
Simon Herman.
Dora Daniels.
Harry Warschauer, &c.
Joseph Cohn.
Joseph Dillon.
Frederick E Ballard.
Patrick Toner.
Catherine Brennan.
Hettie Allmayer.
Elmer E Overpeck.
Annie Smith.
Herman Lohr.
J Anna Rice Powell.
William F Brennan.
Louis Bonnard.
Rachel Spillert.
Robert Y Curran.
Isidor Schwartz.
Michael Ignelzi.
Joseph F Sutton.
Caroline F Vogel.
James W Vickers.
Margaret M Tillotson.
Frederick Sillery.
William Penny.
Max Bolotin.
Enrique Pinero.
James J Goodwin.
Matthew C D Borden.
Frank E Waters.
John Gallagher, (2.)
Will for probate:
Rose C Brady.
Arnaldo Rigotti.
Mary E Wilson.
Gong Tom Tay.
Bertha M Weter.
Ada L Meyer.
Ernest Ascher.
Dora Mehrbach.
Robert Martin.
Philip Zimmerman.
Caroline C

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Jewish Centre Incorporation Authorizes Purchase of West Side Site for Home—Investor Buys Two Apartment Houses—Ground Being Cleared for Erection of $9,000,000 Hotel.

A west side centre for Jewish philanthropic and religious work is about to be established at 131 to 135 West Eighty-sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. Joseph H. Cohen, President of Beth Israel Hospital, is the director of the movement, which is in charge of a newly formed organization known as the Jewish Centre Incorporation. The members have authorized the purchase of the property named, which includes three old dwellings owned respectively by Leonard H. Hill, Eliza A. Flanigan and Hannah Freedman, having a frontage of 66 feet by 100.8, on the north side of the street in the middle of the block.

Plans for the proposed building to combine the features of a synagogue and settlement house are being prepared to cost about $125,000. Three or four large apartment houses have lately been erected in this block.

Assessed at $45,000; Sold for $30,000.

A sharp illustration of the falling values in the old wholesale centre has been shown in the sale by the Seamen's Bank for Savings of the plot with an old six-story building at 70 and 72 Wooster Street for $30,000. The building was badly damaged recently by fire. The plot is 50.1 by 100, between Broome and Spring Streets. The assessed value on the land in 1915 was $45,500.

Washington Place Sale.

Rudolph Evans has purchased from Alice Loughran 71 West Washington Place, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 22.6 by 97. The structure will be extensively altered into studios. Pepe & Brother negotiated the deal.

$700,000 Apartment House Deal.

An investor has purchased the two eight-story apartment houses known as the Ramona and Charlemagne, at 528 and 536 West 111th Street. They were sold by the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company for the Ramona Realty Company, which purchased the property a couple of years ago.

The houses occupy a plot 166.6 by 100.11, being located 158.3 feet east of Broadway. They were held at $700,000.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Celia Wolf the three-story dwelling 13 West 127th Street, on a lot 19 by 100, to Susan C. Savage for occupancy. The property has been owned by the seller for twenty years.

J. Arthur Fischer sold for the Lawyers Mortgage Company to a client the four-story English basement dwelling 355 West Thirty-fourth Street, on lot 17.6 by 98.9.

Lily G. O'Brien sold 407 East 126th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100, near First Avenue, to the Hudson F. Rose Company, which immediately resold it to Vincenzo Esposito.

The five-story American basement dwelling at 243 West 137th Street has been purchased by Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum from Caroline E. Hewlett. It covers a lot 18 by 100.5, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers in the sale.

Investor Buys Tenement.

Theodore Ortman has sold for Miss M. Farrell the five-story flat, on lot 25.6 by 100, 2,429 Eighth Avenue, to an investor.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation 2,321 Beaumont Avenue, north of 183d Street, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, on a plot 50 by 100.

Samuel Lowen sold premises 376 East 137th Street, a four-story double flat, on a plot 25 by 100, to M. Brooks and H. Shapiro. Also 1,015 East 156th Street, a five-story apartment, on a plot 40 by 100, to L. Goldberg for investment.

Eugene J. Busher sold for cash the double flat 241 East 148th Street, on a lot 25 by 106, for Antonio Catri to M. Heck.

Brooklyn.

Frank H. Malone sold for William F. Purdy the one-family dwelling on Eighty-second Street and Ridge Boulevard to an investor for occupancy.

G. L. & G. Perfect sold a five-story apartment house on Second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for Mrs. Esther Kressh to a client for investment. Also for Mrs. Helen Blake to an investor the store property located at Third Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

Long Island.

Goldschmidt & Macdonald sold for the Emmindingen Realty Company to Simon Meyer a plot 80 by 160 feet, situated on Woodmere Boulevard. The buyer will immediately erect a dwelling and garage for his own occupancy.

Adelphi College has bought 100 city lots at Rockaway Road and Oxford Avenue, Queens Borough, for an athletic field. The old field of Adelphi College at Ridgewood Avenue and Crescent Street, Brooklyn, has been sold to a building company.

Westchester County.

Maxwell Smith sold for John F. Rowley his residence in Claremont Avenue, Greenacres, Scarsdale.

Harry J. Robinson, Jr., sold for R. M. Peabody three 75 by 150 foot lots at Sound View Park, Rye, and for the Robinson Realty Company a house on a 50 by 90 foot lot at Rivegate, Rye.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold three acres on Fenimore Road and Reimer Road, in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Daniel P. Ritchey, proprietor of the Hotel Gregorian of New York City. This parcel adjoins the Hitchcock homestead on Fenimore Road, which was purchased by Mr. Ritchey from the Scarsdale Estates about a year ago.

Clearing Ground for $9,000,000 Hotel.

The work of clearing the ground for the erection of the big hotel which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to erect on the east side of Seventh Avenue, Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street, was started yesterday.

There are six old buildings on the plot, which fronts 200 feet on Seventh Avenue and 400 feet on both Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, including a five-story double flat. It is expected that it will take about three weeks to clear the site and prepare it for foundation work. The operation will involve about $9,000,000.

Hearing on Mortgage Bill.

There will be a hearing in Albany before the Committee on Judiciary tomorrow at 2 o'clock on the bill purposing to remove the taint of usury from interest on mortgages. The bill was prepared by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, as part of its program to improve mortgage conditions in New York City.

Prominent lenders and borrowers will appear in behalf of the bill, which was unanimously indorsed at the meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce on last Friday. This meeting was attended by about 150 representatives of borrowers and lenders.

Sale of Atlantic Garden Tomorrow.

In the Vesey Street Salesroom tomorrow Joseph P. Day will offer at Supreme Court foreclosure sale the famous old Atlantic Garden, belonging to the Kramer Estate, at 50-52 Bowery and 22-28 Elizabeth Street, facing the Manhattan Bridge approach.

The property has a frontage of 75 feet on the Bowery, running through 200 feet to Elizabeth Street, where it has a frontage of 100 feet. Besides the garden itself, there is a four-story dwelling and a six-story tenement on this plot.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Edward S. Savage to C. M. Smith & Son the five-story building 96 Pine Street through to De Peyster Street.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has leased the store and basement at 44 Maiden Lane to Joseph Steifer for restaurant purposes.

Louis Schrag has leased for David Steiner the store in the building 146-148 West Twenty-seventh Street to Alexander Susskind.

The Defiance Manufacturing Company, headed by John B. Stetson, leased through Homer Foote, Jr., and Horace S. Ely & Co. the Bishop Estate property at 22 East Forty-second Street for twenty-one years at a yearly rental based on a valuation of $300,000.

The property is to be improved with a six-story fireproof building. The Defiance Company will occupy the greater part of the structure.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., has leased for F. B. Stearns Company, Inc., the store and basement at 243 West Fifty-seventh Street, for a term of years to the Falls Tire Company, Inc.

William A. White & Sons have leased the entire building at 195 Duane Street to Louis Winsansky.

The H. M. Weill Company has leased for Walter Salomon the store 104 West Forty-fourth Street to Hall & Betty; the building 340 West Twenty-seventh Street for the Hamilton Estate; the building 256 West Thirty-fourth Street for A. & L. Pincus to the Chelsea Business Men's Association, and to Hewlet B. Moore the entire building at 252 West Thirty-first Street for a term of years.

Cross & Brown Company leased for Abram V. Whiteman the entire building at 35 Vestry Street to the Northwestern Electric Equipment Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bolton Road, e s, Searcan Av to Prescott Av, 128.6x138.5x164x114.2, vacant; adjourned to April 3.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

81st St, 149-153 West, extending through to 158-160 West 82d St, 65.10x198.5x27.2x irregular, three, four, and five story buildings; Felix Marcotte et al. against Realty Holding Co. et al.; Coudert Brothers, attorneys; due, $256,335.30; taxes, &c., $6,060.87.

86th St, 443 West, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; Therese Wolff against United Boros Real Estate Co. et al.; Albert Erdman, attorney; due, $18,890.33; taxes, &c., $890.75.

57th St, 245-247 East, n s, 76.8 ft w of 2d Av, 33.4x100.5, 2 three-story dwellings; C. H. Johnston against C. E. Neier et al.; Curtis, M., P. & C., attorneys; due, $23,978.92.

24th St, 540-542 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; C. F. Lawton against M. M. Mooney et al.; V. M. Mollenhauer, attorney; due, $18,8-0.80.

Leroy St, 19, n s, 150 ft e of Bedford St, 25x90, three-story stable; S. H. Jackson against Margarita Camacho et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $6,234.45.

By Henry Brady.

Bolton Road, s w corner of 212th St, 654.4x732x irregular, two-story brick dwelling and frame buildings; H. A. Smith against Salem Land Co.; Arthur Smith, attorney; due, $10,841.80; taxes, &c., $1,456.70.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

19th St, 12 West, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92, four-story building; Lincoln Trust Co., sub-trustee, against M. F. Grossman et al.; Elkus, G. & F., attorneys; due, $30,-172.70; taxes, &c., $1,630.17.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 229 ft s of 177th St, 28.7x65.5x25x81.2, vacant; Nicholas Kessler against Morris Heights Realty Co.; W. B. Shelton, attorney; due, $1,177.19.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

45th St, 341 to 347 West, for a six-story tenement, 100x87.6; Forty-eighth Street Co., 241 West 42d St, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $140,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

William St, s e corner Pine St, to a twenty-story office building; J. H. Schiff, premises, owner; H. C. Pittman, 68 William St, architect; cost, $6,000.

117th St, 314 to 316 East, to a five-story pasteurizing plant; Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 108 Hudson St, owner; A. Ullrich, 371 Fulton St, architect; cost, $35,000.

13th St, 6 to 10 East, to a six-story factory; Butterick Publishing Co., Macdougal and Spring Sts, owner; Maynicke & Francke, 25 Madison Square West, architects; cost, $6,000.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 176th St, 199.10x100; Angland Realty Co. against David Levine, counterclaim; attorney, J. R. Jones.

HUDSON ST, 422 and 424; Morris Blumberg against Stella N. Levy, Inc.; action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, R. Godson.

3D ST, n s, — ft w of Greene St, 45x102.8; Albert Brdman, attorney; due, $18,890.33; taxes, &c., $890.75.

28D ST, 414 West; Michael J. Murray et al. against Frederick Willenbrock et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. J. Isecke.

VARICK ST, w s, 42 ft s of Charlton St, 25x50x irregular; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. against Louis Aaron et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. L. Allen.

Bronx.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 361.9 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x100; Eleanor E. Marshall against Jennie Herrman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Whitlock.

235TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Keppler Av, 50x200; Times Square Construction Co. against John E. Obrien, as trustee, et al., action to set aside deed; attorney, T. P. De Graffenried.

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(STEAM, VAPOR, HOT WATER)

IT'S a great thing to be able to keep up heat all night even if you don't usually want it. Of course, for apartments, greenhouses, garages, etc., the "Spencer Heater" is indispensable.

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$3,000,000—4½%

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15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

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Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 11.05, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30 (12.52 Saturday only), (1.15 Saturday only), 1.25, 2.06, 3.00, 3.45, 4.07, 4.29, 5.00, (5.11 except Saturday), (5.18 Saturday only), 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8.25, 9.05, 10.00, 11.17, 11.34 A. M.; 1.08, 1.58, 2.12, 3.08, 4.11, 4.45, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals

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Modern home of 10 rooms and 2 baths; open fireplaces; hardwood; spacious porches; hot water heat, sewer, water, gas and electricity; 3 minutes to restricted bathing beach, dock, &c.; deep-water anchorage; 2 blocks to station; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. R. I. Stephenson. 243 West 34th St.

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333 East 87 St.—9 Rooms & Bath.
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OR 244 EAST 86TH ST.

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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ACRE BARGAINS ON LONG ISLAND

QUARTER ACRE for a cottage 100x100 at Islip, $5 down, then $3 monthly..... **$100**

ONE ACRE for chicken raising at Bay Shore, near village, $10 down, $5 monthly **$390**

TWO ACRES for vegetable raising at Islip, L. I., near depot, $10 down, then $8 monthly..... **$500**

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CUTE 4-ROOM COTTAGE and one-half acre for chickens, $50 down, $15 monthly **$1250**

TEN ACRES for truck raising at Islip, L. I., near village, $50 down, $20 monthly..... **$1900**

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WM. H. MOFFITT
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Building site on golf course with water views; 5½ acres—$10,000.

Have plans for Colonial residence, which I will furnish free and superintend construction, to cost $20,000; will be worth $50,000 when complete. This is an unusual opportunity.

MILTON L'ECLUSE,
4030 Murray Hill. 18 East 34th St.

FISHERMAN'S BUNGALOW.

Needs few repairs, 5 rooms; one minute to water; great boating and bathing point on Long Island; plot 40x100; ideal location for summer home; worth $8,000, will sell for $2,200; must have $350 cash, balance on easy terms; 45 minutes out. B. JOSEPH, 549 East 14th St. Stuyvesant 5066.

MODERN BUNGALOW

within 5 minutes' walk of bathing beach; 6 rooms, including bath; large living and dining room; beamed ceilings; open fireplace; spacious porches; gas and electricity; select neighborhood; 40 minutes from city; $500 cash balance $18 per month. B Bungalow, 940 East 14th St.

Waterfront Estate Bargain

Beautiful waterfront estate, 8 acres; magnificent mansion, 110 feet long; Georgian brick, large brick outbuildings; fine neighborhood; commuting zone; cost $125,000; sacrifice $60,000.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

ACTUAL WATERFRONT

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, electricity, water, sidewalks, &c.; 40 minutes from city; will dispose of considerably less than their real value for cash if bought at once. Bald, Box 157 Times Downtown.

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only 40 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av., with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds, near private bathing beach; good fishing; $500 cash, balance $15 monthly. B Farm, 243 W. 34th St.

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

COLONIAL RESIDENCE

Fully furnished, 4 baths; cottage, garage, tennis court; fruit, handsome shade; 12 acres; commuting distance; 10 minutes station; offered to close estate; might rent.

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22 EAST 42D ST.

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Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
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GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
BEAM FORTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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Maple Sugar—Trout Stream.

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460 acres, 1,000 maple trees; large house; 2 miles trout stream; $5,000.
Just the Farm to Buy.
R 801, 10 EAST 42D STREET.

SUMMER in the BERKSHIRES.

Dainty little cottage, 65 acres, all improvements; open fireplaces; rippling brook, woodland; right-sized property for little money; $3,500; exhilarating atmosphere, 1,000 ft. altitude. ARCHER, 10 East 43d St.

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New High-Class Apartment

For sale, or exchange for securities; finest location; fully rented with the best of tenants; equity, $135,000; net income, 10 per cent. A good, clean-cut proposition. Send for statement. Address
RUDOLPH, P. O. BOX 1,988, N. Y.

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STOP---LOOK---LISTEN

Best bargain in years; will sell very cheap, close estate, 3-story dwelling, 80 East 90th St.; fills 100 square feet of southwest corner Park Ave. Particulars, Ludwig Troube, 1,402 Lexington Ave., 92d St.

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$4,650 7 Rooms **BUNGALOW** Terms Arranged

Up to date, all latest improvements, sewer, inclosed porch, screens, near new subway, Flatbush section. Occupied by owner. Call or write **J. F. DENLINGER, 1048 East 3rd Street, Brooklyn.**

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House, 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage, stables and outbuildings. Rent $2,000, or will sell at ground value.
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Owner will erect low structure on 70 feet for exclusive use of one tenant.
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Brand new, clean and attractive, excellent light, full office service.
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At 37-39 Liberty St. in a well-managed fireproof building of more than average dignity. Rents $420 to $2250.

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LOWEST RENT SECTION
New building; light and airy; steam heat; passenger and freight elevators.
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of the eleven floors vacated by the New York Telephone Co. to a very high standard of tenants in the Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt St., 25 Dey St. and 25 Church St., at rentals much lower than any other building of equal calibre down town. Why not inspect NOW the remaining OFFICES and SUITES, while the choicest remain? Booklet on request. W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, Room 107. Tel. 5516—Cortlandt.

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POSSESSION AT ONCE.
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510-512 6TH AVE.
Choice location; well-kept building; good class tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Pennsylvania Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Superintendent, or own broker.

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HEAT, POWER, ELEVATOR.
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OWNER WILL BUILD GARAGE
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FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

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Niagara Fire Insurance Co. will sublet ground floor—3,000 sq. ft., 25-7 Liberty St. and 10th floor—6,000 sq. ft. 25-7 Liberty St. through to 54-6 Maiden Lane. Offices with plenty of daylight at very low rents. Entire or divide to suit.

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LIGHT LOFTS AND STORE AND BASEMENT
NET AREA 2,700 SQ. FT., NINETEEN WINDOWS ON EACH FLOOR BROAD STREETS. PERFECT SHIPPING FACILITIES. ELEVATOR. ELECTRIC LIGHT. STEAM HEAT; WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF STATIONS ON
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REACHING ALL BRIDGES AND ALL PARTS OF MANHATTAN, BRONX, BROOKLYN, AND QUEENS.
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
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7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR
New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Av.
LOFT 247-253 WEST 19TH ST.
Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.
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On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway.
High-Class Apartment House.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents Very Moderate.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

Southwick Apartments
674 WEST 161ST ST.
THE LOYAL
894 Riverside Drive, Cor. 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths, Rents $480 to $864 yearly. 7 Rooms, cor. Apt. and 2 Baths $1,140. Open Evenings. Renting Agent on Premises. 'Phone 9282 Audubon.
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8 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS.
$900 to $1,200.
Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

THE HENRI,
246-248 West 128th Street.
Desirable Modern Elevator Apartments.
Three, Six and Seven Rooms and Bath.
$420 $660 $720
24-hour Service, Telephone, Mail Chute, etc. Convenient to Subway and Elevated.

TERRACE COURT
202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 Albany Crescent.
Broadway-231st St. subway station, 3-4-5 Rooms; all improvements; $23 to $36.
Class of tenants restricted.
Call at above address only.

Every Subway Terminates Here.
41 Park Row
and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
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16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
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THE CLEBURNE
West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

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CHATEAU D'ARMES—RONDA
Corner 161st St., Near Subway.
4-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
All Improvements—Concessions.
LOUIS SCHLECHTER, Agent, 217 W. 110th

APARTMENT,
Madison Square, 2 rooms; all improvements, decorated to suit. 7 West 24th St. See resident housekeeper, Enright. Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

APARTMENTS
$50 AND UPWARD.
WM. R. WARE, B'way and 86th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Northeast Corner
Madison Av. and 77th St.

Eight rooms, three baths. All direct light. Bedrooms are free from noises. Fire and sound proof. Insurance rate 15c. Store and trunk rooms. Steam laundry. Every detail of this building is the very best. Direct light and ventilation on all floors of elevator landings. Staircase leading direct to main hall. If you are looking for an apartment, don't fail to investigate. Rent $2,500. Will decorate to suit. Furnished if wanted. Also studio apartment. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE MANHATTAN,
244 East 86th St.
Apartment of 5 rooms and bath for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service; "L" station. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
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BRONX.

PARK VIEW
APARTMENTS
2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $38 up
OWNER, ON PREMISES.

FINDLAY AVE. & 170TH ST.
NEAR GRAND CONCOURSE.
4-5-6 room apts. to let; up to date; select tenants; near school and all transit facilities. Telephone

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The disturbance that was over the Ohio Valley Sunday night continues its abnormally slow movement eastward, and tonight extends from Ohio southward through the Carolinas, with its principal centre over Central North Carolina and a second centre over Central Ohio. As a consequence, rains persisted over the lake region, the Central Valleys, Tennessee, and the north portions of the Gulf States and have extended eastward to the coast in Virginia and the Carolinas only. In the West, except in extreme Northwestern Canada, pressure is falling, but with fair weather thus far except in the North Pacific States, where rains continue.

It is considerably colder in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the East Gulf, and the interior of the South Atlantic States, with temperatures from 10 to 15 degrees below the seasonal average in the South. In the Plains States, the Rocky Mountain region, and the Southwest it is considerably warmer, with temperatures from 10 to 30 degrees above the seasonal average.

There will be rain or snow Tuesday in the lower lake region and rain in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Wednesday. In New England there will be rain on Tuesday night and on Wednesday, while in the upper lake region and the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be somewhat colder Tuesday in the Upper Ohio Valley, the eastern lower lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and warmer generally on Wednesday east of the Mississippi River, except in New England.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be northeast becoming fresh and possibly strong; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh, possibly strong northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest and west.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain and slightly colder Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy, slightly warmer in interior.

Southern New England—Rain Tuesday or Tuesday night and probably Wednesday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Slightly warmer.

Western New York—Rain or snow, slightly colder Tuesday. Wednesday, cloudy and warmer.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday; rain or snow at night or Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	23	43	4 P. M.	42	47
6 A. M.	22	46	6 P. M.	40	46
9 A. M.	27	49	9 P. M.	36	46
12 M.	35	50	11 P. M.	34	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 22; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 41.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 10:40 A. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 53 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.13 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:35—28 W. 117 St.: Edward Markowitz	$500
1:50—28 W. 125 St.: Henry Bloomberg	$50
5:10—6 W. 11 St.: Enrico & Patelli..Not given	
8:10—809 9 Av.: Isaac Ginsberg	Slight
8:10—419 E. 100 St.: Rose Kirschner	Slight
11:35—168 Monroe St.: Hyman Berman	Slight
P. M.	
1:30—1,710 Bathgate Av.: Samuel Felamen	Slight
2:15—297 3 St.: Hungarian-Hebrew Synagogue	Slight
2:45—415 W. 52 St.: Mary Lang	Slight
3:30—441 E. 119 St.: Louis Sedloss	Slight
3:45—62 Pike St.: C. Schillman	Slight
4:05—6, Grave St. & Pete Bros.	Slight
4:10—128 W. 46 St.: Fox Film Corp.	Slight
4:35—307 Lenox Av.: Henry Feeby	Slight
4:45—B'way & Fulton St. (subway station.): Interborough R. R.	$50
5:55—103 E. 84 St.: not given	Slight
6:05—254 W. 45 St.: Julia Lake	Slight
6:25—216 Fulton St.: Burwak Elevator Company	Slight
6:30—471 Lenox Av.: Dora Northern	Slight
10:15—68 Eldridge St.: H. Cohen	Slight
10:15—827 Westchester Av.: not given	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—1st Lt. W. W. Harris, Jr., Signal Corps, in addition to his other duties, reporting to Commanding General Western Division, for duty as Acting Signal Officer of that dept.

Capt. H. J. Nichols, M. C., after completion of duty in this to his station.

Maj. K. J. Hampton, M. C., will report to commdg. officer Central Dept., for instructions and temporary duty.

Capt. E. H. De Armond, 2d F. A., detailed in Q. M. C., effective April 21, will report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

2d Lt. W. C. Rose, 2d Inf., is transferred to 18th Inf., effective April 14. Upon arrival in United States he will join his regiment.

1st Lt. J. C. H. Lee, Corps of Engrs., from Wheeling, W. Va., to and take station at Dam No. 14, Ohio River, Woodland, W. Va., in connection with present duties.

Capt. F. H. Sykes, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the board at Ft. Snelling, Minn., for examination of candidates for Military Academy.

1st Lt. J. G. Flynn, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Crockett, Tex.

A board of aviation section of Signal Corps, to consist of Capt. V. E. Clarke and 1st Lts. T. De W. Milling and B. Q. Jones, is appointed to meet in this city to inspect and test aeroplanes.

1st Lt. L. P. Horsfall, C. A. C., will report to the President of examining board at Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., for examination for promotion.

Leave: Capt. H. J. Nichols, M. C., 10 days.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lts. G. W. D. Dashiell, the C-2, to the C-5; H. E. Snow, the Prometheus, to the Leonidas; C. M. Cook, the Salem, to Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.; K. Heron, Fore River Corporation, to fitting out the L-1 and in command when commissioned, and F. A. Daubin, Fore River Corporation, to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.

Ensn. W. R. Wyman, the Virginia, to receiving ship at Philadelphia, connection crew of the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

Asst. Surg. C. H. Dragoo, to Great Lakes Station, Ill., April 3.

Pay Inspr. J. Feyffe, Boston Yard, March 31, to Fleet Paymaster, Pacific Fleet, May 11.

Paymr. D. M. Addison, Fleet Paymaster, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, and supply officer the Alabama, March 31, to Accounting Officer, Philadelphia Yard, April 15, and E. C. Tobey, New York Yard, March 23, to Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department.

Boatswain W. P. Simmons, Guam Station, to Mare Island Hospital, sick.

Gunner A. S. Rollins, receiving ship at New York, to General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Mach. W. D. Dadd, the Albatross, to the Buffalo.

Commander T. C. Fenton, retired, died at Philadelphia March 22.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Albany at Seattle, Brooklyn at Guam, Celtic at Tompkinsville, Culgoa at Guantanamo, Glacier at San Diego, Hancock at Galveston, Hector at Boston, Mars at Norfolk, Nevada at New York Yard, Oregon at San Francisco, Penacook at Portsmouth, N. H., and the Sterling at Gibraltar.

Sailed—Caesar, Gibraltar for Funchal, en route Hampton Roads.

The flag of the commander of the Battleship Squadrons, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Texas to the Arkansas.

The Kentucky has been detached from duty with Atlantic Reserve Fleet and assigned to temporary duty with Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

The Iris, now at San Diego, will arrive at Mare Island about April 18, to be placed out of commission.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. R. B. Watt, 22, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 31; Patrol, to 3 I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, Mar. 30 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 30, D. Haggerty, 4; J. Black, 35; for 30 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 31, W. J. Gallagher, 25; T. Logan, 36; E. Taylor, 37; E. S. Potter, 37; H. J. Rice, 63; C. Gutgsell, 146; J. Bishop, 35; E. Tesler, 35; J. F. Feeley, 37; J. J. O'Neill, 65; H. Murphy, 69.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. F. Paone, 7, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 23; S. Feinstein, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 29.

Dismissed: Patrol. C. Jensen, 143, (neglect of duty; intoxication.)

Death: Patrol. E. Duprey, 26, 7:45 A. M., Mar. 27.

Fire Department.

Death: Fire. 2d gr. G. H. Anderson, Eng. 234, at 8:26 A. M. Mar. 25. Funeral from his late residence, 1,284 73d St., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. today. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery. Members of Eng. 284 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

Penalty affirmed: Dismissal of Fire. 1st gr. F. W. Green, H. & L. 131, (absence without leave.)

Charles F. Kennedy has been appointed as an ununiformed fireman for a probationary period of three months at $1,000 a year; assigned to Eng. 3.

Reinstated: H. W. Goeckler, as fire. 1st gr., (rehearing of charge.) assigned to Eng. 55.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. 1st gr. W. C. Persina, H. & L. 25, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 28; Fire. 2d gr. R. L. Montgomery, Eng. 80, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 28.

SUBSTITUTE LICENSES

To Teach Various Subjects in the City High Schools.

Substitute licenses to teach in high schools the subjects indicated have been granted to the following:

ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS PRACTICE.—Emanuel N. Cohen, Louis Kurtz, Howard Van Douson, Ida Flatow.

BIOLOGY.—Harry N. Gellert, Ernest Knapp, Karl H. Smith, Anna V. James.

COOKING.—Millie Entelmann.

CHEMISTRY.—Sidney Dillon, Michael Icahn, Alex Markowitz.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT.—Mabel E. Dowe, Esther V. Herts, Dora Livant, Ella M. Northrup, Margaret O'Sullivan, Elsie E. Ott, Abigail L. Plunkitt, Martha H. Sherman.

ECONOMICS.—Owen Reilly.

ELOCUTION.—Anna Conlon, Betty W. Heinle.

ENGLISH.—Isaden P. Brenner, Francis J. Callahan, Israel Horwitz, Alfred A. Johnson, Frank J. Plattler, Ruth D. Evans, Frances W. Gates, Gertrude V. Greenwald, Elizabeth V. Loeb, Clara E. Shackleton, Mabel M. Sheibley, Tehilla Hirschensohn.

FOUNDRY WORK.—Allen G. Quimby.

FREEHAND DRAWING.—Albert Korte, Gladys E. Baldwin, Annette I. Dietz, Abby R. Hobgood, Gertrude H. Mason.

FRENCH.—Alexander Amant, Lilian Z. Beatty, Mabel H. Girard, Pauline Horwitt, Ruth G. Hoyt, Helen J. Thoms.

GERMAN.—Walter J. Muller, Francis R. Whelan, Mildred Koenig, Elizabeth Palmer, Lena Tulchen.

GREGG STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING.—Georgia Norton.

HISTORY.—George P. Moore, Grace M. Allen, Marie A. Allison, Fanny Schwartzman, Edith G. Taber.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT (BIOLOGY.)—M. F. Schachter.

LATIN.—L. W. Stephens, Michael E. Vessa, Jacob Wallach, Sarah Barclay, Marie G. B. Beirne, Rebecca F. Boughton, Lillian Corrigan.

MATHEMATICS.—Isidore Ginsberg, Israel Goodman, Elizabeth McDowell, Elva Wald, Geraldine Walker, Dorothy E. White, Isabel C. McLaughlin.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.—Mervin W. Palmer.

MUSIC.—Mary Barry, Inez V. Mattice, Genevieve McLaughlin.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.—Norman W. Frald, Helen Williams, Blanche V. Lynch.

PITMAN STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.—John J. McElhinny, Julius Phillips, Clara A. Caswell, Rose Davidson, Frances Greenstein, Grace B. Levy, Mrs. Rachel L. Nash, Sarah K. Rubin, Louise S. Russell.

SEWING AND DRESSMAKING.—Florence Wilson.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Association of Substitutes, numbering 1,000 members, who are eligible to become regular teachers, are using every effort to further the progress of the Goodman bill, now pending before the Legislature. The bill provides that men and women must be appointed within six months after their names are placed on the eligible list. At present there are more than 600 substitutes teaching regular classes.

A special meeting of the High School Teachers' Association will be held at 4 P. M. on Thursday in the auditorium of the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street.

The Federation of Teachers' Association has issued a circular opposing "flat pensions."

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

MEYER, ADA L., (Mar. 12:) left over $20,000 to Grace L. Yates, half-sister.

REYNOLDS, DAVID L., (Mar. 10:) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty to Louisa Alla K., widow.

WOLFF, HENRY, (Mar. 18:) left more than $1,000 realty and more than $5,000 personalty to Rose, wife, and contingent legacy to Hamilton A. and Austin M., sons.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for Deputy Chief, Bureau of Fire Prevention, until 4 P. M. on April 10. The salary is $3,000 a year. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces for April 25 an examination for Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $5,000 a year. The Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics is the administrative and statistical head and has full charge of the work of the Division of Vital Statistics. He supervises the collection of transcripts of certificates of births and deaths, the tabulation and compilation of the statistical items on these transcripts, and the outlining and presenting of these statistics in the form of annual reports; he aids in securing enactment of efficient laws for the registration of births and deaths, both by correspondence and, if necessary, by appearing before State Legislatures and Committees thereof; he supervises the investigation of the completeness of the registration of deaths in cities and States which are not now in the registration area but which have requested admission thereto, and makes such recommendations to the Director of the Census in regard to their admission as the results of the investigations justify; he is expected to attend the meetings and conventions of medical and statistical bodies, such as the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, and the American Statistical Association. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on practical tests in statistics, thesis, education, and experience. Graduation from a recognized medical school and at least four years' experience in charge of the vital statistics of a city or a State or in a position of similar importance requiring expert knowledge of vital statistics are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

MARSTON, EMMA A., (Jan. 14:) net estate, $40,343; Marion H. Cook, sister, $25,000 in cash, jewelry, $700, and a life estate in $80,000; Charles F. Luscomb, not related, $5,000. Assets: 105 West 123d St., appraised at $15,500; bank, $8,962; personalty, $710; mortgages, $69,262.

WILLIAMSON, Mrs. MARIA HALL, (Dec. 31, 1915:) net estate, $270,500; Horace W. Carpenter, an uncle of decedent, $179,599; Edward Carpenter, not related, $100,000. Assets: Farm, Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., $3,200; bank, $45,469; personalty, $3,871; stocks and bonds, $241,225. The largest holdings were: Bonds Reading Company, $47,500; bonds West Shore Railroad Co., $45,000; bonds New Jersey Junction R. R. Co., $24,400; bonds Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., $27,037, and 114 shares stock Bank of California, $21,831. The decedent was the widow of James A. Williamson.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large double, single rooms; open fire; excellent table; refined surroundings.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Rooms with and without bath; table board; gentlemen; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bathroom; running water; excellent table; moderate.

71ST, 80 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny room, bath, electricity, telephone; exceptional table.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms, board; reference; table guests.

72D ST., 233 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable, good table; table guests.

72D, 129 WEST.—Large and adjoining small room, with private bathroom on 2d floor; electricity; parlor dining room.

73D, 142 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE.

Most attractive, newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms in private home; telephone, bath, continuous hot water; ideal location; board obtainable; reasonable.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; beautiful back parlor; homey atmosphere; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 35 WEST.—Large, sunny, second, third floor front rooms; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; one single room; parlor dining.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive rooms and board; near Riverside Drive; excellent service; reasonable.

93D, 1676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished. Phone 6073 Riverside.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Room, private bath; Summer rate; table guests. Maslin.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room; bath; elegantly furnished; private house, excellent table. Aarons.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Double room, well furnished; excellent food; private house. Audubon 6835.

WEST END AV., 524, (96th Subway.)—Suite of rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Single and double rooms; excellent table board.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

TWO LARE CONNECTING ROOMS with bath; suite front private house; board optional; references required. Telephone Audubon 4808H.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; good home cooking; parlor dining room.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rominger. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Invalids, convalescents; ideal conditions near New York; beautiful grounds; moderate. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Business man, wife, baby, and nurse want comfortable quarters from May 1. Address Commuting Distance, A 240 Times Downtown.

Christian gentleman desires board, Long Island, 30 minutes from City; $10 weekly. A 244 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

43D, 11 EAST.—Two large rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen; telephone, electric light.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

82D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, comfortable steam-heated front room, $5. Ackermann.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath; private house. Owner.

MADISON AV., 520.—Beautifully furnished room; bath; telephone; electricity; gentlemen preferred.

West Side.

45TH, 211 WEST.—Opposite Hotel Astor; back parlor for rent; small room.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

52D, 55 WEST.—Second floor, sunny room; running water; bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman; only $5 weekly; references.

55TH, 236 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $5 weekly; gentlemen. Gillet.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Comfortable, large front parlor; private bath; electricity; small kitchenette accommodation; other rooms, with bath; reasonable.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Large room, with alcove, adjoining bath; refined; telephone, electricity.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

66TH ST, (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

68TH, 71 WEST.
Handsome, perfectly kept rooms; moderate; references.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; also parlor; convenient transportation; telephone.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny back parlor, with bath; living or business; gentlemen.

72D, WEST.—Two good size, connecting; shower; closet; electricity; elevator. Columbus 2052.

72D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

72D, 35 WEST.—Large, sunny, second, third floor front rooms; private family.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; suitable one, two gentlemen, $6.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms, single, en suite; private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, well heated, large rooms, refined house; reference; telephone.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room with dressing room; all conveniences.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, southern exposure, adjoining shower bath; references; select.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family; electricity; shower baths.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, with lavatory; facing Broadway; exclusive apartment. HOLTON.

82D ST, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front parlor and front bedroom, suitable two. Koenig.

84TH ST., 236 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Schuyler 7012. Crocker.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Handsome suite and room with bath; good situation; reasonable.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; connecting bedroom; running water; electricity; telephone; $8.

112TH ST, 605 WEST, Apt. 52.—Attractively furnished room; private family.

113TH, (Broadway.)—Strictly private family, two adults, wish to secure permanent paying guests, breakfast optional, gentleman or couple, high-class apt., outside room; lavatory; desirable in every way. Morn. 8949.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive room, private house, refined Jewish family; suitable two.

123D, 346 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room, adjoining bath; private; convenient location.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

136TH, 315 WEST.—Desirable rooms, convenient elevated and subway stations; rates reasonable.

202D ST., (114 Sherman Av.)—Near Dyckman St. Broadway subway station; rooms, ladies, $1.50 weekly; conveniences. Apt. 30.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th St.)—Attractively furnished front room; river view; private family; board optional. Telephone Riverside 1068.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Large, outside room, bath, convenient location, excellent service. Apt. 3A.

WEST END AV., 344, (near 76th.)—Attractive double, single rooms; baths; electricity.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Practical business man, with technical experience, having couple thousand dollars free, wants interest in established manufacturing concern, city, showing improving profits; particulars in strict confidence, stating what annual returns business justifies for above amount, with or without assistance; agents ignored. Synthetic, C 68 Times Annex.

A-1 CREDIT MAN, ACCOUNTANT, executive, at present well connected, seeks investment in firm where his services are wanted, and, investment of $5,000 to $7,500, while not needed would be appreciated as indicating his seriousness. Address Nettuh, Box C 46 Times Downtown.

PARTNER.
WAIST HOUSE
making snappy line needs live-wire salesman or factory man with capital; exceptional opportunity for good man. C 72 Times Annex.

New fast-growing business can use associate with $1,000 to good advantage; if you are looking for a sound investment that will stand thorough investigation here is the opportunity of a lifetime. C 69 Times.

WAR.—Germany, Mexico; prepare; unexceptional opportunity; munition plant; ready operations ten days; ideal location; shipping facilities, rail, water; unexcelled. Information, address Munitions, N 43 Times.

For sale, 40,000,000 feet timber, mostly short-leaf pine and cypress; 17 miles railroad; 130 acres; deep water mill site; Horry County, S. C. "B," 509 East 42d St., Baltimore, Md.

WE SELL your business quickly, privately; city or country; write, call, phone Cortlandt 231 for representative; rapid sales our success. Federal Realty Co., 198 Broadway.

GARAGE, taxi business, for sale; six cars; $600 monthly profit; other interests compel sacrifice; lifetime opportunity. A 250 Times Downtown.

PARTNER.—Engineer with $500-$1,000 for patented instrument polysecting angles by single operation, now manufactured; wonderful invention. A 262 Times Downtown.

PARTNER wanted with $5,000, to take active interest in recognized advertising agency; high-grade business connection preferable to money; confidential. N 91 Times.

Hairdressing establishment, central locality, due to sickness of present owner, can be bought reasonable; cash. J. J., 42 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SILK DEPARTMENT.—Require experienced salesmen for our Silk Department. Apply to Superintendent, subway floor, East Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good future for an experienced man; must be quick at figures, understand handling credits; good reference required; packing house experience preferred. Y 235 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, with export, import, foreign exchange experience; knowledge of languages desirable; American; state references and salary. N 103 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable taking full charge; state age, nationality, references. A 205 Times Downtown.

BOY, smart, for office and outdoor work; $5 per week to start. Address in own handwriting, N 98 Times.

BUTLER.—Useful butler, where there is a second man; city and country; good place and good wages for unmarried man, with best references. Address Duff, P. O. Box 34, Station O.

CHEMIST wanted at once; excellent opportunity for good man. D. M. Products Co., 654 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

CHIEF ELECTRICIAN WANTED
by Long Island City factory having four thousand horse-power installation; must have good electrical education and references as to past work and character; steady work and desirable position for right man. Apply to L. C. Reynolds, General Vehicle Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.

DIEMAKERS.—Capable men only on blanking and forming dies, medium and heavy. 63 North 10th St., Brooklyn.

ESTIMATOR FOR HEATING AND VENTILATING CONTRACTOR'S AND ENGINEER'S OFFICE; OF EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG MAN; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS HEATING, N 159 TIMES.

EXPERT CUTTER on men's fine neckwear; must be able to give satisfactory references. Blanchard & Price, 142 5th Av.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT AND MEN'S OVERCOAT DESIGNER WANTED BY LARGE MANUFACTURER NOT LOCATED IN NEW YORK; SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY TO HANDLE HELP AND SECURE ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION REQUIRED. A GOOD SALARY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE MAN; OTHERS REQUESTED NOT TO MAKE APPLICATION; ALL APPLICATIONS MUST BE IN PERSON; APPLICATIONS TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL. CALL UPON RALPH BROWN, HOTEL IMPERIAL, BETWEEN 12 AND 2 O'CLOCK ONLY, TUESDAY, MARCH 28; NO TELEPHONE CALLS; NO WRITTEN APPLICATIONS.

FOREMAN at night work, to have charge of packing and shipping department. Apply after 10 A. M., Fleischmann Bakery, Post St. and Bronx Boulevard, Williamsbridge.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
STOCK BOYS
FOR THEIR
WOMEN'S & MISSES' SUIT DEPARTMENT.
Apply at employment office, 5th floor, 32d St. Side.

MAN who is thoroughly acquainted with production, order, methods of machinery, and specialty manufacturing, and who has had office experience; state age, experience, and salary; give references. Jaburg Bros., Front and Thompson Sts., Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. C.

MAN wanted, middle-aged, white, good bearing, to wear uniform and direct costumes in large Broadway automobile sales floor; experienced and best references required. L 17 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, familiar with steel construction, furnaces, and mill construction wanted for a metallurgical concern; steady work and good pay to a good man. In replying state age, experience in full, salary required, and when you could report to Post Office Box 287, Newark, N. J., Engineer Dept.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, with experience on controllers, switches, circuit breakers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE BOY; quick and accurate at figures; must write good hand and be experienced; apply 8 to 9 A. M., side entrance. Kurzman, 5th Av. and 36th St.

PORTER.—Must have department store experience and furnish good references. People's Big Market, 149th St., West, at 3d Av.

SALESMEN.—Experienced, for a great variety of easy selling L. I. properties; plenty of good leads and liberal commission; now is the time to start; opportunity for big money making. B., Manager, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for one or two good men; you can earn $25 to $100 weekly; commission; experience unnecessary; I teach you how to get the business by actual demonstration, then it is up to you; sample outfit free. Edward Cane, 25 West 42d St., Room 219.

SALESMAN.—Capable man, preferably brassiere salesman, to carry excellent corset as side line; write, stating territory desired and qualifications; strictly confidential; interviews held this week; commission. N 79 Times.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for big money making now, to handle large variety of easy selling suburban properties; plenty of good leads; liberal commission. B. Stephenson, 248 West 34th St.

SALESMAN.—Children's hats and caps; one acquainted with New York and outside buyers need apply, stating qualifications; salary and commission. Box N 102 Times.

SALESMAN.—Familiar with the electrical requirements of automobiles; salary and commission. General Lead Battery and Electric Co., 1,675 Broadway.

SALESMEN for real estate business; experience not required; leads furnished; commission. Call morning, Rapid Transit Real Estate Co., 71 West 35th St.

SALESMAN familiar with the small retail infants' stores in the city to handle line of celluloid and ribbon novelties on commission. N 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English; must be competent; state age, experience, and salary. Address Box 26, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

STOCK PROMOTER, TO SELL A BLOCK OF STOCK FOR GROWING CORPORATION MANUFACTURING PROFITABLE LINES; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS A 263 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SUPERINTENDENT for night shift in mill near New York, manufacturing a staple steel product; state experience, references, and salary expected. Address Superintendent, Box J 87 Times Downtown.

VINEGAR MAKER wanted; must be able to start new generators and operate plant. Apply immediately, stating experience and terms, to Manitoba Vinegar Mfg. Co., Ltd., Selkirk Av., Winnipeg, Canada.

YOUNG MAN for sample room in large wholesale clothing house; must be of good appearance, have good handwriting, and be able to figure well; good opportunity for right party. P 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, ambitious, over 18, to work in high-class men's furnishing factory; $5 to start. With good chance for advancement. Blanchard & Price, 142 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN.—Bookkeeping knowledge, must be accurate, experienced, wanted by Bayonne firm; state age, experience, references, salary. Address Box D, Bayonne, N. J.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced in foreign exchange; an executive with ability to handle men; $2,000-$2,500.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Banking experience along the lines of accounting and credit work; man who has lived in Bronx; age 32 to 35; excellent opportunity.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Experienced in buying cabinet work; thoroughly familiar with various woods, finishes, &c.; $2,500-$3,000.

BUYER AND SALES MANAGER.—Young and aggressive; department store experience; location in South; $3,000-$3,600.

SALESMAN.—One experienced in mechanical rubber goods and tires to sell line of drug sundries, rubber goods, &c., $1,800-$2,000; one to sell talking machines to dealers, (foreign trade,) conversant in Italian, German, Hebrew and Slavish, $1,500; one experienced in sale of textbooks, $2,000-$2,500; one to locate in Shanghai, college man who has had 1 or 2 years' teaching—2-year contract, $1,000-$2,000 and commission.

WORKS MANAGER for large plant manufacturing engines and boilers; must know the business thoroughly and past business record show ability as a works executive; salary $4,000-$6,000.

SUPERINTENDENT for small machine shop; knowledge of modern shop methods; do some designing; $1,500.

WORKS SUPERINTENDENT.—Small machine shop manufacturing a line of sheet metal specialties; salary, $1,800-$2,200.

SHOP SUPERINTENDENT.—Medium-sized plant engaged in the fabrication of structural steel and ornamental iron work; salary $1,500-$1,800.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.—Malleable iron foundry; willing to locate out of town; $1,500-$1,800.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS for plant engaged in manufacture of mechanical rubber goods and rubber tires; salary $2,500-$3,000.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Two young men experienced on sugar machinery; willing to locate in Cuba; salary $1,800; one on design of turbines and pumping machinery, $2,500; others on power house work, piping layouts, heating and ventilation, automatic machinery, ornamental iron, &c.; salaries $1,500-$1,800.

CHEMISTS.—Several openings for junior chemists on acids and heavy chemicals, &c.; willing to locate in Canada; salary $1,200; one on dyes, others on metals and yeasts, bronze and aluminium; salaries $520-$2,000. Call between 9 and 2 o'clock.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; $25 week; mechanical and electrical engineers and draftsmen, $100 month upward; office boys, $25 month; register free. F. X. Goggin, Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 32 Nassau St. 5051 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS; Spanish, French; other fine openings; bookkeepers; executives. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

CLERK—Office, $8.00; permanent; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

OFFICE CLERKS, $8. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN Wanted at once to train for guaranteed out-of-door positions as Tree Surgeons. Day or Evening instruction. Call or write West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MEN.—EARN $1,300 TO $4,000 A YEAR. Learn mechanical dentistry in 3 months. Bodee's Dental Trade School, 17 West 44th. Est. 1892. Licensed by Regents.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Boyd 30-day Syllabic Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Courses. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 587 W. 181st St., New York, and 274

DEAN POTTER DEFIES STRONG'S AUTHORITY

Son of Dr. D. C. Potter Refuses to Answer Questions at the Charity Inquiry.

"IMPERTINENCE," HE SAYS

Parent, Whom Kingsbury Calls Real Author of Farrell Pamphlets, Sought by Process Servers.

The activities of Dr. Daniel C. Potter, who, according to Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury, was the author of four pamphlets criticising the inquiry into the State Board of Charities before Commissioner Charles H. Strong, which were published in the name of the Rev. Father William B. Farrell, occupied a large part of yesterday's session of the inquiry.

Dr. Potter himself was not present, and it was said that process servers who had been looking for him had sought in vain. His son, Dean Potter, was present, however, but, like Father Farrell, he refused to testify except in answer to such questions as he thought proper. Michael H. Riley, sexton of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, of which Father Farrell is rector, took the same attitude.

William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for the City Department of Charities, charged that Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, acted in collusion with Father Farrell in the publication of the pamphlets, which denounced the inquiry as "a slander factory."

"We demand the presence of the Secretary of the State Board here tomorrow afternoon," Mr. Hotchkiss said. "We have been trying to reach him, but have been unable to do so."

"A Piece of Impertinence."

Dean Potter testified that he knew Father Farrell, but declined to tell when he last saw the Brooklyn priest. Mr. Hotchkiss explained that he wished to show that Dr. Potter and Mr. Hebberd aided in the publication of the pamphlets. Mr. Potter remarked that he believed Commissioner Strong was exceeding his authority.

"I hope there is enough of the spirit of '76 left in me to cause me to decline to answer," he said in reply to a question as to whether he had carried messages between his father and Father Farrell during the last two weeks.

"What is the name of the servant girl in your father's house?" Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

"Another piece of impertinence," said the witness. "I decline to answer."

Mr. Potter admitted that he went to see his father yesterday morning. He was asked if he took any papers from his father's desk in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building.

"It is unmitigated cheek on your part," he declared hotly, "to ask me that. I think the inquiry in this respect is illegal."

"I direct you to answer," Commissioner Strong said.

"I refuse," said Mr. Potter. "I don't propose to be heckled about what I do personally as a private citizen. If you continue to ask me questions of that sort I shall leave the room."

Commissioner Strong asked Mr. Potter if he thought his father was evading service of a subpœna, to which the witness replied that his father had never been informed that he was wanted at the inquiry. Mr. Potter refused to deliver any message to his father.

When questioned as to Dr. Potter's whereabouts, his son denied that Dr. Potter had gone to Philadelphia and said that he saw him yesterday morning at his home.

Sexton Carried Messages.

Equally fruitless was the examination of Michael H. Riley, sexton of Father Farrell's Church. W. S. Butler, Father Farrell's lawyer, who had accompanied him to the investigation, frequently advised him not to answer questions.

"Do you know Dr. Daniel C. Potter?" he was asked.

"I know where he lives," was the reply.

He admitted that he carried a satchel from Father Farrell to Dr. Potter's house about two weeks ago and that he carried a letter on Saturday. He declined to tell how many messages he had carried from Father Farrell to Dr. Potter within the last two months.

"When did you last see Dr. Potter?" was one of the questions which Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

"I refuse to answer," was the reply, and Mr. Butler challenged Mr. Hotchkiss's right to ask the question.

Commissioner Kingsbury testified yesterday about his relations with Edward A. Moree, publicity agent for the State Charities Aid Association, who published a pamphlet containing photographs of newspaper clippings about the investigation. John M. Bowers, counsel for the State Board, declared that it had already been shown that Mr. Kingsbury joined with Mr. Moree in the publication of the pamphlet.

"When was the Moree pamphlet first brought to your attention?" Mr. Bowers asked.

"On Feb. 21 at the City Club," Commissioner Kingsbury replied. "Mr. Moree and myself were talking about Father Farrell's pamphlets and he said he thought something might be done to counteract them, and suggested this pamphlet for that purpose. I told him that I could get some of my friends to finance the pamphlet and finally I did."

The inquiry will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

SETS 'TOUGH TONY' FREE.

Whitman Commutes Sentence of Escaped Convict Who Returned.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—"Tough Tony" Mareno, the Sing Sing convict who returned to prison after his escape "because his conscience hurt him," will be notified tomorrow that as soon as the Pardon Board can act he will be a free man. Governor Whitman today commuted the sentence of twelve years six months minimum, and sixteen years six months maximum to seven years, eleven months and eighteen days. This made the convict's term expire today.

Mareno was convicted in New York in April, 1908, of grand larceny, and being an old offender, received a heavy sentence. The Governor said he had learned that Tough Tony was suffering from advanced tuberculosis.

CITY BUILDING ZONES DIVIDE REALTY MEN

Hearing Held in the City Hall Discloses Many Conflicting Opinions.

LEGALITY OF PLAN DOUBTED

Dr. Henry Berg Asserts Courts Would Decide Proposed Act Discriminatory and Unjust.

The Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions held yesterday in the Board of Estimate Chamber in the City Hall its first hearing on the tentative plan for dividing the city into business, residential, unrestricted, and factory zones and limiting the height of buildings. There was a great diversity of opinion on the subjects discussed, and Dr. Henry W. Berg of 923 Madison Avenue opposed the restricting of the heights of buildings as outlined in the tentative plan. The courts, he held, would decide such a law to be discriminatory and unjust.

Edward M. Bassett, Chairman of the commission, presided, and with him sat Commissioners Lawson Purdy, Walter Stabler, Edward R. Hardy, and Alfred E. Marling. The subject for discussion was the proposed measures as affecting the city from the Battery to Twenty-third Street, but the talk was by no means confined within these bounds. Today the commission will discuss the section between Twenty-third Street and Fifty-ninth Street. As a general proposition the speakers favored the plan of building regulation. A number of suggestions were made for modifications of the plan as to particular streets. Some of the requests were for more restrictions and others for more liberality.

The Washington Square Association, Greenwich Village Improvement Society, Chelsea Neighborhood Association, Central Mercantile Association, New York Board of Trade and Transportation, West Side Taxpayers Association, United Real Estate Owners Association, Greater New York Taxpayers Association, and Automobile Dealers Association appeared in favor of the general plan, though suggesting changes as to particular streets.

Would Avert Realty Tragedies.

Borough President Marks said that sixteen advisory commissions in various sections of Manhattan had investigated the tentative plan of the commission and reported that they were unanimously in favor of the general restricting plan.

"Tragedies in real estate could have been averted," he said, "if the city had followed some such plan as is now proposed and tragedies will be averted if these plans go through."

Some anxiety was expressed as to whether the courts would allow the commission to make certain streets residential zones and set aside certain other streets for business. Joseph L. Buttenwieser, a real estate operator of 220 Broadway, said that there were certain streets tentatively designated for residential purposes that were surrounded by high business buildings. Where residences were practically sandwiched in between business houses, he said, the owners of these properties should have the right to build as they saw fit. As an instance of this he cited Fifty-second Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues.

C. S. Higgins, who represented property owners in Park Place, made a protest against the commission's plan for restricting the height of buildings in that neighborhood. Robert Anderson Pope, a landscape architect of Forest Hills, L. I., opposed the restriction of the heights of buildings on the ground that there was no evidence that the health of the citizens had been affected by high buildings, and the proposed height restrictions were arbitrary, unscientific, and would probably prove uneconomic. Mr. Pope thought that the time was coming when all traffic in Wall Street and the financial district would be confined to pedestrians. He added that unless the commission had anticipated the economic development of the city the proposed regulations might prove very detrimental.

Wants One Law for Entire City.

Dr. Berg asserted that there should be one limitation to building over the entire city.

"In Staten Island, for instance," inquired Chairman Bassett.

"All over the city," replied Dr. Berg.

So far as zones were concerned Dr. Berg said that the Supreme Court was now busy wiping out restricted private zones, and he did not think that the court would hold that zones laid out by the city would stand any more chance than did private zones.

William D. Kilpatrick recommended that practically all the Greenwich Village section be left unrestricted, as he deemed it especially appropriate for factory development. Vincent C. Pope, William Spinney, and other representatives of the Greenwich Village Improvement Society urged that proposed restriction to business and residential use be retained. Seth Sprague Terry urged that the proposed height limit of two and one-half times the street width in the lower section of the city be extended to West Broadway and Greenwich Street.

Representatives of the property interests have submitted to the commission suggestions as to what streets should be reserved for residences and which for business. Some districts already assigned are opposed by those who reside in particular districts. These suggestions will be considered in executive session.

WOULD EXTEND RESTRICTIONS

Fifth Avenue Association Wants Hotel District Protected.

The Fifth Avenue Association met yesterday at a luncheon at Delmonico's, and not only approved what had already been done in the way of restricting manufacturing establishments from parts of the city, but suggested that the restricted area should be extended still further. It would add the chief hotel section, on the groud that it is to the benefit of both the hotels and their patrons that they should be protected.

The area they proposed should be restricted is that bounded on the north by Thirty-fourth Street and on the south by Twenty-third Street. On the east it would extend as far as Madison Avenue, but on the west, after following Broadway to Thirty-second, it would turn west again to Seventh Avenue. The association would also restrict the district immediately to the north of this as far as Fifty-ninth Street, between Third and Seventh Avenues, so that the only manufacturing done should be in connection with thatnesses which were mainly retail, and should not occupy more than 25 per cent. of the total floor space of any building.

The association also considered the limitation of the heights of buildings, and suggested that no building should be constructed which was in height more than one and a half times the breadth of the street or avenue on which it faced in the area bounded on the south by Forty-first Street and by a line running north by Lexington Avenue, west on Fiftieth Street to Madison Avenue, north to Sixtieth Street, over to Fifth Avenue, across Fifty-ninth Street to Broadway; north on Broadway to Sixty-third Street and south to Fifty-eighth Street, east on Fifty-eighth Street again to Madison Avenue and south along that avenue to Fifth Avenue and west along Forty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue, and south along that thoroughfare to Forty-first Street.

According to the City Commission on the Heights of Buildings, the buildings in this area might have a height equal to double the width of the street. The Fifth Avenue Association, however, would within this area permit this only in the case of Forty-second Street.

E. J. Wile & Co., cloakmakers, have recognized the general desire to restrict the manufacturing districts and have decided not to move from their present quarters at 160 Broadway to 1,333 Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets. They had taken on a lease until Feb. 1, 1921, the entire eleventh and twelfth floors of the new building there, and as they cannot cancel the lease are advertising it for subletting through Heil & Stern, real estate brokers at 1,165 Broadway.

WANT RELIEF SHIP SENT.

Shackleton's Representatives Anxious About Men Marooned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 27.—A meeting of official representatives of Sir Ernest Shackleton's antarctic expedition was held in London this afternoon, with Lady Shackleton and Mrs. Mackintosh, wife of the commander of the Aurora present. It was decided that steps must be taken immediately to organize a relief expedition to Ross Sea to rescue the explorers left there.

It was said that all the facts available were being brought to the notice of the Government and the Royal Geographical Society. Information was being collected as to the amount of stores left at Scott's old headquarters, which would be available for the party if it succeeded in reaching it, and attempts were being made to send wireless instructions to Chief Officer Stenhouse to forward details at the earliest moment of stores and sledging equipment landed from the Aurora.

Until the Endurance has been spoken and it was known whether Lieutenant Shackleton and his party were aboard or had been landed at the Weddell Sea base for their transcontinental march it could not be said whether there would have to be a second relief ship sent there.

TO HEAR OSBORNE FRIDAY.

Two Justices Refuse to Hear Argument Scheduled for Yesterday.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 27.—Argument on the order granted Saturday by Supreme Court Justice Keogh for District Attorney Weeks to show cause why the sixth count of the indictment against Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing Prison, charging immorality, should not be dismissed, will be heard on Friday morning by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, who recently dismissed the perjury indictment without letting it go to a jury.

The arrangement for hearing argument on the order to show cause was made after Justices Keogh and Young had declined to hear it, the former because his son was connected with the office of George Gordon Battle, one of Mr. Osborne's attorneys, and the latter because he had been closely identified with District Attorney Weeks for years.

300 DELEGATES URGE STATE POLICE FORCE

Many from New York to Favor Horton-Wells Bill at Hearing in Albany Today.

GEN. WOOD FAVORS PLAN

Mayor Mitchel Wants Provision Giving Cities the Right to Call on Constabulary.

Committees from the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and other organizations interested in the establishment of a State Constabulary will attend a hearing on the Horton-Wells State Police bill, which will come up before the Senate Finance Committee today. In addition to the committees from this city delegations in favor of the measure will go to Albany from Clinton, Erie, Franklin, Jefferson, Oneida, St. Lawrence, Monroe, Onondaga, Rensselaer, and Albany Counties.

The Horton-Wells bill aims to establish a State constabulary identical to that in Pennsylvania, in order to give protection to rural districts. As it stands now the bill calls for a force of 238 men, officered by thirty-six picked men, and formed in four cavalry companies. An appropriation of $500,000 for equipment and a year's upkeep is part of the bill.

More than 300 delegates will attend the hearing, which is scheduled for 3 o'clock this afternoon. The measure already has the approval of Governor Whitman. From New York will go Major Francis G. Landon, James W. Lane, Frank Outerbridge, Union N. Bethell, Anson W. Burchard, and Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., representing the Chamber of Commerce. The Merchants' Association will be represented by Frederick de Berard, while John Burnham, as Presiuent of the American Game Protective Association, will speak for 40,000 sportsmen who favor the bill. The following members of the Executive Committee for a State police also will go: Richard Warren Barrett, Theodore Douglas Robinson, William C. Le Gendre, Benjamin B. Lawrence, Tompkins McIlvaine, Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris, Charles Elliot Warren, and Walbridge S. Taft, Edwin G. Merrill, Hiram Barney, and Major Groome, commander of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary.

Approximately fifty up-State organizations will have reperesentatives at the hearing.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood has written to the State Police Committee, announcing that he is thoroughly in favor of the bill. He said that the force would no doubt be of great benefit in removing the friction that might occur if the National Guard were called out on strike duty. Mayor Mitchel also expressed favor of the bill in a letter yesterday to Tompkins McIlvaine of the State Police Committee. In his communication Mayor Mitchel suggested that a provision be incorporated into the bill which would give city authorities the right to call upon the constabulary.

ARVERNE HOTEL BURNS.

Crowds Watch Destruction of Bibo's, on the Boardwalk.

Crowds from all the Rockaways gathered yesterday evening to watch the burning of Bibo's Hotel, a Summer Structure at Alexander Avenue and Ocean Boardwalk, Arverne, L. I. For the first time in its four years' existence the hotel was not occupied this Winter, but it was to have been opened on April 1, and plumbers had been at work inside. They left at about 5:30 o'clock, and shortly afterward Mary McKenna, the caretaker, locked up the building and went away. An hour later Police Sergeant Thomas Conlin, walking along the Boardwalk, saw smoke coming from a basement window on the north side and turned in an alarm. By 9:30 o'clock last night the hotel was entirely destroyed, with a loss of about $60,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Taking Foolish Chances

Men Who Invite Disaster.

There are thousands of men who have been victims of the Grip this Winter who do nothing to recover the weight and strength they have lost.

After an attack of the Grip one's vitality is dangerously low. The system needs building up and to neglect this may mean serious consequences.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, the world's famous tonic food, is invaluable as a body nourisher. Builds up the entire system. Makes blood, flesh and muscle, and as a brain food has no equal.

Equally beneficial to men, women and children.

Held in highest medical esteem for over 50 years.

Taken with meals and delightfully palatable.

NAPOLEONIC RELICS ON VIEW

Jumel Collection in the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

The Jumel collection of Napoleonic relics are on view at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries until the dates of sale, March 31 and April 1. The various articles have been removed from the Jumel Mansion by order of Mrs. J. Wade Hampton, great-grandniece of Mme. Jumel. The collection was brought to this country just 100 years ago. The picturesque foreword of the catalogue describes the attempt of M. Stephen Jumel, an ardent Bonapartist, to induce Napoleon to escape to America on the private ship Eliza. Failing in this he brought back to America the private belongings of Napoleon and Josephine, which had passed from Josephine's niece to Mme. Jumel. The latter installed them in the Jumel Mansion, where they have since remained.

History is rampant throughout the collection. There is a vase with a picture of the ship Eliza serving as decoration. There is the dress worn by Mme. Jumel at the ball of Louis Napoleon in 1852, and the dress she wore at the coronation ball of Charles X., twenty-seven years earlier. There are the beds that Washington and Napoleon slept in, the chairs Napoleon used in 1800, the army chest which he designed and which he used as a depository for all his plans of battles, maps, charts, &c. It had a secret lock and the key was worn by Mme. Jumel until the day of her death.

There is the table at which Voltaire wrote and which Talleyrand gave to Mme. Jumel in token of his gratitude for her hospitality. There are jewelry, silverware, pottery, furniture, games, and pictures. The latter are not very rewarding, that had condition obscuring such merit as they may have, but Eriol's portrait of Mme. Jumel, her daughter and her nephew, has sprightliness and character. The fine old heroine of this long-past drama in lace and brogadee, a nosegay in her hand, sits upright in a chair of red velvet. Her pretty daughter beside her is more plainly dressed, as befitted the modesty of youth at that period.

Among the entire smaller exhibits is a silhouette portrait of Mme. Jumel standing, a letter in her hand, in an interior, the old-fashioned attributes of which are neatly penciled by a hand of some expertness. There is also a tinted drawing of Voltaire at the age of 74, a satiric smile curving his lips. It is "dessine d'après nature," but the design has played pranks with perspective.

Subway Train Kills a Porter.

Traffic on the Fourth Avenue Subway, Brooklyn, was tied up for half an hour yesterday afternoon by the death of Charles Hewitt, a negro porter employed in cleaning the tracks, who was struck by a southbound train near the Pacific Street Station, flung against an iron pillar, and so badly injured that he died within a few minutes. The motorman, James Boylan, was exonerated by the police. Hewitt was married and lived at 204 Prince Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"The American" is a story of a German citizen, of a "hyphenated American," whom you will be proud to know. How did he act when his loyalty was put to the supreme test? It's a story of kindness, fair play and gratitude by the author of "The Citizen," in this week's

Collier's 5c THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

TRAP TICKET SPECULATORS.

Mrs. Goodwin and Other Detectives Catch Five at Opera House.

Five ticket speculators working in the overflow crowds who hadn't been able to get seats for the next to the last performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan last night were fined in Night Court as the result of the work of Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, a woman detective attached to Special Squad No. 2, and Detectives Campbell, Hicks, and Coffey.

The Metropolitan management had asked the police to check the activity of the speculators, and last night the detectives, well dressed and looking like opera enthusiasts, went to Broadway, where the crowds were standing thick about the door. Mrs. Goodwin and Campbell paired off and strolled along the pavement in front of the Opera House, looking anxiously about them at the throng waiting for standing room. Presently a young man came up and asked them if they didn't want some good seats. They engaged him in conversation and presently arrested him.

Campbell took his prisoner away and Mrs. Goodwin walked down the street and joined Hicks. The two came up again and trapped another speculator. Eventually the squad had arrested Charles Rossi of 423 East Seventeenth Street, Charles Mitchell of 256 West Thirty-fourth Street, Frank Wilson of 1,412 Second Avenue, William Robins of 100 West Sixty-fourth Street, and Leo Curley of 304 West 149th Street. They all pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in Night Court, but were fined $5 each.

TAUGHT GERMAN TO PARROT

Mrs. Eleopeoulos Gets a $10 Judgment for That Service.

Teaching a parrot to talk erman and caring for the bird while this linguistic education was in progress was worth $10, according to Justice John M. Cragen of the Fourth District Municipal Court, Jamaica, Queens Borough. He ordered Mrs. May McCann of 244 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, to pay that sum to Mrs. Margaret Eleopeoulos of Richmond Hill. Justice Cragen is not a German. Mrs. McCann had sued Mrs. Eleopeoulos for $25, asserting that, after leaving Polly, her companion for fourteen years, with the Richmond Hill woman, her former neighbor, the bird disappeared. Mrs. Eleopeoulos said she could recover and return the parrot by tomorrow, and then demanded "recompense for her services.

"Polly is a fine, polished bird now," she told Judge Cragen.

THOMPSON REPORT HITS SERVICE BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

cept to reiterate what e then said, in substance, namely, that the statement as to which it rectified was made to me by a man now dead, who did not mention nor in any way indicate to me the name of any one who had communicated such statement to him; and, so far as I know, the communication of the statement to me was without any authority or knowledge of the public official referred to in the conversation, and that I promptly and emphatically refused to have anything to do with the matter.

"In our relations with the city officials in the matter of these contracts there never has been an act or interview, directly or indirectly, involving bribery or corruption. My answers to any further inquiries on this subject would not be of any assistance to the committee or be material to the subject matter of its investigation."

The statement did not satisfy either Senator Thompson or Mr. Moss.

"This is an important matter, involving a man's reputation, and I think it calls for deliberate action," said Mr. Williams.

"In pressing for an answer to my question," replied Mr. Moss, "and not intimating anything offensive to Colonel Williams, the consideration has come to me that it is not pleasant to investigate a matter of this kind, and especially as it involves men now dead; but it is most important that the investigation be made, regardless of our own feelings. The attitude of this witness makes him the judge of things and of facts and leaves us unable to prove even that the individual is dead. Without meaning to be offensive, I wish to say that I have been criticised for the questions that I asked the witness on Saturday on the ground that I gave the suggestion and the opportunity for the witness to say that this person was dead."

Try in Vain to Get Name.

Colonel Williams flushed, and Mr. Moss went on.

"This is not personal, but your position leaves us no way of corroborating your statement that this person is dead. It is necessary for us to know who this person was and what he said in order that we may determine what the situation is. This committee cannot be at the mercy of a witness who usurps the functions of the committee in determining what is proper and what is not. What I say applies to you as well as to anybody else. We should follow the lead wherever it takes us, regardless of consequences. Even though he be dead, the assumption of the witness is that he did not state his name. It seems to me that the matter has gone so far and so much has been developed that it is necessary for us to know who this person was and what he said in order that the investigation may continue."

Senator Thompson than took a hand in the argument and in a long speech said that the requirements of good citizenship and the obligations of civic duty made it imperative that Colonel Williams disclose the information.

"It is our duty to take up these matters," he said, "no matter whom they involve. It's a public matter, a public franchise and a public transportation system. We have got to go through with it. There is no other way out."

"I offer my co-operation in all legitimate avenues so far as any thing affecting the relations of our company to the matters under investigation here are concerned," said Mr. Williams, "but in this particular matter I see no reason for changing my opinion."

Senator Thompson then directed the witness to give the name of the individual, and he curtly refused.

Mr. Willcox was then called to the stand. He denied having made the statement that in his talk with Colonel Williams the latter had said that Mayor Gaynor was in the market if opportunity arose.

"Colonel Williams never said that," went on Mr. Willcox, "and furthermore I doubt if he would say that or if I would permit him to make such a slanderous statement in my presence."

Willcox Adds Little.

Mr. Willcox said that about three weeks ago he and Colonel Williams had been discussing the situation generally and that he had told the B. R. T. President that he did not believe any city official had been guilty of bribery or had been involved in any scandal in connection with the subway contracts.

"In your talk with Colonel Williams what official's name was mentioned?" asked Mr. Moss.

"None," replied Mr. Willcox.

"Did you reprove Colonel Williams for what he did say?"

"I did not."

"Did you dissent from him? What did you say?"

"I said that I didn't believe that any city official was involved in bribery or scandal in connection with the contracts."

"Well," asked Senator Thompson, "if somebody like Colonel Williams, a responsible citizen, had made such a statement would you have resented it?"

"I don't think he would have made it even if it was true," replied Mr. Willcox.

"Wouldn't you have listened to him if it had been true?"

"If I had proof of wrongdoing I would have come to you with it."

"Well," said Mr. Moss, "Mr. Whitney has said that he possibly heard this story from you and not from Mr. MacReynolds."

"I have no recollection of having talked with Mr. Whitney about it," replied Mr. Willcox.

"So that Mr. Whitney was mistaken?"

"I wouldn't like to say that. I have not the slightest memory or recollection of having heard it from Mr. Whitney."

That ended the session. Later Senator Thompson said he felt sure that he would get the name of the individual in question from Colonel Williams.

Committee Prepares a Report.

Senator Thompson said yesterday that the committee had prepared its report recommending changes in the Rapid Transit law, and although the members of the committee had not yet signed it it would be submitted to the Legislature today.

After setting forth at length the work it has accomplished to date the committee makes these recommendations:

An amendment to the Rapid Transit act to provide that the Public Service Commission for the First District shall be divested of powers and duties in the construction of subways, and that such powers and duties be given to a new and separate Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

An amendment to the stock corporations law, providing for representation by the city upon the Board of Directors of every corporation leasing or operating any railroad or other transit facilities belonging to the city.

As an addition to the powers of the commission in respect to rate adjustments, the power to compel reparation to the consumer by the corporation complained of, of excess payments made during the time of determination of every such case.

That all water corporations and water works corporations furnishing potable water for public and private use and consumption within the State be made subject to the Public Service Commission's law and placed under the supervision of the commission for the Second District.

In regard to the committee's recommendation for the transference of jurisdiction over construction of subways the report states:

The construction by the Public Service Commission as Rapid Transit Commissioners of the new subway system in New York City involves contracts and expenditures aggregating aproximately $300,000,000. This vast enterprise of money and property is by the Public Service Commission's law imposed upon the Public Service Commission for the First District, and is an enterprise of such magnitude that your committee believes that it can only be efficiently and economicaly carried out for the best interests of the City of New York by a separate and distinct body devoting its entire time and ability to the problems involved therein, exercising exclusively the powers and duties provided for in the Rapid Transit act, and directly responsible to the taxpayers and electors of the City of New York.

The proposed amendments to the Rapid Transit act makes it necessary that amendments to the Public Service Commission law be had in order that in transferring powers from the Public Service Commission of the First District to a new and separate Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners the said commission of the First District be divested of the powers and duties which it is now exercising in relation thereto, reserving, however, to the Public Service Commission for the First District the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties of supervision and regulation over the proposed Rapid Transit Commission, and the facilities constructed and created by it as are now exercised by the Public Service Commission over railroads.

Call Contracts "Unwise."

In regard to the present powers of the commission of the First District, as contrasted with those of the commission for the Second District, the report states:

The commission of the Second District is vested with powers that are exclusively regulatory, whereas the commission of the First District by the inclusion of the powers of the Rapid Transit Commission, is called upon to perform two separate and in many essential particulars inconsistent and antagonistic functions, namely, constructing and maintaining railroads for transportation of persons and property, while regulating and supervising the operation of such railroad enterprises. Thus to the extent that the Public Service Commission for the First District constructs and maintains the subway transportation facilities, it is also called upon to regulate and supervise its own transactions in relation thereto.

This conflict of powers residing in the same commission is in considerable part responsible, in the opinion of your committee, for the delinquencies in the administration in the First District disclosed by the investigation, and for reasons which there seems just ground to believe that both the City of New York, its inhabitants, and the public utilities corporations have suffered loss or have been unwarrantably burdened with unnecessary and improvident obligations.

Such conflict of powers necessarily involves neglect of one or other set of duties, and as might naturally be expected those powers and functions which seem the more important receive the greater attention, which in this instance was the rapid transit construction; whereas more truly beneficial service must result for the public at large and to the citizens individually from a consistent and effective regulation of service and rates. The actual result, as disclosed by this investigation, is discouraging from either viewpoint.

The administration of the regulatory function has been inefficient and extremely unsatisfactory both to the public and the consumer, and there is a widespread feeling of distrust of the commission as partial to the corporations and interests to be regulated and supervised. As to the rapid transit work, the conclusion is unavoidable that unwise and improvident contracts have been approved and entered into by the commission, thereby imposing upon the property of the taxpayers of the city and upon the users of its transit facilities for many years to come burdensome and unjust demands, if not to imperil the solvency of the city itself.

Regarding the recommendation for municipal representation on Boards of Directors, the report states:

The need for legislation giving municipalities representation on the Boards of Directors of corporations leasing or operating transit facilities owned by any municipalities is peculiarly demanded at this time as a protection to the rights of the City of New York growing out of the subway contracts existing between the city and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the city and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation respectively.

Under those contracts the parties have assumed relations and will enjoy rights in their nature similar to that of copartners, which relations and duties will subsist in all probability for the entire period of the lease, namely, for the period of forty-nine years from the date of the commencement of operation under the leases. The city and corporation under the contract each contribute millions of dollars toward the construction of the railroads, and will share in whatever net profits or net earnings accrue from the operations thereof. The credit of the City of New York is, in effect at least, behind the operation of the railroads as well as the construction thereof. The manner and character of the operation of the railroad, as well as the business and financial management of the enterprise by the lessee corporations, are of as vital concern to the taxpayers of New York City as to the stockholders of the said corporations. And, finally, your committee's investigation has demonstrated that, regardless of its broad powers, the Public Service Commission must be limited in its control over the transactions incident to the business and financial management of the corporations it supervises. The city, either as copartner or as owner and landlord of this subway enterprise, must be protected in its large investment of money and credit by more direct and accurate information with respect to the business thereof than can be afforded by a commission supervision.

The report states in regard to rate decisions that regulation under the present law, and particularly in relation to gas service, has been very inadequate and "provocative of widespread popular dissatisfaction in practically every part of the State where such questions have arisen." The matter of rate adjustment, it adds, must always remain a subject of first importance in any system of public regulation which might be adopted. It continues:

The interests affected are in large part antagonistic, the parties involved hostile, and the rights of each substantial and entitled to the full protection of the law. Under such circumstances orderly procedure while proper and right necessarily involves the parties in large expense and irksome delay, either or both of which not infrequently result in injustice, and if carried too far or endured too long must imperil not only the rights of the immediate parties in interest, but in a matter of such public concern as the cost to the public of a necessary commodity, like gas or electricity, may undermine the integrity of the State itself.

The committee recognizes the fact that in contested proceedings on rate adjustments time and opportunity for each side to submit its case must be allowed, and that, therefore, the Commissioners must employ further time for a propet study and consideration of the evidence in order to render just and proper relief. Furthermore, the amount of such time properly required in any such inquiry must depend largely upon the facts and circumstances developed in each case. Arbitrary limitations by statute applicable alike to all cases has not proved satisfactory, and obviously never will.

To Supervise Water Companies.

In regard to water companies, the committee refers to its report of April 29, 1915, regarding the franchises which stated:

The powers of the commissions over the exercise of franchises might, however, with propriety be enlarged, so as to apply to all public franchises sought to be exercised in respect to all classes of public utilities of the State.

The committee states that in line with this suggestion and as a result of its study of the matter it recommends that the suggestion be carried out, adding:

"The committee has taken a large amount of evidence which is submitted herewith which clearly discloses the fact that water companies in many parts of the State have acquired all of the available supply of water for the needs of people of such localities and are now engaged in delivering such water to the consumers at exorbitant prices. The evidence further discloses the fact that in many localities the service is inadequate and unsatisfactory."

THOMPSON BILLS INTRODUCED.

Five Measures Embody Recommendations of Report.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—Five bills embodying preliminary recommendations of the Thompson Public Service Commission Investigating Committee were introduced tonight. The measures would take from the First District Commission authority over subway construction and vest it in a rapid transit commission of seven members to be appointed by the Mayor of New York. The Mayor and City Controller would be two of the members. It also would be provided that the Mayor and Controller shall be Directors in railroad corporations which lease subways from the city.

One of the measures would bring water companies under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commissions. Another would give the Public Service Commissions authority to order corporations, which have increased their rates, to return the excess to their patrons if the increase is found to be not justifiable.

Batwood

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Cutaways will be The Vogue at Easter. Coat and Waistcoat $31.

Vicunas and Thibets in oxfords, black and grays. Materials that drape and tailor to perfection. The one-button cutaway, silk lined and braided is strictly correct for formal functions. English trouserings, $7. To measure only.

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Broadway and Ninth Street — 30 E. 42d Street Bet. Fifth and Mad. Aves.

Exclusively Custom Made Clothes $20 to $50

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The Cigarette of Quality

10 for 5¢

Also Packed 20 for 10¢

VALUABLE COUPON IN EACH PACKAGE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rains today; Thursday fair, somewhat warmer; moderate northeast to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,249. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CALLS ON BERLIN TO SAY IF U-BOAT ATTACKED SUSSEX

Lansing Cables to Ambassador Gerard to Make the Direct Inquiry of Germany.

WILSON AND CABINET ACT

Believed to Have Decided That Time Has Come for Full Understanding or Break.

COL. HOUSE AT THE CAPITAL

Called to White House to Confer with President—Appeal to Congress Is Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The seriousness with which the Administration views the present status of relations between Germany and the United States was indicated today by the action of Secretary Lansing, in sending instructions by cable to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, to make inquiries as to whether the Channel passenger liner Sussex and the British steamer Englishman were torpedoed by German submarines.

It was the conclusion of President Wilson and his advisers that the situation demanded that the facts in these two cases should be ascertained as quickly as possible, and that the direct, although not unprecedented method, of seeking information in the German capital should be resorted to. In taking this course the Government is emphasizing that Germany has lost an opportunity of coming forward with the statement that inquiries would be made to learn whether the attacks were due to German submarines and assurances that submarine commanders had been instructed not to fire torpedoes at unarmed merchant vessels without giving them warning and affording passengers and crews an opportunity to escape.

The message to Ambassador Gerard was sent after today's Cabinet meeting.

No representations are to be made to the German Government under the instructions given to Ambassador Gerard, and their scope does not permit him to enter into any discussion of the case with the Berlin Foreign Office. The sole purpose of the inquiry is to ascertain whether these steamers were torpedoed by a German submarine.

Mercy Seeks Facts.

President Wilson and his advisers are desirous of knowing at the earliest possible moment whether the German Government was responsible for the destruction of these vessels after it had given a broad and solemn pledge that it would not allow its submarines to sink vessels without warning and without safety to the lives of non-combatants, provided such steamers did not offer resistance or attempt to escape. Ambassador Gerard has been definitely instructed to ask for the facts, and likewise been advised not to discuss them with the German Government.

The entire situation was canvassed very carefully and deliberately in today's meeting of the Cabinet in a session that lasted two hours. It is learned tonight that the Cabinet took a very grave view of the situation, and that strong sentiment developed in favor of breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany if that Government admitted that the Sussex was attacked by a German submarine unless, in addition to disavowing the attack and punishing the commander, Germany radically altered her subinarine policy and gave unequivocal pledges that attacks on merchant steamers without warning would be positively and absolutely abandoned.

It was learned that the President and his advisers concluded that the point had been reached where there must be an absolute "show-down" with respect to the German submarine controversy. The Administration will not be satisfied with any repetition of apologies previously given. Should the German Government admit that the Sussex was torpedoed, even if contending that the act was a mistake and in violation of Admiralty instructions, the Administration, it was intimated in a reliable quarter tonight, will be strongly persuaded to break diplomatic relations unless the methods of submarine warfare are at once reformed.

House at the Capital.

The gravity of the situation brought Colonel E. M. House to Washington this afternoon. He conferred with President Wilson at length tonight at the White House. Counselor Frank L. Polk of the State Department spent an hour at the White House in conference with Colonel House.

The tension was aggravated tonight by official confirmation of the earlier news report from London that the British steamer Manchester Engineer was torpedoed with two Americans on board. A dispatch from Consul Wesley Frost at Queenstown to the State Department, received tonight, read:

"The Manchester liner Manchester Engineer was torpedoed without warning off Waterport with two American citizens, negroes, on board. No casualties."

Should Germany deny responsibility for the loss of the Sussex, the Englishman, or the Manchester Engineer, the Administration will be compelled to base its action on its own independent investigation of the incidents. Admission of responsibility will serve, however, to hasten the crisis between the two Governments. The best obtainable information here tonight is that the President, while proceeding very deliberately—is determined to bring the controversy to a prompt issue as soon as it is definitely determined that a German submarine was responsible for these incidents.

Once it is established beyond reasonable doubt or definitely that the Sussex was sunk by a German submarine, President Wilson, it is understood, will be prepared to go before Congress, re-

Continued on Page 2.

LAYS AIR CASUALTIES TO POOR BRITISH CRAFT

Pemberton-Billing in Commons Says 150 Lives Have Been Sacrificed.

LONDON, March 28.—The Government was again heckled in the House of Commons tonight by Noel Pemberton-Billing, recently elected on the air preparedness issue, and other members, who accused the Ministers of parsimony and neglect of valuable inventions offered to them, and asserted that the public interest was being sacrificed to ignorance and intrigue among the higher officials.

Mr. Pemberton-Billing said that a series of casualties with a total of 150 dead, 150 wounded, and 105 missing, was due to the sending of British aviators in aeroplanes which were outclassed hopelessly by German machines.

He asserted that German aeroplanes were immensely superior to British machines, notwithstanding the fact that within twenty miles of London there could be obtained engines better than those used by the Germans.

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, made conciliatory answers to these charges and assured Mr. Pemberton-Billing that he was wholly misinformed as to the charges of ignorance and intrigue and with respect to accidents attributed to faulty machines. He promised that a small judicial body would be appointed to investigate and report to Parliament.

Mr. Tennant admitted that at present a majority of the German aeroplanes were probably faster than a majority of the British, but said he expected soon to have machines superior to those of the Germans. The War Office, he said, had not abandoned hope of dealing successfully with Zeppelin raids; in fact, its hope was higher than ever before.

To references to Sir Henry Dalziel's allegation that dummy wooden guns had been sent, surrounded by soldiers, to towns where there had been Zeppelin raids, in order to allay public anxiety, Mr. Tennant replied that he had never heard of such measures being taken.

GERMAN DESTROYER RAMMED AND SUNK

British Report Destruction of Craft With All on Board in North Frisian Fight.

LONDON, March 28.—Official announcement was made today that in the recent engagement off the German Coast a British light cruiser rammed and sank a German destroyer.

The announcement follows:

"All the ships employed in the operations off the German Coast have now returned to their ports except the Medusa, which ship, as was feared, was sunk after all her crew had been taken off in very bad weather by the destroyer Lassoc without any casualty, a fine piece of seamanship. Our destroyers, while dealing with enemy patrol vessels, were themselves attacked by enemy aircraft. They received no damage of any kind.

"The following prisoners were rescued from the enemy patrol trawlers, which were previously reported sunk by our ships, viz: four from the trawler Otto Rudolf, sixteen from the trawler Braunschweig.

"On Saturday night a division of German destroyers was encountered by our light cruisers. One of these destroyers was rammed and sunk by H. M. S. Cleopatra. None of her crew was saved."

An official German statement of yesterday told of the loss of a German torpedo boat during the encounter off the North Frisian Coast. The statement said two armed fishing steamers had been sunk and that one torpedo boat had failed to return. The British lost three seaplanes, and a British destroyer is believed to have been sunk.

MAKE 100-MILE FLIGHT AND SHELL THE TURKS

British Airmen Raid a Desert Camp East of Suez and Attack Patrols.

LONDON, March 28.—A successful aerial raid on the Turkish advance base at Bir-el-Hassanah, 100 miles east of the Suez Canal, is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Suez. The raid was made by British airmen on March 24. Forty bombs were dropped on the Turkish camp, which was set on fire. Other bombs hit the reservoir and the buildings erected by the Turks in the last few months.

One British airman routed singlehanded a body of Turkish infantry. Descending to within 200 feet, he approached the Turks from behind and opened fire with his machine gun. The Turks fled in panic.

All the aeroplanes returned in safety, having flown some 200 miles. It has become a practice of British airmen, when flying over the desert, to attack and disperse hostile patrols by spraying them with machine gun fire.

PROMISES TO PAY BRAZIL.

Germany Guarantees $30,000,000 for State of Sao Paulo.

RIO JANEIRO, March 28.—It is announced that the German Government has declared its intention to assume responsibility for the payment of the money deposited in Berlin banks to the account of the State of Sao Paulo, amounting to about $30,000,000.

The newspapers praise the quick action of the Brazilian Chancellery in this matter. A Epocha, however, asks if the Germans will be able to keep their promises.

Florida-Atlantic-Gasoline Resorts. Four steel trains daily. Get Booklets. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1181 Broadway.—Advt.

VON PAPEN'S AID HERE TO CONFESS

Capt. von der Goltz Comes from London to Bare Plots to Blow Up Canadian Bridges.

PLANNED BY THE ATTACHE?

Scheme for Revolution in Canada Was Also Suggested, but Project Was a Failure.

SPY THEN SENT TO ENGLAND

Had a Passport Made Out to Another Man, but Was Caught and Put in the Tower.

Captain Horst von der Goltz, the secret agent of the German Government, who has confessed that he acted as the go-between between Captain von Papen and the men who were engaged to dynamite Canadian railroad bridges, and who afterward escaped to Europe under a passport made out in the name of Bridgman W. Taylor, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner Finland in charge of Detective Sergeant Brust of Scotland Yard.

After giving his testimony to the Department of Justice, which will probably require about three months, von der Goltz will be taken back to England and detained in prison until the war is over. At first it was intended that he should be landed here as a prisoner under an extradition warrant charging him with obtaining a passport under a false pretense, but this plan was abandoned because his evidence is wanted in Washington.

Before the prisoner was sent out of England an agreement was made between the State Department at Washington and the Foreign Office in London that von der Goltz should not be "kidnapped" during his stay in this country, and that he should be treated with courtesy and returned safely to England.

He expressed the hope that some of his powerful friends in this country would contrive to spirit him away, so that he would not have to return to the grim English prisons at Brixton and Reading, where he has spent many weary months.

Smartly Dressed, Wears Monocle.

The German Government agent or spy, smartly dressed and wearing a monocle, was taken from the Finland when she arrived at her pier, at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by officers from the Department of Justice, and his guardian, Brust, but he was not handcuffed. He was taken first to the British Consulate, at 8 Whitehall Street, where, after a brief consultation with Consul General Clive Bayley and others he was conducted to the Department of Justice bureau in the Park Row Building.

Von der Goltz, the consulate Attachés here say, has admitted to the British authorities in London the facts related in the papers and diary found on Captain von Papen when he arrived in Falmouth in January on the Rotterdam, but no more. He did this after a statement had been shown to him, made by the German Military Attaché, which is said to have involved him in the dynamite plot.

Captain von der Goltz, whose age is given as 32, looks younger and is younger by some years. He is not related to Field Marshal von der Goltz, the military commander of Constantinople, and that may not be his right name, but it is the name by which he has been known during his official career in Germany, Mexico, and the United States. He was known as Bridgeman W. Taylor in London when he arrived there in November, 1914.

When the Finland left Liverpool on Saturday, March 18, there was a rumor current among the first cabin passengers that a German spy was on board on his way to give evidence in Washington. After two days' discussion the passengers fixed upon a stolid cloth manufacturer from Paisley as the spy, and a linen merchant from Belfast as the officer who was in charge of the prisoner.

Death or Testimony His Alternative.

No one suspected that the tall, fair young man with a monocle who wore a brown corduroy Norfolk jacket with a red and white check lining and slouch hat, was the German spy, or that the tall man in check suit who played deck quoits in the second cabin was Detective Sergeant Brust of Scotland Yard, who lived in the same cabin with his prisoner.

To a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES who was on board the Finland von der Goltz readily admitted that he was the man who was arrested in London as Bridgeman W. Taylor. He said his appearance as a witness was his only alternative to save his life. If he had refused he expected to be taken to the Tower of London and shot. The German Government agent refused to give an interview during the voyage about his connection with the plots, but THE TIMES correspondent learned many details about von der Goltz's career as a soldier of fortune and as an emissary of the German Government.

In June, 1913, he was serving as a Captain in Carranza's army in Chihuahua City and at the instigation of German Consul Kuch he was arrested and sentenced to be shot by order of General Mercado. Von der Goltz sent word to General Chao, who commanded the Villa forces outside the city, and Chao wrote a letter to General Mercado promising to capture the city and hang the General in the market place if von der Goltz were harmed. Three times von der Goltz was taken out and placed against a wall for the firing squad. After half an hour's delay each time he was escorted back to his prison. On Sept. 2, 1913, Consul Kuch received orders to obtain the spy's release and he was ordered to go to Los Angeles, where an attempt was made upon his life in November at night outside one of the banks, the windows of which were smashed by bullets.

Von der Goltz escaped unhurt, and as he could not have his assailant arrested because of his own position, the police locked him up on the charge of firing a revolver in the streets. Von der Goltz believed that both his arrest in Chihuahua with the sentence of death, and the attempt to shoot him in Los Angeles were at the instigation of the German Government.

At that time German financiers in

Continued on Page 2.

Carson Menaces Asquith Government; Demands Prompt Action on Conscription

LONDON, March 28.—Another step in the growth of a full-fledged opposition party to the present coalition Government was marked by a meeting in the House of Commons this evening of the Unionist War Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Edward Carson. Seventy-six of the committee's 150 members were present.

The meeting declared its adhesion to the principle that "the country demands equal sacrifices from all men of military age," thus taking up the cudgels in behalf of married men who attested under the Earl of Derby's enlistment scheme, but now demand that if they are called to the colors steps must be taken to extend conscription to all men who failed to attest.

At the suggestion of Sir Edward Carson the committee agreed to give the Asquith's Government a week in which to arrange a solution of the alleged recruiting muddle. If by Tuesday the Cabinet has not framed a satisfactory solution, Sir Edward Carson will put a question before the House of Commons in some form which will be regarded as a proposal for a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

NEW ALLIED PLAN TO STARVE THE FOE

War Conference at Paris Establishes a Permanent Blockade Committee.

TO CURB SHIPPING RATES

Decides to Take Steps to Apportion Freight Charges and Adjourns Its Session.

PARIS, March 28.—The conference of the representatives of the Grand Alliance, which closed today, adopted resolutions affirming unity of military, economic, and diplomatic action looking to the accomplishment of their unshaken purpose to achieve victory for the common cause. Among the means decided upon to accomplish this end is the establishment of two permanent committees, one to "prevent the revictualing of the enemy," the other to check the rise of prices in their own territory by the equitable apportionment of marine freight charges.

The text of the resolutions, which were adopted just before adjournment, follows:

The representatives of the allied Governments, in conference at Paris March 27 and 28, 1916, affirm the complete community of views and solidarity of the Allies. They confirm all the measures taken to realize unity of action and unity of front.

They understand by that, at the same time, unity of military action, assured by the entente concluded between the General Staffs; unity of economic action, the organization of which the present conferences has regulated, and unity of diplomatic action, which is guaranteed by their unshaken will to continue the struggle to victory for the common cause.

The allied Governments decide to put into practice in the economic domain their solidarity of views and interests. They charge the economic conference, which is to be held shortly at Paris, to propose for them appropriate measures for the realization of this solidarity.

With a view to strengthen, co-ordinate, and unify the diplomatic action to be exercised to prevent the revictualing of the enemy the conference has decided to establish at Paris a permanent committee, in which all the allies will be represented.

The conference has decided: First, to continue the organization, already begun, at London of an international central bureau of freights; second, to proceed with common, and with the briefest delay, to seek practical means to employ to apportion equitably among the allied nations the charges for maritime transportation and check the rise in freight rates.

Briand's Tribute to Soldiers.

At the conclusion of the last sitting Premier Briand thanked the delegates for the valuable aid which had made his task as President an easy one. The assembly, the Premier said, was to be congratulated on the facility with which the different questions submitted to it had been settled. Should fresh problems arise requiring joint deliberation, the allied Governments could not find a better way of solving them than by arranging another meeting.

The Premier said he felt it his duty in the name of the conference to send a merited tribute of admiration to the allied soldiers, who were fighting so heroically for the triumph of liberty and right. The conferees warmly gave acquiescence to Premier Briand's words and expressed their absolute confidence that victory would crown the united efforts of the allied nations.

Never perhaps have deliberations so important as those of this conference had so little written about them. Thirty-seven persons took part, yet the proceedings are understood to have gone forward without the least confusion because the subjects of discussion had been considered in advance by each of those to whose judgment military, political, and economic questions were to be submitted.

The conferees separated themselves into groups according to the questions to be discussed, this process facilitating the reaching of common understandings.

The decisions of the conference have the force of the decisions of the respective Governments, because each, with the exception of Russia, was represented by its principal Ministers and Generals.

One of the conferees is quoted in the Matin as describing the unique character of the gathering.

"I have seen many conferences in which statesmen and diplomatists took part," this delegate said. "Usually one received the impression that each person was carefully watching for an opportunity to turn to his own account the mistakes and weaknesses of the others, and to obtain the maximum advantage for the power he represented.

Absence of National Jealousies.

"But there was nothing of that kind at the present conference. After a few words of welcome from Premier Briand the discussion opened, and a breath of high purpose and resolve seemed to pass over the historic assembly, and to touch us all deeply. We felt at every moment that a work for humanity far greater than any national aspiration was incumbent on us, and guided us to a single end. The image of the enemy we must reduce was ever before our eyes. The absolute necessity for union and for sacrifices echoed in every word. There is, indeed, in this conference an unforgettable grandeur for those who have the honor to share in its deliberations."

Premier Asquith and Field Marshal Lord Kitchener will visit Italy before returning to London.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Est. 5th Ave. and 44 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'hote.—Advt.

30-DAY SENTENCE FOR JOHN M'GRATH

Roosevelt's Private Secretary Sent to Workhouse on Assault Charge.

COLONEL STANDS BY HIM

Secretary Says He Was Protecting a Woman When Lighte's Leg Was Broken.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's private secretary, John McGrath, who has been the ex-President's confidential man on all political tours since 1912 and Acting Secretary of the Progressive National Committee for the last few months, was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island in the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of assault and disorderly conduct. The complainant was Charles Lighte, a manufacturer of mineral waters, who said that McGrath and his cousin, William Powers, had broken his leg and also had insulted Mrs. Lighte in a café in the rear of a saloon at St. John's Place and Rogers Avenue, in Brooklyn, on the night of June 11 last.

McGrath's attorney, John J. Halpin of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, who were counsel for Colonel Roosevelt in the Barnes libel suit, late last night got a suspension of sentence from Justice Stapleton pending an examination of the testimony in an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Mr. McGrath spent several hours in Raymond Street jail, and had not been released at midnight.

Colonel Roosevelt said last night at Oyster Bay that he had confidence in his secretary, and would do everything to aid him in his fight to keep out of prison.

This statement was issued by the ex-President at Oyster Bay last night:

"Mr. McGrath told me he was in a restaurant and had nothing to do with the assault except to interfere to save a woman from injury. I believe in him absolutely. He has been associated with me now for nearly four years in the closest relations, and I have felt I could not only have absolute confidence in his energy and ability, but in his straightforward integrity. He will continue in my service with undiminished trust and regard on my part, exactly as if this had not happened."

Stories told by McGrath and Mr. and Mrs. Powers and by the complainant and his witnesses differed greatly. McGrath and Powers testified that McGrath had come to visit Mr. and Mrs. Powers at their home at 1,520 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and that they had gone to the café to telephone to Mrs. McGrath at Oyster Bay that her husband had missed his train and would not be home until late that night.

They said they took a table next to that of the Lightes, and Mrs. Powers was facing the Lighte table. Lighte's behavior with his wife became such that McGrath and Powers said they felt constrained, in the cause of decency, since Mrs. Powers was with them, to ask Lighte to cease demonstrations he was making.

Lighte became indignant, they said, and struck at Powers, while McGrath attempted to separate the combatants. Mr. Halpin said that McGrath had not struck a blow. Powers struck Lighte in self-defense, it was said, and did not know Lighte had injured his leg.

The Lightes said they were sitting at their table quietly discussing what they should eat for dinner when Powers remarked:

"Why don't you feed the kid?"

"Mind your business," retorted Mrs. Lighte, and with that the fight was on, witnesses said.

Mrs. Lighte cuffed Powers, remarking to her husband at the same time, "You're not going to stand for this, are you?" and Mr. Lighte got up to give battle. Mrs. Lighte testified that McGrath and Powers beat her husband and rolled him around on the floor until they had broken his leg, and until he was almost unconscious.

Lighte was so ill for fourteen weeks after the fight that he could not leave his bed, his wife said. As soon as he could leave the house he went to the Flatbush Police Court, and on Oct. 11 made a complaint before Magistrate Naumer. McGrath and Powers were held for the Grand Jury, and on Oct. 14 the case was sent to Special Sessions. Several adjournments of the case followed because Lighte was not able to appear in court. It was finally decided to try the case without him, and his wife told the court yesterday that he was still unable to leave his bed, except at intervals.

It was not known that McGrath was Colonel Roosevelt's secretary until Assistant District Attorney Edward Cooper insisted that the defendant give his record. When he told who he was Mr. Cooper sent to his office for Charles Cunick, who had worked for Colonel Roosevelt, and he identified McGrath.

McGrath almost collapsed when he heard Justices Salmon, Garvin, and Edwards sentence him for thirty days. His face became pale and he walked slowly and was very nervous when attendants led him to the patrol wagon that was to take him to Raymond Street jail.

Powers also was found guilty and got a similar sentence.

It was said that while the trial was in progress some person who said he was at the headquarters of the Progressive National Committee at 30 East Forty-second Street telephoned to protest against sentencing McGrath to Blackwell's Island.

It was denied at Progressive Headquarters that Mr. McGrath was on trial in Brooklyn. The idea was ridiculed. When he left the office he expected to return, they said. Neither did any one at Colonel Roosevelt's office at the Metropolitan Magazine know that Mr. McGrath had been sentenced. He had been at both offices early in the day.

Mrs. Lighte refused to comment on the case last night when she was interviewed at the Lighte Bottling Works at 646 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. At Mr. McGrath's home at 600 West 178th Street it was said that Mrs. McGrath was out, and that she would not return until late. No one was allowed to visit the prisoners in Raymond Street Jail after 5 o'clock without special permission from the Commissioner of Corrections.

Mrs. Delia Stenbeck, mother of Mrs. McGrath, who lives at 542 West Seventy-ninth Street, where Mr. McGrath lived last Summer, did not know of the trial or the alleged assault.

It was said that it would take several days to consider the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt, and that pending the decision for appeal McGrath might be released on bail.

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WAITE CONFESSES TO TWO MURDERS

Killed His Mother-in-law with Germs and Morphine and Father-in-law with Arsenic.

PAID $9,000 TO EMBALMER

After Second Crime to Have Him Say Arsenic Was in Embalming Fluid.

RULED BY 'MAN FROM EGYPT'

Says Demon of Dual Personality Drove Him to Crimes—Wife Disputes His Stories.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite confessed late yesterday afternoon that he killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hannah Peck; that he had given disease germs to her, and shortly before she died had dosed her with morphine. He also confessed that he had later killed her husband, John E. Peck, with arsenic, and that his first story that he had bought arsenic for Mr. Peck at Mr. Peck's request was false.

In making this confession Dr. Waite represented himself as the victim of an evil influence which dominated him in his crimes, and which he personified as "the man from Egypt." Almost in the same breath he narrated to District Attorney Swann a perfectly coherent story of how when he first feared that the poisoning of his father-in-law would be discovered he bribed the man who embalmed Mr. Peck's body to say that he had used arsenic in the embalming fluid.

The part of Dr. Waite's confession relating to "the man from Egypt" was taken to be the groundwork for a defense plea of insanity, and his admissions concerning the undertaker to show that before his arrest he was making plans to justify a plea of "not guilty."

Dr. Waite's confession was made in various conversations with different persons who went to see him at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He first talked to his brother, Frank A. White, and R. C. Schindler, a private detective employed by the Peck family. Later he talked to District Attorney Swann, Assistant District Attorneys George N. Brothers and Francis X. Mancuso, Detective Cunniff, and Walter R. Deuel of 32 Nassau Street, who appeared yesterday as his counsel.

Says He Gave $9,000 Bribe.

District Attorney Swann and his assistants saw Dr. Waite in his bed in the private room of the alcoholic ward at Bellevue, to which he was removed yesterday from the prison ward. When the party entered the room Dr. Waite said he was ready, willing, and eager to make a full and complete statement, but Mr. Deuel interrupted, saying that in his opinion the patient was too weak to talk. A complete statement was therefore prevented, but Mr. Swann proceeded to ask a few questions. He first asked the dentist whether any one had assisted him in his crime, and he said:

"Yes. I returned from Grand Rapids on Saturday, March 18, after having taken Mr. Peck's body there. I knew that an autopsy had been performed and that arsenic had, therefore, been discovered.

"The next morning Eugene Oliver Kane of 427 West Fifty-seventh Street, an embalmer employed by the undertaking company which had charge of Mr. Peck's remains, came to my apartment to collect his own and the undertaker's bills. I told Kane that I would give him $9,000 if he would swear, whenever questioned, that he had used arsenic in embalming Mr. Peck's body and if he would prepare an embalming fluid containing arsenic, a sample of which might be shown to the District Attorney as similar to that used on Mr. Peck.

"Kane agreed, and the next day, Monday, I went to the garage of Gustave Cimiotti at 2,906 Broadway, near 115th Street, where I kept my automobile, and gave Cimiotti a check for $9,300, which I asked him to cash at the University Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank next door. Cimiotti did this, and brought the money to the garage, where I waited for it.

"I then went in my car to a cigar store on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, near Ninth Avenue, where, by appointment, I met Kane. There are two telephone booths in that store, and I passed the money to Kane in one of them. He went out and went one way and I went out and went another."

Waite's Story Confirmed.

Detective Cunniff, who shadowed Dr. Waite from the time he returned to the city from Grand Rapids until his arrest, at once corroborated this confession so far as it related to the dentist's movements. Cunniff saw him go to the garage on Monday, wait there while the garage keeper went to the bank and return, and finally meet a man in the cigar store with whom he went into a telephone booth.

As soon as he had heard the confession District Attorney Swann and his assistants went to the cigar store, saw that its location and the number of telephone booths in it as described by Waite were correct, and then went to Kane's home. Kane was not there, but his unsuspecting wife told the District Attorney a number of places where her husband could usually be found. He was not at any of these places, so Detective Cunniff and the Assistant District Attorneys went back to his home to wait until he returned. He had not returned late last night. One of the places where Dr. Waite said Kane might be reached was the Plowright undertaking establishment at 144 Lexington Avenue. When District Attorney Swann inquired there he was told that Kane had not been there yesterday.

At Kane's home the District Attorney obtained a sample of the embalming fluid usually used by him, which will

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BLIZZARDS AND GALES SWEEP GREAT BRITAIN

Railways Are Blocked and Wires Down—Midland Snowdrifts Twenty Feet Deep.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 29.—Great Britain during the last forty-eight hours has experienced the worst hurricane and blizzard in the recollection of the present generation. Details of devastation and disaster are coming into London from various sources, but communication is too disorganized for any complete summary of the damage done by the elements.

Rivers are at flood and railway trains have been held up for hours in the drifted snow; houses have been unroofed and trees and telegraph poles blown down. This is the oft-repeated story from many corners of the country, particularly the northern counties and Wales.

The greatest fury of the blizzard appears to have been expended in the Midlands, where in some places the snowdrifts are twenty-five feet deep.

Train service is entirely demoralized. Trains from the north and west have been frequently twenty hours late in reaching London. Many trains have been entirely canceled.

Work in the Wales coal fields has been largely suspended, and an important meeting of coal miners at Cardiff, which was to have decided on the question of a strike, was canceled, as the delegates were unable to reach the city.

Shopping in the business districts in the West End of London was badly impeded yesterday by the violence of the storm. Both the shops and the theatres were virtually deserted throughout the evening.

Liverpool and Birmingham experienced even more severe weather than London. Birmingham was cut off from communication with fifty nearby towns.

The casualties reported thus far have been remarkably few, consisting of only two deaths and about a score of serious injuries.

SAYS MAROONED MEN HAVE FOOD SUPPLIES

Shackleton's Ship Aurora Reports It Had Meagre Stores for Its Long Antarctic Drift.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 29.—Another wireless dispatch was received in London yesterday from the Aurora confirming the report that a fair amount of stores was available for the explorers now marooned at the Ross sea base. The message reads:

STEAMSHIP AURORA, SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN, March 26, 1916.—Two months' stores were left at Hut Point for non-returned party. Ready stores only were landed for the party at Cape Evans. All sledging rations were landed.

Party is short of fuel and clothing. Ship had meagre stores. Our main diet throughout our drift was penguin and seal.

There were sufficient stores previously at Cape Evans. We experienced bad weather. Expect to arrive early April. STENHOUSE.

When the relief ship Aurora of the Shackleton antarctic expedition broke away from her Ross Sea anchorage she left ten members of the ship's company ashore. There has been much speculation over their fate, and the fear has been expressed in London that they would suffer for food.

The Aurora drifted in the antarctic ice for more than ten months and was released on March 14. By wireless she has reported that she is making for a New Zealand port. J. R. Stenhouse, the chief officer, is now in command of the vessel.

LABOR AGITATORS SEIZED IN BRITAIN

Six Leaders of "Clyde Workers' Committee" Deported from District by Military Authorities.

LONDON, March 28.—Dr. Christopher Addison, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Munitions, revealed to the House of Commons today a grave condition of strike promotion and what he described as a deliberate, organized policy of holding up munitions of war which, in the opinion of Sir Edward Carson, who followed him in the debate, might justify the men involved being charged with high treason for assisting the King's enemies.

The announcement by Dr. Addison which brought out these opinions was that six leaders of a body calling itself the "Clyde Workers' Committee," which had been attempting to foment strikes among munitions workers on the Clyde, had been removed from the district by the military authorities. In making the announcement Dr. Addison added that the committee had in particular attempted to stop work in factories where large guns were being made and in five cases had succeeded. The strikes bore no relation to industrial conditions, he said, and were denounced by trades union leaders.

The object of the committee, he explained, was to compel the Government to repeal the Munitions of War and Military Service acts and to withdraw all limitations upon increases of pay, strikes, and freedom of action without Government control.

Dr. Allison explained further that the trouble arose on March 17, in one case 1,000 men having been brought out, and from that time on a series of strikes had occurred under a systematic plan. Finally the Minister of Munitions had requested the military authorities to remove the delinquents under the Defense of the Realm act.

PATROL IN SULU SEA AS NEUTRALITY GUARD

Stories of German Activities and Allied Warships Offending Reach Manila.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, March 28.—Travelers from Mindanao say that the cruiser Brooklyn is patrolling the Sulu Sea as Germans are suspected of assembling U-boat parts there. The activities ashore and afloat are regarded as suspicious. The Allies' warships swarm in these waters and it is asserted are violating neutrality. On one occasion one anchored close to the shore of Bongo Island, the crew landing and commandeering provisions.

DODD HUNTS VILLA FROM NEW BASE WEST OF SIERRAS

Colonel, with Column, Abandons El Valle for Operations from Madera.

VILLA IN A CANYON COUNTRY

Outlaw Is Sought in the Santa Catherina Region, Southeast of Babricora.

QUICK DRIVE WILL BE MADE

Troopers Being Picked to Make Last Sharp Advance to Close In Upon the Fugitive.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 28.—Colonel George A. Dodd's column has been shifted from the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre to the Pacific slope and is now operating out of Madera as a base in Santa Catherina cañon, the "Seven Hills" district, and Babricora.

This became known today from two independent sources over the telegraph line from Casas Grandes. The news was received that Colonel Dodd had abandoned El Valle as a base, had left the Carranza column under General Pablo Bertani to operate in the east slope country between Galeana and Namiquipa, and had gone southwest to Madera by train to use that lumber camp as a base. From the same source it was reported today in Juarez that Villa was believed to be in the Santa Catherina cañon country, fifteen miles southeast of Babricora and in the convolutions of the Sierra Madera range.

The information which sent the flying column into that country was received at Madera by long-distance telephone from Babricora ranch, a short distance from Babricora Station and in the Babricora lake district. The report from Babricora was followed by increased activity, as reported by returning soldiers from the Casas Grandes. These soldiers, who are being sent here for treatment at the base hospital, declare that when they left Casas Grandes the Tenth Cavalry, which is a part of Colonel Dodd's column, was moving south from Casas Grandes toward Madera by way of the Cumbre Mountain switchback, the negro cavalrymen having obtained Mexico North Western passenger coaches and were taking their cavalry horses with them in the box and stock cars and were leaving under rush orders.

Quit Carranza Soldiers.

General Pershing, these soldiers state, has quit the Carranza column, leaving the Mexican soldiers to garrison the towns and taking the field with an independent force in order not to be handicapped by the slower moving Mexican cavalry and infantry. The Carranza soldiers are reported to be most friendly with the American column, and there has been no friction since the two columns joined, but the American commanders have been unable to reconcile themselves to the "mañana" methods of the Bertani commands, and are striking out on a chase for Villa as an independent flying force.

Negro troops are being sent in as fast as they can be outfitted. These soldiers are found ideal for the hard drives over the desert country and mountains. Three battalions of the Twenty-fourth Infantry which has been at Camp Furlong, Columbus, N. M., is expected to go in today. The regiment will take in nine war-strength companies.

Major Clyde Ford left here today for the front. For the troops of his command his packing case contained cigarettes, underwear, canned peaches, canned pears, plums, pineapples, chewing gum, matches, socks, handkerchiefs, soap, crackers, and 120 letters.

Motor-truck conditions are improving south of Columbus and the trucks are reported to be making the first leg of the journey from Columbus to Casas Grandes with little difficulty. The deep ruts in the road have been repaired, and army engineers have been taking the kinks out of the road and making new road where bad stretches exist.

Orders were issued by General Pablo Bertrani at Casas Grandes today that no American army officers or other Americans be permitted to use the Mexico Northwestern telegraph line between Casas Grandes and Juarez for communicating with their families in El Paso. This contradicts the promise of General Gavira that the military would permit the use of the telegraph for military and other matters between Casas Grandes and Juarez.

Through the efforts of the Carranza Consul here, Andres Garcia, it may yet be possible to ship supplies to the American troops in the field by means of an evasion which the Consul has suggested to the local army commanders. His idea is to ship the military goods from some wholesale store here or some individual to another individual in Casas Grandes. This method would cause no opposition on the part of the Carranza civil or military officials, according to Consul Garcia.

Americans who have come to the border from Western Chihuahua report bridges have been burned south of Casas Grandes since the American troops have been using the railroad.

Villa Headed for San Andres!

EL PASO, Texas, March 28.—Dispatches from the front interpreted in connection with news brought by Americans returning from different points in the interior of Chihuahua caused a be-

lief here tonight that Francisco Villa was headed for San Andres, about twenty-five miles southwest of Chihuahua City, a favorite headquarters of the bandit. He is thought to be not fewer than fifty miles ahead of his pursuers.

Several Americans in El Paso, who are not only thoroughly familiar with the country through which Villa is fleeing but are well acquainted with the bandit chief, are agreed that Villa's objective is the district around Parral and south from there to Torreon, territory in which numerous Villa bands, under the leadership of Canuto Reyes, are operating with considerable success. If Villa effects a junction with Reyes he will be able to control several thousand soldiers, who, split into guerrilla bands, might be able to keep up a desultory mountain warfare for an unlimited period.

The one hope at present is that the American cavalryman may be able to catch up with Villa before he gets much further south. The supplies question overshadows everything else now. In the passes and dim trails of the great continental divide over which Villa is now fleeing, motor transportation is practically impossible, according to men who know the country. Nothing but pack mules and horses can be used, and even these must be loaded lightly. The establishment of a great base of supplies and munitions at the nearest point to these tortuous mountain ranges is understood to be General Pershing's plan, but the maintenance of this base is considered an impossibility without railroad facilities on the backward trail to the United States border.

Another Border Canard.

As far as the border is concerned conditions seem to have settled down to a condition of stagnation. Excitement was caused early today by a report that Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande thirty-two miles east of here and attempted a raid on the ranch of C. E. Kelley, former Mayor of El Paso. Troops were rushed to the scene, but after many hours of fruitless search they returned with the report that they believed the whole story was due to the overwrought nerves of a woman.

The first soldier suffering from a gunshot wound to arrive from the front is at the hospital at Fort Bliss today, but his wound was self-inflicted, and whether intentional or not, a court-martial will determine. The soldier is Private Beundreau of the Sixteenth Infantry, shot in the foot. He was taken to Fort Bliss Hospital with fourteen other men belonging to the expeditionary force, who had a varied assortment of disorders. So heavy has been the tax on the Fort Bliss post hospital that an adjoining troop barracks has been taken over for the use of the patients.

CAVALRY DRIVE ARRANGED.

Pershing Prepares a Picked Force to Close in on Villa.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, COLONIA DUBLAN, Chihuahua, March 28, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.).—Preparations for closing in on Francisco Villa in a quick cavalry drive were being rushed forward rapidly today at the field headquarters of Brig. Gen. Pershing, expeditionary commander.

A body of picked cavalrymen has been concentrated and is now in reserve at the front somewhere south of Namiquipa on the northeastern edge of the Guerrero district. These men are prepared to make a dash of indefinite duration as soon as the bandit chieftain's whereabouts is determined.

It is known that American military leaders look to the cavalry for the actual capture of Villa. With the establishment of the new American advance base 120 miles south of Casas Grandes and with developments apparently imminent, it is believed the field headquarters may be moved shortly from Colonia Dublan to a point nearer the front, so that General Pershing may be in closer communication with the troops in the American vanguard.

Army reports indicated today that quiet continued to prevail along the American line, and that there had been no engagements in which American troops had a part.

30 APACHES TO BE SCOUTS.

Captain Will Pick Indians in Arizona to Assist Pershing.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 28.—Twenty Apache Indian scouts for service with General Pershing's forces in Mexico will be selected by Captain Hasard, commander at Fort Apache in Northern Arizona.

General Funston sent to him tonight instructions to choose them from those willing to volunteer and to prepare them for immediate dispatch to General Pershing's headquarters.

Pershing suggested using the Indians, and requested twenty be sent.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—General Pershing as a young Lieutenant just out of West Point fought against the very men who are now to lead him over the same trails that he pursued them over at that time. It was in campaigning against Geronimo's Indian band that General Pershing first learned the ways of Indian and guerrilla warfare. He was assigned in 1886, a few months after his graduation from West Point, as a Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry, then engaged in the Indian campaign in the Southwest. He was there for several years, and gave evidence of the later distinction when he applied the lessons he learned fighting the Indians to his tasks in the Philippines.

EL PASO TO STOP FAKE NEWS.

Law to Fine Offending Correspondents $25 to $200 Is Passed.

The following telegram from Andreas Garcia, the Mexican Consul in El Paso, was made public here yesterday by Juan T. Burns, the Mexican Consul General.

In order to prevent the false rumors concerning the Mexican situation which are being spread by certain correspondents, the City Council of El Paso passed a regulation fining the correspondents who circulate them from $25 to $200. This step was taken following certain fictitious reports which were published in the local press.

The new law, it was stated, would go into effect April 5.

AMMUNITION FOR CARRANZA.

1,243 Cases Being Shipped to Mexico by Way of Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 28.—The Ward liner Saratoga, arriving here today, brought 1,243 cases of ammunition for General Carranza. The immunition will be transferred here to a Mexico-bound vessel.

Querido Moheno, ex-Huerta minister, has arrived here. In an interview he praised Villa for "calling the bluff of the United States."

REFUGEES FROM TAMPICO.

American Women and Children Sent Across the Border.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 28.—Women and children at Tampico have been sent to the United States as a precautionary measure, according to information reaching here today. The yacht Wild Duck left yesterday for Port Arthur with families of employes of the Mexican Gulf Petroleum Company on board. Reports are that Tampico is still quiet.

Friends of Charles O. Meyer of Bayonne, Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company's plant at Tampico, received telegrams yesterday stating that the Villistas had not caused any trouble there. Mr. Meyer has with him his wife and two children and father-n-law, Charles Barnes of Bayonne, and there are other Bayonne residents there, including Thomas Warnock, a foreman, whose family lives at 12 East Twenty-seventh Street.

REPORT MEXICAN GOOD-WILL GROWING

Advices from Consuls Show Conditions Distinctly Improved, Government Officials State.

SENATOR FALL ALARMED

Mexicans Hostile, He Wires from Border — Washington Presses Carranza for Use of Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Reports concerning conditions in Mexico received by the State and War Departments today were extremely favorable, indicating that the American expeditionary force had made a good impression, and was being cordially received, also that the Mexican authorities were friendly and willing to co-operate. A contrary statement of conditions came to Washington from Senator Fall of New Mexico, who is at El Paso. He represented conditions as grave, and indicated that there was danger of an anti-American outbreak.

Officials of the Administration expressed extreme satisfaction over the optimistic character of the reports received by the State and War Departments regarding the situation in Mexico, particularly in the State of Chihuahua, following the penetration of General Pershing's expedition against Villa into that State nearly 300 miles. These dispatches indicate not only that the officials of the de facto Government generally, as well as the populace in Mexico, were showing a cordial disposition toward the expedition, and that Americans and their interests were not being molested, but also that the expedition, despite the difficulty of transportation of supplies over the desert in automobile trucks, was meeting with all the success that could be expected under the circumstances. Secretary Baker issued this statement:

Good Will Growing.

Dispatches last night and today, while meagre and dealing with technical matters, indicated a continued and growing good will of the people in Mexico toward our expedition. Its object appears more and more thoroughly understood. There is no dispatch indicating a cause for apprehension.

Secretary Lansing issued this statement:

The State Department is in receipt of advices dated March 27 from Ciudad Juarez stating that the American forces in Mexico are making a good impression on the Mexican populace in the districts through which they pass. The general conditions in Ciudad Juarez are reported to be quiet and to be improving daily.

Telegraphic advices dated March 27 from Piedras Negras state that the situation there continues to be good in every respect. The Mexican officials are reported to be extending every courtesy to foreigners, and the civilian populace is said to show no anti-American feeling.

Guaymas and vicinity and Topolobampo continued quiet. Conditions at Tampico are said to be unchanged, and Vera Cruz is reported quiet.

Republican Senators Excited.

Republican Senators were excited by a telegram from Senator Fall, in which he described conditions on the border, which he has been studying at close range for about a week. Mr. Fall said that conditions affecting the border itself, as well as the punitive expedition into Mexico, were grave, and he personally vouched for the truth of the information from which he drew his deductions. The telegram, which was addressed to Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican leader in the Senate, was shown to Republicans generally, and later laid before the War Department, but at Mr. Fall's request was withheld from publication.

Mr. Fall said there was a good deal of alarm in El Paso lest the city should be attacked by Carranzistas across the Rio Grande, but he thought this fear not altogether justified. There are 300 or 400 American soldiers at El Paso, he said, and about 700 Mexican soldiers across the river in Juarez, while in the vicinity of Juarez are 3,000 or 3,500 more. He seemed to think there was less danger of attack than of incendiarism within El Paso by the 30,000 Mexicans residing and working there. Some of these Mexicans, he said, had been followers of Villa at one time.

Much uneasiness existed along the border, said Mr. Fall, on account of the failure of the Carranza Government to allow the use of the Mexican Northwestern Railroad for transporting supplies to General Pershing's column. Mr. Fall's dispatch made it plain that he thought that in withholding permission to use the road the Carranzistas were not merely trying to avoid inciting the people against the United States, but were actually trying to embarrass General Pershing's movements.

In this connection Mr. Fall told of two brothers, American citizens, with a flour mill and other works at Casas Grandes, near which town General Pershing's headquarters is situated. The works are run by gasoline engines, and a supply of gasoline in stock. General Pershing contracted with them for flour for his troops and gasoline for his motor trucks. When the brothers tried to replenish their stock by importing three tank cars of gasoline from El Paso, General Gaviera, the Carranzista commander at Juarez, it is alleged, refused entry.

The inference is that such a shipment of gasoline to a private concern could not have aroused illiterate Mexicans through giving them the impression that the railroad had fallen into the hands of the American army, and that the refusal of entry for the three tank cars must have been directed by unfriendly motives.

Press Carranza to Act.

War Department officials discounted reports from the border that the American expedition soon would lack supplies if the Carranza Government failed to grant immediately the request of the United States for permission to use the Mexico Northwestern Railway for the shipment of supplies from El Paso. It was explained that the expedition was not being embarrassed by any lack of supplies and that even if the request for the use of the railway should not be granted the expedition could be supplied by vehicles overland.

It is to relieve the strain and difficulty of depending entirely on motor truck caravans across the desert that the State Department, on recommendation of the War Department, is endeavoring to make an agreement with the Carranza Government for the shipment of supplies over the Mexico Northwestern Railway. This request was being considered collaterally with the plans for a working agreement between the United States and Mexico, but since it is taking time to complete the protocol, it was decided today to send instructions to Special Agent Rodgers at Queretaro to separate the railroad problem from the protocol and endeavor to persuade the Carranza Government to grant permission for the shipment only of supplies over the Mexico Northwestern Railway to General Pershing's field bases. These instructions were telegraphed tonight.

Dispatches received at the War Department tonight indicated that no engagement with Villa or his followers had yet taken place. Secretary Baker said that no shot had been fired.

Will Buy Eight Aeroplanes.

The Emergency Appropriation bill passed by Congress today provides for twenty-four additional aeroplanes. In this connection Secretary Baker said:

"There is no present intention of buying twenty-four machines. The first thing will be to buy eight machines and experiment with them, to get the best type we can of those that have been developed for European service. General Funston thinks that he should have eight machines, in addition to those he has now. They will be used on scout duty and will not be used for offensive operations except incidentally.

"We do not know what is going to happen in Mexico, and we have no idea how many columns we may have to divide our forces into, and it may very well be that before we get very far with these eight machines we have and the eight we propose to secure, some of them will be wrecked.

"The ultimate intention is to build up two squadrons so organized as to be types for service conditions, so that when we do actually have service use of aeroplanes we will not have to reorganize the signal service."

Chain of Radio Stations.

Another matter under discussion which may be put through at once is that of building a chain of three high-power radio stations along the border to provide for continuous communication, night and day. The army now has a 250-kilowatt station at San Antonio, and the construction of two more, one at El Paso and one at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., has been recommended. It is possible that some army plant elsewhere in the United States may be moved to the border for this purpose.

With the high-power stations it would be possible, signal officers say, to reach the field sets of the troops far south in Mexico at any time. The low-power field equipment would not be able to reach the border stations except under favorable conditions. The San Antonio plant is now able to talk with Omaha direct.

A full investigation of the circumstances of the raid on Columbus, N. M., by Villa and his bandits has been ordered by the War Department. General Funston has been directed to take the matter up as soon as Colonel Slocum, commanding the Thirteenth Cavalry, and such of his men as took part in repulsing the bandits return from Mexico.

NEW MOTORS IN AEROPLANES.

Machines for Mexico Being Fitted with 100 Horse Power Engines.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 28.—On account of the high altitude which the force under General Pershing, in Mexico, is now reaching, it has been found necessary to increase the engine power of the aeroplanes that are at the front with him. Officers who returned to base camp here last week said that while the airmen were able to do valuable service as scouts at that time they anticipated trouble when the troops had reached the mountains.

The troops have now reached altitudes as great as 7,000 feet in some places. With the ninety horse power tractors that the aviation corps is supplied with it is impossible to fly with safety more than a few hundred feet above the ground at this altitude, and in one instance it is reported that an aeroplane was nearly wrecked trying to fly through a high pass with messages for General Pershing.

The first of the engines with increased power was installed here today in Lieutenant Joseph E. Carberry's machine. Lieutenant E. S. Gorrell's machine is still here awaiting repairs, and it is expected that a new engine will be put in it tomorrow. The new engines are of 100 horse power. The remaining fliers at the front will return one by one for 100 horse power engines.

Aeroplanes intended for services in such altitudes as they find in Mexico should have at least a 160 horse power, it is said here, but these planes will not carry engines of that size. The engines that have been in use, rated at ninety horse power, have really developed only about seventy-eight horse power, it is said, but the new ones are guaranteed to render their full power.

Quiet Day at Columbus.

This has been the quietest day here since the Villa raid. The strengthening of the military force here and the guard along the border has increased the confidence of the native population, who have been apprehensive lest a force of Mexicans return for a revenge raid on the town. Today for a change there has not been a single rumor of Americans being murdered anywhere.

Further precautions were taken today by the military authorities here to prevent a surprise attack. Notices were posted in camp instructing the soldiers where to gather and what to do in case of alarm. Numerous radio messages were received from General Pershing, but all had to do with such things as the transportation of supplies and the procuring of new equipment. One of his requisitions was for drinking water sterilizers. Colonel Wilbur Wilder of the Fifth Cavalry arrived from Fort Washington yesterday and will leave with his regiment tomorrow.

By The Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 28.—A considerable quantity of ammunition has been unloaded here within the last few days, several carloads arriving today. Whether or not this is to be sent to General Pershing's command is not known. [Six words deleted.]

With the establishment of the new field base, 120 miles south of Casas Grandes, the vanguard of the force has reached a point where the mountainous region where motor cars no longer are available for service and mules are to be used exclusively for transport purposes.

Newspaper correspondents here were notified today that the military censorship regulations were being tightened here and at other points where news concerning the progress of the pursuit of Villa may develop.

Concentration Now Complete.

Concentration of troops here was completed today, army men here believe, with the arrival of a squadron of cavalry under the command of Colonel W. E. Wilder, from Fort Myer, Va. Army men here say also that the troops now concentrated on the border, more than 600 miles of which is but an imaginary line, are sufficiently strong to protect it properly.

A score of water wagon tanks, resembling street sprinklers, arrived today and are to be sent into the field, that the water supply for the troops may be protected more adequately. Chemists will test the water before it is placed in the tanks for transportation, friendly Mexicans having warned the Americans that the poisoning of the water supply has been employed by Villa and his bandits in their recent campaigns.

Lieutenant Edgar S. Gorrell of Baltimore, Md., one of the aero corps, who arrived here today with dispatches from the front, told the story of his suffering in the desert in which he was lost for several days after being forced to land in an uninhabited district in the La Ascencion country. He said he suffered no serious ill effects from his experiences. Lieutenant Gorrell also reported that when the aeroplane of Lieutenant R. H. Willis, who also was reported missing, was recovered thirty-six miles south of Casas Grandes, it had been cut into ribbons. All of the leather and instruments had been removed, he said, and the wings were slashed to pieces. Only the engine was undamaged.

Candy is much in demand by the soldiers at the front. Almost every motor train to the front carries chocolate or other sweets, which have been ordered by private soldiers in the column. The local stores have had their stocks depleted frequently and have been obliged to keep standing rush orders at factories. Tobacco and cigars also are in demand.

Nightly band concerts have served to relieve the monotony of preparations at the base camp here. None of the organizations now in the field with General Pershing's command is accompanied by its band, and the five bands now here give concerts in regular order. Officers point out that music serves to keep up the morale of the troops.

EXCHANGE WAR IN MEXICO.

Banks Sell New York Drafts 53 to 1, the Government 48 to 1.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 28.—At the Banco Nacional today two offices sold drafts on New York—one controlled by the Government commission, the other by the bank officials. The Government sold drafts on well known New York firms at the rate of 48 pesos for $1. The bank rate was 53 pesos for $1.

A very light business was done in both places.

MILLIONS FOR ARMY VOTED BY CONGRESS

Urgency Deficiency Bill, Which Gives $8,611,502.11, is Opposed Only by London.

MANN URGES NO DIVISION

Chase for Villa and Increase in Fighting Strength Make Funds Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Both the House and the Senate today passed an Urgent Deficiency bill appropriating $8,611,502.11 for emergency uses of the army on account of the expedition into Mexico and the recent authorization for enlisting about 20,000 additional soldiers. There was only one dissenting vote in the House—that of Meyer London—where 373 Democrats and Republicans voted for the appropriation. In the Senate the vote was unanimous.

A short debate took place in the House. In the Senate the bill was called up by Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee, was read, and put upon its passage. The proceedings took about one minute.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriation committee told the House that eight high-powered aeroplanes are to be purchased and sent to Mexico immediately. Of the amount appropriated today $500,000 is made available for army aeronautics.

"Press reports say only two of our air machines are available on the border," said Mr. Mann. "This goes to show that the army, the same as anybody else, learns by experience."

Mr. Fitzgerald explained that while the army had several machines at San Diego, they were training machines and were not capable of taking the high altitude of the Mexican flights. The American aviators in search of Villa, he said, flew at an altitude of about 8,000 feet.

Meyer London, Socialist, intimated that the press of the country was controlled by persons who are anxious to force intervention in Mexico.

Representative Fitzgerald said the army, in addition to purchasing eight aeroplanes for immediate use, has purchased, or will purchase, for use in Mexico and elsewhere 112 high-powered motor trucks, 5,000 more horses for the cavalry, 1,050 horses for the artillery, 450 riding horses for infantry, and other equipment. Appropriation is made for twenty-four additional aeroplanes in the bill passed today, but Mr. Fitzgerald said only eight would be acquired at this time.

SEES SIGNS OF LONG CHASE.

San Antonio Gets Word That Ten Soldiers Were Hurt in Train Wreck.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 28.—Confirmation of the reports that General Pershing already has been using a part of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad for transportation of troops was obtained by General Funston today from what was said to be an unofficial source. This information included a report of the overturning of two cars and the injuring of ten troopers of the Tenth Cavalry and several horses. Three men were reported seriously injured.

The accident occurred when the cars were being taken over a temporary track that had been built around the Cumbre Tunnel south of Casas Grandes. One of the rails gave way and the cars rolled down an embankment.

It was believed at headquarters that General Pershing's use of the railroad prior to receipt of permission from the Carranza Government would not endanger the negotiations now being conducted by the State Department, because it was assumed that he had gained permission of those in charge of operations of that section of the line.

No reports from General Pershing were received today, but his silence caused uneasiness at headquarters, where the chief concern continued to be the problem of getting supplies into Mexico without a railroad.

Hope for Prompt Action.

Advices from Washington that the State Department had prepared a memorandum, urging Carranza to decide the question of using the railroad without waiting for the ratification of the protocol, revived the hope that perhaps by Thursday the stores held at El Paso might be forwarded to some field depot more accessible to the troops now operating almost 300 miles from the boundary line.

Exactly where Colonel Dodd's cavalry was now, or into how many detachments it has been divided was unknown at General Funston's headquarters today. The exact whereabouts of General Pershing also remained unreported, but this lack of information caused no uneasiness, for General Pershing still has orders to work out his own problems.

Full realization of the danger into which some of the advanced detachments must be moving was acknowledged. Villa's known ability as a director of ambuscades has aroused frank expressions of fear among army officers that he may catch some of the American troops in a mountain trap.

Openly expressed pessimism as to an early capture of Villa now is frequently heard. Unless checked by the forces of the de facto Government, or unless he himself decides to turn and fight, there appeared no reason today why the chase should cease until Villa had led the Americans through twisting mountain trails and over waterless wastes for another 800 miles and more.

Another Line Needed.

The shifting lines of the chase Villa is leading the pursuing Americans has made more apparent the desirability of getting permission to use the Juarez-Chihuahua line of the National, as well as the Northwestern Railway, but General Funston has refrained from making any representations on the subject, preferring not to interject a possible embarrassing feature into the negotiations already under way for the Northwestern.

It was pointed out that supplies routed through Chihuahua could be delivered to the advanced troops more quickly and that the National line could be guarded with fewer troops than the more circuitous, mountainous route of the Northwestern.

General Funston today decided to ask for two additional motor truck companies—fifty-four powerful trucks—to transport supplies. The new companies will be placed in service as quickly as the cars can be purchased. Four companies—a total of 107 trucks—are now operating from the army base at Columbus to General Pershing's headquarters.

BIG AEROPLANES FOR ARMY.

Eight or More 160 Horse Power Machines to Go to Mexico.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 28.—Captain V. Clark, aeronautical engineer of the Signal Corps Aviation School here, and Lieutenant Thomas De Witt Milling, junior military aviator and instructor in flying, have received telegraphic instructions from the War Department to proceed to Washington to inspect, purchase, and test new aeroplanes to be sent to the expeditionary forces in Mexico. They said today they would leave immediately.

It is understood that Captain Clark and Lieutenant Milling are to purchase from eight to twelve twin-motored 160-horse-power semi-armored aeroplanes. Machines similar to this type have been shipped in large numbers to the British and French flying corps and have given good service. These planes are protected by a plate of [illegible] steel. They develop a speed [illegible] miles an hour with pilot and observer and can carry fuel for a 500-mile flight.

Colonel William A. Glassford, former chief of the Signal Corps of the Western Department of the army, with headquarters at San Francisco, will assume command of the Signal Corps Aviation School April 3. He will relieve Captain A. S. Cowan.

TO EXPEL FOREIGN MEDDLERS.

Carranza May Have Constitution Changed to Reach Plotters.

MEXICO CITY, March 28.—A dispatch from Queretaro to El Democrata, the official government organ, says that General Carranza is studying a modification of Article 33 of the Federal Constitution, which authorizes the Government to expel from the country any foreigner who may be considered pernicious.

According to the dispatch the present Government desires to make the article more specific in order that many foreigners, who are believed to be mixing in the internal affairs of Mexico, may be expelled. These persons are said to include Americans, who had more or less intimate relations with former governments.

STOPS MEXICO CITY STRIKE.

Gen. Gonzalez Uses Troops to Make Tramway Employes Resume Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 28.—Energetic measures taken by General Pablo Gonsalez promptly stopped a threatened general strike of employes and laborers of the Mexico City Street Railway system. The demonstration that threatened to suspend traffic started this morning.

It was instigated by agitators of the Mexican branch of the Industrial Workers of the World. The laborers at the electric plant of the street car company went on strike at 8 o'clock, demanding a 50 per cent. wage increase. These strikers urged the conductors and motormen to join them, and many of the latter, fearing difficulties, returned their cars to the barns.

General Gonzalez without delay dispatched troops and gendarmes to protect the electric plants and to force the strikers to resume work, promising an increase to pay in the near future.

The agitators were arrested and traffic was resumed later.

TWO AEROPLANES FOR $2.

Aero Club Now Offers to Sell $10,000 Machines to Government.

To enable the Government to accept the two $10,000 aeroplanes offered by the Aero Club of America for immediate delivery at the Mexican border, there being a law which prevents the Government from accepting gifts, the Aero Club has offered to sell the aeroplanes to the Government for $1 each. This offer was made to the Secretary of War on Saturday and was made public yesterday.

The plan of the War Department to acquire eight aeroplanes for Mexican service is regarded by aeronautical authorities here as inadequate.

"Forty-eight aeroplanes and not eight are needed immediately to meet the Mexican situation," Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, said yesterday. "In Europe they allow three aeroplanes to each aviator, and the Mexican campaign has shown the wisdom of such provision."

General Gavira Awaits News.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 28.—There have been no military developments in the pursuit of Francisco Villa, according to a telegram received today by General Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez. A message from General Bertani at Madera stated that nothing had occurred at Casas Grandes, Pearson, Dolores, Nahueracchic, Babricora, and Madera. General Bertani was without further information from any part of the Mexican front.

Raising $50,000 Villa Reward.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 28.—American and Mexican business men at Monterey, Mexico, are endeavoring to raise $50,000 in gold as a reward for the capture of Villa, dead or alive, it was said here today by Americans returning from there.

DENY JEWELERS' CHARGE.

Workers Say Strike Is Not to Benefit "a Few Agitators."

Members of the Jewelry Workers Union in a statement last night denied the charge made by the jewelry manufacturers that the strike of the members of the labor organization had been "started for the benefit of a coterie of labor agitators and organizers." The strike was indorsed by 1,640 men out of 1,700 present at a meeting in Webster Hall, on February 8, 1916, the union members asserted.

The jewelry workers also challenged the assertion of the manufacturers that some of the shops had granted the eight-hour day previous to the present strike. A statement by the employers that the union scale of wages was less than what some of the skilled workmen were receiving, was called misleading. The authors of the union statement pointed out that it was a fact in "all organized trades there were individual members receiving a higher wage than what their respective unions specify."

The union members denied, further, that they wanted shops "given over" to shop stewards. What they wanted, they said, was a shop chairman, whose duty would be to collect dues from members of the union and to represent the men at executive meetings. But the dues, the jewelry workers said, were to be collected on the shop chairman's "own time."

"Allow us to ask the public to bear in mind the unfounded charges of a certain class of employers that criticise our methods," the statement said. "Not only have these employers failed to institute the eight-hour day for which the jewelers struck fifteen years ago, but they have in addition been heartless in cutting wages and offending the men in all manner of ways during these years."

WANTS NAVY AGAIN IN SECOND PLACE

Assistant Secretary of Navy Roosevelt Recommends Increase in Naval Program.

COULD OVERTAKE GERMANY

Tells House Committee Eight Battle Cruisers and Three Dreadnoughts Are Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, testifying today before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, said in his opinion that the navy should be brought back to second place.

"We have been slipping behind Germany for ten years," he said. "To put our fleet on an equal basis with the German fleet we should need eight battle cruisers and three dreadnoughts, taking as a basis conditions before the outbreak of the war. We do not know how many ships Germany has built since then. Expressing my own opinion and not giving the policy of the Navy Department, I should like to see the building program increased."

Mr. Roosevelt said matters of policy should be discussed in detail by Secretary Daniels. The Secretary will appear before the committee within a few days.

Representative Tribble inquired regarding assertions that Germany's navy was twice as powerful as the American fleet. Mr. Roosevelt referred to statistics indicating that Germany and the United States had exchanged second and fourth places respectively.

"Would it be possible to get back into second place within three or four years?" asked Representative Butler, ranking Republican member of the committee.

"We would have to adopt a great building program to do that," said Mr. Roosevelt. Chairman Padgett said this was "an ethereal dream."

"Your bill hasn't passed the House yet. This may be an ethereal dream, but you will have a chance to vote on it," replied Mr. Butler. This was taken to mean that Republican members of the committee probably would offer amendments for a much larger building program than that contemplated by the committee.

It would require 225,000 men to man the navy in the event of war, Mr. Roosevelt said. He pointed out that England's naval force had been trebled since the war began, and he said the United States probably would need proportionally as large an increase in a war. He gave it as his opinion that the United States navy was not sufficient to cope with a first-class power if the American policy were to protect all its coasts and possessions as well as its relations with Pan-American countries.

Comparing the American navy with Germany's he said that Germany's cost much less to build and maintain, as did Japan's, and that the higher pay of American officers accounted for a large part of the greater expense compared with the German fleet.

The Atlantic Fleet's mobilization in 1912 under Secretary Meyer he characterized as a joke. He thought the present navy "fully efficient," but added:

"To fully man all the ships in service today which are not rated as unsuitable for war purposes, would take 25,000 more men than we have now."

Adoption by Congress of the Administration's five-year program would involve doubling the present number of officers and men, Mr. Roosevelt said. In answer to a hypothetical question he expressed the opinion that in a naval building race the United States could outbuild Germany.

"We can take advantage of the war to catch up," he added. By delaying the planning of new ships in order to learn lessons from the European war, Mr. Roosevelt declared, the navy had evolved plans which would make the new battleships as nearly torpedo-proof as possible. He recommended the establishment of a naval base on San Francisco Bay, the development of the Bremerton, Wash., yard, and the establishment of a marine corps base in Southern California. He said a dry-dock and repair shops, but not a complete navy yard, should be established at Los Angeles or San Diego.

Asked about working conditions in old navy yard buildings used as foundries, Mr. Roosevelt said they were "distinctly bad." At Norfolk, he said, they were the worst, while at Boston, Portsmouth, and Philadelphia conditions should be improved. He said many cases of lead poisoning had resulted, and he recommended an initial appropriation of $50,000 for repairs and changes.

WILSON ASKS LEGISLATION.

Writes to Leaders in Hope Shipping and Railway Bills May Pass.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—President Wilson wrote two letters to House leaders today expressing the hope that there will be early action on the Senate resolution proving for an investigation of the transportation problem and railway legislation. One of these letters was to Representative Claude Kitchin, the majority leader, and the other was addressed to Chairman William C. Adamson of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The President wrote to Mr. Adamson because of the latter's inquiry incident to the omission from the recent program laid before the House Democratic caucus of the transportation investigation resolution. This omission, it appears, was through a misunderstanding, as the President today advised Mr. Adamson that he regarded this resolution as a part of the legislative program. The Senate resolution already has been reported by the House committee and early action in the lower body is expected.

In his letter to Mr. Adamson the President said:

"You are quite right in supposing that I regarded the resolution for the investigations of the conditions of transportation not as regular legislation, but as an incidental resolution which I supposed would of course be put through at the first opportunity. I am writing Mr. Kitchin to that effect today. I am sorry that there should have been any apparent misunderstanding, because other matters necessarily wait on that."

When Mr. Adamson noted that the railway transportation resolution was not mentioned in the Democratic caucus as an Administration measure he sought an expression from the White House as to whether the President still desired its passage, as indicated in his annual message to Congress.

The President in his letter to Mr. Kitchin, which refers both to the Ship Purchase bill and the railway transportation problem, says:

"'In considering the program of the session there are two matters which seem to me to stand out more prominently than the rest as matters in which time presses, even though they should not be deemed to take precedence in intrinsic importance. It would seem as if the whole movement of our trade and industry waited on satisfactory solutions of our problems of transportation.

"'That is the reason why it seems to me that the shipping bill should be pressed to an early passage, and I write today to express the hope that the Senate joint resolution No. 30 for the investigation of the conditions of transportation by railway may find an early opening in the business of the House for its consideration.

"'I did not put this on the list of legislation which I suggested because it did not in my mind fall under the head of legislation at all, but only of incidental action for the purpose of laying the groundwork for future legislation at another session of the Congress.

"'The railways of the country are becoming more and more the key to its successful industry, and it seems to me of capital importance that we should lay a new groundwork of actual facts for the necessary future regulations. I know we will want to be absolutely fair to the railroads, and it seems to me the proposed investigation is the first step toward the fulfillment of that desire.'"

MAY DROP MAYOR LUNN.

Schenectady Socialist Local Reorganized Without Him as Member.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 28.—U. Soloman, Secretary of the Socialist State Committee, was in this city tonight to reorganize the Socialist local, which had its charter taken away because it failed to discipline Mayor George R. Lunn, accused of having violated the party's State Constitution. About 200 Radicals in the party were present to apply for reinstatement and a new charter.

Mayor Lunn, Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz and other leading Socialists who have formed the bulwark of the party in Schenectady, were not present. The Lunn adherents who are not ready to declare themselves for either faction will have fifteen days to apply for admission in the new local, and failing to do so will lose their standing in the party.

About 100 Socialists, many of whom hold positions in the administration, have cut loose from the party, and are forming a new organization to be known as the Social Democratic Club. The Lunn followers expect to enroll a large number of non-Socialists in the club. It is said that Dr. Lunn and other leading Socialists will be active in this organization.

Solomon does not take the new organization seriously, saying that all the Schenectady Socialists would be "back in the fold" in three months.

Mayor Lunn of Schenectady, who was in this city last night, announced that he had been formally ousted from the Socialist Party by the organization of a new local in Schenectady by U. Solomon. Chairman of the State Committee of the party, and that with him in the expulsion was Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, President of the Board of Aldermen and internationally known as an inventor. The action of the committee, said Mayor Lunn last night, was the result of an appointment about which the committee was not consulted.

Mayor Lunn said that he had no thought of leaving politics. When asked whether he thought of accepting the proposal of other parties which have asked him to enroll in their number he only smiled.

"Solomon contended," he said, "that no man can be elected to office under the Constitution without the consent of the State Executive Committee. I made my appointments knowing that the State Committee would not indorse them. The condition for entering the new organization which Solomon perfected last night was an unreserved pledge to abide by the principles of party control. The committee should have made their protest before the election or at least before the campaign, in as much as I said that if elected I would administer my office in behalf of the whole people and not at the dictation of any group. This I made one of the issues in my campaign, as is well known."

FRANCE NEEDS LAND LABOR.

Decrease in Cultivation of 8,386,959 Acres Owing to War.

PARIS, March 28.—The mobilization of farmers has caused a decrease in cultivation in France of 8,394,000 hectares, (8,386,959 acres,) according to a statement made by Jules Meline, Minister of Agriculture, in the Chamber of Deputies today.

This deficit must be remedied, said the Minister, in speaking on behalf of the Government bill providing for the tillage of abandoned soil and the organization of farm laborers during the war. The number of soldiers placed at the disposition of farmers, the Minister added, had increased from 15,000 in 1915 to 80,000 in 1916, but the great military operations had caused the authorities to change their decision to use these men for agriculture.

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PREDICT MOHANSIC DEFEAT

Altercation at Albany Over Watershed Protective Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The climax of the fight before this year's Legislature for the removal of the Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane and the Yorktown Heights Training School for Boys from the Croton watershed will come tomorrow. The indications are that those who have been contending for the complete removal of every menace to the purity of New York City's water supply have fought a losing fight.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, will renew his motion tomorrow to discharge the Finance Committee from consideration of his bill removing the two institutions from the watershed and prohibiting the future construction of correctional or charitable institutions on the Croton Hills. When he tried to discharge the committee two weeks ago Senator Wagner had twenty-four of the necessary twenty-six votes.

The straws point tonight to his losing tomorrow three of the votes he had, which have been won away by the resolution introduced by Senator Thomas H. Brown, the Republican leader, providing for a commission to ascertain if New York's water supply is endangered by the institutions, and if it is to acquire a new site for the Mohansic Hospital. Because the resolution does not provide for the removal of the Boys' Training School, representatives of the Merchants' Association do not regard it as acceptable.

With the indications that the Westchester politicians and the up-State conferees had won a victory over New York City further bitterness was injected into the fight tonight by a wordy altercation that disrupted a conference between representatives of the Merchants' Association and Senator George A. Slater of Westchester, who is directing the fight against the Wagner bills, in which charges of "double crossing" and other personal remarks figured.

Through the good offices of Seabury C. Mastick, one of the managers of the Mohansic Institution, who is known as a large contributor to the campaign funds of the Westchester Republican organization, controlled by William L. Ward, Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of the Pollution Committee of the Merchants' Association, and F. B. De Berard of the same association, came to Albany today to confer with Senator Slater.

It is alleged that in the interview Senator Slater insisted that he didn't care so much about Mohansic, but he did want the Boys' Training School left undisturbed. Thereupon, it is further alleged, he was told by Mr. De Berardo that he wasn't dealing just right with Mr. Mastick, a contributor of some $25,000 a year to the Ward campaign fund.

The Senator from Westchester then conveyed the information that he thought the gentlemen from New York had gone too far, and that as far as he was concerned, when the Merchants' Association alleged in a pamphlet issued last week that the opposition to the Wagner bills was of a sordid, mercenary,

RUSSIANS FIGHTING FOR FLOOD ISLETS

Trying to Oust Germans from Hillocks Before Thaw Water Swamps Trenches.

LOSSES PUT AT 80,000 MEN

Berlin Asserts Drive Is Doomed to Failure, but Petrograd Reports Steady Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Russians do not at present purpose to try to drive the Germans out of Courland for the reason that before the innumerable rows of the enemy's wire entanglements and trenches could be forced the spring floods must put a stop to all operations.

The Germans know this, and their one object is to hold little Ararats amid the flood, so that when the waters subside they may repopulate their temporarily abandoned lines. The Russians are trying to clear these little Ararats of the Germans now so as to secure the first opportunity in the contest for the repopulation of the submerged spaces.

This means certain assistance to the French front because the probability is that the Germans, trusting in the late Russian Spring to raise between themselves and the Russians a broad watery barrier, would feel secure here and concentrate their forces in a continued attempt to break the western front or at any rate forestall an advance of the Allies there. The attention of the Germans has been distracted from the western front at the critical moment.

It is very important for them in view of a possible Summer offensive against Riga and Dvinsk that their present positions should be securely sentineled by command of scattered knolls during the Spring floods. It is very important to the enemy that the Russians should be held off the Vilnay Railway by that line of lakes south of Dvinsk which during the Spring floods will be a still more effective barrier. Then during the early western Spring they could use all their aggressive force on the western front, and if they succeeded in weakening the Allies' aggressive potentialities they would use the four short Summer months for an advance on Riga and Dvinsk.

But the present Russian advance upsets their time-table, for if the Russians succeed in securing commanding points in the flooded area all the laborious Winter preparations of the Germans will go for nothing and the anticipated advance on Riga and Dvinsk will, in the German calculations, have to give place at best to a stubborn struggle for the recovery of the positions they gained last Autumn, and at worst to resistance to a Russian advance, for Russian success would mean laying bare the chief natural defenses of the Germans in Courland.

PETROGRAD, March 28.—The Russian War Office communication issued today says:

In the Riga sector there has been artillery and rifle firing. Our artillery has done effective work on enemy trenches and batteries west of Olai and before the Ikskull bridgehead.

On the Jacobstadt sector, after a bombardment, the Germans opened an attack in the region of the village of Varfunek, but were repulsed.

In the region northwest of Postavy the enemy is offering desperate resistance, making furious counter-attacks at some points.

In the region west of Lake Narocz the enemy occupied a wood south of the village of Mokrzyce, but by counterattacks we dislodged him from the northern part of the wood, capturing two machine guns and a number of prisoners belonging to four different regiments.

In the region of the Rakitno Marsh and the sectors of this front north and south the engagements continue.

In Galicia, in the region north of Bojana, we exploded simultaneously thirteen mines and our infantry immediately afterward rushed across two lines of enemy trenches, killing the surviving defenders of the works with hand grenades and in hand-to-hand fighting. We took 125 prisoners, 2 machine guns, a trench mortar, a mine thrower, a searchlight, and a quantity of small arms. Five enemy guns which were taken during the action were made completely useless, as we were unable to remove them.

Despite the bad weather conditions, which are continually growing worse along the whole front, as well as the very difficult topographical condition, our troops, imbued with the spirit of sacrifice, continue courageously to execute the tasks intrusted to them.

German Estimate of Russian Loss.

BERLIN, March 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—Russian casualties in the present offensive against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's armies are estimated in an Overseas News Agency statement today to have been not less than 80,000 along the seventy-five-mile front where engagements have been in progress.

The statement says:

"The fruitless attacks of the Russians, in which eighty of their divisions have participated, against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's front, are still continuing. The Russian casualties so far are estimated to have been not less than 80,000 on a front of 120 kilometers.

"On March 19 seven Russian regiments attacked a German cavalry brigade. In this fighting the Russians lost about 3,000 men, while the Germans lost 2 killed and 6 wounded. Later on one cavalry detachment counterattacked and captured 160 Russians.

"The German positions are so excellently fortified and provided with such a number of machine guns and cannon that it is considered the Russian attacks are doomed to failure. The German lines have not been shaken."

Today's official statement says:

The Russians drove fresh masses of troops against our lines near Postavy. The heroic resistance of the troops of the Saarbrueck Corps enabled us to withstand all the enemy attacks in this neighborhood. These troops, supported on their flanks by Brandenburg, Hanoverian, and Halle Corps checked the repeated onslaughts made by two Russians divisions. The most severe losses were inflicted upon the enemy.

Repeated enemy attacks under cover of darkness near Mokrzyce met a similar fate. These attacks were made in an attempt to recover lost ground.

In Galicia only outpost skirmishes have occurred in the last few days, and the victories reported by the Russians on the Dniester were not gained over large bodies of Austrian troops, says an official report from the War Office at Vienna. The statement, under date of March 26, follows:

The engagements near Latatche, on the Dniester, described in Russian reports, were merely vanguard skirmishes. Austro-Hungarian reconnoitring detachments withdrew to the main positions which strong Russian forces advanced. During the last week the Russians have attempted no attack against the main army of General Pflanger.

GERMAN WAR LOAN GROWS.

Subscriptions to Fourth Issue Said to Exceed $2,500,000,000.

BERLIN, March 28.—(by Wireless to Sayville.)—The amount of subscriptions thus far entered on the official records for the fourth German war loan is 10,667,000,000 marks (nominally $2,538,746,000). Of this total 7,106,000,000 marks are subscriptions to the loan, 1,999,000,000 marks are subscriptions to the registered loan, and 1,562,000,000 are subscriptions to treasury bonds.

A County Without a Man Left.

VIENNA, March 5.—In the whole agricultural district of Dornbirn, about the same size as an American county, not a single man can be found today. The army has taken them all. The last man left on Feb. 20. All the field work will now be done by women and children. Dornbirn is in the Vorarlberg, in Western Austria.

German Secret Agent and His Captor.

At the left, Captain Horst von der Goltz, the confessed aide of Captain Franz von Papen, and at the right Detective Sergeant Brust of Scotland Yard, who brought him to this country on the Finland, arriving yesterday.

VON PAPEN'S AID HERE TO CONFESS

Continued from Page 1.

Mexico were spending large sums of money for the cause of Huerta, then involved in disputes with the United States.

Fought in Carranza's Army.

Von der Goltz went back to Carranza's army and took part in the battles of Torreon, Ojinaga, San Pedro, Zacatecas, and other battles until July, 1914, when the Germans changed front and began to support Villa.

Just before the European war started he was sent for by Consul Kuch at Chihuahua, who appeared most friendly, and who, after apologizing for the wrong he had done him, instructed von der Goltz to go to Washington, where he met von Papen and where, according to information the Government has, the series of plots concerning Canada was arranged.

At first the idea was to seize Jamaica, in the West Indies, with the Karlsruhe and other cruisers and hold it as long as possible, but this plan was vetoed by Count von Bernstorff. Then it was decided to start a revolution in Canada under the cry of annexation to the United States, according to portions of von der Goltz's tale. Arms were to be sent from Mexico, and by dynamiting the bridges it was thought the Canadian expeditionary troops would be prevented from leaving for England.

The Canadian plot miscarried through the delay of one of the agents, said to be a lawyer in Buffalo, who waited until it was too late. Von der Goltz had been instructed to await further orders from this man and, as they did not come, he could not go ahead.

The men from whom Von der Goltz received all his diagrams and plans for dynamitting bridges and railroads in Canada and to whom he paid over money were all Irishmen, embittered by their traditional antipathy against England, upon which Germany had relied.

On Sept. 24, 1914, the Captain returned to New York and he soon noticed that he was being watched by Federal officers. He mentioned this to Captain von Papen, who told him not to be alarmed, as the officers of the Department of Justice had orders from the State Department not to molest him.

Traveled on False Passport.

The German Consul at Baltimore obtained a passport made out in the fictitious name of Bridgman W. Taylor and signed by Secretary of State Bryan, which enabled von der Goltz to leave New York on the Italian liner Duca d'Aosta on Oct. 3, 1914. On his arrival in Genoa he went at once to Berlin, via Ala and Munich, and was instructed by his Government to proceed to England to do certain work. When the Captain requested to be sent back to active service in the field, he was reminded that there was a place called Celtz, and that it was either the fortress or London. He chose the latter course.

He landed there via Rotterdam, on Nov. 4, and went to an obscure hotel, where he registered as Taylor, professing to be an American railroad engineer.

On the morning of Nov. 6 he was recognized in the street by a Russian spy from Petrograd as he knew that he would be arrested, as he could not get away. The same afternoon he went boldly to the Foreign Office and offered his services to the British Government as a spy, and gave the officials information about Zeppelins and submarines which served as a blind but was worthless so far as injuring the German Government was concerned.

On the night of Nov. 7, according to the spy's own remarkable tale, he spent some hours eating two pounds of incriminating papers which he did not dare burn in the grate or take out into the street. He described it later to a friend as the toughest meal he ever had consumed.

Dried Fish Skins Examined.

On the 8th, Taylor, as he was then called, was arrested by order of the Naval Intelligence Department and kept at Bow Street Police Station for eight days. The English police found nothing upon him except a paper signed by General Raoul Madero, giving him six months' leave of absence from the Mexican Federal Army, which could be extended. He had some dried fish skins from Mexico in his room, which the painstaking detectives from Scotland Yard cut up into small pieces and soaked in water to see if anything was written upon them.

Then he was taken before a magistrate on the charge of being a German at large without having registered himself and sentenced to six months' hard labor at Pentonville Prison. While there he was kept in solitary confinement and was made to sew bags and carry coals. The food was of the poorest, and consisted of beans, soup, potatoes and fat bacon, with a dash of New Zealand mutton occasionally. His beard grew six inches long and he wore the prison garb, but he still kept his monocle.

In June, 1915, the spy was transferred to Brixton Prison, although his time was up, and kept in solitary confinement with other political prisoners. In August, after repeated protests, the prisoners were allowed to converse with each other one hour each day. From Brixton he was sent to Reading Gaol, made famous by Oscar Wilde's poem, and was there when von Papen's papers fell into the hands of the British last January. Up to that time the Government officials had failed in getting a clue to von der Goltz's real identity.

Directly his identity was disclosed the German spy was taken to Lewis Jail, near Brighton, after being examined at Scotland Yard, and he remained there until March 15, when he was brought to Bow Street, in London, and remained there while extradition papers were being made out to send him to New York on the Finland. The passport charge against him here was quashed on his arrival yesterday. Captain Offley, in charge of the local branch of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation in New York, when asked what would be done with von der Goltz, said that he was not under arrest, and that he was not wanted by the Department of Justice.

"He may be questioned as to the manner in which he obtained his passport," Captain Offley said, "but I do not think he can be prosecuted here for anything he has done. My men boarded the Finland on another mission, and met von der Goltz in the course of their duty. I believe that Detective Sergeant Brust is on a secret mission which I am not at liberty to divulge."

It has not been decided whether the English detective will remain her to take his prisoner back, or go to London and return later. Von der Goltz was handed over to the care of the Department of Justice yesterday afternoon.

In November, 1913, he says, he rendered a service to the State Department by stealing confidential papers relating to negotiations by Japan with Mexico to obtain a naval base on the Pacific Coast which were being carried by a Mexican secret agent from Mexico City to Tokio.

SEEKS DE KAY'S EXTRADITION.

French Authorities Accuse Huerta Munition Agent—His Reply Given.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 29.—John Wesley DeKay of New York was arraigned in Bow Street Police Court yesterday on the French Government's demand for his extradition on a charge of fraud against the Belgian Government.

The prosecutor, speaking on behalf of the Belgian Government, said the defendant had participated with a Frenchman, E. S. Charlier, in obtaining 315,000 francs by false pretenses from Belgium. He charged that De Kay formerly was the agent in Europe of Victoriano Huerta, President of Mexico, for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition for the Mexican Government. He purchased 17,000 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition in Spain and paid for them, but, the prosecutor added, when the European war broke out the whole shipment was still in Spain.

De Kay then saw a chance, the prosecutor continued, to make a fine profit by selling the arms and ammunition, but Spain was unwilling to let the arms go to European belligerents. Nevertheless De Kay, according to the prosecutor, entered into negotiations with the Belgian Government, which urgently desired the arms for the Congo. The Belgian Government agreed to purchase the consignment, agreeing to pay 10 per cent. down and the remainder on delivery. It was provided that in the event that delivery did not take place Belgium was to get back her deposit less the expenses incurred by DeKay and his associates in endeavoring to get the arms out of Spain.

The prosecutor said the arms never had been delivered and that no part of the 315,000 francs deposited had been refunded.

DeKay's attorneys maintained that the transaction was legitimate. DeKay, the said, had made every possible effort to deliver the goods, and Dekay would have been glad to refund the unexpended balance, but his money was tied up in Mexican securities, for which there was no present market. The hearing was then adjourned.

The case against DeKay dates back to last November, when he was arrested in London. At that time he declared there was no foundation for the charge, as there was nothing wrong in the transaction.

AMERICAN SHIP SEIZED.

British Take the Edna with Nitrate Cargo Before Prize Court.

The steamship Edna, which flies the American flag, has been seized by a British cruiser and sent into the Falkland Islands to go before a prize court. Her case was supposed to come up today, but D. B. Dearborn & Co. of 8 Bridge Street, her agents, have applied to the State Department to get an adjournment of the proceedings.

No reason for the seizure of the vessel could be given yesterday at the office of Dearborn & Co., and they had not even received particulars of the charge against her. The Edna is a steamer of 2,700 tons, and left Antofagasta, Chile, for Barbados and Martinique, with a cargo of nitrate on Jan. 27. She was seized immediately after sailing, and was sent to the Falkland Islands, arriving there on March 10.

Nitrate, her cargo, is a substance that goes into high explosives, but it is also used as a fertilizer, and the ship's owners assert that this was the use to which this particular lot was to be put in the sugar cane fields of the West Indies.

HOLD SECURITIES CONTRABAND

Britain's Note on Seizure of German Stocks and Bonds Reaches Lansing.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Great Britain's reply to an inquiry by the United States regarding the removal of $12,000,000 in securities from Dutch steamers en route from Rotterdam to New York and touching at English ports, was transmitted to the State Department today by Ambassador Page. In substance it said that such securities as were of German ownership and were being sent to America to establish a credit here were held on the ground that they were as much contraband as would be a shipment of an equivalent amount of specie.

The British Government explained, however, that careful examination had been made of the seized securities, that only such of them as were clearly of German ownership had been detained, and that the remainder already had been forwarded to the consignees in this country. The German-owned securities have been placed before the prize court for disposition.

Replies from the Entente Allies to the protests of the United States against the interference with mails have reached the embassies here, and are soon to be presented to the State Department, asserting the right of supervision of mails passing through their territory and also the right to exclude contraband goods for the enemy. Some of the powers, at least, are seeking to reduce the complaint of detention by greatly enlarging the facilities for examination of suspected mail and otherwise speeding up the handling of such matter. In all cases it is contended that there has been no violation of treaties guaranteeing the inviolability of the mails.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE A BLACK SEA TOWN

Also Take Another Village South of Bitlis on the Road to Mesopotamia.

PETROGRAD, March 28.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

In the Black Sea our torpedo boats have destroyed on the Anatolian coast ten sailing ships, demolished two bridges, and set fire to a munitions depot.

Caucasus front.—On the coastal front our troops, overcoming the desperate resistance of the enemy, after artillery preparations by warships dislodged the Turks from their positions in the region of the River Baltatchi-Darassi, (about thirty miles east of Trebizond,) and, after an engagement, occupied the town on the Black Sea coast. At dusk the same day the Turks opened counterattacks on the whole of this sector, which were all successfully repulsed.

Southeast of Bitlis (Lake Van region) Friday night after a fight we captured the village of Hizan. The Turks defending the village fled southward.

DUKE'S DARING REWARDED.

Westminster Gets Distinguished Service Order for Desert Dash.

LONDON, March 28.—The Duke of Westminster has received the distinguished service order for "gallant and distinguished service in the field" in connection with an engagement at Sollum, in the operations against the Turks on the western Egyptian frontier, March 14-17.

The Duke of Westminster is a Major in the Cheshire Yeomanry, Territorials. He was in command of an armored car section, which dashed into the Senussi tribesmen's camp, twenty-five miles west of Sollum, shooting down the gun servers, scattering the hostile force, and rescuing ninety-one shipwrecked sailors, who had landed on the Cyrenaica Coast and had been seized by the tribesmen.

ZEPPELIN RAID THAT FAILED.

Partial Admission in Parliament That It Was Made on March 19.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Commons today some particulars were given hinting at a hitherto unreported and abortive Zeppelin raid.

Francis Bennett-Goldney, Conservative member for Canterbury, asked whether six Zeppelins had appeared on the East Coast on the night of March 19 and had been driven off by British aeroplanes. Harold J. Tennant, Parliament Under Secretary for War, admitted in reply that certain reports were made on the night in question, and that aeroplanes had ascended. It was not desirable to say more, he added. There were three casualties to officers in recent raids, the Under Secretary said, but they were not due to acts of hostile aircraft.

The evening newspapers, commenting on these statements, recall that there were persistent rumors of a raid on London on the night in question, and express curiosity as to how many unreporter raids have occurred.

AIR RAID ON SALONIKI.

BERLIN, March 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—A statement was issued by the Overseas News Agency today reporting operations in the Balkan theatre as follows:

"In response to the enemy's aerial attack upon our positions near Doiran Lake we conducted yesterday a similar raid upon Saloniki. Our flying squadron dropped numerous bombs upon the new harbor and petroleum depot and on the Entente encampment north of the town."

GERMANS ATTACK VERDUN AGAIN

French Inflict Heavy Losses on Infantry Assailing Avocourt-Bethincourt Salient.

BRITISH HOLD THEIR GAINS

Their Artillery Fire Is Effective in Lively Fighting to the South of Ypres.

LONDON, March 28.—German infantry in successive wave formation attacked French positions northwest of Verdun this afternoon, after a preparatory bombardment of great violence, and were repulsed with great slaughter. The French artillery and rifle fire was responsible for the checking of this assault, which extended from Avocourt to Bethincourt. The French second lines of defense east of the Meuse were bombarded by the Germans, and the French shelled German positions in the Woevre.

South of Ypres the British troops maintained their gains of yesterday in the face of German counterattacks.

The French War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

In the Argonne our artillery continued active against the enemy organizations north of Bouyette, in the sector of La Fontaine aux Charmes, and Haute Chevauchée, as well as in the Eastern Argonne.

Our fire directed on an enemy battery in the Montfaucon Wood caused a violent explosion.

West of the Meuse the bombardment was resumed with violence in the course of the day against our positions extending from Avocourt to Bethincourt. About 3 o'clock the Germans launched a powerful attack against our Haucourt-Malancourt front. The successive waves of the assault were all repulsed, with heavy losses, by our curtain of fire and the fire of the infantry.

Our second lines east of the Meuse have been bombarded.

In the Woevre our artillery concentrated its fire on visible points of the enemy front.

In the Vosges the artillery action was quite spirited in the region of Stossweier, Mühlbach, and Hartmannswellerkopf.

The French afternoon communication says:

Last night passed quietly to the east of the River Meuse. There was considerable activity on the part of the opposing artillery forces to the west of the Meuse, in the region of Malancourt, as well as in the Woevre sector at the foot of the heights of the Meuse. In Lorraine, in the Forest of Parroy, we delivered a surprise attack on a position of the enemy, the occupants of which were either killed or taken prisoners. In withdrawing we blew the position up.

There has been nothing else of importance on the remainder of the front.

Today's official report from Berlin is as follows:

Likely fighting at close quarters developed south of St. Eloi, around mine craters formed the explosions of British mines. The action has extended to adjacent lines.

On both sides of the Meuse, where fighting is taking place, there is nothing new to report.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

In spite of a very heavy hostile artillery fire last night and at intervals today, our infantry successfully held the ground gained by them. Yesterday at St. Eloi our artillery fire was very effective in replying to that of the enemy.

The total prisoners taken up to now amount to five officers and 195 men of other ranks.

There was hostile artillery and trench mortar activity against our positions between Loos and Hulluch and in front of Aix Noulette today. We retaliated by shelling the enemy's positions.

VERDUN DRIVE MEANT AS PRELUDE TO PEACE

Germany's Great Effort So Interpreted in London, Which Sees No End Near.

Among financial and business men in England, according to a passenger who arrived here yesterday from London, there is a strong feeling that Germany hopes to capture Verdun and then notify the neutral nations that she is ready to consider terms of peace. Some optimistic persons believe the war will have ended by October, but military officials think it is certain to last into 1917, and preparations are being made for another Winter campaign.

Some officials at the Admiralty are of the opinion that the German fleet will come out into the North Sea, but advices from Berlin seem to indicate that the Kaiser's policy is to wait for developments favorable to Germany before trying this.

With regard to the Far Eastern prospects, this opinion was expressed recently by a London editor who has access to valuable sources of information:

"I believe that the only reason that Rumania has not yet definitely joined the Allies is the hesitation of Sir Edward Grey to make concessions to the Rumanian demands with regard to Bulgaria. Sir Edward is, rightly or wrongly, considered to have Bulgarian sympathies, while Rumania not unnaturally insists that the provisions of the treaty of Bucharest shall be upheld by Great Britain.

"It is considered almost certain that Greece will follow the course pursued by Rumania, and, with these two countries on the side of the Allies, a forward move to roll up the Austrian flank would immediately become possible."

DENIES STEALING TRADE.

British War Trade Minister Replies to Senator Hitchcock's Charge.

LONDON, March 28.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, denied in the House of Commons today that the British mail censorship was being used to steal American trade. A member of the House in a question drew the attention of Lord Robert to a speech of Senator Hitchcock in the United States Senate on Jan. 20, to the effect that the censors at Liverpool had instructions to copy American business letters and distribute copies to British business men, to enable them to steal American trade.

"I am glad of this opportunity," the Minister of War Trade said, "of emphatically denying that any instructions issued to the censors contain any directions in the sense alleged, nor is any such use made, or intended to be made, of the censorship as indicated in the question."

A new Victrola $75

This new style Victor-Victrola X embraces all the fundamental principles that have made the Victor-Victrola the greatest of all musical instruments.

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ECONOMIC WAR ON GERMANY

Paris Conference Expected to Guard Against "Dumping" of Goods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The date of the forthcoming economic conference to be held here has not yet been fixed, but it will probably assemble toward the end of April. The subjects discussed will relate largely to measures to be taken between the Allies during the war in order to bring accumulated economic pressure to bear effectively upon the enemy. Discussions will take place on how to strengthen the blockade of the Central Empires and insure uniformity in the list of contraband articles. Uniformity of action is also aimed at with regard to exports from allied countries.

Another important subject will be the treatment of alien enemies who hold property in allied countries or are shareholders in limited liability companies. A common policy is necessary for dealing with these questions, not only during but after the war.

The discussions relating to tariffs will be circumscribed, as it is considered premature to raise this question, except in so far as it affects the actual progress of hostilities.

How to deal with the industrial situation after the war will naturally be a subject of discussion. Commercial treaties will have to be renewed under entirely new conditions. Germany assumes that as soon as the war is over she will be able to pour her heaped-up stores of manufactured products upon the world, selling them at low prices. It will be the duty of the Allies to protect their industries from being demoralized, just when they are on the point of being started again after the war, by any such wholesale dumping.

One of the main objects in view is to bring home to Germany the fact that the allied powers realize their common interest. It has been suggested that the Allies should enter into a mutual arrangement not to conclude any economic convention with Germany without a special agreement among themselves beforehand. Each country would fix its own customs tariff, and at the same time grant to its allies special trade favors, which would be reciprocal. Above the general tariffs in protectionist countries there should be imposed a surtax against enemy products. It is held that the Allies should also agree to be independent of Germany in future with regard to materials and necessaries for making munitions of war, of which the Central Empires were rapidly getting a monopoly."

EX-PREMIER IS INDICTED.

Sir Rodman Roblin Accused with Others in Manitoba Capitol Case.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 28.—True bills were returned by the Grand Jury in the Assizes Court today against Sir Rodman Roblin, former Premier of this province; George R. Coldwell, and James H. Howden, members of the Roblin Cabinet, and Thomas Kelly, contractor, now being held in Chicago, in connection with the erection of the Manitoba Parliament Building.

The Grand Jury, which for several weeks has been investigating the charges of alleged graft against Kelly, and the former Government officials, recommended that the trials be held in June.

True bills were found against Sir Rodman and Coldwell and Howden on charges of conspiracy to defraud and of attempting to corrupt and of corrupting witnesses. A true bill also was found against Sir Rodman on a charge of attempting to destroy and of destroying public documents. Kelly is charged with theft, receiving and obtaining money under false pretenses, and perjury. He is fighting extradition to Canada.

ASKS BERLIN IF U-BOAT HIT SUSSEX

Continued from Page 1.

view the entire situation, present the facts, and indicate that there is nothing that this Government can do short of breaking relations with Germany. It was asserted in a responsible quarter tonight that this would almost certainly be the course to be pursued by the President in the event that Germany admitted responsibility for the attack on the Sussex. In this quarter it was asserted that in such a contingency possibly only one thing might influence the Administration not to take that course. This was that the German Government could explain that those tragedies of submarine warfare happened despite orders to the contrary, and that in the future Germany would give positive guarantees that such submarine warfare will be discontinued.

No action will be taken by the Administration pending the receipt of information from the German Government through Ambassador Gerard. But the investigation of the Sussex, Englishman, Manchester Engineer, and other recent cases will be pressed by the State Department through its embassies in London and Paris. The United States is making a most careful investigation of these cases in an effort to ascertain the facts independently of the German Government, but the determination of the Administration is to be found in the fact that no time was lost in directing Ambassador Gerard to make inquiries of the German Foreign Office for the facts.

The fact that this instruction was sent only to Ambassador Gerard and not to other embassies at Vienna and Constantinople indicates of itself that the Administration takes the view that the Sussex, if torpedoed, could have been attacked by none other than a German submarine. It is also inferred that since the event that delivery did not take place Belgium was to get back her deposit less the expenses incurred by DeKay and his associates in endeavoring to get the arms out of Spain.

The prosecutor said the arms never had been delivered and that no part of the 315,000 francs deposited had been refunded.

DeKay's attorneys maintained that the transaction was legitimate. DeKay, the said, had made every possible effort to deliver the goods, and Dekay would have been glad to refund the unexpended balance, but his money was tied up in Mexican securities, for which there was no present market. The hearing was then adjourned.

The case against DeKay dates back to last November, when he was arrested in London. At that time he declared there was no foundation for the charge, as there was nothing wrong in the transaction.

FIFTY LOST ON THE SUSSEX.

Injured Americans in Dover Hospital on Road to Recovery.

LONDON, March 28.—The British agents of the company, which operated the steamship Sussex said today that the total of casualties was not expected to exceed fifty.

George H. Crocker, Joshua D. Armitage, and Wilder Penfield, Americans who were injured on the Sussex, have made such improvement that they are to be transferred from the Dover hospital to a nursing home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 28.—It is reported that J. D. Armitage, one of the American passengers aboard the Sussex, has made a statement to the American embassy that he saw a torpedo approaching the vessel.

MISS BALDWIN BADLY HURT.

Doctors Fear Sussex Victim Has Concussion of the Brain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28.—Miss Elizabeth Baldwin's condition is causing grave anxiety, according to a telegram to the embassy from Lieutenant Smith, Naval Attaché, who is at Boulogne. She has not yet recovered consciousness, and the doctors fear concussion of the brain.

Lieutenant Smith and Major Logan of the American Embassy have received permission to attend the Government inquiry on the Sussex and the examination of the Captain. It is probable that Lieutenant Smith also will be permitted to make a personal investigation of the injured portion of the ship's hull.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 28.—Prince Bahram of the reigning family of Persia, who was a passenger on the Sussex, is still unaccounted for. His father, Zilles Sultan, who is in Nice, has telegraphed to the Foreign Office in London and to the railroad company's offices, and as neither is able to give him any information, he has declared that he has practically given up hope regarding his son.

Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce, announced today that no French liner would leave Bordeaux for New York, American mails, unless otherwise marked, will go by way of England.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Two British and One Danish Vessel Destroyed—Crews Saved.

LONDON, March 28.—The British steamer Eagle Point has been sunk, according to Lloyd's. The crew was saved.

The sinking of the British steamship Empress of Midland is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. The steamship Cromer, from London, arrived last night at Maassluis, Holland, with all of the crew of the Empress of Midland.

The crew of the Danish steamer Harriet, of Copenhagen, 1,392 tons, has been landed at Harwich, according to a dispatch to Lloyd's. The Captain of the vessel reports that she struck a mine.

The Eagle Point was a vessel of 5,222 tons gross and was built in 1900. She was owned by the Norfolk & North-American steamship Company of West Hartlepool. The last record of the steamer shows her arrival at St. John, N. B., on March 2.

The Empress of Midland, 2,224 tons gross and 252 feet long, sailed from New York on Jan. 5, for Cardiff. She was built in 1907 at Newcastle, where she was owned.

HOW PALEMBANG WAS SUNK.

Members of Crew Swear They Saw the Track of Torpedoes.

THE HAGUE, March 28.—The Ministry of Marine in a communication issued today as a result of the inquiry into the sinking of the Dutch steamer Palembang off the Galloper Lightship on March 18 adds somewhat to the details already known.

Affidavits of the Captain, the first mate, the boatswain, and a seaman establish: First, that the ship was not moving at the time of the second and third explosions; second, the first mate declares that when in a lifeboat alongside the Palembang after the second explosion he saw a track approaching the ship, which was followed by the third explosion, in which the lifeboat was swamped; and third, the boatswain and seaman, after the first explosion, saw a track approaching the steamer which was followed by the second explosion.

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

Americans Swear the Manchester Engineer Was Torpedoed.

LONDON, March 28.—Arthur Mackenzie of Savannah and Tom Fifer of Delaware, American citizens, who were on board the British steamer Manchester Engineer, have made affidavits before the American Consul that the steamer was torpedoed without notice, according to the Central News dispatch from Queenstown today.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The American Consul, M. Frost, at Queenstown reported today that the Manchester Engineer was torpedoed without warning yesterday off Waterport with two American citizens, negroes, aboard. The dispatch said that no lives were lost.

AWAIT HOLLWEG'S SPEECH.

German Chancellor Is Expected to Explain Submarine Policy.

AMSTERDAM, March 28.—The Vossische Zeitung, discussing the future of Germany's submarine policy, says:

"The Imperial Chancellor will speak at one of the sessions of the Budget Committee which is to discuss the resolutions on submarine warfare proposed by the Conservative, the National Liberal, and the Centre Parties. He will explain certain questions and will perhaps thoroughly convince the representatives of the nation. It must be admitted that a responsible statesman is in a difficult position toward the great public, for there are things which it is impossible to make public, much less to discuss publicly. In such a situation the question of how much confidence a statesman enjoys is of vital importance. The near future will show whether Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, enjoys public confidence and to what extent. Among the politicians of Germany opinion regarding the Chancellor is not by any means united."

The newspaper declares that military criticism is not directed against the military commanders or against the Emperor, but solely against the Emperor's advisers. It says:

"Regarding political successes opinions are divided. Only recently, on the occasion of the sinking of the Tubantia, many doubts arose as to whether what had been achieved politically corresponded to our great military success."

The Vossische Zeitung complains that the Dutch newspapers and those of other neutral countries show that "our political representation in those countries at least did not strengthen the weight of our military successes." It adds:

"The American danger, as viewed in German political circles, is always greatly exaggerated, but the importance of a rupture of relations with such a powerful nation should not be underestimated."

TWO U-BOATS CAPTURED.

British Disable German Craft and Hold Crews as Prisoners.

Passengers arriving here yesterday from England brought reports of a recent renewal of activity by German submarines off the west coast of Great Britain. Some of the submarines were said even to have penetrated into the Irish Sea.

According to one report, two of the submarines raiding in the latter area were disabled on the surface within the last fortnight, and were captured, their crews being sent as prisoners to a British fortress.

One of the damaged submarines, according to the report, is now under repair in Laird's shipyard, Liverpool, preparatory to British use.

WARNS THE PRESIDENT TO AVENGE THE SUSSEX

Frank J. Sprague Predicts That Wilson Will Be Defeated If He Yields to Germany.

Frank J. Sprague, President of the Sprague Corporations, member of the Naval Consulting Board, and an Annapolis graduate of the class of 1878, sent the following telegram to President Wilson last night:

The President, Washington, D. C.

If, as now seems certain, the Sussex was sunk by a German submarine, the hitherto unparalleled crime of the destruction of the Lusitania is outdone, and every promise made to you and these United States is but an insolent mockery. In such case continued intercourse with the German Government or harboring of its representatives is unthinkable, and this conclusion is not affected by the actual escape of death of American citizens whose lives have been jeopardized.

It is evident that whatever advantages may be reaped from a renewal of the practices of frightfulness are considered as far outweighing any loss of American friendship. In fact it is but fair to conclude that Germany does not believe that there will be any diplomatic break, however vile her acts and however at variance they are to her pledged word.

Her Ambassador has had the effrontery to state that a diplomatic break meant war, a threat which can only mean in reality the possibility of even more unbridled attacks upon Americans whether traveling on foreign or domestic ships, and a suggested German uprising in this country. Such threats have not disturbed even so small a State as Portugal.

If these are the alternatives of submission to the upholding of American rights, then let the air be cleared, and I and mine, as well as millions of others of your countrymen, are ready for the test and any sacrifices which may follow.

No one acquainted with German discipline believes for one moment that a submarine commander would dare sink the Sussex unless his orders gave him direct authority or ample latitude of judgment. Hence no satisfactory disavowal by Germany is conceivable unless attended by verbatim copies of all orders issued by her State and Naval Departments for the guidance of submarine officers. And in case disobedience of such orders is claimed such display of instructions should be accompanied by the record of immediate sentence of death by court-martial of the offending officer and the carrying out of the penalty in the presence of an American representative. In this connection the drastic language of the Austrian demand on Serbia may be recalled.

The time for letter parley with a Government which only respects force, and which says one thing while in its heart and by its act it means the contrary, has passed, and if this latest and unspeakable outrage upon humanity and upon the sovereignty of this nation goes unpunished, then not only Germany but every American may safely assume that there is no present offense so heinous as to stir this country to action.

Speaking politically, should unhappily this be the result of the attitude of the present Administration, as voiced by yourself and the Secretary of State or as determined in conjunction with the Foreign Relations Committees of the Senate and the House, I do not believe that you can command the suffrage of one in a thousand of all those of differing political faith who, for placing the country's welfare above partisanship, voted for you and have worked and hoped for your success in full realization of the many and great trials and difficulties besetting your high office, and your political opponents will next November send the Democratic Party down to one of the worst defeats known in American history.

FRANK J. SPRAGUE.

Past President of American Institute of Electrical and Consulting Engineers and New York Electrical Society.

TONIGHT

Hon. Oscar S. Straus

Will Speak at the

JEWISH BAZAAR

Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and 46th Street.

1—11 P. M. Admission 25 Cents.

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Envelope Purse—(at left) Black crepe seal, fitted with mirror, framed silk-lined coin compartment, two inside and one outside pocket, handle on back: 7 x 3¾ inches $5.00

Hand Bag—(at right) Black moiré silk, silk lining; fitted with mirror and framed kidskin-lined coin compartment. Bag 7 inches deep $4.00

Monograms, to order, from $2.00

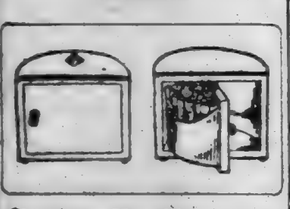

Cigarette Humidor—(shown closed and open) Of finest silver plate, revolving door with compartments taking fifty cigarettes. The retentive qualities of this specially prepared metal preserve the aroma and flavor of the tobacco. Size: 5¼ x 4 x 3¾ inches $9.50

Monograms to order $4.00

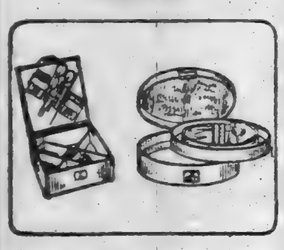

Sewing Box—(at left) Frosted morocco leather, in colors, satin lining, fitted with scissors, knife, bodkin, stiletto, crochet and sewing needles, four spools of thread and thimble, button compartments, hooks and eyes, etc.; 5½ x 5½ x 2 inches $5.25

Jewel Box—(at right) Of finest morocco leather, velvet and moiré silk lining, removable tray with pads and ring groove, compartment underneath, strap handle on top, lock and key fastening. Size: 8¼ x 5¾ inches $9.00

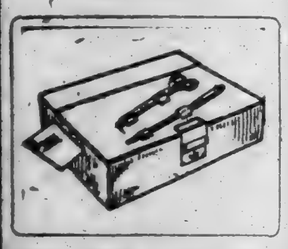

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WAITE CONFESSES TO TWO MURDERS

Continued from Page 1.

be examined chemically today. Mr. Swann also obtained from Mrs. Kane a formula which she said was that by which the fluid was made. The formula did not call for arsenic.

Brings in Man from Egypt.

Before leaving Bellevue District Attorney Swann asked Dr. Waite whether any one besides Kane was connected with his crime, and it was then that the dentist told of his hallucination.

"Only this other fellow," replied Dr. Waite in answer to the question.

"What other fellow?" asked Mr. Swann.

"The man from Egypt," said Dr. Waite. "That is, he was born in Egypt in his present life. He has lived in other ages but his present reincarnation was in Egypt, and he came to me from there a long time ago."

"Describe this man," said the District Attorney.

"I never saw him," answered Waite. "I have only heard him. But he has been with me always. He made me do evil. I felt his influence, and I struggled to shake him off. I did everything I could to get rid of him, but he stayed with me, always making me do as he wanted.

"I feel now that I can shake him off. Now that he has made me do this last act, I believe I can get rid of him. He seemed to leave me last night and he hasn't returned today. But all my life I have feared him, and sometimes I have sought to be alone so that I might struggle with him. I have often told my wife that I wished to be alone."

Talking to his brother and Schindler earlier in the day, Dr. Waite seemed uncertain and shaken. He rubbed his head in a dazed way and seemed not to remember the faces of those whom he knew. According to one report, he professed inability to remember District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney Brothers, although he made long statements to them last Friday. When questioned by his brother and Schindler about details he seemed irritated, and finally said:

Says He Killed Mrs. Peck.

"O but it doesn't matter. It's all over now. I did it all. I killed Mrs. Peck and Mr. Peck. The man from Egypt made me do it. He was after me for a long time. I couldn't shake him off. I was not able to get rid of him until last night. He's gone now. But I couldn't get away from him for a long time. I don't know what his name was. I asked him and he didn't tell me. I was afraid of him. I told Clara about him."

By "Clara" Dr. Waite meant his wife, who is in Grand Rapids.

Dr. Waite always used the first person in referring to his "better self" and the third person in speaking of the evil nature. It was "I did this" and "he did that," always except when he described "he" as the "man from Egypt."

"I tried to get rid of him," Dr. Waite said to his brother and Schindler. "O I tried, I tried! I ran out into the park once and ran and ran, hoping I would shake him off—but I couldn't, I couldn't. No matter what I did he wouldn't leave me.

"And he made me do those horrible things. He made me give disease germs to my wife's mother—all kinds of germs—typhoid, diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, and others. And she died. He made me give germs to my wife's father, too. He made me try to kill him with bacilli, and when the disease was too slow, when Mr. Peck didn't die, the horrible man from Egypt made me give him arsenic. And he died."

Assistant District Attorney Mancuso, who investigated the murder of Mr. Peck in Grand Rapids, said yesterday that Dr. Waite's wife told him that on the afternoon before her father's death she made some eggnog for him, and, as she had to go out, left it with her husband, who said he would give it to Mr. Peck, who by that time was very ill. When Mrs. Waite returned, two hours later, she told Mr. Mancuso, Mr. Peck had fainted, and there were evidences that he had been unable to retain the eggnog in his stomach. In the eggnog, she said, she saw little pieces of a substance similar to what she had seen before in Mr. Peck's tea. Those, Mrs. Waite said, dissolved in the tea and changed its color. Mr. Peck died at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, following the drinking of the eggnog.

The announcement of Dr. Waite's confession followed within an hour after a warning had been given in the District Attorney's office against stories about the dentist which would indicate that he was insane. Before the warning was spoken District Attorney Swann declared to be without foundation a story in an afternoon newspaper that Dr. Waite had "experimented" with disease germs upon his friends. According to the story, Dr. Waite, wishing to determine the effect of the bacilli which he purchased at various laboratories in the city, invited friends to his house and elsewhere entertained them, on which occasions he put the germs into the food of his friends. Many of these friends, the story had it, contracted typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, and influenza after visits to Dr. Waite, and these persons, the story said, would be summoned by the District Attorney.

Denies Bigamy Story.

When Mr. Swann saw these things in the paper he said:

"That story is absolutely untrue, so far as I or any one else in this office knows. We have not the slightest evidence to show that Dr. Waite ever administered germs to any of his friends, and we do not contemplate summoning any one to this office to testify on the subject. The story is without foundation in fact, so far as this office knows."

The District Attorney also branded as untrue another story that he had information indicating that Dr. Waite was a bigamist. The story, as printed in an afternoon paper, said that a letter charging Dr. Waite with bigamy was in the possession of Assistant District Attorney Francis X. Mancuso. The letter stated, according to the report, that Dr. Waite married a woman in South Africa and deserted her to come to America, where he married Miss Clara Peck. Mr. Mancuso denied that he had any such letter. He said that the only letter in his possession which might suggest bigamy was one to Dr. Waite from a woman in South Africa signed "Your loving South African mother."

In addition to the warning in the District Attorney's office and the character of Dr. Waite's confession, there were other evidences yesterday that the dentist would plead insanity, and that he would be supported in this plea by members of both the Peck and Waite families. The first of these evidences was the appearance of Mr. Deuel as Dr. Waite's counsel. Mr. Deuel, it was recalled, first appeared in the case more or less identified with the Peck family. He accompanied to the District Attorney's office last week Dr. Perry Schurtz, the Grand Rapids physician, who came to New York at the request of Percy Peck, son of the murdered man, to report to the District Attorney that arsenic had been found in Mr. Peck's body. Mr. Deuel is a close friend of Walter Drew, attorney for Miss Catherine Peck, an aunt of Percy Peck, and, according to report, he is a friend of several members of the Peck family.

Deuel Denies Peck Influence.

Mr. Deuel denied yesterday that he had ever been attorney for any of the Pecks, and said that he had accompanied Dr. Schurtz to the District Attorney's office at Mr. Drew's request because he had been an Assistant District Attorney and knew the procedure of the office. Nevertheless, because of this appearance, before becoming Dr. Waite's counsel, Mr. Deuel sent a telegram to Mr. Swann asking him what standing in the case the District Attorney's office attributed to him. Mr. Swann replied that Mr. Deuel, so far as his office was concerned, had no standing in the case through having brought Dr. Schurtz to the office. Mr. Deuel was free then to become the counsel for Dr. Waite.

Further evidence that the Pecks, as well as the Waites, would seek an insanity defense for Dr. Waite came from Mr. Drew, who said Miss Peck had been inclined all along to be lenient toward Dr. Waite if "extenuating circumstances" were established for the murders, and that Percy Peck, at first resolute in his determination to assist the prosecution, had been won over to a more lenient attitude himself, in view of possible "extenuating circumstances."

It was pointed out yesterday by an observer that it was perfectly natural for the Pecks to be willing that Dr. Waite should be judged insane. The stain on the family name that would come from the conviction and execution of the husband of one of the women of the family as a murderer would last through generations, it was said, whereas the fact that a crazy man had murdered his mother-in-law and father-in-law would be regarded simply as a great misfortune. It was also pointed out that the notoriety of a public trial would be distasteful to the Peck family.

Now Wants Only Justice.

There were others yesterday, however, who said that the Pecks had become convinced that Dr. Waite was insane, and that, therefore, they did not want to see him sent to the electric chair. This was the position taken by Mr. Drew. Percy Peck himself said:

"I have not changed my attitude. I am not moved by malice against Dr. Waite. I wish only to see justice done, and I am confident that the District Attorney will follow the just course."

District Attorney Swann said last night that he did not care to discuss his impressions about Dr. Waite's "man from Egypt," but it is not thought that he will be inclined to accept an insanity plea from the prisoner. Mr. Swann's attitude all along has been that Waite was sane, and those who saw the young man in the District Attorney's office a week ago yesterday are convinced that he is as sane as any criminal. On that occasion he sat, proper in dress, polished in manner, seeming undisturbed in spirit, while the District Attorney told him that he was accused of poisoning his father-in-law. When this accusation was laid before him, he laughed aloud, ridiculing the idea that such a gentleman as he should be even suspected of murder.

The matter of the check was known to District Attorney Swann early in the day. He knew that Waite wrote the check, that Cimiotti cashed it, and that the money was turned over to Waite.

Pleaded Family Trouble.

When Cimiotti was questioned on this point last night he said:

"Dr. Waite called on me on Monday, March 20, with the request that I cash a $9,300 check for him. I was very much surprised, naturally, when Dr. Waite told me he didn't like to step into the Corn Exchange Bank next door where he had a good deal of money on deposit and cash a check for $9,300.

"He saw my hesitation, and said with a smile: 'You see, Mr. Cimiotti, I am having a little family trouble and do not want anybody to know that I am getting this money for myself. In fact they are watching me so closely outside that I can't even go into the bank without everything about the money being found out.'

"I took the check when he told me this and went over to cash it. It was made out to me and I knew that the manager knew who I was. When I presented it I was asked by the manager about the matter.

"I told him all that had been told to me, and he was not satisfied. He wanted Dr. Waite to come over himself. I went back, but Dr. Waite said that to go over in person to the bank was just what he did not want to do under the circumstances, and so when I went back to the bank the manager went over to my garage, which is just next door, and saw Dr. Waite himself.

"He came back in a few moments and ordered them to give me the money without any more delay. I got two $500 notes, a lot of $100 notes, and the rest in $50 notes and took it back to Dr. Waite. He was waiting for me and willingly gave me the receipt I asked for.

"You see I didn't exactly like the whole transaction, but then there might not be anything wrong about it, and I wanted to oblige a good customer. Dr. Waite would not come near a window in the garage when he took the money from me, and he stood out in the middle of the floor when he counted it. He counted it so carelessly that I felt rather complimented when I noticed his trust in me.

Took the Cash and Drove Away.

"After he had put the money into his pocket he got into his machine and drove off. I saw him for a few moments the next day, and the next I knew of the affair was when I saw the papers Thursday. I knew I was in trouble then, and I certainly was glad that I had that receipt. But of course I had felt sure all the time that the bank would not allow itself to get mixed up in anything crooked, and so I, as a mere messenger, could not be very badly off, no matter what happened.

"I have known Dr. Waite for four or five months, ever since he first left his car here, and I would not want a more satisfactory customer. He paid regularly the small bills he incurred, and was always pleasant, never finding fault with little things.

"When he told me about wanting to get this money he was as calm about all as you please, and didn't seem the least troubled over the strange request he made of me to get $9,300 for him from his own bank, only a few steps away. I have his car now stored upstairs, and am waiting for somebody to claim it.

"He was a fair mechanic and a very good chauffeur. I never saw him with any woman in the car."

In addition to Dr. Waite's confession, District Attorney Swann yesterday obtained information that Dr. Waite, from last December to the first part of this month, obtained the germs of a number of malignant diseases, including pneumonia, typhoid fever, influenza, and diphtheria, from the Rockefeller Institute, the Willard Parker Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, and Parke Davis & Company, wholesale druggists of Detroit, Mich. He made some of his purchases through agents who represented at the institutions that he was a basteriologist. He so represented himself at times, using the letter paper of doctors whose offices he visited. One or two doctors, believing that he was sincerely studying germ culture, recommended him to places where germs might be had. He also obtained the mastoid of a tubercular corpse from the City Morgue.

That Dr. Waite hoped to flee to Europe and so escape arrest was also learned yesterday. When he returned from Detroit he told a number of friends that he contemplated traveling soon.

Mrs. Margaret Weaver Horton, the woman who occupied a "studio" in the Hotel Plaza with Dr. Waite and who, according to her husband, Harry Mack Horton, was a "dove among crows," was further examined in the District Attorney's office yesterday. Her counsel, Harold Spielberg, said that she had been subjected to severe questioning. The District Attorney's assistants, he said, had questioned her especially about her own bank account and that of her husband, and had seemed desirous of knowing what sources of income they had.

The District Attorney in particular, Mr. Spielberg said, had asked Mr. and Mrs. Horton about any large sums they had received recently, but both had denied receiving any large sum recently, and satisfactorily explained how they obtained the money in their possession. Mr. Spielberg added that Dr. Waite had never made any presents to Mrs. Horton. He had given her, the lawyer said, a diamond ring valued at $2,000, which she had immediately returned. Mr. Horton, he said, had earned a total of about $8,000 recently in various smaller amounts.

Dr. Waite has consistently refused to talk about Mrs. Horton, and he said yesterday that he never met or saw Mr. Horton.

It was reported in the District Attorney's office yesterday that Dr. Waite was the victim of blackmailers who knew of his association with women and possibly of his murders; but, although Mr. Swann's assistants admitted that they were working along these lines, they said they were not prepared to make public any details.

It was learned yesterday that Dr. Waite made conscious effort to make it seem in Grand Rapids that he was wealthy. On one occasion he gave a friend $2,000 and refused for some time to accept a note for the money, finally agreeing to accept the note merely as "a memorandum."

District Attorney Swann will return to Bellevue today for a further examination of Dr. Waite. He expects a much fuller statement from him.

The position of Kane has not been defined by the District Attorney and will not be until Kane has had a chance to talk for himself.

Dr. Waite manifested yesterday a friendly spirit toward Mr. Swann, and he told the District Attorney that he appreciated his always frankly telling him what the State had against him.

Mr. Swann last night questioned Frank Waite about his brother's "man from Egypt." Frank said that he had never heard of the hallucination until yesterday.

When Kane had not returned to his home late last night Mrs. Kane said that he frequently went to Orient Point, L. I., to visit the lighthouse keeper, who was a very good friend of his and that perhaps he was there. Later the detectives learned that Kane had told his assistant at breakfast yesterday morning that he was going to Orient Point. He will be taken to the District Attorney's office as soon as he returns this morning.

District Attorney Swann said last night that "the man from Egypt" reminded him of the case of George H. Wood, who killed George Williams, a grocer at Watchung, N. J., on Feb. 2, 1905. Wood said, after his capture, that while he was on his way to Watchung from New York, "a little black man" sat beside him in the train and inspired him to kill the grocer. The "little black man, he said, stayed with him until the murder was committed—while Williams was driving Wood in his sleigh to the home of Wood's aunt—and forced him to commit the crime. Wood was sentenced to thirty years in the New Jersey State Prison.

MRS. WAITE DISPUTES HIM.

Dual Personality Tale Absolutely False, She Insists.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 28.—"Arthur never even so much as intimated to me that he was governed at times by the mandates of a 'man from Egypt.' He never mentioned an evil personality. Nor did his actions ever lead me to believe that he had a dual personality. He was always the same, and the statements that he is making regarding the influence which brought about his crimes are absolutely false."

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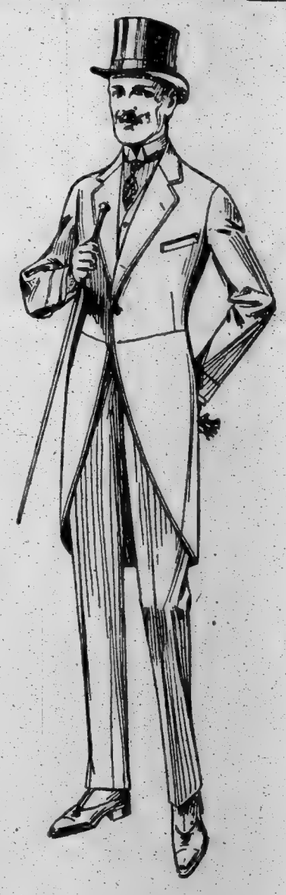

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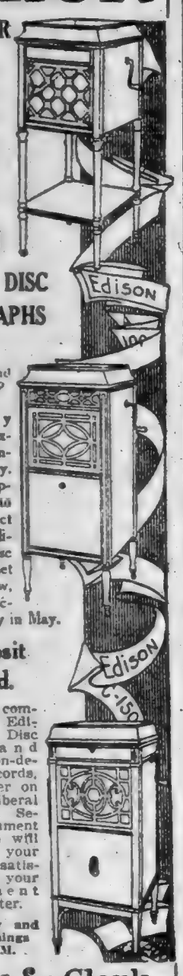

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SUM UP THE CASE AGAINST BRANDEIS

Opposing Counsel Say Testimony Proved Nominee's Violation of Professional Ethics.

ACCUSE HIM OF DUPLICITY

Senate Sub-Committee Likely to Report Next Week on Brandeis's Fitness for the Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The brief of counsel in opposition to the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States was made public today. It is signed by Austen G. Fox and Kenneth M. Spence of New York, representing a committee largely composed of Boston lawyers, and summarizes the evidence given to the Senate's sub-committee which is considering Mr. Brandeis's fitness for the appointment. The sub-committee, which since the close of the hearings has been studying the evidence, sometimes in consultation with Mr. McClennen, Mr. Brandeis's law partner, will report to the Committee on the Judiciary on Monday next, when the report may be given out.

The brief, after pointing out that the President of the American Bar Association and seven former Presidents had opposed Mr. Brandeis's confirmation because he was not, in their opinion, "fit to be a member of the Supreme Court of the United States," has this to say of the witnesses for and against Mr. Brandeis's character:

"None of the witnesses called to testify as to Mr. Brandeis's reputation were volunteers; they were all summoned by the sub-committee. The witnesses appearing in opposition to the nomination testified unqualifiedly to the effect that the nominee is considered, at his home bar, as a man lacking in straightforwardness, unscrupulous, and not trustworthy, while even the witnesses appearing in support of the nomination, except Mr. Gregory, (Stephen S. Gregory of Chicago, former President of the American Bar Association,) who is not a Boston man, were compelled to concede that this conception of his character is held by a considerable portion of the Boston bar.

"There are two questions involved in the present investigation," the brief continues. "The first is a question of principle, and plainly admits of only one answer. It may be stated as follows: Shall the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States be confirmed if the evidence shows that he has a defective standard of professional ethics? Indeed, some may well say that the answer is the same whether the evidence establishes this conclusively, or does no more than leave in doubt what his standard of professional ethics really is."

Charges Violation of Ethics.

The brief's summary of the evidence is as follows:

"The proof shows that:

"I. The nominee has violated well-established canons of professional ethics in the following instances:

"Mr. Brandeis was retained and accepted the retainer of James T. Lennox. Mr. Brandeis advised Lennox to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors without informing him that the assignment constituted an act of bankruptcy, and two and a half months thereafter, at the instance of three creditors of Lennox, Mr. Brandeis filed a petition in bankruptcy against Lennox, who thereafter was adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. Mr. Brandeis's law firm's fees from this bankruptcy proceeding arose in part from fees of his partner, Mr. Nutter, as assignee for the benefit of creditors; in part of Mr. Brandeis's fees as counsel for the assignee, in part from Mr. Nutter's fees as trustee in bankruptcy, and in part from Mr. Brandeis's fees as counsel for the trustee, and for the firm's services in bankruptcy proceeding. These fees amounted in all to $43,852.88. Mr. Lennox did not know that Mr. Brandeis was acting otherwise than as his counsel until after the petition in bankruptcy had been filed.

"Mr. Brandeis, while acting as counsel to Edward P. Warren, failed for thirteen years to disclose to his client the essential features of a plan for operating the Warren Paper Mill, in which Edward P. Warren had an equal share with his brother, Samuel D. Warren, Jr., the partner of Mr. Brandeis. The plan was formulated and consummated by Mr. Brandeis. Under this plan Samuel D. Warren, Jr., one of the trustees, leased to himself, as one of the lessees, the trust property. The result of the plan was that Mr. Brandeis's partner, S. D. Warren, Jr., trustee, profited personally to an unconscionable amount. Mr. Brandeis subsequently appeared as attorney for S. D. Warren, Jr., as against his former client, Edward P. Warren, in respect to the very matter in which Edward P. Warren had reposed confidence in Mr. Brandeis.

"Mr. Brandeis participated in the organization of the United Shoe Machinery Company. As active Director from 1899 to 1906, and as counsel from 1899 to 1907, he approved and defended, before the Massachusetts Legislature and elsewhere, the policy and leases of the company. Soon after his employment as counsel had ceased Mr. Brandeis became counsel for the company's assailants, and promulgated opinions to the effect that the company and its leases were monopolistic and unlawful. Before committees of Congress and elsewhere he made against the company the very charges against which he had defended it prior to 1908.

"In 1905 Mr. Brandeis, in a public address, charged the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society with fraud and dishonesty in the handling of the funds of the society, and shortly thereafter he became counsel for a Protective Committee of Equitable policy holders. At the same time his firm was acting as counsel for the Equitable Society in certain pending litigations. About a year after Mr. Brandeis had become counsel for this Protective Committee his firm appeared as counsel for the Equitable Society in a suit brought against it by a policy holder, alleging fraud and mismanagement upon the part of the Directors, and for several years Mr. Branedis's firm conducted this litigation on behalf of the Equitable Society, although the complaint was largely a reassertion of the very language which Mr. Brandeis himself had used in his attack against the Equitable.

"In suits brought by a stockholder against four Directors of the Gillette Safety Razor Company Mr. Brandeis appeared as attorney for all four Directors. While acting as attorney for all four Directors in these suits Mr. Brandeis devised a plan whereby two of them might secure control of the Gillette Safety Razor Company and oust the other two. Mr. Brandeis continued to appear as attorney for the other two until the plan to oust them was effected, and they were ousted from control, meanwhile concealing the plan from them.

Accused of Duplicity.

"2. In the course of the performance of his professional duties the nominee has made false and misleading statements and has been guilty of duplicity:

"In the Congressional investigation of the charges of Glavis against Secretary Ballinger, Mr. Brandeis, though retained and paid by Collier's Weekly, appeared ostensibly for Glavis, and sought to conceal his relations with Collier's Weekly.

"Mr. Brandeis in the Ballinger investigation encouraged Kerby, Mr. Ballinger's secretary, to publish confidential information.

"At the same time that Mr. Brandeis was attacking a railroad consolidation in the East, in the form of a merger of the Boston & Maine with the New Haven, because it tended to create a monopoly, he and his firm, by personally soliciting proxies in Harriman's behalf in the Illinois Central contest, were assisting E. H. Harriman in maintaining Harriman's domination over Western competing railroads. When Mr. Brandeis was charged with being in the employ of Harriman he emphatically denied it, and sought to make it appear that it was only Mr. Nutter, his partner, who had acted in the interests of Harriman. This statement was not in accord with the truth.

"In Mr. Brandeis's attack upon the New Haven Railroad before the Massachusetts legislative committee, during the course of the campaign conducted by him to prevent the merger of the Boston & Maine with the New Haven, Mr. Brandeis made definite and specific statements of fact which were false. The truth of these statements he could readily have verified. The statements seriously affected the value of the investments of the small as well as the large stockholders.

"In 1892 Mr. Brandeis, in the name of Goldsmith, a Boston saloon keeper, but really at the instance of William J. Kelly, counsel for Austin Corbin, former President of the New York & New England Railroad, and concealing his real client, brought a series of suits against that railroad, which actually prevented it, and must necessarily have been intended to prevent it, from obtaining the capital to make it a strong competitor of the New Haven Railroad. These suits resulted in a receivership of the New England Road and its subsequent acquisition by the New Haven Road, thus effectually suppressing competition. Subsequently Mr. Brandeis, while concealing his relation to the situation, publicly attacked the New Haven Road for the acquisition of the New England Road, a result to which, through the litigation instituted in Goldsmith's name, Mr. Brandeis had contributed.

"3. The nominee has represented interests opposed to the public welfare and been guilty of sharp practice:

"Mr. Brandeis was employed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the 5 per cent. advance rate case of 1913 to present the side adverse to the railroads, and ostensibly co-operated with counsel for shippers and consumers, but exhibited lack of good faith when, in the closing argument before the commission, after concealing his position from other counsel who represented shippers and consumers, he conceded the inadequacy of the revenues of the carriers in official classification territory.

"Mr. Brandeis has appeared as registered lobbyist before the Massachusetts Legislature for the liquor interests.

"Old Dominion Case.—1. Mr. Brandeis advocated improper issue of stock of company. 2. Mr. Brandeis's method of securing compensation for the Bigelow litigation.

"Other instances of Mr. Brandeis's sudden and unexpected change of position: A—The Consolidated Gas incident; B—The price maintenance incident."

SHOWS LIGHT 150 MILES.

Signal Invention to be Used on Surveys in Mountains.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Invention of a dry-cell electric signal light capable of projecting its rays 150 miles and through comparatively thick smoke and haze was announced today by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The light, said to be 150 times as powerful as the acetylene lamps now in use, was perfected by E. G. Fischer, chief of the Survey's Instrument Bureau. It will be used on surveys in the mountains of the West, where the distance between stations frequently is more than 100 miles.

CONDEMNS HAASE'S ACTION.

German Socialist Executive Committee Accepts His Resignation.

BERLIN, March 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, all the members being present except one, who was sick, the events which led to the formation of the new Socialist fraction were condemned by all with the exception of one person. Herr Haase resigned the Presidency of the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party Committee will hold a meeting next Monday."

GIRL, ILL, ENDS HER LIFE.

Miss Snyder Takes Cyanide of Potassium at Her Home in Rhinebeck.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 28.—Miss Florence Snyder committed suicide with cyanide of potassium at the home of her father, Henry X. Snyder, a merchant in Rhinebeck, late last night. She ended her life as a result of worry over ill-health, friends say.

Miss Snyder, who was 23 years old, was noted as a tennis player, and was a daring automobile driver.

ROOSEVELT STRONG IN PENNSYLVANIA

250,000 Progressives Hold the Balance of Power, E. A. Van Valkenburg Says.

PERKINS IN CONFERENCE

Colonel Hears More Than Half State's Delegates to Republican Convention Will Be for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., March 28.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was told today that he was more popular than ever with the voters of Pennsylvania, and that he would carry the State by a plurality of at least 250,000 next Fall if the Republicans and Progressives nominate him for the Presidency in Chicago in June.

The situation in Pennsylvania was gone into in detail at a conference at Sagamore Hill attended by the Colonel, George W. Perkins, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, and E. A. Van Valkenburg, leader of the Roosevelt movement in the eastern section of Pennsylvania. The Colonel was informed, it is understood, that the effort to bring about his nomination was under full head in Pennsylvania, and could not be stopped, and also that there was a determined call on the part of the people for him as the leader in a campaign to overthrow the Wilson Administration. More than half of the delegates from Pennsylvania to the Republican National Convention, it was reported, would be favorable to a movement at Chicago to nominate him.

After the conference the Colonel made this brief statement:

"I had been anxious to see both Mr. Perkins and Mr. Van Valkenburg to consult with them about various matters, and Mr. Van Valkenburg had wished to see me to tell me about things in Pennsylvania."

Mr. Van Valkenburg said:

"The fight in Pennsylvania is not a Progressive fight at all; it is a fight between two factions of the Republican Party, one headed by Governor Brumbaugh and the other by Senator Penrose. An interesting feature of the fight is the fact that the balance of power is with 250,000 Progressives who will vote this year at the Republican primaries unchallenged."

Roosevelt running as a Progressive candidate for the Presidency in 1912 carried the State against both Taft and Wilson. In 1904, as the Republican nominee, Roosevelt got a tremendous plurality.

The Roosevelt adherents in Pennsylvania report to the Colonel that they are not unmindful of his wish that there should be no factional fight in the primaries and that the contests in the primaries are staged by the Republicans themselves and should leave no bitterness when the campaign for delegates is ended.

The Progressives are taking the position of being absolutely neutral, not supporters of either Governor Brumbaugh or Senator Penrose, who head the factions in the Republican Party. The Progressives say that in the primaries they will cast their votes for the delegates who are known to be favorable to Roosevelt, whether they are on the Penrose or the Brumbaugh ticket.

Colonel Roosevelt listened intently to the reports brought to him, but would make no further comment than the brief statement already given. Mr. Perkins and Mr. Van Valkenburg were elated over the way the situation shaped up. They both believe firmly that Colonel Roosevelt will be nominated at Chicago and that the big Republicans States like Pennsylvania will lead the movement to call him as the leader.

It is believed, also, that Massachusetts will fall in line. No further word was received about the situatiton there today, but it is expected that some definite statement will be given out before the end of the week.

ROOSEVELT LEADS POLL.

Hughes Second in Republican Vote Taken by Minnesota Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 28.—Out of a total of 13,258 votes in a poll of the State taken by The Minneapolis Journal Theodore Roosevelt received 6,234, or within a thousand of the total received by all other candidates combined. Justice Charles E. Hughes was second with 3,220 ballots, and Senator A. B. Cummins, who received the official indorsement of Minnesota by default in the primaries on March 14, third with 1,573. Elihu Root received 1,313 votes, an R. M. La Follette 574.

All other candidates were in the "scattering" class, as follows: Henry D. Estabrook, 60; Charles W. Fairbanks, 43; Lawrence T. Sherman, 32; Herbert S. Hadley, 31; William E. Borah, 28; William H. Taft, 27; Theodore E. Burton, 26; M. G. Brumbaugh, 20; Henry C. Lodge, 17; Moses E. Clapp, 10; George W. Goethals, 7; John W. Weeks, 6; Samuel W. McCall, 5; James R. Mann, 5; Hiram W. Johnson, 5; Charles S. Whitman, 3; William S. Kenyon, 2; Albert J. Beveridge, 1.

The voting was supposed to be confined to Republicans, but thirteen persons wrote the name of Woodrow Wilson.

NEW WENDEL ESTATE POINT.

Controller Contends That One Transfer Carried Two Estates.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, March 28.—A novel question was raised by Francis A. Winslow, counsel for the State Controller, when he appeared before Surrogate Sawyer at White Plains today, on an appeal of the Controller from the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Clark, declining to tax eighteen lots in Manhattan, deeded by the late John G. Wendel to his sisters.

Mr. Winslow said that Mr. Wendel inherited the property from his father with a power of appointment to dispose of the property by deed or will. It was shown that Mr. Wendel conveyed his own life interest and the remainder life estate, and therefor conveyed two estates. Therefore the Controller contends that the transfer of the remainder estate is taxable under the inheritance tax law.

Surrogate Sawyer, after hearing arguments, directed that briefs be submitted.

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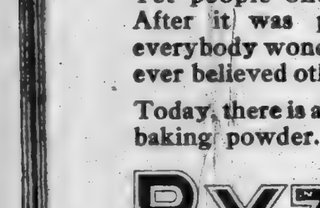

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"Sanitol" Week April 16th

SHELVES SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION

House Judiciary Committee Postpones Indefinitely Consideration of the Issues.

LINKED IN ONE RESOLUTION

Women Leaders to Work Harder Than Ever to Get Suffrage Plank in Party Platforms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Resolutions proposing constitutional amendments for woman suffrage and national prohibition were jointly defeated at a meeting of the House Judiciary Committee today when consideration of these amendments was "indefinitely postponed." Woman suffrage leaders subsequently announced that they would redouble their efforts to get suffrage planks in the forthcoming Democratic and Republican platforms.

The committee meeting was a spirited affair, the advocates of prohibition and suffrage vainly endeavoring to get a separate vote on the two resolutions. By a shrewd parliamentary move the anti-woman suffrage members of the committee, led by Representative Charles C. Carlin of Virginia, succeeded in linking the resolutions and forced a single vote on the two issues. This embarrassed several members of the committee who were favorable to woman suffrage and opposed to prohibition, or vice versa. Chairman Webb, author of the National Prohibition bill, for instance, felt compelled to vote against his own measure because it had been linked with the suffrage resolution. He was unalterably opposed to the latter.

Woman suffragists prevailed upon the Judiciary Committee to reconsider the action taken by it about six weeks ago when the suffrage resolution was sidetracked. At that time there was a tie vote on the prohibition issue. The advocates of woman suffrage insisted that the two questions should be considered independently. Representative Hunter Moss of West Virginia led the fight to bring about a separate vote. The Carlin motion had a majority of one vote throughout and the committee finally adjourned a stormy session by putting both troublesome issues on the shelf for the remainder of the session.

The vote, as taken in executive session, was not officially announced. It is understood, however, that the line-up was as follows:

For a favorable report on the resolutions: Representatives Morgan of Oklahoma, Taggart of Kansas, Neely and Moss of West Virginia, Thomas of Kentucky, Volstead of Minnesota, Nelson of Wisconsin, and Dale and Chandler of New York.

Against a favorable report: Webb of North Carolina, Chairman; Carlin of Virginia, Igoe and Dyer of Missouri, Gard of Ohio, Whaley of South Carolina, Caraway of Arkansas, Steele and Graham of Pennsylvania, and Danforth of New York.

Absent: Williams of Illinois and Walker of Georgia, who are said to have been paired.

The bickering over suffrage and prohibition so occupied the committee that it was impossible to reach a vote on the alleged contempt of District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York, who recently wrote a caustic letter to the subcommittee named to investigate impeachment proceedings against him. The committee expects to vote Thursday on whether Mr. Marshall shall be cited for contempt.

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, made the following statement today:

"The failure of the House Judiciary Committee to report out the suffrage resolution, while very disappointing, was not entirely unexpected. The national association has realized that considerations outside the question of suffrage might become a factor in today's vote, and the result has shown that this was true.

"The vote is in no sense to be construed as hostile to suffrage. It was not confined to that alone, but to all constitutional amendments pending before the committee. They were of such a grave and important nature, involving as they did a change in the Constitution, that in view of the legislative situation it was concluded to postpone all action."

NEW BAR TO IMMIGRANTS.

House Puts Reciprocal Restrictions in Burnett Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Any restriction imposed by a foreign country on immigration from the United States would automatically become operative as a reciprocal restriction upon immigration from that country into the United States under a provision written into the Burnett immigration bill today by the House. The amendment was submitted by Representative Humphrey of Washington, who cited specifically a Canadian order in council barring unskilled and skilled laborers from entering Canada through British Columbia.

The House failed to complete debate on the bill and discussion and a final vote are due Thursday. In advocating his amendment Representative Humphrey declared 63 per cent. of applicants for charity in Seattle last Winter were foreigners, and that the United States "ought not permit British Columbia to make this country a dumping ground for her laborers."

Representative Burnett, author of the bill, served notice during debate today that should the measure be vetoed because of the literacy test section, he would continue the fight for such a restriction at the next session of Congress "and until it becomes a law."

Another amendment adopted today would require the presence of an inspector or matron on each immigrant ship. It was introduced by Representative Bennet of New York.

ARMY BILL BEFORE SENATE.

Peace Strength of 174,789 to be Proposed in Amending Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The first of the national defense measures got before the Senate for general debate late today, when the Army Reorganization bill was made the unfinished business. Debate on the bill, reported as a substitute for the army measure passed by the House, will begin tomorrow.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, will open the debate with a detailed explanation of its provisions. There are some features of the House bill, particularly those relating to the militia, that may be incorporated in the Senate measure before a vote is reached, in the opinion of some Democratic leaders.

Under the Chamberlain bill the authorized peace strength of the regular army would be about 174,789 men, an approximate increase of 55,000 over the present peace strength, and of 40,000 over the total proposed in the House bill. Provision also is made for a Federal volunteer force with a maximum strength of 280,000, and a Federalized National Guard of 280,000 men.

CITY AT THE MERCY OF A FOE, LEVY SAYS

Ex-Congressman Declares Defenses at the Harbor Forts Are Obsolete.

WANTS $9,000,000 FOR GUNS

From Rockaway or Sandy Hook Hostile Fleet Could Throw Shells Into City Hall Park.

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy of this city recently returned from Washington where he conferred with those who are interested in the appropriation of $9,000,000 recommended for the defence of New York Harbor by the military experts. This is now under consideration by the House Committee.

Under present conditions, Mr. Levy says that there are two locations from which hostile war vessels mounted with 13.5 inch guns could drop shells into City Hall Park without harm from any of the forts guarding the harbor.

"The whole country ought to indorse the proposition of our President in the stand he has taken for preparedness," Mr. Levy said yesterday, "and the citizens of the port of New York appeal to the nation for first consideration in proper fortifications.

"We ought not to cover up the shortcomings of previous Administrations. No doubt at the time their efforts were honest and patriotic, but it is apparent today, since we have reviewed conditions, that our so-called defenses are obsolete, as was shown here a few days ago and commented upon by every militia officer present, in trials at Sandy Hook.

"New York represents the wealth of the nation. Here in this great metropolis are stored millions of assets of the country. She is the clearing house and the clearing port of the majority of the States. She is their market for supplies to be purchased from or sent abroad. She does everything that brains can devise and activity carry out for the advancement of our Union; therefore it behooves our Congress to make liberal appropriations for the fortification of our port.

"There are two locations off the entrance of New York Harbor which modern ships could occupy with perfect safety to themselves and destroy at leisure the fortifications at the entrance to New York Harbor. They are Fort Hancock and Rockaway. These positions once occupied by a hostile fleet, we have nothing to defend ourselves with. The batteries at Fort Hancock would be enfiladed without so much as an opportunity to reply.

"South of Rockaway hostile ships could take up a position with thirteen-and-five-tenths-inch guns and throw projectiles into City Hall Park. Possibly one battery at Fort Wadsworth could reply to such hostile attacks at a range of 12,000 yards or over.

"Fort Hamilton is absolutely obsolete and should be abandoned and turned over to the City of Brooklyn for a public park.

"The forts at Sandy Hook once destroyed, an enemy could bring New York to terms without really endangering a single ship. Such a condition would undoubtedly follow upon any reverses to our fleet at sea. The enemies' ships anchored in the lower bay would mean prompt raids on the manufacturing area where our vital war supplies are produced. One of their dreadnoughts could take up a position that would effectively block New York Harbor's commercial outlet to the sea.

"The only correction of this disastrous condition of affairs is a prompt modernization and redistribution of armament.

"Rockaway should be prepared to receive the largest coast defense guns, four sixteen-inch fifty-calibre and a sixteen-inch mortar battery at least.

"At Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook should have a battery of four sixteen-inch fifty-calibre guns and a sixteen-inch mortar battery.

"To properly hold Sandy Hook against hostile attacks, the Atlantic Highlands should be prepared for strong occupancy with a large battery of six-inch rapid-fire guns.

"There are so many days during the year when it is impossible to see the channel at entrance to the lower harbor, due to conditions of haze and fog, that proper defense should be established to protect the mine fields.

"Romer Shoals should be fortified with four six-inch rapid-fire guns.

"In discussing coast defenses with our senior and junior artillery officers, it seems to be the consensus of opinion that our defenses should be mobile—that is that the fewer fixed guns we have the better for the general defense of our long coast line.

"This is my idea of the protection of the port of New York. I do not believe there is the remotest prospect of trouble with any foreign nation. I feel confident that the actions of the President of the United States have prevented any such danger or breaking off of relations with any foreign power, for I am convinced that all Governments will eventually come to the conclusion that we are absolutely neutral and friendly to all the warring nations."

H. A. AYRES TAKES POISON.

New York Financier in Serious Condition at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 28.—Making a capsule out of chewing gum, a man well past middle age, who is described here as H. A. Ayres, a financier of New York, inserted some bichloride of mercury tablets—nine grains, all told, it is said by physicians—and swallowed it early this morning in his room in the Hotel Davenport.

His groans attracted the attention of Mrs. L. M. Baker, said to be his sister, who had a room near his. Dr. William E. Smith was called, and later he called in Dr. J. H. Staub. They had Mr. Ayres removed to the Stamford Hospital in an ambulance, and later his family physician, a Dr. Hills of New York City, was called here to attend him. Part of the poison was eliminated, but tonight his condition was said by the physicians to be very serious.

No reason for Mr. Ayres's act has been ascertained. Mrs. Baker even denied tonight in the hospital that Mr. Ayres had taken bichloride of mercury, and she refused to give any information about him, as also did a man who said he was Mr. Ayres's private secretary.

Herbert Anthony Ayres was President of the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation of 44 Whitehall Street, when it was organized in December to build ships in shipyards at Mariner's Harbor, S. I. He is still connected with the company, but is no longer President. Wallace Downey of the shipbuilding firm of Townsend & Downey, who became manager of the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation, announced when the corporation was organized that it had a capital of $3,000,000, and that it was preparing shipyards to build rapidly several 7,000-ton cargo steamers.

Mr. Ayres has a residence at Irvington, N. Y., but only the caretaker was there last night. He said that Mr. Ayres had not been there for several weeks, and that a sister who lived there had gone to Stamford on hearing that her brother was ill there.

SUICIDE REVEALS MARRIAGE.

Albany Man Tells of the Event After His Wife's Death.

ALBANY, March 28.—Mrs. Alice Leclare Page, wife of Charles M. Page, a wealthy resident of this city, shot and killed herself at her husband's studio early today. The suicide caused the announcement of the marriage of the couple in 1912, a fact which Mr. Page said he had kept secret on his mother's account. Prior to the marriage Mrs. Page had been a widow, while Mr. Page was divorced from his first wife twelve years ago.

Page, the son of the late Isaiah Page, wealthy Albany foundry man, told the police he had no occupation. He and his wife were alone in the room when the shooting took place. They had just returned from a local cabaret. He said he had laid his pistol on a table, and this was the last he saw of it until he found it in his wife's hand.

When the police arrived in answer to Page's telephone call Page told them his wife had shot herself after reminding him of a promise he had made to care for her 3-year-old son. He lamented to the police that he had not made his marriage known and intimated that it was because he did not wish to cause friction between himself and his mother, Mrs. Cornelia Page.

PUTTING IT BRIEFLY

If an Owner should erect a building solely to add to the contractor's revenues, then any building contractor would serve the purpose just as well as the Thompson-Starrett Company.

But inasmuch as an Owner undertakes a building enterprise solely to increase his own revenue, any building contractor will not serve the purpose so well as the Thompson-Starrett Company.

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Building Construction

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LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 27 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

The Clark School for Concentration
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TUTOR.—Young Frenchman, well educated, good character, speaking English fluently, desires position as tutor of children in private family; has references. N 128 Times.

DESIGNING, dressmaking, millinery taught; day and evening classes; visitors welcome; catalogues. McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School, 25 W. 35th.

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Communicate immediately with The New York Times when you incur loss of property. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

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RECORDS

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Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'way)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Sta.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 500 Eighth Ave.

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A. H. Mayers, 1983 Broadway
A. H. Mayers, 790 Ninth Ave.
H. Saletan, 2168 Broadway
Miller Bros., 716 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 962 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros. Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
C. W. Wuerts Co., 1518 Third Ave.
L. Lewis, 915 Eighth Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 651 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 191st St.
Audubon Piano & Phono. Co., 1121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3736 B'way
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 142 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3351-3361 Third Ave.
148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
Cowperthwait & Sons, 191st St & 3rd Ave.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3391 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
K. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Theo. De Mare, 746 E. 166th St.
Grafonola Shop, 855 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 462 Westchester Ave.
M. A. Smith, 126 E. Fordham Road
A. Grosshandler, 1837 Sou. Boulevard

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 237 Washington St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Glenn & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
Mullin & Quinn, 591 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
J. Stawiowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. S. Evans, 739 Flushing Ave.
F. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 338 Broadway, 1221 Broadway
Ridley Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 4908 Broadway
Adler & Kirschner, 1674 Broadway
Mullin & Quinn, 295 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 B'way
J. Bacow, 185 Grand St.
Jos. Shulman, 306 Grand St.
M. Binderman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherger, 768 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2522 Myrtle Ave.
M. E. Hill, 396 Manhattan Ave.
Raisy Bros., 1536 Pitkin Ave.
Lehi Brick, 1807 Pitkin Ave.
Wagner Bros., 2725 Atlantic Ave.
E. Lowenson, 1758 Pitkin Ave.
G. Sobeen, 570 Crescent St.
H. Buckman, 5810 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hausman & Bros., 4211 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
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Sarokin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.
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L. Galey, 197 Main St., Astoria, L. I.

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Otto Wissner, Inc., 124 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 811 Central Ave.
Junction Phone. Co., 498 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Mayer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Zarboines Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 539 Jersey Ave.

NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 859 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 903-905 Sou Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 905 Broad St.
Weser Bros., 565 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 49-51 Market St.
John Mullins & Sons, 218 Market St.
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Frank Cordi's Furniture Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken
Heraco Exchange, 645 Spring St., West Hoboken
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Andrew Brunton, 152 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill
Ruckstuhl Co., Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic
Homer E. Marshall, 305 Main St., Paterson
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
I. Marshall, 436 Broadway, Bayonne
S. Wolfson, 537 Ave. C, Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 258 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
M. E. Estin, 170 3d St., Elizabethport
S. Gusbertis, 53 1st St., Elizabethport
New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St., Plainfield
L. E. Ackerman, 191 Main St., Hackensack

OUT OF TOWN:
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mt. Vernon
A. Laus, 275 Main St., New Rochelle
Phillip Brander, 9 Lawton St., New Rochelle
Hunt's Leading Music House, 52 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Pt. Rich., S. I.
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WE ARE now having a forerunner of the warmer weather that is to come. House-cleaning and the new home are in our minds.

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will improve your baking so you will wonder how you were ever satisfied with anything else.

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Money back if not pleased

From the printed news, you might think that England is a nation of slackers, strikers and muddlers. From intimate contact with the Army, the Navy and the British Public, Frederick Palmer has written "Is England Doing Her Part?"—a frank review of the evidence in the interests of fair play—in this week's

5 Cents
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

LABOR MEN ASSAIL STATE POLICE BILL

Want No Force of "Cossacks" Here, They Tell the Assembly's Committee.

MITCHEL AND WOODS FAVOR

Indorse Plan for a Constabulary—Commander of Pennsylvania Force Resents Attacks on His Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—With the spokesmen for labor organizations presenting a united front against the Horton-Wells State Constabulary bill, as a measure hostile to labor, at a hearing before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee this evening, Major John C. Groome, head of the Constabulary of Pennsylvania, told the committee that in the experience of the Keystone State the employment of the State police in the quelling of labor disturbances was such an infinitesimal part of its work that it was hardly worth considering.

The labor men had denounced the Pennsylvania constabulary as a force of "American Cossacks," composed of gunmen and thugs obtained from Western States. Major Groome resented these charges and showed that nearly 95 per cent. of his State police were honorably discharged soldiers of the United States Army. He further told the committee that in its existence of ten years the constabulary had devoted only one day of each year on an average to the suppression of riots, and that these riots had not been entirely in connection with labor disturbances.

The friends of the bill had marshaled many speakers in support of the measure. Among the organizations represented were the New York Chambers of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, while Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods in letters to the committee supported the measure.

The Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the Buffalo Preparedness, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the State Manufacturers' Association, the Northern New York Development League, the Community Council, representing seven counties in Western New York; the Bedford Mercantile Association, and the Cazenovia Sportsman's Conservation Club were among the other organizations which supported the bill. In addition there were many individual supporters representing every part of the State.

Wants No "Cossacks" Here.

The labor men, who made their speeches immediately after the hearing opened, were introduced to the committee by James P. Holland, President of the Central Federated Union. He assailed practically every feature of the bill, especially the provisions permitting members of the proposed constabulary force to make arrest without warrant and to arrest for attempts to commit a crime. He said that the record of the Pennsylvania constabulary was black with violence and oppression and that the force was made up chiefly of gunmen imported from the West.

"There is no need of such a force in this State," said Mr. Holland. "In Buffalo 25,000 men are on strike at present and there have been no disturbances. There are 65,000 men on strike in New York City, and yet there has been no need of calling out the militia or of calling in the police. Nine-tenths of all labor disturbances are organized by agents of the employers who do not disdain hiring gunmen. There is no reason why we should have a force of American Cossacks in New York State, even if they have them in Pennsylvania."

John Doyle, representing the Central Labor Council of Buffalo, said that the American Cossack, whenever seen in action, was just as bad as the Russian Cossack.

"The members of the State Militia are men with red blood in their veins, who do not wantonly shoot down their American fellow-citizens," Mr. Doyle said. "The purpose of this bill is to organize an armed force of imported thugs and gunmen. This constabulary bill is being pressed for the purpose of providing the means whereby workingmen may be licked down to a $1 or $1.05 a day basis."

Emanuel Kovalvsky of the Central Trades Labor Council of Rochester; ex-State Treasurer Homer D. Call, representing the Central Federated Unions of Syracuse; Ernest Boehm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union of New York City; John Murray of the Central Federated Union of Schenectady; John Fitzgibbon of Oswego, representing the Railroad Brotherhoods; Solomon S. Schwarts of New York, a Socialist, who denounced the proposed constabulary force as a prospective strike-breaking agency; John Culp of Buffalo, and John O'Rourke of Rochester also opposed the bill.

Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury said he was opposed to a State constabulary force because he believed that with a slight amendment to the militia law the force necessary for a State police could be drafted for continuous duty from the mounted contingents of the National Guard.

Civil Service Commissioner William G. Rice read a telegram from Samuel H. Ordway, Chairman of the commission, in which he called attention to the fact that the bill made no provision for civil service examinations. The friends of the measure expressed their willingness to correct this.

Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, Secretary of the committee for a State police, introduced Richard Warren Barrett, Chairman of the committee, as the first speaker in support of the bill. Mr. Barrett, who is a former police Magistrate of Philadelphia, denied a statement made by Mr. Holland, to the effect that in the Philadelphia street car strike, three years ago, the advent of the State constabulary had been the signal for violence and riot.

Groome Defends His Men.

Major Groome said he had listened with surprise to the statements made by the labor men, because they seemed to place such emphasis on strike duty and attach such importance to it. Reading from the 1915 report of the Pennsylvania constabulary, Major Groome showed that with the 220 men employed on the force 667,892 miles had been patrolled and 3,027 arrests made with 2,600 convictions. The offences for which arrests had been made covered practically the entire catalogue of crime. Fifteen arrests had been made for murder, with twelve convictions resulting.

"I am in no position to say whether New York State needs a State police," he said, "but I do know that the Pennsylvania constabulary has been a power for good in the rural districts where 95 per cent. of all our arrests are made. Examining the records of the ten years the force has been in existence I find that an average of one day a year has been devoted to riot duty.

"The statement that the force is made up of gunmen and thugs is too ridiculous to call for contradiction. Of the 228 men on the force 225 are honorably discharged United States soldiers, and 60 per cent. of these received the highest mark for conduct and character when they left the army, while none was employed whose marking did not read at least 'very good.'"

The bill appropriates $500,000 for the organization and equipment and first year's maintenance of the proposed constabulary force.

The force would be composed of four troops of forty-five privates, with the usual officers. The constabulary would be headed by a Superintendent, who would receive an annual salary of $5,000, appointed for a term of five years and removable by the Governor upon charges after a hearing.

Abe Levy's Chief Clerk Held.

Leo J. Schwartz of 627 East Twenty-fourth Street, for more than fourteen years a clerk in the office of Lawyer Abe Levy, was held on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree by Magistrate Krotel in the Tombs Court yesterday. Bail was fixed at $2,500. Schwartz was arrested on complaint of his employer, who alleged that the clerk stole $75 on March 20 last. Until recently, Mr. Levy said, he had never suspected Schwartz of anything dishonest, but he now believes that the clerk's peculations during his long service in the office must have amounted to about $15,000.

Bride of a Year Seeks Divorce.

Malcolm A. Reach, a fruit broker at 204 Franklin Street, was ordered by Justice Platzek of the Supreme Court yesterday to pay his wife, Hattie, $150 a month pending the trial of her suit for divorce. In her application Mrs. Reach said that she and the defendant were married in 1915 and that he deserted her a few months afterward. His income, she said, ranged from $12,000 to $15,000 a year. She also said that on a business trip in February last he took with him a young woman formerly in his employ. Mr. Reach said that this last statement was an unjust reflection "on an honorable and respectable woman."

SUES HUNTINGTON FOR LIFE SALARY

Rich Man's Ex-Secretary Was to be Employed at $10,000 a Year as Long as He Lived.

NOW ASKS $86,540 IN LUMP

Bases Claim on Expectation—Former Employer Says Attitude Toward Work Changed.

Henry Edwards Huntington, nephew of the late Collis P. Huntington, has been sued in the Supreme Court by Robert Taylor Varnum for $86,540. Mr. Varnum was Mr. Huntington's confidential secretary from July 3, 1911, to April 30, 1912, when Mr. Varnum severed their relation. In the Fall of 1912 Mr. Huntington re-engaged Mr. Varnum in the same capacity at $10,000 a year, $4,000 more than he received during his first term of employment. Mr. Varnum gave up the practice of law, and on Dec. 1, 1912, resumed his duties with Mr. Huntington.

The plaintiff said in his complaint that the new agreement between him and the defendant provided that his employment was to last as long as he lived, and that he "rendered such services as the defendant required of him under the contract, some of them of a peculiarly delicate and personal nature of immeasurable value to the defendant." On July 24, 1915, Mr. Varnum was discharged "without cause," but his salary was paid up to Dec. 1, 1915. The damages claimed are based on the mortality tables and cover the probable term of the plaintiff's life.

In answering the complaint Mr. Huntington admitted the term of employment, and also that he dismissed the plaintiff from his employ, but he denied that the dismissal was without cause. The place of confidential secretary, Mr. Huntington explained, "required that the plaintiff should be constantly with the defendant, and for many weeks, and at times during months of the year, should live in the defendant's home as a member of the family." Such an employe, Mr. Huntington further explained, should at all times "be considerate in his deportment and in his actions, and exhibit a certain amount of tact, and so conduct himself as not to be personally objectionable to the defendant or his wife."

For a time, Mr. Huntington intimated, Mr. Varnum conducted himself according to these rules, but toward the end of his employment his conduct changed in this way:

"He exhibited irritation, bad temper, and ill-will, performed his services in an unwilling and objectionable manner, and was not considerate in his deportment and actions; and so conducted himself as to annoy and offend the defendant and his wife, and to become personally objectionable to them, and during the Spring and early Summer of 1915, while in California, frequently absented himself from the home of the defendant for days at a time without excuse and without defendant's permission, and neglecting the duties of his position."

When Mr. Huntington's family came to Throgs Neck in the Summer of 1915 the plaintiff's conduct did not improve, according to the defendant, and he even proposed to "absent himself and abandon all his duties for six weeks in order that he might return to California to visit his wife." Mr. Varnum was also accused in the answer of having failed to show proper consideration, of having "demeaned himself," and of having "committed numerous acts and omissions which were extremely distasteful to the defendant."

Bouvier, Geer & Lindsay, counsel for Mr. Varnum, have asked the Court to compel Mr. Huntington to group the various allegations in his answer under separate heads, so that "lack of consideration," "objectionable manner," "demeaned himself," and so forth, should be contained in exclusive paragraphs, and then to give the dates, the particular acts, and the incidents of each of the acts of the plaintiff that the defendant said resulted in his discharge. The argument on this motion will be heard tomorrow. Mr. Varnum lives at the Hotel Buckingham.

Lost While Shopping.

A bracelet or some other article of value is lost while shopping. To regain it, immediately telephone 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will attend.—Advt.

POKER A GENTLEMAN'S GAME

Magistrate Says He Doesn't Believe It Is Gambling.

Joseph O'Brien of 263 West Sixty-ninth Street, William Dwyer of 356 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Harry Acker of 553 West Forty-second Street were arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of operating a common gambling place in West Forty-second Street, near Eighth Avenue. The arrests were made several days ago. Magistrate Levy adjourned the case to April 15 in order that the District Attorney's office may file a brief to support the contention that poker is gambling.

Detectives from Inspector Daly's staff testified that they had taken part in a poker game in the rooms. Assistant District Attorney Lazarus in asking that the men be held asserted that there could be no doubt that poker was gambling.

"I don't believe poker can justly be considered gambling," said Magistrate Levy. "It is a gentlemen's game and is permitted in many of our most exclusive clubs and in countless homes. I know personally that it is played in my club."

But even in poker there should be some line of demarkation," persisted Mr. Lazarus, "and I think that line is established when a 'kitty' is operated in connection with the game."

Magistrate Levy demurred, saying: "Suppose the 'kitty' was turned over to some good charity."

TO-NIGHT, PROMPTLY AT 8
At The American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
Continuing Tomorrow (Thursday) and Friday Evenings at the same hour
A Collection of Over Three Hundred
Old and Modern Paintings
by Foreign and American Artists
Including many Desirable Pictures
In the Book and Print Department
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AND TOMORROW EVENING AT 8
The Levy Print Collection
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ON FREE VIEW TODAY FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 1 P. M.
The sales will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
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SEVENTEEN
A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and The Baxter Family —Especially William.

"Quite the funniest boy that fiction has produced for a long time. Mothers will laugh with tears in their eyes as they see their own sons reflected in it, girls will grin at the resemblance to their brothers and sweethearts, and the only persons who are not likely to care for the book will be the boys of 17, who may resent what they consider a caricature of their own important selves."
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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Natural Laxative Water from Spain
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Llorach Assists
It is nature's own remedy for Constipation
Small quantity suffices, Wineglassful only.
Ask Your Physician
Sold by All Druggists
Look for the Yellow Label
LUYTIES BROTHERS
New York
Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada.

A Will is no place for compliments

One of the highest compliments you can pay to a friend is to make him one of your executors. But it is a good thing to remember that the purpose of a will is to distribute your effects, and not compliments.

A score and one contingencies may render an individual executor incompetent, but none of these contingencies can interfere with the fulfilment of your wishes if the Astor Trust Company is placed in charge.

Make the Astor Trust Company your executor and you may rest assured that the distribution of your estate will be handled with the utmost intelligence, fidelity, and wisdom.

Astor Trust Company
Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

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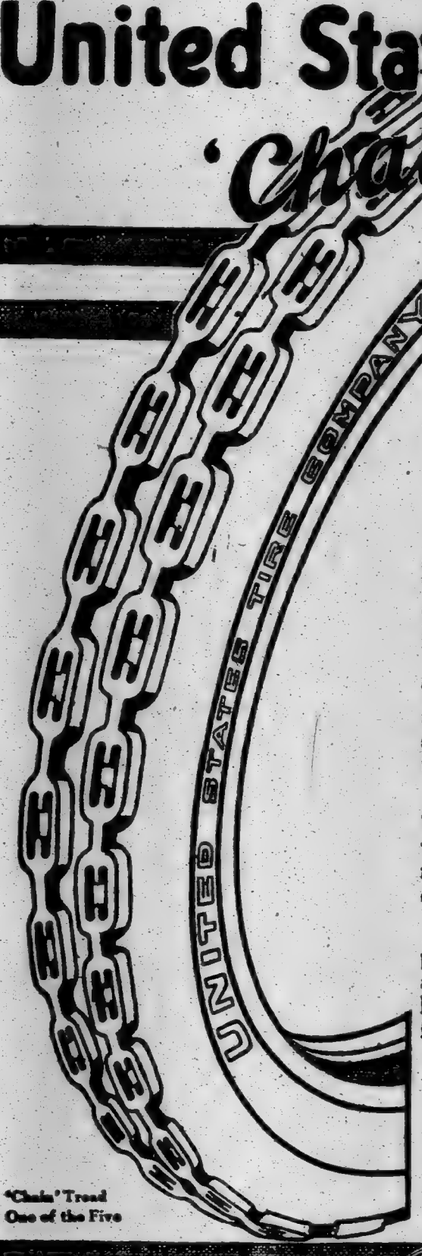

'Union' and 'Balance' Make Stable Tires

United States Tires, in more than name only, carry out the principle of 'union' and 'balance' which makes a great stable nation out of the forty-eight individual States of the Union.

United States Tires have that complete 'union' between rubber and fabric which absolutely prevents tread separation and disintegration under the tread.

They have that complete 'balance' which gives equal wear in both the tread and the carcass—neither is weaker nor stronger than the other.

Every part of each tire helps every other part to last longer—and that is the 'union' and 'balance' which give the whole tire longer life—which give the low-mileage cost for which United States Tires are famous.

There are five United States 'Balanced' Tires—a tire to meet every motoring need of price and use. Ask your dealer to show you.

'Chain' Tread
One of the Five

United States Tire Company
'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

Electro-Dental Announcement

On account of the many requests, our Electro-Therapeutic Bureau at 124 West 42nd Street, will devote

Wednesday, the 29th

from 9 AM to 9 PM to demonstrations of all kinds of electro-dental appliances. The explanations will deal especially with the taking of X-ray pictures—exposures, positions of tube, and uses of plate and film

The New York Edison Company
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In New York

Men who know the business pulse of New York and the world are, first of all, judges of proper dress and comfort. Most of them wear Balbriggan undergarments these days and the chances are it's

KAVANAUGH BALBRIGGAN
the comfortable underwear

KAVANAUGH KNIT garments are as cool and comfortable as the sea breeze, yet fit, protect and wear well. The uniform KAVANAUGH quality is possible because we personally manufacture not only the yarn, but even the thread of every Kavanaugh garment.

KAVANAUGH Lisle is made from finest quality selected Sea Island cotton—is bleached and sterilized in the same way, and just as absorbent as Absorbent Cotton—KAVANAUGH LISLE is the Hygienic, *extra quality* Summer garment.

Balbriggan, 50c the garment, $1.00 the suit. Ask your dealer.

KAVANAUGH KNIT

Hygienic Lisle, $1.00 the garment, $2.00 the suit. Ask us for name of nearest dealer.

KAVANAUGH KNITTING CO., Inc., Makers, WATERFORD, N. Y.

Are You One

of that great army of careful housewives in New York, Brooklyn and the environs of these cities who have tried

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

Then, of course, you have chosen wisely and are still eating it and serving it at your table.

If by some chance or oversight you have yet to try TIP-TOP or DAINTY-MAID BREAD, then a treat awaits you, and your pleasant anticipation can begin at once.

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD and DAINTY-MAID BREAD will pleasantly surprise all those who have never tried them. In flavor and taste they are truly delicious. Their quality is the kind which you instinctively recognize and their purity the 100% kind which comes from the use of high grade, absolutely pure materials and scientific manufacturing processes, whereby we save by improved leavening methods a larger share of the nutritive value of the wheat flour and other food materials that go into the making of the loaves.

As for CLEANLINESS, WARD'S TIP-TOP and DAINTY-MAID BREAD are the loaves which, by their example, created a new and higher standard for cleanliness in the whole baking industry and set new and higher ideals in wholesome bread production.

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WHOLESOME

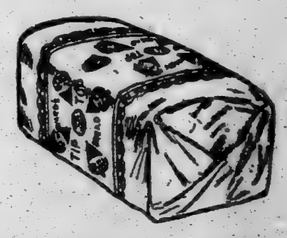

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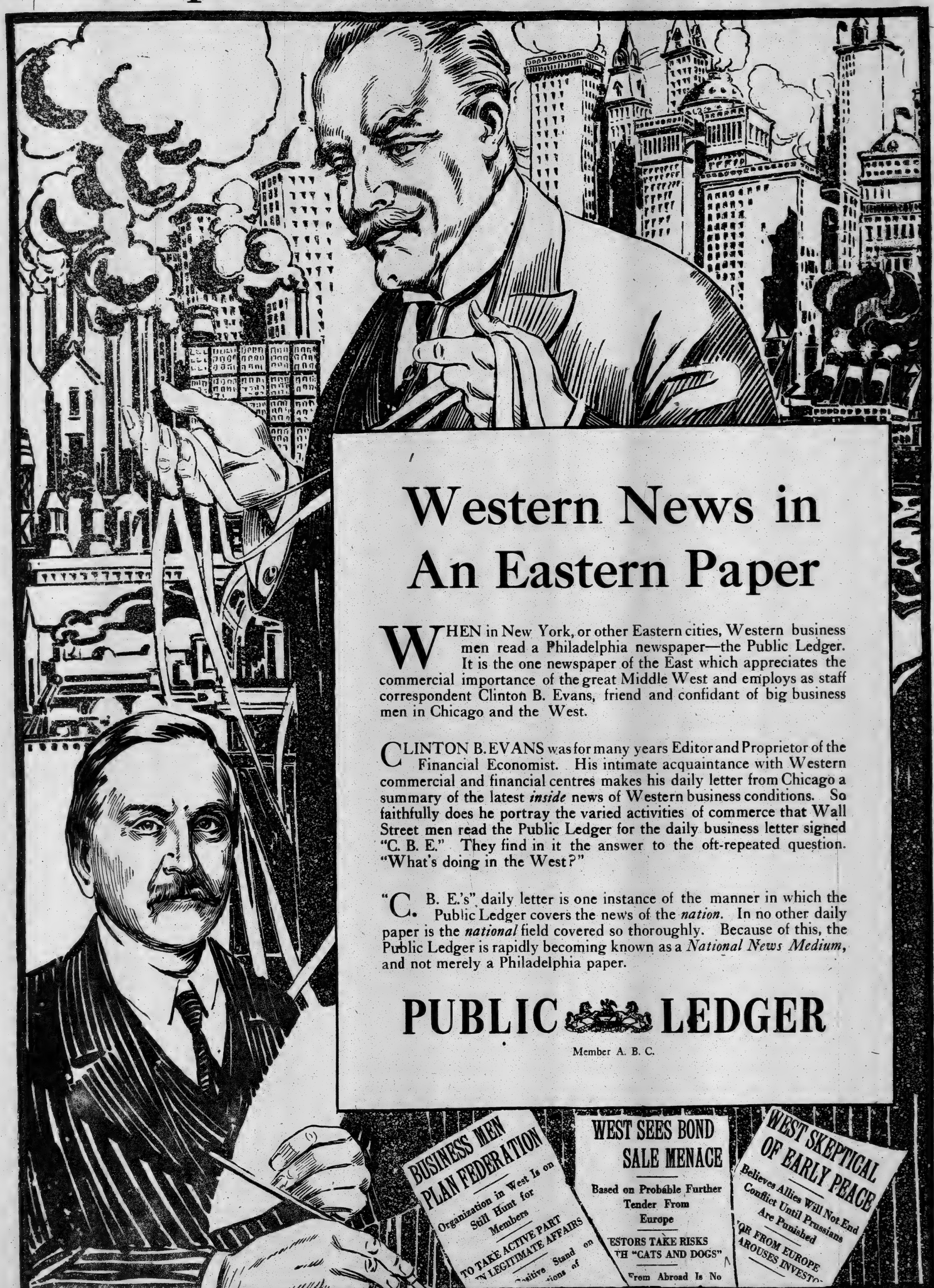

Western News in An Eastern Paper

WHEN in New York, or other Eastern cities, Western business men read a Philadelphia newspaper—the Public Ledger. It is the one newspaper of the East which appreciates the commercial importance of the great Middle West and employs as staff correspondent Clinton B. Evans, friend and confidant of big business men in Chicago and the West.

CLINTON B. EVANS was for many years Editor and Proprietor of the Financial Economist. His intimate acquaintance with Western commercial and financial centres makes his daily letter from Chicago a summary of the latest *inside* news of Western business conditions. So faithfully does he portray the varied activities of commerce that Wall Street men read the Public Ledger for the daily business letter signed "C. B. E." They find in it the answer to the oft-repeated question. "What's doing in the West?"

"C. B. E.'s" daily letter is one instance of the manner in which the Public Ledger covers the news of the *nation*. In no other daily paper is the *national* field covered so thoroughly. Because of this, the Public Ledger is rapidly becoming known as a *National News Medium*, and not merely a Philadelphia paper.

PUBLIC LEDGER

Member A. B. C.

BUSINESS MEN PLAN FEDERATION

Organization in West Is on Still Hunt for Members

TO TAKE ACTIVE PART IN LEGITIMATE AFFAIRS

WEST SEES BOND SALE MENACE

Based on Probable Further Tender From Europe

ESTORS TAKE RISKS TH "CATS AND DOGS"

From Abroad Is No

WEST SKEPTICAL OF EARLY PEACE

Believes Allies Will Not End Conflict Until Prussians Are Punished

OR FROM EUROPE AROUSES INVESTO

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AMERICA'S PHYSIC

There is no betterwaytobe healthy and happy than to rely upon Pluto Water to keep your digestive and eliminative system in tip top working order.

For constipation, indigestion, kidney, liver and stomach troubles. Bottled at French Lick Springs and for sale at your druggist, club, hotels, cafes and on trains.

Remember, there is only one Pluto. Look for the little red devil on every bottle—it is there for your protection.

GIFTS OF JEWELRY ON SALE AT BAZAAR

Booth Contains Articles Given by Wearers at Jewish War Relief Meetings.

17,000 THERE DURING DAY

Receipts Yesterday $20,000, Bringing Total to $100,000—This is the Bronx Day.

More than $20,000 was added to the receipts of the Jewish relief bazaar in Grand Central Palace yesterday, swelling the total to nearly $100,000. The attendance for the afternoon and evening totaled 17,000. Last night was Brooklyn night, and there was great rivalry among the booths representing different sections of Brooklyn to attain record sales.

Jewelry given at the big mass meetings in Carnegie Hall, in Washington, and in Philadelphia for the relief of war sufferers forms one of the most interesting exhibits at the bazaar. The different articles are on sale at a booth presided over by Mrs. Shalom Asch. There are women's watches, rings of all kinds, including babies' rings, pins, watch charms, bracelets, and cigar cutters, which were poured into the hands of the committee at the big relief meetings by persons who were not able to give money enough to represent their sympathy for the stricken people in Europe.

Relics from Palestine and many European works of art were also placed on sale at the jewelry booth. They include menorah candelabra, bits of tapestry, and paintings.

Jacob H. Schiff, who sent a check for $500 from White Sulpher Springs, wired the following telegram yesterday to the Chairman:

> As I cannot do so personally, because I am absent, I ask you to say for me to the multitude of friends of our cause who take part in the bazaar that the Jewish heart, which has ever responded to suffering on the part of any members of the human race, surely will not fail in prompting a most generous response to the cry of agony which comes to us from our own brethren. God's blessing upon all who co-operate and help to make the bazaar an unqualified success.

In the theatre there were moving picture and vaudeville entertainments. Hy. Mayer went to the bazaar to supervise the presentation of a 1,000-foot film made from his drawings. The Fox Vaudeville Agency supplied the other entertainers. Morris Gest, the theatrical manager, was among those who attended the fair yesterday. Miss Sophie Breslau of the Metropolitan Opera House, Miss Sarah Gurowich, and Lieutenant Percy Richards are on tonight's program.

The flower booth, which has been stocked with plants raised on many large estates, was completely sold out early in the day. The receipts totalled more than $500. Miss R. Luborski, who was in charge, sent out to a near-by florist's shop for a new supply.

The waffle booth, presided over by Mrs Isaac Guggenheim, attracted a big crowd, and Mrs. A. Schneider, who prepared the waffles at the German bazaar, was kept busy with a corps of assistants keeping up with the demand.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, will speak at the bazaar tonight. It will be Bronx night and many officials from that borough are expected to attend also.

Controller Prendergast and Park Commissioner Cabot Ward were among those who attended yesterday.

LONE ANNAPOLIS APPLICANT

Birdsall Only One to Take Examination for Academy Vacancy.

Only one young man, Warren Birdsall, of 172 East 112th Street, a student in De Witt Clinton High School, took the competitive examination yesterday for appointment to the United States Naval Academy from Representative Isaac Siegel's district, whereas there have been from six to twelve contestants for previous vacancies. Herbert G. Neuer of 80 East 116th Street was another who sought the appointment, but he failed to undertake the examination, which was held in the office of Dr. James Lee, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, in Public School 101, Lexington Avenue and 111th Street.

Young Mr. Birdsall was busy with his examination papers at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but he stopped long enough to explain why he thought more young men were not competing. There were more than twenty contestants for the Military Academy appointment from the Twentieth District two months ago, and Mr. Birdsall said he had found among his high school acquaintances a preference for study at West Point because they were permitted to return home more often than from Annapolis. Likewise many young men preferred the Military to the Naval Academy because they desired service on land rather than on sea.

WHY SUFFER SKIN TORTURES

When a postcard will bring free samples of CUTICURA SOAP and Ointment which give quick relief and point to speedy cure when all else fails. Why not

TRY CUTICURA

For free sample each, with 32-p. Skin Book, address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold everywhere.

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KOLB SECTIONAL UNIT BLDGS. WOOD OR STEEL GARAGES $75 up

OWN YOUR GARAGE
Easily and quickly erected. Best value. All styles and sizes. Send for illustrated catalogue. Full-size models on display at
Kolb Portable Building Co.,
30 Church St., (Conc'ourse.) New York

WET CELLARS MADE DRY

FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.,
Jersey City, N. J.

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Scottissue Toilet Paper

How many sheets of toilet paper do you get for your money? You don't know, because a roll can be loosely wound to look big.

The only sure way to buy is to see the actual number of sheets printed on the wrapper.

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

ScotTissue is soft as old linen, white and absorbent.

1,000 Sheets, 10c

Sani-Tissue Toilet Paper, "soft and cloth-like." Its balsam treatment makes it healing—your quality test. 2500 counted sheets in a carton of 3 rolls for 30c—your quantity guarantee. Ask your dealer.
SCOTT PAPER CO., 30 Church St., New York
Makers of absorbent Scott Tissue Towels

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH

BROWN BILLS REPORTED.

Teachers' Pay Question is Made a Separate Referendum.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The question of whether teachers' salaries in New York City shall be regulated by statute or by the local authorities, which under the plan of the Brown Committee was to be submitted on a referendum along with the question involving the regulation of policemen's and firemen's salaries, under an amendment made by Senator Brown himself, will be submitted separately. The amendment was made in response to strong representations from educators both in New York City and up-State.

Should the question be answered by the voters in the affirmative it will be left to the Board of Education to take the initiative in the fixing of teachers' salaries, with the Board of Aldermen, on the recommendation of the Board of Estimate, merely acting as a check. It was said here today that, contrary to all expectations, Controller Prendergast had approved of the changes in the bill.

The Senate Cities Committee this afternoon reported eleven of the New York City relief measures introduced by Senator Brown. These are the bills reported:

The referendum bills involving the regulation of salaries paid from the city treasury to county officials, excepting judicial and elective officers and teachers in the public schools.

Prohibiting the Court House Board from incurring expenditures without prior sanction and appropriation by the Board of Estimate.

Making the Sheriff in New York County a salaried officer, and providing that fees shall revert to the city treasury.

Providing that the compensation and duties of Commissioners and employes of the New York City Board of Water Supply shall be regulated by the Board of Estimate.

Providing for the "pay-as-you-go" plan of city financing, and prohibiting the issuing of bonds for anything but revenue-producing improvements.

Changing the date for collecting real estate and water taxes so as ultimately to make Jan. 1 and July 1 the dates on which these taxes shall fall due.

Giving the Commissioner of Corrections jurisdiction over the civil prisons in New York City.

Substituting a Department of Plant and Structures for the Department of Bridges, and giving the Board of Estimate power to transfer to this department duties now devolving on the Police, Street Cleaning, Fire, Health, Parks, Charities and Corrections Departments, as these affect the maintenance and repairs of buildings and structures.

Providing for the referendum on teachers' salaries.

DELAYS SUFFRAGE MEASURE

Senator Brown Again Objects to Its Immediate Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse and her little band of suffragists, engaged in their game of watchful waiting at the Capitol, were disappointed today when, on objection of Senator Elon R. Brown, consideration of the Whitney-Brereton resolution providing for a new referendum on the suffrage question was again postponed.

Senator Brown prefaced his objection with the announcement that, owing to heavy calendars in the Cities and Judiciary Committees, he desired the consideration in Committee of the Whole of all measures that would arouse controversy postponed to a later date. Then, when the Whitney-Brereton resolution was reached on the calendar, he moved that, as controversial, it be laid aside.

Mrs. Whitehouse said after the session that she felt very much worried over the prospect in view of the many postponements since the resolution had been on the calendar, for all of which Senator Brown had been responsible. The anxieties of the suffrage leader are shared by some of the friends of suffrage in the Senate. On good authority it may be stated, however, that Senator Brown has no intention of using his influence to defeat the resolution. It is likely to be considered on Thursday, but may possibly go over until next week.

Senator Brown expects to make a speech against woman suffrage on the floor and intends to offer an amendment which would make it necessary for foreign-born women who wish to be voters to go through the process of naturalization, just as foreign-born male voters do. It is not likely that the amendment will go through, and the general prediction at the Capitol is that the suffrage resolution will be adopted in the Senate with a comfortable majority.

McGEE WINS ASSEMBLY.

Lower House Passes Bill Looking to His Reinstatement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Assembly today passed the Bennett bill authorizing the Police Commissioner of New York City to rehear the charges on which John C. McGee was dismissed from the police force in 1902 and to reinstate him. The bill has been passed by the Senate and now goes to Governor Whitman.

McGee, better known as "Suspender Jack" McGee, the man who swung the Progressive State Convention of 1912 for the nomination of Oscar S. Straus for Governor, was dismissed because it was said he had given illness as an excuse for an absence during which he was detained in Ludlow Street Jail for failure to pay alimony.

4,000 SOCIAL WORKERS.

Salaries Paid Here Range from $600 to $5,000 a Year.

More than 4,000 men and women are employed professionally in organized social work in the unofficial philanthropies of New York City, exclusive of the public service, according to a report made public yesterday by the New York School of Philanthropy, which jointly with the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, made a study of the number, salaries, experience and qualifications of such workers. The report was prepared by Dr. Edward T. Devine and Mary Van Kleeck. It is the first comprehensive study of its kind in New York.

The investigators, in their report, say the campaign against poverty and the perfecting of social relationships are tasks not to be accomplished by social workers alone, but by the community as a whole. In 508 organizations, from which the investigators obtained information, there were 1,111 men and 2,837 women social workers, to which must be added the employes of nearly 100 other organizations from which the investigators were unable to get information.

It was found that forty-two organizations had a minimum salary of less than $600 a year, twenty-five less than $700, while nearly half the organizations dealing with individuals had a minimum of less than $700. Thirty-four organizations paid minimum salaries of less than $1,200. The maximum salary of thirty-five of these institutions was less than $5,000. Twenty-one organizations, including thirteen that were concerned with community movements and eight dealing with individuals, pay a maximum of more than $5,000.

Woman's Hair Afire at the Plaza.

Mrs. Townsend Horner, whose husband is in the real estate business at 527 Fifth Avenue, narrowly escaped serious injury last night when an alcohol lamp was overturned in her apartment at the Plaza Hotel and set her hair afire. Mrs. Horner, assisted by a maid, was dressing for dinner when, in some way, the spirit lamp was upset. Before her mother and father could reach her the fire had destroyed a great deal of her hair.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Dyspeptics Enjoy Lobster Suppers

Every dyspeptic or sufferer from indigestion knows that craving for hearty and, to them, indigestible food. It is the natural calling of the body for the rich nourishment that milk-and-nursery diet cannot supply. The next time this craving is on you *yield to it.* Try one more good dinner—eat anything and everything

GERMAN PLAYERS IN 'JULIUS CAESAR'

Shakespeare Tercentenary Observed by a Gala Performance at the Metropolitan.

CHRISTIANS AS ANTONY

Leading an Impressive Forum Scene, One of Four Given by the Company from Irving Place.

JULIUS CAESAR—The German stock company from the Irving Place in scenes from Shakespeare's tragedy. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Julius Caesar	Heinrich Marlow
Publius	Otto Meyer
Popilius Lena	Eugen Keller
Marcus Antonius	Rudolf Christians
Lepidus	Henn. Iusoni
Marcus Brutus	Richard Feist
Cassius	Ernst Holznagel
Casca	Ernst Robert
Trebonius	Christian Rub
Ligarius	Ludwig Koch
Decius Brutus	Hanns Unterkircher
Metellus Cimber	Ludwig Koppee
Cinna	Heinrich Falk
Artemidorus	Gustav Paul Schuetz
A Soothsayer	Willy Frey
Cinna	Curt Manthey
Servant of Caesar	Hertha Schoenfeld
Servant of Marcus Antonius	Aranka Eben
Lucius	Flora Arndt
Servant of Octavius Caesar	Ifci Engel
Calpurnia	Grete Meyer
Portia	Annie Rub-Foerster

That splendid embassy from the German stage which occupies the roomy theatre in Irving Place made its annual migration to the larger auditorium of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, and there, with Director Christians himself as Antony, gave Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," or, rather, gave the better part of it. This was one of the local German company's contributions to the worldwide observance of Shakespeare's tercentenary and followed close on its spirited production of "The Taming of the Shrew." There was German music inspired by the Shakespearean drama, there was a German professor there to tell something of the German devotion to the bard, and the German Ambassador at Washington was one of the huge German audience that applauded rapturously throughout this celebration of the memory of a great Englishman.

Director Christians elected to give only the first part of "Julius Caesar," letting the final curtain fall when Antony had wrought his transformation of the mob in the forum, and so giving more the play of Antony than the play of Brutus. There were but four scenes, the gathering of the conspirators in the garden of Brutus, Caesar's decision, the murder and the climax in the forum. Herr Marlow was a harsh and towering Caesar, Feist an unimpressive Brutus, and Holznagel a rough and hulking Cassius, all a little troubled in the effort to inflate their acting to the scale of the Metropolitan. But Herr Christians, hampered though he was by a severe cold, was not lacking in eloquence of voice or gesture, nor in the heroic stature that becomes the rôle. He dominated the forum scene, which was done on a big scale and was well worth seeing.

Every device was employed to give this scene over to Antony, but Herr Christians made good use of it. By the cadences of his voice as well as by the method of handling the mobile crowd he was able to bestow the quality of spontaneity upon the famous oration. Now he was a tremendous figure in the high rostrum, the sunlight falling on his expressive face and the gleaming folds of his toga. Now he was stripping Caesar's body of its covering, now caught up and swept out of sight in the churning mob, now proclaiming the contents of the will from the shoulders of the soldiers who bore him along in triumph. The end saw the people with torches in their hands sweeping through the darkening streets. The "plain, blunt man" had worked his spell and the stones of Rome had been moved to rise and mutiny when the play was done.

Nahan Franko directed the orchestra and the program included the overture of Beethoven's "Coriolanus" and the overture of Mendelssohn's "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

And there was twenty minutes of Shakespearean commentary—this from Dr. Eugen Kuehnemann, sometime exchange professor from the Fatherland. He dwelt on the inspiration the Germans had found in the works of the English playwright and raised the tender question of their greater appreciation of his genius. Elizabethan England had, it seems, more in common with modern Germany than with modern England. Shakespeare died in England when he died in Stratford, but he is alive in Germany today. Or at least that is what Dr. Kuehnemann said. He was applauded tremendously.

HIT BY PAPER SHORTAGE.

Houston Newspaper Increases Price of Edition to Cut Down Sales.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 28.—Owing to a scarcity of print paper, as a result of the freight congestion in the East, a local afternoon paper today increased the price of its street editions from 2 to 5 cents, with the expectation that a curtailment of 20 to 30 per cent. in street sales will effect a saving of a carload of paper in two weeks.

To Plead for War Hospitals.

A meeting will be held at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon at the house of Mrs. Charles Alexander, at which Miss Kathleen Burke, Organizing Secretary, will tell of the work accomplished by the Scottish Women's Hospitals in France, Serbia, and Corsica. These hospitals are entirely staffed by women, from the head surgeon to the last orderly, and their efficiency and the economical basis on which they have been maintained has earned for them the admiration and esteem of the British, French, and Serbian Governments. Miss Burke is a great-great-grandniece of Edmund Burke. She has been decorated by the French and Serbian Governments and has worked with the Belgian, French, and Serbian armies. At a meeting at Palm Beach three weeks ago more than $12,000 was subscribed in half an hour for the work of the hospitals after she had spoken.

Miss Neuhaus's Recital.

Miss Estella Neuhaus gave a pianoforte recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday, in which she played Beethoven's last sonata, Op. 111, pieces by Russian composers, by the Spaniard Albeniz, and Liszt's Twelfth Hungarian Rhapsody. In the middle of her program there was a Shakespearean reading by J. Howe Clifford.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A. L. Shakman is arranging a benefit for the Actors' Fund to be given Monday night in his Eighty-first Street Theatre. A number of film stars will appear and will be introduced to the audience by Frank Powell.

The students of the senior classes of Washington Irving High School will give performances of "Twelfth Night" Saturday afternoon and night in the school auditorium. The performances will be under the auspices of the elocution department for the benefit of the Relief Fund.

Lillian Jago, who created the part of Amol in Tagore's "The Post Office" when it was first produced at the Dublin Abbey Theatre, will appear in the role at a performance to be given Friday night at the East Fifteenth Street Y. W. C. A.

MAX HEINRICH'S RECITAL.

He Sings Three Songs and Reads 'Enoch Arden' with Strauss's Music.

Max Heinrich, who for many years maintained his title as one of the most accomplished of lieder singers, gave a concert in the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon. Mr. Heinrich has not recently sung in New York. It is not to be supposed that the touch of time treats his voice more leniently than it does the voices of other artists, even those whose method is best adapted to postpone its ravages to the furthest. Nor did it appear at this concert that the inevitable had failed to occur.

Mr. Heinrich sang only three songs, for which, as he has so often done before, he played the accompaniments himself: Schubert's "Die Taubenpost," Schumann's "Der Knabe mit dem Wunderhorn," and Schubert's "Gruppe aus dem Tartarus." There were in his performance the genial spirit, the understanding, the underlying expression aimed at in these songs; there was the clear-cut German diction. Mr. Heinrich's listeners signified to him that they understood and enjoyed these things.

The last part of his program was devoted to Richard Strauss's "melo-drama," music for Tennyson's poem of "Enoch Arden" played upon the pianoforte to the spoken recitation of the lines. Mr. Heinrich read the lines intelligently and effectively. Mr. Carl Deis played the pianoforte part with skill. Their united efforts could not make this form of art seem other than an incongruous mixture of two irreconcilable forms of expression.

TRIANGLE MAY JOIN MERGER.

Aitken Says Negotiations Are Under Way—Hampton's Statement.

H. E. Aitken, President of the Triangle Film Corporation, yesterday made a statement in regard to the frequent mention of his company's name in connection with proposed mergers of film organizations. He said that negotiations involving the Triangle were well under way, but that plans had not matured sufficiently to give a definite statement of them.

Benjamin B. Hampton, discussing the many rumors of mergers yesterday, said:

"For several months I have been conducting informal discussions with various moving picture manufacturers, looking toward a consolidation of various motion picture interests. In these discussions I have represented no corporation or no individual but myself. So far the matter has reached only the stage of preliminary plans. So many items must be taken into consideration, that the project is one that may never materialize."

REHEARSE A POLISH PLAY.

Mme. Yorska and Emmett Corrigan to Appear in "Through the Ages."

Rehearsals were begun yesterday at the Fulton Theatre of "Through the Ages," an adaptation of a Polish dramatic novelty originally produced in Warsaw, Poland, fifteen years ago by Dr. Jerzy Zulawski. The eternal struggle of the soul with the body in various incarnations from the earliest epoch recorded in history to the present day is set forth in seven acts.

A company has been organized to make the American production, for which Witold Gordon, a Polish artist, has been brought here to paint the settings from his original models. Mme. Yorska and Emmett Corrigan will head the cast of sixty players. Incidental music by Ignace Paderewski will be played by an augmented orchestra.

Ball of Allied Arts of the Theatre.

The second annual ball of the Allied Arts of the Theatre for the benefit of the Actors' Fund will be held tomorrow night in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Last year the Players' Club had charge of the ball, and this year it is being given under the auspices of the Sixty Club. Many prominent players and men and women of society will attend.

Among those who have purchased boxes are Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Geraldine Farrar, Mrs. Chauncey Olcott, Mary Pickford, Pauline Frederick, and Mrs. Otto Kahn. Two boxes have been reserved by the Lambs, two by the Friars, and two by the Sixty Club.

Sinsheimer Quartet's Last Concert.

The Sinsheimer Quartet gave the third and last concert of its season at Rumford Hall last night. The program consisted of Haydn's Quartet in D, Dvorak's Quartet in F, and Sgambati's Quintet in G minor for piano and strings, in which Carl O. Deis assisted at the piano. The work of the organization showed commendable qualities, as it has in previous concerts, and emphasized last night that the players approach their task with a serious and painstaking attitude, the results of which, though perhaps not of the highest degree of individuality, are performances that afford legitimate enjoyment. Mr. Deis, who assisted in the quintet, is an excellent pianist, who does particularly well in ensemble work.

Charlotte Lund's Song Recital.

Miss Charlotte Lund, a soprano singer, gave a song recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. Her program was made up of songs in widely varied styles, the characteristics of which Miss Lund was not conspicuously successful in denoting. There were Italian songs, old and new; a group of Scandinavian songs which she sang in the original tongue, German Lieder, French songs, headed by the song of Louise from Charpentier's opera, and a group of songs in English. The audience gave Miss Lund friendly applause.

Ballet Russe to Give New Works.

During the first week of its engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House, which begins next Monday, the Diaghileff Ballet Russe will perform two works not heard during its previous appearance at the Century. They are "Le Spectre de la Rose," which will be done on the opening night, and "Cleopatre," which will be performed at the Wednesday matinee. The schedule of performances calls for one on every evening but Tuesday and Sunday, and matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

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ELSIE FERGUSON in Hall Caine's Great Success MARGARET SCHILLER
NEXT TUESDAY. Seats Tomorrow.
RIO GRANDE A New Play of U. S. Army
LIFE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER. By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. Chas. Frohman-David Belasco Presents
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
With Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 165.

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LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
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in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

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GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20
MRS. FISKE
in a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhart, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. at 8. TODAY & Sat. Mats. at 2.
VIOLA ALLEN | HENRIETTA CROSMAN
with THOS. A. WISE as FALSTAFF
in Mr. Hackett's Production of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy
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The COHAN REVUE 1916

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 905, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 29, 1916.

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS.

Manufacturing efficiency, industrial preparedness, and the promotion of foreign trade are foremost among domestic topics brought to the fore by the war. The attitude of our Government toward them is best expressed by the Federal Trade Commission, now that the Department of Justice has somewhat moderated its excess of efficiency. The acts and intents of the Commission were set forth last night by its Vice Chairman, Mr. EDWARD N. HURLEY, in his address to the Boston Commercial Club. He drew an analogy between the statistical work done for railways by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the way of supplying them with information and assisting them in sound accounting. The Department of Agriculture serves the farmers in a like manner. The Treasury is the source of trade and banking information. The Trade Commission aims to assist in that way the manufacturers who are buyers of the farmers' products, shippers over the railways, depositors in the banks, payers of wages, and seekers of foreign trade. This is the motive of the Commission's inquiries for the facts of business, not muckraking, nor searching for material for punitive purposes.

That there is need for such assistance and of inquiry as its basis appears from the first installment of results given by the Vice Chairman. For example, how can the Commission best serve either domestic or foreign trade in the matter of preventing unfair competition by price cutting? Manifestly accurate accounting is the first step toward knowing whether goods are sold too cheaply or whether profits are too large or too small. On this head there is an astonishing extent of misinformation and uninformation among manufacturers and merchants. Only 10 per cent. of American producers know what their costs are. Some 40 per cent. guess at their costs, and 50 per cent. make their prices arbitrarily. Many thus ignorant base their prices on those of their competitors, and thus cut prices and demoralize their industries without knowledge or intention. It is often urged as an objection against public methods of finance that depreciation is omitted from Government accounts. In that bad habit 30,000 successful corporations are imitators or setters of a bad example. The Commission, therefore, is directing its first efforts to correcting the methods of private finance, as the regulators of public utilities are doing.

It is gratifying to learn that the relations of the Commission to business are better than those of the regulators of public utilities. Not one application has been made to the Commission which merits its criticism, and the replies to its inquiries have been prompt, giving information not before available, and shortly to be published. The Commission is happy to believe that this shows improving relations between business and Government, and promises the solution of many pressing problems. The days of large percentages of profits as a rule have passed, manufacturers are working on smaller margins as the volume of trade increases, and methods of precision are supplanting old methods.

Mr. HURLEY says that our trade now needs an outlet abroad for its surplus, and needs the help of Government in finding it, to prevent idleness of both capital and labor. The report of the Commission will show a general agreement among traders that export combinations are necessary to the highest measure of success. Germany's policy toward organization and co-operation is approved by its results, and is justified, in the opinion of the Commission, based upon information elicited by 20,000 circulars, distributed in all branches of trade. We are now under the same necessity as that which forced England and Germany into foreign trade as a supplement to domestic commerce, and their methods are a good example for us.

Thus after nearly a generation business and Government are getting together on the basis of encouraging in foreign trade what was forbidden in domestic trade, and what has proceeded unchecked nevertheless. Business which balked at Government edicts welcomes Government assistance. Perhaps Government and business have each learned something, and each may have something to teach the other. It seems odd to have the Government teaching business efficiency and practicing the highest inefficiency, with conspicuous surrender now to the labor vote in succession to the surrender to the anti-capital hysteria. Perhaps in time the Trade Commission will assist the Government itself to practice what it preaches.

HARDLY ADVISABLE.

A church council would as soon think of asking the two muscular gentlemen who engaged in a friendly bout in Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening to appear before it and express their views on the doctrine of transubstantiation as this community would of inviting the Thompson Committee to make recommendation of needed changes in the law affecting subway construction. We suppose that under the general powers vested in it by the Legislature the committee is authorized to make recommendations such as it has presented at Albany. If they had not been made the Legislature never would have missed them, and now that they are made the Legislature will do nothing about them.

We had a Rapid Transit Commission once, made up of first-rate men. It had good ideas and did good work, but the friends of the people at Albany baffled the Commission in its efforts to provide rapid transit for the weary New Yorkers. Then the Public Service Commission was created and the Rapid Transit Commission went out of business. We are not likely to take the back track. There were some personal derelictions on the part of some former members of the board, but all that was effectively remedied. The Thompson Committee has seemed to be moved more by the pure joy of the chase than by an intelligent desire to ascertain the whole truth and bring to light facts that would be of real service for guidance.

Its unfavorable opinion of the dual subway contracts is gratuitously offered and will be complacently disregarded. Whatever improprieties it may have discovered are of minor moment compared with the immense advantages the city will derive from the completion of the dual subways under the contracts. And it is both undesirable and unthinkable that at this late day the changes recommended by the committee will be made.

THE VICIOUS SPIRAL.

Arguing that much of the present prosperity in this land is feverish and illusory, in that it arises from the war necessities of Europe and is paid for by the forced credit of the combined nations, JAMES J. HILL formulates this truth:

> In these days of closely related markets one great nation cannot enjoy prosperity for any length of time while a large part of the rest of the world is in financial stress.

He does not believe the United States can expect to keep only the profit of the war and pay none of the cost. There will be a reckoning, the severity of which is open to conjecture and will be determined perhaps by circumstances. That is to say, if we go on putting up prices, raising wages so that people can pay the prices, raising prices again because people can better afford to pay them, the readjustments ultimately will have to be very violent.

That is largely what now is taking place. We are pursuing the vicious spiral. Once the thing gets started there seems no stopping place. Intelligence and experience are alike inapplicable to the situation at any given point, though quite competent to foretell the outcome. Prices having advanced, the argument for higher wages is very plausible. It is, indeed, irresistible, proof of which is the fact that wages have been rising all the world over. But as money wages rise prices rise still more, and wages have to be increased again, until the race is lost at the end of the spiral. It is always lost. Nobody can win. In the end none is any richer and everybody will be lucky not to be actually poorer.

While the illusion is present it seems almost a waste of breath to say that rising prices, so far from indicating prosperity, create the very opposite presumption, namely, that the world's stock of actual wealth in the form of goods is relatively diminishing. That such now is the case does not require to be argued. The evidence is overwhelming. What the rise in prices means is that the world in general grows poorer every day. But what can be done? Labor will not forbear to demand higher wages. Prices have already advanced; it is the immediate every one is thinking of. The future must look to itself. Who knows for sure there will be a future? Well, wages having been advanced, the employers will not forbear to add the increase to the selling price of goods, no matter how much theory you may bring to bear upon them, and so it goes to the very end.

After the war we shall probably find ourselves with the best markets to sell on and the worst to buy in of the whole world. Then unless we made our readjustments swiftly we should see an immediate reversal of those trade phenomena producing what Mr. HILL calls our present feverish prosperity. The bulk of our present foreign trade represents involuntary patronage. We are the only country with a surplus of goods to sell and able at the same time to sell on credit. Therefore Europe is compelled to buy here, at what prices we please to ask, whether she can afford to or not. That is a kind of trade that will inevitably vanish with the necessity that created it. Afterward, competition in the world's markets will be keener and closer than at any time previously in the experience of this generation, if not in the whole history of international trade. In that competition a country with prices in the sky, with prodigal habits unbroken and no great national necessity to spur its efforts, will be dangerously handicapped. The most that can be hoped for is that we shall know it in time.

WISCONSIN PRO-AMERICANISM.

It was Professor LEO STERN of Wisconsin, a patriot of the German Alliance, who, insisting on a "pro-American" Republican candidate for President, gave a concrete illustration of the "pro-Americanism" necessary by demanding that a certain part of the Wisconsin delegation to Chicago should be composed of "approved German-Americans." Two of Wisconsin's candidates for delegate to the Republican National Convention advertise their pledge "to help nominate for President "of the United States not a pro-Eng-"lishman nor a pro-German, but a "pro-American from head to foot, one "who will stand for absolute neutrality, and one who will treat all nations "with the purest justice."

The implication or innuendo in these words is brought out directly:

> We also stand * * * for methods that will nationalize our people, and therefore resent the utterances of the President which tend to separate us into racial groups.

Mr. WILSON has made no such utterances; as President he has stood for "absolute neutrality"; but our interest in these misrepresentations and falsifications is the light they throw on "pro-Americanism" of the Stern variety. Here is a direct appeal to the Kaiserist enemies of Mr. WILSON. We pity any Republican candidate whose credentials are based on his approved Germanism. The more opposition Mr. WILSON has from that quarter, the more votes he will get from Americans whose only allegiance is to America.

A YEAR'S GOOD WORK.

The enforcement of the principle of competitive examination as embodied in the Constitution, and which you have so strongly indorsed, has been the policy of this commission throughout the year. We have endeavored to provide appropriate and practical tests for examinations and to retain in and add to the competitive class all positions for which competitive examination is practicable. In these endeavors the commission has had your earnest support.

Thus the Civil Service Commission of the State to the Governor in its first annual report, submitted on Monday. The report gives in detail the various applications of the vital principle stated by the commission. It is an excellent record, honorable to the Commissioners, Messrs. ORDWAY, MCKINSTRY, and RICE; to the Governor who selected them, and has so faithfully backed them, and of incalculable value to the people of the State. In the first place, a mandatory provision of the Constitution has loyally and effectively been executed. For the first time in a number of years we have seen the fundamental law obeyed and not evaded. In the next place, the quality of the service rendered by the officers and employés of the State has steadily been improved. Then the corruption and perversion to which the place-hunters and place-mongers have subjected the community have been notably reduced. Finally, the service has been made more honorable, and careers reputable and useful have been provided for capable and loyal men and women, for whom under the spoils system there was no opening.

The most valuable contribution to the firmer establishment of the merit system made by the commission has, we think, been in its successful efforts to make competitive examinations practicable. The Constitution requires all examinations to be competitive "so far as practicable." Obviously it was not the intention of the framers to limit competition to what was then practicable; it was the intent to extend competition as fast and as far as it could be made practicable. The present commission, with the Governor, has not merely obeyed the constitutional provision, but given to it increased force, scope, and beneficence. It has devised examinations which disclose character, experience, judgment, adaptability, and special fitness for positions of importance and difficulty. Statements of experience are obtained from candidates. They prepare theses covering the duties they are to perform. Expert examiners are used. The aid and advice of special experts are secured. There is an oral examination or interview with the examiners and advisers. The results have been extremely satisfactory to the appointing officers and to the commission. As has generally been shown in the history of the merit system, it has won confidence and co-operation in proportion as it has been intelligently and honestly employed.

The commission needs larger appropriations to secure the right kind of examiners in adequate numbers and to keep up with the steadily growing demands of the service. As the examinations are made more thorough and practical the needs of the commission increase. No part of the public money is spent to better purpose than that which is devoted to perfecting and extending the merit system. The work has increased by more than 50 per cent. in the last five-year period, and is bound to increase at an even greater ratio in the near future. For example, the commission suggests, and it is a sound suggestion, that it should take over the administration of the civil service law in cities of the third and even of the second class, thus securing uniform application of better methods at lower net cost. Apart from any such obviously expedient plan, the activities of the State service are sure to become more numerous, extensive, and varying, and to require the most thorough and intelligent application of the merit system.

THE HELPLESS AND THE WEAK.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has adopted a resolution opposing all preparedness and preparation for war except so much as is necessary to protect the helpless and the weak. That is a resolution for preparedness, whether so intended or not. The United States is weak, and at present, in many respects, helpless to defend itself against attack. Our Methodist friends read yesterday of the sorry air power of the United States; they read how the Pershing expedition took into Mexico eleven aviators and only eight aeroplanes, whereas each aviator should have had three. They read that two of the feebly engined fliers had been smashed, that four were being repaired, that an air fleet of two aeroplanes, such as they are, was left for use.

"Weak and helpless United States!" our Methodist friends must have thought. They read Naval Constructor LAND's testimony before the House Naval Committee, showing what a magnificent lot of modern, efficient, large submarines the United States does not possess. The weak and helpless United States needs protection. The New York Conference is on the right track.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The Pennsylvania Railway is advertising that it carried 362,000,000 passengers in 1914 and 1915 without losing a life in a train accident. The difficulty of getting everything into an advertisement caused the Pennsylvania to understate its case. If its service had been perfect, without a single failure of men, machinery, or rules, it would have remained true that no lives had been lost in train accidents, but sixteen passengers lost their lives through their own fault. They attempted to get on or off moving trains, or stood too near the edge of platforms, or jumped or fell from ferryboats, or stepped before trains at stations. Every one of such cases is debited to the railways as a "railway accident" in the Federal reports, but they differ from suicides only in the lack of intent.

If the "railway accident" list were reduced by the number of those whose injuries are due to their breaking railway rules, the record would approach perfection. Thousands of tramps escape from life by walking on the tracks, where they are trespassers, and this largest item in the railway "butcher bill" supports the unfavorable comparison between railway accidents in this and foreign countries, where the lines are fenced, and trespass accidents are few. High up in the list comes the number of employés who lose their lives, like many passengers, by contempt of safety, as though "safety first" were a rule for the railways alone.

Passengers, trespassers, and train hands must divide the blame with the railways, just as the shippers and receivers of freight are learning that they are partly responsible for the block of trade which they began by attributing to the parsimony of the railways in the matter of cars.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Responsibility Evaded by Secrecy.

As it is an established practice of diplomatic courtesy to accept as true and conclusive the formal statements of recognized Governments, those of us who want to fall in with that practice—and of course we all do—are almost driven to the belief, in spite of the detailed and seemingly well-confirmed reports about the sinking of the Persia, that the steamer is still afloat and going quietly about her peaceful business.

Germany, Austria, and now Turkey have put their respective hands on their respective hearts and solemnly declared that neither they nor theirs had any hand in her destruction, if destroyed she was. As nobody has hinted—yet—that she was the victim of a French or English desire to make trouble for the Central Powers, there remains only the alternative theory of a mine, floating or anchored, as the case might be, put there nobody knows, or can know, by whom.

The always convenient mine explanation is in this instance sadly weakened—for those who still believe that the Persia really was blown up—by the insistence of her officers that just before the crash they saw the bubbling wake of a torpedo. Therefore, to these skeptics, who are said to be very numerous, the dreadful impulse to assume that one of the official denials is false comes again and again. Escape from its obsession can be found by them only in turning from the particular to the general—to a discussion, that is, of the large question whether or not, if the submarine is to remain an instrument of warfare claiming to be "civilized," the nations using it should longer refrain from agreeing among themselves on at least one strict rule of procedure.

On land, as on the surface of the sea, secret approach and surprise attack are held permissible, but always it is insisted that the initial deception should be abandoned on coming into action, and that afterward full responsibility for what has been done should be taken by the doer. It is a reproach to the submarines that hitherto, in too frequent instances, they have departed from the scene of their exploits as secretly as they came to it. The result has been an uncertainty more congruous with brigandage and piracy than with regular and decently mitigated war.

Militarism Seen in Action.

One feature of the reports now coming from Mexico is deserving of thoughtful consideration from the people who so sincerely believe and so often say that military service necessarily brutalizes those who engage in it, making them impervious to the gentler influences and incapable of exercising them, while the pursuits of peace have an effect directly opposite.

We hear that our soldiers in Mexico, privates as well as officers, have so borne themselves ever since they crossed the border that, though the resident population, after receiving the strangers with the suspicion and fear naturally produced by the many tales they had heard of the maltreatment to be expected of the "invaders," have come to the conclusion that the tales were false. Not only are life and property safe where go these sons of Mars, but they show the courtesy that counts so much with people of Latin race or training, and, culminating evidence of true nobility, they spend real money in the local markets with a generous hand!

This news comes, indeed, in dispatches censored by those whom it compliments and credits, but it has strong confirmation in the fact that the members of the expedition have not been the objects of a single attack from people who have been taught to hate them bitterly, and that there is no sign of that unanimous conjunction against them of all the Mexican factions which has been so often and so confidently prophesied by those whose opportunities for knowing the Mexican mind created a right to speak with some authority.

How Much May One Boy Spend?

That a youth of seventeen needs at least $25,000 a year for his proper support, and that an additional expenditure by him of several thousand dollars might well be allowed, is reported to Surrogate COHALAN by the referee appointed by him to investigate the use of money by LAWRENCE COPLEY THAW.

The young man could get along on somewhat less, and in a fairly comfortable way. Probably the opinion of most of the rather considerable number of people who have learned the possibility by personal experience will so decide. The referee, however, seems not to have regarded the question before him as one of "could," but as one of "should," and he evidently gave grave consideration to the fact that even larger sums are available as income from the boy's estate.

That does make a difference, of course, and critics of the proposed allowance can also be met with the argument that though he spends, or has spent for him, what they may well call a lot of money, he has not indulged in conduct at all obviously riotous or manifested any tendency toward extravagance justly to be described, for him, as wild. He is, in short, living as his parents have accustomed him to live and on the scale they regarded as suitable for the heir of wealth.

But, just the same, the referee's approval of an annual schedule of expenses for one boy that foots up $27,000 does undoubtedly leave in most minds a feeling that there is something wrong in the situation. The glimpse of the wrongness may be dim, yet the mental reaction to it remains.

THE MILITIA PAY BILL.

A Plan Which Has for Many Years Proved Unsuccessful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is lamentable, after such lucid statements as have been published by you from the pen of Henry L. Stimson concerning the impracticability of making national defense rest upon the State militia, of disregarding the plain maxim that national defense requires national control, that Congress is adopting the pay bill and is intent upon perpetuating an effort that has been demonstrated through many years as utterly futile.

Mr. Stimson has referred to the nonsuccess of this plan since the adoption of the Dick bill in 1903. I wish to explain for what it may be worth that the effort has been the Congressional vogue under the labors of the National Guard conventions for a very much longer period.

In April, 1880, Mr. Scales from the Committee on the Militia of the House of Representatives presented a most complete report upon the House of Representatives bill 5,638 to reorganize and discipline the militia. After giving very fully the history of the militia in the United States the bill is described as providing for an enlarged appropriation for militia pensions, arms, uniforms, and equipment, terms of enlistment to secure uniformity, accountability for property issued to the States, annual returns, rifle practice, details of regulars, and generally to aid and encourage the formation of volunteer organizations in the States. The total of the organized militia then was 125,906 officers and men. Now it is 120,000.

This was then said to be a "happy solution of all the constitutional questions involved," and from that day to this the cry has been going up from the National Guard officers, "Give us more pay, more material, more aid, and we will be a better force to rely upon."

It would be amusing if it were not so pathetic to see our Government policy so stupid, so incapable of change, and so insistent upon riding to a fall. To have the leader in national defense so ignorant of the records of failures in the many acts passed by Congress, to make the several State forces a Federalized force, that in this crucial hour when a reform law could be passed he insists upon continuing the worn-out experiment is enough to cause the House to remove him, and his constituents forever to reject him as a legislator.

To think of Garrison driven out and Hay retained as a legislative factor is a commentary on the Democratic Party. Will the Senate do its duty? The records of Congress are full of reports and debates in which this matter of constitutional difficulties has been discussed and demonstrated. Will not Wilson and Baker and Scott and Weaver plead with the Senators to require the House bill to be amended, to create a Federal second line under Federal control? In no other way can a vast increase in the regular army be obviated.

The States will not continue to maintain Federal forces if Federal control or swapping management for pay is developed much further. The appropriations by States will not be made for Federal forces, nor should they be, as gross inequality will result therefrom.

C. E. LYDECKER.

New York, March 24, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Old and Modern Masters' Works on View at Anderson Galleries.

The varied collection of old and modern masters on view at the Anderson Galleries prior to their sale by auction next week come from several sources. The largest section comprises a part of a group assembled by M. Muijser of The Hague, and bought from him by William Macbeth. A few of the pictures were sold soon after their arrival in New York, and the rest were stored by Mr. Macbeth, who explains the present offering of them by the fact that the constantly increasing interest in American pictures, his old-time specialty, so held his attention to that field that he had put the old masters aside, postponing their exhibition from year to year, and finally deciding to part with them.

The authenticity of many of the examples now shown has been established by experts, Dr. Hofstede de Groot among them; others are left to the judgment of the critics and public.

The seventeenth century Dutchman, D. D. Santvoort, is by no means the most important painter recorded in the catalogue, but few of the pictures in the collection can surpass in quality the portrait of Elizabeth Spiegel by Santvoort, a three-quarter length figure of a young girl in a golden-brown dress, with white pearls, and a homely little face as fresh as the flowers of May, under an elaborate feather headdress.

Another interesting picture is by Philip Van Dyck, who painted during the first half of the eighteenth century. It is called "The Musicale," and represents a lady in a green gown holding a sheet of music in one hand and letting the fingers of her other hand rest on the keys of a piano. A man standing behind her chair is playing a violin. Through a doorway the figure of a servant carrying a dish of fruit is seen, and in the foreground a little dog clambers up the knee of the lady. In spite of the hardness of the execution and the uningratiating color, there is a directness and soundness about the work that lend dignity to it. The seventeenth century P. Quast is responsible, according to Dr. de Groot, for a group of figures surrounding a man reading a paper. The faces are ugly and the proportions distorted, but the rich color of the reddish browns under a brooding gray sky is very fine.

A nude figure of a woman by C. A. Van Loo is another fine piece of color, the red and white of the draperies combining with warm flesh tones in a strong harmony. The modeling of the figure also is firm and authoritative.

Other pictures are from the estate of Florence B. Ruthrauff, from the collection of Mrs. Joseph J. Little, from the estate of Dr. R. A. Witthaus, and from anonymous collections. Among them are two queer little panels daringly ascribed to Abel Grimmer, circular in form, with sprightly rural scenes illustrating the parables of the Sower and the Heir.

The visitor who knows what he likes and is willing to show favor to the lesser known may spend a pleasant hour in the galleries. There are a number of American pictures worthy of attention. Blakelock is represented by several aggressive examples that certainly are not characteristic of his good moments, but there is one painting of a red rose against a dark background that is a little masterpiece of his genius. Probably no one will want it very much because it is not an Indian or a "golden glow," but its beauty is sufficient to justify its inclusion in any collection, with or without a great name attached to it.

Roosevelt and Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past year I have wondered at your inconsistency in advocating preparedness, in condemning our condition of unpreparedness, and at the same time not being willing to put the blame where it certainly belongs. Your article "Negligence and its Consequences" regarding our lack in aerial preparedness closes with these words: "The responsibility for it should be put exactly where it belongs."

I share the opinion with others that this responsibility belongs to President Wilson. You seem to be more interested in writing cynical editorial articles on Theodore Roosevelt, to whom the United States is indebted largely for the present preparedness interest, than in locating directly the responsibility. I am one of those who believe that this Fall will see a clearing of our national affairs. If the wish is father to the thought, the white feather group in Congress with their "too-proud-to-fight" leader will be replaced by American patriots whose leader will be Theodore Roosevelt.

J. F. WILLIAMS.

New York, March 27, 1916.

Subway Clocks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do you think you could persuade the Thompson Legislative Committee when it has finished examining the machinery of the subway, to take up the matter of the subway clocks? Each day we gaze out anxiously at the clocks, station after station, hoping that by some act of Heaven light has come to them. But no. Shyly veiling their faces in their own moldings' shadows from the two bending lamps beside them, they keep careful guard of whatever time it may be.

You may stare with your far-sighted eye at the clock on the other side or squint with your astigmatic one at the clock on the near side. It is all the same. You see nothing.

PETER.

New York, March 27, 1916.

FROM A WAITING AMBULANCE.

[An American woman living in Rome, in a letter inclosing these verses, writes of Mme. Sindici: "She is now resting here after ten months' work on the battlefields of Belgium, gathering the wounded and taking them in her motor to the ambulance in the rear. Once a part of her motor was knocked off by a shell, but she was not wounded. Her book, 'Red Fields,' will come out in the Spring, and I hope that Americans may be interested in it. She is a most remarkable woman. My daughter asked her if she was afraid under fire. 'Yes, horribly,' she said; but she went on, just the same."]

We saw three guns, one day, 'twixt ditch and field—
Do you remember?—
Gray-throated hounds, leashed to the will of man,
Borrowed from hell that they might bark at hell.
Far off,
There was a sly, curved water-line that gleamed
Between dull banks of sodden earth,
As the drawn crescent of a watching eye might gleam
Between dropped lids.
Gray-throated hounds, too strained to pant, that knew
They must not quiver
And must not run and snatch—or miss—their prey,
Each emptied body leaped as each lean flank
In turn
Flung out its loud, bright, heart—straight, terrible
And lightning-swift to burst and kill.
One flame, one roar—and silence! Many miles away,
A little smoke!
Our own breasts, too, held no more hearts, but just
An empty knocking. . . .
"A foe or two the less—more blind, raw souls
Hurled back, face downwards, to the God of Truth!"
And then,
Because our thoughts were such as mock at words,
We watched a pen-stroke on the sky—
A man-made bird, tense-winged, above
The Templar's Tower
Of Nieuport Ville!

MAGDA SINDICI.

THE PASSING OF CHIVALRY IN WARFARE.

Survivals of the Knightly Code Are Vanishing as Fighting Becomes More Impersonal—The Turk Improves His Reputation.

By STERLING E. EDMUNDS,
Lecturer on International Law, St. Louis University Law School.

St. Louis, March 25.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the present great war surpasses all others in history as a mechanical one, so it will take rank as the least chivalrous among modern conflicts. Since science has perfected apparatus for annihilating unseen armies across vast distances it is inevitable that the operation should become less and less personal. History reveals the chivalrous action of war ever diminishing as the distance in time lengthens from the days of personal combat; and as Professor Bordwell remarks in his "Law of War," it is a relief to look back on that age of punctiliousness from the sometimes overingenious stratagems of today.

That age, of which Professor Bordwell speaks, presents some apparently absurd instances of the application of the code of honor, as, for example, when 100,000 French at the battle of Crecy, in 1346, disdaining strategy as not becoming true knights, went upon the field so unprepared that they were overwhelmed by 40,000 Englishmen.

In as comparatively late a work on war as that of Richard Zouche, published in 1640, we find a serious discussion on the question "whether the General of an army who is challenged by an enemy may honorably decline a duel." After laborious argument he resolves the question in the affirmative, citing the rejection of a challenge by the Earl of Hertford, at the head of an English army, offered by the Earl of Huntly, on behalf of the Regent of Scotland; and the similar action of Augustus toward a challenge from Antony. Yet there were precedents on the other side.

How uncompromising was the sentiment for the maintenance of honorable methods of combat may be seen from the decree of Pope Innocent III., prohibiting the use, against Christian enemies, of the arbalest or crossbow, and of machines for hurling projectiles of the type of the ballista.

The rise of chivalry dates from its introduction into Germany by the Emperor Henry I., in the tenth century. He instituted tournaments and ordained that none should be admitted who did not profess Christianity, or who had committed perjury, treason, murder in cold blood, or violation against honor. It was not long before all of Europe felt the influence of the principle that an enemy may be killed only in fair and open fight.

The great prejudice against the use of firearms reflected the same sentiment. It was many years after their invention before they attained to the status of an honorable weapon of war. Meantime all who used them were anathema. No knight felt a duty to show them mercy. Chevalier Bayard, le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche, typifies this spirit in history as one who thanked God on his deathbed that he had never given quarter to a musketeer.

It was really due to the spread of chivalry that the practice of enslaving captives gave way to that of permitting ransom; and that, finally, to the present status of the prisoner of war, which is so far ameliorated by The Hague conventions that prisoners are not only repatriated at the peace, but meantime are fed, clothed, and sheltered, the officers enjoying uninterrupted salary. The prison camps in Europe today have not been conducted with very scrupulous regard to these duties and present a distinct lapse as compared, for example, with the high example set by Japan in her war with Russia. There Japan imported Russian cooks, gave the prisoners much liberty and provided entertainment on a scale that might have satisfied the obligations of a host to a guest.

A striking instance of recrudescence to ancient savagery is to be found in the use of poisonous gases, which, however effective, is dishonorable by all of the better standards of history. And the use of explosive shells that disseminate asphyxiating gases also falls under condemnation, specially pronounced in The Hague conventions.

Before the outbreak of the present war the surviving elements of chivalry had given to pickets, sentinels, or outposts a very large degree of immunity from wanton attack, even when in sight of the enemy. As Spaight says in his "War Rights on Land":

> Although war law sanctions the killing of all enemy combatants, save such as have surrendered or are wounded and cease to resist, or are specially protected by a flag of truce or by a passport or safe-conduct, a usage is in the making by which armies refrain from killing each other's vedettes and sentries, when no further end, beyond the killing of the man or men immediately concerned, is gained by the act. In the Crimean war the English and Russian vedettes did not disturb one another, and in the Secession war the similarity of race and language led to something more than mutual forbearance on the part of the belligerents' pickets.

This was no less true in the Boer war, where the killing of sentinels was generally discountenanced, and where the Boers, unable to guard prisoners of war, refused to fall back upon that barbarous dictum that they may be killed in such circumstances, but released them. The German war code, however, expressly sanctions the killing of prisoners of war in extreme circumstances. In the Franco-Prussian war there was a marked disregard of forbearance as to pickets, and they became the invariable targets for sharpshooters. As Sutherland Edwards says in his "The Germans in France":

> Contrary to modern custom, the subject duty at Strasburg was a game of hide-and-seek, in which the forfeit of discovery was the bullet. The usual rule was to shoot at sight.

And Archibald Forbes says of the same war in his "Memories and Studies of War and Peace":

> During the siege of Paris there was a miserably great amount of simple cold-blooded murder perpetrated on the outposts. No other term than murder expresses the killing of a lone sentry by pot-shot at long range. It was like shooting partridges sitting.

It is an evidence of the supposed fixedness of the custom that Article 62 of the United States Army Instructions forbids the killing of outposts, sentinels, and pickets when no further object is to be served. Of course, in order successfully to carry out a surprise attack the sentry may be killed, but that is allowable only as an incidental or necessary act in a larger military operation.

In the early part of the present war there were numerous occasions when unauthorized truces were instituted by the men in the opposing lines, and even in some cases fraternizing and exchange of cigarettes and food. Such conduct is highly prejudicial to discipline and has been stopped. "Sniping" has now settled down to be the rule and no head is safe above a parapet. The sentry has retired behind an earthen wall over which the inanimate eye of the periscope looks safely in his stead. A "sniper" now feels no sense of guilt in picking off an enemy from some cleverly hidden watching post, but may even receive an order of merit, according to the number he has potted.

There is one unexpected source of gratification in this war and that is the development of the Turk into what Englishmen universally now term "a clean fighter." After the Turks' horrible excesses in the Balkans only a few years ago little hope was felt that they would ever conduct themselves in such manner as to merit and receive the commendation of their enemies.

STERLING E. EDMUNDS.

KING AND STADTHOLDER.

The Reference to William III. on the Nassau Street Tablet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today you inform us that a memorial tablet is to be placed in Nassau Street, the inscription whereof reads in part that this street was named in honor of William III., King of England and sometime Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic.

As I did not trust my own faulty knowledge of the English language about the exact meaning of that "sometime," I have consulted some of my learned colleagues. They agree with me that "sometime" in this connection gives the average reader the impression that William III. was at one time and another Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic, but had changed that dignity for the more illustrious office of King of England.

William III. was the son of Stadtholder William II., who was the son of Stadtholder Frederick Henry, who was the son of the great Stadtholder William the Silent. Therefore he was born to the job, so to speak. He became Stadtholder in the year 1672 at the age of 22. When, in the year 1688, it became imperatively necessary to remove King James of England, William III. performed that delicate operation to the general contentment of all parties concerned, and from the year 1689 until his death, in the year 1702, he divided his time between the offices of Stadtholder and King.

We are only too happy to have loaned one of our most able statesmen to England in her hour of need, but kindly when next the Maiden Lane Historical Society places a few tablets in a sometime Dutch colony, will it get its historical statements correct?

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 24, 1916.

In Memory of Mme. Depage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last January you very kindly published a letter from me calling attention to the needs of the convalescents of the Belgian base hospital at La Panne. Thanks to the generous response from your readers I have shipped hundreds of pairs of socks and several cases of soft leather slippers to Mme. Hanssens of the hospital staff. Dr. Depage, head surgeon of the Belgian Red Cross, has just written expressing his gratitude for the help afforded his hospital.

The anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania is approaching, May 7. What could be more proper than to commemorate that day, the day on which Mme. Marie Depage went down with the ship, by sending to Dr. Depage the articles of which his hospital is in need, socks and leather slippers, for the men able to leave their beds?

May I, through your columns, again ask your kind-hearted readers for contributions for this purpose?

(Miss) MARTHA R. WHITE,
16 West Sixty-ninth Street.

New York, March 26, 1916.

Anti-Suffrage Demands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, through your columns, say a word to Mrs. Homer Foote, Jr.? Her letter shows such a remarkable inconsistency that I cannot refrain from comment. Mrs. Foote signs herself as "Opposed to Woman Suffrage," yet in the body of her letter she demands a voice in the way affairs are being conducted in Albany. That is just what the suffragettes want—so why oppose them?

MIGNON OKER.

New York, March 26, 1916.

THE MARSHAL'S SALE.

An Explanation of the Way in Which It Was Conducted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES has been designated by the Judges in the Southern District of New York as the medium through which the United States Marshal for said district shall publish notices of sales conducted by him.

Therefore, when the Marshal was directed by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to sell certain gowns under seizure he prepared and caused to be published in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following advertisement:

> UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Seizure Room, No. 612 Washington Street, corner Morton Street, New York City, N. Y., seven gowns and one coat, one lace-trimmed gown, one silk gown, &c. The goods will be on exhibition on day of sale between 9 and 11 o'clock.
>
> Catalogues mailed upon request.
>
> Dated New York, Feb. 24, 1916.
>
> THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
> U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

This advertisement was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES in twelve insertions, beginning March 1, and the bill for same was $54.

In view of the fact that I, as United States Marshal, used THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it alone, for the newspaper advertising of this sale would seem to give unusual point to the criticism of THE TIMES in an editorial article published March 24 and headed "A Foolish Old Custom," that with "very little extra cost for advertising" the gowns could "have been sold for more than half their appraised value," inasmuch as I had, until your comment upon the results of the sale seemed to suggest the contrary, labored under the impression that THE TIMES was a good medium for advertising.

You will note that the advertisement in THE TIMES concluded with the words "Catalogues mailed upon request." Hence, in addition to the newspaper advertisement, I caused to be printed 500 circulars setting forth in detail information with respect to all the articles to be s

FRANCIS L. LELAND, ART DONOR, IS DEAD

Head of County National Bank Gave $1,000,000 to Metropolitan Art Museum in 1912.

THE BIGGEST SINGLE GIFT

President of the New York Tariff League Was Active in Many Charitable Organizations.

Francis L. Leland, who gave $1,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1912, the largest single contribution ever received by the Museum, died yesterday at his home in the Clarendon Apartments, Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, in his seventy-seventh year. He was the President of the New York County National Bank.

Mr. Leland was born in Montevideo, Uruguay, and was a son of the late Francis Leland of Boston and New York and of Mrs. Eufrasia de Aguilar Leland. He received his education both in this city and in Boston, and had lived in New York for fifty years.

Coming here shortly before the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Leland enlisted in the First New York Volunteers, and was mustered out as a Lieutenant Colonel. He was a member of Company K of the Seventh Regiment for many years, and at the time of his death was a member of the Veteran Association of that Regiment.

As a young man Mr. Leland joined his father in the New York County National Bank, and when his father died in 1885 became President of that institution.

Mr. Leland was active in matters affecting the tariff, and was President of the New York Tariff League. In addition to his great contribution to the Metropolitan Museum, he was actively interested in a number of charitable organizations and contributed largely to the support of several hospitals.

In addition to the New York County National Bank Mr. Leland was a Director of the Manhattan Screw and Stamping Works, of Park & Tilford, the United State Life Insurance Company, and was Vice President and a Director of the West Side Bank.

He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce for many years, and at the time of his death belonged to the New York Yacht, New York Athletic, and Union League Clubs, and the Loyal Legion.

Colonel Leland was an enthusiastic yachtsman and was the owner of the steam yacht Safa-El-Bahr, which was built for the Khedive of Egypt, and is now being used by the British Government for scout service. Before buying this vessel he owned at various times the schooners Ariel and Avalon and the sloop yacht Scout, which was sunk during a squall on the Riviera, when under the command of his son, Frank R. Leland.

In addition to his home here, Mr. Leland was the owner of the Villa Tivoli, in Pocantico Hills, where he often spent his Winters. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Adelaide Monte, and by three sons, Louis F., Dante L., and Frank R., Leland, and by one daughter, Miss Amalia Leland.

VANDERBILT GIVES $12,500.

Wm. K.'s Contribution Assures the Building of Aiken Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 28.—William K. Vanderbilt has given $12,500 to the Aiken Relief Society for the Aiken Hospital Fund and the hospital is now assured. More than $30,000 was raised, and the necessary $50,000, it is expected, will be on hand when ground is to be broken next month.

Mrs. Joseph E. Davis gave a dinner at Willcox's this evening, the company including Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Edward Livingston Smith, J. F. Talmage, and Lawrence Perin.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Smith gave a luncheon at Willcox's this afternoon for a company including Mr. and Mrs. F. Amberst Clark, Mrs. E. L. Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Henry W. Sage, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, William H. Sands, and Walter L. Goodwin.

Mrs. George Von L. Meyer entertained a large company at luncheon at her cottage today in compliment to Countess Gizycka.

McWilliam-Nash Wedding April 4.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor A. Nash, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Nash of Ramaqua, Rye, N. Y., and Culver McWilliam of New York City will take place quietly on Tuesday, April 4, at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Nash country home. Miss Nash will have her sister, Mrs. Douglas Gorman of Baltimore, as her only attendant, and the bride's brother, Edmund Withered Nash, is to be the best man. There are to be no ushers and none except the immediate relatives has been asked to the wedding owing to illness in the Nash family. The engagement was announced March 1.

Reception for Miss Eleanor Green.

The Misses Sarah and Eleanor Hewitt entertained last evening with a large reception for their niece, Miss Eleanor M. Green, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James O. Green, (Miss Amy B. Hewitt,) who made her début the last Winter. She is a granddaughter of the late Abram S. Hewitt and a granddaughter of Peter Cooper.

Signora Lizzatto gave Italian monologues, a supper was served, and there was music and dancing. The guests included many of Miss Green's young friends and many more of the older sets.

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METHODIST APPOINTMENTS.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson Makes Announcement at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 28.—The annual session of the New York Conference of the Methodist Church came to an end here this afternoon. Bishop Luther B. Wilson made these appointments:

NEW YORK DISTRICT—Allan MacRossie, Superintendent, Ardsley; W. R. Blackie; Hanksville and Armonk; G. C. Morse; Bedford Hills and Bedford; E. Hunt; Buchanan and Boscobel; A. R. Hunt; Carmel, E. M. McElman; Cróton Lake and Eastview, J. S. Graham; Croton on Hudson, Frank Fletcher; Dobbs Ferry, F. A. Coons; Goldens Bridge, G. F. Monroe; Hartsdale, R. M. Dennison; Irvington, to be supplied; Katonah, George E. Barber; Lake Mahopac, Obed Mace; Mount Kisco, G. E Farrar.

NEW YORK CITY.—Borough of Manhattan—Calvary, W. H. Morgan; Chelsea, F. C. Harding; Church of the Saviour, J. S. Stone and A. H. Wilson; Duane, R. H. Travis; Eighteenth Street, B. C. Warren; Five Points and Italian Mission, F. J. Belcher; Grace, C. F. Reisner and F. W. Craverer; Jane Street, Charles Haila; Madison Avenue, W. M. Tippy, Ralph Lockman, L. Lassard; Metropolitan Temple, C. C. Marshall; Park Avenue, Arthur Jamieson and Charles Reynolds; St. Andrew's, F. W. Adams; St. James's, A. D. Ball; St. Mark's, W. H. Brooks and J. D. Allen; St. Paul's, L. E. Christian and C. A. Ross; St. Stephen's, J. J. Billingsley; Salem, F. A. Cullen; Thirty-fifth Street, E. H. Rue; Union, P. B. Young; Washington Heights, J. E. Price; Washington Square, S. W. Bell and W. H. Young. Borough of the Bronx—Centenary, A. C. Wilkins; Epworth, C. H. Andrews; Fordham, Arthur Thompson; Morris Heights, T. S. Bond; Mott Avenue, J. S. Stone and A. H. Wilson; Mount Hope, E. S. Miles; Tremont, F. L. Wilson; Woodlawn Heights, W. R. Blackie; Woodycrest, W. S. Maggs.

OSSINING—R. E. Wilson.

PEEKSKILL—First Church, Clarence P. McClelland; St. Paul's, J. W. Tetley.

PLEASANTVILLE—Central Church, J. W. Narramore; First Church, Harry Williams.

PURCHASE—A. H. Nesbitt; Purdy Station and North Salem, G. W. Rice; Putnam Valley, W. G. Grittman; Shrub Oak, H. C. Spencer.

TARRYTOWN—Asbury, J. J. Henry; St. Paul's, J. E. Cates.

TUCKAHOE—E. H. Carr; Valhalla and Castle Heights, C. B. Conro; White Plains, H. E. Wright.

YONKERS—Central, J. W. Jones; First Church, C. L. Cook; Memorial, C. M. Mackay; Morsemere, H. S. Fuller.

YORKTOWN HEIGHTS — Raymond W. Ricketts.

Bishop Wilson also made these general appointments:

A. A. Brown, Superintendent of Teacher Training, Board of Sunday Schools, Madison Avenue; New York Quarterly Conference; E. B. Caldwell, representative department of income, Board of Foreign Missions; J. R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, Calvary, New York Quarterly Conference; John W. Iglehart, missionary in Japan; E. T. Iglehart, missionary in Japan; F. W. Iglehart, formerly City Superintendent New York City Anti-saloon League, transferred to Syracuse University as lecturer; C. H. Johnson, formerly Superintendent Orphan Home, Albany, and later connected with Sing Sing Prison, transferred to Connecticut; R. R. Kelly, Executive Secretary of Conference Commission on Finance; Wallace McMullen, professor in Drew Theological Seminary; W. H. Miller, General Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement; E. K. Morrow, missionary in China; A. J. Palmer, Secretary Ocean Grove Association, St. Paul's, New York Quarterly Conference; I. J. Peritz, professor in Syracuse University, St. Paul's, New York Quarterly Conference; Antonio Satario, Italian Mission; C. W. Skinner, Superintendent Women's Industrial Home, Washington, D. C., Dobbs Ferry Quarterly; F. S. Tipple, President Drew Theological Seminary, Grace, New York Quarterly Conference; R. J. Trevorrow, President Drew Seminary for Young Women; L. P. Tucker, Superintendent Syracuse District Anti-saloon League.

LEAVES $5 TO HUSBAND.

Susie Warner Wolfe, in Will, Alleged Improper Treatment.

The will of Susie Warner Wolfe, filed for probate yesterday, showed that although she had left two bequests of $10,000 each to friends, and had made disposition of almost $40,000, she gave only $5 to her husband, Joseph C. Wolfe of the Waldorf-Astoria Cigar Company because of his "improper treatment of me."

Four of her half-sisters and brothers also received $5 each. These were Albert B. Nichols, Hempstead, L. I.; Elizabeth B. Wolfe, East Orange, N. J.; Maud Leake, New Bedford, Mass., and Georgiana B. Wentz, 335 West End Avenue. Dr. William E. Young, 39 West Sixty-fifth Street, received $10,000; Mame Berte, 258 Mt. Hope Place, the Bronx, $10,000; James D. C. Anderson, 154 West Thirty-first Street, $5,000; Thomas F. Illingsworth, Bethlehem, Penn., $5,000, and Leland S. Stillman, $2,000. Six other persons received $1,000, while several others received smaller amounts.

IN A. G. VANDERBILT'S DEBT.

Executrix of Another Lusitania Victim Asks Letters.

A petition asking for ancillary letters of administration was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by Ellen W. Hodges, executrix of the estate of Charles Francis Williamson of Cumberland, Md., who went down with the Lusitania, May 7, 1915. The assets in this State were said to be about $150,000. The petition said, "as the debts of the decedent almost equal said assets the transfer tax assessable upon this estate would not be over $100." One of these debts was $100,000 due the estate of Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

According to the will Millie A. Baker of Duluth, Minn., is to receive $10,000 and one-half of the residue of the estate. The other half is to be divided equally between the father, sister, and two brothers of the decedent. His business employes and servants are each to receive the amount of a year's wages.

MISUSE OF ESTATE ALLEGED.

"Matzoth King's" Widow's Removal as Administratrix Is Asked.

Madeline Levison of 1,381 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, a granddaughter of Meyer London, known as the "Matzoth King," who died Nov. 29, 1915, leaving an estate of about $170,000, has applied in the Surrogate's Court to have Etty London, widow of the decedent, removed as administratrix of the estate. The petition explained that Etty London was the second wife of the decedent, and was 22 years old when she married London, who was 60 years old. London was a baker.

The petitioner asked that the widow's letters of administration be revoked on the ground that she was managing the estate exclusively for her own benefit, and depositing money of the estate in banks outside the State, in violation of law. The case came up before Magistrate Fowler yesterday, but was adjourned until March 31.

Miss Schirmer to Wed W. R. Fay.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude Schirmer, the only daughter of Mrs. Gustave Schirmer of 117 East Thirty-fifth Street and the late Mr. Schirmer of the music publishing house of G. Schirmer, to William Rodman Fay, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Story Fay of Boston. Mr. Fay was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1907, and in 1910 from the Harvard Law School. He is a member of the Somerset, Tennis and Racquet, Norfolk Hunt, and Dedham Polo and Country Clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

EDWARD M. KNOX DIES IN 75TH YEAR

Famous Hatter Was One of Last Two Survivors of 15th New York Light Battery B.

ENTERED CIVIL WAR AT 17

Congress Gave Him a Medal for Bravery at Gettysburg — A Traveler and Collector of Art Objects.

Colonel Edward M. Knox, until two years ago head of the Knox Hat Company, and one of the last two survivors of the Fifteenth New York Independent Light Battery B of the Irish Brigade, died yesterday at his home, 26 East Eighty-third Street, in his seventy-fifth year, after an attack of the grip.

He was known as a leader in the hat industry for many years, and took charge of his company more than forty years ago, and brought it through its financial difficulties, making it one of the greatest in the world. Colonel Knox, who had received the title of Colonel from his fellow-veterans of the civil war, was known wherever the survivors of the war gathered together. Sometimes even when there was only one veteran the stories told by and of the man they described as one of the "Swells of Piccadilly" were related.

When the news of Sumter reached New York, where Knox had spent the first seventeen years of his life, the boy painted a false mustache on his upper lip to make him appear of the legal age for military service and opened a recruiting office in City Hall Park. His size, for he was then more than 6 feet in height, rather than the mustache, enabled him to enlist for three months' service in the Eighth New York Volunteers.

His tales of the flight of the Union forces at the first battle of Bull Run were so vivid that fireside listeners often encouraged Colonel Knox to write a volume of his memoirs. He said that some of the green volunteers ran so fast that the money they had received as wages the day before the battle fell out of their pockets as they ran, and they reached Washington not only shoeless but penniless as well. Some of the men had run so fast, he often related, that their toe nails were missing when they found themselves out of the sound and smell of the conflict.

His Career on the Field.

As a Second Lieutenant in the light artillery Colonel Knox fought in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and other minor engagements, struggled along in Burnside's famous "Mud March," remaining unscathed until the last moment of the critical battle of the war—the last rush of the flower of the South, Pickett's brigade.

When a description of the field furnished by Colonel Knox to the Government has erected a tablet and memorial on the spot where Battery B stood as the long line of gray surged across the hollow to the uplands beyond in the last effort to crush its way through Meade's army to the Northern capital. Then, as he was ordering his men to reserve their fire to break the charging line with double canister at 500 yards, a rifle ball struck him in the thigh, and he fell as the pieces began their efforts to hurl back the last effort of the South.

When the charge, or the remnant of it, had been driven back to the ridge whence it gathered its momentum the wounded officer directed the fire of his battery to the Confederate intrenchments. Almost completely paralyzed by the bullet in his thigh, he was carried to the rear and later found by his father in a ruined church at Gettysburg.

In the first days of the battle he had been with Sickles's command in the Peach Orchard. When Longstreet swept over the field, annihilating Bigelow's and Phillips's Massachusetts batteries, Colonel Knox instructed his men to fall under their guns and remain there as if dead until the lines had passed. Then they crawled out, dragged their guns to an eminence, and opened fire on the Confederates who had just passed.

Paralyzed for Two Years.

For more than two years after Gettysburg Colonel Knox was paralyzed and able to leave his bed only when assisted. After an operation and a period of recuperation at Geneva, Switzerland, he returned to New York to rejuvenate his father's hat company, just passing through financial difficulties. The company had passed through litigation with Genin over a trade-mark, and a disastrous fire destroyed its store when the famous old museum of P. T. Barnum in Broadway, at Fulton Street, burned down.

He expanded the business in decade after decade, adding factories and retail stores, with the intention of making his name known as never a hat was worn. He retired from business in 1912. Although he held some of the stock when the company was incorporated control passed to others. It was in real estate, and not in hats, that Colonel Knox made most of his fortune. He owned corners at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street and at Broadway and Fulton, and held stock in many real estate companies.

Honored by Congress.

Remembering that Captain Patrick Hart of the Light Artillery had commended Colonel Knox for bravery at Gettysburg, Congress voted him a Medal of Honor in 1892. In the same year the G. A. R. gave him a jeweled sword of honor as the most popular and handsomest officer at its encampment. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and the Medal of Honor Legion, and declined to become Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment after he had been elected to the place.

He was a traveler and a collector of rare and unusual objects of art. He sold part of his collection ten years ago. One of his hobbies was taking trips on new liners on their maiden voyages.

Colonel Knox was married to Miss Florence Rice in 1871. She died in 1914. They had no children.

It was said that he never allowed a veteran of the civil war, either Confederate or Union, to suffer if he could relieve him.

Colonel Knox is survived by his sister, Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson, of 320 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, and by three nieces. His nephew, Captain George H. Knox, was killed when his aeroplane fell last August at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

His funeral will take place from St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and Bishop Frederick Courtney, Auxiliary Protestant Bishop of New York, will conduct the services. Governor Whitman and Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, both old friends of Colonel Knox, will attend the funeral.

Walter Cook's Funeral.

The funeral of Walter Cook, the architect, who died on Saturday at his home, 135 East Thirty-seventh Street, took place yesterday morning at the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant officiating.

The honorary pallbearers were Henry Rutgers Marshall, Frederick Dielman, Robert Underwood Johnson, C. Grant La Farge, John A. Mitchell, Edwin H. Blashfield, Richard H. Hunt, Alanson T. Briggs, J. Otis Post, Daniel C. French, H. Van Buren Magonigle, George Haven Putnam, J. Alden Weir, William M. Kendall, Frederick A. Stokes, Austen G. Fox, Arnold W. Brunner, Everett P. Wheeler, Henry W. Jessup, and Thomas Hastings.

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WAR TALK TO PHYSICIANS.

P. & S. Amphitheatre Looked Like a Trench at the Front.

War equipment in the lecture amphitheatre of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, 437 West Fifty-ninth Street, transformed that habitually peaceful chamber yesterday afternoon into what looked like a section of a trench on the fighting front of one of the warring nations. The occasion was the first of a series of lectures in a new course of instruction to teach physicians the art of efficiency in war.

A businesslike machine gun mounted and ready for action, shrapnel, an up-to-date Springfield rifle with a bayonet, two soldiers, one of them in full marching and fighting clothes, and military men of prominence occupied the pit usually given over to some professor expounding medical or surgical lore.

Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Medical Corps, N. G., N. Y., delivered the first lecture of the series after a few preliminary remarks by Major Sanford B. Wadhams, Medical Corps, U. S. A., and by Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The lecture was largely preliminary, and five others will be delivered on succeeding Tuesdays. Lieut. Col. Terriberry asserted that experienced physicians in warfare were as essential as fighting men, and Major Wadhams pointed out that for every 200,000 men in the field there were required 2,035 medical officers.

HONORS TO ABEL COOK.

Masons Celebrate His Fiftieth Anniversary as a Member.

The golden anniversary in the Masonic Order of Abel Crook, Chief Commissioner of Appeals of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and Past Master of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 402, was celebrated last night in the Brooklyn Masonic Temple with a large body of Masonic leaders from all over the State in attendance.

George Freifeld, Grand Master, delivered an address recounting the services to Masonry of Mr. Crook, which included the drafting and obtaining passage by the Legislature of the charter of the Brooklyn Masonic Guild, which controls the Temple; the preparation of a compilation and digest of Masonic law, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1900 and is the standard work on the subject, and his work to obtain the passage of laws exempting charitable fraternal organizations from taxation.

Other speakers were William Sherer, Justice Townsend Scudder, Robert Judson Kenworthy, Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, Colonel Edward M. L. Ehlers, and Louis E. Bomeisler, all of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Crook was born in Brooklyn in 1842 and is a graduate of Williams College and the Columbia Law School. He belongs to many clubs and scientific societies and is a well-known sportsman.

A Son in Clarence Payne's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Payne of 3 East Eighty-first Street, this city, may be congratulated upon the birth of a son yesterday. Both mother and child are doing well. Later Mr. and Mrs. Payne will close their town house and with their little son go to California to visit Mr. Payne's mother, Mrs. Theodore F. Payne of Menlo Park.

J. L. STRACHAN-DAVIDSON.

Master of Balliol College and Historical Writer Is Dead.

OXFORD, England, March 28.—James Leigh Strachan-Davidson, Master of Balliol College since 1907, died this morning. He was the author of several historical works.

He was a son of James Strachan, a merchant of Manilla and Madras, who became James Strachan-Davidson of Ardgath, Perthshire, on his retirement from active business. Mr. Strachan-Davidson was educated at Leamington and Balliol College, where he won high honors. Among his publications are "Selections from Polybius," "Appian Civil Wars, Book I.," and "Problems of the Roman Criminal Law."

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BLAKELOCK PAINTING HERE.

"Moonlight," Loaned by Toledo Museum for Exhibition, Arrives.

"Moonlight," the big painting by Ralph Albert Blakelock, which was recently sold at the Lambert sale in this city for $20,000, arrived yesterday at the Reinhardt Galleries, to which it is loaned by the Toledo (Ohio) Museum, the purchaser, for the big Blakelock exhibition to be held in the interest of bringing the artist from the State Asylum at Middletown, N. Y., back to private life and, it is hoped, again to take up his work. This picture was spoken of by different experts at the time of the sale as the finest picture ever painted by an American artist.

The exhibition of the pictures by the artist will be opened at the Reinhardt Galleries on Monday next, and there will probably be thirty-odd pictures shown. There will also be a big public meeting at the Biltmore at 4 o'clock on Monday in the interest of the Blakelock fund to care for the artist the remainder of his life and to enable him to take up his painting again.

It is now said to be probable that Mr. Blakelock himself will visit the exhibition on one of the days that the pictures will be shown, and it is believed that this will help to interest him and to awaken in him his old-time ability, which he has shown in bits of work which he has done since he has been in confinement. He has expressed a desire to revisit the city and stay at the Century Club, of which he is a member. The day of his coming will not be announced. Dr. Maurice C. Ashley, Superintendent of the Middletown Asylum, is to accompany Mr. Blakelock.

AID HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

Women's League Prize Bridge at the Ritz Nets $3,700.

The auction bridge held yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton under the management of the New York Women's League for Animals netted about $3,700 for the league's hospital in Lafayette Place, the object of the hospital being to provide free treatment and care for all animals in distress, especially those that belong to working people. Mrs. James Speyer, the President of the league, and other members received. They included Mrs. J. H. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. J. Dyneley Prince, and Mrs. Richard Peabody.

Six prizes were offered and the first prize, a Ford car, offered by the committee, went to Mrs. Samuel J. Waggaff; the second prize, a pedigreed chow dog, donated by Mrs. Franklin L. Hutton, was won by Mrs. J. Julio Henna; the next prize went to Mrs. W. C. Adams, and was an opera box for an evening, given by Mrs. James Speyer; the victrola was won by Mrs. Cuyler D. Sprang. The opera box offered by Mrs. James B. Dickson went to Mrs. H. S. Hoppin, and Mrs. A. F. Husted won the short-haired prize-winning cat, while to Mrs. William O'Connor went Mrs. Fiske's donation, a box for "Erstwhile Susan."

The Bridge Committee who had charge of the affair had Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris for its Chairman, and the other members were Mrs. F. L. Hutton, Mrs. W. C. Ketchum, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Mrs. R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff, Mrs. J. Julio Henna, Miss Katherine Force, and Mrs. Mary E. D. Dunn.

MISS SUSAN E. BLOW DEAD.

Aged Educator Was Known as "Mother of the Kindergarten."

Miss Susan Elizabeth Blow, called the "Mother of the Kindergarten" of the public schools of this country, died on Sunday at her home in The Berkeley, 20 Fifth Avenue, in her seventy-fourth year. She was born in St. Louis and was a daughter of Henry Taylor Blow, a former United States Minister to Venesuela.

Miss Blow studied abroad and became a pupil of Froebel. On her return to St. Louis in 1873 she commenced her kindergarten work, paying all its expenses for the first year. She was very successful, and from that time on it became a recognized part of the training of children. Following this, Miss Blow opened a school for kindergarten teaching in St. Louis, from which both Laura E. Fisher, founder and director of the Laura Fisher Training School in Boston, and now at the head of the New York Kindergarten Association, and Miss Mary Watterman, Superintendent of the kindergartens of the association, are graduates.

Miss Blow established the course known as "History and Philosophy of Education" at Teachers College in 1909, which has since become one of the most valued series of lectures there. She was Chairman of the Committee of Nineteen of the International Kindergarten Union, and was the author of "Educational Issues in the Kindergarten."

Her body was sent to St. Louis, where the funeral will take place today in Christ Church Chapel.

Mrs. Rose Fierro Dies at 104.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 28.—Mrs. Rose Fierro died today at her home, 197 Beech Street, at the age of 104 years. Although she lost her right eye, through an accident twenty years ago, the aged woman was able to sew and read without the aid of glasses. Mrs. Fierro was born in Italy and had lived in Paterson for the last quarter century.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. WILLIAM WALKER TAIT, active in women's organizations here, died yesterday at her home in the Berkeley Hotel, 170 West Seventy-fourth Street, following an operation.

ANTHONY J. VALDINE, a stereotyper on THE NEW YORK TIMES for seventeen years, died on Monday at his home, 830 Hemlock Street, Brooklyn, in his fortieth year. He was born here and was a graduate of St. James's School. Mr. Valdine worked for the old National Press before coming to THE TIMES. He was a member of the New York Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, and of Night-workers' Nest, No. 1,908, Order of Owls. Mr. Valdine is survived by a son, his wife having died several months ago.

GEORGE A. WYRE, a former District Attorney of Rockland County, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in Orangetown, N. Y.

Miss SARAH A. PALMER, a piano teacher, died on Monday night at her home in Plainfield, N. J., where she had lived for twenty years.

Mrs. CORINNE CHAMBERS, wife of Arthur D. Chambers of Savannah, Ga., and previously for forty years a resident of East Orange, N. J., died in Savannah on Monday.

GEORGE A. STROWBRIDGE, for twenty years connected with the public schools of Morristown, N. J., died on Monday at his home there in his sixty-fourth year.

WILLIAM E. WELSH, a plumber in Morristown for thirty-seven years, died on Monday at his home there in his eightieth year.

WILLIAM H. BOWMAN died on Monday at his home in Boonton, N. J., in his fifty-seventh year.

JAMES E. THOMAS, an engineer on the Lackawanna Railroad for many years, died on Monday in West Boonton, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

Miss MARY C. FRIST, the oldest resident of Flushing, L. I., died yesterday morning at her home, 101 Broadway, in that place, in her ninety-third year.

Mrs. URSULA WOOLLEY ST. JOHN, wife of Captain Cortlandt St. John, who served throughout the civil war, died on Monday at her home, 104 Ross Street, Brooklyn, aged 85 years. Mrs. St. John came of old Colonial Jersey Revolutionary stock, and was a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R.

Mrs. ANNE POST CARPENTER, widow of Thomas Raynor Carpenter, died yesterday at her home in Freeport, L. I., leaving three daughters and a son. She was 81 years old.

Mrs. MARY LAIMBEER ABBOT, wife of Frank Prentice Abbot and a sister of Richard H. Laimbeer, Jr., Deputy Fire Commissioner for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, died yesterday from heart disease at her home, 5 First Place, Brooklyn.

Miss MARY C. TRICE, 90 years old, died yesterday at her home in Flushing, L. I. She was a daughter of Isaac Frost, a flour merchant of Manhattan, and went to live in Flushing during the civil war.

Mrs. ROSE JOSEPH, widow of Ellis Joseph, a merchant in Manhattan, died at her home, 6 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, aged 83 years. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

GEORGE LINCOLN SEMONITE, 32 years old, a member of the firm of Semonite Brothers, dealers in oils in Brooklyn, died on Monday at the home of his mother, 910A Greene Avenue, that borough, from paralysis. Mr. Semonite had lived in Brooklyn all his life, and was one of the oldest members of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church. He left a widow.

JAMES CHARLES DUFF, a Brooklyn furniture dealer, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Monday, in his fortieth year. Mr. Duff lived at 391 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. BELINDA ROBERTS, 94 years old, widow of John Roberts, died on Monday at her home, 85 South Second Street, Brooklyn, where she had lived for the last seventy-one years.

Mrs. MARY BRADFORD BUTLER, wife of Dr. William Morris Butler, Professor of Mental Diseases in the New York Homeopathic College and well known Brooklyn physician, died at her home, 507 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. Mrs. Butler was born in Little Falls, N. Y., and was a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Bradford. Besides her husband she left a son, Bradford Butler, a lawyer in Manhattan, and a sister, Miss Cornelia F. Bradford, founder of the Whittier House in Jersey City. The funeral services will be held this afternoon in St. Agnes's Chapel, 120 West Ninety-first Street, Manhattan.

Miss MARGARET JARDINE, for twenty years in the employ of the Abraham & Straus store in Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 447 Sixty-third Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. AMELIA LOUISE FITTER, wife of Henry C. Fitter, a produce merchant in Wallabout Market, died on Sunday at her home, 536A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

GEORGE LIFTCHILD, a native of England and formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died at his home, 417 East Twenty-ninth Street, Flatbush, on Sunday.

CLARENCE E. CORNELL, for almost fifty years an undertaker in Hempstead, L. I., and a Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church there, died at his home in Washington Street on Sunday, aged 68 years.

Miss ETHEL SCHULTZ of 101 Harmon Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday at her desk in the offices of the Worcester Salt Company, 71 Murray Street, in her twenty-second year.

Mrs. OLIVIA SCOBEY HARMON, wife of Judson Harmon, former Governor of Ohio and once Attorney General of the United States, died on Monday at her home in Cincinnati, Ohio, in her sixty-sixth year.

CORNELIUS TURFORD, owner of the National Linoleum Manufacturing Company, died on Monday at his home, Trenton, N. J., in his fifty-fifth year.

ROBERT F. SMITH, for thirty years in the Treasury Department of the New York Custom House, died on Sunday at his home, White Plains, N. Y., in his eighty-seventh year.

JACOB WERTHMAN, for many years in business in Irvington, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his fifty-third year.

Professor GEORGE G. ROBERTSON, teacher of geometry and English at Fredonia State Normal School, died on Monday in Dunkirk, N. Y., in his fifty-second year.

GEORGE S. IVES, formerly for eighteen years Postmaster at Colebrook River, Conn., died at his home there on Monday in his eighty-sixth year.

ANDREW D. REA, a wholesale grocer of Newburg, N. Y., died at his home there on Monday in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. GEORGINA ELMINA SHIPPEN, widow of William W. Shippen, died on Monday at her home, 126 West Thirty-ninth Street, in her eighty-seventh year.

Miss MARY J. QUIN, daughter of William D. Quin, formerly Postmaster of Paterson, N. J., died on Monday at her home there, in her seventy-first year.

EDWARD F. McKERNAN died on Monday at his home in Hartford, Conn., in his sixty-third year.

Mrs. LAURA STILLWELL MILLER, widow of Captain David Miller, died on Monday at her home in Red Bank, N. J.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

MRS. NANCY A. SPRAGUE DIES

Gave a Large Sum to Yale for Music Hall in Husband's Memory.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 28.—Mrs. Nancy A. Sprague, widow of A. A. Sprague of Chicago, died here this morning of heart disease. Her body will be taken on a special car tomorrow to her home at 2,710 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, where the funeral service will be held. There will be another special car for relatives who were with Mrs. Sprague when she died.

She was born Sept. 3, 1837, at Barnard, Vt. Her maiden name was Nancy Atwood. She was prominently identified with charity work in Chicago, where some time ago she founded a home training school for nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital. During the last year she gave a large sum of money to Yale University for the erection of a music hall.

The building, which is now under construction at New Haven, will be dedicated to the memory of her husband, who was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1859. Her husband, who was one of the Sprague-Warner Company of Chicago, died on Jan. 10, 1915. A daughter, Mrs. Fred S. Coolidge, of Pittsfield, Mass., survives.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HURWITZ.—March 26, 624 11th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. David E. Hurwitz, a daughter.

LICHTER.—On Tuesday, March 28, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lichter, Far Rockaway, L. I.

Engaged.

FLEISCHER—GROSSMAN.—Dorothy Grossman of 4 East 118th St. to Irving Fleischer of 2,069 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Married

ASCHE—O'CONNOR.—March 27, Asta O'Connor to Herman Theunert Asche.

LEVIS—SIMON.—On Monday, March 27, 1916, by the Rev. Dr. S. Schulman, Florence H. Simon to Leonard R. Levis.

SCHULTZ—CARTER.—Tuesday, March 23, 1916, Emma Downs Carter to Dr. William Magill Schultz, at the home of her father, the Rev. Samuel T. Carter, D. D., 915 Hillside Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Died

ABBOT.—On March 28, 1916, Mary Laimbeer, wife of Frank Prentice Abbot. Funeral services at her late residence, 5 First Place, Brooklyn, Friday, March 31, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ALFORD.—Frank, on Monday, March 27, 1916, husband of Catherine Alford. Funeral from Mrs. Alford's residence, 602 West 125th St. Funeral services Thursday morning, 10 o'clock, Corpus Christi Church, West 121st St. and Broadway.

BRADFORD.—At South Orange, N. J., March 27, 1916, Virginia Bradford, aged 44 years. Funeral services on Wednesday at 3 P. M. at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

BROCK.—At Huntington, L. I., on March 28, 1916, George Raymond Brock, beloved husband of Alice O. Brock, nee Buriand, and son of George W. and Mary A. Brock. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Thursday, March 30, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

BUSHNELL.—Mrs. Emma Palmer Bushnell, widow of the late John F. Bushnell, in Deland, Fla., March 26, in her ninety-first year. Funeral private. Burial at Saybrook, Conn., 4 o'clock P. M., March 29.

BUTLER.—Mary Bradford, wife of William Morris Butler, M. D., of 507 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, mother of Bradford Butler and daughter of the late Benjamin F. Bradford, D. D., of Montclair, N. J., passed into rest on March 27 after a brief illness. Funeral services will be held in St. Agnes's Chapel, 121 West 91st St., New York, on Wednesday, March 29, at 2 P. M.

CAMPHAUSEN.—Mrs. G. P., of the McAlpin Hotel staff, died on March 27 at 8 P. M. Services will be held at Frank E. Campbell undertaking

DETROIT BATSMEN POUND GIANTS' PITCHERS AND WIN---YANKEES BEAT CHATTANOOGA TEAM

GIANTS GET POOR START; TIGERS WIN

Series Between Detroit and New York Teams in the South Tied.

TO PLAY OFF ON SUNDAY

Ty Cobb Will Join Team and Help Jennings's Nine—McGraw in Squabble with Umpire.

Special to The New York Times.

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, March 28.—One bad inning put the Giants to rout this afternoon when they came down here from Dallas to entertain the fans who have been watching the Detroit Tigers in training this month. The jungaleers, by hopping on Schupp for four runs in the first inning, tucked away the game and made it an even break in the series of games. The score was 8 to 3.

The result of today's game means a big crowd at Houston next Sunday, when the deciding contest will take place, with Ty Cobb in the Detroit line-up. Cobb reports to his club next Saturday.

This was the first game between major league teams ever played in this little city, and the fans came from far away to see it. The little grand stand in Jungle Park was jammed, and the overflow fringed the first base and right field fences. About 3,000 persons saw the contest, and, of course, the result was popular here.

The Giants were not able to show much of their vaunted hitting power against Dauss and McTigue, but they tried hard.

An argument between Manager McGraw and the umpire further enlivened the proceedings. The trouble started when the umpire refused to let Kauff advance on an overthrow into the crowd, though this point had been covered by a decision in special ground rules. The umpire tried to bench McGraw for claiming the play and then threatened to forfeit the game. It was not until Manager Jennings came out and rebuked the arbitrator that peace was declared. Kauff got his base and McGraw remained on the coaching lines. Schupp was wild, and when he did put them over the Tigers hit them.

Ten men went to the bat in the opening inning and four scored, winning the game right there. Three bases on balls, a triple, a double, and an error by Fletcher did the work. Schupp quit after three bad rounds, and Ritter finished, allowing three runs in five innings.

Had Benny Kauff been in a hitting mood today the Giants might have slugged their way to a close decision, for Fred Merkle bobbed up with four hits, including a double. Bashful Benny, however, seemed too anxious, and did not strike a blow. Doyle got out of the game after making a hit in the third inning, and if it had not been for McTigue's generosity in giving six bases on balls in the last four innings the Giants would not have made their last two runs.

Kauff had his chance in the ninth, when McTigue fanned the first two batters and walked the next three. The best Benny could do was to drive Veach back for the fly that ended the game.

After the game the Giants returned to Dallas, and tonight the Detroit team broke camp and left for San Antonio. The Giants play at Fort Worth tomorrow and Thursday. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	2	1	3	1	Burns, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Maisel, 3b.	5	2	1	1	3	Doyle, 2b.	2	0	1	2	1
Cr'fd, rf.	5	0	2	2	0	Er'n'd, 2b.	2	0	0	2	2
Veach, lf.	5	0	1	2	0	Lob't, 3b.	4	0	2	1	0
Heil'n, 1b.	4	1	2	10	1	Kauff, cf.	4	1	0	2	0
Huber, cf.	4	1	1	2	1	M'kle, 1b.	4	1	3	9	1
Young, 2b.	3	1	1	2	6	Fletch'r, ss.	4	0	0	3	4
Stanage, c.	3	1	2	5	0	Roush, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
Dauss, p.	1	0	1	0	2	Kelly, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
McTig'e, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Dooin, c.	1	0	0	4	0
						W'dell, c.	2	1	0	3	1
Total.	34	8	12	27	14	Schupp, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Ritter, p.	3	0	0	0	1
						Total.	34	3	8	24	9

Errors—Maisel, Stanage, McTigue, Fletcher, (2.) Roush, Kelly.

Detroit	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	—8
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3

Innings pitched—By Schupp, 3; by Dauss, 3; by Ritter, 5; by McTigue, 4. Runs made—Off Schupp, 5; off Dauss, 1; off Ritter, 3; off McTigue, 2. Hits apportioned—Off Schupp, 7; off Dauss, 6. Two-base hits—Bush, Stanage, Merkle. Three-base hit—Heilman. Stolen bases—Harper, Burns, (2.) Young (2.) Dauss, Bush, Beach. Sacrifice hit—Stanage. Struck out—By Schupp, 4; by Dauss, 2; by Ritter, 2; by McTigue, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 3; off Ritter, 3; off McTigue, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 1; Detroit, 3. Double plays—Doyle and Merkle; Harper and Maisel; Brainard and Merkle; Heilman and Bush. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Miller.

DODGERS BLANK MACKMEN.

Athletics Helpless Before Shoots of Smith and Appleton.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 28.—Today's shutout of the Athletics by the Superbas makes the second in three days. Second base was as far as any of the Mackmen got. The score was Brooklyn, 2; Athletics, 0.

In the second inning Jimmy Johnston slashed a double to left, reached third on Cutshaw's out, and scored on Getz's single. Walsh, the first batter for Philadelphia in the opening game, made a double, only to be left at the halfway station. After this they went out almost in one, two, three order.

Robinson tried Sherrod Smith as an opener. The big left-hander was at his best, and as a consequence four hits was the best the American Leaguers could secure. Appleton, who relieved Smith, allowed not one hit during his four innings on the mound.

Olson's one-handed stop and throw of a grounder back of second in the ninth was the fielding features. Larry Miller and Stengel contributed a pair of flashy running catches.

Another game will be played tomorrow. Jack Coombs and Wheezer Dell will work for the Robins. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	O	A	ATHLETICS.	AB	R	H	O	A
O'Mara, ss.	3	0	0	1	2	Walsh, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
D'bert, 1b.	3	0	1	10	2	Strunk, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Stengel, rf.	1	1	0	2	0	Peck, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
H'man, rf.	1	0	1	1	0	Oldring, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
L. M'r, lf.	2	0	1	2	0	McI's, 1b.	3	0	0	12	1
J'nston, cf.	3	1	2	0	0	Witt, ss.	3	0	1	1	5
C'shaw, 2b.	3	0	1	4	3	Schang, c.	3	0	0	5	4
Getz, 3b.	3	0	2	0	2	Bush, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Mow'y, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Ray, p.	1	0	0	1	1
O. M'r, c.	3	0	0	3	0	*S'baur	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, p.	2	0	1	1	2						
Olson, ss.	2	0	0	1	2	Total.	30	0	4	27	19
Ap'ton, p.	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.	32	2	10	27	13						

*Batted for Bush in the fifth inning.
Error—O'Mara.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Walsh, Johnston. Stolen base—Mowrey. Double play—Cutshaw, O'Mara, and Daubert. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 4; off Ray, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; Athletics, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Bush, O'Mara. Hits—Off Smith, 4 in five innings; off Appleton, 0 in four innings; off Bush, 6 in five innings; off Ray, 4 in four innings. Struck out—By Smith, 1; by Appleton, 1; by Bush, 2; by Ray, 1. Wild pitch—Ray. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lewis.

STADIUM ATH. CLUB MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34 St. & 8th Av.
TOMORROW NIGHT.
Gunboat SMITH vs. Porky FLYNN
with one Ten, two Sixes and two Fours.
Adm. 50c. Res'd 75c, $1, $2. Boxes $3.
Willard-Moran pictures 1 to 11 Exc. Tomorrow Night
PARK BROADWAY AND 50TH STREET. 12 Noon to 11 P. M.
WILLARD-MORAN OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES

ELBERFELD'S NINE BEATEN.

Yankees Score a Shutout Against Former Team Mate at Chattanooga.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 28.—Kid Elberfeld, once a distinguished member of the Yankees, led the Chattanooga team against his former club this afternoon and was subject to a shut-out, 6 to 0. Only once in the game was the Kid's nine near to a score. Batting against Shocker in the eighth inning Daley tripled with one out. He was held at third. Shocker, like Keating and Cullop, had the locals helpless whenever so disposed, and the next two batters could not hit past the infield. Not a hit was made off Keating in the three innings he pitched. The only man to reach first base on him got there on a pass. Nick Cullop, the southpaw, was stung for two hard singles, but immediately let out a kink and shut down on the hitting. Shocker with his moist ball was as effective as the other pitchers. Keating made New York's first run when he lifted a home run over the left field fence.

Donovan requisitioned three pitchers instead of two today because the weather was cold and disagreeable, and he did not care to ask any of his twirlers to go four or five innings. He also gave an opportunity to a number of substitutes to play. The Yankees played a good game under the frosty circumstances in a mechanical way; that is, it was not the sort of weather for ginger or enthusiasm. There was another instance of faulty team work around second base—lack of understanding between Gedeon and Peckinpaugh. On a steal by a home player no one covered second base. Consequently, Alexander's perfect throw went to center field. Either Peck or Gedeon was asleep or there was a mix-up between them as to which was to cover the bag.

Fritz Maisel had his first difficult chance in centre field and arose to it gallantly. He dashed over to left and speared a line drive. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHATTANOOGA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel cf.	3	0	1	1	0	Daley, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Cook, cf.	2	0	1	1	0	Graff, 3b.	4	0	0	1	4
G'h'l'y, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	Harris, 1b.	3	0	1	11	2
Magee, lf.	2	0	1	1	0	El'fld, 2b.	2	0	0	2	0
High, lf.	2	1	1	0	0	Krapp, 2b.	2	0	0	0	2
Baker, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	Nich'n, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
E'man, 3b.	2	0	1	0	0	Rowe's, rf.	2	0	1	2	0
G'de'n, 2b.	4	1	1	4	2	K'chin, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Pipp, lb.	2	0	0	8	0	Peters, c.	2	0	1	3	0
Mullen, lb.	1	0	0	3	1	Smykl, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
P'pgh, ss.	2	0	0	1	0	M'tina, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Boone, ss.	1	1	1	0	1	Allen, p.	1	0	0	0	1
N'mk'r, c.	2	0	0	2	0	Karr, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Al'der, c.	1	0	0	2	0	Herb't, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Walt's, c.	1	0	0	1	0	Smith, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Keat'g, p.	2	1	1	0	4						
Cullop, p.	1	0	0	0	1						
Shock'r, p.	1	0	0	0	2	Total.	31	0	4	27	15
Total.	36	6	11	27	13						

Errors—Krapp, 2.

New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	—6
Chattanooga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7. Struck out—By Keating, 2; by Cullop, 3; by Shocker, 3; by Martina, 2; by Karr, 1; by Herbert, 1. Home run—Keating. Three-base hits—Pipp, Daley. Two-base hits—High, Bauman, Boone, Walters. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Pipp, Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Maisel, Harris. Wild pitch—Smith. Hits—Off Keating, none in three innings; off Cullop, 2 in three innings; off Shocker, 2 in three innings; off Martina, 2 in two innings; off Allen, 3 in two innings; off Karr, 1 in two innings; off Herbert, 1 in two innings; off Smith, 4 in one inning. Umpires—Messrs. Gifford and Schaefer. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR PHILLIES.

Chicago Cubs Lose Seven-Game Series to Champions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 28.—The Philadelphia Nationals made a clean sweep of the Spring series of seven exhibition games with the Chicago Nationals by winning today's game, 3 to 1. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	Stock, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2
Will's, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Ber't, ss.	4	0	0	3	4
Zim'n, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3	P'kert, cf.	2	1	1	3	0
Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0	Cra'h, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Mann, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	Lud's, 1b.	3	0	1	6	0
Y'kes, 2b.	4	1	2	3	4	Whit'd, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
D'lin, ss.	3	0	1	1	2	Goed, lf.	2	0	0	4	0
Archer, c.	3	0	0	4	1	Nich'l, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3
M'Con'll, p.	2	0	0	0	4	Adams, c.	3	0	0	7	1
Vaughn, p.	1	0	0	0	3	Alex'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Lem'e, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	1	6	24	14	*Devore.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	28	3	6	27	10

*Batted for Alexander in third inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, Yerkes, Stock.

Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Cravath, Yerkes, Doolin. Three-base hit—Luderus. Hits apportioned—Off Alexander, 1 in 3 innings; off Demaree, 3 in 6 innings; off McConnell, 3 in 5 innings; Vaughn, 1 in 3 innings. First base on balls—Off McConnell, 2; off Alexander, 1. Struck out—By Alexander, 3; by Vaughn, 4; by Demaree, 4. Stolen base—Yerkes. Double plays—Niehoff to Bancroft to Luderus; Zimmerman to Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Umpire—Chief Bender. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

HERZOG GETS REDS' ONE HIT

Cleveland Pitchers Effective, but a Little Wild in Exhibition Game.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—Holding their opponents to one hit, the Cleveland Americans defeated the Cincinnati Nationals 4 to 1 in an exhibition game here today. Smith, the Cleveland right fielder, hit a home run and three of his teammates were credited with three-baggers. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf.	3	1	1	2	0	Kill'r, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Ch'p'n, ss.	4	1	1	2	1	H'zog, ss.	4	0	1	2	5
Roth, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Beall, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
G'ndil, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0	Grif'h, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Chap'e, rf.	2	1	2	0	0	Groh, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2
Smith, rf.	3	1	2	0	0	R'dg's, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
Wh's, 2b.	3	0	1	1	1	Moll'z, 1b.	2	0	0	11	2
T'ner, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2	Wingo, c.	2	1	0	4	0
O'Neil, c.	3	0	2	6	3	Dale, p.	1	0	0	0	3
M'chell, p.	1	0	0	1	1	*Williams.	0	0	0	0	0
†Howard.	1	0	0	0	0	M'K'ry, p.	1	0	0	1	1
Jones, p.	2	0	0	1	2						
						Total.	24	1	1	24	15
Total.	33	4	11	27	10						

*Batted for Dale in sixth inning.
†Batted for Mitchell in fifth inning.
Error—Griffith.

Cleveland	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Hits apportioned—Off Dale, 5 in five innings; off McKenery, 6 in three innings; off Mitchell, 1 in five innings. Three-base hits—Graney, Chapelle, O'Neil. Home run—Smith. Sacrifice hit—Killifer. Stolen base—Groh. Struck out—By McKenery, 2; by Mitchell, 5; by Jones, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 1; off McKenery, 1; off Mitchell, 3; off Jones, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Dale, (Wambsganss.) Double plays—Rogers, Mollwitz, and Wingo; O'Neil and Chapman. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 8. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Holley and Dobard.

Stone Beaten at Three Cushions.

Joseph Stone, representing New York, was defeated last night by William Kalthoff of Cincinnati in an Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League match game at Thum's, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, by the score of 50 to 45. Kalthoff made a high run of 6, and Stone tallied 4.

Salisbury Links Change Hands.

The Cherry Valley Country Club will take possession of the Salisbury links in a few days, but the formal opening will be deferred until May 1. No more tickets will be sold to the general public, however, as the course will be closed so that it may be in good shape for the opening day.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
Hats, Men's Furnishings & Shoes
Newest Soft Hats Alpines & Flat Brims at $1.90
The Last Word in Correct Styles
$3 Hats in Everything but the Price.
Motor and Golf Caps, 50c

WON'T LET WILLARD BATTLE FOR $30,000

Tom Jones Declines That Sum for Bout with Fred Fulton in Milwaukee April 26.

Thomas Jones of Kewanee, who supervises the financial affairs of champion Jess Willard, coolly turned down an offer of $30,000 yesterday for the heavyweight boxers' services for an evening. To most folks $30,000 looks like a lot of money, but to T. Jones it seemed a mere trifle. He gave the offer a brief thought or two and then threw it into the discard.

The $30,000 offer was from a syndicate in Milwaukee, headed by Tom Andrews, the well-known promoter. First $25,000 was offered to Willard for a 10-round bout in the Wisconsin metropolis with Fred Fulton, another long, lanky Kansas boxer. When Jones turned down the first offer, the promoters boosted the figures to $30,000. They wanted to stage the bout on April 26.

As Fred Fulton has been touted as the logical candidate to meet Willard, now that Frank Moran has been disposed of, Andrews believed that Willard would jump at the chance to meet the big backwoodsman. Fulton stands 6 feet 4½ inches in height and weighs 215 pounds. He has a reach which is almost as long as Willard's.

Instead of jumping at the offer, as the Milwaukee promoters expected, Jones calmly notified them yesterday that such a bout was out of the question at this time. Willard's contract with the Sells-Floto circus will take effect on April 29 and Jones will not take on any engagement which might jeopardize the $150,000 contract with the tent show. So Jones wired Tom Andrews yesterday that there would be no bout with Fulton.

Jones was to have started back to Chicago yesterday but stayed over to attend to some final details in connection with the motion pictures of the Willard-Moran bout. He will return to Chicago this morning.

Fulton may be seen in a New York ring within a short time and his first opponent is likely to be Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight. While Frank Moran's next opponent has not been decided upon, there was some talk yesterday that the Pittsburgher would be matched to box Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light heavyweight, before a local club, after Moran has returned from his five weeks' vacation.

MORE MONEY FOR STATE.

Tex Rickard Turns Over Share of Tickets Sold but Not Used.

The State Boxing Commission received some extra money from the Willard-Moran bout for the State Treasury yesterday. Tex Rickard, the promoter of the fight, received nearly $1,000 which did not show in the ticket count because the tickets were not presented at the gate. So Rickard yesterday paid over 1½ per cent. of this amount to the State.

The big bout will continue to be a money maker for the State for some time, and yesterday more than $100 was paid over as the State's share of the receipts of the pictures of the bout which are being shown at the Manhattan Opera House, leased by the Stadium A. C. The commission's official report of the bout is: Attendance, 10,140; total receipts, $151,524; State's share, $11,-364.13.

FORDHAM GAMES PUT OFF.

Mud Forbids Play Until Dartmouth Contest Next Week.

The opening of the Fordham baseball season, which was to have occurred today, has been postponed for a week. It was not until yesterday that the game against the Second Field Artillery, listed for this afternoon, was called off, the Maroon management doing everything in its power to put the field in shape to hold the opening tussle this afternoon.

Laborers have been at work on the diamond for the last few days, but the task appears one requiring several days more. On some spots on the infield there is a covering of mud at least six inches deep, while the outfield is little better.

Ray O'Connell, the manager, cancelled today's game last night, no later date being assigned to the militiamen because of the crowded condition of the Fordham schedule. As the game with Lafayette for Saturday has also been called off, the Dartmouth nine will put baseball on the Fordham map a week from today on the local diamond. The Lafayette contest was postponed at the request of the Pennsylvanian collegians, who have also been unable to get any outdoor work so far this year.

Phil Schenck, the former American League Park groundkeeper, who has just returned from constructing some tennis courts at Leland Stanford University, is expected at Fordham today to take charge of the work on the Mapoon diamond.

The Fordham ball tossers had their first chance yesterday to hit curve ball pitching. Although the drill was held in the gym, Billy Lush ordered the twirlers to put all they had on the ball, and with Martin, Collins, and McQuade, the veterans of 1915, working in regular form few of the new men on the squad managed to hit the ball. Martin appears every bit as good as last year, while McQuade is showing marked improvement.

GIANT COLTS WIN AND TIE.

Swamp Oklahoma by Heavy Hitting in First Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 28.—The Giants' colts played two games of 7 innings each here today with the Oklahoma Club of the Western Association and registered a victory and a tie. They won the first game by the one-sided score of 14 to 0. Stroud and Harrison, the New York pitchers, allowed only three hits, while the heavy batting of the Colts piled up the runs. The second game resulted in a score of 1 to 1 and was called by agreement. The score of the first game by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
New York	4	2	0	6	1	1	0	—14	14	2	
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	1	

Batteries—Stroud and Kocher; Harrison and Kenny; Dennis, Fluker, and Dowie. Two-base hits—Farrell, Ballington. Three-base hit—Stroud. Home runs—Farrell, Jacobson.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	0	
Oklahoma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	10	0	

Batteries—Shaver and Kocher; Kelly, Davenport, and Schafer. Umpires—Messrs. Poole and Pontius.

Allcock PLASTERS
The World's Greatest External Remedy.
Coughs and Colds (on chest and another between shoulder blades)
Weak Chests, —Any Local Pain.
Insist on Having ALLCOCK'S.

BILL TO REPEAL BOXING LAW

Senator Jones Would Also Wipe Out Athletic Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—Senator Samuel A. Jones of Chenango introduced a bill today repealing the boxing law. The passage of this measure would prohibit boxing matches to which admission is charged. Under Section 1710 of the penal law two or more persons who engage in public or in private sparring exhibitions at which an admission fee is charged are guilty of a misdemeanor. The present boxing law, passed in 1911, empowered the State Athletic Commission to grant permits for bouts, rendering the penal law inoperative in cases covered by the permit. The passage of the Jones bill would abolish the Athletic Commission, but it would still permit fights at which no admission is charged.

"Boxing is growing worse and worse," said Senator Jones, "and this bill ought to be passed to relieve the very bad situation in our State."

Senators Joseph and Dunnigan of New York said today that they would either ask for a legislative investigation of the Athletic Commission or prefer charges with the Governor against its members. The Senators contend that the commission has violated the statute which provides that clubs or associations receiving permits to hold boxing matches must have a year's lease on the premises where they are held. They assert this law was violated in the granting of the permit for the Willard-Moran fight.

"I examined nine permits granted in New York City," said Senator Joseph, "and found that none of them should have been issued."

DILLON DEFEATS LEVINSKY.

Has Slight Margin on Points Over Quaker City Boxer.

Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light heavyweight, slightly outpointed Battling Levinsky, the big, blonde heavyweight of Philadelphia, in the feature ten-round bout last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. The contest was witnessed by a good-sized crowd of enthusiastic boxing fans.

Dillon won the contest by his aggressiveness and his ability to get inside of his opponent's tantalizing jabs with effective blows to the face and body. The Indianapolis boxer pursued this method of attack throughout the early rounds, and in practically every session he had the clever Philadelphia heavyweight on the defensive.

Near the conclusion of the bout, however, Levinsky, evidently realizing that he was being outpointed, made a lively rally, and during the last two rounds carried the fight to his opponent. However, although he clearly outpointed the Hoosier boxer in the two closing chapters, he could not offset Dillon's early advantage.

Dillon assumed the aggressive at the beginning of the bout. In the fourth and fifth rounds he forced his taller opponent about the ring with alternate blows to the face and stomach. In the seventh session Dillon sent Levinsky to the ropes in the former's corner with a left to the face, and followed this up with a right to the jaw which sent the Philadelphia boxer to his knee for a moment. The latter was up in an instant, and Dillon, trying desperately to end the contest, became wild, and the majority of his blows fell harmlessly.

In the final bout, scheduled for ten rounds, Larry Williams of Philadelphia knocked out Johnny Saxon, a Newark, heavyweight, in the second round with a succession of right-hand blows to the jaw.

YALE TO SWIM IN WEST.

Meets Arranged for Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

The swimmers of Yale will take a Western competitive trip during the Easter vacation. Carl Schlaet, the team Captain, announced yesterday that meets had been scheduled in Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and that, although dates had not been definitely settled, the squad would leave New Haven on April 10.

The tentative schedule is as follows:

April 20, Buffalo Athletic Club, at Buffalo, or Pittsburgh Athletic Association, at Pittsburgh; April 21, Cincinnati Gymnasium and Athletic Club at Cincinnati; April 24, Chicago Athletic Club at Chicago; April 25, Detroit Athletic Club at Detroit.

Tie in Hockey Series.

MONTREAL, March 28.—The Portland Rosebuds defeated the Canadians here tonight by a score of 6 to 5, in the fourth game of the Stanley Cup series for the professional hockey championship of the world. Each club now has won two games, and the deciding contest will be played Thursday night.

Our suits of *"Forefathers Cloth" have caught on.

We introduced them in medium weights last Fall.

Now we have them not only in medium weights but light weights suitable for Spring and Summer.

Briefly, "Forefathers Cloth" is a faithful reproduction of the cloth of 1620—same colors—same texture; even the wool comes from the same County in England.

The idea was to get something new and handsome which would give long and satisfactory wear.

We commend them to the man who is hard on his clothes, yet wants as handsome a suit as we show in our stores this Spring.

*Registered Trade Mark.

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Removal Sale
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MOVES TO NEW QUARTERS APRIL 1ST.
BARGAINS THIS WEEK
All kinds of Tires, Tubes, Sundries, &c.
At "Way Down" Prices.
Too Many Items to Enumerate.
Buy Your Season's Wants Now.
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,764 Broadway, Corner 57th St.

PLAN MANY RACES FOR POWER BOATS

Gravesend Bay Association Selects Six Dates for Events of This Nature.

The Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay will give a considerable measure of attention to power boat racing during the Summer. Heretofore, while individual clubs in the association have held power boat events, the association itself has never announced regatta dates.

At a meeting last night at the Crescent A. C. dates for six power boat races this Summer were decided upon. They were so selected that they would not conflict with the racing days on Jamaica Bay, it being the hope of the Gravesend Bay men that they will have entries from the Jamaica Bay clubs. All but two of the races will be held on Sunday, as the Jamaica Bay yachtsmen will find better opportunity to be represented then. The Gravesend Bay yachtsmen competed in one race on Jamaica Bay last season, and there will probably be more inter-association competition this year.

The racing dates for power boats selected last night are: June 18, July 15, July 30, Aug. 13, Sept. 10, and Sept. 23. The last date, however, depends on the desire of the yachtsmen to have the sixth race. In the past there have been speed boat races on Gravesend Bay, but the present list is primarily for the cruising power boats.

It was intended to form a local section of the American Power Boat Association, but the Chairman of the committee which has been considering this was absent, and the delegates decided to postpone action.

Those present last night were the President, Carlos de Zafra; John R. Brophy, and Samuel Finlay, Atlantic Y. C.; C. V. Byram and Charles Hollinshed, Bensonhurst Y. C.; Charles Kelly, Brooklyn Y. C.; John Birch and Henry Jacobson, Gravesend Bay Y. C.; A. F. Aldridge, Crescent A. C.; A. F. Carew, Era Y. C.; E. A. Chapman and Charles Merritt, Bergen Beach Y. C., and H. D. Scribner.

Loyola Hockey Team Defeated.

The Union High School hockey team defeated the Loyola School seven yesterday afternoon, at the Ice Skating Palace, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, by the score of 12 to 0. Walker of Union was the star, scoring 9 of the 12 goals made for his team.

WOMEN CONTEST IN TANK.

Swimmers of Teachers College Defeat Barnard Team.

The swimming team of Teachers College almost doubled the score of the Barnard College swimmers in a dual meet decided last evening in Thompson pool on Morningside Heights. Winning six of the eight first places, the Teachers College representatives scored 43 points against 25 for their rivals. Miss Janney was the star of the winning team, gaining first honors in the dive for form and the 20-yard back stroke swim. The summary:

20-Yard Swim.—Won by Miss Hillis, Teachers' College; Miss Howey, Barnard College, second; Miss Henney, Teachers' College, third. Time—0:14.

40-Yard Swim.—Won by Miss Henney, Teachers' College; Miss Hewey, Barnard College, second; Miss Dickens, Barnard College, third. Time—0:34.

400-Foot Relay.—Won by Teachers' College; Barnard College, second. Time not taken.

100-Yard Side Arm Swim.—Won by Miss Drake, Barnard College; Miss Lloyd, Teachers' College, second; Miss Love, Teachers' College, third. Time not taken.

Trudgeon Swim for Form.—Won by Miss Lloyd, Teachers' College; Miss Lorell, Barnard College, second; Miss Strauch, Barnard College, third.

Dive for Form.—Won by Miss Janney, Teachers College, with 103 points; Miss Strauch, Barnard College, second, with 98 points; Miss Pearson, Barnard College, third, with 97 points.

Twenty-Yard Back-Stroke Swim.—Won by Miss Janney, Teachers College; Miss Stanborough, Barnard College, second; Miss Chancellor, Barnard College, third.

Breast-Stroke Swim for Form.—Won by Miss Stanborough, Barnard College; Miss Hubbard, Teachers College, second; Miss Chancellor, Barnard College, third.

GOLFERS IN HOCKEY FRAY.

Team of New Yorkers Will Meet Seven from Jersey Tonight.

A hockey game of unusual

MRS. HURD VANQUISHED IN PINEHURST GOLF

MRS. BARLOW WINS MATCH BY STYMIE

Defeats Mrs. Hurd on 18th Green and Will Meet Mrs. Price for North and South Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 28.—All eight divisions in the women's annual North and South championship played the semi-final round today over the No. 2 course.

In the first division Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh Country Club, and Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club, fought out one of the closest contests ever seen here, which ended only on the eighteenth green. Mrs. Barlow laid Mrs. Hurd a stymie here which decided the match in favor of the Philadelphia player. Neither was in as good form as yesterday. Mrs. Barlow was out in 43 to Mrs. Hurd's 45 and was 2 up at the turn. Mrs. Hurd evened the match on the thirteenth, lost the lead again on the next hole, but immediately squared matters again by winning the fifteenth.

The next two were halved and they started for the home hole all even. Both had good drives and good second shots. Each made a bad third, and they reached the green on their fourth. Mrs. Hurd's first putt rested four feet from the pin, while Mrs. Barlow laid her ball on the edge of the cup, making a perfect stymie. Mrs. Hurd failed to negotiate it and lost the hole and the match.

The medal scores were: Mrs. Barlow, 43—49—92; Mrs. Hurd, 45—48—93.

In the other semi-final match of the first division, Mrs. J. Raymond Price, Oakmont, caught her clubmate, Mrs. M. J. Scammell, off her game and won easily. She was out in 42 to 45 and was 3 up at that point. A single putt on each of the next three holes gave Mrs. Price a victory on each, and a half on the thirteenth ended the match in her favor 6 and 5.

Tom MacNamara, New York, and M. J. Brady, Oakley, beat H. J. Topping, Greenwich, and Phil Carter, Nassau, by 2 and 1 in a four-ball match over the No. 2 course this afternoon. The best medals scores were made by MacNamara and Carter, who registered 72 each.

Mrs. H. H. Vancleef, Dutchess County, won the putting contest with 26 on the clock. The summary:

Semi-Final Round, First Eight.—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket, beat Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh C. C., 1 up; Mrs. J. R. Price, Oakmont, beat Mrs. M. J. Scammell, Oakmont, 6 and 5.

Second Eight.—Mrs. C. B. Hollingsworth, Greensburg, beat Miss L. R. Elkins, Oakmont, 1 up; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Yahnundasis, beat Miss Lola Gibson, Youngstown, 3 and 2.

Third Eight.—Mrs. T. R. Palmer, Erie, beat Miss Clara Murdock, Nassau, 6 and 5; Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Brae Burn, beat Mrs. Spencer Waters, Apawamis, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Fourth Eight.—Mrs. E. W. Alexander, Santa Barbara, Cal., beat Mrs. J. P. Williamson, Wyoming Valley, 1 up; Miss A. Kemp, Lambton, beat Mrs. J. R. Redfield, Greenwich, 6 and 4.

E. M. BYERS A VICTOR.

Champion of Southern Cross Golf Has Easy Match at Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 28.—The first round of the match play today at the Palmetto Golf Club in the twenty-first annual Southern Cross golf championship was played under ideal weather conditions.

Eben M. Byers, the winner for six seasons of the championship cup, won an easy match from William Payne Thompson.

The club cup for the beaten four will be played for tomorrow by Thompson, Paul Coburn, W. H. Sands and Prescott Metcalf. The beaten eight in the Aiken Cup competition are to play for an extra cup, presented by Marshall Field, 3d. The summary:

Southern Cross Cup.—Eben M. Byers defeated William Payne Thompson, 4 and 3; J. E. Byers defeated Paul Coburn, 1 up; J. Gordon Douglas defeated William H. Sands, 4 and 3; Ernest A. Thomson defeated Prescott Metcalf, 2 and 1.

Aiken Cup.—J. F. Lawrence, jr. (8,) won from Thomas Hitchcock, (8,) by default; J. C. Tappin, (11,) defeated Marshall Field, 3d, (5,) 3 and 2; Garrick Mallory, (10,) defeated H. A. Curtis (6,) 2 and 1; C. Temple Emmet, (5,) defeated Victor Sorchan, (5,) 1 up, 20 holes; L. J. Hunt, (11,) defeated Woodward Babcock, (9,) 6 and 4; Gifford A. Cochran, (6,) defeated E. C. Bakewell, (2,) 5 and 4; Oliver Perin, (plus 2,) defeated C. M. Bohlen, (4,) 5 and 4; Oakleigh Thorne, (14,) defeated Henry Morgan, (9,) 4 and 2.

Consolation Cup.—Henry W. de Forest (11,) defeated H. W. La Montagne, (11,) 3 and 2; Bryce J. Allan, (6,) won from Gouverneur Morris, (5,) by default; Gilbert M. Colgate, (12,) defeated J. S. Stevens, (12,) 4 and 2; Josiah C. Thaw, (9,) defeated Dr. Joseph Collins, (7,) 3 and 1; Joseph Harriman, jr., (18,) defeated Dr. A. M. Biddle, (8,) 1 up, 20 holes; F. O. Beach, (8,) defeated C. T. Emmet, jr., (9,) 5 and 3; H. Fitzgerald, (4,) won from George Bird, (7,) by default; Frank E. Hitchcock, (14,) defeated Stephen Sanford, (8,) 3 and 1.

Women's Championship.—Semi-finals—Mrs. H. W. La Montagne defeated Mrs. J. C. Tappin, 4 and 2; Mrs. H. A. Curtis defeated Mrs. P. W. Livermore, 2 and 1.

Seventh Regiment's Feature Events.

Two features in the athletic games of the Seventh Regiment, to be held in the armory next Saturday night, are the wall scaling contest and the interregimental relay race, open to members of the National Guard and Naval Militia. The wall scaling teams will include the Bennett brothers of the Naval Battalion, who are champions, and also the Fourteenth Regiment men who have broken records. In the open relay race some of the stars to compete will include the following: Seventy-first Regiment—Homer Baker, W. Anderson, Mott Geiss, C. Clark, W. Gough, and L. De Witt; Fourteenth Regiment, R. J. Hillman, W. Freedman, P. Silvio, K. Gallagher, and J. Clement; Naval Battalion, F. Bennett, W. McDonald, T. Hausen, P. Halley; Thirteenth Regiment, Sid Leslie, W. Leslie, W. Fisher, H. Hirshborn, and E. Kaskell. In addition there are seventeen other events, including runs at various distance, roller skating races, obstacle race, heavy-marching order race, and tent raising.

TIGER FOOTBALL MEN OUT.

Twenty-seven Men Start Spring Practice in the Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 28.—Twenty-seven football men were on hand at the opening of the Spring football practice which was held here this afternoon. Coach Rush and Captain Hogg had charge of the candidates, and notwithstanding rain and the soggy condition of the field the players had a stiff workout in the fundamentals of the game. Practice will be held regularly for a couple of weeks.

LONE STAR OARSMEN LOSE.

Columbia Wins Her Last Handball Match of the Season.

In the last match of the season on the Columbia University courts, the Blue and White handball players defeated the Lone Star Boat Club team last night, 5 to 1. Only four matches were played in the singles. The Lone Star team won its only match in the second set of the doubles. The summaries:

Singles—Stein of Columbia defeated Lilienthal of Lone Star B. C., 21—9, 21—11; Aronescu of Columbia defeated Schwab of Lone Star B. C., 21—2, 21—15; Golembe of Columbia defeated Rosenthal of Lone Star B. C., 21—8, 21—4; Kuchar of Columbia defeated Chock of Lone Star B. C., 21—5, 21—16.

Doubles—Aronescu and Golembe of Columbia defeated Teyser and Seixas of Lone Star B. C., 22—20, 21—8; Mamon and Schwab of Lone Star B. C. defeated Stein and Kuchar of Columbia, 12—21, 21—11, 21—15.

HIGGINSON SHOOTS BEST.

New York A. C. Gunner Wins at Traps of White Plains Gun Club.

Shooting consistently through the six strings of twenty-five targets each, in the third of which he broke twenty-five straight, Benjamin M. Higginson of the New York A. C. won the 150-target scratch shoot at the traps of the White Plains Gun Club at White Plains yesterday afternoon, when he broke 142 out of 150 targets. Dr. G. H. Martin of the New York A. C. and White Plains Club was second, with 141 breaks. Higginson had a perfect string in the third round.

Thirty trapshooters representing several clubs competed. A strong northeast wind swept across the traps in the faces of the contestants.

HIGH SCHOOL LAWN TENNIS.

Team Match Tournament Will Start on April 29.

Play in the High Schools tennis tournament will start April 29, according to the schedule announced yesterday. The competition is for teams of five men, three to play in the singles, and two in the doubles. The high schools are divided into three divisions, one comprising those in Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, another to be known as the Brooklyn division, and the third the Queens division. The matches will be decided on the basis of total points scored, the doubles contest counting two and the singles one.

The schedule for the three divisions is as follows:

Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond.—April 29, Curtis vs. Clinton, Morris vs. Evander Childs, Townsend vs. Stuyvesant, Commerce, bye; May 6—Clinton vs. Morris, Evander Childs vs. Townsend, Commerce vs. Stuyvesant, Curtis, bye; May 13—Townsend vs. Clinton, Morris vs. Curtis, Evander Childs vs. Commerce, Stuyvesant, bye; May 20—Clinton vs. Commerce, Curtis vs. Townsend; Stuyvesant vs. Evander Childs, Morris, bye; May 27—Clinton vs. Stuyvesant, Commerce vs. Curtis, Townsend vs. Morris; Evander Childs, bye; May 30—Evander Childs vs. Clinton, Stuyvesant vs. Curtis; Morris vs. Commerce, Townsend, bye; June 3—Curtis vs. Evander Childs, Commerce vs. Townsend, Stuyvesant vs. Morris, Clinton, bye.

Brooklyn Division.—April 26—Bushwick vs. Eastern, New Utrecht vs. Commercial, Erasmus vs. Boys', Manual, bye; May 6—New Utrecht vs. Eastern; Boys vs. Commercial, Manual vs. Erasmus, Bushwick, bye; May 13—Eastern vs. Boys', New Utrecht vs. Bushwick, Commercial vs. Manual, Erasmus, bye; May 20—Eastern vs. Manual, Boys' vs. Bushwick, Erasmus vs. Commercial, New Utrecht, bye; May 27—Eastern vs. Erasmus, Bushwick vs. Manual, Boys' vs. New Utrecht, Commercial, bye; May 30—Commercial vs. Eastern, Bushwick vs. Erasmus, Manual vs. New Utrecht, Boys', bye; June 3—Erasmus vs. New Utrecht, Manual vs. Boys', Commercial vs. Bushwick, Eastern, bye.

Queens Division.—May 6—Newtown vs. Jamaica, Richmond Hill vs. Bryant, Flushing, bye; May 20—Flushing vs. Richmond Hill, Bryant vs. Newtown, Jamaica, bye; May 27—Jamaica vs. Bryant, Newtown vs. Flushing, Richmond Hill, bye; May 30—Richmond Hill vs. Newtown, Flushing vs. Jamaica, Bryant, bye; June 3—Bryant vs. Flushing, Jamaica vs. Richmond Hill, Newtown, bye.

Horace Mann's Tennis Schedule.

Horace Mann School will have an active season on the tennis courts, according to the schedule which has just been announced. A number of the New York high schools will be encountered and there will be several out-of-town matches. The tennis team will take part in the Columbia interscholastic tournament. One of the features of the season will be the Horace Mann invitation tournament which will be held on May 13. This will probably prove a big attraction to the scholastic players of the city. The schedule for the season is as follows:

April 8, Clinton; 22, Morris High; 28, Hackensack High; 29, Ethical Culture; May 5, Peekskill; 6, Columbia tournament; 12, Englewood; 13, H. M. tournament; 19, Columbia freshmen; 20, Woodbridge; 26, Townsend Harris; 27, Thorp School.

Lacrosse Practice at Stevens.

A squad of about forty men reported for the first real lacrosse practice of the season yesterday afternoon at Stevens Tech. Owing to the bad weather conditions the men had been obliged to confine their work to running and indoor training during the last three weeks. A. R. Dilts has been elected to the captaincy in place of O'Keefe, who has left college.

The schedule, which is one of the stiffest that a Stevens team has faced for several seasons, is as follows:

April 8, New York Lacrosse Club at Hoboken; April 15, Lehigh University at Hoboken; April 22, Crescents at Bay Ridge; April 29, Johns Hopkins at Baltimore; May 5, Cornell at Ithaca; May 6, Hobart at Geneva; May 13, Harvard at Cambridge; May 27, Swarthmore at Swarthmore.

Athletic News of the Colleges

More Time for Athletics at Brown.

Students at Brown University will have more time for athletics beginning next Fall, for at the last meeting of the Faculty the recitation schedule, which has stood in its present form for more than a decade, was substantially revised. The new plan, which goes into effect with the opening of college next September, will give added free time to the students on three afternoons each week, and an opportunity for many students to have at least three afternoons entirely free, instead of the two at present. This should be a material help in the development of Brown's football, for in the past the coaches have been seriously handicapped by the late hour at which the players were obliged to report at the field.

Amherst's Baseball Trip.

The first Eastern college nine to take a trip this Spring is Amherst. Today will mark their invasion of the South, but the nine will be without the services of Captain Goodridge, who is ill. Coach Davis will have seven veterans in the party of eleven men which will make the trip. E. Seamans, McGowan, and Taber will comprise the pitching staff, and See and Moginot will do the catching. The infield will be made up of Knauth at first base, Munroe at second, Widmayer at short stop, and Goodrich at third base. C. Seamans will be in left field and Rowe in centre. One of the battery men may be used in right field. Games will be played with Virginia, Annapolis, West Point, Lafayette, Columbia, and Yale.

Harvard Pool Authorized.

The Harvard College Corporation has voted to install a swimming pool in the Harvard Union for the use of the undergraduates. The tank will cost $10,000.

Brown Nine Outdoors.

The splendid weather Monday and yesterday enabled the Brown University nine to take its first practice on Lincoln Field. Coach Pattee expects to put the squad through its first real test on Andrews Field this afternoon, which has been cleared of snow, and it is expected that the Brunonians will be able to play the first game next Wednesday with Rhode Island State team.

Yale Men Skillful Coaches.

Two former Yale athletes have been very successful at Cornell as coaches. Dr. Al Sharpe produced the eleven that earned the so-called Eastern football championship last Fall, he developed a basket ball team that was a strong contender throughout the season, and Walter O'Connell coached the wrestling team that won five consecutive championships.

Athletic Achievements in West.

Bob Simpson, the Missouri University star who set the world's record for the fifty-yard low hurdles at 5 4-5s in the Missouri-Kansas dual meet in Kansas City recently, also won the fifty-yard dash in 5 3-5s and the fifty-yard high hurdles in 6 1-5s. Redkey of Kansas did the 880 in 1m 58 4-5s, and Dick Treweekee, also of Kansas, cleared 6 feet 1 inch in the high jump.

Stanford Has Clever Freshmen.

In a recent meet with the San Francisco schools, Martin House, the Stanford freshman, won the low hurdles in 24 3-5s, and Wilcox, a classmate, did 12 feet in the pole vault. Frank Sloman, the wonderful "Polytech" schoolboy, won the 220 flat in 22 3-5s, and the quarter in 51s.

Colgate's Season in Basket Ball.

Colgate points with pride to her excellent season in basket ball. The five played eighteen games and lost only four, and Colgate is one of the leading teams of the East. Syracuse, Dartmouth, Pittsburgh, and Lafayette recorded victories over Colgate, but Syracuse was also defeated by Colgate later and by a larger score than that which Syracuse made.

Dartmouth Baseball Cut.

Coach Hazelton has reduced the Dartmouth baseball squad to twenty men, and these will make the trip to New York on Friday for games to be played in this section. The squad chosen consists of R. L. Bartlett, E. T. Doyle, C. N. Holmes, L. G. Perkins, and E. B. Williams, 1916; A. O. Duhamel, H. O. Gerrish, K. R. Kent, C. F. Murphy, P. G. Osborn, R. G. Paine, C. M. Salmonsen, and K. L. Thielscher, 1917; H. C. Bennett, F. W. Brumby, L. H. Cousens, G. C. McBride, W. H. Nelson, J. E. O'Donnell, and R. P. Reese, 1918.

Interclass Games at Cornell.

An interclass board track meet at Cornell resulted in the senior class taking first honors with 58 points. The juniors were second with 48, the freshmen third with 12, and the sophomores last with 9. The seniors took first place in every track event. Lewis and Gubb were double winners, the former taking the dash and the three-lap race, the latter both hurdle races. The juniors won every field event except the high jump, which was won by Cady. Richards won both shot puts, the only events which he entered. Neither the sophomore nor freshman class won a first place in any event.

Praise for Swimmer Vollmer.

In commenting on his selection of an all-star swimming team Coach Frank J. Sullivan of Princeton says, "The greatest swimmer who ever competed in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association was Vollmer of Columbia. This boy, who received his preliminary training at the Stuyvesant High School of New York City, is without a doubt the greatest swimmer in the East, in college or out. Had he tried and specialized he would be the possessor of every association record in the fifty, 100, and 220 rather than just holding the record for 100." Sullivan's selection of an all-star team follows: Relay—Vollmer, Columbia; Schlaet, Burchenal, Princeton; Dean, Yale. Fancy diving—Friesell, Princeton; Benjamin, Yale; Kynett, Wesleyan. Fifty-yard swim—Vollmer, Columbia; Dean, Schlaet, Yale. Two hundred and twenty-yard swim—Vollmer, Columbia; Shryock, Penn; Ferguson, Yale. Plunge—Lehman, Penn; Adams, Yale; Norris, Princeton. One hundred-yard swim—Vollmer, Columbia; Burchenal, Princeton; Dean, Yale.

Basket Ball Play-off Tonight.

The deciding and most important basket ball game of the intercollegiate season, which closed more than two weeks ago with Pennsylvania and Princeton tied for first place, will be played in Weightman Hall at University of Pennsylvania tonight. Princeton is the favorite in the play-off, and the interest is so keen at Old Nassau that a special train will carry the Tiger rooters to Philadelphia to cheer for their team. Pennsylvania has been handicapped by illness, and the men practically broke training after the regular season ended, but they have got themselves together in good shape again, and a big battle for the title is anticipated.

Getting a Line on Schoolboys.

Kansas University athletic authorities have devised a system of getting information regarding high school stars in the State. The services of 'Varsity athletes is offered to high schools who will pay their expenses, that the high schools may secure good officials for their contests at a lower cost, and also that the visiting men may see the high school men in action and incidentally talk over the matter of the university with them.

Virginia Wins with New Record.

University of Virginia recently won the South Atlantic relay championship by establishing a new record of 3:31 2-5 for a mile.

Camp to Be Guest of Honor.

Walter Camp, the dean of American football experts, will be the guest of honor at the annual athletic dinner at Syracuse University on April 15.

Trinity Revises Athletic Code.

Several changes have been made in Trinity College Athletic Association's constitution and by-laws. The most important of the changes consist in the appointment of the President of the Athletic Association to the Graduate Advisory Board, the election of two assistant managers for football, baseball, and track, instead of one, as previously, and the ballot system for all elections. When two assistant managers are elected, one of these will be chosen for the managership. This new system of electing two assistants, and from these selecting one manager, is in vogue in most of the New England colleges.

Virginia's Baseball Dates.

Although the University of Virginia has played several games this Spring with preparatory school nines and the Washington American League team, the real competitive season will open tomorrow with Amherst as her opponent. Virginia will make an Eastern trip in May. The schedule follows: March 30 and 31, Amherst, at university; April 1, North Carolina, at Greensboro; 3, North Carolina, at Chapel Hill; 4, Georgia, at Athens; 5, South Carolina, at Columbia; 6, Williams, at university; 10 and 11, Cornell, at university; 17, Harvard, at university; 21, Princeton, at university; 22, Yale, at university; 24, Holy Cross, at university; 25, North Carolina, at university; 26, South Carolina, at university; 27, Trinity (Conn.,) at university; 28 and 29, Georgia, at university; May 1, V. M. I., at university; 3, Princeton, at Princeton; 4, Harvard, at Cambridge; 5, Williams, at Williamstown; 6, Yale, at New Haven.

Syracuse to Send Three Crews.

The Navy Committee of the Athletic Governing Board of Syracuse University has accepted the invitation of the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association to send crews to the regatta at Poughkeepsie on June 17. Syracuse will be represented by three crews—Varsity, junior Varsity, and freshmen.

Athletes at St. Lawrence.

The baseball and track schedules for St. Lawrence University have been ratified by the Athletic Advisory Board. The baseball schedule comprises seven games, five at home and two abroad. Among the teams not previously met by St. Lawrence in the diamond are those representing Norwich and Franklin and Marshall. The baseball and track men have already started work in the gymnasium under the direction of Coach Roundy.

Syracuse Athletes at Work.

Coach Keane resumed track practice for Syracuse candidates on Monday. Only Varsity men reported, but the freshmen will also be called out as soon as it is possible to train in the stadium. The coach is desirous of getting outdoors, as he is very anxious to begin preparation for the Pennsylvania relays which take place on April 28 and 29, and for the dual meets with Pittsburgh and Colgate. The former takes place at Pittsburgh on May 6 and the latter at Syracuse on May 20.

FOUNDED 1856

New and unusual Spring attire for men and young men—from head to foot.

Spring overcoats in a wonderful choice of ultra and conservative models. Homespuns, Cheviots and Tweeds, fancy and plain colors, variable weights—the majority cravenetted.

Leather Jackets, handy for golf and trap shooting.

Chamois colored soft felt hats—different from the general run—smooth and rough finish, in natural shape or snap brim.

Dress and comfort shoes in lasts and leathers to please the most exacting.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

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(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

Natural Alkaline Water

Unexcelled for table use.
Standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Gout and Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Bottled at the Famous Spring at VICHY, France

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ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Now in this Case it's — Ask the Man who Drives One

An impressive meeting it is, no doubt, when the executive heads of a concern get together in the front office to decide on what make of motor trucks to install.

It's a pity that they don't oftener call their truck drivers into consultation.

The man who sits on the seat of a truck and steers through the streets knows a whole lot of things about trucks that never come into the knowledge of the man at the head of the concern.

He knows his own truck. From other drivers he gets information about a dozen other makes of trucks—how they handle the load, how they eat up tires, how many days' work can be expected from them in a year, and what the repair bills amount to.

The things a truckman will demand in a truck if you give him a chance to specify are precisely the things his employer will demand.

No truckman wants to have his record charged up with heavy tire bills—with excessive repairs—with breakdowns—with hours of delay in trucking a load across the city.

The men who drive the trucks in America have been more than patient with the limitations of the motor truck—*they have been good natured.*

For years they have found themselves hung up on the road with unexpected breakdowns—emergency repairs and adjustments to make.

But there is a limit to the truckman's patience and to the expense the business world can stand.

The repute in which the truckman is held today is probably higher than in any other period in history.

The *intelligent American truckman is* the *greatest factor in the success* of the Riker Truck.

Mr. Riker and the Locomobile Company of America are under obligations to truckmen for suggestions and ideas *which they can never repay.*

The biggest service done the truck owners of this country was performed by A. L. Riker when he deliberately designed a truck from the *truckman's point of view*—the Riker Truck—the best built truck in America.

A. L. Riker is Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Locomobile Company of America, makers of the Riker Truck.

He is a *pioneer* in the science of motor truck design and building.

More than that, *he is an engineer who believes the engineer's place today is not in the quiet of his laboratory, but in the thick of the working problems of the working world.*

For *fifteen years* Mr Riker has been designing motor trucks to be *used until they wear out.*

The trucks he designed fifteen years ago are *still in service.*

The records of motor trucks in the nineteen months of this world war have taught Mr. Riker more about the performance of trucks under *unexpected strains* than his whole previous experience.

He has put these lessons into practice in the new Riker Truck *—the best built truck in America.*

Now for the first time in truck history, there is available for the business men of America a motor truck in which the unexpected has been foreseen and provided for.

A truck that is good for *war service* is ideally good for *business purposes.*

Truckmen will appreciate especially in the Riker Truck the location of the driver's seat on the right hand side—nearest the curb, where it logically belongs.

Levers on the right hand bringing the operation of the truck to the right arm.

Springs in steering connections, and irreversible gear—no road shocks can reach the driver.

Hand wheel twenty-two inches in diameter—giving a big leverage and easy steering.

The Riker Truck is low—easy to load and unload.

The weight is near the ground reducing sway and vibration.

It is easy to start—easy to run—is quiet—has four speeds and takes ordinary hills on the fourth speed.

No matter what make of truck a man drives, he has a professional pride in getting the *best service* out of it for the benefit of his employer.

He will be interested to see how *his experience* and *ideas* on the truck problem have been put into practice by the foremost automobile engineer in the country.

We invite him to inspect the Riker Truck at our Branch House in this city, and will be glad to explain it to him any time either during the day or *after working hours.*

NEW YORK BRANCH HOUSE
61st Street next to Broadway
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

GET MANY REQUESTS TO RESTRICT AREAS

Commission on Building Zones Hears Property Owners Between 23d and 59th Sts.

PENN.R.R. ASKS PROTECTION

Robert Grier Cooke, President of Fifth Avenue Association, Wants Hotels Considered.

The Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions continued the public hearing on its tentative report to the Board of Estimate in the City Hall yesterday by taking up the district between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets. It heard suggestions from property owners in that section, both as to restrictions to residential districts and business districts to the heights of buildings.

Cyrus C. Miller, representing the Central Fifth Avenue Association, asked that the commission include in its report restrictions as to building heights between Fourth and Sixth Avenues down to Twenty-second Street instead of ending at Twenty-third Street, as planned at present. John A. Johnson, representing the owners at 436 to 470 West Twenty-fourth Street, which is unrestricted, asked that the block between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, on which his property was located, be restricted for residential purposes only. He said that both sides of the block contained residences and the property owners wanted to keep it that way. Joseph M. Harris asked that Eighth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, be unrestricted.

F. A. Moschzisker, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad, asked that the section surrounding the station from Eighth Avenue to Broadway and from Thirty-first to Thirty-fourth Streets, be placed in the restricted area.

"We think that this section should be restricted to business and manufacturing kept out," said Mr. Moschzisker. "When the terminal reaches its maximum it will become a very congested district if manufacturing is allowed there."

Speaks for Park Avenue District.

Robert Thorne said that the Park Avenue Association, which he represented, approved in general the plans of the commission and especially the plans in reference to Park Avenue above Forty-second Street. Edmund L. Baylies, representing the Murray Hill Association, said his association thought that the commission had shown rare discretion and had planned very wisely for the good of the greatest number in the city. The plans as now prepared, however, he said, showed that business buildings were to be allowed on the corners of Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street, while the remainder of Madison Avenue, on both sides, was restricted to residential purposes. He thought that the rule should be a block front either for business or for residence buildings, but not both.

Speaking of the proposed plan of heights of buildings on the north side of Thirty-fourth Street, between Madison and Third Avenues, Mr. Baylies said that as both sides of Thirty-fifth Street, between the Avenues mentioned, had been restricted to a residential street he thought that very few owners would care to build residences that would back up against a blank wall 200 feet high, as the plans provide. He asked that the buildings on the north side of Thirty-fourth Street be limited to 150 feet and the 200 feet buildings be placed on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street. Herbert Marples, representing property owners on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, said it would be unfair to allow buildings on the north side of the street to go to a height of 200 feet, and the buildings on the south side to only 150 feet.

Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, said that his association exercised guardianship over property in the centre of Manhattan from Washington Square to 110th Street and that the commission had done well and its work was heartily approved by his association. The association, however, strongly urged that the area in which manufacturing was to be restricted be bounded as follows: Madison Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, south on Madison Avenue to a point half way between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, thence west to Seventh Avenue, north on Seventh Avenue to Thirtyfourth Street and thence east to the point of beginning.

Sees Danger to Big Hotels.

Mr. Cooke called attention to the fact that this section contained a number of the city's principal hotels and that it was of the greatest importance for the accommodation of transient population that there should be good hotels in the vicinity of great railroad terminals as a part of the city's commercial equipment, and if these hotels are not protected from factory invasion they would be seriously injured.

"It is also of vital importance to that part of Fifth Avenue included in this district, as well as Fifth Avenue to the north, which represents the world's greatest retail district, that factories be excluded," said Mr. Cooke.

The association also requested that from the southern boundary of the above district to Fifty-ninth Street bounded on the east by Third Avenue and the west by Seventh Avenue, north of Thirty-fourth Street, be also included in the restricted manufacturing district.

"It is also recommended," said Mr. Cooke, "that in the section bounded on the south by Forty-first Street, north on Lexington to Fiftieth Street, west on Fiftieth Street to Madison Avenue, north on Madison Avenue to Sixtieth Street, west on Sixtieth Street to Fifth Avenue, south on Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, west on Fifty-ninth Street to Broadway, north on Broadway to Sixty-third Street, south on Broadway to Fifty-eighth Street, east on Fifty-eighth Street to Madison Avenue, south on Madison to Forty-ninth Street, west on Forty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue, south on Fifth Avenue to Forty-first Street, excepting both sides of Forty-second Street, the building heights should be limited to one and one-half times the width of street or avenue, instead of twice the width of the street or avenue as proposed, and for Forty-second Street twice the width of the street could be allowed if the commission thinks it advisable."

Douglas L. Elliman, a real estate operator of 414 Madison Avenue, approved the work of the commission and suggested that the modifications along the lines suggested by Mr. Cooke be adopted. That the congestion of traffic along Fifth Avenue from Twenty-third Street to Fifty-seventh Street was, in large measure, to the height of buildings in the district, was advanced by J. Bernstein, traffic expert for the Fifth Avenue Association. In a count recently made at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street 180,000 persons passed in all directions in nine hours. At Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, 140,000 persons passed during the same length of time. At Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, between 3 and 4 o'clock, 2,000 vehicles passed north and south and 900 east and west.

Smocks in Demand Since War Began

An increase in the demand for smocks for children, formerly imported, has been caused by the war, says Mrs. I. J. Dutton of the West End Exchange, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, who says the market now furnishes a large income for women. To defray the expenses of the exchange 10 per cent. is taken from the retail price of articles sold through it and the remainder is turned over to the consignor. The officers of the exchange are Mrs. Henry C. Quinby, President; Miss Josephine Dill, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Olin P. Geer, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Nicholas M. Pond, Treasurer.

15 BILLIONS FOR RAILROADS.

Ex-Congressman Stevens Tells Traffic Club of Present Needs.

More than 200 members of the Traffic Club of New York were at the Waldorf-Astoria last night to attend what was to have been one of their most important meetings of the year, but Congressman W. C. Adamson, from Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, who was to have been one of the principal speakers, sent his regrets. T. A. Gantt, President of the club and traffic manager of the Corn Products Refining Company, introduced former Congressman F. C. Stevens, whose subject was "The Railroads as Eleemosynaries." He said in part:

"Some of the great financial authorities of our country have notified us that the railroads will need the enormous sum of between $5,000,000,000 and $15,000,000,000 to properly equip themselves to perform their public functions as carriers, and that there is great doubt evinced by the investing public that such can be done or such sum can be secured because of the doubt that through long periods of time sufficient revenues can be secured to warrant that tremendous expenditure.

"The railroads are now clamoring for investigation. Heaven knows it is needed. One railroad President is quoted as saying a few days ago that there should be a Congressional investigation of the controversy soon to come between the railroads and their employes. All I will say is that Congress is usually one jump ahead of the railroads in the matter of investigation.

"On the question of there being many thousands of miles of good railroad in the United States in the hands of a receiver, I know that there is mileage in receivership, but it is because managers have violated the inexorable laws of good business and in some cases of common honesty."

A motion was voted down to appoint a committee of three industrial representatives, three railroad men, and three men representing steamship lines to cooperate with the other committees now at work on the freight congestion.

MOVE TO FREE MORE CARS.

Railroads Urge That Shippers Load at Least to Normal Capacity.

The Executive Committee of the Eastern Freight Accumulation Conference, meeting yesterday with Interstate Commerce Commissioner E. E. Clark at the Grand Central Terminal, recommended that means be discovered to prevent cars from being loaded under normal capacity. Cars frequently are only half filled owing to the lack of foresight among shippers.

It was also decided to send telegrams to all railways, asking them to return coal cars to the Eastern railways as rapidly as possible. Recently there has been a disturbance in the coal car situation owing to railroads and manufacturers trying to supply themselves in anticipation of strikes. Coal has been held in cars along many railway lines on this account.

CITY BONDS AMPLY SECURED

Prendergast Says Backing Excels That of Many Industrials.

Discussing the city debt at New York University yesterday, Controller William A. Prendergast asked that the public reserve judgment as to the "pay-as-you-go" policy, and pointed out that its full effect in retarding the increase of the permanent debt would not be seen for at least a few years.

Referring to the alarm in recent years because of the increasing debt, Controller Prendergast said:

"It is only in recent years, since the city debt has reached a very high figure, that the people seem to have become alive to the fact that they have been constantly increasing their permanent obligation. There is no reason why they should not have been aware of that fact through all the years of consolidation, because the increase has been steady and persistent.

"The last six years show a decided decline in percentage of increases, although in that period we have in great part finished the new Catskill water system and also have done much on the new rapid transit system."

He then proceeded to show that the holders of city bonds are more fully protected through the city's material security than are the holders of many railroad and industrial bonds. "The real property of New York as a municipality," he said, "was, by the last calculation, $1,502,704,340, and the personal property $163,287,963, a total of $1,665,992,303. When you put against this the $979,755,414 of bonds held by the public on Dec. 31, 1915, it is evident that the material security is ample."

NEW STATE PASS LAW TEST.

Pennsylvania Seeks to Collect from Jersey Officials.

Further test of the right of State officials to free transportation within New Jersey will be made in the First District Court on April 7 by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Suits for the recovery of fares have been brought against Colonel Alexander R. Fordyce, Jr., of Newark, President of the Civil Service Commission; Ernest Napier of East Orange, President of the State Fish and Game Commission; Edward H. Wright of Newark, Civil Service Commissioner, and Dr. Richard Cole Newton of Montclair, member of the State Board of Health.

Previous trials of this point have resulted diversely. The right of L. Edward Herrmann, private secretary of the Governor, to present a State certification in lieu of fare was upheld in the highest courts against the Pennsylvania's appeal. On the other hand, the Lackawanna has been upheld in a suit for car fare brought against another official.

POLICE SEEK MORE PAY.

Unexpected Support for Lawson Bills at Legislative Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—Senator Lawson's bills providing mandatory salary increases and a broadening of the pension system for policemen in New York City received unexpected support at a hearing before the Cities Committee this afternoon from ex-Representative Herman A. Metz, Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company, and Laurence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board. Messrs. Metz and Dowling appeared before the committee in person; Mr. McGuire sent a telegram. Ex-Corporation Counsel W. B. Ellison, as counsel for several police organizations, also supported the measures.

The bill providing for salary increases embodies a plan for regrading the force of uniformed patrolmen, establishing six grades. This table shows the minimum salaries that would be established if the Lawson bill were to become law, as compared with existing salaries:

Grades.	Salaries. New.	Old.
First	$1,600	$1,400
Second	1,500	1,350
Third	1,400	1,250
Fourth	1,300	1,150
Fifth	1,200	1,000
Sixth	1,000	900

Dr. Abraham Korn, representing the United Real Estate Owners' Association; Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward J. McGoldrick, representing the city administration, and W. E. Yonker, representing the Citizens' Union, opposed the Lawson bills as embodying legislation not only mandatory, but undesirable from the taxpayers' point of view.

Insurance Bills Pass Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Assembly today passed the Towner bill, permitting life insurance companies which have become mutualized to reduce their reserve in certain cases. The bill was prepared by the State Department of Insurance. It affects most directly the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The Assembly also passed the Coffey bill, extending for five years the time granted by the Legislature of 1906 for the disposal by certain life insurance companies of stock held in other companies.

CHEMIST SCORCHED IN TWO EXPLOSIONS

After the First Accident, Dr. Merkin, Bandaged, Resumes His Work.

SECOND FOLLOWS QUICKLY

Experimenter Staggers from Third Floor to Street, His Coat, Surgical Dressings, and Shoes Ablaze.

As a result of two explosions in his chemical factory, Dr. Abraham Merkin, a Russian chemist, who is a Doctor of Science from the University of Berlin, is lying in the German Hospital in a serious condition from burns on the head, arms, and feet. Dr. Merkin is the head of the U. S. P. Chemical Company, a recently formed organization which leased the third floor of the three-story building at 502 West Forty-fifth Street for the manufacture of salol, a product much used in pharmaceutics. The first two stories are occupied by the Forty-fifth Street Garage. Several men were employed in the plant, which in the daytime was usually under the direction of Charles Newmark of 21 Claremont Avenue. Dr. Merkin generally came in in the evening and took charge.

Yesterday evening about 6:25 o'clock Dr. Merkin was at work on a combination of some chemicals, and Mr. Newmark, who had not yet gone home, was standing near, when there was an explosion, and Dr. Merkin was badly burned on the face and hands. Jacob Berkowitz, owner of the garage, ran upstairs and saw Newmark beating out the blaze on Dr. Merkin's clothing. Dr. Merkin was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, treated by Dr. Wolinski, and brought back to the factory an hour later, his face and hands covered with bandages.

Dr. Merkin and Mr. Newmark continued their work, and after about fifteen minutes there was another and more serious explosion. Flaming liquids and burning acids were thrown about, igniting the woodwork on the interior of the factory. Merkin's coat, bandages, and even shoes caught fire. He and Newmark, who were alone in the laboratory, got to the door and ran downstairs. Newmark was uninjured, and as he ran he helped Merkin take off his burning coat and fling it aside. When the two reached the street Merkin managed to kick off his burning shoes, and then sank down groaning on the sidewalk. Newmark's car was waiting to take him home, and when he saw that Merkin was seriously hurt he took him to the German Hospital.

Firemen extinguished the blaze, which was confined to the chemical factory on the third floor, with a loss of about $500.

BOWERY TO KEEP ITS NAME.

Aldermen File Away Petition Which Asked for a Change.

The proposal to change the name of the Bowery was disposed of, probably permanently, in the Board of Aldermen yesterday when without a negative vote, the Aldermen decided to put on file the petition of the Bowery Realty and Business Men's Association to change the name of the old thoroughfare. The petition did not suggest any other name by which the street might be called and if the Bowery business men want a new name for the street they must put in another petition to the board suggesting a name.

After a long discussion the board carried a resolution granting permission to the management of the Polish Victims Relief Fund to make a public collection on April 19.

An ordinance to amend the Code of Ordinances relating to the removal of snow and ice from sidewalks was referred back to the General Welfare Committee for reconsideration. It provided for a fine of $3 for non-removal of snow or, if the Borough President had it removed, a suit by the corporation counsel and a fine of $15.

FUR SALES WERE BRISK.

Over $400,000 Worth Disposed Of at Auction Yesterday.

January fur prices were eclipsed again yesterday, the second day of the New York auction going on at the Masonic Temple. Over $350,000 worth of skins were disposed of on the first day and when the session was over yesterday $400,000 worth more had been sold. The offerings consisted of silver fox, red fox, gray fox, white fox, Australian fox, nutria, mole, leopard, angora and raccoon. Of these, mole showed the most activity and the advance made over the January sale was considerable. Raccoon sold 10 per cent. higher and white fox 60 per cent. higher than in January.

The high prices which the skins are bringing make "bidding in" unnecessary, and shippers are highly pleased with the figures they are getting. The bidding continues to be most spirited and "Ups" from the spotters on the auctioneers's platform rival at times a machine gun in rapidity.

The attendance yesterday when the sale started was a little below the regular number, but later in the day the hall was well filled. The sessions starting with today will be continued into the evening.

The following list gives the furs sold yesterday, the prices up to which they were sold and the advances over January prices, as compiled officially for the New York Fur Auction and Sales Corporation:

Red foxes, No. 1 and 2, up to $15, 20 per cent. advance; red fox, Eastern, Nos. 1 and 2, up to $9.70, 20 per cent. advance; gray fox, Eastern, up to $2.90, 25 per cent. advance; white fox up to $22.50, 60 per cent. advance; nutria up to $52, no advance; mole, up to $15.50, 50 per cent. advance; raccoon, Northern, $5.10, 10 per cent. advance; raccoon, southwestern, up to $2.75, 20 per cent. advance; Australian fox, poor lot, 55 cents; leopard, up to $7.50, none offered in January; Turkish angora, $1.50; and angora cape, 55 cents.

The offerings today will consist of tiger, jaguar, panther, monkey, white fox paws, Russian sable, wolf, mink, marten, fitch, kolinsky, lynx and muskrat. The sale starts at 10 o'clock.

At the dinner of the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry, which was held at the Astor last night, the 600 guests present cheered Constantine J. Medzikhovsky, the Russian Commercial Attaché, when he said:

"Commercially, our nearest neighbors have become our most distant neighbors and our friends far beyond the ocean our closest neighbors. I mean the United States."

By statistics Mr. Medzikhovsky showed that Germany had been acting as a "middleman" in the fur trade and making rich profits. He emphasized the desire of the Russian Government to cooperate with the United States in fostering a direct trade with Russia.

Others who spoke were Controller Prendergast, W. S. Kies, Vice President of the National City Bank, and Louis Schram of the Merchants' Association.

Death by Grief Costs Road $7,500.

In the collision on the Ninth Avenue elevated road on Nov. 25, 1914, William Taylor, a track walker, was killed. The company got the widow to sign a paper releasing the company from any further liability for $500. A few months afterward Mrs. Taylor died, mainly because of grief over the loss of her husband. Margaret Daley, as administratrix of the estate of Taylor, sued the Interborough Company for $10,000 damages, and the company set up the release as a defense. But a jury in the Justice Ford's part of the Supreme Court yesterday brought in a verdict for $7,500, from which the widow's third was deducted, leaving $5,000 for the Taylor children.

URGES INSURANCE ON BRAINS

William J. Graham Starts Campaign for Business Life Policies.

William J. Graham of the Equitable Life Assurance Society last night told the Life Underwriters of New York, at a dinner held in Stewart's, in Park Place, that the credit and success of many large and small businesses in New York City were being hazarded by the failure to provide business life insurance on the lives of persons whose brains, energy, or capital were essential to the success of the business.

His speech was designed to start the underwriters on a campaign for writing this sort of insurance, and he quoted statements from officials of the National City Bank, the First National Bank, the Harriman National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the Metropolitan Trust Company, the Colonial National Bank, the New Netherlands Bank, and the Guaranty Trust Company to show the importance attached by capitalists in estimating credit on protection of this sort to a business which might be endangered by the loss of an executive or a partnership which might be seriously affected by a sudden withdrawal of funds.

"The business insurance movement is one of conservation and thrift," he said. "While it is not in itself sufficient as a basis for credit, it is an important adjunct and should achieve a large vogue."

Other speakers were Elmer E. Rittenhouse, President of the Life Extension Institute, and Arthur Ruhl of Collier's Weekly. Lawrence Priddy, President of the Underwriters, introduced the speakers.

SHE WEDDED AN EX-CONVICT

On That Ground 17-Year-Old Mrs. Reilly Asks an Annulment.

A suit for the annulment of her marriage was brought yesterday by Celia Lessler Reilly of 17 Catharine Street, through her mother, Mrs. Tillie Lessler, as guardian ad litem, against George Washington Reilly, also known as George Raines, before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court.

The girl testified that she eloped and was married when she was 17 years old, on Sept. 22, 1915, and that she learned afterwards her husband had a criminal record; that he had been divorced, and that his number, according to the testimony and an exhibit of the record, was "B, 1—4003" in the rogues' gallery. She also learned, she said, that he had substituted a man for himself to obtain the license and that he took the wedding ring from her, telling her after the marriage it was borrowed for the occasion. He also had a number of convictions against him and had served a term on Blackwell's Island, according to the testimony.

John Howard, a character witness for the defendant, who is a member of the Street Cleaning Department, testified that Reilly was "an honorable man."

"What do you mean by an honorable man?" asked Justice Giegerich.

"Why, he can drink and hold his end up," responded the witness.

Decision was reserved. Meyer Levy appeared for the plaintiff and F. J. Greco, for the defendant.

CARS STONED IN NEWARK.

Three Labor Leaders Arrested—Trolleymen Keep at Work.

Several attacks were made upon trolleymen of the Public Service Railway Company in Newark and Irvington, N. J., yesterday by strike agitators. Windows in some of the cars were smashed by stone throwers and attempts were made to force the car crews to leave their posts. In most instances the disturbers were driven off. Some arrests were made.

In Irvington, Police Sergeant George Parkhouse dispersed a band of agitators that congregated at the Irvington and Hilton line and arrested Theodore Backus, 17 years old, of 155 South Tenth Street, Newark, as a participant in an attack on a car at Springfield and Sanford Avenues. Charged with loitering, three labor leaders were arrested in Newark. They were Henry J. Gottlob, President of the Typographical Union; Charles L. Shoenart, the Vice President, and Bertram Scott of New York. All were found guilty.

Railway officials declared yesterday that none of their employes left the company. Magnus Sinclair, who is in charge of the go-called strike, said that trolleymen were joining the union all the time and that about 100 had been enrolled so far. He said that progress in unionizing the railway men was satisfactory.

CONTROLS BERLIN'S LIGHT.

Province Forms a New Company to Distribute Electricity.

BERLIN, March 27, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Provincial Diet of Brandenburg deliberated today on a plan to systematize the distribution of electric power and light in the Province of Brandenburg. For this purpose the province has acquired control of the Brandenburg Electric Company, which in turn controls the Berlin Suburban Electric Company. The Provincial Government will make a contract for the supply of electricity to the city railroad of Berlin and to the whole province, the agreements being made with a general electric company, which is to finance the acquisition of control in the Brandenburg Electric Company. The railroad administration of the province is to construct a new central power plant.

The whole scheme follows the new so-called "mixed" principle of the exploitation of public utilities, the guaranteed collaboration of the public authorities with private enterprises in corporation management.

KILL BURGLAR IN FIGHT.

Two Railroad Agents Exchange Shots with Two Would-Be Robbers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Melvin S. Scott and Ira W. Truitt, special agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, lying in wait for burglars at Rogers Station, on the Green Spring Valley branch of the Northern Central Railway, had a struggle in the dark and rain with two men who broke into the station soon after 4 o'clock this morning.

One of the intruders, James Hardy of Richmond, was killed, and the other, Edward Carney, who says he is from Altoona, Penn., was dug out of a pile of hay in a barn near the scene of the shooting. Hardy's body was found by detectives later in a clump of bushes.

Scott was shot four times and is at Mercy Hospital. Truitt was beaten unconscious by the butt of a revolver.

LAWMAKERS REBUKE YUAN.

Telegram from 37 to Diplomats at Peking Pledges Opposition.

SHANGHAI, March 28.—Thirty-seven members of the National Assembly, in a long telegram to the diplomatic corps in Peking, declare that Yuan Shih-kai, by proclaiming himself Emperor, violated his oath of office and rendered himself guilty of high treason.

"His duplicity in see-sawing between the rôles of Emperor and President," says the message, "is child's play, and we have solemnly pledged ourselves to deprive him of his power and not rest until we have attained our object."

Lung Chi-kuang and Chang Chun, prominent Chinese Generals, have declared their neutrality in the hostilities between the Peking Government and the Yunnan revolutionists.

NEW YORKER IN JAIL.

A. E. Tuttle, a Student, Accused in Maryland of Housebreaking.

Special to The New York Times.

UPPER MARLBORO, Md., March 28.—Charged with housebreaking, Albert E. Tuttle, 19 years old, of New York, President of the Freshman Class of the Maryland Agricultural College, is in jail here awaiting action of the Grand Jury. It is alleged that he entered the Baltimore & Ohio station at College Park to get money to "hold up his end" with his student colleagues. The cash drawer was empty.

According to the college officials, petty thieving has been going on at the institution for several months. Detectives are working on the case.

FLOOD WATERS RECEDING.

Conditions in All Sections of the Country Are Improved.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 28.—Various centres in Western New York today faced flood conditions that threatened to develop into the most serious in several years. In Buffalo, the Cazenovia and Buffalo Creeks overflooded their confines, inundated the populous districts of South Buffalo and Kensington, partially paralyzed street car traffic and marooned many families.

At noon the local situation was reported improved and street car service was resumed on all lines except Bailey Avenue, the extreme eastern boundary of the city. The flood waters receded two feet during the morning and the crest of the flood was believed to have passed.

At Olean, the Olean Creek and the Allegheny River were reported swollen to the danger point and work was begun on a temporary levee to keep the flood waters from reaching the industrial section of the city.

Train service on the Rochester division of the Erie and Attica branch of the New York Central at Alexander was abandoned, the tracks between that place and Batavia being under water. The western portion of the city of Batavia was also inundated. The electric light plant is out of commission, no trolley cars are running and two schools are closed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 28.—Flood waters in rivers throughout Ohio were receding rapidly tonight and it is believed all danger of serious damage resulting from recent rains in the State is past. Portsmouth reported today that the lowlands about the city were flooded, but that no homes had been abandoned. The river was rising slowly.

The situation in the Muskingum Valley became critical this afternoon when the river was within a foot of the danger mark, threatening Coshocton, Zanesville, McConnellsville and Marietta, but reports tonight from these cities stated that the water was falling slowly.

RATIFY PARK AVENUE PLAN.

Estimate Board Committee Accepts Goodrich's Suggestions.

The Board of Estimate's Committee on City Plan reached an agreement yesterday on the proposed improvement of Park and Fourth Avenues. The plan prepared by Ernest P. Goodrich, consulting engineer in the Borough President's office, was amended by the elimination of the proposed cut along Thirty-fourth Street and the elimination of the proposed loading space for surface cars underneath. It was further stipulated that an arrangement for change in grade on the surface car tracks and removal of the subway kiosks on the east side of Fourth Avenue should be made between Mr. Goodrich and Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough.

The plan as adopted provides for a ramp for vehicle traffic on the east side of Fourth Avenue south of Thirty-fourth Street. On the west side the grade will be cut down sufficiently to permit the opening of Thirty-third Street across Fourth Avenue. The stairways from the Thirty-fourth Street level to Fourth Avenue will be replaced by ramps.

ORIENTAL ART BRINGS $4,469

248 Numbers of Simmons and Hirschfelder Collections Sold.

The Oriental art collections of Mrs. E. G. Simmons and C. A. Hirschfelder selling at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon brought returns of $4,469 for 248 numbers. No. 20, a carved porcelain snuff bottle, went to Seaman, agent, for $45; Bernet, agent, paid $42.50 for No. 51, a dark brown crystal snuff bottle, and to Seaman went No. 35, a mottled jade snuff bottle. Lorenz, agent, paid $32.50 for No. 103, a globular jar, lustrous black mirror glaze, Ch'ien Lung; Bernet $40 for No. 112, a pair of gallipots, sang de boeuf.

George J. Altman paid $55 for a pair of yellow globular jars with covers; Miss E. Cockcroft $62.50 for No. 141, a temple jar of camellia leaf green glaze. F. R. Welsh paid $105 for No. 143, an ovoid jar of clear white porcelain, and to Miss Cockcroft went No. 144, a rectangular jar with handles, brilliant cucumber glaze. A celadon jar, Ming, with floral decoration, No. 149, went to Mrs. T. Carney for $90; E. Franklin paid $100 for No. 171, a set of famille verte garniture of five jars.

M. L. Jellinek paid $60 for No. 181, a decorated jar, famille rose; E. Franklin gave $80 for No. 201, a pair of blue and white hawthorn jars, and $130 for No. 206, a blue and white hawthorn temple jar. A cloisonné incense holder in the form of a horse No. 220, went to Lanthier for $55. Seaman, agent, paid $85 for No. 225, an imperial Peking enamel sweetmeat dish. To Jellinek went No. 227, a cloisonné enamel bottle-shaped vase, for $50.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

Anti-Smoke Bill Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Assembly, by a vote of 85 to 21, today passed the Gilroy bill, giving the Governor power to revoke the licenses of corporations within or without the State which maintain a nuisance within the State. The bill is aimed at New Jersey corporations responsible for odors which come across the Hudson River to Riverside Drive in New York City.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 1, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 1, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 15, SS Celtic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 30, SS Patris.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 29, SS Memnon.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 30, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 30, SS United States, and at 8:30 A. M. April 1, SS Bergenfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 30, SS Taormina.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 22; Shanghai, March 4; Kobe, March 7, and Yokohama, March 8—which arrived per steamer Kamakura, were dispatched east from Seattle on March 24, and are due in New York this morning.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, March 7; Sydney, March 8; Honolulu, March 21—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sierra, were dispatched east on March 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, March 31.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:45|Sun sets..6:17|Moon rises..3:29

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:52	4:30	10:22	10:41
Governors Island	4:27	5:08	11:00	11:19
Hell Gate	6:33	7:14	12:00	12:59

Arrived—Tuesday, March 28.

SS Finland, Liverpool, March 18.
SS Escaut, La Pallice, March 7.
SS Bayamo, Manzanillo, March 22.
SS Evangeline, Bermuda, March 26.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur, March 21.
SS Lampasas, Galveston, March 21.
SS Glenpool, Tuspan, March 4.
SS Jos. J. Cuneo, Colon, March 18.
SS Mundale, St. Lucia, March 20.
SS Platura, Copenhagen, March 6.
SS Nueces, Galveston, March 22.
SS Marta, Las Palmas, March 11.
SS Gen. L. Hubbard, Cienfuegos, March 23.
SS Havana, Havana, March 25.
SS Lysefjord, Marie, March 20.
SS Strathalbyn, Baker, March 6.
SS Laatefos, Fayal, March 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Sopegra	Genoa	Feb. 23
Mossoro	Barbados	Mar. 11
Poldyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 10
Justin	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Ethelstan	Marseilles	Mar. 8
Ville de Paris	Bordeaux	Mar. 7
Ardgryfe	Fowey	Mar. 11
Comanchee	Manchester	Mar. 9
Cheltonian	Havre	Mar. 11
Rockbank	Gibraltar	Mar. 4
Risholm	Swansea	Mar. 8
Ardgarroch	London	Mar. 11
Cliftonian	Havre	Mar. 12
*Tuscania	Liverpool	Mar. 18
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 12
Canadian	St. Thomas	Mar. 22
Bankdale	Havre	Mar. 11
Boniface	Para	Mar. 16
Minnehaha	London	Mar. 18
Rio Janeiro	Pernambuco	Mar. 15
Taxandrier	Havre	Mar. 12
*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Mar. 20
*Queen Margaret	Liverpool	Mar. 15
Anglo-Saxon	Cardiff	Mar. 15
*Colon	Cristobal	Mar. 23
Van Hogendorp	Cienfuegos	Mar. 23
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 26
El Mundo	Galveston	Mar. 23

DUE TOMORROW.

Strathallan	Havre	Mar. 15
*Carillo	Kingston	Mar. 25
*Philadelphia	San Juan	Mar. 25
City of Columbus	Savannah	Mar. 27
Proteus	New Orleans	Mar. 28
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 27

DUE FRIDAY.

*Oscar II	Christiansand	Mar. 16
Cuffic	Liverpool	Mar. 19
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 15
Hercules	Shields	Mar. 14

DUE SATURDAY.

Collingham	St. Nazaire	Mar. 18
Stanton	Cape Verde	Mar. 17
Lydic	La Pallice	Mar. 17
*Parima	Demerara	Mar. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 29
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 29

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	5:00A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carolyn, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Bertha, Caibarien	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Memnon, Liboria	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Kotonia, Vera Cruz	———	3:00 P.M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guantanamo, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Bergenfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Trinidad	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl	8:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Munwood, Nuevitas	———	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 28.

SS Trinidadian, Tampico to New York, was 95 miles E. of Tampico at 7 P. M. 27.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 56 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Munwood, Cardenas to New York, was 153 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 67 miles N. W. of Frigate at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 380 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 180 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 638 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, passed Lookout 3:30 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 141 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 250 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 533 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Henry Williams, London to New York, was 108 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 213 miles S

CHEAPER GASOLINE HOPE OF AUTO TRADE

Head of Industry's National Organization Expects No Further Advance.

HIGH PRICE NOT DUE TO WAR

Export Less Last Year Than In 1914 —Supply Soon to be Larger Through New Production.

The organized automobile industry has been making an investigation into the gasoline situation. The inquiry was not induced so much by the present price of motor fuel, unwelcome though that is, as by reports that gasoline would continue to advance until 40 cents a gallon wholesale or even 50 cents was reached. It is now nearly a month since gasoline made its last step upward to 24 cents to garages. At that time it was a subject of comment among motorists that the automobile manufacturers were apparently doing nothing. It now appears that the manufacturers, instead of issuing any statements, denying the sensational reports, went to work to get all available facts bearing on the situation.

The report will not be completed for some time, but much information has already been gathered. On the basis of this information Alfred Reeves, President of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that he was satisfied that the high point in the present rise of gasoline had been reached.

A man connected with the oil industry, and in daily touch with the price situation, when asked in regard to this statement, replied:

"I will only say this: It is my personal opinion that reports that gasoline will go to 40 cents a gallon are very much exaggerated."

Mr. Reeves said: "Our information leads us to the conclusion that the oil refiners are not likely, under any excuse whatever, to make further advances in the price. It is pretty generally understood that the market will be driven upward instead of upward. As to these sensational reports, it ill becomes Government officials to predict forty-cent gasoline with such facts as are now available in Government reports. The automobile industry looks to the Government and its experts for relief from every gasoline difficulty. We object to the statement that the war is responsible for the price, because the Government figures prove that the export of all mineral oils in 1915 was only 5 per cent. more than in 1914; and so far as gasoline is concerned, these figures show only 112,000,000 gallons exported in 1915, against 162,000,000 in 1914. There was some increase, it is true, in export of naphtha and light products other than gasoline, these being 169,000,000 gallons in 1915, compared with 47,000,000 in 1914.

"The present high price of gasoline has already had the effect of stimulating the production of oil. New wells are being drilled and new processes of treatment are being installed by refiners which greatly increase the output of gasoline per gallon of crude. Also mechanical improvements in the automobile which will give more power to a gallon of gasoline and make lower grades available are sure to result.

"Oil men tell us that there is plenty of oil to be had, provided there is sufficient inducement to producers to drill wells and take it out of the ground. That inducement certainly exists now, and we shall soon be hearing of the result. There is now before Congress a bill to authorize the opening of Government oil lands under a leasing system, and hundreds of oil operators are waiting to get into that field as soon as the bars are lifted."

SAY THEY HID $20,000 FURS.

Four Charged with Concealing Assets of Bankrupt Skaperdas & Co.

A quantity of black fox furs valued at $20,000, which had been shipped to Montreal and brought back from there, figured yesterday in the prosecution by the Government of four Greeks on the charge of conspiring to conceal assets from the creditors of the bankrupt firm of Skaperdas & Co. of 38 East Twenty-first Street. Theodore Skaperdas and Constantine Anastas, members of the firm, and Thomas Papermachalis and Philip Bakalis were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton and, on the suggestion of Assistant District Attorney General Edward W. McDonald, were held in $5,000 bail each for examination.

Skaperdas & Co. went into bankruptcy on Jan. 24, 1914, with liabilities of $33,000 and assets of $1,500. Archibald Palmer of 320 Broadway, counsel for the trustee in bankruptcy, made an investigation, which showed, it was alleged, that Skaperdas and Anastas had shipped, in a roundabout way, $20,000 worth of furs to Montreal just before their firm failed. The property has been traced and returned.

Skaperdas and Anastas have been themselves brought back recently from Montreal and held in $5,000 each in the State Court on charges of grand larceny.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

36 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knopp, 436 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Will look at wash dresses all day Wednesday until 4 P. M. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Silks, crepes; want jobs at a price for cash. Gramercy 4490.

JEWELRY, Silverware, Metal Novelties, and Goods Alike.—A wholesale South American buyer, now in New York, desires to communicate only with first-class manufacturers. All data and usual export terms requested. Payment in New York. No jobbers need apply. A 286 Times Downtown.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash; state quantity, whose goods, and price. Y 259 Times Annex.

SUB-CONTRACTORS on wash skirts; must have their own samples. Worth & Smith, 135 West 27th.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4943.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2980.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, 3,000, for immediate delivery; white and plaid chinchillas, corduroys, poplins, velour checks, &c.; are also closing out a large quantity of poplin and check suits at a price. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th.

COATS—Corduroys, chinchillas, mixtures; also suits; must clear out all Spring styles, being overstocked on fall orders. Linn Bros., 54 West 36f St.

COATS.—Spring, $3 up; nifty models, low price. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS, checks, all wool, $3.95; poplins, serges, C. & H., 820 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 26th.

COATS and suits on hand for immediate delivery; job of coats to close out. Bijou Coat & Suit Co., 116 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS, 5,000 for delivery; white chinchillas, poplins, velour, checks, and corduroys. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; smart styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Big saving in buying through our showroom: $4.25 to $4.50 Susquehanna faille luster poplin dresses at $3.50 and $3.75; our Spring lines of wash dresses ready; the biggest values in $1.98 sellers; we have no salesmen. Lyric Dress Co., 140-150 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—White; children's, juniors'; styles, values, and deliveries. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silks, crepes; jobs at a price. 5th Floor, 32 East 20th St.

HOSIERY.—Various styles; jobs ladies', men's silks, 90c doz., $1.60 doz., case lots. Gold Hosiery Co., 18 Orchard St.

MEN'S UNION SUITS.—Closing out mill stock, sacrifice. Phone Schremp, 3282 Madison Square.

POPLINS, Serges, Velours, Chinchillas, for immediate delivery at cheap prices. 36 West 20th.

SILKS at a price suitable for the cloak and suit trade. Telephone Farragut 2758.

SILK JERSEYS.—Closing out large quantity stripes and solid colors. N 134 Times.

SUITS, COATS.—Sacrificing taffeta combinations, serges, poplins, gabardine, all silk linen, formerly $6.75 to $22.50, for $5 to $12.50; all-wool poplin coats formerly $6.75 for $3.75; jobbers investigate. Meyer Loeb Co., 13 East 36th St.

SUITS.—Have on hand 500 Spring suits of latest make; prices from $6.75 to $12.50; also 500 coats of latest make from $6.75 to $8.75. Fishman, 3 East 17th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Sub-manufacturer, with good facilities, looking for house to work on suits; will guarantee good workmanship and quick deliveries. P 2 Times.

SUITS.—800 swell suits; correct colors; 14 to 40 sizes; immediate delivery. Loewy & Co., 31 East 28th St.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $4.75-$13. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $4.50 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS, 800, to close out; snappy styles; wool poplins, gabardines, serges, silks. Miller & Schadow, 15 W. 24th.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine; immediate delivery; $2f dozen; good values. Anekstein-Lederer 148 West 24th. Our $9-$12 cotton novelties are unusual.

WAISTS.—Have Striped Tub Silk, $18 net, in stock; also reversible Silk Jersey Coats. Daily, 8 West 19th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday—3@3¼ per cent. for the best names Monday.....3@3¼

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Make New Stock Goods Prices.

These prices were made yesterday, for stock goods only, by Smith, Hogg & Co. of this city: Red Seal zephyrs, 10 cents; York seersucker, 10c; York dress gingham, 8c; Silverbrook seersucker, 9c, and Everett classics, 8c.

Will Use the Metric System.

The revised edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia, which is now in preparation, will make use of the metric system exclusively in its weights and measures, according to a commerce report. In order to aid in this transition from the customary system the United States Bureau of Standards is preparing a circular on weights and measures for the pharmacist and physician.

Shipping Sheetings by Express.

So badly hampered are buyers of gray goods by the different railroad and steamboat embargoes on freight that express shipping is being resorted to for the first time in nine or ten years. It was said yesterday that one mill alone has orders to ship from 1,600 to 1,700 pieces of sheetings in this way from a town in one of the Carolinas to a certain finisher in New England, regardless of the sharply increased yard cost. This increase, it was said, will be about five-eighths to three-quarters of a cent a yard.

Big Rubber Buyers Inactive.

Big buyers of crude rubber in the local market continue inactive, but the lack of selling pressure and the dealings of some of the smaller manufacturing interests have combined to hold prices fairly firm. Spot up-river fine was quoted at 74½@75 cents a pound yesterday, with up-river coarse at 58 cents. Pale crepe and smoked sheets, spot, were held at 89½ cents and 89 cents, respectively, with May-June shipments of these grades quoted at 88½ cents for crepe and 88 cents for sheets. In London up-river fine was held at 74 cents for May shipment. The market for pale crepe in that city closed ⅛d off, being quoted at 42½d, or 85 cents.

Now Exporting Carding Machines.

The inability of the English makers of carding machines to retain their export trade during the progress of the war has resulted in an increased demand for American productions of this kind in many countries formerly supplied by England or Germany. The shipments of American machines have now reached such proportions that the Treasury Department has prepared drawback rules to govern the exportation of such machines when, as in most instances, some of the parts were manufactured from imported materials. As in the regulations governing other lines, manufacturers will be required to keep detailed statistics of the value of imported material used in making the completed machines.

Hard Coal Demand Slows Up.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that several days of mild weather, coupled with the announcement that the anthracite miners will continue work under the old agreement after April 1, have resulted in a less urgent demand for domestic coal and a severe slump in the steam sizes. "The danger that wage negotiations will eventually be broken off and a strike ensue is just as great now as it has been," it will continue, "but the fact that a shutdown will be postponed for awhile, at least, has had a quieting effect on the market. No change in sizing hard coal will be made on April 1, and the Winter circular will remain in effect until the wage question is settled. Bituminous prices have undergone no radical change in the last week."

Early Buying an Advantage.

The retail clothiers seem to realize that the time to put in their orders for Fall merchandise is now, if the amount of business booked so far by the manufactures is any criterion. In several houses it was reported yesterday that many new faces are showing up. These newcomers to the market are anxious to look over Fall lines of merchandise and make their selections now, in order to avoid the advances which are sure to come when the wholesale salesmen get out on the road. An instance was related yesterday of how one retailer just "beat out" an advance of $1 each on overcoats which he bought. He finished up his selections just one hour before notification of the advance was received by the local office of an out-of-town concern.

No War Orders in Sight.

Mention of war orders brings only an indifferent reply from selling agents in the woolen trade these days. They are too bound up with domestic business to give either thought or time to the consideration of foreign needs. The last Canadian order for uniform cloth had to be turned down because the goods could not be made except for very late delivery. The latest report from Canada has it that one of the mills in the Dominion has taken up the contract and is working day and night to complete the order on time. The Belgian Government is understood to be displaying some activity on civilian goods. Another one of the belligerents, with a very large order for civilian goods to give, has not closed a contract with domestic makers so far.

Hampered by Hour Cut.

The reduction in the number of hours a day which the silk weavers have obtained will reduce the production of the silk mills by 10 per cent. The introduction of shorter hours comes at an unfortunate time for the manufacturers. Not only is there a pressing call for deliveries, but the advance business for next Fall has come along in record volume. One house reports that it has booked a season's business in the two weeks it has been showing the line for the Fall, and this in spite of the fact that prices are higher than ever. The early call for the next season is felt chiefly for taffetas, satins, and novelty goods. New colors that are showing a pronounced strength in the orders thus far put in are wine and purple shades. Stripes are coming along best in the fancy silks and they are wanted in the wider effects.

Appeal in a Customs Case.

In accordance with a recommendation made by Assistant Attorney General Hanson, the Treasury Department has announced that an appeal will be made to the Customs Court from a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers in a case regarding beaded and spangled trimmings. The silk netting, it appeared, was of greater value in the goods than either the beads or spangles taken separately, although the beads and spangles taken together were of greater value than the silk netting. The merchandise was assessed at 60 per cent. under the trimming paragraph, and held dutiable by the board at 50 per cent. as "curtains and other articles not embroidered composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles." Pending the settlement of the issue, the 60 per cent. duty will be taken and refunds withheld.

Ribbons Continue in Demand.

While this is the usual time of lull in the ribbon trade there is a nice business passing, and the demand shows no signs of a let-up. The tendency now seems to be more in the direction of novelty goods than it was formerly. The demand from the Middle West and far West is especially good on the fancier ribbons. Now that coats are being discarded, the cutting-up trade is calling for wider ribbons to be used chiefly for girdles. There is also a call for narrow bandings, presumably for trimming sport hats. The millinery trade is furnishing a fair amount of business and favors wider goods. There is renewed interest in stove polish ribbons, some of the large local retailers sending in orders in fair sized quantities. Black and white effects are calling forth a very active demand.

Gray Goods Buying Smaller.

Gray goods buying of all kinds could have been more active in this market yesterday without any one being discommoded very seriously. A fairly large volume of staple goods was moved, however, and prices were very firm all around. April-June sales of 39-inch 56-44s were recorded at 4½ cents, while 72-76s in that width moved for April and May shipment at 6¾ cents. For 39-inch 68-72s, 6 cents was paid for deliveries running in varying quantities, to the end of the year. Business was also done on 2¾-yard 64-60s at 5 5-16 cents for all deliveries from spot to Jan. 1, though most of the mills are asking 5⅝ cents. Immediate orders were placed on 3.95 drills at 6¾ cents, and there was quite fair buying of 48 square, three-yard sheetings at 7¼ cents for near-by shipment. Closing print cloth prices were:

39-inch, 96-80s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Settle a Number of Protests as to Duties.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday settled a dispute between the Government and T. G. Reed of Savannah, the merchandise involved being wooden baskets, each of which contained a china tray. The Collector refused to consider the baskets in levying duty, and assessed the trays at the rate of 60 per cent. as being more valuable than the baskets. The board held that this action was wrong and ordered the goods admitted at 25 per cent. as "compositions of wood, stained and dyed."

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company contested the action of the Collector at Baltimore in taking 25 per cent. duty on pencil boxes as "manufactures of papier mache," but lost the case.

The board upheld a protest by the Hasselrath Importing Company, which objected to the rate of 20 per cent. taken on importations of piassava or other vegetable fibre.

Because Lawrence Johnson & Co. of this city failed to submit testimony to support a protest filed with the board, it was decided that the duty levied on water-soaked cork life preservers would have to stand.

Refunds will be paid on protests standing in the name of Felix Salomon & Co., having to do with scrap gunny bagging in small fragments, which at the time the protests were made under the Tariff act of 1897 were described as "full of holes, dirty, and irregular in size." The Collector assessed the merchandise at 10 per cent. as "waste not specially provided for," whereas the importers asked free entry as "rags."

It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that, if certain affidavits had been filed with the Collector here when importations of print paper were made by Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, no countervailing duty would have been taken. As the affidavits were not forthcoming at the time of entry, the extra tax was imposed. The protests were yesterday sustained by Judge Hay.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Alfred Fanti, resident buyer, 116 West Thirty-second Street, has added the account of Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala., to his list. Fred Berju, a former resident buyer, is now taking care of the women's ready-to-wear end of the Fanti business.

Salember & Clay, Incorporated, 220 Fourth Avenue, have taken the selling agency of the Fleetwood Silk Company, Fleetwood, Penn. The Fleetwood Company mill, which contains 150 looms, will be devoted to the manufacture of plain taffetas and peau de cygnes.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

S. KURZMAN CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against S. Kurzman Co., Inc., dealer in men's furnishing goods and women's wear at 17 Columbus Avenue, by three creditors: Michael Singer, Avenue, by three creditors: Michael Singer, $1230; Kate Livingston, $4,125, money loaned, and Emma Walters, $50. It was alleged that on March 27th the company admitted in writing inability to pay its debts. Hanford Augur, Jr., was appointed Receiver, Judge Hough appointed Henry B. Singer receiver, under a bond of $2,000, and authorized him to carry on the business for thirty days. Liabilities are stated to be $12,000 and assets $6,000. The company was incorporated on April 21, 1914, with capital stock $5,000.

JULIUS BERGER, dealer in dry goods at 253 Ninth Avenue, has made an assignment to Sidney R. Flaisher. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Maurice E. Sobel, $243; Leo Marcus, $312, and Samuel Friedman, $100.

W. S. MARBLE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Cosimo Sergio and Vincent Tripoli, who did business as the United States Marble Company at 931 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx. The three creditors, Pisoni Brothers, $1,444; Alfred C. Kennedy, $299, and G. P. Sherwood & Co., $212. It was alleged that on Feb. 9 they transfered the entire plant to a former employe.

SAUL FLAUM, salesman, of 1,827 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,208 and no assets. He filed the petition to get rid of a judgment obtained on April 21, 1914, by Beatrice Bronberg for breach of promise to marry.

L. J. SLOAT & BROTHER.—Judge Hough has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to L. J. Sloat & Brother, manufacturers of women's apparel, formerly at 32 West Twentieth St, because they did not bring on a hearing of the specifications of objections within one month according to the court rule. A petition was filed against them on Nov. 4, 1914, and liabilities were $72,753.

FRANCIS J. McNICHOL, dealer in house furnishing goods, &c., at 2,232 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,414 and assets of $1,803, consisting of stock $1,800 and cash in hand $3.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Arrigoni, Antonio—Polack Tyre & Rubber Co.	$199.71
Amaturo, Salvatore—Ambrisco Co., Inc.	137.91
Berger, Max, and Alfred Bartels—People, &c.	1,000.00
Beeton, Robert—J. Kenlen, costs	110.49
Berlin, Sam—S. Dukelsky	186.65
Bloom, Gedelia, and Morris Mandelberg—F. W. Huber	194.78
Carson, John—G. R. Branson	1,226.78
Castello, Thomas—Gibson Distilling Co.	189.98
Cohen, Harry—Union Bank of Brooklyn	460.41
Carlson, John and Annie C.—E. Carlson	118.87
Clancey, William J.—W. Sommer	1,125.37
Conklin, John—American Agricultural Chemical Co.	241.97
Doelger, Joseph—A. L. Sibert	357.30
Dunlap, William A.—N. Y. Transportation Co.	634.91
Dunnock, Ernest R., and Joseph A. Baker—S. A. Jacobson Co., Inc.	187.20
Ernst, Max and Samuel—Fred Butterfield & Co., Inc.	138.53
Edelman, Benjamin, by guardian—H. Markel, costs	107.94
Fleming, Patrick and Thomas—M. C. Flynn	106.81
George Schneider & Co.—J. Murray	3,955.49
Gotthelf, George, and Leib Zimmerman—S. Tauber, &c.	134.45
Greeley Sight Seeing System—H. Barten	521.99
Gregory, Bernard F. S.—F. M. Pickslay et al.	2,572.82
Hamilton, Robert A., and John D. Turner—John P. Leib & Sons	2,695.97
Hairin, Solomon—A. Mahler	182.15
Hoboken Strand Corp.—Pathe Exchange, Inc.	404.82
Hirsch, Charles L.—Raritan Chemical Works	218.47
Hyatt, Annie M.—C. Wessman	106.16
Jaffe, Rachel—Sherman National Bank of N. Y.	877.88
Inhof, Adolph—Whitall Tatum Co.	[illegible]
Jaffer, Abraham S.—L. H. Clothier	173.21
Kimball, Francis A.—German Journal Corp.	307.77
Karp, William, and Samuel—A. A. Browning	552.02
Kennedy, Mary J.—J. Slater	454.91
Kahaly, John G. and John G., Jr.—R. S. McLean	423.61
Manfman, Leopold and Berthe—B. Hildesheimer et al.	1,849.82
Kipp, William A., and Benjamin Green—People, &c.	800.00
Ludeman, Arthur A., and Fred Rehmeling—G. Raub	556.16
M. Marlsan, Inc.—M. H. Bernstein, et al.	386.42
Muller, Frances—George Ringler & Co.	588.63
Same—Same	227.33
Muncie-Island Co. and Muncie B. They—S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.	297.14
Messuri, Dominick, trading as D. Messuri & Co. and D. Messuri Co.—N. Goodman	276.89
Marrin, Patrick J., and Harris Lustgarten—People, &c.	600.00
Mangini, Angelo D.—W. P. Barnet	402.86
McLean, Hugh—Thibaut & Walker	187.66
Mandell, Samuel—J. Schierenbeck	214.41
National Chiropodist Supply Co., Inc.—Whitall Tatum Co.	122.96
Oppenheim, Louis—D. Glueck	2,304.87
Paulding, Roy C.—National Casket Co.	452.22
Podrowsky, Alta—J. L. Green, costs	108.06
Quintard, George W.—Isotta Fraschini Motors Co.	4,674.56
Quinby, A. Judson—J. Schoenberg	180.36
Reutter, George, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.	500.00
Ryan, William P.—Hudson P. Rose Co.	621.41
Reskin, Sam—L. Roffman	150.90
Rosendorf, Louis J.—B. F. Vinsberg	140.52
Shaffer, Simon—J. J. Grady	600.00
Sayles, Joseph—Bay State Thread Works	140.11
Sullivan, Mae A.—A. I. Hoe, costs	164.71
St. Mark's Garage, Inc.—Standard Oil Co. of New York	1,417.67
Sondheimer, Gustave L.—O'Neill-Adams Co.	299.44
Schneider, Free—Waterbury Co.	225.67
Samuels, Morris G.—Bowery Bank of New York	9,268.17
Simpson-Fox Realty Corp.—Bronx Artificial Stone Works, Inc.	185.21
Strauss, Henry G.—Oradell Stock Farm	362.25
Schulman, Mary—I. Millhauser	622.23
Staub, Michael—Onondaga Litholite Co.	7,672.69
220 Fifth Avenue Corp.—M. Leventhal	2,152.64
Turner, Ernest A.—A. Sonken	830.78
Tobin, John J.—S. Hassell	138.55
Wallowitz, Nathan—N. Cohen	288.91
Waterman, Edmund—New York Dock Railway	269.14
Weintrood, David E. and Esther D.—H. Greenspan	388.65
Weisberg, Rena—J. Kuminofsky	160.00
Wolf, Joseph—V. G. Paradiso	267.98
Young, Joseph A.—Columbia Trust Co.	382.56

In Bronx County.

Burns, Joseph C.—P. Suther	181.38
Cauldwell-Wingate Co.—S. Aho	4,212.72
Doxsey, Andrew J.—J. O'Brien	84.72
Levy, Morris—D. Kapner et al.	67.75
McCrea, William G.—G. N. Reinhardt	166.04
Rudy, Charles—T. McCarthy	192.72
Rubenstein, Daniel—L. Zucker	68.52
Santini Moving Corporation—M. Muller	152.41
Stilwell, Stephen J.—Appeal Printing Co.	107.72
Scott, Jennie C.—E. Reynolds et al.	650.96
Same—Same	7,876.96
Spalla, Louis—A. Hero	119.67
Von Glahn, John—J. A. Hayden	147.58
Valenti, Vincent—Chicago Varnish Works	61.94
Werle, Barbara—J. Werle	898.47

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Baumann, Sidney J., and Samuel C. Nessler—J. V. Greenbaum, Feb. 17, 1913	$2,496.93
Hierman, Jacob M.—M. Hierman, June 14, 1915	814.41
Hium, Solomon—S. Gleicher, Dec. 28, 1915	186.91
Camardello, Luigi and Teresa—L. De Nicola, July 3, 1906	276.20
Ellsworth, Bradford—Brooks Bros., Dec. 4, 1914	112.56
Fields, Low—E. F. Rush, July 14, 1915	2,956.27
Hilands, Wm. S.—D. Banks, April 7, 1913	320.15
Hirsch, Paul, and Harry L. Wolff—H. Kantrow, March 4, 1916	1,362.20
Cullen, Joseph J., and Joseph Fitzpatrick—People, &c., May 9, 1912, (vacated)	1,000.00
Jones, Edgar P.—C. Bennett, Sept. 24, 1915, (vacated)	555.43
Reddy, John J., and Joseph A. Sheridan—People, &c., Jan. 19, 1916, (vacated)	500.00
Illinois Surety Co., and Samuel P. Giraux—People, &c., Jan. 5, 1915, (vacated)	15,000.00
Quilos Film Corp.—J. Schoch, Dec. 28, 1915	322.27
Robinson, James A.—Hill Military Academy, March 22, 1916	287.54
Slater, Samuel T. and Aaron D.—H. Zubritsky et al., Aug. 20, 1909	203.53
Semens, S. M. Milliken, Feb. 9, 1915	294.43
Steiger, Sarah—J. Silberstein, Nov. 17, 1915	143.15
Wechsler, Ralph V., and Louis N. Adler—S. Tannenbaum, Oct. 23, 1915	886.96
Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc.—B. Kraus, Feb. 26, 1916	118.00
Mohr, Wm. F.—Western Union Telegraph Co., Nov. 15, 1915	134.46

GOVERNOR OUSTS FORD CO.

California Tax Excessive, Company Says, and Will Seek Injunction.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 28.—Governor Hiram W. Johnson issued a proclamation today excluding from interstate business in California about 5,500 corporations, including the Ford Motor Company, for failure to pay the State franchise tax of last year.

The tax in the case of the Ford Company amounted to $24,000. A penalty of $100 a day is fixed for violation of the proclamation which declares the franchise forfeited. The company, however, can pay up and revive itself at an expense of $51,000 besides the tax.

W. W. Williamson, counsel for the Ford Company, said tonight that the courts probably would be asked to enjoin the enforcement of the Governor's proclamation. The company refused to pay the tax on the ground that it was excessive.

SUNDAY "WET" IN HOTELS.

Anti-Saloon League Names Six to the Excise Commissioner.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, yesterday sent another letter to Commissioner of Excise George E. Green, alleging that more New York hotels are violating the Sunday liquor law. The hotels which, according to Mr. Anderson, sold drinks last Sunday were the Knickerbocker, Belmont, Great Northern, Biltmore, McAlpin, and Manhattan.

The managers of the hotels denied that liquor had been sold. At the Great Northern Manager J. E. Lowe declared that the bar had been closed promptly at midnight on Saturday and had not been opened at all on Sunday. He said he had kept the keys to the bar in his possession and that the Hotel Men's Association had sent out instructions to all hotels asking the managements to comply strictly with the Sunday law, and that the hotels were doing so.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Fowler-Thomas Co.; G. W. Fowler, coats, suits, skirts; Imperial.

ALTOONA—Wm. F. Gable Co.; J. M. Fay, linens; 236 5th Av.

ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Brett; gen'l mdse.; 116 W. 23d.

AURORA, Ill.—Style Shop; H. M. Goff, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Brothers; M. Schneeberger, petticoats; Longacre.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. M. Kirschenbaum, women's Fall coats; F. Quallimair, dry goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Gutman, Joel & Co.; J. G. Nassauer, cloaks, suits, furs; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.—C. Herman, house furn. goods, toys, 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, ladies' ready-to-wear; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, laces, neckwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; L. Sonneborn, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swarts & Co.; A. R. Swarts, ready-to-wear; 1,138 B'way.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; T. Lyford, cloak manager; 116 West 22d.

BOSTON—W. A. Mason Co.; Miss Kreus, women's suits; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. F. Durant, clothing, boys' furn. goods; M. Markowitz, representing; Miss Karp, Miss Hahn, women's waists, knit goods; H. Cook, corsets, petticoats, muslin underwear; W. J. H. Hilliard, laces, embroideries, neckwear, veilings; 315 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; A. E. Kimball, furn. goods, shirts, gloves; F. C. Kimball, costumes; A. McKittrick, cottons, blankets, quilts; Miss D. Feeley, misses' waists; Miss Woodman, umbrellas, parasols; Miss Leigh, misses' dresses; Mr. Cheyne, linens; Mr. Creeger, millinery; Tonsement, Mr. Anderson, representing; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; H. B. Runyan, books, stationery; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; Miss N. G. Mackey, muslin underwear; W. Lichtenstein, men's furn. goods, hosiery; C. H. Jennings, domestics, white goods, linens, blankets; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, misses' skirts; Mr. Sheffield, ladies' suits; Miss Noden, Miss Lansberg, misses' dresses; Miss Diller, children's millinery; Miss Murphy, infants', children's dresses; Mr. Hunting, women's coats; Miss Griffin, waists; Miss Coakley, muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Crawford-Plummer Co.; Miss Fitzgerald, jobs coats; 12 W. 31st.

BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; 15 East 26th.

BOSTON, Mass.—Davis Bros.; C. R. Davis, clothing, jewelry; Marlborough.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. J. Prendergast, silks, velvets; Miss M. Spencer, juniors' coats, dresses; Miss I. Burk, infants' furnishing goods; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; Miss J. M. Walsh, skirts; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, girls' coats, dresses, factory-made dresses; Miss R. B. Cobham, women's coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, waists; L. R. Rost, silks, velvets; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; Miss F. H. Hahn, silk, cotton waists; 315 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—E. Mueller, notions, hosiery, underwear; Imperial.

BUFFALO—Hamlin's; J. J. Sweeney, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 351 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; G. Dykes, linens, white goods; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—The Mercantile Co.; G. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers, ostrich plumes; 821 Broadway.

CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; J. P. Hoeland, women's, misses', juniors', children's cloth coats; 305 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Davis & Davis; M. Davis, furn. goods; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Mayer, Stein & Co.; W. Glatt, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. Regan, coats, suits; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; D. L. Atkinson, hosiery; 113 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; L. J. Mandel, women's neckwear, ribbons; 15 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—Shillito's; Miss F. Wood, corsets; Miss Kendrick, representing; 200 5th Av.; Collingwood.

CINCINNATI—Original Sample Cloak and Suit Co.; E. W. Wise, suits, dresses, coats, skirts; 22 E. 27th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss L. L. Price, waists; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Printz, Biederman & Co.; A. Printz, piece goods; 7 East 20th; Ritz-Carlton.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; C. Berry, silks, dress goods, velvets; 470 4th Av.; Manhattan.

CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; S. Joseph, woolens; 215 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; W. G. Grayell, shirts, overalls; 72 Leonard.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Ames Co.; Miss Sallie Cohen, muslin, silk underwear, silk petticoats, waists; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Katzenstein, knit underwear, gloves; 72 Madison Av.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa—J. W. Smith Co.; H. C. Lammend, women's ready-to-wear; Wallick.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; M. Goettinger, cloaks, suits, waists; 353 4th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—A. L. Mendenhall Co.; A. L. Mendenhall, millinery; Albert.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. G. Nager, ladies' wash dresses; 354 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; A. Hutchinson, piece goods; 23 E. 26th.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; Miss M. Dunlap, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson Co.; H. B. Strong, dress goods, silks, white goods, upholstery; J. B. Williams, silks, velvets; 230 5th Av.

HONESDALE, Penn.—Kats Underwear Co., I. Kats, underwear; 1,160 B'way; Herald Square.

HOUSTON, Texas—Foggery Shop; H. E. Fowler, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; C. P. Weimsley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Central Flower and Feather Co.; O. Corwin, millinery, flowers, feathers; Herald Square.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—C

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD
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1st Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
To yield about 6%

These bonds are secured by absolute first mortgage on all the properties, rights and franchises of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired. The Company serves ten of the most prosperous Counties in California and a large number of cities and towns, including San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley. Population of the territory served increased 38% between 1900 and 1910. Estimated increase since 1910 —86%.

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This country is going through a period of intense industrial development—prosperity is widespread—fortunes are being made more rapidly than ever before. What is to become of these fortunes? Who will inherit them? How will they be employed by those who do inherit them? These are questions worthy of serious thought. If a goodly proportion of your wealth were represented by conservative investments, the object lesson to your heirs might easily be worth a fortune in itself.

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Listed Bonds of a Railroad Company entering New York City Followed by junior bonds (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad) of ten times the amount of this issue.

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Los Angeles, Cal.
4½s
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Prices to yield 4.15%
Ask for Circular T-171.
Remick, Hodges & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
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Exempt From Federal Income Tax
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5% Bridge Bonds
Due April 1, 1930
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN MASSACHUSETTS
Price to yield 4.20%
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WRITE for our list of high grade Municipal Bonds yielding from 3.25% to 5.50%
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Members { New York Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Most Active Stocks Close Higher, but Showing Is Irregular—Status of Railway Shares.

Notwithstanding the news from Washington that the Administration was taking a grave view of the situation created by the Sussex disaster, traders were not inclined yesterday to take seriously the discussion of a possible break with Germany as a result of this latest incident of sea warfare. No sufficient reason appears for dismissing the concern which was felt for a time on Saturday and again on Monday over this matter, but the second thought of Wall Street was that whatever the facts in the case would be shown to be the matter would be worked out without any drastic action. It was adhering to that belief yesterday.

While it went about its trading under some reserve Wall Street carried on its operations much as though no grave international situation existed. The price movement was irregular and somewhat uncertain, but a considerable degree of firmness was maintained in a number of stocks, and in the active issues net advances outnumbered declines. Some of the war stocks made gains in proportion familiar in the movements of those issues, but the price tendency was not uniform as is suggested by the fact that Bethlehem and Mercantile Marine preferred both showed declines.

While apparently more or less indifferent to the possibilities of the international situation, traders were nevertheless bearishly inclined, and the buying which was done aside from the mere ebb and flow of floor dealings seemed to include a considerable share of short coverings. The motive for at least some of this seemed to be the fact that the selling movement based on Saturday's news in regard to the Sussex had very quickly run its course.

The heaviness shown by a number of railroad stocks yesterday was traceable to the attention which was being drawn to the demands of the railway labor unions, whose proposals are to be formally laid before the railroads tomorrow. The fact that these labor demands confront the railroads has been a retarding influence in the market for railroad stocks for a long time. It is natural that on the eve of their formal presentation they should be the occasion of some cautionary selling, although it has for some time been evident that the financial community, and apparently the business community at large, holds the view that the labor demands in the case of the railroads, as well as in the case of the coal miners, will be adjusted without an open break between the companies and their employes.

Railroad earnings have been improving greatly, and normally this would have exerted greater influence on the attitude of the public toward railroad shares, but it has been uncertain, how large the probable addition to the railway payrolls will be as a result of this year's labor demands. Emphasis has also been laid by railroad authorities on the prediction that earnings on the present scale will not be enjoyed very long. That, of course, is a debatable question, as questions based on future events must needs be, but it seems certain that railroad earnings will remain large if business remains very active, and there are many sound reasons for believing that it will, even after present war demands have happily come to an end.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta	3	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	3	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	..	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	4½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2⅛
Ninety days	2@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1⅝	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2⅝	5 months	3½@3¾
90 days	3	6 months	3½@3¾
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2¼@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76⅝	$4.76¼	$4.76⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	4.77	4.76⅛	4.77	+.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.06⅝	5.07	5.06¾	+.00⅜
Cables	5.06	5.06⅛	5.06⅛	+.00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	71.68⅝	71.68¾	71.68⅝	..
Cables	71.75	71.75	71.75	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange at so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or fire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76⅝	4.77
5.1826	Paris	5.06¾	5.06⅛
95.28	Berlin	71.68¾	71.75
20.20	Austria	12.35	12.40
26.70	Scandinavia	28.75	28.85
19.29	Spain	19.22	19.27
5.1826	Switzerland	5.22⅛	5.21⅛
19.225	Greece	19.35	19.40
40.19	Holland	42.56¼	42.68¾
5.1826	Italy	6.70	6.69⅛
51.45	Russia	....	31.75
....	China— Hongkong	48.50	48.65
....	Shanghai	67.50	67.63
....	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
....	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
....	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
....	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.32	42.32
32.44	Rio	20.84	20.94

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.70⅝	$4.72	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $477,386,471; balance, $32,618,089; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $764,845.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $4.375@$5.00 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 28 11-16d, up ¼d; New York, 60¼c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 46⅝@48⅝.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	509,949
Same day last year	688,259
Year to date	41,881,548
Same period last year	16,691,079
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.09 — .30
Same day last year	85.03 + .07

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	66.54	Mar. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
142½	145	500	Adams Express	145	145	144⅞	144⅞	+3⅞
20¼	20⅝	400	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
9¼	9⅜	200	Alaska Juneau	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	..
29⅛	29⅜	3,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29¾	30½	28⅝	29½	+ ½
78	78⅞	1,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76¾	78⅞	76½	78⅛	+1⅜
96⅜	97	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	97	97	97	97	+1
72¼	72½	8,300	Am. Beet Sugar	73½	73¾	72	72¼	— ¾
61½	62	6,600	Am. Can	61⅞	62⅝	61½	61⅝	+ ⅛
111	112⅜	100	Am. Can pf	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜	+1⅜
63⅜	63⅞	3,100	Am. Car & Fdry	63	70½	63½	70	+1⅛
159	161	100	Am. Coal Products	158½	158½	158½	158½	— ¾
116½	119	13	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117	117	117	117	..
124	126	300	Am. Express	125¾	126	125¾	126	—2
53	53⅛	1,600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53¼	53⅞	53½	53⅝	+ ⅝
28	28¼	100	Am. Ice Securities	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	24¼	5,700	Am. Linseed	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	..
47	47⅜	2,700	Am. Linseed pf	47	47⅜	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
77½	77⅝	33,600	Am. Locomotive	74¼	78½	74¼	77½	+2¾
103	104	200	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103¼	103	103¼	+ ⅛
100	100¼	3,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100⅜	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	— ⅛
93	93¼	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. A	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
110	111	615	Am. Sugar Ref	111	111	110½	110⅝	+ ½
130½	130⅞	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130½	130⅞	130½	130⅞	+ ⅜
196	198	200	Am. Tobacco	195¾	196	195¾	196	+2
50¼	50½	51	Am. Woolen	50¾	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅝
99½	99⅝	700	Am. Woolen pf	99¼	99⅝	99⅛	99½	+ ⅛
20¾	21	3,300	Am. Writing P. pf	20⅝	21½	20¾	20¾	— ¼
87½	88¼	4,700	Am. Zinc Lt. S	88¾	88¾	86⅞	88	+ ⅛
85⅝	86⅞	12,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	85½	87	85½	86⅞	+ ⅞
103½	103¾	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103½	..
100⅝	101	150	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
105⅝	106	16,500	Baldwin Loco	105½	107⅛	105	105⅞	+ ⅜
88	88¼	400	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88⅝	88	88	— ⅛
76	76½	700	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	..
....	....	17	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	..
470	480	600	Bethlehem Steel	475	475	470	470	—25
470	480	150	Do., odd lots	480	480	475	475	..
85¼	85½	100	Bklyn. Rapid Tran	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ⅛
56	58	100	Brown Shoe	57	57	57	57	+2
116	116⅞	20	Bush Terminal	116	116	116	116	..
90¾	91	3,000	Butte & Superior	89¾	91½	89¼	90¾	+1¼
28	29	50	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	..
23	23⅜	300	California Petrol	23½	23⅝	23½	23½	+1¼
167⅜	168¼	220	Canadian Pacific	167¾	168	167¾	168	..
54¼	54½	800	Central Leather Co	54	54½	54	54½	+ ⅜
92	93	100	Chandler Motor	93	93	93	93	..
62⅞	63¼	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	63¼	63⅝	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	13½	200	Chi. Great Western	13	13	13	13	..
37¼	37½	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	— ¼
94¼	94½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94½	94¾	94⅜	94⅜	— ⅜
127½	128¼	53	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125¾	128½	128¼	128¼	..
126¼	127	500	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	126½	126½	— ½
17¼	17¾	1,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
21¾	22	1,000	Chile Copper	21¾	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
53⅜	53⅝	900	Chino Copper	53½	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	— ⅛
45¾	45⅞	1,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	45¾	46	44⅞	45⅜	..
135½	136½	100	Consolidated Gas	135½	135½	132½	135½	+ ½
110	111	100	Con.Gas,E.L. & P.B	111	111	111	111	—1
84	85¼	500	Continental Can	83⅜	85	83⅜	85	+3
20⅝	20⅞	1,700	Corn Products Ref	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
95	95½	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
89⅞	90	57,000	Crucible Steel	88	91¾	87½	90	+2⅛
235	245	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	240	245	237	237	+8
150½	152	100	Delaware & Hud	150¼	150½	150½	150½	+ ⅛
....	....	200	Detroit Edison 4gts	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
47⅜	48	4,000	Distillers' Secur	47½	48½	47⅜	48	+ ½
37⅝	37½	4,300	Erie	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ¼
....	....	6,500	Erie rights	..	⅛	..	⅛	..
52	53½	200	Erie 1st pf	52½	52¾	52½	52½	..
320	330	10	General Chemical	320	320	320	320	..
166¼	167	700	General Electric	167	167½	167	167½	+ ½
115	116¼	400	General Motors pf	114⅞	116	114⅞	116	+1¼
75⅝	76¼	29,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76	77⅝	75⅞	76	+ ⅜
121½	122¼	500	Great Northern pf	121⅜	122	121⅜	122	+ ⅜
43¾	44⅛	2,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	44	44⅛	43¾	44	..
45⅞	46⅜	600	Greene-Cananea	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	..
20⅞	21	800	Guggenheim Explor	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
103	104	200	Illinois Central	103¼	103¼	103	103	— ⅛
47½	47⅝	3,900	Inspiration Copper	47¼	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅛
....	....	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr.ctfs	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	700	Interboro Consol	17	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
72	72½	300	Interboro Con. pf	72¾	72¾	72½	72½	+ ¼
19	20	100	Int. Agricultural	20	20	20	20	..
50	50	300	Int. Agricultural pf	50	50	50¼	50½	— ⅛
110¾	111	700	Int. Harvester, N.J	110¾	111¼	110½	110⅝	+ ⅜
....	....	100	Int. Harvester Corp	73	73	73	73	..
17	17¼	9,800	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	17⅛	17⅞	17	17⅛	— ¼
68¾	68¾	50,200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr	70½	71⅛	68¾	68¾	—3⅛
45½	45⅝	6,620	Int. Nickel	45	46	44⅞	45⅝	+1⅛
11½	12	600	Int. Paper	11½	12	11⅜	11⅝	..
49¾	50	1,000	Int. Paper pf	50	50	49½	50	+ ⅛
77	77¾	300	Jewel Tea	77½	77½	77½	77½	..
109⅜	110¼	400	Jewel Tea pf	110¼	111½	110¼	110⅝	+1⅝
62½	63	650	Kan.C.,F.S. & M. pf	61¼	62¾	61¼	62½	—1½
28	28½	650	Kansas City South	28¼	28½	28	28	..
73½	73⅝	3,200	Kelly Spring Tire	73¼	74¾	73¼	74⅜	+ ⅞
55⅜	56	5,500	Kennecott Copper	55⅜	56	55⅜	55⅞	..
77½	77⅝	2,400	Lackawanna Steel	77¼	77⅝	77	77⅜	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	5,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	51	51⅞	50¾	51⅞	+1⅛
77¼	77⅝	300	Lehigh Valley	77⅛	78	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
....	....	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	188	188	188	188	+ ½
103	108	100	Manhattan Shirt pf	110	110	110	110	—1
72⅜	73¼	18,100	Maxwell Motors	70⅝	74	70½	73	+1⅜
85⅜	86¼	1,600	Max. Motors 1st pf	85⅜	86½	85¼	86½	+ ⅛
86⅜	86⅝	5,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	55	57⅝	54⅝	56½	+1¼
106¾	107	17,300	Mexican Petroleum	107¼	108¼	106¾	106¾	— ⅜
98	100	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	98	98	98	98	..
36⅜	36⅝	1,600	Miami Copper	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36½	..
4⅞	6	1,100	Minn. & St. Louis	5	6½	5	6	+1
119	120	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	119	119	119	119	..
3⅞	4	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	10¼	10¾	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
4½	5	300	Missouri Pacific	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	5	600	do., trust rcts	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
70	70½	600	Montana Power	70½	79	79	79	+ ⅛
128	128	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	128½	128½	128¼	128¼	— ¼
77	78½	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75⅛	76	75⅛	76	+2⅜
25	25½	900	Nat. En. & St. Co	25	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+1½
94	97	100	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	—2½
66⅝	67	1,300	Nat. Lead Co	66⅝	67¼	66⅜	66⅞	+ ⅜
8⅜	8⅝	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	8⅜	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—1
165	167	1,500	Nevada Con. Cop	167¼	167½	163¾	165⅜	..
142⅜	143	300	N. Y. Air Brake	142⅜	143½	142⅜	143	..
3,600	105¼	106¼	3,600	N. Y. Central	105¼	106¼	105¼	105¼
65⅜	65⅝	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	65⅜	65¾	65⅜	65⅝	— ⅜
27½	28¼	400	N. Y. Ont. & West	27½	28	27½	28	+ ¼
121¼	121⅝	900	Norfolk & Western	121¼	121⅞	121	121⅝	..
60	70	100	North American	69½	69½	69½	69½	..
113⅜	114	100	Northern Pacific	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	..
8⅝	9	1,600	Ontario Mining	9¼	9¼	8⅝	9	— ⅛
24½	25½	200	Pacific Mail	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	..
101	101	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¾
56⅝	57	6,000	Penn. R. R	56⅝	57	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅛
104½	105	300	People's Gas. Chi	104½	104⅝	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
43	43½	2,700	Philadelphia Co	43	43⅞	43	43½	+1⅛
....	....	100	P., C., C. & St. L	79⅞	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞	— ⅛
27	28	300	Pittsburgh Coal	27½	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
102	104	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	—1
53	53⅝	700	Pressed Steel Car	53	53½	53	53½	+ ⅛
161⅞	162	722	Pullman Co	161⅞	162	161⅞	162	+ ½
3⅝	4	200	Quicksilver	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..
5	7	200	Quicksilver pf	5	5	5	5	..
39½	40¼	1,100	Railway Steel Sp	39½	40¾	39½	40	— ⅜
96	96	100	Railway Steel S. pf	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
86⅞	87	13,000	Reading	87⅛	87½	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
51	51½	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	51	51½	51	51½	+ ⅛
100	100	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	100	100	100¾	100¾	— ⅜
4	4¼	400	St. Louis & San F	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
4½	5	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4½	5	4½	5	..
16⅞	16⅝	300	St. Louis Southw	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—3⅛
35⅞	36	6,200	Shattuck-Arizona	36⅛	36⅝	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
58	58	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	58	58	56	56	—1
98½	98⅝	1,500	Southern Pacific	98½	98⅜	98¾	98⅜	— ⅛
192¼	197	800	So. Porto Rico Sug	192¼	197	192½	197	+7
20¾	21¼	900	Southern Railway	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
88½	89½	100	Standard Milling pf	89	89	89	89	+ ½
142	144½	4,600	Studebaker Co	142	144½	141¾	143	+1
52¼	53¼	1,100	Tennessee Copper	52¼	53¼	52¼	53¼	+ ¾
105	105⅞	100	Texas Co	105	105⅞	104½	105	..
17¾	17⅞	2,600	Texas & Pacific	17¾	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	..
7¼	7¾	1,000	Texas & Pacific	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
7⅛	7¼	2,100	Union B. & P. Co	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
31¼	31¾	1,100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	30¾	31½	30	31¼	—1⅜
133½	133⅞	700	Union Pacific	133½	133⅞	133½	133⅞	+ ⅛
82¾	83	300	Union Pacific pf	83	83	82¾	82¾	— ¼
61	62	100	United Cigar Mfrs	61¼	61½	61¼	61½	—1
94	95	100	United Cigar Stores	94	94	94	94	..
143⅜	143⅝	3,900	United Fruit Co	143⅜	146½	143¼	145¾	+2¼
30¼	30½	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
45	46	100	U. S. Express	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅝
153⅜	155	2,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	154	155¼	152⅞	153⅝	— ⅜
51⅜	52	400	U. S. Rubber	51¾	52¼	51¾	52	..
110½	111	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110	110¼	110	110¼	..
68⅜	68⅛	6,100	U. S. S. Ref. & M	68½	68⅝	68	68⅝	+ ⅛
84½	84⅝	17,000	U. S. Steel	84½	85	84¼	84½	+ ⅛
116⅝	117	1,300	U. S. Steel pf	116⅜	117	116¾	117	..
80¾	81	2,600	Utah Copper	80⅜	81	80½	80¾	— ⅛
45¾	46	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	46	46	46	46	— ⅛
15⅝	15¼	4,900	Wabash	15¼	16	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
46⅞	47	12,736	Wabash pf. A	45¾	47⅜	45⅜	46⅞	+1¼
28⅜	28⅞	5,900	Wabash pf. B	28⅜	29¼	28⅜	28⅞	+ ¼
33	33½	3,350	Western Maryland	33½	33½	32¾	33⅜	— ⅜
46	48	100	West. Maryland pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	—1½
90¼	90⅝	900	Western Union Tel	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	+ ⅛
65⅞	66	7,900	Westingh. E. & M	65⅞	66¼	64⅝	66	+ ¾
228	230	200	Willys-Overland	227	227	227	227	..
103½	104¼	200	W.-O.pf.sub.rts. f. p	104½	104½	104¼	104½	..
122¼	122¼	1,100	Woolw. (F.W.,) Co	121½	122½	121½	122¼	+1

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Traders Optimistic Over Result of Paris Conference.

LONDON, March 28.—Although a storm interrupted communication with provincial exchanges and caused a reduction in business on the Stock Exchange today, the tone was good on the prospective results of the congress of eight nations now in session in Paris. Gilt edge securities, Argentine rails and rubber shares were steadier, but other speculative issues declined under realising. American securities opened below parity and closed uninteresting after narrow dealings.

Money and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 28.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 47½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 25 centimes.

FIRST EDITIONS.

Particulars of rare editions are often seen in the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books.—Advt.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, March 28, (via Sayville.)—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes, according to the Overseas News Agency:

Gold reserve 2,459,000,000 marks, increased 1,099,000 marks; commercial paper and Treasury bills 5,897,000,000 marks, increase 9,000,000 marks; circulation and banking notes 6,873,000,000 marks, decrease 94,000,000 marks; private deposits 2,703,000,000 marks, increase 594,000,000 marks. Gold reserve covering circulation and banking notes incre

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STEADY UNDERTONE IN COTTON MARKET

Net Change Too Small to be Worthy of Note, with Easier Tendency Toward Close.

SPOT ADVICES ENCOURAGING

New Orleans Dispatch Reports Sales of 4,000 Bales—Freights a Shade Easier.

Although the net change in cotton yesterday was too small to be worthy of comment, the undertone throughout the session was quite steady and the easier tendency toward the close was ascribed chiefly to profit-taking in a narrow market. Liverpool was a shade better than due, and in the first hour prices worked up to about 7 to 8 points over the closing of Monday. The recessions occurred on a moderate amount of selling by spot interests.

According to The New Orleans Times-Picayune, an official of the Empire State Chemical Company estimates that Alabama, Georgia and the two Carolinas will use only 2,000,000 tons of commercial fertilizer for the cotton crop in 1916, whereas the same States used 2,241,000 tons last year and 3,814,000 tons two years ago. This is absolutely opposed to the statements made by some of the leading fertilizer companies, some officials of which are quoted as estimating an increase in sales ranging from 100 per cent. to 500 per cent. over last year.

Spot advices were rather encouraging. A New Orleans telegram reported sales of 4,000 bales. Freights were reported a shade easier, although export demand was limited.

The cotton editor of The Memphis Commercial-Appeal discusses the new crop situation as follows:

"There will unquestionably be an increase in acreage planted to cotton this year, but the growers will enter the season under several handicaps that bid fair to prevent a big crop, in the sense that a yield is big in normal years. There is a deficient Winter rainfall and the Spring drought in the West; there is the lack of fertilizer of good quality in the East; there is the boll weevil menace in eastern, western, and central sections, and lastly there is the diversification propaganda which still promises to take up quite a share of the attention of the farmers of the South. A larger crop than was grown last year is needed, and indications are now that a larger one will be grown, for last season was extremely unfavorable for the growing of cotton, but the handicaps referred to above should not be lost sight of."

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Galveston 5 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points advance. Middling, 12.10; sales, 400. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	12.02	11.94	11.96@11.97	11.95@11.96
July	12.14	12.04	12.07@12.08	12.07@12.09
Oct.	12.26	12.15	12.17@12.18	12.19@12.20
Dec.	12.41	12.32	12.32@12.33	12.34@12.35
Jan.	12.44	12.36	12.37@12.38	12.39@12.40

Total port receipts, 26,301 bales; last week, 28,803; last year, 41,762.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	10,844	7,793	18,116
New Orleans	5,411	6,323	9,153
Mobile	304	296	539
Savannah	2,000	2,255	4,924
Charleston	247	281	3,575
Wilmington	317	208	1,824
Norfolk	1,496	4,969	2,271

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	1,118	1,118	1,217
Memphis	1,418	3,754	2,075
St. Louis	134	1,892	3,553
Houston	5,940	4,181	10,980

Exports, 34,336 bales; total thus far this season, 8,917,220; total last season, 6,488,333.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,823 Galveston	12.30	320,280	392,040
5,565 New Orleans	11.88	348,932	375,788
50 Mobile	11.75	29,237	47,584
52 Savannah	12.00	145,734	291,940
— Charleston	11¾	66,986	109,341
— Wilmington	11¾	47,571	49,359
653 Norfolk	11.90	113,224	89,407
797 Augusta	11.75	126,047	133,225
2,250 Memphis	12.00	195,284	191,257
227 St. Louis	12.00	19,267	35,982
2,585 Houston	12.25	125,736	146,884

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 12 points advance, at 7.82d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 41,000 bales. American, 35,000. Market closed steady.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange displayed a good tone the greater part of the day. A number of prominent stocks recorded substantial price improvements. Profit taking, however, brought about irregular setbacks in the closing dealings. There appeared to be much less nervousness regarding fresh international complications growing out of the latest attacks by German submarines.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
100	Allis-Chalmers	29	30⅛	28½	29⅜
100	Am. Beet Sugar	73	73	72¾	73
1,280	Am. Can	61⅝	62	61⅜	61⅞
220	Am. Car & F	69¾	70½	69	70
10	A. H. & L. pf.	53	53½	53	53⅜
100	Am. Ice Sec	28	28	28	28
20	Am. Linseed	24½	24½	24½	24½
8,980	Am. Locomo	74½	75⅜	74½	77⅜
470	Am. Smelting	100¾	101	100¾	100¾
26	Am. Tel. & Tel.	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
90	Am. Tobacco	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,220	Anaconda Cop.	85⅜	87	85⅜	87
1,420	Baldwin Loco.	105¼	106⅞	105	106
80	Balt. & Ohio	88⅜	88⅝	88¼	88⅜
170	Butte & Sup.	89½	91¼	89	91¼
70	Cal. Petroleum	22⅝	23⅜	22⅝	23⅜
280	Cent. Leather	54⅛	54½	53¾	54½
50	Chino Copper	55½	55½	55½	55½
120	Col. Fuel & I.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
50	Corn Products	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
10,240	Crucible Steel	87⅞	91½	87½	90¼
70	Dist. Securities	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼
170	Erie	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝
10	Erie 1st pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
190	Erie rights	7-64	⅛	⅛	⅛
70	Gt. Nor. Ore	44½	44½	44	44¼
560	Goodrich Co	75⅞	77½	75¼	76¼
50	Int. Mar. Mar.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
4,120	Int. M. M. pf.	70¾	70¾	68	68
120	Int. Nickel	40	45¼	40	45¼
150	Inspiration C.	47⅛	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞
80	Kelly S. Tire	75⅝	75⅝	75	75
140	Kennecott Cop.	55⅝	56	55⅝	56
890	Maxwell Motor	70⅝	73½	70¾	73½
20	Maxwell 2d pf.	55	55	55	55
1,410	Mexican Pet.	107¼	108¼	106⅞	100⅞
70	Miami Copper	35⅝	36⅜	35½	36⅛
20	Nat. Enameling	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	23⅛
10	Nevada Cons.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
40	N. Y. Central	103⅝	105⅜	103⅝	105⅜
10	N. Y., O. & W.	28	28	28	28
20	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9
80	Pacific Mail	24¼	24½	24¼	24½
10	Pres. Steel Car	55½	55½	55½	55½
60	Ry. Steel Sp.	40½	40⅝	40½	40⅝
90	Ray Copper	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23⅜
690	Reading	87½	87¾	86¾	86⅝
30	Rep. Iron & S.	60¾	61⅜	60¾	61⅜
50	Southern Pac.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
270	Studebaker Co.	141¾	143⅞	141¾	142⅝
80	Union Bag	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
90	Union Pacific	133⅜	134	133⅜	133⅜
30	United Fruit	145⅞	146⅝	145⅝	145⅝
15	U. S. Cast I. P.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
170	U. S. Ind. A	153½	155½	153½	153⅝
4,220	U. S. Steel	84½	84⅞	84½	84¾
90	Utah Copper	80⅜	81	80⅜	80⅜
80	Wabash	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15⅝
90	Wabash pf.	40½	40¾	40½	40⅝
100	Wabash pf. B	29	29	29	29
65	West. Maryland	83¼	83¼	82¾	82¾
870	Westing. El.	65⅞	66	65⅝	65⅝

37,111

MINING STOCKS.

300	Atlanta	14½	14½	14¼	14½
300	Elkton	33	33	31	33
600	Goldfield Con.	.81	.81	.81	.81
400	Halifax	.65	.65	.65	.65
400	Jim Butler	.93	.93	.93	.93
500	Jumbo Ext.	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
600	Midway	.22	.22	.22	.22
500	Mizpah Ext.	.23	.23	.21	.21
1,500	Rescue Eula	26½	26½	26½	26½
500	Sierra Nevada	.23	.23	.23	.23
100	Tono. Belmont	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
725	Tonopah Ext.	4.87½	4.90	4.87½	4.90
600	West End	.80	.81	.80	.81

7,066

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅜	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95⅝	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101½	5.10
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101	101½	5.80
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.70
City of Q'be.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1921	99½	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	97½	98	5.23
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	96⅝	98¾	5.35
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	1.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅞	6.20
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100¾	101¼	3.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.68
Swedish Govt.		Dec., 1916	100½	101	4.50
Swiss Govt.		Mar., 1918	99⅝	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1910	99½	100¼	4.93

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.40
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅜	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.40
A.V.R.L.&P.	6	July, 1917	97½	99	
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	100⅝	100⅞	2.00
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	6	Sept., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	103	5.40
†Ches. & Ohio	5	June 1919	101⅛	101⅜	2.60
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sept., 1917	100	100⅛	4.50
C., R. I. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93½	93⅞	4.25
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	19.00
Con. Pow. c.	6	May 1, '17	100¼	100½	
C., P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102¾	103	4.50
East. P. & L.	5	1918	97	98	
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅝	101⅝	3.80
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	101⅛	4.50
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅝	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101½	102	5.35
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	97½	
Minne. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101½	
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	88	92	
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99½	6.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	101⅜	101⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100⅛	5.80
N. States P.	6	June, 1917	101	101⅛	4.70
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101⅜	102	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un. Met. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.05
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅝	100⅝	3.00
U. S. Smelt.	6	Feb., 1926	106⅜	107⅜	4.90
U. S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100	6.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1917	101½	101⅝	1.50
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	101⅛	101⅜	4.30
West. P. C.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101	
W. V. Tr. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	
Westing. El.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.77
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101⅛	4.95
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅜	101	
Win. Rptg. A.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.03

*To be called May, 1916, at 101.
†To be called June, 1916, at 101.
‡To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	49.50	.....	49.50	.....
Lead	8.00	.....	8.00	.....
Spelter	18.00	.....	18.00	.....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	$180.00	.....	$180.00	.....
Aluminium	*58.00	61.00	*58.00	61.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27⅝ per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	113	0	0	114	0	0
Copper, futures	109	0	0	112	0	0
Tin, spot	202	0	0	201	10	0
Tin, futures	196	0	0	196	0	0
Spelter	93	0	0	96	0	0
Lead	34	15	0	35	5	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
140	Allouez	67½	68	67½	68
3,175	Am. Zinc	87	89¾	86¾	88
900	Arizona Com.	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾
100	Butte & Bal.	4	4	4	4
1,110	Butte & Sup.	89¾	91½	89¼	90
512	Cal. & A.	73¾	74	73¾	74
13	Cal. & Hecla	545	545	541	545
80	Centennial	17	17	17	17
88	Chino	53¼	53¼	53	53
585	Copper Range	64½	64¾	64	64¼
10	Daly-West	23	23	23	23
126	East Butte	12½	13	12	13
25	Franklin	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
117	Greene-Can	46	46½	45½	45½
100	Hancock	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
5	Island Creek	45½	45½	45½	45½
30	Island Cr. pf.	88	88	88	88
50	Indiana	4	4	4	4
350	Isle Royale	27¼	27¾	27	27
80	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
716	Kewecenaw	4	4	3¾	3¾
10	Lake	16½	16½	16½	16½
60	La Salle	4⅞	5⅛	4½	4½
10	Mass. Con.	12½	15	12½	14½
250	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3	3
30	Miami	36½	36¾	36½	36¾
910	Michigan	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
820	Mohawk	97	98¾	97	98½
9	Nevada Con.	16½	16½	16½	16½
60	New Aro	8	8	7¾	7¾
10	New Idria	15	15	15	15
244	North Butte	29	29	27¾	27¾
450	Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
100	Ojibway	2	2	2	2
75	Old Dom.	67	67	65¼	66½
200	Osceola	97½	98	97½	98
10	Pond Creek	14	14	14	14
155	Quincy	92	93½	92	93½
50	Ray Con	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
225	Santa Fe	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
170	Shannon	9	9½	9	9½
10	South Lake	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,700	South Utah	56c	56c	50c	50c
710	St. Mary's L.	74½	75¼	74½	75¼
20	Sup. & Bos.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
90	Superior	17	17	17	17
40	Tamarack	52½	52½	52	52½
895	Trinity	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
3,865	Tuolumne	40c	45c	38c	38c
100	Un. Cop. L.	90c	90c	90c	90c
5,299	U. S. Smelter	68¼	68⅝	68	68¼
156	U. S. Sm. pf.	52	52¼	51½	51½
185	Utah Apex	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
418	Utah Con	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
110	Utah Copper	80½	80⅝	80½	80⅝
6,940	Utah Metals	10⅝	11¼	10¼	11¼
430	Winona	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾
60	Wolverine	58	58¼	57	57
10	Wyandotte	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝

RAILROADS.

65	Boston & Alb.	194½	195	194½	195
100	Boston El.	76½	77	76½	76½
14	Boston & L.	138½	138½	138½	138½
165	Boston & Me.	45	45	45	45
12	Boston & M. pf.	69	69	69	69
45	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	101½	102½	101½	101½
2	Concord & M.	97	97	97	97
42	Fitchburg pf.	77¼	77¼	77	77
227	New Haven	65⅞	66	65⅛	65⅜
39	Old Colony R.R.	151	151	151	151
80	Rutland pf.	23	23	23	23
80	West End St. R.R.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼
10	West End St. R.R. pf.	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

73	Am. Ag. C. pf.	96	97	95½	97
100	Amoskeag	70	70½	70	70
11	Amoskeag pf.	101	101	101	101
26	Am. Piano pf.	76	76	76	76
110	Am. Sugar	110	110¼	110	110¼
155	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	116⅜	115¾	115¾
1,550	Am. T. & T.	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
432	Am. Wool pf. ctfs.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
20	A., G. & W. I.	80	80	80	80
260	A., G. & W. I. pf.	49	49	49	49
10	Cumber. P. pf.	95	95	95	95
115	Edison	245¾	246	245	246
26	General Elec.	167	167¾	167	167¾
50	Mackay	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¼
186	Mass. Gas	84⅞	85	84⅞	85
135	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88¼	88	88¼
3	Mergenthaler	164	164	163	163
25	McElwain pf.	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝
85	N. E. Tel.	137½	137½	137½	137½
244	Nipe Bay	147	150	147	149
75	Pullman	161½	161½	161½	161½
137	Reece Button	15¾	16	15¾	16
61	Swift & Co.	130	131	130	131
1,705	Torrington	46¾	48	46¾	47
1,136	United Fruit	143	146	143	145¾
893	Un. Shoe Mach.	58	58¼	57½	57½
219	Un. Shoe M. pf.	29½	29¾	29c	29¼
105	U. S. Steel	84½	85	84½	84½
75	U. S. Steel pf.	116¾	117	116¾	117
850	Ventura	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Wollaston Land	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$18,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾
14,400	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	108⅝	108¼	108⅜	108½
35,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s.	78¼	79	78¼	79
2,000	Cent. Vt. 4s.	80	80	80	80
2,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Mass Gas 4½s. 1931	93	93	93	93
15,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s.	80½	80¼	80½	80¾
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s. 1932	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	92½	92¾	92½	92½
2,000	Seattle Elec. 5s.	101	101	101	101
10,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	100	100	100	100
2,000	Un. Fruit 4½s. 1923	98¾	98¾	96½	98¼
1,000	West. Tel. 4s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1⅜	Jerome V.	2	2⅛
Bay S. G.	18	19	La Rose	.60	.62
Bing Min.	12¼	12⅜	Majestic	.78	.79
Bohemia	1¾	2⅛	McK-Dar.	.45	.48
Begole	.60	1	Mex Met.	.42	.46
B & N Y.	3	3¼	M of Am.	2	3
Butte & La.	.96	.96	New Balt.	2⅜	3¼
Bost. Ely.	.40	.50	N Cornelia	16¼	17⅜
Bost & M.	.75	.76	Nev Doug.	.85	.86
Calaveras	3	3¼	Old D r.	.50	.75
Chief Con.	1⅞	1½	Ohio Cop.	.20	.22
Cortez	.60	.75	Oneco	1	1¼
Cons Cop.	1⅝	1¾	Onondaga	2	2⅛
Cons Ariz.	1¼	1⅜	Pilot	10½	2
Gr Bend Con.	.45	.49	S W M.	1⅞	2
Cal Corbin	7½	8	Stew't M.	.37	.38
Cuban C.	8½	9⅜	Truro	⅞	1
Davis-D	1⅛	1⅜	Tonop Bel.	4½	4¾
E & B S.	2¼	2⅝	Tonop M.	9⅜	9½
1st N Cop.	5	5¼	U V Ext.	23	23¼
G'field C.	.90	.90	Un Pr Sh.	1¼	1½
Houghton.	2	2¼	Yukon G'd	2¼	2½
Iron Blos.	1⅜	1½			

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	A. San & G.	38½	38½	38¼	38¼
800	Balt. Tube	117½	119½	117½	119½
6	Balt. Tube pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
5	Cent. Trust	176	176	176	176
122	Con. Power	111	111	110¼	110¼
1,400	Con. Coalen.	20¾	20¾	20	20
220	C. Oil & Gas	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,100	C. O. & G. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
85	Dev. Chem.	61¾	61¾	61	61
20	F. & M. Br.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
231	Mary. C. rights	10¼	10¼	10	10¼
1	Nor. Central	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
200	Okla. Refining	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
100	Penn. W. & P.	73	73	73	73
90	Symington pf.	90	90	90	90
60	Way. Oil & G.	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼

BONDS.

$6,000	Chi. Ry. 5s.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼
100	C. of B. 4s. '51.				
	P. L.	100	100	100	100
2,300	C. of R., 4s. '34	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Con. C. R. 5s.	92	92	92	92
5,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
15,000	Coalen 6s.	120	120	120	120
2,000	Elk. Cor. 6s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
3,000	U. R. & E. 4s.	83¾	84	83¾	84
12,000	U. R. & E. 4s	82	82	82	82
300	U. R. & E. 5s	87	87	87	87

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Radiator	397	397	397	397
815	Am. Shipb'd'g.	47⅞	47⅞	47¼	47⅜
154	Am. Ship. pf.	91	91¾	91	91
45	Booth Fish.	32	32	32	32
25	Booth Fish. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½
60	Chi. Pn. Tool	73½	74	73½	73½
250	Chi. Rys. Ser.	3	3	3	3
20	Edison	146	146	146	146
25	Dia. Match	105	105

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Alaska Steamship
100 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Am. Hawaiian Steamship
100 American Thermos Bottle
25 American Chicle Com.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
15 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50 Germania Insurance
100 Gray Nat'l Tel. Ctfs. of Dept.
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
15 Home Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 New Jersey Zinc
50 National Licorice Com.
50 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
25 Rome Brass & Copper
25 S. S. White Dental Co.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Alaska Steamship
100 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Buffalo Copper & Brass
50 Bankers Trust
50 Continental Insurance
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Harriman National Bank
25 Iroquois Iron
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
100 International Elevating
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
10 Rome Brass & Copper
100 Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
200 Standard Fuse
10 Victor Talking Machine
8 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance

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Gulf States Steel
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Hercules Powder

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H. B. Claflin First Pfd.
Fay & Egan Pfd.
Genl. Gas & Elec. Conv. Pfd.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Very Active, with Price Movements Irregular—Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 567,690 shares of stock and $450,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 96,105; oil, 163,625, and mining, 307,960. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	‡Aeolian-Web.	24	24	21	21
6,200	‡Aet. Ex., w.i.	23	23½	22⅞	23½
1,200	Ajax Rub., Inc	69¾	70½	69¾	70½
200	Am. Int. Corp., w. i., 20% pf.	20	20	20	20
1,200	‡Am. W. Pap.	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼
200	Am. Z. pf., w.i.	75	75	74½	74½
10	Atlantic Steel.	57	57	57	57
600	‡Butler Chem.	2⅜	3¼	2⅜	3
200	‡Canada Steel.	44½	44½	44½	44½
2,500	‡Car L. & P.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
3,320	Carwen Steel.	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
1,270	Chev. Motor.	169	170	169	169
500	Corp. R. & H.	5	5	5	5
28,700	‡Cuba C. Sug.	69½	70⅝	68⅝	68⅝
4,500	‡Cuba C. S. pf	97⅝	*97¼	97⅛	97⅛
8,124	Curtiss Aero., w.i.	47	47¼	46	47¼
175	Driggs-Sea.	138	138	137	137
650	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
470	Emerson Phon	13¼	14¼	13¼	14¼
100	General Asph.	36½	36½	36½	36½
160	Int. Ar. Fuse Sec. Corp.	16½	16½	16⅛	16½
800	‡Int. Motors.	20	20	19	19
1,500	Ken. Z. Corp.	13¾	13⅝	13½	13⅝
250	‡Lake T. B.	9½	*10	9½	9⅝
100	L. Loco., w. i.	38	38	38	38
100	L. L. pf., w. i.	95	95	95	95
4,500	‡Lynn Phono.	8¼	8⅝	8	8⅜
200	Marc. of Am.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Manhat. Tran.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Marlin Arms v. t. cfs. pf.	81	81	81	81
700	‡Max. Munit.	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
4,500	‡Midvale Steel.	63½	66	63⅝	65⅞
8,500	Nevius Elec.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Otto Eisenlohr Bros.	55	55	55	55
350	Peerless Truck Corp.	28½	28½	26	26
25	‡Poole E. & M.	120	120	120	120
830	Redtop El., Inc.	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
100	‡Saxon M. Car.	63¼	63½	63¼	63¼
2,400	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅞
200	St. L., R. M. & P. v. t. cfs.	39	39	39	39
700	‡Stand. Motors	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	Sub. B. v.t.cfs.	39½	39½	39¼	39½
2,200	‡Tob. Products	47⅜	47¾	46½	47
7,300	Triangle Film v. t. cfs.	4	4	3⅝	3⅞
500	Un. Prof. Sh.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Univ. Motor.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
500	‡U. S. L. & H.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,500	‡U. S. L. & H. pf.	5	5½	5	5⅛
800	‡Wab. Pitts. T. w. i.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
15	‡Wab. Pitts. T. w. i. pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
900	White Motors.	49	*50	49	49½
500	World Film v. t. cfs.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	‡Zinc Concentrating Co.	5⅜	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	Anglo-Am. Oil.	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— 5/8
35	Buckeye P. L.	102	101	102	½
21	Illinois P. L.	175	173	173	— 6
25	Southern P. L.	205	205	205	— 6
66	S. O. of Cal.	255½	254	255	..
8	S. O. of N. Y.	209	208	208	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	Am. Oil & Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,520	‡Barn't O. & G	3	3⅜	3	3⅛
900	‡Cosden & Co., (oil refining).	20½	20½	20½	20¾
600	‡Cosden Oil & Gas. w. i.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
700	‡Cosden Oil & Gas. w. i. pf.	4½	4½	4¼	4½
400	Empire Petr'm.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
67,500	‡Federal Oil.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
2,000	‡Lincoln G.-O.	45	46	45	46
10,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	60	62	59	61
1,200	‡‡Mid. O. pf.	90	92	90	92
9,000	‡‡Munkogee Ref.	2⅜	3	2⅜	2⅞
36,000	‡‡Okla. Oil.	14	14½	12¾	14
50	‡‡Okla. O. pf.	85	85	85	85
8,500	‡Ok. P. & Ref.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
800	Savoy Oil.	10	10⅜	10	10⅜
1,500	‡U. West. Oil.	58	58	56	58
18,000	‡Victoria Oil.	1½	2	1½	1⅝
2,200	Way. O. & G.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝
500	Sapulpa	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½

MINING STOCKS.

8,500	‡‡Atlanta	14	14¼	13½	14
1,400	‡Bingham M.	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
2,700	‡‡Booth	34	34	33	33
20,000	‡‡Bos. & Mon.	70	76	70	74
600	Buff. Mines.	1	1¼	1	1¼
200	‡Beaver Cons.	41	41	41	41
350	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
2,200	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	8¾	9	8½	8⅞
2,800	Caledonia.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
29,500	‡Cal. & Cor.	12	12⅝	8	13
500	‡Can. Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,000	‡Cashboy	7	7	7	7
500	C. de P. Cop.	37½	*38	37½	37½
1,600	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,100	‡‡Comst. Tun.	8	9	8	8
1,100	‡Con. Cop. M.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
12,500	Con. Nev.-Ut.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,700	‡Dupont Cop.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
400	‡Eag. & B. B.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	East. Canada.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
18,000	‡‡Emma Cop.	56	59	56	59
2,000	‡‡Fed. Res. M.	18	18	18	18
3,500	‡‡Gran. G. M.	84	84	82	83
6,800	‡Goldfield Con.	79	80	77	77
2,500	‡‡Gold. Mer.	12	13	12	12
1,000	Hecla Min.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞
700	Howe Sound.	5¾	5¾	5⅞	6⅛
17,000	Jerome Verdi.	2½	2½	2	2
3,500	‡‡Int. Mines	14	15	14	15
355	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	‡‡Jim Butler.	96	96	94	94
100	Peabody Con.	3	3	3	3
7,500	Jumbo Ext	75	75	75	75
500	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	‡Kewanaa	16	16	16	16
2,500	Magma Copper.	19⅜	19⅜	19	19⅜
2,000	Majestic Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,000	‡‡Marsh Mining	35	35	32½	32½
1,200	‡McKin.-Dar.	46	48	46	48
300	Mines of Amer.	2¾	3	2¾	3
1,035	‡Mojave Tung.	5	5	4¾	4¾
3,600	‡Mon. Consol.	⅞	1	⅞	1
18,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	27	28	27	28
700	Nipissing Mines	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
300	N. Butte Dev.	¾	¾	¾	¾
3,000	‡North Star	17	17	15½	16½
860	Oatman Big Jim	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,800	‡Oatman Lazy Boy, (a prospect)	34	35	33	33
500	‡Oatman Nellie, (a prospect).	31	31	31	31
9,000	‡‡Oatman So.	30	30	30	30
2,500	‡‡Oro	4	4	4	4
3,000	‡Peterson Lake	27	28	27	28
12,000	‡Ray Hercules.	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
2,000	‡‡Rex Con. M.	21	21	21	21
6,500	‡Roch. Mines.	65	65	63	64
1,000	‡‡Round Mt.	74	75	74	75
700	‡‡Ruby Silver	58	58	58	58
1,000	‡San Toy.	18	18	17½	17½
1,200	‡Scr. G. G. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	‡Seven Tr. C.	36	36	36	36
4,200	St. Sil.-Ld.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
10,000	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
13,500	‡Success M.	67	71	66	71
1,300	Tonopah Ext.	4⅞	5	4½	4½
3,000	‡United West. (a prospect).	25	25	25	25
1,000	‡Tonopah Mid.	22	22	22	22
18,500	‡Utah Metals.	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
2,500	Un. Eastern.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
3,000	‡‡U.S. Con. M.	18	18	16½	16½
10,660	‡Un. V. Ext.	23⅜	23⅜	22	23
3,000	‡W. End Con.	79	81	79	81
300	‡Yuscaran C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$35,000	‡Ches. & O. conv. 5s.	96	96	97⅜	97⅜
15,000	‡C. & O. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200,000	Dom. of C. 5s (15 year).	96½	96⅝	96½	96½
10,000	‡Dom. of C. 5s (10 year)	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
150,000	‡Midv. Steel cv. 5s, w.i.	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
40,000	Sulz. & Sons Co. 5s	100	100	100	100

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Guantanamo Sugar.	81	83	80	82
Hopkins & A. Arms.	..	65	..	65
Int. Cont. Rubber.	14	15	14	15
Kathodian Bronze	20	22	20	22
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17¾	18½

OIL STOCK.

Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	82	80	82
American Brass	268	278	268	278
Atlas Powder	238	245	238	245
Atlas powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	120	125
Bliss (E. W.)	390	415	400	415
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	78	85	75	85
Can. Fds. & Forg.	175	185	174	190
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	800	830	800	830
Du Pont Powd., new	345	355	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	106
Hercules Powder	380	390	380	390
Hercules Powder pf.	118	122	118	122
International Arms.	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	170	180	175	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	540	550	540	555
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2200	2300	2200	2300

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
3d week Mar.	$242,587	$237,355	$5,232
July 1-Mar. 23.	7,978,533	7,591,022	387,511

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

3d week Mar.	11,053	10,105	948
July 1-Mar. 21.	405,568	405,579	.....

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

Southern Railway:

3d week. Mar.	1,359,088	1,166,061	192,947
July 1-Mar. 21.	49,664,606	45,504,694	4,159,912

Alabama Great Southern:

3d week Mar.	97,797	84,110	13,687
July 1-Mar. 21.	3,887,162	3,330,875	556,287

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:

3d week Mar.	220,800	168,373	53,427
July 1-Mar. 21.	7,733,101	6,762,742	970,419

Georgia Southern & Florida:

3d week Mar.	51,114	42,523	8,591
July 1-Mar. 21.	1,796,968	1,653,585	140,883

Mobile & Ohio:

3d week Mar.	225,356	206,819	18,537
July 1-Mar. 21.	8,318,822	7,910,288	408,534

Virginia & Southwestern:

3d week Mar.	36,198	30,677	5,521
July 1-Mar. 21.	1,411,623	1,340,200	71,329

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Mileage	8,108	8,108	8,095
Feb. gross	7,018,787	5,812,349	5,722,584
Net aft. tax.	1,782,854	1,165,679	991,505
Other income	585,219	585,779	586,089
Total income	2,368,073	1,751,458	1,578,194
Sur. aft. chg.	1,571,819	910,484	714,753
8 mos. gross	60,194,124	55,628,842	57,459,849
Net aft. tax.	16,678,498	13,793,780	14,514,751
Other inc.	2,058,623	2,048,958	2,315,329
Total inc.	18,737,116	15,842,738	16,830,080
Sur. aft. chg.	11,790,197	9,286,279	9,545,427

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for February—

Gross	1,254,264	1,003,157	1,007,034
Net	379,489	208,968	.....
Sur. after chg.	161,599	*11,586	13,717
8 mos. gross	10,064,080	9,531,403	9,732,909
Net	2,863,932	2,446,861	.....
Sur. after chg.	1,124,235	710,658	716,515

*Deficit.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINN. & OMAHA for February—

Mileage	1,753	1,753	1,747
Gross	1,488,460	1,359,192	1,287,641
Net after tax.	321,503	268,230	283,030
Sur. after chg.	120,131	47,960	86,490
8 mos. gross	12,968,648	12,377,202	12,545,028
Net after tax.	3,648,410	3,332,012	3,389,411
Sur. after chg.	1,939,892	1,636,654	1,776,536

ERIE for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross revenue.	5,700,054	4,324,693	1,375,360
Oper. exp. and taxes	4,431,163	3,574,483	856,680
Oper. income	1,268,891	810,210	518,680
Two months to Feb. 29:			
Gross revenue.	11,471,647	8,959,986	2,511,662
Oper. exp. and taxes	8,847,535	7,348,344	1,599,240
Oper. income	2,624,062	1,611,640	912,421

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	218,757	158,037	203,777
Net after taxes	45,684	603	18,021
8 mos. gross	1,645,128	1,525,967	1,779,244
Net after taxes	354,615	164,648	247,708

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for February—

Gross	678,143	545,854	567,770
Net after taxes	159,441	70,332	85,304
Sur. aft. chgs.	35,808	*55,352	*82,552
8 mos. gross	6,154,742	6,119,878	6,233,401
Net after taxes	1,776,731	1,469,373	1,385,518
Sur. aft. chgs.	811,504	455,124	444,081

*Deficit.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN, including WILKES-BARRE & EASTERN for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross revenue.	394,515	302,130	92,385
Op. exp. & tax.	274,838	219,632	55,206
Op. income	119,676	82,497	37,179
Two months to Feb. 29:			
Gross revenue.	789,207	636,760	152,447
Op. exp. & tax.	548,381	401,357	87,023
Op. income	240,826	175,402	65,423

NORTHERN PACIFIC for February—

Gross	4,963,512	4,125,078	838,434
Net	1,505,779	1,362,712	143,067
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,109,412	989,695	119,717
8 mos. gross	49,626,847	43,731,467	6,895,379
Net	21,089,661	14,974,189	6,095,472
Sur. aft. chgs.	17,489,962	11,562,260	5,927,702

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total op. prof.	8,233,906	5,320,807	2,915,039
Other income.	1,161,215	832,104	329,110
Total income.	9,397,153	6,152,972	3,244,149
Charges	2,827,225	2,193,368	634,257
Surplus	6,569,495	3,959,603	2,609,892
Prev. surplus.	4,580,624	4,338,471	242,153
Total surplus.	11,150,119	8,298,074	2,852,045
Dividends	3,701,844	3,717,450	*15,606
Surplus	7,448,275	4,580,624	2,867,651
Res. approp.	1,950,000		1,950,000
Prof. & l., su.	5,498,275	4,580,624	917,651

*Decrease.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LTD., for the year ended Dec. 31—

Total rev.	7,773,634	6,585,810	1,189,224
Expenses	6,942,077	5,657,774	385,203
Net	1,732,057	928,036	804,021
Bond int., &c.	1,069,906	987,969	81,937
Surplus	662,151	*59,933	722,084

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings.	1,127,087	576,416	1,761,987
Chgs. & dep.	598,558	562,645	587,893
Net income.	529,109	13,771	1,214,094
Pf. dividends.	.....	510,000	680,000
Surplus	529,109	*496,229	534,094
Com. dividends	.....	.....	100,000
Surplus	529,109	*496,229	434,094

*Deficit.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	418,815	249,863	68,952
Net aft. taxes.	185,750	93,786	41,964
Total income.	136,005	93,941	42,063
Int. charges.	67,288	55,390	11,898
Pf. dividends.	25,857	25,857	.....
Balance	42,760	12,596	30,165

THIRD AVENUE for February—

Gross	817,342	769,838	47,504
Net aft. taxes.	208,437	199,669	8,768
Other income.	13,917	7,055	6,922
Total income.	222,414	206,724	15,690
Surp. aft. chgs.	2,451	*48,806	10,757
8 mos. gross.	7,354,272	7,244,314	109,958
Net after taxes.	2,250,223	2,169,385	80,837
Other income.	88,625	54,544	34,081
Total income.	2,338,848	2,223,929	114,918
Surp. aft. chgs.	594,818	518,111	76,707

*Deficit.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	653	660	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line.	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	780	815	745	753
Colonial Oil	180	190	180	190
Continental Oil	805	815	805	815
Crescent Pipe Line.	41	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line.	212	218	212	218
Galena S. Oil.	150	153	150	153
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line.	171	174	176	179
Indiana Pipe Line.	105	107	105	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¼	12⅝	12½	13
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit.	188	193	188	193
Northern Pipe Line.	101	104	101	104
Ohio Oil	228	232	228	232
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	60	63
Pierce Oil	14	14⅝	14	14½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	82	84	82	84
Pierce Oil & Gas.	420	425	423	428
Prairie Pipe Line.	220	223	230	233
Solar Refining	290	300	300	310
Southern Pipe Line.	200	210	300	310
South. Penn. Oil.	355	360	357	362
South. W. Penn.	107	112	107	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	253	256	253	256
Standard Oil of Ind.	530	535	533	538
Standard Oil of Kan.	470	480	470	480
Standard Oil of Ky.	360	365	360	365
Standard Oil of Neb.	355	365	356	365
Standard Oil of N. J.	513	517	520	523
Standard Oil of N. Y.	208	210	210	212
Standard Oil of Ohio.	545	550	545	555
Swan & Finch.	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	224	227	224	227
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103½
4½s	—June, 1965	107⅜	107⅞	107	107⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1963	107½	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	—May, 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101⅛		101⅛	
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s	—May, 1964	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	103
4½s	—Mar., 1962	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	103
4½s	—Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	103
4½s	—Mar., 1960, optional	1930	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	—May, 1959	99⅞	100	99⅞	100⅛
4s	—Nov., 1958	99⅞	100	99⅞	100⅛
4s	—May, 1957	99⅞	100	99⅞	100⅛
4s	—Nov., 1956	99⅛	100	99⅛	100
4s	—Nov., 1955	99⅛	100	99⅛	100
4s	—Nov., 1936	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	89⅛	..	89⅛	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	89⅜	90¼	89⅜	90
3½s	—May, 1954	89⅜	90¼	89⅜	90

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s—June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s—June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s—1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.80
4½s—1924-1

LARGE SMELTER EXPANSION.

American Reports Increase of Capacity to Keep Pace with Demand.

The American Smelters Securities Company spent nearly $2,500,000 last year for mines and for enlarging existing properties, and set aside $1,950,000 reserve to cover similar expenditures in 1916. The annual report yesterday showed that this program of expansion was made possible by exceptionally large earnings, the gross income being $9,897,120, against $3,244,149 over the preceding year.

The surplus after interest had been paid was $6,509,495, an increase of $2,-609,892, and the profit and loss surplus at the end of the year amounted to $5,498,275 after the special reserve for construction had been taken out.

"The expansion of our copper smelting plants and the refineries has kept pace with constantly increasing production of copper ores, caused by enlarged demand and correspondingly high prices," says President Daniel Guggenheim. "Shipments of ores to the smelters have been so large that there would have been very large accumulations of metals in ores and furnace products had not the Directors prepared for the increased receipts by enlargement and extension of the smelting and refining facilities of the company."

GOOD MORTGAGE CO. YEAR.

Pays 16 Per Cent. in Dividends and Adds $440,000 to Surplus.

The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, in the fiscal year ended Feb. 29, had gross earnings of $1,777,000, an increase of $73,000. The cost of conducting business, including taxes, was about 20 per cent. of the gross earnings and about 28 per cent. of receipts from premiums. Net earnings amounted to $1,240,000, a decrease of about $50,000. Dividends of 16 per cent. were paid, leaving $440,000 to be added to the surplus account.

The amount of new business written last year was $6,627,000, an increase over the previous year. The company issued 5,206 policies guaranteeing mortgages aggregating $38,280,000 on properties valued by its appraisers at $87,023,-000. Individuals invested $21,708,000, corporations $6,107,000, trustees $6,873,-000, savings banks $2,290,000, and charitable and other institutions $1,208,000. The demand for guaranteed mortgages has been considerably in excess of the supply. In fact, the company has not been able to get sufficient mortgages for the investment of its own funds and has consequently been forced to carry large bank balances.

Remington Typewriter Report.

The Remington Typewriter Company earned a net income of $1,127,697 last year, compared with $576,416 in 1914. The management reserved $324,797 for plant depreciation, which was $34,300 more than the year before, and had a surplus of $529,108 after fixed charges had been met, against $13,772 in 1914. The annual report yesterday said that the first eight months of 1915 displayed an improvement over the same period of the preceding year, while the last four months showed a further expansion.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—Twenty-six corporations were certified today, with aggregate capital stocks of $229,000. They included:

A. F. Sinclair Engineering Corp., engineering, construction; $50,000; D. and A. F. Sinclair, H. T. Gerdes, 30 Church st.

J. Lahn & Co., Inc., woolen, cotton paper stock, rags; $25,000; E. Heins, J. B. Hatlin, J. Lahn, 263 Washington st, Albion.

Silton Manufacturing Co., Inc., silks, other textile fabrics; $20,000; O. Charlick, A. Fox, S. Wolf, 214 West Cathedral Parkway.

Harriss, Magill & Co., Inc., transportation, navigation; $25,000; J. P. McGill, R. T. and W. L. Harriss, 16 William St.

Utica Chair Co., Inc., New Hartford, furniture; $20,000; E. E. Wanemaker, G. L. Harrison, G. A. Armstrong, Utica.

Delmi Co., Inc., agency, autos, and supplies, vehicles, engines, machines; $10,000; F. J. Reilly, A. Parker, W. G. Goold, 406 West 151st st.

Money Construction Co., Inc., contracting, construction, plumbing, building materials; $10,000; P., C., and C. Money, 52 Vandervilt Av.

James M. Hamilton Contracting Co., Inc.; $10,000; D. Mayer, A. Weber, J. M. Hamilton, Gardner.

Cannon Place Construction Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, construction; $10,000; A. C. and H. Nitsch, V. Zambetti, 259th St. and Liebig Av.

The M. N. Weed Corp., Montour Falls, dry goods, provisions, dairy products; $8,000; H. R. and C. M. Weed, H. L. Brush, Montour Falls.

Well-Maid Confection Co., Inc., confectionery, cakes; $10,000; J. M. A. and E. H. Miller, 360 West 15th St.

The Great Barnes, Inc., hair preparations, hair dressing parlors; $5,000; A. and L. Philippe, J. E. Barnes, 325 West 44th St.

The Daylight Corp., navigation, transportation, $5,000; J. M. Myers, A. Achenbaum, B. M. Langstaff, Van Vorst, Marshall & Smith, 25 Broad St.

White Plains Plumbing Supply Co., Inc., White Plains, plumbers, tinsmiths, electrical supplies, $5,000; F. T. Burns, T. and D. A. Tobias, White Plains.

Cherry Place Transportation Corpn., navigation, transportation, $5,000; J. P. Wall, H. C. Tiebout, J. E. Gerrodette, 17 Battery Place.

M. L. Novelty Co., Inc., millinery, novelties, wearing apparel, $10,000; C. S. Bloch, A. E. and J. M. Horn, 903 West 168th St.

W. Schotter Co., Inc., Mount Vernon, rugs, commission, $5,000; M. Schwartz, I. Shakin, W. R. Schotter, 2,263 River Av., New York.

United States Manganese Corpn., quarry, smelt, refine amalgamate, prepare for market ore, metal, and mineral or chemical substances, capital no par value, to begin business with $500; E. Van Asmus, H. H. Meyers, M. P. Dalton, 19 East 42d St.

Capital Increases—Edmunds & Jones Corpn., Manhattan, 10 to 50,000 shares, of which 10,000 shall be of $100 each value and 40,000 of no par value, and amount with which it shall carry on business from $525 to $1,200,-000, (tax paid $2,498); Westchester Electrical Equipment Co., Yonkers, $10,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions — Columbia Mills Power Co., Inc., Manhattan; Columbia Mills Construction Inc., Manhattan; United Drug Co., Inc., Manhattan; Maurice Abrahams Music Co., Inc., Manhattan; Interborough Distributing Co., Inc., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 28.—Charters filed here:

Automatic Transmission Co., $1,500,000, to manufacture engines for automobiles, motor cycles, &c. Incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties, Scott S. Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis.

Mount Pearine Mining and Power Co., New York City, $250,000, to engage in the business of mining, milling, &c.; J. F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

Security Loan and Trust Company, $1,000,-000, to do a general investment business. Incorporators local Philadelphia parties, F. H. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, and S. C. Seymour.

E. W. De Leon, Inc., New York, $150,000, to carry on a general real estate brokerage business; E. W. De Leon, John B. Hall, New York; George T. Parker, Washington, D. C.

De Leon & Parker, Inc., New York, $150,-000, real estate business; Edwin W. De Leon, New York; George T. Parker, Willis W. Parker, Washington, D. C.

Increase in capital stock of Pennsylvania Electric Co. of New York from $3,300,000 to $4,700,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Mexican	.14
Best & Belcher	.08	Occidental Con	.14
Caledonia	.30	Ophir	.24
Challenge Con	.03	Overman	.04
Confidence	.15	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va	.15	Sep. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.21
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con	.18
Hale & Norcross	.02	Utah Con	.01
Jacket Con	.10		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	Comb. Fraction	.07
Halifax	.62	Gold Mt. Daisy	.01
Jim Butler	.98	G'field Con. Mg	.78
McNamara	.07	G'field Kewanas	.12
Midway	.21	G'field Merger	.12
Mispah Exten	.21	Jumbo Exten	.73
Montana	.25	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.06	Silver Pick	.06
Rescue	.25	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Exten	4.90		
West End	.77	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
		Big Jim	1.80
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.19
		Nevada Packard	.35
Atlanta	.13	Rochester Mines	.61
Booth	.32	Round Mountain	.74
C. O. D.	.03	White Caps	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Ppt	10¾	11	Gold Sov	4½	4⅝
Elkton	30	31	Isabella	20½	21
El Paso	80	85	Jackpot	0⅝	8
Findlay	5⅛	5⅜	McKinley	41	42
Golden C.	220	221	Portland	180	185
Gold Dol.	9⅛	9⅜	Vindicator	245	250

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Hazel, J. — Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.

Case on—Ritz Cycle Car Co<Driggs-Seabury Ord Corp.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Anchor Cap, &c, Co<Pritchard (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 2, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

W S Rockwell Co<
Naumberg, Kearney<NY, N H & H RR.
H M Bacon & Co<
Weller.
Cervasia<Vulcanite Portland Cement Co.
Perrin<Blake.
O'Rourke<Borden's Cond Milk Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 823, P. O. Building.—Admiralty.

Edward G Murray<
L M Sullivan.
Waterfront Cont Co<
Scows 92, 102, 118, 138.
Thos Flannery<
Bouker No. 2.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.—Motions.

O'Brien<CNY et al (2)
Jordon<Cornell Steamboat Co.
Ely<Steamtug Flamington.
Moore<Ham.-Am. L.
Olson<Acushla.
Angelino<Siamese Pr.
Prendergast<Santa Rosalia.
Stand Brew Co<Inter Brew Co.
Gilbert, as trus<Colby Bogert, et al<So Pac

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Weinrib<Cohn.
Ehrlichman<South Brooklyn RR.
Re Jarvis, (E 174 St.)
E P Morris Co<CNY.
Werner<Int R T.
Jones<Emery.
Kravet<Goldstein.
Re CNY.
Lesle<Sullivan.
Robert<Robert.
Pharmacal<Crousio Rty.
Schulman<Schulman.
Brown<Com Av Assn.
Am Water Supply Co<Pub Cup Vendor Co.
Re Lahovs.
Friend<Barclay, (2.)
Punnett<Herald Sq Holding Co.
Us Press Assn<Frank Tousey Co.
Tedesca<Leland.
Villaret<Villaret.
Kane<Coney I.&c.RR.
Walsh<Bd of Educ.
Brown<Mitchell Lewis Motor Co.
German<German.
Faltoute Iron & Steel Co<Tasker.
Long<Glasgow.
Janson<Sinclair Hotel.
Meier<P F Kenny Co.
Seaboard Trading Co<
Puetzold.
Golden Shoe Co, Inc
G G Lagon Buf Co.
O'Hara<Saydah.
Bauer<United Ry.
Lulka<Britz.
Mahern<Smith.
Re Wolf.
Felaman<Glick.
Blauner<Zanderer.
Benedetto<Benedetto.
Horter<Richard.
Koswick<Waite.
H P Ducas Co<The Bayer Co, Inc.
Zak<Simpson.
Purcell<Bell.
Evans<Raymond.
Wilson<Herbert & Hueegen Corp.
Tashjian Carpet Clean Co<Warny.
Benemio<Benemio.
Hoit<R Hoe Co.
Re Bruere.
Voorin<I R T.
Todd<same.
Simon<same.
Rubin<same.
Gilee<E Langer Brew Co<Auduben Nat'l Bank.
Wright & Barclay, Inc<Fleisaner.
CNY<Schiessell.
Loevin<Sheldon.
Case on.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Johnson, Schenkman, Silverberg, Fox, Bernstein, Dicktenberg, Dubrovin.
Hirsch, Carroll, Cooper, Mariotti, Townsend, Hayes, King.

The following causes will be called after the regular calendar:

Sussman, Lopre, Cohen, Clemente, Lipton, Lewis, Kates, Base, Batiste, Purdy, Koppel, Golden, D'Alessandro, Kopleton, Jagenberg, Herrington, Lauer, Charmelia, Nolan, Smith, Sittenberg, Sleeper, Herbert, Joseph, Schelnholtz, Stanski, Reckman, Elkins, Boland, Yates, Chevin, Schwartz, Greenbaum, Jacobs, Joule, Frost, Wolfe, Wagner, Herman, Epstein, Busselman, Luban, Loskowitz, Mogenson, Noerr, Schaeffer, Villenlus, Bauman, Samadovitz, Little, Scream.
Almasey, Wurzler, Wallace, Chapman, Potter, Norris, Wetreich, Serni, Knowles, Dananchez, O'Hanlon, Vall, Solomen, O'Neil, Standing, Geis, Trebell, Raifowitz, Williams, Bernardo, Danza, Mudris, Quinn, Ford, Fonda, Siegel, Friedland, Bryan, Zipkin, Cave, James, Levine, Goldberg, Wittkin, Westervelt, Benlino, Oenhausen, Bunn, Avery, Chivers, Friedman, Lucheesi, Shavatopsky, De Martini, Campbell, Berger, Rockmain, Balfour, Dale, Welland.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.
Odom<Odom.
Investing Associates< Maxwell.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2,978.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Clark, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Lenat<Am Sugar Ref Co.
Bresslin<Jewish Press Pub Co.
Lieponas<Bklyn Cooperage Co.
Florst<In R T.
Lubell<Schwartz.
Golembiewski<Kroder & Ruebel Co.
Sternfield<Oxfeld & Aaron et al.
Kerr<E H R R.
Connor<CNY.
Broderick<B H R R.
Van Salisbury<same.
Moss & Pollakoff<McKinney.
Leibhardt<Schneider.
Gold<same.
Nassauer<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
McGurn<CNY.
Miller<same.
Bloomgarden<Nase RR.
Holota<Transit Dev.
Offerman<Cranford Co
Stureken<So Brklyn RR et al.
Schlesinger<Finkle.
TRIAL TERM—Vunk, J.
Chesley<Ferguson.
Kulper<Met Life Ins.
Ploser<Lippman.
Peterson<Cent Un Gas
Pezza<Kushins.
Hohe<Rodgers & Hagerty.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until March 30.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3900.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Minervia Merithew, Christina Boyer, Charles J Worth, Mabel Thal Corgan, Maria Picaro, Oliver C Shaw.
Samuel Goldberg, Johanna Messenger, John Murray, Adolph Jacobsohn, Wm Edwards, Canio Gillo, Bernhard Haussner, Michael Hart.

Accounting of:
Abraham Friedmann, Peter Carey, John J Hanes.
Guardianship of: Ingrisano infants.

Estate of:
Michael Hart, Samuel Tobias, Mary A Doll, Minnie Seaman, Emma V Reed, James A Brodie.

Contested calendar: Kate Rich.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Allen-Little (nonjury.)
Levinson<Reinhardt.
Heitbrand<N Y Cons RR.
Schoes<same.
Di Stefano<B H RR.
Pagano<Marecando.
Schmidt<B H RR.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Guarino<B H RR.
Gelb<Freibum.
Lenetroff<Wolf.
Brown<NY Cons RR.
Randazzo<B H RR.
Romano<same.
Sharenow<NY Cons RR.
Gotard<Bevan.
Vreeland<Paulsen.
Mahon<Loerner.
Danna<Danna et al.
Ciaccio<Price.
Duffy<Leonard.
Connolly<MacMeehan.
Nealon<B H RR.
Stucchio<Nas Elec RR
Howard<Wilcox.
Holman<Nas Elec RR.
Ullman<N Y Rys.
Rothschild<Bender.
Mendalis<Nas El RR.
Palley<Frank.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Sharkey<Sharkey.
Prime<Merlan.
Fellemann<Zimmerman.
Anderson<Dieterich.
John Bldg Co<Hillburn.

Highest number reached on call, 136.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—At 10 A. M.

Faughnan, an infant<Degnon Cont Co.
O'Connor<Bradley
Cont Co<N Y Rys.
Kesner<Graner.
Ragey<R Hoe & Co.
Droege & ano<Jergenson.
Crowell<Bkl D Eagle.
Stumpf<B H RR.
H B Fearnall, Jr, Cot Dedling.
Same<Ferguson.
Donohue<Loeffler et al

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day on this call:

Merring<N Y & North Shore Trac Co.
Milno<same.
Vinganelc<Astoria L, H & P Co.
Dumo<Goodman.
Cassarino<Hanley.
Fey, an inf<Ocean Elec Ry Co.
Rowland<Cheshire.
Fennemonlo<Man & Q Trac Corp.
Gotthalf<Truelson.
No cause will be set down for the day on this call:
Wanser<59th St Delivery Co & ano.
Hubbs<Ocean El Ry.
Sheridan<Frazee.
G F Purser Co<Wolff.
Pellegrino<Clarence L Smith Co.
Platz<Prober.
Flore<B H RR.
Pascale<same.
Halpin<Plach et al.
Strobel<Hart.
De Meo<Goodwin-Gallagher S & G Corp.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 855.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HAWTHORNE ST, n e s, 125 ft n w of Broadway, 75x100; Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., against Robert D. Thompson et al., counterclaim; Attorneys, Weisberger & Leichter.

MADISON AV, w s, 19.11 ft s of 133d St, 40x80; Sittah R. Rose against Margaret P. Hicks et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. E. J. Frank.

7TH AV, s w corner of 25th St, 197.6x250; Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Co. against Diehl Manufacturing Co. et al.; foreclosure; attorneys, Weissberger & Leichter.

78TH ST, n s, 83.2 ft w of West End Av, 16.4x102.2; Edgar Dinkelspiel et al against Altson Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. L. Levy.

89TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.8; New York Life Insurance Co. against Sophie Fromme et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

93D ST, 59 and 86 West, two actions; Edgar A. Appleby against Joseph Turner et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

109TH ST, 22 East; Edward Karuts et al. against Ricka Edman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. H. Hagemann, Jr.

127TH ST, 140 West; New York Mortgage and Security Co. against Rebecca Buchbaum et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

140TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Gustavus L. Lawrence et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Bronx.

HOE AV, w s, 175 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Eleanor A. Storm against William R. Sanders et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

LONGWOOD AV, e s, 75.1 ft w of Barry St, 50x88.9; Julia Bruton against James E. Lee et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. E. Salomon.

LOTS 43 and 44, map of 49 lots of land situated near Bronxdale; Antonio de Grumme et al against Louis G. Rose et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. W. Cahrmann.

QUIMBY AV, s e corner of Havemeyer Av, 100x108.6; Elizabeth C. Woodward against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

3D AV, e s, 182.6 ft n of 170th St, 26x100; Jennie Rudinsky against Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. C. Levine.

3D AV, e s, 156.7 ft n of 170th St, 26x100; Jennie Rudinsky against Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. C. Levine.

103D ST, n s, 82 ft s of College Av, 38x85; Florence E. Dickinson against William H. Smith et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Ekelman.

165TH ST, 580 East; also Jackson Av, 1,100; also Longfellow Av, 1,445; Louise C. Schumann, as executrix and trustee, against Matilda Schumann et al., partition suit; attorney, W. E. Aitken.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Increases His West Fifty-fourth Street Realty Holdings by $200,000 Purchase—Syndicate Buys Site for Bronx Theatre—Apartments for Chelsea Section.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has added to his holdings in his West Fifty-fourth Street residential block by acquiring the two four-story dwellings at 22 and 24 West Fifty-fourth Street, having a combined frontage of 50 feet by 100.5. The two houses were purchased from George Blumenthal, who recently completed his new home on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventieth Street. The houses abut the dwelling at 23 West Fifty-third Street recently sold by Mr. Blumenthal to Mrs. Burke Roche for occupancy. They have been held by him at a valuation of about $200,000, the assessed value being $178,000, that at 22 being $90,000, and that at 24, $88,000.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, new home at 10 West Fifty-fourth Street adjoins the residence of his father at 2 to 8 West Fifty-fourth Street. Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., owns all the property to the west up to the houses just purchased, except the three dwellings at 12, 18, and 20. A few weeks ago he purchased on the north side of the same street the former home of Dr. Walter B. Jones, at 17, giving him possession of a row of four houses there, from 13 to 19 inclusive.

William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the recent Rockefeller purchase. No change in the buildings is contemplated for the near future, as the two houses are under lease for about two years.

Quick Resale on the Heights.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, have resold the six-story apartment at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 170th Street, on a lot 25 by 85. F. William Sohns and O'Reilly & Dahn were the brokers. This property was taken in exchange by the sellers last week for the 75-foot plot 115 to 119 East Ninetieth Street, upon which Robert M. Silverman will build a nine-story apartment.

A Dyckman-Jersey Trade.

As an investment Myron W. Robinson, President of the Crex Carpet Company, has purchased from Mr. Brown 483 to 499 West 212th Street, two five-story, twenty-five-family apartment house, on plot 85 by 100, near Tenth Avenue. In part payment Mr. Robinson gives a country estate of twelve acres, mansion, and out buildings, on Teaneck Road and Robinson Avenue, Englewood, N. J., held at $50,000. The 212th Street houses were held at $120,000. Knap & Wasson represented the buyer and Smith & Blau the sellers.

Deal for New Bronx Theatre.

A new theatre to accommodate about 1,700 persons will soon be erected in the Bronx by a syndicate known as the 837 Washington Avenue Realty Company on a plot of eight lots, fronting 100 feet on 161st and 162d Streets, 165 deep, being 117 feet east of Melrose Avenue. The plot was purchased from the Harborn Realty Company, which just acquired it from Charles F. Conover and Edith C. Neuroth.

In addition the Harborn Company also purchased from the same owners a plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of 162d Street, 164 feet west of Elton Avenue, giving in exchange two five-story apartment houses at 2,440 to 2,444 Valentine Avenue, 106 by 100, being 100 feet south of 188th Street.

The deal, with the resale to the theatrical builders, was closed through Lauter-Ludes, Inc. The new theatre will be leased and managed by Ascher's 161st Street Corporation, of which Sidney Ascher is President.

Bronx Sales.

Daniel H. Jackson has bought from the Tripod Realty Company, Robert Podrez, President, 1,021 to 1,029 Bryant Avenue, between Westchester Avenue and Aldus Street, three five-story new law apartment houses, on a plot 125 by 100. These houses were completed by the selling company last October, and were held at $180,000. Robert Altman negotiated the sale.

Frederick Tench sold to Samuel B. Steinmets and Max Hoffman, a vacant plot, 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and 150th Street.

The buyers will immediately improve the plot with a fireproof garage. The land and building will represent a cost of $70,000. Sharrott & Thorn were the brokers in the transaction.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Corny sold for John R. Ryan to a client for occupancy the two-story and cellar, brick two-family dwelling, on a plot 20 by 100, and known as 1,327 Seventy-second Street.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold the three-story and basement dwelling 481 Hancock Street, for Lamore Realty Company to an investor.

Walter S. Ross sold for William Sanders to an investor the entire block front, comprising ten lots on the east side of Third Avenue, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets.

Kick & Sharrott sold for Annetta Willart the two semi-detached, frame, private dwellings, on a plot 60 by 100, 2,165 and 2,167 Eighty-third Street, near Bay Boulevard, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, to the Lawmor Realty Company, who took same in part payment for 247 West 101st Street, Manhattan.

Long Island.

A plot of one and a half acres fronting on Oakwood Avenue, at Bayport, L. I., has been purchased by Lewis S. Grenner. It adjoins his Summer home there, and will be added to his homestead property, with extensive improvements. The purchase was made from Jennie M. Carew and Birdie F. Watts. The broker in the sale was Alfred Edwards of Sayville.

Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drake sold for Elizabeth A. Lefevre of New Paltz, N. Y., to Stanislaw Lepalczyk of Manhattan a plot of land on the east side of John Street, Port Richmond, 50 by 124, on which the purchaser will erect two two-family houses.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., have sold twenty acres of land belonging to Gerard Fountain overlooking the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club and opposite the country place of Dr. George S. Huntington. The consideration is said to be about $50,000, and the purchaser will erect a Summer home on the site.

Times Square Lease at Forty-second Street.

The two buildings at 200 and 204 West Forty-second Street have been leased by the Epfurth Hotel and Café Company, Charles Furthman, President, from J. P. Windolph. The former building is on the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and has been leased for twenty-one years, at an annual rental of about $20,000. The 204 West Forty-second Street building has been taken on a nine-year lease, at $6,000 a year.

The intervening plot is owned by Timothy F. Paddell. The corner building occupies a plot 20 by 40. They will both be used for café and restaurant purposes, and, with the Paddell place, it will make three separate buildings on and near the corner used for the same object.

Investor to Improve Wooster Street Plot.

The property at 68 to 72 Wooster Street, sold to an investing client of William A. White & Sons by the Seamen's Bank, will probably be improved with a modern mercantile building. This property, which is at present a fire wreck, was acquired by the Seamen's Bank under foreclosure about a year ago.

The purchasers paid all cash for the property, and the sale for this reason is of unusual interest as marking a revival of building activity in this section.

Elevator Apartment For Chelsea Section.

William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., the buyers of the twelve three-story dwellings, 115 to 137 West Sixteenth Street, having a combined frontage of 300 feet, intend to improve the plot with six-story elevator apartment houses of the best type. This neighborhood peculiarly lends itself to the construction of modern apartments.

West Sixteenth Street from Fifth to Seventh Avenue is fortunately free from loft and factory buildings and there has been a demand for adequate housing in the Chelsea district, assuring the success of this improvement.

Westchester Brokers to Organize.

Tomorrow, at 3:30 P. M., in the rooms of the Real Estate Board, 217 Broadway, there will be another meeting of the brokers interested in selling Westchester County properties for the purpose of completing the organization of the Westchester County Board of Real Estate Brokers.

The Constitution Committee, Walter K. Cooley, Chairman, and Committee of Membership, E. Nelson Ehrhart, Chairman, will make reports. It is expected that there will be representatives from every section of Westchester and from most of the city firms who have country departments.

Commercial Leases.

Wm. A. White & Sons have leased the entire building at 243 Washington Street to Popek & Ludwich.

Van Norden & Wilson leased for the estate of Emma A. Hopkins the building 1,153 Broadway to Max Schwarz.

Nelson, Lee & Green leased the large store at 361 Fulton Street to the Long Hat Stores for a term of years. The store was held at a rental of $6,000 per annum.

Shaw & Co. leased for Peter J. Devine the store 2,218 Eighth Avenue to the George Kern Company, Inc.

The Mirror Candy Company has leased for ten years, through Albert J. Moore as broker, the store now occupied by Huylers at 61 West Forty-second Street, from the Apex Leasing Company, Walter J. Salomon, President. The Forty-second Street store was held for a rental of $15,000 a year.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., have leased the store and part of the basement in the Anderson Building, southwest corner of Broadway and Twelfth Street, for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of over $182,000 to the Exchange Buffet Corporation.

Sale of Park Inn.

Park Inn, at Rockaway Park, L. I., is to be sold at auction by Bryan L. Kennelly today at 14 Vesey Street. The inn occupies the block front, comprising twenty-two lots, between Fifth and Fourth Avenues, with a frontage of 200 feet on the ocean beach and 220 feet respectively in Fourth and Fifth Avenues.

Realty Notes.

Edwin F. Rush has commissioned R. C. Horn Sons, architects, to prepare plans for a theatre, 75 by 100, to be erected at 148 to 154 West Forty-eighth Street, adjoining the Court Theatre, at an estimated cost of $150,000.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has secured a loan of $9,000 on the three-story residence, 342 West Twenty-ninth Street, from the New York Savings Bank for the Rev. F. M. Foster.

Joseph P. Day spoke last evening at the annual dinner of the Real Estate Association at Syracuse at the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y. The subject of the address was on "Salesmanship."

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

31st St, 149-153 West, extending through to 158-160 West 32d St, 65.10x198.5x27.2x irregular, three, four, and five story buildings; Felix Marcotte et al. against Realty Holding Co. et al.; Coudert Brothers, attorneys; due on judgment, $256,385.30; taxes, &c., $6,060.87; to the plaintiff for $125,000.

56th St, 448 West, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; Theresa Wolf against Un Boros Real Estate Co. et al.; Albert Erdman, attorney; due on judgment, $18,890.10; taxes, &c., $884.75; to the plaintiff for $16,500.

57th St, 245-247 East, n s, 76.8 ft w of 3d Av, 33.4x100.5, two three-story dwellings; C. H. Johnston against C E. Neier et al.; Curtis, M., P. & C., attorneys; due on judgment, $21,978.92; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

24th St, 340 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 06.9, five-story tenement; C. F. Lawton against M. M. Mooney et al.; V. M. Mollenhauer, attorney; due on judgment, $18,-825.83; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

Leroy St, 10, n s, 100 ft e of Bedford St, 25x 90, three-story stable; S. H. Jackson against Margarita Campiglia et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due on judgment, $6,246.46; subject to a mortgage of $8,750; to the plaintiff for $13,750.

By Henry Brady.

Bolton Road, s w corner of 212th St, 634.4x 732x irregular, two-story brick dwelling and frame buildings; adjourned to April 4.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

19th St, 12 West, n s, 210 ft w of 8th Av, 25x92, four-story building; Lincoln Trust Co., sub-trustee, against M. F. Grossman et al.; Elkus, G. & P., attorneys; due, $30,-172.70; taxes, &c., $1,630.17; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 25 ft s of 177th St, 28.7x65.5x25x51.2 vacant; Nicholas Kessler against Morris Heights Realty Co.; W. B. Shelton, attorney; due, $1,177.19; to John Heine for $1,325.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Park Inn, at Rockaway Park, L. I., on 4th and 5th Ave and Atlantic Ocean, 220x220x200, three-story furnished hotel.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50 and 52, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, extending through to 22 to 28 Elizabeth St, 75x200x100x100x25x100, Atlantic Garden buildings and tenements; Columbia Trust Co. against Louis Levy et al.; Merrill, R & T., attorneys; due, $103,980.34; taxes, &c., $4,211.24.

99th St, n s, 174 ft w of 1st Av, 87x100.11, vacant; J. M. Bowers, trustee, against M. M. Silverman et al.; M. S. Boriand, attorney; due, $8,880.79; taxes, &c., $547.60.

By Henry Brady.

32d St, 315 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 29x 98.9, four-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against J. A. Halloway et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $5,242.25; taxes, &c., $590.94.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

St. Peter's Av, n w corner of Maclay Av, 26x 100; P. A. Moore and another against Sarah Trainor et al.; J. T. Hanlon, attorney; due, $6,502.38; taxes, &c., $1,103.40.

By James J. Donovan.

Beck St, 676, s s, 272.6 ft e of Avenue St. John, 54.1x125, five-story flat; Paul Baumgarten against New York Co. et al.; J. A. Reha attorney; due, $7,790.81; taxes, &c., $1,488.40; prior mtg, $40,000.

Van Cortlandt Park East, n e corner of 240th St, three lots, with buildings; James Burt against Jerome Barry et al.; J. T. Burt, attorney; due, $6,322.71; taxes, &c., $7.

By Charles A. Berrian.

161st St, 276 East, s s, 57 ft e of Morris Av, 44x80, five-story flat; M. D. Morschauser against M. Q. Peters et al.; J. C. Hoenninger, attorney; due, $22,262.96; taxes, &c., $1,422.90.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

173d St, s s, 159.1 ft e of Fort Washington Av, for two five-story apartments, 75x56.8; Y. R. Building Corporation, 1,038 East 163d St. owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost $150,000

Monticello Av, e s, 300 ft n of Edenwald Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x 22.6; Thomas A. Scott, 670 East 180th St. owner; Benjamin C. Smith, 205 East 144th St, architect; cost $3,000

163d St, n w corner Tinton Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x76.7 and 41.9x 79.10; Aaron Goodman Realty Co., Aaron Goodman, 117 West 119th St, President, owner; George F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost $90,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 886; William Krauth against Mary Appleton, owner; Anna E. Loughran, lessee and contractor $100.00

47th ST, 319 West; Israel L. Weisbaum against Clarence Realty and Construction Co., owner; Henry Bendheim, contractor $44.50

30TH ST, 319 to 326 West; Manhattan Sand Co., Inc., against 324 West 30th St. Corp., owner; Rapp Construction Co., contractor $67.40

110TH ST, 189 East; Otto Reissman against Florence Kovner, owner and contractor $50.00

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,652; Charles Charowsky against Henry Pearson, owner; Charles Dempsey, contractor $65.00

202D ST, 411 East; John Conway against Sarah A. Hartin, owner and contractor

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

Factory Properties for Sale

Bayonne, N. J.
THE BAYONNE BOLT & NUT COMPANY PLANT.
EQUIPPED AND IN FULL OPERATION, located at the foot of Trask Avenue, fronting on Kill-van-Kull, WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS of New York Harbor; deep water and railroad siding; 400-FOOT PIER; additional land for expansion; one-story buildings; A-1 POWER PLANT.

Bridgeport, Connecticut
NEW REINFORCED CONCRETE PLANT. (Flat slab construction.)
Built three years ago along modern lines; three stories and basement; main building 220x40—wing 165x62; 70,000 square feet of floor space, with CARRYING CAPACITY of 250 LBS. per square foot; New York, New Haven & Hartford RAILROAD SIDING; excellent light, open on all sides; power plant; trolley passes door. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

Improved East River Waterfront
ENTIRE BLOCK.
THE AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY'S property on Avenue A, between 63d and 64th Streets, running through to the East River; excellent bulkhead; POWER PLANT; ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT ON EAST RIVER; large brick buildings; SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING, STORAGE OR TERMINAL PURPOSES.

Plainfield, N. J., Plant
OF THE SPICER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Plant is located on West 4th St., three minutes from the Central Railroad Station. The buildings are of brick, steel frame, and a few wood frame buildings having a total floor area of 15,000 square feet; also two-story office building; power plant in excellent condition; large water supply from private well; READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

Manganese Steel Safe Company's Plant
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Large, modern plant, located on tract of TEN ACRES, HAVING 2,500 FEET FRONTAGE on the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. J. MAIN BUILDING 80x325, with travelling crane; concrete floor; total floor area 50,000 square feet; modern brick buildings; high ceilings; railroad siding; power plant; GOOD LABOR MARKET; steam heat; electric lights.

Elizabethport, N. J., Plant
OF UNITED STATES PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPH CO.
Located in the industrial centre of Elizabethport, near the large plant of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. and the Elizabethport R. R. Station. EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET. ONE AND TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, RAILROAD SIDINGS; 125,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE. Steam heat—power plant—electric lights—SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

Connecticut Factory
Within 60 miles of New York City, in the heart of New England's Industrial Centre. Plant at present in full operation; completely equipped; modern brick buildings; having 60,000 sq. ft. of floor space. EQUIPPED WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM; electric lights; EXCELLENT POWER PLANT; artesian well.

Schaghticoke Woolen Mills
SCHAGHTICOKE, N. Y.—12 MILES FROM TROY, N. Y.
Located along the Hoosick River, in the Hoosick Valley, between Troy and Johnsonville, N. Y.; reached by Boston & Maine R. R.; FREE WATER POWER for about four months in the year. Electric power at very low rates. Brick buildings; 100,000 square feet of floor space. Boilers; SPRINKLER SYSTEM; electric lights. EXCELLENT MILL PROPERTY.

Josephine & Wahneta Mills
CEDARTOWN, GA.—60 MILES FROM ATLANTA, GA.
Well located along a creek from which water for manufacturing purposes can be obtained and into which sewage can be disposed. The buildings are heavy, slow burning, mill construction; EQUIPPED WITH SPRINKLER THROUGHOUT; good power plant; steam heat; electric light; railroad sidings; about fifteen acres of ground and twenty-eight tenant houses.

East River Waterfront
On Brooklyn Shore, next to N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Freight Yard, near Williamsburg Bridge. Foot of North Fourth St. Plot about one acre, with 110 feet frontage on East River.

Bronx Factory Site
ENTIRE BLOCK ON EAST 188TH ST., between Mott Av., Walton Av., and Cheever St. One block from Mott Haven Station of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 8 blocks from Harlem River; RIGHT AT SUBWAY STATION.

NOTE:—I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF HANDLING FACTORY PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. IF IN THE MARKET FOR A FACTORY SEND ME YOUR REQUIREMENTS. IF YOU HAVE ONE TO SELL, SEND FOR MY SELLING PLAN.

For further particulars address

31 Nassau St, N. Y. City. Joseph P. Day 'Phone 744—Cort.

Industrial Department

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at Auction,
TO-DAY
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.
Settlement in Foreclosure Sale
THE PARK INN
(FURNISHED).
Occupying Entire Atlantic Ocean Front, Between Fifth Ave. and Fourth Ave.
AT ROCKAWAY PARK,
New York City (Borough of Queens).
The magnificent plot of 22 lots, with 200 feet Ocean Beach Frontage, 220 feet on Fifth Ave. and 220 feet on Fourth Ave., with the three story, basement, and cellar FURNISHED Summer hotel, containing about 68 rooms and about 20 baths; main restaurant seating 400, billiard parlor, basement grill room, small dining rooms seating 20 persons and upward; only licensed hotel on this ocean front with the exception of one other; one block from railroad depot.
Fifth Ave. is the main business street in Rockaway Park, and this property is situated on its most attractive block and avenue.
50% may remain on mortgages.
TITLE HAS BEEN GUARANTEED.
THORNDYKE C. McKENNEE, Esq., Atty., Library Bldg., Boulevard corner Oceanus Av., ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.
Illustrated booklet with attorney or at Auctioneer's office, 150 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Be the Owner
of the handsomest 7-room home in Brooklyn. Superior to any $75 a month apartment. 24 minutes to Park Row. One-family brick. All improvements, including tiled bath, steam heat, automatic hot water, parquet floors, hardwood trim, gas, electricity. Porch, lawn, garden. All street improvements. Delightful community life. Value $6,500. Price $6,000. $750 cash. Balance averages $35.80 a month. Ready for possession; open for inspection. Come today or write for photograph album No. 25.
Alco Building Co.
22nd Ave. and 66th St.
Opposite 22nd Ave. Station.
Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22nd Ave.

$4,650 **BUNGALOW** Terms
7 Rooms Arranged
Up to date, all latest improvements, sewer, inclosed porch, screens, near new subway, Flatbush section. Occupied by owner. Call or write J. P. DENLINGER, 1049 East 3rd Street, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN
$200 cash buys my 7-room modern cottage; bath, gas, electricity; large plot for garden, fruit and poultry; 30 minutes from city; responsible party can take possession for $200 cash, balance $18 per month. B Bargain, 249 East 149th St.

IDEAL HOME
of 7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; large plot of ground; $200 cash needed at once, balance as rent. B, Floral, 243 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Two houses, both new—stucco—one furnished—at Orienta, Mamaroneck, New York. Directly on deep water, L. I. Sound; all water privileges. Furnished house has garage, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets, and is on a plot 75' x 125'. Unfurnished house has 10 rooms, 2 baths, servants' toilet and lavatory, and is on a plot 100' x 113'. Both bargains. For further particulars apply to E. M. HYDE, 120 Broadway, Room 1747. Tel. 3890 Rector.

FOR RENT AT RYE BY THE YEAR
Sixty ($60.00) Dollars Per Month.
House with large living room, dining room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bath; garage.
NEAR THE WATER.
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The answer is,
MOUNT VERNON The Beautiful City of Beautiful Homes.
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$1,800 on Easy Terms
AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $4,200 BUYS THIS
New Italian Villa Near the Water.
48 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sts. High and Healthy. 800 Ft. Elev.

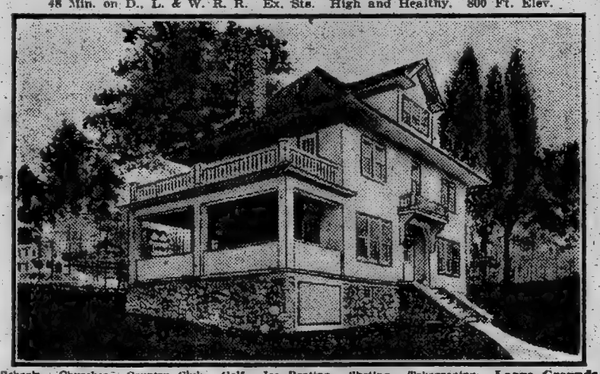

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After the $1,800 Is Paid, **$33.21 Monthly** Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance, and Water Rate.
A fine, well-built, livable house of 9 rooms and 3 baths. Beautiful interior. Huge open fireplace. All city conveniences.
Full Information and Appointment to See House from
RAYMOND F. BARNES, 170 Broadway. Telephone 1521 Cortlandt.

NUTLEY, N. J.
(12 miles from Jersey City on Erie R. R.)
Artistic house of nine rooms and garage, modern in every respect, on a corner plot 102 ft. front by about 115 ft. deep, situated on a hill in the Prospect Street section at 300 ft. altitude, four minutes' walk from station. Grounds laid out by a landscape gardener, with an abundance of fine shrubbery and trees.
First floor consists of: entrance hall, reception room, living room, large dining room (panelled and beamed ceiling) and kitchen, and pantry. Second floor: four large bedrooms and tiled bathroom. Third floor: storage space, open attic and maid's room. Laundry and extra toilet in cellar.
Heated by steam; lighted by gas and electricity. Modern gas kitchen, (no coal range,) hot water attachment on boiler. Copper screens for windows, doors and porch; also glass enclosed porch for Winter. Full equipment of awnings for front porch and first floor where needed. Garage has cement floor and washstand and accommodates two cars; is heated by protected garage stove and well ventilated; also protected by burglar proof doors and windows. Full cement roadway to street from garage.
Price $10,000. This house can be bought with a small cash payment; balance on mortgage to suit. Telephone Mrs. S. Bird, Jr., owner, 4000 Montclair; or real estate agents A. L. Van Winkle & Co., Nutley, N. J.

$5,000 REDUCTION TO SELL NOW
This New, Superb Moorish Manor, WITH TWO-CAR GARAGE.
You May Buy It on Your Own Terms. Price $13,500.
Extensive grounds. Near lakes; commanding magnificent view of lakes and surrounding country. Easy commutation to N. Y. C. Golf and country club near by.
House is roomy, contains seven bedchambers, three bathrooms, library, living, dining rooms, three open fireplaces, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch and porte-cochere.
Tel. 6900 Audubon
Photo and particulars from GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive.

HOW TO BEAT WALL STREET
Take your profits now and buy this wonderful Fruit Farm, where income is immense, sure and lifelong. Equal to cutting coupons, 160 acres; near Red Bank; in heart of richest fruit and melon land in United States; one hour New York.
140 acres in superb young fruit.
4,000 apple trees, mainly four to ten years old, very choicest varieties.
2,200 young pears in bearing.
1,800 young peaches in bearing.
400 bearing plums; 6 acres currants and gooseberries; 2 acres grapes; 2 acres privet.
2,500 crates very fine, musk melons, between rows, pay interest and wages.
This remarkable property will produce a fortune.
Fruit fully sprayed, cultivated, nurtured; just entering heavy bearing period. Two houses.
Price $28,000. Very reasonable terms.
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THIS IS A CHALLENGE HOUSE
MADISON, N. J. LACKAWANNA R. R. 70 TRAINS.
In the hills with lots of ground for play or work, and yet right in town of 6,000 population; offers every best side of social country life. 50 minutes Manhattan. Beautiful new house (see photos), 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; every best improvement: parquet floors, expensive decorations, fixtures; non-freezing conservatory, living porch, and two other porches; living room 18x25; dining room is a dream. Extra large grounds; garage; 50 feet grape arbor; hennery, artistic summer house; immense trees. $9,500. In every detail high-class property in choice district.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

IF YOU LOVE THE COUNTRY
See this 75-acre, Easy Commuting Farm; half very productive land; balance would yield large profits for building sites; elevation 550 feet; hour New York; eight minutes walk station; 50 daily trains; never-failing brook; quantities fruits; four large lakes ½ mile to 2 miles distant; easy walking distance churches, stores, good school, country club, trolley.
See photos; fine large house; steam heat, bathroom, electricity, hardwood floors; tenant house; modern stable, garage, ice house, large poultry plant.
$16,000; easy terms; a wondrous opportunity.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Beautiful Country Home
at a sacrifice; 16 rooms, 3 baths, (built for owner's use,) on large corner plot running into golf grounds; unobstructed view for miles; in best residential section of a suburban city of 15,000; 15 miles from Manhattan, 5 minutes' walk from 2 express stations and trolley.
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on your dividends reaching you regularly when your money is invested in our guaranteed mortgages. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County titles. Write for Booklet A.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
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N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 61 B'way.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE

6 rooms and bath; in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; ½ hour out; close to Golf Course and Club House.
TREASURER, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y. CITY.

CEDAR GROVE BUNGALOW
Ideal 5-room semi-bungalow, with full cellar; built for all-year home; plot 200x350; rich soil for vegetables, fruit, and poultry; shaded with fine old cedar trees; 10 minutes' walk to station; trolley and beautiful harboroating, bathing, and fishing; large town 6,000; church, school, stores, &c.; one hour and ten minutes to city; owner must sell at once; full price $2,000; will take $300 cash, balance $15 per month; free tickets to investigate. B, Cedars, 349 East 149th St.

FOR SALE OR RENT
Furnished Cottages Deal and Allenhurst.
Full particulars telephone Allenhurst 1820. J. C. CONOVER, ALLENHURST, N. J.

LINCOLN PARK SECTION
CRANFORD, N. J. New, attractive residence, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,000; also very pretty house, 6 rooms, 2 baths; price $7,500; terms to suit. S. R. Droescher, 70 Warren St., N. Y. City.

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Offices for Rent in the
Best and most conveniently located office building downtown.
Havemeyer Building
26 Cortlandt Street, 25 Church Street, and 25 Dey Street, occupying the
Entire Church Street Block Front From CORTLANDT to DEY STREETS

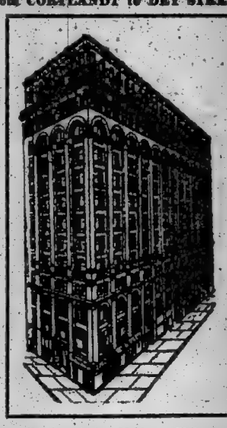

Two "L" stations, Hudson Tubes, subway station and two more nearing completion, all within one block distant.
Of the 11 floors vacated by the N. Y. Telephone Co. 60% of the offices have been leased to a high standard of tenants.
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Secure Your Office NOW in the
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"The Practical High-Class Office Building."
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Every Subway Terminates Here.
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OFFICES TO LET
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on Premises. 16-Story Modern Office Building. 3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service. (Opposite City Hall Park.)

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202-204 East 29th Street
LOWEST RENT SECTION
New building; light and airy; steam heat; passenger and freight elevators.
GREENWALD BROS.
3d Av. and 67th St. Phone Lenox 8100.

147 E. 42d Street **TWO FLOORS** 50 x 60 **$90 and $100**
Less Than 1 Block from { Grand Central Sta. Subways, New and Old. 3d Ave. L. Queensboro Bridge.
R. W. REALTY CO., 121 Duane St. Worth 2536.

Fifth Avenue Show Rooms
$1200-$1500
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria
25 x 60
very desirable
Elevators, steam heat, etc.
J. EDGAR LEACRAFT & CO., 30 East 42nd Street

Light on all sides
6-story manufacturing building
25 x 80
Electric elevator, steam heat
12th St. near 3rd Ave.
J. EDGAR LEACRAFT & CO., 30 East 42nd Street

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90
LOFTS—Unusual light; low insurance; 72x99 and 50x90.
EAST 23D STREET, NEAR 2D AV.

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E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 212 E. 23D ST.

STORE FOR RENT
1,677 2d Av., Near 87th St.
APPLY
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO., 31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125—Cortlandt. Or 244 East 86th St.

46th St., near Broadway,
Times Square
4 story & basement—28 rooms to lease for business or dwelling. Immediate possession
J. EDGAR LEACRAFT & CO., 30 East 42nd Street

OWNER WILL BUILD GARAGE
Or Other Building to Suit Tenant.
AMSTERDAM AVE., near 157TH ST.
PLOT 50 x 100.
PHILLIPS, 72d St. & Col. Ave.

A "BETTER BUILDING."
Little Money for Big Space. 16,000 Square Feet; Below Astor Place. A Stone's Throw from Broadway.
E 801, 10 EAST 48D STREET.
Telephone 1628 Murray Hill.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.
DESIRABLE COTTAGES.
REASONABLE RENTS.
MARTIN D. MURRAY
Auto at Station. Write for List.

Record to Keep.
The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. Graphic pictures of the war, pages of description by first-class writers and selections of European wit and humor. 10 cents; $3 a year. Ten issues, bound in handsome cover, for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant: Spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.

Bachelor apartment, 3 rooms, bath; new furniture; 80th-Madison Av. Lenox 6905.

Two large rooms and bath with hotel service. Apt. 42, 635 5th Av.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
160 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

West End Av., 777.—8 rooms, 3 baths, outside, overlooking Hudson, 10th floor; Oriental rugs, mahogany furniture; April-Oct.; cool, delightful for Summer; seen by appointment. Telephone Adair, Bryant 5442.

5-ROOM FRONT APARTMENT.
Sublet a charmingly furnished, delightful apartment in high-class elevator house; rent $100. Inquire superintendent on premises. 517 WEST 113TH ST.

IRVING PLACE 74, (Gramercy Park Neighborhood.)—Unusual, quaint apartment, six rooms, bath; large French windows, mahogany furniture; $75 month; references. A. B. Leonard.

151st, 555 West.—Sublet, six room apartment, completely furnished, player piano; high-class elevator apartment; $70 monthly. Phone Audubon 4450, apartment 43, Nathan.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Handsomely furnished 6-room apartment, new building, facing Broadway; bargain; sublet October. Keller, 530 West 165th. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished apartments sublet. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 239 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Furnished—West Side.

Beautifully furnished, sunlight, five-room apartment; reasonable. 40 St. Nicholas Terrace, corner 120th St. Apt. 55.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

159th, 575 West.—Beautiful sunny apartment of seven rooms, furnished. Apartment 32.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, fully furnished; light, airy; elevator, telephone; West Forties; $300 to Oct. 1. N 94 Times.

10th, 60 West.—Sublet, cozy 4-room elevator housekeeping apartment; furnished or unfurnished. Bishop.

To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, 7 outside, airy rooms; ideal for Summer. Davis, 506 West 114th.

Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath; elegantly furnished. 34 West 56th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

To Rent—Unfurnished apartment, top floor, private house: 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, good closet space; East Fifties. N 174 Times.

Madison Av., 2,032. (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $35; light outside rooms.

Madison Av., 539, (near 54th.)—Two, three, four extra large, light rooms and bath; every improvement; moderate. N 130 Times.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Apartment, seven rooms, outside windows, elevator, telephone, electricity, $80. Reitmayer, 381 Amsterdam.

I specialize leasing apartments of every description; state your requirements. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d. Columbus 8881.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $570 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

130th, 202 West.—Desirable modern apartments; seven large, light room; $45, $50.

9th, 19 West.—Apartment, all conveniences; private bath; furnished or unfurnished.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Unfurnished—West Side.

$40.—Georgette Court, 315 West 113th St.; 5-room apartment, all modern improvements; elevator service day, night; centrally located; subway, elevated, cars, bus; parks within block. "Supt."

Broadway, s e cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-300 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $40 to $75; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

151st, 555 West, (Corner Broadway.)—Unfurnished; sublet six large rooms in high-class elevator apartment; substantial reduction. Phone Audubon 4450, Apt. 42, Nathan.

SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, $80.
439 St. Nicholas Av. (facing St. Nicholas Park, near 130th St. "L"); steam heat, modern plumbing, refrigerator; location first class.

Plans ready, unconventional living quarters, maisonettes, simplex, duplex, English plan, sleeping porch, yard, fireplaces, sunshine, $85 up. Mrs. Alexander, Real Estate, 25 W. 49th.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
139-132 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent, $30-$45. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

1,971 SEVENTH AVENUE.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. Eight unusually large rooms; location best in Harlem; rent, $1,000 per annum.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

EIGHT ROOMS, CORNER, $70.
400 West 152d St., (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,578 B'way, (147th.)

120th, 422 West.—Sublet high-class four-room apartment, kitchen, overlooking Columbia campus, to Oct. 1. Apartment 62.

Bronx.

Caldwell Av., 853, Catherine Apartments.—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 161st St., 3d Av., "L." subway station block; rents $23 $26.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Gentleman wants two-room, bath, kitchenette flat or apartment below 125th St.; give full particulars, price. N 137 Times.

Country Board
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
65 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $35 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food or trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths, steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses. Booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Board Wanted.—Long Island, near water, north or south shore, commutation distance, in private family, no other boarders, for gentleman and wife, girl 7, boy 4, and nurse. M 96 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 22, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 4 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 10, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
March 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 22, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 10 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building on April 10, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
March 17, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 22, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 12 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 10, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
March 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold. Process returnable Monday, April 10, 1916. Johnson Lighterage Company vs. 2 Carloads of Pine, weighing about 107 tons, lately on board Barge "Rover," now at Pier 57, N. R., in a cause civil and maritime on Contract, $520.
FREDERICK W. PARK, Proctor for Libellant.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of NOUVELLE MODEL CO., INC., (formerly of 35 W. 39th St.,) to Rose Rosenberg.
Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction through Harris Perelmuter, Auctioneer, all the assets of Nouvelle Model Co., Inc., consisting of ladies' suits, piece goods, trimmings, fixtures, etc., on Monday, April 10th, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at 208 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
ROSE ROSENBERG, Assignee, 170 Broadway, (Room 1106) New York City.

CITY PROPERTY
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loans.

For Sale.—$25,000 second mortgage, 1½ years, to run over bank mortgage of $115,000 on corner elevator apartment, Manhattan. J. B., 110 Times Downtown.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.
Harry S. Shapter, 7 East 42d St.
Efficient Management of Real Estate.

JERP JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 167 B'way, N. Y., 192 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BROKERS.
Builders will sell 12-story loft building, all rented; yearly profit $16,000 net; mortgage to run 3 years 5%. Write to H. Matz, 782 West End Av.

At a Great Bargain.
Vacant lots, Brook Av. and 137th St. 100 feet from subway station.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 289 Madison Av.

FACTORY SITE, 75x100.
Convenient to all shipping; bargain; investigate. Montgomery, 135th St., E. of 3d Av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—160 West 121st; 3-story dwelling; sacrifice. Owner, Room 70, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

No. 329 Madison St., between Marcy and Tompkins, 2-story and basement Colonial front brick dwelling; splendid yard; 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; furnace; modern plumbing. Apply on premises.

A semi-detached, high-class private house, with garage, on one of the finest streets in Brooklyn, at less than the cost of its construction. B 167 Times Downtown.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Corner lots Southern Boulevard 183d St., exchange for improved. Acres, 128-Broadway.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c., two minutes from trolley only thirty minutes out, complete, for $1,800, easy terms, answer at once, as owner cannot occupy. B, Bischoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Will sacrifice large plot, fully improved, all assessments paid; sewer, water, gas, electricity, &c.; bathing privilege; small cash payment, balance easy payments. B North Shore, Box 116, Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Attractive first loft; shipping facilities; 1,200 square feet; rent, $1,000; financing or factoring if desired. Levison & Co., bankers, 141 5th Av., corner 21st St.

Corner loft, modern, fireproof, 50x100, two Otis elevators, $2,000 per annum; near Broadway and Canal. Owner, Lane, 38 Fulton.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service, Apply 308 Broadway, Suite 807.

AT BROADWAY AND 42D STREET, Nicely furnished private office. J. W. Buckley, 1,476 Broadway.

Ground floor and basement, $45; lofts, 20x48, $30. Kelly, 219 East 39th.

64th, (606 Park Av.,) $40; parlor floor, or will divide or furnish.

Completely furnished offices, centrally located, to sublet; immediate occupancy; quick action; sacrifice. N 124 Times.

Vacant lots and one-story buildings, 19th St. and Avenue B. Apply Estate of John U. Brookman, Owner, 88 Wall St.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.
3,800 feet; light as day; live steam. Brackett Realty Co., 137 East 25th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, about 20,000 square feet of floor space for light manufacturing in a modern fireproof building located in upper Manhattan, the Bronx, or on the Hudson River; answer at once, giving full particulars. Telephone Circle 370.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Four attractive and especially WELL-BUILT houses for sale in LANGDON TERRACE, Mount Vernon.
This restricted section offers the best in suburban life; within five minutes of excellent schools and markets; also street cars and railroad station; wide, well-paved streets. Over fifty houses already sold. WILLIAM R. LUCE, 336 East Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, New York. Phone 2818.

Manufacturer desiring financial assistance and willing to locate in suburbs can find desirable location on siding adjoining N. Y. Central R. R.; owner offers liberal terms to desirable industry, employing skilled labor. Y 262 Times Annex.

Restricted nine-room dwelling; all modern improvements; large porches; near Mount Vernon station; all large rooms; open fireplaces, &c.; plot 50x100; $7,500; worth $9,000. Wolfe-Douglas, Harlem Station, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Mount Vernon and Vicinities; best houses for sale or rent. Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

Must sacrifice beautiful house superbly situated at Larchmont; 9 large rooms and 2 baths. R. W. H., 2 Rector St., Room 1,807.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots, Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

One of the most desirable locations in Richmond Hill, corner of Division Av. and Oak St., at the base of the hill; large house built and occupied by the owner; cottage in the rear for servants' sleeping rooms; standing on an acre of ground; laid out in lawn, shrubbery, carriage road and walks, and vegetable garden. Call and see the property. A 244 Times Downtown.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath; decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,600, on easy terms. Water Front Bungalow, 137 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with six-room cottage, poultry house, &c., sell all cultivated; ready to work; near harbor, trolley

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Ohio Valley disturbance of the last three or four days is finally moving off the North Carolina Coast, but local rains still continue as far west as Indiana. A plateau disturbance of well-defined character is central tonight over Eastern Colorado, followed by rapidly rising pressure, light local rains and snows, and lower temperatures to the northward.

Eastward of the disturbance as far as the Missouri Valley and southeastward through the West Gulf States the weather was fair, with high temperatures, while east of the Mississippi River temperatures are low, and light frost occurred Tuesday morning as far south as Southern Georgia.

There will be local rains Wednesday in the eastern portion of the South Atlantic districts and in Southern New England, followed by generally fair weather Thursday.

Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Wednesday, and also on Thursday, except in the south upper lake region, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, where rains are probable.

It will be warmer Wednesday in the Ohio Valley and the East Gulf States, and warmer Thursday in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate north and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest and west.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy in north, local rains in south, Wednesday. Thursday, fair and warmer.

Southern New England and New Jersey—Local rains Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday, with rain in the morning in east. Thursday, fair and warmer.

Northern New England—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	33	40	4 P. M.	47	43
9 A. M.	32	39	6 P. M.	44	43
9 A. M.	32	38	9 P. M.	43	41
12 M.	43	41	11 P. M.	40	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 41; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 41.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 45 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 8:15 A. M. Humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:50—127	Mott St., Anthony Benduci & Co.	$1,000
3:45—Brook Av., and 151 St., W'chester Freight Yards		$100
10:45—445	W. 49 St., not given	Slight
11:10—340	5 St., Samuel Brandler	Slight
11:30—205	Grand St., R. Mazona	Slight
P. M.		
12:35—180	W. 30 St., Josephine Adason	Slight
2:30—106	E. 29 St., Rothman & Pidgeon	$100
4:05—36-33	W. 33 St., Emily A. L. Inderman	$25
5:00—1,501	So. B'vard, Arthur Hoeflich	None
6:25—268	West B'way, Dudley Carpet Sweeper Co.	$200
6:35—450	Grand St., L. Seigel	Slight
6:40—285	W. 44 St., John McCann	Slight
7:15—852	W. 51 St., Kohler & Campbell	Slight
7:40—502	W. 45 St.; U. T. P. Chemical Co.	$500
7:50—86	Av. D; J. Joskovitz	Slight
7:50—255	Bowery; Ignatz Weisberg	Slight
8:00—59	Morningside Av.; G. Shiner	Slight
8:40—70	Cortlandt St.; Star Brass Mfg. Co.	$500
9:20—68	University Place; D. Seigel & Co.	Not given
10:20—35	Union St.; Jacob Barsky	$50
10:45—37	Jackson St.; Sam Lipset	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Lt. Col. H. Deakyne, Corps of Engrs., relieved from station at Kansas City and duty at the Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., and will repair to this city, reporting to Chief of Engrs.

1st Lt. J. W. Hart, M. R. C., to active duty Washington Barracks, D. C.

The board of officers appointed to meet at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for examination of officers of Corps and Engrs., is dissolved.

1st Lt. L. Hart, M. R. C., resigned, effective March 28, 1916.

Captain T. W. Hollyday, Q. M. C., to El Paso, Tex., for duty in charge of Motor Truck Co. No. 5.

1st Lt. J. M. Wheate, M. R. C., to active duty, and will proceed to Ft. Miley, Cal.

1st Lt. L. F. Schiff, M. R. C., to active duty, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

1st Lt. H. S. Naylor, 5th F. A., relieved and will report to commanding officer, Ft. Sill, Okla., for duty at School of Fire for Field Artillery.

1st Lt. W. A. Capron, F. A., assigned to 5th F. A.

1st Lt. F. Thorp, Jr., F. A., assigned to 2d F. A., effective June 3, and 1st Lt. D. C. Cubbison, 2d F. A., relieved from assignment to that regiment. Lt. Thorp will take first transport leaving San Francisco for Philippine Islands.

Capt. E. F. Browne, Q. M. C., to Ft. Reno, Okla., for duty in connection with purchase of public animals, upon completion of which he will return to his station.

Capt. P. W. Huntington, M. C., detailed as member of examining board at Army Building, New York City, during temporary absence of Capt. G. H. Scott, M. C.

Major R. G. Paxton, retired, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Myer, Va., for duty with Q. M. C., relieving Capt. T. W. Hollyday, Q. M. C.

1st Lieut. Maj. J. F. Woodward, 15th Inf., 2 months; Brig. Gen. J. P. Wisser, 2 months; Capt. W. A. Carleton, Q. M. C., 3 days.

Navy.

Lt. Comdr. W. H. Reynolds, from Virginia to the Delaware.

Lts. R. C. Needham, from command of the G-2 to Naval Academy; R. A. White, from 3d Div. Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, to command G-2.

Jr. Grade Lts. C. H. Maddox, from Fleet Radio Officer, Pacific Fleet, to District Radio Superintendent, San Francisco, and R. S. Fay, from Navy Yard, New York, to Maine.

Ensign M. C. Partello from the Virginia to receiving ship at Philadelphia, connection with the crew of the Oklahoma, and on board when commissioned.

Paym. G. C. Schafer, from Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, to assistant to Supply Officer, New York Navy Yard.

Chief Boatswain H. J. Duffy, from Naval Station, Hawaii, to Naval Station, Guam.

Boatswains J. C. Homes, to Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard; J. H. MacDonald, from receiving ship at Boston, Mass., to Naval Station, Honolulu, and James Reilly, the Colorado to home, await orders.

Mach. J. W. Boldt from the Buffalo to Mare Island (Cal.) Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Celtic at Boston Yard, Cyclops at Hampton Roads, D-2 at Newport, D-3 at Newport, Kanawha at Hampton Roads, Kentucky at Vera Cruz, Mars at Washington, Nereus at Cavite, Nero at San Diego, Warrington at Santiago de Cuba, Washington at New York Yard, Wheeling at Carmen, Mexico, and the Proteus at Cavite.

Sailed: Ajax, Hongkong for Manila; Arethusa, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Baltimore, Guantanamo for Pensacola; Glacier, San Diego for Topolobampo; Marietta, Vera Cruz for Tampico; Prairie, Port au Prince for Guantanamo; San Francisco, Guantanamo for Pensacola; Sterling, Gibraltar for Naples, and the Wilmington, Hongkong for Swatow.

No Government transportation will be available from the Atlantic Coast to the Atlantic Fleet, now based on Guantanamo Bay, until its return North to home yards, about April 15.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Faculty of Evening School 15, Brooklyn, gave a dinner to the Principal, Mrs. Kate R. Miller, on Monday, at the Kaiser Hof, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan.

There will be a mass meeting, at 8 P. M. on March 31, in the De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, to oppose the Compromise Pension bill. It will be under the auspices of the Teachers' Union.

Miss Ruth Schimek has been elected President of the general organization of the Julia Richman High School; Miss Josephine Scherer, Vice President; Miss Frances Cohen, Secretary, and Mrs. A. Topper, Treasurer. Miss Hyde of the French department is Honorary President.

There will be a debate on the Gary system at the meeting of the College Women's Club at 3:30 P. M. today at the Professional Women's League, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway.

The Federation of Teachers Association has sent a warning to the public school teachers against signing any petition relative to pension legislation.

The High School of Commerce will hold a "Three R Contest" at 8 P. M. on April 11.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS.—Suits, overcoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 week. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway. (Enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M. April 1: Patrol, from prects. indicated to Bridge—J. F. McLaughlin, 62; W. J. Regan, 152; C. W. Linkletter, 153; H. W. Jarrell, 156; D. P. Murphy, 167; F. Cantrell, 169. (Mutual) A. E. Esselborn, 31, to 99, bicycle to motor cycle duty; C. J. Kaltenmeier, 99, to 51, motor cycle to bicycle duty; R. E. Gonoude, 51, assign. to bicycle duty discontinued; W. J. De Young, 53, to bicycle duty; D. L. Falkenbury, 80, motor cycle to bicycle duty; L. A. Nielsen, 89, bicycle to motor cycle duty; W. Searby, 153, to 283, mounted duty; C. O. Dannhauser, 283, to 153, assign. to mounted duty discontinued.

Temporary assignments: Patrol, T. F. Diskin, 14, to 3 I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M. Apr. 1. To 3d I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, from 4 P. M. Mar. 31: L. F. Costuma, 5; D. O'Connor, 6; T. F. Malone, 10; F. Nesbitt, 14; H. Wagner, 18; F. B. Burdick, 23; J. McCormack, 25; F. F. Mallon, 42; J. Adams, 62; J. Dugan, 63; H. Bestmann, 139; E. J. Karcher, 165; M. J. Cullen, 168; W. G. Armstrong, 275; J. J. Conway, 275; R. G. Dunham, 276. To 6 I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises 30 days, from 4 P. M. Mar. 31: T. E. Carmody, 5; J. J. Fitzgerald, 10; L. Nannery, 35; B. McLaughlin, 36; A. Hanover, 36; T. Collins, 36; E. Gross, 36; T. Fleming, 38; C. M. Whitney, 42; W. H. Pfeiffer, 42; C. Boldemann, 164; C. Lang, 167; J. J. Duffy, 172.

Leaves of absence without pay: Capt. H. W. Burteind, Traf. Div., Sub-div. A, 1 day, from 8 A. M. Apr. 5. Patrol, T. J. Fitzpatrick, 2, 1 day, 8 P. M. Apr. 1; T. Manning, 7, 3 days, 4 P. M. Apr. 5; E. C. Stiehr, 143, 1 day, 8 A. M. Mar. 29.

Full pay while on sick report: Capt. E. P. Hughes, 168, 1 A. M. Feb. 29, to 12:01 A. M. Mar. 31. Patrol, J. Duffy, 88, 9:20 P. M. Feb. 27, to noon Mar. 24; C. F. Mandt, 153, 8 A. M. Mar. 22, during disability; C. J. Kemmer, 160, 2 P. M. Feb. 8, during disability; J. F. McLaughlin, 185, 6 A. M. Mar. 18, during disability; T. F. Lynch, 6 I. D., 12:30 P. M. Mar. 3, during disability.

Fire Department.

Louis Borner, Jr., has been appointed as an Electrical Inspector in the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of Inspection, for a probationary period of three months at the rate of $1,140 a year, to take effect at 9 A. M., April 3.

Hon. W. Holden Weeks, Deputy Fire Commissioner, has been specially designated to conduct trials of charges against members of the uniformed force in and for the Borough of Brooklyn today.

Advancements in grade, to take effect at 8 A. M. on the dates specified:

2d to 1st grade, April 4, (number of engine after fireman's name): J. J. Murphy, No. 4, Eng. 1; J. F. Ledy, 4; J. D. Burke, 5; C. Kelly, 5; L. M. Burger, 13; Henry J. Stadler, 14; W. M. Stiefel, 18; P. R. McCaffrey, 19; J. McFarland, 21; T. Foy, 21; S. J. Datz, 25; G. Marks, 27; J. Roig, 27; L. A. D. Soracco, 30; R. F. Thomsuhn, 31; J. Horacek, 35; J. J. Delaney, 56; H. L. Montgomery, 59; J. L. McCarroll, 60; J. C. Middelstorb, 72; E. J. Donovan, 76; H. Holster, 83; C. Sprinka, 91; H. Batlan, 92; E. F. Conway, 94; W. A. Walsh, 151; G. W. Kelley, 158; W. R. Trubshaw, 100; F. J. McFarland, 204; F. W. McGrath, 210; L. J. Christiansen, 213; H. F. Seidel, 214; J. A. Gannon, No. 1, 215; S. S. Letts, Jr., 225; L. Havel, 237; C. Kratochvil, 240; J. J. Duggan, 245; A. D. Peirano, 250; R. E. Goodge, 251; H. Schaefer, 271; C. D. Weiscopf, 276; G. H. Roth, 283; A. H. Giese, 285. Hook and Ladder Companies: C. Burbett, 7; L. G. Siegel, 24; E. Sullivan, 25; L. Castaka, 26; L. C. Hauptner, 32; C. Dittmar, 35; W. Egan, 37; E. Jenkins, 37; C. Fraundorf, Jr., 46; R. Seaman, 42; D. L. Birney, 45; J. A. Wood, 102; L. T. McLoughlin, 103; F. J. Reynolds, 107. H. Kehrer, 112; J. A. Robinson, 110; J. J. Mullin, 118; A. R. Lasch, 122; H. Lang, 124; J. F. Ryan, 131. Engines: W. T. Berle, 1; W. N. Kevil, 139; C. Zeitman, 202; W. V. Buckley, 215; C. Chiarous, 258; H. J. Stoll, 2, and L. 119.

2d to 1st grade, April 10, J. M. Finn, Eng. 205; 2d to 1st grade, April 12, W. T. Sands, Eng. 12; 2d to 1st grade, April 14, J. Kaufman, H. & L. 108; R. B. Gann, Eng. 278.

3d to 2d grade, April 15, J. J. Rauf, Eng. 285; 3d to 2d grade, April 17, J. J. Miden, Eng. 13; 3d to 2d grade, April 18, G. C. Wels, Eng. 208.

3d to 2d grade, April 21, W. Eldenwell, Eng. 50; M. Johnston, Jr., Eng. 42; B. M. Hemmes, Eng. 158; J. A. Hoey, Eng. 220; F. Canavan, H. & L. 20; J. J. Hogencamp, H. & L. 76.

3d to 2d grade, April 22, J. D. Mayne, Eng. 84; W. R. Bender, Eng. 267; G. Friton, Jr., H. & L. 34; W. Osterburg, Jr., H. & L. 103; J. J. Robinson; H. & L. 104; J. W. Hoffkoss, H. & L. 181; F. A. Travis, H. & L. 146.

3d to 2d grade, April 28, F. L. Maixner, Eng. 58; H. G. Lauterbach, Eng. 58; A. M. Miny, Eng. 88; D. E. Barry, Eng. 216; W. Nikl, Eng. 221; M. J. J. Tierney, Eng. 226; P. J. Anderson, Eng. 253; F. J. Loughran, Jr., Eng. 215; H. K. Ness, H. & L. 4.

3d to 2d grade, April 29, B. F. Kiernan, H. & L. 104.

Retired: Capt. J. Sullivan, No. 1, Eng. 61, (on his own application,) annual pension of $1,250, 8 A. M., April 1; Capt. J. F. Shea, H. & L. 77, (on his own application,) an an annual pension of $1,250, 8 A. M., April 1.

Retired on their own applications, 8 A. M., April 1, on $700 a year: Fire, 1st Gr. J. Hilger, Eng. 247; J. C. Day, Eng. 258; W. Tilley, H. & L. 19.

The following will report to Fir. 1st Gr. W. H. Breuer at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 15; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherstall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 31; R. Bornholm, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Asevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dresseler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 96; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Ergensinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 240; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 268; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L., 23; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287. (2d Sec.)

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report to the Medical Board at 157-159 East 67th St., at 11 A. M. Friday, March 31: A. M. Birnbaum, Engine 9; A. Meyers, Engine 13; J. J. Scanlon, No. 2, Engine 23; G. G. Born, Engine 210; J. Hrdinka, H. & L. 3; A. Speidel, H. & L. 20; E. J. Cummings, H. & L. 110; W. Rebel, Eng. 6; G. E. Jantzen, Engine 17; J. P. Springer, Engine 32; J. W. Juster, Engine 215; W. M. Marek, H. & L. 79; Schutt, H. & L. 24; W. F. Henry, H. & L. 119.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, at 8 A. M. March 29: Fire, 1st Gr. W. H. Richardson, H. & L. 36, to new fire alarm telegraph station, Transverse Road, 79th St., Central Park, as watchman.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, 8 A. M. March 29: Eng. of Str. P. Hughes, Eng. 60, to new fire alarm telegraph station, Transverse Road, 79th St., Central Park, as watchman.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination for master mechanic, Street Cleaning Department, has been ordered. Candidates must have had a technical education in civil and mechanical engineering. Business training is also desired. The appointee will have supervision over the work of the foremen of mechanics and over the inspection of equipment and repairs.

United States.

The commission announces for May 2 an examination for blacksmith and horseshoer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Indian Service, at Blackfeet Agency, Mont., at $720 per annum. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must show that they have served an apprenticeship or the equivalent both as blacksmiths and as horseshoers. They must have reached their twentieth year, but not their fiftieth birthday, on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

THOMAS, RICHARD H., (Jan. 24, 1911;) net estate, $23,448. Martha, widow, and Richard W., son, were beneficiaries. Assets: Received by estate from condemnation proceedings, 81-83 Centre Street, after payment of mortgages and dower, $10,921; bank, $4,294; life insurance, $1,500; personality, $250; stocks $1,730; value of White-Middleton Gas Engine Company, $10,716.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BESIO, JOSEPHINE. (March 17;) left $7,000 realty and $17,000 personalty to her mother, Josephine A.

ROGERS, MARY E., (Jan. 15;) left about $83,000 personalty. Her sons, Edwin M., James S., and Andrew B., receive $20,000 each, and her sister, Fannie M. Hamlin, receives $3,000.

SMITH, CATHERINE H. B., (March 16;) left about $10,000 personalty to her brother, William Laverich Bower.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Family house; spacious rooms; modern conveniences; home cooking.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large double, single rooms; open fire; excellent table; refined surroundings.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

55TH, 146 WEST.—Rooms with and without bath; table board; gentlemen; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny room, bath, electricity, telephone; exceptional table.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY.

72D ST., 233 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and adjoining small room, with private bathroom on 2d floor; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Desirable medium room; steam; first-class board and house.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luguelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large front room with board and private bath; high grade.

West Side.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references: table guests, booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny, second, third floor front rooms; private family.

86TH, (531 West End Av.)—Handsome double and single rooms in well-appointed house; excellent table; references.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive rooms and board; near Riverside Drive; excellent service; reasonable.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Sunny large, medium rooms; board optional; private; reasonable; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Room, private bath; Summer rate; table guests. Maslin.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Double room, well furnished; excellent food; private house. Audubon 6833.

WEST END AV., 822, (75th.)—Single and double rooms; excellent table board.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Room with breakfast and dinner wanted, with private family between 70th and 100th, west, by cultured gentleman; musical people preferred. N 128 Times.

Couple and two children (Hebrew), desire two rooms; private or convenient bath; select boarding house; upper west side; give particulars, rates. N 140 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

43D, 11 EAST.—Two large rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen; telephone, electric light.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath; private house. Owner.

West Side.

16TH, 89 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well heated rooms, $3 to $8; references; telephone.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

58TH ST., 344 WEST.—Large, light parlor floor, well furnished; suitable for business purposes.

61ST, 106 WEST.—Desirable single furnished rooms for business women only; centrally located; kitchen privileges; hotel service; elevator; $3.75 per week up; double, $3.50 up; reference required.

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, suite, with private bath, or will divide; references.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; also parlor; convenient transportation; telephone.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny back parlor, with bath; living or business; gentlemen.

72D.—Subway; attractive large front room, opposite bath; high-class apartment; gentleman; references; reasonable. Columbus 884. Apt. 1C.

72D, WEST.—Two good size, connecting; shower; closet; electricity; elevator. Columbus 2051.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large, elegant room; private bath; board; near subway; Riverside.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; suitable one, two gentlemen, $6.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room with dressing room; all conveniences.

78TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, southern exposure, adjoining shower bath; references; select.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright and cheerful rooms; reception room; $4 up; meals optional.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, with lavatory; facing Broadway; exclusive apartment. HOLTON.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; private bath; small, all conveniences; breakfast.

84TH ST., 236 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Schuyler 7012. Crocker.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Handsome suite and room with bath; good situation; reasonable.

91ST, 33 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, connecting bedroom; running water, electricity, telephone; $8.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive outside room, with lavatory; private family; $7. Dickinson.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; closet; bath adjoining. Apt. 41.

98TH, 10 WEST.—Light hall room; pleasant home; business women preferred. Velle.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; attractive furnished room; bath; telephone.

106TH, 213 WEST.—Front room, suitable two; constant hot water; $5. Scott.

112TH ST., 605 WEST, Apt. 52.—Attractively furnished room; private family.

113TH, 31 WEST.—Parlor floor and furnished room in private house.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

137TH, 602 WEST, (Apt. 37.)—Large, nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; evenings.

171ST, 105 Audubon Av., Washington Heights.—Healthiest, finest locality in New York; attractive light; opposite shower; suitable one or two; all conveniences; reasonable. Hart.

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1916 Twin Six, New Packard, 7-pass.
1915 Packard, 3-35, 7 and 5 pass.
1914 Touring, Packard, 1-38, 5-pass.
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Hupmobile 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled, newly painted, and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

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AUTO BODY BUILDERS.
High-class repair dept. Estimates submitted. Opp. Automobile Club of America.

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1915 3-38 Packard, 5-passenger; driven 8,000 miles; fully equipped. W. C., 127 Times.

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Packard limousine or touring car; reasonable rates; excellent service. Gifford, 9,021 Columbus.

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High-grade automobiles to hire by hour, day, or month. 8767 Lenox. Young.

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Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

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Twenty cents an agate line.

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SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Competent; American young woman desires responsible position; references exchanged. Y 207 Times Annex.

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STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced, wishes position; $15. Box 778, 1,060 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

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ACCOUNTANT. — Senior; completes audits without supervision; dictates reports that have "snap" and are technically correct; possesses that initiative and personality necessary as a manager of men; good health; ability to approach and converse with the man higher up. X 372 Times Annex.

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ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

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ACCOUNTANT, wide experience, desires to connect with firm of C. P. A's or corporation. E. G. Bunsman. Fordham 2035.

AUDITOR, (34,) experienced in 80 manufacturing lines, desires permanent position with a growing manufacturer; now employed by the largest certified public accounting firm in the country; prepares high-class statements and is thoroughly conversant with cost work; possesses initiative and originality, and is a leader. X 373 Times Annex.

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BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER.
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BOOKKEEPER, office manager, credit man, desires position with prominent house; ability and experience beneficial to concern. Y 263 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, 24, thoroughly competent and reliable, take entire charge, render financial statements; highly recommended. N 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent controlling accounts, wishes position mercantile house; moderate salary. A 290 Times Downtown.

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Haven't you often wanted to wear a trim derby—but couldn't because a derby hurt your head?

Well—here's one as soft as an old glove but as smart as paint.

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B. R. T. BRIBE TALE TO BE FOLLOWED UP

Thompson Committee Hears Man Now Living Knew of $500,000 Suggeston.

IF SO, CROPSEY MAY ACT

P. S. Commissioner Whitney Says There Is No Need for a New City Rapid Transit Board.

When the Thompson Legislative Committee holds its next session here the aid of District Attorney Cropsey of Brooklyn may be asked in an endeavor to find out more about the suggestion of a messenger, now dead, to Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, that in consideration of the payment of $500,000 a city official, also now dead, would vote in the Board of Estimate in favor of the dual subway contracts going to the B. R. T.

Colonel Williams has consistently refused to divulge the names of either individual, and this week Senator Thompson, Chairman of the investigating committee, will appeal to the Legislature for more power to punish recalcitrant witnesses. Should he fail to enlist aid in Albany the committee may appeal to District Attorney Cropsey.

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, said yesterday that the committee had no intention of dropping the matter. He said he had received information that a man now alive had something to do with the transaction. The lawyer would not tell the name of this man nor reveal any of the circumstances.

"I believe I know the man who visited Colonel Williams, and I believe a man now living had some connection with the matter," said Mr. Moss. "The fact that I think a living person was connected with the attempted hold-up is one of the reasons why we will not and cannot permit the matter to drop."

Senator Thompson believes that Colonel Williams will yet tell more about the suggestion that was made to him. When the Senator returns from Albany at the end of the week he will have a conference with Colonel Williams and will try to convince him that it is necessary for the committee to know the names of the men involved.

Cropsey Sees No Crime.

District Attorney Cropsey said yesterday that the matter had not yet been brought to his attention.

"I do not see that there is anything for me to do," he said. "I cannot see that a crime has been committed, for the people spoken of are dead, according to Mr. Williams. If it should be developed that a man now living went to Colonel Williams with an offer we will take immediate action."

The Thompson Committee is prepared to meet strenuous opposition to the bill to transfer jurisdiction over subway construction from the Public Service Commission to a Rapid Transit Commission of seven members, to be appointed by the Mayor. Mayor Mitchel has already gone on record as opposing any such change during his administration. Other city officials are expected to fight the bill as soon as it comes up. Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney said yesterday that such a change was unnecessary.

"The report," he said, "makes no mention of the fact that at present all contracts for subways and construction work before they are finally awarded by the Public Service Commission must be approved by the Board of Estimate. In addition to this it is the Board of Estimate which decides just what amount of city money can be expended by the Public Service Commission in subway matters.

City Controls Expenditures.

"Finally, all expenditures of city money for subway purposes made by this commission must be audited and approved by the Controller of the City of New York. Thus it is apparent that the city administration has perfect control over the expenditures of the Public Service Commission at all times. The report states that it is illogical for the commission, which is charged with the duty of regulating railways, also to have the power of constructing and maintaining them. As a matter of fact this commission only constructs the rapid transit lines. It does not maintain them.

"The Thompson committee's recommendations give complete control over rapid transit matters to the city administration. That is such tremendous power that the people of the city have indicated they think their rights will be much better protected by a balance of power between the two boards such as we have now, each one acting as a check on the actions and work of the other."

The Thompson sub-committee is now going over the accounts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to prepare them for the next session of the main committee. It was said yesterday that Perley Morse, the expert accountant, has completed his examination of the brokerage accounts in two of the five firms of brokers with which President T. P. Shonts of the Interborough had dealings.

TAKES UP BRIBERY CHARGES.

District Attorney Will Confer with Controller Prendergast.

In response to Controller Prendergast's letter resenting charges of graft made against city officials in The Evening Journal in connection with the dual subway contracts, District Attorney Swann yesterday detailed Assistant District Attorney Leslie G. Tompkins to confer with the Controller. Mr. Tompkins said he would see Mr. Prendergast this week and decide just what steps ought to be taken to meet the Controller's demand that the District Attorney's office either show The Evening Journal's charges to have been based on fact or prosecute the newspaper.

District Attorney Swann also sent a letter yesterday notifying Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein that he had detailed Assistant District Attorney William H. Black to investigate charges against eight men in the Department of Licenses, who are alleged to have used their jobs to obtain petty graft from persons doing business with the department. Mr. Black will begin his inquiry today.

AUSTRIA AIDS POLISH RELIEF

Shipments for War Sufferers Will Be Immune from Seizure.

The Austrian Government has agreed to recognize the American Committee as mediator for the reception and distribution of food supplies sent from this country for the relief of Polish war sufferers, it was announced here yesterday at the Austrian Consulate General.

The Ministry of the Exterior at Vienna, it was said, had sent a cablegram to Baron von Zwiedinek, Chargé d'Affaires of the Austrian Embassy at Washington, saying that no requisitions of food shipments from America for the use of the army would be made in districts where the supplies were being distributed.

The German Government recently made similar reply to an inquiry addressed to the German authorities on behalf of the organizations in this country which have been sending food for the relief of the Poles.

POTTER, NOT PRIEST, DEALT WITH PRINTER

Agent of M. B. Brown Printing and Binding Co. So Testifies at Charities Inquiry.

'TOLD TO KEEP IT QUIET'

Mgr. Dunn Refuses to Answer Questions About Aiding Former Baptist Pastor Financially.

Dr. Daniel C. Potter, a former Director of the Ambulance Board, ordered the printing of the four pamphlets issued by the Rev. Father William B. Farrell of Brooklyn, denouncing the investigation of the State Board of Charities, according to the testimony given yesterday before Commissioner Charles H. Strong at the Bar Association by Frank Leber, a representative of the M. B. Brown Printing and Binding Company of 37 Chambers Street, who printed the pamphlet.

Dr. Potter, who was charged by Charities Commissioner Kingsbury in a speech Saturday with being the author of the pamphlets, could not be found by the subpoena servers representing Commissioner Strong. His son, Sterling Potter, testified that he would not know where to send for his father if there were a death in the family.

William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for the City Department of Charities, introduced into the record a report made by former Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick on an inquiry into the circumstances relating to payments alleged to have been made by Catholic institutions into a fund "to take the Rev. Dr. Potter out of his financial troubles." Commissioner Fosdick reported to Mayor Gaynor that "the Dr. Potter named was evidently the man who had been Chief Examiner of the Bureau of Charitable Institutions of the Department of Finance."

Mgr. J. J. Dunn was asked by Mr. Hotchkiss during yesterday afternoon's session of the inquiry: "Why did you place $100 in an envelope for Dr. Potter to enable him to leave town?"

"That is an assumption of yours," Mgr. Dunn replied.

Mr. Leber testified that Dr. Potter ordered the pamphlets and corrected the proofs and that the bills were paid by William F. Plunkett, who was employed in the chancery office of the Catholic diocese at 23 East Fifty-first Street.

"Did you receive manuscript from Father Farrell?" he was asked.

"No," was the reply. "The only person from whom such matter was received was Dr. Potter." He added that he received a list of the places to which he was to deliver copies of the pamphlets, and that they included, besides the various Catholic institutions, "500 to Dr. Potter at 51 Chambers Street."

"What was the conversation you had with Dr. Potter about the printing?"

"He told me to keep it quiet."

"What did you say to him?"

"I told him I would so far as I could."

Mgr. Dunn was asked when he had last seen Dr. Potter. He refused to answer.

"It is reported that there is a committee that has been in charge of the publication of these Farrell pamphlets and that you are a member of it," Mr. Hotchkiss said. Mgr. Dunn again refused to answer.

W. E. Butler, Mgr. Dunn's counsel, interrupted the proceedings by a complaint that Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, a sister of former Gov. Higgins, was trying to stop him from consulting with his client. Mrs. Smith said that the way in which she interfered with Mr. Butler was to ask him to get off her dress, when the lawyer kicked his client to signify that the witness was to refuse to answer.

Rev. Father Joseph P. Dineen, Secretary to Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, took the stand after Mgr. Dunn. He announced that he would answer no questions.

"I have no knowledge in connection with this controversy," he said. "As Secretary to the Bishop, I see and hear many things and consider it my duty not to say anything that might incriminate any person."

Sterling Potter, son of Dr. D. C. Potter, testified that his father had gone out of town Sunday on some business, and that he had slept at his father's house the night before, but did not know where his father was.

Dean Potter, who refused to answer most questions Monday, was recalled to the stand.

"Do you know where any of the manuscripts of the Farrell pamphlets are?" he was asked.

"I could answer that 'No' and be technically correct," the witness said, "but I decline to answer."

The investigation will be continued this morning.

ST. PAUL ALUMNI DINE.

Men Prominent in Affairs Tell of School Days.

The old boys of St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., celebrated with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the school. Graduates from all over the United States and Canada, as well as from abroad, were present and recalled school days of years ago.

Dr. Charles D. Hart of Philadelphia, President of the St. Paul's School Alumni Association, presided, and among the speakers were Congressman Augustus Peabody Gardner of Massachusetts, Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, son of the founder; Dr. Samuel S. Drury, the present rector, and Malcolm Kenneth Gordon.

Congressman Gardner spoke on "Practical Idealism, Not Preparedness." Mr. Gordon exhibited photographs and moving pictures of the new buildings and the various athletic teams of the school in action.

Among those present were, Paul Rainey, Percy Pyne, Richard Stevens of Hoboken, B. B. Keyser, Waldo Newcomer of Baltimore, L. H. Greenwood, Speaker of the Massachusetts House; A. J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Sir George Talsey Parley, High Commissioner of Canada; Herbert Parsons, Robert G. Monroe, Dr. E. H. Pool, Dr. F. W. Murray, Dr. E. H. Bishop, Dr. J. G. Mumford, Dr. J. P. Hutchinson, Dr. W. Reynolds Wilson, Right Rev. Bishop P. M. Rhinelander of Philadelphia; Right Rev. E. M. Parker, Bishop of New Hampshire; Right Rev. Paul Matthews, Bishop of New Jersey; Right Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, Bishop of Oregon; Right Rev. Theodore Irving Reese, Bishop of Ohio, and the Rev. Hugh Bercckhead of Baltimore.

Among prominent men enrolled in the alumni are J. P. Morgan. Several members of the Astor, Vanderbilt, Sands, Potter, Riggs, Biddle, Cadwalader, and Roosevelt families.

Bankers Celebrate Anniversary.

Te banking house of John Nemeth celebrated its 35th anniversary last night with a dinner at the Café Boulevard, and was attended by many friends of Mr. Nemeth, including representatives of American-German-Austrian and Hungarian newspapers. Mr. Nemeth was at one time Consular Agent in this city for the Austria-Hungarian Empire.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"GOTHIC"

ARROW COLLARS

AT 2 FOR 25 CENTS EQUAL IN LAUNDRY FINISH AND GENERAL APPEARANCE THE HIGHEST COST IMPORTED ARTICLE

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

United States 'Usco' Tread Tires

'Usco' Tread
One of the Five

Tires That Are Like a 'Balanced' Fly-Wheel

Absolute 'balance' is nec. sary to make a fly-wheel run smoothly—efficiently.

Absolute 'balance' is what gives United States Tires their remarkable efficiency and low-mileage cost.

They have the even distribution of rubber on the tread and of fabric in the carcass which gives them the same exact 'balance' that is so necessary to a fly-wheel.

There is neither more nor less rubber on one part of the tread than on any other.

There is neither more nor less fabric in one part of the carcass than in any other.

Both tread and carcass have that 'balanced' distribution of long-wearing quality which assures low-mileage cost to users of United States Tires.

There are five United States 'Balanced' Tires—a tire to meet every motoring need of price and use. Ask your dealer to show you.

United States Tire Company

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

$3 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

SUNDAY APRIL 2nd

See the Capital While History Is Making
VIA THE ROYAL BLUE LINE
New Jersey Central, Reading & Baltimore & Ohio Railroads

THIS EXCURSION ALLOWS about nine hours in Washington or eleven hours in Baltimore. Washington was never more interesting.
Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01 midnight Saturday night.
Tickets on sale at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 370, 1276, 1440 B'way, N. Y.; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

DROPS STEEL INDICTMENTS.

Federal Court Holds Youngstown Charges Too Indefinite.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 28.—Judge W. S. Anderson today granted the motion to quash the indictments recently returned here against five steel companies, charging them with conspiring to fix the price of labor and steel products. The indictments against the United States Steel Corporation and E. H. Gary still stand, as the motion to quash did not include these two defendants, on whom service has not been secured. The steel company attorneys attacked the indictments as being too indefinite and uncertain, depriving the defendants of their constitutional rights.

The companies in whose behalf the motion to quash was made are the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, the Youngstown Iron and Steel Company, the Brier Hill Steel Company, and the Carnegie Steel Company. The latter is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, and, with the indictments returned against the corporation and Gary identical in form and intent with those against the others, it is assumed by lawyers that the Gary and United States Steel indictments will be dropped.

The indictments which were returned March 8 charged the defendants with violating the "anti-trust" law of Ohio in conspiring to fix the wages of common labor here and the price of steel. The offenses charged were alleged to have been committed during a strike of steel workers in this city in January.

In announcing his decision today, Judge Anderson held that the wording of the indictments was too uncertain, and that there was an obvious conflict of State and Federal authority in the anti-trust laws. Judge Anderson said that the decision applied equally to the indictments returned against the United States Steel Corporation and Judge Gary. He said three other Judges here supported his opinion concerning the indictments. Prosecutor Henderson intimated late today that he would carry the matter to the State Supreme Court.

Hat Sale Nets St. Mary's $1,000.

A hat sale in aid of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William H. Lefferts of 308 Lexington Avenue, under the auspices of St. Mary's Guild, which is associated with the hospital work. The proceeds amounted to more than $1,000.

The committee in charge of the sale included Mrs. William B. Haight, Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mrs. Eric P. Swenson, Miss Mary Bangs, Mrs. James H. Carll, Mrs. Charles Betterley, Mrs. William D. Harper, Mrs. De Witt Clinton Falls, Miss Geraldine Frost, Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Jr., and Mrs. Charles H. Simonds.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Time Was

when men's interests and those of women were wide apart. Now they are drawing closer together all the time. The woman is more interested in men's affairs, and the coming of the efficiency note in the new housekeeping is quickening the interest of men in home affairs.

The home magazine must reflect this new order, and it does. It must be alert, virile, up and doing for the man in the home as well as for the woman.

Have you seen a home magazine recently? Try a copy of the one that they say more men read than any other—

The Ladies' HOME JOURNAL

It's only 15 cents

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Friday fair, slightly warmer; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,250. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

NEW SUBMARINE WAR BRINGS AMERICA TO VERGE OF A CRISIS WITH BERLIN; GERMANY'S ACTS AMAZE WASHINGTON

AWAIT WORD FROM GERARD

Lansing Pushing Investigation of Sussex and Other U-Boat Attacks.

OUR POLICY DETERMINED

Officials to Gather All Information and Lay Situation Before Congress.

HINTS OF SECRET ORDERS

Germany's Course Leads to Belief That Tirpitz Party Has Triumphed at Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Another merchant vessel has been torpedoed without warning, so the State Department has been officially advised by the American Consul at Queenstown, and the gravity of the international situation has been increased thereby. Responsible officials express themselves as amazed, to put it mildly, over the manner in which the German submarine warfare is being conducted. They do not hesitate to say that they are irritated. They are unable to explain what seems to them to be a reckless disregard for international rights and specific pledges to the United States on the part of the submarine commanders. In some quarters the explanation is suggested in the question:

"Has Germany gone crazy?"

Efforts to get at the bottom of it all, to ascertain the meaning of this apparent running-amuck by German U boats, to find out the fundamental reason for the revival of frightfulness on the sea, have been unsuccessful. Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has not furnished any explanation of the new German policy. Several theories are advanced here to account for Germany's course. One of them is that the Imperial Government realizes that the high tide of the Teutonic cause is beginning to ebb, and in that knowledge has decided to conduct the war without regard to consequences. This, however, is not a view that officials of the United States are willing to acknowledge. But what has been impressed upon the minds of observers here is that all the circumstances indicate that there are serious differences of opinion among the members of the Imperial Government, with honors with the radical coterie, which adheres to the principles of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz.

No Word from Gerard.

Meanwhile the State Department is waiting for a report from Ambassador Gerard in response to the instructions sent to him yesterday to make inquiry in Berlin as to whether any information was obtainable there as to the circumstances of the attacks on the Channel liner Sussex and the British merchant ship Englishman. This afternoon these instructions were supplemented by a cable message directing Mr. Gerard to make similar inquiries concerning the attack on the steamer Manchester Engineer. Mr. Gerard, it was made plain today, has not been forbidden to apply directly to German Government sources for information and it is expected he will go to the Foreign Office and ask bluntly whether there is any statement forthcoming as to how the Sussex, the Englishman and the Manchester Engineer came to grief. That will be a pointed way to suggest to Germany that if any of these vessels was attacked by a submarine, now is the time for the Imperial Government to acknowledge the fact, or, if it desires to disclaim responsibility or to offer an explanation along the lines of its prior assurances that liners would not be attacked without warning, there should be no delay in making known its views or position to this Government.

On the surface of things the international situation appears ominous. Officials admit that. Four cases of recent attacks on unarmed merchantmen are under investigation, and any of them may furnish the basis for trouble with Germany. The most important of these, from present appearances, is that of the Sussex, in which about fifty persons lost their lives and several Americans were injured. Today news came from Consul Frost at Queenstown that the British ship Eagle Point had been "torpedoed without warning" 100 miles at sea. The fact that the State Department gave to the press the text of the consuls dispatch, in which there is no qualification of the statement that it was an unwarned attack, carries its own significance of the temper of the Wilson Administration.

Another case is that of the Manchester Engineer—too recent to permit the gathering of all the facts. What is known

London Sees Unarmed Ships Are Easiest Victims; Four Sunk Without Attempt to Investigate

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 29.—A British official pointed out to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that in the last two weeks four unarmed British merchantmen, traveling between England and America, had been sunk by German submarines. In each instance, he said, the ships were unarmed, and he pressed the point that the easiest victims of the German submarine campaign against transatlantic liners were unarmed ships and that the fact that four had been sunk in two weeks indicated what a serious disadvantage British shipping would be put to were it agreed not to arm merchantmen for defense.

The official suggested that the argument advanced by the British authorities some time ago of the necessity of arming for defensive purposes had been amply demonstrated by the experience of those four victims of German submarines. Three of the ships sunk were the Englishman, from Avonmouth to Portland, Maine; the Fenay Bridge, from Philadelphia to England, and the Manchester Engineer, from Galveston to Edinburgh. Each ship, he said, was sunk at sight, without an attempt to inspect the cargo list or to investigate to ascertain if Americans happened to be aboard.

BRITISH POSITIVE ABOUT THE SUSSEX

Say They Have Material Evidence That Vessel Was Torpedoed.

READY TO SEND TO LANSING

Two More Vessels, One Danish, Are Sunk as U-Boat Warfare Goes On.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 29.—Whatever may be Germany's reply to what the papers here call Lansing's pointed questions relative to the Sussex, there is no doubt in the minds of the British authorities as to the facts. The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed on high authority that material evidence has been obtained that the Sussex was torpedoes and not mined.

Furthermore, it is stated authoritatively that a British torpedo boat destroyer, which some time after the Sussex was hit was cruising in the same waters looking for possible survivors on rafts or wreckage, was the object of an attack by a German submarine, which fired two torpedoes at her. Both missed.

It is conjectured that the material evidence that the Sussex was struck by a torpedo and not by a mine will in due course be forwarded to Washington for examination by American naval experts, as was done in the case of the Hesperian when a fragment of a torpedo was sent by Ambassador Page to the State Department.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 29.—The Admiralty has a large number of pieces of metal, found aboard the Sussex, which Government experts are examining. A piece of bronze taken from the Sussex may be sent to Washington as soon as the Admiralty makes its report, which the American Embassy is now awaiting.

If the State Department at Washington wishes to make its own examination in the hope of determining whether the piece of bronze is a fragment of a torpedo, the Admiralty is not expected to object to the forwarding of evidence in its possession.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 29.—The American Embassy has forwarded to Washington a sworn statement by the Captain of the Channel steamer Sussex to the effect that he saw a torpedo and tried to alter his course to avoid it.

Miss Elizabeth Baldwin is still in a serious condition, and it is feared that trepanning will be necessary.

George Crocker, who is at Dover, is worse, and a specialist has been summoned from London.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 29.—Professor J. Mark Baldwin, one of the Americans who was on the Sussex, is quoted in a Boulogne dispatch to the Excelsior as saying that the manner in which the explosion occurred leaves no doubt in his mind that the steamship was torpedoed. The following statement is attributed to him:

"I was on the upper deck of the Sussex when the explosion occurred. Suddenly the steamer quivered from the shock of some body striking it. The shock was followed after a certain lapse of time—about 50 seconds—by a formidable explosion. It was a torpedo that struck the ship, for a mine would have exploded immediately on striking."

EXPECT SUSSEX RELIC.

Washington Officials Suppose Torpedo Fragment Will Be Sent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Secretary Lansing said late tonight that he had not been notified in official dispatches that material evidence of the torpedoing said to have been used in the attack on the Sussex would be forwarded to Washington. He also said there was nothing in official dispatches confirmatory of the reports that a British destroyer cruising for possible survivors of the Sussex was also the target of two or more torpedoes. The Embassies at London and Paris are, however, still gathering evidence in association with the Consulate along the English Channel, and important material facts are expected to be received at the State Department.

While officials have not been notified that fragments of a torpedo are to be sent to Washington, it would not surprise officials if this were done. A dispatch from the Consul at Boulogne two days ago notified the State Department that a piece of bronze metal of what was asserted by a French naval officer to have been part of a torpedo had been found on the Sussex. The Consul did not say who had this piece of metal.

It will undoubtedly be turned over to the British Admiralty, and the Admiralty, following the precedent established in the Hesperian case, probably

ARABS KILL CREW OF SUNKEN SHIP

Capt. Groom, One of the Few Survivors of the Coquet, Tells of Their Sufferings.

SET ADRIFT BY U-BOAT

Seventeen Men Finally Reached African Coast Only to Meet Savages—Others Still Missing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 29.—A stirring story of the experiences of the crew of a British steamer which was sunk by a submarine is told by Captain Arnold C. B. Groom, late of the steamer Coquet.

"About 10:45 A. M., Jan. 4, 1916," said Captain Groom, "I was writing in the saloon when I heard a gun fired. On my reaching the bridge the third mate told me it was fired across our bow. Then another was fired across the bow, one over the bridge and one under the stern from a submarine on the port quarter. At the same time one or two people told me there was another submarine on the port bow. I stopped the engines and indicated that I had done so by flag signals. The firing stopped and the submarine was soon close to us with signals flying 'abandon ship.' Immediately I took the chronometer, sextant and chart in the starboard boat and we left the ship. The other boat left a little before us. We had no sooner got clear of the ship than the submarine started firing at her. Eight shots were fired. One of them broke the signal halliards on the bridge. They stopped firing then and coming close to the boats ordered us alongside. This was a dangerous proceeding, as the submarine's deck was just awash and there was a big swell. I was ordered aboard the submarine and then some Austrians armed with revolvers and cutlasses were sent in our boats and the two boats returned to the Coquet.

Austrians Loot the Ship.

"All hands were given twenty minutes to get what they wanted from the ship. At the same time the Austrians looted whatever they could in the time given. They lowered one of the small boats to take them and their loot back to the submarine. When they had all they wanted they ordered the two lifeboats to return to the submarine, then they set two time-fuse bombs under water abreast of Nos. 1 and 2 holds and left the ship themselves. Shortly afterward there were two explosions, and the ship settled down by the head. Four or five minutes after the explosions of the Coquet lifted her stern high in the air. Something hit the whistle lanyard, and with a pitiful scream the Coquet disappeared.

"While all this was happening the commander of the submarine asked me a good many questions. The two lifeboats were near the submarine again now, and bailing was in full progress in each boat with two or three buckets. I pointed this out to the commander of the submarine, and the fact that both of the bilge planks of the boats had most likely been sprung alongside his awash deck. I told him it was nothing short of murder to send thirty-one men away like that in the middle of Winter, too, so far from land. He laughed, and said he would save the next ship and send her to look for us.

All Cast Adrift.

"The boats were alongside by this time, and the Austrians searched them for anything valuable, taking chronometers, sextants, and charts, and also every scrap of paper they could find. They would not let me keep even the account of the wages of the crew or any of my bills, although I asked them specially for these later, and pointed out to them what they were, and that they were of no earthly use to them. They ordered me back into my boat, and then left us."

Captain Groom then described the attempt of the two boats to get into the track of steamers between Port Said, Alexandria, and Malta.

"With a heavy sea running," he said, "we were very soon all wet through, and remained so, particularly for the next six days. All the time we were in the boats all the able-bodied men had to take turns at bailing, two at a time. The steward, who was old and ill, I exempted from this work, also four boys I had who were very young, also seasick and somewhat frightened, I fancy. The boat was loaded with seventeen in it, and was ankle deep with water, in spite of the vigorous bailing with two buckets."

The next day Captain Groom lost sight of the second boat, which was not seen again.

"By the night of the 7th everybody was chilled to the bone. With that cold northerly wind blowing right through our saturated clothes we all used to

British Now Hold a Fourth of West Front, Relieving the French for Other Service

LONDON, March 29.—"The official communication having revealed the fact that the British armies have taken over a length of the line previously held by the French," says Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in France, "I am permitted to make reference to it.

"The new dispositions were carried out with great skill and secrecy and the result of them has been the release of large French forces who were manifestly of great value in another area. At present the British are probably holding something like one-fourth of the entire length of the western front, extending in an unbroken line from the Yser to the Somme.

"Although the hour of the British Army may be at hand, it is not yet. Nor is there any reason to believe that the Germans will succeed by their attacks on Verdun in upsetting the prearranged strategy of the great coming offensive."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle from British Headquarters in France says:

"It is no longer a secret that we have now taken over another part of the French line. It was to this great military event that General Joffre alluded when in a message to our Commander in Chief on March 2 he said that 'the French Army remembers that its recent call on the comradeship of the British Army met with an immediate and complete response.'

"By liberating an immense number of French troops and a mass of artillery from this part of the front we have had the good fortune to be of great service to France at a time when she needed many men and guns to repel the assault upon Verdun.

"Some of France's best troops, men who had fought in many battles and had heald their trenches with most dogged courage, were here in this western sector of the front, and many batteries of heavy and light artillery had been in these positions since the early months of the war. It was therefore giving new and formidable strength to the defense of Verdun when the British troops replaced them at the time the enemy made his great drive, and yet I think—indeed, I know—that the French went away from this part of their battlefront with regret. To them it is sacred ground—this line which extends from the long ridge of Notre Dame de Lorette past Arras, the old capital of Artois, to Hebuterne, where it links up with the British Army already on the Somme. Every field here is a graveyard of their heroic dead."

TRIPLE WRECK COSTS THIRTY LIVES IN OHIO

Second Section of New York Central Flier Crashes Into Rear of First in Fog.

20TH CENTURY DERAILED

Limited on Parallel Track Plows Through Wreckage — Towerman or Engineer to Blame.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29.—At least thirty persons were killed and forty or more injured in a collision in which three fast passenger trains figured on the New York Central system near Amherst, Ohio, thirty-seven miles west of Cleveland, in a dense fog, shortly after 3 o'clock this morning.

Two of the trains were the first and second sections of No. 86, the Chicago-Pittsburgh Limited, eastbound. The second section crashed into the rear of the first. Almost immediately the Twentieth Century Limited, westbound on a parallel track, plowed into the wreckage of the first two trains, which bulged over, and the three were thrown into an indescribable mass. The coaches and engines of No. 86 were toppled over and wreckage was piled thirty feet. Two cars were smashed to junk and fourteen coaches overturned.

The Twentieth Century, notwithstanding its impact with the débris from the other trains, emerged almost uncratched, and as soon as it could be restored to the rails, from which the collision threw it, proceeded on its westward journey. Its passengers were uninjured except for a severe shaking up.

State, Federal, and railroad investigations of the wreck have been begun. Railroad officials say the blame probably will narrow down to two railroad employes. One is a towerman, under the handicap of sleepless hours caring for his wife, who last Sunday gave birth to a child. The other is Herman Hess, engineer of the second section of the eastbound flyer, who escaped from the cab of his engine after it had plowed into the first section, and who says he saw no red warning signal through the fog.

The Double Collision.

It was 3:13 o'clock when Engineer D. W. Leonard of the first section of No. 86 slowed up a mile west of Amherst on account of what he believed to be a block signal of caution. The train proceeded two minutes later, crawling along at less than ten miles an hour.

The second section was only a few minutes behind. Suddenly looming in the fog, Engineer Hess saw the train ahead. The second section was going at thirty miles an hour. Then came the roar of the collision. The crash strewed wreckage over the westbound track.

The thunder of the Twentieth Century Limited, racing west at sixty miles an hour, was heard above the shrieks of the injured. The engineer of the first section, although half stunned by the crash, which had hurled three cars of his train across the Limited's path, reached for the whistle cord and gave a short blast that signaled "stop." The engineer of the Twentieth Century threw on the airbrakes. But it was too late. The giant engine, drawing the long line of heavy Pullmans, plunged head on into the overturned coaches and the débris. With the second crash the cries of agony and terror from the people caught in the overturned coaches were redoubled.

The Twentieth Century engine left the rails, dragging many of the Pullmans with it, and jarring passengers out of their berths.

Sleeping occupants of houses near by were awakened by the roar of the first collision. Mrs. William Lawrence, who, with her husband, was one of the first to rush to the scene, said that a moment after the collision a chorus of agony arose from those imprisoned in the wreckage. Soon flames sprang up in the last car of the first section of Train 86, the "death coach."

While rescuers dragged maimed, dying, and dead from the wreckage doctors and ambulances were summoned from surrounding towns, and relief trains were brought from Cleveland and Lorain. By dawn most of the living had been rescued. They were rushed to hospitals in Amherst, Lorain, and Elyria.

Many Blistered or Scalded.

Many of the victims were blistered by the flames in the burning coach, while others were drenched with scalding water thrown as by a geyser from the engine of the second section of No. 86. Trainmen who had escaped injury and villagers from Amherst quickly attacked the flames, which fed on quantities of wood, in spite of the fact that, as stated later by railroad officials, every one of the forty coaches involved in the disaster were of all-steel construction.

The fire was quickly extinguished, and the rescue work was begun by lantern light. Axes and crowbars and bits of steel torn loose from the débris were used to cut and pry paths through which bodies might be dragged out or injured

WAITE IN NEW STORY NAMES ANOTHER AID

Says Undertaker Potter Suggested Plan to Hide Crime and Was to Get $25,000.

EMBALMER KANE A FUGITIVE

Mrs. Horton Anxious to See Prisoner, Writes to Him—Peck Family Deny Giving Any Help.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, who confessed on Tuesday that he had paid $9,000 to Eugene Oliver Kane for Kane's promise to testify that he had used arsenic in embalming the body of the murdered John E. Peck, amplified his statement yesterday by saying that the total bribe agreed upon between him and Kane was $25,000. He also named John S. Potter, proprietor of the Plowright Undertaking Establishment, at 144 Lexington Avenue, as the man who first suggested to him the purchase of Kane's testimony.

Potter was questioned for hours in the District Attorney's office, and, though he admitted the truth of parts of Dr. Waite's statement, he denied that he suggested the bribing of Kane or participated in any way in an illegal effort to suppress the murder of Mrs. Peck, to which Dr. Waite has confessed. The undertaker was permitted to leave the District Attorney's office at 7:30 last night on condition that he return today to explain what Mr. Swann considers to be inconsistencies in his story.

Contrary to the District Attorney's expectations, Kane did not return to the city yesterday from Greenport, L. I., where he was said to have spent Tuesday night. Just before leaving his office late last evening Mr. Swann said he considered the embalmer a fugitive, and had issued orders for his arrest on sight on a charge of conspiring to hide a crime.

Deserts His "Man from Egypt."

Walter Rogers Deuel, counsel for Dr. Waite, denied yesterday that his client had attempted to convince District Attorney Swann of his insanity by saying that an evil spirit which he called "the man from Egypt" drove him to his crimes. According to Mr. Deuel, Dr. Waite said nothing seriously, except that "an evil influence" swayed him in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Peck, and indulged his fancy in the creation of the "man from Egypt" simply to have fun with an Assistant District Attorney, whose presence annoyed him. When this was repeated to Mr. Swann he smiled and said he could not put such an interpretation upon Dr. Waite's story of his hallucination. Others who heard Dr. Waite talk about "the other fellow" and "the man from Egypt" thought the dentist was deliberately trying to convince his hearers that he was the victim of an hallucination.

Mrs. Margaret Horton, who occupied a "studio" with Dr. Waite in the Hotel Plaza, wrote a friendly letter yesterday to Dr. Waite in which she told him to be "brave and strong" and promised to visit him today. Her counsel, Harold Spielberg, will make a determined effort today to have his client or himself see Dr. Waite in Bellevue Hospital. Mr. Spielberg said yesterday that the District Attorney had given his permission for the visit and that if the permission should be revoked he would seek other means for a meeting between himself and Dr. Waite.

Walter Drew, counsel for the Peck family, issued a statement yesterday signed by the members of the family in which they denied that they were financing or in any way assisting the defense of Dr. Waite. The statement did not contain any expression of opinion of Dr. Waite's sanity.

Waite Accuses Potter.

District Attorney Swann last night made public this summary of his visit to Dr. Waite yesterday morning:

"I went to Bellevue Hospital," said the District Attorney, and found Mr. Deuel and Frank A. Waite, Dr. Waite's brother, with Dr. Waite. The dentist again expressed himself as ready and willing and anxious to make a full statement of everything in connection with the case, but under the advice of Mr. Deuel he refrained from speaking fully.

"In answer to questions put by me he said that in regard to his arrangement for purchasing the testimony of Eugene Oliver Kane, the matter was first suggested to him by John S. Potter, manager of the Plowright Undertaking Establishment at 144 Lexington Avenue.

"Dr. Waite said that Potter called upon him shortly after the doctor's return from Grand Rapids after burying his father-in-law and said that he had discovered that I [Mr. Swann] was anxious to get a sample of the embalming fluid used in Mr. Peck's body. He said he told Potter then that it would be advisable to have the sample submitted to me to contain arsenic, and that Potter replied that that would cost money. He said he asked Potter how much and that Potter replied that he didn't know, that he would have to consult Kane, who did the embalming, and that he would send Kane to him. Potter said to Dr. Waite, according to the latter:

CARRANZA GRANTS USE OF TRAINS; DIAZ LANDS IN MEXICO FOR REVOLT; ROOSEVELT ASSAILS WILSON POLICY

Villa, Burning Bridges, Flees to Santa Tomas; American Pursuers Reported Two Days Behind

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 29.—Villa is reported at Santa Tomas tonight. Santa Tomas is a small station south of Madera and half way between that town and Chihuahua City on the Chihuahua division of the Mexico North Western Railroad. This is where his first wife, Luz Corral, was born, and where her brother, Jose Corral, has been operating as an independent bandit for two years.

The report tonight had it that Villa was moving south into the Guerrero district, and that he was burning bridges to prevent the American troop trains from following. No troops were reported closer than Temosachic, and Villa is said to have more than two days' start on the Americans.

Santa Tomas is a historic settlement, founded long before the railroad was built. During the Diaz regime a revolution was started there by Western Chihuahua leaders, who sought shelter in the adobe houses and fought the Rurales who were sent by Diaz to drive them out. A battalion of artillery was rushed on mules from Chihuahua City, and the town was shelled until there were few buildings left standing.

Villa is said to have gone through Santa Caterina Canyon, down along the railroad from Temosachic to Matachic and thence to Santa Tomas. He is seizing all of the horses he can find for remounts, and is expected to leave Santa Tomas tonight. The American army is in pursuit, having been advised of his location from Madera.

NATION IN DANGER, ROOSEVELT CRIES

"Ghastly Misconduct on Part of Our Government Officials" Solely to Blame.

BITTERLY ATTACKS WILSON

Takes Mexico as Text and Asks What Would Happen if Serious Foe Menaced Us.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 29.—In a bitter denunciation of President Wilson, which he made public tonight, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt charged that by the policies adopted in treating with Mexico, preparedness, and the European war, the Administration had placed this country in an infamous position and had courted the "possibility of the most terrible disgrace and disaster in the future."

Taking as his text what he termed the President's "utterly baseless" intimations that sinister influences were at work in Mexico to bring about armed intervention, the Colonel put the issue squarely in the form of a challenge to answer a series of questions about the Mexican situation. He accused the President and his subordinates of being "woefully to blame" for the situation which is now confronting the country.

Coming as it did after a series of political conferences with leaders of the Progressive and Republican Parties in some of the principal Republican strongholds, the last of which was held today with Congressman Gardiner of Massachusetts, but one interpretation was placed on the Colonel's statement by politicians tonight. It was looked upon frankly as the opening gun in a rousing campaign for the Colonel to awaken the country in an effort to bring about the overthrow of the Wilson Administration.

His Followers Jubilant.

The Roosevelt adherents were in an enthusiastic frame of mind because the Colonel, by his statement, had taken this first step as the leader in a fight for military preparedness, and it left no doubt in their minds that Roosevelt would be ready to accept a nomination and go into a strenuous political campaign if they could bring about his selection by the Republican and Progressive National Conventions on June 7 as the standard bearer.

The Colonel's broadside came after he had been told repeatedly by his adherents that the country had in its mood something of the heroic, the condition he imposed in his Trinidad statement if he were to head the fight against Mr. Wilson. They told him that the Republican and Progressive voters, despite what a few leaders might think, were demanding his return to the White House. He was the man to lead the fight, they insisted. The statement is taken by them to mean that there is no longer any doubt as to his position, and that therefore the campaign is on.

Colonel Roosevelt was more bitter in his attack on Mr. Wilson than on former occasions, and he referred with sarcasm to what he termed the inability of this nation to cope even with a small force of bandits. Here is his statement:

Mr. Roosevelt's Statement.

I have received many requests from good American citizens in Mexico asking if there is not some way by which the American people may be made to understand the utterly baseless character of President Wilson's recent charge that American property owners in Mexico were responsible for stirring up the trouble therein. All that is necessary is to ask President Wilson to answer these perfectly simple questions:

What American or other property owners in Mexico secured the killing of the 276 Americans who have been killed by Mexicans?

Does Mr. Wilson mean that it is American property owners who inspired him to permit the shipping to the Villistas of the thousands of rifles and munitions of war which they have now used to kill our people?

Does Mr. Wilson mean that American property owners inspired his then friends, the Villistas and Carranzistas, shooting across our border on different occasions, to kill on our own soil nine American soldiers and wound

DIAZ IS IN MEXICO FOR NEW REVOLT

Lands with a Party Near Boundary Between Campeche and Tabasco.

EXPECT TO CONTROL SOUTH

Revolutionists Said to Have a $5,000,000 Fund, All Subscribed Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—General Felix Diaz, nephew of the former President of Mexico, has landed in Mexico at the head of an expedition which is planning to start immediately a revolution against the Carranza de facto Government. The expedition went ashore on the Gulf coast of Mexico, near the boundary lines between the States of Tabasco and Campeche, according to private information that reached inner circles in Washington today. The party is said to be small, but composed of well-trained men with sufficient arms and ammunition.

A telegram received here today indicated that important developments might be expected from the States in Southern Mexico bordering on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which the Diaz forces expect soon to control.

Information has reached Washington that adherents to the Diaz cause have crossed from Guatemala into the Mexican State of Chiapas despite efforts by the Guatemalan Government to prevent it. General Diaz and his followers have assurances that they will have the support of military forces of Oaxaca, which borders the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and is his native State.

The State of Oaxaca has not recognized the de facto Government and has been awaiting the restoration of order in Mexico before giving its support to any Government. It has virtually been in secession and while it has not made war on any of the neighboring Mexican States, it has maintained its own independent Government, policed its own territory and supported its own military forces.

Revolt Supposedly Blocked.

American officials believed last January that the program of the Diaz revolution had been nipped in the bud by the plans of this Government, the Mexican Embassy, and the Guatemalan Government to prevent any filibustering expedition going from the United States or Guatemala in support of the new revolution. Secretary Lansing then was cognisant of the plans of the new revolt, and so was the Mexican Embassy. At that time various phases of the matter were made known to the Department of Justice, whose special agents were instructed to gather facts and details, so that this Government might be in position to prevent any armed expedition of Felicistas leaving this country.

The plans for the Diaz revolution were declared on Jan. 20 to have been frustrated, but they were carried forward very carefully without interference, and nearly a month ago a report was published that General Diaz and followers had landed in Mexico. Investigation made through agents of the State Department showed that the information was premature. It was not until today that definite and positive news was received that the actual landing of the Diaz expedition had been made the latter part of last week near the Campeche-Tabasco boundary line.

The Diaz movement has the strongest possible backing for a revolutionary movement. Prominent Mexican expatriates are known to be interested. The agents of General Diaz have bought one of the largest shipments of arms and ammunition obtained in this country for any Latin American revolutionary movement in the last five years, includ-

RAILWAY OPEN FOR FUNSTON

But Only Supplies Can Go, No Munitions or Guards.

CARS LOADING AT EL PASO

First Train Is Likely to Start Today on the Way to Casas Grandes.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE PENDING

Freight to be Sent as Between Private Parties Until Compact Is Arranged.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—One of the army's most serious problems in hunting Villa was solved today when General Carranza promptly granted the renewed request of the State Department for permission to use the Mexico North Western Railroad in carrying out the pursuit.

General Carranza received the new request this morning. His answer was in Washington before dark. It was contained in a brief message from John L. Rodgers, Special Agent of the United States at Queretaro, saying the head of the de facto Government agreed to the commercial use of the line. Officials here assumed he would be equally prompt in notifying his officers on the border and that General Funston might begin shipment tomorrow.

Although the army will proceed to use the railroad on a commercial basis, which is construed here as meaning that all service shall be paid for at regular rates, the State Department will negotiate further with Carranza to bring about a more complete understanding as to just what he has agreed to.

An order was dispatched to General Funston late today under which the General will make such use of the railroads as the Mexican authorities permit pending the further negotiations with General Carranza being conducted by the State Department.

For Supplies Only.

Secretary Baker issued this statement at the War Department tonight:

We have directed General Funston to tender for railroad shipment cargoes of supplies, either directly to our military men or to civilians in Mexico. This does not involve any tender of munitions for such railroad transportation, nor does it involve the use of American military guards on any Mexican trains.

Today's response is regarded as being satisfactory in a measure, but it is not sufficiently definite. It may be, too, that in order to assure the arrival and delivery of supplies shipped to points along the line General Funston will desire to place guards on the trains.

War Department officials were greatly relieved by the removal of the necessity for maintaining a motor truck supply line over desert roads for more than 200 miles. A cloudburst or great storm might render the roads impassable for a considerable space of time, cutting off the troops from their source of supplies at the border.

While the physical condition of the Mexico North Western is not good, many bridges having been destroyed during the years of revolution in Mexico, army engineers should have little difficulty in keeping it open.

Aside from the railroad problem, details of the protocol suggested by General Carranza remain to be worked out through diplomatic channels. State Department officials indicate, however, that there is no reason for haste in this connection.

Establishing Legal Basis.

As was the case when American troops crossed into Mexico in pursuit of Geronimo, the Apache outlaw, years ago, the formal agreement may not be completed until the expedition has accomplished its purpose and returned. It will serve, however, as the legal basis for the adjustment of all claims arising out of the use of American troops to pursue Villa.

In Mexico the agreement is understood to have another object. General Carranza is said to desire its perfection as a definite and binding understanding with the United States, which he can show to his people in support of his statement that no sovereign right of his country has been surrendered or violated.

There was no military news today from the border or from the expeditionary columns. General Pershing's reports to General Funston have been very brief, and it has been only the important dispatches from the front that have been forwarded to the War Department. Officials viewed with satisfaction press reports saying that American troopers were pressing close on the bandit's

tricts heard from. There are twenty Americans in Durango and ten more in the outlying districts of that region.

"All are reported to be well," the statement said. "There are eighteen Americans in the Saltillo district, where railway communication is open in all directions, and a big radio plant in operation.

"General Trevino returned to Torreon on March 26, and it is reported that he will institute an energetic campaign against the lawless element in the Laguna region."

FIRST TRAIN TO GO TODAY.

Cars for Troops Being Loaded and Moved at El Paso.

EL PASO, Texas, March 29.—Freight cars which have been standing on the sidings in the local yards since the Pershing column left Columbus, N. M., are being loaded and moved into the river-front yards this evening preparatory to being sent tomorrow to Juarez and south to the base at Casas Grandes. The agreement of General Carranza to permit the use of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad for army freight shipments from individual to individual has relieved a tension on the border which had become strained during the last weeks.

With the permission to use the railroad line for private shipments, another problem has arisen. As the United States is not to be permitted to guard the railroad line or send guards on the supply trains it is feared that Villa's partisans, many of whom are in the hills south of Juarez, will either wreck the railroad or burn bridges between Juarez and Casas Grandes. Many of the bridges are only temporary structures, as they have been burned many times and have been constructed for work train travel.

Wholesale grocers and army supply contractors are rushing men to Casas Grandes to receive the supplies of food and blankets which are being sent out of here tonight on the first train south. Large quantities of gasoline for the motor trucks will be sent on this first train, as the supply at the army base is exhausted, and this want is interfering seriously with the operations of the motor trucks and aeroplanes.

Question of Tariff.

The question of paying duties on supplies sent through Juarez on the Northwestern has arisen since the limited permission was given to send supplies over that road. No duties have been paid and no effort has been made to collect any duties on the shipments which have been made through Palomas, as all of the collectors and assistants there fled when the American troops went in. The Juarez customs collector stated tonight that there would be no duties on "primary" foods. This includes rice, corn, beans, wheat flour, potatoes, barley, lentils, bran, oats, sugar, milk products, preserved meats, fish, lard, fruits, vegetables, flour, cereals, crackers, and soap. The free list does not include guns, ammunition, gasoline, motor oils, and other army supplies.

"Buen Muchacho," a Villista, 12 years old, whose hip was shattered by an American bullet at Columbus, was operated on today at the Ladies' Hospital in Deming, N. M. His left leg was amputated at the hip. His real name is Jesus Paes, and he was holding his father's horse for him when the attack on Columbus was made. The lad got his name, which means good boy, from an American soldier who found him on the battlefield after the Villistas had fled. Having been told that the American soldiers would kill all Mexicans he kept crying, "Yo say un buen muchacho." ("I am a good boy,") to save his life. Now he says he is trying hard to be a good boy and wishes to stay in America and learn English. A collection is being made up in Deming to buy him an artificial leg.

A military funeral is to be given here, probably tomorrow, for Lieutenant Joseph W. Allison, who died at the post base hospital at 3 o'clock this morning of pneumonia after contracting a severe cold while with General Pershing's column in Mexico. His body is to be shipped to Dallas, Texas, for burial. His father arrived here tonight to take charge of the funeral arrangements. His wife is living in Elizabeth, N. J., having gone there when the troops went in following the Columbus raid.

James Smith, a negro of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, was brought to the base hospital this afternoon suffering from pneumonia, and the hospital attendants said that other negro soldiers were suffering from the same disease, as the mountain climate had undermined their health.

Active work has been started on the high-power radio station, which is to be erected at Fort Bliss. The original plan of using the old Federal Wireless Company towers near the river front has been abandoned, and the radio station will be built on the mesa above the city.

Train to Start Today.

EL PASO, Texas, March 29.—The first train bearing supplies to General Pershing's troops at the front probably will leave Juarez tomorrow. The Northwestern lines between here and Casas Grandes, where General Pershing has established his principal base in Mexico, are in a bad way. Almost all the bridges which spanned the numerous gulches between the two towns have been burned by brigands, and have not been repaired. Temporary rails have been laid on improvised roadbeds in the gulches themselves. These rails cannot stand any very heavy traffic, and make the progress of the trains slow.

The equipment of the road is also poor, most of the cars being in need of repair. At the best of times a train leaving Juarez took eight to ten hours to negotiate the 168 miles to Casas Grandes. At present members of the Quartermaster's Staff believe the trip will not be made in less than twenty-two hours. This, however, will be a considerable improvement over the time made by the motor truck trains operating from Columbus.

Motor trucks take thirty-one hours to reach Casas Grandes under the most favorable conditions, allowing only three hours for halts and rests. The roads from Columbus have been badly cut up by the constant heavy traffic. Continuous sandstorms have caused serious trouble and trucks are not able to carry more than 2,000 pounds. The troops at the front require 100,000 pounds of forage and food daily, and this does not include the requirements of the soldiers guarding the lines of communication or the question of gasoline. The gasoline problem is becoming difficult and expensive, and is far from being solved. Large quantities are required for the motor trucks and aeroplanes, and the amount needed increases steadily.

Merchants Sent Supplies.

American business men have beaten the American Government in the attempt to get supplies to General Pershing's expeditionary forces at Casas Grandes by way of the Northwestern Railway, it developed here tonight.

Major William Elliott, in charge of the United States Quartermaster's depot, said he had been informed that American merchants at the field base had succeeded in getting several carloads of supplies shipped south from El Paso.

Two weeks ago Major Elliott said an American came up from Casas Grandes and made inquiries regarding getting two cars of foodstuffs and other supplies dispatched to Casas Grandes. This man, it is said, was ready for the approach of the expeditionary force, and reaped a harvest because of his foresight.

Three loaded freight cars consigned to Casas Grandes went over the river today, dispatched by a local wholesale firm.

Americans familiar with Mexico are almost unanimous in their opinion that the troopers of the North, operating in an unfamiliar country and riding the corn-fed horses of the plains, are tremendously handicapped against the Mexican bandits on their mountain-bred ponies. It is not a question of nerve or courage. It is a problem of climatic, topographic and other natural conditions against which the stoutest heart and strongest muscles are practically helpless.

An American rancher who is familiar with the country through which Villa is retreating, expressed the following view of the situation today:

"I have known Francisco Villa for twenty years. For many years I was the only white man in the country in which he lived. I know his habits, his processes of mind, and the Tarahumare Indians, among whom he is at present. I have very little hope that the American cavalry can ever catch him now that he has, presumably, fifty or more miles start of them. Villa and his men, mounted on their Mexican ponies, can travel forty miles a day with ease, and fifty miles if pressed.

"All his men need is a little dried beef and some cornmeal. With this and a blanket strapped behind their saddles they can travel indefinitely. Compare this with the equipment of an American trooper, who makes thirty-five miles a day at best.

"The Tarahumare Indians will not give the slightest assistance to the Americans, but they dig up their last grain of corn or wheat for Villa. More than that, they will give him speedier information about his pursuers than the fastest horseman could give. There is no horse that can keep pace with these Indians in that country. I have often sent one of them from my ranch to Minaca, eighty-two miles. He could start in the evening and reach Minaca the next morning. It is almost impossible to tire them, and all they need for subsistence is a little ball of dried meat that they carry with them.

"Another difficulty is that there is practically no water in that country now, and what little there is will be dried up soon. There may be a few showers in May, but there will be nothing like what is needed for a large body of troops until after June 20, the date when the real rain begins."

The rancher was asked what difference he thought the introduction of aeroplanes in the chase was going to make. "I hardly think they will prove of any great assistance," he said. "In the first place the aviators will be starting from an altitude of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. They will then be flying over the country of rugged hills of granite, split in a thousand ways by gulches, ravines and great cañons.

Danger in Valleys.

"There are numerous valleys, of course, which are broad and fairly level, but to descend into one of these would be a matter of great danger. On the hottest and calmest days of Summer you can climb from a valley where not a breath of air is stirring, and encounter a wind on the top of the hills which would take a strong man off his feet. The hot air rushes up the slopes and turns into a small hurricane when it reaches the wider levels."

The rancher was positive that Villa was making for Torreon as his first main objective. The Villa followers who have been operating about that city are numerous and apparently well supplied with ammunition and supplies. If he can reach them in time to organize the scattered bands into a group he may try to strike a decisive blow against the Carranza forces under General Ignacio Ramos, capture Torreon and strike southward for Mexico City.

BASE LIKELY TO BE SHIFTED.

Officers at Columbus, N. M., Expect Removal to El Paso.

Special to The New York Times.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 29.—The report that the Carranza Government has granted the United States Army the use of the Mexico North Western Railroad reached here this evening and became immediately the principal topic of discussion among the officers.

That the use of the railroad, which has its terminal at Juarez, will result in the moving of the expeditionary base from this point to El Paso is the consensus among the officers here. El Paso is opposite Juarez. In the event that the base is shifted, it is believed that a considerable force will be maintained at this point because of its proximity to the border and the possibility of raids by roving Mexican bandits attached to no faction.

It is expected also that an auxiliary base will be maintained here for use in the event that railroad communication with the front is disrupted by any means. The tracks have been frequently torn up by the warring factions in Mexico.

If the railroad is used from Juarez—there have been persistent reports that the army has been using it for some days below Casas Grandes—it is anticipated here that the motor truck companies that have been created will be sent south to make regular trips between the nearest point on the railroad and the advance bases now being established south of Casas Grandes by General Pershing.

The American soldiers are again suffering from the intense heat of the desert. Three of the negro infantrymen of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, who returned from three years' service in the Philippines last September and who left here yesterday for guard duty along the line of communication to General Pershing's column, were brought in this morning, overcome with the heat. One was in such serious condition that he was sent to El Paso later on a stretcher.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 29.—Efforts were made by the United States Engineering Corps today to put the road between Columbus and Casas Grandes in better condition. Deep ruts are being filled with rock. Some of the stretches must be rebuilt.

A veterinary hospital has been established at the military base here.

A large body of cavalry left here today. No announcement was made regarding the destination, but it was said the troops were being sent to reinforce General Pershing's command. A large part of his cavalry is stationed at outposts, some of which are 250 miles from the border.

Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico, conferred today with Major W. R. Semple, commandant of the base here and later left for Hachita. He said he was attempting to obtain first hand information about New Mexican border conditions.

No dispatches were received today from General Pershing's headquarters. It is known, however, that he left Colonia Dublan by motor last night for the new base, 120 miles to the south.

THINK CONSENT INADEQUATE.

Army Officers Fear Carranza's Conditions Are Too Rigid.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 29.—General Carranza's permission to ship supplies over the Mexico Northwestern Railroad to the troops in Mexico, who are scouring the country to find Villa, was received at General Funston's headquarters with pleasure that was tempered by the news that the supplies must be consigned as ordinary freight to some individual not connected with the army. Late today General Funston had not received official notification that he was at liberty to ship supplies through Juarez to Casas Grandes, but orders already issued to the Commissary Department were such that no delay was expected.

The first shipment will be sent from Juarez to Casas Grandes and from there distributed by motors and wagon trains to the detachments that are beating the trails a hundred and fifty miles to the south. If possible other consignments will be routed even further south.

Disappointment of the staff officers at headquarters was unconcealed. They had expected the de facto Government of Mexico to give unqualified consent to the use of the Northwestern. The permission to ship supplies officially as commercial freight consigned to some one not directly connected with the army, and failure to give the American Army the right to supervise the transportation of its own supplies were regarded as inadequate.

It had been hoped by General Funston and his staff that Carranza would not impose conditions, in which case rolling stock from the American side would be moved to the rails of the Northwestern, and American railroad men would man and American soldiers guard the trains. This plan has been spoiled by the conditional permission of Carranza.

Officers were frank in the expression of their fears that shipments made under the ordinary rules of traffic would be lost or dangerously delayed between Juarez and points of destination. It was pointed out that the track of the railroad was in bad shape and should be repaired; that the management would have difficulty in getting equipment, and that American crews were waiting at El Paso for the opportunity of handling trains.

Also it was pointed out that the army men had expected to guard the shipments en route. Carranza's permission for the shipment of supplies only as commercial freight has brought to a standstill all such plans, and, in the opinion of army officers, lowered the chance of effective support by the Commissary Department of the men in the field.

Villa was moving toward Santa Catarina, in the Santa Maria Valley, four days ago, according to information obtained by Colonel Dodd Sunday and forwarded to General Funston today by General Pershing. General Pershing reported that the residents of the valley appeared friendly to Villa, and that it was with great difficulty the scouts with the American troops had learned anything from them regarding his movements.

General Pershing was known to be with one of the advanced columns today, but at his own request the positions of his troops were not revealed. All detachments operating south and east of Namiquipa were reported to be pushing forward at high speed, and from the American frontier to the last supply base the Quartermaster's Department was working at high pressure to keep moving the large volume of supplies.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Scott today left for Douglas to take command of the First Cavalry, relieving Colonel F. F. Foltz, who is ill.

OPTIMISM ALONG BORDER.

Sonora Governor Gives Guarantees of Safety to ex-Residents.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 29.—A more optimistic feeling than has been exhibited before since the American punitive expedition crossed the Chihuahua border with orders to kill or capture Villa was apparent on both sides of the boundary today following the receipt of the news that the Mexican de facto Government had given permission for the passage of food supplies for the expedition.

Ives G. Lelevier, Mexican Consul, announced that the column of 1,400 cavalry under General Arnulfo Gomez which arrived from Hermosillo this week was being distributed between Colonia Morelos, Nacozari, Cumras, and Moctezuma. Twenty wagon loads of food supplies for the Colonia Morelos contingent left Agua Prieta today.

General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, has caused the dismantling of the wireless plants in Nacozari and Cananea, owned by and used for the benefit of the Moctezuma Copper Company and the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company. Consul Lelevier said this was done to enforce the strict censorship established two weeks ago.

General Calles received information from Hermosillo today that the Creston-Colorado Mining Company had resumed operations at its mines in La Colorada and Minas Prietas with Mexican labor. He recently ordered the company to resume operations, stating that if work was not resumed he would reopen the camps himself.

That guarantees of safety had been given by General Calles to former residents of Sonora became known today. Arrivals from the south said that he told mining company managers all miners would get escort to the border in case of future necessity. He further said that any soldier or civilian who insulted a foreigner would be executed.

Advices to Consul Lelevier from Hermosillo stated today that General Severiano Talamentes with 1,000 infantry had sailed from Manzanillo for Mazatlan in the State of Sinaloa on the steamer Bonita. They will entrain at Mazatlan for the Yaqui Valley in Sonora to engage in the Indian campaign.

H. W. Loomis, a mining man of Fort Paradise, Ariz., seventy-five miles northeast of Douglas, in the Chiricahua Mountains, today told of the formation of home guards of citizens at San Simon, Ariz., Rodeo, N. M., and other small settlements in Eastern Arizona and Western New Mexico. In one or two of the towns, he said, committees disarmed all Mexicans, giving them receipts for their weapons and agreeing to return them when normal conditions again obtained.

AMERICANS ARE RETURNING.

Go Back to Mexico, Feeling Certain That All Danger Has Passed.

EL PASO, Texas, March 29.—Eight Americans, who came to El Paso from Chihuahua City when the United States soldiers crossed the border, returned to the Mexican State capital today. They said they felt certain that all danger of molestation had passed. J. W. Hammond, one of the party, said:

"We do not think that Villa will make any advance toward Chihuahua City under present conditions. As far as the Constitutionalist authorities are concerned, they have always been very courteous to us."

Fifty Americans in all came to this city from the interior when General Pershing's columns started in pursuit of Villa. Ten have not returned to Mexico.

VILLA GENERAL IN FLIGHT.

Canuto Reyes Seeks Shelter in the Hills of Durango.

MONTEREY, Mexico, March 28.—General Canuto Reyes, an adherent of Villa, has fled into the hills near San Juan de Guadalupe, in the State of Durango.

Owing to the shortage of corn in Torreon, General Trevino, Military Commander at Monterey, has sent nine carloads, to be sold to the poor there at half price.

Money Commission in Session.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 29.—The Mexican National Commission on Exchanges and Money, just organized by the de facto Government, has opened its office in Mexico City, according to the local Consulate's advices today. The commission will exchange New York drafts for Constitutionalist currency at more favorable rates than those charged by the banks, according to these advices.

INFORMS REICHSTAG OF SUBMARINE POLICY

German Chancellor Outlines It in Confidential Speech to Leaders.

BERLIN, March 29, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—A confidential report regarding the German Government's submarine policy was given to the main committee of the Reichstag today by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, the Overseas News Agency announces. Its account of the day's proceedings says:

"The main committee of the Reichstag held today what is considered an extremely important meeting. All the twenty-eight members of the committee were present with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, Foreign Secretary von Jagow, Dr. Delbrueck, Secretary of the Home Office; Secretary of the Treasury Helfferich, Admiral Capelle, Secretary of the Admiralty, and Dr. Solf, Minister of the Colonies.

"A large number of the members of the Reichstag availed themselves of the privilege of attending the meeting. Herr Bassermann, the leader of the National Liberty Party, reported on the military and political situation and also discussed the question of submarine warfare. Thereupon the Chancellor gave a confidential report regarding the policy followed by the Government and answered questions asked by members. The newspapers announce that an official report of the proceedings will be published."

During yesterday's meeting of the committee, says the news agency, Admiral von Capelle, the new Secretary of the Admiralty, spoke concerning the submarine war. All the members of the committee were deeply impressed by the speech.

The Progressives and Liberals brought forward a resolution, expressing complete confidence in the Government, and proposed to proceed to the order of the day without considering the proposition concerning the submarine war brought forward by the National Liberals, Conservatives, and Socialists.

Another resolution was brought forward by the Progressive Liberal providing, in case the proposition of the Centre Party was accepted, that the last sentence, "The liberty of use of the submarine weapon shall be reserved in the negotiations with foreign nations," shall be changed to read, "The liberty of the use of the submarine against Germany's enemies shall be reserved in actual and further negotiations."

Measures were taken to make the meeting absolutely secret.

ARABS KILL CREW OF SUNKEN SHIP

Continued from Page 1.

little Italian messroom boy was crying all one night with them, and of course I could do absolutely nothing for him. I had them badly myself. Early on the morning of the 8th the weather moderated some, and I decided to set sail and make for the African coast."

On the 10th Captain Groom landed at a small bay with houses in the background. These afterward were found to be uninhabited cave dwellings. The boat's crew slept that night on the sands, and on the morning of the 11th the Captain and three men set out to try to find some human being who could tell them which way to head for the nearest civilized place. They met an Arab who returned with them to the camp, where there was a Greek fireman who spoke Arabic.

The Arab suggested that I go with him to the nearest town afoot," said the Captain. "This I could not do, as I was utterly done up with six or seven hours of walking that day after being cramped up in the boat, but eventually I sent two Greek firemen with him."

After a night in the cave dwellings the rest of the party, fifteen in number, next morning were attacked by Arabs with rifles. Captain Groom himself was wounded and lost consciousness.

"When I awoke," he said, "everything was quiet, except for the groaning of the carpenter, who was rolling between me and the edge of water about six feet away. I found he was horribly mutilated, but still alive. He asked me to drag him away from the sea. I tried, but he was a big man and my wound was very painful. A little way out in the water the steward was floating face downward. Whether he was shot or drowned, or both, I do not know. Further up the little Italian messroom boy was lying dead. I could see nothing of anybody else, and was afraid to go out of the trench, thinking that if the Bedouins saw me alive they would come back and finish me off.

"Soon afterward a small Italian steamer, with the commander of Fort Marsa Susa aboard, entered the bay. A sailor named Lord was found lying in the sand, wounded by both bullet and bayonet. He said the other ten of them had been carried off by Bedouins. He thought they left him because they believed him to be dying.

"The commander of Fort Marsa Susa then took us aboard the little steamer, also the bodies of the steward and the messroom boy, and our wounds were washed and bandaged," said the Captain. "The carpenter died just as we were starting to wash his wounds."

After relating the kindly treatment extended to him by the Italians Captain Groom said: "The submarine had no mark or number on her, but I concluded she was Austrian, as the officers on her had the Austrian crown on the badges of their caps."

The Coquet was reported sunk in a cable from London on January 15, sent to the New York Maritime Exchange. It was believed that she had been torpedoed in the Mediterranean on her way to New York, because the last report was that she had arrived at Marseilles from Newport News on Dec. 21. The Coquet was a single screw steamer, built in 1904 at Middlesboro, for the Mercantile Steamship Company. She was a vessel of 4,396 gross tons, 360 feet long, 50 feet 2 inches beam and 17 feet 9 inches depth of hold.

DIAZ IS IN MEXICO FOR NEW REVOLT

Continued from Page 1.

in which the Diaz expedition has begun its operations.

Persons prominently identified with the Catholic Party in Mexico are supporting the movement. Archbishop Jose Maria Mora y Del Rio of Mexico City, the head of the Catholic Church in Mexico, and now an exile in this country, is said to be one of the prominent Mexicans interested in the progress of the Diaz revolution. Other prominent Catholics of Mexico, now refugees in this country or Guatemala, are concerned in the revolution, and the statement has been made that arrangements were perfected by which the Catholic Party in Mexico was to supply Diaz with funds amounting to $5,000,000 if necessary, to be raised in New York City, and which were to become available for use this month.

It is asserted here that there are stronger and abler men in actual command of this revolution than Felix Diaz and that his name is used for its influence on the Mexican people. The ignorant peon of Mexico, it is asserted here, will see in this Diaz revolution the return of their former President, who, they will be told, is returning to drive from his country the American invader. As a matter of fact, there is not the least danger of a clash with the American troops now in Mexico for the reason that the Diaz revolution is guided by men and by influences entirely friendly to the United States and opposed only to Carranza.

ON VERGE OF CRISIS OVER U-BOAT WAR

Continued from Page 1.

Germany with reference to the future conduct of submarine warfare.

The fourth case, that of the steamer Englishman, presents some elements of doubt as to the culpability of the Germans. It has been ascertained that the Englishman tried to escape and was fired upon by a submarine. There is evidence that she had ceased her attempt to get away when she was torpedoed, but the exact facts in this connection have not been ascertained by the State Department.

Apparently Ambassador Gerard is as much at sea over the meaning of the new German policy as are those officials who have access to his reports to the State Department. He has furnished the department with statements in German newspapers as to the controversy among the two opposing wings of the Government concerning the methods that ought to be followed in the submarine warfare, but has not given, and it is supposed has been unable to obtain, any original information that would explain the present reckless course of submarine commanders. One message that the Government has received offers a possible explanation of the present policy. This message gives a summary of an article in a German newspaper which was apparently regarded as being in a position to write with some show of authority.

The article represented that the conservative element in the Government desired to do nothing that would involve Germany in a clash with the United States. The radical element, including the navy coterie, was insisting on carrying out the von Tirpitz policy to an extreme degree. The radicals insisted that the U-boats should be instructed to sink all merchant vessels going in and out of British ports with the object of starving out the United Kingdom. As the policy of the navy coterie was explained, it contemplated placing Great Britain in a position where her fleet would feel the need of supplies and when that time arrived an effort would be made to destroy the fleet. The navy contingent hoped by its policy to make Germany supreme and in the course of time call upon the United States for an accounting with the suggestion advanced that this country should be compelled to pay a heavy indemnity for permitting the shipment of munitions of war to Germany's enemies.

May Be von Tirpitz Orders.

Nothing has come from any authoritative source to show that the navy coterie has succeeded in having this extreme policy adopted, but the recent actions of German submarines suggest that it may have persuaded the Emperor and the Chancellor to let the submarine commanders go ahead with a reckless disregard for consequences. Another suggestion is that before the retirement of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, instructions were given by the Ministry of Marine to submarine commanders to torpedo every enemy craft they sighted without giving the required warning, and that the German Government has been unable to get in touch with these submarine commanders in order to call a halt on their activities. The idea is also being disseminated that Germany has a new contact mine that can be deposited by a submarine and that these have been sown recklessly and are responsible for the recent disasters to merchant vessels supposed to have been attacked by U-boats.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, came to Washington tonight, but had no statement to make in explanation of the U-boat activity. It was said in Teutonic circles after the Ambassador's arrival at the Embassy, that he had received nothing from his Government as to whether the comparatively conservative policy of submarine warfare that the German Government had promised to adopt had been abandoned. The opinion appeared to prevail among those close to German officials that there was reason for optimism. Doubt is being expressed in those quarters that the several vessels alleged to have been attacked without warning recently were actually the victims of German submarines. And why, it is being asked, should the German Government have dismissed Admiral von Tirpitz because he was too radical in his submarine policy and then have inaugurated a policy that was even more radical than Admiral von Tirpitz advocated?

Will Appeal to Congress.

The Administration appears to have determined what its attitude will be if it should be shown that Germany has been torpedoing merchant ships in reckless disregard to her pledges to the United States. Once fully ascertained the facts will be laid before leaders in Congress, and perhaps before Congress itself, with a statement from President Wilson that national honor will not longer tolerate reliance upon German assurances. The expected outcome of this action would be a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and with Austro-Hungary as well, and the American nation, while hoping that no further show of resentment would be necessary, would begin to prepare for eventualities. That seems to be the program agreed upon tentatively, and it is supposed that it was to discuss some such plan of procedure that President Wilson conferred with his close friends, Colonel E. M. House and Cleveland Dodge. Colonel House remained at the White House today.

Consul's Report on Eagle Point.

The cablegram from Wesley Frost, Consul at Queenstown, regarding Eagle Point, follows:

Queenstown, March 29.

Secretary of State: British steamer Eagle Point torpedoed without warning yesterday one hundred miles from land. All saved. One American.

AMERICAN CONSUL.

Secretary Lansing received a cablegram from Ambassador Page at London today, stating that he had been informed by the British Admiralty that the Sussex was a Channel steamer that carried no guns. Other information to the State Department is that no Channel passenger liner carries armament. Thus the question as to whether the Sussex was an armed enemy merchantman cannot be raised in the consideration of the attack on that vessel.

The attack on the British steamer Englishman likewise assumed a more aggravating and serious aspect today when it became know that the vessel was torpedoed while standing still. A dispatch to the State Department stated that the Englishman tried to escape from a submarine, but was shelled by the deck guns of the U-boat, and was forced to halt, but that after the Englisman had come to a standstill, and while she was not moving, having desisted from her attempt to escape, the torpedo was fired.

The case of the Englishman thus becomes a counterpart, with less loss of life, of that of the case of the Italian-American Liner Ancona, which was chased by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean, shelled by gunfire while trying to escape, but which halted and was shelled after she had come to a stop. While the United States admits that a steamer when callenged to halt forfeits immunity if trying to escape, it is the firm contention of this Government that a steamer that tries to escape, but afterward halts, again becomes immune from attack while halted.

The position of the United States is that after such a vessel has halted steps must be taken by the submarine commander to enable the passengers and crew to be saved, and that the steamer while halted must not be torpedoed or fired upon as long as she does not resist until the passengers and crew have been removed.

Gravest Situation of War.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The accumulation of circumstantial evidence indicating that Germany has engaged upon a campaign of submarine warfare which has no regard for the rights of American citizens traveling on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, the Administration considers, has created one of the most serious situations which has confronted the United States since the beginning of the war in Europe.

Every agency open to the State Department tonight was being employed in an effort to gather an unimpeachable array of facts regarding the explosion which damaged the British Channel steamer Sussex, the sinking of the Manchester Engineer, Englishman, Eagle Point, and Tubantia, and the alleged firing of a torpedo at the French passenger ship Patria. All of these ships carried American citizens, and all apparently were attacked in violation of Germany's recently renewed assurances to the United States.

The next step of the United States is said authoritatively to have been determined upon. Unless Germany, in reply to the inquiries made by the United States through Ambassador Gerard, makes some statement to cause the State Department to change its present intentions, it is understood that all the recent aggravating incidents will be combined into one general formidable indictment which will bring the entire subject to a clear-cut issue.

Should Germany admit responsibility for any of the attacks and attempts to satisfy the United States by saying that a mistake had been made, offer to make reparation, and to punish the submarine commander, the issue would not by any means be disposed of. It is regarded as certain that the United States would not accept such an explanation as satisfactory, at least until time had shown that the offending submarine commander had been punished, and whether any value longer could be attached to Germany's promises. In the event of Germany's disclaiming responsibility for the disasters, the United States will propose its investigations to determine to its own satisfaction whether the evidence, which now strongly indicates that the Sussex and other ships were torpedoed without warning, can be regarded as conclusive proof. With such proof before it, the Government probably would act promptly. Officials refrain from discussing what the nature of the action would be.

The very number of apparently unwarranted attacks which have been made recently is regarded by the Administration as particularly significant. The number is said by officials to have disposed of the theory that the explosions might have been caused by mines. Some of the cases, it was pointed out, have occurred in localities where there is no possibility of mine fields having been laid, because of the depth of the water and the distance from shore.

The number of disasters which have overtaken unarmed merchantmen recently, including those under neutral flags, caused some officials to credit the suggestion that secret orders of some kind other than those of which the United States is advised are in effect.

What is described in high Administration circles as the extreme gravity of the situation makes it necessary for the United States to proceed with the utmost care in preparing for the next step. Special effort is being made to have all the essential facts in each case developed from the best testimony and evidence available. Information is being, or will be, collected through American embassies and consulates, naval experts, officers, crews, and passengers of ships reported to have been attacked and the Governments whose flags the ships flew.

A dispatch from Ambassador Gerard reporting the result of the inquiries he has been directed to make was momentarily expected tonight. It is presumed that the inquiries already have been made.

ARMS ON THE EAGLE POINT.

Report That an American Was Aboard Unconfirmed.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 29.—The announcement from Washington that an American was on board the British steamer Eagle Point, which sailed on March 14 from this port, and was reported as torpedoed, could not be confirmed here tonight as no list of her crew was available at the Government shipping office.

The Eagle Point is understood to have been in Admiralty service and to have had a cargo of war munitions. She was commanded by Captain H. Simons. Her port of destination was not divulged.

NEW PALEMBANG STORY.

Berlin Says Torpedo Track Came from British Destroyer.

BERLIN, March 29, (by Wireless to Tuckerton:)—"The Dutch Ministry of Marine has made a report into the sinking of the Dutch steamship Palembang," says the Overseas News Agency. "According to sworn statements of the Captain, first mate, boatswain, and sailors, several explosions occurred while a British destroyer was near the Palembang engaged in exploding mines by machine gun shots.

"Immediately after the first explosion, which damaged the Palembang, several members of the crew saw a white track of foam and bubbles coming from the bow of the British destroyer. A special telegram to The Lokalanzeiger from Rotterdam says that in making this statement the Dutch Ministry of Marine does not mean to say that the British destroyer torpedoed the Palembang, but only that a streak of foam was seen coming from the destroyer's bow."

BRITISH DEFEND BLOCKADE.

But France Is Said to Have Insisted on Some Modifications.

LONDON, March 29.—No time has yet been fixed for the dispatch of the reply to the American note concerning restrictions imposed by Great Britain on maritime commerce. It is expected the State Department at Washington will soon make an inquiry concerning the reasons for the delay.

After being changed in accordance with the desires of France, the British draft of the reply was again submitted to the French Cabinet, and did not prove wholly satisfactory, one point in particular leading to some disagreement. However, it is believed a satisfactory adjustment of the views of the two nations has been reached and that the note is now complete.

It is known that no concession leading to the declaration of an actual blockade is made in the note, which reiterates the principles set forth in orders-in-council and defends their application. In regard to the actual administration of these orders, however, some moderations are granted. These concessions are believed to be the result of suggestions made by France.

The note will be signed only by Foreign Secretary Grey, but a paragraph will be included stating that the French Government was consulted before the reply was forwarded.

SUBMARINES CONTINUE HAVOC IN WAR ZONE

Another Dutch Vessel Sunk—The Minneapolis Still Afloat —18 of Crew Missing.

LONDON, March 29.—The British steamer Lavinia Westoll has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

The Captain of the steamer says the vessel struck a mine on Tuesday afternoon.

The British steamer Berwindvale was attacked today, but not sunk.

Another Dutch steamship, the Duiveland, has been sunk. All the crew were saved.

The British steamer Kilbride was sunk by an enemy submarine on March 1, says an announcement made by Lloyd's this evening.

The British steamer Minneapolis, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean last Wednesday, remained afloat, according to a Reuter dispatch from Malta, and attempts were being made to tow her into port. About 200 of the crew of the Minneapolis were landed at Malta and eighteen men are missing.

There are no records of the recent movements of the Duiveland. She was 231 feet long, 1,297 tons gross, and was owned in Rotterdam.

The last report of the Lavinia Westoll shows that she sailed from Savona, Italy, on March 9 for Almeria, Spain. She was a vessel of 3,131 tons and was owned by James Westoll of Sunderland.

The Kilbride was a vessel of 3,712 tons. She was built in 1901 and was owned by Connell Bros., Ltd., of Glasgow. Available shipping records do not show the recent movements of the steamer and it is probable she was in the British Government service.

REPLY HOTLY TO SPRAGUE.

German Sympathizers Resent His Message to the President.

Frank J. Sprague's telegram to President Wilson, in which he urged the President to hand Ambassador Bernstorff his passports, because of the sinking of the British channel steamer Sussex, promptly brought a batch of protests to Mr. Sprague from German sympathizers in New York. One of the first to come in was the following letter from Frank Koester, a consulting engineer of 50 Church Street:

New York, March 29.

Frank J. Sprague:

Dear Sir.—I noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES a copy of your telegram, with the above signature, to President Wilson. It is evident that you, like many Anglomaniacs in America, cannot stick to the truth, either deliberately or due to ignorance. The principal aim is to stir up this country to help the dying "Great" British Empire and decadent England. You know full well that the German Ambassador did not make the statement you have the effrontery to accuse him with, because the very newspapers from which you took the rest of your war knowledge, quite some time ago branded this very charge a lie.

It is audacity or downright stupidity that you and the Anglomaniacs should use the word "humanity" when American principle, due to President Wilson's onesided policies, is the direct cause for the prolongation of the war, thus causing thousands, if not millions, of additional deaths or orphans.

For this very reason Wilson is bound to lose in the next election. We German-Americans will attend to it with typical German efficiency. The Democratic Party would lose anyhow, without Wilson, because it failed to produce prosperity with the exception of the blood money earned by greedy ammunition manufacturers since the outbreak of the war.

Due to President Wilson's naïve and professorly policy, our country has at present more trouble on hand in Mexico than we are able to handle effectively. Why don't you and yours join our army in Mexico instead of endeavoring to cause other people misery?

I have not as yet seen a protest from you against the stealing of American mail and the killing of American business by perfidious Albion, who is the cause of the German submarine tactics.

* * *

FRANK KOESTER.

The last paragraph of the letter gives the names of various books written by Mr. Koester, one of them being entitled "The Lies of the Allies." He asked that Mr. Sprague read these books.

Mr. Sprague, who is a member of the Naval Consulting Board, said he would not answer the letter.

"It answers itself better than I could, and besides it is really entertaining," he said.

Berlin Repeats Tubantia Denial.

BERLIN, (via London,) March 29.—The Admiralty announces its willingness to examine the pieces of an alleged torpedo found in the boats of the Tubantia. The Admiralty reiterates, however, its earlier statement that it is absolutely certain that no torpedo was fired by a German naval vessel against the Tubantia.

Region Where Villa Was Last Reported

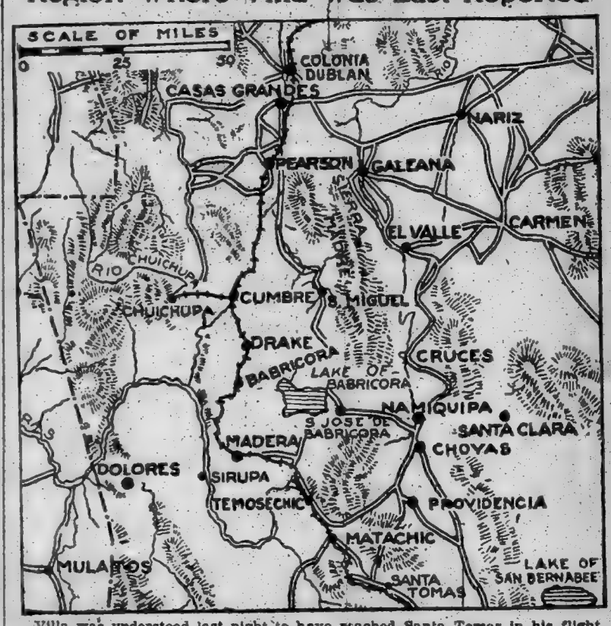

Villa was understood last night to have reached Santa Tomas in his flight southward, on which he is burning bridges to check the Americans pursuing him.

Doctor ____ of New Orleans, writes:

"I use BELL-ANS for Indigestion in my practice because I find it gives better and more satisfactory results than anything I have ever used or prescribed."

Get 25c package any druggist

BELL-ANS

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"The best case for a lawyer is a case of Davids' Ink."

Lawyers would do well to advise their clients to sign important documents with Davids' Ink. Davids' Electro Chemical Inks make permanent records.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

THADDEUS DAVIDS COMPANY
Established 1848.

Best's "Toe-In" Shoe
Sizes 16 mos. to 8 yrs.

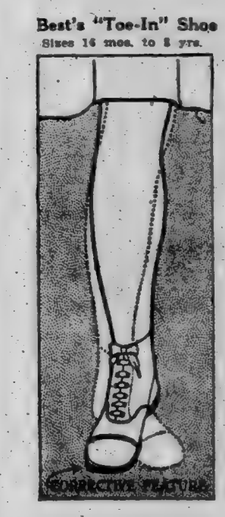

Toeing-In Means Suffering and Trouble In Later Years

Toeing-in is not merely a "bad habit" of your daughter's—it is an alarming tendency of growth that means pain and lack of a graceful carriage on reaching maidenhood. Why not correct it *now—while you can?*

Best's Toe-In Shoe is a very simple yet most efficient corrective. The sole is simply built up on the outer edge of the toe—that's all. No other conspicuous change of appearance from ordinary shoes. If habitually worn, they

GERMANS DENT VERDUN SALIENT

Gain a Footing in Works Near Malancourt and in the Village Itself.

FRENCH WIN AT AVOCOURT

Capture Forest Positions and Hold Them Against Successive Counterattacks.

GUN DUELS EAST OF MEUSE

Most Intense Near Vaux and In the Woevre—British Consolidate Gains at St. Eloi.

LONDON, March 29.—The Germans today renewed their attacks upon the French positions in and about the village of Malancourt, northwest of Verdun, and succeeded in gaining a foothold in advanced works to the north of that place and in two houses of the village itself, as the night communiqué from Paris admits. The Berlin bulletin says that the Germans stormed positions in this sector on a front of 2,000 metres, but the French assert that they checked all attempts to advance, except those at the two points noted above, and that they captured and held positions near Avocourt despite German counterattacks. East of the Meuse and in the Woevre there were spasmodic artillery engagements.

British headquarters reports the consolidation of the gains made on Monday near St. Eloi, in Flanders, but the German statement asserts that one of the last craters has been recaptured.

The night report of the French War Office reads as follows:

Between the Oise and the Aisne our artillery dispersed large convoys to the northeast of Moulins-sous-Touvent.

In the Argonne we exploded a mine north of Four de Paris. The explosion destroyed a grenadier post and shelter, and shattered the enemy works.

Our heavy artillery directed its fire on the Malancourt wood and Avocourt during German counterattacks on the adjacent sector.

West of the Meuse the bombardment continued with violence during the day from Avocourt as far as Bethincourt. Three successive counterattacks of the enemy against positions captured by us this morning in the Avocourt wood were completely repulsed.

In the course of an attack with heavy effectives directed on the village of Malancourt the Germans were able to gain a footing in an advanced work situated north of Malancourt and to occupy two houses in the village. All attempts to push beyond this were stopped by our fire.

Some artillery squalls occurred east of the Meuse and in the Woevre, as far as Les Eparges.

In the Vosges we bombarded the German organizations at Stossweier and Munster.

The afternoon communiqué of the French War Office says:

In the Argonne district our batteries have bombarded the positions of the Germans north of Haute Chevauchée and on the southern boundary of the wood of Cheppy. A fight with hand grenades, made in conjunction with activity in the next sector, made it possible for us to make progress, particularly in the connecting trenches of the enemy to the north of Avocourt. We also took several prisoners.

To the west of the Meuse the enemy last night made no fresh effort against our positions at Haucourt and Malancourt. The bombardment, however, assumed a certain intensity along our front at Bethincourt, Le Mort Homme, and Cumières.

This morning, after an intense preparatory artillery fire, our troops delivered a spirited attack against the German positions in the wood of Avocourt. We occupied the southeastern corner of this wood for a depth of more than 300 yards, as well as an important work called the redoubt of Avocourt, which the Germans had strongly fortified. A violent and sudden counter-attack delivered by the enemy with a fresh brigade, which had arrived on the scene but a few days ago, was completely repulsed by us. The enemy suffered heavy losses, and left fifty prisoners in our hands.

To the east of the River Meuse there has been great activity on the part of the opposing artillery forces in the region of Vaux and Douaumont, and in the Woevre, in the sector of Moulainville.

On the remainder of the front the night was quiet.

Following is the text of the Berlin official report:

South of St. Eloi one of the mine craters occupied by the British was wrested from them as a result of a hand grenade engagement.

On the left bank of the Meuse our troops, with little loss to themselves, stormed French positions north of Malancourt, over a front of about 2,000 meters. They also penetrated into the northwestern portion of Malancourt. The French left in our hands twelve officers and 486 unwounded men, one gun, and four machine guns. Examination of the prisoners taken enabled us to confirm the belief that two more French divisions have been brought into the fighting.

The British official statement issued tonight says:

It was a quiet day generally on the whole front. The enemy sprung a small mine this morning east of Béthune without damage.

South of St. Eloi we consolidated all the ground gained on the 27th.

The Belgian official communication says that the artillery was only slightly active.

NEW WAR MINISTER APPOINTED BY CZAR

General Polivanoff, Relieved at His Own Request, Is Succeeded by General Chouvaieff.

LONDON, March 29.—The Russian War Minister, General Alexei Polivanoff, has resigned, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. General Chouvaieff has been appointed to succeed him.

General Polivanoff was relieved from office at his own request. General Chouvaieff has been Director of the Commissariat Department of the Ministry of War.

General Polivanoff was appointed by the Emperor Minister of War last June to succeed General Soukhomlinoff. After General Soukhomlinoff's resignation there were reports that he had been held responsible for the shortage of munitions which had seriously interfered with the operations of the Russian Army. Recently Soukhomlinoff was removed by imperial ukase from the Council of the Empire.

JAPAN'S WAR MINISTER OUT.

General Oka Resigns and Is Succeeded by General Oshima.

TOKIO, March 30.—Lieut. Gen. Ichinosuke Oka, Minister of War, has resigned owing to ill-health.

He has been succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Ken-ichi Oshima, who had held the post of Vice Minister of War.

RUSSIANS FIGHT IN FLOODS.

Spring Thaw Hampers Movements of Troops and Guns.

PETROGRAD, March 29.—The following official communication was issued today:

Fighting continues in the Dvinsk region, and there has been a violent artillery fire at some places south of Dvinsk.

In the region west of Lake Narocz we have dislodged the enemy from the southern part of the wood south of Mokritza, and by our fire repulsed later counterattacks by the enemy.

There have been violent fusillades at some places in the region of the Oginski Canal. Near the village of Somino our detachments forced the wire defenses of an enemy post and ejected from the trenches the Germans defending them. The Germans fled over the canal.

Enemy aviators have dropped bombs in the region of the Politzy and Lounmetz stations.

On the front of the Middle Stripa we repulsed enemy attempts to approach our trenches.

A thaw has commenced on the whole front. The marsh and lake regions are all inundated, not only in the south, but also in the north. The melting of the thick covering of snow on all the northern roads is creating extraordinary difficulties in the movement of troops and artillery.

BERLIN, March 29, (via London.)—Following is the War Office statement today of the operations on the Russian front:

The Russians did not repeat their attacks in the northern sectors yesterday, but continued during the day and night their fruitless efforts south of Narocz Lake. On seven occasions our troops repulsed the enemy, sometimes at the point of bayonets.

A German aerial squadron bombarded with good results the enemy's railway depots in the western part of Molodechno.

The official Austrian statement of March 28, as received here, says:

North of Boyan, (probably Bojana, Bukowina,) the Russians exploded mines and attempted repeatedly to enter our positions. They were repulsed with heavy losses. The usual nightly attack by the Russians in the Stripa region of the front broke down, owing to the fact that we exploded mines in the foreground. Russian artillery was active on the Bessarabian front and near Olika.

FOR A PRO-GERMAN PARTY.

Milwaukee Herold Would Organize for Coming Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 29.—An assertion that the German-Americans of the United States must, in the coming election, stand together and select men of their own race for office, in order to counteract pro-British tendencies to control this country, was the feature of an editorial today in The Milwaukee Germania Herold.

The editorial declared that, other things being equal, the German-Americans should, by all means, choose a man of German descent for every office for which an election is held.

SEEKS TO AVERT RECRUITING CRISIS

British Government Calls to Colors 19-Year-Old Boys Who Have Attested.

RELIEF FOR MARRIED MEN

Carson, in Commons, Champions General Conscription—Absence of Ministers Postpones Settlement.

LONDON, Thursday, March 30.—Because of the absence of Premier Asquith, Foreign Secretary Grey, War Secretary Kitchener, and Minister of Munitions David Lloyd George, who have not yet returned from Paris, where they took part in the conference of the Allies, the expected settlement yesterday of the question as to whether it would be possible to avoid resort to obligatory service for married as well as single men was necessarily postponed.

The pivotal point of the situation is Premier Asquith's emphatic declaration some months ago that he would not remain a member of any Government which introduced general conscription, and, in the face of this binding declaration, it would seem that conscription of married men could only come about by the disappearance of Mr. Asquith from the Ministry. It may therefore be assumed that another Obligatory Service bill will not be introduced in Parliament without a grave Cabinet conflict and crisis, especially as the Conscriptionist Party strongly opposes the accession to the Premiership of David Lloyd George, who is regarded in political circles as the natural successor to Mr. Asquith.

When Walter Hume Long, President of the local Government Board, moved the adjournment of the House today to make his recruiting statement in behalf of the Government, it was found that the Ministers had limited their resolutions to ameliorating as far as possible the hardships to the married men, seeking by all available steps to swell the number of single enlisted men by abolishing some of the reserved occupations, more extensive employment of women, and the immediate calling up of men between 18 and 19 years of age, who are to be put in training, but will not be sent abroad.

Mr. Long opened by defending Lord Derby, the Director of Recruiting, from what he called unjust attacks. He said that Lord Derby's demands had been reasonable, and that the Government had met nearly all his wishes, while other suggestions he had made were still under consideration, as the result of the investigations of a committee appointed for that purpose, the Government had found it possible to reduce greatly the number of reserved occupations, and to substitute women for men in munitions factories to an extent previously believed impossible, by which means a large number of men had already been released for military service.

By the first of May, he said, a large number of occupations connected with the manufacture of munitions would be removed altogether from the reserved list, and steps were being taken to investigate whether it would be possible similarly to release more miners without reducing the coal output. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand women had been found for commercial, clerical and transport work, and another 14,000 for farm work.

Mr. Long paid an eloquent tribute to the loyal self-sacrifice of the married men who had attested, which the country gratefully recognized. He earnestly denied that they had been unfairly treated. He was certain they would not spoil their honorable record because the exigencies of the war had resulted in their being called to serve earlier than expected.

After explaining that the calling up of the men under 19 years would release a large number of men for foreign service, he proceeded to outline the Government's proposals for dealing with hardships arising through the enlistment of married men. These included grants from the Pensions Committee, and power extended to the courts to break leases and other contracts entered into since, as well as before, the war.

Mr. Long said that everything that could justly be done should be done to get the greatest number of single men and reduce the pecuniary and other burdens of the enlisted married men. The Government regarded it as a sacred duty to do everything in their power to support the heroic men at the front.

Sir Edward Carson, the former Attorney General, followed with a strong criticism of the Government's proposals. He said that the question of recruiting had never been grappled with in any proper or reasonable spirit. Lord Derby's scheme was a mistake. Before very long circumstances would compel resort to general compulsion as the only way to bring equality or justice to all classes. The present piecemeal method would only augment the dissatisfaction of the married men.

Sir Edward warned the Government that the public was taking up the question and would not accept the present situation.

After Sir Edward Carson had spoken the debate lost interest. Several members spoke for or against obligatory service, showing a strong conflict of opinion on the subject.

The last class of unmarried men, those who have reached the age of 19 since their attestation, appeared in large numbers at recruiting offices today to join the colors.

There is now only one proclamation out in connection with enlistments. It calls on the first eight groups of married men to present themselves on April 7. This is the proclamation which has caused so much dissatisfaction.

DOCK WORKERS STRIKE; MUNITIONS MEN FINED

Ten Thousand Laborers On Mersey Walk Out—Many Clyde Men Still Idle.

LONDON, March 29.—Ten thousand dock workers on the Mersey went on strike today, pending a decision of arbitrators in regard to overtime work.

GLASGOW, March 29. — Yesterday's hope that the strike organized by the Clyde Workers' Committee would be settled was not fulfilled today. Large numbers of the men are still out, and refuse to return to work unless the Government liberates the leaders of the movement who were placed under arrest for quitting work.

Uproarious proceedings took place tonight in the City Hall, where a meeting of the strikers was held. The meeting lasted four hours, and broke up in disorder and without the men having reached a decision concerning the resumption of work.

Twenty-two munitions workers were fined $25 each yesterday for striking, in violation of the Munitions of War act.

TRAPPED IN THEIR TRENCHES

200 Germans at St. Eloi Cut Off by British Mine Explosions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, March 28. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The German prisoners captured near St. Eloi on Saturday, after we had wrecked their trenches by a series of mine explosions, were paraded today before being taken down to the base. These were men lucky in their escape from death by the explosion of our mines, which was so terrific that it shook the ground six miles away and its effect upon German trenches was volcanic. Tons of earth were flung hundreds of feet high, carrying away trenches, dugouts, and handbags.

The Jaeger regiment which is holding this part of the line suffered heavy losses. A captured officer says that two companies of his battalion were blown to pieces. The earth was so disrupted that the communication trenches were choked up, and there was no possibility of escape for the men who remained alive in the first and second lines of this sector, nor for any supports to be sent up to prevent the occupation of the craters and trenches by the British, who still hold this ground.

The German survivors were caught in a trap and in their dazed condition were taken prisoners easily enough. The exact number of them is still uncertain, as the men are still being brought down today, but there are about 200, with several officers.

JAIL MERCIER'S SECRETARY.

M. Loncin Is Accused of Communicating with Teutons' Foes.

BERLIN, March 29, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—M. Loncin, private secretary to Cardinal Mercier, the Belgian primate, has been arrested, according to a dispatch from Brussels, given out today by the Overseas News Agency.

"An investigation was begun some time ago," says the News Agency, "of M. Loncin, who was suspected of maintaining forbidden intercourse with the enemy. A search of his house proved that he had had intimate relations with an organization that secretly carried letters between Belgium and the enemy's front."

GREECE PROTESTS SALONIKI AIR RAID

Government Sends a Remonstrance to the Central Powers—Death List Is 20.

8 GERMAN AVIATORS KILLED

Four Machines Brought Down by Defenders — Liberal Press Denounces Continued Neutrality.

ATHENS, March 29, (via Paris.)—The Greek Government has protested to the Central Powers against the air bombardment of Saloniki last Monday.

The Patris says that the Consuls of the United States, Spain and Rumania have asked their Governments for authority to leave Saloniki with their respective nationals, owing to the insecurity of the place.

The bombardment of Saloniki has aroused deep feeling here, which finds expression in bitter editorials in the Liberal press against the continued neutrality of Greece.

The question of the declaration of martial law was raised in an exciting session of the Chamber of Deputies, which lasted until late at night. The Government discouraged all hostile comment on the actions of the Germans, and Premier Skouloudis declined to continue a debate involving discussion of foreign relations, "because the highest interests impose silence."

Notwithstanding the attitude of the Government, the Saloniki raid was characterized in the Chamber as "simply assassination," and as "German frightfulness" designed to intimidate the Greeks.

Plans were started to hold mass meetings at Saloniki, but the Government forbade them.

PARIS, March 29.—A dispatch from Saloniki says that four German aeroplanes were brought down in the air raid on Monday. Two of the machines were shot down as they tried to approach the waterfront, while the others were brought to earth later during a chase by French machines. The aviators in all four of the machines were killed.

A French official statement says that two German aeroplanes were destroyed. It says:

A squadron of seven German aeroplanes attempted to make a raid on Saloniki Monday. Their purpose was to reach the warships anchored in the harbor, but they were obliged to give this up by the fire of the French artillery.

Pursued by French aviators, two of the German aeroplanes were destroyed.

Bombs thrown down by the German aviators caused the deaths of twenty persons and brought wounds to thirty or forty others.

SALONIKI, March 27, (via Paris, March 29.)—The Mayor of Saloniki has telegraphed King Constantine asking that the population of the city be protected against future raids. The funerals of the victims of the aerial attack were marked by shouts of "Down with barbarians and criminals!"

One of the bombs fell in front of the house of General Moschopoulos, commander of the Greek forces in Saloniki.

Tire Imports to be Continued.

LONDON, March 29.—In response to a question in the House of Commons today Captain Ernest Pretyman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, said there was no present intention to prohibit importation of tires for automobiles and bicycles; but he could give no undertaking as to the future. Mr. Pretyman had been asked whether, in view of the large amount of tires imported from the United States, the Board of Trade intended to continue to allow them to come in.

NATION IN DANGER, ROOSEVELT CRIES

Continued from Page 1.

line into American territory to kill and wound, all told, some fifty-seven Americans, including American women, American soldiers in the American uniform, and the American Collector of Customs?

Does Mr. Wilson mean that it was the owners of property in Mexico who secured the attack on American and other foreign men, women, and children at Tampico and secured also the direction by President Wilson and Secretary Daniels to the American war vessels at Tampico to steam away and leave German and English vessels to protect the American civilians to whom Mr. Wilson had denied the protection of the Stars and Stripes?

Does Mr. Wilson mean that property owners in Mexico were responsible for his alternately placing and lifting the embargo on the export of arms and munitions to Mexico until every bandit who wished arms with which to shoot Americans had them?

Does Mr. Wilson mean that these property owners got him to go to war by taking Vera Cruz after fighting in which several hundred Americans and Mexicans lost their lives, this war being entered into for the purpose of getting the flag saluted, and then abandoned by Mr. Wilson without getting it saluted?

For three years there has been murderous anarchy in Mexico, frightful destruction of property, frightful destruction of life, nameless infamies committed on women, and every element telling for law and order systematically run down and destroyed or driven out of the country.

Mr. Wilson through these three years has actively interfered in Mexico, and throughout the time he has consistently interfered on behalf of some representative of banditry or the forces of anarchy. He has done everything he could against or in disregard of the men who represent the only chance to get peace and orderly liberty for the Mexican people.

He is now engaged in a second war in Mexico. He is waging a war against Villa, with whom but a little more than a year ago he concluded what was in effect a treaty of peace and friendship formally entered into through one of the highest officers of the United States Army, General Scott, by President Wilson's direction.

Photographs of General Villa and General Scott and the other participants in this extraordinary bit of treaty making were published broadcast throughout the press. You can find one of them in the files of the Metropolitan Magazine of about a year ago.

I most earnestly wish peace in Mexico and with Mexico, and every step Mr. Wilson has taken with regard to Mexico for the last three years has tended to make peace impossible.

The great war in Europe has now been waged for twenty months. Mexican armed forces have been killing and wounding Americans at intervals for five years, yet under the President's lead our Government has failed to make the smallest measure of preparedness. As regards Mexico, our Government has apparently believed it could insure peace by helping first one and then another among the warring chiefs of banditry, and now it is endeavoring to prop up Carranza against its former favorite Villa.

In his message to Congress of December, 1914, President Wilson asserted we were thoroughly prepared to defend our rights and that it was hysterical and panicky to talk of need of further preparedness. He has since forced out of the Cabinet a Secretary of War because the President would not back even the small and insufficient measure of preparedness which the Secretary of War advocated.

In consequence, as Mr. Wilson himself said in one of his speeches last February, he has been exposed to the humiliation of being unable to patrol our own borders to protect it against bandits. We broke down completely even in the preparedness necessary for the minute expedition that has gone into Mexico. Our aeroplane service went to pieces just as previously our submarine service had gone to pieces. The army and navy officers are not in the least to blame, but the President and his subordinates, whose actions for the last three years have caused these calamities, are woefully to blame.

Our troops are now 300 miles in Mexico and it is announced that the Government is trying to buy automobile trucks for them in Michigan.

The President is right to use the word humiliation. It is that and more than that for the American people, and it represents ghastly misconduct on the part of our Governmental officials in the past three years.

If there is this complete breakdown on the part of the Government of this great and wealthy nation of 100,000,000 inhabitants in dealing with a bandit raid, think of the hideous disaster that would befall us under such a Government if we ever were menaced by a serious foe.

Immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania President Wilson made his famous speech about our being too proud to fight. A few days later, on May 27, as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES, he explained that he was not willing to speak about patriotism at Independence Hall at Philadelphia on July 4, saying:

"This is perhaps the very time when I would not care to arouse the sentiment of patriotism."

The other day in his speech at the Gridiron Club he was reported as saying that he would be as much ashamed of being rash as of being cowardly—which stands on an exact par with a statement by a woman that she would be as ashamed of being quick tempered as of being unchaste.

These three sentences are equivalent to the statement that patriotism is sometimes a dangerous virtue and cowardice a venal vice. A nation whose official heads conduct its foreign affairs and handle its army and navy in accordance with these principles will encounter precisely such experiences as this nation has encountered during the last three years and will learn for itself the possibility of the most terrible disgrace and disaster in the future.

Colonel Roosevelt went over the Massachusetts situation with Congressman Gardner and, it was understood, reiterated to him that he must stand by his Trinidad statement and not become party to factional fights. Mr. Gardner will talk matters over with Charles Sumner Bird, another leader of the Roosevelt movement in Massachusetts, who was with the Colonel the other day.

Reports persisted today that Senator Lodge, father-in-law of Mr. Gardner, who is on the regular Republican ticket of delegates in Massachusetts, might call upon Colonel Roosevelt in regard to the situation, or at least communicate with him, perhaps through Mr. Gardner. No confirmation could be obtained here, however.

The Colonel will motor to New York tomorrow morning. He will attend the Jewish Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace during the afternoon, and will spend the remainder of the day with his publishers. He will return to Oyster Bay tomorrow night or Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—No statement was forthcoming from the White House tonight in answer to Colonel Roosevelt's attack on President Wilson. It was intimated, however, that a response might be made after opportunity had been given to Administration officials to read the statement of Colonel Roosevelt.

GEN. LARGEAU KILLED.

Young French Brigadier Falls in Action Before Verdun.

PARIS, March 29.—General Largeau, one of the youngest French Brigadiers, has been killed in action at Verdun.

He distinguished himself in Africa, where he served with the Marchand expedition.

The Declaration Of Independence In Hats

SOME men would rather shoot at tame ducks, but the sportsman goes for snipe. Men who think and dress with the crowd always wear a *hat-store Hat*, but the Man of Independence buys his Hat at this shop, which *knows fashions* from Hat to Spat, and how to harmonize the one with the other to achieve a finished ensemble.

Spring Soft Hats in my own guardedly exclusive shapes and shades, which mate admirably with the smart colors in Spring Suits—$3, $4, $5.

Spring Derbies in my own guardedly exclusive blocks, which, in their quiet good form, express the taste of gentlefolk—$3 and $4.

JOHN DAVID
SYER-BLOCK SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

TO-NIGHT
Artists' and Newspaper Night
CARROLL BECKWITH FRANKLIN P. ADAMS
ERNEST PEIXOTTO MONTAGUE GLASS
LEON DABO R. GOLDBERG
at the
JEWISH BAZAAR
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Avenue and 46th Street
1—11 P. M. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a step from Fifth Avenue

FOR TO-DAY

Direct attention to their standard makes of Men's Shoes for Spring.

Men's FRANKLIN (REGISTERED) Shoes
Made expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.
High or Low shoes, made on newest lasts, selected leathers, in button and lace shoes. Mahogany or Tan Russia Calfskin, Dull Gun Metal Calfskin, Patent Coltskin, with tops of same or cloth; also Tan Box Calfskin Golf Shoes.
5.00

Men's "Banister" Shoes
High or Low Shoes—Fifty Styles
Of Mahogany, Dark Tan or Black Russia Calfskin; also Patent Kidskin, lace or button styles, tops of Dull Mat Kidskin, Cloth or Taupe Buckskin.
7.00

Men's "Thomas Cort" Shoes
Hand Sewed—Bench Made
High or Low Ready-to-Wear Shoes, made entirely by hand on Special English lasts of the finest specially selected black or tan leathers.
10.00

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a step from Fifth Avenue

FOR TO-DAY

Men's Crepe de Chine Shirts
White grounds with satin stripes in various color combinations.
Special 4.50

Men's Silk Shirts
Of Summer weight Tub Silk with novelty satin stripes on light grounds.
Special 3.00

Men's FIELD CLUB Jackets
For Golf and General Sport Wear
Knitted brushed wool Jackets, in brown, green, heather mixtures or plain Oxford; V-neck, two pockets.
Special 6.00

CARMOOR LONDON
Regimental Silk Scarfs
Representing thirty-five different regiments
Made of fine repp silk, imported expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.
Special 1.00

Silk Grenadine Scarfs
In rich practical colorings
Made in London for Franklin Simon & Co. of fine Charvet silk with grenadine stripes in plain and self colors.
Special 1.50

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a step from Fifth Avenue

FOR TO-DAY

Men's Cutaway Coat and Vest
For Men and Young Men—34 to 44 Chest
Exact Duplicate of Custom Tailor Model
One button model, made of Oxford or black Vicuna, expertly tailored and finished, braid bound, silk lined throughout including back of vest; new low cut vest.
30.00

Men's Spring Suits
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
Hand-tailored Ready-to-wear
New two, three or four button models equal to the best custom tailor's product; of Herringbones, Overplaids combined with stripes, Oxford Vicuna, Tweed or Blue Serge.
22.00

Men's Spring Top-Coats
For Men and Young Men—32 to 46 Chest
CARMOOR LONDON
The fact that they are London made speaks volumes for their style and because they are made expressly for Franklin Simon & Co. assures their exclusiveness; made of fine Irish Homespun or Tweed (*shower-proof*) in gray, tan or olive, suitable for general wear.
24.00

Silk Lined Top-Coats
Semi-fitted or Conservative Models
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
Hand tailored semi-fitted or Chesterfield models, silk lined yoke and sleeves or silk lined throughout, in Oxford or black Herringbone or Vicuna.
25.00 to 35.00

"The Drizzler" Has a Place in the Sun

IT also has a place in the rain.

★ ★

"The Drizzler" is a name that is becoming known on Broadway, like the name of a successful play.

★ ★

It is a synonym for smartness.

★ ★

"The Drizzler" is a handsome Spring topcoat, as smart as a patent leather boot—in no way distinguishable from the costliest affair your tailor can build.

Spring tweeds, heathers, mixtures, cheviots or gabardines.

And rainproofed without interfering with the porous nature of the fabric.

★ ★

The most useful coat a man can own—day or evening. $20 to $30.

W. & H. Spring Hats Are Ready

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42d and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

SOME BESIDES

If you make us trustee under your Will, we offer you every advantage that any trust company can offer and some besides.

In addition to safety, system and experience your beneficiaries will have

1. Our knowledge of real estate values.

2. Our opportunity to secure the best mortgages in the market at the best rates.

3. Freedom from many of the usual legal expenses—an economy that results from our thorough acquaintance with the law and with estate administration.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital $5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Another

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK

"The truck of proven value"

1½ ton.....$1850
2 ton..... 2150
3½ ton..... 2875

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

WE PRINT OUR PRICES.

The same price to all. Every Federal ever sold is still running. That is one of the many reasons why Federals are popular with both owner and driver. Replacement parts proportionate in price to original cost of truck.

Morton W. Smith Co., Inc.

146 West 52nd Street
Phone Circle—926 Never Closed

24-HOUR SERVICE

NEXT!!

Do You Shave Yourself?

Gillette Safety Razor, Complete With 12 Blades

$2.69

Brand new, in perfect condition, but priced lower than ever before

Gem Safety Razor with 7 blades..... 69c
Gillette Blades, box of 12..... 69c
Gem blades, box of 7..... 27c

On Sale Thursday Only

KOCH & Co.
125th Street, West

ADVERTISEMENT.

Shall It Be Hair or No Hair

Cuticura Soap shampoos preceded by light touches of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin are most effective. They tend to arrest falling hair and promote a healthy scalp. Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Book. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold everywhere.

It Is Up to You And Cuticura

The Original RUSSIAN Mineral Oil

USOLINE

Originated in America the Treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication

At Your Druggist's
USOLINE
Full Pint 50 Cents

ADVERTISEMENT.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try it and Be Convinced.

TRIPLE WRECK COSTS THIRTY LIVES IN OHIO

Continued from Page 1.

pilot of the engine of the second section of No. 86. A body was found astride the boiler of the engine.

Engineer Leonard of the first section found his engine and several forward cars not affected by the wreck. He uncoupled them and the cars were turned into a hospital train. Twenty-four injured were on board when the train was started for Elyria. All were taken to the Elyria Memorial Hospital, where one of the victims, Mrs. Jennie Haddad of Cleveland, died.

Sections Close Together.

Railroad men tonight pointed out that the character of the disaster was rare, although by no means unprecedented—not one collision, but two, involving three trains and two tracks. Reports generally credited were that the first and second sections of No. 86 were proceeding at a rapid rate, and at some points were only a mile or so apart.

A pall of fog from Lake Erie had settled down over Northern Ohio, and the night was of almost inky darkness. This, with the alleged failure of the towerman to do his duty under the rules, was ascribed by some of the railroad officials as the cause of the wreck. The towerman, it was said, had been without sleep most of the time since Sunday night, his wife being ill and requiring his attention when he was not on duty.

When the half-dozen investigations under way are concluded the blame undoubtedly will be fixed. A block signal set suddenly against a train speeding eastward, with another train following in the next block, lies at the bottom of the doubt that existed tonight as to the real cause of the wreck.

W. F. Schaff, District Superintendent of the New York Central Lines, said:

"The towerman can have nothing to do with the cause of this wreck. The explanation lies between the engineers and the block signal system. We tested the block signal system this morning after the wreck and found it working perfectly. After the wreck Engineer Hess and his brakeman, A. M. Gates, with Brakeman William Blakeney of the Twentieth Century Limited, walked back to the signal which Hess drove by. They all said they found the signal was red, or blocked, then."

General Manager D. C. Moon, in an official statement, said that the car in which the fire started was a "modern solid steel coach." Passengers and others who were on the scene today did not all agree as to the correctness of this statement, many of them contending that the coach was of wooden construction. Those who disputed the assertion that the coaches were all of solid steel pointed to the fact that the "death coach," as they termed it, was torn into small fragments, which burned like tinder.

Mr. Moon's statement follows:

Official Account of the Wreck.

About 3:20 this morning first No. 86, the Chicago - Pittsburgh passenger train, was stopped at the interlocking tower at Amherst, Ohio. Shortly after the train started to proceed and was moving about five to ten miles an hour second No. 86 following, being partly an express train, with the Detroit-Cleveland sleepers, collided with the first section.

The rear car of first No. 86, which contained all of the passengers who were either killed or seriously injured, was a modern solid steel coach. This car and the next car ahead, a steel underframe club car, were thrown over on the westbound track just as the Twentieth Century Limited, west bound, was approaching. The latter train, of eight cars, collided with part of the wreckage and was entirely derailed except the three rear cars.

At 3 P. M. today the investigation indicates there were twenty-six fatalities, consisting of twenty-four passengers and two employes, all of whom were in the all-steel coach except one Pullman conductor, in the club car. In addition there were fifteen coach passengers injured, who were taken to the Elyria hospital.

The railroad at the point of accident is a four-track road equipped with automatic and interlocking signals of the most modern type, and examination and test made immediately following the accident showed that the signals were all working properly.

Investigation as to the responsibility involves several employes, some of whom were injured and have not yet been interviewed, and no statement can be made as to responsibility until complete investigation has been made, which will be as soon as the condition of the employes will permit and the facts are known.

Crowd of 5,000 at Wreck.

The news of the disaster flashed to Elyria, Lorain, and Cleveland, brought thousands of persons to the spot. Some helped in the work of rescue, but most did not. Fully 5,000 persons stood around the ruins all day watching wrecking crews clear the track of the wreckage.

A man picked up a dollar bill under a halted wheel of the Twentieth Century Limited. Five cases of Spring millinery were spilled out of a baggage car and ripped open. A box of men's ties met a similar fate. Spectators swooped down upon the booty, and carried the Spring hats and neckties away. The Elyria police tried to prevent souvenir hunters from retarding the work of rescue or preying upon helpless victims.

Many of the crews of the three trains escaped unhurt. C. C. Robison of Toledo, engineer of the Twentieth Century Limited, crawled uninjured from his engine after it had plunged through the wreckage of the other trains 400 feet along the roadbed. His fireman, Walter Mann of Toledo, and the conductor, M. V. Burk of Buffalo, also were unhurt.

Many of the passengers on the Twentieth Century Limited remained to help in the rescue work. Among them were Mary Pickford and Ella Hall, motion-picture actresses. Another was B. E. Sunny of Chicago, President of the Central Division of the Bell Telephone Company.

Mentor Wreck Recalled.

The present disaster served to recall the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited on June 21, 1904, at Mentor, Ohio, about twenty miles east of Cleveland. In that disaster nineteen persons lost their lives. The New York Central at that time was just inaugurating its fast service, shortening the time required in trips between New York and Chicago, and the Twentieth Century Limited was making its second run under the new fast-time schedule. A maniac, it was asserted by railroad officials, turned a switch that caused the Mentor wreck.

The New York Central investigation of the disaster will be directed by General Supt. A. S. Ingalls. An inquiry also has been begun by Coroner Garver of Lorain County, while State Railroad Inspectors Packard and Heffernan will investigate for the State Public Utility authorities, and Safety Experts Belknap, Ellis, and McAdam will begin an investigation for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

General Supt. Ingalls early in the afternoon was inclined to blame the towerman for the wreck.

"John Hess, engineer of the second section of No. 86, has admitted that he did not see the red signal just before he plowed into the rear of the first section," Mr. Ingalls said, "but immediately on freeing himself from his cab he walked back. The red light, he said, was set against him. In the fog and thickness of the early morning he failed to see that danger signal. It may possibly have been set after his train came into the block, but chances are against that. We have tested the signals and found them in perfect working order. In all likelihood, as present indications point, the towerman is to blame. With the signals shown O. K., the catastrophe plainly was caused by 'man failure.'

"Had the first section been allowed to proceed on its way, the accident would not have occurred," Mr. Ingalls reasoned. "The chances are the towerman was dozing and unthinkingly set the signal. The first section stopped short. The rest is known."

Alfred Fritzele, Cleveland salesman for a fire extinguisher company, was in the Toledo sleeper of the first section, and escaped injury. He helped in the rescue work.

Aaron de Ray of Pittsburgh, said he was catapulted from his berth into one occupied by a woman across the aisle. He was uninjured.

A. Comensky of Pittsburgh, coming from Chicago, said he saw a woman die in the wreckage before he could extricate her. Another woman, he saw, was badly injured.

According to Fritzele and de Ray, the first section stopped and was just picking up speed again when the first crash came. Two minutes later, they said, the second occurred.

LIMITED'S PASSENGERS TELL OF THE WRECK

Some Were Stunned, But All Turned Out to Assist Those Who Were Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 29.—"Twentieth Century Limited wreck survivors" were conspicuous around Chicago hotels tonight, and while none of the score or more who registered at various hostelries was seriously injured, a number were badly shaken up or bruised, several being obliged to take to their beds and summon medical attention, principally for nervous shock.

At the Blackstone were George de B. Keim, Seward Ehrich, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, maid, and valet, all of New York, and H. S. Kimball of St. Louis. At the La Salle were Charles Allen Reed, C. F. Junod, and H. L. Brittain of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fowler and son of Fremont, Neb. At the Congress were V. H. Woodhouse, New York. At the Auditorium, John Hoofnine, New York.

"It was an experience I never will forget," said Mr. Keim, who is Vice President of Chandler & Co., bankers of New York and Philadelphia. "I had a compartment in the observation car, which was the last of the nine cars on the Twentieth Century Limited. I was awakened by a crash and, having my head violently jammed against the back wall of the berth. For a minute I lay stunned; then I leaped out on the bark platform, where I learned what had happened.

"Not much was to be seen on account of the dense fog, but the groans of the dying and injured were terrible. A half-clad bleeding man stumbled into me and I took off my overcoat and wrapped it around him. Everybody on the Twentieth Century worked heroically, carrying mattresses out of the cars on which to lay the injured. No one on our train was badly hurt, because it was made up of steel cars.

"There was no panic. Every one—even the women—labored untiringly to assist the injured and dying.

"When I recovered from the shock of being thrown in a heap at one end of my berth," said Seward Ehrich, head of the Ehrich Art Galleries, New York, "I raised the curtain of my window and found the pane covered with water. For a moment I believed we had tumbled into a river and thought it was all over. My car was next to the last and remained on the track. I dressed as best I could, and my first task when I reached the outside was to help pull a beheaded man out of the wreck. Considering the tools at hand to work with, the work of rescuing the living in the wreck was wonderful."

Charles Allen Reed, dry goods jobber, New York, was stunned when the crash came. "My head struck the back wall of my berth with such force," he said, "that for fifteen minutes I lay as one paralyzed and could not move. I began to grow cold, and finally rolled out of my berth and dressed. My car was at an angle of 30 degrees at the side of the track. People in berths on the opposite side were hurled out, some of them landing in lower berths on the side I was on. A number of persons on the other train were severely cut by flying glass, but beyond that there were few who were injured."

Eugene Meyer, retired banker of New York, was uninjured, but his wife was thrown out of her berth and slightly bruised.

V. H. Woodhouse of Woodhouse & Stoll, silk manufacturers, 641 Fourth Avenue, New York, had both wrists sprained and was badly shaken up.

"I was asleep when we hit," said Mr. Woodhouse. "I came to lying on the floor of the sleeper, having tumbled from an upper berth. I was stifled beneath a pile of mattresses, covers, and bags."

Mrs. Robert S. Hotz, wife of a wealthy Chicagoan, who recently has taken a course in war nursing at a hospital, was one of those who directed first-aid work. She sent for anaesthetics, ordered the tearing up of sheets for bandages, and even ripped up her own underskirt to stanch the flow of blood from wounds of victims. B. E. Sunny, President of the Chicago Telephone Company, was in the middle of the first sleeping car behind the locomotive of the limited.

"Everybody dressed in a hurry," Mr. Sunny said, "and ran out to see what was the matter. The locomotive of our train lay on its side. Two baggage cars also had toppled over. The buffet car and the sleeping car in which I rode had left the track and listed at a dangerous angle. All around were piles of wreckage from which wounded and dead were taken as fast as possible."

Miss Julia Faurot of Riverside, Cal., was one of a party of Wellesley College girls aboard the Twentieth Century Limited.

OFFICIALS BLAME ENGINEER.

Say Amherst Wreck Was Caused by Disregad of Signals.

None of the New York Central officials here would attempt last night to fix the exact personal responsibility for the Amherst accident, except to say that it was due to running past danger signals by the engineer of the second section of the Cleveland-Pittsburgh express. But, officials said, there was no way by which any signal could have been operated to give warning to the westbound Twentieth Century flier, on another track and going in the opposite direction. One official version of the wreck said:

"Reports indicate that the engineer of the first section of No. 86 received a caution signal. He proceeded under caution to the home signal and stopped his train. A flagman started back immediately, but before he reached the proper distance, the second section of No. 86 came along with the engine working steam. It appears that the engineer of the second section disregarded signals."

Officials said the blame for the disaster was involved with the problem of the personal equation. This statement was given out at the executive offices at the Grand Central Terminal:

"This unfortunate accident occurred on a railroad equipped with the most improved and best-known safety devices. Investigation will disclose the exact cause of this collision, but one fact is certain, and that is that the physical condition of the road, including the block signal system, roadbed, and equipment, was of the highest standard that human ingenuity has devised. All of the safety appliances that can ever be invented and applied, however, will not efface the human element from the accident problem.

"During twelve years the Interstate Commerce Commission investigated through its own agents 1,570 train accidents, of which 1,120, or 71 per cent., were found to have been due to the fault of a member of the train crew, a dispatcher, operator, or some other employe, while 15 per cent. were due to bad weather or other outside cause, and only 14 per cent. were due to defective track or equipment. In fact, statistics of accidents as to causes in practically all industries, as well as in transportation, indicate that from 80 to 90 per cent. of the accidents are due to some failure of the 'human element.'

"For several years the New York Central has been foremost among the railroads of the country in a specialized effort to prevent accidents, and, recognizing the importance of the human factor in this work, the old established policy of this road of utilizing every reasonable and practical safety appliance and mechanical safeguard has been augmented by a systematic and persistent campaign of education to increase the thoughtfulness and efficiency of its personnel.

"A corps of practical men are employed in the road's Safety Bureau, who devote their entire time to the study of accident causes and to the safety education of the employes. In every conceivable way the vast army of employes are educated, examined, and impressed with the necessity of care and thoughtfulness at all times. Special cars manned by expert lecturers and equipped with motion picture apparatus are continually traveling over the road for the purpose of inculcating safety principles into the minds of the men.

"This railroad was the first to use motion pictures to educate its employes in safety, and films have been produced by this company at great expense for the purpose of pointing out by vivid and impressive object lessons the unhappy results of thoughtlessness. The employes themselves are encouraged to co-operate with the management in suggesting effective steps for increasing the safety of both the employe and the traveling public.

"The full co-operation of every individual employe on the road is necessary to prevent accidents, and it has been for the purpose of securing this co-operation and strengthening the human element that these scientific and advanced methods have been pursued. The majority of the employes have given their utmost support to this movement.

"This work has been productive of gratifying results in decreases in accidents to all classes of persons on this railroad in the past two years. Passengers on the trains of this road have been practically immune from death or serious injury. Until the unfortunate accident of this morning there has not been a passenger killed in a train accident on the New York Central Railroad between New York and Chicago since July, 1913, nearly three years.

"On its road east of Buffalo, which is the most congested part of the system so far as traffic is concerned, there has not been a passenger killed in a train accident since January, 1911, more than five years, in spite of the fact that during that period over 286,000,000 passengers have been carried, a number equal to nearly two and a half times the entire population of the country."

List of the Known Dead and Injured In Triple Wreck on New York Central

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29.—The following list of dead in the Amherst disaster, twenty-six in number, is furnished by railroad officials:

THE DEAD:

AISH, B. E., transfer mail man, New York Central, Olmsted Falls, Ohio.
BINNOE, MALCINCA, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
BROMLEY, BRUCE, Hillsville, Penn.
DREYMMER, JENNIE, Cleveland, Ohio.
FRUICHTMAN, D., Toronto.
HELTAI, ARPAD, theatrical manager, New York.
LEROY, EDWARD, St. Louis, Mo.
NELSON, CHARLES, Chicago.
OBDAH, RAISIN, Indianapolis, Ind.
OJINCI, GYORGI, Indianapolis, Ind.
RISEY, J.
THOMAS, R., Philadelphia, Penn.
WALYI, the Rev. GUSTAF, Pastor First Evangelical Church, Detroit.
WEAZER, FRED, Detroit.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, Colored Pullman Porter, probably H. White.
EIGHT OTHER UNIDENTIFIED MEN AND THREE UNIDENTIFIED WOMEN.

THE INJURED.

The injured in the Memorial Hospital at Elyria include:

ANDREWS, J. P., Danville, Ill., hand and arm bruised.
BELL, C. D., Owosso, Mich., ankle sprained.
BISHOP, FRANK, Chicago, fireman on one of the wrecked trains, injuries serious.
BOLTZ, W. H., West Haven, Conn., knee and back injured.
BRADLEY, W. C., Pittsburgh, cut by glass.
CROSS, MILTON O., Detroit, body bruised.
DON, S. H., Haverhill, Mass., left leg broken.
GERAGHTY, F. C., Cleveland, bruised.
GREGG, CHARLES, Imperial, Penn., leg hurt.
GRIFFIN, L. S., Elkhart, Ind., bruised and shaken.
GROMATE, H., 733 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, badly bruised.
HEMEN, H. D., East Cleveland, cut by glass and bruised.
HOLLOWAY, WILLIS E., Chicago, cut and bruised.
JASPER, JACOB, Detroit, cut about body.
KAUKIE, L., Midland, Penn., body bruised and badly shaken up.
KAVANAUGH, B. F., New Haven, Conn., foot bruised.
KELLER, ALBERT, Chicago, body bruised.
KOSNOTH, JOHN, Homestead, Penn., leg broken.
LAWRENCE, ADOLPH, Gary, Ind., cut by glass.
LESKOVITZ, LOUIS, Cleveland, foot and arm bruised.
MAHONEY, WILBUR, Toledo, head cut by glass.
MANNS, W. A., Toledo, fireman on Train 86, face burned, right elbow hurt, back sprained.
McCORMICK, S. J., Cleveland, cut by glass.
OLDIE, OSMAN, Cleveland, internally injured.
PATTERSON, Mrs. L., Youngstown, legs bruised.
PEABODY, D. D., New Orleans, neck sprained.
POREA, ALFRED, Detroit, body bruised.
PRYMMER, GEORGE S., Cleveland, body bruised.
TURNER, R. C., Elyria, fireman on second section of No. 86, arm broken and lip cut.
WESSELI, G. A., Chicago, cut about body.
WINER, W. A., Chicago, ankle sprained.
WRIGHT, ROBERT, Imperial, Penn., head and back hurt.

NEW YORKERS IN THE WRECK.

One of Them, Arpad Haltai, Killed —F. X. Gallagher Safe.

Several New Yorkers were in the New York Central (Lake Shore) wreck at Amherst, Ohio, and one was killed—Arpad Heltai, manager of a Hungarian theatrical troupe and an actor himself. He lived at 2,022 Lexington Avenue.

Felix Orman of 37 Madison Avenue, industrial editor of The Outlook Magazine and well known in advertising circles, was among those who were uninjured, as was George W. Hipple, merchandising counsel of the Mitchel Motor Company of New York, whose home is in New Rochelle. Mr. Orman wired The Outlook that he was safe, and Mrs. Hipple received similar word from her husband. Other New Yorkers in the wreck were W. G. Fickel, whose name is not recorded in the directories, and G. H. Sylvester.

Francis X. Gallagher, a traveling salesman for the Boston firm of Hanson & Jenks, whose home is with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Gallagher at 40 Hart Street, Brooklyn, sent his baggage on the Chicago-Pittsburgh flier but himself went to Buffalo on an earlier train. Soon after he arrived in Buffalo he read his name in the list of dead in the evening newspapers. He immediately wired his relatives here that he was safe and that the name on his baggage probably had caused the mistake.

TORONTO, March 29.—Miss Dora Rosenberg, listed in early accounts among the killed in the wreck at Amherst, Ohio, is alive and at her home here. She said that a friend, David Fruchtman of this city, who also was reported among the dead, had taken her address on a slip of paper just before he left Monday for Cleveland. This incident, she thought, accounted for the reporting of her name among the fatalities.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, March 29.—Relatives of J. H. Hearn of this city, reported killed today in the wreck at Amherst, Ohio, tonight received a telegram signed by Mr. Hearn at Mount Clemens, Mich., saying that the finding of his card among the belongings of one of the wreck victims probably accounted for the appearance of his name in the early death list.

Nine Injured in Kansas Wreck.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 29.—Nine persons were injured today when Union Pacific passenger trains Nos. 187 and 190 collided headon at Menoken, Kan., near here. Both locomotives were demolished. All the injured will recover.

PRESS AIDS PREPAREDNESS.

$1,000,000 of Advertising Space to be Used by Government Free.

More than $1,000,000 worth of advertising space in newspapers and magazines has been voluntarily contributed for the cause of national preparedness through the solicitation of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, according to a statement made last night by Calvin W. Rice, Secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, who spoke at a social gathering of the New York division of that society held in the Machinery Club, 50 Church Street.

Spencer Miller of the Naval Consulting Board explained how the offer of $1,000,000 advertising came to be made.

"The advertising men recently had a meeting at Washington," he said. "At that time they sent a delegation to the White House, and offered to aid President Wilson in promoting, through the advertising columns of newspapers and magazines, his policy of preparedness.

"The Naval Consulting Board, to which the matter was referred, decided that they would be very glad to avail themselves of the services of this organization. I understand that publishers of many of the leading newspapers, magazines, farm papers, and trade publications throughout the country have offered space free. The five great engineering societies of the country are co-operating in this campaign, and each of them has appointed a delegate from each State.

"The advertising will encourage industries to enter into friendly relations with the Government, so that if war breaks out at any time, the Government will be able to obtain munitions and other necessary supplies with as little delay as possible.

"All the men who have offered to co-operate with the Naval Consulting Board, have volunteered their services. We have found no lack of enthusiasm in procuring men who were eager to do their utmost to place the nation in a position of adequate defense."

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE Co.

Storage for Household Goods

TRUSTEES
ADRIAN ISELIN C. O'D. ISELIN R. FULTON CUTTING
T. L. WELLS ERNEST ISELIN

Lexington Ave. and 42d Street Murray Hill 4593 —Telephone— Seventh Ave. and 53d Street Circle 1702

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

ON SALE TODAY

800 Men's New Soft Hats at $1.75

Full of character and individuality

¶ Nicely felted hats for Spring wear, in about eight new models and twelve colors.

¶ Called "selected seconds" by the manufacturer, who specializes in hats of the better kind.

¶ The colors are: *Brown, green, grey, pearl, Oxford, brown mixtures, Oxford mixtures, steel, slate, Piccadilly, tan; and in black.*

¶ Each of these hats backed by the usual Saks guarantee. Main Floor.

Hotel Blend COFFEE 28¢ LB.

BEAN GROUND OR PULVERIZED

LIKE YOU'VE ENJOYED AT LEADING HOTELS — FROM WHOLESALER TO YOU DIRECT

Estab. 76 Years

FRESH OFF THE ROASTER

Delightfully delicious coffee, such as you've enjoyed so many times at leading hotels, may now be had in your own home. We are accepting orders from private families and boarding houses at the wholesale price—the same price we charge the hotels. We also give full instructions of the hotels' methods of making coffee and a FILTER BAG FREE with 5-pound orders or over. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

As Low as 5 lbs. 28c lb.

25 lbs., 27c. lb.—50 lbs. 26c lb.

Delivered free in Greater New York and within 300 miles C. O. D. or remittance with order.

GILLIES COFFEE CO.,
232-237 Washington Street, New York.
Phone Cortlandt 3471. Bet. Park Pl. and Barclay St.

Estab. 76 Years

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Are showing in the Dressmaking Salon original models of the latest Paris Fashions in

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Gowns and Evening Frocks

Conveying the smartest ideas in materials, trimmings and colorings, shown at later Paris openings.

Exact Copies or Adaptations

to meet individual requirements will be made-to-order at reasonable prices, employing only materials and trimmings favored by the foremost Parisian couturiers.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Importers
THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA

The highest expression of Fashionable Outer Dress is now portrayed in the splendid displays assembled in the Gidding Salons

Gowns Wraps Suits
Coats Blouses Millinery

A NEW BOOK SHOP

And an Unusual one, will be opened by

Lord & Taylor and Doubleday, Page & Company

at 38th Street and Fifth Avenue

on Monday, April 3rd.

the soup of the epicure

"Merely heat before serving"

Franco-American Soups are the completed and finished handiwork of the French culinary artist. They are perfected in every detail. They are to be served upon your table without the slightest modification.

"Merely heat before serving"—these are the only directions for preparing Franco-American Soups! They ask nothing of the home kitchen. They relieve your cook of all trouble and you of all "nervousness" as to the soup course.

The supreme Quality and "French deliciousness" of these soups have given them exclusive preference in homes of culture and discrimination.

But second only to Franco-American Quality is Franco-American Convenience—the ease and comfort of having in your pantry such a large variety of delicious soups ready at a moment's notice to "delight, to please and satisfy."

May we suggest an order to your grocer?

Merely heat before serving

Thirty-five cents the quart *Twenty selections*

At the better stores

Franco-American Soups

after the recipes of A. Biardot OF PARIS

formerly superintendent of the palace of H.M. King George of Greece.

"Let us give you a taste of our quality"

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.

ITALIANS RECAPTURE GORIZIA HEIGHTS

Win Desperate Forty-Hour Battle by Repeated Charges on Austrian Line.

ALSO TAKE 302 PRISONERS

Artillery Is Active in Upper Isonzo Zone, Despite the Rain and Fog.

ROME, March 29.—Italian infantry has ejected the Austrians from positions on the heights northwest of Gorizia, which were lost to the Austrians on Sunday, the War Office announced today. The bulletin reads:

In the region of the upper But River there was moderate artillery firing by the enemy against positions we recaptured. A column of the enemy which was ascending through Valentina Valley toward Val Piccolo was repulsed by our effective gunfire.

Heavy rains and fog interfered with artillery work again yesterday in the upper Isonzo zone, but we demolished enemy posts at Mrzlivrh and made a direct hit on a trench mortar. Our grenadiers destroyed an intrenchment of the enemy in the Seagora section, compelling the defenders to flee.

A desperate fight on the heights northwest of Gorizia, which lasted about forty hours, ended successfully for us. After intense concentrated gunfire against our intrenchments at Grafenberg, which already had been damaged by storms, the enemy opened an attack with a very important force on Sunday evening. Our troops offered obstinate resistance and held back the masses of the enemy which were operating against our flanks. In the centre, after furious hand-to-hand fighting, one of our battalions retired about 400 yards, taking with it about thirty prisoners.

A very lively interchange of gunfire continued throughout the succeeding day. Our infantry began a counter-attack in the evening, and by means of repeated charges, which were supported admirably by the artillery, retook by storm the positions previously lost. We captured 302 prisoners, including 11 officers; two machine guns, a large number of rifles, and much ammunition and war material of all descriptions.

The fourth enemy aeroplane brought down by our rifle fire landed yesterday near Vittorio. Both the occupants were captured.

A later bulletin, issued this evening, says:

In the Vermiglio Valley the effective fire of our artillery dispersed enemy troops employed on defense works. Along the railway lines and roads in the Lagarina Valley and the Sugana Valley continuous movements of troop trains are being hindered wherever possible by our gunners.

On the Valpana summit, between Calamento Valley and the Campello Valley our detachments attacked and dispersed enemy working parties.

Hostile artillery displayed great activity yesterday against the positions captured by us at Selletta, Frickofel, and del Cavillo Pass, but we replied successfully, putting to flight small enemy detachments which were beginning an attack.

On the Isonzo front the artillery activity is intense. On the Carso we repulsed enemy attacks attempted in connection with the action which developed on the Gorizia heights, reference to which was made in an earlier communication.

Between Vermigliano and Monfalcone our infantry successfully counter attacked, capturing some dozens of prisoners.

BERLIN, March 28, (via Tuckerton.)—The Austrian War Office report received here today contained the following reference to the operations on the Italian front:

Fighting is going on near the Gorizia bridgehead. In the Doberdo sector the artillery is active on both sides. Italian attacks on the north slope of San Michele and near San Martino were repulsed easily. East of Selz the engagement is still in progress. In the Ploecken sector all attacks of the enemy were beaten back. Before the portion of the Carinthian front held by the Eighth Chausseurs Battalion more than 500 dead Italians were observed.

Austro-Hungarian airmen dropped bombs on railroads in Venetia, owing to the fact that heavy traffic was observed.

DISPATCH RIDER RETURNS.

Kirton Was Wounded 28 Times by German Machine Guns.

Private Robert Kirton of the British Army, who has been serving in Western France as a dispatch rider since last April, arrived yesterday on the Anchor liner Tuscania wearing a steel jacket to replace the seven ribs he had lost through being hit by bullets on Aug. 4, 1915. He was awarded the distinguished service medal, and was accompanied by his bride, a young Englishwoman, to whom he had been engaged for some years.

He lived in Pittsburgh thirteen years, and for seven years was a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania until he left on April 4, 1915, to join the British Army. At that time Kirton had a good position in the automobile business. On Aug. 14 he was carrying dispatches, when he mistook the road and rode into the German lines on a motor cycle. After managing to burn his dispatches Kirton got in the line of machine-gun fire, and when he was found by the French troops and taken to a field hospital the surgeon extracted twenty-eight small bullets from his body.

Previous to Aug. 14 Kirton was wounded carrying dispatches past a point known as "Suicide Corner," so-called because so many men had been killed there.

The British Government gave Kirton $80 to pay his passage to Pittsburgh, and passengers on the Tuscania presented to him a purse of $45 on Monday night at the concert in the second cabin.

TAKES MAN OFF STEAMER.

French Cruiser's Officers Seize Passenger Bound for Porto Rico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, March 29.—The Brazilian Consul here today reported that the Lloyd Brazileiro steamer Rio Janeiro, due in New York tomorrow, was stopped by the French cruiser Descartes last Saturday, 100 miles off Porto Rico, and that a passenger giving the name of A. Gibson, bound from Para to San Juan, was removed after refusing to surrender his papers to a French officer of the cruiser.

Gibson had posed as an Englishman, but it is believed the British Consul at Para had asked for his arrest.

LOOT ITALIAN CHURCH.

Thieves Take Valuable Pictures from St. Peter's at Perugia.

PARIS, Thursday, March 30.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Perugia, Italy, says thieves entered the sacristy of St. Peter's Basilica last night and stole nine pictures of great value.

An investigation of the theft is being made.

J. D. Archbold Leaves Porto Rico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 29.—John D. Archbold, who has been here several weeks for his health, sailed today for New York.

TURKS AGAIN DEFEATED.

Russian Success in the Black Sea Coast Region Continues.

PETROGRAD, March 29.—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

In the Caucasus, on the coast sector, our detachments, which had occupied the heights of the left bank of the River Oghen Dere, sustained during Monday night a series of desperate enemy counterattacks. All of them were repulsed and the Turks, having suffered terrible losses, beat a retreat, leaving behind prisoners and a gun.

We also took prisoners in the direction of Erzengan.

Rumanian Trade Mission to Turkey.

BERLIN, March 29, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"A dispatch from Budapest," says the Overseas News Agency, "announces that delegates of the Rumanian Government, Special Commercial Attachés Raduenau and Copesecu, have gone to Constantinople for the purpose of fostering commercial relations between Rumania and Turkey. They will discuss necessary measures to this end."

CONDEMN REBEL SOCIALISTS

Reichstag Majority Members Say They Encourage Allied Hopes.

BERLIN, March 29, (by wireless to Tuckerton.) — The Overseas News Agency today gave out a statement embracing an account of the meeting of the Socialist Party Committee on March 27, at which the conduct of dissenting members of the party in the Reichstag was condemned.

"A manifesto to the Socialist Party was issued by the committee," says the statement, "declaring that Herr Haase, (leader of the dissenting members,) and his followers took the action they did without giving the slightest notice to the committee of their intention. The manifesto further states:

The Entente Governments, which up to this time have declined all overtures for peace negotiations, place their hope on a war of long duration. They hope not only for economic difficulties, but for internal dissensions in Germany. The Socialist Party in France and the Labor Party in England snare this hope and are supporting the policies of their respective Governments.

The German Socialist Party for more than a year has been endeavoring to secure a termination of the present sanguinary horrors. They have done all in their power to reestablish international communication with the Socialist Parties and bring on a simultaneous coordinated movement in all the belligerent countries for peace. All their efforts, however, have failed.

CRAZY MAN IN COMMONS.

Officer Drops from Gallery to Floor of the House.

LONDON, March 29.—Members of the House of Commons received a shock this afternoon when an army officer who was sitting in the strangers' gallery jumped over the railing into the distinguished strangers' gallery and thence, climbing over the outer railing, hung suspended for a moment over the floor of the House. He dropped thence to the House floor without apparently receiving any injury, although the drop was from a considerable height. His incoherent remarks proved that he was not responsible for his act and he was quietly led out of the chamber.

The object of the officer apparently was to call attention to the supply of helmets for the army, for he cried out as he dropped to the floor:

"I ask you to protect the heads of British soldiers against shrapnel fire."

SWEDEN FOR PREPAREDNESS

Parliament Passes Army Bill for Increasing Forces.

STOCKHOLM, March 29, via London, Thursday, March 30.—The Swedish Parliament today passed the Army bill, appropriating 104,000,000 kronen, which is to be devoted chiefly to increasing the movable artillery and developing the flying corps.

GRAVES IN WALES'S CHARGE.

Prince Heads the Committee to Care for Those of Allied Soldiers.

LONDON, Thursday, March 30.—The Government has appointed the Prince of Wales Chairman of the National Committee to make permanent provision for the care of the graves of British soldiers in France and Belgium.

Nelidoff Czar's Envoy to Belgium.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, March 30, (via London.)—M. Nelidoff, Russian Minister to the Vatican, has been appointed Minister to Belgium.

RINTELEN WANTS TO TESTIFY HERE

German Spy, Held in England, Says He'll Bare Neutrality Plots if He Gets the Chance.

DISAGREE ON VON DER GOLTZ

Government Contradicts Scotland Yard on Understanding to Return Him.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Franz von Rintelen, the alleged German conspirator, held in England as a prisoner of war, has sent word to officials here that he can give testimony of value in prosecuting neutrality cases, and is willing to do so if permitted to come to the United States in custody, as was Horst von der Goltz, who arrived in New York yesterday. Rintelen's offer will be considered, but it is generally understood that the British authorities probably will not be willing to let him cross to this country.

There is some speculation here as to how the Scotland Yard men who brought von der Goltz to New York will regain custody of the prisoner after his testimony in connection with neutrality cases is finished. The British officers told New York authorities they were giving up von der Goltz under an agreement that he would be returned to their keeping later. Officials of the State and Justice Departments and of the Immigration Bureau said today they had heard of no such agreement, and at the Justice Department doubt was expressed whether an understanding of that kind legally could be made.

The arrival of von der Goltz and the possibility that von Rintelen might be brought to the United States led to a rumor today that more sensational developments were expected in connection with neutrality prosecutions. Officials concerned in enforcement of the neutrality laws said, however, there was no ground for such reports.

CONFER WITH VON DER GOLTZ.

Federal Officials to Investigate Alleged Spy's Story.

Horst von der Goltz, who was brought here from England on the liner Finland by Detective Sergeant Brust of Scotland Yard, had conferences yesterday with United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall and his chief assistant, Roger B. Wood. Neither official would discuss their conversations, but it is known they will have further conferences with von der Goltz in the near future.

All that the German is telling the Federal authorities is being carefully investigated, and if his statements fit in with other information in the hands of the District Attorney's office, it is probable that quick action will follow.

Von der Goltz, who went to England under the protection of a passport made out in the name of Bridgman W. Taylor, asserts he was the trusted agent of Captain Franz von Papen, recalled German military attaché, and he is here after serving a period of imprisonment in England, on his undertaking to give the Federal authorities all the information in his power as a return for avoiding execution in England as a spy.

It is expected much of von der Goltz's information will deal with German attempts to stir up trouble in Canada. Agents of the Department of Justice, under Captain William M. Offley, have been investigating two attempts to blow up the Welland Canal. Von der Goltz has admitted planning the first attempt.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Carl A. Leuderitz, German Consul here, today declared false the statement made in New York by Horst von der Goltz that the Consul obtained for him a false passport from Secretary of State Bryan. Mr. Leuderitz said that the statement was absurd, that he could not obtain a passport, that he remembered nothing of a Bridgeman W. Taylor, and that he had no part in getting von der Goltz out of America on a passport or in any other way.

URGES MERCHANT MARINE.

Congressman Alexander Cites Example of France to Prove Assertions

Speaking at the luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Association in the Biltmore yesterday on "The Merchant Marine," Representative Joshua W. Alexander, Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, said:

"Before the war there was no sentiment in favor of a merchant marine. Now we haven't the facilities for moving our vast exports since Great Britain has commandeered every available ship. We are missing the chance of our lives if we do not commence at once to build ships. If we do not have legislation in the present Congress, I shall deem it nothing less than a national calamity. I can safely say that President Wilson has given this question more attention than any other President since the civil war."

Representative Alexander, who is the author of the bill to establish a Federal Shipping Board, explained the features of the measure, which, he believed, would re-establish our prestige on the seas.

"France, despite the war," he said, "has appropriated 100,000,000 francs to enable her citizens to purchase ships. We must follow her example."

Mr. Alexander defended the La Follette Seamen's act, for the enactment of which he fought in the House. Despite the fact that the United States Chamber of Commerce, in a recent referendum, advised the repeal of several sections of the act, Mr. Alexander insisted that it was an excellent piece of legislation.

COLUMBUS PORTRAIT, $10.

Work of Parmigiano in De Mendonca Sale—110 Pictures, $5,291.

One hundred and ten of a collection of more than 300 pictures belonging to Senhor Salvador de Mendonca, formerly Brazilian Minister at Washington, and various other people and estates, were sold at the American Art Galleries last night, bringing returns of $5,291. The work of a Belgian artist, Georges Crocgaert, No. 87 in the catalogue, contemporary, brought the highest price of the evening, going to M. H. Wilson for $510. The picture showed an elaborate salon in a palace, with Prices of the Church in robes of red and purple disputing over the contexts of books they are consulting.

One of the low prices of the evening was given for a picture from the collection of Senhor de Mendonca, No. 40, a portrait of Columbus, which sold for $10. This was a curious old picture, attributed to Parmigiano, an Italian artist of the early sixteenth century. It was a canvas, 14½ by 11 inches, mounted on silk with brass headed pins. On the back was a penciled note:

"This portrait of Columbus was painted by Parmigiano and purchased by my uncle, Robert Percy Smith, in Naples, 1844, at a sale of pictures belonging to the Countess Guiccioli, and fell to me in the division of the estate at his death.

"(Signed) HARRY PERCY VEAGIE.

"Nov. 20, 1896."

Following are the pictures bringing more than $100: "Portrait of a Young Lady," by Alfred Seifert, N. 6, bought by Seaman, agent, for $115; "A Jolly Confab," by Professor Grutzner, No. 11, to D. George Dery for $200; "Landscape and Cattle," by William Hart, No. 17, to Seaman, agent, for $160; "Housatonic Valley," by John Bunyan Bristol, No. 44, to M. C. Migel for $155; "Forest and Hills," by John Frederick Kensett, No. 46, to Bernet, agent, for $240, and a companion picture, "Lake Erie," by the same artist, No. 47, to the same buyer, also for $240.

Kruseman van Elten's "Evening," No. 58, went to Bernet for $155; "Harvest Days," by a French contemporary, César Pattein, No. 92, went to Joseph Gottschalk for $125; G. H. Ainsley paid $100 for "A Sensational Picture," by Francois Biard, No. 97, and to M. C. Migel went a "Landscape," by E. Loyal Field, No. 100, for $170. "Venice," by Lucian Powell, No. 105, went to Jerome Kern for $115.

The sale will be continued this evening at the American Art Galleries.

GEN. SIR SAM HUGHES MAY QUIT THE CABINET

War Contracts Given to American Companies Are the Basis of Charges at Ottawa.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 29.—Something in the nature of a political crisis has been reached at Ottawa, and General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, may have to resign. A demand, supported by many members of the Conservative Party, has been made of the Premier that he dismiss the General, and Sir Robert Borden, who was to have gone to New York tonight to be present at the banquet of the Law Association, has felt it necessary to cancel his engagement.

This situation developed today as the result of statements made in Congress last night by G. W. Kyte, Liberal member for Richmond, N. S. His allegations, which were backed by documentary evidence, were, in brief, as follows:

On May 23, 1915, the American Ammunition Company incorporated with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, but with only a subscribed capital of $1,000. The company was authorized to manufacture shells, cartridges, fuses, &c. E. B. Cadwell became its President. On June 9 the International Arms and Fuse Company was incorporated in New York with an authorized capital of $1,500,000, but with a subscribed capital of only $3,000. It also was authorized to manufacture munitions of war.

On June 10 E. B. Cadwell, B. F. Yoakum of New York, and E. W. Bassick of Bridgeport, all connected with the companies mentioned, signed a formal agreement by which they apportioned among themselves as commission $1,000,000 of money they were to get from the Canadian Shell Committee for a contract for 2,500,000 fuses promised to them by Sir Alexander Bertram, Chairman of the Shell Committee. Nine days later they got contracts for $22,000,000 worth of fuses.

The day the contracts were awarded the two companies the Shell Committee advanced them $2,166,000. Within four months they received an additional advance of $1,083,300.

B. F. Yoakum, it is said, later associated himself in partnership with Colonel John Wesley Allison of Morrisburg, Ontario, and Eugene Lignanti, leader of the orchestra in a Montreal hotel. Other contracts were made with the Shell Committee, and Lignanti was to receive $288,000 and Allison and Yoakum $1,600,000 to divide between them. The two American companies agreed to speedy delivehies of fuses, but, in spite of the $3,000,000 advanced them for nearly a year, of the 5,000,000 fuses contracted for only 445,000 had been delivered up to March 14.

Colonel Allison has been closely associated with General Hughes, who has repeatedly indorsed him in terms of extravagant approval. The Prime Minister has cabled the General, who is in England, for explanations. General Hughes has also been friendly with Lignanti.

DEFENDS ALBANY COURSE.

Whitman Tells State Manufacturers of Administration's Work.

SYRACUSE, March 29.—In a speech delivered tonight before the Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of New York State, Governor Whitman reviewed and defended the acts of his Administration. His speech touched on nearly all the activities of the State.

"I went into the office of Governor with few illusions," he said. "My experience in public life for fourteen years had taught me that, while the people themselves may be indifferent to the administration of public affairs, forces of selfish greed are ever on the job, threatening independence and good faith.

"I found two men doing the work of one, a headless, footless financial system, departmental pull and haul, and a disposition to regard the money of taxpayers as a species of manna mysteriously dropped from heaven."

Mr. Whitman then discussed the financial system as he found it and outlined the methods by which he sought to better it.

"For years," he said, "the State has labored under a financial system that would have driven any private business into bankruptcy long ago."

Mr. Whitman said that it had been his duty to reorganize the Public Service Commission in the First District from top to bottom. He mentioned the appointments he had made, and continued: "However much these appointments may have displeased some, I am convinced that their activities will please the taxpayer."

Convicted of Inciting Murder.

For daring a man to commit murder William Donohue of 1,848 Second Avenue, known to the police as a pickpocket, was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. Donohue, on Oct. 23 last, inspired the murder of Michael Iaquinto, a bootblack, against whom he had a grudge. The man who actually wielded the revolver, on Donohue's dare, was John Behnstedt, an ex-Deputy Sheriff, who was arrested immediately after the shooting and has since pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree.

PHILIP MORRIS

PLAIN END "The LITTLE BROWN BOX" CORK TIP

HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

IF once or twice you make a point of noticing the large numbers displayed on the route-signs of buses which carry you to your destination, you will soon come to recognize the right bus even when it is two blocks away. To enable you to see at a glance which bus to take—that is the object of those fine big legible figures on the front of the

Fifth Avenue Bus

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

CLOTHES FOR MEN

Smartly Styled—Perfectly Tailored

Most men buy their clothes for style and quality—not for cheapness.

That is why we have always insisted upon smartness of design and worthiness of material in our men's clothes—rather than mere lowness of price.

This does not mean that Lord & Taylor Clothes are high,

On the contrary—you will find no more economical prices in all New York. Every dollar you invest in them will bring you satisfaction at a surprisingly big rate of interest.

In terms of currency—our clothes begin at $18.50.

There are wonderful assortments at $25 and $30. If you are a man who is just shopping around for a Spring Suit—we advise that you begin your investigations among these lots.

But—whether you pay $18.50 or $25 or $30—you will find Lord & Taylor style in every garment. And Lord & Taylor's Guarantee of satisfaction, besides.

Come in today—and see for yourself what this style is. It is impossible for us to describe it in cold type.

Come in, too—just to see the new materials. Exquisitely blended colors in striped effects; richly original mixtures in plaids and checks; solid flannel shades in blues, greens and browns—and the more conservative silk striped worsteds.

You will find variety enough to please you—whatever your tastes.

And we will guarantee to fit you—as YOU wish; not we. And you can always have your money back, if the suit doesn't please.

Dress Suits—$30 and Upward.
Cutaway Frock Suits—$30 Up.

Fourth Floor.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

America's Foremost Specialists

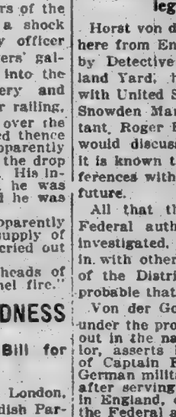

Direct Particular Attention to

The New "Domino" Boot

Exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.* Model

In combinations and self colors; white tops with black, brown and patent leather vamps and collars; white fittings; cut extra high; hand turned soles, Louis XV. heels; also self colors, in all white calfskin, gray suede, and ivory, champagne and gray kidskin.

Special 8.50

Men of Means

$19.50

PAYING "big" prices for clothes is not good business as a general proposition. You might be surprised to know that there are men of very considerable wealth in New York who find all they want in the way of style, fit, wearability and common sense in GIMBEL

Business Suits

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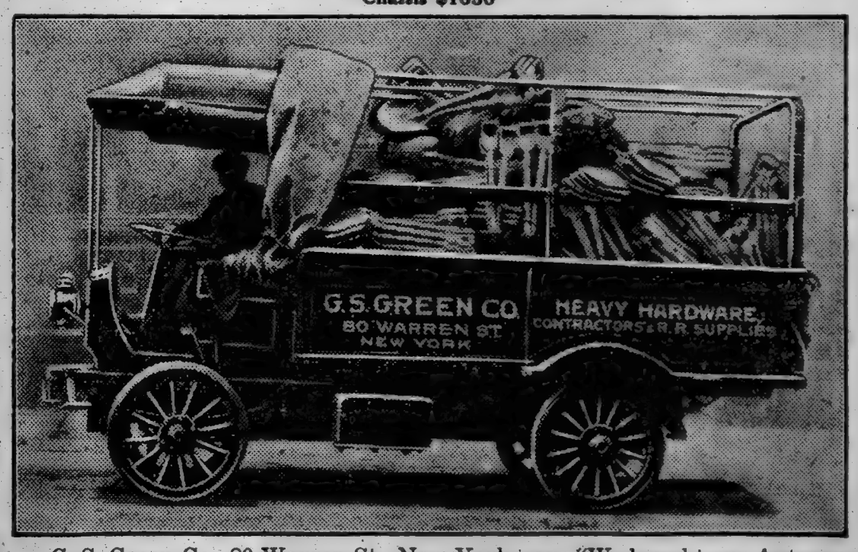

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BREAK AWAY FROM YUAN.

Two More Districts in Kwangtung Join the Revolutionists.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Two more districts in Kwangtung Province have oined the] revolution against Yuan Shi Kai, two military stations have been occupied by revolutionists, and a third military station, all in Kwangtung Province, has declared its independence of Yuan Shi Kai, according to a cablegram received today by the Chinese Republic Association.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Should President Yuan Shi Kai and the rebel Chinese Governors who have demanded his immediate retirement fail to come to terms, officials here believe the result would be a long and destructive civil war in China. It is known that Yuan has provided himself with a formidable army which would probably be loyal to him so long as he was willing to draw upon his large sources of revenue for their pay.

So far neither the State Department nor the Chinese legation has received any official advices concerning the events in Peking since Yuan's mandate renouncing the throne. Press reports from Shanghai that Tang Shao Yi, the First Premier of the republic, had urged the President to relinquish his office to Vice President Li Yuen Heng, have been read with interest, however, and some officials think Yuan will be inclined to heed advice from such a source.

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FOR SIX-YEAR TERM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Representative Bailey, an Ardent Bryan Man, Proposes a Constitutional Amendment.

DENIES CHIEF'S INFLUENCE

Says the Ex-Secretary Will Not Raise the One-Term Issue Against Mr. Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A resolution to amend the Constitution so as to provide a single Presidential term of six years was offered in the House today by Representative Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania, a close personal and political friend of William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Bailey said that his resolution was introduced without consultation with the former Secretary of State.

"It is not to be construed," he said, "as aimed at President Wilson. The renomination of Mr. Wilson is assured, and, as a member of the Resolutions Committee at Baltimore, I am able to say that the single-term plank was never intended to apply to the candidate nominated at Baltimore. I have known all along that Mr. Bryan did not intend to inject the one-term issue into the approaching campaign."

When he was asked to amplify this statement, Representative Bailey said:

"I think I may safely say that it is not the intention, and it never has been the intention of Mr. Bryan to raise the one-term issue against President Woodrow Wilson. I know this because of what occurred in the Resolutions Committee at Baltimore and also because of private conversations I have had with Mr. Bryan.

"The fact is that the Baltimore platform's one-term plank referred to the principle of the one-term instead of the length of service of the Democratic standard bearer named at that convention. In the Resolutions Committee there was discussion of a plan to bind the candidate of that particular convention not to serve more than one term. This plan was rejected at the instance of Mr. Bryan himself. It was pointed out by Mr. Bryan that there had been no consideration of the length of a single term.

"Mr. Bryan took the view that one term should be longer than four years; that it was impossible for a President fully to work out his policies within so limited a time. There was discussion of a term of seven and six years. It was realized that this question would have to be adjusted later, and for that reason Mr. Bryan did not insist upon—in fact he objected to—any proposal that would bind the particular candidate of the Baltimore Convention not to seek re-election after a four-year term.

"When the one-term plank was written into the Baltimore platform it was not known who would be the nominee of the Democratic Convention. Speaker Champ Clark was at that time leading the balloting, and it was impossible to tell what would come of the deadlock.

"All this talk that Mr. Bryan construes the one-term plank as applying to President Woodrow Wilson is foolish. Mr. Bryan is not a man of the 'ward politician' type, and I know that he has never intended to oppose the President's renomination because of a plank not intended to apply to Mr. Wilson.

"I have not discussed the introduction of my resolution with Mr. Bryan. I intended to offer such a resolution in the Sixty-third Congress, but withheld it because it probably would have been considered as legislation directed particularly at the present incumbent of the White House. It is now impossible to get a constitutional amendment ratified before the approaching conventions and election, and no one can claim that this resolution is directed at the President."

Mr. Bailey's resolution is practically identical with that adopted by the Senate shortly before President Wilson was inaugurated. This resolution went to the House Committee on the Judiciary, but was never reported. Subsequently it developed that a letter from President Wilson to Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania was responsible for the side-tracking of the resolution in the House Committee.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES asserted recently, the former Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Judge Henry D. Clayton, has a letter written by Mr. Bryan in 1912, in which Mr. Bryan said that the Baltimore platform's one-term plank was not intended to apply to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Bailey's statement today confirms the understanding of Democratic members of the House concerning the attitude of Mr. Bryan.

When reports became current that the ex-Secretary would oppose the renomination of the President at St. Louis, Administration supporters planned to publish the letter to Judge Clayton if Mr. Bryan raised the one-term issue against Mr. Wilson. Mr. Bailey said today, however, that such apprehension was groundless.

"If Mr. Bryan were to oppose the President," he said, "it would be on an issue more fundamental than the one-term plank, which applied only to the principle of the length of the President's term and not to the candidate of the Baltimore Convention."

The Bailey resolution went to the House Judiciary Committee, which yesterday voted to postpone indefinitely the consideration of "all resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution," in order to sidetrack the woman suffrage and national prohibition proposals.

Mr. Bailey contends that his resolution, having been offered today, does not come within the prohibition of the action taken by the Committee yesterday.

PASS BURNETT BILL TODAY.

House Leaders Predict a Large Majority on Immigration Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—House leaders said tonight the Burnett Immigration bill with its literacy test and Oriental exclusion features would pass by an overwhelming majority when it came to a vote tomorrow. Opponents of the measure conceded defeat, but said they hoped to obtain adoption of some important amendments. The House will meet earlier than usual so that a vote may be reached by night.

Representative Sabath announced tonight that he would try to have eliminated the amendment of Representative Humphrey, adopted yesterday, under which restrictions by any foreign country on immigration from the United States would become reciprocally effective upon immigration from that country into the United States.

He said the provision, adopted on the plea that it was necessary to guard the Northwestern States against an influx of undesirables from British Columbia, would have far-reaching and undesirable effects on immigration from other countries.

FLIES TO ALTITUDE RECORD.

Lieut. Saufley at Pensacola in Hydroaeroplane Soars 16,072 Feet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A dispatch to the Navy Department from Pensacola, Fla., says Lieutenant Richard C. Saufley, U. S. N., in a height flight, made an altitude of 16,072 feet, a new record for hydroaeroplanes.

KILLED BY SUBWAY CAVE-IN.

Blasting Dislodges Earth Near Opera House—Two Are Hurt.

One workman was killed and two others injured yesterday evening in a slide in the excavations for the new Broadway subway at Broadway and Fortieth Street, near the Metropolitan Opera House. The slide followed a dislodgment of rock and earth by a blast, but engineers in charge of the construction said no damage had been done to the planning over Broadway, or to the foundations of the Metropolitan, which go down much deeper than the twenty-five-foot subway cut.

Shortly after 6 o'clock a blast was let off in the forward end of the construction work, under Broadway, just south of Fortieth Street. After the blast was fired about twenty laborers under Foreman Charles Foley began removing the dislodged earth and rock, and were in the act of filling a bucket 100 feet or so south of the point where the blast was let off when Foley heard the rock and dirt beginning to crack over their heads. He warned the men and, dropping their tools, they fled for safety. All but three got away. Dwyer, who lived at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, was caught and pinned down under the fall of a considerable quantity of dirt, which came down in the wake of a large rock that rolled down among the workmen, and was completely buried. Donald Wilson of 317 West Thirty-ninth Street and Michael Lervicke of 255 East Third Street were buried up to the waist. They were soon released by their comrades, who set to work as soon as the dirt had stopped falling, but it took half an hour's work to get Dwyer out.

He had internal injuries, besides a fractured right thigh and left arm, and died shortly after his arrival at New York Hospital. Wilson, whose left arm is broken and who has many bruises, is still at the hospital undergoing treatment. Lervicke was treated for bruises and went home.

The opera crowds had not yet begun to gather for the last performance of "Das Rheingold," and the accident attracted comparatively little attention.

HUNTING BOOK BRINGS $775.

$8,927.50 Realized for Day at Sale of Huntington Works.

The sale of duplicates and selections from the library of Henry E. Huntington realized $8,927.50 at the Anderson Galleries yesterday.

"Ideas Accidental and Incidental to Hunting and Other Sports," first edition, with forty-two colored plates, by Henry Alken, went to W. E. Bailey for $775. A large part of this issue was destroyed by fire, which accounts for its rarity. Only one other copy has been sold by auction in this country.

George L. Smith paid $375 for the "Life of a Sportsman," by C. J. Apperley, London, 1842, with thirty-six handsomely colored plates, by Henry Alken. These plates are considered by connoisseurs to be the finest work that Alken executed. Mr. Smith also paid $525 for the "Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette," a magazine entirely appropriated to "Sporting Subjects and Fancy Pursuits." There are fourteen numbers, London, 1822-28, with a series of colored and plain plates, by Alken, Cruikshank and others.

"The Humorist; a Collection of Entertaining Tales, Anecdotes, Repartees, Witty Sayings," &c., London, 1820, with forty colored etchings by George Cruikshank, was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $280.

A collected set of first editions of the "Novels and Other Works", of George Eliot was obtained by Mr. Smith for $270. A set of Charles Lever's "Novels," all first editions, except "Jack Hinton" and "A Day's Ride," went to the same bidder for $510.

Dr. A. W. S. Rosenbach of Philadelphia gave $450 for "Jorrock's Jaunts and Jollities," by Robert S. Surtees, London, 1843, with fifteen finely colored full-page plates, by Henry Alken.

Present Demands to Railways Today

The formality of presenting the demands of the 400,000 service employes of the railways of the nation for an eight-hour day, with pay for time and a half for overtime, will take place today. Local Chairmen of the unions will call at the general offices of each of the roads and leave copies of the demands, accompanied with the request that the railroads reply on or before April 29, 1916. The delegates of the trainmen will meet the officials of the New York Central at the Grand Central Terminal between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning.

Which Impression Do You Make?
If it is like the diagram to the left, your arch has fallen and you are "flat-footed." You need the helpful support of the Coward Arch Support Shoe.
The Coward Shoe
is designed primarily to support the arch in its natural position and give free play to the foot muscles.
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DISCORD IS STARTED AMONG REPUBLICANS

Conservatives and Progressives of Congressional Committee Have a Lively Struggle.

CHAIRMAN SHORN OF POWER

Executive Functions Are Vested in Seventeen Members Through Plan of Leader Mann.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—While Republican leaders have been looking hopefully for a reunited party before the campaign begins, a lively struggle has started in the Republican Congressional Committee, threatening the disruption of that body, or at least failure of the progressive and conservative members to work together.

The fight began with the effort of the conservatives to oust Representative Woods of Iowa, a progressive Republican, from the chairmanship, in favor of Representative McKinley of Illinois, a conservative. Failing in that the conservatives permitted the re-election of Mr. Woods, but took most of his powers away from him and gave them to an executive committee, of which McKinley is made Chairman.

These developments took place today at one of the stormiest meetings the committee ever has had. Mr. McKinley had refused to run for the Chairmanship of the committee, so that the re-election of Mr. Woods came about without protest. Trouble followed almost at once, however, when Mr. Mann of Illinois, Republican leader in the House, presented a resolution creating the Executive Committee and defining its powers so as to leave Mr. Woods little to do.

Mr. Dyer of Missouri and Mr. Crampton of Michigan at once threatened to issue statements exposing the proceedings of the committee and to resign. This would have been something like what happened at the Republican National Convention in 1912. But Mr. Crampton said he wished to confer with his colleagues from Michigan before taking a final step.

One of the reasons offered by conservative members of the committee for their course is that Mr. Woods has not been successful in raising campaign funds, while Mr. McKinley, who is wealthy, either has raised money or has contributed it. Under the new division of labor on the committee Mr. McKinley will largely direct the financing of the coming Republican Congressional campaign.

The Executive Committee created today consists of seventeen members, of whom only three are of the progressive wing of the party—Mr. Woods of Michigan, Mr. Esch of Wisconsin, and Mr. Fess of Ohio. The other fourteen include such conservatives as Mr. Mondell of Wyoming, Mr. Campbell of Kansas, and Mr. Kahn of California. The progressive members of the Congressional Committee said that the Executive Committee should have been appointed by Chairman Woods.

The only point scored by the progressives at today's meeting was in obtaining the adoption of an amendment to the resolution under which the full committee will be called to meet once a month.

MAINE INDORSES WILSON.

Democrats Commend His Administration, and Demand Re-election.

BANGOR, Me., March 29.—The administration of President Wilson and his foreign policies were commended in the platform adopted at the Democratic State Convention here today. "We indorse his leadership and demand his re-election," the platform stated, "because he is the safest, the wisest, the most humane and the most clear-headed statesman now on the stage of the world."

There was prolonged applause when United States Senator Johnson, as Temporary Chairman, defended the foreign policy of the Administration.

Three delegates to the national convention at St. Louis were elected from each of the four Congressional districts. The list included Senator Johnson, Governor Curtis and Congressman McGillicuddy.

Senator Johnson in his address to the convention made the following references to Mexico and the submarine question:

"The President inherited from a former Administration a most difficult situation in Mexico. The President waited for some one of the contending factions to establish itself in control of the country, with power to protect lives and property, not only of its citizens, but of the foreigners within its territory.

"But now, when a leader of a band of marauders has invaded our soil and murdered our citizens, an occasion has arisen which justifies in the eyes of all the sending of an armed force into Mexico to arrest and punish the perpetrators of this crime.

"The great storm which has burst upon Europe has brought new weapons of warfare on sea and land and the most serious and perplexing questions of international law. The President has accomplished without the shedding of a drop of American blood all that we could have hoped to have accomplished by war with either Germany or Austria."

HUGHES IN BAY STATE POLL.

Jurist Has Long Lead Among Republicans of Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 29.—A poll of Republican members of the Legislature, made by The Transcript, shows that Charles E. Hughes is the favorite for the Presidential nomination. Of the 199 members 140 were canvassed. The vote was as follows: Hughes, 76; Roosevelt, 23; McCall, 9; Weeks, 6; Lodge, 3; Root, 1; Cummins, 1; undecided, 22; total, 140.

Some members, who were not prepared to make a definite reply, were in favor of Hughes, Roosevelt, or "any man who can defeat Wilson." The decline in "favorite son" sentiment was a feature of the poll.

Sherman Quits Race in Montana.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Senator Sherman of Illinois today telegraphed the Secretary of State of Montana, directing the removal of his name from the Republican primary ballot for President.

STRICKEN IN SUBWAY TRAIN.

Treasurer of Bush Terminal Co. Dies of Heart Disease in Station.

Herbert Boughton, Treasurer of the Bush Terminal Company, was stricken with heart disease late Tuesday evening in an uptown subway train and was taken off at Fulton Street. He was dead before an ambulance arrived.

Mr. Boughton was identified by his sister, Miss Alice Boughton, and the body was removed to his home at 308 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Boughton is survived by a widow and two daughters.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR WESTCHESTER AND LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE
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For 33 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. His name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes. They are the best known shoes in the world.
W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.
W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 SHOES are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.
W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 and $3.50 SHOES hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes for the price.
None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
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1495 Broadway (Times Sq.)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
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Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $4.00 shoes for women.

TODAY'S MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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A Russian Dragoon.

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Your visit will make you proud of these pure food institutions of Greater New York, which are unrivalled for cleanliness anywhere in the world. Our Bronx Bakery is located at Southern Boulevard and East 143rd St., Brooklyn Bakery at 802 Pacific St. near Vanderbilt Ave. and Newark Bakery at 4th Ave. and 14th St., Newark, near Ampere Station.

WANTS 8 BIG SHIPS IN 1916 PROGRAM

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Says It Would Have Great Effect Internationally.

THIS OPINION IS PERSONAL

Tells House Committee of Secret Naval Funds and Programs of Germany and Japan.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Appropriation by Congress for eight new capital ships this year, double the number proposed in the Administration's five-year navy program, was recommended by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt today in concluding his testimony before the House Naval Committee. Secretary Daniels will appear tomorrow as the last witness to be heard before the committee begins drafting its bill. Mr. Roosevelt explained that the recommendation for eight ships immediately represented his personal views and not those of the department.

"I believe the Government and private yards could take care of eight capital ships this year," he said. "I personally think it would mean a great step, for the moral effect upon the country, and also our international relations."

Questioned about Japan's navy, Mr. Roosevelt said both Japan and Germany were reported to have secret building funds and programs. Representative Farr of Pennsylvania asked how much stronger the American navy was than the Japanese.

"That depends on the scene of operations," replied the witness. "If the fleets were kept apart we are about three to two. If the operations were in Japanese waters we are about equal.

"Japan probably would be superior in extreme western waters. If they attempted to come over here the conditions would be reversed."

Emphasizing need for battle cruisers, the Assistant Secretary said dreadnoughts had won the principal victory in Europe without firing a shot. By keeping the foe's fleet off the seas Mr. Roosevelt said the British dreadnoughts had attained the aim for which they were built.

He expressed belief that there was a possibility of the United States being involved in war even after a European peace, and declared that the nation was "richer and weaker than ever in history," with great potential resources, but unprepared to withstand an immediate martial shock.

Mr. Roosevelt said the department has official knowledge that England had increased her naval tonnage 1,000,000 tons since the war began. He said, however, that England would hesitate long before sending her fleet against Germany's fortified base at Heligoland. "If," he added, "the German navy were to meet the English navy alone on the high seas it would be destroyed undoubtedly."

Development of specialists in engineering, aviation, and other lines in the navy was urged by the Secretary. He opposed securing specialists from scientific schools, stating that Annapolis academy training for all naval officers was essential. He also went on record against exclusive Government manufacture of war munitions.

"I believe in Government manufacture to a certain extent," he said, "But I don't think the Government should manufacture everything it needs to the exclusion of all private manufacturers at the present time. We may come to it some time," he added.

Establishment of a new and invulnerable naval base on Culebra Island, near Porto Rico, rather than at Guantanamo, Cuba, was said by Mr. Roosevelt to be needed.

"Our scouting line should extend from Newfoundland to Bermuda and the Windward Islands," he said, explaining sentiment for a base on Culebra. He stated it would take several guns and 5,000 men to guard such a base.

"We believe the enemy would probably make an initial attack in the West Indies. We are vulnerable down there to a quick attack; more so than along the Atlantic Coast. If an enemy came over here they would have to have some base. There are only three locations for bases, Canada or Newfoundland, Bermuda, or an island in the West Indies."

Discussing the naval militia, he said, farm boys were more easily trained for naval purposes than men with merchant ship experience, and, therefore, he considered militiamen more valuable than civilian seamen.

Regarding submarines the witness admitted the 1,200-ton fleet vessel was purely an experiment. Recommendations of Admiral Grant, commander of the submarine flotilla, for the 800-ton type, he added, represented the general opinion of officers of the service, but not that of the department.

ARREST STRIKE AGITATORS.

Men Who Approached Trolley Employes Arraigned in Jersey.

Four men who went from this city to Jersey City to incite a strike among the motormen and conductors were arrested yesterday at the Summit Avenue Hudson & Manhattan tube station and arraigned in the First Criminal Court on charges of disorderly conduct. Captain Larkins of the West Montgomery Street Station testified that they refused to give an account of their actions. They were found guilty, but sentence was suspended.

Quiet prevailed in the so-called trolley strike in Newark and Orange yesterday. The cars ran on schedule time in both places. In Newark the union organizers said that trolleymen were swelling the union ranks every day, and railway company officials asserted that none of the men had quit thus far, and that only twenty or thirty had joined the union.

The lines running between Orange and Newark were not affected as was anticipated by the strike yesterday. The Roseville car barns in East Orange were expected to become a seat of trouble, and were guarded, but Police Chief O'Neill and his detail had nothing to do.

Officials of the Hudson County Plasterers' Union of the building trades were told yesterday that the Master Builders' Association had decided not to grant the demand of the plasterers calling for three coats of plaster on the walls of every house "worked."

The Master Builders in a recent conference agreed to advance wages 0 per cent., and also decided that when seven plasterers are at work on a job one of their number must be made foreman.

W. M. Walsh, agent of the Building Trades Council, said that the union men in Hudson County wanted the buildings to be satisfactory to investors, and that they would insist on three coats of plaster. More than 10,000 plasterers and workers threaten to strike in the Hudson County building trades if the demand for three coats of plaster is not acceded to.

STORM IN ENGLAND KILLS 11

Floods in the Thames Valley Are Approaching the Record Height.

LONDON, March 29.—Eleven deaths so far have been reported as the result of the great storm which swept the British Isles Monday and Tuesday. Although the storm has subsided, railway, telegraphic and telephonic communication is still demoralized throughout the United Kingdom, much damage having been done to tracks and wires, while roadways on all sides are blocked by fallen poles and trees.

Of the deaths caused, nine were in Wales and were due to exposure, the victims being caught in the hills when the storm broke.

Several coasting vessels were driven ashore, but so far no loss of life from them has been reported. Five sailing vessels in Bristol Channel have been missing since the blizzard began.

Floods are reported from many quarters, and the level of the Thames has reached a point within three inches of that attained in February, 1915, when the greatest flood height for thirty years was recorded.

BULLDOG ATTACKS BABY.

Doctor Fears It May Be Necessary to Amputate Infant's Leg.

A large black bulldog attacked James Cortez, 10 months old, in the arms of his sister, Anna, 10 years old, of 162 West Twenty-eighth Street last night in the hallway at 156 West Twenty-eighth Street. The girl was carrying her brother into another house to visit friends. The dog rushed down the stairs as they entered the main hallway and leaped at the baby, fastening its teeth in the child's left leg. Anna fought with the dog with her bare hands, but the animal clung to the baby's leg and tore with its paws at the girl.

Patrolmen Delaney and Schmidt of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station heard the screams of the children and hurried to the house. Considerable beating with their nightsticks was required before the dog released his hold. Dr. Christopher of New York Hospital sewed fifteen stitches in the baby's leg, and at the insistence of his mother left the little one at home. He requested that the child be brought to the hospital today, and said the leg might have to be amputated.

The police say the dog is owned by Thomas Mardo, a tenant of 156 West Twenty-eighth Street. The Department of Health was notified and physicians will examine the dog today to determine whether or not it is rabid.

NO LEGACY FOR NURSE-WIFE

Aged Oysterman Left Nothing to Woman He Wed on His Sick Bed.

Mrs. Lulu Carleton Houseman, the nurse who married last February Captain Jacob I. Houseman, the retired oyster planter, against the wishes of his family, is not mentioned in his will, which was filed yesterday with Surrogate Tiernan at Richmond, S. I. It was dated Sept. 23, 1915, and as the nurse was one of the witnesses it is believed she is debarred from contesting it. Captain Houseman left about $200,000, and was 78 years old.

Under the will Mary Smith, the Captain's housekeeper, is to receive $250, provided she was in his employ at the time of his death. All the rest of the estate is to be divided equally among his daughter, Mrs. Minnie Jones, her children, and the son of J. Houseman, Jr., the Captain's son. The last share is to be held in trust until the beneficiary reaches 50, when he is to have the principal.

Actress Gets $7 a Week Alimony.

Louis Goldfarb, 26 years old, of 611 West 177th Street, a motion picture theatre manager, was ordered to pay $7 a week to his wife, Mildred Goldfarb, an actress, of 736 West 181st Street, by Magistrate Harris in the Domestic Relations Court yesterday. Goldfarb was arrested on a warrant charging him with abandoning his wife. Goldfarb told Magistrate Harris that he left his wife because he lost his place as manager of a theatre at Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue as a result, he testified, of frequent calls she made by telephone, asking him to return home as she was lonesome and needed companionship.

Dinner to Borden Put Off.

Because of urgent public business which requires his attention in Canada, Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of the Dominion, will be unable to address the Lawyers' Club of this city on April 1, or attend the dinner which was to have been given in his honor on that night. In view of Sir Robert's telegram the Lawyers' Club has indefinitely postponed both events. Sir Alexander Lacoste, retired Chief Justice of Canada, and Lady Lacoste, together with the Hon. A. W. Atwater, K. C.; Lieut. Col. C. F. Hamilton, E. H. Scammel, and Paul Lacoste, K. C., were to have accompanied the Premier.

Detail for Colonel Bridgman.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan has detailed Colonel Oliver Bridgman, former commanding officer of the First Cavalry, Squadron A, National Guard, to active service after about two years of retirement on the reserve list. Colonel Bridgman had served twenty-six years in the National Guard when he retired.

SENATE TAKES UP ARMY INCREASE BILL

Chamberlain Measure Will Be Kept Before the Lawmakers Until It Is Passed.

MILITIA PLANS DRAW FIRE

Federal Volunteer Force Likely to be Centre of Discussion in Upper House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—With every indication that a vote would be pressed at the earliest possible date, the Senate today took up the Army Reorganization bill, which Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, explained at length to his attentive colleagues. When he finished his statement, at the request of Senators who wanted time to study certain comparative tables that Mr. Chamberlain asked to have printed further debate was postponed till tomorrow.

After that Mr. Chamberlain will keep the bill steadily before the Senate, and if Senators are not ready to speak on it they will be compelled to vote. This announcement from Mr. Chamberlain was indorsed by Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican leader.

A colloquy between Mr. Chamberlain and Senator Borah of Idaho indicated that one of the major contests in the consideration of the bill would come over the relative importance to be attached to the National Guard, and to other means of supplying a second line of defense. Mr. Borah is distinctly opposed to the effort to federalize the militia, both on grounds of constitutionality and on grounds of practical results. The bill, besides elaborating the existing National Guard, authorizes the President to form a Federal volunteer force along the lines of the Continental Army advocated by Mr. Garrison when he was Secretary of War, and this provision, in Mr. Borah's opinion, should be developed as a basis for a system of widespread military training.

Sees Politics Behind Militia Plan.

This training, in Mr. Borah's opinion, should ultimately reach practically every young man in the country, through the volunteer units for some, and for others through the institution of Federal instructors in schools and colleges. A system of this sort, in his opinion, would obviate the necessity for a large standing army. In his exchange of opinions with Mr. Chamberlain Mr. Borah intimated that the chief support behind the features of the House and Senate bills relating to the National Guard was of a political nature.

The federalization of the National Guard, which must be left under officers appointed by the States, however, has been bitterly denounced by nearly every army officer testifying before the Senate committee. Mr. Garrison was willing to let the National Guard continue about as it was, with perhaps increases in pay and improvement of discipline, but he set his main reliance on building up a wholly Federal force outside it. General Wood thought the National Guard units should be given an opportunity to enter the Federal force for if they failed to respond they should be ignored thereafter. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, has emphasized the value of the Federal second line as opposed to the National Guard.

"We are trying to organize an army," said Mr. Chamberlain in opening his remarks, "that wouldn't have to delay four or five days at a little trouble on the border. But we shouldn't criticise officers and men for not getting Villa more quickly. It was the country that was unready for emergency. Our army has been historically inefficient. Even Washington had to spend hours and days writing about conditions to the Continental Congress. Our troops have ever had more spirit than skill—and at times our patriotism has blazed none too brightly.

Says Experts Approve Bill.

"The present bill has the approval of every expert who has examined it. It contains the best part of a great number of plans. While our committee was drafting this bill it had the provisions of the Hay bill before it, but that bill is not adequate to the nation's need."

Senator Chamberlain blamed Congress for faulty equipment in the army, for aeroplanes that would not fly, and machine guns that would not shoot.

"The aviation service is notoriously weak," he said. "It is not the fault of the army nor of the aviation corps, but it is the fault of a Congress that refuses to appropriate money to provide proper equipment.

"Still, in the discussion later on the floor of this Senate you will find distinguished Senators protesting against the appropriations and arguing that the people's money must not be spent for war."

FAVORS DEFENSE PLANS.

Assembly Adopts Mills Resolution, but with Eliminations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Assembly today adopted the Mills preparedness resolution providing that a memorial be addressed to Congress by the Legislature asking for the enactment of measures for greater national defense.

As it passed the Senate on Monday the resolution asked Congress to adhere to the plans recommended by the General Naval Board in its report of July 30 for bringing the naval strength of the United States up to second place, and advocated the army plan outlined in the bill of Senator Chamberlain providing for a standing army of 178,000 men in times of peace and 240,000 in war, with an adequate reserve.

The Assembly struck out the specific provisions of the resolution, asking merely that the navy be brought up to second place and changed the resolution to ask for an army which would "properly and adequately" defend the nation. Mr. Callahan, the minority leader, opposed the resolution on the ground that the Legislature should not attempt to tell Congress what it should do.

AURORA NEARS PORT.

Expects to Reach the New Zealand Coast on Friday.

LONDON, March 29.—The Premier of New Zealand has been notified by wireless that the auxiliary ship Aurora of the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition expects to arrive off New Zealand on Friday, according to a dispatch from Reuter's correspondent at Wellington, N. Z.

Wireless dispatches from the Aurora have told of her 500-mile drift in the Antartic ice, from which she was released on March 14. The vessel since that time, under her own steam, has been making her way to New Zealand.

GERMAN PROFESSOR OUSTED

Scotland Compels Retirement of Glasgow University Scientist.

LONDON, March 29.—Professor Ludwig Becker, a native of Germany, at the desire of Thomas McKinnon Wood, Secretary for Scotland, has withdrawn from the chair of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow and departed from Glasgow.

Considerable feeling has been aroused by Professor Becker's continued occupation of the chair and his employment as chief of the most important observatory station in western Scotland.

SEEK JEWISH BIG BROTHERS

Association Hears Address by Judge Mayer and Others.

The Jewish Big Brother Association, which, with the assistance of Louis Marshall, Mortimer L. Schiff, and other prominent men, has started an extensive campaign in the city for members, held the fourth of a series of meetings last night at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway. Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court, one of the speakers, asserted that the Big Brother movement opened a great opportunity to Jewish young men to keep boys out of courts and from developing into criminals.

"There is no one, probably, who understands the point of view of a boy as well as a young man," Judge Mayer said. "For this reason Jewish young men can contribute effective service in this movement. You cannot control a boy unless he feels you understand him."

Judge Mayer pointed out that the Big Brother movement was a part of the probation system in dealing with offenders. "But the Big Brother movement does more than furnish probation officers, because it aims to prevent the boy from coming into court at all. I earnestly urge every Jewish young man to assist in this work," he said.

Professor Richard Gottheil of Columbia University, one of the Directors of the Educational Alliance, told of the development of the Jewish Big Brother movement. Henry Moskowitz, Civil Service Commissioner, and Assistant District Attorney Alexander B. Kaminsky also poke. Several young men signed application slips for membership at the close of the meeting.

Indians' Right to Fish Disputed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Supreme Court is to be asked to decide whether the Seneca Indians of New York may spear fish within the boundaries of their old domain, which was granted to Robert Morris by the Treaty of the Big Tree in 1797. The question arises out of efforts of State authorities to enforce the laws regulating the taking of fish in waters of the State. The case for the Indians will be presented for the United States, which is defending the agreements of the Big Tree Treaty, by Assistant Attorney General Warren. He takes the ground that treaties with Indians are the supreme law of the land and that the Federal Constitution nowhere takes account of the police laws of the States as opposed to treaties.

Beggar Gambled Away $60,000.

Albert Light, who said that he lived at 693 West 130th Street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Goss of the Mendicant Squad charged with begging. The detective saw Light go up to a man in an automobile and ask for money. Before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Men's Night Court Light pleaded "guilty, with explanation." He told the Magistrate that he was a son of the late B. Light, formerly head of B. Light & Co. He had an allowance of $17 a week, he said, from his mother, and in addition had gambled away about $60,000 in the last two years. The man in the automobile whom the detective had seen him accost had been an old gambling acquaintance to whom he had lost lots of money, he said. He was sent to jail.

EARTHQUAKES IN PANAMA.

Two Shocks Rouse People on Isthmus—Tremors Follow.

PANAMA, March 29.—Two earthquake shocks occurred here today, one at 5 o'clock this morning and the other this afternoon. No damage resulted.

The earlier shock was the most severe. It lasted one minute and twenty seconds and reached the third category of intensity in the seismograph wave motions and showed a width of twenty-two millimeters. Most of the Isthmian population were awakened by the disturbance.

This is the second severe shock in the last twenty-four months, the first having taken place on May 18, 1914, and having an intensity of the sixth category.

There were numerous tremors during the day, but, like an extremely slight shock last Monday were barely noticeable.

Expect 50,000 in Defense Parade.

Plans have been matured for the citizens' preparedness parade to be held on Saturday, May 13, according to Roger W. Allen, Secretary of the Committee in charge of arrangements. Charles H. Sherrill, who led the Sound Money parade in 1896, will be the marshal, and approximately 50,000 business men are expected to be in the ranks. It will be a civilian parade, no uniforms being permitted, and no vehicles, horses or floats. The marchers will be reviewed by Mayor Mitchel and heads of the city departments, Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Navy Department officials from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Executive Committee's headquarters are at 120 Broadway.

To Broaden Public Service Work.

At the suggestion of Chairman Straus the Public Service Commission will hold fortnightly conferences with the heads of all departments, so that the subway construction and regulatory work may be facilitated by full discussion. These conferences are to be a regular feature of the commission's work.

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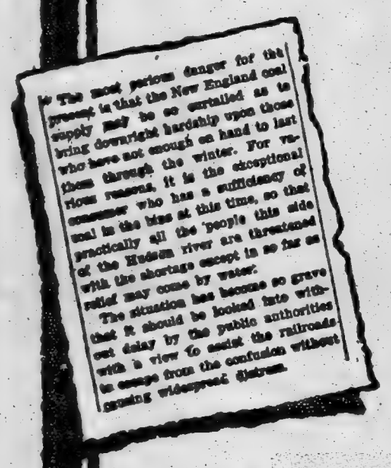

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Why pay high prices—when SOCONY Kerosene saves money and labor? No coal, wood or ashes to bother with.

But be sure you get SOCONY.

It is clean and pure, burns without smoke, odor or wick crust.

Remember the name SOCONY and look for the grocer whose store shows the SOCONY sign.

We recommend the following oil-burning devices as the best of their kind: *New Perfection* Oil Cookstoves and Water Heaters, *Perfection* Smokeless Oil Heaters, *Rayo* Lamps and Lanterns.

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OFFER BILLS TO HALT RISE IN GASOLINE

One Measure Introduced to Stop Exports and Another to Regulate Prices.

FEAR INCREASE TO 40 CENTS

Monopoly Must Be Curbed, Says Representative Steenerson—Bad Faith Charged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Two bills proposing drastic methods to check the upward trend of the price of gasoline were introduced in the House today by Representative William Schley Howard, a Georgia Democrat, and Representative Halvor Steenerson, a Minnesota Republican. Mr. Howard's bill provides for an embargo on the exportation of petroleum products, and Mr. Steenerson would clothe the Federal Trade Commission with full authority to regulate the price of gasoline and petroleum products entering into interstate commerce.

Forty-cent gasoline by June 1 was predicted by Representative Howard, who asserted that the price now being exacted by the refiners "has not only reached the limit of endurance but amounts to a national scandal."

The Howard bill was introduced after the Georgia member had consulted with Secretary Redfield. In this connection it was learned that the Government, as well as private consumers, faces the prospect of paying 40 cents a gallon for gasoline within a few months. Representative Howard says he was informed by the Secretary of Commerce that the latter had been attempting to renew a contract between the Department of Commerce and the refiners, and negotiations had been halted by a demand for a contract at 40 cents.

Representative Steenerson says Government investigators report that the price of gasoline is due to artificial and not economic causes. There is only one way to reach the situation, he says; the competitive system has failed to bring about reasonable prices. It is incumbent that Congress should act, Mr. Steenerson believes, under the commerce clause of the Constitution.

In a statement accompanying his bill Mr. Howard virtually claims that the forthcoming report of the Federal Trade Commission on the gasoline question will show that exportations do not justify the claim that domestic prices must of necessity be high. The report, he says, will indicate that the on-hand supply of gasoline is greater than it has ever been.

The Howard bill provides for an embargo on exportation of petroleum and its products, but authorizes the President to raise the embargo "when in his judgment the price charged for such product or products to the consumer in the United States is fair, reasonable and just."

Representative Steenerson, discussing his bill, said:

"Although the Constitution gives Congress the power to regulate the whole subject of commerce we are accustomed to think that the Interstate Commerce act, which relates solely to transportation, and the Anti-Trust act, which concerns monopolies, constitute a complete exercise of the power of Congress in the premises, but such is not the case.

"Government investigators report that the high price of gasoline is due to artificial rather than economic causes, and yet the Department of Justice says it can find no sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution under the anti-trust laws. This, therefore, is an instance where the competitive system has failed to secure to the people reasonable prices of one of the prime necessities of life.

"This proposal is no more drastic than the regulation of the prices of bread by municipalities and the like. What we now do is to defend on the suppression of monopolistic combinations and the securing of competition to secure reasonable prices, but where these fail, as they have in this instance, then, it seems to me, we should try the direct regulation method. Our experience in the regulation of transportation points that way, and I believe we should try it."

Restaurant Cars Now.

On April 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad will discontinue the use of the name dining car for the reason that it is a misnomer. After that date cars now known as dining cars will be called restaurant cars. The first dining car was used on the Pennsylvania's New York-Chicago Limited in September, 1882. Before that trains had been equipped with hotel cars, which were sleeping cars with kitchens. Hotel cars were first used in November, 1878.

WAITE IN NEW STORY NAMES ANOTHER AID

Continued from Page 1.

Peck from the druggist Timmerman, in Lexington Avenue, and Potter replied that it would be necessary to pay Timmerman $1,000 to keep that fact quiet.

"I want to say here," Mr. Swann remarked, "that Timmerman has shown himself absolutely above reproach in this matter and beyond criticism. He did not receive the $1,000 mentioned by Dr. Waite and freely gave me the full particulars of his sale of arsenic to Dr. Waite, which sale he had every reason to believe was legitimate.

Kane Demands Cash.

"Dr. Waite said," Mr. Swann continued, "that on Sunday, March 19, he wrote a check on the University Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank for $9,400, payable to the order of Kane, which check he dated the following day but handed to Kane on Sunday.

"Shortly after receiving the check, Dr. Waite said, Kane returned to him and said that Potter had advised him not to bank it. Kane then demanded payment in cash, according to Dr. Waite, and the next morning, at Kane's suggestion, Dr. Waite met him in the cigar store on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, near Ninth Avenue, and handed him $9,000 in cash. This was the $9,000 which Dr. Waite obtained through Cimiotti, the garage keeper, who cashed his check for him.

"Kane, said Dr. Waite, stepped into one of two telephone booths in the cigar store, the one nearest the door, and indicated to him that he was in a position to receive the money. Waite then stepped up to Kane, according to the story, and handed him the roll, which was not wrapped, the money being in a large roll containing $500, $100, and $50 notes.

"After Kane received the money, Dr. Waite said, he stepped up to the clerk in the cigar store, who stood in the rear of the store—which was about 15 feet deep—and said, 'I don't believe I will wait for that telephone call any longer. I am going.' And with that, said Waite, they separated, Kane taking the $9,000 and also retaining the check for $9,400 because it had been agreed that Kane should receive a total of $25,000, out of which he was to pay the druggist to keep quiet about the sale of the arsenic.

Finds Telephone Wire Tapped.

"On the afternoon of the same day, Waite said, he discovered or thought he discovered, that his telephone wire had been tapped, so he sent a letter to Potter saying: 'Don't telephone me and don't let Kane telephone me. My wire has been tapped. Don't be afraid. You'll get your check.'

"Dr. Waite said he sent this letter by a man named Crisst, Superintendent of the Colosseum, where he lived.

"After that, Dr. Waite continued, he saw Kane and asked him if he got the arsenic for the embalming fluid and Kane replied, 'Yes, I went way down on Long Island and there I got three sticks of arsenic from a gardener that I have known for years.' And, according to Waite, he said: 'Arsenic sticks.' I never knew it came in sticks.' To which Kane was said to have replied, 'Yes it does. Those gardeners use it in their business.'

"Dr. Waite said he had never heard of such a thing, and that he later pulled down his books—the ones we found in his apartment—and read up on arsenic. He said he began to study the subject with reference to gardening and when I asked him whether he found that gardeners used the poison for cutworms at the roots of tender plants, he said, 'Yes, that's just what I found.' Waite then turned to his brother, who was standing near, and said, 'Don't you remember that you asked me what I was grubbing among those books for, and I wouldn't answer you?' Frank Waite replied, 'Yes, I remember distinctly that you were working over something about gardening, and I asked you what you were bothering about that for, and you refused to answer me.'

Not Kane's First Case.

"Kane told him, Dr. Waite said, that the case of Mr. Peck was not the first time he had used the scheme of saying that arsenic was in his embalming fluid; that he had used it in a case in New Jersey and had turned the case out of court, the defendant being acquitted of a charge of poisoning by arsenic. This case, he said Kane told him, was about six years ago. Kane added, according to Waite, that he had been brought into two or three other cases of the same kind, and he assured Waite that he need not fear, that he would fix it all right, so that he would suffer no harm.

"Dr. Waite made no reference today," concluded Mr. Swann, "to his evil genius from Egypt. He said his mind was very clear, and that he could remember things very distinctly. He had wanted to 'tell the whole thing, but Mr. Deuel would not let him."

Potter, who was taken to the District Attorney's office under subpoena as soon as Mr. Swann had heard Dr. Waite, denied Waite's charge of suggesting the bribery. Discussing his connection with the case, he said that he had handled the New York end of the funeral of Mr. Peck at the solicitation of Dr. A. A. Moore, the physician who attended Mr. Peck, and that Kane had done the embalming. He met Dr. Waite for the first time at Waite's home on Sunday, March 12, when he went to prepare the body for shipment to Grand Rapids. He said that Dr. Waite told him then that he did not know whether Mr. Peck's body would be cremated or not, but that he thought it would be. Dr. Waite, he said, delayed the process of embalming by asking questions.

Says Waite Broached Bribery.

"The body was shipped to Grand Rapids," Potter said, "the next day, and on Saturday, the 18th, after Dr. Waite had returned, I went to see him about my bill for embalming which was $292. Waite paid me $80, which I had spent for transportation of the body, and promised to send me the remainder of the bill. He asked me then who had embalmed the body, and I said that Kane had. He said he wanted to see Kane, and I sent the embalmer to see him the next day, Sunday. On the following Monday I sent Kane back to collect the bill for embalming. Kane told me that Dr. Waite had asked him what was used in the embalming fluid, especially inquiring whether arsenic was used. Dr. Waite confided to Kane, the embalmer told me, that there had been an autopsy on Mr. Peck's body, and that he was looking for a way to protect himself.

"My suspicions that something was wrong were aroused on Sunday a week ago when detectives came to the undertaking establishment and asked for samples of the embalming fluid used on Mr. Peck's body. Later developments made me more suspicious, and then I received the letter which Waite sent me. I didn't know what he was talking about, as I had had no dealings with him except in relation to the embalming of the body and the collection of the bill, so I paid no attention to the letter, which I destroyed."

Potter was asked why he had not reported his suspicions to the District Attorney, and he replied that he had wanted to avoid connection with the case—that he didn't think it was his business to run to the District Attorney just because things did not seem regular. He admitted, though, that he had told Waite about the visit of the detectives looking for the samples of embalming fluid, and had thus communicated his suspicions to the dentist.

"But Waite never said anything to me about doctoring the embalming fluid with arsenic, he never mentioned paying any money except for the embalming, and Kane never mentioned to me that Waite had promised or paid him any money."

No Arsenic in Fluid.

Assistant District Attorney Francis X. Mancuso, who obtained samples of Kane's embalming fluid, said yesterday that when he first went with detectives to Potter for the fluid Potter said that Kane, the only one who had the fluid, was out. After some delay Potter sent the fluid to the District Attorney's office, Mr. Mancuso took it to Grand Rapids with him, and had it analyzed there. It contained no arsenic.

Potter also admitted that he was the undertaker who handled the body of Rice in the famous Patrick case, but he denied that he had been involved in anything objectionable in that matter.

Kane embalmed Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, whom Roland B. Molineux was charged with poisoning, and that fact led to the suggestion yesterday that he had sent the mysterious telegram signed "K. Adams," which was the original warning to Percy Peck in Grand Rapids that his father had been poisoned. The suggestion was made that perhaps Kane, while embalming Peck's body, became suspicious of the manner in which Peck met his death, and sent the telegram to Percy Peck, whose name he learned when the body was shipped to the son. If he actually did demand as much as $25,000 from Dr. Waite, it was suggested, it might have been a threat to expose what he suspected, as well as a promise to testify that he used arsenic in his embalming fluid.

Kane Cash from Miss Peck.

District Attorney Swann yesterday wrote to Robert S. Hudspeth, prosecutor of Hudson County, N. J., and to the authorities of Montclair and Newark to learn whether Kane ever appeared as a witness in any case of arsenic poisoning. According to information received by the District Attorney, Kane has worked in those places.

The check which Dr. Waite said he gave Kane has never been presented for payment, and, according to report, would not have been honored if it had been presented after Waite drew his check for $9,300, because after that Dr. Waite's balance in the bank was reduced to less than $9,400. It was said yesterday that on Feb. 22 Dr. Waite received a check for $7,999.21 from Miss Catharine Peck, which he was to invest for her, and that he put all but $600 of it into the bank the day before he gave Kane the check for $9,400, and that that deposit made his balance large enough to meet such a draft.

Mr. Deuel, discussing the case of Dr. Waite, said yesterday:

"I was retained yesterday by Frank A. Waite, not to defeat the ends of justice, but to see that Dr. Waite got the benefit of any extenuating circumstances or anything else that might legitimately be in his favor. When I went into the case my first purpose was to satisfy myself concerning two questions: whether Waite had accomplices, and whether he was mentally responsible for his crimes. Waite told me that Mrs. Horton had absolutely no connection with him or the case, except that she had been his friend, and I satisfied myself that that was true. He told me of the connection of Kane and Potter.

Will Have Alienists' Aid.

"I have not yet decided the question of Waite's mental condition, but it may very well be that he has or had a mental twist that made him not responsible for what he has done. I shall have the best alienists examine him to determine that question. There must have been some doubt in the mind of the District Attorney about the man's sanity, for he was put under the care of Dr. Menas S. Gregory, the alienist of Bellevue Hospital. I could have him taken from Dr. Gregory's care, but I am perfectly willing for Dr. Gregory to test his mentality.

"I did not let Dr. Waite tell his whole story to the District Attorney because I feared that a detailed recital of what had happened might have a bad effect upon the patient. Later it may be all right for Dr. Waite to tell everything, but not now.

"Also, I'll confess that Dr. Waite and I were irritated at one of the Assistant District Attorneys who accompanied Mr. Swann to Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday evening. I thought that, in view of the overwhelming evidence which the District Attorney has against Dr. Waite, this man was unnecessarily rough."

Mr. Deuel was asked about Dr. Waite's hallucination that a "man from Egypt" drove him to his crimes.

"It was no hallucination," he replied. "It was all due to the denseness of the same Assistant District Attorney and to his manner with Waite. My client, talking to Judge Swann, said that he had been influenced by an evil spirit at times, against which he had struggled. There was nothing remarkable in that, as every one of us has done things under an evil impulse which we have regretted later.

Not a Sign of Insanity.

"Dr. Waite's telling of his evil influence was surely no sign of insanity on his part and he did not mean it as such. Perhaps, because he laid somewhat more than usual emphasis on evil influence, it might be an evidence of mental derangement if other evidences support it, but it was certainly not meant to convince Judge Swann of his insanity. "The man from Egypt," came in when the Assistant District Attorney referred to, whose name I will not mention, heard him speak of "the other fellow"—by which Waite meant his evil influence—and shouted: 'Who in the hell is this other fellow?'

"Waite smiled at this and said, sarcastically, 'I don't know. Maybe he came from Egypt.'

"The Assistant District Attorney took this seriously, questioned Dr. Waite more about the man from Egypt, and Dr. Waite, clearly giving his fancy play, went on to tell him anything that came whimsically into his mind."

Mr. Deuel said that if he became convinced of Waite's insanity he would seek to have him committed to an asylum.

"What will you do if Waite proves to be sane?" he was asked.

"Justice must take its course," he said.

At another time, Mr. Deuel said that the confessions obtained by the District Attorney from Waite would not "stand up" in court.

All Agree Waite Seemed Serious.

There was amusement in District Attorney Swann's office when Mr. Deuel's theory about the origin of the "Man from Egypt" was given. Every one who heard Dr. Waite said that he had shown no signs of joking when talking about him. Although Mr. Deuel would not mention the Assistant District Attorney whom Waite was supposed to have been joking, it was learned from another source that the man was John T. Dooling.

R. C. Schindler, the private detective employed by the Peck family, who has talked much with Dr. Waite, also said that even yesterday the patient, in correcting his confession, never used the first persons in admitting crimes.

"Waite always said 'he' or 'the other fellow' in talking about the murders of Mrs. Peck and Mr. Peck," Schindler said. 'When I talked to Waite today he said:

"'The other fellow killed Mr. Peck, but I don't believe he really was responsible for the death of Mrs. Peck, although he tried to kill her. He gave her germs, first one kind and then another, but they didn't seem to have much effect. She was already sick, but the germs didn't seem to make her any sicker. Finally he got impatient, and one night he gave a lot of cocaine. She died soon after that, but I believe she died from her disease, and not from the germs or cocaine which he gave her.'"

Mrs. Margaret Horton yesterday wrote this letter to Dr. Waite:

Dr. Doctor: I am, oh, so sorry for you. I know you are absolutely innocent. Be brave and strong. I shall come to see you tomorrow. MARGARET HORTON.

The letter was written in the District Attorney's office and handed by Mr. Spielberg to an assistant District Attorney, who promised to deliver it.

"I wrote the letter," Mrs. Horton said, to let Dr. Waite know that I at least had not deserted him."

Mrs. Horton then expressed a great desire to see Dr. Waite, and Mr. Spielberg said that he would make every effort to have the visit made this morning.

Dr. Waite, it was learned yesterday, has not asked for Mrs. Horton, but has asked continually for his wife.

"Where is Clara? Why doesn't she come to me?" he exclaimed many times during the day. "What will she think of me? Oh, why doesn't she come to me?"

Waite Family Statement.

Walter Drew yesterday made public this statement:

March 29, 1916.

After a conference this morning of the Peck family, attended by Miss Catharine A. Peck, Percy Peck and his wife, Dr. Schurth, the family physician and long-time friend, and Walter Drew, the following statement was given out through Mr. Drew, as attorney for the Peck family, in regard to the different rumors that have appeared in the press concerning the relations of the Peck family to the prosecution of Dr. Waite.

Any rumor or statement to the effect that the Peck family, or any of its members, has furnished, or intends to furnish, any assistance, financial or otherwise, to the defense of Dr. Waite is absolutely false and unfounded. No arrangements to that effect have been made, and so far as the selection of Mr. Deuel as counsel for Dr. Waite is concerned, that selection has been made without any authority or any understanding with any member of the Peck family.

The attitude of the Peck family has been and is the hope and expectation that full and exact justice be done. Any statements indicating a spirit of revenge on the part of Percy Peck or other members of the family are also unwarranted. The above statements apply specifically to the rumors connecting the name of Miss Catharine A. Peck with any arrangements for the financing of the defense. No arrangements of that kind have been made or contemplated.

The inconsistency of such rumors is fully evidenced by the fact that from almost the beginning of the investigation into the death of Mr. Peck, Miss Peck took steps which have resulted in tying up completely the different bank accounts and moneys of Dr. Waite, which were part of the funds he had secured from her under false pretense that he intended to invest them.

Miss Peck's efforts in this direction have been successful, and she has secured and now holds those funds. Miss Peck has also assisted in financing the investigation which has been conducted by the detective agency into Mr. Peck's death, and Mr. Drew, acting as her attorney, has from the beginning worked in full harmony and co-operation with the District Attorney in bringing to light every bit of evidence bearing upon the case.

This statement is made to set at rest the misleading rumors to the contrary, and besides the members of the Peck family present at the conference, it also fully represents the opinions and feelings of Mr. Percy Peck's sister, Mrs. Waite.

PERCY S. PECK.
Mrs. CLARA PECK WAITE.
CATHARINE A. PECK,
Mrs. PERCY PECK.

To Speak for Mrs. Palmenberg.

Harry N. Steinfeld of 1,482 Broadway, attorney for Mrs. Dorothy Van Palmenberg of 105 West Seventy-second Street, the friend to whom Mrs. Horton went after leaving the Plaza, yesterday afternoon met his client and several others for a conference. Mr. Steinfeld said that he would make a statement today in behalf of Mrs. Palmenberg. He said that she had not retained him especially for this case, as she had no actual need for counsel, but that he was her regular attorney and so was acting for her.

Dr. Gregory said yesterday that Dr. Waite would be able to leave the hospital about Monday. The District Attorney expects an indictment at the end of the week.

Frank Waite went to see Dr. Waite at Bellevue last night at 8 o'clock and stayed for about ten minutes. His visit caused speculation because, after leaving, he ran from the hospital to the subway. Mr. Waite said, however, that the doctor had been depressed during the day, and that he had visited him merely to cheer him up.

WAITE TRIED MURDER WITH GAS, SAYS WIFE

His Failure to Notice Open Window Saved Mother Once—Tells How Her Parents Died.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 29.—An attempt on the part of her husband to kill her mother with gas was related by Mrs. Clara Louise Peck Waite to the Rev. Dr. A. W. Wishart today. But for the fact that she awoke and detected the odor he might have succeeded, she said.

"About a week before mother died," Mrs. Waite told Dr. Wishart, "Arthur asked me to go to bed early and get a good rest. I complied and was soon asleep. I must have been asleep about an hour, when I awoke with a start and detected the odor of gas. I investigated and, opening the door of mother's room, was almost overpowered. I found one window open and hurriedly opened several others. Then I wakened mother. She had not been seriously affected.

"When I looked around the room I found that the gas jet was turned on full, and that several rugs had been placed against the door. Arthur did not come home until the next day, and when I asked him about the occurrence he said that mother had probably forgotten to turn out the gas and that the wind had blown it out. I am sure, if he had not forgotten to close the one window, that he would have succeeded in his purpose. He explained it all so nicely then, however, that we soon forgot the incident."

Mrs. Peck told Dr. Wishart today of the circumstances surrounding the death of her father and mother.

"My mother was in great distress for three or four days," she said; "not in pain, but very uncomfortable. A physician was called, but he seemed unable to give her relief, and then a telegram was sent to father to come on. The intention was to have mother return home that she might have the advice of her home physician.

"Mother retired at the usual hour. About 10 o'clock I went to her room to see if anything might be needed. Mother was asleep, lying on her back, with her hand across her breast and breathing very heavily. I spoke to Arthur of the breathing, and he said that mother had a cold and that the heavy breathing was not unusual. I went to my mother's room early the next morning and found her in exactly the same position, dead. I called my husband, who, after a single look, said 'Yes, she is dead,' and left the room. Father, who had left home for New York on Saturday, arrived on Sunday morning, a few hours later."

In regard to the death of her father, Mrs. Waite said:

"He was in fairly good spirits the night before. He seemed to be in pain after retiring, and Arthur went to his room and remained for some time. About 2 o'clock in the morning he again went to father's room, and when he returned he told me, 'your father is gone.' That was all, and I had so much confidence in him that I never suspected a thing."

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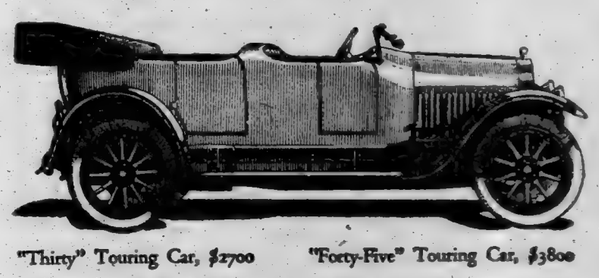

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ZONING COMMISSION HEARS PARK PLEAS

Women Urge That Areas About Small Playgrounds Be Not Given Over to Factories.

WOULD RESTRICT GARAGES

Builder Declares a Section Devoted to Private Houses Would Soon Be Fully Occupied.

Continuing its hearing at the City Hall yesterday the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions took up the section between Fifty-ninth and 125th Streets and also heard arguments from representatives of women's civic organizations, who urged the retention of children's playgrounds and restrictions surrounding them. Edward M. Bassett, the Chairman, presided.

Mrs. F. Robertson Jones of the Women's City Club urged that property in the neighborhood of playgrounds be restricted to residences. Factories, she said, would be objectionable because of high walls and smoke.

Mrs. Jones said that three playgrounds in the district under consideration, the Thomas Jefferson, John Jay, and Queensborough, were likely to suffer under the plan of the commission to allow factories in the adjacent streets.

"We realize," she said, "that the shore lands are valuable for manufacturing, but they are equally valuable to mothers because of the breezes that blow across the playgrounds."

Mrs. Charles A. Bryan of 282 West End Avenue, representing the Women's Municipal League, indorsed all that Mrs. Jones had said. She also urged that buildings on Columbus Circle be restricted in height so as not to spoil the skyline of Central Park.

The Central Park West Commission, represented by M. Morgenthau, Jr., said his organization approved the commission's plans, but urged a restriction upon the number of garages to be allowed in residential districts.

Frank B. Williams, who said he had made a study of the districting of cities in Germany and Austria, told the commission that no city where districting had been carried out had ever suggested that the system be abolished. The same method is now in use in England and Canada, he said.

J. Henry Deeves of the Board of Trade and Transportation suggested that the commission set aside a section of the west side for one-family residences.

"The craze for apartment houses," he said, "is greatly overestimated," he said. "I believe this because of my experience as a builder. I see great evidences that the people want to go back to private houses and would build such houses if they could be sure that apartment houses would not creep into the block with them and destroy the value of their property. If you could set aside a section of the west side for private houses, as distinguished from apartment houses, you would be doing a great service for the city."

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward went on record against the plan, which, he said, accomplishes nothing toward restricting building areas adjacent to parks. "This is a matter of first importance," he said, "and I cannot too strongly urge this commission to consider the serious aspects of any plan which jeopardizes the small park, which has become a centre in the life of the neighboring community.

"I have based my argument chiefly on the needs of the least fortunate elements of the community, but the expenditures of the city and its taxes fall upon the poor as well as the rich."

All of Manhattan above 125th Street will be taken up by the commission today.

SAYS PUBLIC AIDS THEFTS.

Police Official Says Carelessness Makes Burglary Easy.

Speaking yesterday in the course on "Vital Problems of Today" at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is pastor, Sergeant Bernard J. O'Connor of the Police Training School told of some of the ways in which the citizen could assist the police in lessening crime. Police Commissioner Woods was to have addressed the meeting, but sent word he could not attend.

"In the first place," said Sergeant O'Connor, "a lot of people retire at night without seeing that doors and windows are secured. Many times when a burglar has gone through an apartment or a house the occupants wonder how he got in. It was all very simple—the doors were unlocked and the windows unfastened. Leaving apartments alone is another invitation to thieves.

"Probably one of the most common causes leading up to losses by burglars is the practice people have of tucking money and valuables away in dresser drawers and desks under the impression that thieves are less likely to find them. The fact is, and police experience shows, that these kinds of receptacles are the first places attention is directed to."

Sergeant O'Connor condemned the practice of women opening their bags at railroad stations and on entering surface and other cars, as the contents of the bag were revealed, thereby making it easy for a thief to snatch the money. Carelessness in not looking up servants' references was also mentioned as a big factor in burglaries.

MUST PAY WIFE'S SURGEON.

Court Gives Mrs. Fisher $500 Order on Husband for Operation.

Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court yesterday ordered Robert Lee Fisher, a stock and bond man, to pay his wife, Florence, $500 for the expenses of a surgical operation that she must shortly undergo and which may prove fatal. Fisher sued his wife for a divorce and lost the suit. He carried the case to the Appellate Division, where it is pending.

Mrs. Fisher submitted statements by Dr. Herbert L. Gray and Dr. Charles Farr that the cost of the operation and attendance would be $1,000, that it would be very difficult and would involve danger to the patient's life. Fisher submitted an affidavit saying that his only income was $3,500 a year from his father's estate.

Sister Sues Eddie Foy for $15,000.

A new complaint was filed in the Supreme Court yestewrday by Mrs. Mary A. Doyle against her brother, Edwin Fitzgerald, the comedian, who is known on the stage as Eddie Foy, to recover $15,000 alleged to be due for educating and rearing Catharine Stanzy Fitzgerald, Foy's daughter by his first wife, Lola Conlish, whom he married in Chicago and who died in 1890 after Cartharine was born. Foy has admitted that Catharine was his daughter, but said his sister had adopted her, and was responsible for her maintenance. Mrs. Doyle, however, has denied adopting the girl. In 1895 Foy married his present wife, who was Madeline Morando, a danseuse. They have eight children.

Basque Miners Here to Get Work.

Among the 479 passengers landed yesterday from Bordeaux by the French liner Rochambeau were 100 miners from the Basque Provinces of Spain, who were on their way to work in the Pennsylvania fields, where they had been informed labor was in demand. It was suggested by an officer of the steamer that the miners might have had a hint that Spain was going to enter the war and that they wanted to be out of it.

'I WILL NOT RESIGN,' DECLARES DR. KEMP

Calvary Baptist Church Pastor Says Congregation Assures Him of Its Support.

CONTROVERSY IS SETTLED

Differences of Opinion Said to be Due to an Investigation of a Trustee's Personal Affairs.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Kemp denied last night that he would, as was reported yesterday, resign as pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. After denials had come from members of the Board of Trustees, Board of Deacons, and nonofficial members of the church, Dr. Kemp issued a statement saying the congregation had given "unqualified assurance" of its "whole-hearted" support.

Following the statement made by Dr. Kemp, Eugene H. Conklin of 320 West Eighty-third Street, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, said that internal differences had all been patched up and the congregation would accept with great satisfaction Dr. Kemp's announcement of his decision to remain with Calvary Baptist Church.

Mr. Conklin was unwilling to discuss the causes of the troubles within the congregation. He merely confirmed the report that an investigation of the personal affairs of one of the members of the Board of Trustees had been responsible for a controversy in the church. The identity of that Trustee could not be learned from him nor from James M. Pratt, Secretary of the board. Other prominent members of the congregation declined to have anything to say on the subject.

Dr. Kemp's Statement.

Here is the statement issued by Dr. Kemp last night:

It was announced today that Dr. Joseph W. Kemp would continue in the pastorate at Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street. It was reported yesterday that Dr. Kemp had resigned. A committee representing the congregation visited Dr. Kemp at his home last night and warmly urged that he continue in the pastorate. The committee among other things presented Dr. Kemp with a set of resolutions which had been unanimously passed by the congregation and which declared that "we most enthusiastically and heartily pledge our loyal and unqualified co-operation and support in the work of the church. In connection with this announcement the following statement was authorized today by Dr. Kemp:

"A special meeting of the congregation of Calvary Baptist Church was called last Monday evening for the purpose of hearing the report of a special committee consisting of the Board of Deacons, Board of Trustees and five members of the congregation to investigate certain information filed in reference to one of the Trustees of the congregation. While no formal charges had been made, the information was such as to warrant a full and careful hearing on the part of the committee and on the part of the congregation. This was given, with the result that the information forthcoming was declared wholly baseless, and the Trustee in question was fully exonerated. This step was taken by the church as a whole and unanimously.

"Seeing that the congregation had been able to reach a common mind regarding a crisis in its affairs, it was deemed advisable at this point to urge harmony and union as regards the future. It was suggested that there had been differences in the past that had militated against the growth of the church but the time had arrived when all should be united. I was willing to place my commission at their disposal and to leave the whole matter in their hands until they were ready for common action.

"Since then the congregation has given its unqualified assurance of its whole-hearted support, and on these grounds the present ministry will be continued."

Pastor's Election Opposed.

A division in the congregation of Calvary Baptist Church arose in May, 1915, when Dr. Kemp was elected. When a successor to Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur was sought, there was vigorous opposition to Dr. Kemp, then of Charlotte Chapel, Edinburgh, and called the "Spurgeon of Scotland," because he was not an American. So strong was the opposition that it was urged at the election that money could not be raised to pay his salary. This point was quickly overbalanced by the disclosure that $20,000 in banknotes, given by a person who was not a member of the congregation, lay on the table as a pledge that Dr. Kemp's salary would be paid.

One of the most vigorous opponents of Dr. Kemp's election was David C. Link, who has offices in the Produce Exchange. Newton I. Williams was one of the supporters of Dr. Kemp, while his wife and daughter opposed his election. Dr. Kemp was elected by a vote of 142 to 38.

NEW COAL ASSOCIATION.

Independent Anthracite Operators Organize for Conservation.

Independent anthracite operators who, it was said, produced 13,000,000 tons a year announced yesterday that they had formed a new organization, the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association. W. L. Connell, one of the Governors, is a member of the wage conference now seeking an agreement between employers and miners.

The purpose of the new organization is to "conserve coal properties by improving methods of production and distribution; safeguard miners, and to collect and preserve the laws of different States pertaining to coal mining."

The officers are Percy C. Madeira, President; Alan C. Dodson, Secretary, and D. B. Wentz, Treasurer.

The operators and miners discussed demand No. 10 of the United Mine Workers at yesterday's session at the Union League Club.

Insane Patient Kills Another.

Barnard Rugerman of 4,004 Third Avenue died in the Manhattan State Hospital last night as the result of an assault alleged to have been made on him by another patient. Rugerman's body was covered with contusions. There were also bruises on his face to indicate that he had been in a fist fight. Coroner Hellenstein ordered an investigation of the circumstances of the man's death. Rugerman was 55 years old.

SMITH ON TERMINAL PLAN.

Calls Tompkins's Ideas for West Side Line Impractical.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, writing yesterday to Mayor Mitchel, criticised the plans for the west side terminal, which Calvin Tomkins, his predecessor, contributed to THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 15.

The Commissioner dismisses Mr. Tomkins's plan as impractical, and says that he is about to offer plans for the improvement of conditions on the marginal way and the elimination of much of the present chaos and congestion, and he suggests that some of the existing piers should be widened to provide roadways for the prompt loading and discharge of trucks.

He says the port of New York has progressed as rapidly as any other seaport, and in the last two years the Dock Department has added seven miles of new wharfage room and forty-five and a half acres of new dock space.

Interborough Leases Central Yard.

The New York Central Railroad Company has leased to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company a yard between the Harlem River and its main line tracks to the south of 167th Street. It will be used for the storage and remodeling of the 478 composite cars, the bodies of which are to be set on trucks suitable for service on the elevated lines. The rent will be about $20,000, and the lease will be for two years with the right of renewal.

FINES COURT OFFICIAL.

Magistrate Convinced Messenger Drove Auto Near Car.

John C. Meenagh, official messenger of the Board of Magistrates, was fined $25 by Magistrate Nash in the Adams Street Court yesterday for driving an automobile within eight feet of a trolley car. He paid the fine.

Meenagh was summoned on Tuesday by Patrolman Harvey, on duty at Court and Joralemon Streets.

Although Meenagh pleaded not guilty in court, the Magistrate said he believed the policeman.

Urge Retention of Philippines.

A petition asking Congress to vote for retention of the Philippine Islands will soon be sent to Washington. The appeal, which has been circulated throughout the South, has been signed by many of the leading cotton producers and dealers, and asked that the Philippines be kept as part of the United States because they had grown to be a profitable market for cotton, raw and worked. Laurus Loomis, an exporter, with offices at 345 Broadway, gave out figures yesterday that showed that, although in the two years following the American occupation of the islands in 1899 the trade in cotton goods there amounted to very little, it had since arisen to $6,900,000 yearly.

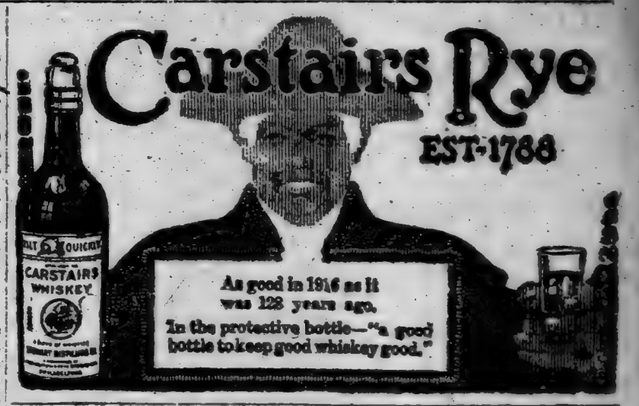

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BOOKS FOR SPRING.

The New York Times Spring Review of Books, Sunday, April 16, will contain a classified and annotated list of three hundred new books and a complete recent bibliography of the European war. Readers will be enabled to make selections for Spring and Summer reading. Sunday circulation exceeds 400,000 copies.—Advt.

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BALTIMORE FEDERAL LEAGUE CLUB SUES ORGANIZED BASEBALL FOR $900,000 DAMAGES

ASK HUGE DAMAGES OF BALL MAGNATES

Baltimore Federals Sue Major League Clubs and Six Individuals for $900,000.

FEDERAL ACTION MAY ENSUE

If Court Decrees That Trust Law Has Been Broken, Government Will Probably Take a Hand.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Organized baseball is facing another attack against its existence in a suit for $900,000 damages filed in the United States District Court here today under the National Anti-Trust laws by the Federal League Baseball Club of Baltimore. The defendants in the suit are the National and American Leagues, and the sixteen clubs making up their membership, the three members of the National Baseball Commission, and James A. Gilmore, Charles H. Weeghman, and Harry Sinclair, formerly of the Federal League.

If the Federal League Club of Baltimore wins its suit, organized baseball will be in peril of attack by the National Government, it is said. The difference between the suit filed today and the one begun by the Federal League against organized baseball in Chicago in January, 1915, is that the present action is one for damages only, while the first one was an injunction to restrain organized baseball from continuing certain acts alleged to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, law.

To win the present action, the Baltimore Club must show that organized baseball, as at present constituted, is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and the Clayton Anti-Trust act. If it proves this, and recovers damages, lawyers said tonight, the Government may have to take cognizance of the court's decree.

The Baltimore Club alleges it was not considered in the negotiations last Winter which resulted in the so-called agreement between organized baseball and Federal League owners, and that in consequence it suffered a loss of $900,000, and asks for triple damages under the Federal anti-trust laws.

The bill of complaint gives a history of the present organization of the game and its operation, mentioning the National Agreement, the National Commission, the baseball Players' Fraternity, and the various leagues that enter into organized baseball. The complaint recites the organization of the Federal League, charges that organized baseball entered into a conspiracy to wreck it, and goes into details of the negotiations whereby the Federal League was eliminated from baseball competition.

The Baltimore Club charges that the National and American Leagues are operating in combination or conspiracy to restrain trade, and have conspired to monopolize, or to attempt to monopolize a part of the commerce of the States in violation of the Federal anti-trust laws.

The bill of complaint states that in the alleged conspiracy to wreck the Federal League, organized baseball "gave or secured to the Brooklyn Federal League Club $400,000 to induce that club to cease competing with the defendants, and that by cash contributions of not less than $50,000 and "flattery and persuasion" it induced Charles H. Weeghman and his associates to desert the Federal League.

The complaint says:

"This plaintiff is informed, and believes and alleges, that all of the remaining constituent members of the Federal League, not including the plaintiff, authorized a committee, consisting, according to the information of the plaintiff, of the defendants, James A. Gilmore, Harry Sinclair, and Charles H. Weeghman, to settle their position and to protect their rights as best they might, induced thereto, the plaintiff believes and charges, on account of the realization of the hopelessness of repairing the damage already done to the Federal League as a whole by the defection from its ranks of its most important members; and said committee has not signed an agreement on behalf of all the assenting members of the Federal League agreeing to eliminate further competition with the defendants."

BROKE NO LAW, SAYS TENER.

Head of National League Denies Liability to Baltimore Club.

John K. Tener, President of the National League, on learning of the action of the Baltimore Federal League Club yesterday afternoon, issued a statement saying that organized baseball had dealt with the Federal League as an organization in adjusting peace conditions, and he denied that anything had been done which was inconsistent with the Sheman anti-trust law. James A. Gilmore, former President of the Federal League, was with President Tener during the afternoon, but the latter said that the talk had nothing to do with the Baltimore situation. The statement issued by President Tener is as follows:

"Organized baseball conducted its negotiations looking to an adjustment of baseball conditions, not with the Baltimore Club, any individual club or persons representing a single club or interest, but, rather, with the Federal League as an organization. It was our understanding that the Federal League was acting for all its component clubs and had proper authority so to act in everything that was done toward a settlement of all conditions. In effecting an adjustment of baseball conditions we are satisfied we did nothing inconsistent with the Sherman anti-trust law or the Clayton act. Therefore, we fail to see where we are liable as set forth in the suit of the Baltimore Federal League Club."

HAVEN'T A LEG TO STAND ON.

August Herrmann Expresses Opinion of Baltimore Club's Suit.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 29.—August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, after being informed of the filing of the suit by the Baltimore Federal League Club in Philadelphia today, said:

"This suit has been expected for a long time. There is no use of going into the merits of the case now—they will come out when we file our answer in court. Personally, I do not believe the Baltimore people have a leg to stand on in the courts."

Bull Defeats Corey at Squash.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Alan Corey yesterday in the first round of the championship tournament at the Squash Club in a well-contested three-game match at 15—11, 7—15, 15—9. Several matches were defaulted in both the first and second rounds. The summary:

First Round.—C. M. Bull, Jr., defeated Alan Corey, 15—11, 7—15, 15—9; G. Godley won from W. V. Griffin by default; G. W. Mead won from G. E. Parks by default; L. N. Hine won from V. Van Gerbig by default.

Second Round.—G. W. Mead won from J. A. Le Boutillier by default; W. H. Vanderpoel defeated W. J. Knapp, 15—8, 15—4.

Six Clubs in Atlantic League.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 29.—The Atlantic Baseball League, at a meeting today, decided to confine the circuit to six clubs. The cities represented are Easton, Pottsville, Allentown, and Reading, Penn.; Paterson, N. J., and Wilmington, Del.

YANKS DOWN MERRIMACKS.

Huntsville Has an Outing When Donovan's Team Comes to Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., March 29.—What started as a baseball game against an outside team here today soon became a game between Yankee regulars and substitutes; that is, the Yankees began by playing the Merrimack Mill nine of Huntsville, and were playing a team composed entirely of New York understudies before the game was half over. The Yankees beat this mixed opposition by a score of 12 to 0.

The game was a farce so far as its being a contest was concerned. The Merrimacks are boys and men who do not make a nine as strong as a second-rate college nine. The Yankees made nine runs against them in the first three innings. After that New York substitutes took the places of the Merrimack talent. The substitutes could not get over the plate any more successfully than their predecessors, but they stopped the wholesale scoring of the regulars.

There was a big turn-out of spectators and automobiles in sufficient quantity to recall a Harvard-Yale football game. The battlefield was an open lot, but with a presentable diamond, and while there was not much in the way of a battle, all hands were kept out in the open air.

This open-air feature and the antics of Germany Schaefer overshadowed the baseball. Schaefer had a field day coaching, clowning and playing second base for the mixed team. He made one of the three hits accumulated off Rob Shawkey, but that hit was a gift. Shawkey had a fine workout, and proved himself to be in excellent form. Of the three New York pitchers on the other side Mogridge did the best work. Most of the New York hitting was done off the local pitcher, J. Robertson.

The Yankee regulars have blanked all opponents for the last twenty-six innings, eight innings in Nashville Sunday, nine innings in Chattanooga yesterday, and nine innings today. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Mixed Team..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	5	
Yankees ....1 3 5 3 0 0 0 0 0—12	15	0	

Batteries—Mixed Team: J. Robertson, (Merrimacks,) Brady, Tipple, Mogridge, C. Roberts on, (Merrimacks,) and Alexander; Yankees: Shawkey and Nunamaker. Hits—Off J. Robertson, 10 in three innings; off Brady, 3 in one inning; off Tipple, 2 in two innings; off Mogridge, none in two innings. Home run—Pipp. Three-base hits—Schaefer, Shawkey. Two-base hits—Hartzell, Gilhooley, Baker, Peckinpaugh.

TROUNCE ATHLETICS AGAIN.

Dodgers Make It Four Straight from Philadelphia Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 29.—Connie Mack's team of veterans and youngsters was defeated for the fourth successive time today by the Brooklyns. One half of these victories were shutouts. Today's score was Brooklyn, 5; Athletics, 3.

The Superbas appeared to have the game well in hand after the eighth inning. In the ninth, however, the Mackmen developed a batting streak, making four hits off Nap Rucker, who also contributed a wild pitch. This netted the American leaguers a pair of runs. Previous to this they had scored one tally, which was made in the second frame.

In the Dodgers' seventh inning the newcomers Hickman and Johnston were the chief factors for the Brooklynites. Daubert, the first batter, filed out to Crane. Hickman, who had replaced Stengel in right field in the sixth frame, drove the ball to deep centre for a home run. In the previous inning he had made a most remarkable one-handed catch near the right field foul line.

Larry Miller, playing left in place of Wheat, went out at first. Johnston made the circuit on his hot infield smash, a steal of second, and Cutshaw's single to right. McCarty's single in the eighth, a fielder's choice, and the poor handling of the ball by Baxter Friday and Beaumont on Saturday. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	ATHLETICS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
O'Mara, ss	2	0	1	1	2	Welsh, rf	1	0	1	2	0
Olson, ss	1	1	0	1	1	Strunk, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Dbert, 1b	5	0	0	9	0	Oldring, lf	4	1	1	0	0
Sigel, rf	2	0	0	0	0	Baker, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Mann, cf	1	1	1	2	0	Meyers, lb	4	0	1	10	0
Wheat, lf	3	0	0	0	0	Schang, c	4	0	2	6	1
L. Mr, lf	2	0	0	1	0	Witt, ss	4	0	0	5	1
Daton, cf	4	2	2	5	0	Meyer, c	2	0	0	6	0
Crane, 3b	4	0	2	2	4	Covell, p	1	0	0	0	0
Getz, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	Wolfe, p	1	0	0	0	1
Mitry, 3b	2	0	0	1	1	*Schang	1	0	0	0	0
Meyers, c	3	0	1	4	1						
McCty, c	2	1	1	3	0	Total	35	3	8	27	11
Dell, p	1	0	1	0	1						
Rucker, p	0	0	0	0	0						
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	36	5	11	27	13						

*Batted for Dell in fifth inning.
†Batted for Meyer in ninth inning.
Errors—Cutshaw, Mowrey, Stillbauer, Meyer.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0—5
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Three-base hit—Johnston. Home run—Hickman. Stolen bases—McCarty, Olson, Cutshaw, Strunk, Oldring. Double plays—Cutshaw and Daubert; Rucker, Mowrey, and Daubert. Sacrifice hits—McEnnis, Rucker. Bases on balls—Off Crowell, 3; off Morrisette, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 12; Athletics, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Crowell, (Stengel.) Hits—Off Dell, 3 in five innings; off Crowell, 4 in four innings. Struck out—By Morrisette, 4. Wild pitch—Rucker. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lewis.

Commodore Smith's Appointments.

Commodore Howard C. Smith of the Scawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has made the following appointments: Fleet Captain, Henry R. Davis; Fleet Surgeon, F. Montgomery Smith, M. D.; Fleet Chaplain, the Rev. George E. Talmage; Signal Officer, Junius S. Morgan, Jr.

GIANTS STRIKE SNAG IN FORT WORTH GAME

Rankin Johnson, Discarded by Red Sox, Holds McGraw's Team to 1 to 0 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 29.—The Giants met with stubborn resistance from the Fort Worth team of the Texas League here this afternoon and had to put over a shut-out to win. The score was 1 to 0, the run being made in the first inning.

Jeff Tesreau and Emilio Palmero found a worthy mound rival in Rankin Johnson, former Federal League pitcher, who has been sentenced to toil with the Fort Worth team as a punishment for deserting the Boston Americans a year ago. Johnson held the Giants to six hits, but was defeated by the only base on balls he yielded.

Judging from his performance today Johnson will not be permitted to hide his light under a Texas barrel for a great length of time. Two years ago he was a worthy rival to Walter Johnson and they engaged in some famous duels. A year ago Rankin Johnson hurdled to the Chicago Federals, where he had a poor season. When peace was declared nobody wanted Johnson and to punish him as a deserter J. J. Lannin of the Boston American Club sold his release to Fort Worth for $300 about two weeks ago.

The Giants had not appeared in Fort Worth since 1912 and today's small attendance indicated that Fort Worth has not missed them. The Panthers presented a strong line up and as the field was the best the Giants have seen in the Texas League the fielding was fast and spectacular. The only error was a wild throw by Betts, which figured in the lone run of the pastime.

The Panthers never permitted McGraw's pitchers to let up for a moment. They made a bold bid to not only tie but to win the game in the ninth, and only nervy pitching by Palmero stopped their attack. Stow and McIver started the last stand, each hitting for singles. Hunter sacrificed and another base hit would have defeated the Giants. A long fly would have tied the score. It was up to Palmero to prevent the next two batters from hitting the ball, and that is just what he did. Neither McCoy, who batted for Scherer, nor Manda, even fouled a ball and both struck out.

Johnson fanned only one man, but his control was admirable and his backers rendered big league support. Several times the Giants started fancy plays, but every strategem they attempted was spoiled. After the first inning Johnson gave no passes and few of the Giants hit beyond the infield. Evidently Johnson learned how to pitch to Benny Kauff last season, for the only hit Benny got today was a bunt that was permitted to roll with the expectation that it would be foul.

Brainard snubbed for Doyle today and scored the only run. He walked in the first inning and stole with one down and took third when a throw by Betts was blown beyond Stow's reach and continued to centre field. Lobert then singled past third base and the run went over.

McIver's single in the first inning was the only hit obtained off Tesreau until the sixth. Big Jeff had unusually good control and did not walk or hit a man. Palmero struck out five men in the last three innings, giving a fine exhibition when he was under fire in the ninth.

Tomorrow's game here is the last the Giants will play in Northern Texas. They will appear in Houston Friday and Beaumont on Saturday. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	FORT WORTH.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Burns, lf	4	0	1	2	0	McLrin, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Br'n'd	2	0	1	1	1	Stow, ss	4	0	2	4	4
Lob'rt, 3b	4	0	2	1	5	McIver, rf	4	0	2	0	0
Kauff, cf	3	0	1	0	0	Hiter, 1b	3	0	0	11	0
Mrkle, 2b	3	0	0	2	3	Hunter, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Fl'h'r'y, ss	3	0	0	0	1	Manda, 3b	4	0	0	2	4
Roush, rf	3	0	0	1	0	Atz, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
Har'd'n, c	3	0	1	7	1	Betts, c	2	0	0	2	4
Tesr'u, p	2	0	0	0	1	Johns'n, p	3	0	1	0	2
Palm'o, p	1	0	0	1	2	*McCoy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	6	27	13	Total	32	0	5	27	19

*Batted for Scherer in ninth inning.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Fort Worth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Innings pitched—By Tesreau, 6; by Palmero, 3. Hits—Off Tesreau, 5; off Palmero, 0. Two-base hits—Burns, Johnson, Rariden. Stolen bases—Brainard, Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Kauff, Hunter. Struck out—By Tesreau, 2; by Johnson, 1; by Palmero, 5. Bases on balls—Off Johnson 1; off Palmero, 1. Left on bases—New York, 3; Fort Worth, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lawson.

FIVE HOME RUNS IN GAME.

Young Giants Get Three and Tulsa Two, New York Winning 13 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

TULSA, Okla., March 29.—McGraw's Giant Colts arrived in this city today to play the fourth of their exhibition games with the Tulsa team of the Western Association and won an easy victory, 13 to 7. The feature was the heavy batting of both teams, Tulsa using four pitchers. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
New York....0 0 4 1 0 0 0 7 1—13	17	3	
Tulsa .....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 0— 7	12	2	

Batteries.—New York—Wacker and Kocher; Tulsa—Kraft, Clements, Beaver, Powell, and Moore. Two-base hits—Hunter, Jacobson, Kocher, Cox, Heatly. Home runs—Thorpe, Farrell, Jacobson, Lamb, Moore. Umpire—Mr. Harrison, New York.

Terse News of Sports

Fordham Pitchers Work Outdoors.

Fordham baseball men had their first outdoor work of the season yesterday. Efforts were made to use the outfield, but the muddy condition of the ground made it impossible to get a firm foothold. This handicap troubled the pitchers, and after a short while Billy Lush transferred the operations to the old tennis courts back of the gymnasium. As the outdoor work was for the battery staff especially, Lush made most of the other men practice in the cage under the supervision of Jack Berrigan, the Captain. About nine pitchers were in attendance for the drill.

Tryouts for Fordham Athletes.

The track athletes at Fordham will get their first outdoor work of the year today, when tryouts will be held for the team that will compete in the Post Office Clerks' games in Brooklyn Saturday night. Interest in track athletics at Fordham has been at a standstill during the absence of Bob McLoughlan, the Captain, but about twenty men have promised to be on hand today. The race Saturday will mark the first appearance of the Fordham Captain since he tore a tendon last December.

Cyclist Kramer's Mother Dies.

Mrs. Helen B. Kramer, mother of Frank Kramer, the champion cyclist, is dead at her home in Evansville, Ind. She was 53 years old.

Heavies to Box in Opera House.

Gunboat Smith, the California heavyweight, will again try his hand at the "come-back" stunt this evening. He is scheduled to oppose Dan (Porky) Flynn, the big Boston heavyweight, in the feature ten-round contest of the Stadium Athletic Club in the Manhattan Opera House.

Welsh Thinks He Can Stop Leonard.

Freddie Welsh, world's lightweight champion, yesterday offered, through his manager, to bet $5,000 to $10,000 that he will stop Benny Leonard in their ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night.

Powers Asks for Reinstatement.

William J. Powers of the Irish-American A. C., who had his Amateur Athletic Union registration card taken up for an infraction of the rules about three years ago, has made application for reinstatement, and favorable action is expected at the next meeting of the committee.

Army Cancels Opening Game.

Owing to unfavorable weather, which rendered the diamond unfit for playing, the game between the teams of the United States Military Academy and St. John's College of Brooklyn, which was to have opened the baseball season at West Point yesterday, was postponed indefinitely. If conditions permit, the Army nine will play the Manhattan College team at the Point Saturday.

County Tennis Club Election.

The following officers of the County Tennis Club of Westchester, at Hartsdale, have been elected: President, P. Compton Miller; Vice President, Louis D. Root; Treasurer, Stanley P. Hunnewell; Secretary, Girvan N. Snider.

Roland Roberts Coming East.

Roland Roberts, the 18-year-old tennis star of the Pacific Coast, will come East this Summer to compete in a number of tournaments. Roberts is the holder of the Marvin Cup, a trophy for junior players in California.

ANTI-RACING BILL PASSES.

Hall Measure in Maryland Similar to Hughes Law in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 29.—The Hall Anti-racing bill passed the House today by a vote of 54 to 40.

Delegate Hall warned the members that any one of them who changed his vote from that on second reading would be under suspicion and have to answer to his constituents.

Delegate White replied sharply that members ought to change their votes, because the Hall bill, instead of abolishing betting at racetracks, opened the door to unlimited racing and surreptitious betting, and ought to be beaten. He declared the bill was for the purpose of putting the pari-mutuels out of business for the benefit of the bookmakers.

The Hall bill is similar to the Hughes law in New York, which forbids all election results, and the like.

TURF STARS IN STAKES.

Entries Announced for Feature Races to be Run at Saratoga.

The important part to be played by imported horses as three-year-olds in the races for those of that age and over is indicated by the list of entries for the Saratoga Handicap, the Saratoga Cup, and the Travers Stakes, all to be run at Saratoga. The entries for the Handicap and the Cup were announced yesterday as follows:

SARATOGA HANDICAP.—One mile and a quarter. George Smith, 3; St. Isidore, 3; Achievement, 3; Skeer Face, 3; Ralph, 5; Stromboli, 4; Friar Rock, St. Rock, Tea Cadle, Airman, Short Grass, Sam Jackson, Magnets, imp. Gunbearer, Roamer, Spur, Pebbles, Paddy Whack, imp. Star Hawk, Big Smoke, Peckichoo, Lena Mlssa, Old Koenig, Black Tony, Ed Crump, imp. Allunmeur, Holiday, imp. Chiclet, imp. Maintenant, Grumps, Escalaba, Sharpshooter, Trojan, Flying Fairy, Trial by Jury, Tatter, imp. Nerfile II., Hasbrik, The Finn, Iron Duke, imp. Frizzle, Borrow, Pennant, Regret, imp. Clapperbill, Dominant, Bromo, imp. Thistle, Thunder, Silpshod, imp. Square Deal, imp. Heatherbloom, Indian Chant, Lorac, Churchill, imp. Boots, Ruskin, Roly.

SARATOGA CUP.—One mile and five furlongs. George Smith, Achievement, Leo Roy, Stromboli, Friar Rock, St. Rock, Delancey, Roomer, Kilkenny Boy, Hanovia, Lena Misha, Old Koenig, Henry, Jr., imp. Allmeur, Tetan, imp. Escamba, imp. Nylon, imp. Indiscreet, imp. Henley, Trojan, Double Eagle, imp. Velos, Grimesdale, The Finn, Iron Duke, Half Rock, St. Isidore, Skeer Face, imp. Oratorium, Airman, imp. Short Grass, Sam Jackson, Courtly Lass, Pebbles, Fair Count, Big Smoke, Black Tony, imp. Desmond's Son, Ed Crump, Dick Williams, Tancred, Celandria, Watercress II., Sharpshooter, Distant Shore, Flying Fairy, Trial by Jury, imp. Neville II., Mustard, imp. El Dinero, imp. Crimper, Dominant, Thunderer, Borrow, Regret, Pennant, imp. Chiclet, Bromo, Tippernin, imp. Boots, Ruskin.

Sixty-one nominations were made for the Travers Stakes, at one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds.

DATES FOR STAKE RACES.

Double Events on Opening Day, Memorial Day, and Saturdays.

An even distribution of the twenty-three stakes to be run at the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park, will bring double events for the opening day, May 25, and Memorial Day, and on each of the three Saturdays included in the dates. The order in which the stakes will be decided follows:

May 25, Metropolitan Handicap and New York Steeplechase; May 27, the Juvenile and Hollis; May 30, Suburban Handicap and International Steeplechase; May 31, the Grand Junquet; June 1, the Carleton; June 3, the Fashion and Tobogan Handicap; June 6, the Withers; June 7, Meadow Brook Steeplechase; June 8, the Ladies' Handicap; June 10, Amateur Cup and the Belmont; June 12, the Grand National Steeplechase; June 14, the Keene Memorial.

TITLE FOR FOX HUNTERS.

Red Bank Team Captures First Place in Polo Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., March 29.—The Red Bank Fox Hunters clinched first place in the Indoor Polo Association tournament by tonight's victory at the armory over the Tigers of Durland's Academy, New York, by a score of 8 goals to 0. Randall Kietor's brilliant game at back for the Fox Hunters, with fine team work at forward by W. G. Stonebridge and Thomas Ford, were features.

George C. Sherman, President of the Indoor Polo Association, was the star for the Tigers, while Sidney Erlanger and Harry Guggenheim also played well for the visitors.

TRIANGLES WIN LAST GAME.

Assured of Second Place in Indoor Polo League.

Patrons of the Durland Riding Academy participated in the last collion ride of the season last night. It was commanded by Charles T. Krauss. The leaders in the cavalcade of eighty riders were Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken and Mrs. A. Keyes and James Rabbot.

A tandem harness horse class, with four entries, judged by George Watson, followed. The silver cup was won by Emil Seelig's bay geldings, driven by Charles Backus.

The last match in the interclub series of the Indoor Polo Association season was between the Triangles—Dr. E. Bierer, H. S. Crossman, and A. W. Kinny—and the Wanderers—J. Schweiger, M. Gilman, and M. Goodman. The Triangles conceded two goals and assured themselves of second place in the league race by defeating the Wanderers by 12 goals to 5. The goals were made as follows: Kinny, 6; Crossman, 4; Biers, 2; Schweger, 1; Gilman, 1; Goodman, 1.

CHRISTIE SHOWS UP WELL.

Outpoints New Al McCoy Easily in Pioneer S. C. Ring.

Gus Christie, the Indianapolis middleweight, made his second appearance at the Pioneer Sporting Club in West Forty-fourth Street last night and easily defeated New Al McCoy of Brooklyn, in the feature contest of ten rounds. McCoy was hopelessly outclassed from the second session until the final bell, but managed to weather the storm of blows until the end.

Christie boxed in masterly fashion and frequently had his opponent holding. On these occasions the Indianapolis middleweight did not seem to exert himself or try very hard to put over a finishing blow.

In the fifth session Christie sent his adversary through the ropes near the timekeeper with a hard right to the jaw, but the Brooklyn boxer came back gamely and tried to rush his opponent. In the ninth round Christie again had his adversary noticeably in distress, but the Indiana boxer failed to drop McCoy for the count. The tenth round was a whirlwind affair with Christie having the better of it.

In the last ten-round contest Mike McTeague, the Irish middleweight, easily outpointed Young Carpentier of France.

SPORTING EVENTS.

STADIUM ATH. CLUB MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34 St. & 8th Av.
TO-NIGHT
Gunboat SMITH vs. Porky FLYNN
with one Ten, two Sixes and two Fours.
Adm. 50c. Res'd 75c, $1, $2. Boxes $3.
Willard-Moran pictures Today 1 to 5. Tom'w 1 to 11

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, MARCH 31st,
LEONARD vs. WELSH.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
Telephone Madison Square 5100.

PARK BROADWAY AND 50TH STREET. 12 Noon to 11 P. M.
WILLARD-MORAN OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES

GOLFERS DRIVE AND PUTT IN HOCKEY

New Jersey Seven Lays Insurmountable Stymie for New Yorkers and Wins.

Playing under the leadership of Gardiner White, the New York representatives of the golf world were taken into camp by the New Jerseyites under the captaincy of Max Marston in a hockey game at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. The full free swings of the golfers were remarkably accurate, and this fact, aided and abetted by the additional fact that the goal keepers were good golf players, enabled the golf stars to roll up a total of goals unequaled so far this season by the teams in the Amateur Hockey League. When the expert accountants finished figuring up the scores, it was announced that the New Jersey team was leading by 16 goals to 9.

Although the game was fast and rough, the only penalty inflicted was a two-minute rest given to Reggie Lewis of Wykagyl, who grounded his club in a hazard on the toes of some other player. Max Marston, New Jersey State champion, scored three goals from the centre of the rink on long tee shots, but on his close approaches he was away off form. Every time he came near the New York goal he was spilled by Reggie Lewis. With two Peacocks, Clare and Roland, from Apawamis on the New York team, and Grant Peacock, the Princeton Captain on the New Jersey team, there were so many of the family on the ice that it was hard to tell who scored the goals. They got very well acquainted with each other during the fracas and on one occasion, when Grant rushed the New York goal, he got entangled with his brother Clare and they both holed out in a scramble in the cage.

In spite of the fact that Gardiner White had his "fighting flannels" tucked into his hockey guards, he was unable to hit his stride and scored no goals for New York, but he aided Max Marston to score one for New Jersey on a short pass to the blond Baltusrol player. The players were well tuckered out at the end and gladly adjourned to the nineteenth hole, where the ice was served in small blocks. The line-up and summary:

New York.	Position.	New Jersey.
C. Peacock	Goal	Todd
R. Peacock	Point	Craig
Lewis	Cover point	Marston
	Centre	Morgan
Phillips	Rover	G. Peacock
Chauncey	Right wing	Turrell
Hight	Left wing	Van Vechten

Referee—Russell Ellis, St. Nicholas S. C. Assistant Referee—"Pop" Von Bermuth, St. Nicholas S. C. Timekeeper—Richard Crocker, Wanderers. Goal Judges—S. Winchester, Wanderers, and T. Holbrook, Crescents.

Goals—First goal for New York by Phillips in 2:30; second goal for New Jersey in 3:00; third goal for New Jersey by Marston in 7:07; fourth goal for New Jersey by Morgan in 8:00; fifth goal for New Jersey by Craig in 9:55; sixth goal for New Jersey by G. Peacock in 10:15; seventh goal for New Jersey by Craig in 10:45; eighth goal for New York by Phillips in 11:23; ninth goal for New York by Chauncey in 11:35; tenth goal for New Jersey by Turrell in 12:45; eleventh goal for New York by Phillips in 12:55; twelfth goal for New York by Haight in 13:30.

Second Period—Thirteenth goal for New Jersey by G. Peacock in 0:30; fourteenth goal for New York by Chauncey in 5:30; fifteenth goal for New Jersey by G. Peacock in 8:30; sixteenth goal for New Jersey by G. Peacock in 11:15; seventeenth goal for New Jersey by Craig in 12:00; eighteenth goal for New Jersey by Turrell in 13:17; nineteenth goal for New Jersey by Marston in 16:00; twentieth goal for New Jersey by Craig in 16:16; twenty-first goal for New Jersey by Van Vechten in 17:20; twenty-second goal for New Jersey by Morgan in 18:20; twenty-third goal for New York by Chauncey in 18:30; twenty-fourth goal for New York by Chauncey in 18:55; twenty-fifth goal for New York by Lewis in 19:30.

More Harvard Men in Athletics.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 29.—Nearly four hundred more Harvard students took part in the athletics of that institution last year than in the previous year, according to figures given out tonight. The total number in all branches of athletics for 1915 was 1,847, major sports showing an increase of 123 participants.

OF INTEREST TO GOLFERS.

Tom Smith, last year at the Baltimore Country Club, has been appointed professional at the Hackensack Golf Club of Hackensack, N. J. The course at Hackensack is now only 5,500 yards long, but it is planned to increase the length and difficulty of the links during the coming season.

Harry Overy, who was engaged last year at the Ocean Country Club on Long Island, has switched his allegiance, and this season he will be in charge of the Mountain Ridge course in New Jersey. The former occupant of the Mountain Ridge position, William Scott, has taken possession of the professional's quarters at the Montclair Golf Club, which has been without an instructor since the death of Tom Anderson last Summer.

Herbert Strong of the Inwood Country Club, who is Secretary of the Organization Committee of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, reports that applications for membership in the association are coming in from all parts of the country with every mail. Professionals from the outlying parts of the country have been among the first to forward applications.

One of the few clubs in the metropolitan district that have room for a few more members is the North Jersey Country Club, which recently increased its limit to 400 members. Most of the local clubs are holding down their membership list to avoid the congestion on the links over the week-end. The North Jersey course, however, was increased to 6,600 yards last season and generally improved on the fairway and putting greens, so that the additional golfers will have plenty of facilities.

The lower course at Van Cortlandt Park has been closed to golfers, and will remain so until the ground becomes firm under foot and the turf has a chance to get started in preparation for the Spring drive.

Herbert Martin, golf professional at the Tome School, will return to that institution about April 12 to take up his duties for the Spring term. During the Summer months he will be located at the Quogue Country Club, Long Island. A series of matches is being arranged for the Tome School golf team. Among the visitors to the Maryland links will be then Penn Freshmen, the Princeton Alumni of Baltimore, and the Hill School of Pottstown, Pa.

Always say—
BURKE'S
GUINNESS.
Even though most places sell it exclusively
Bottled by—E. & J. BURKE

COLLEGE MEN IN GOLF.

Await Clearing of Links to Begin Practice for Season.

College golf men are yearning for a clearing up of the weather and a drying out of the links so that they can get some preparation for Spring matches. The bags of clubs have had one idle Winter on account of there being so much snow.

There is expected to be a lively duel on the links between Yale and Harvard this year, for their teams seem to be well balanced and nearly equal in playing skill.

Harvard, perhaps, has the strongest team since the game was taken up at Cambridge. All of last year's men are available again, and last season Harvard had a splendid lot of players on the links. The Crimson forces will be led again by Captain J. G. Heyburn, '16, of Louisville, until after the match with Yale on May 26. Heyburn will be first in the order of play, and his mates of last year will be Lawrence H. Canan, '17, Varsity Manager; G. W. Hubbell, '17; G. A. McCook, '16, and J. I. Wylde, '17, of the hockey team. Harvard has also four members of the senior class available for matches this Spring. These players are C. S. Clark, E. K. Devereux, Hayden Goodspeed, and W. P. Hunt.

Captain Heyburn can also count upon F. L. Amory, Jr., '17, of Boston, and W. H. Russell, '18, of New York, who are both experienced golfers. In addition all of the sophomores who were members of the 1918 freshman team will make good recruiting material for the Varsity, not only in the matches this Spring but for next Fall.

A freshman golf team is something new at Harvard, the present sophomore class being responsible for the innovation last year. The plan is of great benefit to the Varsity, for in this way golfers in the first-year class get some experience and are developed for the university team.

Captain W. H. Gardner, '16, of Yale will have an exceptionally strong team again. Yale has several notable golfers among its undergraduates, among whom are Frank Blossom, '16, intercollegiate champion; Dudley Mudge, '17, who won the medal at the national amateur championship; Archie G. Mcllwaine, '18, whose work last year has gained him some reputation as an amateur golfer; De Witt Balch, '18; R. D. Pierce, '16, and L. H. Bredin, '18, also members of last year's team, and Frank Gaines, '17. It is feared by the Yale golf management, however, that Mudge will not be available, for he holds a position on the baseball team, and the practice and games probably will keep him out of golf. Mcllwaine is a skillful and experienced player, but he was defeated by Captain Heyburn of Harvard, 1 up, in the Spring match last year.

Princeton will have a good team, according to indications, although the loss of Captain John Rose, '16, who graduated at mid-years, will be seriously felt. R. N. B. Fay, '16, has been elected to succeed Rose, and he will lead the Tiger golfers throughout the Spring season. Grant Peacock, '16, Captain of the hockey team, who was runner-up in the intercollegiate matches for the individual golf championship last year, will be one of the most formidable Princeton players. Clark Corkran, '18, of Baltimore; David Herron, '18, of Pittsburgh, and L. H. Lawler, '18, are three skillful sophomore golfers from whom much will be expected at Princeton this year. Considering the amount and quality of this material available, the Crimson has another strong contender for championship honors with whom to reckon.

The University of Pennsylvania has lost Frank Dyer, '18, the Pennsylvania State golf champion, who had left college. The team has left as a nucleus, besides Captain Townsend, '16, three men who boost Pennsylvania's stock considerably in an analysis of possible championship teams. They are A. Heyburn, '18, a brother of the Harvard Captain; James Gay, '16, and T. C. Collet, '18.

Cornell's prospects are none too favorable, as several of the best men have been lost by graduation. Captain Vansing, '16, is the leader. Two undergraduates who stand out among the golfers at Williams are Captain John Marshall, Jr., '16, and K. H. Fessen

MRS. VOORHEES IS FENCING CHAMPION

Local Expert Captures National Title with Ease from a Strong Field.

BEATEN IN ONLY ONE BOUT

Last Year's Winner of Women's Honors, Miss Jessie Pyle, Fails to Qualify for the Finals.

Mrs. Charles H. Voorhees last night won the women's national fencing championship in competition at the Fencers' Club. It was in a measure a surprise that she carried off the honors, but her victory was clean cut, only one defeat being scored against her in the event. This was by Miss Dorothea Samuels of the Philadelphia Fencers' Club in the qualification fencing.

Mrs. Voorhees represents the Fencers' Club of this city, and her victory brings the championship back from Philadelphia, where it has been for the last year. The winner of the championship a year ago, Miss Jessie Pyle, did not even qualify for the finals. She was twice defeated in the early fecing, once by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., and a second time by Miss Marie Bradley. Several years ago Miss Margaret Stimson won the championship, but last night she did not win a bout in the qualifying round.

The fencing of Mrs. Voorhees was excellent. Her style was much superior to that of the majority of the contestants.

One bout which she won by a score of 5 to 1 furnished the best contest of the evening. Her opponent in this was Miss Bradley of the Philadelphia Fencers' Club, and it was agreed on every hand that there was more real fencing technique shown in this competition than is often seen in women's tournaments. The opponents of Mrs. Voorhees gained only seventeen touches in seven bouts.

Though Miss Samuels defeated Mrs. Voorhees in the qualification round she could not duplicate the feat in the finals, Mrs. Voorhees reversing the score by which Miss Samuls had defeated her earlier in the evening. The summary:

Strip No. 1.—Mrs. C. H. Voorhees, Fencers' Club of New York, defeated Miss Florence S. Walton, Fencers' Club of New York, 5—2, Miss Edith Evans, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, 5—3, and Mrs. Paxon Seeter, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, 5—1, and was defeated by Miss Dorothea Samuels, Philadelphia Fencers' Club. Won, 4; lost, 1.

Miss Dorothea Samuels, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Mrs. Voorhees, 5—3; Miss Evans, 5—3, and Mrs. Seeter, 5—2, and was defeated by Miss Walton. Won, 3; lost, 1.

Miss Florence S. Walton, Fencers' Club of New York, defeated Miss Evans, 5—2, and Miss Samuels, 5—4, and was defeated by Mrs. Voorhees and Mrs. Seeter. Won, 2; lost, 2.

Mrs. Paxton Seeter, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Miss Walton 5—4 and Miss Evans 5—3, and was defeated by Mrs. Voorhees and Miss Samuels. Won 2; lost 2.

Miss Edith Evans, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, was defeated by Mrs. Voorhees, Miss Walton, Miss Samuels, and Mrs. Seeter. Won 0; lost 4.

Mrs. Voorhees and Miss Samuels qualified for the final round from this strip.

Strip No. 2.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Fencers' Club of New York, defeated Miss Margaret Stimson, Fencers' Club of New York, 5—0; Miss Marie Bradley, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, 5—1, and Miss Jessie Pyle, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, 5—2; and was defeated by Miss Ida Toepfer, Philadelphia Fencers' Club. Won 3, lost 1.

Miss Marie Bradley, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Miss Stimson, 5—2; Miss Pyle, 5—3, and Miss Toepfer, 5—3, and was defeated by Mrs. Fish. Won 3; lost 1.

Miss Jessie Pyle, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Miss Stimson, 5—1, and Miss Toepfer, 5—4, and was defeated by Mrs. Fish and Miss Bradley. Won, 2; lost, 2.

Miss Ida Toepfer, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Mrs. Fish, 5—0, and Miss Stimson, 5—2, and was defeated by Miss Bradley and Miss Pyle. Won, 2; lost, 2.

Miss Margaret Stimson, Fencers' Club of New York, was defeated by Mrs. Fish, Miss Bradley, Miss Pyle, and Miss Toepfer. Won, 0; lost, 4.

Mrs. Fish and Miss Bradley qualified from this strip.

Final Round.—Mrs. C. H. Voorhees, Fencers' Club of New York, defeated Miss Dorothea Samuels, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, 5—3; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Fencers' Club of New York, 5—2 and Miss Marie Bradley, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, 5—1.

Miss Dorothea Samuels, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Miss Bradley, 5—2, and lost to Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Voorhees.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Fencers' Club of New York, defeated Miss Samuels, 5—2, and lost to Mrs. Voorhees and Miss Bradley.

Miss Marie Bradley, Philadelphia Fencers' Club, defeated Mrs. Fish, 5—4, and lost to Mrs. Voorhees and Miss Samuels.

COSTUME RIDE AT CENTRAL.

Equestrians Perform Stunts at Closing of Indoor Season.

A costume ride, in which nearly 100 equestrians took part, and a number of interesting games brought the indoor riding season to a close last night at the Central Park Riding Academy.

Prizes of silver cups were presented to the riders of both sexes wearing the most unique costumes. Trophies were also given to the children. The ride was followed by a quadrille, in which the pupils of the academy took part. Men and women in pairs on horseback then drove tandems, going through a number of interesting evolutions, which brought rounds of applause from the spectators.

The international military drill, in which there were twelve riders in the uniforms of six nations, made one of the most picturesque events. The soldiers were represented by the riding masters of the academy and commanded by G. von Karlowski. Every nation was well received by the audience, but as the last pair entered the ring in the uniforms of American cavalry officers the spectators stood up and gave them round after round of applause.

Patrick McDermott, the old international trainer and former jockey, gave an interesting and instructive performance with his horse with the "human brain." McDermott made his charge, which is a thoroughbred, do everything but talk. It was told to laugh continually to make up for the lack of conversation. The comedy of the show was furnished by Messrs. Coleman, Wilder, and Breen in an amusing sketch, entitled "The First Lesson." The farce caused great hilarity. The program was brought to a close with some fine jumping races, which were directed by C. W. Curry.

N. Y. A. C. SHOOTERS WIN.

New Rochelle Yachtsmen Defeated in Team Match at Traps.

Twenty-seven gunners, representing half a dozen clubs, took part in the open trap-shooting tournament of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday on Harrison Island, and despite the poor weather conditions, the competition was keen from start to finish, ten men returning cards of 100 or better from scratch, and the same number breaking 99 blue rocks or better. In the team match made up of the five best scratch men of the New York Athletic Club and five from the New Rochelle Yacht Club, the Winged Foot team won by twenty "birds." The total team scores were: N. Y. A. C., 461; N. R. Y. C., 441. The scores of the winning team were: J. H. Hendrickson, 93; B. M. Higginson, 96; Daniel F. McMahon, 93; A. E. Ranney, 91; M. McVoy, Jr., 91.

J. H. Hendrickson and D. F. McMahon, B. M. Higginson, and J. A. Finch tied with 98 each for the high scratch prize and in the shoot-off Hendrickson won. Eight men tied with scores of 100 each in the shoot for the high handicap prize. They were F. E. Church, C. L. Thompson, J. P. Donovan, C. C. Moore, M. McVoy, Jr., G. P. Grainbery, A. Rehbein, and J. A. Finch. McVoy won after three shoot-offs. The four individual prizes for the best scratch scores at 25 "birds" went to F. E. Church, A. E. Ranney, C. L. Thompson, and D. F. McMahon respectively. Ranney and McMahon returned perfect scores.

MAYOR PRAISES THE GUARD.

He Preaches Preparedness at Review of Brooklyn Battalion.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel was the guest of honor last night at a review and drill of the First Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment of the National Guard of New York, which was held in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The battalion consisted of four picked companies and their officers in charge of Major David B. Blanton. Mayor Mitchel was introduced by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Chaplain of the battalion and pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn. He prefaced his address on "Preparedness" by complimenting the men on their review.

"If we had a National Guard in the United States," he said, "as efficient as we have here in New York State there would be little or no agitation about preparedness now, provided, of course, that the guard was made up of 1,000,000 men. There is a vital issue before the American public as to the efficiency of the citizen soldiery in case of war. We have only 60,000 men in the National Guard who would be set in motion in case of hostilities. It is vital to us that the country prepare at once."

The Mayor related in detail the proceedings of the convention which was held in St. Louis in the early part of this month, in which thirty-two Mayors of cities throughout the country participated. The Mayor then told the guardsmen that, although it did not come under the head of the official duties of the Mayor, he was in hearty accord with the Committee of 1,000, which is now conducting an educational movement to show the need of national defense.

"My only doubt," concluded Mayor Mitchel, "is that Congress—the present Congress—will give us the preparedness we need. I think one of the big issues before the American people will be the election of a Congress that will support the movement of national preparedness."

ASK FOR WOMAN JUDGE.

Civic League Backs Bill for Children's Court Change.

Resolutions favoring the bill for the appointment of a woman as Justice of the Children's Court were adopted last night at a meeting under the auspices of the East Side Civic League and the Citizens Welfare League at Public School 63, Fourth Street, near First Avenue.

Frank Bohn, the Chairman, read many letters commending the proposal, among the writers being Judges William H. Wadhams and Otto A. Rosalsky of the Court of General Sessions, County Judge Lewis L. Fawcett of Brooklyn, and ex-Governor Sulzer.

Assistant District Attorney Louis Bleier urged the advisability of having a woman on the bench to deal with girl offenders, and Dr. William H. Hoople, President of the American Motors Corporation, said that the touch of motherhood was needed in the courts as much as in the home if the interests of the little ones were to be safeguarded.

HEADS THE DRAMA LEAGUE.

Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin Elected President—Sam Hume Lectures.

The annual meeting of the New York Center of the Drama League was held yesterday afternoon at the Théâtre Français. The annual election of officers took place and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin; First Vice President, Allen W. McCurdy; Second Vice President, Mrs. James Harvey Robinson; Third Vice President, Samuel M. Tucker; Secretary, Miss Laura V. Day; Treasurer, William H. Bliss. These Directors to serve for the next three years were elected: Mrs. John W. Alexander, William H. Bliss, Roland Holt, Philip Littell, Miss Kate Oglebay, Miss Florence Overton, Miss Mary Shea, and Samuel M. Tucker. As the organization was incorporated recently, the groups of Directors carried over from previous yearsc were ratified.

Sam Hume of Boston gave an illustrated lecture on "Modern Stagecraft." Mr. Hume spent some time abroad with Gordon Craig, and he told of his work and touched upon that of Bakst and the other leaders of the Russian school, the work of Max Reinhardt and the modern movement in France.

EDNA MAY TO APPEAR.

Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn to Return to Stage at Actor's Fund Benefit.

Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, who before her marriage was Edna May, will return to the stage for a single performance at a benefit to be given at the Century Sunday night, April 16, for the Actor's Fund. Mrs. Lewisohn retired from the stage upon her marriage. Her last appearance here was at Daly's in 1905 in "The Catch of the Season."

The program will include several other interesting numbers. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson will be in New York at the time and will make his last appearance on the local stage at the benefit. Mme. Nazimova and Charles E. Bryant will present a one-act play, Marie Dressler will sing some new songs, and Blanche Bates will give a specialty. A number similar to that given at the Hippodrome last Sunday night, in which fifteen composers took part, will be another feature.

Board of Censorship Changes Name.

The National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures, which passes upon the pictures produced by a majority of the large producing companies, has changed its name to the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, according to an announcement made yesterday. The change was made because "the word 'censorship' implies a type of official control and supervision that is deeply repugnant to the American ideal of free speech. It has come to the point," the statement continues, "where it would rather go out of existence than seem to stand for the kind of blue pencil that works in secret and enforces its decisions on the public without ever giving the public a chance to decide for itself."

New Comedy for Elsie Ferguson.

Klaw & Erlanger yesterday accepted the scenario of a new comedy for Elsie Ferguson by Hulbert Footner, the author of "The Sealed Valley" and other novels. The contract calls for the completion of the play by July 1. In it Miss Ferguson will play the rôle of a young woman moving in smart society who has distinct ideas and a will of her own. The scenes are laid in a fashionable household on Long Island. After her engagement in "Margaret Schiller" at the Empire, which will end Saturday night, Miss Ferguson will take a brief rest and then appear as Portia with Sir Herbert Tree in "The Merchant of Venice."

CITY BREVITIES.

"The Immediate Needs of the United States for Adequate National Defense" will be the subject of a discussion this afternoon at a meeting of the Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society at the Hotel Biltmore. Colonel Orin B. Mitcham of the Ordnance Department of the army will speak, and Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will preside.

Two meetings under the auspices of the West Side Branch of the American Red Cross will be held tomorrow at the headquarters, 2,158 Broadway, southeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street. On this Red Cross relief work, Miss Frances Howland will speak at 4 P. M., on "The Untrained Worker in War Hospitals." In the Home Preparedness Forum, at 8:30 P. M., Mrs. Bertrand Russell will talk on "Woman's Preparedness in Peace and War." Discussion will follow.

John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, will address the Women's Municipal League at 42 West Thirty-ninth Street this morning on "Why We Should Have an Investigation of Our City Charitable Institutions." He will also tell of the care that is given by the city to its 25,000 motherless wards. This lecture will be the last of a series by city officials on topics of public interest.

MISS GEORGE GIVES SOME MORE SHAW

"Captain Brassbound's Conversion" Proves Highly Diverting in Her Pleasing Revival.

A CHARMING LADY CICELY

To Whom Robert Warwick and Lewis Edgard, Two Newcomers at The Playhouse, Lend Ablest Aid.

CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND'S CONVERSION, G. B. Shaw's comedy, presented by Grace George and her repertory company. At the Playhouse.

Leslie Rankin	Hubert Druce
Felix Drinkwater	Lewis Edgard
Hassan	George Kent
Lady Cicely Waynflete	Grace George
Sir Howard Hallam	Ernest Lawford
Marzo	Guthrie McClintic
Captain Brassbound	Robert Warwick
Kiddy Redbrook	Malcolm Morely
Johnson	Richard Clarke
Osman	Rexford Kendrick
Sidi el Assif	William Balfour
Cadi el Kintafi	Clarence Derwent
Petty Officer	Daniel Eames
Captain Hamlin Kearney	John Cromwell

Grace George made the fifth and last production of her season at the Playhouse when she presented there last evening a revival of "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," by George Bernard Shaw. This fantastic comedy, with its scenes laid like those of a Gilbert libretto on the coast of Morocco, was written in the '90s for Ellen Terry, and was played here by that great lady a little less than ten years ago.

Although for several not particularly obscure reasons "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" has never attained either on the stage or on the bookshelf the reputation won by many of the Shaw plays which came before it and followed after, it is, nevertheless, one of the most genially amusing pieces from his pen, and the agreeable performance given by Miss George and her associates at the Playhouse prove once again that it is diverting in the theatre. Miss George herself is thoroughly charming as Lady Cicely Waynflete, and particularly effective support is given her by two players who, in this production, make their first appearance in her company. They are Robert Warwick, late of the movies, and Lewis Edgard, who did good work when he was with Mr. Blinn at the Princess.

The production of this engaging comedy brings to an end Miss George's activities for this season—an ambitious effort to establish a repertory theatre in discouraging Broadway. It has not been possible for her to adhere strictly to the staggering program with which she went to work in the first days of last Autumn, and apparently it has not proved feasible to hold throughout the season the same company for all the plays. Louis Calvert, formerly of "Major Barbara" and "The Earth," was among the missing last evening, and one looked in vain for that able player. Conway Tearle, who helped so much in the earlier productions at the Playhouse.

There are newcomers in their place, and they have vanished with something of that "here-today-and-gone-tomorrow" effect which became the fashion in our theatres with the passing of the great stock companies. But Miss George has given good performances of five varied comedies, each and every one of them worth going to see. That is something to be proud of in these days, and ranking as rich entertainment with "The New York Idea" and "Major Barbara" is this fifth and last—"Captain Brassbound's Conversion."

Throughout "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" there is a surprising but distinctly perceptible flavor of Barrie. The comedy is quite whimsical and much of it is gentle. You are reminded a little of "The Admirable Crichton" and a great deal of that much airier and much later comedy, "The Legend of Leonora." Barrie, or Gilbert for that matter, would have enjoyed presenting this exalted English Judge at the mercy of a band of lawless pirates, to have put the pirate's theory of revenge alongside the Judge's theory of penal law and to have shown pirates, bloodthirsty natives, United States marines, and all disarmed by an amiable, blandishing, and trustful woman. This is Lady Cicely—a "very woman"—who vies in charm with Candida in the theatre of a playwright who has not invented many charming women.

And Miss George is Lady Cicely, stepping easily and gracefully into a character Mr. Shaw intended should be "very good looking, sympathetic, intelligent, tender, and humorous," a woman of great vitality and humanity, who could be more simple and friendly and informal two minutes after meeting you than most of her compatriots could be after a lifetime of acquaintance. The author, who designed the play for an actress at the close of her career, said something about Lady Cicely's being between 30 and 40, and it must be admitted that in this respect Miss George falls short. Most of the time last evening she looked ingratiatingly and incorrigibly under 27. She plays the part with quiet humor and that happy vivacity that gives a freshness to all her work in comedy, and she will play it better as the engagement proceeds. There were evidences at the premiere of overhasty preparation, not so much in the fumbling of lines, which may happen at the 400th performance, but in the general suggestion of scurry which took the edge off some of the scenes and robbed Lady Cicely's testimony in the last act of about half its effectiveness.

Mr. Edgard is capital as Drinkwater, a rôle that goes far to explain why "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" is not so well known as other comedies in the great book of Shaw. Drinkwater's speeches are in rich cockney and the playwright, moved by a passion for phonetics that later burst out in "Pygmalion," persisted in writing out the dialect in a most villainously unreadable manner. Thus Drinkwater will say:

"Won't bawn in Hitly at all, lidy. Bawn in Ettn Gawdn. Hawce barrer an street planner Hawtellian, lidy; thet's wot e is. Kepn Brarsbahnd's respects to yr honors; an e awites yr commawnds."

No wonder every other reader of "Three Plays for Puritans," after sampling this and an equally erratic excursion into the phonetics of Scotch dialect, would turn feverishly to the next comedy and postpone indefinitely his acquaintance with "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." But Lewis Edgard lets the dialect roll from his tongue as easily as if the printed text were an unflattering phonetic record of his daily speech and he is simply saturated with servility. It is a capital performance.

Mr. Warwick is properly moody, thunderous, and imposing as the vengeful and sentimental pirate, and more than merely good in the characteristically incongruous pathos of the scene that comes just before the fall of the final curtain. He is a decently heroic figure in both his guises and very likely the "R. W." which shone from the interior of his borrowed silk hat in the last act last night was a bit of particularly cunning stagecraft. No doubt it was intended for Richard Waynflete.

There should be mention, too, of Ernest Lawford, who is admirably unrecognizable as Sir Howard, and of two good bits done by Guthrie McClintic and Rexford Kendrick. They all help to make "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" a good, if somewhat brief, evening's entertainment. It will be on view at the Playhouse for four weeks, and then Miss George goes out on tour. But next September she comes back to the Playhouse. That amounts to a cheering promise of good things for at least one theatre in the season that lies just ahead.

WHITE RATS DEMAND WAGE.

Pickets' Activities for Entertainers Result in a Call for Police.

BOSTON, March 29.—A national movement by the White Rats Actors' Union of America to establish a minimum daily wage of $5 for entertainers was in evidence here today, when theatrical booking offices, lyceum bureaus, and hotels and boarding houses were picketed.

Forty women and fifteen men were on duty for the union to intercept members of the theatrical profession, and inform them of the decision to demand the minimum wage. Their activities resulted in a call from a booking office for police reserves, but no disturbance developed and no arrests were made.

No one could be found at the White Rats clubhouse in West Forty-sixth Street last night who knew whether agitation similar to that introduced in Boston would be practiced here. For several months the White Rats Actors' Union has been recruiting new members, with the avowed intention of making demands upon the vaudeville managers when they felt their organization was strong enough.

When Harry Mountford, an organizer who several years ago incurred the displeasure of the vaudeville magnates, reappeared during the Winter and again became a factor in the union, the managers formed a protective association to conserve their interests. Both organizations have been carrying on a lively campaign of publicity for several months, but yesterday's action in Boston was the first concrete result of the union's preparations.

CONCERT AIDS MUSICIANS.

Paderewski and Casals in a Fund Benefit Netting $10,000.

Under the auspices of the Bohemians, the New York Professional Musicians' Club, a concert was given yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall for the funds of the Musicians' Foundation, Inc., an activity of the club which aids needy musicians in the United States. With an object having so direct an appeal to the profession, unusual forces were available and those who volunteered their services were Ignace Jan Paderewski, Pablo Casals, and the Philharmonic Society Orchestra, with Josef Stransky conducting.

The concert was a huge success, both from the financial and artistic sides. With seats at advanced prices and some extra contributions, it is said the receipts could probably be something like $10,000. The program was well designed and had a balance which is often of necessity lacking from those of other similar events. Every number was given exactly as it had been announced and all the forces concerned were at their best, so that the concert, from a purely musical standpoint, was an unusually impressive one, something that cannot always be said for benefit performances.

Mozart Society to give "Butterfly."

The New York Mozart Society will close its season of concerts with the presentation of Puccini's "Madama Butterfly" in the grand ballroom of the Astor on Saturday afternoon. Among those who will take part are Lois Ewell, Francis Ingram, Vernon Stiles, Milo Pisco, Rudolph Koch, Gilbert Wilson, and Enid Addison.

Wagner's "Das Rheingold" Sung.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night Wagner's "Das Rheingold" was sung. The cast included among its members Mmes. Kurt, Rappold, Ober, Sparkes; Heinrich, and Robeson, and Messrs. Weil, Scott, Althouse, Sembach, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, and Ruysdael. Mr. Bodanzky conducted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Hedwig Reichter will give her second dramatic recital this afternoon in the Ballroom of the Plaza. Her program will include selections from Heine, Tagore, von Muenchausen, and Oscar Wilde. The readings will be in English and German. Mildred Dilling, harpiste, will assist Miss Reicher.

The title of the farce by Margaret Mayo and Lawrence Rising, in which A. H. Woods will present the Dolly sisters late this Spring, has been changed from "The Stolen Honeymoon" to "His Bridal Night."

Harry Houdini eluded the police and escaped from a straitjacket at noon yesterday while suspended by his heels from a crane over a subway shaft at Bowling Green. The stunt, which the showman had tried to perform the previous day in Times Square and was prevented from doing so by the police, attracted a large crowd.

Doris Keane gave her two hundredth performance in "Romance" in London yesterday.

The series of special Tuesday matinees of "The Boomerang" will be continued throughout April at the Belasco.

Mary Pickford yesterday sent a check for $2,000 to the fund the motion-picture people are raising for the Actors' Fund. The money represented her share of the receipts at last Sunday night's Hippodrome concert.

Lillian Lago has signed a contract with Alfred E. Henderson to appear under his direction during the next two years. She created the rôle of Amoi in Tagore's "The Post Office" when it was first acted at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin.

Albert E. Kiraify has announced that he will produce a big spectacle, entitled "Civilization," next Summer in New York. The spectacle, it is asserted, will be presented in an open-air auditorium.

Mrs. Junius C. Gregory, wife of Dr. Junius Gregory, a United States Army Captain stationed at Fort Slocum, and daughter of Dr. Fairfax Irwin, in the Marine Hospital Service, Washington, will make her debut shortly in vaudeville. Mrs. Gregory studied voice at the Paris Conservatoire and in Switzerland.

According to cablegrams received at D. W. Griffith's New York offices, "The Birth of a Nation" will be shown for the first time in Australia at Sydney, April 22, and in South America at Buenos Aires, April 22.

Ferne Rogers, who sang the prima donna rôle in the second company presenting "The Princess Pat," has joined Hans Kronold, 'cellist, for a concert tour.

At the Shakespearean entertainment to be given by the Professional Woman's League next month for the benefit of its Actresses' Emergency Fund, a special feature will be a series of dances typifying the progress of the dance from the Elizabethan period to the present day. Mme. Dazie, the Dolly Sisters, and Dorothy Artur will appear in the number.

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1916.

TRADE REVENGE.

A certain English overcoat known all over the world for its utility and merit, especially the merit of having two sides, one for bad weather and one for good, was made in lots of a thousand dozen at Frankfort on the Main, and nowhere else. They were shipped in bulk to the London jobber, who sold them everywhere, even in Germany. A traveler in Germany bewailed the fact that his English kit bag had worn out and he knew not how to replace it in war time. A German leather manufacturer thought it might be duplicated at Offenbach. The traveler said it was impossible. Only the English ever made that kind of bag. There was nothing in the world to match it. But the German took him to Offenbach, where the great leather industry had been in peace time, and out of a vast dust-covered stock selected a beautiful bag. "Why, that's "the very thing, even to the English "label!" exclaimed the traveler. "Yes," said the German, "most of the famous "English bags were made in Offen-"bach."

A rich American woman living in Berlin was heard to bemoan the hardship of being without a certain soft, sheer fabric used in making baby clothes. "But you can get it here," she was told. "No," she said, "I "mean the English kind. It is made "only in England." To her amazement she learned that though it had always come from England, it was made in Germany, only a few miles from where she lived. None of it had ever been sold directly in Germany.

These are typical instances. They illustrate that silent and irresistible German phenomenon called "economic penetration" which was suddenly revealed when the war broke down the strange secrets of trade and things began to be traced to their sources. Naturally it was very humiliating for other countries to find how long unawares and how deeply they had been dependent upon Germany's industry, and how much they had enriched her and promoted her prosperity in a seemingly stupid and unnecessary manner. It was a shock to discover not only that English goods had been made in Germany, but that in England, in France, and especially in Italy, a great many wealth-producing means in which there had been national pride were really German owned. As German wrought goods had penetrated the merchandise markets by a kind of stealth, so had German capital insidiously introduced itself, and now was found to have long controlled banks, industrial companies, shipping concerns, and even, in Italy and France, newspapers.

Naturally also there arose a great popular clamor about it. People began to demand that steps be taken to thwart the restoration of those relations after the war, and from this arose the idea of revenge. Not content with employing against Germany during the war every economic weapon, the notion grew that an economic boycott should lie against her forever. The paramount thought now seems to be that, unless preventive measures are agreed upon beforehand, German goods after the war will be dumped pell-mell on the markets of Europe, to the great demoralization of trade, commerce, and labor. For the summit of this thought one may take the words of WALTER RUNCIMAN, President of the London Board of Trade and member of the British Cabinet:

> And when the war comes to an end, and when, beaten at sea and, I hope, beaten ashore, she [Germany] may wish to embark on that new economic campaign, it is for us to see to it when making peace that she does not raise her head.

This is bad economics, bad morals, and bad politics. It is emotional, and tends to validate the argument on the other side that what the Allies are bent upon is the utter destruction of Germany for selfish reasons.

There is now about to take place in Paris an economic conference to consider, first, how Germany may be more rapidly weakened during the war, which is legitimate enough, and, secondly, how she may be kept down after the war, which is compatible only with a continuing desire for revenge. It will be seriously proposed that the enemies of Germany in this war, meaning specifically Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia, shall bind themselves not to conclude economic arrangements with the foe when beaten, except by concerted agreement among themselves as to terms, and that there shall be raised a special tax barrier against "enemy" products, that is, German goods. The English delegates to this conference approached their Government with a request that they be empowered to declare that never henceforth should British trade relations with Germany be as they were before the war. To this DAVID LLOYD GEORGE retorted in a vigorous speech before the House of Commons. "We must not," he said, "subordinate human liberty and "honor, self-respect and the civiliza-"tion of mankind to any trade policy. "When we consider trade the first "thing to be done is to obliterate any "idea of revenge."

That is sanity and wisdom. In the present turmoil of feeling it deserves almost to be called vision. That a deliberate policy of trade revenge should survive the war is unthinkable. The world is a place where a great many people have got to live together, exchanging wealth in all its forms, goods no less than knowledge, else civilization is wrecked upon its own miraculous contrivances. And, besides, the idea of rendering 65,000,000 industrious, efficient people forever impotent economically is preposterous. It is not feasible in the first place, and if it were, the world could not afford to do it.

Let England make the bags and overcoats and fabrics that bear the English trade mark. That is a proper ambition. It is no reason why industry should perish at Offenbach and Frankfort on the Main. The goods were very satisfactory and did not disgrace the English names they bore. They will be no less meritorious bearing German names. The resources of industry and forethought in England, France, Italy, and Russia are enough to be employed against the post-bellum competition of Germany. If that is not the case, then by all admission there are things to learn from Germany which the world might well consider. Those who preach the doctrine of trade revenge forget that the officially avowed purpose of the war, in its present aspects, is to make an end of Prussian militarism, to remove the menace of further war. That is a laudable object. It is necessary to consider the Imperial Government as a thing apart from the German people. Any attempt to stifle the commercial enterprise of the people of Germany would grievously react upon its authors and abettors.

TWO TOY CANDIDATES.

Former Senator THEODORE E. BURTON is the titular candidate, the Presidential primary candidate, of the Ohio Republicans. It is sad to see that this bauble nomination has had an unhappy effect on a man who has done the State some service, notably by reducing the swelling of a monstrous River and Harbor bill in the last Congress. It is depressing, this working of a spectral primary "boom" upon a public man of so many respectable qualities. It would be hard to believe, were not his own words quoted, that Mr. BURTON, who in 1914 defended in the Senate "the traditional and "practically uniform policy of the "United States" in insisting upon "the "free and equal use of navigable chan-"nels and waterways," is now railing at Mr. WILSON for having defied the Baltimore platform and secured the repeal of the free tolls provision in the Panama Canal act.

Another primary candidate, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, whose campaign for the Wisconsin delegation to Chicago ends this week, is becoming more and more tinged with the comic spirit. He was permitted to get the ten votes of North Dakota because no candidate whom the Republicans of that State seriously consider would go into the primaries. Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S shadowy triumph in North Dakota was depended upon to help him in his own State, where he greatly needs help and seems unlikely to get it. It appears, however, from a circular published by The Milwaukee Sentinel, that Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S glorious victory meant more than the East suspected. "We stand pledged by our platform," said this circular, signed by the manager of the La Follette Campaign Committee, "to national prohibition and equal suffrage." Mr. LA FOLLETTE was already in a class by himself as a Republican who voted for the Underwood tariff. As a Republican National Prohibitionist he appears in a part which the Hon. EUGENE NOBLE FOSS of Massachusetts has made his own. Primary candidates divide "territory" among themselves. It is painful to see one trespassing on another's issues.

A STATE CONSTABULARY.

Rural New York has long needed a State constabulary such as the Horton-Wells bill proposes to establish. Any old reader of the newspapers, almost anybody who has lived in thinly settled communities, knows that rural crime has not been sufficiently restrained, that the "Arcadian" districts are poorly protected as compared with urban regions. Often transient camps of wandering bands form a centre of danger. There is a considerable roving population that lives on the outskirts of the law. The city policeman is always near. In a great stretch of lonely country the hand of authority is far away. Families of "hard cases" terrorizing neighbors are too common. The fear of arson and burglary is a good deal more acute in the country than in the city. The "yeggman" is not too proud to work in places so "easy" for his profession. Police Commissioner WOODS, favoring the State Constabulary bill, speaks of recent country crimes committed by criminals so skilful that only a well-organized, efficient State police is capable of bringing them to justice.

The plan for a State police has failed hitherto rather from a fear that it would be distorted into political patronage than from any want of perception of its value. Why, indeed, should the country districts of this State not be patrolled and protected? If ever they were exempt from crime, that golden age disappeared long ago. Spain and Italy and the Canadian Northwest are far apart enough in their social conditions from one another and from New York. They are a lesson to it in one way. They know that the public safety of rural regions must be insured by a special force. The thorough work of the aqueduct police in guarding a great area, when potencies of recklessness and lawlessness were evident, is in every memory. The main, all but the sole, opposition to this protection of the unprotected or insufficiently protected parts of the State comes from the labor organizations. In that opposition, only too consistent with their unfortunate attitude toward public force, they do themselves a great injury in public estimation. "There is no reason," says one of their spokesmen at Albany, "why we should have a force of "American Cossacks in New York "State, even if they have them in "Pennsylvania." "The purpose of this bill," said another, "is to organ-"ize an armed force of imported thugs "and gunmen."

Of the 228 Pennsylvania Cossacks, thugs, and gunmen, all but three are honorably discharged United States regulars of high conduct and character. Last year they patrolled nearly 670,000 miles, secured 2,600 convictions, twelve for murder; and their average riot duty in ten years has been a day a year. Of this picked and model force, which New York will imitate, but cannot excel, the President of the Central Federated Union permits himself to say that it is "made "up chiefly of gunmen imported from "the West" and that its record is "black with violence and oppression."

These blind, rabid attacks on the guardians of public order, this ferocious resistance to safeguarding the peace, are subject to a sinister interpretation, unjust, we hope, but inevitable. Apparently a labor riot is the chief work that "labor" assigns to a rural police. By never engaging in such riots, by never playing "Cossack" itself, "labor" can disappoint the malice of the uniformed "Cossacks" and "gunmen." For its own good name "labor" should range itself on the side of public order and peace.

For the sake of that peace and order a State Constabulary should be established. The bill may be amended and bettered, but the plan is sound. The ill-judged scheme to evade the civil service laws in appointments to the force has been struck out. Mayor MITCHEL'S point that the jurisdiction of the constabulary be "confined to "districts outside of cities, towns, or "villages maintaining their own police" is well taken. The districts outside of villages, towns, and cities are the region of constabulary usefulness.

HEATHENISM IN ALABAMA.

There should be a Kansas Settlement in Alabama. The Montgomery Advertiser angers or saddens all the friends of Virtue, which is one with Kansas, by this confession of more than heathen blindness:

> We do not like Kansas. • • • Kansas rubs us the wrong way because it is always flaunting its virtue in the face of other States. • • • This country has been flooded with literature boasting that there are few jails and no prisoners in Kansas, and that there are no insane asylums.

The most virtuous or Kansan paper is owned by and named after the Governor of Kansas. If The Montgomery Advertiser will cast an eye on the editorial page of Capper's Weekly, "a Journal of Humanity," it will find why there are no insane asylums among the Sunflowers:

> I am in hearty accord with Governor CAPPER'S stand against preparedness for war.
>
> The world is getting out of humor; misunderstanding is rampant; we are swirling and girdling in a delirium of drunken ideas. Even our President, the sanest and safest of men, is losing his mental balance.
>
> Gog's vision to me about Nov. 20, 1890, was: The light men will stand and the dark men will fall in Europe and America and the City of New York will be the capital of the nation.

These three specimens of the clear vision and balanced judgment of Kansas members of Governor CAPPER'S flock need not be accompanied, as they easily might be, with thousands of others. In a mad world Kansas is the one sane asylum. It can do without jails because there is nobody, except an occasional outlander, to put in them. There is a movement to use them as Shelters for the Unuplifted from Other States.

Kansas is one grand sweet song of prosperous goodness. The bold blasphemer who says he doesn't like Kansas thereby admits that he dislikes the happiest, the purest, the most peaceable, the soberest, the most enthusiastic, the most uniform, and the best advertised Commonwealth in the whole forty-eight.

A NAVY GENERAL STAFF.

During the past twenty years the imperative need of a proper organization of the Navy Department by the creation of a General Staff to direct the departmental routine and secure proper attention to the efficiency of our fleet has been urged by the best minds in the navy. Admiral MAHAN, the greatest authority on such subjects; Admiral LUCE, the founder of the Naval War College at Newport; Admiral TAYLOR, a former President of the College, and other officers of distinction have repeatedly called attention to the need of a staff organization. Near the end of President ROOSEVELT'S Administration, and while Mr. NEWBERRY was Secretary of the Navy, a commission was appointed to outline a new organization of the Navy Department. Two former Secretaries of the Navy, MOODY and MORTON; Judge DAYTON, once a member of the Naval Committee of the House, and Admirals MAHAN, LUCE, EVANS, FOLGER, and COWLES formed the commission. The subject was carefully considered by these men, all of whom were peculiarly fitted for the task, and a report was submitted to President ROOSEVELT one month before the end of his term.

Admiral MAHAN, by reason of his eminence as an authority, was asked to draw up the statement of principles upon which an organization of the Navy Department should be based. His treatment of the subject was at once scholarly in its grasp and invincible in its logic. He expressed in a few words the cardinal principle that the organization of the Navy Department should be such that it could "in "any emergency instantly pass from "a state of peace to a state of war "without a jar in its machinery." With this principle in mind, and with the outlined organization of all foreign navies at hand, a plan was sketched that fitted the peculiar conditions of our own departmental machinery, while adopting some of the best features of the British Admiralty and other foreign systems. Briefly, this plan provided for the co-ordination of bureaus of the Navy Department under chiefs of divisions of operations, materiel, personnel, and inspections, who, with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, should act as a council to advise the Secretary concerning the administration of the navy. In addition to the four chiefs of divisions, Admiral MAHAN strongly recommended an additional aid, an Admiral who while presiding over the Council of Naval Officers should be quite unembarrassed by details of office administration and should act as the sole and final adviser of the Secretary—the one man to whom he could look and whom he could depend upon in an emergency.

During the Administration of Mr. TAFT this suggested scheme of the Mahan Commission was considered by Secretary MEYER, and by him referred for comment and additional recommendation to a very competent Board of Officers presided over by Rear Admiral SWIFT. This board in a report practically adopted the whole plan of the Mahan Commission and this organization was put in operation by Secretary MEYER with the omission of the fifth, or presiding, aid, the omission, no doubt, being caused by the criticism in Congress that too many naval officers were employed in the Navy Department!

In this organization there were found the germs of the best plan that was ever put in force for the effective control of the navy of the United States as a military service. Congress, owing to its opposition to anything like a General Staff, refused to give it the sanction and support of law, and Secretary MEYER merely kept it in force by regulations at the Navy Department. The present Administration retained this organization for a time, but discouraged it and gradually wrecked it by abolishing first one aid, then another. An aid for education was appointed and later abolished, and with the resignation of Admiral FISKE the whole organization, which rested upon a principle enunciated by MAHAN, disappeared and turmoil replaced it. The hurried and half-considered action of Congress in appointing a Chief of Operations only restores one of the features of a plan that worked a great advance in naval administration.

Recent happenings emphasize the vital necessity for the creation of a permanent and efficient General Staff for the navy as planned by Admiral MAHAN—an organization which will free the Navy Department from the constant upheavals promoted by politics and individuals, and enable the navy "to pass from a state of peace "to a state of war without a jar in its "machinery." The people of the United States are ready to sanction such an organization because they will understand that it means economy as well as efficiency in the defense of the country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Experimenting When in an Emergency.

Another indication of "unpreparedness," and one that might be something between discouraging and alarming if Americans were not constitutionally incapable, almost, of either of those feelings in regard to themselves, was contained in one of yesterday's dispatches. It was from Washington and quoted Secretary BAKER as saying that before his department availed itself of the permission just given by Congress to buy twenty-four new aeroplanes it would purchase eight of different kinds and experiment with them to find out which type was best.

That announcement ought to be read in Congress, and certainly will be read out of it, with what, in familiar and therefore convenient phrase, may be called "varied emotions." Such a testing of types as is thus forecast is an operation that takes time, especially when it is done by Government officials, with their deep sense of responsibility and their well-known reluctance to be hurried into approval of anything new and strange. One might have expected, too, that work so obviously essential to providing the army with aeroplanes as good as the market affords would have been done, if not before, at least as soon as, the first hint of possible trouble for the country was visible and audible to eyes and ears ordinarily acute.

That it has been left till now is not the fault, of course, of Secretary BAKER, but—well, for a really vigorous expression of opinion about delaying till this late and anxious day the making of these experiments one could confidently go to the officers and men who are campaigning in the Mexican mountains and hunting therein for an elusive enemy without the assistance they could get from aviators adequately equipped with the latest products of aerial science.

But the responsibility for this situation, at once so humiliating and so irritating, should probably be placed on our national temperament and inveterate habit rather than on any particular Administration or individuals. Not only do we scorn to cross bridges before we come to them; we do not even see the use in assuring ourselves that there are bridges to cross when occasion arises, and as long as possible we ignore the existence of rivers to be bridged.

Our Biggest Blizzard Far Outdone.

Thanks to favoring influences still ascribed, though not quite so confidently now as formerly, to the Gulf Stream, the British Isles, in the latitude of Labrador, do not have a Winter at all, as Winter is known in New England or even in New York. Scotland, reaching well up toward the Arctic Circle, is not unfamiliar with snow and cold, but there, too, the Winters are not what we would call rigorous, and to a Canadian they would seem at their worst almost absurdly mild.

One can imagine, therefore, what England's astonishment must be, and how deeply tinged with indignation is its wonder, at the arrival on March 28, and in the section fronting on its gentlest coast, of a blizzard that evidently would have passed for notably severe in Nebraska or Wyoming, if not in Manitoba. A storm that produces snowdrifts twenty-five feet deep—and some such are reported from the Midlands—is a meteorologic phenomenon beside which our own Great Blizzard of 1888 was little more than a Spring flurry. For the worst of our drifts, though we shall never forget them, were not as deep as that, by a good many feet, and as all our traffic was tied up then for two days, and seriously inconvenienced for a week, the consequences for Liverpool, Birmingham, and London itself, to say nothing of the Welsh hill towns, are likely to be close to appalling.

Our cataclysmic disturbance came sixteen days earlier than England's, too, and yet we considered it a gross betrayal of our confidence in the season, and were almost as much aggrieved by it as distressed.

Such abnormal tempests as these are held tolerable only because of the immemorial assumption that to endure them is all that can be done. Many another assumption, however, seemingly as well founded as that one, has been proved fallacious when the right man came along to attack it. Little modifications of climate have already been accomplished, here and there, usually as an incident of other operations, and there is at least a dim possibility that something more could be accomplished by direct and intelligent action. Certain oceanic currents, both hot and cold, could be deflected from their present courses at less cost than war is now imposing on the world, and the result might well be the removal from the most important of all industries, agriculture, of some of the uncertainties that now make it the most anxious and nerve-racking of businesses.

Disquieting Because Unexplained.

That of all the boys in a Congressional district up in Harlem only one should have appeared as a candidate for appointment to an Annapolis cadetship is a strange phenomenon, and one worthy of investigation, not only by Representative ISAAC SIEGEL, whose nomination for this high privilege went almost begging, but by Congress itself.

What is the use of enlarging the two military academies if there is as little appreciation of what they offer as this episode seems to indicate? Boys seem to be changed indeed, when a chance to be an officer in the American Navy appeals to only one out of several thousand of them, living, not in the far interior, but in one of the world's great seaports. That there has been in recent years any measurable alteration in boy nature is not nearly as likely, however, as that something else is the matter—something that concerns the system of selection or the advertising and explaining of the joys and profits of a naval career.

One cannot—must not—believe that thoughts of the dangers occasionally incurred on a warship have anything to do with the apparent reluctance to enter a service so honorable. Equally inadmissible would be the fear that more than a minute minority of our boys have lost the spirit of adventure or have yielded to the detestable influences that are seeking to inculcate in the youth of the land the degenerate notions of pacifism and of nonresistance, even to foreign invasion.

Those are the errors and heresies of ages more advanced than boyhood. They have slightly infected a few of our colleges, but the schools are still free from them, it is confidently to be hoped.

Britain's Dispute with Venezuela.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Writing on the subject of the Monroe Doctrine, I notice a letter in your issue of Jan. 2 over the signature of R. Munoz Tebar, in which he says: "Americans will only have to recall how bravely and tenaciously Venezuela fought for many years in the diplomatic field against the territorial aggressions of England."

Possibly many younger Americans believe this reference to "territorial aggressions of England" to be true, although the clear facts are that Britain never claimed a square foot of Venezuela territory; on the contrary, Venezuela claimed and, if I remember correctly, actually occupied territory that was subsequently held by the arbitrators to be part of British Guiana. It is not right that the Old Country should be stigmatized as the aggressor in the dispute referred to. It is quite true that President Cleveland forced Britain to refer the question to arbitration, but the award was entirely in her favor.

NEW ZEALANDER.

Auckland, N. Z., March 1, 1916.

THE NEW SUBMARINE CRISIS.

What Should We Do in the Face of the Latest Developments?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial article in THE TIMES observes that "if we find it to be true that American lives were lost" on the ships Sussex and Englishman, "the situation will become one of extreme gravity, where rupture can be averted only by immediate and unequivocal disavowal and apology."

Of what use can disavowal and apology be in such a situation? Have we not had apologies and disavowals in abundance? What is needed is a pledge against the recurrence of the torpedoing of peaceful vessels which carry or may carry American travelers or seamen. But such a pledge also has already been given us. It was given us nearly seven months ago; since then it has been more than seven times violated. Ships carrying Americans have been destroyed without warning; many more ships which by mere chance were not carrying Americans have been similarly destroyed, some of them sailing under neutral colors.

The issue which this situation raises no longer concerns merely the safeguarding of the lives of Americans engaged in the exercise of an indisputable right; it concerns the fundamental condition of international intercourse. That condition is faith keeping. If Governments could not be relied upon to fulfill the pledges which they had solemnly given to other Governments, diplomatic intercourse would become a hypocritical absurdity. It is, however, evident—it has, indeed, long been evident to all except the most credulous—that the assurance given by Count von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing on Sept. 1, 1915, is, for the German Government, as negligible a scrap of paper as was the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. No Government which retains any vestige of concern for its own dignity, for its influence upon international affairs, or for the perpetuation of the tradition of good faith between nations, can continue to maintain diplomatic relations with a power which thus treats its most explicit official promises as if they had never been made. The least that can fittingly be done as soon as it is conclusively established that either the Sussex or the Englishman was destroyed by German or Austrian torpedoes is the prompt placing of passports and a safe conduct home in the hands of the diplomatic representatives of the Central Powers.

If our Government is too timid to take this necessary course, let us at least be spared the shameful farce of more "disavowals and apologies," of further "explanations" that the submarine commanders acted in disregard of their orders, of further promises made only to be broken.

A. O. LOVEJOY.

Baltimore, March 27, 1916.

Value of a Disavowal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are told that if it is proved that the Sussex was destroyed by a German torpedo the Government at Berlin will disavow the act of the commander of the guilty U-boat. Supposing that Germany does disavow the act, what guarantee have we that she will not repeat the same crime just as soon as the opportunity presents itself?

Either the German commander obeyed orders, in which case a disavowal would mean nothing, or else he disobeyed his superiors, and a disavowal from a Government which cannot control its officers is even worse than worthless. In either case a disavowal (as experience has already shown us) would be absolutely no guarantee against further offense, no protection for the innocent.

Let us cast off the hypocrisy of idle words! Germany is an outlawed nation: let us treat her as such. No man is willing to call an assassin and murderer his friend. But Germany is to be permitted to murder and slaughter our men, women, and children, yet, forsooth, if she will only say "I didn't mean to do it," we shall call her friend. A worthy friend, indeed!

ALBERT M. C. McMASTER.

Sweet Briar, Va., March 28, 1916.

To Make an End.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If this last hostile act means that the German Government has lost control of its naval power, then the sooner we end normal relations with Mexicanized Germany the better for our safety. If the German Government is still in control of all its powers it has committed that "deliberately unfriendly act" which leaves no space for disavowal and apology. Disavowal and apology, were they forthcoming, could only be the hollowest of mockeries, infinitely worse than open, brazen defiance. In such a situation we can square accounts with Germany, right ourselves in some measure in the judgment of civilized nations, and preserve a fig leaf of self-respect and national honor, only by putting an end to this farce of being at peace with a Government which for many months under the guise of peace has been committing acts of war against the sovereignty of the United States.

JOHN E. RUSSELL.

Williams College, March 28, 1916.

The Use of Argument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You enumerate various reasons for which you think Germany would not venture into any kind of trouble with the United States, and you speak of the existing relations of amity between the two countries and of the help that will be given to Germany by the United States after the war, providing Germany will promise to behave in the future. Let the past be buried.

I fear you do not yet fully understand the German, or, let us say, the modern German. All your suave arguments are simply wasted upon him. There is but one thing he recognizes, and that is force. Be strong and he will respect you; be weak and he will despise you. The author of the pamphlet "Unkultur" (not "Kultur")—his name is not now recalled—said of his fellow-countrymen: "Insufferably arrogant with their inferiors, abject and boot-licking with their superiors." There you have it in a nutshell. Germany will continue to do just as she pleases until she is made to stop by sheer strength. Until then, writers of editorials might as well give up trying to persuade the Germans to alter their ways.

R. L. S.

New York, March 29, 1916.

The 86th Street Crosstown Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The necessity of an extension of the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown line to Broadway was felt and wanted many years ago. The clamor for it by the residents east and west of the Park has increased to such an extent that it cannot be denied any longer. "We need and must have it," is the cry of half a million residents in the heart of New York. The few opposing West Eighty-sixth Street property owners may as well awaken out of their egotistical dreams of exclusiveness and give in gracefully to a public necessity.

New York, March 28, 1916. M. J. ROTH.

PEACE.

What mean all those who prate today
  Of peace—
Good will 'twixt nations, brother-love
  of man—
Save that each yearns to influence
  where he can
To nobler nature? Strife will never
  cease
Nor any age be ripe for comradeship
Wherein the bonds of friendship still
  will slip
In that strong moment when the old
  fire burns
And primal instinct to the blood re-
  turns!
All are not yet quite free of brutal
  trait.
Are we then trusting to the gentle dove
To watch above us, guarding us with
  love,
While on all sides those far from
  human wait?
Peace dwells with time and evolution's
  laws;
With education—and with wars and
  wars!

LURANA SHELDON.

AN APE COLONY TO SUFFER FOR MANKIND.

Appeal From a French Scientist for American Money With Which to Found a Research Work in the Tropics.

By DR. JULES GOLDSCHMIDT,
Member of the Assembly of the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

Paris, March 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The more all ideal pursuits have suffered under the paralyzing influence of the present war, which seems to throw humanity back into primordial barbarity, the more science must endeavor to remain the guardian of menaced civilization, doing its best to see it safely through all the storms and commotions of this world-wide strenuous struggle. Inter arma silent leges, but certainly not scientiae, which at present are the strongest bulwark against all savage assaults.

These few introductory words will, I confidently hope, arouse an echo wherever work for the advancement of knowledge and the defense of truth is done, and more particularly in those laboratories devoted to researches which hold out to humanity the sure hope of a longer and healthier life free from infectious—and therefore avoidable—diseases. But beyond this scientific sphere there exists another, quite as attractive, but unfortunately up to now very little cultivated: the study to raise human cerebral possibilities to their highest perfection, and to have the thus perfected faculties shared by a larger number of individuals than hitherto.

I have shown in another publication how rare real geniuses are, and how frequently highly gifted individuals are bereft of any chance to develop their innate intellectual faculties. An increase in the number of highly developed intellects means of course a rapid and decisive impulse to human progress.

The studies can be carried on successfully only by experiments on animals. Let me say at once that they absolutely exclude vivisection, which seems a necessity only to the scientifically ignorant and prejudiced masses, and which with present-day progress of anatomy, physiology, and biology, is even quite useless. The experiments I propose are to be tried first in order to control our observations at the sickbed, to elucidate causes of pathological disturbances, and to discover their cures. Secondly, they are to transform the human organism and lift it to much higher possibilities.

The painless sacrifice of animals is an implicit necessity for such researches—the only means of promoting the welfare of present and coming human generations; the same necessity which compels us to kill animals for food. Let no one object that a vegetarian diet is sufficient to sustain human life in all its stages; our whole organism is anatomically formed for the ingestion of vegeto-animal food, and requires it to prosper vigorously. An exclusively vegetarian diet has produced only inferior races, inferior at all events in active undertakings and in scientific work, and has lulled them into the dreamland of poetry and idealistic philosophy or religion.

At the outset we must express our indignation at the incessant outcry against supposed vivisection as a cruel, unnecessary, and condemnable barbarism, unworthy of civilized and especially of Christian man. Such vivisection, if it ever existed, has long since been exiled from the houses of biological science, whose morals are based on love, pity, and charity quite as strongly as, or even more strongly than, those of religion. Cruelty to man or beast has never been effectually checked by State or Church. Slavery has been tolerated through thousands of years; despotism and autocracy have imposed the most cruel laws; bullfights, cockfighting, foxhunting, pigeon shooting are still enjoyed by all classes. Has not the inquisition inflicted unspeakable tortures on human beings? Did not Calvin condemn Servetus to the stake? Why did the Creator place omnivorous beasts of prey on land, in water, and in air? Is it not preposterous that the anti-vivisection zealot should seek to hamper science while profiting from it; that he should ask for antidiphtheric serum, which can be obtained only by inflicting sickness on horses? Science has discovered many potent means of alleviating and expelling pain, and has always used them for its experiments on animals. The true apostle of science works with as much love in his heart as the true apostle of religion; both devote themselves to the same aim, the happiness of man either on positive earth or in problematic heaven. We, therefore, rightfully claim respect for the scientist's sacerdotal mission.

Let us return to our proposal. All biological and pathological research has hitherto been rendered difficult if not impossible by the great differences between the human organism and that of all animals available for laboratory experiments. The action of a remedy (to express my meaning popularly) on a sick animal did not guarantee a similar action in human disease. Lately it has been proved that the physiological qualities of the blood of the great anthropoid apes, the gorillas, chimpanzees, and orang-utans are the same as those of human blood. Furthermore, the successful inoculation of syphilis on these monkeys by Metchnikoff and Roux has beyond doubt shown the great similarity of these animals to human beings in all intrinsic physiological and pathological phenomena. Many of the unknown causes of diseases, (cancer, among the chief of them,) their development, their ultimate prevention and cure can, therefore, be decisively and rapidly elucidated only by using anthropoids for such investigations. Has not the living world—and I here make the Biblical tradition my own—been delivered by the Creator to man for his own use? Has not the Almighty exacted animal sacrifices on His altars? And is there a more benevolent, helpful aim in using animals than the saving of human life, the promoting of human happiness, the abolition of human suffering? What up to now has been the use of these creatures, except to give satisfaction to brutal sporting instincts, the hunter thinking little of sparing pain to his victims?

All monkeys, and especially the anthropoid, die quickly in captivity under northern skies, generally from tuberculosis and enteric affections. I therefore proposed some years ago to rear gorillas and chimpanzees on a small island in some tropical or subtropical zone, where they would find conditions most congenial for a healthy, natural life, and I indicated for that use one of the Desertas, north of Madeira, or Fuerte Ventura, one of the Canary Islands group. In a comparatively small, isolated space it would be easy to prevent all contamination, especially from tuberculosis and tropical infections, and to have only the necessary buildings for the young scientists, who would gladly devote themselves to the most interesting work they could be called to.

Unfortunately I did not see this proposal realized for want of pecuniary support, but two years ago it was again taken up by my friend, Professor Calmette of the Lille Institut Pasteur, who secured from the French Government a twenty-year gratuitous lease of the island of Kos, off Konakry, on the tropical west coast of Africa. This island, 100 kilometers long, partially wooded, with good water supply, is inhabited by 150 negro fishermen, who could easily be removed to the near continent. It is very healthy and free from most of the insects which are the carriers of infectious diseases in the tropics.

Unhappily the war has for the present, and probably for a far future, destroyed all hope of the accomplishment of this interesting and promising scheme. The study of disease would not be the only task of the new institute; quite as interesting would be the endeavor to improve the human intellectual powers by increasing the brain weight and special conformation. The problem may be simply stated: Is it possible to increase or essentially modify the anthropoid brain to such a degree that it will approach man's brain as developed among the lower human races? An affirmative answer to this question would have as consequence the extension of the same methods to human beings with the object of obtaining the greatest possible brain development and the greatest intellectual power. In the growing animal and human body there exist centres which influence the formation of the different parts of the organism and control the properties and constitutions of the tissues. We know a small gland, appendicular to the brain, the hypophysis gland, which has a great influence on the building of the skeleton. The total enucleation of the thyroid gland, in cases of goitre, creates a disease, myxedema, a hypertrophy of skin and bones of the head accompanied by progressive idiocy. By stimulating the action of such glands we may perhaps promote growth and ameliorate the functions of most important vital organs. Finally, it may become possible to enlarge the infantile cranial cavity, stimulate simultaneously the growth of the brain and obtain a superiative intellectual power rarely given to any individual. A vast, new horizon may one day open for mankind for its steadily triumphant career toward cerebral perfection and the mastery over nature.

This destructive war has suddenly paralyzed a work which would surely have been realized in Europe for the establishment of this new tropical institute, and, therefore, I address this pressing appeal to the United States, to its leading scientific institutions, and to all persons of wealth, for the establishment of these special researches, which will forever honor those who have at the outset patronized them. It will be a lasting testimonial of the New World's ardent wish to alleviate the Old World's sufferings.

The United States Government might well offer to science, as France has done, a desert island belonging to the Philippine or Hawaiian group for the raising in full liberty of a colony of gorillas, chimpanzees, and orang-utans, where the experiments will not be hampered by the inclemency of northern lands and the captivity of these animals in unwholesome laboratories infected with bacilli. The rules and regulations of the institution ought to be elaborated in such a spirit that the most sensitive citizen will feel reassured that no wanton cruelty is perpetrated, and that the whole work is intrusted to highly qualified, enthusiastic, and moral scientists for the greater glory and benefit of humanity.

JULES GOLDSCHMIDT.

ART NOTES.

Collection of American Printing at the National Arts Club.

The exhibition of American printing, now open at the galleries of the National Arts Club, under the auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, is very much a matter of art in spite of the multitudinous proofs that problems the reverse of artistic have been allowed to dominate the American printer. It is interesting to run through the examples of illustration and poster art included in the collection, but it is very much more interesting to note the examples, still too few, in which a plain card of announcement, a book page, an advertising circular, is made beautiful and expressive without the aid of decoration. It is a far cry in modern printing from the "Gothic" type of the Kelmscott Press or even the "Golden Type," evolved from Morris's learned research into the Roman characters, to the latest work of the Merrymount Press in America. Nevertheless it cannot be doubted that Morris started rolling that enormous ball of art turned to daily uses, which has been gathering an astonishing impetus during the quarter of a century elapsed since the founding of his press.

The best printers go far back of his example to establish their standards in typography, but the close observer will find in the finer specimens of artistic printing at this exhibition a fairly strict obedience to the principles guiding him in his typographic adventures. He inveighed against admitting more white space between words than was absolutely necessary to distinguish them and equally against wide spaces between the printed lines. In book printing he insisted upon regarding the unit of the book as not the page, but the pair of facing pages. His ideal was the delicate gray of a page on which the black and white were as nearly as possible equal. What he would have said to the modern mix-up of "small caps" and "upper case" and "lower case" and "italics" whenever emphasis seems to be required in commercial printing, may with no great dif

MIRTH REIGNS AT A LEAP YEAR DANCE

100 Society Girls Select Their Partners at a Jolly Mi-Careme at Biltmore.

MATRONS AS CHAPERONS

Dinner Hostesses Include Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Who Entertains Eighteen at the Colony Club.

A jolly Mi-Carême leap year dance took place last night at the Biltmore, in the music room, on the first floor. It was arranged by a committee of well-known girls, with Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Landon K. Thorne, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Jr., and Mrs. Samuel Neilson Hinckley as chaperons.

The dance was preceded by several dinners, the hostesses including Mrs. Frederick Pearson, whose dinner was for Miss Lesley F. Pearson; Mrs. Gustave E. Kissel, who entertained for Miss Jeannette Kissel, and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, who entertained eighteen guests at the Colony Club, the members including the Misses Julia Zabriskie, Margaret Schroeder, Maryanna Lincoln, Isabel Stettinius, Maude Shepherd, Symphrosa and Grace Bristed, Katherine Dahlgren, and Lillian Talmage; also Charles Shaw, Murray Hoffman, Watson Washburn, Richard S. Emmet, Alfred H. Ely, Jr., Colles J. Coe, Captain Grey Edwards, and Mr. Morris.

Miss Evelyn S. Witherbee also entertained at dinner at the Witherbee town house, 4 Fifth Avenue. Her guests were the Misses Beatrice Gordon Pratt, Louise Witherbee, Hilah French, Mrs. Katherine McCook Knox, Lee Gwynne, Reed Kilpatrick, Carroll Ladd, and William B. Boulton, Jr.

Those who received at the dance were Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, and Mrs. John E. Alexandre. There were nearly 100 girls and less than 75 men, and the girls invited the men to dance and to supper, and there was much merriment over the leap year privileges exercised.

Among those present were a number of young married people, as well as unmarried girls and men. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. Whitewright Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Winston, Mr. and Mrs. William Bayliss, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Doubleday, Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Richardson, the Misses Janet Robb, Margaret La Farge, Katharine de B. Parsons, Nina Paris, Constance Perkins, Josephine and Alma de Gersdorff, Mary Ogdycke, Rita Norrie, Hope and Joy Williams, Mary Wood, Eleanor Munn, Edith McKeever, Cornelia Landon, Margaret Trevor, Emily Stevens, Marie L. Rodewald, Frances F. Rike, Eugenia Rand, Cyrillse Alexandre, Ethel Harriman, Elizabeth S. Howard, Mary Francke, Katharine and Sara Collier, Esther Auchincloss, Helen MacG. Byrne, Pauline Bacon, Rosalie Bloodgood, Rita Bogert, Jean Roosevelt, Alida Chanler, Katherine and Cornelia Chapin, Ruth Cutting, Jeanne King, Violet King, Audrey Hoffman, Marie Bradish Johnson, Helen James, Margaret Chapman, Angeline and Helen Kreeft, Maud Kahn, Caroline B. Knapp, Winifred Chisolm, Madeline and Ulrica Dahlgren, Marion Dinsmore, Lilian Endicott, Anita Grosvenor, and Louise Hoadley.

MISS DAVIES ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies to Wed Henry S. McKee, 2d.

The engagement of Miss Alice Davies, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julien Townsend Davies of Casa Rosa, West Islip, L. I., to Henry Sellers McKee, 2d, a son of Mrs. Wood McKee of 355 Park Avenue, is announced. Mr. McKee is a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sellers McKee of New York and Pittsburgh. He is a Harvard graduate, Class of 1913, and is in the banking business in this city.

Miss Davies is a granddaughter of the late Julien Tappan Davies, Mrs. Davies, her grandmother, having been Miss Alice Martin, a sister of Bradley Martin and the late Frederick Townsend Martin. On her mother's side, she is a granddaughter of Mrs. Carlos G. de Garmendia, and she is a niece of Mrs. Archibald H. Bourjay Thacher, and Miss Cornelia Sherman Davies. Miss Phebe T. Davies is a younger sister and Julien T. Davies, Jr., is her brother.

Miss Davies has never been formally presented in society, as last Winter, when she was to have made her début, there was mourning in the family.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

MISS WOOSTER'S WEDDING.

Niece of Mrs. C. A. Spreckels to Marry W. L. Richard April 24.

The wedding of Miss Oroville Wooster, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wooster of California, and a niece of Mrs. C. A. Spreckels of this city, and Walter L. Richard, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard of 46 East Seventy-second Street, will take place at 4:30 o'clock on Monday, April 24, in St. Thomas's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires will officiate. Miss Wooster will have her sister, Miss Edith Wooster, and Miss Ruby Bond, who is coming from California, as her attendants.

Mr. Richard is to have Richard P. Lounsbery for his best man, and the ushers selected are Harold C. Richard and George N. Richard, his brothers; John Eglinton, Jr., and Daniel E. Lawton of New York, and Brice S. Evans and Robert L. Hamilton of Boston.

He will give his bachelor dinner at the Calumet Club on Friday, April 21.

The wedding reception will be held at the home of Mrs. Spreckels, 640 Park Avenue, where Miss Wooster has been a guest for some time.

Hostess to the Huguenot Society.

Mrs. J. Warren Goddard entertained the Huguenot Society of America yesterday afternoon at her residence, 52 East Fifty-seventh Street. It was the first time that the society has been privately entertained. A resolution passed expressing the society's admiration for its ancestral country in its present struggle will be sent to the President of France. There was music and several brief addresses.

An Uniquely Attractive Hotel

One rarely finds a hotel in any large city that offers the same exceptional possibilities for comfort and convenience as does the

Hotel Bossert

Its situation is exclusive and of quiet charm, its atmosphere refined and homelike, its management experienced, its cuisine and service of the highest order. Located on the aristocratic Brooklyn Heights with a sweeping view of the harbor, yet within 20 minutes of the center of New York.

The rooms, suites, apartments and rates are equally attractive. Transient and residential.

Montague-Hicks-Remsen Streets, Brooklyn

WILSONS AT RED CROSS BALL

Washington Official Society Also Attends a Bag Sale in Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—This was Red Cross Day in Washington. It began at 2 o'clock with a bag sale at Rauscher's and ended with a ball in the White and Gold Ballroom there this evening.

President and Mrs. Wilson and Vice President and Mrs. Marshall were among the guests tonight, while this afternoon the saleswomen and purchasers of the wonderful wares, all bags of some sort, from a fifty-cent sachet to a fifty-dollar traveling bag, included Mme. Jusserand and Mme. Bakhmeteff, the latter buying a superb silk bag sent from California, with small clusters of dwarf oranges as the decoration and a lining of golden yellow silk; Mrs. Edward Douglas White, wife of the Chief Justice; Mrs. Julian James, Mrs. William Alden Smith of Michigan, Mrs. E. A. Hayes of California, and Mrs. E. H. G. Slater were other purchasers.

Miss Mabel Boardman acted as Chairman of the committee in the afternoon, and headed the Reception Committee for the ball, which began at 10 o'clock, at which hour President and Mrs. Wilson arrived, accompanied by Mrs. William H. Bolling, Mrs. E. M. House, and Colonel W. W. Harts, U. S. A., the latter in full uniform. Mrs. Wilson wore a trailing gown of black velvet.

In addition to the general dancing to Boernstein's orchestra, there was a minuet by the Misses Laura Delano, Gwynga Raybaud, Caroline Nash, Eveline Gleaves, Lieutenant Alva Bernhard, Lieutenant Edwin Watson, Morris Volck, and Montgomery Angell.

Miss Manuela de Fena, daughter of the Minister from Uruguay, and Miss Frances Hour each gave a pas seul that brought great applause, while participating in other fancy dances were the Misses Frances Williams, Eleanore Morgan, Frances Moore, Helen Wolcott, Elizabeth Harding, Catherine McClintock, Cora Barry, Caroline Ogden-Jones, Ruth Anderson, and Mrs. Newbold Noyes, and Mrs. W. A. Slater, Jr.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing came in, following a dinner party at the home of Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, as did many of the guests of Representative and Mrs. Thomas Dunn of New York, who entertained a company of sixty at dinner at the Willard. Other prominent guests were Senator and Mrs. Newlands, Senator and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Senator du Pont, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, General and Mrs. William Crozier, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. George Eustis, Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse, Commander and Mrs. Edward McCauley, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henri de Sibour, Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby McCammon, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Delano.

Vice President and Mrs. Marshall were dinner guests this evening of the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston, who had a company of sixteen covers.

Mrs. Newton Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, left Washington today for her home in Cleveland, and does not propose rejoining Mr. Baker until the early Summer.

ON WHITE SULPHUR TRAILS.

Riders and Drivers Out—Mrs. John Wanamaker Among Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., March 29.—The honeymoon trail had many followers today, nearly all the riders and drivers stopping at Elmhurst for tea. Mme. Diaz Albertini had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Albertini, the Misses Marianne W. and Harriet Biddle, and Harriet C. Deaver. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Minott had a party of friends, as did the Campbell Stewards. Mrs. E. Virgil Neal rode out for luncheon.

Others in the saddle today were the Misses Charlotte and Jean Potter, Miss Eleanor Holden, and Miss Harriet Tweedy and A. J. Fay, with Dr. A. A. Libby, Mrs. John F. Adams, Mrs. George Bullock and Miss Elizabeth Miller.

Lady Williams Taylor played eighteen holes of golf with Miss Williams Taylor. Other golfers on the course were Coles Tappan, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Denzer, and John A. Davis.

Mrs. John Wanamaker arrived at the Greenbrier this morning, coming from Philadelphia with Mr. and Mrs. Norman MacLeod. Mrs. Wanamaker is a frequent visitor at White Sulphur Springs and will remain for a month's visit. Mrs. John G. Clark also joined the Philadelphia colony today.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gerrish Beale arrived from Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Cutler and Miss Cutler from Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clifton from Buffalo, Mr. and Mrs. Julien J. Hart from San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Mason and Miss Mason from Boston. Henry C. Flower of Kansas City has joined Mrs. Flower. Mrs. Charles F. Garner is among the New York arrivals.

Miss Irene Manby, an English nurse, who spent four months in the war fever hospitals in France, will speak in behalf of the French sick in the ballroom of the Greenbrier tomorrow evening.

Mi-Careme Dance for Diet Kitchen.

Auxiliary No. 1 of the New York Diet Kitchen Association held a Mi-Careme dance last night in the Della Robbia Room of the Vanderbilt. The proceeds will be contributed toward the support of one of the eight milk stations maintained by the association in congested centres of the city. Some of those interested in the success of the affair were Mrs. Edwin D. Bechtel, Mrs. James F. Dechert, Mrs. Gibson Glaenzer, Mrs. T. Carlyle Jones, Mrs. Rutger B. Miller, Francis Dean, Miss Aldana Quimby, Mrs. Winthrop Parker, Miss Helen Simpson, Mrs. Gustav Stromberg, Miss Florence Van Wyck, Rudolph Pagenstecker, James C. Mackenzie, Jr., Captain Charles N. Wilson, Clavert Holt, and T. C. Cole.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

TUSCANIA, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. Minnie C. Armour, William Benson, Mrs. Margaret Bryden, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Duthie, Edward Guillaume, Campbell Houston, R. F. Lamb, Harold M. McCann, Captain J. S. Mcfie, William Martin, A. R. Pooler, E. Webb, D. Hawkesworth, D. Brown, H. Ottewell, R. Boyce, G. Spurrell, C. Smith, H. Anderson, A. B. Bailey, Mrs. Alice Barr, J. T. Airlie, H. B. Downing, Frank Gray, James Fenwick, Mrs. Annie Hay.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—G. Beckwith, H. Bernard, Dr. Percy Boykin, Miss F. Collard, Shelby Chapman, John Dade, Lieutenant Dulieux, J. N. Garrett, F. Grimwood, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hurlay, T. Hamilton, Mrs. Nell Irwin, Felix Lopez, William Miller, Robert Maclay, Ogdin Nevin, Miss Julie Roth, M. Simmonet, W. Sikes.

Some of those booked to sail today for Copenhagen on the United States are:

Mrs. Annie Behrond, Edward E. Clark, Henry W. Dyer, Joseph Hyman, Earle R. Jackson, J. P. Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kerrigan, Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Stenger, J. M. Renpew, Mrs. Hilda Anderson, Miss Olga Ellyton, Robert Niss, M. A. Swart.

DIAMONDS

The Finer Grades Only

Solitaire Diamond Rings

Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred

Theodore A. Kohn & Son

JEWELERS

321 Fifth Avenue at 32d Street

WORK BEGINS MAY 8 ON CATHEDRAL NAVE

Bishop Greer to Break Ground for Another Section of St. John the Divine Structure.

COST PLACED AT $3,000,000

Hoped That Money Will Be Forthcoming to Permit Completion in About Five Years.

Work on the nave of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will begin on May 8, it was announced yesterday by Cram & Ferguson, the architects. The contract has been let to Jacobs & Youngs of this city, the firm which built the Chapel of St. Martin of Tours, the Bishop's palace, and the Deanery.

On May 8 Bishop Greer will break the earth with a silver shovel in the midst of ceremonies which will be attended by a large gathering of Episcopal prelates and clergymen.

The first stage of the work will cost $78,000, according to the estimate, but the contractor is authorized to work on until $100,000 has been expended. By that time it is believed that contributions will have been received sufficient to go ahead with further stages of the work.

It is estimated that the total cost of the nave will be about $3,000,000, and if this is forthcoming in a steady stream which will prevent interruption of the work the nave will be completed in five years.

The nave will be 260 feet long and 135 feet wide. It will be a single large chamber with an interior height of 125 feet and exterior height of 100 feet. Its apex will rise twenty feet above the dome of the choir. The plans, which were approved last Fall, provide for the Gothic style modified to harmonize with the Romaic architecture of the present choir structure.

CONTEST SUYDAM WILL.

Real Estate Man Was of Unsound Mind, Say Some of His Relatives.

Objections to the probate of the will of Lambert Suydam, who died at the age of 87 on Jan. 18, leaving about $3,000,000, were filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court.

Two nephews, Harry Suydam and Richard L. Suydam, both of Garden City, L. I., allege the will was drawn up as the result of the "fraud and undue influence" of Mr. Suydam's nephew, Lambert Suydam, Jr., and other persons acting with him. The other contestants, Esther Alice Bertine, Amalie H. Q. Milholland, Adriana S. Q. Acker, and Nathalie W. Q. Adams, all grandnieces, living at 3 East Ninety-fourth Street, contend that the testator was of unsound mind, and that undue influence was practiced upon him, but do not make any specific charges.

Lambert Suydam was a member of one of the Knickerbocker families, and a large real estate dealer. Lambert Suydam, Jr., of 830 Park Avenue, his nephew, was for several years his private secretary. Under the will he receives $240,000 and one-third of the residuary estate. Half the income of $300,000 was left to each of Lottie S. Weaver and Annie R. Weaver of 200 West Fifty-sixth Street, while the sisters of Lambert Suydam, Jr., Louise S. Austin and Emilie L. Moore, both of Philadelphia, each received one-third of the residuary estate. Legacies of $10,000 each were made to Jed Frye, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, and Mrs. Emily Suydam of Philadelphia, and charitable institutions received a total of $15,000.

PROTESTS GIFTS TO CHARITY.

Nephew of Late Mary A. Halloran Alleges That Mind Was Unsound.

The will of Mary A. Halloran, who died on March 12, leaving $260,000 to the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, and $30,000 to other religious and charitable institutions, was protested yesterday in a petition filed by William A. Hart, nephew of the decedent. The contestant was not a beneficiary under the will. Protest is filed on the ground that the decedent was not of sound mind, and because of alleged undue influence.

The decedent left to her sister, Eliza McCauley, 2,179 Decatur Avenue, Bronx, $50,000; Marietta Hart and Bessie Hart, nieces, both of 395 Fort Washington Avenue, $25,000 each, and Lillian Burroughs, 881 St. Nicholas Avenue, and Loretta Coughlin, 880 St. Nicholas Avenue, two other nieces, $25,000 each outright, and the income from $75,000. The sister and the four nieces are to share equally in the residuary estate.

A. P. THOM MARRIED.

General Counsel of Southern Railway Weds Mrs. Jessie Respess.

A. P. Thom, general counsel of the Southern Railway, and Mrs. Jessie Gertrude Respess of 308 West 100th Street, were married yesterday noon in St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires. There were no attendants, and the wedding was strictly private.

The bride, who is a widow, wore a simple traveling costume, and immediately after the wedding they left for the South. Mr. and Mrs. Thom will live in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Thom is a Southern woman, but has lived in New York for several years.

Wilcox-Dolloff Wedding.

The marriage of J. Clayton Wilcox of New York and Miss Ora R. Dolloff of Boston, a son of the late Mrs. Frederick Dolloff of Providence, took place at 6:30 o'clock last night at the Hotel Walton in West Seventieth Street, and the Rev. Ralph A. Waggoner of Brooklyn officiated. The bride, in a blue taffeta costume, was attended by Miss Eleanor Sargent of Boston, in a rose colored gown. Gustus Wilcox was his brother's best man. The guests included the bride's guardian, Mrs. Luther Hoyle of Providence, Mrs. F. S. Sargent of Boston, Dr. L. R. Devine and Dr. W. O. Barney of Boston, Mrs. A. M. Stewart and the Misses Eva Clancey and Eva R. Thompson.

Folk Dance Ball for Aberdeen Fund.

A unique folk dance ball was held last night at the McAlpin for the benefit of the Aberdeen Fund under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Burchenal. The setting reproduced the simple out-of-door surroundings in which folk dances are done in their native countries, and most of the guests attended in peasant costumes of the various nationalities. The folk dances, which were arranged by Miss Burchenal, were the historic and accurate ones of Old England, Finland, Germany, France, and native Swedes and Finns, dancing in costume, made up a part of the program. The affair was under the patronage of Lord and Lady Aberdeen and the Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel. Also Mrs. Archibald Brown, Mrs. Dawson Callery, Miss Frances Howland, Miss Amy Hutton, Mrs. J. G. White, Mrs. Willis D. Wood, Mrs. Benjamin Prince, Miss Amey Aldrich, Mrs. Charles H. Burchenal, and Mrs. Everett Bowler.

Singer Wins Suit Against Church.

Miss Edith Magee, a contralto, who sued the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church for $950, a year's pay as a member of the choir, because her services were dispensed with after she had been told that she need seek no other place during the season of 1914-15, won a verdict for the full amount from a jury in Justice Ford's part of the Supreme Court yesterday. Professor Harry Rowe Shelley, who for fifteen years was the organist and choirmaster of the church and who was also dismissed, has a suit pending for $2,000. This suit will shortly be tried.

SILVER KNIGHTS FOR $430.

Group Brings Top Price at Mrs. Simmons's Sale—Total, $13,252.

Two silver gilt groups brought the highest prices at the concluding sale of Oriental and European ivories, porcelains, &c., of the collections of Mrs. E. G. Simmons and C. A. Hirschfelder at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. These were mounted knights in full tilting armor, with lances in rest, No. 534A, and went to Bernet, agent, for $430. The faces were of ivory and armor set with jewels. A silver gilt statuette of King Arthur, No. 534B, in armor, with carved ivory face and hands, went to S. Wyler for $120.

A rose quartz shrine set, No. 356, went to Seaman, agent, for $80; a pair of white jade incense boxes, No. 388, in the form of quail, went to Bernet, agent, for $95; a pair of gray white jade bowls, No. 389, went to George Fearon for $90; an amethyst vase and cover, No. 405, went to Seaman for $85, and a rose quartz ornament, boy on an ox, No. 410, went to Seaman and also for $85; Edson Bradley paid $165 for No. 411, a carved rock crystal box, with cover surmounted by mandarin duck; to Lorenz, agent, went a pair of moss green jade bowls, No. 412, for $310; F. R. Welsh paid $140 for No. 413, an old gray jade bowl, with brown markings; a smaller one, No. 414, went to Seaman for $85.

A carved ivory tankard, No. 508, with Bacchanalian subject, went to S. Wyler for $80; another ivory tankard, Bavarian, seventeenth century, No. 511, went to Seaman for $265; a carved ivory hunting horn, German, seventeenth century, No. 514, went to S. L. M. Shafer for $205.

The returns for the afternoon were $8,750, making a grand total for the sale $13,252.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. BESSIE F. BORDEN, wife of General George P. Borden, U. S. A., retired, of the Newington, 330 West Ninety-fifth Street, died last night in Polyclinic Hospital after an illness of several weeks.

Mrs. JOHN BOULTON SIMPSON, wife of the President of the Estey Piano Company, died yesterday at her home, Bretton Hall. Mrs. Simpson was prominently identified with St. Andrew's Church and for twenty-eight years was President of the guild of that church. She was a manager of St. Luke's Home.

GEORGE M. PREST, a member of the law firm of Fuller & Prest of 145 Nassau Street, died yesterday after an operation. Mr. Prest was born in Albany and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1898. He is survived by his wife and son.

Dr. H. B. CASSELBERRY of Hazleton, Penn., died yesterday in Philadelphia. Dr. Casselberry had been in Palm Beach for his health most of the Winter, and left for home on Monday in a private car.

Mrs. CONRAD VREELAND, widow of the Rev. Conrad Vreeland, who died two years ago, leaving $1,000,000, to the North Jersey Baptist Association, died yesterday in Newfoundland, N. J. She was 68 years old and had spent the greater part of her life carrying on evangelical work with her husband.

The Rev. JAMES RAPPELYE LENTE, who was said to be the oldest living graduate of Rutgers College, died on Sunday at Washingtonville, N. J. He was graduated from Rutgers in 1842 and from the theological seminary in New Brunswick in 1850. He was born in 1822.

JOHN HOPEWELL of the firm of L. C. Chase & Co. of Boston and a Director in the Boston First National Bank and several Boston manufacturing concerns died in Boston on Tuesday.

JOHN T. McGRATH, a telegraph operator, who acted as personal operator for Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay when Colonel Roosevelt was President, is dead in Charleston, S. C. He was 35 years old.

RUFUS M. PILE, formerly an Assistant General Passnger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died on Tuesday of pneumonia in Philadelphia. He was 72 years old and had been in the Pennsylvania service for about fifty years.

ROBERT McCREERY, a member of the Steamship Board of Navigation, is dead of heart disease at his home, 233 West Eighty-third Street. He ran a harbor transportation business under the firm name of John McCreery's Son. Mr. McCreery was a member of the New York Athletic Club.

The Rev. GEORGE SCHAMBACH, who was known as "the marrying parson" in Newark for many years, is dead at Cassel, Germany, according to word received here. He was 75 years old.

JAMES M. LINCOLN, an engineer in the service of the Clyde Steamship Line, is dead at Wareham, Mass. He was 82 years old and was a member of the New York Historical Society, the Old Colony Historical Society, the Society of Naval Architects, and the Society of Marine Engineers.

Miss FRANCES BARNARD HAWLEY, formerly President of the Brick Church Foreign Missionary Society and of the Presbyterian Society, died Tuesday at her home, 344 West Seventy-second Street.

Captain JOSIAH FALKENBURG, for forty years keeper of the Five Fathom Bank Lightship at the Sea Isle City lighthouse, is dead at the age of 65.

JOHN CURE, 83 years old, is dead at his home, 30 West Ninety-fifth Street, Bayonne. His death followed his fall from a tree which he was trimming. He is survived by eleven children, thirty-five grandchildren, and twenty-one great-grandchildren.

Mrs. HELEN B. KRAMER, mother of Frank Kramer, the champion bicycle rider, is dead at Evansville, Ind., according to word received by her son in Newark yesterday.

JOHN W. GROLZ, a topographical draughtsman, for ten years in the employ of the Department of Docks, died yesterday from pneumonia at Roosevelt Hospital. He was 33 years old. His wife and two children survive.

Mrs. THOMAZINE WESTCOTT H. EBDON, 87 years old, for fifty years a resident of Brooklyn and one of the oldest members of the Sixth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Bloom, 198 Eighth Avenue. She was born in Cornwall, England, and was the widow of Robert Ebdon, who was connected with the Queen's Guard.

GEORGE RAYMOND BROCK, 32 years old, in the piano business in Huntington, L. I., died at his home in Huntington on Tuesday.

Mrs. MARY MARTELL, widow of Daniel Martell, a builder in Brooklyn, died at her home, 326 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, leaving two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. MERCEDES FRANCO, widow of Frederico Franco of Guayaquil, Ecuador, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph L. Moore, 175 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 45 years. She left four daughters and a son.

JOHN FAGAN, a retired engineer and father of Captain Edward Fagan of Engine Company 88, Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 348 Ovington Avenue, Flatbush, in his eighty-third year. Besides his son he left two daughters.

JAMES BOHEN, 77 years old, founder of the express business in Brooklyn which is carried on by his sons, died at his home, 258 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Bohen had been a member for fifty-two years of Long Island Lodge, No. 382, F. and A. M., of which he was a Past Master, and was formerly active in Republican politics in his district. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

Mrs. MARY ELIZA HART, for many years active in church and charitable work in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 315 Greene Avenue, that borough, at the age of 89 years. Mrs. Hart was the widow of Henry S. Hart, a dry goods merchant in Manhattan, and until a year ago had been a member of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital.

ALONZO FISCHER GLOVER, Jr., a son of City Marshal Alonzo Fischer Glover of the First Municipal Court, South Brooklyn, died suddenly on Monday at his home, 126 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, aged 43 years.

Mrs. PHEBE DE WITT MARSHALL, widow of George Marshall, a ship owner of Manhattan, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,001 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, in her ninety-seventh year. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Catharine Hockemeyer, and a son, George Marshall, a contractor of Jamaica, L. I.

Mrs. MARGARET M. BURKE, widow of Richard J. Burke, a carriage manufacturer of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Tuesday at her home, 51 Second Place, Brooklyn, aged 72 years.

LUHR HORSTMANN, 62 years old, in the trucking business in Wallabout Market and President of the L. Horstmann Corporation, died on Tuesday at his home, 113 Hall Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He left three sons and three daughters.

MICHAEL MEHLING, said to have been the youngest drummer boy of the Civil War, died on Tuesday at his home, 332 Twentieth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 67 years. Mr. Mehling was only twelve-and-a-half years old when he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and later served in the Fifty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers. After the war, he was for many years drum major of the Thirty-second Regiment of Brooklyn and later became drum major of the New York Police Drum and Fife Corps. He was a member of Star of Hope Lodge, No. 430, F. and A. M., and of Germain Metternich Post, No. 122, G. A. R. Mr. Mehling left a widow, four sons and a daughter.

Miss SARAH BOLTON, who was an active member of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn during the pastorate of Henry Ward Beecher, died on Tuesday at her home, 692 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, in her ninety-first year. Miss Bolton was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and had lived in Brooklyn for fifty-five years.

BAZAAR COIN WEIGHS MANY DOZEN POUNDS

So Much Small Change Taken In for Jewish War Relief. Counting Is Deferred.

A BIG 'BRONX DAY' CROWD

Oscar S. Straus, in Speech, Lauds American Charity and Patriotism of Jews Everywhere.

The largest crowd which has attended the Jewish Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace was present last night. Late in the evening it was announced that no definite statement of total receipts could be given, as the amount of the proceeds for the day was not known. Dozens of pounds of silver and small change had been received, in addition to larger sums, and the counting had been deferred until today. On Tuesday night the total receipts up to that time were estimated at $100,000.

Several thousand persons at the bazaar last night came from the Bronx, it being Bronx Night. Borough President Douglas Mathewson and Register Edward Polak of Bronx County were among the speakers, and the chief speaker of the evening was Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, who said:

"While the world is suffering, America is pouring out money to help all. We have benevolent organizations for the Germans, for the Russians, for the Belgians, for the allied nations, for all, because America realizes that, while in faith and hope the world may disagree, when it comes to charity we make no distinction. The Jews in all the armies are showing the patriotic and heroic spirit of the Maccabaeans, and are proving amid all their sorrows and sufferings that their patriotism and love of country and spirit of sacrifice for the welfare of their fatherlands has not diminished, but that the old spirit still survives.

"When, shortly after the war broke out, I had a conversation with the Russian Ambassador at London, he told me that the Jews and the Jewish soldiers in the Russian ranks were fighting as patriotically and as valiantly for Russia as any portion of the population. I said to him: 'If what you say is true, and no doubt it is true, then why does not Russia give to her Jewish subjects the same rights that she accords to other people?'

"I told him, and I want to repeat it here, that whether it is in Russia or in Germany or in America or anywhere on the face of the earth, the duty to fight for one's country is predicated upon the right to live in one's country under equal laws. I told him that in America, where the Jews live under equal laws, we have no Jewish question, and it is only in countries where the Jew is oppressed and denied the rights that are given to other nationalities that we have a Jewish question. There is no country, either in the past or in the present, that can subdue this people. Those fortitude will triumph over the terrors of Europe or the Czars.

"You people are the last comers to this land have shown such willingness to help, and this great fair is an evidence that you are doing your best. But our great Jewish manufacturers, our rich men, our industrial captains, our more fashionable people, they should come here and mingle with you and help to make this fair a success and an occasion to look back upon with pride."

This afternoon and evening will be Artists' and Newspaper Day. More than 100 thumb boxes by well-known American painters and etchers have been contributed to the booth presided over by Mrs. Philip Lewisohn.

HE REGISTERED IN GAELIC.

Father Harnett's Signature Puzzled Waldorf's Clerks.

A tall man with clear blue eyes and wearing the garb of a priest entered the Waldorf-Astoria a day or so ago and wrote something on the register. The room clerk strained his eyes over it, as did all his deskmates, but they all shook their heads.

"I'm sorry, Sir, but I can't read it," confessed the room clerk.

The priest's eyes twinkled. "More's the pity," he said.

James Lee, the paymaster, came along. Lee knows all the languages of Ireland.

"It's Gaelic," he said, and forthwith began talking with the newcomer in the "barbarous dialect they alone knew."

"It's the Rev. Father Cornelius Harnett of Wellington, N. Z.," he announced.

Father Harnett later confessed he could write English as well as read it, but that he wished to play a little joke. He is just in from Opunake Taranaki, which is near Wellington, and is on his way home to the south of Ireland after five years in the antipodes.

"There was a big crowd on the boat coming to Vancouver," he said. "Quite a good number were American business men, who report selling big quantities of goods in Australia. One of the passengers was one of the big steel men of Australia. He told me he could not get materials, and had done so much cabling here about it with no result that in the end he jumped on the steamer and headed for New York, so he could buy what he wanted here and save cable tolls.

"New Zealand is certainly the workingman's country. It is no place for a professional man. It is a lucky teacher, for instance, who can make his $600 a year, while any ignorant bushwhacker can go out and simply sling an axe and do better. The man with brawn can make a fortune in New Zealand, but neither there nor in Australia does learning stand a man in much stead. We are now badly in need of workers in New Zealand."

Benefit for Montenegrin Refugees.

Under the patronage of her Majesty, Queen Milena, and Mme. George Bakhmeteff, a mi-carême ball for the relief of the destitute refugees of Montenegro was given at the Plaza last night by the Montenegrin Relief Association of America. Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Miss Marjorie Wainwright, and Rufus G. Shirley were members of the committee. Mlle. Vlasta Novotna, late of the Imperial Russian Ballet, appeared in dances. The other patronesses, many of whom were present, were Mrs. George Arents, Jr., Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie, Mrs. Charles Alfred Wainwright, Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. Samuel Cox Van Dusen, Mrs. Alexander B. Trowbridge, Mrs. Nicholas Terhune, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. W. L. Nicoll, Mrs. Frederick Turner Parsons, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Mrs. Elwyn Poor, Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker, Mrs. Albert Dodge Smith, Mrs. J. Frederick Hahn, Mrs. G. Mason Janney, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Kenneth O. Chisholm, and Mrs. Frederick M. Dearborn.

Twin Sons to Mrs. R. Mallory, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mallory, Jr., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of twin sons at their home in Rye, N. Y. Mrs. Mallory, before her marriage, was Miss Prudence Whitney, a daughter of Mrs. Marselis Clark Parsons by a former husband. Mrs. Mallory's marriage was an event in June, 1914.

Whitman to be a Knox Pallbearer.

The honorary pallbearers at the funeral of Colonel Edward M. Knox, which will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from St. James's Church, include Governor Charles S. Whitman, E. H. Gary, Louis Stern, Jefferson M. Levy, John H. Flagler, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Edward S. Savage, Judge George S. Graham, Justice Vernon M. Davis, J. Frederick Kernochan, William B. Austin, Dr. Arthur B. Townshend, and Henry D. Estabrook.

Plattsburg Camps 1916

Regular Army Camps of Military Instruction.

Senior Division—Ages 22 to 45
June 3 to June 30
July 12 to Aug. 8
Aug. 10 to Sept. 6
Sept. 8 to Oct. 6

Junior Division—Ages 18 to 21
July 5 to Aug. 10

Expense about $55 per man.
Instruction by Regular Army Officers.
Drill, Rifle Practice, Manoeuvres.
A patriotic duty, a healthful, vigorous vacation.

Apply to MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ASS'N, 31 Nassau St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 8183.

ENROLL NOW!

John M. Stoddard.

John M. Stoddard, a retired real estate operator and formerly well-known in club circles in Brooklyn, where he had lived for many years, died on Tuesday at his home, 126 East Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, in his sixty-third year. The funeral services will be held today at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry Street, near Clark Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Stoddard was born in Newport, R. I., a son of John Caswell and Margaret Taylor Stoddard, and went to live in Brooklyn in 1871. He was a member of the Brooklyn Club, Gilbert Council, Royal Arcanum, the Miantomi Club of Newport, and was a retired member of the Atlantic Yacht Club and the Hamilton and Crescent Athletic Clubs. He is survived by a son, Caswell W. St

PADEREWSKI BALKS AT RANKE CONCERT

Mme. Schumann-Heink Also Refuses to Take Part in Benefit for Polish Children.

MRS. ASTOR DECLINES AID

Sends Letter That She Will Not Act as Patroness—Mrs. Wilson's Name Used on List.

More than half the persons who went to Mme. Marie L. Ranké's third Wednesday morning "concert intime" at the Hotel Plaza yesterday, expecting to hear Ignace Jan Paderewski, left the room when Mme. Ranké announced that the composer-musician would not appear because of another engagement in the afternoon. His name had appeared on the program with the selections "Bettler Liebe," by Ahl, and "Heimweh," by Mayr. When a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES inquired at the Hotel Gotham for the reason of Mr. Paderewski's absence, Mrs. Paderewski, through their secretary, explained that the musician had refused to play at one of Mme. Ranké's concerts, notwithstanding they were announced as "in aid of the poor little children of Poland."

A pamphlet containing Mme. Ranké's programs for three "concerts intimes" on March 1, 15, and 29 was prepared for her and copyrighted by her on March 1, and this booklet promised not only the appearance of Mr. Paderewski, but Mme. Schumann-Heink, Prince Alfred Ilma, and a dozen other celebrated artists.

The performers at the third "concert intime" were Mme. Noack-Fique, who was substituted twice for the absent musicians; Mme. Kitty Berger, with a harp zither, who also did double duty, and Mme. Viarda, who gave several recitations.

The entertainments, according to this announcement, were to be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Plaza, and the prices of tickets ranged from $3 to $5 for single admissions, and $7.50 to $10 for the course. Boxes seating six persons were offered at $25 each for single performances and for $50 for the whole series. There were no boxes to be obtained at yesterday's concert because the program was given in one of the smaller rooms of the Plaza instead of in the grand ballroom.

The name of Mme. Schumann-Heink was included on the program for March 15, without her consent or the consent of her managers, the Wolfson Musical Bureau, 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, according to information furnished by the manager of the singer Mme. Schumann-Heink and her representatives were not aware of the concerts intimes," arranged by Mme. Ranké until they received one of the pamphlets. Immediately the Wolfson Musical Bureau notified Mme. Ranké that Mme. Schumann-Heink's name must be taken off the program.

Invitation Received on Sunday.

Although the program, with the promise of Mr. Paderewski's numbers, was printed before March 1, it was said for the pianist that he had not received a written request from Mme. Ranké to be one of the performers until last Sunday. Promptly Mme. Paderewski replied that Mr. Paderewski declined to be one of Mme. Ranké's performers. The letter of Mme. Ranké, urging the musician to play yesterday also was written after personal requests made by her had been refused.

In her advance list of concert programs Mme. Ranké included among her patronesses Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. It was learned that Mrs. Astor received a letter from Mme. Ranké, asking her to be one of the patronesses, and that she sent a letter, declining, just before she started for North Carolina. If she changed her mind after leaving New York, and consented to be one of the patronesses, Mrs. Astor did not follow her usual course by sending a second letter accepting the invitation to her secretary to be forwarded to Mme. Ranké.

The second "concert intime" of Mme. Ranké's was a greater disappointment than that of yesterday, according to information gathered at the last entertainment. In spite of the fact that New York City was in the throes of one of the most disagreeable snow, sleet, and rain storms of the Winter, a much larger gathering than that of yesterday waited at the Plaza on March 15 for the performance to begin. Persons who were present on both occasions understood that Mme. Ranké was unable to procure her performers for that concert, but representatives of the Plaza were quite sure that she telephoned them not to come because the weather was too inclement.

When Mme. Ranké herself was approached for an explanation she insisted that she was too much occupied with the concert to be interviewed.

The first number of the program was to have been an address on "Modern German Composers," by Mme. Ranké. Instead she explained why the "concerts intimes" were in aid of the poor little children of Poland," and why only half the proceeds from them were to be devoted to that end.

Has Never Been in Poland.

Mme. Ranké said she was interested in "the poor little children of Poland" because of the stories she had heard of their dire distress. She said she was not a Pole and never had been in Poland. And as a matter of fact her father was of French descent described in her pamphlet "the late Dr. Carl Adof Klein of New York, one of the Revolutionists of 1848 and a descendant of the distinguished Huguenot the Comte Jean Charles Louis Frederic Corentin Petif de la Gautrois." Her mother, according to Mme. Ranké, was of German extraction.

As she stood on the platform beside the grand piano, leaning on a cane, describing the woes of the poor little children of Poland, Mme. Ranké's voice choked for a moment, and her eyes filled with tears. However, she made it plain that she was under no obligations to give any of the proceeds of her concerts to the poor little children of Poland. "I am doing it of my own free, good will, and I want that distinctly understood," said Mme. Ranké.

Quite voluntarily also Mme. Ranké ventured the information that she had made a net profit of $2,000 out of the advertisements in her pamphlet, in which appear the names of some of the largest department stores, jewelry establishments, florists, art galleries, and other business institutions in New York City.

The list of patronesses Mme. Ranké caused to be published in connection with her "concerts intimes" follows:

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson,
Mrs. John Mitchell,
Mme. Frances Alda,
Mrs. John J. Astor,
Mrs. H. L. Aspinwall,
Miss Ethel Barrymore,
Mme. Jan de Cholminski,
Mrs. Stephen C. Clark,
Mrs. Wm. P. Clyde,
Mrs. Paul D. Cravath,
Mme. Emmy Destinn,
Mrs. Peter Doelger,
Miss Geraldine Farrar,
Mrs. H. G. Fiske,
Mrs. H. M. Flagler,
Mme. Johanna Gadski,
Mrs. C. de Geraldorf,
Miss Grace George,
Mme. Alma Gluck
Mrs. D. Guggenheim,
Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim,
Mrs. Kurt H. Reisinger,
Mrs. W. R. Hearst,
Mrs. R. F. Knoedler,
Miss Julia Marlow,
Mrs. E. R. Merritt,
Mrs. A. G. Miles,
Mrs. Newbold Morris,
Mrs. Henry C. Pierce,
Mrs. W. Bm. Poloch,
Mrs. Hugo Reisinger,
Mrs. H. H. Rogers,
Mrs. C. C. Rumsey,
Mrs. Justus Ruperti,
Mrs. Jacob Ruppert,
Mrs. F. F. Satterwhite,
Mrs. Charles Steinway,
Mrs. Wm. Stursberg,
Mrs. A. T. Sullivan,
Mrs. L. M. Thomas,
Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren,
Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt
Mrs. M. O. Wilson,
Chairman.

"Baby Edmee Roberta Reisinger, great-granddaughter of the late President Benjamin Harrison, Treasurer.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, has received repeated requests from Mme. Ranké for their indorsement of her concerts, but approval was withheld, according to the head of the Fund, because Mme. Ranké proposed to collect funds for Polish children on a commission basis. Hundreds of similar offers have been refused by the Fund.

In 1912 Mme. Ranké announced that at a farewell concert she was going to talk on "What I Know About Lunatics," and she explained at this time that her lecture was to be based on observations she had made when an inmate for three months in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Wards Island. The notices further explained that she was treated there following a nervous breakdown.

In the Spring of the same year Mme. Ranké was arrested for disorderly conduct, because she defied a policeman who warned her not to stand on a platform along the line of a suffrage parade from which spectators were prohibited. At the police station she denounced the police, and said that when women got the vote there would be only women policemen.

TO DISCUSS SCHOOL BILL.

Dr. Finegan and Henry Bruere to Speak at Home Rule Conference.

Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, Deputy State Commissioner of Education, will be one of the chief speakers at the home rule in education conference under the auspices of the Public Education Association tomorrow evening at the High School of Commerce, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway. He will present for discussion the essential features of his bill to reorganize the city school system.

Henry Bruere will speak from the point of view of the City Administration; Associate City Superintendent Andrew W. Edson will give the point of view of the Board of Superintendents; Dr. James Sullivan, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Federation of Teachers' Association, will speak from the point of view of the teaching body; Dr. Stephen P. Duggan of the Committee on Education of the City Club will speak from the point of view of the citizen, and John Martin of the Board of Education will speak from the point of view of that body.

The meeting will begin at 8 P. M. The public is invited.

The State bill, in so far as it affects New York City, reduces the size of the Board of Education from forty-six to twenty-one, thus making a more effective administrative unit than at present. It also centres in that body complete power to appoint such officers and organize such bureaus as are necessary to carry out the policies of education in New York City. This relieves it of many of the administrative limitations at present prescribed in the State law and the city charter. It also provides that the Board of Education shall be guaranteed for annual running expenses other than interest on indebtedness a sum in bulk not to exceed 5 mills, beyond which the amount shall be determined by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

In this way, it seeks to concentrate in the Board of Education of the City of New York full power to live up to its responsibilities by relieving it of the present mass of petty legislative limitations, thus making possible in a real sense what might be termed home rule in education.

FAVOR TEACHERS' PENSIONS

Education Board Would Reduce Its Size from 46 to 21 Members.

The Board of Education, at a special meeting yesterday, approved the Teachers' Pension bill, providing that it be amended so as to include refunds for absences for teachers excused with pay, which amount to between $500,000 and $750,000, and that it be made optional with teachers whether or not they take advantage of the pension plan.

The Teachers' Pension Association had presented a letter and brief in opposition to the bill, saying that it was deliberately proposed to force 20,000 teachers, without their consent, to pay a very large proportion of their salaries to build up a great fund, based upon systematic commercial annuities. Thus, a teacher with a salary of $1,500 would be obliged, under its provisions, to pay $120 a year. "This is not contribution," the letter says; "this is confiscation."

The Finegan or State bill for the reorganization of the city school system was then taken up. The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation reported that it had not had time to consider it fully, but supported the reduction of the board from 46 members to 21.

A long debate ensued, the Willcox adherents mostly favoring the reduction, while Thomas W. Churchill and his followers opposed it. Mr. Churchill read a telegram from one of the members of the Legislature saying that action in the bill had been indefinitely postponed.

"The bill is honeycombed with errors," he declared. "What we want is to hear each person on this board say how large he thinks it should be. I believe in a large board. Every portion of the city should be represented on it.

"The solution for the ills of this board is its total separation from all political parties. If we have to look to Albany or to the City Hall, it will not be well."

On a roll call those in favor of the reduction of the board were 22 and those opposed to it 20.

Action on the rest of the bill was postponed, in spite of many protests, to a special meeting next Wednesday.

AID FOR WAR CHILDREN.

Tea and Entertainment Will Be Given Tomorrow.

The New York City Committee for Fatherless Children of France, the Orphelinat des Armés, and the Committee on the Children's Fund for Kiddies' Kits, two organizations affiliated with the Vacation War Relief Committee, will combine in giving a tea and exhibition at 136 West Forty-second Street tomorrow afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge is Chairman of the Children's Fund, and Miss Luisita Leland for that of the Fatherless Children of France. The two Chairmen are members of both committees. Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. William Sloane, Mrs. George Olney, Mrs. Harry Markoe, Mrs. Gustav Kissel, and Mrs. Marshal J. Dodge will pour tea.

More than 700 of the kits have been sent to the children, each one containing clothes to keep the recipient comfortable for six months. One hundred of the kits have come from the children, from whom they are especially asked, many young girls' sewing classes making them.

For a Children's Labor Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Kings, for the Woman's Municipal League of New York City, today introduced a bill establishing a division of child employment in all of the State employment bureaus. The division would obtain employment for children between the ages of 14 and 18 years. The league contends that since the State permits thousands of children to leave school at the age of 14 years to go to work it should provide proper employment. The bill calls for an appropriation of $15,000. It also provides for the appointment of a committee for each bureau consisting of one representative of employers, one representative of labor, and one representative of the schools to investigate opportunities and conditions of work for children.

Denounces a Local Franchise Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Aranow bill, which would permit the levying of a special franchise tax for local purposes in addition to that levied by the State was denounced before the Senate Committee on Taxation as a confiscatory measure today. One of the speakers, Martin S. Decker, said that in addition to imposing double taxation the Aranow bill would establish a certain taxable value on franchises, although the courts have held that corporations have no right to list a franchise as an asset with a fixed value in establishing rates. It was said that the bill had not been formally approved by the State Tax Department.

DU PONTS OFFER NITRIC ACID PLANT

Powder Firm Ready to Spend $20,000,000 on It if the Nation Will Aid.

NEEDS WATER POWER GRANT

Proposal to Make Us Independent in Case of War Is Sent to Secretary Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A proposal designed to make the United States independent of foreign sources of supply of material essential to the manufacture of powder and ammunition was submitted to the Secretary of War today by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company.

The one essential to the manufacture of explosives for which this country relies wholly upon foreign production is nitric acid, now produced from saltpetre imported from Chile. General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the army, has several times urged upon Congress the necessity for providing a domestic supply of nitric acid, in order to assure the continued production of military explosives in case of war. European Governments have in recent years obtained such independent supplies by means of electro-chemical establishments in which the nitric acid is taken from the air by electricity produced cheaply and in large units by water power.

In a letter to the Secretary of War, Pierre S. du Pont, President of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, proposed today that under certain conditions his company would construct a hydro-electric plant and electro-chemical establishment in this country and would supply the Government with nitric acid for military purposes, at prices to be fixed by the Government, both in times of peace and war.

President du Pont's letter in full is as follows:

Wilmington, Del., March 26, 1916.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, War Department, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir: On frequent occasions during recent years General Crozier has called our attention to the menace involved by our dependence on foreign nations for our raw materials for nitric acid supply, this commodity being absolutely essential in the manufacture of smokeless powder and other explosives and in great demand as an essential in the manufacture of fertilizers. Several years ago the fixation of nitrogen from the air by the use of the electric arc was found practicable abroad, and, with a view of supplanting the industry in this country, (solving our problem here at home,) the du Pont Company sent a corps of its experts to Europe to thoroughly investigate the various processes there employed. As a result of these investigations the du Pont Company purchased the right of one of the leading processes used abroad, which process is now established in Europe on a commercial basis on a large scale of production.

As you know, the process of securing nitric acid from the air requires large units of hydro-electric power at a very low cost. Coincident with our investigations abroad, we have been studying the possibilities for satisfactory hydro-electric power in the United States, and we find that, while the power physically exists, it is not available because of Governmental restrictions. I inclose herewith for your consideration a tentative draft of a bill which we believe will protect the public interest and justify the investment of the capital essential to the solution of the problem in the United States. You will note the bill we submit provides that the company "shall deliver to the United States for military or naval purposes all or any part of the output of nitric acid at a price which shall include such profit as the Secretary of War shall determine to be reasonable.

With the way made clear, the du Pont Company stands ready to negotiate a contract under which it will begin the construction of a plant under such units and magnitude as may be agreed upon between the Government and the du Pont Company, the du Pont Company to furnish the capital. Should you desire to confer with me on any of the phases of this question I will be pleased to make a trip to Washington at your pleasure. Very truly yours,

PIERRE S. du PONT, President.

Hugh L. Cooper, Consulting Engineer for the du Pont Company, who presented the proposal to Secretary Baker, said tonight that the construction of the proposed plant would involve an investment of $20,000,000, and that its establishment was impossible under the present water power laws.

The bill referred to in Mr. du Pont's letter, said Mr. Cooper, would be introduced in the Senate tomorrow, probably by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware. This proposed law provides for grants or leases of power and dam sites in navigable streams or in the public lands for fifty years, the rates for power to be regulated by State commissions or by the Secretary of War in States where there are no such commissions. At the end of the fifty-year term the Government is to have the option of taking over the plant upon payment of a fair value of the property, with no allowance for franchise value.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 29.—If the Government accepts the proposition made by Pierre S. du Pont for the operation of plants for the synthetic development of nitrogen from the air, it will solve one of the most important problems in connection with preparedness, according to powder company officials here.

Before the European war the powder company considered two or three sites outside of the United States, but the possibility of complications led the company to abandon the project.

The do Ponts announce that they own a Norwegian process of the manufacture of nitric acid from the air, the only process so far which has been thoroughly were bought two years ago for the company by A. Irenée du Pont, a Vice President, who went abroad to investigate the process. The negotiations were closed just before the war began.

FAVOR GOVERNMENT PLANTS.

House Democrats Indorse Federal Manufacture of Munitions.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Advocates of Government manufacture of ammunition and armament won their fight in the House Democratic caucus tonight for a floor vote on their proposals. A resolution instructing the Rules Committee to report a rule making in order proposed Government manufacture amendments to all preparedness bills was unanimously adopted.

Heretofore the national defense measures have not been subject to amendment, and the forces which favor Government manufacture, fearing their bills would die in committee, sought a new method of getting their plan to a vote in the House.

Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee assured the caucus that his committee would take a vote on the armor factory bill, already passed by the Senate, on next Tuesday.

Speaker Clark made a stirring speech in favor of Government manufacture "to such an extent as to regulate prices." His remarks were received with applause. Chairman Hay of the Military Committee opposed the plan.

The resolution, which was offered by Representative Garner of Texas, follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the Rules Committee should report a rule making in order amendments to the Navy, Army, Fortifications, and Sundry Civil bills, having for their purpose provisions providing for the Government manufacture of armaments and ammunition."

About 120 members, a bare majority of the Democratic membership, were present. The caucus was called on the petition of fifty-three representatives.

PEPPER-AND-SALT SUITS.

A Sombre Sartorial Outlook for American Man.

By virtue of necessity the dress of man—at least man in America—seems about to become more sombre than ever. Those who have been urging a sartorial uplift in masculine gayety are likely to suffer a bitter disappointment. The President of the International Custom Cutters' Association rises to remark that our swell dressers will soon have to give up colors—bright colors, anyway—on account of the inability to procure dyes from abroad.

It is an important announcement, and it is calculated to bring gloom to many a heart that is devoted to passionate waistcoats and suitings of cheerful hue. For the past hundred years man has been considerably restricted in his tendencies toward colorful raiment. Only the bolder souls have dared to take advantage of such opportunities as were afforded, and it is only occasionally that the eye has been gladdened by a dash of genuine and generous color in the masculine crowd, aside from the small spots that have been furnished by frivolous neckties, or "cravats," as they are called by superfine sartorial experts. But apparently what has been is a perfect riot of color compared with what is to be. The mogul of the custom cutters ventures to predict that before the year is out men will be wearing only black and white. "It can't be helped," says he. "We are short of blues, greens, and other colors. About the only thing left is the pepper-and-salt."

The pepper-and-salt suit was popular two generations ago. It had certain advantages that commended it to the respectful consideration of our practical grandfathers. In various ways it seemed to be more serviceable than clothes made of most other fabrics. Its strongest hold on the affection of the average man was in the little attention it required. Most clothes have to be brushed frequently and industriously. A pepper-and-salt did not call for this care. It looked just as well, or at least no worse, if a brush never touched it. A very fussy man might take his suit out in the back yard and give it a perfunctory shaking once a week or once a fortnight, in order to get rid of the extra weight given by accumulating dust, but the average pepper-and-salt suit was put out on the line twice a year and beaten vigorously, like the carpets. It merely figured as one of the items in the semi-annual house-cleaning.

Those were the simple days, as a philosophical contemporary regretfully remarks, the days when we dressed plainly and thought grandly, the good old pepper-and-salt days. And in this mood of amiable retrospection he continues:

"Those were the days when a silver dollar looked as big as a cart wheel; those were the days when a night at a minstrel show furnished entertainment for a fortnight; those were the days when the farmer's boy who possessed a buggy in which to go courting his best girl on Sunday night felt like a millionaire; those were the days when the organ in the parlor was one of the treats of the neighborhood; those were the good old days we thought would never, never come again."—Providence Journal.

McGRATH STAYS IN JAIL.

No Bail for Roosevelt's Secretary Till Certificate Is Issued.

John McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's private secretary, has not begun serving the sentence of thirty days imposed upon him by the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn after conviction on the charge of assault and disorderly conduct. He and his cousin, William Powers of 1,330 Bedford Avenue, who was sentenced with him, yesterday remained in the Raymond Street jail in Brooklyn, waiting for the hearing on the order issued by Justice Luke D. Stapleton of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be issued.

Offers of bail were numerous, but Robert H. Elder said that under the law it would be impossible to have the ex-President's confidential man released until a certificate was issued. Mr. Elder took the case yesterday at the request of Bowers & Sands.

George W. Perkins, who had employed Mr. McGrath and had recommended him to Mr. Roosevelt, issued this statement yesterday:

All of us at Progressive headquarters feel perfectly satisfied that in some way, somehow, a grave mistake has occurred and that this will be rectified as soon as the matter can be brought up on appeal. McGrath's hosts of friends will do everything they can to see that the matter is properly cleared up.

A statement signed by William Hamlin Childs, a Kings County Progressive; Walter A. Johnson, State Chairman of the party; E. H. Hooker, National Treasurer; J. Gerdes, Secretary of the State Committee; William Hard, and J. M. Strieker read:

As sincerity and modest behavior are what we have long found in John McGrath, we wish to state at just this time our belief in him. We know him incapable of any unchivalrous act.

Charles Lighte of 465 Eastern Parkway, who brought the complaint against McGrath and Powers, was not known at Progressive Headquarters, and although information was refused at both his home and his office, it was learned that he had little interest in politics.

MORE SOLDIERS FOR CANAL.

Five Companies, with Band, to Sail on the Kilpatrick.

Colonel A. L. Smith, Depot Quartermaster of the United States Army, said yesterday that the transport Kilpatrick, which arrived yesterday from Colon with officers and soldiers and their wives and children, would sail again for the Isthmus with five companies of the Coast Artillery and a full regimental band.

The companies will be the Eighty-seventh from Fort Totten, the Eighth from Fort McKinley, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth from Fort Andrews, and the Seventy-third from Fortress Monroe. The regimental band will go from Fort Hamilton.

The transport Buford will leave today for Manila with supplies and two steel turrets, which are to be erected on the Island of El Frelle in Manila Harbor, where the Coast Artillery is building fort.

Binders for Shakespeare Supplement

To enable readers to preserve the Shakespeare Tercentenary Supplements of The Sunday Times, binders of durable quality and attractive design may be had in cloth, $1.75; half leather, $2.75 postpaid. Send remittance with order.

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Shakespeare Department

The New York Times

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:44|Sun sets..6:18|Moon rises..3:59

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:50	5:26	11:17	11:37
Governors Island	5:23	6:05	11:51	12:00
Hell Gate	7:34	8:09	1:00	1:32

Arrived—Wednesday, March 29.

SS Tuscania, Liverpool, March 20.
SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, March 20.
SS Cheltonian, Havre, March 12.
SS Henry Williams, London, March 8.
SS Port Antonio, Jamaica, March 24.
SS Van Hogendrop, Cienfuegos, March 23.
SS Anglo-Saxon, Cardiff, March 15.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, March 27.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, March 23.
SS Colon, Cristobal, March 23.
SS Oristano, Pewey, March 3.
SS J. L. Luckenbach, Boston, March 28.
SS Hawaiian, Philadelphia, March 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 18
Soperga	Genoa	Feb. 23
Justin	Liverpool	Mar. 10
Ardgryfe	Fowey	Mar. 11
Comanchee	Manchester	Mar. 9
Cheltonian	Havre	Mar. 11
Rosebank	Gibraltar	Mar. 4
Riskolm	Swansea	Mar. 8
Ardgarroch	London	Mar. 11
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 12
Canadian	St. Thomas	Mar. 22
Bankdale	Havre	Mar. 11
Bonifacio	Para	Mar. 26
Rio Janeiro	Fernambuco	Mar. 13
Taxandrier	Havre	Mar. 13
Queen Margaret	Liverpool	Mar. 15
Strathalian	Havre	Mar. 15
Carillo	Kingston	Mar. 25
Philadelphia	San Juan	Mar. 25
City of Columbus	Savannah	Mar. 27
Proteus	New Orleans	Mar. 25
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 27

DUE TOMORROW.

*Oscar II	Christiansand	Mar. 16
Cuffic	Liverpool	Mar. 19
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 15
Hercules	Shields	Mar. 14

DUE SATURDAY.

Collingham	St. Nazaire	Mar. 15
Stanton	Cape Verde	Mar. 17
Lydic	La Pallice	Mar. 17
Parima	Demerara	Mar. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 29
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 29

DUE SUNDAY.

Ethelstan	Marseilles	Mar. 3
*New York	Liverpool	Mar. 25
Harpague	Marseilles	Mar. 17
Esperanza	Havana	Mar. 28
Sommelsdyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 18
Wilhelm Golding	Kirkwall	Mar. 16
Knut Hamsun	Belfast	Mar. 16
Frances	Para	Mar. 18

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
†United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Kotonia, Vera Cruz	——	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guantanamo, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Bergenafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Trinidad	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Munwood, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. Y., MARCH 29.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 420 miles E. at noon; due 31st, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP,

SS Trinidadian, Tampico to New York, was 235 miles E. of Tampico at 7 P. M. 28th.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 52 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 51 miles W. of Nassau at noon.
SS Munwood, Cardenas to New York, was 112 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 7 miles E. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 156 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 158 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 265 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 236 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 250 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 233 miles S. at noon.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 246 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Touraine, at Bordeaux, March 28.
SS Verdi, at Montevideo, March 27.
SS Athos, at Havre, March 25.
SS Kentucky, at Kirkwall, March 24.
SS Suveric, at Batavia, March 28.
SS Farngarth, at Shimonoseki, March 28.
SS Chicago, at Bordeaux, March 28.
SS Stockholm; at Kirkwall, March 26.
SS Helig Olav, at Kirkwall, March 26.
SS Tula, at Kirkwall, March 26.
SS Andonia, at Halifax, March 29.
SS Burmese Prince, at Bordeaux, March 22.
SS Ilderton, at Bristol, March 26.
SS Nordhaas, at Moville, March 29.

Sailed.

SS Calabria, from Gibraltar, March 25.
SS Mongolian, from Calcutta, March 25.
SS Rosalia, from Calcutta, March 26.
SS St. Bede, from St. Lucia, March 25.
SS Strathardle, from Port Natal, March 27.
SS Venezia, from St. Nazaire, March 23.
SS Australia, from Cape Town, March 28.

Passed.

SS Ares, New York for Rouen, passed Lizard.
SS Eibergen, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Cornelis, New York for Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Wisley, New York for Vladivostok, passed St. Helena.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 1, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 1, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 30, SS Patria.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 30, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 30, SS United States, and at 8:30 A. M. April 1, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 30, SS Taormina.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Kamakura Maru.....Mar. 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...Mar. 31
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Mar. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....April 3
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....April 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Makura.....April 7
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Panama Maru.....April 9
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Maitai..April 21

RESORTS.

NORTHERN STATES.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan.

There is also for the convenience of motorists *A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant*

Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Moderate prices. 20 miles from New York. Frequent electric trains from Penna. Station.

J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

Hotel Montclair

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

VISIT ASBURY PARK NOW.
The all-year resort by the sea.
First-class hotels. Cottages for rent. Booklet. Publicity Director, 504 Boardwalk.

PUDDING STONE INN,

Favorable Spring rates. Boonton, N. J.

SYDNEY FARM HOTEL, White Plains, N.Y. Open all year. Manag't Edward H. Crandall.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL STRAND

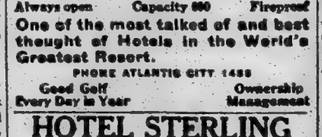

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

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Always open. Capacity 600. Fireproof.

One of the most talked of and best thought of Hotels in the World's Greatest Resort.

PHONE ATLANTIC CITY 1488

Good Golf Every Day in Year. Ownership Management.

HOTEL STERLING

Fireproof

STERLING POINTS { Good Beds. Excellent Meals. Airy, Open Rooms. Reasonable Rates.

Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach. A. T. BRIDLEMAN, Mgr.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

Easter Reservations Now Being Made

HOTEL RUDOLF

SUPERB LOCATION ON OCEAN FRONT
Sea water baths. Orchestra. Building operations not affecting comfort of guests.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean Front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely Fireproof. Open always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill. Orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE ATLANTIC CITY

TRAYMORE

has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 200 FIFTH AVE.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced early season rates. Coach at trains. A. R. WAGNER, Propr. W. B. LAYTON, Mgr.

Hotel Absecon

Virginia Ave., near Beach; FIREPROOF. $2 up daily; $10 up weekly; American plan, $1 up. European plan. C. D. PAINTER.

HOTEL BOTHWELL

Virginia Av., Second House from Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Every Appointment. Highest standard in cuisine and service. Booklet.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Hotel **DENNIS**

ATLANTIC CITY

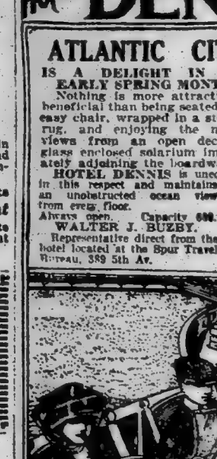

IS A DELIGHT IN THE EARLY SPRING MONTHS

Nothing is more attractive or beneficial than being seated in an easy chair, wrapped in a steamer rug, and enjoying the marine views from an open deck, or glass enclosed solarium immediately adjoining the boardwalk.

HOTEL DENNIS is unequalled in this respect and maintains an unobstructed ocean view from every floor.

Always open. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.
Representative direct from the hotel located at the Spur Travel Bureau, 389 5th Av.

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Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 500 bed chambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
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ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES

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NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Hazelurst, Propr.

HOTEL WESTMONT.

Ocean End, Rhode Island Av., Atlantic City
Capacity 300. Always open. Sea water baths. Table excell

6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Springfield, O., Light, Heat & Power Co.

The net income of the Company for the calendar year 1915, after payment of bond interest, was in excess of eight times the amount required to pay the dividend on the preferred stock.

The earning capacity of the Company is thoroughly established.

The Company operates in an exceedingly rich territory.

Tax exempt in Ohio.

Authorized by State Commission.

For price and full information regarding this conservative investment stock, send for Circular No. A-75.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co

Incorporated

Securities for Investment

14 Wall St., New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Municipal Bonds

	Prices to yield about
*State of New York 4s Due Jan., 1946	3.70%
*City of Rochester, N.Y., 4s Due Jan., 1946	3.80%
*City of Dayton, Ohio, 4½s Due Mar., 1926-41-46	3.95%
Hudson County, N.J., 4½s Due Mar., 1966	4.10%
Cumberland Co., Tenn., 5s Due Jan., 1956 (opt. 1936)	4.65%

*Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Full particulars of the above issues on request for List AG-93

N.W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston | Chicago Baltimore | San Francisco Cleveland

United States Bonds

New York City Bonds

and other choice

Investment Securities

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EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$45,000 City of Covington, Kentucky

Water Works 4¼% Bonds

Due July 1, 1932-1951

A legal investment for New York Savings Banks

Prices to yield 4.10%

E. H. Rollins & Sons

43 Exchange Place, New York

Boston Chicago San Francisco

Railroad Bonds

Information . Comparisons

We have just issued our 1916 booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the important data regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

Upon request we shall be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 140

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William

NEW YORK

WE OFFER

United States Smelting & Refining Company

6% Convertible Notes

DUE 1926

Price on application.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Decline—Trading Lighter—Market Had to Take Stocks.

For the sixth consecutive day the average price of fifty active issues showed a net loss yesterday. The recession has been consistent but not extensive, for the net loss during this period has amounted to only about 1 point. This movement bears out the belief that the public has not been buying, but on the contrary has been selling a little by way of precaution owing to the uncertain situations with which, the market is confronted, the chief of which is the one growing out of the recrudescence of submarine attacks on passenger ships. Deprived of any help from the public, forced in fact to take over some stocks from the public, professional traders, while causing a good many cross currents by their individual operations, have worked prices slowly down. This process was still under way yesterday on a diminishing volume of trading. There were exceptions to the decline, but the movement was more uniform than on most recent days.

A favorable view was taken of the Mexican situation and the stocks most concerned with affairs in that country were strong or at least closed higher, with the exception of Southern Pacific, in which that influence was overridden by the general though not heavy selling of the railroad stocks presumably in anticipation of the formal presentation of the wage demands of the railway unions. New York Central was apparently supported on the news of the serious wreck on that road, for it closed at a fractional advance in opposition to the general movement in the railroad stocks. The war stocks were reactionary along with the rest of the list after some of them had advanced in the early trading. It was easier to trace these declines to the general state of the market than to peace talk, for the day's news hardly supplied any fresh evidence of an early termination of the struggle. If the advances being made by the Germans around Verdun be regarded as indicating their success in this venture that would in the estimation of the financial community lengthen the war rather than shorten it.

There was reason enough in the news regarding the submarine controversy for adherence to a cautious attitude, for the Washington advices seemed to put a more serious construction on the situation than on any earlier day. This situation adds another element of confusion in any inference which might be drawn in respect to the probable duration of the war, for the submarine controversy might easily assume a shape to override for a time all other market considerations. Moreover Germany's attitude may well be affected in this matter by her own expectations in regard to the time the war is still likely to run. It would appear that the next few days will bring events to a head in respect to the Sussex case, and the fact cannot be ignored that the case is one which on the facts as now understood presents grave possibilities. Hardly more explanation than that would seem to be required for the fact that the market yesterday continued its slow decline.

The news from the steel trade was interesting, for it indicated that consumers have begun to question seriously the wisdom of piling up orders on the books of manufacturers who are already so loaded down with orders that they cannot hope to make delivery on new orders except at very distant dates. To continue to place orders in unlimited amount under these conditions has the natural effect of forcing up prices, and that without assuring delivery except at a date so distant that the consumer has to take unusual market risk. If hereafter new orders are to be placed with more regard to the market's ability to fill them within a reasonable time the steel market will become more orderly and more satisfactory.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Money in Increased Demand and Discount Rates Steady.

LONDON, March 29.—Money was in increased demand for month-end requirements today. Discount rates were steady.

The absence of provincial orders through the storm kept business on the Stock Exchange to moderate dimensions, though fair activity continued in rubber and Nigerian tin shares. Grand Trunk was in demand on good revenue statements, and Argentine rails and Brazilian issues were steady.

American securities were moderately active and steady. The investment business is shrinking, pending the publication of the details of the budget next week.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 29.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs, 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs, 49½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs, 25 centimes.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	97.78	97.15	97.31	—.32
25 industrials	97.03	96.15	96.33	—1.22
50 stocks	97.85	96.65	96.82	—.77

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 29	97.85	96.65	96.82	—.77
March 28	98.06	97.15	97.59	—.30
March 27	98.06	97.08	97.89	—.02
March 25	98.10	97.79	97.91	—.22
March 24	98.57	97.94	98.19	—.10
March 23	98.82	98.06	98.29	—.20
March 22	98.73	97.06	98.49	+.24
March 21	98.89	97.94	98.25	—.19
March 20	99.01	98.34	98.44	—1.50

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	99.73	14	93.49	1	96.82
1915	95.86	31	59.86	1	94.95
1914	71.32	23	68.66	9	70.20
1913	74.53	5	70.99	19	73.35
1912	81.74	27	76.29	1	80.51

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	97.87	Jan. 3	93.49	Mar. 1	96.82
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	59.86	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	65.09	Feb. 1	66.06
1912	85.82	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sept. 25	77.60

*To date.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	49.00	50.00	49.50	....
Lead	....	8.00	8.00	....
Spelter	....	18.00	18.00	....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	$190.00	....	$190.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	61.00	*58.00	61.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27@27¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £. s. d.	Tuesday. £. s. d.
Copper, spot	112 10 0	113 0 0
Copper, futures	109 0 0	109 0 0
Tin, spot	200 0 0	202 0 0
Tin, futures	196 0 0	198 0 0
Spelter	95 0 0	95 0 0
Lead	86 0 0	84 15 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916. Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	468,896
Same day last year	742,362
Year to date	42,350,444
Same period last year	17,333,471
Average price and change 50 stocks	96.82 — .77
Same day last year	94.95 — .08

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	97.87	Jan. 3	93.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	95.82	Mar. 31	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	59.86	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
142½	145	200	Adams Express	145	145	145	145	+ ½
20	20½	200	Alaska Gold Mines	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
9⅛	9⅛	950	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
20	20½	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	— ½
78	78⅞	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ⅜
67⅝	68	700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	68	68¼	68	68	— ⅜
96¼	97½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅜
72¼	72½	5,300	Am. Beet Sugar	72¼	73⅛	72	72⅛	+ ⅛
61¼	61½	5,000	Am. Can	62	62½	61¼	61¼	— ⅜
111	111½	100	Am. Can pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝	— ⅛
69	69½	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry	69⅞	70¾	69⅞	69	—1
158⅝	161	200	Am. Coal Products	158⅝	158⅝	158⅝	158⅝	+ ½
53	53⅛	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	53¼	54	53	53½	— ⅛
28	29	300	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28¼	28	28⅛	
2⅜	24	2,800	Am. Linseed	24⅜	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
46⅜	47½	1,400	Am. Linseed pf	47¼	47¼	46⅜	46⅜	— ¼
77¼	77½	33,450	Am. Locomotive	77⅝	78¼	76⅞	77¼	— ⅛
103	104	200	Am. Locomotive pf	104	104	104	104	+ ⅜
104	104	10	Do., odd lot	103½	103½	103½	103½	
100¼	100¼	2,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100½	101	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
112⅝	113⅝	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113	113	113	113	+ ⅛
93	94	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
86	87	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	86	86	86	86	+6
136	142	100	Am. Snuff	136	136	136	136	
136	142	60	Do., odd lot	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	
107	109	100	Am. Snuff pf	107¼	107½	107¼	107¼	+ ¾
52	52½	400	Am. Steel F'dries	52½	52½	52¼	52½	
52	52¼	70	Do., odd lot	52⅛	52¼	52⅛	52⅛	
108⅝	109⅞	1,800	Am. Sugar Ref	110½	110½	109⅝	108⅝	—1
115	116	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115½	115½	113½	115½	— ⅛
130⅜	130⅞	1,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130⅝	130⅞	130½	130½	— ⅜
103½	104	600	Am. Tobacco	106	106	103½	103½	— ⅛
106¼	107	300	Am. Tob. pf. new	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
50¾	51	900	Am. Woolen	51¾	51⅞	51	51	+ ⅜
99⅝	100	1,100	Am. Woolen pf	99¾	100	99½	100	+ ⅛
19¼	20¼	800	Am. Writing P. pf	20¼	20¼	19	19	—1¼
88⅛	88⅞	5,800	Am. Zinc Lt. S	88	89⅛	88	88⅜	+ ⅜
86⅛	86½	11,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	86⅞	87⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ¾
⅜	⅝	100	Assets Realization	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
66	68½	100	Associated Oil	67	67	67	67	—1
103	103⅛	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅝	103⅝	103	103⅛	— ⅛
100¼	101	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
104⅜	105	14,700	Baldwin Loco	105⅞	106¼	104⅝	104⅝	—1⅞
87½	87⅞	500	Baltimore & Ohio	88¼	88¾	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅛
76	76½	250	Baltimore & O. pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76	76	— ½
170	174	98	Bank of Commerce	170	174	168	174	
2⅜	2⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
450½	455	1,030	Bethlehem Steel	463	469	451	451	—19
85	85½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅞	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅛
97½	98¾	100	Brown Shoe pf	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	+ ⅜
9	10	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
80½	91	2,500	Butte & Superior	90½	92	90⅜	90⅜	
28	29	50	Butterick Co	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
23	24	400	California Petrol	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23⅝	
58½	60	10	Canada Southern	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
167	168	600	Canadian Pacific	168	168	167	167	— ½
54½	54½	800	Central Leather Co	54½	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
110⅜	111	300	Central Leather pf	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	+ ⅜
135	140	67	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	135½	135½	135½	135½	—1
92	92½	100	Chandler Motor	92	92	92	92	— ⅜
62½	63	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	63⅛	63⅜	62¼	62½	— ⅜
128	13	200	Chi. Great Western	13	13	13	13	
37¼	37½	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
93⅜	94	950	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94½	94½	93¾	93¾	— ⅞
126	127	900	Chi. & Northwest	128⅛	128⅞	126	126	— ⅛
126	127	50	Do., odd lot	128¼	128¼	126¾	126¾	— ½
17	17½	1,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17½	17½	16⅞	17	— ⅛
21½	22	1,100	Chile Copper	22	22⅜	22	22	
53⅛	53¾	1,900	Chino Copper	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	
40	42	100	Clev., Cin., C. & St. L	41	41	41	41	— ½
44⅞	45	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45¼	— ½
27	28	100	Col. & Southern	27	27	27	27	— ¼
135½	137	100	Consolidated Gas	135½	135¼	135½	135⅞	
135½	137	33	Do., odd lot	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	
109	110	100	Con. Gas, E.L. & P. B.	110	110	110	110	—1
83	84½	100	Continental Can	85¼	85¾	83¾	83¾	—1½
205	208	900	Corn Products Ref	208	208	205	205	+ ½
89	89½	48,100	Crucible Steel	90⅝	91⅛	88⅜	89⅛	+ ⅛
115	115½	200	Crucible Steel pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅛
94	95	200	Deere & Co. pf	94½	94½	94¼	94½	+ ⅛
94	95		Do., odd lot	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
47⅜	48	1,200	Distillers' Securities	48¼	48¼	47¼	47½	— ⅛
37	37½	7,900	Erie	37¼	37¼	36¾	37	— ¼
		3,750	Erie rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	
51¾	52⅛	700	Erie 1st pf	53	53	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅝
	26	250	Federal Min. & S	26¼	26½	26	26	—1
47½	49	700	Federal M. & S. pf	50	50	47½	47½	—3½
115	117	200	Gen. Chemical pf	116	116	116	116	+1½
165¾	166¾	400	General Electric	166½	166½	166	166	—1
114¾	116½	400	General Motors pf	116	116¼	115	115	— ¼
76¾	76⅝	9,600	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	76⅝	77⅛	76⅛	76⅝	+ ⅝
88¾	90¼	500	Granby Consol	89¼	90	89½	90	+ ⅝
121¾	122	1,000	Great Northern pf	122¾	123¼	121¾	121¾	— ½
43⅝	43⅞	1,700	G. N. ores subs	44	44	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅜
43½	43⅝	10	Do., odd lot	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
48	48¼	1,900	Greene-Cananea	48¾	49	46⅝	48¼	+2¼
20⅜	21	100	Guggenheim Explor	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
102½	103½	700	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	
47½	47¾	4,100	Inspiration Copper	47⅝	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	17	200	Interboro Consol	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
59⅜	60	400	Int. Agricultural pf	60	60	59⅜	59⅜	+ ⅛
110¼	111	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	110¾	111	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	6,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
67⅞	69	34,525	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	67¼	69¾	67¼	69	+ ⅝
45¾	45⅝	4,800	Int. Nickel	45⅞	46¾	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅜
49	49¼	300	Int. Paper pf	49⅞	49⅞	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
77⅜	78	400	Jewel Tea	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	+ ⅛
110	110½	200	Jewel Tea pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	—1½
61	65	100	Kan.C., F.S. & M. pf	64	64	64	64	
25⅜	26¼	200	Kansas City South	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	
75⅜	77⅜	400	Kelly Spring Tire	75⅜	75⅝	75	75⅝	+ ⅛
56⅛	56½	10,000	Kennecott Copper	56	56⅜	56	56⅛	+ ⅛
76½	77½	100	Lackawanna Steel	77¾	77⅞	77	77	—1⅜
103½	104½	100	Laclede Gas	103½	103½	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
52	52¼	8,500	Lord Rubber & Tire	52	52¾	51⅜	52	+ ⅛
77⅜	77½	700	Lehigh Valley	77⅜	77⅜	77¼	77¼	—1⅜
250	251	100	Liggett & Myers	250	250	250	250	—1⅝
118	119½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
118	119¾	50	Do., odd lot	119½	119¾	119½	119½	+2
188		300	Lorillard (P.) Co	188¾	190	188½	190	
67⅛	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
72½	72¾	14,300	Maxwell Motors	73½	74¼	72	72⅜	— ⅝
85⅜	86⅝	1,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	86¼	86¼	85⅜	85⅜	— ⅜
55¾	55⅞	3,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	56⅜	57⅛	56½	56⅝	+1½
106¼	107½	41,700	Mexican Petroleum	106¼	108½	106	108⅜	+3
36¼	36⅝	2,700	Miami Copper	36¾	36¾	36⅞	36⅞	
5	5	100	Minn. & St. Louis	6	6	6	6	+8
18	18½	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	18	18	18	18	
119	119½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119	119	119	119	
116½	119	66	do., odd lot	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
4	4¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	4	4	
4⅜	5	100	Missouri Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
73½	73¾	500	Montana Power	73½	73¾	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
122½	123¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	122½	122½	122½	122½	+ ⅛
66½	67½	700	Nat. Lead Co	67¼	68⅛	67	67	+ ⅛
112	114	20	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113	113	113	113	
17	17¼	7,200	Nevada Con. Cop	17	17½	17	17¼	+ ¾
141⅞	143⅜	200	N. Y. Air Brake	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	+ ¾
103½	103½	2,700	N. Y. Central	103½	103⅝	104⅝	103½	+ ¼
57⅞	58	200	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	57⅞	58	57⅞	58	+ ½
64⅞	65	1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	65¾	65¾	64⅞	64⅞	+ ½
27¼	28	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	27⅞	27	27	27	—⅜
20	20½	100	Norfolk Southern	21	21	21	21	—⅜
50	76	70	Do., odd lot	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	
121	121⅜	1,520	Norfolk & Western	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	— ⅛
113¼	118¾	500	Northern Pacific	118⅜	118¾	118¼	118⅝	— ⅛
8¾	9	1,700	Ontario Mining	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	24	1,000	Pacific Mail	24	24	22¾	23	—1⅛
56⅜	56⅝	8,800	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜	
104½	105	500	People's Gas, Chi	104⅝	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞	+ ⅛
79	80	100	P., C., C. & St. L	79	79	79	79	— ⅝
26⅛	27½	600	Pittsburgh Coal	27¼	27½	26⅝	26⅝	
102	103	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	
53⅜	53⅝	100	Pressed Steel Car	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53½	
102¾	103	250	Pressed Steel Car pf	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	+ ⅜
116	119	100	Public Service N. J.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	—1⅝
161½	162	200	Pullman Co	162	162	161⅝	162	
4½	5	100	Quicksilver pf	5	5	5	5	
39⅞	40	300	Railway Steel Sp	40¼	40½	39½	39½	— ½
		200	Railway Steel S. pf	96	96	96	96	
23¼	23⅝	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23½	— ⅛
86⅜	85½	26,900	Reading	86⅞	86⅞	84⅜	85½	— ⅛
51	51⅜	600	Rep. Iron & Steel	51½	51⅝	51	51⅛	— ⅜
106⅞	109	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	106⅞	108¼	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅞
14	15	200	Rumely (M.), Co. r	14	14	14	14	— ⅞
2	4	1,500	St. Louis & San F	4½	4½	2⅞	2⅞	—1⅝
5⅜	6	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
3½	4½	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
16½	16⅝	500	St. Louis Southw	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	15½	300	Seab. Air Line	15⅜	15½	15½	15½	— ⅝
35	36	100	Seab. Air Line pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	
36	36⅛	6,800	Shattuck-Arizona	36⅜	37	36⅝	36⅝	
56	58	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
97¼	97½	100	Southern Pacific	98⅜	98⅜	96⅞	97⅝	—1
		1,980	So. Pacific t r	116⅞	116⅞	115⅝	116⅜	—3
		300	So. Porto Rico Sug	195½	196½	194½	194½	—2½
		300	Southern Railway	21	21	21	21	
		600	Southern Ry. pf	59	59	59	59	
		100	Standard Milling	95½	95½	95½	95½	— ⅞
		20	do., odd lot	96	96	96	96	
		20	Standard Milling pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	—1
		8,400	Studebaker Co	143	144	141	141	—2
		2,000	Tennessee Copper	53⅜	54⅜	53⅜	53⅝	— ⅛
		400	Texas Co	195	195	194	194	—1
		500	Texas Co. rights	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
		900	Texas & Pacific	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
		500	Third Avenue	62	62	62	62	
		22	Twin City R. T	94	94	94	94	
		650	Union B. & P. Co	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝	+ ⅛
		500	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	32⅜	31	30⅞	31	— ⅛
		50	do., odd lot	30⅝	30	30	30	
		5,400	Union Pacific	133½	133¾	132¼	132⅝	—1⅝
		100	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	
		200	United Cigar Stores	95	96	95	95	+2½
		100	Un. Cigar Stores pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	— ½
		100	Un. Dry Goods pf	63	63	63	63	
		1,400	United Fruit Co	143½	145¼	144⅝	145¼	— ¼
		600	U. S. Express	46	49⅝	46	49½	+3⅝
		2,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	154	154	152½	153	— ⅞
		1,300	U. S. Rubber	51	52	51	51¼	— ⅛
		3,000	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110½	110½	110¼	110½	+ ⅛
		1,100	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M	68½	68⅝	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
		100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
		24,385	U. S. Steel	84½	85⅛	84	84⅞	— ⅛
		300	U. S. Steel pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅝	116⅝	— ⅛
		3,400	Utah Copper	81	81⅝	81	81½	+ ⅛
		100	Va.-Car. Chemical	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¼
		400	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ⅞
		700	Wabash	15¾	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
		2,700	Wabash pf. A	47¼	47¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅜
		2,900	Wabash pf. B	28¾	29	27⅞	28½	— ⅜
		3,900	Western Maryland	32¾	33⅞	32	32⅝	—1
		1,100	West. Maryland pf	47	48¾	47	48½	+1
		1,000	Western Union Tel	90⅜	90⅜	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
		4,800	Westingh. E. & M	66	66⅛	65¼	65¾	— ⅛
		100	Wheeling & L. E	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		300	Willys-Overland	220	225	223	223	—4
		100	W.-O.pf.sub.cfs. f.p.	104½	104½	104½	104½	
		200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	122	122½	122½	122½	
		200	Woolworth pf	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	

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19 COMPANIES HOLD $348,436,000 IN CASH

Reports for Year's End Show Newly Made Profits, Not Capital Lying Idle.

U. S. STEEL HEADS THE LIST

The Corporation's $100,000,000 on Jan. 1 Is Now $110,000,000—Kennecott Second with $33,000,000.

A summary of resources of the leading industrial corporations of the country at the end of 1915, disclosed by annual statements, showed the tremendous extent to which cash poured into their treasuries last year. In large part the inflow resulted from orders for war munitions, but the expansion of normal business contributed enough to indicate that manufacturing underwent an extraordinary improvement compared with the preceding year. The reports of nineteen companies show an aggregate of nearly $350,000,000 in cash and loans as of Dec. 31, 1915.

The United States Steel Corporation headed the list with approximately $100,000,000 cash at the end of the year, a figure which has since increased to $110,000,000 or more. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation subscribed to $25,000,000 Anglo-French bonds, which presumably absorbed cash close up to this amount and, in addition, when the year ended, had $15,000,000 cash in bank. The American Smelters Securities Company and the American Smelting and Refining Company, together, practically doubled their cash holdings of the 1914 year. Both concerns reported joint holdings of cash and collateral loans of $28,352,000, an increase of about $16,000,000.

The following table, prepared by Dow, Jones & Co., shows the position of the companies, the figures being mostly those shown in the reports for 1915:

United States Steel	$110,000,000
Bethlehem Steel	15,000,000
American Smelters Securities	9,710,000
American Smelting and Refining	18,642,000
Kennecott Copper	33,000,000
General Electric	25,000,000
Midvale Steel	18,000,000
Central Leather	7,386,000
Phelps-Dodge	5,880,000
E. Lorillard	5,696,000
American Tel. and Tel.	29,870,000
American Sugar	15,625,000
American Tobacco	6,539,000
United States Rubber	15,102,000
Studebaker Corporation	5,910,000
People's Gas	5,142,600
Sears-Roebuck	6,708,000
Armour & Co.	8,401,000
Swift & Co.	8,946,000
Total	$348,436,000

The General Electric and Midvale Steel totals were estimated from information obtained in recent weeks. The Kennecott Copper Corporation's total of $33,000,000 copper in transit and an equity in metal produced by the Utah Copper Company, of whose stock 400,000 shares are owned by the Kennecott.

In years of indifferent business cash frequently accumulates in the treasuries of corporations, because it has nothing to do. The record of exports and of the turnover of domestic trade in 1915 showed that the current cash had poured in from abnormal sales and large profits.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101⅛	4.00
Argen. Gov. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	99	99⅛	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101⅛	5.10
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101⅛	101⅛	5.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.77
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100⅛	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅛	3.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	97⅝	97⅞	5.25
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	96⅝	96⅞	5.35
Italian Govt.	6	Oct.,15,'16	99⅛	99¼	6.20
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101⅛	3.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	101⅜	102⅛	5.55
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101⅛	102	4.98
Swedish Gov.		Dec., 1916	100⅛	101	4.30
Swiss Gov.		Mar., 1918	99⅛	100⅛	4.90
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1910	99¼	100¼	4.93

Company Issues.

Alabama Pow.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅝	101⅞	4.03
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅞	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.43
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	100⅝	100⅞	2.90
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Beth. St. P.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
Can. Pac.	6	Mar., 2'24	102⅜	102⅞	5.50
Chic. & O.	5	June, 1919	101⅛	101⅜	2.90
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.90
Chic. & Alt.	4	July, 1921	96⅜	96¾	4.25
Chic. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	19.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅞	101⅝	3.90
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅞	101	4.57
Grand Trr. Ry. of Canada	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.90
Hock. Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.10
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅞	102⅛	3.90
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	88	92	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98⅛	99⅛	6.50
N. Eng Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¼	100½	5.80
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	101	101⅛	4.70
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun.15,'21	101⅛	101⅞	4.06
Pub. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. Arms.	5	Feb., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.10
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.05
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
U. S. S. & R.	6	Feb., 1926	107	107½	4.90
U. S. Pub. S.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100	6.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	101⅜	101⅝	4.30
W. E. & Mfg.	5	Oct., 1917	101½	102⅜	3.45
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101½	4.05
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	99⅞	5.05
Con. Power.	6	May, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	..
Dist. P. & L.	5	Mar., 1918	97	98	..
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101½	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	..
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	..
W. G. & E.	5	Oct., 1917	100	101	..
A. V. R. & P.	6	July, 1919	97½	99	..
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1923	96	97½	..
Winnipeg Elec.	6	Jan.15,'18	100¼	101	..
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	4.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101⅛	102	5.35
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1919	101⅜	101⅝	4.70

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½. For 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	..
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅜	103⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s	—June, 1965	107⅛	107⅜	101⅜	101½
4½s	—Mar., 1968	107¼	107⅜	103⅜	103½
4½s	—Nov., 1957	107½	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
4½s	—May, 1957	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101⅛	..	107¼	107⅛
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅜	..	107¼	107⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1964	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1962	102⅝	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	—Sept., 1960	102⅝	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	—Mar., 1960, optional 1930	102¼	102⅜	102⅜	102⅞
4s	—May, 1959	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4s	—Nov., 1958	99⅛	100	99⅞	100
4s	—May, 1957	99⅛	100	99⅞	100
4s	—Nov., 1956	99½	100	99⅛	100
4s	—Nov., 1955	99½	100	99½	100
4s	—Nov., 1930	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
4s	—1917-1919	100	..	100	..
3½s	—Nov., 1956	89½	..	89½	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	89½	90¼	89⅜	90¼
3½s	—May, 1954	89⅜	90¼	89⅜	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
4½s—June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s—June, 1917	3.80	..	3.80	..
4½s—1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s—1924-1936	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1950-1954	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1940-1950	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1980-1940	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s—1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1916-1918	3.90	..	3.95	..
3s —1940-1960	4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3s —1918-1925	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s —1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Receipts and expenditures.

	This Mth.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$18,620,706	$150,475,129
Ord. int. rev. receipts	20,568,589	282,344,348
Income tax	1,741,028	26,540,986
Miscellaneous	3,172,514	33,261,628
Total receipts	$53,102,906	$486,442,087
Excess of ord. disb'ts over ord. receipts	.....	51,947,672
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disb'ts	909,209	.....
Excess of total disb'ts over total receipts	.....	35,005,584
Excess of total receipts	.....	.....
over total disb'ts	5,006,030	.....
Expenditures	$7,117,816	$63,738,090

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
	Days.			
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	..	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4¼ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2	1¾

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 months	3½
90 days	3	6 months	3½
4 months	3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77⅛	+.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.96⅝	5.97½	5.97½	—.00⅝
Cables	5.96	5.96⅝	5.96⅜	—.00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	71.61½	71.62½	71.62½	—.06⅛
Cables	71.68⅛	71.68⅝	71.68⅝	—.06⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76⅞	4.77⅛
5.1828	Paris	5.07½	5.06⅞
93.28	Berlin	71.62½	71.68⅝
20.20	Austria	12.32	12.35
26.70	Scandinavia	25.80	25.85
19.29	Spain	19.22	19.21
5.1828	Switzerland	5.22	5.21⅛
19.225	Greece	19.35	19.40
40.19	Holland	42.56⅜	42.68⅜
5.1826	Italy	6.60	6.68⅛
51.45	Russia	....	31.75
	China—		
	Hongkong	48.50	48.65
	Shanghai	67.50	67.63
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.33	42.53
32.44	Rio	22.80	22.90

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.70⅜	$4.72⅛	$4.70⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $428,682,507; balance, $21,101,330; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $157,304.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.75@4.37½ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 28 13-16d, up ⅛d; New York, 60½c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 46⅛@48⅛.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Reactionary conditions controlled the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the closing dealings. Before the general market softened, the railroad issues had displayed special heaviness. In the early trading the market had shown a good tone, although the activity mainly centred in certain of the industrial favorites.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalmers	29¼	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
140	Am. Beet Sugar	73⅜	73⅜	72½	72½
150	American Can	62	62⅜	61¼	61¼
170	Am. Car & F.	69½	70⅝	68⅞	69
80	Am. H. & L. pf	53⅜	53⅜	53½	53½
70	Am. Ice Sec.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
270	Am. Linseed	24	24⅜	23⅝	24
5,220	Am. Locomotive	77⅜	78⅜	76⅞	77½
1,070	Am. Smelting	100⅜	101½	100	100¼
190	Am. Sugar	110⅜	110⅜	109⅝	109⅝
170	Am. Zinc	85½	88⅜	88	88
3,480	Anaconda	86⅜	87⅜	86	86¼
140	A., T. & S. F.	103½	103⅝	101	103
1,190	Baldwin Loco.	106¾	106⅝	104⅜	105¼
60	Balt. & Ohio	87⅜	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜
10	Brooklyn R. T.	85½	85½	85½	85¼
80	Butte & Sup.	90½	92	90½	91⅜
60	California Pet.	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23⅜
120	Cent. Leather	54⅜	54⅜	54¼	54¼
20	Ches. & Ohio	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
100	C., R. I. & P.	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
50	Chino Copper	53⅜	53⅜	53½	53½
150	Col. Fuel & I.	43½	45½	44⅜	44⅝
10	Corn Products	21	21	21	21
15,190	Crucible Steel	90⅝	91½	86⅞	89⅝
140	Dist. Securities	47½	47½	47½	47½
690	Erie	37⅛	37⅜	36½	36⅝
210	Erie rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
120	Gt. North'n ore	44	44	44	44
20	Greene-Can.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
480	Goodrich Co.	77⅛	77⅜	75⅜	76⅝
140	Inspirat'n Cop.	47⅜	47⅜	47½	47½
10	Interboro Con.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
2,490	Int. Mer. M. pf	68	69⅜	67⅞	69⅛
50	Int. Nickel	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½
420	Kennecott Cop.	56⅜	56⅜	56	56
30	Lack. Steel	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
30	Lee Rubber	32½	32½	32½	32½
890	Mex. Motor	74½	74½	72½	72½
70	Max. M. r. pf.	56¼	57⅜	56¼	57¼
5,980	Mex. Petrol.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
40	Miami Copper	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38⅝
220	Nevada Con.	17	17	17	17
120	N. Y. Cent.	103½	106⅛	104⅜	104⅝
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	65½	65½	64⅝	65
80	North. Pac.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
20	Pacific Mail	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
100	Pennsylvania	56⅞	57	56⅞	56⅞
2,170	Reading	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
40	Rep. I. & S.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
210	South. Pac.	98¼	98¼	97⅛	97⅝
320	Studebaker	142⅜	142⅜	142	142⅛
170	Tenn. Copper	53⅜	54⅜	53½	54
20	Union Bag pf.	31⅜	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞
270	Union Pac.	133⅜	133⅝	132⅜	132½
30	United Fruit	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝
20	Un. Rys. Inv.	15	15	15	15
80	U. S. Rubber	51½	51⅝	51¼	51¼
3,420	U. S. Steel	84½	85	84	84⅜
140	Utah Copper	80⅝	81¼	80⅝	80⅞
50	Wabash	15	15	15	15
20	Wab. pf. A	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
30	W. Maryland	32	32	32	32
240	W'house Elec.	66	66½	65½	65½
49,790					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	14½	14½	14½	14½
200	Con. Virginia	.18	.18	.18	.18
400	Florence	.43	.43	.43	.43
400	G'field Con.	.79	.79	.79	.79
400	Jim Butler	.80	.81	.80	.81
300	Jumbo Ext.	.77	.77	.77	.77
1,000	Kewanas	13½	13½	13½	13½
500	Portland	1.77½	1.77½	1.77½	1.77½
1,100	Rescue Eulah	26½	26½	26	26
500	Tonopah Ext.	4.87½	4.92½	4.87½	4.92½
400	Union Con.	.45	.45	.45	.45
300	Vindicator	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
6,500					

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	660	665	655	660
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	300	310
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	800	820	780	815
Colonial Oil	165	180	180	190
Continental Oil	310	315	305	315
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	215	218	212	218
Galena Signal Oil	150	152	150	153
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	176	179	171	174
Indiana Pipe Line	102	103	102	107
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	190	198	188	193
Northern Pipe Line	101	103	101	104
Ohio Oil	223	228	228	232
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	60	63
Prairie Oil and Gas	417	420	420	425
Prairie Pipe Line	222	224	222	223
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	200	210	200	210
South. Penn. Oil	353	358	335	360
So. W. Penn.	107	110	107	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	254	256	253	256
Standard Oil of Ind.	535	540	530	535
Standard Oil of Kan.	470	480	470	480
Standard Oil of Ky.	360	362	360	365
Standard Oil of Neb.	353	365	350	365
Standard Oil of N. J.	512	514	513	517
Standard Oil of N. Y.	208	210	208	210
Standard Oil of Ohio.	545	550	545	550
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	81	82	81	82
Vacuum Oil	225	230	224	227
Washington Oil	40	45	45	45

PLAN TO REORGANIZE MERCANTILE MARINE

Wallace Protective Committee Has Project to Make Foreclosure Unnecessary.

FOR $90,000,000 CAPITAL

Provision Made for Allowing the Payment of a Large Percentage of Back Dividends.

The Wallace Protective Committee for the preferred stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company, according to a member of this committee, has reopened negotiations with the Bannard Protective Committee for the collateral trust bonds of the marine company with a view of promulgating a voluntary reorganization plan which would render a foreclosure unnecessary. The Platten Protective Committee for the common stock, it was said, was not included in the negotiations.

Importance attaches to this news because the negotiations are being renewed on the eve of the appointment of a special master to hear evidence in the foreclosure action. The master is to be appointed next Monday by Judge Hough of the Federal District Court.

It was learned that the Wallace Committee is now promulgating a plan which has never been published. This project, it is understood, is a slight modification of the one which was prepared after the Wallace and the Platten Committees broke off relations. It calls for capital stock to the amount of about $90,000,000, it is understood, and makes a provision allowing for the payment of a large percentage of the back dividends on the preferred stock by means of warrants.

Many reports were current yesterday regarding the earnings and the cash position of the International Mercantile Marine Company. One of these which received wide circulation was that the big shipping combination was much weaker in cash holdings than had been made out. This statement was deprecated by persons familiar with the situation.

Official figures of the receiver which have come into the hands of security holders indicate that the International Mercantile Marine Company, as of March 1, had quick assets in the treasury amounting to $45,600,000. Of this amount about $24,000,000 was cash and the balance represented investments in British Treasury notes and in war loan bonds. The statement of cash holdings which was circulated by one firm of brokers, it developed, had made no allowance for the large investments in the British securities. It was explained yesterday that these securities could be easily converted into cash. It had not been generally known that the marine company had invested in these securities.

The quick assets of $45,600,000 include the net earnings of the Leyland Line, but do not include the greatly increased value of the Holland-America Line stock, owned by the International Mercantile Marine. Out of the $45,600,000 must come a war tax. It is estimated in official circles that this will amount to about $12,000,000, which would leave more than $33,000,000 applicable to depreciation and the stock. Two of the International Mercantile Marine liners, the Minneapolis of 13,500 tons, and the Englishman of 5,000 tons, were sunk during the last ten days. These ships were leased to the British Government and the marine company, it is said, will not stand any losses.

MODIFY FREIGHT EMBARGOES

New Haven to Receive Merchandise Held by Other Roads.

The Sub-Committee on Embargoes of the Eastern Freight Accumulation Conference substantially modified yesterday embargoes existing on the New York Central and the New Haven Railroad. After a meeting in the afternoon the committee announced that freight would be taken by the New Haven which is now held by other roads for delivery at points designated as "Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island classifications." This does not apply to new business, but only to freight which is now in possession of other roads. The embargo on spelter and copper in carload lots to towns in New Haven territory was ordered to be raised, as well as the embargo on nursery stock. After a meeting in the evening this statement was issued:

New York Central embargoes are modified as to permit acceptance of all freight originating at points on New York Central roads for destinations on or via the Boston & Maine under direct delivery to that road at Rotterdam Junction or Troy, and to points on the Boston & Albany, Rutland, Central of Vermont, Grafton, and Upton roads. Acceptance of freight for export via Boston & Maine, subject to authorization by General Agent George E. Dudley of Boston, and that via Boston & Albany by freight and Foreign Freight Agent L. H. Peters of Boston.

Embargo on hay originating at points on the New York Central system roads to Thirty-third Street or Thirty-sixth Street, New York City, for handling through Thirty-third Street bay sheds also raised. All of the above effective midnight Thursday, March 30.

The sub-committee ruled that the New Haven freight must be grouped and delivered in solid lots, in solid trains, where possible, for each classification. There are more than 200 points in the Massachusetts and Rhode Island territories affected by the order. The freer shipments of spelter and copper are expected to bring relief to brassmakers of the Connecticut Valley, whose supplies of these materials have been limited of late.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
213	Adventure	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
95	Ahmeek	90	90½	90	90½
40	Alaska Gold	20	20	20	20
260	Allouez	48¼	49	48¼	49
4,895	Am. Zinc	88	88⅝	87⅜	88⅛
885	Butte & Sup.	91	92	90½	91
773	Cal. & Arizona	73⅜	74½	73⅜	73⅝
58	Cal. & Hecla	545	545	543	544
10	Centennial	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
665	Copper Range	64½	64½	63½	63⅝
120	Daly-West	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
537	East Butte	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
70	Franklin	10	10	9½	9½
25	Granby	89⅜	89⅜	89⅛	89⅜
315	Greene-Can.	46⅜	49

We Will Buy

100 American Hawaiian Steamship
200 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Atlantic Sugar Ref. Com. & Pfd.
25 Borden's Cond. Milk
100 Bosgrnal Shares
25 E. W. Bliss
20 Bankers Trust Co.
100 Casein Co. of America
100 Chalmers Motors Com. & Pfd.
100 Celluloid Co.
100 Crex Carpet
100 Continental Motors
10 Colts Arms
25 Carbon Steel
50 Driggs-Seabury Ordnance
25 Dow Chemical
50 Du Pont Powder, Old
25 Freeport Texas Sulphur
25 Farmers Loan & Trust
15 Guaranty Trust Co.
25 Hopkins & Allen Arms
100 Ingersoll-Rand
100 Indian Refining Com. & Pfd.
25 Joseph Dixon Crucible
20 Lawyers Title & Trust Co.
25 Mechanics & Metals Natl. Bk.
200 Merrimac Chemical
25 Mexican Telegraph
100 New York & Richmond Gas
100 National Bank of Commerce
100 Oxweld Acetylene
100 Punta Alegre Sugar
20 Rome Brass & Copper
25 Sullivan Machinery
25 Singer Manufacturing
5 Union Sulphur
100 United Dyewood
100 Union Switch & Signal
5 Winchester Arms

We Will Sell

200 American Sumatra Tobacco
100 American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Atlantic Sugar Ref. Com. & Pfd.
100 Asbestos Corp. Com. & Pfd.
100 Babcock & Wilcox
15 Broadway Trust
25 E. W. Bliss
25 Canada F. & Forgings
25 Canadian Westinghouse
50 Celluloid Co.
100 Crocker-Wheeler
100 Carbon Steel
50 Childs Restaurant
50 Dominion Steel Fdys. Com.& Pf.
100 Driggs-Seabury Ordnance
50 Du Pont Powder Com.
75 Fajardo Sugar
100 Guantanamo Sugar
50 Hopkins & Allen Com. & Pfd.
50 H. K. Mulford
25 Harrison Bros. Com. & Pfd.
25 Indian Refining Com.
50 James H. Bunham 1st Pfd.
50 Joseph Dixon Crucible
25 Merrimac Chemical
25 Michigan Limestone & Chem.
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
25 Metropolitan Trust Co.
25 National Sugar
50 New York Mtge. & Security
25 National City Bank
100 National Bank of Commerce
100 New York & Richmond Gas
100 Rollin Chem. Com. & Pfd.
100 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
20 Scovill Mfg.
50 Union Switch & Signal
5 Winchester Arms

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Chicle Com.
25 American Hawaiian Steamship
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
20 Bank of Manhattan
200 Cumberland Corp. Com. and Pfd.
100 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Guaranty Trust
50 M. W. Johns-Manville Com.
100 H. K. Worthington Pfd. Undep.
50 North River Insurance
100 New Jersey Zinc
50 Pacific Coast (all issues)
25 Rome Brass & Copper
10 Victor Talking Machine
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 White Rock Com & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Ames Shovel & Tool Pfd.
50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Buffalo Copper & Brass
25 Bankers Trust
25 Bond & Mortgage Guarantee
100 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Harriman National Bank
67 Midland Securities
25 Mechanics & Metals Bank
100 New Jersey Zinc
50 Rome Brass & Copper
50 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Com. & Pfd.
25 Singer Manufacturing
20 Victor Talking Machine
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Will Buy

100 Atlas Powder Pfd.
100 Du Pont Powder 6% Deb.
100 Elliott-Fisher Com.
100 Fajardo Sugar
100 Hercules Powder Pfd.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.
50 National Surety
100 New Niquero Sugar
100 Trinidad Sugar

GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Eastern Steel
General Baking
Amer. Sumatra Tob.
Gulf States Steel
Am. Graphophone

DAWSON & LYON
49 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

Gulf States
Steel

Bought—Sold—Quoted

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orlantment"

American Chicle
Common
Bought and Sold.

WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
SPECIALISTS
Phone 9717 Rector. 120 Broadway.

Columbia Gas & Elec. Common
Columbia Gas & Elec. Deb. 5s.
Columbia Gas. & Elec. 1st 5s.
Salisbury & Spencer 1st 5s.
U. S. Finishing Preferred.

BERWIN & CO.
31 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 309

New Jersey
Municipal Bonds
Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Jersey City
Jersey City, N. J.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
AM. CHICLE
COL. GAS & ELEC.
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 496 42 BROADWAY

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Are Irregular in the Curb Market—New Bond Issues Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 500,451 shares of stock and $517,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 91,824; oil, 135,567, and mining, 282,060. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Aeolian-Weber	22	22	22	22
4,850	‡Aetna Ex. t.c.	23¼	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝
500	Ajax Rub, Inc.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
200	‡Am. Writ. Pr.	3	3	3	3
100	Am. Zinc pf. w.i.	75	75	75	75
100	Atl. Gulf & W. I. S. S., pf.	49	49	49	49
500	‡Butler Chem.	2⅜	3⅛	2⅜	3
500	Can. N. G. Cp.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	‡Car L. & P...	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
5,000	Carwen Ste....	11	11	10¾	10¾
1,145	Chev. Motor...170		*171	169	169½
800	Corp.of R.& H.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
32,900	‡Cuba C. Sug.	60	69¼	66⅛	67⅝
2,075	‡Cuba C.-S. pf.	97¼	*97¾	97⅛	97¼
600	Driggs-Sbury...140		142	135	140
50	‡Edmund & Jones Cp. pf.	39	39	39	39
214	‡Ed. & Jones Cp. pf.	95	*96	95	95
750	‡Electric Gen.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
120	Emerson Phon.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	‡Gen. Asphalt.	36½	36½	36½	36½
700	Inter. Rub.....	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
10	‡Inter. Mot....	19	19	19	19
700	Kath. Brss., pf	20¾	21	20¾	21
1,000	Kene. Zinc Cp.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
4,000	‡Lyman Rubol...	8⅝	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝
4,000	Marconi of A...	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
100	Man. Transit..	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	‡Maxim Munit.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
4,600	‡Midvale Steel.	65⅜	65⅞	65	65⅜
3,000	Nev. Electric..	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	Peerless Truck & Mot. Corp.	25½	26	25½	25⅝
50	‡Poole Eng. & Mach. Co....	117	117	117	117
266	Redrop Elec., Inc.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1,500	‡St. Joseph L.	16¾	17	16¾	16⅞
800	St.L.. R. Mt. & P. v.t. ctfs.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
300	‡Sand. Motors	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
600	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.		39½	39½	39½
1,500	‡Tob.Prod.com.	47	47½	46	46½
6,500	Un. Profit S...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	‡Universal Mot.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
3,500	‡U. S. Lt. & H. Corp.	3½	4¼	3½	4⅛
1,600	‡U. S. Lt. & H. Corp. pf.	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
200	‡Wab.-Pitts.T., w. i.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	‡Wab.-Pitts.T., w. i. pf.	48	48	48	48
1,100	White Mot. Co.	49	*49½	48½	48½
300	World Film Corp. v.t.ctfs.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,900	‡Zinc Con. Co.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
55	Ill. Pipe Line	178	178	178	+ 3
15	Ohio Oil	298	298	298	+ 6
75	Prairie O. & G.	424	420	424	— 6
37	Prairie P. L.	225	222	222	— 10
10	So. Penn Oil	355	355	355	— 9
10	St. Oil of Cal.	254	254	254	— 1
110	St. Oil of N.Y.	200	200	200	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,725	Am. Oil & G.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
900	‡Barn. O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1,500	‡Cosden & Co. (old ctf. rct.)	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅝
200	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i..	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
300	‡Cosden Oil & Gas pf., w. i.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2,600	Empire Petr.....	8¾	8¾	8	8¼
1,000	Fed. G. Oil	42	42	42	42
16,400	‡Federal, Oil...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
27,000	‡Midwest Oil	63	66	61	64
1,500	‡Milw. Oil pf	95	95	95	95
3,500	Musko. Ref..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
15,000	‡Oklahoma Oil	17	17	14½	17
50	‡Okla. Oil pf.	86	86	86	86
2,000	Okla. P. & R.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
250	‡Sap. O. & R.	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
500	‡Un. W. Oil..	58	58	58	58
9,000	‡Victoria Oil..	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,800	Way. Oil & G.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

MINING STOCKS.

.....	‡Am. Com.....	9¾	11	9¾	11
8,000	‡Atlanta	14	14	13	13⅝
2,500	‡Bingham Min.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1,000	‡Bruns. Con.	20	20	17	19
8,700	‡Boston & M.	74	78	70	70
100	Buffalo Mines.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Beaver Con.	41½	41½	41½	41½
5,000	B. Cop. & Z.				50,000
.....	‡Con. Ariz. Sm.	8⅞	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛
400	‡Calav. Copper	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,500	Caledonia.....	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
1,500	‡Can. Copper..	1½	1½	1½	1½
12,700	‡Cashboy	1	1	1	1
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
800	‡Constock T.	9	9	9	9
6,000	Con. Nev. U.	18	18	18	18
700	‡Dupont Cop..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3,000	‡Eagle & B. B.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7
10,625	‡Emma Cop.	60	60	60	60
4,000	‡Fed. Red. M.	18	18	18	18
900	First N. Cop.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	‡Florence.....	40	40	40	40
200	‡Granite G.M.	83	83	83	83
1,500	‡Goldfield Con.	80	80	78	79
7,000	‡Goldfield C.	11½	12	11½	12
100	Hecla Mining..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
750	Howe Sound...	5⅝	5⅝	5	5
7,500	‡Inter. Mines.	15	15	15	15
200	‡Iron Blossom..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,200	Jumbo Extens..	7⅝	7⅝	6⅞	7
21,000	Jerome Verdi..	69	69	69	69
600	‡Jim Butler....	94	94	94	94
100	Kerr Lake.....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6,500	‡Kewanas	13½	13½	12½	13
200	La Rose Cons..	14	14	14	14
2,500	Magma Copper.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
500	Majestic.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
18,500	‡Marsh	32	32	29	30
1,700	‡Mojave Tung.	4¾	4¾	3⅝	4⅛
4,000	‡Montana Con.	1¼	1¼	1	1
13,500	‡Mother Lode.	27½	28	27	23
1,800	Nipissing.....	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
2,475	Oat. Big Jim..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	‡Oatman Cres. a prospect..	43	43	43	43
100	‡Oatman Ex., a prospect...	15	15	15	15
2,700	‡Oatman G. K., a prospect...	23	23	23	23
2,700	‡Oatman Ju. R. a prospect..	34	35	34	35
1,700	‡Oatman Nellie, a prospect..	30	30	30	30
10,000	‡Oatman Sou.	32	32	30	31
5,000	‡Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
3,000	‡Ore	27	28	27	28
22,000	‡Ray Her. Min.	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝
300	‡Rex. con....	20	20	20	20
10,000	‡Roch. Mines..	63	65	63	64
11,000	‡Round Moun.	74	76	74	75
100	‡Ruby Silver..	55	55	55	55
1,500	‡Silver Pick..	7	7	7	7
100	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,200	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Suc. Mining.	71	74	71	73
1,800	‡Ton. Belmont	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,000	Ton. Ext.....	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝
250	Ton. Mining..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,000	Ton. Res. E...	26½	26½	26½	26½
3,000	‡Un. West. (a prospect)	28	28	28	28
360	United Eastern	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼
2,500	‡U. S. C. M..	16	16½	16	16½
9,800	‡Un. V. Ext...	21	21	21⅝	22
2,500	‡W. E. Con...	81	81	78	79
100	‡Tuscaran con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$75,000	‡C. & O. c. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5,000	‡C. & O. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Chi. U. S. 4½s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
200,000	D. of C. 5s (15 year)...	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝
50,000	‡D. of C. 5s (10 year)...	97⅝	96⅞	97⅝	97⅞
100,000	‡M. S. c. 5s. w. i.	97⅝	98⅜	98½	98½
85,000	S. & S. Co. 6s.	100	100	99¾	99¾

*Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—Tuesday 100 Howe Sound sold at 5⅛.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Curtiss Aeroplane....	46	48	46	48
Guantanamo Sugar...	80	82	80	82
Haskell & Barker....	44	44¼	44	44¼
Hopkins & A. Arms..		65		65
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Saxon Motor Car....	63	64	63	64
Triangle Film	3¾	4	3¾	4

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½
Savoy Oil	10¼	10½	10	10½
Midwest Ref.	65¾	66⅞	65¾	66½

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & N. Y.....	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3½
Cerro de Pasco.....	37	38	37⅜	38¼
Cons. Copper Mines.	1⅞	2¼	1⅝	2
North Butte Dev....	¾	¼	¾	¼
Peabody Cons. Cop..	2⅝	3¼		

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	82	84

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass	288	278	288	278
Atlas Powder.....	238	245	238	245
Atlas powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox..	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.).....	395	405	390	415
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	78	85
Can. Fds. & Forg....	175	190	175	185
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf..	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	800	830	800	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	345	355	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	390	390	390	390
Hercules Powder pf..	120	118	120	122
International Arms..	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	540	555	540	550
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

	1916.	Increase.
Third week March.....	$30,000	$12,026
July 1 to March 21.....	1,446,396	316,688

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Third week March.....	1,187,700	236,170
July 1 to March 21.....	42,712,162	4,075,315

CANADIAN PACIFIC for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$8,795,830	$6,735,678	$7,984,662
Net	2,294,843	1,979,015	1,471,576
8 mos. gross..	83,854,819	68,782,830	90,786,040
Net	34,006,938	22,702,823	29,682,187

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for February—

Gross	1,006,964	964,228	1,157,838
Net after tax..	222,390	199,779	229,857
8 mos. gross..	8,510,461	8,300,639	10,007,298
Net after tax..	2,201,291	1,766,416	2,234,468

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for February—

Gross	3,848,577	2,867,273	2,534,012
Net	1,127,085	806,689	486,053
Surp. aft. chg.	303,209	29,841	*197,039
8 mos. gross..	31,547,947	25,508,626	24,751,140
Net	10,857,556	7,457,564	7,378,711
Surp. aft. chg.	4,567,412	1,507,292	2,216,698

*Deficit.

GREEN BAY & WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	780,423	776,330	757,737
Net income	207,533	211,109	203,882
Div. on deb....	73,750	82,500	73,750
Balance	133,783	128,609	130,132
Div. on stock.	125,000	125,000	125,000
Balance	8,783	3,609	5,132
Prev. surplus.	160,662	156,758	142,320
Adj. cred.	19,956	235	9,306
P. & L. surp..	189,400	160,681	156,758

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for February—

Gross	5,871,545	4,720,204	4,073,153
Net after taxes	1,218,290	798,565	540,335
8 mos. gross..	45,848,565	42,632,353	45,116,292
Net after taxes	9,259,410	8,221,085	8,252,962

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for February—

Gross	878,096	772,298	727,725
Net after taxes	227,437	144,707	129,622
Oth. inc. (deb.)	37,001	30,038	34,886
Total income..	190,436	114,649	94,145
8 mos. gross..	7,278,447	6,934,353	6,562,542
Net after taxes	2,267,594	1,860,053	1,677,118
Oth. inc. (deb.)	287,388	242,975	222,769
Total income..	1,984,227	1,617,078	1,454,348

MOBILE & OHIO for February—

Gross	886,334	808,118	941,689
Net after taxes	179,952	191,338	88,038
8 mos. gross..	7,680,070	7,280,587	8,676,640
Net after taxes	1,750,040	1,618,742	1,711,696

WESTERN MARYLAND for February—

Gross	880,273	594,215	567,909
Net after taxes	229,798	95,589	326,163
8 mos. gross..	7,095,102	5,491,256	5,547,807
Net after taxes	2,228,181	1,140,675	303,706

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for February—

Gross	904,172	979,378	986,386
Net after taxes	162,209	284,368	266,401
8 mos. gross..	9,185,603	8,624,008	8,038,823
Net after taxes	2,816,468	1,996,904	2,647,268

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY for February—

Receipts	4,804,678	3,283,741	1,540,937
Expenses	3,186,150	2,400,745	785,404
Profit in oper.	1,618,528	862,995	755,532
Rent, in., taxes, etc. (estl.)..	770,250	769,606	583
Surplus	848,278	93,329	754,949
From July 1:			
Receipts	38,002,542	31,034,286	6,968,256
Expenses	23,531,654	21,713,495	1,818,158
profit	14,474,888	9,320,790	5,150,097
Charges	6,162,000	6,157,333	4,666
Surplus	8,308,888	3,163,457	5,145,430

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON for February—

Receipts	3,508,606	1,890,585	1,617,420
Expenses	3,281,436	2,047,116	1,236,320
Profit in oper.	221,580	*156,530	381,100
Int. and taxes (estimated)..	8,000	8,000	
Surplus	216,589	*164,530	381,100

*Loss. †Deficit.

From July 1:

Receipts	24,880,058	20,267,063	4,621,994
Expenses	21,540,601	19,861,793	3,678,808
Profit	1,348,456	405,270	943,185
Charges	64,000	64,000	
Surplus	1,284,456	341,270	943,185

READING COMPANY for February—

Receipts	568,308	562,605	5,703
Expenses	10,412	5,072	5,340
Profit	557,895	557,532	362
Int. and taxes (estimated) ..	457,666	463,000	†5,333
Surplus	100,229	94,532	5,696
From July 1:			
Receipts	4,563,344	4,510,732	52,611
Expenses	83,021	51,384	7,036
Profit	4,504,422	4,458,848	45,574
Charges	3,681,333	3,704,000	†42,666
Surplus	843,089	754,848	88,241

†Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings.	860,028	386,114	1,002,919
Depr. and res.			50,000
Interest		5,626	28,700
Balance	860,028	380,488	923,919
Dividends	410,343	340,489	445,027
Surplus	411,285	31,000	478,892
Prev. surplus.	1,582,290	1,551,291	1,302,399
Total surplus.	1,973,755	1,582,490	1,781,491
Writ. off prop. and pl.	150,000		250,000
P. and L. sur.	1,823,755	1,582,490	1,531,491

FEDERAL MINING AND SMELTING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Value of prod.	2,782,659	2,290,778	3,248,408
Cost of product	1,315,032	1,144,868	1,508,096
Smelter, frt. & treat.	1,011,688	866,818	1,238,034
Adj. Gr. Mill. Cl. leak.			24,344
Total deduc...	2,326,720	2,011,684	2,828,474
Oper. profit...	455,939	189,093	419,932
Oper. income..	352,667	702,462	644,133
Total income..	808,602	891,556	1,064,066
Gen. exp., &c.	498,224	334,160	374,051
Surplus	310,367	552,396	690,015
Pfd. divs.....	479,444	500,306	719,166
Deficit	169,077	40,908	29,150
Prev. Surplus.	1,588,614	1,435,522	1,464,674
P. and L. sur..	1,419,537	1,388,614	1,435,522

NEW YORK DRY DOCK for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	237,639	184,522	53,116
Net	112,222	88,341	23,982
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,300	4,100	29,199
8 mos. gross..	1,904,990	1,526,425	408,565
Net	971,253	747,615	223,638
Sur. aft. chgs.	328,927	106,410	222,516

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	296,201	210,514	180,312
Net	74,521	61,200	60,249
Sur. aft. chgs.	32,379	29,713	27,801
Sur. aft. res. for dep. and deplet.	22,672	20,063	

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	411,981	374,102	37,819
Net aft. taxes.	227,749	199,329	28,440
Total income..	231,372	202,677	28,695
Sur. aft. chgs.	145,386	121,741	24,195
Bal. aft. depree	109,936	75,741	24,195
2 mos.' gross..	831,070	770,527	60,543
Net aft. taxes.	454,437	413,450	40,987
Total income..	462,433	422,542	38,891
Sur. aft. chgs.	291,497	250,620	31,877
Bal. aft. depree	187,997	150,119	31,877

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total earn.....	51,171,795	46,264,776	45,783,513
*Exp. and tax.	40,972,541	40,578,751	42,327,122
Net earn.	10,199,254	5,686,026	3,456,391
Other inc.	1,303,025	1,022,611	1,115,755
Total income..	11,503,179	6,708,637	4,572,146
Interest	1,355,586	1,337,242	1,337,229
Surplus	10,147,593	5,371,395	3,234,917
Dividends	4,086,864	3,088,886	2,992,246
Adj. cred.	140,819		
Surplus	6,351,047	1,382,509	242,671

*Includes rent of leased lines, reconstruction, repairs, &c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line....	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	5	4.50	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.62	4.37
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton...	1916-'20	4½	5.38	4.88
Chicago & N. W....	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & P....	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O..	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
C. C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.55

TO START NEW FIGHT ON METRIC SYSTEM

Manufacturers See Insidious Move to Make It a Feature of Pan-Americanism.

CALL COST PROHIBITIVE

Denied That Foreign Trade Advantages Would Offset Inconvenience and Expense at Home.

Frederick A. Halsey of the American Machinist, who led the fight of the National Association of Manufacturers against a bill before Congress in 1902, 1903 and 1904 to force the metric system into general use, said yesterday that manufacturers were again organizing to defeat a new plan to bring forward the same system indirectly as a principle involved in Pan-Americanism.

The advocates of the compulsory adoption of the metric system, he said, are represented by Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, who will present at a session of the International High Commission, which convenes at Buenos Aires on April 3, a report favoring the metric system. Opponents of the system foresee, Mr. Halsey said, that the passage of a bill on the subject now before Congress will be later urged as necessary for redeeming a pledge of the United States to the South American republics and an effort will be made to enlist the sentiment for Pan-Americanism in favor of making the use of the metric system compulsory and exclusive in this country.

Mr. Halsey said that the metric system was no less objectionable to the great majority of manufacturers now than it was fourteen years ago when they united to fight against it in Congress and that its adoption would require the waste of millions of dollars by American manufacturers and business men, and great confusion in the conduct of business for years to come.

"The present movement for the metric system is more powerful than that which started twelve years ago, according to Mr. Halsey, and will not be put down without a hard struggle by its opponents. At the same time that plans were laid to identify the metric system with Pan-Americanism, he said, that the fight for the system had been opened in Congress by the introduction of a bill, by Representative Dillon of South Dakota, making the metric system compulsory and exclusive, beginning with the year 1920. Mr. Halsey said:

"At former hearings the manufacturers showed the cost of a change of weights and measures to be simply prohibitive and they made plain the essential fact that the party favoring the system is composed generally of scientific men, whose knowledge of weights and measures is confined to laboratory use. Those who make things instead of merely measuring them regard the argument for the system as without weight, and the cost of its adoption so great as to make it impossible."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Case Lost by Testimony of Importer's Own Witnesses.

Kennedy & Moon were able to convince the Board of General Appraisers yesterday that church windows which they imported should be admitted free of duty. The Collector was accordingly reversed in levying duty under the provision for stained or painted glass windows. It was shown that the windows were ordered abroad and intended for presentation to a religious society regularly incorporated.

The absence of samples or testimony resulted in a protest by William H. Stiner & Son being overruled. The goods in question were so-called dress fasteners on tape, composed of cotton and metal, the latter plated with silver and in chief value. Duty was taxen on the goods at 50 per cent. as articles or wares plated with gold or silver. The contention was that duty should be 20 per cent. under the metal manufactures provision. Judge Fischer said an examination of the Custom House papers showed no reason for upsetting the Collector's rate.

The testimony of an importer's own witnesses apparently convinced the board that the Collector's classification of paper was correct. The case up for settlement was that of C. W. Rueff, New Orleans. The Collector returned the goods as papers with coated surface, or surfaces suitable for covering boxes, with duty at 40 per cent. The protestant claimed 25 per cent. on the plea that the merchandise was used for wrapping purposes. The decision said that the board "was satisfied from the proof offered on behalf of the importer that the paper in question was surface coated and suitable for covering boxes."

Thomsen & Co. were sustained in protests for lower duty on tissue paper fans. The Collector returned the merchandise at 50 per cent. under the paragraph reading "fans." The importers claimed the proper rate was 30 per cent. as "manufacturers of tissue paper." Judge Hay held that a decision made by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York under an earlier tariff applied to the goods involved in the present case. The Collector was directed to reliquidate the entries.

Judge Sullivan handed down a reappraisement decision dealing with importations of diamonds made by John Davidson in which advances in value made by Examiner Treadwell were approved. The gems were from N. D. Green of Amsterdam. Diamonds entered at 125 florins were advanced to 135 florins per carat, and other goods entered at 160 florins were raised to 175 florins per carat. Other advances affirmed 5 florins per carat. Imitation precious stones from Siegmund Hoffer, Gablonz, Hungary, were held dutiable by Judge Brown at prices higher than entered.

So-called French "Val" laces from Thomas Adams, Nottingham, were advanced by disallowing 5 per cent. discount on a large number of shipments. The importers here, in making entry, deducted the percentage from the dutiable value, but Judge Cooper held that, under the facts brought out by the Government witnesses, the item was assessable.

Window Glass Machine Co. Dividend

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 29.—The Directors of the American Window Glass Machine Company today declared a dividend of 75 per cent. on the preferred stock, which has advanced to $150 a share. The common stock has also advanced to $51 a share, a new high mark. The company was organized in 1903, and only began to pay dividends on the preferred stock last year.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Contractors and manufacturers on children's coats, catering to jobbers, can get early business on snappy Fall models. S. Schwartz & Bro., 120 West 18th.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knopp, 438 Broadway.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 836 6th Av.

JEWELRY, Silverware, Metal Novelties, and Goods Alike.—A wholesale South American buyer, now in New York, desires to communicate only with first-class manufacturers. All data and usual export terms requested. Payment in New York. No jobbers need apply. A 268 Times Downtown.

NET HOLE WHITE.—Can use 21, 30, 33 quantity, cheap. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash; state quantity, whose goods, and price. Y 259 Times Annex.

SERGE SKIRTS cheap; jobs for cash; quantity no object. M. Litchtenften & Co., 38 West 33d St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Wanted, quantity of snap fasteners suitable for pocketbooks or gloves; immediate delivery. Schlieper Mack & Co., 49 East 21st.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner's Lispenard, Franklin 4345.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobowitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2840.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATING.—Tarker-Wilders checks, Whitman's 1423 checks, white corduroy. Phone 3042 Farragut.

COATS, 3,000, for immediate delivery; white and plaid chinchillas, corduroys, poplins, velour checks, &c.; are also closing out a large quantity of poplin and check suits at a price. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th.

COATS—Corduroys, chinchillas, mixtures; also suits; must close out all Spring styles, being overstocked on Fall orders. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St.

COATS—Corduroys, chinchillas, mixtures; poplins, serges; all latest models; for immediate delivery. George Miller, 114 W. 28th St.

COATS—Jobs to close out poplin and mixtures. Relkes & Hantman, 15 W. 20th St.

COATS.—Spring, $3 up; nifty models, low price. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS and suits on hand for immediate delivery; job of coats to close out. Bijou Coat & Suit Co., 116 West 22d.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, $3.75 to $9.80, for immediate shipment; quantity of jobs nicely assorted ready now. M. J. Myers Co., 135 W. 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS, 5,000 for delivery; white chinchillas, poplins, velour, checks, and corduroys. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; smart styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

COTTON CLOTH (thin) for glovemaking for sale; thin and medium weights; white, black, beaver, gray, brown; regular supply for glovemakers; samples at 43 Leonard St., Room 401. Phone Franklin 835. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES.—To close out, 50 assorted silk dresses at low price; latest styles. Nival, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—White; children's, juniors'; styles, values, and deliveries. Sobin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES, silk and cotton poplin, to close; good colors. Tuteiman, 11 East 26th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, for immediate delivery. International, 138 W. 25th St.

FASTENERS.—"So-no-more" white O, for immediate delivery. Madison Square 3358.

POPLIN.—Have 10 pieces Whitman's Navy Poplin, quality 759, for immediate delivery. Telephone Gramercy 6518. Mr. Cooper.

POPLINS, Serges, Velours, Chinchillas, for immediate delivery at cheap prices. 36 West 20th.

SILKS.—300 pieces 4-M Kaga, guaranteed full weight. Will sell in small quantity. Sam Held, 49 E. 21st.

SILKS.—All kinds; American poplins, serges and gabardines to close out at right price. Farragat 4415.

SILKS at a price suitable for the cloak and suit trade. Telephone Farragut 2758.

SILK DRESSES.—200 street silk dresses, to close out. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

SILK WAISTS.—Will close 500 silk waists at $24 dozen; former prices, $27. to $36; also have other waists to close. Tuteiman, 11 East 26th St.

STRAPS.—Black taffeta, ⅜ and ¾ inch, 25 gross each, at a price to cash buyer. P 11 Times.

SUITS.—Poplins, $8 and up; serge suits, $4.50 and up; shepherd check suits, $3.50 and up; also coats, 42 and up; immediate delivery; special attention to resident and out-of-town buyers. Max Lempert, 120-122 West 18th St.

SUITS.—Have on hand 500 Spring suits of latest make; prices from $6.75 to $12.50; also 500 coats of latest make from $4.75 to $8.75. Fishman, 3 East 17th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—1,000 in latest styles of all kinds of materials, special and taffetas from $5.50 to $15; also coats from $2.50 to $9.50. B. & W. Cloak & Suit Co., 116 West 32d.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery. $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS, 600, to close out; snappy styles; wool poplins, gabardines, serges, silks; Miller & Schadow, 15 W. 24th.

SUITS, COATS.—Sacrificing taffeta combinations, serges, poplins, gabardine, all silk lined, formerly $6.75 to $22.50, for $5 to $12.50; all-wool poplin coats, formerly $5.75, for $3.75; jobbers investigate. Meyer Loeb Co., 13 East 30th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

NORWEGIAN lawyer, five years' experience making investigations and reports on economical and social conditions in foreign countries, wants good financial connection with view organizing this service especially for South, Central, and Western America, Siberia and Northern Europe. Trained traveling and languages; with best references and plans. L 30 Times.

SALESMAN.—Leather goods; a splendid opening for man covering New England and New York State, to secure well-known line of ladies' belts and bags; only men with established following and successful records will be considered; salary and commission. P 13 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....3@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Looking for Higher Duties.

The Treasury Department yesterday served notice that attempts by importers before the Board of General Appraisers to "re-write downwards" the cutlery schedule of the tariff will be met by appeals to the Customs Court for final settlement. A start in this program was made yesterday when the department approved the recommendation of Assistant Attorney General Hanson that further litigation be had regarding the classification of blades for pocket knives and razors. The Collector at New York returned the goods at 55 per cent. under the specific provision for such articles, whereas the board sustained the claim of the importers that duty accrued at only 20 per cent. as plain manufactures of metal.

Like Combination Shoes.

There is a strong tendency on the part of manufacturers of novelty shoes for women toward color combinations. White tops are good with almost any color vamp. Two tones of the same color are found effective in both high and low shoes, the darker shades being used for the vamps. Colored kid is scarcer than ever, with special colors particularly uncertain as to delivery dates. Some of the best grades of colored kid have advanced nearly 100 per cent. in the last few months, with prospects of a further rise. Walnut-colored Russian calf is included in the new samples that are being shown in men's shoes for Fall delivery. It is said to be especially in favor in the higher-priced shoes.

Aquamarine Demand Increasing.

The demand for aquamarines is rapidly reaching a record level in this market, and gem cutters are working overtime to fill their orders. The call for tourmalines is also said to be increasing, both for greens and pinks, and there is also a growing inquiry for morganites, or pink beryls. These last-named stones are said to be named after the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and the supply is said not to be large. The demand for pearls and fine colored gems of the more expensive varieties has slowed up temporarily from all accounts, possibly due to the effects of Lent. A pretty good business is being done on diamonds, but there are several things surrounding their importation which make this branch of the gem business less profitable than in normal times.

Quicksilver Still Dropping.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that a further sharp drop in quicksilver prices featured the local market in the last week, followed by an announcement by manufacturers of a similar reduction in quotations on mercurials, which was due to more liberal offerings by holders of quicksilver under an accumulation of spot stocks. Other noteworthy declines in prices involved carbolic acid, owing to a further increase in the domestic production, which bids fair to broaden. There appears to be no cessation of the upward movement of prices on botanical drugs. A scarcity of spot oxalic acid also forced prices higher, with the trend still upward. Glycerine was higher as a result of a good export and domestic demand, which led to considerable inroads into spot stocks. The scarcity of alcohol was also a feature.

A Cure for Indecision.

Most of the salesmen in the clothing trade make a practice of sending their trunks direct to the retailer's store they are about to visit. This saves time, and another consideration is that it frequently overcomes any indecision over the purchase of goods which the merchant may feel. As one traveling man explained it, "If you go to a retailer and ask him if you may send up your trunks so that he may look over your line, there is a chance that he may refuse. On the other hand, if you ship your samples direct to the store and have them waiting for you when you call the merchant feels called upon to examine what you've got. He may have been a bit mad to have your trunks dumped in front of his store and moved in, but he is all over it before you reach his shop."

No Drop in Sight for Raw Silk.

Manufacturers in the silk trade seem agreed that there is no sign of a near future drop in the very high prices being paid for raw silk. This is despite the fact that production has been lessened by 10 per cent., owing to the decrease in the number of hours which the weavers will work. As long as fashion favors silk, it is generally believed in the trade that high prices will be continued, both in the raw and manufactured article. A good deal depends, so it is said, on the new crop. This will not be in a marketable form until August, and the opinion is held among manufacturers that with the present brisk demand there may be scarcely enough raw material to last until that time. If this proves to be the case, instead of a decline raw silk may reach even higher levels than the record prices already established.

Sterling Prices May Go Up.

Unless the rise in silver is checked, it is said in the local jewelry trade that higher prices will be inevitable in the near future on sterling silverware, both flat and hollow. The price of plated ware recently was advanced, but this was due more to the rising cost of nickel, &c., at that time than to the advance in silver. Silversmiths in the Maiden Lane district tell of a good wholesale business at the moment, but the retail trade has slumped off as a result of Lent. This is a usual condition, however. The only change this year is that the number of April weddings probably will be lessened by the lateness of Easter, which will, in turn, lessen the demand for wedding gifts. It is expected, though, that any loss suffered then will be more than made up when the June matrimonial season rolls around.

Getting New Accounts.

From present indications there will be many shifts of customers made in the clothing trade. The manufacturers are seeing new faces every day. These buyers are anxious to place orders on goods which their regular sellers cannot make for them, or if so in smaller deliveries than are desired. There are very few bargain hunters, the question of deliveries being of first importance. Whether or not it is profitable for the manufacturers to open up new accounts is a matter up to each wholesaler to decide for himself. According to the best authorities in the market there need be no fear of cancellations. In fact, the manufacturing clothiers expect the same situation to develop for them as the mills experienced. Despite the talk of cancellations to follow the big orders tendered to the piece goods mills, no such revisions occurred. Instead of cancellations there is an actual scarcity in the cloth market.

Gray Goods Buying Letting Up.

Buying showed little feature in the local gray goods market yesterday from all accounts. Quotations continued firm, however, and sales were made, mostly for nearby deliveries, on 39-inch 68-72s, 38½-inch 64-60s, and 38½-inch 64-56s at the prices given below. July-September deliveries of the 64-56s, it is said, can be had at 5 3-16 cents, the extra sixteenth asked on nearby goods, which are scarce, being in the nature of a premium. Bids of 4¾ cents for 38½-inch 60-48s were refused. Sheetings and drills, while firm as to price, did not contribute a great deal to the day's buying activities. Fine, fancy and special goods had a fair day. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s..3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....6¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s..3½c
39-inch, 68-72s....6c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s....4½c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..5¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....3¾c

To Handle Dyestuff Situation.

David Kirschbaum, President of the National Association of Clothiers and Chairman of the recent conference on dyestuffs, has appointed the following committee to handle the situation: Henry Wigglesworth, Vice President of the Benzol Products Company; J. F. Schoellkopf, President of the Schoellkopf-Hartford-Hanna Company; W. Beckers, President of W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc.; Arthur H. Wade, Secretary of the Chemical Manufacturers' Association of the United States; Franklin W. Hobbs, President of the Arlington Mills, and Hiram J. Potter of the American Woolen Company; D. F. Waters, President of the Master Dyers Association of Philadelphia, and Albert Blum of the United Piece Dye Works. Mr. Kirschbaum will represent the distributors of the finished products on the committee, of which William R. Corwine is Secretary. The committee named will confer on the necessity of additional tariff on dyestuffs, the necessity of legislation to prevent unfair competition on an international scale, and the further co-operation between the consumers and manufacturers of dyestuffs.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Ben Jacobson, Manager of the Morse & Rogers Retailers' Profit Service, will address a gathering of shoe wholesalers and retailers in Baltimore today. He will speak on trade topics.

The Ostrich Feather Manufacturers' Association of America, division of the Eastern Millinery Association, is sending to the trade bulletins containing reprints from the commerce reports that are issued by the United States Department of Commerce, and which give first-hand information of the condition of ostrich farming in South Africa. All of the reprints tell of the poor condition of the birds and the feathers, as well as the decreased supply of both.

Meyer Silverstein, who was formerly with E. Schnur & Co., will, on April 1, begin the manufacture of novelties and fur trimmings on his own account.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WALL ART NOVELTY COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of felt slippers, at 75 Spring Street, has assigned to Maurice L. Shaine. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by Edward Spiegel, $130; William T. Sherman, $70, and B. Laski, $500.

SULFO PRODUCTS CORPORATION, of 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, chemicals, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,350 and assets of $900.

MARY A. HALEY, dry goods, Pleasantville, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,091 and assets of $635.

SAM SILVERMAN, foreman, 130 Henry Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,853 and no assets.

NELSON & LADIN, INC., waists, 37 East Twelfth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,577 and assets of $2,000 in stock.

WILLIAM KOHLER, 19 West 111th Street, as the Pompeian Art Ware Company, manufacturer of reed ware, 37 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, has assigned to Benjamin Greenberg.

SARAH LASHEW, grocer, 2,276 Seventh Avenue, has assigned to Harry A. Gair.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

East Coast Equipment Construction Co.—City of N. Y.....$133.85
German Real Estate Co.—Same.....249.56
Gas Mantle Machine Co.—Same.....180.17
Gould Gibraltar Paint Co.—Same.....249.56
Hirsch Lowitt Co.—Same.....122.34
Hunt, James—Same.....249.56
Hahn, Jeanette—Same.....365.22
Kellogg, Frank—Same.....368.71
Allen, Whitelaw R.—A. Wynehouse.....552.64
Alpi, Peter and Teresa—Bozzuffi Realty Co., Inc.....549.91
Brown's Riding School Board Training and Sale Stable, Inc.—C. A. Smith.....127.39
Berkowitz, Philip—M. Katz.....360.65
Bronis, James, and Raymond W. Marshall—P. M. Trausmann.....1,274.68
Berman, Louis, and Max Herman—Mechanics Bank.....335.66
Byrne, Wm. M.—R. C. Turnbull.....6,055.16
Butcher, Catherine, adm.—Thomas & Buckley Co., costs.....118.18
Same—Same.....117.80
Cascade Realty and Construction Co.—Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of N. Y.....4,680.82
Costello, Anna, by gdn.—Bonwit, Teller & Co., costs.....130.88
Davis, Florence A.—Henry Steers Sand and Gravel Co., Inc.....849.77
Davis, Chas. W.—Henry Steers Sand and Gravel Co., Inc.....1,817.79
De Carlo, James, Filomena De Carlo, and Benjamin G. Irving—T. K. Mc-Carthy.....5,545.68
Dressler, Israel K. and Morris—M. Rosen.....142.26
Edelstein, Morris and Hyman—F. Wollin.....152.91
Epstein, Elias—S. H. Abelsky.....224.81
Ernst, Max, and Samuel Tobias—Fred Butterfeld & Co., Inc.....138.38
Franzese, Antonio — Jacob Hoffman Brewing Co.....736.91
Federal Leather Co. and Wm. M. Cavanaugh—J. J. Morris.....2,083.92
Franzese, Antonio — Jacob Hoffman Brewing Co.....300.91
Greenwald, Aaron—C. Fredericks.....183.10
Galardi, Pio—G. Aquino.....127.87
Grossman, Jacob — New York County National Bank.....1,951.72
General Accident, Fire, and Life Insurance Corporation, Ltd.—J. Nierenberg.....1,908.94
Huebner, John, Jr.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.....779.92
Hemly, Solomon, and Isidor Hirsch—I. E. Murray.....943.71
Herrman, Eugene P.—H. D. Bahr.....159.89
Hilgenberg, George—International Wine and Liquor Co.....625.01
Hocking Valley Railway Co.—A. Warriner.....2,144.82
Heenan, John—S. S. Blood.....108.88
Hunter, Charles G.—J. E. Getman.....129.16
Hotaling, Henry E.—W. H. Baldwin.....106.75
Janesky, Roman — Lehigh Valley Coal Co., costs.....108.48
Jones, Deward F.—Atlantic City National Bank.....163.41
Jones, William, and James F. McCaffrey—C. Saribbi.....208.91
Kharas, Theo.—Barron G. Collier, Inc., costs.....107.81
Kropf, Max—C. H. Koster.....120.41
Kenner, Robert H.—City of New York, costs.....110.35
Kellbert Construction Co. and Francis X. Kellbert—Crose, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co.....645.40
Lyttle, Samuel—I. Kammerman.....155.01
Lodwick, Almond R.—E. Van Dyk et al.186.20
Maunton, Harry—Fisk Tire and Rubber Co.....174.81
McCrea, Wm. G.—G. N. Reinhard.....166.04
Modell, Morris J., and Leon Jaffe—Star Co.....583.81
Moskovic, Samuel—J. Hamlisch, costs...109.75
Miller, William, and Murray Spies—People, &c.....300.00
Moran, John G.—A. Goldstein.....675.00
Oppenheim, Rose—T. Berlowitz.....302.57
Policastro, Nicholas—Sprague & Schwalkert ex.....2,488.42
Pederson, Viggo, Lydia A. Cromwell and Fred C. Eddy—C. S. Stoddard.....972.01
Pinckney, Orient C.—A. L. Pinckney.....185.00
Paradissom, Caterino, adm.—A. Pope..1,455.35
Perry, Andrew J.—B. Smith.....500.00
Richbell Corporation—Motor Car Equipment Company, Inc.....136.48
Remington, Louis E.—L. J. Bemberger.287.59
Seely, John A.—Theodore A. Crane's Sons Company.....473.85
Same—Same.....1,065.73
Schneider, Morris, Harry I. Passeltiner and Sara Passeltiner—J. Margolin....1,149.15
Same—same.....238.65
Traub, U. Stilwell—L. A. Ginsburg.....123.4
Tate, Sterrett—Corn Exchange Bank..1,238.62
Thorn, Percy M.—L. K. Duffey.....332.30
Umuhau Realty Co. and Anthony Schwoerer, Jr.—M. P. Kilborn.....4,058.25
Vanderventer Building Co., Inc.—Daniel J. Lahey and Morris Manacher—L. Cohen.....229.03
Wallach, Pincus—M. Kamlet.....1,044.89
Same—Same.....345.00
Von Kleist, Bertha—Christman Sons, possession of chattels and $35,00 or.....35.98
Villanena, Michael J.—S. Sheldon.....120.89
Wall, Henry O.—K. H. Feelton.....14,085.98
Wolf, Henry—W. N. Compton.....310.23
Welensky, Morris and Max Albert—E. L. Richards.....444.33
Zeiner, Moritz—G. R. Dahlquist.....118.71

In Bronx County.

Asmake, Louis—C. Rothfeld.....89.44
Betwen, Nathan Milton—O'Neill-Adams Co.....36.29
Greenberg, Jane and Aaron—S. A. Millbauer.....92.26
Herrman, Eugene P.—H. D. Bahr.....159.89
Herman — Kumberger Co.—Hudson Woodworking Co.....219.72
Klinger, Monroe M.—P. H. Friedman....241.52
Kistel, Frederick P.—M. G. Lanigan.1,983.30
Mackenzie, Archibald T.—O'Neill-Adams Co.....106.10
Noonan, James—Clausen-Flanagan Brewery.....79.41
Nissman, Soi—C. Rothfeld.....48.05
Pletsch, Henry—C. Kret.....306.42
Poundridge Realty Co., Inc.—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....2,282.15
Same—Same.....2,707.50
Same—Same.....2,935.88
Roth, Nathan—A. Rand.....972.58
Rice, Henry—National Exposition Co., Inc.....408.91
Sollish, Burt—G. Fusco.....112.22
Schuman, Kasriel—Ehling Brewing Co.857.58
Snitovsky, Berrel—N. Palihovitsa.....74.17
Vilamena, Michael J.—S. Sedlong.....120.89
Woodend, William E. and Jane—First National Bank of Ellenville, N. Y.....738.17
Wigg, William J.—S. Norman et al.....180.72
Werle, John—H. Ubelhor.....64.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Brown, Edward A., and Mortimer Lanslt—Title Ins. Co. of N. Y., Dec. 17, 1913.....$416.43
Clonin, James E.—R. Silman, March 24, 1906.....280.28
Ferment Co.—City of N. Y., Feb. 29, 1916.....249.56
Goldberg, Rebecca—N. Y. Title Ins Co., Dec. 31, 1913.....142.98
Goldman, Harris—Trustees of Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, April 18, 1913.234.55
Same—Same, Oct. 7, 1913.....274.50
Hajek, Frank, William Hajek, John Zahradnik, and Harold H. Newberry—Joseph T. Bernaschefi Building and Construction Co., Inc., April 13, 1915.107.26
Harris, Abraham—Keystone Paper Mills Co., Nov. 8, 1915.....268.88
Kominsky, Kohne—J. Kane et al., Oct. 2, 1912.....721.08
McTiernan, James M.—M. Retzker, Oct. 16, 1913.....145.41
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—E. C. Davidson, March 13, 1915.....191.38
R. Hoe & Co.—E. Rosse, Feb. 26, 1915.....15,133.74
Shepard, Frederic W.—C. Strauss et al., June 8, 1916.....102.71
Williamson, Alfred—Joe H. Kreurich Commission Co., Dec. 29, 1915.....434.38
Whitridge, Frederick—J. F. McMahon, Oct. 27, 1910.....592.13
Walters, Eugene—White Studio, Feb. 14, 1916.....425.86

In Bronx County.

Hajek, Frank and William, John Zahradnik, and Harold H. Newberry—Joseph T. Bernaschefi Bldg. Const. Co., Inc., April 14, 1915.....1,107.26
Quilco Film Corp—J. Scheck, Jan. 12, 1916.....332.27
Spiro, Emanuel—A. Freiden et al., Feb. 11, 1916.....94.97

AT THE FUR AUCTION.

Muskrat Offerings Showed Principal Advances Yesterday.

There was only a scattered attendance at the opening of the third day of the New York fur auction yesterday at the Masonic Temple. This was ascribed to the lack of interest in the earlier offerings. The dinner of the fur trade held the previous night was also held accountable to some extent. The number of buyers grew larger later in the day, and from indifference the bidding took a brisk turn in the afternoon. The offerings of muskrat brought the principal advances of the day. Wolf showed no advances over January prices. At the conclusion of the session yesterday it was estimated that the total of goods disposed of so far had been increased by $250,000.

There was no increase made over January prices on Fall muskrat, but the Spring variety sold up to 55 cents, which is 20 per cent. higher than the price obtained at the former sale. Southern marten showed an advance of 10 per cent.

Those who were in the auction hall when the sale started were able to pick up bargains at practically their own prices before the crowd arrived. The furs sold earlier in the day, however, were not of a kind to tempt the general trade.

The prices, as compiled by the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation for the skins sold during the day, are as follows:

Tiger, mixed collection, up to $35; jaguar, $8.50; panther, 50 cents to $1.50; monkey, 20 cents; white fox paws, 45 cents; Russian sable, fine collection, $220; wolf, $6.20, no advance over January; mink, northern, $4.70, no advance; mink, central, $8.30, no advance; mink, southern, $2.90, no advance; marten, Nos. 1 and 2, light and pale, large, $8.50, 10 per cent. advance; marten, dark, $28.50; small offering of German fitch, $1.40; kolinksy, varied collection, 30 cents; lynx, No. 1, $16.50, 10 per cent. advance; muskrat, Spring, 55 cents, 20 per cent. advance; Winter, 47¼ cents, 12½ per cent. advance; Fall, 34 cents, no advance, and tops, 22½ cents, 10 per cent. advance.

The offerings today will consist of bear, polar bear, badger, wild cat, tiger cat, ring tail cat, house cat, and skunk.

Exports Drop for Lack of Ships.

Lack of anything like adequate shipping facilities resulted in a heavy drop in exports from New York in the week ended yesterday. Shipments were cut in half compared with the week before, last week's shipments being only $31,018,318, compared with $64,022,540 in the week ended March 18, the resulting loss being $33,004,222. In the corresponding week last year outbound commerce from this port was set down as having a value of $29,142,020, and in the same week of 1914, under normal trade conditions the movement amounted to $20,571,280. Shippers visiting the Custom House to file export declarations said that, unless the constant see-sawing of weekly available tonnage out of this port was corrected without delay, they saw no hope of ending the congestion here.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—M. Kahn, clothing, &c.; Gerard.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—R. W. Hinterleiter & Co., R. W. Hinterleiter, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—The Hub; A. P. Clarke, men's hats; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; N. D. Horning, dress goods; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 58 Bleecker.
BALTIMORE—S. L. Reinhard & Co.; S. E. Reinhard, piece goods; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 587 B'way.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; L. W. Goodman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Lightfoot Coat and Suit Co.; M. Lightfoot, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, coats; J. S. Rogers, women's gloves; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Peck, petticoats, bathrobes, undermuslins; Miss Creed, waists; Miss Connors, ladies' suits; Mr. Levinson, jobs dresses, (basement;) 116 West 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan Marsh Co.; F. Coleman, dress goods; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
BOSTON, Mass.—Dworet & Co.; Z. Dworet, hosiery, knit goods, children's dresses, waists, house dresses; Grand.
BOSTON, Mass.—Brown Durrell Co.; J. W. Hammond, handkerchiefs; 19 West 19th.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Shea & Hanson Co.; Miss F. J. Hearn, misses' coats, suits, girls' coats; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jorden-Marsh Co.; H. F. Gorrey, sporting goods, camera supplies; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss G. Heseleigh, misses' cloaks, suits; C. E. Restall, domestics, prints; Great Northern.
BOSTON—R. A. Cobb Co.; E. H. Cutting, waistings; Gregorian.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.—W. F. Varnum, youths' clothing, furn. goods; S. E. Emery, petticoats, ladies' cotton underwear; 432 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; W. L. Hall, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 225 5th Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Mitchell-Smith Co.; S. W. Mitchell, clothing, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
BUFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. M. Mackie, knit underwear; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Beyer & Williams Co.; R. H. Williams, G. A. Beyer, dresses, skirts; Imperial.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; R. McCordock, linens, white goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. D. Hosmer, rugs; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO, Ill.—H. Levin, Winter coats; Room 903, 11 W. 25th.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. E. Nesbitt, rugs, carpets; Miss O'Neill, waists; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. A. Clark, boys' clothing; Mrs. M. Moore, representing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell & Co.; E. T. Fogarty, white goods, embroideries, hdkfs., laces, veilings; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; A. Shane, ribbons, hdkfs.; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; L. Mandel, ladies' neckwear; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, hosiery, underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Dessauer & Engel; N. Engel, wholesale men's furnishing goods, underwear, shirts, boys' waists, hosiery, sweaters, coats, &c.; 55 White St.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Morris Cap Co.; H. Morris, caps, clothing; Brealin.
CINCINNATI—Reiss & Meiss; I. Reiss, notions, laces, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs.; 114 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Higbee Co.; Miss M. Chitek, boys' clothing, hats, caps; J. D. Knight, furs; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Ames Co.; Miss Sally Cohen, waists, silk petticoats; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Stieholz, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—A. Birkenwald, clothing; Imperial.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Root & McBride Co.; T. J. Simpson, waists, wrappers, skirts, underwear; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, jobs, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBIA, S. A.—Latin-American Trading Co.; M. Corey, ready-to-wear; 377 B'way.
DENVER, Col.—Joe D. Gi Co.; F. Long, millinery; 23 E. 26th; Knickerbocker.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. E. Sittington, dress goods, silks; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT.—Robinson & Cohen Furniture Co.; H. Cohen, furniture; Wallick.
EASTON, Penn.—Bush & Bull Co.; E. Bixler, corsets, muslin underwear; Grand.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—S. A. Van Wagoner, general merchandise; Navarre.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; H. L. Eliot, notions, fancy goods; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; H. J. Roberts, silks; Miss K. Sheehan, waists; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Greeley Clothing Co.; F. C. Davis, clothing, men's furnishing goods; H. Warner, clothing; Flanders.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Parisian Cloak Co.; Miss A. Quiett, children's wear; 303 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; J. W. Sherlock, waists; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Berk

ALBANY LEADERS BAR RESEARCH BUREAU

Denounce It for Pamphlet Attack on the "Political Bargain Counter."

EXILE IT FROM CAPITOL

Bureau's Director Denies State Recently Employed Regular Investigators of the Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—A pamphlet circulated by the Bureau of Municipal Research caused more than a flurry in both houses of the Legislature today when leaders arose to questions of personal privilege and denounced the bureau, served notice that its employes would get no more money from the State, and served notice on them to keep out of the Capitol. Here is an excerpt from the pamphlet:

What is in Room 332? A political bargain counter.

Who are behind the counter? The seven men.

Who are going in and out of the room? The representatives of the people—and others.

How many others have been in to trade? A large number.

What is the business? The business of the State.

Why is not this business done openly? That is not the system.

What are the three men doing? They are helping the four men distribute $60,000,000 from the State Treasury.

The "seven men" referred to by inference in the pamphlet, which was sent to the legislators and newspaper correspondents, were President Pro Tem Elon R. Brown of the Senate, Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly, Assemblyman William J. Maier, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee; Deputy Controller Frederick Heusswig, and the clerks of the Finance and Ways and Means Committees. Room 332 is the Senate Finance Committee room.

In the Assembly, soon after it convened, Assemblyman Maier arose to a question of personal privilege, and after reading a list of investigators of the Bureau of Municipal Research who, he said, were on the State pay roll in connection with the work of the Senate Civil Service Committee, receiving $15,000 in the last year, read the pamphlet.

"The trouble with these men," said Mr. Maier, "is that they want to make up the appropriations bills after their own ideas and we won't permit it. There will be no more appropriations for employes of members of the Bureau of Municipal Research while I have anything to say about it."

Speaker Sweet said:

"There is no question that this bureau would like to get into this body for a purpose. One of the reasons for the circular is that the members have not permitted to get their hands into the crib of the State Treasury as they please. The only way they have been able to get into the treasury, in the past, was through the subterfuge of having some State Department take them on. I think this house is justified in expressing its indignation and not permitting any further appropriation for the bureau's employment."

An Outrage, Says Sage.

Senator Sage brought the matter before the Senate by reading the pamphlet, one paragraph of which asked the question: "Do the people like to have their business done behind closed doors?" The answer was, "No! They don't like it. They call it 'invisible government.' They call it 'pork barrel legislation.'"

"I had intended not to pay any attention to this," Senator Sage said, "and would not except for the fact that representatives of this very bureau have been supposedly helping the Horton Civil Service Committee. I think that the circulation of this pamphlet is an outrage and I, for one, am opposed to having any member of this bureau employed by the State."

Senator Clinton T. Horton, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee, said he did not believe any of the men working for his committee had been responsible for the pamphlet. He said that some of the helpers of his committee had been paid by the State, and some by the bureau.

"I do not see any reason for paltering with people who write any such stuff," said Senator Brown. "I want to express my regret at anything done in pretended aid of the Senate by employes of this bureau. I wish to serve notice that the members of the Bureau of Municipal Research have no monopoly on high ideals. I am full of indignation at this miserable, low-grade attack. It is considered smart nowadays to form bureaus like this, and collect contributions, on the pretense of doing something which it is not doing."

Senator Brown said he would not be goaded by seeing any representatives of the bureau about the Capitol in the future.

Senator Ogden L. Mills thought the circular evidenced an improper trend of thought toward public officials.

"If in order to serve the republic in this democracy," he said, "a man must be prepared to take his reputation in his hands and if certain organizations of a scurrilous press are to be permitted to destroy him politically and even to reach into the grave, Mr. President, and, with no evidence, to ruin his reputation, then we have reached a stage where it will be impossible to get any self-respecting man to enter public life."

While Senator Mills was talking he looked straight across the chamber at Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the committee which has been investigating the Public Service Commission.

Senator James L. Walker of New York, also on a question of personal privilege, resented a newspaper article which intimated that there were other than good motives back of a bill he had introduced to reduce fares on the boats of the Union Ferry Company.

Director Cleveland Explains.

The Bureau of Municipal Research, through its director, Dr. Cleveland, gave out a statement last night in reply to the Albany attacks. Dr. Cleveland asserted that there was only one man in the bureau that he knew anything about who ever had received a dollar from the State in connection with the work of legislative committees, and this man had not been on bureau work for more than a year. His information, he said, was that this man worked for the State less than a month. Dr. Cleveland said:

"There are five men who have been at work on State committees that were taken from the Training School for Public Service, the Chairman of the committee for whom they worked having come here and made special request for an opportunity to interview and select some men for that purpose. At the time he was told that it was contrary to the bureau policy to permit any member of its staff to receive remuneration for services from the State or City of New York for the reason that our funds were provided for doing work within these two fields and we could not afford to put ourselves in a position where we could not be entirely independent.

"With respect to the Training School, however, the Chairman of this committee was told that these men were in training looking toward public service or staff work of the character such as was being done by the bureau, and that there was no reason why because an arrangement was made between a public corporation and a particular man who was looking for experience, a leave of absence could not be obtained from the school for such purpose.

"In this relation I may say that by reason of the small appropriation made to the Committee on Civil Service of the Senate, the Chairman of this committee asked if they might not arrange to pay for the living expenses of certain training school men with the understanding that they would contribute their time. Some of the men who worked for this committee have received nothing whatever for their services. They have only had traveling expenses and their living expenses while there."

Answering Senator Mills, Director Cleveland said that there was no attempt whatever to attack anybody's character in the bureau's series of publication entitled 'The System at Work." He added:

"This series is being sent to all of the business organizations and to all of the newspapers of the State. The publications are also being sent to every member of the legislature and the principal State officers. There is nothing underhanded or obscure about the matter. Members of both parties and the principal officers of the State have been told that we intended to launch some publicity on the system as soon as the grist of legislation had gotten far enough along to give the proper basis for comment."

In a letter to Assemblyman Jacob Goldstein, who asked for information concerning bills for special appropriations already introduced in the Legislature, Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that the total of special bills already introduced either in the Assembly or Senate or both amounted to more than $5,000,000. These appropriations, he said, could be divided into three classes: First, appropriations for the extension of State activities already in existence; second, appropriations for the new State activities, and third, appropriations for the particular and exclusive benefit of separate localities.

"It was this third class of appropriations, commonly referred to as 'pork barrel' measures, which I discussed on last Saturday," said the Mayor, "although I did not apply that particular name to them. Their present total is $5,745,302.38." The Mayor in his letter then dealt at length with each bill specifically.

BIGGER RICE EXPORTS.

Foreigners Are Now Resorting Here for Their Supplies.

American rice is making tremendous inroads in foreign markets at this time owing to the European war, shipments from this and other ports mounting in volume every week. While there has been some difficulty in spots in finding available tonnage to move the commodity, the scarcity of shipping on the whole, it was said yesterday, had not been as serious as in some other lines.

A large number of countries, formerly depending on Indian rice transshipped at English ports for ultimate destinations, have of late turned to the United States to make good the deficiency, and this in turn, jobbers say, has given the American rice industry an extraordinary boom. Rice shipments in the last calendar year, as reported by the Department of Commerce, totaled 67,576,808 pounds, valued at $2,772,890, or 17,000,000 pounds in excess of 1914. Compared with 1913, the gain was over 40,000,000 pounds, since the start of the present year, shipments have increased by leaps and bounds.

Notwithstanding the heavy demand, with every indication that the current twelve months will see the largest exports in the history of the trade, prices up to this time have not risen as much as might have been expected. Walter J. Moses, an importer and exporter of rice, said yesterday:

"The present heavy orders for American rice will, even with the conclusion of peace, make the domestic commodity a competitor in the world's markets. The stimulative now being given the rice growing industry in this country is bound to prove in the end most beneficial. Scientific cultivation and improved methods of distribution will lessen the cost of production, and result in lower prices as time goes on. Since the war began, American rice has been finding new markets in Central and South America, as well as in Europe.

"An exceedingly gratifying feature of the situation is that foreign buyers are well pleased with the quality of American rice, many conceding it to be the best in the world. I am convinced America will become a strong competitor in the markets of the world in this commodity. Larger crops in this country are assured, the increase in acreage keeping pace with the greater demand. Shipments now make a striking contrast to what they were before the war started, when outward movement was comparatively small. While we are selling so much to the foreigner, it would be well for the domestic industry to begin a campaign of education at home to emphasize the healthfulness of rice for food consumption. Its larger use here might help to reduce the cost of living."

WOOL MARKET ACTIVE.

Government Makes Inquiries on Goods for Soldiers' Uniforms.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 29.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The American Government is negotiating for uniforms, causing a great stimulus to certain classes of wool such as B supers and quarter blood and three-eighths fleeces. The Western growers are contracting for the sale of wool at 2 to 3 cents, and in some cases 4 cents, more than the Boston dealers are commanding for last year's clip.

"The Archibald clip of 300,000 pounds of 'originites' obtained from Boise, Idaho, has been sold at 27½ cents. In some quarters it is stated that dealers are willing to make concessions of a cent a pound on wool, owing to the fact that April 1 is approaching, and the less wool they have on hand the less they will be assessed for.

"Although not so active as during the previous week, there has been considerable life to the cotton goods market during the past week. In many cases advances of at least an eighth of a cent have been made on ordinary fabrics. The sale of a very large quantity of goods took place at 5¼ cents for delivery up to Jan. 1, 1917."

WOODS ASKS CHURCH'S AID.

Says It Can Reduce Crime by Rescuing Neglected Boys.

Police Commissioner Woods, speaking from the pulpit of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, last night, declared that healthful play was the greatest factor in preventing children from becoming criminals. He urged the conversion of the city's back yards into playgrounds. "The Message to the Church from the Police" was his topic.

Criminals could be divided into three classes, he said—professional criminals, mental defectives, and ordinary persons who commit crimes.

The speaker condemned what he termed the "twentieth century New York's way of treating mental defectives convicted of crime." He said:

"We are treating them in the worst possible way they could be treated, not only for their sakes but for our protection. The only thing jail can do for them is to make them worse.

"The third class of criminals is composed of people just like you and me. The man of this class falls into crime usually because of misfortune, because of poverty, because of bad company, because of bad habits, or because he can't seem to get ahead. Some are driven to it by circumstances beyond their control, others by the drug habit. This is the largest class of criminals. It is recruited mainly from the boys who who have grown up wrong. A boy that grows up under the right influence we will have comparatively little trouble with. If the churches reached out and took under their influence those boys who are not under wholesome influences, I suppose crimes would be reduced one-half in this city."

AYRES'S CONDITION GRAVE.

Operation May Be Performed on Mercury Poison Sufferer.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 29.—The condition of Herbert A. Ayres, the New York promoter, who swallowed bichloride of mercury tablets at the Davenport Hotel, was said tonight to be serious. The attending physicians are awaiting the outcome of tests being made by Dr. Bruce Weaver to ascertain how much of the poison his system absorbed. This will be known tomorrow morning, and if it be found that more than two grains were absorbed it is likely than an operation will be performed.

It was learned here today that Mr. Ayres and his sister, Mrs. M. L. Baker, who is a widow, recently leased a villa at Noroton Heights, Conn., and they were staying here getting it ready for occupancy. Mr. Ayres, it is said, has been very despondent of late because of disappointments in his business affairs.

BROWN WILL AMEND HIS MOHANSIC PLAN

Promises of Satisfactory Settlement of the Croton Watershed Controversy.

BLOCKS WAGNER AGAIN

Fight in the Senate Goes Over—Minority Leader Apparently Beaten by One Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—Senator Elon R. Brown, majority leader of the upper house, told the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight that beyond doubt the controversy involving the proposed removal from the Croton Watershed of the Mohansic State Hospital and the New York Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights would be settled in a manner satisfactory to the people of the City of New York.

Senator Brown made this statement without any qualification whatever after a conference of the Republican Senators, at which the problem was discussed for more than two hours. Serious differences developed at the conference, and as a result, it was learned, Senator Brown found himself with only twenty-two votes in support of his compromise measure, a concurrent resolution creating a commission to investigate and recommend a plan to next year's Legislature, all use of the two institutions pending a final settlement being prohibited. Twenty-six votes would be required to pass the resolution in the Senate.

The chief objection to the Brown resolution was that, while it provides explicitly for removing the Mohansic State Hospital, no explicit provision is made for the removal of the training school. Edward Hatch, Jr., and Frederick B. De Berard, representatives of the Merchants' Association, who are here to lead the fight for the protection of the watershed, consider the training school quite as grave a menace to the purity of New York City's water supply at the Mohansic institution.

Senator Brown explained after the conference that there was a reason for omitting from the resolution any provision for the acquisition of a new site for the training school. The school is part of the charitable activities of the State. Senator Brown said that there was such pressing need for expenditures in other directions by the charities department that, with the strained condition of the State's finances, it was a question whether it would be wise to proceed with the establishment of a new training school on a new site.

"It is more than likely that the project for the new training school," he said, "will be abandoned altogether for the present, and that the funds appropriated for the completion of the Mohansic State Hospital will be applied to the construction of a hospital to take its place on some other site, not in the watershed. There is urgent need for an additional institution for the care of the insane."

Senator Brown said that his resolution would be amended in this and other respects to meet objections raised and that he expected to see the matter settled to the satisfaction of New York City.

Brown Explains His Course.

Senator Brown was asked why under the circumstances he was unwilling to let the Wagner bills come out from committee for debate in the Senate. The Wagner bills provide for the removal of the two institutions and prohibit the construction of any other curative or correctional State institutions on the watershed.

Senator Brown said that he had answered that question in a letter to Laurence M. McGuire, President of the New York Real Estate Board, which he consented to make public. In this letter Senator Brown reviewed some Mohansic and Yorktown Heights history. Senator Brown told how in 1914 he had introduced a bill for the sale of the Mohansic property and the removal of the hospital elsewhere in deference to the wishes of the New York City authorities. Governor Glynn vetoed this bill on the ground that the Mayor and other public-spirited citizens from New York had withdrawn their opposition. Last year $1,000,000 was appropriated for buildings at Mohansic. The letter then goes on:

"I learn from public officers at Albany that the State has already invested in Mohansic $1,300,000 and that the immediate sale of the property will entail a loss of approximately $1,000,000. I have hesitated to consent to accepting this loss on the two important questions were decided:

"First, whether the State can put this property at Mohansic to any public use agreeably to public opinion and save a part or all of the threatened loss.

"Second, whether the city is under any obligation, in view of the State's past expenditure, to indemnify the State, partly or wholly, by reason of its stopping the development of Mohansic after it had had a controlling voice in pushing the development.

"And I might add a third inquiry as to whether it would be wise precipitately to dispose of the property before it was ascertained whether the city of New York could use the property advantageously.

"I am sure you will appreciate that taxes result from expenditure, and that if the State charges off a million dollars loss on Mohansic, and invests a million to establish a hospital elsewhere, 68 per cent. will fall upon taxable property within the City of New York."

Senator Brown had the Senate declare a recess for the purpose of holding the conference. The recess was taken at a time when the minority leader, Robert F. Wagner, had arisen to press a motion for discharging the Finance Committee from further consideration of the Mohansic bill. Senator Brown promised Mr. Wagner that he would have every opportunity for calling up his motion after recess. Senator Wagner summoned his Democratic flock into conference, but on further consideration abandoned the plan because it might leave an impression that he was seeking to make a political issue of the Mohansic controversy.

Wagner's Defeat Predicted.

When the Senate reconvened at 4 o'clock Senator Wagner again prepared to press his motion, but was cut short by a motion to adjourn by Senator Brown. Senator Wagner said something about "gag rule" and urged immediate consideration of his motion. Senator Brown said that his motion was prompted by the absence of a great number of Senators who had committee duties to perform. Thus the fight went over until tomorrow's session.

The prospect is that Senator Wagner will lack one vote to press his motion successfully. Twenty-six votes are required. Senator Wagner, according to predictions tonight, will have sixteen Democratic Senators with him. One of the Democrats, Senator Greiner of Erie, is at home ill. These Republicans are expected to vote with him unless they change their minds over night: Mills and Bennett of New York; Burlingame, Lawson, Lockwood and Gilchrist of Kings; Cromwell of Richmond, Wellington of Rensselaer, and Jones of Chenango.

Senator Burlingame of Kings refused to enter the Republican conference because he was unwilling to be bound by caucus action to vote against the Wagner motion.

"I did not think this was a question to which the caucus rule could properly be applied," said Senator Burlingame. "To leave these institutions in the watershed would be nothing short of murder. The City of New York has too much money invested in water supply property, as compared with the State's investment at Mohansic and Yorktown Heights, to have its interests jeopardized as the result of political wire-pulling. I maintain it does not matter much whether the danger is real or merely imaginary. You may just as well kill a person with poison as scare him to death."

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Hasel, J. — Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.

Case on—Rits Cycle Car Co<Driggs-Seabury Ord Corp. | No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 2, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

W S Rockwell Co< Naumberg. | O'Rourke<Borden's Cond Milk Co.

Kearney<NY, N H & H RR. | Sbaratta<Schumenunk Const Co.

H M Bacon & Co< Weller.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Building.—Admiralty, at 10:30 A. M.

Phenix Sand & Gravel Co<Str New York. | Tracy<M Moran.

In re Arrow Limitat'n. | Moran Tow. & Tr Co< Coleraine.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 9:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Building.—Naturalization.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Sens<Prosser.
Clancy<Kempner.
Resler<Valkenning.
Weaver<son<Chalmers Motor Co.
Berry<Huggan.
Tweed<Liffard & Stewart Mot. S. Co.
Same<Browning King.
Re Cherrie.
Re C. H. Sherwood Co.
Washington<Washington.
Re Cunningham.
Red Star Tow & Tr Co<Lahey.
Van Horn<Harburger.
Re T. P. McCormack.
Lincoln Mtg Co<N Y Tel Co.
Helwitz<Balshofer.
Re Berolzheimer (2).
Tawbin<N Y Tel Co.
CNY<Schneer.
Le Roy<Penington.
Re Roberts<Roberts.
Cowan<N Y Phys Mut Aid Assn.
So Leasing Co<Williams.
Re Feinberg.
Re Oriental-Am Civic Club.
Voron & Chait, Inc< Voron.
Re Muiry.
CNY<Gas Economy Lighting Co (2).
McDowell<McDowell, Re McClain Carl & Levy Co.
Connelly<NY R'ways.
Swansbourger<Dabo.
Conroy Bros Inc<US Fid & Guar Co.
Pafa<Rini.
Kempe<Weiss.
Barkley<Pierson.
Re Rosencrants.
Un Elec Lgt & Pow Co<Rochestein.
Soleil<same.
N Y Imp Co<Same (2)
McKeever<Beth St Co.
Moran<Bedell.
Lindstrom<Riker-Hegeman Co.
Lewine<Hochstein.
Jefferson Bk<same (2)
Hochstim<Sonntag.
German Exchange Bk< Hochstim.
Cruse<same.
Bienenfeld<Kemp.

Bowery Sav Bk< Schulter.
Re Thos Hofstatter & Co<Queen.
Franklin Sav Bk< Hartley.
Palermo<Petrello.
Schaeppi<Loew's Theat. Enterprises.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk< Hutchinson.
Block<Linch.
Evans<Colonial Mot Pict Co.
McCrackin<McCrackin.
Duparquet Huot & Moneuse Co<Hirsh.
Graziadei<Coco.
Liebowitz<L I RR (2)
Star Wet Wash L'dry< Applestein.
Gangi<Feludi (2).
Goldfarb<Drucker.
Meyersohn<Met Life Ins Co.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Skrentkowski<Buck Run Coal Co.
Zluck<Lehigh Coal & Nav Co.
Re Rifkin.
Guiness<Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp.
Re Bernstein.
Re Von Polheim (2).
Schnur<Dalessandro.
Re Louis Hauer Co.
Re Nichthauser.
M Lerner (2).
Re Lindhoff.
Binger Co<Davies Hosiery Mills.
Purcell<Bell.
Bachhold<Maier.
Lingham<S S Kresge.
Sprague<Austin Nichols & Co, Inc.
Sabel<Sabel.
Re Moriarty.
Re Bahr (Greiter).
Frohman Amus Corp< Blinkhorn.
Dell<Romanelli.
Chambers<CNY.
Re O L. Cushman.
Montray Realty Co< Underhill.
Morse Int Agency< Maedon.
Associated Lozier Pur Inc<H S Houpt Inc.
Manheimer<Kuhn.
Eckel<Hart.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. —Contested wills.

Case on—Jane E Barney.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Harris<Landay Bros.
Geisen<Wilson.
Oberwager<Arnold.
Grossman<Feher.
Dodd, Mead & Co< Seidell.
Hartford F I Co< Harras.
Byrnes<Margolies.
Urso<Guerrieri.

Levine<Simlansky.
Grossman<Altman.
Farker<Foote.
T M Sales Co<NY Prod Exch Bank.
Botwinick<Luckman.
Loew<Gillespie.
Krulewitch<Zelinetsky
Lord & Taylor<Taylor

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Slottosky<NY Rys.
Suozzi<Lukather.
Ruggieri<Miowell Co.
Ansonia Mfg Co<Potts
Guglino<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Pollack<Austro-Am SS Co.
Tardo<Miller-Reed Co.
Christophe<Penn RR.
Wolfert<Glens Falls Ins Co.
Same<Liverpool & L & Globe Ins Co.
Same<Aetna Ins Co.
Same<Nat. Fire Ins.
Same<Virginia Fire & Marine Ins Co.
Same<Caledonian Ins.
Same<Teutonia Fire.
Same<Equitable Fire & Marine Ins Co.
Same<Citizens Fire.
Menidis<NY Rys.
Klatz<Ilonig.
Kleinman<Newman.
McKierman<Int R T.
Busteed<3d Av RR.
Katz<Friedman.
Brown<Baron.

Densky<Tillis.
Amer<Goldman.
Teichner<Bonis.
Oppenheimer<Globe Ind Co.
Kurland<Goldberg.
Richards<Stanley Hoisting Co.
Bromberg<Rothkowitz.
Hertz<Rosenfeld.
Kinkel<Singer Sewing Mach Co.
Marlona<Lucua.
De Gaetani<NY Rys.
Quinn<same.
Zalko<same.
Kaufman<same.
Springs<Sodekson.
Hopp<H S Horton Co.
Wynelck<Gardner.
Collins<Metz.
Walters<NY Rys.
Augerame<same.
Cushemano<same.
Bimberg<same.
Grubman<same.
Klemm<Preiser.
Smith<Hynard & Trier.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Grassman<Bonio.
Rattner<Wright.

Rosenthal<Stern.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Liberty Lace, &c. Wks<Guggenheim.
Tilden<Fysher.
Brinkman<Krohnberg.
Grosner<Cohn.
Chestnut<Greenberg.

Pizzutiello<Perelman.
Heller<Stark & Co.
Logee<Mother Lode C M Co.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Platzek, J.—Clark< Davis—John J O'Connor. Matter of Keller—John L O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Coman< Courtenay—Geo J Gillespie. Kerna Commissions Co<Shannon Co—Thomas O'Callaghan.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Warriner< Toledo & Ohio Cent Ry Co—Howard Taylor. Mann Say Inst<Inter City & Sec Co—Edward McGuire. Murray<Dillingham—Wm H Hamilton.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Stockell —James A Farrell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Madison M Jones<Joseph Schiffer—Michael J Horan. Edw'd Karnty<Ricka Edlman—Walter L McCorde. Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Richard Price—Ira T Kammerer, Jr.

SUPREME COURT.—Finch, J.—Atlantic Dock Co<Reliance Bld'g—Alfred C Coxe, Jr. Geo G. Dutcher<same—Alfred C Coxe, Jr.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

People<Maher.
Schlarp<Jackson.
Barber<Smith.
Same<Denver Realty.
Brown<same.
Main R'ys<Bennett.
Werts<Morsell Realty.

Man Rwys<Grossman.
Sieling<Farrell.
Lachman<Maisel.
Roden<Lese.
Davies<Levy.
Keller<R Carvel Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J. Case on—Demarest<Klee.

Highest number reached in regular order, 539.

No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Hughes<CNY.

Day calendar.
Fleck<Mahoney.
Rosenbaum<Schwartz.
Kotlowsky<Isear.
Fedden<Silber.
Belotti<Bickhardt.
Behrmann<Seybel.
Flynn<Kenyon.
Parsons<Friedman.

Quinlan<Rogers & Hegarty, Inc.
Shahan<Lamb.
Guthy Co<Perlmer.
Davis<Bamman.
P J Heaney Co<Weller-Meeker Realty Co.
Heldenreich<Sheridan.

Highest number reached in regular order, 582.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Vunk, J.—Motion calendar. | Jacke<Eckstein (2.)

TRIAL TERM—Vunk, J.

Pfoser<Lippman.
Pecza<Kushins.

Hohe<Rodgers & Hagerty.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Wabst< Cipp—Howard C Kelly, City Real Estate Co<Gaffney—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Florence E. Dickinson<William H Smith—John A Maher. Theodore J Chabot<Egan & Hallecy Const Co—Charles F. Minor, Louise C Schuman<Matilda Schumann—Edward F Barrett, Eleanor A. Marshall<Jennie Herrman—John A Maher.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Walsh<Walsh.
Barish<Blumberg.
Rosofsky<Katlin.
Re 4th Av.
Re Smith.
Allesandratos<Raugaves.
US Title G Co<Staverly Realty Co.
Shields<Shields.
Lee<Hamilton Banknote Co.
Rosenquist<Rosenquist
Delmelski<Mazuk.
Fein<Kirstein.
Realty Associates< Gowanus Wrecking.
Munroe<L I RR.
Russell<same.
Timoney<same.
Martin<NY & Q Co Ry.
Mondiverdi<same.
Leinwander<NY & L I Tracting Co.
Belling<same.
Denscher<same.
Schon<same (2.)
Di Pietro<Queen Margaret Society.
Lipkowitz<Lipkowitz.
Roeder<O'Loughlin.
Lipshitz<Grubman.
Meyer<Meyer.
Gissi<Gissi.
Schloh<McKegney.
Re Bullwinkle.
Sterling<Torpey.
Re 50th St (Schwartz.)
Silverman<South 5th St Constr Co.
Belt<Hood & Sons.
Sandground<Milleheiser
Cohn<Coopersmith.
Vanderveer Crossings, Inc<Rocstein (2.)
Re The Luxe Amuse.
Prendergast<R T.
Kent<Fraser (Apr 6.)

Donaldson<Newtown Gas Co.
Spicer<Marquand, (2.)
Woodhaven Blk<Coffin
Fruchtbaum<Leitner.
Re Potts.
Smith<City (2.)
Gurian<Guion.
Anderson<McDermott.
Krampe<Krampe (2.)
Graburn<Dickerson.
Eichenbroner<Eichenbroner.
Valentine<Valentine.
Gallerani<Gold.
Nahas<Nahas.
Wallace<Johnson.
Molliver<Finegan.
Atlantic Macaroni Co< Savarese.
Grimm<Sperry Gyroscope Co.
Re Bay 10th St.
Cropsey Av (Young.)
Riestra<I R T.
Mooney<Baker.
Rudiger<Coleman.
Huck<Bucher.
A P Chili Co<Kane.
Bogert Flour Co< Hendricks.
Bway Savings Inst< Stuart (2.)
Well<Band.
Crabbe<Packard.
Munich<CNY.
Timmes<Timmes.
Stone<Stone.
Karpas<Clarke.
Cohn<Coopersmith.
Kenny<Bonoff.
People<Cardone.
Dorsch<Dorsch.
Hobart<Schwinn.
Cox<Cody.
Re Bklyn Trust Co (Jackson.)
Payne<Bankovsky.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.

Odom<Odom.
Ing—Glasser<Glasser.
Nichols<Nichols.

Edison<Edison.
McRae<McRae.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2978.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Clark, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Kelly, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Lieponas<Bklyn Cooperage Co.
Fiore<Int R T.
Golembiewski<Kroder & Ruebel Co.
Mont & Pollakoff< McKinney.
Leinhardt<Schneider.
Gold<same.
Nassauer<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
McGurn<CNY.
Miller<same.
Holota<Transit Dev.
Offerman<Cranford Co
Stucken<So Bklyn RR et al.
Shanker<Rockmore.
Picken<Vernon et al.
Norkus<Westchester Lighting Co.
Hammerslag<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Brandis<B,QC & SRR.

Hutchings<Tumbridge Realty Co.
Field<Nassau RR.
Lotto<C I & B RR.
Hayes<B H RR.
Wodzynski<Wanamaker.
De Stefano<Proske.
Stapleton<C I & B RR
Beyer<Paradise Paper Box Co.
Markowitz<Klein & Co
Horowitz<N Y Cons RR.
Frevele<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Lewis<Silver Motor Co et al.
Scranton & Lehigh C Co<Protent.
Sloane<Bedell.
Goldstein<Bleecher Bros.
Bucoles<Schubert.

Haslin<B H E R R.
Barubbo<Murio.
McMorrow<Wedgiasa.
Bartuchanasky<Litwak et al.
Cedarholm<Nassau R R et al.
Faggela<B H R R.
Rizzo<Hoersgen.

Condy<Grimm.
Caravella<Pastor.
Mariano<Korder.
De Gorgio<Board of Education.
Harris<Meury.
Giffuni<Ocean Hill Cont'g Co.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until March 31.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3900.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Isabel Arnold.
Ada C. Joyce.
Frank Noychuski.
Mary Myers.
Walter Hernandez.
Grace M. Henderson.
Mary McCosker.
William C. Carson.
George V. Daniels.
Peter Unseed.
George Theis.
Mary Ammerman.
Thomas K. Scouler.
Mary Groppe.
Louise Hanson.

Accounting of:
Isaac C. Anderson.
Anna McWilliams.
Maria E. Kuntz.

A. Kupferstein.
William Geil.
George W. Everett.
Henry Kaplan.
Augusta Elsis.
Mary E. Gerold.
Etta B. Kelsey.
Margaret Scott.
Helen C. Carrington.
John Morgan.
Horatio C. Stewart.

Estates of:
Richard Nagle.
Leander Josephs.
Mary Kelly.
Fanny E. Owens.
George Mangan.
Thomas Savage.
Israel Kostel.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 8, e s, 50 ft s of Canal St, 25x87.5, foreclosure March 13; Charles J. Leslie, referee, to Florence Abrams, West 146th St. March 28; attorney, Isador M. Levy, 233 Broadway.....$24,000

1ST AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 91st St, 25x94; Jerome Steiner to Francis L. Atwood, Hudson, N. Y., one-third part; Jordan Philip, Hudson, N. Y., as guardian L. and E. Atwood, two-thirds part, m and s. c. & f., March 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 100 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, 2,17d, s e corner of 112th St, 25.11x75; Bettie H. Pasnik et al. to Arthur H. Harris, 122 West 79th St, quitclaim, March 30; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway.....$1

12TH ST, n s, 271 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, and all right, title, and interest to strip at s e corner of east wall of 621 East 12th St, runs n — to n e corner of said wall to W 0.2 ft — s — to s e 0.2½ to beginning; F. F. R. Realty Co. to Henry-Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $26,000, March 29; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

27TH ST, 511 West, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; John M. Hain to Frank S. McGraw, 1,081 Delaware Av, Buffalo, N. Y., all liens, March 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

74TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x68.2; S. Edson Gage to Renaissance Realty Co., 28 East 49th St, quitclaim, Feb. 28; attorneys, Lannon & Bailey, 2 Rector St..$1

91ST ST, n s, 168.2 ft e of 5th Av, 75.1x100.8; Andrew Carnegie to Charles M. MacNeill, at the Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, Col., March 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$150,222

104TH ST, 312 East, s s, 100.6 ft e of 2d Av, 24.6x100.11; Joseph Mazzocchi to Julia Cevoli, 1,629 Lexington Av, mtg $8,000, March 27.....$100

112TH ST, 123 West, n s, 295 ft e of 7th Av, 30x100.11; Fred B. Stix, individually and as executrix Charles L. Stix, to 112th St Corp., 61 Broadway, all liens, March 25; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. and W., 61 Broadway.....$2,500

112TH ST, 123 West, n s, 253 ft e of 7th Av, 30x100.11; Fred B. Stix, individually and as executrix Charles L. Stix, to same, all liens; attorneys, same.....$2,500

112TH ST, 140 West, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Fred B. Stix, individually and executrix, to 112th Street Corporation, 61 Broadway, March 25; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. & W., 61 Broadway.....$5,000

120TH ST, 117 West, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Frederika Schneer, New Rochelle, N. Y., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 176 Remsen St, Brooklyn, mtg $18,000, March 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x99.11; Morris Steinman to Elizabeth S. Harvie, 10 Jones St, Jersey City, mtg $6,000, March 29; attorney, J. F. Stier, 11 B'way.$1

140TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, 114x99.11; 140th St, n s, 251.6 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11; Bennett Sanberg to Van Deveer Estates, 52

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Acquire Upper Manhattan Block Front in $400,000 Deal —$300,000 West Side Apartment Investment—Madison Avenue Sale—Twenty-seventh Street Trade for Montclair Estate.

As the result of a large deal involving properties valued at nearly $400,000, in the upper Manhattan section, a block front on St. Nicholas Avenue will soon be improved with a row of five-story apartment houses. The plot is that on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, between 191st and 192d Streets, 200 front by about 100 deep, and opposite a subway station. It has been acquired by the F. M. & S. Corporation, of which Aaron Goodman is President, having been taken in part payment from the Henry Morgenthau Company, which purchased from the F. M. & S. concern the two six-story apartment houses on the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 170th Street, covering a plot 120 by 100.

Mr. Goodman's company recently completed the two houses, and they are well rented. They were held at $235,000. The St. Nicholas Avenue block front was held at $125,000. These five-story buildings will be erected there by the new owners at an estimated cost of $200,000.

The brokers in the deal were M. I. Struncky & Co. and Bernard London.

A $300,000 Investment Purchase.

An investing client of Slawson & Hobbs has purchased the Wesley, a nine-story apartment house at 158 West eighty-ninth Street. The structure, which occupies a plot 56.3 by 102.2, has been held by the sellers, the Wesley Realty Company, of which John W. Kalgat is President, at $300,000. It was built about two years ago.

Buys Madison Avenue Dwelling.

The four-story dwelling at 339 Madison Avenue, 25 by 100, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, has been purchased by Daniel B. Freedman from the estate of Eveline M. Meserole, represented by the United States Trust Company. The property was valued at $100,000. Mr. Freedman intends to alter the house for business uses. J. F. O'Donnell was the broker in this sale.

Flats Traded for Jersey Estate.

William Wickstrom of Montclair, N. J., has purchased from Edward W. Martin the two seven-story apartment houses 39 to 45 East Twenty-seventh Street.

The structures occupy a plot, 75 by 113, opposite Madison Square Garden and were acquired by Mr. Martin a couple of months ago. In part payment the buyer gave a country estate of about fifty acres near Montclair, N. J. The Simpson Merritt Company and E. E. Pearce negotiated the trade.

Lower Ninth Avenue Sale.

The two four-story buildings, with stores, at 132 and 134 Ninth Avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, on plot 44.8 by 80, have been sold for Thomas Lynch by William H. Archibald to an investor.

East Side Tenement Sale.

The five-story tenement 421 East Ninth Street, on a lot 25 by 100, has been sold by Victor Gerhards to an investor. Charles R. Fumolo and Edward Polak were the brokers.

Woman Investor Buys Bronx Flat.

Mrs. Ann McNamara has purchased for investment from A. L. Guidone & Son the five-story Tolontine apartment occupying a plot, 103 by 80 feet, on the southeast corner of Fordham Road and Grand Avenue.

The structure, which was erected about three years ago by the sellers, was held at $90,000. B. H. Weisker negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story double flat at 1,024 Simpson Street, near the Subway station, on lot 40 by 100, has been sold for the Windermere Real Estate Company to an investor by J. P. Sinneran and P. J. Ryan.

The Galveston Building Company, Philip Derochowsky, President, purchased from Emiel Levy and others a plot 100 by 100 on the east side of Vyse Avenue, 114 feet north of Hann Street, as a site for two five-story new law tenements. Louis Schloss and J. D. Krog negotiated the sale.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis has added a section of the George N. Reinhardt property to its holdings in the Bronx, which extend 250 feet on the west side of Brook Avenue, adjoining the Harlem Railroad tracks, north of 163d Street. The acquisition comprises a plot 114 by 116 by 146 by 113.4.

A plot of four and one-half lots on the west side of Finley Avenue, near 170th Street, has been purchased by the C. J. C. Building Company, Inc., Cornelius J. Carey, President, from Rose Mary Stuart. The frontage is 112.6 and the new owner will improve the plot with three five-story apartment houses.

Long Island.

G. E. Clay sold for the Belmar Realty Company of Manhattan the southeast corner of Vernon Avenue at Freeman Avenue, Long Island City, to C. Tortora, who will improve the plot immediately with a three-story brick building.

New Jersey.

Feist & Feist, Inc., sold for the estate of Mrs. Sarah A. Skinner to Adolph Hollander the property 53 by 300, located at 616-618 High Street, Newark, N. J.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold to Fred B. Smith of the Johns-Manville Company a plot with a frontage of 130 feet on the west side of Berkeley Avenue at Greenacres in Scarsdale.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company, representing the owner, Charles A. Gould, and Mark Rafalsky & Co., representing the lessees, J. K. Steifel & Co., lace importers, have leased the store, basement and first loft at 128 and 128 Fifth Avenue, corner of Eighteenth Street, 20,000 square feet of space, to the latter. J. K. Steifel & Co. are now in Nineteenth Street, and their removal to Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue indicates that the lace importing business will continue in the locality in which it has been established for many years.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the store and basement at 54 to 58 East Ninth Street for a term of years to Schloss & Greenbaum; store 110 West Twenty-eighth Street to Beaber Brothers; two stores in the building at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street to Elias Solomon and the Wiener Busy Cloak Company, respectively, and the store 62 East Twelfth Street to Halliwell & Co.

William A. White & Sons have leased the store and basement at 31 West 125th Street to George R. Sepancio.

The William S. Anderson Company leased the four-story dwelling 44 East Sixty-ninth Street for the estate of Marietta Ludington to the Hahnemann Hospital.

Van Vleit & Place have leased the store at 538 Amsterdam Avenue to the Progressive Grocery Stores.

Girls' School Lease.

The Gardner School for Girls has leased for a long term the former residence of John Pierce, at 11 East Fifty-first Street, directly opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral. The dwelling, which is five stories high, 27.6 by 100.5, will be extensively altered.

Queens Borough Building Operations Show Big Increase.

Queens has had one of the most active quarters in building operations for several years, according to a report of operations made yesterday by Superintendent John W. Moore of the Building Bureau. His statement showed that since January 1, 1916, there have been filed with his bureau applications for 939 new buildings of an estimated cost of $5,476,056.

During the period from January 1 to April 1, last year, there were filed 865 plans of buildings of an estimated cost of $3,955,241, showing an increase of $1,521,815 for the present year and one week still to be considered. During the present month there have been filed applications for 266 buildings to cost $2,104,335.

Realty Notes.

The mechanics' lien filed Tuesday on the property at 318 to 326 West Thirty-ninth Street by the Manhattan Land Company against the 324 West Thirty-ninth Street Corporation was for $617.40, and not $67.40, as erroneously printed.

P. J. Ryan's real estate office after April 1 will be at 200 Broadway.

The sale of the old Atlantic Garden property on the Bowery, scheduled for public auction yesterday, was adjourned until April 3.

Joseph P. Day will speak today at the luncheon of the Paterson Board of Trade at Paterson, N. J.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Park Inn, at Rockaway Park, L. I., on 4th and 5th Avs and Atlantic Ocean, 220x200, three-story furnished hotel; knocked down to A. Eisert for $97,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50 and 52, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, extending through to 22 to 28 Elizabeth St, 75x200x100x18x25x100; Atlantic Garden buildings and tenements; adjourned to April 5.

99th St, n s, 174 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, vacant; adjourned to April 3.

52d St, 315 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9, four-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against J. A. Hallowny et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due on judgment, $7,252.25; taxes, &c., $390.14; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

AT 3,298 Third Avenue.
By Henry Brady.

St. Peter's Av, n w corner of Maclay Av, 25x100, P. A. Moore and another against Sarah Trainor et al., J. T. Hanlon, attorney; due on judgment, $6,502.38; taxes, &c., $1,101.40; to the plaintiff for $2,700.

By James J. Donovan.

Beck St, 676, s s, 272.6 ft e of St. John's Av, 54.1x125, five-story flat; Paul Baumgarten against New York Co. et al.; A. A. Behn, attorney; due, $7,790.81; taxes, &c., $1,488.40, prior mtg $40,000; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

Van Cortlandt Park East, n e corner of 240th St, three lots, with buildings; adjourned sine die.

By Charles A. Berrian.

161st St, 276 East, s s, 37 ft e of Morris Av, 44x80, five-story flat; M. D. Morschauser against M. J. Peters et al.; J. C. Hornbinger, attorney; due, $22,282.96; taxes, &c., $1,122.90; to the plaintiff for $22,900.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

64th St, 14 West, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5, five-story flat; East River Savings Institution against A. E. Willis et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; due, $20,480.39; taxes, &c., $691.10.

By James L. Wells Co.

Bleecker St, 123-125, n w corner Wooster St, 50x100, eight-story loft building; Excelsior Savings Bank against Building & Engineering Co. et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; due, $79,533.91; taxes, &c., $5,574.57.

By Daniel Greenwald.

7th Av, 2,424, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75, six-story apartment house; W. A. Allen and another, trustees, against Joseph Laemmle et al.; Butler, W. & C., attorneys; due, $71,916.78; taxes, &c., $1,000.50.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STOP---LOOK---LISTEN

Best bargain in years; will sell very cheap, close estate, 3-story dwelling, 80 East 90th St.; fifth 100 square feet of southwest corner Park Ave. Particulars, Ludwig Traube, 1,402 Lexington Ave., 92d St.

31 WEST 52ND ST.

For sale, cheap, to close divided ownership, splendid condition, especially suited for physician; caretaker on premises.

Wm. B. May & Co.,
717 FIFTH AVENUE,
Near 58th St. Phone Plaza 270.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

CASH FOR RESIDENCE OR FARM

Owner will add cash with good paying flats, all rented, best sections, subject to first mortgages only, for good residence or farm. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New High-Class Apartment

For sale, or exchange for securities; finest location; fully rented with the best of tenants; equity, $135,000; net income, 10 per cent. A good, clean-cut proposition. Send for statement. Address

RUDOLPH, P. O. BOX 1,936, N. Y.

$4,650 7 Rooms **BUNGALOW** Terms Arranged
Up to date, all latest improvements, sewer, inclosed porch, screens, near new subway. Flatbush section. Occupied by owner. Call or write J. P. DENLINGER, 1048 East 3rd Street, Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Southfield Point

Handsomely furnished Colonial house of 8 rooms and 3 baths, with garage and chauffeur's quarters, near the club and the water. Bathing, boating, tennis and golf. Five minutes by trolley to Stamford station. Exceptional commuting facilities. $1,500 for the season. Other houses. Room 410, No. 51 East 42d St. Tel. 5483 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

COLONIAL RESIDENCE

Fully furnished, 4 baths; cottage, garage, tennis court; fruit, handsome shade; 12 acres; commuting distance; 10 minutes station; offered to close estate; might rent.

FOX REALTY COMPANY
22 EAST 42D ST.

TWO HOMES ONE TOO MANY

Having moved into a larger house, this owner is anxious to sell 9 room house in excellent location. Steam heat. Electric light. Wants an offer. Will make terms.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

AMONG THE OAKS IN OAKWOOD

A unique and artistic home for sale. Owner, called away by business, will sell at low figure for quick sale. Five bedrooms. Two baths. Price $11,000.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES FOR RENT

333 East 87 St.—9 Rooms & Bath.
155 E. 89 St.—10 Rooms & 2 Baths.

Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 NASSAU ST. 'Phone 8125—Cortlandt.
OR 244 EAST 86TH ST.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

may be had from us promptly—

Lowest Rates, Favorable Terms, Large and Small Amounts.

Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Avenue, New York

$3,000,000—4½%

Will divide for centrally located Manhattan SPECIAL 2ND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP. **S. A. ISRAEL** New bldgs. preferred. 32 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates. Manhattan or Bronx.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$3,500 ON EASY TERMS

AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS
Near the Water.
New Colonial Villa
Actual Water Rights.
48 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sts. High and Healthy. 800 Ft. Elev.

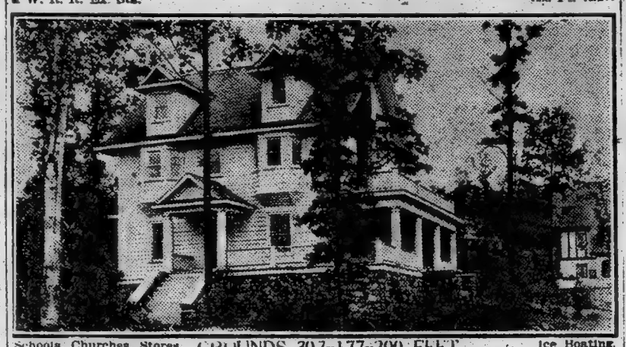

Schools, Churches, Stores. GROUNDS 307x177x200 FEET Ice Boating, Skating, Tobogganing. Country Club, Golf.

After the $3,500 Is Paid **$36.84 Monthly** *Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance, and Water Rate.*

A fine, well built, livable house of 13 rooms and 3 baths; beamed ceilings and walls panelled in hard wood. Huge open fireplace. All city conveniences.

Full Information and Appointment to See House from

Telephone 1521 Cortlandt. RAYMOND F. BARNES, 170 Broadway

Fine New Jersey Estate

Forty-five minutes from New York. 12-room house, garage and 2 acres of land. Large porches, beautiful garden and big shade trees. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.

CHAS. R. HOE, JR.,
80 Maiden Lane,
New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ACRE BARGAINS ON LONG ISLAND

QUARTER ACRE for a cottage 100x100 at Islip. $5 down, then $3 monthly..... **$100**

ONE ACRE for chicken raising at Bay Shore, near village. $10 down, $5 monthly **$390**

TWO ACRES for vegetable raising at Islip, L. I., near depot, $10 down, then $8 monthly..... **$500**

FIVE ACRES for peach raising at Bay Shore, 1 mile to village. $50 down, $12 monthly **$850**

CUTE 4-ROOM COTTAGE and one-half acre for chickens. $50 down, $15 monthly **$1250**

TEN ACRES for truck raising at Islip, L. I., near village. $50 down, $20 monthly..... **$1900**

Any of the above at less than half their values. See me quick.

WM. H. MOFFITT
185 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

NEPONSIT

Make your all-year home where, during the hot months, you can swim, fish, and breathe the pure ocean air before starting for the office, and in less than an hour after closing your desk be in the surf. This is only one of NEPONSIT'S attractions to the man of modest income. Phone for the others.

Neponsit Realty Company

New York City:	Brooklyn, N. Y.:
Suite 505,	Suite 205,
1 West 34th St.	162 Remsen St.
Tel. Greeley 2741.	Tel. Main 6480

At Little Neck, Long Island

For Sale—This fine 9-room modern home. Six bedrooms, bath, elect. light, steam heat; lot 40x100; 3 blocks from station; overlooking bay; 28 minutes from Broadway; Long Island electric trains. Bargain price $6,000; only $600 down, balance like rent.

John M. Riehle, 68 William St., N. Y.

COUNTRY CLUB

Building site on golf course with water view; 5½ acres—$10,000.

Handsome, artistic Dutch residence, which I will furnish free and superintend construction, to cost $20,000; will be worth $50,000 when complete. This is an unusual opportunity.

MILTON L'ECLUSE,
4030 Murray Hill. 18 East 34th St.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.
Near Sound; 30 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order at $4,500 and up; choice lots cheap; all terms remarkably easy.

JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

MODERN BUNGALOW

within 5 minutes' walk of bathing beach; 6 rooms, including bath; large living and dining room; beamed ceilings; open fireplace; spacious porches; gas and electricity; select neighborhood; 40 minutes from city; $300 cash balance $18 per month. B Bungalow, 349 East 14th St.

Waterfront Estate Bargain

Beautiful waterfront estate, 3 acres; magnificent mansion, 110 feet long; Georgian brick, large brick outbuildings; fine neighborhood; commuting zone; cost $125,000; sacrifice $60,000.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

FISHERMAN'S BUNGALOW.

Needs few repairs, 5 rooms; one minute to water; greatest fishing and boating point on Long Island; plot 40 x 100; ideal location for summer home; worth $3,000, will sell for $2,200; must have $350 cash, balance on easy terms; 45 minutes out. B. JOSEPH, 349 East 14th St. Stuyvesant 5056.

ACTUAL WATERFRONT

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, electricity, water, sidewalks, &c.; 40 minutes from city; will dispose of considerably less than their real value for cash if bought at once. Bald, Box 157 Times Downtown.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW

At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

FINE OLD FARM HOUSE

only 40 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av., with plenty of fruit and shade trees; grounds, near private bathing beach; good fishing; $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. B Farm, 243 W. 34th St.

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Economy

To increase your business profits—Decrease your rent. Become a tenant in the Lord's Court Building where you can obtain more desirable office space for less money than in any modern structure downtown.

Lord's Court

Corner William St. and Exchange Place

For Particulars Apply
PEASE & ELLIMAN (Agents)
On premises Tel. 331 Cortlandt

$5,000 REDUCTION TO SELL NOW

This New, Superb Moorish Manor, WITH TWO-CAR GARAGE. You May Buy It on Your Own Terms. Price $13,500.

Extensive grounds. Near lakes; commanding magnificent view of lakes and surrounding country. Easy commutation to N. Y. C. Golf and country club near by.

House is roomy, contains seven bedchambers, three bathrooms, library, living, dining rooms, three open fireplaces, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch and porte-cochere.

Tel. 6900 Audubon

Photo and particulars from GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive.

$150 CASH NOW

AND 2 PAYMENTS OF $37.50 EACH

BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write

BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

SUMMER in the BERKSHIRES.

Eleven Room House, 45 acres, electric light; open fireplace; small brook; woodland; right-sized property for little money; $6,500; exhilarating atmosphere; 1,000 ft. altitude. ARCHER, 10 East 43d St.

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New Home for Rent Furnished.

Charming location on hillside, among rocks and trees. Convenient to Mount Vernon station. Modern stucco house, large living room with open fire place, broad veranda, four bedrooms, two baths. Exquisitely furnished. Rent $150 per month. Possession in May.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

68 WALL STREET

To Lease,
Plot 25x100.

Owner will erect low structure on 70 feet for exclusive use of one tenant.

Excellent Opportunity for

BANK OR BANKERS

Favorable Terms.
Apply to

Edward A. Arnold,
64 Wall St.
Tel. Hanover—7573.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR
New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Av.

LOFT 247-253 WEST 19TH ST.

Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.

Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or Your Own Broker.

Lofts for Manufacturing.

Elevator, &c.
16 East 17th St., 20x80, $1,000-$1,200.
13-15 Lispenard St., 50x100, $1,000.
POSSESSION AT ONCE.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
39 East 42nd Street.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,606.—In Bankruptcy.—JENNIE POLLACK and BARNET GREENBERG, individually and trading as POLLACK & GREENBERG, Bankrupt.

Jennie Pollack and Barnet Greenberg were duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 27th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 29, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DIST. COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 17,163.

Notice is given that LEON EPSTEIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 1st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,-638.

Notice is given that ROGER KEENAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 1st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,043.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN W. WILSON, Bankrupt.

John W. Wilson was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 25, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on April 12, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy 21,411.—Notice is given that JOHN FRIED and MEYER COHEN, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 1st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LAFAYETTE & HOWARD STS.

NORTHEAST CORNER.

LIGHT LOFTS AND STORE AND BASEMENT

NET AREA 2,700 SQ. FT., NINETEEN WINDOWS ON EACH FLOOR. BROAD STREETS, PERFECT SHIPPING FACILITIES; ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT; WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF STATIONS ON

THREE SUBWAYS

REACHING ALL BRIDGES AND ALL PARTS OF MANHATTAN, BRONX, BROOKLYN, AND QUEENS.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. Tel. Cort. 1132.
710 Madison Ave. Tel. Plaza 4951.

Browning Building

1265-1269 Broadway,
(Near 32nd Street.)

Attractive Offices

at $250 to $500 a year.

C. J. Fisher, Supt.,
Room 412, on premises.

Jewelers' Offices

Entire floor, 1250 sq. ft. Very attractive rental, highest grade modern office building.

6 Maiden Lane

in the centre of the jewelry district. North light; excellent service. Office in perfect condition.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

SHOWROOMS and STUDIOS AT 15 West 34th Street.

Brand new, clean and attractive, excellent light, full office service.

LOW RENTS.

LARGE SKYLIGHTS

RENTING AGENT ON 8TH FLOOR
For full information.

Every Subway Terminates Here.

41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.

OFFICES TO LET

Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on Premises. 16-Story Modern Office Building. 3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service. (Opposite City Hall Park.)

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202-204 East 29th Street
LOWEST RENT SECTION

New building; light and airy; steam heat; passenger and freight elevators.

GREENWALD BROS.
3d Av. and 87th St. Phone Lenox 8100.

147 E. 42d Street — TWO FLOORS 50 x 60 — $90 and $100

Less Than 1 Block from { Grand Central Sta. Subways, New and Old. 3d Ave. L. Queensboro Bridge.

R. W. REALTY CO., 121 Duane St. Worth 2536.

60% Already Rented

of the eleven floors vacated by the New York Telephone Co. to a very high standard of tenants in the Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt St., 25 Dey St. and 25 Church St., at rentals much lower than any other building of equal calibre down town. Why not inspect NOW the remaining OFFICES and SUITES, while the choicest remain? Booklet on request. W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, Room 107. Tel. 5516—Cortlandt.

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41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

STORE FOR RENT

1,677 2d Av., Near 87th St.
APPLY
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125—Cortlandt.
Or 244 East 86th St.

STORE AND BASEMENT

510-512 6TH AVE.

Choice location; well-kept building; good class tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Pennsylvania Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Superintendent, or own broker.

Manufacturing and Mercantile Lofts, Stores, Buildings

INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th St.

OWNER WILL BUILD GARAGE
Or Other Building to Suit Tenant.
AMSTERDAM AVE., near 167TH ST.
PLOT 50 x 100.
PHILLIPS, 72d St. & Col. Ave.

CENTRE ST., 202-204

Second lofts, very light, 6,000 square feet; modern fireproof building; two elevators; immediate possession. Inquire Geo. S. Daniels, 27 William St., or any broker. 'Phone 6900 Broad.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

THE RIGHT LOCATION

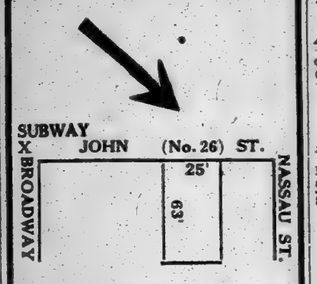

First Floor in Modern Building.
Good for Display.
Reasonable Rent.

Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John.

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Niagara Fire Insurance Co. will sublet ground floor—3,000 sq. ft., 25-7 Liberty St. and 10th floor—6,000 sq. ft. 25-7 Liberty St. through to 54-6 Maiden Lane. Offices with plenty of daylight at very low rents. Entire or divide to suit.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Tel. John 2000. 92 William St.

Select Offices

At 37-39 Liberty St. in a well-managed fireproof building of more than average dignity. Rents $420 to $2250.

Lawyers especially solicited. Ask for Mr. Hanisch at the building or

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John 92 William St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Netherland Apartments

340 West 56th St.

On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway. High-Class Apartment House.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths

Rents Very Moderate.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

Southwick Apartments

674 WEST 161ST ST.

THE LOYAL

884 Riverside Drive, Cor. 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths. Rents $480 to $864 yearly. 7 Rooms, cor. Apt. and 2 Baths, $1,140. Open Evenings. Renting Agent on Premises. 'Phone 9282 Audubon.
FRIEDMAN CON. CO., 189 Broadway.

TERRACE COURT

202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.

ROCKLEDGE COURT

3,044 Albany Crescent.
Broadway-231st St. subway station, 3-4-5 Rooms; all improvements; $23 to $36. Class of tenants restricted.
Call at above address only.

THE CLEBURNE

West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

46—FT. WASHINGTON AVE.—47

CHATEAU D'ARMES—RONDA
Corner 161st St., Near Subway.
4-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
All Improvements—Concessions.
LOUIS SCHLECHTER, Agent, 217 W. 116th

APARTMENT,

Madison Square, 2 rooms; all improvements, decorated to suit. 7 West 24th St. See resident housekeeper, Enright.

Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

APARTMENTS

$50 AND UPWARD.

WM. R. WARE, B'way and 86th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Northeast Corner Madison Av. and 77th St.

Eight rooms, three baths. All direct light. Bedrooms are free from noises. Fire and sound proof. Insurance rate 15c. Store and trunk rooms. Steam laundry. Every detail of this building is the very best. Direct light and ventilation on all floors of elevator landings. Staircase leading direct to main hall. If you are looking for an apartment, don't fail to investigate. Rent $2,500. Will decorate to suit. Furnished if wanted. Also studio apartment. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE MANHATTAN,

244 East 86th St.

Apartment of 5 rooms and bath for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service; "L" station. Apply

Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
OR ON PREMISES.

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5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38 JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments,
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., a University Ave. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

PARK VIEW APARTMENTS

2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $38 up
OWNER, ON PREMISES.

FINDLAY AVE. & 170TH ST.

NEAR GRAND CONCOURSE.
4-5-6 room apts. to let; up to date; select tenants; near school and all transit facilities. Telephone. **$27-$34**

NEW JERSEY.

HADDON HALL

Montclair, N. J.

Eight-story, fireproof, elevator. Finest apartment in State. Beautiful view and surroundings. City life in the country. 6, 7 or 8 rooms—low rent. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises, 67 Union St., or any real estate agent.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Harry S. Shapter, 7 East 42d St. Efficient Management of Real Estate.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON, REAL ESTATE, 1 WEST 34TH ST.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in private dwellings, sale or rent, west side, above 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. (103d.)

Horace S. Ely & Co., Real Estate, 21 Liberty St. and 489 5th Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

A semi-detached, high-class private house, with garage, on one of the finest streets in Brooklyn, at less than the cost of its construction. B 167 Times Downtown.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx house to let, unfurnished; 2,441 Walton Av., near Fordham Road; 7 rooms, bath, furnace; rent, $35. Inquire 2,435.

For homes at City Island see Joseph P. Day, Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

New houses in restricted and refined community, 30 minutes out; $6,400 and $7,100; city conveniences; 7 rooms and bath; near stores, churches, public and parochial schools, new golf course, tennis, clubhouse. M. L., 114 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

126th St., near Lenox Av., 3-story stone house; $650. Brettell, 184 East 123d.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Four attractive and especially WELL-BUILT houses for sale in LANGDON TERRACE, Mount Vernon.

This restricted section offers the best in suburban life; within five minutes of excellent schools and markets; also street cars and railroad station; wide, well-paved streets. Over fifty houses already sold. WILLIAM R. LUCE, 336 East Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, New York. Phone 2818.

Restricted nine-room dwelling; all modern improvements; large porches; near Mount Vernon station; all large rooms; open fireplaces, &c.; plot 50x100; $7,500; worth $9,000. Wolfe-Douglas, Harlem Station, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Park Hill on the Hudson, New York's most accessible, beautiful and attractive all-year-round suburb. Beautiful houses already built or built to order. Attractive terms. American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av., N. Y.

SCARSDALE.

Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

Mount Vernon and vicinities; best houses for sale or rent. Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

Must sacrifice beautiful house superbly situated at Larchmont; 9 large rooms and 2 baths. R. W. H., 2 Rector St., Room 1,807.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N.Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties, Sesman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., corner B'way and Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Irvington.—Beautiful home; 10-room house; lease, sale. Hurt, 170 West 74th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath; decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,900, on easy terms. Water Front Bungalow, 137 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with six-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated, ready to work; near harbor, trolley, and big town, where there is a demand for poultry and eggs; near enough to city to commute; want good party to take care of same and will sell on easy terms. B. Kych, 136 Times Downtown.

For sale or to rent, 2½ acres, North Shore of Long Island; 170 feet deep water shore front; good anchorage; house 12 rooms, 2 baths; wonderful view. Full particulars and photographs from Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOWS & HOUSES, 5, 6, 7, and 9 rooms; all

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Eastern disturbance has finally passed off the North Carolina coast, but little local rains still continue in the Middle Atlantic States. The Western disturbance noted Tuesday night as being over Eastern Colorado now presents two centres, one over Northern Central Texas and one over Eastern Kansas.

No precipitation precedes this disturbance, but to the northward and northwestward snows and rains were quite general, with marked high pressure and a decided fall in temperature to below normal conditions.

In New England, the Central Valleys, the Lake region, the South, and Southwest the weather was fair, with high temperatures over the latter region. Over the Western half of the country temperatures did not change decidedly.

Fair weather will prevail Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River except in the lower Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys, where rains are probable, and in the upper Lake region, where rains or snows are probable Friday, with lower temperatures. It will be warmer Thursday in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and the South, and also on Friday in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts Thursday and Friday will be fresh northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair and warmer.

Southern New England—Cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair.

Western New York—Fair Thursday. Friday, cloudy.

Northern New England—Cloudy Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	35	39	4 P. M.	41	45
6 A. M.	36	42	6 P. M.	40	45
9 A. M.	39	42	9 P. M.	35	46
12 M.	38	45	11 P. M.	31	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 37; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41, at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 46 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees at 12:45 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.81 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.93 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:25—115 W. 64 St.; Nellie Dindorff	Slight
3:25—15-17 W. 21 St.; Wexler Bros.	Slight
5:15—130 E. 117 St.; Longfellow & Prager	Slight
8:40—109 E. 9 St.; Mrs. Annie Ackeran	Slight
9:15—2,477 Belmont Av.; Jennie Creco	Slight
9:55—21 Pike St.; David Spencer	Slight
10:00—65 Ave B; Joseph Weiner	Slight
P. M.	
12:10—241 E. 121 St.; Louis Miller	Slight
12:40—287-289 7 St.; Edward Grosshandler	Slight
1:30—342 E. 101 St.; Dominick Gingo	Slight
6:35—833 B'way; Green Trimming and Cord Co.	$500
7:05—24 Goerck St.; not given	Slight
8:00—117 Norfolk St.; Mollie Schaffer	Slight
8:05—345 W. 70 St.; not given	Slight
8:50—Opp. 228 W. 47 St., (auto.); Rachel Friedman	Slight
8:50—730 Westchester Av.; Max Kammerling	$10
9:20—748 6 Av.; Samuel Friedman	Slight
10:15—425-435 11 Av.; Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co	Slight

Owing to an error in transmission a fire was reported in yesterday's record as having occurred in the premises of D. Seigel & Co., 38 University Place, Tuesday evening. The fire was in the premises of another occupant of the building.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—2d Lt. J. I. McMullen, retired, to active duty, to Columbus, N. M., for duty with Q. M. C. in charge of Motor Truck No. 6, and by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept.

2d Lt. A. G. Rudd, 4th Cav., relieved from treatment at General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, N. M., and attached to 5th Cav.

Brig. Gen. W. M. Black, Chief of Engrs., detailed as member Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, vice Brig. Gen. D. C. Kingman, retired.

1st Lt. N. W. Campanole, 6th Inf., detailed Signal Corps, and will proceed to Ft. Bliss, Texas.

Capt. E. K. Massee, Inf., now attached to 21 Inf., assigned to 22d Inf.

Capt. W. W. Whitman, Q. M. C., to Columbus, N. M., for temporary duty as Assistant to Quartermaster, and by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept.

Leaves: Chaplain L. R. Groves, 14th Inf., 6 months on Surgeon's certificate of disability, and 1st Lt. H. H. Malven, Jr., C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Pay Clerk Jos. O'Reilly, the Washington, to New York Navy Yard.

The following have been appointed as gunners and assigned to duty: J. S. Conover and F. Myers, to the Rainbow; J. G. M. Johnson and C. V. Kane, to the Constellation; F. Clifford, to the Maine; A. Anderson, to the Chester; F. T. Whiting, to the Des Moines; J. M. Gately, to the Louisiana, and H. J. Jerrior, to the Salem.

The following have been appointed as boatswains and assigned to duty as follows: W. F. Farrel, to the Rainbow; T. M. Buck, to the Chester; J. Shostroff, to the Rhode Island; J. Whalen, to the Wyoming; R. C. McDuffie, to the Maine; O. Benson, to the Saratoga, and W. Martin, to the Rainbow.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ammen, at Smithtown Bay; Arethusa, at Guantanamo; Burrows, at Whitestone Landing; Cleveland, at San Diego; Cyclops, at Norfolk Yard; Duncan, at Hampton Roads; Gloucester, at New York Yard; Jouett, at Smithtown Bay; Jupiter and Prairie, at Guantanamo; Potomac, at Cristobal; Tonopah, at Block Island, and the Wilmington, at Swatow.

Sailed—Brooklyn, Guam for Shanghai; Marietta, Vera Cruz for Tampico; Nero, San Diego for Guaymas; Pittsburgh, San Francisco for San Diego, and the Raleigh, Acapulco for Corinto.

The fuel ship Proteus will sail from Olongapo about April 3 for the Atlantic Coast of the United States via the Panama Canal.

The fuel ship Nereus will sail from Olongapo about April 20 for the Atlantic Coast of the United States via Guam and the Panama Canal.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received until 4 P. M. on April 10 for Deputy Chief, Bureau of Fire Prevention, the salary in which is $3,000 a year. Candidates must be 25 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces for April 19 at the New York Custom House an examination for assistant in dry land arboriculture, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, for service in the field, at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,500 a year. The duties will be the inspection of proposed sites for the planting of shelter belts in the Northern Great Plains, examination of the land after it is prepared for planting, and general supervision and inspection of the plantings after they are made. Competitors will be examined in questions in arboriculture, thesis, and education and experience. Graduation from a full four years' course from a college or university of recognized standing, or at least four years' experience in propagation, planting, and growing of trees in the Northern Great Plains region of the United States, is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., Apr. 1: Lieuts. F. A. Smith, 62 to 77; J. F. Brady, 65 to 62; Patrol. J. F. Conway, 29 to 75; T. E. Nelis, 25 to 225; J. J. Tynan, 63 to 74, to bicycle duty; B. F. King, 74 to 63, to bicycle duty discontd.; T. Arnew, from 172 to 29. To take effect 8 A. M., Mar. 31: C. W. Rohrback, 154 to Central Office Squad, office of Chief Inspector.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. F. M. Taccardo, 277 to C. O. Squad, duty in map room, 10 days, from 9 A. M., Mar. 30.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. G. F. Raeburn, 279, to mounted duty, 4 P. M., Mar. 30.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. P. J. McCaffrey, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 1; H. J. Addy, 133, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 2.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. Ottati, 13.

Fire Department.

In view of the proposed reorganization and rebuilding of the fire alarm telegraph systems throughout the city, the Fire Commissioner has approved a recommendation that the requirement for direct telegraphic communication for parochial school buildings to Fire Department Headquarters be waived at this time, and in lieu thereof a public telephone, if installed in such school buildings as are not already provided with special fire alarm boxes or public telephones, be accepted as a substitute for direct telegraphic communication, and be considered satisfactory to the department.

Special Leave (without pay): Fire, 1st gr. S. E. Mandelson, Eng. 95, 36 hours, 8 P. M., April 1; Capt. R. W. Haupt, H. & L. 8, 60 hours, 8 A. M., March 31.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., (March 24:) left Ida, Kate, Frances, and Edmund L., children, each one-fourth estate.

HILLEBRANDT, HENRY, (March 22:) left about $35,000 realty and about $60,000 personalty. Mary, widow, one-third interest in realty; Marie L. and Henrietta R., daughters, and Walter L., son, each one-third residue.

HODGE, J. ASPINWALL, (March 21:) left more than $10,000 personalty and more than $10,000 realty to Genevieve N., widow.

HOLZINGER, ALBERT, (March 23:) left realty, value unknown; personalty about $10,000 to Gertrude C., widow.

KIMME, ANNA M., (Feb. 1:) left about $13,000 realty and about $26,000 personalty. John Carl Volkens, grandnephew, $8,000; Frederick H. Garbe, grandnephew, $3,000; Deutsche Evangelische St. Johannes Church, $1,000; Fritz Reuteraltenhein, $1,000; Anna A. C. Kimme, niece, residuary estate.

MITCHELL, EMILY R., (March 25:) left about $25,000 realty and $150 personalty. Margaret J., daughter, $15,000; George W., son, $10,000.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The High School Teachers' Association will meet at the High School of Commerce this afternoon to act on the Pension bill.

"Twelfth Night" will be given by students of the senior class of the Washington Irving High School in the school auditorium on April 1.

Controller Prendergast has written to President Willcox of the Board of Education to say that the Board of Estimate does not plan to cut the teachers' salaries. "I trust," the Controller says, "that during your Presidency of the Board of Education the teachers will come to learn that there is no just ground on their part for ill-feeling toward the Board of Estimate."

There will be a special meeting of the Board of Education next Wednesday to act on the Finnegan bill for reorganizing the school system.

James C. Byrnes of the Board of Examiners is spending a few days at Atlantic City for his health.

Word received from City Supt. Maxwell, at St. Augustine, Fla., is to the effect that he is much improved in health.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BROADWAY AND CORTLANDT ST., 3,000 SQUARE FEET, WILL RENT ENTIRE SPACE OR SUB-DIVIDE; ALL LIGHT; 22 WINDOWS; ONE DOLLAR A SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING LIGHT, HEAT, JANITOR SERVICE. APPLY ROOM 34, 171 BROADWAY.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Corner Lofts—Steam Power—Elevator. 174-182 Worth St., bet. subway and 3d Av. "L" stations; sprinklers; high ceilings; 2 fireproof stairways. Apply premises or your broker.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

84th St., 140 West, (Between 6th and 7th Avs.)—Store and basement and parlor floor. Open for inspection. William A. White & Sons, 40 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

Attractive first loft; shipping facilities; 1,200 square feet; rent, $1,000; financing or factoring if desired. Levison & Co., bankers, 141 5th Av., corner 21st St.

64th, (606 Park Av.,) $40; parlor floor, or will divide or furnish.

Corner loft, modern, fireproof, 50x100, two Otis elevators, $2,000 per annum; near Broadway and Canal. Owner, Laue, 38 Fulton.

Small private office downtown, decently furnished, for several months; if possible, mail, telephone service; state terms. L 29 Times.

OFFICES.—Large and small attractive offices, modern conveniences, $17.50 to $50 monthly. 109 Broad St. Apply on premises.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

AT BROADWAY AND 42D STREET. Nicely furnished private office. J. W. Buckley, 1,476 Broadway.

Vacant lots and one-story buildings, 19th St, and Avenue B. Apply Estate of John U. Brookman, Owner, 88 Wall St.

42d, 11 East.—Front parlor store, studios, suites; apartment two rooms, kitchenette.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

3,800 feet, light as day; live steam. Brackett Realty Co., 137 East 25th.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $10.50 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished apartment, (elevator,) 7 rooms; sublet till Fall. E. D. Loughman, 1,190 Madison Av.

Bachelor apartment, 3 rooms, bath; new furniture; 86th-Madison Av. Lenox 6995.

Furnished—West Side.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 4 rooms, kitchenette, two baths, $75. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Furnished Apartment.—Kitchen, bedroom, bath, and studio living room, top floor of building next but one to Plaza Hotel; overlooks Central Park; price $500 for season May 1 to Nov. 1. Ryder, 24 West 59th St.

5-ROOM FRONT APARTMENT. Sublet a charmingly furnished, delightful apartment in high-class elevator house; rent $100. Inquire superintendent on premises. 617 WEST 113TH ST.

IRVING PLACE 74, (Gramercy Park Neighborhood.)—Unusual, quaint apartment, six rooms, bath; large French windows, mahogany furniture; $75 month; references. A. B. Leonard.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY. 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

To Sublet.—Two large rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; every convenience. Apply Apartment 1, The Hampton, 22 East 31st St.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1334 and 1647 Academy.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

52d, 248 West.—Attractively furnished two large parlors; private telephone; bath; maid service. Circle 1586.

Beautifully furnished apartment for rent for six months; 5 or 6 rooms as desired. M., 780 Riverside Drive.

To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, 7 outside, airy rooms; ideal for Summer. Davis, 508 West 114th.

Furnished apartments sublet. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; six bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

An exceptional 5-room corner apartment. Barbour, 105 West 72d St. 8881 Columbus.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath; elegantly furnished. 34 West 56th St.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Unfurnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.
Sublet
two rooms and bath, corner, overlooking Gramercy Park, $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 48 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

1,155 PARK AV., corner 92d Street.
12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—2 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

414 Madison Av., at 48th St.—Two rooms and bath; hotel service.

Unfurnished—East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, 45 East 34th St., (near Madison Av.)—Large living room, bedroom, private bath; large closets; all improvements; will decorate to suit tenant. Inquire of janitress, on premises, or of Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row. Telephone 5900 Cortlandt.

Madison Av., 539, (near 54th.)—Two, three, four extra large, light rooms and bath; every improvement; moderate.

Unfurnished—West Side.

$40.—Georgette Court, 315 West 113th St.; 5-room apartment, all modern improvements; elevator service day, night; centrally located; subway, elevated, cars, bus; parks within block. "Supt."

Chance for refined family to secure 8 rooms, corner apartment, southern exposure, at greatly reduced rental until October; Panmure Arms, 300 Riverside Drive, 893 Riverside Drive, corner 136th. Kempe & Co., Agents, Broadway, corner 87th.

Roxborough, Northwest Corner Broadway and 92d St.—Seven rooms, two baths, corner apartment, easterly and southerly exposure; rearranged to suit tenant's requirements; rental, $1,700 per annum. Lewis S. Preston, Incorporated, agents, 105 Broadway.

207 WEST 78TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,000. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

SIX ROOMS.
Fort Washington Av., S. W. corner 170th St.—Attractive lay-out.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 William St.

For Rent—Very desirable apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, size 25x100; steam heat, hot water, and electric light; good light and ventilation; open plumbing; rent $70. 203 West 14th St. Hugh Slevin.

1,871 SEVENTH AVENUE.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. Eight unusually large rooms; location best in Harlem; rent, $1,000 per annum.

Just one ten-room apartment, three baths; all light, sunny; exceptional location; moderate. 67 Riverside Drive, corner 79th.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3 & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $900 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 88th.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

58th St., 240 West.—6-8 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 1,920 Broadway.

Bronx.

Caldwell Av., 853, Catherine Apartments.—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 161st St., 3d Av. "L," subway station block; rents $33 $36.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write 115 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

MADISON AV., 218.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Family house; spacious rooms; modern convenience; home cooking.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large double, single rooms; open fire; excellent table; refined surroundings.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Rooms with and without bath; table board; gentlemen; references.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms, board; reference; table guests.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and adjoining small room, with private bathroom on 2d floor; electricity; parlor dining room.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms in private home; telephone, bath, continuous hot water; ideal location; board obtainable; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luguelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large front room with board and private bath; high grade.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Unusually large room, private bathroom, medium room; homelike; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny, second, third floor front rooms; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

86TH, (531 West End Av.)—Handsome double and single rooms in well-appointed house; excellent table; references.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive rooms and board; near Riverside Drive; excellent service; reasonable.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room; bath; elegantly furnished; private house; excellent table. Aarons.

HOTEL LAPORTE.
117th, corner Amsterdam Av., 2 blocks from subway express station, overlooking grounds Columbia University; southern exposure; entirely renovated, redecorated; new bathrooms; electric light; beautiful dining room; excellent cooking; full hotel service; room and board, $10 weekly up; with private bath, $15 up; suite of rooms, private bath, and board for two, $25 up; new management.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (163d.)—Double room, well furnished; excellent food; private house. Audubon 6833.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; will rent large, handsomely furnished room with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

WEST END AV., 524, (80th Subway.)—Suite of rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Single and double rooms; excellent table board.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; good home cooking; parlor dining room.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Invalids, convalescents; ideal conditions near New York; beautiful grounds; moderate. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Sterns Knight 1915, five-passenger touring, "Light 4," thoroughly overhauled; painted battleship gray; new car guarantee; manufacturer's equipment; very desirable. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St., Columbus 7600.

CADILLAC "12" SEVEN-PASSENGER, fully equipped; ideal for hackman or private family; accept $575. Owner, 805 West 79th.

1914 Oldsmobile, touring car body, with top, metal made and leather trimmed; first class condition. H. Heckenborn, 218 East 44th St.

1912 Pope-Hartford, 5-pass., aluminium body, excellent condition; sacrifice for cash; 7 A. M., 6 P. M. McKenna, 589 Park Av., Bklyn.

Packard (1915) touring 3-38 H. P. Mercer (1913) Runabout, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 58th St. and Broadway.

Winton Big Six 45 H. P.; 7 passenger; 1914; private owner; perfect running order; $1,500 cash. Telephone Plaza 6107.

OVERLAND 1914 touring car, in excellent condition throughout; $375. DIUGUID BROS., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Tires for Export.—Metric sizes; best makes; cheap. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,761 Broadway.

Packards, all styles, latest models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway.

For Sale—Packard 6-48 touring; call; full equipment; cash. G. Rath, 246 West 124th St.

Spring clean-up sale of serviceable used trucks. A. C. Whitefield, 427 West 42d St.

Stearns 1915 touring, perfect condition; best bargain New York today. Tel. Rector 5159.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful Packard touring, smart appearing outfit; satisfactory service guaranteed. 9086 Columbus. Taggart.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Late Pierce-Arrow limousine or touring, $300 monthly; livery chauffeur. 8963 Columbus.

Packard, Renault landaulets; day, week, month. Block, 218 W. 66th St. Col. 3258.

Private Packard landaulet or touring car; monthly or season. Ansonia, Schuyler 5403.

Packard landaulet; hour, month; owner drives. Curran, 12 East 86th. Lenox 8176.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 58th St. and Broadway.

Marmon or Mercer Speedster wanted; not older than 1914 model; dealers need not answer. M 107 Times.

Wanted.—Peerless touring car body style; No. 648, in perfect condition. A 250 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A., Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7620 202 W. 57th St.—Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large front rooms; clean, quiet, select house; telephone; reasonable.

82D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, comfortable steam-heated front room, $5. Ackermann.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Elegant back parlor; all conveniences; select private house; references; breakfast; phone.

MADISON AV., 220, (86th St.)—Attractive rooms, bath, and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished room; bath; telephone; electricity; gentlemen preferred.

West Side.

16TH, 29 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well heated rooms, $3 to $6; references; telephone.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two good-sized rooms, connecting; showers; electricity; references. Sewell.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 3855.

61ST, 106 WEST.—Desirable single furnished rooms for business women only; centrally located; kitchen privileges; hotel service; elevator; $3.75 per week up; double, $3.50 up; reference required.

66TH ST, (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, suite, with private bath, or will divide; references.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny back parlor, with bath; living or business; gentlemen.

72D.—Subway; attractive large front room, opposite bath; high-class apartment; gentleman; references; reasonable. Columbus 684. Apt. 1C.

72D, WEST.—Two good size, connecting; shower; $35; electricity; elevator. Columbus 2051.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; board; references; phone; subway.

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms, singly, en suite, bath; electricity; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, well heated, large rooms, refined house; reference; telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, southern exposure, adjoining shower bath; references; select.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright and cheerful rooms; reception room; $4 up; meals optional.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, with lav.; story; facing Broadway; exclusive apartment. HOLTON.

82D ST, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front parlor and front bedroom, suitable two. Koenig.

84TH ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Schuyler 7012. Crocker.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Handsome suite and room with bath; good situation; reasonable.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, connecting bedroom; running water, electricity, telephone; $8.

92D, 43 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor suite; electricity; running water; phone; large bath; suitable physician; exclusive, private house.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; closet; bath adjoining. Apt. 41.

112TH ST, 605 WEST, Apt. 52.—Attractively furnished room; private family.

113TH, 31 WEST.—Parlor floor and furnished room in private house.

123D ST., 348 WEST.—In strictly private house, exceptionally cheerful, handsomely furnished; first-floor bedroom, with lavatory and bath; electric light; terms to suit desirable party; exclusive use of a reception room if desired. Telephone 634 Morningside.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

137TH, 602 WEST, (Apt. 37.)—Large, nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; evenings.

A large, well-furnished room, with running water, next to bath and shower; refined gentleman only. 235 West 102d, corner of Broadway, Apartment 5E.

MANHATTAN AV., 540, (123d St.)—Neat outside room; elevator; one or two; business women preferred. Apartment 3H.

WEST END AV., 344, (near 76th.)—Attractive double, single rooms; baths; electricity.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes light furnished or unfurnished room, near bath; state price, particulars; below 59th St. L 28 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

MISSES' DEPARTMENT.—Require in our misses' coat and suit department several experienced saleswomen; only those with first-class experience will be considered; apply in person or by mail to superintendent.

APPRENTICE and errand girl for dressmaking. Moe, 1 West 68th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent to take charge of all bookkeeping and office of small manufacturing company at Bound Brook, N. J.; must be capable, refined, and energetic; call between 5 and 6 P. M. Friday. Bell Locomotive Works, 30 Church St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Western girl preferred, who can work for nominal salary at start; snap and initiative more essential than school or business training. P 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, and stenographer; one who understands full set of books; bright and ambitious; good at figures; opportunity for advancement. National, 310 East 22d St.

FILE CLERK.—Young woman of personality and initiative, some experience, in the statistical department of a prominent banking house; write fully stating references and salary. Room 62, 96 Broadway.

GIRLS wanted for pasting and rolling pamphlets. Call Miss Stevens, McCall Co., 236 West 37th.

LADY wants French private lessons at home; only good lady teacher need apply, near Cathedral Parkway. L 31 Times.

MAID wanted for Superintendent's apartment in large hospital. Call after 10 A. M., Lying-In Hospital, 2d Av. and 17th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Wanted, a middle-aged English, French, or German woman as mother's helper. 150 Woodside Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

NURSE.—Girl, German speaking preferred; child 3 years; good home, Bayonne. Call Mrs. Hedinger, Room 508, 30 Church St., 2 o'clock.

NURSE—Trained baby nurse to take full charge of young infant. Silverberg, 558 8th St., Brooklyn.

OLIVER TYPISTS.—Accurate, speedy; addressing and filling in; by Christian firm; $8 per week; 9 to 5:30. See Miss Riker, seventh floor, 16 East 42d St.

SALESWOMEN.—We want two educated women, over 24, to learn our business; $50 per month to start; references required. D. E. Brainerd, 220 West 42d St.

SAMPLE FINISHERS WANTED.—STEADY WORK; GOOD PAY. APPLY LEON JOBIN, 159 MADISON AV.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Want young girl of good appearance and education, with thorough legal experience; $18.

BOOKKEEPER.—For wholesale house uptown; $18.

STENOGRAPHER.—For high-grade position uptown; want bright girl; $15.

DICTOPHONE OPERATOR.—Want high school graduate for uptown position in manufacturing house; $15.

Several high-grade stenographic positions in various lines, principally uptown; want girls of good education and appearance; salaries range from $8 to $15, according to experience, &c.

Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau St. 5051 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS wanted for high class positions; no reg. fee; good salaries; Beginners $8. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, clerks; vacancies; register free. F. N. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12, $7; Bookkeepers, $15; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Boyd 30-day Syl-lab-ic Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Courses. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 587 W. 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

AN OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Knowledge bookkeeping, stenography; neat, energetic, conscientious, reliable; 7 years' experience. A 309 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent; capable of taking charge of office, excellent recommendations; moderate salary. S. W., 502 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn. Phone, Williamsburgh, 4541.

BOOKKEEPER-Supervisor, competent, seeks position with reputable house; $18. N 71 Times.

CHILD'S NURSE, WILL TRAVEL; REFERENCE. L 35 TIMES.

COMPANION.—REFINED WIDOW (TRAINED NURSE) DESIRES POSITION AS TRAVELING COMPANION TO INVALID; LADY OR GENTLEMAN. ADDRESS Y 267 TIMES ANNEX.

DAY WORK.—Respectable colored woman; references. G. E. Well, care of Robinson, 58 East 130th.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Out by day. C., 1,114 2d Av., store.

FILE CLERK.—Reliable, number of years' business experience; best references. A 306 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS WANTED, by refined young lady with experience, position as governess during Summer; all ord

MGR. DUNN EXPLAINS ISSUING PAMPHLETS

Says at Charities Inquiry He Merely Defended the Work of "Sacred Women."

CRITICISM NOT PERSONAL

Tells Commissioner Strong He Is Grateful for 'Courteous Treatment' —Authorship Not Disclosed.

Mgr. John J. Dunn, Chancellor of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York, at the inquiry into the State Board of Charities yesterday, told Commissioner Charles H. Strong that he had caused the distribution of 700,000 of the pamphlets criticising the inquiry and denouncing it as "a slander factory." The pamphlets were printed under the name of the Rev. Father William B. Farrell, a Brooklyn priest, but Charities Commissioner Kingsbury has charged that Dr. Daniel C. Potter, formerly a Director of the Ambulance Board, wrote them.

Mgr. Dunn, who had refused to answer many questions on Tuesday, announced yesterday afternoon that he had come to tell all about the distribution of the pamphlets, because, he said, the newspaper accounts had suggested that their circulation had been of a secret nature. At the same time Mgr. Dunn thanked Commissioner Strong for his "courteous treatment."

"I came here yesterday not knowing for what purpose I was called," Mgr. Dunn said. "I did not see how I could contribute in any way, directly or indirectly, to the success of the investigation to which you have been appointed by the Governor, but I came in reply to a subpoena.

"It was attempted yesterday to prove me in collusion with a certain number of so-called conspirators. That, of course, is assumed—that there is a conspiracy. I want to say here publicly that I am not a conspirator, I hope; that whatever I did, whatever action I took, was brought forth by—you will pardon me for saying it—what I considered, as a Catholic and a priest, scandalous attacks upon our sacred women who have devoted themselves to the care of the unfortunate and dependent.

"I then started in an effort to inform our people upon what had been said, and to give them the answer.

"I am very sorry if in any way my effort to enlighten our people has reflected upon you, Mr. Commissioner. I regret it exceedingly. It was not my intention or my purpose at any time to reflect upon the character or the motives of any man or set of men. We simply had to take the testimony as we got it in the public prints; there wasn't any time for me to search the minutes of the proceedings here; I did not have the time. I did not have the inclination. In fact, my interest in charity work is very limited; but when these malicious and unfortunate attacks—I must call them unfortunate—started, what was there left for any man to do, especially a priest, but try and place before our people the perspective? And that is what I did.

"Now, I think that I am culpable, if culpable I am, for distributing, I suppose, over 700,000 pamphlets. The outcome of it, in my judgment and from my angle, has been very good. It has opened things wide; people are judging for themselves now; people are looking at—I am speaking now of our people; I say 'our people,' I mean Catholics. I would like to include in that term 'Catholic' our non-Catholic friends, too, because they have been attacked just as maliciously and just as crudely and rudely as we have been.

"I simply wish, in conclusion, Mr. Commissioner, to again thank you personally for saving me, an innocent witness, from what I fear might be a very brutal attack, a series of innuendoes, a series of assumptions, et cetera. And I take this occasion again, as I said before, to return my gratitude to you."

Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, was questioned at length at yesterday morning's session of the inquiry about his relations with Dr. Daniel C. Potter and Rev. Father William B. Farrell, in an effort by William B. Hotchkiss to show that Mr Hebberd had something to do with the circulation of the pamphlets. Mr. Hebberd, during the examination, frequently replied that he did not recall.

"Mr. Hebberd, have you furnished either Dr. Potter or Father Farrell with any material for the so-called Father Farrell pamphlets?" Commissioner Strong asked. The witness replied "No."

At the end of the examination Mr. Hotchkiss said the records showed that Mr Hebberd had called Dr. Potter on the telephone every day from March 18 up to the present time.

The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

SEES IMPROVED ORPHANAGES.

Dr. Bernstein Says Charities Inquiry Already Has Done Good.

Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein, Superintendent of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum at Pleasantville, N. Y., at the afternoon conference at the Free Synagogue, 38 West Sixty-ninth Street, yesterday, told of his visits with the other investigators on Commissioner Kingsbury's Special Committee to the various institutions for the care of dependent children in this city.

"There is a desire to raise the standard, and something has been done, but there is more to do," said Dr. Bernstein. "It is unfortunate that facts have been deliberately misstated and religion brought in. It is a fact that the Catholic institutions outnumber the Hebrew and Protestant taken together. The worst institutions were the Protestant. Of the ones at the very bottom of the list there were four Protestant and one Catholic. The Rev. Farrell did not state that. Certainly nothing can be said against the consecration of the sisters, and the brothers of the Church make a good stand in pedagogy.

"It will not cost much to bring the different institutions up to a reasonable standard. We want the children to have a square deal, and, as the city pays $1,200 for every ten children, it has a right to demand a square deal. An extra $1,000 spent would be all that would be needed in the smaller institutions and $3,000 in others. The end of this investigation will be an awakening that will benefit the 22,000 dependent children of the city, the 35,000 of the State, and the 75,000 of the country."

SETBACK FOR OSBORNE.

Appellate Division to Hear Order on Immorality Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 29.—The fight of Thomas Mott Osborne to have a count in the indictment against him charging immorality dismissed, met a setback today when Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon served an order, granted by the Appellate Division, preventing a hearing on March 30.

The stay is also directed against Justice Tompkins, to whom the hearing was sent by Justice Keogh, and it directs that a hearing be held before the Appellate Division on March 31 as to why a writ of prohibition should not be issued preventing Justice Tompkins from entertaining the motion.

Counsel for Mr. Osborne today declared that the District Attorney was simply seeking delay.

$100,000 Fire in Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Col., March 29.—Dynamite was used to prevent the spread of a fire which early today threatened to destroy the business district. Ten buildings were destroyed, with a loss of $100,000. There were no casualties.

JERSEY BILLS REPASSED.

Legislature Adjourns After Re-enacting Measures Vetoed by Fielder.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—Having passed the appropriation bills and the twenty-one measures which Governor Fielder vetoed and which the Republican majority decided to enact, notwithstanding his disapproval, the Legislature finally adjourned tonight after a session of twelve weeks. One of its last acts was to override the veto of the Pierce bill requiring the railroads to abolish yearly one grade crossing for each thirty miles of track.

When the Senate had completed its routine work, President William T. Read resigned as a legislator to become State Treasurer, and Senator George W. F. Gaunt of Gloucester County, chosen yesterday to succeed him as presiding officer of the upper house, took the chair. An executive session was then held, in which the Governor's appointment of Edward E. Grosscup, the retiring State Treasurer, as State Purchasing Agent was confirmed.

With the sine die adjournment Republican Senate Leader Charles A. Rathbun of Morris County issued a formal statement branding as unwarranted the charge that the majority party had been partisan. He insisted that the Governor had played politics.

NO STEWART DIVORCE.

Broker Agrees to Pay Wife an Allowance and Drop Charges.

The divorce suit of John Stewart, 3d, of Short Hills, N. J., a member of the New Stock Exchange, against Ethel A. F. Stewart, a daughter of Vice President Francis P. Abercrombie of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was withdrawn from the New Jersey Chancery Court yesterday. Articles of separation were signed in which Stewart agreed to pay his wife an allowance and to drop the charges he had made. The custody of their little daughter is given to Stewart's mother.

In his petition for divorce, filed in February, Stewart accused his wife of receiving attentions from Frederick Soldwedell of Summit, who has a wife.

Mrs. Stewart divorced her first husband, Robert C. Fells, and married Stewart at Bayshore, L. I., in 1912.

ARREST BOY AS BURGLAR.

Nephew of Jersey City Victim Caught Going to Mexican Border.

The police of Jersey City and Bayonne, who have been looking for Nicholas Geibel, 19 years old, of 846 Avenue C, Bayonne, since the robbery of the home of his uncle, Frederick Mensenhauer, a wealthy retired manufacturer at 22 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, last Saturday night, received word last night that the boy had been arrested in St. Louis.

He had been trying to dispose of a lot of jewelry in St. Louis pawn shops, whose proprietors told detectives, the telegram said. He was found in a while-you-wait photograph studio, where he had just had his picture taken in a cowboy costume with a forty-four revolver in his belt. He told the police he was on his way to the Mexican border to fight. Jewelry valued at $3,000, the St. Louis police say, was found in his hotel room, which they add, he said he had stolen from the Mensenhauers.

Suspicions fell on young Geibel, because, the Bayonne police say, he has been arrested three times for burglaries, but escaped prosecution through the unwillingness of victims to act.

All but Two of Line's Cars Burn.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 29.—Fire, the origin of which has not yet been determined, destroyed the car barn, nine cars, and the repair shops of the Burlington County Transit Company at Hainesport early this morning. The power plant close by was saved. The road has only two cars left, these being the two night cars. The loss was not wholly covered by insurance. When the fire was discovered the whole interior of the barn was ablaze and there was no chance to get any of the cars out.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Business was resumed yesterday at the plant of the H. F. Taintor Manufacturing Company when fifty workmen took the places of striking employes.

BAYONNE.—The City Commissioners passed an ordinance yesterday providing a pension fund for the retired members of the Police Department.

BAYONNE.—City Attorney Daniel J. Murray recommended to the City Commissioners yesterday that a special election be held to determine whether the city shall purchase a permanent water supply.

HOBOKEN.—Henry Waddington of 616 Adams Street was found insane and suffering from paralysis in the Court of Common Pleas in Jersey City yesterday, when he was put on trial for killing Joseph Hoy and wounding his brother, Joseph Waddington, on Jan. 3.

ELIZABETH.—Incensed that Sunday closing has been enforced here, the German saloon keepers plan to send a committee to Mayor Mravlag and demand that the old Sunday blue laws be enforced. They were never repealed, and their enforcement would mean the closing of all places of business on Sun-

ELIZABETH.—John C. Bloor, who weighs nearly 250 pounds, fell thirty feet from a tree he was trimming in front of his home in Rahway yesterday. He was not hurt and returned to work.

ELIZABETH.—Thieves stole jewelry yesterday valued at several hundred dollars from the home of Joseph Wooster while the family was attending a funeral.

ELIZABETH.—The police here notified those of other places near here to look out for Harriet Wiegand, 13 years old, of 12 Elmwood Place, and Minnie Caprario, 12 years old, of 321 Morris Avenue, who disappeared on Sunday.

ELIZABETH.—Because she was staggering along the street, Mrs. Nella Yuban was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of intoxication and spent the entire night in a cell. Later it was found that she was ill. Now the city is facing a suit for false arrest.

MONTCLAIR.—The girls' department of the Woman's Club of Upper Montclair will have a debate on Monday afternoon on "Should Montclair Have a Separate High School for Girls and Boys."

MONTCLAIR.—Forty residents of the north end have petitioned the Board of Education to adopt the organic system of education at the Montclair Heights School. This system allows the child to follow his natural bent.

MONTCLAIR.—It was announced yesterday that the Board of Health will appoint a physician to diagnose all suspected cases of tuberculosis reported by its nurse.

SALEM.—Cornelius Sullivan of this place and Charles A. Huestis of Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, were killed yesterday morning at the Dupont plant at Carney's Point when a die in a power press blew out.

ORANGE.—The motor fire truck of the South Orange Fire Department ran into a tree early yesterday morning when George Vanderhoof, the substitute driver, lost control. No one was hurt.

WASHINGTON.—Although he raced by automobile to catch the Central Railroad express at Somerville after missing it here, Edward Schulze was unable to get to the bedside of his daughter, Miss Ethel Schulze, before she died in Brooklyn on Tuesday.

MOUNT FREEDOM.—An icicle 71 inches long and 16 inches around was taken from the poultry house on the property of John Moody yesterday. It is said to be the largest this Winter.

TRENTON.—Commissioner Lewis T. Bryant announced yesterday the names of the department chiefs for the State Labor Bureau. Charles H. Weeks is Chief of the Bureau of Structural Inspection, at $2,000 a year; Rowland H. Leveridge is Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Electrical Equipment, at the same salary; Miss Lillian Erskine is head of the Investigation Department for Vocational Diseases, at $1,500 a year, and James F. Morgan is Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, at $2,500 a year.

Batwood
E&W 2 for 25¢
EARL & WILSON

BUYS OFF DISTURBER HE CAN'T DISCHARGE

Malenki Surrenders Job as Trouble Maker in Adler's Shop for $125.

BOSS SEES A PROFIT IN IT

Says Malenki Used to Lie Awake at Night Thinking Up New Demands to Make.

Abraham Malenki was a shirtwaist maker in the shop of Louis Adler at 1,239 Broadway. Malenki, while he worked, philosophized on the troublous life of a ladies' shirtwaist maker, and duly considered the best means whereby a part of the hardship might be transferred to the shoulders of his employer. Today Abraham no longer works; he simply philosophizes and considers how best to spend the $125 which his employer gave him in return for an immediate withdrawal from the shop.

Mr. Adler gave yesterday the details of the transaction, in the course of which he paid more than a hundred dollars to get rid of an employe who was doing good work.

"It's worth $3,000 to me," said Mr. Adler, "this realization that no more do I have to come here to my place of business and argue with that Malenki over something he has thought up in the night to bring about the transformation of the entire shop and his continual threats to call in the union over this or that change which he deems best that I make."

It seems that about four years ago Abraham Malenki, who had not long left the village of Zesla, in Poland, applied for work at Adler's. A bright and ingratiating smile proclaimed an energetic workman and hid the philosopher. Malenki was employed.

Malenki's Progress.

Soon he had mastered the technique of the shop and had joined the union. He was earnest and sincere in his relations with his fellow-workers and speedily became Shop Chairman and head of the price committee in Adler's shop. He was active in the drawing up of the protocol between the Manufacturers' Association and the union whereby the right to hire was given to the employer and the right to "fire" was given to the union. Then trouble for Mr. Adler began.

Scenes began to be frequent in his shop, and Abraham Malenki was usually in them on behalf of the workers. He demanded things which astonished his associates, and the way he made these demands aggravated Mr. Adler until he was hardly able to sleep at night.

As was said in the shop yesterday, Malenki became to his employer's mind very like the small moy who makes the paper pellets for his fellows to throw, and does this without getting actually caught and without doing any of the throwing. The shop became demoralized, Mr. Adler said, and he pondered long and deeply on how to get rid of "Malenki the troublesome," as he called him.

On Tuesday morning of this week the climax came. Clerks from the Manufacturers' Association and the union were present at the shop on a complaint of the union. Malenki, in a burst of oratory, asked the question, Why should not piece workers be given more pay for time lost in changing thread, when the waist under construction has a blue collar with a white body? Even the most radical laughed at this and Malenki grew dumb at the futility at trying to impress his superhuman thoughts on finite minds.

He Is Hired to Quit.

Mr. Adler stood listening all the while, wondering whether he would ever be freed of Malenki. He also wondered whether he or Malenki would be the first to have to cry quits. Then the unexpected happened.

Shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon the arguments were becoming hot and heavy and Malenki turned to his fellows for an instant and said feelingly, "I wish I could get out of it all and rest."

Mr. Adler sprang up with a gleam of hope.

"How much will you take to quit?" he asked.

"One hundred dollars," replied Malenki, and in less time than it took to speak the words a $100 bill had been handed to him. He demurred a moment as to whether he should not stay the week out, but this indecision was quickly settled by Mr. Adler's paying him a week's salary of $25 to keep away for that week. Then Malenki departed.

"I wouldn't go through such a thing as that again," said Mr. Adler yesterday; "for the whole shop. The next time I get a man like Malenki I am going to give him the place and go to work for him myself."

HARVARD GETS GIFT FOR ART

Samuel Sachs Creates a Fellowship for Advanced Study.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 29.—Samuel Sachs of the firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York financiers, has offered Harvard an annual gift of $2,000 to establish the "Sachs Research Fellowship in Fine Arts." The University corporation has voted to accept the gift.

The offer will become valid after July 1 and the fellowship will be awarded annually to any American man or woman of proved ability, whether student or instructor in Harvard or Radcliffe, to enable that person to pursue in any part of the world advanced studies in the history, principles, or methods of the fine arts.

Mr. Sachs, who is an art connoisseur, has given and loaned many works of art to Harvard. His son, Paul J. Sachs, is assistant curator of the Fogg Museum of Arts at Harvard.

MRS. LUCY CARNEGIE'S WILL.

Left Estate of $10,000,000 to Her Five Children.

PITTSBURGH, March 29.—The will of Mrs. Lucy Carnegie, sister-in-law of Andrew Carnegie, and one of the wealthiest women in Pittsburgh, has been filed here for probate. The document gives her estate, which is estimated to be worth from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, to her five children.

CALLS NATIONS TOO SELFISH

McClellan Says World Is Ruled by Necessity, Not Brotherhood.

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, N. C., March 29.—Economic necessity rather than human brotherhood is the basis for international relations, according to the analysis of George B. McClellan, former Mayor of New York, and now Professor of Political Science in Princeton University.

"We are dealing with each other, not because we want to but because we have to," was the statement of Mr. McClellan in an address at the University of North Carolina tonight on "The Nation." He asserted that recent events had dispelled the once prevailing view that human brotherhood was the controlling factor in establishing friendly relations between nations.

He characterized the welding influence as "the force of economic necessity," and said that commerce and hopes of gain had produced the unsavory attitude of selfishness of individual nations.

Referring to the growth of the United States since the civil war, Mr. McClellan said that the moment it was conceded that the people might rule the spirit of nationality became more self-assertive. The civil war, he thought, was a solidifying force between the North and South.

HALLEY SISTERS SENTENCED

Mrs. Francolini Gets from Five to Ten Years at Auburn.

Denouncing their crime as despicable and worthy of extreme punishment, Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday sent Matilda Francolini and her sister, Rose Halley, to the State Prison for Women at Auburn. Matilda Francolini, whom Justice Shearn regarded as the brains of a scheme whereby she and her sister defrauded Mary Steen, an old working woman, out of $7,450 in a fake real estate deal, was sentenced to a term of from five to ten years.

In her case Justice Shearn declined to pay any attention to the recommendation for clemency made by the jury when the Halley sisters were convicted of grand larceny in the first degree. As to Rose Halley Justice Shearn said he was inclined to take into consideration the pleas of friends who knew of good work she had done in charitable institutions. He sentenced her to serve a term of from three years to six years and eight months.

Five more indictments are pending against the sisters, charging them with having swindled poor working women out of more than $80,000 in the sale of worthless mortgages in 1913, when they conducted a real estate concern known as the Annex Homes of New York City, Inc.

BROWN ATTACKS CONNOLLY.

Asserts His Support of R. S. Newcomb Is to Pay a Political Debt.

Lathrop Brown took charge yesterday of the campaign of Ralph Pulitzer and Rowland Miles, who have been delegates to the National Democratic Convention from the First New York Congressional District. The Queens organization is supporting, on the other hand, Richard S. Newcomb of that county and Dayton Hedges of Suffolk. Mr. Brown issued a statement asserting Borough President Connolly was putting forward Mr. Newcomb in payment for a political debt. Mr. Newcomb, he declared, was active in bringing about the removal of Borough President Gresser, whom Mr. Connolly succeeded in office.

Borough President Connolly promptly characterized this statement as "absolutely absurd and false to the knowledge of Mr. Brown." He added that Mr. Brown was the last man who should refuse to afford to Queens its just representation in the Congressional district, realizing as he must that it was the Democratic vote of Queens that elected him the first time.

EX-JUDGE IS DISBARRED.

Jersey Chief Justice Finds Hahn Guilty of Conspiracy.

Disbarred from practicing law in New Jersey, was the decision announced yesterday in Newark by Chief Justice Gummere in the case of ex-Police Judge Simon Hahn, a Newark attorney, who had appealed from a similar decision of Chancellor Walker.

The disbarment grew out of the settlement of a case for $25,000 involving Charles M. Case, a real estate man of Newark, and the wife of Charles S. Peaker, a negro. Peaker retained Hahn to sue for divorce, but the proceedings were never started. After a conference with Hahn the real estate man decided to have the matter settled privately and avoid publicity. Peaker received $2,000 and the remainder of the $25,000 was divided between Hahn and the Gregory Detective Agency.

HELD FOR ABUSING A SAILOR.

Captain of American Bark Accused of Gross Cruelty at Sea.

Captain Henry W. Fansey of the American bark Belmont, now at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was held in $2,000 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner McGoldrick, charged with cruelty to John Johnson, a sailor.

Johnson says that on March 4, while the Belmont was on the high seas, he was ordered to scrub decks after he had finished his regular tour. He refused and was set upon by the Captain and the first mate, George T. Gaetz.

While helpless from the beating, Johnson declares, the Captain ordered him manacled and removed to the "brig." His hands were chained to the wall high up, and he was kept in that position five hours, and confined for more than twenty hours without food or water.

Demands Pay for Bonus Stock.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 29.—An order was obtained today from Referee in Bankruptcy Conrad Ott by J. Mercer Davis, Trustee of the defunct Linwood Haines Mail Order House, for 1,050 stockholders of the concern to show cause on May 10 why they should not make good, for the benefit of the company's creditors, about $40,000 in outstanding debts. These shareholders were given three shares of $10 common stock free with each $10 share of preferred stock in the Haines concern, which was capitalized at $500,000. Now the Trustee seeks payment in full on the common stock. The stockholders are scattered over New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

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FINDS INTERBORO' ACCOUNTS TANGLED

Frank Moss, Thompson Committee Counsel, Calls System Ingeniously Complicated.

DIVIDENDS NEVER PAID

Lawyer Hopes to Discover Why Profits Were Hidden — R. A. C. Smith Defends Gaynor's Memory.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Thompson Legislative Committee, told yesterday of the result of the work of the committee's accountants on the books of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

"Probably no more ingeniously complicated system of accounts has ever been invented than those we are now working on, and have been working on for weeks," said Mr. Moss. "Our subcommittee, with Senator Towner in the chair, is working every day at the office of Perley Morse, the Thompson committee's expert accountant, trying to untangle these intricate accounts. It is simply amazing to find that while so many remarkable charges have been put over on the City of New York in the shape of 'prior determination' and 'construction cost' accounts for work done by the Interborough in getting ready to build extensions to its own lines out of its own pockets, the Interborough has gone ahead quietly adding to its undistributed dividends.

"We find that the company has been earning and declaring a quarterly dividend of 2¼ per cent. for years, with an extra 1 per cent. per annum frequently added. It is strange to find that the stockholders have not cared to collect these dividends, but have allowed them to remain in the hands of the company. We find that they have been tucked away in the form of loans to various subsidiary companies under the Interborough.

"We don't know why these profits have been hidden, but we hope to do so before we finish the investigation. This is the kind of work that takes time. We hear complaint from those who think we ought to examine Mr. Willcox and Mr. McAneny and the Controller as to the dual contracts. They say we are doing nothing but destructive work; that we offer nothing constructive. Let them wait awhile. We will examine these gentlemen when the right time comes. It is hardly necessary to question them now, for they will no doubt do all they can to defend the contracts they made for the city. We want first to get at the bottom of one of the most complicated and twisted agreements that I have ever seen."

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith defended the late Mayor Gaynor, whose name was mentioned in connection with the investigation by the Thompson Committee regarding the negotiations over the dual subway contracts. In a letter to Mrs. William J. Gaynor, widow of the late Mayor, Commissioner Smith referred to the use of Mr. Gaynor's name in connection with the committee as "unfair and unjust." He asserted that Mr. Gaynor's friends felt that no harm could be done to the latter's memory, that his integrity was such that it would stand any test of unfortunate discussion.

Minority Against Thompson Report.

ALBANY, March 29.—A minority report, disagreeing with that part of the majority report of the Thompson public service committee, which recommended that control of subway construction be taken from the down-State Public Service Commission and made a city function, was presented to the Legislature today by Assemblymen Kincaid, Baxter, and McQuistion, Republicans. Such a change would be unwise, would cause delay, and would entail unnecessary expense, the minority members held.

Newark M. E. Conference Meets.

The fifty-ninth session of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began in the Halsey Street Church yesterday, Bishop Luther B. Wilson presiding. The conference will choose delegates to the General Conference at Saratoga, will go on record concerning making the District Superintendent a life position, on the unification of the Methodist Church, and on the plan to elect Bishops of races and languages. The appointments will be announced next Monday, just before adjournment.

Gas Overcomes 4; 2 May Die.

Four Portuguese, who arrived in this country three weeks ago, were overcome by gas last night in the Casa de Dordis at 118 Commerce Street, Newark. They were Antonio Lawrenze, his brother Manuel, Manuel Derdesta, and John Rodriques. Claudius Zenius, cook in the boarding house, smelled gas, traced it to the room the four occupied and found a gas jet open. Antonio Lawrenze and his brother may recover but the other two are expected die. All are in the City Hospital.

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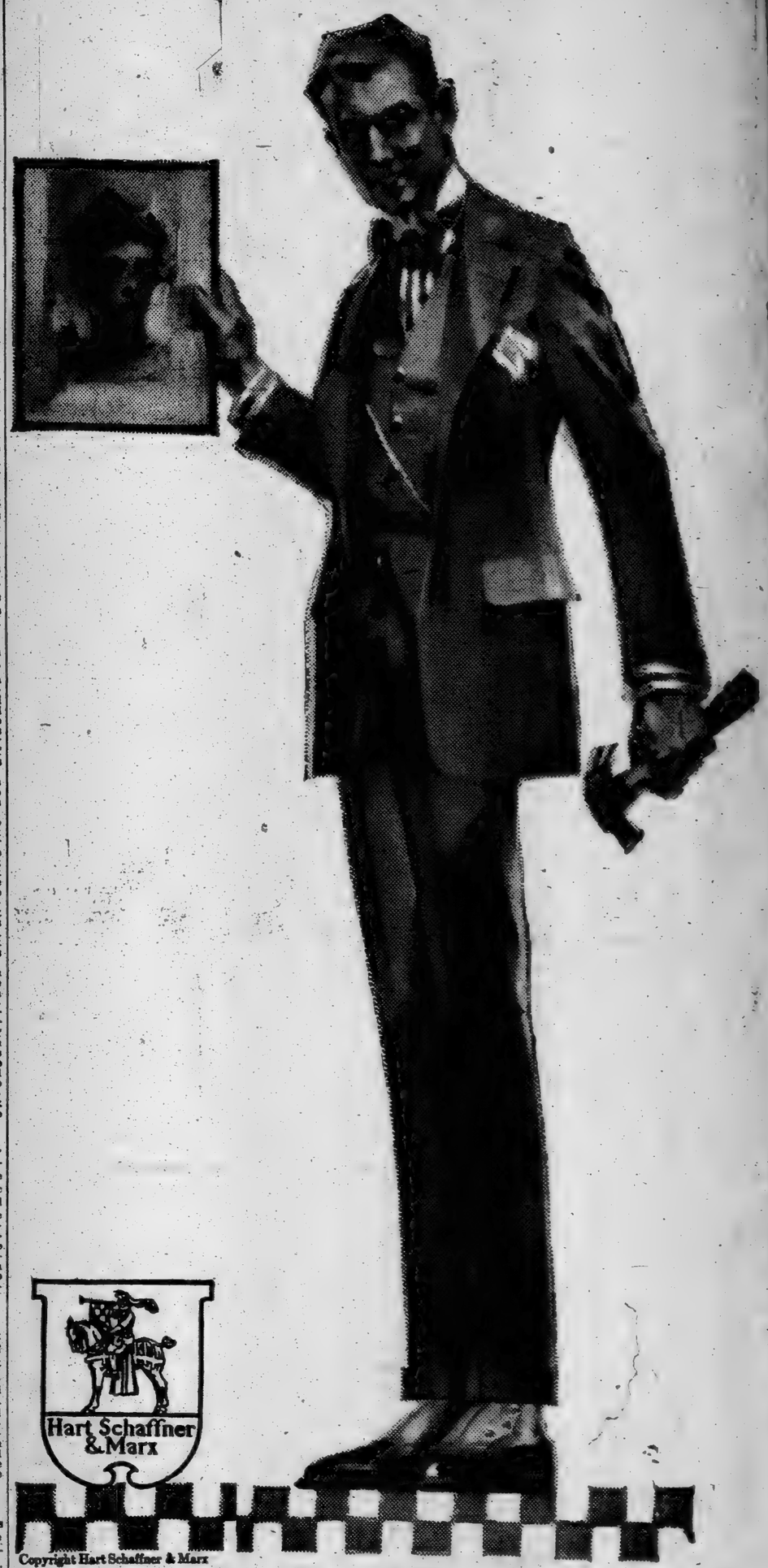

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THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate north and northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,251. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BREAK IS LIKELY IF SUSSEX BLAME RESTS ON GERMANY

Washington Believed to be Only Waiting for Proof That Pledges Have Been Broken.

PAGE CABLES EVIDENCE

Ambassador Confirms Report That Rescuing Destroyer Was Attacked by Submarine.

REICHSTAG BACKS POLICY

Leaders Said to Have Decided to Push U-Boat War — No Word from Gerard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, cabled to the State Department today that he had unofficial information which appeared to be authentic that a British destroyer which went to the rescue of the channel liner Sussex had been fired on twice by a submarine. This report adds another link to the chain of circumstances that have tended to convince officials here that the Sussex was attacked by a German U-boat.

The Administration, however, is suspending judgment until it has all the obtainable facts at hand. It is waiting for a statement from James W. Gerard, the Ambassador at Berlin, in response to the instruction sent to him Tuesday and Wednesday to inquire of Germany as to the causes that produced the injuries to the Sussex, the Englishman, and the Manchester Engineer, all three of which are supposed to have been attacked by German submarines. The State Department expects that the Ambassador's report will be received within the next day or two. When the Ambassador has been heard from the President and his advisers probably will be ready to adopt the policy they intend to follow.

What that policy will be is generally understood in official circles. If it is shown that the several vessels carrying Americans which have been the victims of exterior explosions recently were attacked by German submarines, this Government will call on Germany for an abandonment of her submarine warfare on merchant shipping, and if this demand should be refused, the President, after consulting members of the Senate and House Foreign Committees and leaders of both houses, and, perhaps, laying all the information in his possession before Congress itself, will dismiss the German Ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires, and recall Ambassador Gerard from Berlin and Ambassador Penfield from Vienna.

President's Stand Determined.

At the time of the controversy with Germany over her announced intention to sink all armed merchantmen without warning, the President indicated to Congressional leaders that he intended to break relations with the Central Powers if merchant ships were sunk by Teutonic submarines in violation of the pledges given to the United States, and there is reason to believe that he adheres to that decision.

If Germany disclaims knowledge of the recent attacks the Administration will follow a course dictated by the character of the evidence gathered by its own agents. If Germany should acknowledge that the attacks were made by her submarines, but in disobedience of orders, and should offer to disavow responsibility for them and promise to pay indemnity and punish the guilty submarine commanders, this Government would not be satisfied. It would contend, it is understood, that the admissions of the German Government amounted to acknowledgment that submarine attacks on merchant vessels could not be carried out with due regard to the requirements of international obligations and would insist that Germany abandon her U-boat methods.

It is evident from the disposition of the Government that the responsible officials realize that the day of reckoning with Germany is at last at hand, and that a settlement must be had now or not at all. The situation has reached a point where high officials feel that apologies and disavowals do not count, and where it is regarded as absolutely necessary to have an understanding with the German Government the moment it is conclusively shown that any of these recent attacks were made by German submarines.

Bernstorff in the Dark.

It is contended here that if the German Government admits these attacks and offers the excuse that her commanders violated instructions, or made mistakes, that such a condition of affairs would of itself demonstrate that it is impossible for the German Government to successfully carry forward its submarine campaign against merchantmen without endangering neutrals traveling the high seas in pursuance of their rights under international law.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, visited the State Department today in connection with certain trade matters, but had no information from his Government relative to the attacks on the Sussex, Englishman, and other vessels. For that reason he was unable to discuss the submarine controversy. There was considerable irritation in German Embassy circles today over the published statement that the German Government would take the position that the Sussex explosion was caused by a British mine. It was denied that the German Ambassador or any one connected with the embassy was responsible for any such forecast of the attitude of the German Government. The story was characterized as ridiculous for the reason, it was explained, that since the German Ambassador had heard nothing whatever from the Berlin Government it was impossible for him or any other member of the embassy to attempt to forecast the Government's attitude.

GET SUSSEX EVIDENCE.

American Embassy Attaches in Possession of Torpedo Fragments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 30.—Lieutenant Smith and Major Logan, the American Embassy Attachés, returned to Paris today from Boulogne bringing pieces of the projectile which caused the Sussex disaster. They are satisfied it was a German torpedo, but for greater certainty the pieces have been sent to the French naval laboratory at the Toulon arsenal

Continued on Page 2.

GERMAN VESSELS FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Britain Decides to Allow the American Commission to Charter Ten.

LONDON, March 30.—Announcement was made in the House of Commons today by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, that the British Government, after consultation with its allies, had decided to permit the American Commission for Relief of Belgium to charter German steamships in neutral ports through a Dutch company, on strict conditions which would insure that no appreciable benefit would accrue to Germany.

Lord Robert added it was the purpose of the Government to continue the facilities hitherto afforded the commission, so long as it maintained proper relations with the German Government.

Lord Robert's statement was elicited by a question from Colonel Charles Yate, who asked whether the Government intended to make use of German shipping in neutral ports for relief of Belgium, and how long the Government intended to feed the Belgian population, "which ought to be fed by Germany."

BRITAIN EXTENDS BLOCKADE ORDER

All Ships Entering Restricted Zone Will Be Subject to Detention.

LONDON, March 30.—An Order in Council was issued tonight whereby "neither a vessel nor her cargo shall be immune from capture for a breach of blockade upon the sole ground that she at the moment is on her way to a nonblockaded port."

The order sets forth that, subject to certain modifications and omissions, the Government has put in force the Declaration of London respecting the capture of merchant craft during the war.

Certain doubts, however, have arisen concerning the right to effect "the capture of conditional contraband on board a vessel bound to a neutral port," which it is "expedient to put an end to," and it has been decided no longer to adopt Article 19 of the declaration, which provides that "whatever may be the ultimate destination of a vessel or of her cargo she cannot be captured for breach of blockade if, at the moment, she is on her way to a non-blockaded port."

It is, therefore, ordered that the provisions of the Declaration of London "shall not be deemed to limit, or to have limited, in any way the right of His Majesty, in accordance with the law of nations, to capture goods upon the ground that they are conditional contraband, nor to affect, or to have affected, the liability of conditional contraband to capture, whether the carriage of the goods to their destination be direct or entail trans-shipment or subsequent transport by land."

This provision is made applicable also to absolute contraband.

Another clause says that enemy destination "may be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to a person who, during the present hostilities, has forwarded imported contraband goods to territories belonging to or occupied by the enemy."

The order further says that "it shall lie upon the owners of goods to prove that their destination was innocent."

The Order in Council is to be effective from March 30.

SECOND SALONIKI RAID FOILED BY ALLIES

French Airmen Fight Off German Aeroplanes — Anti-Teuton Demonstrations in Greece.

PARIS, March 30.—A Havas dispatch from Saloniki says that another aerial raid on that city was attempted yesterday by German aeroplanes. French airmen engaged them and compelled them to turn about without accomplishing their object. Several bombs were dropped on Orfani, but did no damage.

ATHENS, March 29, (via Paris, March 30.)—A high court official declared to The Associated Press today that in his opinion the only conceivable explanation of the aerial raid on Saloniki is that Germany is attempting to drive Greece to assist in the expulsion of the French and British forces from Saloniki. He said, however, that such a thing was out of the question, as Greece had reason daily to realize she was at the mercy of the Entente Powers.

The labor unions at Saloniki have telegraphed to King Constantine a protest against the bombardment of the city. The funeral of the raid victims yesterday were marked by popular demonstrations.

General Sarrail, the French Commander in Chief, left Saloniki today for the front. Lieut. Gen. Mahon, the British commander, called on General Sarrail before his departure. The British commander then left for Athens, accompanied by several other British officers, and will be received tomorrow by King Constantine.

SALONIKI, March 29, (via Paris, March 30.)—The suggestion that the American, Spanish, and Rumanian Consulates here be abandoned, owing to the insecurity of the situation, has not met with the approval of Rumania, which has schools and other important interests in Saloniki. Spain has consented to the closing of her Consulate.

If the American Consul should leave, the interests of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, with which he is charged, would be unprotected.

KAISER GRANTS AMNESTY

To All Except Offenders Against Army in Alsace and Lorraine.

BERLIN, March 30, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—A general amnesty proclamation applying to persons convicted before tribunals of Alsace and Lorraine has been issued by Emperor William, the Overseas News Agency says. The only persons whose sentences are not canceled are those guilty of offenses against the military law.

LOST FOUR AEROPLANES.

Eight Austrian Officers Prisoners Following Venetian Raid.

ROME, March 30.—Four Austrian aeroplanes were brought down during the air raid over Venetian provinces on Monday last, and eight Austrian officers were made prisoners, according to the latest official reports.

It is announced that six persons were slightly wounded by bombs thrown from the aeroplanes.

ROSCA RED—Sparkling Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

GADSKI'S HUSBAND ARRESTED IN PLOT TO BLOW UP CANAL

Capt. Tauscher, Krupp Agent, Seized as Conspirator to Wreck Welland Waterway.

DATES BACK TO AUGUST, '14

Von der Goltz Gave Evidence Involving von Papen, Which Led to Capture.

RAID THROUGH PRIVATE DOOR

Government Holds Him in $25,000 Bail—Admits Activity, but Denies the Charge.

Captain Hans Tauscher, husband of Mme. Johanna Gadski, the grand opera singer, intimate friend of Captain Franz von Papen, recalled German Military Attaché, agent in the United States of the Krupps, ordnance expert, and Captain in the Germany Army reserve, was arrested in his office at 320 Broadway yesterday afternoon on a warrant that charged him with having conspired on American territory to destroy the Welland Canal, the artificial waterway that forms the navigating link between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Tauscher was arraigned late in the afternoon before United States Commissioner Houghton, and held in $25,000 bail for a hearing that was set for Thursday, April 13.

The conspiracy of which Tauscher is one of the alleged leading spirits, is in nowise connected with the subsequent conspiracy, of which Paul Koenig, chief of the Hamburg-American Line secret service, was the alleged head, and the purpose of which the Government contends was also the destruction of the Welland Canal. The so-called Koenig conspiracy was hatched in the Summer of last year, nearly a year subsequent to the alleged Tauscher enterprise. The affair in which Captain Tauscher is involved was concocted, according to the Government officials, before the European war was two weeks old, the warrant on which Tauscher was arrested setting the approximate date as Aug. 15, 1914.

Dynamite Figures in Case.

In the case of Koenig the charge was that on Sept. 27, 1915, Koenig and his co-defendants prepared a military enterprise against the Dominion of Canada, the object being the destruction of the Welland Canal. The complaint did not state how the destruction was to be accomplished, although it was understood that the plan called for the employment of high explosives.

In the case of the Tauscher enterprise the complaint states that dynamite was to have been used and that several men, all of whom are known to the Government, left New York with several suitcases packed with dynamite sticks, enough, THE NEW YORK TIMES was informed last night, to blow up several canals.

The date on which the dynamite was purchased, from whom it was purchased, and to whom it was delivered are among the important facts in the present case in the possession of the Federal authorities.

The receipts for the dynamite, which was delivered to the alleged conspirators from a vessel anchored off the Statue of Liberty, are also in the possession of the Federal authorities.

The arrest of Captain Tauscher followed the appearance before the Federal Grand Jury of Horst von der Goltz, the German secret agent who was brought over here on the American liner Finland, which arrived Tuesday, for the purpose of giving evidence in the German plot now being investigated by the Government. The German agent was again before the Grand Jury yesterday, and other arrests, it is understood, will probably follow within a few days.

At least seven men, of whom von der Goltz is one, are understood to have been concerned in the plot of which Captain Tauscher was the alleged head. But Tauscher was the big man of the scheme, according to the story told yesterday, and the others were only "hired men," so to speak, employed to carry the conspiracy to a successful conclusion.

Likewise there was a well-grounded report current yesterday that when all the facts in the case are made public it will be proved that Captain von Papen, former German Military Attaché, was concerned in the affair. Von Papen's check stubs seized by the British when he was returning to Germany, following the demand of this Government that he be recalled, show that he made several payments, one of $200, to von der Goltz, during the period when the Government claims the first Welland Canal plot was being arranged.

Tauscher's Arrest Causes Surprise.

The arrest of Tauscher came like a bolt out of a clear sky, and nobody was more surprised than was Tauscher himself. He said yesterday afternoon that he had expected to be called upon for an explanation at some time or other, but that he never thought it possible that he would be arrested. He admitted frankly to the Federal agents that he came over here in August, 1914, the first month of the war, at the suggestion of the German War Office authorities, who told him to come here and report to "the Military Attaché," who was Captain von Papen.

It was decided in the early hours of yesterday morning that the time to take Tauscher into custody had come. A Secret Service agent was assigned to trail him and yesterday afternoon, shortly after 1 o'clock, when Tauscher arrived at his office, the agent telephoned to Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the New York Division of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, that Tauscher had arrived at his office on the twelfth floor of 320 Broadway. That office is a suite of several rooms with an entrance for the general public and a private entrance for the use of Tauscher. This private entrance is never open, or was not until yesterday, except on the invitation or suggestion of Tauscher.

The agents of the Department of Justice who went to Tauscher's office to serve the warrant were A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the National Bureau; Joseph A. Baker, Assistant Chief of the New York Division, and Albert Adams. Mr. Bielaski knocked on the private door leading into Tauscher's office. Henry Muck, who shares offices with Tauscher, answered the knock and opened the door halfway to investigate before admitting the visitors.

When the door was unlocked the Department of Justice agents pushed it wide open and walked in. Tauscher never had seen any of the agents before,

Continued on Page 2.

Strikers Hold Up Britain's New Big Guns, Says Lloyd George, But Trouble Is Near End

LONDON, March 30.—During a discussion of the Clyde strike in the House of Commons tonight, David Lloyd George, Munitions Minister, asserted that the big gun which the army wanted had been held up through all its stages of manufacture, and that the strikers were holding up most important guns needed by the army. This explained why the Clyde strike had caused a ferment out of all proportion to the number of men involved.

Long discussions of the strike took place in the House during the day, the speakers trying to shift the responsibility for the continuance of a strike, denounced alike by the general public and the responsible labor leaders. William M. Pringle, Liberal, blamed the Government authorities for breaking off negotiations which would have insured a settlement of the strike.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that it was impossible to negotiate with men who were defying the law, and he warmly defended Dr. Christopher Addison, Parliamentary Secretary of the Munitions Department, who was accused of breaking off negotiations.

Mr. Pringle denied that there was any such treasonable conspiracy as had been alleged.

Late tonight it was announced at Glasgow that an important development had come, promising the immediate collapse of the strike.

GERMAN STOWAWAY CAPTURES STEAMER

Holds Up Captain of British Freighter Matoppa and Terrorizes Crew of 43.

TAKES MONEY AND PAPERS

Captured by Coastguards Off Delaware Breakwater After Being in Control from Sandy Hook.

Special to The New York Times.

LEWES, Del., March 30.—Armed with a brace of revolvers, a German stowaway Wednesday night seized the British steamship Matoppa off Sandy Hook, locked Captain Bergener a prisoner in his own cabin, cowed the crew of forty into subjection, and then held his piratical sway for nineteen hours unhampered. In trying to escape ashore he was cornered by a pilot boat and a coast patrol launch and surrendered without firing a shot.

The man, who gave the name of Ernest Schiller and his home as Hoboken, N. J., is held a prisoner here, while the Federal authorities are wrestling over his disposition. As the act of piracy was committed outside the three-mile limit, the United States Government may claim no jurisdiction in the matter, and hand the German over to the British authorities.

The prisoner is a smooth-faced, educated German about 24 years old, tall and slender. He asserts that he lived for years in England. When questioned he told his story with no trace of bravado. Occasionally he would pause, exhale a great cloud of cigarette smoke, while between puffs and punctuating the recital would be little bursts of pleased laughter.

"I am certainly willing to tell the part that I played in the capture," he said. "I might say that my parents are now living in Petrograd, and that I came to this country from England nine months ago. It was no trouble for me to hide on the ship. I merely walked aboard while she was loading at Hoboken on Thursday morning a week ago. I slipped into one of the cutter boats about 6 o'clock. In getting into the boat I was forced to break one of the cords which holds the canvas top in place. I had taken luncheon with me.

"About 9 o'clock I examined both my revolvers to see if they were in good condition. Then I slipped out of the boat and made for the Captain's cabin. I asked my way there, too, from one of the crew. He told me and I strolled down to the cabin.

"I entered and, pointing my revolver at the Captain, told him that his vessel was in the hands of the Germans and to hand over his weapons. I took three revolvers from him. While we were there the engineer came in. I made him put up his hands. Then the second officer came in and that made three. I ordered them to put out whisky and sodas and we had a drink all around, wishing each other good health. I warned them all, telling them that bombs had been placed all around it, to mind me or I would blow up the ship.

"I then closed the cabin door and went to the wireless station, where I ordered the operator to put his hands up while I destroyed the wireless instruments. I marched him back to the cabin with me. There were a lot of coconuts, for they could have dropped something on my head or could have come after me when I went to the wireless, but when I walked back they were sitting there, scared to death. Then I took possession of the ship.

"I told them to steer a westerly course, then I changed it to a southwesterly for I did not know where I was. Finally we came in sight of a lighthouse. I was afraid to land, for the coast patrol might get me. Anyway, I told the Captain to put me on shore. A boat brought me off, and when I got near the land a boat with men came up, and the Captain told them to arrest me."

He declared there were no bombs on the ship.

He finally declared that he was not actuated by patriotic reasons, but was after the money on board. He said he would not appeal to the German Government for aid. He denied that he was acting for Germany, and said he was only part German, being also part English. His language, which was very good, was spoken with a decided English accent.

Schiller was later examined in his cell by Dr. W. R. Messick, who expressed the opinion that the man was mentally unbalanced. The prisoner seemed very anxious to talk, and told of four accomplices in Hoboken, who, he said, became frightened and prevented him from accomplishing his purpose.

"If my four pals in Hoboken had not got scared and backed out," he said, "I would have accomplished my purpose, and would have sunk the vessel and others, even though I had no bombs. There are several other ways of sinking a ship. My four pals could have navigated the vessel and taken her wherever I wanted to go."

Schiller said that he had spent three years on the British training ship Conway, and had studied marine engineering in England.

Captain Bergener says the prisoner who rifled the ship's safe and took her papers, robbing the officers as well, told him he expected to find at least £2,000 in English money aboard. The vessel was bound for Vladivostok with a cargo of barbed wire and agricultural instruments.

It appears that at 4 o'clock this morning Schiller ordered Captain Bergener to make all speed for the Delaware Capes. When the Matoppo came within sight of land about noon he ordered a small boat lowered to take him ashore. Meanwhile the steamer's signals asking for assistance had been sighted by the pilot boat Philadelphia, which immediately responded to the call and took the vessel in tow. They were met off Cape Henlopen, Del., by the coast guard power boat, which had put out from Lewes. Captain John S. Lynch, coast guard keeper at this station, who was in command of the power boat, made short work of disarming Schiller, who was placed in irons and brought ashore.

The Matoppo is a vessel of 3,420 tons net, 5,280 gross, 400 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 28.2 feet deep. She was built in 1903 at Port Glasgow and is owned by Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Company, Limited.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Bet. 5th Ave. and 54 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote.—Advt.

Continued on Page 7.

KANE SURRENDERS; HAS $9,000 BURIED

Embalmer Admits Taking Dr. Waite's Cash, but Denies Promise to Hide Murder.

SUSPICIOUS AT THE START

Exonerates Potter and Says He Told Undertaker Something Was Wrong in Peck Case.

Eugene Oliver Kane, the embalmer to whom Dr. Arthur Warren Waite said he gave $9,000 and promised $25,000 for a promise to testify that he used arsenic in embalming the body of John E. Peck, surrendered yesterday to District Attorney Swann, and in a long statement admitted that Waite had given him $9,000, but denied that he had accepted it as a bribe or had agreed to any illegal suggestion made by Dr. Waite.

Kane pictured Dr. Waite as a badly frightened man, who literally thrust the $9,000 upon him with a frantic plea that he co-operate to hide the murder of Mr. Peck. Frightened himself by the possession of the money, he said, he buried it near the lighthouse at Orient Point, L. I. He promised to take representatives of the District Attorney's office to the spot today.

District Attorney Swann was just about to ask the police to arrest Kane when he received a telephone message from John J. Cunneen, a lawyer of 11 Wall Street, who said Kane was in his office and would be at the District Attorney's office at 4 o'clock. Exactly on time Kane and his counsel walked into Mr. Swann's office and were taken before Assistants Brothers, Mancuso, and Dooling and Detective Cunniff, who questioned Kane about the story told on Tuesday by Dr. Waite. The questioning was postponed, however, until the arrival of Mrs. Kane, whose presence was desired by her husband.

Kane's Full Story.

Kane told what he said was the full and true story of his relations with Dr. Waite. He said that some hours after the death of Mr. Peck on March 12, he was called in by John S. Potter, the undertaker, to embalm the body. The first thing that struck him, he said, was the coldness of Dr. Waite. He showed no signs of grief over the death of his father-in-law, Kane said, and seemed interested only in getting the body started for Grand Rapids. Kane, who, as an embalmer, has had much experience in observing bereaved persons, was so struck with Dr. Waite's coldness that when he went home he remarked upon it to his wife, saying that something seemed "wrong" with the son-in-law.

Dr. Waite went to Grand Rapids with the body of Mr. Peck and returned to New York on Friday, March 17. By that time the mysterious "K. Adams" telegram had been sent to Percy Peck, advising him to have an autopsy performed upon Mr. Peck's body; the autopsy had been performed; arsenic had been found; that fact had been communicated to the authorities here, and detectives had been to the Plowright Undertaking Establishment at 144 Lexington Avenue, of which Potter is the proprietor, seeking a sample of the embalming fluid.

Dr. Waite's suspicions that his crime had been discovered were aroused before he left Grand Rapids, and Potter and Kane became convinced, Kane said yesterday, that "something was wrong" when the detectives asked for the embalming fluid. Kane said he told Potter that he had better collect his bill for preparing Mr. Peck's body at once, because if Dr. Waite got into trouble he might not be able to pay. Accordingly, Kane said, Potter went to Dr. Waite's apartment on Saturday to collect the bill. Dr. Waite expressed surprise that the bill should be presented so soon, and Potter represented that in "out-of-town cases" it was customary to ask for immediate payment.

Waite Asks About Arsenic.

Dr. Waite, according to Kane, who said he was telling what Potter reported to him, promised to mail the undertaker a check, and then asked Potter who had embalmed the body and whether arsenic had been used. When Potter could not answer his questions satisfactorily, Dr. Waite, according to the story, asked to see Kane, and Potter promised to send him the next morning.

Kane said he went to see Dr. Waite on Sunday and found him very nervous. Dr. Waite asked him, he said, whether arsenic could be used in embalming fluid, and he replied that it could, but that it was against the law. Dr. Waite made no definite offer, according to Kane, who said he returned to Potter and reported what had happened.

"Something's surely wrong there," Kane quoted Potter as saying to him. "Get around early tomorrow and collect that bill. First thing we know we won't get our money."

Early on Monday, therefore, Kane said he went to Dr. Waite's apartment to collect the bill. The dentist again postponed payment, but asked Kane to meet him at Cimiotti's garage, 2,908 Broadway, later in the morning, which the embalmer promised to do. Shortly after 10 o'clock, according to Kane, Dr. Waite came to the garage and handed him a check for $9,400, at the same time telling him to prepare a sample of embalming fluid containing arsenic

VILLA MASSACRES 172 IN GARRISON AT GUERRERO AND THEN TURNS NORTH; PURSUERS ARE CLOSING IN ON HIM

American Cavalry Pressing Villa Hard, Times Correspondent With Pershing Learns

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By Wireless to Columbus, N. M.

IN THE FIELD WITH GENERAL PERSHING IN MEXICO, March 29, 4 P. M.—It is officially confirmed by aeroplane that the southernmost American cavalry forces are pressing Francisco Villa hard. But he may slip through, officers said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today.

FUNSTON TO SHIP SUPPLIES IN TODAY

Washington Decides That the Present Arrangement Will Be Tested.

OUR OWN GUARDS WANTED

Disappointment That Carranza Did Not Agree to That—Motor Truck Trains to be Kept On.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 30.—General Funston delayed using the Mexico Northwestern Railway today for the shipment of supplies to the troops in Mexico, pending a conference of General Gabriel Gavira, commander of the Mexican troops at Juarez; General George Bell, Jr., post commander at El Paso, and Andreas Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso.

It is expected that shipments over that road will be begun tomorrow, but there was a disposition at army headquarters today to move cautiously. The failure of General Carranza to give permission to guard the supplies was a sharp disappointment and a surprise to American army men, and it was believed that even yet some arrangement might be made whereby supplies entering Mexico might be safeguarded.

The ordinary movement of supplies along the inland route from Columbus, N. M., continued today, and until it is demonstrated that the rail route has proved satisfactory the long line of motor trucks will not be retired from service.

It was indicated at General Funston's headquarters that the use of the Juarez-Chihuahua line of the National Railways would be asked for if the bad condition of the Northwestern made it impossible to handle supplies properly, or if the altered positions of the cavalry and supporting lines engaged in the pursuit of Villa made advisable the use of a more direct route for supplies.

A trainload of supplies intended for the American forces went out of Juarez last Friday, before permission had been given to use the railroad for supply shipments. This became known tonight when the shipment reached Casas Grandes. The train consisted of seven cars and carried blankets, flour, canned goods, and other commodities. It was a test shipment. The supplies were shipped by a local commission broker to Taylor Brothers, Mormon merchants in Colonia Dublan. The goods arrived without interference and with only a few days' delay.

Fifteen freight cars of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad were brought to this side of the river tonight to be loaded with oats, corn, and alfalfa for the United States Cavalry horses. A story reaches here that the feed supply at Colonia Dublan for the cavalry horses had been exhausted and they were being fed on dry prairie grass, which has little value as fodder.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 30.—No supplies moved across the border to Juarez today for the American troops at the front. J. O. Crockett, Vice President of the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, said he had trains ready to move the supplies to Casas Grandes, but had received no shipments.

General Bell conferred with General Gavira in an effort to have the railroad placed at the disposal of the American Army without qualification as to how supplies should be shipped and with permission to guard the line. General Gavira told General Bell that no authority had been received from Secretary of War Obregon for the shipment of supplies, even in limited quantities and as commercial freight; until such authority was received, General Gavira said, he was powerless to permit shipments to be made.

In the meantime motor trucks and freight trains are being sent to the base at Columbus with gasoline and other supplies for the expedition in Mexico. From Columbus the motor trucks have been supplemented by a long line of mule pack trains, which are plying between the border and Casas Grandes. The idea of moving the base from Columbus to El Paso has been abandoned for the present, as it is now considered highly improbable that sufficient supplies can be sent south over the railroad.

Major Elliott, Depot Quartermaster here, said he had already shipped from El Paso via Columbus, N. M., supplies sufficient to feed the expeditionary forces in Mexico for thirty days. Merchants of El Paso and its vicinity are besieging the army for contracts. Major Elliott told them they were free to transport supplies to Casas Grandes, but must do so at their own risk. They were told, however, that the Field Quartermaster probably would purchase such goods after they reached their destination.

The Mormon merchants in Western Chihuahua are planning to handle supplies sent there over the railroad. There are a number of big stores in Colonia Dublan, Colonia Juraz, Colonia Diaz, and the other Mormon settlements, and those on the railroad are being put in order to handle supplies for the American army.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 30.—American troops have been using the Mexico Northwestern Railway between Casas Grandes and Madera for about ten days to transport troops and supplies, according to Walter Warren, a negro trooper of the Tenth Cavalry, who reached here today.

Warren, who has been invalided to Fort Bliss, asserted that twelve men were injured in the wreck on the road near Musica Station on March 21, which resulted in the death of Trooper Hudnell. The train, he said, was carrying several cars, loaded with horses and troops, and was wrecked on a temporary track. Warren said the injured man were being cared for at the field hospital at Casas Grandes.

TORTURE VICTIM TURNS ON VILLA

Attacks Bandit When Told That He Must Die for Aiding Americans.

SLAIN WITH FOUR OTHERS

Villa Told Mexicans He Would Return and Kill Others Who Aided Our Troops.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, COLONIA DUBLAN, Chihuahua, March 26, (by Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., March 30.)—It has been learned here that Francisco Villa nearly lost his life a few days ago on the Corralitos ranch, a short distance from this place, where he tortured and put to death five Mexicans, members of the Polanco family. One of his victims, Mucio Polanco, leaped upon him and was strangling Villa when officers beat the assailant senseless with the butts of their guns.

The murder of the five members of the Polanco family was said to have been intended as a warning to other Mexicans against having dealings with Americans. Investigation showed that the Polanco family was involved with no political faction in Mexico, but that they had a record of uniform honesty and reliability in dealing with the American managers of the Corralitos ranch, where they were born and reared.

When Villa, retreating from Columbus, arrived at the ranch, he had a list of all the Polancos—six men, the mother, and two daughters. He seized the men and hunted for the daughters, but the young women had been hidden so well that he did not find them.

To five of the men, Gregorio and his two sons, and Mucio and his son, Villa said: "I am going to kill you because you are too Americanized. You are gringo lovers."

Instead of killing them outright, Villa had them partly stripped and then beaten with the flats of heavy swords. Mucio Polanco broke away from his captors and got one hand locked about Villa's throat before he was beaten off.

Villa next ordered the five men stood up beneath a huge archway, where he told them he would hang them. Ropes were placed about their necks and they were jerked into the air, but they were not permitted to die. Just when loss of consciousness approached they would be lowered to earth, with demands that they reveal the hiding places of horses said to be hidden about the ranch. There were no horses, so far as investigation has disclosed. Their lives were offered to the prisoners if they would tell where money was hidden or point out valuable documents.

After several mock hangings, Villa ordered the five men taken into the garden, where each one was shot five times. To the residents of the ranch, all Mexicans, Villa said: "You may bury them or not, as you please."

They were all buried in one grave after Villa left.

Before going, Villa led one male member of the family, Gregorio, Jr., aged 21, back to the young man's mother and said to her: "I am going to leave you this one son to support you. You ought to thank me for leaving him."

Next the bandit imprisoned each of the workmen on the ranch, placing them in separate rooms. When he had them all locked up, he went to each one in turn, warning him in these words: "I am coming back, and if I don't return some one else will come in my place. Whoever comes will kill any one here whom he finds working for Americans."

BLOCK VILLA ON THE WEST.

Mobile Carranza Forces in Sonora Guard Chihuahua Border Passes.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 30.—General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, expressed the belief today that Francisco Villa was effectually cut off by the American troops on the north and by the Carranza troops on the east and south in Chihuahua. That leaves Sonora to the west as his possible refuge. Twelve hundred of General Gomez's Carranza cavalry have concentrated in Colonia Morelos, sixty-five miles southeast of Agua Prieta. From there they can move rapidly either north or south along the adjacent Chihuahua border, guarding the passes, according to Ives G. Leelevier, Mexican Consul here.

Another cavalry force of 400 is stationed at Cajon Bonita, near San Luis Pass, while General Estrada, with 2,000 troops, protects the Dolores Pass and the Sahuaripa district of Sonora. One thousand infantry, of which 700 are stationed at Cabullona, eighteen miles south, and 300 in Agua Prieta, opposite this city, comprise the reserve force.

VILLA EDUCATING YOUTHS.

Pays for Their Tuition at a California Military Academy.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., March 30.—Six Mexican youths are being educated at a local military academy at the expense of Francisco Villa, it became known today. They have been studying here since 1913, with $18,000 tuition for three years paid in advance.

The Mexican bandit also spent $6,000 in giving six other youthful proteges a year's training at another military academy here two years ago.

Colonel Carlos Jauregui, former fiscal agent for Villa at El Paso, brought the twelve boys here in 1913. The fact that Villa was sending them through school was kept a secret.

MAY HAVE TO FIGHT SOON

Reported Fleeing Toward Headwaters of the Santa Maria River.

SAID TO BE SHOT IN LEG

American and Carranza Cavalry Co-operate in Chase, Reports to Funston Say.

BATTLE FOUGHT ON MONDAY

Pershing Reports Villa Beaten by Carranza Troops—Possibly Confused with Guerrero.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 30.—After killing every one of the 172 men in the garrison at Guerrero, Francisco Villa moved northward yesterday, and now is somewhere near the head waters of the Santa Maria River, according to unofficial information received by General Funston tonight.

At the head of a considerable force, Villa was reported to be on the San Geronimo Ranch or the Quemada Ranch, and troops of both the United States and Mexico were believed to be closing in on him.

This information was regarded by General Funston and his staff as probably correct. If correct, it appeared probable that very soon Villa either would have to face his pursuers in fight or make another break through the tightening line of troops.

Whether his assault on the garrison at Guerrero was the same as the engagement reported by General Pershing was not known, but it was considered likely, since the action reported by General Pershing occurred on March 27, somewhere in that region. Details of the engagement were not reported.

General Pershing has been advised of the report as to Villa's location, and it is known that the disposition of his troops and those of the Mexican Government is such that Villa cannot easily escape without a fight. American troops are converging in columns from the north, and it was indicated that a part of them had gone so far south that they would be able to join with the Carranza forces in preventing his escape in that direction.

General Pershing reported during the day that on Monday the bandit chieftain was defeated by a Carranza force near Guerrero. After the fight with the Carranza soldiers at the edge of the mountainous district south of Namiquipa, Villa was known to be making his way south, and General Pershing's Cavalry resumed its unrelenting ride on his trail, notwithstanding it might lead them into the dangerous mountain passes of the region."

Miguel R. Davila, an agent of the Department of the Interior of Mexico, who arrived here today from Queretaro, said he saw General Luis Herrera there three days ago. General Herrera, who recently was reported to have rebelled against Carranza, went to Queretaro on a special train to talk with Carranza about getting more supplies for his forces in Chihuahua.

Villa Reported Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 30.—General Gavira, the Carranza commandant in Juarez, said tonight that he had received a report, not yet fully confirmed, that Carranza troops at Guerrero yesterday skirmished with Villa and that Villa was shot through the leg, but escaped.

According to Mexican Consul Garcia, who said tonight he had additional reports, General Cavasos had only a handful of men, not more than fifty or sixty, when Villa attacked. The bandits overpowered the meagre defense and captured the town. They were reported still holding it.

Previous information about Villa tonight placed him somewhere in the fastnesses of the great continental divide, many miles south of Namiquipa, and fleeing in an easterly direction, with Parral as his objective.

So far as the actual pursuit of Villa is concerned, the absence for several days of any definite news has given a new birth to the wild rumors and fantastic stories which flooded El Paso up to a week ago. The bandit chief has been reported in almost every conceivable place on the map and in a number that are utterly inconceivable. If all the stories current on the border are to be believed, he has fought in the last few days more battles than Alexander the Great and has had more hairbreadth escapes than Jesse James.

One of the weirdest tales circulated among the newspaper men here was promptly nailed by the police when they arrested Eduardo Perez, the father of the yarn, as a vagrant. Perez had told a marvelous story of his adventures, which included an account of how Villa himself was desperately wounded in the raid on Columbus and was now in hiding on a ranch three miles from the border. He confessed the fabrication when confronted with letters received by him at San Antonio during the very period he claimed to have been throwing dice with death in Mexico.

Military men here early in the day made no secret of their belief that Villa had slipped through the cordon of American troops and Carranza forces pursuing him. The latest information at that time was that the bandit leader was moving through the Santa Maria

Valley. Roving bands of Villa men were reported everywhere in the region of the Santa Maria Valley.

A report that Villa had on Tuesday raided Santa Tomas, south of Namiquipa, was not confirmed.

A military funeral was given here today to Lieutenant Joseph W. Allison, Jr., who died here yesterday from pneumonia contracted at the front. The body is being sent to West Point for burial. The hearse, surrounded by a cavalry guard, with drawn swords, and preceded by the Eighth Cavalry Band, wound slowly through the streets, which were lined by a great crowd of spectators. Joseph W. Allison of Dallas, Texas, father of the officer, followed the cortège in an automobile. It was the second funeral of a son that he had attended in the last six months.

Nineteen American soldiers were brought here from Columbus to the base hospital today, suffering from slight injuries or illness caused by exposure at the front. All had been ordered by Major W. R. Sample of Columbus to tell nothing of their experiences.

Said to Have Doubled on Trail.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 30.—Mayor Hoover announced tonight that a Mexican named Juan Fayela had informed him that he believed Villa had doubled on his trail and was now in the vicinity of Santa Maria, sixty-five miles south of the border.

Military authorities discredited Fayela's story.

Later a ranchman whose name was not made public reported to Major W. R. Sample, commandant, that he believed the actions of a Mexican family living about two miles west of the town to be suspicious. He said that the lights in the windows on the south side of the house had been flashed in a way that might indicate that they were signals.

Despite repeated assurances by military authorities that the latest reports indicated that Villa was flying before American cavalrymen into the heart of the Guerrero District, knots of armed men gathered in the streets here tonight and speculated as to the possibility of a second raid on the town.

Lieutenant Edgar S. Gorrell left today to fly to the front. The aero courier expected from General Pershing's headquarters failed to arrive.

TELLS OF FIGHT WITH VILLA.

Truck Driver Gives Alleged Details of Battle with Our Soldiers.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 30.—This report was brought to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent here today by the driver of an army motor supply truck which left Casas Grandes yesterday morning:

"There was a fierce engagement last Saturday between Villistas and Carranzistas just south of the farthest point reached thus far by the Americans. Americans participated in part of the engagement and the Villistas were repulsed with considerable loss.

The driver, who has made four trips to Casas Grandes, got the story from an American cavalry Sergeant who took part in the fight, and said that he also saw in Casas Grandes a negro cavalryman of the Tenth Regiment who had been shot through the jaw in the fight and had been sent back to the hospital at Casas Grandes for treatment. How much credence can be placed in the report that Americans participated in an engagement with Villa's men is problematical. Persistent rumors of such an engagement have been leaking through during the past few days, but there has been no official confirmation, and officers at headquarters here say they have no details of a fight, in which Americans participated, from General Pershing.

Such a report, however, would have been sent, in all probability, directly to General Funston at San Antonio; but the officers here think it would have come over the wireless and they would have known of it. While they have heard numerous semi-official reports of an engagement between Villistas and Carranzistas, they have heard of none in which Americans took part.

Villa in Trap, Story Says.

"The fact that Americans took part in the fight," the truck driver said, "was kept secret from the men at Casas Grandes for fear it would arose the Mexicans of the vicinity. The only evidence I saw myself was the trooper who had been shot, but the Sergeant and several others were talking about it when we were at Casas Grandes, and a couple of the aviation squad who had been doing scout duty in the district told of having witnessed part of it.

"They all said that the Americans and Carranzistas together formed the sides of a V, the American line running northwest and the Carranzistas' line southwest, and that the ends of the two lines were about forty miles apart at the closest point.

"Villa, they said, was between the lines in the Guerrero district, where he had many sympathizers, and tried to break through the Carranza lines five days ago. He was driven back, and in retreating came in contact with some of the Americans on the line running from Casas Grandes to the forward bases. This accounts for what happened thereafter, but all agreed that the Villistas were driven back faster than ever and fled west. According to one report, sixty Americans were injured and seven killed in the fight, and those who were killed were taken to El Paso on the railroad.

"According to the driver, the aviators at the front say they have been able to follow the course taken by Villa's men during most of the past week, and he has been constantly increasing the size of his force in the Guerrero district. The aviators said also that he had picked up three new machine guns somewhere, the driver said, and nobody seems to know where they came from. Villa is said to have left a number of new machine guns and large quantities of ammunition in Durango, just south of Chihuahua, some months ago, and it is thought possible sympathizers from this district have joined him.

The aviators have reported that at present he has about 1,600 men with him, according to the driver, and that after Saturday's engagement his force commenced to retreat toward the mountains in the west. The fear was expressed, he said, that Villa would escape across the mountains, where there are troops of neither country, into Sonora. This country is under the control of General P. Elias Calles, who is called the firebrand of Sonora, and was formerly a Villa General though at present he is a Carranza military Governor of the State.

Field Rations for the Men.

Scarcely a day passes now that there are not a few American soldiers brought back to the base hospital here from the front or from points along the line of communication, and from these men it is possible to obtain first-hand stories of the experiences of the American troops on their expedition after Villa. Most of the men brought to the hospital are suffering from minor ailments, such as swollen feet from the forced marches, and thus far only one man has been brought back with a bullet wound. He came in last night and was hurried away to El Paso this morning. It was said he shot himself in the leg accidentally.

Commissary Sergt. Edgar Croker of the Thirteenth Cavalry, whose home is in Scranton, Penn., was brought in on an automobile truck early today suffering from stomach trouble. He expects to be able to return within ten days. There are two subjects of conversation among the men, Sergeant Croker said this afternoon, chatting in the hospital about his experiences with the troops in Mexico.

"When they're working hard and fast they talk about Villa and how much they'd like to meet his troops. When they lay over a couple of days in camp they have time to think of their grievances, and grumble about their chow. They're on field rations, you see. That's about a quarter of a pound of bacon, several pieces of hard tack, and a cup of coffee a meal, with prunes thrown in once a day. The men at the different field bases, however, are sometimes able to get beef and other variations from the routine, which they buy from the natives or at Casas Grandes from the Mormons."

Sergeant Croker said that the Mormon colony at Casas Grandes appears indifferent to Americans, some of them, he said, actually seeming to object to interference with Villa.

"One of their dignitaries told me that he had nothing against Villa," Sergeant Croker said, "and that Villa had given the Mormons there the best government they had ever had. They seem to be afraid that the Americans will move their border down below Casas Grandes and the Mormon colony will have to move on, but they are determined to sell the soldiers everything they can at high prices before they go. They say they are allowed as many wives as they can support. I think the record in the colony at present is seven."

The small garrison of Carranza troops at Casas Grandes avoids the American troops, Sergt. Croker said, and the Americans avoid them, being anxious to sidestep difficulty with these forces if possible.

"The American soldiers in Mexico know less about what's going on than the men here," Croker said. "All they hear is rumors, and each man knows only what has happened to him. There are all kinds of rumors about an engagement having taken place, but as far as I could learn none of the men seemed to know anything definite about it."

Two negroes of the Tenth Cavalry, who were injured in the railroad wreck below Casas Grandes, were also brought to the hospital here early this morning and rushed out on the morning train. According to the returning men the tracks of the railroad are in deplorable condition and most of the bridges have not been restored since Villa destroyed them, but have been repaired in haphazard fashion and now present a gigantic task for the engineers with the American force. The only rolling stock that has been thus far available for Pershing's force consists of a small number of rickety cars that were picked up below Casas Grandes.

The men say efforts are being made to improve the wireless communication from the base here to Casas Grandes, and today connection was made from the wireless station put up here direct to the hut that now serves as a telegraph office, so that messages from the front can be rushed through to General Funston.

Where Villa Massacred Mexicans.

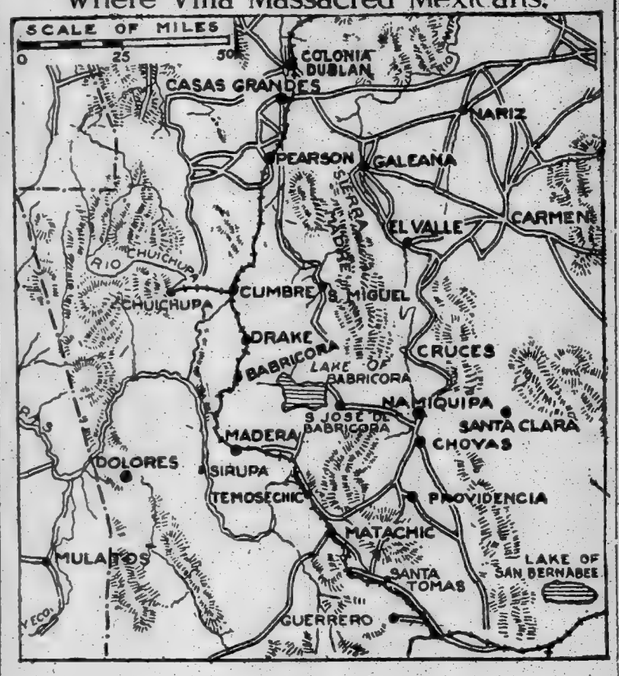

TO SEND MORE AEROPLANES.

Government to Purchase Eight of High Motor Power.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Arrangements were made today by Secretary Baker to give General Pershing more aeroplanes and cavalry horses as quickly as possible. The purchase of eight biplanes, four each of the Curtiss and Sturtevant types, at a cost of about $80,000, was authorized. Delivery of all within thirty days was specified. They will be the most powerful of the army's aerial equipment, of 150-horse power as compared with the 85-horse power machines now in use. Rigid efficiency tests will be conducted by a board of aviation officers summoned here.

Secretary Baker also indicated that he might accept private offers of aeroplanes to the Government from the Aero Club of America and other civilian aviators. The Aero Club's offer to sell two machines at the nominal price of $1 each, while its patriotism is appreciated, will not be accepted. The offer had not reached Mr. Baker officially, but he said that any private machines accepted would be required to meet the army's efficiency standards and must be paid for at their actual value.

INTERRUPT ARMY WIRELESS.

Hint That Mexican Operators Confuse Pershing Messages.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 30.—The question was raised here today as to whether the operators of the powerful wireless station at Juarez were purposely responsible for any of the interruptions in the wireless communication between the military base here and the American force in Mexico. Attempts by the army operators here to communicate with General Pershing's column by wireless have been interrupted repeatedly in the past few days by high power radio waves sent out from one or more other stations, and as a result many messages in both directions have been delayed.

The operators here say that even when the air is clear of all signs of wireless activity if they commence to send or receive messages the confusing buzz of other messages begins at once and the army messages are tangled up with such things as wheat quotations. The wave lengths are too long for these messages to come from small stations, they say, and they believe that many of them come from Juarez.

At headquarters no public comment was made on the subject.

MORGAN AID FOR CARRANZA?

Mexican Capital Hears Report as Financial Conditions Improve.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO, March 30.—The money market improved notably today. Constitutionalist currency rose to 38 pesos for $1 under the stimulus of purchases by the Government Exchange Commission of Constitutionalist paper money at the rate of 5 cents Mexican gold for each peso, or 2½ cents in United States currency for New York drafts. The local banks have increased the value of paper money to compete with the Government.

It is reported that the de facto Government is now being backed by J. P. Morgan & Co. and other American financiers. The Exchange Commission, it is officially stated, has several million dollars in New York.

Notwithstanding the increase in value of Government currency, foodstuffs continue to sell at exorbitant prices. The local authorities are preparing to take steps to force merchants to reduce prices and prevent suffering among the lower classes.

SILENT ON ROOSEVELT.

White House Will Take No Notice of Colonel's Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Colonel Roosevelt's attack on the Wilson Administration on account of its attitude in Mexican affairs brought no formal answer from any official source today. The White House indicated that it would ignore the Colonel's remarks, and elsewhere there was a disposition to follow that example.

Secretary Baker was the only member of the Cabinet who permitted himself to be quoted on the subject, and all he had to say was a sarcastic reference to Colonel Roosevelt's remarks about the present punitive campaign against Villa.

"He," said the Secretary of War, referring to Colonel Roosevelt, "was in a position where his facilities for accurate observation were of the very best."

Another Cabinet officer who was asked to comment on the Roosevelt statement said he had not completed the reading of it. "But," he added, "I never read advertisements all the way."

Rodriguez Murder a Canard.

MARFA, Texas, March 30.—An effort made tonight by telegraph to learn the details of the reported assassination of Mayor Rodriguez of Ojinaga, across the border from Presidio, brought a reply from the latter town that the story was untrue.

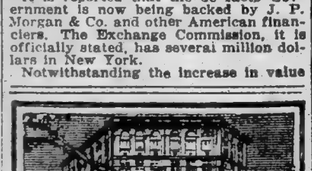

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PERSHING RESERVES ANXIOUS TO FIGHT

All Want to Go to the Front, Times Correspondent at Headquarters Reports.

NEW BASE SOUTH BY EAST

More Than 100 Miles Beyond Colonia Dublan—Troops Being Regrouped Ready to Move.

By FRANK B. ELSER.
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, COLONIA DUBLAN, Mexico, March 27, (by Army Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., March 30.)—By virtue of the establishment of a new advanced base more than a hundred miles south by east from here, this camp has become an elbow in the line of communication of the American forces pursuing Pancho Villa, and here the transport columns from north and south, those from Columbus and those returning empty from the front, converge. It is as though this were a knot in a lariat stretching almost due south from Columbus on the border, twisting here under the cottonwoods on the Rio Casas Grandes, then sprawling away to the south, with an eastward dip, to an end of the State of Chihuahua that we may not mention. This still remains General Pershing's headquarters, and as I write the General has passed on his horse, riding in a cloud of dust, flanked by members of his staff, along a trail that has now become a road, to inspect forces here.

You read of troops eager to get on the firing line, but probably no troops were ever more anxious for action than are these men of Pershing's command. They have read so much and talked so much of the great war in Europe that they have come to regard this expedition as something almost providential. Among the enlisted men and officers with whom I have talked there was not one but spoke lightly of the alternate heat and cold of this climate, of the sand and the sun and the shortcomings of field "chow," and elaborated his desire to see some fighting.

Most of the enlisted men would like to fight, not that they dislike the Mexicans, but because, to use a football term, they want to run with the ball. Considering this eagerness to get into action, the pacific attitude of the troops toward the Mexican hereabouts speaks volumes for the discipline of the army. Not even an altercation has been reported.

Transports have been lumbering over the roads to the south all day rushing supplies to the new base, and the troops here are being regrouped ready to move. Meanwhile we have received no further official news of Villa. There has been gossip that the cavalry are only a half day's from him, but General Pershing still declines to commit himself.

"Villa is like a coyote," he says, "and you know how hard a coyote is to catch."

Aeroplanes are now regularly patroling our line of cummnication between here and Columbus—scouting and acting as aerial postmen. Below this headquarters are certain infantry units, men who only last week marched all the way from the border through the sand, but who, notwithstanding, considered themselves lucky in being thrown forward from here.

The command remains free of any contagious disease, but as a precaution every man and officer was told today to drink no more river water. Wells have been sunk in the silt, a hundred yards from the river bank, and pumps have been installed. Hereafter all water will be drawn from these.

While there has been no contagion, the hospital tents are not tenantless. Small hurts, infected hands and feet, countless little ailments to which men at home or in the field are heir, have given some share of work to the field hospital. It is said that there is typhus in Casas Grandes, right at our door. Our men have been warned, first to to keep clean, second to keep out of Mexican dwellings, and the army doctors are not worrying. One enlisted man sent out to gather firewood today came groaning back with a bullet wound in his foot made by his own rifle. He said it was accidental.

Near freezing at dawn, near ninety at non, and near freezing again now as the sun is setting, this was another day typical of Northern Chihuahua. Colors that no pen can describe, gold and lavender and dove gray, are massed and banked over the Sierra Madres, like the smeared tints on an artist's palette. Bugles are sounding, lights are beginning to show in the tents. Over in the cavalry camp the black troopers are shooting craps, and one can hear their exhortations to the dice. Some young Lieutenant just out of West Point is playing a mandolin.

SIDELIGHTS ON VILLA HIKE.

March Through Desert a Rare Test of Soldier Ingenuity.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, COLONIA DUBLAN, Chihuahua, Mexico, March 27, (by Motor to Columbus, N. M., March 30.)—In few campaigns has the American Army been called upon for more successive tests of endurance, pluck, and ability of its men to think quickly in emergencies than in the present chase of Villa. From the day when the troops went over the border—and the officers in the hard march across the desert began calculation on how much water out of their canteens to pour down the back of a half-fainting man and how much to save for the thirst of the final hour of the march—every minute has occupied the inventive genius of the men who are projecting this expedition more than two hundred miles into Mexico.

The largest problems, such as the chase of Villa and the supply of means of existence to fast-moving columns, are among the military secrets covered by the censorship. But the hundreds of problems, mostly individual, which have been solved on sight by the American fighting men, and which are not forbidden publication, are to some extent an illustration of the spirit of the larger military questions that have been met.

Today, for example, a snowstorm swept over the field headquarters. The driving snow particles seemed all the more uncomfortable because they struck faces which during the previous days had received scorching sunburns. One cavalryman exclaimed:

"The further south we go the colder it gets." But meanwhile an infantryman found an empty tin, rectangular in shape, in which he cut some slits near the bottom for ventilation. He piled in some wood, started a fire in the tin, set it outside a tent until the first smudge was over and the sticks were blazing, and then brought it inside the tent, where it furnished warmth equal to a small stove. It worked so well that the camp was searched for oil tins.

General's "Morris Chair."

At another camp the men had gone in with baggage so light that no one had anything larger than a shelter tent, just large enough for two men to lie under. The commanding officer's tent was only a makeshift pieced together out of some discarded tarpaulins and part of a smaller tent. This officer had what he called his "Morris chair" besides some very comfortable barrels. The chair was mainly a box, but it had a back and roomy side arms made of boards, reinforced by strips of galvanized iron. The arms and back were beveled for further effect. The officer said he had found the boards.

"But who brought nails on this hike?" he was asked.

"Nobody. We took the nails from some boxes of supplies which were used up here."

"Who carried a saw?"

"Nobody with our outfit. We borrowed one while the outfit to which it belonged was halted in front of our camp."

"What did the wood carving?"

"The cook's hatchet."

Instructions not to occupy cities have multiplied the men's problems, for not only are the camps pitched at a distance from cities, but the men and officers stay away from the towns, which otherwise they might frequent to make purchases of food supplies or souvenirs. Hence it comes about that in a fast marching command the men run out of tobacco or else use up all their matches before their smokes are gone.

The great cottonwood trees which abound wherever there is water have been the first aid for comfort of this expedition. First of all, the cottonwood, its green visible for many miles across an arid plain, is the sign that a watering place is near. Then the boughs of the trees, with their thick fringe of leaves, have furnished hundreds of wind breaks against the cold and afforded shelter which enabled the men to eat without having each mouthful powdered with sand. When large camps were established and waterholes were desired for the horses cottonwood logs solved the well digging problem, being used to shore up the sides of the shallow wells. Until the cottonwood was used it was necessary in digging a single six-foot water hole to excavate a crater thirty to forty feet in diameter in order to prevent the sand sliding back into the hole.

The cottonwood trees also have furnished light foot bridges across the creeks.

Instinct of the Horses.

The loss of horses on the forced marches have been remarkably small, and have been further reduced by the instinct of self-preservation of the trained cavalry animals when they had to be left to shift for themselves. There seem to have been two classes of horses, those which went back to nature, and others whose trained instincts were so strong that they managed to trail and finally overtake the columns which had dropped them. In the first class are a few horses grazing on hills overlooking the lines of march, slowly regaining their vitality or healing their saddle sores in solitude. The horses are being caught as they recover and put back into service. In the camps there are a few which stuck to the long trail after they had been unsaddled and turned loose. Some of the troopers assert that these animals were able to follow the route by observing the discarded tin cans at points where various commands had stopped to eat.

The road leading south from Columbus to the expeditionary base is marked with ingenious wordless signposts.

Engineers or truck drivers, discovering a fault or turn in the road which they wish to indicate and having nothing with which to make a signboard, nor the material to write on such a board if made, have used the thorn bushes which cover nearly the entire country to a height of two or three feet.

The bushes are cut down and laid diagonally across the roads. The drivers knew from the angle which direction to take when they turn out from the main road. Furthermore, they heed these Indian signposts scrupulously, because of the length and sharpness of the spikes on the brush. The thorns are long enough to puncture automobile tires.

GADSKI'S HUSBAND ARRESTED IN PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

and he did not suspect who they really were. He was plainly annoyed at the intrusion, and, looking up from his desk, said:

"Excuse me, but why this unceremonious intrusion? Who are you and what can I do for you? Why did you not use the regular entrance to these offices?

"We preferred this entrance," quietly replied Baker, and then handed a document to Tauscher which he said would explain the matter more fully.

In the document that Tauscher read, which was an affidavit made against him by Captain Offley, he was formally accused with Alfred A. Fritzen of starting the plot to dynamite the canal. The date of the initiation of their efforts was given as Aug. 15, 1914. The affidavit rehearsed that Captain Tauscher and Fritzen got dynamite "and other high explosives," and that all the alleged conspirators except Tauscher went to Niagara Falls, N. Y., via Buffalo. Captain Offley in his statement, which Tauscher read, declined to give the sources of his information. Section 13 of the United States Criminal Code was violated, the affidavit says.

Prisoner Plainly Amazed.

Tauscher's expression as he read the complaint was one of amazement. When he finished he turned to the agents and expressed his astonishment at the turn in his fortunes.

"This is a great surprise to me," he said, "and it is all very unexpected. I had expected to be called upon for an explanation, but I had no reason to think I would be arrested. When this man von der Goltz returned a few days ago I surmised that I might be asked to explain my former acquaintance with him, and was of course, prepared to do so."

Mr. Bielaski then ordered a thorough inspection of Tauscher's effects, a proceeding that he plainly disliked, but which he realized his inability to prevent. Mr. Muck, on the other hand, did utter a vigorous protest, it was said, but Tauscher turned to him and told him that as the visitors were Federal officers, there was no way of preventing the search, and so it went on. Whether the agents came into possession of any interesting documents was not disclosed yesterday.

The arrest was made shortly after 2 o'clock, but it was nearly two hours before the agents left for the Federal Building. In those two hours there took place what may be termed a sort of official "heart to heart talk" with Tauscher, in which he talked freely, but was careful to say nothing that might be of any assistance to his inquisitors.

Captain Tauscher said he was in Berlin when the war started. Being an officer on the reserve of the German Army he presented himself, he said, at the War Office and offered his services in any capacity the Government might designate. It was decided, he added, that he should return to this country, where he had spent many years, and report to Captain von Papen, the Military Attaché.

According to the complaint, the first Welland Canal conspiracy was hatched during the period that Tauscher was on the Atlantic. Whether or not it is the contention that the plot was really formed in Germany, and Tauscher was sent here to aid in its direction, was a question no Government official would answer.

Arriving in New York, Tauscher said, he reported to Captain von Papen, and added that he immediately became subject to the orders of von Papen. He politely refused to discuss any orders von Papen may have issued to him.

Speaking of Mme. Gadski, Tauscher said that when he married her, he was an officer in the regular German Army. There is a rule in the German service, he said, which stipulates that when an officer marries a woman who, because of her position or vocation, may be subject to public criticism, he is required to leave the active service and take his position in the reserve. Because of Mme. Gadski's prominence as a singer, and that she was subject to critical references in the press, Captain Tauscher ceased to be of the regular service when he became Mme. Gadski's husband.

At 4 o'clock the agents arraigned Captain Tauscher before Commissioner Houghton. George Frankenthaler, of the law firm of Levy & Frankenthaler, was present as counsel for Captain Tauscher. Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood appeared for the Government.

The arraignment of the prisoner was a most informal affair. Tauscher was puffing at a cigarette and he never stopped puffing a moment during the ordeal, and Commissioner Houghton made no effort to stop him. Once or twice the prisoner twisted his little mustache. He greeted with a smile several newspaper acquaintances.

"Hans Tauscher, is that your name?" asked Commissioner Houghton.

"Yes, Hans Tauscher."

Mr. Frankenthaler then asked that the hearing be postponed until at later date, a request with which Mr. Wood agreed.

"I suggest," said Mr. Wood, "that the hearing be postponed until two weeks from today. The Grand Jury is now investigating this case and I ask that bail be fixed in the sum of $25,000."

"That is an excessive amount," replied Mr. Frankenthaler, "and I ask that the bail be fixed in a smaller sum. Captain Tauscher is now permanently established in New York and is a man of standing in the community. He is not implicated in this thing in any definite way. He is not guilty of any crime. The amount asked by the District Attorney is clearly excessive."

"Of course," replied Commissioner Houghton, "I do not know the facts in this case, but in similar cases the bail has been fixed in large sums, as in one case (that of Koenig) the amount was $50,000. You must realize I have to be guided by the District Attorney."

"But as I have stated," Mr. Frankenthaler continued, "Captain Tauscher is a man of standing. He is known to the District Attorney and his assistants, and there is no reason why he should be called upon to furnish bail in so high a sum."

"I have to be guided by the District Attorney," said the Commissioner, "and so I fix bail in $25,000 and set the hearing for two weeks from today."

A representative of the National Surety Company was present and papers were quickly drawn up, signed, and Captain Tauscher was released.

"The only statement I care to make at this time," said Mr. Frankenthaler, "is that Captain Tauscher is innocent of this charge. The charge is absurd. We will have something further to say at a later time, perhaps."

Following the arraignment it was learned that the Government considers that it has an unusually strong case against Captain Tauscher and his alleged accomplices. For instance, the dynamite was delivered to German agents, who went to the steamer on which the explosive was stored in a fast motor boat, and who then took it to a boarding house in Manhattan. There it was packed in six suitcases.

Five men were in the party that left New York to blow up the canal. They went armed with revolvers supplied, it is said, by German agents. Arriving at Niagara Falls, everything was ready to carry ths conspiracy into effect when something happened that caused a postponement of the enterprise. What that was has not been disclosed by the Government. One official said yesterday the postponement might have been due to "cold feet."

"The details of the plot," said an official, "are now in the possession of the Department of Justice. Beyond that we cannot say anything."

Von der Goltz has supplied the missing link needed by the Government in the case. His testimony, however, is only one detail in the mesh that the Government agents have woven. Other details will be forthcoming when other persons have been interviewed and perhaps three or four arrested.

A Government officer was asked yesterday if there was any evidence to indicate that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who arrived in New York at about the same time as Tauscher, was in any way mixed up in the plot. He replied that there is no such evidence in the possession of the Government.

Section 13 of the United States Criminal Code, which applies in the present case, reads:

"Every person who, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begins, or sets on foot, or provides, or prepares, the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $3,000 and imprisoned not more than three years."

The man Fritzen, named in the complaint against Captain Tauscher, was said yesterday not to have been a person of any great importance, but simply an agent. One of Captain von Papen's check stubs referred to a payment of $40 to Fritzen at Buffalo on Oct. 14, 1914.

There is a warehouse in West Houston Street, in which was stored until recently several hundred thousand dollars' worth of rifles. These rifles, it has been stated, belonged to Captain Tauscher. This fact became known following a fire that damaged the warehouse last December.

DIVA SAYS HE IS INNOCENT.

Mme. Gadski at First Refuses to Believe Husband Is Arrested.

Mme. Johanna Gadski-Tauscher, when seen at her home, 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, refused, at first, to believe that her husband was a Federal prisoner, charged with an offense which on conviction might send him for three years to the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

"This is the first I have heard of it," said Mme. Gadski "and I don't, I cannot, believe a word of it. It is so entirely out of the question that it should be so. I know my husband is innocent, and no one can make me believe he could be guilty of such things as you tell me. I have implicit faith in Captain Tauscher's integrity and will back him to the limit of my power. I know he has a clear conscience, for he has done no wrong.

"These charges must be false. Some mistake has undoubtedly been made. He never has mentioned to me any such scheme as he is charged with having engineered. I never heard of this man von der Goltz before, and Captain Tauscher never mentioned his name, and I doubt if he knows the man. Of course, my husband will be released, for he is innocent and I know it."

Mme. Gadski's daughter, Miss Lotta Tauscher, was with her mother when the above statement was made.

TRACED TO PACIFIC COAST.

Tauscher's Activities Included Purchase of Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Hans Tauscher, arrested today in New York, has been active in the United States for many months as an ammunition broker, according to Department of Justice officials. Department agents professed today to have traced his alleged operations from New York to the Pacific Coast, and said he had been under surveillance for a long time.

Most of the information which the department will use in prosecuting his case, it was said, was obtained before Scotland Yard brought Horst von der Goltz, the alleged German spy, to New York last Tuesday. Von der Goltz's story, however, was said to have corroborated facts already known.

For a time after the beginning of the war, according to the department's information, Tauscher's efforts were directed chiefly toward attempting to devise a method whereby ammunitions purchased here could be shipped to Germany. When he found it could not be done he is said to have continued his purchase of ammunition, largely to prevent its falling into the hands of the Allies.

As a result of these alleged purchases a large quantity of ammunition, officials said, now is stored on the Pacific Coast.

Officials indicated that Tauscher's arrest would be followed by others as the result of von der Goltz's revelations against German sympathizers in the United States.

ACCUSED MUNITIONS BROKER.

Capt. Tauscher Charged $10,000 Fraud in Mexican Cartridges.

Captain Hans Tauscher gained publicity recently when he called upon Assistance District Attorney Dooling and asked him to aid him in locating a certain munitions broker, who Tauscher said had gotten more than $10,000 from him on a contract for cartridges and then disappeared. Tauscher said the cartridges were wanted for shipment to the Mexican Government.

Tauscher's name has often been mentioned in connection with the German activities in the United States, but until his arrest yesterday no direct charge had ever been made against him by the Federal authorities. He is a warm personal friend of both Captain von Papen and Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, the discredited German military and naval attachés, who were recalled to Germany at the request of the State Department, and the check stubs found in Von Papen's baggage by the British, when that officer was searched at Falmouth, indicated that Tauscher had financial transactions in which von Papen was concerned.

Tauscher arrived in New York from Germany on the Holland-America liner Nooderdyk on Aug. 27, 1914, having left Berlin immediately following the outbreak of the war. He was not discovered among the passengers of the Nooderdyk when the liner was boarded and searched by British naval officers. At that time he said his coming was for the purpose of arranging a concert tour for Mme. Gadski in this country.

Captain Tauscher married Mme. Gadski about twenty years ago. They have one daughter 18 years old.

WIN SEPARATE TRIALS.

Three Germans Accused in Bomb Plots Gain Their Contention.

Max Breitung, Dr. Herbert Kienzle, and Engelbert Bronkhorst will have a trial in the Federal District Court for conspiring to blow up steamships carrying munitions for the Allies separate from that of Lieutenant Robert Fay and Walter Scholz. Judge Mayer handed down yesterday a decision permitting this, but refusing to grant Breitung, Kienzle, and Bronkhorst each separate trials.

The ground on which these defendants asked the court to separate their cases from that of Fay and Scholz, as set forth by John B. Stanchfield and Benno Loewy, their counsel, was that Fay and Scholz had since their arrest made confessions, acknowledging that they had plotted to attach bombs to munition ships so that they would blow up after they had left the three-mile limit, and that these confessions would be prejudicial to their clients.

Assistant District Attorney John C. Knox opposed the motion on the plea that it was contrary to all the precedents in conspiracy cases. Moreover, he said, the three defendants had made statements to the police which he intended to use at their trial. These statements, however, Mr. Stanchfield and Loewy will argue, are inadmissible, on the ground that they were made under the third degree circumstances. Moreover, they assert that Paul Siebe, chief witness for the Government, attempted to "frame up" the case against their clients.

Judge Mayer said yesterday in his decision that he was satisfied that justice called for the separation of the defendants into two groups. So Fay, Scholz, and Daeche will be tried together probably early next month, and then Breitung, Kienzle, and Bronkhorst will have to face the court.

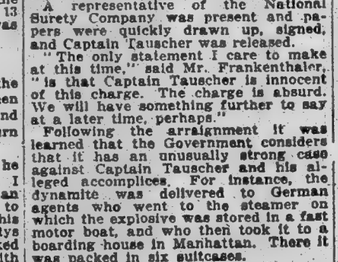

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KAISER ON DEFENSIVE ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Muscovite Position Strengthened for Spring Campaign by Fighting on 35-Mile Front.

PETROGRAD, March 30.—The Russian offensive manoeuvres along the Dvinsk-Riga front, although apparently local in character and unimportant as compared with more sweeping spectacular movements which have marked warfare on the eastern front, have already rendered the carefully constructed positions of Field Marshal von Hindenburg less secure, and will, it is thought here, determine the course of the coming Spring campaign.

The fighting has now developed from isolated encounters along a ten-mile front to a general engagement extending more than thirty-five miles along the lines. German troops which were being rushed to this front, instead of taking part in an advance believed to have been intended by the Germans, are occupied in defending their positions of last Fall, and it appears to observers here that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's Spring campaign will be defensive rather than the offensive one which was expected.

Since the first blow struck by the Russians along the northern sector the Russian situation has continually improved, and the heights which they now command along the left bank of the Dvina and their successful operations in the Riga district are considered a solid foundation for a further advance as soon as the Spring thaw is over and the ground becomes firm.

The following official communication was issued today:

In the Riga region the German artillery fired salvos at the Uskull bridgehead. In the Jacobstadt sector the enemy, having violently bombarded the environs of the village of Epukn, southeast of Augustinhof, opened an attack which was repulsed by our fire.

Enemy detachments advancing in the region of the River Oldevnits were repulsed beyond the river. There has been artillery and rifle firing in the Dvinsk region. An enemy attack south of the village of Vidzy was repulsed by our fire.

West of Lake Narocz the enemy, concentrated in intrenchments south of the village of Mokritza, was dispersed by our fire. In the region of the Oginsky Canal there is a heavy cannonading.

South of the Pripet and in Galicia the fighting is confined to reciprocal firing and skirmishes by scouts. Our riflemen brought down an enemy aeroplane in the Trembowla district. The two airmen, a Captain and a Lieutenant, were made prisoners.

On the whole front the thaw is general.

BERLIN, March 30, (via London.)—The German War Office today gave out the following report of the operations on the Russian front:

South of Lake Narocz, the Russians desisted from their attacks, although their artillery, both here and also west of Jacobstadt, and north of Vidzy, is still very active. Quiet reigns near Postavy.

Plying the Boyhood Birch On $20

If you won't spend at least $20 for your Spring Suit, stop right short, and switch to Villa or Verdun. If you grasp, however, that you *can't get intrinsic value* below that price, let me show you how to birch the pennymost return out of $20.

A soldier-spruce Spring Suit in a smart Green; fetching Brown or trig Blue, that silhouettes the figure below the shoulder-blades and over the arch of the hips, terminating in skirt-drapery of flareless fullness.

It's *tailored by Stein-Bloch*, of course, but for that certitude of good form and prideful possession you pay not one cent extra.

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Military men know that the last half of the battle is more important than the first half.

To get people to eat pure food is *only half the battle*, according to the pure food experts.

The other half is to make the public understand the importance of pure, clean mouths.

What profits the use of pure food if it enters the system *contaminated by an unclean mouth?*

And of what great benefit is it to brush the teeth, if the bacteria removed from the mouth are *left to breed in the tooth-brush* and to help along a continuous process of re-inoculation?

The *decisive* half of

VERDUN ATTACK AGAIN SHIFTED

Crown Prince Directs Two Violent but Futile Assaults on Fort de Douaumont.

LIQUID FLAMES ARE USED

Avocourt Fight Slackens After a Terrific Hand-to-Hand Combat Lasting All Night.

AIR FORCES VERY ACTIVE

French Tell of Seven Aeroplanes Brought Down by Guns—Raids Made Toward Metz.

LONDON, March 30.—Another shift of attack on the Verdun front was made today by the Crown Prince, according to the bulletin of the French War Office, issued this evening.

Two violent assaults were delivered against the French positions near Port de Douaumont, but, although jets of liquid flame were used, they were completely repulsed, it is stated, with heavy losses.

There was no infantry action in the Malancourt-Bethencourt region west of the Meuse today, but last night the fighting was furious there. Both Paris and Berlin emphasize the strong offensive of the other side. The fiercest conflict was in and near the wood of Avocourt, where it became a hand-to-hand combat, in which French and Germans lost heavily and apparently made little gain.

Outside of the operations around Verdun the feature of the day on the western front was the activity of the aviation forces.

The French tell of three raids made by aeroplanes on stations around Metz and record the bringing down of seven enemy aircraft, five on the Verdun front.

Berlin reports that Lieutenant Immelmann put h is twentieth enemy aeroplane out of action, the British aviators being captured.

The bulletin of the French War Office, issued tonight, says:

To the south of the Somme we bombarded revictualing stations at Puseaux and Hallu in the region of Chaulnes.

To the west of Nouvion an enemy aeroplane was brought down by our special guns. The machine fell about five meters in front of our trenches. The passengers were killed. We brought back to our lines one of the machine guns of the aeroplane.

To the north of the Aisne the fire of our batteries directed against the enemy organizations on the Plateau of Vauclerc caused a powerful explosion.

In Champagne our guns brought down a German aeroplane, which fell inside the enemy lines near Ste. Marie-a-Py.

In the Argonne we energetically bombarded the Malancourt Wood. At La Fille Mort one of our mines shattered a German trench, and another destroyed an enemy post at Hill 263.

To the west of the Meuse in the course of the day the bombardment continued in the region of Malancourt. There was no infantry action.

To the east of the Meuse the Germans directed this morning on our positions in the neighborhood of Fort de Douaumont a violent attack, accompanied by jets of liquid flame. The enemy was completely repulsed. A little later a second attack at the same point was no more successful and similarly cost the Germans very appreciable losses.

In the Woevre there has been intermittent activity on the part of the artillery.

In the Vosges a strong reconnoissance which attempted to reach our trenches north of Wissembach was dispersed by our barrier fire.

In the course of the day our aerial forces displayed much activity. In Champagne, in the region of Dontrien, one of our pilots brought down a Fokker, which fell in flames within the enemy lines.

In the region of Verdun five German aeroplanes were brought down in the immediate proximity of our lines. Our aeroplanes were hit many times, but all our pilots returned safely.

Night Battle at Avocourt.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office says:

To the south of the River Somme, the way having been prepared by a violent bombardment, the enemy penetrated to one of the advanced points of our line at a point to the west of Vermandovillers, to the north of Chaulnes. A counterattack on our part, however, drove them out at once.

To the west of the River Meuse the Germans last night delivered several counterattacks against our positions in the wood of Avocourt. All these assaults, however, were driven back by our curtains of fire and the firing of our machine guns and infantry detachments, which caused heavy losses in the ranks of the enemy. This was notably the case before the redoubt of Avocourt, where the Germans left piles of dead bodies. There has been no new military endeavor in the region of Malancourt.

To the east of the River Meuse and in the Woevre district there has been intermittent bombardment. The Germans have thrown into the River Meuse, to the north of St. Mihiel, a great number of floating mines which, however, have caused no damage.

In Lorraine there has been activity on the part of our artillery between Domevre and Bremenil. There has been no other happening of importance to report from any other point on the front.

During the day of March 29 one of our aerial attacking squadrons threw down fifteen shells of large calibre on the Sablons Railroad Station of Metz and five others on the railroad station at Pagny-sur-Moselle.

During the night of March 29-30 two French aviators bombarded the railroad station at Maisières-les-Metz, seven miles north of Metz.

The official statement of the German Headquarters Staff reads:

In the region of Lihons, two miles west of Chaulnes, a small German detachment made a raid upon an enemy position and brought back one Captain and fifty-seven men prisoners.

West of the Meuse we repulsed French attacks, made after vigorous artillery preparation with the object of recapturing positions in the wood northwest of Avocourt. In the southeastern corner of the wood fighting developed at close quarters. This continued during the night until the enemy, during the early hours of this morning, was obliged to slacken his efforts.

Artillery activity continues to be most vigorous on both banks of the river.

In an aerial fight east of Bapaume Lieutenant Immelmann put his twelfth enemy aeroplane out of action. The occupants of the machine, a British biplane, were made prisoners.

Bombs dropped on Metz by the enemy caused the death of one soldier, and other soldiers were injured.

Activity on the British Front.

The British official statement reads:

There has been artillery activity today north of Souchez, south of St. Eloi, about Wieltje, and at Boesinghe.

Hostile bombers succeeded in reaching the most eastern of the craters at St. Eloi.

South of Boesinghe after a bombardment a small party of the enemy tried to leave their trenches, but were immediately driven back by our fire.

One of our aeroplanes sent out is missing.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There was great artillery activity on the Belgian front, especially in the sector south of Dixmude.

FRENCH UNDAUNTED BEFORE NEW DRIVE

High Official Says Germans Have to Keep Up Bluff—Defenders Regain Initiative.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 30.—A high authority of the War Office gives THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent a summary of official opinion of the resumption of the battle of Verdun:

"We had been expecting a new attack for two reasons: First, the incessant German bombardment, and, second, the certainty that the Germans had staked too much on a victory to dare to withdraw. Besides with their vast accumulation of material for the offensive they must have a victory, however limited or costly, to encourage their own people and overawe those neutrals who are inclined to turn against them.

"That is the worst of a bluff. There comes a time when only desperate measures can prevent the truth becoming evident.

"Although this new battle may be on a scale scarcely less gigantic than the ones before there is one important difference, the keynote of which was struck in opening engagements. The French are no longer confined to standing on the defensive and making counterattacks as the only form of offense. We have now regained the initiative and are prepared to attack ourselves whenever the occasion warrants. The German press has described our Le Mort Homme and Hill 304 as an untenable position which is at the mercy of the first assault from Avocourt wood. The recapture of the most important fortification in that wood proves that they are still far from having a mastery of the salient, which without being a vital part of our defenses would enable them to enfilade the French batteries across the river, which have hitherto barred the road to Pepper Hill, Douaumont, or Vaux.

"They have learned the cost of attacking there, while we hold Le Mort Homme, so it is probable that their efforts will be directed mainly west of the Meuse with merely sporadic attacks on the east as a diversion.

"But there is another factor against them. Owing to the terrific bombardment a modern battle tends to become more and more a question of individuals. The trenches being smashed, the defenders are split into small groups, and often two or three privates in a shell hole with a mitrailleuse can change defeat into a victory.

"That is where the Frenchmen show up best and where German discipline breaks down. In masses the Boches will face certain death, but once split into groups, they act like bewildered sheep. I have seen this constantly. This factor will decide not only Verdun but also the battles of the future."

Thanks Law Institute Here.

PARIS, March 30.—On motion of Professor A. G. de Lapradelle of the University of Paris, the French Society of International Law, sitting under the Presidency of Louis Renault, passed a resolution today expressing gratitude to the American Institute of International Law for the declaration, voted by that body Jan. 6, in being "based on principles common alike to the public law of France and America."

SHELL STORM BEGAN NEW GERMAN DRIVE

Gunfire Against French Salient So Accurate That Troops Could Charge Safely Behind It.

DEFENSE VERY STUBBORN

But Correspondent with Crown Prince Predicts the French Must Lose West of the Meuse.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE BEFORE VERDUN, March 27, (via Berlin and London, March 30.)—German artillery is playing heavily on the north front of Verdun. Vast clouds of smoke mark the site of the burning suburb behind Forts Belleville and Froide Terre, set afire by the bombardment of these two forts, which bar ingress to the city along the east bank of the Meuse.

Eight miles westward, across the river, a mass of smoke columns, floating like a hazy forest of cypress above Bethincourt, Malancourt, and Hill No. 304, testifies to the hail of high-calibred shells which is falling on this northwestern outpost of the French positions. Which of these two points will be the scene of the next phase of the German offensive is a question which is doubtless puzzling the minds of General Joffre and General Petain.

The Associated Press correspondent has made an inspection of the ground gained by the Germans on the Verdun front in the fortnight since his last previous visit. On the previous occasion the Germans had advanced their lines east of the river to the outer girdle of forts, and had carried Douaumont and the adjoining redoubts. The French then retained the west bank of the river for a distance of three miles north of the line of Douaumont, and were maintaining a harassing artillery fire from the heights on this bank against the German flank and rear. It was necessary to clear the French from this region before the German attack against the fortress could proceed.

This has been accomplished. Of the old positions the French now hold only a narrow tongue of land between Dead Man's Hill and Avocourt Wood. This position is naturally strong, with Hill No. 304 as the backbone and the two fortified villages of Malancourt and Bethincourt at the ends. But from the intense artillery fire falling upon it today from three sides it appears that the French have retained it only by grace of the Germans and must abandon it whenever an earnest attack is delivered.

French Fire Accurate.

French guns are no less active than the German, although their fire is more scattered. This is because the task of the French gunners is to search out German batteries hidden over the entire landscape and restrict their activity as much as possible.

The French gunners seem to be performing their task well. They know the position of many batteries and shoot with uncomfortable accuracy, as the correspondent experienced personally when a shell dropped squarely in the battery by which he was standing.

They wasted only three shells in obtaining the range. Two of these were slightly over but in the exact line. The third landed right among the guns, but the softened clay soil swallowed it and smothered its explosion, throwing masses of dirt on all sides, but not harming the gunners, who at the last moment had dived like rabbits into the shelters dug out on the hillside.

An officer from the headquarters of the Crown Prince explained to the correspondent the operations leading to the occupation of the region west of the river. The French positions here, from which the German operations on the east bank had been subjected to a flanking fire, were on Goose Hill and in Cumières wood, with strongly fortified supporting points for infantry in the villages of Chegrieville and Bethincourt. Every house had been converted into a miniature fortress by walling the cellars with masonry and cement and providing embrasures for machine guns and rifles. The position faced north and the flank was protected by the flooded river.

A frontal attack would have involved heavy losses in charging up the steep slopes of Goose Ridge and Dead Man's Hill, so the German leaders determined to attempt a flank attack. A surprise crossing was completely successful. Several columns were thrown across the river, and Goose Ridge was carried. Regnéville was surrounded and the French garrison surrendered several days later.

The first heavy resistance was encountered in the ravine and in Cumières wood. This resistance was finally broken, and the defenders, whose escape was prevented by a curtain of fire of shrapnel behind the wood, were killed or captured almost to a man, fighting desperately to the last. The French counterattack was delivered too hurriedly, only three battalions participating, instead of a brigade, as ordered by General Petain.

The Germans then carried Dead Man's Hill. The attack here then ceased and was transferred to Avocourt wood. This attack succeeded in the first rush. The French now hold only the sacklike position, two and a half miles wide and of about the same depth, containing Hill No. 304. The contents of the sack are expected to pass into German possession when the period of artillery preparation has ended.

The correspondent had the opportunity during the day of interviewing a large number of French prisoners captured in Avocourt wood. They were surprised by the German tactics, which were based on artillery fire of such precision that the Germans were able to start their charge while the artillery was still playing on the French trenches, and cover the greater part of the intervening ground before the guns shifted their range further back from the commanding height near the bank of the Meuse.

A Birdseye View of Battle.

The correspondent was able today to survey the whole battle front north of Verdun. The background of the panorama was the burning city of Verdun, with its squatty cathedral tower standing out amid the smoke. The barracks and other prominent buildings were easily discernible to the naked eye, as the distance was only ten miles. The city had been burning for several days and the fire apparently had almost burned itself out. Shells were dropping with ominous regularity in the vicinity of Fort Belleville, on the extreme left of the picture.

"Thence the view swept around, taking in the ridge crowned by Mort de Marre and Port de Bois Bourrus, which stood out plainly against the skyline, and the black masses of Bois Bourrus, Goose Ridge, Corbeaux Wood, Dead Man's Hill, and the village of Forges and Cumières, to Forges Wood and Montfaucon.

Bois Bourrus, which probably contains many French artillery positions, was receiving considerable attention from the German heavy guns on that account. Pillars of black smoke spouted up continually like geysers from its depths as the Germans dropped shell after shell among the trees in their attempt to locate and silence the French cannon.

The fire was still more intense in the region of Hill 304, half hidden behind Dead Man's Hill, although even here it had not yet attained the scale of "drum fire," which is the usual preliminary to an assault.

The Frenchmen oddly enough are more impressed with the work of the German 15-centimeter guns, which pelt the trenches with a pitiless hail of shell, than with the effect of the big mortars, whose missiles come at much greater intervals. Prisoners, who had had a few days to recover from the demoralizing effect of the bombardment, were in good spirits and professed the utmost confidence. They seemed to be devoted to their new commander, General Petain, and hold him in high regard. As is so frequently the case with prisoners, they asserted that the losses of their opponents were the heaviest, but the correspondent saw no evidence that German casualties were excessive, although undoubtedly they are now heavier than during the earlier phases of the Verdun operations.

A feature of this visit to the front was the sight of "Big Bertha," one of the jealously guarded mortars on which the eyes of a neutral were permitted to rest for the first time. Every part of the gun was swathed and shrouded in tarpaulin, but its massive proportions betrayed plainly what manner of instrument was hidden beneath.

This trip represented war corespondence de luxe, a party of correspondents traveling in a special sleeper to a point behind the fighting line, whence automobiles, piloted by one who is addressed as Serene Highness, conveyed them to the advanced positions.

FIGHTING ALONG SALONIKI FRONT

Activities of the Month Enumerated in a French War Office Statement.

MANY AEROPLANE CLASHES

Three Allied and Four Teuton Machines Brought Down—German Artillery Becoming Aggressive.

PARIS, March 30.—The following official statement respecting the military operations along the Greek frontier during the month of March was issued tonight:

The first days of March were marked by complete calm on the Greek frontier. On the 13th a certain activity of the German patrols was observed, and French forces proceeded toward the frontier to the south of Gievgeli.

On the 15th an enemy detachment installed itself in the Greek village of Makukovo, but it was driven out the following day by our advanced posts.

On the 19th a Zeppelin threw a few bombs on the Karaburun roadstead, where a number of ships were riding at anchor. No damage was done.

On the 20th our artillery shelled enemy encampments near the frontier, and on the 24th the stations at Mrzenli and Gievgeli. The same day a French aerial squadron composed of twenty-three aeroplanes dropped a number of shells on the enemy cantonments at Volovec, west of Lake Doiran. In the course of the operation one of our pilots was hit by a projectile and fell into the lake. Another was forced to land, but managed to reach our lines after having set fire to his aeroplane.

On March 25 a fight between a Fokker and a French aeroplane terminated similarly, the French aviator being forced to land and setting fire to his machine.

As an offset, an Albatross was brought down by one of our pilots. The same day one of our aerial squadrons dropped shells on the enemy encampments at Potporitza.

On the 27th important contingents of British cavalry installed themselves close to our advanced detachments.

On the 28th Saloniki was bombarded by an aeroplane squadron. Twenty Greek civilians were killed and twenty-five wounded. Our aeroplanes sent out in pursuit brought down three enemy machines. A party of French cavalry on the 28th came into contact with a hostile troop at Cindelli, in Greek territory between Gievgeli and Doiran. The Germans were put to flight.

Along the whole frontier the German artillery shows considerable activity.

FIND SUBMARINE BASES.

Four Discovered Among Greek Islands by Allies—Arrests at Corfu.

LONDON, March 30.—The discovery by Entente Allied patrol ships of four hostile submarine bases among the Greek islands is announced in a wireless dispatch from Rome this afternoon.

PARIS, March 29, (delayed.)—Discovery in the Greek island of Corfu of an elaborate organization for providing information and supplies for submarines is reported in a Rome dispatch to the Journal. About forty persons, including the keeper of one of the principal hotels, have been arrested, and will be removed to France.

BERLIN, March 30, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—The Overseas News Agency says advices have been received from Italian sources to the effect that the Greek batteries at Piraeus fired on British ships which attempted to take away Greek vessels anchored there.

"It is reported further," the news agency says, "that the British landed troops at Piraeus and also at Patras, where they arrested officers of German and Austrian vessels which had been lying there since the beginning of the war. The civilians interfered with the landing of British soldiers at Patras when an attempt was made to arrest a German engineer, whereupon the British ship left. At Piraeus also the British ships sailed away on being shelled by the Greek batteries.

"Berlin newspapers publish this news with reserve, placing the responsibility on Italian newspapers."

ITALIANS WIN TWO FIGHTS.

Rushes by Austrians on Heights Ended by Counterattacks.

ROME, March 30.—Two savage battles during which the Austrians charged repeatedly, were won by the Italians yesterday, the War Office announces today in the following communication:

In the Rovereto zone there has been the customary artillery activity. We repulsed small enemy attacks in the Sugana Valley, west of Tresobbo. On the slopes of the Col di Lana there were patrol engagements which were favorable to us.

In the Fella Valley, in the Monte Nero zone, and on the middle Isonzo there has been an intense artillery action. We cannonaded a marching column on the Bagatin road, damaged enemy defenses, and dispersed troops advancing from Polubino.

On the heights northwest of Gorizia the artillery duel was intense throughout yesterday. At nightfall, the enemy having been reinforced, renewed his violent attack, which commenced at the northern extremity of the Podgora height and extended rapidly along the whole front as far as Sabotino. Repeatedly repulsed, the enemy constantly renewed his sanguinary attack with fresh troops. These efforts were vain, and the enemy eventually was defeated by a counterattack and forced to flee, leaving in our hands five officers and 156 men prisoners.

On the Carso region artillery actions continue. East of Seilz our troops, who for several days had pressed closely strong enemy intrenchments, about midday yesterday again attacked in strong force and seized an intrenchment at the point of the bayonet. The enemy launched numerous counterattacks. The fighting continued into the night, but all the Austrian attacks were repulsed. In this brilliant action we captured seven officers, 200 men, and two machine guns, one bomb-thrower, and other booty.

BERLIN, March 30, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—A violent battle is in progress at the Gorizia bridgehead, on the Italian front, large forces being engaged on both sides. The official Austrian report of today says:

In the Gorizia sector violent fighting is going on day and night. At the bridgehead strong forces are engaged on both sides. The Austro-Hungarian troops captured 350 Italians, among whom were eight officers.

In the Doberdo sector the artillery fighting is spirited. On the heights east of Seilz fighting is in progress for the possession of certain trenches.

Squadrons of Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes dropped many bombs on the enemy's batteries at the mouth of the Skobba.

Artillery duels occurred in the sectors of Fella and Ploecken, on the Dolomites front and near Riva.

FRENCH SHIRKERS ON TRIAL.

47 Accused of Issuing or Receiving False Medical Certificates.

PARIS, March 30.—Forty-seven persons accused of issuing or receiving fraudulent medical certificates for exemption from military service or transfers from active to auxiliary branches of the army were placed on trial before a court-martial today.

The principals are alleged to be Dr. Lombard, formerly a Municipal Councilman of Ivry, a village near Paris, who was arrested several weeks ago; Dr. Labore, an assistant army surgeon, and Itl Garfumkel. Various minor staff employes also are on trial.

Cardiff to Honor Lord Rhondda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 31.—Cardiff is about to confer the freedom of the city on Lord Rhondda in recognition of his services to the nation. Lord Rhondda represented the Minister of Munitions in the United States and Canada last year.

GEN. SIR SAM HUGHES DENIES CHARGES

Cables That He Is Returning to Canada and Demands an Investigation.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO ACT

Dominion Agent Closes Big New Contract for Fuses with the American Ammunition Co.

OTTAWA, March 30.—Announcement was made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister today that the Government will create a royal commission to investigate the charges made by G. W. Kyte, a member of Parliament, that middlemen's profits aggregating $1,500,000 were gained through the awarding of contracts by the Canadian Shell Committee.

Sir William Meredith, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and Justice Duff of the Supreme Court of Canada, will be two of the commissioners. A third commissioner is yet to be named by the Government, and a fourth by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The scope of the commission will be restricted to the fuse contracts entered into between the Shell Committee, the International Fuse Company, and the American Ammunition Company. Those are the concerns Mr. Kyte said Colonel Wesley Allison, associated with B. F. Yoakum, an American railroad financier, and Eugene Lignanti were connected with, and through which the profits were obtained.

Sir Robert Borden also announced today that, at his request, Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, was coming back to Canada from England to tell the commission what he knew about the fuse contracts. He said he had received the following cablegram from General Hughes:

"Please state to the House on my behalf that I have no improper connections with contracts referred to, or any other contracts. If any suggestion to the contrary is made I respectfully demand full investigation by judicial tribunal presided over by Sir Charles Davidson. I shall return by next boat."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that his proposal was not satisfactory in its present form and was not acceptable. If there was an inquiry it should be made in the High Court of Parliament. Sir Robert Borden replied that he did not think that the proposal would satisfy the opposition, but he believed it would satisfy the people.

NO PATCHED-UP PEACE FOR COLONIES--HUGHES

Canadian Minister Tells British Interviewers Prussian Militarism's Throat Must be Slit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 31.—Sir Sam Hughes, Canada's War Minister, in an interview published in this morning's Daily Chronicle, said in reply to the question, "What is your main enthusiasm?" "To lick the Germans. That is the biggest thing in the world and the only thing in the world—to lick the Germans."

"But before the war came what was your chief interest in life?" continued his questioner, to which the General responded:

"Human liberty. What is the object of this war? Human liberty, that and nothing else. Human liberty is the greatest thing in life, and it's for that we are fighting.

"Personally, I would not give a continental for a war the object of which was territory. Nothing could be more wicked and stupid and horrible. But the fight for human liberty, why that is the biggest thing in the world. It's the one fighting appeal which no real man can resist, and all this stirring up of racial hatred is the biggest mistake in the world. Men don't fight for hate, they fight for what they love; they fight for their life. Why, I've proved it over and over again.

"The Teutonic people are a great people; they've always been for freedom of thought. It's only in the last fifty years that Prussianism, which is a filthy disease, got hold of them. They'll throw it off. I am sure they will, and in the meantime there are millions all over the world who are hoping Prussian tyranny will be defeated in this war.

"People make a fuss about the Germans in the United States, but what have they done? Every dirty trick over there has been paid for. Have you noticed that in their hearts the best of them, the greatest number of them, are as anxious as we are for victory over Prussianism? But, my stars, we've got to bag the German navy first; we've got to lick the German armies so that this thing can't come again. Yes, Sir, the safety of the world hangs on that.

"We've got to blow the bugle of human liberty. Look how it rings into the souls of men wherever freedom is loved. We've raised 300,000 men in Canada and we can raise as many more. The other day we raised in Nova Scotia alone a whole Highland brigade in a fortnight. Think of it! And these men who speak Gaelic are the finest fighters in the world, serious, dour men, and every one of them is willing to leave his bones in Flanders. What for? For human liberty.

"Oh! I tell you, the spirit out there is fine. It's fine! There is a freshness about it and greatness and something of beauty, too. It's the most inspiring thing in my life. I always knew Canada could do it, but the doing of it, the actual thing done before your eyes—well, it's magnificent."

General Hughes then voiced the spirit prevalent among Canadians and Australians, which led some observers to believe that a stalemate would be a serious danger to the British Empire as an empire.

"We believe in action," he said. "We've had enough of words. Don't let any man in this country or among any of our Allies imagine for one moment that our boys have laid down their lives in France for a patched-up peace. No, this is war to a finish. Prussianism has got to be strangled to death. Human liberty must never be exposed to such an unholy risk again. The German Navy must be bagged, the military caste of Prussia must be beaten to very small dust, and not till then must we think our fine words are anything.

"Do you remember what the Irishman says in 'Henry V.'? The Welshman is all for words, talk, talk, talk; but the Irishman asks to be just where work is being done and throats being cut, and that's our feeling in Canada. No words, but action. We want to get this throat-cutting over. Prussianism's throat has got to be slit, and the sooner it's done the better for all of us, and the better for Germany, too."

DUBAIL NEW PARIS GOVERNOR

Takes the Place of Maunoury, Who Retires Because Ill.

PARIS, March 30.—General A. Y. E. Dubail was appointed Military Governor of Paris today. He takes the place of General Michael Maunoury, who is relieved on the ground of ill-health.

General Dubail, who is 65 years old, served in the Franco-Prussian war. When the present war began, General Joffre chose him to hold the Vosges, and in checking General von Heeringen he contributed to the victory of the Marne.

CAPTURE 410 TURKS.

Russians' Prisoners from a Regiment Which Fought at Dardanelles.

PETROGRAD, March 30.—The War Office tonight issued the following:

In the Caucasus during actions on the Black Sea littoral we took as prisoners ten officers and about 400 men belonging to a Turkish regiment which participated in the fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The prisoners say this regiment is commanded by a German officer.

In the region northwest of the town of Mush, (Vilayet or Bitlis,) our troops, having dislodged the enemy from his positions, occupied them.

Oscar II. Brings 175 Passengers.

The Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. arrived here yesterday from Copenhagen with 175 passengers and mails after being detained three days at Kirkwall by the British authorities. The Captain said that none of the passengers was taken off the ship, nor any of the mail interfered with.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the 14th Century they called them "branks" or gossips bridles—iron head cages such as THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE remembers seeing as a boy on a New York convict. He found one, an eight-pounder, among the punishment relics of the State, and posed in it for THE SURVEY MAGAZINE. Subway news-stands.

BREAK LIKELY IF GERMANY HIT SUSSEX

Continued from Page 1.

to establish the fact beyond a doubt by comparison with specimens there.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 30.—In the official report of the Captain of the steamship Sussex on the circumstances surrounding the explosion the following passage occurs:

"I perceived about 2:50 o'clock the wake of a torpedo 150 yards to port. I immediately ordered the helm 30 degrees to the right, and in order to accelerate the manoeuvre ordered the stoppage of the starboard engine, which was immediately done. All my efforts notwithstanding, I could not avoid the projectile, which hit the bow of the Sussex on a line with the foremast and produced a formidable explosion, carrying away all of the front of the vessel up to the first airtight bulkhead."

CROCKER SERIOUSLY HURT.

Sussex Victim's Condition Such That Surgeon Fears to Operate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 30.—Dr. Clayton Green, a well-known London surgeon, returned here today from Dover, where he saw George Herbert Crocker, Jr., who was injured in the torpedoing of the Sussex. He expected to be able to operate on Mr. Crocker for injuries in the knees and at the base of the skull, but found him in such a critical condition that he was unable to do so. The injury to the skull, Dr. Green told the American Embassy today, is extremely grave, the bone being badly crushed and the brain disturbed.

Although an immediate operation, both upon the skull and knees, is extremely desirable, the surgeon concluded it would be unwise to attempt it. Mr. Crocker's right knee was mangled, while the left was broken at the knee cap. He has been unconscious almost the entire time since he was injured. Dr. Green will return to Dover within a few days. Mr. Crocker's father, according to the embassy, is about to start here from New York.

BOSTON MAN ON EAGLE POINT.

John Gleason Believed to Have Been Aboard Torpedoed Ship.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 30.—Records of the United States Consulate here showed today that Joseph Gleason of Boston probably was the American rescued from the British steamer Eagle Point, which was torpedoed off the Irish coast. With J. Wilbur Collins of Brighton, Ill., who obtained his discharge shortly before the vessel sailed from here on March 14, Gleason visited the Consulate and endeavored to get his discharge papers.

Captain Simons of the Eagle Point refused, however, to release him, and Henry S. Culver, the American Consul, said that he was unable to render any assistance in the matter.

GERMAN VIEW OF SUSSEX CASE

Diplomat Says if U-Boat Sank Her Disavowal Will Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 30.—John Callan O'Laughlin, the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Herald, wires his paper tonight the following narrative of "a long conversation" he had today "with a diplomat who knows the facts of Germany's attitude" in the matter of submarine warfare:

"In the first place," said this authority, according to Mr. O'Laughlin, "I do not admit for a moment that the assurances given by the German Government have been violated in any respect. If they have been, the responsible officer will be summarily punished and full and complete reparation will be made to the United States.

"You have crossed the English Channel. You know that on a clear day it is possible to see for miles. When the Sussex was sunk the day was beautiful. If there had been a periscope it would have been sighted. None of the passengers or crew allege they saw a periscope.

"It is claimed that fragments of a German torpedo were found. Is this sufficient evidence upon which to break relations? Might not an English torpedo have been responsible? We are told that the English also use bronze in some of their torpedoes.

"Suppose a British torpedo boat were attacked in the immediate vicinity of the place where the Sussex was struck. Certainly this is not proof that the submarine also fired a torpedo into the Sussex. Rather would it show, in my opinion, that the submarine was using its weapons against the war craft of the enemy, and those weapons are too valuable to be discharged into a boat which is carrying passengers only.

"Now take the case of the Englishman. According to the reports, it was attempting to escape. Your own Government admits that we have the right to fire upon a vessel which refuses to stop. I believe that when our submarine officer reports it will be found that the Englishman continued its attempt to escape, and that he fired a torpedo into it while it was still fleeing.

"I know nothing about the Manchester Engineer and the Eagle Point, but I am satisfied that our submarine commanders are blameless with respect to them.

"It seems to me that your Government cannot possibly take such a grave step, such as the rupture of diplomatic relations, on suspicion only. There must be proof. If we are responsible, we will say so. Germany has no intention of hiding behind the bush. She has been in the open in the past. She will be in the open now, and the American people can take her word when it is given."

U-BOAT WAR TO GO ON BERLIN LEADERS AGREE

Reichstag Chiefs Decide It Shall Proceed "By All Means Most Instrumental" to Victory.

LONDON, March 30.—An agreement has been reached by the Reichstag main committee that "Germany's sea warfare should be carried through by all means most instrumental in securing a successful issue of the war" according to a wireless dispatch from Berlin today.

During an exhaustive discussion of the subject says the dispatch, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, Admiral von Capelle, Secretary for the Admiralty, and Dr. Solf, the Colonial Secretary, again delivered speeches. It was especially emphasized in the discussion, the dispatch adds, that any interference with the authorities in command was far from the purpose of the movers of the recent motion regarding the conduct of submarine warfare, and the Chancellor declared that he recognized the motives of the movers.

The agreement reached in committee is said to have been unanimous.

BERLIN, March 30, (via London.)—The members of the Socialist Party, who recently seceded, have issued a short declaration in reply to the party's pronunciamento issued yesterday, denying charges of disloyalty and breach of faith, and requesting the members of the Social Democratic Party "to work further along the lines laid down by our party statutes and to fulfill the duties to the party imposed by membership."

The declaration asserts that the voters will approve the stand taken by the seceders, and that the secession, instead of weakening the party in the eyes of foreigners, will strengthen it.

The Prussian House of Lords is unable to share the Government's views as expressed in the Norddeutsche Allgemine Zeitung of Feb. 13, that only the Reichstag is competent to discuss the empire's foreign affairs. This declaration is set forth in a statement issued in behalf of both factions in the House.

The House of Lords, it is added, recognizes, however, that any such discussion must take into consideration the military situation, and limits itself accordingly. Particularly must the line be drawn at matters affecting the Emperor's power to command. The Lords declare that, while fully recognizing the extraordinary difficulties of the problems presented, they hold the view that "mistakes have been made in various directions in the internal policy."

The declaration mentions especially the desire for an improvement in measures affecting the nourishment of the people, and continues:

"It is also regretted that the execution of the censorship has been limited without adequate discussion of war aims where patriotic sentiment demanded an extension of German might. The House of Lords expresses the expectation that in the future consideration will be granted to these widely held sentiments, so far as this can possibly be done with due regard to the war situation."

The deliberations in the Reichstag Ways and Means Committee over the various submarine resolutions are still being kept strictly secret, but from small bits of information received it appears safe to predict that a complete agreement will be reached which will satisfy all the parties, with the possible exception of a few extremists, and that there will be no debate, or only harmless debate, on the subject in the Reichstag.

Dr. Ivon Bethmann Hollweg, the Chancellor, did not attend today's session of the committee, which undoubtedly may be construed as indicating that the danger point has been passed and that only minor matters remain for adjustment. The session of the committee yesterday is understood to have been replete with full and frank discussion and to have convinced even the severest critics of the Government that nothing was being neglected which was calculated to aid in bringing victory to Germany.

BIG TOLL OF NEUTRAL SHIPS.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland Have Lost 203.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senator Nelson submitted a memorandum to the Senate today showing that 203 Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, and Dutch merchant vessels had been sunk in the war zone up to March 25. Of these 97 were Norwegian, 50 Swedish, 28 Danish, and 28 Dutch.

Submarines sank 136, 66 were destroyed by mines, and one was sunk by a cruiser. Since the war began, the report said, Germany had detained or seized 226 Swedish vessels, while England has seized or detained 136.

THESE SHIPS GOT NO WARNING

Seamen Describe Sinking of the Louisiane, Silius, and Algerian.

PARIS, March 30.—The Captain of the French Line steamship Louisiane, sunk early this month while at anchor near Havre, makes the following report:

"I had just gone to my bunk when the vessel was shaken by a violent shock. I rushed on deck and saw the crew running to lifeboats, crying: 'We have been torpedoed. There is a wounded stoker in the engineroom.' I found it was only too true. The Louisiane was hit, I think, in the engine and boiler compartments. We had no means of defense aboard. No notification was given. The vessel sank in fifteen minutes."

The official report of the sinking of the Norwegian bark Silius in the Havre roads on March 9 says that John Hartmann of Philadelphia, a member of the crew, who was injured, has made a deposition that he was on deck with a Danish sailor when the explosion occurred. Hartmann asserts he saw a vertical post in the water to the port side a few seconds before the explosion. He shouted an alarm, and at the same instant, he said, a torpedo struck the vessel.

An official report concerning the sinking of the French steamship Algerian on Nov. 24, made today after an investigation at Marseilles, asserts that the steamship was torpedoed without warning. The report says:

"The Algerian was en route from Tunis for Marseilles when a submarine fired on her without warning. The steamer stopped at the first shot, but the submarine continued to fire on her until she was sunk, and then on the lifeboats filled with the shipwrecked persons. On this account only eight of the thirty-seven men on board reached land. The submarine flew the Austrian flag. The Captain and Second Mate of the Algerian were wounded fatally by the first shot. The Algerian was unarmed and had a cargo of wheat, oats, and wine."

HESPERIAN RELIC MISSING.

Fragment of Alleged Torpedo Disappears at Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30. — Efforts were made today to ascertain whether there was any foundation for a statement cabled from London that the fragment of the torpedo that sank the Allan liner Hesperian on Sept. 4 had disappeared in the department here. This piece of metal was sent over here by Ambassador Page as material evidence that the ship was torpedoed.

When Secretary Lansing was asked about it he said he was of the impression that the piece of metal was in the possession of the Navy Department. Inquiries were made of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, who communicated with Rear Admiral Straus, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, which has charge of the examination of the fragment. It was learned that the relic, after having been examined, was turned over to the office of Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations of the Navy.

That office was appealed to, with the result that an official memorandum was unearthed showing that the fragment, and the report which the Navy Department made to the State Department, on the basis of the expert navy examination, had been returned to the State Department on Nov. 1, 1915.

When this was reported to the State Department it was explained that the investigation could not be made before tomorrow, and for that reason it was impossible to determine where the piece of metal was.

An affidavit signed by Captain Main and four other officers of the Hesperian was cabled to the State Department on Sept. 7 by Consul Frost at Queenstown. This affidavit said:

"The explosion occurred within about eight feet of the surface, throwing a mass of water and steel fragments on the deck. From the steel fragments preserved it is indubitable that the explosion was caused by a torpedo, and not by a mine."

Navy Department experts decided that the piece of metal sent here looked like a fragment of a torpedo. No action has been taken by the Administration on the Hesperian case.

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Friday afternoon and Saturday, with a genuine reminder in the air that Spring is here.

Boys and girls need their Spring outfits—and these are the days to select them.

Those who want the exclusive, new things for Easter are advised to place their orders immediately.

While Easter is late, the demand never has been so early, in the history of the house.

Boys' Topcoats with Spring Spirit

They have a lightness, a vivacity nicely attuned to the new season of sunshine—far different from the burdensome coats at which a boy rebels in Spring.

Presenting the same smartness, the same finishing touch, as the Spring topcoats which men wear.

For the smaller boys, from 3 to 8, and for the larger boys, up to 15.

Several late models in covert cloths, homespuns and cheviots.

Also the regulation English reefers, to be worn over wash suits.

Spring Hats and Caps of English Style

Correct shapes, to go with every coat—stitched knockabout and soft felt hats, and the English mushroom shapes.

Boys' Norfolk Suits of Imported Woolens

English in pattern and English in line, the materials being specially selected with regard to wearing quality, as well as style.

DE PINNA Girls' Spring Coats and Hats

They are mentioned together because they are fashioned to go together.

Coats that are the extreme of plain tailoring, cut by the same tailors that design De Pinna boys' coats.

Unquestionably the correct and most becoming way to dress a girl—in a De Pinna tailored coat and hat.

Girls' First Suits and Tailored Dresses

Dresses of that modish plainness which appeals to people who demand the best.

Of imported linens, gabardines and pongees.

Particularly new and becoming styles for little girls, from 4 to 8.

Tailored dresses and appropriate smart first suits for growing girls, from 8 to 14.

Hats and shoes to complete each costume.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

LITERACY TEST WINS IN HOUSE, 308 TO 87

Nonpartisan Vote Presages Burnett Bill Victory Over Expected Veto.

WOULD REDUCE IMMIGRANTS

Higher Head Tax and Other New Restrictions Embodied in the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—By a vote so large that it presages the repassage of the bill should the President veto it the House today approved the Burnett Immigration bill with its literacy test provision.

The bill was passed 308 to 87. A motion by Representative Adolph Sabath of Illinois to recommit the bill and strike out the literacy test section was voted down, 284 to 107. Both votes were nonpartisan. The show of strength came on the vote to strike out the literacy test about which the fight in the House has centred. This provision, which would exclude from this country immigrants who cannot read their own or some other language, was adopted by more than a two-thirds majority. A two-thirds majority only is required to override the prospective veto of President Wilson, who disapproved a similar bill two years ago.

President Taft also vetoed an immigration bill containing this literacy test, and in both instances the House came within a few votes of passing the bill over the veto.

In closing the debate today Chairman Burnett of the Immigration Committee asserted that the European war afforded additional justification for restricted immigration. There is no doubt, according to Mr. Burnett, that this country will be "invaded" by thousands of immigrants from the tax-burdened countries of Europe after the war.

"I am not afraid of the hyphenated American," said Mr. Burnett. "The man I am afraid of, and the man this bill seeks to keep out, is the man who will not become a 'hyphenated American' and who comes to this country without an idea of becoming a citizen."

Penalties Are Made Heavier.

The Burnett bill passed the House substantially as it came from the Immigration Committee. It makes a number of important changes in the existing immigration law.

The "head tax" on immigrants is increased from $4 to $8, but it is provided that this tax shall not apply to immigrants under 16 years of age. Under the existing law the "head tax" applies to all immigrants, irrespective of age.

Heavier penalties are provided against steamship companies that violate the immigration laws by bringing in defective and inadmissible aliens. It is proposed further that the transportation charge assessed against the alien by the steamship company shall be refunded to him when he is deported.

To the excluded classes are added stowaways, vagrants, sufferers from tuberculosis, and those who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property. This latter class, however, is not to be construed to include those who admit the commission, or teach or advocate the commission, of offenses purely political in character.

Hindus are excluded under the new Burnett bill, and so are those who cannot become eligible for naturalization, unless otherwise provided for by international agreement as to passports or by treaties.

The Commissioner General of Immigration is given power to prescribe regulations under which aliens from Canada and Mexico may enter the United States for short periods of residence without the payment of the head tax.

The House retained in the measure the provision excluding persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority. This term, which caused an amusing debate several days ago, is declared by alienists to be "a congenital defect in the emotional or volitional fields of mental activity which results in inability to make proper adjustment to the environment."

In the section defining contract laborers, who are excluded, the committee added the words "whether such offers or promises of employment are true or false."

Chairman Burnett explained that this "is to reach those who have been induced to migrate by persons who desire to exploit them."

Those Who Opposed Bill.

The 107 members voting to strike out the literacy test were:

Republicans — Bacharach, New Jersey; Barchfeld, Pennsylvania; Bennet, New York; Britten, Illinois; Cannon, Illinois; Carter, Massachusetts; Chandler, New York; Cooper, Wisconsin; Cramton, Michigan; Dallinger, Massachusetts; Esch, Wisconsin; Fordney, Michigan; Freeman, Conn.; Glynn, Conn.; Gould, New York; Greene, Massachusetts; Haskell, New York; Howell, Utah; James, Michigan; Kahn, California; Kennedy, Rhode Island; Madden, Illinois; Mann, Illinois; Moore, Pennsylvania; Moores, Indiana; Morin, Pennsylvania; Mudd, Maryland; Nichols, Michigan; Norton, North Dakota; Okey, Connecticut; Paige, Massachusetts; Platt, New York; Roberts, Massachusetts; Rodenberg, Illinois; Rogers, Massachusetts; Rowe, New York; Sanford, New York; Siegel, New York; Sloane, Nebraska; Smith, Minnesota; Stafford, Wisconsin; Sutherland, West Virginia; Swift, New York; Tinkham, Massachusetts; Towner, Iowa; Treadway, Mass.; Vare, Pennsylvania; Walsh, Massachusetts; Winslow, Mass.—49.

Progressive—Martin, Louisiana—1.

Democrats—Bailey, Penn.; Barnhart, Ind.; Beakes, Mich.; Booher, Mo.; Borland, Mo.; Bruckner, N. Y.; Buchanan, Texas; Burgess, Texas; Burke, Wis.; Caldwell, N. Y.; Carew, N. Y.; Casey, Penn.; Coady, Md.; Conry, N. Y.; Crosser, Ohio; Cullop, Ind.; Dale, N. Y.; Dooling, N. Y.; Driscoll, N. Y.; Dupre, La.; Eagan, N. J.; Estopinal, La.; Farley, N. Y.; Fitzgerald, N. Y.; Flynn, N. Y.; Gallagher, Ill.; Gallivan, Mass.; Gordon, Ohio; Gray, Ind.; Griffin, N. Y.; Hardy, Texas; Hulbert, N. Y.; Keating, Col.; Konop, Wis.; Lieb, Ind.; Liebel, Penn.; Lobeck, Neb.; Loft, N. Y.; McAndrews, Ill.; McDermott, Ill.; Maher, N. Y.; Ogleeby, N. Y.; O'Shaughnessy, R. I.; Patten, N. Y.; Phelan, Mass.; Rauch, Ind.; Reilly, Wis.; Riordan, N. Y.; Sabath, Ill.; Sherley, Ky.; Sherwood, Ohio; Smith, N. Y.; Stone, Ill.; Taggart, Kan.; Tague, Mass.; Wood, Ind.—56.

Socialist—London, N. Y.—1.

Total—107.

The literacy test section reads:

"That after three months from the approval of this act, in addition to the aliens who are by law now excluded from admission into the United States, the following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto, to wit:

"All aliens over 16 years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish; provided, that any admissible alien or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 55 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not and such relative shall be permitted to enter. That for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read the Immigrant Inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in some one of the various languages and dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect."

Foreign Born Ask Burnett to Speak.

In order that Congressman J. L. Burnett, author of the literacy test in the Burnett Immigration bill, may have an opportunity to explain his position, Nathaniel Phillips, President of the League of Foreign Born Citizens, has written to Congressman Burnett, offering to engage Cooper Union for any date convenient. This action has been taken as a result of a unanimous vote of the league's 2,000 members.

YOUNG TENNANT GETS D.S.O.

Official Told Commons of Son's Air Feat Without Giving Name.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, (Friday) March 31.—During the debate in the House of Commons, Tuesday, on the British air service, which Noel Pemberton Billing attacked, and H. S. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, defended, reference was made by the latter to a feat performed by one of the British airmen.

Speaking of "death dives," Mr. Tennant said that he would give the House an instance. An officer made a descent on German sheds from a great height. He had traveled at a great rate and was able to cover eight miles without his engine going. He came down so low upon the sheds that the explosion which took place did much damage to his aeroplane. When he tried to switch the engine on again it would not work, and he went right into the German lines. Just at the last moment the engine worked again.

Only a few of Mr. Tennant's friends knew that the airman referred to was his own son, whose name appeared in the list of officers gazetted this morning as recipients of the Distinguished Service Order.

URGE BILLS TO TRAIN BOYS.

Not for Gun Carrying, but for General Instruction, Gen. O'Ryan Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 30.—Educators, mothers, soldiers, and civilians appeared before a joint hearing of the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committee this afternoon to urge a favorable report of the Slater-Welsh bill providing for compulsory military training for all boys between the ages of 16 and 19, except those who are at work. Commissioner of Education John H. Finley said that he favored the general purpose of the measure from the bottom of his heart, but he did not believe that even boys at work should be exempted. He favored conscription for military training of all boys of a certain age of all classes and all conditions.

The technical objections of Commissioner Finley, condemnation of the bill by L. Hollingsworth Wood, representing the Society of Friends, and the objections of Assemblyman J. Shipiscoff, representing the Socialist Party, composed the only opposition to the measure. Commissioner Finley made an eloquent appeal for training the youth of the State.

Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of the State, made the point that the carrying of a gun was a small part in the training of a soldier. The fundamental of obedience to orders, he said, was the greatest thing to be learned by the young men of America.

The Senate today passed the Mills preparedness resolution, asking Congress to enact national defense measures, as it was amended by the Assembly yesterday, but not before Senator Mills had made a vigorous protest against what he called the emasculation of the resolution by the lower house, which had cut out specific provisions as to the increase of the army and the navy, and made the resolution general in its terms.

Senator Mills also attacked the Wilson foreign policy, which he characterized as weak and vacillating. Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, resented the attack upon the Wilson diplomacy, and said that he regretted an attack upon the Washington Administration when critical negotiations with other powers were pending. He characterized Senator Mills's remarks as "partisan and unpatriotic."

234,482 TRAINED MEN HERE.

Have Had Military Instruction, the Senate Is Told.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Approximately 234,482 citizens of military age in the United States now outside the army have had military training. This estimate was transmitted today by the War Department to the Senate, in response to a resolution.

Adjutant Gen. McCain reported 67,765 men passed out of the army after three years' service between 1906 and 1915. Of these 6,893 were deserters and others who left without honorable discharges. There are 126,400 men who served and passed through the organized militia during that period, and 40,317 who graduated from some civil educational institution where they received instruction satisfactory to the War Department.

$25,000 GIFT FOR MISSIONS.

Swells Methodist Pension Fund to $150,000.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church announced a gift of $25,000 yesterday to be added to the permanent fund for retired missionaries.

This latest gift swells the fund to $150,000. The name of the donor is not given.

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STANDARD BLAMED FOR HIGH GASOLINE

Senators Pass Resolution for Investigation, but It Is Delayed by Preamble.

SEE SHERMAN LAW EVASION

Many Lawmakers Insist Combine as Dissolved Is a Hydra-Headed Monopoly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—After a lively debate this afternoon in which the Standard Oil Company was denounced and the opinion was generally expressed that the high price of gasoline was the result of manipulation in some quarter, the Senate adopted without division a resolution presented by Mr. Martine of New Jersey, a Democrat, directing the Attorney General to investigate whether the price of gasoline was the result of any violation of Federal law.

A preamble to the resolution which declared that the oil market was controlled and the price fixed by a trust, the Standard Oil Company, aroused vigorous opposition, and finally went over until tomorrow without a final vote, when debate on the Army bill was resumed. A motion to table the preamble was defeated 35 to 28.

Senator Martine gave notice he would seek a final vote tomorrow. In the meantime, though actually adopted without opposition, the resolution technically remains before the Senate awaiting disposition of the preamble.

Mr. Martine's resolution is as follows:

Whereas, In the strides of human progress and invention, gasoline has become as much of a necessity to the thrift and welfare to the American people as a source of power and propulsion as is coal, and

Whereas, The commercial cost of the same has been advanced from time to time until it has reached a most unreasonable figure, thereby imposing an unjust burden on the people, and

Whereas, It is charged, and by many believed, that the high price of gasoline is due to the monopoly-control of the Standard Oil combination and other interests, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Attorney General of the United States be and he is hereby directed to cause an investigation of the subject as to whether this phenomenal increase in price in the article is the result of any violation of the laws of the United States.

Wants Attorney General to Act.

"Gasoline is a prime necessity," said Mr. Martine. "It is no longer an article that affects only those who ride in automobiles, for nearly every commercial wagon is being driven by gasoline and on every farm, and in almost every workshop, gasoline is used as a propelling and motive power. The tremendous advance in the price of this commodity has agitated our people; it is the prevailing opinion among them that this article is controlled and owned and its price advanced from time to time by the Standard Oil Company and it is their desire that the subject be investigated."

Mr. Cummins of Iowa suggested that the Federal Trade Commission was investigating the subject and was expected to report upon it soon.

"Is it not the duty of the Attorney General," asked Mr. Cummins, "to institute proper proceedings against the combination or combinations without any request from the Senate or Congress?"

Mr. Borah of Idaho, a Republican, pointed out that no further legislation was needed. There was power, he said, under the Sherman law, under the Federal Trade Commission law, and under the Clayton act to deal with the matter.

"The high price of gasoline," said Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, a Democrat, "is due to the fact that a combination of the so-called Standard Oil group is controlling the price by a monopoly and deriving enormous dividends as a result. We need have no delicacy here in mentioning the Standard Oil Company. It seems to me the evidence is complete that a Standard Oil combination exists which controls the price of oil.

"It controls the price that is paid for oil to producers as it is taken out of the ground, and controls the price when it is sold in its refined condition to the consumer. It holds an 'umbrella' over the few independents that exist. Under it they follow the big company and quote the same price; so, in effect, the Standard Oil monopoly does fix the price for the whole country. The increase in gasoline price is due neither to an increased export nor to a diminished production or supply in this country.

Points to Huge Dividends.

"For the last three months of last year dividends on oil stocks amounted to $21,000,000 in cash. Since the so-called Standard Oil dissolution five years ago those dividends have aggregated $290,000,000, and in addition thereto, $169,000,000 in paid-up stock at par—a total in stock and cash dividends in the last five years, since the so-called dissolution, of $459,000,000 distributed to stockholders of the Standard Oil Company.

"I think we should not be backward in stating in this resolution what every trade paper states and what is in the mouth of every person—that the high price of gasoline is due to the fact that a combination of the so-called Standard Oil group is controlling the price by a monopoly and deriving enormous dividends as a result."

"Is it true or only a fiction that the Standard Oil Company has been dissolved?" asked Mr. Hitchcock.

"I presume that legally it has been dissolved," replied Mr. Ashurst of Arizona, "but, in fact, it has not been dissolved, and every Senator knows it."

Senator Hoke Smith: "We have been advised by the judgment of the Court that it has been dissolved and that it was separated into five different parts or more."

"It will be recalled," said Mr. Stone of Missouri, a Democrat, "that when the Tariff bill was under consideration by the Finance Committee, of which I was a member, and we were considering a tax on gasoline, the Standard Oil Company did not appear, but kept far in the background. The independent companies, so-called, came to the members of our committee with tears in their eyes and told us that if we put gasoline on the free list it would help the Standard Oil Company."

Mr. Stone added that he was not in favor of limiting the preamble to the Standard Oil Company, but believed it should be made broad enough to take in every possible member of the combination.

TACITURN AT 26 BROADWAY.

Standard Oil Officials Point to Failure of the Oklahoma Fields.

At the offices of the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 26 Broadway, there was an evident disinclination yesterday to discuss the action of the Senate in adopting a resolution calling upon the Attorney General to look into the rise in gasoline prices.

An official of one company said emphatically that the rise in gasoline prices was influenced solely by the law of supply and demand. He pointed out the failure of the Oklahoma oil fields, coupled with the increased demand, were important factors in price raising.

URGE AVIATION DEPARTMENT

Read Admiral Peary and Others Favor Lieb Bill for a Secretary.

The bill introduced by Congressman Lieb of Indiana to create a Department of Aviation, with a Secretary of Aviation as a Cabinet officer at its head, was the subject of discussion yesterday among those who have been advocating an aerial branch of defense. The bill was made the subject of a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America. The club heartily indorsed the project.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary telegraphed from Washington to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

"This bill, in its bearing on the vital question of national preparedness and safety, is one of the broadest and most far-reaching measures introduced in the present Congress."

"Other countries have a Department of Aeronautics," said Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, after the meeting, "and if we are to have a substantial air service we shall have to have one, too. It would be most economic and would soon give us an efficient air service. Today, after six years of struggling, we find that the army and navy have less than twenty aeroplanes in commission when, considering the critical conditions we are living in, there should be 2,000.

"We ought to have a chain of aero coast defence stations established at every hundred miles along our coasts and an aviation centre in every State, manned by coast guardsmen, volunteers, and the militia. Had we such a reserve we would not worry over the possibility of our handful of soldiers meeting reverses in Mexico."

Henry Woodhouse, Governor of the Aero Club, gave a statement in which he said:

"The present war has shown the necessity of having a regular department for aeronautics, in charge of a Secretary, with power to act, who would have the advice of a staff of experts. Aircraft are increasing in size, speed, and carrying capacity. Aeroplanes are being built to lift fifteen tons and to have a speed of 100 miles an hour. The increase in size and speed has removed the dangers from unsettled atmospheric conditions. The large air cruiser navigates steadily, whereas a small aeroplane could not, just as the sea cruiser can withstand a rough sea, which a small boat cannot do.

"Unless an enormous appropriation is made to build powerful fleets for both the Atlantic and the Pacific, there is no alternative except to build a powerful air fleet which can quickly fly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, therefore protecting both coasts.

"Other countries established an independent department for aeronautics long ago. Germany established the Department of Aeronautics, comprising aeroplanes, dirigibles, observation balloons, and kites, in 1913, when the Reichstag appropriated $85,000,000 for aeronautics."

Henry A. Wise Wood, President of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, also is of the opinion that a Secretary of Aeronautics is needed.

"A department of aeronautics independent from the army and navy is badly needed and will solve the problem of securing an air service commensurate with this country's needs. Last year we did not have aeroplanes to employ in the naval manœuvres," he said. "This year we have no aeroplanes for use in Mexico, where they are badly needed. And yet this is the country which gave the aeroplane to the world."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, Chairman of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, of which a number of members of Congress and officials are members, issued a statement tonight in support of Representative Montague's bill to create a Coast Guard Aerial Corps and Representative Lieb's bill to create a Department of Aviation with a Cabinet officer at its head.

Representative Lieb said he would ask an early hearing on his measure before the House Committee on Military Affairs.

"The idea of a Department of Aviation," said Mr. Lieb, "may seem a bit in advance of the times, but the development of aeronautics is becoming more and more necessary to national defense and eventually we must have a department devoted to that science."

The statement issued by Admiral Peary says:

"Representative Montague's bill to establish a Coast Guard Aerial Corps and Representative Lieb's bill to create a Department of Aviation with a Secretary in the Cabinet are steps in the right direction. The first is eminently and immediately practical, and the second is a broad look ahead and an indication of what may be a reality in a few years.

"Former Governor Montague's bill is in line with the propaganda of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission and the Aero Club of America. The difference is in support. Our plan calls for popular support, while the Montague bill asks for a Federal appropriation, with the service under the Coast Guard."

FIGHT IN SENATE FOR NITRATE PLANT

Underwood Charges That du Ponts, Aided by Maxim and Cooper, Defeated It in House.

POWDER SUPPLY SHORT

Alabama Senator Wants Army Engineers to Recommend a Water-Power Site for Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—When the Military Reorganization bill was taken up in the Senate today the principal discussion centred around an amendment offered by Senator Underwood of Alabama, former Democratic leader of the House, directing that a board of army engineers inquire into the kind of plant that would be needed for making nitrogen from the air for use in explosives and to investigate a suitable location for the plant where sufficient water power could be procured.

In defending his amendment Mr. Underwood charged that the du Pont Powder Company had labored successfully for the defeat of a similar amendment to the bill in the House, and he mentioned pointedly Hudson Maxim, a member of the Naval Construction Board, and Hugh Cooper of New York, both of whom he described as consulting engineers of the du Pont Company, and declaring that both fought the amendment.

"Germany at the beginning of the war had 270,000 tons of nitrogen," said Mr. Underwood. "The supply was exhausted in two months, and through a lack of water power Germany was compelled to create extensive steam plants for fixing the atmosphere. If we entered into war with a first-class power we would need at least two-thirds of the power Germany is using or a plant of about 120,000 horse power. For the sake of economy this power should be developed in one place. There are few places capable of developing so much, and if the Government delays private capital will pre-empt those places.

"The Chilean saltpetre in this country today is not one-twentieth of the supply Germany had at the beginning of the great European débâcle. I take it this country will not be content with one-twentieth of that supply. I shall assume that we are willing at least to store as much as Germany, which lasted only two months. That supply cost Germany $30,000,000. Interest on $30,000,000 at 3 per cent. is $900,000. Insurance, storage, and depreciation run this charge up to 5 per cent., or $1,500,000 a year.

"In a water-power plant there is no fire risk and no storage. A million and a half dollars is 5 per cent. on $50,000,000. I ask the board to investigate the results to be expected from $50,000,000, but I know that this money would harness enough water to produce 125,000 horse power every second in every day. Based on the reports of army engineers, I say that this power could be harnessed for $14,500,000 and the rest of the $50,000,000 would more than make the nitrogen converting plant and accessories.

"The Senator from California (Mr. Works) asked if we had the constitutional power to use such a plant for supplying agricultural fertilizers. Next to defending the country in war our duty is to build up agriculture, but if the Government builds up this power and lays by a reasonable supply of military nitrates there might be years in which it would not be necessary to make more. Why not sell the nitrate for use in fertilizer or sell the power to those who could make it?

"We may not have the power to develop the fertilizer industry in time of peace, but we have the right to make a stream navigable, and to use the power developed for war. That war power would embrace the right to make nitrogen, and, having made it under the war power, would it be necessary to let the plant rot down and the water run to waste because we did not need power every minute? The Government can't go into the renting business, but when it buys property for Government use it can, pending improvements, rent the houses on it as they stand.

"I do not mean to reflect on the du Pont Powder Company. It has a legitimate business. It had a right before the House to oppose a similar provision which was defeated in the House. The du Pont Powder Company had a right to have its agents around the lobby of the House and in the lobbies of the Senate. It has a right to work for the defeat of this provision. But the Senate of the United States has not a right to let the company succeed in defeating it.

"I have here, and will ask the Clerk to read, an article by Hudson Maxim, the well-known engineer and inventor, a member of the Naval Consulting Board, in which he denounces proposals for the Government ownership of munitions plants. But who is this Hudson Maxim? He is the consulting engineer of the du Pont Powder Company. Yet he tries to bring Congress into contempt by saying any one favoring Government ownership is a pork barrel politician—this from a private manufacturer's agent. Then there is Hugh Cooper of New York, who is an excellent engineeer, and I do not mean to reflect on him. But he is a consulting engineer of the du Pont Powder Company. That company has obtained an option on one process of making atmospheric nitrogen, and is seeking for power sites in case the Water Power bill goes through. When this question was before the House Mr. Cooper came to Washington and said that this bill could not be enacted into law. He knew more about it than you did. He was right. It could not be enacted into law."

FAVORS MUNITIONS PLANTS.

Daniels Declares Government Should Make Mines and Armor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Beginning an analysis of his department's estimates before the House Committee on Naval Affairs today, Secretary Josephus Daniels not only strongly recommended the construction of a Government armor plate plant, but told the committee that the United States should be prepared to make all its munitions of war whenever private bidders cease to compete.

A second important recommendation was that authorization be given for the employment of a number of civilian instructors at the Annapolis Academy. This, the Secretary said, would release approximately a half hundred naval officers for duty elsewhere.

"What we particularly need," he said, "is a great teacher of English and modern languages. I would like authority to confer with the authorities at Princeton, Yale, Harvard, and other universities, and get educators that are as great as these institutions have."

The Secretary was permitted to make his statement today without interruptions from committee members. He will be "cross-examined" later by the "small navy" and "big navy" members of the House committee.

Secretary Daniels advocated manufacture by the Government of torpedoes and armor plate, "so that the inventions and experiments of our officers may be preserved to the Government alone." He added that whenever private contractors ceased to compete in bidding on munitions contracts the Government should be ready to step in and make everything it needed. In the Sixty-third Congress, he said, capacity of the powder plant at Indian Head, Md., was doubled.

"It costs to make this powder only 34 cents a pound, inclusive of all overhead charges, and that is a figure much lower than 53 cents," he said. "The difference is worth saving in any national defense program."

Mr. Daniels referred to practically identical bids submitted for armor plate necessary for the battleship Arizona. He estimated that the Government could have saved $21,000,000 by manufacturing the armor plate that had been bought since the United States began building dreadnoughts.

He also told the committee that the Government had neglected the making of mines.

"I believe every dollar we spend for preparedness should be on the basis of fair profits only for the manufacturers," said Secretary Daniels in concluding his recommendation for Government manufacture. He strongly advocated converting all navy yards into plants capable of turning out battleships.

Mr. Daniels approved the estimates of Thomas A. Edison of the Consulting Board for a research laboratory, and also recommended a new item of $700,000 for a projectile plant, to cost not more than $1,400,000 when completed. Such a plant, he said, was absolutely necessary because private manufacturers were not bidding on Government work.

Mr. Daniels said while he would not increase his estimate of 10,000 additional enlisted men, he would suggest that the committee "might authorize 14,000 or 15,000." He was not certain that it would be possible to enlist this number, but he was not averse to the authorization, he said. Paying a tribute to the enlisted men and the number who have been promoted to assistant paymasters, clerks, and officers during the last two years, Secretary Daniels said:

"While we are increasing the number of enlisted men, we must increase the opportunity for promotion. The navy will become most efficient when the enlisted man knows that he has a chance to become an Admiral if he is capable."

WOMEN FOR PREPAREDNESS.

Colonel Mitcham Tells Them Question of Ordnance Is Serious.

At a meeting of the Woman's National Committee of the American Defense Society at the Biltmore yesterday Colonel Orin B. Mitcham of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army told the guests that the question of ordnance and supplies would be a most serious one for this country should it ever find itself involved in a war with a first-class power. Colonel Mitcham also showed a number of lantern slides illustrating the different kinds of guns in use at present by the American troops.

Several other speakers preceded Colonel Mitcham, all urging that the young men of this country be brought up and trained in the needs of the nation's defense. Mrs. William Cumming Story presided, and the speakers included Mrs. John Hays Hammond and Mrs. George Squires, State Regent of the Minnesota Delegation of Daughters of the American Revolution.

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Other suits in whipcord and basket-weave—models designed to portray an easy, graceful set-up, with a total absence of the customary uniform treatment.

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BROKAW BROTHERS

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AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

STUDENT PACIFISTS FIGHT AT WOOD TALK

Leader of Walkout Planned for Lecture on Preparedness at City College Hustled Out.

ROW FOLLOWS ON CAMPUS

Sophomore Forcibly Removed as He Begins Harangue—Real Test Comes Today.

An insurrection of pacifists which had been planned to take place yesterday noon when Major Gen. Leonard Wood addressed students of the College of the City of New York in the Great Hall of the college was weakly attempted after General Wood had spoken.

Various pacifist influences have been strongly at work among the students since it was learned that the authorities of the college were contemplating the introduction of military drill and military studies into the curriculum. Students who have taken the lead in the pacifist propaganda admitted that the anti-militarist demonstration of yesterday was a failure, but insisted that it was not due to numerical weakness on the part of the pacifists, but to lack of organization. The plans for the demonstration fizzled through lack of preparedness.

The pacifists insist that the real test of the sentiment of the student body on the question of making drill and military studies a part of the college life will not come until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a meeting of the Student Council on the subject will be held.

The first effort to make a demonstration of pacifistic strength took place at the end of the meeting. General Wood was warmly applauded after his speech. The yell leader ran up on the platform, and led a mighty yell which ended with "Wood, Wood, Wood." A second later there was a noise half way back on the south side of the hall. Those who were close enough to Leon Sampson, a militant pacifist of the sophomore class, heard him shout: "All those opposed to militarism, follow me."

Instead of leading a procession out of the hall, Sampson was himself partly led and partly dragged out by several senior ushers, and no one attempted to follow him. It was an unseasonable time to attempt a display of pacifist strength, for the reason that there were 3,500 in the hall, sitting and standing, and the crowd was so dense that it would have been difficult for any one to force a passage to Sampson's side.

The crowd in the hall left in good order after the singing of "America." Once on the outside of the building a few of the anti-militarist students started to make speeches against having drills. Samuel Natapoff, a sophomore, was attacked with remnants of cold lunches when he attempted to make a speech. Finally, his few adherents were overpowered, and he was dragged away in the midst of cries of "free speech" and references to the Czar of Russia.

It was later explained that Natapoff was forcibly removed, not as a retort to his arguments, but because he had chosen the Senior's Pedestal as his platform. He was released after he had been conveyed to free soil and hoped to speak again. Harmless missiles began to fly once more. Police Sergeant Kelliher, who had escorted General Wood, and other policemen, expecting something in the nature of a riot, pushed through the crowd and marched Natapoff into a corridor outside of the Great Hall.

In the Student Concourse, in the basement of the same building, Frieda Klotz and Teresa Marget, members of the Suffrage Committee of the Socialist Party, were denouncing jingoes and militarists to a party of students. Dean Carlton Brownson called in policemen to order them out, for the reason that, as outsiders, they had no right to hold meetings in the Student Concourse without permission.

In all only about a score of students took any part in the anti-militaristic activities and two or three times that many took an active part in hooting down the impromptu protest meetings. Vice President Lasky of the Socialist Society of the college, issued a statement late in the afternoon that the Socialist Party had nothing to do with the work of Sampson and Natapoff. Dean Brownson said that Sampson would be a subject for discipline, because he had caused disorder in a college meeting, but that, as far as he knew, Natapoff had done nothing to subject him to punishment.

The college authorities had taken pains to make the visit of Major Gen. Wood a success. The gathering was widely advertised. As a compliment to General Wood the members of the Faculty in gowns and mortar boards marched in procession into the Great Hall. But nothing stirred up so much excitement as the literary campaign of pacifists outside of the college. The agitation of the last few days resulted in assembling 3,500 keenly interested listeners for General Wood.

There was no sign of hostility and nothing but respectful attention in the attitude of the audience throughout his speech. General Wood, in the most impressive passages of his speech, declared that all of the officers of the army and the navy were in favor of arbitration of international disputes and were workers in the cause of universal peace. The fact that they were more familiar than the laymen with the horrors of war, he said, strengthened their desire to have international problems solved by arbitration. The General declared that the efforts to bring about world peace were as old as written history, if not older, and that each war was hailed as the last.

General Wood declared that it was an insult to this nation to hold that, if it took measures of preparation to prevent the country from being attacked and conquered, it would not have the self-control to refrain from wars of aggression. He added that there was nothing in the history of the United States to bear out that belief.

General Wood asserted that the General Staff of the Army advocated only a small standing army, one sufficient to garrison our colonial possessions and to make the country safe from a sudden invasion. He spoke in favor of universal military training to supply the reserve force and was applauded when he said:

"Such training will be of the greatest benefit to the country, bettering men physically, socially, and morally. It will obliterate the cheap distinctions of Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, poor and rich."

Every student of the College of the City of New York received yesterday a printed letter denouncing the movement over the signatures of Amos Pinchot, Paul U. Kellogg, Julius Gerber, James P. Boyle, Carl Beck, and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram. After a denunciation of the plan of drilling college students, the letter said:

"Show unmistakably that you disapprove of militarism in every form. There should be no hostile demonstration, but do not allow yourselves to be carried away by an appeal to groundless fear and a jingo patriotism that is a menace to democracy."

Yesterday 600 signatures of students were placed on a resolution indorsing the plan for military drill and studies.

OPPOSED TO STUDENTS' CAMP.

Columbia Athletes Question Value of Plattsburg Training.

The opinions of several prominent Columbia athletes similar to the sentiments of the students of the College of the City of New York issued Wednesday, on the Plattsburg camp question, surprised the campus when the daily edition of The Spectator, a college paper, appeared yesterday with a letter signed by eight students known in sport. The signers were Rene Wormser, '17, stroke of the junior 'Varsity crew; John Wegener of the basket ball team, Sumner Stover, President of the Columbia Y. M. C. A.; Douglas M. Black of the debating team, Robert H. Lorenz, a crew candidate; Edward M. Earle, Captain of the debating team; Milton Weinhandler, and Wayne Myers.

Their sentiments, it is thought, represent those of the minority at Columbia, because of the enthusiasm shown at recent addresses by Major Gen. Wood and Mayor Mitchel advocating a college camp at Plattsburg. An extract from the letter reads:

"Especially do we object to the students' camp at Plattsburg this Summer. General Wood and Mayor Mitchel well know that military knowledge which can be gained in four weeks at such a camp is at best haphazard. But the purpose of Plattsburg was not to make real soldiers; it was to turn out propagandists for 'preparedness.'"

SWISS OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

Information Bureau Chief Accused of Aiding Central Powers.

PARIS, March 30.—"M. Bekmann, Director of the Berne Bureau of Information, has been arrested, and has admitted having employed prohibited means of favoring a foreign power through the information bureau," says a Havas dispatch from Berne under date of March 29. "He is German-born, but in 1914 became a Swiss citizen by naturalization.

"M. Bekmann," adds the dispatch, "is said to have procured secret information for the Central Powers. He was arrested on orders from the military authorities."

Berlin Grateful for Bazaar Here.

BERLIN, March 30, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—German newspapers, commenting on the bazaar held in New York in aid of widows and orphans of soldiers of the Central Powers, express gratitude at the notable result achieved by the German-Americans interested in the enterprise.

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Easy way to knock out indigestion

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MAN-A-CEA

RIOT IN FIFTH AVE. CAUSED BY STRIKERS

Guards for Non-Striking Jewelry Workers Severely Beaten in Fight.

POLICE MAKE 8 ARRESTS

Reserves Rescue Employes of Firm in Black, Starr & Frost Building from Assailants.

Following a demonstration in front of the jewelry firm of Black, Starr & Frost, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, there was a running fight between striking jewelers and the police along Forty-eighth Street last night in which two private detectives were badly beaten. Eight arrests were made after more than 300 rioters had been dispersed.

The demonstration in front of the store of Black, Starr & Frost was directed against the firm of Lindley J. Heim & Co., occupying an upper floor in the building, against which the workers had a grievance.

When the employes from the Heim shop left the building at the end of the day they were accompanied by a squad of private detectives under William Rowane of 1,133 Broadway. The strikers, who had been waiting on the sidewalk, at once closed in on the jewelry employes, and six policemen from the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, under Sergeant Brueck, were hurried to the scene.

The police formed a lane through which the employes of the Heim jewelry shop passed to waiting automobiles, but as one of the cars sped toward Sixth Avenue it was followed by a volley of missiles. Rowane, who was struck on the hand by a bottle thrown by one of the strikers, jumped out of the automobile and caught a man who gave his name as Joseph Specale, 23 years old, of 141 West Tenth Street.

As the automobile slowed down the mob overtook it and dragged Frank Peters, a private detective, who was at the wheel, from his seat, and after throwing him to the ground beat and kicked him until driven off by the police.

Sergeant Brueck and the policemen under him used their clubs freely, and a running fight followed along Forty-eighth Street, at the end of which eight men, all showing the effects of fighting, were in the custody of the police.

Rowane, in addition to the wound on his hand, was suffering with many bruises when the trouble was finally over, being almost in as bad shape as Peters.

The eight men were arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in Night Court and fined $10 each. They were:

Edward Bescezlia, 30 years old, of 230 Fifth Street, fined $10; Louis Gerhart, 25, of 519 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, fined $10; Abraham Kahn, 24, address unknown, discharged; Otto Glick, 24, of 55 Avenue C, discharged; Andrew Peplat, 25, of 348 West Fifty-fifth Street, suspended sentence; Leonard Moss, 23, of 19 East 109th Street, fined $10; Sydney Glick, 24, of 386 South Second Street, Brooklyn, discharged, and George Ixfo, 18, of 2270 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, discharged.

CANAL CONDITIONS BETTER.

Colonel Harding Believes Waterway Will Be Open April 15.

PANAMA, March 30.—In spite of the official prediction by the War Department at Washington that the Panama Canal would be open for traffic on April 15, shipping concerns are flooding Lieut. Col. Harding, Engineer of Maintenance, with cables asking for a positive statement whether the canal will be ready for reopening on that date. Colonel Harding invariably informs these persons that conditions in the Gaillard Cut justify the prediction.

Conditions in the Gaillard Cut are improving daily, the channel is being deepened and broadened, and generally put in a state for the navigation by the larger ships. There are now five vessels at Balboa and three at Cristobal awaiting transit through the canal, while others are reported on their way to the terminals.

PAGE'S DEPARTURE PUT OFF

Ambassador Held in Rome by Visit of British Ministers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 30.—Owing to the increasing political interest aroused by the coming to Rome of Premier Asquith and Lord Kitchener, Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page has decided to postpone his departure to the United States.

Mrs. Page is going, and he will join her later.

DENIES FAMINE IN GERMANY.

Minister Says There Is Plenty of Food, as Do Austro-Hungarians.

BERLIN, March 30, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—Baron von Schorlemer, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, speaking in the Prussian House of Lords today, declared that according to the latest report crop prospects were as good as it was possible to expect. In spite of the war, the Minister said, Germany was not marching toward hunger and would be able to hold out until a victorious end.

Baron von Schorlemer is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as saying that the stocks of potatoes in Germany were sufficient until the next harvest. Difficulties which had arisen concerning butter and milk, he declared, already had passed the culmination point. Certain restrictions on the consumption of meat would be necessary in order to distribute more evenly the existing stock. The Minister closed his address with these words:

"We shall be a nation united in an indissoluble fraternity."

The Lokal Anzeiger today publishes an interview with Count Tisza in which the Hungarian Prime Minister is quoted as saying that no starvation menaces Austria-Hungary, as the country has ample provisions in stock as well as a splendid crop outlook. Count Tisza declared Germany and Austria-Hungary would form a close economic compact after peace was reached.

A BLAKELOCK BRINGS $600.

Highest Price Paid for a "Landscape" at Picture Collection Sale.

A Blakelock brought the highest price at the second evening's sale of the collection of ancient and modern pictures by different owners at the American Galleries last night, going to Bernet, agent, for $600. It was a "Landscape," No. 201, 20 inches high by 34 long, a pool and rocks in the foreground, trees on the right, on the left an Indian shooting with bow and arrow a deer at the brink of the pool. The canvas was one of warm browns, yellows, and brownish greens. It was signed at the lower right side, and was from the estate of the late Dr. M. C. Gould.

Other pictures bringing the higher prices of the evening were "Sheep," by Charles Jacque, property of Mrs. T. Gaillard Thomas, No. 122 in the catalogue, which went to A. Rudert, agent, for $320; a "Landscape," by George Inness, the artist's earlier period, No. 131, went to Bernet for $140; a "Landscape," by Bernard Cornelis Koek-Koek, No. 147, went to George Leary for $140; "The Bathers," by Angelica Kaufmann, from the estate of Senhor de Mendonca, No. 150, went to D. George Dery for $400, the second highest price of the evening. To the same buyer went "Saying Grace," attributed to Greuze, No. 151, for $300.

George H. Story paid $100 for "Le Sommeil," No. 152, by Fragonard; "Saint Catherine," by Perugino, No. 156, the saint as a young woman with light auburn hair, went to William Michel for $210; "Selecting a Bouquet," by Emile Meyer, French contemporary, No. 166, went to McDonough for $130. Another Blakelock, "The Chinese Junk," No. 181, went to Bernet, agent, for $170. Harry B. Smith paid $140 for "The Pond," by Arthur Parton, No. 184; George Leary gave $130 for No. 185, "Cattle in Pasture," by Carlton Wiggins; "Young Woman," by Albert Lynch, No. 188, went to Clapp & Graham for $190.

"Coup de Mistral, Esterel, Cannes," by F. Pille, No. 192, went to N. B. Hershoff for $230; "At the Brook," by J. G. Brown, No. 196, went to Seaman, agent, for $210, and a "Landscape," by Orizonti, a tall castle with battlemented towers in a mountainous setting, No. 213, went to the same buyer for $290.

The returns for the evening were $7,880, the grand total for the sale to date, $13,186. The sale will be concluded this evening.

BIXBY BOOK SALE BRINGS IN $39,496

Autograph MSS. of Reade's "Cloister and the Hearth" Goes at $2,260, Top Price.

GOOD BIDS FOR RARITIES

Moore's Life of Lord Byron Sold for $1,925, Against $1,350 for Same Book in Daly Sale.

The sale of rare books, manuscripts, and autographs from the library of William K. Bixby, of St. Louis, at the Anderson Galleries yesterday brought $30,473. Of this amount $14,280 was realized at the afternoon session and $16,213 last evening. The total to date for the three sessions is $39,496.

Charles Reade's original autograph manuscript of his famous story "The Cloister and the Hearth," written in ink on about 800 quarto and folio pages, and handsomely bound in four volumes by Riviere, brought the highest price of the day, being knocked down to George D. Smith for $2,260.

The original manuscript orderly books of Adjutant Francis Tufts of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, from May 23, 1778, to March 30, 1783, bound in sixteen volumes, also went to Mr. Smith for $2,100. These books were obtained by Mr. Bixby from the late George H. Richmond of this city for $4,000.

"Life, Letters, and Journals of Lord Byron," by Thomas Moore, London, 1844, in binding by Riviere, extra illustrated and extended by the insertion of more than 250 autograph letters of persons mentioned in the work, was obtained by Mr. Smith for $1,925. He paid $1,350 for it at the Augustin Daly sale and disposed of it to Mr. Bixby for $2,700.

Other important items were as follows:

Original holograph manuscript of John Fiske's "The Discovery of America," in three volumes; George D. Smith	$1,500
Original manuscript histories and essays of John Fiske; George D. Smith	60
Original manuscript of part of Fiske's biographical sketch, "Thomas Hutchinson, last Royal Governor of Massachusetts"; George D. Smith	15
Original manuscript, 87 pages, not consecutive, of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Doctor Grimshawe's Secret"; George D. Smith	550
Original manuscript of Washington Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," in handsome binding; George D. Smith	1,150
Original manuscript of Henry James's story, "Longstaff's Marriage," lacking one page; Gabriel Wells	450
Autograph manuscript of eleven of the stanzas written by Rudyard Kipling for William Nicholson's "Almanac of Twelve Sports," bound with an autograph letter of Kipling; Gabriel Wells	145
Charles Lamb's "Commonplace Book," consisting of seventy-five pages in the handwriting of Lamb, from the Frederick Locker collection; George D. Smith	1,200
Corrected proof of James Russell Lowell's addresses before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute on Shakespeare's Richard III.; George D. Smith	300
Manuscript missal on vellum, executed in Italy about the middle of the fifteenth century, 278 pages, with 55 ornamental initials, historiated; Gabriel Wells	850
Original manuscript music and words by Thomas Moore of 33 airs, duets, &c.; George D. Smith	40
Manuscript copy of a political poem, "The American Times," by Jonathan Boucher, in the autograph of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home"; George D. Smith	200
Autograph manuscript of Edgar Allan Poe's critique of Simms's "Wigwam and the Cabin"; George D. Smith	1,200
Original manuscript of James Whitcomb Riley's "The Rubaiyat of Doc Sifers"; James F. Drake	250
Original manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's "Literary Information," bound with a letter of Scott to George Hogarth; George D. Smith	240
Three autograph letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley; George D. Smith	900
Manuscript of Shelley's poem, "Helias," in the handwriting of Lieutenant Williams, autograph letter of Shelley, and two manuscript poems in Mrs. Shelley's handwriting, bound in one volume by De Coverly; George D. Smith	500
Original manuscript of Lord Tennyson's ballad, "Edward Gray"; George D. Smith	365
Original manuscript of Henry D. Thoreau's first draft of his translation of "Prometheus Bound," by Aeschylus; George D. Smith	295
Original manuscript, second draft, of Thoreau's "Sir Walter Raleigh"; Walter M. Hill	460
Original agreement of Robert Fulton with Samuel Swartwout to supply six torpedoes to use against the vessels of Great Britain; George D. Smith	100
Autograph note by George III., May 24, 1784, relating to America; George D. Smith	137.50
Fitz Greene Halleck's manuscript poems, published and unpublished 1818-22; George D. Smith	130
Original manuscript of Joel Chandler Harris's "Free Joe and the Rest of the World"; George D. Smith	145
Original manuscript of Bret Harte's "Brown of Calaveras"; George D. Smith	400
Manuscript letter entirely in Nathaniel Hawthorne's autograph, July 2, 1861; George D. Smith	200
Autograph manuscript music by Joseph Haydn, "Pleyele Freres rare Pastores"; Walter M. Hill	300
Original Oliver Wendell Holmes manuscript "The Autocrat Gives a Breakfast to the Public"; George D. Smith	325
Original manuscript of the poem delivered by Holmes before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College on Aug. 14, 1850, entitled "Astrae—the Balance of Illusions"; George D. Smith	330
Letter of John Paul Jones, March 25, 1782, about his building of a new ship of the line "America"; George D. Smith	275
Latin calendar manuscript on vellum, fifteenth century; D. I. Strauss	330
First edition of John Keats's "Poems," London, 1817; James F. Drake	332
Original manuscript poem by Charles Lamb, "Acrostic to E. B.," (Ellen Button); George D. Smith	245
A collection of autograph material in the handwriting of Lord Nelson and the Captains who fought with him at Trafalgar; George D. Smith	350

The sale will be concluded today.

100 GIRLS IN FIRE PANIC.

Blaze on 26th Floor of a Maiden Lane Building Frightened Workers.

A fire the cause of which was not ascertained and which started on the twenty-fifth floor of the building at 80 Maiden Lane yesterday afternoon caused a panic among the 100 girls employed in the filing department of the Continental Fire Insurance Company on that and the floor above. No one was injured, however, and the girls soon were calmed sufficiently to permit them being taken out of the building in an orderly manner.

A clerk in the filing department discovered the fire, which originated in one of the smaller rooms in which records are stored. He turned in an alarm and then notified the chief of the filing department. The latter quietly warned the girls on the twenty-sixth floor to get their wraps. The panic started when the girls rushed down the stairs to the next floor. The clerks and stenographers at work there apparently became terrified, and it was some minutes before they were convinced that there was no danger.

It took the firemen about half an hour to put out the blaze. The damage is estimated at $1,000.

SUPPORT 86TH ST. TRACKS.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters's Independent Club Files a Brief.

Support for the proposed extension of the tracks of the New York Railways Company along Eighty-sixth Street from Central Park West to Broadway has come from the Independent Club of the West Side, the President of which is the Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters. It has filed a brief with the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate stating that a card canvass of its members has shown that they are seven to one in favor of the extension.

The brief also combats the argument of the Eighty-sixth Street property owners against the extension by denying that there is any particular reason to insist upon the fact that Eighty-sixth Street is a Park street, as it is used exactly like any other thoroughfare. Moreover, they doubt whether the construction of the extension would, as has been urged, depreciate the property value of the neighborhood, and they declare that the opposition to the improvement is based solely upon the pleasure and comfort of the residents of two blocks.

LINER IS HALTED BY STRIKE.

Kroonland, Instead of the New York, to Carry Mails on April 8.

Agents of the American Line at 9 Broadway announced yesterday that the liner New York had not been able to sail from Liverpool, owing to the strike of the longshoremen, and that the mails from this port on April 8 will be carried by the Kroonland.

Captains and officers of transatlantic steamers in port said yesterday the Mersey strike had been expected for some weeks past, as the men working at the Liverpool docks had been made dissatisfied by union agitators, who told them they ought to share in the big profits being made by the steamship companies.

Leaders of the Longshoremen's Union informed the companies that when peace is declared the drinking saloons will have to be opened at the normal hours as before the war, and the men must have a month off to enjoy themselves, the Captains say. An attempt was made to introduce women workers into the docks, but it was vetoed by the dockers' unions.

About 100 steamers enter and leave Liverpool every day, and this strike will result in a congestion of cargo in the docks similar to that which existed at the beginning of the war. It will also affect the coaling and storing of transports and vessels employed by the British Government unless stringent methods are adopted to handle the situation, the officers of the steamships said yesterday.

COALITION TICKET WINS.

Neilson's Successor in Commons Defeats Independent Candidate.

LONDON, March 30.—The coalition government has scored another victory at the polls, its candidate, Owen Jacobsen, having been successful in a by-election at Hyde, with a majority of 874 over E. P. Davies, Independent.

The bye-election was caused by the resignation of Francis Neilson, who found he could not support the war policy of the Government. Mr. Neilson has been in America for some time.

Mr. Davies fought the election on the question of restriction of the liquor traffic, which he opposed. Mr. Jacobsen received 4,089 votes and Mr. Davies 3,215.

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Degnon Terminal claims to offer lowest rent, power, insurance, trucking and labor costs. Anyone can make the same claim. The difference is that at Degnon Terminal you can verify what we say. Our offer is not based on expectations, but on the actual experiences of great manufacturing plants where the truth of our claims has been substantiated fully.

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FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
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Excellent workmanship, fine fit, fair treatment, with strict attention paid to all details, are our winning points.

SAMPLES? Sure! Lots of them—FREE

SUIT $20 O'COAT
SANFORD & CO., Tailors
40-41 Park Row, New York City, Opposite City Hall Park

The Making of a Book in Moving Pictures
will be shown in connection with the
New Lord & Taylor Book Shop
Conducted by Doubleday, Page & Co.
38th Street and Fifth Avenue
on Monday, April 3d
Chickering Hall, Seventh Floor

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Sixth Ave. Twentieth Street
Meet me at the Fountain

50 (Fifty) 2¾ Green Trading Stamps Free
Today with Purchases of $1 or More

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY

This coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2¾ Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, March 31.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

GREENHUT'S
N. Y. T., 3-31-16. 146

Charge Purchases made Today entered on May 1st Bills

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Men's Slightly Imperfect $3.50 to $5
"Snow" Shoes $2.75
Sale Today, at .....

Of this famous make we secured about 3,000 pairs. True, they are described by the manufacturer as "factory damaged," but the defects are so slight in most cases as to be imperceptible except to the trained eye of an expert.

"SNOW" Shoes are renowned for their style and wearing qualities, and are sold in the best shops. Every pair is up to date in style, and plenty of the popular English lasts are included in this collection; also rubber soled Shoes and Oxfords. All made with Goodyear welted soles.

THE LEATHERS: TAN RUSSIA CALF, GUNMETAL CALF, PATENT LEATHER and KIDSKIN. Button and lace, high shoes and Oxfords.

We also include about 500 pairs of "REGAL" (factory damaged) LOW SHOES in patent leather and white canvas. All sizes and all widths will be here when the sale begins. PLEASE COME EARLY. EXTRA SALESPEOPLE TO WAIT ON YOU PROMPTLY. SHOES CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED ON TABLES FOR YOUR EASY SELECTION.

Double 2¾ Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

Gimbel Brothers
Broadway and Thirty-third Street

"Infinite Variety" in
Men's Spring Clothes
At Prices That Appeal

THE GIMBEL STORE has, without question, the largest store building in Greater New York, and fully half of the Fourth Floor of this immense structure is devoted to the showing of fine clothes for men. The inference is that here you find broad, all-inclusive stocks to choose from, variety to your heart's content and values based on immense buying—a Three Store merchandising influence now world famous.

1916 Advance Styles
in
Suits & Overcoats
For Men and Young Men
$18.50 to $50

The scope of this new Spring assemblage is too wide for fitting description—advertising can merely invite. Come and taste "GIMBEL Courtesy"—a point of favor in this store. But, principally, come and see the fine points of distinction between GIMBEL styles and "just clothes."

Particularly These at
We especially emphasize this price for men's and young men's smart suits and overcoats because they are typical of this store—style, value, service—at a price possible only to immense purchasing power. $19.50

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Macy's Fifth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

On Sale Friday and Saturday

There's "Class" to Macy's
Hand-Tailored Spring Suits
At $19.75
for Men and Young Men.

The "Spring" atmosphere shows in every line of these smart and cleverly fashioned suits. The fabrics, too, help out that feeling, for they are the very newest in their line.

The English Sack model, with soft, rolling lapel, 1 or 2 buttons, narrow shoulders and high waist line is the style of today. Every one of the features enumerated is incorporated in these Macy Spring Suits.

Then we have also a large variety of more conservative models for the business or professional man. These are 3-button sacks which embody style, comfort and wearing quality.

The coats in all of the suits are full, half or quarter lined, with either regular or patch pockets. The fabrics are the newest shades of oxford, gray, brown, olive green, blues and fancy mixtures.

Aside from these we have other Suits ranging in price from $14.75 to $38.50.

Special—Suits at $14.75

These suits will get the better of a comparison with suits advertised at higher prices elsewhere. Cut along the new lines that are so popular this Spring and made up in a large variety of fabrics and colors. These suits are truly money savers.

Men's Top Coats, $19.75

This is the time when one really needs the service of a Spring Top Coat. For these blustery days we can offer you, at the price quoted above, a dignified silk lined Chesterfield or an English semi-Form Fitting Box Model with either Norfolk or plain back. As to materials, you can choose from Vicunas, unfinished worsteds, mixed cheviots, homespuns and cassimeres.

We have other Top Coats at $14.75 to $29.75.

Ask the Salesman to show you a Silk Lined Chesterfield Overcoat at $14.75 Then compare it with higher priced coats elsewhere

COOPERATION

The cooperation we give to a client consists briefly in exerting every effort and all the experience at our command to further his interests in so far as concerns the work in hand, even if it requires us to exceed the mere technical considerations involved in the contract.

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Pure Thread Silk Socks; full regular made, high spliced heels, double soles; in black, white, Palm Beach, navy, grey, blue and dark green. 3 pair for $1.00

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Full regular made, lisle uppers, in black, white, and a large assortment of new Spring shades, including three shades of grey, bronze and champagne.

Infants' Socks, 25c

First offering of infants' Silk Lisle Socks, in a large assortment of fancy turnover cuff tops; sizes 4 to 9.

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It Is So Easy To Remove All Itching Skin Troubles With Cuticura

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Relief is immediate and healment in most cases complete, speedy and permanent.

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If you are contemplating the purchase of a car in either the $2000. or $3000. class, the advertiser is in a position to submit a proposition in which you will undoubtedly be interested; inasmuch as we can give you a substantial reduction in price.

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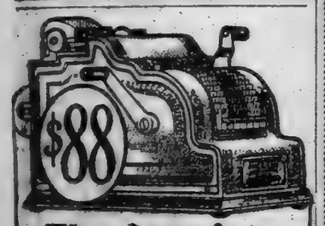

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ROOT LEADS IN WEST AMONG REPUBLICANS

Dr. Butler Found Hughes the Second Choice and Roosevelt Discussed.

DEMOCRATS WANT WILSON

Columbia President, After 23-Day Trip, Says Sentiment for Preparedness Is Strong.

Root, Hughes, and Roosevelt, these three, and in the order named, are favored as Republican candidates for the Presidency in the West, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who returned yesterday from a twenty-three days' trip to the Pacific Coast. He found that Colonel Roosevelt had many friends, although there is a strong belief that his nomination might revive the old quarrels among the Republicans.

Dr. Butler said that there was deep interest in the personality of all three of the New York men, and much serious discussion, for the West was as much interested as though a campaign were in progress. Everywhere he found the disposition to desire a strong leader for the nation, quite aside from party affiliations. He therefore found himself answering many questions concerning these three New Yorkers mentioned and their views.

"The Republicans of the West," said Dr. Butler, "have a profound admiration for Mr. Root's statesmanship. They appear to be one in thinking that he is without a peer in the training and ability needed to face the vitally important international questions. Regret is expressed that Mr. Root's own attitude toward the nomination is such that no attempt could be made to organize a movement on his behalf or to discuss the question of his availability at this time. The San Francisco Argonaut has been publishing a powerful series of editorial articles advocating the nomination of Mr. Root and calling upon the Republican Party to have the courage to name as its candidate the one man who is supremely fit for the Presidency. These articles have exerted and are exerting a strong influence on the Pacific Coast.

"The name of Justice Hughes is always mentioned with the greatest respect. He is the first choice of a good many Republicans and Progressives, and the second choice of the large majority of them. Some important leaders of opinion feel, however, that Justice Hughes's own instinct as to the importance of his work on the bench of the Supreme Court and the imperative necessity of keeping that Court free from any suspicion of political interest or expectation is sound, and that it might be very embarrassing to Justice Hughes himself and to the largest public interest to attempt to force the nomination upon him against his better judgment and against his wish.

"There can be no doubt, however, that he has won the confidence and respect of the people, and that if it were known that he would accept the nomination, there would at once spring up a very vigorous and well supported movement on his behalf.

"Mr. Roosevelt has, of course, hosts of friends and admirers, although some of those who were his most vigorous supporters in 1912 are not in favor of his renomination now.

"Those who urge the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt by the Republican Convention say that there is no one else to whom the party can turn who so fully represents the issues that are likely to be controlling in the campaign of 1916. To this contention the reply is made both in private conversation and in public, that the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt would of necessity reopen the feuds and controversies of 1912 and that, therefore, it would insure the re-election of President Wilson.

"In addition to Messrs. Root, Hughes, and Roosevelt, frequent discussions are heard as to the availability of former Governor Herrick of Ohio and of Governor McCall of Massachusetts. Of the so-called dark horses these are the two most frequently mentioned."

Dr. Butler said that without attempting in any way to express his own views these judgments represent the facts as he learned them in conference with scores of important public men and leaders of opinion throughout the western country.

"While here and there there is Democratic opposition to the President's renomination," he added, "and some expressions favorable to Champ Clark are heard, the opposition doesn't seem to be serious or widespread. Indeed, the renomination of President Wilson is taken for granted by almost every one. As far as can be seen Mr. Bryan's influence in the Democratic Party has been greatly diminished by the happenings of the last three years. At no time since 1896 has his political authority been less formidable than it is now.

"Republicans and Progressives look forward with pleasure and confidence to the holding of a real convention in Chicago in June—that is, a convention whose outcome is not predetermined in favor of any particular candidate. Conditions in 1916 are likely to resemble those which prevailed in 1888, when General Harrison was nominated after three days' discussion and after there had been ample opportunity for the comparison of views on the part of the representatives from all parts of the country. The people out there feel that, in view of the present situation, the country needs as President a man adequate to the job, a man who is capable of dealing with great international problems, which are bound to present themselves in the next four years.

"It is an entire mistake to suppose that the people of the West and of the Pacific Coast are not deeply interested in the European war and are not well informed concerning its details. While it is true that the Western newspapers do not devote as much space to war news as does the metropolitan press, it is also the fact that the general progress of the war is fully reported.

"The people of the Middle West are without doubt in favor of a reasonable degree of preparedness, while those of the Pacific Coast would support vigorously a much more extensive program than the one now under consideration at Washington. Neither in the Middle West nor on the Pacific Coast is there, however, any hysteria on the subject of preparedness, nor is there any touch or taint of militarism or the militaristic spirit. Apparently President Wilson's speeches in the Middle West did not create a very favorable impression. They are freely criticised as having been too vague, too general, and in some respects, at least, contradictory.

"On the other hand, the people there, without regard to party, earnestly wish to support the position of the President on the subject of the armed merchantmen. They freely, and sometimes bitterly, criticise those of their Senators and Representatives who voted against tabling the McLemore resolution. Some of those gentlemen will have a hard time getting re-elected, unless present signs fail. In particular there is a feeling among the Republicans that the Republican majority in Congress missed a great opportunity in not supporting the President with practical unanimity, instead of dividing so sharply as it did. Some very practical, hard-headed politicians did not hesitate to say that those Republicans who voted in a way that could be construed as opposing the President were playing very poor politics, indeed."

Dr. Butler went to attend the inaugurations of Dr. Henry Suzzallo as President of the University of Washington and of Dr. E. O. Holland at the State College of Washington. Both of these educators are alumni of Columbia. He traveled 7,500 miles through seventeen States and made thirty-four formal addresses. Among the places in which Dr. Butler spoke were Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Pullman, Spokane, and Chicago. Two of the addresses were distinctly political—one at Portland under the auspices of the Oregon Republican Club, at which Governor Withycombe presided, and the other at Seattle held by the Young Men's Republican Club.

McGrath Hearing Up Today.

Argument on the motion to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be granted in the case of John W. McGrath, secretary to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who was sentenced to a term of thirty days for assault in the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn, will be made today before Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder. John J. Halpin and Robert H. Elder will represent Mr. McGrath. Mr. Elder said last night that Colonel Roosevelt would not be asked to appear. Mr. McGrath and his cousin, William Powers, who is under a similar sentence, have been in Raymond Street Jail since Tuesday.

ROOSEVELT HAILED AT JEWISH BAZAAR

Big Crowd Cheers a Cry for "Next President of the United States."

MEETS MANY POLITICIANS

At His Offices, Sees Perkins and Wilkinson, Who Praise Colonel's Attack on Wilson.

When Colonel Roosevelt came to town yesterday, after issuing his bitter denunciation of President Wilson at Oyster Bay, he found crowds which brought back memories of the pre-convention campaign of 1912, when his fight to capture the Republican nomination for President was at its height. The lobby of the offices of The Metropolitan Magazine, 432 Fourth Avenue, was thronged with visitors who wanted to offer him their support. On every hand there were evidences that his statement had been accepted generally as confirmation of the belief that he was again ready to enter the political arena under full sail and lead the battle for Americanism and preparedness.

At the Jewish Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace, where he delivered an address in which he urged both rich and poor to contribute to help the victims of the European war, Colonel Roosevelt was introduced as the greatest living American, and heard himself cheered by an enthusiastic crowd when a man in the audience shouted: "The next President of the United States." The Colonel smiled and bowed in acknowledgment of the applause, but offered no comment on that point.

The reception for the Colonel at the bazaar began the moment he entered the front door of the building. The crowd collected in the main auditorium, rushed upon him, and carried him by force of numbers across the auditorium to the stairways leading to the balconies and concert hall. The Colonel tried to get a glimpse of some of the booths, but he didn't have a chance. On every side of him he saw a crowd which barred his progress and cheered him.

Called Greatest American.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz introduced the Colonel. Because Colonel Roosevelt was the greatest American, he said, he could understand the Jewish people, and realized that their ideals were in common with American principles and traditions. The Colonel's voice, he said, was always raised in opposition when the Jewish people suffered wrong.

"I predict that the voice of Theodore Roosevelt," he said, "will be brought to bear on the Congress of Nations after the war to remove Jewish disability in Europe."

"Mr. Chairman, and you my friends and fellow Americans," the Colonel began. "I am glad to come here and speak just a word today to ask the support of our people—of the Christian exactly as much as of the Jew—for this movement in which you are engaged. The poor, the people of the east side, have come forward nobly since this appeal was made to them. I was profoundly touched to hear since coming here that the other day an old woman, an immigrant from Russia, having no money to give, came with the silver handle of a knife, worth perhaps a dollar or two, which was all she had and which she gave, hoping that it might alleviate the suffering of those not so well off as she.

"Now I ask those to whom fortune has been more kind, and I make my appeal to the Gentile as much as to the Jew, that they, out of their abundance, give in the same spirit and at least approximately in the same degree.

"As you know, I feel that the United States could have done more than it has done to put a stop to wrongdoing abroad, but if the bulk of my fellow-countrymen do not feel that way, at any rate we can all join in doing what it is possible for us to do to help alleviate the suffering, even if we are not willing—and I hope we will be at willing—to try to do something to correct the causes of the suffering.

Duty Is to Help Sufferers.

"The immediate duty is to furnish by every means in our power aid to those who on the field are trying to help the men, the women, and the children who, because of this war, are themselves enduring the last extremities of anguish.

"We have no right to expect, and surely we have no warrant in history for expecting, that we can simply enjoy a swollen prosperity without any sense of accountability to the world, and that we should permanently be permitted to enjoy it without being called to account for it in some way.

"I hold, as you know, that we should be able to protect our own rights and not hire somebody else to do it for us, and I feel that we are not entitled to boast of our republican institutions and our democratic spirit and beliefs and sympathies unless we show that those sympathies are something real by our actions."

Colonel Roosevelt was escorted about the bazaar by a committee composed of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Gouled, Herman Bernstein, Bernard Edelhertz, S. L. Kewarsky, Sholom Asch, Herman J. Minikas, Peter Diamond, Morris Fingerhord, Mrs. Jennie Karp, and Dr. Moskowits. He had luncheon at the Hotel Belmont.

From the bazaar the Colonel hurried to his offices, where he had to plow his way through the gathering of visitors. He used up half an hour talking over the situation with George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, and Horace S. Wilkinson, Syracuse leader. Both were greatly pleased with the statement in which he attacked the President. Mr. Wilkinson brought news of a growing Roosevelt sentiment in the western part of the State.

It was said that the Colonel received reports also from West Virginia, one of his strongholds in his 1912 fight, and was told that a majority of the delegates who will be sent to the Republican National Convention from there would be ready to cast their ballots for him at the first opportunity. Cheering news, it was said, came also from New Jersey.

Amasa Thornton dropped in and had a few words with the Colonel, and there were many more politicians and would-be politicians come to tell their belief that the country was for the Colonel.

Major Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as head of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, was a visitor. The Rev. Dr. Price of the Washington Heights Methodist Church asked the Colonel to talk to the Methodist Conference here on April 27, and he promised to do so if he could arrange his appointments.

Colonel Roosevelt remained in town last night and will be at his offices again today. He will motor back to Oyster Bay late this afternoon.

EXPLAINS COLONEL'S VIEW.

"Neither an Active Nor Receptive Candidate," Gardner Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—Representative A. P. Gardner, one of the four promoters of Roosevelt as a Presidential candidate in the Republican primaries in Massachusetts, today gave an intimate idea of Colonel Roosevelt's views of national politics and the Presidency. Mr. Gardner had a talk about the Massachusetts situation and the trend in the Republican Party with Mr. Roosevelt yesterday at Oyster Bay. Upon his return he discussed Colonel Roosevelt's position in the national field, as well as his attitude on the Massachusetts fight being made for him by Mr. Gardner and others. The result of the operation of the Massachusetts law, preventing withdrawal of candidates after last Friday, is this:

Colonel Roosevelt's name will appear in the Republican primaries in that State and that State alone.

Mr. Gardner and his associates will issue a statement asserting that they are not pledged irrevocably to Colonel Roosevelt, but will support a man of his type in the convention.

The situation in Massachusetts was fully explained to Colonel Roosevelt by his visitor, and because of the inability to eliminate Mr. Roosevelt from the primaries there the statement will be issued, which, in effect, means that the delegates elected for Roosevelt will be used in the Chicago Convention in his interest or as he wishes.

In the first place, Mr. Gardner made it plain that he would not attempt to quote Mr. Roosevelt's conversation, but merely outlined the conclusions of the conference, which lasted for several hours.

"Colonel Roosevelt, above anything else, is neither an active nor a receptive candidate for Presidency," said Mr. Gardner. "He is doing nothing to win delegates. The truth is he has discouraged his friends and fellow-workers from doing anything actively in his behalf. He will not permit, with his consent, his name to be entered in the primaries of the Republican Party in any State. That has been his position all along, and one State after another has withdrawn Colonel Roosevelt from the Republican primaries.

"I went to Oyster Bay to consult with the Colonel about the Massachusetts fight we are making for him. The first thing he said, before we could discuss the causes for our activity, was that his name must be taken out of the primaries. I informed him that it was too late, that it could not be done under the law, as the time for withdrawal expired last Friday. This displeased him greatly, as he said it placed him in an embarrassing position among his friends in other States whom he had told of his decision to refrain from a campaign in the Republican Party.

"We had a long discussion then as to what could be done to inform the voters of Massachusetts of his desire, and I agreed in a tentative way, in behalf of myself and associates, that we should issue a statement that we were not irrevocably pledged to him, but would accept a man of the Roosevelt type, who represented the qualities now needed, red blood, and who stood foursquare for preparedness and American supremacy."

Mr. Gardner insisted that Colonel Roosevelt was a different man from the Roosevelt of four years ago. He said that Colonel Roosevelt's blood did not appear to run so warm, that he was not thinking of his personal ambition to be President so much as he was the election of a Republican President, who fitted into the present situation in the United States.

"Of course," added Mr. Gardner, "Colonel Roosevelt in his opinion and mine is the man for the place, but to show his sincerity he mentioned two or three men who would meet his approval, and we then discussed the lives of these men and their niche politically. In this phase of the conversation, which was truly sincere, the Colonel impressively declared that he stood for men who stood for American ideals."

Mr. Gardner admitted that Justice Hughes was one of the men mentioned by Mr. Roosevelt, and that Philander Knox was another.

He declined to give any idea how strongly Mr. Roosevelt favored either, and would not mention the others in the list.

"I should like to see how strongly Justice Hughes stands for preparedness," interjected Mr. Gardner.

As to the strength of Colonel Roosevelt in Massachusetts, Mr. Gardner said that he believed fully half of the thirty-six delegates would be instructed for him. He gave it as his opinion that two of the four delegates at large, running on an uninstructed ticket, would be elected. These two, he said, would be Senator Lodge and Governor McCall. This would leave two of the delegates at large for Colonel Roosevelt.

The statement of the leaders supporting Colonel Roosevelt will be issued to Massachusetts voters a few days before the primary, which is to be held April 25.

Spring's Newest Things in Smart Clothes for Men

At Our 49th Street and Our 42nd Street Stores

This season's newest models and fabrics—Suits and Topcoats whose distinguishing feature is STYLE—superb, up-to-the-minute, distinctive STYLE. Clothes that will make a strong appeal to discriminating Men and Young Men

Suits & Topcoats for Men

Oxford, Green and Heather mixture knitted fabrics in Topcoats, quarter silk-lined and with Patch Pockets; Suits of gray and blue flannels and homespuns; with skeleton lined coats and vests.

At $15.00

Silk Lined Flannel Suits

Of gray, brown, blue and green flannel, quarter silk-lined, silk sleeve linings and silk back vest; patch pockets on coat and vest—splendidly finished.

At $22.00

Choice Suits & Topcoats

In Suits—Tweeds, homespuns, blue serges and fine fancy fabrics, some quarter silk-lined; single or double breasted. Smart form-fitting silk-lined Topcoats of tan, green and brown covert cloth; also Oxford, black and fancy fabrics.

At $25.00

Sport Coats—Green, brown and blue flannels; Oxford, Green and heather mixed, knitted fabrics, with patch pockets and pinch back, at $10.00, $12.50 and upward.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
And Our New Store--1456 BROADWAY AT 42ND ST.

Use the Sun—

If you could take the roof off your plant and let the sun shine in, it would reduce your lighting bills and increase the efficiency of your employees. You can get 19% to 36% more daylight without taking off your roof.

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It is our privilege to represent the Dodge Brothers Motor Car in this territory.

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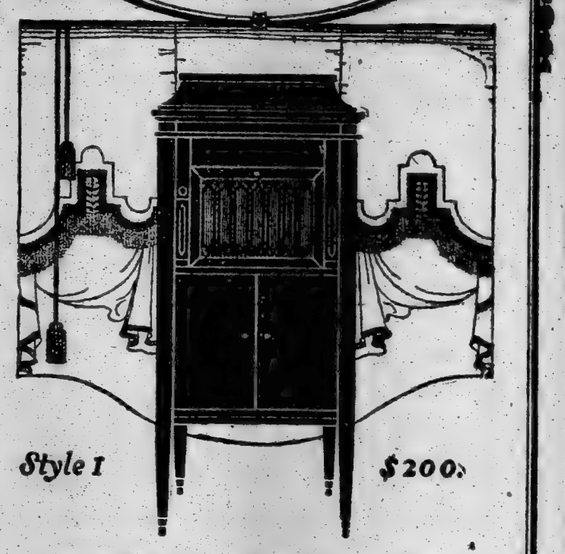

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To thirsty throats these capering goats
Announce the best of cheer,
For Rheingold Bock is now in stock
Wherever they appear.

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Have your dealer send you a case.

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FRAUD OF $7,000,000 IN POULTRY CHARGED

Public Here Buys 28,000,000 Pounds of Sand, Gravel, Meal, and Water a Year.

AUTHORITIES PLAN ACTION

Food Commissioner Says Health of Many Is Endangered by Birds Diseased by Cruel Treatment.

The New York State Department of Foods and Markets, backed by the evidence of the experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, is preparing to attack the system of shipping live poultry delivered here, on the ground that the public is annually defrauded of $7,000,000, plus the danger and injury to health by the use of diseased fowls. Through the greed for profit the health of a large part of the communities in the five boroughs and the adjacent districts is continuously jeopardized by the illegal practices of the shippers and distributors, is the charge made by Commissioner John J. Dillon of the State Department of Foods and Markets.

With the co-operation of the Department of Health, the District Attorney's Office, the Federal Government, and the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Commissioner expects immediately to put an end to conditions that are the most menacing to the general health of the people that has come to the attention of the department since its inception. Here is the situation as outlined by the Commissioner yesterday:

"The people of the City of New York annually consume or buy thirty-five millions head of poultry that are slowly dying at the time they are prepared for the retail markets. It has been found by scientific tests that the poultry when received here, if not killed promptly, would die within three to four days. For the privilege of eating this diseased poultry the people of New York are annually defrauded of approximately $7,000,000.

"The fact that the poultry is slowly dying when slaughtered by the kosher butchers is expressed on the authority of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Total Cost Placed at $35,000,000.

"There are 7,000 carloads of live poultry shipped here from the Western States annually, with approximately 5,000 fowls to a car, averaging four pounds each, totaling 140,000,000 pounds of poultry. The average wholesale price is about 20 cents a pound, making a total of $28,000,000. This poultry retails at approximately 25 cents a pound, making a total cost for this article of food of $35,000,000 annually.

"The poultry, when purchased by the shippers in the West, must be delivered by the producers in the form of birds with empty crops. If the fowls have any food in the crops the producers must consent to a reduction allowance of 10 per cent. of the gross weight of each fowl.

"The custom of handling live poultry in transit is to physic the birds the first day. Then on the second day the fowls are fed light food without water, with mixtures of red pepper to irritate the stomach. For twenty-four hours before arriving at New York the fowls are kept without food and water. We will quote the special report to us from the United States Department of Agriculture for the details of the further process in the shipment of live poultry to this market, as follows:

"The evil of the system of feeding practiced in the cars of poultry entering New York is found in the twenty-four-hour starvation practice, followed by the giving of the watery mixture of sand, gravel, corn, and wheat, mixed with the paste-forming bran and shorts. The latter cause the mass to stick to the walls of the crop of the fowls and prevent its passage into the stomach. As a consequence hunger remains unsatisfied and the fowl continues to eat until it can hold no more. Given in the proper way, all the substance used in stuffing the birds are recognized poultry foods, but the harm in this case comes from the way they are put together.

"'When the chicken's crop becomes distended with the pasty mixture, an inflammation soon develops. Food cannot reach the empty stomach and pathological conditions assert themselves. The fowl begins to lose weight, appears sickly, and would die in three or four days were it not sold and killed in the meantime. Of course, no one feels inclined to use as food the body of an animal that is slowly dying."

Commissioner Dillon said the investigation by the Department of Agriculture disclosed that chickens weighing two pounds and ten ounces carried stuffed crops weighing eight ounces, or 20 per cent. of the weight of the fowl. On a four-pound roasting chicken the weight of the crop was found to be thirteen and a half ounces.

KANE SURRENDERS HAS $9,000 BURIED

Continued from Page 1.

which might be submitted to the District Attorney as identical with the fluid used in Mr. Peck's body, and also urging him to testify, whenever questioned, that he had embalmed the body with arsenic.

Bewildering Situation.

"This money will put you on Easy Street," Dr. Waite said as he offered the check, according to Kane.

"No," Kane said he replied. "I don't want that check. You keep it."

The situation so bewildered him, Kane told his questioners, that although he had no idea of agreeing to Dr. Waite's proposal, he put the check into his pocket and promised, at Dr. Waite's urging, to meet him an hour and a half later in the cigar store on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, near Ninth Avenue. He said he went to the cigar store at the appointed time and that Waite came soon afterwards.

"Dr. Waite came in," Kane said, "and went into a telephone booth near which I was standing. He pulled something from his pocket, pushed it into my pocket, and exclaimed:

"'For God's sake, get that stuff into the sample and get it down to the District Attorney's office.'

"With that he was gone. He turned without another word and left the store, got into his automobile, and drove away. I put my hand into my pocket and pulled out a roll of bills with a $500 bill outside. I was so dazed I didn't know what to do. I couldn't think. I went home after a while and put the money into a bureau drawer, without saying a word to any one, but I couldn't get it off of my mind. It worried me, but I didn't know what to do.

Buried the Money at Night.

"Then in a few days the papers printed all about the poisoning of Mr. Peck. Dr. Waite was arrested, and I was more frightened than ever. Last Tuesday afternoon I went out to Orient Point, L. I., to see a friend, and I took the money with me. That night I buried it. I wanted to get rid of it. I hadn't the nerve to count it. I don't know yet how much was in the roll. I opened it once and saw another $500 bill, some $100 bills, and some fifties, but I was too nervous to count them. The papers say there was $9,000 in the roll. Maybe there was. It looked like a million to me.

"Why, I was so upset when I had the money in the bureau drawer that my wife thought something was the matter with me and asked me to see a doctor. I went to a doctor just to humor her. But she never guessed the truth."

Decides to Surrender.

The District Attorney went to Kane's house to look for him on Tuesday night and on Wednesday morning the newspapers printed Dr. Waite's story naming the embalmer, but Kane said he knew nothing of that. He wanted to see about buying a Summer cottage nine miles from Greenport, L. I., he said, and walked out there on Wednesday, leaving Greenport before looking at a newspaper. The owner of the house was not to be found, he said, so he walked back to Greenport, arriving there on Wednesday evening, when he learned for the first time that he was wanted. He came into the city yesterday, he said, went to Mr. Cunneen's office, and told him he wanted to surrender.

Kane would not tell the District Attorney's representatives exactly where he hid the money, but agreed to accompany them to the spot, and a party was arranged to make the trip there late last night.

Kane's story corroborates Dr. Waite's confession sufficiently to show that Waite made every effort to destroy proof that Mr. Peck was murdered, but denies that part which implicates Kane and Potter in a conspiracy to hide a crime. Kane denied, for example, that he boasted of having "gotten away with a similar job" in New Jersey, and that, before leaving the cigar store, he remarked to the clerk that he would not wait any longer for "that telephone call." The story also completely exonerates Potter.

Potter was at the District Attorney's office again yesterday in the company of his counsel, Burt L. Rich of Cockran & Manton, 31 Nassau Street, where he and Mrs. Kane spent several hours yesterday in consultation with the lawyer. Potter was not questioned by the District Attorney, however, and left, promising to return today. Kane was also permitted to leave under his counsel's promise to produce him this morning for further examination.

It was learned yesterday that one Eugene Oliver Kane served ten months in 1900 for bigamy. According to the court records, Kane married Carrietta Wendell on Nov. 25, 1897, and Mary Ryan on Dec. 24, 1899. Twelve days after the second marriage Mary Ryan had Kane arrested on a charge of bigamy. When District Attorney Swann asked Mrs. Kane yesterday what her maiden name was, she replied: "Carrietta Wendell."

Alienist to See Dr. Waite.

Clyde Waite, a brother of Dr. Waite, arrived from Grand Rapids yesterday, and he, with his brother, Frank A. Waite, District Attorney Swann, and Walter R. Deuel, Waite's attorney, visited Dr. Waite at Bellevue late in the afternoon. The District Attorney only remained about twenty minutes and it was understood that he only questioned Dr. Waite about his assertions regarding John S. Potter and Eugene O. Kane.

Clyde Waite wanted to talk matters over with his brothers, and after the District Attorney had gone there was a family conference, in which Mr. Deuel took part. Mr. Deuel said later that it had been decided at the conference to have Dr. Waite examined by Dr. Morris J. Karpas of 24 East Forty-eighth Street to determine whether he is sane or not. Dr. Karpas, who examines the insane in both Bellevue and Manhattan State Hospitals, will have two assistants.

"This examination," Mr. Deuel said, "will be for our own information. The family want to know the exact mental condition of Dr. Waite.

"If the examination shows that he is sane, he will face any charge that may be brought against him; if he is shown to be insane, the Waite family will ask that he be committed to an institution."

When asked if there was any chance of Dr. Waite being sent to jail or to the chair, even if Dr. Karpas decided that he was insane, Mr. Deuel answered: "Look at Father Schmidt, he went to the chair."

Mrs. Horton Again Denied.

Harold Spielberg, counsel for Mrs. Margaret Horton, Dr. Waite's "studio" companion, said yesterday that the District Attorney had given his permission for Mrs. Horton to see Dr. Waite, but that Mr. Deuel had objected to the visit being made yesterday, saying that Mrs. Horton might go to see her friend today.

Three of the six women whose names were found in a memorandum book belonging to Dr. Waite were questioned at the District Attorney's office yesterday, but gave no important information. They were Emma Robertson of 28 West Sixty-third Street and Olga Cafe and Winifred Scott of Broadway and Fifty-third Street. Misses Cafe and Scott said that they met Dr. Waite some two or three months ago, when he invited them to take a ride in his automobile. After riding with them a while, they said, Dr. Waite excused himself, saying he would go home, take dinner with his wife and return for them later. He did this, according to the women, and took them to a restaurant in Sixtieth Street, where, after drinking with them, he became nervous and explained that a friend of his who knew his wife had just come into the restaurant, and that if he came to the table he would introduce his companions as nurses who had been assisting him on a case. The friend did not come to the table, the women said, and they shielded Waite as the three left the restaurant. Waite drove them to their homes, according to the women, gave his correct name, took their names and telephone numbers, and went away after promising to call again. They had not seen him since, they said.

Additional information concerning the conduct of Dr. Waite on the day following the death of Mrs. Peck was given yesterday by Ray E. Frye, manager of the Frank E. Campbell undertaking establishment at 241 West Twenty-third Street. Mr. Frye was called early Sunday morning, Jan. 30, and asked to come to the Colosseum Apartments.

"I didn't know what I was wanted for at first," he said yesterday, "and I arrived at the apartment at about 9 o'clock. Dr. Waite, who telephoned me, had been so excited while telephoning and had made me promise to hurry so that when I had to wait until nearly 11 o'clock before any one told me what I was to do I began to think I was being made a fool of.

"Then when Dr. Waite and all the others said I must have Mrs. Peck ready for shipment on the 5 o'clock train from Grand Central, I told them it could not be done. You see, they insisted on having a lavender-lined casket all fitted with lavender plush, and the one they wanted was of a kind that no undertaker or wholesaler carries in stock. I knew I'd have to make it, and, as it was Sunday, I didn't know where I'd get help. However, we did it, but we had to make a dash for the 125th Street station of the New York Central and put the body on the train there.

"All the time I was doing this work I could not help noticing Dr. Waite. He was extremely nervous and excited, and insisted loudly that Mrs. Peck be shipped on the 5 o'clock train. He was particularly anxious to know about the embalming, and asked a lot of unnecessary questions about it. Our own men did the job, and I thought his curiosity about how it was done and all that sort of thing was because he was interested as a doctor.

"I came down in the elevator with Dr. Waite, and he seemed much relieved after I'd promised to take the job and make the train with the body. My car was in front of the apartments, and I took him around to his garage, where he intended to get his own. On the way over the engine stalled on account of the cold, and Waite jumped out and turned it over several times until we started again.

"He seemed a nice fellow, but very nervous and excitable."

R. J. Schindler, the private detective employed by the Peck family, yesterday searched the Waite apartment at 435 Riverside Drive and found a large quantity of valuable jewels, most of which belonged to what is known as the Post collection, which Miss Catharine A. Peck inherited and intrusted to Dr. Waite for safekeeping. Schindler discovered that a dozen large diamonds and fifteen or twenty smaller ones had been removed from their settings and were missing. A large gold chain set with six large diamonds was also missing. Miss Peck, to whom Schindler reported, said that the missing diamonds were in their settings when she turned the jewelry over to Dr. Waite, and she asked especially for the diamond chain, which she remembered.

The diamond ring which Dr. Waite gave to Mrs. Horton on March 22, the day on which he drugged himself with sulphonal, is supposed to have been a part of this collection, although when Dr. Waite gave it to Mrs. Horton, she said yesterday, he said he had obtained the diamond when he was in South Africa. The day after she received the ring Mrs. Horton turned it over to Detective Schindler.

Churchman to Quit Historic House.

After occupying for thirty-nine years one of the historic houses in Colonnade Row in Lafayette Street, The Churchman will move on April 15 to Fourth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. The Churchman moved to Lafayette Street in 1877, in the most northerly of the eight marble houses built in 1836 by Seth Geer. In their day they were the most palatial private dwellings in the city.

Earthquake Felt at Martinique.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, March 30.—An earthquake occurred here at 5:18 o'clock this morning. There was no damage.

STARTS DU PONT BOOM.

Business Men's Presidential League Will Advertise.

A Presidential boom for T. Coleman du Pont was launched in New York City last night by Ormsby McHarg, the lawyer who was connected with both the Taft campaign in 1908 and the Roosevelt campaign in 1912. Mr. McHarg gave out a statement last night in which he said that it was time that a business man was President of the United States, and that the Business Men's Presidential League, made up of business men from all over the country, had been organized for the purpose of carrying on a campaign to put a business man in the White House.

The campaign would be conducted along gigantic advertising lines, he said. The leading newspapers in 100 cities from Boston to San Francisco would be furnished with advertisements setting forth the necessity of nominating and electing a business man. Petitions would be circulated asking citizens to enroll if they were in favor of a business man's administration.

Mr. McHarg said it was about time that there was in the White House a man who was not a theorist. He said the country had had for President lawyers, publicists, theoreticians, &c., and it was now time that the plain, everyday business man had an inning. The Government of the United States, he said, was the biggest corporation in the world, and getting bigger every minute.

He added that it would be party suicide for the Republicans to nominate either Taft or Roosevelt. He said that a number of prominent Republicans had been urged to make the race, including McCall, Estabrook, Weeks, and Burton, but that there was one man, General du Pont, who overtopped them all as a Presidential possibility. Mr. du Pont, he said, had begun life as a miner, had managed railroads, and was now one of the most successful business men in the country.

The headquarters of the du Pont campaign, or the Business Men's Presidential League, will be at Mr. McHarg's law office, 165 Broadway, and from now on the campaign will be in full swing.

NO ROOSEVELT ANNULMENT.

Justice Crane Decides Against Ex-President's Cousin.

Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane in Brooklyn decided yesterday that John E. Roosevelt, a cousin of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, was not entitled to an annulment of his marriage to Mrs. Edith Hammersley Roosevelt. The plaintiff complained of an alleged disability on the part of the defendant. His suit followed an action for a separation brought by the wife, which is now pending.

5% Income

SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

1. They are secured by first mortgages on property worth at least 60% more than the amount loaned.
2. Provision is made for installment payments on every mortgage, thus gradually increasing the margin of security.
3. Both principal and interest guaranteed by this Company with a capital and surplus of $2,500,000.

Issued in amounts of $100 upwards—Interest at 5% from date of purchase.

Write for Booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Company

(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $2,500,000

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We have often been told by depositors that they selected this Company as a banking connection simply because the strength and character of its Directorate left them no alternative choice.

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Theodore N. Vail, Pres. American Tel. & Tel. Co.
Albert H. Wiggin, President Chase National Bank

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FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK

Your House is in Danger from

Thieves

Leaks

Broken Windows

Fire

"Better Be Safe Than Sorry"

WHY leave your home unprotected this summer, when for a reasonable charge you can adequately guard against loss from broken windows, leaks, fires or robberies?

Holmes Summer Protection

provides a thorough and extensive system of protection to homes temporarily vacant.

The Holmes sign is the sign of safety and security, backed by an organization with more than forty years' experience in the detection of trouble and prevention of crime.

We shall be glad to give you full information if you will call, write or telephone to

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE COMPANY

26 Cortlandt Street
Telephone Cortlandt 10

TWELVE OPERATING CENTRAL OFFICES.

26 Cortlandt St.	426 West 58th St.
518 Broadway.	26 East 59th Street
34 East 14th St.	48 East 79th Street
18 West 27th St.	112 West 89th St.
16 East 33rd St.	120 West 125th St.
66 West 39th St.	81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn

The Holmes Service Protects Against Loss From Such Irregularities

STETSON HATS

The Derby is Coming Back—Thanks to the Stetson *Comfort* Feature

TODAY you have a derby that is as easy to the head as a soft hat—the Stetson *Comfort* Derby—no "conforming," no "breaking in."

There's a place in every man's spring outfit for a soft hat, too, as well as a derby.

Look at the Soft Stetsons for Spring—the "*Pacemaker*," the "*Lawnton*," the "*Mystic*"—Stetson in Style—Stetson in Quality.

The leading hatters in every town are Stetson Dealers.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To Murad Smokers

You know the facts about **Murad.**

You know why more **Murad** are smoked than any other high-grade cigarette.

You know it is because **Murad** at 15 Cents is better than many 25 Cent cigarettes.

Smokers of **Murad,** we ask you to do us and your friends a favor by telling *them* these things.

We ask you to give *them* the real facts—the plain truth about **Murads** as you know it.

That is all we ask for **Murad.**
That is all **Murad** desires.

Above all, give them the **Murad** message:

Judge for yourself—compare Murad with any 25 Cent Cigarette

Anargyros *Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World*

REMEMBER *—Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes.*

Everywhere Why?

MURAD

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

GIANTS DEFEAT FORT WORTH BY SMALL MARGIN AND YANKEES BEAT MEMPHIS

FORT WORTH GIVES GIANTS HARD BATTLE

Panthers Climb Up Close to McGraw's Team by a Seventh-Inning Rally.

SCHUPP LOSES HIS EDGE

Doyle, Fletcher, and Roush Batting Celebrities in Texas Town—Kramer Goes to Second Team.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 30.—The Giants fulfilled their engagements in North Texas today by beating the Panthers again, and tonight they retreated to Houston before a cold wave that struck here late this afternoon. Once more the Panthers made a close finish and almost tied the score, which was 4 to 3.

Kramer and Schupp struck out twelve of the locals, but a batting rally at Schupp's expense in the seventh inning scared Acting Manager Doyle into warming up another pitcher. He was not needed, however, as Schupp came back to earth and choked off rallies in the eighth and ninth innings. Kramer worked easily and effectively in the first five innings, during which no Fort Worth man reached third base. Not until the fifth inning were the Panthers able to couple hits on him and a double play saved him then.

Schupp unwisely took too much exercise before the game, and a brisk wind and a rapidly falling temperature chilled him on the bench before he warmed up again to pitch. Consequently his control was affected and he did not get started for two innings.

Manda's infield hit, Atz's two-bagger, a base on balls, a wild pitch, and an infield out produced the three Fort Worth runs in the seventh. The Texans were helpless in the eighth and ninth, when Schupp fanned four of them, including a pinch hitter. Roush ended the game with a fine running catch in right centre.

Captain Doyle was in charge of the team today and with Fletcher was responsible for most of New York's runs. The Giants won by a fast start, shelling Fentress for eight hits and two runs in the first five innings.

Fletcher, who was first up in the second, banged the ball over the left-field fence. Then Roush bunted safely and was safe on an attempted steal when Stow dropped the ball after tagging him. He scored on Kramer's single. Doyle led off in the fifth with a triple and counted on Kauff's sacrifice fly. In the sixth, with Tretter pitching, Fletcher singled and went over on Wendell's triple.

The Giants played another errorless game today. Kramer struck out five men and Schupp seven, but even then it was not an easy victory.

Tonight Kramer was sent to Little Rock to join the Colts, with whom he will get more work. McGraw hopes to keep him with the Giants this season, if possible. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	FORT WORTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	M'Lin, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	2	0	1	Stow, ss.	3	0	2	4	4
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	0	3	2	Sivley, rf.	4	1	0	2	0
Kauff, cf.	3	1	0	0	0	Hunter, 1b.	3	0	1	12	1
Mckie, c.	3	0	1	9	0	Fletcher, c.	3	1	1	7	0
Flet'r, ss.	4	2	2	2	5	Manda, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2
Roush, lf.	4	1	3	1	0	Atz, 2b.	4	1	1	2	4
W'dell, c.	3	0	1	4	2	Betts, c.	2	1	2	3	2
Doolin, c.	1	0	1	7	0	Fentr's, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Kramer, p.	2	0	0	0	2	Tretter, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp, p.	1	0	0	0	1	*Woodall.	1	0	0	0	0
						Dee	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	4	11	27	14	†Wrattem.	1	0	0	0	0
						Total.	32	3	9	27	14

*Batted for Fentress in fifth inning.
†Batted for Betts in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Tretter in ninth inning.
Error—Stow.

New York	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—4
Fort Worth	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3

Innings pitched—By Fentress, 5; by Kramer, 5. Runs—Off Fentress, 3; off Tretter, 1. Hits—Off Fentress, 8; off Kramer, 6. Two-base hits—Stow, Betts, Atz. Three-base hits—Doyle, Wendell. Home run—Fletcher. Stolen base—Hunter. Sacrifice hit—Schupp. Sacrifice fly—Kauff. Struck out—By Kramer, 3; by Fentress, 2; by Schupp, 1. Bases on balls—Off Fentress, 1; off Schupp, 3; off Tretter, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Fort Worth, 4. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Wild pitch—Schupp. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sereoils.

HOME BOYS FOR NEWARK.

Fred Tenney Invites Semi-Pros to Try for Places on Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 30.—Led by Fred Tenney, the new manager of the Newark International League baseball team, about five regulars and forty semi-professionals trotted out on the diamond at Wiedenamyer's Park here today for the first workout of the season. Manager Tenney issued a call for semi-professional players, and the local youths turned out in large numbers to try for positions on the team.

Leo Callahan and Al Schacht were the only members of last year's team who were present today. Neither donned a uniform. Schacht has not come to terms as yet, but will probably do so in a day or two. Callahan, who broke his leg last season while playing with Harrisburg, said the injured member is in fine shape now, and he is ready for the clang of the gong. Eddie Zimmerman, who plays third base and who is to captain the team, is expected to arrive tomorrow. Leo Wittersteetter arrived in Newark late this afternoon, but did not go out to the ball park. Nothing has been heard from Bert Tooley or Mike Heckinger.

Cy Pieh, Schwert, Cable, and Dempsey, the players the Newark Club obtained from the New York Yankees, were out at the park today in uniform. Pieh tossed the ball up to the "rookies," with Schwert catching him. The semi-pros put in about two hours at fielding and batting practice.

Manager Tenney today announced the addition of two new players. One is Garrett, a pitcher from the Cleveland Americans, and the other is Courtney, who played the infield in the New England League last year.

EBBETS AND ROBBY GLAD.

Pleased with Superbas' Form—Game with Senators Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Manager Robinson and his Brooklyn athletes reached here just before midnight from Jacksonville. Tomorrow they will open a two-day series with Griff's Senators. According to Dr. Hart, there is not a suggestion of a sore arm or leg in the party.

In the opinion of Manager Robinson, the players appear in 50 per cent. better condition than they were when they left Florida a year ago. Robby's chief perplexity is how he will cut down his team to the twenty-one-player limit by May 1. Only one of the young pitchers will reach Brooklyn. With the departure of Goodbred, Prieste, and Stevenson in the last week, Colwell is the only recruit that has appealed to the Superba's manager.

Not a word has been heard from Hi Myers about reporting. When he does show he will have to go at a much faster clip than he did last year to get back his old job in centre field. In developing Johnston, Hickman, and Miller Manger Robinson has shown his belief in preparedness. From the showing of this trio during the series with the Athletics in Florida the entire veteran outfield will have to show improvement over last year's work to secure regular berths.

President Ebbets, who has been with the team for nearly a month, is accompanying the men north. He is greatly pleased with his players and the outlook for a pennant contender in Brooklyn this year.

GIANTS' COLTS DEFEATED.

St. Paul Nine Hammers Rookies and Scores a Shutout.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 30.—McGraw's Giant colts arrived in this city today from Tulsa and played a game with the St. Paul team of the American Association and were defeated. Hunter, New York's shortstop, was spiked on the right hand and retired. He will be out of the game for a short time. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	0	6	5
St. Paul	4	12	0

Batteries—New York—Stroud, Kocher; St. Paul—Douglas, Niehaus, and Land. Two-base hits—Gilmore, Riggert. Three-base hit—Kocher. Umpire—Glenn Elak.

Exhibition Baseball Results.

At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 7; Philadelphia Americans, 4 (second team), 5.

At Jacksonville—Philadelphia Americans, 10; Jacksonville, 4.

At Washington, D. C.—Washington, 9; Catholic University, 0.

At San Antonio—Detroit, 5; San Antonio, 1.

At Annapolis—Navy, 9; Maryland Agricultural College, 2.

Terse News of Sports

Columbia Nine on South Field.

Forty Columbia baseball players had the first practice of the season on South Field yesterday afternoon under the direction of Coach Andy J. Coakley and Captain Robert W. Watt. No infield work was engaged in because of the poor condition of the new diamond, but all the outfielders had the first opportunity of facing the sun, and the pitching and catching squads had a long work-out. Coach Coakley announced after practice that the new diamond would be ready for use on Monday afternoon in the event of warm weather the rest of this week.

Mail Clerk Buys New Haven Club.

The purchase of the franchise of the New Haven Baseball Club of the Eastern League from the Cameron estate by James T. Collins, a railway mail clerk, was announced yesterday. Mr. Collins is an executor of the Cameron estate. He says the estate will have no interest in the club, as the purchase is outright. The playing manager will be an old-time baseball player. His name is withheld for the present. Mr. Collins says the purchase price was about $8,000. A five years' lease of the Savin Rock grounds has been taken.

Tryouts for Fordham Athletes.

The tryouts for the team that will represent Fordham University at the games of the Brooklyn Post Office clerks' tomorrow night were held yesterday. Twelve men tried out for the relay aggregation, each man running a quarter of a mile against time. Six men were chosen for the relay team—Feerick, McNulty, Takash, McDonough, Kear, and McLoughlan. Several of the other men who were out yesterday started practice for the field events at the intercollegiates and the Penn relay carnival. Fordham has been weak in the field events in recent years, and McLoughlan has been canvassing the classes looking for likely candidates.

Dartmouth Nine Coming Monday.

The Dartmouth baseball squad will start their annual Spring trip Monday, when they open headquarters at the Crescent A. C. in Brooklyn. Wednesday the Green will open the season with Fordham at Fordham. The following men will probably make the trip: Infielders, Captain Perkins, Paine, Thielscher, Eskeline; outfielders, Gerrish, Williams, Reese, Osborne; catcher, Murphy; pitchers, Kent, Homes, Doyle, Bartlett, Brumby; utility man, Duhamel.

Gym Entries Close Tomorrow.

Entries close tomorrow for the Metropolitan Association gymnastic championships to be held on April 12 at the New York Turn Verein. The committee announces that no entries will be accepted after tomorrow owing to the large number of contestants in this year's meet. Many new gymnastic clubs have been organized during the last year in the metropolitan district, and their representatives promise to make it interesting for the present champions in all events.

Miss Shepard Wins at Tennis.

At the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday Miss Shepard defeated Mrs. Bailey in the women's tennis tournament at 6—1, 6—3. In the men's tournament H. Parker defeated L. Shepard in a three-set match 6—3, 5—7, 6—0.

Bull Advances to Final Round.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., advanced to the final round in the Squash Club championship tournament yesterday when he defeated T. W. Mead 15—8, 15—9. In the second round Bull won by default from G. Godley and L. N. Hine won by default from W. M. Flook.

Red Birds Win Women's Polo Game.

Eight young women played a close indoor polo game last night at the Durland Riding Academy. The teams were the Crusaders of Durland's, and the Red Birds of the Central Park Riding Academy. The score was 5 to 4 in favor of the Red Birds. Each member of the winning team received a silver cup.

Women Swimmers to Race.

The first national indoor swimming championship for women to be held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union will be contested tonight in the West Sixtieth Street Municipal Pool, in conjunction with a program of handicap swimming and diving events. Three of the most prominent women swimmers in the country are entered in the 500-yard titular contest. Clare Galligan, Lucy Freeman, and Mildred Barteldis, all of the National Women's Life-Saving League, are the leading candidates for the championship, and on the performances this trio exhibited during last Summer a fast race should result. Miss Galligan is favorite for the championship.

City College Swimming Manager.

Saul Horowitz was elected to the position of swimming manager by the Executive Board of the C. C. N. Y. Athletic Association yesterday. Manager Horowitz was assistant manager last year, but has been doing very good work since February, when he was made acting manager following the resignation of J. Schulman.

District School Games in Brooklyn.

The annual Spring meet of the School Athletic League of Districts 32 and 36 of Brooklyn will be held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, tonight. Twenty-one schools under the supervision of District Supt. Benjamin Veit will compete for the athletic honors.

Keeler Victor at Columbia Club.

F. S. Keeler defeated H. D. Bulkley in the Columbia Club squash tennis tournament yesterday afternoon by a score of 18—14, 18—15.

OLD BIG LEAGUERS DEFEATED BY YANKS

Slim Love Has Scorching Speed and Memphis Batsmen Get Few Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 30.—An array of former major leaguers played against the Yankeees here this afternoon and were defeated. The former big leaguers and some players who never have had that distinction composed the Memphis team, whom the Yankees vanquished by a score of 9 to 4. Dolly Stark, Pete Knisely, Hunt Walsh, Ezra Midkiff, Nig Clarke and Cy Barger were all in the battle line against the Yanks.

Bill Donovan's men played excellent baseball. Their hitting was done when needed, their base running was fast, and their fielding clean and flawless. However, they had a good deal of trouble hitting Kerr, a left-hander with a slow ball which fooled them, and while that pitcher was in the box the game was close.

With the coming to the mound of Merritt, which was in the sixth inning, the home team cracked badly. Clever batting tactics by the New Yorkers helped to muss them up. Maisel singled and next came a cratty bunt and run play. As Maisel started from second base Gilhooley bunted. Nig Clarke made a wild throw, Maisel scored, and Gilhooley camped on third.

Magee followed with a single and the Chickasaws continued to spill errors until four runs came in. Still there were men on second and third bases with none out, but just here the Yanks struck a spell of batting weakness and couldn't bring the two men who were on bases home.

Slim Love showed his Memphis friends what a big league education was doing for him. The ankle he sprained in Macon is not strong yet, but the tall boy pitched in gilt-edged style just the same. He had great speed, and when it was at its most scorching point the Memphisian at bat was sure to strike out. Russell did fairly well, but his lack of control had him in trouble several times. Three of the four local runs were made off him. Stark walloped him for a home run. Roger Peckpinpaugh saluted Cy Barger, one time Brooklyn pitcher, for a home run.

Tomorrow the Yanks begin a three-game series with the Cincinnati Reds, one here and two in Cincinnati. Donovan's probable pitchers for tomorrow are Mogridge and Fisher. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	MEMPHIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, cf.	4	2	1	0	0	Hway, 1b.	3	0	1	11	1
Gilley, rf.	2	3	0	3	1	Stark, ss.	2	2	1	3	0
Magee, lf.	4	2	2	0	0	Knisely, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Baker, 3b.	5	1	2	0	2	Walsh, 3b.	4	0	2	1	4
Gedn, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	M'Kliff, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2
Pipp, 1b.	5	0	0	11	0	Sorman, lf.	4	0	0	3	1
Pp'gh, ss.	4	1	1	2	4	Grimes, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Snker, c.	2	0	0	7	1	Clarke, c.	4	0	0	5	3
Walters, c.	1	0	0	1	0	Kerr, p.	1	1	1	1	2
Love, p.	2	0	0	0	2	Merritt, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Mullen.	1	0	0	0	0	Barger.	1	0	0	0	0
Russell, p.	1	0	0	0	1	†Ellis.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	9	8	27	16	Total.	30	4	7	27	18

*Batted for Love in fifth inning.
†Batted for Merritt in eighth inning.
Errors—Hemingway, Stark, Knisely, Clark, (2) Merritt.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	1—9
Memphis	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0—4

First base on errors—New York, 3. Left on bases—New York, 6; Memphis, 3. First base on balls—Off Love, 1; off Russell, 3; off Merritt, 2; off Barger, 1. Struck out—By Love, 6; by Russell, 1; by Kerr, 2. Home runs—Peckinpaugh, Stark. Three-base hit—Hemingway. Two-base hits—Baker, Gedeon. Sacrifice hits—Gilhooley, Magee. Stolen bases—Maisel, Baker, Knisely, Barger—Gedeon, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Gilhooley, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Clark and Stark. Hit by pitched ball—By Love, (Stark); by Merritt, (Gedeon.) Hits—Off Love, 3 in 5 innings; off Russell, 4 in 4 innings; off Kerr, 2 in 3 innings; off Merritt, 4 in 2 innings; off Barger, 2 in 2 innings. Umpire—Mr. McNulty. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

THREE HITS FOR REDS.

Cleveland's Timely Hitting Vanquishes Cincinnati Nine.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Timely hitting enabled the Cleveland Americans to defeat the Cincinnati National here today 8 to 2. Sensational fielding on both sides was a feature. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gney, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	K'fer, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
G'man, ss.	3	2	2	4	3	H'zog, ss.	4	1	0	1	4
Roth, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	Wing, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
G'dil, 1b.	5	0	0	9	1	G'lch, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0
Howe, 1b.	0	0	0	1	0	Grdn, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3
Chple, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	Rog's, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1
Smith, rf.	2	0	1	5	0	Y'den, 2b.	1	0	0	1	0
W'ks, 2b.	4	2	0	1	2	M'w'rs, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Thor, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2	Wingo, c.	3	0	0	5	3
Bllgs, c.	4	0	1	4	1	Toney, p.	1	0	0	2	3
Bagby, p.	2	2	0	1	6	*Nallo.	1	0	0	0	0
						Moseley, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Total.	31	8	8	27	14	Total.	32	2	3	24	17

*Batted for Toney in the fifth inning.
Errors—Herzog, Wingo, Toney, Chapman, Roth.

Cleveland	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Hits—Off Toney, 4 in four innings; off Moseley, 4 in four innings. Two-base hit—Killifer. Three-base hit—Herzog. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Graney. Stolen bases—Mollwitz, Graney, Loudon. Struck out—By Toney, 1; by Moseley, 2; by Bagby, 3. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 4; off Moseley, 1; off Bagby, 3. Wild pitch—Moseley. Passed ball—Billings. Double play—Wingo to Herzog to Wingo. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Holley and Dobard.

AMHERST FINISHES STRONG

But Virginia Had a Commanding Lead When Rally Came.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 30.—Amherst gave Virginia a scare in the final inning today. Hager, who had relieved Calloway in the eighth, issued four passes. Timely hits by Widmayer and See brought the Northerners' total to 4. Seamans ended the rally by fanning. Widmayer and Goodrich played star games in the field. The score:

VIRGINIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	AMHERST.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'k'y, ss.	4	2	1	3	2	C. S'n's, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Smith, cf.	4	1	3	0	0	M'roe, 2b.	2	0	0	3	0
H'ns, rf.	3	1	0	0	0	Kn'th, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
C. W'elf.	4	2	1	0	0	G'dge, 1b.	3	1	0	11	1
T'man, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0	Rome, c.	4	1	2	7	2
B'tley, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0	G'rich, 3b.	3	1	0	0	4
M'ton, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2	W'm'r, ss.	4	1	1	2	6
Green, c.	3	0	0	11	2	See, c.	4	0	1	4	1
C'way, p.	3	0	1	0	2	E. S'ns, p.	4	0	0	1	2
Hager, p.	1	1	0	0	2						
Total.	33	7	10	27	10	Total.	30	4	4	24	14

Errors—Stickley, Munroe.

Virginia	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0—7
Amherst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—4

Two-base hit—Berkeley. Three-base hits—Smith, 2; Thurman. Stolen base—Smith. Double play—Widmayer to Goodridge to See. Bases on balls—Off Calloway, 2; off Hager, 4; off Seamans, 5. Left on bases—Virginia, 8; Amherst, 5. Hits—Off Calloway, 2 in 7 innings; off Hager, 2 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Calloway, 8; by Hager, 2; by Seamans, 3. Passed ball—Green. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Westervelt.

Pirates Defeat World's Champions.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 30.—The Pittsburgh Nationals defeated the Boston Americans here today, 2 to 1. Johnston's home run and a running catch by Baird at centre were the features. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	7	0
Pittsburgh	2	8	0

Batteries—Mays, Shore, Agnew, and Cady; Miller, Moran, Kantlehner, and Wilson.

WELCH vs. LEONARD
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WILLARD-MORAN OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES

PLANNING TO FIGHT SUIT.

Organized Baseball to Answer Baltimore Feds' Claim Soon.

The head officials of organized baseball were busy yesterday lining up their legal talent to fight the $900,000 damage suit which has been brought by the Baltimore Federal League Club. There was a conference at the office of John K. Tener, President of the National League, at which John Conway Toole, the league's local counsel, was the chief spokesman. James A. Gilmore, former President of the Federal League, and Edward G. Gwinner, who owned the Pittsburgh Feds, also talked over the matter with the National League men.

President Tener communicated with B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, in Chicago, and August Herrmann of Cincinnati, Chairman of the National Commission. President Tener and Attorney Toole went to Philadelphia yesterday afternoon to talk the case over with George Wharton Pepper, who will be in charge of organized baseball's staff of legal talent in the coming fight. Within the next five days the attorneys for organized baseball will appear before the court and probably file an answer to the Baltimore Club's allegations within thirty days.

Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Jr., who, with Captain T. L. Huston, is the owner of the New York American League Club, is highly pleased with the present lineup of the Yankees in the South. Colonel Ruppert said yesterday that the team surely looks like a winner, and he is so enthusiastic about Bill Donovan's reorganized club that he would have stayed with the team until they came home next week if it had not been for important business affairs here. Colonel Ruppert says that Home-Run Baker is working hard to strengthen the Yankees, and he was also pleased with the work of Lee Magee, Frank Gilhooley and some of the other new men. He says the club is prepared to give the Cincinnati Reds a sound trouncing in Cincinnati on Saturday and Sunday. Captain Huston is especially anxious for the Yankees to win, as he has a bet for a big dinner with August Herrmann that the Yankees will take the series.

JUNIOR SWIM RECORDS.

Western Men Victors in A. A. U. Events Held in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The Hamilton Club of Chicago won the junior swimming championship, held in the tank of the Illinois Athletic Club tonight, with 11 points. The Chicago Athletic Association was second, with 8 points, and the Illinois Athletic Club third, with 5 points.

Two junior A. A. U. records were broken. J. S. Ward, Cincinnati Athletic Club, made the 100-yard breast stroke in 1:13 1-5, and Clem Browne, Hamilton A. C., Chicago won the 500-yard in 6:23 3-5.

The fancy diving event was taken by W. R. Heyn, Chicago A. A., and the 220-yard invitation swim by Ted Cann of the New York Athletic Club.

EASTERN MEN IN CHARGE.

Wisconsin Reorganizes Athletic Department—Ehler Out.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., March 30.—The athletic row at the University of Wisconsin, which spoiled the university's chances of a conference football championship last Fall, was made a closed book today, when Dr. G. W. Ehler, Director of Athletics, followed the course of the football coach, Bill Juneau, and resigned. His resignation was accepted, and he is said to have completed plans for returning to an Eastern school.

Every one involved in the shift in the department is an Easterner with the exception of Juneau, who is a Badger alumnus. Ehler is a Johns Hopkins man, and Tom Jones, track coach, who succeeds Ehler for the next year, under the title of Chairman of the Athletic Department, is a Princetonian. Dr. W. E. Meanwell is promoted from basket ball coach to Director of Gymnastics, and he is a University of Pennsylvania graduate and former coach there.

Dr. Paul Withington, former Harvard star, has already been made football coach, and today two of his candidates, also Harvard men, John Dougherty and E. W. Soucy, were made assistant football coaches. Howard Buck, 1915 Wisconsin football Captain, was made an assistant coach also.

R. C. VANDERBILT IS HOST.

Entertains Horse Fanciers—No Change in Pony Class Height.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt was host at a luncheon given yesterday at the Vanderbilt Hotel to officers of the National Horse Show Association and the American Hackney Horse Society, of which Mr. Vanderbilt is the President.

The gathering of horsemen was for the purpose of considering a proposed change in the limit of height for ponies at the annual Horse Show in Madison Square Garden this year. Some of the pony breeders and exhibitors wished to lower the limit from 14.2 to either 14 or 14.1, but they proved to be in the minority, and it was decided not to make the change.

Those present representing the Horse Show Association were Horace White of Syracuse, former Governor of New York; Robert A. Fairbairn, Vice President of the Association; John R. Townsend and C. Howard Davison, Directors. The Hackney Horse Society was represented by R. C. Vanderbilt, William du Pont of Wilmington, Del.; Charles R. Coxe and Dr. Thomas G. Ashton of Philadelphia, Daniel J. Driscoll of Reading, Pa.; Paul Moore of Morristown, N. J.; William Ziegler, Jr., and John L. Bushnell of Springfield, Ohio.

CORNELL CREWS ON LAKE.

Assistant Coach Hoyle Directs Rowing in Absence of Courtney.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 30.—Starting a week later than last year and two weeks later than usual, the Cornell 'Varsity and freshman crews took the water on Lake Cayuga from the Cornell boathouse late this afternoon.

It was the first time in nearly three decades that Coach Charles E. Courtney was not present at the first outdoor practice, but the old man is expected to be on hand in a short time. In his absence assistant coach and boat builder John Hoyle, who has been directing the indoor practice, will have active charge. Coach Hoyle is, from a Cornell standpoint, the best man for his duties. Having been a close student of Courtney's methods for many years, he is well qualified to carry out his principles.

CANADIANS HOCKEY VICTORS

Portland (Oregon) Club Defeated, 2 to 1, for Stanley Cup.

MONTREAL, March 30.—The Canadians of this city won the professional hockey championship of the world here tonight by defeating the Portland, Ore., Club of the Pacific Coast League by a score of 2 to 1 in the fifth game of the Stanley Cup series.

With the score tied in the last part of the third period Prodgers scored on a trick play. Many penalties were called for rough playing in the first period.

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

OVER 200 TENNIS FIXTURES LISTED

Many of the Major Events of the Season Will Be Decided on Local Courts.

The official list of tennis fixtures for the coming season was announced yesterday by the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. There are more than 200 tournaments scheduled, a greater number than ever before.

One sanctioned event has already been played, that for the championship of Arizona, which started March 24. With the exception of the ultra-early tournament, the season begins with the playing of the open tournament of the Ojai Valley Club of California on April 18. The championship of Cuba follows, and then comes the first tournament of this section, the women's singles and doubles open tournament at the Essex County Country Club, April 26. The last tournament of the season is the annual Fall tournament at Hot Springs, Va., beginning Oct. 10. Just preceding this is the mixed doubles invitation tournament at the Essex County Country Club.

New York has many of the big events, the national men's singles, challenge doubles, national junior championship, national boys' championship, and the Middle States sectional junior and boys' being scheduled for the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills. The opening date for the national events is Aug. 28.

The women's national singles and doubles championships will be decided on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, beginning June 5, and the clay court championship will be held at the Lakewood Tennis Club, Lakewood, Ohio, beginning June 24. The list of fixtures is in part as follows:

APRIL.

26—Essex County Country Club, West Orange, N. J., women's singles and doubles, open.
29—Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md., annual invitation tournament.

MAY.

6—University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn., interscholastic tournament.
6—Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore, Md., Maryland State championship.
6—Princeton University Tennis Association, Princeton, N. J., interscholastic tournament.
13—Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Harvard interscholastic tournament.
13—Harlem Tennis Club, New York, annual tournament.
15—Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass., New England intercollegiate championship.
15—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., women's metropolitan championship.
18—Tuxedo Club, Tuxedo, N. Y., invitation tournament, Manhattan doubles.
20—New York Lawn Tennis Club, New York, Bronx County championship.
22—Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough, N. Y., invitation tournament.
27—Pelham Country Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y., women's invitation tournament.
28—Kings County Tennis Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., junior championship of Long Island.
27—Elizabeth Town and Country Club, West Orange, N. J., mixed doubles tournament, open.
27—Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Md., Middle Atlantic tournament and Middle Atlantic preliminary national sectional doubles.
27—Bras Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., Massachusetts State championship doubles.
27—Huntingdon Valley Country Club, Abington, Penn., invitation tournament.
27—County Tennis Club, White Plains, Westchester, Hartsdale, N. Y., championship of Eastern New York State.
27—Marine and Field Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., open tournament.
29—Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penn., women's championship of Pennsylvania and Eastern States.
30—Great Neck Country Club, Great Neck, Station, L. I., Nassau and Queens County championship.

JUNE.

3—Country Club of Westchester, N. Y., annual invitation men's singles and doubles.
5—Anacksamin Club, Yonkers, N. Y., annual tournament.
5—Philadelphia Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Penn., championship of the United States, women's singles, doubles, and mixed doubles.
5—Morristown Field Club, Morristown, N. J., New Jersey State championship, men's singles, doubles, and mixed doubles.
6—Hartford Golf Club, Hartford, Conn., New England championship.
8—Sunningdale Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y., annual open tournament.
10—Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass., Massachusetts State championship, singles.
10—Bronxville Athletic Association, Bronxville, N. Y., metropolitan championship.
12—Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penn., Pennsylvania State Championship, men's singles and doubles.
12—Wilmington Country Club, Wilmington, Del., women's championship of Delaware.
12—Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., women's invitation tournament.
17—New Rochelle Tennis Club, New Rochelle, N. Y., Quaker Ridge championship, open.
17 or 24—Delmonte Country Club, Delmonte, Cal., Pacific Coast championship.
17—Richmond County Country Club, Dongan Hills, N. Y., men's invitation doubles tournament.
19—Orange Lawn Tennis Club, South Orange, N. J., Middle States tournament.
19—Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., women's invitation tournament.
19—Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., junior championship of Long Island.
20—Country Club of Westchester County, Junior and boys' open tournament.
24—Nashawtuc Country Club, Nashbille, Tenn., Tennessee State championship.
26—Park Club, Buffalo, N. Y., Western New Yong interscholastic tournament.
26—Germantown Cricket Club, Germantown, Penn., Philadelphia and district, championship.
26—Springfield Country Club, Springfield, Mass., Connecticut Valley championship.
30—Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I., invitation tournament.

JULY.

1—University Heights Tennis Club, New York, N. Y., North Side championship.
1—Long Beach, Cal., Pacific Coast sectional national doubles.
3—St. Louis A. A. A., St. Louis, Mo., Central States championship, Missouri valley preliminary sectional national doubles.
3—Park Club, Buffalo, N. Y., championship of the Great Lakes and Western New York championship.
3—Memphis Tennis Club, Memphis, Tenn., championship of the South, Southern preliminary sectional national doubles.
10—Yahnundasis Golf Club, Utica, N. Y., New York State championship; also Central New York State championship.
10—Poughkeepsie Tennis Club, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association championship.
10—Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough, N. Y., junior and boys' open tournament.
10—Woodmere Club, Woodmere, L. I., men's singles and doubles.
10—Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, Portland, Ore., Oregon State championship.
15—Rockaway Hun

CHANGE L. I. SOUND YACHT RACE RULES

Association Adopts Amendment Ordering Craft to Pass Outside of Buoys.

J. W. ALKER NEW PRESIDENT

Medal for Retiring Executive, Stuyvesant Wainwright—Racing Cruise Plan Prevails.

At the annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, held last night at the Hotel Astor, several changes were made in the racing rules, one in particular being aimed to clarify conditions which have been the cause of confusion in the past. This has to do with yachts passing outside navigation buoys. In the past contestants have at times passed inside the buoys, where it was not specifically announced that such was not allowed, and protests have been made by yachtsmen who have sailed the safer course. The rule, which was adopted last night after a lengthy discussion, provides that yachts shall pass outside of all navigation marks. The rule was adopted practically as presented to the meeting, only a word being added to make it more clear. The members several times voiced an expression of doubt as to the infallibility of the Regatta Committees and wanted to have the rules made plain beyond question.

Two other amendments of lesser importance were also adopted by the meeting. The amendments which now become part of the racing rules are:

"All Government marks and all aids to navigation not used as turning marks shall be left on the proper hand, as required by buoy lists, or light lists, issued by the United States Department of Commerce, Light House Service; provided, however, that the Regatta Committee may, in its discretion, waive the said requirements with reference to leaving marks on the proper hand in instructions given for special races or races that are not championship races.

"Amend Rule XVI., Section 2, to read as follows: 'At least five minutes before the warning the Regatta Committee shall hoist course signals, or in case the course specified in the circular is to be sailed in the reverse direction, Code Flag "B" shall be hoisted and kept flying till all classes have started.'

"Amend Rule XVIII., Section 3. After the word 'or' add the word 'half.' And after the word 'sustained' add: 'The balance to the association.' So the last part of the section shall read: 'Or half shall be paid to the club whose Regatta Committee or Treasurer is appealed from, and the balance to the association.'"

The association adopted the following schedule of races which will be held under the auspices of the association this year. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian interclub cruise and the Manhasset Bay Cup races were added to the list as presented to the meeting. The revised schedule is as follows:

*Tuesday, May 30—Harlem Yacht Club, annual regatta.
*Saturday, June 3—Knickerbocker Yacht Club, annual regatta.
*Saturday, June 10—Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, annual regatta.
*Saturday, June 17—Larchmont Yacht Club, Spring regatta.
Friday, June 23—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, special classes.
*Saturday, June 24—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, annual regatta.
Saturday, June 24—New York Athletic Club, Block Island race.
Monday, June 26 to June 30.—Seawanhaka-Corinthian interclub cruise.
*Saturday, July 1—New Rochelle Yacht Club, annual regatta.
*Monday, July 3—American Yacht Club, annual regatta.
*Tuesday, July 4—Larchmont Yacht Club, annual regatta.
*Saturday, July 8—Riverside Yacht Club, annual regatta.
Saturday, July 8—New Rochelle Yacht Club, cruising race.
*Saturday, July 15—Larchmont Yacht Club, race week.
*Saturday, July 22—Larchmont Yacht Club, race week.
*Saturday, July 29—Indian Harbor Yacht Club, annual regatta.
*Saturday, Aug. 5—Horseshoe Harbor Club, annual regatta.
*Saturday, Aug. 12—Huguenot Yacht Club, annual regatta.
*Saturday, Aug. 19—Stamford Yacht Club, annual regatta.
Saturday, Aug. 19—Hempstead Harbor Club, special race.
Saturday, Aug. 19—Harlem Yacht Club, cruising race.
*Saturday, Aug. 26—New Rochelle Yacht Club, midsummer regatta.
*Saturday, Aug. 26—Northport Yacht Club, annual regatta.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Aug. 28, 29, and 30—Manhasset Bay cup races.
Friday, Sept. 1—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, special race.
*Saturday, Sept. 2—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Fall regatta.
*Monday, Sept. 4—Larchmont Yacht Club, Fall regatta.
*Monday, Sept. 4—Norwalk Yacht Club, annual regatta.
*Monday, Sept. 4—Sachem's Head Yacht Club, annual regatta.
*Saturday, Sept. 9—Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Fall regatta.
*Saturday, Sept. 16—Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Fall regatta.
*Championship races.

Stuyvesant Wainwright of the American Yacht Club, who has for five years been President of the association, retired, and James W. Alker of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club was elected in his place. The association voted to award a medal to Mr. Wainwright in token of appreciation of his work as President. The other officers elected were: Secretary, Edwin H. Tucker of the Harlem Yacht Club; Vice President, Frank B. Jones of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club; Treasurer, Harry A. Jackson, Jr., New York Athletic Club; members of the Executive Committee, Stuyvesant Wainwright, American Yacht Club; Clinton Mackenzie, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; George P. Granbery, New Rochelle Yacht Club, and Howell C. Ferrin, Larchmont Yacht Club.

100 BULLDOGS BENCHED.

Ybsore Dundee Sir Fred Takes First Honors at Bryant Hall.

Almost 100 dogs were benched in the monthly match held under the auspices of the Bulldog Breeders' Association last night at Bryant Hall. Among those shown were some national as well as international champions.

The judge was Alfred Benjamin, who for many years has been the President of the Bulldog Club of London. Mr. Benjamin is in New York on a visit and will return to England next week. It was his first appearance in an American ring.

The best of winners in the show went to T. G. Crosby's Ybsore Dundee Sir Fred, an imported dog, whom the judge placed ahead of W. E. Oakley's ch. Flirty Westall, a bitch the owner paid $1,000 for some time ago in England. The former also won the class for open dogs. The same division for bitches went to Flirty Westall.

In the puppy class, under 8 months, Mrs. W. T. Drew's Drewstone Cock of the Roost carried off the honors. The best American-bred dog went to W. E. Oakley's Oakwall Bill, the honors in the bitch class going to Dr. H. Rubenstein's Lady Saxtone. The summaries:

Puppies, Under 8 Months.—Won by Mrs. W. T. Drew's Drewstone Cock of the Roost; A. Lisgar's General Joffre, second.
Puppies, Over 3 and Under 6 Months.—Won by E. Lozier's Teddy; Rockcliffe Kennels' Cape Off, second.
Puppies, 6 to 12 Months.—Won by W. E. Oakley's Oakwall Bill; Mrs. W. T. Drew's Drewstone Dream Girl, second.
American-Bred Dogs.—Won by W. E. Oakley's Oakwall Bill; J. M. Cannen's Defense, second.
Open, Dogs.—Won by T. G. Crosby's Ybsore Dundee Sir Fred; Captain E. C. Bass's Masher Puppy, second.
American-Bred Bitches.—Won by Dr. H. Rubenstein's Lady Saxtone; J. Doss's Lil Num Countess, second.
Open, Bitches.—Won by W. E. Oakley's champion Flirty Westall; Dr. H. Rubenstein's Lady Saxtone, second.
Best of Winners in Show.—Won by T. G. Crosby's Ybsore Dundee Sir Fred; W. E. Oakley's champion Flirty Westall, reserve.

BORIS HAMBOURG'S RECITAL.

A Violoncellist Who Has Made Explorations in Old Music.

Mr. Boris Hambourg, violoncellist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall in which he brought forward several unusually interesting pieces of old music. The names of Galliard, Galeotti, and Lanzetti do not spring to the lips of most musical amateurs when music for the violoncello is mentioned; but they are all in the dictionary. Galliard's sonata is an interesting and substantial specimen of the preclassical style, of which the last movement, in the rhythm and spirit of a hornpipe, is particularly taking. A "Gavotta" by Galeotti and a brilliant little allegro by Lanzetti have been arranged from the original with the figured bass carried out by Mr. Hambourg and Alfred Moffat, the latter being responsible for the version of Galliard's sonata. Keeping them company were an adagio from one of Handel's sonatas for viola da gamba, and Bach's suite in G for violoncello unaccompanied.

Mr. Hambourg's playing of his old music was excellent, showing now breadth, now vivacity; it was appreciative of its spirit; nor did he attempt to make it seem for modern ears something other than it is. His technique is fluent, his tone full; in all but the suite by Bach his intonation was accurate, but in this he seemed somewhat overweighted in several respects. Some might find an excess of portamento in his sliding from one position to another, giving a sentimental effect not at all intended by the artist.

On his program were also three compositions by himself; a prelude, a "nocturnette," for which he really should invent some other name, and a Russian dance; and Tschaikowsky's variations on a "Rococo Theme."

NEW DANCER APPEARS.

Helen Moeller's Method Is Suggestive of Isadora Duncan.

Helen Möller, a young American girl who has apparently looked upon the dancing of Isadora Duncan and resolved to go and do likewise, made her first appearance here at the head of a small band of dancers with a matinée at the Harris Theatre yesterday afternoon. Miss Möller and her companions are pleasant-looking young women, particularly suggestive in type of the athletic freshman year at a woman's college, and not at all of the stage—such young women, in short, as more likely than not are at least half-way persuaded to dance in public by the belief that their appearance on the stage is serving the cause of Art. If they do think so, it is very touching and delightful, and one hopes they will continue as long as they may be in that belief.

The program was made up of trippings and posturings performed to various compositions, mostly in the smaller forms, of standard composers—at least, the dancers began when the pieces began and stopped when they stopped. The costumes, the stage setting, and the method of dancing were decidedly suggestive of Isadora Duncan's terpsichorean principles, if not of the discretion which she reserves for herself in carrying them out. It was all very pretty and very charming and pictorial and all that, and the dancers were good to look at—as they must needs be for their style of dancing—so that there is nothing to say against the Möller ensemble, which does a great deal of "interpreting" and some dancing.

The music was provided by the Orchestral Society of New York, Max Jacobs conductor, which played while the dancing was going on and gave several numbers of its own between times.

SHAKESPEARE IN A CIRCUS.

Vacation Girls to Put the Bard's Works in a Novel Setting.

Shakespeare is going to make his début in the sawdust arena. The girls of the Vacation Association, who do their planning and plotting all the year around at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street for their Summer vacations, are going to cast precedent out of the window and astonish future historians by putting Shakespeare where, with all his versatility, he has never been before—in the circus.

There is much buzzing and activity of preparation among the hundreds of girls who daily visit the Thirty-ninth Street houses of the association for lunch and dinner. All of the volumes of Shakespeare are off the shelves and most of the girls are ears deep in classics in every room in the house. Popular novels, which used to be at a premium, are now piled high on the shelves.

Miss Anne Morgan, who is Chairman of the Circus Committee, announces that the dates will be May 3 and 6, and the place will be the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Tickets will soon be on sale and the proceeds will be used to promulgate the recreation work of the New York and New Jersey Section of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, of which the Vacation Association is one of the chief expressions.

PLAYS THE TYMPANON.

Sacha Votitchenko Gives a Recital in Which Marie Tempest Assists.

Sacha Votitchenko, who plays upon an unfamiliar and not easily identified instrument which he calls the tympanon, gave a recital at the Punch and Judy Theatre yesterday afternoon, which was his first here, though he had previously been heard with the Russian Symphony Society. He had as assisting artists Mme. Mariska Aldrich and Messrs C. Walevitch and Leonel Kozline, who sang Russian songs, and of Miss Marie Tempest, who, at the beginning of the recital, read an "appreciation" written by Lawrence Eyre, and later sang two songs.

In his own playing Mr. Votitchenko was assisted by Miss Mabel Hughes at the piano and Mme. Aldrich had Maurice Eisner as accompanist. The tympanon, as has been pointed out before, resembles the Hungarian cembalo more than any other instrument with which our audiences are acquainted, but it lacks some of the resources of that instrument as we know it. An afternoon of the tympanon is rather mild diversion, and it is not much "of its own kind" that there is scarcely anything to be said about it except, perhaps, that if you like it you will probably like it very much and if you do not like it you will not like it at all.

FARRAR SINGS BUTTERFLY.

A special Matinee of Puccini's Opera —"Rigoletto" at Night.

At the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday there were two large audiences, one for a special matinée of "Madama Butterfly" in the afternoon and the other for a regular performance of "Rigoletto" at night. Mme. Farrar headed the cast for Puccini's opera and the other principal singers included Mmes. Fornia and Egener and Messrs. Botta, De Luca, and Bada. Mr. Polacco conducted.

The cast for "Rigoletto" included Mmes. Barrientos and Homer and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Rossi, and Begue. Mr. Bavagnoli conducted.

Musicale for French War Relief.

S. Montgomery Roosevelt loaned his studio, 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, last night for a musicale for the benefit of a fund for the widows and children of the French artists who have lost their lives in battle. There were about 150 present. The artists included Miss Germaine Cossini, Mme. Leonard Gold, Miss Pauline Curley, Mme. de Sutton-Picard, and Effen Rozanoff, who appeared in a varied program. Among those present were Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. John Mason, Mrs. Burke Rochè, Lloyd Warren, and the Misses Hewitt.

Levy Prints Sold for $2,959.

The second part of the Levy sale of prints was concluded last evening at the American Art Galleries, the total returns being $2,959. "Portrait of François de Vendome, Duc de Beaufort," engraved after Nocret by Robert Manteuil, Catalogue No. 862, went to Bernet, agent, for $47.50; "Portrait of Rene de Longueil, Marquis de Maisons," by the same engraver, No. 872, went to R. Ederstein for $62.50; "The Conversion of St. Paul," by Lucas Van Leyden, No. 490, went to F. Meder for $55, and to Bernet went No. 517, "Portrait of Gaston de Bourne," and of the portraits known as "The Big Beards," by Cornelius Visscher, for $72.50.

STAGELAND DANCES AT ALLIED ARTS BALL

Prominent Society Women in Boxes at Benefit for Actors' Fund at the Astor.

SIXTY CLUB IS IN CHARGE

The Lambs and Friars Assist in Second Annual Event—Entertainment Between Dances.

Both society and stageland were well represented last night at the second annual ball of the Allied Arts of the Theatre, which was held at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the Sixty Club. The proceeds will go to the Actors' Fund of America. The Players had charge of the ball last year, and it was then decided that each year a different one of the clubs allied with the theatre should assume charge of the affair. Exhibition dances were dispensed with, and the evening was given over entirely to general dancing. During the course of the evening quick sketches were made between the dances of the prominent persons present by Clara Tice and Ethel Plummer.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel were present. John Drew, Otis Skinner, Joseph Howland Hunt, and Francis Wilson made up the Committee of Arrangements. The Lambs Club was represented by a committee including William Courtleigh, Victor Herbert, Donald Brian, and Dudley Field Malone; on the Committee of the Friars were Sam H. Harris, Harrison Fisher, Irving Berlin, and B. H. Burnside; and the members of the Committee of the Sixty Club were Grace George, Edna May, Laurette Taylor, Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. Robert Hilliard, Herbert Swope, Conde Nast, J. Fred Zimmerman, Gabe Hess, and John W. Rumsey. Many of the members of these clubs occupied boxes.

Other boxholders were Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, Miss Geraldine Farrar, Miss Elsie Ferguson, and Miss Mary Pickford.

The patronesses, many of whom were present, were Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. William R. Hearst, Mrs. Edgar Selwyn, Mrs. Albert Sterner, Mrs. John Drew, Mrs. Edwin Arden, Miss Dorothy Donnelly, Miss Julia Sanderson, Mrs. James K. Hackett, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Jr., Mrs. August Belmont, Mme. Alla Nazimova, Miss Jane Cowl, and Miss Lillian Russell.

LION IN ST. REGIS LOBBY.

Boston Man Bought Cub for $150 and Gave Him a Taxi Ride.

H. Nelson Slater of Boston, who has been staying at the St. Regis, caused something of a stir in the hotel lobby yesterday morning when he entered leading a lion cub by a rope. The cub seemed unconcerned, although he had just enjoyed his first taxi ride. Mr. Slater brought him from the menagerie in Central Park, where, after many visits and much persuasion, he induced Head Keeper Snyder to sell the lion for $150.

The cub, called Niger, is one of three born to Helen, a favorite lioness. He is three months old, and stands about as high as a collie dog. Mr. Slater has a particular fondness for animals, and on trips to Africa he had obtained cubs and taken them to Boston, keeping them as pets until they got too big, when he presented them to the Boston Menagerie. Happy in the possession of his new pet, Mr. Slater left yesterday afternoon for Boston.

Mutual Film Not in Merger Plan.

John R. Freuler, President of the Mutual Film Corporation, upon his return yesterday from Chicago denied that the Mutual proposed combining with any other picture companies. The Mutual, Mr. Freuler said, was not interested in any way in a proposed merger, nor had any one connected with the company been approached with reference to such a combination. He said the Chaplin pictures would be released, as announced, through the Mutual.

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A few choice seats at $1.00.

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ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hall Caine's MARGARET SCHILLER
Great Success. NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT. Seats Now.
RIO GRANDE A New Play of U. S. Army
LIFE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.
By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:30.
Charles Frohman, David Belasco present
The Heart of Wetona

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Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
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After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:25. MAT. TOMORROW 2:30.
MITZI "One of the most entertaining musical comedies in many years."—Sun.
in "POM-POM"

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30
MRS. FISKE
is a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhart, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evgs. at 8. Tom'w & Wed. Mats at 2.
VIOLA ALLEN | AND | HENRIETTA CROSMAN
with THOS. A. WISE as FALSTAFF
in Mr. Hackett's Production of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy
"The Melody of Youth"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w. Tues. & Thurs. 2:30
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:30.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:10 Sharp. Matinee Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 3 TIMES. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
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ABE POTASH AND MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER
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Nxt. Wk—Emily Stevens, "The Unchastened Woman"

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 307 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1916.

A PERFECTLY SIMPLE QUESTION.

President WILSON, without answer or argument, may confidently submit to the candid judgment of the American people the issues, if they be issues, raised in the questions Colonel ROOSEVELT has addressed to him. "All that is necessary," says the Colonel, "is "to ask President WILSON to answer "these perfectly simple questions"—there are seven of them.

That is more than is necessary. Let the American people read the Colonel's questions attentively, and if necessary refresh their recollection of the recent history of our relations with Mexico. They need not even dwell upon the possible unseemliness of this method of attack by a man who has been President upon the man who actually is President of the United States. Let them inquire whether directly or by implication Mr. WILSON has ever made statements even remotely resembling those which by the form of his questions Mr. ROOSEVELT imputes to him.

Declaring that "for three years there "has been murderous anarchy in Mex-"ico, frightful destruction of property, "frightful destruction of life," ex-President ROOSEVELT says:

> Mr. WILSON through these three years has actively interfered in Mexico, and throughout the time he has consistently interfered on behalf of some representative of banditry or the forces of anarchy. He has done everything he could against or in disregard of the men who represent the only chance to get peace and orderly liberty for the Mexican people.

Here are questions of fact. American citizens and American voters are capable of determining in their own minds whether President WILSON has actively and consistently interfered on behalf of the representatives of banditry and the forces of anarchy in Mexico; and whether he has done everything he could "against or in disre-"gard of the men who represented the "only chance to get peace and orderly "liberty for the Mexican people."

Who are these men? Let the Colonel specify. A critic who thus violently attacks the Mexican policy of Mr. WILSON'S Administration should be required to point out what other or different policy would have had happier results, and to demonstrate his case. But first of all Mr. ROOSEVELT should be called upon to prove the charges he brings against the President. They are very serious. They appear to have been recklessly made. It is our own judgment that they are false, baseless, monstrous, and incapable of substantiation.

But the American people will be able to form their own conclusion about the matter. It is peculiarly a question for the voters, since the intent of Colonel ROOSEVELT'S questions and statement could not have been more clearly revealed had they been frankly put forth as "Roosevelt Campaign Document No. 1."

FISTS AND PACIFISTS.

The Socialist-Pacifists of the City College made General WOOD'S speech before the students yesterday the occasion of conspuing compulsory military drill, which the college authorities have no thought of introducing and which General WOOD'S remarks did not touch. But the infant minds followed docilely the suggestion of the Socialist prompters. Preparedness was just as good a pretext of "manifesting." A student unpacifically named SAMPSON led, or tried to lead, the exodus of protesting pacifists from the chapel. He was thrown out. There was a beautiful fight on the stairs, pacifists and anti-pacifists handling their "dukes" with energy if not with science. These pacifists can fight, will fight, it may even be suspected that they love to fight. First reduction to absurdity of the pacifism of the City Collegers.

The President of the College parted the slugging pacifists and anti-pacifists only by threatening to wean them from Alma Mater. Champion SAMPSON and his fellow-manifesters went, of all places in the world, to the flagpole on the campus. Second and final reduction to absurdity. The flag is the symbol of the nation, of what American youths, fit to be Americans, are ready to fight for and to die for. These misled boys should run away from a flagpole. The American flag is nothing to them. It was born, as the nation was born, of war.

But, after all, these pacifist boys can fight. They are prepared with their fists. They are anti-pacifists, no matter what pulpy ideas Socialists have been feeding them with.

THE MOSS-THOMPSON METHOD.

I would not care to examine PRENDERGAST, MCANENY, and WILLCOX, the men who are responsible for the dual subway contracts, until I know all about those contracts and everything pertaining thereto.

This committee is not working merely on the theory that something wrong may have been put over, but also to find out whether there was wisdom or unwisdom in connection with those dual subway contracts.—FRANK MOSS, Counsel of the Thompson Committee.

This cautious, even stealthy, method of approaching the truth has much to commend it. The open-minded investigator must be always on his guard against prepossessions. Starting with the assumption that whatever is is wrong, let denial and disproof come first, to the end that truth be put to its trumps to establish itself on the merits. This is why in most of the theological seminaries the freshman year is devoted to the leading atheists, skeptics, and agnostics, to VOLTAIRE, TOM PAINE, ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, DIDEROT, and the Encyclopedists. After that the divinity student advances with a wary mind to the examination of religious truth, to the Scriptures, the writings of the Fathers of the Church, and throughout his studies in the department of exegetics he is in a position to challenge whatever appears to him to rest upon insufficient authority. Then, at graduation, if he finds himself unable in conscience to enter the ministry, he can study law, get elected to the Legislature, or go into yellow journalism.

But Mr. Moss may find it inexpedient and not worth while to call those witnesses who really know something about the subway contracts and are able to testify from their first-hand knowledge. There are precedents. It is related of a Judge newly placed upon the Bench of the Supreme Court in this State years ago that he checked defendant's counsel, at the very opening of his argument, in this manner: "I do not wish to hear you. "I have listened with great attention "to the argument of counsel upon "the other side and my mind is al-"ready made up. Anything that you "might say would merely tend to "confuse and embarrass me."

UNION MADE.

Railroads produce one thing and sell another. Transportation may be called a commodity, but it is not merchandise. What a railroad sells is a capacity to effect transportation; and what the public buys is the use of that capacity and not the means itself. All the money a railroad spends, whether for labor, capital, materials, intelligence, or terminal structures, is directly or indirectly for the purpose of producing train miles. All the money a railroad takes in is for passenger and ton miles. A railroad does not sell its trains: it sells only their capacity. What it gets from the passengers and tons which occupy that capacity is out of its control entirely. Rates are made by State laws or by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Unable to control its income, the railroad has all the greater reason to look to the cost of its train miles, that is, to the control of its outgo. If it should lose control of its outgo, having already lost control of its income, it would obviously be in a parlous condition. But exactly that is taking place.

The largest factor of cost in the production of train miles is wages, and it is becoming altogether uncontrollable. The men engaged in train service demand with increasing frequency more pay for less time, under threat of going on strike. They are persuaded at the last moment to accept arbitration, and invariably the matter is compromised. The men get less than they demanded, but more than the railroads were willing to give. Less than two years ago that last occurred. Now 400,000 men are again threatening the country with a calamity that cannot be allowed to happen, and in order to prevent the railroads from putting in counterproposals, as they did in 1914, the unions lay down flatly that only the proposals which they themselves present are open to discussion. Any that the railroads may wish to present are declared beforehand to be undeserving of consideration by the unions.

It seems necessary to restate these simple facts in order to bring the situation into perspective. Let us look at it in a sense of formal fairness, waiving all the merits. A combination of 400,000 men deliberately menaces the comfort, safety, and general well-being of society in order to get more pay, and then would limit the discussion to the very point of its demands. The railroads say: "We want to be heard on questions "touching the fairness of existing "rates, rules, and conditions of labor "in the railway service." The unions say: "Rates, rules, and conditions not "specifically affected by our present "demands shall remain unchanged. "They are not open to discussion." What can the railroads do? They cannot strike. There is no court, no tribunal, where they may get a hearing and obtain relief. They cannot reduce wages, equalize them, or control them at all. The employés control wages, subject to arbitration in which they always win something.

In the circumstances, if you were a railroad what would you do? You would wish, no doubt, to sell not only your ton and passenger miles, but your trains as well; but that you couldn't do. One of the many things a railroad cannot do is to liquidate and quit. If you were a railroad you would do perhaps as the railroads do. You would do the best you could. You would protest and yield, and when you couldn't keep things up any more you would appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to raise rates. By the time you had got permission to charge a little more for passenger and ton miles, wages would have to be raised again to save the country from a union-made calamity. One wonders what would happen if for once the bluff were called. Suppose the railroads were immovable in a refusal to arbitrate unless their side of the controversy could be at the same time submitted for consideration, making a thorough case of the whole business. On that issue would the unions dare to strike? If they did, public opinion might turn dangerously against them, even in a Presidential campaign year.

THE POLITICS OF POLLUTION.

FREDERICK DE BERARD, representing the Merchants' Association in opposition to the potential pollution of Croton water, wrote to Mr. MASTICK, a manager of one of the institutions which the State wishes to place on the Croton watershed, as follows:

> I think it is due to you as a manager of Mohansic State Hospital, intent upon continuing without interruption the extremely valuable humanitarian work of that institution, and also as a principal contributor to the campaign expense in Westchester, that you should be informed of the fact that your ostensible advocate in the Legislature does not care two cents what happens to your institution.

Substantial figures are published in connection with the funds contributed to the sort of politics which now defends the retention of the institution named upon the watershed. The indifference of the legislators to the charitable considerations which are the ostensible reasons for risking the pollution of the drinking water of this city has long been conspicuous. The longer the contention is pressed the stronger becomes the case against any surrender by the city. After the institutions have been ordered to be removed other questions will be considered by the city in a reasonable frame of mind. But there can be no compromise on the basis of removing one institution and leaving the other. It is futile for the State to raise the question of expense, for the city must bear the burden in the ratio of two to one, in this matter as in all others.

It is not permissible for the State to charge the expense to the city because of the city's having wavered in its opposition to the plans of the State. Both city and State have been misled with a persistency which is not wholly due to public spirit. Although the opposition wavered, it began early, and is now better informed and more resolved than ever. It is not reasonable for the State to talk about millions of expense of the change to either State or city. The total outlay is more moderate than charged, there is considerable salvage, and there is a prospect of economies by making a new start. In the background there is the prospect that the persistence of the State may cause the subject of the pollution of the city's water supply to widen into the question of the exploitation of the city by the State in many ways. A party in search of an issue, or a candidate in search of a nomination, might go further and fare worse than in championing the just claims of the city to defense against exploitation by either the State or the politicians of the State.

FRANKING AND PRINTING.

There are many public documents which would not be printed if they could not be franked. And there are many more which could not be franked if they were not printed. There is a splendid opportunity to cure two abuses at one stroke. Nor is it a tuppenny opportunity. According to the report of the House Printing Committee:

> Millions upon millions of franked envelopes, supplied free to members of Congress for their own use, have been turned over to private organizations to conduct mail campaigns for certain purposes. It has been no uncommon thing for some members to order several hundred thousand, or even a million, franked envelopes, and then send the entire lot to a committee or organization having no connection whatever with the Government, for its use in the mailing of certain extracts from The Congressional Record or public documents that may also have been printed in its behalf at the expense of the Government.

It is a pity that the committee's report is so general. It would have lent actuality to an ideal proposal if the report had cited some facts of contemporaneous interest. For example, the alteration of sugar customs is pending, and thirty-two sugar charts were printed as a public document, as part of a pamphlet which had no reference to any Government activity, and was no part of the Senate records. Nevertheless the pamphlet was printed at a cost not publicly known, but for a purpose intimately related to the franking privilege. The cost of the envelopes alone was $1,565.16. The railways and the Post Office were joint losers in the free circulation at the initiative of a leading Republican Senator whom it would be invidious to name, for the reason that the abuse is common to Congressmen of all parties.

The reduction of the costs of carriage in the mails would benefit both the Post Office and the railways. It would lessen the demands upon the facilities of the railways even more than it would lessen the Government's payments to the railways. The chief saving to the Government would be in the printing bills for matter with no claim to either printing or franking. It might be a more delicate and difficult matter to limit the privileges of Congressmen in franking matter better suited for carriage as express or freight than as mail, and perhaps it is well not to attempt too much at once. The Printing Committee is certainly moderate in suggesting that printed franks should not be furnished for private use, under penalty. Another way of attacking the subject would be to supply Congressmen with postage stamps, either of a special or regular sort. It might not be necessary to limit the supply. The mere keeping of the accounts and the danger that the excessive use would be disclosed by them would check an abuse which now is of unknown extent. Even the committee only hints at it, speaking in millions. The information would be useful to the Post Office Department also, if it cared what its costs were.

The State's printing also is a mystery from which the veil is lifted only occasionally, one of the occasions being just now. The legislative printing bill is $300,000 annually, much of it for bills which are introduced by thousands and never heard of again. Neither the introduction nor the printing of many such bills serves any public purpose. Upward of $350,000 more is distributed among a list of bureaus, commissions, and departments a half column long. The total just proposed for the year now opening is $723,985. In fifteen years there was paid to a single printing company $7,832,093. It seems bad enough, and yet there is pending a proposal for the establishment of a State printing office, on the analogy of the Federal precedent. Not the least of the reforms of the present City Administration is its economy in the similar expenses of the city. There is an even greater opportunity at Washington and Albany, but the prospects of utilizing it are faint. If those who ordered the printing were responsible for the bills there would be quick action. There is a very practical profit to the politicians when the bills are sent to the taxpayers, but there is only theoretical benefit when the practice of economy is presented to the electorate at the polls. The indifference of taxpaying voters to waste in their affairs rivals that of the politicians themselves, where it is less mysterious.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Compulsion Would Be Resented.

Any effort to make the use in this country of the metric system compulsory and exclusive is sure to arouse strong antagonism from the large and highly influential classes upon whom would fall the large expenditures and the more serious inconveniences resulting for a while from its introduction. This certainty is quite enough to make even the warmest advocates of the system regret that an attempt thus to effect the change is contemplated in official circles.

That some day the United States, and even more conservative England, will follow the rest of the world into the logical and consistent realm of decimal weights and measures can hardly be doubted, but they are much more likely to do it as a result of a slowly growing appreciation of advantages and economies to follow than under the pressure to be exerted on Congress by means of an unauthorized pledge to the South Americans, made by Secretary MCADOO or anybody else. We are already moving, and not so very slowly, in the direction of metric standards. That is shown by the facts, among others, that the new United States Dispensatory has abandoned "apothecary's weight" altogether, and that practically all of the munition manufacturers have fallen in with the European method without protest and apparently without difficulty.

But though the "case" for the metric system is unquestionably a good one, it is by no means perfect. Ten is an excellent number from the scientific standpoint, but from that of the small tradesman and his customers the speed with which it runs into fractions when divided and divided again by 2—the most frequently used of all divisors in the small businesses which in the aggregate are so much bigger than big business—is a real reason for viewing it askance. Against this important disadvantage must be balanced the advantages of the decimal tables. They are great, as is shown plainly enough by the failure of even one of the many countries that have adopted the new method to go back to the old one, and in the scientific world, of course, there is nowhere even a thought of such a retrogression.

That the convenience of our foreign trade would be served by our employment of the metric standards is denied by hardly anybody. It is only the transition period that is feared, but if the troubles of that period cannot be escaped forever, there may be some excuse for asking why the inevitable should be deferred.

Doubt Has Little of Excuse.

There is some difficulty in deciding just what to think of the tale printed yesterday as coming from Captain GROOM, sometime master of the steamer Coquet. As recounted of, and seemingly by, that obviously intelligent mariner, we read experiences that combined the exciting and the harrowing in proportions so truly artistic as to excite some doubt in cautious minds, especially as the story came from London at precisely what a bold innovator might call the psychologic moment—the moment, that is, when it would have the most effect on current controversies and precisely the effect most desired at the place of outgiving.

On the other hand, there is, or rather was, a steamer Coquet commanded by a Captain GROOM, and it is a fact that her loss off the African coast as the result of an encounter with a submarine, presumably Austrian or German, has been officially reported.

That being the case, one can say of the tale as told, first, that it was untainted by the impossible; secondly, that its details fitted in with the scene and circumstances; and, thirdly, that a story cannot fairly be disputed merely because it is a good story and the telling of it serves a purpose. Captain GROOM, it must be remembered, is not the first of his class by thousands and thousands to have adventures worthy of transfer to the pages of romance. The sea has a large capacity for producing the strange and wild, and when its powers are helped out by submarine warfare as conducted by its Teuton votaries with characteristic thoroughness and efficiency, why assume an air of incredulity when asked to believe that these sailors, after having been left far from land in open boats, made their painful and dangerous way ashore at last, there to be attacked by savages?

It is only the notable timeliness, from the Allies' standpoint, with which this result of a submarine's work has been presented that puts it under any suspicion. But as the sinking of steamers like the Coquet is now a matter of everyday happening, one instance of it simply had to be timely. Everything considered, it is safe, as safety goes, nowadays, to believe that Captain GROOM told the truth, and if what he says does tend to emphasize the barbarity of setting the crews and passengers of ships afloat in the way he describes, there need be no regret on that account. There has been too much of assumption that this procedure meets the decent requirements of humanity.

Artificial Diamonds Announced.

From Switzerland comes a report, made with a rather impressive mingling of caution in claim and large scientific words, that "the synthetic diamond has been at last discovered." The meaning of "discovered," seemingly, is "made," so the announcement has interest. Whether or not it has importance remains to be seen.

What the writer of the dispatch calmly ignored is the fact that synthetic diamonds, such as they were—real, but almost microscopic in size—were produced years and years ago, and that the method of production has been, ever since, in all the books on the subject. It may be that the experimenters in Geneva have achieved more greatly—have crystallized pure carbon in quantity sufficiently large to threaten the market for this least beautiful but most valued of precious stones. That they have done so, however, is not safely to be deduced from the information at hand.

It is only said that among the residue after a given chemical treatment of certain carbonic anhydrides there are found "very hard and very heavy white tetrahedral and octohedral crystals, which burned without leaving ashes and were insoluble in aqua regia." Their composition, then, is that of diamonds, but that alone will not convince the lapidaries or the ladies. Both will wonder what "white" signifies, how large the crystals are, and what it costs to make them.

As diamonds have other uses than that of satisfying the desire of child minds to hang bits of shining stones and metals about the persons of their possessors, the artificial diamond would have not a little real value. One can hope, therefore, that its manufacture in a commercial way has been accomplished. Its best effect, however, would be the relegation of the least interesting of precious stones to its proper place in popular esteem.

ART NOTES.

David Karfunkle's Work—A Group of American Artists.

At the galleries of the Berlin Photographic Company is the work of a painter, David Karfunkle, who studied with Bourdelle and systematically destroyed every piece of sculpture that he produced in spite of his master's enthusiasm for them. This, Mr. Birnbaum tells us, with the faintest perceptible lapse of enthusiasm in his phrasing, was because he wished to master form as a means to an end, and the end was not sculpture but painting. He already had studied painting with Herterich in Munich, (and a trace of the Herterich accent clings to his personal idiom,) and he had absorbed the spirit of the German romanticists, and when he went to Paris the cafés let him go without that hazing initiation into extreme modernism required of most American students. He is, in fact, quite against cubism and futurism, and presumably against some of the others.

"The subjugation of all objectivity," he says, "to a purely abstract sense of form using art as a basis for metaphysical or mathematical speculation, seemed to me to violate the essential law that circumscribes all art expression. The art of painting can have but platonic relations with its sister arts or with the sciences. Goethe long ago laid down a canon against this fusion, and Taine has taught precisely the same principles and has shown that all decadence, all perversion of taste, is due to the disregard of the fundamental principles that differentiate the various arts."

Mr. Karfunkle's work has plastic quality, as one would expect from his discipline in those destroyed sculptures; but its greatest charm is its beautiful and fair color. The proportions of his figures are not always noble, using the word in the sense deeply and significantly human. A limb pinched or crowded, an ankle too frail to support a heavy body, minor protuberances assailing the eye, occasionally disturb the mind of the observer; but the color is never disturbing. Its warmth and clarity and freshness rejoice the eye.

Group of American Artists.

The group exhibition is fashionable with the private galleries. Sixteen pictures by as many American artists are on view at the Strauss Galleries until April 8. Among them is "Summer Sunshine" by George M. Bruestle, one of the gayest and greenest of his vivacious landscapes. Mrs. J. Francis Murphy shows a picture which she calls "The Green Quill," and which would be an attractive study of a girl writing, a subject liked by painters since long before the days of Ver Meer of Delft, if she had not so heavily underlined the object playing the title rôle. Guy C. Wiggins is represented by his "Winter Day, Fifth Avenue, N. Y.," a canvas that might as well bear the title "Late March, 1916," and which is so good an illustration of weather that it exposes its author to the danger of being bound hand and foot to "snow pictures," unable to dispose of a canvas in which a single green leaf might appear.

The other pictures are by Childe Hassam, F. K. M. Rehn, F. Luis Mora, E. Irving Couse, J. Francis Murphy, Henry Mosler, William M. Chase, William A. Coffin, Albert Groll, E. H. Potthast, Alfred Helsby, George L. Bogert, and M. J. Bloodgood.

WHO TRUSTS GERMANY?

Grave Questions Raised by the New Submarine Activity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are told in big headlines that "Germany's acts amaze Washington"! It is respectfully submitted that there is no amazement anywhere else.

Who today is surprised at anything done or sanctioned by the Imperial Government?

Who believes any German statement? The more official such statements the less credible they are. Who trusts von Bernstorff? Who puts any faith whatever in agreements, or disavowals, or assurances, or offers of amends coming from that quarter? Only persons incapable of thinking straight or of drawing reasonable conclusions. Of what use are remonstrances? It is to laugh.

E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D.
Fordham Hospital, New York, March 30, 1916.

How Long?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The laisses faire of the average United States citizen is not alone incredible, it is shameful. To what a pass have we come—we, descendants of forefathers who gloried in sacrifices for their rights—that we should continue to accept Germany's slaps in the face. To what further indignities are we to be subjected, to how many more cowardly attacks upon the lives of our citizens, before Mr. Wilson sees fit to present Mr. von Bernstorff, his colleagues and emissaries, with their passports? As American citizens we are tired of claiming protection from our President and not receiving it. We are tired of hearing that we have been kept out of war. We are tired of listening to platitudes.

H. L. COLEN.
Hewlett, L. I., March 30, 1916.

Testing the Possibilities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not possible that an English submarine torpedoed the Sussex? Almost every other means has been used by England to make our Government break with the Central Powers. It would seem foolhardy for a German submarine to venture in this narrow part of the Channel, which is supposed to be crowded with British armed boats of every kind.

RALPH KENNISON.
Long Island City, L. I., March 30, 1916.

"Strict Accountability."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the murder of our citizens at sea and on land the people of this country should hold the present Administration to a "strict accountability." How soon will they do it?

Hot Springs, Va., March 28, 1916. F. R.

After the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much surprised to find the following in your article this morning:

> For one thing, when the war is over, Germany will have dire need of the friendship of the one great nation that is not waging war against her. Our influence and our counsel may have a useful though no determining part in arranging the terms of peace * * * and our help will be generously given, always provided that the existing relations of amity between the two countries be not disturbed. * * *

Is it to be that we shall receive Germany in our arms and help her in every way possible after she has drenched her ruthless hands in the blood of our women and children? Are we going to serve Germany, after she has plotted against our ideals and institutions; after she has sought to destroy our property and threaten us by her "frightfulness"? Are we going to help the country that has destroyed Belgium and Northern France and laid waste, with that thorough German precision and venomous spite, hundreds of beautiful domains, country places, and noble chateaux?

Let us "help the helpless," the countries laid waste and wiped out—Poland, Belgium, and Northern France. The territory of the cruel devastator is unharmed and intact, its people glorying in the destruction of conquered and terror-stricken provinces.

H. M. LANDON.
New York, March 28, 1916.

The Women's Defense Club.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a number of your readers have joined the club which was organized here last month, I would be glad to publish a word that will interest them, and perhaps many others. There are now several of these women's "defense" organizations in the United States, but the one that started in Old Orchard (it has now reached national scope) differs from them all in the following details:

We do not drill nor wear khaki; we are not studying military tactics nor meeting in armories; we are not learning to drive artillery horses nor load cannon; we are not endeavoring to instill the militaristic spirit in the brains of either women or children.

While we do not decry either of the above accomplishments nor criticise those who may hold different opinions from our own, we are limiting our own activities as seems to us consistent. We are learning how to use firearms as weapons of defense; we are learning first aid to the injured; we are teaching patriotism and courage; we have no officers and make no use of military terms and titles; we have no dues.

Any woman in the United States is eligible to our club if she will sign this agreement: "I agree to improve every opportunity for learning how to use firearms as weapons of defense, and hereby elect myself a member of the Women's Defense Club, understanding that there are no dues, no general officers, and no specified days for meeting.

LURANA SHELDON FERRIS,
National Organizer.
Old Orchard, Me., March 27, 1916.

Trained Nurses and Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How many society women have gone abroad to nurse the soldiers who have no license to use the word "nurse"? Would it not have been better for them to give the money to the trained nurse who is making her living by nursing, and not doing it as a fad? Did any one go abroad who used "Doctor" before his name who was not a full-fledged M. D.? No, indeed, this would not be tolerated by the medical profession.

NURSE.
New York, March 29, 1916.

THE DISPOSSESSED.

Whence comes our solace, we who worked and waited,
And dreamed our rosy dream—
Who watched the bright waves beckon—longed to follow
The Glory and the Gleam?
Thoughts of a rare Tomorrow helped to lighten
The dullness of Today—
We dreamed of Europe, as we went, expectant,
Our patient, plodding way.

But they have robbed us of our dear possessions—
Our castles in the air;
Each day that passes leaves some blight on beauty—
Some fairness grown less fair.
War mocks our humble hopes of one day seeing
The gems in Europe's store;
Like some grim mage he waves a wand of iron,
And lo, they are no more!

Ah, they may mourn the ravage—they who traveled
The ways we never trod—
Yet they at least have seen earth's wonder-places,
Before they go to God;
But we, the cheated—no, not even Heaven,
With all its streets of gold,
Our sore hearts comforts, leaving Life defrauded—
Her story half untold!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

TO TEST THE GUARD BY A CALL TO THE BORDER.

That Is Proposed as the Best Way to Show the Country Whether the Hay Bill Is Good Legislation.

By PROFESSOR FRANK JEWETT MATHER, Jr.

Princeton, March 30, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By a nearly unanimous vote the House of Representatives has passed the Hay bill. This makes a paid militia our first line of defense. It is assumed that the National Guard can be so improved that it can promptly take its stand in time of need beside the regular army. The plan, on the authority of Congressman Hay, has the approval of the President. It has been disapproved, however, by every competent military authority who has discussed it. All the critics agree that the National Guard is not a safe dependence for first-line service.

If the President were limited to guesswork in this matter he might conceivably give the Hay bill the benefit of the doubt, setting the opinion of the House of Representatives against that of the experts. Yet in his correspondence with Secretary Garrison the President expressly promised to veto any army bill that seemed unworkable to him. And, fortunately, it is possible to see whether the Hay bill is workable or not. The President in this instance is not reduced to speculation; he has it in his power to make an acid test of the efficiency of the National Guard. He has not merely the power, but the moment calls for such a test for purely military reasons. If the President will mobilize a division from the National Guard to man the Mexican border, Congress can within a month proceed to debate the military plans before it with complete knowledge of what militia defense is or is not worth. I think the President's sincerity, both in support of military preparedness in general and of the Hay bill in particular, may be measured by his willingness to submit that most debatable proposal to experimental test.

To mobilize some 20,000 militia could not possibly be taken amiss by Mexico. The guard under the Dick law is already in our first line of defense. It is all one whether we quickly call 20,000 guardsmen or slowly recruit 20,000 additional regulars. All one—except that the punitive expedition needs the quickest reinforcement at its home bases. To mobilize a division of the National Guard would tell us in miniature and harmlessly just what would happen if the Hay bill becomes law, and in some moment of future urgency we call the guard to the first line. The proposed test will, on the whole, be favorable to the guard. Only the best regiments will be accepted. These will have an efficiency superior to that which the National Guard can ever attain as a whole. It is idle to suppose that mere allotment of pay and minor reforms in training can ever raise the level of the whole militia to that of its crack regiments of today.

Once the guard is called, the test will proceed automatically. The regular army will simply tell us when the division of guardsmen is fit for the firing line. If it is ready in a fortnight or less, then we have been right in thinking that qualitatively the militia can do the work of national defense in the first line. It will remain only to improve the militia and recruit it up to the proper force. If it takes a month to make a fighting force of the militia division, then for twenty years past the nation has been very foolish in treating its guardsmen as possible defenders in the first line. The experiment would show that, save the regular army, we have no first line of defense, and the way would be open to provide it either by enlarging the regular establishment and its reserves or by returning to Secretary Garrison's plan of a Continental Army of volunteers under national control. A remnant of this excellent plan is still in the Chamberlain bill. As for the militia, though a failure to round into shape short of a month would show that its place was not in the first line, it would prove as well that it could qualify as a first reserve. That is certainly the most that any informed person can expect of it, and probably too much to expect.

Should the mobilization show that the militia division cannot be made ready for war in a month, but requires two or three more, then it will be shown that its place is neither in the first line nor in the first reserve. It must be regarded merely as a military auxiliary, a little more advanced than the new volunteer units, but like them merely a part of our contingent defense. If this were the case, then an army reform would require that a first reserve of adequate force be created without reckoning the militia.

Why should the President and Congress work in the dark when experiment is possible? Why should anybody guess about the military worth of the best militia regiment when it is possible to test that worth most definitely? Why should the test be evaded when both the military and the Congressional situation call for it urgently? Within six weeks from today Congress could take final action on the Hay bill with fullest information as to its military worth. The decision rests with the President. Does he prefer guesswork to experiment in our national defense? We shall soon know. He has the power to clarify the entire military situation. Will he use it?

FRANK JEWETT MATHER, Jr.

LOOKING AFTER CHINA.

Washington Urged to Stand Against Japan's Demands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article "Friendly Proffers" is most interesting and timely. The Japanese-Chinese question has a most vital interest to Americans, and the people should understand and appreciate how much this country has at stake in this struggle that China is making to carry out the principle of the "open door." Poor China is an exemplification of the dangers that beset the path of those who possess wealth without power to defend themselves against rapacity and dishonorable greed. This struggle against more powerful nations that would take advantage of her weakness to defend and to seize and control her enormous resources is an old story.

It was through the action of this Government, through Secretary of State Hay, that China was saved from disintegration. She was being eaten up piecemeal by England, France, Germany, Japan, and Russia, when Secretary Hay succeeded in formulating an agreement among nations to preserve China and uphold rights for all without favoritism, the "open door." This agreement has protected China until today.

When all these nations are so occupied as to make interference in her behalf impossible, Japan takes advantage of the situation and attempts to make China an annex to Japan. One country alone of her defenders—the one country which in the past she has to thank for her deliverance—turns a deaf ear to her cries for help. The United States sits dumb and turns her back upon what was considered as much a part of American policy as the Monroe Doctrine. Certainly the duty of America is plain from every standpoint. Moral and commercial interests in this case are linked—justice, protection to the weak, and the great future trade interests, the almost inexhaustible, as yet barely touched, resources of China. In fact, it is this tremendous advantage to any nation that can obtain full control of them that has filled every nation in Europe with a determination to possess at any cost this coveted prize, the endless market of 300,000,000 people honest in their business dealings.

The United States is closer to the Chinese people than any other nation, for we have stood before her as her friend and protector, and have shown no desires to exploit. Today she is grateful and, should occasion arise, would show that gratitude in her business relations with us. Yet we, as a nation, refuse to put a restraining hand on Japan's schemes. We sit calmly and permit the most brutal holdup of this century. What seems the hardest to understand is that we sit calmly by and see a trade and business opportunities—the most valuable in the world—stolen before our eyes? What must be the effect of our inaction upon Japan? What reason is the most apt to ascribe to our silence? There seems but one answer. To her it is another evidence of our cowardice.

LEWIS CASS JOHNSON.
New York, March 27, 1916.

The Herkimer Rifle Club.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Believing that your adverse comment on the proposed Herkimer Rifle Club was caused by misinformation on the subject, I am taking this opportunity of putting before you the true facts of the case.

In the first place, I am not the commander of the Sons of Veterans. In the next place, the object of this proposed club is not "of protecting this county in case of war" only in so far as the county is part of our United States. We are merely entering into the spirit of "preparedness" which is now flowing through the country, and shall endeavor by means of rifle practice and drilling to make ourselves of more immediate value to our Government in case of war with some other nation. We have been promised the support of men who are already connected with the National Guard, Spanish War Veterans, and Army and Navy Union in giving us instruction in shooting and drilling, and have also the co-operation of the National Rifle Association of America. We shall try to conduct the affairs of the club in such a manner that no one can truthfully say that our club "is no place for young men," but that rather "this small unit of the Government Rifle Clubs furnishes a fine opportunity for the training of every young man."

As for the 200 Italians who worthily want to fit themselves in rifle practice and drilling in order, if necessary, to fight for their adopted country, I will say that they are all American born, and their only object in writing to me was to obtain information as to the proper way of organizing and of increasing their value to the United States.

P. G. KLEIN.
Herkimer, N. Y., March 28, 1916.

GAIN AND LOSS AT VERDUN.

Are the Germans Attaining Their Military Objective?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor John E. Russell, who imparted some "Lessons of Verdun" in THE TIMES of March 27, is evidently handling tools with which he is unfamiliar. He knows, as no one outside of the German high command knows, why the attack on Verdun was made; he knows that the movement has demonstrated "that superiority in artillery is clearly on the side of the Germans both in number of guns, in range, and in destructiveness of fire," and he knows that "the Germans cannot have lost anything like the number of soldiers the French reports represent."

Professor Russell is under the delusion, as the Germans appear to have been, that the assault began with Skoda howitzers on Feb. 21 was against the steel cupolas and concrete casements prepared from 1900 to 1910 from the designs of General de Rivière, and that with the dissolution of these fortifications by high-angle fire the site would then be won, as Liege, Namur, and Lille were won, by charges of infantry.

What the Germans attacked, however, was an intrenched camp, which for over a year had been prepared for just such an assault with every device for stopping and annihilating an enemy known to military science perfected by the lessons learned from the fall of the Belgian and Russian forts.

It is not astonishing, therefore, that disinterested military critics, even those who placed a superlative value on Verdun as "the key" to the French line, should have been unable to account for the seeming recklessness of the Germans, and to have sought for an explanation in politics, economics, and the prevailing egotism of the Kaiser's eldest son.

Still, there was a military reason, whatever others there may have been—a reason abundantly illustrated by the present war. It is that by an attack, where there are believed to be an unusual number of guns, where the nature of the terrain seemingly calls for a defense by an extraordinary expenditure of munitions and men, the defenders may be forced to use up their reserve supplies and thus forage their own contemplated offensive. This is the only military explanation possible in regard to Verdun. Was it successful? There is nothing to show that the French used other men in the defense than local reserves and other heavy artillery than the guns of position, which were operated in the artificial gullies where General Sarrail had placed them in November, 1914, after the fall of the Belgian forts. (Of course they made the most use possible of "those dear 75s," the darlings of the French Army, with their "curtains of fire.") Nor is there anything to show that the French made any use at all of their mobile heavy artillery for long range, direct fire, particularly devised for offensive purposes, and whose position on a retreating line would have been most hazardous. Four British naval 6-inch guns manned by Australians were, however, used at a certain point and, for a definite result.

The principal German weapon of attack against fortified places is the Skoda howitzer—high-ang

DR. CARY T. GRAYSON TO WED AN HEIRESS

President's Naval Aid and Physician Is Engaged to Miss Alice C. Gordon.

FRIEND OF MRS. WILSON

Announcement of Betrothal Made Here by Mrs. Henry W. Flournoy, Aunt of Bride to Be.

Mrs. Henry Wood Flournoy of 12 West Tenth Street, announced last night the engagement of her niece, Miss Alice Gertrude Gordon, to Dr. Cary Travers Grayson, U. S. N., Naval Aid to President Wilson and the White House physician. Miss Gordon, who is about 25 years of age, is the daughter of the late J. J. Gordon, a Scotchman, who lived in Washington and died seven or eight years ago, leaving a large fortune to his daughter.

Dr. Grayson, who is a member of an old Virginia family, is a Passed Assistant Surgeon in the navy, and has served as White House physician during the entire Wilson Administration. He has accompanied the President on all his trips, and is his regular partner at golf.

Miss Gordon is an intimate friend of Mrs. Wilson, and when the latter was Mrs. Norman Galt she went with her to Europe, and was chaperoned by her for a year or so. She was also one of the guests at her marriage to the President, and recently spent a week at the White House. Last Summer, with Mrs. Galt, she was a guest of the President's family at Cornish, N. H. Miss Gordon has maintained a home in Sixteenth Street, Washington, for several years, but the last Winter has occupied an apartment in New York.

Dr. Grayson met Miss Gordon some time ago, and it was he who introduced Mrs. Galt and Miss Gordon to the President's family, and both were frequent visitors to the White House long before there was any rumor of the President's attentions to Mrs. Galt. Mrs. Galt and Miss Gordon were members of the party aboard the Mayflower when that yacht made its famous trip to New York to review the Atlantic fleet in the Spring of 1915.

Dr. Grayson arrived here from Washington last night.

It was said last evening at Mrs. Flournoy's home that no date had yet been decided upon for the wedding nor the place where it will be solemnized.

MISS DOUGLAS'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Howard A. Plummer on April 27.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Douglas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Harris Douglas of 317 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Howard A. Plummer, a son of Mrs. John E. Plummer and the late Mr. Plummer, will take place on Thursday afternoon, April 27, at 4 o'clock, in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires will officiate.

Miss Douglas will have her sister, Miss Jean B. Douglas, as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Gladys Foillon, Edythe E. Milliken, Grace de Vilbiss, and Edna Mobley.

Mr. Plummer will have his brother, Franklin A. Plummer, as his best man, and the ten ushers chosen are Josiah O. Low, Theodore P. Dixon, Clive L. Du Val, Reeve Schley, George W. Carpenter, Frederick C. Inman, Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., John F. Plummer, Seney Plummer, and W. E. Erskine Douglas, a brother of the bride.

The wedding reception will be held at the St. Regis.

Miss Ruth Danenhower to Wed.

Mrs. George Beale Sloan of 37 Fifth Avenue and Oswego, N. Y., announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Miss Ruth Danennower, to Professor Albert Frederick Wilson of New York University. Miss Danenhower is the daughter of the late Lieutenant John Wilson Danenhower, U. S. N., who was a member of the Jeannette Polar Expedition, and the granddaughter of the late State Senator George Beale Sloan. The wedding will take place in Oswego in the early Summer.

Miss Mary Conover Betrothed.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., March 30.—The Rev. James Potter Conover and Mrs. Conover announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Bowman Conover, to Herbert de L. Henriques, son of Dr. Henry A. Henriques and Mrs. Henriques of Morristown, N. J.

Miss Conover is a granddaughter of Dr. Henry A. Coit, who was the first rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and her father was a master at St. Paul's for thirty years.

Miss Jean D. Marshall Engaged.

Elliot Marshall, the Mayor of St. Joseph, Mo., but formerly of New York, and Mrs. Marshall announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jean Dale Marshall, to John Arthur Savage of Cleveland, Ohio. The wedding will take place in St. Joseph on June 3, and Miss Elizabeth Morris Mordaunt, a cousin of Miss Marshall, is to be the maid of honor. Miss Marshall is a niece of Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris of New York, and has a number of relatives and friends in this city. She is a cousin of Mrs. F. Livingston Pell, whom she often visits here. Mr. Savage is a graduate of Williams College.

DUTTON'S

Rare Book prices in comparison with recent *Auction Records*—a few items:

TITLE	Dutton's Price	At Auction
Life of a Sportsman *1842—Aiken*	$250	$375
Jorrock's Jaunts, etc. Also *Aiken 1843*	$350	$450
Joe Miller's Joke Book Rare First Edition, *1739*	$300	$310 (1912)

And many others—all rare sport ng books.

Ask for catalogue and visit our Rare Book Room at

681 Fifth Ave. *near 54th Street*

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 16; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

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DESIGNING, dressmaking, millinery taught; day and evening classes; visitors welcome; catalogues. McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School, 25 W. 35th.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

Dalton Swimming School, 18-21-23 West 44th St. Booklet E.

GIFT TO MAUD B. BOOTH.

Charles D. Stickney Leaves Residuary Estate to Head of Volunteers.

Charles Dickinson Stickney, a prominent lawyer of this city, who died on March 8, did not provide in his will for twelve first cousins, two second cousins, and one aunt, but bequeathed his entire residuary estate to Mrs. Maud Booth, widow of Ballington Booth and head of the Volunteers of America, who lives in Kew Gardens, L. I. The entire estate is said to be about $100,000. Under the will, which was filed for probate in this city yesterday, Elizabeth Calvert Steuart and Matilda Monteil Steuart, both of Montclair, N. J., each receive a bequest of $10,000.

Miss Theodora Booth, daughter of Mrs. Maud Booth, told last night of the bequest to her mother.

"Mr. Stickney and Mr. Steuart, to whose daughters he left some money," she said, "knew my mother thirty years ago, when she first came to this country. Mr. Booth and Mr. Stickney were just like brothers. I think Uncle Charlie met them when they landed from the steamer. There was an ovation for them, I am told, and I think he was one of those who went down to meet them. He was always just like an uncle to me. He was much closer to us and to the Steuarts than to any of his own relatives."

Mrs. Booth was out of town. Mr. Steuart, whose daughters were made legatees by the will, explained that he and Mrs. Stickney had been associates in the law business for many years.

"I think that the bequest to Mrs. Booth was more in the form of a charitable bequest than anything else," he said. "Mr. Stickney was always very much interested in the Volunteers of America. His estate is much smaller than most people believe it to be, for he was always very generous and supported the Volunteers of America very liberally. His estate is worth about $100,000, I believe."

NOTHING TO WALTER WIDOW.

Carpet Manufacturer's Will Leaves Estate to Blood Relatives.

The will of Herman Nathan Walter, the carpet manufacturer who died last Monday at Harrison, N. Y., at the age of 76, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The will was made in 1900, before the marriage of the decedent to his housekeeper, Miss Anna Kuethe, so the widow is not mentioned in the will.

Relatives mentioned in the will attempted in 1913 to have the marriage annulled, but were unsuccessful. They contended that Mr. Walter had suffered a stroke of paralysis several months before and that he was not competent to make the marriage contract. After that time, however, he suffered from melancholia, and remained at his country home at Harrison, N. Y. In April, 1915, his wife attempted to obtain an order from the Supreme Court permitting her to see her husband, but failed to do so.

The will gives the testator's personal belongings to Clarence R. Walter, a nephew, to be distributed according to a letter given him, and also 62 shares of stock of the D. N. & E. Walter Company, 8 shares in the Walter Real Estate Company, and the residue of the estate. To Dr. Leopold Walter of Frankfurt, Germany, is given 250,000 marks. Edgar Walter, Henry Walter, Rose W. Meerfeld, and Rose W. Walter, nephews and nieces, each receive $50,000. Jack I. Walter and Edwin J. Walter, nephews, each receive 50 shares of stock in D. N. & E. Walter Company. Adele W. Heller, a niece, gets $50,000 and 8 shares in the Walter Real Estate Company. Marion Walter, a niece, gets $50,000 and 4 shares in the Walter Real Estate Company. Adele Wilmerding, a niece, of Nürnberg, Germany, gets 100,000 marks, and Herbert D. Walter, a nephew, $1,000.

Five grandnieces and one grandnephew each receive $15,000 and 2 shares in the Walter Real Estate Company. Herman Walter, a cousin at Bamberg, Germany, receives 50,000 marks. Three friends in San Francisco each receive $5,000, and a note against Walter Bachman of New York City is canceled. The Eureka Benevolent Association of San Francisco receives $5,000, the Hebrew Pacific Orphan Asylum of San Francisco $10,000, and Mount Sinai Hospital of this city $5,000.

WANTS GEMS KEPT 21 YEARS.

Surrogate Interprets an Unusual Clause in Woman's Will.

Surrogate Cohalan handed down a decision yesterday construing an unusual clause of the will of Sarah H. Witthaus, in which the decedent directed that jewelry owned by her, worth $1,500, be placed in a safe deposit vault for twenty-one years and then divided between the daughters of the decedent's son, Guy Witthaus, or, if there be none, that the property go to the son. The question as to the legality of this clause was raised.

Surrogate Cohalan pointed out that the clause also contains a provision whereby if the son should die before the end of twenty-one years the articles are to go to Emily J. Mammer, daughter of Ewald Mammer.

"If the first part of this paragraph were taken alone, the trust would be invalid," said the Surrogate, "as the absolute power of alienation would be suspended for twenty-one years, instead of being measured by a life." The Surrogate does not hold, however, that by taking the paragraph as a whole the period of suspension is really measured by the life of Guy Witthaus, and not by twenty-one years. He holds the trust to be a valid one.

Samuel Foster Paul's Will.

The will of Samuel Foster Paul, which was filed yesterday for probate, gives to his widow, Mrs. Ernestine F. Paul, of Bretton Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, $100,000 and the residuary estate. A sister, Ida Harriet Steel, of Milwaukee, receives $50,000, and a nephew, William Foster Steel of Milwaukee, receives $20,000. Six other bequests of $5,000 each are made to other relatives and friends.

Henry Hollerith Left $62,713.

The report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Alfred B. Simonds, filed yesterday, showed that Henry Hollerith, a Bronx contractor, who died at his home, 1,398 Bristow Avenue, on Jan. 7, left an estate valued at $62,713 to his wife, Ida Hollerith. The State benefits in the tax to the amount of $654.

John Harris Weds Miss Woodman.

The marriage of John Black Harris and Miss Helen Woodman, both of Brooklyn, took place at noon yesterday in the South Bushwick Dutch Reformed Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Meyer performed the ceremony.

To Be Perfect

Coffee

Must be roasted, ground and packed to order when it is purchased.

MANSION SPECIAL

5 lbs. (320 Cups) Delivered $1.50

1 PROFIT INSTEAD OF 3

Alice Foote MacDougall

The Only Woman Coffee Importer

138 Front Street, NEW YORK

John 1483

ASK FOR and GET

HORLICK'S

THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

Spend this week-end at THE LAUREL HOUSE, Lakewood, N. J.

The golf course is in fine condition.

A. J. Murphy, Mgr. C. V. Murphy, Asst. Mgr.

FIRE IN ORPHANAGE SET BY BOY INMATE

Children and Teachers Rescued from Charity Foundation Building in Brooklyn.

NEAR-BY HOSPITAL EMPTIED

Nine-Year-Old Monitor Confesses to the Police That He Threw Lighted Match Into a Linen Closet.

Fire in the orphanage of the Church Charity Foundation, a Protestant Episcopal institution which maintains St. John's Hospital, the orphanage, and a home for the aged on Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, between Herkimer Street and Atlantic Avenue, resulted in about $25,000 worth of damage, and in the opinion of Fire Department officials might have caused serious loss of life if almost the entire population of the asylum had not been in the dining room on the ground floor at the time.

Yesterday evening about 5:15 o'clock all but two of the ninety-five orphans cared for in the building marched down to the ground floor for supper. The two missing were Thaddeus Stuhmacher and Edward Shoucair, confined in the dormitories on the second and third floors, respectively, as a punishment; and after the meal had progressed for some time George Zutell, a 9-year-old monitor, was ordered to take their supper up to them. Zutell had been gone only a few minutes when the teachers, nurses and pupils heard a cry of fire, and he rushed downstairs and out into the street, while a cloud of smoke appeared in the second-story hallways.

Brought Down Fire Escapes.

The boy was heard by Patrolman Hennessy of the Atlantic Avenue Police Station, who ran into the dining room and ordered the instructors to lead the pupils out into the courtyard. This was done with no particular difficulty. Meanwhile Zutell had told the police that he had tried to rescue Stuhmacher, but had been unable to reach him. Police and firemen were starting upstairs after him when he was brought down the fire escape by George H. Shannay, a plumber, who had been working across the street, saw the boy gesticulating frantically at a window, and ran up to 73 escape just in time to pick him up as he became unconscious from smoke.

The smoke from the fire on the second floor by this time was rushing up all the stairways to the upper stories, and Shoucair, confined on the third, found his escape cut off. John Moore, a janitor, and Frank Bresett, janitor of the school, managed to get up the fire escape and got him out without harm. Then there appeared at another window on the third floor two women wrapped in blankets, who had not been known to be in danger, Irene Burns and Mrs. May Irving, two of the teachers, who had been bathing on the third floor and had not learned of the fire until all the stairways were full of smoke. They were almost hysterical with fear when they were rescued by George Cox, engineer, and Frank Bresett, janitor of the school.

Only twenty yards away from the blazing wing was St. John's Hospital, with four piazzas on which convalescent patients were kept in the open air. These were hastily emptied by the nurses and internes, not without considerable alarm; and all through the hospital there was considerable disquiet until the patients were finally assured that the fire was under control. The Home for the Aged, on the other side of the hospital, was in no danger, and here the orphans were gathered together by their supervisors.

Nine-Year-Old Boy Confesses.

Three alarms were turned in and Deputy Fire Chief Lally, in charge of Brooklyn and Queens, took charge of the firemen fighting the blaze. They managed to confine the fire itself to the second floor of the south wing, but the first and third were seriously damaged by water. Big crowds were attracted from all over the neighborhood by the reports of "a fire in the hospital," and Deputy Police Commissioner Guy H. Scull and Inspector James E. Dillon were in command of the reserves from the Grand Avenue, Gates Avenue, and Atlantic Avenue Stations.

Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy started an investigation of the origin of the fire at once, and was told by George Zutell, the monitor who gave the alarm, that he had been walking along a corridor on the second floor when he saw the blaze starting in a linen closet. But when no possible way for the fire to start there had been discovered, the boy was questioned again, and finally admitted that on his way to take up Stuhmacher's supper he had gone into the room of Miss Mary Butterfield, a nurse, who was eating supper downstairs, where he found the match, which he lighted and threw into the linen closet. He said he didn't know what made him do it, and would not admit that he had any grievance against the authorities of the orphanage. Because of his years Fire Marshal Brophy gave him back into the custody of the officials of the institution.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Church Charity Foundation, which had been held earlier in the afternoon, had taken up the question of making changes for the removal of fire hazards in the buildings of the Home for the Aged. All the buildings are of brick, with wooden floors and stairs, and the heads of the Foundation say this is the first time a fire has occurred in any of them in their forty years of existence.

MISS RUTH CUTTING TO WED.

Her Engagment to Reginald L. G. Auchincloss Is Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting of 24 East Sixty-seventh Street and Tuxedo announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth H. Cutting, to Reginald L. G. Auchincloss, a son of Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss of 120 East Seventieth Street. Mr. Auchincloss was graduated from Yale in the Class of 1913 and is a grandson of the late Samuel Sloan and a brother of Samuel Sloan Auchincloss, Edgar S. Auchincloss, Dr. Hugh Auchincloss, Charles C. Auchincloss, James Coats Auchincloss, Gordon Auchincloss, and Mrs. Percy Hall Jennings.

Miss Cutting, who made her début a couple of years ago, is a sister of Miss Elizabeth McE. Cutting, Robert Bayard Cutting, and Charles Suydam Cutting, and a niece of the late William Bayard Cutting and of Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding. Her father, Mr. Cutting, for nineteen years was President of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, an office he resigned in 1913, and is well known as a student of social problems. He has always been active in political reforms. He was at the head of the Citizens' Union from its inception till he resigned in 1908, and has also been President of the Bureau of Municipal Research, President of the New York Trade School, and a Trustee of Cooper Union.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Gov. McCall Against Death Penalty.

BOSTON, March 30.—A special message favoring the abolition of capital punishment in Massachusetts was sent to the legislature today by Governor McCall.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN

Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX

Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN

Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

COSTUME DANCE AIDS CLUB.

West Side Juvenile Aided by Mi-Carême Entertainment at Sherry's.

The annual Mi-Carême entertainment in aid of the West Side Juvenile Club was held last evening in the large ballroom at Sherry's. It was a costume affair, but the usual vaudeville entertainment was omitted. The club, at 826 Greenwich Street, is under the supervision of young society men, who make up the Board of Directors, of which Howland S. Davis is President, J. Henry Harper Vice President, Schuyler M. Meyes Secretary, and J. Horton Ijams Treasurer.

The subscribers and guests came in all sorts of costumes, as sailors, vivandieres, pierrots and pierrettes, Turkish women, and peasants, while others were in the usual evening dress. A seated supper was served in the main restaurant at 12:30.

The patronesses received, a few at a time, and among them were Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. Theodore P. Dixon, Mrs. John T. Terry, Mrs. J. Horton Ijams, Mrs. Howland S. Davis, Mrs. Harley L. Stowell, Mrs. W. M. Carson, Mrs. R. R. Sizer, Mrs. Theodore E. Steinway, Mrs. Seton Porter, Mrs. Franklin S. Richardson, Mrs. Francis H. Geer, and Mrs. Edmund S. Twining, Jr.

Among the girls present were the members of the girl's committee, the Misses Dorothy Anderton, Helen G. Alexander, Anne B. Bradley, Madeleine M. Carey, Betty Carson, Katherine and Cornelia Chapin, Winifred Chisolm, Elizabeth Clarkson, Catherine Colt, Katherine R. Crosby, Marion C. Dinsmore, Margaret Erhart, Emily W. Ford, Helen De F. Griffin, Florence Gayley, Margaret C. Henderson, Audrey Hoffman, Isabel Hoyt, Adrienne Iselin, Grace Hartley Jenkins, Ina A. Kissel, Lucy Lord, Annette Markoe, Ruth H. Moller, and others.

The men's committee was made up of W. B. Boulton, Jr., F. V. Burton, W. M. Carson, Jr., Colles J. Coe, H. A. Cushing, 3d, W. K. Dick, George E. Fahys, Jr., Fisher Goodhue, Amory L. Haskell, A. O. Hoyt, Shepard Krech, Van Santvoord, Merle Smith, W. F. Philips, H. A. Plummer, G. L. Redmond, H. E. Sawyer, Jr., and Theron R. Strong.

Skating Fete Aids Woman's Exchange.

A skating fête for young people was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the New York Exchange for Woman's Work under the auspices of the managers of the exchange. A number of luncheon parties preceded the fête, which was devoted entirely to the skating of the young people, there being no program or fancy skating. No prizes were offered. Some of the patronesses who entertained parties were Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, Miss Mary Choate, Mrs. George Brewer, Mrs. John T. Terry, Mrs. Samuel H. Ordway, Mrs. John Seely Ward, the President of the exchange; Miss Susan Harriman, Miss Katharine Lambert, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, and Mrs. Russell Sage.

Advertising in Allegorical Play.

An allegorical play called "Beautiful White Space" was the feature of the dinner and dance held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria by 200 members of the organization of the George Batten Company to celebrate the firm's twenty-fifth year in the advertising business. The play centred around the efforts of Miss White Space to escape the persistent wooing of Mr. Full Page. Characters representing various phases of the advertising business romped through the burlesque and at the end assisted at the marriage Full Page nuptials. At the close of the dinner a silver souvenir was presented to Mr. Batten.

Obituary Notes.

JOEL SPEAR, Secretary and Treasurer of Spear & Co. of Pittsburgh, died there early yesterday morning of pneumonia. He was 48 years old, and had been connected with the New York and Cincinnati offices of the New York and Cincinnati offices of Spear & Co. He was prominent in Jewish philanthropic organizations.

JOHN M. STODDARD, a retired real estate man, is dead at his home, 128 West Thirty-fourth Street, at the age of 82.

HARRIS P. OVERHOUDT, for twenty years an employe of L. M. Bates & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers of this city, is dead in Kingston, N. Y., at the age of 67.

Dr. REUEL STEWART of Philadelphia died on Tuesday in that city. He was born in Hackettstown, N. J., eighty-six years ago.

VALENTINE VANDEWATER, for many years proprietor of a hotel near Brookholt, L. I., died yesterday in Hempstead at the age of 72.

Dr. J. EDWARD AUSTIN, a physician, well known for his services in fighting yellow fever and other tropical diseases in Costa Rica and Honduras, is dead at his home in New Bedford, Mass.

GEORGE E. POULSON, for many years a law reporter, with offices at the Bar Association and 32 Nassau Street, died yesterday of apoplexy at his home in Red Bank, N. J.

WILLIAM HAENICHEN, one of the oldest Socialists in New Jersey, is dead at his home in Paterson. He was 65 years old.

Miss MARIAN HOPPER, for several years organist of Grace Church, Orange, died Wednesday of pneumonia in Orange.

HENRY LELAND MOORE, Jr., manager of the Empire Theatre, Rahway, N. J., and a playwright, died yesterday at his home at the age of 25.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LEWIS, 90 years old, widow of David Lewis, died yesterday at her home in Hempstead, L. I.

HENRY DOSCHER, a retired grocer, of 302 Second Avenue, died yesterday at the home of his brother, John H. W. Doscher, 396 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, where he was stricken with pneumonia. Mr. Doscher was in his sixty-third year and was born in Freisdorm, Germany.

ABRAHAM DENIKE, who served as a Corporal in Company I., 167th Regiment of New York Volunteers during the civil war, died on Tuesday at his home, 424 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, and the funeral services will be held this evening at Grant Post Headquarters, 489 Washington Street. Mr. Denike was 74 years old and for many years was in the real estate business in Brooklyn. He left a widow and two daughters.

JOSEPH MASON KIRBY, a retired builder of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 635 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. Mr. Kirby was a Mason and a Quaker and will be buried in the Quaker Cemetery in Prospect Park.

Mrs. PHILOMENE JACQUENINE BOEHLER, born in France seventy-two years ago and the widow of Simon Alphonse Boehler, died at her home, 17 Schaefer Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Mrs. Boehler had lived in Utica, N. Y., for many years before coming to Brooklyn. She is survived by a daughter, Miss Emily Ruth Boehler.

JOHN HENRY MYERS, 76 years old, retired, died from paralysis on Wednesday, at his home, 522A McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He was for many years in the shipping department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Mrs. MARY AGNES McCONVILLE, wife of Sergeant John McConville of Police Traffic Squad D, died from Bright's disease on Tuesday at her home, 619 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 45 years. Besides her husband, she left three daughters and a son.

DANIEL GREEN, 72 years old, an old-time Democratic politician of Brooklyn and formerly connected with the Sporting Department of the Brooklyn Standard Union, was found dead yesterday at his home, 151 Court Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Green had long suffered from diabetes and hardening of the arteries. He was one of the four Green brothers who were powers in the Sixth Ward during the political days of Hugh McLaughlin. One of his brothers was the late John Green, formerly for many years Warden of the Kings County Penitentiary who died a year ago.

DANIEL STECKERT, a son of Daniel Steckert, a pioneer trunk maker in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 209 Prospect Street, Flatbush, in his forty-third year. He left a widow, four daughters and two sons.

OVERRULE STUDENT EDITORS

N. Y. U. Paper Must Open Its Pages to the Nemorah Society.

Members of the Faculty of New York University at a special meeting last night forced the editors of The Violet, the student publication, to open its pages to the Nemorah Society, an organization of Jewish students, after the editors had refused to obey a ruling of Professor Theodore F. Jones, a member of the Faculty, and Chairman of the Committee on Student Affairs.

The action by the Faculty followed a controversy in which the entire student body participated. A request by the Nemorah Society that the names of the officers of the society be printed in the coming issue started the dispute. The request was indorsed by the student body at a general meeting, but the editors persisted in their refusal, even after the students had voted to withdraw the appropriation out of which expenses of publication were met.

The controversy developing increased bitterness, the members of the Faculty finally stepped in and ended it.

SETH LOW RECOVERING.

Ex-Mayor Has Been Confined for Four Weeks with Indigestion.

Seth Low, Mayor of New York in 1902 and 1903 and President of Columbia for eleven years before that, is recovering from a severe attack of indigestion, which has kept him confined to his house at 30 East Sixty-fourth Street for four weeks past.

Mrs. Low said last night that Mr. Low's condition was much improved and his illness had not been serious, and that no operation had been thought of. Mr. Low is in his sixty-sixth year.

George Kissam Cooke.

George Kissam Cooke, inventor of a number of simple devices from which he made a large fortune, died yesterday at the Kissam homestead, Kissam Place, Jamaica, L. I., in his seventy-second year. Mr. Cooke was born in Hartford, Conn. He was a great-grandson of Oliver W. Cooke, one of the founders of Yale University. Mr. Cooke served in the Civil War, and spent many years in travel in England, Germany, and France. Some of his inventions were the rubber stamp, the matchless gas burner and the automatic push button for water coolers. He is survived by his widow and two sons, George Winthrop Cooke and Oliver Dudley Cooke.

Wells W. Cook, Biologist, Dies.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Wells W. Cook, a biologist of the Department of Agriculture and one of the foremost American authorities on bird migration and distribution, died here today of pneumonia.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

McWILLIAMS–BROWN.—Mr. and Mrs. John P. Brown of Yonkers, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Brown, to Dr. Norman B. McWilliams of Williamstown, Mass. Dr. McWilliams is a graduate of Princeton University, 1909, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city.

SCHOTT–KRONENGOLD.—Rose Kronengold of 1,434 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Irving Schott, 1,427 Madison Av., N. Y.

ENNIS–SEGELKEN.—Marion M. Segelken to Harry B. Ennis.

GILES–GRIMES.—Vesta L. Grimes to Cecil D. Giles.

LAWTON–SMITH.—Margaret G. Smith to Henry D. Lawton.

LIONE–BIONDI.—Deva Biondi to John Lione.

McKEE–DAVIES.—Alice Davies to Henry S. McKee.

Married.

CHAMBERS — VAN ETTEN. — On Tuesday, March 28, at Kingston, N. Y., Miss Katharine Van Etten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Van Etten, to Donald Irving Chambers.

HODGSON–YOUNG.—March 27, 1916, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bostrom, 262 Mount Hill Av., Montreal, by Rev. Dr. W. J. Clark, Clara Louise Young to Eugene H. Hodgson, both of Montreal.

WATERBURY–GROSSMANN. — On Thursday, March 30, in Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Mildred Booth Grossmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Grossmann, to Mr. C. Livingston Waterbury.

Brooklyn.

HARRIS—WOODMAN.—March 30, Helen Woodman to John B. Harris.

Died

ARMOUR.—On Thursday, March 30, Ella J. Colwell, wife of Charles Winfield Armour. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Normandie Heights, Morristown N. J., on Sunday, April 2, on the arrival of train, Lackawanna R. R., leaving Hoboken at 2 P. M. Conveyances will meet the train at Convent Station. Interment at convenience of the family.

BALCOM.—At Tremont, New York City, on March 29, 1916, Irving S. Balcom, M. D., in his 53d year. Funeral private, Saturday, April 1.

BARRETT.—Entered into paradise on Thursday, March 30, 1916, the residence of her son-in-law, J. F. Kempson, Maplewood, N. J., Laura Ann, widow of the late William E. Barrett, in her 91st year. Services at All Saints' Church, Highland Avenue Station, Orange, N. J., on Saturday, April 1, at 3 o'clock.

BAZURO.—Anthony, March 30, at his residence, 742 Greene Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at his late residence Sunday, April 2, at 11 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BLACK.—Entered into rest March 30, Mary Black, in her 70th year, beloved wife of the late John H. Black and mother of Mrs. Joseph J. Noll, and Henry C. and George H. Black. Notice of funeral later.

BORDEN.—In this city on March 29, 1916, Bessie Reynolds, wife of General George F. Borden, U. S. Army, retired. Funeral services at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Av. and 99th St., at 4 o'clock P. M., Friday, March 31. Interment at Arlington.

BOUGHTON.—Suddenly, March 28, 1916, Herbert Boughton. Funeral from his late residence, 308 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.

CARSON.—On Thursday, March 30, 1916, at his late residence, 140 East 62d St., J. Henry, husband of Helen Willey Carson and son of the late Joseph and Matilda G. Carson, in the 52d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAYTEN.—Joseph Taylor, aged 16 years, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Cayten. Funeral Friday, 3 P. M., at Hawthorne, N. Y.

CHAMBERS.—Suddenly, March 26, at Savannah, Ga., Corinne Stoney Chambers, wife of Arthur B. Chambers of East Orange, N. J. Funeral at her late residence, 81 North Walnut St., East Orange, Friday at 3 P. M.

COOK.—Suddenly, on March 30, at her residence, 47 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, Cornelia C., widow of Alexander Cook. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOKE.—On Thursday, March 30, at his residence, Kissam Place, Jamaica, L. I., George Kissam, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in his 72d year; beloved husband of Charlotte M. Cooke and father of George W. and O. Dudley Cooke. Notice of funeral later. Hartford papers please copy.

CURTIS.—On Wednesday, March 29, 1916, Charles Elliot Curtis. Funeral services at his late residence, 14 Raleigh Place, Flatbush, Saturday afternoon, at 1:30. Members of Vanderbilt Post, 136, G. A. R., and U. S. Lodge, 139, I. O. O. F., invited.

DAILEY.—At her residence, 362 Jersey St., New Brighton, S. I., on March 29, Elizabeth B. Dailey, wife of Patrick M. Dailey. Requiem mass at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Saturday, April 1, at 9:30 A. M. Interment St. Peter's Cemetery.

FLETCHER. — At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 29, 1916, Julia A., wife of Rev. Frank Fletcher. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert L. Giddes, 54 Gold St., North Plainfield, on Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M.

GEIST.—On March 30, 1916, Joel Julius, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Geist, in his 33d year. Funeral services at 911 Park Av. at 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

GRADY.—At her residence, 83 St. Nicholas Place, Annie Grady, (nee Leslie,) wife of the late John J. Grady and mother of Frank and Mrs. George Bickelhaupt. Funeral on Sunday at 9:30 A. M. to Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, 153d St. and Amsterdam Av., where solemn high mass will be said for the repose of her soul. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

GROLZ.—On March 29, in his 34th year, John W., beloved husband of Elizabeth Grolz, nee Henderson, and son of George A. and Margaret, and brother of Edward Grolz. Services at his late residence, 10 West 102d St., Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

HIBBE.—Eleanora Augusta. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Friday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

HITCH.—At Aistead Centre, N. H., on Wednesday, March 29, 1916, Elizabeth Delano Hitch, widow of Henry Forster Hitch, in her 77th year. Funeral services at 20 Hawthorne St., New Bedford, Mass., Saturday at 11 A. M.

Died

KASSCHAU.—On Thursday, Minna Kasschau, aged 68 years. Services at 214 Ross St., Brooklyn, Saturday, 8 P. M.

KAYSER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 30, Leopold Kayser, beloved father of Henry A. Kayser, in his 78th year. Funeral from Middlecot, Lawrence Av., Lawrence, L. I., on Sunday, April 2, at 10:30 A. M.

KNOX.—On Tuesday, March 28, 1916, at his residence, 26 East 83d St., Col. Edward M. Knox, in his 78th year. Services at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Friday, March 31, 1916, at 3 P. M.

KNOX.—Headquarters Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America. Members are requested to be present at the funeral services of our late companion, Colonel Edward M. Knox, to be held at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., Friday, March 31, 3 P. M.
JOHN BROSNAN, Adjutant.

KOLBE.—Marie Kolbe, (nee Pforr,) in her 86th year. Funeral services at her daughter's residence, Mrs. William A. Peters, 1,419 Crotona Av., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

LELAND.—On Tuesday, March 28, in the 77th year of his age, Francis L. Leland, oldest son of the late Francis Leland and Eufarsia Aguilar De Leland. Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Friday, March 31, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LELAND.—March 30, 1916. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the West Side Bank, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Directors of the West Side Bank of the City of New York have learned with sorrow of the death of their Chairman, Francis L. Leland, who departed this life on the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixteen; and,

Whereas, He will be sorely missed for those qualities of heart and mind which made his counsel and advice so valuable and endeared him to all whose good fortune it was to know him,

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Directors of the West Side Bank of the City of New York, mindful of the loss which they have sustained in the death of their associate, Francis L. Leland, hereby express and extend to his bereaved family their heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction;

And be it further resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the bank, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Secretary.

LELAND.—Society of War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.: It is with great regret that announcement is made of the death of Francis L. Leland, late Lieutenant Colonel, First New York Volunteer Infantry. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 10th St. and 5th Av., on Friday, March 31, at 10 A. M. Major Gen. WILLIAM A. KOBBE.

Captain RICHARD HENRY GREENE, Secretary.

LELAND.—Engineer Corps and Associates of Co. K, 7th Inf., N. G. N. Y.—It is with great regret that the death of our former member, Lieut. Col. Francis L.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Municipal Bonds

Prices to yield about

*State of New York 4s — Due Jan., 1946 — 3.70%

*City of Rochester, N. Y., 4s — Due Jan., 1946 — 3.80%

*City of Dayton, O., 4½s — Due Mar., 1926-41-46 — 3.95%

Hudson Co., N. J., 4½s — Due Mar., 1966 — 4.10%

Cumberland Co., Tenn., 5s — Due Jan., 1956 (opt. 1936) — 4.65%

*Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Full particulars of the above issues on request for List AG-93

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Philadelphia Boston — Chicago Baltimore — San Francisco Cleveland

A Group Investment

In these four selected Public Utility Bonds affords you two kinds of diversity.

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Secondly, earnings upon these bonds are derived from different sections of the country, are from two to six times interest requirements and are free from hazardous depressions.

Security.	When Due.
6% Bond Secured Note	July 1917
6% First Mortgage Bond	Jan. 1919-33
6% Coll. Trust Bond	Jan. 1926
6% First Mortgage Bond	Oct. 1933

Average Yield

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To yield about 6%

These bonds are secured by absolute first mortgage on all the properties, rights and franchises of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired. The Company serves ten of the most prosperous Counties in California and a large number of cities and towns, including San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley. Population of the territory served increased 38% between 1900 and 1910. Estimated increase since 1910 —86%.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Continue to Drag—Dealings Smaller—Foreign Bond Transactions.

Trading contracted further on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and had the logic of the situation been followed it would have contracted still more. Financial opinion is not agreed as to what the market effect of a break with Germany over her submarine attacks would be, but it seemed plain that more light on the highly important matter of our stand in the submarine controversy and its consequences is needed to enable the financial community to fit its market attitude to the facts of the situation. For the most part Street traders—and the market is being left almost entirely in their hands—felt that it would not be cautious to buy stocks in the face of the danger of the early development of a crisis in our relations with Germany. Very few, therefore, bought stocks to keep.

Stocks were shifted back and forth, which piled up a considerable volume of transactions without materially changing the general position, save that this process again resulted in the establishment of a lower general level. It was the seventh day of unbroken decline, measuring the market by the average quotations of fifty leading issues. The action of the market suggested that traders did not know quite what to do. Under the circumstances they might have concluded to do nothing, but that is the very last thing which a trader cares to decide. The trading habit was strengthened by last year's activity and by the success which attended market operations on the long rise which culminated in October, and the dealings among floor traders and the semi-professional traders of the Street are sufficient to yield a very considerable total. Little else than that sort of trading has been going on the last few days. The public does not seem to be selling much stock at the moment nor to be buying much. Unlike the professional, the public is able to leave the market alone when it has no compelling reason for selling and sees no special reason for buying. In the estimation of the public at large neither exists at the moment.

The introduction of the new Canadian bonds on the Stock Exchange, where the fifteen-year issue sold at a premium of practically a point over the issue price, and the continued absorption of Anglo-French 5s were among the interesting phases of the day's bond dealings. The transactions in foreign issues included dealings in bonds of four other countries, the business done in this department being suggestive of the widening of this country's participation in world financing. Whether the war ends soon or not, we are pretty sure to be called upon to advance capital to many lands.

The financial community is still waiting for some news of a French credit here, but apparently the negotiations have not yet given tangible form to this proposed financing. Paris advices are to the effect that the French Government is mobilizing American securities held in France on a larger scale than heretofore and that informal arrangement has already been made here for a credit up to a total of $500,000,000, if the collateral gathered should provide so great a sum. While this lacks confirmation on this side, the Paris reports are in keeping with the natural course of events under the circumstances which now prevail. A renewed decline in French exchange supplies a motive for accelerating the new financing, though that may not prove a compelling influence.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Arrival of Storm-Delayed Orders Causes Mild Activity.

LONDON, March 30.—Money was in strong demand and discount rates were steady today.

The arrival of a few storm-delayed orders on the Stock Exchange caused moderate activity in Brazilian and colonial short-term bills, oil shares, and low-priced rubber stocks, while a good tone was assisted by the war news. Otherwise there was little interest in the market. American securities barely moved after a lower opening.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 30.—Trading was quiet of the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 50 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 20 cenitmes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, March 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£18,000
Circulation increased	673,000
Bullion increased	691,038
Other securities decreased	1,924,000
Other deposits decreased	2,763,000
Public deposits increased	847,000
Notes reserve decreased	47,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 28.77 per cent.; last week it was 28.87 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, March 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand decreased	5,033,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,846,000
Notes in circulation increased	104,962,000
Treasury deposits increased	53,180,000
General deposits increased	57,062,000
Bills discounted increased	28,404,000
Advances decreased	3,238,000

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	77.87	76.57	76.96	— .85
25 industrials	96.70	95.58	95.87	— .46
50 stocks	87.03	86.23	86.41	— .41

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 30	87.03	86.22	86.41	— .41
March 29	87.85	86.95	86.82	— .77
March 28	88.06	87.15	87.59	— .50
March 27	88.06	87.08	87.59	— .02
March 25	88.30	87.79	87.91	— .28
March 24	88.57	87.94	88.19	— .10
March 23	88.88	88.06	88.29	— .20
March 22	88.73	87.66	88.49	+ .24
March 21	88.89	87.94	88.25	— .19
March 20	90.01	88.34	88.44	—1.50

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	90.73	14	83.49	1	86.41
1915	95.88	31	69.96	1	84.95
1914	71.32	23	68.66	9	70.20
1913	74.53	5	70.99	19	73.95
1912	81.74	27	78.29	1	80.51

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	86.41
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.39
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	63.09
1912	85.83	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sept. 25	77.60

*To date.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	488,470
Same day last year	542,382
Year to date	42,838,914
Same period last year	17,333,471
Average price and change 60 stocks	88.41 — .41
Same day last year	65.00 + .05

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	83.49 Mar. 1
Same period last year	65.83 Mar. 31	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
142	145	100	Adams Express	142½	142½	142½	142½	—2½
142	145	100	Do., odd lots	144	144	144	144	...
19¼	20	2,900	Alaska Gold Mines	20	20	19½	19½	— ⅝
9¼	9½	800	Alaska Juneau	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
28⅞	29	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29¼	29½	29	29	...
77	78	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78	78	77	77	—1½
66	68½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67	67	67	67	—1
96	97	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅝
72	72¾	6,000	Am. Beet Sugar	72⅝	73	71⅞	72	— ⅞
60¾	60⅞	6,300	Am. Can	61¼	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅜
67⅝	68¼	2,900	Am. Car & Fdry	68¼	68½	67½	67⅝	—1½
159	160	300	Am. Coal Products	160	160	159	159⅝	+1½
53	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53⅝	53⅓	53½	—1½
104¼	105¾	300	Am. H. & Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	...
52½	53½	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53	53	53	53	...
28	29	100	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	24	1,800	Am. Linseed	24	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
43⅞	45½	2,700	Am. Linseed pf	46⅜	46⅝	45	45⅝	—1¼
77¼	77⅞	29,500	Am. Locomotive	76⅞	79	76½	77⅞	+ ⅝
103	104	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103½	103⅞	103½	103⅞	— ⅛
34	35⅜	100	Am. Malt pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ½
100⅝	101	11,350	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100⅝	102	100⅝	100⅝	+⅝
136	143	150	Am. Snuff	140	140	140	140	+4
51	52	100	Am. Steel Fdries	51¼	51¼	51⅛	51⅛	—1⅝
109½	110	700	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	109¾	109½	109½	— ⅛
115	116	220	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅞	115⅞	115¼	115¼	— ⅛
130¼	130⅝	2,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130¼	130⅝	130¼	130⅝	— ⅛
195¾	197½	500	Am. Tobacco	196	196⅝	195¼	196⅜	+ ⅞
106	106⅜	400	Am. Tob. pf. new	106⅜	106⅝	106	106⅜	— ⅛
50⅜	51	400	Am. Woolen	50⅜	50⅝	50¼	50½	— ⅛
99⅝	100	1,200	Am. Woolen pf	99⅞	101⅞	99⅞	100⅝	+ ⅝
19	19⅛	800	Am. Writing P. pf	19¼	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛
87⅛	88	5,400	Am. Zinc Lt. S	87¼	88¼	87⅛	87¾	— ⅛
86⅝	86¾	14,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	86¼	87	85⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
3	6	200	Assets Realization	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	...
65¼	66	200	Associated Oil	66	66	66	66	—1
103	103¼	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
100½	101	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
100½	101	60	Do., odd lot	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	...
103⅝	103⅞	14,300	Baldwin Loco	104⅞	105¼	103¼	103⅝	—1
87⅛	87¾	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅜	87¾	87¼	87½	— ⅜
76	76½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅜	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅝	800	Batopilas Mining	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
453	455	100	Bethleherg Steel	453	455	453	455	+1
112¾	116⅜	200	Bush Terminal	116	116	116	116	+1
89¾	90½	3,200	Butte & Superior	90¾	90⅝	89	89⅜	— ⅝
23¼	23½	700	California Petrol	23½	24⅛	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
51	52	400	California Pet. pf	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
166¼	166¾	800	Canadian Pacific	166⅝	166⅞	166⅛	166⅞	— ⅛
54	54½	700	Central Leather Co	53½	53⅝	53½	53¾	— ⅛
135	137	6	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	136½	136½	136½	136½	...
91	92	200	Chandler Motor	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	...
61½	62	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	62½	62¾	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	13	200	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
38½	37½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37½	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
93	93¼	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93⅜	93⅝	93	93¼	—1⅛
127	128¼	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127⅝	127⅞	127¼	127½	—1¼
124	128	400	Chi. & Northwest	123	125	124⅞	125	—1
16⅜	16¼	1,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17	17	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
21¼	21⅜	1,000	Chile Copper	21¼	22	21¼	21½	— ⅛
54¼	54½	4,500	Chino Copper	53⅝	54⅜	53⅝	54½	+ ⅛
43⅝	43⅞	2,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	44⅝	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—1⅛
134¼	135¼	600	Consolidated Gas	135¼	135⅞	134¼	134½	—1¼
82½	84¼	700	Continental Can	83¼	83¾	82¼	82¾	— ⅛
20¾	20⅞	3,900	Corn Products Ref	20⅝	20⅞	20	20¼	+ ⅛
95	95½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94⅜	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ¼
88	88½	29,500	Crucible Steel	89	90	88	88½	—1
100		100	Crucible Steel pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	— ⅝
100		200	Delaware & Hud	150½	150½	150	150	— ½
100		100	Den. & Rio Grande	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
100		100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	...
100		12	Do., odd lot	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
100		10	Detroit Edison Co	133⅛	133½	133½	133½	...
100		2,600	Distillers' Secur	47	47⅜	46¾	46¾	—1¼
100		400	Dome Mines	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
100		100	Elec. Storage Bat	61	61	61	61	—2¼
100		4,500	Erie	36⅞	37	36	36¼	— ⅝
100		1,500	Erie rights	...	...	...	⅞	— ⅛
100		300	Erie 1st pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅝
100		1,350	Federal M. & S. pf	45⅞	46⅞	89	40	—7½
100		25	General Chemical	821½	821½	821½	821½	...
100		800	General Electric	166¼	168¾	166	166	+1
100		100	General Motors pf	116	116	116	116	...
100		4,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76⅝	78¾	75¼	75½	—1½
100		600	Granby Consol	88⅜	89¾	88¾	88¾	—1½
100		500	Great Northern pf	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	— ⅝
100		1,700	G. N. certs. ore prop	43⅛	43⅜	43	43	— ⅝
100		600	Greene-Cananea	48	49⅛	48	48⅝	+ ⅜
100		400	Guggenheim Explor	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	...
100		300	Illinois Central	103	103⅜	103	103½	+ ⅛
100		10,500	Inspiration Copper	47¼	47⅝	47	47½	+ ⅛
100		500	Interboro Consol	17	17	16¾	17	...
100		300	Int. Agricultural pf	89¼	89¾	89⅜	89⅜	— ½
100		300	Int. Harvester, N.J	110¼	110½	110	110½	— ⅛
100		900	Int. Mer. Mar. f	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
100		22,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	69⅜	70⅝	68⅜	69	...
100		2,800	Int. Nickel	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
100		300	Int. Paper	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
100		1,600	Jewel Tea	78	81¾	78	81¼	+3½
100		300	Jewel Tea pf	109¼	110⅜	109¼	110⅜	— ⅛
100		75	Do., odd lot	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	...
100		700	Kansas City South.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25⅝	—¼
100		300	Kelly Spring Tire	74⅞	74⅞	74½	74½	—1
100		84,300	Kennecutt Copper	56⅞	57⅛	56¼	57⅛	+1
100		100	Kings Co.El.L. & P	129	129	129	129	— ½
100		10	Do., odd lot	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	...
100		1,100	Lackawanna Steel	76¾	77⅛	76¼	76¼	— ⅝
100		2,000	Leh Rubber & Tire	52¾	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
100		1,000	Lehigh Valley	77⅛	77⅞	76⅝	77	— ⅛
100		100	Liggett & Myers	249⅞	249⅞	249⅞	249⅞	— ½
100		200	Liggett & Myers pf	118	118	118	118	— ½
100		100	Lorillard (P.) Co	190	190	190	190	...
100		100	Mackay Cos.	79	79	79	79	— ⅝
100		11,800	Maxwell Motors	73	73	70¾	70¾	—1⅜
100		700	Max. Motors 1st pf	85¾	85¾	84⅝	84⅝	—1
100		2,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	55	55¾	53⅜	53⅝	—1⅞
100		88,300	Mexican Petroleum	106¼	110⅝	106¼	107⅝	—2⅝
100		11,700	Miami Copper	38⅜	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+1
100		800	Minn. & St. Louis	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	...
100		800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
100		100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
100		800	Missouri Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
100		700	do., trust rcts	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
100		200	Montana Power	78¼	78¾	78½	78⅝	— ⅛
100		200	Nat. Biscuit Co	122¾	122⅞	122¾	122½	...
100		100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	76	76	76	...
100		200	Nat. En. & St. Co	24¼	24½	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅞
100		800	Nat. Lead Co	66¼	67	66¼	66⅝	— ⅜
100		17	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113	113	113	113	...
100		6,900	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
100		100	N. Y. Air Brake	142½	142½	142½	142½	—1¼
100		1,150	N. Y. Central	103¼	103¾	104⅜	105	+ ⅛
100		900	N. Y., N. H. & H	64⅝	65	64⅝	65	+ ⅛
100		1,900	Norfolk & Western	121¼	121¼	120⅝	120⅝	—1½
100		200	North American	68¼	68½	68	68	—1¼
100		800	Northern Pacific	113⅜	113½	113	113	— ⅜
100		500	Ontario Mining	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
100		1,500	Penn. R. R.	56⅜	56⅜	56½	56½	— ⅛
100		900	People's Gas, Chi	104⅞	104⅞	104¼	104¾	— ⅛
100		100	Philadelphia Co	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	—1
100		27	Pittsburgh Coal	27	27	26½	26½	— ½
100		300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102¼	102½	102	102	— ½
100		800	Pressed Steel Car	53¾	53¾	52½	52½	—1
100		100	Pressed Steel C. pf	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	— ¼
100		400	Pullman Co	161½	161½	161½	161½	— ½
100		100	Quicksilver	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
100		100	Railway Steel Sp	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
100		25	Railway Steel S. pf	96	96	96	96	...
1,500		1,500	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	23¼	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
14,500		14,500	Reading	85¼	85¼	84½	84½	— ⅛
4,200		4,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	50⅜	50⅜	50	50	—1
300		300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	108¾	108¾	108½	108½	— ⅜
2,400		2,400	St. Louis & San F	3½	3½	3	3	+ ⅛
400		400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
7,800		7,800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3½	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
100		100	St. Louis Southw	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
100		200	Seaboard Air Line	15¾	16¼	15¾	15⅝	— ⅜
5,900		5,900	Shattuck-Arizona	38	38⅜	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
100		4,200	Southern Pacific	97¾	97⅞	97	97	— ⅛
100		1,100	Southern Railway	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
100		400	Southern Ry. pf	59	59	58¼	58¼	— ⅝
100		10,050	Studebaker Co	140¾	141	138½	139½	—1⅞
100		100	Studebaker Co. pf	111	111	111	111	— ⅛
100		800	Tennessee Copper	53	53½	52¾	53	— ⅛
100		4,300	Texas Co	193	193	189	190	—4
100		4,650	Texas Co. rights	17⅜	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
100		100	Texas & Pacific	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
100		300	Third Avenue	62	62	61	61	—1
100		300	Union B. & P. Co	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
100		300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	80¾	81	80½	80½	— ½
2,900		2,900	Union Pacific	132⅝	133	131⅝	131½	— ⅝
100		300	Union Pacific pf	83	83	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅜
100		100	United Cigar Mfrs	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅝
100		800	United Cigar Stores	94¼	94¼	94	94	—1
1,600		1,600	United Fruit Co	144⅝	145	144½	144⅞	— ⅝
100		200	United Rys. Inv	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
100		100	United Rys. Inv. pf	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
100		10	do., odd lot	29	29	29	29	...
100		800	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21¾	21¾	21½	21¾	—1⅝
100		100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
100		200	U. S. Express	49⅝	49⅝	48½	48½	—1
2,900		2,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	152⅛	154	151½	152¼	— ⅝
100		800	U. S. Rubber	50⅞	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
100		200	U. S. Rub. Int. pf	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	...
1,000		1,000	U. S. Sm. R. & M	68	68⅛	67⅝	67⅞	— ⅜
41,300		41,300	U. S. Steel	84	84⅛	83½	83⅞	— ⅛
1,300		1,300	U. S. Steel pf	116½	116⅝	116¼	116½	— ⅛
2,900		2,900	Utah Copper	81¾	81⅝	80⅜	81¼	+ ⅛
50		50	Utah Securities	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	...
1,200		1,200	Va.-Car. Chemical	45½	45½	44¾	44	—1⅜
100		100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	— ¼
1,000		1,000	Wabash	15	15	14⅜	14⅝	— ¼
2,700		2,700	Wabash pf. A	46¾	46¾	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
600		600	Wabash pf. B	28	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
100		100	Wells Fargo Exp	127½	127½	127½	127½	— ⅝
2,000		2,000	Western Maryland	31⅞	32⅜	31½	32	— ⅝
1,900		1,900	Western Union Tel	90¼	91½	90⅜	90⅜	+ ⅝
5,700		5,700	Westingh. E. & M	65⅜	65⅝	65	65¼	— ⅛
100		100	Wheeling & L. E	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
400		400	W.-O.pf.sub.rts. f p	104	104	103	103	—1½
200		200	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	122¾	122¾	122	122	— ½

MORE GOLD IN REICHSBANK.

Herr Ballin and Henry Nathan Elected to Central Committee.

BERLIN, March 30, (via Tuckerton.)—An increase in the gold reserve of the Reichsbank during the year of 352,000,000 marks, to a total of 2,458,000,000 marks, was reported to the shareholders at their annual meeting today.

Other operations of the bank were announced as follows: The total turnover during the year increased 450,000,000 marks over 1916; the taxes paid totaled 199,719,000 marks; the dividends declared was 8.97 per cent., against 8.43 per cent. last year.

Herr Ballin and Henry Nathan were elected members of the Central Committee of the Reichsbank.

AMERICAN BEET DIVIDEND.

Sugar Company Declares 6 Per Cent. on the Common.

The American Beet Sugar Company yesterday declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the common stock, payable in quarterly installments this year. The first distribution of 1½ per cent. will be made April 29 to shareholders of record on April 15. In the past twelve months the company, whose business faced the prospect of a reduction after the duty was lowered on sugar, has been making a good income because of the heavy demand and high prices for the product.

This is the first dividend declaration on the junior issue since Oct. 4, 1912, when 1¼ per cent. was paid. Since its formation in 1899 the company has paid out 6¼ per cent.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Mr. Stettinius's Return.

Edward R. Stettinius, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is in charge of the export department, in which capacity he has had charge of the distribution of orders for the Allies, is due back from London next Tuesday. Inasmuch as he has had conferences with Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, many people in the financial district expect him to bring back a portfolio filled with new orders and specifications. It was reported yesterday that a single order in his hands calls for expenditure of $84,000,000, of which the American Locomotive Company may get half, and Westinghouse and the New York Air Brake each a quarter. A member of the Morgan firm, shown this statement, said that if Mr. Stettinius is bringing back additional orders no one in New York knows of them.

***

A Significant Postponement.

The foreclosure action of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which was to have come up in the Federal District Court next Monday, has again been postponed, this time to April 17. This announcement was made just after it became

1st Mortgage Bonds

Public Service Company

Yield 5¼%

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Circular T-4 upon request

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ERIE ROAD EARNED $66,436,720 IN 1915

Net Income Shows Increase of $6,800,000 and Surplus Is $6,016,219.

EXPENSES WERE KEPT DOWN

Freight Earnings $34,205,143—Passengers Carried, 26,769,048, at 1.59 Cents a Mile Revenue.

The Erie Railroad in the calendar year of 1915 earned a surplus over and above all fixed charges and sinking fund requirements which would have sufficed to pay 4 per cent. on its $47,892,400 first preferred stock, 4 per cent. on its $16,000,000 second preferred stock, and 4.31 per cent. on its $112,378,900 common stock. The big earnings mark a year of improved conditions.

Detailed comparisons with the calendar year of 1914 are not available in the report issued by the Erie Railroad yesterday, the fiscal year having been changed only recently. Comparisons are made with the twelve months ended June 30, 1914, and they show the following: Gross earnings in 1915 were $66,436,720, an increase of $5,400,000 over the twelve months ended June 30, 1914; operating expenses were $45,670,748, an increase of $2,200,000; the net income was $8,236,041, an increase of $6,800,000. After allowing for sinking fund reserves and additions and betterments to the property there was an available surplus, as of Dec. 31, 1915, amounting to $6,016,219. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the surplus was $159,000.

The Erie's freight earnings in 1915 were $34,205,143, an increase of more than $6,000,000 over 1914. Passenger traffic fell off $526,000. These comparisons are for the full calendar years.

While the income steadily increased during the year, the expenses were trimmed in line with the retrenchment policy in vogue in the last two years. The maintenance of way expenses decreased $1,022,000. There was also a cut of $1,163,000 in the expense entailed in the maintenance of equipment.

The Erie carried 26,769,048 passengers in 1915 at an average revenue of 1.59 cents a mile. This compares with 27,097,395 carried in the calendar year of 1914, at an average rate of 1.57 cents a mile. The railroad carried 22,334,838 tons of freight in 1915, an increase of 3,127,000 tons over the previous year.

Total assets of the Erie Railroad, as of Dec. 31, as given in the report, were $366,187,204. This represents an increase of about $3,000,000. The profit and loss account showed a balance of $36,518,352, an increase of about $4,800,000.

Head of Trust Company Resigns.

The resignation of Samuel Ludlow, Jr., as President of the Union Trust Company of Washington and Montgomery Streets, Jersey City, was announced by the Directors yesterday. He intends to engage in a financial enterprise, the information of which has not been publicly disclosed. Mr. Ludlow went to Jersey City from New York ten years ago to serve as President of the Second National Bank, which he reorganized into the Union Trust Company in 1905. He has been the President of the Union Trust Company since its organization. The company's assets, the Directors say, are five times as great as they were in 1907, and approximate $6,000,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In its final tone the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected heaviness, although there were some exceptions, notably among the coppers. Throughout the day there had been a good deal of irregularity. Talk of another impending crisis with Germany over the submarine question made for a display of nervousness in the early dealings, but there were rallies later on.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
240	Alaska Gold	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
20	Allis-Chalmers	29	29	29	29
220	Am. Beet Sug.	73	73	73½	73½
930	Am. Can	61⅜	61⅝	60¼	60¾
270	Am. Car & F.	68⅝	68⅝	67½	67½
40	Am. Ice Sec.	28½	28½	28½	28½
80	Am. Linseed	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23½
3,600	Am. Locomo.	76⅞	79	76⅛	77⅝
4,430	Am. Smelting	103⅜	102	100½	100⅝
18	Am. Tel. & T.	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
3,920	Anacon. Cop.	88	87	86½	86⅝
15	At., T. & S. F.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1,000	Bald. Locomo.	104⅞	105½	103½	104
10	Balt. & Ohio	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
80	Butte & Sup.	38	90	90	90
120	Cal. Petrol.	24	24⅛	23⅜	23⅜
10	Can. Pacific	166⅝	166⅝	166⅝	166⅝
110	Cent. Leather	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
60	Ches. & Ohio	61⅞	62	61⅝	61⅞
90	C., M. & S. P.	93½	93⅝	93	93½
170	Chino Copper	53½	54⅜	53½	54⅜
190	Col. Fuel & I.	44½	44⅝	43⅞	44
40	Corn Products	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20⅜
5,460	Crucible Steel	89½	90	88	88½
60	Den. & R. G.	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
80	Dist. Securp.	47¼	47½	46½	46⅝
590	Erie	37	37	36⅛	36⅛
30	Erie rights				
270	Gt. North. Ore	43⅝	43⅝	43	43
20	Greene-Can.	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
141	Goodrich Co.	76½	76½	75¾	75¾
140	Inspira. Cop.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜
1,490	Int. M. M. pf.	69½	70½	67⅞	69¼
485	Kennecott Cop.	58⅜	57½	56⅞	57
1,490	Int. M. M. pf.	69½	70½	68⅞	69½
4,470	Mex. Petrol.	109⅜	110⅝	107½	107⅝
490	Miami Copper	39⅜	37⅞	36⅝	37⅛
10	Nevada Cons.	17	17	17	17
20	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
20	Pitts. Coal	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜
50	Ray Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜
1,470	Reading	85½	85½	84½	84½
80	Rep. Iron & S.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛
120	Southern Pac.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛
370	Studebaker	140	140½	138⅝	139
80	Tenn. Copper	53⅛	53⅛	53	53
30	Third Av.	62	62	62	62
20	Union Bag	7	7	7	7
50	Union Bag pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
190	Union Pacific	132⅞	133⅜	132	132⅛
10	U.S.In.Alcohol	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜	152⅜
90	U. S. Rubber	51½	51½	50	50⅞
8,990	U. S. Steel	84	84⅛	83⅛	83⅜
70	Utah Copper	81	81⅞	81	81⅝
470	Westingh.Elec.	65⅜	65⅝	65	65⅛

42,837

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.14	.14	.14	.14
400	Con. Va	.17	.18	.17	.18
330	Goldfield Con.	.70	.70	.70	.70
400	Iron Blossom	1.82½	1.82½	1.82½	1.82½
500	Jim Butler	.94	.94	.94	.94
400	Jumbo Ext	.76	.76	.76	.76
300	Midway	.21	.21	.21	.21
300	Mizpah	.22	.22	.22	.22
400	Montana	.28	.28	.28	.28
400	Ophir	.27	.27	.27	.27
200	Portland	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
1,100	Rescue Eula	.27	.27	.27	.27
300	Tonopah Ext.	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90
300	West End	.80	.80	.80	.80

6,156

No City Bank Branch in Chile.

A report printed yesterday that the National City Bank has concluded arrangements for the opening of branches in Chile with a capital of $1,000,000 was denied by officers of that institution. According to the report, the new branches were to be at Santiago, Valparaiso, Iquique, Antofagasta, Concepcion, Valdivia, and other places. The bank filed applications for permission to establish branches at these points, and at numerous other cities in Brazil, Argentina, and Cuba, in order to provide for them in the event that it is decided to open new branches when business justifies them, but present plans do not call for the opening of any additional branches.

A MONTH'S FOREIGN TRADE.

New York's Share of Imports and Exports in February.

Domestic exports out of New York in February mounted to $220,246,021, a gain of $110,752,534 over the same month a year ago, when such shipments had a value of only $100,493,487. Dutiable imports representing goods for consumption also made a big gain last month compared with February, 1915. Last month's imports of this kind totaled $32,474,966, against $23,208,582 the corresponding month of 1915. The various detailed transactions making up the summary issued yesterday by Chief Statistician J. H. Lant follow:

Gold and Silver.

IMPORTS.

	February. 1915.	1916.
Gold, foreign	$1,486,873	$4,254,244
Gold, domestic	44,153	3,815
Silver, foreign	1,908,980	1,429,098
Silver, domestic	1,078	2,308

EXPORTS.

Gold, foreign	.....	5,455,793
Gold, domestic	990,300	5,134,178
Silver, foreign	31,855	498,305
Silver, domestic	2,890,842	3,319,815

Merchandise.

IMPORTS.

Consumption; free	39,111,208	58,045,799
Consumption, dutiable	23,208,582	32,474,993
Warehouse	5,697,076	12,563,770
W'drawals for consump.	8,820,782	9,911,287

EXPORTS.

Domestic	109,493,487	220,246,021
Foreign, free	2,408,446	.....
Foreign dutiable	1,301,249	4,688,019

Duties.

On direct importations	7,548,156	9,748,189
On withdrawals from warehouse	3,340,304	4,271,814

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The investment firm of Hosmer & Webb, 30 Broad Street, has been dissolved by mutual consent of the partners, Louis H. Hosmer and Charles Webb. Mr. Webb has formed a new firm, beginning business today under the name of Webb, Levett & Co., 43 Exchange Place. The members are Mr. Webb, Charles M. Levett, and Frank M. Levett.

The United Gas & Electric Corporation's subsidiary concerns report combined gross earnings of $1,221,374 in February, against $1,067,111 in the same month last year. The net income was $529,654, compared with $419,821.

Subsidiaries of the American Cities Company earned in gross $1,221,517 in February, compared with $1,148,780 in that month a year before. Net revenue amounted to $474,821, against $458,408.

George L. Cross has joined the Bond Department of N. W. Halsey & Co. Mr. Cross was associated with The Commercial and Financial Chronicle for ten years before joining the bond firm.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle is issuing its Financial Review for 1916. The new edition has been considerably enlarged and contains several new features of importance. It is a book of 400 pages.

The Guaranty Trust Company has appointed William C. Bradley an Assistant Treasurer and Edward S. Moore an Assistant Treasurer.

A. A. Housman & Co. have issued a circular on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, detailing investments made by this road in properties now held by trustees.

The Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 10 per cent., less income tax, on the ordinary shares of the company and an extra dividend of 10 per cent., which is free of the tax.

Ebert, Michaelis & Co. have opened a bond department under the direction of W. W. Townsend.

A. B. Leach & Co. have leased the offices in the building of Harvey Fisk & Sons, which are now occupied by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
355	Adventure	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
102	Ahmeek	100	100	99½	99⅝
965	Alaska Gold	20	20	19½	19⅝
120	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
65	Allouez	68⅝	69	68⅝	68⅝
3,446	Am. Zinc	88	88½	87½	87⅝
280	Ariz. Coml.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
200	Butte & Bal.	38	37¾	37¾	37¾
1,220	Butte & Sup.	90¼	90¾	89½	89½
1,210	Cal. & Ariz.	73½	74⅜	73½	73½
45	Cal. & Hecla	544	544	541	541
50	Centennial	18½	18½	18½	18½
615	Copper Range	63¼	63⅝	63¼	63⅜
385	East Butte	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12½
65	Franklin	9½	9½	9	9¼
1,520	Granby	85⅝	86⅜	85⅝	86⅛
50	Hancock	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15¼
10	Indiana	4	4	4	4
150	Island Creek	46	46	45½	45½
32	Island Ck. pf.	89¼	89¼	89	89
15	Isle Royale	27⅛	27½	27¼	27⅜
150	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1,220	Keweenaw	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	Lake	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
125	La Salle	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
230	Mass. Con.	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜
125	Miami	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	37
260	Michigan	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Mohawk	98	98½	97½	98
155	Nevada Con.	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17¼
240	New Arcadian	7½	7½	7½	7½
52	Nipissing	7½	7½	7½	7½
805	North Butte	27⅛	28¼	27⅛	27⅝
420	Old Colony	2	2	2	2
250	Old Dominion	66⅛	66½	66¼	66⅛
210	Osceola	97	98	97	97
75	Pond Creek	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
135	Quincy	92¾	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
200	Ray Con.	23½	24⅛	23½	23⅝
200	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
295	Shannon	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
35	South Lake	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
900	South Utah	43c.	43c.	42c.	43c.
445	St. Mary's Land	73	73	73	73½
495	Sup. & Boston	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
160	Sup. Copper	17	17	17	17
150	Tamarack	52	52	52	52
600	Trinity	8½	8½	8½	8¼
1,400	Tuolumne	38c.	38c.	38c.	38c.
1,625	U. S. Smelters	67¾	68¼	67½	67½
146	U. S. Smel. pf.	51⅜	51⅞	51½	51⅝
700	Utah Apex	4½	4½	4½	4½
260	Utah Con.	13¾	14	13⅝	14
500	Utah Metals	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10½
75	Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
40	Winona	4	4	4	4
125	Wolverine	57	57	57	57

RAILROADS.

24	Bos. & Albany	196	196	195	195
118	Boston Elev.	77⅜	77½	77¼	77⅜
103	Bos. & Maine	45	45	45	45
10	Bos. Sub. pf.	40	40	40	40
50	Fitchburg pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½
100	Maine Central	100	100½	100	100½
5	Mass. Electric	7	7	7	7
15	Mass. Elec. pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
64	West End	63	63	63	63
41	West End pf.	82½	83	82½	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem.	67	67	67	67
189	Am. Ag. C. pf.	96½	97	96½	96⅝
166	Amoskeag	70¼	70¼	70	70
25	Amos. pf.	101	101	101	101
125	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2½	2½	2½	2½
410	A. G. & W. I.	30½	30½	30	30
285	A.G.&W.I. pf.	49	49	48½	48½
126	Edison	245½	246	245	246
97	Mass Gas	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
73	Mass Gas pf.	88½	88½	88⅜	88½
35	McElwain pf.	102	102	102	102
106	N. E. Tel.	137	137½	137	137
30	Nipe Bay	149	149	149	149
20	Reece Button	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
128	Swift	131	131	130⅜	131
441	Torrington	48	48⅛	48	48
50	Torring. pf.	30	30	30	30
527	United Fruit	144½	145	144½	144⅝
1,382	Un. Shoe Mch.	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56½
200	Un. Sh. M. pf.	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20⅜
380	Ventura Oil	9⅛	9⅛	9	9
2,010	Am. T. & T.	130⅞	131	130¼	130⅜

BONDS.

$8,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	91⅜	91⅛	91⅝	91⅝
800	A. T. & T. 4½s.	108	108	108	108
1,000	Anglo-Fr. 5s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2,500	Atchison 4s.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
18,500	A.G.&W.I. 5s.	79	79	78½	78½
2,000	C.B.&Q. Jt. 4s.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
6,000	Cent. Vt. 4s.	80	80	80	80
1,000	Mass Gas 4½s. 1929	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2,000	Mass Gas 4½s. 1931	94	94	94	94
1,000	N.E.T. 5s.	32.102¼	102½	102¼	102½
4,000	Pond Creek 6s.	91	91	91	91
6,000	Swift 5s.	100	100	100	100
1,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
275	Am. Shipbuilding	46	46½	46	46
50	Am. Shipbuild. pf.	90	90	90	90
250	Booth Fish. pf.	74⅜	75	74½	74½
561	Chi. Pneu. Tool	73	73	70¾	71¼
8	Chi. Rys., Ser. 3	15½	15½	15½	15½
30	Chi. Title Trust	226	226	226	226
26	Edison	146	146½	146	146½
10	Diamond Match	105	105	105	105
45	Illinois Brick	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼
75	Lindsay Light	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5	Nat. Carbon	190	190	190	190
25	Nat. Carbon pf.	122	122	122	122
230	People's Gas	104½	104½	104½	104½
307	Public Service	115	115	114⅝	115
25	Public Service pf.	104	104	104	104
10	Quaker Oats	325	325	325	323
50	Quaker Oats pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½
50	Sears-Roebuck	175¼	175¼	175¼	175½
310	Stewart-Warner	87⅛	87⅛	86⅜	86⅝
35	Swift & Co.	131	131½	131	131½
35	Union Carbide	174½	174½	174½	174½

BONDS.

$6,000	Booth Fish. 6s.	83½	83½	83½	83½
32,000	Edison 5s.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
15,000	Morris 4½s.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
9,000	Pub. Svc. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
3,000	Swift 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Arundel S. & G.	38½	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
115	Balt. Tube	119½	119⅝	118⅝	119
10	Balt. Tube pf.	96	96	96	96
80	Con. Power	110	110	110	110
2,357	Cosden	19¼	20	19¼	20
550	Cosden Oil & G.	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
1,145	Cos. O. & G. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
22	Davidson Chem.	61¼	61¾	61	61
7	Drov. & M. Bk.	203	203	203	203
3	Exchange Bank.	152	152	152	152
5	Houston Oil	17	17	17	17
10	German Bank	123	123	123	123
15	M. & M. Bank	275	275	273	274
57	M. Vernon Mills	10	10	10	10
16	Northern Cent.	88	88	88	88
138	Md. Cas. rights	10	10	10	10
165	Oklahoma Ref.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
5	Penn. Water P.	75	75	75	75
685	Robinson Oil	10	10½	10	10½
400	Sapulpa	12	12½	12	12½
2	United R. & E.	27½	27½	27½	27½
229	Wayland Oil	7	7	7	7

BONDS.

$1,000	Bait. D. D. 6s.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s.	98	98	98	98
6,000	C. of B. 4s. '54	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	C. of B. 4s. '55	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅛
2,000	C. & S. W. 5s.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3,000	Con. Power 4½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2,000	C. Coal R. 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
10,000	Cosden 6s	117⅛	119½	117½	119½
1,000	Elkhorn C. 6s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
12,500	Elkhorn F. 5s	100¼	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
3,000	Md. S. 4½s '26	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
3,000	Md. S. 4½s '28	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
3,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2,000	M.V.Mills notes	99¼	99¼	99¼	99⅜
2,000	M. & M. T. 6s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Penn. W.&P. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾
1,000	N. & P. T. 5s.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
4,000	U. R. & E. 4s.	84	84	83⅞	84
1,000	U.R.&E. inc. 4s	62	62	62	62
500	U.R.&E.fdg. 5s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
23	Am. Gas	120	120	120	120
10	Am. Rys. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
15	Buff. & Susq.	45	45	45	45
50	Buff. & S. pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½
10	Cambria Steel	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
35	Con. Trac., N.J.	71	71	71	71
410	Electric Stor.	62	62	61¼	61½
31	Ins. Co. N. A.	257½	257½	256½	257½
102	Keystone Tel.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
4	Key. Tel. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½
20	L. Sup. Corp.	104½	104½	104	104½
5	Lehigh Nav.	75¾	75¾	73¾	73¾
10	L. V. Trans. pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¾
362	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56¾	56¾
7	Penn. Salt M.	102	102	102	102
473	Penn. Steel pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
20	Phila. Co.	43	43	43	43
10	Ph. Co. cum. pf.	44	44	44	44
985	Phila. Electric	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½
300	Phil. R. T. t.c.	19½	19½	19½	19½
125	Reading R. R.	85⅝	85⅝	84¾	84¾
88	Union Traction	44	44	44	44
217	United Gas I.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅜	89⅞
10	Warw. I. & S.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
40	W. Cramp & S.	81	81	80½	81

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98⅜
1,000	C. Tr., N.J. 5s.	102	102	102	102
5,000	City 4s. 1939	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6,000	City 4s. 1943	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5,000	El. & P. T. 4s.	81½	81½	81¼	81½
1,000	Edison El. 5s.	105	105	105	105
4,000	Harv. Elec. 6s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
5,000	L. Sup. Inc. 4s	33	33	33	33
2,000	L. N. con. 4½s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2,000	L. V. gen. 4s.	93¼	93¼	93⅛	93⅛
5,000	L. V. Coal 5s.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	106⅛
1,000	Penn. con. 4½s	105½	105⅝	105½	105½
10,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½
1,000	Phila. Elec. 5s.	104	104	104	104
300	Phila. Elec. 5s.	103	103	103	103
5,000	Read. gen. 4s.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
12,000	Read., J. C. 4s.	86½	86¾	86½	86½
2,000	Stand. Gas 6s.	101	101	101	101
2,000	W.N. & P. 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½
2,000	York Ry. 1st 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,780	Am. W. G. Mach.	52	54½	50⅝	51
330	Am. W. G. Mach. pf.	154	154	150	150
75	Am. Sewer Pipe	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
875	Columbia Gas	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
525	La Belle I. & S.	53½	53⅝	53	53⅛
345	Mfrs. Lt. & Ht.	51½	51½	51¼	51½
15	Nat. Firepr. pf.	18	18	18	19
135	Ohio Fuel	40½	40½	40⅜	40⅜
15	Ohio Fuel Oil	18½	18½	18½	18½
235	Pitts. Brew	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
30	Pitts. Pl. Glass	116	116	116	116
365	Pure Oil	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
180	Oil and Gas	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Riverside	12½	12½	12½	12½
10	Union Sw. & S.	115	115	115	115
45	Union Nat. Gas.	144	144	144	144
25	U. S. Glass	29	29	29	29
134	W'house A. B.	138½	139½	138½	139½
260	W'house Elec.	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1⅛	1⅛	Jerome V.	1⅞	1⅞

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Chicle Com.
25 American Hawaiian S. S.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
200 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
25 Coal & Iron Bank
200 Eastern Steel Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
100 H. R. Worthington Pfd. Undep.
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 Joseph Dixon Crucible
100 Nichols Copper
50 Pacific Coast (all issues)
50 U. S. Fire Insurance
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Ames Shovel & Tool Pfd.
25 Bankers Trust
500 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
25 Donald Steamship Co. Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
25 Harriman National Bank
50 Joseph Dixon Crucible
100 New Jersey Zinc
50 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Com. & Pfd.
100 Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
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13 Winchester Repeating Arms

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Decline in Prices on Diminished Trading—Bonds Active and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 467,419 shares of stock and $846,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 78,233; oil, 90,051, and mining, 299,135. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡Aetna Explo.c.	22⅞	23⅛	22¾	22¾
600	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70⅜	70⅜	70	70⅛
400	Am. Int. Corp. w. i., 20% pd	20	20	20	20
100	xA. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
400	‡Butler Chem.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
1,500	‡Car L. & P.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
1,350	Carwen Steel.	10	10	9⅝	9⅝
890	Chevrolet M.	170	170	169	169
1,121	Cp. of R. & H.	5	5	4⅝	5
15,800	‡Cuba Cane S.	67½	68½	67¼	67⅝
6,000	‡Cuba S. pf.	97⅝	97⅞	97⅜	97⅝
25	Driggs-Seabury	138	138	138	138
167	‡Edm. & Jones	39	39	38	38
150	‡Edm. & J. pf.	95	95	94	94
850	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
600	Emerson Phono.	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
750	Intcon. Rubber	14⅜	14⅜	14	14
200	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	16⅛	16⅛	16	16
5,000	Kathodian B. pf	21	24½	21	23⅜
2,500	Keefick Zinc.	13½	13½	13¼	13½
1,095	‡Lake Torp. R.	10	10⅛	9⅞	10
5,000	75-Lima Loco. new pf.	95	95	95	95
300	‡Lynn Phon.	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
300	Marc. of Am.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
900	Manhat. Tran.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Maxim Mun.	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
5,500	‡Midvale Steel	65¼	65¾	64⅞	64⅞
385	N. Y. Trans.	16	16	16	16
1,480	Nerlins Elec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
225	‡Ooltic & Al. C.	120	120	120	120
440	Redtop E. Inc.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
900	St. Jos. Lead.	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅝
200	St. L. R. M. & F. v.t. cfs.	39	39½	39	39½
150	‡Stand. Mot.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
650	Sub. Bt. v.t. cfs.	39¼	•39½	38	39
4,000	‡Tob. Prod.	46¾	47	45	45
1,000	Un. Profe Sh.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
500	‡Univ. Motor.	7	7	7	7
2,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Cp.	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
800	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	5½	5½	5	5
200	‡Wab.-P. T. w. i.	18¾	18⅞	18½	18¾
150	‡Wab.-P. T. w. i. pf.	48	48	48	48
720	Wright M. Co.	48½	48	48½	48⅝
200	W. F. & J. v.t. cfs.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,500	‡Zinc Con. Co.	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
150	Ill. Pipe Line.	178	175	175	— 3
30	Ohio Oil	231	229	229	— 1
85	St. Oil of Cal.	255	252	252	— 2
50	St. Oil of Ind.	540	536	540	— 9
80	St. Oil of N. Y.	209	208	208	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,160	Am. O. & G.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	‡Barn. O. & G.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¼
1,500	‡Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.)	19½	19½	19¼	19¼
940	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	8¾	8¼	8	8¼
•1,500	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i. pf.	4⅝	4⅞	4¼	4⅝
600	Empire Petrol.	8	8	8	8
7,400	‡Federal Oil	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
150	‡Houston Oil.	16½	16½	16½	16½
20,000	‡Midwest Oil.	65	65	61	62
1,000	‡Midw. O. pf.	95	95	95	95
2,500	‡Muskogee Ref.	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
38,000	‡Okla. Oil.	16	18	15	17
1,100	‡Okla. Oil pf.	86	88	86	88
2,000	‡Okla. P. & R.	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,300	‡Sapul. O. & R.	12½	12½	12½	12½
1,500	‡Ubi. West O.	58	58	58	58
5,000	‡Victoria Oil.	2	2	1⅞	2
3,400	Wayl'd O. & G.	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
100	Ventura	9	9	9	9

MINING STOCKS.

11,500	‡Am. Com'der.	10½	11	10	10
2,000	‡Alta Cons.	29	29	29	29
10,000	‡Atlanta	13½	14	13	14
2,000	Bingham Min'g	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅞
3,700	‡Booth	19	20	17	19
14,700	‡Boston & M.	75	75	70	72
200	Buffalo Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,100	Butte C. & Z. v. t. cfs.	8	9¼	8¼	8⅝
2,400	‡Big Co'w'd.	6⅝	7	6¾	7
200	‡Calaveras C.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,500	Caledonia	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
580	‡Canada Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12,000	‡Cashboy.	7	7½	7	7⅛
800	C. de Pasco C.	37½	38	37½	38
2,900	‡Comb. Frac'n	7	7	6½	6½
20,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,000	C. Nev.-Utah.	4¼	4¼	4	4
500	Dupont Cop.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5,000	‡Eagle & B. B.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
12,000	‡Emma Cop.	60	62	60	60
2,000	‡Fed. R. Min.	18	18	18	18
800	First Nat. Cop.	5½	5¾	5½	5⅝
3,800	‡Gran. G. M.	84	86	82	84
1,800	‡Gold'd Cons.	77	79	76	77
1,300	‡Gold. Mer.	11½	•12	11½	11½
900	Hecla Mining.	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
500	Howe Sound.	5¼	5¼	5	5
15,500	‡Internt'n. Min.	14	15	14	15
800	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,700	Jumbo Ext.	76	76	75	75
5,700	Jerome Verdi.	2	2	1⅝	1⅝
800	Kerr Lake.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
15,000	‡Kewanaa.	13⅝	13⅝	13	13
1,000	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	Magma Copper	19½	19½	18½	18⅝
15,700	‡Marsh Min.	30	30½	29½	30
200	‡McKin. Dar.	46	46	45	45
700	‡Mojave Tung.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,100	‡Montana Con.	1¼	1¼	1	1
14,000	‡Mother Lode.	28	28½	28	28
400	New Ct. Sling.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
500	Nipis. Min. Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
3,700	Oat. Big Jim.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
200	‡Oatman Corn. (a prospect).	47	47	47	47
300	‡Oatman Ex. (a prospect).	16	16	16	16
4,000	‡Oat. Lazy Boy (a prospect).	35	35	35	35
25,000	‡Oatman So.	34	34	32	34
3,000	‡Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
4,000	‡Peterson Lake	28	28	27	27
3,000	‡Ray Her. Mf.	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝
5,000	‡Rex Con.	21	19½	21	19½
3,000	‡Rochester Mi.	83	84	81	84
200	‡Round Moun.	75	75	75	75
300	‡Ruby Silver.	55	55	55	55
2,500	‡San Toy.	17½	17½	17	17½
700	‡Scratch Grav. Gold Mine.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2,700	‡Silver Pick.	7½	7½	6½	7
720	St'd Silv.-Lead	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,200	Stewart	11	11	11	11
5,700	‡Success Min.	76	79	75	76
3,500	‡Sup'st'n Min. (a prospect).	32	32	31	32
700	South. Utah.	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
75	Ton. Belmont.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	‡Ton. Mizpah.	21	21	21	21
500	Ton. Extens'n.	4½	4½	4½	4½
500	‡Ton. Res. Eula	28½	28½	26½	26½
8,000	‡Tonikaming	56	56	55	55
1,040	Unit. Eastern. (a prospect).	28	28	28	28
200	Unit. Eastern. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000	‡U. S. Cont. Min	16	16	16	16
11,200	‡Un. Verde Ext	22¼	22¼	20⅝	21½
•2,500	‡W. End Cons.	77	77	76	76
100	‡Yucatan Copp.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡W. Dome Con., new	28	28	28	28

BONDS.

$50,000	‡C. & O. cv. 5s	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝
3,000	‡C. & O. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
65,000	‡Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s.	94¾	95¼	94¾	95⅛
75,000	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100½	100⅝	100	100
400,000	Dom. of Can. 3s, (15 years)	96¾	97	96½	96⅝
50,000	Dom. of Can. 3s, (10 years)	97¾	97¾	97½	97½
30,000	Dom. of Can. 5s, (5 years)	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
23,000	‡Midvale Steel. cv. 5s, w. i.	98½	98½	98¼	98½
150,000	Sulz. & Sons 8s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

•Odd lots. ‡Unlisted. Sales—Wednesday 100 preferred at 95 per share. x Ex dividend. Note—Wednesday's sales of Unlisted Lima Loco. sold at 35¾; 200 preferred at 95, and last sale in Midvale Steel 65.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Am. Writing Paper		2⅝	3	2½	3
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.		15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.		15	17	15	17
Curtiss Aeroplane		46	48	46	48
Guantanamo Sugar		79	82	80	82
Haskell & Barker		44	44¼	44	44¼
Hopkins & A. Arms		½	65	½	65
Int. Motors		18	20	18	20
O. Eisenlohr Bros.		54	56	54	56
Peerless Truck & M.		25½	26	23½	26
Pyrene Mfg.		17½	18¼	17½	18½
Saxon Motor Car		63	64	63	64
Triangle Film		3¾	4	3¾	4

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	16½	17½	16½	17½
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½
Savoy Oil	10¼	10½	10	10½
Midwest Ref.	65½	65½	65½	66½
BONDS.				
Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass	278	278	283	288
Atlas Powder	235	245	238	245
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	120	125
Bliss, E. W.	395	405	395	405
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Cam. Fds. & Forg.	170	200	175	190
Can. Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	118	102	119
Colt's Arms	800	830	800	830
Du Pont Powder	350	360	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf.	103	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	370	390	390	390
Hercules Powder pf.	116	120	116	120
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	540	560	540	555
Winch. Rpg. Arms.	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,800

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$3,348,308	$2,081,611	$3,235,247
Net aft. tax.	1,202,044	782,792	970,212
8 mos. gross.	21,831,358	20,382,310	23,894,671
Net aft. tax.	5,735,389	3,890,077	5,906,308

BALTIMORE & OHIO for January—

Gross	3,825,177	6,409,049	6,432,584
Net	1,056,638	1,851,317	945,252
9 mos. gross.	72,809,768	60,003,735	67,495,845
Net	22,187,517	16,410,922	16,712,145

CHICAGO & ALTON for February—

Gross	1,844,563	1,015,923	908,133
Net aft. tax.	348,519	61,004	•119,428
Other inc. deb.	59,204	60,383	67,713
Total inc.	289,314	621	•187,441
8 mos. gross.	10,582,634	9,671,582	9,985,887
Net aft. tax.	2,674,964	1,848,381	1,203,786
Other inc. deb.	517,049	476,415	485,490
Total inc.	2,157,916	1,366,916	718,297

•Deficit.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for February—

Gross	7,699,220	6,472,686	6,246,913
Net aft. tax.	1,485,339	907,492	975,195
8 mos. gross.	69,747,012	61,053,881	63,659,624
Net aft. tax.	22,077,078	16,168,803	16,960,551

ERIE for the year ended Dec. 31—

	12 Mos. Ended Dec. 31, 1915.	12 Mos. End. June 30, 1914.	12 Mos. End. June 30, 1913.
Gross, op. rev.	66,436,720	60,983,575	62,847,359
Ex., tax. & c.	45,670,748	48,224,007	46,146,760
Oper. income	20,765,972	12,750,568	16,500,599
Other income	2,464,215	2,852,654	6,133,812
Total income	23,230,186	15,612,222	22,634,411
Charges	14,094,145	14,189,247	14,328,736
Net income	8,236,041	1,422,975	8,105,675
App. to sk. fd.	838,068	760,709	785,519
App. ad. & b.	1,383,754	302,742	657,588
Surplus	6,016,219	159,523	6,662,568

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,028,827	849,618	1,010,692
Net after tax.	223,479	104,687	118,349
8 mos. gross.	8,350,281	7,381,452	8,635,980
Net after tax.	1,986,320	1,000,589	1,535,589

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$144,317	$117,887	$26,430
Net	59,365	48,234	11,131
Surp. aft. chgs	39,462	28,216	10,246
12 mos. gross.	1,671,211	1,335,636	235,575
Net	668,271	518,248	124,023
Surp. aft. chgs	400,067	284,798	115,291

DALLAS ELECTRIC CO. for February—

Gross	163,759	148,397	14,362
Net	88,099	67,088	1,011
Surp. aft. chgs	33,526	33,662	•136
12 mos. gross.	1,873,211	1,335,636	235,575
Net	668,271	518,248	124,023
Surp. aft. chgs	400,067	284,798	115,291

EASTERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO. for February—

Gross	84,175	48,408	15,767
Net	29,831	18,092	11,739
Surp. aft. chgs	20,892	9,184	11,708
12 mos. gross.	751,425	669,978	81,447
Net	356,600	276,448	78,651
Surp. aft. chgs	250,564	174,618	75,946

EL PASO ELECTRIC CO. for February—

Gross	91,146	79,240	11,906
Net	45,562	36,975	8,587
Surp. aft. chgs	40,840	32,778	8,062
12 mos. gross.	1,066,672	1,031,053	35,383
Net	447,724	466,603	11,121
Surp. aft. chgs	426,345	415,491	10,854

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC COMPANY for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	145,783	148,040	•$,177
Net	46,322	54,594	•$,272
Sur. aft. chgs.	9,705	18,385	•$,680
12 mos. gross.	1,927,491	2,362,731	•435,240
Net	711,848	1,082,182	•370,314
Sur. aft. chgs.	277,749	644,067	•366,318

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER for February—

Gross	146,887	131,752	15,135
Net aft. taxes.	115,198	103,134	12,065
Sur. aft. chgs.	9,872	14,497	14,369
12 mos. gross.	1,668,810	1,562,844	75,966
Net aft. taxes.	1,339,511	1,262,948	76,563
Sur. aft. chgs.	57,861	164,562	•106,701

•Deficit.

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for February—

Gross	359,404	260,451	98,950
Net aft. taxes.	146,397	95,465	50,932
Sur. aft. chgs.	92,847	44,663	48,184
Bal. aft. pf. div.	71,075	27,879	43,196
2 mos. gross.	726,545	541,290	185,255
Net aft. taxes.	301,834	194,328	107,508
Sur. aft. chgs.	184,943	99,212	101,731
Bal. aft. pf. div.	156,480	60,775	95,685

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC COMPANY for February

Gross	141,880	121,300	20,580
Net	53,371	46,023	7,348
Sur. aft. chgs.	24,046	18,819	5,227
12 mos. gross.	1,759,749	2,068,002	•288,253
Net	660,485	895,334	•225,849
Sur. aft. chgs.	333,805	572,928	•277,023

PACIFIC LIGHT & POWER for February—

Gross	244,473	218,014	26,459
Net after tax.	163,332	143,115	20,817
Total income	173,873	125,096	18,777
Sur. aft. chgs.	88,195	43,145	25,050
2 mos. gross.	510,639	456,896	53,953
Net after tax.	341,142	301,074	40,068
Total income	359,571	320,008	33,565
Sur. aft. chgs.	147,467	104,384	43,083

•Decrease.

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO. for February.

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	669,593	670,885	1,292
Net after tax.	238,322	249,235	10,813
Sur. aft. chgs.	55,072	71,096	15,424
12 mos. gross.	7,558,290	8,367,324	809,534
Net after tax.	2,702,906	3,371,801	578,895
Sur. aft. chgs.	600,411	1,250,705	641,294

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.30 4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.75 4.12
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5		4.45 4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.50 4.20
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5		4.65 4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.45 4.15
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½		5.50 4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.25 4.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5		5.25 4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.38 4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.55 4.20
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.20 4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5		4.50 4.20
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.45 4.15
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5		4.25 4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.25 4.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.40 5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.90 5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5		4.45 4.15
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.25 4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.40 4.20
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.20 4.00
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5		5.20 4.80
St. L. & San Fr.	1916-'22	5		5.85 4.95
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5		4.80 4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.30 4.10
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5		4.50 4.20

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.		Dec. 15, '16	100⅝	100⅞	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21, '17	98⅝	98⅞	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	101	101½	5.10
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	101½	101¾	5.80
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.77
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.98
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99⅝	5.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	97⅜	97⅝	5.27
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	95¾	95⅞	5.43
Italian Govt.	5	Jan. 15, '16	99⅞	100	6.20
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100⅛	101¼	3.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	101½	102	4.70
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.08
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	101	4.50
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	100¼	4.85
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.93

Company Issues.

Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.05
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅝	101¾	4.00
Anaconda Cop.	6	Mar., 1917	101½	101¾	3.45
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101¾	101⅞	3.42
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅞	100⅞	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101	101¼	2.00
Beth. Steel.	7	July, 1918	100⅞	101	4.85
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅜	98⅝	4.23
Can. Pac.	6	Mar., 1924	102⅜	102⅝	5.50
*Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	101¼	101½	2.87
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100¼	4.80
Del. & Hud.	4	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101½	5.85
Gen.

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Cushman Sons Com. and Pfd.
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Federal Mining & Smelting Com.
Gen'l Gas & Elec. Conv. Pfd.
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COTTON DECLINES IN DULL TRADING

Bullish Report and Good Spot Demand Fail to Sustain a Featureless Market.

MARKED TENDENCY LACKING

Local Talent at Sea Regarding New Crop Outlook and Inclined to Doubt Figures.

Cotton was dull and somewhat easier yesterday, although the decline was a matter of only 3 to 5 points. About the only feature worthy of comment was that the loss occurred in the face of considerable bullish news, including reports of a good spot demand, a continuance of the drought in Texas, and a bullish report from a local statistician on the acreage for the new crop.

The report of the Watkins Bureau issued by H. F. Bachman & Co. estimated the increase in acreage at only 6.2 per cent., and stated that the probable use of fertilizer would amount to only 2,300,000 tons, against 2,742,000 last year, and 4,727,000 two years ago. This same authority also estimated American consumption at more than 8,000,000 bales, but there is a disposition in local trade circles to question these figures on the theory that the amount allotted to consumption by the powder industry had been apparently duplicated.

The market lacks tendency just at present, generally owing to the absence of conviction on the part of the trade in general regarding the new crop outlook. Moreover, the demand for cotton, while small, is sufficient to absorb the meagre offerings which are disposed of by Southern holders.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, with Norfolk advanced 6 points. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with 5 points decline, and middling 12.10c. Sales of 42 bales.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.98	11.93	11.96@11.97	11.99@12.00
July	12.09	12.04	12.08@12.09	12.11@12.12
Oct.	12.19	12.14	12.17@12.18	12.22@12.23
Dec.	12.34	12.30	12.33@12.34	12.36@12.37
Jan.	12.39	12.34	12.38@12.39	12.41@12.42

Total port receipts, 23,466 bales; last week, 17,780 bales; last year, 38,859 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	7,066	4,557	13,026
New Orleans	4,825	4,317	1,790
Mobile	1,372	512	2
Savannah	1,732	1,244	4,847
Charleston	358	327	787
Wilmington	222	500	482
Norfolk	3,141	3,039	2,356

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	325	445	1,500
Memphis	1,027	2,388	2,941
St. Louis	174	2,159	1,964
Houston	6,205	3,852	9,102

Exports, 19,916 bales; total thus far this season, 3,985,086 bales; total last season, 6,588,048 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
420	Galveston 12.30	297,854	396,651
1,890	New Orleans 11.88	351,476	370,143
—	Mobile 11.75	24,784	47,498
549	Savannah 12.00	147,742	192,591
—	Charleston 11.75	66,770	88,586
—	Wilmington 11.75	48,722	49,667
851	Norfolk 11.50	113,373	91,751
1,081	Augusta 11.75	123,973	133,072
1,500	Memphis 12.00	197,373	192,222
—	St. Louis 12.00	19,439	28,733
2,760	Houston 12.35	129,749	145,510

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling one point advance at 7.86d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 1,000 bales, all American. Market closed easy.

PACKERS' CASES NEAR END.

British Authorities and Shippers to Agree on Cash Bonds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 30.—The Chicago packers' case, which have been on the verge of an adjustment for months, now are on the point of a speedy settlement, THE NEW YORK TIMES was informed today. Announcement of the settlement may be made inside of a week. One particular point on which there had been disagreement lately turned on the British authorities' demand for a deposit from the shippers sending cargoes that may be intended eventually for Germany.

American shippers have been willing to accept the principle of putting up a bond, THE TIMES is informed, but were not agreed until the last few days on the percentage of a deposit, as suggested by the British.

This point of contention has now about been agreed upon, so that word of a final adjustment is expected in a very few days.

The news from London in the above dispatch shows that the tripartite negotiations between the Chicago packers, the State Department, and the British Government, which have been in progress for over a year, seem likely to be settled amicably. By a settlement many vessels laden with fresh meat for neutral European ports, and which have been detained at Falmouth for a year and more, their cargoes being valued at many millions of dollars, will be released to their consignees.

Negotiations for the meat packers were inaugurated in London in January, 1915, by Alfred R. Urion, counsel for Armour & Co. of Chicago. The packers maintained that the Department of Agriculture seal on the cargoes was sufficient proof of their uncontraband character, but this was denied by British Orders in Council.

This having been later settled, the question of neutral consumption as well as neutral destination arose, and now it seems probable that this last obstacle will be removed.

SUES FOR COPPER STOCK.

Godfrey Wants to Recover Mother Lode Half Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 30.—Following the decision of Justice Young of the Supreme Court today not to dismiss the action brought by James J. Godfrey to compel Mrs. Antonio Bauman Matzene to turn over to him 175,000 shares of stock of the Mother Lode Copper Mines Company of Alaska, upon his agreement to pay her $53,000 for the same, Godfrey was called as the principal witness of the day.

Practically all morning was taken up in the motion of counsel on both sides. Oliver Dudley Burden, in behalf of Mrs. Matzene, moved to dismiss the suit, as he said a similar action had already been tried in Syracuse. J. Campbell Thompson, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Godfrey, said the action was entirely different, and that an attempt would be made to show that a fraud had been imposed upon the other court.

Mrs. Matzene, in her answer, sets up that she was induced by Godfrey to invest $70,000 in copper stock and that in return for the same she was to have a half interest in the mine located in Alaska. She says she tried to get her money back, as the contract had not been lived up to.

Godfrey, on the other hand, testified today that he received only $31,000 from Mrs. Matzene, and that under an agreement which he says Mrs. Matzene signed she was to accept $53,000 for the stock. He said he was willing to pay that sum but that she refused to give up the stock. Godfrey testified that he was President of the Mother Lode and first met Mrs. Matzene in Syracuse in 1907. He said the mine adjoined a copper mine owned by the Guggenheims.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was treated to some sensationally bullish crop news yesterday and prices were strong, with active buying by leading commission houses and shorts. At the high point of the day the market was 8⅝@9c a bushel above the low of last Friday, and, while there was a slight reaction late in the session under profit taking, final quotations were 1⅜@2⅛c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.31⅛; No. 2 hard, $1.28⅛; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.38⅜, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.41, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.22⅝	1.20⅜	1.01½
July	..	..	1.15⅝	1.13⅜	1.00⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.15⅛	1.12⅛	1.14⅝	1.12⅜	1.02⅝
July	1.11⅛	1.09⅝	1.12⅜	1.10⅛	1.22½
September	1.10⅝	1.08¾	1.10⅝	1.08¾	1.10⅝

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and prices were firmer, closing with net gains of ½c to 1⅛c. May shorts were active buyers, and the market was stimulated by the advance in wheat and by reports of a firmer tone to interior cash markets. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83½c, cost, insurance, anr freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74⅝	73	74⅝	73¼	73
July	75½	74½	75¼	74⅜	75⅛
September	76⅝	74⅝	76⅛	74⅝	..

OATS.

The oats market was higher, closing with net gains of ⅝c to ⅞c, in sympathy with the other markets and on evidences of some improvement in the cash demand. The local cash market was firm and higher. Standard quoted at 51½@52c; No. 3 white, 49½@50¼c; No. 4 white, 48½@49½c; fancy clipped white, 52@53c; ordinary clipped white, 49@50¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	46	43⅞	44⅞	44	57⅛
July	43¼	42⅛	43½	42⅝	54
September	40⅝	40	40⅝	40⅛	46⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was easy early in the day and prices declined about 10 points owing to a further recession in the price of live hogs, but the strength in grain had a stimulating influence, and closing prices were at about the top. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000, estimated for Friday 17,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.37	11.27	11.37	11.37	10.10
July	11.65	11.50	11.60	11.57	10.35
Ribs—					
May	11.85	11.90	11.95	11.97	9.92
July	12.10	12.02	12.10	12.10	10.27
Pork—					
May	22.95	22.72	22.92	22.82	17.02
July	22.72	22.55	22.70	22.67	17.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was steadier early in the day, and some of the late positions made moderate gains on scattered buying. The market developed an easier tone, and at the close of the day prices were irregular, with the active positions 3@7 points net lower, while the new crop months were unchanged to 15 points higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.50@	10.50
April	..	..	10.55@10.74	10.62
May	10.75	10.71	10.68@10.71	10.72
June	..	..	10.67@10.68	10.70
July	10.75	10.69	10.69@10.70	10.75
August	10.75	10.68	10.68@10.69	10.71
September	10.64	10.61	10.60@10.62	10.63
October	9.50	9.50	9.50@ 9.51	9.50
November	8.78	8.70	8.76@ 8.78	8.60

COFFEE.

The coffee market was easy at the opening, first prices being 4@5 points lower under scattered local selling as well as moderate selling, which was thought to be for foreign account. The principal sustaining feature of the day was a report that importers had sold from 50,000 to 60,000 bags of spot coffee to local jobbers during the past day or two on the basis of 10¼c for Santos 4s, which was ⅛c above recent quotations. Rios were quiet, however, and unchanged at 9⅝c for 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	8.12@8.14	8.09
May	8.21	8.20	8.20@8.22	8.18
June	..	..	8.24@8.26	8.21
July	8.31	8.20	8.29@8.30	8.26
August	..	..	8.33@8.35	8.30
September	8.40	8.25	8.38@8.39	8.32
October	..	..	8.42@8.44	8.36
November	..	..	8.46@8.48	8.39
December	8.51	8.40	8.49@8.50	8.42
January	..	..	8.54@8.55	8.46
February	..	..	8.59@8.60	8.50
March	..	..	.. @ ..	8.00

SUGAR.

The rather unsettled condition in raw sugar early today caused a quiet and featureless opening in sugar futures, with first prices showing a decline of 2 points to an advance of 2 points. Later in the day the market became more active, with but little change in prices, however, floor traders awaiting fresh developments in the street market. The market closed steady, unchanged to an advance of 4 points, with sales for the day 10,650 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	4.90@4.91	4.87
May	4.95	4.91	4.93@4.94	4.90
June	4.94	4.94	4.92@4.93	4.90
July	4.94	4.90	4.92@4.93	4.91
August	4.95	4.94	4.93@4.94	4.92
September	4.96	4.92	4.94@4.95	4.94
October	4.89	4.89	4.89@4.90	4.89
November	..	..	4.69@4.71	4.69
December	4.55	4.55	4.54@4.56	4.54
January	..	..	4.39@4.45	4.35
February	..	..	4.25@4.35	4.25

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,652 packages. The market was very lightly supplied with most grades of fresh creamery, and prices have been further advanced a fraction. Quite a good deal of stock is back, and when this arrives it may relieve the situation. Strong creamery in pretty good demand and firm, renovated becoming quite scarce and the market stronger. Ladies and packing stock well sustained. Creamery, extras, (ninety-two score,) 37@37½c; higher scoring, 37½@38c; firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 34@35½c; thirds, 32@33c; creamery, held, extras, (ninety-two score,) 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33@34c; thirds, 30@32c; State dairy, finest, 36@37c; good to prime, 34@35½c; common to fair, 30@33c; renovated, extras, 30c; firsts,28½@29c; lower grades, 20@27c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27½@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26½@27c; seconds, 25½@26c; lower grades, 24@25c; packing stock, current make, fine 25½c; No. 2, 25c; lower grades, 23@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 31,617 cases. High grades of eggs are firm. Good demand from Jewish trade in anticipation of the coming holidays. Southern stock running off in quality from some sections and feeling easier on such. A few eggs going to storage from local receipts and some stock held off the market in anticipation of better trade toward the end of the week. Near-by eggs firm at yesterday's advance. Fresh-gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; regular packs, extra firsts, 21¾@22c; storage packed, firsts, 21¾@22½c; regular packs, firsts, 20¾@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; dirties, No. 1, 20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@19½c; checks, fair to good, dry, 16½@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24@25c; ordinary to good, 22½@23½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 22½@25c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 22@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 23@23½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@22½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 29@33c; other farby, 30@ 31c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 35@ 37c; Western and prime Southern, 33@35c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 80@90c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—Fifty-six corporations, having $2,100,200 aggregate capital stocks, were chartered today. They include:

Louis Bossert & Sons, Inc., Mechanicville, timber, sawmills, boxes, portable houses, hardware, builders, contractors, $1,000,000; C. V. J. and P. L. Bossert, 92 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Wheatland Realty Corp'n, Jamaica, contracting, construction, furnishings, conduct hotels, grain elevators, garages, quarrying stone, storage, realty agency, broker, $210,000; F. J. Griffith, L. J. Royle, C. P. Rasbkopf, 3,403 Beaufort Av., Richmond Hill.

W. O. Saxton & Co., Inc., produce commission, $180,000; R. T., C. E., and W. O. Saxton, 174 Duane St.

McCreery Estate, Inc., Queens, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $100,000; M. E. Bleecker, S. and E. W. McCreery, 404 Broadway, Flushing, L. I.

Van Schoick-Harris Realty Co., Inc., Albany, realty agency, brokerage, insurance, $50,000; G. and C. Van Schoick, F. S. Harris, 44 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Traders, Inc., merchandise, agents, capital no par value, to do business with $25,000; S. G. Reilly, T. P. McNab, M. Goldsmith, 116 Broad St.

Chartered Commercial Corp'n, bonds, notes, loans, realty, personal property, $50,000; A. S. and A. Landsberg, A. G. Lutz, 29 Beekman St.

Ibaro American Export Co., Inc., merchandise, particularly oils, $50,000; E. Goodman, J. Camilla, J. Mindel, 771 West End Av.

The Tefft Johnson Film Corp'n, motion pictures, theatrical, vaudeville, $25,000; J. A. Schuchert, C. Abrams, T. Johnson, 780 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Henry E. Mallue & Bros., Buffalo, timber, merchants, sawmills, $25,000; A. Fybush, A. C. and H. E. Mallue, Buffalo.

D. D. Price & Co., Brooklyn Corporation, Brooklyn, cloaks, suits, millinery, ladies' wearing material, capital 2,500 shares no par value, begin business with $80,000; R. L. Raphael, I. Strumph, D. Price, 286 6th Av., Manhattan.

Paper Buyers' Association, Inc., Buffalo, agency, for information relative to paper and twine industries, $50,000; H. W. and H. W. Allen, Jr., L. G. and S. S. G. Smith, Buffalo.

Schwalkert & Co., Inc., brokerage, operate mines, smelters, boarding houses, capital no par value, begin business with $2,000; H. E. and A. W. Schwalkert, 134 East End Av.

Spawn Philips Motor Co., Inc., Binghamton, autos, motor cycles, trucks, motor boats, $30,000; F. L. Wooster, C. J. Philips, F. E. Spawn, Binghamton.

Ava Realty Co., Inc., contractors, realty, $30,000; J. C. Peabody, F. Wells, L. Freudenberg, 453 5th Av., Brooklyn.

Philipsborn Women's Shop, Inc., wearing apparel, $25,000; M. M. Koppe, W. Schaumberg, M. Morris, 150 Nassau St.

Apollo Piccolo Trading Co., Inc., Bronx, groceries, food products, $10,000; M. Ryan, K. and W. S. Knoblock, 4,411 3d Av., Bronx.

Rump Bros., Inc., fruits, vegetables, provisions, farm, dairy products, refrigerating plants, $20,000; M. Freedman, H. and C. Rump, 311 Malone St., West Hoboken, N. J.

Woodman-Ruff Co., Inc., hotel, restaurant, liquors, theatres, $10,000; J. R. Bellingham, W. E. Woodman, C. C. Ruff, 142 West 46th St., New York.

L. L. Beach Co., Inc., Lawrence, realty, $10,000; C. A. Lockhart, M. L. and L. L. Beach, Lawrence.

Richmond Dry Goods Co., Inc., Richmond, $5,000; M. Cherwin, A. Liplich, E. J. Welsburg, 192 Hiberton Av., Port Richmond.

Maud Allan's Co., Inc., theatrical, motion pictures, $10,000; P. A. Lee, A. B. Stupel, J. Ginsburgh, 115 Broadway.

Sherman & Miner Jewelry Co., Inc., Hudson Falls, watchmakers, jewelers, $5,000; D. A. Miner, C. and F. C. Sherman, 201 Main St., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

W. F. Robertson Mfg. Co., Inc., soaps, candles, perfumes, toilet articles, disinfectants, chemicals, $5,000; J. D. Christina, W. F. Robertson, W. B. Keller, 2,142 63d St., Bath Beach.

Gustav Harms & Son, Inc., Long Island City, painters, decorators, contractors, $5,000; F. H., C., and G. Harms, Jr., 250 Ninth Av., Long Island City.

W. Easday & Co., Inc., jewelry, diamonds, $5,000; M. J. Leboyer, S. Weintraub, S. Kaufman, 71 Nassau St.

Cadillac Electric Co., commission, selling agents, furniture, $5,000; A. and J. D. Vance, J. Van Meter, 324 St. Nicholas Av.

H. D. Construction Co., Inc., realty agency, brokerage, managerial, $5,000; G. W. Elkins, A. and H. Degenhardt, 843 West 179th St.

L. E. Sherman & Co., Inc., diamonds, jewelry, $10,000; M. Lavinsky, L. E. and L. Sherman, 1,300 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Terminal Manufacturing Co., Inc., realty, construction, alteration, loaning money; $5,000; R. A., J. G. and A. G. Abramson, 30 Church St.

Joralemon Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, $8,000; N. Wasserstorm, H. Iceland, N. Bernkopf, 231 West 141st St.

Modern Feather and Bedding Co., Inc., brushing and renovating feathers, manufacturing, $5,000; A. Miller, S. J. Baron, A. Weiss, 970 Tinton Av., Bronx.

MacDonald Floral Co., Inc., Yonkers, florists; $5,000; W. J. and M. M. MacDonald, 32 Elliott Av., Yonkers.

927 East 180th Street Corp., Bronx, realty, agency, brokerage, contracting, managerial; $5,000; C. D., Celia, W. J. Molinuri, J. L. Young, 203 Underhill Av., Brooklyn.

2,108 Daly Avenue Corp., Bronx, same objects; $5,000, same Directors.

Cedar Knolls, Inc., realty, brokerage; $5,000; W. A. Howell, E. R. Chapel, L. D. Garre', 30 East 42d St.

Bonair Garage and Auto Co., Inc.; $5,000; P. J. Butterby, A. V. Standfield, H. E. Minden, 531 West 113th St.

Ocean Edge Colony, Inc., Ocean Edge, Newdorp, to enhance value of waterside property at Ocean Edge, S. I.; $5,000; C. Francis, J. J. Williams, W. P. Brown, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

Westchester and Putnam Lime Co., Inc., Peekskill, lime, marble, granite, agricultural implements, automobiles; $5,000; W. L. Sayres, J. K. M. and R. Ewing, 101 Park Av., Manhattan.

Authorizations: United States Steamship Co., Inc., Augusta, Me.; $25,000. Representative, H. F. Morse, 43 Exchange Place, Manhattan.

Commercial Security Co., Chicago, Ill., $350,000. Representative, F. Escher, 487 5th Av., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Kings County Electric Light and Power Co., Brooklyn, $14,000,000 to $16,540,000, (tax paid, $1,256); Auburn Ignition Manufacturing Co., Auburn, $25,000 to $60,000; Overland Film Producing Co., Inc., Buffalo, $10,000 to $50,000; Aimone Mfg. Co., Inc., New York, $45,000 to $100,000; Target and General Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, $3,000 to $10,000; Clayville Knitting Co., Clayville, $500,000 to $600,000.

Capital reduction: The Mathewson Apartment Corpn., Buffalo, $40,000 to $1,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: F. W. Miller Hardware Co., Herman; Eberhard & Kuarr Co., Salamanca; The Monobrake Company, Babylon; Candor Realty Corpn., Manhattan; Sidney Photo Play House Co., Inc., Sidney; United States Steamship Co., Inc., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 30.—Charters filed here:

Bourne Magnetic Truck Company, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with motors, engines, wagons, &c.; $2,000,000. Incorporators, local Wilmington parties; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

Isle of Wight Mineral Water Company, to deal in spring, mineral, and natural waters of all kinds, $100,000. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del. parties: David L. Levy, Morris Rees, Harry Emmons.

United Oil and Gas Company, to acquire, own, and develop oil and gas wells and to sink wells of same, $1,000,000. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del. parties: David L. Levy, Morris Rees, Harry Emmons.

Never Hole Tube Company, New York, to manufacture, sell, and deal in tubes for automobiles, tires, &c., $300,000. Incorporators, H. H. Walker, Jr., Toupoulos, M. Friedberg, all of New York.

New Jersey Charters.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—Incorporations were filed:

O-K Baking Co., Elizabeth, to conduct a general bakery business; $100,000; Jacob Weinstein, Fannie Weinstein, Julius M. Koycoff, and Rebecca Koycoff.

Horton Soda Water Company, Newark, to manufacture soda water, &c.; $20,000; F. E. Ryman, G. C. Berger, and Francis Wurst, all of Newark.

Petz Construction Co., Newark, to deal in real estate; $10,000; E. H. Petz, Anna W. Petz, and K. Petz, all of East Orange.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by this Company of the properties of the Beaverton & Willsburg Railroad Company, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, March 25, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 6, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated, January 3, 1916.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Eleventh Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal office, No. 703 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, April 4, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) to elect four directors to serve for a term of three years; (2) to consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee and officers of the Corporation since the Tenth Annual Meeting of its stockholders, held on April 6, 1915; and (3) to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of shares of the capital stock of the Corporation, both preferred and common, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, March 15, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 5, 1916.

Newark, New Jersey, March 3, 1916.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

SHAKESPEARE SOUVENIRS.

The Shakespeare Tercentenary Supplements with Sunday's Times should be preserved as permanent works of art. Binders in cloth, strong and handsome, may be had for $1.75 and in leather for $2.75, postpaid. Address Shakespeare Department, The New York Times, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

Benjamin Franklin, says:
"The use of money is all the advantage there is in having money."

THE *Franklin Trust Company* will hereafter credit interest *monthly* on depositors' balances. This practice offers to depositors the great advantage of interest *compounded* twelve times during the year. The amount of interest credited will appear on the monthly statement mailed to each depositor.

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Franklin Trust Company
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CHARTERED 1864
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ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Metropolitan Trust Co
manages real and personal estates; collects rents, pays taxes, takes complete charge of property.
49 Wall Street

Studebaker Corporation
We have just prepared a comprehensive analysis of this company which should be of interest to all its stockholders. This analysis is not only a review of the company's record during the past year, but makes a distinct forecast of the company's future, from the standpoint of the common stockholders. A few extra copies are reserved for free distribution.
MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
Telephone, 1299 Cort.

71 BROADWAY
NEW YORK
We take pleasure in announcing that MR. W. H. UNDERHILL has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.
F. H. SMITH & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
March 31, 1916.

AFTER PEACE—WHAT?
Whenever peace rumors take some definite shape it results in a case of unstrung nerves for many security holders. Eventually Peace must come and its influence economically reckoned with; but the burning question in the minds of people financially interested in securities concerns itself about how the market will receive Peace overtures. War must come to an end; it is not a perpetual institution. One of the editorials in the current issue deals with the problem in an attempt to seek the after effects from the European war's end.
Send for Copy,
The Financial World
18 Broadway. New York.

5½%
Guaranteed First Mortgages in Queens Borough net 5½%. Queens Borough is the fastest growing section of New York City. Amounts from $1,000 up. Call or write for booklet "A."
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before March 31 earn from April 1.
Dividend—Jan. 1, 1916—4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 Park Row, New York City.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL LIEN NOTES
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY

Pursuant to the provisions of that certain collateral Trust Agreement between the Northern States Power Company, a Delaware corporation, and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as trustee, dated June 1, 1912, securing an authorized issue of Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000) par value of Five-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Lien Notes, dated June 1, 1912, notice is hereby given that the undersigned in the exercise of the right and option reserved in said Collateral Trust Agreement, has elected to call, redeem and pay on June 1, 1916, all of said Five-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Lien Notes described in and secured by said Collateral Trust Agreement, then outstanding and unpaid, by paying 101 per cent. of the principal amount of said notes and accrued interest, all as provided by said Collateral Trust Agreement. The notes and all interest coupons attached thereto should be presented and surrendered at the office of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on June 1, 1916.

On and after said date interest on said notes shall cease.

Dated, March 31, 1916.

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY
By H. M. Byllesby,
President.
By R. J. Graf,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION TO THE HOLDERS of the three-year 6 per cent. coupon gold notes the Minneapolis General Electric Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, dated June 1, 1914, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, in the exercise of the right reserved in and by the terms of the said notes, has elected to pay and redeem on June 1, 1916, all of said notes then outstanding and unpaid by paying the par value of said notes, accrued interest, and a premium of 1 per cent., all as provided in said notes. The notes and all interest coupons attached thereto should be presented and surrendered at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on June 1, 1916. On and after said date interest on said notes shall cease.

Dated March 31, 1916.

THE MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.
By H. M. BYLLESBY, President.
By R. J. GRAF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL LIEN NOTES
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY

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On and after said date interest on said notes shall cease.

Dated, March 31, 1916.

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY
By H. M. Byllesby,
President.
By R. J. Graf,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION TO THE HOLDERS of the six per cent. collateral lien notes CONSUMERS POWER CO

WAGES NOW LIBERAL, RAILROADS ANSWER

Urge a General Reopening of All Employes' Schedules in Dispute.

BROTHERHOODS TO RESIST

They Hold It Would Be Unfair to Drag In Issues Other Than Hours.

Managers of the railroads of the United States yesterday received, and replied to, the demands of their 400,000 service employes for an eight-hour day, pay of time and a half for overtime, and for other concessions.

The presentation of the demands consisted of handing to the managers by General Chairman of the Four Brotherhoods typewritten copies of the draft drawn up in Chicago months ago. The reply, in effect, was a thirty-day notice that the railroads would not rest content with an exclusive consideration of the advantages sought by the trainmen, but would urge a general re-opening of all schedules affected, and the elimination of a system of double compensation under which railway employes annually received millions of dollars in wages for services that actually never were rendered. A more specific reply will be made by the railroads on or before April 20.

It was stated by an official of the Four Brotherhoods in New York City last night that this general re-opening of schedules would be resisted vigorously by the unions, on the ground that it was unfair to drag in issues not contained in the demands of the Four Brotherhoods.

The first five paragraphs of the following reply were identical in all of the statements issued by the railroads. The next five paragraphs were appended by the Conference Committee of Managers of Railroads in the Eastern territory. The reply was as follows:

No Desire to Change Rates.

"The present standards of rates and working conditions have been very largely fixed by mediation and arbitration, and this company feels that they are adequate and even liberal to the employes. This company has no desire to change either the existing rates of pay or the working rules, or to reduce the earning possibilities of the employes under their existing rules, but inasmuch as your proposals contemplate fundamental changes in operating methods and practices on which the schedules have been based, this company hereby gives notice in writing in conformity with the schedules now in effect that in connection with and as a part of the consideration and disposition of your proposals there shall be open for consideration and disposition those proposals in the schedules or practices thereunder governing the compensation in the classes of service affected by your proposals or those in conflict with the following principles as they apply to such classes:

(a) No double compensation for the same time or service.

(b) The same classifications for the purposes of compensation to be applied to all members of a train and engine crew.

(c) Two or more differently paid classes of service performed in the same day's trip to be paid proportionate rates according to the class of service, with not less than a minimum day for the combined service.

The employes emphatically inform the railroads that the only propositions they will discuss are those they have presented. They close the door on any real discussion by this statement made to every railroad in the country.

In submitting its proposition we desire that it be understood that all rates, rules and conditions in our agreements not specifically affected by these proposed amendments shall remain unchanged.

Also, in the last article of their proposals the men reserve the right to accept any part of any settlement that appears to them advantageous, or reject any portion that does not so appear to them, and also to combine new rates with old conditions or old rates with new conditions—that is, the cream off both crocks.

The railroads make no counter-proposals to their employes. What the railroads ask for is an open door. In such a fundamental reconstruction of the wage basis as is proposed by the employes, the railroads insist that have the right to demand a frank discussion as to the rules and regulations interwoven in the present wage structure.

Many rules and regulations that are fair and equitable on the present basis of operation manifestly would be unfair and inequitable on any other basis of pay. A full and free discussion of these interwoven rules and regulations, as affected by the radical change in rates demanded by the employes, is what the railroads ask in the letter they have today addressed to the brotherhood officials.

Same Demands to All Roads.

Thedemands in the case of the New York Central were served on General Manager W. J. Fripp of the railroad by the following committee of eight representing the trainmen on the lines of the Central east of Buffalo: M. C. Slattery of Buffalo, General Chairman, and U. S. Grant of Watertown, N. Y., General Secretary of the Order of Railway Conductors; C. M. Holliday of Syracuse, General Chairman, and C. B. Johnson of Buffalo, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Charles B. Riddick of Rensselaer, N. Y., General Chairman, and J. M. Albright of Rochester, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and O. D. Hopkins of Syracuse, General Chairman, and G. M. Haight of Rensselaer, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The committee of eight, which was identical in general organization with the other committees that called at the general offices of all the railroads in the United States, handed the following typewritten list of demands to General Manager Fripp at 11 o'clock in the morning:

Article 1. (a) In all road service, 100 miles or less, 8 hours or less will constitute a day, except in passenger service. Miles in excess of 100 will be paid for at the same rate per mile.

(b) On runs 100 miles or less, overtime will begin at the expiration of 8 hours.

(c) On runs of over 100 miles, overtime will begin when the time on duty exceeds the miles run divided by 12½ miles per hour.

(d) All overtime to be computed on the minute basis and paid for as time and one-half times the pro rata rate.

(e) No one shall receive less for 8 hours or 100 miles than they now receive for a minimum day or 100 miles for the class of engine used or for service performed.

(f) Time will be computed continuously from time required for duty until released from duty and responsibility at end of day's run.

Article 2. (a) Eight hours or less will constitute a day in all yard and switching service. The minimum day's pay for 8 hours shall not be less than the present day's pay for 10-hour yards. Provided that in yards having a minimum day of more than 10 hours, the present day's pay as in effect Jan. 1, 1916, will be continued with the 8-hour day.

(b) Time to be computed continuously from time required for duty until released from duty and responsibility at end of day or run. All over 8 hours within any 24-hour period to be computed and paid for at the rate of time and one-half time.

(c) All overtime to be computed on the minute basis.

Article 3. (a) Eight hours or less at present 10 hours pay, will constitute a day's work in hostling service.

(b) Time to be computed continuously from the time required for duty until released from duty and responsibility at end of day or run. All over 8 hours within any 24-hour period to be computed and paid for at the rate of time and one-half time.

(c) All overtime to be computed on the minute basis.

Article 4. Any rates of pay including mileage or arbitary differentials that are higher, or any rules or conditions of employment contained in individual schedules in effect Jan. 1, 1916, that are more favorable to the employes, shall not be modified or affected by any settlement reached in connection with these proposals. The general committee representing the employes on each railroad will determine which is preferable and advise the officers of their company. Nothing in the settlement that may be reached on the above submitted articles is to be construed to deprive the employes on any railroad from retaining their present rules and accepting any rates that may be agreed upon, or retaining their present rates and accepting any rules that may be agreed upon.

H. A. Kelly of Port Jervis, N. Y., Chairman of the committee representing the engineers; H. P. Hanvey of Buffalo, Chairman of the committee representing the firemen; H. E. Zimmerman of Marion, Ohio, Chairman of the committee representing the conductors, and T. H. O'Brien of Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman of the committee representing the enginemen, each accompanied by a General Secretary, served the demands on the Erie Railroad Company, and received a reply from Vice President A. J. Stone of the railroad. Another committee performed similar service on the Long Island road.

Each of the committees of the four brotherhoods held meetings after returning from the general offices of the railroads for the purpose of reading to and discussing the reply with other members of their respective locals.

"Although the executive officials of the four brotherhoods are already in possession of the reply we will forward the answer handed us by the New York Central to headquarters," said Chairman Slattery at the Broadway Central Hotel last evening. "The next step rests with these executives. No decisive action, of course, will be taken by the unions until the railroads reply more specifically to the demands, which they will do on or before April 20."

CITE BONUSES TO OFFICIALS.

Brotherhoods Reply to Charge That Wages Are Now High.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30.—Replying to statements made by the managers of railroads in connection with the demand for an eight-hour workday by the four brotherhoods, that engineers and conductors in many instances received high salaries, the Transportation Brotherhoods' Publicity Bureau today cited the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission to show that the Rock Island Railroad had paid "secret bonuses" to its officials.

"As the railway officials insist on holding up these exceptional wages as examples of train crew pay, it would be only fair and just to use the salaries and 'contributions' made by the Rock Island Railway to its officers, as fair and typical examples of what the officials receive on American railroads," the Publicity Bureau stated.

Attention was then drawn to report 6,834 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which L. F. Loree, First Vice President in charge of freight and passenger traffic, was secretly paid $18,750 per annum, making his total compensation $43,750, whereas the payroll showed $25,000." Also that "C. A. Morse, chief engineer, received a salary of $15,000 per annum and a secret bonus of $3,000 on the first of each year."

Large payments to R. A. Jackson upon his retirement as General Solicitor; to L. F. Loree, Chairman of the Executive Committee; to C. H. Warren, Vice President; to R. R. Cable, a member of the Executive Committee; to Robert Mather, Vice President, and to George T. Boggs, a Director and Secretary of the Board of Directors, were also alleged.

"The contributions to officials of the railway company in excess of their salaries aggregated about a million dollars," the Publicity Bureau asserted.

The Publicity Bureau also denied that the railroads were sincere in their plea that the requirements of railroad service made the eight-hour workday impossible.

MAY DIVIDE ON REPLY.

Some Railways Likely to Oppose Joining General Movement.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Possibility that the railroads of the country will not make a uniform reply on April 20 to the demands of the four employes' unions was hinted today as the men submitted their requests.

In this regard a statement issued by J. W. Higgins, Executive Secretary of the Association of Western Railways, contains the sentence: "As to whether the railroads will accede to the proposal of the men that a joint committee be appointed to negotiate for all the roads I am not in a position to say."

It was noted that the present demand, known as the eight-hour day request, was the first concerted action of the four brotherhoods on all the railroads of the country. Employes' committees are expected to visit the general managers of every road before night.

Mr. Higgins's statement in part says:

"It appears that many of the railways are very reluctant to join in a general movement which contemplates the establishment of wage schedules for all roads, entirely regardless of differences in conditions on individual railroads and in various parts of the country."

PROPERTY OWNERS DINE.

Speakers at Manhattan Association's Feast Want More Bus Lines.

Seven hundred members of the Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association met at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, last night for their third annual dinner. Most of the speeches dwelt on the need for additional transit facilities for the growing west side through the establishment of new omnibus lines.

Mayor Mitchel, who had expected to be present, was detained by a severe headache at his home, and Fire Commissioner Adamson spoke in his place on the fire-prevention methods of his department, which, he said, had reduced the number of fires in New York City by 359 for the month of March over the same period last year. For 1915 the fires in the city were 1,003 less than during the preceding year, and the average per capita loss for 1915 was $1.06, the lowest in the history of the city. The per capita fire loss for the entire country averages about $2.50.

Borough President Marks laid particular emphasis upon the necessity for new omnibus lines, and advocated transverse lines through Central Park connecting the two districts of the city, and extending on the west side up to the extreme end of Washington Heights and the Fort Washington district. Mr. Marks also advocated opening the Speedway to general use.

"A beautiful park street like our Speedway should not be monopolized by a few trotting horse owners," he said.

Other speakers were Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx, Laurence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board; Rube R. Fogel, and Walter Stabler, Controller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. President John Knox McAfee presided, and the Rev. Dr. Daniel Hoffman Martin of the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church was toastmaster.

SILVER LOWER IN 1915.

Nipissing Reports Average Price of 50.06 Cents an Ounce.

The Nipissing Mines Company reports gross receipts of $1,220,142 last year, compared with $1,235,080 the year before. This income is from dividends on stock owned in the operating concern, the Nipissing Mining Company, and from interest on bank deposits. The parent organization disbursed $1,200,000 in dividends, a decline of $600,000 from the record of 1914.

The annual statement yesterday said that silver production amounted to 4,007,391 ounces, against 4,880,233 ounces in 1914, which was sold at an average price of 50.06 cents an ounce. This price was 5.31 cents less than in the preceding year. The cost of production was 19.06 cents an ounce, a decline of about three-quarters of a cent from the cost of the previous twelve months.

To Increase Atlas Powder Stock.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Atlas Powder Company has been called for April 18 at Wilmington, Del., to authorize an increase in the company's capital stock. It is proposed to increase the authorized 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock from $5,800,000 to $10,000,000 and the common stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The new stock will have the same rights and privileges as the present outstanding shares.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BUTTONS.—Job lots wanted, in white shank. 142 West 24th, sixth floor.

COATS.—Looking at plush coats; you must have materials and give deliveries; do not call unless you can deliver. I. D. Magnes, 3 West 29th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach cloth; will be looked at every morning. Eleventh floor, 19 West 24th St.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knopp, 635 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Several hundred dozen house dresses wanted at or about $4 per dozen for cash. The Catalogue House, 132 W. 21st St.

LINGERIE WAISTS.—Contractors on $16.50 dozen lingerie waists; 500 dozen per week. P. 1. Times.

NET HOLE WHITE.—Can use 21, 30, 33 quantity, cheap. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

OVERCOATS.—Blue and grey chinchilla for boys. Jobber open to buy for spot cash for immediate delivery. Y 270 Times Apnex.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade wash skirts and late numbers in woolens. 22 West 27th, 7th floor.

SUITS.—Open, 250 Palm Beach Suits; spot cash. 24 E. 21st, Room 804.

SUITS and Coats, Palm Beach; jobber looking at. Room 804, 27 West 34th.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4345.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATING.—Tarker-Wilders checks, Whitman's 1423 checks, white corduroy. Phone 3642 Farragut.

COATS—Corduroys, chinchillas, mixtures, poplins, serges; all latest models; for immediate delivery. George Miller, 114 W. 26th St.

COATS—Jobs to close out poplin and mixtures. Reikes & Hantman, 15 W. 20th St.

COTTON CLOTH (thin) for glovemaking for sale; thin and medium weights; white, black, beaver, gray. 12 mill regular supply for glovemakers; samples at 45 Leonard St., Room 401. Phone Franklin 135. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant. Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES.—150 meteor and crepe de chine dresses to close out at $5.75; hot big bargain. National Garment Co., 29 West 21st St., 11th Gramercy.

DRESSES.—Silk and cotton poplin, to close; good colors. Tutelman, 11 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, for immediate delivery; International, 138 W. 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, crepes. Jobs at a price. Fifth floor, 32 East 23th.

HOSIERY.—Various styles; jobs ladies', men's silks, 90c doz., $1.60 doz., case lots. Gold Hosiery Co., 18 Orchard St.

RAINCOATS.—Job of 400 raincoats, men's, ladies' and children's; must be sold up to the first; very good coats; open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; 915 Westchester Av., near Intervale Av. Telephone Intervale 2865.

SILKS.—All kinds; American poplins, serges and gabardines to close out at right price. Farragat 4415.

SILKS at a price suitable for the cloak and suit trade. Telephone Farragut 2738.

SILK WAISTS.—Will close 500 silk waists at $24 dozen; former prices, $27 to $36; also have other waists to close. Tutelman, 11 East 26th St.

SNAP FASTENERS, 0-00-000, black or white. "Snappers." Greeley 3608. 47 West 34th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported "Sonomore, 0," white, for sale. Mail Square 3558.

SUITS.—1,000 in latest styles of all kinds of materials, special and taffeta; from $7.50 to $15; also coats from $2.50 to $9.50. R. & W. Cloak & Suit Co., 116 West 32d.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs on suits and coats to close out. Cohen Bros., 115 West 17th.

TAFFETA and CREPE DE CHINE, for sale, all street shades, at mill prices. I. 48 Times.

TRUNKS.—For sale, two large salesman's wardrobe, dress or coat trunks. 142 West 24th Street, sixth floor.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Leather goods; a splendid opening for man covering New England and New York State, to secure well-known line of ladies' hand bags; orders on hand with established following and successful records will be considered; salary and commission. P 14 Times.

SALESMAN. — Formerly with large hosiery concern, desires to connect with representative house; not necessarily hosiery; to call on clothiers and haberdashers throughout New England. L 55 Times.

SHOE BUYER.—10 years' experience; best reference. L 46 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾% per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...3¾%
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Ribbons to Cost More.

The nine-hour day obtained by the silk operatives has made necessary the upward revision of prices in the ribbon trade. The general advance will be about 5 per cent. on the New York selling price, and will be put into effect on April 1. This increase is equivalent on popular-priced goods to one-quarter of a cent a ligne.

Spring Ribbons for Next Fall.

One of the representative houses in the ribbon trade will show a line for next Fall made up of ribbons in colors that ordinarily would sell only in Spring. While there is a general tendency toward the use of lighter colors on account of the dye shortage, the step taken by this firm comes as an innovation and will be watched with much interest by other sellers. While the dye scarcity was one motive for showing light-colored ribbons for Fall, the main reason was that manufacturers believe dark, heavy colors have had such a long run that the lighter shades will be welcomed with relief. With plaids selling well in broad silks, a factor in the trade believes that plaid ribbons will have quite a call for the Fall season.

Sheetings Are Going Up.

Sheetings prices continue to advance in the local market for gray goods. A new high level for recent years has been set on 48-44, 4.50 sheetings, which are now firmly held at 5½ cents. Higher prices have also been established on 5 and 5.50 yard goods, which are held at 5¼ and 4¾ cents, respectively. Some houses are asking 6⅜ cents for 36-inch, 56-60 sheetings, but others are willing to let them go for an eighth less. Thirty-inch drills were sold yesterday to be getting active again, sales being reported of 3.25s in that width at 6¾ cents for early deliveries. Heavy twills are being sought, too, but are reported exceedingly scarce for near-by shipment. Business in fancy goods is seasonably active, while fine-yarn cloths and specialties are moving well at firm prices.

English Restrict Woolen Imports.

The British Board of Trade, according to information received by the Textile Alliance, Inc., has announced that the British Government will hereafter prohibit the import into the United Kingdom of woolen and worsted manufactures of all kinds except yarns. The order became effective yesterday, March 30. The alliance understands that this prohibition will not stop all imports of these articles into the United Kingdom, but in the future persons desiring to import such merchandise must make application for license to the Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 64 Victoria Street, Westminster, London. Persons desiring to export tops, noils, and waste through the Textile Alliance, Inc., should ascertain if the consignees have obtained the required license.

Rug Prices Continue to Mount.

The trend of prices in the local market for carpets and rugs continues strongly upward as stocks of raw materials and colors become more expensive. These advances were made yesterday on goods made by McCleary, Wallin & Crouse of Amsterdam, N. Y., and sold through the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane: On 9 by 12 rugs—Steuben, $3.50; Superior, $2.75; Khorassan, $2.50; Candahar, $1.25; Liberty, $1; Red Star, 75 cents; Panama, $1; Ontario, $2; Gotham, $1.50, and Mohawks, $2.75. On 9 by 11 Diamond A rugs the price was raised $1, and other sizes were increased in proportion. In the piece goods there was an increase of 5 cents a yard on Columbian carpet and a rise of 7½ cents a yard on Hardservice carpet. Orders at the new prices will be announced subject to the ability of the manufacturers to fill them prior to the end of the season.

Improved Weather Helps Suits.

Reports from makers of outer garments for women tell of an improving business on suits since the coming of Spring has manifested itself more clearly. For some time business had been held back to no little extent by the multiplicity of snowbanks in various parts of the country. Most of the immediate business is being done on cloth suits, though silks are being bought quite well for use later on. Taffetas, failles, gros de Londres, &c., are prominent in the silk suits, while in the cloth suits there is a strong leaning toward velours, gabardines, shepherd checks, serges, &c., in the popular colorings. The skirts of the favored suits are short and full, and many of them show interesting variations of ideas in pleating. The jackets are fitted, ranging to knee length and showing various uses of the peplum. Shoulder capes are also popular features. An excellent call for sport suits is also told of.

Raw Silk Prices Mount Again.

Since the beginning of the week the Yokohama raw silk market has taken on a firmer tone, and prices have advanced $20 to $25 a picul. They have now regained all they lost during the previous ten days. Sellers are offering sparingly and are expecting still higher prices. Sales for the week there amounted to 2,200 bales. The Canton market continues very firm, and, notwithstanding the sharp advance in exchange, holders refuse to modify their demands. Shanghai is very firm for all grades of silk, and an extraordinary advance in exchange in the last week has added to the difficulty of doing business. Steam filatures have advanced another 30 taels ($18) per picul. According to H. L. Gwalter & Co., little news is coming from the Italian market, which continues very firm. Local business has increased materially as a result of the settlement of labor troubles in Paterson, but buying is made hard by the poor assortments of certain silks.

Jewelry Business Is Good.

There is little reason to complain about the condition of the jewelry trade these days, aside from the strike that is affecting the shops making the better grades of platinum and gold wares. Even these shops have no reason to complain of the demand, much of which is being filled from stock, which, by the way, is getting reduced quite a little. The strike is, however, delaying the filling of orders for special work and repairs, but as the retailers are taking this into consideration very little business is being lost. Latest reports indicate that the leaders of the strike are having a hard time to keep the workers from coming back, as the manufacturers continue firm in their refusal to meet any of the demands made on them by the union. Further pledges to stand pat were made by the manufacturers at a meeting held yesterday. Platinum has not yet suffered much in price as a result of the strike, it being quoted around $88 an ounce yesterday.

Gray Goods Prices Steady.

There was not much change in the local gray goods market yesterday, either as to prices or the amount of buying done. Large bids of 4⅝ cents were reported for 38½-inch 60-48s for prompt delivery, but the best reports were to the effect that few, if any, of these goods came out at that price. The first of two reasons for this was that the mills were holding them firm at 4 11-16 to 4¾ cents for any delivery, and the second was that there were not many of them to be had for the shipment wanted. Printcloth buying was again largely confined to nearby positions, sales having been made on 39-inch 63-72s, 38½-inch 64-60s, and other staple constructions at the prices quoted below. In several instances goods are badly wanted in order to beat the expected rise in finishing costs, but the cloths sought are so scarce, apparently, that premiums must be paid to get them out. Closing prices on printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7¼; 38½-inch, 64-60s....5¾c
38-inch, 72-68....6⅝; 38½-inch, 64-56s....5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....6c; 38½-inch, 60-52s....4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....4¾c; 38½-inch, 60-48s....4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s....5¾c; 27-inch, 64-60s....3⅝c

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

NICOLAUS WREDE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nicolaus and Marie Wrede, doing business as Nicolaus Wrede, saloonkeepers at 3,898 Tenth Avenue, corner of 207th Street, by John H. Loschert, a creditor for $2,153 on a judgment. It was alleged that on Jan. 12, 1916, they turned over the business to the Wrede Cafe Company, Inc., and also transferred real estate worth $2,000 at Rockville Centre, L. I., to one Bearns. Liabilities are stated to be $10,000, and assets $2,000. They bought the saloon in June, 1913.

MALLIN & AARONS COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Mallin & Aarons Company, Inc., manufacturer of furniture at 429 East Eighth Street, by these creditors: Frieda Aarons, $700; H. Sussewip & Co., $450, and Jacob Minkofsky, $300. Judge Hough appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver under a bond of $500. Assets are about $500.

EAGLE BROOM WORKS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Eagle Broom Works, Inc., of 608 Delancey Street, by these creditors: Wilson and Toll, $400; Ella W. Hartman, $300, and George Josephine Company, $200. It made an assignment on March 4. Liabilities are said to be $5,000, and assets $1,000.

TIMOTHY D. HEALY, residing at 27 Saratoga Avenue, Yonkers, now employed in the State Secret Service, Eastern District, at $2,500 a year, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person unable to pay the court fees, with liabilities of $2,720 to twelve creditors, and no assets. Of his salary he pays $100 a year to Myron Silzberger under a garnishee on a judgment for $515 for legal service. The other liabilities are for electric light and beer and liquors for a restaurant. He was for many years in the saloon and restaurant business in New York City, and afterward at Yonkers and other suburban places, and was formerly President of the Healy Corporation.

COLUMBIA TOWEL SUPPLY AND LAUNDRY CO., INC., of 678 Hudson Street has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $9,141, nominal assets of $45,799, and actual assets of $28,376, mostly in machinery and good-will, $12,500.

CHARLES KASHUEL, shoe dealer at 1,331 Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, has filed, assignment schedules showing liabilities of $9,403 and assets of $12,400 in stock.

BENJAMIN MOSKOVITZ.—Judge Hough has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Benjamin Moskovitz, jobber in woolens at 621 Broadway, against whom a petition was filed by creditors on Aug. 22, 1914, on the ground of concealment of assets. Liabilities were $26,700.

SOL LOEWENSOHN & SON, INC., pawnbrokers' sale store, at 710 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Sol C. Bernstein. The business was started in 1907 and was incorporated on Jan. 2, 1915, with capital stock of $5,000. Sol Loewensohn is President.

DAVID GUTFREUND, dealer in gowns, suits, and millinery at 126 West Forty-fourth Street, has made an assignment to Milton M. Sittenfield.

JOHN GRANT LYMAN, stockbroker, formerly at 66 Broad Street, has filed an answer to the amended petition in bankruptcy recently filed against him by creditors, in which answer he denied that he is a resident of or has had a place of business in Manhattan for the greater portion of six months prior to the filing of the petition, and asks to have the amended petition dismissed.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—Klayman & Eisenman, manufacturers of children's dresses, Malden, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, giving liabilities of $31,754 and assets $23,800.

Another petition was that of Francis A. MacDowell of Boston, carpenter and builder; liabilities $16,838, assets $20,353.

Israel Popkin of Fall River has been petitioned into bankruptcy at the instance of two creditors whose claims amount to $4,934.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Orent & Co., dry goods, Sagamore and Conway, N. H., disclosed liabilities of $55,099 and assets of $33,402.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 30.—E. W. Sellers of Stevens Point has made an assignment, including the Wisconsin Graphite Company and the Southwick-Sellers Land Company. The amount involved is about $100,000. The claims are largely secured. The company's store, called the People's Supply Company, is closed. The concern also operates a store at Portage. It is believed the graphite and land companies are solvent. The heaviest creditors are Postmaster D. S. Frost, $30,000; George H. Altenberg, $21,000, and Dr. F. A. Southwick, $13,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Abrew, Forrest G.—Palmer Lime and Cement Co.....$277.44
Arnold & Co., Inc.—E. D. Hobson.....1,002.05
Aitman, Albert—G. Armeny.....140.41
Burnett, T. Jefferson—R. Adamson.....4,043.00
Biske, Michael—K. A. McArdle.....2,359.55
Burns Bros.—K. Schmidt.....1,000.00
Boggs, Edw. S. and Leslie H. Crandall—N. Y. Telephone Co.....173.31
Bardin, Chas. I.—R. Epstein.....539.16
Blode, Franz—N. Agsterible.....145.41
Bergin, Daniel and Elizabeth—David Stevenson Brewing Co.....733.87
Bloomer, Howard J.—Wingood Realty Co., Inc.....216.18
Costello, John and Michael McGowan—Gibson Distilling Co.....158.06
Dorrey, C. J.—R. Adamson.....388.00
Dahl, Chas. H.—Howell Condensed Milk and Cream Co.....224.46
Ferguson, Frank L.—R. Adamson.....4,468.00
Fisher, Morris—S. Mendelwitz.....1,000.00
Ferrell, Charles—L. Sheingold.....184.15
Gerlell, Lizzie D.—Lee Heating Co.....114.39
Garrick, James—W. D. Pick, costs.....118.78
Gaigert, E. Anna—H. J. McEvoy.....239.06
Ganz, Jonas and Morris Whitman—S. Brinn et al.....396.47
Graham, Kitty—M. D. Walton.....124.09
Grady, Helen—C. La Ware.....107.26
Granett, Rebecca—A. Chaleff et al.....151.08
Galbally, Patrick H.—Simon Strauss, Inc., costs.....310.53
Same—J. R. Johnson, costs.....564.55
Honig, Michael, and Benjamin Wolf—J. W. Gasteiger.....274.65
Holtsman, Herman R.—P. Livingston.....111.91
Hawley, Byron C.—I. Zeltzer et al.....225.65
H. L. Fence & Co.—J. Speyer et al.....100.20
Harris, Ike—Nathan Schweitzer Co., Inc.....233.21
Haley, Rose—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.....121.00
Independent Lamp and Wire Co.—W. J. Hammer.....962.45
Jasinsky, Veronin—I. A. Klugsbury.....123.41
Kaliman, Hyman—D. Voskobovnick.....400.00
Katz, Leon—Maryland Casualty Co.....1,963.24
Kapff, Herbert L. J. H. Cross et al.....312.50
Kniffin, S. C.—G. Adamson.....3,042.00
Kupilias, Hugo—Same.....3,463.00
Kissam Bros.—Same.....2,789.00
Lessem, Harry and Annie—Public Bank of New York City.....319.74
Ladd, Arthur W.—R. Adamson.....4,468.00
Lintig, Henry—R. H. Jenkins.....105.00
Levinson Mfg. Co.—A. Livingston et al., costs.....107.50
Loffredo, Giuseppe J. Palmieri.....136.32
Lauber, Joseph E.—United States Realty and Improvement Co.....1,734.54
Lamberti, Pasquale J.—F. A. Gray.....9,469.74
Langer, Annie—Leonard B. Shoenfeld & Co.....107.59
Lattman, Frederick C. H. Meyer Co.—166.41
Margulies, Larry J.—D. Krieger.....883.07
Mordenhauer, Henry—R. Adamson.....116.00
Movrakis, Jim—A. Schnuler.....138.35
Mazzucco, John—F. B. Fasola.....113.00
Mendelsohn, Louis—I. M. Friedman et al.....133.17
Millman, Samuel—New York Blue Print Paper Co.....151.78
Mazor, Morris, and Samuel Kaplan—Morris Plan Co. of New York.....120.91
Miller, Henry C.—Harris Flooring Co.....153.97
Mirror Films, Inc.—H. Lambert.....189.01
Mamorek, Max and Louis—American Luxfer Prism Co.....140.78
Oreste, Cossano—J. K. Penfield et al.....148.25
O'Hara, William, or William O'Hora—N. Sullivan.....200.91
Oliver, Usher Z.—S. Levine.....126.41
Otis, Matthew W.—H. G. Runkle.....518.46
Perkinson, Frank—C. Damon.....505.41
Powell, Charles A.—R. Adamson.....2,000.00
Ponton, A. S.—Same.....2,693.00
Parker, Jacob—E. Strauss.....126.66
Posner, Nathan E.—H. I. Hubbard.....3,230.69
Richemsteem, William—R. Adamson.....503.00
Reilly, John W., and Jennie F. Reilly, Robert R. Bickley, Masuchia, and Dennis A. Quinn—Morris Plan Co. of New York.....217.91
Rosenblum, George—A. Kaplan.....139.96
Rosenzweig, Alfred—F. Workman.....564.04
Runkle, Henry G.—Tyler Bank of Sisterville, West Va.....2,187.20
Smith, Henry A.—A. Benjamin.....244.69
Schneider, Isidor—H. Gerzog.....120.01
Stow, William L.—M. Low et al.....132.00
Shed, John—Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.....227.29
Sussman, Louis; Joseph Nass, and Isaac Silverman—I. Schwartz.....283.51
Standard Stores Co.—Aluminum Sales & Manufacturing Co., Inc.....114.09
Sealed Emulsion Co., Inc.—Hobe.....528.99
7th Ave. 31st St. Hotel Co.—J. M. Fischel et al.....842.11
Sanford, Richard L.—W. H. Jackson.....245.28
Salganik, Max S.—S. Chieffety et al.....250.01
Strauch, William C.—J. F. McChesney et al.....632.62
Strysower, Harry—S. Silberlust.....150.00
Toronto Furniture Co., Ltd.—I. H. Isaacs.....1,662.97
Talbot, John M.; Graham Scott, and George G. Hooper—R. Adamson.....118.00
Weinstein, Abraham & June Realty Corporation—Otis Elevator Co.....166.89
White, Stanford—Booksellers Protective and Collection Ass'n.....104.01
Watt, Eugene B.—J. J. Little & Ives Co.....811.75
Wells, Jake—C. L. Macdonald.....1,122.92

In Bronx County.

August, Charles—E. D. Murphy et al.....135.14
Bardin, Charles I.—H. Epstein.....539.15
Burns, Mary, as exec'x—F. N. Burns.....39.07
Same—Same.....672.72
County Engineering Co., Inc., and Walter J. Clarke—C. E. Pape.....222.82
Conners, Thomas F.—Illinois Surety Co.37.11
Curtis, Claude F.—H. Moscowitz et al.110.41
Dank, Jonas, and Morris Whitman—S. Brinn et al.....396.47
Hyatt, Annie M.—C. Wessman.....106.16
Johnson, Robert S.—H. G. Hart.....18.22
Knepper, Sophie—A. Bernhart.....170.72
Karinis, Despos—A. Adisky.....23.15
Lubotsky, Samuel B.—G. Griffen.....204.06
Lahey, Daniel J.—Vandeventer Bldg. Co., Inc., and Morris Manacher—L. Cohen.....229.03
Municipal Asphalt Co.—Bronx Gas and Electric Co.....757.70
Nacht, Hyman—State Bank.....283.42
Rich, Albert G.—C. J. Elder.....1,732.58
Rosenberg, Rudolph—M. Seizenow.....37.47
Rabinowitz, Michael M.—B. Griffin.....502.54
Rubins, Charles R.—Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum.....33.72
Sullivan, Patrick—W. Tienken.....66.25
Schoenfeld, Oscar E.—C. F. Hopp.....117.42
Strauss, Henry G.—Oradell Stock Farm.862.25
Volkenberg, Joseph—M. Browdy.....39.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cirker, Solomon—O. J. Gude Co., Jan. 7, 1915.....$194.94
Devaney, James—J. Rawle, Sept. 30, 1913.....767.93
Hanford, Wm. H., and Theodore Hansen — Lafayette Trust Co., Dec. 27, 1910.....1,057.18
Koehler, Edith—W. L. Townsend, Dec. 11, 1911.....145.78
Klenk, Henrietta—Greenwich Bank, Dec. 15, 1913.....1,043.02
Same—Same, Dec. 15, 1913.....1,404.53
Same—Same, Dec. 15, 1913.....1,045.21
Lobel Theatre Co., Inc., and Julius Broder—H. Rennert, Nov. 26, 1913....215.76
Levey, Albert —H. Freedberger et al., Nov. 16, 1910.....182.24
Mahr, Henry J., and Julius D.—A. B. Haynes, Oct. 19, 1907.....4,488.04
Newman, Henry W.—H. Corenthal, Dec. 13, 1915.....113.26
Post, Walter L.—F. Ordemann, Dec. 15, 1915.....239.16
Robinson, Herman—H. Heller, Oct. 29, 1915.....226.81
Thompson-Starrett Co. —L. Albrite, March 2, 1916.....109.75
Same—Same, July 10, 1915.....10,878.50
Stolz, Jacob P.—Boehler Die Casting Co., Feb. 21, 1916, vacated.....434.15
Williams, Josephine—L. Alofs, Feb. 15, 1916, vacated.....263.91
National Casket Co.—R. C. Paulding, March 20, 1916, vacated.....452.22
Silberberg, Michael—A. Steinberg, Oct. 22, 1915, vacated.....374.57
Jacobs, Barney—S. Goldfarb, Feb. 3, 1916, vacated.....117.40
Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Inc.—Celestine Steiner et al, March 9, 1916.....1,041.88

In Bronx County.

Dimmerling, Albert G.—W. F. Druhe, Feb. 11, 1916.....$711.76
Wales, William A.—City of New York, Jan. 17, 1916.....279.42

FURS STILL SELL WELL.

This Applies Even as to House Cats Offered Yesterday.

The second New York fur auction kept well up to schedule yesterday, and, with over $1,000,000 forth of skins so far disposed of, there remains only a little over $300,000 to be taken in today at the Masonic Temple to conclude a most successful affair from both the buyer's and the seller's standpoint. The bulk of the offerings yesterday consisted of skunk, upon which January prices were fully realized, the bids in most cases being a couple of cents higher than at the previous sale. House cat proved the most popular article of the day, price considered. This ordinary variety of feline brought up to $1.10 a skin, which is 60 per cent. higher than was paid for it in January.

Stephen Brooks Rosenthal, counsel for the New York Fur Auction S

TOWERMAN SAYS SIGNAL DIDN'T WORK

Declares He Was Awake and Is Not Responsible for the Ohio Wreck.

ENGINEER DENIES FAULT

Tells Inquirers He Received No Signal to Stop—Railroad to Aid Investigators.

CLEVELAND, March 30.—Investigation into the wreck of three New York Central trains at Amherst, Ohio, yesterday, which took a toll of at least twenty-eight lives—the exact number may never be known—and brought injury to more than forty others, several of whom probably will not recover, got under way today.

With a fierce controversy raging among railroad employes as to who was responsible for the accident, representatives of the State and the Government were told by officials of the New York Central Lines that the railroad officials would not conduct a separate inquiry. They asserted the best interests of all concerned would be best served by one investigation on the part of the representatives of the Ohio Utilities Commission and of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroad officials would give every help, they said, to make the investigation complete, and would abide by the findings, whatever they are.

Testing of the signal block apparatus at Amherst was conducted by Government and State experts today. Taking a special train, the investigators went to the scene of the wreck and inspected it thoroughly. The controversy among railroad employes centred about A. H. Ernst, 25, towerman at Amherst, and Herman Hess, 65, veteran engineer, whose train rammed into the first section of train No. 86.

Ernst vehemently denied that he was asleep on duty, or that he was in such condition from loss of sleep that he was in any way incapacitated. He asserted that the block signal failed to work. Hess repeated his former statement that he did not receive any signal, but did not dispute Ernst's claim that the signal might have failed to work.

Ernst early today made a statement in which he asserted that he set the signal properly, but that it failed to work, and that the accident was caused thereby.

"If the signals had been working properly," he said, "the block signal light two miles away would have flashed a caution, and the block signal a mile away would have signaled Hess to come to a dead stop. Hess was too good an engineer to run past two signals set against him.

"I was on the lookout for train 86. When it was two miles away I threw the signal lever into the clear, giving 86 a clear path. I realized there had been a signal failure when the train stopped. Then the train had stopped. I again jammed the signal lever over into the clear and this time it must have worked, for the train started ahead. Then the crash came. I didn't have time to stop the Twentieth Century before it, too, crashed into the wreck."

M. J. Heffernan, Chief Inspector for the State Utilities Commission, after visiting the scene of the wreck today, said man-failure, not machine-failure, caused the disaster.

"Engineer Herman Hess of the second section of flier No. 86 will have to show why he ran past danger signals and crashed into the rear end of Engineer Leonard's first section," Heffernan said. "Towerman Albert Ernst will have to explain why he stopped Leonard's section, thus permitting Hess to run into it."

Both Ernst and Hess will be called to testify tomorrow morning when the representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the State Utilities Commission open the first formal hearing in Cleveland. The investigators returned to Cleveland from Amherst tonight, and it was said a report fixing the blame for the Amherst disaster probably will be arrived at on Monday. Meantime Coroner Carver of Lorain County has deferred his inquest until Tuesday.

Albert Keller of Chicago, one of the disaster victims, died at Elyria Hospital tonight, making the death list twenty-eight.

Two others are expected to die at any moment. They are Wilbur Mahoney, Toledo, and Lawrence English, Buffalo.

LAWS MUST BE POPULAR.

McClellan Tells North Carolina Students Requisite of Statutes.

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, N. C., March 30.—Law, unsupported by public opinion, inevitably tends in the direction of corruption and bribery, said George B. McClellan, former Mayor of New York, in a lecture tonight at the University of North Carolina on "The Law." It was the second of a series of three lectures on the general subject "Nationality and Citizenship."

"There are many laws on the statute books today," declared the Princeton professor, "that are not enforceable. And this is because public opinion is opposed to them and will not tolerate their enforcement. The mere enactment of a statute means nothing, for a statute that is counter to the will of the community can be of no avail. The law to be effective must be reinforced by the public will."

To cultivate a public opinion so powerful that it can assert itself for the cause of freedom and righteousness in behalf of all the people, and not in the interest of any privileged portion, is the task of the democracy, according to Mr. McClellan.

$800 FOR A STEVENSON BOOK

Quaritch of London Buys First Edition of His "Beach of Falesa."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 30.—At Sotheby's sale of the library of the late Hugh Perkins of Liverpool, Quaritch today paid $800 for a first edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Beach of Falesa."

George D. Smith of New York obtained a series of Massachusetts election sermons between 1747 and 1785 for $220.

CITY'S 1-CENT TAX SALE.

Small Arrearages on 24,000 Parcels in Queens.

Taxpayers in the Fourth Ward of Queens who have owed amounts of 1 cent and 2 cents for forty years may lose their properties if they do not reimburse the city's treasury before June 27, when the sale is to be held. There are 24,000 parcels to be sold.

The 1 cent tax rearrearages are believed to be the result of some old Jamaica tax officials' errors, long years before consolidation.

Paterno Settles with Ex-Wife.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 30.—The action of Mrs. Katherine Clarisse Paterno to set aside a decree of divorce she obtained against her husband, Joseph Paterno, a millionaire contractor of New York, nearly fourteen years ago, whereby she waived certain property rights, was settled in open court today, upon Paterno's payment of $4,200 in cash and arranging to give Mrs. Paterno $60 a month for life.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Hazel, J. — Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.

Case on—Ritz Cycle Car Co<Driggs-Seabury Ord Corp. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Metal Arts & Crafts<Hudson Brass Wks. Bradstreets<Bradstreet. Wright & Cobb<Royal Mail, &c. NY & Bermudas Co< Mowinckel (2.) Re Frederico Stallforth. Hodges<Monoroad Const Co. Hewlett<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co. Lenahan<same. Capen's<same. Wallen<same. Marquard<same. Goldsmith<same. Underhill<Guide Service Co. Perlman<Std Welding. Brenner<Cadillac. Dailey & Ivins<Carroll US<75 cases of tomato catsup. Same<350 cases tom c. Same<75 cases tom c. Moore<Lighter George Dorner<Schoniger. Vierow<Str Greenport. Siegel<Simpson-Crawford.

Truesdale<Gen Film. Steamship Wymeric Line<No Ger-Lloyd. Elektra Toy<Donath. Smithson<Roneo. Panther Rubber Mfg< Feeney & Moss. Harman<Sea Ins Co. Gitter<Penn RR. Lund<Yacht Acushla. Palmer<Doull-Miller. Davey<Vair. Same<Easton. Franco-Am Chem Co< McKee Glass Co. Am Import & Trading Co<Bacon. Gideon<Representative Sec Co. Gordon<Str Comanche Am Graphophone Co< Emerson. Slater<Clyde SS Co. Smith-Norem<Burd. Re H J Wink. Davey<Vair. Same<Easton. Waltham Watch Co< Clair. Cook<Flagg. Schutte<Linderman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 328, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty day calendar.

Dittmar<Fred Starr Contracting Co. Tietjen & Lang D D< Steamtug Vigilant and Aetna Ins Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Discharges: Jacoby Bros. Henry D Drowes, John F Sutter, Anna I Sutter, Charles Baker, Andrew H Philip, Morris Schulman. Compositions: Harry C Abramowitz, Israel Greenberg. Motions: Abraham L Kass, Myer Walker.

Louis Schwab, Philip Rochelsky, Krimko Bros, Matthews Sons (3.) Berkman & Miller, Edward L Shea, Harry E Phelps, Edward Theriault (3.) H A Blumenson & Co, F H Doreck and ano. Wm F Messiter, Perry B Rowe, Roch Linc, Inc, Wm Schlesinger.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar for April 4, at 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Grown Cork & Seal< Am Cork Spec Co. Butterick Pub Co< Peerless Pattern Co. Scheuer<Katzoff (2.) Ideal Clamp Mfg Co< Metal Stamping Co. Keystone Film Co< Modern Film Lab.

The following cases will be added to the call on April 3, 1916:

Solomon<Kaufman. Burt Co<Cohen & Bro. Wolf<Nat Parlor Suit.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Finkelstein. Levy<Cramer. Re CNY (Blondell Av) Pirie<Pirie. Re Rabinowitz. Re Moriarty. (Kohn.) Re Green. Hummel<Blanchard. Robert<Lazarus. Lord's Ct Bldg<Carr. Re Kearsley. McDonald<Press P Co. Nacirema<Cassidy. Morris<Brandies. Haggerty<Lucius Eng. Marx<Israelson. Whitehead<Siddon. Frank<Frank. Interstate Note & Hold Co<Kuyma. Re Simplex Auto Co. Re Matthews. City R R Co<Wood. McKenney<O'Connor. Smith<Bleyer. Met Sav Bk<Freyer, Wronkow<Levey. Deutschman<Hoes. Feinberg<Feinberg. Morris<Walbridge. Engel<Moynihan. Tallack<Tallack. Spedling<Bronstein. Connolly<Star Co. (2.) Gregory<Oliver Typewriter Co. Thayer<Everett. NY Trust Co<Black. Re Fraud Con Co. Com Tr Co<Perhune. Offerman<CNY. Re Daun. Keller<Mother Lode Copper Mines Co. Re Gunter. Welensky<Brenlis. Re O'Connor. Blochert<Blochert. Hacke<Charter Con Co Re Bernstein, (Goldberg.)

Kennedy. Newhoff. Jaeger. Dreiman, Wandel. General calendar: Finlayson<Butterfield. Davis<Linden. Walk<Walk. Rosen<Meurer. Healey<Healey. Gens<Frankel. Schmulewitz<Diker & F. Chelsea Rty Co<Byrd. Wallach Co<Less. Godley<Crandall & G. Schwartz<Schwartz. Hitchings<CNY. Shapiro<Becker (2.) Osborne<Osborne. Hamill<O'Neill. Christman<Merritt. Gerli & Co<Pearson-Daniel Co. Clear.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions: Nassau Assets Coll Co<Van Tuyl. Brown<Mitchell-Lewis M Co. Re Davidson Av. Steinberg<Cas Co of Am. Clapp<Coburn. Masterson<Masterson. Sobel<Sobel. Lewis<Lewis. Re Dexter (303 E 77th St Co.) Same (443 E 80th St Co.) Demurrer: Schley<Coler. Preferred causes: Smith<Piglini. Same<Kramer. Marx<Maze Realty. Undefended divorces: Wiener, Rice, Degener.

PART IV., (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.

Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ess Am Ess Photo Co<Avrutis. Midtown Cont Co< Goldsticker. Donnelly<O'Brian.

Starke<S C Beckwith Spec Agency. Wechselblatt<Practical Fur Shop. Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Wolfe<Blue Ribbon Auto Co. Uhr<Coulter. Trial calendar: Gershenson<Stone. Ward<Degnon Cont. Bressler<Nas El RR. Weisblatt<Sat. Brew. Schrieber<Du Chette. MacLeod, Jr<Birdsall. Fisher<Bklyn & N E RR.

Rothman<Gluck. Bobyoch<N Y C RR. Nolan<same. C E Schmidt Co< Erie RR. Meihado<Steel Masonry Const Co. Weisbart<Postal Transfer Service. Watson<Rexton Rty. Stern<Harms. Case on.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Meallansky<Empire C Corp. No day calendar.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Zoemberg<Mischan. Inquest—Tedesco< Leland. Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Fiedler<C I RR. No day calendar.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Slavis<NY C & H R RR. No day calendar.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inq.—Zentino< Abruzzese. Inq.—Chambers<Bradley Cont Co. Beer<Mat Opera Co. Mussoness<CNY.

Fahlberg S. Works< Birns Exp Co. Starr<CNY. Lenhart<B & H R R. Bowden<N Y Rys. Clear.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Peters<5th Av Coach Co. No day calendar.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cardani<Beckman. Sader<Wiener (2.) Blackman<Travis. Teichman<Linch. Kirschman<Steeplechase Park Co. (2.)

Walz<Mirsky. O'Brien<Tegore. Berryman<Unity Taximeter Cab Co. McNamee<Borland. (3.) Case on.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Low<Spitzner. Chapin<Taylor.

Markowitz<Carpenter. Case on.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Hayes<C H Milling Co. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Davis, R. L., J.—At 10:30 A. M.—(Held in Appellate Term room.) Inq.—Photoplay Pub Co<Great. J. Lake's Sons<Cohan Carroll<Carroll. Herring<Mall. Woodard<Ryan.

F & M Schaefer Brew Co<Ryan. Levy<Lipman. King<Grimm. Hanna<Di Paoli. Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lester< Lester. No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Schweinler< Earl. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Motion calendar: Frank Leslie, John A Watjen, Ellen Dellett, Solomon Cohen, Hattie Schiff, Timothy J Kieley, Amanda Seyfarth, Henry H Heert, (3.) George J Losea, Jacob Hecht, Moses Pechter, Meyer Landon, Philip Levy, &c, John Zrzesinski, Pasach Gellman, Nellie Gore, Nellie De F Jones, William H Oakley, Peter Clemens, Charlotte Plock, John Brzesinski, Gaylord S Truesdell, Jacob Vetter, Anga F Bronson, Giuseppe Lazzarra, Harold D Boericke, Rynear J Silfgermann, Ignats Kozal Jr, James A O'Connor, Catherine M McGee, Abraham M Siegel, Carrie B Schroeder, Edward Collard, William Fill, George Breeze, Frank Work, Pallie V Smith, Augusta Hyatt, Bessie Clancy, George F Babb, Charlotte A O'Shea.

S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Agatha Habel, Charles Marks, Aug G F Stuckhardt, Alice M Howard, Mary Hayes, Joseph J Mayhon, Hyman Gallert, Mary C Leary, Max Gramsch, Catherine Adams, Sarah A Scott, Thomas Sileo, Michael Hogan, David Mahany, A Newbold Morris, Garabed Satchaklian, Emilie Harlem, Thomas H Renwick, Cathrine Sheehan, Elizabeth Kernaghan, Karl Hegner, George R Storm, William Branagan, James J Goodwin, Matthew C D Borden, John Gallagher, (2.) Alex. Frankenstein, Lawrence Copley Traw, Infants. Wills for probate: Julia F Walsh, Charles H Wetmore, Maurice Rosenthal, Susan D Peck, Dudley P Hale, William Lamson, Jane B Thompson, James D Tileston, Barbara Dubbion, Thomas J Tobin, Emily R Mitchell, Maria Febrein.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills: Case on—Jane E Barney. Scott B Shepherd.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M. Valentine Bldg Co< Robinson. Ludington<Posnick. Fornes Woolen Co< Cohalan. Blauner<Brown. Taussig<Barocca. Crescent W & W Co< Friedman. J Daniell, Sons & Sons<Munro. Transportation Club< Lorzer. Mausbach<McLaughlin. Anton Larsen & Son< Newmark & Davis. Same<Newmark. Moehs & Rechnitzer< Mackey. Stern<Kraus. Sampperl<Kahn. Shandling<Hurwitz. Elgas<Cooke. H Heller & Co<Bernstein, (2.) Frank<Cohen. Haffner<Beckerle. Thoesen<Skiff. Maison Bernard, Inc< Tripp. Lashin<C Brown & Co Shenk<McCausland. Rosenthal<Stern. Edelstein<Gruenstein. Trow Directory, &c, Co<Dabo. Raisler Heat Co<Kirkpatrick new Rty Corp.

McHenry<Vogue Hat. Kahn<Horton I C Co. Pitsch<Strohmeyer-Arpe Co. Ordway<Rosenbloom. Levitus<Frye Co. Glickman<Madoff. Novin<Amsterdam. Bolde<Welwood Rty. Kennedy<Coe. Glynn<White. Glynn<Nat Biscuit. Mylonas<Mareesi. Hancock<Robt Gordon & Son. Glynn<White. Glynn<Commercial Trust Co. Pintschouk<Greenbaum Werner<Minskoff. Blackman<Rothman. Greek C S Trust Co. Galef<Kalish. Koesower<Samuels, (2.) Hornstein<Meyers. Sandbloom<Kimball. Wood & Selick<Eisele. Brown<Abrahams. Olshansky<Fleisher. Cordez<Fennell. Dickman<Wunderman. Fobransfeld Bros< Schumacher. India Ref Co<Hirsch. Triangle Film Corp< Pansy Amuse Co. Mercer Antler Rty. Block<Baptist Temple.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jayces, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Clark, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Fiore<Int R T. Leinhardt<Schneider. Nassauer<B, Q Co & S RR. Miller<CNY.

Sturoken<So Brklyn RR et al. Ficken<Vernon et al. Hammersley<Borden's Cond Milk Co. Lotto<C I & B RR.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until April 3.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3900.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M. Mobre<City of Yonkers.

PART II.—Young, J. Case on—Godfrey<Matsens.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains, Friday. Wills for probate: Charles Spruce, Jennie Mead, Walter R Beach, Willard W Merritt, Thomas Asby Atkins. Executor's acc't's: Ernest A Hoffman, Henry N Hamilton.

Mary Trehn. Edward L Gard. Administrator's acc't: John Meyers, William H Morris. Order to show cause: George W Horton. Re estate: Nicholas S Smith.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M. O'Connor<Bradley Cont Co & NY Rys. Regey<R Hoe & Co. Droege & ano<Jergenson. Crowell<Bkl D Eagle.

Donohue<Loeffler et al Inq—Solomon<Loper. Inq—H B Pearsall, Jr, Co<Dedjing.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for the day upon this call:

Vladaneio<Astoria Lt, Heat & Power Co. Dumo<Goodman. Harrigan, an infant <Simon. Bergstrom, as admr< L L R R Co. Cassarino<Hanley. Fey, an infant<Ocean Elec Ry Co. Rowland<Cheshire. Femmenola<Man & Queens Trac Corp. Wanser<59th St Del Co and another. Hubbe<Ocean Elec Ry

Sheridan<Frazee. C. F. Turner Co< Wolff. Pellegrino<C. L. Smith Co. Platz<Probber. Fiore<B H R R. Pascale<same. De Meo<Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Corp. Militscher, an infant< Larsen Bldg Co, Inc. Riegelhoff<Simpson-Crawford Corp. Gevin<CNY.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 855.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Humphrey, J. — Equity causes—At 10 A. M. Marcello<De Luca. Plunkett<Ridge. Jackson<Bankers Nat Realty Corpn.

Sinecinski<Tarnowski et al. Parahelsky Bros, Inc< Stevenson et al.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—UNITED STATES District Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GUDEBROD BROS. CO., Bankrupt. Pursuant to a decree of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, dated March 30, 1916, the assets of the above-named bankrupt mentioned in said decree will be offered at public sale by the undersigned Trustee at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on April 12th, 1916, at two o'clock P. M., in accordance with and in the manner provided for by said decree, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned Trustee or his attorneys. The upprising offered for sale include the merchandise of the Bankrupt estate, fixtures, trade-marks and trade-names; accounts receivable; certificates of stock of the Champion Silk Co. and an action against said silk thread manufacturing concern under the Sherman Anti-Trust Laws. The merchandise will be sold "as is", and may be inspected by prospective bidders at any time before the sale upon application to the Trustee, and inventories thereof will be available for inspection at the office of the Trustee or his attorneys at least five days before the sale.

All bids for separate lots shall be subject to the contingency of the acceptance of any bid in bulk found by the Court to be of greater benefit to the estate.

After all bids are received, the Referee, at said time and place or at such adjourned time as he may fix, will entertain application or motion for, and will make such orders of sale or confirmation of sale or in reference to the administration of the estate of the Bankrupt, or the disposition of its assets, or the adjustment, release, adjudication or compromise of any matters affecting the administration of the estate as shall be proper.

GEORGE M. HARD, Trustee. 192 Broadway, New York City. Attorneys for the Trustee, ROUNDS, SCHURMAN & DWIGHT, 96 Broadway, New York City; BENJ. M. KAYE, 192 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. — In the matter of MOTHERHOOD EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, INC., Bankrupt. — No. 22,507.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold, pursuant to an order of this Court dated March 23, 1916, under the direction of Cahi Bates, the Trustee herein, at public auction, under the rules and practice of this Court, at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on April 11, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

The property to be sold consists of an educational photo play, known as "Twilight Sleep," and the three positives of such film.

New York, March 29, 1916.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy. 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

LOUIS STURKE, Attorney for Trustee, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORSE, BERNSTEIN, individually and trading as ORIENTAL WAIST CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, March 31st, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 79 Mercer St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, silk and cotton piece goods, trimmings, machines, office fixtures, safe, etc.

SAMUEL GOLDBERG, Assignee. ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY DOERSCH, individually and doing business as Henry Doersch & Co., Bankrupt.—No. 22023.

Tunis Dutcher, Auctioneer, will sell Saturday, April 8, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at Broadway and Remsen Street, Nyack, N. Y., by order of the Court the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries and fixtures, also auto delivery wagon.

F. STEARNS EDICK, Receiver.

March 30, 1916.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Attorney for Receiver, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

Open for inspection any day between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 22441.—In Bankruptcy.—M. H. PULASKI CO., Bankrupt.

M. H. Pulaski Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 12, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on April 14, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21905. Notice is hereby given that JOHN ZEILMANN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 1st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated, New York, March 30th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 22791. —In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM GREENBERGER, Bankrupt.

William Greenberger was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 8, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on April 14, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,237.

Notice is given that SAMUEL M. RAPPAPORT, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 1, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22678. Notice is given that JOSEPH OTNER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 1, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,688. Notice is given that JOSEPH ZEILMANN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 1, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,688. Notice is given that JOSEPH ZEILMANN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 1, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 5:42 | Sun sets, 6:20 | Moon rises, 4:35

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:44	6:16	12:00	12:02
Governors Island	6:21	6:51	12:14	12:37
Hell Gate	8:27	8:57	1:55	2:18

Arrived—Thursday, March 30.

SS Oscar II., Christiansand, March 16.
SS Gorredyk, Rotterdam, March 15.
SS Nordstjeren, Cuba, March 20.
SS Poeldyk, Rotterdam, March 8.
SS Siamese Prince, Norfolk, March 29.
SS Bankdale, Havre, March 11.
SS Anglo-Mexican, Cardiff, March 12.
SS Ardgarroch, London, March 11.
SS Castlemoor, Algiers, Feb. 28.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, March 27.
SS Carrillo, Cristobal, March 23.
SS Queen Margaret, Liverpool, March 15.
SS Ville de Paris, Barcelona, March 7.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, March 25.
SS El Sigio, Galveston, March 24.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, March 23.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, March 27.
SS Saracen, Newport News, March 26.
SS Justin, Liverpool, March 10.
SS Vesendijk, Rotterdam, March 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Canadian	St. Thomas	Mar. 22
Boniface	Para	Mar. 16
Rio Janeiro	Pernambuco	Mar. 18
Taxandrier	Havre	Mar. 12
Strathallan	Havre	Mar. 15
Cuffic	Liverpool	Mar. 19
Hercules	Shields	Mar. 14

DUE TOMORROW.

Collingham	St. Nazaire	Mar. 15
Stanton	Cape Verde	Mar. 17
Lydie	La Pallice	Mar. 17
Parima	Demerara	Mar. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 29

DUE SUNDAY.

Ethelstan	Marseilles	Mar. 3
Harpagus	Marseilles	Mar. 17
Esperanza	Havana	Mar. 28
Sommelsdyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 18
Wilhelm Golding	Kirkwall	Mar. 16
Knut Hamsun	Belfast	Mar. 16
Frances	Para	Mar. 18

DUE MONDAY.

*Espagne	Bordeaux	Mar. 26
*California	Liverpool	Mar. 25
Kingsfos	Liverpool	Mar. 18
*Kursk	Alexandrovsk	Mar. 21
Star of India	London	Mar. 16
Coamo	San Juan	Mar. 29
Falk	Cardiff	Mar. 17
Honduras	Freeport	Mar. 27
Morro Castle	Havana	Mar. 30
Ponce	San Juan	Mar. 29
Sixaola	Santiago	Mar. 28
Texal	Hueiva	Mar. 15
Tenadores	Cristobal	Mar. 27
Bermudian	Bermuda	April 1
Huron	Jacksonville	April 1

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Guantanamo, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Bergenafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:30 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Patris, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Trinidad	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Jacksonville	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Munwood, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of St. Louis, Savannah	3:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 30.

SS Ponce, Ponce to New York, was 1,266 miles S. at 8 P. M., 29th.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 46 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah to New York, was 16 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Trinidadian, Tampico to New York, was 195 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 106 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 255 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 265 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Munwood, Cardenas to New York, was 218 miles S. at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 244 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 220 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS San Giovanni, at Genoa, March 19.
SS Mosalla, at Naples, March 22.
SS Cape Castle, at Cape Town, March 24.
SS Mae, at Cadiz, March 27.

Sailed.

SS Burcombe, from Huelva, March 23.
SS Boveric, from Colombo, March 28.
SS Sutton Hall, from London, March 30.
SS Nordanger, from Lisbon, March 21.
SS Roseg, from Las Palmas, March 28.

Passed.

SS Constantinos, New York for Piraeus, passed Cape Spartel.
SS Europatess, New York for Vladivostok, passed St. Helena.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 1, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 1, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 1, SS Patris.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M., April 1 SS Taormina.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 30, SS United States, and at 8:30 A. M. April 1, SS Bergensfjord.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...Mar. 31
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manchuria.....Mar. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....April 3
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....April 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Makura.....April 7
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Panama Maru.....April 9
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Maitai..April 21

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, March 7; Sydney, March 8; Honolulu, March 22, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sierra, were dispatched east on March 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, March 31.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,830.

Notice is given that

...ation with the belief that that section of Fifth Avenue will continue to be the choice shopping centre for many years, led the new owners, said Mr. Tifft, to make the investment.

The property was the old Lewis corner and for over two years was vacant. It was sold to the sellers in the present deal over a year ago for $1,800,000, one of the largest prices ever paid for property of such dimensions on the avenue. The frontage on Fifth Avenue is 74.1 feet and 125 on Thirty-seventh Street.

Former Harriman Residence in 49th Street Sold.

The residence formerly owned by the late J. Borden Harriman at 35 East Forty-ninth Street has been sold by his widow, Florence J. Harriman, to Annie W. Douglas, living at the Ritz-Carleton Hotel, for $80,000. The dwelling adjoins the New Weston Hotel on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue. It has a frontage of 20 feet by 100.5. The assessed value last year was $70,000. Title was recorded in the Register's office yesterday and the purchase price indicates the advancing values of well-located property in that section of Madison Avenue.

Sells Seventeenth Street Loft.

The ten-story loft structure at 29 West Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has been sold by Joseph Silverson for Hubert Herzfeld to an investor. The new owner gave in part payment property in Yonkers. The seller acquired the Seventeenth Street building last November from the Brooklyn Savings Bank, which had taken it over at foreclosure sale.

Over $50,000 a Lot Paid for Lenox Hill Plot.

According to a transfer of title Charles M. MacNeill of Colorado Springs paid Andrew Carnegie $150,222 for the seventy-five-foot plot, 18 to 11 East Ninety-first Street. The buyer will improve the site with a dwelling for his own occupancy.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The five-story apartment house recently erected by the Mack Construction Company on a plot 40 by 100, at 650 Fox Street, has been sold to Marcus Heiland, in part payment the buyer gave the Mack Company an 8-story flat at 1 Street, a five-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100, located 140 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Louis Schrag sold for the Elway Realty Company a plot of sixty-one feet frontage on the east side of Jerome Avenue, between 162d and Belmont Streets. The buyer is an investor.

James F. Meenan sold to Charles Dils for investment 1,638 and 1,640 University Avenue, two five-story flats, each oc-

The addition will consist of a nine-story brick building 70 by 156 and will cost $95,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

64th St, 14 West, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5, five-story flat; adjourned to April 6.

By James L. Wells Co.

Bleecker St, 123 and 125, n w corner Wooster St, 50x100, eight-story loft building; Exelsior Savings Bank against Building and Engineering Co. et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; amt. due on judgment, $79,383.91; taxes, &c., $5,274.87; to the plaintiff for $70,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

7th Av., 2,424, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75, six-story apartment house; W. A. Allen and another, Trustees, against Joseph Lemma et al.; Wm. Butler, W. & C., attorneys; due on judgment, $71,916.78; taxes, &c., $1,000.54; to the plaintiff for $65,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & P., attorneys; due, $16,337.32; taxes, &c., $1,577.08.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Amsterdam Av, e s, at about 193d St, 100x271.55, irregular; Home Stores; E. R. C. Floyd against James Thom et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; amount due, $21,048.39; taxes, &c., $1,313.35.

AT 3,204 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hoe Av, 1,228, e s, 75 ft s of Freeman St, 50x100, three-story dwelling; C. O. Schetter against Florence Dean et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $10,869.44; taxes, &c., $249.07.

Whitlock Av, e s, 125 ft n of Tiffany St, 25x132.6x irregular, three-story house; J. W. Dougan et al., trustees, against Marie Wolfinger et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; amount due, $8,206.97; taxes, &c., $192.47.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

3d Av, s w corner of 32d St; for a six-story tenement and store, 49.5x89.9; Composite Realty Co., 316 West 112th St, owner; C. B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $48,000.

Bowery, 1009; for a five-story lodging house, 22.6x51.8; Flynn, 29 Bowery, owner; G. McCabe, 96 5th Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

330 ft e of Amsterdam Av and 156 ft s of 113th St; for a one-story nave, 125x300; Cathedral of St. John the Divine in the City and Diocese of New York, owner; Cram & Ferguson, Boston, Mass., architects; cost, $2,500,000.

18th St, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av; for a six and seven-story loft, 49.11x100.8; National Biscuit Co., 400 West 15th St, owner; J. E. Torrance, 409 West 15th St, architect; cost, $60,000.

Exterior St, w s, 25 ft s of 138th St; for a one-story galvanized iron storage house, 25x32; Longdock Mills and Elevator Co., David D. Allerton, Paponia, New Jersey City, Pennsylvania, owner; B. H. and C. N. Whinston, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $1,000.

Grand Concourse, n w corner of Minerva

CROSS ST, s s, 100 ft e of Minneford Av, 25x100; City Island Homes, Inc., to Jessie Merckel and another, City Island, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CHOTONA AV, w s, at Division ..., Lots 54 and 55, map of East Tremont, being land in bed of Grove St; Chas. A. Copeland et al, executors to Agnes Cook, 162 West 98th St, March 10; attorney, C. F. Hecker, 2,141 Crotona Av.....$1

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 204 ft n e of 170th St, 25x94; Charles Rosenthal et al, to Henrietta Kaufman, 1,425 Franklin Av., Jan. 3; attorneys, Fleischman & F., 32 Liberty St.....$100

LOTS 89 to 91, map of New Jerome, 75x125; Avenue St. John and Fox St. Corporation to Raffaele De Masi and another, King St, mtg $40,000, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 51 and 52, map of North Melrose; Charles F. Conover et al. to Harborn Realty Co., Inc., 2,220 3d Av, mtg $17,500, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 55 and 56 and 80 and 81, same map; same to 837 Washington Av Realty Co., Inc., 837 Washington Av, mtg $27,000, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 100 ft s of 145th St, 25x100; Anna L. Ploger to Henry Ploger, Sr., and another, 436 Southern Boulevard, mtg $500, March 30; attorney, M. Kretsch, 364 Southern Boulevard.....$100

UNION AV, 1,278, e s, 50x97.10; Traf Building Co., Inc., to Sidney Stern, 360 West 148th St, mtg $38,000, March 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 150.11 ft n of 187th St, 50.11x100; also Valentine Av, e s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 50.11x100; Harborn Realty Co., Inc., to Charles F. Conover, 414 East 162d St, and another, mtg $75,000, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 374, n e corner of Allen St, 20-82, 22.4x75, prior mtg $40,000; Sarah R. Mann to David Aronson, 1,381 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, March 25, due Jan. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. W. Sykes, 27 Pine St.....$4,200

HANOVER SQ, 1 and 2; Arthur Abrams to Andrew Von Grimm and another; executors, 227 East 68th St, March 24, due as per notes; attorneys, Katz & S., 15 William St.....$8,498

SEAMAN AV, n w s, 325 ft s w of Emerson St, 25x209.1; New York Operating Co. to Sol Young, 600 West 116th St, March 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

1ST AV, w s, 25.6 ft n of 78th St, 20.6x—; Jos. Frisch to Alfred Weiss, 215 West 86th St, March 29, due March 1, 1917, — p. c.; attorney, M. H. Hochdorf, 320 Chambers St.....$2,500

19TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Irving Place, 24x79; Ina L. Orvis to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, March 30, due as per bond; attorney, B. A. Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$4,000

19TH ST, 216 East, s s, 280.6 ft w of 2d Av, 26.6x92, prior mtg $11,000; Marino Scimeca to Joseph Yeska, 155 Riverside Drive, March 29, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Altmayer, 290 Broadway.....$4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,648, n e corner of 81st St, top loft; A. M. Lyon to Floyd Grant & Co., 780 7th Av., 5 years from May 1, 1916.....$3,090

MULBERRY ST, 110-112, all; Tommaso Farese to Giovanni Tomaselli, on premises, 5 years from May 1, 1916.....$7,200

7TH AV, 778, s w corner of 51st St, second loft; A. M. Lyon to Floyd Grant & Co., on premises, 5 years from May 1, 1916..$2,000

SAME PROPERTY, store; same to same, 5 years from May 1, 1916.....$5,000

8TH AV, 412, second story; Estate of Bichrand Niewenhous to William M. Eisen Co., Inc., 412 8th Av, 2 years from May 1, 1916.....$1,220

9TH AV, 37 to 45, all; W. E. Roosevelt and another, executors, to Conron Brothers, 9 years from May 1, 1909; attorney, Charles P. Kelley, 203 Broadway.....$8,500

102D ST, 49 and 51 East, store; Sazar Herskowitz and another to George D. Cake, 1,480 Madison Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, S. S. Feinstein, 150 Nassau St.....$1,200

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,110-2,112, all; Solomon Boehm to Aaron S. Laidhold, 1,334 Intervale Av, 5 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, M. Berkowitz, 74 Broadway.....$4,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN ST, 84 to 90; Rudolf Gersmann, Inc., against Shieren Estate, owner; Morris Cohen, contractor.....$—

25TH ST, 46 East; Charles S. Utterson against Ritz Realty Corp., owner and contractor.....$371

181ST ST, 728 to 736 West; Morris Goldstein against Broadway-Fort Washington Corp., owner and contractor.....$4,697

Bronx.

WEEKS AV, 1,786; Frank C. De Graw against Gertrude Lemlen, owner and contractor.....$102

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

198TH ST, n w corner of Creston Av, 40.4x117.4; Montrose Realty Co. loans Creston Avenue Building Co., Inc., to erect one-story building.....$35,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 79; Hester St, 97 and 97½, and Mulberry St, 76; Catherine Collins against William F. Boyle et al., partition; attorney, E. S. Cahn.

LOT 5, Block 2,167, Section 8; City of New York against Robert F. Greasen et al., foreclosure of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

SD ST, 404 and 406 East; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Villa Site Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, A. S. and W. Hutchins.

47TH ST, 107 East; Louise Peter against Louis Peter, partition; attorneys, A. & C. Steckler.

41ST ST, 440 to 446 West; Edward L. Coster against Threshold Realty Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Anderson, Hanlin & Anderson.

62D ST, 214 West; Jacob Regensberg et al. against Star Mortgage Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Sulsberger.

70TH ST, 125 to 129 East; Four actions; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Empire City Mortgage and Holding Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of four mort-

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

Near Sound; 30 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order at $4,500 and up; choice lots cheap; all terms remarkably easy.

JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

UP-TO-DATE BUNGALOW.

Five rooms and bath, within two minutes' walk of bathing beach; has electricity, water, gas, sidewalks, etc.; full price $2,950, terms $300 cash, balance easy monthly payments.

E. SHORE, 243 West 34th St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.

Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,

47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

Send for Booklet T.

IDEAL HOME

of 7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; large plot of ground; $200 cash needed at once, balance as rent. B. Floral, 243 West 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NUTLEY, N. J.

(12 miles from Jersey City on Erie R. R.)

Artistic house of nine rooms and garage; modern in every respect, on a corner plot 102 ft. front by about 115 ft. deep, situated on a hill in the Prospect Street section at 300 ft. altitude, four minutes' walk from station. Grounds laid out by a landscape gardener, with an abundance of fine shrubbery and trees.

First floor consists of: entrance hall, reception room, living room, large dining room (panelled and beamed ceiling) and kitchen, and pantry. Second floor: four large bedrooms and tiled bathroom. Third floor: storage space, open attic and maid's room. Laundry and extra toilet in cellar.

Heated by steam; lighted by gas and electricity. Modern gas kitchen, (no coal range,) hot water attachment on boiler. Copper screens for windows, doors and porch; also glass enclosed porch for winter. Full equipment of awnings for front porch and first floor where needed. Garage has cement floor and washstand and accommodates two cars; is heated by protected garage

ACRE BARGAINS ON LONG ISLAND

QUARTER ACRE for a cottage 100x100 at Islip. $5 down, then $3 monthly..... **$100**

ONE ACRE for chicken raising at Bay Shore, near village. $10 down, $5 monthly..... **$390**

TWO ACRES for vegetable raising at Islip, L. I., near depot, $10 down, then $8 monthly..... **$500**

FIVE ACRES for peach raising at Bay Shore, 1 mile to village, $50 down, $12 monthly..... **$850**

CUTE 4-ROOM COTTAGE and one-half acre for chickens. $50 down, $15 monthly..... **$1250**

TEN ACRES for truck raising at Islip, L. I., near village. $50 down, $20 monthly..... **$1900**

Any of the above at less than half their values. See me quick.

WM. H. MOFFITT
185 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

At Marathon Park, Little Neck, L.I.

For Sale—This comfortable, up-to-date 6-room house, 3 bedrooms, bath, porches, furnace heat, lot 40x100. 3 blocks from station; view of sound; 26 minutes from Penn. station, electric trains. Will sacrifice at $5,000; $500 down, balance as rent. —

John M. Riehle, 68 William St., N. Y.

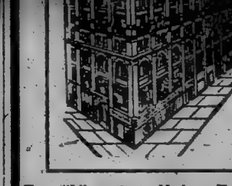

Two "L" stations, Hudson Tubes, subway station and two more nearing completion, all within one block distant.

Of the 11 floors vacated by the N. Y. Telephone Co. 60% of the offices have been leased to a high standard of tenants.

Why Not Inspect NOW These

Single Offices and Suites

While the Choicest Remain?

Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre downtown.

Six passenger and freight elevators. Service of the highest standard. Booklet and Floor Plan on Request.

W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, Room 107. Tel. 5516 Cort.

DON'T DELAY

Secure Your Office NOW in the

Barclay Building

299 Broadway

"The Practical High-Class Office Building."

Also Broadway Corner Store
Wm. C. Walker's Sons } Agents on
Wright Barclay } Premises

Attractive Ground Floor Office

At 37-39 Liberty Street. Rent reduced one-half. 1000 sq. ft. for $2000. This is a

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., BARSDALE, N. Y.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, N. Y.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Irvington.—Beautiful home; 10-room house; lease, sale. Hurt, 170 West 74th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath; decorated to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $3,600, on easy terms. Water Front Bungalow, 187 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with six-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated, ready to work; near harbor, trolley, and big town, where there is a demand for poultry and eggs; near enough to city to commute; want good party to take care of same and will sell on easy terms. B. Kuch, 189 Times Downtown.

GREAT SACRIFICE.

$3,600; substantial, beautiful Bungalow; 6 large rooms and bath; porches; steam heat; gas; latest improvements; large garden; 2 minutes' walk of station; view of Great South Bay; small first payment, $30 monthly. A. B. McCORD, Bellmore, L. I.

For sale or to rent, 2½ acres, North Shore of Long Island; 170 feet deep water front; good anchorage; house 12 rooms, 2 baths; wonderful view. Full particulars and photographs from Stephen Yates, 263 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOWS & HOUSES, 5, 6, 7, and 9 rooms; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing; also waterfront plot, 80x100; cheap; easy terms. Address Box N 121 Times.

Three-room Bungalow for $700.—Large front and back porch, open fireplace; new beach built on a fine plot of ground; ready for occupancy May 1; easy terms. M. Bungalow, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

House, 21 rooms, 2 baths, best located, Rockaway Park; all improvements; newly renovated; suitable for boarding house; must be sacrificed; exchange considered. Knabe & Co., 274 East 57th St.

Seaford (L. I.) residence for sale; 8-room, bath; lot 90x175; five minutes' walk from depot; one hour Pennsylvania Station; owner, owner, not a dealer. J. D. Bayard, Seaford, L. I.

SUBURBAN HOMES.—Restricted and refined; 25 minutes from Manhattan; $4,000 to $7,500; send for 1916 "Spring Lists." QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 209 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 2576 Cortlandt.

Elegant plot fronting on bay, fine sandy beach, 40 minutes out; refined, restricted; gas, electricity; $75 cash, balance small payments; will arrange to build. 608 Century Bldg., 1 W. 34th St.

Service Board Cannot Tell Whether or Not City Is Charged with Gifts.

DEMANDS FULLER DETAILS

Ledger Figures Sent to Commission Do Not Reveal Final Disposition of Items as Ordered.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company was notified yesterday by the Public Service Commission that it must furnish it with much fuller details of the items charged by it to its Account 32, "other suspense," and especially with information as to the accounts to which each of these items has been actually carried. The importance of this lies in the fact that in this particular account have been entered the sums of $150,000 voted to Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, and the $50,000 given to Robert Reid Rogers, counsel of the company, on account of services rendered in the negotiation of the dual subway contracts.

From this suspense account these items would have to be transferred ultimately to some permanent account of the Interborough, and on the way in which that has been done depends the accuracy of the charge that the city has been compelled to pay half these sumses, on account of their having been charged up to the cost of subway construction. On the other hand, if the company shows that these items were transferred to some other account, it will appear that it is the company which has been responsible for them and that the city is not concerned in the matter.

The commission called on March 8 for a full statement concerning the suspense account. In compliance with that order the company sent to the commission a book representing photographically the pages of its ledgers, on which this suspense account was entered.

to succeed the late Senator Shively, today issued an announcement saying he would not be a candidate for the Senatorial nomination to succeed himself. A senator to fill out Senator Shively's unexpired term, which ends in 1921, will be chosen at the election next November.

Senator Taggart issued a statement saying his decision not to be a candidate was reached after carefully considering his own personal affairs.

"Were I ambitious to succeed myself," he added, "I would be a candidate, for I feel sure that with the splendid administration of State affairs and the progressive administration of national affairs under our great President, Indiana will elect its entire Democratic State ticket and return its electoral vote for Wilson and Marshall."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 30.—The announcement by Senator Taggart that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself created considerable surprise when received here late today. His refusal will mean that there will be a number of candidates for the nomination which will be made by the Democratic State Convention to be held here April 26 and 27.

Governor Ralston probably will be one of the strongest candidates. His friends have been urging him, ever since the death of Senator Shively, to become a candidate. Benjamin F. Bosse, Mayor of Evansville, announced some time ago that he would seek the nomination if Senator Taggart did not desire renomination.

FIELDER HEADS BIG FOUR.

Grosscup, Hughes, and Scully Also Want to be Convention Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—Governor Fielder, State Treasurer Edward E. Grosscup, United States Senator William Hughes, and Congressman Thomas J. Scully today filed with the Secretary of State petitions for delegates at large from this State to the Democratic National Convention to be held in St. Louis in June. They all designated that they favored President Woodrow Wilson as their choice, and they are commonly referred to as the "Big Four."

Attorney General John W. Westcott also filed a petition and designated Wil-

Missing Charities Inquiry Witness Attacks Commissioner Kingsbury.

HIS MOTHER GOOSE VERSE

Commissioner Strong Does Not Believe Institutions "Scrambled" to Get Children.

Dr. Daniel C. Potter, who was charged by Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury with being the author of four pamphlets bearing the name of the Rev. Father William B. Farrell, in which the Strong charity inquiry was attacked, sent a statement to THE TIMES yesterday in which he declared that Commissioner Charles H. Strong "is only Mr. Kingsbury's deputy or clerk." Dr. Potter was still eagerly sought yesterday as a witness at the inquiry, but he was not found.

Dr. Potter replied at length to charges made by Commissioner Kingsbury. While not directly denying that he wrote the pamphlets, he said that he did not know whether the assertion that he did was "an insult to the father or a compliment to me." The statement concludes with this bit of verse, "offered as a serious addition to the immortal Mother Goose":

THE PAMPHLET.

"Who wrote the pamphlet?"
Sings Commissioner Strong
In a dolorous song;
"Who wrote the pamphlet?"

"Who wrote the pamphlet?"
"Not I," said Hebberd;
"Not from my cupboard,
Folks wrote the pamphlet."

"Who wrote the pamphlet?"
"Not I," said Potter;
"I'd make it hotter;
Spooks wrote the pamphlet."

"Who wrote the pamphlet?"
"I," said the priest,
"And it is a feast;

charging her husband, Howard, with using dreadful language whenever he dropped his collar button and it rolled under the chiffonier. He wouldn't let her help him find it or say a thing to soothe his injured feelings, but would stamp and shake his fist and swear. This conduct, coupled with other frailties, induced Mrs. Fish to sue him for a separation, and Justice Finch awarded her $100 a month pending trial and $200 counsel fee.

Mrs. Fish said her husband was frequently violent in the mornings "until he had taken medicine containing cocaine which he used always before breakfast and many times during the day." She also said he was a Director of the Quality Film Company, with an income of from $200 to $300 a week.

Mr. Fish said he was only an employe of the company and that by profession he was an actor. He complained that his wife objected when he wanted to drink beer, and that she was especially violent against his pipe smoking. She even went so far, he said, as to break his pipe. One of his serious complaints against her was her insistence that he take up the study of Christian Science.

FIGHT FOR LYMAN'S ASSETS.

Lawyer Will Take Case to Federal Court in Trenton.

At the conclusion of the taking of testimony before Referee in Bankruptcy George W. W. Porter in Newark yesterday in connection with a box in the safe deposit vaults of the Essex County National Bank of Newark, said to have been rented by Dr. John Grant Lyman, Abner S. Werblin, an attorney of Manhattan, declared that he would immediately apply to Judge Haight of the Federal Court at Trenton for an order to have the contents of the box turned over to Lyman's receiver, John L. Lyttle.

It developed yesterday that the key found in Lyman's possession when he was arrested in Florida fits box No. 50 in the Newark bank. It was brought out in the testimony before the Referee that the box had been rented by a man who gave his name as George M. Brown and his address as the Rittenhouse, 1421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The description was also said to tally with that of Lyman, and that there was a similarity in the handwriting on the bank's records with that of the alleged swindler's as compared with checks he has signed.

Commissioner Ward Wants Sections in Washington Heights Protected.

WOULD KEEP OUT FACTORIES

Building Districts Commission Is Told Apartments Injure Residential Streets.

The Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions continued its public hearing on the tentative plan presented to the Board of Estimate yesterday by taking up the district in Manhattan north of 125th Street. Most of the time was devoted to the Washington Heights section and its retention as a restricted residential district.

Reginald Pelham Bolton and other members of the Washington Heights Association declared that the work of the commission was a most hopeful one for the city, and that the character of the restriction placed on the Heights district bespoke future prosperity, as it was a favorable section for first-class residences. Mr. Bolton asked that the section along Spuyten Duyvil Creek be restricted from manufacturing, and that no steps be taken that would prevent, in the near future, the junction of Inwood and Isham Parks. He said the section was a historic one and should be kept for park purposes.

A. H. Favour, representing the Inwood Land and Improvement Company, did not want the shore front of the district restricted. He said there was already a boat-building plant on the shore, and he thought the owners of the property should not be restricted in their efforts to get what value they could out of it. Park Commissioner Ward declared it would be a serious disadvantage to the city if the section was not restricted.

"This section is one of the most val-

heard the final arguments yesterday in the suit brought by Clarence H. Venner, a broker, against the New York Central under the Sherman act to set aside the consolidation of the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads. Venner based his suit on alleged routing instructions sent by Carl Howe, the traffic agent of the company, to the various lines, purporting to show the allotment and percentage of receipts to each road.

Elijah N. Zoline, of counsel for Mr. Venner, argued that it was immaterial whether there had been an actual restraint of trade. The mere fact that the New York Central had the power, even though they did not exercise it, was sufficient to constitute a violation of the statute.

Citing the Northern Securities case, Mr. Zoline asserted that the power to destroy competition and not the actual destruction, was the test to apply. Under no circumstances could a railroad purchase a controlling interest in another line running parallel to it and be immune from the Sherman act, he insisted. He maintained that there had been a virtual, though not formal, consolidation of the New York Central, Michigan Central, the Nickel Plate, and the Lake Shore lines.

At one place Mr. Zoline invoked the Mosaic law in support of his case, asserting that Moses was very severe in his punishment of those who violated the law, death being frequently the sentence. Whether he favored equal severity with the New York Central officials, Mr. Zoline did not say.

An adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock this morning, at which time Mr. Zoline will conclude his argument. Ex-Judge Walter E. Noyes will sum up for the defense. Both sides have submitted lengthy briefs.

WINE 'AD' FOR METHODISTS.

Conference Program Directs Members to a Dinner That Is Not "Dry."

E. G. Wilson of the temperance organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church addressed the second day's session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference in Newark yesterday. He praised the newspapers of the country which had taken the stand that no advertisements of alcoholic liquors should

Association to Help Legislators Threatened Because of Amendment's Delay.

THANKS TO SENATOR BROWN

Junior League Gives Cash to Aid in Teaching Aviation for National Preparedness.

At a big get-together luncheon at the Hotel Plaza yesterday of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, the women guests pledged themselves to "counteract pestiferous nagging and hysteria of lobbying" at Albany and to stand by the legislators who have stood by them.

"The suffragists went to Albany with two arguments and one threat," said Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the association. "We cannot blame the legislators who have voted for them. Most men who go to Albany want more than one term, and they do not like to fight women. We do not make any threats, but we want to pledge ourselves to stand by the legislators, not with our own vote, but with the votes of our husbands, fathers, brothers, friends and others who represent us—750,000 votes to be reckoned with by the men who want to be re-elected."

There was a large attendance at the luncheon, women coming from all parts of the State, with one table from Watertown, the home of Senator Elon R. Brown, to whom the luncheon guests sent a telegram of thanks for the stand he has taken on the suffrage question in the Senate.

The Watertown women said that Senator Brown should have special protection against the big general army of suffragists because he is at the head of a family of suffragists. His wife and two married daughters, Mrs. Walter Brown and Mrs. John Johnston, as well as a sister, are all suffragists. The telegram sent to the Senator at

Rye

For those who prefer Rye Whiskey

E. La Montagne's Sons
15 South William St.
NEW YORK CITY
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
HOLLAND SYSTEM, INC.
BOSTON, MASS.
Distributors of the Famous
Fenway Products

Browning, King & Company

The Fashions in Suits for young men this Spring are trim and snappy, and our display of fabrics is very tasteful. A light-weight overcoat at

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, local rains tonight or Sunday; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,252. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT, ROOT, LODGE, AND BACON IN CONFERENCE

Ex-President Shakes Hands with Chairman of 1912 Chicago Convention.

POLITICIANS ARE AMAZED

Robert Bacon's Luncheon Starts Talk of Republican Nomination for Colonel.

SEE WANING OF BARNES

Preparedness Announced as the Topic at Table, but Leaders See a Deeper Significance in Meeting.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt had luncheon yesterday at the home of Robert Bacon, 1 Park Avenue, with ex-Senator Elihu Root, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who is a leading candidate for Chairman of the coming Republican National Convention, and General Leonard Wood.

Announcement of this event, at which Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Root, who as Chairman of the Republican Convention in 1912 had much to do with defeating Roosevelt's effort to capture the nomination, shook hands for the first time in nearly five years, left political leaders at a loss for words with which to express their varying emotions.

In a brief statement later Colonel Roosevelt said that preparedness and not politics was the subject discussed, but politicians put that view of the situation aside with a smile. It was generally agreed that the luncheon was the most significant happening of the political campaign. His friends said that Colonel Roosevelt's chances of capturing the Republican nomination had jumped 100 per cent. The Gary-Roosevelt dinner at which the Colonel broke bread with a score of the notable financial personages paled into insignificance.

Roosevelt Men Elated.

Some Roosevelt adherents were predicting last night that the luncheon marked the beginning of the end, that Roosevelt was "as good as nominated," and that the dinner also marked the end of the power of William Barnes, former Republican State Chairman, who engineered the fight against Roosevelt in 1912.

Another conclusion drawn by the Roosevelt men was that the Colonel, if nominated and elected President, would appoint Mr. Root as Secretary of State. Some politicians hinted that Mr. Root, realizing that there was small chance of his own election as President, wished to crown his career by doing his part, as the head of the Cabinet, to bring about an adjustment of conditions when the European war ended.

Progressives, it was said, would all fall in line and forget their animosity to Root because of his action in helping to beat Roosevelt in 1912 if Colonel Roosevelt headed the Republican ticket.

The news of the luncheon came like a bomb explosion in the political camps. There had been hints that Roosevelt and Lodge had been in communication and that there was a softening of the once bitter feeling between Roosevelt and Root, but few, if any of the leaders, aside from those at the luncheon, had been informed that these men would meet and announce the fact.

Colonel Roosevelt made his brief statement at the home of George W. Perkins, 76 Park Avenue, where, following the luncheon, a dozen political leaders, some Republicans, some Progressives, had met to tell him that everywhere the sentiment for his nomination was growing. To the reporters Colonel said:

"I just had luncheon with Mr. Root, Senator Lodge, and General Wood at the home of Robert Bacon. Mr. Bacon is connected with defense organizations. He got Senator Lodge to come on from Washington and asked me to meet him. Root, and General Wood to talk over the question of full preparedness for self-defense and as a means of securing the peace and honor of this country and to consider how best to proceed to awaken all of our citizens to the vital need of this movement for national preparedness. We did not discuss politics at all. Our entire conversation was devoted to the matter I have set forth."

Colonel Waves His Hand.

The Colonel smiled, waved his hand to the newspaper men, and pulling on his coat said he was going to see a grandson and would then motor back to Oyster Bay. He refused to amplify his statement or to answer any questions.

A few minutes later Mr. Perkins, who is Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, came into the room. He had not been at the luncheon, he said, but the Colonel had told him preparedness was discussed.

"How are things shaping up?" he said in reply to a question. "Why, you know the sentiment is growing everywhere for Colonel Roosevelt. It isn't all here in the East. You find it in every part of the country."

Robert Bacon, who acted as host at the luncheon, is a Director of the National Security League as well as an official of the Army League and Navy League and a member of other defense organizations. S. Stanwood Menken is President of the first-named organization. When Mr. Menken was told of the luncheon and asked what he knew about the plans to bring about a union of effort he said:

"The National Security League doesn't know anything about it or the purposes for which the luncheon was given."

In fact, it developed that none of the organizations seemed to know about the luncheon, officially at least. Mr. Bacon when seen last night explained that of course the National Security League knew nothing officially about the luncheon, but he stuck to the Colonel's assertion that preparedness only was discussed.

When Mr. Root was asked what had been discussed he replied tersely:

"Preparedness."

"Was politics discussed?" he was asked.

"No, no; no politics," he replied.

As the conversation was brought to a close he added: "No politics at all."

An effort to discover whether any plans for a union of purpose to awaken the spirit of patriotism had been matured brought the information that nothing definite had been done along that line. It was stated that there had just been a general discussion.

Politicians Draw Conclusions.

The fact that the luncheon followed on the heels of the Colonel's denuncia-

Continued on Page 4.

Germans Torpedo Russian Hospital Ship

PARIS, March 31.—The hospital ship Portugal has been sunk in the Black Sea by a German torpedo boat or submarine with a large number of wounded aboard, according to announcement of the official Press Bureau tonight. It is said that the Portugal had Red Cross signs conspicuously displayed.

The Portugal was owned by the Messageries Maritimes of Marseilles, and had been placed at the disposal of the Russian Government.

The Portugal was 444 feet long and had a gross tonnage of 5,553 tons. She was built in 1887.

5 ZEPPELINS RAID BRITISH EAST COAST

Official Announcement Says That About 90 Bombs Were Dropped.

LONDON EXPECTED BOMBS

But Pleasure-Seeking Crowd Went About as Usual—Record of Past Raids.

LONDON, Saturday, April 1.—Five Zeppelin airships raided the eastern counties of England last night, according to an official announcement just issued. Thus far it has been ascertained that about ninety bombs were dropped by the invaders.

An official statement regarding the raid says:

"An air raid took place last night over the Eastern counties, in which five Zeppelins are believed to have taken part. All the raiders crossed the coast at different places and time and steered different courses.

"At present about ninety bombs are reported to have been dropped in various localities in the eastern counties, but the results are not known.

"It is further reported that hostile aircraft visited the northeast coast, but no details have yet been received."

Looked for Raiders in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 1.—Last night was just suited for a Zeppelin raid, so far as one could judge from the ground. There was no wind and no heavy mist to obliterate the salient features of the landscape. There was a light mist, regarding which there was much conjecture as to whether it would screen the raiders from the anti-aircraft batteries.

By a certain hour in the evening a good many thousands of people in the metropolitan area had an inkling that something was impending. When the theatres began turning out their audiences everybody in the homegoing crowds seemed to know that something was, so to speak, in the air. Everybody cast eyes up to the sky and, seeing nothing, discussed the question of the best means of going home—a particularly burning question for those living in the suburbs. Usual numbers of taxicabs and omnibuses were available, but there was no certainty as to railroad communications.

Nevertheless the crowds of theatregoers seemed to go their separate ways much as usual, and as calmly and quietly as usual. A goodly number made their way to the Savoy and certain supper clubs where dancing goes on till 12:30 A. M.

"Have they come?" was the general form of greeting as people met one another in the foyer of the Savoy. As nobody could definitely say "they" had come, or were actually coming, people went and supped and danced much as they have been accustomed to do nightly.

There were, of course, rumors, but these up to midnight and later remained without confirmation.

At 1 o'clock most of London was sleeping peacefully, blissfully, unconscious of any raid.

So far as the records show, since the first air raid made on England on Christmas Day, 1914, when an aeroplane dropped bombs on Dover without causing any loss of life or personal injury, there have been, inclusive, thirty-one raids, principally by Zeppelins, which have caused in all 272 deaths and injured 627 persons.

SAYS BOMBS KILLED 200.

German Version of Air Raid on Anglo-French at Saloniki.

BERLIN, March 31, (via Wireless to Tuckerton.)—"Athens reports that at least 200 Anglo-French soldiers were killed by the air attack," says the Overseas News Agency in an item given out for publication today. "Twenty tons of explosives were detonated and numerous barracks were burned. Twenty-seven Serbian railroad cars with war material and an ammunition shed in the city were destroyed.

"Greek public opinion sharply criticises the proceedings of the Entente Allies which have exposed Saloniki to attacks, as their headquarters and military establishments are in the town. The refusal of the Entente Governments to pay damages caused by the air attack has caused much bitter feeling in Greek circles."

The above item probably refers to the air raid by seven German machines on Saloniki last Monday. A Berlin report of the attack said the air squadron dropped numerous bombs on the new harbor and petroleum depot, and on the Entente encampment north of the town. An Athens dispatch said that the Greek Government had protested against the bombardment. Saloniki reported that four of the attacking machines were brought down.

Turkish Air Raid on Lemnos.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 27, (via London, March 31.) (Delayed.)—"Our aeroplanes flew over the island of Lemnos and dropped four bombs on airsheds at Mudros," says an official statement issued today. "The bombs exploded within the sheds. Our airmen returned safely, notwithstanding the heavy fire of the enemy."

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Unexcelled for Champagne Cup. —Adv.

MALANCOURT WON BY FURIOUS DRIVE OF GERMAN HOSTS

Huge Masses of Men, Hurled from Three Sides, Gain Village West of Meuse.

FRENCH FALL BACK TO HILL

Germans Follow with Another Blow Three Miles Eastward and Enter Hostile Trenches.

THEN EXPELLED, PARIS SAYS

Combats of Great Intensity Mark the Struggle Along the Strong French Salient.

LONDON, March 31.—Again the Crown Prince's army is delivering tremendous blows upon the French salient at Bethincourt and Malancourt northwest of Verdun and they have made more progress despite the strong resistance of the French troops.

Malancourt was won by the Germans in successive assaults that lasted all night, while today fierce attacks made northeast of Hill 295, in the Le Mort Homme region, about three miles east of Malancourt, gained a footing in some French first line trenches. The Germans were immediately driven out in a vigorous counterattack, according to the French official bulletin issued this evening.

The struggle that ended in the Germans taking possession of Malancourt was of an intense and dramatic character. The Crown Prince hurled his troops at the French positions in masses, advancing from three sides at once upon the village. The French fought them off all night, but toward morning evacuated the ruined place, although they still held the outskirts, according to Paris.

The German Headquarters report on the success here states that French defensive works on both sides of Malancourt were also won and 328 unwounded men were taken prisoners.

The official statement of the German Headquarters Staff reads:

Artillery activity on both sides in many frontal war zones increased considerably during the clear portions of the day.

West of the Meuse, the village of Malancourt, and French defensive establishments on both sides of the village were taken by storm. Six officers and 322 unwounded men were made prisoner.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse the position is unchanged. Brief encounters at close quarters developed around French trenches south of Fort Douaumont.

In an aerial fight in the region of Arras and Bapaume the British lost three biplanes. Two of their occupants were dead. Lieutenant Immelmann thus accounted for his thirteenth enemy aeroplane.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office reads:

In the Argonne district we have repulsed two attacks with hand-grenades directed against our positions to the north of Avocourt.

To the west of the River Meuse the bombardment of Malancourt has gone on with redoubled violence. Last night the Germans delivered a series of attacks in massed formation. They advanced from three sides at a time upon the village, which formed the advanced salient of our line and sheltered one of our battalions. After furious fighting all night long, which entailed considerable sacrifices on the part of the enemy, our troops evacuated the ruined village, but we still hold its outskirts.

To the east of the River Meuse the night passed quietly.

In the Woevre district the Germans endeavored on three separate occasions to capture from us the work to the east of Haudiomont, but all their advances were repulsed.

There has been no occurrance of importance on the remainder of the front.

Attack Near Hill 295.

The night report of the French War Office says:

To the south of the Somme the enemy, after artillery preparation, attempted a series of attacks in force against our small command in the region of Dompierre. All their attempts failed.

In Champagne our destructive fires shattered German trenches to the south of Ste. Marie-a-Py. A German aeroplane, which was struck by our special guns, fell in flames within the enemy's lines to the north of Tahure.

In the Argonne our artillery shelled troops on the march in the direction of Varennes.

To the west of the Meuse the activity of the artillery has slackened. In the region of Malancourt the enemy made no attempt during the day to debouch from the village.

In the region of Le Mort Homme, after a violent bombardment, the enemy toward 6 o'clock in the evening started against our positions to the northeast of Côte 295 a strong attack, accompanied with a barrier of lacrimosal shells. The Germans succeeded for a moment in gaining a footing in some elements of our first lines, but were driven out through a vigorous counterattack by our troops. Another attack, directed a little later to the west of the same position, failed completely.

To the east of the Meuse and in the Woevre, there has been moderate artillery activity.

In the forest of Apremont we have bombarded enemy cantonments at Varvinay. Our fire against a German battery in action caused several caissons to explode.

One of our aviation pilots, in the course of a spirited fight, brought down an aviatik inside our lines at Soppe, in the region of Belfort.

The British official communication says:

Yesterday there was much aerial activity on both sides. A great deal of successful work was carried out by our airmen. Three of our machines are missing.

Thursday night the enemy exploded a mine near Neuville-St. Vaast and endeavored to attack with infantry, but was easily repulsed by our bombers. We exploded a strong mine near the Hohenzollern redoubt, wrecking hostile posts in two old craters.

Friday there was continued artillery activity north and south of Angres, south of Hulluch, north of the Ploegsteert wood and about Pilkelm. South of St. Eloi an enemy attack Friday morning broke down under our fire.

The Belgian official communication reads:

After comparative quiet in the

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King Wires Message of Hope to Townshend

LONDON, March 31.—An official announcement says the following message was sent March 14 by King George to General Townshend, in command of the British troops at Kut-el-Amara:

"I, together with all your fellow-countrymen, continue to follow with admiration the gallant fighting of the troops under your command against great odds. Every possible effort is being made to support your splendid resistance."

REICHSTAG WOULD PUSH U-BOAT WAR

All Parties Agree on Resolution Commending Work of Submarines.

GERARD SUBMITS INQUIRY

Germany Awaits Naval Report Before Replying on Sussex Case.

BERLIN, March 31, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—All the parties in the German Reichstag, with the exception of the recently created Socialist minority party, have agreed to move the following resolution in the Reichstag, says the Overseas News Agency:

"Since the submarine has proved an efficient weapon against English warfare in attempting to starve Germany, the Reichstag expresses certitude that it is necessary to use all military means, exclusive of submarines, in such a way as to insure a peace which guarantees Germany's future, and that it is further necessary in the negotiations with foreign countries to safeguard liberty in the use of the submarine, which is needed in order to maintain Germany's naval position, while paying due regard to the justified interests of neutral countries."

Gerard Delivers Inquiry.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 31.—There is hardly any comment in the German papers on the sinking of the Sussex, most of them taking it for granted that the explosion was caused by an English mine. The Admiralty will not express any opinion until its investigations are finished.

The public strongly resents the English comment which makes a German U-boat responsible for the disaster.

According to private reports from Holland the large majority of the Sussex passengers are convinced that she struck a mine, and that the tales of those who claim to have noticed the foam line of a torpedo are discredited by other passengers who were with them at the time of the explosion.

BERLIN, March 31, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, has presented to the Foreign Office his Government's request for information as to whether any German submarine torpedoed the cross-Channel steamer Sussex or the British horse ship Englishman. The answer, according to the Overseas News Agency, will be delayed for some time in order to allow the naval authorities to make the necessary investigations.

The tenor of the note handed the Foreign Office by the Ambassador is friendly throughout.

BERLIN, March 31, (via London.)—The American Embassy, in addition to requesting information concerning the steamers Sussex and Englishman, has also asked the Foreign Office regarding a third steamer named the Manchester Engineer.

The Manchester Engineer went to the bottom as the result of an explosion while on a trip from Philadelphia to Manchester. The crew, which contained two American negroes, was saved. Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown, reported that the steamer was torpedoed.

CABINET DISCUSSES SUBMARINE CASES

Sussex and Other Attacks Are Weighed by President and His Advisers, Who Await Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—President Wilson and his Cabinet today canvassed the situation growing out of the Sussex, Englishman, Manchester Engineer, and Eagle Point cases, in which American lives were imperilled, but no action was taken following the Cabinet meeting. It was announced when the Cabinet session was concluded that complete evidence in all these cases had not been received, and that no report had been obtained from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, in response to the instructions directing him to make inquiries of the German Foreign Office for the facts.

In the absence of a report from Ambassador Gerard, the Administration is without information as to the attitude of the German Government, and does not know what will be its explanation of the explosions on these vessels. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, being without advices from Berlin, has volunteered no information to the State Department. Without a statement of the position of Germany, and not yet knowing whether that Government will admit or deny its responsibility for any or all of these cases, the State Department in the present situation is forced to rely on its own information. This information is circumstantial and based on affidavits by survivors and on reports by Ambassadors Page and Sharp. The originals of these affidavits and other data is being mailed to Washington, and the material evidence is expected to include fragments of metal found on the Sussex and alleged to be parts of a torpedo.

A high official of the Government said tonight that there was every indication that this Government would not be in position to take any action before the Cabinet meeting of next Tuesday, by which time President Wilson expects to be in possession of a report from Ambassador Gerard explanatory of Berlin's

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OUR CAVALRY ROUTS VILLA BAND AFTER RIDING 55 MILES IN 17 HOURS; 30 SLAIN; VILLA ESCAPES, WOUNDED

DODD'S MERCILESS PURSUIT

Rides Forty of His Own Men "Out of Their Saddles," But Keeps On.

LIVES OFF THE COUNTRY

Short of Horses and Rations, Short of Everything but Ammunition.

FOUND BY AN AEROPLANE

Word Carried to Pershing, Who Hastens Forward—New Flying Squadron Is Ready.

BY FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

WITH GENERAL PERSHING IN THE FIELD, CHIHUAHUA, March 29. [By courier to General Field Headquarters and thence by aeroplane to Columbus, New Mexico, March 31.]—For more than three hundred miles without the use of a single mile of railroad, the line of communication of the United States Punitive Expedition aimed at Pancho Villa now stretches across the country, and over more than half of this distance, by horse and by motor, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has traveled, moving with the General Staff to the ever shifting front where our troopers are trying to ride Villa and his followers out of the hills.

For the first time yesterday aeroplanes succeeded in going the whole way through. Balked heretofore by air currents and mountain passes, they were not able to communicate with a certain cavalry column which, as this is written, is close at Villa's heels in his native district. As mobile almost as the bandit's command, who can steal horses by night, ride them to death by day, and steal fresh ones the next, those troopers pushed forward so rapidly that General Pershing himself did not know of their exact whereabouts.

For days they were isolated beyond all radio and field telegraph communication; and while headquarters heard rumors from time to time that they were close upon Villa there was no confirmation of this until an aviator of the aero squadron, trusting to God and his engine, flew to within eighteen miles and returning to this sub-base today made his report. He announced that Villa's command, still numbering between 250 and 350, had broken through and presumably defeated the Carranza garrison and had headed south and east with a column of our cavalry close behind.

General Pershing, motoring here yesterday from headquarters near Casas Grandes, received the report in front of his tent and an hour later disappeared under a cloud of sand making for a destination that may not be mentioned. Whether Villa is killed or captured or escapes before this dispatch reaches New York, the fact will remain that at noon March 29 a mixed command of white and black cavalrymen was pressing him so hard that General Pershing said:

"It looks as though they have him. But Villa is no fool, and I wont predict."

The Ride of Dodd's Cavalry.

When the story of the ride of that advance guard of cavalry comes to be written it will make, I believe, one of the finest chapters in the history of the American Army. Not until we reached this base, sixty miles north of the point where the expedition is now establishing an advanced base, did we learn that the troops led by a Colonel, the mention of whose name the censorship forbids, had for more than a week acted practically independently of headquarters, driving ahead at a rate that put forty men out of the saddle. The single doctor with the command was left behind with these disabled men, while the remainder of the column pushed on, short of rations, short of horses, short of everything except ammunition.

When found by the army aviator who reported to General Pershing the command had been living off the country, eating tortillas and frijoles and game, sparing their horses where possible but not themselves, pushing the chase into a country where Carranza troops are thick, but who nevertheless failed to stop Villa in his flight.

THE TIMES correspondent talked with the aviator, who came upon the command, and learned from him that even far south they had had no trouble with the populace. The Carranzistas, he said, had an attaché with our forces; but nowhere, he added, were they acting jointly with our men. At [Deleted by Censor] he said the Villistas had killed eighteen Carranzistas and three horses, according to local report, and had themselves escaped practically unscathed. At any rate, they left behind neither dead nor wounded.

Moving south, the Villa forces rode into a town where on Monday last they again engaged the Carranzistas, with a result not known here. They were not stopped, however, and, practically intact, they began pushing south and east once more. Yesterday our hard riding cavalry was less than twenty miles behind their dust.

Scene at the Sub-Base.

This sub-base, which I reached at midnight Tuesday, lies also in the [Deleted.] Around it rise the grey-blue foothills of the Sierra Madre. On a plain which slopes away from the foothills, the tents are spread. Piled among them are supplies, grain for the animals, field rations for the men. There are no covers over these piles, and your first impression on riding into camp is that of a great wholesale grocery and feed store unroofed by a cyclone. Among the grain sacks, specially the yielding

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Pershing's Report of Dodd's Victory Calls It Serious Blow to Villa's Band

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—General Pershing's telegram to the War Department, transmitted through Major General Funston, as given out by Secretary of War Baker this afternoon reads as follows:

SAN GERONIMO RANCH, March 30, 1916.

Dodd struck Villa's command, consisting of 500, 6 o'clock, March 29, at Guerrero. Villa, who is suffering from a broken leg and lame hip, was not present. Number Villa's dead known to be thirty, probably others carried away dead. Dodd captured two machine guns, large number horses, saddles, and arms. Our casualties, four enlisted men wounded, none seriously.

Attack was surprise, the Villa troops being driven in a ten-mile running fight and retreated to mountains northeast of railroad, where they separated into small bands. * * * Large number Carranzista prisoners, who were being held for execution, were liberated during the fight. In order to reach Guerrero, Dodd marched 55 miles in seventeen hours and carried on fight for five hours. * * *

Eliseo Hernandez, who commanded Villa's troops, was killed in fight. With Villa permanently disabled, Lopez wounded, and Hernandez dead, the blow administered is a serious one to Villa's band.

PERSHING.

TROOPS IN MEXICO TEST NEW DEVICES

Huge Field Kitchens That Bake 5,400 Loaves of Bread a Day Among Them.

SUBSTITUTE FOODS NEEDED

Campaign Also Proves Tact of Men in Winning Friendship of Natives.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, COLONIA DUBLAN, CHIHUAHUA, March 27, (by Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., March 31.)—Establishment of a field bakery on a Mexican plantation near headquarters has released for other work half a dozen automobiles which up to today have been distributing bread baked on the United States border, among the columns of the expedition.

The new field kitchens, comprising two ovens, each nearly the size of a garage, are capable of turning out 5,400 one-pound loaves of bread a day. A one-pound loaf of army bread is a day's ration for a soldier in the field. It is about the size of a derby hat, but not so symmetrical. The estimated cost of carrying this bread from the border to the bases in automobile trucks was $90 a day for gasoline fuel alone. More important than the saving in money was the release of automobiles and other transport facilities for carrying additional supplies. The space released can furnish, for example, a daily grain supply for about one regiment of cavalry horses.

The bread baked at the new ovens is from native Mexican flour, the first obtained by the expeditionary columns. The ovens were made of native brick and adobe mud. Each oven has a large fire box, inclosed on all sides by very thick brick and mud walls. A wood fire is built in this box, burning for about an hour, until the temperature in the box is about 600 degrees. Then the fire is removed quickly, a wet cloth on a pole wipes out the wooden ashes and on a wooden ladle with a handle about twenty feet long dough loaves are deposited in the fire box. In about an hour they are done. The process is repeated every two hours without interruption, day or night, the bakers working in eight-hour shifts. The yeast for this bread has been made from Mexican potatoes, in big barrels. A little sugar is put into the dough.

Testing Military Inventions.

Whatever the outcome of the chase for Villa, it is evident that the army here in Mexico under General Pershing is getting an actual test of the military inventions under service conditions.

More than one type of motor truck is in use among the fifty-four machines of this class doing transport duty. These trucks are under test in a country without roads, where hill and mountain climbing on rocky trails is necessary if the army is to subsist. The big trucks not only have done all expected of them, but in several respects they have outdone the famous lighter makes of automobiles in pace-making under different conditions.

The aviation service is working under conditions calculated to bring out sharply every necessity which may be considered in increasing the aeroplane establishment. The army in the field already has met the problem of living in a country which is practically without salt. Even the scanty food supplies which were anticipated in the devastated Chihuahua districts have not all materialized. Most of the available pork, for example, has been found infected with trichinae. These and other incidents have complicated an already difficult transportation situation throwing the army upon its own resources to work out quick substitutes for the ordinary means of subsistence.

Practically, however, it is understood that the field forces, by hard work, endurance of the cavalrymen and horses, and the remarkable marching powers displayed by the infantrymen, have made up for a considerable part of this handicap. Adaptability of the troops to emergencies, displayed under the tests of this campaign, has furnished many practical object lessons as to the length to which American armies can be driven on forced marches without loss of organization or danger to the men. These troops made record marches during their first day out, but, according to the reports reaching here and the evident physical hardness of the men in the base camps, the men are in condition not only to repeat, but to exceed their past performances.

Humor in Camp Life.

In spite of campaign hardships, the camp life in Mexico is beginning to produce its round of humorous soldier stories. Today a Chinese laundryman, a resident of Mexico, establishing his business near a large camp, proceeded to attempt to build his shack over and around the army telegraph wire. He

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CHASE NEAR END, OFFICIALS THINK

Washington Keenly Gratified at Colonel Dodd's Victory Over Villistas.

CONGRESS APPLAUDS NEWS

Effect on Both Sides of Border Will Be Good, Secretary Baker Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—News that Colonel George A. Dodd and his troopers of the Seventh Cavalry had routed Francisco Villa's forces in their first encounter, at Guerrero, Mexico, was received with keen satisfaction today in the War Department and in other official circles. The cavalry's victory was preceded by the most notable performance in sustained riding that the army has seen in more than a quarter of a century.

Soon after the news had been sent to President Wilson at the White House the following telegram was sent to General Funston at San Antonio, Texas:

Washington, March 31.

Commanding General, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Secretary of War desires you to convey to General Pershing and Colonel Dodd and command his hearty commendation of exploit mentioned in your No. 1,176.

SCOTT, Chief of Staff.

The House gave a patriotic demonstration late today when Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, caused the reading from the Clerk's desk of a telegram from Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing reporting the success of the American troops. Mr. Mann obtained a copy of the War Department announcement, and, without indicating the nature of the communication, asked for two minutes' time in which it might be read to the House.

"Rebel Yell" in House.

As the reading clerk concluded practically every member present vigorously applauded and a few Southern Democrats raised the "rebel yell." The galleries joined in the demonstration.

The Senate learned of the American victory when General Pershing's telegram was read to that body. Although applause is seldom heard in the upper chamber, Senators could not repress a slight demonstration of approval over the news.

Delay in receipt of General Pershing's report was ascribed by War Department heads to the great distance from the border and difficulties of communication. General Pershing was thought to have forwarded his dispatch by courier to the Signal Corps telegraph lines.

Relief was expressed tonight in all quarters that the successful end of the American expedition was in sight. Officials believed that Dodd's victory, if followed promptly by capture or death of Villa himself, would go far toward aiding in the restoration of peace in Mexico. They believed the rout would discourage outlaws generally, and deter further desertion from Carranza's army.

Secretary Baker Gratified.

Secretary Baker tonight issued the following statement:

The success of Colonel Dodd in catching up with the retreating bandits and dispersing them shows the value and effectiveness of the careful preparations made by General Funston, as well as the dash and vigor with which Colonel Dodd himself and the members of his command have undertaken their task.

It is a matter of great gratification to us all that the first encounter is so decisive and that our own troops have suffered so slightly. The effect on both sides of the border will undoubtedly be good. It will allay apprehension on the American side by showing the rapidity and effectiveness with which our army acts, and among the Mexican people it will show the singleness of our purpose and discourage other bandits from sympathetic demonstrations.

This comes as a very adequate answer to those who feared that it would encourage marauders, and gives strong ground to hope that the entire object of the expedition can be speedily accomplished.

The War Department was not advised officially tonight regarding the troops in Colonel Dodd's command, although the Seventh and Tenth Cavalry were understood to be the nucleus of the column picked for the raid. The Seventh

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GENERAL HERNANDEZ KILLED

Four Slightly Wounded Is Total of American Casualties.

SURPRISE ATTACK AT DAWN

Troopers Capture Two Machine Guns, Besides Number of Horses and Arms.

5-HOUR FIGHT AT GUERRERO

Villa Not Present, Gen. Pershing Reports—Others Say He Fled—Leg Broken.

By LEE BROWN.

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 31.—Francisco Villa, the outlaw who made a raid on this town three weeks ago, was surprised in an attack by a flying detachment of American cavalry under Colonel George A. Dodd early Wednesday morning. He was badly defeated, and now, seriously wounded, is fleeing to the mountains with Colonel Dodd's men in hot pursuit. His chief military commander, General Eliseo Hernandez, was killed in the fight. It is the beginning of the end of the American Army's campaign in Mexico, officers here believe.

The news of the bandit's defeat was first received here this morning as an unofficial report and was doubted. There followed a personal wireless message to Major W. R. Sample, the commander of the expeditionary base, and since then all the camp and the town and the countryside have been buzzing with the news. The message to Major Sample was from Lieut. Col. De Rosey C. Cabell, Chief of Staff for Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, who is in charge of the punitive expedition. It was one of the longest messages received over the field wireless from Casas Grandes. Here are the details as told in this and the later messages:

After a ride of fifty miles in seventeen hours across the ragged Guerrero region—Villa's own district—the Americans discovered Villa's force just rising after the night's encampment. It was 6 o'clock in the morning. There were 400 Americans. The force under Villa could be seen to be superior numerically. Colonel Dodd estimated it at 500.

Surprise Attack at Dawn.

Without stopping for rest after their gruelling ride, for the Americans had been in the saddle since noon the day before, Colonel Dodd and his men charged on the Mexicans. It was asserted in the dispatches that, despite the arduous mountain march of the Americans, the advance guard crept up through arroyos beyond the Villa outposts before they were discovered. There was a brief and fierce encounter with the Mexicans on the ground on which their tents and paraphernalia still lay. Then they fled to their horses and a running fight began.

For five hours the fight continued, the Mexicans fleeing in wild disorder and the Americans pursuing. Many of the Mexicans were seen to fall from their horses. Those who were only wounded were lifted to the saddles of others and carried on. Thirty were left dead on the ground. In the entire fight only four of Colonel Dodd's men were injured, and, according to the message of the Chief of Staff, these suffered only slight injuries and at present are being treated at the hospitals in the field.

It was nearly noon when the Mexicans reached the foothills of the mountains northeast of the Mexico North Western Railroad. Here they separated into small bands and fled into the mountains, and Colonel Dodd's men, who had been on their horses for almost twenty-four hours, stopped for their first rest.

Villa himself was in a little tent in the rear of the encampment. He was lifted into a carriage when the surprise attack on the camp started, and throughout the long chase he was driven at breakneck speed ahead of his fugitive band. It was learned afterward from Mexicans that he had robbed to feed his tattered army, that he could not ride because one leg had been broken, and that a bullet had shattered his hip. When the injuries were inflicted is not known. It is thought probable that they were the result of an earlier fight in his present flight before the American force, or that possibly he received at least one of the injuries from the little group of American soldiers who pursued him across the border on the night of his Columbus raid.

Thirty Mexicans Killed.

A small detachment of Colonel Dodd's men was sent back over the [illegible] Villa's flight to accompany [illegible] Americans who had been [illegible] was this guard that counted [illegible] Mexican dead on the way. [illegible] was General Hernandez. [illegible] believed there were many [illegible]

At the Villa camp, where [illegible] had commenced, the [illegible] found two machine [illegible] prized [illegible] also [illegible] in that [illegible]

...ly are the two machine guns which Villa used in the raid here on the night of March 9. The troopers also found quantities of ammunition, arms, food, and other impediments, and these were all taken back to the American field base.

In concluding his personal message to Major Sample, Colonel Cabell said:

"With Villa permanently wounded, Lopez disabled, and Hernandez dead, the Villa forces have had a serious blow."

The messages describing Wednesday's fight, did not tell what parts of the cavalry were with Colonel Dodd, but they were companies of the Seventh and Tenth Regiments. These are the regiments that entered Mexico from Hachita under Colonel Dodd and later made connections for supplies with General Pershing's larger column at Casas Grandes. The Seventh Regiment is white and the Tenth black, and there has been a spirit of keen rivalry between them as to which would be "in on the end of the chase." In addition there has been the added incentive of the $50,000 reward reported to have been offered for Villa's capture dead or alive. It has been generally agreed this sum will be divided among the men and officers who achieve the object of the expedition.

Await News of Capture.

With this rivalry and this incentive to spur them on, and with the trail of the pursued bandit so warm, the base camp here is awaiting news that the principal disturbing factor in Mexico has been captured and that the American expedition is at an end. The messages from the front state that Colonel Dodd's men are losing no time and are considering only the question of saving horses enough to carry them in pressing the chase.

There are a lot of officers here who want to congratulate Colonel Dodd. He will be 64 years old on July 26 of this year, and it is expected he will be retired at that time. The Colonel himself is one of the best liked men in the army among the troopers. He is quiet, more than six feet tall, slender and rawboned, with hair that was blonde a few years ago but is now turning gray. He has a little light mustache. For the last year he has had practically the duties of a Brigadier General. He has been in charge of two regiments of cavalry, the Seventh and the Tenth, at Douglas, Ariz., and the men of these regiments swear by him. One of the reports received here late today has it that there were men only of the Seventh, the white regiment, with him when he whipped Villa. But nothing official has been received here on that point.

Soldiers who know the Mexicans believe there is no longer even a remote chance that Villa can win the support of any considerable faction. If he had been able to defeat and repulse the smallest kind of an advance guard of the American troops, they say, it is probable that thousands of Mexicans long trained in guerrilla warfare would have flocked to his standard to expel the "gringoes." With Villa defeated and wounded, and with his principal Generals dead or out of the fight, there will be only deserters and no recruits among the followers of the outlaw, it is predicted.

Mexicans as Dodd's Guides.

It was probably the Mexicans themselves who led Colonel Dodd and his men to the spot where Villa was, encamped, instead of the aviators, despite the fact that the airmen have been doing valuable scout service at the front. This opinion was expressed tonight by Lieutenant Gorrell of the Aviation Corps. Lieut. Gorrell again returned from the front as a dispatch bearer this morning. He brought messages from General Pershing and the officers of his command, but nothing about the battle with Villista forces, for when he left Casas Grandes at 6 o'clock this morning nothing was known there about the battle.

The fact that it took two days for news of the fight to reach the field base was taken at headquarters here as an indication that Colonel Dodd's cavalry had penetrated a long distance from any of the sub-bases along the line, as a result of which it took considerable time for the guard returning with the wounded to get the news to the main force.

Two of the aviators operating with General Pershing's force are with the main body of troops furthest advanced, and are doing scout duty for them. The four others are remaining in the vicinity of Casas Grandes, carrying messages and making observations in that region, and these take turns at returning to the base with dispatches and for equipment or supplies needed. None of the aviators, so far as is known here, was operating with Colonel Dodd's flying squadron.

Sixty pounds of candy constituted the major part of the excess burden Lieutenant Gorrell will take back with him tomorrow morning. He spent the afternoon making the purchases in the town here today.

"Those men at the front have an inordinate capacity for candy," he said while discussing things at the front with The New York Times correspondent here this evening. Their rations include very little sugar, and in addition it is cold at nights. Men who never care for candy when on normal diet will eat a whole day's rations for it while in the field, especially where it is cold. I noticed the same thing when I was on duty in Alaska."

The principal variety of candy he is taking back is chocolate. He is also taking a load of newspapers and any number of letters for men at the front and along the line, for most of his journey will be above the line of communication. The pile of packages that he has gathered in the long, low wooden structure that serves as headquarters here for the aviators resembles a Santa Claus pack. There is even the tinsel, long strings of it, tied about some of the letters and packages, which look for all the world as though they were to be pinned to a Christmas tree tonight for the men to find in the morning.

These are the weighted letters and packages to be dropped off at stipulated places en route. The men along the line have learned to watch for the aviator Santa each morning, and the long strips of tinsel glistening in the morning sun as the packages fall from the machines bring a group of eager olive-drab figures running to the spot where the missive falls.

Telegraphic congratulations for the officers and men who defeated Villa are pouring in from all over the country tonight. One addressed to General Pershing was from the Chief of Staff in Washington. On account of the heavy rainstorm here tonight the wireless is working only at infrequent intervals and no further details regarding Wednesday's fight are being received. The rain has played havoc with the camp. Where there was powdery dust a foot deep yesterday there is mud, and many of the tents cover ponds.

PERSHING'S REPORT FROM SAN GERONIMO

Dodd Now Pressing Cavalry to Catch Villa Before He Can Reconcentrate His Men.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 31.—Thirty of Villa's soldiers killed, four American soldiers wounded, and more than 450 Mexicans dispersed, after a running fight which extended over ten miles, is the summary of the first engagement between forces of the American punitive expedition and Fransisco Villa.

Colonel George A. Dodd surprised Villa's men at Guerrero on March 29. His was the smaller force, comprising detachments of the Seventh and Tenth Cavalry, but without waiting he began the attack which ended five hours later when the Villa force had been chased into the hills northeast of Guerrero.

General Pershing's report reached General Funston today and by him was transmitted to the War Department. It was filed at San Geronimo.

Villa was not with the defeated force, and Colonel Dodd was believed to be forcing his cavalry to its utmost to run him down before an opportunity was found for him to reconcentrate his scattered men. It was reported to Army Headquarters here that Villa was wounded; that one of his legs was broken, and that one of his hips was badly bruised. The character of his reported injuries suggested that perhaps he had been injured in falling from his horse rather than by a gunshot, as had been reported unofficially.

Colonel Dodd attacked the Mexicans at 6 o'clock, according to Pershing's report, but whether in the forenoon or in the afternoon was not stated. Here it was regarded as probable that it was in the morning, for the action which followed continued five hours, and included a cross-country chase that could not well have been made after dark.

It was known at General Funston's headquarters that Villa and a considerable force were in that part of the country in which the fight occurred. Reports that he had attacked the small garrison at Guerrero and had killed more than 150 of Carranza's soldiers had been confirmed, and it also was reported reliably that he had occupied Minaca, a short distance south of Guerrero. General Cavazos, commander of the Carranza forces operating in that district, had reported to his Government a skirmish with Villa's men at Guerrero.

Scouts had brought to General Pershing information that made him believe the concentration Villa had under way had resulted in the gathering of several hundred men and the hope that he was prepared to make a stand was high when the news of Colonel Dodd's attack was received.

Details of the action were not sent by General Pershing, but the fact that it was continued for five hours indicated a strong resistance, although a great part of that time was employed in the chase of the fleeing Mexicans into the hills.

Of the four men wounded of Colonel Dodd's force, none was injured seriously. No mention of wounded Mexicans was made in the brief official report. The report added that a number of horses, saddles and arms had been captured. General Eliseo Hernandez was reported killed and a man named Lopez wounded. Lopez is believed to be Pablo Lopez, who commanded the bandits that killed seventeen Americans at Santa Ysabel, and who was erroneously reported killed in the raid at Columbus.

After the fight at Guerrero the Americans released several Mexicans, who said Villa had been holding them for execution.

News of the punishment inflicted on Villa's men was received with manifestations of delight at General Funston's headquarters and an echo of the manner in which it was received at the War Department came in the form of a message of congratulation to General Funston from Secretary of War Baker.

Army men here were disposed to divide the credit for the action between General Pershing and Colonel Dodd. General Pershing is in charge of all operations, and doubtless directed the movements which culminated in the surprise attack, but Colonel Dodd and his cavalry aroused the admiration of officers at headquarters by the splendid riding they did. His first exhibition of hard riding was his advance from the border southward of more than 100 miles in approximately forty-eight hours. The ride which preceded the attack on the Mexicans was over a trail of fifty-five miles, and was made in seventeen hours. To this was added the five hours of fighting and the ten-mile chase of the Mexicans into the hills.

Just where Villa was during the fight no one here knows, but he was reliably reported to have been near-by, and prevented from being in the engagement only by his injured hip and leg. Staff officers here believe there is no doubt that Colonel Dodd's detachment, strengthened before now by reinforcements sent forward by General Pershing, have begun a hunt for the wounded bandit and for the scattered remnants of his force. It will be no surprise to General Funston and his staff to receive a report at any time telling of Villa's capture.

News of another fight is not expected, however. The smart blow administered by Colonel Dodd Wednesday, it was believed here, would serve to deter Villa's men from speedy reconcentration.

Latest Scene of Hunt.

The man hunt now has narrowed down to the region immediately west of Chihuahua along the Northwestern Railway in the region about the headwaters of the Santa Maria River, in the opinion of many army officers here. Into that part of Mexico, 300 miles from the border, General Pershing has sent various columns. His use of 140 miles of the Northwestern Railroad south of Casas Grandes has enabled him to move forward men and supplies to a point a short distance north of Guerrero; whence a clear trail extends to the south. Other troops that have been moving down the Santa Maria valley are in position to reinforce Colonel Dodd and all detachments could be brought together at any point in that district without serious impairment of the lines of communication.

At General Funston's headquarters, however, it was realized that Villa, although wounded, remained to be captured and that the loss of thirty men was not altogether a new experience for him. The optimism was based more upon the belief that at last the troops were in the same part of the country with him, and that his wounded condition would make it more difficult for him to travel. It was a disappointment to them to learn that Villa was not in the fight.

General Funston sent to General Pershing his congratulations, but displayed no intention of interfering with his plan of operations. When General Pershing entered Mexico General Funston assured him that the job was his to do in his own way. His way of doing it has proved satisfactory to his superior officer so far.

Scene of the Battle With Villa's Band.

FLEEING TOWARD CALERA.

Bandits Reported Going There While Villa Seeks San Andres.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 31.—Those of Villa's men who escaped in the fight at San Geronimo are reported here to have escaped across the Mexico North Western Railroad line toward Calera, a mining town at the base of the Sierra Madre and they are being pursued there.

Villa is believed to have gone southeast toward his old home at San Andres and where his wife lived during the time he was engaged in his revolution with Huerta. There he would be among his relatives and close friends and where he could be hidden from the American troops for weeks. However, he is traveling in an old coach, according to the messages coming to the border, and in his crippled condition it will be slow work for him to reach San Andres before the Americans overtake him.

Villa is reported to have obtained a quantity of ammunition from the Carranza troops in Guerrero when he took the town Tuesday afternoon, and this ammunition disappeared from the town when the Villa bodyguard left with Villa just as the fight had started, according to General George Bell tonight. This is considered as an ill-omen as it is feared that an effort will be made by Villa and his men to arm some of the peons in that region against the small American force now in the mountains near Guerrero.

General Bell held a long-distance telephone conversation with General Funston tonight at San Antonio and reported to him the details of the fighting there as had been received by General Gavira in Juarez. General Bell doubts if Villa was with his main column when the attack on Guerrero was made by American troops, and he believes from his information from the front that Villa left several hours before the fighting started.

"That seventeen-hour ride during which the cavalry covered fifty-five miles of the worst mountain country in Mexico is a truly remarkable one, and one that will live in history," General Bell said. "That they were able to engage a superior force and drive them away in disorder after such a ride

MEXICAN TROOPS SHIFTING.

Activity in Movements Toward Border Causes Speculation.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 31.—Activity in Mexican troop movements northward toward the Arizona border has caused much local speculation, and there is a revival of the uneasiness in this city.

A command of 400 infantry left Agua Prieta this morning, marching westward on the road leading to Naco. The detachment of 1,000 cavalry which arrived in Agua Prieta from the east last night, under command of Lieut. Col. Jesus Aguirre, had disappeared this morning, and nothing could be seen of the men in Agua Prieta today. It was reported currently that they had gone to Cabullona in the night.

Passengers arriving on today's trains from Nacozari report that they passed approximately 1,000 cavalrymen of the command of General Arnulfo Gomes, riding northward. The head of the column had reached Esqueda when the train passed.

Mexican sources now report the entire force in the Moctezuma-Cumpas and Nacozari district to be approximately 5,000. From the same source comes the report that 6,000 or more are scattered from Cabullona, eighteen miles south of here eastward, in touch with the Cabullona Creek and Cenizas Springs camping places; that a consolidation of these forces is being effected within a short marching distance of each other.

Mexican officers in conversation with American friends are quoted as placing the entire consolidation now being effected at 12,000 soldiers.

The commanding officers gave out the report that they were needed to protect the railroads. A general movement to the east and north has been under way for the last ten days.

SUPPLY TRAIN GOES TODAY.

Special for American Troops in Mexico to Leave Juarez.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 30.—A special train of supplies has been made up to go south over the Mexico Northwestern Railroad from Juarez tomorrow morning for the American troops. The tension which has existed on the border for a week because of the railroad situation has been relieved. The special train will carry two tank cars of gasoline, a car of beans, a car of flour and canned goods, blankets, and horse feed.

Six iron-bound money chests were sent from the depot Quartermaster's office for the troops in the field in Mexico. This includes the 20 per cent. increase for war service, and the money will be distributed to the men wherever they are in Mexico, as they are obliged to buy much of their food as they go.

MERCILESS PURSUIT BY DODD'S CAVALRY

Continued from Page 1.

oats, we found troops asleep, officers and men, for, as has been said before, this expedition is traveling light, and oats are softer than the ground.

The four correspondents whose good fortune it was to be allowed to accompany General Pershing bunked in the oats and rose at dawn to find the camp cluttered with Mexicans from a nearby town, each with something to sell. And what prices!

Troops already gone through have spoiled these people. One young officer, who apparently has an income other than that derived from Uncle Sam, paid $14.50 for two bushels of potatoes. He wanted the potatoes. Chickens are a dollar each, eggs 10 cents apiece. And this in gold, that is, American money. The Mexican people politely refuse both Villa and Carranza money.

Hucksters with sugared bread and tortillas and green onions and other garden truck have set up little stands on the outskirts of the camp and all day long they did a thriving business. Apparently there are prices to suit the enlisted men as well as those officers who can afford potatoes de luxe and dollar chicken, for there were khaki circles around most of the merchants. General Pershing told us several days ago that the American dollar was greasing the way of the American soldier into Mexico, and today we saw that process of lubrication in operation.

The motor trip here took us through two important towns of Northern Chihuahua, Galeana and El Valle, towns which owe their existence as green spots on the parched plain surrounding them to the presence of the Rio Santa Maria and irrigation ditches from it. We passed through Galeana at dusk and through El Valle near midnight. The streets of both were deserted, but through the shutters of the adobe houses faces peered, and at El Valle, where our motor stalled in the main street, two men came out and watched us. Both had been drinking and both began talking in Spanish with some show of excitement.

We were armed, at General Pershing's direction, and this together with the fact that we were traveling by auto, led these men to believe we were soldiers. They had been told that American troops were not to occupy Mexican cities, and, as we subsequently learned, they had come to protest at our stopping. Here was the first demonstration I had had of the Mexican temperament as applied to American encroachment, and seeing it I understood why Carranza had denied the use of the railway to our troops and had forbidden them to occupy towns or villages.

In our best Spanish we explained that notwithstanding our arms we were not soldiers, and that what we wanted was the camp of the Americanos. Would they jump on the running board and act as our guides? The two held a whispered conversation and presently came the proposition, the import of which I would have understood even had I not recognized the word "Dinero." You could tell by the sound.

For a quarter they clambered on the running board and rode with us half way to camp. It was another example of what General Pershing styles our most effective form of attack since we have come across the border.

Fresh Flying Squadron Ready.

IN THE FIELD, Northern Mexico, March 30, (by Courier to General Headquarters, and Thence by Aeroplane to Columbus, March 31.)—A fresh flying squadron of cavalry, all specially selected men with picked horses, is ready to take up the chase of Villa and his bandits should our troopers ride themselves out. As THE TIMES correspondent draws nearer to the advanced base established by General Pershing, more than 200 miles from the border, there are increasing indications that if Villa is taken it will be by a comparatively small body of mounted troops, working many miles from the line of communication. Infantry along the line, (deleted,) but the time has now passed when there is any fear of a stroke from Villa at our (deleted) bases.

Villa has shaved off his mustache, so Mexicans who have seen him tell our aviators, and, otherwise disguising himself, is now sent on escape rather than fight. Officers at this sub-base, which we are leaving this morning for the front, are betting 2 to 1 that he will desert his men and take to the hills alone.

It is understood that the $50,000 reward offered for Villa's capture will be divided equally among the troop or troops of cavalry in at the death, much after the manner that prize money is prorated among a ship's crew.

Motor trucks are throbbing southward from here today, taking supplies to the advanced base. For twelve miles below here the road, or what is called a road, is pocked and rutted, making motor traffic extremely difficult, but beyond that for many miles the going is fairly good. Engineers are ahead, corduroying where possible, installing makeshift culverts and filling up holes.

As yet no aeroplanes have been attached to the advanced base, but having got through to [deleted] they will make daily trips from here and from general headquarters. Because of the wind practically all flights are made either at dawn or near sundown. There have been no more accidents.

Deserters from Villa's command—young Mexicans whom he had forced into service—are found in most of the towns along the line of communication. These all tell the same story, that they were kidnapped and escaped at the first opportunity. There are six wounded in the town near this base, quartered in adobe huts, tended by their own kind. Our army has neither medical supplies nor medical men enough to spare for them.

Word reached here today that Pablo Lopez, one of Villa's chief lieutenants, had died of a wound through the knee sustained at the Columbus fight. Through an error he was listed among the Columbus dead, but it appears that he was only wounded and that Villa carried him to Cruces before he succumbed.

REPORTS LOYAL MEN SENT VILLA OFF FIRST

El Paso Hears Bandits Put Disabled Chief Into Carriage When Surprised by Attack.

EL PASO, Texas, March 31.—Four hundred American cavalrymen under the command of Colonel George A. Dodd, galloping down from the granite slopes of the Great Continental Divide, have fallen on the main body of Francisco Villa's bandits at the San Geronimo ranch, scattering them in many directions and driving the bandit chief, wounded and crippled, to seek a hiding place in the mountains. Villa was hurried from danger in a carriage. The fight opened at 6 o'clock in the morning of March 29 and continued for several hours.

The news of the exploit was flashed into Juarez today and sent a thrill along the border. For seventeen hours the veteran Colonel, with his picked troopers of the Seventh and Tenth Cavalry, drove down the valley of the Santa Maria River. At the end of a fifty-five-mile ride they fell upon the unsuspecting Villa camp where 500 bandits were celebrating the massacre of 172 Carranza soldiers two days previously at Guerrero.

Villa, shot through the leg and with one hip shattered, was hurried from the scene, barely in time to escape the onslaught of the Americans. The bandits made a brief but hopeless stand before a charge of Colonel Dodd and his troopers. Then they broke and fled, leaving thirty-one dead on the field, including their commander, General Eliseo Hernandez. Two machine guns, a number of horses, rifles, ammunition, and other equipment fell into the hands of the Americans.

Among the known wounded is Pablo Lopez, Villa's lieutenant in the Columbus raid. The American casualties were four privates wounded.

Chased Bandits Five Hours.

The American soldiers did not linger on the field of victory. For five hours they drove the enemy before them into the wilderness of mountain peak, desert, and cañon, where roads or even trails are unknown and where a misstep often means death to horse and rider. They halted only after the chase had led them ten miles and the fugitives were scattered into little bands of half a dozen men each.

Villa's career has ended, his power has been broken, and his death or capture is only a question of days, perhaps hours. Such is the conclusion reached here as little by little the details of "Dodd's ride" reach the border. It seems impossible that the crippled bandit can remain hidden long, even in the mountainous wastes in which he has sought refuge.

The scene of Colonel Dodd's victory is a broad valley lying at the head of the Santa Maria River. On the west rise the barren foothills of the Continental Divide, and to the east is a trail made famous by Villa, which leads through the Laguna de Castilla district to Santa Ysabel. It was at the latter place that Villa killed eighteen American mining men. It was toward Santa Ysabel that he was believed to be heading when Dodd's troopers swept down on his camp. From the meagre details which have reached here from Mexican and American military sources the Americans made their way unnoticed through the canyons or deep gulches, which split the foothills in all directions, and were almost in the camp before the alarm was given.

Villa is reported to have been in a small tent nursing his injures when the crash of the American volley fire awoke the bandit to action. The extraordinary hold he has on his followers is shown by the fact that their first thought was to save him. Unable to walk or ride, he was placed in a light wagon and driven over the rough mountain trails to some secret refuge.

While thirty-one of the bandits are known to have been killed, it is said the number may have been considerably larger. Nothing is yet known as to the number of wounded.

The last outrage attributed to Villa was committed at Minaca, a town about ten miles southeast of Guerrero on the Mexico & Orient Railroad. Here the Mexicans are reported to have murdered Herman Blankenberg, a mine foreman, and two other foreigners. It is feared that the two unknown victims are Americans. Four Americans—Acklin, Hemple, Locke, and Dr. Steli—are known to have been in or near Minaca recently.

The information regarding the reported assassinations was telephoned from Minaca to Chihuahua last night over a private line by an employe of an American concern, and telegraphed from Chihuahua to El Paso.

Blankenberg was known in El Paso, but nothing is known of his relatives. Max Weber, German Consul in Juarez, said he could find no record of the man. Blankenberg came here from the interior of Mexico a month and a half ago, and returned soon to the neighborhood of Minaca, where he had been employed as a mine foreman.

It is not certain that Villa himself took part in these murders, as it is thought improbable that he could have made his way from Minaca to the San Geronimo ranch, thirty miles to the northeast, in the time elapsing between the murder of the foreigners and the fight with Colonel Dodd's riders.

Some time before the Minaca massacre Villa descended on Guerrero, where he slaughtered all the Carranza troops he could find. After the battle on the San Geronimo ranch the American soldiers released a large number of Carranza's men whom the bandit chief was holding.

Excitement on Border.

Excitement in El Paso and along the border is at fever heat in expectation that at any moment the wires may flash the news of Villa's death or capture. Two days already have elapsed since the battle of San Geronimo, and it is not believed that the bandit can escape in his crippled condition.

Consul Garcia gave the following version of the battle:

Lieutenant Colonel Refugio Davila has wired from Casas Grandes to General Gavira, at Juarez, as follows:

"Chief of Staff of American expedition at Tres Alamo Camp, instructed by General Pershing, has informed me that the Seventh Cavalry on March 30, at San Geronimo, fought a Villista column composed of 500 men, under Eliseo Hernandez. Villistas lost Hernandez and thirty men. American forces had several wounded. Confirmation received that Villa was wounded at last fight with Constitutionalists and is in hiding in neighborhood of Guerrero."

While final details of the shipment of military supplies to Casas Grandes are being worked out every effort is being made to strengthen the motor truck service operating from Columbus. Twenty-seven new trucks passed through here today for Columbus. Since the expeditionary movement began six supply companies, each with twenty-seven freight-carrying trucks, one repair car, and one tank car, have been organized.

Purchases of horses and mules since the Columbus raid are approximately 700. Most of these have been assigned as remounts for the border patrol, but a large proportion has been sent to the front to take the place of disabled animals.

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CHASE NEAR END, OFFICIALS THINK

Continued from Page 1.

Cavalry is famous as the regiment which was wiped out in the Custer massacre and cut to pieces in the Wounded Knee affray in 1891, the last of the big Indian fights.

That the Villa prisoners taken and the Carranza soldiers released by Colonel Dodd's victory might aid General Pershing in trapping Villa was generally believed among army officers.

State Department officials were hopeful tonight that there would be little further delay in concluding the negotiation of the protocol providing for general co-operation of Carranza and American forces in hunting Villa.

It was in a running fight for ten miles, which lasted for five hours, that the vanguard of the American punitive expedition into Mexico struck and routed Villa's command two days ago at Guerrero, a point on the Mexican North Western Railroad, about 300 miles south of the border. The dispatch received at the War Department this afternoon from General Pershing stated that the American casualties amounted to only four wounded, none of them seriously, while the Villista casualties aggregated thirty known to be killed, besides others believed to have been carried away dead.

Villa was not present in the battle, but General Pershing reported that the outlaw is permanently disabled, and is suffering from a broken leg and a lame hip. Eliseo Hernandez, who commanded Villa's troops in the battle, was killed. Having outridden the Villistas and established contact with them, the American forces are believed by high War Department officials to have let no opportunity escape to press their campaign against the wily Mexican bandit, and when the first official report reached General Staff headquarters this afternoon, the belief was expressed that General Pershing would soon make a "clean job" of his orders.

General Pershing's Report.

Parts of General Pershing's telegram to the War Department, transmitted through Major Gen. Funston, were given out by Secretary of War Baker this afternoon as follows:

San Geronimo Ranch, March 30, 1916.

Dodd struck Villa's command, consisting five hundred, 6 o'clock, March 29, at Guerrero, Villa, who is suffering from a broken leg and lame hip, was not present. Number Villa's dead known to be thirty. Probably others carried away dead. Dodd captured two machine guns, large number horses, saddles, and arms. Our casualties, four enlisted men wounded, none seriously.

Attack was surprise. The Villa troops being driven in a ten-mile running fight and retreated to mountains northeast of railroad, where they separated into small bands. • • •

Large number Carranzista prisoners who were being held for execution were liberated during the fight. In order to reach Guerrero, Dodd marched fifty-five miles in seventeen hours and carried on fight for five hours. • • •

Eliseo Hernandez, who commanded Villa's troops, was killed in fight. With Villa permanently disabled, Lopez wounded, and Hernandez dead, the blow administered is a serious one to Villa's band. PERSHING.

During the two days that have elapsed since the battle was fought, it is believed, Colonel Dodd's command has followed up its first advantage and that other fighting has occurred, concerning which War Department officials are momentarily expecting information.

The capture of the two machine guns greatly pleased War Department officials, as the loss of these weapons will severely cripple the Villistas. The capture of a large number of horses is also a heavy blow to the bandits, for without the horses they cannot expect to cope with or escape the American cavalrymen. General Pershing's statement that Colonel Dodd marched fifty-five miles in seventeen hours and then carried on a running fight for five hours that covered ten more miles of country, is interpreted in official circles as meaning that after establishing his new base at Madera, he forged ahead along the road extending for about fifty-five miles from Madera to Guerrero, in an effort to take the Villistas by surprise.

250 Men with Dodd?

Nothing is said in the dispatch from General Pershing about the size of the American force which first came into

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TROOPS IN MEXICO TEST NEW DEVICES

Continued from Page 1.

intended to use the wire to hang clothes on. An officer stopped him before the shack was up.

Duck shooters and other pot hunters along the 250 miles of line of communication have disturbed the pack train teamsters, who have tried to spread rumors that the sportsmen were at the least hostile armies. However, staff officers, after investigation found that neither the supplies of game nor the teamsters had been menaced. One of the infantry regiments went on a rabbit drive Sunday near a camp, obtaining nearly a rabbit per man.

This was a hot day at the headquarters camp, the men seeking relief in fishing, swimming and such other customary American recreations as they could devise on a broad and extremely dusty mesa, with a small, ice-cold river running through it, marking its course by a fringe of trees. There was not a fish hook in the entire camp this morning, but by night the supply of nails, pins and needles had been visibly reduced, having been hammered and twisted into fishing tackle which really caught fish. The old reliable safety pin was found to make the best fish hook, but there were only a few available. For lines the men used small rope or thick cord, and as all the hooks lacked barbs each fish had to be yanked clear out of the water at the first bite.

During the rest hours in camp, among the soldiers, hardly a word of discussion about the significance of this Mexican expedition was heard. The officers, however, discussed the Mexican situation guardedly, from many angles, but all of those in camp here were outspoken about one desire, namely, to hurry southward and join the pursuit of Villa.

Shallow Wells Dug.

Today at headquarters the men stopped using the creek water and obtained water from shallow wells dug since the base was established here. The change was not made on account of fears of the purity of the creek water, but for convenience. The clear creek with the rocks at the bottom showing beneath a considerable depth of water, has been a constant temptation to the men of all commands for swimming. Now each organization has a swimming hole, where all day long yells induced by icy plunges are heard and where there is a constant line of men mending their daily clothes wash. The drinking water wells were obtained by drilling a few feet through what appeared to be dry bottomless dust.

Subsistence off the country, and at the same time the attempt to make a good impression on the Mexicans along the line of communications, are requiring bargaining powers involving shrewdness and geniality. At the camp where this dispatch was filed eggs were offered today at 10 cents apiece by Mexican hucksters. Chickens cost anywhere from 50 cents to $1 each, according to the luck of the purchaser. One officer paid $3.50 gold for a writing tablet. Potatoes have sold for as high as $14.50 a bushel. One small goat, described by a disgusted cook as the size of a guinea pig, was offered here today for $4.

Among these instances of exorbitant prices there have been cases of moderation and real hospitality. A party of men coming into camp after dark, finding irrigation ditches in a maze on all sides and roads practically trackless after nightfall, received not only courteous directions from Mexicans turned out of bed, but personal guidance from two men who hurriedly donned their clothes. The party was furnished with a hearty dinner for five hungry men at the cost of 60 cents. One of the party insisted on adding 25 cents as a free-will offering for the merits of the food and aroma of the coffee, an excellent brand, somewhat expensive to be found in this section.

Transformation of Sentiment.

In a town which a week ago was considered notorious for the number of Villa sympathizers, army men report that within a very few days they have discovered evidences of a seemingly real transformation of sentiment in favor of the American Army. To one of these officers a Mexican resident said:

"I hope the Americans catch Villa. Do not say to any one that I have expressed this sentiment. We do not know here who favors Villa, but I do not think that many persons are for him. I cannot tell this to my next-door neighbor, though I suspect this neighbor feels the same as I do. You see, I am not sure he does."

Possibly the factor of greatest obvious moral effect among the people along the line of communications is the presence of the aeroplanes. Frequently as many as three of the great yellow machines will speed overhead within a few minutes of each other, at an altitude which reduces the noise of their motors to a drone. Many are the questions asked by the natives, such as:

"Have they glasses up there to see us with?"

"Can they fight from up there?"

"Can they drop big fire on us?"

A complete chain of aviation relays from the American border to the front has been established. The main base is at field headquarters. The advantage of the relay is that it enables the aeroplanes to travel with fairly light loads from one station to the next. It also serves, in part, to overcome the problem of altitude which the aviators have faced by lightening the load of fuel. At present the machines perform messenger service, carry mails, and occasionally emergency supplies. One of them took a small hand mirror more than 100 miles for important work.

All this preparation by the aero squadron is for more vital work, as the aviators have already done some of the most important work accomplished by the field division. One of the aviators today expressed the wish for a special type of mountain flying machine which could be driven to an altitude of 15,000 feet, carrying an observer and a military load.

"With such machines," he said, "the circumstances might readily arise in which we could go into the mountains and locate Villa in a very few hours. No aviators can beat our men in skill, but it would require a special type of machine for work at extreme altitudes."

One of the aviators returning from a very cold flight lost all sense of feeling in his fingers and hands. He said that for two days afterward his fingers tingled. The cold and other endurance tests to which the aero squadron has been put do not seem to have impaired the vitality of the fliers or in the least affected their health. So far as the aviators know, none of them have been shot at in any of their flights. One aviator reported a shot had been fired at him while he was on a hike, doing topographical work after landing with his machine some distance away from the American lines.

ON THE LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Mexico, March 30, (via Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., March 31.)—Five deserters from Villa's band have appeared in the last few days at the Mexican town near which this dispatch was written. All of them were impressed by Villa, and they asserted they went with him unwillingly.

The intention is to treat with whatever consideration is consistent with military exigencies such deserters as can show satisfactorily that they were taken by Villa against their will. The celerity with which the five men near here escaped from Villa gives a strong semblance of truthful color to their story.

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And they must be prepared to stand the fire of a regular *battery* of critical glances.

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And Dad can tell best how well they do *that*.

Young Men's Suits of black or gray pin-striped cheviot; 2- or 3-button models with long, soft-roll lapels; 34 to 39 chest. 21.50

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CHASE NEAR END, OFFICIALS THINK

Continued from Page 2.

contact with Villa's command, but it is believed in War Department circles that Dodd's troopers did not number more than 350. By this time the Colonel is believed to have received reinforcements. No fear is entertained in army circles about the ability of Colonel Dodd and his command to cope with the situation. Army officers here are convinced that the superior military ability of Pershing, Dodd, and their forces, and the accurate marksmanship of Dodd's troopers will prove more than a match for the Villistas.

It is believed that the Villistas planned to retreat southwestward from Guerrero into the mountains of the Batopilas mining country, but that Colonel Dodd's swift surprise movement foiled their plans, and the running fight east of Guerrero forced the Villistas to retreat in scattered bands toward the Sierra Madre, which is about twenty-five miles east of Guerrero, and extends in a long range northward from the Mexico North Western Railroad toward the Galeana country. Another American column has been working its way southward from El Valle along the road which parallels the western slope of these mountains. This road passes through Cruces and Namiquipa, and a part of the Villista band may be forced to double its tracks northward and be caught between Colonel Dodd's command on the south and the American column moving southward from El Valle.

Secretary Lansing issued this summary of today's telegrams to the State Department from its agents in Mexico:

Telegraphic advices, dated March 29, from Piedras Negras, state that good order prevails, and that there have been no recent changes in the garrisons in the Piedras Negras district. Telegraphic advices from Laredo state that conditions there are improving, and that there have been no additions to the garrison at that place. The department is informed in advices from Monterey that General Trevino has moved his headquarters to Torreon for the purpose of conducting an energetic campaign to put an end to lawlessness in the Laguna district.

Advices from Vera Cruz state that the conditions there are quiet. The people there appear to be friendly toward Americans. Sanchez Ascona, Mexican Ambassador, has sailed from Vera Cruz for Spain, England, and France. The situation at Tampico is improving. Puerto Mexico is also reported quiet. General Calles is reported moving his headquarters to Hermosillo. Dispatches from Laredo state that conditions are tranquil in that district.

Administration officials were also confident that agitation in Congress for additional troops to guard the border would not be renewed in the light of this week's events.

COL. DODD'S ARMY CAREER.

Veteran Commander Has Seen Much Hard Fighting.

Colonel George A. Dodd, the commander of the cavalry brigade of the punitive expedition into Mexico, in the forty years of his service in the regulars, has seen as much hard fighting as any officer of the service. He was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1876 and was immediately assigned as a second lieutenant to the famous Third Cavalry, the command that has seen more hard service on the border in the last four years than any regiment in the army.

At West Point his classmates included Herbert W. Slocum, now commanding the Twelfth Cavalry, the attack upon which at Columbus was the immediate cause of the present Mexican expedition; Hugh L. Scott, now a Major General, and Chief of the General Staff, and Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, the Inspector General of the army.

The first ten years of Colonel Dodd's service were ten years of never-ceasing activity for the most part in actions against the hostile Indians of the Far

Colonel George A. Dodd.

Photo by PAUL THOMPSON

West. He served through the Powder River expedition of 1877, helped to keep the Indians of the Red Cloud Agency quiet in 1878, won the commendation of his superiors for gallant service in the Ute expedition of 1879, was in command of a famous company of scouts in the Arizona outbreaks of 1883, and helped suppress Indian disturbances in what is now the State of Oklahoma in November, 1893.

Colonel Dodd was a Captain in the Fourth Cavalry in the Spanish war. He was in the battle of San Juan, from July 1 to July 3, 1898, and participated in the siege and operations against Santiago from July 4 to July 17. He was commended for gallantry in the face of the enemy in the Santiago campaign. When he returned to the United States in the latter part of 1898 he was sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for a tour of duty, which lasted but a few weeks, when he was ordered to the Philippines, where he participated in the expedition sent into Northern Luzon under Major Gen. Young. In this expedition he took part in twelve battles and again won the commendation of his superiors for gallant and meritorious work. He was recommended by General Young for Brevet Major for gallant conduct in action at San Nicolas, P. I., in November, 1899, and subsequently by General Wheaton for conspicuous gallantry in action at Aliangan, P. I., on April 25, 1900.

Colonel Dodd returned to the United States from the Philippines in 1901 and again was sent for a tour of duty at Fort Ethan Allen. He was ordered West, in 1903, to command Fort Assiniboine, Mon. On July 28, 1904, he was made a Lieutenant Colonel and assigned as second in command of the Tenth Cavalry, one of the two famous negro mounted commands of the regular army. He was made a Colonel in April, 1906, and put in command of the Twelfth Cavalry.

He was commanding the Second Cavalry Brigade on the border at the time of the Columbus raid. When President Wilson ordered General Funston to send a punitive expedition into Mexico he promptly gave the command of the advance forces to Dodd, for he knew, as an officer at Governor's Island put it the other day, "that old Dodd was the man who could get Villa if anybody could."

CECIL EXPLAINS NEW SEA ORDER

It Abolishes the Distinction Between Absolute and Conditional Contraband.

FORCED BY GERMAN POLICY

Government's Requisition of Food Supplies, He Tells The Times, Justifies Britain's Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 31.—Lord Robert Cecil, in an interview given to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight explained the Order in Council which, it was announced yesterday, the Government had decided upon, applying the doctrine of continuous voyage to conditional contraband as well as absolute. He dwelt upon the point that the German Government, having taken over control of almost everything now being imported into the country, whether for the use of the army or the civilian population, the line of demarcation between conditional and absolute contraband had disappeared.

The new Order in Council, he said, was intended to make clear the policy of the British Government, namely, to hold all shipping liable to seizure under its interpretation of international law.

"To my mind," he said, "it is perfectly clear that the British Government has the right to apply the doctrine of continuous voyage to conditional contraband as well as absolute. Nobody would question our right to seize a gun going to the enemy, even if it were going through a neutral port on the way. It is equally right to say in the case of conditional contraband that you have the legal right to seize a cargo of meat if it is going through a neutral country to the enemy.

"Great Britain is not making the slightest change in her attitude toward international law. We have always insisted on the right to apply the doctrine of continuous voyage to all contraband. Under the Declaration of London there were distinctly two kinds of doctrine of continuous voyage to all contraband—conditional and absolute. It is plain that there no longer exists any shade of difference between the two, except that fundamental distinction that conditional contraband is seizable only if it is going to the enemy's army or for the use of his Government. Absolute contraband could always be seized if on the way, without going to the enemy Government or its army.

All German Supplies Now Contraband.

"The distinction made between absolute and conditional contraband was entirely a proper one, but it no longer applies. It has ceased to be a distinction any longer because all goods going to Germany now must be regarded by any one with common sense as destined for war purposes. The German Government is bending every phase of national energy on the war. The most important commodities have been taken under the control of the German Government or the German military authorities, such as meat, butter, bread, articles of manufacture—as cotton, wool, leather, and a number of others. So practically everything imported into Germany goes for use in war.

"Under these conditions Great Britain is unable to make any distinction between conditional and absolute contraband. In future—and this is what the new Order in Council means—everything passing through British waters on the way to Germany, whether listed as conditional or absolute contraband, is liable to seizure."

Lord Robert adverted to the protests of a big financial house in New York over the seizure of American securities, which were taken from ships on the way from Holland to New York. The British Government had sufficient reason to seize these, he said, as it was shown that "millions of dollars worth" of them were actually German-owned.

"We have held only such securities as we were absolutely certain were German-owned," said Lord Robert, "and they aggregate surprisingly large sum—many millions of dollars. We happen to know that the Germans interested are trying to get the American Government to back the protest of the New York firm. Presumably the firm's German clients are asking it to use its influence at Washington. No question exists of the legality of our Government's action in seizing these securities upon which Germany is partly depending to bolster up her war credit.

RUSSIANS REPEL TEUTONS.

Spread of Spring Floods Reducing Area of Operations.

PETROGRAD, March 31.—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Jacobstadt sector the enemy attacked Rome, south of the Neuselbourg station, and was repulsed. Below Dvinsk and near Illoukst there has been an exchange of artillery and trench mortar firing.

West of Lake Narocz the enemy attacked in the forest south of Mokritza, but was repulsed. South of Krevot, near Novo Selki, there was brisk fighting for a mine crater.

Enemy aviators dropped bombs in the neighborhood of the stations of Podorieltzy, Politzy, Antanovska, Lounxetz, and Sinicksinavka.

South of the Itakimno marshes, in the region west of Czartorysk our volunteers annihilated an enemy detachment. In the regions of the upper and middle Stripa we repulsed heavy enemy forces which attempted to enter our trenches.

The spread of the Spring floods is reducing more and more the sphere of action of the troops of both sides. The enemy admits in his communications that during the preparatory period of our operations our artillery used projectiles in unprecedented quantities on the east front.

The new contingents of the Russian Army show impatience for combat, despite the unbelievable difficulties of the terrain, which has been transformed into marsh.

Correspondents who are surveying the Russian offensive in the east say that the Russians now appear to have abandoned their uniform plan of action which originally was to break through to Vilna. Two enveloping movements were launched on this line south of Dvinsk. In trying to carry out their plan, the correspondents say, the Russians suffered terribly.

In making their attacks they were compelled to advance over fields kneedeep in water, where it was impossible to intrench, and their losses are declared to have been frightful. One German officer reported that as a result of one attack two Germans among his force were killed, while the Germans counted 1,800 dead Russians before the trenches.

Russian officers taken prisoner, the correspondents say, describe the destructiveness of the German machine guns, which operate in astonishing numbers and mow down the Russians like scythes.

The fighting of the Russians is now growing weaker, the correspondents say.

Russians Again Rout Turks.

PETROGRAD, March 31.—The War Office today issued the following concerning the operations in the Caucasus region: "In the direction of Bagdad, in the region of the fortress of Karamalachken, after a four hours' fight, we defeated an enemy detachment which suffered great losses and finally was put to flight southward."

CALL BRITISH MARRIED MEN.

Authorities Summon 27 to 35 Year Classes to Join the Colors May 5.

LONDON, March 31.—Nine groups of married men who attested for service under the Derby plan are to join the colors on May 5. The groups concerned are Nos. 33 to 41, consisting of men from 27 to 35 years of age.

It is the calling out of these men before all eligible single men have joined the army that has caused so much agitation throughout the country. In consequence of this feeling an earlier summons issued to these men was canceled.

At a great rally of attested married men in Albert Hall tonight, a letter from Lord Derby, director of recruiting, defining his position, was read. Lord Derby said:

"While I am a consistent supporter of universal service, that is the question which must be fought out on its merits on the floor of Parliament, and is totally different from the problem which is my present duty—to secure every available unmarried man to come to the colors in fulfillment of the Premier's pledge. To enlist all married men would not bring a single unmarried man to the colors. Therefore the passage of a general compulsion bill would not help in the least to solve the urgent problem."

PUNISH ARTIST AS SPY.

New York Woman Arrested in Switzerland, Sent to Prison.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 31.—Charlotte von Kuehnau, an artist of New York, who has been living for some time in Lucerne, was sentenced today to imprisonment for two months, followed by banishment, on a charge of having engaged in secret service work on behalf of Germany.

It is said that she was implicated in a plot with a German agent named Lattko and a girl named Corlin, both of whom received the same sentences as the New York woman.

GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR

Well Treated Except in France, Reichstag Is Told.

BERLIN, March 31. (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—A representative of the Government outlined to the Reichstag today the situation as regards German prisoners of war in Russia and Japan. He reported that the activities of a delegation representing Red Cross Commissions of neutral countries had resulted in greatly improving conditions for the prisoners, and he voiced appreciation of the important services thus rendered.

As regarded conditions in England, the situation of war prisoners was not unfavorable, the Reichstag was told, while in France conditions were rather the reverse in many cases, there being complaint of insufficient food supplies at several places where prisoners were kept.

PIRATE SCHILLER COMING TO NEW YORK

Police at Lewes Advised Attempts Would Be Made to Rescue the Matoppo's Captor.

HE TELLS A NEW STORY

Planned with Four Accomplices to Seize the City of Sparta and Claim Her as Prize.

LEWES, Del., March 31.—Ernest Schiller, the German stowaway who seized the British steamer Matoppo yesterday, is on his way to New York in custody of Acting Detective Sergeant Valentine Correll and other detectives of the New York Police Department, who are accompanied as a precaution by Justice of the Peace Register, Immigration Inspector Charles Reiss, and Dr. Messick, the Quarantine physician who examined Schiller after he was lodged in prison here last night.

He was taken from the jail here tonight and put into an automobile which started for Harrington, whence the journey will be continued by train. The detectives said they had received information that attempts would be made to rescue Schiller, and with the consent of the local authorities they had decided to take him to New York.

Schiller made many statements during the day and wound up with one tonight which he said was the truth. This statement was made to Detective Correll, Immigration Inspector Reiss, and Justice of the Peace Register under promise that he would not be put back on the Matoppo to be turned over to the British Government at St. Lucia, W. I., where the ship would halt for coal.

"For God's sake don't send me to the British," he entreated, "for I know what they would do to me. I have nothing to live for and will gladly die, but not at the hands of the English if I can help it."

Talks of Four Accomplices.

Schiller told of how he had planned with four other men he had met in New York, and upon whom he had spent his money in Hoboken saloons, to hold up some British ship at sea. He said he was broke, desperate, and got on the wrong ship after his confederates had separated from him. He had intended to hide on the City of Sparta, which, he said, he happened to know was carrying £2,000 British money in one bag in the Captain's chest. He did not know whether his accomplices-to-be were on the City of Sparta or had remained in Hoboken.

"It was a wild scheme of mine," he said, "to rob a ship and kill if necessary. It would not have been murder; it would not have been robbery; it would have been the game of war, and I am a German."

With the assistance of his confederates, who are seamen, he continued, he expected to run the City of Sparta into Norfolk and claim her as a German prize. With the cash in hand he could have lived aboard her in comfort while the British, German, and United States Governments thrashed out the case. Eventually, he figured, the ship would have been declared a German prize, with him the captor. His aim was to win money and renown and be looked upon as a popular idol by the people of Germany, as was the skipper of the famous Moewe.

"In making war on England," he went on, "I am guilty of nothing more than a breach of the neutrality laws of this country. I was peacefully practicing my profession as a cattle engineer in Hull, England, when the war broke out. A friend of mine was arrested, charged with signaling with calcium lights to the raiding Zeppelins. He was shot and I was arrested. I had committed no offense, but I was shut up in a dirty jail and greatly humiliated, although there was no evidence against me.

"I told the Hull officials that if they persisted in persecuting me on account of my German nativity they would pay for it dearly. They could find no excuse for shooting me, so they punished me by exiling me from the country and I came to America. I spent some time in Danbury, New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., and finally went to Boston where I secured employment with a textile company.

"All the time I was thirsting for revenge on the English and I used to lie awake at night studying how to get square. When I had formed my plan I went to Hoboken."

Schiller repeated that there were no bombs on the Matoppo. He told the captain and crew there were in order to terrorize them. He succeeded in that. The local pilots who helped to bring the ship in and left her this morning say the mates were patrolling the decks with belaying pins to prevent the coolie seamen from jumping overboard.

Captain Says He Was Helpless.

Captain Richard Bergner of the Matoppo admits that had Schiller ordered him and his men to put off in the boats for the shore they would have done so without a moment's hesitation.

"What could I do?" asked the captain of his interviewers. "He had guns and I and my crew had none. I was convinced that he had bombs placed in various parts of the ship and would blow us up. My only way was to wait until he fell asleep from exhaustion, then snap him in irons and hold him prisoner in the brig until we reached St. Lucia, our first port of call for coal. I planned to turn the man over to the British Government officials there."

Captain Bergner, who is forty years old, hails from London, England. His staff consists of the following: First Officer, John Cavanaught; Second Officer, Alex. McLurean; Third Officer, Clarence Chubb; Chief Engineer, Tom Terriss; Second Engineer, John Harris; Third Engineer, Charles Robertson, and Fourth and Fifth Engineers Peters and Law. The crew, as already intimated, are coolies.

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Del., March 31.—Guarded by Detective Sergeant Correll of New York and local officials, heavily armed, Ernest Schiller sped through here tonight in an automobile. It is said that he is being hurried out of Delaware into Pennsylvania to avert his possible release on habeas corpus proceedings.

Confederates Not on the Sparta.

The British freighter City of Sparta, which Ernest Schiller, the stowaway on the Matoppo, says he intended to seize, is not at Hoboken at all, but is lying at a South Brooklyn pier, Captain J. McKellar, master of the freighter, questioned last night about Schiller's assertions, said:

"I have been traveling through the submarine zone for the last six months, and I think that by this time I know enough not to carry any such sum as $10,000 on my ship. I know nothing whatever about Schiller, and he never could have secured a berth on the City of Sparta. As for those four German friends of his, they must be masquerading as Chinamen, for I have nothing but coolies in the crew."

The City of Sparta, which displaces 7,415 tons, is owned by G. Smith & Sons of Glasgow, Scotland, and is scheduled to sail this afternoon with a general cargo consigned to Vladivostok. The steamship was formerly on the run from Liverpool to Singapore and Hongkong.

Schiller Was Under Surveillance.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Ernest Schiller, the young German, who held up the Captain of the British steamer Matoppo on the high seas and was landed yesterday in jail at Lewes, Del., has been under surveillance from time to time by Department of Justice agents. He is not believed to be of wholly sound mind. Officials said today that while he had not participated before in illegal acts of German sympathizers in this country he had been associated with men known to be of dangerous tendencies and had, therefore, been recorded in the department files. Officials believe that Schiller's confederates will be arrested.

Schiller may be tried in a court of the United States for piracy. Some officials are of the opinion that the section of the criminal code which provides that any person who has committed piracy on the high seas and is afterward brought or found in the United States may be imprisoned for life, covers the case.

The question probably will be turned over to the Attorney General for consideration before a decision is reached. If Schiller is not tried for piracy his extradition to Great Britain probably will be urged by the British Embassy.

REICHSTAG WOULD PUSH U-BOAT WAR

Continued from Page 1.

attitude. While the opinion is strong in Cabinet circles that the evidence thus far received would appear to indicate that the Sussex was attacked by a submarine, it was agreed at the Cabinet meeting that the evidence already in hand was inconclusive and did not clearly prove the cause of the explosion. Officials continued to assert that if it should be demonstrated positively that the Sussex had been torpedoed a most serious situation would be developed, but that in the present state of the evidence it was impossible to take action involving consequences so serious as a breaking of relations with Germany. On account of the extreme importance of the case the Administration is proceeding deliberately and prefers to be sure it is absolutely right as to its facts before going ahead with any plan of action.

GRANADOS MAY BE SAFE.

Hope That Composer and His Wife Are on a Hospital Ship.

PARIS, March 31.—The Spanish Embassy reports that, although Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, and his wife are reported missing, no positive confirmation of their death has been received. The Embassy has just been informed that one of the hospital ships which picked up some of the injured from the Sussex has on board a man and a woman whose identity is unknown and whose condition is such that they are still unable to speak. Hopes are entertained at the Embassy that these persons may be the Spanish composer and his wife.

Enrique Granados, composer of the opera Goyescas, the first performance of which he attended at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on Jan. 27, was reported by survivors of the Channel steamer Sussex as last seen with his wife clinging to a small raft. A boat was sent out to search for the couple, but could find no trace of them.

GERARD DENIES PEACE TALK.

Says Subject Was Not Touched On in Interview with Chancellor.

BERLIN, March 28, (via London, March 31.)—"An indefinite conversation about nothing in particular" was all there was to the recent talk between Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Ambassador Gerard, the Ambassador declared today. It was this conversation which led to reports in the United States that the Chancellor had broached the subject of peace negotiations to the American Ambassador.

"The question of peace was not discussed, nor even mentioned," said Mr. Gerard.

UPHOLD TUBANTIA EVIDENCE.

British Deny That They Have Used Any Bronze Torpedoes.

LONDON, March 31.—The attempt to fix responsibility for the sinking of the Dutch steamship Tubantia led to another official statement today in the controversy between Berlin and London. The British Admiralty denied that the fragments of metal found in the Tubantia's lifeboats could have been parts of a British torpedo.

The Admiralty announced on Sunday that the pieces of metal apparently were part of the air chamber of a bronze torpedo. It said that during the war six German bronze torpedoes had been picked up in the North Sea and the English Channel, and that the metal fragments found in the Tubantia's lifeboats did not correspond with any portion of any French or British torpedo or mine. Berlin wireless dispatches said a British destroyer was near the Tubantia when she was sunk. One of the dispatches quoted an Amsterdam paper as saying that England possessed a large number of Schwartzkopff or bronze torpedoes, which were held on hand, although a new type was being used. In response to this assertion the Secretary of the Admiralty announced today:

"We possess no Schwartzkopff or bronze torpedoes of any sort outside of our technical museums, nor have any been used in or supplied to ships of the British Navy for over twenty years."

WON'T ATTACK NEUTRAL SHIPS

Germany Reassures Holland Concerning Submarine Orders.

LONDON, March 31.—The text of the German Government announcement to the Government of the Netherlands regarding submarine warfare is given out by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs as follows:

"The principles laid down by the Imperial Government with regard to submarine warfare, as communicated to neutral Governments, are in no way altered, except that instructions respecting the treatment of armed merchantmen have been more clearly defined. German naval forces still have the strictest orders to refrain from attacks on neutral vessels unless they try to avoid or resist examination."

DUTCH SAILINGS RESUMED.

Twenty-four Ships Leave Rotterdam—Mine Zone Patrolled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 31.—A Rotterdam dispatch says that after being detained several days twenty-four ships have left Rotterdam. The Dutch Government has sent out two large tugs to accompany all Dutch ships between the North Hinder Lightship and the Galloper Buoy. The tugs are under naval control, and will steam over the danger zone between the two lightships.

FIRE ON THE VEENDYK.

Part of Dutch Liner's Mail Burned as She Lay in British Port.

The officers of the Holland-American freighter Veendyk, which arrived from Rotterdam yesterday, said that on March 14, when the vessel was detained in the Downs by the British Admiralty, a fire started in the mail room, which partly destroyed sixty-nine bags of parcel post destined for Canada and Japan. It was discovered after all the mail for America had been taken ashore at Deal for examination. It was believed to have been caused by some inflammable chemical contained in one of the packages.

On her way out from Rotterdam the Veendyk was escorted by a seagoing tug filled with life rafts and all kinds of appliances for saving life. In view of the mining of the North Sea and the risks to passenger ships passing through those waters, the Directors had a tug built to escort their passenger liners as far as Folkestone. The new tug is built on novel lines and equipped with a quantity of lifelines, rafts, buoys, lifeboats and carries a doctor and nurse. In case of a liner being torpedoed or being hit by a mine the passengers and crew can jump overboard and will be rescued by the tug. A trial was made outside Maasluis by some of the crew of the Veendyk and they were picked up and were in their bunks drinking hot spiced Dutch gin within three minutes.

GEORGES E. LIEBERT HERE.

Arrives to Take Up Duties as French Consul General.

Georges E. Liebert, who for the last twelve years has been the French Consular representative at Hongkong, arrived yesterday with his family to take up the duties of French Consul General in New York. Georges Gueyraud, the present incumbent, who has been in temporary charge for several months, saith this afternoon on the Rochambeau, and will be promoted on his arrival in France to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. He will probably be held in Paris for some time.

He was the principal French representative in Palestine until the outbreak of the war, and he has been called home to place his expert knowledge of Syria at the disposal of Premier Briand. M. Gueyraud has five sons in the French Army, of whom two have been wounded in action and three have received decorations or promotions for gallantry.

ANOTHER MAN HELD IN CANAL PLOT CASE

Federal Agents Admit That Tucker or Busse, Now on Ellis Island, Was in Papen's Pay.

TOOK DYNAMITE TO BORDER

Will Be a Material Witness—von der Goltz Also Kept Safe by Immigration Officials.

Another of the half dozen persons implicated in various ways in the plot to blow up the Welland Canal along with Captain Hans Tauscher, the Krupps' representative in this country, who was arrested Thursday, was reported yesterday on good authority to be in the custody of immigration officials on Ellis Island.

At Ellis Island it was admitted that a man had been brought there by Federal agents for safekeeping. He is an important witness in the Welland Canal case, and is entered on the Ellis Island books as Charles Tucker, 30 years old, but special agents of the Department of Justice admitted that his real name was Busse, and that he was on Captain von Papen's payroll.

Busse or Tucker, they say, is an itinerant salesman, who has been in this country about three years. They say he first attracted attention a few weeks ago when he was going about this city and Hoboken, peddling what he described as relics of the German raider Emden. Steps for his deportation were about to be taken; the Government agents said, when they learned that he had some connection with Captain Tauscher's alleged Welland Canal enterprise. Following this clue they say that they ascertained that Busse or Tucker was one of the men who carried the dynamite in dress suit cases from Harlem to Buffalo, but admit that they have no evidence to show that he had a guilty knowledge of the proposed attack on the canal. They say, however, that he will be used as a witness against the conspirators. At Ellis Island there will be no danger of his being threatened or tampered with by German agents in this country.

The Government officials also admit that Horst von der Goltz, the former German spy and now a Government witness, is also being held for safekeeping at the immigration station with Busse, who is ignorant of the character of his fellow-prisoner.

As von der Goltz was not admitted to the country, when brought here on Monday by Bruat, the Scotland Yard man, he can be deported after the Government uses him as a witness in the canal conspiracy cases.

Tauscher's Counsel Assails Spy.

Felix H. Levy of the law firm of Levy & Frankenthaler, attorneys for Captain Hans Tauscher, issued a statement yesterday in which they intimated that Tauscher's arrest was the result of an effort of von der Goltz to save himself at the expense of the munitions agent. It was von der Goltz's testimony, according to federal officials, that completed the chain of evidence that caused Tauscher's arrest.

"This case," said Mr. Levy, "has been given a sensational importance which it does not deserve. Mr. Tauscher is a gentleman of unquestioned personal and business standing. He has been engaged in business in this city for nearly twenty years as the representative of foreign munitions factories, including the Krupp, Mauser, and Eickhardt factories. In that capacity he has gained a very high business standing. Prior to the present war he had for many years sold all kinds of munitions not only to the nations concerned in this country, but likewise to the War Department and Navy Department at Washington, as well as to Mexico and other foreign countries.

"It is evident that Bridgman Taylor, or whatever his name is, is trying to save himself by implicating others, and apparently selected Mr. Tauscher, on account of his prominence in the munitions business, as a shining mark for his purpose.

"The officials of the Department of Justice will bear me out in the statement that he has repeatedly, during the past few months, freely and cheerfully given them any and all information which they have desired, and on one occasion they expressed themselves very strongly as being under obligations to him for his assistance in investigations which they have made.

"This is not a matter which ought to be tried in the newspapers, but in due time the entire innocence of Mr. Tauscher will be fully established."

Rintelen's Name Bobs Up Again.

A new turn in the investigation of German plots, which showed that Rintelen's activities were again the subject of Grand Jury deliberations, was indicated yesterday when Captain Otto Walpert, Pier Superintendent of the Atlas Service of the Hamburg-American Line, was presented to Judge Augustus B. Hand in the Federal District Court for contempt in refusing to answer questions put to him by Assistant District Attorney Raymond H. Sarfaty in connection with plots to instigate strikes in munitions factories.

According to the presentment, Captain Walpert declined to tell whether he was an acquaintance of Franz Rintelen, the German agent, now in an English prison, George Plochmann of the Transatlantic Trust Company, Dr. Carl Schimmel, and John Hammond. Captain Walpert's excuse for not answering was that to do so might tend to incriminate him. Harold S. Deming, attorney for Captain Walpert, said he had instructed Walpert not to answer.

Judge Hand, after hearing argument, said he was inclined to direct Captain Walpert to answer the questions put to him by the Grand Jury. At Mr. Deming's suggestion, however, the Judge said he would postpone the making of the formal order until Monday. During the adjournment Mr. Deming will have time to draw up petitions for writs of habeas corpus, or of error, so as to save his client from going to jail until the matter has been passed on by an Appellate Court.

OFFICIALS TO ARREST OTHERS.

Washington Announces Two More Men Will Soon Be Seized.

WASHINGTON, March 31. — Department of Justice officials announced today that besides Captain Hans Tauscher and Busse or Tucker, who are accused of connection with a plot to blow up the Welland Canal, a third man was under surveillance in New England, and that they expected to arrest a fourth in a few days. The latter is Alfred A. Fritzen, who was mentioned in the complaint against Tauscher. Fritzen's whereabouts are believed to be known and his arrest is expected.

Fritzen, Busse and von der Goltz were all in the pay of von Papen, department agents said. Their names appear on the stubs of von Papen's checkbooks, seized by the British, while Captain von Papen was on his way home and von der Goltz has told department agents that von Papen sent them other amounts which did not appear on the stubs. Some of this money was sent, it is said, while the men were waiting their chance to get across the international line and blow up the canal.

Officials said late today that as a result of von der Goltz's story some of the men who helped him to obtain fraudulently an American passport, when he sailed from Baltimore to England, soon probably would be arrested.

Tucker or Busse, who is held at Ellis Island, is said to be one of the men involved in the alleged passport fraud and there are at least two others. Von der Goltz, it is understood, told the department's agents of other instances where American passports were obtained fraudulently and to have given further information about cases now under investigation.

MEAT CARDS SOON FOR ALL GERMANS

Restaurants to be Allowed to Serve Only One Meat Dish Per Meal.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 31.—Within a few days meat cards will be added to bread and butter cards. This means that the consumption of meat throughout the empire will be regulated from a central meat distribution office. The head of this new office is supposed to know exactly how much meat there is in all Germany and how large a portion every individual is entitled to consume daily.

To overcome difficulties in restaurants, where meat cards are most likely to prove a nuisance, the present still very extensive bill of fare will be considerably cut down. Two kinds of meat dishes will no longer be permitted for the noonday meal. This rule extends to the rest of the luncheon menu, only one soup, one sweet, and one cheese being permitted to each guest. The dinner card is somewhat more lavish, but must also keep within a certain strictly drawn line.

Meals will no longer be served on dishes and side dishes, but on the plates from which they are eaten. This, it is expected, will save labor.

Curiously enough, nobody seems worried by the new regulations. Every one thinks of them as all in the way of war and is convinced that the masses will profit by them. Even the restaurant keepers do not complain, since it was no easy task to compose from day to day the varied literature which the average German restaurant guest used to find on his dinner table. In future the chefs will be able to concentrate on just two dishes, whereas heretofore they had to provide at least twelve.

SEIZED, WIRES BERNSTORFF.

Man Arrested in Murder Case Says He Is Embassy Employe.

CAIRO, Ill., March 31.—Declaring that he was an employe of the German Embassy at Washington, William A. Rex, arrested at Wickliffey, Ky., today after an unidentified man had been found murdered, telegraphed to Ambassador Bernstorff tonight concerning his arrest and asked him to obtain his release. The latter part of the message was written in cipher.

Rex denied he was implicated in the murder. His overcoat, according to the police, was found near the body. Several dollars was found in the dead man's pockets, but no papers of any kind. Rex also carried a sum of money.

SWISS VILLAGE ATTACKED.

Aeroplanes Drop Bombs on Town Near French Frontier.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 31.—Two aeroplanes of unknown nationality dropped five large bombs at dawn this morning on the small Swiss village of Porentruy, near the French frontier.

MERCIER'S PRINTER JAILED.

He Gets a Year for Issuing the Cardinal's Lenten Pastoral.

PARIS, March 31.—A Havas dispatch from Berne quotes the Kölnische Zeitung as announcing that the printer who printed the Lenten pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier, to which the German authorities in Belgium took exception, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Hellig Olav's Mail Seized.

LONDON, March 31.—The seizure at Kirkwall of all the mail on the Scandinavian-American Line steamer Hellig Olav, consisting of 800 sacks, is reported in a wireless dispatch from Berlin. This is the first time that all the mail on a Scandinavian-American steamer, including letters, has been seized. The Hellig Olav sailed from New York on March 17 for Christiansand, Norway.

Die in Powder Factory Disaster.

LONDON, March 31.—A Reuter dispatch filed at Oldenzaal, Holland, on Wednesday says that many persons lost their lives in a fire in a powder factory at Troisdorf, near Cologne.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

WASHINGTON
3-DAY TOURS
April 8, 17, 25; May 4 and 18
$13.50 $15 $16 According to Hotel Selected
Proportionate Rates from Other Points
Itineraries and details from O. T. Boyd, Division Passenger Agent, 288 Fifth Avenue, New York (Telephone, Madison Square 7900), or nearest Ticket Agent.
Pennsylvania R. R.

It Takes Nine Tailors To Rule New York

THEY regulate the men's fashions of the city.

They make high-priced clothes for the wealthiest men in America, whose tastes indicate the style tendencies of the season.

These big tailors watch these tendencies closely—and watch one another more closely.

And we watch the whole lot of them, choosing our woolens and styles the same way—expressly for the busy, progressive New Yorker.

Ours are ready to wear—but just as recent and authentic.

We've covered the whole field for Spring—$20 to $40.

W. & H. Spring Hat Styles Are Ready.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42d and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

Where Philosophy Enters Men's Hats

HAT styles are correct according to their relation to a well-dressed man and his clothes.

A hat may be quite new in shape and color, and still be "a shocking bad hat"—like a tinge of garlic in a nesselrode pudding.

Weber & Heilbroner's hats for Spring are now ready. Their styles have not been created. They are the crux of the fashion crucible.

They are in consonance exactly with your Spring clothes and haberdashery — and with the New York style ideas which unconsciously have lodged in your mind.

Soft hats in browns, greens and grays — a part of the picture with Spring suits.

Stiff hats in conservative blocks — the cream of English and American ideas—and young men's low-crown styles.

$3, $3.50 and $5.

Golf and motor hats and caps.

Weber and Heilbroner
Hats at Nine of the Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 58 Nassau St., 345 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42nd and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt, 150 Nassau, 27 New

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The Highest Technical Skill

is required to produce that complex yet most beautiful instrument.

LYON & HEALY are the MASTER HARP MAKERS

A complete line of their unrivaled instruments are on exhibition in our warerooms.

HARP PLAYING

is a very lucrative profession for young women.

A young harpist often finds herself in demand as a soloist in Concerts and in Churches and also as an accompanist.

The harp is easier to learn than either the violin or the piano.

A splendid assortment of

Second Hand Harps

Harps for Rent

Harps Repaired

Catalogue free for the asking.

Investigate our EASY PAYMENT plan

Prices range from $75 to $1600.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.

8-10-12 East 34th Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

Sick skins made well by Resinol

No matter how long you have been tortured and disfigured by itching, burning, raw or scaly skin humors, just put a little of that soothing Resinol Ointment on the sores and see if the suffering does not stop right there! Healing usually begins promptly, and the skin gets well quickly and easily, unless the trouble is due to some serious internal disorder.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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SEES GERMAN GUNS SMASHING THEIR WAY

Times Correspondent with the Crown Prince's Army Views Ten Miles of Battlefront.

HILL 304 FOCUS OF ATTACK

Breaking of the French Salient "In a Reasonable Time" Predicted Days Ago.

By CYRIL BROWN.
Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY BEFORE VERDUN, March 27, (by Courier to Berlin.)—The German artillery is eating into Verdun like a cancer, slow but fatal. This was the personal impression of a morning spent in the thick of the mightiest aggregation of heavy mortar batteries and cannon, studying at leisure the creeping advance of the German troops when not dodging the French shells.

As a climax I was permitted to climb a height on the Meuse, ten miles from the heart of Verdun as the Fokker flies, and under ideal weather conditions for observation sweep the whole rightful sector of the battle for Verdun from Fort de Belleville to Hill 304—the most fascinating panorama of the war that I had ever seen.

The City of Verdun was discernible with the naked eye. Through powerful field glasses one saw in sharp outline the massive dark gray cathedral with its squatty, square tower, the most conspicuous landmark in the battle zone.

"You haven't shot away the cathedral tower yet," I remarked to the Crown Prince's intelligence officer in some astonishment at the seeming dereliction by the thorough military men, for even to a lay correspondent it so obviously offered to the French wonderful facilities for observing the German positions.

"No, not yet," he answered. "We shall probably have to, though."

That it would be easy to hit the church tower was apparent from the desultory bombardment of Verdun that appeared to be in progress, but the Germans apparently preferred to concentrate on the eastern section of the city, where alone, as far as we could make out, their shells were falling intermittently. This part of the doomed city was continuously swathed in whitish smoke clouds, as if a heavy fog had fallen on it.

In the suburbs of Verdun one could clearly see three large French barracks, gleaming white in the sunlight. These would seem likely to be attractive targets for the heavy German artillery. But the Germans had more profitable uses for their mountains of ammunition—Fort de Belleville, for example—a strong link in the chain of the inner forts. This fort, lying between us and Verdun, looked like a dark cap on the crest of a bare hill with barren slopes, which smoked like a small volcano about to go into action. "One," "Two," "Three"—we watched the big German shells crash and burst on Belleville Hill, counting up to seven in a short space of time. This was just tentative practice shooting, "Einschiessen," as the Germans technically call getting the range, and the pretty halo of smoke about the fort-crowned volcano was possibly only a faint forecast of the terrible punishment coming Belleville's way when all the German batteries I saw get down to business of "wirkungesschiessen" or drum-fire.

If one had the stomach for the real thing he could get his fill of it from the sights and sounds at Hill 304 far to the right on the horizon, seven or eight miles away. You got your bearings by looking across the silver meandering Meuse and the black Bois des Forges beyond, which is in German hands.

Bethincourt, still held by the French and lying in a deep hollow, cannot be seen, but still further behind the Bois des Forges and to the right and beyond Dead Man Hill rose Hill 304, another of those bald ridges prevalent here, and because of their very barrenness taking a heavy toll in blood from both attackers and defenders.

Hill 304, which should soon figure conspicuously in the German General Staff's reports, spewed black smoke like a volcano, for there the battle raged the hottest and still rages.

"I shouldn't care to be in the shoes of the French up there," remarked the Crown Prince's intelligence officer, echoing the unspoken sentiments of the correspondents, who watched that deadly shower of shells, the black surf breaking on the crest of the eddies of smoke and dirt that thickly dotted the slopes and showed how slowly, methodically, and thoroughly the German mortars were feeling out every square rod for hidden French batteries and infantry positions, not forgetting to grope in every patch of wood beyond for possible reserves. To the onlooker there is

The Centre of Fighting West of the Meuse.

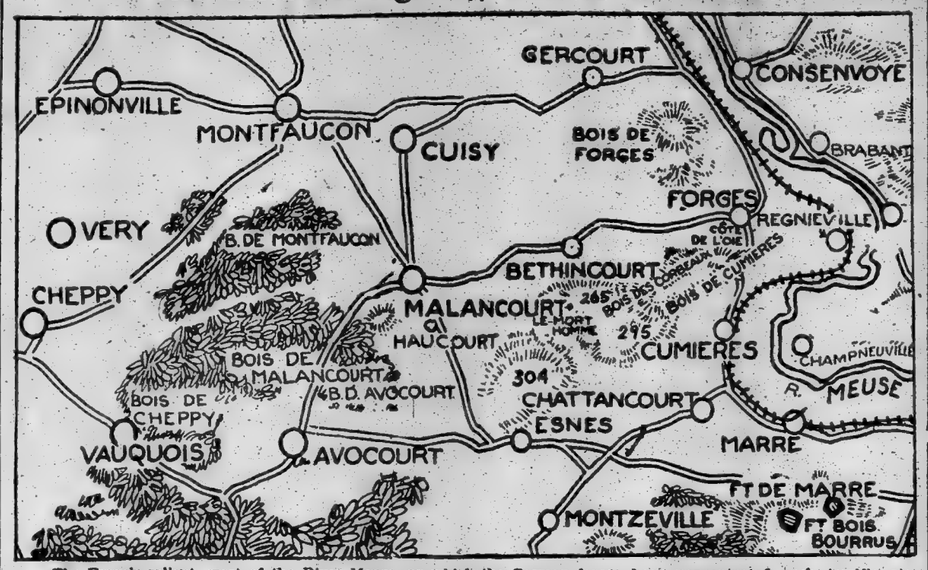

The French salient, west of the River Meuse, on which the German forces have concentrated such terrific attacks in the last two weeks, has for its northern front defensive works, located in general along the line of the highway between Bethincourt and Malancourt. At both extremities the French line turns to the southward with some abruptness. In giving up Malancourt, Joffre's troops have, therefore, shortened their front, while at the same time taking positions on higher ground behind the village.

The other area of great activity in yesterday's operations was northeast of Hill 295, one of the hotly contested heights of Dead Man Hill, complete possession of which has been officially claimed by both Paris and Berlin. It would seem likely that the German purpose is to break down the opposing salient on both sides and force the French to withdraw their troops to a line running approximately through Cumieres Hill 304, and Avocourt.

"method in their madness" of attacking Verdun.

The main artillery attack on Hill 304 was apparently coming from the north. "Our attack isn't yet concluded," the intelligence officer said laconically. He seemed to have no doubt of the outcome, and one gathered that it was now only a matter of days.

Once the Germans got Hill 304, it was obvious that Bethincourt and Malancourt, which are hemmed in on three sides, would become untenable. The Crown Prince's army, I gathered further, expect to take both these places within a "reasonable time."

But the crucial and pivotal point of the struggle for Verdun at Hill 304, whence a dull and distant roar, muffled by contrary winds, drifted to us, by no means exhausted the ten-mile segment of battle which we could scan through field glasses. Between Belleville and the fortifications of Froide Terre, on the tip of the left wing, to Hill 304 there was artillery activity in plenty. The German batteries were not having things all their own way. The French artillery, though outweighed and outnumbered, was coming back at the Germans in brilliant fashion.

At our feet, in a hollow on the west bank of the Meuse, nestled the village of Forges, now only a name on the map, and in reality a rubbish heap, merely serving as a convenient station in the German progress toward Verdun. This explained why the French were keeping the poor ruins of Forges under a scattering shell fire, though it was too far gone to burn.

Behind Forges one notes with interest a low bald ridge styled Haute de la Côte de l'Oie (Goose Hill) on our French General Staff maps bought in Berlin. This is of interest, because on March 7 the Germans crossing from the left bank of the Meuse, delivered a surprise attack against the flank of the French, which led later to their losing strategically the important Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill.)

To the left, immediately adjoining Goose Hill, one saw the Crows' Woods. This saw some of the bloodiest fighting of the war, and the crows still have good picking there. The French were still shelling it lavishly as we looked.

Beyond Crows' Woods lies the wood of Cumieres, also the object of French attention. Still further beyond are the villages of Cumieres and Chattancourt which, being in French hands, are favored with no less prodigality by the German artillery. A million dollars worth of ammunition is being shot away on this cross section of a twentieth century inferno while you wait.

To the right of Crows' Wood and somewhat further away one sees Dead Man's Hill or Hill 295—a long brown ridge about which folk legends clustered for centuries before it was soaked with French and Prussian blood. French official reports to the contrary, this hill is firmly in German hands. It was not necessary for one to indulge in a dangerous promenade there over those fire-swept roads. The mere fact that I saw French shells liberally diffused over it at the rate of about one a minute was conclusive evidence that the Germans were there. For further confirmation, one saw the frequent flash of flame at the muzzles of the lighter German field cannon, posted so closely behind Dead Man's Hill as to indicate that it was securely held.

In explanation of the disagreement between the German and French official reports as to who had possession of the hill the Crown Prince's intelligence officer said that to avoid inevitable and unnecessary losses the main German lines were not drawn on the far side of Dead Man's Hill, which was exposed to the French artillery fire, but as experience had shown wisest, on the protective flank of the hill with German advanced outposts on and beyond the crest to guard the precious ground bought and paid for with German blood.

Beyond and to the right of Dead Man's Hill, and some seven miles from us, is the Bois Bourrus, a long, black strip of woods, in which the Germans have reason to believe that French heavy artillery is concealed. At the eastern edge of the Bois Bourrus one could clearly see through field glasses Fort des Bois Bourrus, and still further to the east Fort de Marre, two links in the outer chain of Verdun forts, on which the German artillery was concentrating to a degree that made one wonder how soon these particular forts might be missing links in the chain.

Meanwhile the Bois Bourrus proper smoked like a giant censer with the fumes of the largest German shells, showing the intense interest which the Germans took in the heavy French artillery believed to be hidden there.

The American correspondents, nearly deafened by the German batteries, firing before, behind, and on either side of them, agreed that this sector of battle before Verdun was the greatest spectacle they had seen.

BIG BRITISH GAIN SHOWN IN REVENUE

Property and Income Taxes Produce Much of the Increase Over Last Year.

LONDON, March 31.—At the close of the financial year tonight the Government issued a report showing that the total revenue of the United Kingdom for the year amounted to £236,766,894, being an increase of £110,072,744 over last year. The largest increase was in property and income tax, including the supertax, which was £58,921,000.

The principal items of revenue during the last year were as follows: Customs, £59,606,000; excise, £61,210,000; inheritance tax, £31,035,000; stamp tax, £6,764,000; land tax, £2,650,000; income tax, £128,320,000; Post Office, £33,900,000; excess profits tax, £140,000; Crown lands, £550,000; Sues Canal stock, £2,482,000; land value duties, £368,000; miscellaneous, £9,797,000; total, £336,767,000. This total is about £31,000,000 above the estimates made by Chancellor McKenna last September.

In addition the second installment of the income tax and a large part of the excess profits tax are still to be collected and added to the receipt for last year. The small amount thus far collected from the excess profits tax is one of the surprising features of the statement, indicating the difficulties of adjusting this tax.

The buoyant yield of revenue during the last year shows the Chancellor may rely on collecting far more during the next year from the existing taxation than he has counted on heretofore. As the full benefit of recent taxation will not be felt for some months, there is a probability that the revenues for the new fiscal year commencing Saturday will yield £450,000,000, or more than double the yield prior to the war. While further taxations are sure to be indicated in the budget, there is less fear of a large additional income tax in view of the favorable revenue returns.

Regarding expenditures the statement shows that £1,550,000,000 have been spent or £81,000,000 less than the estimates. This added to the gain of £31,000,000 in revenue, shows the year ending £82,000,000 to the good as compared with the estimates. The Treasury receipts recently were swelled considerably by sales of Treasury bills and Exchequer bonds. The continued purchase of these securities is expected largely to finance the war. For some time certain sections of the financial community have been inclined to the belief that a war loan will be postponed for the present.

WAR IN PARISIAN "REVUES."

Zeppelins the Most Popular Topic; Soldiers' "Godmothers" Second.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 31.—A curious indication of the topics most interesting to Parisians in war-time is given by an analysis of the leading features in the theatrical "Revues" which are consistently well attended, despite the recent heavy fighting.

During the last six months the most poupiar topic has been the Zeppelins, which have been featured in twenty-three different shows; next, soldiers' "godmothers," twenty-two times; third, the cost of living, twenty times. The censorship and marriage by proxy tie for fourth place, with twenty; next come soldiers on leave, with seventeen, followed by darkened streets and the moratorium of rents. Last comes the Marne victory, whose total—nine—justifies the critics' frequent suggestion that it is an unsuitable subject for humor.

A soldier's "godmother" is the charitable stranger who undertakes to correspond with the friendless men in the trenches or hospitals, so that they may forget their loneliness.

Shot Stops American Vessel.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 31.—The American steam trawler Wave, from Boston, was stopped by shots fired across her bows from the forts while trying to enter the harbor late last night. Captain Tobin came ashore today and reported the affair to the American Consul. The incident arose through the Captain's lack of familiarity with the harbor regulations in effect since the beginning of the war, and no international complications are expected.

MALANCOURT WON BY FURIOUS DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

morning, the artillery fire during the afternoon became exceedingly violent, especially in the sectors of Pervyse and Dixmude.

French on Hill Behind Malancourt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The prodigal sacrifice of life by the German command continues. Yesterday it was the turn of the defenders of Douaumont to bear a ferocious shock. The position here has been stationary for a month, the Germans holding the village and the ruins of the fort, while the French lines come up to the latter and include the crest of the hill. Two assaults yesterday, aided by lines of pioneers carrying flame projectors, were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Malancourt front remained quiet all day, save for a heavy bombardment, but this was followed during last night by a succession of infantry assaults. This village, consisting practically of a single street nearly half a mile long, and lying in a hollow between hills which rise 200 feet above it on the north and south, and open to a heavy crossfire from the German batteries from Montfaucon to Forges, forms an almost impossible salient of the French line. On the other hand, it has in itself no military value for the Germans, and represents only infinitesimal progress toward Hill 304, the important French position lying about two miles to the southeast.

That the French Generals should have decided to defend this salient is a sign of their confidence. Malancourt village was held, however, by only a single battalion, and after desperate fighting throughout last night the French line was drawn back from the ruined houses to the hillside on the south.

ROOSEVELT, ROOT, AND LODGE CONFER

Continued from Page 1.

tion of President Wilson's Mexican policy gave the affair added significance. There were politicians who expressed the opinion that the Colonel, knowing of the luncheon engagement and the broadcast political effect it would have, had timed his attack on Wilson so that it would appear as the keynote in a carefully arranged campaign to land for him the nomination at Chicago on June 7.

The attitude which Mr. Root has assumed toward the Colonel in recent months was also recalled, and all these points added to the accumulation of conjecture that some agreement might have been reached. The address which Mr. Root made at the Republican State Convention in this city recently, which was hailed at the time as the keynote of the Republican campaign against Wilson took on a new significance.

In that speech Mr. Root went sponsor for many of the beliefs which had been expressed by Colonel Roosevelt, and it was asserted freely at that time that the former Senator had taken over bodily, as his argument against Wilson, the policies advocated by Colonel Roosevelt in regard to the Mexican situation and other international problems.

More significant even, in view of the luncheon yesterday, was the fact that in the copies of his address at the State Convention which were sent out in advance Mr. Root had included a complimentary mention of Colonel Roosevelt's name, as well as that of Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, son-in-law of Senator Lodge, who is fighting to win Massachusetts delegates for Roosevelt to the Republican National Convention.

Recall the Root Speech.

In delivering that address Mr. Root omitted the names of Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Gardner. It was a matter of quite wide discussion at the time that the omission was made at the insistence of Mr. Barnes. At that time, Mr. Root was anxious to have the delegates sent from this State to the Republican National Convention instructed to cast their votes for him at least on the first few ballots. Mr. Barnes, it was understood, expected to bring that about for Root, but found he was unable to do so. All this has led to whispers that the relations between Root and Barnes were not as cordial as they had been and that Root would not hesitate in supporting Colonel Roosevelt if he thought it the wisest course.

Mr. Barnes, it is known definitely, will never give up his fight against Roosevelt, and it as a result of the luncheon yesterday and the campaign which is being waged for the Colonel's nomination in every section of the country, he is able to get again into power, there seems little doubt as to the fate of the Barnes leadership.

Robert Bacon, who arranged for the meeting of Roosevelt, Root, and Lodge yesterday, is a stanch Republican and a warm admirer of the one-time official holder under Colonel Roosevelt. He was Assistant Secretary of State from 1905 to 1908, and when Secretary Root resigned in January, 1909, to become a United States Senator, President Taft appointed Mr. Bacon Secretary of State to fill out the term. He was Ambassador to France from 1909 to 1912. Mr. Bacon supported Roosevelt in the pre-convention days of 1912, but refused to leave the Republican Party when Roosevelt bolted at the Chicago convention.

Senator Lodge was for years a close friend of Colonel Roosevelt. He is a thorough type of dyed-in-the-wool Republican, and when Roosevelt was making his bitter fight to win the nomination in 1912 he refused to enter actively into the campaign in behalf of Mr. Taft, although all his Old Guard instincts called him in that direction, it has been generally believed that his feelings for Colonel Roosevelt were kindly, even after Roosevelt bolted the party.

Lodge May Be Chicago Chairman.

Lodge is a power in the Republican Party in New England, just as Root is a power of great importance here. His support of Colonel Roosevelt at this time would be an invaluable asset in the fight being waged for Roosevelt. If he was selected Chairman of the National Convention, and there is a movement well under way to make him either temporary or permanent Chairman, or both, he would deliver the keynote address and would wield a power which might well decide the issue of Roosevelt's nomination or defeat.

A reconciliation between Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and ex-Senator Root cannot but have a tremendous effect on the political situation. Root has been talked of prominently as a candidate for the Presidency, but the feeling of late, according to many political observers, is that his chances have been on the wane. If he has decided to throw his influence to the Colonel, that influence should go far toward deciding the result.

Mr. Root was both Temporary and Permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention of 1912, when Colonel Roosevelt alleged the nomination was stolen from him by steam-roller tactics in defiance of the will of the people. It was Root who ruled on the action of the National Committee, which, at that time, tossed out many of the delegates the Roosevelt adherents alleged had been elected honestly. It was Root who ran the steam roller and flattened out the Roosevelt bid for a third term. And later he prepared a brief in defense of the action of the convention in beating Roosevelt, a defense which called forth the only attack by Roosevelt on Root, which was tinged in the least by bitterness in expression.

The Roosevelt-Root Break.

Roosevelt and Root parted company when the Colonel began his fight against Taft and the Old Guard leaders in the preconvention campaign of 1912. Roosevelt always had a great admiration for Root as a statesman, and he has been inclined to put aside bitterness in regard to the ex-Senator. In fact, Roosevelt has always wanted to be a friend of Root and remain a friend of Root, because he admired the capacity of Root when great problems were to be faced.

All of these facts the leaders felt yesterday were of the greatest significance in view of the Bacon luncheon, which promises to go down in political history as one of the most important chapters written in recent years. A combination of Roosevelt, Root, and Lodge, it was admitted with the utmost frankness, was one which could write such a chapter of history if any combination could.

The leaders who could be reached last night fairly gasped in their amazement at this latest development. They found it difficult to express their feelings or choose words to tell what they believed would happen. Said one who wished his name withheld:

"Is it possible that Roosevelt will bring about this amazing thing—his nomination by a party which he disrupted and sent to defeat four years ago?"

None of the leaders here wanted to talk for publication; they wanted rather to wait the development of the next few days and go over the reports which they will order from various parts of the country to sound out the effect of yesterday's luncheon.

The Effect on Justice Hughes.

One thing they are anxious to find out is the effect it will have on the campaign for the nomination of Justice Charles E. Hughes, who many of them have felt confident would defeat the ambitions of Roosevelt for the nomination, but who so far has clung to his assertion that he is not a candidate in any sense of the word. Some expressed the view that the people were tired of waiting for Justice Hughes, and that Roosevelt, foreseeing that such a condition of mind would be created, had played clever politics in issuing his recent statements of his beliefs, and thus gaining a lead in the fight, which had admittedly, they thought, narrowed down to Roosevelt and Hughes.

The meeting of Roosevelt, Root, and Lodge is bound, these men felt, to stir the supporters of the Hughes movement to redoubled efforts to get the Justice to enter the race, but they doubted the ability of the Hughes men to force any statement from the Justice. And they were wondering whether further delay on the part of Mr. Hughes in view of what had occurred would prove fatal to his cause.

It was admitted that only the developments of the next few weeks could tell that story. Leaders everywhere were satisfied that Roosevelt was in the fight for the nomination head foremost and would not, at this stage, submit passively to the selection of Hughes, a thing which he might have done had Hughes come forward a few months or weeks ago and put himself in the forefront of the fight.

The recent reports that Senator Boies Penrose, another old enemy of Colonel Roosevelt, had said that he would not balk if Roosevelt were nominated, were recalled yesterday with redoubled interest. The question was asked whether Penrose had had any intimation of the fact that a meeting was to be arranged of Roosevelt, Barnes, and Lodge, and whether he in the end would not seriously oppose Roosevelt, but would "find that there was a demand on the part of the people for the return of the Colonel to the White House." Nobody was willing to answer that question last night; again they wanted to await the developments of the next few weeks.

Colonel Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay last night full of fight, smiling, and non-committal. He expects many visitors at Oyster Bay, and it is not at all unlikely that he will follow up yesterday's remarkable luncheon with more utterances of his beliefs about this country's need of preparedness. He has started his campaign, and does not intend that any one shall "get the jump on him."

Of course, the Colonel made no such assertion, but this was what all the political leaders believed. They don't think for a moment that from this time on the Colonel will bow his knee to Justice Hughes or any other candidate who may come forward. They are satisfied that at last all pretense and quibble have been put aside. They don't say that the Colonel, if Mr. Hughes should be nominated at Chicago, would run on the Progressive ticket or in any way oppose Hughes; no one believes that seriously. But the leaders do believe that every effort will be made to sidetrack Hughes.

The conference of political leaders at Mr. Perkins's home after the Bacon luncheon was an enthusiastic one. There were present, among others, the Colonel, Walter Brown, Progressive National Committeeman of Ohio; Medill McCormick, former Progressive of Chicago, who has gone back into the Republican Party to work for the Colonel's nomination; Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse, Henry Allen, Progressive leader of Kansas; William Hamlin Childs of Brooklyn, Henry L. Stoddard, and Delegate Disney, who was elected to go to the Republican Convention recently from Oklahoma and who announced that no one on earth could stop him from placing the Colonel's name before the convention as a candidate for the Presidency.

The situation was discussed for more than an hour, and Mr. Perkins expressed the views of the others in saying that everywhere the Roosevelt sentiment was on the rise.

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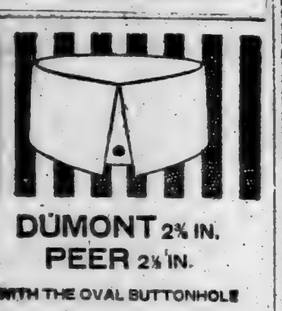

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PETER OF SERBIA SALUTES AMERICA

Aged Monarch Faints as He Tells of His People's Woes and Allies' Delays.

SAYS WE ALONE CAN HELP

Reverenced by Greek Peasants as He Takes His Walks Abroad at Eubea.

AEDYPSOS, Eubea, Greece, Feb. 16.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Colonel Todorovitch, aid de camp of His Majesty King Peter of Serbia, clapped his heels together and bowed from the hips.

"His Majesty would be glad," he said in German, "if you would walk with him this afternoon."

The Hotel of The Baths of Sulis was bathed in a flood of welcome Winter sunshine. Snow-clad Parnassus, across the Gulf of Eubea, glistened like a Christmas card. Fishermen's boats, picked out against the gleaming water between, rowed by banks of oars like ancient triremes, crept back and forth or, with sails set aswing, scudded before the light breeze.

King Peter of Serbia came down the steps of the hotel into the sunlight, a short, slight figure supported by a cane, but jauntily carried withal. He wore the gray-brown Serbian uniform with the blue cavalry collar and cavalry breeches with the broad, red stripe of a general. On his shoulders the silver-threaded, tarnished epaulettes were mounted by a Serbian eagle, and his short-peaked cap of the Serbian officer bore the like in its centre. An eagle face with hooked nose; a bristling white mustache and white imperial; short-clipped, iron-gray hair and brown, almost unseeing eyes, whose iris seems to have become all pupil—a little man, but strong, for all his 72 years—such the King without a country.

The Associated Press correspondent walks on the right of the sovereign, for King Peter's right ear is slightly less deaf than his left one. Striking out with eager step, the monarch leads the way, his cane before him just barely feeling his steps. The path leads past the curious formation of sulphurous alkaline deposit hanging out over the sea in an iridescent mass. Here and there out of little holes in the porous mass the steaming water bubbles up, too hot to hold one's hand in, and then disappears only to reappear again near the edge, keeping the lip of the strange deposit wet and shining in the sunlight.

"Volcanic—all volcanic," says the old King, turning over bits of gem-like stone with his stick's end. "The day before you came we had an earthquake shock—a little one." And then, as he leads the way again up the hill, "Even the earth turns against me!" he adds ruefully. And tapping the yellow ground with his cane: "There must be some Austrians buried under there!" And he laughs merrily.

The way leads past some shallow quarries where peasants, men and women, rough-hew the porous, volcanic stone for their building. As the little party advances, they stop their work and put down their tools. The men stand bareheaded, the women bow, while fallen majesty passes them by. Soldier fashion, King Peter salutes the simple folk who love him.

"They are sorry for me," he explains, "and they try to tell me that they are sorry for me, in their kindly, wordless way. They have great hearts, Sir—like the people of your country; plain people, as I am a plain man."

"You are wrong, Sire," says Jivoin Balougdgitch, the Serbian Minister to Greece, who for many years was King Peter's Secretary. "Those simple folk stand uncovered, not out of pity, but out of admiration. They aren't sorry for you—they respect you."

The monarch puts his arm around the companion of his years of exile in Switzerland.

"Ah! Balougdgitch, old friend, always the cheery, brave word!" And then to Balougdgitch's son, a Sergeant in the Serbian Army, who has come from Corfu as a messenger: "And thou, my boy, art thou too a socialist like thy father, who has no faith in kings?"

"In some kings, Sire," says the diplomatist.

The walk ends at last at a bench at the water's edge, full in the warmth of the declining sun. As the fishermen's boats pass on their way to the wharf, the men doff their caps and the King salutes them in return. The King and the correspondent, seated on the bench, look out over the Gulf of Eubea.

"Like Lake Geneva," the sovereign says, waving his hand at the water and the distant mountains. "Here we are at Ouchy, and over there is the Jura and France." He sits a while in silence and then takes up again, aloud, the theme of his thoughts. "How much she has done for us—France! How much she has done for all the world! Now she is taking our children to her deep bosom, to keep them safe for us until after the war, that the race of Serbs may not die out.

"For there, in Serbia, it is extermination, starvation, death. The women and the children who are the living future of our dreams—all we have to hold by to rebuild our nation after the war—soon they will all be gone. Make no mistake—war is a brutal business here in the Balkans. We all of us learned our war-making under the Turk, and the women and children have little chance. I don't mean to say they are massacred or anything like that, though that, too, has happened. But I refer now only to the fact that there is little or no provision for noncombatants, no organization to look after them.

"When the Austrians made their first invasion of Serbia a year and a half ago they had no sanitary provisions even for their own men. Most of their own wounded died because they could not be properly taken care of. How much relief could an army like that afford to a starving civil population, like the population of Serbia today?

"No; it is only your compatriots who can help us in this hour of our need. And they are doing it, God bless them! But there is need of so much—so much!" The old man's head sank on his breast. His eyes closed wearily. It was as if his soul had left the bent, worn, pain-racked body and flown over the far mountains to his own people.

"If only they had come a little sooner, our Allies!" he went on. "I used to tell my men: 'Hold on! Just a little longer! They have said they will come and they will come!' And they believed me and held on. You know, we couldn't even see the Germans! It was all artillery—machine-made war! My men used to grind their teeth and the tears would run down their poor, thin faces, and they would say: 'If only we could just get at them! We would show them!' And then, as I rode by their lines, I could see them shaking their heads and nodding at me and whispering among themselves, 'Poor old King!' they were saying, 'he still believes the Allies will come in time to save us!'"

Suddenly the King gave a little hoarse, inarticulate cry. His hand went up to his throat. His head fell back. His body collapsed in a limp heap. Dr. Simonovitch rushed up with a bottle in his hand. Colonel Todorovitch lifted the fainting monarch in his arms like a child fallen asleep.

Slowly consciousness returned. King Peter drew a long breath and looked about him, dazed. With his two arms he gently pushed away the doctor and the soldier. Turning to the correspondent, shyly, as one ashamed of his weakness, he gasped.

"I—I'm—sorry. I beg your pardon! Sometimes—sometimes I think I am not very strong." He rose slowly, painfully. Leaning on the arm of Colonel Todorovitch he made his way to the hotel. At the top of the steps he turned, drew up his slight body to its full height, smote his heels together so that the spurs clicked, and raised his hand smartly to the visor of his cap.

"Say to the people of your great country, Sir, that Peter Karageorgevitch salutes them!"

LEWIS STARTS FLIGHT ACROSS THE CONTINENT

Mishap at First Stage of 3,000-Mile Journey Delays But Does Not Daunt Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 31.—Birdseye B. Lewis, a polo player, and well-known sportsman of New York, has begun a cross-continent flight in a Wright biplane. Mr. Lewis started his jaunt without any preliminary publicity. It had been reported at various times that he was going to make the attempt, but each report was met with a smiling denial. When Mr. Lewis left Coronado, where he has been playing polo with the Winter colony and taking lessons in flying, he told some of his friends that he was going on a pleasure flight.

He admitted over the long-distance telephone from Riverside tonight that his intention was to go through with the transcontinental trip.

Mishap overtook Mr. Lewis before he had gone 125 miles. Flying at an altitude of 8,000 feet, Mr. Lewis headed for Cajon Pass, in the San Bernardino Mountains. Losing his way through inexperience in reading his compass, the New Yorker volplaned to earth shortly before dusk, landing in an irrigation ditch near Beaumont, thirty miles north of Riverside. Mr. Lewis was uninjured. The impact, however, smashed the landing gear of the aeroplane. Undaunted by the mishap, Mr. Lewis obtained an automobile and rode to Riverside. He then telegraphed to Dayton, Ohio, for the necessary parts to repair the machine.

"I am going to reach New York on my aeroplane if it takes me until 1920," said Mr. Lewis tonight when he reached Riverside. "I am going to stick around until the sun is shining and the wind is not blowing hard. I have got lots of time and intend to take things easily. I expect a lot of trouble crossing the Rockies, but why worry about a thing like that at this stage of the game."

Mr. Lewis plans to fly by easy stages, going by way of Las Vegas and Salt Lake City, thence following the Union Pacific into Omaha and Kansas City. Other stops will be made at St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Buffalo, depending upon the weather conditions and the engine.

Mr. Lewis said that his sole object in making the flight was to stimulate interest among the members of the aviation branch of the National Guard. He is a member of the New York State Aviation Reserves, and at the outbreak of the trouble with Villa telegraphed to the War Department that he was ready to take his machine into Mexico with himself as pilot if more aviators were needed.

Mr. Lewis is the holder of pilot's license No. 345, issued by the Aero Club of America. In attempting to qualify for his expert pilot's license last week he failed because he had to land during a thick fog while returning from a flight to Oceanside. He landed at Delmar. Mr. Lewis has made a number of flights at North Island since his arrival here from Mineola a month ago. He is rated as a fairly skilled aviator.

United States Army aviators here said tonight they were skeptical regarding the probable success of the proposed transcontinental flight. The small Wright seventy horse power biplane which Mr. Lewis pilots is said by local aviators to be anything but suitable for weather conditions such as would be encountered on the 3,000-mile flight from here to New York. They point out that Robert Fowler, piloting a powerful 100 horse power aeroplane, failed to cross the Rockies because his motor was not able to cope with the treacherous winds encountered at such high altitudes.

Mr. Lewis admitted that the going between here and Beaumont was "pretty rough" and that some one seemed to be "rocking the boat" after the Point Loma Hills at San Diego were lost in the haze.

WIN BIG ENGINEERING WORKS IN URUGUAY

International Corporation to Build a $5,000,000 Water Plant in South America.

MORE CONTRACTS EXPECTED

Money to be Spent Here—New Foreign Trade Organization Moving in Many Countries.

The American International Corporation, it was learned last night, has begun the work for which it was organized by accepting a contract for an important piece of public work engineering outside of this country. It will take entire charge of the construction and financing of a new water supply system in Uruguay which is expected to be the forerunner of a number of similar contracts in South America.

The initial project is undertaken at the request of the Government of Uruguay for a municipality. Engineers have been over the ground for the American International Corporation, and it is expected that work will begin soon. The project calls for an expenditure of $5,000,000, much of which will be spent in the United States for materials. It is understood that a clause in the contract provides for the purchase of all machinery from manufacturers in this country.

The American International Corporation recently acquired the Allied Machinery Corporation from the National City Company, and it was suggested yesterday that much of the purchasing will be done through the subsidiary company. With the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. the American international owns the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, operating a service from California to the West Coast of South America.

Charles A. Stone, President of the new foreign trade concern is a member of Stone & Webster, who have executed large engineering contracts for Latin American public utility corporations. It is reported that engineers for the American International have been over a number of important proposals made by Governments and corporations, and that their recommendations are now before the Directors.

Willard D. Straight, who left J. P. Morgan & Co. to take up the study of international law, only to drop that when the opportunity for developing foreign trade arose and a Vice Presidency in the new corporation was offered him, is now in London in connection with the business of the new organization. He may visit Spain before returning to this country. Other men have been sent to China, Russia, and South America to develop foreign trade opportunities.

The American International Corporation was organized with $50,000,000 capital, of which $10,000,000 has been paid in by subscribers. The Uruguay development will be financed by Government bonds, which will be taken by the corporation and sold to investors in the United States.

RESENT WOOD DISTURBANCE

City College Students Blame Trouble to Outsiders.

The Student Council, which represents the student body of the College of the City of New York, issued a statement after a meeting yesterday asserting that no faction of students had caused the disorder which took place on the campus on Thursday, after the speech of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and that the trouble had been caused by pacifists outside of the college thrusting themselves, in a manner unwelcome to the students, into the affairs of the college.

Even students who are against introducing military drill and military studies into the college addressed the council and denounced the methods of the women orators who had invaded the college buildings to speak without permission. The Socialist Study Club, which is the principal Socialist organization of the college, denied that it had any connection with those who brought about the disturbance. The statement said:

"Practically all the excitement on the campus and within the college building resulted from the distribution of a special edition of The New York Call and the presence of a number of unauthorized outside speakers."

The Student Council passed a resolution reprimanding Leon Samson, the student who shouted at the meeting addressed by General Wood for all opposed to militarism to follow him, and demanding that he write an apology to General Wood, to the faculty and to the students of the college.

Identifies Dead Man by Picture.

The body of a man killed by a subway express train at Eighteenth Street station on Nov. 28 last, was identified yesterday by a photograph taken by the police as that of James Mack, 65 years old, of 242 Nassau Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. May Neville of 103 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, a daughter, reported her father's disappearance to the police on Nov. 29.

SAYS BURTON TOOK "PORK."

Texas Representative Points at Cleveland Harbor Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, who won a reputation as an opponent of the Rivers and Harbors bills of the last session of the Sixty-third Congress, was assailed in the House today by Representative "Joe" Eagle, of Texas, who alleged that Mr. Burton did not begin to filibuster against River and Harbor bills until all Ohio projects were cared for.

Mr. Eagle made a speech defending the pending Rivers and Harbors appropriations, and particularly the Brazos River project. He criticised both Senator Burton and Representative Frear of Wisconsin. The latter has conducted two House filibusters against Rivers and Harbors budgets.

With a show of indignation, Representative Eagle said:

"I have some figures showing that for the ten years Mr. Burton was Chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, the appropriations made for the State of Wisconsin, from whence comes the distinguished gentleman, Mr. Frear, were all that were asked. Every river, creek, lake, harbor, and inlet in that State that was big enough for a mud-turtle to swim in received appropriations. No sooner was this all fixed up than the gentleman accuses the rest of us who desire to use the enterprise and toil of our people as being 'pork barrel statesmen.'

"The same set of figures shows that during that period of ten years the State of Ohio procured one-twelfth of the annual appropriations for the ten years, and Mr. Burton's city of Cleveland received 51 per cent. of that twelfth part. That same Mr. Burton put through the House, under a suspension of the rules, a $55,000,000 Rivers and Harbors bill, and then recently filibustered to death a $30,000,000 bill."

Representative Eagle charged that Mr. Frear had attacked only Southern projects, "except that he takes of a little creek about two miles long in some other section just to show that he is not unanimous in his selection of Southern projects."

MILEAGE FOR ADVERTISING.

Culberson Would Amend Anti-Pass Section of Bill Sponsored by Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator Culberson of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, today introduced an amendment to the Interstate Commerce act designed to permit newspapers and magazines to contract with railroads for advertising space to be paid for in mileage. Mr. Culberson's amendment, which is in the form of a proviso, would be added to the anti-pass sections of the bill which were sponsored by him in 1906. The amendment reads:

"Provided that nothing in this provision shall be construed to prevent the right of contract between railway companies and publishers, editors, or proprietors of newspapers or magazines in making an exchange of mileage for advertising space in such newspapers or magazines; provided that the contract between the railway company and publisher, editor, or proprietor of such newspaper or magazine shall be upon the same basis of charge as is charged the public generally for a like service, that the said exchange shall be upon a basis of value received in all cases, and that such contract shall be in writing and shall not be operative until approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and filed in the office of said commission as a part of the records thereof, subject at reasonable times to public inspection."

MAYO IS EXAMINED IN A WOMAN'S SUIT

New Haven Manufacturer Refuses to Tell of His Scranton Marriage.

STENOGRAPHER A SUICIDE

Miss Meyer, Who Thought She Was a Wife, Left Him Then, and Now Asks $250,000 Damages.

Virginius St. Julian Mayo, who is being sued by Miss Wilhelmina Meyer for $250,000 on the charge of having lured her into a spurious marriage, was examined before trial yesterday. Mayo and the plaintiff were living together as man and wife in New Haven when Miss Lillian Cook, a stenographer employed by Mayo's company committed suicide. Then the news that Mayo had married a woman in Scranton many years before came out, and Miss Meyer left his home.

Mayo was anxious to be examined privately. He made many strenuous objections to the publicity which he said would attend his presence in open court, and so William McQuaid of 165 Broadway was appointed by the Supreme Court to take his testimony, but Mr. McQuaid decided to proceed in the open.

In answer to questions, Mayo said he lived both in this city and New Haven, spending his time about equally between the two places. He described himself as a mechanical engineer and President of the Mayo Radio Company.

James W. Osborne, his counsel, made frequent objections to questions asked by Edwin R. Leavitt, counsel for the plaintiff, and he strongly objected when some first-hand information was sought concerning Mayo's knowledge of Miss Florence Weeks, which was the maiden name of the Scranton woman who said she eloped with Mayo and married him in 1890.

Mayo declined to answer questions along this line, and he also declined to answer questions concerning the Rev. G. M. Colville, L. H. Beach, and M. S. Hard of Evanston, Ill., all of whom were supposed to have some knowledge concerning his marriage to Miss Weeks.

Efforts to discover just how much Mayo was worth in order to found a claim for substantial damages were not very successful. Mayo said that on Oct. 23 last year he owned seven patents connected with his business and then, in answer to other questions, he said:

"I am a director in a radio mechanical company that was capitalized at $100,000, the capital being increased later to $500,000. At present I am the President, Treasurer, and Manager of the company."

The company owns a factory in a New Haven suburb, but there is a $40,000 mortgage on it. His holdings in the company, he said, were worth only $5,400. His salary is $7,200 a year, and he is bound by an agreement to buy $25,000 worth of the stock of the company. Mayo couldn't remember how much money he had received since October last. He has two bank accounts, but could not tell what was the total of his deposits. Asked concerning his realty holdings, he replied:

"I have an equity in the property at 340 Fourth Street, Brooklyn."

"Do you carry any life insurance?"

"Yes. I have $100,000 worth of insurance in the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, $128,000 in the Aetna Life of Hartford, and about $12,000 in the Connecticut Mutual. My estate is the only beneficiary at this time."

Mayo said that the policies were assigned to the companies issuing them in return for cash considerations. He said he had some jewelry, some furniture, and four automobiles. The examination will be continued next Friday.

PASSES MARSHALL CASE ON.

Committee Leaves Contempt Decision to the House Itself.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Members of the Judiciary Committee today decided to put squarely before the House the question whether H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, shall be cited for contempt of the House of Representatives because of a letter he wrote to the Judiciary Committee's sub-committee named to investigate impeachment charges against him.

The Judiciary Committee voted to lay the Marshall correspondence before the House for such action as it might care to take. Chairman Webb said one of two courses probably would be followed when the House considered the matter early next week.

One course suggested is that a resolution shall be presented citing the District Attorney for contempt of the House. The other course would be to recommend the appointment of a special committee to determine whether Mr. Marshall's letter constitutes contempt.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.

175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 27, 1916.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following mentioned gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Frank Bailey,	Martin Joost,
Thomas F. Bailey,	Clarence H. Kelsey,
Charles S. Brown,	Ranald H. Macdonald,
Wesley C. Bush,	Alfred E. Marling,
William B. Clarke,	John H. McClement,
Julien T. Davies,	William F. Patterson,
William L. De Bost,	Frederick Potter,
Richard M. Hoe,	F. de Rasz Simonson,
George S. Ingraham,	John W. Sterling,
Remsen Johnson.	Felix M. Warburg.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following Officers were unanimously elected:

Clarence H. Kelsey	President
Martin Joost	Vice-President
Frank Bailey	2d V.-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
John L. Sherwood	3d Vice-President
Joseph H. Ward	4th Vice-President
Clinton D. Burdick	Treasurer
William B. Clarke	Secretary
Harold W. Hort	Assistant Treasurer
Randall Salisbury	Assistant Secretary
Frank E. Burley	Assistant Secretary
Edgar I. Hillary	Assistant Secretary
Herbert C. Bothwell	Assistant Secretary

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

TO CHOOSE BOOKS.

The New York Times Spring Review of Books Sunday, April 16, will help readers to select literature for Spring and Summer. Annotated list of 200 books. Sunday circulation exceeds 400,000 copies.—Advt.

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SPRING HABERDASHERY

At Especially Attractive Prices

Shirts

Silk Shirts in a large assortment of crepes and heavy silks in new Spring patterns.

$4.95

Shirts

Shirts of madras and mercerized materials in a variety of neat and fancy stripes; soft French cuffs.

$1.25

Neckwear

Open-end Four-in-hands in a fine selection of patterns and colors.

75c

Pajamas

Of imported madras and fine mercerized materials in neat fancy stripes.

$1.75

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MEN'S SHOES

Reduced for Clearance

Bench-Made Boots

$7.85

Our former price $10.00

Tan, black or patent calfskin of superior grades, in several smart lasts; details of finish are faultless.

The "Cordwainer"

$5.85

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Exclusive with Lord & Taylor, these are the best wearing shoes made. Tan or black calfskin with damp-proof soles.

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$2.95

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Patent leather in laced or buttoned styles. Not all sizes.

Young Men's Shoes

$1.95

Our former prices $4.00 to $5.00

Patent leather, laced or buttoned shoes in several styles. Broken sizes from 4 to 6 only.

Ground Floor

Men's Stiff-Cuff Shirts $1.50

Men who prefer their shirts with laundered cuffs can be suited in our stocks. We are giving expert attention to the laundered-cuff shirts. Shirts from three of the very best makers.

You can be assured of perfect fitting, good looking, good wearing shirts. Materials are fine percales and woven or printed madras—a wide range of styles, including staples or novelty effects.

Plenty of the popular Seersucker stripes—various sleeve lengths. Sizes 14 to 17.

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Main Floor

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Outfitters to Young Men

Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

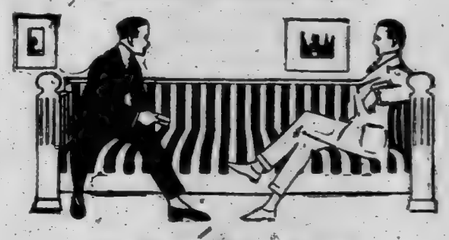

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While here for your vacation, you are invited to make this Young Men's Department your shopping headquarters.

You will be interested in the English lounge suits, topcoats, dinner suits, sport jackets, cricket flannel trousers, hats, boots, shirts and English silk neckwear which have been assembled for you. There is no other department like it in America.

Young men are invited to use the College Lounge on the mezzanine floor as they would their club.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

On sale and display today

1,500 Men's Pure Silk Scarfs at 55c

New patterns New weaves New colors

¶ Scarfs that well-groomed men desire for Easter and Summer wear. Scarfs that are new in design and weave. And, most of all, scarfs that are made from pure silk of a quality seldom employed in neckwear at this popular price. Included are:—

Imported Armures Brocaded Crepes

Novel Spot Effects Military Stripes

and exquisite Oriental weaves

and many others, too numerous to mention.

¶ Select yours early today, while the day is young and the selection is at its best.

For Today Only

Men's Novelty Silk Half Hose at 29c

"Seconds" of 50c grade. In fancy striped, two-toned and clocked silk. Reinforced heel, sole and toe of lisle thread. Quantity limited in some styles. Sizes 9½ to 11½.

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The Largest, Strongest and Most Progressive Fraternal Benefit Society for Women in the World.

The Following Plans of Protection are Given:

Protection for the Whole of Life
Protection to Age Fifty
Benefits for Total and Permanent Disability at any age
Sick Benefits for Wage Earners
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Free Hospital Service for Needy Sick

Total Benefits Paid	$13,271,743.09
Reserve Fund	$8,988,881.87

AS THE ASSOCIATION STANDS TODAY

Total Membership December 31, 1915	187,591
Total all Funds	$9,239,079.50
Total Hospital Beds Endowed	50
Patients cared for from August 1, 1915, to March 1, 1916	558
Average Interest Earnings, per day, 1915	$1,309.58
Interest Earnings for year 1915	$408,591.20

For further information inquire of

MRS. CARRIE L. McDANNELL,
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At 38th Street and Fifth Avenue

BIG TAXICAB CONCERN IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Mason-Seaman Transportation Co. Blames Tariffs and Bad Weather for Troubles.

SUIT SAID TO BE FRIENDLY

Liabilities of Corporation Which Operates 1,000 Cars Put at $400,000.

The Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, a $10,000,000 concern, which has been operating a large and extensive taxi-cab service in the city, has gone into the hands of a receiver. Judge Hough appointed yesterday in the Federal District Court Allan Legow and A. Leo Everett receivers with authority to continue the business. This was done in an action brought by the Michelin Tire Company of Milltown, N. J., a creditor for $7,579, and it was stated that the suit was a friendly one, and had been begun in order to preserve the assets.

These consist of the main garage at 622 West Fifty-seventh Street, which is leased, the machine shops, which are owned in fee, a large stock of automobile repair parts and accessories, and 1,000 touring cars and taxicabs. The value of the assets is not given in the papers, but the liabilities are set down as $400,000, of which $200,000 is due on mortgage bonds and notes and the rest on various merchandise. The company in addition to its main garage has nine sub-garages, and about seventy stations at hotels and clubs.

It was originally incorporated in February, 1909, with $500,000 capital. This was afterward increased to $10,000,000, consisting of 50,000 shares common, 45,833 Class A preferred, and 4,167 Class B preferred. Of these, 22,000 shares have been issued. Since it was incorporated the company has absorbed the Mason Stable Company, the E. B. Seaman Company, the old New York Cab Company, and, in March, 1914, the Yellow Taxicab Company.

Storms Disable Taxicabs.

William H. Barnard, President and Treasurer of the concern, gave out last night a statement in which he put down the troubles of the company to the tariff, which has been provided for it by ordinance, although the many snowstorms of the end of the Winter, which had put nearly half the taxicabs out of commission, were, he said, the immediate cause of the proceedings.

Mayor Gaynor, said Mr. Barnard, appointed a commission of business men to consider the taxicab situation, and they recommended the institution of a rate of 40 cents for the first half mile and 10 cents for each additional quarter. The Board of Aldermen, however, passed an ordinance placing the rate for the first half mile at 30 cents, and this loss of 10 cents a passenger was, Mr. Barnard said, the chief cause of the breakdown of the company. Mr. Barnard also reviewed the other recent taxicab legislation, such as the prohibition, first, of the use of a taximeter at a higher rate by the Yellow Taxicab Company for cars called from their garages, and then of the use of the streets themselves by a hired automobile unless it was carrying a standard taximeter.

The second prohibition, he stated, had been enjoined by the Supreme Court, but it was such legislation as that which had ruined the taxicab business. Mr. Barnard also asserted that the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company had requested the Corporation Counsel's office to investigate fully its accounts, and asserted that, while the auditors were astonished at the result of the audit, the municipal authorities declared that it could only be explained by the fact that either the equipment was too old or that the fixed charges were too great. To this Mr. Barnard replied that the fixed charges had not a matter of fact been more than cut in half and the operating expenses reduced, and that if the cabs were not now kept up as they might be, it was because of the small charges they were permitted to make.

Failed to See Mayor, Barnard Says.

Mr. Barnard also complained that although the Mayor had promised to see him and talk the matter over, he had tried more than twenty times to see Mr. Mitchel, and had always been told that he was too busy to meet him. Finally he said he was told at the Mayor's office that under no circumstances would the Mayor consider any advance in the taxicab rates.

Answering the argument concerning the taxi charges in New York founded upon the very much lower rates in London, Mr. Barnard pointed out the difference in the topographical features of the two cities. In London, he argued, it was impossible to reach many points quickly and conveniently except by taxi, while New York's magnificent subway, elevated, and street car service covered nearly all the city. So he reckoned that whereas a London taxi was in use seven or eight hours out of the day of eleven, in New York it would be occupied only two hours. Naturally then, Mr. Barnard argued the New York rates must be much higher.

The Mason-Seaman Transportation Company has always been one of the strenuous critics of the regulations imposed by the city. With the Yellow Taxicab Company it opposed strongly the taxicab ordinance when it was before the Board of Aldermen in May, 1913, and later when it came into effect it began injunction proceedings to test its validity. The city regarded its attempt to use taximeters at higher than the regular rate on cabs ordered from its garages as an attempt to evade the ordinance, and took steps to stop the practice. Then the Mason-Seaman Company brought another injunction suit to test the constitutionality of the ordinance placing all taximeter-bearing vehicles in the public hack class. This was decided against the company by the Appellate Division, and will come before the Court of Appeals.

JAPANESE LINER CHIYO ASHORE OFF HONG KONG

British Destroyer Takes All Her 299 Passengers (Many Americans) to Port.

SHANGHAI, March 31.—The big trans-Pacific passenger ship Chiyo Maru grounded in a fog at 4:30 this morning on one of the Lema Islands, south of Hong Kong. Nine tugboats and launches from a British torpedo boat destroyer have gone to her assistance and are taking off her 299 passengers from San Francisco and Manila.

HONG KONG, March 31.—The passengers of the Chiyo Maru were brought to Hong Kong today by a British destroyer.

Charles Rush, an American, who was a passenger, said:

"We were all asleep when the steamer struck. The engines were reversed immediately. Two other shocks followed, the ship rising higher on the shore each time. I rushed up to the deck of the vessel, which was listing.

"A wireless call for assistance was sent out and a British destroyer, which was in the vicinity, came toward us at full speed. There was a heavy swell, and oil was poured on the water.

"There were 185 first class passengers, thirty-one second class, and eighty-three Asiatics. All behaved admirably, proceeding in the most quiet and orderly manner to their stations at the lifeboats. The launching of the lifeboats, provisioned with water and engers, was accomplished successfully eengers, was accomplished successfully before the arrival of the destroyer, which picked us up and brought us to Hong Kong."

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch from Hongkong to Reuter's Telegram Company says the Chiyo Maru was refloated after she stranded on one of the Lema Islands, and will be surveyed to ascertain the extent of damage she sustained.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Officials of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company received a cablegram from Hong Kong stating that all of the Chiyo's passengers would be brought into Hong Kong today. It was indicated that all had been taken off.

The scene of the accident is twenty-nine miles from Hong Kong.

The Chiyo already had touched at Honolulu, Yokohama, and other Japanese ports, and Manila, so that all passengers from Continental United States, except those bound for Hong Kong, had left the liner.

Among the passengers for Hong Kong were Charles Wheeler, a Detroit publisher, and his wife, and D. G. Bellamore, an Eastern automobile man, and his wife.

The Chiyo Maru, owned by the Toyo Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha of Yokohama, is a vessel of 13,431 tons gross, is 558 feet long, 61 feet beam, and was constructed in 1908 at Nagasaki. She left San Francisco on March 2 for Yokohama, arrived at Manila on March 18, and left that port for Hong Kong. She was commanded by Captain Ernest Bent.

MRS. BARNEY'S WILL VOID.

Jury Finds That She Was Not of Sound Mind.

A jury in Surrogate Cohalan's court found last night that Jane Barney, widow of Hiram E. Barney, once a member of H. B. Claflin & Co., was not of sound mind when she made her will. Mrs. Barney died on Nov. 9 last. The jury deliberated for seven hours.

The trial had been in progress for three weeks before Surrogate Cohalan. Former District Attorney Jerome represented the executor of the will, Louis V. Ennis, to whom was left the bulk of Mrs. Barney's $350,000 estate. The contestants, a number of cousins who received bequests of $1,000 each, were represented by Jeremiah A. O'Leary.

A feature of the testimony was the number of cats Mrs. Barney had about her home in New Providence, N. J.

After the verdict it was announced that an appeal would be taken.

BENJAMIN BENGUIAT

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ANTIQUE RUGS

While the majority of the rare antique Oriental and Chinese rugs in this unprecedented exhibition and sale range higher in price, some very fine pieces may be now picked up at as low as three and four hundred dollars each.

Windsor Arcade, 509 5th Ave.

SUGGESTS PERJURY IN JUNKET BILLS

Brooklyn Young Republican Club Surveys Legislative Committee Expenses.

WASTE OF STATE'S MONEY

Figures Show City Men Charged as Much as Up-Staters for Hotel Rooms and for Meals.

The Brooklyn Young Republican Club made public yesterday a study of the expense bills rendered to the State by the Committees on Privileges and Elections of the Legislatures of 1913, 1914, and 1915. After presenting tables showing the expenses of individual members, and pointing out the large hotel and restaurant bills incurred by committees which had few meetings and little to do, the report says:

"The conclusion seems irresistible that the Committee on Privileges and Elections of both houses have been, to a large extent, excuses for junkets for the enjoyment of the members thereof."

The report points out that members of the Legislature who live in this city in most cases ran up as large hotel and restaurant bills for meetings held in this city as did the out-of-town members.

A typical expense account is that of the Senate Committee of 1913, which had one contest to decide, held eight meetings at the Hotel Knickerbocker, and took 1,403 pages of testimony. The bill paid to the Hotel Knickerbocker was $4,709.50, apportioned as follows:

	Room.	Restaurant.
Duhamel, (Kings)	$424.00	$439.80
Pollock, (New York)		267.70
Caswell, (Kings)	68.00	306.75
Griffin, (New York)	36.00	166.25
Wends, (Erie)	159.00	207.90
Palmer, (Ulster)	346.00	485.00
Walters, (Onondaga)	176.00	401.60
Doll, Sergeant at Arms	234.00	504.50
Clerks—		
McReynolds	36.00	48.10
Stoddart	30.00	18.25

The bill for traveling expenses for this committee was $1,122.69. The total expense, including hire of stenographers and other employes and counsel fees was $21,902.81. The report states that the club's committee wrote to all of the employes asking what services they rendered to the Legislative Committee, but had received no replies. The report continues:

A dozen of these employes are charged up for seventeen days at $5 each a day, during the extraordinary session of the Legislature in December, 1913. Of course, there was no business before the committee at that time, it having reported as to the only contest before it on April 20. Hotel bills are charged also for May 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Our investigations, so far as we have been able to prosecute them, show that many of these men are engaged in other lines of business entirely incompatible with their alleged employment by the State. One man is manager of an insurance agency for a large insurance company in this city at a very considerable compensation. He is put down as a stenographer. There are bartenders and all sorts of men upon the list. That most of them did no work is very conclusively demonstrated by the fact that they have claimed nothing for traveling expenses to New York or hotel bills, which they would been sure to do if these had been incurred.

In most cases—not in all—the employes swore to the voucher, the oath being that "the sums charged in the annexed account for services, disbursements, traveling and other expenses are correct." The vouchers always specified a certain continuous number of days, including Sundays, upon which service was alleged to have been performed at a certain rate per day, usually $5. If the oath was false, of course, it was perjury.

The men responsible for this state of affairs were the Chairmen of the committees.

The Senate Committee of 1913, whose expenses are given, was Democratic, but the report does not spare Republicans. In one part the report says:

That, for instance, the Assembly Committee of 1915, Republican, should appoint six clerks, seven messengers, and two subpoena servers from Warren County, the residence of the Chairman, none of whom, except one, ever appears to have set foot in New York, where the work of the committee was supposed to be done (and the one who came down stayed only a couple of days) speaks for itself.

The club's committee recommends measures to prevent extravagant expenditures by committees and urges that clerks and other committee employes should be appointed from civil service lists.

Ex-Assemblyman George E. Dennen of Brooklyn expressed astonishment yesterday when he read the report of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club's committee. In this document it was stated that there were Knickerbocker Hotel bills aggregating $615 for Mr. Dennen as a member of the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections in 1913.

"Why," said Mr. Dennen, "I was not even a member of that committee. I never received a penny for expenses for any committee work while a member of the Legislature. I was never in the Knickerbocker Hotel in my life. I trust that the person who is responsible for this mistake will come forward and correct it."

Senator William B. Carswell of Brooklyn also declared that he had never run up any hotel bills against the State. It was the first he knew, he said, that any such expenses were charged to him in the State Controller's office.

McHARG ENROLLS 300.

Du Pont Boomer Is About to Mail 175,000 Letters.

Ormsby McHarg, who has organized the Business Men's Presidential League, and who is booming T. Coleman du Pont for President, said yesterday at the league headquarters, 165 Broadway, that he had met with a generous response to his advertisements asking citizens to enroll.

Over 300 men enrolled yesterday, Mr. McHarg said. Advertisements setting forth the desirability of a business man being elected President will be continued in all the leading newspapers in the prominent cities of the country, he said. Mr. McHarg also stated that he had compiled a mailing list which included the names of 175,000 persons, and that personal letters would be sent to these immediately.

COAL CONTRACTS EXPIRE.

Miners Will Continue Work While New Ones Are Being Negotiated.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Wage contracts affecting several hundred thousand mine workers in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and in eight of the bituminous coal producing States of the country expired today, and in some of these fields new agreements will go into effect that will add many millions of dollars to the earnings of the coal diggers. Virtually all union mine workers will, as usual, observe tomorrow—April 1—as a holiday, in commemoration of the soft coal workers winning the eight-hour day in organized fields years ago.

Officers of the United Mine Workers of America expect that the organized workers will generally observe the policy adopted by the union that all men continue at work after contracts expire so long as negotiations are under way for new agreements. Reports from the anthracite fields, however, say there is a movement among some of the hard coal workers to refuse to work next week, and many have removed their tools from the collieries.

Negotiations for a new wage agreement affecting the 175,000 mine workers in the anthracite fields are still being conducted in New York. Negotiations are in progress in Philadelphia for a new agreement in the Central Pennsylvania fields, and in the other States where wage scales expired today new contracts have been or will be arranged if possible.

This roll of toilet paper contains 1000 sheets. Why buy a roll of paper because it looks big or you can get so many rolls for a quarter when you don't know how much paper you're getting?

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

Scottissue Toilet Paper

will sell itself to you on quality, because it is soft, white and absorbent. 10c a roll.

Sani-Tissue. Treated with Canada balsam, healing. 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 25c.

SCOTT PAPER CO.

20 Church Street, New York. *Makers of absorbent ScotTissue Towels*

Founded 1827

Arnold Constable & Co.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled — 5th Avenue at 40th Street — *Telephone Murray Hill 5000*

Today—Our Usual Saturday Sale of

Men's Spring Furnishings

A corner of the Men's Section at the right of the Fifth Avenue entrance in the new store.

NOTE—*The Men's Department, in an exclusive section of the new store, provides a most accessible, convenient and attractive place for the purchase of Haberdashery of superior quality in the season's correct styles. The very moderate prices of our former Downtown Store prevail in the new shop, and the assortments are greatly larger.*

1000 Handsome Silk Shirts

Including an entirely new lot, unpacked yesterday, and placed on sale today at these exceptionally moderate prices.

Soiree Plain Twilled Silk Shirts—Known as the finest and most luxurious of all plain colored shirtings; also two tones.
Value $10.00.
7.50
3 for 22.00 — 6 for 41.00

"La Jers" Newest Fancy Silk Shirts—An exclusive weave and made from our own finest grades of fancy silk shirtings.
Special Value.
7.50
3 for 22.00 — 6 for 41.00

Finest Crepe de Chine Silk Shirts—Bright novelty colored stripes on clear white grounds. Finest making throughout.
Value $7.50.
5.65
3 for 16.50 — 6 for 32.00

Heaviest Weight All Silk Shirts—The most serviceable and strongest of all silk shirtings. Mostly staple neat colorings.
Value $7.50.
5.65
3 for 16.50 — 6 for 32.00

White Silk Shirts with Collar On—Conservative button point collar and the new single cuffs. Self striped grounds.
Value $5.00.
3.75
3 for 11.00 — 6 for 21.00

Tub Silk Shirts in Fancy Effects. Satin and other bright stripes on a good weight closely woven ground. All sizes.
Value $4.50
3.25
3 for 9.50 — 6 for 18.00

Other Special Features for Today

	Value	Sale Price
500 PAJAMAS from specially woven madras.	$2.00	1.50
300 HIGH GRADE CRAVATS of grenadine and silk weaves.	$2.00	1.35
500 PLAIN AND FANCY NECKWEAR—All fine grades.	85c	50c
100 RAIN COATS of Priestley's imported Scotch mixtures.	$24.00	18.50

C'est Impossible!

Years ago when first the Tecla Pearl was evolved in a Paris laboratory, the jewelers of that great city were frankly incredulous.

"It is impossible" they said, "that science should produce a pearl to match the fabled glories of the deep sea specimen."

Yet Tecla Pearls have survived the incredulity of experts, and are today worn and prized the world over as practically indistinguishable copies of the deep sea pearl.

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with diamond clasp
$75 to $350

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CURRENT HISTORY

The Monthly Magazine of The New York Times

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AN EXTRAORDINARY ISSUE of AN EXTRAORDINARY MAGAZINE
220 PAGES ILLUSTRATED

CURRENT HISTORY TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK CITY

April Number on All Stands Today

TWO WISHES

"I wish the House of Rest had two thousand beds."

"I wish you could see him now."

A City nurse recently expressed herself thus. A small boy developing tuberculosis, distracted parents; a resourceful nurse, one empty bed. He was only thirty-six months old, and it was at the end of eighteen additional months that the nurse expressed the second wish. She had secured the baby's admission to

THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES, Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City.

WAS $648.00 TOO HIGH A PRICE TO PAY FOR THIS BOY'S LIFE?

Please send something for the others to WM. M. CRUIKSHANK, Treas., 59 East 59th Street.
WOODBURY G. LANGDON, Pres.
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, Vice-Pres.
HOWARD TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

Velie Six!

Judge what Model 22, Velie six-cylinder car will do by what it is—40 h. p. Velie Continental Motor, roomy streamline body, deep-tufted genuine leather upholstery, two-unit Remy Electric System—Powerful, Silent, Adequate.

Let us demonstrate

Garland Automobile Co.
1888 Broadway
At 62nd Street

$1065

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DUNLAP & CO
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Celebrated Hats

Since 1857 this mark in a hat has at once identified and emphasized inherent quality.

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Agencies in all Principal Cities

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM URGED FOR THE NAVY

Daniels Outlines Plans for Spending $500,000,000 on Construction.

FAVORS BATTLE CRUISERS

Tells House Committee They Are Indispensable—Wants $8,000,000 for Reserve Ammunition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Daniels suggested to the House Committee on Naval Affairs today that the time had come to abandon a yearly building program for the navy and to determine upon a general policy covering a period of years. For the present, the Secretary said, Congress should outline five-year building programs. With this in view, the Secretary then proceeded with a defense of the estimates of the Navy Department for the expenditure of $500,000,000 within the next five years for new construction.

"Small navy" members of the committee, disapproving of so costly a project, seemed impatient to cross-examine the Secretary today, but he was permitted to finish his statement without material interruption. Members of the committee began to question the Secretary at the afternoon session, and on Monday he will be subjected to a cross-fire of interrogatories.

Aside from his discussion of the building program today, Secretary Daniels reiterated his belief that the Government should erect an armor plate plant and should be prepared to produce anything needed for warfare in the event of private bids being high.

'Preparedness at 112 Per Cent. Profit.'

Criticising the cupidity of manufacturers of munitions, the Secretary said:

"I think the greatest trouble we have had in getting a proper and well-balanced system of preparedness has been that a good many people in this country who are for preparedness are opposed to it at a 112 per cent. profit. In other words, they do not want to pay an exorbitant profit to munitions makers."

Previous administrations of the Navy Department, Secretary Daniels said, appeared to have adopted a policy toward the armor plate manufacturers "that let the manufacturers get exorbitant prices."

If an armor plate plant were erected by the Government, the Secretary said, the key might be turned in the lock and not a fire be built in the plant—but it would enable the Government to get armor plate at reasonable prices.

Secretary Daniels opposed the recommendations of the General Board for a large increase in the navy personnel. He said that 15,000 additional men were sufficient for present needs, and a larger number "would be too many at this time for the ships we are building."

He also disagreed with the General Board's suggestion that all aviators should come from the Naval Academy. Mr. Daniels said civilian aviators also ought to be engaged, and that civilian aviators abroad had been very successful.

"The United States Navy was in second place up to 1903," said Secretary Daniels today, "and if we had had a constructive, continuing program since that year we would now be in second place instead of third. I think the time has come when we should discontinue the policy of a yearly program and make a continuing program for a period of years. I advocate a five-year building program. I do not think it would be well to make it longer because wonderful changes are taking place in naval warfare and construction, and some great battle might come along and change all our plans."

Declares for Battle Cruisers.

Secretary Daniels said there was conflict of opinion among naval officers as to the necessity for battle cruisers, but the majority of officers, including those of the General Board, the Advisory Council, and the War College, advocated building such vessels.

"We have learned recently that the battle cruiser is more important than we supposed," said Secretary Daniels. "Until recently our experts have never put much stress on the battle cruiser. Some of them thought it unwise to spend more than $18,000,000 for a vessel which had little protection and which was most costly to operate. We have come to the conclusion that there can be no well-balanced navy without battle cruisers."

Secretary Daniels made another important recommendation, namely, that $25,000,000 be spent for reserve ammunition within the next five years, recommending an appropriation in the current bill of $8,000,000.

The department's new construction program, he said, called for appropriations as follows in the five years: 1917, $93,000,000; 1918, $109,000,000; 1919, $85,000,000; 1920, $94,000,000, and 1921, $103,000,000.

Report Made in Roosevelt's Time.

The long-suppressed report was inserted in the record by Secretary Daniels, it is supposed, to call attention to the fact that it was the Roosevelt Administration to which the General Board's building program was submitted thirteen years ago, and also to show that the present naval administration had proposed a program superior in strength of the vessels recommended for construction to that proposed while Colonel Roosevelt was President.

The text of the report shows that it was made in response to a confidential letter of the Secretary of the Navy, written on Sept. 21, 1903. In the opinion of the board, as then constituted, the number and character of warships recommended "were regarded as essential to the interests of the country."

The board held that there should be an effective battleship fleet of forty-eight, each ship to have a sustained sea speed of sixteen knots "to Culebra and return," a maximum steaming radius of 6,00 miles, armament of four twelve-inch guns, mounted in turrets in pairs; eight eight-inch guns, mounted in turrets in pairs, and as many six-inch and light mounted guns as practicable; armor protection similar to that of the Maine class, high freeboard forward, similar to that of the Iowa type, submerged torpedo tubes, and a displacement on deep load line of 16,000 tons.

For the other vessels of the fleet the board recommended one armored cruiser for every two battleships—a total of twenty-four—each with a sustained sea speed of 10 knots to Culebra and return and a maximum speeding radius of 9,000 miles, with a main armament of 8 and 6 inch guns; one protected cruiser for every battleship, or forty-eight in all; one scout cruiser for every battleship, or forty-eight in all; one destroyer for every battleship, or forty-eight in all; six additional gunboats of ocean-going tug type; five colliers for each squadron of eight battleships; one ammunition supply ship of about 4,000 tons; one supply or provision ship; one repair or torpedo depôt ship; one tank ship to carry about one million gallons of fresh water; two transports, each capable of carrying five companies of marines with full equipment, and one hospital ship.

The yearly building program recommended by the General Board in 1903 consisted of two battleships, one armored cruiser, three protected cruisers, four scout cruisers, three destroyers, and two colliers.

The Secretary renewed his recommendation for submarine bases, to take the place of tender ships for submarines. He advocated a $250,000 appropriation to purchase land at San Diego, Cal., which might be used as a site for a submarine base, a marine base and an aviation field for the army and navy.

The Five-Year Building Program.

The five-year building program supported by Secretary Daniels was that carried in his estimates, viz.:

Ten dreadnaughts, six battle cruisers, eighty-five coast submarines, fifteen fleet submarines, ten scouts, fifty destroyers, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel ships, and one repair ship.

In advocating the substitution of submarine bases for tenders, which are now used with the undersea flotillas, Secretary Daniels said:

"We now use a 'mother ship' with a large number of men on board as a tender to submarines with a comparatively few men aboard. I have known of a mother attending to four or five children, but I have never known of a child with four or five mothers. That is what the present submarine tender system amounts to, and we are anxious to establish submarine bases along the coasts where the needs of the submarine flotillas may be met."

Secretary Daniels, in discussing the possibilities of an island off San Diego as a submarine base and the aviation field at San Diego, said:

"I hope there will be more co-operation hereafter between the War and Navy Departments in the matter of aviation. We are now working out a co-operative plan."

Referring to the new 800-ton type of submarines recommended by the General Board, Secretary Daniels suggested that not more than three submarines of this type should be authorized until a thorough test of the first one had been made. Fleet type submarines, he said, should have a minimum speed of nineteen knots, with a possible speed of twenty-five knots.

"Would you recommend more of this type of submarine?" asked Representative Roberts.

"Not until at least one has been completed and tested," said Secretary Daniels.

"I read recently that all of our submarines had broken down," continued the Secretary. "It took just twenty-seven hours of working time to put them all back in commission. We have had some trouble, it is true, and in my opinion we should have begun the construction of submarines as soon as the idea was suggested. We have left experimentation to private builders, who have experimented at great cost without guarantee of orders."

The Secretary also proposed the construction of a great dry dock at Norfolk, and possibly at Philadelphia.

Representative Browning asked about the construction of battleships 43 and 44 in Government yards. He read a list of the material private bidders had sought to eliminate, saying that the increased cost of material and labor made it impossible to build them within the limits of the appropriation otherwise. Secretary Daniels said the lower bids of the yards included everything except insurance, bond, and trial-trip expenses, amounting to $150,000, while the figures quoted by the yards were more than $200,000 below those of the lowest private bidder.

INSISTS PRESIDENT COMMANDS MILITIA

Senator Cummins Holds That National Guard Is Under Federal Control.

SENATE LAWYERS DIFFER

Wadsworth Wants Closer Co-operation Between the Regular Army and the State Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The availability of the National Guard for active service was the principal subject today of the Senate's protracted discussion of the Army Reorganization bill. Mr. Cummins of Iowa, Republican, took the position that the National Guard was, or could be put, entirely under Federal control, for all purposes of discipline and defensive warfare. Most of the other lawyers in the Senate, however, seemed to believe that the Federal Government's power over the National Guard was limited to the period for which the guard was actually called into active service.

Mr. Wadsworth of New York spoke in favor of an amendment proposed by Mr. Cummins, providing for the closer co-operation between the General Staff and militia officers in regard to problems of mobilization. Mr. Wadsworth said that some years ago when intervention in Mexico was under consideration, a veteran officer of the National Guard had given invaluable assistance to the General Staff by explaining the peculiar difficulties of mobilizing the scattered National Guard units.

"The militia are not State troops," said Mr. Cummins. "No State can organize militia without the consent of Congress. This bill exercises the Federal power granted by the Constitution for the first time in the history of the Federal Government. It puts the militia officers as much under the order of the President as regular officers have always been. It has been assumed that the President, when he desires to call on militia organizations must requisition the Governors of the States, that is not so. We can give the President authority to issue every order to the militia. The regulars are regarded as Federal troops; the militia as belonging to the States, but they are both Federal and both are under the President."

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota read the provision of the Constitution declaring the President to be the Commander in Chief of the Army and of the militia when called into the actual service of the United States. He asked Mr. Cummins if that did not imply that ordinarily the militia was under State control. Mr. Cummins said that the word "militia" applied to all citizens capable of bearing arms, and that all organized militia were under the President.

"The Supreme Court has already decided that the militia may be sent out of the country," went on Mr. Cummins.

"That decision," said Mr. Hardwick of Georgia, "means only that the militia may be sent across the border a short distance to repel imminent invasion."

"If the President sent the militia into Asia to take part in this war," inquired Mr. Smith of Georgia, "would he not make himself open to impeachment?"

"It might be arbitrary," said Mr. Cummins, "but the limitations commend the militia to me. I don't want a military force for conquest but only for defense. If ever we decide on a career of conquest the Constitution will already have departed."

"Will the Senator point out," Mr. Newlands of Nevada asked, "how we could use the militia for maintaining the Monroe Doctrine?"

"I am not much concerned with the Monroe Doctrine in connection with land forces," said Mr. Cummins. "If unhappily we should have to send a large army to maintain that doctrine I should be quite willing to depend on the 250,000 men provided for in the early part of this bill."

Senator Thomas discussed the insistence of militarists that the United States was in danger of invasion. No such invasion, he contended, was to be feared from Italy, Austria, Russia, or France.

"Is it England or Germany?" he asked. "Not England. Even Roosevelt says we need have no fear of England. Every man, if he will admit it, when he thinks of an invasion of the United States, pictures in his imagination the advancing helmets of German soldiers.

"Germany is the only nation that possibly could land an army of 150,000 trained troops on our shores. So, when invasion of the United States is mentioned by the militarists, Germany is the one nation that they have in mind."

The Senator said he did not wish to be understood as entertaining any such fears himself, but he thought if there was any such danger it would be greater after the European war was over when Germany's surviving soldiers, he said, would form the most compact, best equipped fighting force ever known.

ASSAILS PHILIPPINES BILL.

Representative McArthur Says It Urges "Shameful Abandonment."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Assailing the Administration bill for the independence of the Philippines, Representative Clinton N. McArthur of Oregon, (Republican,) told the House today that it would commit an "unwise, unstatesmanlike and unpatriotic act" in passing the Senate bill. Mr. McArthur is a member of the Insular Affairs Committee.

"A party of political partisans, headed by William Jennings Bryan, who sees no good in any policy advocated by the Republican Party," said Mr. McArthur, "from the outset has obstructed our great work in the Philippines by branding it as imperialism. They have made common cause with the mestizo politicians who clamor for the opportunity to exploit the people in the name of independence. The present Administration has already practically turned over the government of the Islands to the mestizos and by so doing has driven out many trained and experienced Americans who had made splendid records in their several positions."

Representative McArthur asserted that not only were the Philippines unprepared for independence, but that the mass of them were satisfied with American rule, and only the politicians sought to have this country abandon the islands.

Referring to the prospective passage of the independence bill, he said:

"Thus will end in shameful abandonment one of the noblest works which an enlightened nation ever undertook on behalf of an inferior people whom it had rescued from ignorance and tyranny. The United States acquired the Philippine Islands by the fortunes of war and drove out the Spaniards as a matter of military necessity, thereby assuming a great responsibility. We did not annex the islands because of any desire for national aggrandizement or conquest, but because we realized that the people were totally unfit to govern themselves, and, if left to work out their own salvation, would soon have fallen under the régime of the astute and selfish mestizo politicians—the only Filipinos now clamoring for independence—and the bloodthirsty tribesmen of Mindanao.

"We annexed the islands with the declared purpose of making the good of the people our sole guide, and the progress which we have made is sufficient proof of the rectitude of our intentions. The arduous task of uplifting the natives of the islands from ignorance and savagery was entered upon by a party of Americans with a zeal which commanded the respect and admiration of the civilized world, and great progress was made in material development, in educating the people, and in placing government within their hands.

"This work, begun by William McKinley and continued by Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, stands forth as one of the splendid chapters of our national history and bears evidence of an altruism that speaks untold praise for our country. When historians of the future shall have spoken a dispassionate and final verdict upon the deeds and achievements of the first decade of our occupancy of the Philippine Islands, no more inspiring chapter of our national history will be found."

J. A. SPILMAN QUITS NAVY.

Secretary Daniels Delays Action on Resignation of Constructor.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Naval Constructor John A. Spilman stationed at the New York Yard, has resigned, but Secretary Daniels is delaying action of the resignation and is inclined not to accept it. Two other constructors resigned recently to enter private employment at higher pay.

There is a pressing need for constructors, and officials are reluctant to accept resignations.

SCHIFF BARNARD GIFT WILL COST $450,000

Architects File Plans for New Building to be Known as Students' Hall.

TO SERVE AS GYMNASIUM

Structure Will Provide a Centre for Varied Social and Religious Activities.

Plans were filed in the Building Bureau yesterday for the new Barnard College building, the gift of Jacob H. Schiff, which was announced by the trustees last October. Mr. Schiff's gift was made in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in this country.

The new building, which will be known as Students' Hall, will occupy a large plot on the east side of Claremont Avenue, just north of Brooks Hall, the Barnard College dormitory, which covers the north side of the 116th Street block between Claremont Avenue and Broadway. The new Students' Hall will have a frontage on Claremont Avenue of 192 feet and a depth of 129 feet. Its cost, as estimated by the architects, Buchman & Fox and Arnold W. Brunner, will be $450,000.

The new building will be four stories high. In the basement will be a large swimming pool. The first floor will be used for the gymnasium, of which the college has been greatly in need, as hitherto the women students have been restricted for their physical exercise to the use for a few hours a week of the Thompson gymnasium, belonging to Teachers College.

In accordance with Mr. Schiff's bequest the new building will be open the entire year and it will serve as the centre for the varied social and religious activities, irrespective of creed, of all the women students connected with Columbia, including those taking courses in the Summer school. In this respect the building will serve the needs of the women students in the same manner as Earl Hall does for the men. The gymnasium will also serve for large receptions, dances and games, particularly for the Greek games and dances which form one of the important features at Barnard every Spring.

In the Spring of 1915, when the twenty-fifth anniversary of Barnard College was celebrated, the trustees made special efforts to raise an endowment fund of $1,000,000 to care for the increasing needs of the college and of this about $750,000 has now been pledged. In addition an effort was made to obtain the erection of new buildings and of those most urgently needed was one providing a suitable gymnasium. That has now been supplied in Mr. Schiff's gift.

Mr. Schiff has been interested in the growth of Barnard College ever since its inception. He is one of its original trustees and was the first treasurer, serving from 1889 to 1893, when he was succeeded by George A. Plimpton, who has been treasurer of the institution ever since. It is expected to have Students' Hall ready for use early in 1917.

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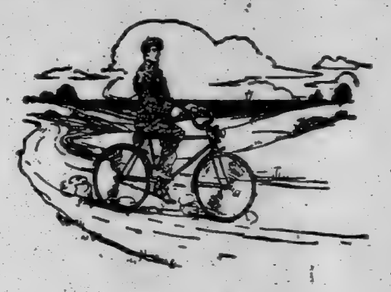

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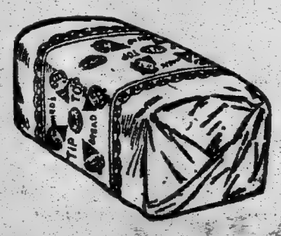

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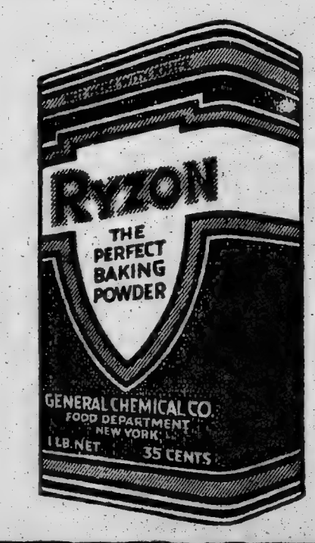

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DOHERTY DESCRIBES IDEAL INSTITUTIONS

Charities Official Wants Home Life and Vocational Training for Dependent Children.

WOULD INCREASE EXPENSES

Commissioner Strong Expresses Fear That the Plan Is Visionary at Charities Inquiry.

Dr. L. B. Bernstein, vocational training expert for the City Department of Charities, testified yesterday before Commissioner Charles H. Strong at the Charities Inquiry at the Bar Association that a very small outlay would be sufficient to bring even the poorest of the child-caring institutions to a fairly good standard. William J. Doherty, Second Deputy Commissioner of Charities, described his standards for child institutions and asserted that in his opinion more attention should be given to the children in institutions than those in the public schools, since the dependent children had no home life.

"The standards I have advocated may be a little idealistic," said Mr. Doherty, "but these figures of Dr. Bernstein's show that even the poorest institutions, both in point of funds and in point of efficiency, may be raised to the standard of minimum requirements. This, of course, is assuming that you have the plant."

According to the figures which Dr. Bernstein submitted a home for 200 children could be brought up to the standard by an outlay of $1,000 and an annual cost of $800 for maintenance. A home with 500 children could be improved at an initial cost of $2,400 and a cost of $1,680 for maintenance. Dr. Bernstein said that the city pays $870 a year for 6 children, so that improvements for 200 could be maintained on the money which the city pays for that number. The new standard would provide for adequate social life and vocational training.

"What standards did you have in mind when you were investigating child-caring institutions?" John M. Bowers, counsel for the State Board of Charities, asked Mr. Doherty.

Mr. Doherty explained in detail that his standards included play facilities, good books, pleasant dining room, modern, progressive teaching, and vocational training. He laid particular stress on the desirability of organizing the institutions into junior republics, and giving the children a voice in their own management. The problems of the institutions differ from those of the schools, he said, because the institutions must supply home life, whereas the schools have the children for only five hours a day.

"The question is," Commissioner Strong remarked, "whether that ideal is not visionary."

"That's exactly what I am going to contend," said Mr. Bowers.

"Some institutions are giving that sort of training now," said Mr. Doherty, "and I believe you agree to that ideal yourself."

"Whatever your ideal is, you want to be practical, do you not?" said Mr. Bowers.

"Yes."

"Did it ever occur to you that no city can afford to give dependent children better training than the ordinary children get?"

"I've thought of that. If you are going to insist that the city is to do the whole thing, then the system would have to be revised. If the city is to pay the whole amount, then why should there be private institutions? Since the city has been giving so much, private givers have lost some interest."

It was brought out in Mr. Doherty's testimony that he had notified the Rev. Father J. J. Higgins, Supervisor of Catholic Charities in Brooklyn, before the institutions were investigated. These institutions included St. John's Home and St. Joseph's Asylum in Brooklyn, St. Joseph's Asylum in Flushing, and St. Michael's Home. It had been testified to that the Jewish Protectory at Hawthorne had been notified before the inspection. Mr. Doherty remarked that the institutions which had been notified previous to the inspections had higher ratings.

Father Higgins told reporters that Edward A. Moree, publicity representative of the State Charities Aid Association, testified incorrectly when he said that Mgr. J. J. Dunn had made a mistake regarding the dates of the Moree and Father Farrell pamphlets. Mr. Moree had said that his pamphlet had not appeared until after the Farrell pamphlets had been circulated, and the printer testified that the first pamphlet was ordered in the middle of February.

"I first took the three Farrell pamphlets entitled 'A Public Scandal,' 'Charities for Revenue,' and 'The Mayor's Best Man' on Feb. 29 to Mgr. Dunn," Dr. Higgins said. "That was three days after the Moree pamphlet appeared. The Moree pamphlet roused us so much that we felt called upon to publish something in rebuttal."

The inquiry was adjourned to this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STUDENT EDITORS YIELD.

Agree to Insert Names of Menorah Society in N. Y. U. Annual.

Harmony was restored among the undergraduate body at New York University yesterday when the editors, who had refused to insert the names of members of the Menorah Society, an organization composed of Jewish students, in The Violet, the annual publication of the junior class, announced their intention of conforming to the action of the Faculty and to permit a record of the society to appear in the volume. By allowing a record of the society to appear in The Violet, the action taken yesterday reversed several previous decisions barring facts about the Menorah Society from the annuals, and relieves the editorial staff from being financially responsible for the publication. An appropriation amounting approximately to $800, raised through a blanket tax on the entire undergraduate body is allowed the editors of The Violet.

The dispute between the two organizations reached a climax at the weekly meeting of the students' organization on Thursday, when that body voted in favor of the request of the Menorah Society and ordered the editors of The Violet to grant the recognition demanded. The question assumed a still graver aspect when the editors refused to carry out the decision of the organization, which is a forum composed of every undergraduate in the University Heights division of the university.

DECLARES TRAINS RACED THROUGH FOG

Were Trying to Make Up Lost Time, Train Dispatcher Tells Investigators.

SIGNAL SYSTEM DEFECTIVE

Towerman Asserts It Failed to Work on Several Occasions During the Winter.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—That all three of the New York Central trains that were piled up in the Amherst wreck last Wednesday morning, costing the lives of at least twenty-eight persons and injury of more than forty others, were racing through dense fog in an effort to make up lost time; that the signal block system was defective on this occasion, and had been similarly deficient on numerous occasions during the past Winter, and that no particular man was to blame for the wreck, were the outstanding features of evidence taken today at the first formal session of the representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the Utilities Commission of Ohio to fix responsibility for the wreck. The commissions will continue the investigation tomorrow.

That criminal prosecutions under the State law are a possibility became known when it was announced that C. F. Adams, prosecuting attorney of Lorain County, in which Amherst is located, was attending the hearings with a view to ascertaining if criminal negligence can successfully be charged against the New York Central road or any of its employes.

The witnesses at the inquiry today were all railroad men closely connected through their respective duties with the accident.

Albert H. Ernst, the young towerman upon whom some of the railroad officials at first placed the blame, told a straightforward story on the stand, denying that he was asleep, or even sleepy, by reason of a long watch at the bedside of his sick wife. He said the signal failed to work, and explained how he applied the levers on the occasion of the wreck, supplementing his testimony with instances of where the signals had failed to work on former occasions. F. E. Bausch, night dispatcher in Cleveland, had previously given testimony to the effect that the signal block system had frequently been found defective, especially when storms or severe weather prevailed.

From Bausch it was elicited that all three of the trains were running behind their schedules, and that the first section of Train 98 had reduced its lost time from twenty-one minutes to only two minutes in the run from Toledo to near Amherst, where the wreck occurred. Bausch contended, however, that the fog was not general, but was confined to Amherst and vicinity.

M. D. Fleckner, another signal towerman, corroborated the testimony of both Ernst and Bausch as to previous trouble with the block signal system. There had been numerous times last Winter, he said, when the signals failed to work.

W. H. Belnap, for the Interstate Commerce Commission, told Bausch that the evidence semed conclusive that the fog was general and not confined to Amherst, as Bausch testified. "Is it permissible for trains to make up as much time as these trains were making up through this fog?" Belnap asked.

"It is not," Bausch replied.

Herman Hess, engineer of the ill-fated section of Train No. 86, said the signal he got just before the crash at Amherst was "white." He said he first noticed the fog as his train approached Amherst, and that the target lights got dimmer and dimmer.

He said he was running ahead of schedule to bring the train into Cleveland on time.

A. W. Leonard, engineer on the first section of No. 86, testified the first block signal west of Amherst showed the green "caution" light, and that the light in the "home" block in front of the tower was red, calling him to stop. He had been stopped three minutes before the crash, he said.

The list of identified dead was increased late today when one of the bodies was recognized as that of Samuel Galloway of Swissvale, Penn. The identification was made by the dead man's brother, who came from Swissvale.

There is no doubt, Coroner Garver of Lorain County thinks, that looters operated at the wreck while the work of rescue was being carried on, and it is believed that they worked on a large scale. Garver points out that there was scarcely any money found in the wreck, and this would appear strange when the fact is taken into consideration that there were many salesmen on the trains involved, and these men would be carrying more than the average amount of money.

MONTEFIORE HOME EXPANDS

Hospital to Affiliate with Medical Colleges.

The Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases on Gun Hill Road, the Bronx, has accepted the offer of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and the New York University and Bellevue Medical College to become affiliated with those institutions, it was announced yesterday in the annual report of the Montefiore Home.

During the year 1,500 patients were cared for by the Montefiore Home and Hospital, 630 remaining under treatment at the close of the year. All were free patients except 118, and the expenditure amounted to $338,385, involving a deficiency of $3,731.

GERMANS TO AID JEWS.

Great Crowd Expected Tonight at the War Sufferers' Bazaar.

A record-breaking crowd is expected tonight at the Jewish War Sufferers' Bazaar in Grand Central Palace, when members of the Business Men's League and large delegations from German societies will visit the fair. As the Jewish community figured prominently in the success of the recent German Bazaar, the attendance of the Austrian, Hungarian, and German people will be a means of signifying their appreciation of the response to their appeal.

The bazaar closed at 6 o'clock last night, when the Jewish Sabbath began, and will reopen at 6 o'clock this evening. Many who had not heard of the decision to close were disappointed last night when they appeared at the Palace.

A poll of the booths yesterday disclosed that six had receipts of more than $3,000. They were the Parisian Booth, Mrs. Charles Guggenheimer in charge, $4,000; the House Beautiful, Mrs. Felix Gouled, $3,800; Waffle Booth, Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, $3,500; the Art Booth, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, $3,400; Flower Booth, Miss R. Lubarski, $3,000, and the Toy Booth, Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, $3,000.

On the program in the auditorium for tonight are Dr. Hans H. Evers, the German poet, who will recite several of his own works; Leo Ornstein, the pianist, and Hy. Mayer, the cartoonist.

According to an estimate given out by the officials of the Bazaar more than $100,000 has been taken during the seven days it has been open. It was estimated that 175,000 people have visited the Bazaar. It will close tomorrow night.

The program for tomorrow includes an address at 4 P. M. by Dr. Felix Adler, and another at 8 P. M. by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. Several thousand members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and of the Young Woman's Hebrew Association are expected to visit the Bazaar in the afternoon and evening.

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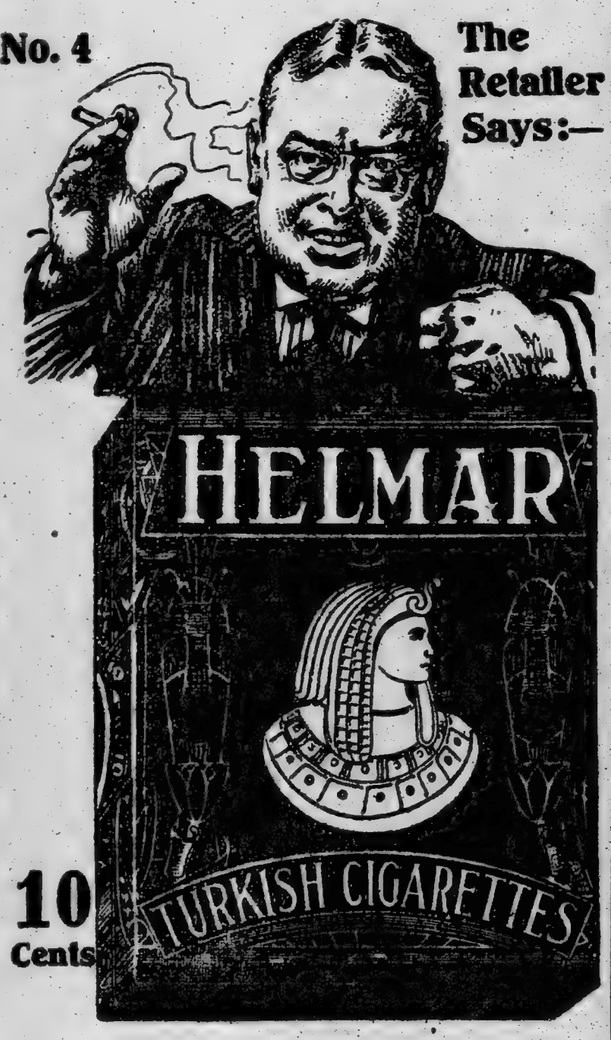

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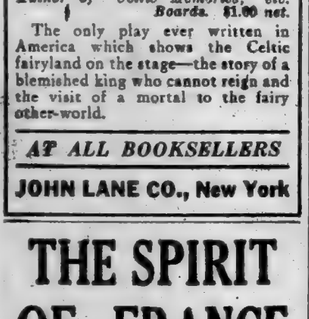

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HAUPTMANN'S DRAMAS

SAYS 'CITY DEFENSE' IS A REALTY SCHEME

Ex-Congressman Levy and Associates Accused by Far Rockaway Man.

WRITES NOTE TO CONGRESS

Declares Interests Asking New Fort Were Also Back of Dreamland and Marginal Railway Deals.

Jefferson M. Levy and other New Yorkers who are taking the lead in the movement to have Congress provide adequate protection for New York are strongly criticised in a letter written to the House Committee on Military Affairs by Louis B. Sharp, a real estate dealer of Far Rockaway, which was made public yesterday. It says:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES of today prints an article in which it is said that your committee is considering an appropriation of $9,000,000 for the defense of New York Harbor. For your information I am sending you herewith this article, together with a number of other press clippings which I have gathered on this subject since early in January of this year.

"In most of these articles former Congressman Jefferson M. Levy seems to be the prime mover in the promotion of Rockaway Point as the ideal location for 16-inch rifles and mortars. Mr. Levy, so far as I know, may be an expert on this subject and he may be entirely right in his attitude as regards this particular site for the purpose, but I have very grave doubts about this scheme having originated with Mr. Levy, as these articles are evidently intended to imply.

"As you will see, from some of the articles, the site being referred to is the property known as Rockaway Point, which is the most westerly end of the Rockaway Peninsula. These articles say that this property is owned by the Rockaway-Pacific Company, the stock of which is owned by the Southern Pacific Company, and is under lease to the Rockaway Park Association. All of this is quite clear to me, in spite of the frequent reference to Far Rockaway, which is over nine miles due east of this property.

"The Rockaway Park Association referred to as the lessee of this property, as I understand it, is controlled by interests connected with the Neponsit Realty Company and the Realty Associates, two corporations, among several controlled by the same people, which have made it a practice for years to create sentiment in favor of the City of New York acquiring properties owned or controlled by them for one purpose or another.

"They have been more or less successful with their manipulations, to the detriment of the City of New York. Noted among their operations in this line was the Seaside Park, adjoining the Rockaway Point property, the 'Dreamland' Park at Coney Island, and the Marginal Railway property in Brooklyn. They 'got away' with the first, the second has just been reversed by the Appellate Court, and the third is still before the Condemnation Commission.

"This time it is evident to me that they are 'trying their hand' with the United States Government. Mr. Levy is no doubt a patriot, and in all probability believes that the idea originated with him, or maybe he has adopted the idea of some of his friends who shrink from publicity—patriots of course, but for their pockets first, last, and all the time!

"The reason I collected the press clippings, is that William M. Greeve of Brooklyn, an officer of the Neponsit Realty Company and the Realty Associates, and the man in charge of the Rockaway Park Association, the lessee of the Rockaway Point property, began to retain local real estate appraisers early in January last, saying that he wished them to make no appraisals on Neponsit and westerly thereof. He offered the writer a similar retainer, which was declined.

"The purpose for which he stated he wished to retain me, viz., to do nothing, of course, excited my curiosity and caused me to seek the probable reason with the intention of exposing it, should I make the discovery, hence this letter to you."

When a copy of Mr. Sharp's letter was shown to Mr. Levy, he became indignant that his motives in urging adequate protection of New York should have been questioned.

"This is one of the most peculiar misconstructions that has ever been placed on any act of mine," he said, "and I don't think I have ever met a similar case in all my public life. I do not know Mr. Sharp or any of the people interested in the corporations he mentions. I have only one object in this movement, and that is one in which I, like every other New Yorker, have a selfish interest. My only intention is to see that New York has adequate protection and is made safe from the possible attack of an enemy.

"In fact, I have gone on record as unalterably opposed to the Dreamland and Marginal Railway propositions. I believe that the city will simply be wasting millions of dollars if these are carried out. I know nothing and care less about the real estate end of the Rockaway fortifications. I know that that is the place for them, and in this Mr. Garrison, when Secretary of War, fully agreed with me.

William M. Greve said Mr. Sharp had written to Washington because he was aggrieved that he had not been retained as an appraiser at the time the others were retained. He demanded a fee of $500 and I refused this."

Mr. Sharp, when asked his reasons for writing to Washington, and also in regard to the refusal to accept the retaining fee, said that his only object was to prevent the Government being victimized.

THREATEN SUBWAY STRIKE.

10,000 Workers on New Tunnels May Quit on Monday.

According to officers of the Tunnel and Subway Construction International Union of America, a call for a general strike may be issued to all subway construction workmen on Monday morning, unless favorable replies to requests recently made on the contractors doing subway work have been received. A meeting is to be held in the rooms of the organization at 206-208 East 128th Street Sunday morning to decide the advisability of this step. Thomas O'Brien, Michael C. Rahar and Pleto Pacelli, general organizers of the union, gave out a statement at that address last night in which they said:

"Ten thousand laborers engaged in the excavation and construction of subways in Greater New York will decide on Sunday at a general meeting to consider the advisability of suspending work until the contractors will increase their wages in accordance with their demands. All skilled mechanics in subway work will assist the laborers financially and morally, and the successful termination of the matter is assured.

"On March 10, 1916, Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and the Public Service Commission were duly notified of this proposed step of the laborers and of their intention to enforce their demands on the third day of April, 1916, but no reply has been received either from these officials or the contractors.

"The following demands have been made: An eight-hour working day, wages to be paid each Saturday, with the following wage scale to become operative April 1, 1916: Timbermen, $3.25 for eight-hour day; timbermen's helpers, $2.40 for eight-hour day; laborers, $2 for eight-hour day.

"What inconvenience the suspension of work may cause will be entirely due to the contractors, who have disregarded the request of their employes and refuse to meet them to discuss their demands with them."

CONTROLLER GETS APOLOGY

Stewart Browne Says It's a Mistake to Say "You're Another."

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, apologized yesterday to Controller Prendergast for the remarks he made concerning Mr. Prendergast's veracity before the Board of Estimate last week. He appeared before the board at its meeting yesterday morning and said:

"Mr. Mayor, I wish to apologize to the Controller publicly for the remarks I made last week. I have already written him a personal apology. It is always a mistake to reply 'you're another,' and had the Mayor not prevented me from speaking last week it had been my intention to apologize then. I don't understand the attitude of the Controller during the last few weeks. Before then, when we met, we used almost to kiss each other on the cheek."

There was a laugh, and Mr. Browne confided to the Mayor that he had been presented with an ivory gavel by 200,000 taxpayers, and that he would have it with him when next the Board of Estimate met.

The Controller had demanded an apology before Mr. Browne be allowed to appear before the board again.

CHARGE MURDER TO BOY 14.

Indictment of Marciellano to be Asked, Despite His Youth.

Acting on a confession made to him by Jack Marciellano, a 14-year-old boy who stabbed a man to death in a saloon at 417 East Eighteenth Street on March 12 last, Assistant District Attorney Fitzpatrick will go before the Grand Jury on Monday to obtain an indictment for murder in the first degree. The boy is now in the custody of the Children's Society. According to Assistant District Attorney Fitzpatrick, the boy said he stabbed Anthony Mole because the latter had deliberately hit him in the face.

Marciellano was giving an imitation of Charlie Chaplin when Mole entered the saloon and tripped over him. The boy abused him for being so awkward, and Mole retaliated with a blow in the face.

"Hit me again, will you?" the boy cried to Mole.

Mole did hit him again and the boy drew a knife from his pocket and plunged it into Mole's breast. Mole died in Bellevue Hospital several hours later. Owing to his youth Marciellano will have to be tried on the murder charge in the Children's Court.

SULLY FILES BIG JUDGMENT.

Claim Against Securities Co. for $35,231 May Go to U. S. Court.

Daniel J. Sully, who won fame as a cotton speculator, yesterday filed a judgment against the General Cotton Securities Company for $35,231. The suit was undefended. Later a representative of the company appeared before Justice Platzek of the Supreme Court and asked to have the suit transferred to the Federal Courts. Decision was reserved, but as no motion was made to set the judgment aside or to reopen the case, the Court will probably refuse the transfer.

The suit was a companion action to the one recently tried in Washington against John Hays Hammond personally, who was President of the Securities Company. Sully accused Hammond of destroying the company which was organized to exploit the Doremus Cotton Gin, an invention in which Sully said he had a large interest. Sully got a verdict for $30,000 on a salary claim as Vice President. The case is now on appeal.

English Sailors Drown in Storm.

LONDON, March 31.—In the blizzard of Tuesday night last, forty to forty-five bluejackets belonging to the British light cruiser Conquest lost their lives while attempting to return to their ship. The men were being towed out in a large cutter when the hawser broke. The cutter drifted away and presumably capsized.

MAY RETAIN SURTAX IN THE LIQUOR LAW

Albany Leaders Want Its Help in Lowering the Proposed Direct Assessment.

BUT ONLY FOR THIS YEAR

Permanent Increase Opposed at the Capitol—To Push Work on the Appropriation Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—The liquor license surtax of 25 per cent. imposed by the Legislature of 1915 will be retained this year, according to the plans of legislative leaders outlined at a conference this afternoon. It had been the earlier intention of the leaders not to re-enact the surtax law this year, but the apparent need for a direct tax, coupled with the desire of the Republican leaders and of Governor Whitman to keep the direct tax as low as possible, has made it almost certain that the surtax will be retained. This tax brought in a revenue of $2,000,000 last year.

Senator Elon R. Brown, Chairman of the Brown Committee which investigated New York City finances, has introduced a bill providing that one-half of this surtax be turned over to New York City. It is probable that he may not insist on the passage of this measure this year. The bill retaining the surtax will not make it permanent, for if that course was followed one-half of it, with the ordinary license fee, would go to the various localities. Under a special act the State gets it all. The surtax on saloons in New York City is $300, raising the license fee from $1,200 to $1,500 a year.

Speaker Sweet said that he would be in favor of making the surtax permanent, which would mean nothing more or less than a 25 per cent. increase of the liquor license throughout the State. Under such action New York City and other cities would retain half of the amount collected. There is some difference of opinion among the leaders as to whether to make the increase permanent this year.

Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Assemblyman William J. Maier, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, said tonight that, from now on, they would work continuously on the Appropriation bill to get in shape to report on Tuesday.

The bill will carry about $80,000,000, and will be in agreed form—that is, it will not have to be amended in the Senate, but will probably be passed in the form in which it is reported. It will be in final printed form a week before final passage, and the three big Appropriation bills will be included under one cover for the first time.

Governor Whitman is very anxious that there be no direct tax this year. He recalls the criticism in New York City of the Administration last year because of the $19,000,000 direct tax. More than half of the direct tax, it was said, last year was needed to pay alleged deficits left by the preceding Democratic Administration. With no such reason this year, with appropriations lower than last year by $3,000,000, without the $5,000,000 canal appropriation of last year, and with a change of the fiscal year from Oct. 1 to July 1, the Governor fears that the Democrats may make campaign material out of a direct tax this year. The Republican leaders, however, have decided that they cannot get along without the tax. Senator Sage said tonight:

"We are going to do everything possible to avoid a direct tax, but it is my honest opinion that there will have to be one. But it will be small—I don't think more than $3,000,000 or $4,000,000."

It will not be definitely determined just what the exact size of the direct tax will be until the totals of the appropriations are learned on Monday.

BUYS "THE MUSIC PARTY."

Zenas Crane of Dalton, Mass., bought "The Music Party," by Pieter de Hoogh, the famous Dutch master, from the Ehrich Galleries, 707 Fifth Avenue, according to the announcement made yesterday. No price was made public, but the picture, which is one of the finest of the Dutch school, is understood to have cost between $30,000 and $40,000. Mr. Crane will add it to his collection already in the Museum of Natural History and Art, in Pittsfield, Mass., which he founded.

There are now seventy-five paintings in the art gallery of the museum, all donated by Mr. Crane, among which are examples of Reynolds, Van Dyck, Thomas de Keyser, and Hoppner.

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"Booth Tarkington has written a book about a boy that deserves to stand on the shelf with 'Tom Sawyer,' 'Huck Finn,' and 'The Story of a Bad Boy.'"—Syracuse Post Standard.

"Quite the funniest boy that fiction has produced for a long time. Mothers will laugh with tears in their eyes as they see their own sons reflected in it, girls will grin at the resemblance to their brothers and sweethearts, and the only persons who are not likely to care for the book will be the boys of 17."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DEFENDS RESEARCH BUREAU

Cutting Answers Attacks in Letter to Senate Leader.

The Bureau of Municipal Research has issued another pamphlet attacking certain legislative measures, and in making it public yesterday R. Fulton Cutting gave out a letter which he, as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the bureau, had sent to Senator Elon R. Brown replying to criticism of the bureau made on the floor of the Senate and Assembly. The pamphlet that accompanies the letter is headed "The System at Work."

Mr. Cutting's letter to Senator Brown, the Republican leader of the upper house, defends the bureau. In part Mr. Cutting says:

The bureau is endeavoring through its bulletins to make its opinions intelligible to the voters of the State with the view of enabling the electorate to determine whether it wishes to see the fiscal affairs of the State controlled by a standing committee and its clerk, or by the Executive and the Legislature which it has chosen.

You seem to intimate that the bureau is profiting financially through the generosity of certain legislative committees. The facts are these:

One man who had been on the bureau's work, but who for a year had been detached and at the time was employed writing a treatise on civil service, at the request of Senator Horton, was engaged on the report of the Senate Committee on Civil Service and received in salary from that committee about $400.

Senator Elon R. Brown, Chairman of the Brown Committee which investigated New York City finances, has introduced a bill providing that one-half of this surtax be turned over to New York City. It is probable that he may not insist on the passage of this measure this year. The bill retaining the surtax will not make it permanent, for if that course was followed one-half of it, with the ordinary license fee, would go to the various localities. Under a special act the State gets it all. The surtax on saloons in New York City is $300, raising the license fee from $1,200 to $1,500 a year.

Five students of the Training School for Public Service, not members of the bureau's staff, were selected and employed by Senator Horton for the work of this committee and paid by the State. They were given a leave of absence from the school, and during the past year, I am informed, they have received approximately $5,400 for services which would have cost the State as much again if men of similar training and experience had been obtained elsewhere.

During the past year the work of the bureau's staff members provided without cost to your committee has cost the bureau $10,767.35. I am sure that no one who is informed will deny the value of the services rendered. The bureau has on file letters showing both urgent requests for co-operation and appreciation.

The bureau's new pamphlet continues its question and answer analysis of pending legislation.

OPEN NEW REFORMATORY.

Headed by Band Boys from Hart's Island Go to Hampton Farms.

To the martial music of their own band, the 180 prisoners in the New York City Reformatory on Hart's Island will be transferred from their present home to New Hampton Farms, Orange County, today. They were to leave at daybreak under a guard of twenty keepers commanded by Superintendent Lawes. They will be transferred by boat to Jersey City and from there will go to the farm by special train. The commissary department has provided 500 sandwiches, several cans of coffee, and plenty of milk. This will be their breakfast and will be served on the boat trip. The boys will arrive at New Hampton at 11:40 o'clock in the morning and will march from the station, three-quarters of a mile, to the new reformatory.

The property on which the reformatory stands comprises 610 acres. It was purchased in 1914, at a cost of $47,000, since which time a number of reformatory boys have been living on the property, erecting bungalows for the accommodation of the prisoners who will arrive today. At present there are ninety-three boys on the farm. On Monday the boys will start work on the foundation of a new building, to be erected at a cost of $425,000.

SNOW REMOVAL $2,300,000.

Board of Estimate Authorizes $1,153,000 Revenue Bonds.

The Board of Estimate authorized yesterday the issuing of $1,153,000, in special revenue bonds, for street cleaning purposes. This was made necessary by the cost of removing the Winter's snow. This table, showing snow removal work this Winter and in other Winters, was given out:

Snow fall this Winter, to date, 46.5 inches. Average fall past seasons, 32 inches.

Number of storms requiring attention this Winter, 9. Average in past seasons, 4.

Worked on snow this season, 57 days. Average of past seasons, 38 days.

Removal this Winter, 10,000,000 cubic yards. Average of past seasons, 2,150,000 cubic yards.

Cost of removal this Winter, $2,300,000. Former big season, (1913-1914,) removed 5,000,000 cubic yards, at a cost of $2,500,000.

Commissioner Fetherston commented on the use of snow plows and the sewers. From 6,000 to 12,000 emergency laborers were used each day, he said, and the department began removal work before the storms ended.

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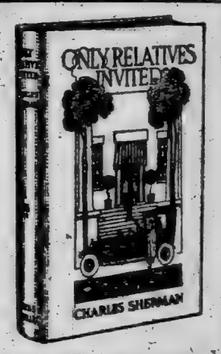

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YANKEES SHOW FINE FORM IN DEFEATING CINCINNATI TEAM---GIANTS BEAT HOUSTON CLUB

HITS RATTLE OFF THE YANKEES' BATS

Donovan's Team Plays Like Champion and Defeats Cincinnati, 8 to 4.

TWO REDS IN A FIGHT

Toney and Neale Strike Each Other Before Game Starts at Memphis —Mogridge Fools Batsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 31.—Hard and frequent hitting was done by the Yankees this afternoon in a game with the Cincinnati Reds, and there was the sharpest sort of fielding. The Reds played good ball, but they were overpowered by the stalwart batting of the American Leaguers and beaten by a score of 8 to 4. Donovan's team performed like a champion. The Yankees hit and fielded in stunning style. Both teams played with a dash and spirit, but the New Yorks had much the stronger attack.

By the same token the Yankees had the better pitching. Schneider was riddled by the Yanks, while George Mogridge, with his left-handed change of pace and coolness, was effective in all but the eighth inning. In that period he seemed to be fatigued, but braced and got through the ninth easily.

Only a fair-sized crowd saw a game which was worthy of the biggest of crowds. Before the game there was a fight in right field between two Cincinnati players, but few noticed it, as it was over so quickly. Toney, the pitcher, and Neale, a substitute, punched each other on the jaw and Neale carried a mark the rest of the afternoon. The other players limited the mill to one round, and there was no decision.

Hits sprang off the New York bats and went on a line, and the hitting was timely. Gilhooley led the attack with two singles and a triple. Gedeon garnered a single and a home run. Gilhooley also made a dizzy running catch which deprived Williams of the Reds of a three-bagger. Williams batted in remarkably hard luck. Pipp jumped and took a vicious liner from his bat, and Maisel robbed him by pulling down a fly with one hand far out in centre. The New York outfield operated brilliantly.

The Yankees had Schneider's measure from the outset. Gilhooley bounced a single over his head in the first inning, and Magee sent a single to left. Baker forced Magee. Gedeon singled and scored Gilhooley. There were two out in the second when Schneider passed Mogridge. Maisel made a scratch single over second, and little Gilhooley—little in physique but big in talent—lammed the first ball pitched to right for three bases.

Schneider's home run in the third inning was the only score off Mogridge in the first seven innings, and only two hostile hits were made in that time. Mogridge was free with his passes and was often in the hole with three balls, but the yelling from the Cincinnati bench to which he was subjected only made him steady down.

In the fifth inning the Yankees batted Schneider more. Gilhooley and Baker singled, and Gedeon drove a homer into the left field bleachers. Baker's single went through Mollwitz like a bullet through tissue paper. Heine Schulz was a far more effective pitcher than Schneider, though two runs were made off him in the seventh. A pass to Magee, an error by Herzog, and a two-bagger were the ingredients.

Mogridge was in trouble in the eighth, but not to a serious extent. Clarke touched him for a single and Schulz walked. Killifer singled and filled the nooks with no one out. Herzog hit to the pitcher and forced Clarke at the plate, whereupon healthy hits by Griffiths and Williams brought in three Reds. The rally was in full blast when a deft play by Magee, Alexander, and Pipp checked it. Magee fired Griffiths's hit into the plate as if bent on heading off a runner, and Griffiths turned first base too far. Alexander shot a throw there so quickly that Griffiths was tagged by Pipp before the former could retreat to the first base haven. Mogridge was not in trouble again. Heine Groh was an acrobatic star around third, and Baker and Pipp fielded cleverly. There will be another battle between the same teams in Cincinnati tomorrow. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, cf.	5	1	1	2	0
Gilh'y, rf.	4	2	3	3	0
Magee, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Baker, 3b.	4	2	1	1	0
Gedn, 2b.	4	1	2	1	3
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	1	14	1
Peck'h, ss.	3	0	1	0	1
Alex'r, c.	3	0	1	5	1
Mog'e, p.	2	1	1	0	3
Schn'r, p.	1	0	1	1	0
Total.	33	8	11	27	10

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Killif'r, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Herzog, ss.	4	1	0	2	4
Wilh'ms, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Griff'th, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
L'den, 2b.	3	0	1	0	4
Moll'z, 1b.	3	0	0	14	2
Wingo, c.	2	0	0	7	0
Clark, c.	2	0	1	3	0
Schn'r, p.	1	1	1	0	3
Schulz, p.	0	1	0	1	0
*Neale	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	4	7	34	16

*Batted for Schulz in ninth inning.
Error—Herzog.

New York	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	—8
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0—4

Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Schneider, 1; off Schulz, 4; off Mogridge, 4. Struck out—By Schulz, 3; by Mogridge, 3. Home runs—Schneider, Gedeon. Three base hit— Gilhooley. Two base hits—Williams, Pipp. Sacrifice hits—Alexander, Bogridge. Stolen bases—Wilhelms. Double plays—Williams and Groh; Gedeon and Pipp. Wild pitch—Mogridge. Hits—Off Schneider, 9 in five innings; off Schulz, 2 in three innings. Umpires—Masers, Morgan and McNulty. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Braves Defeat Athletics.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 31.—The Boston Nationals defeated the Philadelphia Americans here today, 4 to 3. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wd'rs, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Evers, 2b.	4	1	3	3	2
Wh'ot, rf.	5	0	0	0	0
Magee, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
K'lly, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1
Smith, ss.	3	1	0	1	1
M'y'le, ss.	1	0	0	2	5
Tyler, c.	3	0	1	7	2
Rud'ph, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Barnes, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Compton,	1	0	0	0	0
†Connolly,	1	0	1	0	0
‡E. C'lins,	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	4	7	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, ss.	4	0	0	2	4
Walsh, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Strk, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Oldr'g, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1
McI's, 1b.					
2b.	4	1	2	1	0
Sch'g, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Meyer, c.	4	0	1	6	0
Malone, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
Davis, 1b.	1	0	0	9	2
Bush, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Myers, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Sh'han, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	31	3	6	27	12

*Batted for Blackburn in ninth inning.
†Batted for Barnes in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Snodgrass in ninth inning.
Error—Malone.

Boston	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0—4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—3

Two-base hits—Evers, Konetchy, Meyer. Hits—Off Bush, 1 in three innings; off Myers, 2 in three innings; off Sheehan, 4 in three innings; off Barnes, 5 in three innings; off Hughes, 1 in one inning. Double play—Witt to Malone to McInnis. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 3. First base on balls—Off Bush, 1; off Myers, 3; off Rudolph, 1; off Sheehan, 3. Hit by pitcher—Malone, by Barnes. Struck out—By Bush, 3; by Myers, 3; by Rudolph, 6; by Barnes, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lewis.

Pirates Release Three Players.

PITTSBURGH, March 31. — Three members of the Pittsburgh National League squad now training at Hot Springs, Ark., have been released, according to an announcement here tonight. Pitcher Robert Von Steinberg has been sent to the Wheeling Central League team, and Outfielders Braden Swaney and Michael Koroly have been dropped unconditionally.

Exhibition Baseball Scores.

At Jacksonville—Boston Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 3.

At Memphis—New York Americans, 8; Cincinnati Nationals, 4.

At Little Rock—Chicago Nationals, 9; Little Rock, 1.

At Houston—New York Nationals, 4; Houston, 1.

At Dallas—Detroit Americans, 5; Dallas, 4.

At Austin—Chicago Americans, 5; Austin, 0.

At Shreveport—Cleveland Americans, 5; Shreveport, 0.

At New Orleans—Cleveland Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2.

PFEFFER LOSES CONTROL

And as a Result, Brooklyn Drops Game to Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—"Big Jeff" Pfeffer lost control in the fourth and fifth innings of today's game against the Senators and as a consequence the Brooklyn Nationals lost their first exhibition game of the season, by a score of 2 to 1.

All four pitchers were on their mettle. Pfeffer, who pitched the first five innings, confined Griffith's athletes to three hits. These were nicely scattered. The failure of either Wheat or O'Mara to get Barber's fly near left field foul line in the fourth inning apparently upset Pfeffer. This little mix-up allowed Milan, who had been passed, to score the Senators' first run. Marquard and Meyers relieved Pfeffer and McCarty in the sixth. The former Giant battery worked perfectly. Only one hit was made off the Rube.

The Senators' other run came in the fifth inning on a base on balls to Henry, Jamieson's out, and Morgan's single.

The Superbas tally was made in the seventh on a gift to Wheat and Cutshaw's double. A peculiar double play by Stengel, McCarty, and Daubert in the first inning featured the game.

Hy Myers reported this morning. The entire club met President Wilson this morning and were photopgraphed on the steps of the White House. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	1	2	7
F'ster, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
C.M'an, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Judge, 1b.	3	1	0	10	0
R'denz, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Barber, rf.	3	0	2	1	0
M'B'e, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Henry, c.	2	1	0	8	0
Harper, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Gallia, p.	1	0	1	0	1
*Jamieson.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	25	2	4	27	12

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	2	0	0	0	2
Dbert, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Stgel, rf.	4	0	0	4	1
Wheat, lf.	2	1	1	2	0
J'ston, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Cut'w, 2b.	4	0	1	1	0
Getz, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
M'C'ty, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Meyers, c.	1	0	0	3	0
Preffer, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Marq'd, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Total.	29	1	4	24	10

*Batted for Harper in fifth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Barber, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—O'Mara, Judge. Earned runs—Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hit—Jamieson. Double plays—Stengel, McCarthy to Daubert; McBride, Morgan to Judge (2). Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Washington, 4. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 2; off Preffer, 4; off Gallia, 1. Hits—Off Gallia, 4 in 4 innings; off Preffer, 3 in 5 innings; off Marquard, 1 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Harper, 4; by Preffer, 2; by Marquard, 3; by Gallia, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

TABER WINS OWN GAME.

Amherst Pitcher Drives in Runs That Defeat Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., March 31.—Taber held Virginia safe today at critical stages and won his own game by two opportune drives, which tallied four runs. "Bill" Rixey, brother of Eppa Rixey, of the Phillies, pitching his first full game, lacked control, but otherwise showed promise. Amherst fielded sharply. In tomorrow's game with Navy Goodridge will twirl for Amherst. The score:

AMHERST.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C.Sea's, lf.	5	0	2	2	0
M'roe, 2b.	4	0	0	3	0
Kna'th, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
G'dr'e, 1b.	3	1	0	14	1
Boone, cf.	2	1	0	1	0
G'd'n, 3b.	3	2	1	0	2
Wild'r, ss.	4	1	1	0	7
See, c.	2	0	0	7	1
Taber, p.	4	0	2	0	4
Total.	31	5	6	27	16

VIRGINIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Berk'y, ss.	4	1	2	1	3
Smith, cf.	5	0	2	3	1
Sterns, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
C.W'te, lf.	5	0	1	0	0
Thom'n, 1b.	5	0	1	14	1
St'k'y, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0
M'ton, 2b.	4	0	0	0	5
Green, c.	4	2	2	9	1
Rixey, p.	3	0	1	0	6
Total.	37	3	10	27	17

Errors—Taber, Berkeley, Rixey.

Amherst	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0—5
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Taber, Smith. Three-base hit—Rixey. Sacrifice hit—Knauth. Stolen bases—Knauth, Berkeley. Double play—Thurman, Berkeley, and Green. Bases on balls—Off Taber, 3; off Rixey, 6. Left on bases—Amherst, 7; Virginia, 12. Hit by pitched balls—Berkeley, Goodridge. Struck out—By Taber, 6; by Rixey, 8. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Westervelt.

INDIANS BUSY IN FOURTH.

Cleveland Club Bunches Hits and Beats Cubs, 4 to 2.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Six consecutive singles in the fourth inning gave the Cleveland Americans four runs, enough to defeat the Chicago Nationals, 4 to 2, in an exhibition contest here today. The Indians hit hard, but ineffectively. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Ch'pn, ss.	4	0	1	1	4
Thom, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
G'ndil, 1b.	3	1	1	13	1
Chap'e, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
W'bs's, 2b.	4	0	2	1	6
T'ner, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2
O'Neil, c.	4	0	2	7	1
Klepf'r, p.	2	0	1	0	0
Jones, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total.	34	4	11	27	16

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Will's, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Z'mm'n, ss.	3	0	0	0	1
Sater, 1b.	2	1	0	8	1
Mann, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Y'kes, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
D'lan, ss.	2	1	0	4	1
Archer, c.	3	0	2	4	1
Pierce, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Hend'x, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	26	2	3	24	11

Errors—Doolan, Chapman.

Cleveland	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2

Hits apportioned—Off Pierce, 8 in four innings; off Hendrix, 3 in four innings; off Klepfer, 1 in 5 and one-third innings; off Jones, 1 in three and two-thirds innings. Three base hits—O'Neil, Turner. Sacrifice hits—Hendrix, Yerkes. Struck out—By Pierce, 1; by Hendrix, 4; by Klepfer, 4. Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 1; off Hendrix, 1; off Klepfer, 2; off Jones, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 1. Time of game, 1:59. Umpire—Mr. Dobard.

Giants' Colts Beat Little Rock.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 31.—The Giants team of colts visited this city today on their exhibition tour for the purpose of playing two games with the Little Rock Club of the Southern League, and won today's game in rather an easy manner. The features were the work of Harrison of New York at shortstop and of Schepner of New York at third base. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	3	0	11	14	1
Little Rock	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Schauer, Kocher, and Kanny; Moran, Gibson, Hardgreve, and Rumbler.

OF INTEREST TO MOTORISTS.

After a conference with the Secretary of State the Police Department has ordered a stricter enforcement of the law in regard to automobile license plates. Owing to the defective plates put out this year, many now in use are badly chipped, and the policemen of the traffic squad find them difficult to read. The Secretary of State has assured the Police Department that motorists with defective plates will have new ones supplied free of charge. Policemen began yesterday to warn motorists having defective plates on their automobiles to get new ones at once. After a period of warning owners of automobiles found with defective plates will be arrested.

Several arrests have been made recently on account of smoking automobiles. This regulation, with all others bearing on automobile operation, is to be strictly enforced. Some of those who have got into trouble assert that the grade of gasoline now on the market is so poor that smoking is difficult to avoid.

January exports of automobiles amounted to $6,401,813, against $3,858,680 in 1915; an increase of 65 per cent. The United Kingdom took $1,718,886 and France $1,358,115. Together these two countries took more than half the total exports.

GIANTS PLAY WELL; BEAT HOUSTON, 4 TO 1

Heavy Hitting and Keen Fielding Mark Last Game in Texas Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 31.—The Giants closed one hotly contested series today when they drubbed the Houston Buffaloes by a score of 4 to 1 in the odd game of a set of three. It was their ambition to score a shutout victory today, as the two previous games were blanks for the losing teams, and in their only previous appearance here they were the victims of a whitewashing affair. They tied the series when they won by a score of 3 to 0 at Corsicana last Monday.

Dode Criss, formerly of the St. Louis Browns, essayed to repeat his feat of shutting out McGraw's men, and, while he did not succeed, he prevented a shutout. It was a costly effort for Criss and the Houston Club, however, as the pitcher stumbled over third base after hitting for a triple in the third inning and had to be carried off the field. He was sent to a hospital to determine whether his injury was merely a bad sprain or a fracture.

After Criss had been injured, a substitute runner brought Home Houston's one run, with the aid of a squeeze play. After that the Buffaloes could not get a runner as far as second base. Perritt and Anderson, who gave such a fine exhibition against the Tigers at Dallas last Sunday, were just as effective today. The locals gleaned three hits off Perritt in the first six innings, but could not hit Anderson at all in the last three. The only man to reach first base during the reign of the Federal League moist-baller was placed there on Lobert's error, the only misplay New York made.

Houston fans saw a great improvement in the Giants today. They fielded cleverly and their infield made three double plays. The locals made two of these double killings themselves. George Burns and Larry Doyle did the heaviest hitting. Burns contributed two singles and a home run and walked once in four times up, while Doyle registered a single and a triple.

Among the spectators was Hugh Jennings, manager of the Detroit Tigers. Jennings and about 1,000 other onlookers were highly amused by the umpiring of Lubbock, a local fan, who officiated at McGraw's special request. He not only called the plays right, but added enthusiastic comments over the pitching and warnings to base runners when they beat close decisions.

It was all over for Criss in the second inning. With one down, the pitcher fumbled an easy grounder by Perritt, who raced to third base when Northen booted Burns's single to right. Doyle hammered out a triple, scoring both runners.

Napier took Criss's place, and held the Giants fairly well. In the fifth Burns hit for his homer, and in the seventh Rariden singled, and counted on Wendell's three-bagger. There were only five strikeouts and two bases on balls in the game.

Detroit plays here tomorrow, and the Giants will run over to Beaumont for a game, returning here tomorrow and making their final stand in Texas against the Tigers on Sunday. All reservations for this game have been disposed of at advanced prices, and a new record for baseball attendance in Texas is predicted if the weather is favorable.

Ty Cobb is due here tomorrow, and he and Benny Kauff will be added attractions in the Sunday game. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	2	2	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	2	5
Lobt, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Kauff, cf.	4	0	1	6	0
M'kle, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Kelly, 1b.	1	0	0	4	0
F'ch'r, ss.	3	0	0	3	3
Br'n'd, ss.	1	0	0	0	1
Roush, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
R'den, c.	3	1	1	1	1
Perritt, p.	2	1	0	0	1
W'dell, p.	1	0	1	3	0
A'son, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Total.	32	4	9	27	14

HOUSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lee, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Seitz, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
Ryan, cf.	3	0	1	1	2
N'th'n, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Dodd, 1b.	2	0	0	18	4
Tullos, 3b.	3	0	0	2	3
Citrano, ss.	3	0	0	1	4
J'kins, c.	3	0	0	5	2
Griner, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Napier, p.	1	0	1	2	3
†Rose	0	1	0	0	0
†Henry	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	26	1	3	27	23

*Ran for Criss in third inning.
†Batted for Napier in ninth inning.
Errors—Lobert, Northern, Citrano, Jenkins, Criss.

New York	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0—4
Houston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Innings pitched—By Perritt, 6; by Criss, 3; by Anderson, 3; by Napier, 6. Runs made—Off Criss, 2; off Perritt, 1; off Napier, 2. Hits apportioned—Off Perritt, 3; off Criss, 3. Three-base hits—Doyle, Criss, Wendell. Home runs—Burns. Stolen bases—Burns, Roush, Kauff. Sacrifice hits—Dodd, Lee. Struck out—By Criss, 1; by Perritt, 1; by Napier, 1; by Anderson, 2. Bases on balls—Off Criss, 1; off Perritt, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2; Houston, 1. Left on bases—New York, 2; Houston, 1. Double plays—Seitz, Citrano, and Dodd; Fletcher and Merkle; Napier, Dodd, and Jenkins; Lobert, Doyle, and Merkle; Brainard, Doyle, and Kelly. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lubbock.

SAYS YALE CREW IS GAME.

Coach Nickalls Talks of Failure to Arrange Columbia Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31.—Resenting the criticism made because Yale failed to arrange a boat race with Columbia this Spring, Guy Nickalls, coach of the Yale crew, said today in The Yale Alumni Weekly:

"In the eyes of certain irresponsible persons we seem to have disgraced ourselves because, forsooth, we refused to meet Columbia on a day which was impossible for any of their own choosing, after they had declined to fall in with our suggested date. We need hardly add that Yale is game to meet any university in America provided a convenient date can be arranged."

Several additions to Yale's rowing program for this season were announced tonight. Aside from the Varsity races against Pennsylvania, Cornell, Princeton, and Harvard, the second crew will meet Pennsylvania and Harvard second crews, and will be sent into two races at the American Henley in Philadelphia on May 13. The third 'Varsity eight will also be sent into the junior event at the same regatta.

For the first time in Yale history the Harvard champion class crew will come to New Haven to meet the Yale champions of the Spring regatta. Since this event was started the Yale class champions have always gone to Cambridge to meet the winners of the Harvard Spring regatta.

Open Eight-Oared Race May 30.

The New York Rowing Association says that the rowing authorities of Fordham University are in error in their apparent impression that there will be no race for their crew to compete in the New York Rowing Association regatta on May 30. There is a special eight-oared shell race, open to all amateurs, in which they are entitled to row.

There will be four eight-oared shell races—one for the championship of the high schools within thirty miles of New York, a junior eight open to all boat clubs, a senior eight open to all boat clubs, in addition to the eight-oared open shell race.

N. Y. A. C. to Hold School Games.

The success of the Princeton Club games on Saturday afternoon in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory so impressed Captain Arthur McAleenan of the New York A. C. that he decided to advocate the conducting of a similar meet by the Mercury Foot organization next year. Mr. McAleenan regards these schoolboy sports as a valuable asset for track and field athletics, for they not only attract big crowds, but invariably result in fine competition.

EVERYTHING FOR CANADIAN [illegible] CANADIENS

CHURCHES CONDEMN FIGHTS

Meeting Will Be Held April 10 to Protest Against Frawley Law.

Churches of the city are preparing for a public demonstration against the Frawley State Athletic Commission law which, according to their interpretation, has given promoters the right to hold prize fights in New York City and throughout the State.

A meeting has been called under the auspices of the Anti-Prize Fight League, the Rev. S. Edward Young, Chairman, which will be held in Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, April 10. Protests will then be voiced against the working out of the present law, which the churchmen claim allows prize fighting under the guise of boxing contests. Leading preachers of the city will address the meeting, which it is said will draw representatives from every denomination and nearly all of the churches of this city. That the churchmen may have full cognizance of the meeting an announcement will be read in many of the churches tomorrow.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the women's clubs of the various boroughs, the Salvation Army and various ethical organizations have been invited to take part. Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, will be Chairman of the meeting. He recently witnessed a boxing bout in this city and will endeavor to present convincing evidence that the so-called boxing exhibitions are in reality "prize fights of a very degrading sort." Care will be taken not to suggest legislation that will restrict genuine boxing contests that are free from the element of brutality. Admission to the meeting will be by card.

The agitation at Albany against the State Athletic Commission is not worrying the members of that organization, and Chairman Fred A. Wenck said yesterday that the charges made by Assemblyman John J. Dunnigan were not substantiated in fact. Mr. Dunnigan, according to Mr. Wenck, is somewhat disturbed because he refused to permit the Assemblyman to use the commission's offices at 41 Park Row for a court room, where Mr. Dunnigan could hold a heckling session against many of the club promoters of this city.

The Assemblyman charges that several of the Manhattan and Brooklyn clubs are being conducted contrary to law because the buildings in which the bouts are held are not used for boxing purposes exclusively. Chairman Wenck stated yesterday that all the clubs mentioned by Assemblyman Dunnigan had bona fide licenses and had fulfilled all the requirements of the commission's rules and regulations.

Assemblyman Dunnigan asserted that the following clubs in this city are operating contrary to the rules of the commission: the Pioneer Sporting Club, the Military A. C., the Clermont A. C., the Stadium A. C., Madison Square Garden, the Fairmont A. C., and the Grupp A. C.

There may be a hitch in the negotiations for the Fred Fulton-Al Reich bout at the Stadium A. C. on April 28 on account of the big demands of Fulton. Matchmaker Billy Gibson stated yesterday that the Wisconsin giant demanded $6,000 for his appearance here and the club refuses to pay this amount. As Fulton is a newcomer here, the club believes that his demands are exorbitant.

The Stadium A. C. arranged for a big bout for the latter part of this month yesterday, when Matchmaker Billy Gibson signed Ted Lewis, the claimant of the welterweight title, with Jack Britton of Chicago. The club is also negotiating with Mike Gibbons, the St. Paul middleweight, to box ten rounds with Jeff Smith, the Bayonne middleweight. The club has offered Gibbons $6,000 to take on the bout.

SCHOOLBOYS MAKE RECORDS

Old Marks Lowered in Meet of Districts 32 and 36, P. S. A. L.

More than 1,100 schoolboys competed in the annual indoor meet of Districts 32 and 36 of the Public Schools Athletic League in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, last night. It was a huge family affair for the Brooklyn scholastic athletes, and the relatives of the contestants turned out in such numbers that every seat and all the standing room in the armory was occupied by spectators, and thousands were turned away at the doors.

Almost every district record was shattered in the course of the program, and in some cases the P. S. A. L. records were equaled. M. Davis of P. S. 168 started the record breaking when he won the forty-yard dash in 5 4-5 seconds, displacing the former district mark of 6 1-5 seconds. In quick succession the fifty, sixty, and seventy-yard district records were swept away by the schoolboys.

H. Freid, P. S. 148, set a new district mark in the 85-pound high jump, clearing the bar at 4 feet 6 inches, about the height of his own head. The only records that remained standing after the jumpers had finished were the 100-pound broad-jump class and the unlimited high jump. In all other classes new district records were made.

General George W. Wingate, Frederick Bonhageuer, Dr. Pisani, and many other prominent school officials were among the great crowd of spectators that filled the armory. P. S. 168 carried off the point trophy with a total of 43 points. The summaries:

40-Yard Dash. (Open to 6B Schools.)—Won by N. Bellen, P. S. 55; A. Kaiser, P. S. 55, second; M. Janofsky, P. S. 87, third. Time—0:06 flat.

40-Yard Dash.—Won by M. Davis, P. S. 168; A. Hyman, P. S. 178, second; R. Coney, P. S. 106, third. Time—0:05 4-5.

50-Yard Dash.—Won by T. Ingram, P. S. 73; F. Stegal, P. S. 168, second; B. Warshawsky, P. S. 178, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

60-Yard Dash.—Won by T. Wydinsky, P. S. 148; M. Glasgold, P. S. 168, second; M. Klein, P. S. 25, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

70-Yard Dash.—Won by I. Friedman, P. S. 168; H. Perlman, P. S. 139, second; W. Levine, P. S. 148, third. Time—0:8 1-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by H. Ward, P. S. 83; H. Higgins, P. S. 83, second; H. Hutson, P. S. 129, third. Time—0:12.

High Jump, 85-Pound Class.—Won by G. Freid, P. S. 148, 4 feet 6 inches; J. Duncan, P. S. 167, 4 feet 5 inches, second; A. Schulman, P. S. 178, 4 feet 4 inches, third.

High Jump, Unlimited.—Won by A. Eder, P. S. 178, with a jump of 4 feet 11 inches; A. Ufbrig, P. S. 167, 4 feet 7 inches, second; R. Nelson, P. S. 73, 4 feet 6 inches, third.

High Jump, 100-Pound Class.—Won by H. Wilkinson, P. S. 73, 4 feet 7⅛ inches; J. Kenny, P. S. 73, 4 feet 5 inches, second; J. McCormack, P. S. 78, 4 feet 5 inches, third.

Standing Broad Jump, 85-Pound Class.—Won by L. Gilman, P. S. 168, 7 feet 6 inches; M. Rauch, P. S. 25, 7 feet 3 inches, second; I. Barnett, P. S. 167, 7 feet 2 inches, third.

Standing Broad Jump, 100-Pound Class.—Won by B. Lefkovian, P. S. 168, 7 feet 9 inches; A. Cimino, P. S. 178, 7 feet 8½ inches, second; J. Kappes, P. S. 73, 7 feet 8 inches, third.

Standing Broad Jump, 115-Pound Class.—Won by A. Waldbaum, P. S. 168, 8 feet 2¼ inches; S. Buzitsky, P. S. 168, 8 feet 0½ inches, second; S. Rubenstein, P. S. 148, 8 feet 1¾ inches, third.

220-Yard Relay.—Won by P. S. 167; P. S. 168, second; P. S. 173, third. Time—0:31 3-5.

360-Yard Relay.—Won by P. S. 168; P. S. 178, second; P. S. 73, third. Time—0:48.

440-Yard Relay, 100-

WOMEN COMPETE IN FIRST A. A. U. SWIM

Clare Galligan of New Rochelle Wins 500-Yard Championship Race.

HER TIME TO BE RECORD

Women Life Savers Compete in Several Events—A. A. U. to Send Two Stars to San Francisco Meet.

Clare Galligan, the New Rochelle girl who represents the National Women's Life Saving League, last night became the first recognized champion woman swimmer of the United States when she won the 500-yard swim conducted under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union in the West Sixtieth Street municipal pool. Before a crowd of enthusiasts Miss Galligan swam to victory in the fine time of 8:05 2-5, which will be recognized by the A. A. U. as the woman's record for this distance.

The New Rochelle girl will also be credited with the best performances for 300 and 440 yards, for her time at these marks are said to be the fastest ever recorded in a 20-yard tank by any woman. At 300 yards Miss Galligan, who defeated her two clubmates, Lucy Freeman and Millie Barteldis, in winning the championship was clocked in 4:43 4-5. At the quarter mile she registered 7:06 3-5, a mark which cut slightly more than forty seconds off the best previous time accepted for this distance. Miss Freeman, who finished second to the victor last night, is said to have held the former record of 7:47.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, was so impressed with the remarkable success of the efforts of the governing amateur body in conducting a woman's championship that he decided to send the two fastest women swimmers in the East to San Francisco for the 100-yard championship, which will be held on July 4 next. Trials for this trip will be arranged at a later date.

On the form she displayed last night Miss Galligan is a likely candidate for a trip to the coast. She had no difficulty in annexing the title, and she was fully eighty yards, or two full lengths of the tank, in front of Miss Freeman at the finish.

A series of handicap events under direction of the National Women's Life Saving League, were held in connection with the championship event. Miss Galligan captured the 100-yard race in a splendid finis's from a little Germantown Y. W. C. A. girl, Myrtle Pavitt, in the fast time of 1:13 4-5. The handicapping in this race could not have been better, for not the length of a contestant separated the first three at the finish. The summary:

500-Yard National A. A. U. Championship Swim for Women.—Won by Clare Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League; Lucy Freeman, National Women's Life Saving League, second; Millie Barteldis, National Women's Life Saving League, third. Time—8:05 2-5.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Clare Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League, (scratch;) Myrtle Pavitt, Germantown Y. W. C. A., (40 seconds,) second; Clarabelle Barrett, National Women's Life Saving League, (20 seconds,) third. Time—1:13 4-5.

60-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by Ellen Insinger, Germantown Y. W. C. A.; Elsie Sultan, National Women's Life Saving League, second; May Waldis, National Women's Life Saving League, third. Time—0:60 1-5.

Rescue Race.—Won by Josephine Bartlett, National Women's Life Saving League; Lucy Freeman, National Women's Life Saving League, second; Martha Hagstadt, National Women's Life Saving League, third. Time—0:41.

Fancy Dive, Handicap.—Won by Josephine Bartlett, National Women's Life Saving League, (scratch,) place 5; Millie Barteldis, National Women's Life Saving League, (5 points,) second, with place 7; Beatrice Leonard, National Women's Life Saving League, (12 points,) third, with place 9.

English Soccer Polo Match for Members of National Women's Life Saving League.—Won by Whites, (the Misses Galligan, Barteldis, Greenfield, Epstein, Samson, Freeman, and Hagstadt,) with 3 goals; Blacks, (the Misses Viets, Sultan, Neisel, Waldis, Barrett, Bartlett, and Freitag,) 1 goal.

Swimming at West Side Y. M. C. A.

Swimmers of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association competed in five events last night the chief contest being the 200-yard handicap swim, in which the first three contestants were only a foot apart at the finish. The summaries:

50-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by B. Nodine, (17 seconds;) J. Trumpbour, (17 seconds,) second; W. O'Donnell, (18 seconds,) third. Time—0:30 1-5.

Fancy Diving.—Tie between R. Eichles and W. O'Donnell with 57.38 points each; W. Phillips, third.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by H. Knecht, 52 feet 7½ inches; H. Ripperberger, 49 feet 3½ inches, second; H. Ditman, 48 feet 11½ inches, third.

200-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by C. Hanner, (9 seconds;) C. Dixon, (4 seconds,) second; H. Knecht, (scratch,) third. Time—2:29 4-5.

200-Yard Relay Race.—Won by team composed of H. Ditman, W. O'Donnell, W. Phillips, C. Dixon, and C. Herold; team composed of W. Eichles, J. Herman, F. Bloodworth, H. Ripperberger, and H. Knecht, second; team composed of B. Bedine, F. Martin, J. Trumpbour, W. Titus, and C. Hanner. Time—1:55 3-5.

RED BANK POLOISTS BEST.

Foxhunters Play Through Indoor Season Without a Defeat.

The official standing of the clubs in the Indoor Polo League, which closed its season this week, was announced yesterday by Secretary Charles Lang. The first three teams will receive prizes, which will be distributed tonight at the league's first annual dinner, to be held at Healy's Restaurant, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue.

Red Bank Foxhunters won the championship, having played six matches, and winning all of them. With nine games played and seven won, the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club Lavenders are in second place, Central Park White Owls being third, with ten games played and eight won. The leaders will receive individual cups as trophies, mallets will be presented to the Brooklynites, and blue ribbons, suitably marked, will be awarded the Owls. Standing of the teams:

Name of Club.	Games Played.	Games Won.	P.C.
Red Bank Foxhunters	6	6	1.000
Brooklyn R. & D. Lav.	9	7	.780
Central Park White Owls	10	8	.750
Orange Lance'a	7	5	.715
West Point	10	7	.700
Bedford Eagles	10	7	.700
Orange Freebooters	9	6	.667
Central Park Bluebirds	7	4	.570
Essex Mosquitos	10	5	.500
Essex Hornets	10	5	.500
Durland Tigers	14	6	.430
Durland Triangles	10	4	.400
Bedford Larks	12	4	.333

Pine Tree Polo Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 31.—A large crowd attended what will probably be the last match polo game of the season, played this afternoon in Pine Tree Polo Club field. The Pine Tree Club defeated the Aiken Club, 11 to 7. E. W. Hopping scored five goals for the Pine Tree Club. All his team mates scored. Goodwin made three, Strawbridge two, Hulbert one. For the Aiken Club, Clark scored three goals, Hitchcock and O'Day each made two. The line-up:

PINE TREE CLUB.	AIKEN CLUB.
1—W. L. Goodwin.	1—John O'Day.
2—E. W. Hopping.	2—T. Hitchcock, Jr.
3—R. E. Strawbridge.	3—F. Ambrose Clark.
Back—W. P. Hulbert.	Back—M. McCoy.

Sutton Challenges at Billiards.

George B. Sutton affirms that he is now playing greater billiards than at any previous time of his career, and, there being no championship or champion at balk-line billiards existing, he issues a sweeping challenge to the world. Sutton has posted $250 as a forfeit for a $500 match with William F. Hoppe or any other player. The Chicago player says that if, after a reasonable length of time, no person accepts his challenge he will claim the championship.

GERMAN'S IN MUSICAL PLAY.

"The Princess from the Nile" Has Its First Performance Here.

The German stock company at the Irving Place turned again to musical comedy last night and gave the first performance in this country of "Die Prinzessin vom Nil," ("The Princess from the Nile,") a piece that had been presented in Germany and Austria with success. Its libretto is by Arthur Landsberger and Franz Cornelius, and Victor Holländer composed the score. Mr. Holländer will be remembered here principally for the beautiful musical setting he wrote for "Sumurun," the wordless play Max Reinhardt sent to the Casino several years ago.

The Princess of the play is a mummified daughter of one of the Rameses boys who fills a chest in a Berlin antique shop. Things are quiet enough in the shop till one day she comes to life and claims the factotum of the shop for a father and speedily changes her Oriental garb for a modish frock. Margarete Christians was the Princess and Christian Rub the factotum. They did an Egyptian dance together that was most amusing, while Mr. Rub's attempts to adopt the posturings of his Princess suggested the "Faun" of the Russian Ballet. In her Egyptian costume Miss Christians was radiant.

Mr. Holländer's music was distinguished for its melody and the daintiness and clerverness of its orchestration. This composer is particularly happy in gaining striking effects with the instruments of the orchestra.

ELSA KELLNER'S DEBUT HERE

Western Soprano Gives a Recital at Aeolian Hall.

Elsa Kellner, a soprano from the West, gave her first recital here at Aeolian Hall last night. She sang a group of songs by Schubert and Brahms, four songs by Liszt and Wolf, Debussy's "Beau Soir" and "Nuit d'Etoiles," and in conclusion two groups of songs in English, principally by American composers. The singer has an agreeable voice of light texture, which is not quite as good in the low range as it is in the high, where she is able to color it better and at opportune moments puts into it an intense quality that is effective. Her resources of style and expression are worthy of notice, even if they are not remarkable.

Her last two groups exhibited a tendency which singers too often manifest in their entirely proper desire to give American composers a showing with the others—that of selecting too many songs that are superficial in the sentiment of the text and musical expression. The accompaniments were well done by Charles Gilbert Spross.

GEN. PUTNAM'S KETTLE, $16.

Three Empire Candelabra Bring $303 at Sale of Relics.

General Israel Putnam's iron cooking kettle brought $16 at the beginning of the sale of relics of Napoleon and others at the Silo Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Homer Lee. A Colonial bureau, once owned by Mary Phillips, went to E. Fuchs for $30; a set of Colonial dining chairs in carved oak to William Bradley for $40, and an old Empire console table with marble top and mirror back went to Mrs. J. I. Hartwell for $51. T. Linthicum paid $33 for an old carved Venetian chair, and A. J. Kellor $52 for an old mahogany low boy. A. Kennedy paid $88 for four Colonial mahogany side chairs with cane seats.

A jardinière bell-pull of the days of the First Empire went to Mrs. W. McNair for $15. A set of three Empire candelabra in bronze and crystal went to T. Linthicum for $303. A pair of brass candlesticks with cut-glass drops, went to A. Kennedy for $53. Mrs. Crawford Moore paid $155 for a Louis XVI. secretary cabinet inlaid and ormolu mounted.

The returns for the afternoon were $2,295. The more interesting of the relics will go at the concluding sale this afternoon.

VENNER SUIT WINDING UP.

New York Central Counsel Contends Court Has No Jurisdiction.

At the continuation of the trial yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Morschauser, sitting in the Bar Association rooms, of the suit brought by Clarence H. Venner, a broker, against the New York Central under the Sherman and Clayton acts, to set aside the consolidation of the New York Central and the Lake Shore Railroads, Elijah N. Zoline, in concluding his final argument for the plaintiff, asserted that a citizen as well as the Attorney General had a right to invoke the Sherman act to prevent a violation of the laws, because it was of public interest. He also declared that the Supreme Court had co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Federal Court.

Ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes, of counsel for the defendant, argued that the plaintiff had no standing in the court, that no violation of the Sherman and Clayton acts had been established by the evidence, and that the defendant had not exceeded its power in effecting the consolidation.

Prefacing his arguments with a comment on what he called the "obvious reason" for institution of the suit, Mr. Noyes said that counsel for the plaintiff had befogged the issue throughout the case. If the New York Central had been guilty of an infraction of the Federal statute it should have been prosecuted by the Attorney General and not by an individual, he contended. The purpose of the Sherman act was to prevent harm to the public, in general, rather than any one citizen, he maintained. The suit was outside of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, under the Clayton act, he continued, because the statute specifically limited it to the Federal Courts. Additional arguments were made by William A. Ulman for the plaintiff, and A. H. Harris and Alexander H. Lyman for the defense.

MOTOR CYCLIST KILLED.

Bitale's Machine Hits Hole in Road and Bounds to Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., March 31.—Frank Bitale, a barber, of 140 India Street, Brooklyn, was instantly killed near here today when his motor cycle struck a bad spot in the Jericho Turnpike. Mrs. Elizabeth Bitale, his wife, who was riding on a seat behind her husband, was thrown against a tree, but escaped with a sprained finger and bruises.

Charles Eckstein of 121 Huron Street, Brooklyn, who was directly behind the Bitales, told Coroner Frank Seaman that Bitale was averaging thirty-five miles an hour. The speed of the motor cycle was so great that when the hole in the road was reached Bitale was shot against a stone wall and his wife thrown over him to a tree twenty feet away. The motor cycle was hurled into the lower branches of the tree.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marc Klaw of Klaw & Erlanger left Thursday on a trip that will take him to Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Portland, Seattle, Minneapolis, and St. Paul before he returns.

Mrs. Henry B. Harris will produce a play, entitled "Playing the Game," by Sada Cowan and Traffarn Whitney, this month. It will be given a preliminary season out of town this Spring and will be presented in New York in the Fall.

John Cort has placed in rehearsal a new musical play, entitled "Gloria." Harry B. and Robert B. Smith are the authors of book and lyrics, and Carl Woess composed the music. The cast includes Katherine Galloway, Grace Fields, Josie Intropodi, Tom Lewis, John E. Young, Donald McDonald, Thomas Conkey, and Dan Quinlan. George Marion is staging the piece.

Alice Claire Elliott has replaced Ethel Valentine in the Hatch-Homans farce, "The Blue Envelope," at the Cort.

Adolph Zukor, President of the Famous Players Film Company, will begin today a tour of the United States that will embrace all of the principal cities. Mr. Zukor is making the trip to study conditions throughout the country as they affect the film business.

Two hundred residents of Brattleboro, Vt., and 100 of Springfield, Mass., saw the matinee performance at the Hippodrome yesterday.

A performance of Louis N. Parker's adaptation of Ludwig Fulda's "Der Talisman" will be given by the Children's Educational Theatre Wednesday night, April 12, at the Educational Alliance.

WOMEN AND A BABY RUN WAR HOSPITAL

Little One, Hurt by Shrapnel, Picked from Mud by Wounded Soldier, Now Has 20 Daddies.

HOMELY HEROES OF FRANCE

Head of Scottish Women's Work Tells Tear-Starting Tales of Nobility Bred of Suffering.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander threw open her house, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday in the interest of the hospital work of the Allies, and Miss Kathleen Burke, Honorary Secretary of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, which have done service in Belgium, Serbia, Corsica, and France, gave some inside history of the organization and its work, telling more of the personality of the men it treats than details of activities.

Miss Burke is a trim little woman, with a fresh, youthful face, and a record as a student at Oxford and later at the Sorbonne. She did not give the impression of being a student, but of a healthy, up-to-date young woman, with warm sympathies for the men among whom she has worked since the war began, and she made her audience feel it, and brought tears to their eyes, though she was always cheerful and optimistic. She wore a white uniform suit, and three medals from different countries. She gave a little military salute to each person she met.

Some of her stories were of the first French unit, started in 1914 at the Abbaye de Royaumont, near Compiègne. It is equipped to nurse 350 men, and has an X-ray ambulance, besides a fleet of motor ambulances driven by women chauffeurs. All the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals is done by women from the head surgeon to the youngest orderly.

Call Chauffeurs Angels.

"The soldiers," said Miss Burke, "say that the women chauffeurs who drive our ambulances are angels taking them straight to heaven, and it must seem like heaven to them when they are washed and their wounds dressed and they are put to bed in fresh pajamas. How they love those pajamas! There must always be two pairs—one to wear at night and another for daytime.

"A little brook runs through our grounds, and there they go to fish wearing their pajamas. The fish are never more than three or four inches long, but the anglers' code of honor demands that everything that is caught shall be eaten.

"The French are so good and kind to each other. One will ask another where he came from, and if he finds that his first cousin's wife's grandmother once lived in that place they are friends for life. And the men are so brave when having their wounds dressed. They never cry out, though sometimes they ask to have the sheets thrown over their faces. If the man who is suffering has made one of these intimate friends, the other will come and sit by him and give his hand, which the one in pain will squeeze hard in his effort not to make a sound.

"The men want to be very helpful to us, and you will see one man who has only his left hand holding a loaf of bread while one who has only a right hand cuts it.

Baby Owns the Hospital.

"We have a baby in our hospital, and, of course, it should not be there, for we are strictly a military hospital, but it is wonderful how the military officers when they visit us for inspection manage never to see the baby. The little thing was picked out of the mud, wounded, by one of our men. He was wounded, too, but he stoped to save the baby, and we never shall know now it all happened, but as he was passed along the baby was passed with him and finally it reached us. Its wound was dressed—it had been hit in the back by a shrapnel splinter, and now it rules the hospital. It wakens with a cry for its father in the morning and there are twenty fathers ready to look after it and the baby loves them all, but the man who found it more than any of them. When I think of that wounded miner stopping in his suffering to pick up that little body buried in the mud I hope the child will grow up to the eternal honor of France and to the glory of its rescuer.

"The French are not as savage as their enemies. They are not fond of fighting for itself, and it is hard to make them say anything of the medals they have won. One man said: 'I am glad to have the medal, I am glad to do what I can, but fighting is not my business. I am a grocer.'

"If I should take you to the trenches you would not find the men talking of fighting but of their families. They put some Breton soldiers into one system of trenches and I found the other soldiers making fun of them. 'We shall have to widen the trenches to accommodate you the way you go wabbling around in them,' the jokers said.

Sardines Smell Like Home.

"I found some of the Bretons cooking sardines, and I asked them why they did that when the sardines were already cooked. 'It smells so like home,' they said, and I suppose with the odor of the cooking fish they could see the coasts of their own part of France. One jolly little song the soldiers sang was: 'There Is Nothing Finer Than the Potatoes at Home.'

"Behind the French lines there is more English khaki than French blue, and it is wonderful how all the children are attracted by the Tommies. The Tommies always have something interesting in their pockets to show the children, and wherever one is seen there is sure to be a line of children following, and the difference of language makes no difference to them.

"The children understand much about this war. In one French family there was a little boy who was very obstreperous and he would do nothing that his father told him to do. The latter, exasperated, said finally: 'Who commands in this family, you or I?' 'Neither,' said the child, triumphantly, 'General Joffre does.'"

Speaking of the pleasant relations between the French and the English, Miss Burke told of seeing an English officer, a nobleman, at one of the stations, and an old peasant woman brushing a little dust off his uniform with her hand. "When I get home I shall dismiss my valet and send for you," he told her. She did not understand him and he did not understand her, but that did not prevent a friendly comprehension.

Not Selfish in Her Giving.

She told of another old peasant woman at the Post Office with a package to send to her son. Since the war officials have grown patient: "Mother," said this one, "you have put two numbers on your package. You should have only one, that of your son." "Yes," she returned, her voice breaking as she spoke, "but if he is not there then I want it to go to another."

Miss Burke asked for assistance for her work in the interest of the women abroad. "The men are their dearest possessions," she said, "and in giving for them you do more than you could do in any other way."

There was a generous return in pledges and money. W. Fellowes Morgan presided and introduced Miss Burke. The French Consul was present.

This hospital work was started by the Scottish Branch of the National Union of Woman Suffragists, a non-militant organization, which when the war began turned its funds and energies over to the work for the Government. Now suffragists and anti-suffragists work in it side by side.

JAILED UNDER SCHOOL LAW.

New Court Sentences the Father of a 14-Year-Old Girl.

Because of his belief that a limited education was sufficient for a girl Julius Chiella of 332 East Fourteenth Street was sent to jail yesterday by Magistrate Appleton in the Municipal Term Court. This was the first jail sentence imposed since the court was opened several days ago. Chiella was summoned to court, together with Vinsenza, his 14-year-old daughter, and he was charged by Inspector Creegan of the Board of Education with violating the compulsory education law by keeping his daughter away from school for forty days since the first of the year.

"Two days a week is enough for any girl," Chiella explained through an interpreter.

"Is that so?" said the Magistrate. "Well, you can go to the Tombs for three days and think it over. If your daughter is not in school every school day until she is 16 years old, look out, for I am going to give you the limit of sentence under the law."

Magistrate Appleton first fined the father $5, but sent him to jail when he showed unwillingness to pay.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" Sung.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night, the next to the last day of the season, brought forth a performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor" which was heard by a large audience. Mme. Barrientos appeared in the title rôle and Mr. Martinelli was Edgardo, while Mr. De Luca sang Ashton. The remainder of the cast comprised Minnie Egener and Messrs. Rothier, Bada, and Audisio. Mr. Bavagnoli conducted.

MISS LEGINSKA'S RECITAL.

An Unconventional Program Played to a Large Audience.

Miss Ethel Leginska, who has not infrequently appeared here as a pianist in the last few years, gave a recital last evening in Carnegie Hall that was heard by a large audience. Her program was unconventional, and so, in some ways, was her performance. Miss Leginska's style has been noted before as one of intensity, of nervous energy, of great delicacy, often of brilliancy, and sweeping power. It rarely fails in musical quality. Certain mannerisms seem to have grown upon her that are not to the advantage of her interpretations. She is apt to exaggerate the contrasts of her dynamics, and especially to refine her pianissimos to a point where they are scarcely audible, and where, indeed, everything is not always heard. Such was the case in certain passages of Beethoven's Sonata in A, Op. 2, No. 2; in Chopin's Scherzo, in B minor, Op. 20; in some of the eleven preludes that she selected from his Op. 28.

She began with Busoni's arrangement of Bach's organ toccata in D minor, more familiar in the arrangement by Tausig, played with much style. This she followed with two more pieces by Bach, two Inventions, which she presented as Bach wrote them, and with much grace and poetic charm. Her clear-cut conception of Beethoven's early sonata was in accordance with its intimate spirit. Much of the poignancy of Chopin's Scherzo was in her interpretation, yet her anxiety for contrasts sometimes let it falter. The smoldering fire of Miss Leginska's temperament was nowhere more variously manifested than in its Preludes, some of which she played superbly. But the mannered rhythmic distortion to which she subjected the tender little one in A major caused dissent, and some may have wondered where the dissonant E flat was that ought to have been heard in the last upward sweep of the F major prelude.

After the Scherzo Miss Leginska added Beethoven's rondo called "Rage over a Lost Penny." She put upon her program the "Etude Héroique" of Leschetizky, whose pupil she was, in commemoration of the master's recent death. The piece and Miss Leginska's playing of it together suggested that he was a better pedagogue than he was composer. She closed with Liszt's Legend of "St. François de Paule Walking on the Waves," and his transcription of Paganini's "Campanella" étude.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. | LAST 2 Last Matinee TODAY 2:20. | TIMES
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hall Caine's Great Success MARGARET SCHILLER
NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT. Seats Now.
RIO GRANDE A New Play of U. S. Army
LIFE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER. By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
THE HEART OF WETONA

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. Ev. 8.25. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
Mitzi in "POM-POM"
"Sparkling effects, pretty melodies."—Globe.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30
MRS. FISKE
In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhart, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. at 8. TODAY & Wed. Mats. at 2.
VIOLA ALLEN AND HENRIETTA CROSMAN
with THOS. A. WISE as FALSTAFF
in Mr. Hackett's Production of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy
"The Melody of Youth"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 33. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. | LAST 2 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. | TIMES
"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"
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NEXT MON. SEATS NOW. Mail Orders Now. Justice John Galsworthy's Masterpiece.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St.: W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 | LAST 2 Last Matinee TODAY 2:20. | TIMES
ABE POTASH AND MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

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Special Day for German and Austrian Jews
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TODAY—LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
Mat. at 1:45. Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Evg. 7:45 (50c to $3). Siegfried. Gadski, Homer; Urlus, Reiss, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.

BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 3
Evenings (Except Tuesday) at 8:30.
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday at 2:30.
DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE
Repertory for First Week
Mon. "Les Sylphides," "Petrouchka," "Le Spectre de la Rose." "Prince Igor."
Wed. Mat. "Cleopatre," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil du Nuit," "Carnaval."
Wed. Eve. "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Les Sylphides," "Scheherazade."
Thurs. "Cleopatre," "Petrouchka," "Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil du Nuit."
Friday "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Carnaval," "Scheherazade."
Sat. Mat. "Cleopatre," "Les Sylphides," "L'Apres Midi dun Faune," "Prince Igor."
Sat. Eve. "Scheherazade," "Petrouchka," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil du Nuit."
Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $5.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT OPERA RECITALS
Tomorrow, (Gypsies); Wednesday, (Sans-Gene); April 3, Salome. 78 West 55th St. Circle 457.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., April 9, at 3.
Tickets 75c to $3 Boxes $30 & $50. Now at Box Office. Kreisler
A Concert in aid of Destitute Musicians, Music Teachers, Music Students of all Nationalities now stranded in Vienna. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

CANDLER THEATRE, West 42d Street.
STELLA
Rubenstein
IN SONG RECITAL
OF MANA ZUCCA'S COMPOSITIONS
Sunday Eve., April 16—8:30 P. M.
Tickets at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Apr. 8th, at 2.30.
FAREWELL RECITAL THIS SEASON MISCHA ELMAN
Seats 75c, $1, $1.50, $2 at Box Office or Wolfsohn Musical Bureau, 1 West 34th St. (Steinway Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. First New York Recital MAUDE FAY
Kurt Schindler at the Piano (Steinway). Seats Box Office & Tyson's. Mgt. Mrs. Herman Lewis.

AEOLIAN HALL, Next Monday Afternoon at 3.
ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM
THE GREATEST LISZT INTERPRETER.
Mgt. Paul Sydow, 61 E. 53d. Mehlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., April 4, at 3. Song Recital JULIA HEINRICH
M'g'ment Antonia Sawyer. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., April 8, at 3. Joint Recital, PABLO and SUSAN METCALFE CASALS
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., April 9, at 3. CHOPIN RECITAL Harold Bauer
Mgt. Loudon Charlton, Mason & Hamlin Piano

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., April 3, at 8:15. Farewell Recital FRYER
Distinguished English Pianist, HERBERT
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Sunday, April 9, the Women's Auxiliary of the People's Relief Committee will participate in the International Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the American Red Cross Home Reserve Fund. The following ladies will serve tea and sell flowers: Misses Fay Lewisohn, Nina Herzog, Lucy Heimerdinger, Marion Beer, Margery Borg, Edith Blum, Mabel Blum, Merle Simon, Clara Simon, Grace Ellinger, Mary Spiegelberg, Benita Guggenheim, Peggy Guggenheim, Madeleine Reis, Florence Levy, Katherine Samstag, Beatrice Stahl, Alva Brussel, Virginia Houseman, Violet Seligman, Margaret Selkman, Dorothy Cohen, and Margery Herrman. Mary Pickford will assist in receiving guests. Reuben Goldberg will make original drawings, and Marcia Van Dresser, Chicago Grand Opera Company, will sing, and Clarence Adler and Isador Coon will play a piano duet.

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...456 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,900 Third Avenue
Brooklyn....Room 606, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916.

SENTENCE ON THE U-BOAT.

Evidently in the affair of the Sussex the United States Government is prepared actively to renew the contention it urged in the case of the Lusitania, namely, that submarine warfare against merchant shipping is fundamentally inhuman, and shall on that account alone be abandoned. In the first of the Lusitania notes to Germany this Government cited the Falaba, the Cushing, the Gulflight, and, as a hideous climax, the Lusitania, and was loath to believe that "acts so "absolutely contrary to the rules, the "practices, and the spirit of modern "warfare could have the countenance "or sanction of that great Govern-"ment."

The attention of the Imperial German Government was with the utmost earnestness directed to the fact that the objection of the United States Government to the kind of warfare in question lay "in the practical impos-"sibility of employing submarines in "the destruction of commerce with-"out disregarding those rules of fair-"ness, reason, justice, and humanity "which all modern opinion regards as "imperative." The obvious and well-known limitations and disabilities of undersea craft were mentioned, and because of them it was the conviction of the United States Government that,

> Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

Furthermore:

> Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

That was the position proposed to be taken by the United States Government on May 13, 1915. It was never expressly modified or abandoned. What happened was that Germany denied the primary assumption, namely, that the nature of submarine warfare against commerce was inherently inhuman. From that it proceeded to insist upon a discussion of law and facts, all irrelevant to the principle, and meanwhile gave a pledge not to sink "liners" without notice. That did not close the Lusitania case, which, in fact, is still open. The fundamental question remained in a state of suspense. Could Germany make her submarine warfare decent and human? She said she could and would. We were willing to see.

Our forbearance has been abused. Suddenly it was denied that the pledge not to sink "liners" covered defensively armed vessels. Germany had resolved to extend her submarine warfare into a new dimension; she would treat defensively armed merchantmen as warships and sink them on sight. While this unexpected issue was being discussed formally between the two Governments the German naval power was preparing to extend the U-boat terror unawares into yet another and wholly barbarous dimension. Nothing should be immune from destruction that sailed to or from an enemy port.

During months of suspended judgment Germany has gone further, apparently, than she intended going when she destroyed the Lusitania. Frightfulness grows with what it feeds upon. In the first Lusitania note the United States Government declared that regrets and reparation "in case of the "destruction of neutral ships by mis-"take, while they may satisfy," &c. By mistake! Now German U-boats destroy neutral shipping by design, with or without notice, as their convenience is. A few weeks ago Germany was insisting only upon her right to destroy defensively armed merchantmen on sight. The Sussex was a ferryboat, unarmed.

If it be proved that the Sussex was destroyed by a German U-boat, then [illegible] Government will be [illegible] to entertain reparation, or grant

antees against the specific repetition. It cannot do less than to declare the period of grace at an end and stand on what it wrote in May, 1915. It must require the cessation of submarine warfare against commerce in the name of civilization.

The submarine shall be a proper tool of war. It shall be employed as other warcraft are and play the game by rule. That is bad enough. It shall not be a predatory monster to prowl upon the sea. Its career of dastardly destruction now is coming to an end.

GERMAN LOYALISTS.

The Milwaukee Germania Herold holds that in the Fall elections the German-Americans of the United States must stand together, and, other things being equal, choose a man of German descent for every office for which an election is held. While this may be regarded as a counsel of perfection, there is a certain wisdom in it, for so far as German-American support is identical with support of Germany it will prove embarrassing or fatal to any candidate afflicted with it.

It is not to be supposed, however, that the great mass of Americans of German descent approve the fanaticism of the German language press or the Germany-over-everything sentiment, of which some of the most acrid manifestations are found in Milwaukee. There is LEO STERN, for example, Assistant Superintendent of the Milwaukee public schools and President of the Wisconsin German-American Alliance. He is the patriot who wanted to get the Chairman of the Republican State Committee to select, as ten of Wisconsin's twenty-six delegates to the Republican National Convention, men approved by the alliance. The kind of "German-Americanism" which the German-American Alliance and the Germania Herold stand for may be inferred from the remarks of a German professor, Dr. KUEHEMANN, introduced to a Milwaukee meeting by President LEO STERN:

> Your loyalty toward Germany is your true and best loyalty to America. The best American patriotism which you can at this moment display is your loyalty to the German cause. The best German is the best American. This war has molded us into a united nation of brothers. The German trunk has made us all we are. To it we owe what we are and what we have.

Persons who can listen to that sort of thing, or who believe that sort of thing, ought to have a party of their own. The German loyalists should stand up and be counted.

THE SECURED DEBT TAX.

As usual, and as is wrong, the important measures of the Legislature are among those latest in being proposed. Among them is Senator MILLS's secured debt tax bill. If it is not passed the State will lose the revenue from such a tax at a time when the proceeds promise to be unusually large. On the other hand, the loss to taxpayers from inability to comply with such a law, through failure of its enactment, would be exceptionally great, on account of the unusual efforts to enlarge the personal tax collections last year. If the secured debt tax should fail of enactment thereby the privilege of personal tax payers to offset their debts against their personal property would be revived. The loss to the State would be the entire tax on the personal property, rather than the loss of the secured debt tax. That is the usual sequel of such attempts as last year's to enlarge the personal property tax collections.

The tax collectors become teachers of methods of evasion, and their scholars become adepts in the art. All who learned to their cost that they must pay the full tax unless they availed themselves of the opportunity of the secured debt tax are keen to learn whether there will be a secured debt law this year or not, and govern themselves accordingly. The fanatics about equality of taxation on all kinds of property may be of the same opinion still, but after last year's fiasco, after the most strenuous efforts ever made to enforce the personal property tax, they must yield to the demonstration that the lowering of the personal tax rate is the most profitable, just, and reasonable procedure.

The unsettled question at present is the status of bonds eligible to the lower rate when in transit between issuers and buyers. In the hands of brokers and other middlemen they are in an uncertain status between being issued and unissued, that is as to being eligible or ineligible, and there is the question who should pay the tax if eligible. When that doubt is removed the bill ought to pass in the interest of both the State and its taxpayers.

LABOR NOT A COMMODITY.

Judge ANDERSON quashed the indictment of several "trusts" in the iron and steel trade because it was impossible to make an offense out of their acts under the laws of Ohio. The indicted corporations had conspired, it was alleged, to hold the price of labor at a level. But the civil war settled it that labor is not a commodity, and therefore it cannot be the subject matter of a conspiracy, under the Ohio anti-trust laws. The dictum that labor ceased to be a commodity as the result of the war between the States seems to mean that slavery was abolished by that war, and that wage earners are no longer slaves. In that respect, no doubt, wage earners of all races and colors have been since the war on the same basis that the whites were before the war. Otherwise the war settled nothing about labor being or not being a commodity.

The decision is interesting because it takes the same ground as that enacted in labor's "bill of rights," the Clayton law. That masterpiece of Compersism was designed to make lawful whatever labor unions might do to better the condition of their members, by whatever conspiracy against the rights of others. In other words, the Clayton law was designed to legalize conspiracies of labor in restraint of trade, while punishing similar conspiracies by combinations of capital. The Ohio trusts have now been declared the beneficiaries of the doctrine devised as a Magna Charta for labor, and it becomes pertinent to ask whether it is equally impossible under the Clayton law to frame an indictment of labor leaders or followers for whatever they may do in connection with strikes.

There can be no doubt that labor thinks so. There are now pending negotiations between combinations of wage earners and employers upon an unexampled scale. The railway negotiations represent the most advanced ideas among labor thinkers. There is an equality of combination on each side. It is not a combination of engineers or firemen or trainmen or conductors for the benefit of their respective crafts. It is a combination of the entire train service, because a combination of that sort gives the power to paralyze an entire industry, and therefore power of compelling payment according to the power used rather than according to the merits of the service paid for. That combination is using its power not against any one railway, or against the railways of any section, but against the railways of the entire continental area within the nation.

Necessarily the railways are similarly combined. There is no alternative. That is a situation which never has confronted the country before, and there is a similar situation in the coal industry. For the first time the anthracite and bituminous interests are arranging their wage scales simultaneously, and the country is not beyond danger of being as much embarrassed in respect to its supply of fuel as to transportation by rail. Are these conspiracies lawful because labor is not a commodity under the law of Ohio and the Federal Clayton law which enacts that phrase? Are both sets of negotiators unlawful conspirators, or neither, or is there one law for one and another law for the other?

The answer is simplicity itself. The question whether labor is or is not a commodity has nothing to do with these leading cases or with any other case. There is but one law regarding conspiracies in restraint of trade, and that applies equally to labor and capital. Both are judged in the light of reason, and are condemned or acquitted according to their conduct. The law has been applied against combinations of both capital and labor, and the Clayton law, being subsequent to the declaration of the rule of reason, adopts that principle of administration of the law. The phrase about labor not being a commodity is mere surplusage, without power to alter the facts either way. There is not the least doubt about this being true. The Clayton law re-enacted the Sherman law, and the committees of both houses made similar declarations that the law of conspiracy was unaltered. It is not possible for either party to the pending negotiations to hope to justify unreasonable combinations, or other unlawful acts, either under the law of the United States or under the law of Ohio or of any other State. The matters involved are indubitably interstate, and the law which applies is the same as that in the Debs strike. Therefore it behooves the brotherhoods to walk warily when they are threatening the country with the results of an arrest of communications. That is not a privilege of labor. No doubt a brotherhood cannot be compelled to arbitrate, nor to work if it chooses not to work, although the railways have yielded to constraint regarding arbitration on unjust terms, and are subject to the law requiring them to maintain their services irrespective of any labor trouble. If the brotherhoods are combinations in reasonable restraint of trade, all well and good. That is as it may turn out to be. But if they are conspiring for the unreasonable restraint of trade the Clayton law will prove a vain reliance.

THE POLLUTION "VICTORY."

The latest incidents in the anti-pollution struggle were a second formal refusal to allow the anti-pollution bill to be reported by the committee and the announcement after a "conference" that the anti-pollutionists had won their victory. A "victory" of that sort needs to be examined carefully, since it comes from the hands of the pollutionists. The construction of the institutions on the sites in the watershed is to be stopped formally, as it was already stopped informally, and proceeded nevertheless. And a commission of three is to be appointed to decide regarding further steps.

The size and sort of the victory obviously depends, first, upon the commission, and, second, upon the commission's acts. The commission is to consist of appointees of the Governor and the leaders of the majorities of the Senate and the Assembly. These are all State officials, and the State is not disinterested in the matter. It has property interests which the Governor of the State is in duty bound to protect, although he is a resident of the city the water of which is not yet certainly beyond danger of pollution. Moreover, the State is under suspicion of lukewarmness regarding purity when pollution is more to the interest of politicians, and the majority of the commission is to be appointed by the leaders of the Legislature which has refused to adopt the anti-pollutionist proposals.

The hosts of pollution may have reason for encouragement, but their final victory is postponed for a year at best. If they would make secure their expected triumph they really ought to enlarge the commission to include some member of the City Government competent to defend its interests. An ex-parte commission's "victory" might be turned into defeat by fresh attack. The Governor has done all that the city has a right to expect, but he owes a duty to the State as well as to the city. Also, it would be well if there were on the commission some one who is a partisan of purity from love of it. Sanitarians by profession have been on both sides of this question for pay. They were of the same opinion as those from whom they received their fees. Their opinions have not carried full weight, and will be of doubtful value hereafter, as heretofore. The question for the commission to consider does not require expert or professional qualifications. The decision has been made ostensibly to remove the two institutions. The city needs somebody devoted solely to city interests to make sure that the victory is not lost, somebody whose record as an anti-pollutionist will make sure that he will not be fooled by what the commission may arrange.

JUNKETERS.

A committee of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club has been studying the art of squandering the public money as practiced by the Committees on Privileges and Elections of the Legislatures of 1913, 1914, and 1915. It reaches the conservative conclusion that the meetings of these committees were largely "excuses for junkets for the enjoyment of members." The community has had no doubt about that; nor are the Albany patriots who devote themselves to privileges and elections peculiar in their capacity for running up incredible bills while transacting a modicum of public business, which they combine with a good deal of pleasure for the refreshment of their jaded brains.

The monstrous Biltmore scot of the committee which has made Senator THOMPSON so illustrious is freshly remembered. The expenses of Governor WHITMAN'S progress to the San Francisco Fair and back have vainly stirred the curiosity of divers citizens. "Junket" is the classic word for the official expedition of members of the Legislature. "Progress" was the old term for royal and imperial excursions, living on the country. In another way, these committees live on the State. New York City exists to be bled and visited. Committees come down here expectantly. Counsel and henchmen and hangers-on get jobs. The large charity of "prorating" the bill keeps it from bearing any too close relation to the facts. Members are charged for rooms they never slept in, for food and drink they never had. The State is the most patient of milch cows. Why bother to measure the yield? Never mind how the bill is made up. You can't make it too fat, and it is sure to be paid.

A scandalous habit, instances of which the Brooklyn Young Republicans have done well in bringing to public attention. Take the 1913 Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, for example. It had just one contest to decide. It held seven sessions. It acquired an expense bill of $12,492.41. This in addition to a counsel fee of $7,500 to the legislator seated, and of $2,000 to the man unseated. The hotel bill was $4,709.50. Let us tear out a bit as a souvenir:

	Room.	Restaurant.
DUHAMEL	$424.00	$439.80
POLLOCK	....	297.70
CARSWELL	66.00	390.75
GRIFFIN	36.00	106.25
WENDE	159.00	207.90
PALMER	346.00	485.00
WALTERS	176.00	401.80
DOLL, Sergeant at Arms	234.00	504.50

Would that we could celebrate the Gargantuan trencherwork of Sergeant DOLL, but he is only a dummy. Presumably he "prorated" the bill, generously charging the roundest sum against his official self. The feasting is real, but the bills are always poetical. The best hotel is none too good for statesmen. The best minds must eat of the fattest and drink of the sweetest. Of course a committee is an employment agency. This one of 1913 paid one stenographer over $2,000. It had clerks, to one of whom it paid $585 for his arduous services. It had subpœna servers, messengers and what not. "A dozen of these "employés are charged up for seven-"teen days at $5 each day during the "extraordinary session of the Legis-"lature in December, 1913. Of course "there was no business before the "committee, it having reported as to "the contest before it on April 29." That date illustrates beautifully the fact that "hotel bills are charged "also for May 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and "10." The traveling expenses of the committee from Albany to New York were $1,122.69. The traveling expenses of the ballot boxes were $150.70!

We have gone into some detail about the 1913 junketers, for their case gives a good, "all round" view of junketing. In the mere matter of restaurant charges, the Assembly Committee of 1915 was more brilliant, one member's bill amounting to $764.23, more than $40 ahead of that of the Sergeant at Arms. But this is romantic pro rata mathematics or fiction.

The report from which we quote recommends the annulment of the provision in the legislative law that enables Committees on Privileges and Elections to be chartered libertines of expense; gives them powers greater than those of other committees to incur expense without express authorization. Good; but there is junketing by committees that have not this superiority of privilege. The report also suggests that the Elections Committee should sit ordinarily in Albany and that clerks, committee clerks, messengers, janitors, be made subject to the civil service rules. These suggestions have been made before. They need to be made until junketing is as dead as the Locofocos.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One Man Captures a Steamer.

Of all the innumerable stowaways that have had brief and irritated mention in maritime annals, and of the still greater multitude whose adventures as deadheads on shipboard have escaped other chronicling than an incidental mention in the volume devoted by the Recording Angel to the remarks of angry mates and bosuns, only the man who says that one of his names is ERNEST SCHILLER ever earned real and lasting fame.

As a stowaway SCHILLER—or Mr. SCHILLER, to pay him deserved respect—is unique. Indeed, so magnificent was his achievement that one is tempted for once to defy the pernickety purists and call him very or most unique. Alone and after his kind he stole secretly aboard the Matoppa just before she sailed from Hoboken. Following established custom, he hid himself in one of the ship's boats till she was well out to sea. Then, still faithful to precedent, he emerged from his hole, hungry and thirsty. But from that point forward all was new, unedited—he marched calmly into the impossible and as calmly remained there till his voyage ended at a point far down the coast selected by himself.

For Mr. SCHILLER did not wear an apprehensive and hangdog look when he appeared on deck; he did not patiently endure the sincere condemnations to a permanently painful future which stowaways have been trained through all the ages to accept as substitute for welcome; he did not subside, after the linguistic storm was over, to the post of cook's assistant. Instead of peeling potatoes, he took command of the ship, diverted her eager bow from Vladivostok, whither her commander had thought himself bound on an errand of importance and profit to his owners, and took her to the Delaware Capes. He also took whatever pleased his fancy from the pockets and other repositories of valuables of everybody on board.

Mr. SCHILLER had some pistols, but they do not account for his ability to dominate something over fifty—well, to be safe, call them adult persons, all seemingly male. Either he has a dominating presence such as the world has rarely seen or else the officers and crew of the Matoppa were domitable to a degree that even a pacifist would call carrying a good quality to excess. Between these two explanations of this astounding episode the mind swings in wild unrest.

Mr. SCHILLER, it seems, is suspected of insanity. Of what is the Matoppa's company suspected?

Immigration Tested by Illiteracy.

Congress is going to pass an immigration bill containing a paragraph excluding all illiterates not close relatives of persons here before its passage. So much is evident. From present indications, also, Congress is preparing to pass this bill again in the not improbable contingency of a Presidential veto.

Whether in this matter Congress more correctly than in some others expresses the opinions and desires of a majority of Americans relatively as large as the affirmative vote given in the House is a question not easily to be answered, but probably there is a widespread feeling among our more thoughtful citizens that some restriction should be placed on the great wave of immigration to be expected after the war. In what are called labor circles, devices of exclusion are strongly advocated in the belief that only thus can a lowering of wages be prevented. For finding some means of limiting the apprehended invasion Congress has, therefore, something of reason as well as of excuse.

That a literacy test is the best, or even a right, means of attaining this end is, to say the best of it, still an open question. The exclusion of illiterates was, indeed, advised after careful and intelligent study of the whole subject by the commission of which Professor J. W. JENKS was the best-known member, but in the report of that board, and in the book that embodied its investigations and conclusions, the imperfections of the literacy test were frankly admitted. As frank, too, was the admission that its chief purpose and real service would be in application to unmarried men who come to this country with no intention of remaining here and becoming citizens. It was not denied by the Commissioners that this test would exclude not a few immigrants who were needed here and whose minds and characters were excellent, while it was not asserted that it would keep out the very worst sort of aliens—those who, though literate, are on that account only the more dangerous to society.

A grave fault of the bill as it stands, and one probably irremediable, is that it makes no distinction between illiterates from countries where educational facilities are open to all and those where schools are lacking for whole great classes. In the one case, inability to read means grave mental defect, while in the other it has little or no significance as to the immigrant's intelligence and desirability.

Canada wisely sifts her immigrants in accordance with her own needs, not theirs. She takes the people she wants and excludes the rest, without any pretense of keeping her doors open to all sane and sound comers.

His Advice Highly Inconvenient.

One can easily imagine with what irritation of mind the suggestion of Professor FRANK JEWETT MATHER, Jr., printed on this page yesterday, will be read by the people in and out of Congress who, while not brave enough for open opposition to preparation for national defense, yet either do not sincerely want it to be real or do sincerely want something else more—political advantage, for instance, gained by serving the selfish interests of their constituents.

Their feelings must have been those we have all so often experienced when somebody, unasked, gave us what we knew was good advice, but advice we were determined not to follow. Professor MATHER called attention to the inconvenient fact that by an immediate calling of the National Guard into active service on the Mexican border as a first reserve line there could almost at once be answered the now bitterly disputed question as to the capability of militiamen, State raised and largely State controlled, to fill that enormously important position.

For taking that action there is, if not immediate necessity, much more than a colorable excuse, and if it were taken we would soon know just what are the merits and the defects of the National Guard as an implement for the conduct of actual war. To know that, however, would be vastly to limit the now practically boundless field of oratory and assertion. We would have to talk about the demonstrated instead of the hoped, the believed—not much difference between those two—and the more or less plausibly pretended. The occupants of one camp would be proved wrong, and those of the other right, and that is a prospect always alarming and repulsive to campers with lurking suspicions of their own infallibility.

So there can justly be brought against Professor MATHER the charge that he is a would-be spoilsport—an unfeeling person with no consideration at all for those who like to take things for granted and to defy "authority."

FOR A MEXICO PURCHASE.

To Improve the Imperial Valley and Help Mexican Finances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the pressing need for a solution of the present chaotic conditions in Mexico, I should like to call your attention to a movement which has so far had little publicity, but which may assist in setting our distracted neighbor on her financial feet and will undoubtedly solve an urgent and baffling engineering problem on our Southwestern border. I refer to the two bills recently introduced into Congress for the purchase from Mexico of Lower California and the Imperial Valley.

Strong commercial and political reasons that I cannot here enter into in detail dictate the purchase of the entire peninsula of Lower California, if Mexico can be persuaded to sell; but conditions of the utmost urgency and practical expediency would almost justify us in compelling the sale of the Imperial Valley. Nature has accomplished for the valley what man and his dykes have done for Holland. Eons ago the Colorado entered the sea far above its present mouth, but the silt of ages built a dam across the gulf. Then the river carved out a new channel, leaving the water collected behind the dam to dry up rapidly under the burning sun. The final result was 1,200,000 acres of land many feet below the level of both the sea and the river, comparable in richness of soil, ease of irrigation, and the blessings of climate only with such favored regions as the deltas of the Nile and the Euphrates. Half of the area, the poorer half, lies in the southeastern corner of California, and though uninhabited in 1900 now supports a rapidly increasing population of 50,000.

Every one of these 50,000 people may be utterly ruined and a million acres of the best land on earth be permanently lost to tillage if the United States does not soon acquire the Mexican half of the territory. Owing to a range of hills lying along the American bank all the water to irrigate American farms must be brought around through Mexico, thus the valley farmers are absolutely dependent on the good-will of that country for their water supply, a supply which she can instantly cut off at her pleasure. A break in the Mexican river bank, caused by accident or malice, (and either is possible in these disturbed times,) would entirely inundate the American section of the valley. Then the mighty Colorado, its creator and lifegiver, would turn destroyer, and in a short time restore the valley to the ever hungry waves from which it sprang.

That this is more than mere imagination is well proved by the break of ten years ago, when some 250 square miles were covered with water, and only after a year's incessant labor and the expenditure of $3,000,000 of American money on Mexican soil, under conditions which Mexico tried hard to render as exasperating and exacting as possible, was the river returned to its proper course. The necessity of constructing dams and levies to control the river is obvious, but although most of the work would have to be done in Mexico and she would share equally in the advantages secured, she is far too poor and disorganized even to assist in paying for them.

Many well-intentioned though ill-informed people will undoubtedly brand any attempt to annex additional land as a lust of territory, an attack on a weak and helpless power, or at best an enormous and unwarranted expense. They close their eyes to the fact that in this particular case it is not additional territory that is sought, but the practical settlement of an important problem for the best good of all parties concerned. The Mexican half of the valley at present is practically uninhabited, and is in fact already under the ownership of a corporation of Americans. It would soon be settled and developed by Americans, and, indeed, is now being so occupied to some extent, though the company has pursued a policy of lease rather than sale. The United States would have an opportunity to safeguard and improve the land it now owns, and the new piece as well. Finally, the Mexican Government, with the assistance of the purchase price and a sound system of finance, might be enabled to pay its debts and start anew on a firm basis.

W. H. ALLEN.
Cambridge, March 27, 1916.

TAPS.

(For a Second Lieutenant of Company G, 23d Regiment, N. G. N. Y.)

Into the bosom of Earth, that so silently
waits to receive him,
Rich with the promise of Spring—a reminder that death is not dying—
Down where the blossoming things have their root, lay the soldier and leave him.
Three shots—a farewell salute—echo over the grave where he's lying.

Soft and low,
Soft and low,
Wind the bugles, and go—
Soft and low.

We of the National Guard will remember him best as a comrade.
Warm was the clasp of his hand—goodwill fed the springs of his laughter.
Almost twelve years in our midst, always helping and leading us onward—
His is a record to fire and to stimulate those who come after.

Loud and clear,
Loud and clear,
Bugles, ring far and near—
Loud and clear!

Gentleman, soldier, crack shot—an all-around splendid good fellow!
That is the record he made, the example he left us to follow.
Hark to the bugle that winds thin and sweet, or anon deep and mellow!
Carry its message afar, into city and town, hill and hollow.

Sweet and low—
Would you go!
Heed the bugle that blew
Sweet and low!

BEATRICE BARRY.

A LIVELY SESSION OF THE DUMA.

Questions of Bribery and German Influence Freely Debated, with Liberal Criticism of the Government.

By CHARLES JOHNSTON.

New York, March 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mails from Archangelsk have just brought reports of a very entertaining session of the Duma, on Feb. 24, at which that fine old Conservative, Mr. Purishkevitch, paid his compliments to three of the Ministers, two of whom were seated on the Ministerial bench. But before Mr. Purishkevitch took the floor one or two interesting questions were raised. Deputy Ratchkovski, who represents the Government of Kovno, just north of Poland, spoke in support of a bill to remove restrictions on Poles. He spoke of the part that Poland had played in the war, asserting that grievous actuality darkened faith in the future:

"In spite of the ideals which have been proclaimed, the Poles in Russia are still subject to restrictive laws, both in relation to Government service and in relation to land owning. If Russian society has reached the conviction that the Poles are a trustworthy element, deserving confidence, then there can be only one answer: the direct and sincere equalization of the Poles with other citizens. But the Government maintains silence, and our hopes rest only on the representatives of the people. Our projected law was introduced on Sept. 2 of last year, but in the course of five months it has not been reported to the Duma." Mr. Ratchkovski asked permission to bring this bill to the notice of the Duma. This proposal was accepted.

Mr. Antonoff of the Octobrist Party, who advocated the program of the Czar's manifesto of October, 1905, warmly supported the bill on the fight against bribery.

"The Government has published an ordinance providing for temporary measures for the punishment of any one offering bribes, but leaving an open question the abolition of administrative guarantees. The result is somewhat one-sided. The person who gives a bribe to an official is liable to punishment, but criminal proceedings against the official cannot be instituted without permission from the authorities.

"Throughout all Russia the question of bribery is in the air. Every one says that it is impossible to get seats in the railroad carriages without bribes, and at such a time no obstacles should be put in the way of proceedings against bribery. Therefore we are introducing a bill for the removal of administrative guarantees."

The Duma voted to send this bill to the Committee on Law Reforms.

Deputy Purishkevitch, a member of the Extreme Right, who is at issue on several points with his colleagues, Markoff, 2d, and Levashoff, said:

"While we are engaged in discussion here, on the western front great events are taking place which may bring the final decision in the great world war. At the same time our enemy stands, not on the frontier of our empire, but far within its borders. And the hour is near when, whether on our part or on his, the decisive advance will begin. And at such a time we are engaged in discussions which have little in common with the declaration of the Government and with the speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs [Mr. Sazonoff.] This would matter little if party strife had not burst out. The root of the evil of what has happened here during two days consists, it seems to me, in a confusion of the ideas of what is necessary and what is possible.

"Who will deny the truth of most of what was said in the tribune by Milyukoff, Shidlovski, Ephremoff, and even Chkheidze? In all the speeches there was much sincerity and sacred truth which should renew our national organism. For whoever would allow himself at the present moment to say that all should be as it was before would fall under the condemnation not only of his contemporaries but also of future generations. • • •

"Who will deny that we need changes, reforms, that we need to renew the heavy air of Russia's internal life? When you look into Russian actuality, you understand that things cannot go on in this way. And may my party colleague Markoff, 2d, forgive me. Without initiative on the part of the nation, however many mistakes it may make, without the Zemstvo unions, without the municipal and a series of other sanitary organizations, Russia could not fight, as she is fighting at present, and the fate of our wounded soldiers would be better if it was left wholly to the officials of the War Office. [Applause.]

"What is happening in the interior of Russia leads to melancholy meditations. I shall begin with a strange and laughable fact. May the President of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Sturmer, forgive me. Is this the time for the fountain of eloquence with which he has inundated all the Ministries, visiting them and relating his program to them? Act, but do not say what you are going to do! He reminds me of the heroes of those novelists who describe the character of their heroes, but, thanks to their lack of talent, it becomes evident from the action of the story that the hero does not in the least respond to this character. [Applause and exclamations of approval.] Let me call to your memories certain immortal pages of Gogol's great creation: 'On his arrival he set forth to pay visits to all of the officials of the town. He paid his respects to the Governor, then he betook himself to the Deputy Governor, then to the Procurator, then to the President of the Chamber, to the Police Commissioner, to the Controller, to the Superintendent of Government Works. He even paid his respects to the Inspector of the Board of Health, to the City Architect, and then sat for a long time in his cab, wondering who else he might visit.' [Applause and laughter.] It is the comic side of life to talk about programs. But this is, of course, a trifle in comparison with the weighty phenomena of internal life which give no cause for such serious thought. • • •

"Is it normal that, thanks to a whole series of outside influences, the Ministers engage in a game of leapfrog, of which we are witnesses? [Applause.] Where are the causes of this menacing and melancholy phenomenon which will later, of course, have a true valuation set on it? The reason is that we have Ministers but we have no united Cabinet which could adopt a program, whether agreeable or disagreeable to us, but that all should stand for one and one for all. [Noisy applause and expressions of approval.]

"Is it right that, at a time when on our frontiers and even within the empire our brothers are shedding their blood, that at such a time it is impossible to paralyze German intrigues and subterranean influences?" [Prolonged and vociferous applause.]

Turning to Mr. Khvostoff, (the Minister of the Interior,) who was seated on the Ministerial bench, Mr. Purishkevitch said:

"Can you, my honored friend and party colleague, be sure that, at a time when you are taking sharp and energetic measures to paralyze and liquidate the German landed interest, you are safe from underground forces using one or another specious pretext? Are you certain that you will not fall then beneath the blow? [Prolonged applause.] I do not know whether it is a fact or not, but how galling to our Russian national consciousness it is that they give us money only on condition that in our arsenals and munition factories all German mechanics shall be employed, since every German may be a traitor, may betray our secrets. [Applause.] • • •

"Was the question of the refugees take it from a whole series of [illegible] questions rightly handled, when only the pitiful organization of Zubelitzkaya existed? Those who saw the flood of refugees passing through, who heard the moaning of the children who fled to the woods, who saw the peasantry, deprived of their horses, dragging themselves along on foot or clinging to the buffers of railroad carriages; could such a one say anything else than the non possumus of governmental power? All this is disturbing and impossible to characterize.

"Then the Polish question. • • • We already hear voices that we should suspect the loyalty of the Poles. A tragic fate. I was an enemy of the Poles, but now I am their greatest friend, for I have seen how valiantly the Poles have acted—and may every one act as valiantly! [Expressions of approval.] They fought and died side by side with our Russian soldiers.

"Does not every Russian understand who is really to blame that our valiant and excellent army did not march, half a year ago, with standards unfurled and with triumphant tread through the Brandenburger Thor but remains instead at Riga and Dwinsk? The root of the evil lies in the wretched inadequacy and unpreparedness of the Russian railway system. There was a time, at the beginning of the campaign, when we had plenty of munitions and weapons, and, if the railway system had been ready then, believe me that after the defeat of the Germans in the battle of Warsaw, we should have gone far beyond the German frontiers. But our lack of a proper railway system held us back. And he who opposed its construction, he who built up the budgets of former years on the drunkenness of the people, he who at best held the viewpoint, not of a statesman but of a midwife, is mainly to blame. I shall not mention his name. You all know who it is.

"We may have different views and divergent national ideals, but there, beyond the frontier, the keenness of our contests and our difference of view will be falsely interpreted, will be understood to prove that Russia is passing through a period of party discord and cannot, therefore, hold back her insolent enemy. This is thinkable in the future. And in the future, of course, what I have spoken of must be cleared up. But at this moment you all know with what eagerness they are waiting for this Imperial Duma there, at the front: how they wish that all the evils of bribery, of which we have spoken today, that all the disorder that keeps our armies from advancing, should be done away with. It is hard to realize the hopes that are set upon the Imperial Duma, and from the walls of the Tauric Palace must go forth such a voice of valor that all may know that the Duma is united in a single spirit of will and victory. At this moment • • • and when the great cry of victory goes forth, when the elections for the sixth and seventh Duma come, I shall affirm that I believed that future Dumas would not have the character of the present. Whatever may be the action of the Administration on the electors, the Duma will be, not what the authorities wish, but what the nation wishes." [Applause.]

CHARLES JOHNSTON.

Besieged Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a good deal of talk about sending milk to Germany for its starving babies. And the criticism, in certain quarters, is that if it is not allowed to go in it would be the grossest kind of inhumanity. What about a besieged city? When the cry of starvation is sent beyond its limits, what is done? Does the attacking General authorize the sending in of supplies? Certainly not. He thunders out: "If you are starving, then lay down your arms and surrender!" This is the accepted mode of warfare the world over.

I. BASSFORD.
Pleasantville, N. Y., March 30, 1916.

Street Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot see that the nuisance of the street musician has been remedied by the ordinance as amended by the Board of Aldermen at a session of that body in December last, as the itinerant bands are just as numerous on the streets as before the change.

It seems to me there should be some consideration for the thousands of persons who are employed at night and have to sleep during the daytime. C. P.
New York, March 30, 1916.

Subway Clocks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter regarding subway clocks, your correspondent adds a new complaint. I had always supposed the clocks to be for the benefit of the station employes, and incidentally for the convenience of platform passengers, not for the fleeting public while on trains. I have noted the straphanger anxiously gazing out at each station, but I never imagined he was looking for the time on the station clock. EDWARD S. FIELD.
New York, March 28, 1916.

A Subway Under a Busy Corner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In New York content to allow conditions at the Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street crossing to continue indefinitely? There seems to be a tacit assumption that nothing can be done to remedy one of the most intolerable annoyances that the people of any great city are called upon to suffer. Why can't a subway be cut under each of the four crossings for pedestrians only, so that while the automobile traffic prevents crossing on the street level one may "duck under" and get across without marking time in an impatient mob and losing one's train or one's temper.

The suggestions hitherto made for easing the whole crossing evil at this point, by changing the level of either Fifth Avenue or Forty-second Street, have been bitterly opposed both for aesthetic and for commercial reasons. Here is a plan which can hardly be attacked on either ground, and which will go far more than half way in solving the problem. The stairway openings at each corner can be made inconspicuous—

BIXBY SALE CLOSES WITH $43,515 TOTAL

"Discovery of America," That Cost Collector $5,000, Goes to George D. Smith for $1,500.

$10,567 FOR CHURCH BOOKS

Reported That Many of the Treasures Sold Will Find Their Way to Huntington Library.

The sale of rare books, manuscripts and autographs from the library of William K. Bixby of St. Louis was conducted at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The grand total was $43,515.

Some of the literary treasures in the sale cost Mr. Bixby far more than they now realized. This was notably the case with the original holograph manuscript of John Fiske's "The Discovery of America." Mr. Bixby paid $5,000 for this item. It was knocked down to George D. Smith for $1,500.

The more important Bixby items sold yesterday and their catalogue numbers follow:

No. 911—Autograph manuscript of Anthony Trollope's complete novel, "The American Senator," about 800 pages of quarto size, with corrections by the author, in binding by Toof; Gabriel Wells $585

No. 919—Original manuscript music of Giuseppe Verdi, aria from the opera, "Jerusalem," written especially for the tenor Duprez, and inscribed, "All' esimio Duprez, G. Verdi"; Walter M. Hill 295

No. 928—Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton's "The Compleat Angler," edited by George W. Bethune, Philadelphia, 1880-86, and extended from two to eleven volumes by the insertion of about 1,400 extra illustrations; George D. Smith 475

No. 930—Autograph letter of George Washington, Mount Vernon, Dec. 8, 1784, to Governor Clinton, mentioning the departure of the Marquis de Lafayette on the frigate Nymph; George D. Smith 170

No. 931—Autograph letter of Washington, Mount Vernon, April 12, 1793, to Tobias Lear, his private secretary; Walter M. Hill 160

No. 937—Autograph manuscript of Daniel Webster's speech and resolutions on the famine in Ireland, &c.; Gabriel Wells 140

No. 951—Original manuscript of Walt Whitman's "Poem to George Washington"; D. D. Green 190

No. 953—Original manuscript of Whitman's "By Emerson's Grave"; W. T. Wallace 130

No. 954—Original manuscript of John G. Whittier's "Introduction" to the "Life of Lydia Maria Child"; George D. Smith 175

No. 967—Original manuscript of Oscar Wilde's "The True Value and Function of Criticism: A Dialogue"; Dr. A. W. S. Rosenbach 400

At the conclusion of the Bixby sale rare books from the estate of the late E. Dwight Church and mainly from the Locker-Lampson library were sold. These books were not included in the purchase by Henry E. Huntington of Mr. Church's fine collection of Americana. The total was $10,567. The principal items, with their catalogue numbers, were as follows:

No. 983—Seven plates by William Blake, on India paper, to illustrate Dante; George D. Smith 116

No. 986—First edition of Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre," Frederick Locker's copy; James F. Drake 100

No. 995—William Browne's "Britannia's Pastorals," London, 1613; George D. Smith 125

No. 992—William Byrd's "Songs of Sundrie Natures," London, 1589; Walter M. Hill 265

No. 998—Thomas Churchyard's "A light Bundell of lively recourses," first edition, London, 1580; James F. Drake 125

No. 1,003—John Davies's "Microcosmos," first edition, Oxford, 1603; George D. Smith 120

No. 1,004—John Davies's "Witties Pilgrimage," first edition, London, 1605; Harvard University 130

No. 1,005—John Davies's "The Muses Sacrifice," first edition, London, 1612; George D. Smith 125

No. 1,007—Edward Hoe, by Thomas Decker and John Webster, first edition, London, 1607; brought $225 at the Huth sale; James F. Drake 405

No. 1,008—John Day's "The Ile of Gvls," first edition, London, 1606; weight 85¾ at the Hoe sale; George D. Smith 97.50

No. 1,013—"Everie Woman in Her Humor," first and only edition, London, 1609; E. J. Courtland 800

No. 1,014—"Fables Choisies," by M. de la Fontaine, first edition, Paris, 1668; James F. Drake 280

No. 1,018—John Ford's "Fames Memorial," first edition, London, 1606; George D. Smith 100

No. 1,020—Anthony Munday's "The Joyfull Receyving of the Queenes most excellent Majestie into His Highnesse Citie of Norvvich," first edition, London, 1578; George D. Smith 110

No. 1,073—"Kalender of Shepardes," black letter, London, circa, 1518; George D. Smith 825

No. 1,074—Timothe Kendall's "Flowers of Epigrammes," first edition, London, 1577; George D. Smith 120

No. 1,077—David Lindsay's "Ane Dialog Betuix Experiences and ane Courteour," first edition, Saint Andrews, 1554; George D. Smith 550

No. 1,078—Thomas Lodge's "Catharos. Diogenes in his Singerlantie," first edition, London, 1591; George D. Smith 425

No. 1,080—"Treatise of the horse, the sheep and the goose," by John Lydgate, Wynkyn de Worde, circa, 1499, in binding by Bedford, apparently only one copy is known, that of the University Library of Cambridge; George D. Smith 655

No. 1,082—"The Wonder of Women; or, The Tragedie of Sophonisba," by John Marston, first edition, London, 1606; C. T. Walters 360

No. 1,090—"The First Booke of Ballets to Five Voices," by Thomas Morley, London, 1595; George D. Smith .. 105

No. 1,000—Thomas Morley's "Canzonets; or, Little Short Songs," London, 1597; George D. Smith 167.50

No. 1,002—Blaise Pascal's "Les Lettres Provinciales," first edition, Paris, 1656-57; George D. Smith 102.50

No. 1,005—"Theatrum Poetarum," by Edward Phillips, a nephew of John Milton, first edition, London, 1675; George D. Smith 137

No. 1,100—"La Thebayde ou les Freres Ennemis," first edition of Jean Racine's first published play, Paris, 1664; George D. Smith 200

No. 1,105—"Les Oeuvres de P. de Ronsard," Paris, 1560; George D. Smith 300

No. 1,106—"The Germ," by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, London, 1850; George D. Smith 150

No. 1,114—"Guy Mannering," by Sir Walter Scott, first edition, Edinburgh, 1815; W. T. Wallace 170

No. 1,116—"A Compendious Olde Treatyse Shewynge Howe that We Ought to Have Ye Scripture in Englysshe," Marlborough, 1530; George D. Smith.. 155

No. 1,115—The third quarto edition of Shakespeare's "Chronicle History of Henry the Fift," London, 1608; George D. Smith 700

No. 1,119—The third quarto edition of Shakespeare's "The Whole Contention Betweene the Two Famous Houses, Lancaster and York, London, 1619; George D. Smith 635

No. 1,121—First edition of P. B. Shelley's "Alastor," London, 1816; George D. Smith 210

No. 1,140—"The First Set of English Madrigals to 3, 4, 5, and 6 Voices, and the second set," by John Willye, London, 1598-1609; George D. Smith.. 170

It is believed that some of Mr. Smith's purchases will find their way into the Huntington Library, from which many duplicates were disposed of in this sale to make more room. The combined Huntington, Bixby, and Church sales brought a grand total of $63,000.50.

GEO. L. FORMAN MARRIES.

Weds Miss Elizabeth S. Kendall at Her Grandmother's Home.

The marriage of George Lisle Forman, a son of Mrs. George L. Forman, 512 Fifth Avenue, and Miss Elizabeth Stillman Kendall took place quietly yesterday afternoon at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. William B. Kendall, 68 First Place, Brooklyn. C. E. Forman was his brother's best man. There were no other attendants, and none except the members of the immediate families were present.

The wedding was a quiet one, owing to the illness of the bride's mother, Mrs. William Armstrong.

Mrs. Forman is the daughter of Mrs. Armstrong by her first husband, the late William B. Kendall, Jr., of Brooklyn, and is a niece of Miss Charlotte Stillman and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, formerly of Brooklyn, but now of New York.

The engagement was announced by Mrs. Armstrong in October last. Mr. Forman is a member of Squadron A Club.

WOLFF-KEMPNER WEDDING.

Attendants for the Ceremony in Hartford, Conn., on April 6.

Alfred R. Wolff of this city and Miss Daisy Kempner, a daughter of Mrs. Nathan Kempner of Hartford, Conn., are to be married on April 6 in that city by the Rev. Henry Etterson of Hartford and the Rev. John L. Elliott of New York. Mrs. William Klaber of Philadelphia, a sister of Mr. Wolff, is to be the matron of honor, and the Misses Stella Wolff and Minna Kempner will be the bridesmaids. Richard A. Wolff is to be his brother's best man, and William Klaber, Alfred S. Eiseman, Alexander S. Kempner, Bernard Kempner, Lawrence S. Greenbaum, Morris T. Ernst, David B. Kempner, and Edward S. Greenbaum will be ushers.

Mr. Wolff was graduated from the Phillips Exeter Academy, Dartmouth College, and the Columbia Law School, and is a member of the law firm of Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst of this city. He is also a member of the Board of Governors of the Ethical Culture School, a Trustee and Secretary of the Hudson Guild, and Secretary of the Inwood Country Club. The honeymoon will be spent in the South.

Foster-Sizer Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. W. Foster of Boston, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Caroline W. Foster, to Theodore Sizer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ryland Sizer of 58 East Seventy-third Street. The Fosters are a well-known Boston family and Mr. Foster was for a long time the President of Chickering & Sons. Miss Foster has three sisters, the Misses Barbara, Hilda C., and Edith H. Foster, and Reginald C. Foster is her brother.

Mr. Sizer, who is a Harvard man, is a brother of Robert Ryland Sizer, Jr., and of Miss Emmalena Sizer. His mother was formerly Miss Thompson of Baltimore. No date has been set for the wedding.

Maximilian Elser, Jr., Marries.

The wedding of Miss Helen Richter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Richter of 22 East Ninety-fourth Street, to Maximilian Elser, Jr., took place at 4:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon at the Ethical Culture Meeting House. The Rev. Dr. Lovejoy Elliott performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Mrs. Zelma Brand and Mrs. Albert Riess. Edward L. Bernays acted as best man. The bride is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, class of '13. Mr. Elser is a brother of Frank B. Elser, special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Mexico. He is a graduate of Cornell University, class of '07.

Lephardt-Mager Wedding.

The marriage of Charles H. Lephardt, Jr., a grandson of the late Mayor Petry of Long Island City, and Miss Eleanora Mager, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Mager of 18 Boerum Avenue, Flushing, took place yesterday at the bride's home. She was attended by Miss Alfreda Gilbert of Port Washington. Charles Barnard of Monroe, N. Y., was the best man, and the Rev. Thomas Hastings Mackenzie of the Reformed Dutch Church of Flushing officiated. Mr. Lephardt is a graduate of the Cornell Agricultural College, and is in the Bureau of Fire Investigation of this city.

Mrs. Benj. Wood Gives a Reception.

Mrs. Benjamin Wood of 116 East Sixty-third Stret gave a reception at her home yesterday afternoon with music. The program was made up of songs sung by Miss Amy Murray, some of which were interpreted by Miss Beatrice Wood. She sang one group of songs of the Hebrides to the accompaniment of a primitive harp, and Miss Wood also appeared in three classic dances. Miss Ethel Brown acted as accompanist. There were about sixty present. After the program Miss Beatrix Buel and Miss Elizabeth Reynolds presided at the tea table.

Tourists for Argentina.

Among the tourists sailing today for Brazilian and Argentine ports on the Vestris are:

Douglas F. Allen, G. J. Amar, F. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bates, Dr. Benedict, F. L. Benton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Black, Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown, Miss Dorothy Brown, S. P. Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Deer, T. J. De Lee, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Foster, Miss Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Gregory, G. Harris, John Harris, Mr. and Mrs. George V. Hayes, Mrs. A. Lean, H. J. Lynch, J. J. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Sands, G. H. Smith, Mrs. G. P. Watson, R. C. Wills, C. D. Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Towne, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee Taft.

AUTOMOBILE TRADE TO MAKE GASOLINE

National Chamber of Commerce Announces Plan for Manufacture on Large Scale.

TALK OF $10,000,000 CAPITAL

Object of Project, It is Stated, Is to Demonstrate the Possibility of Profits at Lower Prices.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which represents most of the automobile manufacturers of the country, announced yesterday that these manufacturers had decided to form a company for the making of gasoline on a large scale. Plans, it was stated, were already well matured, and in a few days incorporation papers would be filed at Albany. The initial capital was not named, but the ultimate capital, it was asserted, would be from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000; in a word, whatever was needed to carry out the project would be raised by the automobile manufacturers and allied industries. The object aimed at was stated to be:

"To produce gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oil, and other products of petroleum, not necessarily for the purpose of injuring any business now in operation, but to demonstrate that gasoline can be produced and sold at a profit at a price somewhat lower than that now prevailing, and within the means of all users of automobiles and motor boats."

It was known that the automobile manufacturers were much disturbed over the price of gasoline, especially over reports that the price would go much higher, and that they had begun a nation-wide investigation of the gasoline situation, but the announcement that they had decided to embark on the manufacture of gasoline came as a great surprise. Preceding the announcement conferences had been held in this city for several days between representative manufacturers of automobiles, officers of their national organization, and men of experience in the oil business. Among those at these conferences were Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; S. A. Miles, manager of the New York and Chicago Automobile Shows, and John A. Royall, who for many years has been identified with the production and sale of gasoline.

In answer to the inquiry as to when it was expected the manufacture of gasoline would begin, it was stated that the plans would be pushed forward with all energy, and that no change in the gasoline situation would delay, or affect, the carrying out of them. Independent of present conditions, the movement was described as necessary for the maintenance, and expected rapid growth, of the automobile industry.

"Life Insurance for the Trade."

"Life insurance" for the automobile maker and user was the way Mr. Miles described it. He added:

"How worthy the intention of the project is may be gathered from the fact that a decline of 1 cent per gallon in the price of gasoline would mean a saving to the consumers of over $17,000,000 a year. The figures are simple. The production of gasoline, as reported by the Department of the Interior, was 41,600,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each, or 1,747,200,000 gallons. The price has gone up in some places 100 per cent. and in few places less than 40 per cent. In twenty of the principal cities of the United States the price of gasoline in August of last year was 12.46 cents per gallon. The latest reports on the subject indicate that the price in these same twenty cities is today 21.56 cents. Discarding the fractions and calling the increase an even 9 cents per gallon, we find that the consumer is now paying at the rate of $157,248,000 per annum more than he was in August, 1915.

Hearty Co-operation Expected.

"We anticipate that the entire trade, every user of a car, every boat maker and owner, and every manufacturer of a motor, will be with us with all the energy at their command. The capital stock will be distributed from coast to coast, but will be so safeguarded that it cannot possibly pass into the control of any competitive interest.

"This corporation, when finally launched," Mr. Royall said, "will include all interests outside of the oil interests, and the latter designation I include the so-called 'competitive oil interests,' from which no relief can be expected. They are all founded upon the same selfish interest, and maintain prices rather than provide real competition to the business.

"This company will have upon its Board of Directors a large representation of the automobile and other allied industries, which, despite its hundreds of millions of invested capital, is now wholly without representation in a business so vital to its present and future welfare. In addition to its Board of Managing Directors, it has been suggested that the company have an Advisory Board of at least 250 nonresident advisors, elected pro rata according to the population of the various States, who will act without compensation."

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Four Liners.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool)—C. E. Barnes, Rutherford Barnwell, Miss L. Barras, G. J. Barret, United States Vice Consul at Lyons, France; Edward Beale, Mr. Bickat, Preston, W. E. Coates, A. C. Cooper, Mrs. Lillian E. Cross, Mrs. Nina Dane, J. M. Digon, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Dorsey, Peter Fletcher, J. M. R. Francis, R. Gold, Miss S. Hall, John Hampson, Howard Hardy, Captain E. R. Heberg, U. S. A., Military Attache at the United States Embassy at Rome; Mrs. W. James, F. B. Jenkins, H. Judge, W. E. Lake, J. J. Larkin, C. R. Lucey, F. H. Nash, Miss N. M. Nicholls, Walter G. Oakman, Joseph Potter, A. Ramsay, Miss Angela Reed, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Rees, Harry Roberts, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, Mrs. C. Safford, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Sayre, Henry Sewell, Mrs. Talbot Stanley, Mrs. C. A. Temple, J. R. Tilford, Sir James Urquhart, J. P. Watson, Miss R. Young, George Weston, J. S. Whitley, and Miss B. Wynn.

CAMERONIA, (Glasgow via Liverpool)—W. H. Abernethy, T. M. Alexander, Miss Margaret Anderson, Miss R. S. Bowie, Douglas Dewar, Miss Mary Forbes, Mrs. J. D. Gibson, Robert F. Hobson, A. T. Mackie, James R. Russell, Mrs. Marion Ryan, Forbes Sutherland, W. O. Walker, and H. P. Watson.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.) — D. C. Armour, Walter Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Michael Brenner, Mr. and Mrs. Jean V. Bouvy, Alfred Louis Baury, Mrs. N. L. Duryea, Paul Dardelle, P. Durante, T. L. Ferreira, Mrs. Arnie Fleming, Arthur Hamilton, Mrs. L. F. B. Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Lopez, E. Lloyd, Mrs. L. L. McKim, Mrs. H. Nightingale, S. P. Oast, Mrs. G. Pollaco, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Powell, Walter Stern, Dr. John Van Duyn, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Warren, Miss Frances B. Wharton, and R. H. Weller.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Richard Alder, Miss Christiane Bull, Mrs. L. A. Ewald, Theodore Graves, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Henry, Thomas Kelley, Daniel Laverty, A. F. Munroe, William Martius, Mrs. C. Moser, F. H. Vandervelde, Mrs. D. de Silva, E. Weber, Miss Lilly Wang, G. Hill, William Cadmus, Mrs. M. Lann, Martin Peterson, and N. A. Nilsen.

NATIONAL DEFENSE All sides thoroly debated by Wilson, Roosevelt, Garrison, Gen. Bryan and many other leaders. Contains President's messages, Army and Navy Reports, Training Bills, etc. 248 pages, cloth, and 112 pages new supplement, $1.20 postpaid. WILSON COMPANY, White Plains, N. Y.

TO TAX BORDEN 'GOOD-WILL'

Controller Appeals from Exemption of That Item by Appraiser.

The question as to whether the good-will of a firm is inseparably bound up with the firm name was raised yesterday before Surrogate Fowler by William W. Wingate, attorney representing the State Controller, in an appeal to the Surrogate from the Transfer Tax Appraiser's report in the estate of Matthew C. D. Borden, who left an estate of more than $5,000,000. Mr. Wingate said the decision of Surrogate Fowler would have an important bearing upon several other large estates now being appraised by the State Controller, one being the estate of J. P. Morgan.

The Appraiser failed to include among the taxable assets of the Borden estate the good-will in M. C. D. Borden & Sons, the company formed for selling the goods of the American Printing Company, which manufactures calico prints. Mr. Wingate explained that the Appraiser had so ruled on the ground that the good-will had been alienated by the partnership agreement entered into by the decedent and his two sons. By the terms of this agreement upon the death of one of the partners the right to use the firm name was to revert to the remaining partners.

Mr. Wingate declared that, even if the partnership agreement alienated from the estate of Mr. Borden a part of the interest in the good-will of the company, the name did not constitute all the good-will, and that therefore at least part of the good-will should have been found taxable.

John A. Garver of Shearman & Sterling, attorneys for the executors of the estate, contended that the only tangible part of the good-will was the name. He said it would take a supernatural power to analyse the parts of the good-will of a firm, and then to assess the respective values to the different parts. He argued that, as the partnership agreement allowed the surviving partners the use of the firm name, the decedent left no good-will in his estate, at least none which could be assessed and taxed.

"Your Honor," he said to Surrogate Fowler, "there are as many definitions for good-will given by law book writers as there are definitions of liberty given by publicists."

The Surrogate reserved decision.

AGREE ON CENTRAL PLANS.

Controller Says Road Will Occupy Less Waterfront.

Controller Prendergast announced last night that all the engineering details connected with the settlement between the city and the New York Central for the west side improvements had now been worked out. The original agreement was reached on Jan. 15, and in a few days the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities expects to file with the Board of Estimate a complete report on the solution of the problems involved, as well as on the real estate adjustments. Detailed plans will be offered for public discussion, and hearings will be held after the statutory thirty-day interval.

In this settlement, the Controller announces, it will be found that "the railroad occupancy of waterfront has been reduced and the lower section completely freed for joint terminal use by other railroads." Then a real park has been provided along the Hudson, with the open railroad operation eliminated "by part tunnel, part covered subway." Operation at grade has been done away with along the entire length of the line, and the road has been electrified. The yard spaces have been adjusted to meet the needs of local communities, and important concessions have been obtained in the opening of city streets through the railroad yards. All these advantages, the Controller points out, finally have been obtained without the expenditure of any capital by the city.

The Controller also stated that Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith would take steps to remove, wherever possible, from the waterfront the commercial enterprises which encroach on riverside parks. All the members of the committee will sign the report.

$1,525 FOR A SHAKESPEARE.

First Edition of "Poems" Sold at Sotheby's—Sale Total $19,890.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 31.—At Sotheby's sale of the Perkins library Maggs paid £305 for a copy of the original edition of Poems by Wm. Shakespeare," published by Tho. Cotes, with two title-pages, one dated 1640, the other undated —and a brilliant impression of the rare portrait by William Marshall.

G. D. Smith of New York obtained a copy of "The Compleat Angler" for £25 10s., and the Earl of Stirling's "Recreations with the Muses" for £54. The total sum realized by the sale was £3,978, ($19,890.)

WILSON TAKES SEA TRIP.

Leaves with Mrs. Wilson for a Cruise Down the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—President Wilson left Washington late tonight with Mrs. Wilson on the naval yacht Mayflower for a week-end trip down the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay. He expects to be away until Sunday night or Monday morning. During the cruise the President will be kept in close touch by wireless with developments in the foreign situation and the pursuit of Villa and his bandits by the American troops.

He plans to take complete rest, however, and the stenographer who usually accompanies him remained behind.

No Easter Gifts for German Troops.

In order to prevent the loading down of the army mails with Easter gifts this year, the German military authorities have caused notices to be published in the press reminding the soldiers' relatives and friends that such things will not be forwarded. The notice also informs the people that, with all due recognition of the spirit of good-will prompting these gifts, the sending of articles that easily spoil, such as eggs, sausages, &c., would not be in accordance with the strict economy demanded by the present state of affairs.

Estate of $9,105 Owes $49,654.

A deficit of $40,540 in the estate of Jabez Baxter, who died March 17, 1902, was revealed yesterday in the report filed by Transfer Tax Appraiser Lyons. The total assets of the estate, which were in stocks and bonds, amounted to $9,105, while the debts amounted to $49,654. Among the blocks of bonds were bonds of the International Pavement Company, par value $35,500, appraised as worthless; 250 shares Brandon Italian Marble Company, appraised as of no value; 560 shares American Mortgage Company of Scotland, appraised as of no value.

Everett H. Barney.

Everett H. Barney, skate manufacturer, and formerly a member of the firm of Barney & Berry, died yesterday at his Winter home in Orlando, Fla., in his eighty-first year. He lived in Springfield, Mass., where he was noted for his philanthropies, having given much of what is now Forest Park to that city. Several years ago it was announced that on his death his whole estate would be left to the city. Mr. Barney was a former Park Commissioner of Springfield and his chief ambition was the beautification of that city.

Professor Eric Gerard.

Professor Eric Gerard, considered the leading electrical engineer of Belgium, and for thirty years in charge of the department of electrical engineering at the Institute Montefiore, University of Liége, died on Monday in Paris, France. He was one of the founders of the International Electro Technical Commission, and President of the Belgian Committee of that organization. Professor Gerard was the author of a number of books on electricity, many of which have been translated into English and other languages.

Mother Gabriel.

Mother Gabriel, formerly Sister Superior of St. Mary's College, Plainfield, N. J., died at the college yesterday in her sixty-sixth year. She became Superior when the college was founded in 1909, and for the last few years has been its Treasurer. Before taking her vows she was a Miss Mary Redigan of Worcester, Mass. It was largely through her efforts that St. Mary's College was founded. A sister and brother survive her.

MACDOWELL CLUB IN ITALIAN FANTASY

Gives a Masque in Studio as Its Contribution to Shakespeare Tercentenary.

DAVID BISPHAM, FALSTAFF

Players Perform Episodes Intended to Suggest the Bard's Indebtedness to Italian Comedy.

The annual Spring festival of the MacDowell Club, given last night in the studio of the club in West Fifty-fifth Street, was made the organization's contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival. The entertainment was called "An Italian Fantasy" because it went back to the period of the sixteenth century in Italian literature, the Commedia dell' Arte from which Shakespeare borrowed episodes and characters when he wrote his plays, for its substance.

The studio had been cleverly converted into an Italian garden. Along the east and west sides were trellised walks separated from the audience, who filled the enclosure thus made, by substantial hedges of laurel. These walks led to the front of the room where there was a stage, flanked by vine-covered walls, while at either side were platforms where the musicians were grouped and the characters of the masque held court. The studio is surmounted by a dome which covers a large part of the room, and the suggestion of a garden was heightened by an edge of striped awning cloth suspended from the sides of the dome.

Up the right hand promenade the persons of the masque trooped one by one, the Duke of Mantua, in whose garden the fête was being held, the Duchess, the King of Naples, the Queen, the Duke of Milan, Sylvia, two gentlemen of Verona, Romeo, Juliet, Petruchio, Katherine, Shylock, Jessica, Othello, Desdemona, and Falstaff, and with them various attendants. As each made a bow he joined one of the groups at the side. David Bispham was the Falstaff, and he sang an arrangement of Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man," and Mrs. Paul Goold, the Desdemona, sang the "Willow Song."

Then a band of players came into the garden and before the Italian characters from Shakespeare's dramas performed episodes intended to suggest his indebtedness to the Italian comedy. Harlequin, Columbine, Pantalone, the Commander, Pasquella, Clorinda, and the Doctor were in the band, who marched behind a gorgeous banner held aloft on staffs by two Ethiops to shield them from the view of the audience. This banner later served as the curtain stretched across the stage between episodes. The players performed in pantomime while the Reader, in the person of Theodore Steinway, read lines describing the pantomime written by Percy MacKaye.

The costumes and scenery were designed by Ernest Peixotto. The walls were covered with blue cloth, giving the effect of the sky, and against this the colors of the costumes made a brilliant picture.

Among those who took part were C. White Whittlesey, Mrs. H. Durant Cheever, Rogers L. Lytton, Mrs. F. Luis Mora, Thomas W. Ball, Jr., Miss Josephine Rice Thorp, Jules Turcas, Mrs. Ernest Peixotto, W. Howard Hart, Carlton van Valkenburg, Frank Bicknell, Mlle. des Forest, Mrs. Thomas W. Ball, Philip L. Spooner, Arthur T. Hill, Mrs. Ray Safford, H. Vance Swope, Mrs. Arthur T. Hill, Miss Katherine Culbert, Harry L. Hildebrandt, Mrs. Jules Turcas, Miss Mabel Pollion, Martin Justice, Mrs. H. Van Buren Magonigle, C. C. Curran, Leo Meisiner, Mrs. Benjamin A. Morlon, H. Van Buren Magonigle, Mr. Dahler, Miss Zinkeisen, Miss Swift, Miss Swope, Mr. Valentine, and Mr. Meisiner.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KOCH, widow of Philip Koch, who for many years was the proprietor of Bay View Park in Brooklyn, and before that of the old Papes Park and Schuetzen Park, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter in Woodcliff Lake, N. J., in her 78th year. She lived in Springfield, Mass., where she was formerly for thirty years an active member of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church in Brooklyn.

RICHARD SANDIFORD, a retired fish dealer of the Fulton Fish Market in Manhattan and for almost fifty years a member of Hope Lodge, 246, F. and A. M., died from paralysis on Wednesday at his home, 151 Moffat Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Sandiford was born in England seventy-three years ago and came to this country in his youth. He left a widow, four daughters, and three sons—William P., a former Brooklyn Alderman; Richard W., and James Sandiford.

CHARLES M. WEMMELL, an artist and art collector, died yesterday at his home, 387 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Wemmell was born in this city, and at the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment of New York Volunteers.

Mrs. TILLIE SPRAGUE TRAVIS, wife of Mortimer W. Travis, died from pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 901 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush, aged 72 years. Besides her husband, she left a son and two daughters.

CHARLES ELIOT CURTIS, who died at his home, 14 Raleigh Place, Flatbush, on Wednesday, was for many years in the office of the Department of Docks and Ferries in Manhattan and formerly active in Democratic politics in the Seventh Ward. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the 147th Regiment of New York Volunteers and was made a Lieutenant for bravery at the first battle of Bull Run. Mr. Curtis was 70 years old, and belonged to Vanderbilt Post, 136, G. A. R., of Manhattan, and United States Lodge, I. O. O. F. Two sons—C. Frank Curtis of the City Finance Department and Charles S. Curtis, United States Assayer at St. Louis, Mo.—survive him.

FRAZIER MILTON DOLBEER, 58 years old, owner of the F. C. Linde-Hamilton & Co. tobacco storage warehouse in Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home, 783 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mr. Dolbeer was born in Melrose, N. Y. He was a former President of the Baptist Social Union of Brooklyn, for many years one of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Baptist Home for the Aged, and was a deacon of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church.

Miss ELIZA L. JENKINS, who with her brothers and sisters erected the Church of Corpus Christi in Baltimore, Md., died on Thursday at her home in Baltimore.

CARL DURING died yesterday at his home, Bayonne, N. J., aged 91 years. For many years he was a merchant tailor in New York.

Mrs. JOSEPH G. WARD, for many years a member of the Board of Managers of the Home for Aged Women of Newark, N. J., died on Thursday at her home there.

FRANK AUL, 53 years old, an engineer of 87 Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday from heart disease at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street.

CHARLES S. TRALL, a former resident of Bloomfield, N. J., died on Thursday at his home in Philadelphia. He was connected with a newspaper there.

A. RICHARD JOHNSON of 23 Walnut Street, Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday in the Long Island College Hospital, in his thirty-sixth year.

Major OTIS S. TENNEY, veteran of both the Mexican and civil wars, died in Lexington, Ky., yesterday of paralysis. He was 93 years old, and is said to have been the oldest surviving member of the Sons of the American Revolution in this country.

GEORGE C. JENKINS, a banker and manufacturer of leather goods, died in Whitman, Mass., last night at the age of 69 years.

THOMAS M. MARSAC, a clerk in the record rooms of the Surrogates' Court, died suddenly on Thursday in Bayonne, N. J. He lived at 350 West Twenty-eighth Street and had been attached to the court for more than fifty years.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE WILLIAMS, said to have been the first conductor on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, died yesterday at the James C. King Home for Old Men in Chicago in his 100th year.

LEOPOLD KAYSER of Sonnyborn Cottage, Grand View Avenue, Far Rockaway, died suddenly on Thursday in his seventy-eighth year.

Dr. IRVING S. BALCOM, a practicing physician here for twenty-seven years, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, Webster Avenue and 177th Street, in his fifty-third year.

WILLIAM LEGGET MANGAM, a member of the Produce Exchange for thirty-five years, died on Thursday at his home, 80 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in Ossining, N. Y. Mr. Mangam was the third generation of his family to have been represented on the floor of the Produce Exchange.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 31.—C. G. Burgoyne, formerly head of C. G. Burgoyne, printers of 72 Spring Street, New York City, who gave largely toward the improvement of Daytona, Fla., died suddenly from heart disease yesterday at his home here.

ROBERT BURNS WILSON.

Well-Known Painter and Poet Dead After a Long Illness.

Robert Burns Wilson, artist and poet, died yesterday morning in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, from heart disease, after an illness of five months. He became ill on Oct. 30, shortly before he was taken to the hospital from his home at 21 Claremont Avenue, and died in his sixty-fifth year.

He was practically a self-made artist and poet. Born in the little town of Parker, Penn., he early gave evidence of his love of nature. At an early age he went to Pittsburgh, where he attended school for a short time. While yet in his 'teens, he decided to become an artist and set about teaching himself. Being without funds, he was forced to earn his living and teach himself as best he could.

While studying he met the late John W. Alexander, destined to become famous as an artist here, and they engaged a studio together in Pittsburgh. One Summer the two artists started on a trip down the Ohio River, and it was this voyage that brought Mr. Wilson to Kentucky, where he lived for nearly thirty years and did much of his best work. Their boat was wrecked near Paducah, and while Alexander went from there to this city Mr. Wilson fell in love with Kentucky and settled at Frankfort. This was in 1876, and the artist immediately opened a studio and gave all his youthful enthusiasm went to work.

One of his best known pictures, painted during his residence in Frankfort, was "Ashes of Roses." He also did a "Head of Christ," which was exhibited in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1884, and attracted much attention. Mr. Wilson also painted a portrait of Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, after which Mr. Watterson became his intimate friend. Others of his paintings were "Little Bo-Peep," "The Spirit of Indian Summer," and "Winter Sunset Gloaming." He painted a number of marines and several animal pictures in addition to a number of portraits in oil. Many exhibitions of his work were held at various art clubs throughout the country.

Between thirty and forty of his canvases are now being shown in this city at 15 West Thirty-eighth Street. Mr. Wilson was noted for his wonderful "color memory." He would view a scene that he wished to paint, and then go back to his studio and reproduce it perfectly with all its values of light and shade, including the touch of atmosphere that made him famous.

In addition to contributing much verse to The Century, Harper's, and The Atlantic Monthly, two volumes of his poems were published. The first, "Life and Love," appeared twenty-five years ago, and the second, "The Shadows of the Trees," followed ten years later. One of his best known recent poems was "When Evening Cometh On." Years ago when he wrote "The Chant of the Woodland Spirit" his publishers announced it by stretching a banner across Fifth Avenue.

Fifteen years ago Mr. Wilson married Miss Anne Hendrick, daughter of the former Attorney General of Kentucky, who, with a daughter, Elizabeth, survives him. He came here about twelve years ago.

His body is to be sent back to his old home in Frankfort.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

ABELES—GOLDREICH.—Nettie Goldreich to Samuel Abeles.

BECKER—KEMPNER. — Edith Becker to Joseph E. Kempner.

DIAMOND—WEISS.—Velma Weiss to Abraham Diamond.

MULLER—DUSENBURY.—Marie Dusenbury to Henry E. Muller.

Married.

FORMAN—KENDALL.—On Friday, March 31, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. W. B. Kendall, Miss Elizabeth Stillman Kendall, daughter of Mrs. William Armstrong, to Mr. George Lisle Forman.

ADELMAN — COHEN. — March 28, Marion Cohen to Harry Adelman.

FESSLER—BERNSTEIN.—March 26, Sadie Bernstein to Herbert J. Fessler.

FEYMAN—PHILLIPS.—March 26, Lucille Phillips to Melville A. Feyman.

FISCHER—HIER.—March 26, Fanny Hier to Isidor Fischer.

GRANOWITZ—HERRING.—March 26, An

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50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
50 Germania Insurance
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
25 Home Insurance
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Pacific Gas & Electric Com.
100 Ward Baking Com.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

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50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
25 Buffalo Copper & Brass
200 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Harriman National Bank
100 Hale & Kilburn Com.
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
25 Mechanics & Metals Bank
100 New Jersey Zinc
50 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
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100 Indian Refining Com. & Pfd.
100 New Nipmero Sugar
5 Winchester Arms

We Will Sell

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50 Carbon Steel
25 Columbia Trust Co.
100 Fajardo Sugar
100 Great Northern Paper
25 Metropolitan Trust Co.
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20 Seovill Mfg.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Recovery—Transactions Smaller—Railroad Labor Demands.

The pendulum swung a little in the other direction in the stock market yesterday, but the gains which carried the general level of prices forward after seven days of small declines was not uniformly distributed. They were mostly centred on certain of the industrial stocks. The railroads hung back, most of the Eastern lines closing unchanged or showing some loss. This was prompted by the possibility of trouble over the wage demands which have just been formally presented to the roads by their employes. The activity in the industrials, notably in some of the war stocks, gave evidence of renewed operations by a group which on several earlier occasions had been very active in these issues. One of these, Crucible, was bid up on reports of a new high record having been set in the company's monthly earnings and the copper shares were bought on the talk of very large sales of the metal during recent days.

The occasion for the irregular recovery in prices, so far as it amounted to anything more than a rebound from a somewhat prolonged decline, was found in the statements attributed to officials in Washington that the controversy with Germany over her submarine activities could not come to a head for many days because as much as another week might be required to gather the necessary information. This suggested a respite in a matter which is of great concern and on which a decision had been looked for from day to day. The Mexican news carrying the suggestion of possible very early success of the expedition against Villa and the partial opening of the Mexican railways to the use of our forces across the border, contributed a helpful addition to the factors favoring the market.

During recent days there has probably been an increase in the short interest but under the conditions which have prevailed in the market this was accompanied most likely by a concentration of the floating supply of stocks in fewer hands. The market effect of these two forces would have come pretty near offsetting each other had it not been for the somewhat more favorable turn of yesterday's news which strengthened the position of those who had been buyers of stocks and correspondingly put some pressure upon the shorts. Notwithstanding the considerable degree of activity in a few issues upon which speculative operations were concetrated the total trading for the day showed further contraction which again reflected the indifference of the public to the market.

The heaviness of the railroads was accompanied by the suggestion that a strike might be resorted to to enforce the demands of the men, but this is contrary to the general expectation. There are some in the financial district who would welcome a clear-cut issue between the railways and the unions on the question of these wage demands if for no other purpose than to force a general consideration of the question of wages and rates together, but very few are of the opinion that the matter will take any other course than a compromise through some form of arbitration. Such a settlement is regarded by the financial district as an unsatisfactory one but as the most probable.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul.			Com-
	Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	4	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2⅛
Ninety days	2@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 months	3@3½
90 days	2⅜	6 months	3@3½
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
30 to 90 days	2½@3
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	$4.76½	+.00½
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77⅛	+.00½
Paris—				
Demand	5.97½	5.97½	5.97¼	+.00⅛
Cables	5.96⅛	5.97	5.96½	+.00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	72.25	71.75	72.12½	+.43⅝
Cables	72.31¼	71.81¼	72.18⅝	+.43⅝

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Check.	Yesterday's Close Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¼	4.77⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.97½	5.96½
95.28 Berlin	72.12½	72.18⅝
20.20 Austria	12.42	12.45
26.70 Scandinavia	28.95	29.00
1928 Spain	19.27	19.32
5.1826 Switzerland	5.21⅛	5.21
19.225 Greece	19.35	19.40
40.19 Holland	42.08⅝	42.31¼
5.1826 Italy	6.54	6.53¼
51.45 Russia		31.75
China—		
Hongkong	48.50	48.65
Shanghai	67.50	67.63
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.40	42.55
32.40 Rio	22.80	22.90

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅞	$4.70⅝	$4.72⅝	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $427,213,654; balance, $23,706,358; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,901,618.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.75 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 28 15-16d, unchanged; New York, 60¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 46¾@46¾.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	439,251
Same day last year	Holiday
Year to date	43,278,182
Same period last year	17,333,471
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.52 +1.12
Same day last year	*Holiday

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	83.49 Mar. 1
Same period last year	65.88 Mar. 31	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

*Previous day's close, 65.00.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
142	145	100	Adams Express	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	+2⅛
19½	20	800	Alaska Gold Mines	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19½	..
9¼	9⅜	200	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
29	20¼	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	..
71½	71⅝	3,200	Am. Beet Sugar	72	72	71	71½	− ⅛
93½	95	48	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	..
95	104	50	Am. B. S. & F. t. f.	100	100	100	100	..
61⅛	61¾	3,700	Am. Can	60¼	61¼	60½	61¼	+ ⅝
68	68½	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	68	68½	68	68½	+ ⅝
159½	160	100	Am. Coal Products	160	160	160	160	+ ½
53	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54	+ ½
124	128	100	Am. Express	126	126	126	126	..
28	28½	200	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	− ⅛
23¾	24	600	Am. Linseed	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
45½	45⅝	500	Am. Linseed pf	45⅞	45⅞	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
79	79¼	20,100	Am. Locomotive	78½	79¼	78½	79	+1⅛
103½	104	250	Am. Locomotive pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	8⅛	100	Am. Malt	8	8	8	8	− ⅛
100⅝	101	3,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100⅞	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝	..
112⅝	113	220	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	− ⅛
92¾	93½	130	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ¼
..	..	100	Do., A 30 f.	93	93	93	93	..
85	87	100	Am. S. S.pf.B.s.30 f.	85	85	85	85	..
107	..	100	Am. S. pf. new	108½	108½	108½	108½	+1¼
50½	51½	800	Am. Steel F'dries	51	51	50½	50½	− ⅝
109	110	200	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅞	110⅞	109¼	109½	..
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	+ ⅝
127¼	128¼	700	Am. Tel. & Tel. x d	128½	128½	127¾	127⅞	− ⅝
196	198	400	Am. Tobacco	197½	197⅞	197½	197⅞	+1½
105⅞	106½	25	Am. Tob. pf. new	106	106	106	106	..
50¼	50½	1,000	Am. Woolen	50	50½	50	50	− ⅛
99½	100	100	Am. Woolen pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅞	− ⅛
19½	19⅝	1,300	Am. Writing P. pf	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
88¼	88½	2,000	Am. Zinc L. & S	88	88½	87¾	88½	+ ⅝
86⅞	87	13,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	86⅞	87¼	86½	86⅝	..
66	67	100	Associated Oil	66	66	66	66	..
103	103⅞	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅞	103½	102⅞	103½	+ ½
100½	100⅝	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	100⅜	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	− ⅛
104⅞	105¼	6,600	Baldwin Loco	104⅞	105½	104⅛	104⅞	+1⅛
86¾	87	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	87¼	87½	86⅞	86⅞	− ⅛
76	76½	100	Baltimore & O pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅜	70⅞	..
2¼	2⅝	300	Batopilas Mining	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
482	485	1,700	Bethlehem Steel	460	494	462	494	+39
128	129½	200	Brklyn Union Gas	129	129	129	129	−2½
90	90½	1,300	Brklyn Rapid Transit	89¾	90½	89¾	90½	+ ⅝
23	23¼	300	Butte & Superior	23¼	23½	23⅜	23⅜	− ⅛
51	51⅜	200	California Petrol. pf	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜	..
167	167½	900	Canadian Pacific	166⅞	167	166½	167	+ ⅞
53¾	54½	400	Central Leather Co	53⅝	53⅞	53⅜	53⅝	..
109½	110½	100	Central Leather pf	110	110	110	110	− ⅝
61⅝	62	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	61½	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	..
36¾	37½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
92⅞	93¼	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¼	93½	92⅝	93	− ¼
125¼	128	75	Chi. & Northwest	126	126	126	126	..
170	178	14	Chi. & Northw. pf	170	170	170	170	..
16⅞	17	300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
21⅞	22¼	1,300	Chile Copper	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
54⅞	55⅛	2,400	Chino Copper	55	55¼	54⅞	55⅛	+ ⅛
44¾	45	900	Col. Fuel & Iron	44¼	45	43⅞	44⅞	+1¼
135	136	100	Consolidated Gas	134⅛	134½	134½	134½	− ⅛
52	55	100	Continental Insur	55	55	55	55	−3
107	109¾	100	Continental Can pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	−1½
20¾	20⅞	1,100	Corn Products Ref	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
92¼	92¾	41,610	Crucible Steel	89	93	88⅝	92¼	+4⅛
115	115½	25	Crucible Steel pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	..
240	243	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	240	244	240	243⅝	+6¾
93	95	100	Deere & Co. pf	95	95	95	95	+ ½
9	9¼	400	Den. & Rio Grande	9	9⅝	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
18½	20½	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	18½	20	18½	20	+3
131	132	100	Detroit Edison x d	132	132	132	132	+1
131	132	32	Do., odd lots	132	132	131	131	..
104	108	100	Diamond Match	105	105	105	105	+ ¼
46⅞	47⅝	2,400	Distillers' Secur	46¼	47⅜	46¼	47¼	+1
60½	62	100	Elec. Storage Bat	60¾	60⅞	60¾	60⅞	− ⅛
36⅝	36½	3,650	Erie	36⅜	36⅝	35⅞	36½	+ ⅛
51⅛	51⅜	1,100	Erie 1st pf	51¼	52¼	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅛
43½	45	100	Erie 2d pf	44⅝	44½	44½	44½	−1
17½	20	300	Federal M. & S	15	17½	15	17½	−8½
39	42	1,300	Federal M. & S. pf	36⅝	40	36⅝	40	..
335	340	147	Gen. Chem. odd lots	328	340	328	340	..
166	167½	300	General Electric	166	167⅝	166	167⅝	+1⅝
114	116½	100	General Motors pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
75¾	76	5,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75	76	75	76	+ ⅛
114⅞	115¾	100	Goodrich pf	115	115	115	115	+ ⅛
90¼	90⅝	1,000	Granby Consol	89½	90⅝	89½	90¼	+1½
121	121½	600	Great Northern pf	121¼	121½	121	121	− ⅛
43¼	43⅝	600	G. N. certs.ore prop	43⅛	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ⅛
48¼	49	1,400	Greenecananea	48¼	49⅛	48	49	+ ⅝
20⅝	21	100	Guggenheim Explor	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
103	104	200	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	− ½
103	104	20	Do., odd lot	102⅞	103	102⅞	102⅞	..
47⅜	48	10,300	Inspiration Copper	47⅜	48	47⅜	47⅞	+ ⅝
16⅜	16⅞	600	Interboro Consol	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	− ⅝
72	73	100	Interboro Con. pf	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	− ⅝
59	60	600	Int. Agricultural pf	58	58	58	58	−1½
110½	110¾	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110¼	110½	110½	110½	..
73	75	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	73	73	73	73	..
16⅞	17	2,400	Int. Mer. Mar. r.	16¼	17	16¼	17	..
69¾	70	16,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	68¾	70¼	68½	68⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	47⅜	1,900	Int. Nickel	46	47⅜	46	47	+1
83¼	83½	1,800	Jewel Tea	81⅝	83⅜	81⅜	83⅝	+2½
100	100½	300	Jewel Tea pf	110	110	110	100	− ⅝
25¼	25⅝	400	Kansas City South	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
83	87	20	Kayser (J.) & Co	85	85	85	85	..
75¼	76	5,300	Kelly Spring Tire	75	76	75	75½	+ ⅝
58	58½	82,925	Kennecott Copper	57¼	58½	57	58½	+1
129	130	35	Kings Co.El.L. & P	129½	130	129½	130	..
76½	77	2,000	Lackawanna Steel	76½	77¾	76½	76⅝	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	1,050	Lee Rubber & Tire	51⅝	52½	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅛
76⅝	77	100	Lehigh Valley	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
179	190½	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	189	189	180	180	−1
78	83	200	Mackay Cos.	79	79	79	79	..
67½	68½	200	Mackay Cos. pf	68¼	68⅜	68¼	68⅜	+ ⅜
70½	71¾	5,200	Maxwell Motors	71¼	71⅝	70⅛	71	+ ⅝
85	85½	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	85½	85¾	85	85	+ ¼
53½	55	1,650	Max. Motors 2d pf	53½	55	53¼	55	+1¼
108	108½	9,000	Mexican Petroleum	108	108⅝	107½	108¼	+ ⅝
37½	38	18,400	Miami Copper	37¼	38½	37½	38¼	+ ⅝
18½	18⅝	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	3¾	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
10¾	11	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
5	5	100	Missouri Pacific	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
4⅝	4⅞	100	Mo. Pacific t r	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
122½	122¾	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	122½	122½	122½	122¼	..
24½	24⅝	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
67	67	100	Nat. Lead Co	67	67	67	67	+ ⅞
17½	17⅝	4,360	Nevada Con. Cop	17½	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
142	142½	300	N. Y. Air Brake	143	143	142	142	− ½
103	104	13,200	N. Y. Central	105	105¼	103¼	103⅞	−1¼
56⅞	56⅞	100	N.Y.,C. & St.L.2d pf	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	−1⅝
63	64	3,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	65	65	63	63⅜	−1⅝
120½	120⅝	900	Norfolk & Western	120⅜	120⅝	120¼	120⅜	..
88½	89	200	Norfolk & West. pf	88½	89	88½	89	+ ⅛
68¼	68⅝	100	North American	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
113⅛	113¾	1,000	Northern Pacific	113⅛	113¾	112½	112¾	− ½
8¼	8½	1,000	Ontario Mining	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	..
56⅝	56⅞	1,700	Penn. R. R.	56⅝	56⅝	56½	56⅝	+ ⅛
104⅜	104⅝	100	People's Gas, Chi	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	+ ½
43¼	43½	900	Philadelphia Co	43¼	43½	43	43	+ ½
26⅝	27	400	Pittsburgh Coal	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+ ½
52⅜	52¾	600	Pressed Steel Car	52¼	52⅝	52	52	− ⅛
102	102¼	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	102	102	102	102	− ½
160	161	100	Pullman Co	161	161	161	161	− ½
39½	41	100	Railway Steel Sp	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
24	24½	7,500	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	24⅜	23⅝	24	+ ⅝
84½	84½	7,600	Reading	84⅝	85¼	84	84½	..
50⅜	51	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅝
108½	109	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	108¼	108½	108½	108½	..
..	..	100	Rock Island Co	..	..	..	..	− ⅛
23	..	100	Rumely (M.),Co.pf.tr.	24	24	24	24	..
..	23¾	6,600	St. Louis & San F	3	3	3¼	2⅞	− ⅛
..	5½	6	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
..	3⅝	3,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d inf.	4	4	3¾	3⅝	− ⅛
..	45	100	Seab. Air Line pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½	− ⅛
..	176	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	175½	175½	175½	175½	− ½
..	36	6,500	Shat.-Arizona x d	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36	+1
..	97¼	1,200	Southern Pacific	97⅛	97⅝	96⅞	97⅜	+ ⅜
..	205	1,500	So. Porto Rico Sug	195	205	195	208	+8½
..	115	270	So. P. R. Sugar pf	113	113	112	112	−1½
..	20¾	300	Southern Railway	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
..	141¾	5,800	Studebaker Co	140	141¾	139½	141½	+1⅜
..	53⅞	400	Tennessee Copper	53¼	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	+ ⅞
..	193¼	1,300	Texas Co	190	192¼	190	192¼	+2½
..	17½	4,035	Texas Co. rights	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
..	7⅞	300	Texas & Pacific	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
..	61¾	200	Third Avenue	61½	61¾	61	61	..
..	7	100	Union B. & P. Co	7	7	7	7	− ⅛
..	32⅜	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+1⅜
..	132½	2,900	Union Pacific	132	132½	131⅞	132⅝	+ ⅝
..	..	10	Union Pacific pf	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	..
..	62	200	United Cigar Mfrs	61½	61⅞	61½	61⅝	+ ⅛
..	94⅞	100	United Cigar Stores	95	95	95	95	+1
..	120	100	Un. Cigar Stores pf	119½	119½	118½	119½	..
..	146⅝	7,700	United Fruit Co	144⅞	147½	144⅞	146⅝	+1⅞
..	209	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	209	211½	209	211½	..
..	153⅜	2,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	152½	154	152½	153½	+1¼
..	106	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	104	104	104	104	−1
..	2¼	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
..	51¾	200	U. S. Rubber	51¼	51¾	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
..	68⅜	890	U. S. Sm., R. & M	67⅞	68¼	67⅞	68¼	+ ½
..	84⅜	26,000	U. S. Steel	84	84⅝	83⅜	84⅝	+1½
..	116⅜	1,300	U. S. Steel pf	116¼	116⅜	116¼	116¼	..
..	82	5,600	Utah Copper	81⅜	82⅝	81⅜	82¼	+ ⅞
..	18	200	Utah Securities	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	− ⅛
..	44	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	43⅜	44¼	43⅜	44	..
..	55	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	51	51	51	51	−2
..	148	200	Wabash	144½	148¾	144½	148¾	..
..	46	900	Wabash pf. A	46½	46½	45¾	46	+ ⅛
..	28	1,400	Wabash pf. B	28	28	27¾	27¾	..
..	91¼	350	Western Union Tel	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅜
..	64⅞	3,700	West. E. & M. x d	64⅞	64⅞	64⅜	64⅝	+ ⅛
103	103½	100	W.-O.pf.sub.cfs. f p	103	103	103	103	..
122	123	200	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	122	122¾	122	122¾	+ ⅝

STEADY TONE IN LONDON.

No Increase in Business Anticipated Pending Announcement of Budget.

LONDON, March 31.—The demand for money slackened today, and with the Government disbursing rates were easier. Discounts were quiet.

The tone of the stock market was steady, but no increase in business is anticipated pending the announcement of the budget. There were just sufficient orders to maintain the allied bonds and gilt-edged securities generally. Rubber shares and Russian mines were active and copper stocks improved with the metal, but Argentine issues and home rails declined under realizing. American securities closed steady after a fair number of markings.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March

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71 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

We take pleasure in announcing that MR. W. H. UNDERHILL has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.

F. H. SMITH & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

March 31, 1916.

HOSMER & WEBB

30 Broad St., New York.

We beg to advise you that we have this day dissolved our firm by mutual consent.

LOUIS H. HOSMER,
CHARLES WEBB.

March 31, 1916.

We wish to announce that we have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

WEBB, LEVETT & CO.

43 Exchange Place, New York.

Telephone 1041-7 Hanover

to do a general brokerage business and to specialize in tobacco stocks, powder stocks and other unlisted securities.

CHARLES WEBB.
CHARLES M. LEVETT,
FRANK M. LEVETT.

March 31, 1916.

N. J. Zinc

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.

Phones 4091 to 4010 John. 86 Wall St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Mortgage Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Income Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to resolution of its Board of Directors, duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of its Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated December 20, 1911, to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Trustee, Third Avenue Railway Company will pay the semi-annual installment of interest amounting to Two and One-Half (2½%) per cent., due April 1, 1916, for the period of six months ended December 31, 1915, upon its Adjustment Mortgage Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Such payment will be made on April 1, 1916, at the office of United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, upon presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 1.

The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed at the close of business on March 21, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 3, 1916.

Dated New York, March 1, 1916.

SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION
Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes.

Pursuant to Article V. of the Trust Agreement dated September 14, 1912, made by Utah Securities Corporation with the undersigned as Trustee to secure the Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes of the said Utah Securities Corporation, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee thereunder, invites proposals in writing for the sale to it of the said notes at not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, for which purchase said Trustee has now on deposit One Million, Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars. ($1,700,000.)

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, April 15, 1916.

Notice of purchase of notes will be mailed on April 15, 1916, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on April 22, 1916, on which date interest will cease.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated, March 30th, 1916.

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1915.

The undersigned, Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C., I., St. L. & C. First Consolidated Six Per Cent. Mortgage, hereby certify that we have drawn bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund Account Nov. 1, 1915, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage, and that the bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 203, 426, 501, 777, 884 and 929, have been drawn for such purpose, that interest on the said bonds will cease on the first day of May, 1916, and that the bonds will be taken up on and after that day at 103 per cent. at the office of the Treasurer, Room 3,111, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.

A. H. SMITH,
W. A. WILDHACK,
WALTER P. BLISS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

April 1, 1916.

HENRY BROS. & CO.

Announce that the interest of
WM. E. GORDON, Deceased,
in our firm ceases from this date.

HOWARD H. HENRY,
AMBROSE D. HENRY,
JOHN M. MILLER.

71 Broadway, New York City. 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NOTICE.

The Bristol County National Bank, located at Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SETH L. CUSHMAN, President.

Dated March 27, 1916.

Unlisted Securities.

The Annalist, every Monday, publishes an extended list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, but which may be worthy of consideration. The Annalist, 10 cents; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Several of the Industrial Stocks Rise Higher in an Otherwise Irregular Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 425,251 shares of stock and $385,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 84,715; oil, 65,041 and mining, 275,495. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡Astna Ex.,w.i.	22¾	23	22¼	22¾
400	Ajax Rub.,Inc.	69⅞	69⅞	68⅛	69⅜
1,100	‡Am. W. P....	3	3	*2⅞	3
100	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
50	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	48	48	48	48
200	Am.-Brit. Mfg.	24	24½	24	24⅛
200	‡Butler Chem...	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3
500	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	6⅛	6¼	6	6¼
2,835	Carwen Steel...	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9⅝
1,300	Chev. Motor...	169	169¾	167	168¾
23,900	‡Cuba Cane S..	67⅝	69⅝	67⅜	67⅜
2,800	‡Cuba Cane S. pf.....	97⅜	98	97½	97⅝
150	‡Edm'd & Jones Corp. pf.....	94	94	94	94
500	‡Electric Gun...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Emerson Phon.	13½	13⅝	13½	13¾
300	Guan. Sugar...	81⅞	81⅞	80	81
500	‡Hall Signal....	14	15½	14	15½
150	Hask. & Barker Car Co.....	44	44	43	43
200	Int. Arms & Fuse	15¼	15¼	14⅜	14⅜
2,800	Kath.Bronze pf	24¼	25	24¼	24½
1,000	Kenefick Zinc Corp.	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13⅜
300	‡S S Kresge pf	11	11	10⅜	10⅜
8,000	‡Lynn Phono..	8¼	8¼	7⅞	8
200	Marc. of Am..	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
400	Man. Transit..	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	‡Maxim Mun..	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
10,700	‡Midvale Steel.	65	66⅝	64⅝	66⅝
2,500	Nevins Electric	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	N. Y. Trans..	16	16	16	16
100	‡Nyms Z. & L.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼
500	Peerless T.& M.	26	29½	23½	28
200	Corp.of R.& H.	5	5	5	5
180	Redtop Elec...	6¼	6¼	6	6
400	St. L., R. M. & P., v. t. ctfs.	33	39½	33	39½
1,200	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅞
1,800	xSubm'ne Boat, v. t. ctfs....	36⅛	36⅞	35¼	35⅝
2,000	‡Tob. Prod'ts..	45	40	45	46
2,000	Un. Pr, Shar..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	‡Univ. Motor..	7	7	7	7
400	‡U. S. L. & H.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	‡U.S.L.& H.pf.	5	5	5	5
50	Wabash pf....	48	48	48	48
800	White Motors.	48⅝	49¼	48½	49½
600	World Film., v. t. ctfs.	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
3,000	‡Zinc Conc'tg.	6	6⅜	6	6⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4	Cumber. P. L..	64	64	64	— 4
164	Ohio Oil	229	226	226	— 3
233	St'd Oil of Cal.	253	250	250	— 2
185	St'd Oil of Ind.	353	347	350	+10
28	St'd Oil of N.J.	515	512	515	— 3
37	Union Tank L.	82	80	82	
205	Vacuum Oil ..	235	230	232	+ 6

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,155	Am. Oil & Gas	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
800	‡B'nett O.& G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,100	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.)	20¼	20¼	19½	19½
100	Empire Petrol.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
8,450	‡Federal Oil...	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
200	‡Houston Oil..	16¼	16¼	16	16
15,000	††Midwest Oil.	62	63	59	60
3,500	‡Muskogee Ref	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
15,000	††Okl'homa Oil	16	18	13	15
1,300	‡Oklah. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Okl'h'ma Prod. & Refining..	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6½
1,200	‡S'p'lpa O.& R.	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12⅜
10,000	‡U. West Oil	57	61	57	61
2,000	‡Victoria Oil..	2	2	1⅞	2
2,700	W'l'nd O.& G.	7	7⅜	7	7⅛

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Alta Cons....	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
3,700	††Atlanta	13½	14	13½	14
3,000	Bingham Min.	12¾	13	12⅜	13
2,700	††Booth	18	18	17	17
12,500	††Bos. & Mon..	72	76	70	73
1,000	Butte & N. Y..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Butte C. & Z., vt. ctfs.....	9	9	8⅞	9
800	‡Calav. Copper	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,000	Caledonia	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6,000	‡Canada Cop..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	†Cashboy	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
1,000	Cer. de P. Cop.	88	89	89	89
23,800	Con. A. Smelt.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛
3,500	Con. Nev.-U...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
525	‡Dupont Cop..	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
150	‡Eagle & B. B.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
14,500	††Emma. Cop.	60	66	60	65
500	First Nat. C..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
800	††Gran.Gold M.	83	84	83	84
4,800	†Gold. Cons...	75	78	76	76
3,700	†Gold. Merger	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12⅛
100	†Gold H. Min.	15	15	15	15
5,300	†Greenwater ..	6	6	5	6
1,250	Hecla Mining.	4⅛	*5	4⅛	4⅜
450	Howe Sound...	5	5	5	5
36,100	††Int. Mines...	15	24	15	24
800	‡Iron Blos.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	††Jim Butler..	95	95	93	94
1,500	Jumbo Ext....	75	76	75	76
3,700	††Kewanas	13	13	12¾	13
4,000	Magma Copper	18¾	19¾	18¾	19¼
100	Maj. Mines....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Jerome Verdi..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25,000	††Marsh Min..	30¼	32	30½	31
400	‡Mojave Tung.	4½	4½	4¼	4½
800	‡Mont. Con....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	††Mother Lode.	28	29	27½	28
800	Nip. Mines....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	Oat. Big Jim..	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2
200	††Oat. Cres. (a Prospect).	43	43	43	43
200	††Oatman Ex. (a Prospect).	15	16	16	16
2,500	†Oat. Lazy Boy (a Prospect).	33	34	33	34
3,000	††Oat. South..	34	35	34	35
12,000	††Oro	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
12,500	Peterson Lake.	27	27	27	27
2,700	‡Ray Her. M..	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
900	††Rex Con. M.	20	21	20	21
3,000	†Roch. Mines.	63	65	63	65
300	††Rd. Mount...	71	71	71	71
3,000	‡San Toy	17½	18	17½	18
700	‡Scratch Gr. Gold Min....	⅞	1	⅞	1
1,000	‡Sev. Troughs Coalition	38	40	38	39
3,700	††Silver Pick..	7	7	6½	7
200	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,700	††Success Min.	75	77	75	77
4,300	††Sup.M.(a pro)	32	32	31	32
300	††Temisk'ng ..	56	56	56	56
700	Tintic Mining..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	Tonopah Exten.	4½	5	4½	4½
1,500	Tri-Bullion ...	½	½	½	½
9,000	†Ton. Res. Ex.	27	28	26	28
10,000	†Un. Western.	57	61	57	61
150	Un. Eastern...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000	††U. S. C. Min.	16	16	15	16
8,400	‡Un. Ver. Ex.	20⅜	21⅞	20⅜	20½
2,200	†W. End Cons.	77	77	75	75
200	‡Yuscar. Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$25,000	C., M. & St. P. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¾
200,000	†MS.cv.5s,w.i.	98¼	98⅝	98	98¼
140,000	Sul. & Sons, 6s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot.

Note.—Thursday sales in Consolidated Arizona Smelting were from 1⅛ to 1⅛.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record—were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Inter. Corp....	20	20¼	20	20¼
Am. Writing Paper..	2⅝	3	2½	3
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	12	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Curtiss Aeroplane	46	48	46	48
Driggs-Seabury 137		141	137	141
Edm. & Jones Corp..	37	39	37	39
Hopkins & A. Arms..	..	65	..	65
Lake Torpedo Boat..	9¼	10¼	9¼	10¼
Limp Loco. new pf..	95	95½	93	95½
O. Eisenlohr Bros....	54	56	54	56
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18¼	17½	18¼
Poole Eng. & Mach..110		120	110	120
Standard Motors.....	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Saxon Motor Car....	63	65	63	64
Triangle Film	⅜	4	⅜	4
Wab. Pitts. Ter. w. i.	18½	19	18½	19

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil 16	17	16½	17½	
Midwest Oil pf.....	97	98	97	98
Midwest Ref.....	64	65	64½	65¼
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½
Savoy Oil	10¼	10¾	10	10¾

MINING.

New Utah Bingham..	3½	4	3½	4
United Western.....	27	29	27	29

BONDS.

Ches. & Ohio con 5s..	97½	97⅝	97¼	97⅜
Chi. Un. Station 4½s.	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	82	84

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass.....	268	278	268	278
Atlas Powder.....	235	245	235	245
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox..	120	123	120	125
Bliss (E. W.).....	390	405	395	405
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fds. & Forg....	170	200	170	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf...	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	800	850	800	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	340	350	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder....	370	380	370	380
Hercules Powder pf..	116	120	110	120
International Arms..	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	172	178	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	540	555	540	555
Winch. Rep. Arms.	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,300

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

After a good deal of hesitation, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange took on decided strength in the closing dealings. Crucible Steel and United States Steel common led the upward movement. In the earlier dealings heaviness displayed by the railroad shares was in contrast to special firmness shown by several of the copper stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold...	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
70	Allis-Chalmers..	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛
170	Am. B. Sugar..	72⅜	73¼	71	71⅝
180	Am. Can	60⅝	61⅞	60¼	61
20	Am. Car & F..	68	68	68	68
10	Am. Linseed..	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
2,530	Am. Locom'e..	78⅝	79¼	78½	79
780	Am. Smelting..	101¾	101¾	100⅝	100⅝
20	Am. Zinc	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
2,670	Ana. Copper...	86⅞	87¼	86⅝	87
380	Baldwin Loco..	104	106½	104	105¼
70	Balt. & Ohio..	87⅛	87⅛	87	87
80	Butte & Sup...	90	90	90	90
100	California Pet.	23½	23⅝	23½	23½
90	Chas. & Ohio..	61⅝	61⅝	61½	61½
50	C., M. & St. P.	98⅛	98⅜	92⅝	92⅝
30	Chino Copper..	55⅝	55⅝	55	55
90	Col. Fuel & I.	44⅛	44⅝	43⅞	44
110	Corn Products.	20½	20¾	20½	20½
10,980	Crucible Steel.	83⅜	85¾	83⅜	85⅝
80	Denver & R. G.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
50	Dist. Securit's.	47	47	46¾	46¾
320	Erie	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36½
10	Erie 1st pf....	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
10	Erie rights....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
20	St. North. Ore.	43	43	43	43
50	Int. Mer. Mar..	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
370	Int. M. M. pf.	68⅝	70¼	68⅝	70
50	Int. Nickel ..	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
190	Insp. Copper..	47⅜	48	47⅜	48
20	Interb'gh Con.	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	Kelly S. Tire..	75⅜	75⅞	75¼	75½
2,980	Kenne. Copper.	57⅛	58⅜	57	58
80	Lack. Steel...	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
10	Lehigh Valley.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
410	Max. Motor....	70⅜	71¼	70⅜	70⅝
1,870	Mexican Petrol.	107⅞	108⅝	107⅝	106½
470	Miami Copper.	37⅝	38⅜	37⅝	38¼
20	Nat. Enamel..	24½	24½	24½	24½
10	Nevada Con..	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
140	N. Y. Central.	105⅜	105⅞	105⅛	105⅞
870	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	64	64	62⅞	63⅜
20	Norf. & West.	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
66	North. Pacific.	113⅜	113⅜	112⅞	112⅞
140	Ray Copper....	24	24¼	24	24¼
1,520	Reading	85⅞	85¾	84	84⅝
70	Rep. I. & S...	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼
80	Shattuck Cop..	36¼	36¾	35⅝	35⅝
120	South. Pacific.	97	97⅛	97	97⅛
20	Studebaker ...141		141	141	141
60	Tenn. Copper..	53¾	53⅞	53¾	53⅝
20	Third Avenue..	61	61	61	61
320	United Fruit..	145	147⅝	145	147⅛
320	Union Pacific..	132¼	132⅝	131¾	132½
20	U. S. Rubber..	51	51	51	51
5,730	U. S. Steel ...	84	84⅝	83⅜	84½
270	Utah Copper...	81⅝	82⅝	81⅝	82
10	Va.-Car. Ch...	44	44	44	44
60	Wabash pf. B.	27½	27½	27½	27½
100	West. Un. Tel.	91	91	91	91
120	Westing. Elec.	64⅞	65	64	64½
35,910					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.15	.15	.14	.14
500	Cash Boy.....	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Elkton	.22	.22	.22	.22
500	Goldfield Con.	.77	.77	.77	.77
500	Halifax	.68	.68	.68	.68
200	Iron Blossom.	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
300	Jumbo Exten.	.75	.75	.75	.75
300	Kewanas	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
500	McNamara	.07½	.07½	.07⅝	.07½
2,000	Oro	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
700	Tonopah Ext..	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.95
2,500	Rescue-Eula ..	.26	.29	.26	.28
400	Union Con....	.46	.47	.46	.47
1,000	West End	.77	.77	.77	.77
10,500					

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

MARCH, 1916.

RAILROADS, (25 STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
March 1.....	76.39	75.70	76.10	— .35
March 2.....	76.81	76.14	76.32	+ .22
March 3.....	76.56	76.28	76.54	+ .22
March 4.....	76.51	76.25	76.28	— .26
March 6.....	76.78	76.24	76.64	+ .36
March 7.....	76.88	76.39	76.65	+ .01
March 8.....	76.63	76.17	76.50	— .15
March 9.....	76.96	76.48	76.76	+ .26
March 10.....	77.03	76.51	76.81	+ .05
March 11.....	76.98	76.64	76.88	+ .07
March 13.....	77.47	76.70	77.27	+ .39
March 14.....	78.40	77.48	78.11	+ .84
March 15.....	78.17	78.04	78.33	+ .22
March 16.....	78.89	78.15	78.24	— .09
March 17.....	78.72	78.12	78.41	+ .17
March 18.....	78.49	78.18	78.36	— .05
March 20.....	78.52	77.81	77.89	— .47
March 21.....	78.32	77.94	78.03	+ .14
March 22.....	78.25	78.00	78.13	+ .10
March 23.....	78.35	78.04	78.21	+ .08
March 24.....	78.42	78.00	78.18	— .03
March 25.....	78.21	77.89	77.96	— .23
March 27.....	77.89	77.53	77.82	— .13
March 28.....	77.90	77.56	77.63	— .19
March 29.....	77.78	77.15	77.31	— .32
March 30.....	77.37	76.87	76.96	— .35
March 31.....	77.25	76.70	76.98	+ .02

INDUSTRIALS, (25 STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
March 1.....	92.23	91.29	92.58	—1.01
March 2.....	93.30	92.24	92.40	— .18
March 3.....	94.24	92.73	94.14	+1.74
March 4.....	94.40	93.76	93.92	— .22
March 6.....	96.29	94.21	96.09	+2.17
March 7.....	96.86	96.26	95.62	— .47
March 8.....	95.79	94.67	95.51	— .11
March 9.....	97.15	95.66	96.64	+1.13
March 10.....	98.12	96.12	97.10	+ .46
March 11.....	97.55	96.66	97.04	— .06
March 13.....	100.06	96.20	99.98	+2.94
March 14.....	103.07	101.43	102.02	+2.04
March 15.....	101.73	100.21	100.77	—1.25
March 16.....	102.79	100.73	101.83	+1.06
March 17.....	102.67	101.09	101.73	— .09
March 18.....	101.93	101.05	101.53	— .20
March 20.....	101.50	98.88	98.99	—2.54
March 21.....	99.46	97.94	98.43	— .51
March 22.....	99.21	97.33	98.86	+ .35
March 23.....	99.30	98.09	98.37	— .46
March 24.....	99.73	97.89	98.21	— .16
March 25.....	98.29	97.69	97.83	— .33
March 27.....	98.24	96.83	97.97	+ .09
March 28.....	98.21	96.75	97.55	— .42
March 29.....	97.93	96.15	96.33	—1.22
March 30.....	96.70	95.58	96.87	+ .46
March 31.....	98.27	95.74	98.06	+2.19

COMBINED, (50 STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
March 1.....	84.81	83.49	84.34	— .68
March 2.....	84.95	84.19	84.36	+ .02
March 3.....	85.40	84.50	85.34	+ .98
March 4.....	85.45	85.00	85.10	— .24
March 6.....	86.53	85.22	86.36	+1.26
March 7.....	86.77	85.82	86.13	— .23
March 8.....	86.21	85.42	86.00	— .13
March 9.....	87.05	86.06	86.70	+ .70
March 10.....	87.57	86.31	86.95	+ .25
March 11.....	87.26	86.76	86.96	+ .01
March 13.....	89.06	86.45	88.52	+1.56
March 14.....	90.73	89.45	90.08	+1.44
March 15.....	90.25	89.12	89.55	— .51
March 16.....	90.19	89.43	90.03	+ .48
March 17.....	90.19	89.65	90.07	+ .04
March 18.....	90.21	89.61	89.94	— .13
March 20.....	90.01	88.34	88.44	—1.50
March 21.....	88.80	87.94	88.25	— .19
March 22.....	88.73	87.65	88.49	+ .24
March 23.....	88.82	88.06	88.29	— .20
March 24.....	88.57	87.94	88.19	— .10
March 25.....	88.30	87.79	87.91	— .28
March 27.....	88.06	87.06	87.52	— .39
March 28.....	88.06	87.15	87.58	— .06
March 29.....	87.85	86.65	86.82	— .77
March 30.....	87.03	86.22	86.41	— .41
March 31.....	87.76	86.22	87.52	+1.11

MARCH RANGE THIS YEAR.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
Railroads .....

COTTON PRICES FALL IN NARROW MARKET

The Range Greatly Restricted, with a Net Decline of 1 to 3 Points.

DEADLOCK STILL UNBROKEN

Bulls Lay Stress on Unseasonable Weather, While Bears Refer to English Blockade.

Cotton yesterday showed no signs of breaking out of the deadlock which has held prices within such a narrow rut for so long a time. The range was greatly restricted and the net change showed a decline of 1 to 3 points. Bulls were inclined to lay stress on the unseasonably cold weather in the South, while bears called attention to the new British Order in Council tightening the grip of the blockade by making ships destined for unblockaded ports subject to capture. Moreover, the week-end figures had a bearish tinge, showing a big movement into sight, considering the stage of the season, while spinners' takings showed a big falling off compared with last year.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the into sight for the week was 211,852 bales, against 342,803 last year. The total for the season is 10,647,600 bbles, against 13,305,000 bales last year. Spinners' takings of American cotton for the week were 264,488 bales, against 439,718 bales last year. The total for the season was placed at 9,878,000 bales, against 9,640,000 bales last year.

The statistical position is developing certain unmistakable bearish features. In spite of the fact that farmers have been credited with holding their cotton very firmly, the amount brought into sight since Feb. 27 to date is 1,095,000 bales, or more than in any previous season with the exception of last year and in the big crop season of 1911-12.

Moreover, it looks as if the movement of cotton from now to the end of the season would break all records with the exception of last year. Even if the amount marketed equals only the season's growth, the movement from now to Aug. 1 will reach 1,306,000 bales, which was surpassed only by last season's movement of 1,730,000 bales. It also looks as if the maximum deficit in the visible supply compared with last year had already been reached by the apex of 1,700,000 bales on Feb. 27. Yesterday this had fallen to 1,525,000, and before the end of the season it is likely to be reduced to 1,000,000 bales.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Houston, 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged. Mid 12.10c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. close.
May	11.98	11.92	11.95@11.96	11.96@11.97
July	12.09	12.02	12.06@12.07	12.08@12.09
Oct.	12.18	12.12	12.14@12.15	12.17@12.18
Dec.	12.34	12.27	12.30@12.32	12.33@12.34
Jan.	12.30	12.25	12.26@12.27	12.28@12.30

Total port receipts, 29,069 bales; last week, 28,257 bales; last year, 32,090 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	7,655	4,678	9,982
New Orleans	7,865	4,777	6,478
Mobile	121	15	121
Savannah	2,507	2,618	2,985
Charleston		928	1,305
Wilmington	199	203	2,074
Norfolk	2,413	2,451	

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	400	346	2,455
Memphis	1,266	950	3,398
St. Louis	1,000	4,500	
Houston	3,899	1,776	8,445

Exports, 15,700 bales; total thus far for the season, 3,488,818 bales; total last season, 6,811,252 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOT STOCKS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Stocks.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200 Galveston	12,500	293,000	405,274
125 New Orleans	13,500	253,567	308,166
155 Mobile	11,75	14,788	47,516
164 Savannah	12,00	148,704	176,021
— Charleston	11¾		86,811
— Wilmington	11¾	48,671	51,941
62 Norfolk	11,00	112,481	91,541
75 Augusta	11,75	128,081	132,855
1,380 Memphis	12,00	108,042	193,117
43 St. Louis	12,00	19,519	38,731
4,740 Houston	12,25	121,610	142,171

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling 6 points decline at 7.71d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 5,000 bales. American, nil. Market closed quiet, but steady.

BROKERAGE FIRM CHANGES.

L. H. Hosmer and R. H. Simpson Head New Partnerships.

Several changes in brokerage firms, to take effect today, were announced yesterday. L. H. Hosmer, formerly with the firm of Hosmer & Webb, has organized a new house under the name of L. H. Hosmer & Co., 30 Broad Street, to specialize in exchanges in sugar, tobacco, and Standard Oil stocks.

The Stock Exchange firm of Simpson, Pearce & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of partners. R. H. Simpson and Ricardo Cristiani have formed a new firm under the name of R. H. Simpson & Co. with offices at 61 Broadway.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	21	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf	77	80
American Gas Co	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	133	137
*American Gas & Electric pf	30	31
American Light & Traction	394	398
American Light & Traction pf	116	118
American Power & Light	65	66
American Power & Light pf	86	86½
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf	75	77
American Waterworks & Electric	7	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	14	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	51	57
Associated Gas & Electric	59	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	29	31
Carolina Power & Light pf	87½	90½
Cities Service	182	185
Cities Service pf	83	84
Colorado Power	27	28
Colorado Power pf	99½	101
Commonwealth P., R. & L	62	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	35	37
Consumers' Power 5s, 1923	102	104
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf	96	98
Denver Gas & Elec. gen 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf	100	103
Empire District Electric pf	79	82
Federal Light & Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf	88	93
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15½	18
Northern Ontario Lgt. & Pow. pf	50	54
Northern States Power	55	59
Northern States Power pf	95	96
Ozark Power & Water	29	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	62½	63½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	92	93
Pacific Gas & Electric	63	63¼
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf	92	92¾
Pacific Gas & Electric orig	92	94
Republic Ry. & Light Co	28	31
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	70	73
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf	104	1105
Southw. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Southw. P. & L.	9	10
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	35½	36
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	50	51
Toledo Traction, Light & Power pf	21	23
Toledo Traction, Lt. & Power pf	50	54
United Light and Railways	54	55
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	75½	77
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf	61½	162

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$20,115,595	$151,986,928
Ord. int. rsv. receipts	31,605,728	284,351,502
Income tax	1,884,883	20,484,841
Miscellaneous	3,425,261	33,344,377
Total receipts	$57,031,468	$490,270,650
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	$2,418,030	
Excess of ord. dis. over ord. receipts		$50,438,831
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	6,964,239	
Excess of total dis. over total receipts		34,007,326
Expenditures	54,613,418	540,309,441

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN, for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$430,159	$358,374	$71,785
Net over oper. exp. and tax.	107,788	73,619	34,178
8 mos. gross	3,596,800	3,159,373	437,427
Net over oper. exp. and tax.	1,027,627	583,105	444,522

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. R. for February—

Gross	153,704	115,391	38,312
Net after tax.	46,800	11,141	35,659
Sur. aft. chgs.	30,649	16,303	44,346
2 mos. gross	300,479	227,908	61,671
Net after tax.	95,548	20,486	75,062
Sur. aft. chgs.	128,317	31,199	97,118

CANADIAN NORTHERN for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	2,059,200	1,602,200	1,324,600
Net	720,400	322,900	238,000
8 mos. gross	19,238,800	14,729,400	16,260,600
Net	5,241,900	3,601,500	4,632,200

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for February—

Gross	2,950,026	2,048,224	2,219,819
Net	1,142,798	621,229	741,987
Sur. aft. chgs.	334,436	76,047	55,722
8 mos. gross	24,093,316	21,177,023	22,332,450
Net	10,075,412	8,704,338	9,484,332
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,863,619	3,363,989	3,688,428

*Deficit.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for February—

Gross	943,989	725,007	218,982
Net over op. exp. and tax.	274,388	172,525	101,840
8 mos. gross	7,068,020	6,264,258	803,761
Net over op. exp. and tax.	1,914,734	1,331,281	583,452

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	747,035	439,625	380,334
Net aft. taxes	383,439	161,321	89,365
8 mos. gross	4,924,658	4,005,087	4,458,788
Net aft. taxes	2,234,830	1,570,200	1,814,348

Miscellaneous Earnings.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER AND LIGHT for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$280,700	$248,596	$32,104
Net aft. taxes	115,186	99,582	15,564
Surp. aft. chgs.	70,791	60,855	9,936
12 mos. Gross	3,167,944	3,071,080	96,864
Net aft. taxes	1,296,246	1,197,157	99,088
Surp. aft. chgs.	811,014	721,072	89,942
Bal. aft. pf.div	526,661	435,949	90,712

NIPISSING MINES COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Ore produc	*2,222,256	2,516,065	2,756,612
Other income	34,176	42,668	47,481
Total income	2,256,432	2,558,732	2,804,093
Cost min., &c.	932,947	980,016	1,158,984
Net profits	1,403,485	1,578,715	1,645,108
Prev. surplus	1,402,776	1,269,060	1,443,953
Dividends	1,220,000	1,235,000	1,330,000
P. and l. surp.	1,786,261	1,602,776	1,250,061

*Including value of ore on hand, in transit, and in process of refining.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4½s	June, 1965	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4½s	March, 1965	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917	101⅛		101⅛	
4½s	May, 1917	100⅞		100⅞	
4½s	March, 1964	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	March, 1962	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	March, 1960, op				
	tional	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1958	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	May, 1957	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1956	99½	100	99½	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99½	100	99½	100
4s	Nov., 1950	99⅝		99⅝	
	1917-1919	100		100	
3½s	Nov., 1955	89½		89½	
3½s	Nov., 1954	89½	90¼	89⅝	90¼
3½s	May, 1954	89½	90¼	89⅝	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	June, 1916	2.80		2.80	
4½s	June, 1917	3.00		3.60	
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	1923-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	1950-1954	4.07	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	1940-1950	4.07	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	1930-1940	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
4½s	1924-1950	4.10	4.00	4.05	3.95
4½s	1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	1916-1918	3.95		3.95	
4s	1940-1950	4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
4s	1918-1939	4.05		4.00	
4s	1916-1918	3.95		3.95	

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅜	101¼	4.00
Argen. Gov. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95⅞	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101½	5.10
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101½	101⅝	5.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.77
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	97¼	97⅝	5.35
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	96⅝	97	5.30
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅞	6.20
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100¼	101¼	3.70
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	101½	102	4.70
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.08
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	101	4.50
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.85
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1910	99⅛	100¼	4.93

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr.	6	Feb., 1916	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.05
Am. Locomo.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
Amazon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.43
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	97½	99	..
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Can. Northern	6	Sept., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	102⅞	5.45
‡Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	101¼	101⅜	2.80
Con. Power	6	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	..
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.80
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98½	98¾	4.55
Chi. Elec.	5	July, 1918	93	96	19.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102¾	103	4.50
East. P. & L.	5	Mar., 1918	97	98	..
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅞	101⅝	3.90
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	101	4.60
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.80
Hock. Valley	4½	Nov., 1917	101½	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅞	102⅛	3.90
Louis. G & E.	5	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101½	102	5.35
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	96	97½	..
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100⅛	101½	..
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	88	92	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99½	99½	6.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	101⅜	101⅝	4.70
N. Eng Nav.	6	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.80
Nor. St. Pow.	6	June, 1917	101	101½	4.70
Penn. Co.	4½	June, 1921	101⅛	101⅜	4.08
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. Arms.	5	Feb., 1919	99	99¼	5.87
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.85
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	3.70
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	5	July, 1918	101⅛	101⅜	4.30
U. S. R. & M.	8	Feb., 1926	107	107½	4.90
U. S. Pub. S.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100	6.00
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅛	102⅛	3.45
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅛	101	..
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101½	4.95
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	99⅝	5.05
Wm. per Sheet.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	..
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	..

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. 101 for 1918. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Refining	665	675	655	665
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	850	900	810	850
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	305	315	305	315
Crescent Pipe Line	41	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	212	218	212	218
Galena Signal Oil	150	152	150	152
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	175	178	175	178
Indiana Pipe Line	103	106	103	106
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	187	193	187	193
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Ohio Oil	226	229	222	281
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	62	58	62
Prairie Oil & Gas	415	420	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line	220	223	220	223
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	200	205	200	210
South. Penn. Oil	350	355	350	358
South. West. Penn.	100	106	107	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	250	253	250	254
Standard Oil of Ind.	545	550	538	542
Standard Oil of Kan.	450	460	465	475
Standard Oil of Ky.	355	365	355	365
Standard Oil of Neb.	355	355	355	365
Standard Oil of N. J.	515	519	512	512
National Transit pf.	207	209	207	209
Standard Oil of Ohio.	540	545	545	556
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	81	85	224	227
Vacuum Oil	230	235		

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Ahmeek	99½	100⅜	99½	100⅛
50	Alaska	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19½
25	Allouez	68	68	68	68
2,110	Am. Zinc	88	88½	88	88¼
125	Anaconda	86⅝	87⅜	86⅝	87
25	Arca. Copper	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
175	Butte & Super.	90	90⅛	90	90⅛
350	Cal. & Ariz.	73¾	74	73¾	74
50	Cal. & Hecla	543	555	543	555
10	Centennial	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
15	Chino	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
2,015	Copper Range	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼
15	Daly-West	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	East Butte	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾
210	Franklin	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
420	Granby	89	91	89	90¾
135	Greene-Can	48	48⅜	48	48⅜
140	Hancock	15	15⅛	15	15⅛
10	Inspiration	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
40	Island Creek	46⅛	46⅛	46	46
20	Isle Creek pf.	89½	89½	89	89
85	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
25	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
745	Keweenaw	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
180	Lake	16⅛	17	16⅛	16⅞
650	Mass. Con	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
50	Mayflower	3	3	3	3
405	Miami	38	38⅜	37¾	38⅛
200	Mi-Nigon	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
285	Mohawk	98	99	98	99
51	New Con	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
80	New Arcadian	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	New Idria	14½	14½	14½	14½
185	*Nipissing	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
110	North Butte	27½	28	27½	28
50	North Lake	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Old Colony	23	23	23	23
350	Old Dominion	67	68¼	67	68
105	Osceola	94	94¾	94	94¾
10	Pond Creek	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
995	Quincy	93	95	93	95
135	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Shannon	9	9¼	9	9¼
45	South Lake	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	South Utah	43	43	43	43
310	St. Mary's	74¾	75	74	74
295	Sup. & Boston	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	Superior	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
110	Tamarack	52	52	52	52
200	Trinity	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Tuolumne	35c	35c	35c	35c
1,880	U. S. Smelters	67⅛	68⅝	67¼	68⅝
282	U. S. Smelt. pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝
3,375	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
190	Utah Con	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜
50	Utah Copper	81⅛	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝
925	Utah Metals	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
20	Victoria	3½	3½	3½	3¾
200	Winona	4	4¼	4	4¼
170	Wolverine	57	58½	57	58

*Ex dividend.

RAILROADS.

13	Bost. & Alb.	195	195½	195	195½
85	Boston Elev.	77½	77½	77½	77½
50	Bost. & Maine	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼
6	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	107	107	107	107
2	Conc. & Mont.	97	97	97	97
15	Fitchburg pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
5	Maine Central	103¾	103¾	100¼	100¼
40	Mass. Elec. pf.	36	36	36	36
700	New Haven	63	63	63	63¼
42	West End	62¾	63	62¾	63
88	West End pf.	83	83½	83	83½

MISCELLANEOUS.

240	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	98¼	97	96¼	97
460	Am. Pn. Serv.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
10	Am. Pn. Serv. pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
112	Am. Sugar	109½	109½	108	109
1,000	Am. Sugar pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
417	Am. T. & T.	130⅝	131	130⅝	131
130	A. G. & W. I.	30	30¼	30	30
111	A. G. & W. I. pf.	48	48	48	48
50	E. Bost. Land.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
202	Edison	242¼	242¼	242	242
7	Ga. Ry. & El. pf.	88	88	88	88
25	Gen'l Elec.	168	168	168	168
105	Mass. Gas	84½	85	84¼	85
10	Mass. Gas pf.	98	98	98	98
125	Mex. Tramway	10	10	10	10
380	Mex. & Super.	90	90⅛	90	90⅛
350	Mex. & Super. pf.	73¾	74	73¾	74
30	Nat. & Hecla	543	555	543	555
10	Centennial	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
15	Chino	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
2,015	Copper Range	63¾	64¼	63¾	64¼
15	Daly-West	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	East Butte	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾
210	Franklin	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
420	Granby	89	91	89	90¾
135	Greene-Can	48	48⅜	48	48⅜
140	Hancock	15	15⅛	15	15⅛
10	Inspiration	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
40	Island Creek	46⅛	46⅛	46	46
20	Isle Creek pf.	89½	89½	89	89
85	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
25	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
745	Keweenaw	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
180	Lake	16⅛	17	16⅛	16⅞
650	Mass. Con	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
50	Mayflower	3	3	3	3
405	Miami	38	38⅜	37¾	38⅛
200	Mi-Nigon	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
285	Mohawk	98	99	98	99
51	New Con	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
80	New Arcadian	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	New Idria	14½	14½	14½	14½
185	*Nipissing	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
110	North Butte	27½	28	27½	28
50	North Lake	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Old Colony	23	23	23	23
350	Old Dominion	67	68¼	67	68
105	Osceola	94	94¾	94	94¾
10	Pond Creek	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
995	Quincy	93	95	93	95
135	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Shannon	9	9¼	9	9¼
45	South Lake	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	South Utah	43	43	43	43
310	St. Mary's	74¾	75	74	74
295	Sup. & Boston	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	Superior	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
110	Tamarack	52	52	52	52
200	Trinity	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Tuolumne	35c	35c	35c	35c
1,880	U. S. Smelters	67⅛	68⅝	67¼	68⅝
282	U. S. Smelt. pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝
3,375	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
190	Utah Con	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜
50

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESSES.—Contractors on wash dresses with nifty styles; those having large plants call all day Saturday and Monday. 1,102 Broadway, Brooklyn.

OVERCOATS.—Blue and grey chinchilla for boys. Jobber open to buy for spot cash for immediate delivery. Y 276 Times Annex.

FRAU DE CYGNES, MESALINES.—Manufacturer open to buy for cash any quantity in navy, Copenhagen, and flax. H. Zaidenberg, 30 West 26th.

SUITS.—Open, 250 Palm Beach Suits; spot cash. 24 E. 21st, Room 804.

TAFFETA SUITS.—Jobbers looking for same in solid colors, checks, and stripes. Room 906A, 308 5th Av.

VOILES, black cotton; open for a quantity. See Mr. David of Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4848.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BLACK COTTON HOSIERY YARN FOR SALE.—Lot No. 6,896; about 5,000 pounds each of 8s, 10s, 12s, 14s, and 16s, single yarn on cones, not fast black, for prompt deliveries; sample may be seen at Room 401 Leonard St. Phone 135 Franklin, New York City. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant; also at Amsterdam, N. Y.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported "Sonomore, 0," white, for sale. Mad. Square 8358.

RAINCOATS.—Job of 400 raincoats, men's, ladies' and children's; must be sold up to the first; very good coats; open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; 975 Westchester Av., near Intervale Av. Telephone Intervale 2645.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3@3¼ " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Quality the Main Argument.

The main selling argument of the retail clothiers, according to the manufacturers, will soon have to be quality instead of price. The leading manufacturers, who are national advertisers, are insisting upon the quality argument, and the trade generally takes its cue from them. With piece goods greatly enhanced in value and the scarcity of fast dyes, the appeal of the retailer to the buying public can be based upon these things to much better advantage than if price comparisons are made and price cutting is employed to bring sales. This is the opinion of men who have studied the situation closely. Although the present situation in the industry has its difficulties, the manufacturers believe that some good results will follow and become permanent fixtures in the trade.

***

Might Have Welcomed Strike.

Some of the silk manufacturers, it is intimated in the trade, would be in a better position today if, instead of the workers' demand for a nine-hour day having been granted, it had been refused. In that event there would have been a strike. Ordinarily it is hard to see how a strike can benefit an employer. In the case of the silk manufacturer, however, the explanation given is that some houses took orders without first providing themselves with the raw materials to fill these orders. They hoped for a decline in the value of raw silk. A strike would no doubt bring about this decline and enable the manufacturers "short" on the market to recoup.

***

Cotton Goods Exports Continue.

No really detrimental effect on the business of exporting cotton goods is looked for as a result of announcements of embargoes on certain imports into Great Britain, quite a little of this business with that country, especially in the heavier cloths, being for Government account. As one exporter put it, it will be easier to get goods into England after they get there than it will be to get them there with the present scarcity of tonnage. There is some disappointment expressed in the market over the limited export business on gray sheetings, the improvement presaged in the Red Sea district by a recent fairly good order having as yet failed to materialize. The buying of colored goods for all markets is active enough, but the difficulty in getting the colorings wanted in these cloths is making business hard. On the other hand, however, there is not much quibbling over prices at the present time.

***

Should Not Guarantee Colors.

The National Association of Clothiers in a circular letter to the retail trade says: "We firmly believe that a large percentage of the medium and better grades of cloth manufactured for next Fall and Winter will measure up to former standards, so far as reliability of colors is concerned, nevertheless, the complete cessation of imports of coal-tar dyes, the rapid exhaustion of domestic supplies and the inadequacy of American production have caused most of the woolen and worsted mills to refuse color guarantees of their fabrics for the Fall and Winter season. Therefore, it follows that clothing manufacturers cannot give any general color guarantee of their products for the coming season, or until conditions become normal. Consumers must learn to accept the situation as one over which no mill, manufacturer or retailer can exercise control.

***

Look for Better Lace Business.

With the thermometer playing around the 60 mark out of doors, sellers of laces in this market are looking for a rapid change for the better in their business. Despite optimistic reports that have been made from time to time in the last few months, it is more or less generally admitted now that laces have not been as active so far this season as they were expected to be, the backwardness of the retailers in buying them being a deterrent factor. Business with the cutters has been good enough, from all accounts, but the lack of real retail buying has lessened sales in the aggregate. With the latest fashion models from the other side giving them a strong boost, however, a nice business in laces is looked for during the rest of the Spring wholesale season. No real change in the character of the demand is looked for. Embroideries are also expected to benefit from the more seasonable weather and the recent settlement of labor troubles in this locality.

***

Raising Silk Ribbon Values.

The higher cost of manufacture in France of the fine grade lines of silk ribbons is being reflected in heavy advances over entered value at the New York Custom House. Although importers in many cases have added in making entry to the prices set down in the invoices, Appraiser Sague has been unwilling to accept the entered prices as reflecting market value at date of shipment. They were raised to levels held by the authorities to coincide with values actually prevailing abroad, and duties and accruing penalties exacted. Recent appeals to the Board of General Appraisers for review failed to check the Appraiser's advances, the latter for the most part being affirmed. One of these cases before Judge Fischer yesterday had to do with velour ribbons from Brossy, Balouzot & Co. of St. Etienne, exported Jan. 13 last and en-

Do you desire to liquidate your business or wind up your affairs quickly? $500,000 in accounts to suit and the work of expert business men at your command; best of commercial and bank references; all transactions strictly confidential. N 145 Times.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

PRIVATE OFFICE and SALESROOM (Furnished) TO RENT With or without service. 11th floor Bijou Building, 1headway, Bet. 30th & 31st.

tered here Feb. 7. The goods as imported were in pieces measuring fifteen meters. The General Appraiser affirmed the advances made by the local Appraiser, values on one line alone being raised from 42 francs as entered to 52.20 francs per piece. Other heavy increases were approved.

***

Hard to Classify.

Collector Malone and his staff of experts at the Custom House yesterday gave up as hopeless the attempt to compose differences between his office and importers regarding the proper classification of fish scales chemically prepared and used to impart a pearl effect to glass articles. The importation was new to the customs men who suggested to the Collector that he take duty at 20 per cent. under the paragraph specifying "articles similar to chemical compounds in packages of less than 2½ pounds gross." This failed to satisfy the importers, who said free entry accrued as "fish skins," or else that duty at 15 per cent. as "enamel paint" should be taken. Both the Government and the importers will call witnesses at the trial before the Board of General Appraisers.

***

Chamois Overgaiters Selling.

Chamois-colored overgaiters are now being sold freely at good profit by local shoe retailers. Many dealers are said to find it profitable to push last season's pumps with new overgaiters, as the wearing quality is said to be better than that of most of this season's shoes which sell at the same price. Dress or walking shoes with white "ivory" soles are not selling much just now, because these soles are stiff and make walking difficult on wet pavements. A nice business is reported on all-white sport oxfords for Spring. Next to them in popularity come white-bodied oxfords, with tan tips and tan ball straps.

***

Raw Silk Imports Show Big Gain.

Imports of raw silk into this country during the month of February showed large gains over those of the same month in 1915 and 1914. The respective totals, in pounds, were: 1916, 3,828,367; 1915, 2,288,160, and 1914, 2,436,179. A peculiar feature of last month's gain is that it was confined to three grades—Japanese, which gained nearly 1,000,000 pounds over February, 1915, "Chinas," and tussahs and doppionis together. Receipts of European silks, on the other hand, fell off quite noticeably in comparison with the corresponding total of a year ago, but the sharpest drop was shown in imports of "Cantons." The country's total receipts of raw silk for the first eight months of the last three fiscal years have been: 1915-1916, 23,530,671 pounds; 1914-1915, 16,980,762 pounds, and 1913-1914, 19,026,445 pounds. The figures were compiled by the Silk Association of America.

***

Trading Light in Gray Goods.

Trading continued to lag in the local gray goods market yesterday, the only real sign of activity being the buying of large quantities of 38½-inch 60-48s at 4 11-16 cents for spot and nearby delivery. These are presumably the goods that buyers were trying to get on Thursday at 4¾ cents. Some April business was done on 39-inch 68-72s at 6 cents during the day, while 38½-inch 64-60s sold at 5⅝ cents for nearby deliveries. Sheetings and drills were rather quiet, though in the former goods some business was reported on 48-square, 4-yards at 5¾ cents for May-June delivery. The call for sateens and twills is active enough, from all accounts, but sales are being limited considerably by the lack of goods available for spot and nearby shipment. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7¼ | 38½-inch, 64-60s...5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....6¾c | 38½-inch, 64-56s...5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....6c | 38½-inch, 60-52s...4¾c
38½-inch, 56-44s....4¼c | 38½-inch, 60-48s...4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s....5¼c | 27-inch, 64-60s....3¾c

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Some Legal Distinctions That Affect Duties on Imports.

Overruling a protest by John L. Vandiver, Philadelphia, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday in a majority decision held that a Collector of Customs canot assess merchandise at a less value than the entered price unless so directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Waite held in his decision, coincided in by Judge Hay, that the action of the Secretary was not subject to review by the board. Judge Brown, dissenting, took the view that when the record showed that all the requirements of the law had been complied with the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury became ministerial. He maintained that, if the "direction" was nevertheless refused, relief by protest was open to the importer, and that the board may direct a reliquidation on the appraised value.

Testimony by witnesses for Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, convinced the board that the Collector erred in his return on pocket compasses made of brass and imported by the firm. The evidence was that the merchandise was of the same character as articles held properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as metal manufactures. The Collector was reversed in taking 60 per cent. tax as personal adornment articles.

The board denied relief in the protest of Harry Falck as to merchandise described on the invoices as "aluminium cut to special sizes for particular uses," which were taxed 26 per cent. as manufactures of aluminium. The importer set up the claim that the goods were properly dutiable at 3¼ cents per pound

DRY GOODS PRICES FIRM.

Wholesale Shipments Show Increase Over Those of Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale shipments of dry goods show a considerable increase over those of the corresponding week of past years. Road sales for both immediate and future delivery are in greater volume.

"More customers have been in the market. Collections are ahead of the same period last year. Prices are firm and the merchandise situation is reaching an acute stage in some lines."

SLIGHT DROP IN IMPORTS.

Some Details of Those Received at This Port Last Week.

There was a decline in imports of about $900,000 in the week ended March 24 compared with the week before, according to the Custom House statement issued yesterday. The inward movement covering consumption entries for the week totaled $24,524,400, against $25,477,906 in the week before and $14,532,423 in the week before that. Goods entered for bonded warehouses had a value of $1,905,075, while merchandise withdrawn reached $1,889,532. In the week before these transactions were, respectively, $2,029,144 and $1,949,192.

England was the sole source of supply for indigo in the week, the receipts from that country being 7,812 pounds, worth $14,676. Colors and dyes, mostly of the coal tar class, were entered to the value of $45,072, of which China sent $25,120 worth and Mexico $16,380. Scattering amounts from other countries made up the balance. Logwood receipts were 1,592 tons manifested at $30,968, while other dyewoods coming in aggregated 219 tons appraised at $4,382. Argol imports were valued at $29,125.

Undressed furs and skins totaled $168,201, while dressed furs were returned at $15,383. Fur hats were valued at $12,905, and other manufactures of fur at $3,427. Leather glove entries were set down at $28,089. Raw silk in skein imports were $368,172, and spun silk in the gray $33,712. Piece dyed silk goods were reported at $32,410, and weighted silk dyed yarns at $19,479. Linen fabric imports were placed at $148,865. Cotton thread entries were worth $155,028. Cotton fabrics included bleached cloth, $41,960; dyed in the piece, $47,258; printed, $16,157; other colored, $44,673, and cotton embroideries, $88,089. Wool cloth imports were reported as having a value of $105,210, and wool dress goods, $24,298. Ostrich feathers were returned at $33,966.

Clothing wool was brought in aggregating 3,834,246 pounds worth $939,806, while carpet wool totaled 669,455 pounds valued at $157,267. Sisal grass entries were 1,505 tons, valued at $171,870, while sugar beet seed totaled 116,161 pounds appraised at $11,351. Pickled calf hides totaled $263,811, dry cattle hides $356,882, and green or pickled cattle hides $429,724. Dry goat hides amounted to $281,267 and dry sheep hides $170,702.

Mother-of-pearl imports were set down at $40,14., jewelry at $2,319, of which Spain sent $1,242, and pearls not set at $82,404. Diamonds cut but not set had a value of $629,930, and uncut diamonds $84,552. Cutlery imports approximated $12,000. India rubber receipts aggregated 5,140,575 pounds having a value of $3,344,758, while cane sugar imports were 73,015,628 pounds, valued at $2,681,510.

Imports of coffee were returned as 13,285,581 pounds worth $1,471,511, cocoa as worth $279,820, and tea at $85,382.

NEW RECORD FOR EXPORTS.

Totaled $409,836,525 During February—Inward Flow of Gold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Final returns for February show that the export trade is even larger now than it has been at any time during the war. The grand total for February was $409,836,525—the highest mark ever made in any one month in the history of the country. It is $50,000,000 higher than for the month of December, 1915, and it is $85,000,000 greater than for January this year.

February was the eighth month of the fiscal year, and in those eight months the entire amount of exports was $2,586,301,000. It is the prediction of commerce experts that the total for the full year will exceed $4,000,000,000.

Imports in February were $133,935,117, which is $10,000,000 more than in January and greater than for any previous February. Over two-thirds of the imports for February were free of duty. In the eight-month period the excess of exports over imports was $578,834,390.

The inward flow of gold in February was $6,016,006, as against $12,726,402 in February last year. For the eight months it was $328,054,392, as against $46,267,200 in the previous fiscal year. The United States exported in February $13,684,067 of gold, where in February, 1915, the amount was $1,053,879. The export for the eight months of the fiscal year was $47,741,575, compared with $140,387,009 the previous year. The net inward flow of gold for the fiscal year down to March 1 has been $280,312,817. Last year in the same months it was $94,119,800.

RECORD SUGAR EXPORTS.

$75,000,000 Worth Sent Abroad in 20 Months Since War Started.

The European war has brought the United States to the fore as an exporter of sugar. Approximately $75,000,000 worth of the commodity has been sent abroad from this country in the twenty months since the beginning of hostilities, against approximately $2,000,000 worth in the twenty months which preceded them.

A compilation made by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York, issued yesterday, shows that the average monthly exportation has been more than the average annual exportation in the decade prior to the war. On only two occasions in the present century have the exports of sugar from the United States reached as much as 100,000,000 pounds in an entire year, while on numerous occasions since the start of the European conflagration the exportation has exceeded 100,000,000 pounds per month.

"Practically all of the $75,000,000 worth of sugar exported since the beginning of the war," says the statement, "has come in the raw state from Cuba, Porto Rico or Hawaii, passed through the refineries of the United States and passed thence to Europe in a form ready for consumption. Nearly all of it has gone to Great Britain, France, and Italy, which have in the past obtained practically all of their sugar supply from the beet fields of Europe."

The statement shows that the total quantity of sugar brought into Continental United States in 1915 was from Cuba, 4,800,000 pounds; Hawaii, 1,200,000,000 pounds; Porto Rico, 638,000,000 pounds; Philippines, 188,000,000 pounds; South America, 127,000,000 pounds; Santo Domingo, 77,000,000 pounds, other countries, 84,000,000 pounds. In addition to this the beet fields of the United States contributed approximately 1,750,000,000 pounds, and the cane fields about 350,000,000 pounds. The official valuation of the sugar imported from foreign countries in 1915 was $175,000,000, Hawaii $55,000,000, Porto Rico $30,000,000, Philippines $5,000,000, while the value of the beet and cane sugar produced in the United States is estimated at approximately $100,000,000.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

It is reassuring, at a time of unprecedented business activity, that conservatism is increasing rather than diminishing. Confidence is widespread in the continuance of record-breaking achievements in production and distribution, but there is now a more general disposition to avoid speculative excesses and to guard against overextension in any quarter. This spirit of caution is manifested in the efforts to check the rapid rise of prices in the steel industry as well as in the textile markets and other leading lines.

Ample evidence of prosperous conditions in commercial and industrial lines is provided by the continued heavy payments through the banks, as reflected in clearing house returns, the total of which this week at the principal cities in the United States amounts to no less than $3,595,472,574, an increase of 36 per cent. as compared with the $2,644,077,161 of the same week last year and of 15.2 per cent. as contrasted with the $3,121,720,610 reported for the corresponding week in 1914.

Bradstreet's says:

Country merchants are making larger purchases than ever before, though final distribution has hardly opened as yet, and it is the season of bad roads. Labor is in scant supply, the shortage promises to become acute, wages in industries are steadily mounting, and there is the ever-present demand for even more liberal compensation. Industry hums with activity, textile mills find themselves unable to make deliveries as promised, and the railway traffic congestion holds up shipments of materials needed for manufacturers.

FUR AUCTION CLOSED.

Sale Regarded a Success with Receipts About $1,200,000.

The second New York fur auction closed yesterday at the Masonic Temple, with prices well maintained to the end. Shippers and buyers alike described the sale as successful. On three of the leading furs, beaver, skunk and muskrat, the figures of the St. Louis auction were topped. The attendance was fully up to expectations of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation officials.

One of the executives of the company stated at the close of the sale that less than 3 per cent. of the furs offered had been "bid in" by shippers. He added that the sale compared very favorably with the St. Louis affair, and pointed to the high prices to prove his contention. He said that prospects are considered very good by those who were present at the auction for a brisk fur season owing to the enlarged demand for all sorts of furs as trimmings. The Summer fur business, which is mostly on foxes, is expected to reach large dimensions, and even the high-priced silver foxes have become more active because of this fashion.

American opossum, which was offered yesterday, brought 30 per cent. higher prices than were paid for similar skins in January. American ermine advanced 10 per cent.

The following prices were obtained yesterday on the skins sold: Civet cat, 40 cents, same as January; American ermine, 78 cents, advance of 10 per cent; Australian opossum, $1.50, and American opossum, $1.78. A fair interest was shown in the sundry skins offered.

About $75,000 was realized for the day, bringing the total of the sale to about $1,200,000.

Dispute Over Wool Sale.

LONDON, March 31.—The wool auction sales which should commence next Tuesday have been deferred for a week owing to a quarrel between buyers and merchants. Buyers are demanding an extension of a fortnight for the payment of wools purchased at the auctions owing to transportation difficulties entailing increased charges. Merchants are not inclined to yield. Buyers threaten to boycott the sales which have been postponed pending further discussion.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE, Md.—C. J. Benson & Co.; C. J. Benson, furniture, carpets, interior decorations; Algonquin.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss C. Sweeney, misses' suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Siegel & Singer; S. A. Singer, hosiery, knit underwear, sweaters; B'way Central.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. E. Adelson, silk waists; 15 E. 26th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; Miss H. C. O'Keefe, millinery; 621 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. F. Bilger, handkerchiefs, neckwear, ribbons, laces, veilings; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, hosiery, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss K. E. O'Brien, infants' wear; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; S. Roberts, optical goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Bernstein, waists, underwear; 13 E. 22d.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—W. Taylor & Son; A. Wilhelm, toys; 470 4th Av.; Grand.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; Mrs. E. T. Thompson, infants' wear; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBIA, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; G. Dessler, toys, sporting goods, kodaks; Collingwood.

DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; Miss A. M. Wilson, millinery; 30 E. 20th.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; E. G. Aruffo, carpets; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss K. G. Kelley, dresses; 116 W. 33d.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Hudson Overall Co.; C. C. Hudson, overalls; Imperial.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. T. McWeeney, general merchandise manager; 75 Spring.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; Miss L. E. Hayes, house dresses; 358 4th Av.; Continental.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; Miss M. Crance, millinery, ribbons, muslin underwear; Imperial.

JACKSON, Mich.—Style Shop; S. L. Seaman, millinery, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; D. S. Gilmore, general mdse.; 315 5th Av.; McAlpin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; M. J. Cagney, domestics, linens; 18 W. 35th; Prince George.

MARION, Ind.—Queen City Store; J. Zimmerman, Summer dresses, silk petticoats; 114 5th Av.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Carson & Towner Co.; R. E. Halstead, dress goods, silks, women's garments; New Strand.

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. La Bissonerie, furs; 432 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. Robertson, silks; 22 E. 20th.

PORTLAND, Ore.—N. & S. Weinstein; N. Weinstein, general mdse.; Theresa.

READING, Penn.—Kline, Eppihimer & Co.; S. E. Heckman, carpets, rugs; 334 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.; Miller & Rhoads; W. M. Didenhover, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, &c.; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.; P. F. Mannion, cloaks, suits, waists, house dresses; 220 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—M. Nusbaum & Co.; M. Nusbaum, silk linings, cotton goods; Continental.

SAN FRANCISCO—Owl Drug Co.; H. L. Hagan, drug sundries, fancy goods; 280 W. 17th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Frederick Weingarten; A. Weingarten, fancy & holiday novelties; 219 W. 31st.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky.—M. Rubin, general merchandise; Navarre.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—R. Sagalyn & Co.; E. L. Sagalyn, piece goods, hosiery, underwear; Wallick.

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Willard Mfg. Co.; J. B. Wilson, wash suits, duck clothing; 721 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson D. G. Co.; C. D. Sharp, linens, blankets; John Stehlberg, laces, neckwear, corsets, ribbons; 358 B'way.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; J. N. Drummond, domestics, linens; 21 E. 26th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sisman-Cohen Co.; B. Cohen, ladies' ready-to-wear; Martinique.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Jones-Morgan Co.; W. S. Jones, clothing, furnishing goods; Collingwood.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE MASON-SEAMAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Judge Hough yesterday appointed Allan Lexow and A. Leo Everett receivers for the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, operator of taxicabs, in an equity suit brought by the Michelin Tire Company of Milltown, N. J., for $7,575. Bond of the receivers was fixed at $25,000. The liabilities were given as $460,000, of which $200,000 was mortgage bonds and notes. The value of the assets was not given. The company's main office is at 622 West Fifty-seventh Street. The receivers are to continue the business.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP SALE.—Judge Mayer of the Federal Court has confirmed the recent sale of the properties of the International Steam Pump Company in the foreclosure suit of the Guaranty Trust Company to Douglas M. Moffatt. The sale comprised fifteen parcels, and the aggregate price was $6,263,000, as follows: New York, $4,305,000; Erie, N. Y., $380,000; Hampden County, Mass., $370,000; Hamilton County, Ohio, $334,000, and Milwaukee, $694,000.

ALLISON & LAMSON, a corporation, manufacturer of umbrellas at 85 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,886 and assets of $325.

LILLIAS S. PIPER, keeper of furnished apartments at 27 East Forty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $507 and no assets.

ABRAM G. REICH, school teacher, of 977 Whitlock Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,952 and no assets.

ROBERT MORSE, chauffeur, of 50 East Eighty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,002 and no assets.

WILLIAM J. GRIFFIN, laborer at Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,794 and assets of $178.

UNITED FIVE AND TEN CENT STORES, INC.—Judge Hough has authorized John S. Sheppard, Jr., receiver for the United Five and Ten Cent Stores, Inc., of 106 East Nineteenth Street, which operated eleven stores in other cities through sub-companies, to continue the business for thirty days.

JOSEPH ROSENTHAL.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on March 24 against Joseph Rosenthal, jeweler at 211 East 106th Street, on a settlement with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, half cash and half on a note at three months.

MARY A. HALEY.—Edward J. Ryan has been appointed receiver by Referee Stephen H. Thayer of Mary A. Haley, dry goods dealer at White Plains, bond $700.

EAGLE BROOM WORKS, INC.—Judge Hough has appointed Clifford G. Ludvigh receiver for the Eagle Broom Works, Inc., of 338 Delancey Street, bond $500, as William F. Oatman, the assignee, did not qualify.

ELIAS STARR, wholesale dealer in women's hats at 670 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $56,437 and assets of $11,192.

THE BASS COMPANY, manufacturer of lighting fixtures and lamps at 210 Canal Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,116 and assets of $5,718.

AUGUST NEWMAN, dealer in gasoline and auto supplies at 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, with branches at Jamaica and Woodside, L. I., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,694 and assets of $800.

BILT-RITE CLOAK COMPANY.—Milly Rosenzweig, one of the partners in the Bilt-Rite Cloak Company, a firm manufacturers of cloaks at 10 East Eighteenth Street, has made an assignment of the business to David Freiberger. Harold Swimmer and Sam Kessler, the other partners, did not sign the deed.

Weekly Failure Report.

BRADSTREET'S reports 344 business failures in the United States during the week, against 371 for the previous week, and 371, 226, 237, and 261 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 74; New England, 49; Southern, 85; Western, 77; Northwestern, 31, and Far Western, 28. Canada had 58, against 40 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the total concerns failing had less than $5,000 capital, and 70 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 31.—Edward C. Waller, Jr., a real estate broker. Voluntary petition. Liabilities, $318,498; assets, $170,753.

Nitto Takumura and Shosaburo Sasaki, individually and as co-partners trading as The Nitto Company, 40 South Wabash Avenue. Voluntary petition. Liabilities, $17,-783; assets, $12,041. N. H. Takemura, individual liabilities, $5,980; assets, $1,706. S. Sasaki, individual liabilities none, assets $540.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Alexander, Nate—Allendale Building Co. $159.94
Atlantic Macaroni Co.—E. Penna 480.53
Brown, William E.—J. C. Longiaru 3,647.58
Brinberg, Harry—A. S. McCrossan 1,071.13
Broad Restaurant Co.—Garry Iron and Steel Co. of N. Y., Inc. 111.41
Bornstein, William—A. Burgheim 125.65
Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co.—L. Green 161.95
Cohen, David J., and Louis Steinick—K. Simon 170.71
Calvo, Arturo R.—H. Rasaport 115.80
Castle, Vernon, and Irene—E. Shaw 26,978.37
Drury Lane Co. of America—H. Robert Law Scenic Studios 383.24
Dryfoos, Mortimer H.—Pole Construction Co. 288.18
Dobbs, William, or Bert Melrose—E. E. Williams 204.55
Doll, Charles—S. E. Potter et al. 458.88
Epstein, Joseph A.—N. Rosenberg 334.39
Freelander, Samuel—Louis H. Gura & Co. 180.86
Flushing Coal Co., Inc.—H. E. Meeker 2,139.14
Fish, Horace W.—E. Magee 350.00
Gilmore, General mdse.; 315 5th Av.; McAlpin.
Greenfield, Jacob A.—J. Dunn 100.25
General Cotton Securities Co.—D. Sully 35,231.44
Guarantor Realty Corp.—W. H. Barnum et al., costs 114.90
Greiner, Walter C.—S. P. Whelan 139.45
Hart, Max M.—J. Buxbaum 115.41
Hopcroft, Ernest D.—C. M. Prior 3,426.28
Heilner, David R.—J. Wachenheimer, et al. 179.25
Heer, Lawrence C.—Terrace City Motor Car Co., Inc. 2,057.86
Hoffman, Max—H. S. Realty Co., costs 117.98
Herman, J. Krumberger—Hudson Woodworking Co. 219.78
Holzman, Cohen & Co., Inc—Prime Hat Co., Inc. 837.63
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. Fineman 3,132.66
Jamaica Bay Mfg. Co.—Quemahoning Coal Co. 865.91
Jaretzky, Max—J. A. Blum 168.03
Jones, Saunders, P., Lawrence L. Jones, Jr., Warner L. Jones, and Samuel C. Miller—E. S. Miller 807.84
Katz, Regina and Alexander H.—L. Lustgarten et al. 171.91
Kaldinsky, Abe and Ida—J. Perelson 187.37
Knepper, Sophie—A. Bernhart 170.72
Klein, Max—I. and L. Changer 255.97
Kahn, Arthur, Isaac, Joseph and Abraham—Jacob Kahn 156.71
Levy, Leo B.—O'Neill Adams Co. 133.09
Lang, John—J. Sullivan 580.72
Lacher, Nathan and Sam Feuer—Security Bank of N. Y. 287.78
Leishman, J. Alexander, Jr.—V. E. Watson 265.85
Same—J. Hayden Ciarendon 446.29
Levinson, Mfg Co.—J. K. Silverman, costs 107.94
Mundler, Samuel—H. Brasch 258.01
Miller, Burton H.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 861.54
Moyse, Henry C.—H. Himmel 900.74
Martin, Edward—First National Bank of Fort Lee, N. J. 2,049.17
McFall, Raymond—P. Ohl 167.31
Mitchell, Garret V., and John A. Seely —Morris & Cummings Dredging Co. 14,393.36
Murphy, John M.—C. Philips 206.85
Mendel, Realty, Inc.—J. B. Owens 118.54
North American Films Corp.—Carlton Motion Picture Laboratories 223.45
Price, Louis—C. Bessem 1,120.88
Pasquerillo, Felic, adm.—William Kennedy Construction Co. costs 117.98
Putzker, Clara—I. Oleit 274.41
Prevott Louis—J. Remond Beaufils Co. 148.95
Peper, Henry J.—L. Levin 172.91
Pollard, Louis A.—D. M. Cahill 435.10
Russell, John—Castle, Inc. 152.96
Rabinowitz, Jack—Metropolitan Mirror Works 145.94
Sinclair, Robert G.—Morrison & Mitchell, Inc. 216.30
Sound Realty Co.—M. Von Erlenbeil 307.08
Star Tire Co.—McGraw Tire and Rubber Co. of New York, Inc. 566.34
Steel Pneumatic Tube and Tire Co.—New York Telephone Co. 107.87
Sozio, Alfonso and Silvertro—J. A. Pisani et al. 48.16
Sarafy, Jacob—Equitable Trust Co. of New York 115.63
Sonnenberg, Rebecca—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs 106.75
Turgow, Max, Morris Burstein, Samuel Edelman, and Sam Edelman—R. Stern 147.59
Tranter, Sefton—B. Tranter 4,090.00
Warren, Grace, or Alice Marshall, and Mrs. Charles Eastman—New York Telephone Co. 843.40
Wilson, Jared Y. D., or Mrs. M. Yale—J. Winterbottom & Son Co. 276.77
Wuppermann, Adolph E.—D. Vecchini 4,946.38
Young, John A.—First National Bank of Mamaroneck, N. Y. 1,882.86
Wasserweig, Adolph—J. Marmorstein 5,205.06
Warren, Homer S.—G. W. Kyle 169.91
West-Howard Corp.—J. B. Owens 824.04
Irvine, Charles—City of New York 240.50
Ikonograph Co. of America—Same 133.85
Imperial Ottoman Tobacco Co.—Same 205.82

In Bronx County.

Abes, Isador—L. Markowitz et al. $71.81
Beggs, William C. D.—Charles H. Scammell Co., Inc. 133.80
Bach, Max—H. Wittner 132.40
Browner, Baruch—C. Wagner et al. 106.06
Doll, Charles—S. E. Potter et al. 458.38
Epstein, Elias—S. H. Abelsky 224.81
Hirsch, Abraham—A. Fein 46.41
Krakawsky, Benjamin—D. Orently 79.64
Lubits, Herman—S. Schein 39.72
McMahon, Thomas J.—A. C. Townsend. 181.85
Penn Comet Co., Inc.—J. Brownfield. 80.70
Portman, Gustav and Augusta — F. Stefan 272.72
Schwalbenberg, Margaret—J. Jordis. 1,867.39
Whalen, John, and George Coster—Crystal & Birnbaum Cont. Co., Inc. 62.42
Same—Same 62.44

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Blake, Robert J.—Sheltering Arms; Dec. 28, 1915 ..... $2,104.28
Calvin, Thomas P.—United Distillers Co.; March 21, 1916 ..... 172.25
Engel, Fred L.—Railway Advertising Co.; Feb. 14, 1916 ..... 561.41
Duffie, Claire A. and Howard B. Minor —E. Garlicha; Nov. 6, 1913 ..... 139.41
Fields, Chas. C.—American Moving Picture Machine Co.; Oct. 24, 1913 ..... 217.41
Griffin, Robert L.—Scruggs Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co.; June 1, 1909 ..... 309.70
James Butler, Inc.—K. F. Hanley; Oct. 20, 1915 ..... 12,825.49
Kinsella, Wm. J.—Thatcher Furnace Co., Aug. 1, 1902 ..... 158.55
Miner, Howard B.—W. W. Wilson, Nov. 23, 1913 ..... 181.66
McGowan, John H.—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., July 6, 1915 ..... 125.85
Nechemias, Harry—F. G. Jockers, March 3, 1916 ..... 200.50
Pierson, J. Fred, Jr., and Clarence E. Pitt—Mount Airy Realty Co., Feb. 25, 1910 ..... 1,021.05
Silgerman, Moe, and New England Insurance Co.—People, &c., March 5, 1916 ..... 500.00
Strachman, Richard—Manhattan Leasing Co., March 16, 1916 ..... 317.96
Sugarman, Charles S.—Winthrop Dahlgren—E. Griffith, March 27, 1916 ..... 163.21
Saxton, Robert M.—G. M. Din

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Princeton Club Takes Up Option on Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street Corner for New Home—Big Deal in West Chelsea—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Princeton Club has contracted to buy the property on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street for its new clubhouse, on which an option has been held for some time. The members of the club a few weeks ago voted to buy the property. It consists of two ownerships, the immediate corner, 50x8 by 90, having been sold by the estate of Washington Irving, Jr., and the adjoining plot at 485 Park Avenue, 25 by 90, being sold by J. Metcalfe Thomas. The combined plot is 75 on the avenue by 90 on Fifty-eighth Street, adjoining on the latter the Leiderkranz Club and on Park Avenue the Arion Club. The property has been held at $300,000. Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the transaction.

Plans are being prepared to erect on the site a clubhouse of eight or nine stories, and it will be finished for occupancy by the time the lease on the present Princeton Club expires, in about a year and a half. The club now occupies the former Stanford White residence on the north side of Gramercy Park at the west Lexington Avenue corner. The Princeton Club was represented in the purchase of the new site by Richard E. Dwight as attorney.

Buys Chelsea Site for Warehouse.

The far western section of the old Chelsea district furnished an important deal which will lead to the improvement of a large plot with a tall warehouse. The property includes the plot from 510 to 524 West Twenty-first Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, fronting 200 feet by 92. It has been purchased by Baker & Williams, a warehouse firm, which owns two buildings directly in the rear on the north side of Twentieth Street, being a seven-story building at 513 to 519 and a nine-story building at 521 to 527 West Twentieth Street, the latter completed about four years ago.

The property just acquired has been bought from Sophie Hart, who sold the old tenements at 510 to 514, the stable at 516 from James E. Herrmans, and the remainder, 518 to 524, partly vacant, from Charles Laue. Buildings similar to those on the abutting Twentieth Street parcel will be erected.

The deal was closed through Goodale, Perry & Dwight.

Harlem Site Sold for Improvement.

Joseph P. Day sold for Rabbi Noah W. Bresler, Aron Samuels, and Mrs. Bertha Peters 115-117-119-121 East 103d Street, four three-story buildings, covering a plot 70 by 100.

The buyer, Henry J. Hemmenn, will improve the plot with a modern apartment.

Bronx Sales.

As a site for a five-story flat a builder has purchased from James Farrow three lots at the junction of Kingsbridge Terrace and Sedgewick Avenue. E. Osborne Smith was the broker.

R. W. Tether, owner of the Park Garage at 1,416 Franklin Avenue, near 170th Street, has bought an abutting plot, 82 by 100, fronting on the north side of 170th Street, about midway between Clinton and Franklin Avenues.

A plot fronting 108 feet on McCombs Road and 44 feet on Devoe Street has been sold by J. W. Rorech to Jacob Bloom and Morris Silverman as a site for a high-class apartment house. Herman Burkowitz was the broker.

Brooklyn.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold the four-story dwelling at 48 Montgomery Place, between Eighth Avenue and Prospect Park West, for C. L. Rossiter to a client.

The Burling Realty Company has sold the property 188 and 190 Navy Street for Edward A. Titus to a client for investment. The plot is 50 by 100, covered by four old buildings.

$600,000 Acreage Deal Consummated.

Title to a 560-acre tract at Massapequa, L. I., has been transferred to the Massapequa Golf, Inc., by the Massapequa Shore Company. The deal involves about $600,000.

According to the plans of the Massapequa Golf, Inc., the company will establish a public park with unusual facilities for golf, tennis, and other outdoor sports. Work will be started at once on three golf courses, to be completed this year, and eventually seven full courses will be laid.

Long Island.

The Lewis R. May Company has resold for Belle Lichterman the Silverman estate property, consisting of a three-story Colonial dwelling, on a plot 80 by 135, on the west side of Beach Avenue, Edgemere, L. I., to Charlotte Hall, for investment.

New Jersey.

The New England Colonial residence, known as The Dormers, the property of Mrs. S. Alice Whiteley Gleason, situated on the east side of Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J., has been purchased by Arthur O. Townsend, who will take possession on May 1.

F. M. Crawley & Bros. of Montclair were the brokers negotiating the sale.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., sold for H. E. Lesan a plot of about one-half acre on Greenacres Avenue, Greenacres, to Sterling Homes Company. Plans are being prepared for a Colonial house to be built at once on this site, costing about $10,000.

Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich Leases Astor Estate Dwelling.

Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, widow of the former Senator from Rhode Island, has leased from the Astor estate 721 Fifth Avenue, a five-story American basement dwelling on the northeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street, fronting 40 feet on the avenue. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the lease.

Commercial Leases.

The Waterbury Clock Company, located for a long number of years at 47 Maiden Lane, has taken a long-term lease of several floors in the building at the northwest corner of Centre and White Streets, through William H. Whiting & Co., as brokers, at an aggregate rental of $75,000.

George W. Bretten leased for Robert A. Bagley the three-story brick and three-store frame building on the southeast corner of 122d Street and Third Avenue for a term of five years to H. Eyle, to be altered and used entirely for sale of furniture; also, for Albert Winzen, the store in building 2,176 Third Avenue.

The Cruikshank Company, in conjunction with Cross & Brown, have rented the store and basement at 749 Fifth Avenue to M. J. Whaley, Inc., stationery and books, now at 463 Fifth Avenue.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for the Kiggins & Tooker Company to Ward & Gow the store, basement, and sub-cellar of 39 and 41 Park Place; also the basement store at 31 Spruce Street for George Rahmann to N. Fehlinger.

Charles B. Walker has leased for the estate of John R. Graham the store at 174 Centre Street to Louis Rosenberg.

Construction Work Planned.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the construction of a three-story storage battery service building for the Exide Garage, 527 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, Louis E. Jallade, architect. The building will cover a plot 189 by 100 feet, and will be of reinforced concrete.

Holabird & Roche of Chicago, architects, have designed the sixteen-story Lane Bryant Building to be erected at 21 and 23 West Thirty-eighth Street. Special facilities are to be provided for the comfort of both patrons and employes.

A six-story apartment house, 50 by 85.9 feet, will be erected on the north side of Twenty-third Street, 200 feet east of Ninth Avenue, by the 357 Twenty-third Street Corporation. J. S. Maher filed the plans.

Maximilian Zipkes, architect, has been commissioned by the Number One Realty Company, 353 Fifth Avenue, Chester B. Korn, President, to prepare plans for a plot, 100 by 100 feet, on the west side of Broadway, between 184th and 185th Streets, upon which they will erect two five-story high-class apartments. Work will be started at once.

Long Island City's Building Record.

A new record for Long Island City in the estimated cost of prospective building operations is shown by the figures of the Queens Building Bureau for the last week.

The total estimated cost of building operations for which permits were issued during the week for the Long Island City section is $421,602. The estimated cost of the new operations for this section of the borough is $620,457.

That Elmhurst is to have a building boom this Spring is shown by the estimated cost of $183,340 for the operations in prospect since last week in that section.

The largest single operation for which a permit was issued during the week is the erection of the six-story concrete factory for John K. Stewart, on Jackson Avenue, near Skillman Place, Long Island City, at a cost of $250,000.

Realty Notes.

J. W. Bromley & Co., publishers of real estate maps, will move on Monday from 34 Pine Street to 105 West Fortieth Street.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., took title yesterday from George Blumenthal, to the two dwellings at 22 and 24 West Fifty-fourth Street, 50 by 100.5 feet, which he recently purchased.

A building loan of $725,000 has been made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the Ferlo Realty Company, for a twelve-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, 107.2 by 150 feet.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 1,819, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x70, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to April 7.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Amsterdam Av, e s, at about 193d St, 100x irregular, frame stores; E. R. C. Floyd against James Thom et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due on judgment, $21,648.59; taxes, &c., $1,313.35; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hoe Av, 1,228, e s, 75 ft e of Freeman St, 50x100, three-story dwelling; C. O. Schetter against Florence Dean et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due on judgment, $10,569.44; taxes, &c., $249.07; to S. Bossak for $10,350. Whitlock Av, e s, 125 ft n of Tiffany St, 25x132.6x irregular, three-story house; J. W. Dougan et al., trustees, against Moric Willfinger et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due on judgment, $8,296.87; taxes, &c., $182.47; to the City Real Estate Co., a party in interest, for $8,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

23d St, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, for a six-story apartment, 50x85.9; 257 West 23d St Corporation, 431 West 14th St, owner; J. S. Maher, 431 West 14th St, architect; cost, $35,000.

58th St, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, for a twelve-story store and loft, 50x98.9; C. Scribner, 597 5th Av, owner; E. Flagg, 109 Broad St, architect; cost, $150,000.

Claremont Av, e s, — ft n of 116th St, for a four-story students' building, 192x129; Barnard College, owner; Buchman & Fox and A. Brunner, 30 East 42d St, architects; cost, $450,000.

15th St, n s, 105 ft e of 7th Av, for a one-story shed, 20x103.3; O. G. Smith et al., 7 East 78th St, owner; S. E. Gage, 28 East 49th St, architect; cost, $2,000.

152d St, n s, and 153d St, s s, 300.10 ft w of Broadway, for a two-story garage, 74.2x 199.10; Crompson Building Corporation, owner; H. A. Reid, 347 5th Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Holland Av, e s, 125 ft s of 213th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 25x39; Pompilio Miano, 3,514 Holland Av, owner; Enrico A. Russo, 731 East 245th St, architect; cost, $2,500.

Fairmount Av, n e corner Ellsworth Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 20.3x36.3; Martin Kretzeh, 534 Southern Boulevard, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,089 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $300.

Jerome Av, e s, 367.53 ft n of 184th St, for two five-story brick stores and office buildings, 2x75x50; John Rukman and Henry D. Patton, 2,293 University Av, owners; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 26, and New St, 75, to a fifteen-story office building; Standard Oil Company of New York, premises, owner; R. Clark, premises, architect; cost, $15,000.

Second St, 139 and 141, to a six-story factory and storage house; V. Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; Tracy & Swartwout, 247 5th Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

Southern Boulevard, e s, 184.34 ft n of Freeman St, to a two-story brick store and office building, 35x98.1; Louis M. Ebling, 830 Intervale Av, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, March 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,968-71, e s, 49.11 ft s of 158th St, 50x100; Placid Realty Co. to Franklin L. Partridge, 1,500 Broadway, N. J., mtg $57,000, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$83,000

HOUSTON ST, 240½, n e corner of Avenue A, 174.5x3x172.6 to avenue x25.11; the Minsker Realty Co. and Max D. Steuer to Minsky Building Co., Inc., 111 to 117 East Houston St, mtg $55,000, b. and s., March 29; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

29TH ST, 212 East, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Anna Eisenhauer to Arcy Realty Corporation, 220 Broadway, nil liens, March 30; attorney, Henry W. Unger, 115 Broadway.....$1

32D ST, 315 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9, foreclosure March 29; Sidney Harris, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, March 31; attorneys, R. & E. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$6,000

54TH ST, 22-24 West, s s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5; George Blumenthal to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 10 West 54th St, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$75

57TH ST, 245-247 East, n s, 76.8 ft w of 2d Av, 33.4x.00.5; Robert L. Luce, referee, to Caroline H. Field, at London, England, March 30; attorneys, Curtis, McP. & Colt, 50 Broad.....$25,000

63D ST, 307-311 East, n s, 138 ft e of 7th Av, 87x100.5; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to George Wagner, 113 7th Av, mtg $43,000, b and s., March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

88TH ST, 48 West, s s, 382 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Anna L. Crossmond to Claire S. Jerger, 104 East 70th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, March 30; attorneys, T. P. Heddon, 466 West 128th St.....$1

98TH ST, 328 West, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 41.8x100.8; Simon Wolf and another, executors, &c, of Herrman Schiffer, to Thomas Ward, Jr., 596 West 152d St, mtg $40,000, March 31; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..$32,000

108TH ST, s s, 102 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11; Mary Sheridan to Genevieve Michel, 8,718 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, mtg $11,000, March 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

114TH ST, 35 West, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Adolph Rudman to Martonbert Realty Corporation, 1,170 Broadway, mtg $20,000, March 31, attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

126TH ST, 251 West, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Gaines-Roberts Co. to Floyd S. Sanford, Tuckahoe, N. Y., mtg $10,000, all liens, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

130TH ST, 73 and 75 East, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11; Isidore Jackson et al. to Benson Realty Co. of New York, all liens, March 1; attorney, Abraham Stern, 31 Nassau St.....$100

142D ST, s s, 109 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Gustavus and Adelaide H. Kuynolds to Lillian M. Velten, 201 Edgecombe Av, mtg $15,000, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

150TH ST, 529 West, n s, 419 ft e of Broadway, 17x99.11; Bernard Loth to Popham Realty Co., 507 East Tremont Av, mtg $12,000, March 24; attorneys, McElheny, H. & S., 15 William St.....$1

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 705.4 ft s of Plymton Av, 47.4x irregular; James R. Truesdale, referee, to Mayer S. Auerbach and another, 151 Central Park West, March 30; attorneys, Hayes, H. & H., 115 Broadway.....$10,000

BAY ST, n s, 30 ft of North St, 30x100 (City Island); Sylvia H. Reynolds to Bernardium F. E. Hake and another, 1,237 Union Av, mtg $3,500, March 29; attorney, Freas & McE., 3,029 3d Av.....$1

BELMONT AV, w s, 2,300 and 2,386, w s, 72.5x 100; Wolf Burland to Max Mullen, 1,365 East 170th St, March 21; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$1

BELMONT AV, w s, 29 ft n of 181st St, 16.3x78.4; Lorenzo Capalbo to Carmela Vetere, 142 East 119th St, March 30, mtg $3,500, March 9; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$100

DINSCOMB ST, n s, at s corner of Parcel 76, Sheet 1, map Bronx Parkway Commission, 99.10x irregular; Mary J. Franklin, executrix, to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, March 29; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,719

FREEMAN ST, 808 and 811, n s, 60x90; James G. Crowley to Munderloh Realty Co., Inc., 3,210 3d Av, March 22, mtg $54,000; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

FOX ST, 850, s s, 40x100; Mack Construction Co., Inc., to Marcus Helfand, 154 West 118th St, March 30, mtg $33,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$1

JACKSON AV, e s, 234.2 ft n of 165th St, 19x85; Henry J. Queripel to Herman Kolkmann, 261 West 126th St, March 20, mtg $4,000; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St.....$1

KELLY ST, n e corner of 163d St, 125x200 to w s of Tiffany St; Jena Harris to David Harris, 108 West 81st St, April 14, 1915, mtg $271,000; attorney, A. Rosenblum, 320 Broadway.....$100

LAFAYETTE ST, n s, 85 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x irregular; Alfred E. Reed to R. P. Building Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, March 29; attorney, M. Wyckoff, 277 Broadway..$100

LIND AV, 1,339, w s, 373.2 ft n of 169th St, 60.2x96.3; George Kammerer to Martin Hieronymus, 747 East 181st St, mtg $29,000, March 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOT 195, map of 305 lots at Olason's Point; Oliver E. Davis, referee, to John Jordis, 77 Dawson St., March 6; attorney, J. H. Banton, 1 Liberty St.....$3,000

LOTS 132 to 151, map of William O. Giles; Catherine C. Giles to Victor Zambetti, 5,931 Liebig Av, March 30, mtg $9,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 31 and 32, Parcel 26, map of William B. Ogden; Kane Construction Co. to Hephta Realty Co., Inc., 198 Broadway, July 29, 1915, mtg $2,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John F. Kaiser to same, Feb. 18, mtg $2,000; attorney same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Hephta Realty Co., Inc., to Miriam Weinberg, 189 South 5th St, Brooklyn, March 1, mtg $2,000; attorney same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Miriam Weinberg to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, March 28, mtg $2,000; attorney same.....$1

MARION AV, n s, 30 ft e of 200th St, 25x185; William H. Birchall to Katherine H. Birchall, 831 Bedford Park Boulevard, May 12, 1913; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$100

MARION AV, n e corner of 200th St, 286.9x 110x181x123.3, also plot beginning 100 ft n of Marion Av and 236.9 ft e of 200th St, 25x65; William H. Burchall to Hannah R. Burchall, 831 Bedford Park Boulevard, May 6, 1913, attorney, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$100

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 627 ft n e of Samuel St, 33x150; John J. O'Brien, referee, to Hermine Espaunberger, 651 East 230th St, and another, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PROSPECT AV, 730-2, e s, 50x88.11x62.10x 125; Dora Lichtenstein to Annie Orloff, 376 East 8th St, March 30, mtg $42,500; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.

PROSPECT AV, 1,451, w s, 44x55x23.5x74 to Lafayette St x22x22x85; R. P. Building Co., Inc., to Naphtali Levin, 403 E. 171st St, mtg $36,000, March 30; attorney, M. Wyckoff, 277 Broadway.....$100

RANDALL AV, s e corner of Underhill Av, 100x100; Nathan B. Levenson to Henrietta Levenson, 701 West 178th St, March 31, mtg $950; attorney, Nathan Levenson, 701 West 178th St.....Gift

TEE TAW AV, e s, 200 ft w of Devoe Terrace, 50x100x43x100; William L. Phelan et al. to Patrick J. Fanning, 103 Madison Av, Jamaica, L. I., March 21, mtg $3,230; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

THROOP AV, w s, 324.11 ft e of 183d St, 18.8x70.7; Vera V. Schramm to Charles T. Brine, 2,066 Anthony Av, mtg $5,000, March 30; attorney, E. R. Eckley, 2 Rector St.$100

TIEBOUT AV, 2,483-2,483, w s, 100.1x165; Arden Consstn. Co., Inc., to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 E 42d St, mtg $77,500, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 16.8x88.7; Mary L. Gautier to Anna Osborn, 2,048 Valentine Av, March 29; attorney, Louis F. Gautier, 2,018 Valentine Av.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna Osborn to Louis S. Gautier, 2,015 Valentine Av, March 29; attorney, same.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 337.6 ft n of 169th St, 60x139.6x60x136.7; Rosef Realty Corp. to Marcus Feuerstein, 26 West 112th St, March 30, mtg $65,000; attorney, M. Feuerstein, 26 West 112th St.....$100

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 25.8 ft e of Theriot Av, 25.8x49.4x25x55.3; also Lot 176, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; also Lot 540, map of Gleason estate; William A. Connors to Jacob Mendel and another, 576 6th Av, Brooklyn, March 30, mtg $3,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

166TH ST, n s, 496.10 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Thomas F. Bligh to August Lanter, 789 Elton Av, July 9, 1914, mtg $8,300; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; August Lanter to Lanter-Lodes, Inc., 837 Washington Av, March 31; attorneys, same.....$100

165TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x 113.4; Frederick Atanasio to Geneva Holding Corp., 37 Liberty St, March 28; attorney, J. H. Zisser, 61 Park Row.....$1

181ST ST, 747 East, n s, 50x100; Martin Hieronymus to George Kammerer, 458 East 143d St, mtg $34,000, March 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DEY ST, n w corner of Greenwich St, 25.1x 66; Jessie B., wife of Frederick W. Matlocks, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, March 30, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

GRAND ST, n w corner of Sheriff St, 50x80; Edward Knierlem to Kate T. Chatillon, 71 Central Park West, March 27, prior mtg $5,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

HOUSTON ST, n e corner of Avenue A, 174.5x—; Minsky Building Co. to Min Realty Co., 111 East Houston St, March 29, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$16,000

PARK AV, n w corner of 84th St, 107.2x— irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to Madison Av, March 29, due Sept. 1, 1920, 5½ p. c; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$725,000

5TH AV, 743, e s, 62.8 ft n of 57th St, 10.7x 100, prior mtg $155,000; Lewis C. Hasell et al., trustees of Mary M. Hasell, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 30, due, &c., as per bond.....$45,000

6TH AV, e s, 49.4 ft s of 22d St, 24.8x98; Charles J. Ritter to Frederick Beltz, Jr., 12 East 31st St, March 30, 3 years, p. c. as per bond; attorneys, Geiler, R. & H., 227 Lafayette St.....$100

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 627 ft n e of Samuel St, 33x150; Hermine Espaunberger and another to Caroline Ridgeley, 188 Mayflower Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., March 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500

PROSPECT AV, 1,451, w s, 44x55x23.5x74 to Lafayette St x22x22x85; Naphtali Levin to R. P. Building Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, March 30, due Jan. 27, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hy. A. Blumenthal, 233 Broadway.....$5,000

RIDER AV, n w s, 100 ft n e of 138th St, 52.2x115; James G. D. Burnett to B. Adams Burnett, Ridgewood, N. J., March 30, 1 year; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av.....$2,000

TOWNSEND AV, e s, 100 ft n of Belmont St, 98.10x irregular; J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to Procario Contracting Co., Inc., 342 East 120th St, prior mtg $7,000, March 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leo Schaffran, 51 Chambers St.....$3,944

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 337.6 ft w of 169th St, 60x139.7; Marcus Feuerstein to Rosefr Realty Corporation, 17 West 110th St, prior mtg $45,000, March 30, due April 1, 1926, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 26 Broad St.....$20,000

176TH ST, 853 East, n s, 51x150; Kirwan Building Co., Inc., to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, March 31, 5 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, Jr., 7 Wall St.$42,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 3,447, store and basement; Halcyon Real Estate Corporation to Herman J. Wessels, on premises, 4 2-12 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, Hy F. Rabbe, 3,476 Broadway.....$2,800 to $5,600

BROADWAY, 3,586, Store 8; Indiana Club to Lowell Limited Lauro, 505 West 146th St, 3 2-12 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, Samuel Cherkes, 116 Nassau St.....$1,200

CANAL ST, 151 and 153, store; Schulte Realty Co. to Abraham Harris, 1,000 Fulton St, 3 years from March 24, 1916; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St.....$3,000

JANE ST, 124 to 132, all; John D. Haas, executor, to Coastwise Warehouse, Inc., 124 to 132 Jane St, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, Thomas L. Green, 165 Broadway.....$8,000

LEWIS ST, 123, all; Ignatz Weisberger and another to Samuel Wolf, 124 Lewis St, 2 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, L. R. Wasserstrom, 16 Ferry St.....$1,900

7TH AV, 2,140, store; Frank Windiola to Nathan Becher, 227 West 141st St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Benjamin Schwartz, 192 Broadway..$2,400 and $2,700

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 165th St, half of store; Gustav Blank to Michael Rinato, 876 East 165th St, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Edw. H. Dolge, 1,033 Prospect Av.....$420

ODGEN AV, 968, store, &c.; William H. Caldwell to Bernhard Alexander, 968 Ogden Av, 3 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, H. Lyons, 115 Broadway.....$840 to $960

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 617; E. F. Keating Co. against John D. Crimmins, owner; Osborne Rea & Co., contractor, renewal.....$760.53

PARK AV, 3d; R. D. Keating against Osborne Rea & Co., contractor; Charles Construction Co., Bing & Bing Construction Co. et al., owners, renewal.....83.15

PARK AV, 393; Universal Sheet Metal Works against Bing & Bing Construction Co., owner and contractor; Osborne Rea & Co., subcontractor, renewal.....$744

3D AV, 1,400; Morris Brief et al. against Jacob Corday, owner and contractor....$177

11TH AV, 764; William Dunker against Annie and Robert J. Murphy, owners and contractors.....$453.55

80TH ST, 135 West; Henry Schnakenberg against John Baernstein-Regneas, owner and contractor.....$1,036.24

113TH ST, 122 and 124 East; Julius Nemirowsky against estate of S. Cohen, owner; Charles Cohen, contractor.....$71.55

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,324; Jacob Feinberg against Ebling Brewing Co., owner; S. Schmalbach, contractor.....$57

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

MURRAY ST, 69; Lewis P. Fluhrer & Co., Inc., against French Church de St. Esprit et al., Dec. 30, 1915.....$5,715

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, n w corner of 84th St, 107.2x150x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans Fenlo Realty Co., Inc., to erect a twelve-story apartment.....$725,000

Bronx.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 238th St, 53.4x Broadway Building Co., Inc., to erect a five-story apartment.....$54,000

238TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 78.8x 97.9; Augustus Van Cortlandt loans 5,780

Broadway Building Co., Inc., to erect a five-story apartment.....361,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, e s, 63.5 ft n of 100th St, 27.6x100; Ida T. L. Schwarz against Harlem Estates, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise.

29TH ST, 39 and 41 West; Victoria Building and Contracting Co., Inc., against Michael J. O'Connor et al., foreclosure of mechanic's lien; attorney, J. J. Vause.

29TH ST, 39 and 41 West; Frederick C. Zobel against Michael J. O'Connor et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, J. J. Vause.

100TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; May B. Moffat against Maude E. Hall et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Brinckerhoff.

100TH ST, 133 West; Frank T. Warburton, trustee, against Maude E. Hall et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. T. Warburton.

175TH ST, s s, 55 ft e of Audubon Av, 18x 78.8; Harriet R. Post against Walter H. Martin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. M. Brooks.

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, n e corner of 195th St, 50x 100; William H. Lunney against Miltner Brothers, Inc., action to establish boundary line; attorneys, Hatch & Clute.

FORDHAM ROAD, 8 and 8-10 West; Frank S. Phelan against Leah M. Rosenbaum et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Holden & Cavanaugh.

LOT 184, part of, map of East Morrisania; William Rankin against Financiers' Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Adam.

PARK AV, 4,691; Mathilde A. Moller against Marion C. Schneckenberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller & Bretzfelder.

TIMPSON PLACE, s w corner of 149th St, 26.8x109.3; William Rankin against Financiers' Realty Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Adam.

TINTON AV, n w corner of 149th St, 94x 100; William Rankin against Financiers' Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Adam.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 15, 1914, from a collision between tug P. R. R. No. 7 and her tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. R. R. No. 7 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $32,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, 25 S. Court and 21 E. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before July 3, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

HYLAND & ZABRISKIE, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 22, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 4 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 27, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 27, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 1 BOX OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 29, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 27, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 1 CASE OF CANNED PUMPKINS AND ONE CASE OF CANNED PEAS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act approved June 30, 1906, as amended August 23, 1912.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 29, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 27, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 4 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 29, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 27, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 10 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure therof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 10, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Texas disturbance has reached the southeast portion of that State attended by rains in New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and the western portions of Arkansas and Missouri. There is also a moderate disturbance over Upper Michigan, moving rapidly eastward, and it has caused light rains in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the north and west portions of the upper lake region.

Over the remainder of the country, except in the Far Northwest, the weather was fair.

Temperatures are high east of the Mississippi and also in the Northwest and over the districts west of the Rocky Mountains. In the Southwest it is much colder, with temperatures from 23 to 29 degrees below the seasonal average over Western Texas.

There will be local rains Saturday in the lake regions, the Lower Ohio Valley, and Western Tennessee on Saturday night and Sunday in Northeastern Pennsylvania, Northern New Jersey, New York, and New England.

There will be rain Sunday in the East Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, accompanied by falling temperature. In the South Atlantic States and the south portion of the Middle Atlantic district the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday and it also will be fair Sunday in the lake region.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except east off the Florida coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair Saturday, local rains at night or Sunday.

New Jersey—Fair Saturday. Sunday, fair south, probably rain north.

Western New York—Local rains Saturday, Sunday, probably fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday, rain at night or Sunday morning, cloudy south.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday. Sunday, probably rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	27	47	4 P. M.	45	54
8 A. M.	26	46	6 P. M.	42	50
9 A. M.	32	53	9 P. M.	34	48
12 M.	37	60	11 P. M.	32	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47; at 8 P. M. it was 48. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 4:46 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.11 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:20—60 Mulberry St.; Stabile Bros.....None
2:20—64 Nassau St.; Mercantile Lunch Co.....Not given
3:45—611 W. 152d; not given.....None
3:40—76½ Pine St.; Niagara Chemical Co.....Slight
8:30—149 E. 125th; John Reilly.....$5,000
4:07—164 Delancey St.; not given.....Slight
6:00—161 Allen St.; Louis Appleman..Slight
6:20—141 E. 23th; Seiter & Kates.....Slight
9:00—521 E. 11th; Louis Berle.....Slight
9:20—45 Varick St. California Fruit Product Co.....Slight
10:10—209 E. 50th; Ludwig Straube..Not given
10:50—303 E. 69th; Joseph Besely..Not given
11:30—785 E. 11th; Clintock Iron Works..None

P. M.

12:05—3,268 Washington Av.; John W. Stecker.....Slight
12:20—242 E. 104th; Isadore Tynbaum..Slight
2:30—305 E. 21st; Samuel Kuperman...Slight
2:30—73 Canal St.; not given.....None
3:55—2,017 La Fontaine Av.; Sophie Beneman.....Slight
4:35—113 Stanton St.; Pinkus & Schwartz.....Slight
6:00—100 Monroe St.; David Melker..Slight
6:25—26-30 W. 37th; Sperry & Reid...None
8:35—145 W. 100th; Charles Cohen.....Slight
7:40—2,151 3 Av.; W. Bauman.....$3,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Col. G. M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, upon arrival in United States, to San Antonio, as Judge Advocate of Southern Dept.

Lt. Col. R. D. Walsh, 8th Cav., from that regiment to recruiting service at 25 3d Av., New York City.

Orders of Dec. 29 relating to Lt. Col. W. A. Holbrook, Cav., revoked. He is assigned to 8th Cav. and relieved from duty at Army Service Schools, April 12.

1st Lt. H. H. Mauven, Jr., C. A. C., upon relief from duty at the Academy, about May 22, and after any leave, report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Pahama, for assignment to a company.

Promotions of officers of the C. A. C.: 1st Lt. to Capt., L. B. Magruder; 2d Lts. to 1st Lts., T. H. Jones, L. Watts, and H. N. Sumner. Capt. Magruder is assigned to 22d Co., and 1st. Jones, Watts, and Sumner will remain on present duties at present stations.

Resignation of 1st Lt. E. St. J. Greble, Jr., F. A., accepted.

Leaves: Col. F. W. Coe, C. A. C., 3 months; 1st Lt. A. K. C. Palmer, 1st F. A., 1 month; Pay Clerk Ed N. Enders, Q. M. C., 30 days, and Capt. J. Bugge, 21st Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Ensign W. K. Beard, the Virginia to the Tallahassee.

Gunner H. J. Meratti, to radio station, Cavite, P. I.

Chief Machs. R. T. Scott, the Jupiter, home, await orders, and C. J. Collins, Mare Island Yard, to the Nebraska.

Chief Carp. J. T. S. Miller, Norfolk Yard, May 1, to the Louisiana.

Carp. R. J. Leahy, the Iris, to temporary duty the Rainbow.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Caesar at Funchal, Duncan at Solomon Islands, Glacier at Topolobampo, Pittsburgh at San Diego, Potomac at Almirante Bay, and the Wheeling at Puerto Mexico.

Sailed: Chester, St. Vincent, Cape Verde, for New York; Eagle, Hatteon waters for Guantanamo; Orion, Guantanamo, for Port au Prince; Stanwich, Annapolis for Norfolk, and the Tennessee, Montevideo for Bahia Blanca.

The Washington has been detached from duty with the cruiser squadron, Atlantic fleet, and assigned to duty with the Atlantic reserve fleet.

The Parker, now at Guantanamo Bay, ordered to Norfolk Yard.

The Winslow, now at Guantanamo Bay, ordered to New York Yard.

Attention is called to the notice in the "Movements of Naval Vessels" list of Jan. 8, changing the mail address of the Hannibal from in care of the Postmaster, New York City," to "in care of the Postmaster, New Orleans, La." A letter has been received from the commanding officer of the Hannibal stating that mail is being received addressed via New York, which delays its receipt several weeks or more.

Coast Guard.

Capt. Commandant W. G. Rose, retired, died at New Bedford, Mass.

First Lieut. W. C. Myers of engrs, detached from the Guthrie, upon relief, placed waiting orders, and C. C. McMillan of engrs, detached temporarily from the Golden Gate and assigned to temporary duty on the McCulloch.

Second Lts. C. J. Curtiss of engrs, resigned, and C. E. Sugden of engrs, the Androscoggin, to Pensacola, Fla., for instruction in aviation.

Third Lt. C. A. Beckley of engrs, to duty as junior line officer of the Mohawk, and E. F. Stone, orders of 21st inst. revoked, detached the Onondaga, to Pensacola, Fla., for instruction in aviation.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday the retirement of Capt. Michael Delaney of the Stapleton, S. I., Precinct on half salary. The following transfers were also announced: Capt. James H. Post, from Astoria to the Highbridge Station; Capt. John P. Reith, from Highbridge to Astoria; Capt. George C. Liebers, from Glendale to Westchester; Capt. Thomas F. Maude, from Westchester to Simpson Street; Capt. Fred Wolfarth, from Simpson Street to Stapleton, S. I. Lieut. John Kelly was placed in charge of the Glendale Station.

The trial of the merit system has been extended to Traffic and Marine Divisions and subdivisions.

Instructions for Bicycle Squad have been rearranged as follows:

23d, 62d, 63d, 65th, 66th, 68th, 69th, 74th, 77th, and 79th Prects., at 196th Street and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, at 10 A. M. on Saturday of each week, beginning today.

148d, 153d, 167th, 170th, 172d, 173d, and 174th Prects., at Ocean Boulevard and Kings Highway, at 11 A. M. on Monday of each week, beginning April 3.

31st, 33d, 274th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 281st, 283d, and 285th Prects., at 277th Prect. Station House, at 11 A. M. on Tuesday of each week, beginning April 4.

30th, 31st, 69th, and 99th Prects., at New Dorp Lane and Southfield Boulevard, at 11 A. M. on Wednesday of each week, beginning April 5.

Transfer and assignments: 4 P. M., Apr. 1. Patrol. J. G. P. Schmauder, 3 I. D. to 63, assignment to clerical duty discontinued.

Assignment discontinued: Surgeon D. J. Donovan, 5 S. D., in charge 6 S. D., (temp.,) in addition to his own, from 8 A. M., Apr. 1.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. D. Mayer, 13, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 2; F. Koch, 31, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 2.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. J. Glaser, 275, 3:40 P. M., Mar. 13, to noon, Mar. 16; M. J. Kelly, 283d, 4 P. M., Mar. 10, to 12 P. M., Mar. 19.

Restored to duty: Patrol. E. J. Higgins, 85.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. B. [illegible], 146.

Fire Department.

The following uniformed firemen, having passed their probationary period of three months satisfactorily, have been appointed fourth grade firemen at the rate of $1,000 a year, to take effect at 8 A. M. today: A. M. Birnbaum, Eng. 9; A. Meyers, Eng. 13; J. J. Scanlon, No. 2, Eng. 26; J. G. Borg, Eng. 210; L. Hrdlus, H. & L. 3; A. Speidel, H. & L. 20; E. J. Cummings, H. & L. 110; W. Rebel, Eng. 6; G. E. Jantzen, Eng. 17; J. P. Springer, Eng. 82; J. W. Justar, Eng. 215; W. M. Marek, H. & L. 9; F. Schutt, H. & L. 24; W. F. Henry, H. & L. 119

Firemen, acting as building and fire inspectors, have been ordered to notify all persons whom they direct to Fire Headquarters for examination for a certificate of fitness that such examinations are held on Tuesdays and Fridays only, between 10 A. M. and noon, and that the only exception to this is in case of magazine keepers or others, where an emergency exists requiring immediate action, in which cases the examination may be from 10 A. M. to 12 noon, on any week day.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. 2d gr. R. A. Molony, H. & L. 36, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Apr. 1; Fire. 2d gr. H. J. Holsberger, H. & L. 124, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Apr. 8.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BRICKNER, SARAH M., (Dec. 6, 1915,) total assets, $30,886, made up of deposits, net value, $565, and gifts made in contemplation of death, $34,894. Assets: Bank, $1,970; gifts made in contemplation of death and taxed as such were, cash, $10,000, to Edwin S. Brickner, son; cash, $10,000, given to Benevenda B. Davis, daughter; bonds of NEW YORK TIMES, valued at $7,000, to Walter M. Brickner; Walter M. Brickner was given cash in banks, $8,819.

GOULD, CHARLES M., (Oct. 20, 1914;) net estate, $74,910; Mrs. Lillie Bell Gould, widow of decedent, $23,170; Charles A. Gould, Julia Gould, Lawrence Gould, and Catherine Gould, the four children, each received $12,935. Assets: Tract of land at Huntington, L. I., $5,400; bank, $549; life insurance, $51,294; commissions due from Gould Coupler Company, $12,835; salary due from Gould Coupler Company, $412; personalty, $579; mortgages, $1,013; stock Bayside Yacht Club, $100; 2,500 shares Gould Storage Battery Company, $12,500.

BENSON, ROBERT, (Jan. 25;) left more than $5,000 realty and more than $5,000 personalty to Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, aunt, and Harriet Goodwin Browne, niece, in equal shares.

BUSCH, CHARLES W. R., (Jan. 21;) left over $10,000 realty and $550 personalty in unknown amounts to Margaret, his widow, and Frederick and Minnie, his children.

KEMPNER, HANNAH, (Sept. 13;) left over $10,000 realty and over $10,000 personalty to Irving L., son, more than $10,000; Heanette K. Harris, daughter, more than $10,000; Ralph E., son, more than $10,000; Alexander Schale, about $3,000.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Mental examinations for stenographer, male, in the city service will be held on April 10, 12, 14, 17 and 19. About seventy-five candidates will be examined each day.

The commission has approved the changes of titles of ninety-nine employes of the Board of Education from janitor and janitor, steam heating, to janitor-engineer. They all passed a promotion test. In order to effect these changes the entire promotion list has been certified to the Board of Education.

United States.

The commission announces for May 2 an examination for associate engineer-physicist, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., or Pittsburgh, Penn., at salaries ranging from $2,000 to $3,000 a year. The duties will be to investigate structural and engineering materials. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or thesis. An educational training required for an engineering degree from an institution of recognized standing, and at least three years' experience in the testing of metals, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

George J. Gillespie, Chairman of the committee of the Board of Education assigned to confer with the City Pension Commission and the teachers' representatives upon pension legislation, invites all members of the teaching staff who are opposed to the pension bill to give their reasons to the committee.

The High School Teachers' Association by a vote of 26 to 25 has expressed its disapproval of the compromise pension bill.

The Professional Elementary Teachers' Association has challenged City Chamberlain Bruere and Miss Grace C. Strachan, President of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, to a debate with Miles Ava L. Parrott upon the compromise pension bill.

Arthur S. Somers of the Board of Education has been informed by a public school Principal that about 80 per cent. of the teachers are opposed to the pension bill.

Miss Laura D. Scott has been elected a delegate to the Teachers' Council in place of Miss Jennie M. Naughton, resigned.

The sum of $47.25 has been appropriated to pay the Superintendent of State Prisons for furnishing incinerator grates to Public School 87, Queens.

George Krug, Jr., has been appointed as a mechanical draughtsman in the Bureau of School Buildings at a salary of $1,489.17 a year.

The resignation of William J. McMackin as an attendance officer has been accepted.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., REAL ESTATE, 111 BROADWAY.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY SITE, 75x100. Convenient to all shipping; bargain; investigate. Montgomery, 135th St., E. of 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Flatbush, Dora Court, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms, well heated; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Flatbush 8151.

A semi-detached, high-class private house, with garage, on one of the finest streets in Brooklyn, at less than the cost of its construction. B 167 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Flatbush, Dora Court, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms; inspection invited; Brighton Beach "L." Phone Flatbush 8151.

Beautiful Flatbush, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms; all-night hall and phone service; see them; Brighton Beach "L" to Newkirk station.

Beautiful Flatbush, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms, well heated; high-class service; clean, quiet, comfortable home; Brighton Beach "L."

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

8, 4, and 5 room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., $115 to $175 for season. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or New Dorp 449 W.; or E. R. Fox, 206 East 9th St., City, Orchard 3767.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

New houses in restricted and refined community, 30 minutes out; $6,400 and $7,100; city conveniences; 7 rooms and bath; near stores, churches, public and parochial schools, new golf course, tennis, clubhouse. M. L., 114 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STORE, 1,772 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 147TH ST.

Corner Lofts—Steam Power—Elevator.

174-182 Worth St., bet. subway and 3d Av. "L" stations; sprinklers; high ceilings; 2 fireproof stairways. Apply premises or your broker.

Attractive first loft; shipping facilities; 1,200 square feet; rent, $1,000; financing or factoring if desired. Levison & Co., bankers, 141 5th Av., corner 21st St.

43d, 11 East.—Space in gift studio; suites; apartment two rooms, kitchenette.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 13th St.

Corner loft, modern, fireproof, 50x100, two Otis elevators, $2,000 per annum; near Broadway and Canal. Owner, Lane, 58 Fulton.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

AT BROADWAY AND 42D STREET, Nicely furnished private office. J. W. Buckley, 1,479 Broadway.

64th, (606 Park Av.,) $40; parlor floor, or will divide or furnish.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Four attractive and especially WELL-BUILT houses for sale in LANGDON TERRACE, Mount Vernon.

This restricted section offers the best in suburban life, within five minutes of excellent schools and markets; also street cars and railroad station; wide, well-paved streets. Over fifty houses already sold. WILLIAM B. LUCE, 336 East Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, New York. Phone 2818.

FOR SALE AT RYE.

On Milton Road; exceptionally attractive gentleman's place of 7 acres; beautiful and convenient location; modern house, 16 rooms; stable, chicken house, &c.; lawn, garden; beautiful trees, shrubs; all in perfect condition. J. H. Skillin, Rye, N. Y.

North Yonkers.—Beautiful home and garage, $14,500; 12 rooms, 2 baths, conservatory; fine river view; large plot, 75x150; can be purchased on reasonable terms; convenient to trains and subway connections. E. P. Baker, 30 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $800; monthly payments if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av.

YONKERS.—107 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location, bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Manufacturer desiring financial assistance and willing to locate in suburbs can find desirable location on siding adjoining N. Y. Central R. R.; owner offers liberal terms to desirable industry, employing skilled labor. Y 262 Times Annex.

Restricted nine-room dwelling; all modern improvements; large porches; near Mount Vernon station; all large rooms; open fireplaces, &c.; plot 50x100; $7,500; worth $9,000. Wolfe-Douglas, Harlem Station, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Chester Hill, Villa Apartments, 8 rooms, bath, 25 windows, overlooking shady lawns; porches private; only 3 apartments in building; yearly rent $900-$960. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon. Phone Owner 0091.

Mount Vernon and vicinities; best houses for sale or rent. Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

New seven-room Colonial cottage, steam heat, large plot, all improvements, $8,800; also choice plots near Van Cortlandt. Mulligan, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Irvington.—Beautiful home; 10-room house; lease, sale. Hurt, 170 West 74th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new house; artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quick, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. Angell, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

Farmhouse, one hour from city, in woods, near station and trolley; nine bedrooms; electric light; splendid place for Summer boarders; newly furnished, complete. E. C. Burrell, 536, Boonton, N. J.

Palisades Park.—Modern 7-room house; was built for a home; corner plot, 50x135; handy to trolley, train service; price reasonable. R. H. Buchanan, Grand Av., near Central Boulevard, Palisades Park.

Nutley, N. J.—Near station; two modern houses in complete order; ten living rooms, two bathrooms; electricity and gas. Particulars of Owner, 7 East 80th St., New York City.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." 1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

Big old homestead modernized; 150 ft. plot; all year home; details mailed; $15,500; sacrifice. E. Jobs, Summit, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FURNISHED HOUSES, BAYSHORE AND ISLIP. Write for List and Book of Attractions Issued by Our Chamber of Commerce. Address J. K. STRONG, BAYSHORE, L. I.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath; decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,900, on easy terms. Water Front Bungalow, 187 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with six-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated, ready to work; near harbor, trolley, and big town, where there is a demand for poultry and eggs; near enough to city to commute; want good party to take care of same and will sell on easy terms. B, Kuch, 136 Times Downtown.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.

New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall; all improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,600; $100 cash; $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOWS & HOUSES, 5, 6, 7, and 9 rooms; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing; also waterfront plot, 80x100; cheap; easy terms. Address Box N 131 Times.

Three-room Bungalow for $700.—Large front and back porch, open fireplace; now being built on a fine plot of ground; ready for occupancy May 1; easy terms. B. Bungalow, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

House, 21 rooms, 2 baths, best located, Rockaway Park; all improvements; newly renovated; suitable for boarding house; must be sacrificed; exchange considered. Knabe & Co., 214 East 57th St.

SUBURBAN HOMES.—Restricted and refined; 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500; send for 1916 "Spring List." QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 8876 Cortlandt.

Ten-room house, three baths; garage; overlooking Manhasset Bay; water privileges; excellent location; rent $1,200 per year, unfurnished. Thomas O'Connell, Manhasset, N. Y.

Freeport Colonial home, six rooms and tiled bathroom; sell cheap or rent, with privilege of purchasing. See owner, Joseph J. Furey, 101 Park Av. Tel. 1788 Murray Hill.

Modern 7-room house and contents, with large plot. Inquire on premises, 114 Greenway North, Forest Hills, L. I.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's country place; house 12 large rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet, strictly modern; near golf club and bathing beach; one hour from New York via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. W. Trigge, Darien, Conn., owner.

Property Wanted—Out of the City.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Country Property

To Let—Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

Attractive, furnished cottages in connection with THE NEW ESSEX AND SUSSEX. Housekeeping or Hotel Service. Season June to September. Inspection by appointment. DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager. Booking Office; 389 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Furnished house to let for the Summer; five minutes' walk from North Elizabeth Station; flowers and fruit in abundance; garage to hold two cars; 1,365 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.; rentage, $75 per month.

Connecticut.

Summer homes for rent on Connecticut Coast; houses furnished; running water, electric lighting, garage; Country Club, golf; rentals, $300 to $1,000 season; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $10.50 weekly and up. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.

Beautifully furnished three rooms, $125 monthly. Rogers, 22 East 33d St. Phone Murray Hill 7239.

Furnished—West Side.

A four-room, non-housekeeping apartment for rent, furnished, in Sevilla, 117 West 58th St., from May 1 to Oct. 1, $100 per month; or unfurnished at $85 per month; can be seen by appointment. BURTON THOMPSON, 7 Wall St., N. Y. C. Phone Rector 4042.

98th, 307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside. Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower bath; all-night service; rent $55-$115 monthly, $15-$30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 8964 Riverside.

Hotel San Remo, 74th, Central Park West.—Attractively furnished suite, 3 bedrooms, parlor, bath; overlooking Central Park; baby grand piano, Victrola; 5 months, April 15, $120. Apartment 511 E. P., after 4 P. M.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

10th Av., 623.—Elegant apartment, two rooms, bath; only respectable people; suitable music studio. Call 9-10 mornings. Dunphy.

85TH, 1 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 7 ROOMS, OVERLOOKING PARK; IDEAL FOR SUMMER; REASONABLE.

Four rooms, fully furnished, pianola included; top floor, elevator apartment; possession April 25; Summer; $50. 700 West 180th St., Apt. 62.

At 199 Franklin St., cor. Washington. Second loft; very light; 6,000 square feet. WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way and 86th St.

88th, 206 West.—Handsomely furnished, 8 rooms; May to October; $125 monthly. Freeman.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1334 and 1647 Academy.

Parlor, bedroom, and bath; sublet May 1 to October; furnished or unfurnished. Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th. Apt. 906.

10th, 60 West.—Sublet cozy 4-room elevator housekeeping apartment; furnished or unfurnished. Bishop.

Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath; elegantly furnished. 34 West 56th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Studios to Rent.—421 East 56th St.; elegant north light; everything new; open for inspection Sunday, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Madison Av., 2,032. (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $35; light outside rooms.

111 East 34th St., (near Park Av.) Two extra large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; very moderate.

Unfurnished—West Side.

$40.—Georgette Court, 515 West 113th St.; 5-room apartment, all modern improvements; elevator service day, night; centrally located; subway, elevated, cars, bus; parks within block. "Supt."

One room and bath, unfurnished, in new apartment hotel; southern exposure; facing 86th St.; maid service, restaurant; between West End and Riverside Drive; lease to Oct. 1; $40 per month. 309 West 86th St.

Furnished or unfurnished, nine-room apartment, two baths; south, west, and north exposure; large rooms; river view; $150 monthly, unfurnished. Superintendent, 301 West 91st St.

1,871 SEVENTH AVENUE. HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. Eight unusually large rooms; location best in Harlem; rent, $1,000 per annum.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Sublet beautiful $70 seven-room apartment, high-class elevator house, for $55. Goldberg, 515 West 143d St.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Riverside Drive, (102d St.)—Four rooms, southern exposure; rent $75 from May 1. Rockledge Hall.

Near Washington Square—7 and 9 large light rooms, all improvements; reasonable rent. 146 West 4th St.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Bronx.

Caldwell Av., 858, Catherine Apartments.—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 161st St., 3d Av. "L;" subway station block; rents $33 $36.

Grand Concourse, (198th St.)—Five large, light rooms, front; new; all latest improvements; healthy, high location. Apply on premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; electricity; first floor; phone.

90TH, 153 EAST.—Large, attractive room; southern exposure; running water; bath adjoining; telephone; suitable refined business man or woman; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 591, (52d St.)—Front parlor with one or two bedrooms, connecting; comfortably furnished; all conveniences; maid service; suitable for bachelor's apartment or studio.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Elegant back parlor; all conveniences; select private house; references; breakfast; phone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, bath, and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

West Side.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Dainty newly furnished and renovated large or double rooms; exceptionally clean; electricity, steam, telephone; continuous hot water.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelors; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

97TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large room, fireplace, private bath, electricity; references.

116TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well heated rooms, $3 to $6; references; telephone.

87TH, 31 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room, private bath; other rooms; select service.

113½ WEST 37TH ST. Unusually attractive rooms for gentlemen only.

43D, 118 WEST.—A beautiful large room with kitchenette, first class house, moderate, permanent. Bryant 7474.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

66TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable large, clean second-story front; modern; conveniences.

67TH, 260 WEST.—Two good-sized rooms, connecting; showers; electricity; references. Sewell.

68TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 3635.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, suitable doctor; others, $4 up; gentlemen; telephone.

66TH ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near Subway. Bartlett.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, attractive room; refined surroundings; reference. Telephone Columbus 8663.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Beautiful, large, front room; alcove; running water; bath adjoining; telephone. Owner.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; gentlemen preferred; convenient transportation; telephone.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; suite, with private bath, or will divide; references.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room; tiled bath; steam heat, electricity; gentlemen only; $3 a week. Columbus 1242.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; separate single room; electricity.

73D, 271 WEST.—Front; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; private home; subway.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; board; near Riverside Drive; phone.

159 WEST 75TH ST. Rooms, singly, en suite, bath; electricity; references.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished parlor bedroom, with private bath; also medium rooms; $8, $12; convenient "L."

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large sunny room, dressing room; all conveniences; references.

76TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely appointed room; connecting bedroom; large closets; running water.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright and cheerful rooms; reception room; $4 up; meals optional.

80TH, 128 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 255 WEST, (West End.)—Large, bright room; exclusive apartment; running water. Pearson.

82D, 152 WEST.—Cozy large, small rooms; running water; telephone; references; gentlemen; reasonable.

83D, 165 WEST.—Sunny outside room, elegant apartment; business woman. Bryant.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; private bath; small, all conveniences; breakfast.

84TH ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Schuyler 7012, Crocker.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Large room; running water; also small; ideal home for gentlemen.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Back parlor; southern exposure; private bath; reasonable. Schuyler 4605.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Sunny front room; private bath; suitable one, two; phone.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Handsome suite and room with bath; good situation; reasonable.

86TH, 178 WEST.—Suite, with bath and porch; meals optional; French cooking.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; kitchenette; single, double rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

91ST, 88 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, connecting bedroom; running water, electricity, telephone; $8.

92D, 42 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor suite; electricity; running water; phone; large bath; suitable physician; exclusive, private house.

92D ST., 12 WEST.—Lady, having eight-room sunny apartment, will let three rooms, singly or en suite.

92D, 259 WEST.—Two communicating front rooms, or single; running water; next to bath; electricity, phone; gentlemen. H. Odrovotg.

93D, 35 WEST.—Attractive back parlor for business people; reasonable; American family; telephone.

93D, 263 WEST.—Outside room; running water; adjoining bath; suitable business woman; moderate.

94TH, 121 WEST.—Small, medium room; conveniences; private house; scrupulously kept; gentlemen.

West Side.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator; telephone; reasonable. Smith.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; closet; bath adjoining. Apt. 41.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; attractive furnished room; bath; telephone.

102D, 305 WEST.—Front room, facing south; private bath; owner's residence; reference.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Gentleman; room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity, phone, &c. Apartment 15.

112TH ST, 905 WEST, Apt. 52.—Attractively furnished room; private family.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone; electricity; steam heat; elevator. McGague.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large room, three windows; also single; all outside. Whyte.

135TH, 606 WEST.—Several pretty rooms, newly furnished; select house; running water.

144TH, 510 WEST.—Nice light room; near subway; with or without board.

150TH ST., 610 WEST, (Apt. 5D.)—Desirable single room, private; modern; elevator.

151ST ST. AT BROADWAY, (Northold, Apt. 2B.)—Choice outside room, adjoining bath; private family; exceptional; conveniences; references. Hope.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st Subway.)—Single sunny room; bath; elevator apartment; $3.50. Engle.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST. Outside rooms; running water; gentlemen.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 32d St., Opp. Broadway.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $8-to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16

DIG UP THE MONEY WAITE GAVE KANE

Roll of Notes, Taken from Tin Can at Lonely Spot on Coast, $1,200 Short.

ALL I GOT, SAYS EMBALMER

Story-Book Journey Takes Detective to Tall Tree Where Treasure Was Buried.

DENTIST TWICE INDICTED

Declares He Is as Sane as His Attorney, Who Will Try to Save Him with Insanity Plea.

After a day of hard travel and mathematical digging in an atmosphere that smacked of buried treasure hunting of fiction, Detective John Cunniff of the District Attorney's office, Eugene Oliver Kane, the embalmer, and Ansell Young, proprietor of the Orient Point Hotel, took from the sand at the northeastern extremity of Long Island yesterday $7,800 of the $9,000 which Dr. Arthur Warren Waite said he gave to Kane to induce him to testify that he used arsenic in the fluid with which he embalmed the body of John E. Peck, Dr. Waite's father-in-law.

While the money hunters were on their quest the Grand Jury indicted Dr. Waite for murder in the first degree, and Walter Rogers Deuel, his counsel, made it clear in an interview with reporters that he hoped to save his client from the electric chair with a plea of insanity.

Kane, who admitted on Thursday that Dr. Waite had pushed a roll of large bills into his pocket, which he buried without counting, left New York with Detective Cunniff at 4:20 yesterday morning. Kane said refused to divulge the location of the buried money, so Cunniff simply followed where the embalmer led.

When Kane and Cunniff met yesterday morning, Kane first led the detective to the Long Island Railroad Station, where, under instructions, Cunniff bought two tickets to Greenport, the terminus of the road. The pair arrived in Greenport at 11:31, and, Kane suggesting it, engaged an automobile to carry them—where? Kane said he'd tell the chauffeur.

They started in a northeasterly direction along the coast. The road was more a sand beach than a highway of civilization, and the wheels sank deeper and deeper as the machine went on. At last, two miles from Greenport, the automobile became hopelessly stuck in the sand. Realizing the futility of trying to make the trip by automobile, Cunniff and the embalmer plowed their way back to Greenport, sinking six inches into the sand every step. When they reached the town Kane said:

"We can get there by boat."

So Cunniff picked out the most plausible looking motor boat in the harbor and he and Kane, piloted by a native, started for the open sea. The boat had not gone far when Cunniff discovered that it had no rudder.

Much paddling turned the boat about and they made for shore. By a lucky chance, while looking for a better boat, Cunniff and Kane ran across Young, whom Kane knew. The embalmer explained the situation, and Young, well-acquainted in the neighborhood, led the pair to a seaworthy launch, in which the three embarked on the treasure hunt.

The launch was steered five miles up the coast to East Marion Landing, near Orient Point. There the party went ashore, and Kane led the way a mile along the beach until he came opposite a clump of trees, solitary landmarks upon that windswept coast. In the midst of the clump was one easily distinguishable to one looking for it by its great height and three spreading branches pointing north, east, and west.

To the foot of this tree Kane guided the detective and the hotel keeper. There was grass about the tree's base, which, the detective noticed, seemed not to have been disturbed recently. The only mark was an old tin can standing bottom up. Kane lifted this can, drew a large knife from his pocket, and deftly lifted a square of carefully-cut sod.

Beneath the sod lay a tin can, which Kane, with never a word to break the charm, picked up and handed to Cunniff. Cunniff understood. He raised the top of the can, which had not been entirely cut off, and took out a brown paper package. Unwrapping the package, Cunniff exposed a roll of real money with a $500 note on the outside.

Calling Kane and Young to give close attention so that they might be witnesses, Cunniff sat down on the sand and counted the roll—three times. Each count resulted in the decision: $7,800. As Dr. Waite had said he had given Kane $9,000, Cunniff asked Kane where the other $1,200 was; but Kane, who repeated that he had not counted the original roll, insisted that the money in Cunniff's hands was all he had received from Dr. Waite.

The treasure hunt over, Kane asked permission to visit some of his isolated friends, and Cunniff consented. The three men therefore trudged back to the launch and put out for the Orient Point lighthouse, which stands on a little island a short distance off shore. There Kane introduced his companions to the lighthouse keeper, his friend, and related the strange tale of the buried money, its burial and recovery. From this visit the party went to the Plum Island lighthouse, a short cruise, where they similarly entertained another of Kane's friends.

In Hotel Strong Box.

Turning the prow of the launch southwest, the three men arrived at Greenport at 7 o'clock in the evening, three hours after the last train for New York had departed. Cunniff obtained rooms for the night, deposited the money in the hotel safe, and telephoned the result of his expedition to District Attorney Swann. The detective and embalmer are expected to arrive in the city this morning and to bring the money with them. It will be put into a safe deposit box until after it has served its purpose as evidence at the trial of Dr. Waite, when it will be returned to Miss Catharine A. Peck, an aunt of Dr. Waite's wife, from whom the dentist originally obtained it by representing that he would invest it for her.

The check for $9,400 which Dr. Waite said he also gave Kane, and which Kane admitted receiving, has not yet been produced at the District Attorney's office. It is believed to be at Kane's home, and the embalmer is expected to take it to Mr. Swann today.

The Grand Jury's indictment of Dr. Waite was handed to Judge Nott in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning. It contains two counts. One charges Dr. Waite with murdering Mr. Peck with "a large quantity of a certain deadly poison called arsenic." The other charges him with the murder of Mr. Peck with "a large quantity, to wit, an amount to the Grand Jury aforesaid unknown, of a certain deadly poison, to the said Grand Jury likewise unknown."

Dr. Waite's condition permitting, he will be taken from Bellevue Hospital on Monday morning and arraigned before Judge Crain in the Court of General Sessions. After the arraignment, unless the medical authorities think it would be unwise, he will be locked up in the Tombs to await trial. Mr. Swann said yesterday that he would move to have the trial at as early a date as possible.

Mr. Deuel went to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon to tell Dr. Waite of his indictment.

"That's all right," said the dentist when informed. "It's just as I expected."

Waite Declares He's Sane.

Mr. Deuel attempted to comfort his client by expressing the hope that he would succeed in a plea of insanity.

"I'm just as sane as you are," replied Waite. "You can't help me that way. I'm not afraid of the electric chair."

Mr. and Mrs. Warren W. Waite, the parents of the prisoner, and Frank and Clyde Waite, his brothers, arrived at Bellevue while Mr. Deuel was there and the lawyer told them of the indictment. They all received the news stolidly except the elderly mother, who broke down and wept, repeating several times, "My son, my son, my poor son."

Mrs. Waite went in to see her son with her husband, but was so agitated that she could remain only ten minutes. Mr. Waite led her back to the automobile, where she waited while the father and brothers talked to the indicted man.

After the members of the family had gone, Mr. Deuel said Dr. Waite had no intention of attempting to deny his guilt at trial. He did not say so specifically, but he gave the impression that every hope would be based upon Dr. Waite's insanity.

Mr. Deuel will petition Judge Crain to recommit Dr. Waite to Bellevue after his arraignment on Monday, and Dr. Morris J. Karpas, the alienist whom the lawyer has engaged, with two assistants, will at once begin experiments to determine the question of the prisoner's sanity. The process of determination, Mr. Deuel said, will require at least six weeks.

Waite Still Hopeful of Wife.

Dr. Waite believes that his wife still has faith in him, it was learned yesterday. The newspapers containing dispatches from Grand Rapids to the effect that, assured of his guilt of having murdered her father, she has decided to let the law take its course, have not been shown to the dentist.

The reports that Clara has thrown my picture over," Frank Waite said yesterday, "are so exaggerated that none of the family has thought it wise to show them to Arthur.

Among the witnesses examined at the District Attorney's office yesterday was Miss Cozella Corbett of Grand Rapids, a friend of Mrs. Arthur Warren Waite, who is temporarily in the city studying music. She said that she had never liked Dr. Waite, that his manner seemed sinister and unpleasant to her, that she knew nothing about the poisoning. She was told by Assistant District Attorney Francis X. Mancuso, who investigated the case in Grand Rapids, that Dr. Charles H. Bull of Grand Rapids had said that she had written quoting Dr. Waite as having said in a letter to her: "Don't worry, Kid. We'll soon be spending Peck's money," but she denied that she had written any such sentence or that Dr. Waite had ever sent any such sentence to her.

Dr. William H. Guilfoyle, Register of the Department of Health; Inspector Finkelstein, and Clerk Kosofsky were also examined at the District Attorney's office. Dr. Guilfoyle said that the death certificate of Mr. Peck was filed at the Department of Health by Kane, the embalmer, who obtained permission to have the body removed to Detroit for cremation, according to Dr. Waite's request. According to the department's regulations governing cremation cases, Inspector Finkelstein went to the Waite apartment in Riverside Drive to inspect the body before its removal. He told the District Attorney that he had seen nothing wrong with the body, and that Dr. Waite had told him that Mr. Peck, an old man, had been feeble for a long time before his death. The death certificate set forth that the man had died of heart disease and the infirmities of age, and, everything seeming regular, Finkelstein permitted the removal of the body.

R. C. Schindler, the private detective employed by the Peck family, and A. M. Taylor, one of his agents, made a final search of the Waite apartment yesterday and removed what they believe was the last container of the virulent disease germs taken to the apartment by Dr. Waite. Stuck away out of sight on high closet shelves and in other places, they found glass slides between which were what seemed to be germ cultures and which were labeled with the names of different diseases, including tetanus (lockjaw,) Asiatic cholera, pneumonia, tuberculosis, typhoid, typhus, anthrax, and influenza. In all there were 180 slides, and the detectives also secured about 100 test tubes containing unknown substances.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Peck, son and daughter-in-law of the murdered man, and Dr. Perry Schurtz, all of whom came to New York from Grand Rapids in connection with the case, left for their homes yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Margaret Horton, who shared Dr. Waite's "studio" at the Plaza, appeared last night at a private concert in the studio of James Massell, her teacher, in the Metropolitan Opera House Building. Harold Spieberg, Mrs. Horton's lawyer, had invited a few friends and newspaper reporters to hear his client sing. She played the piano a bit and sang several selections in what one critic termed "a militant contralto" voice. She was assisted at times by a baritone.

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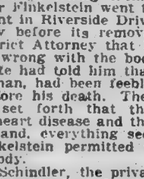

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EARL & WILSON

THOMPSON TO FIGHT THE DUAL CONTRACT

Says He Will Ask 1917 Legislature to Kill It, but Protect "Honest Investors."

COMMITTEE HEARS GROUT

Former Controller Tells of $17,500 Employment in the Subway Negotiations and of Aiding B. R. T.

Ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, one time law partner of ex-Mayor William J. Gaynor, was the only witness examined by the Thompson Legislative Committee when it resumed its hearings in the Municipal Building yesterday. Mr. Grout was questioned at length regarding his services to the Interborough during the subway negotiations of 1911, for which he asked $25,000 and was paid $17,500. He said he felt he had fully earned the money, as he held many conferences with Interborough and city officials for about two months.

Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that, in its final report to the Legislature of 1917, the committee would recommend the dissolution of the dual contracts between the city and the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit companies with "due respect to the interests of honest investors." The Senator did not explain how this discrimination in favor of honest investors was to be brought about. He admitted that there did not seem to be much hope for the passage of his bill transferring jurisdiction over subway construction from the Public Service Commission to a Rapid Transit Board. He expected that opposition by Speaker Sweet and Governor Whitman would kill it in the Assembly.

The committee did not get much new evidence regarding negotiations over the dual subway contracts from Mr. Grout. The witness was abrupt and brisk in his answers and appeared anxious to tell all he knew regarding his connection with them.

Insisted on B. R. T. Coming In.

Mr. Grout was first questioned about the legal services he performed for the Interborough early in June, 1911. He said he was engaged by Mr. Shonts and, when asked just what Mr. Shonts had said, Mr. Grout replied:

"He told me that Mr. Rogers, general counsel for the Interborough, was about to go to Europe, and he wanted me to take up the negotiations that were in progress over new subways."

The witness said he had been employed for about two months, and that he had kept some record of his services. Asked to tell in a general way the nature of those services, Mr. Grout said the report of the Board of Estimate Transit Committee, of which Mr. McAneny was Chairman, had then just been made public. It dwelt, he said, with the prospects of the two railway companies regarding subway matters. After examining the report, he said, he talked with Mr. Shonts again and told him that if he were going to press his opposition to the B. R. T. coming into Manhattan, he—Mr. Grout—would not undertake the work.

"I had various conferences with Mr. Shonts, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Gaynor, auditor of the Interborough," said Mr. Grout, "and the negotiations all over again. Mr. Shonts took the position that he wouldn't go to the city officials and have any more negotiations with them. I saw various members of the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission in an effort to establish some basis on which negotiations could be resumed."

In the meantime, said Mr. Grout, Mr. Shonts had agreed not to press his objections to the B. R. T. getting a share of the contracts. After negotiations had been started again, Mr. Grout said, a plan that appeared to be acceptable was worked out through Seth Low, who headed a committee of the Chamber of Commerce; Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission, Mr. McAneny, Mr. Freedman, J. P. Morgan, and Henry P. Davison.

Asked About B. R. T. Attitude.

It was at first decided, the witness said, that the Interborough was to get a preferential payment of 8 per cent. More conferences followed and the amount was put at 9 per cent. Finally the amount was reduced to 8 7-100 per cent. Mr. Grout said the proposition was practically agreed upon by everybody, he thought, but at the Board of Estimate meeting Controller Prendergast, who had been in favor of it, voted against it. The witness declared that, in his conversations with Mr. Shonts, the attitude of any particular member of the Board of Estimate toward the Interborough was never dwelt upon.

"Was anything ever said about your former association with Mayor Gaynor?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No," replied Mr. Grout; "that association was years before and only for one year—1893."

"Why did you decline to enter the Interborough service unless the opposition to the B. R. T. entering Manhattan was withdrawn?" Mr. Moss asked next.

"Because I thought the B. R. T. ought to have the connections," replied Mr. Grout. "I believed it would benefit Brooklyn."

Mr. Grout admitted he knew Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the B. R. T., but said he never had had any associations with his company in the subway negotiations.

"Did you ever talk with any one connected with the B. R. T. before you accepted your retainer?"

"I did not."

"I would like to see the items in your bill, Mr. Grout," said Senator Thompson.

Didn't Call on Mayor.

"I never made out any items," said the witness, who admitted that he had kept a memorandum in his office, however. He was excused so that he could go to his office and obtain it, and, when he returned, he showed Senator Thompson two typewritten pages recording a number of interviews he had had with Interborough and city officials. These began, according to the memorandum, on June 12, 1911. Mr. Grout volunteered the information that at no time did he go to see Mayor Gaynor in company with Mr. Shonts or Mr. Freedman. On June 22 there was a record that he had seen Mr. Gaynor, but the witness could not remember if this was the Mayor or Mr. Gaynor, the Interborough auditor.

At this point came the reference to a letter that had been written to Mr. McAneny and Mr. Willcox relative to elevated railway values, and Mr. Moss asked the witness if he had it in his files. Mr. Grout replied that it was unnecessary to produce it, as it had no relation to the work of the committee.

"This memorandum also states that you wrote Mr. McAneny and Mr. Willcox regarding the Coney Island ten-cent fares. Have you a copy of that letter?"

"I don't know."

"Are you willing to look for it?"

"No, it has no bearing on this matter."

"Is there any reason why you will not produce it?"

"None, except that it has no bearing on this committee."

"How do we know that?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Well," said the witness, "if you make an insinuation, I will look for them."

Senator Thompson became sarcastic yesterday when he learned that the Gaynor Memorial Association had adopted resolutions criticising him and his committee. He said:

"We shall go ahead and take testimony in the open. They can hold all the meetings they like of Inter-Met directors and other railroad sympathizers, but they can't stop the legitimate work of this committee. I'm just as anxious to be decent as anybody—just as anxious as anybody to save every one from annoyance—but we can't stop the investigation into the dual subway contracts. We didn't know when we first heard about the $500,000 proposition that there was a dead man in it. If Colonel Williams, the $100,000 President of the B. R. T., turns out to be an old gossip, I can't help that. If he hadn't gone around boasting he refused to entertain such an offer, we might not have heard of it."

Regarding the dual subway contracts, Senator Thompson had this to say:

"Why was the worst plan for building the new subways deliberately adopted by the officials of the City of New York when they had ample warning? Chicago had a number of propositions submitted to her, and even Chicago took the best subway plan. New York had five and, according to ex-Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie, took the worst.

"Mr. Maltbie pointed out that the Interborough profits for 1910 and 1911, on which their claims for a preferential out of the receipts of the new lines were based, were inflated; that by adopting the Interborough figures as a standard of estimate the City of New York will lose more than $6,000,000 a year, or $25,000,000 altogether, and that the city will similarly overpay the Brooklyn Rapid Transit more than $23,000,000. Yet in the face of this warning all of the Public Service Commissioners but Mr. Maltbie and J. Sergeant Cram voted for the dual contracts."

ADVANCE THOMPSON BILLS.

Service Board Measures Reported Favorably in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 31.—The bills carrying out the recommendations of the Thompson Public Service Investigating Committee were reported favorably today by the Senate Public Service Committee. The measures, which include one to place control of subway construction with a Rapid Transit Commission, were advanced to the order of final passage.

On the objection of Senator Wagner, advancement of the measure to place water companies under supervision of the Public Service Commissions was deferred, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

"HORSEMEN" FOR $1,575.

A Berne-Bellecour Brings Top Price at Owners' Sale of Pictures.

"Horsemen," a typical picture by Berne-Bellecour, catalogue No. 275, brought the highest price at the closing evening of the sale of pictures by different owners at the American Art Galleries last evening, going to J. L. Rice for $1,575. "Chrysanthemums," by Daniel Ridgeway Knight, No. 315, also a typical picture by this artist, brought the second highest price of the day, going to the Holland Galleries for $1,450. It was a large painting showing a young peasant girl in blue gown with a red kerchief on her head, her hands on the handles of a wheelbarrow filled with dark red, yellow, and white chrysanthemums. A Fritz Thaulow, No. 308, a Winter scene, showing housed-over barges in a cold, dark green stream, brought the third highest price, going to Henry Schultheis for $875. This was from the estate of Alfred Henry Lewis.

Other pictures bringing $200 and more were "In the Fields," by George Inness, No. 230, from the estate of the late Dr. M. C. Gould, which went to Seaman, agent, for $220. A "Landscape," by Sanchez-Perrier, No. 225, buildings against a blue sky, with trees and feathery foliage below, also went to Seaman, agent, for $230. This was from the estate of Dr. Gould. A Blond head against a peacock-blue background, "Jeune Fille," by Henner, No. 228, went to M. P. Davis for $250.

A pool, a cottage, clumps of bushes, a line of hills, and orange-tinted sunset clouds, "The Western Sky," by Bruce Crane, No. 226, went to Moses Tannenbaum for $210. "Venice," by Ziem, No. 239, from the estate of Mrs. T. Gaillard Thomas, went to Seaman, agent, for $440; "Portrait of John Moore, Son of Sir John Moore," by Jan Gossaert Mabuse, No. 244, went to A. Stroler for $425. "The Poppies," by Ludwig Knaus, No. 245, a girl in blue dress and white apron, with a bunch of poppies in one hand and straw hat swinging from her other arm by black ribbons, brought one of the higher prices of the evening, going to D. George Dery for $870.

An old-time scene, a young girl in pink and blue being measured for a pair of shoes in a modest shop, while a passerby in a sedan chair regards, was "Taking Her Measure," by Leo Herrmann, No. 250, which went to L. H. Wilson for $200. One of J. G. Brown's familiar New York youngsters, "The Apple Boy," No. 254, went to Joseph Golschalk for $250; A Blakelock, "The White Captive," the nude figure of a woman in the centre of a circle of deliberating Indians, No. 257, went to Seaman for $250, and C. M. Brett paid $220 for "Spring," by Bolton Jones, No. 258.

Another Zien, "In Italy," a landscape, No. 270, went to W. L. Coughlan for $300, and to the same buyer went No. 271, "Returning from Pasture," by Julien Dupré, for $310. "Visit to the Armorer," by Adolph Alexander Jeerel, No. 273, went to J. L. Reiss for $310; C. M. Brett paid $270 for "The Harvester," by Aimé Perret, No. 274.

"The Hurrying Flock," by Verboeckhoven, No. 281, went to the Holland Galleries for $370, and the Arlington Galleries paid $220 for "Winter," No. 286, by Van Mastenbroek. "Landscape Near Pearle," by Georges Michel, No. 287, went to A. Rudert for $250; "Evening on the Little River," by Henry Ranger, No. 292, went to D. Calvo & Sons for $290; Seaman paid $320 for "An Indian Encampment," No. 294, by Blakelock; "A September Day," by Wyant, No. 295, went to J. M. Bailey for $225.

"Summer Evening," by Alexander Harrison, No. 309, went to Rudert, agent, for $400; "Interior of a Biskra Café, Algiers," by Frederick A. Bridgeman, No. 313, went to Joseph Gottschalk for $300, and Seaman paid $220 for "A Modern Diana," by Hughes Merle, No. 316, and the same buyer went a beautiful Groll, "October," No. 317, for $750. A scene in a wine cellar with monks and a soldier, "Entertaining Guests," by A. Sani, No. 319, went to Baumeister for $200.

The returns for the evening were $19,745, making a total for the 319 pictures of $32,931.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange St. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "Christ's Method of Propagating Christianity." Evening subject, "Shakespeare's Teachings on Conscience."

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Sts., (two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn Heights.) The noted Welsh preacher, Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS of London, England, will preach on April 2, at 11 A. M. Topic: "The Gate of Life." 7:45 P. M., at the Hometime Service in the church parlors, Mr. Roberts will give "A Talk About Wales," and two well-known Welsh singers, Miss Ann Hughes, soprano, and Miss Edith Maldwin Jones, contralto, will be present and will sing some Welsh and English hymns.

The Choir—Miss Olive Kline, soprano; Miss Elsie Baker, contralto; Mr. Lambert Murphy, tenor; Mr. Clifford Cairns, basso; Mr. A. Y. Cornell, organist and choirmaster.

Public cordially invited to all services.

ETHICAL CULTURE.
BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL—"Ideals of Friendship."

PRESBYTERIAN.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn, Dr. Charles Carroll Albertson, Pastor. SERVICES AT 10:30 AND 7:45.
Morning—Dr. Albertson on "The Son of Man."
Evening—Mr. A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia on "The Book That Builds Manhood."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
NATIVITY, FLATBUSH, Ocean Av. and Av.F. Rev. ANDREW FLEMING, Rector.—Services 11 A.M., 8 P.M.; 3d Sun. also 8 A.M.

UNITARIAN.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian), Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 2 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

VINCENT says:

Knowledge

is power if you apply it. There is a best way to wrap a parcel and peel an orange. There is a best place to buy clothes. If you come to me you will see real values and know them. I make my ready-made clothes.

Suits and O'coats, $12.50 to $30.

C. N. VINCENT,
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CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. SUNDAY SERVICES, APRIL 2. 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
9:45 A. M., Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Mid-Week Bible Study, Thursday Eve. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. During the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"WALKING WITH GOD."
8—"THE PLACES WE FREQUENT."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
DR. HALDEMAN WILL OCCUPY HIS PULPIT MORNING AND EVENING.
11 A. M.—"THE GOSPEL THE ONLY SAVING POWER FOR THIS WORLD, AND THE DEBT THE CHURCH OWES THE WORLD."
8 P. M.—"IMMORTALITY THE GREAT ULTIMATE FOR WHICH GOD IS MAKING REAL CHRISTIANS IN THIS AGE. DOES IMMORTALITY BELONG TO THE BODY AND NOT TO THE SOUL? ARE CHRISTIANS ONLY TO BE MADE IMMORTAL AND IS CHRIST LIABLE TO COME ANY MOMENT AND GIVE THEM THIS IMMORTALITY?"
Friday Night, April 7, at 8 o'clock, DR. HALDEMAN will continue his very popular address on "EXODUS, THE WONDERFUL BOOK, THE KEY TO THE WHOLE BIBLE. IF YOU UNDERSTAND EXODUS YOU CAN UNDERSTAND THE WHOLE BIBLE."
Bible Students cordially invited.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 124 Wadsworth Av.
Rev. ENOS J. BOSWORTH.
11 A. M.—"OUR DEBT TO THE CHURCH."
8 P. M.—"A MIGHTY SAVIOUR."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.,
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"A Communion Meditation."
8 A. M.—"The Three Greatest Facts in the World."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 125th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL,
10 A. M.—FREDERICK E. SONDERN, M. D.
11 A. M.—"THE POWER OF LOVE."
8 P. M.—MUSICAL SERVICE.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ.
Rev. A. PETTY preaches 11 A. M., "Eyes That See"; 8 P. M., "Christ and the Crowd," first in series on the crisis of the Christ.

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M. "The Highest Note."
8 P. M. Dr. H. T. Howard of China.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1921 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.
NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Ave.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A.M. Holy Communion 10:15
Service 11, the Pastor will preach.
Subject: "THE VISION OF WATERS."

CONGREGATIONAL.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
The Pastor, Dr. JEFFERSON, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject 8 P. M.: "The Two Gates." Wednesday Evening, 8:15, Free Lecture by Dr. Jefferson, "George Fox." Brief noon-day services every day except Saturday at 12:35.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11
8—The Rev. James Empringham will preach.

ETHICAL CULTURE.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A.M.—LAURENCE HOUSMAN, Speaker. Subject: "ART AND CITIZENSHIP."

JEWISH.
BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV. AND 76TH ST.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
Sunday morning at eleven, "Shakespeare the Artist and the Martyred Jew."

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:30.
NINTH ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.
ADDRESSES BY AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU, A. I. ELKUS, DR. LOUIS GROSSMAN.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman, on "Love of Life."
Sunday, 11.15 A. M., Dr. Silverman, on "The Individual and the World."
Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. Enelow, on "The Bible in Music."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. at 120th St.—Dr. HARRIS Sat., Apr. 1, 11. Historic Dates.
Fri., Apr. 7, 8:15. Speaker, Rev. Simon Cohen.

LUTHERAN.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D. Pastor. Preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder, Service, 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
BEEKMAN HILL CHURCH,
50th St., near 2d Av.
Dr. WM. M. CARR, Minister.
11 A. M.—The Holy Communion and reception of members.
8 P. M.—"Jesus and the Truth." The Orange societies will be guests of the church.

GRACE, 104th, nr. Col.—Christian F. Reisner, 11, "Modern Home Wrecker"; 7:45, "Orange Lessons." Oranges presented.

Lecture 10 A. M., HENRY CLEWS. Subject: "The Opportunity of the United States for World Leadership."
Park Av. Church, cor. 86th, Dr. Jamieson, 11.

MADISON AV. CHURCH—60th St.
11 A. M.—Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Preacher.
8 P. M.—Pastor Anton Bast of Copenhagen.
10 A. M.—Bible Classes for Men and Women.
6 P. M.—Young People's Tea, Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.
8 P. M.—"Bolivia: The Land of the Incas." Illustrated. Dr. G. J. Schilling of South America.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, West 76th St., east of Broadway.
FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Pastor.
11—"The Romance of a Year"; the Lord's Supper. 8—"The City Whose Gates Are Never Shut."

ST. JAMES METHODIST,
Madison Av. and 126th St.
ARCHEY DECATUR BALL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Task of the Modern Church."
8 P. M.—"John Wesley; Socialist."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue.
Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 11 and 8.
8 P. M.—"Bible Statesmanship and Ours."

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., west of Broadway.
Services Sunday, April 2. Grand rally to greet the new pastor, Rev. P. B. Young, 10 A. M., Sunday school. Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special music.

16TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av. B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.
FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.
ANNA W. MILLS,
Sunday, 11, 110 West 40th St.
"Spiritual Healing for Mind and Body."
All invited.

HARRY GAZE,
218 Madison Av., Sunday.
11:15 A. M.—"SCIENTIFIC PRAYER."
8:15 P. M.—"HEAVEN ON EARTH."
Special Lecture Monday Evening, 8:15.
Hotel Plaza, Fifth Av., 59th St.
All welcome.

HENRY FRANK.
LOCATION AND HOUR CHANGED.
Rumford Hall, 50 E. 41st St., at 8.

MILDRED MANLY EASTON.
Studio, 30 East 57th St., cor. Madison Av.
"The Fear of Life," illustrated by men and women of the Bible who were not afraid. Sunday afternoon, 4 P. M. All are welcome.

NEW THOUGHT.
HOW TO APPLY NEW THOUGHT PRINCIPLES TO YOUR DAILY NEEDS.
Every Sunday at the Hotel Empire, (Broadway & 63d St.,) at 11:15 A. M. Tomorrow's Topic: "Power of Mind."
Brooklyn, Sunday, 8 P. M., Apollo Studios, Carlton and Greene Avs.
MRS. CHAPIN will speak at THE BILTMORE
in Music Room, Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "A PERFECTLY POISED PERSONALITY." "We need a spirit in equilibrium and an integrated self."
Mrs. Chapin in studio, 23 West 44th, Sats., Mons., Tues. for interviews and classes.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St. SUNDAY 11 A. M.; THURSDAY 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams—Public Invited.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC., 150 West 78th Street.
Service Sunday at 4 P. M.
Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday.
All classes free. Subject tomorrow: "SIGNS AND WONDERS."
All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sunday Meeting, 301 Madison Av., 11 A. M.
Subject: "Success from Within."
Speaker, WALTER NEWELL WESTON.
Public Invited.

"The reason so many back yards are unsanitary is because of the time spent in polishing the brass knocker on the front door."—Sears.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH
No other Church like it anywhere.
Not better—Not worse—but DIFFERENT.
Has some one tried to "make you over" according to their pattern? Is there some one whom you think needs "fixing"? Do you belong to that great class called "reformers"; and who are always wanting to "reform" people and conditions? Would you like to know the "fellow" who needs reforming the worst and how to do the job for him? Then come tomorrow to the
CRITERION THEATRE,
Broadway at 44th Street.
Sundays 11:15 a. m., F. W. Sears, Speaker. Subject: "Whom Shall We Reform?" Beautiful Environment. Inspiring Lecture. YOU are welcome. Good Music. Free Seats.

UNITY SOCIETY,
28 West 73d St.
Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject: "THE WORD MADE FLESH."
8 P. M., Robert Lloyd.
All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN.
A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 and 8. West End Presbyterian, Amsterdam at 105. 8 P. M.—Subject: "PREPAREDNESS."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister. preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D. Pastor, preaches 11 A.M. Communion 4:30 P.M.

DR. PARKHURST preaches Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Madison Avenue and 24th Street.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Assembly's Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. at Broadway.
DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. P. E. Erickson prea

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast Sunday and Monday; colder; fresh west winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,253. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1916.—108 PAGES, In Nine Parts, Including Picture, Rotogravure and Shakespeare Tercentenary Sections, and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GERMANS PIERCE FRENCH LINES AT VAUX, GAINING A FOOTHOLD IN THE VILLAGE BY MASSED ATTACKS IN THE DARKNESS

FIRST ASSAULT BEATEN OFF

But the Second Delivered With Terrific Force, Wins Ground.

BATTLE GOES ON FURIOUSLY

French Curtain of Fire Sweeps Back a Daylight Advance West of the Town.

AVOCOURT POUNDED HARD

German Artillery Pours Shells Relentlessly on French Salient West of the Meuse.

LONDON, April 1.—Shifting their main attack from the Malancourt region to the east of the Meuse, the German troops last night, after two violent assaults in large force, succeeded in gaining a foothold in the village of Vaux. The only report of this new success of the army before Verdun is made in the French official bulletin today, Berlin making no mention of it in the formal headquarters communication.

As usual the German drive at Vaux followed a preparatory bombardment of great violence, the whole district from the wood south of Haudromont to Vaux being the target of German shells. The succeeding attacks by infantry were sudden, according to Paris. The first, made from north and south at the same time, was repulsed. In the second the troops of the Crown Prince won a foothold in the western part of the village, but apparently the French still hold the rest of it.

When daylight came today there was a renewal of the heavy bombardment on this front, and the Germans advanced against the French positions west of Vaux toward Douaumont. They were completely repulsed there, according to the night bulletin of the French War Office.

On the west of the Meuse the massed German guns have been pouring an intense fire upon the French line between Malancourt and Avocourt, but no further infantry engagements have taken place on that front.

Sudden Attacks by Germans.

The afternoon report of the French War Office, telling of the German gains at Vaux, reads:

North of the River Aisne there has been considerable activity on the part of the opposing artillery forces in the vicinity of Moulin-sous-Touvent and Fontenoy.

In the Argonne district we have directed a destructive fire on the highways and railroad lines of the enemy to the north of Haute Chevauchée.

To the west of the Meuse there has been an intermittent bombardment in the region of Malancourt, but without any infantry engagements.

To the east of the Meuse the bombardment became exceedingly violent yesterday evening and last night along the sector between the wood to the south of Haudromont and the region of Vaux. Against this latter point the Germans delivered two sudden attacks in which large numbers of men took part. The first, which was made from both the north and the south at the same time, was checked by our curtain of fire and the fire of our infantry before it could get as far as our lines.

During the course of the second attack the enemy, after a very spirited fight, was able to obtain a footing in the western part of the village of Vaux, occupied by our forces.

In the Woevre district there has been some active artillery firing against the villages at the base of the heights of the Meuse.

From he rest of the front there is nothing to report.

Tonight's bulletin from Paris says:

In Belgium our artillery bombarded the enemy cantonments at Langemarck, northeast of Ypres.

In the Argone our batteries were active against the German organizations north of Laharaźée and La Fille Mort and against the enemy camps in the northern part of the Cheppy Wood.

West of the Meuse the bombardment has been intense against our positions between Avocourt and Malancourt.

To the east of the Meuse a quite violent bombardment was followed in the course of the afternoon by a German attack on the ravine between Fort de Douaumont and the village of Vaux. The attack was completely stopped by our curtain of fire.

In the Woevre the artillery activity has been less marked.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

The official statement from the German General Headquarters is as follows:

Near St. Eloi an attack with handgrenades by the British was repulsed. There was fighting with mines between La Bassée Canal and Neuville.

Northeast of Roye the fire of the French artillery was very spirited. German artillery effectively shelled positions of the enemy on the Aisne front.

There were violent artillery duels in the Argonne and in the sector of the Meuse.

German battle aircraft shot down four French aeroplanes. Of these one fell within our lines near Laon and another near Mogeville, in the Woevre. Two fell behind the enemy's lines, one near Ville-aux-Bois and the other south of Haucourt. The French aerodrome at Rosnay, west of Rheims, was attacked with many bombs.

Heavy Gunfire Around Ypres.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

There was considerable aerial activity yesterday on both sides.

Hostile artillery was active today along the front between the Hohen-

Continued on Page 2.

Six Vessels Sunk by Submarines, Five of Them Flying Neutral Flags

LONDON, April 1.—The day's harvest of the submarines in the war zone was six ships, five of them flying neutral flags.

Lloyd's reports the sinking of the Norwegian steamship Memento, 1,076 tons gross. One man of the crew was drowned, the others being saved.

The Norwegian steamship Norne, 1,224 tons, and the British schooner John Pritchard, 118 tons, have been sunk, the crews of both vessels being rescued.

A Lloyd's dispatch from Plymouth tonight says:

"The steamer City of Stockholm has arrived with all the crew of the Norwegian bark Bell, of 3,765 tons, from Portland, Ore., for the United Kingdom.

"The Swedish steamer Hollandia, of 1,156 tons, is believed to have been sunk. All the crew were saved.

"The Norwegian steamer Hans Gude, of 1,115 tons, is reported to have been sunk by a submarine. The crew was saved."

Vivid Pictures of Great Verdun Battle From Times Correspondents at Both Fronts

How the French Took Fearful Toll of the Foe Before They Gave Up Malancourt.

From a Special Correspondent.
By Motor Car to Paris.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VERDUN, March 31.—The French troops have retired from the heaps of blood-stained ruins that once was the village of Malancourt, and after three days' fighting the Germans have occupied the position they thought would fall at the first assault.

It is an axiom of military science that any position can be taken if one is willing to pay the cost, and the Germans have paid in full. Whether it will profit them is another matter, for Malancourt is exposed to such a terrible crossfire from the French batteries south and east that to hold it means frightful slaughter, and to debouch from it certain death.

What toll Malancourt has already taken of German lives one cannot ascertain, but it must run to thousands. Attack after attack broke down under the pitiless fire of the 75s and mitrailleuses. One such attempt I witnessed soon after dawn, the description whereof will cover the rest.

Toward 3 o'clock this morning a staff Captain rushed into the barn behind the front, where I was sleeping, crying:

"Come quickly if you would see a proof of French courage. The Boches will have something to remember before Malancourt is theirs."

I sprang up, fully dressed, and rubbing my eyes, followed him through the chilly darkness to where the automobile headlights spread a fan of brilliance across the road. As we hurried northward the dark horizon before us was streaked with flashes. The thunder of the cannonade grew louder as when one approaches a gigantic waterfall. The whole earth seemed to vibrate.

Suddenly the car halts and I jump after my guide into a trench that looks like an open grave under the foreshortening ray of an electric torch.

For two hours we plod along the "boyaux," (passageways,) now plunging into deep saps, now mounting between lines of sandbag barricades. We cover five miles, always in these mole runs, while shells pass at intervals above our heads, little ones with a shrill whistle and heavies with a monstrous buzz. When one falls hard by a fountain of earth and broken trees leaps upward and falls like hail, rattling on our helmets.

At dawn we reach a poste de commandement, dug deep in a hillside for shelter. It faces westward, and before us in a fiery semicircle is the battle front from Bethincourt to Avocourt, with Malancourt as its half-way storm centre. The bombardment is at its height, and the whole scene is shrouded in scores of gray and black smoke clouds, slowly drifting aside in the cold morning breeze to disclose the details of the French and German positions.

Due north of our shelter looms the dark mass of Hill 304, the trench-scarred flank of which vomits a deluge of lead across at the woods of Malancourt and Montfaucon, where the Germans lie hidden.

These woods cover all the western landscape, but they are only woods in name. Through glasses one sees a chaos of storm-tossed ground rent into hills and hummocks like a frozen jumble of waves, with shattered tree stumps rising here and there like jagged teeth.

So furious is the French cannonade that the ground seems fluid, the continually changing form melting into new craters and hummocks.

Close below us the white road runs northward to the shapeless group of blackened ruins called Malancourt, where for two days the French soldiers have hung on despite the German efforts to eject them.

I watch the shells descend upon the village like myriads of flaming thunderbolts, but their lightnings are wasted, for the defenders are sheltered under ground, and in that hellfire furnace there is nothing left to burn.

It is 7 o'clock and down the Montfaucon slopes the German waves flow forward to the assault. Behind them the hill is crowned with a ring of "drachen," which seem to be giant goggle eyes, peering through the smoke at the French positions. From beneath in the centre of that ring the German commander directs his battle.

The advancing Germans roll down the hill in gray-green patches, no longer in dense blocks—even their iron discipline cannot face that suicide. Now a scarce 300 yards separate them from the smoking ruins of their goal. But, see! the groups are diminishing, melting like snowballs under the French fire and the hillside behind them is strewed with green dots like corn grains strewn upon a carpet. It is hard to realize that these grains are men like ourselves, killed in their country's service.

The French troops are invisible, but their resistence is magnificent, despite the storm of shells that beats upon them. For the German snowballs have stopped rolling and have melted into hundreds of single spots, some crawling painfully backward.

"Failed again," says my Captain, and as if his words were a signal a ripple of cheering runs along the French trenches, from the edges of which the mitrailleuses, buried to their muzzles, still continue to spit death against all that is left of the German regiments."

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—GOLF LINKS.
One of the finest courses in the Country. Ideal location; affords a most picturesque eighty-mile panoramic view of Mountains. Elegant climate and hotels. Reached by SOUTHERN RAILWAY. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

Mounds of Shells Tell of German Confidence as Guns Sing Their War Symphony.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY BEFORE VERDUN, March 29, (by Courier to Berlin.)—The important village of Esnes, lying south of Hill 304, is already suffering under the hail of German shells. There is something awe-inspiring, even stupefying, about this battle, raging from Fort de Belleville to Hill 304, particularly when one remembers that this is only one of three sectors of the battle for Verdun.

The unequivocal emptiness and loneliness of vast battlefields give you a creepy sensation as of phantom armies fighting. Their presence, as I gazed today, was betrayed only by frequent fitful flashes of flame like fireflies on a Summer night. One could see miles of these fireflies, despite the bright sunlight, each marking the mouth of a gun. They made one realize more vividly than figures possibly could how thickly the iron girdle tightening about Verdun is studded with German batteries. Not a man, horse, wagon, or motor could be seen moving about that fire-swept zone bounded by the rival artilleries.

The only human touch was a giant yellow Cyclop's eye, blinking at us—a German heliograph in action. Turning about, we saw its mate winking back, but the theme of its luminous dialogue was not for publication.

Even more fascinating than the unique birdseye view of the Verdun panorama was the grandeur of the battle symphony, surpassing anything ever heard before on any front. A deep, low, and unchanging basic leitmotif was played by the distant guns from as far away as the Argonne at the right and from Douaumont and the east and south fronts of Verdun to the left. Varying melodies, rising and falling in pitch, intensity, and volume, were played by the near-by guns. Close beside us a four-piece battery is now singing in a unison of salvos and now separately in a high, sharp staccato.

Out of the welter of discords and harmonies the trained ear picks out the several strands. One could recognize not only the characteristic notes of the German guns of various calibres and kinds, but often the size and species of the French shells bursting in reasonable nearness. Among these I detected a new and deeper bass strange to me, but which I had wanted to hear for over a year.

"Is that the 42-centimeter mortar?" I asked the Crown Prince's intelligence officer.

"I don't know," he answered.

Among the group of correspondents on "Hinderburg Hill," as the Crown Prince's intelligence officer had called this commanding neight on the Meuse, were half a dozen German officers, who stood silently looking at the City of Verdun as into some promised land, yet with features that did not betray their thoughts.

Most keenly interested was the royal chauffeur, who personally piloted us from Sedan handling the wheel like a professional. This is Prince Otto of Schaumburg-Lippe, old, wrinkle faced, but still very much of a live wire, and filled with real democracy.

Neither the Crown Prince's intelligence officer nor the Major of the great General Staff, who was with us, would commit himself on the question whether the Germans would or would not take Verdun. German officers do not tell what they are going to do, but are content to let deeds speak for themselves.

These and other officers whom I had an opportunity of sounding were unanimous in the expression of implicit confidence in their General Staff on the conviction that if the army's leaders really wanted Verdun and meant to get it they would. This confidence is contagious, particularly when backed by an array of artillery that staggers the imagination.

Sweeping the German positions with fieldglasses one can see miles and miles of ammunition, for which no batteries have yet been brought up.

To reach "Hindenburg Hill" I had an uncomfortable walk through a half-mile lane of ammunition, a double row of shell mounds on either side, the mounds being ten feet apart.

Holes six foot square were scooped in the mud, and two logs, with boards, were laid across, forming a platform, on which the heavy calibre shells were piled eight tiers high. Only one battery was behind this half mile of ammunition, yet more ammunition kept right on arriving and was being stacked up by longshoremen.

FOUGHT FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE

One French Battalion Held Malancourt Till Overwhelmed by Numbers

PARIS, April 1.—A single battalion of French infantry held the salient, comprising the village of Malancourt, in the Verdun region west of the Meuse, against forces twenty times their number in the attack of Thursday night until, surrounded on three sides, they were compelled to choose between retirement and capture.

At about 11 o'clock the Germans brought up a fresh brigade and attacked furiously on all sides, but were again thrown back by rifle fire and bayonets.

At 1 o'clock another charge was made. It was directed principally against the flanks, and the column operating on the left, after being repulsed several times, succeeded in making a breach in the defensive line of the French. Being reinforced with more fresh troops, the Germans were able to hold the ground.

The French battalion still held out, and fought from house to house until dawn. Then the ever-increasing German reinforcements overwhelmed what remained of the defending force. By that time nothing was left of the village but a pile of smoking ruins.

Holland Mobilizes Her Forces Fearing Crisis May Lead to War

Dutch Ministers in Extraordinary Council Consult Military Chiefs and Furloughs of All Army and Navy Officers Are Canceled—Germany Professes No Alarm.

LONDON, April 1.—Private dispatches received at Copenhagen from Rotterdam and wireless messages from German sources say that considerable uneasiness prevails in Holland and that the Dutch military and naval authorities are taking various precautions. These reports also say that all leaves for naval and military officers have been canceled. Railway cars which were placed at the disposal of the military authorities on the outbreak of the war, and subsequently were released temporarily, have been requisitioned. There have been significant meetings of those in high command in the army and navy. One report says both Houses of Parliament have been summoned.

The dispatches do not disclose the cause of the feeling of insecurity, but it presumably is connected with the sinking of Dutch steamships and the consequent interference with trade between Holland and her colonies.

Telegraphic communication between England and Holland is still interrupted. Delayed dispatches received here yesterday came by mail. Several days may elapse before wire communication is restored.

An Extraordinary Council of the Dutch Ministers of State was held today at The Hague, according to the Reuter's correspondent at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, April 1, (via London.)—The widespread anxiety which has suddenly arisen respecting the ability of Holland to keep long out of the war is not due to the feeling aroused by the sinking of the Dutch steamer Tubantia, according to the Nieuwe Courant.

"Its cause," says the paper, "lies in the general war situation, which, according to information received, is now entering, or is about to enter, a phase which gives our country cause for very special vigilance. We do not know whether what our Government apparently fears—but concerning the character of which we could obtain no exact information—will come to pass within a week or a month, or whether the situation generally will remain merely one of a more critical character for our country. We venture only the conjecture that a change in the situation, which is now considered possible, may be the outcome of the Allies' conference that closed Wednesday at Paris.

"We understand that in yesterday's Cabinet Council matters were discussed which led to the consultation of the Government with the highest military authorities and consideration of the advisability of holding a secret session of the Second Chamber."

Gives Assurances to Germany.

BERLIN, April 1, (via London.)—The new measures taken by Holland are not directed against any power in particular, and neither Germany nor the Entente Powers have reason to be uneasy about them. They are dictated merely by prudence in view of the apparently increased possibility that Holland might eventually become involved in the war and have no other purpose than to further the maintenance of the strictest neutrality.

The foregoing is the substance of information received by Baron Gevers, the Dutch Minister to Germany, this morning with instructions to communicate it to the German Foreign Office. The Baron went immediately to the Foreign Office upon receipt of his instructions.

The Dutch Minister emphasized the fact that the measures were only dictated by prudence and indicated no intention on the part of Holland to change its course.

Private advices reaching here from Holland connect the new measures directly with the discussions at the Paris conference of the Entente Allies regarding their future economic attitude toward Holland.

The Associated Press learns that the new situation indicated by Holland's increased watchfulness is regarded, not only without uneasiness, but even with a certain degree of satisfaction in official German circles.

ZEPPELIN SHOT DOWN IN RAID ON ENGLAND

L-15 Sinks Off Mouth of Thames After Capture of Crew by Patrol Trawler.

BLOWN UP AFTER RESCUE

Fatal Task Fell to Officer by Lot—Five Airships in Raid Killed 28, Wounded 44.

LONDON, April 1.—Bombs dropped by the five Zeppelins that raided the east and northeast coasts of England last night killed twenty-eight persons and wounded forty-four, perhaps more, according to the official figures given out today.

One of the Zeppelins was brought down by gun fire, the third of her class to come to grief in the raids on England. It fell into the sea, and later sank. The crew were rescued and as prisoners were taken to Chatham. This Zeppelin, it was officially announced, was the L-15.

"During the night," an earlier official statement read, "a damaged Zeppelin was observed to come down off the Thames estuary. On being approached by one of our patrol vessels she surrendered. The crew was taken off her and she was taken in tow, but she subsequently broke up and sank."

Surrender of the L-15.

Credit for capturing the survivors of the Zeppelin L-15 belongs to the scouting trawler Olivine, commanded by Lieutenant William R. Mackintosh, Royal Naval Reserve, but naval men freely concede that the credit for bringing the Zeppelin down belongs to one of the land batteries, which may be described as stationed in an eastern county.

The Zeppelin came down in the broad mouth of the Thames soon after 3 o'clock this morning. That stretch of water, as well as the adjoining coast waters, swarms with patrolling craft. The airship's back had been broken by gunfire, her gondolas were riddled with shrapnel bullets. Several of her crew were badly wounded. Her commander had sufficient confidence in the humanity of British sailors to send out wireless signals of distress.

"She came down like a sick bird, flopping at both ends as though they were wings," said a sailor who witnessed the descent of the Zeppelin. The sea was smooth and the night was clear, though dark, so the trawler was able to take aboard wounded as well as unwounded. Some of the crew were at the top of the balloon, while the wounded and their attendants remained in the baskets below.

After all the survivors were aboard the Olivine the crew of the trawler attached a cable to the Zeppelin in the hope that they would be able to tow the prize to port, but towing was difficult, as the airship had broken in two. Her ends stuck up in the air, while the middle section was well down in the water. After making about two miles the Zeppelin became entirely waterlogged.

The Olivine is engaged in patrol duty, so Lieutenant Mackintosh transferred his prisoners to a destroyer and again put out to sea. He did not expect to return within a week. The destroyer took the Germans to Sheerness to report them and proceeded with them to Chatham, where the wounded were placed in a hospital.

Drew Lots to Blow Her Up.

The unwounded prisoners, including their commander, number seventeen. In addition are the prisoners who were wounded. The unwounded prisoners reached a southeastern military centre this morning. All are youthful in appearance and all were cheerful. The commander wore the Iron Cross.

Some of the prisoners related their experiences freely. They said that when it was found the airship could fly no further the crew drew lots to decide

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ROOSEVELT URGED TO TAKE THE STUMP

A Campaign for Preparedness Would Win Him Republican Nomination, Friends Say.

ROOT MIGHT BACK HIS PLAY

Breach Between Them Healed—Oyster Bay Amused by Varying Views on Bacon Luncheon.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 1.—The Roosevelt-Root-Lodge-Bacon luncheon has ripped the political situation wide open and has served to put the bitter anti-Roosevelt men on the defensive. Friends of Colonel Roosevelt are now urging him to stump the country for preparedness and he is considering the suggestion, but so far has not indicated whether he will accept or reject it. A campaign to arouse patriotism would be, to all intents and purposes, a campaign tending toward the nomination of Roosevelt by the Republican convention, his friends assert, and not in behalf of any other candidate.

It is now clear that the Colonel and Mr. Root, the most potent factor in Republican policies of the East, not excluding Barnes, Hilles, Penrose or any other, have become entirely reconciled. Mr. Root's main effort, it is said, will be from this day to aid and abet the Colonel in his avowed purpose of stirring the people by an appeal to their patriotic instincts, and in so doing he must aid those followers of the Colonel who are seeking his nomination.

Will Talk Preparedness in Chicago.

Among other guests who journeyed up Sagamore Hill today were Mr. Bacon and Henry A. Wise Wood, who resigned from the Naval Consulting Board because he felt that the steps contemplated were inadequate. They talked over the question of a preparedness speaking tour with the Colonel, but no conclusion was reached.

The Colonel said he did not want to make a trip, and that he probably would not do so anyway until after he delivered his address before the Illinois Bar Association at Chicago on April 29. He will talk about preparedness there and national honor, and he will give great care to the preparation of the speech.

If it is decided that in connection with the Chicago speech Colonel Roosevelt should go to other centres of population, Kansas City, Mo., and Des Moines, Iowa, are two of the cities which might be visited. In both of these places President Wilson spoke on his tour in February in behalf of his preparedness program. Such a trip would take Roosevelt over much of the route which Mr. Wilson covered.

There were arguments made today for and against a tour by the Colonel, but one thing was established definitely: Mr. Roosevelt will keep up his fight to rouse the country, and he will be supported by many persons who have been in the forefront of the fight as representatives of the preparedness organizations. He will also find behind him, partly as a result of his reconciliation with Root and Lodge, not a few political leaders, many of them Republicans; but if a tour is made it will not be staged as part of an open political campaign.

The developments between now and the date of the Chicago address will determine the course to be followed. If it is felt that the Colonel can reach more of the people effectively by utterances sent forth from Sagamore Hill from time to time, the idea of a trip will be abandoned. But not a few of the Colonel's friends have impressed upon him the value to the cause of getting personally into touch with the people again.

Political Map All Changed.

Mr. Root, it has been said, also will probably keep in touch with the Colonel concerning the preparedness campaign.

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VILLA'S CARRIAGE TRACKS IN SNOW FOLLOWED BY DODD'S CAVALRYMEN; AVIATORS SCAN MOUNTAIN WILDS

Fresh Troops Rushed for Pursuit of Villa; General Pershing Himself Is At the Front

By FRANK H. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL PERSHING IN THE FIELD, NEAR NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, March 31, (by aeroplane to Casas Grandes, Mexico, and thence by radio to Columbus, N. M., April 1.)—Since the Guerrero fight Francisco Villa has not been found. It is not known whether he fled north or south, but probably he went north. No further contact with his scattered command has been reported. It snowed today.

As this is written, it seems but a matter of time until Villa is killed or captured. Fresh troops and reinforcements are being rushed from here, the advance base. General Pershing himself is at the front. To the hard-riding cavalry, Custer's old command, fell the honor of the engagement.

They caught up with the outlaws shortly after dawn Wednesday at Guerrero, capital of Villa's native district. In a running fight his Lieutenant, acting for him, was killed. It has not been ascertained whether Villa is with his fleeing forces or hiding in some obscure 'dobe hut near the scene of the conflict. Many Yaqui Indians were among his command. This fact led officers to believe that the bandits' losses in killed greatly exceeded thirty, for the Yaquis always remove their dead.

On Wednesday Villa, with 400 men, engaged Carranzista forces at Guerrero, and there he was wounded. Notwithstanding this, he defeated the garrison, and was heading south when a detachment of cavalry under Colonel Dodd sighted him shortly after sunrise Wednesday morning.

Our troops, on the verge of exhaustion after an unbroken ride of seventeen hours, at once opened fire. The Villistas fled, and the cavalry gave chase. Ten miles from Guerrero the bandit made a brief stand and some show of resistance, but he quickly gave way.

Five hundred cavalrymen pursued him, inflicting losses not yet estimated. The thirty killed were lying in and around Guerrero. Word of this engagement was reported to headquarters by courier in the following laconic message:

"Our forces struck Villa's forces yesterday A. M. at Guerrero and scattered it, driving east."

PROMOTION URGED AS DODD'S REWARD

Colonel May Be Made Brigadier General Before Retirement Next July.

SUPPLIES BY RAIL TIED UP

Washington Officials Fail to Get Use of the Mexican Roads for General Funston.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—So confident are the higher officials of the War Department that Colonel Dodd will capture Ville that his friends and admirers in Washington are already asserting that he should be made a Brigadier General before his retirement from the army under the age limit of 64 years on July 26 next. If the new Army bill is enacted new vacancies in the grade of Brigadier General will be provided. One of these is expected to go to Colonel Dodd as a reward for his exploit of Wednesday, when he surprised the Villista band and forced them to retreat with heavy losses into the Sierra Madré Mountains.

This bill, if passed, would become effective July 1, twenty-six days before Colonel Dodd is scheduled to go on the retired list. There will be no vacancies in the grade of Brigadier General until the Fall, when General Macomb and Evans will retire. It is being suggested that Congress, after the Villa campaign, may be urged to pass a special act promoting Colonel Dodd to be Brigadier General, in the same way that George W. Goethals was promoted for his services in building the Panama Canal.

Rumor of Villa's Capture.

The hope for early capture of Villa was increased tonight by a rumor reaching General Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, that Dodd's flying column had netted the fugitive. The War Department had no information to confirm the report. Officials pointed out that General Gavira had news of the Guerrero fight hours before General Pershing's account reached General Funston. The Carranza authorities have control of the telegraph lines, and, with Carranza troops operating near Guerrero, have facilities for prompt reports on the American operations.

Initiation of the agreement by which the American troops would have temporary use of the Mexico North Western Railway, pending ratification of a more comprehensive protocol, apparently has been halted through failure of the Carranza authorities at Juarez to receive instructions regarding it. Secretary Baker today said he had not modified his instructions to General Funston to tender supplies for shipment to the railway authorities. The last information from General Funston was that General Gavira was awaiting instructions from General Carranza, who agreed to the arrangement several days ago, to put it into actual effect.

Protection for Trains.

State and War Department officials reiterated tonight their intention to await results of a fair trial of the tentative arrangement before pressing Carranza for further concessions to permit shipment of supplies. The question of whether General Funston may furnish guards or whether the Carranza Government shall supply such protection for supply shipments is considered a possible factor in the delay. Some officials believe the protocol will be arranged before actual shipments are begun.

General Funston wired to the War Department late tonight a request for additional motor trucks and truck supplies. His message contained no further information regarding the operations of Pershing's force, and department officials took it for granted he had none.

The possibility that the American troops may contract typhus fever, which is epidemic upon the Grand Plateau of Mexico, caused the War Department to issue a special bulletin today warning the men to guard against infection. The bulletin says the soldiers should observe the closest attention to their personal cleanliness, and under no cir-

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FIVE AMERICANS REPORTED SLAIN

Englishman and a German Also Are Alleged to Have Been Murdered in Minaca.

ALL WERE NONCOMBATANTS

Rumors That Bandit Is Caught Reach Border, but None of Them Is Confirmed.

EL PASO, Texas, April 1.—The story of the murder of five Americans, a German, and an Englishman at Minaca, Mexico, was brought here today by Americans arriving from Chihuahua City and was accepted as authentic by Federal officials.

The bandits' victims were Benjamin Snell, Dr. A. T. Stell, Henry Ackland, Frank Woods, Lee Lindesley, all Americans; Herman Blankenburg, a German, and Donald McGregor, also known as Bruce, a British subject. The news was carried to Chihuahua City by J. H. Locke, the only American known to have escaped the massacre.

According to the story, Villa captured Minaca, Guerrero, and San Isidro last Monday. Everywhere he went he announced his intention of putting to death every "gringo" that fell into his hands, and he carried out his intention. As far as the Mexicans were concerned, the bandit promised safety to all those who did not take up arms against him. No quarter was shown to the Carranza troops who attempted to resist him, it was said.

Snell was waiting for the Minaca mines to reopen and was caught and killed by the Villistas on Monday. Dr. Stell was a practicing physician at Minaca, was married to a Mexican and was a former resident of New Orleans, where he was graduated from the Tulane University Medical College. Woods, a job hunter, had been in the Minaca country for years. Lindesley was a storekeeper and hotel proprietor at Temosachic. Ackland owned a large ranch in the Rio Guerrero valley near Minaca and extending back to the headwaters of the river near Temosachic. There are now 550 head of sheep which he shipped recently in the stock pens in Juarez. The killing of Ackland was questioned at first but later was confirmed, according to the State Department representatives here. Blankenburg was a mine foreman and had worked for the Hidalgo Mining Company recently.

Another American Missing.

William Maxey, an American employe of Ackland, is reported to be missing. He was to have met Ackland on the way from Minaca to Temosachic with a drove of cattle, and it is feared that he was overtaken and killed by the Villistas.

Locke, who reported the murders, stated in his message that no Americans or other foreigners in that district were safe, and that Villa had ordered his men to kill every man he caught who was not a native of Mexico.

The gleam of light in the dark story is the probability that Villa's activity is what enabled Colonel Dodd to deliver his crushing blow at San Geronimo ranch two days after the crime of Minaca.

According to the refugees General Luis Herrera left Chihuahua City on Tuesday with a large number of troops. His destination was not made public.

There were numerous reports in El Paso today that Villa already was captured. Some of these were circumstantial and not one of them could be verified. One dispatch from Chihuahua, received by a Mexican official in Juarez this afternoon, stated there was a report in Chihuahua that Villa had been captured in Minaca.

Villa in Mountains?

The fugitive also was reported today to have hidden in recesses of the Con-

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BANDIT'S DEAD NUMBER 60

With Troops Split Up, Outlaw Is Believed Hemmed In.

SHIELDED BY THE NATIVES?

None of Those Encountered by Our Soldiers Will Admit They Saw Villa.

AIR SCOUTS MAY GIVE CLUES

Watch Movements of Scattered Bands—One May Attempt to Rejoin Chief.

Villa's Leg Is Amputated, Mexican Official Asserts

QUERETARO, April 1.—Villa has lost a leg, according to a dispatch received by the War Department from the Municipal President of the town of Temosachic, Chihuahua, who reports that the bandit was so badly wounded in the surprise attack recently made on the Constitutionalist garrison at Guerrero that amputation of the limb was necessary.

CAMP OF COMMANDING GENERAL AT THE EXTREME FRONT, April 1, (by Aeroplane to Field Headquarters and by Wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 1.)—Hopes of the American cavalrymen, under Colonel George A. Dodd, on finding Francisco Villa among the snow-clad slopes of the Continental Divide are based on the discovery today of the tracks of carriage wheels in a mountainous waste near here.

These, it is believed, may have been made by the vehicle which carried away the injured leader. Ever since they defeated the Villa commander at San Geronimo ranch with heavy losses last Wednesday the American cavalrymen have searched ceaselessly for the bandit leader, but up to a late hour today no definite information concerning his whereabouts had reached this camp.

Villa has disappeared in a way which, considering the relentlessness of the American pursuit, seems mysterious. The American troops have not encountered any natives who will even admit they have seen Villa.

Every gorge, cañyon trail, and watering place in the mountainous passes in this vicinity is being watched by American air scouts or searched by cavalrymen in the hope of discovering the bandit's hiding place. The aviators also are keeping the column informed as to the movements of the scattered remnants of the band. Hope is expressed that one of these, at least, may attempt to rejoin their chief and thus lead the American forces to his hiding place.

VILLA LOST 60 DEAD, PERSHING REPORTS

Many Bodies Found in Houses at Guerrero and Some Also in the Underbrush.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 1.—Villa's loss in dead at the battle with Americans at Guerrero Wednesday was placed at sixty by General Pershing today in a report to General Funston.

Bodies were found in houses in Guerrero and scattered in the underbrush for miles along the routes taken by the fleeing Mexicans.

Villa himself was believed to be northeast of Guerrero, but General Pershing expressed the opinion that there was little chance of his escape.

Detachments from four regiments of cavalry had been disposed in such manner that the district where he had been reported was practically surrounded and every point of escape carefully guarded, according to the report. General Pershing's report was dated "March 31-April 1," causing army officers here to believe it was written yesterday, but not filed until today.

Additional details of the fighting about Guerrero were not given by General Pershing, but he said yesterday that a snowstorm, sweeping over the San Geronimo ranch, a region of high elevation, had made the operations of the troops more difficult and exceedingly uncomfortable for the soldiers.

A written report from General Pershing, sent two days before the fight at Guerrero, was received, but this dealt only with the details of the troop dispositions since crossing the border, and the difficulties he had encountered in getting his supplies and in maintaining communication. He reported that the engineering forces were working on the road north of Casas Grandes and on that part extending southward toward Namiquipa. The roads south of Casas Grandes were reported in better condition than those to the north. He also called attention to the fact that the aeroplanes were equipped wih engines of too low power.

Press dispatches telling of a report

from Chihuahua that Villa had been captured at Minaca, only a few miles south of Guerrero, were unconfirmed by official reports. But there was no disposition to belittle it. Both General Funston and his staff officers said they would not be surprised if it were true. They were convinced of the truth of the report that Villa was badly wounded prior to the fight at Guerrero, and it was believed that his escape was now highly improbable.

It was reported unofficially that the bullet that disabled Villa had passed through the bones of the hip. Army surgeons said it practically would be impossible for Villa to endure the pain incident to transportation over any great distance.

Unofficial reports early today indicated the possibility of an error as to Villa's wounded condition. One report from a Mexican source was that he was uninjured and that his own men had spread the report of his broken leg to distract the attention of the Americans.

General Funston's message to General Pershing included copies of the congratulatory messages received from the War Department and the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A dispatch from General Pershing, received at the War Department at midnight tonight, gives a brief account of the fight at Guerrero in which Villa's main band was surprised and routed Wednesday. The number of bandits killed is given as sixty, and a large number of wounded, the precise number not yet determined, are being found continually along the line of Villa's retreat.

General Pershing's dispatch was dated today, but the place was deleted, evidently at General Funston's headquarters. General Pershing asks for six autos, as he has found that motor cycles have too limited radius for availability in the rough country in which the expedition is now operating. Colonel Dodd's command of 400 troopers has been divided into two detachments, both of which are prosecuting the pursuit of the fleeing bandits with great energy.

Our troopers are living off the country to a great extent and have been able to graze their animals to advantage notwithstanding the hard riding that has been done. A limited supply of forage carried in on pack mules is being husbanded, and every effort will be made to hurry in by auto trucks a larger supply.

Among army officers there is a suspicion that Villa has been passed by Colonel Dodd's column, and that the story of his escape badly wounded in a wagon refers to something that happened the day before Dodd overtook the Villistas at Guerrero.

WOUNDED MEN MAY RETURN.

Further Details of Battle Eagerly Awaited at Columbus.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 1.—The military authorities here are eagerly awaiting fuller details of the fight in which Villa's force was defeated by American cavalry, but today's additions to the facts known last night were scanty. The names of the four Americans wounded in the fight are still unknown here, although it has been reported that they suffered only slight wounds. It is expected that they will be returned to the base hospital here for treatment, and that they will arrive either tomorow or Monday, being moved back slowly by automobile.

From the brief messages that did come through today it is feared that the whereabouts of Villa himself is again unknown to the American troops at the front. Whether he had actually been seen by the Americans and in some manner slipped through their fingers, or whether he had been seen only by the Mexicans, the official reports have not yet disclosed, and the unofficial reports vary on this point.

It is considered probable here, in fact, that definite information on this subject has not yet been received at General Pershing's headquarters in the field or at any of the sub-bases there. It is understood that Colonel Dodd and his men are losing no time in sending back couriers with information as to their movements, but instead are forcing their way further and further into the Guerrero district in pursuit of the bandits whom they scattered early Wednesday morning.

Took Villista Prisoners.

One thing learned today was that the American forces captured Villista prisoners and a few Mexican wounded. These, it is supposed, will be sent back to this camp as early as possible.

The victory over the Villistas is expected to find its chief significance in its effect on the rest of the Mexicans. It is thought to have ended Villa's prospect of having the Mexican peons flock to his standard to "repel the invader," for those here familiar with the peon say that he never loves a losing cause. It can be said to be the consensus here that Wednesday's fight to a large extent dispelled the danger of a general fight with the Mexicans and narrowed the campaign down to a man hunt pure and simple.

A diminutive and picturesque figure left Columbus in disgust today. It was Conrade Dufresne, a French-Canadian and a soldier of fortune. The little Canadian left Montreal about ten years ago, he said, and for the last five years he has been fighting, first with one, then with another, faction in Mexico. In broken English, (for his French, German, and Spanish are perhaps better than his English,) he explained that he had been having the time of his life for these five years. He came here the other day dressed in riding breeches, blazing red mackinaw, high buckskin riding boots, and sombrero, decorated with one of the black and white horse hair bands worn by the Villistas.

The natives, most of whom wear overalls seven days a week, ignored him at first, thinking he was part of the property brought in by some of the moving picture men who have come to get Mexican war and wild west scenes. But he commenced talking of his experiences during his year and a half with Villa's army, and the camp provost was soon examining what the town constabulary was convinced was a spy.

Suspected Spy Questioned.

Dufresne was delighted when the officer arrived. He wanted to get into the excitement of the chase after Villa, he said. The officer, Lieutenant O. L. Brunsell, who happens to be one of the censors here, questioned the man for some time and then let him go. Dufresne did not discover that he had been a suspect until afterward, and then he displayed the different brands of cussing that he had learned in his varied career and left town.

But Dufresne discussed the character of the man the army is after before he left, and the officers believed that a considerable part of what he said was probably accurate. He said that he knew Villa well; that Villa was no fool, and "while you might locate him he won't be there when you arrive."

Dufresne said that Villa's first step after realising that he was really beaten and that the peons would no longer flock to him would be to disguise himself and hide in some isolated spot in the mountains. Then, an hombre instead of a General, he would gladly direct the passing Americans to the distant spot to which the brigand Villa had fled.

Today the thirty-five horses and mules captured from the Villistas on the night of the Columbus raid were sold at public auction here. They were scrawny and worn animals that had been ridden almost to death before they were abandoned or their riders shot. Nine out of ten bids started at 50 cents, and they rose 50 cents at a time. Three or four of the animals sold for prices between $3 and $5 each, while the highest bid was $29.50.

Dodd's Desperate Advance.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 1.—Riding mercilessly, 400 American troopers under Colonel George A. Dodd are making desperate efforts to capture or wipe out the survivors of Francisco Villa's largest command, which they defeated at San Geronimo Ranch several days ago, according to meagre reports sweeping across the border today.

The speed and the relentlessness with which the pursuit is being made is indicated, according to army men here, by the fact that General Pershing, who, last reports said, was speeding from Namiquipa across desert trails and through mountain passes, to the scene of action, had not even taken time to make a detailed report of the engagement. Nor was any word received from Colonel Dodd, although service at the army wireless station here, interrupted by climatic conditions, was resumed today.

Military headquarters here made this statement:

"No details of the engagement have been received. The only messages received from the south were of purely routine nature, and in none of them was the engagement mentioned."

Other information received indicated that there was still much doubt at the American field headquarters as to whether the bandit chieftain was with his forces during the engagement. One report, which gained much credence, was that Villa suffered the wounds which broke his leg and shattered his hip bone in the attack made on the Carranza garrison at the town of Guerrero March 27, and that the leader was carried away by a few chosen followers in a jolting wagon to a secret hiding place in the wilderness around Guerrero.

In Isolated Region.

Although the pursuit by the Americans is a new experience for Villa, one he has never met in all his years of guerrilla warfare, army men here are not inclined to minimize the task before Colonel Dodd. The Guerrero district in which Villa, with a price on his head, was able for eight years to escape capture by Porfirio Diaz's rurales, abounds in caves, cañons, and almost impassable mountain trails, all screened from the eyes of air scouts by heavy growths of mountain pines. It is admittedly one of the most isolated regions in Mexico and the one in which the bandit has the largest number of friends.

Since the moment the news of the battle was announced the greatest excitement has prevailed in Columbus, the town which Villa attacked less than three weeks ago, and in which he murdered eight civilians and seven American cavalrymen. Scores of civilians and soldiers gathered around the army wireless station momentarily expecting the news would be flashed through the air that he had been captured and was being brought to Columbus. Some suggested that, even if Villa were captured, it would be unwise to bring him across the border because of the feeling of the people.

Something of this sentiment was expressed at a sale of thirty-four Villa mounts captured by American troopers after the raid on Columbus. Men gazing at the pitiful wrecks of what once were stout cow ponies, the bones of which even three weeks of American grain had been unable to conceal, and at the flanks which had been cut into strips by cruelly roweled spurs, cursed the bandits who had owned the animals. The jibes of the auctioneer, who pointed to one sorry animal and said, "He must have been a good one. See, he looks like they'd all taken turns at riding him," aroused no response.

Villa Ponies Not Wanted.

"I wouldn't have one of those ponies about my place," said a rancher as he watched the sale. "The poor beast would always remind me of my friends killed at Columbus."

At the Quartermaster's Department here there was no information that the chase for Villa was nearing the end. In fact, three truck trains, carrying supplies and equipment of a nature such as would indicate at least that the end of the chase is not clearly in sight, left for the front.

Lieut. Col. Frick, in charge of the hospital here, said tonight he had received no information concerning the four American troopers wounded in the San Geronimo engagement.

Columbus is experiencing a famine in gold and silver money as a result of demands made upon the town by the troops in the field with the expeditionary forces. Years of experience with a shifting currency system brought on by civil warfare in which each leader issues his own money have caused Mexicans to distrust any paper money.

"You couldn't buy an egg with a twenty-dollar bill, although you probably could buy it for a twenty-five-cent piece," said a trooper, who returned from the front today.

Every truck train returning to the military base here from the front brings large paper bills, which soldiers with the forces have requested be changed into half dollars, quarters, and dimes. Some of the local merchants are offering bonuses to persons who pay their bills in small change.

It was Chinese, hundreds of whom cultivate little truck gardens in the Casas Grandes district, who gave the American expeditionary troops their sincerest welcome in Mexico, arrivals from the front assert. The Chinese, it was said, realized much more quickly than the Mexican peons that the Americans wanted their products, and were willing to pay for them.

Chinese Welcomed Troops.

"With their bland smiles and their apparently hearty welcome, those Chinamen soon won a place in our hearts," said an officer of the Eleventh Cavalry, who returned from the field today. "The men are calling the Casas Grandes Valley the 'oasis of rest,' because there are trees and water and green stuff there, and it's more like home than any other place in that God-forsaken waste. The Chinamen, who know they will be paid for it, do everything they can to make the soldiers comfortable. They sell us eggs, milk, fruit, and an occasional bottle of American beer. When I asked one of them where he got the beer he just smiled and turned his palms heavenward."

A new army motor truck company is being formed here today. Twenty-seven motor trucks, manned by as many civilian chauffeurs, arrived from Kenosha, Wis., and preparations to put them immediately into service transporting supplies to the troops in the Mexican field were begun. Six truck companies are now in operation, and it is said that the shortage of gasoline with which to supply those operating below Casas Grandes makes more trucks imperative.

Roads made heavy by rain today delayed operations of the motor truck line between Columbus and Casas Grandes. A truck train which left here late yesterday afternoon was reported to have only reached Gibson's line ranch, fifteen miles west of here.

Efforts are being made to use the field telegraph line, which now extends to Casas Grandes, and the possibility of extending it to Namiquipa is under consideration.

DESCRIBES CAVALRY DASH.

Officer's Diary Shows Abandon of Troops After Villa.

WITH AMERICAN OUTPOSTS IN MEXICO, (by Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M.,) April 1.—Cavalry marches surpassing all known previous performances of mounted troops in Mexico have been made in the pursuit of Francisco Villa by some of the flying columns sent out to cut off the avenues of escape of the Mexican bandit. The diary of a cavalry officer, obtained today, gives a romantic sketch of one such march. Names and dates cannot be published. The first entry shows the abandon with which the Americans threw themselves into the chase. It says:

"We arrived with practically nothing to eat and no grain for the horses."

How food was obtained in comparative plenty for men and horses is also a military secret. However, some of the minor sidelights were furnished by this officer's record.

"The night of march," said the diary, "we hiked all night, making fifty miles, including a fifteen-mile climb to an altitude of 10,000 feet over a terrific mountain trail. We made camp at 8 A. M., and in the evening started over mountain trails 8,000 feet high. In a march of 110 miles from our base we slept three hours. All the mountain trails were very bad.

"No sign yet of Villa, and no sign of beef. We saw one cow. Troop got two deer. They kept the deer and did not loan a bite to any one else. Hogs! Some of the men obtained rhubarb, with which they made a very good stew. We also got some ducks.

Cut Down Their Rations.

"—— hiked twenty miles, and I am worried about him. Later, —— has returned safely. He located wire and supplies for us. We were to take five days' rations for men and horses, but in order to make the time we wanted we took only two days'. Spent two days in high altitudes in rain. The weather is otherwise fine. We have been among pines nearly all of the time, with cañons and massive, rocky, or brilliant semi-metallic peaks, all about us. The scenery is most wonderful, much like the Yellowstone, I imagine.

"Probably Villa could hide here indefinitely, but he would starve.

"Later, march resumed, making thirty miles to a point where we obtained beef and one mess of beans."

The remainder of the diary, to date, cited two further advances, and then the trip of a four-man patrol, led by this officer, across a range of mountains to receive orders from one of the mainline communications. The diary recorded no incidents of the side trips as worthy of mention, although when the patrol arrived in the large communication camp its speed and daring was commended. Today the same small patrol mounted its horses and gave the big camp a laughing farewell, starting a long, hard, lonesome ride to overtake the flying column to which the couriers belonged.

Scouting on foot done by some of the aviators, with topographical work, was brought to light today in one of the field camps. One aviator's experiences began with his landing after dark near the scene of a mountainside grass spot. He said:

"About sundown, wishing to see some of the aeroplanes, which had been flying below me, and which had disappeared against the dark black ground of the earth, I glided to a level where I expected to see the other planes against the line of the horizon. However, the other planes also glided at the same time, so that I did not see them. Soon after dark, while looking for a signal bonfire, I saw what seemed to be a beautiful fire, and descended to investigate.

Flying Above a Fire.

"Observation was not easy at the time because the plane was bucking a head wind at an altitude of 5,000 feet. As I descended, the fire resolved itself into several small fires, spreading out in a large circle. When I was almost over the fire it resembled the view when looking from above directly down into a lake, with piers running to the water. The piers, I presume, were the tongues of unburned grass, running in toward the centre of the burned area. It seemed exactly like a lake of oil, with the edges on fire. I dropped low enough to dispel the illusion and see that it was a grass fire. After about twenty-five minutes' further flying I located what seemed to be a uniform slope on a mountainside. It was not a slope, but this was not discernable until the landing wheels of the plane struck the ground, when I discovered that instead of striking a field I had hit a spur on the mountainside."

One of the disquieting experiences of night work in Northern Mexico, especially when secrecy is desired, is the abundance of game, especially the winged variety, including quail, which is repeatedly "flushed" out of cover at the expense of considerable racket. On most of the mesas it is so cold at night that not more than an hour's consecutive sleep is possible. There also is danger of drinking alkaline instead of pure water, with subsequent great physical exhaustion.

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 108 Pages, as follows:

I. General News.
II. Fashions, Society, Music, Drama.
III. Automobiles, Real Estate.
IV. Rotogravure Shakespeare Section.
V. Picture Section.
VI. Magazine Section.

OUR MEXICAN PROBLEM AS EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN SAW IT. A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED NARRATIVE.
By Gen. John Bankhead Magruder, Famous Confederate Leader
MORALITY IN WAR.....*By Havelock Ellis*
OUR NAVY HAS BEST SEAPLANE CATAPULT.....
By Robert G. Skerrett
IRISH PEOPLE LOYAL TO ENGLAND.....
Says Mme. Flora O'Gorman
TRYING TO CALL RALPH ALBERT BLAKELOCK BACK TO HIS ART.
CITY CHILDREN HEALTHIER THAN COUNTRY CHILDREN
By Dr. Thomas D. Wood of Columbia University
CENTRAL PARK'S SHAKESPEARE GARDEN.
NEW YORK'S BIG FLOWER SHOW.
ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL POETRY DISCUSSED.....
By Dr. and Mrs. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy
DIAMONDS SCARCE AND PRICES GOING UP.
EXHIBIT OF MINIATURES AT THE ACADEMY.
ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VII. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section.)
VIII. Editorial Section, Business and Financial News.
IX. Sports, Want Advertisements.

COLUMBUS SEETHES WITH ARMY ACTIVITY

Tent City Overshadows Adobe and Pine Buildings in the Little Border Town.

PUBLIC BATHTUB IN DEMAND

Negro Says "Columbus Discovered America, but It Took Villa to Discover Columbus."

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 28.—It's an interesting place, Columbus, just at the present time. But the interest, the visual evidence, that things military are happening in the vicinity, begins before you get to Columbus. The little border town on which Villa and his bandits descended nearly three weeks ago is on the Rock Island route from Chicago to the Pacific, and the Golden State Limited passes through shortly before 5 o'clock every afternoon on its way to the Coast, bringing tourists and traveling salesmen, who run to the platforms and windows to catch a glimpse of the town through which all tourists slept up to a month ago, and of the bronzed soldiers in olive drab who gather about to see the train go through.

It is a few miles north of El Paso and seventy-three miles east of here that you see the first evidence of the presence of the military. That is where Fort Bliss is situated. Then comes the fifteen-minute stop at El Paso, if you're on the Golden State, and soldiers are to be seen strolling about the station and chatting about the Mexican situation, often asking the porters on the train if they've "heard anything new." These porters, and particularly the observation car barber, add to their tasks of brushing and shaving the responsibility of being couriers and oracles. They keep the passengers informed with details about what's going on here that are extraordinary in view of the fact that they stop in Columbus only five minutes each trip—extraordinary and sometimes partly correct. And they can foresee the significance of every move and will elaborate on each as long as you listen.

As the train starts west from El Paso and swings around to run parallel with the Mexican border the brakeman goes through the cars and gathers up newspapers and then goes to the observation car platform and waits. Soon you reach the bridge over the stream that becomes the Rio Grande when its course turns from southeast to east at El Paso. An American soldier, armed with rifle and an automatic and garbed in a mixture of olive drab and dust, runs grinning after the train to catch the portfolio of the papers that the friendly brakeman tosses him. As he grows smaller in the distance you can see him "divvying up" with the guard at the other end of the bridge. They hear a few rumors, but they get most of their information about what is doing in Mexico from these papers.

Distributing the Papers.

The brakeman gets rid of the rest of his papers at the tunnel that is passed through a few minutes later, and as the train gets into the blackness of it you can see the silhouette of two or three soldiers at the end stooping to pick up the papers. Frequently the soldiers here throw weighted missives onto the train platform—letters they have written and weighted with a small stone so that they will carry to the platform for mailing.

After a couple of hours during which you pass through miles of land that grows nothing but mesquite, the ubiquitous scrubby little growth of the prairie, Columbus is reached. As a town has not much standing—it consists of a few scattered one-story buildings, of two sorts, pine board and adobe, or "dobie," as it's called here. This is the mud and straw brick baked in the sun by the Mexicans. There's a dobe village just this side of El Paso and another four miles across the border from here, called Las Palomas, with its entire population since the Villistas went through it consisting of an old hombre who was too feeble to flee or fight, and his aged wife and dog.

And while they call the wide stretches of prairie between the houses streets—there is room for a baseball diamond between the majority of the buildings—none of the streets has a name yet. "What on earth would anybody want to raid this place for?" exclaimed a frail, aged woman who gazed about in disappointment from the observation platform today. The Twenty-fourth Infantry, one of the two regiments of black infantry in the United States Army, got in yesterday. One of the blackest of its members epitomized the present fame of the town here: "Mister Columbus done discovered America, but it took Mister Villa to discover Columbus."

On the left of the railroad, though, the passenger will find an interesting sight. A tent city lies there, populated just now with something more than 8,000 American soldiers, though the population shifts constantly and whole blocks of tents vanish or spring up overnight. In the foreground, near the railroad station, there is nervous activity nearly twenty-four hours of the day. Large groups of great, dusty motor trucks are generally to be seen there, and short olive drab figures hastily running to and fro piling them up with food, clothes, and all of the things that are needed by the thousands of Americans out on the Mexican prairie.

Most of the trucks are of the type known as "quads," that is, they have a four instead of two wheel drive. And they can climb anything and go anywhere, according to the drivers who have been taking them over the miserable road from here to Casas Grandes, the main field base in Mexico. The drivers are sure they could climb a tree, but here most of the trees are small and they just run over them. Large shipments of these trucks have been coming in every week. The army had only a few of them for use as aeroplane trucks when the present trouble began, and the aeroplane trucks were pressed into emergency service to transport troop supplies. That is one of the lessons in preparedness that this campaign has given us, according to the officers here. They say the army needs several million dollars' worth of these trucks.

The Public Bathtub.

Small as it is, the little town of Columbus has a number of distinctive features. In the way of recreation it has a moving picture place and a public bathtub, both of which were little patronized before the present influx of outsiders. The former can be experienced for a dime, and a gasoline pump just outside that pumps water coughs away all the time in place of an orchestra. The bath is owned by the town barber and is in the rear of his shop. The price is 35 cents for half an hour and fourteen gallons of warm water. Exceed time or water limit and the price is doubled. It was a losing investment until three weeks ago, the barber admits, but now he's proud of his business sagacity in having had it installed, and the Mayor, who runs a hotel across the street from the barbershop, is contemplating the purchase of a bathtub for his hotel.

Then there's the pine-board three-room building that houses The Columbus Courier, the telephone exchange, and the family of the proprietor of the place. Here you can buy cheerful postcards of "Mexicans Being Burned After the Raid," "Dead Mexicans Found on the Plains After the Raid," "The Funeral Services Held After the Raid," and other cards based on the same subject. No other postcards are to be had in the town.

One of the outsiders, who was contemplating a trip to El Paso, inquired as to laundry facilities yesterday, hoping to have some collars laundered before leaving, for outsiders soon fall into the habit universal here of wearing flannel shirts and forgetting the existence of white collars. After considerable inquiry he learned that the barber sends such laundry to El Paso about the first of every month.

Throughout the town, in the two little restaurants—that had served only ham and eggs before the outsiders commenced making unreasonable demands for wider variety—in all of the stores, everywhere is to be seen at all hours of the day the olive drab uniform. One paragraph of the army's "regulations concerning correspondents with the United States army in the field" stipulates that they shall provide themselves with olive drab garb, and the telegraph operators who have been sent here to meet the unusual demands of the occasion have followed suit, as well as many other civilians. They all wear riding breeches and leggings. One of the many stories heard here about the raid is that the only way the Mexicans could be distinguished from the Americans in the darkness was by the length of their trousers.

Headquarters for most of these olive drab figures that are not attached to the regular army is in the box car that has been run off on a side track a short distance from the railroad station and transformed into a telegraph office. The American army censor, as developed by this present campaign, is not proving the bugaboo that correspondents, who had heard for months of the destructive disposition of the European censors, had feared he would be. The two censors here, Lieutenant O. L. Brunsell and Captain C. C. Smith, West Pointers and human, do not destroy an article because of an objectionable clause, but cut out only the clause They have facilitated the getting of news to the public by practically moving into that box car. They do most of their censoring right there.

Army Mascots Left Behind.

There's one more feature—the army mascots. There must be a battalion of dogs here. The companies and individual soldiers with whom they have camped for years were not allowed to take their pets into Mexico with them. The possibility of running short of rations made it impractical. Every known species of dog must be here; and a lot that include every unknown species. Most are friendly; some, though, recognize the uniform and are hostile to all who don't wear it.

There is one very sad mascot that has been left behind—Theodore Roosevelt, belonging to the Thirteenth Cavalry, which is inside. This huge white goat rambles forlorn about the camp, unable to find friends and sour on the world. A bear cub, the mascot of the Twentieth Infantry, of which part is here and part at other points in the vicinity, is expected here soon. The cub, of the cinnamon species, was captured in a trap at Fort Wingate, N. M., last year and is now at Fort Bliss.

GEN. CALLES IS PROMOTED.

Will Be Supreme in Military and Civil Affairs of Sonora.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 1.—General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, has been promoted to a Brigadier General and will be supreme both in military and civil affairs of the State. He will establish headquarters at Empalme, near Guaymas.

In making this announcement today Consul Ives G. Lelevier said that General M. H. Diegues has returned to Jalisco to resume his position as Military Governor of that State, and General F. R. Serrano has been recalled to Queretaro to become Chief of Staff to General Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War in General Carranza's Cabinet.

General Calles now commands approximately 20,000 regulars and militia.

Says Villa Was Shot In Right Leg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April, 1,—It is officially reported from Queretaro that Villa was severely wounded in the right leg by an explosive bullet in a recent engagement.

FIVE AMERICANS REPORTED SLAIN

Continued from Page 1.

tinental Divide. His injured leg, said to have been broken by a gunshot wound or a fall from a horse, doubtless would prevent him from making any long flight over the rugged mountains, according to these stories.

While the hunt for Villa continues General Pershing will continue his operations against the fleeing bands of Villa men to prevent their concentration and to destroy them.

It was in the raid on Guerrero last Monday that Villa was wounded, being shot in the knee, according to a message received today by General Gavira at Juarez from General Gutierrez, telegraphing from Chihuahua City. Gavira had asked for further information about Colonel Dodd's battle.

General Gutierrez explained that the wires were working badly on the southern loop and he had only the bare details of what had been accomplished by the Americans. But the telegram received said that Villa broke into Guerrero at 3 o'clock Monday morning. The garrison engaged the assailants in heavy street fighting. A number were killed on both sides. The Villa forces looted the stores, but made off as soon as the Americans approached. Villa was wounded in the knee.

27 Mexicans Killed in Wreck.

Telegrams from Chihuahua City received in Juarez today said that a freight and passenger train on the Mexico Northwestern Railroad had been wrecked some weeks ago between Minaca and Chihuahua City. Twenty-seven Mexicans, including women and children, were killed. One American was on board, but escaped uninjured.

The same advices said that the paymaster of the El Potosi Mining Company had been robbed by bandits three miles from Chihuahua City three days ago. There were twenty in the band, and they let the paymaster go after taking 700 pesos from him.

In the height of the excitement caused by the news of Colonel Dodd's victory interest has faded here in the question of the use of the Mexican railroads for transporting supplies to General Pershing's columns. Apparently the solution of this problem is still far from found.

A good deal of curiosity has been aroused over the failure of any train to arrive at Juarez over the Northwestern Railroad for a week. No train has left the Mexican town in the same time. A train from Casas Grandes due here yesterday morning has not appeared. The Mexican officials offer no reason for its non-arrival, but insist there has been no mishap, a statement that is supported by the fact that the Mexican railroad telegraph is working without interruption.

Food Shipments Delayed.

There are at fewest seven carloads of food and forage at present in Juarez, consigned from here to private concerns in Casas Grandes. Their departure is not being delayed by lack of equipment, as three Mexico Northwestern engines, which were in the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad yards here, have been repaired and taken across the river.

While General Bell refuses to discuss the situation, it is said here that the question of transporting supplies by rail will be held in abeyance for a few days in the hope that the present efforts of Colonel Dodd's troopers to capture Villa will be successful.

A false alarm that Mexican raiders had crossed the Rio Grande and had attacked an American ranch house ten miles east of here sent soldiers and policemen racing to the scene in automobiles early today. They found no trace of the alleged raiders, and the people in the ranch house could give no explanation of the origin of the report.

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MUST TAKE PAPER MONEY.

Carranza Will Seize and Sell Stocks of Those Who Refuse It.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 1.—Foreign as well as native merchants throughout the republic who refuse to exchange their goods for the present issue of paper money will be forced into involuntary bankruptcy, and their goods sold at public auction, according to a decree issued by General Carranza.

"It having come to the knowledge of the Chief Executive," says the decree, "that in various regions of the republic merchants anticipate closing their establishments temporarily or suspending operations entirely, I deem it necessary to issue a decree in order to avoid complete paralysis of commerce that such closure shall be definite, that licenses shall be revoked, stocks inventoried and valued, and sold at public auction.

"In all cases the inventory must be taken in the presence of the merchant or his duly authorized representative, and in the case of a foreign establishment the inventory must be taken in the presence of a Consul of the nation to which the citizen owes allegiance.

"It is equally decreed that the present paper money issue will continue in circulation until July 31 next, and will be legal tender for all business and Government transactions even after the new paper issue is placed in circulation."

The decree was telegraphed today to all State Governors and municipal Presidents throughout the republic. The gold value of the present paper peso in circulation increased today from 2½ to 3 cents.

RANCHER HELD BY BANDIT.

His Family Asks Senator Works to Help Liberate Him.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 1.—The family of Ysidro Aguayo, a rancher of Guisamopa, in the Sahuaripa district of Sonora, Mexico, who is reported to be a prisoner of Rosario Garcia, a bandit, has telegraphed to Senator John D. Works at Washington, urging him to ask the State Department to take steps to obtain the release of Aguayo.

The rancher left here three weeks ago to return to his home in Sonora on receipt of advices that Garcia had left that district. His wife and five children remained here. Aguayo's daughter, Emilia, said today her father was made prisoner by Garcia about four years ago and released on payment of $500 gold.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 1.—Frederick Simpich, United States Consul for Northern Sonora, with headquarters at Nogales, telegraphed Governor P. Elias Calles today requesting that he investigate reports that Ysidro Alex Aguayo of Los Angeles, Cal., an American, is being held a prisoner by Rosario Garcia, a bandit, at Guisamopa, thirty-nine miles south of Sahuaripa, Sonora. General Calles issued an order to his subordinates to investigate the case.

DECREES CHEAPER FOOD.

General Gonzales Orders Mexico City Dealers to Lower Prices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 1.—General Pablo Gonzales said tonight that, in view of the great suffering among the lower classes, due to exorbitant prices of articles of prime necessity, he had been authorized by General Carranza to take energetic measures to improve the situation. General Gonzales will act in co-operation with the Interior Department and the Government of the Federal District.

He has issued a manifesto addressed to local merchants, appealing to their humanity and patriotism to save the poor from starvation. He says that if the merchants disregard his request and continue increasing the prices of foodstuffs he will take drastic measures to force them to sell goods at reasonable prices.

TREVINO CLAIMS A VICTORY.

Says He Defeated Villa General and Executed Sixteen.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 1.—General Jacinto Trevino has telegraphed to General Obregon, Minister of War, that he has defeated the Villista General, Elias Perez, in the Laguna district. He reported the execution of sixteen prisoners who were captured, and said he had prevented the cutting of the Coahuila & Pacific Railway.

General Trevino has established permanent headquarters at Torreon, from which point he is directing the columns which are pursuing the bandits.

General Pablo Iurigo, military commander of the State of Jalisco, reports a battle between bandits and the Constitutional forces under Colonel Salvador Ortiz at El Grillo and Las Canoas. The bandits were defeated, leaving seventeen dead on the field, among them being their leader, a notorious outlaw known under the nickname of Bolas Neal.

The War Department received a report of the engagement between the United States cavalry and the Villa bandits at San Geronimo. The official report confirms previous advices that the bandits lost thirty killed and that the American losses were negligible.

PROMOTION URGED AS DODD'S REWARD

Continued from Page 1.

cumstances occupy native unfumigated houses or use native clothing or bedding.

The offer of the Aero Club of America to sell two aeroplanes to the Government for $1 each, has been discussed, and the War Department is disinclined to buy the machines unless full value is paid. Acceptance of an offer of the Curtiss aeroplane interests for use of their testing grounds at Newport News, Va., to test the eight new biplanes recently bought for the Mexican service was announced. Before more aeroplanes are bought all manufacturers will have opportunity to demonstrate new models.

Navy Department dispatches today reported conditions quiet at Vera Cruz, Tampico, Puerto Mexico, and on the Mexican west coast.

A detachment of Mexican infantry has been sent from Piedras Negras to Monclova to operate against a small number of bandits recently reported active in that district, according to advices received at the State Department from Eagle Pass. The bandits are said to have been seen in the foothills near Monclova.

"There has been no change in the military forces in the Piedras Negras district," the State Department announcement said, "and the situation there is reported to be satisfactory."

ZEPPELIN SHOT DOWN IN RAID ON ENGLAND

Continued from Page 1.

who should remain behind and blow up the Zeppelin. The task fell to a junior officer, whose duty it was to wait until the remainder of the complement had left, then, on receiving a signal, blow up the airship. This meant almost certain death for himself. When the patrol boat approached the Zeppelin an explosion occurred—in the motor room, it is believed—and the airship shortly afterward crumpled up.

The pilot of a steamer which was passing at the time of the surrender of the Zeppelin says the airship was surrounded by British patrol boats. The crew came down one by one, said the pilot, holding up their hands in token of surrender.

Another pilot who returned from a steamship which he had guided out says he saw the disabled Zeppelin. He says the airship was broken in half and had a large dent in the stern. He estimated its length at more than 700 feet.

No event since the outbreak of the war has been received in London with greater satisfaction than the destruction of the Zeppelin. There was great enthusiasm in the streets when the newsboys broke the news to the public.

The Official Statement.

The identity of the wrecked Zeppelin and other details of the raid were disclosed in the following official statement, issued this afternoon:

"It has now been ascertained that the Zeppelins which carried out the air raid last night were organized in two squadrons, with one detached ship. The two squadrons made the eastern counties their objective, while the detached ship raided the northeast coast. So far as is known at present fifty-four explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped in the eastern counties and twenty-two on the northeast coast.

"The Zeppelin reported by the Admiralty to have fallen into the sea was the L-15. She was hit by gunfire while over the eastern counties, a shell striking the upper part of the ship near the tail. After being hit she quickly dropped to a lower altitude, well down by the tail, and finally came down into the sea off the coast of Kent.

"A machine gun, some ammunition, a petrol tank riddled with shrapnel, and some machinery were dropped either by this vessel or by another of the raiders.

"Owing to damage to the telephone and telegraph wires caused by recent storms, it is not yet possible to ascertain fully the casualties or the damage caused. The casualties at present reported amount to 28 killed and 44 injured."

Dispatches from points in the east and northeast counties indicate that the raid was the most extensive yet undertaken. The Zeppelins first made their presence known by dropping bombs shortly after 9 o'clock, and at some points the aerial bombardment was still proceeding as late as 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Of a Larger Type.

The Zeppelins, which seemed to be of a larger type than those which took part in previous raids, remained at much greater heights than on the preceding Zeppelin visits, and comparatively few persons saw them except when they were picked out by the British searchlights. Their great height also had the effect of preventing accurate selection of their targets, and their bombs seem to have been dropped indiscriminately. Some places were passed over without being attacked, while in other instances a number of bombs fell within a radius of 200 yards. The damage done was chiefly in the smaller towns. In one town eleven bombs were dropped by a Zeppelin without causing any loss of life or damage to property.

A newspaper correspondent who saw a fight between a Zeppelin and British gunners writes:

"All lights were put out in the streets and all places of entertainment were closed. It was a calm, clear, and peaceful night, and the half dozen powerful searchlights which were turned to the sky presented a fine sight.

"Presently the booming of guns brought hundreds of persons into the streets. Just before 10 o'clock I saw the searchlights pick up a Zeppelin. The crowd loudly applauded the work of the gunners and became very enthusiastic when one shell seemed to burst right under the airship. The last I saw was a cloud of smoke which seemed to be discharged from the Zeppelin. Behind this cloud the raider disappeared."

The correspondent adds that motor buses and street cars were running as usual during the fight.

Another eyewitness of the bombardment of a Zeppelin with anti-aircraft guns says the glitter of the surface of the airship could be seen by the crowds in the streets. The searchlights that played on the raider illuminated it effectively, and shells from the guns that opened fire could be seen bursting all around it. One gunner hurled a hit. The Zeppelin turned and proceeded toward the coast, apparently damaged.

The conditions of the night were in favor of the Zeppelins, including the atmospheric pressure and the lightness of the wind. The dirigibles came in over the coast early in the evening and, sailing high, divided their forces. They kept at such a height that, for a time they were out of range of anti-aircraft guns as they passed inland.

Have Destroyed 23 Zeppelins.

The number of Zeppelins lost since the beginning of the war has been the subject of varied estimates in the press of the Allies, but the British and French newspapers regard it as satisfactorily established that twenty-five had been destroyed previous to the bringing down of the L-15. Rumors of the loss of many more have been based on statements by North Sea fishermen and natives of the regions in which the principal Zeppelin sheds are located.

Dramatic circumstances have attended the destruction of several Zeppelins. On June 17, 1915, a young Canadian officer, Flight Sub-Lieutenant Reginald A. J. Warneford of the Royal Navy, from his aeroplane destroyed a Zeppelin in flight after a battle. At an altitude of 6,000 feet, according to an official bulletin issued by the Admiralty, Sub-Lieutenant Warneford dropped six bombs on the airship, which exploded, fell to the ground, and burned for a considerable time. The force of the explosion caused the aviator's monoplane to turn upside down. He succeeded in righting the machine, but had to make a forced landing inside the German lines. He was able to restart his machine, however, and returned in safety to the aerodrome.

The skipper of the trawler King Stephen reported at Grimsby on Feb. 4 that early on the previous morning in the North Sea he saw the Zeppelin L-19, which had taken part in a raid on England, floating on the water with her boats and a part of her envelope submerged. He noticed from seventeen to twenty of the crew clinging to the envelope. They asked to be taken off, but as they outnumbered the trawler's crew the skipper declined to acc

SUSSEX INQUIRY ON, GERARD ANNOUNCES

Cables to Washington That German Admiralty Has Been Ordered to Report on Disaster.

BERLIN OFFICIALS IN DARK

Say They Have Only Press Reports of Recent Attacks—Less Tension at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Less tension was apparent here today over the situation produced by the recent disasters involving merchant vessels in the war zone, the easier feeling being due in large measure to a telegram received by the State Department from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, stating that the German Foreign Office had told him it had no information other than what had appeared in the newspapers concerning the cases of the Sussex, the Englishman, and the Manchester Engineer. The Ambassador said the Foreign Office had informed him that inquiries were being made through the Admiralty to ascertain if any German submarines were involved in these attacks, and that the result of this investigation would be communicated to the Ambassador for transmission to the Washington Government.

At yesterday's Cabinet meeting the opinion was held that no action directed against the German Government in connection with incidents involving the Sussex and other vessels could be taken until additional and more definite evidence was obtained. It was indicated that nothing that had come to hand so far showed conclusively that the Sussex and the Manchester Engineer had been attacked by submarines, and there was doubt as to the immunity from attack of the Englishman, which had attempted to escape when warned to heave to by a U boat.

The impression gained after the Cabinet meeting was that the Government felt that it must have conclusive evidence of German culpability before it would feel justified in making informal representations to Berlin. The inquiries made by Ambassador Gerard under instructions from Secretary Lansing were of the most informal character, and Mr. Gerard was specially enjoined not to discuss the Sussex and other incidents with German officials.

The attitude of the Cabinet was emphasized today by the absence of President Wilson, who left Washington last night for a week-end cruise in the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay in the Mayflower. He would not have gone from the Capital, it was said, if the situation between Germany and the United States had been regarded as acute. The President is expected to return to Washington on Monday.

A high official said today that in the present status of the investigation that was being made by the Government through its agents abroad into the circumstances of the recent attacks on merchant steamers, it would be impossible to take any action whatever before the middle of next week, and that if more conclusive information was not received by that time the decision of the Government would have to be postponed even longer.

No additional information has come to the State Department in response to instructions sent last week to Mr. Page, the Ambassador in London, and Mr. Sharp, the Ambassador in Paris, to make careful independent investigations of these cases. Affidavits have been obtained in England and France by American diplomatic and consular officers. These are being mailed and are expected to reach Washington next week. What was said in official circles today about postponing action was based partly on the intention to wait for these affidavits.

Again Denies Tubantia Sinking.

BERLIN, April 1, (via Wireless to Tuckerton.)—The German Government is not yet able to make any reply regarding the sinking of the British steamers Sussex and Englishman, about which the United States Government has requested information; but it asserts most positively that Germany had nothing to do with the Tubantia disaster.

REICHSTAG FIRM FOR U-BOATS.

Party Chiefs Hold That Submarine War Is a Necessity.

AMSTERDAM, April 1.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says the resolution regarding submarine warfare, which was adopted by all parties in the Reichstag except the recently created Socialist minority group, is to be presented to Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. The resolution stands in the names of Major Ernst Basserman, leader of the National Liberals, and twelve other members of the Reichstag. The text of the resolution, as received here, is in part as follows:

"Seeing that the submarine has proved to be an effective weapon against English methods of warfare, based on the starvation of Germany, the Reichstag expresses the conviction that it is necessary to make such use of our submarines, as of all our military means, as will guarantee the peace and safeguard the future of Germany."

The foregoing translation of the first part of the resolution places a different construction on the attitude of the Reichstag than that implied in the translation of the resolution sent by wireless last night from the Overseas News Agency of Berlin. The wireless version contained these words: "The Reichstag expresses certitude that it is necessary to use all military means, exclusive of submarines, in such a way as to insure a peace which guarantees Germany's future."

BERLIN, March 31, (via London.)—Now that the discussion on the submarine question in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag has been concluded and the results published, it is apparent that the Conservatives are not wholly satisfied. While accepting the compromise agreement embodied in the resolution to be presented to the Reichstag, the Conservative press shows a spirit of resignation that is not wholly resigned.

The Taegliche Rundschau complains that the resolution is so cryptic that the public knows no more than it did a fortnight ago.

The Kreuzzeitung controvts the assertion in some sections of the press that complete harmony of views has been reached on matters of fact that are involved.

Count von Reventlow, naval critic, is outspoken in expressing dissatisfaction with regard to the resolution and regrets that it is impossible publicly to explain why. He complains that the resolution leaves entirely in the discretion of the Government the manner of employing submarines. He adds that only the principle of the free use of submarines is saved, whereas there is no guarantee that the will exists thus to employ them.

That the Conservatives and National Liberals were moved to withdraw the submarine resolutions by considerations of expediency and not because they changed their views, continues to be manifested by the comments in the press of these parties.

The Taglische Rundschau publishes prominently an article from the newspaper Deutcher Kurier, in which it is denied sharply that the withdrawal of the resolutions was due to "the deep impression made by the weighty explanations of the Chancellor and Admiral von Capelle."

The Kurier emphasizes the fact "that the National Liberal and Conservative proponents of the resolutions are today just as convinced of the correctness of their viewpoint as they were when the resolutions were proposed."

The Hamburger Nachrichten calls the report of the Ways and Means Committee "a disappointment for all who supported the forceful resolutions of the Conservatives, National Liberals, and Centrists, and who had hoped for political effect through them."

SURE TORPEDO HIT SILIUS.

Three American Youths of Bark's Crew Return and Tell of Sinking.

Three young Americans, D. J. Novak, 18, of 45 Railroad Avenue, South Norwalk; John Vangalen, 17, of Melrose, Mass., and Henry Monohan, 22, of 14 Glossop Street, Portland, Me., survivors of the Norwegian bark Silius, which was torpedoed in Havre Roads on the night of March 9, returned yesterday on the British steamer Taxandrier, and were paid off at the British Consulate. They sailed on the Silius from Brooklyn to seek adventure in the war zone of Europe, they said, and all agreed yesterday that the United States was a good place to remain in.

The youths were positive that the bark was torpedoed, and refute the theory put forward by First Mate R. Stangland that the vessel had been sunk by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane.

"The Silius was loaded with grain, and put into Havre Roads on March 5," said Novak, "where we anchored to await orders. Within 200 yards astern was the French steamer Louisiane, with a crew of 63 men on board. Our crowd numbered 17, all told.

"On the night of March 9 I had the anchor watch from 8 to 10, and just before I was relieved at four bells I heard an explosion and sung out to the mate, Stangland, on the poop to ask what it was. He replied that it was one of the destroyers firing a shot to stop some vessel entering Havre without giving the signal. After I had been relieved by John Hartmann of Philadelphia, who is in a hospital at Havre with a broken leg, I went below and turned in. A few minutes later there was a big explosion amidships and the bark gave a list to starboard which did not seem good to me. I rushed on deck and just then she righted herself, and after listing over to port began to settle rapidly. The list was so great that I went into the water while trying to get aft to the boats. One of them was launched by the mate with the aid of two of the crew and capsized, and the skipper, B. A. Stevensen, with the carpenter and the cook managed to get the longboat clear and saved all the crew except a Danish sailor who was killed by the explosion. The Silius sank in five minutes after she had been hit."

With regard to the bomb theory, Novak said that was impossible, because Hartmann was on the lookout all the time, and the force of the explosion in the hold of the bark was so great that it blew off the forward hatch and pinioned the man against the foremast, crushing his leg. He saw Hartmann in the hospital at Havre before leaving on the Taxandrier for New York, and he denied positively that any aeroplane had been seen near the Silius on the night of the disaster. As the vessel had no lights burning, the aeroplane would not have been able to distinguish her from above, Novak said. The steamer was burning a riding light forward because she was so close to the French shore that the officers did not think there was any danger of being torpedoed by a German submarine.

When the bark sank she rested on an even keel, with her main royal yard just showing above the water line, the sailors said.

Mrs. Agnes Monohan came from Portland to meet her son and was at the French Line pier, at the foot of West Fifteenth Street, at 4 P. M., when the Taxandrier docked, but was not aware that he had been landed at the Battery in the morning and paid off at the British Consulate. He returned at 6 P. M. to get his clothes and found his mother waiting for him on board the ship.

There were seven Americans in all on the Silius, and besides Hartmann and the three who landed yesterday they were Charles Cunliffe, 18, of Atlantic City; David Sherman of New Bedford, Mass., and Samuel Sullivan of Atlantic City.

FIFTEEN NUNS LOST WITH RED CROSS SHIP

Germans Said to Have Fired Two Torpedoes Into the Portugal —115 Persons Missing.

PETROGRAD, April 1, (via London.)—The sinking of the Russian hospital ship Portugal in the Black Sea is thus described in a dispatch received from M. Golubeff, Delegate General of the Red Cross with the Caucassion army:

"Yesterday at 8:30 in the evening, near Satlik, one of our hospital ship Portugal, which was at anchor, was sunk by an enemy submarine, which fired two torpedoes from a range of sixty yards. After the second torpedo, which struck the engine room, the ship sank in less than a minute. Lifeboats from trawlers and from a torpedo boat which came up rescued eleven of the twenty-six Sisters of Charity who were aboard. They also saved 3 commanders, including the French Commander Duvent, 2 doctors, 1 priest, 125 men of the Russian Naval Medical Corps, and 13 men of the French crew.

"The missing include Count Tatistcheff, delegate of the Red Cross; a doctor, the senior Sister of Charity, Baroness Meyerndorff, and 14 other Sisters of Charity, 50 men of the Russian Medical Service, and 10 of the French crew.

"According to the commander, the Portugal had 273 persons aboard, of whom 158 were saved. On receiving news of this outrage I proceeded to the spot and interviewed the survivors at the Red Cross Hospital on shore.

"We are exploring the near-by coast in search of further survivors. There are a few wounded among the survivors. The Portugal carried the usual Red Cross signs prominently displayed."

The official statement of the sinking of the Portugal contains precisely the same information as set forth in the Red Cross dispatch and adds:

"The Turkish Government had recognized the Portugal as a hospital ship. She was painted with the prescribed colors. The attack was made in broad daylight. The submarine steered around the ship and fired point blank.

"This act of the Germans was useless from a military standpoint, and evokes indignation. It proves again that peace with an enemy who insanely violates divine and human laws is impossible before his complete destruction."

MARCH HARVEST OF SHIPS.

Nineteen British Steamers and Eight Sailing Vessels Torpedoed in Month.

LONDON, April 1.—The Board of Trade's summary of casualties to British shipping, reported in March, shows that nineteen steamers, aggregating 44,609 tons, and eight sailing vessels of 1,565 tons, were sunk by warships. Ten steamers, of 13,927 tons, were sunk by mines. One steamer, of 2,131 tons, was sunk, either by a warship or a mine.

Forty-three lives were lost in the case of the steamers sunk by warships, and eighty-one in steamers sunk by mines.

Liner Verdi Passes Gibraltar.

The agents of the Transatlantica Italiana Company received a dispatch yesterday from Genoa that the liner Giuseppe Verdi had passed Gibraltar on Thursday for New York after escaping the dangers of German and Austrian submarines in the Mediterranean. The liner has 1,871 passengers aboard.

SUMS UP ALLIES' CAMPAIGNS

Semi-Official French Bulletin Tells of Doings on Several War Fronts.

PARIS, April 1.—The British Army in France, according to a semi-official communication, has recently extended its front in the region of Arras so as to release French divisions for employment elsewhere. The length of front now defended by the British is 130 kilometers, (80.7 miles.) The communication adds:

"Since March 27 active operations about Verdun have been unchanged in character, inasmuch as the French offensive is being directed against the German salient in the Avoncourt wood and the German offensive is being directed against the French salient at Malancourt.

"On the Russian front recently the Russians have taken the offensive at the same time in the north between the region of the lakes and Riga and in the south along the Dniester River. In the last mentioned district they have taken an important bridgehead at Uscieczko, thus menacing the communications of the Austrian Army protecting Czernowitz. In the north their action has been directed against the chief line of communications upon which the Germans rely for their coming offensive against Riga and Dvinsk.

"The army of the Caucasus continues its pursuit of the Turkish army in three directions, those of Bitlis, Ersinjan, and Trebizond. The column operating against Trebizond has arrived before the Turkish trenches at Baltbaut, where the Turks are strongly organized.

"On the Italian front there have been many lively engagements, which are resulting in favor of the Entente Allies."

PREMIER ASQUITH RECEIVED BY POPE

Rumors That Peace and Irish Affairs Were Discussed at the Conference.

GASQUET'S INFLUENCE SEEN

English Cardinal Hailed in Rome as Champion of Cause of the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 1.—Premier Asquith of Great Britain was received in a private audience lasting thirty minutes by Pope Benedict today. Ceremonials in keeping with his position were observed at the Vatican.

The presence of Premier Asquith in Rome, his visit to the Vatican, and his audience with the Pope mark a new and important phase of British policy, due chiefly to the influence and activity of one of the greatest Cardinals England ever had, namely, Cardinal Gasquet, who recalls the time when Britishers were represented in the Senate of the Papacy by such names as Howard, Manning, Newman, and Vaughan. Cardinal Gasquet has been almost alone in his attitude, against all the members of the Sacred College, in proclaiming the necessity for the Pope taking a stand for Gasquet's idea of justice, right, honor, and humanity, without which both peace and religion are impossible.

The visit of Premier Asquith to Pope Benedict is another victory for Cardinal Gasquet over the majority of his colleagues and a fresh attempt to induce the Pope to recognize that the head of the Church must admit that the Allies are fighting for principles which are the basis of Christianity.

Military Honors at Threshold.

ROME, April 1, (via Paris.)—When Premier Asquith went to the Vatican today he was accompanied by the British Minister to the Holy See. When he entered the gate the Swiss Guard rendered him military honors. He was received at the foot of the grand staircase by the Papal Master of the Chamber, who accompanied him to the Clementine Hall, where the Papal Majordomo and other members of the Pontifical Court met him and escorted him to the Pope's antechamber.

Pope Benedict received Premier Asquith at the entrance to the library, where the Premier kissed the Pope's ring.

Premier Asquith appeared on the balcony of the British Embassy last evening to salute a great concourse of the people of Rome who had gathered to cheer him.

"We are here," he said, "to further the victory of right and justice."

The Tribuna ventured the opinion Wednesday that the subjects dealt with in the British statesman's interview with the head of the Catholic Church would be chiefly Irish affairs and the participation of Irish Catholics in the war. The newspaper also thought that the question of the Irish in America would be discussed, as "a portion of them are conducting a most audacious campaign in favor of the Central Empires."

Peace Rumors are Revived.

Other newspapers expressed the opinion that Pope Benedict desired to take advantage of Mr. Asquith's presence in Rome to make another effort in favor of peace, by insisting on his previously stated contention that an expressed willingness on the part of the belligerents to make reciprocal concessions might lead to the opening of negotiations and the ending of the great conflict.

It was also asserted that the Pope was anxious to set forth his claim to participation in the respective peace conference to be held at the conclusion of hostilities, the basis of which claim is that he is the spiritual head of millions of those engaged on both sides in the war.

THE ANDANIA'S CLOSE CALL.

Cunarder Almost Ran Over Two Submarines in Gulf of Lyons.

The Cunarder Andania, which has just arrived here from Newport, England, to load war munitions for Liverpool, has been carrying troops and stores to Gallipoli and Egypt since the beginning of the war. During seven trips to the Dardanelles the Andania carried 18,500 soldiers and brought back 10,000 wounded and invalided officers and men.

Four weeks ago when she was returning from taking the York and Lancaster regiments to Port Said the steamer had a narrow escape from being torpedoed in the Gulf of Lyons. About 2 o'clock in the morning, when the weather was hazy, the second officer heard a noise under the bow as if the vessel was nearing breakers on a shoal. Looking over the end of the bridge he saw two submarines close alongside, which had evidently just come to the surface. Before he could shift his helm and ram them the submarines had gone down again, their commanders apparently being just as surprised as he was to see a big vessel without lights towering over them.

BRITISH CABINET FACES A CRISIS

Political Observers See Signs Pointing to Early Fall of Coalition Ministry.

CARSON-LAW COMBINATION

May Force a General Election—Northcliffe Pilloried for His Attacks on Asquith.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 1.—In political circles throughout the week the life of the present coalition Cabinet has been a matter of anxious diagnosis. Most of the weekly reviews have articles on the subect, and The Liberal Nation foresees serious danger for Premier Asquith in the plans of certain politicians "who are forming a new Carsonite Administration on the calculation that when the time comes the Unionist members of the Cabinet, led by Bonar Law, will desert it and so force an election."

It is calculated that a combination of discontented elements in the House of Commons could outvote the Government's regular supporters, but statisticians who parade these figures admit that an agreement of the disaffected groups on any particular point of policy is somewhat difficult of attainment. One old parliamentary hand, however, reckons that, at the present rate at which the Government's followers are seceding, the ministerial majority will have ceased to exist in another month or so, and predicts a new Cabinet in May or June next.

The Nation, which says of the present Cabinet, "not only does it command a substantial measure of ability, but it is out of all comparison superior to any possible alternative," nevertheless declares that "the Government should realize that so far as the good-will of the country is concerned it has come to the crisis of its fate."

The country is not disposed to see the Government torn to bits by newspaper rugging, the same journal adds, but this is what may come of the present artfully fostered discontents.

A vivid picture of the campaign against Premier Asquith is drawn by A. G. Gardiner in The Daily News:

"Among the myriad stories of Lincoln, there are few I like better," he writes, "than the one relating to General McClellan. That rather vain person kept the President waiting for him on one occasion, evidently with deliberate purpose, and Lincoln was asked why he permitted such studied rudeness from a subordinate. 'I would hold McClellan's horse for him,' he answered, with that smile of humorous sadness that made his gaunt face so wonderful. 'I would hold McClellan's horse for him, if he would give us victory.'

"It was this greatness of soul that made Lincoln sublime. Through all the bitter failures of the war, through all the sneers and slanders of the wretched creatures whose very names history has forgotten, through the daily torrent of press abuse and official intrigue, he held on his way with magnanimous calm that never permitted his purpose to be deflected or his vision to be clouded by the malice and frenzy that raged about his path. He had only one aim—to beat the enemy and save America from disruption—and, with an indifference that was not pride but deep wisdom, he let the dogs howl at his heels.

"We have the same spectacle today. I suppose history will be as contemptuous of the rabble that snaps at the heels of Asquith as it is of the rabble that sought to drag Lincoln down. It will forget the names of the Markhams and Dalziels, the McNeills and Carsons, the Northcliffes and Bathursts. Perhaps some curious inquirer of the future will turn to the files of The Times, The Morning Post, and The Daily Mail of these times and will read with wonder the daily outpourings of venom that fill their columns. He will ask with astonishment about what and against whom these mad dervishes were fighting. Not against Germany, he will say; you can read these papers and forget all about Germany in the fury of their personal vendettas and their political ambitions.

"Lord Northcliffe ransacks the world for proofs of the miserable futility of a Prime Minister who has the audacity to treat him as the irresponsible office boy that he is; he joins with Mr. Potts to prove that the blockade is an infamous pretense, designed apparently to enable Germany to beat us, and when his revelations are shown to be impudent inventions he returns to the attack with his cry of 'Murderers!'

"No day passes without its new bogey, no week passes without its new idol and its smashing of the old one. Lord Kitchener is exalted, to destroy Asquith, and when, like an honorable man, he devotes himself to fighting the enemy instead of Asquith he is denounced as if he were a cutpurse. Churchill is alternately used and abused. Lloyd George has his moment of giddy glory, which the Northcliffe sun smiles approvingly upon him, but even he is no longer the man.

"Lord Derby was taken up with the fervor of virgin worship. Here at last was a tool for the job. With this bluff, simple-minded nobleman he could have it his own way; Lord Derby would take his instructions and do as he was told, and if he was good and treacherous he should be made Prime Minister in place of the execrable person whose fall our office boy lives to accomplish.

"And, behold, Lord Derby turns out to be an honorable man and not a traitor! He positively refuses to do as he is told; he actually keeps his word and works like an honest man for the country and not like a pensioner of Printing House Square; and instantly the Kingmaker sets all his machines groaning with 'Down with Derby! Down with the false deceiver of the married man! Down with him to the dust!'"

Mr. Gardiner makes no prediction as to the eventual result of the campaign, except such as is implied in his likening of Asquith to Lincoln, which he concludes as follows:

"Asquith has given an example, which Lincoln gave of a man who has risen to the height of the greatest argument that statesmanship ever essayed, and, in the presence of that great argument, is indifferent to all that is petty and personal, and to all that distracts the mind from the one issue that should engage every energy we possess."

FRENCH VESSEL HERE CARRYING DEFENSE GUN

Freighter Vulcain the First Armed Merchantman to Arrive Under the Tricolor.

The French freighter Vulcain arrived at Quarantine yesterday from La Pallice under charter to the French Line with a 47-millimeter quickfiring gun mounted on a platform at her stern. She is the first merchant vessel flying the French flag to arrive in this port carrying a gun since the war began. Captain L. Pellerean said that the gun had been placed on board his ship by the French Government to be used in defense in the event of attack.

The vessel did not carry any special crew to man the gun, all the ship's company having served in the navy, and any of the seamen are competent to load and fire the weapon.

Discussing the German order to treat all armed merchantmen as warships Captain Pellerean said that was what the German commanders had been doing since January, 1915, and he did not see how the fact that he had a gun on board would make any difference except that it might give his crew a chance for their lives.

The arrival of the Vulcain has been reported to Washington, as has the presence of all armed merchantmen, and it is understood that she will not receive clearance papers until instructions are received by Collector Malone from the Treasury Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—No new or disturbing elements are presented to the United States Government by the arrival in New York of the French steamer Vulcain with a gun mounted on her. The Government's policy in such cases was determined when the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi arrived in New York armed.

The Verdi came at a time when the Government was endeavoring to persuade the Entente Allies to agree that no merchant ship flying their colors should be armed. The decision in the Verdi case was that she should not be allowed to clear with mounted guns unless she furnished assurances that they would be used only for defensive purposes and in no case for purposes of offense. The Vulcain furnished these assurances and was permitted to clear. The same process will be followed in the case of the Vulcain.

Interest in the Vulcain case was caused here on account of the understanding that the French Government did not permit merchant vessels to carry armament even for defense. That has been a set policy of France for a long time. It is supposed here that the revival of U-boat activity induced the French Government to permit the arming of merchantmen flying the French flag. The recent German Admiralty order to submarines to sink all armed merchantmen of belligerent nationality was supplemented by a list of enemy merchant vessels which the Germans said had been armed and had made attacks on German and Austrian submarines. In this list were included two instances of such attacks which the German Government charged were made by French merchant steamers.

CONFERS ON TAUSCHER CASE

District Attorney Marshall Also Sees Gregory on Accusations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney at New York, spent the day here at the Department of Justice. He had conferences with A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, which has charge of the detective service of the department, and a number of phases of the German spy plots were discussed.

Among them the most important was that of the Welland Canal plot, in which Captain Hans Tauscher is alleged to have been involved, and for the investigation of which Captain Horst von der Goltz, who was a prisoner of war in England, has been brought to this country as a witness for the Government.

Mr. Marshall also had a conference with Assistant Attorney General Warren, who has charge of cases involving violations of neutrality. In the afternoon he conferred with Attorney General Gregory, and the status of the pending impeachment proceedings against Mr. Marshall before the House Judiciary Committee and their probable outcome and consequences were carefully discussed.

Neither the Attorney General nor Mr. Marshall would make any comment on their conference. Mr. Marshall returned to New York tonight.

PUTS RUSSIAN LOSS AT 140,000 MEN

Berlin Says the Czar's 10-Day Offensive, with 500,000, Utterly Failed.

PLANNED TO HELP FRANCE?

German Official Statement Says It Was Due to Requirements of a Needy Ally."

BERLIN, April 1, (via London.)—The War Office issues the following statement covering the fighting on the Russian front:

"It appears that the Russian storming attacks directed against the very wide sector of the army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and carried out with thirty divisions, totaling more than 500,000 men, and with an unprecedented amount of munitions, such as never before has been used on the eastern front, and which lasted from the 18th to the 28th of March, have now ceased.

Thanks to the bravery and stubborn resistance of our troops, the enemy achieved no success whatever.

The great object which it was intended should be attained by this attack is apparent from the following order issued by the high command to the armies on the western front under date of March 17 and bearing the number 557:

"Russians on the Western Front—For the last six months, greatly weakened with only a small supply of arms and ammunition, you held up the advance of the enemy, and, after having held him back in the vicinity of a break in the line near Molodechna, you took up your present position.

"His Majesty and the country now await from you another heroic deed—the ejection of the enemy from within the frontiers of the country. When tomorrow you undertake this glorious task, I have faith in your courage and your deep devotion to the Czar and your warm love for your native country, and am thereby convinced you will fulfill your sacred duty by freeing your brothers from the yoke. God aid us in our sacred endeavors!

"EWERT,
"Adjutant General."

To any one who knows the circumstances it is certainly astounding that such an undertaking should have been begun at such a time of the year, seeing that its accomplisament presented such critical difficulties from one day to another, owing to the thawing of the snow. The choice of the time decided upon was due much less to the will of the Russian command than to the enforced requirements of a needy ally. If the present cessation of attacks is attributed by Russia officially to the sudden change in the weather that is only a half truth.

The losses suffered in the severe repulses have been carefully calculated and are estimated at 140,000 men. The enemy would be more correct if it said that the great offensive up to now was not only stifled in the swamps but in swamps of blood.

BERLIN, April 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official Austrian statement of today follows:

Near Olika Austro-Hungarian detachments captured an advanced position of the enemy, filled the trenches, destroyed the defense works, and returned to their main positions. Attempts of the enemy to advance southeast of Sienkowce were frustrated by our artillery and by counterattacks.

PETROGRAD, April 1, (via London, Sunday, April 2.)—The official statement issued today by the Russian War Office says:

Western front—The Germans continued to bombard the bridgehead at Ikskull and began an attack upon it, but were repulsed by our fire. In the same region rising floods compelled the enemy to emerge on his parapets, but our artillery forced him to return to his trenches.

One of our batteries brought down a German aeroplane which was flying over our positions south of Lievenhof. The machine was damaged only slightly, and the airman was captured. There were artillery duels and rifle fire in the Dvinsk region. The ice has begun to break up in the Dvina.

South of the Dvinsk region our artillery successfully shelled an enemy train at the station of Tourmont, and also enemy detachments which held an outpuost near the village of Mechkele, north of Vidzy. The Germans fled.

On the Vidzy front and around Lake Narocz there was lively cannonading at several places.

In the region to the southeast of Kolki the enemy abandoned first-line trenches and retired to the second line. South of the village of Olyka the enemy captured momentarily a hill, which was immediately retaken by our troops.

During one of the attacks repulsed yesterday in the Middle Stripa region we captured seventy-one prisoners and many rifles.

FLOODS HALT RUSSIANS.

Forests Through Which They Have Advanced Are Now Swamps.

BERLIN, April 1, (via Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency quotes the following report from the Frankfurter Zeitung concerning the battle at Narocz Lake:

"The immense forests which favored the Russian attacks greatly during the Winter have now become a serious obstacle owing to the fact that the whole district is now converted into a swamp. German patrols waded in water which reached up to their breasts.

"The German troops offered heroic resistance to the Russian attacks of the last few days at this place. A headquarters report mentioned the bravery of Saarbrücken troops. The commanding general expressed his especial approbation to a Silesian territorial who jumped upon a parapet when the Russians attacked in masses, and hurled about forty hand grenades into their ranks. This man by himself stopped the attack at this place."

FACTORIES FOR RUSSIA.

Government Offering Opportunity for Foreigners to Invest.

Olof B. Lundquist, a prominent Swedish electrical engineer, who arrived Friday from Stockholm on a business mission to this country, said that the Russian Government was spending money lavishly to get foreign corporations to establish factories in Russia so that the country would not be dependent on Germany after the war.

"When I was in Petrograd three weeks ago," he continued, "the Government was offering to build the factories, give large tracts of land and grant exemption of taxes to foreign manufacturers to entice them to settle there. In addition, contracts were offered to them to supply the Government with manufactured goods of various kinds up to two years after peace has been declared.

"In spite of the dogged determination to beat Germany and keep her out of Russia, I was told by Government officials that there was no intention on their part to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for France and England. They said that the activities of the Russian forces during the coming Summer would be in the Near East, toward Constantinople and Bessarabia, and not toward Poland.

"In the Grand Hotel at Stockholm you can see some of the leading business men from Russia and Germany conversing together in German, which is the commercial language of Europe. It is well known in financial circles in Petrograd that Germany is making secret overtures to Russia every day for peace, which is one of her trump cards to end the war. I do not think that Germany will succeed in her efforts to wean Russia away from her allies, England and France, as a Government does not quarrel generally with its bankers. France financed Russia previous to the war and England has been supplying the gold since November, 1914.

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Booklet of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes Upon Request to Dept. T.

SAY SECEDERS MENACE GERMAN SOCIALISM

Majority Members Denounce Them in Vorwaerts, Which Defends the Rebels.

BERLIN, April 1, (via Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A bitter attack on the eighteen seceding Socialists is contained in an official pronunciamento under the heading: "To the Party," which occupies all of the first page of Vorwärts.

The pronunciamento, which is signed by the Administrative and Executive Committees of the party, and by the so-called "Vorstand" group of the Reichstag fraction, accuses the seceders of deliberately planning to disrupt and destroy the party. It calls their action deceitful, a breach of discipline and of faith, and refers to their opposition to the granting of further war credits as an "utterly erroneous conception" that the war can thus be shortened.

The manifesto declares that enemy Socialists are supporting the policies of their respective Governments and rejecting the idea of peace overtures.

"They pursue a hallucination," says the pronunciamento, "and thus destroy the unity of the party. * * * We need the whole united strength of our entire organization. * * * Instead of working to this end a few blinded ones throw a torch of discord into the structure of Socialism which hundreds and thousands of our comrades have erected during long years of sacrificing labor. The danger threatening the party is great."

In its comment Vorwärts defends the seceders.

MOVIE WAR IN GERMANY.

Theatre Managers Aroused Over Import Ban, but Makers Are Happy.

Discord has broken out in the moving picture business in Germany as a result of films being included in the list of articles, the import of which has been barred in order to prevent the exchange value of the mark from falling any further, if possible. The producers, seeing a great chance to capture the home market, in which they have played only a small part up to the present, are enthusiastic over the new rule, while, on the other hand, the distributing companies and the owners of movie houses, dreading a rise in the price of films and a falling off in patronage because of the limitations of the all-German programs, are fighting hard to have the order modified.

A large meeting of movie proprietors, held in the Berlin Chamber of Commerce Building on March 9, resolved to petition the Government to permit the importation of films from allied and neutral countries in exchange for German films, and also in cases where the manufacturers were willing to allow the amount of their bills to be deposited with the German Government, presumably until the end of the war.

The next day the filmmakers met in the same place and adopted resolutions thanking the Imperial Chancellor and all the authorities concerned, for this measure, "calculated to strengthen and firmly establish the German film industry during the war." They suggested, however, that the bar be lifted so far as the allied nations were concerned and directed attention to the fact that Austria-Hungary took 40 per cent. of the German output of films, whereas Germany only imported about 2 per cent. from the sister central power.

TURKEY WANTS AID FOR 500,000 STARVING

Her Own People, Not Armenian Refugees—American Red Cross Cables $10,000.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The American Red Cross received word today that Turkey for the first time was ready to accept aid for a half million of her people who face starvation. Hundreds, it is said, are dying for lack of food. Ten thousand dollars was cabled to fill immediate needs.

A message from Red Cross agents in Turkey said the American organization would be permitted to co-operate with the Red Crescent. The dispatch added:

"Great suffering throughout country, particularly at Constantinople and suburbs, along shores of Marmora, at Adrianople, Brussa, and Smyrna. In these regions 500,000, not comprising Armenian refugees, need help for bread. Hundreds dying of starvation. No relief in sight. Typhus is spreading, with high mortality."

Supplies cannot be shipped to Turkey from America because of the Allies' blockade, and foodstuffs probably will be purchased by the Red Cross and sent from Rumania.

TURKS CLAIM SUCCESSES.

Say They Routed a British Force and Repulsed Russian Scouts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1, (via Copenhagen and London.)—The following official statement has been issued by the Turkish War Office:

Irak front—There has been no change in the Tigris region. In the Euphrates region one of our detachments attacked an enemy detachment east of Maxime and drove it southward with losses. At the same time our volunteers surprised the camp of the detachment and took much booty.

Caucasus front—Our troops have advanced in the Tchoruk Valley and repulsed attacks of hostile reconnoitring detachments. On the rest of the front there have been no important operations.

Dardanelles—An enemy cruiser opened an ineffective fire and then retired. Three aeroplanes, coming from Imbros, were driven off by the effective fire of our batteries at Yenikeui.

POLAR SHIP IN TOW OF TUG.

Dispatch Tells of Help Finally Reaching the Aurora.

LONDON, Sunday, April 2.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Dunedin, New Zealand, says that a tug has taken the auxiliary ship Aurora of the Shackleton expedition in tow 140 miles south of the Capes of Otago.

The tug expects to reach Port Chalmers next Monday afternoon.

LONG SANG TI.
Chinese Curio Co., Ltd.
323 Fifth Av., near 32d St. Importers of Chinese Objects of Art. Interior Decorations. Silk Embroideries. Artistic Jewelry, fine paintings, in exclusive designs.
Send for 1916 Booklet T.

GERMANS PIERCE THE FRENCH LINES

Continued from Page 1.

zollern redoubt and Souchez. We retaliated by shelling the enemy's positions.

Enemy artillery was active about Ypres. The enemy fired mines yesterday and today opposite Fricourt and near the quarries and in the Hohenzollern redoubt. Little damage was done to our trenches.

Last night there was heavy shelling on both sides about St. Eloi, and the enemy made three bombing attacks against our new position. The attacks were repulsed.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Artillery actions on both sides have occurred in the Pervyse and Oostkerke districts and south of Dixmude.

This is the second time the German forces have gained a foothold in Vaux since the beginning of the Verdun offensive. In the official bulletin issued in Berlin on March 9 the capture of the village and Fort de Vaux, lying to the southeast, was formally announced.

The French War Office next day flatly contradicted the German statement, saying that neither fort nor village was taken. In a communiqué issued on March 11, however, the French authorities admitted that by further attacks the Germans had gained a footing in the eastern part of the village and had reached the slopes close to the fort.

Later official communications gave the impression that the Germans were being slowly pushed out of the little place. It seems certain that Fort de Vaux was never in German hands.

CALLS GERMAN LOSS SMALL.

Berlin Correspondent Tells of the Capture of Malancourt.

BERLIN, April 1, (via Copenhagen to London.).—The German Headquarters correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung sends the following report on the advance of the Germans at Malancourt:

"The thunderous work of the artillery again furnished the prelude to a successful resumption of infantry activity west of the Meuse. Continuous artillery fire suddenly increased to great violence, and like an immense thunderstorm the explosions rattled unceasingly across the rolling countryside. They sounded as if a huge depot of ammunition had exploded, detonating thousands of shells in apparently endless series.

"After several hours the terrible melody suddenly ceased and the assault was made successfully, with but slight loss to the Germans.

"The German position west of Verdun was improved by this advance at Malancourt. The Germans were able to press into the village itself and to reach the first row of houses on the northern side, which were the most strongly fortified.

"I had an opportunity today to inspect the booty so far taken in the Verdun battle. The quantities of weapons, munitions, uniforms and supplies of all sorts which are accumulating here are incalculable.

"Slightly wounded men, who have been fighting west of the Meuse, declare that the struggle was severe. They seemed surprisingly fresh and were in jocular humor, although they showed plain traces of the extreme exertions through which they had just passed."

TYRO WINS AIR LAURELS.

Paul Doumer's Son Has Bagged Two Aeroplanes in Three Months.

PARIS, April 1.—Lieutenant Rene Doumer, a son of Paul Doumer, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies,

PRIPET SWAMPS SEEN BY MOONLIGHT

Great War Panorama Spread Between the Russian and German Lines.

FOES SEE EACH OTHER WORK

Queer Homemade Telephone Switchboard in a German Observation and Fire Control Post.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PINSK, Feb. 18.—The Germans are fortunate enough to have at least four high places here from which to get a birdseye view of the battlefield around Pinsk, and we were led up to one of these eerie observation and artillery fire control posts. Entering the backdoor of the building, a most unholy symphony struck your ears—a mixture of fifes, trumpets, mouth harmonicas, husky bass and tenor voices. This symphony was produced by bearded "barbarians," lusty-lunged Bavarians spoiling for a fight with the inaccessible Russians—five months is a long time for Bavarians to go without a scrap to relieve the monotony—and forced to lie in reserve. They were venting the joy of life within them in the above-described noises.

We reached a padded cell (padded by the Germans to keep disturbing sounds out) which housed the combined fire control station, observation post, and telephone central for that segment of the swamp front held by Bavarians. The "telephone girl" had a bushy beard streaked with gray, and presided over the strangest switchboard imaginable—a homemade-looking affair of tin cans, tangled wires, and iron hooks projecting from the whitewashed wall. How he ever made any connections was a mystery, for there really wasn't any switchboard as far as you could see; anyhow, it transcended your experience.

Now, although the Russians were said to be anywhere from six to eight miles away, and their artillery still further off and unable to reach thus far, and although the Russians had no high church towers or other advantageous observation points, the one window of the cell was just as carefully boarded up as if the enemy had been within half a mile. Only a slit three inches high was left open through which to peer. It was another little instance of the almost fussy, meticulous "safety first" practice of the Germans. On a wooden platform stood a cast-iron tube tripod supporting the expensive, gray-painted "Scherenfernrohr," or scissors telescope—that curious-looking but most useful bifurcated optical instrument which always reminds you of a monster bug with raised antennae. Its two eyes peered through the slit between board and upper window frame, while, seated in a comfortable armchair, out of sight, a grizzled Bavarian Sergeant kept his eye glued to the objective at the base. Three other Bavarians who hadn't seen service for many years until called to the colors again at the war's outbreak, completed the crew of the cell. They were engaged in correcting their maps of this front segment and making trigonometric calculations to get the exact range of new points of interest in the Russian positions.

The Telephone in Operation.

There was nothing warlike about this industrious little surveying party, until the telephone rang insistently. From the operator's end of the conversation I gathered that a battery commander had called up and explained that one of the advanced outposts had advised him that a party of Russians had come out in front of their own positions and were getting a little too gay ("fresh" was the German word used,) and that a few shells were requested to remind them that a state of war still existed. The battery commander had thereupon rung up the observation post to request the exact figures for a bee-line on the "gay" Russians.

The bearded operator repeated the request to the Sergeant in command of the cell.

"Jawohl; right away," said the Sergeant. The operator repeated the "jawohl" to the battery commander. The Sergeant screwed the adjustments of the scissors telescope around a bit, until the fresh Russians swam within his ken, then he called out to the telephone operator, who repeated it to the battery commander:

"They have split into two groups; the first is so and so many lines to the left of point S-21, the second so and so many lines to the right." The answer came back promptly. "Thanks."

We could not hear the shells that were presumably fired but it must have been quick work, for when I got to the telescope five minutes later, the "fresh" Russians had evidently run to cover. They were no longer in evidence. This particular band, it must be explained, was only fired upon because they had strayed way out beyond their own lines in what the Germans considered a provocatory and challenging manner. As long as the Russians stick close to home, they are, in general, not molested.

The Pinsk sector is an interesting exception to the general rule that the modern battlefield is absolutely empty; that you can't see any soldiers. As a matter of fact, this part of the front simply swarms with soldiers, and you can watch both Germans and Russians going calmly about their work with no thought of danger or cover. The swamps that stretch far as eye can see are broken toward the horizon by clumps and longer strips of woods, indicating islands of solid ground, and running along the edges of these woods, you see, through the powerful telescope, the Russian positions. They are apparently no different from the German main lines—trenches, breastworks of mudbags, barbed wire entanglements ten and twenty rows deep.

It is a curious sensation to be able to watch the Russians at work, putting out more barbed wire, building blockhouses, dragging logs and sleighs over the frozen swamps, doing everything that the Germans are doing. You feel like a crystal gazer, as the "Scherenfernrohr" brings them so close to you that you can see the expressions on their faces—naïve, good-natured Russian peasant faces. And the Bavarians, who watch them all day long, have no hard feelings toward these Russians either. They don't happen to be Cossacks, you see; and only the Cossacks are hated. The Bavarians are also children of the soil and just as good-natured as the Russians—except when there is hand-to-hand fighting. The patient watchers know many of these far-off Russians by sight, and have given some of them names, those who particularly appeal to them as "characters," and take the keenest personal interest in their activities, and know all the intimate domesticities of the Russian lines. It's a refreshingly human touch to the otherwise grimness of war.

Asleep at the Switch.

I paid a second visit to the post at night, to see that fascinating panorama of swamps by moonlight, and found the telephone operator literally asleep at the switch, with the telephone receiver clamped to his left ear. He, like thousands of other soldiers and Ordonnans officers, had acquired the useful habit of sleeping with a telephone and walking up at the least jingle, a bit of efficiency that enables one man to do the job of two by making a night shift unnecessary. His three colleagues, the drawers of maps and makers of trigonometric calculations, were sleeping on the bare board floor, rolled up in thick gray blankets. Only the Sergeant, lone watcher, sat at his telescope scanning the moonlit lines.

At last this strange battlefield looked normal, lifeless. Brilliant moonlight is not conducive to patrolling enterprises, particularly over brilliant snow. No fire flashed at the muzzles of cannon; no shot from either Germans or Russians violated the truce of this silent Russian night. Correspondents were confirmed in their impression that Pinsk must be an ideal rest cure for those fortunate enough to be "fighting" here. The full moon made calcium rockets and searchlights superfluous.

But although there was absolutely nothing doing, or perhaps because of that very novelty, the "Pripet swamps by moonlight" was voted one of the great war panoramas we had seen. The silver ribbon of the Pina, with miles of barbed wire lining its banks, showing dark against the snow, backed by miles of dark field fortifications (thrown up by human moles, and bristling with unseen machine guns); two silver streamers stretching eastward—the excentric Strumen River that flows through the swamps into the Pina, stays with it for half a mile, then flows off into the swamps again; the seemingly endless expanse of ice and snow, cut by long lagoons, by strips of meadowland, some with dark outlines of haystacks still standing (for there is a friendly rivalry between German and Russian patrols to beat one another to these haystacks between the lines on dark nights and set fire to them); the thatched huts of a little village, nearer the Russian than the German lines; the miles of dams, piers, wagon, and foot bridges stretching over the frozen swamps; more miles of wire entanglements criss-crossing it in all directions, and then the dark dots of small fortified mud islands and blockhouses—this was war on the Pinsk front at night.

But the night wasn't to end without some little adventure and excitement, incidentally illustrating the disadvantage of absent-mindedness and forgetfulness when touring the front. We started through the silent streets of Pinsk toward the good car Veritas, when a sharp voice reminded some of us of the realities of war by calling: "Halt! Losung!" intimating that we were to halt and give the password. As I kept right on going, the post with the flashing fixed bayonet called "Halt!" again. Our intelligence officer cut my further career short by muttering something strongly uncomplimentary under his breath about correspondents who won't obey orders, and offering the interesting information that guards were only required to call "halt" three times, after which they could shoot at will.

But now the joke was turned on the intelligence officer, for he couldn't think of the password. Neither could our General Staff officer. They put their heads together, and, after two anxious minutes, for them—for being ignorant, we looked on in rare amusement—they finally remembered what they thought was the parole for the night and offered "Nachtmensch." "Night march" it was; the guard saluted and we passed on.

"But," said the intelligence officer, "if we hadn't recalled that password you gentlemen would all have spent the night in the Pinsk Police Station instead of your sleeping car."

PLEA FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

Mrs. O'Gorman Says Military Hospitals Need Assistance.

Mrs. Flora O'Gorman, wife of The O'Gorman, commander of the Irish Brigade in France, spoke at the Cosmopolitan Club last night of some of her experiences during the last eighteen months in Flanders while in charge of military and civil hospitals. She has been delegated by the French Wounded Emergency Fund to come here and ask for aid for this hospital service.

There are some 6,500 military hospitals in France, and the French Government cannot be blamed for its inability to provide fully for all the needs of them, according to Mrs. O'Gorman. She was introduced by Mrs. William Feversham (Julie Opp,) who said that Colonel O'Gorman and his wife had not been able to see each other since the war began, and that his wife did not now know where he was, or whether he was well or wounded.

Mrs. O'Gorman told of her hospital work in Antwerp while the city was besieged, and spoke of the heavy losses of the British Naval Brigade, which took part in the defense of the city just before its fall.

"I believe these men were killed," she said, "as the result of spying by two German women, and I am glad to say that I was instrumental in the capture of these spies. The two women, garbed as Belgian Red Cross nurses, were seen to alight from a car near the English forces, to whom they offered wine and cigarettes. I questioned the supposed nurses and found that they had no connection with any of the Red Cross services. They were arrested, but not until after the British had been slaughtered in the trenches, and it is now know that these women had given the location of the trenches for the attack made upon them."

Mrs. O'Gorman was at Dunkirk when the Germans shelled the place from Ostend. "Something went wrong with the big guns they had concealed at Ostend," she said, "and they have never since thrown any shells from that point."

SWISS RESENT BOMB ATTACK

Government Said to Have Sent a Protest to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 1.—Switzerland has protested to Berlin over the dropping of bombs in her territory. The Lausanne Tribune says a German aviator descended to within 100 meters of the ground and dropped bombs. It is said to have been the nineteenth time that bombs had been dropped on Switzerland.

NEW BLOCKADE RULE ALARMS SHIPPERS

Extension of British Order-in-Council Viewed as Serious Obstacle to Neutral Trade.

HINT OF SWEDISH BREAK

Head of Scandinavian Trade Board Regards It as an Inquisitorial Move.

The latest British Order in Council, providing that vessels and cargoes shall not be immune from capture for breach of blockade upon the sole ground that they were at the moment on their way to a non-blockaded port, raised apprehensions here yesterday in shipping and exporting circles that new obstacles were to be thrown in the way of neutral trade in general. The interview obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES London correspondent with Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of War Trade, failed to allay the misgivings of many shippers.

The belief expressed here yesterday was that a strict enforcement of the new order would seriously hinder commerce between the United States, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries. Some professed to see a rupture in relations between Sweden and Great Britain should the new rule be put into operation.

John Lokrantz, General Manager of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States, denounced the Order in Council as an unwarranted interference with the rights of neutrals.

"This announcement of Great Britain," said Mr. Lokrantz, "means further upset in neutral trading, which already has suffered enormous losses on account of seizures, detentions, and other acts not countenanced by international law. The latest move is undoubtedly an attempt by Great Britain to seek data regarding the identity of shippers, those to whom goods are consigned, and if possible the ultimate disposition of merchandise shipped to and from neutral countries. It would seem as if trading under present conditions was not difficult enough without adding more burdens to neutral commerce."

Mr. Lokrantz referred to a report on the subject of British interference with trade between this country and Sweden recently completed for the Swedish Chamber of Commerce. The report said:

"Trade between the United States and Sweden has been seriously hampered by numerous acts of Great Britain in her endeavors to prevent goods reaching her enemies in the present war, chief of which is her action in binding and compelling American producers and exporters not to send goods to foreign countries other than through English merchants, as, for instance, rubber, wool, tin, manganese, and various other commodities. In this way American merchants have been entirely dependent upon the English approval of their buyers.

"Further, the action of England in seizing cables and letters has created conditions of uncertainty, followed by unwillingness on the part of American houses to undertake new business propositions. It has happened that many business transactions, through correspondence, have been developed to the point of acceptance by the buyer. The seller has made his arrangements, sometimes at considerable expense, only to have the acceptance cable seized by England. The seller has waited in vain, and in the meantime the market advanced and the whole transaction fell through. Many times delay or seizure of cables, especially cable remittances, caused much trouble and disturbance between the Swedish buyers and the American sellers."

The report attacked the British action in practically compelling the shipping lines to refuse to transport certain commodities urgently needed by Swedish consumers. This, it was said, caused much dissatisfaction, aggravated by the fact that, as the report puts it, "the English authorities do not seem to trust their own representatives in the United States charged with supervision of these matters." The report charged that in many cases goods accepted for shipment by British representatives in the United States had been seized when a ship reached an English port. Conditions of this kind, it was charged, were depressing and hindered the development of trade between America and Sweden.

ARCHANGEL ICE IS MELTING.

Important Russian Port Will Be Open by Middle of April.

LONDON, April 1.—The ice in the White Sea is beginning to melt. A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is expected maritime traffic at Archangel will be reopened by the middle of April.

Archangel is the most important port of European Russia available for the bringing in of war supplies.

SHIPS HELD UP AT KIRKWALL.

Three Neutral Vessels Detained at British Port.

LONDON, Thursday, March 30, (Delayed by Censor.)—The detention at Kirkwall by the British authorities of the following vessels in the American trade was announced today:

The Dutch ship Kilbergen, with a general cargo, from Baltimore for Leith; the Swedish steamer Vesterland, with a cargo of magnetic iron ore, from Narvick for Philadelphia; the Norwegian steamer Skogland, with a cargo of grain, from Baltimore for Copenhagen.

Cochin Directs French Blockade.

PARIS, April 1.—Denys Cochin, member of the Cabinet without portfolio, has taken over the regulation of the blockade for France, in co-operation with Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of War Trade, for Great Britain.

Franklin Simon & Co.

PARIS
4 Rue Martel

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

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Misses' and Girls' Spring Apparel

New models of distinction—youthful and different

In Our Greatly Enlarged Shops

A Separate Shop for Misses' Tailored Suits—14 to 20 years
A Separate Shop for Misses' and Girls' Coats—6 to 20 years
A Separate Shop for Misses' Gowns and Dresses—14 to 20 years
A Separate Shop for Juniors and "Hard-to-fit" Girls—13 to 17 years
A Separate Shop for Girls and Children—6 to 16 years

Misses' Tailored Suits

14 TO 20 YEARS

Copies of Paris Models and Originations

Of Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Callot Checks, Velour Checks, Wool or Silk Jersey or "Poiret" Twill.

18.50 to 125.00

Misses' Dressy Silk Suits

14 TO 20 YEARS

Copies of Paris Models, also exclusive creations

Dressy Russian belted, full flare or Empire model, of Gros de Londres, Taffeta, Faille, Plaid or Striped Silks.

29.50 to 145.00

Misses' Spring Coats

14 TO 20 YEARS

For Sport, Travel, Afternoon and Evening

Copies of Paris Models and exclusive creations of Serge, Velour Checks, Bolivia Vicuna Cloth and silk fabrics.

18.50 to 98.50

Girls' and Junior Coats

6 TO 17 YEARS

For School, Dress or Sport Wear

Exclusive models of "Poiret" Twill, Serge, Shepherd Checks, Gabardine and fashionable silk fabrics.

9.75 to 39.50

Misses' Dresses and Gowns

14 TO 20 YEARS

Silk Afternoon Gowns	18.50 to 79.50
Serge or Serge and Silk	14.50 to 39.50
Dancing or Evening Gowns	18.50 to 98.50

Girls' and Junior Dresses

6 TO 17 YEARS

Washable Frocks	2.85 to 29.50
Silk Afternoon Dresses	12.50 to 29.50
Party and Dancing Frocks	9.75 to 45.00

A Separate Shop on Fifth Floor **Boys' Apparel Shop** *For Boys 3 to 18 Years*

Small Boys' Top Coats

Sizes 3 to 10 years.

Exclusive English model Top Coats and Reefers of tan, gray or heather homespuns, also navy blue serge.

Special 8.75

Small Boys' Linen Suits

Sizes 3 to 10 years.

Junior Norfolk model of imported linen, in brown, tan, old rose, navy or light blue, white poplin collar, silk tie.

Special 4.50

"Handyman" Sailor Suits

Made in London—Sizes 3 to 9 years.

Of the highest grade white English drill, collar of fast color navy blue drill, hand-embroidered emblem.

Short Trousers 5.75 — Long Trousers 6.75

Small Boys' Straw Hats

Made in London—Sizes 3 to 7 years.

Middy or sailor shapes of Milan straw, in white, natural, navy blue, or black, trimmed with silk ribbon bands.

Made expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.

1.65 to 2.75

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Women's Spring Fashions

Showing the Styles of To-morrow as Well as Those of To-day

Women's Suit Shop

First Floor

Women's Mannish Tailored Suits

Distinctive Franklin Simon Suits

Emphasising quality of material and superiority of hand tailored workmanship, shown in Oxford worsted, velour checks, serges or mixtures. *Special* 39.50

Women's Circular Ripple Suits

Of Imported Velour Checks

Braid bound model in black, brown, gold, blue or green velour checks, tight fitting with circular flare ripple back; detachable vest of white faille silk. *Special* 49.50

Women's Gown Shop

Third Floor

Women's Beaded Georgette Gowns

Elaborate Crystal Beading to Match

Afternoon gown of Georgette in rose, Copen, gray, navy, white or black, beaded waist over silver lace, draped skirt over silk drop, with folds of taffeta. *Special* 39.50

Women's Taffeta Gowns—*After "Beer"*

"Beer's" Latest Panel Model Gown

Afternoon gown of embroidered taffeta combined with plain Georgette crepe to match, in brown, Belgian, gray, navy, white or black. *Special* 59.50

Women's Coat Shop

Fourth Floor

Women's Serge Coats

After "Jenny," "Cheruit" and "Georgette."

Top Coats, showing the high flaring belts, flare gauntlet cuffs, tying sashes and ripple Godet skirts are the new features of these three distinct models suitable alike for everyday and dress wear. *Special* 39.50

Bolivia Cloth Coats

After "Martial-Armand," "Lanvin" and "Bernard."

The new soft velour Bolivia cloth, giving warmth without weight, shown in high color shades, adds to the beauty of lines of these three copies of Paris models. *Special* 59.50

Women's Waist Shop

Third Floor

Filet Lace Trimmed Waists

An exact copy of a "Carlot" Waist.

Of white French voile, hand embroidered, hemstitched and inserted squares of filet lace, roll sailor collar and cuffs of white organdie, hand embroidered and filet lace trimmed to match. *Special* 6.75

Double Frill Paris Waists

Entirely hand made Paris Waist.

Of sheer white batiste, with roll collar, cuffs and full pleated double frill edged with rose, blue or white batiste in Van Dyck points. *Special* 9.75

Women's Shoe Shop

Third Floor.

Pearl Grey Kidskin Pumps

The Newest Color for Spring.

Of pearl grey kidskin, also all white, dark grey kidskin, tan chrome calf, patent or dull leather with white washable kid back; hand turned soles, Spanish heels. *Special* 6.50

Pearl Grey Kidskin Boots

Exclusive Spring Models.

Of pearl grey kidskin, white washable kidskin, black kid with white calf top, Havana brown or sand color kidskin; light welted soles, Spanish heels. *Special* 8.50

Women's Skirt Shop

Fourth Floor.

Striped Cotton Gabardine Skirts

A New Tailored Model for Sport Wear.

Flare model of white cotton gabardine with broad alternating stripes in Copen, green, rose or black; detachable belt, slash pockets. *Special* 5.75

Blazer Striped Flannel Skirts

Sport Model of Imported Bradley Flannel.

Button front flare model of white flannel with black, navy, green or brown blazer stripes; strap bound pockets, large pearl buttons, detachable belt. *Special* 9.75

FIRST SHOWING MONDAY

Latest Ideas Imported from Paris

Just Received on "S. S. Rochambeau',

Paris Hand-Made Lingerie Waists

The S. S. Rochambeau has brought us a new importation of over one thousand carefully selected hand-made lingerie waists, for women and misses, hand embroidered and trimmed with real laces, in a wide range of styles, materials and prices.

7.50 to 39.50

Paris Hand-Made Lingerie

A large importation of Chemises, Combinations, Pantalons, Camisoles, Petticoats and handsome Bridal Sets, hand made, exquisitely hand embroidered and real lace trimmed.

1.95 to 185.00

Paris Hand-Made Negligees

Negligees, tea gowns, Pajamas and fireside dresses of Georgette, Voile de Soie, plain or brocaded crepe de chine or satin, embodying the newest ideas of Paris Fashion Creators.

18.50 to 98.50

Paris Veils and Scarves

Hand-run Veils and Veiling with hand-run designs in self or contrasting colors, white lace Spanish Scarves or Milk Beaded Evening Scarves.

1.45 to 29.50

Paris Beaded Bags

All-over closely beaded bags copying antique designs, silk bags in Aumoniere styles, with steel or colored beads, also draw-string bags of "Croix de Guerre" silk.

9.75 to 39.50

WOMEN BRAVE GUNS TO NURSE WOUNDED

As Ambulance Drivers They Risk Death in France to Aid the Fallen.

WON HEARTS OF SOLDIERS

Miss Kathleen Burke Tells of Hazards Run by Members of the Scottish Women's Corps.

Miss Kathleen Burke, the Irish woman descended from the famous Edmund Burke, who is lecturing here successfully on behalf of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for foreign service after sharing extensively in their work in Serbia, France, Corsica, and on various war fronts, told a TIMES reporter yesterday some interesting facts about this work of women, hitherto little known here. Mrs. Charles Farnham of Yale is directing the efforts in this country to aid the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and already more than $25,000 has been collected, including $12,000 given at a meeting Miss Burke addressed at Palm Beach, and $3,000 which was subscribed last Wednesday evening at a gathering at the home of E. T. Stotesbury in Philadelphia.

The work among the Serbian refugees is the last which the Scottish women have taken up. They have in addition two base hospitals in France, another with the Allies at Saloniki. They had four in Serbia itself at Kraguejvata, Miadanavats, Lazaravaz, and Valejvo, two of which retired with the Serbian population before the advance of the invaders, while two remained and braved the wrath of the Austrian forces. Now, the Serbians who have succeeded in making their way through Albania to the Mediterranean coast are being conveyed to Ajaccio in Corsica by French warships and there are handed over to the care of the Scottish women.

Most of them are women, children and old men, but a few of the younger men have come with them, and it is left to the Scottish women to attend not only to their entire medical but most of their social needs. They have already had abundant experience of hospital work, but now they are trying to look after all the varied demands of a fugitive nation, and they are setting themselves to establish industries and organize trade schools, so as to teach them to help themselves and be the better for their exile when they return home.

Miss Burke speaks with enthusiasm of the work. She has been in it from the start and has visited the trenches in France on a special mission and Belgium several times in the course of her duties. She wears a uniform of hospital gray—a short skirt and Norfolk jacket, with its collar covered with the Gordon plaid. On her head is a Persian lamb cap, not unlike a glengarry, and it is ornamented with the silver thistle of Scotland, which appears also as a collar badge. She has won three decorations, a Red Cross medal, the Serbian Order of the Misericordia, a red enameled cross with the Serbian arms, and a special service Red Cross medal issued by France.

The distinctive feature of the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals is that it has been conceived and carried out entirely by women. Its surgeons are women, its ambulance drivers are women, and its stretcher bearers are women. It works, of course, under the military authorities, and in France an official of the Service de Santé drops in every day.

"But," said Miss Burke, "he never interferes. I think he just comes up to see the girls as much as anything else."

But she admitted that in one instance the women staff at the Abbaye de Royaumont, the principal hospital of the organization in France, did welcome a man on their staff. He was the chef of one of the Goulds in times of peace, but had gone to the war, and he came to the hospital wounded.

"But as he got better," said Miss Burke, "he made for us such omelettes and souffles that we couldn't let him go. So our physicians pronounced him 'chronically anaemic,' and though he was as stout and ruddy as a chef ought to be, the military authorities let us keep him awhile. I'm afraid we have lost him now, though."

Naturally such a woman's organization was the outcome of the suffrage movement. At the beginning of the war the National Union of Woman Suffrage, of which Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett is President, and which is the great nonmilitant organization of British suffragists, determined to turn its efforts to some patriotic use. It applied to the British authorities for permission to organize a hospital corps of women, but was informed that there was no room for it, and so it took up work among the Belgians.

Its first unit was established at Calais, where it worked under Dr. Depage, a well-known Belgian surgeon. There it had to treat a great many cases of typhoid, as the Belgian Army, surprised by the Germans, had had no time to inoculate its men as the other belligerents had done.

Then the women passed on to the French and were stationed near Chantilly and Compiegne in the Abbaye de Royaumont. This is one of the famous old chateaux of France and has been fitted up for 350 patients. It has cost $225,000 for equipment, and at first the staff were disappointed at what they were given to do.

"The French military officials did not believe that women could do surgical work," said Miss Burke, "and at first they only gave us trifling cases, a finger or a toe to amputate. We protested that that was not fair treatment, and after a very little time, when the French had seen what we could do, they began to send us really serious cases.

"Now we are even allowed to pick our own patients. As a trainful of wounded comes into Creil station you see our doctors in their hospital gray passing along the rows of wounded and picking out those really dangerously hurt. Perhaps we choose twenty, according to the number of beds we have, and our ambulances take them off straight to the hospital.

"We've got quite a reputation now among the soldiers themselves, and it is curious to note how eagerly the wounded watch to see if 'les dames écossaises' will take them. They seem to think it something of a compliment, and they have heard how well they will be looked after at Royaumont."

But collecting the wounded is not at all as easy as running over to the railroad station to meet the trains. The women drivers of the ambulances go right up to the clearing stations within reach of the big guns.

"They think nothing of getting a bit of shell through the bonnets of their cars," said Miss Burke.

"Have any been hit?" she was asked.

"Oh, well, we have not lost any of them yet," was her answer.

Miss Burke has cause for some personal gratification about this part of the service. The hospital has an X-ray automobile, which has saved a good many lives.

"We take the pictures as we take the wounded up, and they are developed in the car as it runs back to the hospital. By the time we get there we have decided which are the most critical cases, and the worst is taken straight to the operating table. The picture of his wound is ready for the surgeon before she begins, and so she knows exactly what she has to deal with."

The car cost about $6,000, which Miss Burke collected herself.

The woman of it comes out in the hospital too, and Miss Burke told of the departement des vêtements, where the soldiers' old torn clothes are taken to be furbished up, while their bodily hurts are mending.

"We go though them," she said, "and pick out all the little treasures and put them in a bag and give them to the men. I don't think they get that in the other hospitals, but it does them good, and you see them have them all out on the counterpanes looking at them.

"But they are such fine fellows, and so good to each other. When a new man comes in they ask him where he comes from and then one tries to think up a relative of his own who has once lived there, and takes the newcomer under his wing."

"And the pain?" Miss Burke was asked.

"Ah, we don't hear much about that. It seems a point of honor with them all. They may groan in delirium, of course. But as one man sits by one of the badly wounded men and clasps his hand to comfort him he has to endure a pretty strong grip, I can tell you."

Several of the Turcos have come under Miss Burke's notice, and she has a high opinion of them.

"They are not mere savages," she declared, "though they do love fighting, and it is not safe to put another regiment in front of them. They would just walk through them to get at the Germans. But they know what they are fighting for. They are fighting for France, and they have as much or more love for her flag than the French themselves."

"But these stories about their ferocity?"

"It might not be safe to trust them with prisoners. You see they don't see the good of taking prisoners, but, remember, they are never prisoners. There is no quarter for them."

One Turco, Miss Burke said, somehow or other acquired an aged umbrella. Its ribs stuck out, and it was full of holes, but to him it gave the idea of royalty. So he brought it to the hospital with him and hoisted it over his bed. It was suggested that it might be furled at night, but he refused curtly.

"I know my brothers," he said.

Most people have heard of the custom that has grown up since the war by which French women of leisure have adopted individual soldiers and have declared themselves their "marraines" or godmothers, privileged to write to them and send them small gifts. Miss Burke told of a reversal of that custom, of a man in the trenches she knew who had become the "parraine" or godfather of one unfit to go to the front.

"Poor fellow," he told her. "He is consumptive and has to stay in his little grocery shop. It is not his fault. So I write to him and tell him how well we, he and I, are fighting, and we are always advancing."

She has not had very much to do with the British troops, although Field Marshal Lord Methuen, Governor of Malta, did the Scottish Women's Hospital the compliment of commandeering one of their units for a while, not because he had immediate need for it, but on the ground of preparedness. As he explained it in writing to Lady Selborne:

"I said to myself, I would far rather have a barbed wire at the top of a precipice than an ambulance at the bottom of it."

But what Miss Burke has seen of the Tommy makes her feel that after all he rather likes the war. Ypres he hates, but he likes wandering about France, remembering her most beautiful and historic spots by some such domestic reminiscence as "the place where we dumped them jam pots." He takes his fighting humorously, as one described the destruction of an aeroplane which flew over the British lines sporting French colors:

"Some'ow or other I thought the blighter was German, and at last I couldn't stand it no longer. 'Puff! puff!' said Archibald, and down the beggar cime."

Archibald, of course, is the slang name for an anti-aircraft gun, and it was found that over the planes with their great black crosses the Germans had contrived movable flaps marked with the tricolor.

That was a fair enough ruse, and the Tommies had no objection to that. Sometimes, Miss Burke said, they do strike up some kind of modus vivendi with the men opposite them, and she knew in the case of the French one place where they shared the same water hole with the Germans. But she also vouched for this little amenity.

A young German officer sat upon the parapet of his trench, with his back to the British lines, and began to strafe England and Englishmen in loud tones and with the most perfect command of Billingsgate.

"He knew he was safe," Miss Burke said. "The Tommies would never shoot at him with his back turned."

On the other hand, the British soldier likes the Turk. "He's a good sport," he says, and Miss Burke told of one case at Gallipoli in which, as a British officer was outside fixing up the barbed-wire fence, a Turkish soldier first cautiously peeped over his trench, then slowly emerged, and helped the enemy to master a particularly vicious snarl of wire.

When she was asked about what she thought the British had done so far, Miss Burke replied:

"An officer in Washington asked me why the English were not at Verdun. I asked him if he knew they were not, as I certainly didn't. Then I pointed out that Joffre was generalissimo and was thoroughly popular with the Tommies—'e never does anything 'asty,' they say—and if the British were not at Verdun it was because Joffre didn't need them. The British are only just starting."

Besides the big hospital at Royaumont the Scottish women had a 200-bed unit under tents at Troyes. It was commanded by Mrs. Harley, sister of Lord French, and Miss Burke described with pride how, when they were ordered to move, they had taken everything, operating room and X-ray outfit and all, to Marseilles in forty-eight hours. From there they were sent to Saloniki, and some of them went as far up country as Gevgheli. There they stayed till they were absolutely shelled out of it, and during the great retreat they established all along the railroad line coffee stalls for the fleeing peasantry. One of the surgeons, Dr. Louise McIlroy, has the almost unique honor for a foreigner of the rank of Major in the French Army.

BULGARS HONOR DR. PLOTZ.

Mount Sinai Physician Gets Highest Award for Typhus Work.

SOFIA, April 1, (via London.)—Dr. Harry Plotz of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, now with the Bulgarian sanitary troops, has received a medal, without swords, for bravery, the distinction being the highest one possible to award a Bulgarian army surgeon.

The medal was bestowed for Dr. Plotz's services in aiding in the stamping out of typhus in Serbia and Bulgaria. He has laboratories at Uskup.

SMOKES FOR ALLIED TROOPS

Mrs. Loppe Sails with 2,500,000 Cigarettes and Other Supplies.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Bordeaux on the French liner Rochambeau were George Washington Loppe and his wife, who are going back to Paris to rejoin the American Hospital Ambulance Corps at Neuilly. During her three months' stay in New York Mrs. Loppe collected 42,000 pounds of smoking tobacco, 2,500,000 cigarettes, and 422 gross of corncob pipes, which were all stowed away in the hold of the Rochambeau, and will be distributed among the Tommies in the trenches when Mrs. Loppe arrives in France.

Another passenger on the liner was Dr. Lewis Stimson of New York, who said he was going over to offer his services to the French Government, and Mrs. N. L. Duryea, who is taking over a Red Cross unit, which has been made up at her expense.

TINY FORKS IN FEED OF ALLIES' WAR HORSES

Richard Harding Davis Repeats French Charge They Are Put in by Germans Here.

Richard Harding Davis has sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES a "petite fourchette" or little fork, many of which, the French say, have been put into American oats and other horse feed by Germans or German sympathizers in America to cause death by tearing the intestines of the animals of the Allied armies.

To the French eye the small fork might be likened to a diabolical torture prong similar to those pictured in use by small caricatured devils. To the German eye it might be a dislodged part of a feed mill mechanism. The "fourchette" is about three-quarters of an inch long, and breaks into two sharp prongs in its middle.

With the fork sent by Mr. Davis was a clipping from the Paris Matin denouncing "les Boches d'Amerique." Both were forwarded to Mr. Davis by William R. Barbour, a New York lawyer, whose brother, James R. Barbour, is with the American Relief Clearing House in Paris.

"Knowing to what lengths German 'propagandists' are going in this country," Mr. Davis writes, "I believe the charge made by the Matin is true. That in this land of the 'free and the brave' an act so cruel and cowardly is possible is disheartening and sickening. The only way to put an end to it is to uncover it."

He continues that this can be done "by giving the widest publicity to this torturing of dumb animals, and by warning Americans against the Germans who are masquerading among us as American citizens."

Mr. Barbour wrote that "any quantity" of the forks could be obtained in France.

Lord Shaughnessy's Son Killed.

MONTREAL, April 1.—Word was received here today that Captain Fred Shaughnessy, second son of Lord Shaughnessy, head of the Canadian Pacific Railway, had been killed in action. Captain Shaughnessy was an officer in the Sixtieth Battalion, a Montreal regiment. The message came from the officer commanding the battalion, Colonel Gascoigne.

GUN DUELS ON THE ISONZO.

Italians Disperse an Austrian Column on Monte Nero.

ROME, April 1, (via London.)—The official statement issued today by the War Office follows:

There have been minor engagements to the north of the Nago-Sarca Valley and in the vicinity of Mori and Rovereto. Enemy detachments which tried to attack those positions with the support of their artillery were repulsed.

Our batteries shelled enemy columns in the upper Cordevole and destroyed reinforcements in the Tofana zone. One of our detachments made a surprise attack on a small Austrian redoubt before the Passo del Cavallo, inflicting losses on the garrison and capturing arms and ammunition.

On the Isonzo front artillery duels were fought. Enemy batteries bombarded with especially severe crossfire our positions along the heights northeast of Gorizia. Our guns dispersed an enemy column on the Ursic slopes of Monte Nero, damaged a bridge over the Tominski torrent between Tolmino and the Santa Lucia station, and shelled enemy trenches at Tontkuk.

On the Carso front on Thursday night an enemy attempt to attack the positions we captured to the east of Seuls quickly broken down under our fire.

Enemy aeroplanes flew over the Isonzo region yesterday, but were compelled to keep at a great altitude by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns. Repeated efforts by enemy airmen to fly over our positions on the Udine were checked by the prompt intervention of our air squadrons.

BERLIN, April 1, (via Sayville.)—The Austrian War Office report received here today contains the following statement of the operations on the Italian frontier:

The fighting was resumed at several places. There were more or less spirited artillery duels near the Tolmino bridgehead, in the Fella sector, and on the Dolomites front. Italian attacks on the sector between Great Pal and Small Pal and near Schluderbach were repulsed.

Liverpool Strikers Back at Work.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—The Mersey dock strike has ended. The men returned to work this morning.

RALPH & CO.

29 West 34th St.

EXCEPTIONAL SALE MONDAY

High Class Spring Suits

AT

$17.50

Three models as illustrated—twenty more, equally as smart, all reproductions of costly imported styles.

$17.50

$17.50

7.50

Serges, Poplins, Gabardines, Velour Checks, Homespuns and Serge-and-Taffeta Combinations.

Tailored, Demi-Tailored and Sport Models.

Black, White, Navy, Apollo Blue, Bolling Green, Rookie, Tan, Rose and Vari-Colored Checks.

Sizes 14 to 44 for women and misses.

BONWIT TELLER & CO. direct particular attention to their advertisement of Women's Blouses in the Pictorial Section of to-day's New York Times.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

ANNOUNCE FOR MONDAY

Unusual Values in

PHILIPPINE & FRENCH Handmade UNDERGARMENTS

Bonwit Teller & Co. Philippine lingerie is made by Filipino needleworkers under the direct supervision of a Bonwit Teller representative—in designs and fineness it is distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co.

Philippine Nightgowns of fine batiste and nainsook, hand embroidered in exquisite designs. *Regularly* 2.50 to 9.75

1.95 2.95 3.95 5.95 7.95

Philippine Envelope Chemises of fine batiste and nainsook, hand embroidered in original designs. *Regularly* 2.50 *to* 4.95

1.95 2.95 3.95

French Nightgowns of fine French batiste, hand embroidered, trimmed with Val. lace and tucks. *Regularly* 5.95 *3.95*

SPECIAL OFFERING OF

NEGLIGEES

Crepe de Chine Negligees with flounce at bottom, lace collar and cuffs. *Regularly* 6.95 *4.95*

Crepe de Chine Negligees, heavy quality; waist line model, draped at sides with tassel, lace collar and cuffs. *Regularly* 13.75 *11.75*

Crepe Meteor Negligees, draped at front with corsage, deep silk lace collar at back. *Regularly* 19.75 *16.50*

Silk Sweaters

Silk Knit Sweaters, reproduced in the new French colorings of the Syndicales, presenting many beautiful monotone and combination shadings, new weaves and new models.

27.50 35.00 45.00

Millinery Fashions

CHAPEAUX de PARIS

Original Models and Reproductions

A display which features the newest millinery notes from the leading modistes. Including model hats from Talbot, Reboux, Varon, Hamar, Lewis, Lanvin, Georgette and others of equal prominence.

Tailleur & Sport Hats

A collection of hats revealing every trend and tendency of the mode is assembled in the department on the main floor which is devoted exclusively to hats of this type.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Women's Tailleur Suits & Silk Costumes

The Most Distinguished Collection of Individual Suit Fashions Ever Assembled

29.50 35.00 45.00

Suits that have the unique distinction of individuality and originality. Smart effects in serges, Poiret twills, pastel checks, featuring short flare coats and long line types, strap belts and blouse lines, waistcoats and straight silhouettes.

55.00 95.00 up to 250.00

Original Paris models, reproductions and adaptations of exquisite silk textures, combinations of cloth-and-silk, and all of cloth—introducing many exclusive elegancies and graces of style.

Les Elegances Parisiennes

French BLOUSES

Hand-made imported French blouses designed expressly for Bonwit Teller by Chatriot, Miler Soeurs, and other Paris blouse makers, in handkerchief linen, colored and striped batiste, Georgette crepe and crepe de chine.

Haute Nouveauté

New Fashions in Summer FURS

Stoles, capes and pelerines of mole and ermine mounted on chiffon. Wholeskin animal scarfs in white, red, natural blue and natural silver fox.

PERFUMES *and Boudoir Accessories*

Elizabeth Arden's Venetian Toilet Preparations

Extracts, toilet waters, face powders and sachets of Houbigant, Coty and Guerlain, done up in de luxe packets and bottles.

BEADED BAGS *of Paris Origin*

Exquisite artistries in many forms and patternings, from tiny coin purses to large pouch bags done in tapestry designs.

Daytime and Apres-midi Coats—Manteaux

29.50 to 250.00

Daytime coats of velours, silk Bolivia, Poiret twill, gabardine, large pastel checks, Punjab, tussor, guernsey, taffeta, poult de soie, Callot checks, hand-loomed homespuns and Scottish tweeds developed in styles that emphasize every mood and manner of "les grandes couturieres."

Evening Coats and Wraps which define the modes of Lanvin, Cheruit, Doeuillet, Premet, Drecoll and other Parisian designers of note.

Originations

A double collar of fine white net—very deep in back—is bound all round with a narrow edge of green linen. And there are flaring double cuffs likewise complacent in the newness of their linen edgings.

Adopting its motif from the frocks of spring who have borrowed so freely of the charm of Louis XVI times—a boudoir mirror selects a bow knot of velvet, a wreath of tiny silk roses, and an edging of gold beads.

A hand bag of shirred white kid is strapped and mounted in patent leather.

* * *

A lacquered anemone to contribute to a springtime tailleur—a bit of springtime color.

* * *

A new corsage insists that yellow buttercups be blue—and that green leaves be blue—but agrees about the pinkness of pink rosebuds.

Mounted and piped in soft white kid—there's a Sports hand bag of rose la Jerz.

* * *

From France—the Cadre veil—with a tracery of flower scroll to frame the face and a border of chenille dots.

* * *

Of coral and poisette maline with roses and streamers of maline—a new roche to flare most to the brim of a springtime hat.

Not content with the demure charm of black taffeta and black velvet ribbon—a new cape collar must add two miniature nosegays.

A long-stemmed American beauty rose, thorns and all—is stuck through the velvet rosette that completes a ruche of gray maline.

Women's Trotteur Frocks Afternoon and Evening Gowns

SERGE Frocks 29.50 to 125.00

Many new types of all serge dresses, or serge in combination with chiffon or satin—some braided, others beaded, and others again with collars and cuffs of colored batiste.

Afternoon Gowns 39.50 to 195.00

Included in this group are reproductions and adaptations of styles shown at the February Paris Fashion Openings, together with original Paris models.

Chiffon Gowns 59.50 75.00 95.00

Charming types done in individual chiffon prints of exquisite coloring and patterning. Only one gown of a kind has been made.

"Bontell" Footwear

Original types in spat pumps, Colonial ties, afternoon and walking boots, evening slippers, sports shoes and riding boots. Many new shades in leathers are introduced. Lightness and flexibility, finesse and grace of line mark "Bontell" footwear.

SPORTS, Apparel

Individual Department on the Third Floor devoted exclusively to apparel for sports wear

Specialized types for Mountain Climbing, Fishing, Hiking, Tramping, Tennis, Golf, Polo, Cross Country and Formal Riding. And all the accessories.

"Jeunes Filles"

Types for Misses which reach the highest development of Individualism

Misses' Tailleur and Silk Costume Suits

29.50 to 195.00

New features and treatments are introduced in belts, button trimming, pockets, braiding, embroidery, binding, capes, pelerines, and tie collars, linked fronts, pointed fronts, waistcoats, flare sides, lounge effects. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Capes, Coats, Pelerines, Evening Wraps

20.00 to 69.50

A large collection of specifically designed styles with the debonnaire chic and verve of youth. These garments are done in fabrics particularly suited to misses of 14 to 18.

Misses' Trotteur, Smock, Afternoon & Debutante Frocks

16.50 to 150.00

Youthful charm is daintily expressed in silhouette, color scheme and material of these specially designed types for misses of 14 to 18.

TO SELL WAR DATA OF GEN. BEAUREGARD

Many Documents of Personal and Historic Interest in Unusual Collection.

BRAGG ACCUSES SHERMAN

Tells in Letter of Declaration That He Would Take No Part Against the South.

A history of the civil war, as seen on the side of the South, is shown in letters of and to General P. G. T. Beauregard of the Confederate States Army to be sold on April 4 by Stan V. Henkels of 1,306 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Among the letters is one by General Braxton Bragg, Feb. 9, 1866, in regard to General W. T. Sherman. It reads:

Your strange newspaper publication from General Sherman's pen had attracted my attention, but I have passed it by as not worth the candle necessary for me to answer it. After resigning his position as Superintendent of Louisiana Military Institute General Sherman spent some days in New Orleans, where we both boarded at the St. Louis Hotel. Such had been his course and such his professions that we continued on confidential terms. He never hesitated to express his regret and disapproval of the course the South was pursuing. And I recollect distinctly his prediction that we would be subjugated by the North in time, though for a while, by gallantry and dash, we might be successful. His reasons often recur to me as almost prophetic. He said we had the spirit and gallantry, but not the tenacity and self-sacrificing persistency of purpose to make them effective. He more than once said to me that he should take no part in the controversy, as it would be unnatural and impossible for him to serve in arms against a people who had laid him under so many obligations by acts of generous kindness and hospitality to himself and family. His last conversation on this subject was free and unrestrained, and in the presence of several parties of high standing now living.

Since the close of the war two ladies of New Orleans, Mrs. O. E. Hall, wife of the proprietor of the St. Charles and St. Louis Hotels, and her sister, Mrs. Edwards, now Mrs. Kearney, have reminded me of this conversation in their presence in the St. Louis Hotel in January and February, 1861. They stated the case very strongly, and volunteered their evidence to convict him. It was no pledge of General Sherman, but a voluntary declaration of purpose. He added that most of his friends, and all his relatives, his interests, and his allegiance were with the North; he should consequently return there, seek some secluded spot, and quietly await the issue.

It was my fortune to serve long and intimately in our old army with General Sherman. Some of the pleasantest days of my youth were those spent with him in South Carolina in 1843 and 1844. We both of us partook of the generous hospitality for which that people were so distinguished. And when I recall the horrors and atrocities inflicted on this same people by his army and under his orders in 1865, I fully agree with him in the closing Yankee sentiment of his most extraordinary letter: "If I have been a scourge, think how much better that it was I than Ben Butler," &c. It was better in two senses. We have learned to appreciate a Yankee, concealed and disguised as his character may be by time and deceit, and Sherman, not Butler, enjoys the benefit of spoons and plate for which South Carolina hospitality was extended to him * * * I omitted to mention a little fact, which it seems General Sherman has forgotten, among many others. After entering on his duties as Superintendent of the Military Institute, he often mentioned the inadequacy of his salary. When in Baton Rouge, during the session of the legislature, in '59 and '60, I think, I drew a bill with my own hands and procured its passage, adding $500 to his pay. I had his letters acknowledging these and many other obligations, but they were stolen with much other private property, including my books, horses, &c., by his brother "scourge" Weitzel, when he drove my wife from her home and distributed her wardrobe to his negroes.

A letter to Lieut. Gen. Jubal A. Early Aug. 27, 1881, reviews Jefferson Davis's "Rise and Fall of the Confederacy," and upholds him against the aspersion of General Beauregard and others, who took exceptions to many statements in the book, which he attributed to over-zealousness. He quotes important facts connected with the battles of Bull Run, Shiloh, &c., and ends with this advice to Beauregard:

From what you have said to me, especially when I furnished you the written narrative before referred to, I take it for granted that General Jordan is assisting you in the preparation of your proposed book. If such is the case, I must take the liberty of cautioning you against his intemperate zeal, for you have reason to fear much from it. I trust you will understand and appreciate the motive which prompts me to say this, as well as to write this letter. I assure you that all that I now say to you is the result of the great regard I have for you, and my anxious desire to see you avoid all blunders and mistakes which may do injury to yourself. Moreover, it is exceedingly unpleasant to me to see any controversy among Confederates, and if I engaged in controversy with Mahone and Longstreet it was only when they had demonstrated their treachery, and justice to others required that I should do so. Mr. Davis thinks that General Johnston (Albert S.) was the greatest military commander on either side during the war. I don't think so, but I have no doubt he is sincere in his conviction, and he knew General Johnston personally, which I did not. I am not therefore going to quarrel with his opinion. I believe that General Lee is entitled to stand in the foremost rank of the military commanders of all ages and countries, if he is not ahead of all of them. Some people don't think as I do, but I shall entertain my conviction to the last.

The collection includes letters from Confederate Generals immediately after the war, and from Union Generals during the war, letters from the various Governors of the Confederate States and the official correspondence of the various officers of the Confederate Government, thousands of military telegrams, reports of battles, military maps and plans of battle, and special orders and proclamations.

Among the plans of battles are those of Bull Run, Manassas, and Shiloh. There are General Beauregard's personal manuscript copies, signed by him, and which he afterwards lent to General Robert E. Lee. There is correspondence between President Davis and General Beauregard relative to Bull Run, giving the reason for not immediately following up the defeated Union Army and capturing Washington. Other letters are from various Confederate participants in reference to the drawn battle of Shiloh in which General Albert Sidney Johnston lost his life.

There is also much material in reference to the reduction of Fort Sumter and the siege of Petersburg, as well as divers papers relating to the truce between General Sherman and General Joseph E. Johnston, and other matters appertaining to Sherman's march through Georgia.

The proclamations are of more than passing interest, and include General Beauregard's noted "Beauty and Booty" proclamation in 1861; Generals Johnston and Beauregard's address to the army after the first battle of Bull Run, and special order No. 44 issued by General Beauregard, containing a copy of General B. F. Butler's Order No. 28 about the women of New Orleans.

There are also many important letters of General Beauregard during his military service in the war with Mexico.

"FAIRVIEW"
For Sale

This beautiful Colonial country home at Piermont, N. Y., on the west shore of the Hudson, below Nyack, an ideal all-year residence, will be sold on terms most advantageous to buyer.
Within easy commuting distance of New York.
Magnificent views of the Hudson to the east, woodland and mountain to the south, west and north.
Fourteen acres of shade, fruit and nut trees, garden and pasture land. Large stable for horses or garage.
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White, Pearl and Ivory Kidskin, Hand Turn Soles, 2-Inch Covered Louis XVI. Heels..... $6.00

Pearl Gray, Havana Brown Kid or Gunmetal Calfskin Vamps, White Kid Backs..... $7.00
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Tan Russia Vamp, Ivory Kid Back $7.00
Turned Soles, Covered Louis XVI. Heels.

White and Bronze Kidskin..... $7.00
Patent Leather and Gunmetal... $6.50
Hand Turned Soles, Covered Louis XVI. Heels.

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Welted Soles, 2-Inch Louis XVI. Heels.

White Buckskin..... $5.50
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Beaver Brown Kidskin, Patent Leather and Gunmetal Calfskin, Welt Soles, Louis XVI. Heels... $5.50

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'SCHILLER' PLOTTED TO SINK PANNONIA

Lone Pirate of the Matoppo Confesses on Arrival Here That He Is Clarence R. Hodson.

POLICE OBTAIN HIS TRUNK

English Captain Says Skipper of the "Captured" Freighter Is an Anglicized German.

Clarence Reginald Hodson, who on March 28 sailed out of New York on the British freighter Matoppo, and, as soon as the ship reached the open sea, "captured" the officers and crew, and took possession of the ship in the name of Germany, arrived here yesterday morning in the custody of New York detectives. Hodson, who used the alias Ernest Schiller while aboard the Matoppo, was brought to New York from Lewes, Del., at which port Captain Bergner of the Matoppo had landed him on Thursday last.

Hodson is 28 years old and was born in Petrograd of an English father and a German mother. In telling his story at Police Headquarters here the slender captor of the freighter added some details he forgot when giving his narrative at Lewes. One of these additions, according to the police, was a confession that on March 17 last, with three confederates he had purchased dynamite which was to have been put on board the Cunarder Pannonia for the purpose of blowing her up when she had passed out into the Atlantic the following day. The only reason the plot came to naught, Hodson said, was because his fellow-conspirators lost their courage.

Bergner German-Born.

The Captain of a British steamer now loading in the North River said yesterday that Richard Bergner, master of the Matoppo, was a German by birth and a naturalized British subject.

"I know the man well," he went on to say, "and sailed with him in the Bucknell Line, which owns the Matoppo. In my opinion, there is something more in this affair than the attempt of the stowaway Schiller to obtain the command of the steamer. This is, no doubt, the reason why the man is being brought on to New York by the police.

"For years before the war the British Government allowed Germans to take out naturalization papers and become officers in the mercantile marine. At the present time some of these men still retain their commands, although Great Britain is at war with Germany and fighting for her future existence. Here are two of the names I can remember of masters who are Germans by birth and in their opinions and bearing—Schliemann in the Aberdeen, White Star Line, ships of which ply between London and Australian ports, and Albert Marschmann in the Elder-Dempster Line, from Liverpool to West Africa, whom I have known for years. He has a wife and family living in Altoona, Hamburg, and is a German in every way.

"With the falling off of the sailing vessels and because of the small pay given to officers by British shipowners foreigners have entered the service, and can be found in our ships in all parts of the world. The Government has never taken any interest in the mercantile marine or apparently realized its importance to the nation in time of war.

"The two Captains of the Finland and Kroonland, Kreihbohm and Prager, were taken off their ships after the war commenced at the request of the British Admiralty because they commanded American vessels trading to British ports, but the German-born masters and mates in British ships were not interfered with."

The British steamer City of Sparta, which "Schiller" said he had intended to try to seize because of $10,000 which he thought was on board, did not sail yesterday, as was expected. But it was no fear of German pirates that delayed her—only the slowness in loading her cargo, which may not be wholly in place for two days yet. Captain McKellar repeated his declaration that there were no Germans on board, and that the crew consisted principally of Chinese coolies. The City of Sparta is bound for Vladivostok with a general cargo.

Held on Short Affidavit.

It was his confession about the Pannonia, which is a popular passenger liner, that led to the formal arrest of Hodson, the "pirate," yesterday afternoon. A short affidavit charging him with having plotted to destroy the liner was drawn up by the police, and on this Hodson was held for arraignment in the Jefferson Market Court at 9 o'clock this morning. Under the laws of New York the crime charged is a felony punishable by a fine of $5,000 or ten years in prison, or both.

In the story he told the police Hodson said he came to this country from England about nine months ago. While in England, he added, he had served the German Government as a spy, having been employed in a British shipyard engaged in the building of submarines. While so employed, he proudly averred, he obtained plans of the latest types of British undersea boats and was able to transmit them safely to the German Admiralty in Berlin.

After many weeks "spying" in England, he said, he was taken into custody by British Secret Service men, who had become suspicious. But, said Hodson, they had no evidence and had to take his word that he was not a spy.

"They let me go finally," he added, "but with the stipulation that I had to leave the country, and that's why I came to the United States, where I continued my work for Germany. I kept track of allied shipping, but at no time while I have been here have I been in the employ of the German Government. The Pannonia scheme was my own idea, and I directed the whole thing, and would have succeeded in my purpose had the other three men, who had agreed to help me been game."

Hodson said he had lived in Hoboken while the Pannonia plot was being hatched and he gave the police the address of a boarding house. Detectives were sent to the house, where they seized a trunk belonging to the prisoner, and brought it to Police Headquarters. The police refused to state whether or not they found any evidence of value in the trunk. Hodson said he had never had rooms in Twelfth Street, Manhattan, near the Cunard piers, but that he did sometimes go to a house in Twelfth Street to visit other men, whose business in this country was similar to his own. The police, it was said, had the number of the Twelfth Street house.

Was Suspected in Salem.

During the nine months he had been in this country, Hodson said, he had traveled in many States. He declared also that he was the man concerning whom the police of Salem, Mass., had issued a warning to the police of New York and other cities, about five weeks ago. Captain Tunney of the Bomb Squad corroborated this statement of Hodson's and said that Inspector Pellet of Salem had telegraphed him the warning referred to by the prisoner late in February.

"Pellet wired us," said Captain Tunney, "that a man who called himself 'Hudson' or 'Robinson' had been in Salem and was supposed to have gone to New York, that he was a dangerous man, and should be watched. What happened to the Matoppo shows that he had sized the man up right. There is no doubt about Hodson being the man to whom Pellet referred."

Hodson said he had used various aliases, among them "C. Robinson," "F. Robertson," "Adolph Henry," and "Ernest Schiller."

When asked by the police to give the details of the plan to blow up the Pannonia he readily complied. He needed money, he said, to carry out the plot, and borrowed $200 from a friend, but he refused to say who the friend was. The Pannonia destruction party was to have numbered four, including himself. One of the men bought the dynamite, Hodson said, with money he furnished.

Plans were made, Hodson said, for the conspirators to go on board the liner at 11 o'clock at night, March 17. They were to come from the Jersey side in a motor boat and get on the pier from the river end and after that trust to a lucky chance to get on the ship unobserved. Once on board the four men were to separate and hide in different life boats. Each was to be heavily armed and as soon as the Pannonia was well out to sea they were to disclose themselves, capture the officers, crew and passengers, and turn them adrift in life boats, saving one life boat to escape in themselves after they had placed the dynamite in the vitals of the liner. The fuses with which the dynamite was to be fired were to be timed so as to give the dynamiters ample time to leave the ship and row to safety.

He Hoped to Get Money.

"Everything was ready," added Hodson gloomily, "but at the last minute something went wrong with my associates and they refused to take the chance and that is why the Pannonia scheme failed."

Hodson said that, in addition to destroying the liner, he and his conspirators had expected to capture what money the Cunard Company had on board. On the Matoppo, he said, the only money he got was $50 that was surrendered on demand by the skipper.

In answer to questions, Hodson repeated the story of his capture of the Matoppo, which in all details was the same as printed in THE TIMES of Friday. When he agreed not to blow up the Matoppo and be put ashore Captain Bergner, according to the prisoner, promised not to give him away.

"And you know what happened," he added. "Instead of living up to his own given word, the first thing the Captain did was to turn me over to the police. That was what he gave me for permitting him to keep his ship and saving him from the disgrace of being a skipper from whom a single man had taken his ship."

The police said that the Federal authorities were now investigating the case of Hodson and that new turns in the case probably would be forthcoming in the next few days.

SURE THEY KNOW "SCHILLER."

Many at Beacon, N. Y., Say He Lived There Under Name of "Koch."

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., April 1.—"Ernest Schiller" was employed in several factories in Beacon under the name of Frank Koch, it has been asserted by several people here who have seen his newspaper pictures. Koch appeared here suddenly about three years ago and obtained employment at the Matteawan Manufacturing Company as steamfitter and general machinist. His description tallies with that of Schiller. He dressed fashionably and was a frequent visitor to the homes of some of the best German families in this city. He told them that his father was a Captain in the German Army and that his family had means.

He was an exceptionally muscular fellow and among his fellow-employes was known as "the strong man." He appeared to be utterly devoid of fear, and to show his ability to stand punishment would entertain his friends by taking a hammer and striking himself on the head—"playing a tune" he called it. He disappeared as suddenly as he came, saying he was going back to Germany.

Krulewitch Is Excise Cashier.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—Former Assistant United States Appraiser Samuel Krulewitch of New York was named today by Excise Commissioner Green as cashier of the office of the Special Deputy Excise Commissioner for Manhattan and the Bronx. He served as a member of the Assembly in 1906. The appointment takes effect immediately. Mr. Krulewitch is a former Republican district leader.

MOTORCYCLE LAW IN EFFECT

Only 2,000 Owners Have Applied for Licenses Up to Date.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—Only about 2,000 of the estimated 40,000 owners of motorcycles in this State had complied with the law which went into effect today compelling them to take out licenses to operate their machines. Owing to Governor Whitman's delay in signing the law it was impossible to obtain the necessary license plates, and Secretary Hugo has issued cards stating that their holders have complied with the law by paying the fee of $2.50 and are protected from police interference.

There is no operator's license necessary, as in the case of a chauffeur, the fee for the cycle being all that is required.

It is unlawful for any person under 18 years of age to operate a cycle.

Decorates Gen. de Langle de Cary.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, April 1.—General de Langle de Cary, Commander of the central group of armies, was decorated yesterday by General Joffre in the presence of General Cadorna, with the military medal, the highest distinction which a French officer can receive.

America's Foremost Specialists

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Embracing the successful models as produced by the foremost Foreign and American designers of Women's, Misses' and Girls' Apparel.

Women's Tailored Suits

Complete and Exceptional Collection

The latest French fashions reproduced by America's foremost tailors in a wide range of cloth and silk materials.

35.00 45.00 55.00 and upward

Women's Smart Coats

Suitable for Every Occasion

Practical sport and dressy models of Gabardine, Serge, Covert, Bolivia Cloth, Checks, Mixtures and Prevailing Silks.

25.00 35.00 45.00 and upward

Women's belted, flare and tailored Suits of Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine and Cords; superior tailored. Special — 29.75

Women's Custom Tailor Suits; exclusive models of plain and novelty materials; new gathered skirts. Special — 35.00

Women's Silk Poplin Suits; two semi-tailored models in Black, Navy, Twilight Blue, Violet and Tan. Special — 39.75

Women's Motor or Travel Coats of Tweed Mixtures; practical models; silk lined yoke and sleeve. Special — 16.75

Women's Street Coats of Serge and Poplin; flare, belted and semi-fitted models; silk lined throughout. Special — 25.00

Women's Coats of Charmeuse; copy of French model; trimming of Marabou; richly lined throughout. Special — 39.75

Special and Exceptional Values Offered in

Women's Separate Skirts

Women's Awning Stripe Skirts; new sport model with two pockets; open front with large pearl buttons. — 6.50

Women's Velour Check Skirts; new yoke flare model with suede leather belt and pocket trimmings. — 8.90

Women's Sport Sweaters

Kayser's Glove Silk Sweaters; sailor collar with sash and pockets, in Gold, Cerise, Blue, Rose and White. — 9.75

Women's Pure Silk Sweaters in plain and two tone colors; sailor collar and sash. — 19.75

Misses' and Juniors' Suits and Coats—*Special Values*

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, suitable for Women to 36 Bust

Misses' Suits of Fine Serge in Navy and Black, new Norfolk model, faille silk collar. Special — 20.00

Misses' Suits, belted and flare models of Serge, Gabardine and Checks. Superior tailored. Special — 25.00

Misses' Velour Check Suits, attractive sport models in various color combinations, silk lined. Special — 29.75

Misses' belted and flare Coats of Velour Checks and Stripes, leather and velvet trimmed. Special — 13.75

Misses' Silk Lined Coats of Gabardine, Serge and Covert; several models. Silk and velvet trimmed. Special — 18.50

Misses' Dressy Coats of Twills, Whipcord, Gabardine and Poplins, silk lined throughout. Special — 25.00

Girls' New Spring Top Coats—*Special Values*

Dressy and practical models of Poplin, Serge, Gabardine, Covert, Velour Checks, Mixtures, Silks and Novelty Fabrics.

Critical shoppers tell us we are showing the best assortment of Girls' and Children's Coats in New York City.

9.75 12.75 18.00 22.50 and upward.

Girls' belted Coats of Serge and Shepherd Checks; organdie collar and cuffs; full lined; 4 to 8 years. — 7.50

Girls' full length Coats; belted or full flare models of Serge and Velour Checks; 10 to 16 years. — 9.75

Girls' Coats, belted and flare models of Velour Checks, Gabardine, Serge and Mixtures; 4 to 10 years. — 9.75

Girls' Dressy Coats of Velour Checks or Wool Poplin; Faille Silk trimmed in smart combinations; 10 to 16 yrs. — 15.00

Best's 1916 Catalogue of Spring and Summer Fashions Mailed on Request. Dept. 42.

18 Faubourg Poissoniere, Paris

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879

Are Now Holding

Remarkable Easter Sales of

Exclusive Apparel for Women, Misses, Girls and Little Children

Comprising Latest Models in Tailored Suits, Coats, Afternoon Dresses, and Blouses

Sales Beginning Monday

Misses' Easter Suits—*Special*

—2nd Floor

Four New Models of excellent serge, splendidly tailored in latest plain and demi-tailored effects, after Paris creations.

25.00 29.50 35.00 39.50

Misses' Easter Coats—*Special*

—2nd Floor

Two New Models in Utility and Dress Coats, of fine Bolivia cloth and whip-cord, silk- or satin-lined throughout. Sizes 34 to 38.

25.00 45.00

Misses' Easter Dresses—*Special*

—2nd Floor

Two New Models of Georgette crepe and taffeta or crepe de chine, various fashionable colorings. Sizes 34 to 38.

35.00 39.50

Women's Easter Suits—*Special*

—2nd Floor

Four New Models of plain, hair-line and men's wear serge or taffeta, tailored with the utmost distinction. Both man-tailored and fancy styles, according to material—

29.50 35.00 45.00 55.00

Women's Easter Coats—*Special*

—2nd Floor

Two Dressy Models of fine gabardine after late foreign models. Sizes 36 to 40.

29.50 35.00

Women's Easter Dresses—*Special*

—2nd Floor

Two New Models of crepe de chine or chiffon taffeta, after late Bernard models, navy, Copenhagen, gray and black.

29.50 35.00

Misses' Easter Apparel—*Special*—Girls' Easter Apparel

14, 16, 17 years — *4th Floor* — *4 to 16 Years*

Tailored Suits—Three new models, tailored and semi-tailored, in rich gabardines, men's wear serge and taffeta—

25.00 29.50 37.50

Tailored Coats—Two new models in fine gabardines and Scotch mixtures, half- or full-lined.

19.50 25.00

Silk Dresses—Three exclusive new models in distinguished afternoon dresses of striped silk or Georgette crepe and taffeta, artistically silk-trimmed or embroidered.

19.50 29.50 35.00

Girls' Coats—Two stylish new models, one in navy or Copenhagen serge or black-and-white check worsted, the other in serge-and-taffeta. Sizes 10 to 16 years.

12.75 25.00

Girls' Suits—A very smart new suspender model in plain and plaid serge. Sizes 10 to 16 years.

25.00

Girls' Frocks—Two new models in smart white pique or French linen, hand-embroidered. Sizes 4 to 10 years.

6.75 7.95

Women's and Misses' Easter Blouses—*Special*

Georgette Crepe—Three new models, showing latest Paris features in fancy frills and colored medallions.

5.75 6.75 12.75

Fancy Silk—Two new models in Habutai or radium silk, white and various Spring shades.

5.50 7.50

Lingerie Blouses—in sheer batistes, net and handkerchief linen, displaying many French novelties in color.

2.95 3.95 8.95 12.75

Little Children's Easter Apparel—*Special*

3rd Floor

Spring Coats—Four stylish new models, Empire and half-belted, some with detachable collars, black-and-white checks, navy or white serges—

5.00 5.75 6.25

White Dresses—Two new models in white lawn, beautifully hand-smocked in rose or blue, with collar and cuffs of chambray or finish of French dots. Ages 1 to 3 years.

1.50

Latest Easter Millinery

AS if just Spring herself could not draw every last living Sports devotee to the Field, here comes the additional lure of the fascinating Sports hat.

Our models for this season are of many kinds and many shapes. Just a riot of color and happy combinations, of joyously tilted and gently drooping brims. All gayly youthful, but each different from the other—a style for every individual face.

Some are sufficiently conservative for general wear — others laugh too merrily for city streets.

All in all, they are the very perfection of Sports hats, and at moderate prices.

Embroidered and Painted Millinery

Never has the craze for vivid-toned trimming found happier expression than in the embroidered parrots and birds on these latest Sport sailors. In rich Bulgarian tones that rival nature.

12.50 to 18.50

Painted Hats — another Parisian novelty, odd but indescribably charming—special 15.00.

2d Floor

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

KINGSBURY REVEALS SOURCE OF CASH AID

Names A. T. White as Giver of $500 Used to Hire Special Investigator.

WITH CONSENT OF DONOR

Until Commissioner Strong Insists on Facts Source of Cseroff's Pay Never Disclosed.

The identity of the citizen who contributed money to pay the salary of Abraham Oseroff of Pennsylvania, after he had joined Commissioner Kingsbury's Advisory Committee of the Department of Charities, was disclosed yesterday at the investigation of the State Department of Charities, at the Bar Association Building. Commissioner Charles H. Strong, who is conducting the inquiry, demanded the name of the donor from Commissioner Kingsbury, saying:

"At first I ruled against making the name known because I did not wish to discourage benefactions by public-spirited citizens by publicity, but conditions have changed, which seems to me to require that the name now be made known."

Commissioner Kingsbury said the donor had given him permission to comply, and he presented this letter to Commissioner Strong:

No. 14 Wall Street,
New York, March 31, 1916.

Hon. John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Public Charities, Municipal Building:

My Dear Mr. Commissioner: Answering your telephone inquiry of this date, I would say that you may feel perfectly free to state that I contributed $500 toward the cost of an examination of institutions receiving city support, if you deem that it will in any way serve the public interest to do so. Appreciating cordially the efforts of yourself and your assistants to improve the character of the service rendered to those who are unfortunate enough to require public support in institutions, I have had the pleasure earlier in your administration to make other contributions for other purposes, but I understood your request to refer only to the gift of $500 above mentioned. Very truly yours,

ALFRED T. WHITE.

Mr. White is a member of the firm of W. A. and A. M. White at 14 Wall Street, and is a Director of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and President of the Hannibal Bridge Company.

Commissioner Strong was notified by Dean Potter that his father, Dr. Daniel C. Potter, desired to appear and answer criticisms made of him during the investigation. The Commissioner announced that he would give Dr. Potter opportunity to be heard before making his report to Governor Whitman.

Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, resumed his testimony regarding his interviews with the Governor in which he suggested the appointment of an investigating commission.

"Did Commissioner John A. Kingsbury have anything to do with the suggestion of my name?" asked Commissioner Strong.

"Nothing whatever," replied Mr. Folks.

Deputy Commissioner of Charities William J. Doherty was permitted to explain his reasons for notifying the Rev. Dr. J. J. Higgins, supervisor of the Roman Catholic Charities for the Diocese of Long Island, before making his inspection of a number of Brooklyn institutions. Mr. Doherty said:

"In fairness to Dr. Higgins, the institutions, and myself, I wish to say that certain Brooklyn institutions were to be inspected and notice of the inspection was given by my secretary on the morning of the inspection, and after I had departed to make investigation. Father Higgins was notified because he had expressed a desire to accompany me."

Deputy Commissioner Doherty had been criticised for giving this advance notice of his visits, it was said, after it was found that three of the institutions of Father Higgins had been rated high and only one severely criticised. The Deputy Commissioner said none of the institutions had sufficient time after receipt of the notice to "get ready" for him, and furthermore, he had absolute confidence in Father Higgins and was certain he had betrayed no trust.

The inquiry was adjourned to April 17, when the attorneys will present oral briefs, but Commissioner Strong said he would continue to take testimony until he had finally concluded his report.

SEEK TO RECAPTURE SUBWAYS FOR CITY

Organization Is Formed to Work for Municipal Ownership of Transit Lines.

THOMPSON IS A MEMBER

Goal Is Ten Years Off, but the Society Hopes City Will Have Money to Take Over the Lines Then.

A movement was started yesterday to recapture the subways and turn them over to the city for municipal ownership and operation. The organization, to be known as the Society to Recapture the Subways, was organized at a luncheon at Kalil's Restaurant on Park Place, at which about a hundred persons were present. Fred W. Hinrichs presided, and among the speakers were John J. Hopper, J. P. Coughlan, Frederic C. Leubuscher, E. O. Perry, Cornelius M. Sheehan, and Henry Klein.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth the fact that the new organization expected to accomplish three things, namely, "To determine the best methods of securing revenue for recapturing the subways and allied transit lines by utilizing the principle of assessment for benefit; to secure legislation to terminate perpetual franchises, and to secure a reduction of carfares on those lines over which the Public Service Commission still has such control."

The members of the organization took cognizance of the fact that there is a clause in the dual subway contracts which makes it impossible for the subways to be recaptured within ten years by stating that they hoped within that time to get enough money to take the subways over.

Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, sent a letter to the other members, in which he said:

I believe that the city will never be free from powerful sinister interests constantly making war upon the city, until the public utility corporations have been taken over and are managed by the city in the interests of the citizens rather than of private profit. The disclosures of the interlocking of financial and political interests in the subway negotiations are but typical of similar conditions in almost every city in America.

Frederic C. Leubuscher said in part:

"The dual subway contracts rescinded the referendum of 1894 for municipal ownership. They turned over to greedy corporations the enormously valuable opportunity to exploit the riding public of New York City for half a century, subject to the right of recapture ten years after operation commences, by paying a bonus of 15 per cent. upon the company's investment. It was a bad bargain, but it is no use crying over spilt milk. It will be cheaper to pay a bonus of 1½ per cent. a year for ten years than to pay 4 or 5 per cent. a year for ten years' extra profits to the operating companies."

Some of the members of the organization are Benjamin C. Marsh, Seymour Barnard, Alfred J. Boulton, Peter J. Brady, John Collier, Cornelius Donovan, Byron W. Holt, Charles Johnson Post, E. J. Shriver, William Spinney, and Senator George W. Thompson, Chairman of the Thompson Investigating Committee.

Senator Thompson went to Washington yesterday on private business. When he returns he will leave at once for his home up-State. If any witnesses are available the committee will probably meet again next Friday.

POINTS TO GAIN FOR CITY.

President Williams Adds Chapter to Subway Finance Story.

President T. S. Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company issued yesterday another chapter of what he termed his subway finance story, pointing out that in addition to the $4,118,707 dividend the taxpayers obtained in 1915 at the expense of the B. R. T. and the city's subway construction account, there is an additional item of $2,515,695.80 which is added to construction cost by the city. He said:

"I told the other day how the taxpayers of New York had received a dividend of $4,118,707 last year as a result of the city's contract of March 19, 1913, with the New York Municipal Railway Corporation of our system.

"I now want to call attention to another burden involving possibly another rebate to taxpayers, and representing expenses of the Public Service Commission for seven or eight years prior to March 19, 1913, the date of the contract. These expenses, as they accrued from year to year, were paid by the taxpayers. The Public Service Commission has arbitrarily determined that $2,226,901.25 of such old expenditures, plus $288,894.55 of interest on such expenditures—a total of $2,515,695.80—were properly chargeable to the cost of the city railroads to be operated by us, and they now form part of the total cost on which our system has to earn interest and sinking fund before it gets any divisible profits."

McADOO IN BUENOS AIRES.

Secretary and Other Commissioners Boost Pan-American Trade.

BUENOS AIRES, April 1.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and the other American members of the International High Commission, which is to meet here, arrived today from Montevideo on board the steamship Ciudad Montevideo. They were received by Francisco Oliver, Secretary of the Treasury; President de la Plaza's aide-de-camp, the American Ambassador, Frederick J. Stimson, and many other prominent persons.

Secretary McAdoo said he believed the conference would be of great service in strengthening the relations between North and South America. For the development of these relations, he said, steamship lines should be established and the project for a pan-American railroad should be realized.

CUT CONSTABULARY IN HALF

Only 90 Men, with Appropriation of $250,000, Advised by Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Senate today amended the State Constabulary bill, advocated by Governor Whitman, by cutting in half the appropriation of $500,000 and the proposed number of the force of the new police.

The amendment was proposed by Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which is taken to mean that when the appropriation bill is reported to the Legislature next week it will contain an item of $250,000 for the constabulary. It seems assured that the measure will pass the Senate, but there is considerable opposition to it in the Assembly.

The bill as it stands now provides for two troops of forty-five men each, with officers and attachés, which will bring the number of jobs up to more than 100. The system is to be modeled after that of the State of Pennsylvania. The constabulary would be used to patrol State preserves and be ready to respond to riot calls and to preserve order during strikes. The National Guard would not be called upon until the stage where the constabulary and the local police found the situation beyond their control.

Robinson's

25 to 27 West 42d St.

For Monday Selling

A Wonderful Display of the Latest Fashions in Tailored Suits for Women and Misses

SPRING TAILORED SUIT—*Copy of Bernard Model*—Made of English serge in navy or black, also shepherd checks—braid bound now the vogue. Straight line coat, fitted at waist line, new "Joffre" collar with detachable collar of tan or white silk. Full flare skirt, built on the newest lines. *Special* **21.50**

SPRING TAILORED SUIT—*A New Effective Model*—Made of men's wear serge, gabardine or Callot checks. Coat long effect with the new pointed sides; also straight line models; guaranteed silk linings, hand-tailored throughout. All the new style skirt effects. *Special* **25.00**

SPRING TAILORED SUIT—*Copy of Jenny Model*—The new style vest effects. Made of serge or gabardine in navy, black, rookie or white. Copies of the smartest Paris creations, showing the newest effects in coats and skirts. *Special* **29.75**

WEINGARTEN & PEARL

PRESENT

Smart and Distinctive

TAILORED FROCKS
DRESSES
COATS

A noteworthy showing in which is presented every Paris model of importance from the recent openings.

Furs and Fur Garments remodeled to the latest fashions

at very moderate prices

and stored free for the Summer months.

FUR STORAGE

All Furs cleaned and glazed before storing for 2% of the valuation, including insurance.

516 FIFTH AVENUE
At 43rd Street New York

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Remarkable Offerings on Monday and Tuesday

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century for Complete Assortments, Quality and Values.

The Finest Silks the World Produces

Easter Fashions in the latest weaves and colors, of Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins. Advance styles, identical to those adopted by the world's foremost designers of Model Gowns, featuring the selected fashionable colors. Additional shipments of choice novelties recently received from the various European Fashion Centres.

The best values and largest variety of new styles and colors in Novelty Chiffon Dress Taffeta, Washable Striped Shirting Silks and Natural Ecru or White Shantung Pongee.

Yd., 95c to 2.00

Sale Commencing Monday, April 3rd

25,000 Yards of White Summer Dress Silks

in a wide choice of weaves.

Yd., 48c to 2.00

White Silks are to be used extensively this season, and the opportunity is presented in this sale to obtain values that cannot be duplicated later in the season.

WOMEN'S SMART SPRING SUITS

Extraordinary Sale

A comprehensive assortment of Suits in the season's smartest styles, fabrics and colors, offered at the height of the season, at the remarkably low price of

28.00

The Styles	*The Materials*	*The Colors*
embrace Braid-bound, Plain and Fancy-tailored Models, Jaunty Belted effects, Flare, Ripple and Sport Styles; also smart suits with waistcoats. **28.00**	include Taffeta, Gabardine, Serge, Serge and Silk combinations, Velour and Worsted Checks, Tweed and Tingue Cloth. **28.00**	are Navy or Hague Blue, Sand, Rookie Tan, Selica or Bridal Gray, Black, White, Green, Brown and Colored Checks. **28.00**

Other Special Values

Women's High Class Tailored and Fancy Suits in Serge, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Taffeta, Poult de Soie and Gros de Londre.

35.00 48.00 58.00 upward

WOOL DRESS GOODS

Attractive stock of Spring Wool Fabrics shown in the latest styles and colors, and moderately priced.

Novelty Wool Check Suiting in various color combinations. 54 inches wide. yd. **1.75**

Twill Suitings in a complete range of newest colors, also Men's Wear Blue or Black. yd. **1.15**

White Summer Suitings, including Gabardine, Cheviot and Serge. yd. **1.75**

Plain and Fancy Alpaca Suiting in the season's newest colors, also Gray, Black or White. yd. **1.35**

Imported Black Summer-weight Broadcloth; sponged and shrunk. yd. **1.75**

TUB FABRICS

Imported White Non-creasible Belgium Dress Linen; 45 inches wide. yd. **68c** regularly 1.10

Imported Cotton Sport Suiting in an entire range of fashionable colors; 42 inches wide. regularly 85c, yd. **38c**

White Gabardine in plain and fancy weaves for suits and skirts; 36 inches wide. yd. **55c** regularly 75c

White Tape Edge Voile,—crisp finish; 40 inches wide. regularly 35c, yd. **23c**

Plain Silk and Cotton Marquisette in a wide range of newest colors; 36 inches wide. regularly 65c, yd. **38c**

5,000 yards of new Tub Fabrics in Printed, Striped, Floral and conventional designs. Special, yd. **23c**

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Special Values

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black, White and colors. regularly 2.00, pair **1.50**

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery,—novelty and fancy effects. regularly 1.25 and 1.35, pair **95c**

Women's Light Weight Cotton and Lisle Hosiery. Black or White. pair **35c** regularly 50c

INFANTS' DEPT.

Special Offerings

Children's Coats in new models, made of Gabardine, Serge and Black and White Check Fabrics. Prices range **6.50** to **16.50**

Coats of Taffeta Silk..... **7.50** to **29.50**

Children's Hats in newest shapes and colorings. **1.95** to **15.00**

Black and White Check Coats,—belted back, Size 2 to 5 years. usually 5.75, **4.75**

Navy Blue Serge or Black and White Check Coats,—Empire model; flare skirt; white pique collar and cuffs. Size 2 to 5 years. **5.75** usually 6.95

Chambray Dresses in Pink or Blue with separate white lawn guimpe. Size 2 to 5 years. usually 2.00, **1.45**

Bloomers to match..... pair **50c**

WOMEN'S HIGH GRADE SPRING COATS

Unprecedented Offering

A special purchase of 300 Smart Coats, suitable for present wear, in a large variety of styles, including many of the latest Imported models, at the very low price of

19.50

The materials include Silk Poplin, Whipcord, Mannish Serge, Gabardine and Novelty Check Fabrics. All silk lined and prettily trimmed; very smart models in mixtures. Also an attractive model in Silk Poplin with marabout trimming.

AFTERNOON DRESSES & DANCE FROCKS

Special at 35.00

A choice collection of Women's Smart Afternoon Dresses in the most fashionable materials, including Taffeta, Georgette Crepe and Satin Combinations and Flowered Chiffon; variety of colors and Black.

Dancing Frocks of Silk Net over Cloth of Gold or Silver in the newest evening tints and Black.

EASTER NECKWEAR

A complete line of most fascinating Novelties in new Laces and Georgette Crepe, in Collars, Collar and Cuff Sets, Vestees, Guimpes and Capes; also the most fashionable colors and color combinations in new Maline Ruffs

Neckwear in charming new effects in Flesh Color Georgette Crepe trimmed with Washable Satin; also decidedly attractive styles in Net, Crepe de Chine and Organdy.

Moderate Prices

During the Easter season special values will be offered daily.

"SOROSIS" SHOES

Introducing the new Spring Boots, Low Shoes and Evening Slippers

Colored Kidskin, Tan Russia Calf, Black Kidskin, Colored Suede, White Buckskin, Patent Leather — **5.00 to 12.00** — Among the favorite colors are Pearl or Smoke Gray, Ivory, Champagne, African Brown, White and new shades of Tan.

The standard of the materials in "Sorosis" Shoes, and the character of the workmanship in their construction are their best and broadest guarantee.

TO MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS

By simply stating the numbers on the lining you may secure the exact duplicate of any "Sorosis" Shoe you have worn or to which your attention has been called.

This is a great convenience not afforded by shops and departments that are constantly changing their makes of Shoes.

NEGLIGEES & HOUSE GOWNS

Exceptional Offerings

Negligees in Crepe de Chine,—dainty models in new combinations of trimming. Special **14.50** and **16.50**

House Gowns and Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—Empire model; box or accordion pleated skirt; collar of embroidered white Crepe de Chine; also with shadow lace coatee. Special **9.75** and **12.50**

Boudoir Slip-ons of Crepe de Chine,—hand-embroidered. Special **7.95**

House Frocks

Washable House Frocks..... **1.10, 1.50, 1.75** to **2.50**

Porch Dresses in the newest materials and models. **3.50, 3.75** to **5.50**

FEATHER NECKWEAR

Attractive Values

Ostrich Feather Ruffs in all the leading shades. regularly 3.50, **2.25**

Uncurled Ostrich Feather Ruffs,—Silver and Gray, Sand and Brown, White and Black, Taupe and White, and Violet. **3.75** regularly 5.00

Ostrich Feather Collarettes,—satin lined; ribbon ends. regularly 6.75, **5.75**

Ostrich Feather Boas, 36 inches long.... **6.25** regularly 8.75

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Unusual Offerings

Shetland Weave Worsted Sweaters,—belted models in a variety of colors. **5.90**

Angora Finish Sweaters,—belted models; various colors. **6.90**

Jersey Cloth Sweaters in attractive models and desirable colors. **8.50**

Glove Silk Sweaters with belt; various colors. **10.50**

Thread Silk Sweaters with sash; fashionable colors. **22.50**

MISSES' EASTER APPAREL

Exceptional Values

Misses' Suits,—twenty-five smart models in Serge, Gabardine, Poplin and Black and White Check Fabrics. Size 14 to 18. Special **23.50**

Misses' Coats,—eight models in Duvetyne, Gabardine, Poplin or Serge; also Black and White Check Velour. Size 14 to 18 years. Special **18.50**

Misses' Silk Dresses,—fifteen chic models in Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and Novelty Plaid or Striped Silks. Size 14 to 18 years. Special **26.50**

Misses' Evening Dresses,—dainty models in Radium Taffeta, Net and Plain Taffeta combined with lace. Size 14 to 18 years. Special **28.50**

THINK BLACKMAILER EXPOSED DR. WAITE

District Attorney Believes "K. Adams" Telegram Was Meant to Bring Hush Money.

BANK DEPOSIT GIVES CLUE

Embalmer Kane Maintains That He Didn't Count Waite's Gift—Prisoner's Health Better.

The District Attorney's office will turn its attention this week to the telegram signed "K. Adams," which warned Percy Peck, in Grand Rapids, to have an autopsy performed on his father's body, which telegram was responsible for the whole exposure of Dr. Waite's crime. It was at first thought that Dr. Jacob B. Cornell of Raritan, N. J., a cousin of the Pecks, had sent the telegram, because his suspicions had been aroused and he felt it his duty to inform the family; but in the face of Dr. Cornell's repeated and emphatic denials, the District Attorney's office has decided that some one else sent the message.

Who? Why? These two questions arose as soon as Dr. Cornell was eliminated from the investigation of the telegram. Various bits of evidence, certain unexplained facts, and seemingly well-grounded suspicions have tended, in the last few days, to persuade the District Attorney that the telegram was sent by some one who knew of or suspected the murder and who thought, therefore, that Dr. Waite would be an easy object of blackmail if threatened with exposure, but who feared that, if the telegram were not sent, Mr. Peck's body would be cremated and the evidence of the murder thereby destroyed. Working on this theory, Mr. Swann's assistants will interview witnesses and run down clues for which work they prepared yesterday.

Misspelled Name of House.

One thing about the telegram that makes the authorities suspect the honesty of its intent, is the fact that the sender, who filed it at the booth in the Grand Central Station, gave his address as the Colosseum Apartment House, at 435 Riverside Drive, where Dr. Waite lived and where Mr. Peck died. But the name of the apartment house is misspelled on the original telegram, one "s" being omitted. If the telegram were really sent by some one living in the house, the name probably would have been spelled correctly, it was argued yesterday, but if it was sent as part of a blackmailing plot by some one who had only heard of or visited the house, but who wanted to make it appear as though the suspicions of a resident in the house had been aroused, the misspelling of the name would be natural, especially if the sender was not a person of wide reading.

Another feature of the telegram that will be investigated is the handwriting of the message. This has been compared with the handwriting of every person suspected of sending the telegram and it agrees with none of the specimens. Yet the writing on the telegraph sheet is smooth-flowing and clearly not disguised. This very character of it, coupled with the fact that the message was written, as regards spacing and arrangement of words, with the accuracy of an experienced hand, has led the authorities to believe that whoever sent the telegram dictated it to the operator who received it. This operator has been questioned, and although the District Attorney declined to reveal the information gained from him, according to report he admitted writing the message and gave a general description of the man who sent it.

A Deposit of Large Bills.

Furthermore, one of the men suspected of blackmailing Dr. Waite deposited $850 in a bank a few days after he is thought to have received the first instalment of "hush money," and the money was in large bills, the denominations of which correspond with the denominations of the bills supposed to have been paid by Dr. Waite. The District Attorney's office learned these facts from the bank in question yesterday, and the depositor will be asked today or Monday to explain how he came in possession of the $850.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite told District Attorney Swann that he gave Eugene Oliver Kane, the embalmer, $9,000 in consideration of Kane's agreement to testify that he used arsenic in the fluid with which he embalmed the body of John E. Peck, Dr. Waite's father-in-law. Kane admitted to the District Attorney that Dr. Waite pushed "a big roll of money" into his pocket, and that he buried this roll near Orient Point, L. I., adding that he did not count it. Detective John Cunniff, led to the spot where the money was buried, found a roll of $7,800. Kane swore that he did not remove any money from the roll, and Dr. Waite insisted that he gave Kane $9,000.

The District Attorney's office began yesterday an investigation in search of an explanation of this difference of $1,200. Assistant District Attorneys Francis X. Mancuso and John T. Dooling were at the office nearly all day examining witnesses, chief among whom were Kane and John S. Potter, proprietor of the Plowright Undertaking Establishment, who, Dr. Waite said, which Potter denied, first suggested the idea of adding arsenic to a sample of the embalming fluid to be sent to the District Attorney's office as identical with that used in Mr. Peck's body.

Potter repeated his denial of any knowledge of the transactions testified to by Dr. Waite, and Kane again asserted that the $7,800 found in the buried roll was the full amount he received from Dr. Waite. He repeated his story that he had been so frightened by the possession of the money that he had not counted it.

$9,400 Check Burned.

Kane was also questioned about the check for $9,400 which he admitted receiving from Dr. Waite—against his will, he said—and which has never been cashed. He said he burned this check some time last week.

Potter was questioned about a visit made to his undertaking establishment on the morning of Saturday, March 18, by Dr. Perry Schurtz and the Rev. A. W. Wishart, who came to New York from Grand Rapids to investigate the conditions under which Mr. Peck died, and who, in asking the undertaker for information, confirmed his suspicions that the man had not died naturally. It was on that day and the two days following that Potter and Kane, according to their stories, saw Dr. Waite in an effort to collect the bill for preparing Mr. Peck's body, and, according to Dr. Waite, when he negotiated with them about putting arsenic into the embalming fluid.

Because of what they have told the District Attorney Potter and Kane will be valuable witnesses against Dr. Waite when he is put on trial, which date the District Attorney hopes will be May 1. They will testify that Dr. Waite's actions after the death of his father-in-law were suspicious, and that he made unmistakable efforts to bribe them to conceal his crime.

Cash Held for Evidence.

The $7,800 recovered by Detective Cunniff from the sand of Long Island was placed in a safe deposit box in the vaults of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank at 192 Broadway yesterday in the name of District Attorney Swann. It will remain there until needed as evidence in the trial of Dr. Waite, after which it will be returned to Miss Catharine A. Peck, from whom Dr. Waite obtained it.

Frank A. and Clyde Waite, brothers of Dr. Waite, visited him yesterday at Bellevue. They said that they came only to cheer the indicted man, and reported that they found his condition improved. It is thought that he will be able to appear in the Court of General Sessions tomorrow morning for arraignment on the indictment charging murder in the first degree.

AMBULANCE WORK REPORT.

American Hospital Near Paris Has Cared for 125,000 Wounded.

The first annual report of the committee in charge of the operation in France and the raising of funds in this country of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, and its various other activities in that country, was made public yesterday. The report covers the first twelve months of the work, with a supplementary report which brings it up to the first of February this year.

At present the committee is maintaining hospitals with a capacity of more than 1,500 beds, while its motor ambulance service, the finest in Europe, had up to Feb. 1 transported from the battle fronts to hospitals more than 105,000 badly wounded soldiers. The increased activities due to the casualties of the battle of Verdun, it is added, has brought this total to about 125,000 men.

"Beginning," says the report, "with accommodations for 200 wounded in the American Hospital, just outside Paris, the service has grown until now there are accommodations for more than 600 in the main hospital and available beds in near-by hospitals for 600 to 800 patients who have been taken from the American Ambulance and who are visited regularly by American Ambulance surgeons.

"There are now about 165 motor ambulances of the American Ambulance serving in the field and in Paris. So great has been the demand for this service that a new field section of twenty-five ambulances is soon to be added. All the drivers are volunteers and most of them are American college men. They are often under fire. Thirty-one have received the 'croix de guerre' for gallant conduct.

The expense of the American Ambulance Hospital service amounts to about $500,000 yearly, the expenses of the Paris service alone reaching more than $1,000 a day. The work, which has enlisted the services of some of the most eminent American surgeons, is almost entirely volunteer work, and the daily cost of a patient at the American Ambulance is considerably lower than the daily cost of a patient at the cheapest of the New York City hospitals.

"All the expenses of the American Ambulance are borne by American contributions. The administration in this country is in the hands of an American committee, of which Mrs. Robert Bacon is Chairman. There are branch committees in several of the principal cities in the United States."

All contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., who will forward them to the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris.

PLAN TO END LAW'S DELAYS.

State Bar and Chamber of Commerce Suggest Arbitration.

The committees of the State Bar Association and the Chamber of Commerce, who have been considering some method of reducing the great volume of unnecessary legislation, expect shortly to submit a plan. Daniel S. Remsen, Chairman of the Bar Association, said that the plan might include the creation of an Arbitration Committee, to sit at stated intervals and hear cases involving disputes that might be settled by uninterested persons with the agreement of both sides to the dispute to abide by the decision of the committee.

Mr. Remsen said that he was of the opinion that a great deal of the litigation that gets into the courts and clogs up the wheels to the delay and detriment of the really necessary cases demanding judicial consideration could be disposed of by such a committee as that contemplated. A circular sent out by the committee said:

"The first important step seems to be the discovery of the germ centre of unnecessary strife in each of the principal subjects of litigation, especially those affecting financial and business affairs. We have, therefore, prepared a list of major subjects of such litigation."

The list gives the number of pages devoted to the different subjects in Abbot's New York Digest of all Reported Cases, which consists of 22 volumes. Litigation over wills heads the list, with 966 pages, executors and administrators, a kindred subject, has 673 pages, corporations 1,337, master and servant 525, contracts 504, carriers of goods and passengers 427, and husband and wife 165.

The committee will send on request an analysis of each of the subjects enumerated. It is hoped that lawyers generally will accept the plan adopted by the joint committee.

BLAME ENGINEER FOR WRECK

Railroad Official Says Trainman Disregarded Danger Signal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1.—Blame for the New York Central wreck at Amherst last Wednesday in which twenty-eight were killed and forty injured, was placed on Herman Hess, engineer of the second section of Train 86, which crashed into the first section while running fifty miles an hour through a dense fog, by D. C. Moon, General Manager of the company, in an official statement issued tonight. The railroad official asserts that the engineer disregarded a danger signal.

The fixing of the blame, says Mr. Moon, was determined by the railroad's own investigation and corroborated by the evidence given at the hearing conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Ohio Utilities Commission which ended today. The findings of the joint investigators will be made public later. The action of the railroad in officially fixing the blame for the accident in advance of the verdict of the public investigation came as a surprise to those concerned.

At the hearing today Hess maintained that he received the signal "clear." R. D. Turner, Hess's fireman, was too busy coaling the engine, he said, to watch all of the time, but he testified that the engineer was watching through the fog for the signals.

The flagmen of the two sections of Train 86 were at odds in their conclusions as to the signal at the Amherst tower, one declaring it showed "clear," as Hess had testified, and the other that it showed "stop."

Further testimony was also introduced to show that false signals are not an uncommon thing, especially in foggy or stormy weather.

The bodies of five unclaimed dead were buried this afternoon in the Amherst cemetery. Coroner Garver decided the bodies were so badly mangled that identification would never be possible. Burial was made by the New York Central Railroad Company.

Ends Women's Sunday Night Court.

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo and his associates have decided to abolish the Sunday Night Court for Women. The returns of this court show that there is not sufficient business to warrant the session. The Magistrates complain that the strain of trying cases night after night, both mentally and physically, is wearing, and the break of one night would be a relief. If the experiment should show that this action revives any abuses or leads to any substantial injustice, or detracts from the work of the police, the order will be rescinded. The order goes into effect today.

Dr. Walsh to Get Laetare Medal.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 1. — The Laetare medal, annually awarded by the University of Notre Dame to a distinguished Roman Catholic layman, will be awarded this year to Dr. Thomas J. Walsh, scientist and author of New York. The presentation will be made shortly after Easter.

Daniels's Paper Sued for Libel.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 1.—The News and Observer Publishing Company, of which Secretary of the Navy Daniels is President, today had notice of criminal and civil actions by former United States Senator Marion Butler of this State for alleged libel contained in a published letter of former Judge Ewart of Hendersonville, N. C.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Spring Sales Offering Extraordinary Values

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

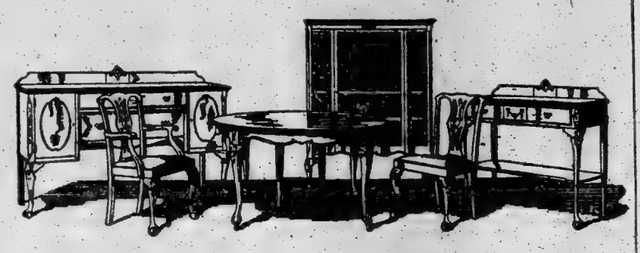

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suite, as illustrated, finished in Antique Brown Mahogany.

375.00

Four-piece William and Mary Model Chamber Suites made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. **195.00**

Four-piece Adam Model Chamber Suites finished in Ivory Enamel or Mahogany. **225.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Chamber Suites made in Circassian Walnut or Mahogany. **275.00**

Four-piece Adam Model Chamber Suites made of Crotched Mahogany. **675.00**

Fireside Wing Chairs or Rockers covered in denim **15.00**

"Howard" Easy Chairs covered in Tapestry..... **29.50**

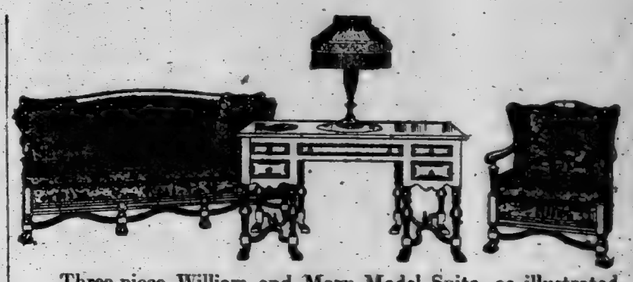

Three-piece William and Mary Model Suite, as illustrated, with loose velour cushions.
Sofa..... **125.00** | Chair..... **69.50**
Table..... **65.00**

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. **195.00**

Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites inlaid with satinwood. **250.00**

Nine-piece Colonial Model Suites with invisible linen drawers. **275.00**

Ten-piece William and Mary Model Suites made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. **425.00**

DINNER SERVICES

Noteworthy Values

American Porcelain Sets,—dainty border design with gold edge; 101 pieces. **10.00**

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border with gold edge; 101 pieces. **12.00**

Austrian China Sets,—dainty floral decorations; 100 pieces including bread and butter plates. **15.00**

English Porcelain Sets,—conventional border design with gold edge; 108 pieces. **18.00**

Old Abbey Limoges China Sets,—dainty floral decorations; coin gold handles; 113 pieces. **25.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China Sets,—dainty floral decoration; handles in coin gold relief; 108 pieces. **27.50**

Specially Priced

HIGH GRADE DOMESTIC RUGS

Seamless Beauvais Axminster Rugs

The most practical rug made in this country. A choice line of Oriental and Chinese designs in rich colorings especially adapted for library, living room or dining room use. They are woven in one solid piece, without seams, making them exceptionally durable.

9x12 ft..... Special **27.50** | 6x9 ft..... Special **14.75**
8.3x10.6 ft..... Special **25.50** | 3x6 ft..... Special **3.95**

Extra Special

9x12 ft. Royal Axminster Rugs in rich Oriental Patterns..... **19.50**

New Summer Floor Coverings

Exceptionally attractive and novel Floor Coverings from Holland and Japan, as well as the newest designs of domestic manufacture.

Holland Rush Mats

for the porch, in 18-inch squares; can be cut any size. per square **1.00**

Shakai Chenille Rag Rugs

Plain center with deep inlaid border; daintiest Summer rug for chamber use.

9x12 ft..... **30.00** | 6x9 ft..... **14.75**
7.6x10.6..... **21.50** | 30x60 in..... **3.50**

Algerian Porch Rugs

9x12 ft..... **21.50**
7.6x10.6 ft..... **17.50**
4x7 ft..... **7.50**

Crex de Luxe Rugs

Made from Prairie Grass in attractive patterns.

9x12 ft..... **10.50** | 6x9 ft..... **5.75**
8x10 ft..... **8.50** | 3x6 ft..... **1.95**

BRASS BEDS & BEDDING

Brass Beds with 2-inch Colonial posts and fifteen filler rods. **21.50**

White Enameled Iron Beds with 2-inch posts. **6.50**

White Enameled Iron Beds with square posts and filler rods. **11.50**

Special Black Curled Hair Mattresses in one or two parts. **22.50**

French Upholstered Box Springs..... **15.50**

Pure Live Geese Feather Pillows..... each **4.50**

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Very Low Priced

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Antique Ivory or White Enamel finish; 10-inch cretonne shade. **1.75**

Table Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold, Antique Ivory or White Enamel finish; 28 inches high; 18-inch cretonne shade with 4-inch fringe. **4.50**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel finish; also gold and black and ivory and black striped effects; 22-inch cretonne Empire shade 4-inch fringe. **10.00**

Floor Lamps of Heavily Hand-carved Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel finish; 22-inch cretonne Empire shade, 4-inch fringe. **15.00**

Solid Mahogany Candlesticks,—Colonial shape; various styles; 6½ to 12 inches high. pair **1.50**

SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK

Wicker Furniture, Curtains, Upholstery Fabrics, Linens, Beds & Bedding

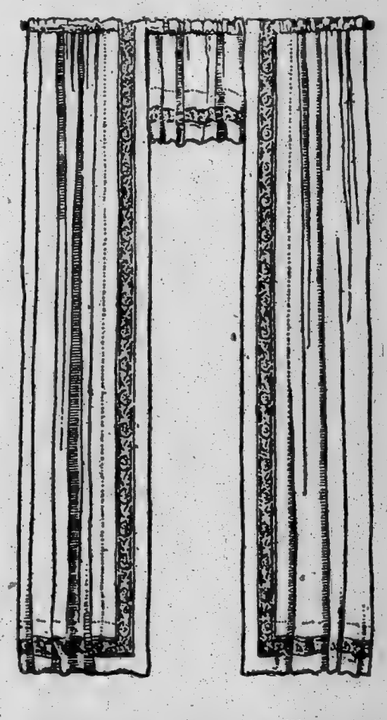

Curtains with valance, as illustrated, made of Scrim with imitation Filet lace insertion; ready to hang. White or Ivory per window **1.25**

WICKER FURNITURE

An extensive stock of Wicker Furniture for Living Room, Dining Room, Bedroom and Outdoor use, especially adapted for Bungalows or Cottages.

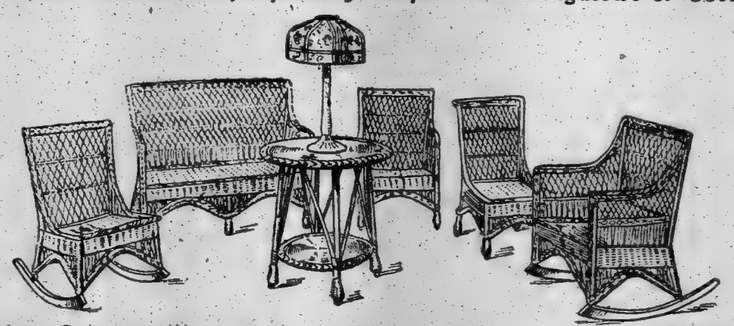

6-Piece Suite as illustrated, in any color stain. Complete **50.00** regularly 62.50

May be sold separately as follows:

Sofa..... **16.25** | Side Chair..... **6.25**
Armchair..... **7.00** | Side Rocker..... **7.00**
Armrocker..... **7.75** | Table..... **5.75**

Set of Handsome Cretonne Cushions for above Suite..... **15.00** extra

"Hudson" Armchair, as illustrated, made in Natural Color Wicker. **3.25**

With cretonne seat cushion..... **4.50**

Cosy Corner Chair, as illustrated, coverings as follows:

Tapestry..... **19.75**
Velour..... **25.00**
Damask..... **27.50**

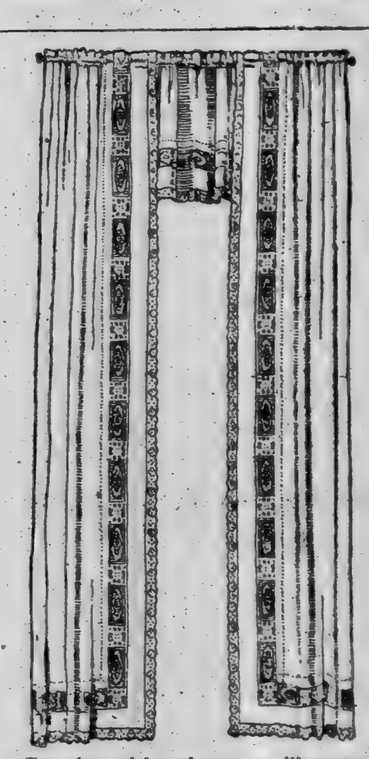

Curtains with valance, as illustrated, made of extra fine quality Voile with imitation Filet lace insertion and edge; ready to hang. White only. per window **2.50**

CURTAINS & PANELS

Scrim and Marquisette Curtains with pretty hand-drawn work. Special, pair **2.00** to **6.75**

Quaint Curtains with valance..... per window, **75c** to **2.50**

Panels of White Scrim...each **2.75** and **5.25**

Panels of Net trimmed with Lacet and Marie Antoinette. Ecru only. each **3.25** and **4.25**

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.

Silk and Wool Tapestries, Damasks and Brocatelles. yd. **2.75**

Fine French Damasks, Broches and Velvets. yd. **3.75**

Remnants

Of Silk Damask, Velour and Tapestries, in lengths up to 3½ yards, at less than ½ regular prices.

Special Reductions

Upholstering with goods selected during this sale will be done at reduced prices. Representative will call and give estimate.

BED COVERINGS

Exceptional Values

Jacquard Blankets...each **2.50, 3.50** and **5.00**

White Wool Blankets,—pink or blue borders.
single size..... pair **3.75** and **4.75**
full size..... pair **4.50** and **5.25**

Comfortables, wool filled. each **3.75** and **5.00**

Bed Spreads, size 72x100 inches:
White Floral Dimity; hemmed.....each **1.35**
White Floral Dimity; scalloped.....each **1.50**
White satin finish; hemmed; size 80x100.... each **2.50**

TOWELS

Below Regular Prices

Hemmed Huck Towels..... doz. **2.25, 2.75** and **3.75**

Hemstitched Huck Towels..... doz. **3.00, 3.75** and **4.50**

Turkish Bath Towels..... doz. **2.50, 3.75** and **5.00**

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

Pronounced Reductions

Heavy Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths:
2x2 yards..... **2.75** and **3.75**
2x2½ yards..... **3.50** and **4.50**
2x3 yards..... **4.25** and **5.25**

Napkins to match:
22x22 inches..... doz. **3.90** and **4.50**
24x24 inches..... doz. **4.50** and **5.50**

Superior Quality Irish Linen Damask Napkins:
24x24 inches..... doz. **3.75**
25x25 inches..... doz. **4.75**

Double Damask Tablecloths:
2x2 yards..... each **4.90**
2x2½ yards..... each **6.00**
2x3 yards..... each **7.50**

Napkins to match:
22x22 inches..... doz. **5.75**
25x25 inches..... doz. **7.25**

DECORATIVE LINENS

Considerably Reduced

Real Madeira Hand-scalloped and Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets. 13 pieces. Set **3.75** and **4.75**

Real Madeira Hand-scalloped and Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins. doz. **5.25** and **6.25**

Pure Linen Hemstitched Scarfs with drawn work center. 18x25 inches. **1.00**

Pure Linen Tea Napkins with hand-embroidered corners. doz. **2.95**

Hand-made Cluny Scarfs, 20x54 inches... **3.75**

Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces..... Set **1.50**

Imitation Filet Lace Scarfs:
18x36 inches..... **2.00**
18x45 inches..... **2.25**
18x54 inches..... **2.50**
18x72 inches..... **3.50**

Madeira Hand-scalloped Tray Cloths, 6x12 inches. each **25c**

Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Cases

Sheets..... each **55c** to **95c**
Pillow Cases..... each **14c** to **22c**

7-DAY CARNIVAL STARTS IN HARLEM

Will Celebrate the Union of the Bronx and Jersey by Trolley and Forry.

BIG FEATURE A BABY SHOW

2,500 Infants Will Be Trundled in Two Brigades on Tuesday Afternoon for Ninety Prizes.

To celebrate the union of New Jersey, Harlem, and the Bronx by the opening of a street car line from Willis Avenue, the Bronx, through 125th Street to the Fort Lee Ferry, Harlem last night opened a seven days' carnival and baby show by making 125th Street from Morningside Avenue to Third Avenue, and Third Avenue to 116th Street, a "white way."

It is expected that 2,500 babies will be trundled in the two brigades of the baby parade on Tuesday afternoon, and Harlem's residents are as lusty-throated as their babies in holding that this is to be "one of the events of the week." Smiles, teeth, dispositions, and baby carriages are to be considered in picking the winner of the prize, and Baby No. 1 is to get a sewing machine as first prize, regardless of sex. Competition for the prize is keener among the mothers than among the babies.

Baby Brigade A will march from Morningside Avenue and along 125th Street to Fifth Avenue, where it will meet Brigade B, marching from Third Avenue, and the allied army will then march down Fifth Avenue and cross to Mount Morris Park West to pass the official reviewing stand, where the sewing machine and ninety other prizes will be voted. Baby judges are Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Douglas Mathewson, Mrs. Cabot Ward, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, and Mrs. Edwin von der Horst Koch.

Eight miles of floats, automobiles, frolic, and clowns will march in the parade on Thursday evening, when a street car, garnished with flags and lights and filled with "notables," will make the initial trip over the new line from the Bronx to the Fort Lee ferry. Twelve New Jersey Mayors, with flags in their buttonholes and wide-spreading smiles on their faces, will be free passengers on the first trip, after they have taken transfers from automobiles in the parade.

The Harlem Board of Commerce thinks no less than 10,000 persons will be at the ball in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers at 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue on Wednesday evening when Mrs. I. R. Halliday is crowned Queen of the Carnival.

Special nights and days have been arranged. Tuesday is Theatre Night, Thursday and Friday are Merchants' Days, and Saturday is Illumination Night. The Harlem Home News will have a Marathon race on Friday.

MAKES RECORD FLIGHT, 300 MILES IN 4 1-2 HOURS

Passenger-Carrying Mark Established by Aviator from Newport News to Capital.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 1.—Glenn H. Curtiss announced tonight that Stephen McGordon of New York, instructor in the Curtiss Aviation School here, established a new cross-country passenger-carrying flight record today when he flew from Newport News to Washington and return, about 300 miles, in four and a half hours without stopping the engine. The machine was in the air five hours and five minutes, but 35 minutes of that time, according to McGordon, was spent in altitude flights. McGordon was accompanied by Lieutenant Vivian Hewett of the British Royal Naval Service, here inspecting machines for the British Government.

Until today the cross-country passenger-carrying record was held by Lieutenant Dodd, U. S. A., who, on Feb. 14, flew from San Diego, Cal., to Burbank, Cal., 244 miles, with a passenger. His time, according to Curtiss, was not as good as that made today by McGordon.

McGordon left here at 10:20 o'clock and returned at 3:17, but it was not until 3:25 that a landing was made. He arrived in Washington at 12:33 o'clock and started back to this city after circling twice over the city. The machine in which the flight was made is a Curtiss military tractor, powered with a 160 horse power engine. It is similar to the machines sold to the British and Russian Governments by the Curtiss Company.

KILLED BY WRONG-SIDE AUTO

Fireman Crushed as He Steps Into Supposed Safety Spot from Car.

Francis MacDernan, 34 years old, of 574 West 176th Street, a fireman attached to Engine Company 84, was instantly killed yesterday by an automobile at Amsterdam Avenue and 176th Street as he alighted from a surface car.

The automobile, owned by Edward Furlong of 511 West 177th Street, was driven by Samuel Beilin, 24 years old, of 2,032 Amsterdam Avenue. The chauffeur was locked up in the West 177th Street Police Station on a charge of homicide, it being asserted that he tried to pass ahead of the car by going to the left instead of the right, as the law requires. MacDernan was married and had two children.

Hungry Rooster.

Just to keep things going in Sweet Springs a corn-eating contest was staged there with two voracious roosters as principals. "Big Ben," the winner of the bout, ate 254 grains of corn in five minutes, and a man who guessed 277 was awarded the rooster as a prize. If Ben's appetite keeps up he should be an expensive fowl to keep through the Winter.—Kansas City Times.

GERMAN PAPER FUND ROBBED BY EMPLOYE

Bookkeeper of Printing and Publishing Co. Admits $9,000 Forgeries.

CASHED TREASURY CHECKS

Money Had Been Collected to Print a Newspaper to "Tell the Truth About the War."

The Printers and Publishers' Association, 150 Nassau Street, organized by prominent German-Americans of New York City and vicinity to publish a daily newspaper that would "tell the truth about the war in Europe," caused the arrest yesterday of Frederick J. Heiderich, 45 years old, of 284 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, the bookkeeper of the association, on a charge of forgery. Peculations aggregating $9,000, and possibly more, were alleged.

The Printers and Publishers' Association was organized in June, 1915, with the intention of collecting $500,000 from German-American advocates of "the truth," but the undertaking proved abortive and recently went into liquidation. The Secretary of the organization was Henry Weismann of 473 Macdonough Street, Brooklyn, head of the German-American Alliance of the State of New York and Chairman of the German-American Literary Defense Society. Other officers of the organization were Dr. Hugo Schweitzer of Manhattan, President; Emil Kipper of 840 West 189th Street, Vice President, and Max W. Stoehr of Passaic, N. J., Treasurer.

The specific charge against Heiderich was brought by Vice President Kipper, whose name the bookkeeper was said to have signed to the checks figuring in his alleged peculations. Heiderich, who worked for the corporation for $20 a week, has a wife and four children. He was arrested yesterday afternoon at his home, following his return from Cuba, where he fled recently, and locked up at headquarters because of inability to obtain bail.

It was asserted last night by Mr. Weismann and by the police that Heiderich had confessed to the forgeries.

"The fact that Mr. Heiderich had forged checks and had thus drawn upon the funds of the Printers and Publishers' Association was disclosed by himself three weeks ago, after he had suddenly left the city," said Mr. Weismann last night. "Mr. Heiderich wrote to the Directors from Washington, D. C., where he had stopped on his way to Florida, and from there to Cuba, admitting his wrongdoing.

"The Printers and Publishers' Association, being then in process of liquidation, we were returning to the subscribers the money they had contributed toward starting the newspaper. I think about $100,000 had been collected in all, and all but $15,000 of this amount had been returned.

"Mr. Heiderich wrote us that he went away because he knew that his forgeries would be discovered as these repayments went on, and that he had decided to go away for a few days so as to rest up, and so that he could then come back and face the charges that would be made against him.

"The association had no idea at that time that the shortages amounted to as much as they did, but an investigation was at once started with the result that we discovered that there was at least $9,000 missing. Steps were at once taken to learn Heiderich's address in Cuba, and he came back voluntarily at the request of the officers."

Mr. Weismann stated that although Heiderich had cashed several checks on the funds of the subscribers in the name of Mr. Kipper, he also cashed several other checks to which the bookkeeper had signed the name of John Recky, owner of a restaurant in Frankfort Street, near William Street.

"The officers of the Printers and Publishers' Association will probably attempt to collect the money paid to Heiderich from the men who cashed his checks," said Mr. Weismann.

The accused bookkeeper's wife and four children were present when Detectives Laukemann and Corevan of the First Branch arrested him at his home yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Heiderich was too ill from the shock when reporters called at the house later to make a statement, but a daughter, Catherine, 19 years old, said that her father had admitted cashing the checks, but had been compelled to do so because he was not able to support his family on the small salary paid him.

"He told us that he intended to pay back the money he took," said the girl. "He told us that he thought he had a right to cash the checks, so long as he paid the money back, because he was, in a way, a member of the corporation."

Mr. Weismann, when his attention was called to the statement that Heiderich thought himself a member of the corporation, said it was not true.

"He was a bookkeeper and was getting the pay generally paid bookkeepers in any firm in the city," he said.

Jane Smith Is a Hustler.

"Oh, mamma!" shouted a fourteen-year-old schoolgirl as she entered her home after school had been dismissed, and, after the fashion of fourteen-year-olds of whatever sex, had tossed her hat into a corner, "What do you think? Jane Smith's married and she ain't out of fractions."—Indianapolis News.

FOOTPRINT LED TO ARREST.

Girl of 16 Years Accused of Robbing Brooklyn House.

The muddy print of a shoe yesterday led to the arrest of Sophie Stern, 16 years old, of 52 Cook Street, Brooklyn, charged with robbing the home of Joseph Garetano of 64 Morrell Street. When Garetano returned from his work on Friday he found his rooms had been ransacked and clothing valued at $86 stolen. Detectives Battalora and DeGuila were put on the case, and while examining the rooms found the print of a woman's shoe on a bed on which the intruder had evidently stepped after entering through a window.

Numerous small burglaries had been reported to the police in that district, and each was preceded by a visit from a young woman offering different kinds of goods for sale. The young woman had visited the Garetano home on Tuesday, and from the description furnished to the police they visited Miss Stern. The footprint was found to correspond exactly with the shoe worn by Miss Stern. Though she denied all knowledge of the burglary Magistrate Nash in the Bedford Avenue Court later held the girl in $1,000 for an examination on Thursday.

VETOES SYRACUSE MEASURE

Governor Thinks Canal Land for Tracks Is Contrary to Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—Governor Whitman this afternoon vetoed the Walters bill by which the State would give to Syracuse a section of abandoned canal land for the purpose of placing the tracks of the New York Central Railroad within the city underground. The measure provided that municipalities should be given preference in the sale of abandoned canal lands and that when a city wished to use the land for abolishing grade crossings it could deduct from the price to be paid the State for the land the State's 25 per cent. share of the cost of abolishing the grade crossing, under the Public Service Commission law. This applied only to Syracuse, where the State would receive nothing for canal land appraised at $200,000 for the reason that the State's share of the cost of the improvement would be much more than that amount.

"My reason for vetoing this bill is that I regard its provisions relative to the abolition of the Syracuse grade crossings as a clear violation of the terms of the barge canal referendum act, which said that moneys realized from the sale of abandoned canal lands should go to the canal fund," said the Governor. "As I see it, the Legislature has no right to say that these moneys shall go for the abolition of grade crossings or for any other purpose, no matter how worthy it may be."

In vetoing the bill the Governor ran counter to the wishes of political and civic organizations of up-State cities situated on the canal. Francis Hendricks, Republican boss of Syracuse, and George W. Aldridge of Rochester both wanted the measure signed.

Dr. Ashley to Tell of Blakelock.

Dr. Maurice C. Ashley, Superintendent of the Middletown Asylum, is to appear at the big public Blakelock meeting to be held in the Music Room of the Biltmore, Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to tell of the physical and mental condition of the artist who has been so long under his care. He will tell what he thinks will be the result of again meeting his friends and the stimulous which will result from again mingling with the world.

A. W. Young of Young's Gallery, Chicago, has written Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams saying that he will be glad to co-operate in the work for the Blakelock Fund, and will assist in interesting people in the West.

Stern Brothers

Forty-second Street — *Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, New York* — *Forty-third Street*

The Displays of Women's Outer Apparel

Include every dress requirement for Traveling, Street, Afternoon, Evening and Sports, in a most complete assortment of models, which embody the latest Paris style notes, harmoniously combining the favorite fabrics and colorings to meet every individual taste, at reasonable prices.

A Notable Pre-Easter Offering, To-morrow, will comprise

Women's Smart Tailored Suits
of men's wear serges, gabardines, mannish and velour checks, taffetas and silk failles,
at $24.50, 29.50 and 37.50

Women's Afternoon and Street Dresses
of serges, taffetas, gros de Londres, silk marquisettes, crepe de Chine and charmeusette,
at $19.75, 29.75 and 35.00

Street and Sport Coats
of checks, tweeds, whipcords, serges, gabardines and mixtures; flare, belted and straight effects,
at $21.50 and 29.50

Women's Separate Skirts
Four entirely new and exclusive models, of striped and plaid worsted, smart pocket and belt features,
at $4.75

Semi-Dress Coats
of serge and taffetas combined, silk poplin, gros de Londres or satin,
at $35.00 and 42.50

Fashionable Dress Silks

For Spring and Summer are here on the Second Floor in a profusion of desirable weaves and delicate colorings for all occasions of day and evening wear, at interesting prices.

NOTEWORTHY VALUES ON SECOND FLOOR, MONDAY:

Chiffon Taffetas, 40 inches wide, superior quality, light and dark shades, also white and black; at $1.75. Value $8.00 a yard

Black Paillette de Soie, 40 inches wide; soft finish, at 98c. Value $1.50 yard

Crepe de Chine, 40 ins. wide; in white, black, flesh, and a full assortment of street and evening shades, at $1.15. Value $1.75 a yard

Black Imported Duchesse Mousseline, 38 inches wide; soft finish, high lustre; regular value $2.50 a yard.....at $1.48

The Dress Goods Departments

On the Second Floor, are now showing very extensive assortments of fashionable English Tweeds, Scotch Homespuns and Cheviots, Plain and Fancy Alpacas, French Voiles, Etamines and Valerdines, Poiret and Tricot Twill Gabardines, Velour de Laine and Serges, all at moderate prices.

AN IMPORTANT OFFERING FOR MONDAY, ON THE MAIN FLOOR, WILL COMPRISE

All Wool Shepherd Checks and Costume Serge
both fashionable and highly desirable materials for Spring wear. The Costume Serge is 50 and 54 inches wide, soft finish, fine twill, in light, medium and dark navy, also black. The Shepherd Checks are various sizes, in black and white, at the low price of
$1.00 a yard

Boys' Suits

A VERY TIMELY SALE, MONDAY, OF

Washable White Rep Suits, in the latest models with hand embroidered collars and cuffs; sizes 2½ to 8 years,
Very special at
$2.95

Women's House Dresses

A DECIDEDLY ADVANTAGEOUS OFFERING FOR TO-MORROW, ON THE MAIN FLOOR.

Washable Morning Dresses
of dotted and striped lawns, linens, piques and various sheer novelty fabrics, in a most desirable assortment of attractive simple styles,
Very Special at
$1.95, 2.95 and 3.50

The Hosiery Section

HAS ARRANGED FOR MONDAY, ON MAIN FLOOR, ANOTHER WORTH WHILE BARGAIN

Women's Silk Stockings
of a very superior quality and desirable Spring weight. Pure Thread Silk in white, fast black, silver and bronze,
Very Special at
90c a pair

HairGoods

UNUSUAL VALUES ON THIRD FLOOR

Wavy Hair Switches, usually $5.00, at $3.75
Grey Hair Switches, usually $6.00, at $4.75
Wavy Transformations; usually $8.00, at $6.75
Hair Nets, dz. $1.00

Upholstery

The Fourth Floor Sections are showing unusually attractive assortments of fabrics for the interior decoration of the Summer home, and direct special attention to their choice line of desirable Imported and American Cretonnes in artistic designs and colorings, marked most invitingly.

A PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT SALE MONDAY, OF

Imported Cretonnes
in a wide range of very attractive color schemes to conform with any Summer decorative treatment,
15c and 23c yard

Scrim Curtains at 85c to 2.50 pr. | Madras Curtains $1.25 to 2.25 pr.

Unusual facilities on the premises for Making to Order
Interior Hangings, Window and Door Draperies, Furniture Covers and Awnings
At Very Reasonable Prices.

A representative will call to take measurements and submit estimates, upon request.

Summer Furniture

The following items are specially priced for Monday, and should appeal to those who contemplate furnishing or refurnishing Summer homes:

WILLOW AND REED ARTICLES

Brown Reed Suite: Rocker, Arm Chair and Sofa, tapestry upholstery; spring seats. at $75.00
Separate Chairs at $18.75; Davenports, at $37.50

Ivory Reed Suite: Glass Top Table, Davenport, Rocker and Arm Chair; cretonne covered, at $177.00
Chairs or Rockers, $28.50; Separate Tables at $52.00

BRASS AND ENAMEL BEDSTEADS.

White Enamel Metal Bungalow Bedsteads, at $6.50
White Enamel Metal Bedsteads, brass mounts, $9.00
Sample Brass Bedsteads, one of a kind,.....$13 up.

WHITE ENAMEL PIECES.

Dressers at $12 & $15 | Chiffoniers at $9 & $12

SPRINGS AND MATTRESSES

Woven Wire Springs,.....at $3.75 to 10.50
Box Springs,.....at 13.50 to 75.00
Felt Mattresses, full size,.....at $9.00 to 22.00
Hair Mattresses, full size,.....at 26.00 to 38.00

Desirable Linens

An opportunity is here presented to supply the needs of the Summer home,

AT PRICES VERY APPRECIABLY LOWER THAN USUAL, TO-MORROW, MONDAY.

Fine Satin Damask
Table Cloths,.....each $2.25, 3.25, 4.95
Napkins,.....doz. $2.75, 3.25, 4.75
Tea Cloths, hemstitched, $1.90, 2.90, 3.75

Hemstitched Linen
Pillow Cases,.....pair $1.25, 1.50, 1.75
Sheets,..... " $6.50, 7.50, 8.25
Huck Towels,.....doz. $3.50, 4.00, 5.50

Hemmed Turkish
Towels,.....doz. $2.95, 3.50, 5.00

Bed Spreads
Crochet,.....each $1.10, 1.25, 1.45
Satin Finish,.... " $2.50, 3.25, 33.75
English Printed,.... " 1.50, 1.75

Madeira Hand Embroidered
Luncheon Sets,.....set $3.75, 4.50, 6.75
Tea Napkins,.....doz. $3.95, 4.95, 7.75

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Shoppers' Column

What the Shopper Selected for Special Mention at Stewart's.

DAINTY HANDKERCHIEFS
of sheer Shamrock lawn, delicately embroidered in color, are selling for only..... 12½c

CREPE DE CHINE HANDKERCHIEFS
With corner embroidered in contrasting color; narrow hem; they come in lavender, pink, blue and rose, and sell for..... 25c

COAT SETS OF VENISE LACE
For collar and cuffs, also daintily embroidered sets of batiste or organdie; all selling for..... 95c

PURE LINEN TAILORED WAISTS
A very smart model; in white, coral, blue and green; splendid for sport wear. They are marked..... 2.00

MANNISH SHIRT OF HEAVY TUB SILK
With two-in-one collar and mannish cuffs; the material is a heavy satin striped wash silk, with colored stripes on a white background. It sells for..... 2.95

HAND EMBROIDERED CREPE DE CHINE WAIST
The daintiest blouse imaginable, in several colors and white. It sells for only..... 5.00

SPORT SKIRT
Of awning striped silver bloom, in smart color effects; it looks to me to be a big bargain; the price is only..... 2.95

HAND BEADED GEORGETTE BLOUSE
Really exquisite in design; the colors are sky blue, cornflower, maize, battleship gray, bisque, white and flesh; it sells for..... 10.00

SILK PETTICOATS
A whole table load; I did not think that so many ingenious flounces could be devised for this humble but necessary garment—they were all marked..... 4.95

HAND-PAINTED HATS
Hats of Lisere Straw and Taffeta Silk, in all shapes, with flowers, birds and other objects painted on the shapes in vivid natural effects..... 15.00

SAILOR HATS
Of Italian Milan straw, edged with ostrich and ribbon trimmed..... 10.00

LEGHORN HATS
I saw a hat that looked real summery, but they tell me they're wearing them early this year; it's a large drooping mushroom leghorn, trimmed with exquisitely colored flowers, and faced with Georgette crepe. It sells for..... 12.50

Present a Distinguished Assemblage of
Wonderful, Paris Designed Suits
At Popular Prices

The incomparable genius of the Paris coutouriers is strikingly depicted in these extremely graceful reproductions.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY)
we offer examples of the best efforts of Callot, Bernard, Doeuillet and Lanvin, accurately reproduced in the same fabrics as the originals.

Special 29.50 *Special* 39.50 *Special* 49.50

Special Value Monday; From Regular Stock
Suits That Are Delightfully Different
Adaptations of the newest Paris models; Sport, Tailored or Dress Models, in Velour Checks, Gabardine or Men's Wear Serge..... 24.50

Fashionable New Spring Coats
For all occasions, including Motor, Street and Sport wear. Materials are Serge, Velour Checks, Taffeta Silk, Faille Silk, Gabardine, Domino Checks, Gros de Londres, Satin and Tweeds.

12.50 16.50 24.50 29.50

Special Value Monday; From Regular Stock
Smart New Sport Coats
Graceful flare model, of Wool Velour; deep convertible cape collar; loose or belted effect..... 24.50

New Flare Coats
Smart new models, graceful flare; shirred back; side pockets; in Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Velour Checks, Covert Gabardines and Worsted Checks..... 19.75

Dresses for All Occasions
For Sport, Daytime, Evening wear or the Dance, in various pleasing combinations of Silken Fabrics and Nets.

16.50 24.50 39.50

Special Value Monday; From Regular Stock
Afternoon Dresses
Of Taffeta Silk, combined with Georgette Crepe, hand embroidered with silver and beads; new bustle back; draped and tunic skirts..... 15.00

Evening Gowns
Of Taffeta Silk, combined with Crepe Georgette or Silk Net; handsomely embroidered and beaded; several very desirable models..... 29.50

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Spring Blouses—
Reflect Their Paris Origin

Featuring a Collection of Lord & Taylor Copies of Notable French Models

And so exquisitely, so faithfully have their charms been reproduced, that one wonders at the very moderate prices for which they are offered.

Crepe de Chine, Frill Blouses in white, flesh, and maize, the collar and jabot scalloped and hemstitched..... **$5.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses in white, orchid, peach and black: a tucked model, the wide collar and frill pointed and piped with taffeta folds..... **$6.95**

Net Blouses—Valenciennes lace trimmed most effectively; made of sheerest net, the square collar, deep cuffs and very full jabot with lace insertion and edge..... **$7.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses in flesh and orchid tints; exquisitely tucked and hemstitched models with deep collars and cuffs —hand embroidered or paneled..... **$12.75**

Georgette Crepe Blouses—One model with double collar and cuffs in two tones has elaborately embroidered fronts; in white combined with flesh, Nile or orchid; the other in flesh or grey, has deep square collar and cuffs, finely tucked and exquisitely embroidered fronts, joined by a tiny vest..... **$14.75**

Georgette Crepe Blouses—the fronts and backs softly pleated, the fichu-like collar and cuffs finished with box-pleated frills. In blue or grey with white..... **$16.75**

Third Floor

HOUSE DRESSES
Are As Pretty As Practical

Spring Models, new arrivals, are cleverly cut with flaring skirts and the new bodice effects. Wide collars and cuffs, belts and girdles give them a smartness quite unusual in Dresses so inexpensive.

Featured at Special Prices

House Dresses—Two Models in plaid or striped ginghams, with white collars and cuffs; flaring skirts, one with hip yoke..... **$1.45**

House Dresses—Three Models.

Striped percale with sheer embroidery collar and cuffs..... **$1.95**

White striped lawn with hemstitched organdie collar and cuffs; two deep tucks in skirt..... **$1.95**

Striped lawn in pretty colors; a simple, dainty model with white collar and cuffs; hip yoke skirt..... **$1.95**

House Dresses—Two Models in fine striped ginghams; one, quite tailored with bias folds, has embroidery collar and cuffs; another with paneled front skirt has sheer organdie embroidered cuffs and collar..... **$2.95**

House Dresses of dotted tissue gingham in black, lavender or blue with white; voile collar and cuffs are edged with embroidery; belt and buttons are of black velvet. Panel front skirt..... **$3.95**

House Dresses of striped voile in black, blue or lavender with white; collar, cuffs and revers are of organdie, hand embroidered and lace edged; the skirt features a deep flounce..... **$4.95**

Second Floor.

Impressive Special Values In

WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS AND COATS

Tailored Suits
$35.00

A $45.00 Model—Exclusive With Lord & Taylor

The Suit, illustrated, exceptionally well tailored, is in Men's wear Serge in navy or black or Shepherd check worsted.

All of superior qualities. Note the cleverly cut Coat, lined with fancy crepe, and its wide collar of white silk. The shirred skirt features a novel strap yoke at the hip.

A New Sport Suit
$29.50

"The Adirondack"—A Special Lord & Taylor Model

In the smartest Sport mixtures, this unusually modish Outing Suit is quite appropriate either for morning or shopping wear. The flaring coat, belted and with "officer's" pockets, is peau de cygne lined; pockets are also introduced in the full skirt.

Charmeuse Coats
$29.50

A Model of Unusual Distinction

The Coat illustrated, one of the very newest models of the season, is fashioned of Black Satin Charmeuse of superior quality and high lustre, richly lined throughout. Very flaring, smartly belted and with deep cuffs; wide collar of white satin.

Spring Topcoats
$19.50 and $25.00

Two Special Models in Covert, Whipcord and Velour Checks

Decidedly flaring, full cut models, belted and featuring extremely smart collar effects. Finely tailored of fabrics of superior quality, these are half lined with silk.

Distinctive Silk Suits—$60.00

The model illustrated at the right is developed in Gros de Londres and Chiffon Taffeta of the finest qualities in shades of plum, taupe, navy, green, brown, ashes and in black. The graceful coat is lined with printed crepe and the skirt is decidedly flaring.

A Notable Collection of Suits
$25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $39.50, $45.00 and $50.00

Fancy and strictly tailored models in all the fashionable colors; faultlessly tailored and finely lined. Suits of

Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Shepherd Checks, New Stripes and the Fashionable Silks.

Satin Charmeuse Coats—$25.00

Afternoon and Evening Coats, effectively trimmed with wide bands of Marabout. A charming model, fashioned of lustrous satin charmeuse in black, white and the new shades of rose, taupe and Copenhagen. Very flaring in its lines and unusually modish.

Coats in the Newest Fabrics
$29.50, $35.00, $39.50, $50.00 to $75.00

In Wool Velour Cloth, Bolivia, Vicuna, and Sharkskin Velour. An assortment that includes every authoritative model, richly lined and in the new shades of

Santiago, Twilight Blue, Plum, Rose, Myrtle, Mahogany, Eminence, Ruby, Gold, Sulphur and Navy.

Third Floor

The Latest Paris Millinery Success

Marguerite et Leonie's Charming Hat, Copies of Which We Will Make at $25.00

Adorable, this drooping sailor with its wide brim of midnight blue horsehair braid, edged with pale pink ostrich and its crown of Georgette crepe in the same blush pink tint. Posed coquettishly upon the brim are two little pink roses, centred in tiny tufts of marabout.

Quite the latest arrival in our French Millinery Salon, this lovely model will be faithfully copied at this Special Price.

Featured—A Collection of Leghorn Hats
$6.95 to $20.00

Fashion has accorded high favor to the Leghorn, this season more than ever picturesque:

Leghorns in simply trimmed effects, flat brimmed, with huge black velvet bows or flyaway ones of narrow ribbon.

Leghorns with drooping brims and gay colored Milan hemp crowns, circled with many hued wool flowers.

Leghorns in smart Sports and Tailored styles with silk crowns and edges; applique flowers or cherries in bright velvet.

Leghorns for lovely garden Hats; an exquisite one with wide brim; its oval crown covered with pink taffeta drawn into a bow at back and tiny wreaths of roses at the front. Another with maize Georgette crepe crown and brim, appliqued with gorgeous purple pansies.

Fourth Floor

THE NEGLIGEE
In Its Prettiest Phases

And, incidentally, in the soft fabrics and dainty colors women find so charming. Pale pink, blue, rose tinted and amethyst crepe de chines, soft wool crepe and albatross and flower patterned challies. Simple—very, but amazingly effective.

At Especially Attractive Prices

Wool Crepe Negligees in Empire model, the lingerie collar and cuffs with insertion and edges of Valenciennes; accordion pleated skirt..... **$3.95**

Albatross Negligees in graceful robe model, hand embroidered; collar and cuffs of white silk..... **$4.95**

Challie and Albatross Negligees. The challie rosebud patterned in simple model, with Empire waist line, slashed and ribbon run; the Albatross in Robe effect, with lace trimmed white silk collar and cuffs..... **$5.95**

Crepe de Chine Negligees in kimono model, the pointed sleeves and neck bound with wide satin ribbon; ribbon run at Empire waist line..... **$6.95**

Crepe de Chine Negligees. Two Empire Models—one with hand embroidered chiffon collar and cuffs, elastic girdled at waist line; the other, belted only at the sides, has collar and cuffs of chiffon, hand embroidered..... **$10.75**

Lace and Crepe de Chine Negligees. Elaborate Models—one with long lace coatee over accordion pleated skirt; the other with deep lace cape in jacket effect, tasseled and trimmed with wide ribbon..... **$16.75**

Crepe de Chine Negligees. Effectively hand embroidered model, the long coat very elaborate and falling in deep points over a pleated lace frilled skirt..... **$23.50**

Second Floor

The New Lord & Taylor Book Shop

Conducted by

Doubleday, Page & Co.

Will Open Tomorrow, April 3rd

It is a new kind of a Book Store, worth visiting for itself. There is also an exhibition of Stevenson manuscripts and letters and at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Moving Pictures of "The Making of a Book," complimentary tickets for which may be obtained at the Book Store.

Ground Floor, 38th St. Entrance.

Women's Spring Frocks
$35.00

Six Models in Afternoon Gowns of distinctively smart style, with elaborate bodice effects and skirts on the new lines. In taffeta silk, Gros de Londres, Georgette Crepe and combinations of silk with crepe. Fashionable colors and black.

Dancing Dresses, $42.50

Delightfully picturesque, are fashioned of pale blue or maize chiffon taffeta. Radium lace of creamy tint makes the bodice and the ruffled panels of the skirt. Pannier draperies of the silk give the new "silhouette."

Evening Gowns, $49.50

In a charming model of the 1830 period—are of pale pink or Egyptian green taffeta; creamy net lace is employed for the bodice and puffed sleeve and the over draperies of the pannier skirt. A most effective Gown.

Third Floor.

THE SILKS
That Spring Modes Demand

Black Peau de Cygne of most desirable quality and texture; width 35 inches. Our former price $1.25 a yard..**88c**

Tub Silks in the very newest and smartest of colored stripes on white grounds. Over a thousand yards of these fashionable and very serviceable silks; excellent values at, a yard..**95c**

Colored Charmeuse Satins—lustrous and of exceptionally desirable quality. Choice evening and street shades, white, ivory and black; 3000 yards at the special price of, a yard....**$1.95**

Black Dress Satins of superior texture and lustrous finish; in the desirable 54-inch width. Our former price $2.50 a yard..... **$1.95**

White Silk of firm weave and in a weight that makes it excellent for linings; width 20 inches. Our former price 68c a yard..... **58c**

Lining Satins—guaranteed for two seasons; a complete range of colors; yard wide. Our former price 85c.....**68c**

SPRING COTTONS

Black and White Silk and Cotton Fabrics of English make; an attractive assortment of smart stripes, checks and plaids. Width 38 inches. Our former price $1.25 a yard..**$1.00**

Bordered Crepes—lovely novelty fabrics—the elaborate embroidered borders in variegated colors on white grounds. Our former price $1.50 a yard **95c**

White Lingerie Batiste—soft, sheer and of high lustre; English made; width 45 inches. Special, a yard.**35c**

Second Floor.

GLOVES
That Will Win Femininity's Favor

Chamoisette Gloves. A new shipment just arrived, includes these smart, washable Gloves in white. Two clasp styles. A pair.....**75c**

Strap Wrist Chamoisette Gloves. Quite the smartest and scarcest of Spring novelties. White in six button length, mocha finished, perfectly washable and very superior quality. An opportunity to buy a season's supply of these pretty and practical Gloves at, a pair..... **$1.00**

Glace Kid Gloves. One clasp, pique sewn Gloves with embroidered backs. In soft, flexible glace kid; white, self or black embroidered; tan and black. A pair..... **$1.35**

NECKWEAR
Dainty Novelties At Special Prices

White Georgette Crepe Collars to add a pretty finish to the Coats of Spring Suits. The very latest shapes. Made to sell for $1.00.....**50c**

Hand Embroidered Neckwear. Exquisite novelties in net and Georgette Crepe Guimpes and Vestees. Usually $2.50 to $4.00. **$1.50 & $2.95**

Ground Floor.

There Is an Elegance and Distinction About Individual Hand Embroidery Executed Upon

FINE LINENS

There is perhaps no other source of pride about the furnishings of her home that is quite so gratifying to its Mistress as her Linens, if they are distinguished by excellence of quality, beauty of pattern, and are EMBROIDERED, throughout, with her monogram or crest.

When the Embroidery work has been neglected, during the early years of married life, the task seems too great to undertake; but, when started properly in the beginning, it becomes the natural thing to have the distinguishing mark of artistic embroidery placed upon every added piece that comes into the home.

The Lord & Taylor Linen Store, during its generations of service to prospective brides and artistic matrons, has developed unusual facilities for the execution of EXPERT HAND-EMBROIDERY, which is the natural desire of people who select the elegant and staple Linens for which this store has been famous for almost a century.

Whether the desire be for a dozen Towels, which make a pleasing gift, when individually embroidered, or for THE COMPLETE LINEN TROUSSEAU, with which thoughtful parents endow the new home, we are prepared not only to execute the commission in the most artistic and original manner but to quickly supply special designs and insure a prompt delivery of the exquisitely embroidered Trousseau.

It is always counted as one of the delightful experiences of the prospective Bride, to select the various Linens required in the New Home, and then to choose among the multitude of designs the one that shall mark as hers every piece of Linen of which she may become possessed.

We shall be pleased to explain our Embroidery Service, in detail, at your convenience.

Second Floor

PETTICOATS
Flaring, Frilled Flounced and Ruffled

Silk and Silk Jersey Petticoats. Three styles: satin striped silk in model with scalloped ruffle. Taffeta, the deep flounces with two scalloped ruffles. Silk Jersey with messaline flounce, finely pleated ... **$3.95**

Novelty Silk Petticoats. Three styles: Blocked Satin and Silk in light and dark shades, the deep flounce with scalloped ruffles. Dainty Dresden Silks. the circular flounce with ribbon ruffles. Washable satin in white or flesh, the shirred flounce hemstitched **$6.95**

Pompadour Silk Petticoats. Dark and light effects, striped and flower patterned; the deep accordion pleated skirt edged with triple ruches. **$7.95**

Dance Skirts
Flounced with Filmy Nets and Laces

Washable Satin, white or pink with cream lace flounce, ribbon banded over net..... **$5.95**

"Charvet" Washable Silk Satin striped in pink or white; three ruffles of cream lace over ribbon, banded net flounce. **$8.75**

Second Floor.

SPRING FOOTWEAR
Smart Novelties

Less than a month ago Lord & Taylor introduced the two ultra-fashionable Low Shoes illustrated, representative of the new season's cleverest styles in feminine Footwear.

Their daintiness, their distinction, won their instant favor.

The "Derby" The "Madison"

$8.00 a pair

A Pump, on slender, graceful lines; prettily perforated.

Brown Kid
Pearl Grey
Dark Grey
Champagne
White Glace Kid

A Colonial Pump with leather covered buckle & pointed tongue.

Pearl Grey
Champagne
Dark Grey
White Glace Kid
Tan or Black Calf

Both have high Louis XVI. heels and are notable for their perfect finishing details.

Extremely High Cut
WHITE CALF BOOTS
$6.85

Laced Boots, very similar in quality and identical in style to those often sold at $9.00 and $10.00. White ivory soles and white Louis XVI. heels make them as practical as they are pretty, for they may be so easily cleaned.

Second Floor.

50,000 EDUCATORS TO BE GUESTS HERE

City Is Preparing to Receive Visitors to the National Education Association.

16,000 DELEGATES EXPECTED

Special Sounding Board Designed for Madison Square Garden—President Wilson to Attend.

First Problem—To find seats for 16,000 delegates under one roof.

Second Problem—To magnify and project the human voice so that the speaker can be heard by delegates occupying the furthermost seats.

Both of these problems have been solved, and other important arrangements completed within the last few days for the meeting in this city this year of the National Education Association. It will be one of the biggest conventions that ever assembled in New York City; it is expected to bring to the city close to 50,000 persons directly interested in the gathering; and in honor of the great body's first visit to New York the plans of entertainment, in appointments, facilities, and comfort, have been cast on a scale never attempted by any other city where the association has convened.

In order to assure a new standard in convenience of arrangements the special committee appointed by the National Education Association has worked for weeks. This committee is composed of Thomas E. Finegan, Assistant Commissioner of Education of the State of New York; Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University; Andrew W. Edson, Associate Superintendent of Schools of the City of New York; John R. Young, Manager Convention Bureau of the Merchants' Association of New York.

Madison Square Garden, where the convention will meet July 3-8, is a big place, but in order to find room for 16,000 delegates, without crowding, every foot of space was required. Next came the question of acoustics, to spread one voice distinctly over all the acres of seats. The speakers at the meetings of the National Education Association are of such prominence that the delegates desire to hear every word. At the head of the list of speakers this year are President Wilson and ex-President Taft.

A sounding board of special design and measurements was devised to solve this problem. It was likened by one of the committee to a violin that delicately but potently multiplies the power of the human voice. It is made of piano sounding board wood—one thirty-second of an inch thick—and is minutely responsive to every tone and flexion of the voice. The sounding board is thirty-six feet wide, including two wings of four feet; twenty feet high, with an overhang or canopy above eight feet wide. When it was completed it was tested by the committee. By placing it six feet behind the speaker, after a number of other distances had been tried, it was found to give nearly perfect results. Mr. Young, who did the speaking, and whose voice is not exceptionally strong, could be heard in the furthest part of the hall.

Comfortable rooms for the 50,000 visitors here was another problem. Heretofore, in other cities, many of the delegates have been lodged in boarding houses, or in rooming houses, as the hotel accommodations were soon exhausted. New York City, which has by far the greatest hotel accommodations in the world, has met this new test without resort to any boarding houses or rooming houses. The committee has listed hotel quarters for 50,000 visitors at an average rate of less than $2.50 per day for room with bath. Sixty-seven hotels are included in the list.

The delegates and visitors will spend in New York, it is estimated, $1,500,000, but this by no means represents the great value of having the convention here. To make a clear impression of New York on visitors, as the commercial, educational, and literary, as well as amusement, centre of the United States, it was recognized by the committee, would be of the utmost value to this city in the future. For this purpose a book of 250 pages about New York will be published.

In addition to the main meeting there will be eighteen sectional meetings of the association. The committee has completed arrangements for all these. Two will meet in concert halls at the Garden, one at Washington Irving High School and the others will be divided among the Hotel Astor, the Waldorf-Astoria, and the Hotel McAlpin. These hotels will be the headquarters for the association. A commercial school exhibit will be held in the basement of the Garden which, it is now assured, will cover more space than any similar displays at previous conventions.

The General Committee for the convention, to take charge of and complete all arrangements, has just been named. It has been pronounced the most remarkable committee for the purpose aimed at ever assembled in New York. Those on the committee are:

John Purroy Mitchel, Honorary Chairman; Charles B. Alexander, Chairman; Alvin W. Krech, John G. Agar, Winthrop W. Aldrich, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Rev. Geo. Alexander, Miss H. Alexander, Vincent Astor, C. C. Auchincloss, Elliot C. Bacon, Bernard M. Baruch, Mrs. August Belmont, William Berri, Samuel R. Bertron, Hermann M. Bigge, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Frank D. Blodgett, Mrs. E. C. Bodman, George C. Boldt, William C. Breed, S. B. Brownell, Henry Bruere, Peter Cooper Bryce, President Butler, Miss Sarah S. Butler, Wallace Buttrick, James Byrne, Mrs. James Byrne, T. W. Churchill, Henry Clews, Col. John W. Clifton, M. E. Connolly, Royal S. Copeland, Paul D. Cravath, John D. Crimmins, R. Fulton Cutting, Dr. W. J. Damrosch, Mrs. C. F. Darlington, William A. Day, Robert Wa de Forest, Chauncey M. Depew, Stuart Duncan, Rev. Bro. Edward, Abram I. Elkus, Mrs. Abram I. Elkus, Samuel W. Fairchild, John H. Finley, Haley Fiske, Austin B. Fletcher, Michael Friedsam, Clyde Furst, Albert E. Gallatin, Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Dean Gildersleeve, Robert Goelet, Thomas D. Green, Jerome D. Greene, William D. Guthrie, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, W. Averell Harriman, Col. George Harvey, James A. Hawes, McDougall Hawkes, Charles Hayden, Mrs. Alfred F. Hess, Miss E. G. Hewitt, Miss S. C. Hewitt, Charles F. Hoffman, Hamilton Holt, Major F. L. V. Hoppin, Colonel E. M. House, John Hubbard, Mrs. H. H. Jenkins, Joseph F. Johnson, Mrs. A. H. Joline, Frederic A. Juilliard, Otto H. Kahn, Thomas H. Kelly, Clarence H. Kelsey, Darwin P. Kingsley, George F. Kunz, Samuel W. Lambert, Adolph Lewisohn, J. W. Lieb, George W. Loft, Chester S. Lord, John B. Lunger, Howard Lee McBain, S. S. McClure, Mrs. G. B. McClellan, Mrs. St. C. McKelway, Emerson McMillin, Charles F. MacLean, Clarence H. Mackay, Marcus M. Marks, Douglas Mathewson, William H. Maxwell, Sidney E. Mezes, Charles R. Miller, Mrs. John P. Mitchel, J. M. Montgomery, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, William F. Morgan, Lewis S. Morris, Rev. J. F. Mulry, Frank A. Munsey, W. C. Muschenheim, Howard W. Nudd, Morgan J. O'Brien, Adolph S. Ochs, Robert Olyphant, Prof. H. F. Osborn, William C. Osborn, John C. Oswald, E. H. Outerbridge, Arthur W. Page, Alton B. Parker, S. L. Parsons, Jr., Howland Pell, F. K. Pendleton, Frederic C. Penfield, George W. Perkins, George A. Plimpton, Franklin A. Plummer, Frank L. Polk, William M. Polk, William C. Potter, Lewis H. Pounds, Bernon S. Prentice, Henry S. Pritchett, William C. Redfield, William C. Reick, Ogden M. Reid, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Maurice B. Roche, W. McN. Rodewald, John S. Rogers, F. D. Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, T. D. Rousseau, James Earl Russell, Thomas F. Ryan, Mortimer L. Schiff, Albert Shaw, Finley J. Shepard, Charles H. Sherrill, Mrs. A. J. Shipman, Alfred E. Smith, Ormond G. Smith, R. A. C. Smith, Valentine P. Snyder, Miss Clara B. Spence, Mrs. James Speyer, Alfred R. Starr, Joseph E. Stevens, William R. Stewart, Willard Straight, Jesse Isidor Straus, Henry W. Taft, Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Col. R. M. Thompson, Henry M. Tilford, Harry Tipper, Mrs. P. Tuckerman, R. B. Van Cortlandt, F. A. Vanderlip, Oswald G. Villard, Fayette C. Walker, Rodman Wanamaker, Felix M. Warburg, Lloyd Warren, Samuel A. Welldon, Malcolm D. Whitman, G. W. Wickersham, Louis Wiley, William G. Willcox, Henry R. Winthrop, Frank S. Witherbee, Henry J. Wright.

The first meeting of the committee will take place at the City Hall April 6 and will be purely of a business character. The second meeting will be held at Mr. Alexander's home, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, April 11, and will be followed by tea. The speakers at this meeting will be Mayor Mitchel, John H. Finley, and William C. Breed of the Merchants' Association.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE

The Easter Collection of
Trimmed Hats
from prominent Paris modistes including model hats from
Callot Soeurs
introduced the first time in America by
The House of Kurzman
Originals and Replicas
also our own exclusive styles at prices unusually attractive

For Immediate Wear

Tailored Suits *Afternoon Dresses*
Sport Suits *Sweater Coats*
Blouses

Attention is directed to our exceptional facilities for the reproduction and adaptation of

Evening Gowns *Afternoon Costumes*
Tailor Made Suits and Coats
Pelerines Manteaux

Reasonably Priced and assuring Correct Style, Perfect Fit and Superior Workmanship

B. Altman & Co.

A Preliminary Display of Summer Furnishings

(arranged in anticipation of the reopening of country homes)

suggests a special reason for a visit to the various Departments on the Fourth Floor. The most attractive novelties in Wicker Furniture are here adequately represented, as are also the latest ideas in Lamps, Cretonne Articles, Couch and Hammock Pillows, Veranda and Lawn Fitments, Summer Draperies and Bed Furnishings.

Misses' Fashionable Attire

in a profusion of the latest and most piquant styles for indoor and outdoor wear, provides an interesting display on the Second Floor.

The Tailor-made Suits illustrate very clearly the charming possibilities of the new outlines in smart costuming for the promenade; while the Evening Gowns and Wraps, with their richness of material and coloring, are singularly appealing.

Practical Coats, Separate Blouses and Skirts, Gymnasium Suits and Sports Garments, presenting all the wanted styles, fabrics and color effects, contribute very materially to the attractiveness of the ensemble.

Silk Petticoats

having again become an important constituent of the fashionable costume, the designers have exercised all their ingenuity in the production of new, attractive styles. Distinctly novel are those reflecting the Spanish influence, with the extreme width at the hem and the bouffant effect at the hips.

Japanese and Philippine Hand-embroidered Silk Petticoats add to the effectiveness of the display in the Petticoat Department.

Petticoats in extra sizes, for street and evening wear, are a specialty.

The "Esnah" Corset

in the new models for Spring and Summer, is an ideal corset for wearing with the new style of dress, the cambre effect at the waistline following the line of the fashionable figure.

Corsets made to measure receive special attention, every detail of the work being under the immediate supervision of expert corsetieres. The finest imported materials are employed.

(Corset Department, Second Floor)

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

Safe Storage in the establishment for Furs, Rugs and Draperies

WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS

Reproductions of the latest models from Paris and London, now being shown, present a most unusual collection of smart effects.

SEVERAL STYLES IN THE NEW MOHAIR SUITS

in navy blue, white, black, rookie, and hair-line stripes, will be introduced to-morrow at

$38.00

(All sizes are obtainable in these Suits)

Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

A SALE OF SPRING HATS

will take place to-morrow in the Millinery Department on the Third Floor.

This collection of Trimmed Hats comprises a number of smart models, some of which are Parisian creations, while others are originations from B. Altman & Co.'s own ateliers. All will be specially priced at

$18.00

Out-of-the-ordinary Values are offered in

BLACK SILKS
at 65c. to $2.45 per yard

These Silks have been arranged in Blouse, Coat, Dress and Suit Lengths.

IMPORTED COTTON VOILES

in a lot consisting of several thousand yards, presenting an attractive assortment of printed color effects on white and color grounds, will be on sale to-morrow at

24c. per yard

A Special Sale of 10,000 Yards of Imported Cretonnes

at the exceptionally low price of

25c. per yard

will be held to-morrow in the Upholstery Department, on the Fourth Floor.

The Upholstery Fabrics for Spring and Summer, now lavishly displayed, present a complete and highly interesting resume of the latest ideas in Figured Linens and Cretonnes, including both foreign and American productions.

There is also a very large assortment of Curtain Materials in plain and novelty textures, as well as an attractive variety of light-weight Sun-fast Fabrics.

Real Valenciennes Laces

in a largely varied assortment of designs, including all desirable widths, are an especially interesting feature in the display of the Lace Department, in view of the present disturbed conditions prevailing in the lace-producing countries of Europe.

In the Lingerie Lace section of this Department there is a large and very comprehensive showing of machine-made Valenciennes, Point de Binche, and Cluny Laces.

Women's Woven Underwear

The new assortments now being shown for the Spring and Summer seasons include Undergarments of foreign as well as American manufacture, in every desirable weave, quality and weight. Betalph Underwear, exclusive to B. Altman & Co., is in stock in a liberal selection.

A feature meriting special attention is American-made Jersey Silk Underwear showing an entirely new weave.

Oriental Rugs

B. Altman & Co.'s enormous stock of individually selected Oriental Rugs of tested qualities affords exceptional facilities for selection.

Large and unusual sizes are a feature.

Many Antique Oriental Rugs of unquestionable authenticity are shown in a collection which must infallibly appeal to the connoisseur.

Semi-antique and modern Persian Rugs are offered at prices which, in many instances, are actually below the present cost to import.

B. Altman & Co. unreservedly guarantee the wearing qualities of all Rugs purchased from them.

Inspection is invited.

Special Salespeople will, if desired, be detailed to accompany patrons to the Store's various departments; or goods will be assembled for inspection in a private showroom.

Lace Curtains cleaned and (after cleaning) stored without additional charge

Thirty-fourth Street **Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York** Thirty-fifth Street

GASOLINE PRICES RAISED BY WASTE

Statisticians Say $50,000,000 Worth of Petroleum Is Lost in a Year.

SEES RELIEF IN KEROSENE

E. S. Foljambe Believes It Will Be Utilized as Motor Fuel; Suggests Export Tax.

Any investigation, Congressional or otherwise, that will help to bring out the reason for the rise in gasoline prices will be welcomed by automobile and auto truck owners here. These are already grumbling because the garage price of gasoline has soared to 30 cents, and it is freely predicted that it will reach 40 cents before the rise is stopped.

This increase in the cost of automobile fuel has been the subject of inquiry and debate among members of the Automobile Club of America.

Speaking at a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers at the Automobile Club, E. S. Foljambe gave it as his opinion that gasoline would never decline to before-the-war prices, and he, like thousands of others, believes that relief will come in the use of kerosene as fuel.

"From a study of the present fuel situation, it is evident that with the phenomenal increase in the automobile industry, together with the increase in tractors, motor boats, farming machinery, stationary engines, and other devices burning gasoline, and all this combined with an exportation many times that of any previous period, there is not sufficient gasoline for any extended period of years, unless something is done to change existing conditions," said Mr. Foljambe. "Europe is begging for fuel, and is willing to pay almost any price for it. Although there are independent makers, so called, there is practically no competition between them and the Standard Oil Company. The smaller refiners accept thankfully the price, no matter how high it may be. That the difficulty of fuel transportation by pipe lines and the rates and control of these lines by the large companies thus militate against the smaller companies, is a matter of Government record, and has largely prevented the growth of the smaller producers.

"The remedies seem to be a control of the distribution and the exportation of fuel by a tax on export, the improvement and general use of more economical distillation processes, a curtailment of waste, and the development of crude oil fields, oil-bearing shales, and the natural gas districts."

While Mr. Foljambe, like others interested in the automobile industry, quoted much from Government figures, he said that any study of the crude oil situation would show that the actual amount of production of oil at the wells was unknown, even to the Government. So-called production is, in reality, marketed production, there being no authentic record from month to month or year to year of the amount of oil in storage. The United States Bureau of Mines places the value of the petroleum waste at not less than $50,000,000 a year. A considerable amount of this is said to be preventable. It is largely due to evaporation.

The Government's figures give the production of gasoline in 1914 as 34,915,000 barrels, 5,000,000 being exported, leaving 29,915,000 consumed. In 1915 the production increased to 41,600,000 barrels, of which 6,500,000 were exported. This enormous increase in exportation of 1,500,000 barrels over the preceding year is, of course, due to the war. This leaves 35,100,000 barrels as the amount consumed. If the automobile industry continues to grow at anything like the rate now probable, there will be at the end of 1916 approximately 3,000,000 vehicles in use. A conservative estimate of the consumption of these vehicles is 14 barrels per year, which would make 42,000,000 barrels as the probable consumption of the automobile industry alone during 1916.

The decrease in the production of the Cushing fields in Oklahoma to less than 100,000 barrels in January has had its influence upon present conditions in the gasoline situation. These shortages have been equalized by drawing upon the surplus supplies. On this subject Secretary Lane says:

"Thus, while there is a market shortage of Cushing crude, which is directly responsible for some of the independent refiners paying a premium of from 20 to 50 cents a barrel above the quoted market price, other companies have not exhausted their 1915 surplus of Cushing crude. Since these larger companies have in fact larger stocks than a year ago, it follows that with them the shortage of gasoline-rich crude is at most only threatened and to the extent that these companies are using their 1915 surplus, the threatened shortage is not yet a factor in increasing the cost of gasoline production."

AFTER THE WAR

Will your investments be worth as much as they are today?

If there is any doubt, we suggest that you investigate our safe First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds yielding 5½% and 6% interest. The serial payments of principal assure annual increase in the margin of security.

Our non-fluctuating investments have successfully stood every test for over sixty years and carry the recommendation of the oldest Banking House in Chicago.

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Use coupon below, if convenient.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

Capital and Surplus $2,000,000
S. E. Cor. La Salle & Madison Sts., CHICAGO.

Gentlemen:
Kindly send me booklet describing your First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds and special list No. 81T.

Name .....

Address .....

CHARITIES.

Prosperity Is General

Many people therefore reason that the work of charitable organizations should decrease.

But prosperity has no effect on those who are in need because of old age, sickness, desertion or widowhood.

75 per cent. of the 3,000 families under care of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities come from classes such as these.

That's why your financial assistance is urgently needed in this period of prosperity when people are likely to forget that there is still much suffering and want.

Checks should be made payable to

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES,
30 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONCERT
For the Benefit of
St. Andrew's One-Cent Coffee Stands
Carnegie Hall,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17TH.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
The object of the benefit is for the support and enlargement of this much-needed and practical work, which caters throughout the year to the most dejected of God's creatures, and also to many respectable poor families who through misfortune have become objects of charity.
St. Andrew's One-Cent Coffee Stands
31 West 8th Street, New York City.

These New Wavy Switches at $5.00
will make hair-dressing an easy task and add wonderfully to your appearance. Each switch consists of three separate mountings, which may be used singly or together.

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

New Ribbons 29c to 39c yard (*6 to 7 ins. wide*)
In every desirable shade, suitable for children's hair bows and sashes.
Many new millinery shades included in satin striped taffeta and fancy colored stripes for girdles.

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Sale of Women's Spring Coats, $15.50

$15.50

THE captivating Coat illustrated at left is a copy of a most favored model, designed in Europe and modified in America to suit the demands of American women. Fashioned in excellent quality satin and serge. Three-quarters length only, with square collar and inset sleeves. In navy or black. Sizes to 44.

Silk Coats and Wraps, $39.50
For Afternoon or Evening Wear
Reproductions of foreign models. Made of charmeuse, soiree, satin, gros de londre or taffeta. Trimmed with marabou fringe or self fabric. In all the new high shades. Also in black and navy.

Sport Coats in New Models, $29.50
In New Belted Effect
Very carefully tailored in Bolivia cloth and shown with shawl or convertible collar. Lined throughout with peau de cygne. To be had in Kelly green, magenta, gold, taupe or deer. Exceptional value at $29.50.

One of the most Remarkable assortments of
Women's New Silk Dress Skirts
ever assembled, is now on display in the Saks Skirt Dept.
Every conceivable material and color seems to be represented. Every new style is reflected. Some of the eighteen models shown are fashioned in fancy striped and plaid satin, taffeta, La Jerz, silk Jersey, pongee and other materials, too numerous to mention.
Prices range from $7.50 to $29.50

For Monday Only
A Sale of Women's Georgette and Taffeta Dresses, at $21.50

$21.50

As illustrated, a smart, stylish dress for afternoon or matinee wear. The waist is made of Georgette crepe, with taffeta bands to give Bolero effect and the skirt is in three-tier handkerchief style, with short tiers in front and long tiers in back.

Colors:—Navy, grey, brown, wistaria, Hague; also in black. Sizes 34 to 42.

Beginning Monday, April 3rd
A Sale of Women's Tub Dresses
Twenty-one styles, sizes 36 to 46, including many models for misses—sizes 16 to 18.
$1.98 $2.98 $3.98 and $4.98
Very carefully tailored garments, made especially for this sale. Included are
Dresses for morning, afternoon and beach wear.
Dressy models, with pleated skirts and ribbon girdles; coat models in solid colors, or white, with blazer stripes or checks, and simple effects with full skirts, white collars and cuffs very neatly trimmed.
The materials are voiles, tissues, crepes, batiste, ginghams, percales and pique.
The colors:—Stripes, plaids and figured effects; solid colors and plain white. Third Floor.

In a Special Presentation Tomorrow
New Mocha Hand Bags, $8.50
With Gothic Frames

An exact reproduction of a $25 bag. Made of suede leather with simulated tortoise shell or ivortus frames. Centre compartments with mirror and powder case. Flowered moire linings. Colors:—Grey, taupe, blue, brown, tan, purple, ivory, mustard and black.

JUST RECEIVED
An Importation of Women's Gloves
White and black combinations, which are in great demand this season.
These gloves were ordered ten months ago and are now offered at a price based on wholesale cost at that time. The following prices are less than the cost to importers today.

Women's Glace Lambskin Gloves, 89c
White, with wide black crocheted embroidered backs. Two clasps.

Women's Glace Lambskin Gloves, $1
Black, with self, wide crocheted embroidered backs. Two clasps.

Women's Glace Lambskin Gloves, $1
Black, with white crocheted embroidered backs. Two clasps.

Women's Glace Lambskin Gloves, $1.19
White, with black forchettes and wide black embroidered backs, pique sewn. Two clasps.

Women's Glace Lambskin Gloves, $1.95
Twenty-button length. White only.

Women's Glace Lambskin Gloves, $1.69
White only. Sixteen-button length.

Four Excellent Values in
Women's Smart Blouses for Spring
Including copies of recently imported models

At $2.98—Handkerchief linen Blouses in beautiful tailored models with high or low collars. Fronts trimmed with clusters of fine tucks. Pointed turn-back cuffs, trimmed with pearl buttons.
Colors: Copenhagen, Nile, rose and maize.

At $2.00—New Spring Blouses of heavy linen, in all the new colors. Also tailored models in white, with several styles of high or low collars. Fronts trimmed with hemstitching and fancy embroidered buttons.

At $7.95—A new Blouse of heavy, washable satin in a tailored model in yoke effect, with inverted pleats forming front of blouse. Deep pointed collar is finished with black moire tie. White, flesh and maize.

At $6.95—An entirely new Blouse, copy of an imported model. Made of Georgette crepe, with deep round white collar of washable satin, finished with frill of Georgette crepe in contrasting color. White, flesh and coral.

Tomorrow, Monday, we shall feature 800 new designs in
$5.55 Wonder Hats

Consisting of beautiful creations inspired by world-famed European modistes. To fully appreciate the completeness of this display one must visit our millinery salon. Words fail to express the unprecedented values included.

Illustrated at the left is a large Milan hemp Straw Hat, with upper facing of French crepe. Trimmed with fashionable ostrich feather edge. Black and colors.

Illustrated at right is a small, close-fitting Hat, hand-made of satin straw braid, trimmed with forget-me-nots, roses and velvet ribbon. In black and colors.

New Sport Shoes for Women
In a special presentation tomorrow

$7.50

We are now showing a most complete line of the new sport shoes for 1916, in entirely new models.

Illustrated at left is a new golf boot in pearl side leather, cleanable with soap and water. Also made in tan grain leather. Both styles unlined. An ideal boot for Spring. **$7.50**

White Buckskin Tennis Boots, $6
Made over beautiful lasts. Very carefully made. Same style shoe in Oxfords at $5.50.

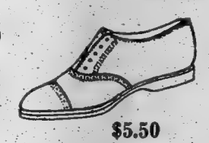
$5.50

$7.00

White Buckskin Sport Boots, $7
Made with wing tip, in attractive design. Made also in Oxford style at $6.00.

White Buckskin Oxfords, $6.50
With wing tip. Trimmed with green, blue or brown Morocco leather.

Sport Boots at $5
In tan, black or white, with white rubber sole and heel.

Riding Boots, in black or tan Russia leather, $12

An Important Event for tomorrow
2000 Boys' Washable Suits at $1.65
Initial Sale of new models
Smart little suits, very carefully made, and finished equal to garments usually offered at much higher prices. The models include middy, junior Norfolk, hand-smocked and hand-embroidered models. Fashioned in repps, galateas, chambray, Palmer linen and juvenile cloths.
Colors:—Stripes, checks, plain colors, white and colored combinations. Sizes 2½ to 10.

Children's Fancy Socks, 25c
Three pairs for 69c. Fancy colored cuffs or all white. Sizes 5½ to 9. Second Floor.

Tomorrow we shall present three remarkably inclusive groups of
Women's Superior Tailored Suits at $25, $29.50 and $37.50
THIS unusual assembly is not confined to the dictates of one Paris couturier, but rather represents the combined originations of the most celebrated European and American modistes, modified to suit the requirements of the Saks clientele.
The values are without precedent, and the workmanship is beyond criticism. Better values cannot be found anywhere.

$25 $29.50 $37.50

At $25—Plain and fancy tailored Suits, with sport or medium length coats. New skirts with yokes, pockets and detachable belts. Fashioned in velour checks, English serges, gabardines, worsted checks and silk and serge combinations.

At $29.50—An assortment of exclusive models, with every kind of coat and skirt. Dressy models or semi-tailleur effects, with vestees and other attractive trimmings. The materials are taffetas, Poiret twills, English serges, gabardines, velour and worsted checks and beautiful fancy mixtures.

At $37.50—A most complete selection of smart braid-bound tailored Suits and dressy afternoon Suits, with pretty coats and stylish skirts with belts and pockets. Fashioned in Poiret twills, English serges, gabardines, worsted or velour checks, and striped, plain or fancy taffetas.

Each Suit is attractively lined with fancy crepe silk or striped taffeta.

All sizes, from 34 to 44. Some models up to 50.

Tomorrow is the
First Day of Baby Week at Saks
For this special event we have prepared many unusual offerings, of which the following are featured for tomorrow:

Infants' Long Coats of Cashmere, $3.98
Hand-scalloped cape and cuffs. Silk-lined throughout.

Infants' Long Dresses at 95c
Made of nainsook. Yoke and skirt lace and embroidery trimmed.

Infants' Hand-Made Dresses, 95c
In Bishop style, with lace and veining at neck and sleeves.

Infants' Layette, 36 Pieces, $8.98

Specials for Babies 6 Months to 2 Years
Cashmere Coats at $3.98
Hand-scalloped cape and cuffs. Silk-lined throughout.

Infants' Short Dresses, at 95c
Made of nainsook. Yokes and skirts trimmed with lace and insertion.

French Hand-Embroidered Nightgowns, $1.45
Hand-made, in Bishop style. Scalloped edges and embroidery.

French Hand-Made Short Petticoats, 85c
With deep hem and cluster tucking or veining.

Hand-Embroidered Dresses, $1.15
Hand-made, with embroidered panel yoke. Lace Edging.

600 Japanese Silk Kimonos for Babies, $1.25
In pink or blue. Hand-embroidered flower or stork design.

In The Saks Corset Shop Monday
New Redfern and Warner Corsets
for Women and Misses

WOMEN of today who realize the importance of maintaining a youthful figure, with graceful lines, will be delighted with the new Redfern and Warner Corsets for Spring. We are now showing beautiful models in all the new materials, including:

Redfern Corsets, in fine quality batiste and novelty broche, in flesh or white, at prices ranging from **$3 to $5**

Warner Rustproof Corsets, in batiste, coutil and fancy materials, in flesh and white, at prices ranging from **$1 to $3**

WANAMAKER PLANS A FLIGHT TO EUROPE

Orders Hydroaeroplane from Curtiss Company for Attempt This Summer.

1,800 HORSE POWER CRAFT

Design Entirely Different from Anything Yet Constructed—Leading Airmen Predict Success.

Rodman Wanamaker announced yesterday that he had ordered a hydroaeroplane of great size and power and will attempt to fly across the Atlantic Ocean during the coming Summer in a single uninterrupted flight. It is planned to accomplish the journey in less than two days, and the design of the aircraft is different from anything yet constructed. In addition, it will be the largest ever built.

Equipped with six twelve-cylinder motors of 300 horse power, with a total of 1,800, the machine will be capable of making 100 miles an hour. With a crew of six, fuel, instruments, provisions, and equipment, it is expected that the flight will be made in about thirty hours.

Mr. Wanamaker announced his intentions in a letter received yesterday by Alan R. Hawley of the Aero Club of America.

"Supplementing my letter of Feb. 4 to the Aero Club of America," Mr. Wanamaker wrote, "signifying my intention of making a purely scientific test of aeronautical power by crossing the ocean in one flight, I beg to advise you of the following developments:

"First—Lieutenant (now Commander) John C. Porte, who was to command the America, was called to his country by the war, thus temporarily stopping the preparations for an execution of the flight.

"Second—Pursuing my purpose to build an aircraft that will cross the ocean, the American Transoceanic Company was incorporated, and the company, acting for us, has placed an order with the Curtiss Aeroplane Company for a new craft that will have more than ten times the powe. of the old one. It will be of special design, entirely different from any aircraft heretofore built, and especially adapted for alighting on and arising from rough seas, and therefore eminently fitted for the transatlantic flight. It is now under construction and will be tested at the Atlantic Coast Aeronautical Station at Newport News.

Aero Club's Co-operation Sought.

"Third—When completed and accepted, and at the right time, the new America will make the attempt to cross the Atlantic, in which project I again venture to ask the co-operation of the Aero Club of America, of your affiliated clubs, and of our own and foreign Governments who may be interested in the flight.

"I still believe that the first crossing of the ocean will bring quickly in its train aerial liners which will regularly cross from continent to continent, a faith which I expressed in my letter of Feb. 4.

"What man can do once, he can do any number of times. Once the Atlantic is crossed in a single flight on an airship there will soon follow regular trans-Atlantic trips and a fixed, safe trans-Atlantic passenger air line. The crossing of the Atlantic by air is not a matter merely of initiative, nor of daring, nor even of skill; it is a problem of science.

"In connection with the above, I still believe that the first crossing of the Atlantic Ocean will only mark an epoch in aerial navigation, and this faith in its future is another important reason for the existence of the American Transoceanic Company. I hope to see the day when this company will be running aerial liners regularly across the Atlantic and other oceans."

Mr. Wanamaker's announcement was enthusiastically received in aviation circles, where it was said that the new design and great power of the hydroaeroplane ordered would assure the success of the enterprise. Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, said: "We who are close to developments are fully convinced that the cross-Atlantic flight will be successful. All the factors necessary have been ably correlated by Messrs. Wanamaker, Curtiss, and Burgess, and given a competent pilot, who can be obtained easily, the flight will be a success."

Henry Woodhouse Sees Success.

In regard to the first America, which paved the way for the new aircraft, Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club and managing editor of Flying, said: "The success of the first America has shown that the estimates of what could be done were pretty accurate. That flying boat has stood many times the rough service which it would have to stand in a cross-Atlantic flight and is still in service. The new project is so substantial in every way as to make the former project, when Commander Porte was to pilot the old America across the Ocean, appear very modest.

"When the details are made known the public will marvel at the thorough consideration given to every feature of the plan and the progress made in the construction of aircraft, motors, and instruments for use in navigating the air. I am especially pleased with the project, as it proposes to employ aircraft for peaceful purposes. There are too many —about 15,000—now in use for war."

Among others who predicted that the transatlantic flight would be successful were: Henry A. Wise Wood, President of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers; Elmer A. Sperry, member of the Naval Consulting Board and inventor of the Sperry gyroscope; Lawrence B. Sperry, aero pilot and aeronautical engineer; Raymond B. Price, Jr., Vice President of the United States Rubber Company; John Hays Hammand, Jr., who recently returned from Europe, where he was studying naval aeronautics; Professor David Todd, aeronautic authority and meteorologist, and Howard Huntington, aeronautic constructor and Secretary of the Aero Club.

'DIRECT TAX COME TO STAY.'

So Senator Mills Asserts at the Mayor's Conference.

The direct State tax has come to stay, and there will be a direct tax this year, according to State Senator Ogden L. Mills. Senator Mills made the assertion yesterday at the conference between Mayor Mitchel and the New York City members of the Legislature regarding city bills to be introduced at this session of the Legislature. One bill under discussion was the payment to the localities where it was collected of the transfer tax. The Senator had reported from the sub-committee that the committee could not come to an agreement on the matter, and, as a compromise, a bill would be introduced reverting the Trust Company tax to the locality where it was collected instead of having it go to the State.

"This tax amounts, in New York City, to about $2,000,000 a year," said Senator Mills, "but as the State is likely to find it necessary this year to assess a direct State tax, the amount gained will not be as great as it appears on the surface."

Mayor Mitchel said he hoped it would not be necessary to levy a State tax this year, and Senator Mills responded that it had come to stay.

It was also agreed at the conference to have a bill introduced, providing that a part of the appropriation for State highways should go to the rural districts of Kings, Queens, Bronx, and Richmond Counties. Routes have been laid out by the engineers of the different boroughs and they will be incorporated in the bill.

Before the conference adjourned, sine die, the Mayor thanked the members for their response to his invitation to the conference and said that much had been achieved. Senator Mills said New York City would get this year more legislation than it had asked for and more than it needed. Assemblyman Callahan, Democratic leader of the Assembly, agreed with Senator Mills, and said the conference had been an aid to the members from the city.

BRONX SUBWAY CONFERENCE

Transfer Problem at 149th Street to be Discussed.

The Bronx Board of Trade will bring before the Public Service Commission tomorrow morning the dangerous conditions at 149th Street and Third Avenue. There is a free transfer between the subway and the elevated, and for years it has been recognized that the congestion during the rush hours has held possibilities of a most serious accident.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Traffic and Waterways Bureau of the Bronx Board of Trade, of which Olin J. Stephens is Chairman, have held a conference upon the question. Professor Alexander Harding of New York University, as engineering expert of the bureau, suggested three possible solutions of the problem, two of which were based on the rearrangement of the platforms, while the third would elevate the express tracks above the local lines.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough, has, however, suggested to the commission that for the present the congestion might be reduced during the rush hours by causing the passengers on the northbound expresses, which run on the centre track, to disembark on the westerly instead of the easterly platform, as it has been the easterly platform which has been particularly crowded. Mr. Hedley's plan has been in operation for a few days, and its results will be told the commission at the hearing tomorrow.

DIES AFTER COLD PLUNGE.

Policeman Complains of Surgeon's Treatment of Dying Patient.

T. S. Mallada of 282 Second Street, Jersey City, died last night in Polyclinic Hospital of heart failure which followed the shock when he took a cold plunge in Fleischmann's Baths at 47 West Forty-second Street. Patrolman Weissner, who was on duty at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, was notified of the man's illness and sent in an ambulance call to the hospital.

Dr. Willinsky, who responded, said that Mallada was in a comatose condition, and then, according to Weissner's story, left the room and was found eventually sitting in the rear of the ambulance. The patrolman said that Willinsky refused to help carry a stretcher in from the ambulance to get the sick man, and that Weissner and bath attendants took the stretcher and carried him out. He died shortly after reaching the hospital.

DINES JUDGES TO PAY BET.

Metz Loses Wager That Court Would Be in New Quarters Mar. 1.

The County Court in Brooklyn yesterday moved into its new quarters in the Metz Building in Schermerhorn Street, near Smith Street, and last evening the Judges and attachés of the court, with County Clerk William E. Kelly and his deputies, were entertained at the Brooklyn Club by former Representative Herman A. Metz. Mr. Metz gave a dinner in payment of a wager he had lost.

Some months ago the city leased from Mr. Metz for the use of the County Court the building in Schermerhorn Street formerly occupied by the Kings County Democratic Club. The ex-Congressman wagered John T. Rafferty, who was then chief clerk of the court, that the building would be ready for occupancy by March 1. The stake was a dinner. Mr. Metz lost, as the building could not be opened to the court until yesterday.

Justice Lehman Heads Y. M. H. A.

Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman has been elected to the Presidency of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Board of Directors. He succeeds Felix M. Warburg, who resigned to become head of the Federation of Jewish Charities that is now being organized.

CAMPAIGN TO HOLD FOREIGN BUSINESS

Merchants' Association Aims to Have America Continue in Lead After War's End.

NEW MEMBERS ARE SOUGHT

Firms Unacquainted with Export Trade to Have Advantage of Foreign Bureau.

The Merchants' Association of New York announced yesterday that an organized effort would be made, starting with the week of April 10, at a membership luncheon in the Hotel Astor, to increase its membership from 3,394 to 5,000 members. This is the first step in a campaign to meet the stress of heavy demands on the association, which have been steadily increasing during the last two years, and which necessitate the establishment of a number of additional bureaus. It is also desired that the association should gain the strength which comes from broad representation, and it is proposed that its membership be increased until it equals or surpasses the similar organizations of Boston, Chicago, and several other cities.

One of the fields in which the association is becoming active is that of foreign trade. William Fellowes Morgan, President of the association, recently received a letter from J. F. Fowler of W. R. Grace & Co., dealing with the foreign trade problems which must be solved at the end of the European war.

"What about 'preparedness' for our world trade, when the European war ends?" Mr. Fowler asks. "And what is the Merchants' Association doing toward preparation for that climax? And, in the campaign for foreign business, both export and import, what about keeping the Port of New York in its natural leadership of this country?"

Mr. Fowler then goes on to remind Mr. Morgan that the present increased trade of the United States is "accidental" and the result of the war, and emphasizes the efforts that the warring countries will make after the war to recover their trade. He advocates the close study of every foreign market and says that "we must not cajole ourselves into the conceit that what is good enough for us at home is necessarily the best that foreign markets require. Just herein is where our vanity so often misleads us.

"But we must not overlook that, fundamentally, all trade is an affair of barter; and, if we expect to sell to the foreign countries, we must also expect to buy from them. On this elementary principle rests most of the European success in foreign markets; for, while selling freely, they also buy freely. Why is it that we always talk of selling, and so little of buying, abroad?"

Mr. Fowler ended by saying "that there is no other body so well organized and circumstanced to assume the leadership in planning ahead for our welfare in foreign trade as is the Merchants' Association of New York. Now, what is your program?"

In reply Mr. Morgan wrote that the first plan is to support certain general projects that will encourage the foreign trade of the Port of New York, and the second is to bring more foreign business to the merchants and manufacturers of this city. It is planned to coordinate the rail and water facilities of the port so that the foreign and local trade shall be served more quickly. All obstacles and restrictions which beset American firms attempting to do business with other countries are to be removed or mitigated. Foreign business is to be encouraged and brought to this port through the Foreign Trade Department of the association, which is successfully accomplishing this now, and definite plans are already on foot to develop and enlarge the facilities for furnishing information and suggestions regarding the methods of doing foreign business to firms unacquainted with export trade.

ORDER NEW FREIGHT SHIPS.

United Fruit Company Will Add Three to Its Fleet.

The agents of the United Fruit Company at 17 Battery Place announced yesterday that orders had been placed with the firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth of Wilmington, Del., for the construction of three modern freight steamers of 4,500 tons deadweight each. S. G. Schermerhorn, executive Vice President of the company, said that the charter on three sugar vessels will expire in twelve months, and it was cheaper to build than to make new charters at such high rates.

He added that the new steamers would be 322 feet long, 48 feet beam, 24 feet depth of hold and 3,500 gross tonnage. They have been promised for delivery in June, September, and December of 1917 respectively.

MISS MAUDE FAY'S RECITAL.

American Singer Appears After Several Postponements.

Miss Maude Fay is an American singer who has won success in German opera houses, especially in Munich, where she has had important parts in the Royal Opera. She was heard as Sieglinde in a performance of "Die Walküre" at the Metropolitan Opera House a few weeks ago, and she announced soon thereafter a song recital. She was said to be ill at her appearance in the opera, and her recital had to be postponed several times for the same reason. Yesterday afternoon she gave it in Aeolian Hall.

Miss Fay's voice is a dramatic soprano in its general character, possessing power and an excellent natural quality; and there are evidently large possibilities in it of dramatic expression. Her temperament is distinctly dramatic, and she is no doubt more at home on the operatic stage than in song singing; and in operas of the modern schools rather than the elder. Not that the singing of modern music really requires less art, less control, and less finish of style than any other kind, but the lack of them is less pitilessly revealed. For it is unfortunately true that Miss Fay's singing shows numerous technical deficiencies. They were only too evident in her performance of "Non mi dir," from "Don Giovanni"; the few lines of florid figuration that occur near the end she was quite unable to cope with. Nor was there the finish, the smoothness, the repose—none of them incompatible with the dramatic significance that the singer was evidently anxious to put into her performance—that are indispensable in this music of Mozart's. Miss Fay's tonal production often leaves something to be desired, and to its deficiencies may, no doubt, be attributed the occasional false intonation, the unsteadiness, the tendency to "scoop."

The old Italian airs by Marcello and Pergolesé, and especially the exacting "Sleep, O Sleep," from Handel's "Semele," need a more perfect command of technique than Miss Fay showed yesterday. Her voice is at its best when heard in mezzo voce, when the quality is of real beauty and purity. Yet her big tone in Berlioz's "L'Absence" was effective.

One of the most striking numbers of her program, one on which she evidently set much store, was an air from Richard Strauss's recent opera, "Ariadne auf Maxos," an air that she had presumably sung in performances of the opera.

One of the notable features is the melodious quality of the arioso, in which Strauss has been, as he has in "Der Rosenkavalier," more considerate of the voice than in the earlier operas. The air is not without pleasing qualities; but it lacks originality and distinction, and rarely rises above the level of commonplace except for an occasional startling modulation. It sounded very much like the work of the clever man who was once a genius. The air was sung to a pianoforte accompaniment, and, though Mr. Schindler played it well, the effect must of course be finer with the orchestral accompaniment, for which the composer conceived it. Miss Fay sang it with obvious zeal and enthusiasm, and on not very great provocation repeated the last part of it.

There were good qualities in her performance of some of the Lieder on her program—Cornelius's "Komm, wir Wandelin, Brahms's "Immer eiser weid mein Schlummer," Strauss's "Cäcilie." But the feeling of regret that so excellent natural endowment had not been trained to finer issues would not down.

Muri Silba Gives First Recital.

Muri Silba, a young pianist who is said to be Russian, gave her first recital here at Aeolian Hall last night. She played compositions of Schubert, Scarlatti, Gluck-Sgambati, and Schumann-Tausig; Schumann's "Abegg" Variations; a berceuse, etude, nocturne, and the Ballade in A flat by Chopin; Schütt's "Carneval Mignon," and compositions of Liszt, Leschetizky, and Moszkowski. Miss Silba's playing has commendable qualities. She produces a uniformly good tone and plays with smoothness and finish, and her style in general is excellent. She has not a great deal of power or sweep, and her best results are obtained along the lines of grace and sentiment.

EMANCIPATED WOMAN HERE.

Registers at the Claridge as "Mrs. Hawkins and Husband, Boston."

The emancipated woman is in town. She arrived at the Claridge Hotel yesterday with her luggage and husband, and caused Hamilton P. Burney, the manager, to scratch his head, and for the moment retract his oft-repeated statement that "there is little, if anything, new under the sun." He stood in the centre of the Claridge lobby early last evening, calmly surveying the place, when an aggressive little woman approached the hotel desk through the crowds assembled for dinner. She was followed closely by a mild-looking man, carrying numerous bundles, while a porter followed with several pieces of baggage. The woman kept her position at the head of the small procession right up to the room clerk, and made inquiries about apartments. At the same time a pen and the hotel register were offered to the man as his companion talked, but he showed no inclination to accept immediately, and, instead, he backed off and glanced at the woman. Taking in the situation she made a quick movement for the pen and dashed off the inscription, "Mrs. Sarah Hawkins and husband, Boston, Mass."

"Well, that is my first glimpse at close range of the emancipated female," commented Mr. Burney, as the couple disappeared into the elevator.

N. Y. U. TO GIVE OLD PLAYS.

Two Pre-Shakespearean Dramas in Tercentenary Celebration.

The New York University Dramatic Society has concluded arrangements for the presentation of "Abraham and Isaac" and "Master Pierre Patelin," the two pre-Shakespearean dramas which will be produced next Friday in the University Auditorium by the undergraduates, and will form the university's contribution to the Shakespearean tercentenary celebration. Under the direction of Wade Boteler of the American School of Dramatic Art, students in the casts of the plays, have devoted several months to preparation.

The two plays represent the highest attainment in dramatic art prior to the Shakespearean age. The version of "Abraham and Isaac" is the one discovered at Brome Hall, Suffolk, England, and is significant for the reproduction of fundamental human qualities as described in the Biblical narrative. The characters that the students will assume in the drama are: Irvin Edelman, '16, Abraham; Archibald J. Nichol, '17, Isaac; Morris Magid, '19, an angel; James Farrell, '18, God, and George H. Coburn, '17, the expositor.

"Master Pierre Patelin," a mediaeval French farce, which will be produced in English, was written about 1465, and is considered by critics of dramatic art the most representative play of that period. It attempts to emphasize the brighter aspect of everyday life during the dark ages. The rôles will be assumed by Harold B. Buse, '18, as Guillemette; Harold V. Arnold, '18, as Draper; Harry S. Makler, '17, Draper's Assistant, and Charles O. Miller, '18, the Judge.

The presentation of the two plays represents the first public performance offered by the newly organized 'Varsity Dramatic Society. In connection with the celebration, former Dean Francis Hovey Stoddard of the University College will lecture on the "Suggestions of Maturity in Shakespeare's Later Art" in the auditorium on Thursday afternoon.

EMBARGO ON COAST FREIGHT

Clyde and Mallory Steamship Co. Denies Piers Are Congested.

The Clyde & Mallory Steamship Company announced yesterday that the Trunk Line Association had issued an embargo against coastwise freight because of the congested condition of the piers. The Clyde & Mallory Steamship Company at the same time denied that its piers were sufficiently crowded to justify the embargo, asserting that shipments were promptly cleared, and that sufficient lighters were available to do the work.

Chairman J. C. Lincoln of the Shippers' General Committee on Freight Congestion and Manager of the Merchants' Association Traffic Bureau, announced last night that commencing April 8 the following railroads and steamship companies had agreed to keep the following piers open for deliveries of inbound freight up to 9 o'clock at night:

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Piers 7 and 22, North River; Central Railroad of New Jersey, Piers 10, 39, and 46, North River; Central Vermont Railroad, Pier 29, East River; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Piers 13 and 41, North River; Erie Railroad, Piers 20 and 21, North River; New York Central lines, Barclay Street; New York Central lines, St. John's Park; New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Piers 37 and 39, East River; Pennsylvania Railroad, Piers 27 and 28, North River; Metropolitan Steamship Company, Pier 18, North River; Maine Steamship Company, Pier 19, North River; Morgan Line, Piers 49, 50, 51, and 52, North River.

To Supervise Cloak Shops.

Although the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the Cloak and Suit Industry has gone out of existence because of the abrogation of the protocol and agreement between the manufacturers and the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, most of the work will be carried on as before under an arrangement between the manufacturers and Dr. George M. Price, formerly Director of the board. Dr. Price will continue to supervise the safety conditions of all the 464 shops owned by members of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, it was announced last night.

FINES ARCHIE ROOSEVELT.

Harvard Threatened Expulsion for Unpaid Laboratory Fee.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 1.—Archie Roosevelt, the third son of the Colonel, is far from delighted with his first encounter with the Harvard College authorities.

A bill for $5, a laboratory fee, incurred during the first term of the year, was sent to him. Roosevelt was away for a week-end at the time it arrived and it was lost in the shuffle of his mail on his return. The next bill was increased by a fine for non-payment, and when the third arrived it had been increased to $15. Roosevelt was indignant, and the fact that he had used the laboratory very little added to his indignation. The result was that the bill remained unpaid until the bursar, Charles F. Mason, set in motion machinery for expelling Roosevelt.

The young man today admitted, though, that he had been asked to withdraw from Professor Copeland's class in English literature, a teacher substituting for the professor telling him that orders had been sent from the college office that he was not to be allowed to return to the class until he had paid his bill.

"It was a frightful mistake," he said. "I sent in a check for my term bill in February, but had not at that time received any bill for laboratory work. When the bill came in, I set it aside and forgot all about it. Imagine my surprise to receive a letter from Recorder George W. Cram inviting me to withdraw from the university. I paid the fee immediately."

Sing Sing Guards Dine Osborne.

OSSINING, April 1.—More than 100 employes of Sing Sing Prison gave a dinner in honor of T. M. Osborne, former Warden, at the Ossining Y. M. C. A. this evening, leaving but a handful of guards to look after 1,500 inmates, who were put upon their honor to behave in the officers' absence. According to Spencer Miller, Warden G. W. Kirchwey, secretary, the prison was left in charge of Captain Vaughn and "three or four officers."

8-HOUR DAY AT PAPER MILLS

Wisconsin Companies Change from Two to Three Shifts.

Special to The New York Times.

APPLETON, Wis., April 1.—Sixteen paper mills in the Fox River Valley announced today that they had changed their schedule from the two to the three shift, giving all men an eight-hour day instead of an eleven-hour day and thirteen-hour night shift, but paying the same wages for the eight as for the longer day. One company will promote its men as far as possible to provide the additional machine tenders and back tenders.

The mills granting the change are the three Kimberly Clark Company mills at Neenah, the Telculah and Atlas mills at Appleton. The plants at Kimberly and Niagara belonging to the Kimberly Clark Company, those of the Neenah Paper Company, the Bergstrom Paper Company, and the Lakeside Paper Company, Neenah; Menasha Printing Company, Menasha; Fox River Paper Company, Appleton; the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company, with plants at Appleton and Kaukauna; Union Paper Bag Company, Kaukauna, and Combined Locks Paper Company. The Wisconsin River Valley mills are planning the same increase.

Brooklyn Blind to Give Exhibit.

A benefit exhibition of industrial handicraft produced by the blind of Brooklyn will be held throughout the week beginning tomorrow, at 370 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, in which the churches and other organizations and individuals will co-operate to make it a success. Articles made by the blind will be sold. Demonstration by blind men and women in rug weaving and other industries will be shown. It will be under the auspices of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Industrial Home for the Blind, with Mrs. James S. Waterman as Chairman of the General Committee.

Founded 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Anticipating Easter Requirements in Notable Offerings—Monday and Tuesday

Misses' Tailor Suits

Sizes 14 to 20 and Small Women

An Adaptation of a Recent Bernard Model in gabardine, in navy and black; an overlay collar of striped Tussah gives a smart finish to the coat, which is cut with very full peplum. Specially priced **27.50**

A Smartly Tailored Model of Men's Wear Serge, in navy and black, with fancy striped silk lining; the braided coat is cut Empire style, and trimmed with rows of buttons. Specially priced **34.50**

Semi-Tailored Suits of Poplin, for dressy occasions; in Grey, Bon Bon, Hague and Navy. Specially priced **34.50**

Sport Suits, in the newest Tweed mixture, in soft greens, blues, browns, and tans. Large patch pockets on coat, and slit pockets in skirt. Specially priced **37.50**

Women's Gloves

About 30% Less to Close

12 Button White Glace Gloves, of the finest French kid; soft, elastic and exquisitely finished. Reduced from $3.50 pr. Sale Price **2.75** 3 prs. at 2.50 pr.

Also at Special Prices

Women's Glace Gloves, 1 clasp, in black, white, and smart shades.
White Glace Biarritz.
White Washable Doeskin, 1 clasp.
Values $1.00 to $1.50 **95c** pr.

Ushering In April

With a Stock of the best

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE

Augmented to the extent of

$500,000.00

We find ourselves at the zenith of

Spring 1916

in

NEW YORK'S NEWEST STORE

Better equipped to satisfy our customers than ever before dreamed of in our

89th Year of Successful Merchandising

All will receive the same welcome and service and individual attention in our new home—

GREETINGS

Women's April Blouses

Pussy-willow Taffeta, in colors, with white crepe collars; finished with picot edges.
Georgette Crepe, in frill models, with lace introduced in collars.
"Will-o'-the-Wisp" Crepe, in new colorings; frill collars in white of the same material. Value $10.00 **8.75**

Georgette Crepe, embroidered, and with drawn inserts; also frill models.
Crepe de Chine, in tailleur model, with organdy collars.
Crepe de Chine, in tailleur model for mourning. Value $6.75 **5.75**

Black Lace, made over white linings, with white vestee.
"La Jers" Silk sport blouses in colored stripes.
Fancy Silks, in tailleur models; white collars. Value $8.50 **7.50**

Women's Silk Hosiery

Plain or Richelieu ribbed, fancy colored striped effects and embroidered insteps; all pure thread silk of desirable weight.

Colors include:

Navy, Green, Pansy, Gold, Nile, Castor, Belgian, Champagne, Brown, Wistaria, Rose, Purple, Taupe, Black, Grey, Bronze, Silver, Helio, Faun, Sky, White

Special **95c** pair

Specially Prepared

April Sale of Silks

20,000 Yards—Chiefly Imported—at ⅓ to ½ Reductions

White Washable Habutai—27 inch, extra fine quality for blouses, underwear, linings and children's dresses. Reduced from 75c yard **60c**

Pompadour Chiffon Taffetas—36 inch, of Lyons weave and beautiful finish, in afternoon and evening colorings; specially adapted for Danse Frocks and Misses' Dresses. Reduced from $4.00 yard **2.50**

Black Satin Majestic—In large and small self figures; highly lustrous and of superior quality. Reduced from $5.00 yard **3.00**

Black Imported Taffeta—From one of the leading European manufacturers; soft, brilliant and good color; 40 inch. Reduced from $2.50 yard **1.85**

Imported Crepes and Charmeuse—In fancy weaves and a variety of shades, embracing attractive designs in plain and two-tone effects for day and evening. Reduced from $3.50 to $9.00 yard **2.25**

1,000 Yards Imported Charmeuse—42 inch, heavy and rich in effect; assortment includes twelve leading street shades. Reduced from $5.75 yard **4.25**

NOTE—*These exceptional prices are made possible through securing the goods from our Wholesale Department, where clearances are now in progress prior to inventory.*

First Sale of

Fashionable Wash Fabrics

Many at ½ Regular Price

The new cottons, also silk and cotton materials, in every fashionable weave, and in great variety for the daintiest of morning frocks, garden party dresses, sport suits and skirts, blouses, negligees, and children's wear.

Group I. 3600 yards, chiefly the fashionable figured voiles and organdies, in delicate flower tones, quaint nosegay effects, cluster stripes in high colors, smart black and white combinations, and a large number of unusually pretty allover patterns in pastel shades; 36 to 40 inches wide. Reduced from 25c yd. At **18c** yard

Group II. 3300 yards, Silk and Cotton Crepes, in plain shades and pompadour effects; voiles in awning stripes, woven novelty plaids and corded stripes, in the newest color combinations; also black and white; silk and cotton marquisettes; silk and cotton printed fabrics, very sheer and fine; and white goods for sport skirts. Reg. price 50c to $1 yd. **35c** and **45c**

NOTE—*Anticipating the close of season in our Wholesale Department, we have transferred the above materials to our Retail counters, giving our customers the benefit of these unusual reductions.*

MAX FERTIG

30 East 34th Street (Opposite B. Altman)

A Fortunate Delay

Caused This Sale of

MADEIRA Hand Embroidered Linens

Beginning Monday, April 3.

We have just received a large shipment of exquisite Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens, ordered by us for delivery in November, 1915. During this delay the wholesale prices of these goods advanced 35 to 50%, a fact which is generally known by the public.

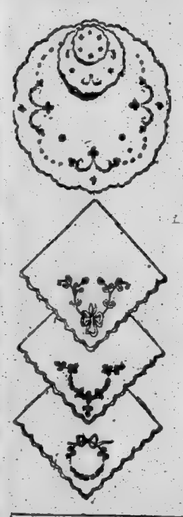

Instead of advancing our prices we have decided to give our customers the benefit of this unusual circumstance and will place these goods on sale, beginning Monday, at less than to-day's wholesale prices.

LUNCHEON NAPKINS (*as illustrated*). Hand embroidered corners and rose point hand scalloped. *Reg. $6.50 per dozen*..... **$4.50**

LUNCHEON SETS, 13 pieces (*as illustrated*). Hand-embroidered and hand scalloped on fine Irish Linen.
Reg. $6.50 per set (as illustrated)..... **$4.25**
Reg. $5.90 per set..... **$3.90**

DRESSER SCARFS. Elaborately hand embroidered and hand scalloped on fine Irish Linen. Very fine eyelet and blind embroidery. *Reg. $3.25 each*..... **$1.98**

PILLOW CASES, Baby or Boudoir size. Effectively hand embroidered and hand scalloped. *Reg. $1.75 each*..... **$1.25**
Reg. $2.50 each..... **$1.75**

GUEST AND SHOW TOWELS. Elaborately hand embroidered and hand scalloped. *Regularly $1.75 each*..... **$1.10**
Regularly $4.25 each..... **$2.75**

This Sale includes Table Cloths, Center Pieces, Pillow Cases, Scarfs, Carriage Covers, etc.

Mail Orders Filled. *Positively No Goods to Dealers.*

Florestella COSTUMES

From Factory to You At Wholesale Prices

19 West 38th St.,

Few Doors West of Lord & Taylor's. Take Elevator.

Extraordinary Offering in

Suits and Dresses

$16.95 UP | $10.00 UP

You Pay the Wholesale Price and Save $5.00 to $10.00.

Our garments are a very much higher grade than you find in the average establishment of this kind. They represent the last word in style and the first word in quality and workmanship. Our present showing includes all the wanted materials, colors, and combinations of materials.

Sport Coats, $7.50 up.

FREE FOLDER ON REQUEST

CIRCUS IS HOUSED SAFELY IN GARDEN

All Difficulties Overcome, Thanks to Babe, "Greatest of All Elephants."

PROCESSION OF MANY MILES

Newest Attractions Include Baby Giraffe and Camel and Twelve Entirely New Acts.

With the assistance of Babe and the vernal equinox, Barnum & Bailey's circus was able to reach Madison Square Garden on its annual pilgrimage yesterday.

Babe is old; so old, indeed, it would take an adding machine to figure up the wrinkles on her trunk, and she has an appalling fondness for hay, but for the last forty years, according to Jay Rial, the obliging publicity director of the circus, she has invariably led the "gay and glittering, joy-inspiring and death-defying pageant" into the city. In fact, according to the same Mr. Rial, one of the ways to tell that the spirit of youth had returned to the land, that Spring was here, and that the season of sawdust rings, aerial trapezes, daredevil feats, mirth, and frivolity was restored to Manhattan, was to wait until the mountainous bulk of Babe, greatest of all elephants, ambled genially into view at some landing point of one or the other of the rivers.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, for example, when the supernaturally solemn column of behemoths crossed the Willis Avenue Bridge after quitting the Winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn., and detraining at the Mott Haven yards, Babe was in her accustomed place, swinging a placid trunk in the fresh morning air. The man perched dimly on her head did not jab an unkind hook into her hide as a guide to her feet because Babe knew the way better than did he, and she at once turned down First Avenue toward Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Square Garden, where, as in the many years of her experience, Barnum & Bailey would give its first show of the circus season.

Behind Babe and her fellows there trundled, at intervals, 108 wagons filled with animals, including a perfectly knew baby giraffe and an equally recent camel; an army of about 1,000 men to "put up" the circus, and a long train of equipment to furnish machinery for the show. Occasionally, sounds strange to the ears of New Yorkers at that hour came from the grated wagons, and a wayfarer or two stopped on the sidewalk to stare curiously at the procession. Here and there, too, a boy, mysteriously summoned through the underground channels of news known only to the young, annexed himself to the marchers and refused to separate himself until the last wagon had entered the doors of the Garden.

Babe, at the head of the column, reached the Garden at 1:30 A. M., but additional arrivals kept straggling in until after 5 o'clock in the morning, and out of the increasing confusion and hubbub came many calls for the elephant's services. A great wagon filled with animals, worked along on its hubs by a gang of men with loud cries, became wedged under a steel rafter in the runway under the Hippodrome Oval, in the basement, and Babe, without losing a huge mouthful of hay, butted it easily and gently out of its difficult position. There were indignant howls and yowls from the occupants of the wagon which brought on a terrifying pandemonium from the other animals, but Babe went about her work quietly and with no loss of dignity. Other wagons became stalled, and in each case Babe was more than equal to the emergency.

A quartet of giraffes, representing four generations of the same family, were among the early arrivals. One of the giraffes, very long of neck but not quite steady on its pins, was born on Jan. 20 last, and there will be a celebration when it is named, before the show closes. Similar honors will be accorded to a camel that was born three weeks ago, and which yesterday attracted the admiring attention of privileged visitors and circus folk.

The circus this year has nineteen elephants. The show also has 480 performers not included among the 1,000 workers who reached the Garden yesterday morning, and twelve new acts covering an extraordinary range of entertainment. Marvelous acrobats excelling anything shown before, according to the management; rats and cats working in harmonious team work; head-balancing acrobats, startling whirling acts, new clowns, Spanish girl trapeze performers, four daring sisters who perform "seemingly impossible aerial feats," and boomerang throwers who use hats instead of boomerangs, are some of the new features for this year.

The first performance will be given at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. There will be a second show beginning at 8 P. M., and two shows will be given daily until the circus leaves the city.

BAN ON JERSEY ODORS.

Offenders Opposite Riverside Drive Must Abate Nuisances.

Riverside Drive residents are urged by the State Attorney General's office to prime their smellers, not for the scent of the upspringing hawthorn in the park above the railway tracks where the cattle trains rush by, but for the noisome Jersey factory fumes that steal breezily over the Hudson.

The reason is that most of the plants in Jersey have promised to confine their smells to their own State after April 1 in sympathy that New York, with her investigations, has enough to contend with. Instead of holding the nose continually every one along the Drive is requested to release it in an attempt to ascertain if the factories are breaking their promises. Residents are asked to put the most delicate nostrils in their households in an attitude of perpetual sniffing so that the odors of Jersey may be classified as those of sulphur brown, glue, profanity or pastry.

The order of the State Board of Health to the Bull's Ferry Chemical Company to manufacture its sulphur brown in New Jersey without offense to New York noses, and the promise of the management to put smell removers on its smokestacks, expired yesterday. With one exception all of the companies with plants on the Jersey side have promised to remove the nuisance.

Suits have been brought against the Valvoline Oil Company, the Midland Linseed Products Company, the Barrett Manufacturing Company, and the Corn Products Refining Company, and all but the first have told the Attorney General's office that they would do all they could to end the nuisance. It is expected that the first company will make the same efforts, too.

Fiorello H. La Guardia, Deputy Attorney General, said yesterday that Governor Whitman had signed papers authorizing the suits against the Bayonne companies sending their odors to Staten Island. Mr. La Guardia will go to Washington on Wednesday to start the suits in the Supreme Court.

AUTOS KILLED 22 IN MARCH.

Report Shows Increase of One Death Over March, 1915.

The National Highways Protective Society reports that twenty-two persons were killed by automobiles in the streets of New York in March, of whom nine were under 17 year of age. Twenty-nine were killed by vehicles in the city, six by trolleys, and one by wagon, compared with twenty-one by automobiles, four by trolleys, and five by wagons, in March, 1915.

The report shows that in the first quarter of the present year eighty-five persons were killed by vehicles in the streets of New York, fifty-eight by automobiles, sixteen by trolleys, and eleven by wagons. Of the total, thirty-three were children. In the corresponding period in 1915, eighty-eight persons were killed, thirty-nine of whom were children.

In New York State, outside the city, last month ten persons were killed by automobiles, four by trolleys, and one by wagon, compared with nine by automobiles, two by trolleys, and one by wagon, in March, 1915.

The New Jersey list shows seven persons killed by automobiles, one by trolleys, and two by wagons in March.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

An exhibit of posters by the Board of Health and the Natural History Department will be shown at the City College this week.

The twenty-sixth national convention of the Independent Order Free Sons of Judah begins today at McKinley Square, the Bronx.

A week's demonstration, sale and festival of the industrial production by the blind of Brooklyn, begins tomorrow at 370 Fulton Street.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman's moving pictures on "street safety" will be shown this afternoon to the children of Public Schools 40, 45, and 56, at the American Museum of Safety, 14 West Twenty-fourth Street.

"Shall church property be taxed?" will be debated tonight by Lawson Purdy, President Department of Taxes and Assessments, and Stewart Browne, President New York Real Estate Association, at the Church of the Messiah.

Members of the United Brothers will present an original comedy tonight at Terrace Garden.

Morris Hillquit will speak on "Socialism and War" this afternoon at the Bronx Open Forum.

Henry Sloane Coffin speaks at the Yale Club Tuesday evening on "A Yale Man with a Yale Message for Yale Men."

"The Smile of France" will be the subject of an address by Jules Bois on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Philip Lydig. Ex-Senator Elihu Root will introduce the speaker.

A public reception to Ambassador Henry Morgenthau will be given by the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, No. 1, Wednesday evening at Temple Emanu-El.

The tenth annual exhibition of the Guild of Book Workers will be open for three days, beginning Wednesday, in the Fine Arts Building in Fifty-seventh Street.

The Messiah Players will present "The Wages of War" at the Church of the Messiah on the evenings of April 6, 7, 8.

Dr. L. H. Baekeland, member of the Naval Consulting Board, will address the Patria Club at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Friday evening, on "Chemical Phases of the War and Their Political Results," and "Basic Phases of Preparedness in the United States."

Dr. Frank D. Blodgett will be inaugurated as President of Adelphi College Friday evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The Lehigh and Machinery Clubs will have their annual dinner Friday evening at 50 Church Street. Charles M. Schwab, Eugene G. Grace, and Dr. Henry S. Drinker will speak.

The Hadassah Aid Society will give a benefit leap-year dance Saturday evening at 146th Street and Broadway.

M'GRATH RELEASED; GIVES BOND OF $1,000

Justice Scudder Grants Roosevelt's Secretary a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

FREEDOM FOR POWERS ALSO

The Exclusion of the Latter's Testimony Held by the Court to be a Material Error.

After spending several days in jail, John W. McGrath, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's secretary, and William Powers, a cousin of McGrath, both of whom were found guilty of assault in the Court of Special Sessions, were yesterday released in $1,000 bail each by Supreme Court Justice Scudder in Brooklyn, after he had granted them a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the legality of their conviction. The two men are now preparing to appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from the judgment of the trial court.

The trouble which led to the arrest of McGrath and Powers occurred on June 11 last in the rear room of a café at St. John's Place and Rogers Avenue. The two became involved in an argument with Charles Lighte, Jr., a manufacturer of mineral waters, of 465 Eastern Parkway, and Lighte's wife. Lighte complained that he was assaulted by McGrath and Powers, and that one of his legs was fractured. On Tuesday last the Justice of the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn sentenced McGrath and Powers to spend thirty days each in the Work House. They were not taken to Blackwell's Island from the Raymond Street Jail, as they obtained an order directing the District Attorney to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not issue to them.

Some months after his arrest on the complaint of Lighte, Powers was attacked in a restaurant near the Long Island Railroad station by two men, who, he says, were strangers to him. On the trial of the case, counsel for Powers endeavored to question him as to whether the attack had been instigated by the Lightes, but this testimony was not admitted by the court, on the ground that it was beyond the question at issue.

"The matters concerning which the witness Powers was questioned and his testimony excluded," said Justice Scudder in granting the certificate, "tended to prove intense hostility toward him by the complaining witness and his wife. The exclusion of his testimony by the trial court would, therefore, seem to be erroneous under the authorities. In view of the fact that the defendants have been convicted solely on the testimony of Lighte and his wife, reasonable grounds would seem to exist to warrant a determination by the Appellate Division that the exclusion of Powers's testimony was a material error justifying a reversal of the judgment of conviction. Unquestionably the defendants are entitled to the certificate applied for."

The appeal of McGrath and Powers will probably be heard by the Appellate Division next month.

Pretended Heir Gets Five Years.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Chester Lorrain, 24 years old, who posed as Keith Edward Dalrymple, heir to a $400,000 estate at Port Alleghany, Penn., was today sentenced to State Prison for five years for passing worthless checks.

Appearing stout is merely a matter of CLOTHES.

It Is Your Own Fault—

If you are subjected to the inconvenience and high cost of having your clothes made to measure, as

Lane Bryant

Offers at All Times to the Women of

Extra Size or Stout Figure

as complete an assortment of Ultra Fashionable Apparel as offered elsewhere for the perfect "36,"

Suits	$24.75 to $94.75
Coats	18.75 to 49.75
Dresses	11.50 to 119.50
Skirts	5.95 to 24.75
Waists	.98 to 24.75
Negligees	1.95 to 29.75
Bathing Suits	3.95 to 12.75

Corsets and Underwear
Long or short waisted figures.

25 West 38th St. (Just West of 5th Av.)

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

The Wonderful New Phonograph of Perfect Tone

A LARGE proportion of Aeolian-Vocalion sales are made to people who hitherto have entertained a strong prejudice against the talking-machine, because of that instrument's universally recognized tonal deficiencies.

Such persons have invariably come to Aeolian Hall to reassure themselves that all tone-reproducing instruments are alike in result—that the much vaunted phonographs are little different.

And what agreeable surprises they have met with!

The process of converting the doubters continues day after day with little variation in its successful conclusion.

The skeptic seated in a pleasant music room looks on as the record is placed in the Vocalion. Expectantly he awaits the thin, reedy, talking machine tone—and is therefore all the more astonished to hear the wonderful voice which swells through the room as the record begins—a voice that is human, that is full and clear and vibrant with emotion.

Softly the high notes waft forth, bell-like in their sweetness and purity. Lovingly the deep, harmonious tones of the accompaniment entwine the voice, each instrument sounding clearly; the basses infinitely rich, with all their subtle, sympathetic overtones adding their distinguishing tint of wonderful music color—every treble tone true in pitch, true in every delicate shade of expression.

There is nothing phonographic in this exquisite music. Here is no stridency—here are no half-sounded, half-distorted shadows of tone.

It is a *real* voice, and it is *real* instrumental tone, unchanged, undimmed, just reflected through intervening time by this great new musical instrument.

None but unreasoning prejudice can withstand the weight of such conclusive demonstration. No music lover but must respond to the music-richness that the Vocalion reveals in every record.

THE WONDERFUL NEW PRIVILEGE

But it is not tone alone that has won for the Aeolian-Vocalion its present position of supremacy.

The wonderful new privilege of tone control makes the Vocalion more than a tone-reproducing instrument—in reality a remarkable new medium for musical expression.

By means of the Graduola, the unique patented device exclusive with the Vocalion, you may shade each note, graduate each tone—literally *play* each record as you like, as you feel.

The master artist's skill and sweet tone become the voice of your heart and at last you may enjoy the transcendent pleasure of *making music*, instead of being a listener merely.

Use the Graduola if you wish. It will bring you a new knowledge of, a new joy and belief in music. And when you prefer, the Vocalion plays itself as any other phonograph—but with its vastly more satisfying tone—its rich, full, *natural* tone.

AN INVITATION Come in and hear and play this newest and greatest phonograph. Do not hesitate because you are not immediately interested in buying. We are glad to demonstrate the Vocalion irrespective of any question of purchase.

A first payment as low as $8 secures delivery of Vocalion, style G—together with a fine collection of records.

Vocalion Prices—
Non-Graduola styles, $35 to $75
Graduola styles, $100 to $350
Art Styles to $2000
Catalogues sent on request.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

NEW YORK 29 West 42d Street — AEOLIAN HALL — BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Avenue

COME HERE FOR COLUMBIA RECORDS—COMPLETE STOCKS ALWAYS.

"Do you remember how in Du Maurier's famous story, the hypnotist—Svengali—used Trilby's glorious voice to express his feeling?

"I was doing the same. I was using a splendid voice—I know not whose—to sing with."

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Only a Few Customers Can Be Accommodated in This Sale

For those few, the saving will be extraordinary. We have set aside the suites and separate pieces listed below and have priced them with a single thought in mind—to ensure their being sold quickly. All are patterns which we are about to replace with other designs.

There are no duplicates of any of these pieces at the prices quoted. Only one customer can be accommodated in each case. An early selection is therefore of great importance. Not for a long time, if ever again, will furniture of equal character be offered at such prices.

From the Heppelwhite Mahogany Suite at $350.00.

From the Chinese Chippendale Mahogany Suite at $450.00.

From the Jacobean Oak Suite at $200.00.

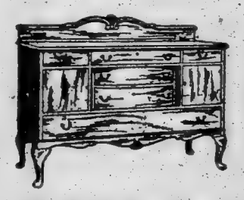

From the Queen Anne Mahogany Suite at $350.00.

COMPLETE SUITES

Jacobean Suite, 10 pieces, in Old Oak, formerly $400.00; now	$200.00
Oak Suite of 10 pieces, Early English design, formerly $396.00; now	240.00
Jacobean Oak Suite, 10 pieces, formerly $456.00; now	250.00
Oak Suite of 10 pieces, Jacobean, formerly $428.00; now	275.00
Walnut Suite of 10 pieces, William and Mary design, formerly $480.00; now	275.00
Chinese Chippendale 10-piece Suite, in Mahogany, formerly $636.00; now	450.00
Heppelwhite Suite of 10 pieces in Mahogany, formerly $467.00; now	350.00
Queen Anne 10-piece Suite, Mahogany, formerly $468.00; now	350.00
William and Mary Suite of 9 pieces in American Walnut, formerly $328.00; now	232.00

SEPARATE PIECES

Sideboard and China Cabinet in Gray Oak, formerly $150.00; now	$75.00
Mahogany China Cabinet, formerly $58.00; now	20.00
Mahogany China Cabinet, formerly $65.00; now	20.00
Mahogany China Cabinet, formerly $68.00; now	26.00
Mahogany China Cabinet, formerly $55.00; now	20.00
Mahogany China Cabinet, formerly $57.00; now	20.00
Mahogany China Cabinet, formerly $40.00; now	16.00

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62 West 45th Street, New York
"Furniture of the Better Kind"

BORAH LEADS FIGHT ON MILITIA CONTROL

Idaho Senator Insists Government Cannot Make Effective Force of National Guard.

FAVORS VOLUNTEER PLAN

Brandegee Moves to Increase the Peace Strength of the Regular Army to 250,000 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The fight on the militia features of the Army Reorganization bill, which began in the Senate yesterday, gathered headway today and occupied practically the whole sitting. Mr. Borah of Idaho is convinced that the Federal Government is constitutionally unable to make an effective fighting force of the National Guard, and today he attacked in detail the argument made yesterday by Mr. Cummins that the militia was a Federal force whenever the Federal Government chose to assume control.

Mr. Borah was supported today in his contentions by such lawyers as Mr. Sutherland of Utah and Mr. Williams of Mississippi. Mr. Borah believes a volunteer army section of the Chamberlain bill, which would permit the creation of something like Secretary Garrison's Continental Army, supplies the proper basis for developing a second line of defense. Today he said that in view of the inherent and irremediable defects in the National Guard, Congress should be called to account for letting the guard tap the Federal Treasury.

There is reason to believe that supporters of the Chamberlain bill, in spite of the comparative importance that measure attaches to the National Guard, have really pinned their hopes to the brief section authorizing the President to form a volunteer force in every Congressional district. This force, if it were created, would be a real Federal militia, free of State interference, and the expectation in informed quarters is that the State forces would gradually, or perhaps quickly, be absorbed into it.

"The fathers nowhere disclosed greater wisdom," said Mr. Borah, "than in those provisions wherein they prepared the country for defense. This was natural in a sense, for they had just come from the battlefield, and such men as Washington and Hamilton sat in the convention. They set about to concentrate the powers of government, so that those powers could be used effectively and efficiently and successfully in all military matters.

"They had no illusions about a republic remaining at all times in a state of peace because of the fact that it was a republic. They understood very thoroughly indeed that, regardless of the form of government and of the purpose of the Government or of the people and of their devotion to peace, there would be times when all the powers of the people must be concentrated into an effective means for the protection of the Government and of the people. This convention was perfectly familiar with the weakness of former republican governments wherein there was divided authority and responsibility in military affairs.

Congress's Military Power.

"So, for times of danger, the builders of the Government centralized tremendous powers in the President of the United States. They centralized as no other republic had dared to, apparently, the power to control the fighting forces, and left it with him, if you please, to command in the field, or to name those who should. In addition, they left with Congress the power to raise and support armies, to provide a national force, as distinguished from the local force known as the State militia, so that 'the President shall be Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States.'

"The fathers found a State militia in each State. They left it a State militia in each State, and they left with the States such vital and controlling power as will, in my judgment, always make it for the purposes of war a State militia. On the other hand, they provided for a national force without any limitation whatever by the States. What I desire to do today is to show that according to the Constitution there is a distinct vital limitation upon the power of Congress with reference to the State militia. By reason of that limitation, which is vital and essential, the State militia never can be made an effective force in war or an effective force as a national organization. That being true, it devolves upon us to account for putting them in a position where they are in touch with the National Treasury.

"Article 1, a part of Section 8, says: 'The Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia,' not for all purposes, but for three specific and well-defined purposes—to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion. Congress has power 'to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.'

"We have here the clear and unmistakable fact that the naming of the officers and training them belong to the States, and you cannot purchase it away from the States by putting them on the pay roll."

"Can they be ordered into the service of the United States in time of peace simply for training?" asked Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut.

"They cannot be ordered into the service of the United States," replied Mr. Borah, "except when the President of the United States decides it is necessary for executing the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion. If we are going to put $50,000,000 a year into the National Guard, there ought to be something besides the mere right to order them into service. They ought to be equipped and prepared, to fight when they get in, and the point is that as the State appoints the officers and does the training that never can be true.

Constitution a Bar.

"You cannot change the Constitution of the United States by a contract between individuals or between the national Government and individuals. You cannot change it by putting into this bill an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, leaving out the oath to support the law under which the officer gets his commission. It is simply a futile attempt, an expedient to get around the plain provision of the Constitution.

"The officering and training of the militia is left with the States, and Congress cannot intrude itself upon that power. To say that a force is officered by forty-eight different appointing powers and trained by the State at its will or no, and that no influence or power can intrude upon that, is to establish once and for all the intefficiency of the State militia as a national force, because there must be unity of responsibility and unity of authority in military affairs."

Senator Cummins and Senator Lewis sharply disagreed with Senator Borah. Senator Lewis attacked the provision for a force of Federal volunteers, saying it was aimed at the National Guard and would destroy it if enacted. The Illinois Senator asserted that the ambition of regular army officers to rise to deserved promotions was wholly responsible for the volunteer army proposal. Because the nation was resolved not to maintain a large standing army, and since the Constitution barred these graduates of West Point from commands in the National Guard, he said, they naturally sought an avenue of escape from their limitations.

Senator Pomerene defended his amendment proposing creation of a National Guard section of the Army General Staff. While regular officers looked with disfavor on the guard, he said, no accurate report as to the guard's condition and fitness could be expected from them. Only by appointing National Guard officers to the staff, he added, could the full use of the State soldiers be assured.

Senator Brandegee added to the mass of amendments now pending a proposal to make the maximum peace strength of the army 250,000 instead of 180,000, as proposed in the bill.

Another feature of national preparedness was considered today by the House Commerce Committee with Secretary Redfield testifying in support of the Lighthouse Appropriation bill. The Secretary said the twenty-five seagoing buoy boats now in service would be available as mine layers or sweepers in time of war. Their drag equipment for locating pinnacle rocks, he said, would be invaluable for mine sweeping or to trap hostile submarines.

PREPARE, GEN. WOOD PLEADS

Urges Country to be Ready with Industry as Well as Arms.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the East, spoke yesterday on the need for military preparedness at the National Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue. He was introduced by John M. Riehle, President of the club, and he was repeatedly applauded as he praised the systems of military training of Switzerland and Australia.

The General declared there was no doubt of the loyalty and willingness of the men of the United States to fight for their country, but that without training it would be murder for such men to go against a trained foe.

"There is nothing new about peace movements," he said. "They are as old as the history of man. Ever since man had anything to keep he has wanted peace. But the fact remains that wars have gone on and will go on. You cannot depend upon arbitration. This is shown in the present war. Not a single issue that led to the present conflagration has been submitted to arbitration. The Peace Palace is deserted and the country in which it is located has mobilized its army to protect its own neutrality."

Industrial preparation for war was also urged by General Wood. He pointed out that it was now proved that we cannot even make rifles to compete with those made abroad and this because we have not the proper quality of steel. So in other lines, he showed how deficient we are in the manufacture of those things that are absolutely necessary for the successful conduct of war.

PLANS FOR DEFENSE PARADE

Workers in Twenty-five Trades Will Be in Line.

Workers in twenty-five trades have already begun organization to take part in the Citizens' Preparedness Parade to be led on Saturday, May 13, by Charles H. Sherrill, the Grand Marshal of the sound money parade in 1896. In addition to the 25,000 men who have volunteered to march, D. M. Baruch said yesterday that 5,000 Wall Street brokers would be in the ranks. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held every Wednesday afternoon from now on at 5 o'clock in the Yale Club, Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

Among the prominent business men who have interested themselves in the movement since its inception are Colonel William Barbour, President of the Linen Thread Company; Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company; Louis Stern of Stern Brothers, Charles H. Tenney of C. H. Tenney & Co., E. W. Bloomingdale, William T. Hornaday, Curator of the Bronx Zoological Park; Dr. John A. Wyeth, President of the Polyclinic Hospital; Joseph P. Day of Joseph P. Day & Co., George T. Wilson, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Lloyd Taylor.

MAY BUILD NITRATE PLANT.

Gen. Crozier Tells Baker Government Must Have Adequate Supply.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Plans for a Government hydroelectric plant to take nitrates from the air was discussed at a conference today between Secretary Baker, General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and Senator Shields, author of the Water Power bill. No conclusion was reached.

General Crozier expressed belief that the securing of an adequate nitrate supply for Government ammunition manufacture was essential. Several plans are pending in Congress.

D. A. R. TO AID THE BELGIANS

Mrs. Story Announces Plans to Sell 10,000,000 Flags Saturday.

King Albert of the Belgians will be 41 years old next Saturday, and on that day throughout the United States the Daughters of the American Revolution, of whom there are about 100,000 in the national organization, will campaign for contributions to relieve the sufferings of the 8,000,000 destitute war victims of his country. The above announcement was made yesterday by Mrs. Daisy Allen Story, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who made the announcement on behalf of the National Board of the society.

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Story said, the campaign is already under way, and will culminate on "Belgian Flag Day" as the anniversary of King Albert's birth will be called, because on that day there will be sold throughout the United States, under the auspices of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, 10,000,000 miniature silk Belgian flags, the largest number of flags ever printed for a charitable purpose in the history of the world.

"Every worker in our army of humanity," said Mrs. Story, "will make an especial appeal to the people to wear flags, not only next Saturday, but on Sunday, and to offer up prayers in their churches for the innocent women and babies crushed by the world's war abroad. The amount collected in exchange for flags will be turned over to the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

"It is an opportune moment for all Americans to uphold the honor of our flag. As a rich, neutral nation we should come to the aid of these stricken people—not only today, bu ttomorrow and the next day—until they are able to help themselves."

WANTED:

Position as Western representative of Eastern manufacturer or distributor.
Five years' experience as sales manager.
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Responsible and energetic.
Best of references.
Position must be able to yield first year $4,000.00 net.

Y 306 Times Annex.

SEES JAPANESE WAR UNLESS WE PREPARE

Congressman Austin Says There Is No Prospect of Any Other Clash.

ARMING NOW IS INSURANCE

"Little Brown Brothers'" Designs on China Will Make Trouble Unless We Show Strength.

Congressman Richard R. Austin of Tennessee, a member of the Committee on Insular Affairs, said yesterday at the luncheon of the Republican Club that this country was not in any danger of war with a European power, but that only the building up of a great army and navy would prevent war with Japan. He said that he hoped for a speedy end of the present war in order that the nations of Europe might be free to prevent the subjection of China by Japan.

"Great Britain went into this war," he said, "in consequence of a violation by Germany of its treaty with Belgium, and I hope that it will be just as fair and honest in seeing to it that the treaty with China signed by the United States, Great Britain, and China is kept in good faith.

"I hope the day will never come when we will haul down the American flag over the Philippines, placed there by our heroes. I hope the day will never come when we will permit a violation of the open-door treaty in China by Japan or any other nation.

"When we took over the Philippines we agreed in our treaty with Spain to guarantee religious liberty in the Islands and to protect Spaniards and other white peoples there. If we ever leave the islands we will at once have another Mexico on our hands.

"There are thousands of Americans in the Philippines who went there at the invitation of our Government and have invested $100,000,000 there in railroads, street railways, lighting plants, and othe civilizing enterprises. For one, I will never vote to haul down the American flag there and thus to betray my fellow-Americans in the Islands.

"During my recent visit to the Philippines I did not talk to one American in the army, in the navy, or in civil life who did not believe that to withdraw from the Philippines would be to betray and ruin the Americans who had been encouraged to go there by our Government.

The Japanese Unfriendly.

"The people we have to fear today are not the people of any European nation, but our little brown brothers of the Orient—the Japanese. When I was in Japan, I could feel in the atmosphere what every intelligent visitor there must feel—that the Japanese do not like us. Among the scores of Americans I met in Japan, every one of them, with a single exception, told me that the Japanese were unfriendly. Why? We are their best customers. Without their trade with us the country would soon be in financial distress.

"The chief reason is that they are getting ready to despoil China, and they know that the sentiment of this country is unanimous against it. They know, too, that there are two great countries in this world which are just as helpless as children—China and the United States. We need to get over our helpless condition. We need a strong army and navy—not to get ready for war, but to take out insurance.

"We will continue to be in great danger as long as we are weak, but we will be able to avoid trouble if we are strong. Two of the causes of friction between the two countries, as is well known, are the immigration and the land questions. The third, which is now developing, is the Japanese intention to control China.

"The Japanese say that their insistence on the control of the Orient is their Monroe Doctrine. But the Japanese idea of a Monroe Doctrine is to go into China with unreasonable and unfair demands, backed up by arms.

"The reason which Japan put forward for going into the war with Russia was to protect the integrity of Korea and the integrity of China and to maintain the open door in China. We know how the integrity of Korea has been protected. We know how the Japanese protected Manchuria. To know how the Japanese are compelling respect for the open-door policy, read the twenty-four demands they submitted to China."

Did Exposition Avert War?

Congressman Austin said that William H. Taft, when President, asked him to vote to have the Panama-Pacific Exposition held in San Francisco. Mr. Austin said he and his constituents wanted it at New Orleans. President Taft explained, he said, that it should be held at San Francisco in order that San Francisco and California would be obliged to treat the Japanese land and immigration questions carefully until the fair was over. Then, President Taft said, the Panama Canal would be open and the United States Navy would be in a position to protect the country.

"In other words, you want me to vote to keep the country out of war?" Congressman Austin said he asked.

"That is about it," President Taft replied, according to Congressman Austin.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, urged that active plans should be laid by China and the United States to take advantage of the great present opportunity to develop China with American capital. He said the return of a part of the Boxer indemnity by President Roosevelt, the open door policy of John Hay, President Wilson's prompt recognition of the Chinese Republic, and a long succession of friendly acts by the United States had produced a sentiment of affection for the United States among all ranks of Chinese.

Dr. John Bassett Moore, ex-Counselor to the State Department, said that one thing needed for increasing good relations between China and the United States was the writing of a good history of China by an American, and the competent teaching of the history of Chinese civilization in the schools. Nothing, he said, tended to keep nations apart so much as what he called "the passion for uniformity," which leads the men of one race to think that men and things which differ from him and what he is used to are necessarily inferior.

Other speakers were A. B. Humphrey, President Sheffield of the Republican Club, Bishop James W. Bashford of West China, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, the Rev. Hule Kin of the Chinese Presbyterian Church of this city, and Congressman Simeon D. Fess of Ohio.

ASKS JAPAN TO BE "SINCERE."

Dr. Jenks, Investigating Asiatic Situation, Makes Plea for China.

In a communication to the Far Eastern Bureau, Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Director of the Division of Public Affairs of New York University, who is now in the Philippines after a brief stay in Japan, to which country he will return again to ascertain what grounds there are for the assertion that Japan's professed policy of "Asia for the Asiatics" implies aggression against China or any other nation, has issued the first statement made since his departure. He is at present engaged in an exhaustive survey of conditions in the Philippines, after which he will visit China and later make a longer stay in Japan.

In reply to articles published in Japanese newspapers, in which he was accused of hostility to Japan, Dr. Jenks said:

"It appears to me that Japan will serve her own interests best as well as those of China by promoting her commercial interests in China by every fair means, and by not laying much emphasis on the political aspect of the relations of the two countries. I believe that in this view I am supported by a large and influential group of the Japanese leaders."

In advocating a sincere foreign policy for Japan in her relations with China, he said:

"I have never written or said anything that I think could be construed to show hostility to Japan. It is true that at times I have written things that might be taken as criticisms of certain phases of the policy of the Government of Japan," Dr. Jenks admitted, "but no other, probably, than I have criticised the Government of China, and not nearly as often as I have taken occasion to criticise the Government of the United States. An independent thinker cannot always agree with others, but this argues no hostility."

When informed of the recent report of the United States Department of Commerce that Japanese merchants were supplanting Americans in the cotton markets in China, Dr. Jenks said:

"If the Japanese can get the trade in China that formerly other nations held because of her geographical advantages, better transportation facilities, betting selling and distributing methods, they are certainly entitled to it. If Japan can take trade from the United States through these means she is getting only what she deserves."

In an interview given to The Japan Advertiser while in Tokio, he said: "Japan, China, and the United States ought to be able eventually to find a policy that will enable all three to pursue their commercial aims and to protect their interests in this part of the world without friction.

"My sympathies," said Dr. Jenks, "like those of most people, I think, are with China. But I do not see that that makes it impossible for me to be also a friend of Japan, as I certainly am."

While in China Dr. Jenks will not remain in the large cities such as Peking or Shanghai, but will penetrate directly into the interior, particularly into the south. The purpose of his tour of the Orient is to renew his acquaintance with Far Eastern questions, on which he is one of the foremost authorities in the United States. He has been a member of a number of important public organizations, including the United States Immigration Commission in 1907.

Hoff Whitney's Private Secretary.

Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney announced yesterday that he had selected as his private secretary Almoth W. Hoff of 460 Stratford Road, Flatbush. Mr. Hoff is a lawyer and was a member of the Assembly from 1911 to 1915. During his last two years at Albany he was Chairman of the Cities Committee and at the request of the Public Service Commission introduced and piloted through the Assembly several bills. Consequently he has already some familiarity with the ways of the commission. He was Republican candidate for Speaker in 1913.

SUBCOMMITTEE VOTES, 3 TO 2, FOR BRANDEIS

Senators Works and Cummins, Both Progressive Republicans, Oppose the Bostonian.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—By a strictly partisan vote of 3 to 2 the sub-committee that for many weeks has been considering the fitness of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston for the Supreme Court of the United States today ordered a favorable report on the nomination to be made to the entire Committee on the Judiciary on Monday. The three Democrats supporting the nomination are Mr. Chilton of West Virginia, Chairman of the sub-committee Mr. Fletcher of Florida, and Mr. Walsh of Montana. The Republicans opposing the confirmation are Mr. Cummins of Iowa and Mr. Works of California. Both the Republicans are of the Progressive wing of their party.

An unusual feature of the situation is that members of the sub-committee favoring the nomination will present separate statement to the full committee of their reasons. When Mr. Brandeis's name was sent to the Senate it was supposed that the Progressive Republicans, who generally were in sympathy with his social views, would support him, while the Republican opposition was expected to be led by Mr. Clark of Wyoming, ranking Republican of the Judiciary Committee, who also was a member of the sub-committee. But Mr. Clark was forced to be absent, and his place was taken by Mr. Works, who once was a Judge, and his examination of witnesses, like that of Mr. Cummins, showed that he was impressed by the adverse testimony, which occupied the sub-committee for several weeks.

The impression today is that the vote of the sub-committee foretells Mr. Brandeis's ultimate confirmation by a partisan vote. It is understood the testimony of Clifford Thorne, Railroad Commissioner of Iowa, that Mr. Brandeis, after working with the representatives of shippers, finally threw away the case against the five per cent. rate increase by declaring at the end of the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railroads needed the money, made a bad impression upon Mr. Cummins and his colleague, Mr. Kenyon, both Progressive Republicans. Mr. Works was not a member of the sub-committee when Mr. Thorne testified, but his examination of witnesses implied that he was impressed by charges that Mr. Brandeis had been disloyal to certain of his clients, who were not finally important, in the Lenox bankruptcy litigation, the Warren will case, and other cases in which he figured.

MILLIONS FOR WAR RELIEF.

Berlin and Hamburg Pay Out Big Sums for Soldiers' Families.

Through the appropriation of 9,980,000 marks during February for the aid of soldiers' families the City of Berlin brought its total expenses for that purpose since the beginning of the war up to 108,500,000 marks, ($25,823,000 at the normal rate of exchange,) reports the Berliner Tageblatt of March 1.

The Common Council of Hamburg recently voted an additional sum of 10,000,000 marks for extraordinary expenses due to the war, making the total 119,000,000 marks, of which a large percentage was devoted to the care of soldiers' relatives. The deficit in the budget of the State and City of Hamburg for 1915 is given as 105,711,278 marks.

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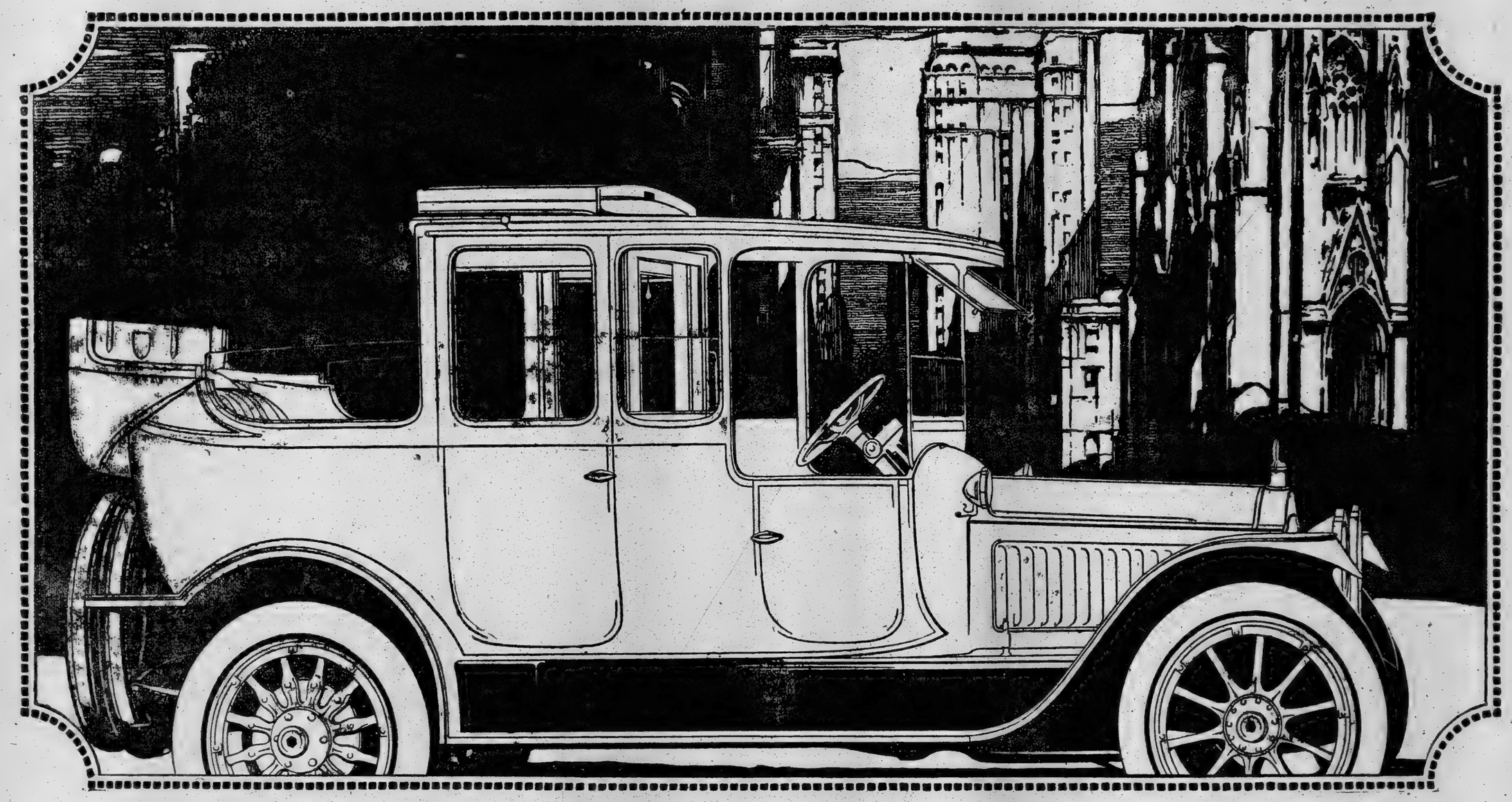

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MERCIER SPECIFIES GERMAN OUTRAGES

In Annexes to His Letter to German Bishops, Says He Has Documentary Proofs.

NAMES PRIESTS EXECUTED

But Declines to Reveal Names of Belgian Nuns Who Accused German Soldiers.

HE CITES GERMAN ORDERS

Gives Text of Those Imposing Collective Punishment, Especially for Refusal to Do Military Work.

The text of the four annexes to the famous letter that Cardinal Mercier and the Bishops of the Roman Catholic dioceses of Belgium recently submitted to the Catholic clergy of Germany and Austria-Hungary, in support of their plea for the appointment of a joint commission to investigate all reports that have been circulated in and out of Belgium as to the actions of the German civil and military authorities, was received in New York a few days ago. The annexes, which were written by Cardinal Mercier and subscribed to by the Bishops, were sent to Frank J. Sprague, former President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the Naval Consulting Board, by Sir Gilbert Parker. The periods covered by Cardinal Mercier are those of the von der Goltz and von Bissing administrations, up to the first of the year.

Not a single statement is made in these annexes, Cardinal Mercier says, which cannot be supported by unquestionable records, now in the possession of the Cardinal. The story, told in a dignified way, recites violation after violation of the provisions of The Hague conventions in compelling Belgians to make war on their own country, or in the infliction of collective punishment, the levying of huge taxes, the confiscation of Red Cross property, &c. Likewise they contain the correspondence that passed between the Cardinal and the German authorities concerning the execution of priests and other acts charged to the occupying authorities.

The copies of the annexes to the now famous letter, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 2, were given to THE TIMES by Mr. Sprague yesterday. They are as follows:

ANNEX I.

[This is a letter addressed by the Bishop of Liége to Commandant Bayer, Governor of Liége, under date of Aug. 18, 1914.]

Monsieur le Commandant:

I address myself to you as a man and a Christian, and entreat you to put an end to the executions and reprisals. I have been informed time after time that several villages have been destroyed, that persons of note, some of whom were priests, have been shot; that others have been arrested, and that all have protested their innocence. As for such as are priests in my diocese, I cannot believe that a single one has been guilty of acts of hostility toward German soldiers. I have visited several field hospitals, and I have seen that the wounded Germans there are cared for with the same attention as the Belgians. They admit it themselves. If soldiers of the Belgian Army stationed at the outposts fired on the Germans entering Belgium, what a crime to be imputed to the civilian population? And even if some civilians had helped the soldiers to drive back German scouts, can the entire population—women, children, and priests—be held responsible for it?

But I do not wish to discuss past acts; I only ask you, in the name of God and of humanity, to prevent reprisals upon unoffending populations. These reprisals can have no useful end, but will drive the population to despair. I shall be happy to discuss this subject with you, for I am confident that you, like myself, wish to lessen the evils of war rather than to increase them.

At the last moment I hear that the Curé of R—— has been arrested and taken to the Chartreuse. I do not know of what he is accused, but I do know that he is incapable of committing an act of hostility toward your soldiers. He is a good priest, gentle, and charitable. I will be answerable for him, and I beg you to restore him to his parish. Yours, &c.,

M. H. RUTTEN,
Bishop of Liége.

This letter received no acknowledgment, but the same protests were renewed on Aug. 21 to General von Kolewe, who had meanwhile become military Governor of Liége. The same protests, strongly put and energetically urged, were renewed on Aug. 29 in an interview with the Governor General of occupied Belgium, von der Goltz Pasha, then residing in the Episcopal Palace with his staff.

ANNEX II.

This annex contains:

1. A letter from Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, to the Kreischef (chief officer) of the district of Malines, under date of Jan. 24, 1915.

2. A communication from the Cardinal forwarded to the General Government through the agency of Adjutant von Flemming, under date of Feb. 10, 1915.

3. A letter from the Bishop of Namur to the Military Governor of Namur under date of April 27, 1915.

4. A note referring to a partial inquiry made by an Austrian priest appointed by the Wiener Priester Verein.

5. Correspondence of Cardinal Mercier with the Governor General on the question of outrages suffered by Belgian nuns.

1—In his pastoral letter of Christmas, 1914, the Cardinal of Malines published the names of the innocent priests who had been put to death by the German troops.

Count von Wengersky, Chief of the district of Malines, wrote to the Cardinal on Jan. 20 as follows:

Kreischef Tgb. No. 268.11.
Malines, Jan. 20, 1915.

To His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines.

According to a newspaper notice, several innocent priests are stated to have been put to death in the diocese of Malines. In order that an inquiry may be set on foot, may I beg your Eminence to be so good as to let me know whether any priests, and if so, which, have been put to death, being innocent, in the diocese of Malines? I am very anxious to learn what circumstances have led up to this, which troops prove to be concerned, and on which days it happened.

The Kreischef,
WENGERSKY, Colonel.

The Cardinal replied as follows:

The Palace of the Archbishop
Malines, Jan. 24.

Monsieur le Kreischef:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter 268.11, dated Jan. 20, which you have been so good as to address to me.

The names of the priests and monks of the diocese of Malines who, to my knowledge, were put to death by the German troops are as follows: Duplerreux, of the Company of Jesus; Brother Sebastien Allard, of the Society of St. Joseph; Brother Candide, of the Society of the Brothers of Our Lady of Pity; Father Vincent, conventual; Carette, a professor; Lombaerts, Goris, de Clerck, Dergent, Wouters, Van Bladel, curés.

At Christmas time I was not perfectly certain what had been the fate of the Curé of Herent. Since then his dead body has been discovered at Louvain and identified.

Other figures quoted in my pastoral letter must be increased today. Thus, for Aerschot, I gave the number of civilians as ninety-one. Now the total number of bodies of natives of Aerschot which have been exhumed had risen a few days ago to 143. But this is not the moment to dwell upon these particular cases; the proper place to give an account of them will be at the inquiry of which you give me hopes. It will be a consolation to me to have full light thrown upon the events which I was compelled to mention in my pastoral letter and upon others of the same nature. But it is essential that the results of this inquiry should be made plain to all on indisputable authority.

To insure this I have the honor to propose to you, M. le Comte, through your kind intervention, to the German authorities, that the commission of inquiry should be composed in equal numbers of German representatives and of Belgian magistrates, chosen by our Chief Magistrate, and presided over by a representative of a neutral country. I venture to hope that his Excellency, the United States Minister, would not refuse to accept this chairmanship, or to intrust it to a representative of his own choice.

I have the honor to be, M. le Kreischef,

D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER,
Archbishop of Malines.

This letter, Cardinal Mercier says, received no reply.

Third Request for An Investigation.

2. On Feb. 10, 1915, Adjutant von Flemming called at the Palace of Malines, in the name of the Kreischef, to repeat orally the questions to which the Cardinal had already replied in writing in his letter of Jan. 24. The Cardinal informed the Adjutant that questions of this nature must be formulated and answered in writing. In consequence, he drew up, in the following terms, the questions of the Kreischef and the replies which they admitted of, and the document was then signed by the Adjutant and the Cardinal of Malines.

Monsieur l'Adjutant von Flemming asks me, in the name of the General Government:

1. Which are the communes where priests have been shot?

2. Which troops put them to death and on what day?

3. Whether the Bishop of the diocese maintains that these priests were innocent.

1. The names of the communes have been already printed in my pastoral letter of Christmas, 1914, on page 65.

2. The German Staff is in a better position than any one else to know what troops were occupying a commune on any particular day. The populations easily recognize the German uniform, but do not distinguish, for the most part, the regiments which compose the army.

3. My personal and reasoned conviction is that the priests whose names I have quoted were innocent. But as a matter of law, it is not for us to establish their innocence; it is for the military authorities who have treated them with this severity to establish their guilt.

Witnesses summoned to give evidence before a one-sided committee will generally be afraid of telling the whole truth. This can only be fully known and universally accepted on the condition that a mixed commission be formed to collect it and to guarantee its impartiality and exactitude.

Also, I can only repeat for the third time my proposal for a mixed commission, composed partly of German Magistrates and partly of Belgian Magistrates, whose work it would be to throw full light on those facts concerning which the general Government most properly desires to institute an inquiry. In order to give all desirable authority to the results of the inquiry it is of importance that the tribunal should be presided over by a representative of a neutral State. Given at Malines, Feb. 10, 1915.

D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER,
Archbishop of Malines.

VON FLEMMING,
Rittmeister und Adjutant des Kreischefs in Mecheln.

The above document remained without reply.

3. On the occasion of the publication of a confidential letter from the Prussian Minister of War to the High Chancellor, the Bishop of Namur published a reply to that document on April 12, 1915. But the Military Governor of Namur disputed the assertions contained in the Bishop's reply, without, however, entering into any particulars. The letter maintained his statements, and added: 'In consideration of the difference of views which separates us, there is only one way of bringing the facts to the light and before the eyes of every one, namely, to intrust their examination to the commission of inquiry which I have proposed. I am confident that your Excellency will agree with this, and will recommend the suggestion to the Governor General.' This was signed by the Bishop of Namur.

The proposal of the Bishop received no reply.

4. A priest accredited to by his Eminence Cardinal Piffl, the Prince Archbishop of Vienna, made an inquiry in Belgium in the name of the Wiener Priester Verein. The results of this incomplete inquiry were published in the Tijd of Amsterdam, and in the Politiken of Copenhagen. They are overwhelmingly against the German military authorities. But, if we are correctly informed, the German and Austrian newspapers abstained from bringing them to the knowledge of their readers.

5. Before closing this annex relating to the inquiries, we have to correct a mistake.

In their reply to the French Catholics, the German Catholics speak of the outrages upon the nuns, and write: 'The German Governor General in Belgium has addressed the Belgian Bishops on this subject. * * * The Archbishop of Malines has allowed it to be known that he could furnish no exact information as to any case whatever of the outrages upon nuns in his diocese.'

This last phrase is in substance correct, but gives a wrong impression to the casual reader. What I wrote to the Governor General was that I could furnish him with no exact information, because my conscience forbade me to hand over to a tribunal of any kind (in information (alas! very precise) in my possession. Outrages have been committed upon nuns. I think they are, fortunately, not numerous, but to my knowledge there have been several. Since the Governor General has thought himself entitled to give the public an extract from the reply I had the honor of addressing to him on this delicate subject, it is my duty to reproduce here the entire text of our correspondence.

Outrages Upon Nuns Charged.

The following is the letter of March 30, 1915, written to me by the Governor General:

Brussels, March 30, 1915.

The Governor General of Belgium.

Your Eminence:

A serious report has of late been repeatedly made in the foreign press, together with a number of other charges, which for the most part have been proved incorrect, that German soldiers on the march through Belgium did not hesitate to assault Belgian nuns.

It is superfluous to point out, as to this, that such misdeeds, (in case they should prove true,) would certainly incur my own and the German Government's severest reprobation. At the same time justice demands that an accusation proved to be untrue should be duly repudiated. I assume that the disclosure of the full truth corresponds with the sense of justice as well as with the interests of the Catholic Church.

I think, therefore, that I may rely upon your Eminence's cordial support when I beg you to help me to discover the true facts. The information which your Eminence may desire to bring forward as to the violation of nuns in the said diocese will enable me to take the further steps necessary under the circumstances.

I have the honor to be,
Your Eminence's most obedient,
FHR. VON BISSING.

This was my reply:

The Palace of the Archbishop,
Malines, April 16, 1915.

Monsieur the Governor General:

I have received the letter No. 1,242, which your Excellency has done me the honor of addressing me, and I regret having been hindered from replying to it earlier. There are, in fact, rumors in circulation—accepted by certain papers, denied by others—on the question of the outrages which the Belgian nuns have had to suffer from German soldiers; and, in agreement with your Excellency, I protest against those who, lightly and without proof, publicly announce or support such odious accusations.

But when your Excellency asks me to help you in throwing light upon whether these imputations are well or ill founded, I am obliged to ask you a preliminary question:

Has the civil authority the right to hold an inquiry upon facts of so delicate a nature?

Whom would it question?

The confessor? The doctor? They are bound by professional secrecy. The Sisters Superior? Do they always know the truth? And if they do know it, having learned it under the seal of secrecy, have they the right to speak? Who would venture to question the victims? Would not that be cruel? Who would attempt to question witnesses at the risk of exposing the already wretched victims of violence to the burden of carrying the stain of dishonor in the face of public opinion.

So far as I am concerned, I should not dare to subject any one to an examination upon so delicate a subject, and my conscience forbids me to hand over to another the confidences which have been made to me, or might be made to me, spontaneously on this matter.

Our duty, your Excellency, is to discourage the public, by all means in our power, from giving countenance to these capricious and unwholesome allegations. I shall heartily approve of repression by law of those who, either from prejudice or from unpardonable levity, invent or spread them. But I consider that we cannot go further without trespassing upon the rights of conscience and exposing ourselves to the risk of violating its liberty.

Accept, Monsieur the Governor General, the assurance of my very high regard.

D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER,
Archbishop of Malines.

ANNEX III.

We know, and we affirm, that the German Army gave itself up in Belgium, in a hundred different places, to pillage, to incendiarism, imprisonments, massacres, and sacrileges, contrary to all justice and to every sentiment of humanity.

There are parts of Hainault and of the two Flanders which are still today under special military control, whose disasters are consequently less well known to us. But below is an approximate list of localities which our protest covers:

1. Diocese of Namur, Provinces of Namur and Luxembourg.—Tamines, Surice, Spontin, Namur, Ethe, Gomery, Latour, Aischen-Rafail, Alle, Arsimont, Auvelais, Bonnines, Bourseigne-Neuve, Bouge, Daussois, Dourbes, Ermenton-sur-Biert, Evrehailles, Felenne, Fosses, Franchimont, Franc-Waret, Frasne, Gedinne, Gelbressee, Hansinelle, Hanzinne, Hauthois, Hastiere, Hermeton-sur-Meuse, Hingeon, Houdremont, Jamepe-sur-Sambre, Lisogne, Longue-St. Pierre, Mariembourg, Mettet, Monceau, Morville, Onhaye, Oret, Petigny, Romedenne, Somme-Leuze, Somzee, Stave, Tamploux, Villers-en-Fagne, Wartet, Wauisort, Willerse, Yvoir, Anloy, Assenois, Baranny, Bertrix, Bricoul, Etalle, Framont, Frenoy, Opont, Freylange, Glaumont, Glaireuse, Hamipre, Herbeumont, Izel, Jehonville, Maissin, Manhay, Musson, Mussy-la-Ville, Neufchateau, Pin, St. Leger, &c.

Thibessart, Bleasse, Procheresse, Gralde, Nothomb, Rulles, Rosiere-la-Grande, Bovigny, Gouvy, Champion, Jamoigne, Sillenrieux, Les Bulles, Tintigny, Ansart, Rossignol, Sorinne, Bievre, Beheme, Leglise, Laneffe, Frenois, Villiers-devant-Orval, Couvin, Houdemont, Chigy, Anthee, Yvhippe, Conneux, Aye, Evelette, Florenville, Hollogne, Le Roux, Leuze, Marche, St. Marie, St. Vincent.

2. Diocese of Liege, Provinces of Liege and Limbourg.—Battice, Herv, Vise, Mouland, Herme, Hallembaye, Louveigne, Lince, Pepinster, Soumagne, Fecher, Melin, Julemont, Barchon, Limmen, Halen, Lanaeken.

3. Diocese of Malines, Provinces of Brabant and of Anvers.—Haskendover, Autgaerden, Grimde, Houtgaerde, Corbeek, Hautem-Ste. Marguerite, Vissenaeken, Bunsbeck, Lubbeek-St. Bernard, Wever, Attenrode, Cappellen, (Glabbeek,) Cortreck-Dutzel, Glabbeek, Pellenberg, Neerlinter, Budingen, Heelerbosch, Cumuel, Gussenhoven, Corbeek-Loo, Lovenjoul, Roosbeek, Schaffen, Molenstede, Wersbeek, Aerschot, Rillaer, Gelrode, Wesemael, Hersselt, Rethy, Haecht, Rosselaer, Wackerzeel, Werchter, Tremeloo, Thildonck, Wespelaer, Rotselaer, Rummen, Hever, Louvain, Heverle, Herent, Berg, Campenhout, Bueken, Neder-Ockerzeel, Cortenberg, Delle, Boisschot, Goor, Heyst-op-den-Berg, Beersel, Putte, Schriek, Malines, Bonheyden, Wavre-Notre Dame, Wavre-Ste. Catherine, Waelhem, Leest, Hombeek, Sempet, Laer, Hofstade, Muysen, Schiplaeken, Konings-Hoyckt, Kessel, Lierre, Duffel, Blaasveld, Perck, Feuthy, Hautem, Elewyt, Weerde, Eppeghem, Pont-Brule, Grimberghen, Londerzeel, Meysse, Humbeek, Nieuwenrode, Beyghem, Wolvertheim, Cappelle-au-Bois, Linsmeau, Wavre, Mousty.

4. Diocese of Ghent, Eastern Flanders.—St. Gilles, Lebbeke, Termonde.

5. Diocese of Tournai, Province of Hainault—Peronne.

ANNEX IV.

Germany signed The Hague Convention. The first German Governor General, Baron von der Goltz, referred to The Hague Convention in an order published by him as early as Nov. 12, 1914.

The second German Governor General, Baron von Bissing, in a solemn proclamation of July 18, 1915, declared his wish to administer Belgium according to The Hague Convention regulating the laws and customs of war on land. He added: 'His Majesty the German Emperor, after the occupation of the Kingdom of Belgium by our victorious troops, has intrusted to me the administration of this country, and has ordered me to carry out the obligations arising from The Hague Convention.'

That is the legal aspect; the following is the fact:

1. Collective punishments — Article 50 of The Hague Convention stipulates: 'No collective penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, shall be enacted against populations on account of individual acts for which they could not be considered as jointly responsible.'

Now, the history of the occupation covers three periods, that of the invasion and those over which Baron von der Goltz and Baron von Bissing presided successively.

During the period of the invasion collective punishment was systematically inflicted, and under every form. Proofs of this assertion abound. Here is one which suffices in itself:

As the invasion gained ground the Commander in Chief of the army caused to be posted up a proclamation in three languages, on red paper, in which he said:

The villages where acts of hostility shall be committed by the inhabitants against our troops will be burned. For all destruction of roads, railways, bridges, &c., the villages in the neighborhood of the destruction will be held responsible. The punishments announced above will be carried out severely, and without mercy. The whole community will be held responsible. Hostages will be taken largely. The heaviest war taxes will be levied.

Under the Government of Marshal von der Goltz a proclamation signed by the hand of the Governor General and promulgated on Sept. 2, 1914, in the occupied territory, expressly stated: 'It is the hard necessity of war that the punishment of hostile acts includes the innocent as well as the guilty.'

Consequently collective punishment was applied unsparingly.

Thus, as a typical example, the City of Brussels was condemned to pay five millions, because one of its policemen, unknown to the Communal Administration, had been wanting in deference to a functionary of the German Civil Administration.

A notice signed Baron von der Goltz, posted up on Oct. 7, 1914, applies the collective penalty to the family. It is there stated: 'The Belgian Government has sent orders to rejoin the army to the militiamen of several classes. * * * All those who receive these orders are strictly forbidden to act upon them. * * * In case of disobedience the family of the militiamen will be held equally responsible.'

Under the government of General Baron von Bissing—that is, from Dec. 3, 1914—collective punishments, in violation of Article 50, have been continual. Here are some specimens:

On Dec. 23, 1914, a notice posted in Brussels stated: 'If the graves of fallen soldiers are damaged or violated, not only will the perpetrator be punished, but the commune will also be made responsible.'

A warning of the Governor General, dated Jan. 26, 1915, renders the members of the family responsible if a Belgian fit for military service, between the ages of 16 and 40, goes to Holland.

Levying of Collective Fines.

In fact, upon the flimsiest pretexts, heavy fines are imposed upon communes. The commune of Puers was subjected to a fine of 3,000 marks because a telegraph wire was broken, although the injury showed that it had given way through wear. Malines, a working-class town, without resources, has had a fine of 20,000 marks imposed because the Burgomaster did not inform the military authority of a journey which the Cardinal, deprived of the use of his motor car, had been obliged to make on foot.

Compulsory Labor for the Enemy.—According to Article 52 of the Hague Convention, 'requisitions in kind and service' may be claimed from communities or from inhabitants only on three conditions:

"On condition that they do not place on the population any obligation, take part in the operations of war against the nation.

"On condition that they are claimed only with a view to the needs of the army of occupation.

"On condition that they are in proportion to the resources of those from whom they are demanded."

It is striking to observe that Article 23 contains a final note proposed at the Second Hague Congress, in 1907, by the German delegation. It is as follows: "A belligerent is forbidden to force the subjects of an enemy country to take part in operations against their country."

But—

1. At the time of the invasion, Belgian civilians, in twenty places, were made to take part in operations of war against their own country. At Termonde, Lebbeke, Dinant, and elsewhere in many places, peaceable citizens, women and children, were forced to march in front of German regiments or to make a screen for them.

At Liége and Namur civilians were obliged to dig trenches and were employed on works of repairs at fortifications. The system of hostages was carried out with a fierce cruelty. The proclamation of Aug. 4 declared without circumlocution: 'Hostages will be taken freely.'

An official proclamation, posted at Liége, in the early days of August, ran thus: 'Every aggression committed against the German troops by any persons other than soldiers in uniform, not only exposes the guilty person to be immediately shot, but will also entail the severest reprisals against all the inhabitants, and especially against those natives of Liége who have been detained as hostages in the citadel of Liége by the Commandant of the German troops. These hostages are Mgr. Rutten, Bishop of Liége; M. Kleyer, Burgomaster of Liége; the Senators, Representatives, and the permanent Deputy and Sheriff of Liége.'

2. Under the Government of Marshal von der Goltz the requisitions for personal service in force in the month of August were continued under every form—digging trenches, work on the fortifications, carting work on the roads, bridges, railways, &c.

An order of the Governor General, published November 19, declared: 'Whosoever attempts to prevent by force, threat, persuasion, or other means, any person disposed to carry out any work for purposes required by the German authorities, or from so carrying out this work, or obstructs any contractors intrusted by such authorities with the execution of this work, will be punished with imprisonment.' The order does not fix the term of this imprisonment, it is a purely arbitrary measure.

As to the treatment of hostages severest measures were enacted. A monstrous specimen of arbitrariness and cruelty is the proclamation posted in the communes of Beyne-Heusay, Grivegnée, Bois-de-Breux, by the Major in command, Dieckmann, on Sept. 8, 1914. Here follows an extract:

Beginning with Sept. 7 I shall permit persons from the undermentioned communes to return to their homes. To make sure that this permission will not be abused the Burgomasters of Beyne-Heusay and of Grivegnée must at once prepare lists of persons who will be retained as hostages at the fort of Fleron. The lives of these hostages depend upon the inhabitants of the previously named communes comporting themselves peaceably under all circumstances.

I shall designate the persons to be detained as hostages from midday on one day until the next midday. If the substitute has not appeared in due time the hostage remains another twenty-four hours at the fort. After this second twenty-four hours the hostage runs the risk of death if the person concerned fails to appear. The priests and Burgomasters and other members of the council are the first to be taken as hostages.

Exaction of Labor on Military Works.

3. Under the Government of Baron von Bissing the violations of Article 52 were flagrant. The deeds which took place in the railway shops at Luttre and Malines, as well as in several communes in Flanders, are revolting. Judge of them:

On March 23, 1915, at the arsenal at Luttre, the German authority posted a notice demanding a return to work. On April 21 he called for 200 workmen. On April 27 soldiers went to fetch the workmen from their homes and take them to the arsenal. In the absence of a workman a member of his family was arrested. However, the men maintained their refusal to work, 'because they were unwilling to co-operate in acts of war against their country.'

On April 30, the requisitioned workmen were not released, but shut up in railway carriages. On May 4, twenty-four workmen detained in prison at Nivelles were tried at Mons, by a court-martial, 'on the charge of being members of a secret society having for its aim to thwart the carrying out of German military measures.' They were condemned to imprisonment.

On May 8, 1915, forty-eight workmen were shut up in a goods wagon and taken to Germany. On May 14, forty-five men were deported to Germany. On May 18, a fresh proclamation announced that the prisoners 'would receive only dry bread and water, and hot food only every four days.' On May 22, three cars with 104 workmen were sent toward Charleroi. In spite of all the patriotic dignity of the workmen got the better of the pressure exerted on them.

A similar course was adopted at Malines, where, by various methods of intimidation, the German authorities attempted to force the workers at the arsenal to work on material for the railways, as if it were not plain that this material would become war material sooner or later. On May 20, 1915, the Governor General announced that the 'would be obliged to punish the town of Malines and its suburbs by stopping all commercial traffic unless 500 workmen reported for work at the arsenal by 10 A. M., June 2. On Wednesday, June 2, not a single man appeared. Accordingly a complete stoppage of every vehicle took place within a radius of several kilometers of the town. It was at this time that the Cardinal's journey on foot was made from Malines to Eppeghem, a journey which cost the town of Malines 20,000 marks. The suspension of traffic lasted ten days.

The commune of Sweveghem, West Flanders, was punished in June, 1915, because 350 workmen at the private factory of M. Baeker refused to make barbed wire for the German Army.

The following notice was placarded at Menin in July-August, 1915:

By Order.—From today the town will no longer afford aid of any description, including assistance to their families, wives, and children, to any operatives except those who work regularly at military work and other tasks assigned to them. All other operatives and their families can henceforward be helped in no fashion whatever.

Could anything be more odious?

Similar measures were taken in October, 1914, at Harlebekelez-Courtrai, Bisseghem, Loreken, and Mons. At Mons, in M. Lenoir's factory, the directors, foremen, and eighty-one workmen were imprisoned for having refused to work in the service of the German army. M. Lenoir was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, the five directors to a year each, the six foremen to six months, and the eighty-one workmen to eight weeks.

The general Government had recourse also to indirect methods of compulsion. It seized the Belgian Red Cross, confiscated its property, and changed its purpose arbitrarily. It attempted to make itself master of the public charities and to control the National Aid and Food Committee.

If we were to cite in extenso the decree of the Governor General of Aug. 4, 1915, concerning measures intended to assure the carrying out of works of public utility, and that of Aug. 15, 1915, 'concerning the unemployed, who, through idleness, refrain from work,' it would be seen by what tortuous means the occupying power attempts to attack at once the masters and the men.

But it is in the area of military operations that contempt of The Hague Convention has been pushed to the extreme. On Oct. 12, 1915, the official bulletin of orders for the district under military operations published an order containing the following striking passages:

Article 1. Whoever, without reason, refuses to undertake or to continue work suitable to his occupation, and in the execution of which the military administration is interested, such work being ordered by one or more of the military commanders, will be liable to imprisonment not exceeding one year. He may also be transported to Germany. Invoking Belgian laws or even international conventions to the contrary can in no case justify the refusal to work. On the subject of the lawfulness of the work exacted the military commandant has the sole right of forming a decision.

Art. 2. Any person who by force, threats, persuasion, or other means attempts to influence another to refuse work as pointed out in Article 1, is liable to the punishment of imprisonment not exceeding five years.

Art. 3. Whoever knowingly by means of aid given or in any other way abets a punishable refusal to work shall be liable to a maximum fine of 10,000 marks, and, in addition, may be condemned to a year's imprisonment.

If communes or associations have rendered themselves guilty of such offense the heads of the communes will be punished.

Art. 4. In addition to the penalties stated in Articles 1 and 3, the German authorities may, in case of need, impose on communes where, without reason, work has been refused, a fine or other coercive police measures.

This present decree comes into force immediately.

Der Etappeninspekteur,
VON UNGER, Generalleutnant.

Ghent, Oct. 12, 1915.

The injustice and arbitrariness of this decree exceed all that could be imagined. Forced labor, collective penalties, arbitrary punishments, all is there. It is slavery, neither more nor less.

Imposition of New Taxes.

New Taxes—We will content ourselves with pointing out in a few words two taxes contrary to Articles 48, 49, 51, and 52 of the Hague Convention.

The first was levied by a decree of Governor General Baron von Bissing, on Jan. 16, 1915. It consists in imposing on absentees an additional extraordinary tax fixed at ten times the amount of the personal tax. The tax comes into no category of existing taxes. It strikes only at one class of citizens, who have legitimately used their right of changing their place of residence before the occupation of the country. It is, then, contrary to Articles 48 and 51 of the convention.

The second violation of the convention is the famous contribution of 480,000,000 imposed on the nine provinces, Dec. 10, 1914. The essential condition of the legality of a contribution of this kind, according to The Hague Convention, is that it should bear relation to the resources of the country.

Now, in December, 1914, Belgium was devastated. Contributions of war imposed on the towns and innumerable requisitions in kind had exhausted her. The greater part of the factories were idle, and in those which were still at work raw materials were, contrary to all law, being freely commandeered. It was on this impoverished Belgium that a contribution of nearly 500,000,000 francs was imposed.

The decree of Dec. 10, 1914, ran: 'A contribution of war is imposed upon the Belgian people, amounting to 40,000,000 francs, to be paid monthly for the period of one year.' This period of one year has now passed. But as we write these lines the occupying power proposed to replace 'the period of one year' by 'the whole duration of the war.'

Poor little Belgium! What has she done to rich and powerful Germany, her neighbor, to be so trodden under foot, tortured, calumniated, exploited, and ground down by her?

If we had to furnish a complete statement of the decrees and acts by which, to our knowledge, the occupying power has contravened The Hague Convention, we should have to quote again the abuse of requisitions in kind, contrary to Article 52; the seizure of funds belonging to private companies; the requisition of railway lines for hundreds of kilometers the seizure of arms, deposited by order of the Belgian Government, in the town halls—an abuse of Article 53; the total disregard, especially in the matter of the penal law, of the laws in force in this country, contrary to Article 43. But we cannot say all here, nor quote all.

If, however, our readers wish for the proof of the accusations merely indicated in this final paragraph, we shall be glad to furnish them. There is not in our letter, nor in the four annexes, one allegation of which we have not the proof in our records.

D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER.
ANTOINE, Bishop of Ghent.
GUSTAVE, J. Bishop of Bruges.
THOMAS LOUIS, Bishop of Namur.
MARTIN HUBERT, Bishop of Liége.
AMEDEE CROOIJ,
Bishop Designate of Tournai.

REALTY MAN TRIES SUICIDE.

John G. Hart, Victim of Insomnia, in Coney Island Hospital.

John G. Hart of 1,375 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, who owns much real estate in the Sea Gate district of Coney Island and is well known in South Brooklyn, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor in the bathroom of his home early yesterday morning. He is now in the Coney Island Hospital and has a rather dubious chance of recovery.

Hart, who is 55 years old, was strong and in general good health, but lately had been much troubled by pains in the head and by insomnia. Because of his difficulty in going to sleep he had been accustomed to take a cold shower bath in the middle of the night. Friday evening he talked until late with an architect over the plans of twenty houses he was going to build in Coney Island this Spring, and then went for a walk. When he returned he learned that there had been small fires in two of his houses. It is believed that this increased his depression, though at the time he gave no particular sign of abnormal despondency.

At about 2 o'clock his wife heard him going to take his shower, and a moment later she heard him fall. She found him lying on the floor with his throat slashed and the razor lying beside him. She called Clarence P. Ferguson, her son by a former marriage, who called the police, and had Hart taken in an ambulance to Coney Island Hospital.

Hart got considerable publicity on Aug. 28 last when he tried to force his way into the Atlantic Yacht Club at Coney Island, an organization of which he had formerly been a member. He went to the clubhouse on a Saturday night when a dance was in progress and was arrested by two detectives, who had been brought in by the dominant faction. Hart escaped from them, but after a cross-country run was rearrested.

ASSAILS UNDERWOOD LAW.

Congressman Says It, Not the War, Reduces Our Revenues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Representative William E. Humphrey of Washington, Republican, sounded a campaign keynote in the House today when he assailed the Underwood tariff law and asserted that Democratic tariff revision, and not the war in Europe, is responsible for the low state of revenues.

Mr. Humphrey challenged claims of the Democracy that the Underwood law would have made good but for the war. He contended that recently imports have been arriving in greater volume than when the Payne law was in force, but the revenues are far below those of the Payne law period.

Imports for January, 1913, according to Mr. Humphrey, amounted to $163,000,000. In January, 1916, he asserted, imports were $184,000,000, but there was a decrease in revenue from $29,000,000 to $15,000,000. Mr. Humphrey's figures for February, 1913 and 1916, showed an increase in imports of $49,000,000, but a loss in revenue of $8,000,000.

"These figures make clear what is the matter with our revenue," he said. "It is not the war in Europe. It is the free trade tariff law on our statute books that is reducing the revenues."

ASKS FEDERAL DAIRY LAW.

Maryland Representative Charges Uncleanliness by Dealers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Federal inspection of milk, butter, and dairy products entering into interstate commerce was advocated in the House today by Representative J. Charles Linthicum, a Maryland Democrat, who has pending before the Rules Committee a resolution for a Congressional investigation of "the truth of charges that milk, butter, ice cream, and other products of milk are, in many cases, filthy, disease-breeding, and unfit for human consumption."

"It is claimed," said Mr. Linthicum, "that many huge frauds discovered by the Internal Revenue Bureau have been committed by butter factories and butter dealers. These factories are free from Government inspection, and they are able to get in oils and artificial colorings, and thereby greatly increase their output, which is sold as butter. Thus the factories defraud the Government of its taxes and the consuming public in the character of article sold."

According to Mr. Linthicum, Hoard's Dairyman, a dairy journal, says: "The large central creameries have been the chief, though not the only sinners. They have invaded the territory of the local creameries and forced them to let down the bars to all that is bad in cream."

A. W. McCann, New York food expert, is quoted as saying that in a Chicago creamery he saw men pick up butter from the floor, dripping with dirty water, and put it back in the tubs, and that the product was called pasteurized butter.

Much of the fresh, golden "June color" of butter, according to The American Food Journal is produced by the use of annatto. Wagner's Chemical Technology, published in 1887, says that annatto is utterly unfit for butter coloring, as it swarms with bacteria.

It is charged that certain butter factories have practiced fraud. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1915 says: "One case was discovered during the current year where the amount out of which the Government has been defrauded reached a total of $1,503,203.30. All of the product in this case, while not butter, was placed on the market as butter without payment of any tax."

2,250 Men Added to Army.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Since recruiting was begun to obtain the 20,000 men needed to bring the army up to maximum strength, 2,250 have been accepted, from 8,969 applying. San Francisco, Chicago, and New York led in the number of recruits applying, with 451,383 and 356, respectively. The numbers accepted were: Chicago, 75; San Francisco, 66, and New York, 64.

URGES NAVY YARD DREDGING

Representative Quotes Admiral Usher as Favoring Deeper Approach

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Defending the item in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill for deepening the approaches to the New York Navy Yard, Representative Murray Hulbert read to the House today a letter from Rear Admiral Nathaniel Usher, Commandant of the yard, describing the difficulties encountered in handling vessels at the yard at low tide.

Mr. Hulbert argued that, from the standpoint of national defense, an exception should be made in favor of New York Harbor, which is the only new project carried in the pending River and Harbor bill. Republican members of the River and Harbor Committee filed a minority report on the bill because the New York item was included.

Supporting his claim that the East River item has a bearing on the national defense program, Mr. Hulbert said that Admiral Usher reported that in 1915 462 vessels were piloted to and from the navy yard. Admiral Usher's letter continued:

"It occurs to me that the draught of vessels is more pertinent than the matter of pilotage, and I would say that our large vessels, such as are referred to, draw 29, 30, and 31 feet, as circumstances may require, and these draughts necessitate plenty of water in the channel, certainly not less than 35 feet at low water, if we are to enjoy the facility of handling vessels in and out of the yard without restriction as to the depth of water in the channel. Indeed, one collier arrived at the yard drawing over 33 feet, and could only be brought in at exceptionally high tide. Nor is it a question of whether we wish to take one or more vessels out of the navy yard at one time, but rather a matter of military necessity. For instance, on an occasion when the fleet might be suddenly called to action from a period of docking or fitting out in the navy yard.

"On one occasion three dreadnoughts were detained at Tompkinsville for several days waiting for westerly winds to permit of higher tides."

Dean W. L. Robbins to Resign.

The Very Rev. Dr. Wilford L. Robbins, who has been dean of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America for thirteen years, will resign on account of ill-health. He has been away from the seminary for several days. His resignation has not yet been sent to the Right Rev. Edward A. Lines, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

L. P. Hollander & Co.
Established 1848
Are bringing out on their Fourth Floor some new
Lingerie for the Bridal Trousseau
which includes carefully matched sets or separate pieces fabricated of Georgette Crepe, of Chiffon, of Crepe de Chine, and of the sheerest White Nainsook, trimmed with Valenciennes and Filet Laces.
A Special Corset at 25.00
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OPERA ENDS WITH CHEERS FOR STARS

Matinee Audience at "Carmen" Wildly Applauds Mme. Farrar, Caruso, and Amato.

GADSKI SINGS AT NIGHT

Her Husband, Capt. Tauscher, Sees Her Performance In "Siegfried" —A Gift to Jules Judels.

The Metropolitan Opera Company closed its season with two performances yesterday, "Carmen" in the afternoon, in which Farrar, Caruso, and Amato made their farewells, and "Siegfried" in the evening, in which Mmes. Gadski and Homer and Messrs. Urlus Goritz and Reiss, among others, were heard for the last time.

Mme. Gadski sang last night for the first time since the arrest of her husband, Captain Tauscher, in a plot to destroy the Welland Canal. Her affairs formed one of the principal subjects for lobby conversation during the evening, and it was not lessened when word went through the house that Captain Tauscher himself was present. He was in the smoking room most of the evening with a friend. It has been his almost invariable custom, however, to be present when his wife is singing.

There was an enormous audience at the afternoon performance and prices for seats in the hands of the speculators fetched more than usually fancy prices.

General Manager Gatti-Casazza arrived at the Opera House at about 10:30. He found a row of would-be ticket purchasers already stretching around the corner of Broadway as far as his office entrance on Thirty-ninth Street. Many women were among the number.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza looked thoughtful. Then he went to the box office and asked if the tickets of his own private box were still there, receiving an affirmative answer. He called up his wife, Mme. Frances Alda, and asked her if she had any plans for using the seats. When she said she had not, he told Treasurer Earle Lewis to give the eight tickets to the first eight women in line, who had been waiting longest, some of them since 8 o'clock.

The eight women, seated in the general manager's box, were among the happiest of the huge audience who heard the gala performance.

At its close fully half the audience remained applauding and shouting. Mme. Farrar and Messrs. Caruso and Amato came before the curtain fully a score of times, while shouts of "Speech!" continued. The artists nodded an emphatic negative, and once when they appeared the men had their red ties bound across their mouths as gags.

Finally the asbestos curtain was rung down, but the audience continued its demonstration. William J. Guard was sent out to make an address from the conductor's stand. They let him get in a few sentences, but when they found he was trying to send them home the racket broke out anew and the shouts of "We want Caruso!" redoubled.

Finally the lights were turned on again, the curtain raised, and the three stars, who had meantime had enough time to dress, came out in their street clothes.

Caruso walked to the front and raised his hand for silence, which the crowd gave, realizing it was at last to have its speech. When the tenor spoke these were the golden words:

"Tonight—Sieg-i-fried."

Then every one was satisfied and went home.

An incident of the closing day was a presentation to Jules Judels, who began at the institution twenty-five years ago as a callboy and once achieved distinction as a centurion in "Messaline." As a token of long service the artists and some friends gave him a ring set with twin diamonds and $100 in gold.

The cast for "Carmen" consisted of Mmes. Farrar, Mason, Braslau, and Garrison, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Bada, and Leonhardt. Mme. Galli danced and Mr. Polacco conducted. Those who sang in "Siegfried" were Mmes. Gadski, Homer, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Urlus, Goritz, Braun, Ruysdael, and Reiss. Mr. Bodanzky conducted.

The company leaves today for Boston, where a season of three weeks, during which twenty-two operas will be given, will open tomorrow evening at the Boston Opera House. At the Metropolitan Opera House the opera company will be succeeded by the Diaghileff Ballet Russe, which will be seen here for four weeks, beginning tomorrow night.

NIPNICHSEN MINSTRELS.

Give a Clever Performance at Spuyten Duyvil Country Club.

The Nipnichsen Club gave a minstrel show, followed by a dance, at its home, the Spuyten Duyvil Country Club, last night, which was attended by some 300 members of their neighborhood. The minstrel performance was a particularly elaborate affair, twenty-five of the male members of the club appearing in blackface and winning applause by really clever songs, dances, and monologues.

Frank Wilson Nye was interlocutor, and the end men were Messrs. Palmar, Ayres, Perrin, Sorg, Hastorf, Lightner, Douglas Nye, and Dr. Jenkins.

"Elijah" at St. Matthew's Tonight.

A performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah" will be given tonight at St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park West, under the direction of Maurice C. Rumsey, organist and choir director of the church. The soloists will be Miss Ethel Pettit and Mrs. H. N. Evans, soprano; Miss Lula Root, contralto; Thornton Urquhart, tenor, and Frank Croxton, bass. There will be an augmented chorus and accompaniment of orchestra and organ.

Recital for Italian Reservists.

A song recital will be given on Tuesday evening by Mme. Olga Carrara, soprano, for the benefit of the families of the Italian reservists, under the auspices of the Italian General Relief Committee, of which the Italian Ambassador, V. Macchi Di Cellere, is the Honorary President. It will be the American début of Mme. Carrara and she will appear in an evening of Italian melodies. Boxes have been taken by Miss Annie Leary, Mrs. Richard H. Reed, Mme. Fara Forni, Mrs. John J. Freschi Mrs. Malcolm Stuart, and others.

R. E. SCHIRMER MARRIED.

Music Publisher Wed Ann Swinburne, Singer, in California.

Rudolph E. Schirmer, head of the music publishing house, G. Schirmer, Inc., and Miss Ann Swinburne, a singer, who gave several recitals here last year, were married in Salinas, Cal., on March 21, according to information reaching here yesterday. Gustave Schirmer, a nephew of Mr. Schirmer, and Mrs. John H. Ditchburn of Portland, Ore., Miss Swinburne's mother, were the only persons at the ceremony.

Miss Swinburne sang in several comic operas here before she began to give recitals, but she will now abandon that work. Mr. Schirmer and his former wife were recently divorced.

S. D. STOCKTON, JR., MARRIES

New York Lawyer Weds Miss Charlotte H. Hall.

The marriage of Sanford D. Stockton, Jr., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Miss Charlotte Hollister Hall of Greenwich, Conn., was solemnized at noon yesterday in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, by the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield. The members of the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom only were present.

Mrs. Stockton is a great granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. William Wirt Phillips, pastor from 1826 to 1865 of the Old First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Stockton was graduated from Yale in the Class of 1909 and from the Columbia Law School in 1912, and is practicing law in this city.

On their return from their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Stockton will make their home in New York.

MISS WARREN'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Herman S. Murray in St. Thomas's May 17.

The wedding of Miss Susanne Elizabeth Warren and Herman S. Murray will take place at 4:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, May 17, in St. Thomas's Church. Miss Warren will have her sister, Miss Margaret R. Warren, as her maid of honor and the other four attendants are to be the Misses Amy Bradish Johnson, Elinor Cutler, Elise Huntington Francke, and Mrs. Leonard J. Wyeth, who was Miss Priscilla Mullens Bull.

Mr. Murray will have his brother, Ambrose S. Murray, for his best man. The reception is to be held at the home of the bride's parents, 512 Fifth Avenue.

Miss Warren is the daughter of Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, and Mrs. Warren, and Mr. Murray, who was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1913, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Murray of 30 West Eleventh Street and Goshen, N. Y.

The engagement was announced in July, 1915.

Hackett-Demarest Engagement.

George Franklin Demarest of 167 West Fifty-seventh Street, announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Maude Adams Demarest, to Harold Humphrey Hackett, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Corcellus Hubbard Hackett of this city. Mr. Hackett was graduated from Yale in 1900 and is a member of the University Club. No date has been named for the wedding.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mackeown of 60 West 123th Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Mackeown, to Arthur R. Parker, a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parker of 109 West 141st Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

At a reception at their home on Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Gomes of 540 Carlton Road, Westfield, N. J., announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Gomes, to Herbert Rushmore Ferris, son of Joseph S. Ferris, also of Westfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Lossie Minzie of 839 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Thelma R. Minzie, to Leslie H. Fishel of this city.

The engagement of Miss Miriam De Beixedon to Ernest J. Penfield has been announced. Miss De Beixedon is the daughter of Daniel K. De Beixedon of 77 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helene N. Glaser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Glaser of 251 West Ninety-second Street, to Albert Herrman of this city. The wedding will take place in the Fall.

Missouri Day at Southland Club.

Missouri Day of the Southland Club will be celebrated at the Hotel Marseilles on April 26 by a floral card party. Elliott W. Major, Governor of that State, will be the guest of honor and several leading representatives in Congress from Missouri will be present. The Southland Club is composed of women now residing in New York who are natives of the South or the wives of Southerners. Mrs. Simon Baruch is the President of the club, and Mrs. Louis H. Seubert, formerly of Missouri, is the Chairman of the entertainment committee.

Teachers to Give "Twelfth Night."

The New York Association of Teachers of English will give two performances of "Twelfth Night" as its contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival next Saturday afternoon and night, at Stuyvesant High School. The players have been recruited from the members of the association and others connected with the public schools and they are being coached by Grace Griswold. The New York School of Fine and Applied Arts will assist in designing costumes and settings. For the latter a system of screens and lighting will be used.

Aid for Austro-Hungarian Babies.

An entertainment for the benefit of the destitute Austro-Hungarian babies will be given Tuesday afternoon, April 11, at the Lyric Theatre. Harrison Grey Fiske will be the stage manager, and the program will include a poem by Amelie Rives, read by Mrs. Fiske; the church scene from "Much Ado About Nothing," acted by Viola Allen and Orrin Johnson; Henrietta Crosman in a scene from "As You Like It," Kathryn Kidder in "The Washerwoman Duchess," Brandon Tynan in a playlet, and Arthur Schnitzler's playlet, "The Farewell Supper," acted by Madeline Delmar, Benjamin Kauser, Harmon MacGregor, and Hubert Osborne.

St. Agnes League's Easter Fair.

The St. Agnes League of New York will hold an Easter fair, followed by dancing, at the Gotham on Friday afternoon, April 14. It is being held to raise money for a scholarship at the St. Agnes School in Albany, founded by the late Bishop Doane. A special feature is to be made of the tea and dancing.

DR. JAMES B. ANGELL, NOTED TEACHER, DIES

Head of the University of Michigan for 38 Years Expires in Ann Arbor at 87.

OLDEST COLLEGE PRESIDENT

He Served with Distinction as a Diplomat in China and Turkey —Was Once an Editor.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 1.—President Emeritus James Burrill Angell of the University of Michigan died at his home here at 11:50 A. M. The aged educator passed away while in a deep sleep which had lasted for several days. For weeks he had been hovering between life and death, rallying for a few days, and again relapsing to a lower state. His final breakdown in health was attributed largely to his attempts at answering a large number of congratulatory letters and cards received on Jan. 7 last, which was his eighty-seventh birthday.

Those present at his death were his brother William of Chicago and two of his three children—Judge Alexis Angell of Detroit and Mrs. Andrew McLaughlin of Chicago. Professor James R. Angell of Chicago was not present.

Funeral services will be held at the Angell residence Monday afternoon, and burial will be made in Forest Hill Cemetery here. Dr. Lloyd Douglass of the Congregational Church will officiate.

One of the leading educators of his time and the oldest college President in point of service in the United States, having served forty-eight years in all, during which he was first President of the University of Vermont and then of the University of Michigan, from 1871 until 1909, Dr. John Burrill Angell was long regarded as the pioneer in the present system of State universities and co-education. When he retired as President Emeritus of the University of Michigan, Dr. Angell had conferred degrees on 2,500 graduates of whom 200 were women.

Born in Scituate, R. I., he worked on his father's farm during his youth. He was descended in direct line from the Thomas Angell who followed Roger Williams to Rhode Island and established the Angell family there.

Entering Brown University as a freshman at the age of 16, Dr. Angell was graduated in 1849, with the highest honors of his class. During the five years after graduation he taught, at the same time following his naturally studious bent and taking up many subjects. In 1851, Dr. Angell went to Europe and spent two years studying there, being recalled to take the chair of Modern Languages and Literature at Brown University. He was then 24 years old and among his students were Richard Olney and John Hay, both of whom were destined to become great in the history of the nation.

Editor of Providence Journal.

Dr. Angell remained at Brown until 1860, and during this period developed the highest qualities as both teacher and administrator. It was during the last few years of his professorship at Brown that he began to write for The Providence Journal. He wrote editorials and other leading articles, and grew to like the work so much that he stepped out of Brown University into the editorship of The Journal.

He remained in charge of The Journal until 1866, always loyal to the Government, and writing many stanch and patriotic articles during the critical days of the civil war. Then, in 1866, Dr. Angell felt again the call of his life work and accepted the Presidency of the University of Vermont, two years before Dr. Charles W. Eliot, now President Emeritus, became President of Harvard University.

At the end of his third year as President of the University of Vermont Brown University conferred on him the degree of LL. D. Then the Regents of the University of Michigan, who were looking for a young, energetic, and able President to build up the university, singled out Dr. Angell. In 1871 he resigned from the University of Vermont and took up the work that was to make him famous and earn for him his appellation of "The Grand Old Man of Education."

Builds Up Michigan University.

His record at the university, as told in figures, shows that during his years of service there the student body vastly increased, the annual appropriations from $35,000 to $660,000, while the Faculty grew from 39 members to 400. It was said that Dr. Angell had under his personal direction more students than any other college President. As head of the University of Michigan, he left his personal impress, to a greater or less extent, on more than 100,000 students. During his whole career as an educator more than 124,000 students, both male and female, came under his influence.

One of Dr. Angell's marked characteristics as a college President was his ability to secure the loyalty and affection of practically every student who studied under him and to control the great student body through these impulses. President Benjamin Harrison paid the University of Michigan the compliment of having the best university President in the world. Dr. John Finley as President of the College of the City of New York, declared that the real capital of Michigan was at Ann Arbor, where the University of Michigan is located, and said that the real head of the State was the head of its university.

His Work as a Diplomat.

In addition to his services as an educator, Dr. Angell served the United States with distinction as a diplomat. In 1879 President Hayes sent him to China to negotiate important treaties. He was sent to secure the ratification of treaties limiting the emigraton of Chinese to this country, and after two months returned in triumph.

In 1887, Dr. Angell was again called to the service of his country, when President Cleveland appointed him a member of the International Commission of Canadian Fisheries. With Thomas F. Bayard, then Secretary of State, and William L. Putnam, he met the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Sackville, and Sir Charles Tupper, the British plenipotentiaries, and their work, lasting until February, 1889, settled for all time the existing differences regarding the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the waters of British North America. Again, in 1890, Dr. Angell served his country in the adjustment of relations with the Dominion of Canada as Chairman of the Canadian Commission for Deep Waterways.

A year later, in 1897, he was appointed United States Minister to Turkey, from which he resigned after a year. Dr. Angell was always a splendid raconteur, and his account of his reception by the Sultan's Grand Vizier was always one of his best stories. It seems that the only language common to both himself and the Vizier was French. Dr. Angell made what he always insisted was the poorest speech of his life, but no sooner had he finished than the Vizier began to clap his hands. Dr. Angell rose and bowed his thanks. Immediately the Grand Vizier rose and ceremoniously bowed the new Minister to the door. Dr. Angell was mystified but took his departure. It was not until later that he learned that the Grand Vizier always clapped his hands to summon his secretary, and when he saw Dr. Angell rise he thought he wished to depart and so politely bowed him out.

In November, 1908, the Emperor of Japan conferred on him the first class decoration of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure in token of his high esteem of Dr. Angell as one of the foremost educators of the age, and in recognition of his distinguished services during forty years as President of the University of Michigan and "especially in the education of a number of our countrymen, who have proved themselves extremely useful to Japan."

Obituary Notes.

Professor HARRY B. NIXON, Instructor in Mathematics in Gettysburg College for several years, died on Friday at the college. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1886, receiving his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the same time as President Wilson, who was a member of his class.

The Rev. JAMES E. COLEY, a retired Episcopal clergyman, formerly of this city, died on Friday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William G. Staples, at Westport, Conn. In addition to his daughter, he is survived by two sons.

JONAS SEEHOF of 210 West 143d Street, a clerk in the Post Office, Federal Building, died suddenly from heart disease in his office yesterday afternoon. He was 39 years old and unmarried.

ORIN CLINTON FROST, formerly for many years a member of the New York Consolidated Exchange, died yesterday at his home, 123 West Eighty-eighth Street. He was born in Albany and came here when a young man. Mr. Frost was an active member of the West Side Republican Club for many years and for ten years was Official Stamper of the United States Public Stores here. His widow, a daughter and a son survive him.

RICHARD SERVISS, former Sheriff of Middlesex County, died on Friday at his home in South River, N. J., in his ninety-first year. He had lived in South River all his life and was formerly Assessor and Tax Collector of East Brunswick Township and County Collector of Middlesex County.

HENRY L. COE of Shelter Island, N. Y., died on Thursday in Florida, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Middlefield, Conn., and is survived by a daughter.

HERBERT PEARVANT, a carpet manufacturer, died on Friday at his home in Bloomfield, N. J., in his fiftieth year. His widow, a son, and daughter survive him.

Mrs. MARGARET BAILEY JEFFREY, well known in fraternal circles in Brooklyn, died at her home, 445 Forty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday, in her sixty-fifth year. She was one of the founders of Primrose Circle, Companions of the Forest, and a member of Liberty Bell Council, Daughters of Liberty, and of Leading Star Lodge, No. 2, Sisters of Bethlehem. She was the widow of Hubert N. Jeffrey, and is survived by a son and a daughter.

Mrs. HANNAH ELIZABETH BRADLEY, widow of John Bradley, died from heart disease on Friday at her home, 415 Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 74 years. She left three sons and three daughters.

GEORGE W. IRWIN, 75 years old, a retired business man, died on Friday in the Brooklyn Hospital from pneumonia. He lived at 174 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, and left a widow.

JAMES JOSEPH KELLY, Vice President of the Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Company, of which his father, William Kelly, is President, died on Friday at his home, 380 Third Street, South Brooklyn, aged 43 years. His widow, Isabella McNamara Kelly, and a son survive him.

Mrs. MARIE SHERER NIEMANN, mother of County Judge James P. Niemann of Nassau, died at her home in Lynbrook, L. I., on Friday in her ninety-second year. She was a native of Frankfort, Germany, and had lived in Lynbrook for the last thirty years.

OSWALD CZIESLIK, a clerk in the County Clerk's office at Jamaica, L. I., and active in civic and fraternal organizations, died on Friday at his home, 1,447 McCormick Avenue, Ozone Park. Mr. Cziesli was one of the organizers of the Ridgewood Board of Trade, the Schwaebischer Saengerbund, and the Order of German-Americans, and for several years was Secretary of the Ozone Park Board of Trade. He was 54 years old and left a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

CHARLES HENRY LANE, 75 years old, a veteran of the civil war and father of former Postmaster Howard V. Lane of Riverhead, L. I., died at his home in Riverhead on Friday.

BISHOP LUCCOCK DEAD.

Montana Methodist Was the Author of Several Religious Works.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 1.—Bishop Naphtali Luccock of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died today at Lacrosse, Wis., according to a private telegram received here. Death was due to pneumonia.

Bishop Luccock was 70 years old and became ill two weeks ago while on his way to New York. He was born in Kimbolton, Ohio, and was a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and Syracuse University. He was a former professor at Allegheny College. Four years ago he was elected Bishop on the fifteenth ballot, being the fourth chosen at the quadriennial conference of his church.

Bishop Luccock was the author of several religious works, the last of which, 'Royalty of Jesus," a series of sermons, was published in 1906. His home was in Helena, Mont. Two daughters and a son survive him.

Maurice Rothschild.

Maurice Rothschild, formerly for many years a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Miller & Co., died yesterday at his home in the Spencer Arms in his fifty-first year. He was a founder and one of the Vice Presidents of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, and an active member of its Board of Directors. Mr. Rothschild was also a member of the Harmonie, Century Country, and North Shore Country Club. His wife and daughter survive him.

John Campbell Harris.

John Campbell Harris, who served with Farragut during the civil war, and formerly head of the firm of Smith & Harris of Philadelphia, which he founded, died yesterday at his home, Ravenswood, School House Lane, near Philadelphia. He was in his sixty-seventh year, and was born in Frazer, Penn. The outbreak of the civil war interrupted his law studies, and he joined the Marine Corps as a Lieutenant. In addition to serving with Farragut in the yower Mississippi, he took part in the second attack on Fort Sumter under Rear Admiral Dahigren. Mr. Harris was a life member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia. His wife and three sons survive him.

Thatcher M. Adams, Jr.

Thatcher M. Adams, Jr., a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of the firm of Adams, Davis & Bartol, 45 Wall Street, died yesterday, at the home of his mother, the Devon, 70 West Fifty-fifth Street, in his forty-third year. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, his father being special partner in the firm of Adams, Livingston & Davis, lawyers, of this city. Mr. Adams was graduated from Yale University in 1895. He was a member of the University and Union Clubs, and in addition to his parents is survived by his son and wife, who was Miss Edith Atlee Jackson.

Horace L. Ingersoll.

Horace L. Ingersoll, a member of the New York Produce Exchange for thirty-two years, died yesterday from heart disease at his home, 918 West End Avenue, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in old Greenwich Village and was head of the firm of Horace Ingersoll & Co., hay and grain dealers, which his father, the late Horace Ingersoll, founded in 1864. Mr. Ingersoll was a member of the Retail Hay and Grain Dealers' Association, Amity Lodge, 328, F. and A. M., and the Royal Arcanum, New York Council. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

Dr. H. Berlin.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 1.—Dr. H. Berlin, 65 years old, a leading physician, died here this morning after an illness of several months. He was widely known. Dr. Berlin was a native of Germany who came to this country in the late seventies. He is survived by a son, Henry of New York, and a daughter, Mrs. Pierre Crabites, wife of a judicial officer in Egypt.

Ex-Gov. Smith of South Carolina.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Charles A. Smith, former Governor of South Carolina, died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital last night. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Mr. Smith had been a patient at the hospital since March 6. He was 55 years old.

Herbert D. Shaw Dies Suddenly.

Herbert D. Shaw, a retired merchant of Montreal, Can., died suddenly from heart disease last night while taking his dog for a walk on Riverside Drive. He was 50 years old and lived at 420 Riverside Drive. Mr. Shaw came here last October with his wife and two daughters. In addition to them he is survived by a son, now with the Canadian Expeditionary Army in Flanders.

Charles Minzesheimer.

Charles Minzesheimer, formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home, 58 Central Park West, in his eightieth year. He was born in Germany, and founded the firm of Charles Minzesheimer, brokers, in 1869. He retired in 1905. Mr. Minzesheimer was actively interested in the Home for Aged Hebrews and the Montefiore Home. Three daughters survive him.

Duke of Avarna Dead.

ROME, (via Paris,) April 1.—The Duke of Avarna, who was Italian Ambassador to Austria-Hungary when Italy declared war on Austria, is dead.

Mozart Society Gives "Butterfly."

The New York Mozart Society, for its final musicale of the season, presented "Madama Butterfly" in the Grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon. Miss Lois Ewell of the Century Opera Company sang the title rôle of Cho-Cho-San, and the supporting company included Francis Ingram of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, Vernon Styles of the Vienna and Cologne Opera Company, Millo Picco of the Boston Opera Company, Rudolph Koch, Gilbert Miller, and Miss Enid Addison. This is the first time the opera has ever been produced by a private society.

A Benefit for Shiloh Monument.

The New York Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will give a card party at the Hotel Astor on Thursday for the benefit of the Shiloh Monument. Among those who have engaged tables are Mrs. James Henry Parker, President; Mrs. Frank G. Burke, Mrs. Henry McCorkle, Mrs. F. B. Carpenter, Mrs. H. L. Borden, Mrs. W. W. Reed, Mrs. W. K. Klein, Mrs. Bedell Parker, and Mrs. Henry Pearson.

School of Commerce Juniors' 'Prom.'

More than one hundred couples are expected to take part in the promenade of the Junior Class of the New York University School of Commerce next Saturday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The "prom" will be the first affair of its kind ever arranged by students in the Commerce division of the university, and, except for the fact that it will take place in a downtown hotel, will be analogous to that given annually by the students in the University Heights section of the university.

Among those who will act as patronesses for the affair are Mrs. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, wife of the Chancellor, and Mrs. Joseph French Johnson, wife of Dean Johnson of the School of Commerce.

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CROWDS BLOCK CARS AT JEWISH BAZAAR

Throngs Estimated at Some 40,000 Flock to Fair for War Sufferers at Central Palace.

BOOTHS "SOLD OUT" EARLY

Directors Forced to Close the Doors at Intervals to Handle Vast Gathering on "German Night."

Last night was "German Night" at the Jewish War Sufferers' Relief Bazaar in the Grand Central Palace, and it was estimated that between forty and fifty thousand persons passed through the doors, which were opened after sunset, having been closed throughout the day for the Jewish Sabbath. So great was the crowd that it was necessary several times in the course of the evening to close the doors to prevent dangerous congestion. Many women were assisted from the throng by the police.

The crowd began to assemble in the early evening and by 8:40 o'clock so many were in the hall that the orders were given to close all the doors. It was 9:15 o'clock before they were opened again. The same thing happened at 9:45 o'clock, and again shortly after 10 o'clock. Each time the crowd outside became so great that it was with difficulty that the street cars passed the hall.

In the main hall the throng filled the bazaar until walking about was difficult, and the young women who sold chances in the lotteries or had small articles to dispose of had to confine their activities to the edge of the crowd. The same conditions prevailed in the concert hall. Here the crowd gathered in front of the stage and overflowed down the hall and the stairs. It was estimated last night that $150,000 had been taken in above all expenses for the war sufferers.

As it was German night, most of the entertainers were Teutons. Hans Heinz Ewers, a German poet, read some of his poems, and was applauded warmly, and so was Maurice Costello, a moving picture actor, who recited. Hy Mayer, the cartoonist; Miss Hedwig Reicher, the actress; Miss Estelle Robinson, a soprano, and Leo Ornstein, a pianist, were others on the program.

At the booths the volunteer saleswomen were kept busy, particularly two attractive girls who sold flowers dressed in American national colors, with red skirts with white stripes and bodices of star-spangled blue.

"We shall have to have something else to sell," was the complaint that one of the young women made early in the evening to one of the many directors.

"What's the trouble?" he asked.

"We have sold out all our stock already," she replied.

More goods were obtained for the enthusiastic young saleswomen by transferring part of the stock from another booth. The complaint "We are all sold out" was reported from many booths as the evening progressed.

A diversion was furnished by seven-year-old Julius Grodenick, who "got losted." He lives at 182 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, and he came to the bazaar with Man Grodenick, his father. Together they started out to see the sights, but when the father stopped while a very pretty girl pinned a rose at his buttonhole Julius wandered away. He got as far as the Palestine exhibit, when he discovered his father was not with him. The lad set up a wail that brought him a dozen friends in as many seconds. Later his father found him at the office.

Among those who attended the bazaar last evening were Anthony J. Barrett, National President of the Irish Federation of the United States of America; Nathaniel Phillips, President of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens; Congressmen Isaac Seigel and Meyer London, Deputy Attorney General Leonard J. Obermeier, Charles M. Ams of the Arion Society, County Clerk William F. Schneider, and Park Commissioner John E. Weier of Queens.

Tonight will be Lawyers' Night, and it is expected that some 500 members of the bar will be present. Charles Recht, Chairman of the Lawyers' Committee, said that some 2,900 lawyers had bought tickets, but he did not expect that all of them would attend the bazaar.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC TRUCK.

Women Shoppers See Man Crushed Under Battery Box.

William J. Dowling, 22 years old, of 1,995A Fulton Street, Brooklyn, employed as a helper on an automobile delivery truck for Frederick Loeser Company's department store, was caught beneath the automobile yesterday afternoon and so badly crushed that he died on the way to a hospital.

After the day's deliveries had been made Patrick McDonald, the driver of the motor, started to enter the garage at 267 Schermerhorn Street. Dowling jumped from his seat beside the driver and was caught between the automobile and a pillar of the entrance. In attempting to free himself he slipped under the automobile, and before McDonald could stop Dowling had been ground to the pavement by the battery box under the truck.

The man's cries and the screams of a number of women shoppers who saw the accident brought out the reserves from the Adams Street Station. Dr. Cook of the Cumberland Street Hospital found Dowling still alive when he arrived and rushed him to the hospital, but the helper died on the way.

Auto Upsets, Four Men Hurt.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 1.—Four men were seriously hurt, one of them probably fatally, early this morning when the automobile in which they were riding skidded and upset at the notorious "Death Curve" of St. George Avenue and Freeman Street in Woodbridge. Andrew Donovan of South Amboy sustained three broken ribs, both collar bones, and he also had internal injuries. There is little hope for his recovery. Richard Smith of New York, John Kearney of Trenton, and William Maab of Jersey City were also badly hurt. The men refused to say whether they were traveling at high speed. There have been numerous accidents at this point and it has a bad reputation with autoists.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy, probably followed by rain Sun. night, and on Mon. cooler; moderate variable winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Sun. Mon., rain; moderate s. e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Sun. Mon., rain and cooler; moderate s. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sun. and Mon., except probably thunder showers in n. w.; fresh e. and s. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Showers and thunderstorms Sun. and probably Mon., cooler; fresh s. winds with squalls.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably showers Sun. and Mon., cooler.

Ohio—Cloudy Sun. Mon., unsettled, probably rain in s.; moderate w. winds, diminishing.

Ind.—Cloudy in n. and probably showers in s. Sun. and Mon.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sun. Mon., fair in n. and cloudy in s.; moderate variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

La. — Cloudy Sun.; rain in the interior; colder in the n. Mon., fair.

Okla.—Fair Sun. Mon., unsettled.

East. and West. Tex. — Fair Sun. Mon., cloudy.

Ill.—Cloudy in n., rain in s. and cen. Sun. and Mon.; cooler in n. Sun.

Mo.—Rain Sun. Mon., unsettled; possibly rain in e.

Wis.—Fair Sun. and Mon., cooler Sun.

Minn.—Fair Sun., with cooler in e. Mon. unsettled at night.

N. Dak.—Cloudy, with probably showers Mon. and in w. Sun.

S. Dak.—Rain Sun. and Mon.

Neb.—Cloudy Sun., probably showers Mon.

Kan.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon., rain in s. e.

ROOSEVELT URGED TO TAKE THE STUMP

Continued from Page 1.

despite pressure which may be brought to bear upon him to quit by Old Guard leaders, such as Barnes, Penrose, Hilles, and Crane. And Senator Lodge feels very much the same way.

Such a condition probably will mean a parting of Barnes and Root, which it is generally predicted will end in the downfall of the former if he invites an open fight. Whether Hilles, the Republican National Chairman, will hold out and refuse to have any dealing with the Colonel, despite the reconciliation, is a matter which time alone can tell. Penrose is said to be wavering and not overbitter.

The fact is that leaders in national politics have come to see and admit that the political map has been changed over night and that there must be a complete readjustment as a result of what has taken place. They are convinced that Roosevelt is hoping to capture the nomination at the Republican and Progressive national conventions and now that he has obtained the open support of Root, Lodge, Bacon and others—for whether correct or not that is the inference which has generally been drawn from the luncheon party—they are beginning to realize that it will be daily more difficult to head him off.

There were indications today which tended to create the belief that Mr. Root and Senator Lodge, in arranging to meet Roosevelt, had acted without consulting National Chairman Hilles, William Barnes or any but a few other political leaders, although they knew the deep significance which would be attached to the meeting. Root, it is understood, agreed to the luncheon because he felt that the best method to rouse the country against the Wilson Administration and assure a reunion of Republicans and Progressives was to get Roosevelt prominently to the front as the head of such a movement.

Root Willing for Sacrifice.

Mr. Root, it is said, has felt keenly that it was his duty to do what he could in this direction, despite what some of the leaders who have been so bitter against Roosevelt had to say. If a reconciliation with Roosevelt meant disaster to any aspirations he held he was willing to sacrifice them if he felt that he was working for a cause in which he believed.

Some political leaders said recently that the Republican old guard could again control the national convention and kill off any chance that Roosevelt had by putting the steam roller into action. That was before the luncheon on Friday. Today, with Root and Lodge apparently ready to work with the Colonel and other leaders straddling the fence or not ready to join Root and Lodge, an entirely different situation has been created, it was admitted.

No inkling has come out of what was discussed at the luncheon aside from the statement that preparedness was the topic. Mr. Root and Mr. Lodge have refrained from saying whether they are ready to back Roosevelt for the nomination, or whether any compromise candidate such as Justice Hughes was discussed.

There are two points in connection with the luncheon, attended on Friday by Colonel Roosevelt, ex-Senator Root, and Senator Lodge, which help to clarify the situation, it was stated tonight. It is known on the best authority that prominent leaders of the Republican Party are fully satisfied that Mr. Root is not seriously in the race for the nomination to the Presidency. It is also known that Colonel Roosevelt is not satisfied that Justice Hughes is acceptable, and that Mr. Root and Mr. Lodge were aware of this when they agreed to meet the Colonel at luncheon. Political leaders close to Colonel Roosevelt are positive that Mr. Root, in arranging to meet Colonel Roosevelt, was prepared to support the Colonel, and was not attempting to work either for himself or Justice Hughes.

Oyster Bay, it may be said, is getting a lot of amusement out of the various interpretations that have been made of the political significance of the Root-Roosevelt-Bacon conference.

Colonel Roosevelt will remain here for several days, and it is expected that there will be many visitors.

ONLY BARNES GLUM OVER BACON FEAST

Stimson Sees Roosevelt Backing Root, and Progressives Sure Root Is For Colonel.

Local politicians in all three camps talked of nothing yesterday but the luncheon Robert Bacon gave on Friday to Colonel Roosevelt, ex-Senator Elihu Root, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, and General Leonard Wood. The fact that it was announced that the gathering was in the interest of a preparedness program did not enter into the politicians' calculations. To them it held only political significance, and it created more stir than the now famous Gary dinner.

Democratic leaders looked upon the occurence with frank amazement and prophesied that it meant the amalgamation of the Republicans and Progressives. Republican leaders, especially the Old Guard, who are not in the confidence of Mr. Root, tried hard to extract encouragement out of the situation from the angle that the Colonel was prepared to flop back to the Grand Old Party. The Progressives were unrestrainedly jubilant; for them it meant that the Colonel was once more on top and that the Republicans, in a dilemma for a strong Presidential candidate, had to go to the Oyster Bay warrior.

About the headquarters of the Progressive organization in the Forty-second Street Building, all pretense that Colonel Roosevelt was not in the open for the Republican nomination for President was dropped. The leaders freely declared that the Progressive National Convention at Chicago would be merely a formal matter, and that their idol would dominate the Republican Convention on the same day. Progressive headquarters confidently looks forward to an official announcement to that effect either from Oyster Bay or from the Republican organization within a few days.

Republican leaders were extremely cautious in commenting on the luncheon. Before giving their views, most of them said they preferred to wait for the developments of the next few days. It seemed the general opinion among them, however, that William Barnes, ancient foe of T. R. and Republican boss in the State, was not in the counsels of those who participated in the luncheon, and that a fight to dethrone him had finally started within the Republican organization. Mr. Barnes was not visible either at Republican headquarters or at the Republican Club all day, but those who met him admitted that he was gloomy. Reached on the telephone, all Mr. Barnes would say was:

"I have no comment to make. Thank you for calling me. Good-by."

Former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who is a close friend of both Root and Roosevelt, was the only one who would put his opinion into words for quotation. He said:

"The voices of the little group of irreconcilables who promptly seek to attach their own interpretation to yesterday's meeting do not carry far among the great mass of Republican voters. What yesterday's meeting does mean, in my opinion, is that Mr. Roosevelt is willing to sink past differences and irritations in a desire to present a united front of Americanism in the next campaign. It means that Mr. Root's great speech of Feb. 15 has gone home. It means, in my opinion, that the best-qualified statesman to represent this country in this crisis will be nominated by the Republicans next June and elected in November—and that man is Elihu Root."

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was among those entirely in the dark regarding the conference, and when asked for his opinion he said he had no comment to make at this time. He was like other leaders in that he needed time to find out what effect the new Root-Roosevelt combination would have upon the affairs of the party.

J. Van Vechten Olcott, a local Republican leader, said:

"The conference shows that the Republicans and the Progressives are not far apart. In fact, it shows that the last bridge has been crossed between the two factions of the party."

At Progressive headquarters the leaders present took the attitude that an open expression of views on their part might make trouble, and it was better to wait until some definite information had come from Oyster Bay. George W. Perkins was all smiles, but he said he had not a word to say. A Progressive leader who has the confidence of Colonel Roosevelt made this comment:

"Friday's meeting means that the big leaders of both parties are going to get together. It does not necessarily mean that Colonel Roosevelt is to be the nominee of the Republicans, but he will accept the nomination if the convention gives it to him. In other words, he is openly in the race, but if a mix-up occurs and he loses the Colonel will swing all his strength to the Republican nominee, whether it is Justice Hughes or somebody else. The Colonel, however, would like to see a man of a more heroic cast than Mr. Hughes the standard bearer, and it may be that if he is beaten himself he may try to put General Leonard Wood across. In any event the Colonel is out to defeat Wilson at any cost."

"It can be put down as a certainty, however, that Barnes and Roosevelt will never come together. It looks now as if Barnes would lose his hold entirely upon the Republican Party in the State. If Barnes wants to trail along after Roosevelt there will be no objection from the Colonel, but they will never meet on a common ground of reconciliation. Mr. Root and the other Republican leaders understand this as well as the Colonel. A new Roosevelt-Republican combination is under way in the State, and within a short time a break in the ranks of the regular Republicans can be looked for all along the line."

SAY COLONEL SOUGHT ROOT.

Barnes's Friends in Albany Interested, but Not Surprised.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—Reports of the Bacon luncheon aroused interest but no great surprise among the friends of William Barnes here. According to these friends Colonel Roosevelt took the initiative in the negotiations that resulted in the meeting with Root.

The general comment here is that the meeting will be more helpful to Mr. Root as a candidate for President than it could possibly be to Colonel Roosevelt.

Governor Whitman refused to comment on the meeting. There is every reason to believe that he will continue his advocacy of Justice Hughes. He said that as far as he knew reports that Francis Hendricks, George W. Aldridge, and William L. Ward were preparing to turn their delegates to the Republican National Convention over to Colonel Roosevelt were without foundation.

All are political allies of Mr. Whitman. Reports from up-State indicate that all the leaders who are training with the Governor have put candidates into the field favorable to Justice Hughes.

SEE MOVE TOWARD HUGHES.

Washington Expects Root and Roosevelt to Back the Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1. — Political circles, Republican circles especially, were astir today over the Bacon luncheon. Much significance was attached to the matter, and it was generally agreed that it would have an important bearing on the national campaign.

Senator Lodge returned to Washington today, and, while he was reticent, the impression gained by his party associates who talked with him was that Colonel Roosevelt was willing to accept any Republican candidate for President who was not a reactionary. In other words, the Colonel's attitude was not defiant but pacific. It was not asserted that Senator Lodge had gained this impression from what was said at the conference. In fact, the idea was disseminated that the conference had to do with preparedness. However, politicians generally thought that even if politics was avoided it was important in that it laid the groundwork for harmony between the Republicans and Progressives.

The "preparedness" explanation was looked upon as a cover used for political reasons and to save possible embarrassment to General Wood, who as an officer of the army is not supposed to take part in plans to defeat for re-election the present Commander in Chief of the military forces of the United States.

Three Republicans, all members of Congress, said today that they had been told that the object of the conference was the nomination of Justice Hughes. So positive were these statements that they were rather generally credited in Republican circles, and tonight the belief is prevalent in certain well-informed quarters that Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Root will be found working shoulder to shoulder to bar Hughes.

Some who give credence to this understanding believe the Colonel is more interested in defeating Wilson than in advancing his own fortunes. Colonel Roosevelt, they contend, is obcessed by the idea that President Wilson must not be re-elected, and is willing to make almost any sacrifice to that end.

It is significant that Progressive leaders do not share the view that Colonel Roosevelt is willing to accept Hughes. They give the impression that Colonel Roosevelt, barring himself, believes that General Wood is the best Republican-Progressive Presidential timber in the country.

As to how Justice Hughes views the movement toward him nothing definite is known, but the feeling is growing among Republicans that he will be unable to resist. They contend that this is not a mere partisan movement, but is based on a widespread confidence in his ability and political integrity.

FAVOR TURNS TO HUGHES.

Republicans Up State Resent Hint of Support for Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 1.—Organization Republicans were astonished this morning to learn that at a dinner given by Robert Bacon, last night, conditions arose which pointed to a well-defined movement to insure the support of up-State Republican leaders for Colonel Roosevelt.

G. W. Aldridge is still in the South, recuperating from his recent severe illness. Leaders close to him were noncommittal.

Scores of prominent Republicans declared today that they would not follow the Roosevelt candidacy, and many said they would vote for Wilson should the Colonel win the nomination. The return of Leader Aldridge, however, may cause some to alter their position.

Justice Hughes Declines to Answer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 1.—The Chicago Herald will say, tomorrow, that in view of the great and growing curiosity all over the country as to whether Chief Justice Hughes will accept the nomination for President should it be given him by the Republican National Convention in Chicago next June, the editor of The Herald a week ago today wrote a letter to Mr. Hughes asking him that question. Justice Hughes has not answered and, The Herald is informed, will not.

TO OPPOSE THE PRESIDENT.

German-American Alliance Also Against Roosevelt and Root.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 1.—Unless there is a decided change of front the German-American Alliance of the State at the convention to be held in Turn Hall tomorrow will be urged to go on record as opposed to the re-election of President Wilson, as well as the election of either Colonel Roosevelt or Mr. Root on the Republican ticket. According to George Grimme, President of the Essex County alliance, the resolution opposing Mr. Wilson will be introduced by Essex with the support of the Hudson County organization, and as far as is known there is no sentiment of any size against its adoption.

The organization of the opposition to President Wilson, which is said to be shared by Germans all over the State and nation, was started in Newark two weeks ago when the Essex County alliance went on record against Wilson, Root, and Roosevelt. It was expected at that time that the action would be the beginning of a general crystallizing of German-American sentiment.

DIES IN PARK AUTO CRASH.

Four Others in Druggist's Party Pinned Under His Car.

Werner C. Brandenburg, 29 years old, a druggist of 1,125 Lexington Avenue, was killed and four other persons were injured when a seven-passenger automobile, carrying the party through Central Park after an all-night ride, was overturned early yesterday morning in the West Drive, between Eighty-third and Eighty-second Streets.

According to the story told to the police by Frank Ehler, 27 years old, also a druggist, who lives at 710 Amsterdam Avenue, he and Brandenburg were equal owners of the motor car. He said that Friday night Brandenburg met him in the Bronx and they started downtown. On the way they picked up John Hayward, 28 years old, a clerk, of 24 East 109th Street. Miss Florence Roberts, 22, and Florence Dwelling, 21, both cabaret singers, who live at 315 West Forty-eighth Street, later brought the number in the car to five.

The party started at a late hour for a ride through the Bronx, and on the way back decided to go through the park. Miss Roberts said that Brandenburg told her he intended to leave the park by the Eighty-first Street entrance, but as the machine neared there, Brandenburg gave the steering wheel a sudden twist. The big automobile skidded and turned completely over, pinning the occupants beneath it.

The screams of the women attracted the attention of Sergeant Cassidy of the Arsenal Station, and with the assistance of passing motorists, the imprisoned men and women were taken from beneath the car.

Dr. Smith of the Knickerbocker Hospital found that Brandenburg's skull had been crushed and that he had died instantly. Ehler and Hayward were treated for lacerations, and the two cabaret singers were taken to the hospital. Last night it was said Miss Roberts had received a fracture of the right shoulder and that her companion was suffering from an injury to the head.

Brandenburg's body was taken to the Arsenal Station and later to his home.

Moved by Boy's Tale of Killing.

Sabino Menchino, 17 years old, of 771 Washington Street, who accidentally shot and killed his 2-year-old sister Palymero on Friday while fooling with a revolver, was sent to the Children's Society yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald. The boy's tearful explanation of the accident so moved Fitzgerald that he decided to have the Homicide Bureau make further investigation.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-seven For Grip, Influenza,

COLDS

To get the best results, take "Seventy-seven" at the first feeling of catching Cold.

If you wait until your bones begin to ache, to cough and sneeze, have sore throat and influenza, it may take longer.

25c. and $1.00, at all druggists or mailed.

TONIC TABLETS

after the Grip or any long illness, physical exhaustion, loss of strength or appetite, General Debility, take Humphreys' Tonic Tablets—price, $1.00, at drug stores or sent C. O. D.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

Leonard's

Everything made on the premises. Very moderate prices—personal attention. Designs to suit individual tastes.

24 West 39th Street (Just off Fifth Ave.)

Spring's newest, smartest and most becoming suits, coats and dresses are here in an endless variety for your inspection. Best values ever offered for dependable merchandise.

SUITS—In two distinct models, one fashioned in gabardine or serge, with box coat, belted at waistline, and lined with self color satin, flare skirt, the other made in Poiret Twill, medium length coat with semi-fitted back, flare at hips. Also some silk suits, all sizes. *Very special* **29.50**

DRESSES—For street, afternoon or evening wear, made of fine chiffon, combinations of taffeta and Georgette; also crepe meteor or crepe de chine. **18.50** and **27.50**

COATS—New Spring models suitable for immediate wear, in wool poplin, serge and black and white checks. All sizes. *Very special* **16.50**

Our Special Features.

FOR EXTRA SIZES (to 50 bust.)

DRESSES—Of plain and Bayadere striped taffeta or poplin. **25.00** to **34.50**

SUITS—Of Poiret Twill, serge, poplin and gabardine. **25.00** to **42.50**

FOR MATERNITY WEAR (self adjustable)

DRESSES—For the expectant mother, of fine quality crepe de chine. **18.50**

DRESSES—Of fine taffeta and Georgette, underbodice of silver tinsel. **19.50**

334,744

[Reported to Post Office Department, April 1, 1916.]

Average net paid circulation of

THE NEW YORK TIMES Daily and Sunday

for six months ending

March 31, 1916, **334,744**

—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

RECORD OF GROWTH

The circulation reports of The New York Times to the Post Office Department—as required by law—are as follows:

I. Report	(average for 6 months)			Oct. 1, 1912	209,751
II. Report	"	"	"	Apr. 1, 1913	228,534
III. Report	"	"	"	Oct. 1, 1913	230,360
IV. Report	"	"	"	Apr. 1, 1914	246,118
V. Report	"	"	"	Oct. 1, 1914	259,673
VI. Report	"	"	"	Apr. 1, 1915	298,248
VII. Report	"	"	"	Oct. 1, 1915	318,274
VIII. Report	"	"	"	Apr. 1, 1916	334,744

CIRCULATION
THE NEW YORK TIMES
APRIL 1, 1916

One-Cent Circulation:		
Metropolitan Dealers	221,772	
Two-Cent Circulation:		
Country Dealers	79,915	
Mail Subscribers	27,360	107,275
Total Advance Sale	329,047	
Advertising Mail List	410	
Exchanges	95	
Downtown Office	1,820	
Main Office	1,523	
Annex	1,050	
Office Use	600	
Total Net Circulation	**334,545**	

☞ *No Returns and No Unsold Copies.*

1898—1916
THE NEW YORK TIMES
CIRCULATION RECORD

1898,	April	25,726
1899,	"	76,260
1900,	"	82,105
1901,	"	102,472
1902,	"	104,330
1903,	"	105,072
1904,	"	110,833
1905,	"	122,310
1906,	"	126,915
1907,	"	144,114
1908,	"	165,155
1909,	"	176,023
1910,	"	181,270
1911,	"	191,452
1912,	"	225,392
1913,	"	246,386
1914,	"	266,616
1915,	"	317,862
1916,	"	334,545

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times in March exceeded 400,000 copies per Sunday.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 50 cents per agate line, with circulation both Sunday and daily far exceeding 334,744, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 6,650 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

The New York Times Leads All New York Newspapers in

Volume, as Well as in Character,

of General Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Time to Act

To Delay May Prove a Costly Mistake.

The old saying, "Take the bull by the horns" is known to be gilt-edged advice when danger threatens our welfare.

After an attack of the Grip one's vitality is dangerously low. The system needs building up, and to neglect this may mean serious consequences.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract the world-famous tonic food, is invaluable as a body nourisher. Its effects on a wasted physique are immediately noticeable.

Builds up the tissues, makes rich red blood, and starts the Grip victim back on the road to health.

Start taking Hoff's Malt with your meals. Order it today from your druggist. You will be delighted with the results.

Endorsed by medical authorities throughout the civilized world.

Equally beneficial to men, women and children.

Maison Bernard
Modes
Fifth Avenue at 57th Street.

With the additional Importations just received we present the most complete Collection of Authentic Paris Modes consisting of

Millinery
Gowns
Wraps
Coats
Suits
Blouses

SPECIAL

Inaugurating our new policy to carry no models longer than one month makes available a number of Smart Frocks, Hats, Coats and Blouses for closing out next Monday and Tuesday at half prices.

E. CHARLES
E. Charles Bldg., 62 W. 47th St.
New York

To ladies who appreciate charming elegance and distinction as well as economy in matter of dress we recommend the following

Charming Afternoon Gowns

Made of Chiffon Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, etc., in all newest shades and most up-to-date creations.

$12.75 $13.75 $16.75 Up

Dressy Tailored Suits

Combining both style and economy, up to the mark in material and workmanship, from

$16.75, $18.75, $27.50 Up

Our Display of Smart Spring Hats

A combination of style and beauty; cannot be surpassed at these prices, ranging from

$4.75 to $6.75 $7.50 Up

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Creates and reproduces stunning models from $48.50 to $58.50 and $75.00 up.

NAPOLEON'S TRUNK IS SOLD FOR $310

War Chest Carried by Emperor in Campaigns Was Damaged by Fire in Moscow.

JUMEL PORTRAIT FOR $735

Bought by Washington Headquarters Association—Her Ballroom Gown of 1852 Fetches $22.50.

Daughters of the American Revolution and members of men's patriotic societies gathered at the concluding sale of the Jumel collection of Napoleonic relics and other historical articles at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries yesterday afternoon and made many purchases.

The most interesting of these was the "Portrait of Mme. Jumel, her Daughter, and Nephew," by A. Eriol, which went for $735 to the Washington Headquarters Association, composed largely of Daughters of the American Revolution, who were instrumental in having the Jumel mansion purchased for the city, and who are now its custodians, to be returned to the mansion.

The actual name of the purchaser of the picture was not given. It was a man known to the women members of the patriotic societies who had promised them to purchase $1,000 of the relics for the Jumel mansion, and the picture was the most important. It is a pleasing picture, showing a sweet-faced elderly woman wearing a bonnet sitting in a high-backed chair with a young woman on one side of her and a young boy on the other. The portrait was accompanied by a letter from Aaron Burr.

The sale was by order of Mrs. J. Wade Hampton, a great-grandniece of Mme. Jumel. The collection, which included many interesting old pieces of furniture, came to her from her grandmother, Mrs. Julius Henry Caryl of Yonkers, who was Eliza Jumel Chase, the grandniece of Mme. Jumel. The collection had been known to members of the patriotic societies, who were present when it was in the home of Mrs. Caryl.

"I knew all of this collection so very well, every piece of it as it stood in Mrs. Caryl's house," said Mrs. George S. Andrews, who is a member of the Washington Headquarters Association and of the Saratoga Chaper D. A. R. "I knew her well, and have been to her house many times."

Old Jumel Keys Sold for $3.50.

Most of the things went for very low prices considering the certainty of their authenticity, and many of the most interesting historically brought the least. The old keys of the Jumel mansion of the time when Washington was a visitor there brought only $3.50. An old Empire bellpull of jardinière velvet, with bronze mounts, sold for $17.50, and a D. A. R. bought an old hammered percolator for $3. John Wells bought the Limerick lace shawl which Mme. Jumel wore at the coronation ball of Charles X. for $20.

Napoleon's own sideboard, one of the relics which Mme. Jumel brought from France, mahogany, with mirror back, marble column supports and marble top, used in the Jumel mansion, sold for $210. A pair of console tables to match brought $270. A Lowestoft luncheon set of twenty-six pieces which had belonged to Aaron Burr and was marked with the letter "B" went to George D. Smith for $160, and for a Lowestoft teapot to match he paid $36. The old helmet creamer to match went to another buyer for $41.

Sentiment played only a small part in the purchases made, and the pale yellow flowered brocade gown, trimmed with black lace, worn by Mme. Jumel at the ball of Louis Napoleon, 1852, brought only $22.50, while a pair of yellow silk, flat-soled slippers to match brought only $1.50. A white silk net over yellow gown, trimmed with silver tinsel and silk embroidery, worn with the Limerick shawl at the coronation of Charles X. brought $20. An elaborately embroidered blue velvet cloak, called Queen Victoria's cloak, bought by Mme. Jumel at the London Exposition, 1851, went to a Mrs. Bennett for $70. A sandalwood fan belonging to the Duchess de Berry, presented to Mrs. Caryl's mother at the same coronation ball in 1825, brought $16. A leather satchel of Queen Hortense, daughter of Josephine, sold for $9.

Josephine's Jewel Casket, $140.

An old Santo Domingo mahogany Pembroke table with end drawer and drop leaves, one from which Louis Philippe, during his long stay with Mme. Jumel, took his breakfast every morning, brought $33. This history was not given in the catalogue, but was known by one of the D. A. R.'s present, a friend of Mrs. Caryl. A nest of black lacquer tables with painted decoration on which Mme. Jumel and Louis Napoleon frequently played chess, went to Mrs. Crawford Moore, who was one of the large buyers of the day, for $55. For Empress Josephine's jewel casket of ebony, inlaid with tortoise shell and brass, Mrs. Moore paid $140.

A pair of very interesting and beautiful chairs, carved with exquisite detail, each chair with fourteen stars, went to Mrs. Moore for $240. They were in the House of Representatives in 1791, when Vermont was admitted to the Union. The Empress Josephine's Adam mahogood centre table brought $155. Aaron Burr's Empire bedstead, mahogany, went to G. A. Plympton for $35, and an old carriage lantern formerly on Louis Philippe's carriage, with a photograph of the carriage, went to Mrs. A. Samuels for $32. A gobelin tapestry on which Napoleon rested his feet in playing chess with the Empress Josephine at Malmaison went to B. W. Carlton for $130. Mrs. Moore bought the chess men and chessboard, the Emperor's favorite set, the same with which Mme. Jumel and Louis Napoleon played, for $130. The elaborate bed on which Napoleon slept as First Consul went to W. B. Harris for $160.

The interesting chest, or trunk, designed by Napoleon and carried by him in all his campaigns from Toulon to Moscow, where in the latter city it was badly damaged by fire, went to a buyer giving the name of Mrs. McMonies for $310. It had a secret lock, and the key never left Napoleon's person until it was transmitted by him through General Bertrand to Mme. Jumel, July 14, 1815, the day before he left for St. Helena. Mme. Jumel wore the key as long as she lived.

Marie Antoinette's Chest, $62.50.

A little chest containing the personal belongings of Marie Antoinette, which she was allowed to take with her to the Bastile before her trial and execution, went to Mrs. Charles Baird for $62.50. An Empire réception suite of Charles X. sold for $385. Interesting old laces sold for nothing, a scarf, a collar, antique silk lace, several pieces, brought $2.

The highest price of the sale was paid by W. E. Fuchs for the "Portrait of Mme. La Duchesse de la Valliere," by Pierre Mignard, $1,000. One of the D. A. R.'s paid $12 for a little old picture of Napoleon, and the portrait of Mary Phillips, Washington's first love, brought only $1.50. The returns for the afternoon were $10,664 and for the sale $12,959.

Among the members of patriotic societies present were Mrs. George Wilson Smith, President of the Washington Headquarters Association; Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Regent Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. Jasper Cairns of the Martha Washington Chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. George P. Lawton, Mrs. J. Caryl Ely, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Regent Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R.; Captain James M. Andrews, and Dr. C. S. May.

PRINTERS' SCHOOL GROWS.

Institution for Apprentices Is Soon to be Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation are being prepared for the School for Printers' Apprentices of New York. The school will be managed by an Advisory Board, consisting of four members each from the Typographical Union, the Hudson Guild, and from the employing printers of the city. The school was started three years ago and has made such rapid progress that it threatens soon to outgrow its present quarters in the basement of the Hudson Guild, 436 West Twenty-seventh Street. It is the only school in the country deriving joint support from employers and labor unions.

Three years ago Dr. J. L. Elliott of the New York Society for Ethical Culture appealed to the employing printers and trades unions to assist him in his work with the boys who gather at the Hudson Guild. As a result of that appeal the present school was founded. It has a $6,000 printing equipment and 270 apprentices in attendance at the school. The employers have contributed $2,000, the union printers $2,000, and the Guild $1,000 for the maintenance of the school this year.

SUFFRAGE AUTO CAMPAIGN.

Two Women Will Tour to the Coast to Spread Propaganda.

An automobile suffrage circuit of the United States, the first of its kind, is to be made by Mrs. Alice Snitjer Burke and Miss Nell Richardson, who will leave New York on Thursday of this week, under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Their object is to carry the news of the plans of the National Suffrage Association for action in St. Louis and Chicago during the Democratic and Republican Conventions. The big "walkless" parade is to take place in the former city, where thousands of women in parade regalia will mass outside the convention hall. In Chicago there will be a parade, with 40,000 suffragists in line.

This is part of the news that Mrs. Burke and Miss Richardson will carry in Mrs. Burke's little yellow suffrage automobile, which she runs and cares for herself. This is the first round country automobile run of the suffragists. From New York the travelers will go South along the Atlantic seaboard, by way of New Orleans and Galveston and along the Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona border into California as far West as San Francisco. From there they will travel through Oregon and Washington to Seattle and East through South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, and home to New York. The car will carry suffrage banners and literature and will be used as a rostrum for suffrage speeches at the different places where stops are made.

Mrs. Burke is an Illinois woman who has lived in California and Colorado. Miss Richardson is a Virginia woman.

CITY BREVITIES.

Employes of the Department of Licenses sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel yesterday deploring the fact that the recent investigation of the department had unearthed an alleged system of graft and said they desired to impress upon the Mayor that the department employes as a whole were honest.

The Association of Competitive Corset and Brassiere Salesmen dined last night in the Hotel Astor. When the 100 guests sat down at the tables they found the menus had been printed in seven languages, with English missing. The question of what to eat and what to pass puzzled the salesmen until new menu cards were brought in. These were printed in English and had "April First" in bold letters across the top.

Members of the Consumers' League and the Committee on Safety of 165 Broadway have asked the Speaker of the Legislature to investigate what the Committee on Safety alleges to be the mishandling of the five Taylor bills concerning fire prevention requirements in work places. According to the Executive Secretary of the committee, the Taylor bills appeared on the Assembly calendar for March 27 as having been favorably reported by the Committee on Labor and Industry. Miss Perkins said last night that that committee had not met between the date of the introduction of the bills on March 21 and March 27, and that the chairman had not yet explained the calendar statement of a favorable report.

SIGNS EMPLOYES' PAY BILL

But Whitman Thinks It Should Have Been Itemized.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—Because employes of the Senate and Assembly had to go without their semi-monthly pay checks this week for the reason that there was no money for them, Governor Whitman today signed a bill appropriating $50,000 for immediate use for this purpose. But in signing the measure, the Governor served notice on the Legislature that he thought the bill should go more into detail as to who was to get the money. In a memorandum accompanying the bill, the Governor said:

"I am advised that the Legislature is now without funds to pay its employes and to continue and complete its work, and I, therefore, approve this bill.

"The principle of such a lump sum appropriation, however, is wrong, and, while I am approving this bill because of the emergent nature of the situation it is designed to meet, I would call attention to the fact that the Executive and Judicial branches of the Government have set forth in itemized detail their prospective expenditures for the appropriation act. I believe that the Legislature branch of the Government should do likewise."

The payroll of the legislative employes is a much-shaken plum tree, and the employment of clerks and pages, whose chief activity in office is to sign the payroll, has long been a subject of criticism.

REORGANIZE RANSOME CO.

F. L. Brown New President of Construction Concern.

The Ransome Construction Company, of Dunellen, N. J., has been reorganized and executive offices established at 115 Broadway. F. L. Brown of San Francisco, formerly with the Washburn & Moen Co., the Western Power Company, and other large concerns, has been made President and General Manager. E. L. Ransome, founder and creator of the concrete machinery business, has been made chairman and consulting engineer.

On the new board of directors are G. F. Steele, General Manager of the News Print Manufacturing Company, of Chicago; H. K. Brooks, Vice President of the American Express Company; F. M. Smith, known as the "Borax King;" H. M. Brittan, a constructing engineer; A. J. Norton, Secretary of the company, and J. J. Givens, Treasurer.

Cuban Doctor to Wed Nurse.

Interne of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, gave a dinner after midnight yesterday morning to Dr. Henry A. Baradat, a Cuban, who completed his period as an interne at the hospital on Friday and will be married on Tuesday to Miss Marguerite Helen McCann, daughter of Mrs. Mary McCann, of 63 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, formerly a nurse in the hospital. Dr. Baradat is 24, and his fiancé 18. He was graduated from Fordham and Notre Dame Universities. After the wedding the two will go to the country home of Dr. Baradat's parents on Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and will make their home on the island.

TELLS HOW HE FOUND SELF.

Prof. Lavell, Long-Lost Educator, Will See Wife and Relatives Soon.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 1.—Cecil S. Lavell, the former professor at Ohio State University, who after disappearing in 1913 admitted his identity to the local police, prepared today to meet his wife, who is on her way here from Toronto, Canada. Lavell says he is a victim of amnesia. He has been working as a dishwasher in hotels here for over a year, during which time he says he has been experimenting with his mind to regain complete memory. At present, he says, he has recovered his mental faculties with the exception that he remembers nothing of having a wife.

Shortly before Nov. 24, 1913, when he was at Columbus, he said, he suffered the attack of amnesia. On that date he found himself on a train bound for Detroit, where he learned from a newspaper man he was reported drowned at Hamilton, Ontario. At Detroit he bought a complete outfit of clothes and started to walk across the country, but gave this up because of the physical strain. After experiences in many Middle Western cities he came to Colorado Springs and accepted the first job he could get.

"My mind gradually revealed parts of my past," he said last night. "Through fear that I might be captured and confined in a sanitarium, I decided to change my name to O'Brien, and remain unknown in the hope that my mind would become normal again."

Lavell formerly was a member of Faculties of Columbia University, Trinity College and Bates College, and was dean of Queens University, Kingston, Ontario.

BRANTFORD, Ontario, April 1.—Rev. A. E. Lavell, chaplain of the 125th Battalion here, was inclined to be skeptical today of reports that his brother, Professor Cecil S. Lavell, had been found at Colorado Springs. He said he would await positive identification from relatives before he would believe his brother had been found.

TORONTO, April 1.—Mrs. Cecil F. Lavell prepared today to go to Colorado Springs, where her husband, a victim of amnesia, was found, after a search of nearly three years. Mrs. Lavell said her cousin, Professor Donald McFayden of Boulder University, would first see Lavell and report immediately to her.

Reports from Colorado Springs that Cecil Sarsfield Lavell, once Dean of Queens' University in Kingston, Canada, had been found there aroused considerable interest in this city, as Professor Lavell was Lecturer on Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, from 1910 to 1912. Secretary Upton of Teachers College said there had been many reports of the finding of Professor Lavell since his disappearance.

The last heard of Professor Lavell until his discovery at Colorado Springs was when he left a train at Hamilton, Ontario, and hired a rowboat. Two days later this boat was found on the shore of the bay. Pinned to the seat by a knife was this note:

"Am alone on the lake. If any one finds me unconscious notify Father Mahoney at the Priests' Palace in Hamilton."

There began at once a search for Professor Lavelle that extended all over this country and into Europe. His wife never gave up hope he was alive, and she maintained that he was suffering from lapse of memory.

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GOLFERS

The only place in the United States, at the present time, where several 18-hole golf courses are grouped in one playground is at Pinehurst, N. C., which is several hundred miles from Broadway.

How about having a similar GOLF PLAYGROUND thirty miles from Broadway?

You are to have such a Golf Playground.

The big difference between the Pinehurst Golf Park and the New York Golf Park will be the price of getting to the latter—the cost of playing at the latter—and the cost of staying at the latter. The difference is very great. The cost of two weeks at Pinehurst will pay for at least fifty days of golf at the New York Golf Park.

The several 18-hole courses of the New York Golf Park will be very much better than the Pinehurst courses because the soil is better suited to golf purposes. At Pinehurst they have sand putting greens, and it is difficult to grow any turf through the fair greens. The New York Golf Park will have fine grass greens and wonderful turf.

Pinehurst is a very popular golfing center because many people can play there with comfort — because the courses are kept in fine condition—and because playing over them is managed in a business-like way.

The popularity of playing golf at Pinehurst and the great financial success which has come to that place prompted the idea of establishing the NEW YORK GOLF PARK.

Pinehurst started with one 9-hole course several years ago. Then followed the development of an 18-hole course; then the second and third 18-hole courses. Now a fourth 18-hole course is in process of construction.

The courses are liberally patronized by people from all parts of the United States from the middle of October until the middle of April. There is no playing from May to October because it is too hot.

Golf can be played at the NEW YORK GOLF PARK all the year round, barring the short period when the courses are covered with snow.

This golf park will also be liberally patronized. It should be a greater financial success than Pinehurst, because of more courses, more players and its close proximity to New York, which has more golfers than any other community in the United States.

The cost of developing it will not be nearly so great as was the original cost of starting the Pinehurst enterprise and developing the 9-hole course there.

THE NEW YORK GOLF PARK will be located at MASSAPEQUA, L. I.

Five hundred and sixty-two acres of land have been purchased from the Massapequa Shore Co., which is sufficient for the construction of five very fine 18-hole golf courses, besides allowing 20 acres or more for the site of the Massapequa Players' Inn.

The ground around the Inn will be beautifully laid out with a fine lawn, putting greens, tennis and squash courts, automobile park and garage, etc.

A company has been organized—MASSAPEQUA GOLF, INC.—which is capitalized for $1,000,000—100,000 shares of Common Stock at $10.00 the share.

The acreage was purchased at a cost of $600,000. Not one dollar in cash was paid down.

The Massapequa Shore Co.—realizing the benefits that will accrue to its other realty holdings in the neighborhood through the development of this Golf Park—accepted as first payment $150,000 of Stock in Massapequa Golf, Inc.

A second payment of $150,000—this time in cash—is to be made on or before July 1, 1916.

The balance, $300,000, may remain on first mortgage for ten years, if desired.

The property purchased is conceded to be worth a great deal more than the price paid for it. It has been appraised as high as $898,000.

Massapequa Golf, Inc., offers 85,000 shares of stock to the public at $10.00 the share.

This is to be a public, not a private enterprise. THE NEW YORK GOLF PARK IS TO BE OWNED BY THE NEW YORK PUBLIC. This is a case where the public will really own everything and make money out of it.

At least $500,000 will be required this year for these purposes:

1. To make payment of $150,000 on the property July 1, 1916.

2. To construct three 18-hole courses and have them ready for play May 1, 1917.

3. To build and furnish the Massapequa Players' Inn.

4. To provide for organization expenses, interest, taxes, management, etc.

ALL MONEY RECEIVED FROM THE SALE OF STOCK WILL BE DEPOSITED IN THE NEW NETHERLAND BANK, 41 West 34th Street, New York, WHICH WILL ALSO ACT AS REGISTRAR OF THE STOCK.

60% of all money received will be applied as payment on the $150,000 mortgage until it is paid in full.

40% of all money received will be applied to paying necessary expenses of management, &c., and the development of the Golf Park.

There are abundant assurances that sufficient stock will be sold within a very short time to permit the work of development to start not later than May 1st. There are indications that the stock will be taken both by enthusiastic golfers, who want a golf playground of their own, and by investors who see the possibilities of a good return on their money.

The advantages that will accrue to stockholders are:

1. They become possessed of a valuable property at once, which will materially increase in value as the development progresses.

2. They acquire golf privileges where they can play whenever they wish and pay as they play, without initiation fees or annual dues.

3. They become owners of stock that will pay them a dividend the first year the Golf Park is open for play.

We have a precedent to go by in the matter of estimating profits, so we are not guessing. The Salisbury Course made a net profit during 1915 of $16,500. Three 18-hole golf courses should make a net profit of at least $50,000, don't you think so? This would pay a dividend of 5% on a capitalization of $1,000,000.

With five 18-hole courses in full swing the profits from playing privileges and from the Massapequa Players' Inn should soar pretty high.

MASSAPEQUA GOLF, INC., believes that the New York public will very quickly take the entire issue of stock, in which event the $300,000 mortgage will be paid off at once. Then the stockholders will own the property free and clear, together with all improvements, and they will have a GOLF PLAYGROUND UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK GOLF PARK will be high class in all respects, yet it must represent the DEMOCRACY OF GOLF, for the popularity of the game has taken it out of the realm of "class."

All people—men and women—will be welcome to the privileges of the golf courses and the Massapequa Players' Inn upon one condition only: THAT THEY OBSERVE THE ETHICS OF CLEAN SPORTSMANSHIP AND PROPER CONDUCT. It will be easy to preserve the character of the Park in this respect, for people who play golf are naturally well-mannered people.

HOW MANY SHARES OF STOCK DO YOU WANT?

Subscribers may pay for the stock in monthly instalments, if it is more convenient for them to do so, provided subscriptions are made on or before May 1, 1916. Send for prospectus. Make checks payable to

MASSAPEQUA GOLF, Inc.
Room 1501, 2 West 45th Street, New York
Telephone Bryant 4817.

Directors: William C. Freeman, President and General Manager; Henry M. Coxe, Vice President: Harry V. Keep, Secretary; Robert D. Blackman, Treasurer; John G. Anderson, Samuel Hecht, Daniel Nicoll, P. C. Pulver, W. Douglas Walker.

Read the second announcement in this paper tomorrow.

BOSTON A. A. WINS AMATEUR HOCKEY TITLE

ST. NICHOLAS LOSES LAST HOCKEY GAME

Boston A. A. Wins Final Contest in Play-Off of Tie for Amateur Title.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 1.—The Boston Athletic Association hockey team won the Amateur Hockey League play-off from the St. Nicholas Skating Club team of New York tonight, and landed the championship in a match which was a runaway, the Boston players rolling up a 7-to-0 score, and making four goals in the first half and three in the second.

The New York team was not nearly as fast as it was a week ago, while Boston shifted its game and continually crowded the St. Nicholas defense back to the cage. These tactics worked out well for the local team, and while Carnochan at times played brilliantly in the net, h very often could not see the puck at all. The New York goal tender made forty-one stops tonight, while the Boston inner defense man had but eleven stops.

The match was very fast, but there was none of the roughness that marked last week's game. Not a player was sent from the ice. Late in the match Willetts subbed for Baker, but this was because Baker broke a skate. He and Ellis were covered all the evening, and both of the B. A. A. wing men showed a lot of improvement both on attack and in checking.

The new champions outplayed the New Yorkers just as much as the score shows. The St. Nicks got their offensive line going only a few times, and never were able ot get away with a combination play. Boston did not combine, either, except on shots after passouts from the back of the St. Nicks' netting.

The teams played about six minutes before the Boston A. A. got its first score, this on a quick forty-five-foot drive from the side by Jones after a pass from Hutchinson. Three minutes later Sands took a rebound from a shot by Jones and killed the puck before Carnochan could regain balance. A minute later Osgood scored on a passout from Jones, and just before the intermission Skilton, standing at the middle of the rink, took plenty of time to make a line drive which carried eighty-five feet through the St. Nicks' defense.

In the second half Osgood made the first goal on a slow shot after some pretty dribbling. Jones then scored on a long side shot, and finally Sands passed out to Hutchinson, who scored the final goal.

The line-up and summary:

Boston A. A.	Position.	St. Nicholas S. C.
Donohue	Goal	Carnochan
Skilton	Point	Trimble
Huntington	Cover Point	Von Bermuth
Sands	Left wing	Fox
Hutchinson	Centre	Ellis
Osgood	Rover	Baker
Jones	Right wing	Cox

Goals made by Hutchinson, Jones, (2,) Osgood, (2,) Skilton, Sands. Substitutions: St. Nicholas—Willetts for Baker. Referees, W. E. Russell and Hatherly Foster, Jr. Goal umpires, Messrs. Carnochan and Carlton. Time of periods, 20 minutes each.

STEPHENSON'S EYE IS KEEN.

Brooklyn Gunner Wins Honors at Travers Island Traps.

There was a slight wind blowing in from Long Island Sound yesterday afternoon, and it so deflected the flight of the tiny blue rocks that the gunners of the New York Athletic Club found considerable difficulty in smashing the clay pigeons at Travers Island. The best work of the afternoon was done by Frank B. Stephenson, the Brooklyn gunner, who not only annexed the high scratch prize with a card of 92 out of a possible 100 targets, but also won the Travers Island trophy with a straight score of 25 targets.

R. R. Debacher was the only gunner who had a full score of 100 targets in the shoot for the high handicap prize. J. H. Vanderveer also made a perfect string in a special shoot that ended the program. D. S. McMahon took the Distance Handicap with a card of 42 out of 50 targets, shooting from the 20-yard mark. The Novice Cup was taken by A. P. Walker.

In the shoot for the Monthly Cup not a single gunner had either a straight or a full score of 25 targets. The legs, therefore, were taken by the nimrods, who had totals of 24 targets. They were B. E. Eldred, G. H. Martin, C. J. Stein, T. H. Lawrence, R. R. Debacher, and G. C. Milliken. In the shoot for the Accumulation Cup F. B. Stephenson was the only gunner to have a full score of 25 targets, and he was credited with a leg.

In the shoot for the Club Cup four gunners had full scores of 25 targets. They were A. E. Ranney, G. H. Martin, F. A. Baker, and C. A. Brown. Each was credited with a win on the prize.

H. Voorhees led a field of fourteen gunners at the Gravesend Bay traps of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club yesterday. He was both the high scratch and the high handicap gunner, with a card of 92—7—90 out of a possible 100 targets. Although there was a high wind from the southeast it came from a quarter that did not bother the flight of the targets; as a result the majority of the gunners had good scores.

GETTING SPEEDWAY READY.

Contest for Metropolitan Trophy at Sheepshead Bay May 13.

Hundreds of workmen are engaged at the Speedway, preparing the track for the opening meet on May 13, when will occur the initial contest for the Metropolitan Trophy, a 150-mile race for Class E non-stock cars of 300 cubic inches or under. The program will include four races, all of them at short distances.

Thirty-two cars is the limit allowed to start in any one race. In the event of more than that number entering, the thirty-two fastest cars in the official speed trials shall be eligible. Other cars which have made over 90 miles an hour will be placed on the starting list in the order of their speed and will move up into line in case any of the original thirty-two entrants are withdrawn.

Everard Thompson, manager of the Speedway, believes that this season will find more racing cars in action than ever before. He attributes this to the policy of featuring the short-distance races.

National League Bulletin.

John K. Tener, President of the National League, gave out the following bulletin last night of contracts and releases which have been approved and promulgated:

Contracts—With Brooklyn, James H. Johnston, 1916-1917; with New York, Ed. J. Roush.

Releases—By Brooklyn to Montreal, R. H. Goodbred; by Brooklyn to Montreal, James D. Smyth; by Brooklyn to Montreal, Monty Priest; by Brooklyn to Troy, Mack D. Wheat; by Brooklyn to Beaumont, Lester F. Stevenson; by Chicago, unconditionally, Roger P. Bresnahan; by Chicago to Peoria, W. R. Jackson, (release to St. Joseph canceled;) by Cincinnati to Montreal, James D. Dowd; by Cincinnati to Omaha, George Anderson; by St. Louis, unconditionally, A. J. Dolan; by St. Louis to Winston-Salem, N. C., Harvey Hiller.

SPORTING EVENTS.

STADIUM A. C. 34 ST., 8 AVE. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
Patsy Cline vs. Drumale. Fleming vs. Hester. Tomorrow Evening
ADM. 50c. RESERVED, 75c, $1, $1.50. Boxes $3.

KELLY SHATTERS RECORDS.

Olympic Performer Credited with Three New Marks in Oregon.

CORVALLIS, Ore., April 1.—Four indoor records were said to have been broken here today in the meet held under Amateur Athletic Union rules at Oregon Agricultural College.

Fred Kelly of the Los Angeles Athletic Club bettered the indoor record marks in the 80-yard dash with a time of 8 1-5 seconds, the 80-yard hurdles, which he won in 10 seconds, and in the 220-yard dash, time 23 seconds, according to Dr. E. Y. Stewart, director of the meet. Harry J. Cole of the Oregon Agricultural College made 140 feet 9½ inches in an exhibition discus throw.

Oregon Agricultural College won the meet.

BOSTON GIRL FAST IN TANK.

Marion Gibson Sets Records for 50-Yard and Furlong Swims.

REVERE, April 1.—Marion Gibson of Boston, in capturing two titles at the annual indoor swimming championship meeting of the New England Amateur Athletic Union tonight, broke the record for women in the 50-yard and 220-yard events. She covered the 50 yards in 0:33, and the 220 yards in 3:45 3-5.

Max Untersee of Brookline also was a double victor in the men's division, winning at both 100 yards and 150 yards, backstroke. Donald Richardson, also of Brookline, won the 500-yard race. W. Foster of Boston captured the contest at 50 yards, and T. Neiligan of Amherst College the 220-yard event.

COMPANY F GETS HONORS.

Wins "Halsted Lion" and Military Trophy at 7th Regiment Games.

Company F won both the "Halsted Lion" and the Military Trophy at the sixty-ninth indoor games of the Seventh Regiment at the Sixty-sixth Street Armory last night. The contest for the athletic supremacy of the regiment was close throughout, with Company A finishing only three points behind the winners. The victory of Company F in last night's games makes its ninth victory in ten years, and the same company has also captured the Military Trophy five times in the last six years.

The armory was filled with the friends of the athletes, and the antics of the contestants in the military events provoked the greatest applause and mirth. Some of the soldiers had to be hauled up the obstacle feet first, while others became so entangled in the net that they had to be drawn out backward.

Company B won the special relay race, after a close contest with Company F. The men ran in heavy marching order and were ready to collapse when they crossed the finish line.

The work of the Second Naval Battalion team in the inter-regiment wall scaling contest was the feature of the games. The jackies outclassed the other contestants, winning amid great applause by more than 13 seconds over the Fourteenth Regiment team. The summaries:

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Newlin, Company K, (75 yards;) G. Carson, Company B, (scratch,) second; A. Zink, Company E, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:29 4-5.

440-Yard Walk, Handicap, (Heavy Marching Order.)—Won by W. Bible, Company E, (6 seconds;) W. D. Cunningham, Company B, (14 seconds,) second; A. Jessup, Company I, (scratch,) third. Time—2:06.

One-Half Mile Roller Skating, Novice.—Won by S. G. Russell, Company C; W. H. Hanley, Company A, second; E. A. Watson, Company A, third. Time—1:51 4-5.

75-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by W. H. O'Brien, Company F; M. V. Cork, Company A, second; H. C. Dickinson, Company K, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. H. O'Brien, Company F, (10 feet;) P. Coster, Jr., Company F, (7 feet,) second; W. Glover, Company D, (9 feet,) third. Time—0:08 1-5.

Tent-Raising Contest.—Won by Company F, time, 2:31 1-5;) Machine Gun Company, second, (time, 2:47 1-5.)

One-Mile Roller Skating Race, Handicap.—Won by C. B. Cox, Company A, (35 yards;) C. F. Lauberg, Company B, (70 yards,) second; J. F. Bauer, Company A, (15 yards,) third. Time—3:26 3-5.

10-Pound Shot-Put, Handicap.—Won by J. P. O'Brien, Company C, (10½ feet,) 39 feet 9½ inches; J. C. Brady, Company A, (5½ feet,) 39 feet 6¼ inches, second; C. J. Stein, Company C, (8 feet,) 38 feet 1½ inches, third.

Hospital Litter Race, Handicap, (50 Yards and Return.)—Won by Company B, (15 yards, J. C. Brady; G. F. Irvine, K. C. Halliday;) Company F, (5 yards,) (H. S. O'Brien, P. Coster, Jr., H. Knoedel,) second; Company D, (8 yards,) (F. Meeske, W. Conway, F. Smith,) third. Time—0:21 1-5.

One-Mile Inter-Regiment Relay, Handicap.—Won by 14th Regiment, (51 yards,) (Friedman, Mackin, Hillman, and Blush;) 71st Regiment, (45 yards,) (Skea, Wright, Hussey, and Safarowic,) second; 2d Battalion, Naval Militia, (36 yards,) (McDonald, Halley, Bennett, and Hauser,) third. Time—3:31 2-5.

Half Mile, Novice.—Won by W. M. Carroll, Jr., Company A; A. Spiels, Jr., Company B, second; S. K. Cole, Company M., third. Time—2:14 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. H. Raab, Company M, (2½ inches,) 5 feet 5½ inches; C. F. Pope, Company G, (4 inches,) 5 feet 5 inches, second; J. P. O'Brien, Company C, (6 inches,) 5 feet 4 inches, third.

Inter-Regiment Wall Scaling.—Won by 2d Naval Battalion; 14th Regiment, second; 23d Regiment, third. Time—0:50 3-5.

800-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Wells, Company K, (10 yards;) W. Glover, Company D, (10 yards,) second; F. Newlin, Company K, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:35 1-5.

Military Relay Race, Novice.—Won by Company B; Company F, second; Company A, third. Time—2:49 4-5.

Inter-Company Wall Scaling Contest.—Won by Company F; Company B, second; Company D, third. Time—0:49 4-5.

176-Yard Obstacle Race.—Won by R. Volbracht, Company H; P. Coster, Jr., Company F, second; J. P. O'Brien, Company C, third. Time—0:45.

Inter-Company Roller Skating Relay, (12 laps.)—Won by Company A; Company F, second; Company B, third. Time—8:15 2-5.

880-Yard Inter-Company Relay.—Won by Company A; Company B, second; Company M, third. Time—1:45 3-5.

BRAVES DEFEAT ATHLETICS.

Boston Nationals Have One Very Productive Inning.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 1.—The Boston Nationals scored five runs off Morrisette in the seventh inning here today and easily defeated the Philadelphia Americans by a score of 9 to 5. The Braves' pitchers kept the Athletics' hits well scattered. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sig'n's, cf.	5	1	1	2	0	Witt, ss.	4	2	2	2	6
Evers, 2b.	2	0	0	1	1	Walsh, rf.	4	0	1	2	1
Fpick, 2b.	2	1	1	0	1	Strnk, cf.	5	1	2	1	0
Wlh't, rf.	3	1	3	1	0	Oldr'g, lf.	3	1	2	2	0
Magee, lf.	3	1	0	2	0	M'In's, 1b.	5	0	0	7	0
K't'ly, 1b.	5	1	2	13	0	Schang, c.	4	1	1	7	0
Smith, 3b.	5	2	1	2	1	Pick, 3b.	2	0	0	1	4
My'rs, ss.	5	0	1	3	4	M'Tme, 2b.	4	0	2	4	2
Trag'r, c.	4	1	0	8	1	Crow'l, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Nehf, p.	0	1	0	0	3	Nabors, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Knetz'r, p.	3	0	0	0	1	*Myers	1	0	0	0	0
						Mor'te, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	9	9	27	12	Total.	38	5	10	27	14

*Batted for Nabors in sixth inning.

Errors—Evers, McInnes, Pick, (2,) Morrisette.

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	2—9
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Witt, Konetchy, Malone, (2,) Snodgrass. Three-base hit—Strunk. Home run—Schang. Hits—Off Crowell, 2 in three innings; off Nabors, none in three innings; off Morrisette, 7 in three innings; off Nehr, 5 in five innings; off Knetzer, 5 in four innings. Stolen bases—Wilhoit, (2,) Maranville, (2,) Pick. Double plays—Pick to McInnes; Maranville to Konetchy; Fitzpatrick to Konetchy. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Crowell, 3; off Nabors, 2; off Knetzer, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Crowell, (Evers;) by Nabors, (Magee.) Struck out—By Nehf, 1; by Nabors, 2; by Morrisette, 5. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lewis.

LESLIE HEADS FIELD IN HALF-MILE RUN

Long Island A. C. Man Beats a Fast Squad in Special Event at P. O. Clerks' Games.

Sidney Leslie, of the Long Island Athletic Club, ran one of the best races of his career when he defeated Homer Baker, former international half-mile champion, by less than a foot in the 880-yard special race, which was the feature of the first indoor games of the New York Post Office Clerks' Association at Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory last night. Leslie went the half in 1:59, exceptionally good time for the poor track, but had he not judged his capabilities to a nicety he would never have triumphed over Baker.

Joseph T. Higgins, of Holy Cross College, was in the running right up to the last five yards, and was beaten not more than a yard and a quarter. Dave S. Caldwell of the Boston A. A., and Ted Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania, intercollegiate champion and world's record holder at 880 yards, trailed Higgins across the tape.

Every available inch of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory was crowded to its capacity when the feature event was staged, and the great finish made by Leslie roused the spectators to a high pitch of excitement. Leslie accepted pace for nearly three-quarters of the distance, and, in fact, did not show in front until near the finish, when he just slipped past Baker and won by throwing his chest against the worsted just before the former New York Athletic Club star dashed across the line.

One thing the race showed besides the remarkable form of Leslie, and that was Baker's apparent return to the condition which made him almost invincible as a miler a year and a half ago. He made the pace for two laps and a half and appeared an almost certain victor until Leslie started the spurt which culminated in his hair-line triumph.

A lap and a half from the tape Leslie started the bid which brought him home in front. At that time Baker was a few yards in the van, with Higgins running a good second. On the turn into the back stretch on the final lap Higgins dropped back of Leslie, and from that point it was just a question of whether the Long Island boy could sustain his speed. Caldwell and Meredith were seldom in the running, and after the third lap Meredith showed none of the vim which is characteristic of his usual running. He finished a poor fifth.

Mrs. Hermann Obertubessing, wife of the handicapper of the Metropolitan Association, sustained bruises about the shoulders when, in the first heat of the two-mile bicycle race, S. C. Fenton of the Thirteenth Regiment A. A., lost control of his wheel and crashed into a post, fell against Mrs. Obertubessing, who was in a front seat. The injured woman, who also suffered from shock, received first aid attention and was not long in recovering. A heavy skull helmet saved Fenton from possible fracture of the skull for he was thrown with great force against the post.

Howard P. Drew, the California sprinter, repeated the performance he gave in the Seventy-first Regiment sports earlier in the year, stopping when apparently beaten in the final of the sixty-yard open handicap. After running fifty yards the colored runner pulled up and then stopped entirely, while John Killgrew of Holy Cross Lyceum went on and scored his fourth victory within two months. Frank Stephenson of the Trinity Club also reached the final, in which he was one of the scratch men, but was unplaced.

A likely looking youngster captured the three-quarter-mile handicap when N. Brown of the Pastime A. C., with sixty yards allowance, crossed the tape first in 3:14. The summary:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap, (closed to members.)—Won by David J. Politzer, Grand Central Station, (scratch;) H. Weinberg, Grand Central Station, (9 feet,) second; A. J. Washington, Grand Central Station, (4 feet,) third. Time—0:07.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. Killgrew, Holy Cross Lyceum, (11 feet;) F. C. Teschner, Glencoe A. C., (12 feet,) second; A. J. Bonns, Union Settlement A. C., (14 feet,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap, (closed to Sixty-ninth Regiment.)—Won by Tom Kelly, Company I, (scratch;) J. McGuire, Company L, (10 yards,) second; I. Kiley, Company G, (12 yards,) third. Time—1:19 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap, (closed to Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by Martin S. Hunter, Knights of St. Antony, (21 yards;) J. J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, (3 yards,) second; F. P. Flynn, Knights of St. Antony, (13 yards,) third. Time—1:17 4-5.

Three-Quarter of a Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Brown, Pastime A. C., (60 yards;) Robert Geis, Knights of St. Antony, (50 yards,) second; Thomas Larkin, Paulist A. C., (60 yards,) third. Time—3:14

One Mile High and Preparatory School Relay.—Won by East Orange High School, (H. Meeteer, W. Connolly, L. Bloss, and C. Fortescue;) Erasmus Hall High, (R. Voorhees, W. Goldman, N. Mash, and G. Rubenstein,) second; Commercial High, (Gross, Shannon, Hoople, and Ross,) third. Time—3:43 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap, (Closed to Members.)—Won by H. Browser, General Post Office, (scratch;) B. Masterson, Station T, (20 yards,) second; A. J. Dougherty, Station W, (15 yards,) third. Time—2:27 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by George Wagner, unattached, (150 yards;) Matt Gutoff, Empire City Wheelmen, (20 yards,) second; William Waldherr, 71st Infantry A. A., (65 yards,) third. Time—4:57 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Invitation.—Won by J. Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C.; Homer Baker, unattached, second; Joseph T. Higgins, Holy Cross College, third. Time—1:59.

Bicycle Road Race Next Sunday.

Next Sunday morning at Floral Park, L. I., the Unione Sportiva Italiana will stage the Floral Park Handicap ten-mile bicycle road race. Some of the riders who will start from the scratch mark are Fred Woisin, Edwin Jensen, Tom Bello, Eugene Aichelin, Anthony Desimone, Nelson Johnson, and Lawrence Gaffney.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:39 Sun sets..6:22 Moon rises..5:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:18	7:42	1:16	1:30
Governors Island	7:54	8:17	1:52	2:07
Hell Gate	10:00	10:23	3:33	3:45

Arrived—Saturday, April 1.

SS Kongsfos, Liverpool, March 18.
SS Cufic, Liverpool, March 19.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Jamaica, March 28.
SS Jelling, Progreso, March 26.
SS Kentra, Philadelphia, March 31.
SS Olaf, Cabarien, March 20.
SS Volcain, La Pallice, March 16.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah, March 29.
SS Kursk, Alexandrovsk, March 21.
SS Grayson, San Juan, March 25.
SS Northwestern, Tampico, March 21.
SS Sommelsdyk, Rotterdam, March 18.
SS Stanton, St. Vincent, March 17.
SS Falk, Cardiff, March 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Boniface	Para	Mar. 16
Strathallan	Havre	Mar. 15
Collingham	St. Nazaire	Mar. 15
Lydic	La Pallice	Mar. 17
Ethelstan	Marseilles	Mar. 3
Wilhelm Golding	Kirkwall	Mar. 16
Knut Hamsun	Belfast	Mar. 16

DUE TOMORROW.

*Espagne	Bordeaux	Mar. 26
*California	Liverpool	Mar. 25
Esperanza	Havana	Mar. 28
Coamo	San Juan	Mar. 27
Honduras	Freeport	Mar. 27
Morro Castle	Havana	Mar. 30
Ponce	San Juan	Mar. 29
Sixaola	Santiago	Mar. 29
Texal	Sabine	Mar. 16
Tenadores	Cristobal	Mar. 27
Bermudian	Bermuda	April 1
Huron	Jacksonville	April 1

DUE TUESDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Mar. 26
Kroonland	Liverpool	Mar. 24
Gloughton	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Parima	Demerara	Mar. 21
Signe	Huelva	Mar. 15
Wells City	Swansea	Mar. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 1
Saratoga	Havana	April 1
Neches	Galveston	Mar. 29
Evangeline	Bermuda	April 2

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Venezia	St. Nazaire	Mar. 23
Strathgarry	Havre	Mar. 19
Cacique	Bordeaux	Mar. 18
Italia	Palermo	Mar. 16
Munamar	Antilla	Mar. 30
Santiago	P'to Mexico	Mar. 28
Comet	Sabine	Mar. 25
Ponce	San Juan	Mar. 29

DUE THURSDAY.

Buffalo	Hull	Mar. 21
Penistone	La Pallice	Mar. 20
Amazonian	Gibraltar	Mar. 19
Advance	Cristobal	Mar. 30
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	Mar. 27
Inca	Macoris	Mar. 30

DUE FRIDAY.

Nordanger	Lisbon	Mar. 21
Attualita	Gibraltar	Mar. 23
Zulia	Porto Rico	April 1
Concho	Galveston	April 1
Socony	Sabine	Mar. 29
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 4

DUE SATURDAY.

Calabria	Gibraltar	Mar. 25
Freshfield	Liverpool	Mar. 24
Antares	Las Palmas	Mar. 26
St. George	Liverpool	Mar. 25
Hallsborg	Shields	Mar. 21

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mandeville, Jamaica		8:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Gorredyk, Rotterdam	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Justin, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Carpathia, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frins Willem I., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Foeldyk, Buenos Aires	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panaman, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London		10:00 A.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Oscar II., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Belize	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Uranus, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Andania, London		10:00 A.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Van Hogendrop, Santiago		12:00 M.
Jelling, Cienfuegos		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Kola Bay	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manual Calvo, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Fagersand, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caprera, Naples		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
California, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Buffalo, Hull		12:00 M.
Munamar, Nipe		12:00 M.
Alamo, Mobile		1:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., APRIL 1.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,588 miles S. at noon 31st.
SS Antilla, Santiago to New York, was 280 miles W. of Guantanamo, at 7 P. M. 31st.
SS Santiago, Tampico to New York, was 140 miles W. of Sand Key at 7 P. M. 31st.
SS Ponce, Ponce to New York, was 850 miles S. at 8 P. M. 31st.
SS Crofton Hall, Buenos Aires to New York, was 850 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 10 P. M. 31st.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 360 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 25 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Trinidadian, Tampico to New York, was 90 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 538 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, passed Heald Bank Lightship at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 600 miles S. at noon.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 140 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 530 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 816 miles E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles S. at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Napoli, at Spezia, March 21.
SS Chorley, at Havre, March 29.
SS Bantu, at Antofogasta, March 31.
SS Ben Nevis, at Bordeaux, March 27.
SS Chalister, at Sabang, March 31.
SS Ben of Airlie, at Liverpool, March 31.
SS Nina, at Genoa, March 19.
SS Loch Tay, at Rotterdam, March 30.
SS Guiana, at St. Thomas, March 31.

Sailed.

SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, April 1.
SS Harriet, from Oran, March 18.
SS Sargento, from Lisbon, March 24.
SS Querida, from Huelva, March 28.
SS Iroquois, from London, March 31.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 A. M. April 16, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 8, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 24, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. April 6, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 4, SS Stampalia, and at 10:30 A. M. April 18, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....April 3
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....April 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.,)—Makura.....April 7
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Panama Maru.....April 9
Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco) (specially addressed)—Canada Maru.....April 9
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.....April 18
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....April 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....April 16
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Maitai..April 21

MORTGAGE LOANS.
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5% Any Amount. 5%
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MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
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A beautiful private house, newly decorated, electric lights, parquet floors, new baths. Open for inspection.
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6TH AVE. AND 21ST STREET,
N. W. Corner—For Sale or Rent.
6-Story and Basement Building,
formerly occupied by O'Neill-Adams Co.; superior fireproof construction; 52 ft. 6 in. by 85 ft.; low insurance rate; good light; central location. Levi S. Hulse, Attorney, 66 Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Estate Properties at Public Auction
Special Sales Day
Thursday, April 6
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.
Special Sale
468-470 Cherry St. and 300-302 Monroe St.
(Bet. Jackson & Corlears Sts.) To be sold as one parcel.
Two six-story brick factory buildings (running through from Cherry St. to Monroe St., connected by bridges); steam heat, gas and electricity; two freight elevators. Size of plot, 50x195. Leased to one tenant.
WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK'S SONS, Agents, 37 Liberty St., N. Y.
Absolute Trustees' Sale
Estate of ISAAC T. CARPENTER, Dec'd.
45 Dominick Street
(Near Hudson Street)
A 2½-story and basement brick dwelling. Size of lot, 20x87.6.
Cor. Fox St. and Intervale Av.
(Known as 1,242 Intervale Av.)
BRONX BOROUGH.
A 5-story brick tenement and a 1-story brick extension, with 4 stores; steam heat and hot water. Size of plot, 97.90x95.36x62.02.
Executor's Sale
ESTATE of MORRIS GOLDSTEIN, Dec'd.
N. E. Cor. Water & Beekman Sts.
(Known as 227-229 Water Street)
A 4-story and 5-story brick loft building, leased to one tenant; steam heat and electricity; freight elevator. Size of plot, 50.3½x53.11½x98.6x irreg.
295½ Pearl Street
(Bet. Beekman and Ferry Sts.)
A 4½-story brick loft building, with 1-story brick extension. Size of lot, 17.5x98.5.
ASCHER & GOLDSTEIN, Attys., 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Absolute Executrix Sale
ESTATE of THEODORE B. SHEAR, Dec'd.
364 West 120th Street
(Bet. Morningside Av. East and Manhattan Av.)
A 3-story brownstone front dwelling. Size of lot, 17x100.11.
70% may remain on mortgage for 5 years at 5%.
WILSON M. POWELL, Esq., Atty., 7 Wall St., New York City.
Executrix Sale
Estate of Mary G. Barrymore Valentin, Dec'd.
208 West 54th Street
(Bet. 7th Av. and Broadway)
A 5-story and basement brownstone front apartment house. Steam heat and hot water. Size of lot, 25x100.5.
66 2-3% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%.
WILLIAM F. S. HART, Esq., Atty., 35 Wall St., New York City.
Absolute Executor's Sale
ESTATE OF LINA MAYER, Dec'd.
894 Cauldwell Avenue
(Bet. 161st & 163d Streets)
BRONX BOROUGH.
A 3-story frame three-family house; furnace heat. Size of lot, 20x125.
LOUIS WERNER, Esq., Atty., 42 Broadway, New York City.
Special Sale
1169-1171 Fox Street
(Adj. cor. Fox St. and Intervale Av.)
BRONX BOROUGH
To be sold as one parcel.
Two 2-story and basement frame two-family houses with 1-story frame extension. Plot 50x94.07x irreg (running through to Intervale Av.)
JAMES FRANK, Esq., Attorney, 30 East 42d St., N. Y. City.
Executor's Sale
ESTATE OF CHRISTIN

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Preliminary Notice
ON VIEW DAILY
UNTIL TIME OF SALE
ON THE PREMISES
To Wind Up the Business
of the Well-known
Louis Katz Art Galleries, Inc.,
No. 103 West 74th St. (Col. Av.)
Attractive Sale by Auction of
MODERN PAINTINGS
by Leading American Artists,
Together with the Entire Stock, consisting of Fine Artist Proof Mezzotints in Colors, A. P. Etchings.

Prints and Photographs, also Art Objects, Colonial and other Mirrors, Electroliers and Picture Frames in great variety; Tables, Showcases, Counters, Wall Fabrics and all appointments of a first class Art Gallery; Safes, Desks, Partitions, Carpets, Electric Fixtures and Wall Brackets &c., &c.

Absolute Sale by Auction on the Above Premises, Commencing Monday, April 10, at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. (Two Sessions Daily.)

Catalogues Mailed on Request.

The Sale will be conducted by MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE, of Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West 44th St., N. Y. C.

On View To-Morrow
at the Galleries of the
Fifth Av. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave. At 25th St.
USEFUL AND ORNATE
Home Appointments
Received from Estates and Individuals,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Furniture in suites and odd pieces, Sohmer Grand Piano, a magnificent Onyx Tall Clock, Marble and Terra Cotta Fountains and Jardinieres, Wood Brackets, Ceiling Fixtures, Table and Floor Lamps, Fitted for Electricity; Wall Mirrors, Irish Table Linens, Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets, Oil Paintings, Colored Engravings, Persian and East India Arms, Sheffield Plate and European Porcelains.
Also a Small Collection of
Chinese Porcelains and
Antique Wood Carvings.
To Be Sold Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday Afternoons, April 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, from Two o'Clock Each Day.
Henry A. Hartman, Auctioneer.

Keeler Art Galleries,
12 Vesey St., near Broadway.
(Subway Station at Fulton St.)
ON VIEW TOMORROW
An Unusual Collection of Valuable
PAINTINGS
from the estates of
Mr. John Henry Harrison
and
Mr. George W. Seymour
of Methuen, Mass.
WITH A FEW ADDITIONS.
Examples by the following eminent Artists:

Etienne Ambrey	Emanuel Leutze
Daniel Huntington	J. C. Nash
George Inness	Stanford White
Jno. W. Cassilear	Geo. H. Bogert
Henry P. Smith	Bruce Crane
Sanford R. Gifford	C. Harry Eaton
P. Phillipsteaux	Geo. H. Smillie
A. T. Millar	Meyer Von Breman
Eastman Johnson	F. D. Millet
Arthur Parton	Jarvis McEntee
William Morgan	Thomas Doughty

SALES DAYS
Thursday and Friday,
April 6 & 7 at 3:15 each afternoon.
The Sale will be Conducted by
MR. GEO. W. KEELER.
Catalogues on Application.

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60 REGENTS COUNTS IN 18 MONTHS

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REEVES CONSERVATORY, 2,642 Broadway, (100th;) six private lessons, $5; taught correctly; reliable.

Violin instruction, thorough and complete; reasonable terms. 207 2d Av.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANCE AT WAR
A COLLECTION OF FRENCH WARTIME POSTERS, SKETCHES AND CARTOONS
Sent to America by the
HARVARD CLUB OF PARIS
will be on exhibition at
Mrs. H. P. Whitney's Studio
8 WEST 8TH STREET,
April 3rd to 9th, inclusive.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of JOSEPH S. RABINOWITZ, Assignor to ABRAHAM A. KOTZEN, Assignee.
Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named Assignor, consisting of Leather Goods, Trunks, Bags and Fixtures, etc., on Thursday, April 6th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 707 Sixth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
ABRAHAM A. KOTZEN, Assignee.
MAX M. KOTZEN, Attorney for Assignee, 31 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Three well-defined disturbances appear on the weather chart of Saturday night, one is over the St. Lawrence Valley, another is over Texas, and the third is forming over the Western Plateau. These disturbances have caused rains in the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys and the west Gulf States, and snow and rain in the north Rocky Mountain region.

Considerably cooler weather has overspread the lake region, the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys and the north Plains States, while warmer weather prevails over the southern Rocky Mountain region.

Temperatures above the seasonal average prevail generally throughout the East.

Indications are that there will be rains in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States Sunday and Monday, and overcast weather with some probability of rain will prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States. In the lake region and the North Atlantic States generally fair weather will prevail during the next forty-eight hours. Temperature will be lower Sunday throughout the Middle Atlantic States and New England, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley. No important temperature changes are indicated for any other region east of the Mississippi River during Sunday and Monday.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh and strong west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east to south.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Overcast Sunday and Monday; colder.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Overcast and colder Sunday. Monday threatening; probably rain.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Sunday; colder in east. Monday overcast.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy and colder Sunday. Monday probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	33	43	4 P. M.	45	36
6 A. M.	35	40	6 P. M.	43	34
9 A. M.	42	50	9 P. M.	40	51
12 M.	45	59	11 P. M.	39	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48; at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, 60 degrees at 12:40 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
3:50—1,340 2 Av.; Annette Weir	None
5:30—132 Norfolk St.; Israel Kirshner	Slight
7:40—40 E. 112 St.; John Stewart	Slight
7:55—322 W. 59 St.; W. R. Hust	Slight
8:55—10 Av. & 30 St. (auto truck,) Mutual Milk Co.	$2,000
10:10—107 W. 84 St.; Annie Wells	Slight
10:35—Foot Canal St. (scow,) Daly Vans Co.	None
P. M.	
12:10—Waldo Av. & 246 St., Delafield Estate	None
1:20—301 W. 110 St.; Frances Rickman	Slight
1:30—58 3 St.; not given	Slight
2:40—338 Columbus Av.; Felma Warsaw	$4,000
2:50—Ft. Washington Park & 178 St.; not given	Slight
3:25—228 7 Av.; William Goldstein	Slight
3:45—122 Duane St.; Howell & Campbell	$1,000
4:20—444 W. 3 St.; Mary Byrnes	Slight
5:15—737 Kellar Av.; N. Bruccino	$15
5:50—46 E. 32 St.; T. McGuinlan	Slight
7:00—53 Bond St.; not given	Slight
7:20—1,739 3 Av.; Henry Martin	Slight
7:35—160 W. 150 St.; Tony Donant	$1,000
11:10—333 Alexander Av.; Henry Walgel	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Purchasing agents of the right calibre are invited to compete for the position of Chief Examiner Purchase and Supplies, paying $6,000 a year. This position must not be confused with that of Director Central Purchase Committee, also for the City Government. Applications for the last-named position closed March 31, while April 15 is the last day for the receipt of applications for Chief Examiner. The duties of Chief Examiner are: To supervise (under the direction of the Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision) the force engaged in carrying to completion the preparation of standard specifications governing the purchase of all classes of supplies and materials by the city of New York and in currently revising specifications already adopted, and to assist in developing plans for centralizing the purchase, distribution, and control of all supplies for the City of New York. Applicants must have had executive experience of a kind tending to qualify for the position and must be at least 25 years of age. Applications are received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building.

United States.

The commission announces for May 8 and 4 at the New York Custom House, an examination for grazing assistant, for men only, to fill vacancies in connection with range investigations and grazing administration as they may occur in the Forest Service, at salaries of $1,200 a year, for service in the field. The duties will be to carry on field investigations and experiments in connection with range investigations and to do work administrative in character in connection with the actual management of grazing on the national forests. Competitors will be examined in plant physiology, systematic botany, plant ecology, surveying, practical range problems, education and training, and practical experience in dealing with range problems. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

LANGMANN, GUSTAV, (March 27,) left more than $10,000 personalty and more than $10,000 realty to his widow, Katie.

PIGUET, WILLIAM R.; left not over $25,000 personalty to his widow, Elsie F.

TOURS.

SURPRISINGLY LOW RATES TO BERMUDA

Wonderful "All-Expense Plan" Trips.

Including Steamship 1st Class, round trip, berth and meals. Including Hotel accommodations (room and meals), at one of Bermuda's finest. Including Sightseeing beautiful drives, trips to the caves, marine excursions, etc.

DELLEVIE'S RATES Will Not Strain Your Pocketbook!

6 Days.....$35.00 and Up
8 Days.....$40.00 and Up
10 Days.....$45.00 and Up
12 Days.....$50.00 and Up
Low Rates for Long Stays. Children, 3 to 12, Half Fare on Steamer.
Height of Season! Make Reservations Now! Avoid Disappointment!
Next Sailings, April 5, 8, 12th; Special Easter Trips, April 18, 19th.
Also Florida—West Indies—Old Point—Sunny South.
Special Low-Priced Easter Tickets, Tours and Cruises.
Rates, Literature, Information FREE. Write, call, or telephone—Bryant 7176.
DELLEVIE'S TOURS Tours and Tickets Everywhere.
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De Luxe Tours

CALIFORNIA
Wide range of routes. Itineraries include Grand Canyon, Apache Trail, Roosevelt Dam, Southern California, San Diego, Coast Resorts, etc. Finest hotels; sightseeing by automobile. Small select parties. Departures April 4, 25 and later.

THE GREAT WEST, ALASKA, ETC.
Our Spring and Summer Tours include Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks, Colorado and Canadian Rockies, Alaska to the Arctic Circle—the "American Land of the Midnight Sun," and All Western Resorts. Attractive Itineraries, inclusive fares.

BERMUDA
The Ocean Paradise. Frequent sailings from New York by Quebec S. S. Co.'s steamships "Bermudian" and "Evangeline." Round trip $25 and up. All-expense tours. Hotel accommodations secured in advance.

EASTER TOURS
A series of attractive short tours for the Easter Holidays, including Washington, Atlantic City, Asbury Park, Lakewood, Niagara Falls, Old Point and Virginia Resorts, Bermuda, Savannah, Florida, etc.
Tickets and Tours to All Resorts.
Travel-Service Absolutely the Best.
Send for Program Desired.
OFFICIAL TICKET AGENTS FOR PRINCIPAL TRUNK LINES
THOS. COOK & SON
245 B'way (Opp. City Hall Park)
264 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 28th St.)
561 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 46th St.)
3661 Broadway (Cor. 72d St.)

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Capt. C. Stacey, Inf., from duty with Organized Militia of Arizona to Effingham, Ill., and take station with Organized Militia of Illinois.

1st Lt. J. A. Brockman, Inf., from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital to his station.

Capt. W. Mitchell, General Staff, will report to Chief Signal Officer of the Army for temporary duty in his office.

Following officers of Medical Corps, now on temporary duty in Southern Dept., are relieved from station at the Army Medical School in this city and assigned to station at posts specified: Capts. L. L. Hopwood, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa; W. S. Shields, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C. L. Foster, Ft. McPherson, Ga., and C. R. Snyder, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Maj. J. T. Davidson, retired, is relieved from his present duties with the organized militia and is detailed an Acting Quartermaster at Philadelphia.

Capt. M. W. Howze, Acting Judge Advocate, is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of the Cavalry Div.

Maj. E. S. Wright, 1st Cav., (transferred to 4th Cav., effective May 4,) will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty until time for him to proceed to San Francisco, and sail about May 10 for Honolulu.

Leaves: Maj. M. B. Stokes, 14th Inf., 7 days; Maj. W. M. Morrow, 11th Inf., 1 month; Capt. A. J. Dougherty, 24th Inf., 4 months; 1st Lt. L. E. Putney, C. A. C., 2 months, and Capt. F. L. J. Parker, 12th Cav., 3 days

Navy.

Commander U. T. Holmes to the naval hospital, Washington, D. C., sick.

Lieut. R. M. Wall, the Dixie, May 15, to assistant to Superintendent of Naval Radio Service, Radio, Va., and C. C. Soule, the Raleigh, home and wait orders.

Jr. Grade Lts. W. D. Seed, jr., from Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, March 31, to Bethlehem Steel Company, Penn.; R. W. Holt to Cheyenne, to the H-2; H. T. Markland, Washington Yard, to Assistant Naval Inspector of Ordnance, Bausch & Lomb, Rochester; H. W. Hosford, Sperry Gyroscope Co., March 31, to Assistant Naval Inspector of Ordnance, Carnegie Steel Co., Munhall, Penn.

Ensigns E. B. Hough, the Sacramento, to temporary duty receiving ship Philadelphia, connection crew for the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned; E. F. Zemke, the Cheyenne, to the H-3; E. L. Vanderkloot, the Cheyenne, to the Charleston; W. L. Wright, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., to the Sacramento, and T. N. Vinson, the Alert, to the K-3.

P. A. Surgn. F. H. Brooks, Norfolk Yard, to Samoa, April 11.

Asst. Surgn. H. McDonald, the New Orleans, to the Charleston.

Paym. J. Iron to the Charleston.

Civil Engrs. A. A. Baker, New York Yard, April 10, to Norfolk Yard, and W. H. Allen, to New York Yard, April 3.

Chief Boatn. M. Higgins, the Prometheus, to New York Yard, fitting out the Maumee and on board when commissioned.

Boatn. M. C. Kent, the Iris, to the Colorado.

Chief Gunners U. G. Chipman, the Iris, to the Milwaukee; J. H. Aigner, Philadelphia Yard, to New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J., fitting out the Idaho, and on board when commissioned, and J. F. McCarthy, to Philadelphia Yard.

Gunner J. W. Kirkpatrick, temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., orders of March 7 to the Kentucky revoked.

Chief Mach. G. L. Russell, the Iris, to the Milwaukee.

Mach. J. J. Enders to the Jupiter.

Chief Carps. A. W. Jones to Mare Island Yard; T. O. Covell, Mare Island Yard, April 17, to Asiatic Station via May transport, and R. H. Neville, the Louisiana May 1, to Norfolk Yard.

Pay Clerk J. C. Masters to the Milwaukee.

Act. Pay Clerk R. E. Smith, the Iris, to the Milwaukee.

Capt. A. W. Dodd, retired, died at Cheraw, S. C., March 30.

Marine Corps.

1st Lt. R. E. Rowell, American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, to Recruiting Publicity Bureau, New York.

2d Lts. M. R. Humphrey, 1st Brigade, Haiti, and Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, to Marine Barracks, Guantanamo, and G. W. Martin, Guantanamo Barracks, to Philadelphia Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ajax at Cavite; Duncan and Standish at Norfolk Yard; Eagle at Guantanamo; Glacier at Guaymas; Jouett at Honolulu; Sterling at Naples, and the Tonopah at New London.

Sailed—Jupiter, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz; Mayflower, Washington for a cruise; Orion, Port au Prince for Guantanamo; Parker, Guantanamo for Norfolk; Prairie, Guantanamo for Port au Prince, and the Winslow, Guantanamo for Philadelphia.

The destroyer Conyngham, now at Key West, has been ordered to Philadelphia Yard.

The destroyer Monaghan, now at Key West, has been ordered to Charleston Yard.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

WESTHEIMER, HELENE, (Aug. 10, 1915:) net estate, $101,487; Rachel Cerf, niece, $69,487; five institutions were given $500 each, and the rest of the estate passed to fifteen friends and relatives. Assets: Two lots on West Farms Road, Bronx, $14,500; two lots on Seton Av., Bronx, $1,800; bank, $6,202; mortgages and personalty, $7,813; stocks and bonds, $78,790. The largest holding was 242 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, $13,249.

MAYER, WILLIAM, (Sept. 17, 1912:) net estate, $144,314; Mrs. Rosina Mayer, widow, was the beneficiary. Assets: Cash on deposit with M. R. Mayer, 66 Beaver Street, $145,000; bank, $512; personalty, $100; membership in New York Coffee Exchange, $1,200; net receipts from sale of seat on the Consolidated Exchange, $65.

MAYER, Mrs. Rosina, (March 31, 1913:) net estate, $178,084. Hedwig Simon, Anna Simon, and Max R. Mayer, children, were the beneficiaries; each received $59,694. Assets: 843 Lexington Av., $16,000; bank, $1,078; from life insurance policies on the life of William Mayer, $20,187; personalty, $350; from gratuity fund in Consolidated Stock Exchange on life of William Mayer, $4,000; interest in the estate of William Mayer, deceased, $141,320; stocks, $1,022.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., April 2—Patrol, from 6 Prect. to prects. indicated: J. A. Coffey, 10; J. P. Walsh, 16; J. M. Mandy, 29 to 150; S. J. Brady, 156 to 29; J. J. Donahue, 144 to 172; R. M. D. Bolle, 172 to 144.

Sick leave: Surgeon W. B. Brouner, 13 Sur. Dist., 10 days, from noon, Apr. 2.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. L. Mensching, 18, 2 P. M., Mar. 27, during disability; Patrol. J. Frogel, 26, 11:40 A. M., Mar. 21, to noon, Mar. 25; J. P. Woods, 81, 3:15 P. M., Mar. 22, during disability; J. F. McCarthy, 145, 11:20 A. M., Mar. 5, to 12 P. M., Mar. 10.

Death: Sergt. E. J. Patterson, 274 Prect., at 9:30 P. M. Mar. 31.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Samuel H. Cragg has been appointed as a member of the Local School Board of District 32.

The land at Forest Hills Garden, Queens, upon which has been erected the portable building designated as P. S. 101, has been leased for three years.

The third floor in the Morris Building at Main and Washington Streets, Flushing, occupied by the District Superintendent, has been leased for three years from July 1, at an annual rental of $900.

The Board of Education has approved the report of the Board of Superintendents regarding the proposition to require Principals to give preference in assignments to substitute service to persons on the eligible lists.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Born

GIEGEL.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Siegel of 967 Aldus St., Bronx, a son.

LICHTER.—On Tuesday, March 28, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lichter, Far Rockaway, L. I.

UTTAL.—To Mr. and Mrs. George Uttal, (nee Lottie Greenberg,) a son, March 31, 1916.

Engaged.

ABRAHAMS—WOLFE.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wolfe of 923 Fox St., New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter Esther to Mr. Samuel Abrahams.

BLEKER—BECHER.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Becher of 561 West 148d St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Juliet, to Mr. George S. Bleyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Bleyer. Reception at Sherry's, 5th Av., April 2, at 8 P. M. No cards.

DANIELS—ROTHMAN.—Esther Rothman to Isidore L. Daniels.

DE FOREST—BURNHAM.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Burnham of Irvington-on-Hudson announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jessie Lord Burnham, to Thomas Bouche of Forest of East Orange, N. J.

FRIEDMAN—DORFMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Dorfman of 791 Prospect Av., Bronx, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Anna Elita, to Mr. Herman Friedman. Reception Sunday, April 9, Hotel Majestic, 67 to 8.

LICHTENSTEIN—MINSK.—Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Siegel of 50 West 112th Street announce the engagement of their niece, Rose Minsk, to Mr. Barnett Lichtenstein.

McWILLIAMS—BROWN.—Mr. and Mrs. John P. Brown of Yonkers, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Brown, to Dr. Norman B. McWilliams of Williamstown, Mass. Dr. McWilliams is a graduate of Princeton University, 1909, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city.

PROUTY—KOOP.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Koop announce the engagement of their daughter Viola E. to Mr. A. E. Prouty.

SIFF—LOEWY.—Mr. M. Eschelbacher of 9 West 91st St. announces the engagement of his daughter, Blanche Loewy, to Mr. Samuel R. Siff of Elizabeth City, N. C. Reception Hotel Ansonia, Sunday, April 9, after 8. Southern papers please copy.

SOMMER—HELLER.—Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Heller of Elizabeth, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter Eva G. to Mr. Ralph Sommer of Newark, N. J. At home Sunday, April 16, 1916.

WEISS—DIAMOND.—Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Weiss of 309 East 79th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Estelle, to Mr. Abraham Diamond of this city.

WOLF—WOLFSON.—Mrs. Charles Wolfson of 244 West 102d St. announces the engagement of her daughter, Etta L., to Mr. Joseph W. Wolf.

HANCE—TORREY.—Jeanette S. Torrey to Irvin H. Hance, Jr.

ROSENFELD—BLOCH.—Florence Bloch to David J. Rosenfeld.

RESORTS.

BIBO'S HOTEL
Arverne, Long Island

Mrs. Bibo gratefully acknowledges the many kindly expressions of regret due to the recent fire, which caused only slight damage to BIBO'S HOTEL.

She is glad to state that reports regarding its extent were greatly exaggerated.

The HOTEL will reopen on May 1st. Many improvements looking to the added comforts of the guests are now being arranged.

ATTRACTIVE seven-room modern house, furnished; large shaded plot; 3 minutes station, 33 minutes out; fruits; $60 month. Phone Englewood, 775-J. Address Wilkins, West Englewood.

Easter Tours

Bermuda From New York April 18th and 19th, two delightful tours, including all necessary expenses, $36.50 up.

Savannah From New York April 14th and 17th, two special tours under personal escort, including all expenses, $46.00.

Jacksonville and St. John's River. From New York April 14th and 15th, including transportation and hotel accommodation, $55.60 and $50.00.

Send for Special Circular.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,
Travel Department,
DOWNTOWN—66 BROADWAY.
UPTOWN—118 WEST 33TH STREET.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessel and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold.

Process returnable Monday, April 17, 1916. James Shawan & Sons, Inc., vs. The Barge "Geraldine Schuyler," her tackle, &c. Contract, $1,397.76.

GEO. V. A. McCLOSKEY, Proc. for Libellant.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

Died

HALL.—Thursday, March 30, Joseph Hall, at Roanoke, Va., aged 69 years, beloved husband of Mary Elizabeth McCollister Hall of Roanoke and father of J. Elliott Hall of Bluefield, W. Va., and New York City. Funeral services Calvary Baptist Church on 3:30 Saturday. Interment Fairview Cemetery, Roanoke, Va.

HARDENBERGH.—On Saturday, April 1, 1916, at 13 East 12th St., New York City, Elizabeth Hardenbergh, widow of John A. Hardenbergh, in her 80th year. Funeral services at 13 East 12th St., Monday, April 3, at 2:30 P. M.

HARRIS.—On April 1, at his home, "Ravenswood," School House Lane, J. Campbell Harris. Due notice of funeral.

HAYES.—On Friday, March 31, Sarah J. Hayes, widow of the late James E. and daughter of the late John A. Duff, in the 70th year of her age. Funeral Monday, April 3, at 8:30 A. M., from the residence of her son, Edward H., 700 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Grace.

HILL.—On Friday, March 31, 1916, Henry Hill, aged 85 years. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. M. W. Leibert, 112 Lexington Av., Sunday, April 2, at 8 P. M. Interment Monday, private.

INGERSOLL.—On April 1, 1916, Horace L. Ingersoll, aged 54 years. Services at his late residence, 913 West End Av., Monday, April 3, at 8 P. M. Interment Ridgefield, Conn., April 4.

IRVINE.—On March 30, Thomas William Irvine, in his 62d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 140 West 103d St., Sunday, 1:30 P. M.

KAYSER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 30, Leopold Kayser, beloved father of Henry A. Kayser, in his 78th year. Funeral from Middlecot, Lawrence Av., Lawrence, L. I., on Sunday, April 2, at 10:30 A. M.

KELLY.—On Friday, March 31, at his residence, 599 St., Brooklyn, N. Y., James J. Kelly, beloved husband of Isabella MacNamara and son of William Kelly, (contractor.) Requiem mass will be celebrated on Monday, April 3, at St. Francis Xavier Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., at 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

KITCHIN.—Saturday, April 1, Mina Gilchrist, widow of J. Drinton Kitchin and daughter of William and Mary Gilchrist, deceased. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KREUTER.—Friday, March 31, Mary A. Kreuter, beloved wife of late Daniel Kreuter and beloved mother of George, Thomas, Anna, and Lillian Kreuter. Funeral from her late residence, 1,204 Tinton Av., Monday, April 3, 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Augustine's Church, 167th St., Franklin Av. Requiem mass. Interment St. Raymond's.

LEIB.—On Saturday, April 1, at his residence, Metropolitan Av., Richmond Hill, George Dan Leib, in his 72d year, beloved husband of Selma Leib, (nee Dacke.) Funeral notice hereafter.

LESLIE.—At Westerleigh, S. I., March 31, 1916, Robert Leslie, son of the late Robert and Katherine Demarest Austin. Services will be held at 18 West Bergen Place, Red Bank, N. J., Monday, April 3, at 2 o'clock.

McCARTHY.—At St. Joseph's Home, 209 West 15th St., on April 1, Bridget McCarthy, faithful nurse and friend in the family of Mrs. Waldron Post Brown for 40 years. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Home Monday, April 3, at 10 o'clock.

McCOOL.—On Saturday, April 1, Mary Pearl McCool, aged 26 years. C. S. services at her home, 200 West 107th St., on Sunday, April 2, at 1 P. M. Cremation at Fresh Pond.

MACOMB.—On Saturday, April 1, at her residence, 1,314 N St., Washington, D. C., Ann Rodgers, widow of the late Colonel John Navarre Macomb, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

MANGAM.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 30, 1916, William Leggett, son of the late Daniel D. Mangam and husband of Mary Taylor Mangam, at his residence, 89 Pineapple St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral at his residence, 10 A. M. Sunday, April 2. Interment at convenience of family.

MARCUS.—Celia Rachael, beloved wife of Joseph S. Marcus and mother of C. Lionel, Bernard K., Dora, and Jesse Marcus, on March 31, 1916, in her 51st year. Funeral from late residence, 300 West End Av., on Sunday, April 2, at 10 A. M. Interment Union Fields. Kindly omit flowers.

MARCUS.—Members of the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Shelter and Immigrant Aid Society are requested to attend funeral services to the memory of Celia Racheal Marcus, wife of our coworker and friend, Joseph S. Marcus, at her late residence, 500 West End Av., Sunday morning, April 2, at 10.
LEON SANDERS, President.
JOHN L. BERNSTEIN, Honorary Sec'y.

MERIL.—On April 1, aged 2 years and 2 months, Ruth Anna, beloved daughter of John E. and Janet W. Meril.

MILLEN.—On Thursday, March 30, 1916, at her home, 610 West 159d St., Cordelia Chadsayne Rockwell Millen, widow of William Millen, in her 82d year. Funeral service at Intercession Chapel, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St., on Sunday, April 2, at 2 P. M. Interment at Trinity Church Cemetery.

MORNINGSTAR.—On Friday, March 31, 1916, Joseph Morningstar, husband of Judith Felsotto, in his 67th year. Funeral from the Unitarian Church, 121st St. and Lenox Av., Sunday, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. It is urgently requested that no flowers be sent. Out-of-town papers please copy.

MURRELL-FOSTER.—Washington, D. C., March 23, Marie Louise, daughter of the late William and Sarah C. Murrell of New York, widow of Captain Henry D. Foster, U. S. A. Interment at Washington March 27.

PERKINS.—On Friday, March 31, 1916, Joan L., wife of George Perkins. Funeral service at her late residence, 527 1st St., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 3, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

PHILLIPS.—At Brighton, England, on March 31, 1916, Julie van Castul Phillips in her 65th year.

PORTER.—Matilda. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Sunday afternoon, 1 o'clock.

ROTHSCHILD.—Maurice, (Patsy,) dearly beloved husband of Bella R. Rothschild, in his 51st year. Funeral services from Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., on Monday morning, April 3, at 8:45.

ROTHSCHILD.—At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, held for the purpose of taking suitable action upon the death of their esteemed fellow-Director, Maurice Rothschild, it was

Resolved, That in the death of Maurice Rothschild the community has suffered a great loss and the hospital has been deprived of a true friend and devoted Director; he was one of the first members of the board, and saw the hospital grow from a very small beginning to its present size, and in this growth his unremitting and unselfish effort as Chairman of the House Committee contributed largely; he was untiring and efficient in his service, and most modest and unostentatious in its rendering, and his counsel was invaluable during the nearly ten years of his service: the hospital and the city mourn him, and his many friends on and off the board will never cease to cherish his memory.

Resolver further, That the board attend his funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be transmitted in due season to his family.

E. M. GATTLE, President.
New York, April 1, 1916.

SMITH.—At her home on Saturday, April 1, 1916, after a short illness, Josephine, daughter of the late Robert and Octavia Kennedy. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 302 West 89th St., on Tuesday, April 4, at 4 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

UFFNER.—April 1, A. M., at 420 Riverside Drive, Mrs. Rachel Uffner, after a long illness. Funeral from her late residence, April 2, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

WALDRON.—On 1st inst., at her late residence, 1,270 84th St., Dycker Heights, Brooklyn, Mary S., beloved wife of the late Louis Waldron. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALLIS.—At Orange, N. J., on April 1, 1916, Hamilton Wallis of Colchester, Conn., formerly of East Orange, N. J., in his 74th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARD.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 30, 1916, Elizabeth Cochran, widow of Joseph G. Ward, Esq., of Newark and mother of Dr. Walter Lester Carr of New York City. Funeral services on Sunday, April 2, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 224 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Interment private.

WHITAKER.—Clara Irene, beloved daughter of Lily Whitaker. Funeral services Sunday, 4:30 P. M., at Tremont Methodist Church, Washington Av. and 178th St., Bronx. Baltimore papers please copy.

WILSON.—On Friday, March 31, 1916, Robert B. Wilson, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral services at Fairchild's Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 2d, at 8 P. M.

WRIGHTSON.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, March 30, 1916, Minnie C., beloved wife of James T. Wrightson, M. D., and daughter of George E. and the late Olive M. Lydecker, in her 56th year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 25 Walnut St., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, April 2, at 2 P. M.

ARFMANN.—John, 1 Catharine Slip, March 31. Funeral notice later.

BROSNAN.—Anna M., 163 West 63d St., March 31. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CLERKE.—Sarah, 673 Jefferson Place, Bronx, March 30.

COMISKEY.—Delia, 1,176 2d Av., March 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DAIS.—Susan, 57 West 137th St., March 30, aged 26. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

DEMING.—Frederick W., March 31, aged 65. Funeral 223 8th Av., today, 9:30 A. M.

FAAS.—Gottlieb F., 432 East 85d St., March 31, aged 31. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

FINLEY.—John J., 254 West 28th St., March 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GALLAGHER.—Bernard C., 1,070 Fox St., Bronx, March 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HARDENBERGH.—Elizabeth, 13 East 12th St., April 1, aged 80.

Died

HEMINWAY.—Mary E., Presbyterian Hospital, March 31.

HIRSCH.—Alexander, 204 East 115th St., March 30, aged 82. Funeral today, noon.

HUSSEY.—Winifred, 211 West 142d St., March 31. Funeral tomorrow.

KELLEHER.—Della, 500 West 145th St., March 31. Funeral notice later.

LONG.—Arcadius, 838 East 45th St., March 30, aged 71. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MAHONEY.—Irene A., 215 East 96th St., March 30, aged 1.

MESEROLE.—William, 700 East 184th St., March 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MINZESHEIMER.—Charles, April 1, aged 80.

WOMEN ARE BORED BY MILITARY DRILL

Complain That They Walk a Lot, but Don't Seem to Get Anywhere.

"NOTHING TO SEE, EITHER"

Recruiting Officer, However, Has Her Hands Full Trying to Deal with Others Who Would Enlist.

The American Women's League for Self Defense held its second drill in the Ninth Regiment Armory in Fourteenth Street last evening, and a full hundred new recruits were added to the 200 women soldiers who were in ranks at the first drill.

A large recruiting tent had been put up at one side of the hall, but Field Secretary Ida Vera Simonton was so besieged by would-be soldiers that she had to move out into the open and go on with the work. Among the new recruits are nineteen young cavalry women, all expert riders, and two women with aero pilot licenses.

"Think of it," said Secretary Simonton, "100 new girls from 18 years old to 75. We are going to have a Summer camp near Lakewood. The Spanish war veterans who have a camp there are going to drill us. The girls will go out in relays, as is done at the men's camp, two weeks at a time. Everything will be at a minimum cost. The expense will not be as great as for a girl to take a regular vacation, and she won't have to have any new Summer dresses or hats, but loose blouse and knickers."

While the Field Secretary was struggling with the recruits at the recruiting tent the other women were drilling on the floor.

No Mutiny, but—

"Guide right!". "March!" could be heard from the real soldiers in command all over the floor, and the girls did as they were told, "guide righted" and "marched;" but—here's a secret—they began to get a little bored last night. Some said they were tired of marching up and down the floor, for they didn't seem to get anywhere or see anywhere that they could get. The leaders agreed with them.

"We have been so busy recruiting tonight that we couldn't get down to real business, but we are going to," said Field Secretary Simonton, with a serious expression on her tired face. "We are going to get a gymnasium, and we are going to settle down to real work, and then we won't have any men at all."

"Everything that you need in military training you can get in six weeks," said Major Gen. Anna E. Higginson, who is going to put the women army through its Swedish gymnastics.

"The Swedish drill is going to be obligatory," said the Field Secretary with decision.

New American Womanhood.

"This is going to make a new American womanhood," said Major General Higginson with enthusiasm. "I know very little about the American Army, but I know all the armies abroad have their Swedish drill. The Germans have had the Swedes and Danes to drill their men for a long time, for they have the best of everything. I have been all over Europe this last year and it was the same everywhere. The Swiss Army is drilled by Swedish men, and the last few years the English army has been. This is going to be a military organization or nothing at all. It is not going to be an old hen party."

"How will you look carrying a gun with your stomach out, your chest in, your chin out?" cried Major Higginson. "First we will get you out of high heels. You must have a foot that is prettier without a shoe than it is with it. You mustn't wear corsets, for we don't want any atrophied women. We shall grade you according to size and according to endurance. We will put the most delicate ones of the same size together. If you can stand hiking and salting then we will put you forward.

Another Drill Friday.

"Most of the women who are joining this organization are business women. They are paying their money to join, and they want to get something out of it."

There is to be another drill in the same armory next Friday night, and it will be announced later where the gymnasium drills will take place.

A new song dedicated to the American Women's League for Self-Defense, "Line Up for Uncle Sam," was out last night, and next week the army may have a chance to try it. It is said to be full of trumpet calls and military spirit and to be the American Tipperary. The music is by Don Richardson, musical director of the league, with words by Martha S. Gielow. Although it is dedicated to the women the words of the chorus seem more serious used with the masculine noun, and it goes:

"Line up for Uncle Sam, boys, let us line up for Uncle Sam, and rally round Old Glory—Line up strong for Uncle Sam."

MILITARY RIFLEMEN DINE.

Captain Alder Says He Can Train Recruits to Shoot in Nine Hours.

The Veterans' Military Rifle Association of New York held its second annual reunion and dinner in the library at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. About 150 members and guests were present. The President, Captain Frederick T. Alder, presided. Among those present were: Colonel N. B. Thurston, Chief of Ordnance, N. G. N. Y.; Brig. Gen. John G. Eddie, Colonel John J. Byrne, Ninth Regiment; Captain J. P. Scrymser, Thirteenth Regiment; ex-Mayor A. L. Kline, Captain J. Weston Myer, Commissary of the Seventh Regiment; Colonel C. S. Wadsworth, Twelfth Regiment; Colonel G. F. Potter (retired,) Twenty-second Regiment; Major W. H. Palmer (retired,) Seventh Regiment, and Major G. P. Musson (retired,) Twenty-third Regiment, Vice President of the association. Captain Alder is of the Seventh regiment veterans and a member of the Old Guard.

The association is composed of veterans of the Seventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, and Seventy-first detachments, N. G. N. Y., and the Old Guard. The feature of the evening was the presentation of medals to the teams of the Seventh, Thirteenth, and Seventy-first Regiments, which won first, second, and third places, respectively; in the association's indoor shooting contests. The Seventh Regiment squad won the McAlpin trophy for the third time and will keep the trophy for the coming year.

President Alder declared that he could train twenty-five green recruits to shoot fairly well in nine hours.

"I could take them three hours first on one evening to teach them the way to handle the rifle and then the next day I could take them out on the range for six hours to have them put into practical operation what I had taught them, and at the end of the day they would be fairly good shots," he said. "There are a thousand of you men, and in case of need each of you could train twenty-five men to shoot in a week—that is 25,000 men. Are we so badly unprepared?"

From remarks it was evident that the members of the association at the tables were not so confident of their ability to teach men to shoot.

Captain Alder gave a loving cup to Major W. H. Palmer, Seventh Regiment, retired, and executive officer of the association, to deliver to Major General Appleton, for many years his commanding officer.

Nothing But Bargains in the Subway

Bargains are the rule, never the exception, in the Bargain Subway Store. It is not an exaggeration to say that there are several millions of desirable things to buy every day in the subway, and every one a bargain.

Bargain in GIMBEL parlance being a clean, dependable, desirable article, at lower than the usual price—Quality considered.

Two Great Floors of Bargains

Gimbel Brothers

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

Store Your Furs Now at GIMBELS

Our modern and scientific cold air storage vaults are located in our own building, assuring absolute protection and ready accessibility.

Articles for storage or repair will be called for promptly, within delivery points, upon receipt of instructions. Telephone: Madison Square 8200. Fur Storage Extension 34.

GIMBEL BROTHERS Furriers Since 1842

GIMBELS'
French Millinery Salon
The Mecca of the Smart Woman Today

THRONGED with those who **know** the styles, and those who keep in touch with the **best** styles. Every new mode of the moment, every new thought and whisper of the great modistes find almost immediate appearance here, for our Paris organization is perfect and communicates each new idea as it is presented.

There is nothing left undone to secure the new ideas of the World's Greatest Modistes. Our own skilled artistes capably adapt and reproduce the exclusive models, and we have created a unique position in the Millinery World of America.

Our Hats are made of imported materials, and the color combinations and blending are superb.

$15 to $38
GIMBELS—Third Floor

Fine Blue Serge
Confirmation Suits for Boys

with the GIMBEL guarantee behind every suit; sizes 7 to 18 years,

$5, $7.50, $10

Norfolk Models (plaited or pinch back) with yoke, plain or plaited; front patch or regular pockets; alpaca or serge lined. Our Blue Serge Suits made, tailored and designed by the best boys' clothing makers, insuring correct style in every detail.

Boys' White Wash Suits at $2.65

2 to 8 years.

New, clever models of Repp and other wash fabrics, plain or trimmed with blue, tan, red or gray.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

The Triumphant Return of
Taffeta Petticoats

Models at $3.95, $4.95, $5.95 and $8.95

There is no other material which lends itself so acceptably to flaring lines in petticoats as taffeta—GIMBELS have a wonderful assortment in many styles and at many prices.

Flounces in a variety of styles, shirred, pleated, tucked, or corded. Ruffles in many widths applied in straight or curving lines. Ruchings gathered or box-pleated—in fact, all designs to be desired. The season's newest colors. Fitted tops and silk under-lays.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

GIMBELS' Sale of
Coats for Women

Proved so successful on Saturday that we are continuing it for one more day in response to the enthusiasm which it received last week. Certainly the Coats are unusual in style, variety and value — and we are adding a few new styles for tomorrow's selling.

Styles include the new Buttonless Coat, the three-quarter length coat buttoned down the entire front with 22 buttons; coats of all the approved lengths and models, Velour checks, Serges, Gabardines, Black-and-White Worsted Checks, Coverts, Taffetas, Satins, Poiret Twills, White Chinchillas and many novelty materials.

$19.50 $38.50

$15 $19.50 $25 $29.50 $38.50

GIMBELS—Third Floor

THE Blouse of the Hour

The Material of the Season, The Model of the Day, ***$5***

THE graceful cape-collar model, *illustrated,* fashioned of crepe Georgette, in white, flesh, rose and maize. With the price of crepe Georgette increasing from day to day the material alone in these Blouses is value received.

The other Blouse *(illustrated)* of Georgette deserves equal notice, for its excellent quality and lines — the soft flowing lines of collar and reverfrills. White, flesh, peach and rose. ***$6.95***

A third model of Georgette is designed with a vestee of filet lace, and triple-pointed collar and cuffs. In the wanted shades. ***$5.95***

The One-Button Tourist Blouse of Washable Taffeta *$6.95*

A model of such distinction and exclusiveness that it looks like a very expensive blouse, one usually costing two or three times as much as this model.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Promenade Skirts

EXPRESSING quite the newest ideas in separate skirts is a model of black-and-white plaid that displays a pleated front panel, pleats at sides and box pleat at back; cleverly buttoned at either side. ***$10.75***

Smart this circular skirt of black-and-white shepherd checks—its front flaps simulate pockets — three-inch detachable belt; button trimmed. ***$5.75***

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Preparedness For Marriage

FOUR LECTURES for *BRIDES, ENGAGED GIRLS and THEIR MOTHERS*

By ***Anna Steese Richardson,***

Wednesdays in April, *the 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th, at 3 P. M.*

in

The Welfare Auditorium on the Tenth Floor.

Courtesy of Admission Exclusively by Card.

NO MEN ADMITTED.

If you are eligible, apply for tickets of admission any day at the INFANTS' WEAR SECTION, Second Floor.

Full Particulars in Tuesday's Papers

Boudoir Robes $3.95

TWO desirable models fashioned of box-loom crepe of extra fine quality. One model fashioned on new lines with the Russian waistline. Deep back collar and sleeve-frills of chiffon.

A second model has the lifted waist line with satin collar and cuffs. Rose Pink, Ciel Blue, French Blue and Lavender.

Special

Cotton Crepe Kimonos, $1

In all desirable colors.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Exceptional Values in
Women's Spring Suits
$37.50 Suits at $29.50

AN advantageous purchase of unusual values—an opportunity of rare occurrence — obtained by GIMBELS at a great price concession, which we are also offering to our public.

4 Styles are included in this collection, three of which include Black, Navy Blue and Black and White Checks. The fourth style may be had in Black or Navy Blue.

Materials—Serges, Gabardines, Velour and Worsted Checks.

Featuring 4 of the most distinctive and desirable models of the season.

The LININGS are another exceptional consideration — they are all of fine quality silk or satin, including novelty silks in the newest colors.

Sizes 34 to 44.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Silk Gloves Quite in Evidence

JUST as women in the early eighteen hundreds wore silk gloves with their spring costumes, so will women today.

Women's 2-clasp over seam gloves, white with black embroidery. $2 pr.

Women's 2-clasp over seam gloves in white, and in white with black embroidery. $1.50

Women's 1-clasp washable gloves, pique sewn; pearl with black embroidery. $1.50

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Gossard *Front-Lace* Corsets

$2, 2.50, 3.50 and up to $12.50

THE distinctive and exclusive Gossard Style, in all the new models and fashioned of the most desirable fabrics. White or flesh colored coutil, broche and striped brocades. Experienced corsetieres in attendance.

GIMBELS Pink Corset Shop—Second Floor

Milady's Spring Hosiery

FANCY Silk Stockings are shown in nearly fifty different colors and any number of designs — all have double soles, high spliced heels, double garter tops. Plain white silk stockings with lisle thread soles are priced the same, 95c pair.

Thread Silk Hose, black or white, with embroidered clocks; plain black or white Richelieu ribbed; or "drop stitch" stockings. Slightly imperfect. 65c pr.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Visions of Spring and Summer in
White and Colored Fabrics

SHEER, pretty materials and the heavier weaves for sports wear costumes in white or delightful colors—all these from the looms of other countries and our own are presented in GIMBELS' Showing of Lovely New Fabrics.

They were purchased months ago before the serious increase in cotton and the processes of finishing, bleaching and dyeing—this fact, together with our **"Three Store"** Buying Power, accounts for these low prices:

Colored Cotton and Linen Suitings

Printed Voiles, 40 in.; striped floral and combination effect. 14c. yd.

Imported French Crepe, 36 in. 16c yd.

Printed Chiffon Voiles—all over and border design; 38 in. 22c yd.

Imported All-linen Suitings, 38c yd.

Imported Eponge, 46 in., 48c yd.

Silk-and-Cotton Poplin, 36 in., 55c yd.

Imported Cottons—all-over and border effects in eyelet and openwork designs. 95c yd.

Silk-and-Cotton Marquisettes, 36 in. 38c yd.

Woven Striped Voiles, 38c and 48c yd.

Ribbon Striped Voiles, 50c yd.

Embroidered and printed Voiles, 75c yd.

Imported and Domestic Novelty Fabrics—wonderful array at $1 to $4 yd.

Sport Skirtings from ribbon stripe to awning effects. 25c to $1 yd.

Imported Irish Dimities from Belfast. 25c yard.

Dress and Blouse Linens, 36 to 46 in. 65c, 75c, 85c and $1 yd.

White Fabrics Most Lovely

Embroidered Flouncing—white voile, 45 in. 48c yd.

Corded Pique, 36 in. 28c yd.

Chiffon Voile, 40 in. 20c yd.

Mercerized Batiste, 45 in. 25c yd.

Satin Stripe Marquisette and Voiles, dotted and checked voiles, all-over voiles, Imported French crepe, 38 in., and imported dotted and figured Swisses. 32c yd.

Skirtings, Gabardine and fancy pique weaves, 38 in. 48c yd.

Imported Pique, 40 in., 68c yd.

Imported Embroidered All-over voiles, crepes, marquisettes and organdies, 40 in. $1.35 to $3.95 yd.

Sheer Nainsooks, 36 in. $1.35 pc. 12 yds. boxed.

Long Cloth, 12 yd. pc., 36 in. $1.35 pc.

Costume Linen Specials

In the Much Desired Ramie, Cossack and Crepe White, Plain White, Oyster White, and Ivory White

French Novelty Crepe Weave Costume Linen, 6,000 yds., in three beautiful moire and figured designs, 46 in.; special price, $1.00 yd.

Plain and Oyster White Dress Linen, 36 in. 50c, 65c, 75c yd.

All Pure Linen Ramie Weave, Oyster White Costume Linen, 45 in. 50c, 75c, 85c, $1.00 yd.

Natural Color Real Russian Crash Suiting, irregular and homespun weave effects. 45 and 50 in. 85c yd.

Irish All Pure Linen, Light and Medium Weight Suiting, 90 in. $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 yd.

Heavy All Linen Drill Suiting, in cream bleach and plain white, 90 in. $3.00 and $3.50 yd.

An exceptionally large assortment of Dew Bleach, Meadow Bleach and draw-easy art embroidery linens in all desirable widths.

An Innovation
Tyrogayan Furniture

DISTINCTIVELY new and exceptionally interesting furniture for the Seaside Home — Mountain Cottage — Country Place — Enclosed Porch—Solarium Breakfast Room—Nursery or Play Room of the Town House.

$157

Tyrogayan (pronounced Ty-rog-ayan), as the name implies, is an adaptation of the unique designs and highly colored homemade furniture of the Tyrolean Mountains and peasantry. It is a new thought in the Summer furniture originated by the BERKEY & GAY FURNITURE COMPANY.

Tyrogayan Furniture is substantially enameled and highly decorated, and each piece in itself is an individual study in the use of colors. An odd or single article of Tyrogayan furniture is delightful as a decorative feature. As furniture En Suite it is a rollicking, gladsome harmony of color that brings to us the atmosphere of the Mountain Village, the fantastic dress and jingling melodies of the light-hearted Tyrolean people.

Five-piece Cream Enamel Decorated Bedroom Suite *(as illustrated)* ***$157***

Consisting of Dresser, Chest of Drawers with separate mirror, Toilet Table—Triplicate Mirror, Twin Beds with wood panels.

OTHER PIECES

Four-piece Dining-Room Suite ***$101***

The Dining Table is round and does not extend; finished in Black and White or Yellow with Blue flowers.

Seat in Back decorated with cushion $34.00
Bookcase in Black or Yellow, decorated $31.00
High Back Arm Rocker in Green, decorated $17.50
Drop Leaf Table in Black, decorated $18.50
Chest, Black and Yellow decorated $25.00
Consol Table, Green, decorated, ... $16.50
Arm Chair, Spindle Back, in Red decorated $14
Arm Rocker, Spindle Back, in Blue, decorated $10
Small Chair in Blue, decorated. $8
High Back Arm Chair in Black, decorated $35

GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

Here's Good News
French China *and* English Porcelain

5,123 pieces, including such famous factories as Haviland & Co. and Theo. Haviland & Co.; porcelain from J. & G. Meakin. The balance of our immense purchase from Mitchell, Woodbury & Co., Boston.

Values Are Absolutely Beyond Belief

All pieces positively perfect. Here are a few typical examples:

15c for Salads—Our March Price was 50c. Actual value, $1.50 each.

10c for Oatmeals—Our March Price was 20c. Actual value, 30c each.

8c for Breakfast Plates—Our March Price was 15c. Actual value, 35c each.

5c for Fruit Saucers—Our March Price was 10c. Actual value, 25c each.

15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c each for Meat Dishes or Platters. Our sale prices were 35c, 39c, 75c each.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

71,000 Yards of
Cretonne

GIMBELS purchases this season total almost $50,000. Our Upholstery Department stands ready to supply an insistent call for this popular fabric at very attractive prices. New colorings in best foreign and American designs to be found in the splendid assortment.

Most appropriate for slip covers, cushions, lamp shades, hangings, bedspreads, screens, etc., etc.

31 inch imported cretonne, 18c. to $1.35.

36 inch American cretonne, 20c to 75c

20 designs in foreign printed linen, printed velvet and cretonnes from 95c to $1.75 yd. Consult the Upholstery Department for estimates on slip covers, shades and awnings.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Floor Coverings

Domestic Rugs, Oriental Rugs, Carpets, Mattings & Linoleums

Monday, April 3rd, will be our great Spring opening with all these Departments. To give some idea of the vast assortment of our stocks we show nearly 1,000 9x12 ft. room-size rugs alone.

Rugs

Anglo-Persian and French Wilton Rugs, in a very large assortment; size 9x12 ..... at $68.00

Sizes 8.3x10.6, 6x9, 4.6x7.6, and smaller, at proportionate prices.

Royal Wilton Rugs; size 9x12..Special, at $29.50

Body Brussel Rugs; size 9x12..Special, at $27.50

Axminster Rugs; size 9x12; seamless. Special, at $25.00

Summer Rugs, in Crex, White and Rattania, at $4.25 to $10.75

Grass Rugs; size 4.6x7.6. Special, at $1.75

Reversible Chenille Rugs; solid colors, in a beautiful assortment, with band borders and plain centers; size 30x60 in.; at $3.25

Oriental Carpets

Kirmanshahs, magnificent room-size rugs, at $165 to $635

Ghorevan Carpets, one of the best lots we have seen in a long while; at $165 to $420

Beloochistan Rugs, almost as low priced as domestic rugs; at $12.50 to $25.00

Mahal Rugs, in room sizes, at $95 to $250

Sarouk Rugs; every one carefully selected as to color and shape. Importers say that these rugs could not now be brought into this country at the prices we offer. Small sizes, ranging from $65 to $125

Carpets

Velvet Carpets, in plain colors; special, at $1.25 yd.

Axminster Carpets, good wearing quality; special, at $1.25 yd.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

WHY THE WORLD IS OPPOSED TO GERMANY

Vice President of Austrian House of Delegates Discusses the Question and Suggests a Remedy.

The following article, in which the author discusses why Germany is disliked throughout the world and the internal political reforms she must carry out in order to conquer "the world's aversion," was written by Engelbert Pernerstorfer, Vice President of the Austrian House of Delegates. It was published in Germany in the Berliner Tageblatt as a signed article under the title of "We and the Others."

EVER and again the question presses tormentingly upon us: Why is the entire rest of the world, the opposing as well as the neutral countries, so hostile in its sentiments toward the German Empire? There is no use seeking to comfort one's self by excepting single voices. The rule is this: Foreign countries meet us with an almost unbridled hatred or stand with aversion to us, or finally—and that is the best case—they regard us with distrust. It is very important to get at the basis of these sentiments. It is not enough to explain them all by saying that we are simply not liked. They are too strong for that. To ascribe them to the envy which Germany, grown large and strong, has evoked is intelligible only if we consider the nations that are Germany's competitors. To seek to understand them as a result of history is scarcely thinkable, for until 1870 the German people in Europe had only suffered pain in the last centuries. Finally, moreover, German culture has everywhere won recognition, until the present-day war psychology succeeded in portraying us as intellectual barbarians also.

Of all the explanations of the world's aversion to us, the most acceptable after all is the assertion that our opponents do not understand us. In spite of all community of European civilization, it is said, the German spirit in its intellectual manifestations is all too little known to the others; a real understanding of the German spirit is a great rarity, almost as great as is the eagerness of Germans to penetrate into all cultures. But this explanation, too, cannot satisfy us. Determined as we are to overthrow our opponents in the struggle, nevertheless we wish to do them all justice, even if in doing so we must point out some of our own weaknesses.

In such a spirit of scientific objectiveness Hugo Preuss in his book, "The German People and Politics," examines the political psychology of the German people and sees in its fundamental divergence from the psychology of others the explanation of the inner revulsion of the latter against Germany. This critical examination becomes a disclosure of certain grave German defects, the casting-off of which is essential to the restoration of a lasting European peace. Thus the book is at the same time a scientific-political and a political-pedagogic work. It is a book of the utmost importance, because it traces internal political guiding lines for Germany after the war, the realization of which is of supreme importance alike for the future of the German Empire and the future of European civilization.

The current answer to the question we have put at the beginning of these remarks is: Germany is hated because of the Prussian militarism. For the whole war, according to the assertions of the Triple Entente, has no other purpose than that of destroying Prussian militarism. Whatever attitude one may take concerning this militarism, in any event it is a grotesque bit of impudence to designate just that as the great European danger. Every modern handbook of militarism proves that of the three greatest military States, (Russia, France and Germany,) Germany occupies only the third place as far as the cost of armament is concerned. But, to be sure, the German militarism is the best organized. Hinc illae lacrimae! It is also not hard for the opponent of militarism to understand that it would have been the most difficult for just the German Empire, with its unfavorable geographical location, to begin military disarmament as the first of the great powers. Thus Prussian militarism is a pretext. Where, then, is the key to an understanding of the profound contrast between Western Europe and Germany?

Hugo Preuss finds this key in the difference of the internal politics of the German Empire and of the Western civilized countries. Therefore all future development of the politics and culture of Europe depends indissolubly upon the development of the internal policies of Germany.

Self-maintenance is today self-evident. We shall succeed in it. But then there arises the great question: Will the results of the war bring about a new era or the restoration of old conditions? If self-maintenance is the only result of these grave days, "if no new goals of our political development emanate from it, then the old pressures, embittered by the harsh disillusionment of tense expectations, must return."

The scant political talent of the German people is not an innate defect, but rather the result of historical development. German history has for centuries been a history of German State miseries. Only so can it be explained that the German people, even after the mighty uprising of 1814, remained the Cinderella among the nations. Are things to be again as after 1814?

The answer to this question includes at the same time a judgment as to whether in the time since the founding of the German Empire the political education of the German people has made progress, or whether it will, without even an attempt at independent participation, subject itself to the orders of the "Obrigkeit" (the superior powers.) The danger is great. The Bismarckian tradition still works strongly, and Bismarck's foreign politics since 1870 aimed at "grouping together the powers of an internal conservative structure against the States in which he saw the bearers of a progressive democratization." In accord with this train of thought, too, was the opinion which we heard voiced not infrequently in the course of the Winter of 1915, that the end of the war would be a renewal of the Holy Alliance.

One need not be an uncritical admirer of the English and French constitutionalism and parliamentary form of government, if one must confess that these forms of government alone insure the participation of all sections of the people. To be sure, it may be asked: "What do you want of England, and what of France? In the one, the nobility rules; in the other, finance. Is not the rule of 'enlightened absolutism' to be preferred?"

Yes and no. The rule of an enlightened, honest and statesmanlike monarch is certainly a greater advantage than the rule of a nobility greedy for power or of a financial clique greedy for money. But even if the enlightened absolutism possessed the very greatest advantages, we have, as a matter of fact, now outgrown it. We will tolerate it no longer, not even in its half-constitutional, weakened form. Civilized peoples desire a free path for all their members. No one among the people shall as a matter of fact be excluded from the highest offices of State. Even an opponent of the Prussian Junkerdom can admit its services and its good sides, but it is a depressing feeling that it has the privilege of ruling the German people. Even to an opponent of the Social Democracy who has still to some extent preserved a free human view, it must be humiliating to think how it was treated by the German Government.

The German people in its majority consists by no means of conservative elements. And nevertheless it has endured being ruled conservatively. To be sure, Germany has a modern form of government, but, as Hugo Preuss has happily expressed it, it is subject to an "Obrigkeit" government (a government of the higher powers.) So are we in Austria. But among us the final omnipotence of the "Obrigkeit" is restricted by reason of the numerous strong national movements, frequently directed against one another. The conflict between high material civilization, high intellectual culture, strong, solid political party organization (in which the Social Democracy plays a special part) and the actual political impotence of the German people lends the latter in the eyes of western democracy a reactionary character. Jaurès said at the International Congress, in Amsterdam in 1904 that what caused the suffering of the European democracy was that the German democracy was politically so powerless.

Thus the others see in Germany a State principle the reverse of their own in its essential features. That impels them to set themselves against us. "All too deeply has there been graven into the memory of the peoples the recollection of the mighty incentive to their own political progress that came to them from France, of the centuries of ancient fame of England as the home of parliamentary self-government and personal freedom, on whose soil the defeated of all State revolutions ever found a place of safe freedom. But also all too deeply the recollection of the fact that for a long time and until the very recent past the Russian Czarism had no stronger friend and the victims of its oppression no more dangerous persecutor than the German "Obrigkeit."

These sentiments are so deeply rooted in the others that they crowd out all calm consideration. That consideration could not be devoted to the circumstance that the German Social Democracy has a work of difficulty different from that of other democracies. Since the Thirty Years' War the political history of Germany has been a history of the most wretched martyrdom.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

The Store Accommodating

Abraham & Straus Private Subway Entrance

at Hoyt Street, is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:

From	
247th St. (B'way)	51 min.
180th St. (Bronx)	48 min.
96th St.	25 min.
72d St.	22 min.
Grand Central	17 min.
14th St.	13 min.
Brooklyn Bridge	9 min.
Bowling Green	5½ min.

Disseminating Good Style

And Distributing it "At a Price"

Have you ever thought how important a mission this great Store fulfils in spreading far and wide the authoritative fashion information which it is so exceptionally able to get directly from the fountain head?

All the year round Abraham and Straus maintains in Paris its own representative, who knows his Paris like a book, and keeps the Store in touch with what is going on AT THE MINUTE in the Fashion World, and what the smart Frenchwomen are wearing.

The information secured from this and other sources we put to immediate advantage. The beautiful new modes are copied, while they ARE new, at a price, *to you*, far, far below the cost of the original garment.

Now, when everybody is thinking about clothes—just before Easter—this system becomes of increased interest.

It is carried out in our Second Floor Apparel Shops, which are centres of great fascination to women and their daughters for the reason mentioned above—the

"Style-at-a-Price"

of which these Apparel Collections are full of fine examples. See, for instance—

The Display of Tailored Suits—there is a special offering for Monday, of Suits at $29.75, which exactly illustrates this point; for the Suits are faithful copies of much higher-priced models, from more expensive tailors, that we ourselves have been selling at $50 to $60. A Fulton Street window holds a fine group of them.

The Dresses for Afternoon and Evening Wear, of which there is a delightful collection.

The smart new Coats and Wraps for Spring.

The Blouses—many of them copies of expensive imported models, but at most moderate prices.

The great gathering of Misses' and Children's Suits, Dresses and Coats, in most becoming juvenile styles.

And through the whole splendid display runs the extreme moderation in price, for which The Store Accommodating is justly famous. Prove this to your own satisfaction!

Additional Monday Bargains

Black Taffeta Ribbons, 24c. a Yard. Street floor, East Bldg.

$8.87 Cut Glass Water Sets, $6.49. Subway floor, Central Bldg.

$3.49 Comfortables, $2.49. Subway floor, West Bldg.

29c. Japanese Metal Photo Frames, 19c. Card size. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Women's Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, $1.98. Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.

24c. Montauk Chocolates, 19c. Pound. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Women's Washable Cape Gloves, 98c. Street floor, West Bldg.

Gold-Filled Spectacles and Eyeglasses, 65c. Street floor, Central Bldg.

49c. White Embroidered Voiles, 29c. Yard. Street floor, Central Bldg.

79c. Guaranteed Lining Satin, 67c. Yard. Quantity limited. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Chair and Porch Cushions, 98c. Each. Third floor, Central Bldg.

$1.69 Round Figured Silkona Pillows, $1.39. Second floor, West Bldg.

Young Men's Bicycles, $25.74. Fourth floor, West Bldg.

$2 Hand-Engraved Bracelets, $1.18. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Women's $5 Blouses, $3.98. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Women's New Coats, $8.95 to $24.95. Second floor, Central Bldg.

$1.50 Hand Bags and Purses, 94c. Street floor, Central Bldg.

50 Clear Havana Cigars, $2.49 Box. Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Men's All-Wool Suits, $13.50. Second floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½c. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Women's Cotton Dresses, 94c. Balcony floor, Central Bldg.

Women's $3.95 Pumps, $2.95. Second floor, West Bldg.

Well Known $2 and $3 Corsets, 98c. Second floor, East Bldg.

Children's Gingham Dresses, 49c., 98c. and $1.98. Second floor, East Bldg.

49c. to 69c. Crepe Flouncings, 39c. and 49c. a Yard. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Men's $1 Shirts, 65c. Street floor, Fulton St., East Bldg.

$49.75 and $55 Tailored and Dressy Suits for Women, Copied Identically for This Sale at $29.75

The Styles at $29.75

Double-Breasted English Coaching Models, Braid Bound, Inverted, Boxed and Side Pleated Suits in Sports and Tailored Modes
Single-Button, Long Revere Model
Cartridge-Pleated Waist-Line Style
Long-Coated Models
Godet Flare and Gored Styles
Side-Pleated Peplum Suits
Slit-Belted, Double-Belted, Attached Belted, Side-Belted and Unbelted Models
Others Without End

Three of the Makers of Finest, Exclusive-Model Suits have helped us create this sale by giving workmanship, materials and linings of the finest quality.

Identical Suits, In Style, Tailoring and Materials Are Being Sold Elsewhere at $49.75 and $55

The Materials

Men's Wear and French Serge *Wool Velour Checks*
Shepherd Checks *Gabardines*
Worsted Club Checks *Poplins*
Invisible Plaid Checks *All Silk Taffeta Suits*
Composes Suits of Taffeta and Serge

The Colors

Black Navy Tan Rookie Delft Copenhagen Reseda Green Old Blue and Black Checks Biscuit and Black Checks

This Is a Suit Sale Extraordinary!

It is an offering, the result of weeks of work and planning. It was our intention this early in the season to give to Metropolitan women Suits worth $49.95 to $55 at a price so many wish to pay, $29.75.

In many cases we bought the fine materials ourselves, such as the soft wool velours, for instance, in a quality never found in suits at $29.75, and had them made into Paris-inspired models appropriate for their excellence.

Three makers of exclusive model suits only co-operated with us.

Remember, Identical Suits, In Style Tailoring and Materials Are Being Sold Elsewhere at $49.75 & $55

Models of Taffeta and Serge, handsomely combined. The rest are of the taffeta. They are distinctly copies of Parisian models, from the exquisite gold thread embroideries of the collar to the beautiful filigree buttons.

There are in the collection Sports, Tailored and Richly Dressy models. Tailoring is the last word of perfection.

Linings show Bakst colorings, Pompadour motifs, wonderful stripings or high solid colors.

Sizes are 32 to 46.

Second floor, Central Bldg.

$1.49 Chiffon Taffeta, $1.12 Yd.

A saving of 37c. on each yard of this, the most wanted silk of the season, is a bargain the excellence of which need not be dwelt upon. We have been selling great quantities of it at our regular price, $1.49 a yard. Anticipating the demand Monday, we shall be obliged not to send any of this silk C. O. D. Store orders only.

To be had in all the desirable colors for street and evening wear with an abundance of white, black, navy and Copenhagen blue. The width is 35 inches.

35-In. Faille Taffeta and Francaise, $1.79 Yard

Superior grades, superb colors, those in greatest demand in great variety and moderate in price.

35-In. Plaid Taffeta, $1.29 Yard

Self-color plaid taffeta at a special price. Other plaids with the rich satin stripes at $1.98 are great favorites.

Guaranteed Dress Satins

All-silk, guaranteed for two seasons' wear; a complete color range.

36 in. A. & S. Gilt Edge Satin	$1.39 yd.
36 in. A. & S. Brook Boro Satin	$1.49 yd.
$1.49 La George Crepe	$1.09 yd.
$1.25 Marquisette	79c. yd.

39 and 42 in. wide, light and dark colors.

Black Silk Specials

35 in. all-silk black Taffeta	89c., $1.12
40 in. all-silk black Taffeta	$1.19
35 in. all-silk black Messaline	89c
40 in. all-silk black Messaline	$1.25

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

54-In. Imported Novelty Suitings, $1.19 Yd.

There are 28 different patterns, each handsomer than the other. Every piece of fabric is all wool, sponged and shrunk. In dark, medium and light grays. Spring weight—right for warm weather wear.

$1.49 All Wool Gabardine, $1.29 Yard | **$1.19 Silk and Wool Poplins, $1.05 Yard**

98c All Wool Granite, 79c Yard | **59c Shepherd Checks, 44c Yard**

1.25 Black French Serge, 98c

All wool; 48 inches wide; fast dye; finely woven in a firm even twill and a perfect black.

98c Imported Black Mohair, 75c Yard | **$1.29 Imported Storm Serge, $1.00 Yard**

98c Spotproof Prunella, 79c Yard | **79c All Wool Taffeta, 64c Yard**

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

Women's Silk Dresses, $13.50

Charming New Styles, of $19.75 to $22.50 Grades

When we bought the 200 dainty Frocks comprising this fine offering, the last of them were not even finished—which shows how brand new they are! And they had to hurry to get here for Monday's selling.

Their chief charm is the simplicity and good taste of their models—about a dozen. Most of them are pretty Dresses for afternoon and street wear; then there is a very charming evening model. Best Spring materials.

Crepe de Chine *Crepe Meteor* *Taffeta Silk*

Could anything be more adorable? Good colorings—plenty of navy blue. At $13.50, many of these Dresses will be less than actual wholesale cost. All sizes for women.

Second floor, Central Building.

American Dinner Ware

There were 142 packages of Porcelain Dinner Ware in a carload, which took nearly a month to get to us from Pittsburgh—and even that is a good record under existing conditions.

Our representative made a special trip to "The Smoky City" in order to get together this carload of wonderful values, which comes at a most opportune time for Spring replenishing. Top o' the list are:

100-Piece Dinner Sets, 5 Patterns, at $10.00

All pretty border decorations in several colors, with gold line; bread and butter plates.

Other Porcelain Dinner Sets

100 Pieces, special, at $12.89
102 Pieces, special, at $15.00
102 Pieces, special, at $18.87
101 Pieces, special, at $19.98
102 Pieces, special, at $21.98

Comprising a variety of most attractive decorations on white porcelain of excellent quality.

51-Piece Luncheon Sets, $4.48

An attractive floral design on white porcelain, including one-half a dozen each of dinner, tea, bread and butter and soup plates, fruit and oatmeal dishes, tea cups and saucers; also one platter and one covered vegetable dish.

Subway floor, Central Building.

Garden Making Tools

Everything to help make the garden grow is here and prices are very low for the quality of the goods. Here is a partial list:

Garden Tools

Steel Rakes, 10-tooth, 45c.; 12-tooth, 49c.; 14-tooth, 54c.; 16-tooth, 58c.

Malleable Rakes, 10-tooth, 19c.; 12-tooth, 21c.; 14-tooth, 23c.; 16-tooth, 29c.

Garden Hoes, solid shank, crucible steel, 48c.

Polished Steel Spades, "D" handles, 67c.

Black Steel Spades, "D" handles, 53c.

All-Steel Garden Trowels, 24c.

8-Foot Tree-Pruners, 79c.

Pruning Saws, 65c.

Pruning Shears, 24c. and 44c.

4-Tine Spading Forks, 95c.

5-Tine Spading Forks, $1.24.

Subway floor, East Building.

Eagerly Expected Flemish Linens

Have Just Come on the S. S. "Nieuw Amsterdam"

We bought these beautiful Linens nearly a year ago, and paid for them in "francs" abroad. That is the only reason why the embargo was lifted to let them come to us.

If our order could be accepted today for more of these same Linens, it would be at an advance in price of 25% to 30%.

65 Handsome Designs in Table Cloths and Napkins

Many of these designs being exclusive with us for Brooklyn. Also pure-linen Sheets in eight different grades.

Table Cloths

2x2 yards, $3.50 to $8.50.
2x2½ yards, $4.35 to $10.60 each.

Napkins

20½ inches, $3.89 to $4.98 a dozen.
22 inch, $6.75 to $7.98 a dozen.
24½ inch, $5.49 to $8.50 a dozen.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets

72x96 inch, $4.25 to $7.25 each.
90x96 inch, $4.98 to $8.50 each.

Hemstitched Pillowcases

45x36 inch, $1.00 to $1.75 each.

Subway floor, West Building.

Priscilla Flour, Barrel, $6.87

The regular price is $7.89. For this sale we have just received three carloads fresh from the mill. Limit of one barrel to a customer.

Half Barrels, reg. $4.10, reduced to $3.59. Limit one-half barrel.
⅛ barrel sacks, reg. 99c., reduced to 87c. Limit two sacks.
1-16 barrel sacks, reg. 50c., reduced to 44c. Limit two sacks.

Priscilla Coffee and Montauk Teas

Priscilla Brand Coffee—Blended, roasted and packed daily at our own laboratory. Bean ground and pulverized in one-pound cartons. Larger packages bean only.

1-lb. carton, was 32c. 27c
5-lb. carton, was $1.54 .... $1.29
25-lb., was $7.60 ..... $6.40

Montauk Brand Teas are blended and packed at our own laboratory. Varieties are Mixed, Oolong, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan and English Breakfast.

1-lb. carton, was 48c. 35c
5-lb. caddie, was $2.24 .... $1.60
10-lb. caddie, was $4.26 .... $3.15

Third floor, West Building.

A Great Sale of Untrimmed Hats

$5 to $8.95 Paris Copied and Paris Original Models At $1.95 & $2.95

Sailors at $1.95 and $2.95

Long Back *Short Back* *Side Roll*
Large *Small* *Medium* *Flare and Round*

Turbans

High Crowned *Low Crowned*
Small Close-Fitting *Large Spanish Type*
TRICORNES—Dozens of Styles
POT SHAPES—With and Without Collars
MATRONLY STYLES—Round or Side Flare
Watteaux and Pokes

Notice to Milliners and Dealers

You will recognize in these Hats at these prices much better values than could possibly be obtained at wholesale.

There is no quantity restriction.

The Colors Are:

Brown *Navy* *Old Blue* *Pearl Gray*
Pongee *Shell Pink* *Old Rose* *Purple*
Green *Gold* *Cardinal* *Bordeaux*
White and Black

The Straws Are:

Milan *Milan Hemp* *Liseret*
Leghorn *Visca* *Satin Jap* *Porcupine*
Lace and Hair
And a Host of Novelty Straws and Braids

All Hats Trimmed Free Upon Purchase of Materials Here

This is the entire stock of a maker of the finest hand-blocked Hats in America. They are copies and adaptations of the models as created by the Paris Master Milliners, Reboux, Georgette, Lewis, Louison and others.

Many are the original models, which have served as patterns. This maker's reputation for exclusiveness, individuality and superior workmanship extends from sea to sea. His clientele includes the most exclusive Fifth Avenue shops and Model Hat Houses in all the large cities.

Rather than carry the stock into his second season and dispose of it piecemeal, he accepted our Ready-Cash offer for the entire stock at about a fourth of its real value. We offer you the same concessions in Monday's Sale.

Coming three weeks before Easter, this occasion is one of unparalleled importance.

These Hats Are Identical With Those Selling in Our Stock at $5.00 to $8.95

$25.00 Bird of Paradise Feathers, $12.95
$12.50 Paradise Feathers, $8.95
$4.00 French Plumes, $1.95

They are 19 inches long, with wide heads, fully curled.

500 Cartons of French Flowers, 75c. to $1.00 Values, at 49c. Each.

Roses of every nature; American beauties, crushed rose, moss buds and clusters.

Pansies, violets, daisies, bluetts, fruits and foliage.

Street floor, East Building.

Furniture—Inexpensive

On Monday here you will be able to furnish every room in your house with good Furniture at prices we believe hold the record for lowness. The price tags on all the following pieces bear markings much lower than they have been.

Brass Beds

At $13.50, value $18.00; 4 ft. 6 width.
At $15.00, value $20.00; 4 ft. 6 width.

Bureaus

At $7.00, value $8.00; Golden Oak.

Chiffoniers

At $5.00, value $6.50; Golden Oak.

Dining Room Tables

At $7.75, value $10.00; Golden Oak; 42 inch top, extends 6 feet.

Fourth floor, East and Central Bldgs.

Wool Velvet Carpets, $1.35 Yd.

The very best makes, coming from the Smith, Roxbury and Sanford mills. Fifty patterns to make selections from. Small all-over effects and two tones, most of which have a stair to match.

Extra Grade Oil Cloths and New Process Linoleums, 38c Sq. Yd.

Inlaid Linoleums, 75c Sq. Yd.

Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs

6x9 ft. 7.75
7½x9 ft. 9.75

The Wilton Rugs

4½x7½ ft. 12.75
8x9 ft. 22.50

Body Brussels Rugs

6x9 ft. $15.00

Seamless Velvet Rugs

6x9 ft. 12.50
7½x9 ft. 15.50

Third floor, East Building.

Handsome Petticoats $2.89

A really beautiful collection of Silk Petticoats. Striped taffeta is the newest Petticoat mode of the season. This model shows a Van Dyke pleating finished with narrow gathered ruffle.

In the brocaded silk there is a wide range of beautiful colorings. The messaline silk model has a tucked and pleated flounce. No duplicates and store orders only.

Silk Jersey Top Petticoats, $1.54

Flounce of taffeta silk. In a variety of favored colors.

Pompadour Petticoats at 98c.

Finished with a deep flounce of Van Dyke pleating.

Second floor, East Building.

Silk Jeannette Crepe, $1.19 Yd.

36 and 40-inch all silk fabric of excellent quality.

Both foreign and domestic weaves in the widest assortment of colors, including black and white. Store orders only.

$1.39 to $2.50 Brussels Net, 97c to $1.75 Yard

79c Indestructible Dress Net, 59c Yard

Tinsel Lace Flouncings, 35c. to 98c Yard

Drug and Toilet Needs

A. & S. pure Glycerine, regularly 19c, at 15c
A. & S. Borated Talcum Powder, reg. 10c, at 5c
A. & S. Prophylactum, regularly 30c., at 23c
A. & S. Violet Ammonia, regularly 15c, at 11c
A. & S. Elixir Cascara Sagrada, reg. 19c, at 15c
A. & S. Glycerine and Rose Water, reg. 24c., at 23c
A. & S. Dentrifricia Tooth Powder, in tin; regularly 9c., at 8c

Quantities limited to two preparations to customer. Store orders only. No hurry box orders. Deliveries during the week.

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Suits for all Occasions

Stein & Blaine

Furriers and Ladies' Tailors

8 and 10 West 36th St. New York

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BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE SPRING FASHIONS

New French Ideas Cause Interesting Changes---Battle of the Skirts Is Somewhat Confusing---Pelerines, Ablaze with Color, a Novelty.

RECENTLY a great doctor was called into consultation with other doctors over the case of an exceedingly ill woman. The family waited in a downstairs room, with anxiety, to hear the verdict. Finally he entered the room with the impressiveness of Napoleon and said: "There is no one symptom on which one can put the finger and say that it is necessarily fatal. Good morning." And it cost $1,000. And the patient died; but, remember, the doctor had used the phrase "necessarily fatal."

And what has that story to do with the openings of the new Spring fashions? This: that no expert who has seen all the fashions can put the finger on one and say that it is necessarily a leader. And this opinion is not worth $1,000, and many of these fashions will surely die.

It might be well to try to be concise and take up the different fashions that have been launched and give you a birdseye view of the whole field.

JENNY MODEL OF BLUE SERGE.
Jenny model of blue serge with short, loose jacket, trimmed with braid and stitching.

Details can be dealt with at some other time. There will be no startling new fashions until September, and there is plenty of time for us to digest the things that we are now shown.

It is no wonder that women are confused in regard to the length and width of the skirts that are to be worn this Spring. Each designer has had a fling at them, some with satire, some with buffoonery, some with common sense. Therefore, the world of women is allowed to look upon skirts that are so exaggeratedly wide at the hips that the average automobile will no longer serve as a comfortable vehicle of transportation.

Others are made to resemble the trousers of Algerian soldiers; they would act like sails in a windstorm. Others fall in a straight line like a Highland kilt.

There is no uniformity in any of the fashions of the moment, but a lack of it is especially noticeable in skirts. The one feature that seems to have met with consideration from every designer is the flattened back and front and full sides. There's the silhouette. It is for you to make the best or the worst of it, as the French designers have done.

This news was foreshadowed in these columns two months ago, and there has been no change of purpose on the part of Paris since then—only an accentuation of it.

As to the fullness at the sides—well, that is a serious question. On its acceptance or refusal hinges the destiny of the new skirts. It can be distended by little hoops the French call cerclettes until it reaches the dimensions of an Elizabethan gown; it can have bands of ribbon through which hoops are inserted at regular intervals from hips to ankle until it looks like a barrel. It can have flat pleats front and back and outstanding ruffles of taffeta ribbon at the sides, to give an effective fullness without the stiffnes of hoops; or, as in the manner employed by Mme. Joire of the house of Paquin, the distended effect can be given by a wide sling of ribbon or material, lined with a contrasting material and looped about the skirt at and below the hip line.

It is an interesting fact in the dressmaking world that this trick of distending the hip line was tried out on a one-piece frock of soft, checked material by an exclusive young American designer connected with one of those "precious" dressmaking houses established on a side street; and it was done a week or two before it was launched in Paris.

In skirts, the length varies as does the width. Three French firms, Premet, Paquin, and Beer, have sent over skirts that are as short as the most extreme ones worn by the chorus girls last Winter; but other houses, such as Worth, Jenny, Doucet, and Cheruit, have lowered their hems until they reach nearly to the ankles. Therefore, again you may take your choice.

Coats Uniformly Short.

There is not as much diversity in jackets as in skirts. The majority of them average between twenty-four and twenty-six inches, and nearly all ripple below the waist. One of the new features is to face with color all the pieces of cloth that are arranged in ripples or cascades, and good use is made of this opportunity to give a brilliant effect to the jacket's peplum.

The single-breasted fastening did not materialize to any extent. That trick, which Cheruit started years ago and which is being taken up by many of the designers this year, is the usual method of fastening. It consists of a button at the top and one at the waistline, with the fronts dropping loosely between. This is an admirable trick for Summer coats, as it contributes to comfort and also gives a glimpse of the thin blouse beneath.

Many cloth-covered buttons are used, but the novelty is to use little groups of colored crystal buttons or two or three oblong glass buttons in contrasting colors.

Jenny has brought back the idea of using rows of bone buttons; but this is a feature that has always been made too much of by the wholesalers in cheap suits, and, therefore, it has fallen into disfavor with dressmakers and carefully dressed women.

As to collars, there is also a wide diversity, for which every woman should be devoutly thankful. There is no suit, no matter how smart and expensive, that cannot be entirely ruined by the arrangement of the neck. It is quite true that many of the smartest jackets have a high, straight collar that butons up the front to the chin, flaring slightly to hide the lower part of the ear. There are few women in the world who can wear the collar that comes tight under the chin, but there are few who cannot wear the collar that spreads moderately at the top.

Such collars, however, are almost entirely confined to short jackets.

The Renaissance Decolletage.

The most trying décolletage has come about in the bodices as well as in many of the theatre and dinner gowns. It is called the Renaissance, for want of a better name. It is commonly seen in the portraits of the fourteenth century, and with this neck, some of the historically-inclined designers have brought out the hat of the Renaissance.

This excessively trying décolletage is beloved by the artists of all epochs, but the modern dressmaker knows that she must use the original thing only as a suggestion, otherwise, she will never have a large following among women.

Perhaps it is absurd to use the word décolletage in connection with cutting of the neck of a gown, for it does not show any of the chest; it consists of a slightly curving line that passes across the shoulders at the base of the neck. Drecoll has introduced it into his best house gowns, but he has dropped the hard line an inch or two lower than the base of the neck and catches the back and front of the material low on the shoulder with a jeweled clasp.

New bodices, while they often adopt this line, in the majority of cases lend themselves to a more becoming décolletage; the front drops for about three inches below the base of the neck, curves slightly upward when it reaches half way to the arm and continues in a curve around the back, which reaches to the base of the neck and is usually outlined with a turn-over collar of white batiste, organdy or chiffon.

In evening gowns, the French women have laid a strong impress. They are not wearing the exaggerated décolleté gowns which they have always liked almost as much as the English women, in whose aristocratic classes there has probably been more continuous uncovering of the bust and shoulders than any other race of women of their class in the world.

The fashionable French women are wearing gowns that reach to the collarbone, although they may be transparent above the bust, and this idea has been incorporated by the French designers into the newest Spring theatre gowns for the American trade.

Long Sleeves in Evening Gowns.

There is also a vast variety of thin, transparent sleeves placed in theatre and informal dinner gowns. Jenny uses a mousquetaire sleeve of rather coarse silk net—sometimes, tarnished gold or silver—which begins as a square kimono and reaches far beyond the finger tips and is afterward wrinkled from wrist to elbow in the well-known mousquetaire style.

There are other sleeves that are borrowed from Italy in the fourteenth century, made of lace, chiffon or net, which hang nearly to the knees, widening as they go and allowing the forearm to come out through an opening.

In dance gowns there are bird-cage sleeves which are made of swirlings of tulle and which are caught below the elbow with a bracelet of colored sequins or crystals.

The sleeves in jackets are long and small, sometimes flaring out over the hand in ruffles which are lined in a contrasting color. Harking back to jackets, Cheruit has lined them with colored linen, and many of the other designers have used colored Chinese silks; any of these are better than satin and silk, which cannot stand moisture in Summer. Because the milliners used fine Chinese crepe in the little shoulder capes to go with Louis Philippe hats, the tailors have adopted the idea for Summer coats.

And, because the human mind cannot be depended upon to think of every feature of fashion at the same time, there are two other important neck arrangements to be added to what has already been written. One is an opening in the shape of a triangle, its apex beginning at the base of a high collar, which is called the delta décolletage and which was inaugurated by the Duchesse de Vendome in collaboration with her clever dressmaker, Arnold. The former wore a gown with the neck cut in this fashion at the French Opera House when it reopened in a superb affair for charity, and when it was found out that Arnold had made the gown, there was such a rush for orders the next morning that one buyer likened the crowd to the one that surrounds a bargain sale in a department shop.

It was Arnold who made famous the minaret tunic, placed like a short hoopskirt over a narrow underskirt and which swept two continents after it was exploited by the beautiful Mlle. Forsanne who is newly married to a famous French aviator.

The second neck arrangement, which is new and important, is cut to a slight V front and back, and the material, instead of going flat across the shoulders, rises nearly to the ears in a lily-shaped petal, with its points rolled over to show a contrasting color. These points are far away from the ears, as the whole décolletage shows half of the shoulders and quite a good deal of the chest.

The frock is of soft black taffeta and is called a theatre gown. When the French women go to the theatre these days they wear this kind of frock, but it will serve more for afternoon dances for our women.

Pelerines Are New and Brilliant.

There has been nothing in this epoch of dress like the new pelerines which have just been launched in this country. The house of Callot showed fifty of these daring, dashing wraps, and each of the other houses had a fling of them. The majority of them have long, single-breasted waistcoats, after the Revolutionary manner.

Imagine a wrap that falls nearly to the hem of the gown, built up of five ruffles of parrot green taffeta which flares widely open in front to show a long waistcoat of blood orange, Chinese tussor, embroidered at edges and on pockets with gold thread.

Another one is made of five shaped flounces of stone gray silk cloth, with a long, splendid waistcoat of silver; one of black taffeta flounces, so full that they stand out like the feathers of a ruffled chicken, has a waistcoat of black satin fastened with a straight row of fancy buttons and touched with brilliant bits of red and blue embroidery.

The Algerian wrap is a distinguished feature of the new collections. It had several forerunners in the early Winter, but there has been nothing so blazing and artistic as the kind sent over last month. One Algerian cape is of turquoise blue cloth heavily embroidered in Egyptian embroidery, done with metal and silk threads. It is so full that the right side is flung well over the left shoulder.

Furniture of Distinction and Character

Whether the furnishing of Dining Room or Library or Sleeping Chamber be under consideration, an opportunity is now offered to select a single piece or an entire set in which consummate craftsmanship is shown in every detail. Not elsewhere can be found such an attractive exhibition of reasonably priced furniture, distinctive in its design and admirable in its workmanship.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company
INCORPORATED
NEW YORK DISPLAY ROOMS:
34 and 36 West 32d. Street
Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway

Frances Clyne Inc.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT

A Complete Collection of
GOWNS, WRAPS and AFTERNOON FROCKS
from
CALLOT JENNY CHERUIT
Bernard and Premet

A Collection of
SMART HATS
from the foremost designers of Paris
These, together with Replicas and
OUR OWN CREATIONS
form a comprehensive display.
Moderate prices

624 5th Avenue, New York
Cor. 50th St. Opp. St. Patrick's Cathedral
The Shop of Style and Service

THE SYNONYM OF STYLE
SMART SET CORSET

For Every Figure
from the dainty debutante to the portly matron who can't be comfortable in a size less than 38.
In Smart Stores and Shops.
Smart Set Corset Co., New York.

MOURNING SPECIALTY HOUSE
Correct Models
for
Spring and Summer
Crocker
373 FIFTH AVE., AT 35TH ST
NEW YORK

Lee-Morris Co.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-Sixth Street

Will Formally Open the Doors of Fifth Avenue's Latest Specialty Shop
To-Morrow, April the Third
with an Interesting
SHOWING of the NEW SPRING MODES
Comprising Designs Copied from the Great Paris Couturiers and Clever American Originations
Daytime and Evening Frocks - Costume Suits and Tailleurs
Coats and Manteaux - Sports Modes - Blouses
and Apparel for the Younger Set
Also a Unique and Comprehensive Display of
Millinery - both Trimmed and Untrimmed.

THE uniquely attractive building that forms the home of Lee-Morris Co., Fifth Avenue's newest specialty house, is situated in the very heart of the finest shopping avenue in the world.

One is charmed by the picturesque entrance, with its arched and latticed doorway, set deep beyond long windows. Within, too, the building is a revelation of master arrangement; each one of its seven floors a specialty shop, absolutely individual and complete in itself. The second floor, for example, is the Trimmed Hat Shop, where is assembled a captivating showing of the correct fashions for Spring. Here, through a wide doorway, one enters another shop, given over to a complete line of untrimmed shapes and exquisite trimming fancies.

The joyousness of Spring is everywhere—from the Blouse Shop, with its aureole of glowing tints, to the wonderful Daylight Suit Shop, where selection becomes a delight and matching a revelation. Everywhere, too, are the new fabrics, the new colors, the exquisite New-Old modes that have made the great fashion revival of Spring, 1916, so extraordinarily interesting and picturesque.

But we will not take the edge from your coming pleasure by one word more. Will you be our guest to-morrow and let us show you in person the style treasures of Fifth Avenue's newest specialty house?

Looking down the wonderful daylight Suit Shop.

The strikingly picturesque entrance of Lee-Morris Co.'s new home.

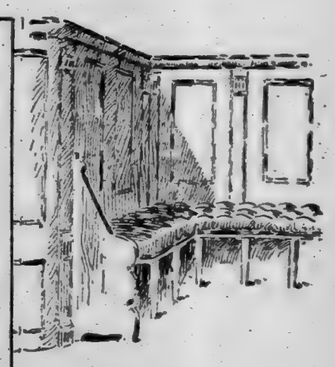

A cosy corner where even waiting becomes a pleasure.

ENGAGEMENTS AND WEDDING PLANS

DATES and plans for the Easter weddings are being rapidly made, and announcements of them are appearing daily. Some years ago it was deemed more fitting the Lenten season to defer the formal announcements of engagements until the advent of Easter, just as Sunday seemed to be avoided by many as a day for such mention, but good sense finally prevailed over the somewhat foolish custom of former times, and nowadays announcements are published regardless of the day or the season.

The engagements announced include a number of the the young women and men who are members of the oldest and best-known New York families, and other similar announcements, it is understood, will shortly be sent out. In some cases the wedding dates will follow closely on the heels of the engagment announcements.

The wedding plans so far made public also include as the principals many well-known young people, and the Easter brides of this year will far outnumber those of 1915 if the list continues to grow.

The chief charitable affair of the coming week is to be the International Flower Show, which will open on Wednesday at the Grand Central Palace and end on April 12. The entire proceeds will go to various war relief committees, and all but that part going to the American Red Cross will be sent abroad. Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, the Secretary of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, is Chairman of the Tea Garden Committee, and with Mrs. Belmont Tiffany will have the active management of the garden. Young society girls and women in fancy costumes will be in attendance day and evening throughout the show, and as the tea garden will cover more than four times the space of that of last year, a correspondingly larger sum is expected to be raised for the establishment of three base hospitals, having 500 beds each, in New York City. The cost of equipment of the hospitals is estimated at $75,000, and this, of course, includes furnishings of every sort and medicine. The Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals have offered to supply the medical attendants, who will include a chief surgeon with twenty surgeons under him; a head nurse with forty-five graduate nurses under her, and ninety non-professional attachés. Of the necessary fund Mrs. E. H. Harriman has given $24,000, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff $10,000, and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid each $2,000—a total of $38,000, leaving $37,000 to be raised before the first of May.

The special features of the tea garden will be, among other things, a lecture by General Leonard Wood, dances by members of the Russian Ballet and others, and songs and recitals by famous artists. A novelty will be listening to the roar of the waves along the Pacific Coast, for 200 telephone receiving instruments are to be installed, and while the garden visitors listen to the roar of the ocean they can look at the moving pictures of Windsor McKay's "Gertie, the Dinosaurus' Diplodocus." A telephone on a parapet of the Cliff House, opposite the Seal Rocks, near the Golden Gate, is to be used to transmit the sound of the waves to New York.

The tea and cakes served will be presented to the Red Cross by New York hotels, a different hotel donating for each entire day and evening.

Lawrence White and Frederick King have designed the decorative scheme of the garden, and Miss Marjorie Curtis the costumes worn by the waitresses for the opening day, skirts striped in red, white, and blue, and Russian headdresses.

A feature of the week past has been the unusual number of engagements made public, some of which have been expected and one or two that came unexpectedly, but were none the less, and perhaps all the more, received with pleasure by the friends of the young people.

One of the most interesting announcements of the week was the engagement of Miss Ruth H. Cutting to Reginald L. Auchincloss, for their marriage will unite two of the oldest families in New York. Miss Cutting is a sister of Mrs. Elizabeth McEvers-Cutting and Robert Fulton Cutting and Charles Suydam Cutting. Her mother, who is Mr. Cutting's second wife, was Miss Helen Suydam of the old Suydam family, and R. Fulton Cutting, her father, has long been prominent in municipal and reform movements.

For nineteen years Mr. Cutting was the President of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, resigning in 1913. He was also at the head of the Citizens Union from its inception until 1908, and has also been a President of the New York School of Trade. Trustee of Cooper Union, and a President of the Bureau of Municipal Research. Miss Cutting is also a niece of Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding.

Mr. Auchincloss is a member of a large family, and is a grandson of the late Samuel Sloan, his mother having been Miss Maria La G. Sloan, builder of railways, financier, and philanthropist, and he is a nephew of Mrs. Joseph Walker, Jr., Mrs. Richard C. Colt, Benson Bennett Sloan, and Samuel Sloan, Jr. His brothers are Edgar S. Auchincloss, Samuel Sloan Auchincloss, Dr. Hugh Auchincloss, Charles C. Auchincloss, James Coats Auchincloss, and Gordon Auchincloss. He is also a brother of Mrs. Percy Hall Jennings.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold of 289 Madison Avenue have told their intimate friends of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary E. Newbold, to William Gerald Dare Morgan, a son of Mrs. William D. Morgan of 26 Washington Square North. Miss Newbold's mother was formerly Miss Susan Coolidge of Boston, a daughter of Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, at one time Ambassador to France. Miss Newbold's brother, Thomas Jefferson Newbold, married a Boston girl two years ago, Miss Katherine Hubbard, a daughter of Graham Hubbard.

Mr. Morgan was graduated from Yale in the class of 1901, and went abroad to be a war correspondent last Spring and Summer. Miss Ruth Morgan, who a few days since was elected President of the Colony Club, taking the place of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, is his sister, and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie is another sister. Mr. Morgan is a member of various clubs, including the Metropolitan at Washington, D. C., and the Knickerbocker and Racquet Clubs of New York. Mr. Morgan is now in this city with his mother. No date has so far been mentioned for the wedding.

J. Alden Weir, President of the National Academy of Design, and Mrs. Weir have announced the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Caroline Alden Weir, to George P. Ely, the son of Mrs. George Ely of Old Lyme, Conn. Mr. Ely was educated at the Milton School, and is engaged in business in this city. Miss Weir's father is one of the best-known American artists. He was one of the founders of the Society of American Artists, and with Twachtman, he and eight others made up the group called the Ten American Artists. His father, Professor Robert W. Weir, taught at West Point, and Mr. Weir studied under him and also under Gérôme. He is one of the Metropolitan Museum Board, and succeeded John W. Alexander as President of the National Academy. Mrs. Weir was Miss Ella Baker. The Misses Dorothy and Cora Weir are sisters of Miss Weir. The wedding is set for June, and will probably take place in New York City before the Weirs go to their country home at Windham, Conn.

Mrs. William K. Draper.
Photo Underwood & Underwood.

Mrs. Gustave Schirmer of 117 East Thirty-fifth Street has announced the engagement of her only daughter, Miss Gertrude H. Schirmer, to William Rodman Fay of Boston. Miss Schirmer is a daughter of the late Gustave Schirmer, the music publisher, and has a younger brother, Robert Schirmer, at St. George's.

Mr. Fay is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Story Fay, Jr., of Boston, and a grandson of Mrs. Joseph S. Fay. He is a Harvard graduate, class of 1907, and in 1910 was graduated from the Harvard Law School. His clubs include the Somerset of Boston, the Tennis and Racquet, and the Norfolk Hunt and Dedham Polo and Country. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

An engagement that will unite a Boston family with one in New York is that of Miss Caroline W. Foster of the former city to Theodore Sizer of the latter place. Mr. Sizer, who is a Harvard man, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ryland Sizer of 53 East Seventy-third Street, and a brother of Miss Emmalena Sizer, one of the most popular débutantes of the Winter she came out, and also of Robert Ryland Sizer. Mr. Foster was for a long time President of Chickering & Son. The Misses Edith H., Hilda C., and Barbara Foster are sisters of Mr. Sizer's fiancée, and she has a brother, Reginald C. Foster. Mr. Sizer's mother was formerly Miss Thompson of Baltimore. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Another engagement is that of Miss Mary Green, a daughter of Adolphus W. Green, the President of the National Biscuit Company, to Norman P. Ream, a son of the late Norman P. Ream, a capitalist, whose rise from doing farm work and clerking in a country store, to great wealth and a directorship in many important companies, including the National Biscuit Company, is a romance of persistent effort and hard work. Mr. Ream's sisters include Mrs. John L. Kemmerer of Short Hills, Mrs. Redmond D. Stephens of Chicago, and Robert C. Ream, Louis Marshall Ream, and Edward K. Ream. Miss Green is a sister of Miss Josephine Green who married Lucius Pond Ordway, Jr., of St. Paul, Minn., early last Winter at the Plaza. Mr. Ream is a member of Squadron A and the Aero and Essex County Clubs.

Mrs. Andrew James Caldwell of Newburg-on-Hudson announces the engagement of her second daughter, Miss Rosalind Deering Caldwell, to John Brewer of Rockville, Md. Miss Caldwell, who was educated in the Georgetown Visitation Convent, is a daughter of the late Andrew James Caldwell, well known in engineering circles. Mr. Brewer, who is a son of the late Judge Brewer of Montgomery County Md., is manager of the R. G. Dun Mercantile Agency in Washington, D. C., where the wedding is to take place very quietly on June 3.

The engagement of Miss Lydia Electra Harper, a daughter of John Harper of Pittsburgh, to Ralph E. Brush, a son of Mrs. Augustus Brush of Greenwich, Conn., and who is a lawyer with offices in New York, was another engagement of the week of interest in this city.

A Philadelphia engagement, also of interest in New York, is that of Miss Alberta Wright Brinton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Brinton of Overbrook, Penn., to Pier Cesare Sturani, a son of Count Carlo Sturani of Bologna, Italy. Miss Brinton is a sister of Mrs. Ernest du Pont, Mrs. James Cushing Bayley, and Miss Helen Carson Brinton.

Mrs. Frank B. Grimes of Pawpaw, Mich., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Vesta Lucile Grimes, to Cecil Dashwood Giles, formerly of London, a grandson of the late Admiral John Giles of the Royal Navy, but now of 342 West Eighty-fifth Street, New York. Miss Grimes is a descendant of Lord Chichester of Donegal, Ireland, and was graduated from the University of Chicago and is at present in New York studying interior decorating in the New York School of Applied Fine Arts.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Oliver Smith of 29 Washington Square West have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Guthrie Smith, to Henry Douglas Lawton of Rye, N. Y. Mr. Lawton is a brother of Miss Mary E. Lawton and a member of the University Club.

The engagement is also announced of Miss Margaret Dodsworth, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Dodsworth of Summit, N. J., to J. Albert de Camp of Brooklyn. Miss Dodsworth is a granddaughter of the late William Dodsworth, who was the editor and proprietor of The Journal of Commerce.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Alice Guernsey and Ernest Baxter Osborne of 116 East Sixty-third Street are just completed. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, April 26, in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, will officiate. Miss Guernsey will have only one attendant, Miss Frances Gordon Wendell, the daughter of Mrs. Gordon. Mr. Osborne's best man is to be his brother, Harold S. Osborne, and the six ushers will include another brother, Lawrence W. Osborne; four of the bridegroom's first cousins, Lawrence S. Butler, Richard Smith Emmet, Charles S. Butler, and Lawrence G. White, and Benjamin Clark. None but relatives and a very few close friends have been invited to the ceremony, and the following reception will be a small one and is to be held at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Joseph Reynolds Guernsey, 540 Park Avenue. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Osborne will go to St. James, L. I., for the Summer.

Miss Oroville Wooster, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wooster of California, whose marriage to Walter L. Richard, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richard of this city, will take place on Monday, April 24, at 4:30 in St. Thomas's Church, will have two California girls as her attendants, her sister, Miss Edith Wooster, and Miss Ruby Bond. The wedding reception will be held at the New York home of her aunt, Mrs. C. A. Spreckels, 640 Park Avenue.

Mr. Richard will have Richard P. Lounsbery as his best man and the ushers are to include his brothers, Harold C. Richard, who married Miss Vera Van Buren, and George N. Richard, Robert L. Hamilton, and Brice S. Evans of Boston and John Eglinton, Jr., and Daniel Lawton of New York. He will entertain his attendants at dinner at the Calumet Club on April 21.

Miss Eugenia Griffin Baker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Baker, and Henry Herbert Jessup, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wynans Jessup, have decided on Saturday, April 29, for their marriage. Miss Baker will have as her matron of honor her sister, Mrs. Carl A. Miller, and the Misses Elizabeth Miner and Helen Monteith, classmates of Miss Baker at Rosemary Hall; Miss Mary Schmidt, a classmate at Bryn Mawr; Caroline Allport of Chicago, and Christie Jessup and Mary Woodin of New York, are to be the bridesmaids. Mr. Jessup's best man will be his cousin, William Huntington Jessup, and the ushers are to include his three brothers, Theodore Carrington Jessup, John Butler Jessup, and Philip Carol Jessup, also James R. Jessup, a cousin, and two brothers of the bride, William Edgar Baker, Jr., and Alan Baker. The wedding reception will follow at the town house of the bride's parents, 667 Madison Avenue.

Miss Jean Nelson Long, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Long of Ardmore, Penn., and William Tredwell Ketcham, a son of Mrs. Arthur C. Ketcham of 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City, are to be married on Saturday, May 6, in the First Presbyterian Church at Ardmore, Penn. The maid of honor is to be Miss M. Elizabeth Deans of Philadelphia, and the Misses Sarah H. Winslow of Boston and Linda W. Baker of Bala, Penn., will be bridesmaids. Arthur Collins Ketcham is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Thomas Hunt Talmage, Henry S. Stearns, Jr., John H. Stewart, and Edwin B. Dickinson of this city; Howard B. Lee of Detroit, Donald Satterthwait of Wilmington, Del.; Harold H. Gile of Colorado Springs, and William H. Long, Jr.

On Tuesday of this week, April 4, the marriage of Miss Eleanor Arnett Nash and Culver McWilliams of this city will take place at Ramaqua, the country estate of Miss Nash's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Edmund S. Nash, at Rye, N. Y., at 4:30 o'clock. Miss Nash's sister, Mrs. Douglas Gorman of Baltimore, is to be her matron of honor. Mr. Nash will give his daughter in marriage. Edmund Witherell Nash is to be the best man and only other attendant, as it is to be a quiet wedding, owing to illness in the family. The Rev. Francis Allen Brown of Savannah, Ga., will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Townsend Henshaw.

Miss Nash comes of an old Southern family from whom the city of Nashville, Tenn., was named, and is a granddaughter of Sir Hugh Owen of Wales.

Mrs. Warren Delano will open her house, 39 East Thirty-sixth Street, on Friday mornings in Lent for a series of French readings by Jeanne Roulet-Pavey. The first took place last Friday. The selections will be from the younger Dumas's "Les Idées de Madame Aubray," Maeterinck's "L'Oiseau Bleu," De Curel's "La Figurante," Anatole France's "Contes," Brieux's "Le Berceau," Bernard's "Le Danseur Inconnu," and Romain Coolus's "Coeur à Coeur."

The American Fakirs, a branch of the Art Students' League, are to give a charity ball on Wednesday, April 5, in the Della Robbia Room of the Vanderbilt. There are to be four orchestras, and an automobile will be offered as a prize, and a prize for the best costume will also be a feature. A fine of $2 is to be imposed on any one not appearing in fancy dress. The Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel have promised to be present.

The marriage of Miss Mary Bishop Harriman, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Low Harriman, and granddaughter of the late Heber R. Bishop, and Felix T. Rowen will take place very quietly on Tuesday, April 4, in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. There will be no attendants, and none but the families are invited.

A series of entertainments for the benefit of the Prison Committee of the Public Forum, Church of the Ascension, are to be held fortnightly at the Parish House, 12 West Eleventh Street, and Mrs. John H. Flagler is Chairman of the committee in charge.

Many New Yorkers are returning to town from the various Winter resorts and from other cities, where they have been entertained at dinners and receptions, since dances are not really considered proper Lenten gayeties unless for charity. Or else they are leaving town for their country homes or the fashionable springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy have returned to the Plaza from Philadelphia, where they were entertained by Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, Mrs. Charlemagne Tower among others. Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Lindaberry and Miss Margaret Lindaberry have left the St. Regis, where they spent the Winter, and are occupying their Summer home, Meadow Brook, at Bernardsville, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Henderson and Miss Margaret Clarkson Henderson, who were also there, have gone to their country place, Amidie Farm, at Scotch Plains, N. J. Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher is at Coronado Beach, Cal., where she is playing golf, at which she has always been an expert amateur.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend and the Misses Adeline and Marion Townsend of 237 Madison Avenue have taken a cottage at the Hot Springs, which they occupy from April 7 until the first of May.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Averell Harriman have returned from California, where they spent several weeks, and Mr. and Mrs. Rawson Underhill and Miss Underhill and Beekman Underhill have returned from the Bahamas.

The Comtesse Alain de Pierrefeu of Paris, who has been the guest of Mrs. Henry P. Loomis at her Tuxedo Park home, has gone on to Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Coppell, who are in Pasadena, Cal., purpose leaving there on April 7 for New York.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth came on from Washington to meet her father, Colonel Roosevelt, on his return from his recent cruise, and has been spending several days at Sagamore Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dickinson of Châtenay, Irvington, are in town at the Gotham, where they will remain until the first of May.

Mrs. Edward La Montagne and Miss Dolly La Montagne have returned from the West Indies to 135 East Fortieth Street. Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, who spent some time at Nassau, in the Bahamas, have returned to New York.

Howard Taylor, who has been ill, has returned to his town house after convalescing at Atlantic City.

Among the New Yorkers who have leased homes for the Summer are Mrs. John Clinton Gray, who has taken a lease on the Zabriskie villa, on Rhode Island Avenue, Newport, for five years, with the privilege of extending it to ten. Mrs. William M. Kingsland of this city has leased Belair, Miss Caroline L. Morgan's villa, at Lenox, and which Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren occupied last season.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson has purchased the farm belonging to the R. Wallace Peckham estate, bordering on the Seaconnet River, in Middletown, R. I., a few miles from the city line of Newport.

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CONVALESCENTS SHOW THEIR HANDICRAFT

Sharonware Garden Furniture at Flower Show Made by Men Who Suffer from Heart Disease.

ONE of the booths at the International Flower Show, which opens next Wednesday at the Grand Central Palace, will be devoted to the sale of Sharonware flower pots and garden furniture, the handicraft of pupils of the Trade School for Cardiac Convalescents—men who suffer with chronic heart disease and cannot earn a livelihood at ordinary occupations. Some of the most influential people in New York are deeply interested in the school, which is an outgrowth of the convalescent home for cardiac cases established at Sharon, Conn., in July, 1913, and transferred to the care of the Burke Foundation last year.

The experience of the home and school has shown that it is an economy to keep "cardiacs" well and at work rather than sustain the expense of their care in hospital and that of their families while the wage-earner is incapacitated. This was even realized in April, 1912, when the New York Conference on Hospital Social Service, an organization representing the social service departments of some twenty-five hospitals and dispensaries in this city, considered the problem of sufferers from heart disease and appointed a committee to study the situation and report on the "occupational training of chronic cardiac cases." It was upon the presentation of this report in November of the same year that a suggestion was made by Dr. Lewis Conner which ultimately led to the establishment of the Sharon Home.

His suggestion was that inasmuch as cardiac cases need a protracted convalescence upon discharge from hospital, this convalescent period of several months would provide an ideal opportunity for a study of the patient's capacity and adaptability, both physical and mental, and for the selection and teaching of a trade suitable both to his intelligence and to his physical handicap.

In the original plan the financial responsibility was to be apportioned among fifteen of the hospital committees represented in the conference, but concerted action could not be secured immediately. Fortunately, however, the Burke Relief Foundation came to the rescue with a generous appropriation, inasmuch as it was about to establish a great convalescents' home at White Plains, N. Y., and was interested in the problems involved in the treatment of cardiac cases. It was upon this assurance that the venture was launched.

One of the first problems to be solved concerned the employment of a suitable industrial teacher. Dr. Herbert J. Hall of Marblehead, Mass., a pioneer in handicraft work for convalescents, was consulted, and Mrs. M. D. Kling, one of his pupils, was appointed teacher of industries. After several months of training and medical supervision several of the "graduates" were returned to New York from Sharon and a Sharonware Workshop was started in Henry Street, with Mrs. Kling in charge. Miss Mary L. Putnam, another of Dr. Hall's pupils, being chosen to teach at Sharon.

The organization was incorporated on July 22, 1914, just a year after the Sharon home had been opened. In this time the Trade School for Cardiac Convalescents had cared for forty patients of various nationalities, ranging in age from 20 to 60 years. The occupations represented were varied. Almost all were unsuited to the physical condition of the men. Either the work was too heavy, as in the case of coal passers, icemen, truck drivers, and bricklayers, or it involved too much activity, as in the case of messenger boys or delivery boys.

The Henry Street Workshop was installed in the basement of All Saints' Church on Jan. 28, 1914, and its output met with such a favorable reception that a larger shop was soon started in the basement of 84 Lexington Avenue, giving work to several additional cardiacs. Later the second floor of this building was rented and twenty-one men were employed in manufacturing Sharonware flower pots and a limited number of garden pieces, such as jardinières, bird baths, sun dials, and garden seats.

Sales increased so rapidly that in January of this year the whole building at 84 Lexington Avenue was rented, and the workshop is now prepared to give work to an unlimited number of cardiacs, filling present orders. In addition to giving the men suitable work, limited hours, sufficient wages and medical care, they are allowed the use of the top floor of the building as a club room, where they may gather socially in the evenings, on Sundays and holidays, to play cards, games, read or rest. The men are employed from two to seven hours daily, according to their physical ability, earning from $3 to $10 a week. In their previous occupations some had earned but $4 a week, while others had earned as much as $35. Thus, considering their hours in the Sharonware Workshop, they earn a fair wage. The fact that the men are free from anxiety and worry and are again useful members of society makes them happy, and it is a well-founded fact that a contented mind has much to do with the general condition of a cardiac.

At first the output from the Sharon Home and its original workshop was confined to flower pots, but later more ambitious pieces were molded. The exhibit at the Flower Show will include bird baths, sun dials, garden seats, a Florentine fountain, various garden jardinières, pedestals, terminal figures, Roman ferneries, balustrades, Renaissance and Pompeian columns suitable for pergolas, wall fountains, garden tables for outdoor teas and luncheons, porch boxes, fruit baskets, gate posts, large vases, and copings for garden pools.

The furniture is designed by architects and sculptors and is reputed to be frost proof. Exposure to weather conditions improves its durability and beautifies its texture and color. The objects are now on sale at 150 agencies in New York City and vicinity.

In her report of the first year of industrial work at Sharon, Miss Putnam suggests that other forms of occupational work may be adopted. She says:

For some years past various institutions have been using different lines of occupational work. At Marblehead Dr. Hall employs his patients in various forms of handicraft work, such as pottery making, weaving, and cement work. At Waverley, Mass., Dr. Fernald keeps large numbers of feeble-minded patients employed in producing articles that are used as supplies for the whole institution. In such a place as our school at Sharon occupational work is especially valuable. Our patients are city-bred men who have always worked hard. If they had no work to interest them at Sharon they would be restless as soon as they began to improve physically, and would develop a spirit of discontent and a tendency to worry over their home conditions.

Cement work was selected for our first experiment, upon the recommendation of Dr. Hall and after an investigation of its possibilities for our type of workmen by members of our Medical Board. Of all the possibilities originally suggested for our purpose, this work alone seemed to meet all three of our requirements. The cement work is practical for untrained workmen, provided they are well directed and supplied with good molds. It can be done by men with little manual dexterity or training. It involves no physical strain or heavy lifting, nor any exercise that affects the circulation in a harmful way. Finally, this work gives promise of a definite market, especially as the cement articles produced—flower pots and garden furniture—have attained good design and artistic coloring. Cement work is, up to this time, the only industry being taught at Sharon.

It has never been the intention to limit ourselves to one form of industrial training, provided other occupations can be found which meet our requirements; and the Industrial Committee, the teacher at Sharon, and the manager of the New York shops have been constantly on the outlook for other industries which offer sufficient promise to warrant the time and expense of trying them out. In June the Industrial Director made a study of the occupational work being done in a number of institutions, and submitted a report, with recommendations, to the Industrial Committee; but as yet it has not been possible to act upon these recommendations. With a workshop large enough for experimental purposes, and funds sufficient to branch out gradually in other lines, it would be possible to attempt other forms of industrial training, and it is hoped that such facilities will be available in another year.

The industrial teacher at Sharon works in close co-operation with the doctor and nurses. She is directed and advised by the Superintendent or her assistant as to the length of time each patient may work during the day. She observes her pupils carefully, and reports signs of fatigue or, if the contrary, evidences of increased energy and efficiency; so that no one shall be worked beyond his strength, and yet each do as much as he can easily. In our shop haste is discouraged, but careful, patient work is valued highly.

Those in charge of the Sharon School are not yet prepared to say whether they can make their patients economically independent. The task is beset with many difficulties. "It is obvious," says the report, "that we cannot hope to reply upon any single trade, however well adapted it may be to our special purpose. More trades suitable to our needs must be found, and that aspect of the problem is now receiving careful attention."

The Sharonware Workshop is operated by the following Board of Trustees: Dr. Lewis A. Conner, President; Mrs. W. H. Truesdale, Vice President; C. F. Neergaard, Treasurer; Mrs. Alfred F. Hess, Secretary; Dr. John Winters Brannan, Dr. Frederick Brush, Miss Mabel Choate, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. W. H. Hyde, Miss Anna Maxwell, Mrs. C. F. Neergaard, Mrs. Ponsonby Ogle, Dr. N. Gilbert Seymour, Miss Mary E. Wadley, and S. Herbert Wolfe. The Trustees hope that the booth at the Flower Show will be a means of creating public interest in their enterprise.

Sharonware Booth at the Flower Show.

ORIGIN OF THE STRIPE VOGUE

Women of the Southern Resorts Set Pace in New Fashion.

Look at any group of women at the fashionable Southern resorts and you will look at a group almost as striped as a chain band of convicts.

In a double page of photographs of fashionable folk at Palm Beach in a recent magazine nine out of thirteen of them were striped.

Just what influence these Southern resort styles will have on our later Northern Summer resort styles nobody yet knows. But probable it is that they will have some influence. And stripes will probably adorn the ocean's shore and the mountain's side this Summer.

Striped jersey cloth is one of the fabrics that is much used for outing and sports clothes. Sometimes it is combined with plain jersey cloth in one-piece frocks. Sometimes there is a skirt of the stripes with a blouse of plain white. Sometimes there is a plain skirt with a striped coat or sweater.

Then there are outing hats of striped silk and jersey cloth, and striped parasols to match. These look especially well, these striped hats and parasols, with frocks or plain color or white.

Besides this there is the striped method of trimming. Ribbons or bands of silk are arranged in stripes around the bottom of a skirt of serge or gabardine, and blouses are also trimmed with inset stripes of contrasting material.

Stripes, too, are much seen outside of the realm of clothes. There are striped wall papers, striped cretonnes and chintzes, thin striped fabrics for the windows and striped silks for sofa cushions and curtains.

CITIZENSHIP SYLLABUS NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED

Textbook Will Be Used by National Americanization Committee to Teach Immigrants.

A NEW textbook, different from any ever written before in this country, has been published by the New York State Department of Education and is now being distributed under the auspices of the National Americanization Committee, of which Cardinal Gibbons, Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Thomas A. Edison, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jacob H. Schiff, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, and President John Grier Hibben of Princeton are members. The title of the book is "The Citizenship Syllabus," and it is intended for the instruction of adult immigrants, the purpose being, according to the committee, "to train our foreign-born population for good, efficient, and devoted American citizenship.

The syllabus is to be used as a textbook in night schools for adult aliens in all parts of the country. It is a book of instruction not only for the alien, but also for men and women teachers who will explain the principles of citizenship to their immigrant pupils.

"If every city and town in the country today were to provide night classes in which its non-English speaking adult population could learn English and the first principles of American citizenship we should have," says the National Americanization Committee, "the machinery for Americanization." The committee adds:

For while Americanization means much more than the English language and civics, English is the indispensable key. A general provision for teaching it would be a tremendous achievement, for we have never had this before. We now have facilities for perhaps one immigrant in ten in the best equipped States, and for none at all in some States.

We have requirements for naturalization and no facilities for meeting them. We tell every immigrant that to be a citizen and a competent resident of the United States he must be able to use the English language and show that he is "attached to the principles of the Constitution." But we have not thought it our responsibility to provide the ways and means. And therefore if night schools and classes on an adequate scale were now provided for in every community with a considerable foreign-born population, we should have at least an Americanization policy and program; and we should be infinitely further along on the road to national unity than we now are.

But though we should have the machinery we should not have Americanization. We should still have to connect the immigrant with the schools. At present this necessity represents half the battle of Americanization. We have so long left to chance and to the principle of the survival of the fittest the Americanization of our great foreign-born population that we cannot now by any single measure deal adequately with the situation we have created. What that situation is needs no exposition here; the headlines of the last six months, the history of strikes among foreign-born colonies in munition factories and elsewhere, the catalogues of newly formed "leagues" and "societies," the racial meetings, programs, and resolutions are a sufficient index. What America is facing now is not simply the economic problem of giving the immigrant a chance as a piece of benevolent paternalism; in the large number of unassimilated groups in our factories and towns we are facing a vast social problem involving our national unity, the preservation of a uniform ideal of citizenship, the maintenance of industrial peace, and the conservation of a social ideal based on the use of the English language, a regard for American citizenship, and American standards of living.

To meet this great problem "The Citizenship Syllabus" has been compiled. It is a little book of forty-eight pages. Part one outlines an elementary course in the civic training of immigrants; part two contains the advanced course, and part three an independent course on naturalization. A fourth chapter includes suggestions for teachers.

In the introduction the authors point out that good citizenship is essential to the existence of the United States, and add "that in recent years the citizenship of our alien-born population has become an important factor in our domestic and social life, because of the many cities with a large foreign vote."

Then follows this significant statement:

The need for educational work in civics and instruction in naturalization proceedings is obvious. More than 25 per cent. (6,646,817) of all the males of voting age in the United States are foreign-born, and only 45 per cent. are naturalized; the remaining 55 per cent. (3,612,700) give us concretely the "naturalization problem" of our country. Most of the three million who have become citizens through the regular naturalization procedure have had little or no training for such citizenship, and the other three and a half million are an unassimilated element which gives a great opportunity for the promotion of civic training. Whenever there is in a democracy a large male population of voting age who have not a voice in the government there is not pure democracy but often fertile soil for the seeds of anarchy and violent socialism. These facts measure the problem but do not indicate the extent of its human and personal influence upon every American citizen.

In the elementary course for the proposed immigrant night schools instruction is so arranged as to be objective until a reasonable command of the English language is acquired by the pupil. It is in five sub-parts, the first dealing with the citizen himself, the food he eats, the clothes he wears, the water he drinks and bathes in, the home that he makes for himself and his family in America; and, lastly, his obligations to that family and his responsibility as an American citizen. He is taught that good food means health; that it is foolish to buy and illegal to sell spoiled and improper foods; that he must demand value received from the dealer, and if that dealer takes advantage of his ignorance and sells him food that is not clean and wholesome it is his duty to report it to the proper authorities. His clothing should be made under sanitary conditions, and, furthermore, he is taught how to know such goods when he goes forth to buy, while the fallacy of buying on the installment plan is impressed upon him.

The chapter "The Citizen's Country" is one of the most interesting from the standpoint of Americanization. That part of the course is outlined as follows:

THE CITIZEN'S COUNTRY—THE UNITED STATES.

Purpose: To show the greatness of America and the devotion of its citizens.

1. The Country of United States:
   (a) Have the members of the class locate on a good map of United States boundaries, important cities, capitals of the State and nation, and main geographical features.
   (b) Comparison of the United States with the student's own native country in extent, climate, and products.
   (c) The farm lands of the United States; how to secure work on a farm; how to become a farmer; homestead laws.
   (d) The territorial growth of the United States.
   (e) The greatness of America.
2. America's Great Men:
   (a) Story of Christopher Columbus discovering America.
   (b) Life of George Washington as the first citizen of the United States.
   (c) Biography of Abraham Lincoln, the savior of American citizenship.
   (d) Our present President.
   (e) Every American citizen can serve America, the land of many peoples.
3. The American Flag:
   (a) With an American flag give a description of it through the question and answer method.
   (b) Explanation of what the flag stands for.
   (c) History of the American flag.
   (d) The love of American citizens for the flag.
   (e) Pledge of allegiance: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice to all."
   (f) Life stories of successful immigrants in your community.
4. Holidays and National Anniversaries:
   (a) Prepare on the blackboard a list of American holidays and anniversaries.
   (b) With the assistance of the class, write what they stand for and how they are celebrated.
   (c) Assign a holiday to each member of the class to write a short statement about it.
   (d) Celebrate with special exercise any national holidays occurring during school session.

Other chapters deal with a thousand other subjects, a knowledge of which is necessary in the making of a good American citizen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Certain unscrupulous houses have been in the habit of showing fictitious Callot Models made up for the purpose of selling their inferior goods (even using copies of our Models). This is, therefore, to make public the fact that only the under-mentioned firms are in possession of our Models, and that our clients will be unable to purchase them from any other firms in the United States:

New York.	Manteaux	Robes	Jaquettes	Blouses
Bendel	5	50	10	2
Kurzman	10	15	1	..
W. Th. Hardy	..	21	..	..
H. Angelo & Co.	..	18	2	..
L. Thurn	..	16	4	2
Lichtenstein	3	13	3	..
Spain	..	15	3	..
Max Schwarcz & Co.	5	9	1	..
L. P. Hollander & Co.	..	13	3	..
Maginnis & Thomas	..	12	1	..
Bonwit Teller	1	5	..	..
B. Altman & Co.	..	11	..	..
Jane & Andree	..	10	1	..
Mollie O'Hara	..	10	1	..
Shanaham	..	10	1	..
Simcox	..	9	2	..
Durante Bros.	..	9	1	..
Hickson & Co.	2	7	1	..
G. Remond et Beaufils	..	9	1	..
Sidney Stern	..	8	2	..
A. Beller & Co.	4	4	..	..
Wolf & Shulhof	1	6	..	..
Rohn Rienzo	2	4	1	..
Butler	..	6	..	..
Joseph H. Cohen	..	6	..	..
J. M. Gidding & Co.	2	3	..	..
Franklin Simon & Co.	2	3	..	..
Louise & Co.	..	4	1	..
Julius Stein	..	4	1	..
T. M. & J. M. Fox	1	3	..	..
Van Smyth	..	4	..	..
Jacqueline	..	3	1	..
Bergdorf & Goodman	..	3	..	..
Mange	..	3	..	..
Pursell	1	2	..	..
O'Sullivan	..	3	..	..
James McCreary & Co.	..	2	1	..
Helene	..	2	1	..
L. Mayer	..	2	1	..
Blaine & Co.	..	2	..	..

New York. (Cont'd)	Manteaux	Robes	Jaquettes	Blouses
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Antoinette G. Worrall	..	2	..	..
Aitken Son & Co.	..	1	..	..
Lefcourt & Brenner	..	6	..	..
Anderson Warner	..	1	..	..
Gimbel Bros.	..	1	..	..
Leonard O'Neill	..	1	..	..
Sandifer	..	1	..	..
Strawbridge & Clothier	..	1	..	..
Stern Brothers	..	1	..	..
Wile & Co.	3	..	..	..
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Ruby	..	8	2	2
Driscoll & Co.	..	4	..	..
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Marshall Field	1	7	2	..
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Philadelphia.				
Meely	..	6	3	..
Altemus	1	2	..	..
Fitzpatrick	..	2	..	..
Graham	..	2	..	..
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THE WEEK'S WAR OPERATIONS IN EUROPE

German Effort to Surround and Capture the Fortress of Verdun Continues Slowly but Unremittingly—Tactical Value of Malancourt.

By a Military Expert.

Is the curtain about to be rung down on the battle of Verdun? This is the question that arises as a result of the week's operations on the western front, and is probably the most interesting question that has solicited answer for many months, indeed, it might be said without exaggeration, since the battle of the Marne. We could not possibly have a better insight into the true condition of Germany or, in fact, of the Allies than the correct answer would give us.

If the battle is over, one thing about which there has been a great deal of discussion need be discussed no longer, for it will be a fact positively proved. No matter what Germany may do, it is impossible that she should win the war. A tie, and a settlement on the basis of the status quo ante, still would remain a possibility. But a victory would be beyond conception.

I have contended in these reviews from the beginning that, if the coalescence of the Allies could not be broken by independent defeats, which would force independent peace, Germany had no chance to win. We can even disregard the matter of men, in which the Allies have such an overwhelming potential superiority. Men, after all, have proved to be, in a great measure, secondary in modern war. Considering but the two main factors that affect modern fighting on a large scale, money and munitions, the mobilization of finances and of manufacturing industries, Germany falls so far below the resources of the Allies that the longer the war lasts the more hopeless her position becomes.

The justification of this point of view, the proof of it beyond the shadow of a doubt—this is what the battle of Verdun will prove if it results in a German check. Such a check would be a serious German defeat—all the more serious because it would be something that Germany could not hide before the world, could not explain even with all the ingenuity of her press agents. It would be an admission of what the Allies have consistently claimed — that Germany's light was dimmed at Liége and Namur when the Kaiser's troops were held up and delayed for precious days, and was utterly extinguished at the Marne.

Germany has made the battle of Verdun her great effort, the greatest of the war. All the terrible machinery of war that German and Austrian minds have evolved has been tried. The great guns that made such short shrift of the supposed impregnable fortresses of the Belgian cities have been brought into play, concentrated in numbers that no other section of the battle area on any front has seen. Great guns and small, all calibres, thousands of machine guns, great masses of infantry, going forward in successive waves and suffering inconceivable losses, have been thrown forward time and time again against the French lines.

The poisonous gases, barred by international agreement but introduced by Germany with such terrific effect in front of Ypres, have been thrown forward in clouds over the French positions. Liquid fire, shooting out ahead of the attacking infantry like so many gigantic dragons' tongues, have seared the French infantry as they manned their rifles. Nothing was omitted, no machine not run to capacity. But the French line is still intact.

All of Germany's allies and the German public either knows now or soon will know how serious and tremendous the German effort has been. If it fails, Germany has told them all most eloquently that she can do nothing on the western front but exert every effort to hold her own. What the effect of such an admission will be no one can foretell. That Germany, with all the boasting that has been done by her clever and tireless press agents, could possibly retain the prestige which she has created through her many successful and brilliant feats of arms is impossible. And the Verdun battle is really a battle for prestige, a moral battle just as much as it is a battle with war material. The worst of it is that now the moral effect against Germany if she loses will be greater than the effect on her enemy.

Each day that the fight is prolonged makes it more and more necessary that Germany should win and at the same time lessens her chances of winning. As I stated in the first of these reviews dealing with the Verdun fighting, a surprise attack can only be successful if it succeeds at once. An attack in force, such as the Verdun attack is, can only be successful if it succeeds before the defense can have the time and opportunity to bring up the needed reserves and ammunition. The French have had plenty of time to prepare now, the element of surprise which existed for the first two days of the fighting exists no longer, and they have had all the time necessary to bring up all the reserves in men and guns that they possess. Therefore, Germany can no longer hope to win a victory which is, from a military sense, practicable.

I still contend that the Germans can take Verdun if they are willing to pay the price, provided only that they have the price to pay. But the price is beyond all reason, and the French will exact every farthing of it. And Germany realizes the necessity and the cost. A day or two ago I saw a letter from a city in Germany, written by a well-educated woman, dated March 3. It stated that the announcement was made on Feb. 28 that Verdun had fallen. This in itself is sufficient proof that German officialdom realizes that the military party must make good to the German people.

The German official reports which are published in the American press are, too, obviously written for civilian consumption. There is a tendency, which an analysis of these reports will show, greatly to exaggerate the importance of a given position which the Germans have taken by creating the impression that it has some peculiar strategic value to the French and to themselves. Witness, for example, the reports in regard to Douaumont. Now the real value of the Douaumont position is, as reference to any large scale map will show, not in Douaumont itself, but in what is known as the plateau of Douaumont, which rises immediately in rear of the town and is a commanding position and truly a part of the main line of French defenses. Nothing of this can be gleaned from the German official reports. The Germans have never reached this plateau, yet all their reports of the earlier fighting dilate on the importance not of the plateau but of the town itself, which is, with the possible exception of minor outskirts, in German hands.

Germany is hard pressed, but more still apparently puzzled just what to do. She has given the best she had, but it is not good enough. She has concentrated an array of artillery against the Verdun position that no troops in any war have ever faced. But the French have withstood it in spite of the tremendous moral effect of heavy shell fire, and when it was over, still had the ability to stand steady under the charges of the German infantry. And the Germans have the best infantry in the world. Let there be no mistake about that. The Germans, because of the German system, can do things which no other infantry in the world can be forced to do. I do not believe that with all the bravery of the French, with all the bulldog grit of the English, with all the impetuosity of the American, the infantry of any of these countries could be made to charge again and again over the bodies of their dead and wounded comrades in the face of the truly awful fire that the French 75s and the French machine guns and rifles have poured into the German ranks.

It is not that the Germans are more courageous. It is due rather to the fundamental difference in their habits of thought. The German war machine has not the flexibility nor the individualism that marks the military forces of the other nations. The German is not brought up to believe in individualism but to obey the command of his superiors. It matters not what that command may be or where it leads. It may be right, it may be wrong; it may spring from an ignorance of conditions or from an utter disregard of facts. But to the German, as he is trained, it is a command and must therefore be obeyed.

This habit of mind lends itself peculiarly to the German mass tactics which have been discarded by all other military people. The result is that if the enemy is able to resist the shock of the mass and is not overawed through the moral effect, he is able by the use of quick-firing artillery and the machine gun to inflict the maximum punishment on the offensive troops. It is the American knowledge of German tactics that makes all American writers on the war incredulous as to the reports of the Germans sustaining small losses. Realizing that the loss of the French and the British in the few days of fighting in the Champagne and about Lens last September was close to 300,000 men, it is hard to conceive how the German losses during the days since the attack on Verdun was begun on Feb. 21 can be any less. Indeed, if we ever get reliable reports of the German casualties in this six weeks' fight the casualties will prove to be considerably greater.

To return to the question of whether the battle of Verdun is about to be concluded, it is probable that it is not as yet and really will not be for some time. But the sting seems to have been taken from the German attack. The week has been ominously quiet. There have been sporadic artillery engagements on all parts of the front from Avocourt to Fresnés, but no consistent, followed-up attack has been made. The infantry has been generally quiet. The meaning of this is, to say the least, uncertain. It may be a breathing spell, a temporary lull in a battle which will presently break out with all the fury of the initial days.

The use of artillery on the enormous scale that has been prevalent in this fight puts an enormous strain on the transportation facilities for bringing up ammunition. Human flesh and blood wear down and need revitalizing. Changes in position demand redistribution of artillery. These things in themselves require occasional suspension of attacks, and the fact that such suspension has occurred is not, therefore, an indication that the attack has been abandoned.

The most significant indication of the disturbed state of mind that the Germans are in is the way the attacks have shifted. First, on one side of the Meuse, then on the other, the German artillery has been bombarding the French lines as if trying to search out a weak spot. But the infantry now is rarely sent forward. These artillery bombardments have not proved, as one would suspect, a preparation for the infantry attack. At least not in the general case. Nor have they been designed merely as a blind to cover the real point of attack. One day Douaumont is reported again to be under heavy fire. The next day Vaux is receiving the German attention; the next the east bank of the river is quiet and the fighting is concentrated about Avocourt.

The only gain recorded by the Germans during the week has been a part, and very possibly the larger part, of the town of Malancourt. That the Germans selected this as the point of attack is in itself an acknowledgment that their operations on the west bank of the river were not progressing according to schedule. References to last Sunday's review will show the German line, after their successes in this region, extending from Regnieville along the road from Cumières to Bethincourt, running along the northern slope of Le Mort Homme. From Bethincourt, it ran just north of the Forges-Malancourt road to a point a few hundred yards to the west of the latter place. Here it turned south, extending to the Esnes-Avocourt road, which it paralleled. Thus is seen the double salient described last Sunday.

This configuration of battle line is a very familiar one to the Germans. It is such a line that they themselves are facing at Lens, it is such a line as they invariably tried to create in their operations against Russia during the Summer and which they invariably turned to their advantage by driving the two points of the salients toward each other and forcing the evacuation of the territory in between. Obviously, it is the simplest method of advance once the salients have been created.

The Germans, however, at both points are in the woods, and apparently the fire of the French has been so directed as to prevent their debouching. Moreover, one of the points is the commanding position of Le Mort Homme, which the Germans have ineffectually tried to take at a heavy toll in men. At any rate, the French have made it seem for the time being impossible for the Germans to connect the two. Finding this to be the situation the Germans have tried to break the line joining Malancourt and Bethincourt by a frontal attack. The advantage of the salient is thus lost.

Malancourt has, to be sure, been almost entirely taken, but it is another case where the German report makes very good reading for the civilian population at home without meaning anything in a military sense. Malancourt, of itself, has no value. The only value to be found in this success lies in the fact that it brings the Germans a few yards nearer to a French position, which is undoubtedly causing them considerable trouble. This position is a small plateau amounting to but little more than a hilltop about 500 yards southwest of the town, from which the French have been able to bombard the German lines north of the Bethincourt-Malancourt road. This hilltop, like Le Mort Homme, is not a part of the main French position and has no strategic value. It has, however, considerable tactical value and is a point that the Germans would like to clear out as they have the other advanced French posts. It is now surrounded on three sides, forming a small and very sharp salient in the French lines, which is only a few hundred yards wide. If the Germans press the attack there it will probably fall quickly. Even so, however, the situation is not materially altered.

Early last week (the week beginning March 20) the Russians began to show great activity in the Riga and Jacobstadt regions. The reasons for this move at this time of the year are variously given. It is entirely possible that it is an echo of the Verdun fighting, the Russians wishing to take advantage of German preoccupation in the west to take control of the eastern situation before the Germans had an opportunity to seize the initiative. Whether this Russian move is to be developed to the point where it is a serious attempt to break the German lines is not yet apparent. It is claimed in Berlin that it is an absolutely necessary move in order to prevent a retirement over a wide front by reason of the Spring floods. It is claimed in this report that the Russian lines run through very low ground, particularly in the lake region south of Dvinsk, and that when the Spring thaws come the ground they hold is flooded and impossible of occupation. Therefore, it is said, the Russians must either retire to escape the flood or fight their way forward to higher ground.

It is not probable, however, that the Russians consider a serious movement at this time. Spring is rather late in Northern Russia, so the measure of success in any event would be small. But the Russians have so much more to gain by putting their surplus energy into the Armenian campaign that it would not seem logical to draw to any extent whatever from this field in order to initiate an offensive on a large scale elsewhere. The Russians know the fighting power of the Germans too well to think that they can make any serious inroads into their lines without summoning their maximum strength for the effort. As long as the Turks are being driven before them it would seem more logical to continue in this field and attempt to enter Turkey by the back door than to weaken the eastern army at this stage.

As the Russian plans have not developed to the point where any accurate judgment can be formed, it is rather a waste of time to speculate in regard to them. There is this further consideration, however, to be measured for what it is worth. The German failure at Verdun is already reported as having its effect on the Balkan States. Needless to say, the Russian victories in Armenia have also aroused suspicions as to the outcome of the war. If the French continue to hold out at Verdun, as now seems likely, it would add tremendously to the prestige of the Allies in the Balkans if Russia, after all she has suffered at German hands, should suddenly win a victory of any importance. It would, in a way, be an opportunity too good to miss.

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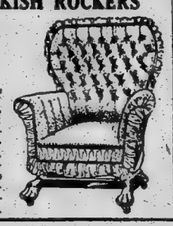

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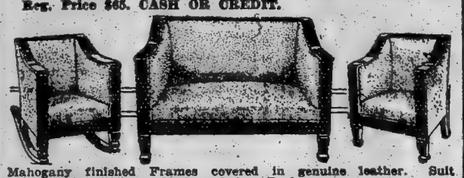

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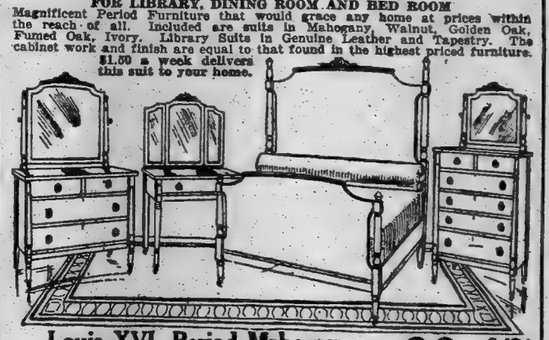

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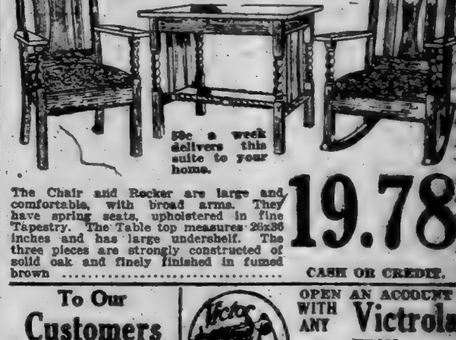

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Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended. Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Historic Peace Negotiations.

READER.—In the following wars, which have taken place within the last century or so, can you tell me how long an interval has elapsed in each case between the actual cessation of hostilities and the signing of permanent peace by the several affected countries in each instance? In other words, how long do the pourparlers and meetings between the diplomats last in each instance? The wars are: War of 1812, war with Mexico, Crimean war, civil war, Franco-Prussian war, Spanish-American war, Boer war, Russo-Japanese war, Balkan war of 1912.

In the War of 1812 the fighting actually continued after the signing of the treaty of peace, although the news of the agreement had not yet reached America. Peace negotiations were begun Aug. 7, 1814; the Treaty of Ghent was signed Dec. 24, 1814. There was some hard fighting in August and September, as well as the final hostilities referred to above.

The war with Mexico practically ended with the taking of Chapultepec by the American forces, Sept. 16, 1848; there was some desultory fighting after that, but it was chiefly of a guerrilla character, and negotiations for peace were immediately begun. (An armistice, Aug. 23 to Sept. 7, had ended with the resumption of hostilities.) The treaty of peace was signed Feb. 2, 1848.

Lee's army surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House April 9, 1865, but the final surrender of the last Confederate Army, and with it the complete end of the war, did not take place until May 26. The fighting had so far come to an end, however, that President Johnson had issued a proclamation on May 10 in which he substantially declared that hostilities were over. May 29 the Proclamation of Amnesty and Pardon was issued, and the work of reconstruction began.

In the Crimean War Kars surrendered Nov. 15, 1855. On Feb. 1, 1856, a protocol was signed accepting a basis of negotiations for peace; this was the day on which the Sebastopol docks were destroyed. Feb. 25 an armistice was agreed upon until March 31, and peace conferences were opened at Paris; Feb. 29 hostilities ended. The Treaty of Paris was concluded March 30.

To end the Franco-Prussian war, the first discussion of a general armistice and the conditions for the capitulation of Paris took place Jan. 23, 1871. Jan. 28 an armistice was signed (and with it the capitulation of Paris) to continue until Feb. 19. Peace preliminaries began then (the date of their actual commencement was Feb. 22) and were signed, as preliminaries, March 2; the final Treaty of Frankfort was signed May 10.

The protocol, at the end of the fighting in the Spanish-American war, was signed Aug. 12, 1898. Manila surrendered next day. The Peace of Paris was signed Dec. 10.

In the Boer war the first serious talk of peace took place in the early part of March, 1902. The last important engagement was Kitchener's "drive" of March 9 to 15. But fighting continued until almost the end of May. The treaty of unconditional surrender was signed May 31. The Boer delegates first met with Kitchener April 12. From then until the final agreement discussions were carried on. The Boers held the Conference of Vereeniging May 14 and agreed to the British terms, but the "no-surrender" delegates did not finally accept them until within an hour of the time (May 31) which had been set as the limit of agreement.

Russia was practically defeated in the Russo-Japanese war with the fall of Mukden, March 10, 1905, and the destruction of her fleet, May 26. President Roosevelt made his offer of peace mediation to both Governments June 8. Negotiations began Aug. 9, 1905; the Peace of Portsmouth was signed Sept. 5. All the nations except Montenegro signed the second armistice at the end of the first Balkan war, April 19, 1913; Montenegro captured Scutari and then immediately acceded to the armistice, April 23. Warned that the powers, who had been anxious for peace, would not tolerate protracted deliberations, the Balkan States concluded their negotiations and signed the Treaty of London May 30, 1913.

Death and Life Masks.

A. B. K.—How are death and life masks made? I should like as much information as possible.

In the preparation of death masks the usual method is to cover the face of the dead body with oil and then apply plaster of paris. The oil prevents too close adhesion to the skin and makes it possible to remove the plaster when it has hardened. A mold is thus formed into which fresh plaster is poured; the resulting cast is the "death mask." Death masks are of course exact resemblances of the faces from which they are made, and their value is impaired only by the changes of contour which may have been caused by death itself. The custom of taking death masks is very ancient and widespread as well. The Romans made them of wax, the Egyptians of thin gold plate. A few specimens have been found among the American Indians. Life masks are similarly made, but mobility of expression is necessarily sacrificed.

Iceland.

W. S. P.—Iceland is known as a "land of contrasts." As your question seeks information especially regarding its physical characteristics, we choose especially those "points of interest" in replying. The land of Iceland boasts in comparatively small compass fire and ice, volcanoes, glaciers, and geysers. There is magnificent scenery in its desolate plateaus. It has more than 100 volcanoes, of which the largest is Hecla, 5,100 feet high. There are thousands of craters in Iceland, the chief among them being Askya, with an area of thirty-four square miles. Of glaciers there are more than 120, with aggregated areas of about 5,200 square miles. The largest is Vatna. Not far from Hecla is the so-called geyser region, where there are many hot springs. The Great Geyser is sixty feet in diameter. One geyser was found to have water at a temperature of 262 degrees Fahrenheit, which makes it possibly the hottest spring in the world. One-eighth of Iceland is glacier-hidden, and there are ice-clad mountain domes, of which the highest is Oraefa-Jokull, 6,424 feet. There are not many settlements in Iceland. The capital is Reykjavik, with a population of 11,600, and after that the two chief towns are Akureyi, 2,080, and Isafiord, 1,859 inhabitants. The people of Iceland are described as unusually intelligent, and one authority states that "perhaps in no other country of Europe are so many books in proportion to the population printed and sold as in Iceland."

Albania.

C. S. W.—What is the capital of Albania? When was its Government established? Who is its present ruler?

The independence of Albania was proclaimed Nov. 28, 1912, and after a period of provisional government, an administrative system was devised with a European Prince, William of Wied, nominated by the powers as King, and an international Commission of Control responsible for the civil and financial administration. Prince William was chosen in November, 1913. He arrived at Durazzo, his new capital, March 7, 1914. His reign was brief and turbulent. He found the entire country in a state of anarchy, and a part of it in open revolt. One disturbance was put down only to be followed by a more serious outbreak, and on July 10 Prince William, whose abdication had been demanded by the insurgents, appealed to the powers for aid. But at that time the Concert of Europe, with the crisis of 1914 preparing, was unable to take care of Albania, and on the outbreak of the European war the new State relapsed into open anarchy. Sept. 3, 1914, Prince William left Durazzo. Late that month the Albanian Senate elected to the vacant throne Prince Burhan Eddin, son of the former Sultan Abdul-Hamid. In October Essed Pasha, (who had been head of the provisional Government before the powers took control, and had been made Minister of War and the Interior under William, only to revolt and be deported within two months,) entered Durazzo at the head of an army of 10,000 men, and was appointed President of the Provisional Government. Revolt broke out against him, and Albania has been in a state of practically uninterrupted disturbance for two years back. The only definite statement that can be made about the present "Government" is that Essed Pasha is the claimant to the Presidency. But the above résumé seems necessary in order to give any intelligible answer to your questions.

"Kultur."

C. S. W.—The word "Kultur" has been briefly defined as "civilization," but it requires considerably more than one word to make the meaning and connotation of the German term clear in the English language. It does not mean the same thing as our word "culture." Since your question implies a wish to differentiate sharply between the two words, we quote the following definition and comparison from Mr. Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., of Princeton:

"Kultur means the organized efficiency of a nation in the broadest sense—its successful achievement in civil and military administration, industry, commerce, finance, and in a quite secondary way in scholarship, letters, and art. Kultur applies to a nation as a whole, implying an enlightened government to which the individual is strictly subordinated. Thus Kultur is an attribute not of individuals—whose particular interests, on the contrary, must often be sacrificed to it—but of nations.

"Culture, for which the nearest German equivalent is 'Bildung,' is the opposite of all this. It is an attribute not of nations as a whole, but of accomplished individuals. It acquires national import only through the approval and admiration of these individuals by the rest, who share but slightly in the culture they applaud. The aim of culture is the enlightened and humane individual, conversant with the best values of the past and sensitive to the best values of the present. The open-mindedness and imagination implied in culture are potentially destructive to a highly organized Kultur. A cultured leader is generally too much alive to the point of view of his rival to be a wholly convinced partisan. Hence he lacks the intensity, drive, and narrowness that make for competitive success. Hence nations with cultured leaders have generally been beaten by those leaders who had merely Kultur. The Spartans and Macedonians had abundant Kultur; they generally beat the Athenians, who had merely very high culture. The Romans had Kultur, and the Hellenistic world wore their yoke. Germany unquestionably has admirable Kultur. On the other hand, Germany has singularly little culture, has less than she had a hundred years ago, does not apparently desire it. She has willingly sacrificed the culture of a few leading individuals to the Kultur of the Empire as a whole. Her scholarship is related not to culture, but is a minor expression of Kultur. She has a sharply realized idea of the State, and she has justified it largely in practice. In a certain patience, thoroughness, and perfection of political organization her pre-eminence is unquestionable. . . . Kultur galvanizes; culture liberates."

The Wealth of Nations.

S. A. R.—Is it true, as I have heard, that the wealth of the United States is as great as that of the British and German empires combined? Please give figures.

There is no way in which the wealth of the United States and of the British and German Empires can be adequately or reliably compared. By the latest estimates, the approximate figures of Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, India, Germany, and the United States are as follows: The United States, $187,739,071,090; Great Britain and Ireland, $85,000,000,000; Canada, $7,000,000,000 India, $15,000,000,000; Germany, $80,000,000,000. A superficial comparison of these estimates would therefore show the figures for the United States to be approximately the same as those of the other countries combined. Two things must, however, be borne in mind, either one of which would invalidate any comparison; the figures for Great Britain and the dependencies stated are not for the entire British Empire, and no official counting of the wealth of the entire British Empire is available; and the estimates stated are not really comparable, for they are for different years and counted on different bases. The United States' estimate is for the year 1912; but in the years between 1904 and 1912 the wealth of this country increased at a rate of about $10,000,000,000 a year, and in the years since 1912 the rate of increase has been probably greater.

Diplomatic Agents.

C. S. W.—An "envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary" is the full title by which a "minister" is known. The minister is the second in the diplomatic rank. The rating of diplomatic agents, for which you inquire, is thus commented upon in the New International Encyclopedia: "Formerly the term 'ambassador' was applied to all accredited diplomatic agents, and it is sometimes still employed, interchangeably with 'minister' as a general term to describe such agents, of whatever rank. But the title is now strictly appropriate for only one, and that the highest, class of diplomatic representatives. The process of classification began before the close of the seventeenth century, but did not receive international recognition until the beginning of the last century." In 1815 the eight principal powers represented at the Congress of Vienna agreed upon a gradation of diplomatic agents, who were from that time forward to rank as follows: (1) Ambassadors, legates, and papal nuncios; (2) envoys, ministers, and others accredited to the sovereign; (3) chargés d'affaires accredited to the Department of Foreign Affairs. At the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle a new distinction was made between Ministers plenipotentiary, who retained the second place, and Ministers resident, who formed a third class, between Ministers plenipotentiary and chargés d'affaires. The rank of a foreign Minister is a mere matter of court ceremony and precedence, and places no limitations on his ability to transact the diplomatic business of his country, and the United States for many years refused to accept the European classification and accredited all its chief diplomatic agents as Ministers plenipotentiary. ("Ministers of full power and authority.") In 1893, however, Congress authorized the President to appoint Ambassadors of full rank from the United States. This country has now thirteen Ambassadors and thirty Ministers plenipotentiary.

War Definitions.

C. S. W.—The definitions for which you inquire are as follows: Dirigible—A "directible" balloon as opposed to a heavier-than-air flying machine; the word means "capable of being guided," but has come to be used specifically with the meaning stated above. Monoplane—An aeroplane with one plane. Periscope—The "eye" of a submarine; that is, the apparatus in the submarine by which it is possible to see objects above the water. Mitrailleuse—A many barreled, breech-loading machine gun, discharging small missiles simultaneously or in rapid succession. Zeppelin—A dirigible balloon made by Count Zeppelin or on his plan.

Royal Cousins.

E. SINGERLY BALCH sends the following: The Emperor of Germany is not the first cousin of the Czar of Russia. The Kaiser and Czar are not closely related except by marriage. The Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry, married the Czarina's sister, the Princess Irene. The King of England is first cousin to the Kaiser, to the Czar, and to the Czarina. The King's and Czar's mothers are sisters; the King's father (Edward VII.) and the Czarina's mother (Princess Alice) were brother and sister. The King's father and the Kaiser's mother (Princess Royal of England) were brother and sister. The Duchess of Connaught is a cousin several times "removed" of the Kaiser; her father was the famous Red Prince of Prussia; her brother is married to a sister of the Kaiserin. The present Queen Marie of Rumania is the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria, and is through her mother a first cousin of the Czar and through her father a first cousin of the Czarina.

The Tay Bridge Disaster.

A. W. E.—After the Tay Bridge disaster, Dec. 28, 1879, were there any bodies of victims recovered? Reports at the time were that nothing of the train or passengers was found.

We find a record stating that "up to April 27, 1880, forty-six bodies had been taken from the wreck." Between seventy-nine and ninety persons perished.

The American Ambulance at Neuilly.

FRENCH NURSE.—The Surgeon in Chief at the American Ambulance in Paris is Dr. Charles Winchester de Bouchet of Philadelphia. The Assistant Surgeon in Chief is Dr. James T. Hutchinson.

"Clean-up Week."

L. M.—Is New York going to have a "Clean-up Week" soon? If so, when?

New York is not planning a general "Clean-up Week" this Spring. The city will set aside a "Mosquito Week," May 1-8, and "Baby Week," May 8-15.

The White House.

Mrs. B. C. P.—Is it true that the White House in Washington is treated with whitewash instead of paint on the occasion of its annual "painting"? If so, can you give us the formula of the whitewash, or is that a State secret?

The White House is "painted" each year with whitewash. It is the same as is used on the lighthouses. All further details, therefore, should be sought from the Department of Commerce, which has jurisdiction over the lighthouses.

Languages in Switzerland.

C. S. W.—Both French and German are the "official" languages of Switzerland; public signs, such as those of railroads, are printed in both languages. Italian is also spoken in those parts of Switzerland which are closest to Italy. As a matter of fact, the country is, however, quite definitely divided as to language; the cantons of Vaud, Neuchâtel, Genève, Fribourg, and most of Valais, speak French. The canton of Ticino speaks Italian. The rest of the country speaks preponderantly German. The canton of Valais has different districts where each of the three languages is spoken. Figures for the 1910 census are as follows: German-speaking, 2,594,298; French-speaking, 793,264; Italian-speaking, 302,578; Roumansch, 40,122.

Languages in Belgium.

C. S. W.—French and Flemish are the languages of Belgium, although German is also spoken. The figures, according to the 1910 census, are as follows: French, 2,833,334; Flemish, 3,220,662; German, 51,415. These are of the persons speaking one language; many persons, of course, use two; but the figures are sufficiently illustrative to answer your question as to what languages are used.

Hartlepool.

C. S. W.—Hartlepool is a watering place in Durham County, England, on a small peninsula in the North Sea.

Consuls.

C. S. W.—A consul is, briefly, "an agent appointed by one nation to reside within the territory of another for the special purpose of promoting commercial intercourse between them." Various United States consuls have different duties and responsibilities, according to the demands of the position in which they are placed.

Bishop Potter.

A. L. J.—Bishop Potter died July 21, 1908.

Barmecide's Feast.

F. E. T.—The origin of the phrase "Barmecide's Feast," the tale of an imaginary repast served to a beggar, is in the "Arabian Nights," in the "Story of the Barber's Sixth Brother."

The Clown Silvers.

ROBERT GLASSEY.—Was Silvers, the clown who died recently, the clown of that name who worked with Marceline at the Hippodrome a few years ago?

Yes.

ADVERTISEMENT.

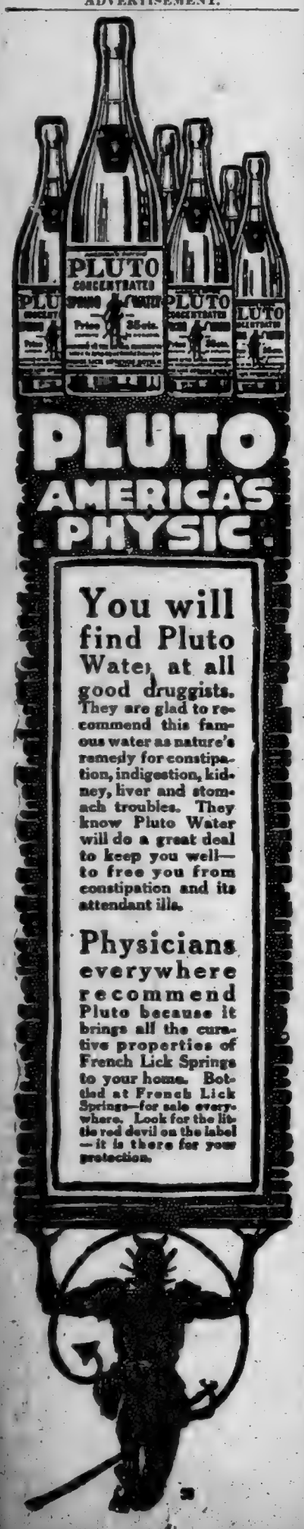

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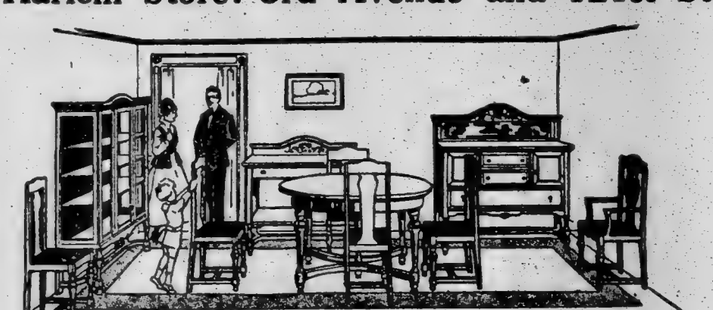

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The family shown in the picture have a real reason for being so proud of their Jacobean dining-room suite which has just come home from Cowperthwait & Sons.

Note the pretty relief work on the top of the China Closet, Buffet and Serving Table. The Table measures 48 inches across and the Buffet is 54 inches long—nice, big pieces and unusually well made.

The suite includes Extension Table, China Closet, Buffet, Serving Table, 5 straight Chairs and 1 Arm Chair, seats upholstered in real Spanish leather, yet our price is only $149.00, payable $2.25 weekly.

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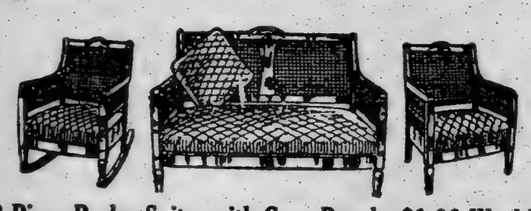

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$1.00 Weekly

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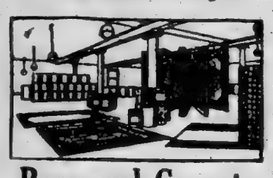

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All measuring, sewing, laying, lining, etc., free.

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Beds $2.98 Up

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Library Tables, All Sizes and Styles, at the Lowest Prices.

Special Columbia Outfit

Here is a special combination that should make a great hit with music lovers. A Columbia Eclipse, Price $35.00. The Cabinet pictured and ten record selections,

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1,000 Double Disc Records 65c each

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White Enamel Bedroom Table

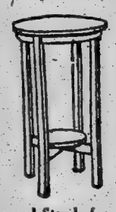

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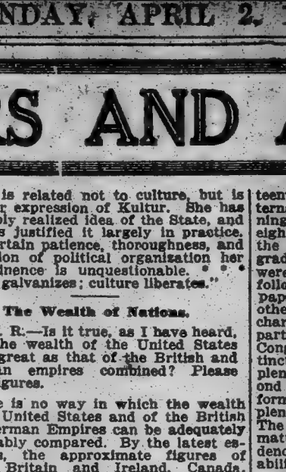

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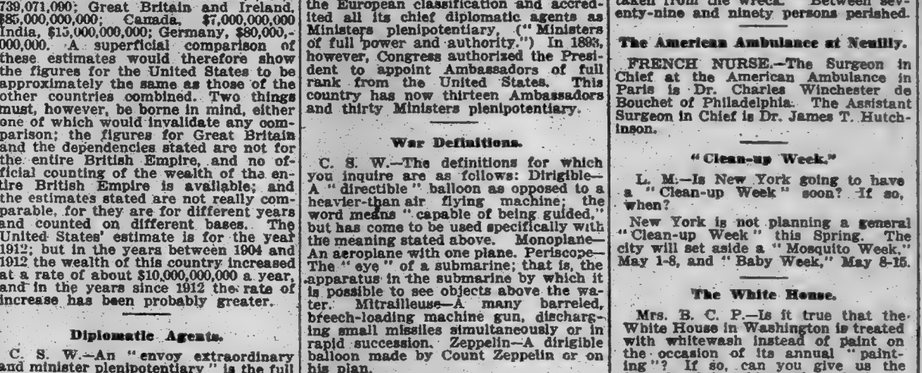

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This Adam Suite consists of 6-ft. Extension Dining Table, with 48-in. top, 54-in. Buffet, Serving Table, China Closet, Arm Chair and five Side Chairs, covered in Genuine Brown Spanish Leather. As Illustrated... $145.00

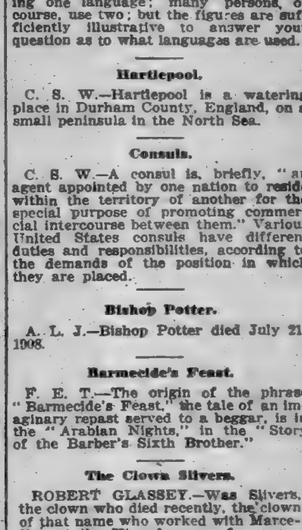

Table Lamp $4.50

Other Lamps from $3.00 to $25.00.

Finished in mahogany, complete with 18-in. silk shade, lined with flowered cretonne, with silk braid top and bottom.

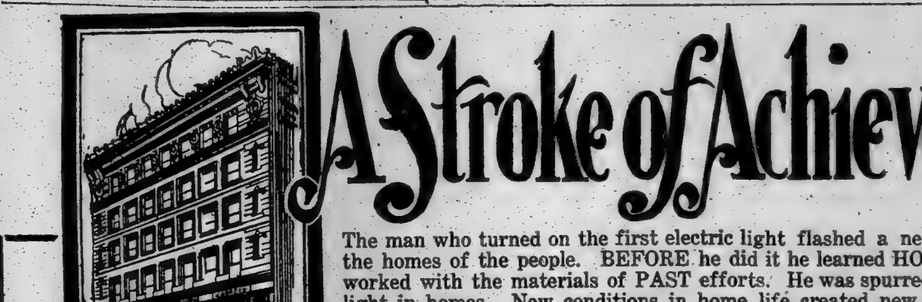

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Rocker, Side Chair and Dressing Table Chair can also be secured to match. Pieces sold separately, if desired.

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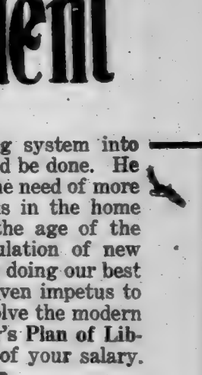

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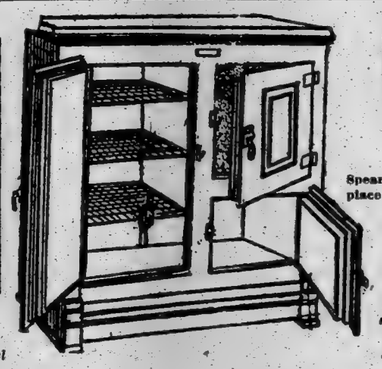

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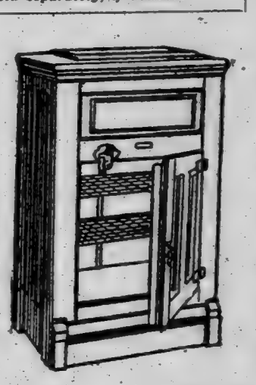

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Are white enamel lined throughout and fitted with the sanitary glass trap, which prevents outside air and odors from entering box. Refrigerator, in Golden Oak; white enameled lined, mineral wool insulation; the only successful non-conducting refrigerator filler—charcoal and sawdust fillers are only cheap imitations. Has sanitary silver tinned shelves and removable glass trap, which keeps the refrigerator sweet and clean.

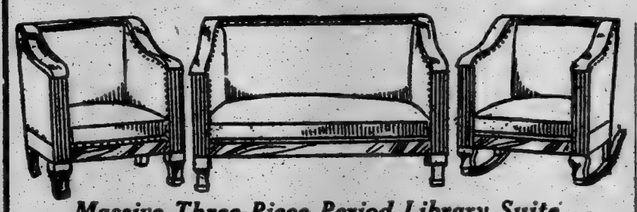

Massive Three-Piece Period Library Suite

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GENERAL NEWS AND SPECIAL TOPICS FROM THE WORLD OF MUSIC

The Season at the Metropolitan Opera House---Some Features of the Record.

THE season of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House was closed last evening with a performance of "Siegfried" in the "popular" Saturday-night series. The company now betakes itself to Boston and the house is handed over to the Russian Ballet, which will disport itself there through the month of April. The opera season, which opened on Nov. 15, has lasted twenty weeks, being shorter than has lately been the custom there. The last three seasons preceding it have each continued twenty-three weeks.

It can hardly be denied by those who have followed the season with attention that it has not been quite on the high level maintained recently at the Metropolitan Opera House under the present régime. There have been many fine performances; there have been others considerably less fine, and a few that fell lamentably below the standard set by the institution willing to be called the foremost Opera House in the world. For this various reasons may be brought forward. The embarrassments caused by the war all will acknowledge. The loss of Arturo Toscanini, who could not be persuaded to leave his country in the time of her trial, was a serious one; it is probable that even if he had returned to his post as conductor his sensitive and irritable artistic nature would have been so disturbed by events in Europe and in this country that the situation at the Metropolitan would not have been greatly helped thereby.

His place was not filled. Mr. Polacco, promoted to conduct most of the operas that Mr. Toscanini formerly conducted, reaffirmed the esteem in which he has been held since he came to the Opera House. But it was not to be expected that he would exercise the same authority, work the same magic, arrive at results of the same supreme distinction as the great master who held sway at the conductor's desk for seven seasons made memorable by his presence. Mr. Polacco's most ardent admirer would not maintain it. The management was fortunate in having in him a conductor imbued with so much of Mr. Toscanini's spirit and possessed of so much of his skill as Mr. Polacco.

It was also thrice fortunate in securing the services of a conductor of the qualities of Mr. Bodanzky to take up the tasks that had been fulfilled by Mr. Herts, and some that had been appropriated by Mr. Toscanini—the German operas. The whole season has been filled with the praises of his work, of the new spirit and methods that he has brought to it, of the exceeding beauty, dramatic power, and artistic value of his results. They need not now be recapitulated; but it should be said that in Mr. Bodanzky the Opera House has one of its most important recent acquisitions, a man who has counted for much in giving distinction to the season and who, it may be hoped, will be made a permanent member of its forces.

There was much less to rejoice at in the disclosures of Mr. Bavagnoli's abilities. They are, in truth, not of the highest sort, and he can hardly be said to have done his part in maintaining the standard of performance of the operas which were allotted to him to conduct.

***

Some part, at least, of the season's deficiencies may be attributed to illness of one sort and another. It was a serious injury to the success of the season when Miss Lucrezia Bori was incapacitated for its entire duration. The young soprano had steadily made progress in artistic power and in the esteem of the public, and had reached a high point in both. It is earnestly to be hoped that she will be able to resume her place next season.

The system of engaging singers for only part of the season and then replacing them with others lends variety. It is not always successful in other particulars. Miss Hempel was thus replaced by Mme. Barrientos, the Spanish coloratura singer. The replacement was not completely satisfactory. Mme. Barrientos has advantages in her stage presence, in her personality, her skill as an actress, especially in such a part as Rosina. Her singing is not of the highest type, either in voice or in execution, though her coloratura won admiration in certain respects. Miss Destinn had her hour of triumph when the management was obliged to invite her back to the company to fill out its requirements in sopranos, after dropping her from it at the close of last season. She was, of course, an element of strength.

Hardly so was Miss Fitziu, engaged for the production of "Goyescas," partly, at least, because she could sing in Spanish. Among the other new members of the company the most successful have been Mr. de Luca, baritone, who has done some admirable work in the Italian operas; Mr. Scott, bass, who has approved himself in Wagnerian parts. Miss Heinrich, Miss Mason, Mme. Perini, Mr. Maletesta have in various measure established their standing. Mr. Damacco, the new tenor, has hardly done so in any appreciable measure. The difficulty in obtaining good secondary tenors is one that always besets the management. As for Miss Ida Cajatti, who has appeared in few parts, it would be interesting to know precisely for what reason she was engaged. The public has scarcely been able to discern from her performances, and no other reason has been confided to it.

***

The absolutely new productions of the season were but two: Alexander Borodine's "Prince Igor," and the "Goyescas," of the pitifully ill-fated Enrique Granados. Both were recognized as works of more than ordinary value and interest. The recourse to "Prince Igor" was obviously suggested by the success of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff." It has in common with Moussorgsky's opera, its Russian subject, the historical background, the folksong element, the barbaric pageantry. But it lacks the potent dramatic force and the musical strength and originality of that opera, and its impression was less deep. "Goyescas," a short and in some ways much less pretentious work, showed an original vein and an intensely national spirit in the texture, rhythm, and coloring of its music, though here, too, the dramatic element was feeble.

Hermann Goetz's Shakespearean opera, "Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung," served as a contribution to the tercentenary celebration and added to the season's repertory a work that had been heard here thirty years ago, but was doubtless new to most of its hearers at the Opera House. It cannot be said to have created a deep interest; its music is scarcely more than pleasing and finished, and is not a vivid interpretation of Shakespeare's comedy. Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila," was a much more notable addition to the season's list, especially as its performance was exceptionally fine, and—most important of all—it added a fairly effective rôle to Mr. Caruso's repertory, which is always a matter of more or less concern to the management. "Marta" was gladly welcomed, not only for its own sake, but also because it, too, made one more for Mr. Caruso, and also a part for Miss Hempel. Bellini's opera "La Sonnambula" was resuscitated deliberately for the benefit of Mme. Barrientos as a coloratura singer. But it was not an event of notable artistic importance. Except for her, the cast was filled with secondary singers, and the performance was on a level that the Metropolitan Opera House might very well have been ashamed of.

The prospectus at the beginning of the season proposed the performance also of Bizet's earlier opera, "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," and Boito's "Mefistofele"; but both of these went the way that a proportion of managerial promises seem inevitably destined to go in the course of a season. The recent production of "Der Rosenkavalier," "Boris Godunoff," and "Madame Sans Gêne" were repeated, though Giordano's opera showed vitality enough to reach only two performances.

The record shows that thirty-four operas were produced, of which there were 134 performances, as against thirty-three operas last season and 158 performances. There were ten of what is known in operatic parlance as "double bills" and one benefit performance, comprising acts from four different operas. One hundred representations were given in the subscription season. The series of popular performances on Saturday nights numbered fourteen. There were three representations of "Parsifal," all in the afternoon, and a special cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," also in the afternoon. The double bills and several extra performances of one kind or another account for the rest.

The following table gives the season's repertory:

Opera.	First Performed.	Times Given.
Samson et Dalila	Nov. 15	5
Boris Godunoff	Nov. 17	6
Götterdämmerung	Nov. 18	3
La Bohème	Nov. 19	5
Der Rosenkavalier	Nov. 20	5
Aida	Nov. 20	7
Parsifal	Nov. 25	3
Il Barbiere di Siviglia	Nov. 25	4
Lohengrin	Nov. 26	5
Tosca	Nov. 27	3
Tristan und Isolde	Dec. 1	5
Cavalleria Rusticana	Dec. 2	4
Pagliacci	Dec. 2	4
Il Trovatore	Dec. 4	4
Die Zambaflöte	Dec. 8	4
Marta	Dec. 11	4
Madama Butterfly	Dec. 11	4
Manon	Dec. 15	1
Die Walküre	Dec. 16	5
La Traviata	Dec. 22	2
Hänsel und Gretel	Dec. 24	4
Prince Igor	Dec. 30	5
Un Ballo in Maschera	Jan. 1	3
Manon Lescaut	Jan. 6	3
Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg	Jan. 7	4
Siegfried	Jan. 15	4
Goyescas	Jan. 28	5
Lucia di Lammermoor	Jan. 31	4
Das Rheingold	Feb. 3	3
Rigoletto	Feb. 11	5
Carmen	Feb. 17	4
La Sonnambula	Mar. 3	3
Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung	Mar. 15	2
Madame Sans Gêne	Mar. 17	2
		134

From this it appears that fifteen Italian operas were given, besides "Boris Godunoff," "Prince Igor," and "Marta," which are not Italian, but were sung in that language. Twelve were German operas, sung in German; three French, and one Spanish. English is conspicuous by its absence, as it was last season. The fifteen Italian operas had fifty-seven representations, the twelve German forty-seven, the three French ten, and "Goyescas," in Spanish, five.

The composer who had the largest place in the record, now as for many seasons, is Wagner; eight of his operas and music dramas were given thirty-two times. Verdi comes next with twenty-one performances of five operas, and Puccini was represented by four operas, heard fifteen times.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

PABLO CASALS AEOLIAN HALL

FLORE REVALLES DIAGHILEFF BALLET

LYDIA LOPOKOVA AND ALEXANDRE GOURILOFF, IN "LE SPECTRE DE LA ROSE" DIAGHILEFF BALLET—METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

ANITA LOEW, soprano, will give her first recital here at the Princess Theatre this afternoon. Her program consists of a group of one number by Handel and three by Schubert; five songs by Schumann; a group of songs by Franz and Hallé; three songs in French by Delibes, and three songs in English by Charles Gilbert Spross, Max Heinrich, and Mrs. Beach. Max Heinrich will assist at the piano.

***

Marie Martelle, an American soprano, will give her first recital here at Rumford Hall this afternoon. Her program consists principally of arias from French and Italian operas, with a few songs. She will be assisted by Emanuel Berg, violinist, and Hubert Carlin at the piano.

***

Mme. Margarete Ober and Messrs. Otto Goritz and Albert Reiss of the Metropolitan Opera Company, with Herma Menth, pianist, and Mary Zentay, violinist, will be the soloists with Sousa's band at the Hippodrome this evening in a concert whose proceeds will be devoted to the German-Austrian War Sufferers' Relief Fund. The Tsing-Tau Symphony Orchestra, made up of interned German marines, will also take part in the program.

***

Mary Carson, soprano, formerly of the Century Opera Company, will give a song recital at the Princess Theatre this evening. Her program includes compositions of Grieg, Massenet, Gordigiani, and Vanuccini, with a group of contemporary songs. Maurice La Farge will assist at the piano.

***

Arthur Friedheim, pianist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Monday afternoon, during which he is announced to make "comments" on the subject: "Liszt as he is not known." Mr. Friedheim's program includes compositions of Liszt, Weber, Rubinstein, Chopin, and Paganini-Liszt.

***

Herbert Fryer will make his last appearance before his return to England with a recital at Aeolian Hall tomorrow evening. He will play Bach's Chromatic Fantaisie and Fugue, two intermezzos and a scherzo by Brahms, Chopin's Sonata in B minor, Op. 58, and numbers from Liszt's "Annes de Pelerinage" and "Etudes d'execution transcendante."

***

Julia Heinrich of the Metropolitan Opera Company will be heard in her first song recital of the season at Aeolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Her program consists of three groups of lieder by Schubert, Brahms, and Franz, respectively, followed by songs in French by Bachelet, Delibes, and Saint-Saëns, and three songs by her father, Max Heinrich, under the title "Love in Spring."

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Olga Carrara, soprano, will give a recital in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Italian Relief Committee. Her program consists of songs and operatic arias by Italian composers. Astolfo Pescia will assist at the piano.

***

Mme. Regina Hassler-Fox, contralto, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon. She will sing two old arias from Handel and Gluck; a group of French songs; a group of German lieder by Schubert, Schumann, Franz, and Brahms; another of German songs by Strauss, Richard Trunk, and Rachmaninoff, and songs in English by James H. Rogers and Homer N. Bartlett. Richard Epstein will assist at the piano.

***

Harriette Cady will give the first of two piano recitals at the Bandbox Theatre on Thursday afternoon. Her program will be devoted to Chopin on this occasion, and most of the usual forms in which he wrote will be represented.

***

Craig Campbell, tenor, who has already been heard here this season, will give another song recital at Aeolian Hall on Friday afternoon. His numbers include an opening group of lieder by Franz, Brahms, and Schumann; then come five songs in English, mostly by local composers, followed by an equal number of songs in French; the last group consisting of songs in English, among which are several Scottish ballads. Hector MacCarthy will assist at the piano.

***

Max Gegna, 'cellist, will be heard for the first time here in a recital which he will give on Friday evening in Aeolian Hall.

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Pablo Casals, 'cellist, and Susan Metcalfe-Casals, soprano, will give a joint recital at Aeolian Hall on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Casals will play Handel's Sonata in G minor, Bach's Suite in C minor, and Schumann's "Stuecke im Volkston" with Jean Verd at the piano. Mme. Metcalfe-Casals will sing one group of numbers by Caldara, Caccini, Gluck and Mozart, and another of Scotch and Irish songs in the arrangements made by Beethoven, the latter with violin, 'cello and piano accompaniment.

***

Mischa Elman is announced for the last recital of his present season at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon. He will play Handel's Sonata in D, Bruch's Concerto in D minor, the Praeludium and Fugue from Bach's Sonata in G minor, and smaller compositions of Chopin-Auer, Paganini-Vogrich, Reger, Brahms-Joachim and Sarasate, besides his own "In a Gondola." Walter H. Golde will assist at the piano.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

The program for Samuel A. Baldwin's free organ recital at City College at 4 o'clock this afternoon is as follows: Sonata No. 1 in A minor, Borowski; "A Prayer for Peace," Held; Prelude and Fugue in D, Bach; Idyl No. 1, Gray; Menuet in D, Mozart; Grand Choeur Dialogue, Gigout; Legend, "A Deserted Farm," and Melodie, "To a Water Lily," MacDowell, and Jubilate Amen: A Festal Postlude, Kinder. On Wednesday afternoon at the same hour he will play Concert Overture in C minor, Hollins; "Hora Mystica," Bossi; Prelude t(Toccata) and Fugue in E, Bach; "Slumber Song," Wood; "A Shepherd's Tale," Gillette; "Fiat Lux" and "In Paradisum," Dubois, and Sonata, the 94th Psalm, Reubke.

***

Free organ recitals under the auspices of the Board of Education will be given at 3:30 this afternoon at the Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, by William J. Kraft, and either at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, or at the DeWitt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, by Edward Shippen Barnes, assisted by William H. Bonner, tenor.

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The fifth free Sunday afternoon concert of the season will be given at the Music School Settlement, 55 East Third Street, this afternoon.

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T. Tertius Noble will give "an hour of organ music" at St. Thomas's Church this evening, beginning at 8, with a program devoted to Bach.

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John Cushing will give a free organ recital at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, tomorrow afternoon at 4, and J. Warren Andrews will give another devoted to the works of American composers at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, on Thursday afternoon at the same hour.

Hotel Orchestra in Special Concert.

The Waldorf's orchestra will give a special concert in the grand ballroom of the hotel this afternoon with a program devoted to serious music. Joseph Knecht, its conductor, formerly a member of the Boston Symphony and Metropolitan Opera House orchestras, has made up his mind to show the public that his men are equal to a program of symphonic dimensions. The numbers will be from Wagner and Tschaikowsky, with Victor Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody" and a suite from Henry K. Hadley's "The Atonement of Pan," written for the Bohemians of San Francisco. The soloist of the concert will be Lucy Gates, who will sing an aria from "The Barber of Seville," with orchestral accompaniment, and several songs with piano accompaniment.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

The Aborn Grand Opera Company will present "Rigoletto" at the Academy of Music tomorrow evening, and "Martha" for the latter half of the week. The alternating artists in "Rigoletto" will be Millo Picco and Richard Bunn in the title rôle, Mary Carson and Edith Helena as Gilda, and Giuseppe Agostini and Salvatore Giordano as the Duke. "Martha" will be given at only three performances during the latter part of the week, owing to a previous booking of the house for Friday night.

***

Free organ recitals will be given under the auspices of the Board of Education at 3:30 this afternoon at the Boys' High School, where Richard Keys Biggs, organist, and George MacNoe, tenor, will provide the program, and at the Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush Avenue, near Church, where Albert R. Norton, organist, and Edwin O. Swain, baritone, will be heard.

RUSSIAN BALLET OPENS.

SERGE DIAGHILEFF'S Ballet Russe will [illegible] New York until [illegible] an engagement at the Winter Garden, but will open at the Metropolitan Opera House tomorrow evening. As this engagement of the Ballet Russe is included in the regular opera season, regular subscription performances will be given on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons. There will be special performances on Wednesday afternoons and Saturday evenings. No performances will be given on Tuesday evenings.

A number of new ballets will be produced by Mr. Diaghileff during the engagement of the Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera House. The list of novelties will include the first performance of "Sadko," a fantastic poem in one act with music by Rimsky-Korsakoff. In the list of new works will also be "Papillons," a romantic poem in one scene based on the music of the same name by Schumann; "Le Dieu Bleu," a Hindu tale in one act with music by Reynaldo Hahn; "Le Spectre de la Rose," a romantic tableau which will be danced to the music of Carl von Weber's "Invitation à la Valse"; "Narcisse," a mythological poem in one act with music by Tcherepnine; "Thamar," a drama in one scene after a poem by Lermontof with music by Balakireff; "Daphnis et Chloe," a pastoral poem in three scenes with music by Maurice Ravel, and "Cleopatre," a choreographic drama in one act with music by Arensky.

With the exception of "Sadko" and "Le Spectre de la Rose," the scenery and costumes for all these works have been designed by Leon Bakst. The scenery for "Sadko" and "Le Spectre de la Rose" was painted by B. Anisfeld, one of Bakst's pupils.

The feature of the opening performance on Monday evening will be the first presentation of "Le Spectre de la Rose." This is a pas de deux, which is danced to the familiar music of Weber's "Invitation à la Valse," orchestrated by Berlioz. The dream of the girl who falls asleep after her return from the ball with a rose in her hand has been charmingly told in a poem by Theophile Gautier. The delicate flower is the symbol of her romance, and as she dreams it comes to life in the shape of a wondrous phantom, with whom she dances. As the day dawns he imprints a passionate kiss upon her forehead and disappears. She awakens to find only a few fragrant petals about her dainty feet, where but an instant before her dream-lover had been kneeling.

Lydia Lopokova will dance the rôle of the young girl, while Alexandre Gavriloff will be the incarnation of the rose. The other ballets, which will be given on Monday evening, will include "Les Sylphides," "Petrouchka," and the dances from "Prince Igor."

"Cleopatre" will be performed for the first time on Wednesday afternoon. This ballet, which is founded on Gautier's exotic tale, "Une Nuit de Cleopatre," was devised by Leon Bakst, who also designed the scenery and costumes. It is the first ballet which Mr. Diaghileff produced when he invaded Paris for the first time in 1909.

The action of "Cleopatre" takes place on the banks of the Nile. An amorous Egyptian youth has seen the Queen of the sapphire Nile, and has defied her courtiers, renounced his humble mistress, Ta-or, and has offered his life for a sign of Cleopatra's favor. She yields to his love, but his triumph is short, for swift death by some rare poison follows it. The vast hall supported by massive columns is deserted, and as the royal galley carries its precious burden down the sacred stream the faithful Ta-or falls lifeless on the body of her faithless lover.

The music of "Cleopatre" was composed by Arensky. In addition to his score there is a prelude by Taneieff, a veil dance by Glinka, a bacchanale by Glazounow, while the music for the arrival of Cleopatre is by Rimsky-Korsakow. The principal rôles will be performed by Flore Revalles, Lydia Sokolova, Adolf Bolm, Alexandre Gavrilloff, and Hilda Bowicke. "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil de Nuit," and "Carnaval" will also be given on Wednesday afternoon.

The répertoire for the rest of the week will be as follows:

Wednesday evening, "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Les Sylphides," and "Scheherazade."

Thursday evening, "Cleopatre," "Petrouchka," "Spectre de la Rose," and "Soleil de Nuit."

Friday evening, "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Carnaval," and "Scheherazade."

Saturday matinée, "Cleopatre," "Les Sylphides," "L'Apres Midi d'un Faune," and "Prince Igor."

Saturday evening, "Scheherazade," "Petrouchka," "Spectre de la Rose," and "Soleil de Nuit."

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

April.

2—Benefit concert for Zionist Emergency Home, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
2—Anita Loew, song recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
2—Marie Martelle, song recital, afternoon, Rumford Hall.
2—Mme. Ober and Messrs. Goritz and Reiss, soloists with Sousa's Band, evening, Hippodrome.
2—Benefit concert for Edith Cavell Memorial Fund, evening, Carnegie Hall.
2—Mary Carson, song recital, evening, Princess Theatre.
3—Arthur Friedheim, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
3—Herbert Fryer, piano recital, evening, Aolian Hall.
4—Julia Heinrich, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
4—Olga Carrara, song recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
5—Regina Hassler-Fox, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
6—Harriette Cady, piano recital, afternoon, Bandbox Theatre.
7—Craig Campbell, song recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
7—Max Gegna, 'cello recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
8—Susan Metcalfe-Casals and Pablo Casals, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8—Mischa Elman, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
8—Banks Glee Club, evening, Carnegie Hall.
9—Harold Bauer, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
9—Fritz Kreisler, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
9—John McCormack, song recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
10—Helen Allen Hunt, song recital, afternoon, Punch and Judy Theatre.
10—Arthur Friedheim, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
10—Greta Torpadie, song recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
10—Julia Allen, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
11—Julia Culp and Percy Grainger, joint recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
11—Estella Neuhaus and J. Howe Clifford, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Columbia University Chorus, evening, Carnegie Hall.
11—William Kroll, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12—Tom Dobson, song recital, afternoon, Punch and Judy Theatre.
13—Gulomar Novaes, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Timothy Mather Spelman II., composer's recital, afternoon, Punch and Judy Theatre.
12—Mme. Ratan Devi, recital of East Indian music, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
13—Lisbet Hoffmann, Paula Reed, and Theodore von Hemert, joint recital evening, Aeolian Hall.
14—Paquita Madriguera, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—Reinald Werrenrath, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
15—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
15—Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
16—Eddy Brown, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
15—Harriette Cady, piano recital, afternoon, Bandbox Theatre.
15—Mary Zentay and Marguerite Hussar, joint recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS

THE concert which Fritz Kreisler is to give in Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon in aid of musicians, music teachers, and music students of all nationalities stranded in Vienna by the war will mark the twentieth time he has played in New York this season and his one hundred and twenty-fifth concert since he began his season on the Pacific Coast at the end of last September. He will play Bach's Suite in E, Tartini's "The Devil's Trill" Sonata, Wieniawski's Concerto No. 2 in D minor, his own introduction and Scherzo and Caprice, Scherzo-Valse by Chabrier-Loeffler, his own Rondino on a theme by Beethoven, and three Caprices by Paganini.

John McCormack will give his eighth New York recital next Sunday evening at Carnegie Hall. The program will include "Il mio Tesoro" from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," "When Night Descends," by Rachmaninoff, and Bizet's "Agnus Dei," the latter with piano, violin, and organ accompaniment.

As a contrast to the "Creation" of Haydn, Louis Koemmenich has selected Brahms's "Song of Destiny" to complete the program of this season's final concert of the Oratorio Society at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, April 15. Although Holderlin's text ends in the spirit of pessimism, Brahms brings back the tranquil mood of the opening words through an exalted orchestral epilogue. The inclusion of the "Song of Fate" in the coming concert is made possible by the appreciable shortening of Haydn's "Creation" through Conductor Koemmenich's cuts. While nothing essential is to be omitted, repetitions will be reduced to a minimum.

Reinald Werrenrath will give his annual song recital in Aeolian Hall on Friday evening, April 14. The baritone has been engaged for the Spring Festival tour of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Frederick Stock conductor, which begins in May.

The Society of the Friends of Music make an urgent appeal to all those who have purchased tickets for the first public concert in the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, April 9, when Mahler's Eighth Symphony will be performed for the first time here by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski conductor, that they be seated in the auditorium by a quarter past eight on that night, as the doors will be closed at that time and no one admitted until after the finish of the first part. As the symphony is arranged in two parts, late comers will have to sacrifice one-half of the concert by tardiness.

Howard Brockway will give an exposition of the symphony at the Princess Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, April 4, under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of Music. Mr. Brockway will illustrate his lecture at the piano.

The Nylic Choral Society, Bruno Huhn conductor, will give its second concert at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, April 27. The program will consist of music for mixed chorus and accompaniment. The soloists will be Miss Caroline Hudson-Alexander, soprano, and David Hochstein, violinist.

The joint recital of Julia Culp, lieder singer, and Percy Grainger, pianist, in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon, April 11, will mark the first time Mme. Culp and Mr. Grainger have ever appeared in joint recital in New York. The concert is for the benefit of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls. Mr. Grainger's part of the program will be devoted to compositions by Brahms, Chopin, Schumann, and Liszt, and Mme. Culp will sing numbers by Schubert, Brahms, Carpenter, John Rowland, and Horn.

Harold Bauer will play an all-Chopin program at his recital in Aeolian Hall next Sunday afternoon. Among other numbers will be Nocturnes in C sharp minor and F sharp, the F sharp minor Polonaise, the Ballade in F, Berceuse in B flat, Fantasia in F minor, and four Etudes, in addition to the Sonata in B minor, Op. 58.

Helen Allen Hunt, the Boston mezzo-contralto, who gives a recital in the Punch and Judy Theatre on Monday afternoon, April 10, will sing four groups of songs in French, German, and English. She will be assisted by Isidore Luckstone at the piano.

Tom Dobson will conclude his season with another of his programs of unusual songs in the Punch and Judy Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, April 12.

Guiomar Novaes, the Brazilian pianist, recently heard in Aeolian Hall, will give another recital there on Thursday afternoon, April 13.

Lord Tennyson's "The Charge of the Light Brigade" has been set to music for men's chorus by Bruno Huhn, and will be heard for the first time in this form at the concert of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, Louis Koemmenich conductor, on April 11 at the Astor.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch will give a farewell recital with a popular program in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, April 15.

Eddy Brown's farewell recital of the season is announced for Sunday afternoon, April 16, in Aeolian Hall.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

There will be a concert this evening at the Théâtre Français for the benefit of the South Slav war sufferers. Those to take part are Mme. Blanche Arral, soprano; Lucille Collette, violinist; Rudolph A. Trosht, baritone, and Milon B. Trosht, pianist.

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The Flonzaley Quartet will furnish the program for the final concert of the People's Symphony Auxiliary Club, which will be given at the Washington Irving High School on Saturday evening.

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There will be a concert this evening in Carnegie Hall, whose object is to assist in raising funds for the Edith Cavell Memorial. There will be an address by Lucien Henry on "Ministering Angels—Miss Edith Cavell," and Dan Beddoe will sing for the first time "The President's Message," by Miss Gertrude Prentiss. Mlle. Jeannette Blum will sing "The March of the First Zouaves." Other artists to take part are Mme. Jeanne Maubourg, Mme. Celine Vhlemin, Mme. Emilia Quintero, Paul Dufault, John A. Finnigan, J. C. Ungerer, Camille Decreus, and Mrs. E. H. Williams.

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The Manuscript Society's third private concert will be given at the MacDowell Gallery on Wednesday evening, and will bring forward manuscript works by Platon Brunoff, songs by Claude Warford, and piano, 'cello, and vocal compositions by Hans Kronold.

Open-Air Performance of Requiem.

Arrangements are now being made for the presentation of Verdi's "[illegible]" Requiem" as an out-of-doors concert, which will be given at the Polo Grounds on Sunday afternoon, June 4. The soloists will be Lucile Lawrence, soprano; Maria Gay, contralto, and Giovanni Zenatello, tenor, of the Boston Opera Company, and Leon Rothier, bass, of the Metropolitan Opera Company. A large chorus and orchestra are now being assembled. A special stage, equipped with apparatus to provide good acoustics, will be erected on the field at the Polo Grounds.

Recital for Polish Aid.

Sigismond Stojowski, the Polish pianist and composer, resident in this city for several years, will give a recital on Wednesday afternon at Aeolian Hall for the benefit of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund. The appearance will constitute Mr. Stojowski's annual recital here.

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5 Yds. 29c Ribbon, $1.00
6½-inch satin taffeta ribbon, in light and dark shades. Main Floor

$1.45 Wired Ribbon Bows, $1.00
Best quality black moire, satin or taffeta wired ribbon bows; a complete hat trimming. Main Floor

What $1.00 Will Buy in Stationery
75c box of gilt-edge correspondence cards.
59c box of letter paper and envelopes.
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The combination for $1.00. Second Floor

65c Hemmed Table Cloths 2 for $1.00
Full bleached, mercerized cotton damask. Main Floor

Girls' $1.50 Dresses, each, $1.00
Plain and fancy plaids, ginghams, also repps; in pink, blue and white; sizes 6 to 14 years. Third Floor

$1.50 to $2.50 Children's Shoes, $1.00
Little boys', in gun metal lace; girls' school shoes and white canvas button. Third Floor

89c Men's Shirts, 2 for $1.00
White soft French cuffs and laundered cuffs, in handsome stripes; made up in fine percale cloth. Main Floor

Babies' Outfit, 6 pieces, $1.00
25c Long Slip, nainsook, embroidered yoke.
25c Petticoat, outing flannel, scalloped edge.
25c Sacque, kimono model, scalloped and ribbon bows.
25c Booties, white worsted combined with pink or blue.
Two 25c Shirts, light weight; high or low neck. Second Floor

$1.00 Fine Silk Hose, 2 for $1.00
Women's Silk Hose; extra fine quality, with side clocks; in black with white, white with black, and a fine assortment of new shades, including grays with contrasting color clox. Main Floor

$1.50 Gold Lavallieres, $1.00
Solid gold, fancy designs, set with semi-precious stones. Main Floor

Petticoat, Drawers and Corset Cover, 3 for $1.00
Prettily trimmed with laces or embroidery; long or short petticoat; petticoats worth 59c; drawers worth 49c; corset cover worth 39c. Second Floor

75c Scrim Curtains, 2 pairs for $1.00
Dutch effects (8 pieces); white or arabe. Fourth Floor

12½c Curtain Scrim, 14 yards for $1.00
Plain centres, colored borders, 36 inches wide. Fourth Floor

$1.30 Art Embroidery, $1.00
Any combination of stamped linens, embroidery cottons, silk, worsted or fancy goods, amounting to the value of $1.30. Second Floor

Dollar Specials in Dress Goods
$1.50 all-wool black gabardine, 54 in. wide, yd. $1.00
$1.39 all-wool black and white shepherd checks, 48 inches wide; yd. $1.00
8 yards of 15c Anderson ginghams, for $1.00
10 yards of 12½c Chiffon voiles for $1.00
Second Floor

$1.50 Women's & Misses' Wash Skirts, $1.00
Repps and gabardines; Spring models; all sizes up to 36 waist. Third Floor

$1.50 Olive Dish with Fork, $1.00
Sheffield plate on nickel silver. Main Floor

Boys' 50c Pajamas, 3 for $1.00
Woven madras; guaranteed fast dyes; sizes 6 to 16 years. Third Floor

Boys' 75c and $1.00 Blouses, 2 for $1.00
K. & E. patent loop and Mother's Friend Tapeless Blouses; soisette, crepe, repp, cheviot, pongee, and madras; assortment consists of attached collars and separate collars; sizes 6 to 16 years. Third Floor

THE QUEST OF THE GOLDEN PLAY

Lola Fisher in "Rio Grande" Empire.
Photo by Sarony

John Barrymore as the Prisoner in "Justice." Candler Theatre.

Nan Halperin. Palace
Photo by Hoyt

Ramona. in "Ramona" 44th Street.

Tom Wise and Annie Hughes in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" Criterion. Photo by White.

SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

The Buzzing Playgoer---
The Lady Cicely---Theatrical Futures.

THE time has come, the walrus said, to talk of that outrageous and altogether objectionable mortal—the whispering playgoer. Not that there is ever a time when it is out of order to remind the habitual patron of the drama that the curtain is lowered at certain intervals to permit of light refreshment and such essays in oral dramatic criticism as simply cannot wait till the play is done. But the present remarks are prompted by some casual paragraphs in a letter to the writer of these columns from Louis K. Anspacher, author of "The Unchastened Woman," which paragraphs, with due permission and with all rights reserved, are here reprinted. Says Dr. Anspacher:

"In the last few years the dramatist has spent time and ingenuity in banishing asides and soliloquies from the stage. Many have wondered where the aside has gone to. Here lately a discovery has been made. The aside that has been driven from the stage has been embraced by the audience. It took a stranger to tell us this. A gentleman from out of town, who came to the city to visit the theatres, commented bitterly upon the intolerable nuisance of whispered conversation among the people in the auditorium, and spoke with eloquent disdain upon the contemptible patience of the New York public. I was then asked why some concerted effort was not made by those who love the theatre to effect an abatement of this nuisance. He remarked further that no foreign audience would be guilty of such lack of mutual consideration and that no foreign public would stand for the distracting whispering that he had been nightly subjected to in his round of the theatres.

"My attention was sharpened; and I now class myself among the suffering. I also declare that if I have ever offended I hereby make an humble statement of my reformation. My ears were made sensitive by the protest of my out-of-town friend; and on my first visit to the theatre after his salutary criticism of our public I attended an absorbing play. An experienced actress had achieved a very suspensive scene with the hero. But just before she reached the climax a whisper that could be heard over the theatre informed me: 'No! He won't kiss her now!' My informant was a flamboyant lady, utterly unknown to me. She had not even addressed her gratuitous remarks to me, but to the gentleman with her. They were seated four rows behind me.

"This experience was repeated with monotonous iteration. I have been forced to the reluctant conclusion that our New York public seems to wallow in asides, to the discomfort of the interested playgoer, the chagrin of the actor, and the despair of the dramatist. I speak thus strongly, because I am one that treasures theatrical illusions. Since I have been sensitized I have been amazed at the frequency of annoyingly sibilant conversation in the midst of tense scenes on the stage. I have heard whispers that have utterly destroyed the fabric of illusion in the attention of the audience at the most important moments in the development of the action of a play; and I have seen actors absolutely disconcerted by the competitive dialogue of certain interested or uninterested spectators. Here lately I have seen an actor go up in his lines because of interruptions from the front.

"These sibilant annoyers may be classified into two groups. In the first group are those who come into the theatre late. They are not content with having disturbed their neighbors, or having lost an important episode in the story; they must wonder to one another what the play is about. Then there is the second group of annoyers. These think that the theatre is the opera. These are the wiseacres whose theatric wisdom makes you ache, as Oliver Herford would say. They know everything about the play, the actors, and the author. They generally select the tensest and stillest moments of the action to hold forth. They want to beat the playwright to his points. They wish to anticipate the unfoldment of the action. Now, dramatists realize that the theatre is the place for co-operative enjoyment. They know that that play is doomed in which an audience does not collaborate with sympathetic creativeness. It is, however, to be wished that some people would not collaborate so loudly as to interfere with the collaboration of others.

"The New York public is generous, chivalric, and gallant. It is full of the instinct of politeness; and I am sure that if whisperers among them knew how much they annoyed their neighbors they would withhold their comments until the curtains. In countries where the theatre is taken seriously, the whisper is taboo. People rise in their seats and shush the offender. I tried the foreign method once. There was an uncomfortable mêlée of shushers, shushed, and usher. That method of cure was worse than disease.

If the chronic whisperer is to be suppressed, or at least discouraged in his bad habits, it must be done by the playgoers themselves — perhaps by some such body of them as the Drama League. They could launch a campaign of education to the end that whispering while the play is on would soon be widely recognized not only as unmannerly and unfashionable, but as downright hazardous. They might, perhaps, employ some such means as that whereby the clacking playgoer in France is booed, hooted, and hissed into such painfully embarrassed discomfiture that he is unlikely ever to be audible in the theatre again.

And the playgoer must do it, for the player cannot. The player cannot be put in the position of begging for the mere courtesy of attention and cannot justly be put on his mettle to compel silence. Now and then, to be sure, in the case of an unruly audience, as in a college town when the prankful boys are feeling naughty, Mr. Mansfield might have stepped to the footlights and let out a withering blast and Mrs. Fiske has been known to ring down the curtain and so beget in a few moments the pin-drop silence of the sort Paderewski exacts from his half-hypnotized audiences. At one time or another, the irresistible impulse to resort to such measures comes to every player.

But against the ordinary prattler in the theatre the player has no defense, for often the whisper which can be heard through the house at the tensest moment of the evening comes from the most rapt and attentive spectator in the whole theatre, one who fairly dotes on the play, but who, at the moment of emotional excitement bursts into conversation as simply and inevitably as the fat man on the dance floor bursts into perspiration.

And this offender is not confined to the gallery. The offense is not necessarily an accompaniment to chocolates at the matinée nor need it come down naively from Schenectady or Herkimer, like the comic aunt in a bad farce. The most audible playgoer is sometimes one who, as an invited and official guest, is under peculiar obligations to render and permit a decent attention to the play. The *sotto voce* yawp of some presumably sophisticated old playgoer can be heard for rows and rows at nearly every first night, and you could scarcely find an audience ruder in this respect than the one assembled (through the side door) for the first Sunday performance of the Stage Society this season.

To the simple soul who wants to listen to the play and to that alone, it is often quite agonizing to have the woman in front murmuring, "Ain't her boots sweet?" in the midst of Miss George's happiest moment as Lady Cicely or, in the midst of a Shakespearean performance, to hear the man behind giving a brief and, in itself, improving, outline (with recitations) of all the great rôles as he saw them played between 1884 and 1892. But, to the player, these interludes are a double affliction, often halting his inspiration and wrecking his best scene. And a change might come over our audiences if they could be made to understand that the tiniest whisper passing between two heads in the last row of the orchestra can be heard with piercing distinctness by the people on the stage.

If the Stage Society would pledge its members to rise and point out the offender in every such instance, something might be accomplished. If the Drama Society would help it would be doing a greater service than by the mere production of a classic. If the Drama League would enroll its huge membership in the cause, we should get somewhere. And such voices in the distance as Mr. Hammond's in Chicago, and Mr. Parker's in Boston, are now and hereby urged to eloquence.

But in default of such co-operative measures, each playgoer can do his bit. A stony stare is sometimes effective. A complaint to the manager helps sometimes. Or if these fail, you might try hurling your opera glasses at the head of the offender if your aim is good. No measures can be too drastic for such an evil—at least not the obviously inadequate ones suggested in these columns a year or so ago, when two simple rules were recommended. Any theatregoer whispering to the person in the seat on either side of him should be thrown bodily into the street. Any theatregoer whispering to the person in the seat in front of or behind him should be led to the stage by four high-minded ushers and there shot by the leader of the orchestra.

The Lady Cicely.

AS the fifth and last production of her season at the Playhouse, Grace George is giving "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" and giving it well enough to make it quite advisable that you add it to the list of the plays you should see before the days of Palm Beach suits, Jersey strawberries, swimming, and the Follies. Miss George herself is pleasing as the bland and blandishing Lady Cicely Waynflete. This is the rôle Shaw wrote affectionately for Ellen Terry, but when a play written for one player can be played by no other there is something very seriously the matter with it, and there is nothing essential in the thumb-nail sketch of Lady Cicely the playwright put into one of his famous parentheses to suggest a priori that Miss George would not satisfy even his imagination.

"The lady," wrote Mr. Shaw, "is between 30 and 40, tall, very good looking, sympathetic, tender, and humorous, dressed with cunning simplicity not as a businesslike, tailor-made, gaitered tourist, but as if she lived at the next cottage and had dropped in for tea in blouse and flowered straw hat. A woman of great vitality and humanity, who begins a casual acquaintance at the point usually attained by English people after thirty years when they are capable of reaching it at all."

Lady Cicely with her all-conquering charm, her complete femininity, her gracious, simple, informal friendliness and her killing logic is a portrait of Ellen Terry as Shaw, who then knew her only through an abundant and delightful correspondence, imagined that great lady to be. The play was done before she, at last, although it was for her he wrote it. It was this way: When Ellen Terry's son, the celebrated and indefinite Gordon Craig, became a father, she made all the gestures of comic despair and vowed that her day was done. "No one writes plays for grandmothers," said Ellen Terry, whereupon the dauntless and perverse Mr. Shaw set to work, and in 1899, had put the last touches on "Captain Brassbound's Conversion."

Yet Miss Terry, contrary to popular notion, was not the first Lady Cicely. The rôle did not come to her until the production of the play at the Court in 1906, but it was first played in London at the Criterion in December, 1900, at which time it was extensively reviewed, scolded and barked at. That was some years prior to its appearance, outrageous dialect and all, between the covers of "Three Plays for Puritans," and it was not until January, 1907, that Miss Terry played it here at the Empire in the kindly twilight of her stage career. Miss George is the anything but grandmotherly Lady Cicely of 1916 and there will be others, for this exuberant extravaganza, as idly amusing a comedy as Shaw ever wrote, is likely to be revived from time to time. And there is so much of Barrie in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," so curiously interesting a foretaste of "The Legend of Leonora," that there comes irresistibly to mind one who, for some of us, would be the perfect, the ultimate, Lady Cicely Waynflete. That is Maude Adams.

Coming.

IN the Spring the young manager's fancy. In the Spring, when the great American impulse to produce plays begins, in its more familiar manifestations, to subside somewhat, many of the most interesting theatrical events of the year are more than likely to take place. Just now there is every promise that April will be rich in unusual theatrical entertainment.

Foremost in artistic importance is the production of Galsworthy's "Justice," which, with John Barrymore and a notable supporting cast, is due tomorrow evening at the Candler Theatre. This is one of the highest expressions of the modern drama in any language and should afford a satisfying example of the modern stage when given over to the sort of thing it can do best of all.

Then on Monday night of the following week, Forbes-Robertson comes to the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, in the course of his extremely long farewell to all his greatness. Brooklyn, which every now and then has occasion to laugh immoderately at the other boroughs, is to see again the blind painter of "The Light that Failed," the serene spirit of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," and the notable Hamlet, the finest performance in a Shakespearean rôle to be seen on the English-speaking stage today. Before April is gone, "The Tempest," which has not been played here since Ada Rehan was Miranda, will be given under the auspices of the Drama Society and under the direction of Louis Calvert and John Corbin. And it is with considerable interest that one looks forward to the revival of "The Merchant of Venice" with Sir Herbert Tree as Shylock and Elsie Ferguson as Portia—her first Shakespearean rôle.

For Tuesday night of this present week is set a première of first importance—the first New York presentation of "Rio Grande" by the Augustus Thomas of "Arizona" days. It is the first play bearing the signature of this playwright to be produced in these parts in several seasons. Then the Washington Square Players, with the best and most popular bill of their year now holding the Bandbox boards, are up to their high brows in the preparations for the next one, and Arnold Daly is busy rehearsing "Beau Brummell," that early play by Clyde Fitch, which is so indelibly impressed with the memory of one of the great players our country has produced—Richard Mansfield.

Florence Reed and Shelly Hull in "The Cinderella Man."

WHEN THE PLAYGOER IS SURREPTITIOUS

SOME of the most picturesque incidents that happen around a theatre never see type because they sound so theatrical that if the press agent sent them out they would be dropped into the wastebasket by the men who write about the theatres on the assumption that they had only happened in the publicity man's mind or were staged by him for press purposes. A case in point happened recently at the Hippodrome.

Just before matinée time the ushers in the balcony found two urchins hiding under seats. The youngsters were marched out and led before a court of house officials. Upon being cross-examined sharply they confessed they had climbed up a fire escape about 8 o'clock that morning when the doors of the big playhouse were open for the daily cleaning, and had remained cramped under the seats in the dusk of the top balcony until their discovery.

The house staff decided unanimously that such perseverance should not pass unrewarded, but they could not resist the temptation of giving the lads a bit of a scare as a warning against future trespassing. So they placed them in charge of one of the uniformed Pinkertons on duty at the playhouse and told the boys they must wait for the patrol wagon. This was merely a ruse to give a photographer, who had been sent for, time to arrive, but to the boys the gray uniforms of the special officers looked only too real.

When the photographer came the culprits were lined up, and if they had any thoughts on the subject at all they no doubt believed they were being snapped for the Rogues' Gallery. Their great relief was visible when they were informed a few moments later that it had been decided they shouldn't be sent to jail, but should be allowed to see the show instead. Before that dream came true the pair were taken to a neighboring restaurant, and upon being given carte blanche they ordered soup, pie, and ice cream!

The combination of a small auditorium and a popular bill has necessitated the turning away of applicants for seats every night at the Bandbox since the current program was first presented. One night last week a woman who arrived too late to buy a seat approached the maid who presides over the women's room and offered her $2 for the privilege of donning her cap and apron and sitting in her chair by the door. The maid could not resist the temptation, and while the stranger filled her chair and place she went to the movies. Then she squared the matter with her conscience by splitting fifty-fifty with the house.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MONTAUK—"Potash and Perlmutter in Society," the second of the series of comedies based on Montague Glass's stories of the doings of the cloak and suit manufacturers.

TELLER'S—"Under Fire," Roi Cooper Megrue's war melodrama originally presented at the Hudson, with William Courtenay and others of the original company in their rôles.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Kick In," Willard Mack's melodrama seen last year at the Republic, acted by the Grand Opera House Players.

ORPHEUM.—Keith vaudeville with the following features: The Dolly Sisters in a program of dances, with Jean Schwartz at the piano; Irene Bordoni in songs, with Melville Ellis as her accompanist; William Gaxton in the comedy playlet, "A Regular Business Man."

PROSPECT.—A new variety bill with these headline numbers: Mildred Macomber and company in a pantomimic dancing number, entitled "Holiday's Dream"; the Primrose Four in one of their skits; Jack Ryan and Harry Tierney in a new rathskellar specialty.

BUSHWICK.—Joe Weber and Lew Fields in some of the skits that won them fame at their music hall twenty years ago; Allan Dinehart and Louise Mary Dyer in "The Meanest Man in the World"; Al Herman, blackface monologist, headliners on a new vaudeville program.

THE FIRST NIGHT CALENDAR.

"JUSTICE"—John Galsworthy's drama, originally acted in England six years ago, tomorrow night at the Candler.

"RIO GRANDE"—A new play by Augustus Thomas, Tuesday night at the Empire.

THE EAST-WEST PLAYERS—In a program of four playlets, three of them translated from the Yiddish, Friday night at the Berkeley Theatre.

THE dramatic season refuses to contract Spring fever, even if this is April. Two attractions will reach Broadway this week that would be considered important at any period of the year. One of these is a new play by Augustus Thomas and the other John Galsworthy's social drama, "Justice," now acted for the first time in this country.

"Justice," which will be presented at the Candler tomorrow night, after several weeks of preliminary performances out of town, was originally done by Miss Horniman's company at Manchester, England. Subsequently it was acted at Charles Frohman's Duke of York's Theatre in London, under the direction of Granville Barker. In Manchester B. Iden Payne was associated with Mr. Galsworthy in staging the drama, and in producing it here Mr. Payne has given scrupulous regard to the wishes of the author so far as actors, the scenery, the movement, and the internal attitude of the play are concerned.

"Justice," like "Hamlet" and "Oedipus Rex," can scarcely be described as a jolly little play, and its present producer, John D. Williams of the firm of Corey, Williams & Riter, holds no illusions that it will ever attain wide popularity, but he does believe that its earnestness, its universality of theme, and its timeliness will commend it to the more thoughtful.

It was William Archer, the London critic, in writing of the drama who said: "After having seen James How hesitating whether to prosecute Falder, and then deciding for the worser part, which of us, in a similar situation, will not think twice or a third time before telephoning Police Headquarters? An ordinary, weak, well-meaning youth is passing by in a great, slow-grinding machine, which is 'Justice,' when a chance gust of air switches his coattail into the cogwheels and he is slowly, remorselessly, dragged through the mechanism to be shot forth, a mangled mass, at the other end. No crank, or rod, or roller in the system is put there with absolutely evil intent. At every turn somebody makes some ineffectual effort to relax or mitigate the crushing process; but the machine moves on majestically, and no human power can control it. But, fortunately, the mechanism of the law can be controlled by the human will, and 'Justice' must invariably strengthen the hands of all who seek to modify it in the direction of humanity and enlightenment. Galsworthy is studiously fair to all the cranks and levers of the machine. From the Judge downward they are fairly well meaning, not inhuman, not unreasonably stupid people. They are in fact, just you and me—just what you and I would be in their places. And it is this very fact which makes us feel that it is not those individuals, but you and I and all of us, that are responsible for the human adjustment of the machine. Every spectator must carry away from 'Justice' some new realization of the gaps between law and justice, between justice and humanity, and a new attitude toward the first offender."

Mr. Williams has chosen a strong cast for his production. John Barrymore is the junior clerk Falder, Henry Stephenson the solicitor How, and others in the cast are O. P. Heggie, remembered for his excellent work with Granville Barker at Wallack's last year, and himself a member of the London company that played "Justice"; Charles Francis, Cecil Clovelly, F. Cecil Butler, Watson White, Wallis Clark, Thomas Louden, Lester Lonergan, Rupert Harvey, Walter Geer, John S. O'Brien, Ashton Tonge, Charles Dodsworth, Walter McEwin, Warren F. Hill, and Cathleen Nesbit.

"Rio Grande," the new Augustus Thomas play that will be given its first performance in New York Tuesday night at the Empire, is said to resemble the manner of the author's "Arizona" more closely than that of any of his other plays. As the title suggests, the drama's locale is the Texas border, and the fact that the scenes pass in and around a United States Army post there adds a timely interest.

"Rio Grande" unfolds a tragedy growing out of the intimate life of an army post. Nan, the daughter of the Colonel of the regiment, who has been born and reared in the environment of a military post, and her father's successor as commander when he dies, are the principal figures of the drama. The girl marries the man, who is many years her senior, and it is out of this marriage, unhappy at first through the disparity of ages, that the situations of the drama arise.

Richard Bennett, who has not been seen on Broadway for some time, is the husband of the play, and Lola Fisher, who appeared with Ethel Barrymore in "Emma McChesney," plays the rôle of Nan. The other players are Calvin Thomas, Bennett Southard, Robert McWade, Frank Campeau, Saxon Kling, Francis M. Verdi, Theodor von Eltz, John Warnick, John Villasana, George Villasana, Amelia Gardner, Gertrude Dalton, and Rea Martin.

The East-West Players, who gave their first performance some weeks ago in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, on the lower east side, were so pleased with its results that they have taken the Berkeley Theatre for performances on Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon. Their program will be made up of three one-act plays from the Yiddish—"Colleagues," by Zalmon Libin, translated by Gustav Blum; "The Stranger," by Peres Hirschbein, translated by Elias Lieberman; "Night," by Sholom Asch, translated by Jacob Robbins, and "The Yellow Passport," by Abraham S. Shomer, who wrote "To-Day," a play seen several seasons ago at the Forty-fourth Street. The first three were included on the original bill.

"The Prinzessin vom Nil," a new comic opera, will be the offering this week at the Irving Place. Arthur Landsberger and Franz Cornelius wrote the book and lyrics, and Victor Hollaender composed the score. In the cast will be seen Margarete Christians, Elsie Gergely, Hans Unterkircher, and Christian Rub.

The New York Browning Society will present Browning's "In a Balcony" tomorrow afternoon at the Princess under the direction of Frances Carter, who will play the rôle of the Queen. Edith Wynne Matthison will read "Sonnets from the Portuguese," and the program will also include the dramatic episode, "Count Gismonde," acted by Mrs. Benjamin J. Paskus, Marcia Peck, and Alfred Shirley. The performance will be for the benefit of the Elizabeth Barrett Browning Fund.

"Petrouchka" Again.

The Russian pantomime-ballet, "Petrouchka," will be given again tonight at the Neighborhood Playhouse. Its popularity has been so great that two extra performances have been announced for next Saturday and Sunday nights. April 23 the Neighborhood Players will present a new program of four one-act plays.

The Hip Will Soon Be Ten.

The Hippodrome will be ten years old two weeks from tonight, and to celebrate the event a special program will be given. There will be numbers from the current show and others to suggest the spectacles that have gone before.

A Greenroom Show.

The Greenroom Club will give its annual dress rehearsal Sunday night, April 23, at the Cohan Theatre. Belle Storey, the only honorary woman member of the club, will give a novel offering, and Lou-Telleger will appear in an original one-act play.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THESE PARTS

"Patelin," a Relic of Villon's Day at the Bandbox.

THE STAGE IN LONDON AND PARIS

Notes of Interest to the American Playgoer—The Old Age of Antoine—A New Barrie Comedy—American Successes in London.

THE great Antoine, whose little Théâtre Libre, opened in Montmartre in the Autumn of 1887, has been written down in the history of the theatre as the homely cradle of the biggest force in modern dramatic art, has returned to the stage as an actor, now in his sixtieth year, doing a turn in the Paris music halls. According to the Paris correspondent of The London Telegraph, he became an actor again simply because he had to. Just before the war he finally failed at the Odéon, after almost superhuman efforts to galvanize the old theatre. He is now on the stage again—on the stage of a tiny music hall, the Concert Mayol. He plays the part of an old sea Captain who has arranged a private little dinner with a lady. He comes into the room and finds the lady already there, but with her trooper, and the trooper is kissing the lady. The explanation is that before the war the lady was the trooper's sweetheart. The old Captain philosophizes, then goes off, leaving the young couple. There is very little in the piece, and M. Antoine scarcely has scope for his acting, but the point was to see him again on the stage.

Almost at the same time there was a pathetic sale by public auction. At this was put up all the scenery M. Antoine had had built and painted for his most ambitious efforts at the Odéon, "Romeo and Juliet," "Faust," "King Lear," "Coriolanus," "L'Arlésienne," &c. The State ordered the sale of the scenery as a war economy, to save storing expenses, but the whole lot, upon which M. Antoine had spent thousands of pounds, thereby crippling his management, went for a few thousand francs.

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Barrie's Latest.

A CHARMING play, full of pure, authentic Barrieisms, this is "A Kiss for Cinderella," the new play just presented in London, as you gather some notion of it from the account in The London Times. Presumably this new piece is intended for Maude Adams here next season, so it has an added interest for the American playgoers. With Gerald Du Maurier as a policeman and with Hilda Trevelyan as a staid and war-time Wendy, it was presented at Wyndham's.

It is, of course, The Times's critic says, the Cinderella story. You first meet Cinderella as maid-of-all-work at an artist's studio. The artist is pussle-headed and kind-hearted (what else could he be, played by Mr. O. B. Clarence?) and much disconcerted by a call from the policeman (Mr. Du Maurier) on account of an unshaded skylight. Still more disconcerting is Cinderella's familiarity with a few words of German—a suspicious circumstance which the policeman feels bound to probe to the bottom. Is she a "swell" in disguise? The policeman has a simple test, simple but, in his own word, "infallible." If she keeps her valuables in her pocket, "common"; if in her bosom," a lady." She proves to keep them in her pocket. But she lives at "Celeste et Cie.," Bond Street—another suspicious circumstance—and the policeman determines to follow her thither. Item: Cinderella is always dreaming of balls. Item: She has tiny feet, which cannot be said for the Venus of Milo in the sculptor's studio. Digression on the Venus of Milo. Her lost arm held a baby, the baby fell, and her raised knee is so held to catch it. Yes, the dream is certainly not without its décousu.

Now to Celeste et Cie. in Bond Street. It is a hovel, and the sub-title of the firm is "The Penny Friend." Cinderella mends coats for a penny, prescribes to the sick for a penny, shaves for a penny. But when a customer is going to be lathered for a shave, lo! he whisks off his enormous beard—it is the policeman! And at the droll sight all the wooden boxes hanging on the walls, about the contents of which you were wondering (unless you had seen "Little Mary," when you knew,) suddenly sprang into life. They contained little babies, tended for a penny, little babies of the Allies, save one, who was Swiss, yet "not exactly Swiss—well, you know." Nobody would take in little Gretchen, so the Penny Friend had to do it. The other babes talked beautiful French, but Gretchen simply lay in her box, "straffing." For safety Cinderella had put a wire entanglement around it—only the wire was worsted. And the policeman sat down to supper with them all and began to love Cinderella, who kept on listening for the knock, which never came, to summon her to the ball.

Yet to the ball she went—in a dream as she lay out in the cold street with the policeman's comforter wrapped round her. It was a splendid ball, with ladies and gentlemen in Early Victorian clothes, and a King and Queen of Cards, and the Lord Mayor and another lord, who lorded it over everybody. Lord Times, cutting the King short with "less talk" and defying the Censor, a black demon with a headsman's axe, and showing indifference to reminders of "the good old threepenny days." And beautiful ladies in dreadfully expensive dresses (O Retrenchment Committee!) were rivals for the Prince's favors, and were all beaten by tiny-footed Cinderella as in the old story.

And then—well, then there was rather a jump in the dream (or another act, perhaps, added to the MS. pulled out of the author's drawer). Cinderella, it seemed, had got chilled when dreaming in the cold street, and been laid up with pneumonia in a hospital, and was now convalescing at a lady-doctor's somewhere at the seaside. The lady-doctor, stern and practical (was she not played by Miss Henrietta Watson?) looked after wounded Tommies in blue and kept them all in terrified subjection, particularly one played by Mr. A. E. George, not to mention an aristocratic probationer (Miss Elizabeth Pollock—an interesting débutante) and her elderly brother, none other than the sculptor of the first act. And Cinderella was in bed all the time, with no more dreams about balls, but dreaming now always of her friend the policeman. You will have guessed that the policeman was not long in arriving, in proposing—a delicious Barrieism, this scene of proposal—and in presenting his delighted Cinderella (so romantical, he explains, are the police force) with glass slippers in lieu of an engagement ring.

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American Successes.

ALTHOUGH "Disraeli," Louis N. Parker's comedy of the great Prime Minister, was first presented in Montreal more than five years ago and served George Arliss for four immensely successful seasons in America, it has never been played in London and will be seen there for the first time tomorrow evening at the Royalty—this though Parker is an English playwright with a reputation for success in his own country. His "Pomander Walk" was also produced here first and, after a good year at Wallack's, was presented in London by Cyril Maude and met there with disaster. This unexpected reverse may have made the English theatres doubtful of "Disraeli."

The leading part is to be played by Dennis Eadie, one of the most brilliant actors on the modern stage. To make room for it, "The Man Who Stayed at Home" must be transferred to another theatre. This play, which was produced here without glory under the title "The White Feather," has been running incredibly in London ever since December, 1914, and there are no signs of its popularity ever wearing out.

Gertrude Elliott (Lady Forbes-Robertson) plans to reappear on the stage in the next few months, and she, too, will employ a play that has long been familiar to the theatregoer in America. This is "The Bird of Paradise," the play by Richard Walton Tully, in which Laurette Taylor appeared, and then Leonore Ulrich, now the Wetona of "The Heart of Wetona." Mr. Tully's play is one of those rare, enduring successes that reap harvests on the road every season.

Yesterday was the day set for the production in London of "Kitty MacKay," with Mollie McIntyre and Margaret Nybloc in their original rôles, and this month is also to see the London presentation of "The Boomerang," the most popular play of this season in New York.

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In Mr. Forbes's "Show Shop," the stage mother observed bitingly that you could not get the New York public to see a failure even if you distributed a taxicab with every pass, a bit of wisdom that seems to have its echo in this London novelty, described in The Telegraph:

"Some years ago the late Charles Frohman, who was never wanting in enterprise, tried the experiment during his régime at the Duke of York's of enticing playlovers living far afield by sending motor omnibuses to call for them at their homes and bring them to the theatre. A similar idea has now occurred to Mr. Walter Knight in connection with the revival of 'L'Enfant Prodigue' at the Kingsway. In accordance with a scheme he has recently adopted any one booking a box or four stalls for an evening performance is privileged, provided he lives within the metropolitan radius, to drive to the theatre in a comfortably appointed motor, which calls for him at his house, takes him first, if so he pleases, to a restaurant, and then after dinner on to the theatre, the chauffeur returning to take him up and dive him home after the performance. This innovation, which seems to suggest all manner of possibilities in the way of managerial enterprise (perhaps dinner and supper will be thrown in one of these days) is said to have met with very encouraging results."

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A new production in London is "Mr. Manhattan," a musical piece that serves to introduce to English playgoers that merry American comedian, Raymond Hitchcock. They have been describing him in advance as the G. P. Huntley of America, which makes it very nice.

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"The Bulkeley Peerage," a little thriller by Pinero which was given at a benefit in London two years ago, is to be revived for some Red Cross benefits, with the parts played by convalescent soldiers.

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"Two Women," the play by Rupert Hughes in which Mrs. Leslie Carter made a fleeting appearance here some seasons ago, has been adapted by Walter Howard and, under the title "The Silver Crucifix," was recently presented in London without creating a profound sensation there. The cast included some of those who were with Mr. Howard when his "Story of the Rosary" had its day at the Manhattan Opera House a year ago last Fall.

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Oswald Stoll, master of London musical halls, has added the London Opera House to his chain. To such ends has come the great theatre which sheltered Mr. Hammerstein's hopes in England.

A Benefit Tonight.

An entertainment will be given tonight at the Lyric under the auspices of the United Krakauer Charity and Aid Society. The receipts will be used in buying matzos for distribution among the poor. A vaudeville program will be given by players recruited from the varieties.

Jules Bois to Speak.

Jules Bois, who is in New York making arrangements for the coming of the Comédie Française, will speak at the Théâtre Française when Lucien Bonheur's French players return her April 10 for a supplementary season.

BROOKLYN TO SEE FORBES-ROBERTSON

The Week of April 10 at the Majestic Theatre Is Now Included in the Famous Actor's Farewell.

SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON will say farewell to the stage of Greater New York next week at the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, where he will appear all week in plays from his répertoire. On Sunday night, April 16, he will take part in a benefit entertainment for the Actors' Fund at the Century, but his last performance in a play in this city will take place the preceding night. The following week he will appear in Newark, and April 24 and 25 he will present "Hamlet" on the stage of the Sanders Theatre at Harvard University, Cambridge. This stage is an exact reproduction of an Elizabethan one and was constructed twelve years ago, especially for the English actor, which makes it particularly fitting that he should make his valedictory from it.

Thus will end a series of farewell tours embracing the greater part of four years. It was at the close of his third season in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" that Sir Johnston decided to quit the stage. At that time he planned to devote three or four years to the process, as he intended to include not only Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, but Germany, Holland, and possibly France, Australia, South Africa, and India in his itinerary. Then the war came and changed his plans. But the actor has been consistent, and having bid adieu to a city has never played there again, although his path took him there.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson made his celebrated farewell appearance on the London stage June 6, 1913, in "Hamlet." He had been knighted by King George a few days previous to this. Seats for the final night in London were one guinea for orchestra stalls and the dress circle. The house was packed and hundreds could not be accommodated. The critics declined the seats offered them, stating that they would prefer that the public have the opportunity of getting all the available seats while they themselves stood. The gross receipts were in excess of $6,000.

At the close of his London season the critics of the British metropolis sent him a round robin asking that when he had finished his farewell abroad he would return to London and give at least a single performance before retiring. To this the actor replied that while he greatly appreciated the honor of the invitation, he did not feel he could break his word with his public after having duly advertised the performance of June 6 as his last in London. The critics, however, have not given up the hope that Forbes-Robertson will consent to give London the honor of his last appearance on the stage.

An interesting feature of his great production of "Hamlet" is the discarding of conventional scenery and the use of draperies. Sir Johnston has always believed in simple settings, and has contended that the business of the scene painter is only to suggest the proper background and atmosphere. He had long desired to do away with cumbersome artificial settings, but it was not till this season that he did so in his production of "Hamlet." His visit will also introduce to New York audiences Laura Cowie, who became his leading woman when Gertrude Elliott (Lady Gertrude Forbes-Robertson in private life) retired at the close of the season of 1913-14.

Sir Johnston will sail for England Saturday, April 29, on the St. Louis. He may then give three or four performances in Dublin, Leeds, Belfast, and Bradford, cities he promised to include in his farewell.

A Dickens Recital.

Frank Speaight will give a dramatic reading of selections from Dickens's "Pickwick Papers" Tuesday night at Aeolian Hall. Mr. Speaight will impersonate some of the principal characters in the immortal stories without the assistance of makeup, costumes, or scenery.

EVERY ACTOR HIS OWN INTERVIEWER

Julius Tannen used to be one of the most successful monologists in the varieties before he quit the two-a-day to become Morris Perlmutter in "Potash and Perlmutter in Society," the second of the series of comedies based on Montague Glass's stories of the doings of the coat and suit partners, this week's attraction at the Montauk, Brooklyn. In the following article Mr. Tannen discusses the difference between trailing the elusive laugh in vaudeville and on the legitimate stage.

By JULIUS TANNEN.

TO begin with, Mr. Times' Man, I cannot, at present, be interviewed. No, gentle reader, this is not Colonel House delivering his rubber-stamp address. Nor is it Mr. Roosevelt attempting the impossible. Then William Jennings Bryan is, at last, to test the theory that silence is golden? All wrong. Nothing so commonplace. We are about to reveal a miracle greater than any of these! Behold, an actor, a Broadway star, is refusing to talk for publication.

The Broadway actor has lost his voice, of course? Still wrong. His mind, then? Score another error, Mr. Guesser. Then there is a catch somewhere, because there ain't no such animal. Oh, yes, there is, and his name is Julius Tannen. Wherefore this he-sphinx attitude, Julius, this John Lindlike taciturnity, if one had money enough to talk that way? Tannen, as the Chatterbox of vaudeville, always confessed an inability to stop talking; in fact, we distinctly recall his admission that any effort on his part to remain silent for more than five minutes at a time could have but one result—certain death from lockjaw.

Then how explain it? The needle, Watson! Ah, doctor, it becomes perfectly clear. Mr. Tannen, I observe, wears a worried look and carries a New York, New Haven and Hartford suburban time table. Elementary Watson! The reporter called just before a matinée. Julius enters his dressing room an hour late, throws off his overcoat, and Perl-mutters that never again will be live in New Rochelle while appearing professionally in New York. There is just time to slap on a hurried grease-paint make-up, his portable mustache, and don evening things. For once we find an actor without time to talk about himself, too full of the New Haven Road, not for utterance, oh, no, but for publication in the columns of a family newspaper.

We had in mind to ask Tannen, does he find audiences in the legitimate harder to amuse than his vaudeville patrons. Must one provide different material and why and how? Tannen is resourceful. He said, Mr. Reporter, go back to your office and when I collect my views I'll send them over. So he wrote them out and here they are? You're guessing worse than Matty or Marquard pitching against Home Run Baker, Gentle Reader. Instead, Tannen shot them into the dictaphone he keeps in his dressing room, because, he explained, talking comes easier to him than writing. By the way, he refers to the machine most affectionately as "Bill," his pet name for Mrs. Tannen, and says it's the greatest scheme in the world for a fellow who can't get in a word, edgeways, at home. When he feels he must let off steam, he comes down to the theatre and fires away, free from interruption and fear of a row because, destroying the record, as he always has, enables him to preserve Mrs. Tannen's good opinion of his entertaining qualities, acquired, he explains, by years of attentive listening.

Follows the first cylinder he has ever retained:

I AM really unequal to doing justice to your inquiry. I fear that warrants an essay requiring the analytical and expressive faculties of the combined critical fraternity of New York. However, I do believe vaudeville audiences and the attendants of higher priced theatres find some things in common that are laughable, and again there are offerings unsuitable to one or the other. The variety patron, however, is the harder to please, for many reasons.

In monologuing, which is the phase of vaudeville I best understand, one has only so many minutes in which to make good. In a play, the actor participating in an inferior first act may redeem himself with an improved opportunity as the performance progresses. Furthermore, the single entertainer has no stage picture to assist him, his is the entire responsibility, and you must remember that vizualization is always a more effective medium than speech with which to convey an idea. To illustrate. Recently I attended a dinner at which Patrick Francis Murphy coined a most amusing epigram. Said he: "The average man, today, unfortunately, prefers the well-formed woman to the well-informed one."

Were Mr. Murphy addressing a vaudeville audience, for which suggestion, if it be impertinent, I freely apologize, his remark would probably bring just a smile and, unfortunately, managers demand laughs. In a play, however, this speech would be most carefully staged. Through the first act, two of the ladies in the cast would be frequently placed in juxtaposition. One, for a sufficient consideration, of course, would employ make-up to emphasize a physical unattractiveness and the playwright would provide her speeches registering marked intellectual superiority. The contrast would be a creature looking like a Harrison Fisher or Stanlaws model whose comments would indicate her knowledge is confined to what she learns from a mirror. Second act: Enter good-natured boob, flanked on the left by Miss Homely Highbrow, on the right by Miss Beauty Bonehead, indifferent to the former, attentive to the latter. Encounters leading comedian who, with carefully prepared spontaneity remarks: "I see, Old Man, you prefer the well-formed to the well-informed, eh what?" Result, a hearty laugh, worth untold sums in the box office. In the monologue, you had only a word picture, the audience had to co-operate; in the play, no effort required on the part of the tired business man. The author, through an act running at least thirty minutes, had been planting the impression he desired and the comment was most obviously illustrative.

Then, too, if the monologist be attired in civilian costume, his material must conform to the gentility he is trying to project, and a single lapse is fatal. The same personality in a play becomes merely a medium for the author's lines, and an unpardonable error in the one is ascribed to inferior material in the other, for which the playwright is held accountable solely.

Above all, the legitimate player enjoys one inestimable advantage. If he play a star part the character he depicts is usually a generous, sympathetic type, and for him the battle is already half won. Some speech or act having established in the minds of those in front that he is going to save the situation, if any is presented, the audience is en rapport. If he be possessed of any ability and his material be at all worth while, they want to laugh with and at him. The unsympathetic character with a humorous line to deliver enjoys no such co-operation. Again, the hero is played up to, his associates become more or less feeders, and just as the infantry puts the finishing touch to things when the artillery has made it as easy as possible, so does the likable leading comedian come forward with the right line when the others have provided the psychological moment.

In a play a subject prolific of humorous treatment may be touched upon in the first act and again introduced with a different twist in the last. In a monologue the demand for variety makes imperative a constant change of subject. My sympathies are with the monologist, finally, who, having to follow a long program varying in quality, advances upon an audience at 5 o'clock in the evening, matinées, or nightly at 11 and attempts the feat of entertaining an already surfeited assemblage who would like to enjoy him, but are more seriously concerned with the leaving time of the last train to Stamford or Canarsie.

I have tried both, acting and vaudeville monologuing, and whereas the former has its trials, making good in the varieties following everything, from trained elephants to temperamental prime donne, calls for just as capable effort and undivided responsibility. So long as Mr. Woods and the authors are satisfied with my work in his play it may be considered well done, but vaudeville means a different local manager each week to be pleased, as Mr. Keith, Mr. Albee, and Mr. Beck are all too busy to run out of town frequently to observe whether an act maintains its standard, and one adverse report undoes weeks of kindly newspaper comment and hearty applause.

Do vaudeville and legitimate audiences laugh at the same thing? Sometimes. This article, I am certain, answers the question affirmatively. All who read it, whether vaudeville goers or patrons of the legitimate, will, I feel positive, laugh at me for taking my subject seriously.

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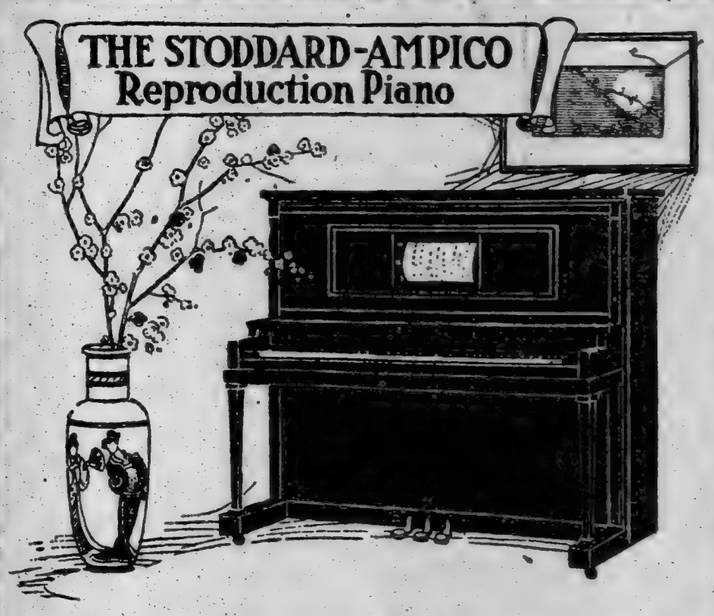

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THURSDAY, APRIL 6, Louis Weller BRIGADIER GERARD
FRIDAY, APRIL 7, John Mason THE REAPERS
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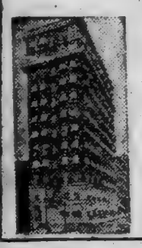
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NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

GLOBE.—Anna Pavlowa in "The Dumb Girl of Portici."

FORTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE.—"Ramona," a picturization of Helen Hunt Jackson's novel.

STRAND.—Leonore Ulrich in "The Heart of Paula."

KNICKERBOCKER.—Owen Moore and Dorothy Gish in "Little Meena's Romance."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—George Walsh and Doris Pawn in "Blue Blood and Red."

BROADWAY.—Blanche Sweet in "The Sowers."

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—First half of week—Jane Grey in "The Waifs." Second half—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Habit of Happiness."

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Monday, Nance O'Neil in "The Witch," with daily change of features.

NEW YORK.—Monday, Alice Brady in "Then I'll Come Back to You"; Henry B. Walthall and Edna Mayo in "The Raid," with daily change of features.

TWO theatres regularly devoted to the spoken drama will be temporarily invaded by the movies this week. Tomorrow night "The Dumb Girl of Portici," a picture made by the Universal Film Company, will be shown at the Globe, left vacant by the unexpected slump in Gaby Deslys's drawing power. Wednesday night a picture version of Helen Hunt Jackson's popular novel, "Ramona," will be shown in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, which has been leased by the Clune Film Manufacturing Company for a long period.

"The Dumb Girl of Portici" was one of the operas in which Anna Pavlowa was seen here last Fall during the engagement of the Boston Opera Company at the Manhattan Opera House. The skill of the danseuse as a mime suggested the possibility of converting her talents to screen use. Then, too, her wide popularity commended her as a star in the new medium.

Auber's opera, "Masaniello," forms the basis of the photo play, which was produced under the direction of Lois Weber. During its life the opera has appeared in many forms. The Worell Sisters presented it as an extravaganza once on Broadway, and some thirty years ago Lydia Thompson and her British Blondes appeared in it as a burlesque. It has seldom been heard as an opera in recent years because of the demands the rôle of Fenella, the dumb girl, makes on its interpreter.

"Ramona," the moving-picture version of Helen Hunt Jackson's novel, which will be shown for the first time here at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre Wednesday night, will be presented in a novel way. To heighten the feeling of atmosphere three massive stage settings will be disclosed at intervals during the exhibition. These scenes will be peopled by the characters of the story, but except in the songs they sing there will be no word spoken on the stage. After each setting the theatre will slowly be darkened and then the picture will appear on the screen.

"Ramona" was photographed in California at the places described in the book. Great care was taken to insure the authenticity of the costumes, many of which were obtained from Spanish families who held them as heirlooms from the period in the first half of the nineteenth century in which the action of the story passes. The Spanish, Indian, and Mexican characters of the story were acted by natives for the film.

"Ramona" has always been a lure to the dramatist, and more than fifty different versions have been made and presented on the stage. The last of these was acted ten or twelve years ago by a company headed by Virginia Calhoun.

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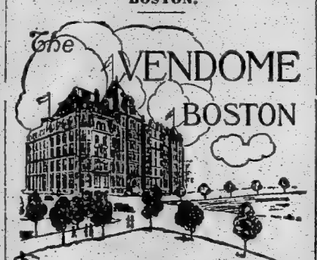
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FUTURE LEGISLATION IN RUSSIAN EMPIRE

The New Prime Minister Predicts That Hearty Co-operation Will Exist in Working Out Problems.

From the Russkoe Slove of Moscow.

I was already a member of the Council of the Empire at the time when the reform of our national structure took place," said B. V. Sturmer, the new Prime Minister of Russia, "and from the very first days of the life of our new legislative organizations I had the fullest opportunity to become acquainted, at close quarters and at first hand, with the new order of things.

"Attentively following, from day to day, the life of our lower house, I became firmly possessed of the thought that with the introduction into the national structure of the new legislative organizations the Government gained full power to work fruitfully and solidly for the realization of reforms as they arose in order.

"I hold that view now, and I am convinced that if between the legislative organizations and the Government there are no mutual prejudices, no small mutual suspicions, to which I personally am wholly a stranger, then the Government will be able to find a common language with the legislative organizations.

"Once more I repeat that in the exceptional times in which we are living each one of us should think least of all of his rights. We must busy ourselves as completely with the fulfillment of our duties, and in these momentous days through which all Russia is passing—and not only Russia, but all her allies and friends—the duties of each one of us consist not in settling petty workaday accounts, but, on the contrary, in forgetting them completely in the name of the attainment of that mighty and single goal, on the realization of which the whole future of Russia depends.

"I have too firm a faith in the healthy patriotism of the Imperial Duma not to believe that the representatives of the Russian people share the point of view I have expressed.

"You ask me: Ought the work of the Duma to be confined to the consideration of the budget?

"I believe that not only questions of finance, but also questions of an economic character, from the more or less successful solution of which depends the economic power of our fatherland, must be given foremost rank. All these questions, in greater or less degree, touch the budget of the empire, and, therefore, I hold that the Imperial Duma must by no means postpone or turn aside from its fundamental duty—the consideration of the national finances. At the same time I believe that the consideration of the budget must not paralyze the legislative activity of the Imperial Duma.

"Of course, this exceptional time sets its stamp also on legislative activity. This is, of course, not the time for the decision of the many-faceted and complex problems of the structure of Russian national life in time of peace. But everything which in greater or less degree is bound up with the attainment of our principal aim, which is bound up with the organization of victory, ought to be, and will be, submitted to the consideration of the legislative organizations.

"I sincerely believe that both the national and the Government organizations are equally working for the good of the empire. More than that, I understand that in the activity of the public are being worked out its own peculiar processes, customs, traditions, which must be reckoned with.

"There are, of course, in the present condition of public organizations serious shortcomings. I do not shut my eyes to these shortcomings, but they do not settle the matter. We must remember rather how precious is the co-operation of all the forces of the nation. I will say more: Whatever these shortcomings may be, the work of the national organizations is accepted by the thought of the nation as its own work, and therefore the nation sets a special value on it.

"I believe the views I have expressed completely reflect my view of the relation which the Government ought to manifest toward the national organizations and in general toward the work of the nation.

"I believe that the first problem of the Government consists precisely in this—to derive the greatest possible benefit from the valuable work of the nation, and to draw it into the channel of the life of the Russian Empire. I have always watched with the greatest interest activity of the general Zemstvo and municipal unions, and not less of the committees for the production of munitions.

"The historic years of 1914 and 1915 through which we have lived have completely proved the political ripeness and deep patriotism of the whole Russian society. I personally believe in this upraising and in its deep organic significance, and I hope that my faith will not be wrongly interpreted.

"I cherish faith and hope that in friendly co-operation with the forces of society we shall live to the better, brighter days which await Russia and her allies."

[In translating Premier Sturmer's declaration, which is so characteristic of the period of transition through which Russia is passing, one feels that the very words are gaining new meanings. There is a certain difficulty in this. One word in particular, which implies the activity of the Russian people, as contrasted with the activity of the Government, is difficult. It is neither quite "national" nor quite "social." But this very contrast between the action of the Government and the activity of society as a whole is a part of the substance that is undergoing transition. We may confidently expect that time will wear the dividing line away.—Translator's note.]

DENIES SNUB TO JAPAN.

Breach Not Due to Bungling Diplomacy, Germany Asserts.

Recent assertions in certain quarters in Germany that, by the exercise of a little more care in negotiations with Japan just before the war broke out, the Government might have settled the Kiao-Chau matter and thus avoided Japan's entrance into the world conflict have drawn a sharp denial from the German Government. Responsibility for these stories is laid upon Russia in the following statement appearing in the North German Gazette of March 6:

"There have been various rumors that the breach between Germany and Japan could have been avoided from the German side. It has been said that the German Government missed opportunities of an agreement with Japan; that Japan during the last few years sought a political rapprochement with Germany, and even, shortly before the outbreak of war, offered her hand for a peaceful negotiation about Kiao-Chau; but that the German Government was so blind as to reject all offers and attempts at rapprochement which were made to it, among other things in the form of a request for a loan.

"These stories are Russian inventions, which lack any basis in fact. We are empowered to state that the Japanese Government at no time and in no form approached Germany with suggestions of the alleged kind. As regards especially the time immediately before the breach with Japan the Japanese Cabinet with the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Kato, not only made no proposals for an agreement, but refused all negotiations."

SALTPETRE INDUSTRY HIT.

Berlin Paper Says Germany Will Compete with Chilean Product.

Characterizing Great Britain's blockade of the Central Powers as suicidal so far as the saltpetre industry is concerned, because English capital is largely invested in the saltpetre business in Chile, the financial editor of Die Post of Berlin asserts that after the war is over the products which the German chemists were forced to seek in the air and in lime will be put on the world market in competition with the Chilean output. In a lengthy article describing German scientists' successful search for substitutes for copper, cotton and other war metals and goods the writer remarks:

"Not long after the war began it was said in England that Germany would have to sue for peace in a few months if only for the reason that her supply of saltpetre was cut off, and munitions consequently could not be manufactured.

"It may be freely admitted now that this question gave rise to much anxious consideration in Germany at the time, but our chemists solved the difficulty in a brilliant manner. Even before the war began machinery had been devised for the production of saltpetre from lime and from the moisture in the air, and there was one apparatus for the production of synthetic ammoniac. Even if, in course of time, these new industries had ventured to compete with the Chilean saltpetre industry, much expenditure of time and energy would have been necessary to introduce the new products to the market.

"The needs of war led to a different result. Both agriculture and the munition works demanded saltpetre, and factories for the production of nitrogen on the new lines arose as if by magic. These new industries will not merely be in a position to supplant Chilean saltpetre on the German market, but will also be found to be keen competitors of Chilean saltpetre in the other markets of the world. What could not be done in long years of peace was accomplished in nineteen months of war, in consequence of England's blockade policy. By adopting such a policy in this particular instance England merely cut her own throat, for the greater part of the capital invested in the Chilean saltpetre industry is British."

KEEP EXECUTIONS SECRET.

French Court-Martials Have Doomed Many Men, but World Learns Little

LONDON, March 10. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The veil of secrecy is nowhere deeper than over the doings of the court-martial. In one division of the French Army it is known that since the beginning of the war the court-martial has dealt with 315 cases. It has passed the death sentence on 24 men, of whom 15 were executed, the other 9 obtaining pardons or commutations.

An officer attached to this division as a permanent court official has given to a correspondent of The Daily Mail some details of the workings of the tribunal. "You must remember," he said, "that armies today are made up of men of all shades and colors of belief and creed, anarchists, republicans, royalists, atheists, and what not. Out of this material we have welded together an army the like of which the world has never seen.

"It is not, however, the bad eggs, of whom there are a few in every regiment, who give us trouble in the matter of desertion in the face of the enemy, but rather the better sort of fellows, who cannot understand the military necessity of harsh discipline.

"Our first court-martial in a case of this kind came fairly early in the war. We were new to the business ourselves, but it was a flagrant breach, and to check its repetition it had to be dealt with according to the rules of the war. The man was duly tried and sentenced. I went to his cell and read the death sentence to him. He listened without seeming to understand what had taken place and that he was condemned to die.

"That night I instructed an officer to call for a firing squad. Our firing squads are always composed of volunteers, twelvemen. Not a man volunteered for that task. We had to commandeer a squad. The prisoner was marched out at dawn, stood quietly facing the leveled rifles, and died without faltering. I am sure he never realized the gravity of his offense. But war is war.

"Now it is different. The men know the value of discipline, know that a breach may endanger the lives of many comrades or even the safety of France, and though breaches of this kind still occur, they are met in a different spirit. Now, when I call for a firing squad, fifty men at once volunteer."

"Is the family notified that a man has been executed?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes and no," the officer replied. "The French code is peculiar. Notification of death is sent to the family soon after the execution, as if the man died in action. Then three months later the family receives a bill for 12.55 francs, ($2.51,) the expenses of the execution. But otherwise there is no publicity. The grave is not marked officially, but a record is kept, so that it will not be difficult to locate it later on.

"Occasionally we have to deal with the case of a man who has become sick of the trenches and thinks that the easiest way to get an honorable discharge is to wound himself, shoot off his trigger finger or the like. This is a capital offense in time of war, and is invariably so punished."

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The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal; no other treatment so effective.

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With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

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All Wool Dress Goods, at 98c. yard.

Fine Quality Silk Warp Poplins, 69c. yard.

19c. to 25c. Writing Paper, discarded styles, 10c. box.

Tub Silk Petticoats and Taffeta Petticoats, at $3.95.

Sale of Bibles, half price. Salesmen's samples and damaged copies.

Special offerings in Boys' Spring Clothing.

16c. Pillowcases for 12½c. each.

85c. full size Sheets for 75c.

Men's 75c. to $1.50 Negligee Shirts, for 59c.

Also other good values in Furnishings for men.

$1.35 and $2 Irish Linen Damask, $1.10 and $1.50 yard.

50c. Turkish Towels, large size, at 39c.

Sale of Children's Coats, 2 to 5-year sizes, $1.95, $2.98 and $3.98.

Sale of Easter Corsets, at 69c., 95c., $1.49 and $2.98.

Inexpensive Jewelry, practical pieces, at 25c., 49c. and 59c.

Women's $1.50 English Cape Gloves for 98c.

Odd lots of Women's 9c. to 50c. Handkerchiefs, 5c. and 12½c.

80c. to $5.50 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 40c. to $2.75.

Women's Nightdresses, Combinations and Chemises at 69c. Values $1.

12-inch Cut Glass Flower Vases at $2.98.

Other special values in Cut Glass at 98c., $1.98, $2.98 and $3.98.

$12 Open Stock Dinner Sets for $9.98.

Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats at $15.

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Spring Sale Hosiery and Underwear

12,000 Pairs 15c. Stockings at 3 Pairs for 25c
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For Men, Women and Children

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT and comprehensive sales of Hosiery and Underwear we have ever arranged at this season—a first-class opportunity to lay in a supply of such wearables for the entire summer.

3 Pairs for 25c., reg. 15c. Pair. Black and white fine seamless cotton Hosiery.

15c. Pair, reg. 25c. and 35c. Pair. Black, white and colored cotton, silk lisle and lisle thread Hose.

3 Pairs for $1, reg. 50c. Pair. Black lisle, silk lisle and silk plaited Hosiery.

Women's 35c. to $5.50 Silk Hose, 25c. to $1.79

25c., reg. 35c. Black, white and tan silk boot Hose.

3 Pairs for $1, reg. 50c. Pair. Black, white and tan thread silk Stockings.

65c., reg. 85c. Black, white and colored thread silk with mercerized tops and soles.

$1.10, reg. $1.35 and $1.50. Black, white and colored regular and outsize thread silk Hose.

$1.79, reg. $2.50 to $5.50. Black ingrain thread silk with hand-embroidered insteps in self and contrasting colors.

Men's 35c. to $1.35 Silk Socks, 25c. to $1

25c., reg. 35c. Black and colored thread silk; spliced heels and toes.

35c., reg. 50c. Black and colored thread silk, splendidly reinforced and very durable.

65c., reg. 85c. Black and colored thread silk, well reinforced.

$1, Regular $1.35. Black ingrain thread silk; also wide range of the fashionable colors.

Women's $3 Glove Silk Combination Suits, White and Sky, $1.69
Women's $2 Embroidered Glove Silk Vests, White and Pink, $1.35
Women's $2 Glove Silk Bloomers, in White Only, at $1.19
Equally Notable Sales of Summer Underwear for All

Women's 20c. to 50c. Separate Garments, 12½c. to 35c
Children's 25c. to 50c. Underwear, 19c. to 39c
Men's 40c. to 75c. Separate Garments, 25c. to 59c.
Men's $1 to $2.50 Combination Suits, 59c. to $1.39

Women's 25c. to $1 Combination Suits, 19c. to 69c

Women's and Children's Underwear, Second Floor. All Other Advertised Goods, Main Floor.

$5.50 to $7.50 Brooches, $3.50

ENGLISH, Roman and green gold finishes. Shaped in circles and scrolls and lace-work designs. Set with genuine baroque and seed pearls and with imitation rubies, sapphires, topaz, opals and some enameled flowers and sprays.

$7.50 to $10 Lavallieres, $4.50

English and green gold finish, set with genuine baroque and whole seed pearls and imitation colored stones. Some in black enamel and onyx. 14 inch gold chain attached.

$7.50 to $10 Bar Pins, $4.98

English and rose finished scroll and lace-work designs set with genuine baroque pearls, imitation sapphires, rubies and amethysts and genuine shell onyx and cornelian cameos.

Main Floor, Fulton Street.

Women's $5 Shoes at $3.85

JUST-RIGHT for wear now. The saving is due to a special purchase, and there is a full range of sizes.

Of fine grained black calfskin vamps and gray cloth whole quarters. Button style. Leather Louis heels. Welted soles.

Shoes formerly priced at $5 for $3.85.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

An Unexpected Underprice Sale of Furniture

Nearly Every Need of the Home at 10 to 50% Under Usual Prices

IT IS A NEW THING to have such an April Furniture Sale as we announce today. But trade conditions are novel and must be met in new ways.

I. A large amount of Furniture ordered for February has only just arrived. Congestion in the factories of makers and congestion of the railroad freight service are the reasons for the delay.

This Furniture must now be moved quickly.

II. In anticipation of the increased floor space that the Furniture stocks now cover we bought much larger quantities than in any previous Spring. As a factor in these large purchases we secured many lots of Furniture at specially favorable prices.

III. Our storehouses are now filled with great stocks of Furniture and our sales floors have larger showings than ever before. Therefore we have made very liberal selection of designs that can be discontinued and of broken lots on which prices may be reduced.

Altogether we have an immense quantity of Furniture of practical, usable designs and of standard quality, fully guaranteed. We plan to move it quickly by price reductions; a great share of these reductions being 25 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent. from usual prices.

Dining Room Furniture

Oak in various finishes, mahogany, mahogany finish and walnut.

Adam, Elizabethan, Heppelwhite, Queen Anne, William and Mary, Louis XVI, Sheraton, Colonial and various other designs.

80 Styles of Buffets and Sideboards at $9.75 to $325
75 Styles of China and Crystal Closets at $11.25 to $230
50 Styles of Serving Tables at $8.50 to $120
92 Styles of Dining Room Tables at $7.65 to $175
35 Styles of Matched Dining Room Suites at $125 to $985
130 Styles of Dining Room Chairs at $1.95 to $34
100 Styles of Dining Room Arm Chairs at $5.25 to $40

Library and Living Room Furniture

Mahogany and mahogany finish frames, coverings of velour, tapestry and leather.

62 Styles of Library and Living Room Suites at $43 to $359
276 Styles of Easy Chairs and Rockers at $19.75 to $160
48 Styles of Davenports at $60 to $284

Oak in various finishes, mahogany and mahogany finish.

125 Styles of Library Tables at $17.50 to $192
65 Styles of Bookcases at $16 to $300
159 Styles of Women's Desks at $7 to $350
75 Styles of Wood Seat Chairs and Rockers at $3.15 to $30

Novelties

Oak, mahogany, and mahogany finishes.

32 Styles of Tea Carts at $8.75 to $47
27 Styles of Tea Tables at $10.75 to $32
10 Styles of Nest Tables at $11.50 to $53
30 Styles of Tip Tables at $4.50 to $33
36 Styles of Sewing Tables and Work Baskets at $5.75 to $32
21 Styles of Muffin Stands at $4.50 to $12
33 Styles of Hall Clocks at $24 to $500

Bedroom Furniture

Oak in various finishes, maple, mahogany, mahogany finish, tuna mahogany, birch, Circassian walnut, American walnut, white enamel and ivory enamel finishes.

Adam, Queen Anne, Heppelwhite, William and Mary, Sheraton, Louis XVI, Colonial and other designs.

158 Styles of Dressers at $6.95 to $115
186 Styles of Chiffoniers at $3.95 to $115
140 Styles of Dressing Tables at $10.50 to $73
24 Styles of Princess Dressers at $15.50 to $28
59 Styles of Matched Bedroom Suites at $76 to $1,580
75 Styles of Bedroom Tables at $3.50 to $40
172 Styles of Bedroom Chairs at $2.25 to $28
170 Styles of Bedroom Rockers at $2.95 to $30

Brass Bedsteads

All new up-to-date patterns. In some instances round tubing is used, in others square tubing, while others are combinations of both. Choice of satin or bright finish in most cases. Most designs in both single and double sizes.

80 Styles of Brass Bedsteads at $5.35 to $48

White Enamel Iron Bedsteads

Some with round pillars, some square, and others a combination of both. Single or double sizes.

70 Styles of White Enamel Iron Bedsteads at $6.50 to $17

Bedding

Cotton Felt Mattress at $8.75. Regular edge, covered with fancy ticking; full size.

Cotton Felt Mattress at $9.75. Roll stitched edge, covered with fancy ticking; full size.

Hair Mattress at $23. Black mixed hair, weight 45 pounds, size 4.6x6.4; covered with fancy ticking.

Hair Mattress at $32. Black horse hair drawings, 45 pounds, size 4.6x6.4; covered with fancy ticking.

Ostermoor "Roll Edge 50" Mattress Special at $15

Weight 50 pounds. Size 4 feet 6 by 6 feet 4. Covered in an assortment of fancy tickings. Very soft and springy.

Bed Springs

Bed Springs at $4.25. Steel frame, woven wire springs; in all sizes.

Wit-Edge Spring at $6.95. Steel frame, extra close woven wire fabric, with upright extension to hold mattress firmly in place.

Upholstered Box Spring at $11.25. Covered with fancy ticking; full size; for wood or metal bed. Smaller sizes at proportionately reduced prices.

Woven Striped (Half Silk) Tub Silks

Thirty-Six Hundred Yards for 39c. Yard

UNUSUAL VALUES and unusually interesting stocks of new Dress Cottons for Easter frocks, house dresses and summer wear in general.

These half-silk Tub Silks are of lustrous woven stripes in two or more color combinations, offering more than thirty pretty patterns and colorings for choice.

32 to 36 inches wide. Extra values at 39c. a yard.

29c. Printed Voiles at 19c. Yard

Excellent quality Voile with woven cords in clusters and printed in numerous pretty floral designs; 39 inches wide.

32-Inch Zephyr Ginghams, 15c

Over one hundred and fifty patterns and colorings in good quality zephyr Ginghams; handsome plaids, plain and novelty stripes and checks, as well as a range of the good, plain shades. 32 inches wide.

25c. Printed 39-Inch Voiles for 15c. Yard

A splendid variety of floral patterns on white grounds; also novelty coin dots on white or tan grounds. One of the best values ever known for 15c. yard.

Second Floor.

36-Inch All Silk Colored Taffeta Silk, $1.50

DEPENDABLE TAFFETA SILK at such a price as $1.50 a yard is becoming rarer and rarer nowadays. We are authoritatively informed that the quality we offer in this sale cannot be made today to sell for less than $2 a yard, and that it would be considered a VERY UNUSUAL value at that price. How much more remarkable it is at $1.50 a yard and what a light it sheds on the wisdom of our early and large preparations completed months ago!

Lustrous, supple, strong quality in palm gray, Belgium blue, old rose, three shades of navy, Russian green, myrtle, amethyst, hussar blue, brown, black, etc.

Guaranteed Double Width Colored Satin Charmeuse, $1.10

Pure silk and unusually durable. Guaranteed not to rough up, cut or slip. Latest and best shades for afternoon costumes, including black.

Silk Store—Main Floor.

In the Costume Room (Fifth Floor)

Silk Street and Afternoon Frocks

Values to $30, Now $17.50

For Women and Misses

FIRST of many great sales which we hope to hold in the new Costume Room. Since it is an inaugural event we have planned it broadly and offer values which should set a record hard to excel. It will be difficult to find in all New York a sale of Dresses offering smarter styles, greater variety or more striking prices than this.

The Dresses are in models for street wear or for afternoon. They are made of taffetas, combinations of Georgette crepe with taffeta and other silks. Some are heavily embroidered in gold or silver or colors. More are trimmed with laces of various good kinds. Colors include among others the smart shades of navy, plum, gray, Hague blue, rookie and reseda; also Dresses in plain black or write.

The feature of every Dress is the excellence of the model (many are exclusive at Loeser's) and the commendable use of the season's points of style. These are not exaggerations of the mode such as no woman wants to wear, nor are they hodge-podge conglomerations of the striking style features. Every Dress is a DESIGN—a model, made with intelligence and put together with brains and an acute understanding of some woman's requirements in dress

4,000 Dozen-Yard Pieces of Valenciennes Laces

10c. to 69c. a Piece Instead of 19c. to $2.50

THE NARROW LACES are developing into greater favor as work on Easter gowns becomes more active.

This fact coupled with the news that this is one of the greatest value lots of Valenciennes Laces we have ever had at these prices makes this story more than ordinarily interesting.

Fine French Valenciennes Laces in the round and square meshes and an extensive range of attractive patterns.

Edgings and Insertions, some to match; others in odd widths.

On a Main Floor Table tomorrow at 10c. to 69c. a piece of 12 yards.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

Women's Untrimmed Hats, 98c. to $2.98

Unusually Good Values Tomorrow

THE WOMAN who has not yet bought her spring Hat will find that this sale offers good variety of the shapes most in favor for spring—plain Sailors, mushrooms, Hats both wide and high and those with the new high crowns. Also excellent variety of small Hats in various kinds of straw. Black and almost every desirable color.

Women's Trimmed Hats, Special, $1.95 to $5

Second Floor.

A Special Spring Sale of Framed Wallace Nutting and Fred Thompson Prints

At Prices Surprisingly Low for These Famous Pictures

The Wallace Nutting Collection

includes the charming nature and Colonial Pictures, the Southern Colonials and Blossom Bordered Rose Pictures, offered in the following sizes and styles at the prices quoted, which are remarkably low:

Framed Prints at $8.95

Size 16x20 Print, framed in hand-carved two-inch powdered gold burnished.

Framed Prints at $4.69

Size 13x15 Print, framed in hand-carved olive and sepia in combination with powdered gold burnished.

Framed Prints at $3.49

Size 13x15 Print. In four handsome style of frames.

Framed Prints at $3.79

Size 10x19 Print. In four handsome styles of frames.

The Fred Thompson Collection

There is a variety of subjects for choosing, all in powdered burnished gold, hand-carved effect frames.

Framed Prints at $2.75

Sizes of Prints 14½x17½ and 11¼x21. The list price for these Pictures *unframed* is two dollars and fifty cents.

Framed Prints at $5

Size 18¼x22½ Print. The list price for these Pictures *unframed* is five dollars.

Third Floor.

Blouses at $3.95

BLOUSE of filet shadow lace over chiffon, collar, cuffs and front plaits of colored Georgette crepe. Collar edged with plaited Georgette and a plaited frill is at the waist.

Another model of crepe de chine of very heavy quality. Pointed Georgette crepe collar with two plaited tabs to fasten in front when worn high and picot edge. Hemstitched yoke with new, deep pointed cuffs to match. In white and flesh. Another of heavy tub silk, satin finished and with hemstitched vest with convertible collar which fastens through loop; picot edge to collar and cuffs. In flesh and white. Another Blouse of shadow lace over chiffon, opening with folds of black tulle over vestee of pale pink messaline and Oriental lace. Still another model is of the heaviest grade of crepe de chine with fancy point collar and real pearl buttons down front. White only.

The New York Times.

Display of Spring Styles That Breaks All Records

at the New Bedell Fashion Shop

in West Thirty-fourth Street

(Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria)

IN modishness and *verve*—in that last-moment smartness which makes a $100 suit worth $100 and which is the breath of life to shops where the most extravagant prices are asked—these suits and coats and gowns and hats are in the very front rank. But that is only half the story.

In size of assortments the present Spring displays of the New Fashion Shop surpass those of any other store in New York City, at the range of prices which obtains here. They break all records of every shop in America.

Fashion's Complete Story in Suits

$19.75 $25 $29.75 $35 $45

More models, a greater variety of stunning Spring fabrics, more patterns and colorings and shades of colorings, more salespeople, more manikins—the New Fashion Shop is amply earning its position as Style Headquarters, in comparison with the greatest previous achievements of New York shops.

Maytime Colors in Taffetas
French Twills and Serges
Checks, Velours and Gabardines

Youthful Jersey Cloth Suits
White Homespuns and Tweeds
Stripes and Combinations

New Parisian styles which have appeared with amazing suddenness, every style of coat, aristocratic slender silhouettes with amplified hips and flares—whatever you will, at whatever price you desire.

It would be utterly impossible to give a complete list—cabinet after cabinet and rack after rack in the great Suit Salon are filled with new arrivals, and every day still newer ones are swarming in—an unending procession of style.

Other models at $65, $75 and up to $100—of a kind shown by More Expensive Shops at One-third More

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Coats Which Exhaust Style's Possibilities

$10.75 $15 $19.75 $25

If you want a little coat, with a lot of style, or a more pretentious coat, which will serve for the motor car, for travel, for the Avenue, and for the prospective season in the country—whatever your desires may be, the newest coat for the purpose will be found in these assortments.

Spring Velour Coats *White Sport Coats*
Knit-Cloth Coats *Light Tweed Coats*
Suede-Cloth Coats *Chic Taffeta Coats*

The collection includes almost every known model which has passed the board of fashion censors—easily the largest variety at this range which has ever been shown in this city.

Coats splendidly tailored at $10.75, which will nod acquaintance with $30 and $40 coats—and coats at $25 in which you will feel comfortable in any company.

Other Assortments at $30, $40, $60 and $75—Extremes in Intrinsic Value.

No Charge for Alterations

Nineteen West Thirty-Fourth Street

Write for a free copy of the *"Spring Guide to Metropolitan Styles,"* just issued by the New Bedell Fashion Shop.

If Money Saving Is of Importance to YOU

Do ALL YOUR Shopping at Greenhut's

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Fashion Promenade Continues

Spring's Newest Fashions for Women and Misses on Living Models

Mornings (from 10 to 11:30) the models will exhibit garments for Sports Wear.

Afternoons (from 1:30 to 3) the models will exhibit Suits, Wraps and Gowns for Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear.

Music by Theo. Bendix's String Orchestra

After weeks and weeks of careful planning, we announce for tomorrow great special sales of

Suits, Coats & Dresses

Extensive varieties of Spring's latest modes in most wanted fabrics and colors.

The Suits at.....$16.50

Smartest tailored and trimmed styles of Gabardine, Serge, Worsted and Poplin in all the new colors; also Shepherd Checks.

(OTHER SUITS AT $14.75 to $79.50)

The Coats at.....$12.75

Featuring Wool Poplins, Gabardines, Covert Cloth, Taffetas, Striped and Plain Chinchillas, Waterproof Tweeds and Black and White materials, from small checks to large overplaids. Latest flare line effects.

(OTHER COATS AT $5.95 to $49.50)

The Dresses at.....$19.50

Charming styles for afternoon and evening.

Here are handsome dresses, exquisitely made of Crepe Meteor, Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe combined with Silks—in all the new colors; also black and white.

(OTHER DRESSES AT $5.95 to $87.50)

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Demonstration of the Famous Self-Reducing *Nemo*

CORSETS

ON LIVING MODELS

A most interesting exposition of these world-famous corsets under the direction of Mme. Pratt, of the Nemo Hygienic Fashion Institute.

Free lectures on Physical Culture.

Expert advice will be given on "What Corsets to Wear" and "How to Wear Them." ALL QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED.

Demonstrations Daily at 10.30 to 12 Noon and 3 to 4:30 P. M.

Seven distinct models in "Nemo" Self-Reducing Corsets featured tomorrow.

All have the healthful Nemo "bridge construction" and self-reducing straps—most comfortable and stylish, and guaranteed to fit without alteration. Made of strong white coutil. Sizes 22 to 36.

All the following at $3.

No. 318	For short, stout figures.	AT
No. 319	For full figures, medium height.	$3
No. 321	For tall, full figures.	
No. 326	For short or medium stout figures, large hips.	AT
No. 322	For average full figures.	$3
No. 344	For short, stout women.	AT
No. 345	For tall, full figures.	$3

These models have "Invisible" self-reducing straps.

ALL FITTINGS FREE—BY OUR NEMO EXPERTS.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

Most Unusual Is This Sale of

Madras and Cretonnes

(In Our Upholstery Department)

A sale that is timely and opportune, coming as it does at the house renovation period of the year.

Despite advancing cost we have secured from a prominent dealer and importer a special lot of IMPORTED MADRAS CURTAIN MATERIAL AND BEAUTIFUL CRETONNES, in both imported and American qualities and designs.

The Cretonnes and Madras—in a superb variety of new and beautiful designs; pretty chintz and floral effects; regularly, a yard, 25c. Here tomorrow at, a yard.....16c

Scrim and Marquisette Panels for window decoration.....$1.50

Figured Velour Couch Covers—in rich self-toned colors.....$5.50

Other Sales for Tomorrow

Women's $5 White, Grey and Champagne Kid Shoes—all sizes and widths; at.....$3.95

Men's (Factory damaged) $3.50 to $5 "Snow" Shoes—also Rubber Sole Shoes and Oxfords—also "Regal" (Factory damaged) Low Shoes—at..$2.75

Women's $4.50 to $8.50 Silk Petticoats; at.....$3.75

Boys' Spring Suits—sizes 3 to 18 yrs.; featured at $3.95

Boys' Spring Reefers—double breasted, two-piece belted styles; sizes 3 to 8 years; at.....$3.95

$1 Mercerized Damask Table Cloths—scalloped and hemstitched; each.....79c

Hemstitched Linen Carving Cloths—imported to retail at 50c; each.....35c

Brass Bed Outfits—2-inch Post Bed with spring and mattress; at.....$19.75

$8.25 to $10.75 "Leader" Lift Cover Refrigerators—at $5.25 to.....$8.25

$26 to $34.75 "Universal" Side Icer Refrigerators—at $18.75 to.....$25

Specials in Wines and Liquors at Remarkably Low Prices.

For details of above sales please see our advertisements in to-day's World and American.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

Unmatchable for Durability Are the Well-Known

"Crex" & "Deltox" Grass Matting Rugs

Specially Priced in a Big Sale which Begins Tomorrow

Besides their well-wearing character, these two makes of Grass Matting Rugs are most sanitary in use.

They are the leading makes of this country.

The "Crex" New Herringbone Weave Rugs.

Size.	Regularly	Sale Price.
9 x 12 feet	$9.00	$7.50
8 x 10 feet	7.00	5.75
6 x 9 feet	4.75	3.95
4.6 x 7.6 feet	3.25	2.75
36 x 72 inches	1.75	1.45
30 x 60 inches	1.25	98c
27 x 54 inches	1.10	89c
24 x 48 inches	85c	69c
18 x 36 inches	50c	42c

"Deltox" & "Crex" Plain Weave Figured Rugs

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
18 x 36 inches	45c	34c
27 x 54 inches	95c	77c
36 x 72 inches	$1.50	$1.19
54 x 90 inches	2.95	2.45
6 x 9 feet	4.25	3.59
8 x 10 feet	6.50	5.25
9 x 12 feet	7.95	6.65

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

Combination Sale of

Engraved Stationery at $1.59

Your Monogram (2 or 3 Letters) Cut on Steel.

A Cabinet of Stationery (24 Sheets Paper, 24 Correspondence Cards and 48 Envelopes).

The paper and cards will be engraved to your order in Gold, Silver or plain color. Four styles for your choice. (See illustration.)

The die becomes your property after use, and re-orders will be filled at remarkably reasonable price.

GREENHUT'S—SEVENTH FLOOR

Conservatory Specials

Annual Sale of Rosebuds, Shrubs, Fruit Trees, Etc.

Dormant Rosebushes—extra fine stock; each 18c; dozen.....$1.75

Rambler Roses—4 colors; each.....25c

Magnolia Trees—large pink flowering; each.....$2.00

Apple, Pear, Plum Trees—each.....59c

Grapevines and Gooseberries, also Hydrangeas—each.....25c

Quince Trees—at.....49c

Forsythias, Rose of Sharon, Deutzias, Wistarias, Smoke Trees, Bignonia, Lilacs—each.....39c

Amaryllis and Caladiums—each.....10c

Gladiolas and Tuberoses—dozen.....25c

Cannas—each, 7c; dozen.....75c

California Privet—for hedges; per 100.....$3, $4

Fresh Flower Seeds—dozen.....20c

Fresh Vegetable Seeds—dozen.....30c

Lawn Grass Seeds—quart, 15c; peck, $1; bushel.....$3.75

Fertilizer—5 lbs., 35c; 12½ lbs., 75c; 25 lbs.....$1.20

Catalogues of Fruit Trees, Seeds, Etc., Mailed Free on Request.

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

Wholesale Sugar Prices Advancing

"Wholesale Sugar prices are rapidly advancing because of large purchases for European account, and even at present high figures wholesalers are not eager to sell." So say "The Journal of Commerce" and leading trade papers.

AT GREENHUT'S YOU CAN BUY ALL YOU WANT AT CLOSE TO WHOLESALE PRICES. So BUY GENEROUSLY FOR YOUR PRESENT AND FUTURE NEEDS.

Mail Orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000. OUR NEW GROCERY CATALOGUE IS READY—FREE FOR THE ASKING.

Peas
SIFTED SWEET PEAS—Fountain quality tender Early Junes; doz., $1.70; can.....15c
SWEET JUNE PEAS—Moonlight Bay brand; doz., 94c; reg. 10c can.....8c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—3½ lbs., $1; lb.....29c

Tea Specials
SEVENTY-FIVE CENT TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $3.15 lb.....65c
SAMPLE TEAS—green and black, mixed to order; 4¼ lbs.....$1

Hocks
Sweet pickled, corned pigs; lb.....11c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
ROLLED OATMEAL	42c	22c
BEST NEW FARINA	85c	28c
WHOLE HEAD RICE	85c	43c
SMALL GRAIN RICE	87c	29c
FRESH CORNMEAL	85c	18c

SELECTED QUEEN OLIVES—3 reg. 10c bottle.....25c

POTASH or Lye; Babbitt's Best; doz., $1; 3 reg. 10c cans.....25c

Soap
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S GOLD SOAP—10 bars.....39c
DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP—10 bars.....57c
SWIFT'S PRIDE SOAP—10 bars.....34c
RABBITT'S BEST SOAP—10 bars.....39c

Pure Olive Oil
FRENCH OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality; reg. $1.65 ½-gallon can.....$1.50

Miller's Preserves
Strawberry, Damson, Plum, Peach, Cherry, 6 jars, 58c; reg. 15c jar.....10c

Oatmeal
F. S. ROLLED AVENA (rolled oats)—doz., 88c; reg. 10c package.....7c

Breakfast Food
F. S. PARCHED FARINOSE—usually $1.57; special, doz., $1.14; reg. 14c package.....10c

Dessert Peaches
YELLOW CLING PEACHES—Fountain quality California extra peaches; usually $3.50; special, doz., $2.90; large No. 3 size can.....25c

Smoked Meats
SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb.....20c
SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb.....17c
MILD-CURED BACON—lb.....21c

Sugar

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
POWDERED SUGAR	87c	44c
CUT LOAF SUGAR	98c	49c
CUBE LOAF SUGAR	98c	47c
XXXX POWDERED SUGAR	93c	47c

Sugar
Best refined granulated; 10-lb. cotton bag, 73c
25-lb. cotton bag.....$1.78
Sold at these special prices only with Grocery Orders.

California Tomatoes
HUNT'S INDEX BRAND—delicious, red ripe, solid packed tomatoes; case 2 doz., $2.35; large can.....10c

Coffee
Roasted daily in our Coffee Department.
GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $3.30; 3 lbs., $1; lb.....35c
MARACAIBO COFFEE—5 lbs., $1; lb.....20c

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S. H. Stamps Thereafter

MANUFACTURERS TO MEET HERE ON GASOLINE MAKING

AUTO MAKERS COMING TO PUSH GASOLINE COMPANY

Will Meet Here Wednesday to Complete Plans for Manufacture of Motor Fuel—Expected to Last Several Days.

A meeting of the automobile manufacturers of the country, which it is expected will fully represent the industry, will be held in New York this week for the purpose of pushing to completion the plan to form a big company for the manufacture of gasoline. The meeting has been called for Wednesday and will convene in the rooms of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and is expected to last several days. The amount of capital of the new company, the officers of the organization, the location of its general offices, are among the important questions that will be considered, it is understood. Oil men of experience will be at hand for consultation, and the questions of the supply of crude, the location of refineries and transportation of the oil will be taken up.

As to the amount of capital required, it was stated that there would be no difficulty in raising any amount called for from the owners of an industry which did a half billion dollars' worth of business last year. The automobile manufacturers are strongly welded together and have previously shown their ability to co-operate effectively whenever a serious situation has risen heretofore in their industry. What has been done by them in the way of standardization is cited as proof of this.

Hand in hand with the movement to make gasoline, another is to be started for greater economy and efficiency in the use of gasoline. With a new insistency automobile engineers are to be set to work to improve carburetor, ignition, and power transmission so as to obtain more mileage per gallon of gasoline.

Especial emphasis is placed by the manufacturers on their statement that they have no intention of fighting any oil company, that their sole purpose is to supply gasoline at a reasonable profit to insure the economical operation of the 2,500,000 cars in use in the United States and of others that go into use. In order to control the situation in this way, however, will require the making of gasoline on a very large scale. The motor boat makers and the manufacturers of stationary gasoline engines are expected to join in the enterprise, which will increase the interests to be served.

In the plan of organization care will be taken to prevent the control of the company from ever passing out of the hands of the manufacturers and the competitive character of the enterprise eliminated. Under no circumstances will the plans be abandoned, it is stated, as the fuel factor is considered second to none in the maintenance and expansion of the automobile industry.

In the investigation made of the gasoline situation, before the decision to go into the manufacture of motor fuel was made, it is understood, several characteristics of the market attracted more and more attention. One was that while gasoline kept going up there was apparently no limit to the supply; all orders were quickly filled. Another feature that puzzled investigators, it is stated, was the variation in the prices of gasoline in different parts of the country and the varying proportions of the advance in price, being in some places a gain of 40 per cent., in others 100 per cent.

The following quotations show the recent price of gasoline in different cities and a comparison with the price last August:

	Cur. Price. Cents.	Aug. Price. Cents.	Adv'e. Cents.
Boston	25.0	15.0	10.0
Buffalo	23.0	12.0	11.0
Chicago	18.5	10.5	8.0
Cincinnati	23.0	12.0	11.0
Denver	22.0	12.0	10.0
Detroit	19.0	11.0	8.0
Hartford	24.0	14.0	10.0
Houston	20.0	12.0	8.0
Kansas City	16.8	9.8	7.0
Louisville	21.0	12.0	9.0
Minneapolis	19.5	11.5	8.0
New York City	24.0	14.0	10.0
Newark	22.0	11.0	11.0
Philadelphia	25.0	13.0	12.0
Pittsburgh	25.0	14.0	11.0
Portland	25.0	15.0	10.0
Raleigh	24.0	15.0	9.0
St. Louis	17.9	10.9	7.0
San Francisco	18.0	11.5	6.5
Seattle	18.5	12.0	6.5

AUTO MILEAGE IN THE CRUDE—RECENT ADDITION TO OIL OUTPUT—GREATEST WELL IN THE WORLD STRUCK IN MEXICO.

By many thousands of barrels this oil well, recently brought in by the Mexican Petroleum Company on its property in the Tampico district, Mexico, is the largest in the world, it is claimed. Its output is equal to that of the entire State of California, states Herbert G. Wylie, General Manager of the company. The photograph of the oil geyser, 600 feet high, was taken soon after the well was struck. It was a hard job harnessing the monster into inclosures of steel. On the left workmen are seen, in a downpour of oil, finishing the strenuous, slippery task, putting the bit—a big valve—into the steel bridle. On the right the complete conquering of the gusher is beheld—piped for commercial use. The measured daily output of the well is 260,000 barrels when unchecked.

NEW GUSHER SPRAYS MILES OF COUNTRY

What Is Claimed to be the Biggest Well in the World Recently Struck in Mexico.

On account of the price of gasoline, with alarming reports that the oil supply was falling off, motorists are becoming more and more interested in explorations for oil and in strikes of new wells. From many sources come reports that prospecting for oil is more active now than it has been for years. In the way of new strikes what is said to be the greatest oil well in the world was recently tapped in Mexico by the Mexican Petroleum Company on its property near Tampico. The company states that the measured output of the well is 260,000 barrels daily.

When the oil was struck the outburst came with such force that the valve of the casing was blown off, the derrick destroyed, and a great geyser of oil shot upward into the air 600 feet. The drill bit, which weighed two tons, was hurled 125 feet from the well. For two miles around the well the country was saturated with oil; it rained oil. One million barrels flowed out over the ground before the well could be brought under control.

Native laborers were called in from the whole country round and set to work damming up an arroyo. By this method half a million barrels were saved. The flow increased so rapidly, however, that the lake of oil rose faster than the workmen were able to build up the dam and it was this surplus that was burned.

To get the well under control was an engineering problem of no small difficulty and required a number of days of the hardest kind of work.

Experienced oil men predict that a lot of oil will be uncovered within the next year.

PROPOSED AS AN IDEAL SPEED ORDINANCE FOR CITY OF NEW YORK

The Law and Ordinance Committee of the Automobile Club of America has prepared an abstract of a proposed law regulating motor vehicles in New York City, the passage of which the committee believes would eliminate a great deal of the delay caused by motor and horse-drawn vehicles, and that the safety of all would be amply guarded. Here is the proposed law in a nutshell:

I. All vehicles must at all times be driven carefully in view of the surrounding circumstances and so as not to endanger life, limb, or property of any person. A speed of fifteen (15) miles per hour constitutes prima facie evidence of reckless driving, and in no event may the following rates of speed be exceeded: (a) Twenty (20) miles per hour in built-up sections. (b) Twenty-five (25) miles per hour in country or outlying sections which are substantially undeveloped and sparsely settled. (c) Four (4) miles per hour in turning corners. (d) Ten (10) miles per hour in passing public schools on school days between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

II. In overtaking or meeting street cars stopped to receive or discharge passengers, no other vehicle shall pass or approach within eight (8) feet while the street car remains standing for such purpose.

24-HOUR AUTO RACE MAY BE HELD HERE

Proposed for Speedway, Provided Sufficient Support for Project Can Be Obtained.

Preparations are well under way for a number of track and speedway meets to be held throughout the 1916 automobile racing season. New York will come in for its share of motor racing, for it already has been announced that several meets will be held on the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. Although the Vanderbilt Cup race will not be staged there, it now seems probable that—as an exciting substitute—a twenty-four-hour race will be arranged. While no definite plans for the promotion of such an event have been taken, it is understood that one will be held if sufficient support in the way of entries can be assured. Many dealers hereabouts have expressed a wish that a "twice-around-the-clock" race be held on the Speedway and some have pledged their support.

No twenty-four-hour race has been held in New York for several years despite the fact that the events held at the Brighton Beach and Empire tracks were very successful and attracted unusually large crowds. According to one of the prime promoters of former twenty-four-hour races the chief reasons for abandoning this form of racing were that the danger of running the race on dirt tracks was too great and that many contestants found that the outlay for tires was too high. The Sheepshead track with its scientific features of construction promises safety, and the fact that many cars have gone through grueling races on speedways for distances of 300 miles or more without changing tires is an argument which offsets the tire expense. With these stumbling blocks overcome there is every prospect that a large entry list can be had for a twenty-four-hour race.

On reliable authority it is stated that a canvass will soon be made to see if sufficient support can be had for the holding of a twenty-four-hour race on the Speedway some time during this Summer. In former years this form of racing was considered responsible for notably stimulating trade, and, according to one dealer, it was the best means of demonstrating the stamina and construction of motor cars.

'NECESSARY THAT ROADS BE OILED'

State Commissioner of Highways Says He Is Searching Out Best Method.

The best way to oil the roads of the State is a subject that is now being given much consideration by the State Highway Department. State Commissioner of Highways Duffey states:

"A subject which has been a troublesome one and which is receiving much attention in the department is that of oiling the roads. It seems clearly necessary that the roads must be oiled, and the department is trying to search out the most satisfactory method, that is economical, for doing this work with the least discomfort to the public. The work must be done and it is inevitable that while in progress some inconvenience to the traveling public should result, especially if the road is kept open to traffic."

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

The newly chosen Directors of the United States Rubber Company have elected the following officers: President, S. P. Colt; Vice Presidents, J. B. Ford and Lester Leland; Vice President in charge of development work, R. B. Price; Vice President in charge of mechanical department, E. S. Williams; Assistant to President, J. N. Gunn; Secretary, Samuel Norris; Assistant Secretary, J. D. Carberry; Treasurer, W. G. Parsons; Assistant Treasurer, E. J. Hathorne.

The Chalmers Company has inaugurated a "better business" department, with D. P. Turnbull, who has had eleven years' experience in the automobile business, as its head. He will suggest and help execute plans for increasing dealers' sales and improving their service, salesrooms, correspondence, advertising, accounting, organization, and auditing dealers' accounts.

H. L. Buller has been appointed Advertising Manager of the Liberty Motor Company. He was formerly with the Oakland Motor Car Company.

Currier Lang has become Assistant General Manager of the Detroit Gear and Machine Company. He was formerly the head of the civil engineering department of the Bolvay Process Company.

Charles Denby, Vice President of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation, sailed March 25 from San Francisco on the Tenyo Maru for a six months' visit to China. Mr. Denby, who was formerly United States Consul General at Shanghai, has numerous interests in the Orient.

Morton W. Smith & Co. have engaged Charles F. Case, formerly district sales manager for the Federal Motor Truck Company, as sales manager.

The Pierce-Arrow Motor Company of Buffalo has made a 10 per cent. increase in the wages of its employes.

The Buick Motor Company of Flint, Mich., is building a new foundry plant.

PATHFINDER TALKS - No 27

As the Spring Opens—

Open your eyes and mind to the best Twin Six on the market—The Pathfinder Twin Six.

DELIVERIES NOW.

"TWIN SIX," $2475.

"SIX," $1695.

'Phone Columbus 8462 for demonstration.

Senior Bros

EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS

1875 BROADWAY

AT 62ND ST., N. Y.

STANDARD

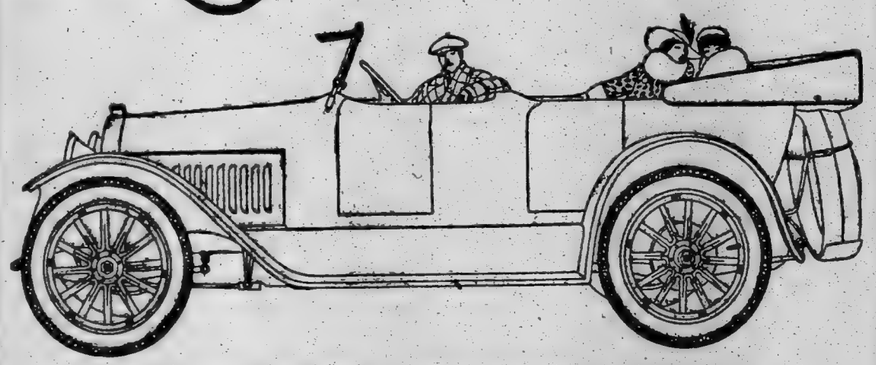

THE "EIGHT" SUPREME IN 1916

A YEAR ago Eights were few. Today there are a score or more.

What has made the eight supreme in so much less time than automobilists took in signing up the two, four and six cylinder cars as they came into the field?

It is because the eight is right in principle. It gives fluid power.

The Standard Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh has for years been engaged in careful analysis of transportation problems for the making of railroad equipment safe and comfortable. This engineering skill, the resources in both men and materials necessary for this work, have been directed also to adapting the fluid power principle to automobiles as best exemplified in the eight cylinder type of motor.

For nearly three years the Standard Company's energies were devoted to making theory practical.

Members of the company and their friends gave the cars such use as owners would.

Little refinements of body, design and finish were added, and then—a year ago—"Standard" Eights were announced to the public.

It does not take an experienced motorist to sense the features that make the "Standard" Eight an unusual car.

You will quickly catch the superior qualities of the "Standard" Eight—simplest control and apparently inexhaustible power. You never feel that you are demanding the utmost of the "Standard" Eight.

This right, 1916, "Standard" Eight is priced $1,785, f. o. b. factory. Seeing this car is believing. Examine it at our salesroom.

Duffy Motors Corporation

1895 BROADWAY

New York

Applications for unoccupied territory will receive prompt attention.

A completely descriptive folio of the new models will be sent upon request.

PERSONAL

Effective midnight April 15, 1916, prices of the 3400 r.p.m. Chalmers models will be as follows:

Touring Car,	$1090 Detroit
Cabriolet,	$1440 Detroit
Roadster,	$1070 Detroit

The present prices on these models are as follows:

Touring Car,	$1050 Detroit
Cabriolet,	$1400 Detroit
Roadster,	$1050 Detroit

Any one desiring to purchase any of these models before April 15 will save a good sum of money.

Chalmers Motor Car Co.

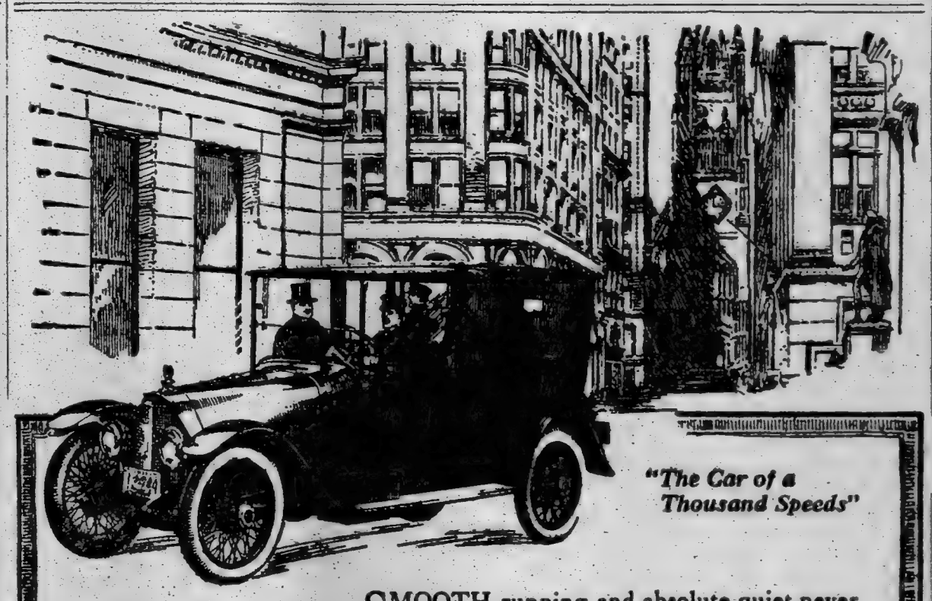

"The Car of a Thousand Speeds"

Closed Car Refinement

SMOOTH running and absolute quiet never can be obtained in a gear-driven car.

In the smart closed car of 1916—and after—there are no change speed-gears.

Riding and driving are unbelievably easy and restful. There can be no jolts or shocks—no grinding or clanging of gears.

Stopping and starting are as subtle and natural as breathing. Yet the power is there for any speed you need.

In the Owen Magnetic all the old-fashioned paraphernalia of gears, clutch, fly-wheel and shifting levers have been discarded. The power of the engine *flows* to the wheels in a steady, elastic stream—a thousand variations of speed controlled by a light touch of your hand.

Closed car models by the master carriage builders of the world are available with this scientific triumph. The General Electric Company—after exhaustive tests—has allied itself with us both in finances and manufacturing to produce the Owen-Magnetic.

Bodies to order. Cars on exhibition. Demonstration by appointment. Phone 898 Circle.

OWEN MAGNETIC

Touring and Roadster Models from $3180 to $3750

Baker R. & L. Company, Inc.,

Broadway at 57th Street, New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston Cleveland San Francisco

Those Buttons that grew into Lumps

AT first the projections on tires were only small buttons. But now look at them—great, solid lumps of assorted shapes and sizes!

Which shows how a wrong principle will develop if you don't catch it in time. Fortunately

BATAVIA *Security Tires*

were never built on the idea of fastening lugs to their naturally smooth surface. Their indentations, instead of lugs, provide anti-skid protection and, more than that, reduce to a minimum the actual friction surface on the ground, adding speed at every revolution of the wheel.

Is your car tired —or are you? Try BATAVIAS

BATAVIA RUBBER CO.

1906 Broadway, New York

587 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn

Ask to see Batavia Gray Tubes

BATAVIA SECURITY TIRES

Patents Pending.

This cross section shows Smith reinforced NON-SKID Canvas Tread Tire—guaranteed for 6,000 miles, but average 10,000. Fig. 1 and 2 shows the reinforcement of the tread, also inserts which are pressed in the tread, in such a way that they do not project above the surface and the tread is left smooth, and yet it has traction enough to grip the road.

The two strips of canvas, Fig. 1 and 2, are also radiators, preventing the tread from HEATING, splitting, peeling off, or coming apart, also prevents stone bruises, punctures, and blow-outs, which is a big item in a Pneumatic Tire, and which features are not found in any other tire ever made.

It draws 25% lighter than tires having KNOBS, and saves that much in GASOLINE and wear and tear on your engine.

Write for free booklet, telling many other advantages and Agent's proposition.

SMITH CANVAS TREAD TIRE CO.

69 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

New York Agents: Smith-Haines, Inc., 1,731 Broadway.

Stearns KNIGHT MOTORED CARS.

Rebuilt and Guaranteed

There is no better time than the present to purchase a good closed car. Prices have been reduced considerably and a new car guarantee goes with each rebuilt Stearns Knight.

1915 Cabriolet

"Light 4"; three passenger; Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting; left hand drive, centre control; newly painted; manufacturer's equipment and guarantee.

1915 5 Pass. Touring

"Light 4;" overhauled, painted battleship gray; black moulding, dull finish; new car guaranteed; very desirable type.

1915 5 Pass. Touring

"Light 4;" demountable Winter and Summer tops; imported gray whipcord lining top and bottom; newly painted; heavy plate glass windows; silk curtains; complete manufacturer's equipment.

1914 Special 4-Pass. Touring

4-cylinder, painted French gray, black moulding, special upholstery, one-man top, Gray & Davis electric system.

F. B. Stearns Co. of N. Y.

417 West 55th St. 'Phone 7600 Columbus

J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept.

TIRE-FILLER

NEWMASTIC—The Original

30x3	$4.20	34x4	$7.00
30x3½	4.40	34x4½	10.00
32x3½	6.30	36x4½	11.11

Satisfactory Substitute for air. SAMPLE and CATALOGUE on REQUEST.

Years at 151 West 68th St., N. Y. City.

BROKEN AUTO WHEEL LEADS TO NEW LEGAL LAND MARK

DEFECTIVE CONSTRUCTION DECISION FAR REACHING

Liability of Manufacturer to Purchaser from Retailer for Injury Received Affirmed by Court of Appeals Attracts Wide Interest.

The recent decision of the Court of Appeals of New York in affirming a judgment of the lower court which made the manufacturer of an automobile liable to the ultimate purchaser for damages for injuries received through the defective construction of the car is attracting wider and wider interest, not only because of its bearing on automobile makers but also because of its effect on manufacturers in other lines.

The complete report of the decision, now available, will receive much attention from those who may be affected in the future by an application of the principle enunciated. In this report the points decided by the court are stated as follows:

The manufacturer of a finished product of machinery which is to be used without new tests, and which in the nature of things is reasonably certain to place life and limb in peril, is under duty to make it carefully, and for a neglect to do so is liable to the owner who purchased it of a retail dealer. Such liability is not relieved by the fact that the manufacturer obtained the defective part of a reputable maker if a reasonable inspection would have disclosed the defect.

The defendant, a manufacturer of automobiles, sold the machine to a retail dealer who sold it to the plaintiff, and while the latter was in the car it suddenly collapsed and injured him, the accident being due to an imperfect wheel. The wheel had been bought by the defendant company of another manufacturer, but there was evidence that its defect could have been discovered by reasonable inspection, which was omitted. No claim was made that the defendant knew of the defect or willfully concealed it. It was held that an action by the owner against the defendant for the injury could be maintained.

"The duty of the manufacturer" is pointed out as follows:

"From this survey of the decisions there thus emerges a definition of the duty of a manufacturer which enables us to measure this defendant's liability. Beyond all question the nature of an automobile gives warning of probable danger if its construction is defective. This automobile was designed to go fifty miles an hour. Unless its wheels were sound and strong, injury was almost certain. It was as much a thing of danger as a defective engine for a railroad. The defendant knew the danger. It knew also that the car would be used by persons other than the buyer. This was apparent from its size; there were seats for three persons. It was apparent also from the fact that the buyer was a dealer in cars, who bought to resell. The maker of this car supplied it for the use of purchasers from the dealer just as plainly as the contractor in Devlin vs. Smith supplied the scaffold for use by the servants of the owner. The dealer was indeed the one person of whom it might be said with some approach to certainty that by him the car would not be used. Yet the defendant would have us say that he was the one person whom it was under a legal duty to protect. The law does not lead us to so inconsequent a conclusion. Precedents drawn from the days of travel by stage coach do not fit the conditions of travel today. The principle that the danger must be imminent does not change, but the things subject to the principle do change. They are whatever the needs of life in a developing civilization require them to be."

Regarding the plea that the defendant bought the wheels from another party it was held:

"We think the defendant was not absolved from a duty of inspection because it bought the wheels from a reputable manufacturer. It was not merely a dealer in automobiles. It was a manufacturer of automobiles. It was responsible for the finished product. It was not at liberty to put the finished product on the market without subjecting the component parts to ordinary and simple tests."

Chief Justice Bartlett delivered a dissenting opinion in which he stated: "I do not see how we can uphold the judgment in the present case without overruling what has been so often said by this court and other courts of like authority in reference to the absence of any liability for negligence on the part of the original vendor of an ordinary carriage to any one except his immediate vendee."

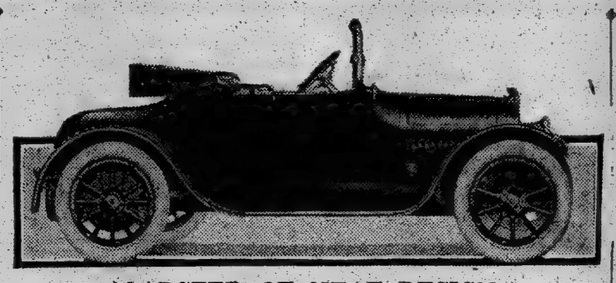

ROADSTER OF NEAT DESIGN.

The Cadillac roadster which is shown above has an eight-cylinder motor, horse power 31.25. The wheelbase is 122. It seats two passengers. The car sells for $2,080.

S. A. E. MIDSUMMER CRUISE

Will Be Most Extensive Summer Outing Society Has Yet Taken.

Complete arrangements for the midsummer cruise of the Society of Automobile Engineers, June 12-16, as evolved by the 1916 Meetings Committee, contemplate the most extensive Summer outing the society has yet undertaken.

The steamer Noronic, with accommodations for approximately 550, has been chartered and the four-day cruise on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay embraces Mackinac Island, Collins Inlet, and parts of the Thirty Thousand Islands, with a complete day given over to picnicking, fishing, and sightseeing through the island. The four-day cruise starts from Detroit, Monday, June 12, at 2 P. M., and ends here Friday, June 16, at 6 P. M.

LINCOLN HIGHWAY PROSPECTS FOR 1916

Much Interest in Each of Twelve States That It Traverses—Immediate Results.

In connection with the cement show recently held in Chicago, a national gathering to confer on concrete road building took place. Speakers of prominence from all over the country joined in urging the necessity of road improvement of a permanent character. Henry B. Joy, President of the Lincoln Highway Association, presented some pertinent facts in connection with the rapid development of the transcontinental highway and its relationship to road improvement in general. He said:

"There is no greater economic waste in the United States today than the poor road conditions over which nearly all traffic, especially the products of the farm and factory, must be hauled in horse-drawn vehicles before it can be transported by train. The figures of this loss are too enormous to understand even if presented to us.

"In seeking to promote the construction of permanent hard surfaced roads in the United States, the Lincoln Highway Association has endeavored to select and locate the shortest, most direct route across the United States, and to procure its improvement by creating an interest in the United States for the accomplishment of such a wonderful memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

"The wonderful interest which the people of the United States at large, as well as those particularly who live on or near the Lincoln Highway, have taken has been absolute, full and complete warrant for the existence of the Lincoln Highway Association.

"The wonderful development which has taken place in making the Lincoln Highway the best and most traveled able transcontinental highway, traversing twelve of our great States, is a marvelous picture of the full appreciation of the need of such an accomplishment. The advantage of the Lincoln Highway, as it is gradually improved year by year according to the limited means of the communities to the country at large is of inestimable value; this in addition to the immediate tangible economic value to the communities adjacent to it."

ROAD ENGINEER NECESSARY

Expert Points Out Why Highway Improvement Is Inefficient.

James Leland Stamford, a highway engineer who made a nation-wide investigation of road work for the National Committee on Prisons, which is interested in promoting road building by convicts, says in regard to the lack of efficient supervision of road work generally:

"In forty-four States county road work is carried on under the supervision of County Commissioners; in other States it is under the control of the Sheriff. These authorities are not trained for their work and the road work is costly and inefficient. All counties carrying on road work should obtain the services of a county road engineer who is acceptable to the State road authorities and able to work in co-operation with them."

Abbott Detroit

Six-$1195

Greater Power Moment Than Any Other Six

WHILE the new Abbott-Detroit was still "on paper" we decided to give owners of this car greater *power moment* than they could get in any other six.

We figured precisely—to the most minute detail—the *power moment* necessary to give us a Six that would obviously dominate the field.

And *power moment* is the only unit that infallibly measures performance. It takes into consideration not only engine power, but also car weight and effective gear ratio including wheel size.

These factors—and these alone—determine a car's performance.

A single ride in the Abbott-Detroit will convince you that we have achieved the ideal Six chassis.

When you sit in the car you sink into the deep, soft seats in perfect relaxation and comfort. Our exclusive draw-bar spring suspension absorbs completely all road shocks and jars.

The body is of a smart, handsome yacht line type. In finish and appointment it leaves nothing to be desired.

Longenecker & Sanders
Eastern Distributors
PHONE 4993 COLUMBUS. Circle Building, Broadway and 59th St. Entrance 9 Central Park West.
Consolidated Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

The New Reo "Six"

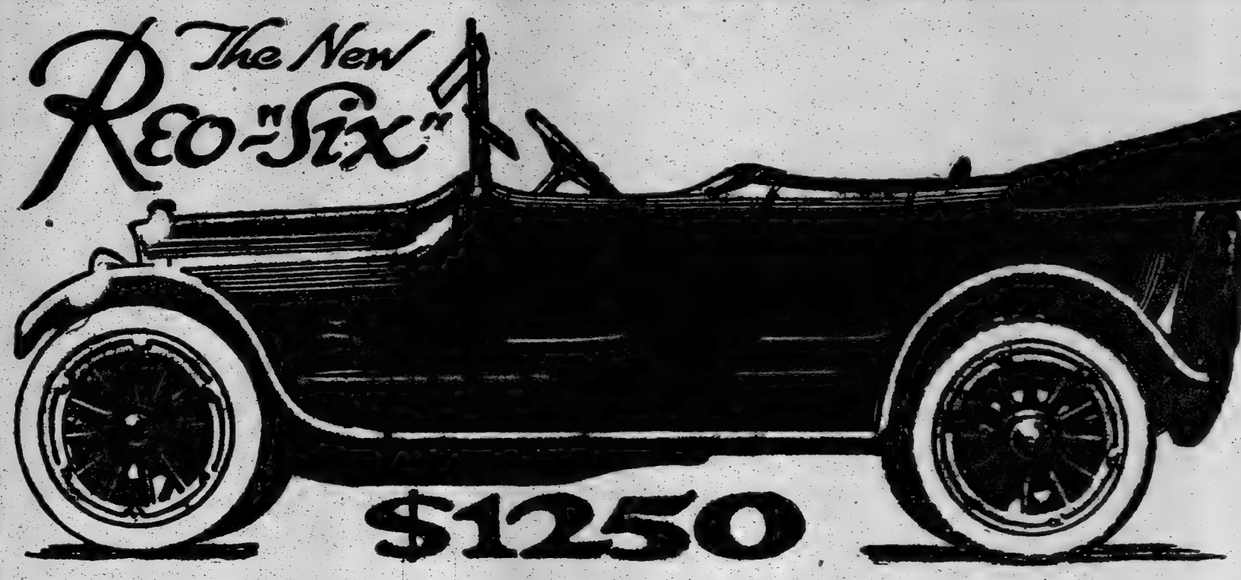

$1250

The Supremacy of This Reo Six Was Achieved by Peaceful Conquest

THE TREMENDOUS DEMAND—the over demand—the excess of orders over possible factory production—that this Reo Six enjoys is proof that it now reigns supreme among six cylinder cars.

NEVER DID ANY CAR ENJOY a greater vogue—never did any product achieve such an unqualified victory. Never did orders pour into the Reo factories as they have during the past three months—as they are pouring in today.

JUST THINK OF IT! On March first we had on hand at the Reo factory in Lansing, immediate shipment orders for more than 4200 cars—about equally divided between the two great Reo models.

THAT'S MORE ORDERS than we ever had on hand at any previous time. That was March first, mind you—not May first—and despite the fact that during the past three months, January to March inclusive, we had shipped more Reos than during any previous three months in Reo history.

ISN'T THAT A WONDERFUL RECORD—doesn't it prove that after all sound engineering practice and sound business principles win in the long run?

YOU WILL RECALL DOUBTLESS that we Reo Folk took no part in the recent noisy controversy. We did not vie with others in claiming supernatural qualities for this Reo Six. Like yourself, we were amused onlookers.

REO'S POSITION WAS SECURE. We think it is permanent. Knowing as we do that Reo prestige is the result of long years of conservative designing and of energetic improving; of establishing an ideal, and working consistently toward it, we were only mildly interested in the wordy melee.

SO WE TOOK NO PART. We were content to let others claim anything they thought best—content in the knowledge that we Reo Folk could, when put to the test, prove as much and more.

OUR ONE CONCERN WAS TO BUILD enough Sixes to supply that ever increasing clientele who feel safer when they have tied to a Reo—that ever increasing class of discriminating buyers who are looking, not for the fastest, but for the best, in motor cars.

AND IT WAS A REAL PROBLEM. Consider for yourself. Last year the Reo Six enjoyed a great demand. That was its first year. We had gone about it in our usual conservative way and as usual had underestimated the demand for this Six.

THIS YEAR WE FIGURED that if we built about one Six to two Fours it should about meet the demand. But again we underestimated. That was soon apparent. So we planned some months ago to add to the Six schedule and make just as many of them as we could—split the production 50-50 between the two models as nearly as possible.

BUT THAT WON'T BE ENOUGH to go round. That is now a certainty. We haven't touched the peak of the demand yet—but daily orders are already in excess of daily output.

AND WE'RE MIGHTILY PLEASED, we Reo Folk. For, while it is aggravating to be unable to supply all who want Reo Sixes, it is gratifying to know that our policy is approved by such a tremendous percentage of buyers—and they the best class of buyers because the most discriminating and cautious.

BEST OF ALL, that demand is the result, not of artificial stimulation, but of steady growth.

WE HAVE NEVER FEATURED excessive speeds or radical features of construction. We speak only of Reo quality—Reo uniformity of quality—and of economy of upkeep. Just those things the more sensible buyers demand in a car.

THIS REO SIX APPEALS to a class of buyers who formerly paid several times as much for their motor cars. Men able to pay anything—but too sound in the head to pay for an article more than it is worth.

MEN WHO LOOK TO QUALITY of materials and workmanship—not merely the price tag.

THINGS HAVE MOVED SO RAPIDLY in this industry—such tremendous advances have been made in the improvements of metals and their treatment and in manufacturing methods—it is impossible for most buyers to realize what wonderful quality is available today for $1250.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY—and you know we Reo Folk are not given to extravagant use of words—that it was impossible, three years ago, to buy, at any price—at any price mind you—a car of such excellent riding qualities, of such consistent performance, long life and low maintenance cost, as you obtain in this Reo Six.

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO IMPRESS that great fact upon you. We have no mental reservation in speaking of this Reo Six. We know what goes into it—and we know that all there is of Reo experience and Reo integrity went into its design and making.

AND SO WE SAY—and we measure every word because we Reo Folk stand back of what we say—that no man, however rich, can want or can buy a better automobile.

WHAT COULD HE ASK that is not in this Reo Six. Size?—It is a big liberal seven-passenger car. Power?—it has ample. Riding qualities?—it is unequalled. Speed?—all a sane, sober man will ever care to use. Beauty?—it has been called the "Fashion Plate". Reputation?—none stands higher than Reo.

YET ITS UPKEEP COST has proved to be less than one-tenth—get that, one-tenth!—that of some five-passenger cars. And skimpy Fives, at that!

IF YOUR PAST EXPERIENCE has been only with other makes of cars, you would not believe—could not credit—the facts we might tell you about the low operation and upkeep cost of this Reo Six.

YET ANY REO SIX OWNER will endorse them—any Reo dealer will show you the proofs.

SO ANYONE WHOSE FAMILY DEMANDS a seven-passenger car can afford to own this Reo Six—while the wealthiest will find in it all the luxury that can be had at any price.

IS IT ANY WONDER the demand for such a car is so greatly in excess of our ability to build them—even in the big forty-acre Reo plants? Is it any wonder?

NOW IN YOUR CASE, if you happen to be one of those who are still delaying the placing of your order. Satisfy yourself as to the superior value of this Six. Then don't delay another moment. We've told you the conditions. You must realize that thousands must be disappointed this spring as every previous spring.

FOR NEVER SINCE the first Reo was made and sold has it been possible to make enough cars to supply all who wanted Reos. Never a time.

THOSE WHOSE ORDERS are in our hands well in advance, can count on getting Reo Sixes for spring delivery. We have our allotment by days. Can tell you just when you may expect your Reo Six. But every day's delay is dangerous—there won't be enough to go round. First orders will be delivered first.

TODAY won't be a minute too soon.

Reo Motor Car Co. of New York, Inc.
Broadway at 54th Street, New York, N. Y.

(138)

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY Lansing-Mich.

RITTMAN PREDICTS DROP IN PRICE OF GASOLINE

Discoverer of Government's "Cracking Process" Says New Methods Will Bring Production Up to Demand for Fuel.

Dr. N. F. Fittman, the expert on petroleum of the United States Bureau of Mines and the discoverer of the Government's process by which a much greater amount of gasoline is obtained from a gallon of oil, agrees with Dr. C. F. Chandler, who was quoted in THE TIMES recently to the effect that a wider use of the new "cracking processes" will result in a reduction of the price of gasoline. Dr. Rittman predicts that the change to lower prices will come within the next six months; the installation of the new processes will bring production up to demand within the year, he says, and the decline in the price will follow. It is planned to add fifty new Rittman plants to the present ten as soon as possible. Three hundred thousand automobiles are now running on "cracked gasoline."

Dr. Rittman's views on the gasoline situation were expressed as follows in a recent address:

"Expenditures of gasoline are greater today than ever before. One thing that has knocked the bottom out of the gasoline market is the falling off of Oklahoma crude oil. Less than a year ago Cushing field produced 300,000 barrels of crude oil, which analyzed from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. of gasoline. In other words, 180,000 barrels per day. Now that source of supply has fallen off until it is below one-third that amount.

"That means that despite the discovery, which was brought out eight months ago, and is represented today by expenditures exceeding $8,000,000, and is now being installed in ten additional plants, with twenty more wanting it, but we simply cannot take care of them—it means that despite this progress we cannot cope with the problem, and it will be some time before our curve catches up with the demand curve.

"No two crude oils are the same. As a matter of fact, two wells in the same oil field are different, and one will contain more gasoline than the other. The average gasoline content of petroleums in America is below 12 per cent. By breaking processes we can bring that up to 60 per cent.; in other words, five times what it was.

"The term gasoline means nothing. It is a commercial term which originally meant those constituents which in natural distillation boiled off below 150 degrees centigrade. That temperature has been successively raised until it is now about 175, and is going progressively higher. That means that where a Pennsylvania oil ten years ago produced, say 10 per cent. of gasoline—and that same oil if anything has deteriorated; that is, they are digging deeper in the bowels of the earth—that same grade today is producing 25 per cent.

"The heat-containing oils, exemplified by the Oklahoma oils, are also very variable for gasoline production.

* * * Some of the oils as found in Texas, in the Hemble field, which has been opened up recently and is producing 100,000 barrels per day, contain virtually no gasoline, but contain kerosene to the extent of about 70 per cent. California oils and Mexican oils contain virtually no gasoline. The average contained in California oils for about 100,000,000 gallons produced per annum is about 2½ per cent. But we can produce gasoline from these oils by the 'cracking process.'

"The mechanical engineer has done splendid things in his line; namely, to construct engines to use heavier fuels. The chemical engineer method of solving it would be in making gasoline out of these kerosene, gas oils, and other materials. Now how far is this a reality today? I will answer by saying that it is much more of a reality than any of us realize. This very day there are 300,000 automobiles in the country that run on 'cracked gasoline'—gasoline made from other materials, such as kerosene, gas oil, &c.

"Now, how much gasoline can we hope to get by this method? On those Eastern crudes we should get from 70 to 80 per cent. of the crude oil. On crude such as the Mexican we should get 40 to 50 per cent. So you see we can hope to solve this gasoline problem by various 'cracking processes.' I do not wish to limit myself to the Bureau of Mines processes. I am trying to speak broadly. There are hundreds of men working on this problem, hundreds of intelligent men, and that means only one thing—that there is going to be a variety of solutions and processes.

"Now then, a plant that would turn out 1,000 barrels of gasoline a day would make just enough to take care of 20,000 automobiles, which is only

"But merely to make up the deficit in gasoline production which has occurred since last July in the Oklahoma field alone, we will have to build fifty of those plants instead of our present ten, and we are going to be some time catching up with it. But once these operations come to be standardized, they will no longer engage the attention of those of us who have worked them out and who are familiar with them.

"But the people will carry it further than we have ever hoped to carry it. That is why I say that synthetic gasoline will catch up with the demand in the next six months. You can look for higher prices before lower prices, but in the course of a year or so most certainly we will have an available supply of gasoline. We will catch up with the demand."

2,000,000 AT AUTO SHOWS.

Interest in 1916 Annual Exhibitions Greater Than Ever Before.

It can be conservatively estimated that in the neighborhood of one million and a half persons paid for admission to the automobile shows conducted by the automobile dealers' associations and the special companies during the past four or five months. This estimate does not consider the two national shows, held in New York and Chicago, the combined attendance of which reached the half million mark, making a grand total of 2,000,000.

Success has favored the shows of the present season from every standpoint. A canvass of the leading local shows made by The Horseless Age discloses the fact that in attendance, number of exhibitors, and sales made, new marks were established in every section of the United States. This success has been general. But in the rich farming districts of the Middle West and through Ohio it has been more marked than elsewhere. Few of the cities in these sections reported increases in attendance and sales under 25 per cent., and in not a few cases the figures of the best previous year were doubled. From the standpoint of attendance, Kansas City, Mo., and Minneapolis, Minn., hold first rank among the purely local shows.

Dyckman Ferry Resumed.

Service has been resumed for the season by the ferry between Dyckman Street, Manhattan, and Englewood, N. J.

Last year the ferry was extensively used by motorists. The service is from 6 A. M. until 11 P. M. at intervals of fifteen minutes, and owing to the heavy travel on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays the company this year have augmented the service by a third boat which will make the schedule every ten minutes and run until midnight on the last two days of the week and all holidays.

CHARGING STATIONS AND LIST OF PRICES

New Booklet Issued by the New York Electric Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association.

From the New York Electric Motor Vehicle Association.

The new electric automobile charging station booklet, published by the New York Electric Vehicle Association, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, is just out. It contains a complete list of all charging stations in New York City and within a radius of a hundred miles from City Hall, together with the maximum ampereage and voltage available, the hours during which service is available, and the prices charged for boosting at all of the stations listed. There are two route maps, one of New York City and the other of suburban runs, with the charging stations shown. There is an interesting and instructive chapter on auxiliary charging or "boosting," with a table of constant current boosting rates.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the booklet is the story it tells of the constantly decreasing price of electricity for battery charges. Year by year the trend has been constantly downward until at the present time the maximum rate of the New York Edison Company is 5 cents a kilowatt hour, which tapers down to a cent a kilowatt hour according to the amount of current used. The Electric Garage, established about a year ago by the New York Electric Vehicle Association at Sixty-second Street and Central Park West, maintains passenger electric automobiles at a flat rate of $40 a month including storing, cleaning, washing, polishing, and charging with an unlimited amount of current.

Typical garage rates in New York City for commercial electric automobiles range from $46 a month for a 1,000-lb. car to $60 a month for a five-ton truck. This economic advantage is one of the strongest reasons why the future of the electric vehicle looks brighter than ever—particularly when it is considered that the cost of fuel for other types of motor trucks has advanced from 14 to 31 cents a gallon.

New Book on Automobile.

A new contribution to the rapidly growing literature on the automobile is "Modern Starting, Lighting, and Ignition Systems," by Victor W. Page. The book treats of all types of starting, lighting, and ignition systems.

Detroit Auto Company Will Encourage Men to Join National Guard.

A meeting of the department heads of the Paige-Detroit Motor Company of Detroit was recently held for the purpose of arousing the interest of the employes of the company in National Guard work. H. M. Jewett, President of the Paige Company, and officers of the Michigan National Guard addressed the meeting.

Mr. Jewett, the sponsor of the idea, said:

"This is a time when business men should set aside purely personal interests and work with unselfish energy for the greater good. Their first effort should be directed to making employes understand the privileges as well as the responsibilities of American citizenship. Every man should be informed as to the character of the National Guard—its peculiar advantages and influences for good socially, physically, and morally.

"Executives should not begrudge the little time required by National Guard members to participate in the annual encampment. On the contrary, the recognizing and rewarding of employes who show enough loyalty and interest in their country to belong to the National Guard would prove an effective help to the untiring efforts of the National Guard officers."

Adhesion Experiments Being Made by U. S. Bureau of Standards.

The United States Bureau of Standards has installed in its rubber-testing laboratory a newly designed autographic machine for testing the "friction" or adhesion between the different plies of canvas used in rubber hose, rubber belting, automobile tires, &c. This machine, by means of a diagram that is made automatically during the test, shows the exact value of the adhesion between adjacent layers of fabric at all points. The machine was designed and built at the Bureau of Standards.

Prominent Broadway Corner between

LINCOLN SQUARE AND HERMAN SQUARE

containing 10,000 square feet

FOR SALE.

or owner will improve for high-class tenant on long-term lease.

GEO. R. READ & CO.

30 Nassau St. Telephone—John 8670.

Acknowledging a Sales Privilege

It is our privilege to represent the Dodge Brothers Motor Car in this territory.

We are proud to sell a product so entirely satisfying.

In freedom from repair cost, in tire and gasoline mileage, in power and in comfort, Dodge Brothers' motor cars have served their owners with wonderful consistency.

We are proud of the rapid growth of good will through the satisfaction of Dodge Brothers owners.

We are proud of the standards of thoroughness and integrity that enter into the manufacturing of its outward and its unseen parts alike and of the character and principles which govern its merchandising.

We are proud to be called a part of Dodge Brothers organization, because we know that in this motor car there are unexceeded qualities both tangible and moral, formed of the ideals and genius of the two men whose name it bears.

Colt-Stratton Company

Broadway at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600

OPEN EVENINGS.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

No "larger-sized" Tires are made——than GOODRICH black-treads

SIZE for Size, and Type for Type, *Goodrich* Tires are as large as the *largest* put out by *any* Maker, and WILL BE SO MAINTAINED.

This means *larger* than corresponding Sizes and Types of many other Tires for which even *higher* prices are asked.

It means, too, the *most generously made* FABRIC Tires on the Market, at *any* price.

Manufactured by the largest Rubber Factory in America, with a 47 year Experience in Rubber-working, and a record for DEPENDABILITY which makes the above statements worthy of prompt acceptance.

Made from the new "Barefoot Rubber," which gives its maximum *Traction* with minimum *friction*,—with resilience, liveliness and long-life to Tires.

PRICED on that "Fair-List" basis initiated Jan. 1st, 1915, by the B. F. Goodrich Co. which saved more than $25,000,000 last year to Tire-Users, through its propaganda against Padded Price-Lists.

Priced so *reasonably* low that Competitors, whose products are not comparable, *claim* superiority on the mere strength of their *Higher Prices* (and the *Larger Profits* they demand from the Tire-User and Dealer).

Goodrich Prices are based on what it *costs the largest*, and *longest experienced*, Rubber Factory to *manufacture Tires*, as ONE of the 269 lines of Goodrich Rubber Goods for which it buys Crude Rubber, and over which its Overhead Expenses are divided.

Good Business Men should know, from *this*, why Goodrich "Barefoot" Tires *can* be (as they are) the *best* Tires on the Market AT ANY PRICE,—though quoted at the moderate "Fair-List" figures frankly and openly published below.

New York Branch,
1730 Broadway

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, Ohio.

30 x 3	Ford Sizes	$10.40
30 x 3½		$13.40
32 x 3½		$15.45
33 x 4		$22.00
34 x 4	Safety Tread	$22.40
36 x 4½	"Fair-List"	$31.60
37 x 5		$37.35
38 x 5½		$50.60

NOTICE.

"No Concern in America made, or sold, during its latest fiscal year, nearly so many Motor-Car Tires as did The B. F. Goodrich Co.

"Our published Challenge, still unanswered, proves this."

GOODRICH "BAREFOOT" TIRES

Low in Price—Vastly Superior

Here, for the first time, you see the effect of huge production on price when a *Limousine* is made part and parcel of an enormous production program.

No one ever before heard of such a low price for a smart limousine of unequalled mechanical excellence.

Yet here it is,—at $1750.

And it has a sleeve-valve motor and spiral bevel drive gears.

These features practically eliminate motor and gear noises.

This is a big advantage in any car and especially in a Limousine.

And the sleeve-valve motor is the only type yet produced which actually improves with use.

It grows steadily more quiet, more powerful and more flexible.

And for durability it knows no equal. It actually delivers—at the height of its efficiency—literally thousands of added miles of service of which no other type of motor is capable.

Phone us and say when and where we may demonstrate.

C. T. SILVER MOTOR CO.,

1760 BROADWAY, AT 57TH ST.

Tel. 700 Circle.

YONKERS: 1 Manor House Sq. Tel. 5240 Yonkers.
BROOKLYN: 1384 Bedford Ave. Tel. 9195 Prospect.
BRONX: 149th St. & 3d Ave. Tel. 9312 Melrose.
NEWARK: Broad & Commerce Sts. Opp. Post Office. Tel. 6450 Market.

Trade-In Dept., 1730 Broadway.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
"Made in U. S. A."

MERCER

MERCER owners like to drive their own cars. They take great pride in the excess power at their command—in the quick get-away when traffic is signalled forward—in the speed that permits them always to stay in the van while touring—in the wonderful ease of control—and in riding comfort that permits of no fatigue.

Models for Every Need

WHITING MOTOR COMPANY

1802 Broadway, New York City
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Manufactured by Mercer Automobile Co. Trenton, N. J.

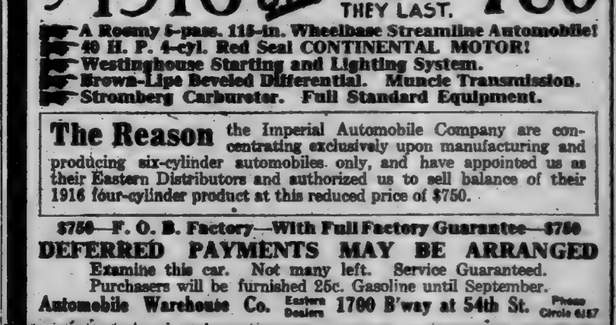

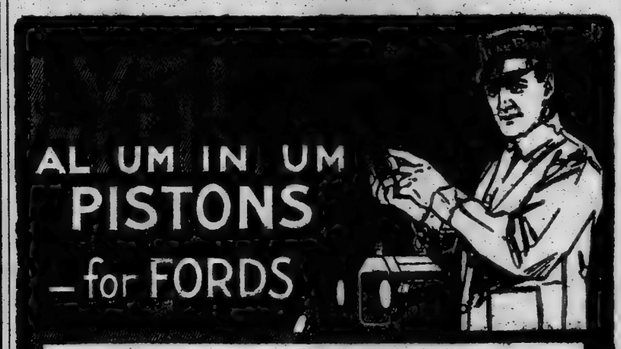

What These Famous Light Pistons Will Do for Your Ford

It's the heavy cast-iron pistons in a motor that are responsible for so much of the vibration. That vibration is what causes the constant rattle and riding discomfort—many of the repair bills. Cut down the piston weight of your Ford two-thirds by installing LYNITE Aluminum Pistons and you'll get rid of vibration in proportion.

That's exactly what has been done in most of the new 1916 high-class cars. They are using LYNITE Aluminum Pistons.

Nothing increases the mechanical efficiency of the Ford motor like LYNITE Pistons—gives such extra snap, speed, power—means such quiet, smooth-running, lasting service.

Examine a Set

Drop in on your Garageman, Repairman or Dealer and examine a set of these LYNITE Pistons. Compare the weight of one of them with a Ford cast-iron piston. You'll be forced to admit the strength of our arguments. If your dealer hasn't LYNITE Pistons, write us for names of those who have.

These pistons are equipped with

LEAK-PROOF PISTON RINGS

—the rings that improve compression, save fuel and oil, reduce carbon.

FREE BOOKLET Write and learn more about these wonderful light weight pistons that have really revolutionized motor designing. Fully and simply described in "Pistons and Power." Gladly sent on request.

Manufactured by

McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Co.

2856 Locust Street. St. Louis, Mo.

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New York—Chicago—Philadelphia—Pittsburg—San Francisco—Los Angeles—Cincinnati—Seattle—Kansas City—St. Paul—Atlanta—Denver—Dallas.

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Scripps-Booth

THE extremely flexible motor and restful springs have fulfilled every anticipation *Scripps-Booth* beauty has aroused.

Its success is as fully the proof of its owners' confidence as it is evidence of their admiration.

Four-cylinder, 5-passenger . . $825
Eight-cylinder, 4-passenger . 1175

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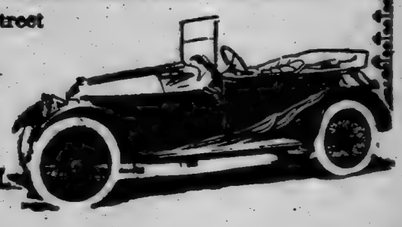

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LIMITED NUMBER of 1916 *Imperial* WHILE THEY LAST.

Standard Price $1085

Special Price $750

- A Roomy 5-pass. 115-in. Wheelbase Streamline Automobile!
- 40 H. P. 4-cyl. Red Seal CONTINENTAL MOTOR!
- Westinghouse Starting and Lighting System.
- Brown-Lipe Beveled Differential. Muncie Transmission.
- Stromberg Carburetor. Full Standard Equipment.

The Reason the Imperial Automobile Company are concentrating exclusively upon manufacturing and producing six-cylinder automobiles only, and have appointed us as their Eastern Distributors and authorized us to sell balance of their 1916 four-cylinder product at this reduced price of $750.

$750—F. O. B. Factory—With Full Factory Guarantee—$750

DEFERRED PAYMENTS MAY BE ARRANGED

Examine this car. Not many left. Service Guaranteed.
Purchasers will be furnished 25c. Gasoline until September.

Automobile Warehouse Co. Eastern Dealers **1700 B'way at 54th St.** Phone Circle 6157

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Note: All lectures, unless otherwise specified, will begin at 8:15 P. M.

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

TOLSTOY IN SURE FOUNDATIONS, by Jonathan C. Day, 4 P. M. "August Strindberg," by William J. Durant, 5 P. M. Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

THE KEY FOR SOCIALISTS, SINGLE TAXERS, PROGRESSIVES, &c., by William Wheatley, Brooklyn Philosophical Association, Long Island Business College, South 8th St., between Bedford and Driggs Avs., 3 P. M.

MORAL AND IMMORAL INFLUENCES IN MODERN DRAMA, by Lawrence Hausman, author of "Fields of Clover," "All Fellows," "Gods and Their Makers," &c. St. Mark's Hall, St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 10th St. and 2d Av., 4:30 P. M. Preceded by brief service.

ART AND CITIZENSHIP, by Lawrence Hausman, Meeting House, Society for Ethical Culture, 64th St. and Central Park West, 11 A. M.

IDEALS OF FRIENDSHIP, by George E. O'Dell, Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Av. and Ashland Place, Brooklyn, 11 A. M.

EMPIRE OR DEMOCRACY, by the Rev. Allan W. McCurdy of the Morningside Presbyterian Church, auspices People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

WHAT THE BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DOES, by Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, at the Public Forum, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av.

ORGAN RECITAL, by E. S. Barnes, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts., 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by William J. Kraft, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx, 3 P. M.

Monday.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT, by John J. Murphy, lecture in course on "Types of Social Work," the New York School of Philanthropy, 105 East 22d St., 4:10 P. M.

ARE THERE ATOMS OF LIGHT? THE QUANTUM THEORY, by George B. Pegram, Section of Astronomy, Physics, and Chemistry of the New York Academy of Sciences, following business meeting of the academy, American Museum of Natural History.

SHOULD UNITED STATES ANNEX MEXICO? Debate, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

ITALIAN LECTURE: IL CANALE DI PANAMA, by Professor A. Arbib-Costa, Illustrata de Proiezione, Public School 102, 113th St., east of 2d Av.

THE BIBLE IN MUSIC, by Dr. Enelow, Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., 11 A. M. sharp.

HOW TO BUILD A NATION, by Sunny Billy Smith, international evangelist; Velma Swanston Howard, the Swedish actress, will give dramatic readings; Political Equality Association, 15 East 41st St., 8:30 P. M.

HUGO: LES MISERABLES, ROMANTICISM AND HUMANITARIANISM, by Professor Christian Gauss, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts.

RUSSIA AND TOLSTOY, by Dr. Peter MacQueen, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 3d Av. Illustrated.

CATALONIA AND ARAGON, by Professor Charles U. Clark, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE INJURED: CARE OF THE SICK, by George L. Meylan, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St. Illustrated.

ANIMAL PROTECTION, by H. Elmer Gilchrist, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

THE MAKING OF MODERN ENGLAND: THE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF A NATION, by Edward F. Humphrey, P. S. 165, 226 West 106th St.

PARIS, THE METROPOLIS OF ART, by Alfred D. F. Hamlin, Hunter College, Lexington Av. and 68th St. Illustrated.

BLINDNESS: SHOULD PREVENTION FAIL, WHAT NEXT? by W. I. Scandlin, at the Lighthouse, 111 East 59th St. Illustrated.

RUSSIA, PAST AND PRESENT, by Arthur D. Rees, N. Y. Public Library, 96th St. Branch, 112 East 96th St. Illustrated.

THE HUDSON BAY REGION, by James A. Cruikshank, Pilgrim Hall, Broadway Tabernacle, 56th St. and Broadway. Illustrated.

SHAKESPEARE IN LEAFY WARWICKSHIRE, by Mrs. Virginia McClurg, St. Columba Hall, 343 West 25th St. Illustrated.

JAPAN'S TRANSFORMATION, by Ian C. Hannah, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx. Illustrated.

IN BIRDLAND, by Edward Avis, P. S. 46, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

LA BELLE FRANCE, by Roland S. Dawson, P. S. 50, Bryant and Vyse Avs., north of 172d St., Bronx. Illustrated.

Tuesday.

SOCIAL HYGIENE, by Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, auspices Working Women's Protective Union, Trades Union League Assembly Hall, 43 East 22d St., 8 P. M.

CONDITIONS MOST NEEDED BY ART IN AMERICA, by Gutzon Borglum, auspices the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

REMARKS ON CERTAIN NORTH AMERICAN CICADAS, by William T. Davis; "Omophron and Its Distribution," by C. W. Leng, New York Entomological Society, Helms Restaurant, 84th St. and Columbus Av. Preceded by supper at 7 P. M.

THE NEW TESTAMENT AND MODERN LIFE, by Professor Kirsopp Lake, formerly Professor of New Testament Exegesis at the University of Leyden, Holland, now Professor at Harvard, the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., 8:15 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE U. S. FISHERIES, by Francis Rolt-Wheeler, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

DIE WALKURE, by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS, by W. Wallace Ker, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

ITALIAN MUSIC, by Miss Mina D. Kuhn, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

PHIDIAS AND THE PARTHENON, by I. B. Stoughton Holborn, P. S. 132, 182d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

MACBETH, by Louis U. Wilkinson, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.

AGRICULTURAL WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE WEST—VEGETABLE, by Joseph Appley, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Illustrated.

BEAUTIFUL IRELAND, by Miss Kathleen O'Mathew, Riverside Hill, Riverside Av. and 260th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

HOLLAND: THE LAND THAT MAN MADE, by William Reese Hart, St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Av., near 165th St. Illustrated.

THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA WITH EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, by George K. Cherrie, Woodlawn Heights Presbyterian Church, 240th St. and Martha Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

Wednesday.

CHILDREN'S COURT, by Franklin C. Hoyt, lecture in course on "Types of Social Work," the New York School of Philanthropy, 105 East 22d St. 4:10 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

METAMORPHIC MINERALS OF RHODE ISLAND, by Alfred C. Hawkins, illustrated with lantern slides, New York Mineralogical Club, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

EVOLUTION OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM, by William J. Durant, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2d Av.

DOWN THE DELAWARE IN A CAMPING BOAT, by Joseph Appley, P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson Sts., near Varick St. Illustrated.

THEORY OF COLOR, by J. Loring Arnold, N. Y. Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 505 West 145th St. Illustrated.

RUSSIA AND TOLSTOY, by Dr. Peter MacQueen, Institute Hall, 218 East 106th St. Illustrated.

THE GREAT ICE AGE, by Dr. William T. Elsing, Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th St. Illustrated.

MIDST ARCTIC SNOWS, by Gandon Perkins, Y. W. H. A., 31 West 110th St. Illustrated.

A TRIP THROUGH ITALY, by William E. Freeman, P. S. 87, 145th St., east of Willis Av., Bronx. Illustrated.

ROADSIDES, FIELDS, AND FORESTS, by Edward F. Bigelow, P. S. 47, Randolph St., Lawrence and Beach Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

LIFE AND INDUSTRIES OF THE JAPANESE, by James Walter Doughty, P. S. 45, 161st St., Southern and Tinton Aves., Bronx. Illustrated.

Thursday.

THE FAR EAST—CHINA AND JAPAN, by Harry C. Ostrander, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts. Illustrated.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE GREAT WAR, by Arthur M. Wolfson, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, by William B. Guthrie, P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK CITY COMPARED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BERLIN, PARIS, AND LONDON, AND NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT, by A. Franklin Ross, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

PROSE AND POETRY, by Max Ravitch, P. S. 165, 225 West 108th St.

PALISADE PARK—A PLAYGROUND FOR ALL THE PEOPLE, by E. W. King, Labor Temple, cor. 14th St. and 2d Av. Illustrated.

HOW DOES ELECTRICITY HELP CHEMISTRY? by Charles L. Harrington, N. Y. Public Library, 135th St. Branch, 103 West 135th St. Illustrated.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY, by Lucy Elisabeth Textor, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson St. Illustrated.

BY CANOE TO HUDSON BAY, by Alanson B. Skinner, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx. Illustrated.

PERU, THE LAND OF THE INCA, by Frederick S. Phillips, P. S. 90, Castle Hill Av., between Watson and Black Rock Avs., Unionport. Illustrated.

EGYPT AND THE NILE, by Peter MacQueen, P. S. 82, Longwood Av., Kelly and Beck Sts., Bronx. Illustrated.

SCHUBERT, KING OF SONG WRITERS, by Mrs. Jessie A. Colston, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 156th St., Bronx. Illustrated.

CHINA'S FOREIGN CONCESSIONS AND LOST POSSESSIONS, by Sydney N. Ussher, P. S. 46, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Avs. Illustrated.

Friday.

MARKETING THE PARAMONT PROBLEM IN FARMING, by C. R. White of the State Department of Agriculture, at the Institute for City Dwelling Farmers, 305 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

WHAT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IS DOING FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE CITY, by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, Supervisor of Work with Children, N. Y. Public Library. Illustrated by slides and by stories told by Miss Anna C. Tyler, auspices People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

CONFERENCE ON OBSIDIAN, VOLCANIC GLASS, New York Microscopical Society, American Museum of Natural History.

AWAKENING OF EUROPE: ARTS AND THEOLOGY, by Earl Barnes, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

NORTHERN AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN, by Harry C. Ostrander, P. S. 17, 47th St., west of 8th Av. Illustrated.

SNAKES: THEIR HABITS AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE, by Clarence R. Maltet, P. S. 82, Broadway, Academy St., and Vermilyea Av., Inwood. Illustrated.

A TRIP ACROSS SWEDEN BY CANAL, by Mrs. Emilie W. Blackman, P. S. 61, 12th St., east of Avenue B. Illustrated.

LAND AND ITS RENT, by Professor James Walter Crook, P. S. 46, 69th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

ROME, by Garrett P. Servis, P. S. 98, 167th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

AIRCRAFT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, by William Menkel, P. S. 132, 163d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

NEW THINGS WE HAVE LEARNED ABOUT AFRICA, by Cyrus C. Adams, P. S. 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St. Illustrated.

HOW TO PREVENT DISEASES OF THE BODY BY PROPER CARE OF THE MOUTH AND TEETH, by Dr. S. P. Ratner, P. S. 180, Suffolk and Rivington Sts. Illustrated.

FAMOUS PAINTINGS, by Henry Warren Poor, P. S. 3, 157th St., between Melrose and Courtlandt Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

THE WEST INDIES, by George Donaldson, P. S. 17, Fordham St., near City Island Av., City Island, 8 P. M. Illustrated.

COMPLETING THE UNION, by Willis Fletcher Johnson, P. S. 88, Anthony and Tremont Avs., Bronx.

SUGAR, by George T. Hastings, P. S. 132, 163d St., between Beaumont and Cambreleng Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

THE MEDITERRANEAN, by Colonel Harry A. Edwards, P. S. 82, Broadway, Academy St., and Vermilyea Av., Inwood. Illustrated.

UNDER THE ROOF OF THE WORLD, by Samuel Alden Perrine, P. S. 61, 128d St., Jackson and Trinity Avs., Bronx. Illustrated.

Saturday.

GREEK PHILOSOPHY AND MODERN POPULAR THOUGHT: PLATO, by I. B. Stoughton Holborn, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West. Illustrated.

SHAPING OF MODERN NATIONS: MONARCHY AND DEMOCRACY, by Earl Barnes, Cooper Institute, 4th Av. and 8th St. Illustrated.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, by Mrs. Frances Carter, N. Y. Public Library, 96th St. Branch, 112 East 96th St. Illustrated.

KOENIGSKINDER, by Mrs. Caroline K. Goldberg, N. Y. Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 505 West 145th St. Illustrated.

AIRCRAFT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, by William Menkel, Y. M. C. A., Harlem Branch, 5 West 125th St. Illustrated.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING, by Professor J. W. Crook, P. S. 87, 145th St., east of Willis Av., Bronx.

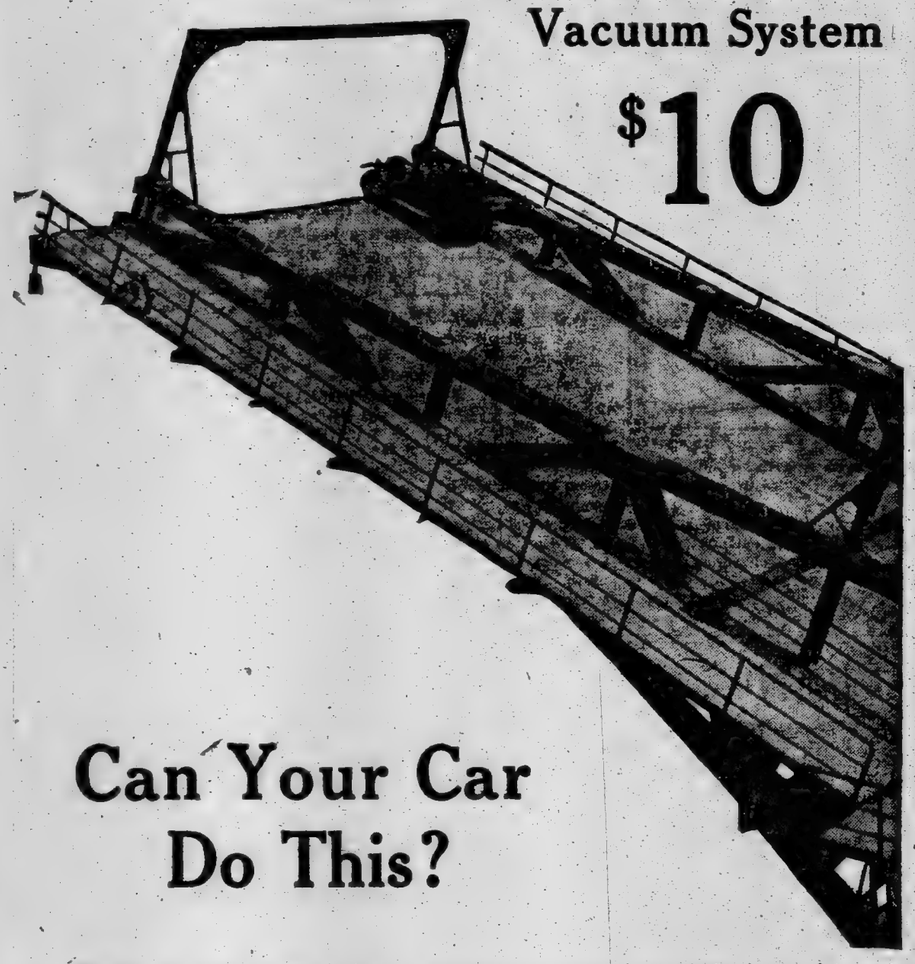

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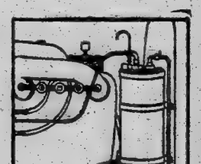

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Once again, we must urge you to act quickly in placing your order for a Paige Fairfield seven passenger "Six-46."

Don't delay. Don't put the matter off one day longer than is absolutely necessary if you would avoid disappointment later on.

Already the factory is flooded with orders for this wonderfully popular model.

Despite the fact that our manufacturing facilities have been tripled, we are facing an immediate shortage of Fairfields, and the spring retail season is only a few weeks off.

Just stop for a minute and consider the significance of the statement when we tell you that, so far in 1916, we have marketed more seven passenger cars than any other manufacturer in our price class.

Also, ponder over the fact that this month we shall ship approximately 25 solid train loads of the Fairfield model exclusively.

Last year, you will remember, there was a long Paige "waiting list."

Hundreds of people delayed their purchases until the last minute—and were then compelled to accept sixty and ninety days delivery—or compromise on a "second best."

So, be fair to yourself. Protect your own good interests. Go to the Paige dealer—place a cash deposit in his hands—and make sure that you will receive the car of your choice.

It is by no means our purpose to "stampede" motor car buyers into early or ill-advised purchases, but we know that a shortage is coming and offer this information in a sincerely helpful spirit.

And now let us say a word about the car itself.

First and foremost, we want to remind you that the Paige Fairfield "Six-46" is a tried and proven success.

When you buy a Paige "Six-46" today, you are buying a car that has passed the experimental stage. You are buying a car of known quality—known ability.

In a word, the "Six-46" is an eminently safe automobile investment.

It is a good car—not merely because we say so—but because its owners have conclusively established this goodness in the gruelling tests of more than a year's actual road work.

Here, then, is one substantial reason for the overwhelming demand which the "Six-46" enjoys. And there is another—a basic reason which has made this record possible.

Time and time again, we have stated our policy of scrupulously avoiding any expression in Paige advertising which might savor of exaggeration or misrepresentation. We make an honest product and we propose to sell it in an honest way.

But, facts are facts, and we boldly and fearlessly claim that the Paige Fairfield "Six-46" represents more actual dollar-for-dollar value than any other motor car on the market.

If this appears to be a broad statement we invite you to check us up by inspecting the car, riding in it, and conducting any comparative investigation which you may care to make.

Understand, we do not claim to make the only good motor car, nor do we ask you to believe that our Fairfield is the best American make.

But we do most emphatically insist that the "Six-46" offers a greater value for its price—$1295—than any other automobile produced in this country or abroad.

Furthermore, you will heartily agree with us if you will permit the Paige Dealer to give you one thorough demonstration—just one.

But, please don't forget—you must act quickly. Get your order in now—before it is too late.

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Windsor Makaud Co. 1410 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Banker Buys Upper Park Avenue Corner for Residence Improvement.

ASTOR APARTMENT FINISHED

Edison Company Enlarges Twenty-seventh Street Holdings—Montclair Residence Sale.

An upper Park Avenue deal for a fine residence has been closed by Pease & Elliman, who sold for Mrs. Robert S. Minturn the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-third Street, 64 by 100. The old building formerly there was occupied for many years by the Ursuline Convent of St. Theresa. It was purchased by Mrs. Minturn four years ago through the same brokers with the intention of erecting a residence. The brokers say that the new owner is a banker who will erect a large dwelling for her occupancy.

New Astor Apartment Finished.

The new apartment house erected by Vincent Astor on the easterly Broadway block front between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets will be opened tomorrow. This is a thirteen-story building designed by Charles A. Platt and is the largest operation undertaken by Vincent aAtor since he came in possession of his extensive holdings. It has a frontage of 201 feet by 162 deep.

Liberty Street Transfer.

The Sixty Liberty Street Corporation (William Everdell, Jr., and William Henry Barnum) took title yesterday from the Ziegler interests to 60 to 64 Liberty Street, plot 71 by 81, which it will improve about May 1 with a fifteen-story office building.

Edison Company Buys in 27th Street.

The New York Edison Company has enlarged its West Twenty-seventh Street holdings by purchasing the five-story building at 454 West Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. It adjoins the property at 450, owned and occupied by the company. Edward A. Arnold, in conjunction with Joseph P. Day, was the broker.

Second Avenue Tenement Sale.

The five-story tenement house at 1,164 Second Avenue, plot 25 by 75, adjoining the northeast corner of Sixty-first Street, has been sold by B. J. Loss for Samuel Harris and I. Goldberg.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the plot, 160 by 100, on the north side of Eighty-fourth Street, 76.6 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for Theodore Schneider, to a builder for improvement.

The property at 145 and 147 South Fourth Street, with the plans drawn by Sass & Springsteen for a new building there, has been resold by Charles Buermann & Co. for Benny Siegel.

Buys Montclair Residence.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company of Montclair has sold the Colonial residence at 153 North Mountain Avenue, on plot 60 by 169, for Harry N. Turner to Charles W. Welch, for occupancy. It was held at $10,500.

Buyers in Newark.

Louis Schlesinger has sold to C. M. Keys a plot 50 by 100 on Ridge Street, Newark, 190 feet south of Ballantine Parkway, for J. H. Thayer Martin, and also to Mr. Keys the plot adjoining on the south, 50 by 100 for David Lindsay, and a plot 50 by 100 fronting on Parker Street, in the rear of the Ridge Street property for Harry Alsopp.

Feist & Feist of Newark have sold for the Newbolt Realty Company to Florence Wiss Taylor the one-family residence at 44 North Tenth Street.

Commercial Leases.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has leased the store and basement, at 372 East 149th Street, to the Lawson Piano Company. The store has been occupied by the Title Guarantee Company as its Bronx office since the building was erected by the company in 1909. The westerly store in the building will be used as the Bronx office.

The Duross Company has leased the four-story hotel and café, 73 Eighth Avenue, to John Farley.

George A. Bowman, in conjunction with Cross & Brown, has leased the first floor of the new building at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, about 10,000 square feet, to the McIvor Billiard Parlors, Inc.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store at 25 and 27 Beekman Street to the Manhattan Card and Paper Company. The premises are to be altered for the tenant. The Noyes Company has also leased a floor.

Private Dwelling Leases.

The Houghton Company, in conjunction with Walter R. Senior, has leased for N. L. & L. Ottinger the four-story dwelling at 134 West Seventy-eighth Street to Faith Field.

Barnett & Co. have leased the dwelling at 10 East 126th Street to Mrs. S. Forrest.

FOURTEEN-STORY STUDIO APARTMENT HOUSE FOR ARTISTS PLANNED FOR THE SOUTH SIDE OF WASHINGTON SQUARE

$750,000 Operation Projected for Large Corner Opposite Judson Memorial Church—Will Combine Novel Features of Interlocking Studios—Most Elaborate Multi-Family Building Designed for the Old Residential Centre.

A FOURTEEN-STORY apartment house designed by and for artists has been planned for one of the best situated corners on Washington Square. It will occupy the large plot on the south side of the park on the east side of Thompson Street, being the southeast corner of that thoroughfare and the square, and directly opposite the Judson Memorial Church. It is the most ambitious apartment house operation ever planned for that choice old residential section, and the keen interest which many artists who have felt the charm of Washington Square are diplaying in the venture is a cheerful augur of ultimate success.

The building will be erected by a syndicate of artists under the name of the Washington Square Studios. The committee in general charge of the work and representing the subscribers consists of Carl J. Blenner, the well-known portrait painter; Edmund W. Greacen, Frank T. Hutchins, Charles Shakleton, and Albert Jaegers, all painters except the latter, who is a sculptor. The architect of the building is Charles W. Buckham. He has had experience in planning large apartments with particular attention to the demands of artists, having designed the Plaza Home Club at 36 Central Park West, the Gainsborough Studios overlooking the Park between Seventh Avenue and Broadway, and the apartment at 471 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street.

The building syndicate has obtained an option on the property. Only a few details necessary for the financing, the larger part of the building and permanent loan having been assured, remains to be satisfactorily closed and when that is done the option will be taken up. The plans are ready for filing in the Building Bureau, and it is hoped to have the Washington Square apartment, which will be the finest home for artists ever constructed in that locality, finished early in 1917. Several studio suites have already been contracted for and the committee holds the sanguine view that with the actual starting of the building all of the studios and many of the smaller apartments will be rented.

This view is based not only on the steadily increasing tendency of artists to congregate around Washington Square but also in the prevailing demand for small suites from those who are not artists. From the leasing standpoint everything available that possesses modern conveniences is taken. The Holley apartment hotel on the west side of the Square recently took over the old houses on the Waverley Place corner and remodeled and connected them with the main structure. The additional rooms provided have all been leased. The Judson, on the south side, adjoining the Memorial Church is also fully tenanted and the new apartments and remodelled houses recently opened in the neighborhood have no vacancies.

"The Washington Square section," said Vincent Pepe of Pepe Brothers, "is one of the best places in the city to rent small suites with necessary modern conveniences. I have had a waiting list for a long time from many uptown residents ready to come here just as soon as they can get what they want. I could rent a number of two to six-room apartments right away and if the new house, as projected is built, I am sure that it will be filled. It will also be a splendid thing for the square and will exert a great influence in keeping the south side residential in character and undoubtedly will lead to other improvements of a fine type in adjacent blocks."

The projectors of the Washington Square artists' apartment have been fortunate enough to find a manager and lessee who will take over on a fixed annual rental all of the apartment except that portion controlled and owned by artists. The David Knott Company which operates the Holley and Judson in addition to other similar houses has agreed to lease all the rest of the building and manage the restaurant. As the project is of the co-operative building type, this arrangement at once relieves the owners of the trouble and expense of management and leasing vacancies, and also assures them of a definite annual income.

The new house will cover a plot fronting 70.7 feet on Washington Square and 164 on Thompson Street. The section facing the square will be devoted exclusively to studio suites for artists, providing excellent north light. The remainder of the house facing Thompson Street will be used for small suites of two to four or six rooms, non-housekeeping in character on the plan of the Holley and Judson. Two large courts will divide these Thompson Street sections from the main portion on the square, giving ample light to all rooms.

The first floor of the Washington Square frontage, equal in height to the regulation studio, will be fitted up as club and meeting rooms for art and kindred societies. In the rear will be a large restaurant. The upper twelve floors of the Washington Square section will be used for the artists' studio apartments and by an ingenious arrangement called by the architect the interlocking method, he has provided eighteen studio suites. Beside the studios, which in all cases will be nineteen feet high, there will be from five to eight or nine living rooms, according to the demands of the occupant. By the co-operative method each tenant buys his own apartment outright and he can have it planned, if taken before the building is completed according to his own ideas. Several of artist tenants are having their rooms designed in that way. By the interlocking system these studio suites may be duplex or single. This duplex connecting system of living quarters as worked out by Mr. Buckham affords a certain flexibility to increase or decrease the apartment space, according to the needs, and it is the first time that such a plan has been worked out with such careful detail for practical requirements.

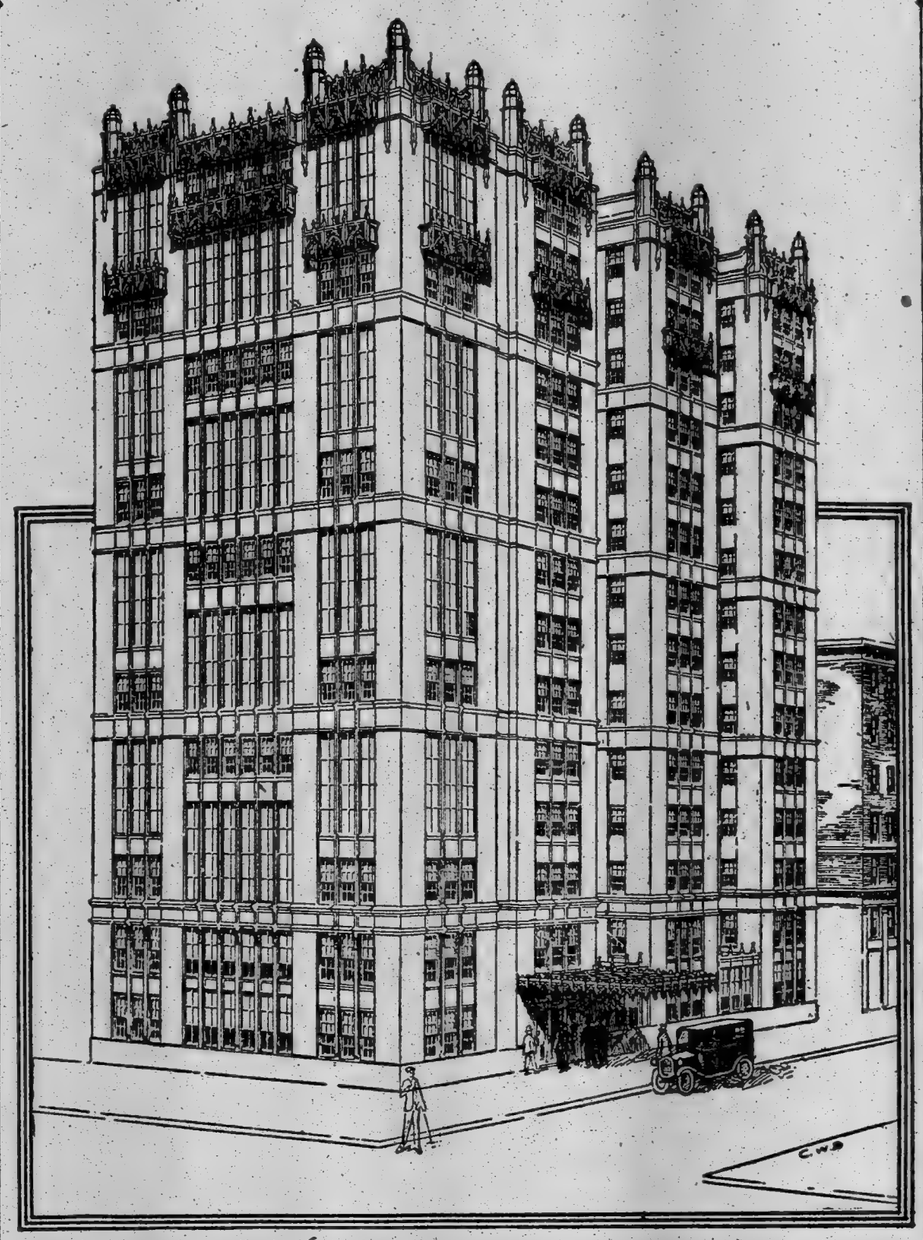

Home for Artists, in Gothic Style, to Replace Old Washington Square Buildings. Charles W. Buckham, Architect.

These studio apartments will cost the owners, according to their size, from $9,000 to $16,000. Unlike some co-operative houses, the controlling syndicate does not intend to establish any definite rent paying cost, for in many of the large co-operative houses the owners pay a stipulated percentage in rent. Sometimes it is called an assessment, but the result is the same. The Building Committee hopes to free the artist owners from the assessment necessity. The studio suites will be of the housekeeping type and the individual studios will range from 17 by 26 feet to 26 by 34 feet.

Despite its fourteen stories and generous studio height, the building will not exceed a total of 150 feet. It will be Gothic in type, and the façade will be of light free brick and terra cotta, conforming to the Judson Memorial opposite. The cost of the operation, including the value of the land, is estimated at about $750,000.

The option for the large corner has been taken from the Elena Realty Company, which bought the Thompson Street block front more than three years ago from a syndicate which had acquired it with a view to erecting the new Italian hospital there. A more desirable hospital site was obtained at Eighty-third Street, near the East River. The Elena Syndicate, of which Domenick Abbate is President, had plans prepared in 1913 for a 12-story apartment on the Washington Square corner, and a smaller apartment on the adjoining Third Street corner. Only the latter was built.

Celestino Piva, one of the prominent Italian citizens of New York, is a member of the Elena Realty Syndicate. He went to Washington Square about twelve years ago to live, and owns his home, a large house at 37 Washington Square West, and the adjoining building at 38, altered into bachelor quarters. It is interesting to note that Mr. Piva is as anxious to retain the old-time characteristics of the Square as are the old New York families themselves, who still make their homes in this vicinity and on lower Fifth Avenue.

With the fame of quaint Macdougal Alley and the endeavor of Sailors' Snug Harbor to contribute to the persistent demand from artists for suitable quarters, by remodeling the little stables on Washington Mews and the Eighth Street building in the rear, the growth as an artistic and also as a literary community of the Washington Square neighborhood has been clearly marked in the last few years. This feature in the Washington Square life has naturally led to the present project, inevitable sooner or later, to erect a suitable and artistic home for artists.

PROSPECTS OF THE MORTGAGE MARKET

Figures for First Quarter of Present Year Show Improved Conditions.

RETURN OF CONFIDENCE

Demand for Good Mortgage Investments Indicated by an Increase of Over $12,000,000.

Discussing mortgage market conditions yesterday, M. Morgenthau, Jr., said: "Real estate men are naturally optimists, and it is, therefore, customary to discount their predictions of improving conditions. It must, therefore, be extremely encouraging to find, as we do at the close of this first quarter of 1916, that more money has been invested in real estate, as indicated by the mortgage records, than for a similar period of several years.

"These records will bear very close study, as they certainly indicate a changed condition of considerable moment. For several years each successive period has shown less money invested in both new mortgages and extensions of old mortgages, compared with the corresponding period of the year previous, in both Manhattan and the Bronx. These figures are approximately as follows:

"For the first quarter of 1913 the mortgages and extensions of existing mortgages in Manhattan totaled about $78,500,000; in 1914 they fell to a little over $55,000,000; in 1915 the total fell below $40,000,000, whereas in 1916 the total for the quarter just closed has reached about $50,000,000.

"Similarly in the Bronx in 1913 the total was a little over $15,000,000; in 1914 slightly less than $11,000,000, and last year a shade under $9,000,000, whereas this year the total comes to very nearly $11,500,000. The total for Manhattan and the Bronx, including new mortgages and extensions of existing mortgages, for the first quarter of 1916 has, therefore, reached a total of very nearly $61,000,000, as against less than $49,000,000, the total last year for the same quarter.

"Without doubt, these figures reflect a return of confidence and easy money conditions. The tide has definitely turned, and if the present rate of increase continues we should soon overtake the figures of 1914. I look for a strong demand for good mortgage investments, and I believe that this will stimulate the real estate market during the coming Spring."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

How a Deed Given on a Judicial Sale Affects Rents Collected.

In the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court a decision was recently handed down in the case of Sacandaga Realty Corporation vs. Caroline Henes, in which it was held that a deed given on a judicial sale does not relate back to the time of the sale and that therefore any rents collected by a prior owner of the property could not be appropriated to the subsequent purchaser.

In order that the subsequent purchaser may be entitled to the rents and profits from his property from the time when he purchases the same, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has had introduced into the Legislature an act to amend the real property law. Likewise it has authorized its Law Committee, through Louis Franklin Levy, to prosecute the case further and appeal to the higher courts.

The plaintiff in this case purchased certain premises sold by a referee in a partition action. The deed was delivered on July 8, 1915. Prior to that date the agent in charge of the premises collected the rents which had accrued and were payable in advance from tenants in possession of the premises. The agent divided these rents among the owners of the property.

The defendant was, prior to the delivery of the deed in foreclosure proceedings, one of these owners, and the plaintiff seeks to recover from her in an action for money had and received the proportionate share of these rents for the period after the plaintiff would be entitled to the possession of the property. The decision, which was handed down by Judge Lehman, stated that at common law there was in general no right to apportion rent under these circumstances.

Prize Apartment House.

The medal given by the New York Chapter American Institute of Architects for the best design for a fireproof apartment house erected during the preceding year has been awarded to the Forty-three East Sixty-second Street Company, E. Clifford Potter, President. The architects were W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone. The building is designed in Georgian Colonial order, and the medal was awarded because of the attractive façade, and excellent handling of brick work and marble in connection with the adjoining building.

ELEVATED EXTENSIONS.

Progress of the Work in the Borough of Queens.

The prospects are bright for the early operation of the various elevated extensions in the Borough of Queens that radiate from the big transfer station on the Bridge Plaza in Long Island City.

The Queensboro subway is now in operation from Forty-second Street, in Manhattan, as far as the Hunterspoint Avenue station, and should be in operation as far as the Bridge Plaza in Long Island City by the early part of Summer.

In the meantime the work on the extension under Forty-second Street, Manhattan, is progressing rapidly, so that passengers can make direct connection with the present subway at Grand Central station by next September.

The Chamber of Commerce has been working to get the extension of the Second Avenue "L" completed across the Queensboro Bridge without delay. The Interboro Rapid Transit Company have informed the Public Service Commission that they have given orders to the contractor who is doing the work on Second Avenue to proceed at once with the connection to the westerly end of the bridge.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS.

Queens Borough Shows the Largest Increase Over 1915.

The assessed valuation of the Borough of Queens for 1916 is $546,105,674, which shows an increase of $28,950,000 over 1915. This is the largest per cent. increase of any borough of the city, and, with the exception of Brooklyn, is the largest increase in value.

The amount of property, both real and personal, subject to taxation in the five boroughs this year, with the increase over last year, is shown in the following table:

	1916.	Inc.
Manhattan	$5,447,017,929	$3,865,844
The Bronx	705,134,696	21,203,232

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF ZONING PLAN

By Edwin H. Hess.

Practically everybody whose interests are affected by the proposed zoning plans has approved the scheme outlined by the committee on building heights and zoning, approval having been given chiefly because of personal interest.

I should like to regard the plan favorably from a wider point of view, believing that it is going to be of immeasurable benefit not only to the section from which the so-called undesirable business is to be barred, but also to those districts where such tenants are to be permitted. The zoning commission has already done admirable work in defining the districts in which manufacturing shall or shall not be permitted.

Great damage has been done in the past, not so much by the erection of factory buildings in certain sections as by the constant shifting of all kinds of trades. The zoning plan says, in effect, "trade will be permitted to expand in the sections it now holds, but it must remain in those sections, and must stop its constant shifting." The plan to "save Fifth Avenue" is merely a detail, though an interesting one, of the larger idea.

Now, what will be the result of all this in the real estate of Manhattan Island? My own opinion, based on twenty-five years' experience, is that it will result eventually in the re-establishment of rentals and values throughout the trade zone.

It is my opinion that in the older section, from Thirty-third Street right down to Chambers Street, values will rise gradually until they are equal to the values established before the uptown trade movement began.

The newer section, from Thirty-third Street to Fifty-ninth Street, will appreciate more rapidly than in the past, and values established in both sections will be maintained for all time.

The zoning plan is the solution of one of the greatest problems New York has had to face in many years.

Everybody is familiar with the drop in values that has occurred in the district between Thirty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets, from Fifth Avenue to the North River, during the last few years. This has cost the city millions of dollars of losses in income.

"Save New York," the slogan of the Fifth Avenue retail merchants, does not apply alone to the Fifth Avenue district. The zoning plan will save New York, because it will bring back into use the great areas south of Thirty-third Street, on which constant moving of trade centres threatened to fasten a perpetual blight.

The zoning plan makes these older districts logical trade centres to which the various trades and industries already are showing a tendency to flock.

The return of these people to the district which was improved for them, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, means that the available rentable space will be used up soon. That will stiffen rents, and, as a result, values will begin once more to rise.

As the demand increases new buildings will be erected and there will be structures especially designed for the purpose for which they are to be used and from which the largest possible income will be obtained. In this district it is now planned to restrict certain sections of Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, and all of Fourth Avenue against manufacturing.

The section from Fourteenth to Thirty-third Streets, wherein manufacturing is to be permitted under zoning plans, I believe, will be the source of supply for the great retail trade zone just to the north and the main buying market for the retail trade all over the country. It will be, if the expression be permitted, the high-class manufacturing section of New York City.

There will be good competition for well located buildings, and, the area of the district being decidedly limited, there can be no doubt that values will rise steadily.

Regeneration in the district south of Fourteenth Street is in evidence already. In the news reports of the last few weeks intention of several large owners has been recorded to reimprove their properties with modern fireproof buildings for general light manufacturing uses.

Practically this whole lower section of the great commercial zone must be rebuilt, for present buildings are entirely inadequate to meet the stringent requirements of the various departments seeking to protect life and property. Because land values are lower in this section than anywhere else opportunities for profitable building are accordingly greater.

In addition to the zoning plan, the new Broadway subway undoubtedly is going to result in bringing industries back to this district. Officials in the

TO REMOVE TAINT OF USURY

The Slater-Ellenbogen bill prepared for the purpose of removing the taint of usury from second mortgages was unanimously indorsed by real estate interests at the legislative hearing last week.

The bill is now being considered by the Committee on Judiciary of the State Senate.

At the conference called by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests at the Chamber of Commerce on March 24, which was attended by about 150 representatives of borrowers and lenders, the bill as originally drafted, so as to apply to all mortgages, was indorsed without a single vote in opposition. However, it was recognized that there still obtains a deep-seated prejudice against annulling the usury laws in the State, so that the wise course to follow would be to remove the taint of usury from all other than first lien mortgages.

Ordinarily interest rates upon loans are determined by the economic laws of supply and demand, but, owing to the fact that mortgages are usually made for a few years, rather than a few months, the analogy between mortgages and short term obligations was seriously questioned. However, it was apparent that by eliminating usury laws for all other than first mortgages the inflow of capital would probably be of such a character as to preclude any high interest charges, at the same time encouraging investment by those lenders who are unwilling to adopt subterfuges or accept the bonuses which are often taken by those who loan on second mortgages.

Those who spoke in favor of the bill were Messrs. Walter Lindner, Louis Franklin Levy, and John M. Stoddard, for the Advisory Council, George W. Wheelock and Dr. A. Korn for the United Real Estate Owners' Association, E. P. Doyle for the Real Estate Board, Bernard J. Goodman for the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association, and John Finck and Edward Seldmar, who presented a number of letters from prominent lenders throughout the city indorsing the bill.

The hearing disclosed the fact that there are six States today that have no usury laws on mortgages, while practically all of the other States, except two or three, including New York, permit the parties to agree upon any rate they wish, provided the agreement is in writing.

ISAAC L. RICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

TITLE EXAMINERS

To Hold Second Annual Convention in This City.

The second annual convention of Associated Official Examiners of Titles in the State of New York will be held Friday evening, April 7, at 42 West Forty-fourth Street.

The organization is made up of active members who are individual attorneys who have further been admitted to practice as examiners of title under the existing title registration statute of this State, and associate members who are persons in sympathy with its stated aims, among which are to collect and publish data of the use of the new system and to promote acquaintance of the Bar and public in general with its purpose, advantages and procedure. A program of substantial interest to everyone who expects to have any personal experience with land title registration by the American Torrens system has been arranged.

At the opening session, Laurence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, is to tell the story of the Torrens movement in New York, and its backing by the Real Estate Board. In the absence of a state commissioner in this department or a separate court, organizations like this association are the most practical source of detailed information for realty owners, and David A. Clarkson will report on the present activities of somewhat similar bodies in Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles, &c. The feature of Saturday's session, which meets at 10 o'clock A. M. for further reports, and luncheon in quarters of the Bankers Club on upper floors of the Equitable Building, will be an address by Judge Charles Thornton Davis of the Massachusetts Land Court.

Westchester Property at Auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell on Wednesday, April 26, in the Vesey Street room, several Westchester County properties. Among them are

$500,000 ADDITION FOR BRISTOL HOTEL

Extension to Have a Frontage of 75 Feet on West Forty-eighth Street.

WILL BE TWELVE STORIES

The Times Square District Will Possess Another Notable Building Within a Year.

A notable addition to the buildings in the Times Square district is projected in the extension T. E. Tolson is to erect to his Bristol Hotel. Contracts calling for the expenditure of more than $500,000 have been placed, and the completed work, including alterations to the present Hotel Bristol, is promised within a year. Plans were drawn from designs submitted by Mr. Tolson.

The extension will carry the hotel, which is at 122 and 124 West Forty-ninth Street, through to Forty-eighth Street, with a frontage of 75 feet on the lots adjoining the Playhouse and occupying a slightly irregular plot containing about 8,000 square feet. Wreckers have already started to demolish the old houses on the site, and digging for the foundation will be begun as soon as the frost is entirely out of the ground.

This new addition to the hotel will be constructed of limestone, terra cotta, and red tapestry brick, with a front elevation of twelve stories and a thirteenth story in the rear for servants' quarters. The new structure will have a granite base, with the first two stories of gray limestone, and from that line the brick will show to the tenth floor, and then to the roof will be limestone and terra cotta in Italian Renaissance scheme. A broad stairway will lead from every floor to the main entrance on the easterly end of the Forty-eighth Street front. In planning the interior it has been Mr. Tolson's aim to lay out the bedroom floors, so as to get outside light for all the rooms and outside ventilation for all the baths. There will be twenty-two rooms on each floor, all except three with private baths. The floors will connect on the same level with the floors of the present Hotel Bristol. In the basement with an entrance on each street will be the engine room and boilers and the plant to provide power for the electric light, heating and refrigerating systems, and for the operation of the five elevators. The kitchens with a southern exposure will be open to outside light and ventilation.

Among the distinguishing features of the completed hotel will be the reception and lounging rooms, covering 3,000 square feet. The foyer is to be decorated with oak and will have dark brown hangings. There will be additional dining rooms. Except for the café, and bar, occupying the corner nearest the Playhouse and Broadway, all of the westerly interior on the ground floor will be taken up by the grill and ladies' rooms.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e s, 575 ft w of Broadway, 214.7x—; Jacob Axelrod to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, March 22, due as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$71,500

2D AV, e s, 75.4 ft s of 48th St, 25.1x100; Fannie Rottenberg to Lizetta Lahr, 456 West 20th St, et al., executors, March 31, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

3D AV, e s, 50.3 ft s of 48th St, 25.1x100; Annie Reich to Hy. W. Sagazel, Ridgefield Park, N. J., March 31, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 B'way.$2,000

22D ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 50x88.9; Charles R. Christy to Margaret V. C. MacNutt, 17 East 73d St, March 31, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $4,000

32D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; J. Victor Onativia to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, March 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $40,000

37TH ST, s s, 205.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 164.6x100.8; Princeton Construction Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, March 29, due as per bond; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$16,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 172d St, 90.2x54; Alexander W. Cohn to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $50,000, March 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

DECATUR AV, e s, 319.4 ft n of 208th St, two lots, each 41.8x100, two mtgs, each $24,000; Simpson Construction Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, March 31, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. A. Smyth, 15 Wall St $48,000

HOME ST, 791, n s, 17x122.6; Geneva Holding Corporation to Lillian G. Sullivan, 1,120 Finlay Av, prior mtg $4,000, Nov. 1, 1915, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$400

LOTS 260 to 263, map of Schieffelin estate; Jacob I. Sonkin to Oscar Lebovitz, Como, Miss., March 23, 5 years; attorneys, Felt & Eno, 31 Chambers St $1,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, extends from 233d to 234th St; Kellwood Realty Co. to American Real Estate Co., 529 5th Av, prior mtg $50,000, March 31, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$25,000

6TH ST, s s, 150 ft s e of Washington Av, 25x100; Jacob Warschaw and another to Mary Lang, 496 East 166th St, prior mtg $5,500, March 29, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. L. Levy, 49 Jefferson Av.....$1,100

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

17TH ST, 111 West, and 55th St, 307 East; Charles S. Bloch against David Osterweis et al., action to set aside deed, &c.; attorney, I. Schneider.

26TH ST, n s, 231.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.6; Frank W. Matteson et al. against George Stevens et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

26TH ST, n s, 297.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.6; same against Myer Simon et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

26TH ST, n s, 269.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.6; same against Nathan Spark et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

26TH ST, n s, 115.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.6; Natalie B. Brown, guardian, against Thomas Smith et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

26TH ST, n s, 203.6 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.6; Frank W. Matteson et al. against Isaac Steinberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

109TH ST, 319 East; V. Everit Macy et al. against Amelia Granieri et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Reed, Gwinn & Deming.

Bronx.

SHERMAN AV, s e corner of 165th St, 72.6x56.4; Ess Ess Realty Co. against Kovacs Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. K. M. Ewing.

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 25 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100; Elvey Kate Johnson against Jacob Cohen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, McGuire, Horner & Smith.

WEBSTER COURT, n s, 143.3 ft w of 3d Av, 7x17.3; Joseph Littau et al. against Barwood Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Susman.

183D ST, n s, 20 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Emma M. Smith against Janpole & Werner Holding Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 24, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 10 Baskets of Dried Red Peppers upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 24, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

E. ELWYN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 172d St, 90.2x54.8x90.8x54; Benenson Realty Co. to Alex W. Cahn, 256 Central Park West, March 31, mtg $54,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CHERRY ST, s s, 150.4 ft w of Jackson St, 25.3x88.9; James J. McDermott, Jr., to Edw. J. and William Brown, 384 Front St, mtg $2,900, March 1; attorneys, Cohen, H. & S., 302 Broadway $100

FORSYTH ST, 145, e s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Wolf Nadler to Hy. U. Robinson, 69 East 7th St, mtg $26,200, March 7; attorney, Abr. J. Spiro, 135 Broadway.....$100

LIBERTY ST, 62-64, s s, 133.4 ft e of Broadway, 71.8x94.3x70.4x31.7; E. Matilda Ziegler and another, executors, and William Ziegler, Jr., to Joseph R. Swan, 45 South St, Stamford, Conn., all liens, confirmation deed, March 28; attorneys, Swan, M. & D., 29 Liberty St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph R. Swan to Sixty Liberty Street Corporation, 111 Broadway, b. and s., all liens, March 31; attorneys, Simpson, T. & B., 62 Cedar St...$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e s, at point 575 ft w of Broadway, runs n 128.2 to point 100 ft s of 160th St x w 200± s 53.9 to Drive x s e along Drive on curve 214.7 to beginning; Union Dime Savings Bank to Jacob Axelrod, 166 West 87th St, mtg $71,500, March 23; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of Fairview Av, runs w 102.1x s 175.1 to n s of Wadsworth Av x e and n along n s of Wadsworth Av and w n of St. Nicholas Av on curves 210.1 to beginning; Utility Realty Co. to Arden Construction Co., 3,436 Broadway, mtg $50,000, all liens, March 30; attorney, David H. Sloane, 35 Nassau St.....$1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, extends from 233d to 234th St, Lots 751, 752, 799, and 800, map of Wakefield; Edgewater Realty Co. to Kellwood Realty Co., 1,029 East 163d St, March 29, mtg $50,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

17TH ST, 29 WEST, n s, 435 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Hubert Herzfeld to Philip Polack, 405 Lexington Av, all liens, March 29; attorneys, Strauss & Singer, 27 Cedar St..$1

46TH ST, 16-18 West, s s, 264 ft w of 5th Av, 44x100.5; Sixteen West Forty-sixth Street Company to William Ziegler, Jr., 525 Park Av, all liens, March 31; attorneys, Swan, M. & D., 29 Liberty St.....$1

80TH ST, 309 West, n s, 117 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; William C. Mott to Wellesley Realty Corporation, 332 West 11th St, mtg $11,000, Dec. 31; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn, 280 Broadway.....$1

60TH ST, 307 West, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; Henningham S. Hess, 506 Floyd Av, Richmond, Va., to Wellesley Realty Corporation, 332 West 11th St, mtg $14,500, March 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

106TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Columbus Av, 32.2x36.8x81.3x45.11; Samuel H. Immergluck, as commissioner, to Martin B. Hofman, 301 West 86th St, March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1,900

SAME PROPERTY; Martin B. Hofman to Russell W. Tether, 1,416 Franklin av, March 31; attorney same.....$100

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Simon Dressel to Bernhardt Dressel et al., 894 Trinity Av, March 30; attorney, F. W. Hottenroth, 261 Broadway.....$100

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 260 ft s of 158th St, 39.6x104.9x39.6x103.11; Bertha Kaufmann to Jonas Well and another, 21 East 83d St, March 21; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Jonas Well et al. to Bertha Kaufmann, 1,496 Lexington Av, March 23; attorney, same.....$100

HOME ST, 791, n s, 17x122.6; Lillian G. Sullivan to Geneva Holding Corp., 29 Liberty St, Oct. 29, 1915, mtg $4,400; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$100

RANDALL AV, s e corner of Mundas St, 100x425; Simon Dressel et al., to Trinity Av, March 30; attorney, F. W. Hottenroth, 261 Broadway $100

WENDOVER AV, n w corner of Fulton Av, 10fx28.3x100x42.9; Wolf Burland to Evelyn Holding Co., Inc., 2,292 Arthur Av, March 22, mtg $39,500; attorney, Samuel Fine, 223 Broadway $2,000

185TH ST, 289 East, n s, 25x100; Joseph Zurla to Carlo Lodi, 239 East 104th St, March 29; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Carlo Lodi to Joseph Zurla, 285 East 135th St, March 30; attorney, same $1

135TH ST, 285 East, n s, 25x100; Joseph Zurla to Carlo Lodi, 339 East 104th St, March 29; attorney, C. Zerbarini, 346 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Carlo Lodi to Joseph Zurla, 285 East 135th St, March 30; attorney, same $1

224TH ST, 641 East, n s, 25x114; John C. Bastone to Elmer Schoonmaker, 1,232 Hoe Av, March 27, mtg $4,800; attorney, H. F. Chambers, 115 Broadway.....$100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, between 44th and 45th Sts, —x154.6; Frank J. Valenti against New York Theatre Co., owner; Fifteen Twenty Broadway Co., Inc., contractor.....$450

MURRAY ST, 35, and Church St, 130; Charles Lustig against Estate of Catherine Whittemore, owner; Hyman Fried, contractor $260

Bronx.

PARK AV, 4,683 to 4,687; also 4,691 Park Av; William Rubensohn against Marion C. Schnackenberg, owner and contractor..$642

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WATER ST, 383; Charles Liebow et al. against Domenico Benedetto et al., Nov. 8, 1915.....$77

SAME PROPERTY; Michele Nicolini against same, Nov. 10, 1915.....$888

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Victer against same, Oct. 26, 1915.....$3.14

SAME PROPERTY; East Side Lumber Co. against same, Nov. 11, 1915.....$180

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Abeleoff against same, Nov. 10, 1915.....$24

SAME PROPERTY; Barckmann & Lustig against same, Oct. 30, 1915.....$1,703

SAME PROPERTY; Sloan & Greenberg against same, Nov. 13, 1915.....$115

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

DECATUR AV, e s, 319.3 ft n of 208th St, 83.3x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Simpson Construction Co., to erect two five-story apartments.....$48,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ELIZABETH ST, 164 and 166, store and basement; The Eck Realty Co. to Giuseppe Sinagra, 71 Mulberry St, 5 years from Jan. 29, 1916; attorneys, Weis & Z., 1,562 Myrtle Av, Brooklyn.....$2,100

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 622, 624, 626, 628, and 638, all; Jacob L. Andron to Mandel Bandes and another, 1,534 Webster Av, 3 4-12 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, S. S. Marcus, 99 Nassau St.....$12,350

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

may be had from us promptly—

Lowest Rates, Favorable Terms, Large and Small Amounts.

Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Avenue, New York

7½% INTEREST
ON YOUR MONEY.
First mortgage loans, guaranteed principal and interest. Investigate. Write us.
SECURITY INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Casper, Wyoming.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SAFE ELECTRIC WIRING
LORD ELECTRIC CO.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, April 3.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bolton Road, e s, Seaman Av to Prescott Av, 128.6x138.8x164x114.2, vacant; Trustees of Dyckman Library against G. B. Hayes et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $10,-978.48; taxes, &c., $359.04.

99th St, n s, 174 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, vacant; J. M. Bowers, trustee, against M. M. Silverman et al.; M. S. Borland, attorney; due, $8,380.79; taxes, &c., $547.50.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Walton Av, w s, 408.9 ft n of Burnside Av, 89.2x88.6x3.11x75.9x101.5, vacant; Charles Kurth et al. against Fordmont Realty Co. et al.; E. P. Orrell, Jr., attorney; due, $7,-130.66; taxes, &c., $371.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

177th St, 794 and 796 East, s s, 300 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100, one-story theatre; Elizabeth Spiess against Benfra Realty and Holding Co. et al.; Mishling & K., attorneys; due, $3,287.11; taxes, &c., $562.60.

Tuesday, April 4.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

3d Av, 126 and 128, n w corner of 14th St, 53.6x100, five-story Central Hotel; C. de M. Briggs against G. F. Gouraud et al.; C. A. Runk, attorney; partition.

By Henry Brady.

Monroe St, 137, n s, 130.5 ft s of Jefferson St, 25.8x100, five-story tenement and stores; Jacob Powel against Julia Thorn et al.; Samuel Bitterman, attorney; partition.

Bolton Road, s w corner of 212th St, 654.4x 732x irregular, two-story brick dwelling and frame buildings; H. A. Smith against Salem Land Co.; Arthur Smith, attorney; due, $10,841.80; taxes, &c., $1,356.70.

By Joseph P. Day.

70th St, 143 West, s s, 433 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5, four-story dwelling; H. L. Hodges against B. de Kraft et al.; Bond & B., attorneys; due, $18,421.19; taxes, &c., $804.

18th St, 167 West, n s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 50.4, four-story building and store; Louis Reichardt against Pennlane Realty Co. et al., H. F. & C. B. Heydt, attorneys; due, $10,815.77; taxes, &c., $325.

Morningside Av, 6 East, e s, 75.3 ft s of 115th St, 43.6x56.3x37x70.2, five-story flat; H. F. Schwartz against Simon Anhalt et al.; Rounds, H., D. & D., attorneys; due, $29,-534.28; taxes, &c., $411.80.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

James St, 98, through to 81 New Chambers St, 49 ft n of Batavia St, 25.5x86.1x33.1x63.6, six-story tenement and stores; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., as trustee, against Union Construction and Realty Co. et al.; Geller, K. & H., attorneys; due, $31,566.55; taxes, &c., $655.37.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

109th St, 328 East, s s, 357 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Anna Esposito against Rosina Vingelli et al.; Charles Novello, attorney; due, $3,696.55; taxes, &c., $41; prior mtg, $15,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Union Av, n e corner of 149th St, 75x100, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Financiers' Realty Co. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $12,022.40; taxes, &c., $761.99.

Prospect Av, n w corner of 166th St, 40x100; also Prospect Av, s w corner of 167th St, 120x100; Mylvern Corp. against N. Passman & Son et al.; Arthur Knox, attorney; due, $13,191.34; taxes, &c., $950.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lafontaine Av, e s, 99.5 ft n of 179th St, through to Arthur Av, 50x190x25x irregular, frame house; vacant; Tax Lien Co. against C. A. Ross et al.; August Weymann, attorney; due, $7,065; taxes, &c., $1,114.30.

Wednesday, April 5.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

141st St, 253-257 East, n s, 111 ft w of Morris Av, 50x100, three-story frame houses; administratrix sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50-52, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, extending through to 22-28 Elizabeth St, 75x 208x100x30x25x100, Atlantic Garden buildings and tenements; Columbia Trust Co. against Louis Levy et al.; Merrill, B. & T., attorneys; due, $103,980.34; taxes, &c., $4,211.24.

Grand St, 383-383½, s s, 100 ft e of Norfolk St, 25x100, four-story tenement and store; M. A. Minaldi against P. A. Minaldi et al.; E. L. Bushe, attorney; partition.

West End Av, s w corner of 73d St, 24.4x93, four-story dwelling; G. H. Allen against E. F. Moffitt et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $70,458.34; taxes, &c., $3,567.30.

Madison St, 139 and 139½, n w corner of Birmington St, 37.6x158x irregular, two seven-story and one six-story tenements and stores; M. L. Vanderpoel against Lewis Krulewitch et al.; Wherry & M., attorneys; due, $21,980.47; taxes, &c., $507.77.

Henry St, 46, s s, 288.8 ft s of Market St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; C. H. Young and another against R. L. Pasinsky et al.; Albert Ritchie, attorney; due, $19,-251.56; taxes, &c., $179.71.

Audubon Av, n w corner of 173d St, 100x 100, five-story apartment house and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against Reed Realty Co. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $157,511.90; taxes, &c., $3,571.40.

115th St, 36 West, s s, 433 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; H. de F. Weekes and another, trustees, against Barnett Levy et al.; Weekes Bros., attorneys; due, $10,698.72; taxes, &c., $710.

East Broadway, 254, n s, 46 ft w of Montgomery St, 23x57.1, three-story building; W. B. Heyn and another against Harry Leeson et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $14,744.46; taxes, &c., $690.80.

By Henry Brady.

53d St, 108 and 110 West, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5, four-story building; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Van Schaick Estates et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $45,217.97; taxes, &c., $1,196.73.

Water St, 161 and 163, s e corner of Fletcher St, 35.4x30.7, five-story building and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against N. Z. Graves Co. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $42,-358.78; taxes, &c., $1,50.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

113th St, 9 East, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11, five-story flat and stores; David Werner against Louis Hershfield et al.; Davis & D., attorneys; due, $4,025.26; taxes, &c., $63; prior mortgage, $16,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 142d St, Ebling against Vincenzo Razzano et al.; Eugene Conn, attorney; due, $2,602.78; prior mtg, $26,000.

West Farms Road, w s, 501.2 ft s of 174th St, extending through to Boone Av, 38x107.6x 38x97.1; Beck Memorial Presbyterian Church against Edwin Devoe et al.; H. C. Rickaby, attorney; due, $2,255.48.

Ellison Av, 1,312, e s, 125 ft n of Waterbury Av, 50x100; M. A. Keefe against Christian Wilhelm and another; M. B. McHugh, attorney; due, $2,806.26; taxes, &c., $184.94.

By Joseph P. Day.

184th St, 728-730 East, s s, 308 ft w of Willow Av, 26x106.9, two three-story frame houses; City Real Estate Co. against Edith Guy et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $5,512.15; taxes, &c., $162.82.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Jerome Av, n e corner of 172d St, 4.8x89.7x 26.7x29.7, vacant; S. M. Barber against E. O. Smith et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $1,469.78; taxes, &c., $102.50.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Willis Av, n w corner of 185th St, 25x100, five-story flat; R. H. Pfeiffer against C. L. Walinder et al.; Max Stern, attorney; due, $38,087.72; taxes, &c., $1,357.86.

By James J. Donovan.

Jerome Av, e s, 65.9 ft n of 172d St, 75.11x 48.8x60.9, gore vacant; E. L. Brown against Denver Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $590.98; taxes, &c., $180.

Ryer Av, 2,081, n w corner of 180th St, 25x 91.11, two-story frame house; American Savings Bank against J. A. Baldwin et al.; J. V. Irvin, attorney; due, $7,784.48; taxes, &c., $276.84.

By Charles Dunn.

Interior lot, 25x50, 6.2 ft e of Concourse and about 473 ft n of 172d St; S. M. Barber against C. F. Markgraf et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $471.16; taxes, &c., $559.97.

Thursday, April 6.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cherry St, 468 and 470, w s, 175.11 ft s of Corlears Slip, extending through to 300 and 302 Monroe St, 50x195, two six-story buildings; voluntary sale.

Dominick St, 45, n s, 100 ft e of Hudson St, 20x87.6, 2½-story dwelling; trustee's sale.

Intervale Av, 1,242, corner Fox St, 97.9x95.3x irr, five-story flat, with stores; trustee's sale, estate of Isaac T. Carpenter, deceased.

Cauldwell Av, 894, e s, near 161st St, 20x125, three-story frame house; executor's sale, estate of Lina Mayer, deceased.

Water St, 227 and 229, n e corner of Beekman St, 50.3x99.6x irregular, five-story loft building; executor's sale; also,

Pearl St, 285½, w s, 118 ft n of Beekman St, 17.5x88.3, four-story loft building; executor's sale, estate of Morris Goldstein, deceased.

54th St, 208 West, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; executor's sale, estate of Mary G. B. Valentin, deceased.

Fox St, 1,167 and 1,171, through to Intervale Av, 50x94, two two-story frame houses; voluntary sale.

Bar Harbor, Me. — Two-and-one-half-story frame cottage on Kebo St, opposite Malvern Hotel; executor's sale, estate of Christine Kean Griffin, deceased.

22d St, 121 and 123 West, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 44.6x98.9, two three-story buildings; Seamen's Bank for Savings against A. L. Goldsmith et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $61,496.54.

23d St, 122 to 128 West, s s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, three four-story buildings and stores; also 119 West 22d St, abutting, 16.8x98.9, three-story building and stores; same against J. M. Gordon et al.; same attorneys; due, $228,574.82.

By Henry Brady.

16th St, 253 West, n s, 102 ft e of 8th Av, 17x80, three-story house; German Savings Bank against J. W. Allison et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; due, $7,443.83; taxes, &c., $163.60.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

64th St, 14 West, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5, five-story flat; East River Savings Institution against A. E. Willis et al.; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; due, $20,480.39; taxes, &c., $994.10.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Hall Place, 1,053, w s, 1,343.9 ft s of 167th St, 31x111.4x irregular, three-story dwelling; Henry Wendt, guardian, against Alfred Benson et al.; John Wendt, attorney; due, $4,374.18; taxes, &c., $407.36.

Friday, April 7.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 537, w s, 75.2 ft n of Spring St, 37.3x200 to Mercer St, five-story loft building; East River Savings Institution against Esseff Realty Co. et al.; O. M. Hibbard, attorney; due, $103,279.57; taxes, &c., $1,374.45.

49th St, 126-128 West, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5, four and five story buildings; Felix Hirsch against C. M. Swiney et al.; Louis Werner, attorney; due, $37,516.64; taxes, &c., $427.70.

2d Av, 1,010, w s, 25.11 ft n of 90th St, 25x 79, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & P., attorneys; due, $16,337.32; taxes, &c., $1,577.98.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

141st St, 208 and 210 West, s s, 165 ft w of 7th Av, 60x99.11, six-story Wyanhoe apartment house; E. F. Callan against Lizzie Kane et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $57,911.73; taxes, &c., $862.20.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Ditmar St, s e corner of City Island Av, for a one-story frame store and dwelling, 20x 60; Ross Claassen, 43 Lexington Av, owner; S. H. Booth & Sons, city Island, architects; cost, $2,000.

168th St, s s, 146, 10 ft e of Tiffany St, for a five-story brick tenement, 60x70; County Building Corporation, Dudley S. MacDonald, 372 East 149th St, President, owner; Kreymborg Architect Co., 1,020 East 163d St, architects; cost, $40,000.

141ST ST, n s, 135 ft e of Southern Boulevard, for a seven-story brick and concrete warehouse, 161x150; Atlantic Warehouse, Inc., Charles H. O. Connor, 1,369 Union St, Brooklyn, President, owners; Timmis & Chapman, 315, 5th Av, architects; cost, $160,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Avenue A, n w corner of 10th St, to a six-story club; Board of Trustees of the Boys' Club, owner; Townsend, Steinle & Haskell, 1,328 Broadway, architects; cost, $130,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Announcement!

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1916,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

Special Westchester County Auction Offerings

CONSISTING OF DESIRABLE

Dwellings, Lots, Plots, Farms and Country Residences, at

Yonkers, Mount Vernon, "Orienta Point," Mamaroneck, Pleasantville, Port Chester, White Plains, Rye and Larchmont.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

before deciding on a country house,

TO THE AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at Auction,

Wednesday, April 5, 1916,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City,

ABSOLUTE ADMINISTRATRIX SALE

By Order of the Surrogate's Court,

253-5-7 EAST 141ST ST.,

111 feet west of Morris Av,

BRONX BOROUGH

The three three-story and basement frame Dwellings; size of plot 30x100; immediate possession.

CHARLES G. KELLEY, Esq., Attorney, 203 BROADWAY.

Maps, &c., at Attorney's Office or with Auctioneer's, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auct'r

will sell at auction

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1916,

at 12 o'clock, noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

Supreme Court Partition Sale

under the direction of ALGERNON S. NORTON, Esq., Referee,

14th St. & 3d Av., N. W. Cor.

ADJOINING TAMMANY HALL.

5-story brick Hotel and Cafe. Lot 53.6x 100. Leased to O'Keeffe & Cunningham, to May 1, 1920, at $10,139.70 net.

CHARLES A. RUNK, Esq., Messrs. STEELE, DE FRIESE, and Hon. CHARLES H. BECKETT, Attorneys. Title policy free to purchaser. Particulars from Herbert A. Sherman, Auct'r, 20 Nassau St.

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Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

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Real Estate Salesman Wanted.

A large office is adding another man to its sales force for the sale of waterfront property, Borough of Bronx, New York City. This is an unusual opportunity to sell waterfront property, both houses and homesites. The prices of homesites are low, and the houses range from $3,000 to $30,000; is a well-built-up community; has churches, schools and city improvements. Is a commission proposition. The office will be glad to assist the salesman with leads and other help. Bronx or Harlem man preferred. Apply by mail. Box R 17 Times Downtown.

MORGENTHAU JR CO.
AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY

Sales at 3208 3d Av., nr. 161st St. APRIL 5TH—N. W. COR. 135TH ST. & WILLIS AV. (Known as 165 Willis Av.) 5-sty. brick bldg.; size of lot 25x100. Liberal amt. can remain on mtg.

JOHN ROSS DELAFIELD, Esq., Ref. MAX STERN, Esq., Attorney.

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Unexcelled View of Hudson River, Suitable

For Private Residence or Institution

French Colonial Stone Mansion, with 200 feet on the Drive, extending east 234 feet to Haven Av., on which the frontage is 100 feet, must be sold. The house is modernly equipped throughout with greatest conveniences and five bathrooms. The grounds are beautifully laid out in lawns and gardens, with large shade trees.

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10 Homes Ready to Move Into at $3,000 to $15,000,

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Semi-bungalow and private house construction of the finest type in a real home community with every improvement and advantage.

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See these homes here—compare the prices and relative advantages.

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Real Estate Operators, Appraisers, Brokers and Auctioneers

Business Established 1866 (Incorporated 1892)

ANNOUNCES THAT

for purposes of centralization to permit its officers to give more personal attention to the details of an increasing business

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at 187 Broadway, and will hereafter have but one principal place of business, viz.: 193 Montague St., Brooklyn, close to the Borough Hall station of the Subway.

In the near future several important auction sales of properties in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens will be announced.

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Fifteen acres; stucco house, 15 rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 baths; gardener's cottage; garage with men's room; chicken house; artesian water; grounds are beautifully laid out; fine drives bordered by flowering shrubs; all kinds fruit trees; old-fashioned flower garden; rose beds, asparagus, and strawberries; near non-sectarian golf and country club; $75,000; very liberal terms.

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WANTED

Corner—10,000 Square Feet.

28th to 48th Streets, 6th to 11th Aves.

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516 Fifth Ave.

Dutch Colonial Dwelling

Nearing completion.

On Austin St., opposite Pembroke Pl. Situated on lot allowing ample room for a roadway and garage if desired. House has nine rooms and three baths. First Floor—Living Room, 14.6x24; Dining Room, 14.6x17.4; Pantry, Kitchen, Servant's bedroom and bath. Second Floor—4 family Bedrooms, Sitting Room and 2 Tiled Baths. Many unusually attractive features.

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Surrounding Kew Gardens Station

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Prices $9,000 to $22,500, on convenient terms.

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Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, B'way & 34th St. Tel. Greeley—5250.

REPRESENTATIVE AT KEW GARDENS OFFICE AT KEW GARDENS STATION EVERY DAY.

Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS:—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05, 11:50 A. M.; 12:30 (12:32 Saturday only), (1:15 Saturday only), 1:25, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00, 5:11 (except Saturday), (5:18 Saturday only), 5:33 P. M. &c. SUNDAY:—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:17, 11:34 A. M.; 1:03, 1:56, 2:12, 3:03, 4:11, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

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THE SEASIDE COUNTRY HOME COMMUNITY WITHIN THE LIMITS OF NEW YORK CITY

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Lots $600 to $1600, according to location on or near the waterfront. **Payments** arranged to meet convenience of purchaser.

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East View of Mansion.

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House, including landscaped corner plot, 90x150 feet. $6500

Bungalow and choice plots.

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A property of 2¼ acres in a select neighborhood of estates, near the Ardsley Golf Club, one mile from the station and markets. Grounds well planted with old trees. A two-and-one-half story residence of 13 rooms and one bath—all improvements. Garage for 2 cars. Price, $13,000.

In the same locality—2 acres with a 300-foot elevation, commanding extensive view of the surrounding hills—well planted, winding approach to the house. A cottage of 10 rooms and one bath—4 masters' bedrooms and 2 servants'—recently renovated. Price, $10,000.

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A short walk from New Haven Station; 300 yards from Apawamis Golf Club; 3 miles from American Yacht Club. Grounds 1⅓ acres, with bearing fruit trees and other fine trees. Many hardy shrubs and vines. Modern residence of 10 rooms, 3 baths; 2 open fireplaces, large verandas. Three-stall stable-garage, with coachman's living quarters. Price $18,000—liberal terms.

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10 Modern Houses

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Sale $10,000-$12,000
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Large rooms, closets and verandas. Parquet floors, electric lights, open fireplaces.

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Two baths, running water in every room; steam heat; garage; on Hudson River; electric train service. One hour out. $18,000. Small amount of cash. Box 299 Times.

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A Few Feet from Broadway,

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Overlooking Bronx Parkway and within 5 minutes' walk of station

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31 ACRES, 7 room house, barn, orchards; small fruit, $6,500.
65 ACRES, house, barn, orchard; brook; 1¼ miles from station, $10,000.

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The three remaining new detached dwellings at

VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE

will be sold regardless of cost and on terms to suit purchaser in order to close partnership account. They have every modern convenience. Here is your opportunity to own a fine home at a bargain figure in one of the finest residential sections of upper west side. Take Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt Park, then trolley to City Lane or Van Cortlandt Terrace. Salesman on premises.

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Restricted Bungalow Colony
36 Minutes Out

Larchmont Centre, situated on the Sound side of R. R. between the station and water in the village of Larchmont residential section for all-year homes; with sewer, water, gas, electricity; fine old trees, etc. Near station and only a short walk to schools, bathing beach, yacht club, etc. For $5,500 we can give you an up to date 6-7 room house with every modern improvement, on good sized plot; $500 cash and balance on payments like rent. For further information.

Larchmont Dept.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co
22 East 42d Street, N. Y.
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Lawrence, Woodmere, Cedarhurst

New York City's Ocean Front.

Ocean Bathing, Fishing, Crabbing, Tennis, Golf, Boating, Motoring; 30 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station, (166 TRAINS DAILY.)

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COTTAGES, RENTS $400 to $5,000

Real Estate Brokers of Rockaways, Box 12 Far Rockaway.

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For Sale or To Rent

at Quogue, L. I., 20 acres, 1,200 ft. water front Shinnecock Bay; large house, modern plumbing, spacious verandas, open fireplaces; large carriage house, boathouse; golfing; price and terms on application. Apply Geo. A. Peak, 9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE NEPONSIT, L. I.

HOUSE AND GARAGE, about an acre of ground, on ocean front; house contains 6 master's and 3 servants' rooms and three baths. Garage has room for 3 cars with 2 rooms and shower. Address "J. M." box 400, 1,364 Broadway.

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120-acre, magnificent estate; 2,000 feet beautiful water frontage; main boulevard; high, fertile; lake; running stream; fine mansion, tenant house, stables, garage, outbuildings; $50,000.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

DESIRABLE SUMMER HOMES AT EAST HAMPTON, L. I.

I have list of choicest estates in town. Make your selections now.

E. T. Dayton, East Hampton, L. I.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW

At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address: OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

GREAT SACRIFICE.

$3,900; substantial, beautiful Bungalow, 6 large rooms and bath; porches; steam heat, gas; latest improvements; large garden; 5 minutes' walk of station; view of Great South Bay; small first payment, $20 monthly. A. B. McCORD, Bellmore, L. I.

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Eight-room bungalow; two acres of land, fruit, shade; hot water heat, telephone, barn; 1¼ mile of station. Cost $6,000 to produce, must be seen to be appreciated. Price $3,750. $1,200 in cash, no exchange. A. L. Field, (owner,) Huntington, L. I.

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We'll build it for you or we'll design something special—an all-year-round home just to your liking and on terms equivalent to rent.

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MOUNTQUAHNIE COTTAGE at BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.

$70.00 per month.

English style architecture, constructed of fireproof tile and cement with Spanish tile roof.

Ten rooms, 2 baths, enclosed sleeping porch 15x22 ft.

Located on Pine Road, commanding an extensive view of the picturesque Pocantico Valley.

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Garden City

A few choice residences for sale; modern, attractive, artistic; everything requisite in up-to-date country house. Also a few houses yet to rent.

GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Avenue, New York

Fine Country House

in centre of Long Island's desirable residence section; easy access to New York. Twelve rooms, four baths, fine garage with servants' quarters. Most convenient for all outdoor sports.

GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Avenue, New York

Little Neck, Long Island
Marathon Park, New York City

This cosy 6-room house, 3 bedrooms, lot 40x100; near station; view of Sound; 28 minutes from Broadway; electric trains; will sacrifice at $5,000; $500 down balance as rent; building lots cheap; will build to order. Inquire at station or office on Boulevard premises adjoining.

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My Colonial Home

designed by Aymar Embury, II., and containing 12 rooms and 8 baths, on wooded plot (125 ft. x 125 ft.), within 10 minutes' walk of station.

in GREAT NECK

for sale, as I want to build much larger house in same neighborhood. Property rigidly restricted and completely improved; convenient to schools, churches, golf, tennis and water. Price of place complete,

$25,000

Easy terms to responsible purchaser, but no exchange or rental considered. For photos and particulars address Y 288 Times Annex.

GREAT NECK

Brick colonial house, 12 rooms, 4 baths, plot 205x124 ft., beautiful shrubbery, trees, sewer, water, gas, electricity, near swimming pool, tennis courts, golf links, offered at $35,000.

2 acres Long Island Sound, house 14 rooms, 4 baths, servants' cottage, garage, tennis court, wonderful hedge, shrubbery, trees, excellent sand beach $55,000.

7 acres, Long Island Sound, 430 ft. very good beach, $75,000.

3½ acres, house 12 rooms, 4 baths, garage, wonderfully improved property $75,000.

BAKER CROWELL, Inc,
Tel. Greeley 28 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

ATTRACTIVE HOME, picturesque surroundings, high elevation; 30 minutes from Penn. (34th St.) and Flatbush (Brooklyn) stations; four minutes' walk from express station; 100 trains daily; new semi-bungalow, seven large rooms, tiled bath, sun parlor, sleeping porch, fireplace, parquet floors, all city improvements; price $6,950; easy terms. C. H. W., Suite 503, 200 Broadway, New York.

UNUSUAL

DON'T MISS *investigating this advertisement if you can afford to own a $100,000 country place.*

The owner has completed what is probably one of the best designed country houses on the

North Shore of Long Island

40 minutes by automobile and on the water with an exquisite view. The grounds are beautifully landscaped and the house most artistically decorated and furnished. It will be sold ready to move in, which, if you like it, should be of great value.

You will thank me for bringing it to your attention.

OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE,
18 East 34th St., New York.

FOR DEVELOPMENT.

Six hundred acres, 15 miles from New York City boundary line, is offered for sale on most attractive terms. This proposition should offer purchaser every opportunity for quick and handsome profits, with minimum cash outlay. EXECUTORS, Room 1,803, 150 Nassau St., New York. Telephone 3324 Beekman.

FINE COUNTRY PLACE

AT SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y.

About 23 acres; house 8 rooms; pump of splendid water in kitchen; barn and boat house; fruit trees; locust grove; tennis court and croquet grounds; would make ideal Summer home; on main road; water front with boating, bathing beach, fishing, clamming and scalloping in season; a short distance out from ferry landing; this property will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply owner. **Mr. James, Room 180, 50 Church St. N. Y.** Telephone 8748 Cortlandt.

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Five rooms, bath, combination gas and electric fixtures; hardwood trim, up-to-date in every detail; large plot overlooking ocean; 5 minutes to water; boating, fishing, bathing; great bargain for $2,950; responsible party can take possession for $350 cash and pay off balance $18 monthly; only 40 minutes from city. B. HUGHES, 349 East 14th St.

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On bluff, 500 feet from water, yacht club, and dock; on main avenues; all city improvements; 6 minutes from station; 34 minutes from 33d St., $1,500 down; selling at half cost. R. A. Taylor, Room 532, 47 W. 34th St.

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7-room house, plot 40x175; heat, light; two minutes of Huntington's main street; high ground; good neighborhood; cheapest in Huntington. Price $3,000. A. L. Field, Huntington, L. I.

THIS SUMMER HOME

On the Long Island North Shore, is an ideal place of residence during the season of relaxation and outdoor pleasures. It is a handsome old Colonial house, modernized and thoroughly comfortable. Has 6 masters' bedrooms, 5 servants' rooms, 4 baths, spacious porches with outdoor dining room. Tennis court and private bathing beach. Electric lights, fine spring water, garage. Forty miles from New York. Will be let, furnished, for a rental of $1200 for the season.

Address
Mrs. M. B. Sperry
29 West 42nd Street
for particulars.

FOR SALE AT BAYSIDE, L. I.

20 minutes from Penn. Sta., N. Y. Corner plot, 60x100; five minutes' walk from station; 6 rooms and bath; hollow tile, stucco and frame; cement porch, rubble stone finish, hardwood floors throughout; electric light, gas range, furnace heat. Price $6,500.

L. M. Taylor, 127 Duane St., N. Y.

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to secure charming country home on Long Island, near New York; splendid all-year residence, 12 large rooms and 2 baths; all improvements; plot 125x200; lighted by gas, steam heat, open fireplaces, hardwood floors throughout; spacious verandas; stable or garage with man's room; chicken house; plenty of ground for a garden; convenient to station; price $12,000; will rent.

H. SCHUYLER CAMMANN,
84 William St., New York. Tel. John 1630.

BARGAIN FOR FARMER

56 acres, highest state of cultivation; 2 miles of station; 8 acres asparagus, 5 acres peaches, just bearing; large, nearly new house with improvements; fine outbuildings; this is one of the finest farms on the island; owner will sacrifice. A. L. Field, Huntington, L. I.

A GREAT BARGAIN

New stucco house at Cedarhurst; 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; every modern improvement; on 5 lots. Price $10,000. Easy terms. HORACE G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., N.Y.

South Shore Water Front.

2,000 feet; water three sides; 35 acres; near express station; 1½ hours out; brick house; every improvement; perfect condition; will sell for half cost; easy terms. L 115 Times.

FINE OLD FARM HOUSE

only 40 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av., with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds, near private bathing beach; good fishing; $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. B. Farm, 243 West 34th St.

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Summer renting has begun unusually early this year at NEPONSIT. We have a few cottages and houses, tastefully furnished, some for immediate occupancy if desired. All steam heated. This is another stay-at-home year, and the demand is unusually heavy. Make your application early. Easy commuting distance.

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Tel. Greeley 2741	Tel. Main 6460

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Best boating and bathing at Bayside.
Ask who lives at Bayside.
Year-round homes at Bayside.
Six families a week move to Bayside.
Invigorating climate at Bayside.
Don't buy until you see Bayside.
Everybody likes Bayside.

For information address
BAYSIDE BOARD OF TRADE.

BAYSIDE, L. I.

UNUSUAL WATER FRONT ESTATE

825 acres on north shore Long Island; beautiful sandy beach; house on 150-foot elevation; designed by McKim, Mead & White; cost $125,000; garage and outbuildings cost $10,000; land $150,000; owner died before occupancy; executor, to close estate, will sell less than half cost; liberal terms.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
Specialists in Shore Front Properties,
165 Broadway, New York.

10c ZONE BEECHHURST, L. I.

Opposite 163d St., the Bronx. Will sell two lots, residential section, centre of town, had intended build, but circumstances make it impossible. Y 303 Times Annex.

Babylon—West Islip

FURNISHED COTTAGES, LARGE ESTATES, WATER FRONTS, FARMS, ACREAGE.

JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I.

SEASHORE HOME.

Never occupied; nine rooms, tiled bath; oak floors; beamed ceilings; broad verandas; electricity, gas, steam heat; fireplaces; large grounds; splendid shade; private bathing; boat anchorage; express station, ninety minutes; sacrifice $5,500; easy terms. Owner, L 104 Times.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

The ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; have bargains; Colonial house, 9 rooms, 3 baths; overlooking Bay and Sound; also a large corner plot. Send for particulars.

J. HART WELCH, Douglaston, L. I.

300 LOTS JAMAICA SOUTH

BIGGEST BARGAIN OF THE YEAR.
Only $15.000 Cash Required.
PRICE, $50,000. NO TRADES.

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Finest Beach on the coast, deeded forever to property owners.
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Positively no assessments for these improvements.
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Very low prices, attractive terms.
Last seashore property in New York obtainable for all-year homes.
40 minutes out; excellent train service.
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New York City	Brooklyn, N. Y.
SUITE 504.	SUITE 204.
1 West 34th St.	162 Remsen St.
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One of the finest Summer and Winter homes for a business man in New York; about 6½ acres of land, with a very handsome, commodious house, with stable, garage, etc.

House was designed by James Barton Keene, and has frequently been pictured in "Country Life" on account of its architectural beauty. About $140,000 has been expended on this property, which is beautifully laid out.

Can be purchased for $105,000 net. A representative of the owner will be on the premises each Saturday and Sunday.

This place is located adjoining the

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New 8-Room Brick House
$6,250

Little cash; balance $50 Monthly. See agent, 61 Middleton St., two blocks from L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica. 18 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan, or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. New York Office, Suite 1902, 220 West 42nd St.

Will Divide to Suit.

5 FURNISHED COTTAGES

Edgemere, L. I.
In close proximity to the Edgemere Club Hotel.

21 2-Family Concrete Houses

Hammel, Rockaway Beach.

Aggregate rentals about $10,000 per season. Live man giving his personal attention can increase rentals to $15,000 per annum.

For full and detailed information apply

BERT DeNOVELLIS,
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Tel. Madison Square 6128.
or your own broker.

PLANDOME RESALE

House 9 rooms, 2 baths; 120x200; rent $85 month; sale $16,000; water view and rights; terms. Several adjoining plots for sale cheap.

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Eight rooms, bath; hollow tile; bungalow; 60x100; extensive views; rent $35 monthly; sale $5,500; terms.

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Country Life Exposition,
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Southold Furnished Rental

10 rooms, 2 baths; water front and views; shade and fruit trees; rented past four years one party. Rent $1,200 season.

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Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal. Murray Hill 7720.

North Shore, L.I.

For Rent.

We have still a few of the good houses left on the North Shore of Long Island, ranging in price from $1,000 to $4,000.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. 4030 Murray Hill.

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Complete List of Properties for Rent.
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Great Neck, L. I.
BARGAIN

300 ft. from water, corner plot 510x198; cost owner $28,000 4 years ago. Will sell at a big sacrifice. Particulars.
SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.
15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

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Waterfront and Inland Estates.
Houses, Plots and Acreage.
Several fine hilltops.
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NEW HOUSES SACRIFICE PRICES.
THE 1905 ED HESSELS BAYSIDE, L. I.
BAYSIDE N. Y. CITY.

$5,000 REDUCTION TO SELL NOW

This New Superb Moorish Manor
WITH TWO-CAR GARAGE.
You May Buy It on Your Own Terms.

An unusually beautiful property, with every convenience of a country home, most comfortable and luxuriously equipped. Extensive grounds. Near lakes and commanding a magnificent view of lakes and surrounding country. Unexcelled train service and within easy commutation of New York City. Golf and country club nearby.

House is new, large, and roomy, contains seven bed chambers, three bathrooms, library, living and dining rooms, four open fireplaces, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch and porte-cochere.

Photos and particulars sent on request.

GEO. R. FRARE,
646 Riverside Drive.
Tel. 6906—Audubon.

Price, $13,500.

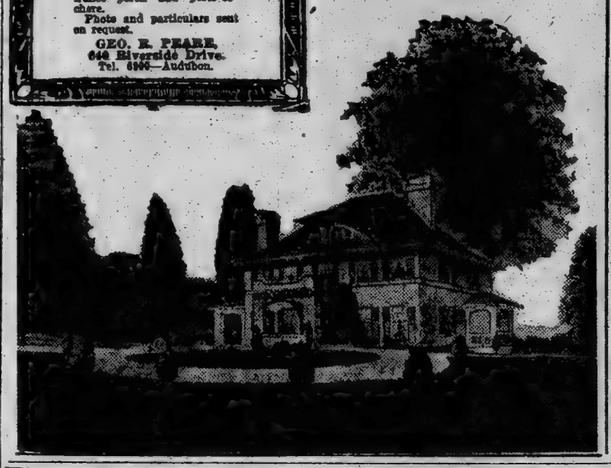

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For sale at **Plainfield**, N. J. One mile from main station, C.R.R. of N. J.

In the center of charming Hydewood Park, on southeastern slope of Watchung Mountains, fronting Park Golf Club Links.

The house, modern in every detail, built and until recently occupied by owner, has 14 rooms, 4 baths, hardwood floors, electric lights, and outside sleeping veranda. Garage accommodates 3 cars. An unusual opportunity.

CHARLES H. LYMAN,
220 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

Country Home

of the Late Blanche Walsh at Shoreham, Long Island, at a Great Bargain.

Beautifully and Fully Furnished.

½ mile from station, 3 minutes' walk from Beach. House contains seven bed-chambers, 4 bath-rooms, library, living and dining rooms, large kitchen and butler's pantry, 4 open fireplaces. Equipped with steam heat, electric light and telephone. Can be occupied both Winter and Summer. House stands on 3 acres, with garage; concrete roads on property.

Price $17,000 — $9,000 cash. $8,000 can remain on mortgage.

Write or call:

W. M. TRAVERS,
Hotel Flanders, 47th Street.

To Settle Estate
EXECUTORS
Will Sacrifice

Splendid Water Front Homestead on Long Island Sound

consisting of handsome all-year residence, 14 rooms, private baths, conservatory, 2½ acres, fine lawns, garden, fruit and shade trees, garage, stable and outbuildings; 150 feet water front; bathing beach; private dock and landing; deep anchorage.

30 minutes to Penn. Terminal.

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Address EXECUTORS, Box 145 Times Downtown.

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Every Cottage Listed. For list apply to
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BAY SHORE, L. I. PHONE 260.

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Write for illustrated booklet showing attractions of Bay Shore.

CLARENCE DOMINY,
Real Estate. Bay Shore, L. I.

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YOUR RENT WILL BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

6 rooms and bath; all city improvements; on large shaded plot near express station; only 32 minutes out in the hills of New Jersey.

Bargain, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City

MONTCLAIR NEW RESIDENCE WHITE COLONIAL **$10,000**

Large living room, fireplace, paneled dining room, sun porch with quarry tile floor; 5 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths. A distinctive home, beautifully finished. Excellent location, commanding view of mountains.

H. S. Connolly & Co., opp. Lackawanna Sta., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

RUTHERFORD, N. J. Sale or Rent.
SOUTHERN COLONIAL HOUSE—
11 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements. An ideal home; fine location.
L. V. Sinsabaugh, SHAFER BLDG., RUTHERFORD, N. J.

EAST ORANGE Spacious home, 15 rooms, bath, all improvements; hardwood floors, beamed ceiling, etc.; all in fine condition; large plot, in one of the best locations; price $32,000, terms to suit. Address Desirable Home, 619 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

18-ACRE FARM, ALL STOCKED

COLONIAL HOUSE 9 large rooms, large barn, 4 horses, 8 cows, 3 poultry houses, shop; land in fine shape, fruited with apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, large asparagus bed, berries of all kinds; running stream, beautiful shade and lawn. Near beautiful lake, boating, bathing, fishing. Includes stock which consists of 2 mules, 6 and 7 years old; Jersey cow, brood sow; all farming tools, machinery, flock chickens, boat, hay in barn, fodder. This is a thoroughly good farm in running order. Over $3,000 worth of produce sold last season. PRICE for everything $8,500; part cash. BRAY & MacGEORGE, 1077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write for details, also our handsomely illustrated FARM CATALOGUE for 1916.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

For sale in one of the choicest sections of the town, 12 minutes' walk from the station, attractive house having on the first floor library, reception room, living room, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen; second floor, five bedrooms and one bath and space for another; third floor, four large bedrooms, bathroom and storeroom. Back stairway to top floor. Hardwood floors. Modern heating and plumbing. Broad piazzas. Price $20,000.

MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 Fifth Ave., cor. 45th St., New York.

A Lovely Home Site
EDGEWATER HEIGHTS PARK
OVERLOOKING CITY, OPP. 116TH ST.
130th St., 42d St. & Cortlandt St. Ferries. Fare, 5c.

Amid high-class residences, carefully restricted section, fine community; all city improvements.

BEAUTIFUL HUDSON RIVER VIEWS.
House range from $6,500 to $14,000.
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100,000 SQUARE FEET at 15 cts. pr. sq. ft. A factory with waterfront and rail, centrally located. OTHERS—LARGE & SMALL.
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SALE OR RENT

SHORT HILLS, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE
To Rent FURNISHED BY SEASON. UNFURNISHED BY YEAR.
What are you looking for?
ROCHE, CRAIG & WILEY,
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7 very desirable lots at **South Orange** finest residential section, 100x225; convenient trolley and sta., near Golf Club. Adjoining lots sold at $40 per ft.; owner must sacrifice to quick buyer, $20 to $30. An ideal home site for commuters. **Withington & Tiplin,** Opp. Grove St. Sta. (DLW) East Orange.

Summit

One Hour from New York

Nuthurst

13½ acres of beautiful grounds with many rare trees and shrubs.

Twenty-two room house with all modern improvements.

Gardener's house, stable with coachman's quarters, greenhouses, fruit trees and kitchen garden.

Must be sold to close estate.

Apply

ESTATE OF
CHARLES J. CANDA,
11 Pine Street, New York City.

MUST SELL.
Beautiful home, handsomely furnished; 15 miles from N. Y. C.; brick, concrete construction; 8 large rooms, bath, full shower, 4 ft. fireplace, hot water heat, gas, electric light, Ruud heater, large porches, sleeping porch; corner lot, overlooking golf course; 2 minutes to clubhouse; 6 minutes to station; compelled to sell on account of death. Price $15,000; easy terms. Widow, Box 33, Haworth, N. J.

18-ACRE FARM, ALL STOCKED

COLONIAL HOUSE 9 large rooms, large barn, 4 horses, 8 cows, 3 poultry houses, shop; land in fine shape, fruited with apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, large asparagus bed, berries of all kinds; running stream, beautiful shade and lawn. Near beautiful lake, boating, bathing, fishing. Includes stock which consists of 2 mules, 6 and 7 years old; Jersey cow, brood sow; all farming tools, machinery, flock chickens, boat, hay in barn, fodder. This is a thoroughly good farm in running order. Over $3,000 worth of produce sold last season. PRICE for everything $8,500; part cash. BRAY & MacGEORGE, 1077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write for details, also our handsomely illustrated FARM CATALOGUE for 1916.

$2,500 on Easy Terms

AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS
NEW ENGLISH VILLA
GROUNDS 100 BY 190 FEET.
48 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sts.

After the $2,500 Is Paid

$34.04 Monthly

Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.

A fine, well built, livable house of 11 rooms and 3 baths, with beamed ceilings and walls panelled in hard wood. Two huge open fireplaces. All city conveniences.

Full Information from
E. A. MANCHESTER,
2 Maiden Lane.
Tel. 1523—Cort.

VERY LITTLE CASH

BUYS THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony, if you are socially eligible for membership in Country Club; 6 large rooms; tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; 5 minutes' walk from Club House and Golf Course. For particulars, write
TREASURER, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y. CITY

IDEAL HOME.

Price $5,500, including garage.
Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York, good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars,

H. D. DOUGLAS,
Room 516, 1328 Broadway, City.

IN PARK-LIKE
ESSEX FELLS

(Famous for its beauty and healthfulness.)

To rent for the Summer, less than ten minutes from station, a charming country home, (a big little house,) with every conceivable comfort and convenience. Large screened porch, living room, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, and laundry on first floor. Four bedrooms, two baths, and screened sleeping loggia on second floor. Sewing room, trunk room, maid's room, and bath on third floor; ¾ of an acre, corner lot, rolling lawn, fine old oaks, and rose garden; country club and 18-hole golf course only 15 minutes' walk. For particulars, address Country, 292 Times.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

on North Shrewsbury River, 1½ acres, 135 feet waterfront; accessible by rail or Sandy Hook boats; house 16 rooms, 3 bathrooms, all modern conveniences; combination stable and garage, water tower, 5,000-gallon reservoir; boathouse, dock; bulkhead on waterfront; grounds beautifully laid out, fruit trees, shade trees, garden, &c.; lowest price $25,000. Address Owner, B 229 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR

New House, nearing completion; 12 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; sleeping porch; plot 100 by about 200; garage; ideal and convenient location; fine view; every appointment; $13,200 on terms; will decorate to suit.

SIMPSON-MERRITT CO.
Opp. Lackawanna Sta. (Phone 4040 Mtc.)

EAST ORANGE Home seeker's opportunity **$6,400**

New 8-room house; large living room; open fireplace; sleeping porch; large front porch; good sized plot; steam, gas, electricity; gas kitchen; all oak floors; near Sta. and trolley. EASY TERMS. Other new choice homes; $7,000 up. Also for RENT $40 up.

WITHINGTON & TIPLIN,
Op. Grove St. Station (D. L. W.), East Orange.

SUMMIT, N. J.

For Sale.—Large corner plot; house containing 11 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, all improvements; stable or garage, with coachman's quarters; shade trees; 15 minutes from station; choice location; best street in Summit; small cash payment. Address X Y Z, P. O. Box 521, New York.

ALLENHURST, N. J.

Elberon Ave., 13 rooms, 3 baths, garage. RENT, furnished $1,200.
Cerlies Ave., 13 rooms, 3 baths, garage. RENT, furnished, $1,800.
Spier Ave., 15 rooms, 4 baths, garage. RENT, furnished, $3,000.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 E. 34th St. 4030 Murray Hill.

$2,250 on Easy Terms

AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS
NEW COLONIAL HOME
48 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sts.
Near the Water. Actual Water Rights. High and Healthy. 900 Ft. Elev.

Churches, Stores, Country Club, Golf, Ice Boating, Skating, Tobogganing.
LARGE GROUNDS

After the $2,250 Is Paid

$34.90 Monthly

Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.

A fine, well built, livable house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; huge open fireplace. All city conveniences.

Full Information and Appointment to See House from
Telephone 1521 Cortlandt RAYMOND F. BARNES, 170 Broadway.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

A year around home town

Mr. David B. Plumer has been placed in charge of the realty and land development department of the Lakewood Hotel and Land Association.

Home sites and estates are being developed along new lines.

Lakewood is attractive at all times of the year. For further information, address

DAVID B. PLUMER

Times and Journal Bldg., Lakewood, N. J.

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SUBURBAN TOWN NEAR NEW YORK

For Rental.	Per Annum.
Colonial Residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths; solarium	$1000
New House at Upper Montclair; 10 rooms, 3 baths; garage	$1200
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Summer Rentals.

A complete list of desirable Furnished Residences offered for the Summer season. Rentals **$75 to $500 Month.**

NOTICE—If you are a stranger, we advise you to RENT FIRST. It's SAFER to BUY when you KNOW the town.

For the best, consult

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.

Real Estate Brokers,
Opposite Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

CHOICEST 83 ACRES IN NEW JERSEY

For sale at bargain figure, in order to settle an estate. Property is situated on the State road, at northwest corner Larger Cross Roads, Far Hills, Somerset County, on Lackawanna Railroad; lies beautifully and is surrounded by finest homes in this country; near golf links and hunt club.

Large dwelling; farmer's house, barn, garage, and other buildings, all in good condition. Value of property is $40,000. No reasonable offer refused. Terms easy. Can be seen any time.
DAVID STEWART, 208 Broadway, Manhattan.

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43 Acres, $6,500.
Only 33 Miles Out.

Here's an excellent home and productive farm in a good farming community, near neighbors, 1 mile to village, only 2¼ miles to depot; 35 acres in cultivation, 8 acres pasture and timber; abundance of fruit; owner's business calls him elsewhere, and if taken immediately he will throw in 2 fine work horses, 100 hens, carriages, wagons, and farming implements; $6,500, part down, takes all. See page 49, our new Spring catalogue, "Money-Making Farms," for picture of beautiful 2-story house, newly painted, with blinds, in good condition inside and out; fine lawn, shade trees taller than the house; convenient 37-ft. barn, good poultry house. We can show a 7-acre fruit farm with good buildings for $3,800, same trip. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 1094, 150 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 3472 Beekman.

NOTICE TO ALL

yearly commuters and bargain hunters, thirty-five minutes out, Lackawanna Railroad, new 7-room house, and bath; butler's pantry, hardwood finish, all one-panel doors, sleeping porch, beam ceiling, large cobblestone fireplace, veranda 10x25, steam heat, running water, quarter acre ground, more if desired, large shade trees, high elevation, mountain air, scenery for 25 miles finest around; people motoring by take snapshots; near station, schools, churches; fine canoeing; sacrifice quick buyer; $3,850, easy terms. William Markham Coyle, 47 West 34th Street.

LET US SHOW YOU THIS PORPERTY.

So. Orange New Colonial HOME **$9850**
9 rooms, 2 baths

Solarium, sleeping porch. Beautiful location. Double hardwood floors, open fireplace, laundry, extra toilet. Plot 86x175. Room for garage; every appointment; near Lackawanna Station. Terms arranged. Write for appointment.

C. T. ORBEN,
784 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

IRON MINE FOR SALE

or lease, 25 acres high-grade iron ore, near railroad, 50 miles New York.
E. E. CONOVER,
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Rutherford—8 Rooms—$4,000

Corner property; fine, paved avenue; sewer, sidewalk; high, healthful location; 10 minutes station; modern house; coal and gas ranges, electricity, bath; fruit; $500 cash. VAN MATER, Shafer Building, Rutherford.

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

Seashore Cottages and Bungalows For Rent. Call upon or address
R. C. LOVE,
Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. 'Phone 351R.

WHERE TO LIVE AND WHY

Booklet explains how refined families may acquire the home they want at the price they wish to pay, on terms to suit; copy mailed on request. Secretary, Montvale, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Bargain—New 8 room house, 2 baths, all modern appointments, sleeping porch, solarium; excellent location; large plot.

Thos. F. Roche Opp. Lackawanna Sta. Montclair.

FOR RENT OR SALE.
Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey.

Private, well-furnished cottage, 8 rooms and bath; west shore; fine view; dock. V. Tourtner, 3,913 Locust St., Philadelphia. $350 season.

AT A SACRIFICE

A beautiful suburban home, modern in every particular, including large garage and 1¾ acres of ground, beautifully landscaped, large shade trees and all kinds of fruit; five minutes from golf links; seven minutes from Highland av. station on D., L. & W., 45 minutes from either uptown or downtown New York.

Inquire of Owner,
T. W. ROURKE, 353 5th av.

TO SETTLE ESTATE.
Commuter's Handsome **SHORE FRONT** Country Home.

For quick disposal will sacrifice at half original cost; built 4 years ago; magnificent residence, stone & steel construction; designed and built by well known architect for own occupancy; 60 ft. living room, marble stairways, open fireplaces; 6 master's rooms, 2 baths, arranged for salt water bathing, besides hot and cold water systems; 300 ft. shore frontage, navigable river; also 5 minutes to ocean; magnificent gardens, pebbled roads and walks; thousands spent on shrubbery, stately old shade trees. Full details and photographs from

I. J. AUERBACH,
Specialist in Country Property,
N. Y., New Jersey, Westchester, Long Island.

Louis Kamm, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.
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Brokers solicited and fully protected.

ESTATE MUST SACRIFICE

Charming country home, 45 minutes out, in highest class neighborhood; 10 acres highly developed, 350 peach, 112 apple trees, grapes, &c.; California bungalow, 7 rooms with bath, steam heat, fireplaces, sun parlor; barn, 4 stalls; garage, caretaker's cottage, 3 rooms; also complete poultry plant with large brooder house, 3 laying houses, 3 incubators, wire runways. Everything in perfect order. Asking $14,000; liberal terms.
Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

IN ESSEX FELLS

Beautiful property; large Elizabethan house in stone, brick, and stucco; all modern conveniences; over 7 acres in lawn, shrubbery, and woodland; elevation 600 feet; clubhouse, golf, and tennis, ice skating; fine schools; dry, clean, quiet, and select; price $30,000; $40,000 may remain on mortgage. Address F. M. Crawley & Bros., Montclair, N. J.

Fine New Jersey Estate

Forty-five minutes from New York. 12-room house, garage and 2 acres of land. Large porches, beautiful garden and big shade trees. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.

CHAS. R. HOE, JR.,
80 Maiden Lane,
New York City.

WOULD YOU PAY $50

monthly to own new, perfect house, 8 rooms, tiled bath, very large living room, open fireplace, paneled dining room, white trim, mahogany doors, second-story sleeping porch, steam, gas, electric, every street improvement? To responsible buyer small cash payment; photo sent. A. L. WATSON, owner, Rutherford, N. J.

COMPLETE NEW HOME.

Rutherford; $5,150; bargain, $500 cash, $40 a month; very best construction; expert examination solicited; parquet floors; upper sleeping porch; tiled bathroom; white and mahogany trim; steam; all street improvements; large plot; high location; near station. F. C. OGDEN, Owner, Rutherford, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT
Furnished Cottages
Deal and Allenhurst.

Full particulars telephone Allenhurst 1320.
J. C. CONOVER, ALLENHURST, N. J.

ALL THE Modern Houses, Apartments, **ORANGES** every description. All prices, sale or rent.
FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Station.
EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R.

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CRANFORD, N. J. New, attractive residence, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,500; also very pretty house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; price $7,500; terms to suit. S. R. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y. City.

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COMMUTERS' Country Homes Monmouth County
Personally inspected, photographed.
GRADUATE G. W. ZUCKER
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Kinney Building, NEWARK, N. J.

WANT A FARM?

Within New Jersey, Delaware, New York, New England States; send your requirements and receive free descriptive matter of personally inspected, only honest value real farms at sacrifices.

Batson Farm Agency, 489 5th Av.

EAST ORANGE Best residential street, close to Sta. & Trolley. Elegant private residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths, electricity, beautiful sun parlor, large porch; excellent condition throughout; plot 50x150; fine shade trees, 2-car modern garage; owner leaving town; will sacrifice to quick purchaser on easy terms.
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HARD LUCK compels me to knock $2,000 off the price of my house. EAST ORANGE, N. J.; 8 rooms, all imp'ts.; practically planned, properly constructed, thoroughly modern. Delightful restricted section; large garage on lot 50x150. Take advantage of this opportunity without delay. $6,200 takes it. Terms to suit. See us.
CONNOLLY & CONNOLLY,
opp. D., L. & W. Ampere Sta., East Orange.

At Lake Mahopac

(50 Miles from Grand Central.)
For Rent—$3,000
for the season.
The Most Beautiful Mansion
ON THE LAKE FRONT.

Seven Master's Bedrooms, 3 Baths, Large Living Room, Library, Dining Room, Two Sun Rooms, Smoking Room, Billiard Room, Boat House.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.

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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

The Ideal Mountain Park Town

Beautiful artistic Colonial Residence containing 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, big living room, sun porch, Colonial fixtures, costly decorations. Garden, abundance of flowers. Lot 75 x 150 feet. Garage. Golden opportunity. Price $21,000.

Modern Stucco Dwelling containing 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, 7 bedrooms, sleeping porch, living room 16 x 27 feet. Plot 133 x 175 feet. Ornamental shrubs. Garage. 7 minutes to depot. Cost $22,000; will sacrifice at $17,000.

Everything that's good for sale or rent in Montclair or vicinity. Send stamp for handsomely illustrated Booklet B.

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE
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Modern country home on one acre of ground facing three streets in up-to-date suburb. Ten rooms, two baths, sun parlor, porches, steam heat, electric light, fixtures, awnings, screens, canoe, over 300 shrubs, fruit trees; cost $12,500; selling for $10,500. Write Owner, A 350 Times Downtown.

IDEAL LARGE SEMI-BUNGALOW

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In Madison; nearly 400 feet elevation; 15-mile views and breezes; choice district; amidst all nice people; a place for all year; delightful Summers, enjoyable Winters, and always convenient; 50 minutes New York; 70 trains; town, has 6,000 population; high-class social conditions; the town and commuting you would like; charming brick semi-bungalow; living room 20x25; Dutch tiled fireplace; parquet floors; American radiator steam heat; electricity; gas kitchen; 2 modern bathrooms; 4 bedrooms; billiard room; den; a home that will charm you, and surely a bargain; $9,500, terms.
ALLABOUGH & SON, 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

ATTRACTIVE HOME in Nearby Jersey Hills.

50 minutes from Broadway; 70 daily trains; Lackawanna express service; exceptionally well built; southern exposure; fine view; large plot, terraced; giant shade trees; 9 charming rooms, 2 baths; oak floors throughout; large dining room, wall paneled, ceiling beamed in hardwood; tiled bathroom, finest porcelain fixtures; open fireplace; cement floor porch; basement laundry; every city improvement; desirable neighborhood; near trolley; possession now; sacrificed $7,500, your terms; photo.
ALLABOUGH & SON, 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

YOU CAN COUNT

on your dividends reaching you regularly when your money is invested in our guaranteed mortgages. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County titles. Write for Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 61 B'way.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE!

A beautiful property, 50 minutes out, few minutes from station; splendid trees, fruit, stream, lake, gardens; 7 acres; 12-room house, every improvement, garage, outbuildings, cottage, &c.; cost over $32,000; owner, for business reasons, must sacrifice; photographs.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

A PERFECT GEM NEAR SUMMIT

Bungalow style all-year model home; has every modern improvement; spacious grounds, shade, fruit, garden; 3 minutes Lackawanna express station; high, healthful section; near canoe club; all water sports; price $5,500; small cash payment $50 monthly; large houses $4,000; also choice plots land improved with streets, walks, water, electricity, $275 upward; payable $5 monthly; photographs mailed. W. H. CARLOUCH, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y.

Modern Dwellings Now Renting AT DEAL—ALLENHURST—ASBURY PARK—BRADLEY BEACH—AVON

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OFFICES OPPOSITE DEPOT.
ALLENHURST, N. J., and ASBURY PARK, N. J.

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For sale fine piece of property, about 12½ acres, for development and house building; high altitude, overlooking Passaic Valley; large road frontages; excellent train service; 18 miles from New York and near Erie station; electricity, water, and telephone. Price $12,000. Address Owner, 367 Times Downtown.

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Beautiful stucco semi-bungalow, on hilltop, commanding magnificent view lake and mountains; running water, bath, electricity, steam heat; furnished; sacrifice for quick sale, photo. Owner, 1,728 Woolworth Building. Phone 6984 Barclay.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Modern hollow tile, stucco house; twelve rooms and attic; two baths; acre corner plot. Trees, garage, high ground, private park; cheerful surroundings; liberal terms, or will exchange $11,000 equity for N. Y. property. Owner, A 336 Times Downtown.

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To close estate; plot of twelve lots, each 50x150 feet. First block from ocean. Will be sold very cheap.
BOX 1328 BELMAR, N. J.

MONTCLAIR 9 Rooms, Tiled Bath, Plot 60x140 **$5,900**

New modern house, sleeping porch; all gas kitchen; oak double floors, open fireplace beam ceiling; handsomely decorated; convenient D. L. W. Houses for rent $50 to $150.
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EAST ORANGE Modern Colonial House; perfect condition; 12 rooms, 2 tile baths; electric; lot 50x150; cost $12,500; sacrifice for $8,750.
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(Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Station.
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Furnished Cottages FOR RENT
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Summer Homes. Bearding Houses.
Complete List. Rent or Sale.
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FOR RENT **SUMMER HOMES**
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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale at a Bargain

This nine-room house in New Jersey, 35 minutes from Times Square. Steam heat, gas, electricity and 2-car garage. Restricted neighborhood; high-class adjoining improvements. Less than 5 minutes' walk from car.

Photographs and full information will be mailed on request.

American Real Estate Company
527 Fifth Avenue. New York.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

On top of a wooded hill, a very complete and comfortable residence, known as "Stonecroft," to be sold or let with any amount of land desired from 4 to 25 acres. The house has eleven rooms and two baths, lavatory, &c., on 1st floor, 4 open fireplaces, steam heat, hardwood floors, and electric light. Garage or stable with 4 living rooms, chicken house, &c.; 1 mile from Country Club, ¾ mile from station, 28 miles from New York. For further particulars apply to

MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 FIFTH AVE., COR. 45TH ST., N. Y.

FINE DETACHED HOUSE

On Two Lots on Bramhall Avenue,

Bergen Heights, Jersey City, just above Jackson Av. line of trolley cars; 25 minutes to Hudson Terminal. N. Y. 2-story and attic, frame house; large piazza front and side, vacant lot for a garage; house has 8 rooms, bath and open attic; maid's toilet in cellar; hot air furnace and gas; close to all churches and schools; 5 minutes' walk to Hudson County Park; can be bought cheap.

J. C. Clarke, 50 Church St., N. Y. Room 181. Tel. 5748 Cortlandt.

East Orange, N. J. Extraordinary value. Brand new residence.

Thoroughly modern, most practically and conveniently arranged; large living room with open fireplaces, dining room trimmed in chestnut; full gas kitchen on 1st floor; 4 light, bright bedrooms and sleeping porch on 2d floor; finished in white with one bedroom and open attic on 3d floor. Every imp't and many extra and convenient features. In the Columbian Club section; highly restricted street; large lot, near school, stores, churches, station; $8,500. Will sell on easy terms to responsible party. IF YOU are in the market for a home DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS ONE. CONNOLLY & CONNOLLY, 4th Av. & 16th St., East Orange. (Ampere Sta.)

MONTCLAIR

$9,000; Colonial residence 9 rooms; 2 baths; solarium; sleeping porch; latest appointments.

$9,500; Tapestry brick residence, living room; solarium; dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen; 5 bedrooms; 2 baths; sleeping porch; all conveniences; large plot.

$16,500; Dutch Colonial residence; 10 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; sleeping porch; exterior tapestry brick tile roof; large plot.

$18,500; Tapestry brick residence; plot 300 ft. deep; centre hall, large living room; library; solarium; dining room; butler's pantry; kitchen; 6 bedrooms; 3 baths; sleeping porch; every appointment.

Send for illustrated folder of Montclair properties for sale.

MURDOCH, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

ARTS AND CRAFTS HOME

Contains 8 rooms, tiled bathroom, large living room and fireplace; steam heat; all improvements; PICTURESQUE, CONVENIENT, AND ECONOMICAL; craftsman interior, (something different;) now ready for occupancy; high, delightful location; 5 minutes from station and trolley; schools, churches, &c.; large plot; price $7,500; easy terms.

NUTLEY REALTY CO.,
West Nutley, N. J. 232 Broadway, N. Y.
Phone 6984 Barclay.

SPLENDID MODERN HOUSE

Situated on highest point of Hackensack Heights, superb views all around; steam heat, hardwood floors, gas and electricity; 5 minutes' walk to R. R. station and trolley to Newark; on plot 75 ft. x 200 ft. Fruit trees and vegetable garden and berry patches, shrubs, flowers. Terms to suit. Price moderate.

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EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

Owner forced to sell well-constructed masonry residence

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

"THE HAWK ESTATE"

An exceptional bargain; beautiful mansion, equipped with 2 furnaces, 8 master's bedrooms, 3 master's baths and 7 servants' bedrooms, with 2 baths; large garage; 14 acres carefully developed ground. Excellent landscape.

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LOSSING FARM.

Former home of Benjamin J. Lossing, the Historian, Dover Plains, near Millbrook, Dutchess County, New York. 341 acres on plateau 1,000 feet above sea level; 60 acres woodland, 50 acres pasture, 230 acres prairie level, natural grass lands free from rock and stone; apple orchard of several acres. Large frame dwelling with two-story stone extension. Three barns and farmer's cottage. Extensive views in all directions.

Price $60.00 an Acre.

J. M. MONTGOMERY,
102 Front Street, New York City.

"Uplands,"

The Magnificent Country Estate of the late
J. Borden Harriman
at
Mount Kisco, N. Y.

240 ACRES, with the beautiful Dwelling with over 30 rooms, numerous baths, showers, &c.; Cottage of 10 rooms, for extra guests; superintendent's house, coachman's house, gardener's house, greenhouses and outbuildings of every description; Italian garden; separate brick building for squash court or swimming pool; wonderful view for miles over picturesque Westchester Hills, and within an hour of New York; no reasonable offer refused.

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156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

AN UNEQUALED OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE A HOME OF BEAUTY, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE.

Modern 32-room house, centrally located on 2 acres of ground, 150 feet from road; finished in mahogany and white enamel; two-story foyer hall; beamed ceiling; conservatory; every convenience, including four baths, electrically equipped laundry, steam heat, &c. Combination garage and stable with living quarters. Entire grounds laid out by landscape gardener. Built and occupied by owner. Present occupants will sell to settle estate. Address WHITCOMB & CREWE, 547 West 110th St., New York City.

200 Acres, $5,000
Year's Income, $3,400

In Otsego County, N. Y., with its 75 creameries and milk stations; fertile black loam tillage; 150 apple trees, big pasture; valuable lot wood and timber; $7,000 would not replace the buildings. Aged owner makes low price, $5,000, part down if taken before planting. For details and picture of fine 2-story, 15-room house, 72-ft. barn, silo, stable, etc., see page 47, our new Spring catalogue, filled with live bargains in productive farms in New York and the East. Write to-day for your free copy. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 1004, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Near Kingston.—Unusually attractive residence; old English, half timber, hand-hewn, and stucco; living room, 32x34; large hall, 30x45; massive stone fireplace; tile roof; modern plumbing; excellent water; beautifully situated in pine grove; 15 acres. For photos and further particulars apply to

V. K. BRACHER, Sole Agent
2,010 Broadway. Phone Columbus 361.

Cheapest Farm Ulster County.

65 acres, 35 cultivated, 30 heavy timber; 6-room house, good condition; large barn, hennery, workhouse, carriage shed; pure water; 2 miles station, mail delivered daily; include new mowing machine, hay rake, cultivator, plows, harrow; everything; sacrifice $1,700, only $800 cash. Write Owner.
JOHN C. SHULTS, Saugerties, N. Y.

DAIRY FARM—585 ACRES

To settle estate we offer at very low figure best dairy farm proposition New York State-side thackage; lake; 2 sets farm buildings; adjoins famous Briarcliff Farms of 4,000 acres.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME
HANCOCK POINT, MAINE
(Opposite Bar Harbor)
FOR SALE OR RENT

12 rooms (3 baths) complete, with nearly new furnishings, ready immediate occupancy. Large dining and living room, also library, have hardwood floors; fireplaces; 90-foot porch partly enclosed in glass on sea front. Lot about 240 feet shore front by 150 deep. For further particulars address

P. O. Box 807, New Haven, Conn.

For Sale—Summer Home
BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASS.

150 acres, altitude 1,800 ft. Perfectly pure, never-failing spring water. Trout stream. House 12 rooms. Steam heat, fireplace. Tenant house, barns, etc. Terms ideal.

MRS. R. N. HALL, COPAKE FALLS, NEW YORK.

Gentleman's Model Dairy Farm.

Fancy stock, cream sells 30c. quart, large demand
Worth $75,000—Sell for $59,900.
"Far from the madding crowd."
R 801, 10 East 43d St.

Maple Sugar—Trout Stream.
460 ACRES.

1,600 maple trees; large house; 2 miles trout stream; $5,000.
R 801, 10 East 43d Street.

VERMONT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
In West Windsor, Vermont

Within driving distance of Windsor and Cornish, N. H.; a fully equipped farm, the Summer home of the late Judge Edgar J. Sherman of the Mass. Superior Court. The house—commanding a wonderfully beautiful view of Mt. Ascutney—is an old brick mansion of Colonial period, simple and dignified; it contains 12 rooms, 2 baths, 1 lavatory, 5 open fireplaces, a sleeping porch 30x12, hot-water heat, electric light. A farmer's cottage of 6 rooms and bath, woodshed, etc. The barn, 72x36, contains 30 modern tie-ups, cement floors, 3 box pens, grain shed, silo, cement manure pit outside; the horse barn accommodates 6 horses and all necessary wagons, sleighs, etc.; garage for 3 autos, ice house, hen houses; a fine herd of 23 registered Holsteins, headed by "Maplemont Pontiac Alcartra," a son of "King Segis Pontiac Alcartra Son," whose sire is the famous $50,000 bull; in his pedigree appear the sire or dam of 41 cows with records above 30 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1 pair handsome young work horses, 4 Morgan mares for light work, driving and the saddle. The farm contains 70 acres tillage, 37 acres wood land and maple orchard, 195 acres pasturage, 10 acres in home lot; 4-acre trout pond, where power for all farm purposes could be developed from the cement dam recently built; springs on the hills above the house furnish a never-failing supply of pure water for houses and barn. Altitude about 1,000 ft. above sea level; receives the sweep of the southwest winds so that the Summers are always delightfully comfortable. For photos and further particulars apply to V. B. SHERMAN, Windsor, Vermont.

"Overlook Farm"
On King Street
One of the Finest Estates in Greenwich.
200 ACRES OF HIGH LAND

MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Colonial Residence of brick and stone, containing 38 rooms, 7 baths, gas and electric light, steam heat and all improvements.

Stable with accommodation for 15 horses; cow barn for 40 cows; garage for four cars; superintendent's cottage; chauffeur's cottage; farm house and numerous other farm buildings. A stream flows through the property. This is an exceptional opportunity for any one desiring to secure one of the finest country places near New York at an unusually attractive price. For further particulars apply S-851.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

100 Acres Farm, $3,500.
Approached by "Road of Pines."

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Attractive Country Place
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25x98; 4 stories and basement; fireproof; elevator; heat; can be rented at an extremely attractive figure.

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20x98; heat. $2,500

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50x90; store, basement and sub-basement; heat; 2 elevators. (1st loft can also be rented with store). $5,500

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195x98 each; 12-story, fireproof industrial building; heavy carrying capacity; high ceilings; sprinkler; excellent light. $5,500

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Half (57x45). $1,400

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153-155 Hudson Street.
50x110; 4th loft; 2 elevators; heat; excellent light. $2,000

24 Bond Street.
25x100; heat, elevator. $1,000

127-133 Bleecker Street.
100x100; 2d loft; 2 elevators; heat; sprinkler. $3,000

208-210 Wooster Street.
40x100; elevator; heat. $1,100

109-111 Leonard Street.
(N. E. Corner of Benson Place.)
42x82; elevator; heat. $1,500

414 Broadway.
27x84; heat; elevator. $800

298 Broadway.
22x128 (running through to Manhattan Alley), 8th loft; 2 elevators; heat; excellent light. $1,500

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50x90; 2 elevators; heat. $2,750

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27x90; elevator; heat; complies with Labor Department. $1,000

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22x28. $300

85-87 John Street.
(N. W. Corner Gold St.)
41x97; elevator; heat. $2,500

81 John Street.
4th loft, 27x40. $200

26 John Street.
25x64; fireproof; elevator; heat. $1,400-$1,800

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4th and cock loft, 24x85. $400

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Part of 2d floor; heavy carrying capacity; power and live steam. $1,700

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$10 per month up.

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$240 to $1,000

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61 and 63 W. 12th St.
2 four-story Dwellings.
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4-story high stoop brownstone, bay window front, 19x100.8½, two-story extension, 12 rooms, 2 baths, some parquet floors, open plumbing, hardwood trim; owner will grant liberal concessions for a desirable party and make all necessary decorations and repairs. Caretaker in attendance.

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Country home for rent from June 15 to Sept. 15 to family of adults; twelve minutes' walk from station; eleven rooms and five bath or toilet rooms, with garage, if desired; garden and grove; view of twenty miles.

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243 Greenwich Street,
Near Park Place, three-story and basement building, 17x105; two elevators, high ceilings; plate glass front; very low rent; suitable for any line of business. Steam service.

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Near Desbrosses St., six-story and basement, 21.10x80; elevator, steam heat; building in first class condition; reasonable rent.

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Corner Fletcher, 5-story and base., 35x30. Suitable offices, wholesale drugs, tobacco dealer. Attractive.

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Near Broadway, 6-story and basement, 25x93; being altered to comply with all requirements; new front; new floors, steel ceilings, heat.

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Together with 1 to 7 Hague St., plot about 8,000 sq. ft.; will build fireproof building on a low net rental basis for responsible tenant.

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At Christopher St., five-story and basement, 65x82, for any business; excellent shipping facilities; steam heat; attractive rent; elevator.

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Near William St.; store and basement, 21x65; good condition; drug dealer or any mercantile line. Now Adams Express office.

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Near Pearl St.; very light store, 20x50; dry basement, 18x50; good entrance; for an importer or tobacco dealer; reasonable rent.

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Broadway block near Woolworth Building; store, 15x75, basement, sub-cellar, 25.9x75; electric elevator, steam heat and sprinkler system.

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Lofts, 7,500 sq. ft. each, in fireproof Merchants' Assoc. Bldg., opposite new Court House site; for offices and manufacturing; divisions.

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Exceptionally fine loft, containing 5,000 sq. ft., adjoining Woolworth Bldg.; reasonable rent; two elevators and steam heat. 75 ft. front.

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Lofts, 3,700 sq. ft. each; freight and passenger elevators, steam heat; lowest rent in the neighborhood.

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Third and top Lofts, 25x60; exceptionally good advertising possibilities; electric elevator; RENT $600 each.

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Six-story and basement building, 25x90; electric elevator, steam heating plant and boiler; good, substantial building in the heart of the wholesale section; RENT $4,000.

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Store and basement, modern fireproof building, 27x75; steam heat; electric passenger and freight elevator; insurance rate, 8c.; RENT $2,100. Also one Loft, $800.

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Corner of West Broadway, second and third lofts, 25x60; good advertising features; electric elevator; RENT $850 and $750.

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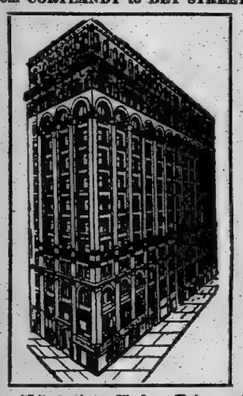

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Choice location; well-kept building; good class tenants; surrounded by leading hotels; block from Pennsylvania Station; 100 per cent. sprinkler system. Superintendent, or own broker.

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A Floor, About 7,500 Sq. Ft.

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2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Cesanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

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674 W. 161st St., at Riverside Drive.	894 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $480 to $864.	7 Rooms, Corner, $1,140.

Open evenings. Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Audubon—9282.

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6-7 rooms.....$60 to $65
7 extra large rooms, corner, 3 baths....$95

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N. W. Cor. 181st St. and Northern Ave., 3 Blocks West of Broadway.

3 large rooms, 2 baths, butler's pantry..$65
6 large rooms and bath.....$45
6 large rooms & bath, butler's pantry....$38

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500 W. 176th St. S. W. Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
3 very large rooms and bath.....$28.50
5 very large rooms and bath.....$42.50

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352 WEST 117TH ST.

Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or

WILCOX & SHELTON

2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

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CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH, EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or

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6 Large Light Rooms, Facing Drive.

7 Corner Rooms. All Outside.

Unobstructed view of Hudson.

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"Court Rebelle," 416 West 122d St.

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Corner Ele. Apartment. Kitchenette, $55. F. H. ZAGAT, 107 West 104th St. Tel. 837—River.

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A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT

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Liberal Concessions to Desirable Tenants.

All modern improvements; ideal location, overlooking Hispanic Museum grounds; near Subway station; quiet surrounding. Owner on premises.

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255 West 90th St., N. W. Cor. Broadway — Fireproof, corner, 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400; 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, facing Broadway, $2,100; 7 Rooms, 2 Baths and Large Foyer, $1,800.

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Northwest Corner West End Ave. and 106th St.—12-story fireproof Apartment in a most desirable location; 9 all light Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400.

Rexor,

600 West 116th St., Southwest Corner Broadway—12-Story Fireproof; 5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,100.

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97 Central Park West, near 69th St.—8 Large Rooms and Bath, $1,300; 1st floor suitable for doctor or dentist, $1,100.

La Grange,

1 West 83d St., North Cor. Central Park West—8 Rooms and Bath, facing Park, $1,100 and $1,300; 7 Rooms and Bath, southern exposure, $1,300.

Olga Apartments,

42 West 120th St., Opp. Mount Morris Park—8 Large Rooms and Bath, $780.

4 and 14 West 92d St.,

near Central Park West—First Floor, suitable for doctor, 7 Rooms and Bath, $900; also 7 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.

Woodmere,

561 West 141st, N. W. Corner Broadway — Modern Fireproof Apartment, 4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, $660 to $900.

Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,

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5 Rooms and 6

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New Elevator Apartment

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430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds

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8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents	Parlors 18x23
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On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway. High-Class Apartment House.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths

Rents Very Moderate.

Apply Superintendent on Premises.

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Six and seven rooms and bath.

Elevator Service.

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Wishes to announce that they have thoroughly renovated and remodeled their building adjoining the hotel, at 14 West 29th St., and now have a few desirable newly furnished apartments to let, one and three rooms, with hotel service included. Apply to

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—In the matter of the application of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple absolute in and to certain premises situated on the easterly side of the Bronx River near West Farms Road and Devoe Avenue, Lebanon Street, East 177th Street, Bronx Park Avenue, Unionport Road, East 180th Street and Birchall Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a Rapid Transit Railroad, known as the Boston Road and White Plains Road connection.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report of Charles L. Hoffman, Abram Gebring and Francis V. Keresey, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 10th day of March, 1916, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 20th day of March, 1916.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said report will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, for the Hearing of Motions, to be held at the First Judicial District at the County Court House, in the Borough of the Bronx, the City of New York, on the 7th day of April, 1916, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, and that a motion will be made that said report be confirmed except as to the parcels designated in said report and upon the map accompanying said report as Parcels Nos. 1 and 29, and that as to said Parcels Nos. 1 and 29 a motion will be made that said report be not confirmed and that said report, in so far as it relates to said parcels, be referred to new commissioners to be appointed by said Court to reconsider the subject matter hereof.

Dated, New York, March 24th, 1916.

LAMAR HARDY, Corporation Counsel, Office and P. O. Address, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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S. S. VOLTAIRE.....May 13, 5 P. M.
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S. S. Antonio Lopez, April 16
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Telephone, Hanover 846—847.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 15, 1914, from a collision between tug P. R. R. No. 7 and lier tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. R. R. No. 7 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $32,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES

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To California—Washington Sunset Route. Offices, 89-366-1158 Broadway, 264 Fifth Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 15, 1915, John D. Schoonmaker and Jacob Rice filed their petition praying limitation of liability as former owners of Barge "C. R. Shetter" for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 8, 1912, from a sinking of said vessel in Newtown Creek, N. Y. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said barge and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $5,984.10. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident or sinking are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before July 3, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
HYLAND & ZABRISKIE, Proctors for Petitioners.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 15, 1914, from a collision between tug P. R. R. No. 7 and lier tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. R. R. No. 7 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $32,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

BOYD'S SYL-LAB-IC

BOYD SYL-LAB-IC SHORTHAND is a natural and Scientific System based on the syllable—the natural formation of words. We speak in syllables, not in letters, therefore the old systems, which are based on the consonants, are arbitrary, whereas Boyd Syl-lab-ic is perfectly natural because its characters represent the syllables as they are spoken. There are no positions—no dots—no shading as in other systems—making it easy to learn—easy to write and easy to read. A speed of 100 words a minute is attained in 30 days by the average pupil.

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Not by Cramming, but by CONCENTRATION

A Boy of 16, between October, 1914, and June, 1915, earned the 70 Regents counts indicated below:

Algebra 100%		Plane Geometry. 95%	
Intermediate Algebra 83%		Solid Geometry. 82%	
Adv. Algebra .. 64%		Caesar 88%	
French, 2d year. 80%		Physics 85%	
American History 83%		Chemistry 87%	
		French, 3d year. 74%	
		English, 4 yrs.. 85%	

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 27 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15. Algebra 75%, Plane Geometry 81%, Chemistry 85%, by a student of 15, in nine weeks; English four years 92%; these records were made by our pupils in the January Examinations.

Names and Records on request.

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A Church School for boys situated in the Berkshire Hills, five hours from New York. Terms, $600.00. The Rector, Rev. Edward Dudley Tibbits, D. D., will be at the Hotel Belmont, New York City, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 4th and 5th, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. both days for interviews.

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Owing to the increased demand, additional Spring Classes (evenings) are forming week of April 10th in Manhattan and Brooklyn schools with special "vacation schedules" providing personal instruction to make up any time lost during summer. Classes end July 31st. For complete information address A. E. Rejall, 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.; M. S. Tuttle, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church Street, N. Y.

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**THE NOBL

VERDUN FIGHT ADDS TO HOSPITAL NEEDS

France Appeals to the United States for Additional Relief Supplies.

OUR GIFT PASSES $1,200,000

Jewish Committees Organize Bureau Here to Send Money to War Sufferers in Europe.

Mrs. William K. Draper, Secretary of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, has received in the past few days several cablegrams from France asking for shipments of hospital and other relief supplies because of the greatly increased needs on the Verdun battlefront. The articles most needed, it was stated, are cotton, surgical gauze, adhesive plasters, rubber air cushions, hot water bottles, and antiseptics.

A bulletin of the Red Cross issued yesterday states that more than 1,000,000 wounded men have been cared for by the French Red Cross and allied relief organizations in that country up to a few weeks ago. According to a French report there are now 500,000 beds in the French war hospitals, and the cost of the maintenance of these hospitals is estimated at about $200,000 daily.

It is estimated, the bulletin states, that American contributions to French Red Cross expenses have reached a total of more than $1,200,000, and that altogether since the outbreak of the war approximately $16,000,000 has been spent in France in relief work by the three branches of the National Red Cross of France. The expense of the French organization is now estimated at about $1,000,000 a month, the organization having in its charge more than 1,500 hospitals with a total bed capacity of about 118,000 patients.

"A great deal has been done," another bulletin just issued states "by American agencies, under the guidance of the Red Cross, in behalf of the Serbians since the beginning of the great war. First, with American hospital units they were aided in caring for their wounded; next, by means of a large force of sanitariums and much paraphernalia a raging typhus epidemic, which killed upward of 150,000 persons, was checked and finally suppressed, and now with their country entirely in the possession of a foe and the citizenry scattered to the four winds, the Red Cross finds itself actively engaged in ameliorating, to the extent its resources will permit, their manifold tribulations. A number of experts are devoting themselves to this task and in it are joining hands with the American Ambassador to Italy, who is a member of the Board of Incorporators of the American Red Cross.

Works Where Need, Is Greatest.

"The American Red Cross concentrates its relief energies in those places where it is patent the need is greatest, regardless of what has been done before in behalf of the same people. The suffering is the thing that commands its attention. It considers the condition primarily, not the cause, and is as quick to the relief of one side in a conflict as another. There have been greater sacrifices by American Red Cross surgeons and nurses in the Balkans than anywhere else in the ever extending area of the European war zone, and this because the odds that had to be overcome were almost insuperable."

During the weeks just ended the Red Cross shipped to Italy more than $2,000 worth of relief supplies. The war fund in New York was increased during the week by $1,285, and the total collected since the outbreak of war is now $644,884.08. Subscriptions should be made payable to the American Red Cross, and sent to the New York office of the society, 130 East Twenty-second Street. Gifts of $10, or over, received last week, follow.

Brooklyn Red C.$1,000	John T. Romer...$25
Capt. E. Hecker... 50	Thomas B. Kerr... 15
Rochester Red C. 52	Mrs. Cath. Allen... 10
W. E. Coffin..... 50	Henry A. Prince... 10
Soc. Culin. Philan.. 28	

Uptown Red Cross.

The uptown branch of the Red Cross, 411 Fifth Avenue, received last week these new gifts of $10 or over.

Mrs. W. H. Richie$38	Mrs. Unicde.....$14
Mrs. D. Chauncey. 40	Miss M. Luria.... 10
Mrs. Fitzgerald... 25	Anonymous 10
Miss E. Dawes... 25	

Australian War Relief.

The Australian War Relief Fund, of which A. J. Howard, 435 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, and A. H. Benjamin, 24 State Street, the Chairman, acknowledged yesterday these new gifts of $10 or over.

Funch,Edye & Co.$100	E. F. Flindell.....$10
Dodge & Seymour. 25	C. A. Richards.... 10
Poels & Brewster.. 15	Bowring & Co..... 10
A. F. Anderson.... 10	

Daughters of British Empire.

The Victoria Chapter, Daughters of the British Empire, in Flatbush, of which Mrs. J. E. Hurdus, 414 East Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, is Treasurer, has received the following donations to be applied to the purchase of an ambulance for use with the allied armies in France.

Victoria Chapter..$75	Mrs. A. D. Mitchell $25
Mrs. E. B. Ramsauer 100	

Belgian Fund $1,003,416.

The Belgian Relief Fund, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, of which the Rev. Father Stillemans is the President, now totals $1,003,416.15. New gifts of $10 or over, acknowledged yesterday, were:

Anonymous $110	Henry Shafer.....$10
Secours Belge, Woonsocket 100	Henry Lang 10
Mrs. J. B. Dupont. 90	Mrs. G. Kleiser.... 25
Belg. Fund, Salem, W. Va..... 86	T. B. Kerr..... 15
S. H. Van Vleet.. 10	Courrier des Etats Unis 75
G. H. de La Vergne 15	Miss C. Anton..... 10
Mrs. R. J. Hutcheson 10	S. H. Lloyd..... 25
	J. W. Hech 25
	H. A. Prince..... 10
	A. J. Newbury..... 10

French Emergency Fund.

The American Fund for French Wounded, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, 134 West Forty-second Street, was increased last week by these gifts of $10 or over:

Anonymous $14	Mrs.F. S. Cookman.$10
Theodora Schultz.. 50	Mrs. T. Chapman.. 10
Audrey N. Osborn. 10	Frederick Strauss.. 25
D. L. Proctor..... 10	Miss L. Hollerhoff. 17
Augusta (Ga.) Com. 1,490	Mrs.A. A. Newbold 17
Ethel Zabriskie....500	Mrs. C. W. Baker.. 25
Henry Keasbey....275	Mrs. C. R. Alker.. 48
C. G. Taylor..... 25	Emma H. Larner.. 60
F. W. Skaife..... 50	Mrs. H. N. Hills.. 17
Mary P. Hardy..... 50	Mrs. G. Kleiser.... 25
F. A. Hardy..... 50	Mrs. Watson Hill.. 17
Miss C. Guild..... 10	T. S. Harrison.... 20
Cleveland Com..... 10	Marion L. Harvey. 10
Semokley Com..... 150	Elizabeth Hays....110
J. W. Paul..... 25	Jules Bois..... 40

Joint Distribution Committee.

The Joint Distribution Committee, representing the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Committee, and the People's Relief Committee, re-established yesterday, the bureau which was formerly maintained for the purpose of sending money, on behalf of people in the United States, to relatives and friends in Russia and that part of Poland which is now under German control, and Palestine. The office of the bureau is Room 705, at 52 William Street. Felix M. Warburg, same address, is Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee.

The service rendered by the remittance bureau is without charge either to the remitter or to the person who gets the money. All moneys must be sent to Mr. Warburg in the form of certified checks, money orders, or in cash. All remitters are requested to send the money they wish transmitted by registered letter. All requests for transmission must be made out on blanks provided for that purpose, the blanks to be filled out in duplicate. One blank must be made out in English and the other in the language of the country to which the money is sent.

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee's Fund, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is Treasurer, now totals more than $3,684,000. New gifts of $10 or over follow:

Utica Com.....$1,000	Springfield R. As.$200
Bay City Com..... 79	Miss J. Erdman and others 406
Mrs. C. Snydecker. 30	Duluth Com..... 2,000
Olean Heb. Cong.. 20	Rummage Sale..... 84
Miss B. Crowe.... 10	D. H. Ahrend..... 10
E. P. Stahel & Co. 10	Mindlin & Rosenman 230
I. J. Levy & Co.. 10	Sauguatuck Mfg. Co. 10
J. Wilson & Sons.. 15	Akron Mfg. Co..... 25
Saugatuck Mfg. Co. 10	Industrial Tape Mills Co..... 10
Akron Mfg. Co.... 25	Gary Community..152
Wiener Bros..... 25	M. Lobl 35
Mrs. E. Bargehuki. 10	J. J. Molse 25
Elyria col..... 55	Alexandria, Com... 75
Montefiore T. Sisterhood 11	N. Hudson Com..500
York Com..... 288	Levinsohn & Co... 10
Mrs. Sara Ragneas 10	N. Solowiejozky.... 10
Tupper Lake Com. 27	Elwood Com..... 135
Mansfield Com.... 38	Un. Heb. Cong.... 100
Calgary Com..... 150	H. Seligman 10
1st Presby. Ch.... 17	Misses Sobol and Stanim 13
Wabash Com'y.... 20	Elite Sm. L'dry.. 10
No. 734, F. & A. M. 100	Jefferson L'dry Co. 10
Sumter Com..... 18	Laubheim Bros.... 25
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Glenn 10	Napkin Supply Co. 16
Miss J. Macdonald. 10	Best Linen S. Co. 12
Huntington Com'y. 17	New System St'm Laundry Co..... 20
E. Wahi Mfg. Co... 25	N. Y. Lin. S. Co... 25
Federal Button Co. 25	R. J. Reynolds.... 250
W. M. Murphy.... 50	M. Wolinansky.... 10
J. Sullivan & Sons 50	Sioux Falls Com.. 383
Scranton B'ton Co. 50	McGehee Com..... 16
R. Soltau & Co.... 25	Etham Lodge, 37, I. O. B. S..... 83
Friedman & Krieger 250	L. L. & A. L. Simon 100
Cloak and Suit M. Union $10	Cong. Bnai Jacob. 72
Euclid Av. Tem.... 50	Massena Com..... 49
San Diego Com..1,240	F. Nathan 20

Central Committee for Relief.

The Central Committee Fund for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 63 Park Row, was increased last week by these new gifts of $10 or over:

Reading, Penn., Com..... $1,000	Isaac Clark..... 44
Salem, Mass., Com. 100	Jewish Daily News. 790
War Relief Asso., Yonkers 100	Worcester, Mass... 49
Ladies of B. Is. S., Plattsburg 10	Rabbi N. Fineberg. 45
Bellaire, Ohio..... 50	J. R. Fd., Quebec. 34
Beverly Com..... 55	Rev. J. Lubin..... 21
Long Branch, N. J. 30	S. Tiversky..... 21
Malden Com..... 200	P. Albert H R Sos. 100
Mizrachi Bureau... 11	Middletown Com... 100
Negaunee, Mich... 19	Danbury Com..... 50
Mosha Zlotlnik..... 16	J. Kaczeka..... 10
Henry Miller..... 21	London, Ont., Com. 200
Ch. U. Verein, N. Y. C..... 20	S. R. Travis..... 50
Finer & Bachrach. 40	Rev. A. Levin..... 225
E. Schwartz..... 10	Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Com..... 400
Wallingford, Conn. 48	Rabbi M. Klatchko 25
Warren, Ohio..... 223	Father D. N. Clark 10
Rabbi J. N. Rosenberg 20	Jewish L. A. Soc., Sedalia, Mo..... 50
Mr. and Mrs. A. Hurwitz 10	A. Alpern..... 25
	New London, Conn., Com. 90
	M. R. Travis..... 10
	M. Katzman..... 10

N. Bluestone..... 10	Chechanoffker Rel.
E. Silberman..... 25	Asso 1,000
H. S. Atlas..... 15	A. Lischkoff..... 14
Jacob Cohen..... 10	F. P. Harrison.... 30
Mt. Union, Penn.. 17	R. Sholem Gong.... 70
Staff, Mat. L. Ins. Co., Pilyn..... 10	Kansas City..... 100
New Madrid, Mo.. 45	George Glasser..... 10
Jamestown, N. Y.. 40	Bryant Falls, Mich. 31
J. Agronoffsky.... 20	B'nai Jac. Cong., Charlest'n, W. Va. 76
B. Rabbino..... 11	Cong. B'nai Yaakov 15
Passaic Com..... 189	K. Paston..... 10
Bayonne Com..... 422	Maiden Rel. Com.. 100
Mrs. Smilansky.... 12	M. Alpert & Son... 104
Cent. Falls Com.. 28	B. Krom-, N. Y.... 14
Jewish Rel. Asso., Sioux City..... 33	Binghamton Com.. 345
Canadian J. All.. 100	Mr. and Mrs. A. Yaffe 14
Oscar Fine..... 14	Iron Mountain, Mich. 27
Glen Falls, N. Y. 140	D. Isaacowitz..... 18
Richman & Ginsburg 25	Samuel Schults.... 15
Jersey City Com.. 28	Rabbi D. C. Light. 41
K. Friedman..... 60	Aguyh A. Chevra.. 15
S. Leibowitz..... 11	M. Anshe..... 15
S. Manlin..... 10	Orth. Rel. Soc., Shreveport, La. 15
Meyer Barish..... 11	The Warhalt..... 26
H. White..... 29	Hyde Park Com.... 12
Met. L. Ins. Co., Ridgewood 10	Orthodox Hebrew.. 33
N. L. Stamm..... 19	Heb. Cong., Huntington, N. Y..... 21
Cr. Cong., Huntington, W. Va..... 61	Morton Blau..... 10
N. Hudson Com.. 50	Jewish People, Cinneaut, Ohio..... 31
Roseff & Volk.... 10	No. 407, I.O.B.A., Fall River..... 25
Miss J. Cohen.... 10	Canadian J. All., Hamilton 100
Mrs. Kron..... 13	Cong. Adath Is.... 10
Cong. Beth Israel. 15	A. N. Safran..... 28
I. Sunstein..... 76	Heb. Ladies Rel., Shenandoah, Pa. 50
Rabbi J. Jasin..... 28	Rabbi Meer & Robinson 89
Provisional Z Com. 68	Huntington Com... 89
M. Hoffman..... 22	M. Salzberg & Son. 40
La M. Cohen..... 25	Ahavas A. A. Sfard 10
S. M. Roeder..... 18	S. Solovetzik..... 15
Emp. Lamport Mfg. Co. 80	Cong. B. Is., Fort Kent 23
Pittsfield Com.... 67	P. Kosminer & Son 11
Masontown, Penn.. 11	Hudson, N. Y..... 53
Rev. M. H. Engel.. 20	Heb. Ladies Aid, Newburg 10
M. Rosoff..... 10	Young Macabees... 25
Vineland Com..... 14	S. Solk..... 37
ChevraN. H., Westfield 10	Waterville Ladies' Com. 50
Mr. Bressiaw..... 15	Harrisburg, Penn.. 460
C. L. Loeb..... 10	L. Altman 21
Cong. Beth-El, N.Y. 10	H. Maplon 20
J. Greenberg..... 17	Mr. Brodofsky..... 15
Philip Jaches..... 15	J. Goldberg..... 25
Mr. and Mrs. H. Berg 10	Heb. Sick B. A., Bridgeport 25
Ironbound Com.... 104	M. Goldman..... 12
Rumanian Com..... 43	L. Abramowitz.... 12
M. Epstein 20	Meyers & Cohen... 20
Morning Journal... 433	H. G. Tanenbaum.. 62
London (Ont.) Com. 100	E. Epstein 438
Sam Vtrlieb..... 14	Sterling, Ill..... 125
Gloversville Com.. 50	Emp. Danziger.... 10
St. Catharines, Ont. 50	J. Bunzl..... 25
M. H. Rabinowitz.. 12	Misrachi Bureau... 100
Traverse City, Mich. 15	J. Wilinsky 10
Memphis, Tenn.... 92	Rabbi S. Koch..... 37
Miss S. Schuman... 25	A. Concover..... 25
Cong. A. Gouverneur, N. Y.... 10	Rumford, Me..... 10
H. L. Aid Socy, St. Catharines, Ont.. 80	Ironwood, Mich... 19
Am. J. R. Assoc... 16	Hebr. Girls' Club, Y.'k Haven, Penn. 117
Somerworth, N.H.. 10	Cong. H. A., Anconia, Ohio 20
The Warheit..... 199	Rev. I. Susman... 16
S. Oram..... 15	Rabbi J. Schwartz.. 10
Peabody Com..... 300	Com., H'ford, Conn. 700
Rabbi Jacob Siner. 32	Cong. Chevra Torah 35
G. Kaplan..... 20	Com., Carmel, Penn. 100
Cong. Sh. Israel.. 77	Jersey City Com... 20
I. O. B. A., 19, N.Y. 41	Morristown, N. J.. 63
Saginaw, Mich.... 25	Camp F. P. of Temple Is., Harlem 23
Negaunee, Mich.... 17	Cong. Mt. Kisco.. 27
St. Johnsbury.... 10	Lewiston, Me..... 25
S. D. Aronson..... 40	F. Nirinstein..... 40
Rev. M. Freinberg. 50	Com., Waterbury, Conn. 290
H. B. Friedberg... 35	Franklin, N. J.... 13
Cong. Oh. Sholem.. 27	A. Lavine 15
Smaller amounts... 292	Rakeach & Sons... 51
Palestine In..... 725	Chicopee Falls Com 67
Individuals 1,178	Jewish Daily News. 475
A. Keidan 204	Cong. G. Chessed.. 15
Max Fogel..... 60	Guniel Chas. Socy. 10
H. Herskovitz..... 10	Soloker Ben Asan.. 45
Mrs. E. Zeitlin..... 18	Mrs. C. Gessner.... 10
B. Hend..... 11	I. Hullman..... 12
Elmira Com..... 200	J. N. Rosenberg.... 47
Chicopee Falls Com 67	Rabbi M. Silver... 641
Jewish Daily News. 475	I. Berkowitz..... 110
Cong. G. Chessed.. 15	W. Steinberg..... 10
Guniel Chas. Socy. 10	H. Cong., Keyport. 50
Soloker Ben Asan.. 45	Zionist Emerg. Fd. 435
Mrs. C. Gessner.... 10	Jewish M. Journal. 310
I. Hullman..... 12	Y. L. H. A., Wilmington, N. C.... 21
J. N. Rosenberg.... 47	Ahav. Achim Cong. 111
Rabbi M. Silver... 641	Ironwood (Mich.) Council 173
I. Berkowitz..... 110	O. Bookin..... 20
W. Steinberg..... 10	Latrobe, Penn..... 28
H. Cong., Keyport. 50	Dr. Charles Elson. 25
Zionist Emerg. Fd. 435	Johnsonburg, Penn. 16
Jewish M. Journal. 310	Kane, Penn..... 20
Y. L. H. A., Wilmington, N. C.... 21	Cleveland Com..... 142
Ahav. Achim Cong. 111	Cong. Shaare Tfila 50
Ironwood (Mich.) Council 173	K. K. U. V., Liberty, N. Y..... 125
O. Bookin..... 20	M. Broudy 28
Latrobe, Penn..... 28	Cong. Hawkesbury. 10
Dr. Charles Elson. 25	S. Boksenbom..... 10
Johnsonburg, Penn. 16	Willimantic Com... 20
Kane, Penn..... 20	Sherbrooke, Quebec. 13
Cleveland Com..... 142	J. W. S. Assoc., Yonkers 100
Cong. Shaare Tfila 50	I. Rokeach & Son. 25
K. K. U. V., Liberty, N. Y..... 125	Finer & Bachrach. 10
M. Broudy 28	M. Rosenthal..... 22
Cong. Hawkesbury. 10	E. Rubin..... 10
S. Boksenbom..... 10	Samowsky Bros.... 50
Willimantic Com... 20	
Sherbrooke, Quebec. 13	
J. W. S. Assoc., Yonkers 100	
I. Rokeach & Son. 25	
Finer & Bachrach. 10	
M. Rosenthal..... 22	
E. Rubin..... 10	
Samowsky Bros.... 50	

Armenian Medical Relief.

The Armenian Medical Relief Association, 175 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these new gifts of $10 or more.

W. H. Clark..... $10	C. F. Crawford....$10
E. S. Harkness.... 100	Rayard Dominick... 50
C. J. Curtis..... 10	Allen Wardwell.... 50
Mrs. H. M. Day.... 10	Other contributions 15
J. E. Brown..... 10	

The French Commission.

The officers of the French Commission have accepted the invitation from Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Chairman of the American Fund for French Wounded, to inspect the work done by this committee. The workrooms are to be open to the public next Tuesday, in connection with the inspection of the Vacation War Relief Committee rooms at 134 West Forty-second Street. M. Caro Delvalla will be the guest of honor.

Mrs. A. M. Dike, Chairman of the Workroom Committee, has arranged the program for the afternoon. Mrs. Charles Ditson has asked a number of artists to give a program of French music. Miss Lucy Gates, Lawrence Haynes, and Mme. Salsedo have already accepted their invitations to appear on the program. Tea will be served during the afternoon. The following contributions were sent to the workroom during the last week:

John Gallatly.....	$75
Toby	25
Mrs. Severance....	25
Lafayette Box.....	71

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 134 West Forty-second Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Chairman and Miss Robinson Smith the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $247,000. Gifts of $10 or more acknowledged yesterday were:

Anonymous	$96
Mr. and Mrs. A. Davis	17
Miss G. L. Hoyt...	48
Mrs. F. W. Garvin	11
Mrs. P. Rollins..	50
Red Bank Aux....	22
Polish Victims Rel.	31
Mrs. C. Fairchild..	100

For Armenian Relief.

The fund of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee was increased last week to a total collected of $408,772.75. Subscriptions to this fund should be addressed to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue. The gifts of $10 or over acknowledged yesterday follow:

Minneapolis Com.	$2,000
Ch. Members, Jefferson Co.....	447
Mrs. E.S. Harkness.	100
Mrs. J. M. Sherman.	100
Battle Creek, Mich.	60
G. F. Peabody.....	25
Mrs. W. C. Sims....	25
Third Presby. Ch..	19
John H. Cooke.....	10
Grange Farwell....	10
W. L. McCaslin....	10
Mrs. R. S. Barnes..	10
Women's Bd. For. Missions, N. W..	600
Ar. and Syr. Com..	499
Charlton Ch., Albany	50
Citizens, Adams, N. Y.....	40
J. B. Murray.....	30
C. J. Crary.....	20
G. C. Reynolds....	20
Grace Luth. Ch., Dayton, Ohio....	12
J. McConaughy....	12
G. V. Hts. Pres. Ch., St. Paul, Minn..	10
Col. W. A. McIntyre	42
Armen. Rel. Com., Minneapolis....	1,000
Harry L. Trout....	90
W. H. Hager.....	10
Armen. Rel. Fund, Minneapolis	40
W. H. Brophy.....	20
E. H. Pescock.....	20
Miss Circle, Wellsburg, W. Va....	15
H. W. Farnam.....	250
Zenas Crane.....	200
Miss H. W. Carter.	100
Carnegie Inst. of Tech, Com....	100
Mrs. M. B. Fowler.	100
N. C. Bnayan.....	55
First Cong. Ch., Danbury	27
W. G. Edmonds....	25
John I. Romer.....	25
Mrs. C. F. Barnes.	25

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid, of which Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the head, and which devotes its work to the relief of suffering in France, reports a steadily growing fund. The executive office of the committee is 330 Fifth Avenue. These gifts of $10 or over were acknowledged yesterday:

Miss M. McFadden	$325
Anonymous	245
Anonymous	317
Banks	15
Mrs. C. B. Rogers.	72
Camp Fire Girls..	84
Mr. Putnam	18

D. A. R. Ambulance Fund.

The Ambulance Fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the relief of suffering in France, contributions to which should be addressed to the Columbia National Bank, Washington, D. C., acknowledged yesterday these new gifts of $10 or over:

Miscellaneous	$114
James M. Beck....	25
Texas Chapters....	17
A Sale.....	35
Michigan Chapters.	862
Mrs. W. H. Crosby	10
L. H. Stone Chap..	12
S. C. Angell Chap.	12

Given to the Allies.

The National Allied Relief Committee, subscriptions to which should be sent to Lee Higginson & Co., depositories, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledged yesterday these new gifts of $10 or over:

Anonymous	$10
Ida C. Potts.....	500
E. G. Traxler.....	25
H. E. Vance.....	10
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. T. Ryan	10
W. H. Smith.....	10
F. J. Cobbs	25
Mrs. H. Brooks....	10
Misses Horn	10
C. S. Green.....	60
Mrs. A.F. Hastings	10
A. Stonehouse.....	25
Mrs. A. G. Pabour	10
W. D. Bancroft....	20
R. Fensterwald....	10
J. I. Romer.....	25
J. N. McFarland..	10
T. H. Fearey.....	10
W. G. Foster.....	10
Mrs. G. L. Wood...	100
H. M. Leland.....	100
Anna Scattergood..	25
F. G. Bemis.....	10
W. Burnham.....	200
C. E. Allyer.....	10
Bert Heintz	100

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 681 Fifth Avenue, of which Lady Herbart is the President and Henry J. Whitehouse Treasurer, received last week these new gifts of $10 or over:

R. Burns Soc., L.I.	$40
Miss H. A. Ernest.	66
G. Kleiser.....	25
Miss Elwanger.....	20
E. M. Folsom.....	$20
Mrs. Whitridge's Party	10
E. H. Litchfield...	10
Various	12

Kits for French Soldiers.

The Lafayette Fund, with offices in the Hotel Vanderbilt, which provides comfort kits for the soldiers of France, acknowledged yesterday these new gifts of $10 or over:

Van Emburgh & Atterbury	$100
Anonymous	150
Mrs. W. Straight..	100
San Francisco Com.	146
Philadelphia Com..	294
Mrs. Darlington...	250
Mrs. H. M. Davis.	100
C. W. Riker.....	20
Mrs. G. McNier....	$25
Mrs. D. W. Ramsburgh	10
J. Breuchaud.....	20
Hartford Com.....	60
Boston Com.....	67
Mrs.W. C. Johnston	10
Smaller gifts.....	46

Women's Proclamation Fund.

A branch of the Women's Proclamation Committee has been organized in this city under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Samuel Elkeles. The organization, which is national in scope, is the result of an appeal made to the women of Milwaukee by Albert Lucas, Executive Secretary of the Central Committee for Jews Suffering Through the War. These gifts to the Proclamation Committee were acknowledged yesterday:

Mrs. H. Fischel..	$500
Mrs. L. Kamalky..	500
Mrs. J. J. Dukas..	400
Mrs. H. Spielberg.	240
Mrs. D. Kass.....	220
Mrs. J. G. Ascher.	215
Mrs. E. Goodman..	200
Mrs. E. Kaufman..	196
Mrs. S. Baruch...	150
Miss C. G. Takulski	140
Mrs. W. C. Einstein	142
Mrs. H. S. Goldstein	125
Mrs. W. Scheuer..	100
Mrs. B. Fowler...	100
H. J. Grant.....	10
Alson Rogers.....	10
Rev. I. P. Brokaw.	10
St. Paul's Ch., Flatbush	10
J. S. Joyce.....	10
Other gifts.....	227

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 134 West Forty-second Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Chairman and Miss Robinson Smith the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $247,000. Gifts of $10 or more acknowledged yesterday were:

Anonymous	$96
Mr. and Mrs. A. Davis	17
Miss G. L. Hoyt...	48
Mrs. F. W. Garvin	11
Mrs. P. Rollins..	50
Red Bank Aux....	22
Polish Victims Rel.	31
Mrs. C. Fairchild..	100
Am. Red Cross....	$82
Mrs. M. A. Turner.	10
Mrs. C. F. Clark..	27
Mrs. Paul Dana....	28
Mrs. V. Schuyler..	11
Am. Red Cross, upper N. Y.....	21
Secours National..	16

For Armenian Relief.

The fund of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee was increased last week to a total collected of $408,772.75. Subscriptions to this fund should be addressed to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue. The gifts of $10 or over acknowledged yesterday follow:

Minneapolis Com.	$2,000
Ch. Members, Jefferson Co.....	447
Mrs. E.S. Harkness.	100
Mrs. J. M. Sherman.	100
Battle Creek, Mich.	60
G. F. Peabody.....	25
Mrs. W. C. Sims....	25
Third Presby. Ch..	19
John H. Cooke.....	10
Grange Farwell....	10
W. L. McCaslin....	10
Mrs. R. S. Barnes..	10
Women's Bd. For. Missions, N. W..	600
Ar. and Syr. Com..	499
Charlton Ch., Albany	50
Citizens, Adams, N. Y.....	40
J. B. Murray.....	30
C. J. Crary.....	20
G. C. Reynolds....	20
Grace Luth. Ch., Dayton, Ohio....	12
J. McConaughy....	12
G. V. Hts. Pres. Ch., St. Paul, Minn..	10
Col. W. A. McIntyre	42
Armen. Rel. Com., Minneapolis....	1,000
Harry L. Trout....	90
W. H. Hager.....	10
Armen. Rel. Fund, Minneapolis	40
W. H. Brophy.....	20
E. H. Pescock.....	20
Miss Circle, Wellsburg, W. Va....	15
H. W. Farnam.....	250
Zenas Crane.....	200
Miss H. W. Carter.	100
Carnegie Inst. of Tech, Com....	100
Mrs. M. B. Fowler.	100
N. C. Bnayan.....	55
First Cong. Ch., Danbury	27
W. G. Edmonds....	25
John I. Romer.....	25
Mrs. C. F. Barnes.	25
H. J. Grant.....	10
Alson Rogers.....	10
Rev. I. P. Brokaw.	10
St. Paul's Ch., Flatbush	10
J. S. Joyce.....	10
Other gifts.....	227

Fatherless of France.

The Fatherless Children of France Fund, (the Orphelinat des Armés,) which is under the patronage of President Poincaré of France, and of which Miss Lusita A. Leland is the Chairman of the American Committee, continues one of the fast growing American funds. Subscriptions should be addressed to Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Treasurer, Room 836, Fifth Avenue Building. Gifts of $10 or over acknowledged yesterday follow:

H. K. Evans.....	$400
Miss Kate Cary....	200
Eugene Meyer, Jr..	200
Mrs. P. Shepard...	200
G. Blumenthal....	100
Mrs. G.Blumenthal.	100
S. L. Cromwell....	100
W. H. Cohen.....	100
W. Harkness.....	100
Mrs. L. H. Preston.	100
Mrs. E. H. Miller..	100
Mrs. E. A. R. Jay.	100
Miss A. B. Jennings.	100
Daniel C. French..	100
J. R. De Mar.....	100
A. M. Cowles.....	100
Olivia M. Cutting.	200
Miss E. A. Abbott..	36
Mrs. A. Belmont...	50
Mrs. J. S. Sheppard	73
Mrs. P. A. Slade..	36
Miss Harriet Pratt	73
H. B. Plumb.....	36
Mrs. L. G. Ledtard	50
S. L. Cromwell, Jr.	36
Fredk Cromwell...	36
W. Cromwell.....	36
Fred'k Cromwell...	36
Basil Barker.....	10
Mrs. E. H. Gary...	73
Mrs. C.G. La Farge	25
Miss L. Dudley....	10
E. Meyer.....	50
Mrs. J. Hogan....	40
Mrs. J. W. Pryor..	36
Miss Mary Drake..	36
Mrs. C.A.Severance	36
Hall Beebe.....	97
Dr. C. L. Minor...	$35
Miss Lois C. Scoville	100
Mrs. R. W. Leonard	10
R. D. Douglass....	100
T. Minor Curry....	10
Mrs. A. Juilliard..	50
Miss R. S. Shepard	100
Mrs. F. Pearson...	50
M. La Montagne...	10
Mrs. J. Byrne.....	20
Mrs. F. Edey.....	10
Mrs. S. S. Wise....	15
Mrs. W. E. Hagemeyer	10
Mrs. J. C. Littlefield	10
Mrs. L. Kountze...	100
Mrs. L. R. Barrett	15
Cornell War Relief.	57
H. T. Sloane.....	100
P. L. Goodwin.....	50
Mrs. E. A. Fillpello .....

Picture Section: Part 4.
Shakespeare Section

The New York Times

Sunday,
April 2, 1916

THE CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF ARGENTINA IN SESSION IN THE COLISEO THEATRE, BUENOS AIRES, FOR THE NOMINATION OF SENOR de la TORRE FOR PRESIDENT AND SENOR CARBO FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.
(Photo from Janet M. Cummings.)

(Photo by Bain News Service.

MISS DIANE del MONTE AND MRS. LYDIG HOYT
In the Mi-Carême Venetian Masque Ball Given at the Century Theatre for the Italian War Relief Fund.

ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT, JR.,
Elder Son of the Late Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Who Lost His Life in the Lusitania Disaster, and Mrs. Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt.
From a New Portrait by M. Jean McLane.
(Photo by Hopson & Juniel.)

Little Girl Who, With Her Parents and Many Other Families, Was Rescued from the Turks by the British Fleet Off Asia Minor, Gratefully Kissing the Hand of One of Her Rescuers.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)

FRENCH SENTINELS IN THE VERDUN REGION
Using a Flimsy Shelter of Twigs and Leaves to Prevent Glints of Light from Their Steel Helmets Catching the Eyes of Enemy Aviators.
(Photo from Modern Photo Service.)

The New York Times

A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH IN WHICH APPEARS THE TRADITIONAL FIGURE OF CHRIST, FORMED BY THE SNOW-LADEN BRANCHES AND INTERWOVEN TWIGS OF A CLUMP OF TREES IN LINDEN GROVE CEMETERY, COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

The Picture Was Taken by an Amateur Photographer Without Suspecting That He Had Recorded Other Than a Fine Winter Landscape Until the Film (1¼x2½ inches) Was Developed Three Weeks Later. Testifying to the Genuineness of the Photograph, Altered or Retouched in No Respect Whatever, Bishop Camillus Paul Maes, Catholic Bishop of the Covington Diocese, Wrote: "The Upturned Face of Christ, Glancing Sorrowfully Toward Heaven, a Head Crowned With Thorns, the Whole Shape of the Body, All Make a Most Striking Picture of Christ, Produced by the Artless Work of Nature. We Have Seen the Original Film and Can Testify That the Plate Has Not, in Any Way, Been Retouched or Tampered With." The Figure, with Head and Face Delicately Traced by the Topmost Branches, and the Legs Formed by the Trunks of the Trees, Can Best Be Seen When Viewed from a Distance of Eight or Ten Feet, and, Once Seen, Cannot Easily Be Overlooked.

(Published by Courtesy of the Publishers of the Photograph, Close, Graham & Scully, Inc., New York.)

Shakespeare Tercentenary: 1616-1916

The New York Times

April 2, 1916

(Copyright 1916 by The New York Times Company.)

Coriolanus, Act II, Scene II.

Death of Ires. By Anne Damer.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE IN SHAKESPEARE'S TIME

No Scenery, No Drop Curtain---Most of the Action on the Platform Called the Fore-Stage; Inner Stage Used When Some Specific Place Was to be Indicated

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Ashley H. Thorndike,

Professor of English, Columbia University.

SHAKESPEARE was twelve years old when, in 1576, the first playhouse was built in London. A new epoch had begun in the modern stage; for this was one of the earliest theatres in Europe to be built as a commercial venture for professional actors. James Burbage, father of the great actor, Richard Burbage, and himself a member of the Earl of Leicester's company of players, leased a plot in the fields to the north of the city and erected there a round wooden building which he called the Theatre. In the following year another playhouse, the Curtain, was built close by, and for over ten years these were the only London theatres.

By the time that Shakespeare left Stratford for London, perhaps enticed away by these same players of the Earl of Leicester, the Rose had been built near the amphitheatre for bear fights on the Bankside, south of the river and just west of the London Bridge. Before Shakespeare was thirty he was acting in Burbage's Theatre, and writing plays for the company, of which he and Richard Burbage continued to be the leading members. In 1598, after some difficulties over the lease, the Burbages demolished the old Theatre and used the timbers in constructing the Globe, near the Rose, on the Bankside. Another playhouse, the Swan, was already there, and years later the Hope was built on the site of the old Bear Ring. The Globe, rebuilt after the fire in 1613, was the best of the Bankside playhouses, but it had new rivals in the Fortune and Red Bull, built outside the city to the north. These were all public theatres built of wood, open to the air, and outside of the city limits and the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor.

Before Burbage built the Theatre plays had been acted in various places about the city, chiefly in inn yards. At court the adult actors had been rather surpassed by companies of children drawn from the choirs of the Royal Chapel and the St. Paul's Cathedral; and these children were also permitted to give public performances. Indeed, in the very year that the Theatre was built the Children of the Chapel opened an indoor playhouse in some of the rooms of the dismantled monastery in Blackfriars. Later the Burbages secured this property, but leased it again to the manager of the children. When in "Hamlet," the traveling players tell the prince of the success of the children actors, they are really talking about this company which in the last years of Queen Elizabeth's reign was playing at Blackfriars and proving a formidable rival even for Shakespeare and Burbage.

This Blackfriars theatre was known as a "private house" in order to avoid the statutes of the City Government directed against the public theatres, but it differed from them merely in being indoors, with seats in the pit, artificial lighting, and higher prices. In 1608 the Burbages regained possession of the Blackfriars, and henceforth used it as a Winter theatre, retaining the Globe mainly for the Summer season. Other private theatres were built near by and modeled closely on the Blackfriars. Two of these survived the long cessation of plays during the civil war and the Protectorate, and were reopened in the reign of Charles II. They became the models for later theatres; and so Drury Lane and Covent Garden, and, in fact, all English and American theatres can trace their ancestry back to the Blackfriars.

The companies of actors which occupied these theatres in Shakespeare's time were co-operative organizations. Ten or twelve actors formed a company, leased a playhouse, hired supernumeraries, bought costumes, properties, and plays, and shared in the profits. In order to escape the statutes against rogues, beggars, and masterless men, they were obliged to secure a license from some nobleman, and were known as the Lord Leicester's men, the Lord Admiral's men, and so on. Under James I. the leading London companies were taken directly under the patronage of members of the royal family; and Shakespeare's company, early known by the names of its various patrons, became the King's men.

The leading companies in this way secured a virtual monopoly, which was renewed after the Restoration and continued in force until the middle of the nineteenth century. The companies were under the supervision of a court official, known by the picturesque title of the Master of Revels. The censorship of the plays which he exercised has continued in England until the present day.

During Shakespeare's time there were innumerable companies which wandered about the country or played for a time in the city; but only the leading London organizations contributed much to the marvelous development of the drama. These companies became attached to the permanent theatres, accumulated important repertories, and often attached to themselves leading dramatists. They were frequently employed to act at court, and during the Summer, or when the plague was raging, they often toured the country. The shareholders in one of these successful companies made large profits and often acquired considerable fortunes.

Among the adult actors two distinct interests soon became dominant, that of the Burbages, and that of Henslowe and Alleyn. Henslowe, whose Diary has been preserved and is one of the chief documents for the history of the theatre, formed a fortunate partnership with his son-in-law, the famous actor, Edward Alleyn. They controlled the Rose, Hope, and Fortune, and various companies of actors, and also the profitable business of the bear-baiting.

Alleyn acquired a large fortune and founded Dulwich College. The Burbages pursued the policy of giving to their associates shares in the leases and buildings, as well as in the profits of the companies, and so Shakespeare came to draw a part of his income from holdings in the Globe and Blackfriars. Their organization was indeed conducted with great business sagacity. All the members became men of property, and the company maintained an unbroken existence for over fifty years. All of Shakespeare's plays were composed for his associates, and no doubt contributed greatly to the constant prosperity of the company.

In spite of the opposition of the Puritans and the city authorities, the drama was well supported by the public. During Shakespeare's lifetime London was a city of something over one hundred thousand inhabitants, and it maintained five or six theatres giving regular drama. Henslowe's company, the Lord Admiral's men, produced about twenty new plays each season, as well as twenty or more from its repertory. A play was not given on successive days, but off and on at intervals during the season; so the theatregoers had no lack of novelty and variety. If the other companies did nearly as well, a Londoner might take his choice of five or six new plays every week, and the total attendance in a month must have exceeded the population. This inexhaustible appetite for plays can be compared only with the popularity of the movies today. Just as we have the whole world of story presented in a new way through the moving pictures, so the Elizabethans had the whole world of secular story presented for the first time in the drama. After a while their theatres came to appeal to a more restricted class and lost something of this popular support. But in Shakespeare's day the London public was theatre-mad.

The public theatres were usually round, or nearly round, wooden buildings. The pit in the centre was open to the air and was surrounded by three tiers of galleries. The stage was a platform projecting half way into the pit and was provided with a dressing room at the rear and a roof overhead. On the roof was a small building, known as the "hut," from which gods and goddesses, clouds, suns, and so on, could be lowered to the stage.

Admission to standing room in the pit was usually a penny. Another penny was charged for entrance to the galleries—where there were benches. For the boxes or rooms partitioned off from the galleries, or for seats on the stage, the price was sometimes as high as two shillings. These prices must be multiplied by eight or ten in order to obtain a comparison with money values today. Performances were given every day except Sunday, and a flag flying from the hut indicated that a play was to be performed. Some of the public theatres were used for acrobats, fencers, prizefights, and even for bear baiting; but the two chief ones, the Fortune and the Globe, permitted only dramatic performances.

A few pictures of the interiors of Elizabethan theatres have been preserved, but they do not give detailed or authentic information about the stage itself. Doubtless it varied more or less in the different theatres, but its main features appear to have been the same. It was a platform projecting into the pit, without any front curtain, and surrounded on three sides by the audience. In the rear were two doors, and between them an alcove, or inner curtain, and surrounded on three sides by curtains, which could be drawn open or shut, disclosing or concealing persons or properties on the inner stage. Above the inner stage was a balcony, also provided with curtains, and in some cases there were windows or balconies over the doors. There were various trapdoors, and in the hut on the roof machinery for managing ascents and descents of deities.

The performance of a play on this stage differed in many ways from one today. There was no scenery and no woman actors. Scenes were introduced in the elaborate spectacles given at court in connection with the court masques, and became customary in these shows at about the time of Shakespeare's death; but they were not introduced into the public theatres until after the Restoration. Female parts were taken by boys; and, except in plays given by children's companies, there are usually only two or three important female characters in a play.

It must be remembered, however, that some of the boys who played the heroines had begun acting when 10 or 12, and had gone through a rigorous training in a stock company. Like the Japanese men actors, who have undergone a similar training, they doubtless acquired great skill in their female impersonations. If the boy actors had not been very skillful, perhaps Shakespeare would never have created Juliet and Rosalind and Cleopatra.

Though without scenery, Shakespeare's stage was by no means lacking in spectacle. Large sums of money were lavished on velvets, tinsel, taffeta, and lace; and the amount spent for an actor's cloak often exceeded the sum paid an author for a play. The price for a play was sometimes as low as £5. The costumes were gorgeous, but no regard was paid to historical appropriateness. Hamlet, Julius Caesar, Henry V., and Macbeth all appeared in the current fashions; and Cleopatra wore stays, ruff, and farthingale, after the mode familiar in the portrait of Queen Elizabeth. What costumes were exhibited by the fairies, mermaids, Venuses, Turks, satyrs and other personages we do not know, but they probably all added to the gayety of the stage picture.

Processions, battles, fireworks, transformations also contributed to the movement and spectacle. Occasional plays borrowed hints from the more sumptuous court shows. "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with its fairies, owes something to the fantastic comedies that the children actors had made popular at court. The "Tempest" borrows some of the machinery and dances from the elaborate masques of the Court of James.

The presentation of a play was considerably affected by the peculiar arrangement of the stage. This has been the subject of much investigation and controversy among scholars. It seems clear, however, that the action was largely on the front stage, and that most of the scenes were devised for this projecting platform. Since there was no drop curtain, the actors had some distance to traverse between the doors and the front. At the close of a scene or an act all retired and the empty stage marked the beginning of a new scene. The bodies of the dead, which were often numerous, must be carried off; and so an Elizabethan tragedy usually ends with a funeral procession.

The place-headings supplied by modern editors for Shakespeare's plays help the reader to visualize a modern presentation, but are very misleading as to Shakespeare's intentions or as to an Elizabethan performance. The majority of scenes in his or in any Elizabethan play gives no hint as to exact locality. There are no elaborate stage directions as in modern plays, and no indications in just what surroundings the scene was concerned. Often it is difficult to tell whether the action is indoors or outdoors, in the palace or the courtyard. In fact, the majority of the scenes were written without any precise conception of their locality or setting. They were written to be acted on the front stage, bare of scenery or properties. This did not represent a particular locality, but any place whatever.

Specific places could, however, be indicated, if desired, by means of the inner stage and the balcony above it. The balcony represented the wall of a town, the upper story of a house, a tower, or any elevated locality. The inner stage represented a cave, temple, shop, study, or interior room. When Prospero discovered Ferdinand and Miranda playing chess in the cave he drew the curtains and revealed them on the inner stage. The inner stage was further used for many scenes with heavy properties, or for some other reason, requiring a discovery.

The employment of the inner stage underwent a further development in Shakespeare's time, and came to be used more and more for any specified place or for any decided change of scene. If the actors were outdoors, on a street or square, the curtains were closed and the conversation was on the front stage. If they decided to go into a house or tavern they would exeunt and then the curtains would be opened and the inner stage disclosed with setting for a room. Here these actors would reappear and the scene would have changed from outdoors to indoors.

Or sometimes the inner stage would serve for outdoors. On it trees, rocks, and other properties would be placed, making a forest background for the action. Such was the arrangement for the Forest of Arden, where the last four acts of "As You Like It" are represented. But for three very short scenes, the action changes from the forest to somewhere about the court. Then the curtains were closed, concealing all or nearly all of the forest properties; and the brief expository scenes were acted on the bare front stage, which represented the court or some undesignated locality.

This method of staging is similar to that often used today in Shakespeare's plays and melodramas, or in others with a large number of scenes. The stage is set for a scene at Niagara Falls or the Grand Canyon, but a painted drop cuts off all but a little of the front, and the scene is transferred to a street or a room. When the drop goes up we are again in the Grand Canyon, or in a new place with elaborate scenery. This method, now becoming somewhat unfamiliar, has been extremely common ever since the Restoration, when curtains or flats opening and closing performed the service of our painted drops. On Shakespeare's stage the rear curtains similarly enabled the dramatist to transfer his scene from indoors to outdoors, or from a neutral to a special locality, from the street in Venice to Portia's house in Belmont, or from the battlefield of Actium to the apartment of Cleopatra in Egypt.

This inner stage is the most interesting part of Shakespeare's theatre because it is so important a link in the development of the modern stage. It connects his dramatic methods with both mediaeval and modern practice. In mediaeval plays the area of the stage represented any place, but certain stations or structures represented special localities. Many different places could be represented at once by these *domus* or *loca* or *mansions*. Shakespeare's inner stage was the successor of these propertied localities, but by means of its curtains it represented these localities successively and not simultaneously. Substitute scenery for settings, and we have a stage fitted to present a succession of different scenes. When scenery was introduced after the Restoration, it was, in fact, placed on the inner stage. The projecting platform still continued, but it was cut down little by little, and the proscenium doors ceased to be used for entrances and exits. The front stage of Shakespeare gradually disappeared and his rear curtains, became our front curtains, and his inner stage developed into the picture-frame stage of today.

The theatre of Shakespeare belongs to a transitional period, half way between the mediaeval and the modern. Its bare front stage representing undefined locality, its rich but anachronistic costumes, its lack of scenery, and its boys in women's parts are all survivals from mediaeval practices. On the other hand, the beginnings of modern conditions are marked by the building of permanent theatres, the development of acting as a regular profession, and the representation of definite localities successively. If Shakespeare's stage is in many respects different from ours, it is less unlike that of Sheridan and Kemble, and still less unlike that of Congreve and Betterton.

Though the English theatre of Shakespeare's time was transitional and experimental, it performed the great service of bringing literature to the public. It relied on the court for protection, but in the main it was a democratic institution. It afforded men of letters an opportunity to earn both money and fame by an appeal to the public instead of to patrons. Its stock companies gave their members a thorough training, and provided actors equal to the varied and difficult impersonations which the dramas required. Before the novel, or pamphlet, or newspaper, the drama became a means for popular entertainment and culture. The plays are not free from the vulgarities and incongruities demanded by a crude stage and a miscellaneous audience; but they also exhibit that freedom of art from restraint and convention, that richness of life, and that ardency of imagination which are encouraged by a changing era and a popular appeal. Shakespeare wrote for a stage that was the home of poetry and for a public that loved the play.

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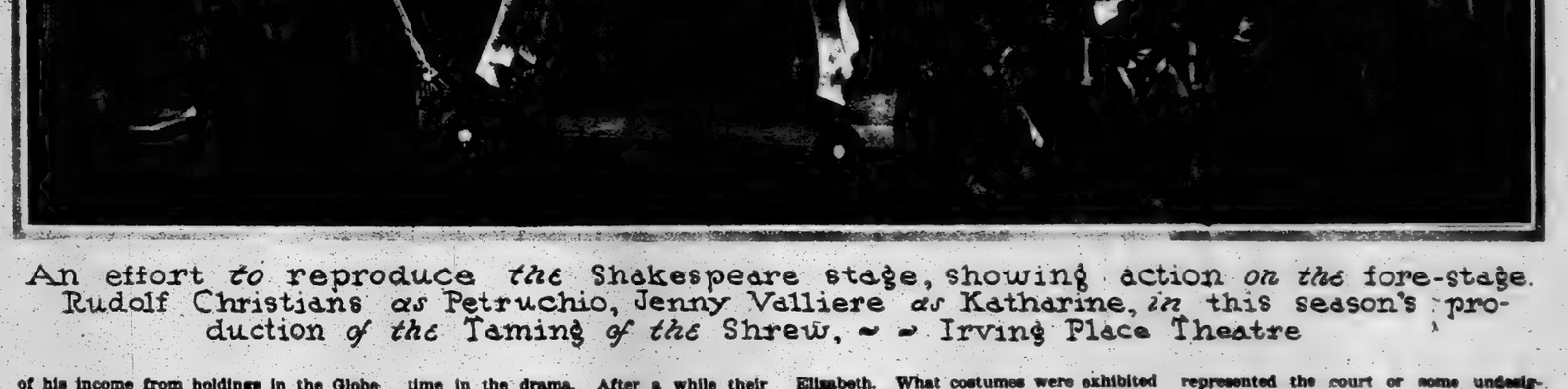

An effort *to* reproduce *the* Shakespeare stage, showing action *on the* fore-stage. Rudolf Christians *as* Petruchio, Jenny Valliere *as* Katharine, *in* this season's production *of the* Taming *of the* Shrew, ~ ~ Irving Place Theatre

The Taming *of the* Shrew *at the* Irving Place, showing action *on the* inner stage. ~ Heinrich Marlow *as* Christopher Sly

First Servant. Will't please your lordship drink a cup of sack?

THE REAL PLAYS NEVER SEEN FOR 200 YEARS

Fanny Kemble (1810-1893) *From T. Sully's painting, 1835*

Edwin Booth (1833-1893) as Shylock *From a drawing by W. J. Hennessy — Collection of William Winter*

From the Wendell Collection

Mrs. Siddons, *the* most famous *of* Shakespearean actresses (1755-1831) *Painted by Thomas Gainsborough*

Not Till the Nineteenth Century Did Audiences Ever See Anything But Perversions of Them

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By George C. D. Odell,

Professor of English, Columbia University.

ONLY within comparatively recent years has the theatre manifested anything like complete fidelity to the letter and the spirit of Shakespeare. Shortly after the reopening of the playhouses at the Restoration, the process began of altering his works to suit the taste of the public, and the mutilation wrought in the time of Charles II. persisted even through the age of John Philip Kemble, who retired in 1817. The period 1660-1700 saw all the important changes in Shakespeare that continued on the stage for a century and a half. It is the object of the present discussion to trace some of this theatrical history for our generation, which has come to exact in such affairs the last degree of textual accuracy.

One of the earliest adaptations was Davenant's "Law Against Lovers," produced at Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1662. This is "Measure for Measure," with modifications of the story; the Mariana episode is omitted, and Claudio does not beg Isabella to buy his life with her honor. The character of Julietta is much expanded, and the love of Angelo for Isabella is somewhat purged of its Shakespearean offensiveness. In the end, Isabella marries him, not the Duke. But the really astonishing thing is that Beatrice and Benedick are introduced from "Much Ado About Nothing," indulging for a few scenes in the original badinage from Shakespeare, and toward the end of the play becoming chief conspirators in a plot to effect the escape of Claudio and Julietta from prison.

In order to make plausible their connection with this situation, Benedick is made the brother of Angelo, and Beatrice Angelo's ward. Beatrice is also generously provided with a very young sister, Viola, who stops the action occasionally, in order to indulge in a song. If one could forget Shakespeare and judge Davenant's work on its merits, it would not seem much beneath the average of tragi-comedy before 1640. It was acted, so far as I know, only in 1662. Pepys saw it, and enjoyed Viola's singing immensely. I mention is here only as a curiosity. Gildon's "Measure for Measure; or, Beauty the Best Advocate," came in 1700.

Davenant, who, like most violators of Shakespeare's text, professed the greatest veneration for the poet, has been held responsible for a Restoration "Macbeth," that kept the stage till 1744, sending the original into desuetude for all that time. This version, printed in 1674 and again in 1687 and 1710, does not have Davenant's name on the title page, though to him it is expressly attributed by Downes. It was acted at Dorset Garden in 1672, but it may have been the "Macbeth" that Pepys saw in 1664 and 1667, delighting especially in what he calls *the divertissement*. His meaning is cleared up by Downes (*Roscius Anglicanus*): "The tragedy of Macbeth, altered by Mr. D'Avenant, being drest in all its finery, as new cloaths, new scenes, machines, as flying of the witches, with all the singing and dancing . . . it being all excellently performed, being in the nature of an opera, it recompenced double the expense; it proves still [in 1706] a lasting play."

In addition to the music and spectacle the adaptor added some dramatic touches of his own. Lady Macduff, for instance, is at the beginning of the play the guest of Lady Macbeth; she is worried about her husband at the wars; and no amount of glory he wins will console her. She platitudinises about moral worth, while Lady Macbeth, anxious to read her precious letter, is eager to get rid of her. The episode of the drunken porter is omitted, as violating the unities, I suppose, but, after the murder of Duncan, Lady Macduff flees Macbeth's castle and meets her lord on a lonely heath; the witches appear and prophesy Macbeth's death at the hands of Macduff, as well as Lady Macduff's approaching doom. She is not terrified; Lady Macbeth, on the other hand, is, in Act IV., troubled by constant apparitions of the murdered Duncan. She begs Macbeth to resign the crown. Macbeth, seeing no ghost, refuses, and his wife goes off raving. These interpolated passages persisted till 1744, when Garrick revived the play as Shakespeare wrote it, though with the retention of some of the singing and dancing in the witch scenes. So little did the actors know of the authorship that, when Garrick announced his intention of restoring Shakespeare's text, Quin, the turgid old actor, whose glory withered as Garrick's flowered, cried out, with an air of surprise:

"What does he mean? Don't I play 'Macbeth' as written by Shakespeare?"

Before leaving Davenant, I must refer to his and Dryden's perversion of "The Tempest," in which many non-Shakespearean characters are introduced. Miranda has a sister, Dorinda, who also has never seen a young man, but for whom Hippolyto, who has never beheld a woman, is conveniently provided. He lives in a neighboring cave, a ward of Prospero; why, dwelling just around the corner, as it were, he and the girls have never met, I cannot say. Everything goes in couples in this play; Ariel has a soul-mate, Milcha, Caliban a lumpy sister, Sycorax. Songs and dances abound; also all kinds of "machinery." Strangely enough, the Dorinda-Hippolyto situation is found in John Philip Kemble's prompt-book of the play as produced at Covent Garden in 1815. Meantime, through the eighteenth century, "The Tempest" had been frequently produced, sometimes without Dryden's additional characters (as by Garrick in 1756); but always with spectacle, song and dance, and Shakespeare many miles away.

"Romeo and Juliet" was acted at the Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1662, and was, according to Downes, after some time, altered by James Howard into a tragi-comedy, "he preserving Romeo and Juliet alive; so that when the tragedy was reviv'd again, 'twas played alternately, tragically one day, tragi-comical the next, for several days together."

But the fate of this, one of the great love tragedies of the world, was decided for years to come in 1680, when Otway's "Caius Marius" was acted at Dorset Garden and banished "Romeo and Juliet" from the stage till 1744.

Into a stately, rather dead classical tragedy of the strife of Marius and Sylla, Otway has injected a considerable amount of Shakespeare's play. Young Marius loves Lavinia, the daughter of Metellus, a follower of Sylla; Caius Marius had previously negotiated a union between his son and Lavinia. Of course, it is now "off," and the civil war causes Metellus to resolve to join her to Sylla. Side by side with Otway's political scenes we find the Nurse babbling, as in Shakespeare, about Lavinia's age, going abroad with the Roman substitute for Peter, and playing Lavinia false at the end. Her Elizabethan prattle sounds odd enough in Rome, but not more so than Mercutio's Queen Mab's speech as delivered by the jolly tribune, Sulpitius. The balcony scene, the scenes between Lavinia and the Nurse, the bedroom scene, (transferred to the garden,) the potion scene, the scene with the apothecary, and the tomb scene are to a great extent in Shakespeare's wording.

It is an extraordinary compilation, but even more extraordinary is its continued vogue. Genest records performances as late as 1717, but not one of "Romeo and Juliet" until Sept. 11, 1744, when Theophilus Cibber made a version for the Haymarket Theatre. Cibber's play harks back in some degree to "Caius Marius." There is no reference to Romeo's love for Rosaline; rather, like young Marius with Lavinia, he is in love with Juliet at the start, his father insisting that he shall give up his love. Hence the ballroom scene at the end of Act I. is omitted; Romeo and Juliet have met before. Lines from Otway are found in the bedroom scene. At the end, Juliet wakes before Romeo dies, and we have a passionate love duo between the two, as in Otway's "Marius." Garrick (in his original tomb scene) also follows Otway in having Juliet awake before Romeo's death, and he gives up the Rosaline theme. In 1750 Covent Garden and Drury Lane ran rival productions for twelve nights, beginning Sept. 28.

The Kemble version of the play differed but slightly from Garrick's; even French's acting version today retains the awakening of Juliet before the death of her lover. This would indicate a continuance of the custom far into the nineteenth century; Gounod's opera follows the same practice.

In 1681 Nahum Tate's "King Lear" was shown at Dorset Garden. Tate's dedication to his "esteem'd friend, Thomas Roteler, Esq.," says that in Shakespeare's "Lear" he had found "a heap of jewels unstrung and unpolish'd; yet so dazzling in their disorder that I soon perceiv'd I had seiz'd a treasure." The three most striking alterations were (1) an "expedient to rectify what was wanting in the regularity and probability of the tale," by making Edgar and Cordelia (who never meet in the original play) lovers from the start; (2) the omission of the Fool; and (3) "making the tale conclude in a success to the innocent distrest persons," in other words, with a "happy" ending—Lear restored to his throne, the wicked sisters dying of poison, and Edgar and Cordelia married. "Yet," says Tate, "was I wrack'd with no small fear for so bold a change, till I found it was well receiv'd by my audience."

The first change involved the doing away with Cordelia's suitor, the King of France, and an implication that her cold answer to Lear was due to hatred of Burgundy and love for Edgar; it necessitated keeping her in England and compelling her to wander about on the heath in the fearful storm, accompanied by an interpolated confidant, Arante, useful for sending on errands. Heaven knows where they slept! The omission of the Fool removed from the play one of the most fascinating, unearthly characters in Shakespeare; he was not restored to the English stage till 1838. The third alteration took from the sufferings of Lear all their bleak, elemental tragedy, and reduced the play to melodramatic limits. Finally, the Edmund-Goneril-Regan episode was unpleasantly amplified.

Tate's mangling was castigated for a century and a half, but persisted; Shakespeare's "Lear" was never once acted in all that time. Yet efforts were made to break the "Tatefication," as it was called. Colman, in 1768, removed the excrescence of the love of Edgar and Cordelia, but retained the "happy" Tate ending, still eliminating the Fool. He also gave up the "absurdity" of Gloster's fall from the cliffs of Dover. The attempt failed at Covent Garden, actors and public preferring the non-Shakespearean love affair. Garrick, in 1756, produced a version at Drury Lane with much of Tate replaced by the original Shakespeare; nevertheless, Cordelia and Edgar still love, and the catastrophe is Tate's. This version was used throughout the rest of the century; Kemble's, printed in 1814, hardly differed from it.

Not until 1823 was the tragic ending of Shakespeare restored by Edmund Kean; his version otherwise was Tate's, Edgar and Cordelia still lovers. In 1838, when manager at Covent Garden, Macready restored to the stage Shakespeare's entire play, Fool and all.

The second Shakespearean play to live on in mangled form was Colley Cibber's "Richard III.," played first by the author at Drury Lane, in 1700. This version has really never been driven from the stage; it is probably a more effective acting vehicle than Shakespeare's. It simply strings together bits of "Henry VI.," part 3; "Richard II." and "Richard III.," interpolating even a speech from "Henry IV.," part 2. It omits many passages of Shakespeare's "Richard III.," Clarence's dream and Margaret's curse, for instance, and it interpolates one by Cibber himself, that in which Richard informs his wife—Lady Anne—that he is weary of her, and means to marry her successor. The aim is to make the leading character, as Hazlitt says, more villainous and disgusting; hence, the play opens with several scenes from the end of "Henry VI.," part 3, showing the murder of the King by Gloster. It has always been a thriller, and, as Shakespeare's play is not highly regarded, perhaps no great harm is done.

At any rate, Tate's "Lear" and Cibber's "Richard" for upward of two centuries kept Shakespeare's greater creations from the stage. Another mangling is Garrick's farce, "Katharine and Petruchio," acted at Drury Lane in 1756, and persisting as a permanently successful after-piece till 1887, when Augustin Daly was the first to revive "The Taming of the Shrew" in its entirety.

In 1756, also, Garrick produced an operatic "Tempest" and a "Winter's Tale," shorn of its first three acts, and giving only the Florizel-Perdita story, with Paulina's trick of the statue, at the end. Garrick had at this time a passion for hewing away great blocks from the Shakespearean comedies. In 1775 he produced an opera, the "Fairies," with splendid scenery and songs and dancing. This was "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with the hard-handed men left out; conversely, in 1763, after a one-night trial of the "Dream," with thirty-three songs, Colman, in Garrick's absence from town, reduced the offering to a musical farce with only the hard-handed men and the fairies; the four lovers and Hippolyta are gone. Yet Garrick was constantly prating of his veneration for the poet.

Perhaps his most high-handed proceeding was with "Hamlet," which, with "Othello," had hitherto escaped serious alteration. Voltaire had animadverted on the "barbarous" character of "Hamlet," and Garrick, in 1772, to obviate these strictures, decided to leave out much that was concerned with the madness and death of Ophelia, and entirely eliminate the grave-diggers and Osric! The version held the stage till 1780, but was never printed.

It will be seen, then, from the Restoration until 1830, or, roughly speaking, until the retirement of Kemble and Edmund Kean, the stage cared but little for what we today should call textual or even dramatic accuracy in the presentation of Shakespeare. The tragedies suffered much, but they were still treated as serious plays; the comedies were mostly regarded—in that century of comedies of manners, from Wycherley to Sheridan—as fantastic conceptions eminently fitted for conversion into operatic spectacles, with dance and song. "The Tempest," the "Winter's Tale," and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" were particularly open to such attempts. They were put on frankly as fantastic, pretty entertainment.

At the very end of the period, from 1815 to 1830, Frederick Reynolds, sometimes with the aid of Bishop, musical director at Covent Garden, made such shows of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Twelfth Night," "Taming of the Shrew," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Comedy of Errors," and "Two Gentlemen of Verona." Genest breaks out wrathfully against Reynolds for his violation of "Twelfth Night": "In the Devil's name, why does not Reynolds turn his own plays into operas?—does he think them so bad that even with such music as he put into 'Twelfth Night' they would not prove successful?—or has he such a fatherly affection for his own offspring, that he cannot find it in his heart to mangle them?"

In Reynolds's time these operatic perversions made their way across the Atlantic, and the Park Theatre in New York, on Nov. 8, 1826, offered the first performance in America of the "operatic comedy, 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,'" with the scenery, dancing and songs, "incidental to the piece." In the same season the "Comedy of Errors" and the "Merry Wives of Windsor" were staged in the same way.

All this was changed with the final passing of the great actors whose line extended from Betterton to Kemble and Kean. When Macready assumed the management of Covent Garden in 1837 the reign of the scholarly actor-manager began. Public taste also probably had begun to demand Shakespeare, not the century-old perversions of him. At any rate, Macready restored much of Shakespeare to the stage. His term of management was brief, but Samuel Phelps at Sadler's Wells (1844-62) and Charles Kean at the Princess's (1850-59) brought out most of Shakespeare's plays on a scale of liberality with historical correctness and perfect taste hitherto unknown; they aimed at producing them as written, curtailing, perhaps, or even running together scenes, but never adding. Charles Kean's published editions of his acting versions are scholarly works. Charles Calvert, in Manchester in the '60s, and Henry Irving at the Lyceum, in the '70s and '80s, were legitimate successors of Macready, Phelps, and Charles Kean. All five were "scholarly" players and careful producers; they restored Shakespeare to the stage, and inaugurated the habit of correct detail in scenery, dress, accessories, &c.

In this country, actors lagged far behind. J. B. Booth and Forrest used modifications of the Tate "Lear," the Colley Cibber "Richard III.," &c. Managers of the midcentury like J. W. Wallack and W. E. Burton, in New York, and Thomas Barry, at the Boston Theatre, made really conscientious and beautiful attempts—probably inspired by Phelps and Charles Kean in London—to put on the comedies with reverence for the text and with completeness and correctness of investiture. They met with generous public response. But traveling stars wandered about with haphazard prompt-books and performed in provincial theatres with resident stock-actors and stock-scenery. Forrest and Charlotte Cushman were giants and could "get away" with pigmy support. Edwin Booth, in his few years of management at Booth's Theatre, (1869-73,) improved all this and met lasting renown and financial bankruptcy. It was not, however, till 1877 that he finally discarded the Cibber "Richard" and the Tate "Lear"; about this time he new-studied Shakespeare and produced him in the versions still published under the name of "Edwin Booth's Prompt-Books, edited by William Winter."

The foregoing facts I have put forward without comment. Davenant, Dryden, Tate, Cibber, and Garrick have been anathematised from their own day to ours; my condemnation is unnecessary. In their defense I would say that they, like Shakespeare, worked to please the taste of their public; a man who so liberally helped himself as did Shakespeare to the work of others could with but bad grace revile those who helped themselves to his.

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Mr. Quin in the Character of Sr. JOHN FALSTAFF. Sold at the Golden Head in Covent Garden

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AND NOT PROPERLY PRESENTED, EVEN TODAY

The Star System, the Entr'acte Convention, the Attempt to Treat Poetry as Prose, All Stand in the Way

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Richard Burton, Ph. D.,

Professor of English, University of Minnesota.

THE situation with regard to Shakespeare on the modern stage is not easy to state or explain. The facts are confusing and often contradictory; opinions are many and divergent. Indeed, whenever any question connected with the poet-dramatist arises the enormous pressure of tradition and of convention makes it difficult to see the object in view as it is, while if there be clear seeing, it takes courage to tell the truth.

First of all we must discriminate between the English-speaking lands and others. It is notorious, for example, that Germany, that terra non grata at present, is far more appreciative of the great English poet than his own country. In a leading Berlin theatre last year an entire season was given over to nightly performances of the Shakespeare repertory, and with success not only artistic but financial. Such a thing is unknown on the stage which is native to the dramatist.

It is this rather humiliating contrast which led that arch-satirist, Bernard Shaw, to suggest the other day that the Shakespeare tercentenary celebration had better been left to the Germans. "After the waste of several years," says he, "in the attempt to interest our native culture in the foundation of a national theatre as a memorial to Shakespeare, with no result better worth mentioning than the purchase of a site by a cultivated German gentleman, and the entire refusal by our enormously rich representatives of British culture to contribute a single brick to the proposed edifice, we had better not make ourselves ridiculous by affecting an admiration for Shakespeare and his art that we do not feel." A hard saying, but containing, let it be confessed, something more than a kernel of truth.

Again, in a recent number of The Dramatic Mirror is to be found an editorial concerning the coming Shakespeare celebration the tone of which is distinctly elegiac. The writer looks fondly back upon a time when "there was a Shakespeare cult in America," mourns the passing of sundry great actors, among them Forrest, Cushman, Booth, Davenport, McCullough, and Mary Anderson, and is of the opinion that "art and commercialism do not go hand in hand," so that even capable survivors like Tyrone Powers, William H. Thompson, and a few others "are silenced by the conditions that surround the theatre." We are all familiar with the caustic views of Mr. William Winter when he is rendered vocal upon this theme.

And yet, on the other hand, Mr. Sothern, as his Vale before retiring from a profession he has long adorned, declared with emphasis in an interview that the people would respond to Shakespeare if great actors can be found to interpret him and if the city fathers in our municipalities will awake to the fact that at present the public is not afforded opportunity to see classic plays which, in this distinguished actor's opinion, they would welcome. "Our classic drama is classic," he said, "because it is entertaining." And again: "I can't imagine any better entertainment than Shakespeare."

This, it will be observed, puts the blame upon our mishandling of the amusement problem, and relieves the Stratford genius from the customary burden of proof: it contrasts vividly with the Broadway manager's frequent statement that Shakespeare spells ruin and is caviare to the general. And it is unquestionable truth that a player like Mr. Mantell, confessedly not of the highest rank as a Shakespeare interpreter, has for years given the Shakespeare dramas throughout the land with profit to his manager. The present writer well remembers when Frederick Warde came to a large Western city and offered a week of Shakespeare's plays in a house usually given over to popular melodrama; and with no change in the scale of charges crowded the house at every performance, so that extra seats were placed in the aisles and the city law broken to accommodate those who for 25 or 50 cents wished to hear "The Merchant" or "Hamlet" or "Richard III." Nor can a really distinguished exponent of the bard like Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson complain of want of patronage when he comes across the water to let us see the best living Hamlet who uses English speech. In short, and without other modern instances, he who would claim that the people *do* want Shakespeare, if they can get him under the right conditions, can make out a very pretty case. That to produce Shakespeare is a synonym of disaster is by no means proved—in spite of the popular impression to the contrary.

The question, therefore, sharpens down to this: How should the poet be presented for the best results of financial response and wide public acceptance, as well as best to please the honorable minority offended by any distortion or inexpertness in the attempt to do justice to the master dramatist under modern limitations and conventions?

We may move toward a reply by remarking that, so far as the general public is concerned, he should be produced prevailingly in those examples of his art which are really good acting plays: such dramas as "The Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," "Othello," "Lear," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "As You Like It," and "Julius Caesar"; not a complete list, but illustrative: all of them pieces tried and true from the practical stage viewpoint. But in contrast, some of the plays are not good plays for acting purposes and their interest, so far as they possess any, is for the student, the specialist of Elizabethan forms, or for one whose aim is to trace the organic development of the playwright. The fact that such dramas contain glorious poetry, or that they include some of their creator's cherished characters, is aside from the consideration of their strict value.

Broadly speaking, people in a theatre, whether it be Shakespeare or another, want a play also: a skillfully growing story that culminates in climax and that contains suspense, situations, and character clash. Sometimes Shakespeare gives us all these things; but sometimes he does not. To call "Antony and Cleopatra" or "The Merry Wives of Windsor" good plays in this sense is confused thinking, or not to think at all. What you mean is, if you mean anything, that other non-dramatic virtues are in them; but this can be true, and the drama quite fail of play value. It is exactly as if, because "The Spoon River Anthology" is at times poetical or full of psychological vitality, the mistake is made of calling it a poem. Loose-knit, sprawling chronicle history and spectacle, like the two famous dramas mentioned, emphatically lack the strict denotements of real drama, if drama today be a distinct genre among the forms of literature. And the sooner we have the honesty and common sense to acknowledge it and cease from blaming the general public for being bored when it is asked to witness such things for the sake of brightening now and then at the entrance of Falstaff or thrilling to the music of Antony's love words, the better for the genuine appreciation of Shakespeare and dramatic literature as a whole.

When "Antony and Cleopatra" was produced at The New Theatre in New York to inaugurate that well-intentioned but ill-fated playhouse, the acoustics of which were found to be so poor that a famous actor, who is also a wit, was heard to remark between the acts: "What a charming theatre to have a bad play in; you can't hear it." And there was a two-edged truth in the epigram.

Next, and obviously, the really fine acting plays of Shakespeare must be adequately played. This is not to be taken to mean that some noteworthy star should be so great an attraction as to blind the public to the fact that "the play's the thing." In truth, this overemphasis upon individuality in presenting the dramatist has checked genuine Shakespeare culture in America, even as it has checked dramatic art, by and large. And I say this not for a moment overlooking the natural delight in witnessing a superb piece of characterization at the hands of a Booth, a Salvini, a Jefferson, a Mansfield, or a Forbes-Robertson. But the tendency has been to give a lopsided rendering of the play as a whole because of this deification of personality. They order this matter better abroad, where in several lands, at the best theatres, ensemble effects are striven for rather than the exploitation of a name. With us the actors who surround a star are sometimes excellent, more often mediocre, or worse; practically never all that they should be. The false conductment of our whole theatre system is responsible for this, and the result is our audiences are not yet trained to accept gladly a good, all-round performance where no one member of the cast is of disproportionate attainment. The reception awarded the English company known as The Benson Players a few years ago is eloquent attestation to the statement.

Then, too, there is some difficulty in finding actors today in this country who are trained in the tradition of heroic and romantic work who can speak the lines of poetry trippingly on the tongue. It is often said that the younger generation of players is even incapable of feeling and hence of imparting the qualities of imagination and music which inhere in Shakespeare's blank verse. I deem this too pessimistic an attitude and prefer to believe that there are still numerous actors with sympathy in plenty for such work, who would gladly prepare for it, if the demand justified such preparation. The player must live, incidentally, and so is forced to train himself especially in the current realistic manner of portraying human life in the theatre, to the comparative neglect of the resonant heroics of the elder drama.

Closely connected with the matter of adequate acting is the production itself; the stage setting and adaptation of the archaic Elizabethan form to modern requirements. Ideally a Shakespeare play should be presented intact as a continuous performance. But because of our modern convention of the entr'acte this would extend the playing time beyond the desired limits. Hence, all sorts of garbled versions, or at the best a judicious cutting of the original text. By no means is every such editing of the play to be condemned under the present necessity. The late Edwin Booth cut something like a thousand lines out of his stage version of "Hamlet"; yet he was a reverential student of the dramatist he interpreted so wondrous well.

But it is true that, largely through the vicious star system, Shakespeare is frequently so changed, not to say mangled, as to obscure his meaning. To illustrate: Two players, among the most distinguished of our time, end "Romeo and Juliet" with the deaths of the star-crossed lovers at the mouth of the tomb. Yet to do this is surely to lose a certain intention of the dramatist; for the wistful, elegiac sadness of the scene is graduated to another and welcome key by the succeeding scene wherein we are comforted by the consoling thought that it is only over the dead bodies of the lovers that the estranged houses can be reconciled. In other words, a poignant, particular sorrow is so related to outside life as to give tragedy a significance beyond itself, and so to mitigate it; it becomes more than sorrow for sorrow's sake. This is Shakespeare's way of artistic reconcilement, a sort of poetic justice. Surely, it is wrong to blur his meaning by the omission.

And this play stands for other examples of the same abuse. Either, then, the editing hand must be trusted with the full implications of the poet, or else, and better, the play must be given in its integrity, and the presentation so arranged as to eliminate the waits between the acts. And this last can be accomplished when we are ready to realize that all concerned would be benefited by seeing a drama played without the stupid intervals of supposed "rest"; and when we cease from the idea that scenery is of first importance and the play secondary. For it is this overrating of scenery which has led to the modern habit of waits necessitated by the shifting of elaborate sets.

The recent tendency to return to a more seemly simplicity and to the assumption that the spectator's imagination will help to stage a play, if only it be trusted, is a promising one, with this in mind. The work of Ben Greet and the Coburns in aiding audiences to grasp this fact by their return to something of the Elizabethan manner, whether historically accurate or not, is welcome for this reason; and the more careful revivals of a man in England like William Poel, who has been heard as a lecturer in the United States, are of much value to disseminate the doctrine. The stylized productions of Mr. Granville Barker on both sides the water are again of significance in so far as they strive to release modern producers from a slavish obeyance to supposed latter-day demands of staging and envisaging Shakespeare. For let it be remembered as of fundamental importance that this poet-playwright is poetical and romantic and heroic, or he is nothing.

All attempts to subject him to the stern realistic requirements of our day, to make blank verse sound as much as possible like prose, and to refuse to the characters that atmosphere of poetic illusion in which they move and breathe and have their imaginative being are false and foredoomed to fail. We must never tire of reiterating that Shakespeare's folk wear the buskin and not the modish shoes of commerce and utility. And the audiences, forsooth, must do their part as well; entering with the actors and producers into a conspiracy of poetry, not forgetting that larger law of the stage enunciated by Sarcey that in the theatre all is illusion. The audience must agree to fall for two hours or thereabout into a mood which is sympathetic when a young Venetian gentleman, being hard up and loving a girl down country, tries to borrow money from an older friend to enable him to compete in clothes and gifts with other suitors for her hand; and tells us about it in such measures of golden verse that he actually seems a romantic figure. Bassanio in "The Merchant of Venice," when he pleads for a loan from Antonio, is only romantic because the play is in the key of romantic poetry; and he partakes of the glorification of the poet's touch.

It is my firm conviction that school and college will in the future aid more and more in the preparation for this honest rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. Our educational institutions, somewhat tardily, have waked up to the realization that education has obligations in the direction of the theatre, with Shakespeare central in it; that a play is not a thing alone to be dissected (and killed) in the classroom, but a vital, vibrating work of art, at home in the playhouse and nowhere else. Certainly, earnest and sympathetic attempts to play the master playwright, with due regard to his meaning and with unobtrusive insistence upon the main business of poetry, are increasingly common throughout educational circles. An organization like the Drama League of America is exercising considerable influence in a like direction; the work of Mrs. Emma Sheridan Frye in New York in preparing versions of the plays so that they may be read by children as part of the schoolroom or home activity is but one of various worthy efforts of the kind.

To make one more point: It is not fair to accuse the general public of lethargy toward Shakespeare until we have tested the matter by offering him at a modest, democratic price. The only aspect of the theatre business which is democratic in this aspect is the moving-picture industry. The difficulties of bringing about this consummation devoutly to be wished for are many. It may be, nevertheless, that with more and more attention to an even excellence of performance and less dominance of the highly paid star, together with comparatively inexpensive scenery which yet is adequate for an atmospheric reproduction of the mood properly evoked by the play, (and this is scenery's prime affair,) and with such improved theatre architecture that a dollar charge throughout a house where the seats are all good will aggregate as much as the total intake of a house where the scale runs from $2 to 25 cents, it may be, I say, that when these reforms have come we shall find it entirely feasible to furnish the public with a democratic art at a democratic price. In fact, the opinion may be ventured that when those who conduct our playhouses have it as aim, ambition, and ideal to serve the people's interest in the broadest sense, (and discover in the process that they are also serving their own,) this problem of bringing the best theatre wares to the widest market at a price within the reach not of the few but the many will have been triumphantly solved.

To sum it all up, the best plays of Shakespeare (frankly conceding that there is a "best" and "worst" with him, as with all writers) so produced in the particulars of stage setting, interpretation, integrity of text, and division of scenes as to show the drama in their true light, and offered at a price enabling the student, the appreciator of poetry, and the lover of drama with a slim purse to attend such performances, may reasonably hope for remunerative patronage in the United States.

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"The work of Ben Greet and the Coburns – by their return to something of the Elizabethan manner"– Dr. Burton. ~ ~ The Greet players in As You Like It. Robert Loraine as Orlando, Edith Wynne Matthison as Rosalind, Charles Rann Kennedy as Oliver, Emily Taylor as Celia. Photo by Byron Co.

An early open-air performance in America (at Castle Point, in 1890) Agnes Booth as Audrey, Frederick Bond as Touchstone. Photo by Byron Co.

Ben Greet as Jaques.
I met a fool i'th' forest, A motley fool; a miserable world! Photo by Byron Co.

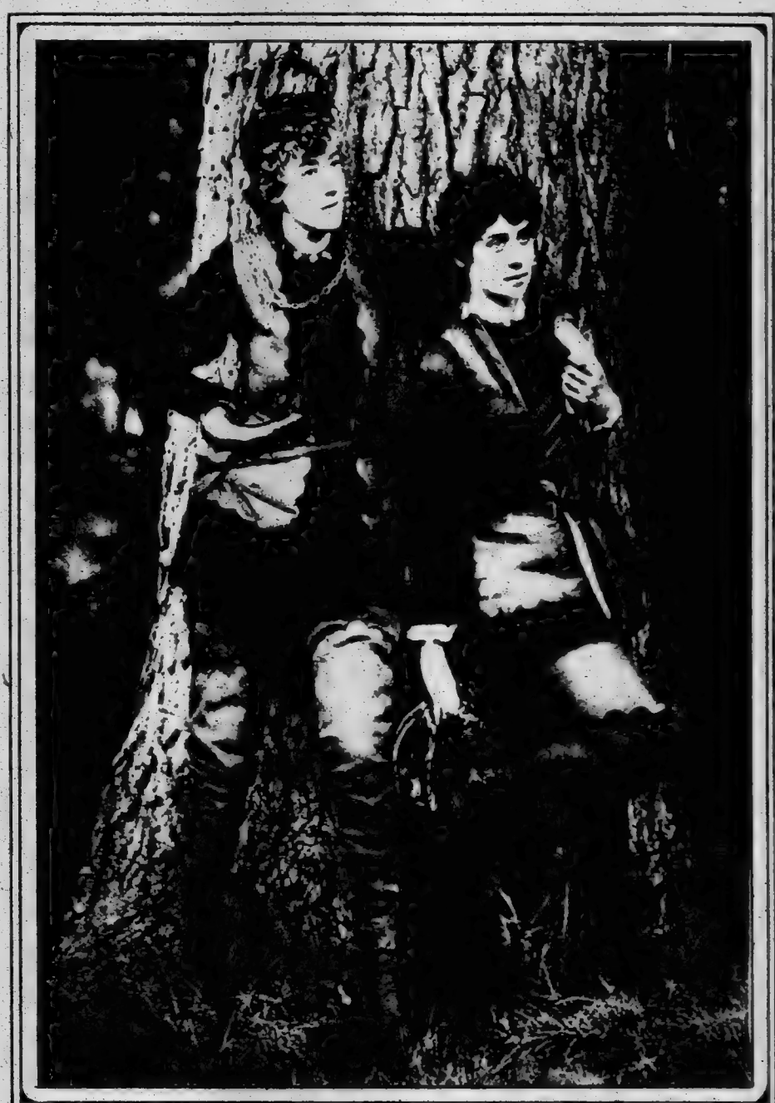

The earliest open-air production of As You Like It given in England, 1884. Lady Archibald ~ Campbell as Orlando; Eleanor Calhoun (now Princess Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich) as Rosalind.
From the Princess's book, "Pleasures and Palaces," Century Co.

"THIS IS NOT A POET; IT IS A CREATOR"—HERDER

"A Sea of Events," "The History of the World," the Great German Said

By Johann Gottfried Herder

Translated for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Thomas R. Ybarra from Herder's "Shakespeare," in "Von Deutscher Art und Kunst," published in 1773.

As from a sea of events where waves surge into each other, Shakespeare's theatre rises before one. The phenomena of nature appear and disappear, work into each other no matter how incoherent they seem, create and destroy each other in order that the purpose of the creator, who apparently has jumbled everything together in tumult and disorder, may reach fulfillment, and dark, diminutive symbols become a vindication of the justice of God.

Lear, the eager, impulsive, nobly-weak old man, as he stands there before his map in his first scene giving away crowns and partitioning territories, has in him already all the fatal seeds for harvesting the blackest future. See! He is destined soon to be the good-hearted spendthrift, the unthinkingly pitiless man, the childish father, even in the anterooms of his daughters—imploring, praying, begging, cursing, raving, blessing—O God!—and punishing madness. Soon he will stand with uncovered head amid thunder and lightning, hurled to the lowest rung of the human race, with a fool, and in the lair of a mad beggar, threatened himself with madness. And now he stands in the majesty of his misery and abandonment; and now, coming to himself, illumined with the last ray of hope, destined to go out forevermore. Then a captive, with his benefactress, she who forgave him, his child, his daugbter, dead in his arms, he dies on her corpse, and the old servant follows the old King in death—God, what a changing of time, circumstances, storms, weather, periods. And it is not just one story; there is heroic and national action, if you will, from beginning to end, according to the strictest rules of your Aristotle.

But step nearer and feel the human mind that gave its right place to every person and period and character and unimportant side issue in the picture. Look at the two old fathers and their children, so different from each other. The son of one, unhappy and thankful to a cheated father, the other shamefully ungrateful against the most good-hearted of fathers and detestably happy. This one against his daughter, she against him; husband, suitors, helpers' helpers in good and bad fortune. Blind Gloster on the arm of his unrecognized son, and mad Lear at the feet of his ejected daughter! And then the moment when good fortune vanishes, when Gloster dies under his tree, and the trumpet summons all secondary circumstances, motives, characters, and situations—calls everything into play!—in order to develop them into a whole welded together from father and children and King and fool and beggar and misery, a whole in which, even in the most incoherent scenes, a soul breathes forth from every bit of action, where place, time, circumstances even, and the pagan philosophy of fate and the stars which reign throughout fit into this whole so closely that I could alter nothing, transpose nothing, add nothing from other works, transfer nothing from this work to others.

And yet they say that this is not drama!—that Shakespeare is not a dramatic poet!—he who encompassed the hundred manifestations of one world event, swept it with his vision, inspired all with the same life-giving breath, who gripped not only one's attention, but one's heart and all one's emotions, one's whole soul, from beginning to end. Not a dramatic poet?—let us listen to Father Aristotle's testimony—"the greatness of a living creature must be grasped only in one glance"—and then look to Shakespeare—Heavens!—and see how the entire action is advanced and concluded out of the very depths of his soul! It is a world of dramatic history as great and deep as nature, but its creator provides us with the eyes and the point of view by means of which we can see such greatness and plumb such depths.

Othello, the story of the Moor—what a world is there! What a whole!—a living story of the beginning, development, culmination, and sad end of the passion of this noble and unhappy man. And what fullness, what interworking of intricate machinery to one purpose! How Iago, that devil in human guise, looks upon the universe, plays with all those about him; how Cassio and Roderigo and Othello and Desdemona must abet him, touched with his hellish flame; how all comes his way and he uses everything, and everything hastens toward the tragic end. Suppose an angel of Providence, weighing human passions against each other, grouping souls and characters, creating circumstances wherein each would be under the delusion that he was acting of his own free will, and binding them all to his purpose by means of this illusion, as with the chain of fate—thus worked the human mind which planned, created, designed, and shaped Othello.

One should not even remember, in viewing Shakespeare, that time and place should be to the play as the shell to the kernel—and yet the greatest uproar of all has been raised concerning this point. Since Shakespeare discovered the divine way of grouping an entire universe of unrelated manifestations into a whole it was naturally necessary for the truthfulness of his action that he idealize time and place in order that they might contribute to the illusion. Is any one, then, indifferent to time and place even in a trifle of his life?—and especially in cases where the whole soul is moved, affected, changed; in youth, in scenes of pasion, in all life's acts? Then, is it not place and time and all the external circumstances which give to a whole story character, duration, existence? Can a child, a youth, a lover, a man in the grip of action, divorce himself from the how, where, or when without damage to the whole conception of his soul?

In this Shakespeare is the greatest master, merely because he is solely and invariably a servant of nature. When he thought out the action of his dramas, rolled them about, so to speak, in his head, place and time were always rolled about with them! From scenes and periods of the whole world's history he seems, as if by a decree of fate, to pick out the most powerful and ideal for the development of his drama, scenes in which the strangest and most extravagant circumstances aid most successfully the illusion of truth, where the interchange of time and place, over which the poet holds sway, cry loudest: "This is not a poet! This is a creator! This is the history of the world!"

(Copyright, 1916, by The New York Times Company)

Anna Mowatt (1819-1870)
'Tis he; slink by, and note him.
From the Wendell Collection

Mary Anderson.
Tears do not become a man

Helena Modjeska (1840-1909)
I thank God I am not a woman, to be touched with so many giddy offences.
Photo by Mora ✍ From the Wendell Collection

Ada Rehan (1860-1916)
Down on your knees, And thank heaven, fasting, for a good man's love.

Fanny Davenport (1850-1898)
But what talk we of fathers, when there is such a man as Orlando? ✍ Photo by Sarony
From the Wendell Collection

A Group of Rosalinds

Shaw on Two Idealized Costers

From George Bernard Shaw's "Dramatic Opinions and Essays."—Copyright by Brentano

"MUCH ADO" is perhaps the most dangerous actor-manager trap in the whole Shakespearean repertory. It is not a safe play like "The Merchant of Venice" or "As You Like It," nor a serious play like "Hamlet." Its success depends on the way it is handled in performance; and that, again, depends on the actor-manager being enough of a critic to discriminate ruthlessly between the pretension of the author and his achievement.

The main pretension in "Much Ado" is that Benedick and Beatrice are exquisitely witty and amusing persons. They are, of course, nothing of the sort. Benedick's pleasantries might pass at a sing-song in a public-house parlor; but a gentleman rash enough to venture on them in even the very mildest £52-a-year suburban imitation of polite society today would assuredly never be invited again. From his first joke, "Were you in doubt, Sir, that you asked her?" to his last, "There is no staff more reverend than one tipped with horn," he is not a wit, but a blackguard.

He is not Shakespeare's only failure in that genre. It took the bard a long time to grow out of the provincial conceit that made him so fond of exhibiting his accomplishments as a master of gallant badinage. The very thought of Biron, Mercutio, Gratiano, and Benedick must, I hope, have covered him with shame in his later years. Even Hamlet's airy compliments to Ophelia before the court would make a cabman blush. But at least Shakespeare did not value himself on Hamlet's indecent jests as he evidently did on those of the four merry gentlemen of the earlier plays. When he at last got conviction of sin, and saw this sort of levity in its proper light, he made masterly amends by presenting the blackguard as a blackguard in the person of Lucio in "Measure for Measure."

Lucio, as a character study, is worth forty Benedicks and Birons. His obscenity is not only inoffensive, but irresistibly entertaining, because it is drawn with perfect skill, offered at its true value, and given its proper interest without any complicity of the author in its lewdness. Lucio is much more of a gentleman than Benedick, because he keeps his coarse sallies for coarse people. Meeting one woman, he says humbly: "Gentle and fair: your brother kindly greets you. Not to be weary with you, he's in prison." Meeting another, he hails her sparkingly with: "How now? Which of your hips has the more profound sciatica?" The one woman is a lay sister, the other a prostitute. Benedick or Mercutio would have cracked their low jokes on the lay sister, and been held up as gentlemen of rare wit and excellent discourse for it. Whenever they approach a woman or an old man you shiver with apprehension as to what brutality they will come out with.

Precisely the same thing in the tenderer degree of her sex is true of Beatrice. In her character of professed wit she has only one subject, and that is the subject which a really witty woman never jests about, because it is too serious a matter to a woman to be made light of without indelicacy. Beatrice jests about it for the sake of the indelicacy. There is only one thing worse than the Elizabethan "merry gentleman," and that is the Elizabethan "merry lady."

Why is it, then, that we still want to see Benedick and Beatrice, and that our most eminent actors and actresses still want to play them? Before I answer that very simple question let me ask another. Why is it that Da Ponte's "dramma giocosa," entitled "Don Giovanni," a loathsome story of a coarse, witless, worthless libertine, who kills an old man in a duel and is finally dragged down through a trapdoor to hell by his twaddling ghost, is still, after more than a century, as "immortal" as "Much Ado"? Simply because Mozart clothed it with wonderful music, which turned the worthless words and thoughts of Da Ponte into a magical human drama of moods and transitions of feeling.

That is what happened in a smaller way with "Much Ado." Shakespeare shows himself in it a commonplace librettist, working on a stolen plot, but a great musician. No matter how poor, coarse, cheap, and obvious the thought may be, the mood is charming, and the music of the words expresses the mood. Paraphrase the encounters of Benedick and Beatrice in the style of a blue-book, carefully preserving every idea they present, and it will become apparent to the most infatuated Shakespearean that they contain at best nothing out of the common in thought or wit, and at worst a good deal of vulgar naughtiness. Paraphrase Goethe, Wagner, or Ibsen in the same way, and you will find original observation, subtle thought, wide comprehension, far-reaching intuition, and serious psychological study in them.

Give Shakespeare a fairer chance in the comparison by paraphrasing even his best and maturest work, and you will get nothing more than the platitudes of proverbial philosophy, with a very occasional curiosity in the shape of a rudiment or some modern idea not followed up. Not until the Shakespearean music is added by replacing the paraphrase with the original lines does the enchantment begin. Then you are in another world at once. When a flower girl tells a coster to hold his jaw, for nobody is listening to him, and he retorts, "Oh, you're there, are you, you beauty?" they reproduce the wit of Beatrice and Benedick exactly. But put it this way: "I wonder that you will still be talking, Signor Benedick; nobody marks you." "What! My dear Lady Disdain, are you yet living?" You are miles away from costerland at once.

When I tell you that Benedick and the coster are equally poor in thought, Beatrice and the flower girl equally vulgar in repartee, you reply that I might as well tell you that a nightingale's love is no higher than a cat's. Which is exactly what I do tell you, though the nightingale is the better musician. You will admit, perhaps, that the love of the worst human singer in the world is accompanied by a higher degree of intellectual consciousness than that of the most ravishingly melodious nightingale. Well, in just the same way there are plenty of quite second-rate writers who are abler thinkers and wits than William, though they are unable to weave his magic into the expression of their thoughts.

It is not easy to knock this into the public head, because comparatively few of Shakespeare's admirers are at all conscious that they are listening to music as they hear his phrases turn and his lines fall so fascinatingly and memorably; while we all, no matter how stupid we are, can understand his jokes and platitudes, and are flattered when we are told of the subtlety of the wit we have relished and the profundity of the thought we have fathomed. Englishmen are specially susceptible to this sort of flattery, because intellectual subtlety is not their strong point. In dealing with them you must make them believe that you are appealing to their brains when you are really appealing to their senses and feelings.

With Frenchmen the case is reversed; you must make them believe that you are appealing to their senses and feelings when you are really appealing to their brains. The Englishman, slave to every sentimental ideal and dupe of every sensuous art, will have it that his great national poet is a thinker. The Frenchman, enslaved and duped only by systems of calculation, insists on his hero being a sentimentalist and artist. That is why Shakespeare is esteemed a master mind in England and wondered at as a clumsy barbarian in France.

Love and Jealousy

Translated for The New York Times from the Russian of Nicholas Storozhenko.

(Greatest Russian authority on Shakespeare. Author of "Predecessors of Shakespeare," "Robert Greene," &c.)

A STUDY of the male and female characters created by Shakespeare, that embody the different kinds of love, will give us Shakespeare's views on love and its meaning in the existence of man. He considered it an emotion of tremendoes import, looking at it from a serious, even tragic, point of view, and regarding it as the main source of human joys and sufferings. He never allowed himself to mock the genuine emotion or deprecate its importance, and if some comical episodes can be encountered in his love dramas sometimes, it is not love but love-making that is being derided there, which Shakespeare as a supreme realist could not help deriding.

Whether he presents to us in his dramas a spiritualized passion, an instinctive irrepressible enticement, or an idealistic emotion, inspired by moral motives, Shakespeare is of the opinion that neither logical arguments nor family obligations are capable of putting out the flame of love, and that before its power they always will remain powerless. That is why we don't find in his dramas the favorite theme of other dramatists, the conflict taking place in the heart of the hero or heroine between love and family duties.

Believing in love as in an elemental but beneficial force, freshening to the spiritual atmosphere of humanity, Shakespeare ardently championed the rights of the human heart. According to Shakespeare, every one has the right of deciding for himself this most important question of one's life—the question of love. Shakespeare, defending the inalienable rights of their hearts, makes the weak lovers grow strong, the gentle inflexible.

Creating a whole row of bright characters in whose lives love was the climax, Shakespeare showed that his blessing will always rest on this holiday of youth. Whenever the rights of the heart clash with social inequality the poet is on the side of the first. One can see it from the way he paints the heroes defending those rights, and from his deep sympathy with their frequently tragic ends.

In his love dramas Shakespeare created women as his chief characters, for he considered woman more capable than man of self-sacrifice in the name of love. But in his jealousy dramas he gave the first place to man. This is not due to the fact that he thought women incapable of strong fits of jealousy, but most likely because jealousy, as an egotistic emotion, is more natural in man, in whom it is related to the feeling of violated honor. Jealousy is different not only in different races, but also in different individuals. As a true artist, Shakespeare does not separate jealousy from the character of the person affected by it. Othello is not only a husband poisoned by jealousy, killing an unjustly suspected wife; he is a character original in other respects also, interesting, surpassing the limits of his dramatic function. In his person Shakespeare gave us a type quite often found among military heroes. In spite of his great mind, courage, military genius, he is but a child in life.

A study of the types of the jealous characters drawn by Shakespeare in his dramas devoted to the psychology of jealousy will lead us to the conclusion that Shakespeare discriminated between the jealousy resulting from the natural fear of losing or being disillusioned of one's beloved and the jealousy originating in envy and petty egotism, inherent suspiciousness, and a vulgar view of women. The best expression of the former category is Othello, of the latter Iago.

Maude Adams
I pray you, do not fall in love with me, For I am falser than vows made in wine ✍ ✍ ✍
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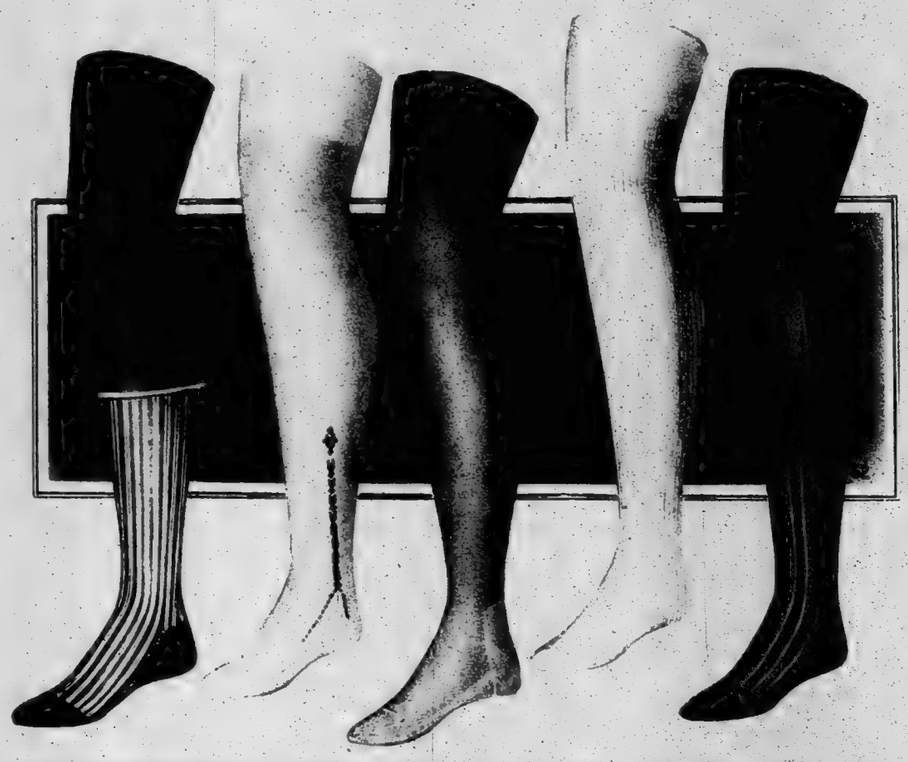

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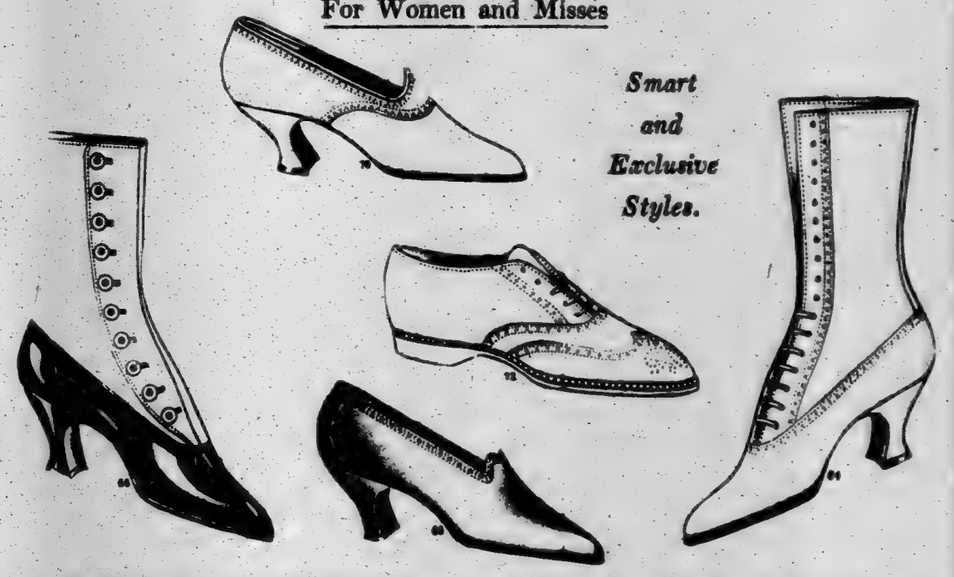

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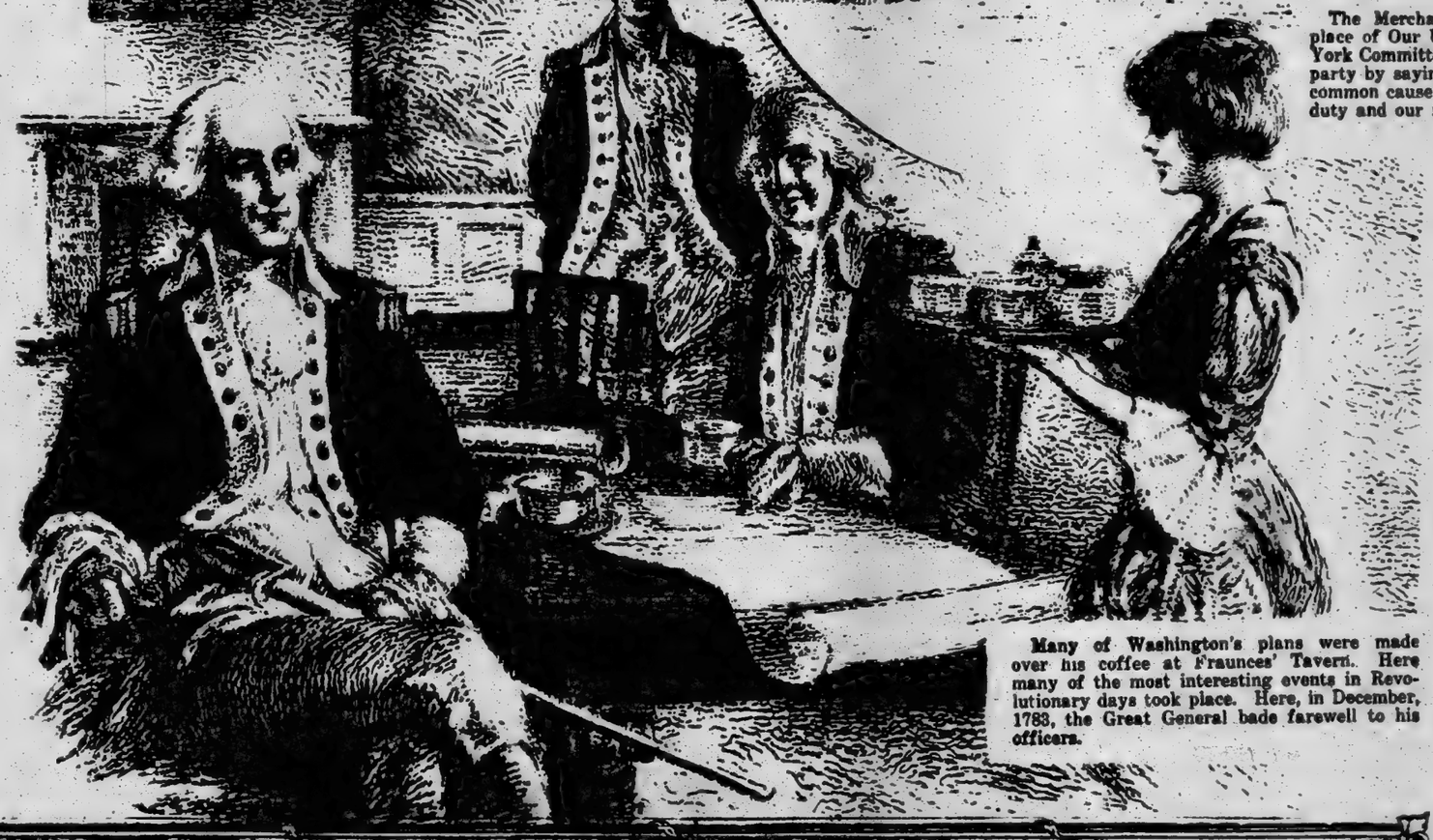

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Today coffee still plays its important part in the life of our country. It is still over a demi-tasse that the affairs of the world are discussed.

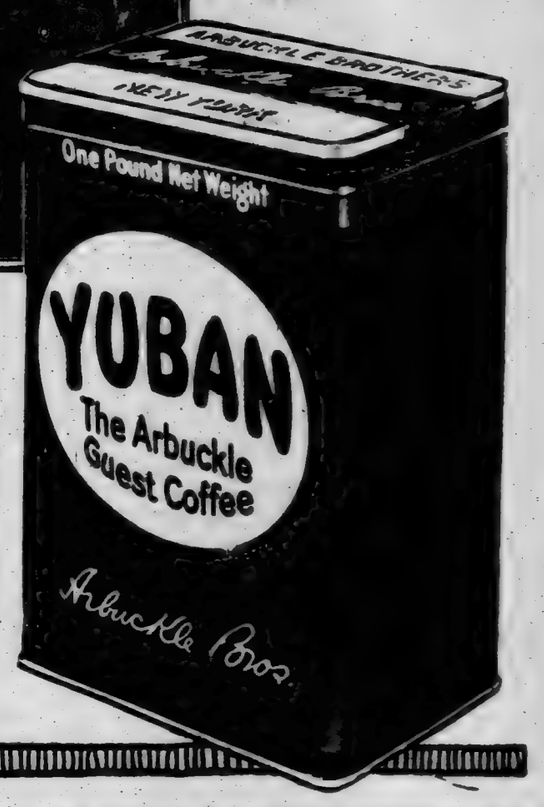

Later in the evening, Captain Ketelas, of the "Bachelors," might drop around with some of his crew, which was composed of the very cream of fashion—for in those days every young blood of any consequence went a-privateering. Even cock fighting and horse racing were neglected, the better "to annoy and harass his Majesty's enemies." Governor De Lancey, in 1758, wrote that "the country is drained of men by almost a kind of madness to go a-privateering."

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The New York Times

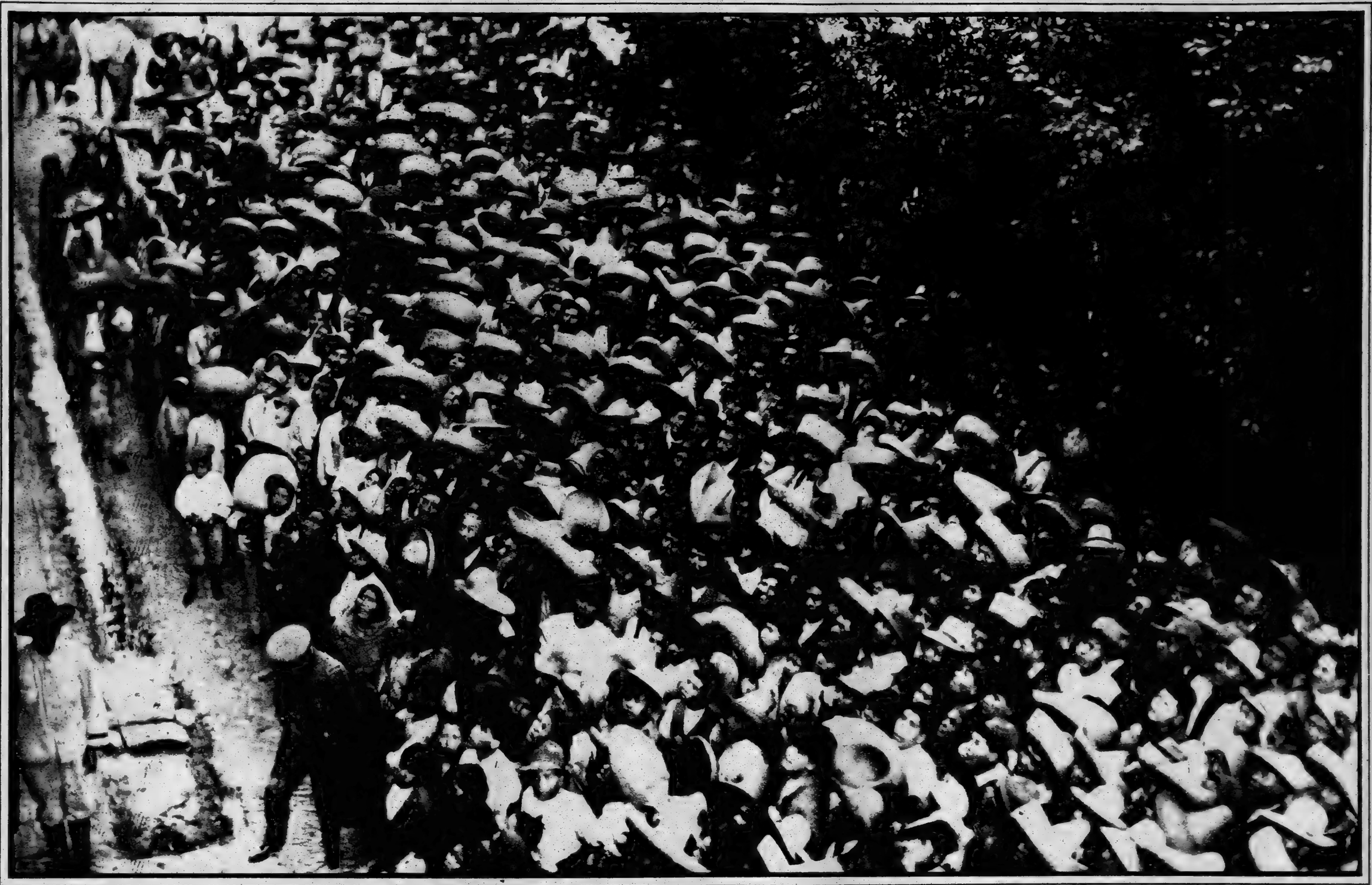

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

MEXICAN CROWD IN QUERETARO, PROVISIONAL CAPITAL OF MEXICO, EAGERLY LISTENING TO THE CARRANZA GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE VILLA RAID ON COLUMBUS, N. M., AND THE DECISION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO HUNT HIM DOWN ON MEXICAN TERRITORY.

JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY,
Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in wig and fancy dress ball costume.

THIRD FIELD HOSPITAL LEAVING COLUMBUS, N. M., TO JOIN GENERAL PERSHING'S EXPEDITION AGAINST VILLA

SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES MOUNTED ARTILLERY STRUGGLING ACROSS THE MEXICAN DES ERT. THE MULES OFTEN SINKING TO THEIR KNEES IN THE DES ERT SAND.
(Photos © by International Film Service.)

EXPLOSION OF THE TORPEDO FIRED AGAINST A VESSEL BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE.
(Photograph by the Berliner Illustrations-Gesellschaft, from Feature Photo Service.)

GIRL STUDENTS OF THE OGONTZ FINISHING SCHOOL, NEAR PHILADELPHIA, WHO ARE ALREADY PREPARED FOR WAR.
This Is Said to be the Only Regiment of Girls in the United States. They Are Here Shown Passing in Review Before Colonel T. D. Landon, U. S. A., Their Military Instructor.

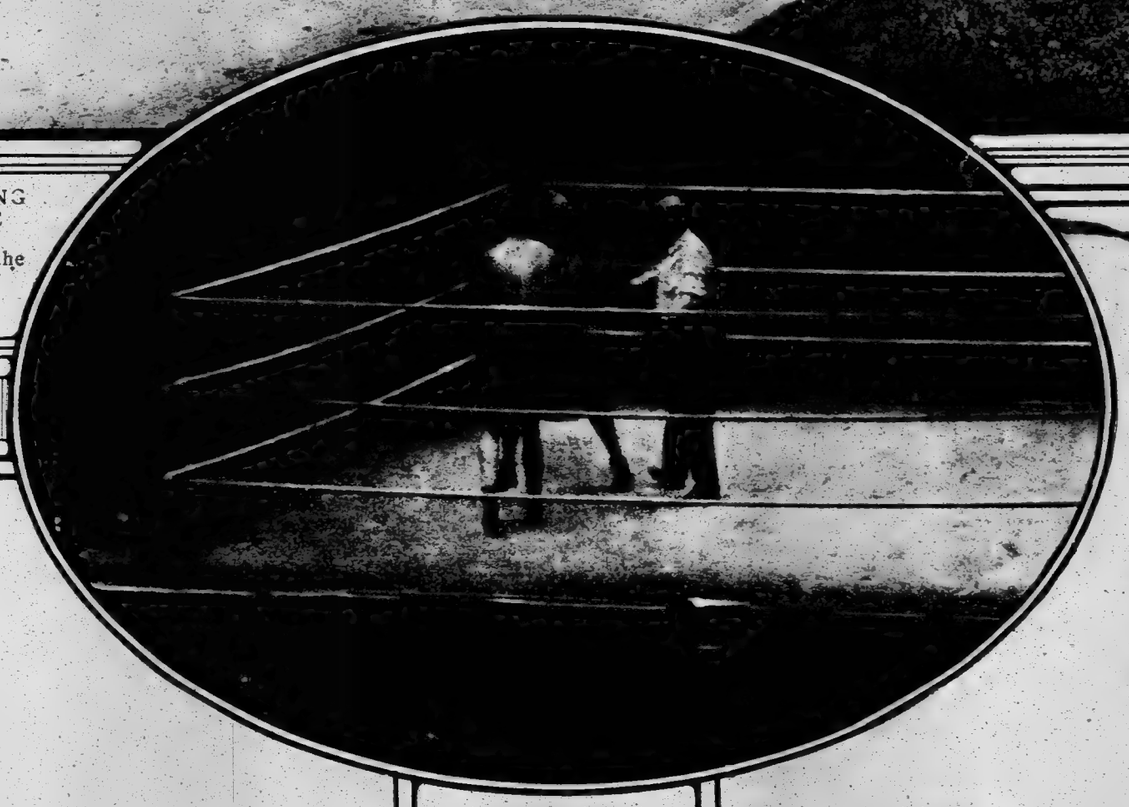

Willard and Moran, in the Ten-Round Bout at Madison Square Garden, Coming to a Clinch After the Exchange of Hard Blows to Body. Referee White Is Approaching to Break the Clinch. The Photograph Well Shows the Relative Sizes of the Two Men.
(Photo © by International Film Service.)

EDITH GOULD, AND HER SISTER, GLORIA,
Daughters of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Enjoying One of the Last of the Season's Snows.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)

MISS RENA MAITLAND,
A Daring Equestrienne from Michigan, Escaping Unharmed After Having Been Unseated by Her Mount "Hato."
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

SCENE ON THE GOLF COURSE AT PINEHURST, N. C., WITH SIX PLAYERS CONTESTING, FIVE OF WHOM HOLD CHAMPIONSHIP HONORS.
They Are: Jesse Guilford, Manchester, N. H.; E. C. Beall, Uniontown; Philip Carter (Putting), Mason Phelps, Chicago; Charles Skehens, Woods Hole, and Franklin Dyer, Montclair. The Last Figure on the Green, at the Right, Is That of "Doc" Nelson, Official Scorekeeper. Secretary of State Robert Lansing Can be Seen on the Extreme Left. *(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)*

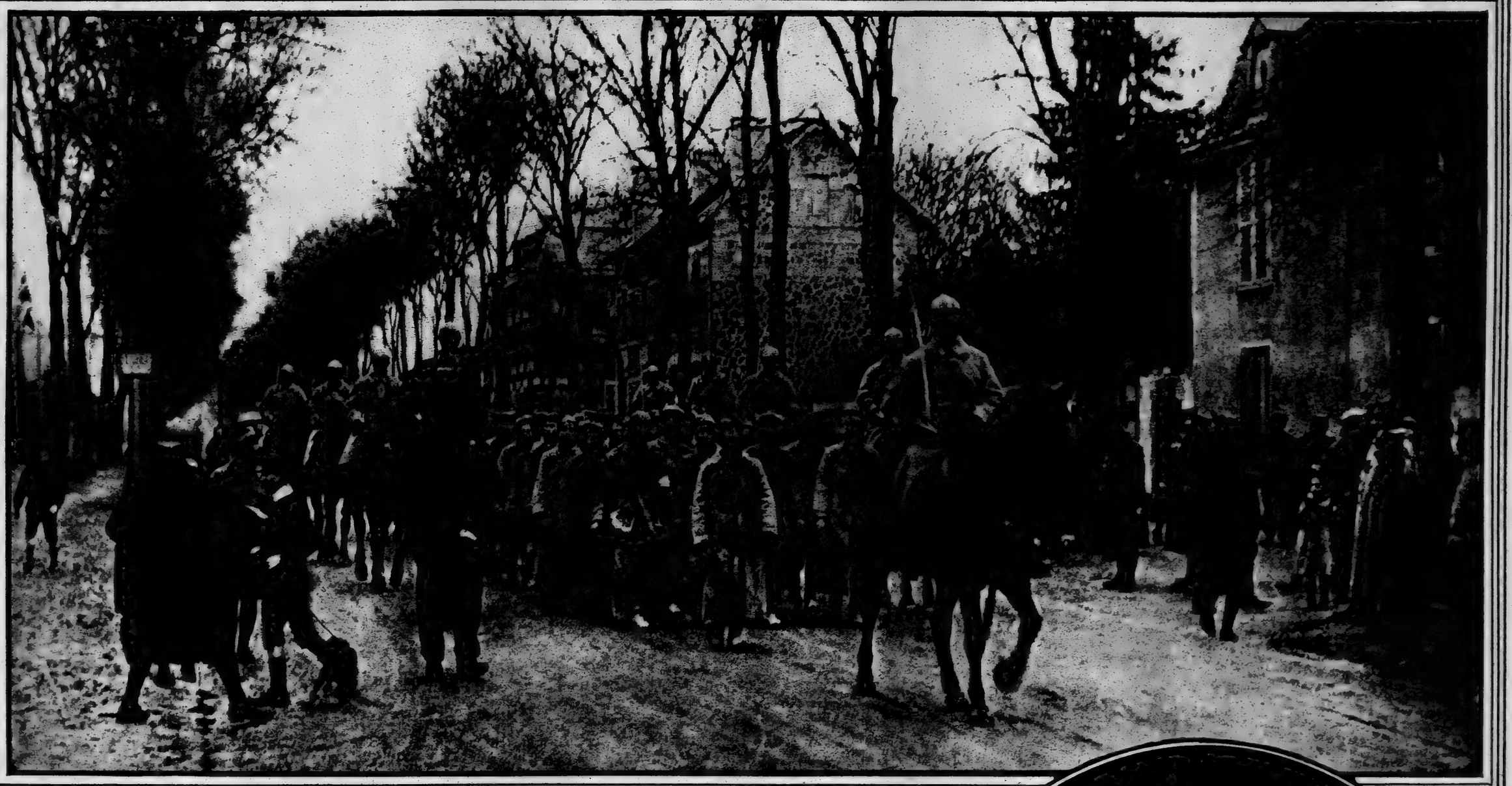

FRENCH CAVALRYMEN BRINGING IN GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED WHILE CHARGING THE FRENCH LINE BEFORE VERDUN.
(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

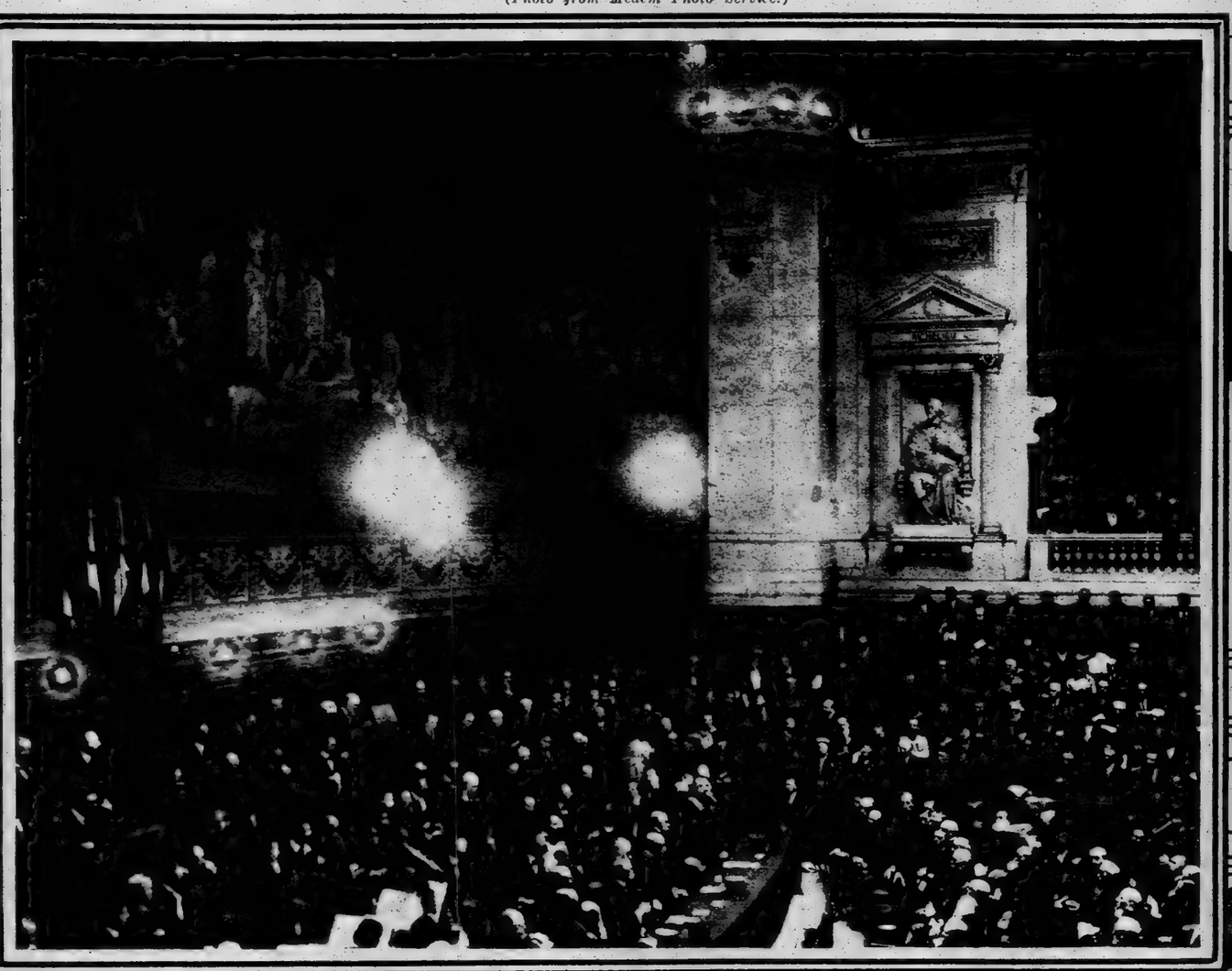

(Photo from Universal Press Syndicate.)

King Ferdinand I. of the Bulgarians, in the uniform of an Austrian Field Marshal, received by Archduke Frederick at the Austrian Headquarters in Serbia

DELEGATES TO THE FRANCO-BELGIAN FETE, GIVEN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PRESIDENT POINCARE, MEETING AT THE SORBONNE.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

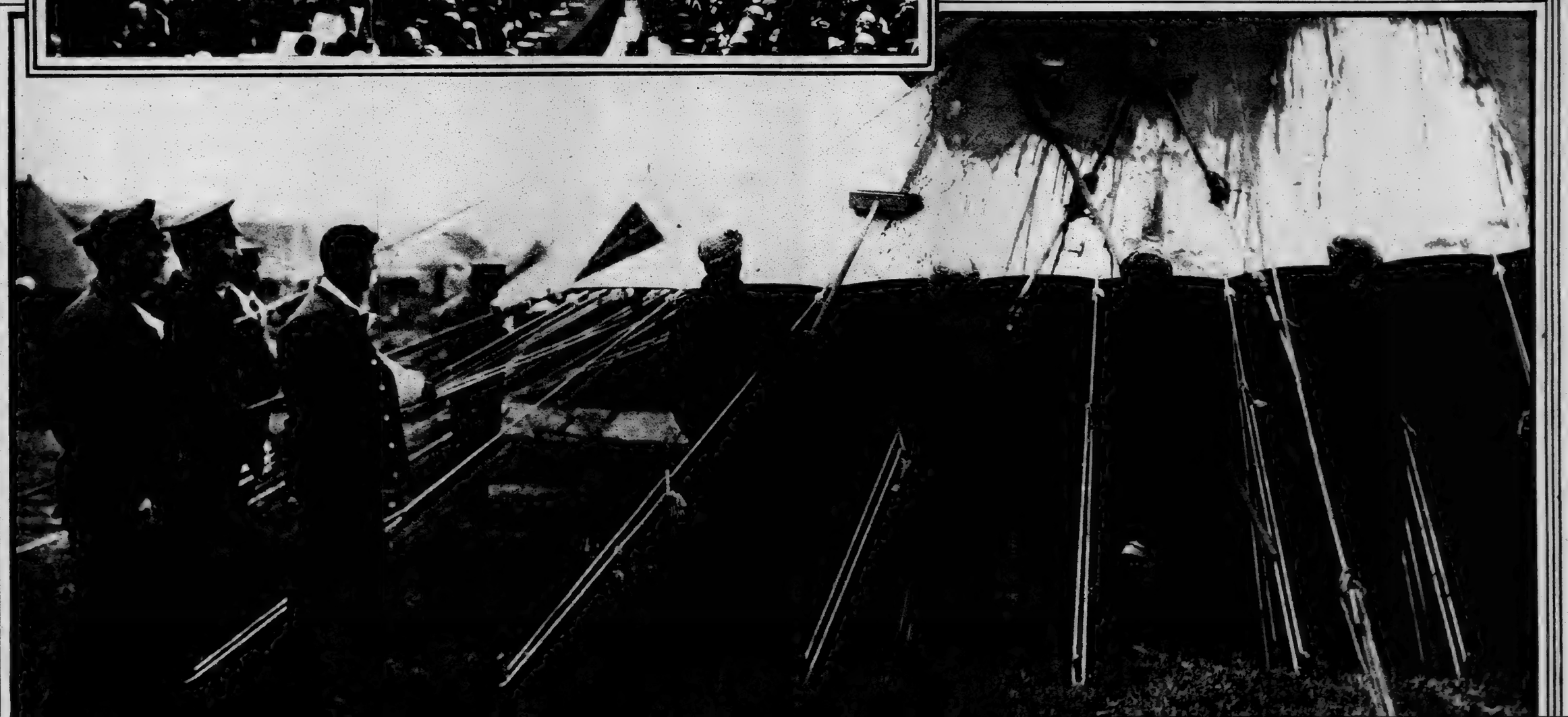

VICTIMS OF THE EXPLOSION WHICH WRECKED THE GREAT MUNITIONS PLANT AT ST. DENIS HONORED WITH A NATIONAL FUNERAL IN PARIS.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

THOMAS A. WISE AS SIR JOHN FALSTAFF
In "The Merry Wives of Windsor," at the Criterion Theatre.
(Photo by White.)

Percy Mackaye, Author of the Shakespeare Masque, Supervising a Rehearsal of the Masque in the City College Stadium, Where It Is to be Given the Last Week in May.

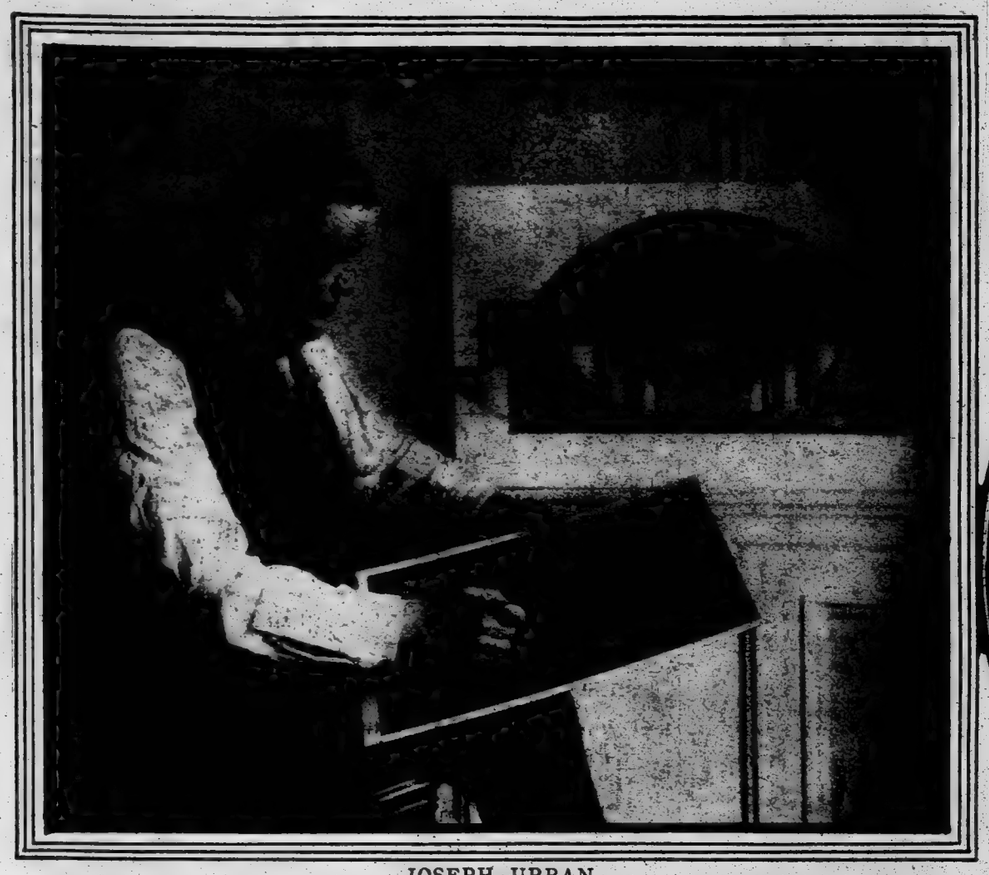

JOSEPH URBAN
In his New York Studio working on the scenes for the Shakespeare Masque to be given in the City College Stadium in May.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)

SIR HERBERT TREE AS CARDINAL WOLSEY IN A SCENE FROM "HENRY VIII.," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.
(Photos by White.)

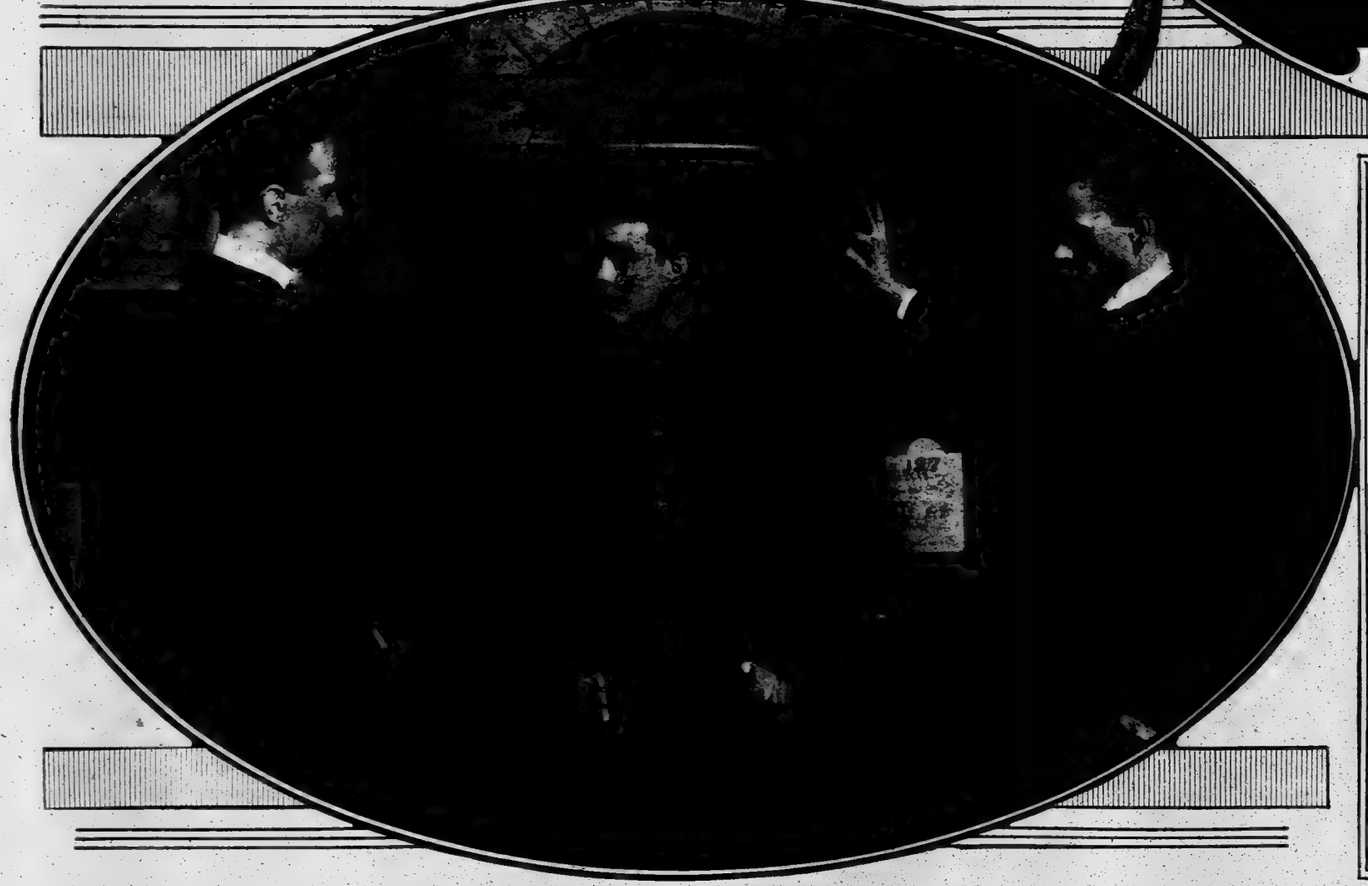

A SCENE FROM "JUSTICE,"
With, from left to right, Rupert Harvey, John Barrymore, and John S. O'Brien. This John Galsworthy play will open at the Candler Theatre tomorrow evening.

GEORGE M. COHAN, JR., OUT FOR A "DRIVE" IN THE PARK ON THE FIRST WARM DAY OF SPRING.
(Photo © American Press Assn.)

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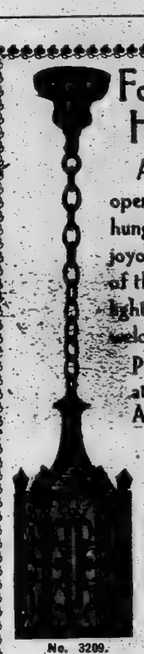

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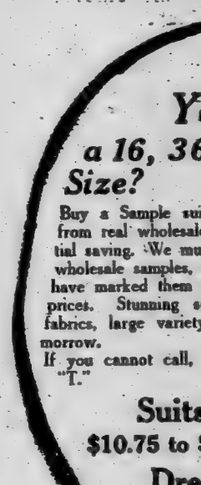

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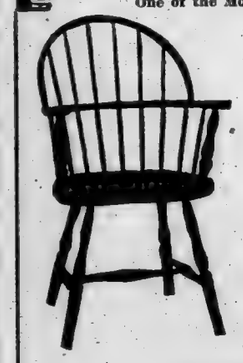

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Waltham Bracelet Watch, $7.50

Full 7 Jewel Waltham Movement with 20-year Gold Filled Case and Extension Bracelet. Works and case are covered by our full guarantee.

This is a standard Waltham watch and retails throughout the country for $15.00. No C.O.D. or Mail Orders filled. *You must see this watch to appre-*

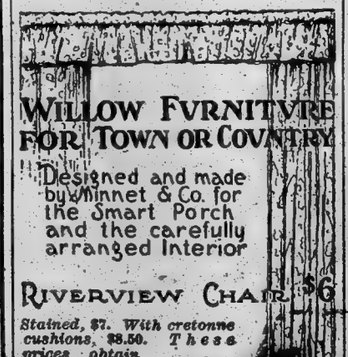

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TRANSFORMATION SIMPLEX

A revelation to women with straight, thin or gray hair. Light and airy with a perpetual loose wave.

It provides a charming coiffure that is never disarranged and cannot be detected—it saves your hair from the injurious effects of curling.

The Simplex may be dressed in any style. A visit to our parlors will convince you of the superiority of our goods.

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Dale fixtures so unmistakably show highest quality of material, talented craftsmanship & originality of ideas—that we cannot too often explain our low prices. We sell from our own factory direct to you. There are no in-between profits to charge to the consumer—and a 20 to 35% reduction in price becomes possible, and is but natural.

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or, better still, call at our showrooms. Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table, and Floor Lamps.

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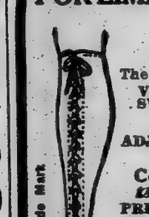

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The Ideal Support for VARICOSE VEINS, SWOLLEN LIMBS. SANITARY, WASHABLE, ADJUSTABLE, laces like a legging.

Cool, Comfortable NO RUBBER

PRICE $1.75 each, or two for the same limb $3 postpaid. Send for

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Dame Fashion's Decree

A forearm and underarm as smooth and soft as your cheek.

For decades famous beauties have been using No. 4711 Depilatory as the easiest and safest method for removing superfluous hair. And you, too, will find it eminently satisfactory for attaining a skin clear and smooth and free from hair.

Made and guaranteed by the manufacturers of the world-famous

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IN ALL ITS PERFECTED DETAILS. Porcelain work a specialty. Restoration of shade, shape and general appearance of natural tooth accomplished. We special-

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Plant Gladiolus in Separate Colors. Make sure to get the color you like. It's awfully disappointing to find only a few of your favorite color when you want a lot; and you run that risk by buying mixed colors. The varieties offered today are the world-known America, deep soft pink; Augusta, white; Baron Hulot, indigo blue; Princeps, dazzling scarlet; Hollandia, soft nankeen rose; Halley, salmon; Beauty, rose—each one the best in their class and color, all largest flowering. The bulbs are sound and healthy, sure to bloom, of the same quality as everything we sell. None better. Price is 40c. per doz.; $2.50 per 100; $1.35 per 50, and includes postage. You can make your own selection, but not less than 3 of a kind and one dozen in all can

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To Show That You Can Surprisingly Improve Your Appearance, I WILL GIVE YOU A 50c BOX OF FACE POWDER and Lend You Awhile My Full Three-Part Course of Instruction on "HOW TO BECOME BEAUTIFUL, FASCINATING AND ATTRACTIVE," as explained below FREE

With this Course in your hands, you can almost immediately increase your beauty and attractiveness, no matter what your age. The author is herself a living example of what she teaches, having won two international Beauty Prizes, one in Paris and one in England. Read article below and send free coupon today.

By Mlle. Simone Mareix.

How often have you looked in the mirror and said to yourself, "I wish I knew just how to have a perfect complexion, a smooth, soft skin, an abundance of wavy hair, well arched eyebrows, long curly lashes, and that fascinating presence which wins such admiration."

Nature intended every woman to be as beautiful as she can make herself. But success depends in knowing just how to go about it in the Right Way. Of course you want to know the Right Way. Then read.

I should certainly never have been able to win two International Beauty Prizes unless I had known the Right Way, and it is this which I give you in detail in my Three-Part Course of Instruction. You will find there the "Why" and the "What to do," and the "How" on every conceivable subject relating to the improvement of your appearance. I will tell you the real secrets which I employed on myself, and scores of other such valuable aids to beauty that many who had given up ever looking fresh and youthful again now say my Course has been worth hundreds of dollars to them. If you would like to read my Course and avail yourself of my free face powder offer—simply cut out and send me the coupon below. **SEND NO MONEY**—not even a postage stamp. Keep the Course for three days after you receive it, and try the beauty secrets contained therein, and if at the end of that time you are convinced that it will wonderfully aid you in making yourself more beautiful, youthful, fascinating, and attractive and you wish to retain it, send me $1.10. Otherwise return the Course and you will owe me nothing. **I will also send you, absolutely free, six packets containing six different colors of wonderful silk-meshed face powder**—three of Poudre Petalias and three of Poudre Fascination—so that you may select the one best suited to your skin and complexion. Then, if you decide to keep the Course, you can let me know the kind and color you prefer and I will send you a regular 50c box free.

Do not decide as to whether you want my Course or not from the short description given in this paper, but send for it and look it over at my expense, then decide. The information you will receive from reading it and the free six packets of powder which I send you with the Course will certainly far more than compensate you for your trouble in writing. Address Mlle. Simone Mareix, Dept. 923J, 20 West 22d St., New York. Be sure to cut out and **mail the free face powder and beauty coupon below today.**

Partial List of What This Course Tells You

How to:
—Make yourself look years younger.
—Whiten, soften, beautify and refine the skin.
—Overcome a **shiny nose.**
—Beautify your eyebrows and eyelashes and thereby make your eyes more alluring.
—Make your hair beautiful, soft, and fluffy, and keep it in curl for practically a week at a time.
—Give your neck a beautiful appearance, tone up a flabby skin.
—Overcome rough, red, chapped hands and keep them beautiful, soft, and white, even when doing housework.
—Hints to wives in regard to husbands. How to acquire a charming personality; how to dress economically and attractively, etc., etc.

Free Face Powder and Beauty Book Coupon

SEND NO MONEY—merely cut out and mail this coupon with your name and address to Mlle. Simone Mareix, 20 West 22d St., Dept. 923K, New York. By return mail you will receive six packets of face powder FREE and my course of Beauty Instruction on approval.

Name .....

Address .....

NOTE:—Both **Poudre Fascination** and **Poudre Petalias** TOKALON Products are creations of Virgil of Paris, whose name is well known throughout France for his remarkable creations for preserving the beauty and youthful appearance of women, and for beautifying their skins and complexions. They are for sale by Macy, Abraham & Straus, Liggett's, Riker-Hegeman and all leading Drug and Department Stores at 50c. per box.

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At Big Reductions

Largest assortment in the world to select from. The sensational reductions apply to 75 different kinds of Brand New Hand Power and Electric Vacuum Cleaners of the latest models. Every known make of Cleaners is on our price lists.

NOTHING RESERVED

Our enormous purchases from manufacturers enable us to buy "right," and our plan of selling

DIRECT TO YOU

saves you the big commissions usually paid to agents, canvassers and small dealers. In addition to saving you money we give you service, part of which consists of advising you impartially.

ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS

	FORMER PRICE.	SALE PRICE.
Imperial 1916 Model C	$35.00	$24.75
Frantz Premier	27.50	22.75
Western Electric No. 11	32.50	26.75
Eureka Electric	40.00	29.50
Magic	38.00	29.50
Baby Hoover	40.00	32.75

HAND POWER CLEANERS

	FORMER PRICE.	SALE PRICE.
Duntley Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper	$8.00	$3.95
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P. & W. Cleaners reduced to $2.75

SEND NO MONEY NOW Just send coupon for free copy of "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner." It contains much valuable advice, and may save you from making a bad mistake. When we send it we will send you COMPLETE Price List and will tell you about our **Free Trial Offer.** Special attention to out-of-town mail orders and inquiries for information. We pay all express charges. Send coupon now—TO-DAY.

In connection with above sale of new Cleaners we are having a sale on agents' samples, shop-worn, and used Cleaners. These Cleaners will be sold only to customers calling at our 42d St. offices. Prices as follows:
Arnold Electric was $35, now $7. Magic Electric was $38, now $13.
Richmond Electric was $35, now $10. Monarch Electric was $75, now $29.
Eureka Electric was $35, now $13. Duntley Electric was $75, now $35.
Frantz Premier Electric was $25, now $12. Many others, fully guaranteed.
We Rent, Repair, and Exchange All Makes of Cleaners.

Muenzen Specialty Co.

131 W. 42d St., One Flight Up. Between Broadway & Sixth Ave. Phone 6310-6311 Bry't.

Downtown Branch Booth 53, Hudson Term'l Concourse 30 Church St.

No. 13. Muenzen Specialty Co., 131 W. 42nd

Send me pamphlet entitled "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner" and your complete price list of sale prices on Vacuum Cleaners, to be operated by (state whether electric or hand)

..... Power

Name .....

Address .....

for Good FURNITURE go to Worth GOLDBURG'S Class

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
HEART OF THE BRONX AND YONKERS

FOUR-PIECE QUEEN ANNE BED ROOM SUITE IN GENUINE AMERICAN WALNUT..... $195.00

Four (4) piece Queen Anne American Walnut Bed Room Suite, superbly constructed and handsomely finished; consisting of Dresser 50" wide, with French plate mirror 30"x40"; Chiffonier 42" wide, Dressing Table 40" wide, with triplicate mirror and Bed to match. Special for one week only, *$195.00*

Open Evenings—Three Big Stores.

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FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 Fifth Avenue

"CLARE"

"PIOE"

"CLARE"

This charming and distinctive blouse is one of the very latest creations from the "Rue de la Paix."

Value Extraordinaire.

$5.90

It is fashioned from a superior quality of imported Georgette Crepe, with charming and artistic cape effect over shoulder and most bewitching wide collar. Cleverly hemstitched. The twentieth century sleeve has a most artistic cuff to match. The front is closed with four beautiful imported buttons, also ribbon.

Colors:—White, Flesh, Rose, American Beauty, Chartreux, Rookie, Navy Blue and Black.

Sizes 32 to 46.

"PIOE"

A Silhouette of distinctiveness.

This exquisite French creation is most charming.

Value Extraordinaire.

$5.90

Made from a splendid quality of Georgette Crepe. It has a most delightful innovation front, with buttons on either shoulder and a very handsome overfrill falling in exquisite folds. Has lovely tailored sleeve with individual cuff.

Colors:—White, Flesh, Rose, American Beauty, Chartreux, Rookie, Navy Blue and Black.

Sizes 32 to 46.

These blouses are unquestionably the greatest values we have ever offered.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

HAND WROUGHT SILVER

Cheese Scoop, $1.75
Bon Bon Spoon, 3.00
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Cream Ladle, 3.00

Also a fascinating line of individually designed, hand-hammered Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Flatware, Salad Bowls, Pitchers, etc., wrought in our own craftshops and sold *direct* to customer at manufacturers' prices. These—with scores of other exquisite pieces, fully described in our catalog—

"YE BOOKE OF HAND-WROUGHT SILVER." Sent FREE.

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GLASSBERG SHORT VAMP SHOES

We Show Only the Latest Styles

In Gray Suede, White Calf and Gray Kid

Here's a shoe that makes your foot look smaller. You can wear it and be sure it's the latest style. Send for Catalog T.

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Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

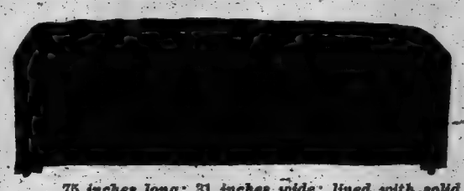

$21.50 in cretonne or denim.

75 inches long; 31 inches wide; lined with solid cedar.

When You Put Away Your Winter Things—

You will appreciate the value of a Cedar-Lined Couch to store your furs, winter clothing and blankets.

The Couch is big and roomy. It is comfortable, too, with its deeply upholstered spring top.

Chairs of Favorite Types

Certain styles may come and go, but others, like these, are always in favor. Especially at such prices.

Both are Mahogany.

$22.00 in denim — *The Windsor $9.50*

W. A. Hathaway Company
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"Furniture of the Better Kind."

Chauffeurs' Outfits

Special AT $43.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

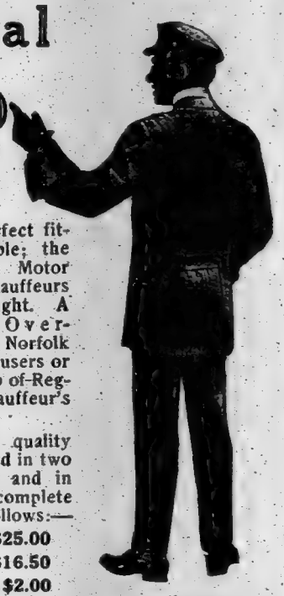

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality wodsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete **$43.50**, or, as follows:—

Overcoat . **$25.00**
Suit . . **$16.50**
Cap . . **$2.00**

Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—**$23.50.**

Other Outfits of Better Grade at **$57.50, $75.00** and **$125.00**
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—**$20** and **$22**

Motor Apparel Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Correct Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

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"For the Woman who cares"

PLEXO INCOMPARABLE CREAMS

These two essential creams are scientifically prepared to be used in conjunction with each other. They will produce results obtainable in no other way. 25c and 50c.

Greaseless Cream
Protects the skin from chap and wind burn; imparts to the complexion the velvety bloom of youth.

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Purest of Cold Creams.
Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities; will give the pure, clear complexion of perfect beauty.

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—Imparts that soft, pearly white tone to arms, throat and shoulders. Unsurpassed for the evening toilette and dansant. *DOES NOT RUB OFF* and absolutely defies detection. Easily applied with a damp sponge. An absolutely harmless cream—contains no lead, mercury or other dangerous chemicals. 35c. Per Tube.

At Drug and Department Stores.

PARKER'S METHOD OF HAIR TREATMENT

is insurance against thin and impoverished hair. Itching, oily and scaly conditions cause falling hair; incipient grayness and baldness successfully treated. Results simply phenomenal.

Send today for free booklet "T." "Healthy Hair—How to Get and Keep It."

JANE COWL says: Dear Mr. Parker—Let me thank you for the most beneficial treatments my hair has ever had. All good wishes to you.

You Can Have Luxuriant Hair!
By Proper Stimulation and Nourishment to the scalp and especially the hair. HERBEX accomplishes this; it has done it for 39 years. Send description of your hair trouble. I will advise what tonic to use, and how.

FRANK PARKER
Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST.
51 WEST 37TH ST., N. Y.

The Perfect Dry Cleaner for Home Use

Putnam Dry-Cleaner is to gasoline what soap is to water. It thoroughly cleans and renovates. Will not injure most delicate fabrics—change color or shape—cause shrinkage or wrinkling. Especially prepared for home use. Process is simple and quick—saves time and costs only a small fraction of what the dry-cleaner would charge. Ask your Druggist—25c. and 50c. If he can't supply you, we will send bottle, postpaid, for 25c. Monroe Drug Co., Dept. V, Quincy, Ill.

FREE booklet—"The Secret of Dry Cleaning"—also calendar.

PUTNAM DRY-CLEANER

The Original and Genuine
Sold by all Riker Stores.

For the WOMAN OF FASHION — C/B — The STANDARD EVERYWHERE

A La Spirite CORSETS

GRACE

Did you ever stop to think how much grace of carriage—that indescribable charm which is conspicuous only by its absence—is determined by the corset? You can find a corset which will be perfect as to style—perfect as to workmanship—and perfect as to fit—in the C/B a la Spirite. Such a corset will contribute much to charm, which all women must necessarily desire.

GOLD MEDAL PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

WHETHER YOU HAVE a hundred or a thousand dollars to spend for a suite of furniture, you will get better value HERE, dollar for dollar, than in any uptown shop.

¶ Our location makes possible many savings by which you can benefit.

Queen Anne, American *Burl Walnut, 10 pieces. Buffet 66 in. long..... **$275**

*NOTE—Burl is the most beautiful part of a perfect walnut tree.

KELLNER BROS.
S. E. Cor. 15th St. & 6th Ave.
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The Cream of Royalty — Violet (Voo-lay) Paris

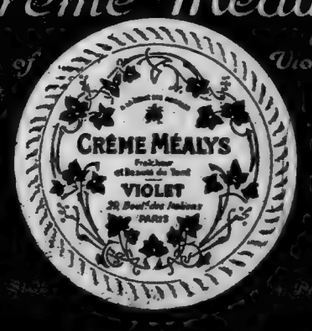

Sold at the better shops or sent direct by Méalys, New York.

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Special discount on any layette purchased in this specialty shop. Baby's daily necessities at popular prices.

This week's special:
French Cap of fine batiste, handmade; all sizes. 75c.

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Save your strength. O'Sullivan's Heels of New Live Rubber absorb the shocks that wear you out.

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America's Foremost Specialists

Misses' Coats

Suitable for Women to 36 Bust Measure

No. 96—Misses' Box Pleated Coat of Wool Velour Check; detachable collar of Faille Silk in Rose, Tan, Green, Copen or White; yoke and sleeves lined..... **10.75**

No. 98—Misses' Sport Coat of Corduroy, in Rose, Copen, Tan and White; self convertible collar; Peau de Cygne lined..... **15.00**

Freight Blockade Lifted!

We are now completing our

Special "EXPORT" Sale

Our special sale of last fall was terminated because Refrigerators en route from our factory were tied up in the freight yards outside of this city in one of the worst freight blockades New York has ever known.

Deliveries gradually have been made by the railroad companies, until now we are in position to offer at special price the remainder of our overstock of superb Refrigerators, which were built for shipment abroad but which we declined to ship on account of the unusual export conditions obtaining during the past few months.

Here is your opportunity to secure at a price which probably never again will be offered one of the world-famous

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATORS

—the standard of the world today in scientific refrigerator construction. The dining cars and refrigerator cars on practically every railroad in the land are equipped with the Bohn Syphon. The Refrigerators for home use are constructed on the same principle of rapidly circulating dry, pure, cold air, with consequent smallest ice consumption, lowest temperature (40°) of any refrigerator built, and complete absence of contaminating odors, etc. The baby's milk remains sweet and pure in a Bohn, and there is no risk of malaria or typhoid.

REDUCTIONS AVERAGE 25%
from list prices.

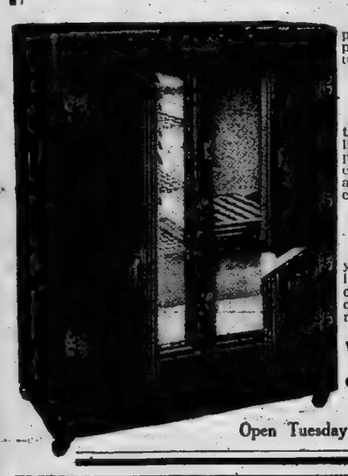

All sizes, in both wood and white porcelain exteriors, are reduced in price during this sale. The saving to you averages 25 per cent.

A RARE BARGAIN

Our popular Model 42 (here illustrated), 3 doors, size 37x21x46 inches, lined with genuine steel-fused white porcelain enamel, (*not paint,*) ice capacity 100 lbs., list price $56, is an exceptional bargain at the special price of $42.

For Future Delivery

On a small deposit we will hold your Refrigerator for future delivery. If you cannot call, write or telephone for our handsome catalog. Remember, we are the manufacturers, not middlemen.

White Enamel Refrigerator Co. of N. Y., 53 West 42d St.
(Phone Bryant 7817)

Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings Until 10.

Furniture of Distinction

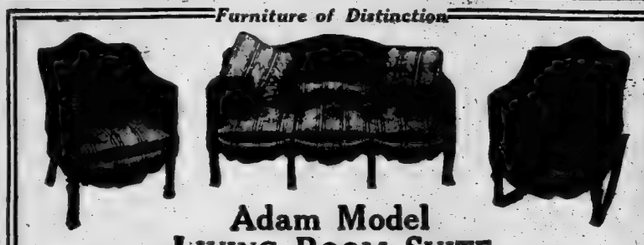

Adam Model
LIVING ROOM SUITE

The 3 piece suite illustrated above is made of solid Mahogany. Antique finish. Covered with first quality silk or velour. Upholstered on tempered steel springs. Arms double cane. Length of sofa 5 ft. 8 in.

Price of Suite—including 4 Pillows and Roll, **$165**

Please note that the price is a very special one. Correspondingly low prices throughout our entire stock of Bedroom, Dining Room, and Other Living Room furniture.

49-51 W. 23d St. Geiger & Braverman FURNITURE CO. Est. 1893

Our Folder on Request

HOW TO WASH WOOLENS
—BLANKETS, SWEATERS, BABIES' WOOLENS

Wool is made up of fibers, each one of which is covered with scales, like fish scales.

When you rub or twist woolens, in washing, these tiny scales interlock—the fibers draw up, and the fabric "mats."

With Lux No Rubbing is Necessary

Lux—pure essence of soap in flakes—melts completely the moment hot water is poured on it. Let woolens soak in this hot, rich, soapy solution for a few minutes, then stir them about in the lather gently, and dip them up and down repeatedly. Rinse thoroughly in three relays of water of the same temperature in which you washed them, dry on a bright, sunny day, and you have snow white, fluffy woolens as fleecy and soft as on the day you bought them!

Wonderful Results!

Try Lux. Try it with hot water! No matter what soap you use now—see for yourself what a remarkable difference Lux makes—judge for yourself. Until you try Lux, you will never believe it possible to get such wonderful results. Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.

LUX 10¢
WON'T SHRINK WOOLENS

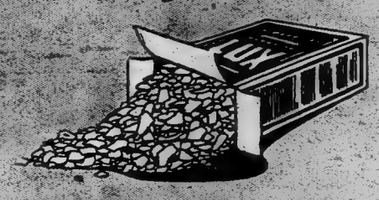

How to rouse a sluggish skin

A dull, sallow, lifeless complexion has several causes. Whatever the cause in *your* case, your skin needs *stimulating*. The following treatment is the most effective you can use.

Just before retiring, wash your face and neck with plenty of Woodbury's Facial Soap and hot water. If your skin has been badly neglected, rub a generous lather thoroughly into the pores using an upward and outward motion, until the skin feels somewhat sensitive. After this, rinse well in warm, then in cold water. Then rub your skin for five minutes with a lump of ice and dry carefully.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of an authority on the skin and its needs. This treatment with it cleanses the pores, brings the blood to the face and stimulates the fine muscular fibres of the skin. You can feel the difference the first time you use it—a promise of that lovelier complexion which the steady use of Woodbury's always brings.

Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in greater New York and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.

Leonard's

Just West of 5th Ave.

24 West 39th Street, N. Y.

Distinctive apparel—very moderate prices—personal attention

Dresses, 12.75 to 62.50
Suits, 16.50 to 75.00
Coats, 10.75 to 42.50, etc.,

of distinction for the smartly gowned woman—presenting the best inspirations of the leading Paris houses and clever originations of our own. Copies, adaptations, or individual designs to order on short notice.

Everything made on the premises and sold direct at manufacturers' prices.

Special attention to large or **STOUT FIGURES**

Also inconspicuously smart and exclusive interpretations of the mode to meet every need of the mother-to-be—

MATERNITY
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Corsets, etc.

Fashion Books Free—Write Dept. R-5 and state whether you want Regular, Stout, or Maternity Books.

Hand-tailored Suit of finest Men's Wear Serge.

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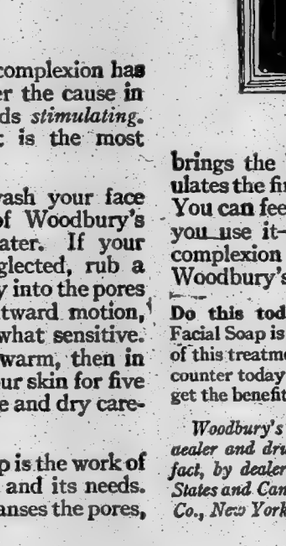

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The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
SECTION SIX SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1916 SIXTEEN PAGES

OUR MEXICAN PROBLEM

As Viewed Fifty Years Ago

By the Emperor Maximilian

Hitherto Unpublished Narrative, by Famous Confederate General Magruder, of Timely Interest Today

By Gen. John Bankhead Magruder

Aside from its interest as a record of a remarkable experience, the hitherto unpublished document presented herewith, written by the well-known Confederate General, John Bankhead Magruder, possesses an additional value to Americans at the present moment on account of the judgments passed both by its author and by the Emperor Maximilian on the problems of Mexico, especially in their relation to the United States. Though written some fifty years ago, the statements of the ill-fated monarch and the gallant Confederate soldier read as if they had been penned with the present complicated American-Mexican situation before the eyes of the writer.

The account of General Magruder's adventures in the service of Maximilian, as published here for the first time, was written by the General himself shortly after his return from Mexico, following the close of the civil war. It is printed in the form used by General Magruder as a lecture, with only a certain amount of necessary abbreviation.

Before assuming command of the Confederate forces in Texas, General Magruder, as readers of civil war history know, had won distinction, especially at the outset of the Peninsula campaign and at the battles of Gaines's Mill, Savage's Station, and Malvern Hill. After taking command in Texas, his aggressive operations against the Union troops resulted in the recapture of Galveston. He died in 1871, not long after his return from Mexico.

General Magruder had exceptional opportunities for becoming acquainted with the Emperor Maximilian, and his estimates of that unfortunate ruler and his policies are of remarkable interest just now.

As a young soldier Magruder served with the American forces which occupied Mexico City in 1847.

General John Bankhead Magruder

EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN

FOR two years before the termination of the civil war I commanded in Texas. The surrender of General Lee in April, 1865, followed by that of General Johnson, cast a deep gloom over the affairs of the Trans-Mississippi Department, which seriously affected our soldiers, some 60,000 in number, of whom I commanded about 40,000. This was followed by news of the assassination of President Lincoln, which was felt to be the severest blow of all.

No exultation followed the act, but the depression of the men continued to increase, notwithstanding the exertions of the officers to encourage them. For the sake of the unhappy women, children, and old men, if for no other reason, I desired to prevent the dissolution of this large army and the scenes which might attend it. I also wished, as it had become necessary, that they should yield their independent political and military existence, that they would do so, as Caesar did his life, at the base of Pompeyss statue, with decency, and would for these purposes maintain their organization.

But in vain! Sending by night emissaries from camp to camp, they formed their plans, and simultaneously dispersed, taking with them their arms, breaking open the public stores and appropriating whatever they desired. Regiment after regiment, coming from points remote from these scenes of plunder and riot, marched to my headquarters at Houston, and offered their services to put down the mutineers. The offer was promptly accepted by me, but in every case they joined their comrades in order to get their portion of the spoils. Finally, my mounted escort, who swore they would never leave me until I was "across the border," caught the infection and I was left alone with my staff on the boiling ocean of mutiny, of rapine and plunder.

There was no opposing army to surrender to, the nearest Federal troops being at New Orleans. The Confederate civil authorities of Texas were utterly powerless. Those of the United States had not arrived, and thus anarchy reigned supreme. I deemed it my duty, however, to remain firmly at my post, and did so, endeavoring to diminish evils which I could not prevent. Retaining charge of the railroads, I transported the men and their "plunder" to points as near their homes as possible, and recommended the citizens on the line of travel to prepare food for them as a means of safety to themselves. This was done, and on the 2d of June, 1865, General E. Kirby Smith, commanding the department, accompanied by myself, boarded the United States blockading fleet off Galveston, and in the cabin of the flagship surrendered the armies of the Trans-Mississippi Department to General Davis of the United States Army, who had been sent from New Orleans by General Canby to receive the surrender.

By the terms of the written convention of surrender it was agreed that the commissioned officers of our department should be at liberty to select their residences within or without the United States, as they might think proper. I determined to rejoin my family in France, by the way of Mexico, and accordingly set out with three or four of my staff and fifteen gallant young soldiers, who volunteered their services, on a journey of some 1,500 miles to Vera Cruz.

The western portion of Texas and the northeastern frontier of Mexico were swarming with robbers and murderers. I passed with safety, however, through Texas, though several highway robberies, attended with murder, were committed. Having crossed the Rio Grande, we fell into the hands of the Juarez, or so-called Liberal, party, who relieved us of a part of our arms, but permitted us to go on. We were surrounded twice by robbers while traveling, yet the determined front and bold bearing of my young but veteran escort prevented attack.

Painfully making our progress into the interior, we at length encountered near Monterey an outpost of the French Army, and were conducted to the city. The officer, General Jeanningros, at once invited me and some other Generals and Colonels to an exquisite French breakfast. For the first time in many a weary day the light of gastronomic civilization broke upon us in all its glory. The General's cuisine was perfect. Battalions of inviting French dishes, regiments of bottles of the most exquisite French wines, and barricades of boxes of the most fragrant Havanas were placed, as it were, in battle array before us, but at the word melted away before the prowess of the wandering warriors of the lost cause like skirmish lines under the close fire of serried infantry.

Before our departure we adopted at my suggestion a resolution that under no circumstances would we accept military service with either of the contending parties in Mexico, and that unlike other political refugees we should abstain from plotting against our own country in any foreign country where we might find an asylum.

First. Though we had been engaged in a terrible civil war in our own country and the South had lost her cause, yet we were Americans in feeling, and preferred not to compromise ourselves with either party in Mexico by entering into the military service of either.

Second. We were paroled not to wage war against the United States, and military service in Mexico might have placed us in a most embarrassing, perhaps dan-

Havelock Ellis Discusses Morality in War

Noted English Writer Thinks That Destruction of Militarism by Greater Militarism Will Not Be Triumph for Civilization

By Havelock Ellis

THERE are some idealistic persons who believe that morality and war are incompatible. War is bestial, they hold, war is devilish; in its presence it is absurd, almost farcical, to talk about morality. That would be so if morality meant the code, forever unattained, of the Sermon on the Mount. But there is not only the morality of Jesus, there is the morality of Mumbo Jumbo. In other words, and limiting ourselves to the narrower range of the civilized world, there is the morality of Machiavelli and Bismarck, and the morality of St. Francis and Tolstoy.

The fact is, as we so often forget, and sometimes we do not even know, morality is fundamentally custom, the mores, as it has been called, of a people. It is a body of conduct which is in constant motion, with an exalted advance guard which few can keep up with, and a debased rear guard, once called the black-guard, a name that has since acquired an appropriate significance. But in the substantial and central sense morality means the conduct of the main body of the community. Thus understood, it is clear that in our time war still comes into contact with morality. The pioneers may be ahead; the main body is in the thick of it.

That there really is a morality of war, and that the majority of civilized people have more or less in common a certain conventional code concerning the things which may or may not be done in war, has been very clearly seen during the present conflict. This moral code is often said to be based on international regulations and understandings. It certainly on the whole coincides with them. But it is the popular moral code which is fundamental, and international law is merely an attempt to enforce that morality.

The use of expanding bullets and poison gases, the poisoning of wells, the abuse of the Red Cross and the white flag, the destruction of churches and works of art, the infliction of cruel penalties on civilians who have not taken up arms—all such methods of warfare as these shock popular morality. They are on each side usually attributed to the enemy; they are seldom avowed, and only adopted in imitation of the enemy, with hesitation and some offense to the popular conscience, as we see in the case of poison gas, which was only used by the English after long delay and which the French still deny using. The general feeling about such methods, even when involving scientific skill, is that they are "barbarous."

As a matter of fact this charge of "barbarism" against those methods of warfare which shock our moral sense must not be taken too literally. The methods of real barbarians in war are not especially "barbarous." They have sometimes committed acts of cruelty which are revolting to us today, but for the most part the excesses of barbarous warfare have been looting and burning, together with more or less raping of women, and these excesses have been so frequent within the last century, and are still today, that they may as well be called "civilized" as "barbarous."

The sack of Rome by the Goths at the beginning of the fifth century made an immense impression on the ancient world as an unparalleled outrage. St. Augustine in his "City of God," written shortly afterward, eloquently described the horrors of that time. Yet today, in the new light of our own knowledge of what war may involve, the ways of the ancient Goths seem very innocent. We are expressly told that they spared the sacred Christian places, and the chief offenses brought against them seem to be looting and burning; yet the treasure they left untouched was vast and incalculable and we should be thankful indeed if any belligerent in the war of today inflicted as little injury on a conquered city as the Goths on Rome.

The vague rhetoric which this invasion inspired scarcely seems to be supported by definitely recorded facts, and there can be very little doubt that the devastation wrought in many old wars exists chiefly in the writings of rhetorical chroniclers whose imaginations were excited, as we may so often see among the journalists of today, by the rumor of atrocities which have never been committed. This is not to say that no devastation and cruelty have been perpetrated in ancient wars. It seems to be generally agreed that in the famous Thirty Years' War, which the Germans fought against each other, atrocities were the order of the day. We are constantly being told, in respect of some episode or other of the war of today, that "nothing like it has been seen since the Thirty Years' War." But the writers who make this statement, with an offhand air of familiar scholarship, never by any chance bring forward the evidence for this greater atrociousness of the Thirty Years' War, and while it is not possible for any one who has never studied that war to speak positively, one is inclined to suspect that this oft-repeated allusion to the Thirty Years' War as the acme of military atrocity is merely a rhetorical flourish.

In any case we know that not so many years after the Thirty Years' War Frederick the Great, who combined supreme military gifts with freedom from scruple in policy, and was at the same time a great representative German, declared that the ordinary citizen ought never to be aware that his country is at war. Nothing could show more clearly the military ideal, however imperfectly it may sometimes have been attained, of the old European world. Atrocities, whether regarded as permissible or as inevitable, certainly occurred. But for the most part wars were the concern of the privileged upper class; they were rendered necessary by the dynastic quarrels of monarchs and were carried out by a professional class with aristocratic traditions and a more or less scrupulous regard to ancient military etiquette.

There are many stories of the sufferings of the soldiery in old times, in the midst of abundance, on account of military respect for civilian property. The legend, if legend it is, of the French officer who politely requested the English officer opposite him to "fire first" shows how something of the ancient spirit of chivalry was still regarded as the accompaniment of warfare. It was an occupation which only incidentally concerned the ordinary citizen. The English, especially, protetted by the sea and always living in open undefended cities, have usually been able to preserve this indifference to the continental wars in which their Kings have constantly been engaged, and, as we see, even in the most unprotected European countries and the most profoundly warlike, the great Frederick set forth precisely the same ideal of war.

The fact seems to be that while war is nowadays less chronic than of old, less prolonged, and less easily provoked, it is a serious fallacy to suppose that it is also less barbarous. We imagine that it must be so simply because we believe, on more or less plausible grounds, that our life generally is growing less barbarous and more civilized. But war by its very nature always means a relapse from civilization into barbarism, if not savagery. We may sympathize with the endeavor of the European soldiers of old to civilize warfare, and we may admire the remarkable extent to which they succeeded in doing so. But we cannot help feeling that their romantic and chivalrous notions of warfare were absurdly incongruous.

The world in general might have been content with that incongruity. But Germany, or more precisely Prussia, with its ancient genius for warfare, has in the present war taken the decisive step in initiating the abolition of that incongruity by placing warfare definitely on the basis of scientific barbarism. To do this is, in a sense, we must remember, not a step backward, but a step forward. It involved the recognition of the fact that war is not a game to be played for its own sake by a professional caste, in accordance with fixed rules which it would be dishonorable to break, but a method, carried out by the whole organized manhood of the nation, of effectively attaining an end desired by the State.

If by the chivalrous method of old, which was indeed in large part still their own method in the previous Franco-German war, the Germans had resisted the temptation to violate the neutrality of Luxemburg and Belgium in order to rush behind the French defenses, and had battered instead at the gap of Belfort, they would have won the sympathy of the world, but they certainly would not have won the possession of the greater part of Belgium and a third part of France.

It has not alone been military instinct which has impelled Germany on the new course thus inaugurated. We see here the final outcome of a reaction against ancient Teutonic sentimentality which the insight of Goldwin Smith clearly discerned forty years ago. Humane sentiments and civilized traditions, under the molding hand of Prussian leaders of Kultur, have been slowly but firmly subordinated to a political realism which, in the military sphere, means a masterly efficiency in the aim of crushing the foe by overwhelming force combined with panic-striking "frightfulness." In this conception that only is moral which served these ends. The horror which this "frightfulness" may be expected to arouse, even among neutral nations, is, from the German point of view, a tribute of homage.

The military reputation of Germany is so great in the world, and likely to remain so, whatever the issue of the present war, that we are here faced by a grave critical issue which concerns the future of the whole world. The conduct of wars has been transformed before our very eyes. In any future war the example of Germany will be held to consecrate the new methods, and the belligerents who are not inclined to accept the supreme authority of Germany may yet be forced in their own interests to act in accordance with it.

The mitigating influence of religion over warfare has long ceased to be exercised, for the international Catholic Church no longer possesses the power to exert such influence, while the national Protestant churches are just as bellicose as their flocks. Now we see the influence of morality over warfare similarly tending to disappear. Henceforth, it seems, we have to reckon with a conception of war which accounts it a function of the supreme State, standing above morality and therefore able to wage war independently of morality. Necessity—the necessity of scientific effectiveness—becomes the sole criterion of right and wrong.

When we look back from the standpoint of knowledge which we have reached in the present war to the notions which prevailed in the past, they seem to us hollow and even childish. Seventy years ago Buckle in his "History of Civilization" stated complacently that only ignorant and unintellectual nations any longer cherished ideals of war. His statement was part of the truth. It is true, for instance, that France is now the most anti-military of nations, though once the most military of all. But, we see, it is only part of the truth. The very fact, which Buckle himself pointed out, that efficiency has in modern times taken the place of morality in the conduct of affairs, offers a new foundation for war when war is urged on scientific principle for the purpose of rendering effective the claims of State policy. Today we see that it is not sufficient for a nation to cultivate knowledge and become intellectual, in the expectation that war will automatically go out of fashion. It is quite possible to become very scientific, most relentlessly intellectual, and on that foundation to build up ideals of warfare much more barbarous than those of Assyria.

The conclusion seems to be that we are today entering on an era in which war will not only flourish as vigorously as in the past, although not in so chronic a form, but with an altogether new ferocity and ruthlessness, with a vastly increased power of destruction, and on a scale of extent and intensity involving an injury to civilization and humanity which no wars of the past ever perpetrated. Moreover, this state of things imposes on the nations which have hitherto, by their temper, their position, or their small size, regarded themselves as nationally neutral, a new burden of armament in order to insure that neutrality. It has been proclaimed on both sides that this war is a war to destroy militarism. But the disappearance of a militarism that is only destroyed by a greater militarism offers no guarantee at all for any triumph of civilization or humanity.

What, then, are we to do? It seems clear that we have to recognize that our intellectual leaders of old, who declared that to insure the disappearance of war we have but to sit still and fold our hands while we watch the beneficent growth of science and intellect, were grievously mistaken. War is still one of the active factors of modern life, though by no means the only factor which it is in our power to grasp and direct. By our energetic effort the world can be molded. It is the concern of all of us, and especially of those nations which are strong enough and enlightened enough to take a leading part in human affairs, to work toward the initiation and the organisation of this immense effort. In so far as the great war of today acts as a spur to such effort it will not have been an unmixed calamity.

The Gentle Cynic

The people most addicted to wasting time are those whose time is not their own.

A spendthrift is a person who saves his money for a rainy day, and then prays for rain.

When a woman pauses for reflection, look for the mirror.

In traveling the road to success some people always want to cut across lots.

You never can tell. A man may be perfectly honest and still have a different umbrella every time it rains.

Behind the darkest cloud the sun is shining, but that beautiful thought won't keep you dry if you have been caught out in the rain without an umbrella.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, but a pound of cure is worth a ton of I-told-you-so.

When a woman switches on her batteries of wrath, some men wilt, and others won't.

Casting sheep's eyes at a man is one way a girl has of pulling the wool over his eyes.

The great trouble about lending a man money to tide him over is that he doesn't always come up with the tide.

All men are born equal, but the equality is apt to end right there.

Our Navy Has the Best Seaplane Catapult

New Invention of Captain Washington I. Chambers Makes It Possible to Launch Aircraft from a Warship's Deck at Sea

By Robert G. Skerrett.

CRITICS have pointed out the navy's shortcomings in the direction of aviation, and a good many unpleasant things have been predicted in the event of a sudden call to defend our coasts. But, despite Congressional niggardliness, the navy has achieved at least one notable result in the art of military aeronautics; it has devised a thoroughly practicable apparatus for the launching of scouting aircraft from ships at sea.

To the layman this may not seem much in the way of an advance, lacking as we do anything like the complement of flying machines which modern warfare has shown to be necessary, but the contrary is the case. No other nation has today an aeroplane-launching installation on shipboard that is of any service when the vessel is under way or exposed to a rolling sea. True, the British Government has the Ark Royal for an aeroplane ship, and found her exceedingly valuable while the allied fleets were operating at the Dardanelles. The vessel is a converted merchantman, so modified that with the removal of her forecastle it was possible to provide a good, long stretch of flat deck from which some of the small machines could get a running start when the Ark Royal was at anchor in smooth water and weather conditions were favorable. In short, the converted freighter was a mobile aeroplane base, for the type of machines was such that their wings could be folded and the aircraft stowed away below decks.

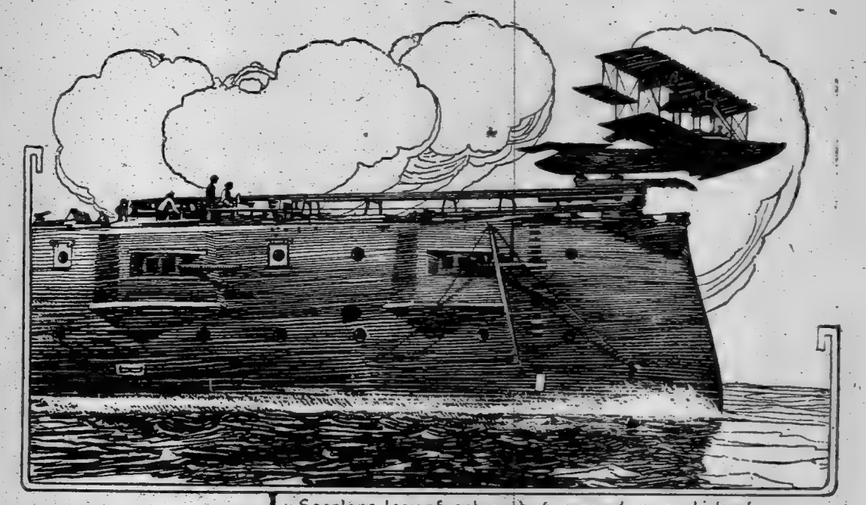

Seaplane leaving catapulting apparatus on deck of "North Carolina," while latter was steaming at the rate of 8 knots an hour

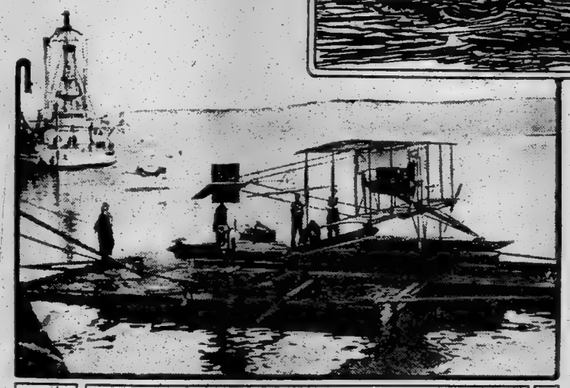

The Chambers catapult on a float at the Washington Navy Yard. The hydroaeroplane is on the car ready for launching

It must be remembered, however, that the Ark Royal is not a fighting ship, nor has she the speed to keep up with a battle squadron, and even if she could do so the vessel could not send the air scouts aloft from her deck except under the most favorable conditions of wind and sea. In other words, the British aeroplane ship is an ingenious makeshift, but is not able to put the naval flying man on equality with his military brother, who can always count upon having the ground from which to make his start and generally the earth for his landing. It is this very thing that our naval men have made possible.

In November of 1913 Captain Washington I. Chambers blazed the way for this revolutionary stride in aeronautics by putting to a practical test his naval aeroplane catapult. His experimental apparatus was then mounted upon a float at the Washington Navy Yard, and for the first time in the history of aviation a flying machine was actually hurled into the air after the extraordinarily brief run of something like forty feet, and given such speed at the instant of its release as to keep it afloat in the air until its engine was spinning fast enough to furnish the sustaining impulse. What was equally remarkable was that the catapult gathered speed in that short distance so smoothly that the aviator was not thrown out of his seat. Neither was his craft strained in the least.

One must bear in mind that Captain Chambers was the navy's pioneer in mechanical flight and started us, technically at least, in the right direction. He was hampered by lack of funds when it came to material progress. Almost at the beginning he realized that the aeroplane would be of little service to the navy unless it could be launched from a speedy fighting ship and be available for service aloft even in boisterous weather. It was clear to him that the aircraft should be able to alight upon the water and be sturdy enough to withstand some turbulence.

The hydroaeroplane was the answer to this demand, and Captain Chambers played his part in the early stages of its evolution. But this brought in its train complications. The Triad was the outcome—a mongrel hydroaeroplane with wheels. The wheels were to permit of a running start either from the ground or an inclined platform, while the pontoons were to furnish support when alighting upon the water.

Aeroplane flights were made from two of our naval vessels, upon which long slanting runways had been built over the after deck. These runways, unfortunately, were objectionable for two reasons: they took up a great deal of space and completely blocked some of the guns of the main battery. Captain Chambers realized that something different must be evolved. The question was to find a satisfactory, compact launching apparatus, one that could, if so desired, be quickly dismounted and stowed away until needed. Plainly, a short railway would have to suffice and means be found to virtually hurl the aircraft upon its flight after the shortest of preparatory runs. The Chambers catapult was the outcome of these studies.

In its initial form a small truck was mounted upon a narrow-gauge track, and this car was pulled forward with increasing speed by means of a cable. The rope passed over a number of pulleys, which multiplied the movement of the actuating piston, which was driven by compressed air. Just before the truck reached the end of the rails the aeroplane, until then gripped, was released. As a result, the car dropped into the water while the flying machine sailed off into the air. The simile is not an exact one, but the circumstances were fundamentally not unlike a piece of pasteboard sent skimming forcibly from the hand. So long as the stored-up energy sufficed, the flying machine was sure to stay aloft. It was in this interval that the propeller spun up fast enough to take over the task of keeping the aeroplane up.

The purpose in having the flying machine locked to the car was to hold it steady against any motion of the float or any tipping force of the wind until speed enough was reached to give the aircraft the needful stability of course. Captain Chambers knew that on shipboard and in the open sea the vessel would roll, and he had to provide against this and any fitful gusts of wind. One of the cleverest features which he worked out was the control of the air impulse, acting upon the piston of the catapult. He devised a cam, which was automatically operated by the motion of the car, and thus, as the truck advanced, it opened wider and wider the flood of compressed air, which speeded up the piston that accelerated the car. In this way he avoided any shock which might have disturbed the pilot at a critical moment, when either his safety or the success of his flight depended upon perfect control of his machine.

After the tests at Washington toward the end of 1913 the Bureau of Construction and Repair designed and built an improved form of the Chambers catapult. When finished the apparatus was shipped to the naval aeronautic station at Pensacola, Fla., and in the course of time assembled and installed upon a coal barge there. This was by way of preliminary testing, and to establish the fact that everything was in proper working order before transferring it to a naval craft. The trials being entirely satisfactory, the catapult was removed from the barge and erected upon the after main deck of the cruiser North Carolina, the navy's aviation ship.

The catapult on the North Carolina has a track length of about fifty feet, and in that comparatively short run the aeroplane is started from a standstill and given an ultimate launching speed of quite fifty miles an hour. This is not only a sufficient impulse to give it sailing power for some time without the aid of its motor, but the momentum is enough to hold the aircraft steady even when combating a good, stiff wind tending to disturb its flight. The seaplane today is a good deal heavier than the aeroplane that Captain Chambers originally experimented with, and the first of the seaplanes catapulted at Pensacola was one of the oldest and weightiest of its type. Nevertheless, the catapult has proved amply equal to the demands made upon it.

This means that the navy will be able to send aloft in this fashion any of its scouting or fighting aircraft, for we must keep in mind the fact that for an efficient aerial fleet we shall have to have at least three types of seaplanes. One will be of high speed and long range, designed primarily for scouting work and intended to sweep far ahead of the battle squadron, hold its station there, and be able to dodge the enemy fighting aeroplanes in getting behind the foe's scouting screen. The next type will have less speed but sufficient radius of action to keep it well in advance of the fleet, and will probably be both armed and armored. The third type will be a strictly offensive aircraft, with both powers of resistance and lifting capacity sufficient to enable it to carry a number of bombs either for the attacking of ships or assaults upon fortified positions. It had been proved that a form of catapult can be built capable of handling the heaviest of these aircraft and setting them in flight after only a short run.

The apparatus aboard the North Carolina is so designed that the launching car or truck does not drop overboard at the end of its run and just after it releases the seaplane. Instead, this vehicle is brought to a standstill by an ingenious arrangement of brakes, which are thrown into service automatically, and the car is actually halted, even after reaching a speed of fifty miles an hour, in a distance of a few feet.

Military strategy has been profoundly modified by the advent of the scouting aeroplane. It is next to impossible to achieve complete surprise in the movement of any considerable body of troops. The naval strategist, thanks to Captain Chambers, will now have the aeroplane, or rather the seaplane, at his disposal for a kindred service, and whether his ships be far off from shore or out in "blue water," he will be able to send his airmen forward even when strong winds are blowing. This will make it impossible for the enemy to avoid detection by skirting along just below the horizon visible from the tops of a battleship or cruiser.

Of course, it is understood that the aircraft does not return immediately to the deck of the vessel, but alights upon the water, and is then hoisted aboard. This is made possible owing to the sturdiness of the latest types of naval aircraft, and because the ship can form a sheltering lee for the seaplane until it is lifted.

That certainly is not the picture I offered to pay $200 for. I wouldn't have it in my house." Then he relented and offered much less. Blakelock went home with the picture; the insult had been too much even for him. That is, it was too much for him when it was offered. But it could not compete with the practical starvation at home. He went back to the collector, who now offered a still lower figure, and counted out the money in bills. It was not such a large sum but what any gentleman of a high degree of culture and a lover of the arts might carry it in his pocket for incidentals.

Blakelock took the cash and went home. He showed the money to his wife, counted it carefully, slowly, and then threw it in the kitchen fire. That was the end of Blakelock as a great American artist. He became violent that night. They took him away the next day and in the evening the one over the octave came, a boy.

There are many stories as to just what did come as the last straw to cause the mental collapse of the artist, but the one concerning the burning of the money was told by the wife to Mr. Daingerfield. The stories that surely are not true are those to the effect that Blakelock's downfall was due to dissipation; that he peddled his pictures in saloons for liquor.

"Blakelock was practically a teetotaler," says Harry Watrous, who knew him best. "He never touched drugs. He had no vices of any sort. His was an extreme case of a man who did not know the value of his own work, who had no ability whatever for business, and who certainly did not know the meaning of money. He simply went to pieces under the strain of his mental suffering, due to his never-ending money plights.

"But he was queer. Some of the things he did in my studio were as crazy as the things you would expect a man to do in an asylum. Before I knew him at all, when he had a studio of his own, I was puzzled one day by hearing the endless thrumming of a weird little dance tune on the piano in his rooms. As I was going out he opened his door and asked me to step into his studio, which I did. He ran to the piano and repeated the tune, then swung around on the stool and exclaimed: 'Do you think that will make 'em dance?' I asked what he meant, and he pointed to a picture he was at work on with a lot of Indians in it dancing. 'I've been trying to make 'em dance all day,' he said, 'and now I think I've got 'em going.'"

The picture which Blakelock, who loved music as he did painting, was at work on that day, running back and forth between easel and piano, was the "Pipe Dance," one of three Blakelocks now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Leon Dabo was another artist who knew Blakelock well in the last few years before he went away. "I had come over from Paris," said Dabo, "to decorate the Church of St. John the Baptist in Brooklyn. I needed a big studio near the church, so hired the loft of a stable from an Irish contractor. One day I went to this man's house and was taken into one of those frightful parlors, furniture in baby blue plush, walls covered with crayon portraits of all the members of the contractor's family, mantelpiece decorated with rubbish, but there, hanging above the same mantel, was a beautiful thing, beautiful even in that room. It

"Moonlight," by Blakelock, Sold for $20,000 to Toledo Museum.

was a picture by Blakelock. I asked why, of course, and the Irishman told me that it was something a poor devil of a painter who lived in one of his tenements around the corner had given him in part payment for a month's rent.

"The contractor took me to the door of the artist's flat, but would not go in himself for fear his call would be taken as a hint for the rent. He was a good-hearted person. That was how I met Blakelock, whom I got to know very well after that, and through him I learned as facts the unbelievable things about the American business instinct to get a bargain. I know of two pictures that Blakelock was forced into selling for thirty-five dollars, not thirty-five dollars apiece, but that sum for both. Within the last two years one of those two pictures has sold for eight thousand dollars. And the man who got them for seventeen dollars and a half apiece has given away three hundred thousand dollars worth of pictures to the American public.

"These fellows may be lovers of art, but how they love a bargain! They are the scoundrels who sent Ralph Blakelock to the madhouse. And they boast of it, they gloat over it. I met a man over in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the other day. 'I've got a Blakelock' he told me and I paid only twelve dollars for it. I want you to look at it and tell me what it is really worth.'

"These collectors, these benefactors, enriching themselves and their estates with the life work of a man whose life was destroyed by the starvation which they are responsible for, and all this in the name of the love of the things that are beautiful. And the Academy, the National Academy! What did it do to poor Blakelock! Fourteen years after he had been taken away to a lunatic asylum because his pictures had no commercial value to him the Academy elects him an associate because his pictures have acquired commercial value. They elected Blakelock crazy when a picture by Blakelock sane sold for thirteen thousand dollars, and not before. Now, I say, they should elect him President because one of his pictures has sold for twenty thousand dollars.

"But the collectors should pay for the support of Blakelock now. Ask every man who owns one of his pictures to contribute a dollar a year—not ten dollars, for that would be too much to expect of them, but one dollar a year—and that would yield enough to give him a decent room to live in at the asylum, some paint and brushes with which to amuse himself, sane or insane."

If every man who owns a spurious Blakelock should contribute a dollar the fund would be much larger. The market is flooded with pictures that bear the forged name of the artist. This swindle began to assume serious proportions about two years ago, when the genuine Blakelocks first brought notable prices at the auction sales. In connection with that is one of the saddest phases of the whole Blakelock story.

One of Blakelock's children is a daughter who can paint fairly good pictures, unconsciously imitating her father both in manner of workmanship and in selection of subjects, for he was her teacher. She painted several of these pictures as her part toward the support of the family and had no difficulty in selling them for a small figure. But she soon discovered that her father's name was being put upon them. She protested, and in response to the protest received from the dealer an offer to take all the pictures she could turn out with the understanding that they would be put on the market as the work of Ralph Albert Blakelock. And so the daughter no longer dares to do the one thing she is able to do to help support herself and her mother.

"I cannot be a party to a crime," she told Mr. Daingerfield. "I cannot ruin my father's fame which has come to him now with the pictures that I paint and I know no way to paint other than what he taught me then."

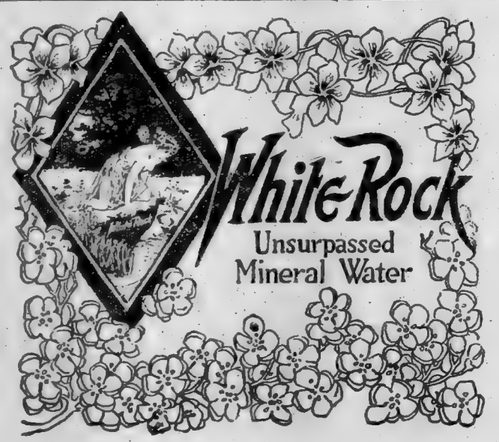

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City Healthier for Children Than Country

Investigation Covering Several Years, Conducted by Dr. Thomas D. Wood of Columbia University, Discloses Surprising Facts

The author of the following paper is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to public health. The striking statistical information that he presents was gathered and prepared by him as Chairman of the Committee on Health Problems in Education of the National Council of Education, acting jointly with the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association. The work was begun several years ago. A number of localities investigated showed that country children are less healthy than city children.

By Dr. Thomas D. Wood,

Professor of Physical Education, Columbia University.

Dr. Thomas D. Wood.

UNPREJUDICED study of conditions surrounding the education of the children of this country—a study based on statistics—results in exposing facts and conclusions both startling and significant.

More than half of the 20,000,000 school children in the United States are attending rural schools.

Country children attending the rural schools are less healthy and are handicapped by more physical defects than are the children of the cities, (including all the children of the slums.) And this is true, in general, of all parts of the United States.

The significance of this can be grasped when it is remembered that most of our best human material for leadership in city and country must still come from the farms. For the most part, the raw material to supply the needs of civilization, including the best human supply, must continue to come from the soil. This is in accordance with a great, universal law of life.

If rural America is to continue to be a satisfactory nursery of human life for the nation, it must be made healthful and attractive. It must provide conditions favorable for the cultivation of the best. The improvement of human health and welfare in rural America is a problem affecting national safety, national prosperity, national perpetuity. It is a problem dealing with the most essential and most endangered of all our national resources. It is a problem of greatest significance in relation to our national welfare. No factor is of greater fundamental importance for securing national preparedness, either for peace or for possible war.

The most vital phase of this problem of rural health is the effort to increase the health efficiency of the rural schools. This is because the rural school is the universal, the official, the strategic agency through which influences for good health may be most effectively exerted, directly and indirectly, not only for the care of the health of children, but for the improvement of rural health in general.

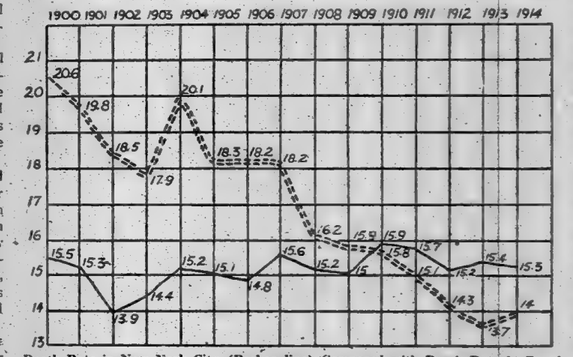

Death Rate in New York City (Broken line) Compared with Death Rate in Rural New York, (Solid Line,) Showing Striking Decrease of Former and Increase of Latter During Recent Years. It Will Be Seen That City's Death Rate, Far Above the Rural Rate a Few Years Ago, Is Now Below It.

Now for the statistics upon which my conclusions are based. The table that I present herewith showing the "Health Defects" of city and country children is made up from all the available official statistics of school children gathered from all parts of the country. As many as fifty or more sources of information were used, and the results compared and collated. These statistics lack uniformity. They contain, doubtless, many errors, but there are probably as many errors in the statistics of the city school children as in those of children in the rural schools. The comparative result, therefore, as shown in percentage averages is accurate.

An examination of this table will show that in every health item the country child is more defective than the city child. This is a most surprising reversal of popular opinion. More than twice as many country children suffer from malnutrition as do city children; the former are also more anaemic, have more lung trouble, and include more mental defectives than do the latter.

The claim that the health of the people in the country is not so good as the health of those living in the cities finds further proof by an examination of the accompanying table showing "Death Rate in New York City Compared with Death Rate in Rural New York."

Up to 1910 the death rate in New York City was greater than in rural districts of New York State, as was naturally expected in conformity with the traditional and still prevalent belief that the country furnishes conditions more favorable to health than the city. Since 1910, however, the death rate in rural New York has been greater than in New York City; and conditions in New York State may be taken, on the whole, as typical of the country in general.

It is, therefore, apparent that within the last decade the actual and vaunted physical superiority of country people and children over those living in the city has been reversed; and now it is confidently affirmed that for the entire population city dwellers are more healthy than those who dwell in rural districts; that city life is more healthful than that of the country.

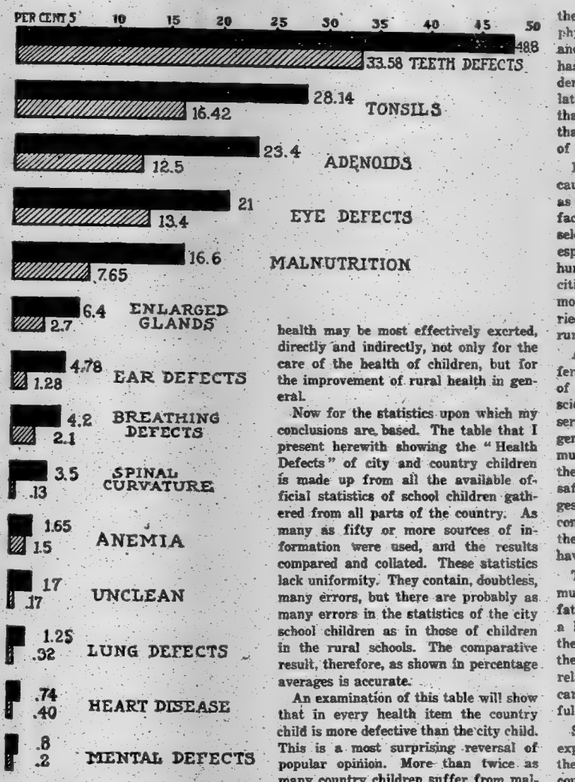

Comparative Percentage of Country and City Children Suffering from Various Diseases, Based on All Available Statistics. Solid Line Represents Country Percentages, Shaded Line City Percentages.

In an impartial effort to ascertain the causes of present-day country life, so far as health and welfare are concerned, this fact must not be overlooked: Artificial selection, during the last half century especially, has drawn much of the best human stock from the country to the cities. Before that time the tide in the movement of population apparently carried more good human material to the rural regions than away from them.

Another reason for the physical inferiority of country school children and of country people in general is that the science and art of human living, of conserving and improving human health and general human welfare, have advanced much more rapidly in the cities than in the country districts. The problems of safety and comfort as affected by congestion of population and many other conditions of urban life have thrust themselves upon human attention and have received much consideration.

The art of human care has progressed much more slowly in the country. The father in the city spends, on the average, a larger percentage of his income for the welfare of his children than does the father on the farm. The farmer, relatively, raises everything else more carefully and, as a rule, more successfully, than his children.

Still another condition which helps to explain this astonishing inferiority of the country child is the environment. The country home and the country school are, on the average, less sanitary and healthful than the city home and the city school.

It has been assumed that because the country child has all the features of the country he is, of course, surrounded by fortunate and wholesome conditions. But the possession of all outdoors is far from enough. The farmer's home is, as a rule, insanitary in many respects. It is often terribly unventilated and the dwellers in the house are fed many hours of the day with bad air. Country water and food are less wholesome than water and food in the city. The standards of living on the American farm, when tested by the accepted principles of sanitation and hygiene, are alarmingly defective.

The rural school, from the standpoint of health and general fitness for its important use, is the worst type of building in the whole country, including not only all types of buildings used for human beings, but also those used for live stock and all domestic animals. Rural schools are, on the average, less adequate for their use than prisons, asylums, almshouses, stables, dairy-barns, pig-pens, chicken-houses, dog-kennels are for their uses.

Still another evil influence upon rural life is the rapidly increasing extent of absentee ownership of the farms. Statistics show that within the last decade the number of tenant farmers increased over 16 per cent., while the number of farm owners occupying their own land increased only a trifle over 8 per cent. The number of farms in this country, by the census of 1910, is 6,361,502; the number of tenant farmers closely approximates 2,500,000, Texas claiming one-tenth of the number. Sixty per cent. of farm lands in Illinois is tilled by tenants.

If the increase of the latter continues at the rate indicated we shall have in a few decades a condition in America approximating that which, prior to greater troubles, was worrying Lloyd George in England. Tenant farmers have relatively less intelligence and less money than the men who own the farms they work. But by far the greatest evil of the system of tenant farming is the change that it produces in the community—from the man who had a stake in it because he was part of it, and the one whose residence is limited to three or five years and who then moves on. The tenant is not interested in schools, particularly; and often keeps the children at home to work. He does not go to church; the decay of the rural church and the rural school may well be attributed to this changed character of the rural population.

That country children deserve as much health and happiness as city children is an assertion that should need no argument. Yet we find that in those features of the newer educational program that look toward the physical and moral upbuilding of the child, the activities of the public authorities are practically limited to the schools of the cities. This is indicated by the table "Health Work in City and Rural Schools of the United States."

The problem of advancing the art of human culture, however, is not exclusively one of official activity. The home also must play its part, and here, too, the rural districts suffer. In the city the best ideas are more readily brought into contact with all of the people. For many in our cities, deprived through poverty of the material necessities of life—intellectual and social as well as phys-

Oriental Poetry More Realistic Than Ours

Not Result of Deliberate Effort, Says Hindu Philosopher; Part of Everyday Life of People, Says His Wife, Madame Devi

By Joyce Kilmer.

"RATAN DEVI sang," wrote Rabindranath Tagore, "and I forgot for a moment that I was in a London drawing room. My mind got itself transported in the magnificence of an Eastern night, with its darkness transparent yet unfathomable, like the eyes of an Indian maiden, and I seemed to be standing alone in the depths of its stillness and stars."

It was Ratan Devi's rendering of Indian songs that thus metamorphosed a London drawing room. But even without the Indian Ragas and Kashmiri folksongs, of which she is so distinguished an interpreter, Ratan Devi creates an atmosphere of Oriental chasm wherever she happens to be. Not long ago I sat with her and her husband, Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, in a Madison Avenue Hotel. And New York, with its loud modernity, seemed very far away as I listened to these representatives of the ancient art and wisdom of the East.

The visit to New York of Dr. Coomaraswamy and Ratan Devi is significant of one of the important cultural events of our day—the new discovery of Asia. Recently among the people of Europe and the United States has been evident a desire for a fuller comprehension of the inner life of the East as it finds expression in literature, painting, sculpture, and poetry. Dr. Coomaraswamy, who is a friend of Sir Rabindranath Tagore and of the painter Abanindranath Tagore, has done much to satisfy this desire, by his interpretations of Asiatic philosophy and art in terms of Western thought. His "Mediaeval Sinhalese Art," "Arts and Crafts of India and Ceylon," and "Rajput Painting" are standard works, and his contributions to the Athenaeum and other English journals are considered to be of great importance.

Mme. Ratan Devi's work is, in its way, closely related to that of her husband. She sings the ancient songs of India, accompanying herself on the tambura. Dr. Coomaraswamy supplies explanatory remarks.

I asked Dr. Coomaraswamy to tell me if he found any resemblances between the literature of the East and that of the West, and especially if he thought that the poets who write in English showed any affinity with those of his own country.

"In so far," he replied, "as poetry returns to conviction it returns to a rapprochement with the East. Much English poetry is absolutely without resemblance to that of the Orient, and yet poetry is everywhere poetry before it is specifically Eastern or Western. Tennyson, for example, was so highly artificial in his methods, and even, it seems to us, in his purposes, that he has little in common with the Oriental poets. For the poetry of the East is based not on artificiality of sentiment, but on universal experience.

"The difficulty with much modern poetry is that it is the product of a desire to make poetry. And I do not see how real poetry can ever come into existence this way. In the Orient poetry does not come as the result of deliberate effort on the part of a small and highly cultured group; it is the spontaneous expression of the soul of the people.

"Now, in the East a poetic movement is religious and is reflected and interpreted by the creative artists. All the great poetic movements in Asia have been the result of waves of thought which swept over the whole race."

"From your knowledge of the history of English poetry," I said, "do you think that the English poets have ever been influenced in the way in which you say the Oriental poets are influenced?"

"Not since the Reformation," said Mme. Ratan Devi.

"No," said Dr. Coomaraswamy, "not since the Reformation. There were many instances of poetry as the expression of a people's soul in England before that event. The pre-Reformation religious poetry of England was thoroughly Oriental in that it reflected the nation's soul, and this has remained the case with English folksong almost up to the present day.

"But since the Reformation English thought has been steadily growing more and more individualistic. And I do not see how the poetry of individuals and the poetry of groups can have the weight of poetry which has a religious philosophy and race feeling back of it."

"You see," said Mme. Ratan Devi, "poetry is more a part of the common life of the people in India than it is in Europe or in the United States. In India

DR. ANANDA K. COOMARASWAMY

Ratan Devi.
(Mrs. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy.)

poetry is not written by or for a small cultured circle. Poetry is read aloud daily in every village in India. Before they go to bed the villagers sit on the ground and chant the classic poetry of their race.

"I know a man who was educated in Europe and knows the poetry of the world intimately. He speaks and thinks in five or six languages. And he says that the greatest aesthetic pleasure possible to him is to hear a pundit reading from the Ramayana of Tulsi Das."

"You see," said Dr. Coomaraswamy, "the Ramayana of Tulsi Das has a place in the minds of the Indian people like that which the Bible has with the English—or rather like that which the Bible had with the English many generations ago. But the Ramayana and the rest of India's classical poetry are only a small part of the poetry that the Indian people read. A great deal of poetry is composed in India and not even written down. Every composer writes the words of his own songs."

"Yes," interrupted Mme. Ratan Devi, "and these words are never trivial. They always are beautiful, however ephemeral may be the nature of the song."

"There is so much material," said Dr. Coomaraswamy, "that the poets find it easy to get the interest of the people. But it is a tragic thing that English education, which is being forced upon India, almost always destroys the interest in this sort of poetry and the power to make it."

Returning to the subject of poetry as the expression of a nation's soul, Dr. Coomaraswamy said:

"In Rabindranath Tagore's poetry the best things are essentially Indian rather than essentially Tagore. Tagore is not an individualistic poet—no great Indian poet can be individualistic. Tagore belongs to the school of Vaishnava poets, which has been in existence for centuries.

"What," I asked, "are the qualities which, in your opinion, distinguish great poetry?"

"Well," said Dr. Coomaraswamy, "what Indians desire in poetry is a sense of reality, poignancy, flavor. The Oriental poet is able to take any subject of everyday life and endue it with transparency and reality. This, you see, is very different from the romantic method, which is to select as subjects things that are exotic and curious."

"What English poets," I asked, "have shown an affinity with the Oriental mind?"

"The most typically Oriental writer who ever lived in England," said Dr. Coomaraswamy, "was William Blake. He is Oriental in thought as well as in expression. Such a couplet as

> If the sun and moon should doubt
> They immediately go out

is thoroughly Oriental. Blake's aphorisms are Eastern; a characteristic of the poetry of the East is brevity.

"William Morriss's 'Fall of the Nibelungs' seems to resemble Oriental poetry in that it is in a way a reflection of the soul of the poet's race; it is essentially English. But it takes a man of peculiar genius to be English. The English as a whole are anything but English."

"It seems to me," said Mme. Ratan Devi, who was now serving us with tea, "that intensity is the chief thing which distinguishes the poetry of the East from the poetry of the West. I find very seldom in English poetry the poignancy that is common in Oriental poetry. Take such a simple little song as this—how poignant it is!

> Beloved, had I known that love brings pain,
> I must have proclaimed with beat of drum
> that none should love.

"Why is this?" I asked. "Why is it that English poetry lacks this poignancy?"

"I don't know," said Dr. Coomaraswamy. "I suppose it's the 'Closing of the Western gates,' to use a phrase of William Blake. But I do find this poignancy in a few of the English poets, especially in the mystics. Sometimes John Skelton reminds me of the Hindus. Of all European and American writers, Walt Whitman, William Blake and Nietzsche are the most Oriental, and they are almost identical in thought. Whitman is not akin to the Oriental poets in the form of his work, but in its spirit he is. In Blake, I find much that reminds me of the poets of the East. Take such a passage as this:

> I will go down to self-annihilation and eternal death,
> Lest the Last Judgment come and find me unannihilated,
> And I be seiz'd and giv'n into the hands of my own selfhood.

That is Oriental in spirit and it has that poignancy which is, to the Oriental mind, the essential of poetry. And in Whitman such a passage as 'Through me shall the words be conveyed to make Death exhilirating' is Eastern in its flavor. The Death of which Whitman writes might be Nirvana."

I asked Coomaraswamy if he thought that the present tendency of English poetry—with which he is thoroughly familiar—indicated a drawing near to the spirit of the Orient.

"No," he said, "the new movement in English poetry seems to be toward the realistic narrative. In India, the more narrative a poem is the less poetic it is considered."

Then I asked Dr. Coomaraswamy if the vers libre movement had any Indian counterpart.

"No," he said, "the Oriental poets adhere to certain fixed forms.

"This new interest in Oriental poetry evident in Europe and the United States," Dr. Coomaraswamy added, "is a phase of the discovery of Asia. The people of Europe and the United States are being brought into contact with new worlds of experience."

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Diamonds Are Scarce and the Price Is Rising

AMERICAN jewelers who have watched the adverse effects of the war upon the output of the South African diamond mines are wondering whether the available supply of this popular gem will be sufficient to meet the constantly growing demand for it. The mines have been closed since the beginning of the war, and it is apparent that they will not resume operations unless the British Government revokes the order which prevents the mine operators from obtaining the explosives necessary to carry on their work. Mr. Lee Reichman, Chairman of the Good and Welfare Committee of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade, believes that the diamond industry will reach a crisis unless the war ends within six months, or unless the mines are allowed to obtain a supply of explosives.

"I think that I am pretty close to the facts," said Mr. Reichman to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "when I say that the only diamonds available are those on the 'blue ground' of the De Beers Company in South Africa. All the diamond mines worth mentioning are in South Africa, and are owned by the English. In order to keep a mine running a constant supply of explosives is necessary. On account of the nature of the material in which the diamond is found and the extreme value of the gem no other means of getting at it can be used.

"After the explosion, the blue clay containing the diamond nugget is scattered over the fields, where it is allowed to remain from six months to a year. This is necessary in order to subject the hard clay to the natural or artificial slacking process that erodes and disintegrates the rock-like substance and makes it crumble and easy to work with. These fields of blue clay are technically known as 'blue ground.'

"In July, 1914, that is, when the war began, the mines were closed. At that time the records produced by the directors of the De Beers Company showed that there were 11,000,000 loads of 'blue ground.' A load of 'blue ground' weighs about a ton. The average find to every load is approximately one-third of a carat. Thus you see that out of that enormous amount of 'ground' only about 3,600,000 carats are found. These, of course, are the nuggets in the rough, of all sizes, shapes, colors, and brilliancies. Only an average of 33 per cent. of these stones is available to be worked with for ornamental purposes, that is, to be turned into the finished bit of jewelry you buy. The remainder is used for cutting, drilling and other purposes. Roughly speaking, the available De Beers load of 'blue ground' will yield about 1,200,000 carats of the kind that we as diamond importers are interested in. These 1,200,000 must be cut into the desired shapes and sizes. The average net result, after the cutting and grinding, is about 480,000 carats, or 40 per cent. of the original number that were picked for ornamental purposes. It is this source that we have been counting on since the war started. During the last six months the value of the diamond has gone up 20 and 30 per cent.

"Bear in mind that the figures given are hypothetical, that is, we would have 480,000 carats to count on if all of the 11,000,000 loads of 'blue ground' were manipulated. Don't forget that the workers in the mines and factories are subjects of the powers at war and have been called to arms. Any labor that is procured must be well paid for. Besides the extra expense in labor we have to buck up against the increased rates on the money exchange, as well as the rise in insurance rates. I have figured out the shipping costs to be thirty-six times as much as they were in normal times. With these facts in mind, I think the state of the diamond market will be appreciated."

Piece of "Blue Ground" Showing Diamond Embedded in It.

Trying to Solve the Deadly Bichloride Problem

HOW to prevent people from taking the deadly bichloride of mercury tablet by mistake is a problem which has confronted the authorities of every big city in the world. It is to protect the innocent—those who take the tablets believing them to be medicine for stomach disorders or headaches—that so much effort has been made, but the tablet still does its deadly work.

When Dr. Ernst J. Lederle was Health Commissioner of New York City he asked the co-operation of chemists, druggists, doctors, and laymen in order to devise a safe means of putting up bichloride in a form that would prevent accidental use of the poison. There were many responses to this request, but none was practical. Various shaped bottles, tablets wrapped in paper, and tablets on a string like beads were suggested. Paper-wrapped tablets had been tried in Germany, but did not work satisfactorily—three children being fatally poisoned when they mistook the contents for candy. As for the stringed tablets, it was believed that children would mistake them for beads.

Senator Ashurst introduced a bill in Congress requiring that bichloride of mercury and other deadly poisons be put in some standard color; for instance, a bright green. But even this would not prevent a person from mistaking them in the dark. Scores of people have lost their lives by going to the medicine chest at night without a light and swallowing bichloride by mistake.

Among those who have been working on the problem is Dr. Harry J. Novack of No. 595 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, who believes that a new device he has invented will render accidental bichloride of mercury poisoning impossible. His device consists of the actual ingredients of a bichloride tablet dissolved in 16 drops of water, colored blue, and placed in an inclosed glass vial or ampoule. It is marked with a bright red poison label, and before its contents can be emptied both ends of the vial must be broken.

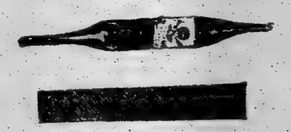

Vial Invented by Dr. Novack. Both Ends Must Be Opened Before Poison Can Be Emptied from It. Below Is File for Filing Off These Ends. Picture Is Exact Size of Vial.

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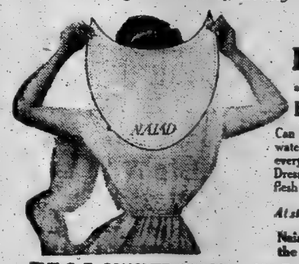

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"The Better Man," an Entertaining Collection of Short Stories Strung Together on One Theme — Latest Works of Fiction

THE BETTER MAN. By Robert W. Chambers. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.30 net.

IN this magazine reading age, when light, cheerful, and heavily sweetened fiction is at so high a premium, most people have become more or less familiar with the type of short story contained in this new volume by Robert W. Chambers. There are fifteen tales collected in the book, and none of them deviates very far from the conventional formula: a good looking, well set up and athletic young man, a ravishingly beautiful, very young girl, a meeting under circumstances as exceptional as propriety will allow and the author can invent, a rapid-fire courtship and a conclusion thickly besprinkled with kisses, the whole put together with complete and entire disregard of such a trifle as probability.

The first five tales in the book are all stories of Sagamore County in the North Woods, with young foresters and trained woodsmen, skillful, first class men directed by John Burling, the new Conservation Commissioner, for their heroes, dishonest game wardens and forest blackguards for villains, and very young, marvelously lovely, and usually ragged maidens to fill the heroines' parts. For instance, there was sixteen-year-old, blue-eyed Janet, who during their very first interview became engaged to a man whose name even she did not know. Then came the very similar romance of her sister Kathleen—though to be sure the latter had exchanged a few "good mornings" with Kent before she agreed to run away with him. Helen Grey, of "Wildrick's Dump," was twenty-four—quite aged for a heroine of this kind—but she needed scarcely more than one good look at John Burling to enable her to make up her mind that he was the man for her. Yet, silly and school girlish in plot as these stories are, they contain some charmingly written descriptions of the forest and a well done sketch of the desolate region known as "Hell's Ashes."

The title which gives the book its title, "The Better Man," begins by arousing in the reader's mind a hope that here is one of those clever satires which Mr. Chambers can do so deftly. When we read of Edna Ritter, heiress of Ritter's Golden Brew, who "swallowed everything the modern romantic novelist offered to a cloyed but still unexterminated clientele" and made her own plans in accordance with the models presented to her by her favorite fiction, we expect for a few joyous moments that Mr. Chambers intends to give us a skit on "best sellers" of this type—including, of course, his own. But before he had progressed very far with his narrative, the author apparently changed his mind or decided that the experiment would not be wise and decided to proceed along the usual, well-worn lines. "The Germ of Madness" which follows "The Better Man," has a short but amusing sketch of Saratoga as it now is, and then comes "Lucille's Legs," which also has a few entertaining bits.

Florida and the South, the former, it would seem, a favorite dwelling place for poverty-stricken but aristocratic old gentlemen possessed of extraordinarily lovely daughters, provide the setting for a number of tales, and in these too there are to be found some very pretty descriptive passages, as well as the usual love-making, paragraphs of which could be moved from one tale to another without the change being noticed, so closely does the talk of each character resemble that of his or her counterpart in any other of the fifteen stories. "Down and Out" is exceptional in that it has two love affairs instead of one, and "Number Seven" has a young business woman for a heroine; "Her Name was Cyrille, and she was golden haired, golden-eyed, Greek-built, and entirely capable of taking up her late father's prosperous business." Moreover, she had a will of her own, wore a white serge riding coat and breeches, and was very proud of the fact that she had "introduced a dehydrating plant as an innovation" and made it pay for itself three times over. However, romance, Robert W. Chambers and a young man who wore spectacles and whose name was Smith, had marked her for their chosen prey; so she did not merely submit to her fate, but actually seized upon it. "Carondelet" also has an energetic heroine and a hero named Smith who proved himself a thoroughly good sport, while "Ole Hawg" tells of the contest between a beautiful girl and an "exceedingly rare moth" for the affections of James Grey, State Entomologist—of course it was the girl who won.

These stories are all as gay, as full of saccharine sentimentality, as neatly turned out, and as entirely machine-made as any other of Mr. Chambers's recent productions. No doubt they will receive the warm welcome usually accorded the spun sugar concoctions of this very popular confectioner.

GOLDEN GLORY

GOLDEN GLORY. By Horace Rose. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

SINCE the immortal Dumas père created his fascinating "Three Musketeers" many trios of friends have wandered through fiction seeking, or, at any rate, meeting, with adventures of all sorts and kinds. But unless memory fails us, this $5,000 prize story is the first wherein the three have been South African savages. The scene is laid in Basutoland, then—some hundred years or more ago—a nameless country, where small tribes without number wandered and fought, were slain by pestilence and famine, through treachery, or in open warfare. "Robbery and murder, if they were of any account at all in those parts, were rather creditable than otherwise." It was into this delightful region that Napo the Dwarf, he who should have been King of the Bafokeng and worn the golden circlet which for generations had crowned his ancestors, came wandering in the year of the Great Snow, seeking that "Golden Glory" of which Kuena the Crocodile, a mighty wizard, had told him—the "Golden Glory that haunts the dreams of men."

He came alone; but soon he met Baroa the Bushman, and they two agreed to journey together. Then on the very day they started out they encountered Keshwan, called "the Giant," with whom Napo the Dwarf fought until, each filled with admiration for the other's valor, they agreed to call the conflict a drawn battle. Thus was the trio completed, and from that time forth until at the very last the Dwarf scaled the highest peak of the Mountain of the Mist, and there found his "Golden Glory," they marched and fought and feasted and starved and conquered together, Dwarf and Bushman and Giant. Many were their adventures, many their hairbreadth escapes before Sekonyela, the traitor, brought the armies of Chaka down from Zululand, and that great battle took place from which "the people now known as the Basutos grew up to nationhood."

The novel is a curious mixture of allegory and adventure, history and legend. Napo the Dwarf, his hero, has the soul of a knight-errant in the body of a misshapen savage, and a knight-errant of an unusually fine and poetic type. It is not at all surprising that when, in the hour of his culminating adventure, he exclaims, "Friends, search ye hereafter each for his own mountain; then shall ye pass through the night fearing not at all, and shall meet your Golden Glory," they believed him to be out of his mind. For Baroa the Bushman and Keshwan the Giant are far more like one's preconceived ideas of the native South African—a simple, ferocious, yet loyal pair, one cunning, the other inordinately vain. All three were splendid fighters, and they had plenty of opportunity to exhibit their prowess, for the amount of blood shed in the course of the tale is rather appalling—or would have been appalling before August, 1914. It is a well-written story, told with spirit and an occasional touch of clever sarcasm; full of action, occasionally exciting and often amusing, especially after Keshwan the Giant becomes Dabasooki the Wizard—magic being at that time the most profitable of professions. There are some vivid bits of description, and the girl Letika, who went down into the darkness bravely, bearing with her "the Glory" she had sought, adds pathos and a little love interest to this record of adventure. Toward the end of the book there is a hint that the author has other stories to tell of these people of Basutoland and of Keshwan the Giant, and we hope that he may speedily relate them. For his is a comparatively new and uncultivated field—one which he apparently knows and understands. Moreover, he possesses the narrator's gift, and his tale of the wanderings and mighty deeds of Napo the Dwarf is both entertaining and dramatic.

ALICE DEVINE

ALICE DEVINE. By Edgar Jepson. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25 net.

IT all began when Lord Garthoyle's uncle died and left him Garthoyle Gardens, "a triangle of twenty-one houses in the heart of Mayfair." For there was a condition attached to this most desirable legacy, and the condition was that Lord Garthoyle should act as his own house agent. Though an intelligent young man blessed with a keen sense of humor, Lord Garthoyle had never done a scrap of work in the entire course of his life, and at first the prospect rather alarmed him. But he soon found his new occupation interesting, and the vagaries and vicissitudes of his tenants furnished him with some excitement and a good deal of amusement.

With the thread of a pretty love story to hold them together, these events in and about Garthoyle Gardens really make up a volume of short stories. There was, for instance, the adventure of the ghost at No. 9, on account of whose nightly visits the millionaire tenant had been getting the house rent free. Then came Lord Garthoyle's meeting with the anarchists, which was soon followed by the strange case of the hieroglyphics found inscribed on Sir Mammaduke Ponderbury's porch, the rescue of that rising young politician and solemn ass, Herbert Polkington, from a marriage which would have destroyed his career, and the activities of the angel child, Miss Mary Eglantine Pontifex d'Eresby, whose exploits in the way of hair pulling and shin kicking in defense of the weak, and bestowing of much needed lessons on delinquent gardeners and nursery maids presently reached a sensational climax which thrilled all London. Murders occurred in Garthoyle Gardens—two of them, in fact—and a scandal that greatly agitated Lady Gargery, a shining light "on the committees of all the societies and leagues for minding other people's business * * * and very important among the anti-suffragettes." "Alice Devine" is an amusing and cleverly written bit of light fiction, with an agreeable hero and some lifelike sketches of children.

HER HUSBAND'S PURSE

HER HUSBAND'S PURSE. By Helen R. Martin. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35 net.

MRS. MARTIN remains faithful to the Pennsylvania Germans, about whom she has already written so often, and the scene of her latest novel is the town of New Munich. Again, as in "Barnabetta," an outsider, one with different ideals and different standards, comes to a narrow, bigoted, money-worshipping community; but this time it is no delightful "Juliet, erstwhile Susan," but a far more conventional heroine. Margaret Berkeley was a Southerner, a member of an old South Carolina family, and her reason for marrying Daniel Leitzel—a reason which, of course, is revealed to the reader—was always a mystery to her dearest

(Continued on Page 124)

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RUSSIA, THE BALKANS, THE DARDANELLES

Correspondents Tell of the Great Campaigns in Eastern Europe — Recent Books on the War

RUSSIA, THE BALKANS AND THE DARDANELLES. By Granville Fortescue. Illustrated. Brentano's. $2.

GRANVILLE FORTESCUE possesses one quality unusual among war correspondents, the art of passing from one side to the other. An American who has seen service in Cuba and the Philippines and as aid to President Roosevelt, he has managed to watch the war from all sides. In his present book he is first at the Russian front; then he spends a short time in Austria, and he finishes by an account of what he saw among the Turks while the British attack on the Dardanelles was still in progress. Consequently when he writes concerning the Teutonic allies, there is a ring in what he says very different from most books that have dealt with that side. He is kindly enough, but he is not carried away by enthusiasm, and the reader does not feel that he is recording a personally conducted tour.

So much has been written about the Russian troops that Mr. Fortescue's account of them may be passed over with the remark that it is an excellent example of interesting war correspondence. He does not attempt any account of the enormous strategical problems which were worked out last year, but he picks out the incidents that have come under his notice to illustrate the manner of men the Russian soldiers are and the peculiarly happy relations they have with their officers. He pictures them as sturdy, long-suffering, patient men who will follow their leaders to the death and will take punishment uncomplainingly when they think it their duty.

As Mr. Fortescue writes of Austria, he sees a dying empire. He believes that there is no immediate prospect of want, but he hears talk of dissolution and sees that the Austrians do not trust fully their own allies. Then he passes on to the Balkans, and as he considers Rumania, writing last Summer, he is inclined to consider that she will, if possible, keep out of the war. Much of the rest of his consideration of the Balkan problem has been rendered out of date by recent developments.

It was the fear of Russia, Mr. Fortescue thinks, that drove Turkey into the arms of Germany, for she admits she has no hard feeling toward England and France; but the comparative safety of Americans in Constantinople he puts down to the unique position which Ambassador Morgenthau has made for himself with his practical common sense in that city. Then Mr. Fortescue reports from personal observation the effect of the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts by the British fleet. Practically, he says, it was nil, as even the giant shells of the Queen Elizabeth did no harm to the old fortifications. So he records the ever-growing strength of the Turkish position under German direction, but, even as he sums up with convincing logic the difficulties which the British had in their land operations last Summer, he cannot bring himself to admit that they could not succeed if they were prepared to pay the awful price necessary.

WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY

DAY BY DAY WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY, 1914-1915. By Bernard Pares. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.

BERNARD PARES, on the strength of his acquaintance with Russia and the many visits he had paid it, was appointed at the beginning of the war the official British observer with the Czar's army. He has now put his impressions into a book and described what he saw as he traveled up and down the long front from the beginning of the war to the middle of June, 1915.

This means that he was present during the great successes of the Russians in the early months of the conflict up to the capture of Przemyal, but he had left before the great retreat began and the German conquest of Warsaw and Poland. What he has written is interesting enough, but it does not stand out with any particular merit among the many war books of the day. Mr. Pares jots down the impressions of the moment and tells how he was received by this corps or that, or how he inspected a hospital and witnessed a bombardment or saw a charge, but he never ventures on any generalization or bit of vivid writing. He writes in the form of a diary and his book partakes of all the qualities of a diary.

From it one can undoubtedly get a good idea of the simple, patient Russian soldiers, who are superbly brave individually and gentle and devoted to their officers, but one does not gather much more. The actual life of the troops, the horrors of the conflict, and the policies and the strategy of the leaders Mr. Pares seems to regard as outside the scope of his work. So the book is somewhat disappointing. As the official observer it would have seemed natural that Mr. Pares would have been taken into the confidence of the Russian General Staff and told things which at this distance of time he might have revealed safely. Well acquainted with the Russian character as he is, it should have been easy for him to pick out typical incidents to illustrate them to his readers. But he has only cared to jot down the doings of the day, and, while his book has the readableness of descriptive letters, it cannot pretend to be of more enduring value than that kind of literature.

THE DARDANELLES

THE DARDANELLES: Color Sketches in Gallipoli. Text and pictures by Norman Wilkinson, R. I. Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

ONE of the unusual features of the war, remarks Norman Wilkinson, R. I., in the preface to the book he has just published, is the lack of records in color of its scenes and incidents. As far as Gallipoli is concerned he has removed that reproach. His "Dardanelles," with its thirty plates in color, admirably reproduced from water-color sketches made on the spot, illustrates the country which the British attacked, and imparts a new meaning to the dispatches that told the story of their gallant failure.

Most impressive of all Mr. Wilkinson's pictures perhaps are the views of Anzac and the formidable cliffs, up which at dawn on April 25 the Australians and New Zealanders made their magnificent assault. They show what an impossible country the Gallipoli peninsula is to invade in the face of modern weapons, and they make clear the reasons for the final retirement. Another set of views deals with Suvla Bay, and the blinding white sand of the dry lake across which the advance was made on Aug. 7. A spirited sketch shows how the actual landing was made, and other pictures give an excellent idea of the beaches and the way in which they were utilized as bases.

Very enlightening, too, are the marine pictures. They reveal something of the extent of sea power which the expedition called forth, and as one sketch presents a battleship firing and another motor lighters, balloon ships or the immense Aquitania, looming above all other craft as she takes on her cargo of 4,000 wounded, the variety of the shipping is brought home. Then there is a picture of H. M. S. Talbot shelling at dusk the enemy at Suvla Bay, and the fierce beauties of war are displayed. The flame of the explosion shows fiery red beneath a great cloud of brown smoke and the flash of the gun itself is seen pale lemon through the gloaming.

Mr. Wilkinson has prefaced his pictures by a brief account of what he personally saw and did. He pretends in no way to give an account of the expedition, but he touches on a few intimate experiences in an interesting way. Here it is worth while noting the tribute he pays to the Turks for clean fighting, and the high praise he bestows on the elderly trawler skippers from the North Sea, who did all sorts of dangerous jobs because it was their duty, but the rest of what Mr. Wilkinson has to say may be left for the reader to discover for himself.

IRISH REGIMENTS

WHAT THE IRISH REGIMENTS HAVE DONE. By S. Parnell Kerr. With a Diary of a Visit to the Front by John E. Redmond, M. P. London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.

THE impression has been somewhat disseminated in this country, largely by inference and insinuation, that Ireland has not been enthusiastic in patriotism during this stress of the British Empire, that Irishmen have avoided enlistment and that Irish regiments have helped little in the actual fighting. Even the ordinary newspaper reader knows that in news from the battle front Irish regiments have rarely been featured as prominently as have the Australian, the Canadian, or even the Indian troops. This little book owes its being to the fact, that, in consequence of these things the Irish people, both those at home and those who are fighting or getting ready to fight, resent these aspersions upon Irish loyalty and Irish eagerness to do their share for the Empire. The work gives a glimpse of how large and important that share has been and continues to be and more than a glimpse of the ardent, self-forgetting spirit in which it is being done.

Mr. Redmond spent a week at the western battle front last November, and in some twenty pages gives in outline the story of his observations in the British, French, and Belgian lines. "I met," he says, "Irishmen everywhere, and in every capacity, not merely in the Irish regiments, but in every regiment and high up in every single branch of the service—Irishmen from north and south and east and west." He found that men from the north and the south of Ireland fraternize in the regiments and are "the best of comrades and friends."

Mr. Kerr gives partial account of what the Irish regiments have done in the west, at the Dardanelles, and in the Balkans, varying his narrative with many incidents of individual and group courage, heroism, and indifference to death of the highest and most inspiring kind. He calls attention to the fact that "for almost the first time in history Irish Catholic regiments are fighting and dying for England without any shadow of bitterness in their hearts." Almost any one of the stories of signal gallantry that he relates, such as that of a bayonet attack by the Irish Guards in the Compeigne region upon German cavalry in the midst of a rain of shells, is enough to crown any fighting force with glory. The story of the practical wiping out of three companies of the Royal Munsters during the landing in the Dardanelles at V beach fills one with horror, now that it is known how useless was the sacrifice and what a blunder and bungle was the whole affair.

The little volume is one of the most interesting records of valor that the war has brought out. Mr. Kerr's labor of love is of distinct value, not only as a well-deserved tribute to the part the Irish soldiers are taking in the war, but also as a thrilling and inspiring witness to the dauntlessness of man's soul in the face of death.

WHAT IS DIPLOMACY?

WHAT IS DIPLOMACY? By Charles W. Hayward. London: Grant Richards, Ltd.

Mr. Hayward has written an audacious book which brings to the bar of justice the history, methods and ideals of diplomacy and finds, after a long and thorough investigation of the system, that "what we know as diplomacy is nothing more than a convicted fraud, a swindler of mankind, and a traitorous assassin of the morality and progress of the human race."

Bringing his witnesses by the score and citing his authorities in many volumes of history, biography, memoirs, discussions, he shows that the ideals and methods of the system of diplomacy which has heretofore been the practical ruler of the world have instigated, led to and sanctioned the commission of innumerable crimes and despicable meannesses which would have been considered infamous in any other walk of life, have perverted the moral sense of the diplomatic profession and debased the ideals of Government itself. Mr. Hayward has written his book to convince the average citizen that it is a part of his duty to demand that truth, justice, and candor shall take the place in diplomatic negotiations of "present prevarication, despotic robbery of democracy's rights and secrecy." The volume should have a particular interest for Americans, since the ideals which he holds up of diplomatic intercourse are essentially identical with those that have inspired American diplomacy throughout the history of our country, in calm disregard of the occasional sneer of European diplomatic circles at what they call its "shirtsleeve" methods.

NEWS FROM SOMEWHERE

NEWS FROM SOMEWHERE. By James Milne. With frontispiece. Putnam's.

While the war has produced as yet astonishingly little literature of the highest grade, it has, naturally enough, caused a good many sketches of merit to be written, some of which are worth collecting and publishing in book form. Of this order are the little essays which James Milne has put together in his "News from Somewhere." They are descriptions of the changed world around him, which he has written from month to month during the first year of the war.

He has chatted about many things—the change that came over London, the train carrying men back from short leave at home to the trenches, the veneration Paris has for King Edward, and so on. They are slight enough, but they have a certain value as throwing sidelights on the great struggle, and the historian at some future date may be glad of just such color as they give to the big events of the period. Now they come as a welcome relief from the ordinary run of war books, with their accounts of life at the front or in the hospitals, or denunciations of one side or the other.

LEARNING TO EARN

LEARNING TO EARN. By John A. Lapp and Carl H. Mote. Introduction by the Hon. William C. Redfield. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.

The two authors of this book, which sets forth "a plea and a plan for vocational education," have had such practical experience with its theme as to give authority to whatever they say upon it. Mr. Lapp is a member of the Federal Commission on Vocational Education and the author of the vocational education law of Indiana, while Mr. Mote is an investigator and expert in industrial questions and knows the field for which prospective workers must be trained. They examine the present system of education and show wherein it fails to produce the results it should, discuss the needs, which should be met by education, of industry, agriculture, business, and the home, consider such questions as the conservation of resources, human and material, through vocational education, the methods of vocational training, the part in it that should be played by the library, work and culture, training for citizenship and the ideal school. The introduction by Mr. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, pleads for the recognition of vocational and academic education as "fellows and akin" it is a part of his duty to demand that truth, standing in a helpful relation to each other.

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D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, APRIL 2, 1916

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SPRING BOOKS

DURING the last two years many things have happened in the business of books. The war, from its very inception, has exerted its influence on literature to a degree quite as great as on any other line of human endeavor. This influence, moreover, has been similar in its effect to that shown in other branches of business. For, at first, the ordinary activities incident to the publishing and selling of books were, in a measure, paralyzed. There was a lack of adjustment with the abnormal conditions produced by war, and this dislocation of an industry that usually is less exposed than the majority of others to outside disturbances was not easily or quickly remedied. Time, however, has brought about naturally and without apparent effort the recuperation in the business of books that has been so much needed. The improvement has been gradual, extending over the last twelve months or more, and showing itself in various ways. This season, however, this encouraging feature is more distinctly visible than before. Experience has at last proved that, in spite of war, people read books as much as ever. Indeed, the necessity for a wider knowledge of fact and theory in the countless human interests stimulated, if not created, by so terrible a scourge as the European conflict, has in some directions increased the average demand for books. This positive effect of the war on literature has now had time to make itself felt and is easily discernible in the actual output of books this Spring. Publishers' lists this year are radically different from similar lists of a few years ago. As we have had occasion before to point out, there are not so many books published as formerly; those that are published, however, seem to be better adapted to present needs—a fact attested by the success said to be achieved by a larger proportion of them than usual. These features, belonging particularly to this season's books, enhance the interest attaching to the special Spring Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS to be published on the 16th of this month. In that number the selected list of three hundred leading books of the season will be more than usually interesting, both as an indication of the changes that contemporary literature is undergoing and as an authoritative practical guide for buyers of this year's books. To facilitate the reader in making his choice, the list will be classified and annotated, the purpose being to render it as representative as possible of the best that has been published this Spring in each of the literary departments covered. There will also be a further installment of the bibliography of the war, taking up that important feature of THE BOOK REVIEW from the beginning of the year and carrying it approximately to the first weeks of Summer. In its many and varied reviews, its columns of literary news, and a symposium of authoritative opinion in vital matters pertaining to books, it is thought that this Spring Number of THE BOOK REVIEW will be of more than ordinary value to its readers.

FOR those who enjoy eloquence of the highest order, invective that not only achieves its immediate purpose, but illuminates for all time a bit of human history that else might be forgotten, the republication of STEVENSON'S famous defense of Father DAMIEN will always be welcome. That this little classic should appear now in the "Perfect Tribute" Series of famous stories and essays (Scribner's) seems particularly appropriate. The value of the tasteful little edition is increased by the supplementary note in which Mrs. STEVENSON gives a vivid account of the incidents leading up to the writing of this "Open Letter." The whole occurrence is, of course, far enough away in time to have lost whatever personal sting it might have had when it first appeared twenty-five years ago. Its publication now with this additional biographical matter fits in well with the revival of interest in STEVENSON and his work that we have already noted.

DO the novels of JANE AUSTEN appeal to the present generation of readers? There can be no doubt, of course, as to their exalted place in literary history, nor as to the important influence that they have wielded to this day upon writers of fiction. But do "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility" still hold the charm that they once did for the average reader? In the various reprints in which they appear these delightful old pictures of English country life undoubtedly "sell"—as most "classics" do. Whether or not they are read may possibly be shown through the success or failure of a movement that has just been started in England, and will doubtless be taken up in this country, to commemorate Miss AUSTEN'S "centenary of immortality" by establishing an endowment fund for poor governesses. The specific aim of this memorial is not, at first sight, without its touch of humor. But Miss AUSTEN, it seems, had a particularly warm sympathy for governesses, and thus the method chosen to honor her memory is appropriate enough. The measure of response that the proposal will elicit should gauge, more or less, the popular esteem in which Miss AUSTEN is held by this generation. As the hundredth anniversary of her death does not occur until July 18 of next year, there is plenty of time to perfect the plans for the memorial.

IN this month's number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY one finds a number of authoritative articles that take the reader on a survey of the very latest developments of the European war. For instance, the Battle of Verdun, "the most desperate conflict since that of the Marne," is sketched in detail from its beginnings until a few days of going to press, thus furnishing the reader with a careful résumé that is of the highest value in connection with more recent news of this great engagement. Another instructive feature is an analysis of recent war events from two viewpoints, consisting of two papers, one written from the German, the other from the American point of view. The presentation thus given enables the reader to form an impartial opinion of the progress of events during the last month with their possible bearing on the problem of peace in the near future. Other subjects of immediate timely importance discussed in this number of CURRENT HISTORY are: Freedom of the Seas, by ALBERT BUSHNELL HART; The Purpose of the Kaiser, by Count ERNEST REVENTLOW; Germany's Peace Conditions; The Socialist View, by PHILIPP SCHEIDEMANN; Attitude of the German Government, by DR. VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG; The Crushing of Germany, by LORD ROSEBERY; The Situation for the Allies, by HERBERT H. ASQUITH; Recruiting in Canada, by Major General SAM S. HUGHES; A Bugle Call to Duty, by LEONID ANDREYEV, and many others.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended March 30 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

WRITINGS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Volume VI., 1816-1818.
Principally letters by Adams written during this period.

YEARS OF CHILDHOOD. By Sergo Aksakoff. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.
Autobiography of the Russian writer, who lived from 1791 to 1858.

A GIRL'S LIFE IN GERMANTOWN. By Elizabeth W. Coffin. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.
Written largely in appreciation of the work in art done by the author's father.

THE REVOLUTION IN VIRGINIA. By H. J. Eckenrode. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.
Describes Virginia's part in the American Revolution and gives an account of the beginning of the Democratic Party.

THE SOUTH IN PROSE AND POETRY. Compiled and edited by Henry M. Gill. 12mo. New Orleans: P. F. Jansell & Brothers.
Contains short biographical sketches of Southern writers, with excerpts from their works.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HOLY LAND. By P. S. P. Handcock. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.
Profusely illustrated account of the arts, crafts, manners, and customs of the people of Palestine from the earliest time to the Roman period.

Drama, Art and Music

MY MARJONARY. By Robert Carlton Brown. 12mo. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.
A collection of short poems written in vers libre.

TWO DEATHS IN THE BRONX. By Donald Evans. 12mo. Philadelphia: Nicholas L. Brown.
Collection of short poems containing "pitiless photographs of profligate men and women."

THE SYMPHONY PLAY. By Jennette Lee. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
A play in four acts.

SONGS AND SATIRES. By Edgar Lee Masters. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.
A new collection of verse by the author of "Spoon River Anthology."

GODS AND HEROES AND MYTHS FROM OVID. ALSO SONNETS AND LEGENDS. By J. Breckenridge More. 12mo. Fort Smith, Ark.: Thrawn-Jick Publishing Company.
Collection of verse principally on mythological themes.

ECHO AND OTHER VERSES. By Newbold Noyes. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.
Youth is the principal theme of this collection of verse.

HIGH TIME. Edited by Mrs. Waldo Richards. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
An anthology of nearly 200 poems—"songs of joy and vision"—from present-day poets.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE. By Sarah Taylor Shatford. 12mo. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.50.
Collection of short poems on religion, love, &c.

Essays and Criticism

ADVENTURES IN COMMON SENSE. By Dr. Frank Crane. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.
A collection of short essays on many subjects.

SIX FOOLS. By Rollo F. Hurlburt. 12mo. New York: Methodist Book Concern. $1.
A series of essays on the ethics of living.

European War Books

THE WAY OF THE CROSS. By V. Doroshevitch. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
Pictures Russian and Polish fugitives fleeing from the German invader in the Autumn of 1915.

HINDENBURG'S MARCH INTO LONDON. Translated from the German. Edited by Logan Marshall. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. 50 cents.
Translation of a book that is said to have sold 4,000,000 copies in Germany.

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS AND THE ENGINEER. By Ernest F. Robinson. 12mo. New York: Clark Book Company.
Describes "the opportunities and limitations that will confront the civilian engineer in the event of war."

ANTWERP TO GALLIPOLI. By Arthur Ruhl. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Records the author's experiences as a war correspondent in France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, &c.

MISSIONS VERSUS MILITARISM. By Richard Taylor Stevenson. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. 50 cents.
A historical survey of the missionary effort against war.

Fiction

ABOUT MISS MATTIE MORNINGGLORY. By Lillian Bell. 12mo. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.35.
The story of a little milliner.

THE ASHES OF MY HEART. By Edith Blinn. 12mo. New York: Markwell Publishing Company, 145 West Forty-fifth Street. $1.35.
A novel with a mystical theme.

A SENTIMENTAL DRAGON. By Nima Larrey Duryea. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.
A humorous story of a rich woman who goes to Europe with her daughter to achieve "culture" and social success.

FORKED LIGHTNING. By Keble Howard. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.
A humorous story founded on the author's comedy "The Green Flag."

ALICE DEVINE. By Edgar Jepson. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.
A story of English life.

THE RIVER OF LIFE AND OTHER STORIES. By Alexander Kuprin. 12mo. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. $1.25.
Contains four stories translated from the Russian by S. Koteliansky and J. M. Murry.

UNDER FIRE. By Roy Cooper Magrus. 12mo. New York: The Macauley Company. $1.25.
Story of adventure based on the author's drama of the same name.

MISS AMERICAN DOLLARS. By Paul Myron. 12mo. Milwaukee, Wis.: Mid-Station Publishers.
A romance of travel.

MY FRIEND PHIL. By Isabel M. Peacocke. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.35.
The story of a little boy.

DADDY'S WIDOW. By Margaret Barnes Frion. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company. $1.50.
A Long Island story.

ONLY RELATIVES INVITED. By Charles Sherman. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.25.
"A social and a socialistic satire."

THE FORTUNE OF A CHAMPION. By Francis O'Sullivan Tighe. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.
A romance of the heroic age in Ireland.

"I CONQUERED." By Harold Titus. 12mo. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.25.
A story of the new West.

FULFILLMENT. Emma Wolf. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.
The scene of this novel of modern life is California.

EXILE. By Dolf Wyllarde. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.35.
The story of a British outpost in the Orient.

Science

STARS OF DESTINY. By Katherine Tayler Craig. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
The ancient science of astrology and how to make use of it today.

THE BREEDS OF LIVE STOCK. By Live Stock Breeders. Arranged by Carl W. Gay. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.
Contains material written up by specialists on the subject for Volume III. of the Cyclopaedia of American Agriculture.

THE BUSINESS OF GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL. By Frank M. Sparks. 12mo. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.25.
Describes the evolution of municipal Government from the old town meeting plan.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. 8vo. Boston: World Peace Foundation.
Contains papers on international law, Pan-American relations, America's Asiatic problem, &c.

New Editions, Reprints and Translation

THE IDEAL SYSTEM FOR ACQUIRING A PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH. By Mlle. V. D. Gaudel. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.
A sixth edition revised and enlarged.

THE GREAT ASHERST MYSTERY. By Walter Hubbell. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.
Tenth edition, revised and enlarged of this true narrative of the supernatural.

SHAKESPEARE AS A PLAYWRIGHT. by Brander Matthews. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2. (University Edition.)
New edition of the work published in 1913.

MOLIERE. By Brander Matthews. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
New edition of the work published in 1910.

PASTORAL LETTERS, ADDRESSES AND OTHER WRITINGS OF THE RIGHT REV. JAMES A. McFAUL. Edited by the Rev. James J. Powers. 12mo. New York: Benziger Brothers. $1.50.
Second edition of the selections from the writings of the Right Rev. Bishop of Trenton.

HISTORIC STYLES IN FURNITURE. By Virginia Robie. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.
New edition of a work published in 1905.

WHO'S WHO IN ENGLAND: 1916. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.
A new edition containing material up to Aug. 31, 1915.

Philosophy and Religion

THE LAW OF HUMAN LIFE. By Elijah V. Brookshire. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
The Scriptures in the light of modern psychology.

THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN SUFFERING AND THE WAR. By F. H. Dudden. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.
Four sermons preached at St. John's, Notting Hill, in Advent, 1915.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE UNCONSCIOUS. By C. G. Jung. 8vo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $4.
A "study of the transformations and symbolisms of the libido," translated, with an introduction by Dr. Beatrice M. Hinkle.

THE MEANING OF PERSONAL LIFE. By Newman Smyth. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
Contains the results of the author's studies pursued since the publication in 1892 of his Lowell lectures, "Through Science to Faith."

THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Paul Thureau-Dangin. Revised and edited by Wilfrid Wilberforce. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Two volumes. $11.
The period covered is from the end of the Napoleonic wars until the last years of the nineteenth century.

Educational and Miscellaneous

THE PRINCIPLES OF PLANT CULTURE. By E. S. Goff. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.
Textbook for beginners in agriculture and horticulture.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF RELIGION AND ETHICS. Edited by James Hastings. Rollo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Volume VIII.
Contains articles from "Life" to "Malis."

THE NEW SOCIALISM. By Harold A. Russell. Pamphlet. New York: The Shakespeare Press. 60 cents.
Defines and describes socialism.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF VIRGINIA. By Earl G. Swem. 8vo. Richmond: David Bottom.
Contains titles of books on Virginia in the Virginia State Library.

PRESIDENT WILSON "ON BEING HUMAN"

A Forthcoming Book in Which the Possibilities for Achievement Today Are Pointed Out with Stimulating Eloquence

ON BEING HUMAN. By Woodrow Wilson. Harper & Brothers. Cloth, 50 cents. Leather, $1.

IT is impossible to say just when, amid the busy years of his many activities, the pages of this little book by President Wilson, (to be published on the 6th of this month,) had their birth. But one guesses it to date from some June during the epoch of professorial duties when, either as professor or as university President, he was invited to deliver somewhere a commencement address. It has the hallmarks of that variety of literary excursion, and its smooth and flowing sentences bespeak the mind in constant training for graceful utterance. Nevertheless, it speaks certain truths with such simplicity and clarity that, whatever its date, they are as true now as then, and as characteristic of their author. He would probably, for instance, say at this present time exactly the same things that he does here on the value of serenity in efficient living and in carrying on the affairs of the world, although he might say them with more force and less academic polish. Pertinent to the present moment are these sentences:

> What rebuke of aimless excitement there is to be got out of a little reflection, when we have been inveighing against the corruption and decadence of our own days, if only we have provided ourselves with a little knowledge of the past wherewith to balance our thought! As bad times as these, or any we shall see, have been reformed, but not by protests. They have been made glorious instead of shameful by the men who kept their heads and struck with sure self-possession in the fight. No age will take hysterical reform. The world is very human, not a bit given to adopting virtues for the sake of those who merely bemoan its vices, and we are most effective when we are most calmly in possession of our senses.

He devotes a good deal of attention to this quality of serenity which he considers "an important mark of the right development of the true human being, certainly in an age passionate and confused as this in which we live." And serenity he considers "the product no doubt of two very different things, namely, vision and digestion." "We instinctively associate serenity," he says, "with the highest types of power among men, seeing in it the poise of knowledge and calm vision, that supreme heat and mastery which is without splutter or noise of any kind."

With psychologic interest he examines this quality of mental equability, the qualities with which it is associated and its influences upon man's life and conduct. Then he goes on to discuss how knowledge and sanity of view and genuineness result in the greater efficiency of the individual.

> Let no one suppose that efficiency is lost by such breadth and catholicity of view. We deceive ourselves with instances, look at sharp crises in the world's affairs, and imagine that intense and narrow men have made history for us. Poise, balance, a nice and equable exercise of force are not, it is true, the things the world ordinarily seeks for or most applauds in its heroes. It is apt to esteem that man most human who has his qualities in a certain exaggeration, whose courage is passionate, whose generosity is without deliberation, whose just action is without premeditation, whose spirit runs toward its favorite objects with an infectious and reckless ardor, whose wisdom is no child of slow prudence. We love Achilles more than Diomedes, and Ulysses not at all. But these are standards left over from a ruder state of society; we should have passed by this time the Homeric stage of mind—should have heroes suited to our age. Nay, we have erected different standards, and do make a different choice, when we see in any man fulfillment of our real ideals. Let a modern instance serve as a test. Could any man hesitate to say that Abraham Lincoln was more human than William Lloyd Garrison? Does not every one know that it was the practical Free-Soilers who made emancipation possible, and not the hot, impractical Abolitionists; that the country was infinitely more moved by Lincoln's temperate sagacity than by any man's enthusiasm, instinctively trusted the man who saw the whole situation and kept his balance, instinctively held off from those who refused to see more than one thing? We know how serviceable the intense and headlong agitator is in bringing to their feet men fit for action; but we feel uneasy while he lives, and vouchsafe him our full sympathy only when he is dead.

Almost the whole book—instinctively one almost says address—is devoted to setting forth some of the qualities not always first among those accounted specifically human and showing them to be no less human and no less desirably so than others are more highly colored and more sensational. The qualities in whose behalf he thus enters the lists are those qualities most likely to be developed by the scholar, the teacher, the student, the man somewhat out of the daily rough and tumble of life. Some of them are among the outstanding characteristics of President Wilson himself, and in view of the fact that he has sometimes been called cold and lacking in sympathy for the general mass of mankind, it is almost as if he had in these pages unconsciously stood himself up for study and said: "Look at me and see if I, having these qualities, am not just as human as any one."

He turns his thought also upon the changing conditions of the time and sees that it will be difficult for men to continue to be human in the midst of "haste, anxiety, preoccupation, the need to specialize and make machines of ourselves that have transformed the once simple world." To keep our minds clear and quickened to their new tasks will need better knowledge and completer self-possession. But since man "has grown more and more human with each step of that slow process which has brought him knowledge, self-restraint, the arts of intercourse," since, in short, it has been society that has humanized him, will he not, if he takes care for his footsteps, become more rather than less human even in this new and strident age?

He compares our own age with that of Shakespeare, "when an old world is passing away and a new world is coming in," and says that if we would show our human quality in this new age we must measure ourselves by the tasks it sets us:

> Our ideals broaden to suit the wide day in which we live. We crave not cloistered virtue—it is impossible any longer to keep to the cloister—but a robust spirit that shall take the air in the great world, know men in all their kinds, choose its way amid the bustle with all self-possession, with wise genuineness, in calmness, and yet with the quick eye of interest and the quick pulse of power. It is again a day for Shakespeare's spirit—a day more various, more ardent, more provoking to valor and every large design, even than "the spacious times of great Elizabeth," when all the world seemed new; and if we cannot find another bard, come out of a new Warwickshire, to hold once more the mirror up to nature, it will not be because the stage is not set for him. The time is such a one as he might rejoice to look upon; and if we would serve it as it should be served, we should seek to be human after his wide-eyed sort.

SPIRITS AND LITERATURE

New York Times Review of Books:

A RECENT editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW concerning Mrs. Curran's "Patience Worth" voices anew the many slighting references to the poor literary quality of spiritual messages attributed to writers of known ability, no longer among the living. I know little of a future existence and have nothing to do with spiritualistic propaganda; but a thought which suggests the solution to this seeming discrepancy may perhaps afford some help in future discussions on this interesting subject.

As I understand it, these communications are spoken on impulse, and not delivered as finished forms of thought; and even if a departed spirit could so far overmaster the means of his communication as to express his own self, we might not fare better; for writers, as a rule, are poor extemporaneous speakers. Even such a great master of style as Stevenson, I am told, has been known to rewrite chapters as many as nine times. Balzac, I know, wasted a fortune in paying for alterations on proofs. No doubt many other instances could be brought to light in the case of such "discarnate personalities as Walter Scott, Byron, Mrs. Browning, and a long line of the illustrious dead."

The Psychical Research Society is probably calloused by rebuffs from an incredulous public. But if it should take up the discussion as you suggest, it may gain a point after all. VIRGINIA A. KITABJIAN.

New York, March 28.

A Big Joyous Love Story With Humanity Its Theme

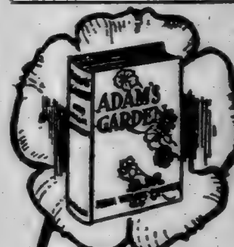

Adam's Garden

By NINA WILCOX PUTNAM

A young man owns a hurdy-gurdy, a dress suit and the remembrance of having spent thousands of dollars in riotous living. That is the beginning of the story of Adam, who's fate was to work out his salvation by raising flowers upon a vacant city lot, surrounded by cats and dogs, dwelling with crusty, humorous curmudgeons who seem to drift in from everywhere, having a feud with a thug, and being desperately loved by an unfortunate girl.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEWS

Colonel Roosevelt's Hunting Stories and Experiences in Many Lands—Other Recent Publications

A BOOK-LOVER'S HOLIDAYS IN THE OPEN. By Theodore Roosevelt. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S latest book possesses a charm impossible to describe in a single word. It is a collection of hunting stories—narratives of experiences met with during his various expeditions for big game. The reader is immediately admitted to the intimacy of the camp-fires that have marked the trail of this mighty hunter across the remote countries of the earth, and the vivid descriptions of the wilderness surrounding these camp-fires send one to an atlas continually.

While the dominating note of the book is that of the chase, yet there are other matters touched upon—the birth-rate and its decline, for one; a discussion of personal tastes in reading, for another; and for a third, we have the pleasure of making the acquaintance of a delightful young man from Louisiana who, we are emphatically assured, is not "too proud to fight." But these are all in the manner of natural digressions and they not only serve to adorn the tale, but invariably point an excellent moral.

There are glaring days in the Painted Desert, wonderful nights in the great silences of the Grand Canyon, and prowlings into formidable wildernesses—for no other reason, perhaps, than to see what they are like! Indeed, the chapters devoted to Arizona adventures will infect the reader with wanderlust; he will look up time-tables and gun catalogues. But they contain, also, matters of a more serious value. The author's observations on the conditions of the Indian Reservations are splendid; and his detailed description of a Hopi Indian snake dance is really an historical document. In addition to witnessing the more or less public dance, Colonel Roosevelt was afforded the opportunity of entering the temple and seeing the Indian priests perform the ceremony of washing the snakes before the dance. The author's remarks in this connection are intensely interesting.

It is remarkable how very little is known in this country of the rural life in Brazil and Argentina. In this day and age, when those who are anxious to keep abreast of the times are seeking for information on the southern hemisphere, the author's journey from São Paulo into the southern part of Argentina will furnish a very satisfactory sidelight on the country traversed. And there are crossings of the Andes—one in particular is that made by a low pass in the southern part of the range, between Chile and Patagonia. And after the crossing followed a 400-mile motor trip across the plains of Central Argentina. Wherever the narrator takes us, we not only see the country through which he passes, but feel it, smell it—get the flavor of the land itself.

There is an interesting chapter on primeval man—which begins with a visit to the tar-holes in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. The author has had such a wealth of experience at first hand that he finds himself frequently in the position where he can corroborate the reports of exploring savants by virtue of his own keen observations.

An account of handling the case of an errant gunbearer during the African hunting trips is so amusingly vivid that one cannot help regretting its brevity. And there are ghost stories, too; tales that have been handed down from father to son among our frontiersmen. The hardy American pioneers may have been illiterate, but they managed to keep in circulation a considerable number of weird ghost stories and voodoo mysteries.

The author's visit to the Bird Refuge or reserve at the mouth of the Mississippi is extremely interesting, and should make friends for that necessary, and at present hardly adequate, movement to protect North American bird life. And it is nothing for the Colonel to jump from the sub-tropics of the Gulf to the autumnal delights of northern Quebec, where he kills bull moose, both in sport and in self-defense—the matter of which makes a good story by itself.

Holidays in the open may be appreciated, perhaps, in a warm chimney corner, but to the man with red blood in his veins the book gives a feeling of dissatisfaction with the inside of a house—a craving for the hardships of the trail followed by the soundest sleep under the stars, with the night wind to twist the smoke of the smoldering camp-fire.

AMERICAN COUNTRY GIRL

THE AMERICAN COUNTRY GIRL. By Martha Foote Crow. Illustrated from photographs. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

MANY books have been written of recent years about country life in America, the country life movement, the farmer, the farmer's wife, the farmer's sons. But Mrs. Crow's is the first to consider the life, the work, the future of the farmer's daughters.

Heretofore the country girl has been left entirely out of the picture and nobody has seemed to think of her, her problems and her possibilities as a factor in the country life movement as of any consequence. Mrs. Crow's practical and at the same time inspirational work shows how important is the consideration she deserves in that study and reformation of country life that is going on in this country, and gives such ample and realistic account of the girl herself and her life and work in various farming regions as makes it a human document of much value.

After the manner of the modern scientific method, Mrs. Crow made a wide first-hand study of her subject before she began to write. In various ways she secured correspondents among country girls in the north, south, east, and west who wrote her detailed accounts of a representative day of their lives, described their duties and their pleasures, spoke of their plans and hopes, and expressed their views upon country life. Several chapters are filled with extracts from these letters. Mrs. Crow was also one of the assistants in the Cornell University study of country life, which included a questionnaire widely circulated on the young woman on the farm.

As the result of this long and intimate study of her subject, the author writes not only with knowledge, but also with understanding and sympathy. Her book will be found by all who are interested in the country life question to be a contribution having freshness, originality, and practical value. To the country girl herself, and her mother and her father, it will be a real inspiration in its opening up of possibilities, its messages from the lives of so many other country girls, its suggestions, its broad and inviting view of country life made attractive. This is the way in which she states the importance of her subject:

> Of course no one would wish to claim that the young woman in the farmstead is of more importance than other members of the home; but as a chain will break if one link fails, so the farmstead will be ruined if it lacks the co-operation of the daughter. . . . The young woman on the farm must grow up with the idea that she is essential to the progress of country life and therefore of the national life, and that a career is before her just as much as if she were aiming to be an artist or a writer or a missionary.

One of the chapters of quotations from letters is devoted to those who indict country life as being something so intolerable that, though they love the country and would like to live in it, they long to flee from it. Other chapters take up and discuss the objections raised by these correspondents. Others point out methods by which the country girl may increase her efficiency and also her pleasures and indicate coming reforms in country life which will deal especially with the work and life of the farm women. The captions of some of the remaining chapters, such as "The Dress Budget," "The Country Girl's Wage," "Founding a Home," "Pageantry as a Community Resource," "The Farm Partner," indicate their value.

AN ARMY OF THE PEOPLE

AN ARMY OF THE PEOPLE. The Constitution of an Effective Force of Trained Citizens. By John McAuley Palmer, Major Twenty-fourth Infantry, U. S. A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

It is Major Palmer's belief that America, within five years and at a very small money outlay, may have a big volunteer army numbering something like a million and a half men, well trained and quite adequate for the defense of the country from any possible attack. The scheme he proposes is a modification of the Swiss system, the modification consisting in substitution of voluntary service in place of conscription.

Major Palmer is not personally opposed to conscription, for he thinks universal manhood service the cheapest, fairest, and most democratic method of distributing the burden of military preparation. But the adoption of the Swiss system, in its entirety, he points out, would give us an army very much larger than we should have. Switzerland, he admits, probably needs as big a military establishment as her population will produce, but America, he says, can very well get along if not more than one in eight of her available men are trained for fighting—and he does not doubt that volunteer enlistments would furnish quite as big a force as would be desirable.

In order to make the explanation of his scheme as clear as possible, Major Palmer assumes it has been put in operation, and presents a graphic picture of the completed organization. It is an impressive picture, that of a well organized and powerful army, built up easily and at a merely trifling cost, able to stand off any force that could be sent against it. To Major Palmer the picture is evidently convincing; there seems to be no doubt whatever in his mind that it shows no more than would result from the adoption of his recommendation. Some of his readers may be a little skeptical with respect to his great expectations; but any one interested in the general problem of preparedness will find it worth while to see how he undertakes to solve the problem.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

THE PILLAR OF FIRE: A PROFANE BACCALAUREATE. By Seymour Deming. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

The Scott Nearing case and other recent discussions over charges of extreme conservatism in our colleges and universities give timeliness to Mr. Deming's assertions concerning the spirit with which those institutions face modern industrial problems. He calls his book "a profane baccalaureate" because it is addressed from an unconventional standpoint primarily to those who have recently stepped from college into the world's work, and, beyond them, to all who are interested in any way whatever in the service which institutions of higher learning give to the public.

His indictment of collegiate education, what he calls the conflict between "the central purpose of education" and the "central life of education," is based on what he asserts to be "the dependence of the endowed college on usurious maintenance and the subservience of the State-owned college to a capitalistically minded society." There are plenty of people who think that a very black-looking case could be made out of such an indictment. But Mr. Deming has not made it. He has damaged his own present irretrievably by his violence, which sometimes descends into virulence; by his willful blindness to all that he does not wish to see in the work and influence of the colleges, and by his obsession that the iconoclast is the only savior and server of society. Moreover, his presentation of his side of the case would have been more interesting if he had taken more pains to be lucid. For the reader who must stop to untangle the ideas in long and complicated sentences is likely to be more annoyed than aroused by rhetorical fervors that help to obscure the meaning.

JOURNALISM IN CALIFORNIA

JOURNALISM IN CALIFORNIA. By John F. Young. Fully illustrated. San Francisco: Chronicle Publishing Company.

This carefully written volume has a scope wider than its title indicates, for it is, in effect, the story of the birth and growth of San Francisco and to a certain extent of California also. For the activities of the newspapers of a region must comprehend in large measure the history of the region and the development of its people. Mr. Young's work was first written for and published in The San Francisco Chronicle, of which he has been the managing editor for many years, where it appeared Jan. 16, 1915, to signalize the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of that paper by Charles and M. H. de Young. It has since been put into book form in response to many requests from heads of schools of journalism and others because of the value of the contribution it makes to the history of journalism in the United States and the Pacific Coast history from the point of view of the newspaper office. Beginning with the early days of California and the appearance of the first newspaper, Mr. Young carries his story along through three-quarters of a century to the present time, keeping prominent the central thread of the part played by the newspapers, the changes in their methods, their growth in importance and influence, but interweaving with this the story of much of the social, political, and economic development of the region, especially as this has been influenced by journalistic activities.

To the account as it appeared in The Chronicle has been added another chapter dealing with the exposition and The Chronicle's connection with it and with other recent matters. Included, also, are a hundred pages of biographies of prominent men of the Pacific Coast.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

Mrs. LEWIS P. NEWBERRY.—Can you tell me anything of Cornelia Meigs, author of "The Kingdom of the Winding Road," a book for children recently published by the Macmillan Company? I cannot find that she has ever had any other book published. Would like to know where she lives.

Miss Cornelia Meigs is a native of Rock Island, Ill., but has lived nearly all her life in Keokuk, Iowa. She was educated at Bryn Mawr College, and was graduated from that college as a member of the class of 1907. She spent a few Summers of her childhood in New England. Her first book, "The Kingdom of the Winding Road," is a collection of fairy tales. It was published about a year ago. Her second book, "The Steadfast Princess," recently published by the Macmillan Company, is a child's play, and won the prize of $100 offered by Kate Oglebay, National Chairman of Junior Work of the Drama League of America, for the best play for children submitted in 1915. The committee charged with the awarding of the prize selected the play sent in by Miss Meigs as the winner out of hundreds of manuscripts submitted.

ANNA VAN ORDEN.—Will you kindly give the origin of the proverb "Let sleeping dogs lie," where found, by whom written, and when?

The origin of this saying is traced back to the poet Chaucer and it is found in "Troilus and Cresseide," Book III., line 764, as follows:

> It is nat gode a sleping hounde to wake.

In Heywood's Book of Proverbs, Book I., Chap. X., the saying appears in a slightly different wording:

> It is evil waking of a sleeping dogge.

C. C. M.—In my mother's scrapbook, compiled over ninety years ago, and destroyed by the Chicago fire in 1871, was a poem which I am not able to find, entitled: "Address to a Mummy." It begins thus:

> And thou hast walked about,
> How strange a story,
> In these streets—three thousand years ago.

Also another poem beginning:

> How big was Alexander, Pa?
> That people call him great,
> Was he like Old Goliath tall,
> His spear a hundred weight?

I shall be very glad to know where to find either or both of them.

The "Address to a Mummy" was written by Horace Smith and it is printed in Stevenson's Home Book of Verse, published by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

"How Big is Alexander, Pa?" is anonymous and is printed in Best Selections No. 19, published by Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

FRANK A. HOOD.—Kindly advise me where I can obtain Professor Eliot's article on "Training Eyes, Ears, and Hands," extracts of which were given in the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 12.

The pamphlet by Dr. Eliot was published and issued by the General Education Board at 61 Broadway, New York, where copies can doubtless be obtained.

T. F. M.—I have two volumes entitled "Journal of the Private Life and Conversations of Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena," by Count Des Las Casas, dated 1823. Could you give me an idea of their value?

"The Journal of the Private Life of Napoleon at St. Helena," dated London, 1823, in four volumes, has brought at auction from $6 to $18.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

WILLIAM A. BARNES.—Your correspondent "I. A. E." in THE BOOK REVIEW of Jan. 30, in regard to the song "Dixie" is probably mistaken as to its being used in rally or war meetings at the North, but it was used in New York long before the civil war, and I believe it was sung by Christie's Minstrels, probably on Broadway, and I think he was at his best before 1854 or 1855. This song was not composed by any one at or in the South, but was taken up by them as the best thing they could get. I forget the composer's name, but I can get it later.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.—In the issue of Feb. 27 "F. W." asks where can be found Lord Avebury's list of "100 books." This list was published in an article by Clement Shorter in The Fall Mall Magazine for July, 1905, Volume XXXVI., No. 147, and Mr. Shorter appended to it another list of his own of 100 books.

REV. HENRY MACBETH.—The Song of Canute about which T. O'C. S. inquires in THE BOOK REVIEW of Jan. 23 is first alluded to in Historia Eliensis (History of Ely), a Latin work credited to Thomas of Ely, who lived in the latter part of the twelfth century.

He relates that Canute, with his Queen, Emma, and some of the great nobles were in a boat and that as they drew near to the great church, they heard the chanting of the monks come sweetly over the waters. Canute bade the boatmen to row slowly near the shore in order to prolong his enjoyment of the music, and inspired by the circumstances he stood up in the boat and composed in English the ballad which begins as follows:

> Merie sungen the Muneches binnen Ely,
> Tha Cnut ching rew ther by:
> "Roweth, enighties, noer the land,
> And herè we thes munechès sang."

In modern English:

> Merrily sang the monks in Ely,
> When Cnut, King, rowed thereby;
> "Row, my Knights, near the land,
> And hear we these monks' song."

Although it is said that Canute's ballad was long sung by the people, unfortunately only this first stanza has come down to us. It has been suggested that these four lines may have been the chorus of the ballad which has been lost. Some authorities think that the song is the first ballad structure to be found in English poetry.

The verse may be found in the following works:

English Lyrical Poetry, (p. 19,) by Edward Bliss Reed; Illustrated History of English Literature, (Vol. I, p. 62,) by Garnett and Gosse; History of English Ballads, (pp. 50 and 51,) by Frank Egbert Bryant, and in other works relating to early English literature and poetry.

Wordsworth, in his sonnet, Canute, (Ecclesiastical Sonnets, Part I, XXX.,) has taken the incident as his theme.

APPEALS TO READERS

M. E.—Can any of your readers give me the name of the writer of a poem of which the lines given below compose the first stanza, and the title of the book in which it appeared?

> What is the best a friend can be
> To any soul, to you or me?
> Not only shelter, comfort, rest—
> Inmost refreshment unexpressed:
> Not only a beloved guide
> To tread life's labyrinth at our side,
> Or with love's touch lead on before;
> Though these be much, there is yet more.

D. McG.—Somewhere in Huxley's writings there is a passage in which he rallies those materialists who scorn metaphysics, warning them that if their insight were deeper they would find themselves in the plight of the Hindu vegetarian who was induced to look at a drop of water through a microscope. I am unable to find this passage, and should be greatly obliged if some scholarly person would direct me to it.

G. A. M.—Your response in Queries and Answers, to W. F. S. was as complete as is possible, and very informing and of great interest to myself, but I solicit your aid in tracing the authorship of lines kindred to "Count that day lost," &c., a copy of which memory retains, as follows:

> That hour is noblest and its moment best,
> And that day greatest, 'neath its fading sun,
> Though it sink low o'er sorrow and unrest,
> Whose light hath seen life's humblest duty done.

J. J. W.—Will some reader kindly inform me of the author of the beautiful conceit embodied in the following lines written during our civil war:

> Oh, that some bird from the sunny South
> Would build its nest in the cannon's mouth,
> And stop its terrible roar.

SIDNEY LANIER.—I should greatly appreciate finding a poem that begins, I think, with this thought:

> I have a friend who loves me,
> He loves me very well.

This idea runs through all the stanzas of this simple song of the "Loving Friend," written by the Huguenots during the days of their bitter persecution.

MURIEL.—Will some reader be kind enough to give the author and the remaining lines of a short poem beginning:

> Into my life she came
> One golden day;
> Softly as blossoms come
> Into the May.

W. C. H.—Can any of your readers tell me the author of a poem beginning:

> The camel at the close of day
> Kneels down upon the sandy plain,
> To have his burden lifted off,
> And rest again.

J. W.—Can any reader tell me the title and author of the poem in which there is a line reading:

> And the ship is more than the crew.

The theme of the poem is the subordination of the worker to the task itself.

DOROTHY Q. WHITON.—Can any of your readers inform me from what poem the following lines are quoted:

> Again she spoke, "Where is my Lord the King?"
> And closing round a deeper silence seemed
> To hold the host. "Where is thy father, boy?"
> Nor answer but the harsh horns hardly blown
> From shore to sea. And low before her bowed
> His head the Prince, and all around stood dumb.

G. M.—Will some reader kindly inform me where, among the writings of Walt Whitman, I may find the following lines:

> All music is what awakes from you, when you are reminded by the instruments. It is not the violins and the cornets—it is not the oboe nor the beating drums; or the notes of the baritone singer singing his sweet romanza—nor those of the men's chorus nor those of the women's chorus; it is nearer and further than they.

Answers, to W. F. S. was as complete as is possible, and very informing and of great interest to myself, but I solicit your aid in tracing the authorship of lines kindred to "Count that day lost," &c., a copy of which memory retains, as follows:

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Highest prices and cash down paid for large and small collections of BOOKS and other LITERARY PROPERTY. We pack and remove books promptly. We deal largely with executors of estates.
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Sections 8 AND 9 | EDITORIAL SECTION SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL SECTION SPORTS BUSINESS—FINANCIAL | Sections 8 AND 9

S SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1916. S

Annual Sale of Diamond Jewelry

During the Month of April we offer Diamond Jewelry at 10 to 40 per cent. less than Original Prices. Buy Diamonds this month as an Investment. Prices in the trade are advancing rapidly.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street, Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Garden Making Time is Here Once More

Garden Tools of all kinds, Seeds, Fertilizers—in fact every needful for the Garden may be bought at Macy's at prices which represent Worth While Savings.

Macy's—Basement, 35th Street.

Individuality—The Keynote of The New Blouses

Many new style tendencies are revealed in these charming Blouses; novel tinted buttons in floral effects, fancy shaped collars with lace insets, and beautiful hand-embroidery are important features of the Spring mode.

Georgette Crepe of heavy quality makes the lovely blouse *illustrated*. Novel shaped collar with insets of Filet lace is beautifully hand-embroidered; broad bands of Filet lace down front. Sleeve finished with high cuff. Flesh and white. **$15.74**

Cascade Jabot with picot edge features a blouse of Georgette Crepe in delicate shades. Pearl buttons and buttonholes at each shoulder are a quaint innovation; fancy cuffs. **$6.74**

Lustre Silk in white, flesh and maize fashions a simple blouse with student's collar and large bow tie. **$3.89**

Satin Stripe Georgette Crepe is used in a new model with soft frill. The sailor collar, cuffs and frill are of white crepe. Assorted stripes on white grounds in colors to harmonize with tailored suits, **$5.24**

A Dainty Model of Georgette Crepe comes in delicate shades; hemstitched Eton collar and floral tinted buttons. Entire blouse joined with veining. Collar, cuffs and front hand-embroidered. **$10.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

"Extra Size" Dresses

Introducing New Modes

These gowns are the result of a careful study of the requirements of women who cannot be fitted in regular sizes. Smart lines and excellent tailoring are important features; eliminating all that is extreme, this collection of gowns embodies every new style note of the season. Among the fabrics you will find

Taffeta *Crepe de Chine* *Charmeuse* *Serge*
Combination of Georgette Crepe and Taffeta
Figured Georgette Crepe *Silk Striped Grenadine*
Striped and Plaid Taffetas

The New Colorings
Tan Wistaria
Belgium Blue Pearl Gray
Brown
Russian Green Navy Black

The New Features
Bishop Sleeves Surplice Effects
Vestees Sash Tunics
Side Tunics Pointed Tunics
Long Waists Narrow Cuffs

Price range as follows:

$21.74 $24.74 $29.75 $36.75 $48.75

Included are tailored gowns for street wear—and dressy effects for afternoon and evening occasions. **Sizes 44 to 50 bust measure.**

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway, Centre.

A Large Variety of

Chinese and Persian Rugs

at Most Attractive Prices

Very rarely will you find as large a collection of authentic Chinese and Persian Rugs assembled under one roof as are shown at Macy's. It will be a delightful treat for you to visit the Rug Department on the Fourth Floor and look over the large variety of weaves, in designs and colorings that indicate the history and grandeur of the flowery and picturesque Orient.

The prices are most attractive. Beginning as low as **$12.48, they graduate up to $3,048.00.**

Although we have sold a considerable quantity of these rugs during the past month or two, new shipments are arriving continually. From London we have just received a collection of extremely handsome Oriental floor coverings, that it would be well worth your while to inspect.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Centre.

Japanese Braided Oval Porch Rugs

Firmly woven of heavy, hand braided Japanese Rush, these rugs are weather-proof and most practical for piazza use. They do not wrinkle and slide the way many fibre floor-coverings do; and they may be matched in several sizes. This selection imported from Japan especially for Macy's includes two weaves.

27x42 in.	$1.39	8 ft. x 10 ft	$13.48, $17.48
36x72 in.	$3.14, $3.74	9 ft. x 12 ft.	$18.74, $22.74.
4 ft. 6x7 ft. 6 in.	$5.74, $7.24	9 ft. x 15 ft.	$24.24
6 ft. x 9 ft.	$9.14, $11.24	12 ft. x 15 ft.	$32.50

"John Alden" Rag Rugs.

Made especially for R. H. Macy & Co., in solid blue, tan, green and rose, with floral chenille border. They are woven from new rags and may be reversed and washed.

24x36 in.	84c	4x7 ft.	$3.24
27x54 in.	$1.34	6x9 ft.	$6.48
36x72 in.	$2.14	8x10 ft.	$9.89
		9x12 ft.	$12.74

Grandmother Oval Rugs

A true atmosphere of olden times surrounds these quaint plaited rag rugs, which are serviceable and reversible. Color combinations include red, ivory, green, black or blue, and lighter effects in blue and white, gray and white or pink and white.

24x36 in., $1.74 **27x54 in., $2.89**
36x72 in., $4.96 **4 ft. x 7 ft., $7.74.**

Prairie Grass Mattings and Runners. The new Summer colorings include green, brown and blue or plain colors with scroll and Grecian Key borders.

Plain Carpet—36 in. wide, 42c yd.; 54 in. wide, 64c yd.; 72 in. wide, 84c yd.

Plain Runners, Bound Edges—18 in. wide, 26c yd.; 21 in. wide, 29c yd.; 27 in. wide, 34c yd.; 36 in. wide, 44c yd.

Bound Runners, Figured Borders—18 in. wide, 32c yd.; 21 in. wide, 34c yd.; 27 in. wide, 39c yd.; 36 in. wide, 54c yd.; 54 in. wide, 84c yd.; 72 in. wide, $1.09 yd.

Imported Inlaid Linoleum. Many new effects are in this selection just received from Great Britain. There are most unusual hardwood and parquetry designs, as well as marble, tile and geometrical patterns. Many of the designs are exclusively Macy's, and at these low prices are an innovation.

Parquetry Inlaid Linoleum $1.39, $1.54 and **$1.69** sq. yd.

Tile Patterns $1.19, $1.48 and **$1.69** sq. yd.

Plain White Linoleum $1.54 sq. yd.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Broadway.

There is Springtime Cheer in This Artistic Furniture

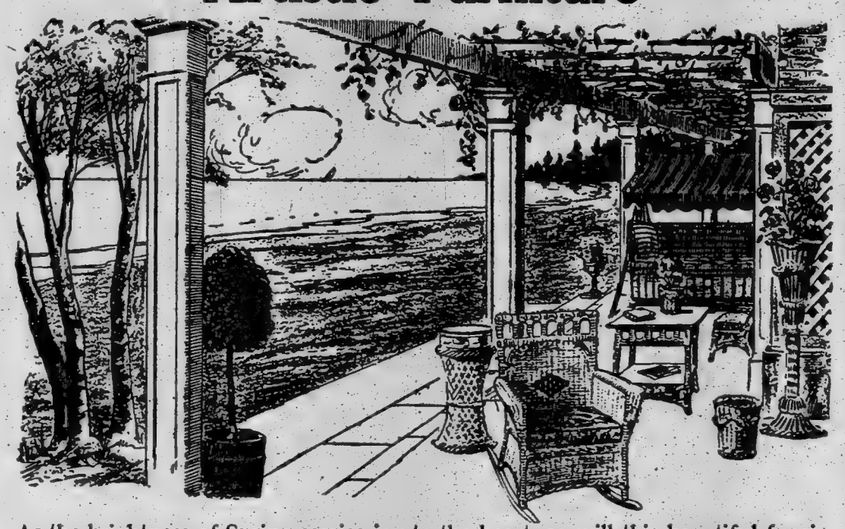

As the brightness of Spring carries joy to the heart, so will this beautiful furniture, with its delicate colorings, add a joyful note to your Summer home.

Summer Furniture that is graceful, as well as practical, is on exhibition at Macy's. On the Sixth Floor are shown all the new colors, including Marine Blue and Silver Gray, in reed, willow and wood. Not only furniture, but also accessories, such as aquariums, flower baskets, hammocks, and pergolas, are on display. Every lover of a home beautiful should visit this exhibition, for here he will learn how small an amount of money is necessary to beautify the summer home or bungalow.

Blue Enamel Reed Suite

Sofa frame	$31.50	Cushion seat to fit	$8.24
Arm chair frame	15.49	Cushion seat to fit	2.89
Arm rocker frame	16.24	Cushion seat to fit	2.89
Side chair frame	9.74	Cushion seat to fit	2.89
Table to match	9.74		

Brown Fibre Rush Furniture

for Porches and Inside Rooms.

Rocker, seat and back upholstered in tapestry, spring seat, price **$8.94.**

Rocker, seat and back upholstered in tapestry, price **$6.74.**

Rocker, seat and back upholstered in tapestry, price, **$10.24.**

Arm Chair, upholstered seat and back in tapestry, also arm and pocket, price **$14.34.** Rocker to match **$14.34.**

Writing Desk, **$13.49.**

Tables, oak top, **$8.94 and $14.24.**

Breakfast or Living Room Suite

in plain colors, or trimmed with various colors, such as blue, red, green and mahogany finishes:

Table,	$9.74	Another Side Chair,	
Side Chair,	$3.34		$6.74
Windsor Arm Chair,	$4.89	Rocker to match,	$7.49
Rocker to match,	$5.24	Arm Chair,	$4.89

Ivory Enamel Reed Suite

Trimmed with blue, salmon and brown enamel: Sofa frame, **$51.25.** Cushion seat to fit, **$10.49.** Pillows, each, **$3.24.**

Arm chair frame	$20.24	Cushion seat	$3.24
Arm rocker frame	21.24	Cushion seat	3.24
Side chair frame	14.24	Cushion seat	3.24
Table to match	27.25		
Writing Desk to match	21.74		
Desk chair frame	12.24	Cushion seat	3.24

Old Hickory Furniture

For Out Door Service,		Tabourette,	$1.98
Hickory Settee,	$5.49	Tables,	4.34 and 6.24
Arm Chair to match,	2.49	Stool,	1.74
Arm Rocker to match,	3.24	Swing with chains,	10.49
Arm Chair,	5.49	Stand (additional)	5.24
Settee,	21.89	Swing with chains,	12.24
Arm Chair,	3.49	Stand (additional)	3.49
Arm Rocker to match,	3.74	Fern Stand,	5.24
Arm Chair,	2.97	Costumer,	1.74
Rocker to match,	3.67	Summer House,	52.50
Arm Chair,	4.89		
Rocker to match,	5.49	Summer House,	35.25

An Attractive Assortment of Couch Hammocks

Lakewood Couch Hammock in Khaki, with upholstered back rest; price **$11.24;** tubular stand **$3.74;** awning **$5.24.** Complete for **$20.22.**

Couch Hammock, in brown khaki, with green stripe; price **$12.74;** tubular stand **$4.24;** awning **$5.24;** two pillows at **$1.49** each. Complete **$25.20.**

Stands can be had in green or brown enamel.

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Annual April Sale

Household and Decorative Linens

Home-makers who look upon this sale as a yearly opportunity to replenish city and country linen closets will find extra economy this Spring, when the linen market is exceptionally high and Macy's prices, as usual, very low.

Table Damask, 98c Yd.
1,500 yards of this heavy, snow-white, pure linen damask, 70 inches wide, in many attractive designs.

Damask Napkins, $3.19 Doz.
Heavy, soft finish, silver bleached Napkins in many attractive designs; 21x21 inches.

Hemstitched Damask Table Cloths, $2.79.
Heavy, pure linen, silver bleached in three very attractive designs, 64x78.

Pattern Damask Cloths and Napkins.
An unusual concession for cash permits such low prices on these beautiful quality linens.
Woven from finest quality Coutral yarn, there is service as well as luxury in these rich satin damasks.

Table Cloths.
70x72 ins. $3.79 | 80x 80 ins. $5.19
70x90 ins. $4.79 | 70x108 ins. $5.79

Napkins.
24x24 ins. $5.89 | 26x 26 ins. $6.49
Larger sizes proportionately priced.

Hemstitched Damask Sets, $5.89.
Pure linen damask sets, consisting of one cloth and one dozen hemstitched napkins. Cloth, 58x58 in. Napkins, 17x17 inches.

Breakfast Napkins, $2.69 Doz.
Extra heavy, pure white damask, 20x20 inches, in new round designs.

Round Scalloped Damask Table Cloths, $4.69.
Heavy double satin damask, snow-white, in several designs, including plain satin bands. 90 inches in diameter.

Pattern Damask Cloths and Napkins in New Designs

Heavy double satin damask, snow-white and soft, mellow finish. Exclusively Macy's patterns.

Table Cloths 71x71 in., $3.96 | 71x107 in., $5.94 | 71x89 in., $4.96 | 80x 80 in., $5.49 | **Breakfast Napkins, $3.96 Dozen** | **Dinner Napkins, $5.94 Dozen**

Towels and Toweling Specially Priced

Fancy Bath Towels, 37c Each.
Extra heavy Turkish Towels, woven of double twisted absorbent yarns; all over jacquard figures; woven in fabric. A slight imperfection accounts for this low price.

Glass Towels, 24c Each.
Our own direct importation of heavy union linen; soft, absorbent quality, with words "Glass Cloth" woven in red or blue borders.

Crash Toweling, 15c Yard.
Heavy, pure linen, "washed" crash; soft, absorbent quality; suitable for hand, dish or roller towels; 17 in. wide; neat blue borders.

Turkish Face Cloths, 6 for 29c.
Manufactured especially for Macy's and sold by the half dozen only. Pink, blue and white edges.

Huck Face Towels, 24c. Each.
Union linen huck, finely woven; heavy, absorbent quality. Ends neatly scalloped or hemmed.

Huck Towels, 59c Each.
Very fine, pure linen, with figured damask border woven around entire towel. Space for monogram. Size 17x30 in.

"Old Bleach" Huck Towels, 49c Each.
These famous towels are heavy, absorbent quality; warranted grass bleached; borders red, white or blue.

Glass Toweling, 18c Yard.
Imported by Macy's. Heavy, pure linen, checked; very absorbent quality; in neat red or blue checks; 17 in. wide.

Decorative Linens

Hand Embroidered Tray Cloths, 23c.
Real Madeira, pure linen, hand scalloped and embroidered; oval trays in many attractive patterns; size 5½x11½ inches.

Madeira Tea Napkins, $5.49 Dozen.
Daintily scalloped and embroidered in many eyelet or "blind" designs; our own importation; size 12½x12½ inches.

Madeira Luncheon Sets, $3.96

Hand embroidered and hand scalloped tea or luncheon sets. One 24-in. centrepiece, 6 9-in doilies, 6 5-in. doilies, all very daintily embroidered, constitute a set. Neatly boxed.

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear.

See Macy's Grocery Advertisement on Page 2 of This Section.

Tailored Suits

Inspired by Paris

An assemblage embracing only the most desirable models introduced by Paris Couturiers of note; copies and adaptations correctly portraying the new silhouette. Recent cable advices announce "Alpaca" as the favored material for Tailored Suits; one of these illustrated below.

Lustrous Alpaca is used in the suit at the left. Strictly tailored coat on long, close-fitting lines; full, flaring skirt; coat lined with fancy silk; navy, white, silver gray and black. **$26.75**

Another Model after Bernard (*illustrated* at right) is made of Poiret twill gabardine; double-breasted, three-quarter length flare coat lined throughout with silk; skirt cut on full, flaring lines; rookie, navy and gray. **$39.75**

Copy of a Jenny Model (*illustrated* in centre,) is fashioned of plaid silk taffeta in Crow blue and African brown. Medium length coat; belt finished with silk fringe; full, circular skirt. **$39.75**

Striped Taffeta Silk is effectively used in a model after Jenny. Blouse Eton coat with vestee and standing collar of cerise satin; flowing sleeve with deep cuff of batiste embroidery. Full skirt with folds of silk. **$48.75**

Skirts for Street and Afternoon Wear

Full, Flaring Skirt of striped serge in blue and white, and black and white; slashed belt and pistol pockets. **$10.74**

Full, Circular Skirt of striped taffeta silk, in black and white only; finished with soft, crushed girdle. **$9.74**

Black and White Stripe Taffeta Silk fashions a smart circular skirt with the new cascade drapery. Excellent quality silk. **$19.74**

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.

Player Piano Rolls

24c and 34c

This special purchase of ten thousand music rolls includes 65- and 88-note sizes. Every roll is guaranteed to play perfectly. Regular list price from 50c to $1.75. Mail, Telephone or C. O. D. Orders Filled.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear.

Ultra-smart for Spring Wear

Washable Chamois Gloves

White and Natural, $1.44

Made of an especially fine grade of imported leather; full pique sewn, one clasp. Backs embroidered in contrasting colors, self and black, self and brown. Quarter-inch welts to match embroidery.

The correct Glove for the tailored costume.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway

An Easter Sale

Spring Dress Goods

All-Wool French Twill Costume Serge, (Yd.) 89c

Goods 50 inches wide. A most exceptional offering. Cloth of superior quality, suitable for dresses or two-piece suits. The colors so much in demand this season—tan, castor, light, dark and medium gray, rose, cardinal, Burgundy, taupe, Russian green, midnight blue, navy, royal blue, wistaria, cadet, Copenhagen, African brown, medium brown, myrtle and black. Our usual price (Yd.) $1.08.

54-inch Chiffon Broadcloth, (Yd.) $1.74
Sponged and shrunk. Street shades and black. For smart street costumes.

42-inch All-Wool Poplin Epingle, (Yd.) 86c
A very popular fabric for street wear. Comes in all the wanted shades.

Several Hundred Semi-Made White Washable Corduroy Skirts. A very smart model, much in demand. **$2.79**

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street, Broadway.

Embroideries

of Various Descriptions

The woman who desires something distinctive in her Summer wardrobe will appreciate the numerous possibilities in these embroidered voile flouncings which are easily developed into very smart frocks. The narrower embroideries and allover patterns are also included in this specially priced assortment.

White Embroidered Voile Flouncings; five new floral patterns, elaborately embroidered; for smart Summer dresses or dancing frocks; 42 inches wide. **(Yd.), 79c**

White Swiss Muslin Allover Embroidery, in medium and large eyelet patterns; 19 in. wide. **Special (Yd.), 47c**

White Embroidered Batiste Flouncings for children's dresses; embroidered in pretty guipure effects; 26 inches wide. **(Yd.) 49c**

White Swiss Muslin and Nainsook; embroidered edgings and insertions; both eyelet and blind work designs, 1 to 6 in. wide. **Special (Yd.), 19c**

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

TROUT SEASON IS UNDER WAY

Few Streams, However, Are Ready to Reward the Striving of the Angler.

MOST WATERS SNOWBOUND

Rivers and Brooks of Southern New Jersey Offer the Best Prospects at Present.

MANY OF THEM RESTOCKED

Within a Few Weeks the Fishermen Will Turn from the Bait Box and Pick Up Books of Flies.

Now above the surface appears the periscope of the long-submerged trout fisherman, to whom the word has been flashed that his beloved foe is abroad and is decreed fair game for him. Yesterday the season opened hereabout, and its duration will be five months for this State and until mid-July in New Jersey.

Yes, the season is open—as far, that is to say, as the statutes of the Commonwealths can lay it open. There is, however, a party familiarly known as Dame Nature who has considerable influence and who will nullify to a certain extent and for a certain time the legislative dictates. From Adirondacks and Catskills come stories of fifteen feet of obdurate snow, and from Albany other stories of an equally obdurate Conservation Commissioner who will not permit fishing for trout through the ice. It will probably take three or four weeks to melt all the snow, and the Commissioner is not likely to melt at all.

So much a glance northward reveals to the man at the periscope. To the northwest there is more snow—or, rather, less—and to the westward, through northern New Jersey and Pennsylvania, streams are chill and turgid with melting ice and snow. These conditions mean unsatisfactory angling at those points of the compass for some time to come.

But cheero! The day will come when these waters will run clear and sparkling, with rippling surfaces warmed by a Springtime sun, and game trout lurking below or flashing upward to snatch the unwary insect. If the unwary insect proves to have tangible connection by means of hook, line, and rod with a particularly wary man, there will be pleasure, but not necessarily mutual.

Even now, while trout fishermen must await the warming of air and water to bring real sport in the regions mentioned, as well as in Long Island and Connecticut, there is still a measure of balm in Gilead—if one may refer thus familiarly to South Jersey. The streams there are reported high, but in better condition than elsewhere, and those whose eagerness leads to a willingness to use bait that is or has been alive are quite likely to be rewarded for a four to six hours' trip to the southward.

Early Start on Certain Streams.

The brooks which feed Shark River, near Asbury Park, too, are said to promise excellent sport in these early days. Migmahone Brook and Yellow Brook, about Farmingdale, are already being fished on the strength of stories brought in by the scouts of the fishermen's brigade. The Manalapan River and its tributaries, west of Freehold, and another stream running through Marlboro Township, east of Freehold, are affirmed to be ready for the angler, as are also Hockhocksen and Pine Brook, trout streams of note near Colt's Neck and Tinton Falls. All of these have been stocked from the State hatcheries.

From Toms River come enticing tales of two-pound trout seen from the bridges in the town's centre. Many rainbow and brook trout were liberated in Jake's Branch and Wrangle Brook, within a short walk of Toms River, and Oyster Creek, fourteen miles away, is reported to offer a fine line of rainbow trout.

From eager observers perched on the banks of creek and brook in the southern part of Burlington County come rumors tinged with exultation of many fish generously proportioned. Streams around Medford, Vincentown, Chatsworth, Sayrestown, Retreat, and Marlton are said to abound in trout, chiefly the rainbow variety. The water is in good condition, too, but there is a difficulty of access owing to poor condition of the roads from the main highways to the streams. The fish are evidently there, but the use of an aeroplane in reaching them would be advantageous.

In Sussex and Warren Counties, as well as in regions immediately adjacent, watchful waiting is a sound maxim. Melting snow, with accompanying high and cold water, is announced universally, and the roads are reported wretched. Some weeks of patience will be necessary in that section, but there is every reason to believe that excellent catches will be had there later in streams like Compton's Brook, Branch Brook, the Black and Rockaway Rivers, Burnett Brook, and Indian Brook, near Dover, and in the Pequest and Musconetcong Creeks, near Washington. Stocking has been going on almost throughout the State, and on a liberal scale.

Other Spots That Promise Sport.

A veteran trout fisherman of New Jersey recommends among large streams the Wallkill River at Sparta and the Paulinskill at Augusta. Worms now and flies after May 20, he says, will insure a full creel. For smaller streams he holds in high favor a brook flowing from Dunker's Pond into the Oakridge Reservoir at Oakridge; a brook flowing from the Canistear Reservoir down past the Stockholm Station, and a very small brook near Newfoundland, running largely through open meadow land down to the Pequannock River. In this last mentioned brook there are said to

Continued on Page 4, Section 8.

NEW YORK'S THREE BALL CLUBS WILL RETURN HOME THIS WEEK STRONG AND WELL TRAINED

YANKS AND DODGERS TO OPEN BALL SEASON

Then Giants and Their American League Rivals Will Clash at Polo Grounds.

TEAMS ALL STRENGTHENED

Acquisitions from Defunct Federal League Expected to Fill Weak Gaps in Local Clubs.

Schedule of Exhibition Games.

Tuesday.—Yankees vs. Brooklyn at Ebbets Field.
Wednesday.—Yankees vs. Brooklyn at Ebbets Field.
Thursday.—Yankees vs. Colonial A. C. at Polo Grounds.
Thursday.—Giants vs. Yale at New Haven.
Friday.—Giants vs. Yankees at Polo Grounds.
Friday.—Brooklyn vs. Boston Red Sox at Ebbets Field.
Saturday.—Giants vs. Yankees at Polo Grounds.
Saturday.—Brooklyn vs. Boston Red Sox at Ebbets Field.

New York baseball fans this week find themselves at the threshold of another season of jollification with the home-coming of the Giants, Yankees, and Brooklyns from their six weeks' sojourn in Southern training camps. The three clubs return to their native heath with a most promising outlook for the season. All three have been strengthened and favored with such fine weather in the South that the physical condition of the players, especially the pitchers, is far better than it has been for several seasons.

New Yorkers will have their first chance to peek at the Yankees and the Brooklyns at Ebbets Field on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday the Yankees will play an exhibition game at the Polo Grounds with the Colonial Athletic Club team of New Haven, an organization made up of former college stars. On the same day the Giants will make their first appearance in New Haven, where they will play Yale on Yale Field. The big series of the preliminary season will begin at the Polo Grounds on Friday, when the Giants and Yankees will clash in the first of a series of three games. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the Brooklyns will play a series with the world's champion Boston Red Sox.

The championship season will open here on Wednesday, April 12, when the reorganized Yankee club will play the first games of the year with Washington. On that same day Brooklyn will open the season at Ebbets Field, with Percy Haughton's Boston Braves. The Giants will open against the Philadelphia club in Philadelphia. The Polo Grounds opening of the Giants will come on April 29 against the Phillies. The Giants will play a series before coming home at Ebbets Field with the Brooklyns.

Baseball men look for the game to get back to normal conditions during the present season. With the Federal League out of the way, attention will again be centred on the rivalry between the National and American Leagues. Also the players themselves will have to work harder this season to hold their positions, as the day of high salaries and long-term contracts has come to an end with the passing of the Federal League. There will be more of an incentive for the players to show better ball than they did last season.

During the last five weeks at Marlin Manager John J. McGraw has been making a strong effort to pull the Giants out of the slump into which they tumbled last season, when they finished in last place. The outfield situation has been satisfactorily settled, and with Burns, Kauff, Rousch, and Kelly, the Giants have outfielders who should add greatly to the hitting strength of the team. Behind the bat the Giants have been strengthened with Bill Rariden, who was the best backstop in the Federal League last season.

The infield line-up is still puzzling the Giant manager on account of Hans Lobert's playing at third base. There is no doubt that Lobert has slowed up in the last two seasons, and he was frequently out of the game last season on account of injuries to his legs. Fred Brainerd is being groomed for the place at third base if Lobert fails to come up to expectations, but Brainerd lacks experience for such an important place.

With Merkle at first, Captain Doyle at second, and Art Fletcher at shortstop, the other places in the infield are well taken care of. While Doyle's fielding last season was erratic, he more than made up for this shortcoming by his batting.

To aid Rariden behind the bat McGraw has the veteran Charley Dooin, Wendell and Brad Kocher, all of whom have shown up well in the games this Spring.

McGraw is more than pleased with his pitching staff. On account of the uncertainty of Mathewson's arm, the Giants' mainstay in the box for so many years will not be depended upon to do much pitching this season unless there is a marked improvement in the condition of his left shoulder. Last year some of the best pitchers on McGraw's staff fell down badly at the most critical period of the season, but they have all shown excellent form this Spring.

Big Jeff Tesreau will probably be expected to assume much of the labor of the pitchers and he seems well able to do it. Rube Benton, bought from Cincinnati, should be at his best this year and the same may also be said of Pol Perritt, who pitched in extremely hard luck last season. In Fred Anderson, purchased from the Federal League, McGraw thinks that he has the most valuable addition to his pitching staff. Anderson has shown up unusually well in the Spring games. Schupp and Schauer, who have been warming the bench for the past few seasons, are now ready to take their turn as regular pitchers and other promising boxmen are Stroud, Ritter, and the two youngsters, Ray Kramer from Vancouver and Palmero, the Cuban.

Of the three New York teams, the Yankees appear to have added the greatest playing strength since the season closed last year. One of the Yankees' weakest points was their batting, a feature of their game which has been decidedly improved this year. In the addition of Frank Baker at third base and Lee Magee and Frank Gilhooley in the outfield, Manager Donovan has three batsmen who should hammer the ball at a .300 gait or better. The presence of a veteran like Baker will have a great balancing influence for the other young infielders, and baseball sharps look for Pipp, Gedeon, Peckinpaugh and Baker to make up one of the best infield machines in the American League during the coming season.

With the two youngsters, Walters and Alexander, behind the bat and the veteran Leslie Nunnamaker, Donovan looks for much improvement over last season. In the outfield will be Maisel, Magee and Gilhooley, which gives the Yankees a trio of outfielders better than the club has ever had. Before Donovan cuts down his squad he will have to make a choice of his second-string men. For infielders he has as extra players Bauman, Boone, and Mullen, while in the outfield are Lefty High, Doc Cook, and the veteran utility man, Roy Hartzell.

Manager Donovan has a pitching staff which should measure up formidably with any on the American League circuit. In his collection of twirlers he has Ray Caldwell and Ray Fisher, two of the most dependable boxmen in the League. Ray Keating is again showing some fine pitching, and should stick with the staff during the season. Among the others are Bob Shawkey, Nick Cullop, George Mogridge, Cliff Markle, Allan Russell, Bill Piercy, Shocker, and Slim Love.

The Brooklyn club, which finished in third place in last year's race, will endeavor to land in front this season, and, judging from the big improvement the Dodgers have shown in the South this year, Manager Wilbert Robinson is sure they can do it. The Brooklyn pitching staff sizes up as one of the best on the National League circuit. The Dodgers have a great array of twirling talent in Ed Pfeffer, Rube Marquard, Jack Coombs, Larry Cheney, Nap Rucker, Wheezer Dell, Sherrod Smith, and the newcomer, Duster Mails.

In strengthening the outer works of the Brooklyn club, three very promising players have been picked up in Jimmy Johnston who was a real batting and base-running sensation on the Coast last season, young Hickman from Baltimore and L. Miller, another promising youngster. From these players and the regulars Zeck Wheat, Hy Myers and Charley Stengel, Manager Robinson expects to pick a competent set of outfielders. The infield is well taken care of, with Captain Daubert at first, Cutshaw at second, O'Mara at short and Gus Getz at third. Behind the bat the Brooklyns have been strengthened by the veteran Chief Meyers, who will have as assistants Otto Miller and Lew McCarty. With these players to pick from President Ebbets predicts that Brooklyn fans will see the best baseball that a Brooklyn club has shown in a dozen years.

The Men Who Will Guide the Big League Baseball Teams of New York City Through This Season

MANAGER DONOVAN, YANKEES

MANAGER McGRAW, GIANTS

PHOTOS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD & PAUL THOMPSON

MANAGER ROBINSON, BROOKLYN

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CAPTAIN PECKINPAUGH, YANKEES

CAPTAIN DOYLE, GIANTS

CAPTAIN DAUBERT, BROOKLYN

JIM THORPE AGAIN WALKS THE PLANK

Release to Milwaukee Probably Means Indian's Final Exit from Big Leagues.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAUMONT, Texas, April 1.—An announcement made by Manager McGraw tonight probably foreshadows the end of Jim Thorpe's career as a major league ball player. After some telegraphic correspondence here today McGraw stated that he had arranged to send the famous Indian athlete to the Milwaukee Club of the American Association this season. The New York club retains an option on Thorpe who may be repurchased next Fall if his record in the American Association warrants further trial.

The Milwaukee club has asked for immediate delivery and Thorpe will probably sever his connection with the Giant colts at Memphis next week.

Even Thorpe's best friends among the Giants hardly hope that he will ever get out of the minors. He can field and run bases, but he seems no further advanced as a hitter than he was two years ago. He seems to hit fairly well in the minors, however, as he had an average of .298 with the Jersey City and Harrisburg teams of the International League last season.

To friends Thorpe has said that he intends to quit baseball if he cannot succeed as a big leaguer. His services as a football coach are in great demand and he has a good-sized farm in Oklahoma which he paid for with money received from the New York club. Probably Thorpe would have been disposed of long ago, but he held an unbreakable three-year contract and could not be out off the pay roll.

The New York club will pay perhaps two-thirds of Thorpe's salary this season. It is understood that he has been drawing $6,000 a year, but this is the third and last season that contract holds good.

The Giants are all sorry to see the Olympic hero pass as he was a popular man on the team and with rare gameness never complained of his losing fight to acquire skill as a hitter.

McGraw also announced tonight that José Rodriguez, the Cuban first baseman, had been released under optional agreement, to the New London Club of the Eastern Association. Rodriguez is a fine fielder, but his youth and uncertain hitting qualities and his inability to speak English militated against him. Waivers have been secured on several other youngsters who will be placed within the next two weeks.

A downpour today kept the Giants idle for the first time since they started training. When the team arrived here at noon the first soaking rain that has visited Beaumont since last December drove the athletes indoors and kept them there. They rode 190 miles for luncheon at a Beaumont Hotel and said they did not think it was worth it. Manager McGraw wanted to return to Houston on a train that would have cut the team's visit here to an hour, but the local management thought there was a chance for a game. Thus, the Giants had to stay until 6 o'clock, and the rain never ceased for a moment.

Fears are entertained that wet grounds may prevent tomorrow's game between the Giants and Tigers at Houston and disappoint several thousand fans who are gathering for a glimpse of Ty Cobb and Benny Kauff.

Cobb arrived in Houston late last night and was introduced to Kauff by Hughey Jennings. The two headliners wished each other prosperous seasons during their brief conversation.

DENY BIG OFFER TO FULTON.

Rickard and Gibson Slay $50,000 Yarn Without Mercy.

Mike Collins, who manages Fred Fulton, the big backwoodsman who aspires for the heavyweight boxing honors now safely tucked away in the care of Jess Willard, sent forth tidings from Minneapolis last night that a syndicate of New York promoters had offered Fulton $50,000 for three bouts in this city during the next few months.

It was affirmed that Tex Rickard and Billy Gibson were members of this syndicate. Both of these promoters said last night that there was no truth in the story. Gibson tried for several days to do business with Collins last week but Fulton's manager made bigger demands for money than any boxer who has ever tried to break into local boxing society.

Gibson says that Collins demanded for Fulton $24,000 for three bouts with Al Reich, Jim Coffey and Frank Moran. Gibson says that when he heard this modest request he threw up his hands and informed Collins that negotiations were for the time being suspended. Gibson indicated to Collins that although Fulton might be almost as big as Willard and all that, he would have to show that he was a boxer deserving of big money before getting such amounts.

Tex Rickard absolutely denied that he had entered into any agreement to pay Fulton $50,000 for three bouts here. He said that he had not even discussed such a proposition with any promoter. Rickard also asserted that he was all through with the boxing game for a while, as his business affairs would necessitate his going to South America in a couple of weeks.

Rutgers May Play Tigers Again.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 1.—Football relations with Princeton will be resumed after next Fall, it was announced today. The break this year was not desired by either college, and was due to inability to agree upon a date for the game. Coach Sanford had the football men working in the gymnasium today, and expects to start outdoor Spring practice next week.

DODGERS WIN IN TENTH.

Nine Scoreless Innings in Game with Senators at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—After going nine innings without either side scoring a run, the Brooklyn Nationals started a batting rally against Pitcher Bentley in the tenth inning, and drove in the only two runs of the game.

On two occasions previous to the tenth inning the Dodgers threatened to score. On each attempt, Catcher Henry, of the Senators, was waiting for the runners at the plate with the ball. It was by far the best exhibition the Brooklyn team has given this Spring.

Cheney started the pitching and his control was excellent. His moist ball worked perfectly, and as a result the Senators could not score. Wheezer Dell succeeded Cheney in the fifth inning and gave a brilliant exhibition of twirling.

Walter Johnson pitched his usual good game for the Senators, but Bentley, who succeeded him, weakened in the tenth and the visitors won.

The Dodgers made their two runs on an error by Schwab, Getz's grounder, Miller's double, and a single to right by O'Mara. Only twice did the locals get men as far as third base.

Ten of the players left tonight for Brooklyn, where they will play an exhibition game against the Ridgewood team tomorrow. The others left for Baltimore to play Jack Dunn's International Leaguers Sunday and Monday. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'ra, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
D'bert, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0
Steng'l, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
H.M'ler, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
H.My'rs, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
J.s'n, cf.	1	4	0	1	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	3	0	0	4	4
Getz, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
W'k'er, c.	3	1	2	6	1
Cheney, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Dell, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total.	35	2	7	30	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C.Milan, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Fost'r, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2
Judge, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Rond'u, lf.	4	0	0	2	1
B'b'r, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Schw'b, 2b.	4	0	1	3	1
M'Br'e, ss.	3	0	0	3	5
Henry, c.	4	0	1	6	2
J'hns'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Bent'y, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	33	0	4	30	13

Errors—Judge, Schwab, Getz.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—O. Miller. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, McBride, O'Mara. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice Hit—O. Miller. Double plays—O'Mara, Cutshaw, and Daubert; Rondeau, Henry, and Foster. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Johnson, 2; off Bentley, 1. Hits—Off Johnson, 1 in 4 innings; off Bentley, 6 in 6 innings; off Cheney, 3 in 5 innings; off Dell, 1 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Dell, (McBride.) Struck out—by Johnson, 2; by Dell, 4; by Cheney, 2; by Bentley, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Klem. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Exhibition Baseball Results.

At Memphis—Boston Americans, 7; Memphis, 2.

At Jacksonville—Boston Nationals, 9; Philadelphia Americans, 5.

At Atlanta—West Virginia Wesleyan, 8; Georgia Tech, 2.

At Crotona Field—Evander Childs H. S., 8; Manual Training H. S., 2.

At Curtis Field—Curtis H. S. Alumni, 4; Curtis 'Varsity, 0.

KINSELLA YANKEES' SCOUT.

Former Sleuth for Giants Now in Donovan's Employ.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Rain prevented the ball game between the Yankees and Reds today. The day opened with the sun bright and strong, but it was raining when Donovan's men reached Cincinnati. A contest is scheduled for tomorrow, after which the Yankees will go to Wheeling and then to Brooklyn for a combat on Tuesday with the Superbas.

The splendid game put up yesterday by the Yankees against the Reds has made everybody connected with the New York American League Club considerably pleased with himself. It was dashing and almost flawless ball that the Yanks played, better than can be expected as a regular thing from any club, but the Yankees' players are acquiring a good deal of confidence in themselves and believe that they have a strong club. The morale of the team is excellent and they are a peppery though not a noisy lot.

Dick Kinsella, who until this year scouted for the Giants, was among those who greeted the New Yorkers this morning. Kinsella has been signed to scout for the Yankees, the arrangement to that effect having been completed this afternoon. Joe Kelley, however, will continue to scout for the club also.

Neal Brady, the pitcher obtained from the Dallas Club, will be sent to Columbus by the Yankees, but may pitch for the latter here tomorrow. Home Run Baker is going to his home in Maryland tomorrow, but will rejoin the team in Brooklyn on Tuesday.

Kinsella reports that Eddie Grant will scout for the Giants this season.

Effort to Repeal Boxing Law.

At the request of the Law Enforcement Society, a bill has been introduced in the State Senate at Albany by Senator Jones to repeal the Frawley law, which legalises boxing and sparring exhibitions under the jurisdiction of the State Athletic Commission. Senator Jones introduced the bill at the request of O. R. Miller of the New York Civic League. T. De Quincy Tully, Secretary of the Law Enforcement Society, has sent out printed requests for signatures to a petition asking the Governor and Legislature to repeal the Frawley law.

FORDHAM TO MEET BRAVES NEXT WEEK

Dartmouth Game Wednesday Will Be Curtain Raiser for a Very Busy Period.

The final changes in the Fordham University baseball schedule were announced yesterday. A surprise was sprung on the Maroon rooters when it was announced that Fordham would meet the Boston Braves at Fordham Field a week from Tuesday. For some time Ray O'Connell, manager of the Fordham team, has been negotiating for the game, which was originally planned for April 10. However, since Yale is scheduled to play the Giants at the Polo Grounds on that date, the Braves agreed yesterday to play Fordham on the 11th. It will be the Boston players' last exhibition game before they open their regular schedule against Brooklyn a week from Wednesday. With this new date Fordham will have its hands full next week, as the Yale, Holy Cross and Princeton games occur then also.

Following the opening of the season on Wednesday against Dartmouth, Fordham will play the nine of the Second Field Artillery on Saturday, it was announced yesterday. The militiamen were originally scheduled for the opening game last Wednesday, but it was found necessary to put them back to the next open date. The Lafayette game was shifted from yesterday until Commencement week. The game which had been scheduled at Rutgers for late in May has been postponed and Fordham will meet the Connecticut Aggies at Fordham Field instead. The other two dates which were open have been closed with Boston College and Trinity. The later game will be played at Hartford.

Yesterday Fordham got its first chance of the season to use the 'Varsity field. The line-up for the Dartmouth game was kept busy all the afternoon.

On first base the Maroon collegians will have Hall, who helped in the same place for Boston English High School a year ago. Eddie Eustace, the Fordham Prep star of last year, is expected to have little trouble in holding his job at second. Berrigan, this year's Captain and for two years a 'Varsity man, has cinched the short-stop berth; while Damico, the former St. John's College Captain, will be at third.

The outfield has been giving Lush the most trouble. Yesterday Shankey was in left, while Cantwell and Brady were at centre and right, respectively.

Pirates Release a Battery.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 1.—Further reduction in the active playing squad of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club was announced here today in the statement that H. L. Douglas, a pitcher, and T. W. Blackwell, a catcher, had been turned over to the Wheeling Club of the Central League. The men are now with the club at Hot Springs, Ark., but will start for Wheeling tonight. There are still twenty-six players in the Pittsburgh camp.

SOUTAR DEFEATS GANLEY AT RACQUETS

Philadelphia Professional Takes Second Match from the Boston Player.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Jock Soutar of the Philadelphia Racquet Club turned the tables on William Ganley of Boston at the local racquet club this afternoon, defeating the visitor by 3 games to 2, and making the racquet match a tie.

In the first half of the contest, which is for a purse of $1,000 and the championship of the United States, played at Boston last week, Ganley won by the score of 3 games to 2. The tie will be played off on Tuesday afternoon at the local club, Soutar having won the toss for choice. Today's scores were 17—14, 15—12, 13—15, 13—16, and 13—16.

There was only one point difference in the total aces scored, Soutar having 78 and Ganley 75. Soutar took the lead early in the first game and seemed bent on running away with it. Ganley kept plugging along, however, and caught Soutar at 18 all. By a spurt Soutar won out, 17 to 14.

Soutar came from behind in the second game, and by a great rally caught Ganley at 12—all, and won out, 15—12, with a beautiful shot dead in a corner to end the game.

Cool and imperturbable Ganley let Soutar do all the forcing and was content to keep playing them back, placing so well that Jock covered three times as much ground in each rally as did Ganley. These tactics bore fruit in the third game, Soutar really beating himself. He made a fine rally at the end but it fell short and he lost by 15 points to 13.

Soutar ran up a big lead early in the fourth game and seemed a sure winner. Ganley proved that he had reserve power by staging a fine rally himself, catching Jock at 13 all, and winning out by 18 to 13.

Ganley was ahead 12 to 7 in the final game and it looked to be all over for Soutar. Gamely, by pulling himself together and taking all kinds of chances, he crawled up on Ganley.

Slowly but surely he piled up the points until he caught his opponent at 13 all. Ganley rallied in turn and the score was tied again at 16 all. It was a tense moment, but Soutar won the game and match with a wizard of a shot.

AMHERST GAME CANCELED.

Columbia's Ball Field Not Ready for Play.

Another game on the Columbia baseball schedule, with Amherst for Tuesday, was canceled yesterday morning when it was found that the new diamond would not be in condition. The final touches on the new infield were made yesterday, and on Monday and Tuesday it will be thoroughly rolled and leveled. Games with City College and Manhattan are still scheduled for next Wednesday and Saturday.

Coach Coakley arranged the first meeting of the season of the 'Varsity and scrub squads yesterday, and had the candidates go through the forms of a regular practice game. His infield on the first team was: Lane, catcher; Smith, pitcher; Mernstein, first base; Captain Watt, second base; Buonaguro, short stop, and Gorman, third base.

Mernstein was a substitute short stop last Spring, and Buonaguro and Gorman are new men. Buonaguro handles the ball well, and is beginning to show some of the old-time form he used on the Boys' High School nine for the past three years.

The second aggregation was: Temple, catcher; Criswell, pitcher; Butler, first base; Cleary, second base; Cosgrove, short stop, and Mannion, third base.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

GROCERY LIST

Passover Groceries

A special department devoted to Passover Groceries, Wines, &c., has been opened on the fifth floor.
No effort has been spared to keep only foods that have been prepared STRICTLY according to the Mosaic dietary laws.
Purchases made in the Passover Department will be held for delivery on any day designated.

"ORIENT" BRAND COFFEE

A blend of the choicest coffees; fragrant, full-bodied and mellow; usual price 37c lb.; this special sale, 25-lb. bag, (bean only), $6.94; 5-lb. tins (bean, granulated or pulverized), $1.42; pound tins (bean, granulated or pulverized), 29c.

"SULTANA" BRAND COFFEE—a choice selection of South American Coffee, roasted daily in our own laboratory; 25-lb. bag (beans only), $4.49; 5-lb. carton (beans only), 92c; lb. carton (bean, granulated or pulverized), usually 26c, sale 19c.

Ceylon Orange Pekoe Teas

The finest quality imported Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Reg. price, 1-lb. caddy, 94c; this sale, 79c
Lily White Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Extra fancy quality; reg. price 1-lb. carton, 68c; this sale, 57c
Amaryllis Ceylon Orange Pekoe—Extra choicest quality; reg. price, 1-lb. carton, 48c; this sale, 37c
Curio Ceylon Orange Pekoe Tea—Retails in specialty stores at 50c lb.; this sale, pound carton, 34c

A Special Sale of Lily White Brand Teas—Mixed, Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Japan, Uncolored Japan and Young Hyson. Our usual price, 48c pound. For this sale, 5-lb. caddy, $2.74, pound carton, 57c
A Special Sale of Macy's Red Star Brand quick lunch chocolate—Guaranteed absolutely pure; our reg. price for 8-lb. can, $1.45; this sale, $1.25; ½-lb. can, 15c

Unpolished Rice, finest Louisiana unpolished whole head rice; our reg. price for 5-lb. cotton bag, 47c; this sale, 39c
2-lb. cotton bag, 16c
Yellow or White Cornmeal, and best white granulated Pearl Hominy, 5-lb. cotton bags, 17c
Quaker Oats—Reg. 10c carton; sale, carton, 7c
Pearl Barley—Large perfect grains; pound cartons, 8c
Green Split Peas—Best quality; 2-lb. carton, 19c
Fancy Pea Beans—10-lb. cotton bags, 82c
5-lb. cotton bag, 42c
Yellow Split Peas—Best quality; 5-lb. carton, 18c
Gelatine—Lily White Brand, guaranteed pure, unflavored, granulated form, one package makes two pints jelly; this sale, 2 cans, 09c; each, 5c
Imported Greek Sultana Raisins—1-lb. cartons, each, 24c
Tea Matzoths—Goodman's Berliner, cartons containing 16 matzoths, each, 9c
Pearl Tapioca—1-lb. carton, 8c
Matzoths—Manischewitz Co.'s, freshly baked, 5-lb. cartons, 49c; 1-lb. carton, 10c
Matzoths—Maas' Gold Medal tea matzoths, cartons, containing 50 matzoths, 44c; cartons containing 16 matzoths, each, 9c
Matzoth Meal—Goodman's, Maas' or Manischewitz's, No. 1 bag, 10c; No. 2 bag, 15c
Imported Herring—Fancy stock, Milchner, $1.49 keg; mixed, keg, $1.39
A Special Sale of Kellogg's Bran (cooked)—Thoroughly cleaned; can be served as it is with cream and sugar or mixed with any breakfast cereal; our reg. price 14c a package; this sale, doz., $2.24; each, 19c

A SPECIAL SALE OF JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD CO.'S CRACKERS

Including Toasterette Crackers, a salted, buttered and toasted wheat cracker; also Butter Thins, Entire Wheat Wafers, Ginger Snaps, Animal Crackers, a nourishing food for the little folks, and Sweet Graham Crackers, made from genuine old-fashioned Graham Meal. Our regular price 10c carton; for this sale, dozen, 81c; 7c each.
A SPECIAL SALE OF FLOUR, "LILY WHITE" OR "RED STAR" BRAND—Absolutely pure; 24½-lb. bags, at 89c bag

A Special Sale of Orange or Grape Fruit Marmalade—"Lily White" brand, made of fruit and cane sugar only, 15-oz. jars; this sale, doz., $1.08; each, 10c
"Lily White" Brand Tomato Catsup—Absolutely pure; our usual price for quart bottle, 29c; this sale, 24c; pint bottle, 15c
A Special Sale of Currant Jelly—"Mother Cook's" brand, 8 oz. tumbler, our usual price, 10c; this sale, each, 8c
Spanish Sweet Red Peppers—(Pimientoes) 16 oz. cans, 16c; 7 oz. cans, 10c
A Special Sale of Yellow Free Peaches—"Semi-Tropic" brand; No. 2½ can; sale, doz. cans, $1.18; can, 10c
Red Kidney Beans—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 can, doz., 89c; each, 8c
Macy's No-Rub washing compound, large package, 7c each; medium each, 4c
Macy's Ball Blue—1-lb. box, 17c; ½-lb. box, 9c

California Apricots—"Rose" brand; cans containing 14 oz., our reg. price 10c can; this sale, doz., 84c; each, 8c
A Special Sale of White Wax Cherries—"Tiger Brand;" No. 2 can, our reg. price, 15c; this sale, doz., $1.39; each, 13c
California Royal Anne White Cherries—"Maryville" brand, jars containing 2½ oz., our reg. price, 59c jar; this sale, each, 44c
Early June Peas—"Conewago" brand, fine and tender; No. 2 cans, this sale, doz. cans, 89c; each, 8c
Maine Style Sugar Corn—"Westminster" brand, No. 2 cans, doz. 89c; each, 8c
California Green Asparagus—"Manzanita" brand; No. 2½ square cans, containing 45 to 50 stalks, this sale, doz., $1.74; each, 15c
Extra Fancy Oranges—Large, heavy fruit; box of 1 doz., 49c
Special Sale of Red Star Brand Pure Borax—Reg. price, 12c lb.; this sale, 5-lb. carton, 44c; lb. carton, 10c
Cut String Beans—"Blue Dot" brand; No. 2 cans, this sale, doz., 89c; each, 8c
Hawaiian Grated Pineapple—"Jessamine" brand; No. 2 can, doz., $1.48; each, 13c
A Special Sale of Macy's "Red Star" Brand Laundry Soap—Large cakes, each weighing from 14½ to 15 oz., our reg. price, box of 60 cakes, $3.49; this sale, $3.29; box of 30 cakes, $1.69
Macy's "Red Star" Brand Naphtha Soap—Equal to any of the high priced naphtha soaps on the market, this sale, carton of 10 cakes, 39c
A Special Sale of "Lily White" Brand Glass Starch—Equal to the finest quality made; 3-lb. cartons, 12c
A Special Sale of Grandma Washing Powder—Powdered borax soap; large carton, this sale, doz., $1.09; each, 10c

See Our Large Advertisement on Other Side of This Page

ANALYSIS OF THE STYLE OF PATRICK J. RYAN, THE NATIONAL HAMMER THROW CHAMPION

Patrick J. Ryan.

Studies of Present American Champions

SPEED IN CIRCLE GAVE RYAN HAMMER TITLE

Irish Giant Has Legs of Flexible Steel and They Whirl Him for the Throw at a Great Pace.

Colossal in stature, gigantic in strength, yet as fast and light on his feet as a toe dancer is Patrick J. Ryan of the Irish-American A. C., for the past three years champion of the United States in the hammer throw and holder of the existing world's record with the sixteen-pound wire-handled, leaden-headed missile, 189 feet 6½ inches. Back in that dear "blessed Limerick, Ireland," as Ryan says, he paved the way for his attainments of the past few years in the seven-foot circle by developing as fine a pair of flexible steel legs as ever danced on the "ould sod." The Gaelic "whale," as Ryan has been appropriately nicknamed, was years in making those underpinnings as supple as any that ever graced an athlete, and today, largely because he can whirl on his toes like a Paviowa, he is far superior to any hammer thrower in this country or Europe.

Ryan is 6 feet 2¼ inches over all and weighs anywhere from 270 to 300 pounds. On this latter point the Winged Fist wearer is as touchy as some women are about their years. He will admit the possession of only 270 pounds of avoirdupois, but his trainer, Lawson Robertson, asserts he reveals over 290 any time he jumps on the scales.

The three-time national champion could never be mistaken for anything else but a weight thrower, once he puts in his appearance on the athletic field. Yet, only seven years ago, when he weighed about 240 pounds, he could do 5 feet 6 inches in the high jump, and a few years prior to that, when he scaled 220, he was winning high jumps in Ireland with leaps of 5 feet 10 inches. Then, too, he sprinted occasionally, and although he was no ten-second man, nor anything like one, he was quite often in the money. But while he was participating in this general all-around competition he was making firm and hard that wonderful physique of his—wonderful to the average man in this country, but nothing to boast of in the region from which Ryan hailed—and the results of this early training first became evident here back in 1912 when he won the Metropolitan championship with the hammer, and overthrew Matt McGrath, another Irishman, who was regarded as the best in the world at the time.

In Form He Is Practically Ideal.

Aside from great speed for such a big man, Ryan has many other qualifications that go to make up the normal holder of a title. He is almost the perfect weight thrower, as near the ideal in form as could be desired. Many thought John Flanagan was the most skillful and scientific hammer thrower that existed, but Ryan upset all these theories when he first exhibited his remarkable accuracy and ability in this country. Ryan holds the seven-foot circle—small enough when it comes to tossing the sixteen-pound hammer—better than any other man who ever essayed to gain fame in this division of sport, and there in is another reason for his success. Not once in six trials will Ryan foul, and he has never been known to make a great throw and then invalidate it by falling outside the circle.

He has become master at his chosen sport. He has it down to a science; he studies every throw, every move. Nothing that will improve his form is overlooked. He uses the single loop-handled hammer, instead of the two-looped missile which the college athletes incline to favor. His accuracy in throwing the hammer could not be improved. He practices constantly and always keeps in shape. Therefore he never has to waste valuable time and efforts in getting into condition.

The form of almost any two great hammer throwers is approximately the same. There are not many great ones to be compared, for the requirements of this game are too severe to make the field open to other than physical giants. There is only one way to throw the hammer, and, as gathered from Ryan, this way is to "give it a mighty heave and toss it as far as possible." There is no set rule for projecting the sixteen-pound missile through the air, other than that the feet must be kept inside the prescribed circle during the action.

Most good men use three turns, and Ryan had developed this form of throwing to perfection. He has mastered the style through his constant practice, and in its use has a handicap on most of his rivals because of his great height. His size enables him to get a freer and smoother throw with the wire-handled ball than most performers. This is a detailed description of one of his throws:

Ryan's Method of Operation.

He steps into the seven-foot circle and places his right foot about three inches from the foot of the ring and his left foot about eight inches further back. He is now placed with his back directly opposite to the direction in which he intends to hurl the hammer.

After digging a hole about an inch deep for his foot, Ryan stands in the foregoing position with his arms extended downward at full length, the hammer head meanwhile resting near his right foot. His right hand is clasped over the left in the handle. The position of his body is erect, with perhaps a slight backward inclination. He then starts to swing the hammer around his head, with arms fully extended except when the missile is behind his back.

This wind-up is noticeably slow and deliberate, and he does not increase the momentum until the third swing, when he is ready to make his first turn. Even then his arms are comparatively loosely held.

Nearing the completion of his third wind-up, that is to say, when the hammer is almost in front of him, Ryan bends his knees and throws his weight on the ball of his left foot and pivots on it, bringing the right foot around to a position about two feet behind and directly in back of the right foot's original position.

The left foot in the meantime has performed its duty of pivoting and is snapped back the same distance, so that at the completion of the first turn both the position of the body and of the feet are the same as when Ryan started, except that he has crossed a little less than a third of the circle. Now, however, he is up on his toes and his momentum has increased. Here is where his remarkable speed is put to its best use. It gives him greater throwing power because it increases his momentum as he circles around with the hammer held at arm's length.

Extreme Speed on Third Turn.

The second turn is made almost twice as fast as the first, and the third is practically identical except that Ryan turns as fast as possible on his final circuit. He finishes his preliminary motions with the hammer over his left shoulder. There is a slight shift of his feet and body to give freedom of motion enough to come around with the hammer and with his body facing almost directly in the direction of his flight.

This last effort is rarely accomplished by a hammer thrower using three turns and is responsible in a great degree for Ryan's superiority. There is no jerking or whipping when the hammer starts on its journey, projected by all the force that is in the massive body of the athlete. Smoothness personified lies in Ryan's method in the start of the hammer's flight.

One of the results of his great height is that he gets better elevation with the heavy missile, and almost perfect trajectory, inasmuch as the apex of the hammer's flight is at an angle of about 45 degrees. According to Ryan the hammer travels at an average height of thirty feet, and at about thirty-five or forty feet it has attained its greatest height.

It has been mentioned before that Ryan displays remarkable accuracy when tossing the hammer. A good instance of this occurred at the Spring games of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island last year. Ryan was throwing the weight from a circle almost directly opposite the judge's stand, where was placed the bell used to signify the last lap of the cinderpath contests. The space between Ryan and the bell was more than 170 feet, yet Ryan, with his love for fun thought he would like to take a shot at this bell. On his first two preliminary tests he failed, but each time he improved his range, and on his third effort the leaden missile crashed against the bell, knocking it apart and causing a jangle loud enough to be heard over the entire Island. Ryan laughed, and his joke was enjoyed by two thousand persons who had followed his movements.

Can Gauge Distance to a Nicety.

It is hard to imagine a man with Ryan's constitution and size becoming nervous under the strain of competition, but there is a large amount of nervous energy stored in that big body of his. During a hammer throw competition he finds it almost impossible to sit quiet. Instead, he parades all around the field, and he likes to assist in measuring and judging. At other times he contents himself with guessing the distances made by his rivals, and he can usually come within a small margin of figuring correctly. One Sunday afternoon at Celtic Park he tossed the hammer 176 feet 3½ inches. The distance was announced at a foot less, the mistake being caused by the blurred figures on a rusted steel tape. Ryan made a roar that could be heard in the grandstand when he heard the initial announcement, and he demanded a remeasurement. He got it, and with it the extra foot, which eventually meant a gold medal for him.

The height of Ryan's ambition is to get in "one whale of a throw" that will lift the record to 200 feet or more. Once in practice he did 203 feet, and since then he has been dreaming dreams of some day getting in a similar toss in competition. Not until the circle is increased to 8 feet will Pat have much chance of accomplishing his heart's desire, and he knows it as well as any one.

Ryan comes from a section of Ireland which figuratively is an incubator for weight throwers. He was born in 1886 in Pallasgreen, Limerick, Ireland, within a short distance of the country which produced John Flanagan and Jim Mitchell, two Limerick men and both holders of American hammer-throwing championships; Matt McGrath of Tipperary, also a former title holder, and Patrick J. McDonald, world's champion with the shot.

Patrick is a brother of Con Ryan, another great Irish weight thrower and holder of numerous Gaelic championships. There was inbred in the subject of this study the characteristic desire of the Irish lad to toss the weights, and after passing 15 years of age, when he was not digging and loading potatoes for the market he could be found in a field of the farm toying with a big stone or weight.

At 18 Pat first entered competition. A year later he won the Irish championship with the straight-handled hammer, his distance being 141 feet 7 inches. Subsequently Ryan became title holder with all kinds of favorite Irish weights and stones, and also became champion at "rising and striking the hurling ball." Patrick J. was versatile in those days. Between his weight-throwing feats he used to tackle the high jump, with varying success, but he never gave enough attention to this division of sport to become a real star at it.

Failed to Enter Police Force.

Reports of wealth and fame to be gained in the States drew Ryan away from his beautiful Irish home, just as with hundreds of his friends and thousands and thousands of his countrymen, and six years ago he headed from Queenstown Harbor for the Statue of Liberty.

Somehow, Ryan escaped the charm of the police force when he came here, and instead secured himself a position at the head of a gang of Italian laborers, a position he still holds and relishes. Ryan found lots of time to train in this post, hurling laborers from one job to another when he had no hammer to throw. But usually Pat took up a real hammer when his day's toil was over.

For six months after his arrival here Ryan worked continuously with one view in mind—to become a champion of the United States. He failed in 1912, but gained the Metropolitan titular honors, and has retained them every year since. The same year he captured the 56-pound weight throwing championship, which appeased in a measure his appetite for laurels.

Ryan's day came in 1913, when he triumphed over Matt McGrath at Forbes Field, and for the first time became the national champion. He has not since relinquished the title.

The personality of Ryan is so attractive that it is worthy of comment almost as much as his ability with the hammer. He is of the rough and ready type of Irishman, with a keen sense of humor, and as willing to be jested with as to jest. He has a pugnacious face and is of the fighting type when aroused. He is easily wrought up during competition, but his ire only serves to increase his ability. If called upon to fight in combat he will battle from the tap of the gong.

Ryan has only one regret. He never took up boxing, though he loved a good fight, and today his sole regret is that he is not heavyweight champion of the world, with a bank book and a check book, instead of being merely national hammer-throwing champion and world's record holder.

MIDDIES DEFEAT AMHERST.

Blodgett Allows Only Three Hits and Blanks Collegians.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 1.—Blodgett's excellent pitching enabled the Naval Academy nine to win from Amherst here this afternoon by 1 to 0. Goodridge also pitched a good game for the visitors, but honors were clearly with the big Navy pitcher, who had excellent curves, speed, and control for this period of the season.

The only run was made by the Navy in the sixth inning. Moran singled and took second on a passed ball, scoring on Von Heimberg's single. The score:

NAVY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fish'r, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
Rog's, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0
M'Fall, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Moran, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Blod't, p.	4	0	0	0	2
V.H'rg, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
Con'ly, c.	2	0	0	10	0
Parker, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Caln'n, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Total.	28	1	4	27	7

AMHERST.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Seam's, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
M'roe, 2b.	2	0	1	2	0
K'uth, 1b.	3	0	1	5	0
G'ridge, p.	4	0	0	1	2
Rome, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Mog't, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
G'rich, 3b.	3	0	0	3	0
W'man, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
See, c.	3	0	0	8	1
Tabel, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Total.	29	0	3	24	3

Errors—Goodridge, Woodman, (2,) Fisher, Connolly, Calhoun.

Navy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Amherst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Knauth, (2,) Moran, Calhoun. Bases on balls—Off Blodgett, 4; off Goodridge, 4. Struck out—By Blodgett, 10; by Goodridge, 8. Left on bases—Amherst, 7; Navy 8. Passed ball—See. Double play—McFall to Rogers. Umpires—Messrs. Betts and Hughes. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Cardinals Defeat the Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 1.—A batting rally with two out in the ninth inning enabled the St. Louis Nationals to defeat the St. Louis Americans today 4 to 0. In eight innings Meadows allowed but two hits. He was taken out for a pinch hitter. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	11	1
Americans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Batteries—Meadows, Sallee, and Gonsales; Wellman and Severeid.

Cubs Defeat New Orleans, 3 to 1.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Bunched hits in the seventh inning netted the Chicago Nationals enough runs today to win from New Orleans, 3 to 1. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3	8	2
New Orleans	1	5	1

Batteries—McConnell, Seaton, and Archer; Weaver, Gudger, Walker, and Deberry.

Newarks Get Horace Milan.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Horace Milan, recruit outfielder of the Washington Americans, was turned over today to the Newark Internationals. Manager Griffith retained an option on Milan's services whereby he can be recalled.

One Entry for Fencing Tourney.

As there was only one entry, that from the New York Military Academy of Cornwall, the interscholastic team fencing championship, which was scheduled for yesterday afternoon at the Fencers' Club, was declared off. An effort will be made to get the schoolboys together on April 15, when an individual titular tournament will be held, at which prizes will be awarded for the first three fencers. This contest will be held at the Fencers' Club.

BASKET BALL LEAGUE FOR FRESHMEN

Intercollegiate Body Takes First Steps Toward Forming Organization.

Preliminary steps toward the formation of a league for college freshman basket ball players was taken yesterday at the annual Spring meeting of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League at the Hotel Imperial. It is probable that the proposed organization, the formation of which is now in the hands of a committee of six appointed by Dr. J. E. Raycroft of Princeton, President of the Intercollegiate League, will consist of five and possibly six colleges.

The movement has received strong favor at Yale, College of the City of New York, New York University, University of Pennsylvania, and West Point. Columbia is represented on the committee of six, but it is doubtful whether the Morningside Heights institution will join such a league. Sentiment at Princeton is against the prospective organization and it is likely that the Tigers will not join if the league is formed.

The committee which has this matter in hand is comprised of L. Corrigan, manager of the C. C. N. Y. quintet; T. A. Robinson, freshman manager at Yale; H. E. Hochett, manager of Columbia; M. A. Miller, coach at New York University; Lieutenant K. S. Bradford of West Point, and C. C. McCall, University of Pennsylvania.

Another meeting of this committee will be called in about a month, when a final report on the question will be made.

According to some of the collegians present at yesterday's meeting, the league has become a necessity, for it would give valuable experience to first-year men, who would be enabled to try for the 'Varsity in their sophomore years.

The formation of the league hinges on its financial status. If it is found that the cost would be too heavy, the project will have to be abandoned. At the present time it is considered improbable that more than one game will be played between each college. A home-and-home series would be impossible because of the extra expense. West Point would play all its games on the Military Academy grounds.

Practically all the business that had collected during the Winter was disposed of at yesterday's session. There was nothing of importance accomplished by the delegates, for all matters of interest go over until the annual Fall meeting, when the election of officers takes place.

The championship trophy and individual medals were awarded to the University of Pennsylvania representatives, who gained the title last week by defeating Princeton at Philadelphia.

The colleges represented and their delegates were: Columbia, H. E. Hochett, V. B. Wilber, K. A. Kilburn, and T. Kiendl, Jr.; Cornell, W. C. Kreger, R. B. Hurlburt; Dartmouth, D. B. Lilehard and J. G. Gannon; University of Pennsylvania, J. S. Lansele and C. C. McCall; Princeton, J. B. McTigue, H. Folwell, and Dr. J. E. Raycroft; Yale, K. Kinney, C. P. Taft, D. Spencer, and R. Paret; West Point, Lieutenant Bradford.

HARRIMAN IN YALE SHELL.

Will Return Monday, and May Stroke Crew Against Quakers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 1.—It is doubtful whether any changes will be made in the present make-up of the two Yale 'Varsity crews before their race with the University of Pennsylvania, three weeks from today, except that Roland Harriman, who has been ill, is expected to resume his seat as stroke oar in the 'Varsity shell the first of next week. Lawrence, who was in the freshman boat last year, has been at stroke, but he does not drive the eight as powerfully and consistently as Harriman, and the regulars have failed to show decisive superiority over the second eight in the daily trials, which have included both time and speed tests.

From six to eight hours' work daily has been given the two crews during the last week, which has been their first of open water this season. They will be sent ten to twelve miles once or twice in the coming week, and before the Pennsylvania race will probably row fifteen or sixteen miles an afternoon occasionally.

The question of stroke oar for both eights is one of the most serious which Nickalls faces. Both Harriman and Rufus Hyatt, the stroke of the second eight, are novices at pace setting, and, although promising, their form in a fiercely contested race is a matter of conjecture.

The present make-up of the first and second 'Varsity crews, with their weights, is as follows:

First 'Varsity—Bow, Hume, 164 pounds; No. 2, Gilfillan, 166; No. 3, Kositzky, 180; No. 4, Sheldon, 182; No. 5, Sturtevant, 186; No. 6, Meyer, 180; No. 7, Low, 162; stroke, Lawrence, 162; coxswain, McLane, 130.

Second 'Varsity—Bow, Newton, 160 pounds; No. 2, Adams, 164; No. 3, Atkins, 180; No. 4, Whitesey, 178; No. 5, Fox, 198; No. 6, Fitzpatrick, 182; No. 7, MacNaughton, 180; stroke, Hyatt, 164; coxswain, Pratt, 125.

Hyde High Gunner at Traps.

Charles E. Hyde won three of the six events at the traps of the Port Washington Yacht Club yesterday. Besides capturing the weekly prize, he was high scratch man, and also won the 100-target handicap event. C. L. Thompson won a leg on the Monthly Cup. For the Yearly Cup, Edward H. Shannon and W. J. Walsh tied, and for the Special Cup there were five tied—C. L. Thompson, W. J. Walsh, H. T. Deane, D. S. Cornwall, and L. B. Smull. The shoot-offs were deferred until next week.

IMPROVE RIDGEWOOD LINKS.

Country Club Members to Open Longer Course May 30.

Extensive improvements are being made on the course of the Ridgewood (N. J.) Country Club, under plans laid out by Donald Ross. These improvements will result in a course 6,070 yards in length, with a par of 74. With the exception of a new hole, which probably will not be ready before Fall, the improved course will be opened for play Decoration Day.

The present fifth hole, 300 yards, has been lengthened to 350 yards. The seventh and eighth holes, 180 and 300 yards, respectively, are being combined into one hole of 450 yards. The twelfth hole, now 175 yards, will be extended to 375 yards, and a new thirteenth hole, 360 yards in length, will be constructed. The fourteenth hole also will be lengthened, and the fairway of the sixteenth, now a hole of the dog's leg variety, will be straightened and lengthened, making a hole of 500 yards. The additional room thus secured will permit the use of the extended seventeenth and eighteenth holes, which were tried last year, but had to be abandoned on account of the congestion created.

Within the next few days work will be started on a dam to be built in the brook crossed by the sixth and seventh holes, thus forming a small lake, which will cover the swampy ground on the west bank and extend to the edge of the sixth green. This will make the sixth hole a pitch of 160 yards over the lake to the green, with woods close behind and on either side. The drive back across the lake will be the first shot on the new 450-yard seventh hole, after which two hills must be crossed before the green is reached.

NOVEL HORSE SHOW PLANS.

New Features on Program of Brooklyn Fixture.

The prospects now are that a record list of entries will be attracted by the Brooklyn Horse Show, which will be held at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, April 12 to 15, inclusive.

An effort is being made by the officials to make the display of horses and ponies in harness equal the exhibition of saddle horses and jumpers, of which there is always a strong aggregation at this show. The decision to have point competitions this year in place of the usual championships finds favor with the prospective exhibitors and will provide keen competition for the special bronze medals and ribbons. Results will not be known until the final night.

Eleven classes for timber-toppers are listed, including the Grafton long jump. In the latter event the horses are required to jump over pasteboard boxes, the first trial beginning at fifteen feet and the distance being increased after each jump, until the winner is decided upon.

Of the five classes for military mounts, the feature will be the Army Endurance and Control Ride, to be held on the Saturday afternoon, for officers and enlisted men of the regular army and the National Guard.

Trotters in Demand in Germany.

Well-bred trotting horses are in great demand in the German Army, and they are highly praised by the military authorities, says a statement by the Commission for Trotting Races, printed in the Berliner Tageblatt of March 1. The commission gives out a list of nearly 100 fast harness horses, the names of many of which are household words among Berlin's trotting horse enthusiasts, that are now in the service of the Kaiser. One big breeder, Johann Kanner of Munich, has sold sixteen trotters to the army.

COLUMBIA'S LAST ROW ON MACHINES

Coach Jim Rice Will Boat the Fifty-eight Candidates on Hudson Tomorrow.

Columbia University's squad of crew candidates rowed indoors yesterday for the last time this season and then discarded the rowing machines, on which they have been working daily since Feb. 9, for the overhauled shells which they will man tomorrow afternoon on the Hudson.

Because of the unusually late start this Winter in the indoor work, Coach Jim Rice has been pushing the oarsmen, especially the 'Varsity candidates, at top speed for the last three weeks, with the result that they will take to the shells tomorrow in excellent condition. The fifty-eight candidates will probably be divided into five shells, three of which will be 'Varsity, and the remainder will have a less arduous program of work for the Spring under the direction of an assistant coach.

The 'Varsity eight will have the same combination that has been used all Winter with the exception of Simonds in bow, who displaced Munroe two weeks ago. There is doubt as to who Coach Rice will put in as coxswain in the event Thomas sticks to his decision made last week to resign from the squad. Fogg, who piloted the first shell at Poughkeepsie last June, is still eligible, but has taken on some weight and may be succeeded by Paddock, coxswain of the junior 'Varsity last Spring.

There will probably be no definite boating of the freshman crew for several weeks. During the period of indoor practice Coach Rice has made use of various combinations, and has so separated the "cub" candidates in the three rows of machines that he may spring a surprise in his final selection for the 1919 boat. Of the half dozen aspirants for freshman coxswain, Neale and Dehls are the most promising.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, April 1.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided today:

ENGLISH LEAGUES.

Bolton Wanderers	4	Bury	3
Preston North End	1	Burnley	2
Blackpool	3	Southport Central	2
Everton	1	Liverpool	0
Manchester City	4	Oldham Athletic	4
Stockport County	5	Manchester United	3
Barnsley	4	Leeds City	6
Bradford City	0	Bradford	4
Huddersfield Town	2	Rochdale	1
Lincoln City	1	Grimsby Town	2
Sheffield United	1	Sheffield Wednesday	1
Hull City	0	Rotherham	0
Notts County	3	Notts Forest	2
Derby County	4	Stoke	2
Chesterfield	3	Leicester Fosse	1
Luton	0	Tottenham Hotspur	2
Fulham	4	Milwall	2
Croydon Commonw	1	Chelsea	4
West Ham United	2	Watford	2
Brentford	3	Crystal Palace	0
Queens Park Rang's	2	Reading	6
Arsenal	2	Clapton Orient	1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen	5	Motherwell	0
Airdrieonians	0	Third Lanark	0
Patrick Thistle	1	Ayr United	1
Celtic	0	Morton	0
Hearts	3	Clyde	1
Queens Park	0	Dumbarton	2
Raith Rovers	0	Dundee	2
Kilmarnock	0	Falkirk	1
Hamilton Ac	0	Rangers	0
St. Mirren	3	Hibernians	1

BARNES PINEHURST VICTOR.

Captures First Prize in Open North and South Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 1.—Twenty-nine professionals and several amateurs started in the sixteenth annual North and South open golf championship tournament today. A few of the pros and most of the amateurs dropped by the wayside before the end of the 36 holes over the No. 2 course.

J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh, a former Western open champion, won the event by a margin of one stroke with 144. He got $100 in money and a gold medal. For second and third prizes, totaling $75, there was a tie between Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City, and Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, with 145.

A special prize of $25 for the best single round was won by Hackney with 70. Alexander Ross and M. J. Brady were only one stroke outside the money.

The prize in today's putting contest was won by Mrs. C. P. Williamson, Wyoming Valley, with 23 on the clock. Barnes's card and the summary follow:

J. M. BARNES.

Morning—										
Out	4	5	4	5	3	4	6	2	2	—36
In	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	—35—71
Afternoon—										
Out	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	2	—38
In	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	3	4	—35—73—144

Hackney, 75—70—145; Kerrigan, 71—74—145; Alex Ross, Detroit Golf, 75—71—146; M. J. Brady, Oakley, 73—73—146; Tom MacNamara, New York, 76—71—147; Gil Nichols, Great Neck, 71—77—148; Walter Hagen, Rochester, 73—76—149; Herbert Lagerblade, Youngstown, 75—75—150; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 75—78—153; McDonald Smith, Bellcair, 80—78—158.

Best Amateur Scores.—Philip Carter, Nassau, 153; Frank Dyer, Montclair, 155; Jesse Guilford, Woodland, 156.

GOLF LINKS AT SHEEPSHEAD

$1,000,000 to be Expended on Two Courses Near Motordrome.

The proposition advanced some time ago of making a seaside golf links patterned after the famous seaside courses abroad in the vicinity of the Sheepshead Bay Motordrome is about to be carried into operation. Arrangements were made yesterday by Joseph T. MacMahon, representing the financial backers of the project, to purchase a 200-acre tract adjoining the motordrome on which a magnificent clubhouse will be erected and two eighteen-hole courses constructed. If the present intentions of the founders are carried out, the clubhouse will cost about $150,000 and will be one of the finest of its kind in the country. The entire cost of the project is estimated at nearly a million dollars.

A great part of the cost of the undertaking will be the filling-in necessary to provide a solid fairway in some of the marshy sections of the new tract. In addition to this, as the land is nearly all flat, it will be necessary to build mounds and hillocks as hazards to vary the monotony of level links. The creek which winds across the property will be well utilized as a water hazard on many holes. A golf architect will be engaged to lay out the course, and it is expected that it will be ready for play in the Spring of 1917.

PRINCETON WINS IN NINTH.

Tigers Defeat Villa Nova in First Baseball Game of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 1.—Princeton opened the baseball season auspiciously here this afternoon when Villa Nova was defeated in the last half of the ninth inning. The visitors had secured a lead in the fourth, when McGeehan, who, safe at first base when Shea's throw drew Scully off the bag, was sacrificed to second by Murray, and scored when Ragan singled. Princeton tied the score in the eighth. Opening the ninth inning Driggs crashed a double to centre, and scored when Shea came through with his third hit, a single to centre.

Both teams played in better than opening game form, but the contest was listless until near the end. Shea with three singles and Keating with a running catch in deep left starred for Princeton, while McGeehan showed up well for Villa Nova. The field proved somewhat dead and fly balls to the outfield did not roll far. Had the turf been harder Briggs's double in the ninth might have been lengthened into a home run. The score:

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lee, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Keat'g, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Ham'd, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Cory, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Hoyt, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Driggs, ss.	4	1	1	1	0
D'glas, c.	4	0	0	6	3
Scully, 1b.	3	0	1	14	0
Shea, 3b.	4	0	3	0	4
Law, 2b.	3	1	1	1	5
Link, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total.	32	2	6	26	13

VILLANOVA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kirsch, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
M'G'n, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Mur'y, 1b.	4	0	1	14	1
Ragan, ss.	3	0	1	4	3
D'rty, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
McC'n, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Sh'by, ss.	1	0	0	2	1
M'ne'x, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Total.	31	1	3	*25	18

*Dougherty out for bunting third strike; one out when the winning run was scored.

Error—Shea.

Princetop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Villa Nova	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Driggs, McGeehan. Bases on balls—Off Link, 8; off Molyneux, 1. Struck out—By Link, 4; by Molyneux, 3. Stolen base—McGuckin. Sacrifice hit—Link. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

GIANTS' COLTS ARE BEATEN.

Little Rock Team on Long End of a 4 to 1 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 1. — The Giants' Colts were defeated here today by the Little Rock Club in a hard-fought game, in which hits were scarce. The feature of the game was the sensational playing of Rodriguez of New York at first base. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	4	3
Little Rock	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4	11	1

Batteries—New York, Wacker, Schauer, and Kocher; Little Rock, Couchman, Powell, and Rumler.

Three-base hit—Star, Little Rock. Home run—Babington, New York. Umpire—Mr. O'Toole.

QUAKERS GET SOCCER TITLE

Defeat Lehigh for Championship of Pennsylvania League.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 1.—The University of Pennsylvania soccer team won from Lehigh today by 4 goals to 0. With the game went the championship of the new Pennsylvania College Soccer League, the two teams having been tied for first honors.

The game was fast and well played. Penn's forward line was working finely today and the defense was strong. The line-up:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Lehigh.
Barba	Goal	Rau
Edwards	Right full back	Coffin
Caroe	Left full back	Morrison
Morris	Right half back	Lees
Mohr	Centre half back	Barclay
Wesamann	Left half back	Tizard
Montenegro	Outside right	Lewis
Clothier	Inside right	Groisse
Baron	Centre forward	Henderson
Webster	Inside left	Clarkton
Tinsman	Outside left	Clement

Goals—Baron, 2; Webster, Clothier. Linesmen—McKenzie, Pennsylvania; Peacock, Lehigh. Referee—H. B. Lewis. Two forty-five-minute halves.

TIGERS' OPTIMISM ABOUT CREW FADES

Continual Shifting of Oarsmen Thought to Augur Ill for Harvard Race April 20.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 1.—A cloud seems to be spreading over the supposed brightness of crew prospects at Princeton, and the outlook at the end of a short week of outdoor work is less favorable by a great deal than it was before the shells were sent out onto Lake Carnegie.

In the first place, the realization that the first outdoor work comes almost a month later than it did last year helps to tone down the optimism concerning the crew. The first row took place last Monday, and it now seems improbable that Dr. Spaeth will be able to present a really finished crew for the race with the Havard watermen on April 20.

The shifting of places in the boat on the occasion of the first trip down the lake, and the ensuing process of almost continual shifting during the week, is another bad sign, according to Princeton ideas. Four freshmen crews are practicing daily.

The end of a week of shifts finds the two first boats lined up as follows:

'Varsity—Stroke, Cochran; 7, Paul; 6, Gadebusch; 5, Ingersoll; 4, Lee; 3, Otis; 2, DeLancy; bow, Savage.

Junior 'Varsity—Stroke, Sturges; 7, Hypes; 6, Ten Broeck; 5, Leeb; 4, Smith; 3, McCann; 2, Schullinger; bow, Dunphy.

Speedy Rush, the football coach, lost no time in getting his candidates lined up for the football season next Fall. As soon as the practice field was dry enough to stand any work at all, he had issued his call for Spring practice, and as this week closes he has 54 men working out under his direction. He plans to continue the work for a period of three weeks, ending the Spring practice with the arrival of the warmer weather.

Eight men, all graduates of Princeton, received today the 'Varsity "P" for an athletic feat performed nine years ago, the record ex post facto action of the Princeton Athletic Executive Committee. The men were the members of the Princeton hockey team of 1907, which was the first to win the intercollegiate hockey championship. They received their letters by virtue of a new rule passed awarding the 'Varsity "P" to any team winning the intercollegiate championship. The men who received letters informing them of the belated honor were J. C. Bush, '09; P. F. Chew, '07; J. R. Chislett, '07; C. S. Coxe, '09; C. C. Levis, '07; R. D. Osborne, '08; H. S. Tenney, '07; J. Zahnizer, '07.

Captain Friesell of the Princeton swimming team also received his letter today. J. B. Wiss, too, got his 'Varsity letter for winning his bouts in both the Yale and the intercollegiate wrestling meets this year.

CAMP'S TEAM AT BANQUET.

Syracuse Invites All-America Football Players to Athletic Dinner.

For the first time in football history an all-America eleven will gather when, on April 15, the members of the 1915 mythical team selected by Walter Camp will be the guests of the Syracuse University Athletic Association, at the annual athletic dinner in the John D. Archbold gymnasium at Syracuse.

Invitation to the eleven members of the first team were sent out last week and already acceptances have been received from most of the men. Not one has said it would be impossible to attend. There is every reason to expect all the players will be present at the same table with Walter Camp, who has agreed to be the principal speaker.

In the past the men selected for these teams have been pleased to accept the honor bestowed upon them. Seldom has further action been taken. Because Syracuse was more prominent in the football world last season than ever before the authorities wish to celebrate in this manner.

The banquet is the occasion when all athletic trophies won during the year are presented to the successful men. There are facilities for accommodating 1,000 persons on the main floor of the gymnasium.

Invitations have been sent to the following members of Camp's team: Baston, Minnesota; Gilman, King, and Mahan, Harvard; Barrett and Shelton, Cornell; Abell, Colgate; Spear, Dartmouth; Peck, Pittsburgh; Oliphant, Army, and Schlachter of Syracuse.

C. W. Billings Wins at Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWO

YALE ATHLETICS NEED SOUND, MATURE ORGANIZATION, SAYS ADVISORY COACH SWEENEY

SWEENEY POINTS OUT YALE'S WEAKNESSES

Advisory Coach Says Athletics Need Co-operation and Organization.

LAX ATTITUDE OF STUDENTS

Should Stimulate Public Opinion to Increase Number of Candidates for Various Teams.

Michael F. Sweeney, Yale's advisory football coach, has pointed out to the undergraduates how two weaknesses in the university's athletics can be eradicated. Speaking at the Hill School Club of Yale on Friday evening Coach Sweeney said that Yale needed both athletes and intelligent co-operation of the entire student body. The lack of this and of "sound mature organization" have been, Mr. Sweeney said, the two main weaknesses which he sees in Yale athletics. He suggested that students might help "by stimulating public opinion to increase the number of candidates and by arousing a healthy sentiment for the protection of Yale athletics." He said in part:

"What we must do is to put our shoulders to the wheel and help wherever it is possible. If we wish to quickly win back our former standing and confidence in the eyes of the college athletic world, our efforts must not be confined to the athletics alone, nor to the management direct, but must come from every corner of university life.

"Yale has had some severe shocks within the past six or eight years, and it is only, by the most intelligent united effort that she can restore herself.

"Permit me to say that the two main weaknesses which I see in Yale athletics are the lack of sound mature organization and the attitude of the student body. Unless these weaknesses are considerably improved Yale's troubles will continue indefinitely.

"At present Yale is about the only university in the East, encouraging athletics, that does not fully appreciate the direct value to athletics of the intelligent co-operation of the student body. From the standpoint of athletics, I know that a team loses at least 20 per cent. through the loss of this co-operation. I fully realize the student body has not been sufficiently encouraged here in recent years to help the situation. There has been considerable improvement in the attitude of the students during the past few months in this respect, but something more definite must be done to bring them together in an organized way and concrete suggestions must be made to show how they may more fully realize their influence and responsibility.

"For the present the students can help considerably by giving recognition and encouragement to every man who wears a shoe for Yale, no matter how weak he may seem to be, by stimulating public opinion to increase the number of candidates and by arousing a healthy sentiment for the protection of Yale ideals in athletics.

"I fully realize the criticism that may be made for suggesting such co-operation. I have not the slightest fear that Yale's other activities or interests or that any individual will suffer one iota for such co-operation if it is properly conducted—but I fully believe that Yale will be a better place for such an action.

"Begin now by planting seed and giving help wherever it is needed. No matter what circle you move in, whether it be academic, religious, or athletic, the seed must be planted in a big, broad way. The main note and object being to build up and assist rather than to knock and preach.

"Yale's need today in athletics is not the glorification of any particular schools, fraternities or individuals, excepting as those individuals, schools and fraternities can sink themselves in the bigger cause. What she really needs is sound organization, efficient coaching, and the restoration and glorification of her ideals—ideals of self-sacrifice, self-denial and the power of united effort. These qualities are the very foundations of success, and unless the university will work in some way to restore these ideals, she will attain no high results."

N. Y. U. LOOKS TO CANN.

Weight Man Expected to be Point Winner in Athletics.

New York University is looking to Howard Cann, captain-elect of the 'Varsity basket ball team and left half back of the football eleven, for the most of its efforts in the weight events when the outdoor track season opens this month. In open competition at throwing the shot, held in the University Heights gymnasium last week, Cann smashed the university record by tossing the 16-pound shot 48 feet 1¼ inches, and established a new record by putting the 12-pound shot 47 feet 2 inches.

His throw with the 16-pound weight exceeded the throw of H. V. Connelly in 1903, with a put of 37 feet 11 inches, while his work with the 12-pound weight set a new record. Although Cann outdistanced all competitors with the 16-pound shot, Vanderbek, a Freshman, with the advantage of a handicap, was placed first in the contest with a throw of 38 feet 11 inches.

William H. Webb, manager of the 'Varsity track team, announced yesterday that entry blanks from the various preparatory schools for competition in the Annual Preparatory School Day on April 15, were gradually being returned, although not as rapidly as the Athletic Association had expected. J. J. McHugh has agreed to act as official starter for the track events of the "Prep School" Day meet.

Boy Leads in Bayside Shooting.

John Johns, a 16-year-old trapshooter, who during the last season demonstrated his ability at the helm of racing yachts, yesterday won two out of the three events at the traps of the Bayside Yacht Club. With his handicap allowance of 10 he won a leg on the Yearly Cup with a full score of 25. J. F. French, who broke 22 and was allotted a handicap of 2, was second. By breaking 13, with a handicap of 10, young Johns also led for a leg on the Monthly Cup. Mr. French, with a score of 20—2—22, was also second in that event. G. I. Barber and Mr. French tied for the weekly prize, and in the shoot-off the former won.

ELLIS TO PLAY MAUPOME.

Championship Three-Cushion Billiards Start Tomorrow in Pittsburgh

Charles Ellis, who won the three-cushion carrom billiard championship from Alfred De Oro in Philadelphia, will defend the title tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights at Pittsburgh, against Pierre Maupome, the Mexican expert. August Kleckhefer of Chicago had a challenge in, which had priority over that of Maupome, but he withdrew it so that the Mexican was forced to be the first challenger of Ellis. The match will be for $250 a side and a purse of $500 added by Harry Davis. As is customary in three-cushion championship matches, 50 points will be played on each of the three nights.

Ellis was the winner of the inter-State three-cushion title a year ago and he is well up with the leaders in the event this year. Maupome stands just a slight percentage behind him. Ellis first attracted attention as a three-cushion player in 1913, when E. W. Helm of Cleveland entered him in the interstate tournament. August Kleckhefer won that year, and the following year these two tied for the championship, Ellis winning on the play off. Pierre Maupome has the reputation of being brilliant in execution, some of his efforts being astonishing even to those proficient in the three-cushion game. The Mexican is credited with being able to impart more spin to a billiard ball than any other player. Maupome is more brilliant than Ellis, but he is not nearly so steady as the champion. It is the simple shot that frequently causes the Mexican to miss.

Four challenges have been issued for the professional pocket billiard championship. The aspirants to the title are John Layton of Sedalia, Mo., Frank Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y.; Edward I. Ralph of Heightstown, N. J., and Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill. The challenge of Layton is the first on record and the match between Blankenship and Layton will probably be played about May 1 and the winner will play Taberski. The latter match will undoubtedly be postponed until next Fall.

The next meeting of the inter-state three-cushion league will be held in Chicago on May 15 and a thorough reorganization is in order, according to August Kleckhefer. Young Jake Schaefer, Kleckhefer believes, is the coming balk line billiardist. In practice games recently Schaefer has been averaging between 40 and 50 at 18.2.

Playing at the Erie Club, Erie, Penn., Firmin Cassignol recently, in competition against Welker Cochran, made a run of 300 at 18.2 and averaged an even 160 in the 400 point game.

UNITED HUNTS GROWING.

Eighty New Members Enrolled by Amateur Racing Association.

Growing interest in amateur thoroughbred racing is shown by the remarkable increase in the membership of the United Hunts Racing Association, from 100 on Jan. 1 to 180 at the end of March. This organization conducts each Spring and Autumn two-day meetings at Belmont Terminal, the dates for the races this Spring being May 13 and 17.

For the 1916 season the members have subscribed a $25,000 guarantee fund. In addition to plate, $12,500 in cash purses is offered for the thirteen events on the program; $5,000 of this is allotted to one race, the Great United Hunts Steeplechase, to be run on May 13. This is the largest purse ever offered for a race at an amateur meeting.

Among the prominent members are: C. L. Appleton, Laurance Armour, August Belmont, W. Gould Brokaw, C. K. G. Billings, John McE. Bowman, Henry L. Bell, Bernard M. Baruch, Ambrose F. Clark, R. F. Carman, W. R. Coe, Paul D. Cravath, Joseph E. Davis, William du Pont, A. J. A. Devereaux, Robert A. Fairbairn, Peter G. Gerry, Robert L. Gerry, J. Temple Gwathmey, Thomas Hitchcock, Pierre Lorillard, Frederick Lewisohn, Clarence H. Mackay, William H. Moore, Tyler Morse, J. E. Madden, Allan Pinkerton, Paul J. Rainey, Samuel G. Rea, Mortimer L. Schiff, F. S. Von Stade, J. E. Widener, S. Bryce Wing, and William Ziegler, Jr.

MANY ENTRIES FOR MEET.

Rockaway Hunt Club Races Should Provide Good Sport.

Although the entries do not close for over two weeks, nominations are coming in so well for the annual hunter and pony races of the Rockaway Hunt Club, that a record-breaking entry list is assured. This meet, to be held at Hewlett's Bay Park, on April 29, will open the amateur thoroughbred racing season of 1916.

Reports from the various training stables indicate that a far larger number of horses are being prepared for this and the subsequent Spring meetings than has been the case in previous years. Among the many thoroughbreds which have recently been bought by prominent American owners are several scores of steeplechasers, and their participation will tend to give an international character to the Rockaway and other amateur meets. In addition it is said that a number of newcomers will make their racing début on April 29.

The picturesque course at Hewlett's Bay Park is laid out over a natural hunting country, the grandstand and parking spaces are located on the side of a hill and command a view of practically the entire course.

Winston and Appel Win.

Eric S. Winston, national amateur squash tennis champion, and J. W. Appel reached the semi-final round of the Harvard Club tournament yesterday. Winston had a comparatively easy match, winning from Prentice Sanger in straight games, 15—12, 15—5. Appel advanced by his victory over P. M. Morrison at 18—13, 15—5.

Several close matches were contested in the Class C tournament. A. King defeated R. F. Putnam. After losing the first game at 7—15 he improved his play so that he was able to win the next at 15—13, and the third was an easy victory for him at 15—5. The first round was completed and one match was played in the second round. In this G. E. Carleton won from A. King at 15—13, 15—11. The summary:

Class A, Fourth Round.—E. S. Winston defeated Prentice Sanger, 15—12, 15—5; J. W. Appel defeated P. M. Morrison, 18—13, 15—5.

Class C, First Round.—A. King defeated R. F. Putnam, 7—15, 15—13, 15—5; J. S. Janes defeated M. Ely, 15—9, 15—12; A. C. Smidt defeated S. H. Bartlett, 15—4, 15—12; G. S. Franklin defeated W. M. Chadbourne, 15—13, 15—15, 15—13; F. F. Allan defeated D. B. Huntsman, 15—8, 15—.

Second Round.—G. E. Carleton defeated A. King, 15—13, 15—11.

Les Canadiens, world's professional hockey champions, who will be seen here this week. Standing, left to right: Lalonde, McNamara, Dorval, (Manager,) Pitre, Poulin, Corbeau. Sitting, left to right: Berlinguette, Arbour, Vezina, Laviolette.

TROUT SEASON IS UNDER WAY

Continued from Page 1, Section 8.

be brown trout weighing two pounds. Timber Brook, near by, promises good angling also.

The trout fisherman's best chance, then, for the present is to strike down into New Jersey—and the further south the better. Presently, however, the streams of New York and Connecticut will have cleared themselves of the final vestiges of Winter's handiwork, and later will have replaced the chill, turgid waters of springtime with clear currents sprung from the earth's bosom. Then the flies will begin to dot the surfaces of Empire and Nutmeg State streams, and the real trout fishing will follow the present prelude.

In Connecticut there are few available spots. Good streams there are, but in the main they are fished out or reserved for club private use. The same applies to Long Island, although in the vicinity of Smithtown there are certain places open for public fishing which afford good sport in the right season, that is to say, in May and June.

The early angler who confines himself to New York State will be in dire straits this year, for the late and heavy snowfalls have retarded the season sadly. Later in this month some of the streams in Putnam and Dutchess Counties will probably repay research. Those who await May's ripening influence will have better prospects than usual, for a creel full of good-sized trout in the Willowemoc and Beaverkill Rivers in Sullivan County, reached by means of the Ontario & Western Railroad; the Navesink and Esopus Rivers in the Catskill region, reached by the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, and the Brodhead River and tributaries of the Delaware, and other Pike County streams in Pennsylvania.

A Cluster of Suggestions.

For the tyro, who may be contemplating taking up trout fishing in earnest this season, but who has not yet learned through bitter experience of the pitfalls to be avoided, a word or two, more or less elementary, will be useful.

Trout are not early risers on cold days. They lie with their heads upstream, and the big fellows, except at night, lurk in the pools and eddies. When the water is low they stick to fairly fast currents, holed up under the large rocks, ordinarily on the side where there is the speediest current. The small fish like the pockets and slides between pools. Snow water is anathema to them, and when it is running the chief reward of a would-be angler is the opportunity to glut his eyes on scenic effects by which nature shows up Urban and Bakst.

The flies, which should be small and should imitate as closely as possible the insects on the water, must drift with the current. Working them against the stream or jiggling them is poor tactics. Keep out of sight, as far as may be, and with the sun in front of you. Fish the near by water first instead of over-casting.

When a fish strikes, do not yank the rod, but twitch it gently. Give the captive line, but keep it taut. If he jumps, raise the rod and pull, not too forcibly.

In fishing pools, begin at the lower end. Pools and quiet places, however, afford poor sport if the sun is bright and there is no breeze to ripple the water, unless the fisherman knows how to handle a long line.

Bait That Proves Enticing.

If you wish to use bait—and many do, despite the attitude of the confirmed fly fisherman—the best ones are bright angleworms, white grubs, creepers, grasshoppers, crickets, leeches, blowflies, and minnows. The broadcast antipathy among anglers to fishing with bait is pretty well illustrated by the remark of a veteran and skilled fisherman to his two young sons, who came radiantly to accompany him on their first trout fishing expedition, each equipped with a box of worms: "My boys, rather than have you humiliate your old father to that extent, I would whale you both soundly."

The dry or floating fly is now used a great deal. Generally speaking, it can be employed to the best advantage only in pools or quiet reaches, although a skilled angler may use it with good results in any save very rough waters. As a rule it is worked only up stream, floating naturally on the water, preferably with the wings cocked up. It is allowed to drift over or near the places where fish are believed to be lying. A double tapered line is commonly used, and the fly is dried between times by a few false casts through the air.

The most satisfactory equipment is as follows: A fly rod eight or nine feet long and weighing four and a half to six ounces; line as light as can be cast; a reel; leaders light and as long as possible; flies according to size of fish, sizes 8 to 14; a few spinners, a fly book, a leader box, landing net, basket and sling strap; mackintosh waders, stockings or trousers according to the water's depth, (rubber boots will do, but are slippery;) wading shoes with hob nails; woolen underwear and socks.

Sombre and Comfortable Garb.

A flannel shirt and slouch hat or other close-clinging headgear will be found fitted to the conditions that commonly confront the angler. All his apparel should be as far removed in effect as possible from Joseph's coat, the storied garment which aroused envy among his brothers. Colors would not arouse envy among the trout, but they are quite likely to arouse apprehension.

The important question of the choice of flies is the subject of many thousands of reports each year from many thousand committees of one. If four fishermen meet and discuss the matter, four dissenting opinions are assured. Family ties, Damon-and-Pythias affections, and the charity that suffereth long are rent upon this rock. The selection of the tiny lures must rest in the end upon personal preferences and experiences, constantly modified by weather conditions, the opinions of the trout in the stream at hand, and other considerations.

A trout fisherman of experience favors the following varieties of flies for the Catskill and Sullivan County streams:

Beaverkill, Cahill, Coachman, Cowdung, Ginger Quill, Grizzly King, Professor, Queen of Water, Royal Coachman and Whirling Dun. These flies, both dry and wet, are in high favor among the angling pilgrims from New York City to the regions mentioned.

Other patterns which have earnest advocates for their use in the same waters include the Apple Green, Blue Dun, Blue Quill, Cinnamon, Female Beaverkill, Ginger Hackle, Greenwell's Glory, Hare's Ear, Hare's Ear Quill, March Brown, Mole, Pale Evening Dun, Pink Lady, Seth Green and Wickham's Fancy.

The following patterns have partisans, for these streams, although not so many as the ones listed above: Alder, Black Gnat, Brown Hackle, Brown May, Cricket, Flight's Fancy, Grannom, Gray Drake, Golden Monkey, Governor, Gordon Special, Gray Hackle, Green Drake, Imbrie, Iron Blue, Katydid, Montreal, Moth, Olive Dun, Pink Wickham, Purple May, Red Quill, Red Spinner, Rube Wood, Silver Doctor, Silver Serge, Stone, Swiftwater, White Miller, Yellow Dun and Yellow Sally.

Flies of Subdued Colors.

Brown trout rule in the stream of the regions mentioned, and for them the dove has more charm than the third of paradise. They seem to like quiet colors, while the flashy, vivid flies that arouse the interest and favorable attention of the denizens of Canadian and Adirondack courses are viewed with distaste.

Theoretically, the choice of a fly for any stream depends upon the varieties of insects which seem to be tempting the appetites of the trout. The choice of an artificial lure to match as nicely as may be the live one that is glutting trout hunger is considered the very big best test of eligibility for the Walhalla of anglers.

Reason, even the strongest, may totter on its throne, however, if too strongly applied to the study of trout psychology. Gray matter and experience may lock arms in a campaign to entice the scrappy little fish to strike—and all without avail. The next instant folly hurtles the least promising of flies over the surface, and snares the prince of the brook.

Mixed Doubles at Heights Casino.

Two rounds were played in the handicap mixed doubles tennis tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Miss Adele Bull were put out in the first round by G. Thirkield and Mrs. R. W. Betts. R. C. Ward and Miss Cornelia Cousins were also defeated in their first match. The summary:

Mixed Doubles, Handicap—First Round.—L. H. Shepard and Miss C. Putnam, (minus ½ 15,) defeated R. C. Ward and Miss Cornelia Cousins, (scratch,) 11—9, 9—7; G. Thirkield and Mrs. R. W. Betts, (plus 15,) defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Miss Adele Bull, (minus ½ 30,) 6—3, 6—3; F. Ferguson and Miss M. Taylor, (scratch,) defeated T. H. Beardsley and Mrs. Beardsley, (scratch,) 9—7, 6—1.

Second Round.—L. H. Fitch and Mrs. Morton Fitch, (scratch,) defeated L. S. Eldredge and Mrs. Eldredge, (plus 15,) 6—3, 6—3; F. Ferguson and Miss M. Taylor, (scratch,) defeated G. Thirkield and Mrs. R. W. Betts, (plus 15,) 6—0, 6—4; J. H. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey won by default.

CHAMPION HOCKEY TEAM TO PLAY HERE

Les Canadiens, Stanley Cup Victors, to Tackle Portland Again.

The highest-salaried hockey players in the world will show their skill to New York hockey fans at St. Nicholas Rink on next Tuesday and Wednesday nights, when Les Canadiens, world's champions and winners of the Stanley Cup, will play a series of two games with the Portland (Ore.) team, runners-up for the title. The two teams played a series of five games in Montreal during the last two weeks, and the Pacific Coast team was defeated by the Canadians, 3 games to 2.

In coming East to meet the Canadian champions for the title, the Portland team made the longest and most expensive trip ever taken by a professional hockey club. Both of the clubs are made up of the best players available, and the two games here are expected to show New Yorkers some surprisingly fast hockey play.

"Newsy" Lalonde, the playing manager of the Canadian team, is one of the highest-priced men in the game, and when he is on the ice he is paid at the rate of about $10 a minute. Bert Corbeau, Pitre, Louis Berlanquette, George Vezina, and Jack Laviolette are the other stars on Les Canadiens.

The Portland club has such stars as Captain Eddie Oatman, "Moose" Johnson, Fred Harris, Charley Tobin, and Tom Murray. The Portland team, during the past season, won the Pacific Coast championship, and Les Canadiens won the National Hockey Association title. The play-off last week was for the Stanley Cup, the banner trophy of the professional hockey world.

The teams will play according to the National Hockey Association rules, with six players on a team, and for three periods of twenty minutes each. The teams will play for a purse of $1,000 and expenses. Under the agreement of playing here both teams must play their strongest line-ups and put forth their best playing efforts, for if their showing is unsatisfactory Cornelius Fellowes of the St. Nicholas Rink will impose a fine on the offending team.

New Hope for Fordham Crew.

Following the announcement of the Harlem Rowing Association yesterday that Fordham would be eligible for the open race on Decoration Day, several more men reported for crew practice at the Maroon crew room. Since it was reported recently that Fordham's Junior 'Varsity was without a race there has been a noticeable falling in the attendance at practice. It was decided yesterday to start work on the river next Wednesday. Fordham may enter its Junior and Prep crews in the races on the Schuylkill on May 13.

Fordham to Have Second Eleven.

Owing to the difficulties that beset the Fordham football authorities last Fall in getting proper opposition for its eleven in the practice scrimmages the Maroon authorities have decided to organize a second team for the coming season. Differing from the scrub outfits of the past, the second team this Fall will be practically a separate organization. A schedule of games away from home will be arranged, most of them during the midweek. The management will draw its opponents from the small colleges and the second teams of the neighboring universities. George Liebers was elected manager of the new eleven yesterday. He expects to make his schedule a five-date affair.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

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DULUTH'S LEAP TO SCULLING PRIMACY

Ten Eyck, Former Coach, Tells How Oarsmen of Western City Worked Wonders.

When the national regatta was awarded to Duluth at the meeting of the Executive Board of the N. A. A. O. recently, no one was more jubilant than "Young Jim" Ten Eyck, formerly coach of the club from that city. Taking into consideration the fact that the Duluth Boat Club sent a crew of thirty-four men all the way to Springfield last year, where, with eleven entries, they captured ten of the twelve events for which they were eligible. Ten Eyck expects them to make a great showing on their home course.

Last year the Duluth Club had an entry in every event except the intermediate singles, where their man was scratched to keep him fresh for the four-shell race, and the championship singles, for which no Duluth man was eligible. Their sculler Hoover was the only Duluth man to be led home by a rival oarsman during the regatta, Waldo Smith of the N. Y. A. C. winning the association senior singles in which Hoover was entered. As the three races which did not go to the Western club were the singles events, the blue-shirted boys from Duluth captured forty-eight out of a total of a possible fifty-one individual prizes on the regatta program.

The Western scullers and sweep men came on to the East fully prepared to clean up the river. They had a plentiful supply of shells—eights, fours, doubles, and singles, and Julius H. Barnes, the Duluth grain merchant, who was financing the trip, brought the speedy coaching launch Booby B from the West in a special car. The drinking water for the whole outfit was bottled before the crew left Duluth and all the men in training drank this, and nothing but this, until the regatta was over. Seeing the complete equipment of the Duluth crew, the beautiful coaching launch, the speedy shells, and having heard tales of how the Western boys who were in training for the races were put up for months ahead of time at the clubhouse, many of their Eastern competitors at the national regatta expressed the opinion that the Duluth oarsmen had advantages which the others here did not possess.

When questioned on this point recently by a TIMES representative, Ten Eyck laughed aloud. "I know," he said, "that some of the boys here think our crews were composed of young millionaires who had nothing to do but buy shells and practice in them all day long while the munificent club looked after their material welfare on a sumptuous scale; but that is far from the truth—very far indeed. In the first place, our oarsmen come from every walk of life. We have one or two chaps who are well off, but the majority of our boys are working hard in the Duluth offices, getting anything but stupendous salaries, and some of them are kept pretty hard at their trades even through all the training.

"We have 1,500 members in our club, all of them deeply interested in the crews, and it is this interest among such a number that enables us to turn out such a complete set of crews. As for the gorgeous training life that our boys are supposed to lead, it simply does not exist. Here is our arrangement. All the boys who are endeavoring to make seats in the boats have the privilege of sleeping at the clubhouse. But this does not mean a private suite with a luxurious bath. The boys all sleep in bunks, the kind you find on board ship or in lumber camps, one on top of the other in long rows. The place where the boys were housed last year was a sort of abandoned lumber attic, where they had to squeeze past the bundles of lumber to get into the berths. However, they had plenty of fresh air, even if they were a little cramped for room.

"The training table is another instance of how much interest the boys themselves took in the game. The club had practically nothing to do with it. The boys themselves chipped in 35 cents a day, and for this sum it was possible to get up breakfast and a supper for them. They bought their own lunches in the city at the noon hour, but they were told just what sort of light lunch to buy and they stuck to it rigidly. The 35 cents a day supported their table, so you see that their fare was anything but regal. They never got porterhouse or tenderloin; they got round steak, and we used to beat it with a club to soften it up before cooking. Every other article was purchased with the same idea in mind,—strict economy. Fancy foods were banished and desserts were unknown.

"As far as the actual training went, there again the boys themselves took the active part. I told them what to do and how to do it, and they did it. They got out in the morning on the river before they went to work and after quitting work at night they went out again in the shells. They worked hard and incessantly. It was this hard work and enthusiasm that attracted the attention of men like Mr. Barnes, but no amount of financial aid will make a boat go faster than the men in it can pull it. The Duluth boys worked their own wonders and the boys in the East here can do the same thing if they want to roll up their sleeves and get to it."

Stanford to Play Fordham at Tennis

Fordham University is now planning for the biggest year in its tennis history. With a schedule of fourteen matches announced last week the Maroon management completed arrangements yesterday to meet the racquet-wielders of Stanford University at the newly constructed Fordham courts on June 3. It will mark the first appearance the California collegians have made in the city. The Bronxites are particularly anxious for the date in order to compare Elliot Binzen, their captain, with the players from the college who recently won the national indoor title from the college that in recent years has been reputed as the foremost tennis aggregation in the country.

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NEWS FOR THE ATHLETES.

Jo Loomis of Chicago, national indoor 60-yard and high jump champion, broke his nose when he collided with a finishing board in a special race at Kansas City last week, according to a letter received from the Western athlete yesterday by Paul Pilgrim of the New York Athletic Club. Loomis said the injury is giving him a great deal of trouble. It will be a long while before Loomis will be able to start training.

When entries closed yesterday for the metropolitan A. A. U. gymnastic championships to be held at the New York Turn Verein on April 12, twenty-two nominations had been received by the Gymnastic Championship Committee. This total is somewhat smaller than last year, but the type of athlete who will compete in this meet is far superior to that of 1915. The last entry received came from Julian A. Campbell of the New York Turn Verein, formerly of Yale, who will participate in the flying rings event.

Alvah T. Meyer of the Irish-American A. C., former national sprint champion, has been in the New York Hospital for more than a week, following a serious operation. The little sprinter says that he will "come back" this Summer in time to help his club win the national championship in Newark.

When entries close tomorrow night for the nine-mile race to be held by The Harlem Home News on Friday night, a record-breaking field is almost certain to be nominated. One hundred prizes have been offered and among the stars who will battle for them are Willie Kyronen, Nick Gianakopulos, Harry Parkinson, Aaron Morris, Arthur Roth, Frank Zuna, Hugh Honohan, Martin Cornwell of New Haven, Charley Pores, and Lew Heydet.

Pat Flynn, the Irish-American A. C. distance runner, and holder of the three-mile junior national championship, has enlisted with the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., where he will be under the tutelage of his former teammate, Mel Sheppard.

McCadden Lyceum announces an open five-mile road run to be contested in Brooklyn on Easter Sunday, starting from the clubhouse at Berry and South Third Streets. Entry blanks and information may be received from Bob Kennedy, 33 Ely Avenue, Long Island City. Practice runs will be held every Sunday, starting this afternoon, over the regular course.

The death is announced in The London Field of William Arthur Dawson, a Yorkshire athlete, who in the early seventies was one of the best sprinters in England and played a prominent part in Oxford-Cambridge sports. Dawson went from Marlborough College to Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1872 he won the 100-yard dash at the university sports, the dash for Cambridge against Oxford, and the amateur championship of England over the same distance.

College Riflemen's Scores High.

WASHINGTON, April 1. — Teams competing in the National Rifle Association's intercollegiate rifle matches are continuing the remarkable scoring that attracted attention during the first weeks of the competition. This week four teams—Washington State, Norwich, Michigan Agricultural, and West Virginia—made perfect scores of 1,000. Notre Dame and Cornell made 998 each; Iowa State, 996; Massachusetts Agricultural, 995; Vermont, 994; Michigan, 992; Oregon Agricultural, 988; Columbia, 986; Princeton, 985; Johns Hopkins, 984, and Idaho and the Naval Academy, 983 each.

News for Dog Fanciers.

Under the auspices of the Toy Spaniel Club of America, an afternoon combining card games, dog matches, and tea will be given at the Gregorian Hotel, tomorrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Dogs of any breed under twenty pounds will be eligible to compete. The judges will be selected by popular vote during the afternoon. Any breed having an entry of five or more dogs will have a separate classification. Other breeds will form miscellaneous classes, according to weight, and prizes to be awarded in each breed. There will be a special class for veteran dogs who have formerly won prizes but have now become too old for the show ring, or have been retired to the stud.

The French Bulldog Club of America will hold a two days show at the Hotel McAlpin, May 12 and 13, at which the international judge, S. L. Goldenberg, President of the Savoie and Nice Kennel Clubs, will officiate. The list of trophies comprises many valuable cups and other prizes, which far exceed any previous year.

A number of prominent judges have been chosen for the open match show, to be held under the auspices of the Richmond County Kennel Club, on May 6, at Grant City, Staten Island. Among the officials will be Vinton P. Breese, Dr. J. E. De Mund, George Low, Archibald B. Dalby, J. J. O'Donohue, Mrs. M. C. McGlone, Mrs. John F. Collins, and Mrs. Thomas Grisdale.

The two final dates of the season of the Toy Dog Club of New York before the outdoor exhibitions start, will be held at the Hotel McAlpin, the first on Friday, April 7, and the last on Wednesday, April 19. Miss Theodora Wilbour, a prominent exhibitor of Pekingese and English Toy Spaniels, will judge the Pekes next Friday, Mrs. Walter Hill the English Toys, and Mrs. Henry Hills the Pomeranians. The entries for both matches are coming in fast.

LAUDS INTERCITY SPORTS FEDERATION

Commissioner Ward Says New Interest Will Be Given to Parks Competition.

TWO TROPHIES OFFERED

Cups for Tennis and Golf Already Assured—Recreation Plans in This City on a Large Scale.

Representatives of the Park Departments of fifty-two cities, who met in St. Louis last week to form a nation-wide association to arrange intercity contests in all major sports played in the city parks, believe that this association will be an incentive to bring wider interest in the work of the recreation fields. Membership in the association will be open to any city or town conducting recreation activities on publicly owned or controlled grounds.

President Cabot Ward of the Park Board, who represented New York City and the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association of New York at this conference, on his return here said:

"The conference of Park Commissioners and park representatives, just concluded, means much to the future of municipal recreation. It is impossible to overestimate the value of an exchange of views on the great problems of recreation.

"The opportunity thus offered of conferring in small groups and learning the success and failure of various policies is of inestimable value. For instance, I found that some forms of recreation that are being urged upon this city have been thoroughly tried out in Western municipalities and abandoned, as experience did not prove them practicable.

"I am very enthusiastic over the possibilities of the new federation, which, if properly handled, should provide a further incentive for the entering of large numbers into competition on our recreation fields in the different sports. Under the new organization, as it is worked out, it should be possible for every one to feel he has a chance to represent his city in the inter-city contests. The new organization is to be known as the National Municipal Recreational Federation. Its object briefly is to stimulate interest in municipal recreation in all its branches; to promote civic loyalty and the development of high ideals through fair play and keen sportsmanship.

"The representatives of the federation in each of the districts in the country are to have charge of the elimination championships between the representatives of the cities within the districts. The municipal authorities or local clubs will have charge of the elimination tournaments in each individual city.

"The plans for the federation contemplate an organization in which cities in the various States will send their champion players to compete with those of other cities, until through a process of elimination, there will come a championship meet, the trophy to be brought back to the champion city.

"It is of the greatest importance that the commercial spirit of athletics be at all times absolutely eliminated from this field. Organized recreation should provide stimulus for the masses of the people, as distinguished from those who can afford club membership in private organizations, to develop exceptional prowess in athletics. Clean and healthy rivalry between the cities will stimulate this.

"This movement seems to me a particularly healthy one, since it makes possible actual entering into the sports themselves by those people who formerly could indulge their natural keenness for sports only by standing as spectators.

"I am sure that our local organization, the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association, will give a splendid account of itself in the tournaments to come. In the inter-park city tournament last Summer there were several thousand competitors in the singles and over eight hundred pairs in the doubles. The tournament was conducted in seven public parks, including all the boroughs. A remarkably high class of tennis was displayed which spoke volumes for the game as found in the public park section of the tennis world. New York should feel proud of its splendid facilities, for there is available approximately 400 acres of ground for tennis. Cups have been offered to the new inter-city federation for competition in the sports of tennis and golf, and the national tennis and golf associations stand ready to give all possible assistance and encouragement."

Commissioner Ward also spoke of the program laid down by the Park Department of this city for the coming recreation season.

"The Board of Estimate," he said, "has allowed this department approximately $75,000 for the supervision and direction of its recreation activities for the year 1916. There will be a total of at least seventy recreation centres under this department, not counting several additional spaces that it is hoped to obtain. Previous experience indicates that there will be a daily average of approximately 50,000 boys and girls at the recreation centres.

"The Supervisor of Recreation has submitted to me plans for an interpark playground championship basket ball tournament, athletic meets, interpark playground tennis tournaments, and a baseball championship series. The usual athletic games will be held in all the parks and playgrounds on July 4 and Labor Day."

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SEES LACK OF BRAINS IN CITY GOVERNMENT

R. B. Fosdick Tells Smith College Club More Experts Are Required.

'DEMOCRACY IS INEFFICIENT'

Increase in Crime Attributed to Officials Who Lack Training and Experience.

With more than 500 members of the Smith College Club of New York assembled before him at a luncheon at the Biltmore yesterday afternoon, former Commissioner of Accounts Raymond B. Fosdick decided to stir up the women collegians to a lively interest in public affairs by recital of the "lawlessness which prevails in this country." His topic was the "Test of Democracy." In his opinion, democracy as a form of government has thus far failed to justify itself because of inexperience and lack of training among officials who achieve office not for their ability but because of their popularity.

"Our democracy is inefficient," said Mr. Fosdick, "because we are not training men for governmental service. Think of the men we have had as mayors of this city since consolidation. Think of the men who have been at the head of our Police Department. They went into office generally without knowing anything about their jobs, they went out of office without finding out anything. We have not yet developed a conception of municipal government by experts. We are still slaves to the superstition that ever so often we've got to have an election, and with each election we bring into office men with less experience than those who have gone out of office.

"The thing that will help our democracy is brains. So far we tried to use second-class brains, any kind of brains but the best brains. But almost in preference to brains, we must have greater cohesiveness and greater co-operation in society. We must set ourselves to the task of finding out whether democracy as a form of government is fit to survive. We must make it work, and we can make it work if we direct our brains and our energies properly."

Mr. Fosdick said the rate of crime in large American cities was far greater than that of foreign cities, because of the heterogeneity of the population and difficulties involved in controlling the interests of population by a form of government run by officials who were totally lacking in training and experience.

Proceeding on a parallel theme, Mark Sullivan, editor of Collier's Weekly, told the women that one of the crying needs of our democracy was a more intense public interest in the activities of the National Legislature. The physical limitations of American journalism, he said, made it difficult to achieve the co-operation of which Mr. Fosdick spoke. He showed how many newspapers, because of physical limitations, failed to report Congressional proceedings as fully as they should and tended to confine the reader's attention to local and sectional affairs, instead of developing his interests in national affairs.

Marion L. Burton, President of Smith College, addressed the alumnæ on the affairs of the college. Mrs. William V. Schevill, President of the Smith College Club of New York, was toastmaster. The luncheon concluded with a demonstration of the transcontinental telephone service by the New York Telephone Company.

GIVING THEIR PREFERENCE.

Retail Grocers in Canada Favor 15 Over 10-Cent Article

The Canadian Grocer recently published two questions, asking for expressions of opinion from retail grocers. These questions were:

Which article do you prefer to sell, and why—one costing you $1 per dozen, which retails at 10 cents, or one costing $1.35 per dozen, retailing at 15 cents?

Which would you prefer to sell, an article costing $3.60 per case of 100 and retailing at 5 cents each, or the same quality article in a similar package, with same net weight, costing $3.60 per case of 48, and retailing at 10 cents each?

Out of thirty-four replies to the first question twenty-nine retail grocers favored the 15-cent article, costing $1.35 per dozen. Five were favorable to the 10-cent article, and one was neutral. The majority gave as a reason for their decision that the 15-cent line gave them a better profit. The majority of the votes pertaining to the second question favored the 10-cent line for the reason they believed it would give them a better profit.

The editor of the publication, in writing to the American Consul on the subject, said:

"Of course, there is a question of price-cutting to be considered here. While many ignored this, yet it is a fact that an article costing $3.60 per case of forty-eight, and retailing at 10 cents each is very liable to be cut to three for 25 cents by the larger or by the cut-rate stores, thus reducing the margin of profit considerably, and making the line unprofitable for anybody. There is not the same inducement apparently to sell six for 25 cents of a line costing $3.90 per case of 100 and retailing regularly at 5 cents each. Nevertheless, the majority favored the 10-cent line in this particular case."

WHAT FRANCE WILL NEED.

Construction Material Which This Country Must Supply.

An interesting plan to organize trade in building materials in France in cooperation with the French Government is outlined to the Department of Commerce by Commercial Attaché C. W. A. Veditz, who is in Paris. The principal points of the plan, as it is set forth in a French building-trades publication Le Batiment, follow:

We shall have to buy the necessary materials to the amount of hundreds of millions of francs, and these purchases cannot be effected without the official co-operation of the Government.

It is necessary the State should make an immediate inventory of the resources that France now possesses in materials of all kinds, precisely as would be done by a well-administered large private organization, in order to estimate the extent and character of necessary imports. These imports should comprise:

The materials necessary for putting into good condition our railroads, and to build the railroads of Morocco; for it is first of all indispensable to perfect our transportation facilities.

The materials necessary for rebuilding, especially homes, buildings, and workshops.

The machines, motors, and all that would be necessary properly to install our factories and workshops.

The primary materials necessary for manufactures and trade.

It is to the interest of each individual to determine immediately the approximate quantities of goods which he will need, or merchandise which he can furnish, or financial resources of which he can dispose, and to indicate the credit of which he may have need. These three elements constitute the basis of a general organization.

According to Mr. Veditz the plan should be of particular interest to the American trade in view of the fact that materials for construction in all lines will have to come in large measure from the United States.

Should Have Americans.

When the South African business of an American exporting firm is sufficiently large, writes Consul E. A. Wakefield from Port Elizabeth, Americans should be in control. They should be properly trained in commercial lines, and when abroad should call more freely for information upon American consuls and commercial attaches than has been the custom in the past. Representatives who are not American are fairly numerous, and among them are many conscientious, hard working commercial men, who are most successful in selling American products. Some others are quite indifferent to American products in general, and show only a lukewarm interest in the goods they represent.

TAKING SOMETHING ELSE.

Raising of Prices Tends to Make Buyers Show Prudence.

The lot of the buyer of goods is not a happy one in these uncertain days. The continual advance in prices is making a constant shift in the use of many articles in the metal lines, and so the buyer can never tell on what article the demand will almost cease and on what it will suddenly increase. Copper rivets and burs are an example in point. They are staple things of every-day use, especially in all sorts of repair work in leather. Like ingot copper, they have advanced over 100 per cent. in price, and the demand has suddenly shifted in large measure from the solid copper rivet and bur to the copper-plated one. The plated article is not quite so serviceable as the genuine copper, not being so ductile and more apt to rust. But it answers the purpose in general, especially when the difference in price is taken into consideration.

So the high price of shoes has greatly increased the use of all sorts of shoe findings. People are not buying as many pairs of shoes as formerly, and are having them patched and repaired oftener so as to make them last longer. This consequently greatly increases the use of all kinds of shoe findings, such as shoe soles, rubber heels, shoe nails, shoe lasts, and the like.

Galvanized corrugated roofing is a very staple item because it is very cheap for the service it renders, and can be easily and economically applied. It has advanced so greatly within the last few months, however, that the high price has practically stopped the sale for the time being. The demand has shifted to the painted roofing, which is about one-half the price of the galvanized, and so is made to answer the purpose, even though it is not so serviceable.

In all goods of daily use and that serve certain homely enough uses there is a certain purchase price beyond which the consumer will not go. He will either take something else that is cheaper or else go without the article. And it is astonishing how long he can do without certain things when he wants to or has to. He can always wait longer than the man who has something to sell.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Two things stood out in the changes shown in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices last week. One was the number and strength of the fluctuations in foodstuffs, and the other was the few changes that were shown in the metals. In the whole list, 81 out of the 321 commodities given showed new levels, 55 of which were higher than those of the week before. In that week there were 91 changes, including 59 advances.

The following selected list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on 48 standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to March 31, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar.,che.,100 lbs.	$7.85	$7.70	$6.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09½	.09⅝	.08
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	.10¼	.10⅜	.10¼
Sugar, granulated	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼
Sugar, brown sh'ts yd.	.05⅛	.05⅛	.04
Prlcloths, .38½-in., 64x60	.05⅝	.05¾	.06¼
Butter, cream, ex., lb.	.37	.37	.30½
Cheese, f. c., fresh, sq., lb.	.18¾	.18¾	.17½
Eggs, West., fair to gd.	.20⅜	.21	.19⅜
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.05⅞	.05¾	.07½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.11	.11	.10
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04¾	.04⅜	.04¼
Raisins, lb.	.05	.07	.07½
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	5.10	5.70	7.80
Flour, Spg., clear, bbl.	5.30	5.20	6.75
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	*1.38	*1.42½	1.62
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush.	.81¼	.79	.80½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.50¾	.50	.64½
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb	.121	.12	.088
Hay, prime, ton	1.40	1.40	1.30
Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1, lb	.21¼	.21¼	.19
Hides, Chi., cows, native, lb	.21¼	.21¼	.19½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb	.34	.34	.31
Leather, union backs, lb	.60	.60	.44
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Pa., ton	20.25	20.10	14.25
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	45.00	45.00	20.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.28¾	.28¾	.17
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.28⅝	.28⅞	.18⅝
Lead, New York, lb.	.08	.08	.041
Tin, New York, lb.	.40	.40¼	.48
Petroleum, ref., gal., bl.	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.50	7.75	5.90
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.25	9.65	6.75
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.50	8.50	7.25
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	11.22½	11.10	9.65
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	11.62½	11.50	9.00
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	22.00	20.00	17.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.05	.05	.05¼
Rubber, Up-Riv., Para, lb	.74½	.73	.57
Sug., stan. gran., 100 lbs.	7.00	6.90	5.90
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.18½	.17½	.17½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.19	.19	.19
Potatoes, State, new, bbl.	4.00	4.00	1.25
Wool, av., 100, Phila. lb	.328	.328	.316

*Nominal.

So numerous were the changes in foodstuffs during the last week that they made up more than a third of all the revisions indicated in the general list. In all there were thirty-three changes, of which all but eight were advances. As a result of the recovery in wheat, flour prices all were higher, the increases ranging from 10 cents a barrel on Winter patent and Spring clear to 40 cents a barrel on Spring patent and Winter clear. Bacon, 140s down, was higher in this city, while hams declined. In Chicago all of the live meats fell off in price, but prime lard, mess pork, and short ribs all advanced.

There was not much change in the dairy products, though renovated butter, first quality, and fancy near-by eggs were higher. The best Western eggs again declined, but both quotations on eggs are now higher than those of a year ago. Cheese showed very little change either way. Fresh fruits showed no marked changes during the week, but several varieties of dried ones advanced for the second week in succession. Fresh vegetables were quite unsettled, but most of the changes were upward.

Fair Formosa tea was higher, and No. 7 Rio coffee declined. New Orleans molasses, common, and common syrup were again higher, while in the spice market the only changes shown, both declines, were in Zanzibar cloves and white Singapore pepper. The upward trend of sugar prices was resumed, both on the principal raws and fine granulated. The last-named is now $7.10 a barrel higher that at this time in 1915.

There were fewer changes in the iron and steel markets than for several weeks, but the prices quoted are said largely to be nominal. It is also said that premiums are paid without complaint when the desired deliveries can be had. The week's recorded changes consisted of an advance on No. 2 foundry pig iron at Philadelphia, and declines on furnace coke, spelter, and tin. In the hide markets the only decline was shown on branded cow stock, while advances were recorded on No. 1 heavy cows and No. 1 buff hides.

Twenty-five changes were produced by the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, oils, oilvestuffs, and oils, of which sixteen were advances. The further decline in quicksilver was a feature, as was the advance in domestic Epsom salts. The latter is now 300 per cent. higher than at this time last year. In the grain markets the declines were produced by malt and malting barley, and the advances by wheat, corn, oats, and rye.

Burlaps were easier under the weakening influence of a quiet market. Staple ginghams, gray sheetings, and print-cloths were higher in the cotton goods. The week's remaining changes showed advances on tallow, raw silk, and turpentine, and a decline in crude rubber.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Mexican	.19
Con.	.01	Occidental Con.	.75
Andes	.08	Ophir	.27
Best & Belcher	.03	Overman	.04
Bullion	.01	Savage	.05
Caledonia	.30	Seg. Belcher	.02
Challenge Con.	.05	Sierra Nevada	.18
Confidence	.15	Union Con.	.44
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.80	Utah Con.	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Jacket Con.	.10
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.45	Comb. Fraction	.07
Halifax	.67	G'd'd Daisy	.02
Jim Butler	.95	G'd'd Cons.	.76
MacNamara	.07	G'd'd Kewanas.	.13
Midway	.23	G'd'd Merger	.12
Mizpah Ext.	.22	Jumbo Ext.	.75
Montana	.27	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.17	Silver Pick	.06
Rescue	.31	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Ext.	5.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	0.30	Big Jim	1.82½
West End	.78	Nevada Hills	.18
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Packard	.06
Atlanta	.13	Rochester Mines	.65
Booth	.16	Round Mount'n	.70
C. O. D.	.03	White Caps	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10⅝	11	Gold Sov.	3⅝	4¼
Elkton	29	30	Isabella	21¾	21⅞
El Paso	79	85	McKinney	40	45
Findlay	5	5¼	Jackpot	6⅛	8
Golden Cy.	218	221	Portland	180	194½
Gold Dol.	1⅝	6	Vindicator	200	245

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Buick.

BUICK "1915" 3-37 TOURING. Like new; many extras; $650; run less than 3,000 miles; must be sold. Black, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

Cole.

Cole, eight, 1916 model; used about 3,000 miles; owner will sacrifice. For details apply 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7840.

Fiat.

Fiat 55 H. P. 1915 4-passenger touring; wire wheels; will sacrifice. Clark & Hendricks, 143 West 51st St.

Hudson.

Hudson Sedan, 6-cylinder; like new; latest model; held for storage; sacrifice. Garage, 552 West 127th St.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled, newly painted, and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,295 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Lozier.

$375. BEAUTIFUL LOZIER, 5-passenger Touring Auto; up to date in every particular; cost $3,500. 148 East 59th.

Mercedes.

BARGAINS.

35-40 H. P. Mercedes shaft-drive chassis, entirely reconstructed and equipped with starting and lighting system.

35-60 H. P. Renault seven-passenger touring car, in excellent condition throughout.

Prices and particulars on application.

MERCEDES REPAIR CO., 218 East 54th St., New York.

Mercer.

1915 Mercer, 6 pass. touring; gunmetal color; driven 9,000 miles; will guarantee condition; have purchased sporting model; price $1,900. Y 319 Times Annex.

Mercer touring, Victoria top, $1,000; overhauled; complete equipment. Morrill, 709 West 170th.

Mercer 1915; 1914 touring; 1913 Mercer raceabout; bargains. Cook-Macoonnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Marmon.

1915 MARMON; 6-cylinder; 41; 5-passenger touring; used; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Oakland.

1916 Oakland roadster; bargain; like new. Reo, 54th St. and Broadway, City.

Overland.

OVERLAND 1914 touring car, in excellent condition throughout; $375. DIUGUID BROS., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Packard.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Louis Bretey, Manager.
1,876 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 5078.
'15 "2-38" Limousine.
'15 "3-48" Phaeton, 5 pass.
PACKARDS '14 "38" Landaulette.
'14 "48" 7-pass. Touring.
PACKARDS '13 "48" 7-pass. Touring.
'12 "48" 7-pass. Touring.
PACKARDS '11 "30" 7-pass. Touring.
'10 "30" Touring & Landaulette.
'16 "18" Runabout.
Several other makes at bargain prices.
All these cars in splendid condition.

Packard phaeton, 1912 model, in absolutely first-class running order; owner spent $500 last year in up-to-date equipment; newly painted; an excellent bargain; first reasonable offer accepted. K. E. Bunnell, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 5450 Beekman.

For Sale—1916 Packard, "twin six" phaeton, divided front seat; brand new; never used; price $3,150. Address Compson, 1,609 K St., Washington, D. C.

Packard (1915) Touring, 3-38; perfect condition. Mercer (1913) Runabout; like new. Simplex (1916) Limousine, 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

PACKARD, 14-38, five passenger; overhauled and painted; this car is a great buy. 9254 Bryant. Hess, 252 W. 40th.

1914 PACKARD, 38; phaeton; mechanically first class; fully equipped; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Pope-Hartford.

1912 Pope-Hartford, 5-pass., aluminium body, excellent condition; sacrifice for cash; 7 A. M., 6 P. M. McKenna, 589 Park Av., Bklyn.

Rauch & Lang.

Rauch & Lang electric coupe, overhauled, high capacity battery, $750; will demonstrate. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

Reo.

1915 Reo, 6 cylinder touring car; like new; bargain. Reo Motor Car Co., 54th St. and Broadway, City.

1915 Reo, 4 cylinder touring; like new; bargain. Reo Motor Car Co., 54th St. and Broadway, City.

1915 Reo roadster; like new; bargain. Reo, 54th St. and Broadway, City.

Renault.

RENAULT 30-40
Brougham, landaulette body; imported new in 1913; recently rebuilt; appearance like new; cost $8,000, will sacrifice. Copley, 1,764 Broadway. Circle 1000.

Simplex.

1913 SIMPLEX; 50; four-passenger; overhauled, repainted; new slip covers; like new; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1915 NEW SIMPLEX; 7-passenger streamline body; guaranteed for one year; exceptional bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

S. G. V.

1914 S. G. V. SEDAN; special Fleetwood four-passenger body; Westinghouse shock absorbers; like new; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Studebaker.

Studebaker, six cylinder, 1914 model; Velie, 1914 model, and several other very fine cars, at ridiculously low prices. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER SIX, 1915, 7-passenger touring, just repainted and in perfect condition; price $375. T. J. S. Flint, 7 East 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6621.
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1915 Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring.
1914 Packard, 1-38, 5-pass. touring.
1915 Locomobile, 48 h. p., 7-pass. touring.
1914 Locomobile, 38 h. p., runabout.
1915 Cadillac, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring.

Walton Body Co., Inc., 110 West End, Av., at 65th St.—Builders and designers of automobile bodies and demountable tops. Painting, trimming, slip covers, general alterations, repairs. Columbus 7333.

SACRIFICE 7-PASSENGER TOURING. Magnificent late model; electric self-starter and lighting; used 8 months; cost $2,200; accept $700. Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

KNIGHT-DAIMLER; 38; wire wheels; touring; Westinghouse shock absorbers; electric light system; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Will sacrifice my 1915 eight-cylinder, $1,350 Ross touring car; excellent running condition; has been used only three months; submit offer. L 146 Times.

BROOKS-OSTRUCK CO., 250 West 54th St. AUTO BODY BUILDERS.
High-class repair dept. Estimates submitted. Opp. Automobile Club of America.

S. G. V. COUPE; two-passenger; elegant condition; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH in perfect condition; less than eleven hundred miles. Hess, 252 W. 40th. Bryant 9254.

For Sale.—Undertaker's top wagon built on 1910 Packard chassis; perfect order; $600. Dan S. Dryer, 221 West 57th St.

WHITE, 1914, 6 cyclinder; overhauled and painted; bargain. 9254 Bryant. Hess, 252 W. 40th.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

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Sell order new automobile 10 per cent. loss; six-cylinder touring; $1,050. L 94 Times.

Chandler 1916 runabout, brand new; run 1,600 miles; $1,000. 8418 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful Packard touring, smart appearing outfit; satisfactory service guaranteed. 9066 Columbus. Taggart.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8838.

Packard limousine or touring car; reasonable rates; excellent service. Gifford, 9,021 Columbus.

Packard, Renault landaulets; day, week, month. Block, 218 W. 65th St. Col. 3258.

Private Packard landaulet or touring car; monthly or season. Ansonia, Schuyler 5408.

Touring Packards.—Inside windshield and heat; rent reasonable. Marshall, 15 W. 64th.

Automobiles for Rent.—For prompt attention call John Rehnig, Lenox 8767.

Up-to-date Packards; day, month. Ask for Ortenblad, 218 West 65th St. Col. 3258.

Automobiles Wanted.

I am in the market for a modern touring car; state full description and your best cash price; no attention to dealers. L 23 Times.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 50th St. and Broadway.

Wanted: Automobiles! Any make bought for cash! Bring car, 1,761 Broadway, near 57th St.

18 Packard limousine to rent; good condition; careful owner drives. Call Greene, 211 West 53d St. 4360 Schuyler.

Automobile Storage.

F. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE courses is BEST. Inspect our school, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 902 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Portable Garages.

Garages, $71; steel; absolutely fireproof; easily erected; catalogues. Kaseman, 889 Fulton, Brooklyn.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$100,000.

Wanted, on first mortgage in the heart of the retail district in the second city of New England; this being less than two-thirds the taxable value; two banks have pronounced this a good loan, but the rates were not satisfactory; in reply mention lowest rate of interest. Y 802 Times Annex.

Will sell $4,000 6 per cent. first mortgage, due June, 1917. Address Administrator, Box 206 Times.

$3,000,000 FOR 1ST MTGES. AT 4½%. Bee S. A. Israel, 35 Nassau St.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES.
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate. 92 William St.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON, REAL ESTATE. 1 WEST 34TH ST.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION! 50% ON INVESTMENT. Unusually fine 3 and 4 room apartment house, parquet floors, shower baths, &c.; near Broadway; mortgage $42,000; price $80,000; rents $8,500; expenses $4,258; leaving income $4,242. Sacrifice, 406 Times Downtown.

Good-paying 20-family cold water tenement on East 102d St.; no encumbrances; will sell for cash only; property now paying 10 per cent. Full information furnished. Apply owner, A. Schriesheim, 500 West 175th St.

$3,000 cash, balance mortgage, buys five-story double flat, 26x125, facing St. Nicholas Park; net income about $1,200; savings bank mortgage. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

At a Great Bargain.
Vacant lots, Brook Av. and 187th St.
100 feet from subway station.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 289 Madison Av.

Select private house, 10 rooms; reasonable; suitable dentist; 320 W. 143d. Duff & Brown Co., 1,711 Amsterdam Av., or W. H. Morgan, Broadway and 147th.

For sale at a big bargain, 741 Madison Av., altered to store and apartment; nets $1,500 per year; easy terms. Apply F. T. Barry Co., 646 Madison Av.

PRIVATE HOUSE BARGAIN.
95th St. and Central Park West; price below ground value. Goodale, Parry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (1084 St.)

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95th St. and Central Park West; price below ground value. Goodale, Parry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (1034 St.)

Bargain! Permanent residential locality of Washington Square section; fine block; 4-story brick; easy terms. Ames, 26 West 51st.

Three-story and basement twelve-room house; hot water and heat every floor; $060 year. 357 West 28th.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Real Estate and Insurance,
340 Madison Av.

Private house for sale on 120th St., facing Mount Morris Park West; sacrifice price. Address Owner, N 22 Times.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—160 West 121st; 3-story dwelling; sacrifice. Owner, Room 70, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.

Horace S. Ely & Co., Real Estate. 21 Liberty St. and 489 5th Av.

DWELLING, 127 WEST 45TH ST. J. R. WHITAKER, 3106 B'way, at 14th St.

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Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 902 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Portable Garages.

Garages, $71; steel; absolutely fireproof; easily erected; catalogues. Kaseman, 889 Fulton, Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City; 30 minutes from Grand Central Station; attractive cottage, unfurnished; pleasant surroundings; ¾ acre grounds, facing river; 8 rooms, 2 baths; near station; city water and gas; rent $1,500 per annum; suitable party. Address F. Allien, 11 Wall St., New York.

Bedford Park, corner brick residence, 9 rooms, laundry, every modern improvement, space for garage, best residential section, near proposed L Station; bargain; easy terms.

3169 HULL AVENUE, 205A.

MODERN brick house in beautiful private street of similar houses, on plot 50x120, containing 9 rooms, several large closets, hot water heat, parquet floors; all modern improvements; garage for two cars. Price, $12,500. Terms to suit. E. Osborne Smith, Burnside and Jerome Aves.

For Sale.—A bargain, one-family private, detached dwelling, in residential park section, in best part of Flatbush; reasons for sale, owner called out of State; must be seen to be appreciated; title company mortgage; small amount of cash; garage privileges. Address P 225 Times Downtown.

Beautiful residence, (built days' work;) large plot, prominent avenue, near subway station; sacrificed below land value; particularly adaptable professional man. Particulars, Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

Absolute net income 16% guaranteed; five new apartments, recently completed; occupied; Bronx; rents $37,500; mortgage $170,000; price $270,000. Jacob Weiss, 712 West 180th St.

University Av.—Brick house; 11 rooms, 2 baths; modern improvements; plot 50x100; suitable for physician or dentist; sale or rent. McLernon, 128 West Fordham.

Two-story frame, 7 rooms, bathroom, laundry, tiled floor, electric light; $6,000. 2,049 Valentine Av., Bronx. Sunday only.

Private house to let, nine rooms and bath. Inquire 1,751 Clay Av., Bronx, near 174th St.

House for rent, eight rooms, furnished; garden, garage; near station and water; rent low. 161 Boston Post Rd.

Bargain, West Bronx; plot 100x100 irregular; one block Broadway subway station, 238th St.; make offer. R 20 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Flatbush, Dora Court, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms; inspection invited; Brighton Beach "L." Phone Flatbush 5151.

Beautiful Flatbush, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms; all-night hall and phone service; see them; Brighton Beach "L" to Newkirk station.

Beautiful Flatbush, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms, well heated; high-class service; clean, quiet, comfortable home; Brighton Beach "L."

Coney Island bungalows and plots to lease on easy terms; near ocean and bay. Sea View Realty Co., Room 307, 51 East 42d St.

Plot 100 by 196 feet, opposite 86th St. Subway Station, Brooklyn, for sale, cheap. Sea View Realty Co., 51 East 42d St., Room 307.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

For lease from May 1st, or for sale, large Colonial house, near Shore Road, Brooklyn; corner lot, 100-ft. front, 12 rooms and bath; upper and lower porches, parquet floors; gas and electricity, open fireplaces, laundry in cellar. Owner, 1,378 Woolworth Building. Telephone Barclay 6892.

Flatbush.—Three-story, basement brick house; cheerful; foyer hall, parquet floors, modern electric fixtures; up-to-date, restricted locality; $75; immediate possession; near express station. O'Connell, 631 Fulton Av., Brooklyn.

For Rent.—Attractive dwelling; 11 rooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements; Prospect Park South; large corner plot, tennis court, garage. Apply owner, G. Baum, 580 Broadway, New York City.

To Rent.—At Spuyten Duyvil, 16-room house and garage; electricity, water, and hardwood floors; about one and one-half acres; garden; fruit trees. L. A. C., L 238 Times Downtown.

Beautiful Flatbush, Dora Court, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms, well heated; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Flatbush 5151.

Rent for Summer, one-family; easy housekeeping, modern

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

COLONIAL HOUSE SITUATED ON NATURAL ROLLING HILL TOP, SURROUNDED BY LAWN OF EIGHT ACRES, HAVING MAGNIFICENT SHADE TREES AND CHOICE SHRUBS, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDENS, COMMANDING VIEW OF LONG ISLAND SOUND AND EXTENSIVE VIEW OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY IN EVERY DIRECTION; LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS NEAR NEW YORK AND SURROUNDED BY LARGE COUNTRY SEATS OF WEALTHY FAMILIES; HOUSE IS MODERN IN EVERY PARTICULAR, HAS LARGE PORCH, SUN PARLOR, VERY LARGE DINING ROOM, SIX MASTER'S BEDROOMS, THREE SERVANTS' BEDROOMS AND SERVANTS' HALL, AND FOUR BATHROOMS; LARGE GARAGE CONTAINING TWO CHAUFFEURS' BEDROOMS; ENTIRE PROPERTY COMPRISES 44 ACRES, GARDENER'S COTTAGE, FARMER'S COTTAGE, HAY BARN, AND FOUR HORSE BOX STALLS; SOLD AT SACRIFICE TO CLOSE ESTATE. ADDRESS M., BOX L 118 TIMES.

Advertiser will sell new, attractive semi-bungalow, Shippan Point, with every improvement; hot water heat; tiled bath; inclosed and heated sun parlor; open fireplace; oak trim and floors; tennis court; unexcelled bathing beach connected with sewer, water, and gas; trolley end of street; Stamford Yacht Club, finest along the Sound, five minutes' walk; ideal year-round home with many congenial neighbors; price extremely low and terms attractive. Owner, Box 454, Stamford, Conn.

PROFITABLE FARM and country home, 41 acres, all tillable, good land, near Danbury; fine 7 room house, improvements, large veranda; well shaded; new basement barn, silo, &c.; never-failing stream; fine orchard, perfect running order; State road; finest place in Fairfield County; sacrifice; stock, wagons, all implements, $6,000; easy terms; might consider exchange small Brooklyn property. Owner, 472 Fifth Av., Brooklyn.

About 50 acres of land one hour 42d St. Depot; this is a splendid piece of property for a gentleman's country estate; very high ground, commanding view of the Sound and surrounding country; it would be very hard to duplicate this property for a country residence; it must be seen to be appreciated; property will speak for itself. L 151 Times Downtown.

Litchfield, Conn.—For rent, desirable, furnished house, 18 rooms, stable, and garage, on North St.; six master's bedrooms, 2 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath; large, airy; well furnished; laundry; electricity, &c.; 4 fireplaces; attractive grounds; best residential section; rental for season, $1,600. Address Miss Buel, owner, Litchfield, Conn.

For Sale, at South Kent, Conn., $2,500, New England farm house, seven rooms and bath, five acres of land, (part orchard.) 10 minutes' walk from station; more land if desired; splendid country home; reason for selling, owner has built a new house on same farm. F 226 Times Downtown.

Litchfield, Conn.—For rent, furnished cottage, 9 rooms, 3 master's bedrooms and bath, 2 servants' rooms and bath; electricity; 3 fireplaces; wide piazzas; good location on Buel Road, near North St.; large grounds; rental for Summer, $700. Address Miss Buel, owner, Litchfield, Conn.

Large 18-room house; seven acres; 65 fruit trees; tennis court; garage; on Niantic Bay, 3 hours from New York; furnished or unfurnished; suitable for large family boarding house or Summer school. Address G. W. W., 54 West 120th St., New York.

For Sale.—Manufacturing site on Sound at Greenwich, Conn.; 11 acres, rock foundation, adjoining New Haven Main Line; 900 feet dock front; above trolley passes through property. Leigh K. Lydecker, 2 Rector St., New York City.

Country residence on Putnam Av., Greenwich, Conn., adjoining "The Maples"; eleven master's, three servants' rooms, all conveniences; large stone garage with stalls, chauffeur's apartment above; sale or rent unfurnished. Address Room 1,800, 2 Rector St., N. Y. C.

BARGAIN EXTRAORDINARY. — House, 14 rooms, 2 baths; 6 acres garden and lawn; large barn, fruit, big trees; worth $20,000; sacrifice at $12,000; easy terms. JONES REALTY CO., Hotel Davenport, Stamford, Conn.

For Sale.—Summer home, Falls Village, Conn., high, ten-room house, bath, fireplaces, shade, trout brook, barn, other buildings; ice, fruit; 11 acres, 9 wooded; adjoins fishing club; water power; $5,500. E. B. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

FARM BARGAIN.—75 acres; 50 acres cultivated; 2 brooks; small house; barn, orchard; 3 miles 2 stations; $4,000. JONES REALTY CO., Hotel Davenport, Stamford, Conn.

Gentleman's country place; house 12 large rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet, strictly modern; near golf club and bathing beach; one hour from New York via N. Y., N. H. & H. F. W. Triggs, Darien, Conn., owner.

For rent at Cornwall, Conn., a well-arranged, attractive house, fully equipped; broad veranda, beautiful view; photograph on application. L. R. Sanford.

FOR SALE OR RENT, FURNISHED.—House, 10 rooms, 3 baths; sandy beach; garage, near yacht club and trolley. JONES REALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.

Connecticut Beach, hour out; large, small cottages, furnished; all improvements; hotel, club; bathing, tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Factory stock is high. My mountain farm is a health factory, cheap and very desirable. Chas. Kellogg, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Moderate-priced Summer homes for people of refinement. L. R. Kerr, 119 Nassau St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 7290.

Connecticut farms and shore front: especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d

New England—For Sale or To Let.

SEASHORE FARM,
Rhode Island.

Come to my office April 3, 6, 7, and 8 and I will tell you about a 100-acre seashore farm, bordering on a pond ½ miles long, two islands, and nearly 1 mile of ocean frontage; best bathing beach in Rhode Island; a short distance from Narragansett Pier; fine buildings; photos, catalogue. Wilcox Agency, 130 West 34th St., Room 807, New York City.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For sale, a good farm of 150 acres, 50 acres timber and woodland; balance fine farming land. Fine 8-room house, running water in house, large barn with basement, fine stable, ice house, chicken house, some fine fruits. This is a money-making farm, situated four miles from station and trolley. Price, only $4,250, easy terms. Also houses to rent furnished for Summer. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

SUMMER IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Eight-room house, 23 acres, woodland; bath; garden; chickens, stock; cool, comfortable; six miles from railway station; $6,500. ARCHER, 10 East 43d St.

To rent, Stockbridge, Mass., furnished house, with garage, on Main St., overlooking golf links and Houratonic River. Address P. O. Box 186.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Farms, Country Estates, Building Sites. Houses for Summer Rental.
Wheeler & Taylor, Great Barrington, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Country places for sale and rent. C. H. Buckingham, Successor to R. P. Parker, Real Estate and Insurance, Pittsfield, Mass.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Ballston Beach bungalows by ocean surf; choice location; $150 season. S. W. Ball, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

Choice Vermont general farm, near Burlington and Lake Champlain. Z 303 Times Annex.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Best farm bargain, finest section, Harlem railroad, wealthy; gentleman sacrifices property because illness; 251 acres; large creek for power; springs; piped water; large house; modern improvements; worth price whole property; farmer's house; large barns; stock, tools, machinery; satisfactory terms. Martin Thew, Arthursburg.

For Sale or Rent—Large, well appointed, furnished, modern camp and 300 acres virgin forest on Raquette Lake, Adirondacks; rental includes service of caretaker and one helper, use of steam launch, gasoline launch and guide boats, and wood and ice for season. Address W. E. Page, Fernandina, Fla.

South Nyack. — Eleven rooms; near station, river; $360 yearly. Gould, 230 West 59th.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalows for $1,950. N. W. WALKER, 489 5TH AV., N. Y.

Ideal country home and 27 acres, situated 2 miles north of Newburg, N. Y., overlooking the Hudson River; 10-room house, 2 baths, garage, poultry houses, fruit trees, &c.; $7,000 to quick buyer. Address Secretary, 46 Water St., Newburg, N. Y.

11-room house; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; 7-room house, unfurnished, all improvements, at Blauvelt, N. Y. F. B. Pelzotto.

Bungalows, rent, furnished; hills, woods, lake; tennis; entertainments; 56 miles New York; $50 to $200 season. S., Oscawana-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Adirondacks, Lakes George, Champlain.—Rentals, $100-$10,000. Adirondacks Co., 38 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Handsome residence, 10 rooms, veranda two sides; beautiful view Hudson; garden; garage; $5,800. S. R. Taber, Milton, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.—Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 ft. 20 President Pl., Kingston, N. Y.

Parties interested in securing select Summer hotel proposition kindly communicate with Ener Brown, Lake Mohegan, N. Y.

Country inn and rest home, rent furnished; high, ideal country; lake; 36 miles N. Y. Box 25, Oscawana-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Sell cheap, large productive well-watered farm. Owner, Box 44, Northport, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Immediate Lease Wanted.—Detached house, seven rooms, Long Island; high ground, within hour's ride of Pennsylvania Station; party desiring house has three children and is looking for grass, trees, and good neighborhood on their account; price limit, $35 to $38; state full particulars first letter. Address R. L. H., 117 Ibla St., Forest Hills, L. I.

A furnished house from May until October; six bedrooms; at least two baths; within an hour's distance of city; salt water bathing; house must be fully screened; family of three adults. Address, with full particulars, R 17 Times.

Wanted.—About 5 acres in strictly restricted high class residential section of Jamaica or Flushing, L. I.; buildings desired, but not essential; mail price and particulars; brokers will be fully protected. "Immediate," box 148, New York Times.

Land, 20-30 acres, suitable for boys' camp, about five acres level, lake frontage; pond or stream easy to dam; radius 25-35 miles; with or without buildings; easy of access. Full particulars, prices, &c., address Reasonable, Y 207 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Good farm, vicinity of Princeton, N. J., in exchange for good flat, worth $30,000; savings bank mortgage $15,000; net income $1,237.50. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Wanted to rent, within easy commuting distance, bungalow; all modern improvements; low rent; one unfurnished room in large house with good garden; English couple; two children and maid. B 220 Times Downtown.

Wanted to lease, unfurnished, modern suburban home, with garage, within 45 minutes of Manhattan; rent not to exceed $1,800 yearly; send particulars. L 130 Times.

Married couple wish to rent small house in Westchester County or Long Island, forty minutes to one hour from city; state rent. L 135 Times.

Want five-room furnished bungalow; commuting; swimming, tennis; $200 season. Refined, Y 324 Times Annex.

Young couple would take house for Summer or all year around with refined, congenial couple. Write B 261 Times Downtown.

Want 1 or 2 family house or small farm in Long Island, close to R. R. Sta. Address Cash, Box Y 287 Times Annex.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Small house or bungalow, Westchester County; must have tiled bathroom; $35 or less monthly. L 140 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Business property, extra well built 4-story brick; limestone front; apts. above; heart of business section East Orange; all leased; bank mtge.; will exchange. Withington & Tipdin, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N.J.

Country Property

To Let—Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island.

FURNISHED COTTAGES and suburban homes for rent, season 1916, South Shore of Long Island; Wells, 353 5th Av., Room 605. Phone Murray Hill 5153.

FURNISHED HOUSE to rent on Manhasset Bay, nine rooms, all improvements; $200 per month. Thomas O'Connell, Manhasset, New York.

Furnished house, 10 rooms and bath; large plot of ground; adults; select neighborhood; 1 min. station, 30 min. New York. Mrs. Fuller, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.

New Jersey.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER.

Furnished house, with all conveniences, on farm at Paterson, New Jersey. Fine view; mountain air; no mosquitos; to small family without children. For particulars address P 15 Times.

Furnished house to let for the Summer; five minutes' walk from North Elizabeth Station; flowers and fruit in abundance; garage to hold two cars; 1,365 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.; rentage, $75 per month.

At Summit, N. J.—For Summer months, fourteen-room house, furnished; choice location; cool, delightful for Summer; seen by appointment. Telephone Adair, Bryant 5442.

Bungalow, furnished, all improvements; garage; one hour out; rent Summer season; Ramapo Hills; 600 feet elevation. A 365 Times Downtown.

Caldwell, N. J.—Large residence; ten bedrooms; four acres; extensive view; high elevation; near station; fifty minutes from New York. X 200 Times.

At Summit, N. J., from April to October, unusually attractive house, furnished; nine rooms, three baths. Address N. L. Swartout, Summit, N. J.

Lake Hopatcong.—Summer cottages and bungalows to let; central, attractive; well furnished; all improvements. E. S. Smith, Landing, N. J.

For rent, furnished, 12-room suburban home; 5 minutes to Lackawanna station; excellent condition; fruit trees and shade. Mrs. Alexander, Chatham, N. J.

Englewood, N. J.—Furnished apartment, six rooms and bath; no children. B. V. Sutphen, 22 Engle St., Englewood, N. J.

Connecticut.

Summer homes for rent on Connecticut Coast; houses furnished; running water, electric lighting, garage; Country Club, golf; rentals, $300 to $1,000 season; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Moderate and higher Summer rentals; bungalows, cottages, and estates; furnished; on or near the water. Percy T. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

LAKE SUNAPEE.

For sale or rent, furnished, 8-room cottage with modern plumbing; suitable for camp or private home. Address Newlin, Enfield, Conn.

New Hampshire.

Winnepesaukee Island property for rent; cottage furnished complete; includes ice, fuel, boats; ideal location; season $325; particulars. A 337 Times Downtown.

New York State.

For Rent.—An attractive camp in Adirondacks, with splendid lake view; completely furnished, linens, silver, glass, china, and blankets; six master's bedrooms and 3 baths; 3 servants' rooms and bath, and 2 outside cabins, used as bedrooms; garage, launch and rowboats; electric light. Inquire by letter, M. J. H. R., P. O. Box 1698, New York.

Studio cottage near Woodstock, Ulster County; 3 bedrooms, 1 bath, 2 toilets, sleeping porch; completely furnished; high ground; fine view; $300 for 8 months. Apply to Vass K. Bracher, 2,010 B'way. Tel. Columbus 361.

Country Houses Wanted.

Small furnished bungalow or part of private cottage near waterfront wanted by two college men for Summer or entire year; state particulars. A 260 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Furnished cottage for season, 40 minutes out; unexceptionable neighborhood; modern conveniences; near water. Y 251 Times Annex.

Wanted—Furnished cottage in country within commuting distance of city, near water, about $50. E. D., 25 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STORE SOUTHEAST CORNER 44th St., good size. Apply J. McKee, 315 West 16th St. Keys 608 10th Av.

STORE. — 733 Lexington Av., near 59th St., from May 1; size 16x45; steam heat, electric light. Apply
THE SCHAEFER CO., 142 East 59th St.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Desk room in large, exceedingly bright office; reasonable rent. Apply, after 2 o'clock, Room 32, 55 Broadway.

OFFICES.—Large and small attractive offices, modern conveniences, $17.50 to $50 monthly. 109 Broad St. Apply on premises.

Business lady selling waists wants to rent part of an office in or near shopping district. M 82 Times.

East 4th St., 3,183 and 3,185.—Formerly Everett Hall and Garibaldi Theatre, with chairs and curtains. Martin Grossman Estate, 3,219 3d Av.

Canal St., 191-193.—Seven-story building, 191; electric elevator. Martin Grossmann, 3,219 3d Av.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

MEAT MARKET.

Store to lease, suitable for meat market. Tuxedo Court, S. W. cor. Madison Av., 128th St.

LOFT, 11 EAST 22D.

Light; 27x100; adjoining Broadway; $1,800. Ames, 26 West 31st. Brokers protected.

Attractively, completely furnished office; favorable arrangements; splendid opportunity for desirable party. 47 West 34th, Room 456.

LARGE LIGHT FLOORS TO LET.
149th St. and 3d Av., Bronx.

Size, 50x86; suitable for any line of business; right in the heart of the Bronx shopping district. Apply to your own broker or Adams & Flanagan Co., 150th St. and 3d Av., Bronx.

785 FIFTH AVENUE.
New business building.
Stores, Lofts, Studio.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 Fifth Avenue and 21 Liberty Street.

STORE,
1,772 AMSTERDAM AV.,
NEAR 147TH ST.

Corner Lofts—Steam Power—Elevator.
174-182 Worth St., bet. subway and 3d Av. "L" stations; sprinklers; high ceilings; 2 fireproof stairways. Apply premises or your broker.

First-class factory rooms, 80x80 each; every comfort and convenience; steam heat free; Bush Terminal Railroad switch at door; one, two or four floors. Dannemiller Coffee Co., 116 39th St., Brooklyn.

Attractive first loft; shipping facilities; 1,200 square feet; rent, $1,000; financing or factoring if desired. Levison & Co., bankers, 141 5th Av., corner 21st St.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Offices, lofts, and stores to sublet at big reduction; all parts city; long or short lease; furnished, unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 51 East 42d. Murray Hill 7999.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 406 to 412 West 13th St.

Corner loft, modern, fireproof, 50x100, two Otis elevators, $2,000 per annum; near Broadway and Canal. Owner, Laus, 38 Fulton.

BROADWAY AND CORTLANDT ST., 3,000 SQUARE FEET WILL RENT ENTIRE SPACE OR SUB-DIVIDE; ALL LIGHT; 22 WINDOWS; ONE DOLLAR A SQUARE FOOT, INCLUDING LIGHT, HEAT, JANITOR SERVICE. APPLY ROOM 34, 171 BROADWAY.

Offices, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental; all parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. The Sub-Leasing Co., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 43d.) Bryant 5786. See us before renting anywhere. No charge for the service. Note: We have no branch office anywhere.

Loft and basement for rent, 8-10-12 Forrest St., Brooklyn; strictly fireproof; low rent. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

Four rooms, modern, open, southern exposure; $88; references. Lyons, 415 West 128th.

Private office furnished to sublet, 42d St. and Broadway. Room 402, 1,465 Broadway.

43d, 11 East.—Space in gift studio; suites; apartment two rooms, kitchenette.

WATTERBURY DENTAL PARLORS FOR RENT; also office, $15. 54 West 28d.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

Desk room, or mail privilege for reputable business. 6 Wall, Room 81.

Brooklyn.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
IN WATERFRONT.

East River property, 414x50, (pier 280x50; upland 184x50;) to lease for term of years; convenient to steamship lines, ferries, warehouses; suitable for contractor, coal dealer, stables, warehouses, &c. A. H. HOWE & SON, 88 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUILDING to lease for wholesale or light manufacturing; cheap rent. 5321 W'msburg.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Store wanted on 4th Av., B'way, or 5th Av. for cafe; state full particulars. Cafe, 300 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive six-room housekeeping, duplex studio apartments from April 20 to Oct. 20; studio 18x28; large private roof garden; rent $200 month; seen 10 to 12 and 4 to 6. H. Baer, 601 Madison Av., at 57th St. Plaza 7360.

From May 1, 7 rooms, 2 baths; china, linen, and silver; all-night elevator service; rooms light and airy. 43 East 58th. Telephone 5470 Plaza.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, choice localities; long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $10.50 weekly and up. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.

84TH ST. and Park Av.—April 15 to Oct. 1st, four rooms, bath, kitchen. Telephone Anable, 1820 Plaza.

Beautifully furnished three rooms, $125 monthly. Rogers, 22 East 33d St. Phone Murray Hill 7299.

Completely furnished 6-room apartment, June to October; references required. Apply janitor, 1,269 Madison Av., 91st St.

Expensively furnished 6 rooms; 40th St., east side; $250 monthly to October. M 28 Times.

Bachelor apartment, 3 rooms, bath; new furniture. 80th-Madison Av. Lenox 6995.

Furnished—West Side.

A four-room, non-housekeeping apartment for rent, furnished, in Seville, 117 West 58th St., from May 1 to Oct. 1, $100 per month; or unfurnished at $85 per month; can be seen by appointment.
BURTON THOMPSON,
7 Wall St., N. Y. C. Phone Rector 4042.

Furnished or unfurnished apartments and studios in Greenwich Village and Washington Square section; suburban property for Summer or longer.
The Greenwich Village Homefinder,
70 5th Av. Chelsea 4516.

Elegant 4-room apartment, furnished complete housekeeping; highest class fireproof house Washington Heights, overlooking Hudson. Call Sunday, The Avoca, Apt. 5, Fort Washington Av. and 170th St. Phone Audubon 6700.

Riverside Drive, (98th St.) — A charming apartment, exclusive, furnished and perfectly appointed in every detail; 7 exposed rooms, 2 baths; beautiful silver and linen; for rent until Sept. 15; $275 per month. Telephone 2400 Riverside.

Furnished Apartment.—Kitchen, bedroom, bath, and studio living room, top floor of building next but one to Plaza Hotel; overlooks Central Park; price $500 for season May 1 to Oct. 1. Ryder, 24 West 59th St.

Hotel San Remo, 74th, Central Park West.—Attractively furnished suite, 3 bedrooms, parlor, bath; overlooking Central Park; baby grand piano, Victrola; 5 months, April 15, $120. Apartment 511 E. P., after 4 P. M.

West End Av., 777.—8 rooms, 3 baths, outside, overlooking Hudson, 10th floor; Oriental rugs, mahogany furniture; April-Oct.; cool, delightful for Summer; seen by appointment. Telephone Adair, Bryant 5442.

Sublet, Furnished, Unfurnished.—Nine room apartment, facing south, east, and west; contains 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

686 St. Nicholas Av., near 145th St.—Exceptionally attractive apartment, four roms and bath; all large, light, and airy; completely furnished; sublet to October or longer, $55 monthly. Tel. 6405 Audubon. Apt. 9.

Attractive six-room apartment to sublet until October, furnished or unfurnished; tenant may renew lease. To be seen by appointment. 514 West 114th. Telephone 1417 Morningside, Apartment 4.

Beautifully furnished front corner, modern apartment; southern exposure; overlooking other buildings; long or short rental; 8 master bedrooms; adjoining Broadway. 5E, 265 West 81st.

Bright corner apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; exquisitely furnished mahogany. Oriental rugs, Steinway; Hudson view; de luxe building. 84th, West End; moderate. D'Emo Schuyler, 7591.

For Rent.—Furnished or unfurnished, desirable corner apartment; six rooms, three baths; till Sept. 15; $225 monthly. 220 West 78th St. Can be seen daily except Sunday; references required.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Will sublet 5 or 6 room apartment, furnished, beginning June 1, $35 or $40; references exchanged. Address Box 319, 318 West 57th St.

85TH, 1 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 7 ROOMS, OVERLOOKING PARK; IDEAL FOR SUMMER; REASONABLE.

Seven-room apartment, foyer hall, butler's pantry, servant's room, and bath, facing Riverside Drive, corner 94th St., from May to October; references. Phone 3742 River.

To sublet from May 1 to Oct. 1, beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, facing river; rent $150. 450 Riverside Drive. Telephone 3517 Morningside.

Sublet three months, longer, handsomely furnished Riverside apartment; accommodate three or four servants; sacrifice. Columbus 8974.

Four rooms, fully furnished, pianola included; top floor, elevator apartment; possession April 25; Summer; $50. 700 West 180th St., Apt. 62.

Apartment 6, The Rockingham, (southeast corner 50th St. and Broadway.)—Seven furnished rooms and bath, from May 1 to Oct. 1; rent reasonable.

Four large rooms, elegantly furnished; every convenience; will sublet until Sept. 1. Seen by appointment only. 600 West 183d St. Audubon 4260. Apartment 46.

51st, 353 West.—Unusual elevator three and four room housekeeping furnished apartments, kitchens, kitchenettes; $15 up; reference necessary.

Central Park West, 414.—Furnished or unfurnished; 7 light rooms; concessions to responsible person; non-elevator. Superintendent on premises or telephone 1350 Circle.

139th St., 610 West.—Exceptionally light, cool, clean, four outside-room apartment, 6th floor; elevator; view of Hudson; to Oct. 1; rent, $60; references.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Sub-let attractive modern four-room front apartment; overlooking Drive; period furniture, immaculate; adults; opportunity; $65.

Handsome, Completely Furnished Apartments
For Three Months or Longer.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 73d St.

Washington Square, 68.—Large, light 7-room apartment all conveniences; only $45; furnished or unfurnished, to Oct. 1; telephone Eastman 1678 Spring; references.

21 Claremont Av., (116th St., Riverside.)—Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; Summer months. Telephone 6320 Morning. Apt. 94.

Beautiful, sunny, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator apartment; fully furnished; April to October; references. 536 West 111th. Purdy.

An exceptional five-room corner, Barbour, 105 West 72d St. Columbus 2581, Monday, M. L.

Furnished—West Side.

THE WILSONIA.

223, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $45. 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $65. 4 rooms, kitchenette, two baths, $75. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., Stockholder's Apartment. — Furnished or unfurnished; very sunny, southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans. Seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, Attorneys, 42 Broadway, New York.

645 WEST END AV., (COR. 92D ST.)
Sublet elegantly furnished, unfurnished apt., 3D, 6 rooms, 3 baths, until Oct.; one block subway and Hudson River.

Eighties, near West End Av.—Beautifully, completely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, all light; immediate possession. Tel. Vanderbilt 1452.

Completely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, corner, from April 15th to September 15th; $800; responsible people only. 550 Riverside Drive, Apt. 42.

Magnificently furnished 6-room apartment, new building; immediate possession; bargain. Keller, 560 West 165th St. Phone Vanderbilt 1450.

Eight large, beautifully furnished rooms; southern and western exposure; one block subway express; until October or longer. Apartment 5E, 209 West 97th St.

A 7 room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, everything new, rooms all light and good size, southern exposure.
601 Broadway, and 142d St.

Four rooms, beautifully furnished, from April 1st to October 1st, $125 per month; references. 119 West 71st St.

80th, 206 West.—Handsomely furnished, 8 rooms; May to October; $125 monthly. Freeman.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1334 and 1647 Academy.

Parlor, bedroom, and bath; sublet May 1 to October; furnished or unfurnished. Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th. Apt. 906.

113th St., 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; third floor. Fisher.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specalist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

All light, five rooms, modern apartment; immediate possession; piano. Telephone 3665 Morningside. 502 West 113th, Apt. 6E.

Riverside Drive, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—Seven rooms, two baths, and extra lavatory; beautifully and completely furnished. Boderick.

Apartment, large rooms, beautifully furnished, exceptional light and air; rental $250; references. 10B, 420 Riverside.

Attractive, well furnished apartment; eight rooms, two baths; sublet at $500 for the season. Spiro, 320 West 84th.

10th, 60 West.—Sublet cozy 4-room elevator housekeeping apartment; furnished or unfurnished. Bishop.

Sublet, a charmingly furnished 5-room front apartment in high-class elevator house. Inquire Superintendent, 517 West 113th St.

160TH, 552 WEST. — Business lady will share small, sunny apartment with lady; moderate. B. Arthur.

West End Av., (70th St.)—Furnished seven-room, all light apartment; May 1 or earlier; $100 monthly. O 129 Times.

127th, 609 West.—Modern 3-room kitchenette apartment; cozy, artistic; reasonable; with or without Steinway grand. Ap't'm't 2-G.

Comfortably furnished four rooms; rent six months or less; reasonable. 102 Convent Av., Apt. 5A.

From May 1, 6 exceptionally light rooms; moderate rent. Apt. B, 3,100 Broadway. Phone 6060 Morningside.

Sublease.—Studio apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, April 1 to Oct. 1; furnished or unfurnished. 110 West 59th St.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment, near Central Park, Broadway, or Riverside; no children; in answer give full particulars. L 86 Times.

141st St., 610 West. (Riverside Drive.)—Nicely furnished 3 rooms and bath; all improvements; piano. Phone Saunders, John—228.

Sublet for five months, two rooms, bath and kitchenette, completely furnished. 350 West 55th St., Dearborn, Apt. 10.

Sublet to October.—423 West 120th St.; front 3-room apartment, or would sell. Call Sunday, Apt. 104.

10th, 60 West.—Sublet, cozy 4-room elevator housekeeping apartment; furnished or unfurnished. Bishop.

To sub-let, furnished or unfurnished, 5 outside airy rooms; all conveniences; ideal for Summer; $40. Calvin, 619 West 175th St.

79th, 307 West.—Attactive six-room, bath; immediate possession; to Sept. 23; reasonable. Taylor.

Five-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; all sunny rooms; near 5th Av. and Washington Square. L 137 Times.

The Sevillia, 117 West 58th St.—Two rooms, bath; April 15-Oct. 15.

Beautiful home, modern, seven rooms, two baths; bargain. Bressler, 523 West 112th.

Large, airy, bright room, bath; meals unsurpassed. Schuyler 7868. Apt. 64. Tupper.

138th, 603 West.—Seven outside rooms, completely furnished, $70; elevator ap't. Ernst.

Attractively furnished sunny apartment; will sublet to reliable party only. 404 W. 115th.

123d, 547 West, (Broadway.)—Elevator, outside apartment; 6 rooms, bath; $65. Rose.

159th, 575 West.—Beautiful sunny apartment, 7 outside rooms; furnished. Apartment 32.

Sublet, 4 room, top floor, elevated, southwestern corner. 700 West 180th St., Apt. 6L.

102 WEST 76TH.
Suite in high class apartment, breakfast.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST.
7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Wanted.—A 5-room furnished apartment for 2 adults at once. L 53 Times.

59th St., 38 West. — Sublet two nicely furnished apts.; $150-$200.

94th, Broadway.—10 rooms, 3 baths; $125 month. Timmins, 265 West 117th.

103d, 235 West.—Seven rooms, second floor west; by appointment. 7416 Riverside.

111th St., 526 West, Apt. 1E.—Three-room apartment; $55; high class.

Riverside Drive, 549. (8D.)—Six large outside rooms; Hudson view, piano, $100.

Brooklyn.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, UNUSUAL.
June to Dec. 1; 5 rooms and bath; all outside; furnished in good taste; homelike, cool, comfortable; all-night elevator; vacuum cleaning system; Brooklyn Heights; 20 minutes from 42d St.; seen by appointment only; rental $80 monthly. A. W. Mitchell, 27 West 4th St., N. Y. Spring 3460.

New Jersey.

For Rent—Furnished apartment for three months; five rooms and bath, conveniently located, near street cars and train. L. B. Westbrook, 3 South Maple Av., East Orange, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions for lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

98th, 307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside. Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower bath; all-night service; rent $55-$115 monthly, $15-$30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

To sublet, furnished for the Summer, unusually bright and airy apartment of seven all outside rooms; rent reasonable. 451 West End Av., Apartment 2 E.

Washington Sq., north half block, 6 room apartment, hot water, steam heat. Phone 1505 Spring.

A front four room artistically furnished apartment, building overlooking Hudson, two blocks from 168th Street Subway station; shower, telephone, player piano; from May 1st; rental $55 month; references. 235 Fort Washington Avenue. Richardson, phone 6270 Audubon.

Unfurnished—East Side.

7T IRVING PLACE.
Sublet
two rooms and bath, corner, overlooking Gramercy Park, $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

MADISON AV., 158, between 33d and 34th Sts.; three rooms, kitchen, and bath, duplex, roof garden; possession May 22; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST., Telephone JOHN 5700.

MADISON AV., 712, adjoining n. w. cor. 63d St., all of third floor, two large rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST., Telephone JOHN 5700.

49th St., 36 East.—Three rooms, kitchenette and bath; large reception room; living room 17x21 feet, and bedroom 19x24; a very unusual apartment at a low rental. Inquire on premises. Housekeeper.

1,135 PARK AV.,
corner 92d Street.
12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

$40 EAST 164TH ST., near Prospect Av. and subway; rent $25; 5 large light rooms, bath; all improvements. Apply on premises.

31st, 102 East.—Elegant apartment containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

Madison Av., 539, (near 54th St.)
Two, three, four extra large, light rooms, and bath; every improvement; moderate.

To Rent.—Unfurnished apartment, top floor, private house; two rooms, kitchenette, bath; good closet space; East Fifties. N 174 Times.

Studios to Rent.—421 East 58th St.; elegant north light; everything new; open for inspection Sunday, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CRESTON AV., 2,408.—Five large, light rooms; all modern improvements; moderate rents. Apply janitor.

1,928 Loring Place, University Heights.—Apartments five rooms; improvements; rents, $36-$40.

Madison Av., 2,032, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $35; light outside rooms.

111 East

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 591, (52d St.)—Front parlor, with one or two bedrooms, connecting; comfortably furnished; all conveniences; maid service; suitable for bachelor's apartment or studio. Chimoules.

LEXINGTON AV., 850, (64th.)—Under own management; comfortable, homelike, clean rooms; conveniences; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 886, (near 52d.)—Elegant back parlor; all conveniences; select private house; references; breakfast; phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 880.—Two large rooms, nicely furnished, private house.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, bath, and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished room; bath; telephone; electricity; gentleman preferred.

West Side.

7TH, 64 WEST.—Dainty newly furnished and renovated large or double rooms; exceptionally clean; electricity, steam, telephone; continuous hot water.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelors; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

9TH, 13 WEST.—Unusually large room, fireplace, private bath, electricity; references.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well heated rooms, $3 to $6; references; telephone.

20TH ST., 164 WEST. — Newly furnished rooms, bath, heat, all conveniences. Schwab.

26TH, 33 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; bath; light housekeeping; smaller room.

27TH, 31 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room, private bath; other rooms; select service.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Unusually attractive rooms for gentlemen only.

43D, 118 WEST. — A beautiful large room with kitchenette, first class house, moderate, permanent. Bryant 7474.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

48TH, 367 WEST.—Suite two rooms, newly furnished; also two rooms unfurnished, Holland.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable large, clean second-story front; modern; conveniences.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two good-sized rooms, connecting; showers; electricity; references. Sewell.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 3855.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, suitable doctor; others, $4 up; gentlemen; telephone.

66TH ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near Subway. Bartlett.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, attractive room; refined surroundings; reference. Telephone Columbus 8863.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small, bath, or for studios; references. Schuyler 2528.

76TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; suite, with private bath, or will divide; references.

78ST, 208 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms; gentlemen; also parlor floor; private bath.

78ST, 66 WEST. — Beautiful, large, front room; alcove; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

78ST, 130 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; gentlemen preferred; convenient transportation; telephone.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room; tiled bath; steam heat, electricity; gentlemen only; $9 a week. Columbus 1242.

72D, 154 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; running water; telephone; references.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; separate single room; electricity.

73D, 271 WEST.—Front; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; private home; subway.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentleman; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; board; near Riverside Drive; phone.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large room with private bath; references.

150 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms, singly, en suite, bath; electricity; references.

75TH, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Suite 3 rooms, select apartment; references. 7243 Columbus. Salbrine.

75TH ST., 147 WEST.—HANDSOME SUITE AND OTHER ROOMS; ATTRACTIVE HOME; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished parlor bedroom, with private bath; also medium rooms; $6, $12; convenient "L."

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Room, private bath; room adjoining bath. Schuyler 10175.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large sunny room, dressing room; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large, attractive room; with, without bath; electricity; telephone; small rooms.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Large parlor bedroom suite, kitchenette; high-class; $50.

78TH, 160 WEST. — Handsomely appointed room; connecting bedroom; large closets; running water.

78TH ST, 212 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, running water; men preferred; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright and cheerful rooms; reception room, $4 up; meals optional.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously large, sunny rooms; private bath, lavatory, kitchenettes; reasonable.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, bright room; exclusive apartment; running water. Pearson.

82D, 112 WEST.—Men, business couple; accommodations above average; suite separate; references.

82D, 162 WEST.—Cozy large, small rooms; running water; telephone; references; gentlemen; reasonable.

82D, 117 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front parlor; electricity, telephone, kitchenette; other attractive rooms, kitchenette, bath each floor.

83D, 165 WEST.—Sunny outside room, elegant apartment; business woman. Bryant.

84TH, 43 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; private bath; small, all conveniences; breakfast.

84TH ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Schuyler 7012. Crocker.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Small room, well furnished; electric light; adjoining bath; telephone.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Large room; running water; also small; ideal home for gentlemen.

86TH, 159 WEST.—Sunny front room; private bath; suitable one, two; phone.

86TH ST., 286 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room with use of reception room; running water, electricity, telephone; ground floor, suitable for doctor's office; $50 per month. Phone Schuyler 5805.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Handsome suite and room with bath; good situation; reasonable.

87TH, 209 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive front room, bath; price, conveniences unequaled. De Hart.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Suite, with bath and porch; meals optional; French cooking.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; kitchenette; single, double rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, connecting bedroom; running water, electricity, telephone; $8.

92D ST., 12 WEST.—Lady, having eight-room sunny apartment, will let three rooms, singly or en suite.

92D, 230 WEST.—Two communicating front rooms, or single; running water; next to bath; electricity, phone; gentlemen. H. Odrovong.

92D, 35 WEST.—Attractive back parlor for business people; reasonable; American family; telephone.

93D, 263 WEST.—Outside room; running water; adjoining bath; suitable business woman; moderate.

93D, 305 WEST, (Apt. 6W.) Near Riverside Drive.—Homelike, sunny suite; elevator, electricity; convenient subway; references. Phone Riverside 5148.

94TH ST., 230 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, five windows, overlooking Broadway; southern exposure; also smaller room, southern exposure, running water; modern apartment; subway express. Apartment 4, south.

94TH, 84 WEST.—Desirable, newly decorated room; quiet, refined surroundings; reference. Owner.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Small, medium room; conveniences; private house; scrupulously kept; gentlemen.

94TH ST., 311 WEST.—Select home; handsome outside room for refined young gentleman; references.

96TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large room, one or two gentlemen; private house.

96TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator; telephone; reasonable. Smith.

96TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single rooms, closet; bath adjoining. Apt. 42.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; conveniences; near subway; references.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; attractive furnished room; bath; telephone.

103ST, 2 WEST.—Newly furnished; private family; board optional; references. Tomlinson.

102D, 305 WEST.—Front room, facing south; private bath; owner's residence; reference.

108TH, (478 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished, attractive, clean room for business gentleman only; references; call Sunday, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Apartment 2.

110TH, 501 WEST.—Apt. 32; desirable rooms, high-class apartment; gentleman; private family.

112TH, (near Broadway.)—Unusually arranged sunny rooms; private, homelike; high-class fireproof building; reference. Morningside 5500. Apartment 82.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Gentleman; room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity, phone, &c. Apartment 15.

112TH ST, 605 WEST, Apt. 52.—Attractively furnished room; private family.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Sunny, outside rooms; attractively furnished; gentlemen; $7. Apt. 83.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Comfortable room, next bath; high-class house. Apartment 21.

113TH, 31 WEST.—Parlor floor and furnished room in private house.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Private American family will rent to business gentleman large outside room, with commanding view, overlooking Columbia campus; adjoins bath; shower, elevator, telephone; cleanliness, comfort. Garman, Apt. 81.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Splendid opportunity, one two, beautiful sunny rooms, two baths; private family. Phone 2896 Morningside.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable room; all modern conveniences; gentleman; references. Rowland.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; refined business woman preferred. Apt. 83.

115TH, 403 WEST.—Two sunny front rooms; single or suite. Apt. 31.

115TH, 412 WEST.—Sunny, outside room, adjoining bath; gentlemen. Dodge.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apartment 4.)—Connecting, large rooms, Morningside Drive; smaller rooms; reasonable.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Three rooms for housekeeping; also front south room. Apply Apt. 56, 430 West 118th.

121ST, 527 WEST. — Attractively furnished front single room, southern exposure, $5; large double room, $8; single, $4; kitchen privilege. Mrs. Finch.

122D ST., (at 497 Manhattan Av.)—Nice rooms, genteel house, $2 weekly up, by an accommodating landlady, who will do her best to please; convenient to Broadway subway and 8th Av. elevated.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large room, three windows; also single; all outside. Whyte.

123D ST., 348 WEST.—In private house, exceptionally handsomely furnished large first floor bedroom, with lavatory and bath; electric light; terms to suit desirable party. Telephone 854 Morningside.

126TH, 618 WEST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; $3.50; electricity, telephone; scrupulously neat; gentlemen. Morgan, Apartment 9.

126TH, 265 WEST.—Newly furnished small and large room; southern exposure; private house; hot water guaranteed; telephone; references.

127TH ST., 616 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Newly furnished room; modern improvements; reasonable rent.

127TH ST., 602 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, with kitchen privileges. Dwyer.

128TH, 606 WEST.—Several pretty rooms, newly furnished; select house; running water.

140TH, 600, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive room, attractive weekly rate; modern apartment; genuine American family; breakfast optional. Apriment 12. Audubon 3300.

143D, 515 WEST.—Apartment 22; two large rooms, suitable two, three bachelors; all conveniences; refined surroundings; American family.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Attractive room, clean, quiet, private house; telephone, shower; gentlemen.

144TH, 510 WEST.—Nice light room; near subway; with or without board.

147TH, 612 WEST.—Large or smaller room; excellent location; convenient subway; telephone.

150TH ST., 610 WEST, (Apt. 5D.)—Desirable single room, private; modern; elevator.

151ST ST. AT BROADWAY, (Northold, Apt. 2B.)—Choice outside room, adjoining bath; private family; exceptional; conveniences; references. Hope.

157TH, 544 WEST, (Subway.)—Large, attractive rooms; strictly private; elevator. Apartment 53.

159TH, 575 WEST.—Two beautiful, large, well-furnished, outside rooms. Apt. 32.

168TH, 550 WEST.—Pleasant, outside room; phone; conveniences; private family. Hoole.

1,672 B'WAY.—The Strathmore; large, small rooms; parlor with piano; private bath; reasonable. Phone 115 Circle. Hoyt.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for one or two gentlemen to live in first-class private apartment on Broadway in the eighties; two handsomely furnished rooms and bath available; only those willing to pay for superior accommodations need investigate; highest references given and required. Telephone 7991 Schuyler, or address L 164 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with lavatory; southern exposure; suitable for business gentleman. Ormonde, Apt. 5, east.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (98th.)—Two beautiful rooms; modern apartment; kitchen, privileges; references. Blackwood.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Outside rooms; running water; gentlemen.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 5.)—Attractively furnished large, airy room; homelike surroundings; $4; business woman preferred.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (Facing Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb.)—Attractive outside room. Apartment 44.

HAMILTON PLACE, 61.—Attractive home, congenial surroundings; refined couples; for 2-3 gentlemen; conveniences. Apt. 4. B'way subway 137th St.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 32d St., Opp. Broadway.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $3 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up.

IN FIRST-CLASS APARTMENT, three large, well-furnished, corner rooms; independent; bathroom with shower; separate or together. Riverside 3892 Seventh South. Any day before 2 P. M.

LARGE, light; 72d "L," subway; kitchen privileges; for business woman; $3. L 99 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110. — Attractive; well furnished; southern exposure; gentleman; private. Apt. 5.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside front room; southern exposure. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Lovely room; electric fan, shower bath; near 110th subway; every convenience; for business men or students. For particulars telephone Academy 799.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Unusually large rooms, overlooking Hudson; suitable two; reasonable. Meek, 6-B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; near 70th St. subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 482.—Large, well-furnished room, bath and shower. Apt. 3A.

WEST END AV., 824.—Desirable, sunny, second floor room; all conveniences; excellent table; established house; transportation facilities convenient; references.

WIDOW would rent one or more attractive rooms in her elegant home; subway, elevated. Please telephone, 8898 Schuyler.

Brooklyn.

OCEAN PARKWAY, 99, Flatbush, Brooklyn. —Furnished room in private family for gentleman or refined couple, eventually light housekeeping, in beautiful private corner house; near all car lines. Ganz.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

106TH, 26 WEST.—Unfurnished second floor; quiet private house; location unexcelled; bath.

WEST END AV., 794, (98th.)—Two rooms, private bath; maid service.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Physician desires office, lodging, board; would share with dentist; particulars. L 152 Times.

Young man, Jewish, desires room in country within commuting distance and near tennis courts and beach. M 49 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A COLLEGE WOMAN, (A. M.,) of social standing and ten years' teaching experience is available May 1 as private tutor or camp counsellor; New York references exchanged. Y 265 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-Supervisor, competent, seeks position with reputable house; $18. N 71 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; trial balance; typist; high school graduate; $10. A 841 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; 2 years' experience; good references; salary, $12. B 205 Times Downtown.

CARETAKER; private house experience; best references; good cook. Write M. M., Telegraph Office, 354 Broadway.

CARETAKER.—Couple wish private house for Summer; references. Ebert, 204 E. 54th.

CASHIER, Bookkeeper's Assistant.—Fifth Av. retail experience; $12. Bermingham, 1,094 2d Av.

CHRISTIAN GIRL WANTS POSITION. Conscientious, hard-working double-entry bookkeeper and stenographer wishes to make connection with good house where services will be appreciated; can take full charge of office; nine years' experience; employed; references; salary $25-$30. A 314 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Spanish lady, refined, well-educated, would act as companion in respectable family; also teach Spanish to children; best references. Miss Lecuna, 11 West 83d St.

COMPANION.—Christian woman of education and refinement desires position as companion; good home first consideration; good references. Address L., 157 East 47th St.

COMPANION to elderly lady or couple; will travel. V. C., Box 130 Times.

DAYS' WORK wanted, washing; colored. Smith, 20 West 134th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; thoroughly first-class designer, fitter, street, evening dresses and wraps; city references; latest Paris models. Address Dressmaker, 306 West 34th St.

DRESSMAKER, seamstress; together or separate; gowns, suits, renovating; home, out; references. Telephone 1839 Morningside. Thomas, 500 West 122d St.

DRESSMAKER makes afternoon gowns, wash dresses, reasonable; home preferred; out, $3.50. Miss Longmate, 153 West 97th. Riverside 4587.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, expert fitter; street, reception, dancing frocks remodeled; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. Circle 2197.

DRESSMAKER.—Spring dresses, rapidly; distinctive designs; elegant remodeling; out. Telephone 1204 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER, ladies' tailor, reasonable; out, house preferred. Mme. Juliette, 317 West 14th.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone Audubon 6416. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th.

DRESSMAKER.—Charming Spring models; tailored gowns remodeled; references; by day; reasonable. L 166 Times.

DRESSMAKER, expert, wants more customers; home or out; $3 day. Mrs. Manley, 491 East 188th.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced; home, out; $2.50; references. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., (West 12th.)

DRESSMAKER, exclusive designs, wishes customers; will go out by day. N 181 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Neat appearance; 5 years' experience; systematic, willing; $10. A 372 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS—Wanted, by refined young lady with experience, position as governess during Summer; all ordinary branches; also French, German and music; splendid testimonials. O. L., PROSPERITY, NORTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNESS, nursery, German, experienced, desires position May 1; English, German, music, sewing; good walker; best references. L 83 Times.

GOVERNESS.—French; best accent; plain sewing; half-grown child preferred; highest references; moderate wages. Mlle. Lang, 45 West 11th St.

GOVERNESS, useful companion, mother's assistant; thorough experience; highest references. R 23 Times.

HOSPITAL NURSE wishes desirable position, care invalid. M., 240 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by refined woman, position as housekeeper or companion in small family. P. O. Box 162, Piermont, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced young woman wishes position as managing housekeeper; town or country; references. A 316 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, personal reference, no laundry, $35. Address Webster, 157 West 83d.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In hotel, city or country; unusual ability and experience. M 8 Times.

LADY, refined, 1 year's hospital training, wishes permanent position as practical nurse, companion, helper to invalid, lady or elderly gentleman; highest references. Y 330 Times Annex.

LADY OF REFINEMENT, linguist, and traveler; competent housekeeper; fond of home and children; highest references. L 39 Times.

LADY.—Position in good home; competent; likes children. B. V., 852 Columbus Av.

MASSAGE.—Expert wishes more lady patients at their homes; doctor's, patients' references. Mary Crosby Stuart, 538 W. 163th.

MASSAGE by Swedish graduate; ladies' residences only. De Prado, 48 West 65th.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Refined American; trained nurse, experienced housekeeper; excellent cook; executive ability; prefer country; references. M 19 Times.

NURSE, practical, wishes situation; special experience in nervous and chronic cases and with elderly people; am American and Protestant; only refined persons need answer. Mrs. N., 233 West 129th St. Phone Morningside 289.

NURSERY GOVERNESS and mother's helper; German-American young woman, experienced; kindergarten, primary studies, physical care; letter. Irmer, 73 Irving St., Newark, N. J.

NURSE, &c.—Experienced trained attendant and practical nurse, Protestant, desires place with invalid; good reader, mender, and home worker. Address G., Box 8, Westfield, N. J.

NURSE, cheerful and obliging, wants to care for invalid lady or small child; best references. Box 17, 1,515 3d Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, stenographer, typewriter, (moderate speed;) good education; trustworthy; common sense. B 222 Times Downtown.

PARISIENNE, visiting Governess, French, German, conversational English; college graduate. Pianist, 2,642 Broadway.

PERSONAL MAID exclusively; 6 years last position; never seasick. L 159 Times.

REFINED LADY, fond of children, take charge in mother's home. L 71 Times.

SECRETARY, Assistant.—Executive ability; expert stenographer; refined personality; references. M 18 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.— Efficient, experienced young woman, well educated, desires secretarial-stenographic position with good chance for advancement; reads French and Spanish; excellent references. Y 310 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, by well-educated, refined woman; has been trained nurse; knows stenography, owns typewriter; highest references; present employers at seashore or mountain. L 90 Times.

SECRETARY, &c. — Refined, well-educated young lady, 25, wishes position as social secretary or companion. Miss Hilna, 415 East 71st St.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Competent; American young woman desires responsible position; references exchanged. Y 267 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; educated; prepossessing; above ordinary; capable holding responsible position; ten years' technical experience; quick, comprehensive; absolutely reliable; highest credentials; American; $18. A 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERIENCED; FAST DICTATION; ACCURATE; RAPID TYPIST; GOOD REFERENCES; PREFER DOWNTOWN; $12. LILLIAN JOHNSON, ROOM 1,605, CANDLER BUILDING, BRYANT 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; NEAT APPEARANCE; FAST DICTATION; RAPID TYPIST; $9. CARRIE MELGAAD, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER. — Refined young lady, high school education, one and one-half years' experience, can operate switchboard, desires position where ability will be appreciated. Apt. 1, 534 West 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER, brainy, accurate, reliable, 7 years' practical experience, capable assuming responsibilities, versed up to date office methods, seeks permanency reputable concern; $15. B 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — FAST DICTATION; TRANSCRIBES ACCURATELY AND RAPIDLY. CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER; $10. FRIEDA STOCKFISCH, STENOTYPE CO., 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER having literary, social, and commercial experience desires evening employment; secretarial work of any character. A 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wide-awake, touch typist, good education, legible penman, 3 years' mechanical experience, neat, $10. Brown, 129 Edgecombe Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; refined; accustomed rapid dictation, technical or commercial; familiar office and secretarial duties; $15. A 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, young lady, seeks position as secretary to head of business concern; highest references. B 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, businesslike, (22;) high school education; four years' experience; touch typist, custom rapid dictation; good speller; $12. B 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, biller, 6 years' commercial experience, references, $14-$12. K., 8,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, (21;) four years' experience; reference former employe; $12. A 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; good education; willing and ambitious; $10. A 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant; competent, neat, and accurate; $12. A 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, neat, with initiative and business brains; moderate salary. B 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable; good grammarian; courteous; experienced; willing; $8; rapid typist. B 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. (21.)—Experienced; high and private school education; downtown preferred; $9. A 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; handle any work; Christian; good address; $15. B 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, educated; American; 3 years' practical experience; salary $12. B 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (24.)—Five years' experience quick, accurate, businesslike; references; $15. T 160 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' chemical experience; detail work; A1 references. B 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—6 years' experience various lines; thoroughly competent; $16. L 143 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes part day or home work. Telephone Miss Henel, 170 East 116th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and TYPIST.—Three years' experience; operate 100 extensions; pleasant voice; good references; $8. B 236 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Run busy board; central office experience; $10. B 234 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Spanish and French teacher would like work for Summer; teaching or business; best references. B 88 Times Annex.

TRAINED NURSE gives massage for rheumatism, nervousness, at ladies' residences; doctor's references. 835 East 163d. Apartment 32. Phone Melrose 1949.

TRAINED NURSE.—Experienced with adult; practical; assist generally. Address Trained, 1,364 Broadway.

TUTOR.—College graduate wishes to teach elementary subjects to private pupils; English, arithmetic, penmanship, &c. 606 West 115th St., Apt. 2-W. Phone Morningside 6740.

TYPEWRITING work wanted at home; nine years' experience; also stenography. A 346 Times Downtown.

WASHING, &c.—Day's work; reliable, neat woman; washing, cleaning; references. Write H. G., 3,523 Broadway.

WOMAN, real business capacity, experienced as executive, equipped to take detail off hands busy man. L 176 Times.

YOUNG LADY, (Spanish,) of refinement wishes position with good family as governess. Box 293 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG WOMAN wants work few nights a week. B. Lund, 251 East 128d St.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 6022 Columbus. Established 1896.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5168. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, $25; couples, $60. Domestic Exchange, 354 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9138.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help, gardeners, chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.)

White, colored, couples, houseworkers, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9264. Noel, 241 6th Ave.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125d. 6018 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 80 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2696.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 30 Nassau St., Room 501. Telephone Cortlandt 7966.

ACCOUNTANT. — Auditor, simple, comprehensive systems; books kept for small concerns; financial statements containing information you want; $5 monthly up. Wagner, 1,265 Broadway, Madison 5416.

ACCOUNTANT, executive manager, employed, desires position with possibilities requiring initiative, salesmanship, and resourcefulness; excellent references. Y 326 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED PUBLIC. Books systematized, closed, audited, disentangled; reports, investigations, certified service; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, with C. P. A. experience, desires position; excellent references. A 315 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor.—Opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 8780.

ACCOUNTANT, 25, five years with certified accountants, seeks permanent responsible position; office manager; university graduate; references. B 271 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, MANAGER.—Practical, efficient executive, modern business methods, wants position; will leave city; salary, $25; references. A 354 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5865.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Brownsdorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1836.

ABILITY AND LOYALTY OFFERED. A man of 15 years' experience, entergetic and alert, qualified to assume charge of a department or for position as assistant to executive needing a "right-hand man" in every sense of the word; of a thoughtful and constructive turn of mind, possessing executive ability and initiative; excellent references; age 33; experience covers sales promotion, advertising, mail-order work, purchasing, office management; schooled in detail; practiced in principles of system and efficiency. B 216 Times Downtown.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5048.

ABLE, intelligent, educated man, 27, married, varied experience, desires responsible position. A 274 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING ARTIST.
Man whose figure work and designs are used by some of the largest advertisers seeks long or short time engagement with advertiser, publisher or agency; fifteen years' experience. B 208 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced solicitor and executive, favorably acquainted throughout Eastern territory, seeks opening or established general or class publication; first references. L 108 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, now employed; long experience in advertising, catalog, booklet writing, layout work; practical knowledge printing. B 272 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Connection desired with progressive publication or firm as advertising or office manager; experienced; references; reliable. B 242 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Able, energetic young man (23) desires agency position as a beginner in this line. B 239 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER of prominent department store, successful record, sales doubled in 10 years, open for engagement. M 24 Times.

ADVERTISING representative, thoroughly experienced, competent, aggressive solicitor, ready for opening on proposition of merit; $40 weekly; basis to suit. "Expert," M 1 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.
Young man, with department store and agency experience; now promoting a three million dollar business; good executive; merchandising. Address A 362 Times Downtown.

AN AMERICAN wishes to take charge of a country home, where honesty and sobriety will be appreciated; financially permanent position desired. Y 300 Times Annex.

AN INVITATION TO OPPORTUNITY.
I await her knock at the door of a well educated (60 Regent's counts, N. Y. U.) man of 28 years, with six years' valuable business experience, including four years as manager of advertising and selling departments, (selling locally and through 1,500 agents;) good appearance, smooth talker and writer, extensive traveler and linguist. Address R. M., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. C.

ASSISTANT MANAGER printing and purchasing department of large advertising agency, desirous to make a change for reasons that he will gladly give to any one interested. He has had a good all-round agency experience that will make him a valuable assistant to a busy executive in the advertising business, particularly in the mechanical end. Address A. V., Box 146 Times Annex.

ATTENDANT OR COMPANION.
Capable of doing massage, gymnastics, and chiropody; would prefer going away for the Summer; could take care of boys or girls. Z 356 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE FOREMAN wants position as foreman; experience on foreign and domestic cars; has been ten years in garage business and five years as foreman; age 31 years, white, sober, trustworthy, and conscientious. Call or write J. Pfanner, 316 East 90th St.

A 1915 GRADUATE of the mechanical engineering course of Yale Sheffield Scientific School desires position with a manufacturing concern in Greater New York. M 5 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, assistant manager; (26;) employed; foreign exchange experience, systematizing, office details; convincing talker; salary $25. F 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, Elliot Fisher biller; good education; age 22; 5 years' experience; exceptionally neat, quick, wide awake; $12; references. Edward Calley, 129 Edgecombe Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, credit man wants position with good future; assume full charge; excellent references; moderate salary. B 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, (25,) 8 years' thorough experience; can open, close books, make out statements; $20, J. B., 836 East 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, take full charge, desires position of responsibility; thoroughly efficient; moderate salary. B 260 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) capable, reliable, 5 years' experience, desires position for half day. B 226 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, experienced, thoroughly competent; references; salary moderate. Leonard, 991 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, 6 years' experience; capable; $18. A., 330 West 141st St.

BOOKKEEPER, (40,) thoroughly experienced, quick, accurate, controlling accounts; reliable. A 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, wants evening work. Dale, 12 West 37th St.

BUILDING MATERIAL SALESMAN AND ESTIMATOR WANTS COMMISSION PROPOSITION. L 101 TIMES.

BUTLER, colored, 25, desires first-class position; no kitchen work; good reference; go anywhere. Address Y 273 Times Annex.

BUTLER, &c.—Englishman wants temporary work, butler or second man. C. Y., Apt. 33, 414 East 65th St. Plaza 6322.

CAPABLE OFFICE MAN, PAST MIDDLE AGE; MODERATE SALARY; GOOD REFERENCES. M 4 TIMES.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife, intelligent, competent, unincumbered, seek place as caretakers of private residence or estate in or adjoining New York City; best of references as to character and industry. Y 231 Times Annex.

CARETAKER.—Young couple, no children, wishes private house for Summer; best references. J. Berg, 519 West 46th St.

CHAUFFEUR,
eight years' experience on high-grade cars, wishes steady position with private family who will pay good salary to reliable man, country preferred, with private garage and room. N. C., care of D. Heilseriy, 309 West 54th.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, single man, 30, good appearance, desires position with private party; experienced driver; good mechanic; any car; highly recommended; cannot start before April 18. Answer, Chauffeur, 324 West 85th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, 34, desires high-grade position; employed at present; long experience city, touring; highest personal references; clear record; $30 week. L 93 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Charles Deagan, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR, demonstrator, American, age 28, foreign and domestic cars, excellent mechanic, strictly temperate, unquestionable references, desires position; reasonable wages. Mechanic, 140 West 144th St. Audubon 1178.

CHAUFFEUR. — Good mechanic, careful driver, also motor boats, many years' experience, wishes steady position; references. Pretzel, Wilshusen's Hotel, First St., Hoboken, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Honest, refined young man of good habits, thoroughly competent to run and care for good cars; highest references. Write S. B., 104 East 14th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—(26;) good mechanic and driver; five years' thorough experience; references; city, country. Philippe, 341 Palmer Av., Yonkers.

CHAUFFEUR and thorough all-round handy man, sober and industrious, for private estate; married, no family; letters only. Booth, Box 41, Scarborough, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, Swedish, (25,) wishes position private family; careful driver; good mechanic; Stearns car preferred. Wall, 250 East 62d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; good mechanic; reliable; 11 years' reference. Robinson, 226 East 127th.

CHAUFFEUR and wife, excellent cook, desire position with good family; country; salary $100. Y 327 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, American, (24;) 5 years' experience; employed in shop; private family

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DESIGNER of children's and misses' tailored and sport dresses, with ability to make exclusive and unique line; unusual opportunity for some one who can fill the position. Apply Monday, April 3, Room 301, 1,182 Broadway.

DESIGNER'S ASSISTANT for leading art needlework house, capable of accurate tracings, &c.; good chance for advancement. Address Box B 213 Times Downtown.

DETECTIVE.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a woman detective who has had experience in a similar line; applications to be considered must state experience, age, and salary expected; apply by mail only. Address Detective, Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRESSMAKERS wanted; a desirable, all-year-round position for young women who understand dressmaking. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to N. Kennedy, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

FINISHERS,
WAISTS,
SKIRTS.
MONETTE, 628 5TH AV.

FORELADY

for Perfumery and Toilet Preparation Finishing Department. Experience absolutely necessary. State experience and references in first letter. The Arthur Company, New Haven, Conn.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.
Require
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for
WOMEN'S WAISTS,
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS,
WOMEN'S TRIMMED MILLINERY.

Consideration will be given only to those who have had experience in the above lines with high-class retail trade in New York City; a good salary, permanent position, and splendid future possibilities to capable woman who can show results; state fully previous experience.
All replies held strictly confidential.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
require
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for
WOMEN'S MOURNING APPAREL.

Consideration will be given only to those who have had experience in the above lines with high-class retail trade in New York City; a good salary, permanent position, and splendid future possibilities to capable women who can show results; state fully previous experience. All replies held strictly confidential.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
EXPERIENCED MESSENGERS;
$6 per week; steady position with good chance for advancement to bright, active girls of good appearance, over 16 years of age.
Bring working papers.
Apply Monday, 8:30 A. M.,
Superintendent's Office, Main Floor.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, experienced, competent woman, for country; must be good cook; no washing; two in family. Apply personally (do not write) to Mrs. Edward A. Hotel Woodward, Broadway and 55th St., between 1 and 3 o'clock Monday afternoon.

GIRL, 16 years of age, in office of jewelry factory; one recently from school preferred. Address B 223 Times Downtown.

GIRL, 16, talent for drawing, learn engraving and photographing. B 258 Times Downtown.

GLOVE BUYER WANTED.
Opportunity for a competent glove buyer to connect with large mail-order house; a thorough experience in buying gloves is requisite, and a knowledge of the mail-order business is desirable, though not absolutely necessary; we want a live, energetic, capable buyer who is clear-sighted enough to appreciate present advantages and the possibilities for a prosperous future; applications from buyers' assistants in large concerns will receive consideration; no attention will be paid to any letter which fails to state age, experience, and salary desired. Address L 171 Times.

HALLGIRLS, &c.—Wanted immediately for New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, hallgirls, waitresses, and cleaners. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock on Sunday and Monday, 161 West 61st St.

HOUSE DETECTIVE.
A prominent Fifth Avenue retail establishment requires an experienced woman to act as assistant to house detective; must have had previous experience in this line with large department store or specialty shop in New York City.
Good salary and permanent position to capable woman. Must furnish highest credentials as to character and ability; state fully previous experience. All replies held confidential.
Address Detective, R 18 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Pleasant, refined, responsible white woman; plain cook, no washing; Protestant family. Apply Sunday afternoon or mornings, Apt. 4E, 51 Hamilton Place, corner West 139th.

HOUSEWORKER. — General houseworker; good cook and waitress; two in family; six-room apartment; reference required. Address Mrs. James Richard Turner, 238 Riverside Drive.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman wanted for general housework, able to cook; no washing; good wages; city references required. Apartment 8E, 318 West 100th St.

HOUSEWORKER. — Woman for general housework in small house in Oyster Bay for one lady only. Call to-day until 4 P. M. at 2,322 8th Av., near 125th St. Mrs. Pollitz.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored woman from New Orleans, Martinique, Guadeloupe; speak French; do cooking, general housework. Call 64 Park Av. Monday morning.

MME. LICHTENSTEIN,
734 5th Av.
Wanted—Competent millinery saleswomen, good appearance, to take charge of show room; only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply.

MILLINERY.
LEE MORRIS CO. REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES FOR THEIR TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. 5TH AV., AT 36TH ST.

MODEL.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply C. E. Jones, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts.

MODEL.—SIZE 16; EXPERIENCED ON DRESSES; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY FERNBACH & JAFFE, 8 WEST 30TH ST.

MOTHER'S HELPER, also general housework; must be able cook; charming country; exceptional home, but only for two extra nice girls; mother, daughter; family three; helper $18, houseworker $25. B 256 Times Downtown.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted, of Swiss or German birth, of good education, and perfect knowledge of both French and German, to take full charge of two boys, ages 7 and 4. Apply by letter only, stating age, birthplace, education received, past experience, present occupation, and salary expected. Mrs. H. B. Harris, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

NURSE wanted for 17-months-old baby; experienced, neat; references required; willing assist housework; good place for right party. Apply Mrs. Woythaler, 940 Riverside Drive, Apt. 7, corner 141st St. Telephone Audubon 8138.

NURSE.—Care for yung baby and help with light housework. Apartment 603, Cathedral Plaza, 110th St.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES
FOR THE FOLLOWING:
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
MISSES' SUIT DEPARTMENT
AND
CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH CLASS TRADE NEED APPLY; STEADY POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.

SALESWOMEN WANTED
in millinery, shirtwaist, and shoe departments; good wages, good working conditions, and steady positions offered to applicants with previous experience in first-class houses. All applications strictly confidential.
BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St.

SALESWOMAN. — Experienced, for corsets and underwear and to assist buyer of high-class specialty house; apply by letter. Box 112 Times.

SALESWOMEN.—We can place two women of education in position of trust; salary; references required; call Tuesday after 9:30 A. M. 220 West 42d St., D. E. Brainerd.

SKIRT FINISHERS,
WAIST FINISHERS;
Only those accustomed to high-class work wanted; permanent position. Apply side entrance.
KURZMAN,
5th Av. and 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; bright, educated beginner, or with experience, but must be first-class in English and adapted to general office work and read notes well; salary depends upon ability. Address in own handwriting, stating age, residence, and experience, if any, Box 25, Grand Central Station P. O., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; AT LEAST 2 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; SALARY $12; IN ANSWERING GIVE TELEPHONE NUMBER. P 24 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER — SECRETARY; $15 if scholarly, businesslike, prepossessing, and dignified. Write in own handwriting giving references; creed or age immaterial. Wall St., B 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for advertising service agency; must be capable and willing, neat appearance, educated American; experience desirable but not essential. Write fully, stating salary. R 10 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for bookkeeping department; must be accurate at figures; salary $10. R 12 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Accurate; experienced bookkeeper; permanent position; state salary and experience. M 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable. Apply by letter, stating age and salary expected. R 4 Times.

TELEPHONE operator, bright, ambitious girl, photo engraving or electrotype experience preferred; good opportunity for advancement. Call National 310 East 22d.

TYPIST.—Neat, accurate, American girl; high school education; in advertising agency; permanent. State age, experience, salary. R 14 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Experienced, classical high school education; knowledge of stenography; $12 start; advancement. Apply A. H. C., 463 West St.

USEFUL COMPANION to little girl 7; must sew well; personal references required. Call Dorn, 104 East 40th.

WAIST TRIMMER.
MONETTE, 628 5TH AV.

WOMEN with education and refinement; some selling experience; salary while learning; traveling. L 74 Times.

WORTH,
45 WEST 34TH ST.,
require saleswomen in their coat, suit, and dress departments; permanent positions to those who prove worthy; apply by mail only.

YOUNG WOMAN OF EDUCATION, REFINEMENT, AND PLEASING PERSONALITY PREFERABLY ONE WITH NEWSPAPER EXPERIENCE; ABILITY TO PRESENT MATTERS CONVINCINGLY BY TELEPHONE ESSENTIAL. APPLY BY LETTER TO L 61 TIMES.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER.—Want thoroughly experienced girl; $20.
BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER.—Must be experienced in taking complete charge of set of books; excellent opportunity for young woman of good education and refinement; $18-$20.
LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Must be young woman with high school education and be thoroughly experienced in legal work; $20.
STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced in both branches; $18.
TYPIST.—Rapid, accurate operator for permanent position uptown; $9.
STENOGRAPHER.—Young girl with good education and real estate experience for position downtown Brooklyn; $15.
STENOGRAPHER.—Banking and brokerage experience absolutely necessary; $16.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator, $15-$12; insurance, $15; stock brokerage, $15; banking, $12; patent and commercial law, $12; stenographer for Brooklyn position, (Bush Terminal,) $12; editorial stenographer, $13; four stenographers wanted with commercial experience, $12; real estate, Brooklyn, $10; double entry bookkeeper and stenographer, $15; assistant bookkeeper and stenographer, Brooklyn, $8; stenographer, office assistant, dentist's office, $10, uptown position; bookkeeper's assistant and invoice clerk, $9; four positions open for bright beginners, $8.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey St.
Telephone 3051 Cortlandt.

WHAT ARE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS?

The success of a business depends entirely upon the policy of its management. We are, therefore, always solicitous of the character and ability of the applicants who present themselves at our office in an endeavor to secure employment. It is possible that we can be of assistance to you. A call in person will convince you of our efforts in your behalf.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE, INC.,
Singer Building.

BOOKKEEPING OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Wanted, by a prominent 5th Av. house, a man 25 to 32 years of age, preferably with first-class department store experience, to be first assistant in the bookkeeping office. This position offers a fair salary to start and a good future to a careful, hard-working, clean-cut American. Give full particulars in first letter.
All replies strictly confidential.
Address
L 82 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. American; operate Underwood bill typewriter part time. Answer, in own handwriting, stating age, experience, qualifications, and salary, B 253 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; state salary expected. R 13 Times.

BOY.—An opportunity is afforded a bright boy with high school education, living at home with parents, to enter employ of large fire insurance company, where application and ability receive recognition. Address P. O. Box 2,129.

BOY wanted; about 17, having some knowledge of office work; must be good penman, energetic and neat; rapid advancement for right party. Address, stating age, references, experience, if any, and salary expected, L 132 Times.

BOY, about 17 years of age, for bookkeeper's office of wholesale book store; must be good penman and able to figure columns of figures rapidly and accurately; state experience; pay $6 to start. B 199 Times Downtown.

BOY, in large publishing house, 15-16 years of age; must be public school graduate; good chance for bright, clean-cut boy; Christian firm. Apply David Williams Company, 239 West 39th St.

BOYS for delivery and errands; must be willing, good appearance, and furnish references. Apply side entrance, 8 A. M., Kurzman, 5th Av. and 36th St.

BOYS, age 16 years, in wholesale importing house; excellent chance for advancement; just from school preferred. School, A 332 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in law office; must be 18 years of age; salary to begin, $5. Address in own handwriting, A 376 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, 15 years old, to make himself useful in wholesale jewelry office; rapid advancement; reference. B 243 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 or over, for general office work in large corporation; must be neat appearing; chance for advancement. Y 329 Times Annex.

BOY wanted, neat appearance, for general office work; reply in own handwriting; salary $5 week. L. A., 54 Times.

BOY.—A bright boy of neat appearance, some high school training, age 15-16, wanted by large corporation. R. N., Box 70, station D.

BOYS for office work; must be over 16; good promotions for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., 463 West St.

BOY wanted for office and run errands with a building construction company; state references and wages expected. R 11 Times.

BOY, 16 years of age, in office of jewelry factory; one recently from school preferred. B 223 Times Downtown.

BOY to attend to switchboard; state age, references, and salary expected. B 217 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, ambitious, to assist in office; advancement; state age; $8 to start. R 6 Times.

BOY, neat, intelligent, for office work. International R. & T. Co., 138 West 46th.

BUILDER'S SUPERINTENDENT and solicitor wanted; one who has large acquaintance among real estate and architects; large percentage as commission; state experience and age; good opportunity for large profits. L 44 Times.

BUSINESS MANAGER with strong banking connections, pro-Ally, with character plus personality, wanted for important, position; full statement required; confidence respected. L 147 Times.

CALCULATOR wanted, with experience in logarithmic calculations. Apply 305 Adams St., Hoboken.

CANVASSER.—Good opportunity for an able and thoroughly reliable circulation or book subscription canvasser who can furnish good references; salary. Address C., Box 383, Madison Square Post Office.

CAPITALIST, desiring to commence manufacturing phonographs, seeks competent and practical experienced man to assemble; one with new ideas; apply, stating capabilities, salary desired. M 20 Times.

CHECK CLERK.—Young man for position of check clerk in banking room; must be familiar with statement system of balancing accounts. Apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, residence, and references, to A 328 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Analytical chemist, college graduate. Apply to American Synthetic Dyes, Inc., Mr. R. G. Gates, Newark Transfer, New Jersey.

CLERICAL WORK.—YOUNG MAN TO DO CLERICAL WORK IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE, MUST BE RAPID, ACCURATE AT FIGURES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS BOX B 214 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COLLEGE MEN desirous of entering the literary field willing to work without pay for a reasonable length of time apply Fifth Avenue Magazine, 45 West 34th St.

COOPER.—First-class, wanted for refined petroleum package work. E. A. Buck & Co., Worcester, Mass.

COST.—Young man; must be accurate at figures; for factory office; salary to start, $10. Address, giving age and experience, Box B 202 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MANAGER.—30 to 35, electrical jobbing and manufacturing concern; state age, credit and collection experience, references, salary; good opportunity for constructive commercial man. Box L 150 Times.

DISTRICT MANAGER for Greater New York; real estate or insurance men preferred; liberal commission. Address Realty, 220 Broadway.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, MECHANICAL; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED, GIVING AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS. APPLY Y 316 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—With experience on electrical apparatus motors, generators, switchboards, transformers, controllers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Head mechanical draughtsman wanted; none but exceptional men of executive ability and under 35 need apply. B 240 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, FAMILIAR WITH ELECTRICAL DESIGN; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND WAGES WANTED. Y 315 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAUGHTSMAN wanted, with experience on pulp and paper mill work; write giving experience and salary desired. L 72 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Under draftsman, 2, experienced in steel stair and railing detail. P 221 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN. — Experienced architectural man. Address, stating age, salary, &c., R 3 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical; first-class. Apply 9:30 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

ENGINEER.—Wanted, bright, energetic, ambitious automobile engineer, who has had five or six years' experience with motor and carburetion problems; permanent position and good opening for the right man. Reply, stating age, nationality, experience in detail; married or single, salary expected, and date when available. Y 278 Times Annex.

GARDNER wanted, experienced, for country place near New York; must understand flowers, vegetables, and care of chickens, horse, and now; no objection to married man if wife will do housework; cottage for couple on premises. Answer, giving references and salary expected. R 19 Times.

GENERAL MAN wanted, single, Swede or German preferred, to take care of small place on Long Island; must be able to drive an automobile, take care of furnace, and do all other work around place; board and room furnished; answer giving references, experience, age, nationality, and pay expected. H. T. Forster, 25 Broad St. Tel. 6870 Broad.

GOOD ATHLETE, public school teacher, for well-established summer vacation camp; one with good following preferred. M 7 Times.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
require
YOUNG MAN
for their
WAIST DEPARTMENT.

A bright, active young man to assist with merchandise and general detail work of the department; one who has had some previous experience in above line with department store or specialty shop in New York City preferred; good salary, permanent position, and an exceptional opportunity for advancement; state fully previous experience.
All replies held confidential.
APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
Require
EXPERIENCED MESSENGERS
$6.00 per week; steady position, with good chance for advancement to bright, active boys of good appearance, over 16 years of age.
Bring working papers.
Apply Monday, 8:30 A. M.,
Superintendent's Office, Main Floor.

GLOVE BUYER WANTED.
Opportunity for a competent glove buyer to connect with a large mail-order house. A thorough experience in buying gloves is requisite and a knowledge of the mail-order business is desirable, though not absolutely necessary. We want a live, energetic, capable buyer who is clear sighted enough to appreciate present advantages and the possibilities for a prosperous future. Applications from buyers' assistants in large concerns will receive consideration. No attention will be paid to any letter which fails to state age, experience, and salary desired. L 170 Times.

GOOD AVENUE CORNER.
A five-story apartment house, with stores, at less than the tax valuation and rented so as to show a good return on investment. An opportunity for a speculator.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
Uptown office, 489 5th Av.

GREAT CHANCE FOR ENERGETIC ADVERTISING MAN.
NEW PUBLICATION OF NATIONAL SCOPE; UNLIMITED FIELD; EXPERIENCE AMONG TEXTILE CONCERNS ESSENTIAL; STATE PAST RECORD AND REMUNERATION EXPECTED. M 15 TIMES.

HELPERS WANTED.—We want three good boys, preferably ones who have had experience at the hardware and automobile accessories business, to assist in our stockroom; boys must be strong and over 17 years old. Apply to Mr Andrews, 47 Murray St., New York City, Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

BILL CLERK, experienced, American, not over 25, quick and accurate at figures, and good penman; best references required. "Wholesale," Box B 279 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE SALESMAN.—Young man, good appearance and education, large acquaintance, to sell accident insurance on commission; can earn over $2,500 yearly; assured future. Hustler, N 107 Times.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER wanted for country place near New York; must be first-class man, with ideas, who thoroughly understands care of vegetable garden, hot house, and especially the care of roses; no objection to married man if wife is willing to do housework; cottage on premises for couple. Answer, giving full particulars, references, and salary expected. B. B., Box 275 Times.

MACHINISTS.—FIRST-CLASS ONLY, FOR DAY AND NIGHT ON HIGH-CLASS WORK; HIGHEST WAGES TO COMPETENT MEN. APPLY TO
C. A. PETERSON,
GENERAL VEHICLE CO.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

MAN, experienced, to take full charge small package and stock departments of large chemical works; must be up on packing and stocking; knowledge of chemicals and shipping an advantage; state full particulars; interview based on information given. Opportunity. A 333 Times Downtown.

MASON FOREMAN.—State experience in detail. Box M M 90 Times.

MECHANIC,
thoroughly acquainted with automobile magnetos and coils, to take charge of small machine shop, punch presses, and assembling room; state age, experience, salary expected. M. E., 151 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on switchboards, controllers, switches, circuit breakers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN wanted for machine tools; shop in Newark; state fully past experience and pay expected, also if at present employed. Address Correct, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

OFFICE BOY, American, 17 or 18 years; a good chance for a bright, active boy to learn business and advance himself. Address with particulars B 246 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in office of professional man, grammar school graduate, good penman, and of good character; wages $5, start. Address Patents, B 262 Times Downtown.

OLD-ESTABLISHED mid-town real estate office has opening for young man; preferably one experienced in renting business property; good opportunity for the right man; salary. R 8 Times.

PETTICOAT MANUFACTURER wanted; one who is thoroughly competent to handle the management of the cutting and manufacturing departments and produce results; to such a man we have a good proposition to offer; state experience and by whom employed; also salary desired. R 10 Times.

PLAYWRIGHT wanted to rewrite and shape four-act comedy running 2½ hours from rough typed manuscript; state terms and past plays written. Author, L 143 Times.

PUBLISHING HOUSE requires young man in manufacturing department; must have some knowledge of printing and paper; give full particulars; state salary desired. L 138 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN
Wanted, having experience in leasing; largest office in New Jersey. Unusual opportunity for live man. State fullest particulars as to salary, experience and references. All replies treated confidentially. Address Leasing, Box Y 311 Times Annex.

RETOUCHER, under 30 years of age, wanted in art department of well established periodical publishing house, to work on machinery photographs; salary to start $18; permanent position; good opportunity for a non-expert to develop skill. Address, stating age and experience, Mechanical Journal, A 330 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—ONE OF THE LARGEST MOTOR TRUCK MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES REQUIRES ADDITIONAL SALESMEN TO TAKE CARE OF INCREASED DEMAND FOR ITS TRUCKS IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING GOOD MONEY; A LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS IS OFFERED TO THOSE WHO CAN QUALIFY; PREFERENCE WILL BE GIVEN TO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN WITH CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL RECORDS; OTHERS NEED NOT APPLY. FULLEST DETAILED REFERENCES MUST BE FURNISHED WITH FIRST LETTER. OPPORTUNITY, R 1 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Reorganization of the sales department of large distributing corporation necessitates the employment of several additional road salesmen for the Middle West; must have best of references; must be over 30, American, fully experienced, and accustomed to small town work; liberal advances against commission; hustler. P 20 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two wanted, one living in Bronx for Bronx territory, other for territory Hoboken, Jersey City; must know factory and mill trade, some knowledge shop accounting, costs, &c.; electric time system devices, national reputation; straight liberal commission basis; age 25, 35; full details first letter. Y 276 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Two high-grade specialty premium salesmen; must be acquainted with large premium buyers and business managers throughout the country; we want two thoroughbreds who are capable of earning $5,000 and more annually; liberal drawing account allowed; state experience and references in first letter. R 2 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to handle a new, Universal rust-proof insect screen (to fit any window) to sell on commission basis to the trade, or to house owners. Retail prices, 48 to 67 cents each. Apply, with age and experience, to E. T. Burrowes, 655 Congress St., Portland, Maine.

SALESMAN,
LARGE FABRIC BELTING MANUFACTURER, LOCATED WEST OF CLEVELAND, DESIRES TO SECURE POSITIVELY SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED BELTING SALESMAN, (NONE OTHER,) PREFERABLY ONE ACCUSTOMED TO SELLING QUALITY BRANDS TO LARGE CONSUMING TRADE. WE WANT A MAN THOROUGHLY HONEST, STILL IN HIS PRIME, AND A HARD, CONSISTENT WORKER NOW, (NOT YEARS AGO AND SINCE GROWN SLUGGISH.) DO NOT ANSWER THIS AD UNLESS YOU MEASURE UP TO THE STANDARD OUTLINED ABOVE, AND IF YOU CAN QUALIFY DON'T FAIL TO RESPOND, BECAUSE WE HAVE A MOST DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY. THE SALARY WILL DEPEND ON THE MAN. WE WANT THE BEST MAN WE CAN GET. ANSWER COMPLETELY IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. Y 308 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN wanted by factory manufacturing razor strops; one who is acquainted with the wholesale hardware, drug, and barber supply trade, to cover the United States; give full particulars in first letter as to age, experience, and salary expected. Box B 277 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for city and outside territory on "Winston's Cumulative Encyclopedia," perpetually up to date; co-operation of clergy and teachers get the leads; men steadily averaging $50 and up weekly; strong selling features; liberal commissions and bonus to producers. Mr. Mansfield, 847 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Veiling, netting, and chiffon manufacturer, formerly selling only to jobbers, wants salesmen of proven ability on commission for city, South, Middle West, N. T. State, and Penn., to sell concentrated line of our best sellers to retailers. Veilings, Box Y 277 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Active, energetic salesman for Westchester County real estate development, with offices in the Country Life Exposition; 6 per cent. basis; no drawing account until worth established; man who later can instruct others and manage a property; references. Real Estate, 272 Times.

SALESMEN.—We want several live men with grit and energy to sell electric sweepers in New York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New Jersey; no canvassing required; we furnish bonafide leads; straight commission only; good men can make big money. B 250 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, one acquainted with trim and mill work and able to read plans; state salary and references. R 9 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for live-wire proposition to travel, and for city, calling on movie trade; commission. B 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, CAPABLE AND ENERGETIC, OF ABOUT 30, TO TAKE CHARGE OF LEASING SPACE IN DEPARTMENT STORE; MERCANTILE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES REQUIRED. HUSTLER, 344 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for big money-making now to handle large variety of easy-selling suburban properties; plenty of good leads; liberal commission. Apply between 2 and 4, B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

SALESMAN of high-grade lithography and color printing, with the advertising instinct, who wants to connect with a progressive, fast-growing concern; state experience, age, and salary expected. Box L 155 Times.

SALESMAN
traveling for auto and cycle accessories; only A1 men with successful record will be considered; knowledge of line desirable but not imperative; state age, experience, salary expected. F. A., 121 Times.

SALESMEN for office devices on commission basis with drawing account; men only who have made good in specialty work and who can furnish unquestionable reference. Address L 175 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell contractors' equipment; salary or commission; must know the contractors and builders in and near New York City; give full details in first letter. P 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE AMONG BUILDING, APARTMENTS, RAILROAD STEAMSHIPS; REFERENCE, COMMISSION. B 276 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—A few high-grade salesmen to sell history of the German people in this and near-by territory; liberal commission to experienced men. A. R. Keller, 171 Madison Av.

SALESMAN.—A HIGH-GRADE SECURITY SALESMAN FOR NEW YORK AND VICINITY; EXCEPTIONAL PROPOSITION; STRAIGHT COMMISSION. L 75 TIMES.

SALESMAN APPRENTICE, (Store Fixtures.) —Young man, bright, willing; college graduate, knowledge draughting, preferred; salary and commission. M 6 Times.

SALESMEN.—Traveling, selling silverware or furniture trade, carry compact side line; commission basis; experience, acquaintance essential. L 144 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell Long Island property on installment plan; houses, lots, and acreage; good leads and liberal commission. B. Browne, 349 East 14th St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Bright young man well acquainted with the notion jobbing trade; commission. Y 334 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, experienced, to solicit subscriptions for "Puck"; new premiums; unlimited territory; large commissions. Mr. Davis, 319 27th St., Room 48.

SALESMEN.—Three men wanted at once to handle lowest price portable adding machine; liberal commission to right parties. L 114 Times.

SALESMAN with acquaintance of pool and billiard room trade; splendid proposition; strictly high-grade man; side line; commission basis. L 105 Times.

SALESMAN wanted with large trade for sub-contracting on ladies' coats; salary and commission. Spring Cloak Co., 145 Spring St.

SALESMAN.—Check-write salesman for Orange County. Apply immediately Thomas Supply Company, Middletown, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on ladies' dresses. 22 Graham Av., Brooklyn. Call at business. Commission basis.

SALESMEN.—Ten contract closers, high; high-class proposition; commission. Westbauser, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—HIGH-CLASS STOCK AND SPECIALTY SALESMAN; COMMISSION. APPLY R. 807, 1,457 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN, retail clothing, experienced; salary. Address G. N. V., 524 6th Av.

SECRETARY for a busy executive; must be a thoroughly capable stenographer, who can take rapid dictation and transcribe accurately. Apply stating age, experience in detail, and salary requirements. B 227 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.— Wanted, bright young man, well educated, not over 24, assistant to busy man. Write giving experience and salary. L 141 Times Downtown.

SECURITY SALESMAN
With a clientele to sell an industrial stock on a 15 per cent. commission basis and expenses. Y 318 Times Annex.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
have a vacancy for a thoroughly experienced FUR BUYER,
one accustomed to fine trade. Apply by letter, stating particulars of previous experience.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wanted, bright, educated beginner or with experience, but must be first class in English and adapted to general office work and read notes well; salary depends upon ability. Address in own handwriting, stating age, residence, and experience, if any, Box 25, Grand Central Station Post Office, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; must be able to take and transcribe dictation rapidly and accurately. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary expected, to T. M., Box 162 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; AT LEAST TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE; SALARY $12. IN ANSWERING GIVE TELEPHONE NUMBER. P 25 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; must be accurate, rapid taking dictation; good opportunity advancement; salary expected; give phone number. B 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST with export shipping experience; Hebrew firm. Apply today, 2 to 4 P. M., Room 1,502, 14 East 41st.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man, 23-25 years old, as stenographer and general assistant in purchasing department of large manufacturing chemical house; must be well recommended and a high school graduate; one who has had some training or experience in this line of work preferred; salary based on actual worth when ability is proven; opportunity positive for man who is manifestly active and can show he is capable of development; address in own handwriting, stating age, training, experience, nationality, references, and salary expected. Ambitious, B 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Good beginner; all-around young man; must command good English; chance for advancement. Steady, 66 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; young man with Wall St. experience for Stock Exchange firm. B 210 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN
To sell a stock of a manufacturing company located in the northern part of New York State; commission of 15 per cent. and expenses will be paid to a couple of producers, who must sell the stock locally under the direction of the company; in reply state references and experience. Y 317 Times Annex.

STOCKKEEPER for factory manufacturing electrical appliances; must be thoroughly experienced with all raw materials in this line and familiar with modern methods of stockkeeping; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected to Stockkeeper, Y 322 Times Annex.

STOCK SALESMAN, CAPABLE HANDLING HIGH-CLASS MANUFACTURING PROPOSITION OFFERING EXCEPTIONALLY QUICK RETURNS; COMMISSION BASIS ONLY. APPLY, WITH REFERENCES, B 235 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STORY OF A SALESMAN'S SUCCESS.

A salesman, 52 years of age, came to our office seven years ago to take up a new line of business—a line against which he had been prejudiced, but which he knew carried great rewards for the successful. His average commissions after the second year have been about $7,000 a year, and he has built up a future income of over $2,500 a year on business already written.
We are enlarging our organization to prepare for an enormous expansion of business during the next few years. We have positions for two good salesmen with successful records. Under our method of instruction failure is well-nigh impossible if they will pay the price in hard work. Liberal drawing account against commissions.
This offer will be open during the next week. Only applicants of unquestioned integrity and with high-grade references will be considered. L. A. Cert, Manager, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, City.

STRONG BOYS, age 20 years, to act as light porter, make themselves useful; wholesale importing house. A 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young man, 23-25 years old, as stenographer and general assistant in purchasing department of large manufacturing chemical house; must be well recommended and a high school graduate; one who has had some training or experience in this line of work preferred; salary based on actual worth when ability is proven; opportunity positive for man who is manifestly active and can show he is capable of development; address in own handwriting, stating age, training, experience, nationality, references, and salary expected. Ambitious, B 255 Times Downtown.

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This offer will be open during the next week. Only applicants of unquestioned integrity and with high-grade references will be considered. L. A. Cert, Manager, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, City.

TOOLMAKER on gold jewelry. Only those with experience and references need address B 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for accountant's office to learn the profession; one who can operate typewriter; salary to begin, $10 per week. Address in own handwriting, stating age, education, and references, P 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted; a bright young man, 18 years of age, for clerical work in office of wholesale house; must have experience and good reference; salary $7. P 229 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 19 years, in a large wholesale business; exceptional opportunity to right party; must start in packing room; salary to start, $7. Address Box B 273 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in bank, beginner; high school graduate preferred; state age, references, and salary expected. A 325 Times Downtown.

**Employment Agenc

The New York Times.

$6,900,000 LOSS IN GOLD RESERVES

Largely Result of Withdrawals from the New York and Boston Reserve Banks.

MORE CITY WARRANTS HELD

New York Alone Reports $1,600,000 Gain in This Classification—Fewer Notes in Circulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Federal Reserve Board's statement for the week ended March 31 shows decreases of $6,900,000 in the combined gold reserves and of $9,100,000 in the total cash reserves of the banks, largely the result of substantial net withdrawals of bank deposits from the Boston and New York banks. Chicago reports a decrease of over $1,000,000 in its total reserve, accompanied by increases of $3,200,000 in the amount due from other Federal Reserve Banks, and of $2,100,000 in total deposits. The Cleveland bank reports a decrease of $1,300,000 in deposits. Its reserve shows but a slight decrease, while the amount of its investments decreased almost $1,000,000 during the week.

There is but little change shown in the amount of rediscounts on hand, the banks more active in the rediscount business reporting about the same amounts of discounts held as the week before. Bills bought show an increase of about $1,200,000, New York alone reporting an increase of about $500,000 under this head. Over 30 per cent. of the paper on hand matures within thirty days, and almost 50 per cent. after thirty, but within sixty days. The holdings of United States bonds show but little change, as the $9,000,000 limitation upon the amount of bonds securing national bank currency which national banks might withdraw during any one month, was reached on March 16, and prevented further release of bonds through deposits with the Treasurer of the United States.

The aggregate of municipal warrants increased less than $400,000, though the New York bank's holdings of this class of securities show a gain of over $1,600,000.

Of the total earning assets of about $135,000,000, acceptances constitute at present the largest share, viz., 29.9 per cent., followed closely by United States bonds, 29.8 per cent., while warrants are 24.3 per cent. and rediscounts 15.8 per cent. of the total. The ratio of total earning assets to paid-in capital has increased to 246 per cent. from 120 per cent., shown at the beginning of the year. Government deposits show an increase during the week of $3,400,000. Bank deposits declined $8,800,000, net withdrawals being largest in Boston and New York, where cash requirements for quarterly payments are heaviest.

The amount of Federal Reserve bank-notes in circulation, $964,000, shows a decrease for the week of almost $100,000. Federal Reserve agents report a total of $190,200,000 net of Federal Reserve notes outstanding, or about $700,000 less than the week before. Against this total they hold $170,400,000 in gold and $1,200,000 of paper. The banks' outstanding circulation is given as $163,000,000, with net liabilities thereon of $8,900,000.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$259,052,000
Gold settlement fund	75,640,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,548,000
Total gold reserve	$335,240,000
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	9,938,000
Total reserve	$345,178,000
BILLS DISCOUNTED AND BOUGHT.	
Maturities—	
Within 10 days	$7,120,000
From 11 to 30 days	11,721,000
From 31 to 60 days	21,400,000
From 61 to 90 days	19,433,000
Over 90 days	1,986,000
	61,675,000
INVESTMENTS.	
United States bonds	40,275,000
Municipal warrants	32,915,000
Total earning assets	$134,865,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	25,118,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	13,128,000
All other resources	4,975,000
Total resources	$523,364,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in	$34,888,000
Government deposits, net	38,469,000
Reserve deposits, net	419,987,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	8,903,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation	964,000
All other liabilities	153,000
Total liabilities	$523,364,000

Gold reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 73.8 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 76.0 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 76.7 per cent.

Weekly statement of each of the twelve banks at close of business yesterday follows:

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$13,188,000
Total reserve	13,228,000
Bills discounted and bought	12,437,000
Reserve deposits, net	26,937,000

SECOND DISTRICT. (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$168,286,000
Total reserve	170,141,000
Bills discounted and bought	15,589,000
Reserve deposits, net	186,895,000

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$13,690,000
Total reserve	16,736,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,519,000
Reserve deposits, net	27,137,000

FOURTH DISTRICT. (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$21,482,000
Total reserve	22,517,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,914,000
Reserve deposits, net	25,804,000

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$15,814,000
Total reserve	15,941,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,180,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,352,000

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$10,105,000
Total reserve	10,345,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,717,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,854,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$42,653,000
Total reserve	43,802,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,672,000
Reserve deposits, net	58,911,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$8,464,000
Total reserve	9,355,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,555,000
Reserve deposits, net	14,387,000

NINTH DISTRICT. (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$8,275,000
Total reserve	8,757,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,539,000
Reserve deposits, net	15,100,000

TENTH DISTRICT. (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$8,901,000
Total reserve	9,086,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,741,000
Reserve deposits, net	16,978,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$14,635,000
Total reserve	15,455,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,478,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,791,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT. (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$9,788,000
Total reserve	9,800,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,434,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,241,000

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 1.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 52 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 86 francs 15 centimes.

TO REOPEN RATE CASES.

Commerce Commission Will Hear Arguments on Intermountain Tariffs.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today reopened the so-called intermountain rate case involving rates on canned goods, dry goods, hardware, iron and steel, oils, paints, paper, and many other commodities from Eastern points to the Pacific Coast and intermountain territory. Several cases involving rates on certain commodities moving from the Pacific eastward through Gulf ports to the Atlantic seaboard also were reopened.

The intermountain case was reopened upon petitions by the Nevada Railroad Commission and the Spokane Merchants Association. The other cases involving shipments from the Pacific eastward were reopened on the commission's own initiative.

At hearings to begin here April 24 the commission will take evidence of changes in transportation conditions since the entry of its previous decisions. The last of the intermountain rate cases was disposed of in April, 1915.

The petitions upon which the commission decided to reopen the intermountain case did not request a reduction in rates to intermountain territory, but asked that they be placed upon a competitive basis with coast to coast rates. The latter apply from points on the Atlantic Seaboard to Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, and San Pedro, the port of Los Angeles. With the exception of these cities the intermountain territory includes the entire country between the Pacific Coast and Denver.

It is pointed out that water rates have greatly advanced since the commission rendered its decision and are far in excess of the transcontinental rail rates.

PLANS FOR CHINESE LOAN.

Credit to be in Dollars and to Remain in America.

The Chinese loan, suggested by the naming of Lee, Higginson & Co. as fiscal agents for the Government of China, may be arranged soon, although no agreement has been made yet. The Guaranty Trust Company, it was announced yesterday, will be associated with Lee, Higginson & Co. in any security offering that may be decided upon.

Preliminary negotiations with the Chinese representatives have been based on a plan to provide about $5,000,000 on three-year Treasury notes, to be sold at a discount. It is suggested that if the offering is well received it may be followed by larger issues.

If the loan, which has not passed the tentative stage, is decided upon it will be issued in dollars, and the proceeds will be kept in this country as a fund for the provision of dollar exchange for China. Exporters and other business men dealing with the Chinese have in the past had to contract for payment in sterling at London. In future it is expected that arrangements can be made to draw upon buyers in New York funds. In this respect the transaction is similar to that of Brown Bros. & Co. with the French Government, under which $20,000,000 was supplied in this city to be drawn against in favor of French business houses.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money in Good Demand and Discount Rates Are Firm.

LONDON, April 1.—Although revenue collections tightened the money market the year's returns published yesterday created a cheerful feeling on the Stock Exchange today and helped maintain funds on a steady basis. Oil shares and Eastern Rand mine stocks were in good demand, but dealings in other directions were meagre. American securities were only occasionally supported, but they closed quietly steady.

Money was in good demand and discount rates were firm.

Changes in Stock Exchange Firms.

Among the changes which occurred yesterday in the personnel of Stock Exchange firms were these:

Clarence Dillon was admitted to partnership in William A. Read & Co. and Clement R. Ford and George S. West became partners in Tucker, Anthony & Co.

Frederick I. Bergen was admitted to M. Burr, Jr. & Co., and the interest of M. Burr, Jr., deceased, was closed out. F. H. Smith & Co. admitted to partnership William H. Underhill.

The interest of the late William E. Gordon in Henry Brothers & Co. ceased, as did the interest of the late Le Grand C. Griswold in the firm of Potts & Griswold.

Gilbert C. Greenway announced that his address hereafter would be at the offices of R. H. Simpson & Co., 61 Broadway.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 1.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Price.
1	Algonquin Printing Co.	201
18	American Glue Co. pf.	151
33	Androscoggin Mills	180
10	*Arlington Mills	112
1	Bates Mfg. Co.	250½
19	Bigelow Hartford Carpet Corp. pf.	111¼
1	Border City Mfg. Co.	115½
2	Chemical Vapor Co. 2d pf.	10
1	City Mfg. Co.	116
1	Dartmouth Mfg Co.	190
2	*Draper Co.	204½
2	Dwight Mfg. Co.	1.107½
15	*Farr Alpaca Co.	145
51	Fisk Rubber Co. 1st pf.	115¼@115¾
1	*Flint Mills	117¼
15	Gesnold Mills pf.	95
1	Great Falls Mfg. Co.	193
20	Hamilton Mfg. Co.	73
1	Hamilton Woolen Co.	83
2	Holmes Mfg. Co. pf.	119
30	Hood Rubber Co. pf.	117
10	*King Philip Mills	136¼
18	Lancaster Mills	85
16	Lawrence Duck Co.	90
10	Lockwood Co., Waterville, Me.	100½
14	Ludlow Mfg. Association	195
3	Mass. Cotton Mills	125½
5	Mass. Mills in Georgia	106½
5	Merrimac Chemical Co.	142½
1	Merrimac Mfg. Co. pf.	90¼
13	Nashua Mfg. Co.	700@800
½	Share Nashua Mfg Co.	400
½	Share Nashua Mfg Co.	391
29	Pacific Mills	141½
44	Pepperell Mfg Co.	138½
5	Plymouth Cordage Co.	196½
1	Plymouth Rubber Co.	110
12	*Plymouth Rubber Co. pf.	110
10	Quincy Furnace & Foundry Co. pf.	60
1	*Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	162¾
67	Sullivan Machinery Co.	132¾@133
1	U. S. Worsted Co. 1st pf.	55
27	Waltham Watch pf.	85½@84¼
5	Whitman Mills Corp.	100

*Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Refining	670	680	665	675
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	875	925	850	900
Colonial Oil	140	160	140	160
Continental Oil	310	315	305	315
Crescent Pipe Line	41	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	212	218
Galena Signal Oil	150	152	150	152
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	175	178	175	178
Indiana Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	187	193	187	193
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Ohio Oil	225	228	226	229
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	62	58	62
Prairie Oil & Gas	415	420	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line	223	228	220	228
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	200	205	200	205
South Penn Oil	350	355	350	355
South. West. Penn.	108	109	108	109
Standard Oil of Cal.	250	253	250	253
Standard Oil of Ind.	545	550	545	550
Standard Oil of Kan.	450	460	450	460
Standard Oil of Ky.	360	365	355	365
Standard Oil of Neb.	360	370	355	365
Standard Oil of N. J.	512	515	512	515
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	212	207	209
Standard Oil of Ohio.	545	555	540	545
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	228	236	230	235

BIG EMPLOYERS ACT 'TO SAVE NEW YORK'

Urge That Fifth Av. Shopping District Be Spared from Factory Invasion.

ASK FOR SANE RESTRICTIONS

Much City Real Estate Damaged in Value by Mixing Unsuited Industries.

Public appreciation of the benefits planned for the city by the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions in its proposal to set apart areas for business and residence and provide reasonable limitation of building heights has been considerably enhanced as a result of the hearings the last week In no part of the city has the realization of the need for future stability been more pronounced than in the Fifth Avenue shopping centre north of Thirty-third Street.

The retail merchants in that area, with the help of the Fifth Avenue Association and other organizations working to prevent invasion by objectionable trades, are thoroughly in favor of the restrictions suggested by the commission. In their effort to obtain these safeguards the "Save New York Committee" has been organized with the object of persuading garment manufacturing firms to select other parts of the city just as suitable for their business.

The committee has had conferences with leading garment manufacturers, and the advertisement which appears in this morning's New York papers indicates that they are heartily co-operating with the retail merchants to prevent further incursions into the Fifth Avenue shopping centre. Many garment firms which now occupy lofts above Thirty-fourth Street have expressed willingness to move when their leases expire, and several firms which had planned to move into the retail centre this Spring are now endeavoring to cancel leases or sublease to other tenants more suited to the neighborhood.

The advertisement contains the signatures of 291 garment makers out of about 400 members of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association.

On behalf of the "Save New York Committee," J. Howes Burton, Chairman, said yesterday:

"This petition of the cloak, suit, and skirt manufacturers is a virtual protest against that indifferent attitude which has unknowingly and without realization permitted the rapid transformations which are now taking place in the residential and retail sections.

"Our committee has received assurances that if the manufacturers will move out of the restricted zone many wholesale concerns which have been reluctant to use lofts for showroom space and which do not manufacture are willing to occupy the space now under lease to these manufacturers.

"The manufacturers realize that out-of-town buyers find it inconvenient in purchasing their merchandise to travel over a territory from Bleecker Street to Fortieth Street, and that if their industry can be concentrated in a definite locality it will not only help the out-of-town buyers and incidentally their own business but will reduce their overhead charges.

"To effectively accomplish this result owners of property below Twenty-third Street should erect modern fireproof buildings which can properly house these factories. The rent of lofts in the section below Twenty-third Street will be less than one-half of the rent now being paid by manufacturers in the restricted retail zone.

"The invasion of factories in the section between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets has caused the loss of many millions of dollars in the valuation of property. There are rows of empty buildings in a section formerly thickly populated, and such lofts as are rented produce an income less than one-half of their former return. Assessed valuations have been materially reduced, resulting in diminished taxes to the city, and if similar conditions should prevail above Thirty-third Street there would be another repetition of lower assessed valuations."

TO SAFEGUARD ALL PARKS.

Commissioner to Ask Factory Restrictions for Uptown.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, who pleaded before the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions last week for a greater restriction of property surrounding parks, said yesterday that he would submit to the commission this week a detailed list of all the park areas which should be safeguarded.

"I am glad to see," he said, "that the commission has restricted to residences Washington Square, North and West, also the streets around Stuyvesant Square and Manhattan Avenue opposite Morningside Park from 110th to 114th Streets.

"I am sorry no restriction has been made against factories in the Dyckman tract in the immediate vicinity are the city's new pleasure grounds, Inwood Hill and Isham Parks. Should factories invade that part of the waterfront it would injure surrounding values which have advanced considerably under assurance that the area would be utilized for residences. There is also the possibility that on this waterfront may be placed a great recreation centre for canoeing and small boats. It has been regarded as an ideal point for such a city plant and a development of that character would in no way injure the residential area."

SHOES COSTING MORE.

The War Is Only One Reason for Higher Price of Leather.

The generally reported scarcity of leather and increased cost of tanning since the war, combined with an enormously increased demand for leather, all account for the advanced cost of footwear, according to a circular being distributed by the manufacturing trade Millions of pairs of shoes for the European armies have been and still are being made by the American shoe manufacturers. On the average, each of these army shoes is said to consume one and one-half times as much leather as the average American man's shoe.

Knapsacks, saddles, harnesses and other material for the armies at war, and a general increase in equipment of the American army and State militia, account for a still further demand on the none too large supply of leather. Munitions plants have called for thousands of feet of leather belting, and the general picking up of business has started thousands of wheels of factories and greatly augmented the call for belting.

Autos have also made great and increasing inroads into the available leather supply for upholstering. The latest census reports show that the number of cattle has decreased 20 per cent. in the last ten years, and the population has increased the same percentage.

EXPECTS OTHER CONTRACTS

American International Corporation Explains Uruguayan Work.

The American International Corporation yesterday announced the terms on which it has undertaken the financing of sewerage and water works in Uruguay. This is the first contract taken by the new $50,000,000 corporation formed by Frank A. Vanderlip to promote foreign trade. The company's statement said:

"The American International Corporation has, in co-operation with the Ulen Construction Company of Chicago, entered into a contract with the Government of Uruguay for the construction of sewerage and water works in the cities of Paysandu, Mercedes, and Salto, in the Republic of Uruguay.

"The contract price is $5,000,000, to be paid with 6 per cent. serial bonds of the Republic of Uruguay, running from six months to fifteen years. The National City Bank is named as fiscal agent for the issue. This may be considered a typical transaction, and one in direct line with the purposes for which the corporation was organized.

"The original contract was obtained by the Ulen Construction Company of Chicago, and the actual work is to be done by that company, the American International Corporation doing the financing.

"The American International Corporation, since the working out of this contract with Uruguay, has received numerous applications from other South American cities desiring to make public improvements under arrangements of this character, and these projects are now under investigation by representatives of the corporation in South America."

SURETY COS. ALMOST "TIE."

U. S. Treasury Figures Show American Leads National by Just $303.

The National Surety Company gave out yesterday this statement from a letter from the Treasury Department at Washington, dealing with the company's rating in the Treasury Department's list of surety companies:

It is proper to state that the annual statement of the National Surety Company for 1915, as filed with the Treasury Department, shows a larger combined capital and surplus than the annual statement for the same year of any other surety company authorized to do business with the Government, but that deductions of certain items by the Government as non-admitted assets under its regulations resulted in placing the National Surety Company second by the amount of $303.80 on the rating sheet published by the Treasury Department on March 1, 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Treasury statement of March 1 gave the National Surety Company as the largest surety company in capital and surplus. The American Surety Company disputed this and the Treasury on re-examination found that its actuary had made an error of subtraction. This error was acknowledged and corrected by the Treasury Department. With the correction made the statement showed that the American led the National in capital and surplus by $303. These two companies are so close together in capital and surplus that which is first depends mainly on the number of items listed as assets that the actuary disallows.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Per- iod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Del., L. & W.	2½	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 3
Nor. Pacific	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Bos. Sub. E. pf.	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 3
Cit. Trac. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 3	Mar. 27
Ottumwa Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Penn. Cent. L. & P. pf.	1	Q	Apr. 3	Mar. 27
Puget Sound L. & P. pf.	75c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 28
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
Alliance Realty	1½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Am. H. Sugar, pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 29	Apr. 15
Am. Navigation	2	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Am. W. Gl. pf.	1¾	—	Apr. 14	Apr. 7
Anac. Copper	$1.50	Q	May 29	Apr. 22
As. G. & E. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Atl. Steel	1½	—	Apr. 10	Apr. 1
Bon. W. P. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Chi. Pn. Tool	1	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 15
D., L. & W.	2½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Dow Chemical	50	Sp.	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Dow Chemical	20	Sp.	May 15	May 5
East. Kodak	5	Ex.	May 1	Apr. 10
Ed. Co. of Bos.	$3	Q	May 1	Mar. 31
Eureka P. L.	$6	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Farr Alpaca	2	Q	Apr. 3	Mar. 27
Gobel-Wern. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Hawa. C. & S.	25c	M	Apr. 5	.....
Hawa. C. & S.	50c	Ex.	Apr. 5	.....
Ill. Brick	1½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Ill. No. Util. pf.	1½	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Int. B. H. Sew. Mach.	1	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Int. Paper pf.	½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Indian. W. W. Sec. pf.	3½	S	Apr. 1	.....
Mfrs. L. & H.	2	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Maple L. Mill.	3	Int.	Apr. 18	.....
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 18	.....
Mich. Limest. & Ch. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Mount'n. States T. & T.	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
N. E. Power pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Pac. T. & T. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Ph. & C. Ferry.	4	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
N. J. Zinc	10	Ex.	Apr. 10	Apr. 1
Niag. Falls Pr.	$2	—	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Nor. St. Pr. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Penn. Salt Mfg.	2	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Peop. Nat. Gas & P.	2	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 20
Pitts. T. W. & Tr.	25c	M	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Plymouth Cord.	2	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 1
Pub. Ser. of N. Jl.	1½	Q	May 1	Apr. 12
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1	Apr. 12
Reece But. M.	3	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Reece Fold. M.	1	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Renfrew M. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 29	Mar. 24
Shaw. W. & P.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 3
Singer Mfg.	2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
U. S. In. Al. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 7
Vacuum Oil	3	E	May 15	May 1
Vacuum Oil	2	Ex.	May 15	May 1
West. St. G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Westing. A. B.	2	Q	Apr. 21	Mar. 31

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
6s Sept.,	1916	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
6s Sept.,	1917	102¼	103¾	102¼	103¾
4½s June,	1965	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
4½s March,	1963	107½	107½	107½	107½
4½s Nov.,	1957	107	107¼	107	107¼
4½s May,	1957	107	107¼	107	107¼
4½s Nov.,	1917	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s May,	1917	100¾	..	100¾	..
4½s March,	1964	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s March,	1962	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
4½s Sept.,	1960	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
4½s March,	1960, optional	1930	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
4s May,	1959	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s Nov.,	1958	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s May,	1957	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s Nov.,	1956	99¼	100	99¼	100
4s Nov.,	1955	99¼	100	99¼	100
4s Nov.,	1930	99¾	..	99¾	..
4s 1917-1919		100	..	100	..
3½s Nov.,	1955	89¼	..	89¼	..
3½s Nov.,	1954	89½	90¾	89½	90¾
3½s May,	1954	89½	90¾	89½	90¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s June,	1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s June,	1917	3.00	..	3.00	..
4½s 1918-1923		4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s 1924-1930		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s 1950-1954		4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3½s 1940-1950		4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3½s 1930-1940		4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s 1924-1930		4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s 1918-1924		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s 1916-1918		3.95	..	3.95	..
3s 1940-1950		4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3s 1918-1925		4.05	..	4.05	..
3s 1916-1918		3.95	..	3.95	..

$1,000 INVESTMENT RATED AT $26,000,000

Romance Disclosed in Purchase by Bankers of Interest in Foreign Trade Firm.

GROSS BUSINESS $47,000,000

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore to be Capitalized with 300,000 Shares of Stock and $5,000,000 Notes.

Announcement was made yesterday of the purchase by four banking houses of a half interest in the new foreign trade firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., and at the same time there was made public for the first time some of the details of one of the most amazing stories of a business success arising out of the war. The company is to be capitalized with 300,000 shares of stock, without par value, and $5,000,000 of five-year notes.

Lee, Higginson & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., and Eastman, Dillon & Co. as managers of a large underwriting syndicate, have purchased 150,000 shares of the new stock. The balance is to be held by the original owners, and 100,000 shares of the bankers' stock is to be offered for sale. As the offering price is 70, it appears that the value of the business started less than two years ago on an original investment of about $1,000, according to a report current in the financial district, is now rated at $26,000,000.

The $5,000,000 of notes has been sold to the Guaranty Trust Company, which has been closely associated with the foreign trade firm, and the proceeds, with the money received for a half interest in the stock, is to go into the company's treasury to provide for expansion. Charles H. Sabin, President of the trust company, is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.

At the outbreak of the war G. A. Gaston, then President of the Ashtabula Steamship Company, saw the possibilities for American manufacturers in the sudden demand for supplies, and secured a large amount of orders, mainly for automobile trucks, from the Allies. Returning to this country, he interested Mr. Sabin and started out for business on a larger scale. Since that time a selling organization has been built up which did last year's enormous $47,000,000 gross business, with net profits of $4,800,000. The company paid out more than $3,000,000 as ocean freights last year. There are now eight subsidiary corporations in different foreign countries and thirty agencies, or branches covering nearly all of the world. Service stations are maintained wherever branch offices exist to care for machines sold.

The company now has the exclusive agency in England for the Packard, Locomobile, Pierce, and Jeffery cars, both commercial and for pleasure. It has the exclusive right to sell the Dodge in Russia and France, the Chevrolet in Russia and South Africa, and the Reo anywhere outside of the United States. Service stations for these cars are maintained in London, Petrograd, Moscow, Paris, and Rome. The company has shipped 100,000 tons of railway supplies, valued at $6,000,000, to Russia, and has transported 450 locomotives to the same country. Other articles entering into last year's business were $10,000,000 worth of various metals, a large quantity of shoes, talking machines, typewriters, cotton goods, tractors, machinery, electrical equipment, and chocolate. From France a single order for 1,000 American typewriters was obtained.

In Portugal Gaston, Williams & Wigmore acquired a half interest in an old import and export house and in South Africa a half interest in Airey & Co. South America has purchased large quantities of supplies in this country. Elsewhere bought in Europe. The company has already put into operation steamships with an aggregate tonnage of 30,000 to carry American products, but it has had to turn over to other lines five times the amount of freight carried on its own vessels.

STEEL COMPANIES MERGE.

McClintic Marshall Co. Takes Over the Riter-Conley Holdings.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—The most important steel deal consummated in the Pittsburgh district for a number of years was announced here today, when the McClintic Marshall Construction Company took over the holdings of the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company at Leetsdale, Penn. Included in the transaction are sixty-five acres lying between the Ohio River and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and the largest plant in the world devoted to steel pile construction. One of the main buildings covers eight acres.

The Riter-Conley Company, it is understood, was engaged in filling important contracts for China. The consolidation gives the McClintic Marshall Company a capacity of 275,000 tons of finished structural work a year. The monetary consideration was not made public.

OUT TODAY

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THE OUTLAW PUBLISHING CO., 381 4th Ave., New York.

NEW INCOME TAX RULE.

Nonresident Aliens Must Pay Tariff on Income from Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—With the approval of Acting Secretary of the Treasury Newton a new regulation for the collection of income tax has been placed in effect by which the tax is to be collected on income derived from stocks and bonds belonging to nonresident aliens. This action follows a decision by the United States Supreme Court to the effect that the income tax is not a direct tax and may be collected not at the residence of the taxpayer but at the source.

Hitherto Federal taxes have been collected on various forms of property belonging to nonresident aliens, but income derived from stocks and bonds has been treated as exempt. Under the new regulation nonresident aliens will not be permitted to deduct the amount of exemption permitted to American citizens.

The text of the new regulation follows in part:

"Income accruing to nonresident aliens in the form of interest from the bonds and dividends on the stock of domestic corporations is subject to the income tax imposed by the act of October 3, 1913.

"Nonresident aliens are not entitled to the specific exemption designated in Paragraph C of the Income Tax law, but are liable for the normal and additional tax upon the entire net income 'from all property owned, and of every business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States,' computed upon the basis prescribed in the law.

"The responsible heads, agents, or representatives of nonresident aliens who are in charge of the property owned or business carried on within the United States shall make a full and complete return of the income therefrom of Form 1,040, revised, and shall pay any and all tax, normal and additional, assessed upon the income received by them in behalf of their nonresident alien principals.

"The person, firm, company, copartnership, corporation, joint stock company, or association and insurance company in the United States, citizen or resident alien, in whatever capacity acting, having the control, receipt, disposal, or payment of fixed or determinable annual or periodic gains, profits, and income, of whatever kind, to a nonresident alien, under any contract or otherwise, which payment shall represent income of a nonresident alien from the exercise of any trade or profession within the United States, shall deduct and withhold from such annual or periodic gains, profits, and income, regardless of amount, and pay to the

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....283 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..817 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City, N. J....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....50 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

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SUNDAY, with Picture and Magazine Sections and Review of Books	2.50	.25
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THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, three months, 75c.; six months, $1.50; one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six monthly issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1916.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF

The New York Times

Published daily at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1916.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Before me, a Registered Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles R. Miller, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Editor—Charles R. Miller,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Managing Editor—C. V. Van Anda,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Business Manager—Louis Wiley,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Treasurer—Charles H. Grasty,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Executive Manager—George McAneny,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Publisher—Adolph S. Ochs,
The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

2. That the owners are:

Owner—The New York Times Company.
Stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock:
Adolph S. Ochs, majority stockholder, The Times, New York City; Charles R. Miller, The Times, New York City; Edward Cary, The Times, New York City; C. V. Van Anda, The Times, New York City; Louis Wiley, The Times, New York City; Estate of John Norris, The Times, New York City; Walter S. Sullivan, 154 E. 74th St., New York City; John G. Agar, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Annie M. McClymonds, Morris Plains, N. J.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

Adolph S. Ochs, The Times, New York City; New York Trust Company, New York City, Trustee for The New York Times Co. Sinking Fund.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as Trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such Trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as Trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 334,744.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1916.
[Seal] Joseph P. Macdonald,
Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 42; registered Bronx County, No. 827; New York County, No. 154; New York Register's No. 8,124. Commission expires March, 1918.

CIRCULATION ON APRIL 1, 1916, AND APRIL 1, 1915.

The statement above, required by law, gives the average circulation of the Daily and Sunday NEW YORK TIMES during six months ending March 31, 1916.

The following is the actual distribution of THE NEW YORK TIMES on April 1, 1915, and April 1, 1916:

THE NEW YORK TIMES CIRCULATION REPORT.

	April 1, 1915.	April 1, 1916.
GENERAL DISTRIBUTION—		
City Dealers	210,758	221,772
Country Dealers	66,662	74,915
Mail Subscribers	22,819	27,360
Total Advance Orders	299,440	323,047
Counter Sales, etc.	3,937	4,593
Advertising Mail List	308	410
Exchanges	108	95
Office Use	416	600
Total Net Circulation	304,008	334,545

D. L. CORCORAN,
Foreman Mail and Delivery.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES in March, 1916, exceeded 400,000 copies per Sunday.

COLONEL DODD'S CAVALRYMEN.

A new chapter in our military history is in the making in Mexico and until it is finished, with the complete defeat and capture or extermination of the murderous outlaws who lately raided one of our border towns, definite judgment upon it would be premature. But we know what Colonel DODD'S small body of troopers did last Wednesday morning, and how they went to work about it. We know that they traveled through a desert country fearlessly and speedily, that they covered fifty-five miles in a mountainous and practically roadless region in seventeen hours, and then fought for five hours more, putting to flight a band of desperadoes of superior numbers, killing many of them and disabling more. We know that they are on the heels of VILLA, and are likely to get him, even if the El Paso rumor of his capture proves unfounded. Enthusiasm in the circumstances is wholly justifiable. Our soldiers have proved themselves equal to their very difficult and perilous task. All forebodings are for the time being silenced. The members of Congress, who paused in their debate on Friday to cheer the troops who have carried one stage of the punitive expedition to triumph, exactly expressed the sentiment and the frame of mind of the whole country.

The feeling is that no matter how long the end may be deferred we have sent into the bandit-ridden neighboring republic men entirely competent to perform the work allotted to them. They can ride, they can shoot, they can endure the hardships of soldiering in a rough country. They have leaders to be proud of. Colonel DODD, within a few months of the date of his retirement for age, has had an opportunity to show his skill as a leader of cavalry under difficult conditions. He will be remembered among our military men, whether or not it falls to his lot to complete the job he has so brilliantly begun. We are not anxious for war or to be accounted warlike, we Americans, but who among us was so mean spirited as not to feel the glow of pride when we read General PERSHING'S formal, almost curt, report to General FUNSTON recounting DODD'S achievement in simple words? Those few words told the whole story, although it will be told hereafter again and again, with a wealth of details.

The early success of the punitive expedition is most desirable. It was unfortunate that we were compelled to embark in such an enterprise, but thus far it has served to show the American people what they can expect from their trained soldiers, how little they worry about difficulties which to the rest of us may seem insurmountable. The ride of DODD'S cavalry to Guerrero, let us hope, will serve to make the people aware of their army, as they have not been before for many years, so that the needs of that army will no longer be neglected. There may be in years to come even harder work for it to do than to pursue Mexican bandits in their mountain fastnesses, but the men of the flying detachment of the Seventh and Tenth cavalry regiments have proved themselves willing and able to face any task that may fall to a soldier's lot.

"THE FORCES OF EVIL."

The Evening Post revives for New York that woman suffrage "argument" which proved so powerful in New Jersey last year. This news article in yesterday's issue of that earnest friend of votes for women, headed "Vice Bills Pressed by 'Antis; Underworld Measures Favored by Suffrage Opponents," is submitted for the edification of the good, the reproof of the wicked:

> Assembly bills known as the "Underworld bills," and, according to ARTHUR WOODS, Police Commissioner, introduced "in the interest of no part of the public except the Vice Trust," were presented to the Assembly Codes Committee by E. A. EVERETT of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, an opponent of woman suffrage.
>
> These bills, designed to "stop police surveillance over alleged disorderly hotels in New York City," were voted for in this committee by three men—WILLIAM W. CHASE, of Hudson, Columbia County; HOFFMAN NICKERSON, of New York County, and ALEXANDER TAYLOR, of Buffalo, Erie County. All three of these men opposed woman suffrage, Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. NICKERSON making speeches in the Assembly against resubmitting the woman suffrage resolution.

Argal, the vicious, by necessity of the term, are antis; the salt of the earth are pros. Q. E. D. Will the 748,000 men of this State who voted for Vice last Fall kindly observe and preserve?

Our friend in Vesey Street is a mighty and ruthless logician. If a quart bottle of applejack, a pair of brass knuckles, a revolver, and a "jimmy" should be found wrapped up in Saturday's Evening Post, the inevitable conclusion would be: "All "'boozers,' pluguglies, and burglars "read The Evening Post." Logic is logic, that's all we say.

MORAL BLINDNESS.

A German resolution sufficiently ambiguous to unite all the factions of the Reichstag, save a newly created Socialist minority, on the bewildered question of U-boat warfare against commerce might well be the despair of the translator. The version of the semi-official Overseas News Agency has the first presumption of accuracy, but is under the disadvantage of being all in one sentence of eighty-seven words, as follows:

> Since the submarine has proved an efficient weapon against English warfare in attempting to starve Germany, the Reichstag expresses certitude that it is necessary to use all military means, exclusive of submarines, in such a way as to insure a peace which guarantees Germany's future, and that it is further necessary in the negotiations with foreign countries to safeguard liberty in the use of the submarine, which is needed in order to maintain Germany's naval position, while paying due regard to the justified interests of neutral countries.

"All military means, exclusive of submarines," is a phrase very hard to make sense of, especially when it must be reconciled with the insistence further on that the submarine's liberty shall remain unimpaired. An amended version of the first part is reported from Amsterdam, in which the sense is somewhat unclouded, thus:

> The Reichstag expresses the conviction that it is necessary to make such use of our submarines, as of all our military means, as will guarantee the peace and safeguard the future of Germany.

It is impossible from either version, or from both together, to understand really what the Reichstag is agreed upon, and perhaps it was not intended that it should be understood; but whereas intentions may be concealed in ambiguities, fallacies, assumptions, and delusions show through all the more. Whether you read that the military power shall be used in a way that "will guarantee the "peace and safeguard the future of "Germany," or "insure a peace which guarantees Germany's future," the disparity is all the same between peace in German and peace in any other language. In one language the word suggests a world in which peace shall be a thing of German make, bearing the German trade mark, standardized, a blessing to all people, provided they receive it in the right spirit. To Germany's enemies the word suggests a world in which peace shall be strong in its own right, a thing which no people may put upon another as a yoke or tear away by force. And as for the future of Germany, that will be safeguarded not by her own military means, in the terribleness of which she puts her trust, but in spite of them. The future of Germany shall accord with the future of civilized society, or be not at all. The peace the world will have is not a peace that Germany would or could guarantee.

In the second part of the Reichstag's resolution one finds again that amazing moral blindness to the meaning of the word liberty. If there is a nation in the world qualified by experiences, discipline, and training to know the difference between liberty and license, it should be Prussia. But here is frightfulness insisted on in the name of liberty. The phrase "and that it is further "necessary in the negotiations with "foreign countries to safeguard liberty in the use of the submarine" cannot mean anything less than the liberty to be frightful utterly. No foreign country has suggested limitations upon the submarine other than those imposed by human law and conscience. No proper use of that instrument of war requires to be safeguarded, any more than does the use of the dreadnought or cruiser. Clearly, what is meant is the "liberty" to be inhuman. And this, observe, is to be safeguarded "while "paying due regard to the justified "interests of neutral countries." Justified interests indeed! What interests are ever justified in Germany which conflict with those of Germany? With Scandinavia and Holland enraged by the wanton destruction of neutral ships for the crime of sailing to or from an English harbor, and with the United States at the very end of forbearance, fancy a German resolution calling for the liberty of the U-boat to be preserved, while paying due regard to the justified interests of neutrals!

THE OPERA SEASON.

The opera season which closed last evening, though there are to be four weeks of Russian ballet, was begun and continued under many disadvantageous circumstances. While the continuance of the European war interfered appreciably with the plans of the director the illness of many of the singers also compelled many changes of bill at short notice. The absence of both Mme. BORI and Mr. SCOTTI was keenly felt and the appearances of Miss FARRAR were unhappily deferred until the closing weeks. Nevertheless the season was worthy of the traditions of the Metropolitan Opera House. It was distinguished throughout by a zealous adherence to the high aims which have made Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA'S directorship so satisfactory to the people who support the opera in this city. Mr. CARUSO'S extraordinary voice was heard often enough to satisfy his eager army of admirers. The new operas were adequately produced. Italian works dominated in the list, but the German opera was not neglected by any means, and there were noteworthy performances in French and Spanish.

Seasons of larger achievement may be remembered by habitual operagoers, but the promises made for this at the beginning were kept, and cordial public support was not lacking. That, in the circumstances, there should be a general feeling that the future of the Opera House will be safe under Mr. GATTI-CASAZZA'S direction for many years to come is perfectly natural. At present there is no other opera house in the world where the standard of achievement is so high. A record of thirty-eight operas in 128 performances, nearly all enlisting the services of artists of high standing and world-wide renown, is perfectly satisfactory to exacting New Yorkers at a time when all operatic management must contend with unusual difficulties.

MR. FETHERSTON'S WORK.

The Board of Estimate has authorized the issuing of $1,153,000 of special revenue bonds, imposed upon the city by the snow supply board of a most injuriferous and acrid Winter-Spring, for these twain alleged "seasons" are one, the party of the first part. The maddest March that ever showed its ugly face in an almanac "went out" like a millennial lamb. March 31 was not a lucid interval, however, but an irony and a hypocrisy. Grateful none the less for a living weather, grateful to April for its amiable demeanor for twenty-four hours at least, the sage will not trust too much in the mitigation of his weather sentence. A blizzard on the Fourth of July would hardly surprise him. A snowstorm about every two days was the charming gift of March, that Herod, Attila, Tamerlane, and Genghis Khan of months. His successors may have been corrupted by his tyrannies.

Still, it may not be premature to hope that Winter's pains and doings are over, and all the season of snows and sins, or to thank Commissioner FETHERSTON for a mighty hard and good piece of work. The output of the aqueous vapor and ice crystal department up aloft was almost four feet, forty-six inches and a half, fourteen inches and a half more than the average yield. There were nine major or shovel-summoning storms, whereas four is the allowance of respectable Winters; and in special malice against the Street Cleaning Department every storm had a tail of freezing weather. Mr. FETHERSTON and his men had to work nearly three weeks more than the average. They carried off 10,000,000 cubic yards of the stuff, nearly five times the usual dose, and twice that of the season of 1913-14, which was deep in the white burden; and in March of the latter year treated the town to a lively sketch of the 1888 affair, with romantic reminiscences whereof ancients bore their children.

Mr. FETHERSTON'S snow-sluggers pitched in merrily before the storms stopped. They worked the motor snowplows and the sewers "for all they were worth." The Commissioner hired a daily force of from 6,000 to 12,000 extra men to peg away undoing the pernicious activity of the storms. And the bill for getting rid of 10,000,000 cubic yards of snow was $2,300,000, $200,000 less than the cost of getting rid of 5,000,000 the season before.

Every New Yorker caught without his goloshes or splattered by an automobile growls at the Street Cleaning Department. THE TIMES has seen a considerable procession of weathers and Street Cleaners. It hasn't seen a more efficient one than Mr. FETHERSTON, no, not in the golden prime of Colonel WARING.

DECEIVING THE PRESIDENT.

The President in one of his recent speeches on preparedness during his Western tour declared that the navy was ready for war. He would not have made this statement had he not been convinced of its truth by reports from the Navy Department. Recent hearings by the Naval Committee of the House have demonstrated beyond question that the navy is not ready for war in any respect—in organization, in material, in personnel.

In the hearings before Congress last year the Assistant Secretary of the Navy declared that the navy was short about 18,000 men. Admiral FLETCHER at first stated that his fleet was properly manned; but he subsequently corrected this statement and admitted that he needed 5,000 men for the battle fleet alone. Thus it was shown that a serious shortage in personnel has existed for more than a year and that the Navy Department has done nothing to remedy a defect so vitally important.

In the recent hearings of the House Naval Affairs Committee Admiral FLETCHER gave testimony which conclusively proves that the Atlantic Fleet is not ready for war. The Admiral's testimony in summary was to this effect:

> The battleship strength has been reduced by the North Dakota, withdrawn on account of defective engines; the Georgia, withdrawn on account of need of new boilers; and four other ships absent on account of shortage of officers and men. Last year there were twenty-six destroyers with the fleet; this year there are only eighteen with the fleet, owing to lack of personnel. Emphasis was given to the fact that two battleships were absent on account of material, while four ships of that type were out of service through personnel shortage. Admiral FLETCHER could not say how long the North Dakota would be under repairs, having been withdrawn a year ago and now awaiting an appropriation for the work. The Georgia might be out of the fleet for six or eight months, but in that ship also there was a pending item of appropriation.
>
> He was in favor of increasing the size of the cruising fleet as soon as it was possible to obtain the personnel. He regarded it as most essential to possess the additional personnel.
>
> He brought out the fact that eighteen destroyers to the fifteen battleships with the fleet represented an altogether inadequate proportion, and that it would be better to have double that number of destroyers with the fleet for the purpose of training in manoeuvres, tactical drills, and the working out of problems. Admiral FLETCHER believed the only remedy was a sufficient increase in personnel by law. It would take 25,000 or 30,000 men to man the fleet, the actual force, of course, depending on the number of ships composing the fleet.,
>
> There were some indefinite statistics given regarding the number of men available for duty on board reserve ships placed in commission, and it developed that the time required to obtain all the crews would be from two months to two years.
>
> Mr. BRITTEN of the committee ascertained that Admiral FLETCHER had last year recommended an annual mobilization of the fleet as a most desirable exercise; that the department had not informed Admiral FLETCHER of any action on that recommendation. Mr. BRITTEN pointed out that the acquisition of the 10,000 men asked for by the department would not enable the mobilization of the fleet. He brought out finally that so far as Admiral FLETCHER was aware the department has not paid any attention to that officer's recommendations.
>
> Mr. ROBERTS'S questions led to his conclusion that if war broke out tomorrow this country could not put in service more than eighteen battleships, the remainder being not available because of lack of personnel, and that the auxiliaries would be so insufficiently manned as to seriously hamper the fleet.

The testimony concerning the readiness of the Pacific Fleet was equally alarming. Admiral WINSLOW declared that one hostile battle cruiser could sink his entire fleet! He has only one armored cruiser, with an insufficient number of smaller craft, under his command and too few auxiliaries to keep this petty force supplied with coal on the Mexican coast.

Turning now to the reserve fleet, we find a condition no less deplorable. There are ten battleships and about forty cruisers and destroyers tied to navy yard docks, or in a more or less helpless condition. These ships have a small number of officers of insufficient rank and one-third the full complement of men on board. Some of these ships have not cruised or fired their guns for years or months. These officers and men are not being trained. The crews are scrubbing, cleaning, and painting—doing all they can to keep the ships from deteriorating. But the condtion is one of stagnation and demoralization.

The policy of placing a certain number of ships in reserve with reduced crews might be justifiable in times of profound peace all over the world and if our battle fleet with all its auxiliaries were kept in a condition of readiness for war. But with a shortage of 25,000 men and a pressing need for hundreds of skilled officers for new ships in the future, it is plain that every ship of fighting value should be fully commissioned and utilized for the training of officers and men. Failure to adopt this policy may send our navy into battle with a fatal handicap in the event of war within the next five years.

To sum up, it is clear that the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, the reserve fleets, and the torpedo and submarine flotillas as they exist today are in no sense ready for war. The evidence as to this state of affairs is conclusive. The responsibility for the navy's unreadiness for war—for it is not ready in any single department—should be fixed. Are naval officers responsible? Is the Secretary of the Navy responsible? Is Congress responsible? The question must be answered. The President and the people have been deceived.

ARMY WEAPONS DEFENDED.

Blame for Poor Records Put Upon Inefficient Soldiers.

U. S. S. Sonoma.
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to correct an inference which may be drawn from the letter of Mr. J. Grant Cramer, published in your columns on March 16, concerning the inaccuracy of the rifle supplied to the military services of the United States. This rifle is incomparably the best and sturdiest rifle in use in any service and is surprisingly accurate even under the careless handling and cleaning it gets only too frequently. Possibly, if less exterior and more careful interior cleaning were given it in the army, its life of accuracy would be longer. As for the battle sight, which is accurate at 547 yards as stated, it should be pointed out that the trajectory is so flat up to 550 yards that the maximum distance which a rifleman would overshoot his mark at 100 yards using the battle sight would be 27 inches. All properly instructed riflemen know this, and can easily hit their mark by aiming a little lower than, not "way below," their actual hitting point.

It is preferable to have a battle sight which can be used up to 550 yards, instead of one which can be used only up to 200 yards. With the latter, at greater ranges than 200 yards, one would have to aim higher than his target, which procedure, of course, completely shuts the target from view behind the sight and makes the rifleman shoot off into dimensionless space.

The statement that "soldiers have to shoot with defective rifles and thereby become discouraged" is unjust to the army, I am sure. If the Springfield rifle, in the possession of a soldier, becomes defective, it is usually no one's fault but his own. It is not proof against ignorance and carelessness in cleaning or handling it.

The "ring" which is mentioned as forming under the front sight does not "seriously impair" their shooting, except for expert work on a target range. Such accuracy is not expected, and, indeed, would be a useless refinement in battle at ranges of 100 or 200 or even 500 yards. The number of rifles thus affected is too small to be of any account. The average accuracy of the rifle is so far beyond the accuracy of the average rifleman that such hairsplitting criticism is mere quibbling.

As for the machine guns, they were at first issue found to have many defects which, among expert organizations, such as the United States Marine Corps, have been noted, criticised, and corrected in the later models and by alterations of the original models. The army has done the same. Those who have neither the ingenuity nor ambition to get the best out of a machine cannot, of course, be expected to approve of mechanisms which occasionally call for these qualities to operate successfully.

The machine gun is primarily a weapon of defense, and requires a place to be prepared for it. The reason the tripod has been made light is to give the gun greater mobility, so that it can be carried about by a single man. If the gun "jumps and hops about," it is because its operator does not know how to use either gun or tripod, or because the escape pressure of the operating gas is too high, a simple adjustment to correct. E. S. R. BRANDT.

Making Good American Citizens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I paid a visit to the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, the other evening, and I at once realized how beautifully and simply the idea of what America is and stands for is carried out by this institution. Here are found unique methods of making good American citizens out of foreign immigrants, and what is of equal importance to the nation, the best means of training children to make a good fight in the world. The Alliance is supported by voluntary contributions, no financial help being received from the city, State, or nation, despite the magnificent results it achieves for the benefit of the community at large. If your readers are not in need of such facilities as the institution affords let them help to provide those facilities for others. H. L. PHILLIPS.

New York, April 1, 1916.

HUNTING VILLA.

We're tracking a wolf by the scent of blood—
You is a corpse in the river's mud,
Left behind in his desperate ride
To find a hole in the hills to hide!

We're tracking a wolf for his shaggy head—
We're hot on his trail and the blood he's shed
Seems to rise in air from the stricken land
To guide us on to the savage band!

We're tracking a wolf for his hide and bones—
His snarl shall echo his victims' groans,
When we hunt him down in his hillside lair
And make an end of his prowlings there!

D. C. A. CHILD.

ART NOTES.

Anderson, Blanchard, and Ferguson Collections on View.

At the American Art Galleries three exhibitions are occupying every inch of space. The collection of John Anderson, Jr., comprises old and modern paintings and has unusual features. The catalogue, to begin with, is unique. Instead of providing descriptions of his pictures, the collector has accorded each an illustration and has reserved the text for notes of historic interest or appreciation, and in the introductory note is a careful and extremely interesting account of the way in which Mr. Anderson became a collector and of the general line of his development as a connoisseur. He drew up a set of rules for himself which are as desirable as they are difficult to follow, one being "Distinguish between originals, copies and replicas. Shun copies, but remember that replicas are oftentimes better than the originals."

In additon to the catalogue, Mr. Anderson publishes a monograph on three pictures in his collection attributed to Rembrandt, Van Eyck, and Raphael. The Rembrandt subject is "The Entombment of Christ," and Mr. Anderson takes up one by one the arguments against its authenticity which he foresees will be advanced by different critics. It is not in Bode's book because it was for nearly half a century in one family and unknown to Dr. Bode. Although it lacks a prolonged pedigree, it is shown that the average pedigree of Rembrandt's works outside of examples in European galleries purchased at early sales or from the descendants of original owners, does not exceed 100 years. It cannot be said to be by one of Rembrandt's pupils, chiefly because none of them was equal to such good painting. It has a fine finish, but so have other authentic late examples of the master. There still remains the impression of authority made or not made by the picture, and the present writer must confess to missing the luminous shadow quality and the inner glow of light which characterize the finer examples of Rembrandt's undisputed work.

The "Pieta" attributed to Hubert Van Eyck and the "Ecce Homo" attributed to Raphael also fail to make a strongly authoritative impression in spite of their many engaging qualities.

Among the less ambitious pictures are a number that give greater aesthetic pleasure. The early Americans, for example, are finely represented by Asher Brown Durand's sunny and beautiful "New York City from Hoboken Heights." The foreground meadow lies in a bath of golden light that might have been envied by many a greater master. There is also the Thomas Thompson lithograph with its entertaining record of costume and place, and W. H. Bartlett's very interesting "New York City from Weehawken Heights."

A water-color drawing of the North Sea, given to Turner, sustains the attribution by remarkably good drawing of the wave motion in the churning waters of that peculiarly unpleasant pool. A woodland scene by Diaz is a sparkling and effective version of his favorite subject, and there also are the "Picture Palette" of that artist, his traveling easel, brushes and ordinary palette, all formerly in the possession of Miss Emilie Grigsby, to whom they were presented by Charles T. Yerkes.

An amusing picture of Sir John Falstaff and Bardolph by Wilkie has particular appropriateness to this Shakespeare season and shows the fat knight at his plumpest. Another Shakespearean item is the portrait of the third Earl of Southampton, the friend and patron of the dramatist. It is given to the Belgian painter, Marc Geeraerts the Younger, and is subtle and discriminating both in reading of character and in execution, decidedly one of the arresting features of the collection. There are several Dutch paintings, a charming Spanish child attributed to Murillo, a firmly modeled peasant's head by Jules Breton, several English subject pictures, one of which is given to William Etty after having been held by its former owner for many years as an example of the work of Richard Westall.

Japanese Color Prints.

The collection of Mrs. John Osgood Blanchard's Japanese color prints is worthy of very special attention. Frederick W. Gookin in his preface to the catalogue ventures the statement that no collection of "greater importance or of such uniformly fine quality has ever been offered at public sale in this country." The prints were bought during their owner's residence of several years in Japan and include more than three hundred Hiroshigis, a large number of fine prints by Hokusai, and representative examples of most of the leading artists of the later period. Color, register, paper, and general condition will enlist the interest of the connoisseur in this field.

It is a collection in which those who know something of the conditions of social life under which the Ukioyé school developed and declined will be able to trace interesting lines of change and tendency. The Japanese print is not only art but history, and, in comparison with the greatest works of the Oriental artist, rather more history than art. To our Western eyes such beautiful examples as these seem, however, to provide an aesthetic treat of a very high quality.

The range of the collection is wide. A few primitives are followed by examples of two notable figures of the "grand old group of four who developed color printing; Masanobu, the founder of the Okumura school, characterized by grace and elegance, is seen in a lacquer print colored by hand, powerful yet suave in design; Shigenaga with three actor prints forming a detachable tryptich.

Harunobu, the lyric master of the polychrome period, is seen in lovely genre subjects, with young sweet girls and amusing babies. Shunsho is present with actor prints, among them a very fine tryptich of his best period. Kiyonaga, the realist of the later period of the Ukioyé school preceding the decadence and master of a superb style in which are combined the dignity of the early with the grace and bland elegance of the late work, is seen in remarkably fine examples. The stateliness of the figures, the nobility of the composition, the magnificent organization of the color, make the small group of his rare prints a striking feature of the collection.

Dr. Ferguson's Collection.

The collection in the adjoining room of ancient Chinese bronzes, porcelains, pottery, tomb jades, and paintings made by Dr. John C. Ferguson has been assembled with the predilection of a scholar for associative and historic qualities. A long residence in China has inspired Dr. Ferguson with the desire to enter the inscrutable mind of the Oriental and adopt his standpoint toward art. He has noted the singular continuity of artistic motive in the Chinese product, the reproduction in different materials of the same forms from age to age, and he has tried to acquire in bronzes all the shapes produced in ancient times placing a just value on the artistic beauty of the inscriptions used as decoration of these bronzes. Many of the shapes are remarkably pure in line, and in all an aesthetic quality is apparent.

AFTER THE LUSITANIA.

The Change Felt by Americans Who Remained Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Public calamity is a mighty leveler; and there are occasions when any, even the slightest, chances of doing good must be laid hold on, even by the most inconsiderable person."—Edmund Burke.

Up to the time of the sinking of the Lusitania, and perhaps even longer, America was held in honor by the warring nations of Europe. It was with pride and satisfaction that an American abroad might listen to or join in a discussion of the position maintained by our country. Our diplomats had rendered valuable aid to prisoners of war, (notably, to the British in Germany,) a service amply acknowledged by the House of Commons and by the London press. We had, thanks to the king of American organizers, Mr. H. C. Hoover, carried life and sustenance to the stricken Belgians. The ships of the C. R. B. sailed safe and untouched during the months when the German submarine warfare was most active. The young men who worked in Belgium were Americans. Our country did much, though in money we gave less, much less, in proportion to our size, than some other nations. And our labor and gifts have been appreciated even beyond our deserts. France has long been our friend and our young men have been eager to render help on her soil. The Red Cross of America has been very active in some parts of our country and has alleviated much suffering abroad. In Serbia our brave doctors and nurses were instrumental in stamping out the scourge of typhus. And so our name continued to be of fair reputa and synonymous with that of humanity. Even our failure to protest against the violation of Belgium was condoned because we had not held convincing data at the moment. Suffering Europe was grateful to us and satisfied that we should be spared her trials.

But with the sinking of the Lusitania another era opened, and it could hardly be called a Christian era. The eyes of Europe were turned upon us with a new and keener scrutiny. With the sending of the first strong note to Germany, hope arose in many a breast. Americans abroad were congratulated, and Europe and our own country felt that at last justice was to be meted out to the German Government. But nothing came of it, and the German submarines continued their barbarous warfare until Great Britain swept them from the seas, and resumed the same deadly course as soon as they could produce more submarines. Meanwhile the German diplomats dallied with time and with us. And American emotion cooled down and became selfish, sentimental rather than active.

I often wonder whether our courageous President ever wishes that he had struck while the iron was hot and had taken the opinion of this country while at white heat. From that day to this our prestige has diminished and those of us who continued abroad realized the somewhat changed feeling with which the course of our Government was regarded. Although perfect courtesy was shown and more excuses were found for us than we could find ourselves, from June, 1915, we felt a little on the defensive and fought some battles for our President, who up to that time had rarely been adversely criticised, in such high respect is he held in Great Britain. From that hour Germany has held us in increasing contempt, and France and Great Britain have lost sympathy with our course and the hope of our active cooperation. We have failed to satisfy any one save the more selfish of our own nation, those who prefer ease and comfort at whatever cost.

Let us picture for a moment our situation in the event of the final victory of the Allies. Having forfeited their respect, is it likely that our influence will be great or our position an enviable one, even from a selfish point of view? On the other hand, if before it is too late we cement the time-honored friendship with France and recognize the importance of a far-reaching alliance with Great Britain, will not our own outlook be a clearer one, and may we not become a power for good even in the far corners of harassed Europe? France, Great Britain, America in sympathy would be invincible for peace.

BELLE WESTCOTT HARPER.
Princeton, N. J., March 29, 1916.

An American in the Balkans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES on Tuesday morning, March 28, I note the article "American Acquitted of Espionage Charge."

The writer spent a number of years in Europe, a number of months in the Balkans, and knew Frank E. Couche there very well.

Mr. Couche took a great interest in representatives of American goods who were in the Balkans and gave them a great deal of personal attention and assistance, often going with such representatives to introduce them to possible purchasers of American goods.

Mr. Couche impressed the writer most favorably as an unusually bright, energetic, and businesslike American, and acquainted as he was with several Continental languages, and being of exceptionally fine personality, he secured ready hearing, and seemed to have a great many friends among banks and business houses in some of the Balkan cities, particularly in Bucharest.

The writer is strong in his impression that Mr. Couche is a very upright, able, and loyal American citizen, and believes that the United States Government and people have every reason (unless proven to the contrary) to believe in Mr. Couche's honor, integrity, and innocence and loyalty. A. P. BROOKS.

New York Athletic Club, March 31, 1916.

Mr. Joyner's Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May the writer, as a daughter of one whose case you cite in your editorial article, "Out of the Silences," the late Samuel A. Witherspoon, Congressman from the Fifth Mississippi District, be allowed to bring to your attention a very grave error in your facts in this instance, and hence in the deductions you draw?

It is true that W. D. Joyner, who had been my father's secretary and shared his views, "donned the Witherspoon mantle," as you like to put it, and made his fight for the empty seat squarely on the issue of anti-preparedness. It is true that he was defeated on that issue. But you seriously err when you attempt to give the majority by which the present incumbent defeated him. In point of fact, you have multiplied that number by more than ten. Mr. Joyner was defeated by less than 600 votes, instead of the 6,000 that you quote.

FANNIE M. WITHERSPOON.
New York, March 31, 1916.

Suffrage for Foreign Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in THE TIMES that Senator Ellen R. Brown intends to offer an amendment making it necessary for foreign-born women to become naturalized just as foreign-born men must before they receive the right to vote.

It is unthinkable that anything else could have been intended. I believe in the right of suffrage for American women, but rather would I go unrepresented the rest of my days than that foreign women should be given the vote without having been naturalized, and having forsworn their allegiance to their native obuntry. It is all too easy for a foreign man to obtain the vote, and very humiliating to the American-born women. What possible right could there be in letting down the bars to his sisters? I cannot believe that such a thing was ever contemplated by the most rabid suffragist. J. A.

Great Barrington, Mass., March 29, 1916.

Capturing a Steamer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common fairness to the English sailors who appear to have been overpowered by a German, will you permit me to reply to the question put in your editorial article, "Of what is the Mateppo's company suspected?"

I guess it must be the same disorder as that which attacks a carload of perfectly good Americans when one lone bandit achieves a hold-up. A. B.

New York, April 1, 1916.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Difficulty of Placing Public Employes Under the Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bill introduced in the Legislature on March 20 generally to amend the Workmen's Compensation law cannot be effective in one particular without further amendment. It groups in Section 2 the public employes engaged in the enumerated hazardous employments, but fails to remove a bar against broad application of the law.

Attention has been directed several times to the discrimination against such employes. In the original act, known as Chapter 816 of the laws of 1913 as re-enacted by Chapter 41 of the laws of 1914, the definition of "employer" excluded the State or a municipal corporation or other political subdivision thereof. By Chapter 316 of the laws of 1914 the definition was amended to include the State, &c. The Legislature neglected to amend an accompanying definition of "employment"—employment "only in a trade, business, or occupation carried on by the employer for pecuniary gain."

Before the law went into effect as between employers and employes the question of application to public employes was raised. Mayor Mitchel submitted to the Corporation

HIGH COURT UPHOLDS A 'LIMITED' CHARITY

Sustains Will Providing for a Home at Which Relatives Have Preference.

ESTABLISHES A PRECEDENT.

Miss MacDowell's Purpose Was to Aid Women Forced to Live Unhappily with Relatives.

The Court of Appeals has unanimously decided that the will of Annie Coe MacDowell, which created a limited charitable institution, is a lawful document and the product of a mind mentally capable of testamentary effort. The decision establishes a precedent, no such questions as those contained in the litigation ever having arisen before. Daniel S. Remsen of the law firm of Remsen & Parsons represented the trust, and William W. Scrughan and Graham Witschief the contestants.

Miss MacDowell died in 1914. She was 70 years old, and for a long time lived with her sister, Mrs. Eugene H. Gordon, of Yonkers, and the latter's husband. There was occasional friction in the family, at which time Miss MacDowell would live elsewhere. It was conjectured that her reason for making the will that entailed much litigation was due to these changes of residence. Miss MacDowell left her entire estate of about $63,000 in trust for the establishment and maintenance of a home "in a respectable neighborhood, within the city limits of Yonkers, to be used as a home for refined, educated, Protestant gentlewomen whose means are small and whose home is made unhappy by having to live with relatives who think them in the way."

The will provided that the home should be called the "Mary Randol Memorial Home," and asked that the preference of becoming inmates of the home should be given to "my sister Jessie and my cousins and their lineal descendants forever." These cousins are named as follows: Mrs. Philip H. Remington, Miss Elizabeth Remington, Miss Bessie Terhune, Richard Morrell, Harry Masters, and Enos Randol Hyatt. The will also asked that the same privilege be extended to these friends: Miss Mary Hall, the Misses Mary A. and Adelaide Hall, Inila Frances Bangs, Annie E. Scott, Mrs. Enos Randol Hyatt, and the Rev. and Mrs. George W. Huntington.

The will further provided that all of these persons and any others who might become inmates of the proposed home should be permitted to come and go as they pleased; they were not to be subject to rules, and they were to pay not more than $7 a week, which was to be used in defraying the running expenses of the home and for providing a housekeeper.

It was asserted that these clauses in the will did not affect its validity. The Surrogate decided that the testator was of sound mind, but that the trust was void because it conflicted with the laws of the State. Both sides appealed, one against the construction of the will by the Surrogate, and the other against the opinion as to the testamentary ability of the decedent. The Court of Appeals interpreted the laws of the State concerning the meaning of a charitable trust, and the opinion now stands as the law. The court said that upon the preferential clause was based the view that the intention of the testatrix was selfish rather than charitable.

The decision of the Surrogate, which was sustained by the Appellate Division, held that the testator intended only to provide a home for six relatives and six friends to the exclusion of all others, with the result that part of the income from the trust at least would be devoted to a private use and that, this being so, the entire gift would be invalid.

But the Court of Appeals said that this did not appear to have been the intention of the testatrix, and then the opinion read:

"The testatrix did not provide, and it is not reasonable to suppose that she intended, that all of the persons named 'and their lineal descendants forever' should actually become members of the home which she sought to establish. We think that the reasonable interpretation of the language employed is that such of her relations and friends as were named in the preferential clause who were within the class designated, viz., 'refined, educated, Protestant gentlewomen' should have a preference over others in becoming members if they so desired. The charitable character of the trust is not impaired by the fact that the inmates are required to pay board not exceeding $7 a week.

"It may be that the income of a fund of about $63,000 will not be adequate to carry out the trust in the exact manner in which the testator contemplated, but this fact would not justify declaring the trust invalid and permitting this fund to go to others whom it is clear the testatrix did not intend should receive it. The inadequacy of the trust fund cannot in any way affect the validity of the trust. Whether the purposes of the testatrix was wise or unwise is no concern of the court."

The court said that it had only to do with the validity of the will, which was clearly created a valid charitable trust. Then the opinion reads:

"If circumstances render it impracticable to carry out the trust in the precise manner contemplated by the testatrix the courts will so apply it as to accomplish the general charitable purpose which it was the design of the testatrix to carry out."

EASTER FLOWERS CHEAPER.

Large Consignment of Azaleas Here from Belgium.

Easter flowers are going to be reasonably priced if not cheap this year, according to greenhouse men. The reason for this prediction is that Easter comes unusually late in April. So, as one man, the proprietor of over thirty "houses," as the separate glass-roofed structures are known to the trade, put it, "We are going to have a lively job holding our azaleas, lilies, and Holland bulbs back, and when they are once in bloom you can rest assured we will not hold up to our plants for an extra fancy price."

But keeping their plants from blossoming before Easter is not the only trouble which has beset the greenhouse men this year, for all the azalea plants come from the district which surrounds the Belgian City of Ghent, and it took no little dickering with both the English and German Governments to arrange to get them over here. Last November the long-ordered shipments began to arrive. Now the plants are here ready for Easter while the purchase money is deposited in the Bank of England until after the war, when the thousand or two of growers will be paid in full plus the regular rate of interest.

At one of the greenhouses the probable wholesale prices for the more usual Easter plants were estimated as follows: Easter lillies from 10 to 12 cents a blossom; azaleas in all the accustomed colors from 75 cents to $5 each; hydrangeas, either white, blue, or pink, from 75 cents up to $5 a pot; spireas, either white or pink, 50 cents to $1 each; lilac bushes in tubs from $1 to $4 a tub; roses, either of the rambling order or otherwise, from 40 cents to $1.50, and the famous Shasta daisies from 50 cents to $3 a box. To these prices must be added the retailer's profit and expenses, which will double these figures, but at that they are well below those of former years.

LIBRARY HAS EXHIBIT OF SHAKESPEAREANA

Rare Volumes Are Loaned by Collectors in This and Other Cities.

OPENED AT PRIVATE VIEW

Unusual Assemblage Contains Works Not Even in the British Museum—Open to Public.

An unusual collection of Shakespeareana, including many rare editions not possessed by even the British Museum, which owns the best single collection of this kind, was opened to private view at the New York Public Library yesterday afternoon. Those present were invited guests of the Trustees. It will be open to the public until the end of May, during the height of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration, which is the occasion for its assemblage.

The exhibition has been made possible by the generosity of collectors of this and other cities of the United States, according to acknowledgments made by the library in a pamphlet descriptive of the collection. That the present collection is, perhaps, the greatest of its kind ever brought together is due to the fact that nearly all important collections of Shakespeare's works in England are in public institutions which cannot lend them for exhibition purposes, while in America they are chiefly in the libraries of private collectors. The Lenox collection of Shakespeare's works form the basis of the present exhibition.

The exhibition has been arranged by Miss H. C. Bartlett, who explained that the collection was divided into four sections, the first of which included the works of Shakespeare, both plays and poems, isued before 1709. In the second division have been put all the spurious works attributed to Shakespeare at various times, and all adaptations of his plays from Sir William Davenant's version of "Macbeth," (1674,) to the "Coriolanus" of J. P. Kemble, (1814.) The third section was made up of the books which Shakespeare was supposed to have read or to which he referred in his plays and poems. In the fourth section were included all books containing allusions to Shakespeare or his works, from Greene's "Groatsworth of Wit," 1592, to the "First Folio," 1623. Later allusions to Shakespeare also have been put into this section.

Included in the exhibition are a first edition of "Love's Martyr," 1601, containing the "Phoenix and Turtle," by Shakespeare; copies of the ninth edition, 1627, and twelfth edition, 1675, of "Venus and Adonis"; and copies of the first, fifth, and eighth editions of "Lucrece," Shakespeare's second poem, published in 1594.

The only perfect copy of "Pericles" is to be seen in the collection, as is a first edition of "Hamlet," dated 1603, the only known copy with the title page. This edition is not only shorter than, but quite different from, the modern editions of "Hamlet." There also is an interesting copy of "Richard III.," 1598, discovered two years ago in an American collection, where it always had been regarded the same as a second edition of that date.

Students who have supposed until now that there was but one undated edition of "Julius Caesar," issued between 1690 and 1691, will find copies of four undated editions, all of which appeared between 1684 and 1691. All but three editions and two issues are included in the list of ninety Shakespearean works at the New York Public Library.

DELAY BOYS' HOME OPENING

Ten Rooms Will Be Occupied in Model Apartment Building.

The opening of the boys' home in the new apartment building at 441 and 443 West Twenty-eighth Street, opposite Chelsea Park, has been postponed until May 1. It was to have been opened yesterday, but owing to delays in completing the building the Board of Health and the Building Bureau refused to allow it to be occupied before May 1. It has been practically finished, but the plastering is not yet dry. The boys' home will occupy about ten rooms on the ground floor, giving accommodations to fourteen boys at from $3 to $4 a week for board and lodging.

The building has been erected by the Chelsea Homes Corporation for the purpose of providing comfortable rooms with modern conveniences to many workers in the neighborhood at a reasonable cost. It was said yesterday that all of the apartments, which run from two to four rooms, are rented, and there is a waiting list. The building will accommodate about thirty families.

The Hudson Guild has its offices in the building at 436 West Twenty-seventh Street, directly in the rear of the new apartment, and many of the Hudson Guild Directors and those of the Chelsea Neighborhood Association are interested in the new apartment. Among them are William Sloane Coffin, Duane R. Dills, Mrs. J. Taylor Brown, Miss Julia E. Van Emburg, Miss Louise Scott, Dr. John L. Elliott, Knowlton Durham, and Thomas E. Anderson. It is proposed to erect other similar apartments in the neighborhood.

THE BOYS' CLUB TO BUILD.

A $130,000 Addition to the Tenth Street Quarters Is Planned.

Plans were filed yesterday in the Building Bureau for erecting a $130,000 addition to the Boys' Club on the northeast corner of Avenue A and Tenth Street. The new building will adjoin the present structure, covering a plot 62.6 on Tenth Street, which will give the club a total frontage there of 119 feet. It will be seven stories high and will contain class and reading rooms, a swimming pool, a wrestling room, and a playground on the roof. The architects are Townsend, Steinle & Haskell.

The Boys' Club was organized more than ten years ago and its facilities have been heavily overtaxed during the last few years through the increasing membership. The Boys' Club instituted a campaign last January with the Newsboys' Club of Second Avenue and Eleventh Street to raise a fund of nearly $1,000,000, with the object of increasing the present facilities of both organizations and building a new clubhouse for boys on the west side. The contributions from the campaign amounted to only about $110,000, and the west side boys' club has for the present, been abandoned. From its share of this fund, with other contributions, the Boys' Club has obtained a sufficient sum to enlarge the Avenue A building. Henry S. Brooks is Secretary of the club and Ellphalet N. Potter is Treasurer.

NEW TEACHERS BALK AT PENSION SCHEME

Complain That the Lockwood Bill Would Work Unfairness Upon Them.

STAND ON CONSTITUTION

Deduction Without Individual Consent Objected to, as Well as Commercialized Policy.

The Teachers' Pension Association, composed especially of the younger public school teachers, yesterday issued a statement in opposition to the enactment of the Lockwood Bill, which seeks to amend the City Charter so that a teachers' pension fund can be accumulated from the obligatory contributions of the teachers themselves. The complaint of the younger teachers is that such a pension policy would work unfairness upon them. In their statement, they say, in part:

"Legislation which proposes to make any deduction in a teacher's salary should only be made with his individual consent. This is so fundamental in the Constitution and in the Declaration of Independence that it would seem hardly necessary to state it.

"A teacher thirty-five years in the service may be pensioned upon a large annuity without paying a dollar into the fund or by contributing for a brief period of time. There are 1,500 teachers long enough in the service to care very little what the deduction may be, as it would be returned to them in a few months after retirement. The young teacher, however, will be obliged to make large contributions and retire upon the basis of having paid in one-half as much as he or she can ever hope to receive.

"We are told that this is cheap insurance. We object to commercializing any pension plan. We have an inalienable right to invest our money in insurance as we wish.

"We object as citizens to our city's going into the insurance business or confusing a pension plan with a paid-up life insurance policy, based upon an annuity basis. We find that no such legislation has ever before been proposed in America. Our natural rights as American citizen assure us the unquestioned privilege of the disposal of our salaries, in whole or in part, as we desire.

"By the terms proposed in this bill, the deductions in the salaries for teachers would range between four per cent. and eight per cent. A very large proportion of the present teaching force would have eight per cent. of their salaries deducted. The lowest of these rates is extremely excessive.

"A teacher who resigns one month before his death could draw all of the money that he contributed, with interest, for his family. A teacher who does one month after his retirement, could not draw out a dollar of all the money he may have contributed for his family. The bill does not provide for the restoration of some $750,000 refund which should be made to sick teachers."

The bill has been read in the State Senate twice, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Affairs of Cities.

Two thousand members of the Association of Substitute Teachers of New York City yesterday sent broadcast throughout the State a circular urging support of the Goodman bill, a hearing on which will be given tomorrow in the Assembly. The bill aims to establish the length of time a position in the school system shall remain vacant, and that all vacancies shall be filled by properly qualified teachers. According to the association, approximately 2,000 teachers, mostly women, are on the eligible list for appointment and have been forced to accept employment in department stores and in factories at small wages because of the long time they must wait for a regular position.

BRINGS ELK FROM MONTANA.

The Lehigh Valley Releases a Herd of 27 in Pennsylvania.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad recently received the unusual order to deliver a shipment of live stock to a certain point and then release the live stock. The shipper and the consignee was the Board of Game Commissioners of Pennsylvania and the live stock was a herd of twenty-seven elk, brought from the Black Hills region of Montana to a point near Hickory Run, a few miles from White Haven, Penn., there—in a wild mountain region, not unlike their native habitat—the animals were restored to the freedom interrupted by the railroad journey.

The experiment will be watched with much interest by zoologists. Under the Pennsylvania law the elk are protected from molestation by hunters for five years, and it is believed they will flourish even better there than in Montana. The commission also is importing deer into the region. Recently a carload of twenty-five bucks and does, all under 2 years of age, shipped from Newport, N. H., were released near Hickory Run. While the law prohibits the hunting of elk and deer with guns, it does not prohibit hunting them with cameras, and White Haven amateur photographers are planning many interesting pictures of the animals in their wild state.

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TRACE SHACKLETON ROUTE.

Explorer's Probable Course Shown on Museum Map.

The probable route taken by Sir Ernest Shackleton in his journey across the antarctic continent has been traced on the giant map of the south polar regions by Albert Operti, at the American Museum of Natural History. The two maps of the north and south polar regions at the museum show the routes of famous explorers, and the latest tracings to be added to the antarctic map are the supposed route of Shackleton, as he made his way, after leaving Waddell Sea, on his 1,700-mile journey.

In the opinion of Mr. Operti, who accompanied Peary on several arctic expeditions, Shackleton is probably in the region of Beardmere Glacier, north of the south pole.

"His objective point, of course," said Mr. Operti, "is Cape Evans in Ross Bay, where the two members of the crew of the Aurora and Captain Macintosh went ashore. My tracings on the south polar map are intended to show the route that Shackleton might take on his way to Ross Sea."

It is the concensus of explorers that Shackleton is safe and quite able to take care of himself amid antarctic conditions.

"Enough provisions were left by Shackleton on his previous voyage to the south polar regions to stand him in good stead now," said an explorer yesterday. "Besides, Scott left supplies there at One Ton Camp, and caches of provisions were also left there by Amundsen. Seal are plentiful in the antarctic regions, and Shackleton should have plenty of chances for hunting on the ice there. Sir Douglas Mawson also left supplies in the south polar regions."

Members of the Explorer's Club of New York are particularly interested in the fate of Shackleton. Shackleton is an honorary member of the club.

Princeton Men in Moliere Comedy.

The Princeton Dramatic Society will present a translation of Moliere's comedy, "Les Femmes Savants," next Saturday night, in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton. The association recently adopted a broader policy, and no longer restricts itself to the performance of old English plays as formerly. A dance will follow the performance.

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and many other items
of interest.

11 EAST 36th STREET
10 EAST 37th STREET

COLLEGE GIRL AS A MODEL

Columbia Graduate Student Poses for Cloak House.

Notwithstanding the ingenious ways devised by college students to pay their way through institutions of higher learning, a new field, that of posing as a cloak model, has been discovered by one of the graduate students at Columbia. She is thus able to continue working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The work is neither arduous nor are the hours long. All that is needed is a fair amount of good looks, and the knack of wearing clothes with an air of smartness and refinement. What is more, the posing does not have to be done in public, but before the eye of a camera.

"Oh, yes, I am a cloak model at times," the young lady in question, a tall brunette with regular features, said looking up from a volume of Emanuel Kant, "and I find the work really quite interesting, not to say fascinating, for you know all women love pretty clothes.

"My work is to pose for the pictures in the catalogues of one of the large Fifth Avenue retailers, and, considering the time taken up, it is very profitable. They pay me from $3 to $6 a sitting, which vary in length from half hour to couple of hours. Of course, whether the sun shines or not makes a great difference in my week's work, but I average about $35 a month, and it is so much nicer than waiting on table or darning stockings."

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More "Infuriating Candor"

From GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

An Irishman's Heart-to-Heart Talk to Irish-Americans

In Next Sunday's Times

IT is a confidential talk from one Irishman to others, with the world listening. At the beginning of the war Shaw was denounced as a pro-German because he lectured the English; he now lectures the Irish, his own countrymen, just as hard and without retracting—nay, he repeats and emphasizes—what brought down upon him "the outcry of pro-German," as he calls it.

It is one of the most notable essays in statesmanship Shaw has yet made, though written with all the old biting wit and blasting scorn that characterized his writings in the days when he was dealing with smaller topics.

Shaw Also Addresses German-Americans

On Sunday, April 16, Shaw will follow his heart-to-heart talk to Irish-Americans with a heart-to-heart talk to German-Americans, pleading as his right to address them this fact—that a man who has been savagely denounced as pro-German can hardly be suspected of any insane hatred of Germany.

The two articles are the most notable Shaw has written since his famous arraignment of the English Government at the beginning of the war. Anybody who does not read them will not be keeping abreast of the times.

The First Shaw Article, "Irish Nonsense About Ireland,"
in The New York Times of Sunday, April 9.

The Second Shaw Article, "The German Case Against Germany,"
in The New York Times of Sunday, April 16.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES IN ADVANCE

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Those who are engaged in their shopping for Spring and Summer are now beginning to get positive evidences of the cost to them of the European war. The increases in price of everything that is used to cover the body are pronounced, the retailers having been forced to bring their selling prices up to a parity with those prevailing in the primary markets. The advances, too, seem to be continuous, as those are aware who have priced goods and then have delayed for a fortnight or so trying to make up their minds as to whether they should or should not buy. The lack of imports, with the consequent competition, and the expansion of the volume of exports have been factors in addition, of course, to the rise in the value of practically all the raw materials and the scarcity of labor which has led, under present conditions, to general wage advances. Mills, and particularly those engaged in the textiles, have been much bothered by the labor situation. Operatives have found more remunerative employment in munitions factories, and immigration, which has usually been depended on to fill depleted ranks of labor, has practically ceased. The situation has been aggravated by the departure for abroad of many immigrants to engage in military duty in their native lands. Despite every drawback, however, the output of manufactured goods in this country keeps increasing and is now greater than ever before. The money spent for production, too, goes into every channel of trade and has resulted in a larger volume of buying than has been the case for years.

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Cotton and Cotton Fabrics.

What changes have occurred during the past week in the market quotations for cotton have not been material. They show no positive trend and seem to reflect only the varying opinions of room traders. All kinds of opinions are to be had as to the future of cotton. The only thing positively observable at the present is that the holders of the article are not as easily scared into letting go as they used to be. Stocks abroad, especially in England, are not as large as usual and considerably more will have to be exported. Very much larger quantities will have to be used in domestic mills to supply the demand for goods, but still with all this several million bales will be carried over to add to next year's stock. A speedy end to the war would dispose of any surplus quickly and this is the one big influence that is always impending over the market. So far as cotton goods prices are concerned the available supply of the raw material cuts no figure, although a drop in price of the latter might be availed of in attempts to obtain reductions in the prices of the fabrics. For the present, however, supply and demand of the finished products determine the price of these, and prices will continue high as long as the mills are working to capacity to fill orders. There has been a fairly constant increase in prices of print cloths, sheetings, and wash goods of every description, which still continues. Bleached and printed fabrics are being advanced with great regularity and orders on them are taken subject to ability to deliver. A large business is being done in cotton damasks and knit goods, both for home and foreign account, and the export of yarns has been gratifyingly large.

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Woolens for Next Season.

Wool sales are still in progress at Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, and advices from those places show that prices remain firm. In this country there is just now a lull in the buying but the market shows an undertone of strength. Shearing is getting well under way out West with the growers confident of being well paid for their product. Every one recognizes that there is no surplus of wool in the world, considering the needs. While price advances encourage the larger use of cotton in admixtures, a large amount of wool is still essential. No especial amount of business is now doing in woolen or worsted fabrics nor is there likely to be until duplicate orders come in. While cancellations are not expected of the large orders that have been placed, it is possible that revisions may be attempted for the purpose of securing styles that are in especial demand. A check to these attempts may come if goods desired are not to be had or if, as is certain, the prices asked for them are made much higher. The general disposition among the cutters-up is to order as far in advance as possible. How much, if any, orders have as yet been placed for staples for the Spring, 1917, season is a matter hard to determine. It is possible, though, that considerable excess goods ordered for delivery within the next two or three months may be kept for next Spring's use. For women's wear, the dress goods orders for next Fall have been exceedingly large. Those for this Spring are apt, in some instances, to be rather late of delivery because of the inability of the mills to provide the fabrics.

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Not Quite So Simple.

A bill is before Congress the purpose of which is to prevent the piracy of designs. Its enactment into law is urged by certain textile industries and more especially by the makers of laces and embroideries, and it would look, offhand, as though there ought

Unfair Foreign Competition.

It was a complaint of certain domestic color makers before the war broke out that the German dyestuffs trust would permit them only to expand to a limited extent and that, even as to the small amount of output tolerated it was a requisite that German intermediates should be used. An absolute monopoly—at least ostensibly—was not desired, because this might be provocative of hostile legislation, but a virtual monopoly was obtained by indirection. Again, it is well known that although more than 900 different shades of color are obtained from coal tar products the bulk of the dyes used is confined to a comparatively few varieties. The last mentioned, because of the quantity used, afford the largest gain and might, even under ante-bellum conditions, have been profitably manufactured here in sufficient volume to supply the domestic demand, leaving it to the Germans to furnish only the small amount of the other hues. One of the devices resorted to for the purpose of preventing this was a kind of boycott instituted by the German manufacturers and their agents whereby the dyes of the one class would not be furnished unless the purchasers also bought the others from the same makers. In the discussion of the dye situation recently had in this city, which were taken part in by Mr. Pratt of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, he made the point that no mere increase in the tariff on foreign dyes would meet such a boycott. An amendment to the anti-trust statutes enforceable by the Federal Trade Commission could, however, be so framed as to cover unfair competition of this kind.

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"Dumping" in and Out.

In other countries than this persons are becoming familiar with discussions about "dumping" of foreign goods. The particular offender in this regard is always considered to be Germany. Retaliatory legislation against the evil has been suggested for Great Britain as well as this country. It has been claimed that after the war the Germans will be so eager to regain some portion of their outside trade they will sell goods in foreign countries for less than the cost of production, and that the manufacturers will either pocket the loss or else requite themselves by charging higher prices to their own people. This would be rather a risky performance, so far as concerns imports here, as duties in this country are levied on the basis of the actual market prices abroad which cannot be kept secret. It would also be calculated to raise disturbances in Germany when the people there discovered they had to pay more for things than foreigners. The Government itself might; it is true, aid the manufacturers by some kind of a bounty, but this would work disastrously so far as imports to this country were involved, because of the penalty in the Tariff Act applying to articles on which any kind of bounty, direct or indirect, is given. Curiously enough, however, many of the persons here who are most urgent against permitting "dumping" from abroad are equally so in favor of having American manufacturers combine to do the same thing in foreign countries. It would seem as though they would have no just grievance in case the Governments of countries abroad took action similar to that taken here to meet a like contingency, which they are quite likely to do. It is a poor rule that will not work one way.

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Some Positive Views.

As a contribution to the humorous side of the discussions concerning the "dumping" of goods from foreign countries, some remarks from George R Meyercord are of value. What adds to the humor is that Mr. Meyercord was serious in saying what he did, and he is quoted approvingly by The Manufacturers News of Chicago, which also takes him seriously. It seems that he was one of the many who were asked for suggestions by the Federal Trade Commission. His suggestion was that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to direct each Collector "to use American manufacturing costs as a basis of comparison when he is in doubt as to the undervaluation of imported products." In order to find out the domestic manufacturing cost, Mr. Meyercord would have the Collectors get the figures from the manufacturers here. To this he adds: "I would go further. I would permit no appeal from the decision of the Collector of the Port." As to what should be done to foreign manufacturers who persisted in trying to get in goods at lower prices than the domestic, Mr. Meyercord was equally emphatic, saying: "If they were below the cost of production for similar American articles I would forbid the foreign dealers from making any more shipments to this country. I would close the markets to them as a penalty for repeated attempts to undersell American manufacturers." Mr. Meyercord's qualifications as an expert are vouched for by The Manufacturers News, which says that few in this country have his tariff knowledge, the result of the study of years. "He has," says The News, "been a frequent delegate to the committee sessions in the National

OPEN ORDERS WORK GREAT HARDSHIP

Some of the Drawbacks of This System, as Told by Men in the Silk Trade.

In the recent annual report of the Silk Association of America Samuel S. Holzman of the Holzman Silk Manufacturing Company, who wrote a review on the ribbon trade, made mention of the fact that "the day of enormous orders, assorted in full at the beginning of the season, has passed, probably forever, but the orders, almost as large as in the old days, with assortments following as the buyer needs the goods, are coming back."

"This brings to mind," continued the writer, "one of the most serious abuses of the trade, for which the manufacturer is at least as much to blame as the buyer. That is the open order, with no definite date of assortment. During the depression of the past year many buyers cast an anchor to windward by placing open orders at the then prevailing prices, knowing well that the custom of the trade, as constituted at present, did not compel them to assort the goods until they were needed, which might be at any future time, if at all. These far-sighted men are now reaping the benefit of their wisdom. They have overhauled their old order books, found open orders almost forgotten, assorted them, and are now getting ribbons at for below the cost of present-day production."

Trade opinion on the subject of the open order is well agreed that a certain definite amount of time should be given to buyers for the purpose of making their assortments, but the manufacturers are also satisfied that in the present circumstances it would be difficult to enforce a hard and fast rule.

"The trouble is," said a manufacturer, "that when the buyers dominate the market and prices are declining, almost every rule goes by the board. The ribbon houses are so anxious to get business that they will take it on almost any condition. On the other hand, when it is a sellers' market and prices are going up, assortments come in quickly enough to satisfy even the most exacting. The only way to solve the open-order problem is to have the trade so thoroughly organized that buyers cannot afford to repudiate their contracts."

According to the method pursued at present in giving an open order, merely the quantity of goods required is specified by the buyer. Following this, the usual procedure is to name the colors desired after the order has been given. The rapid changes that come in styles are responsible for this delay. At the time the buyer sets himself down on the books of the manufacturer for a certain quantity of goods he does not know just what colors will be in vogue. Consequently he must leave the selection of shades to a later date. This system, of course, works a hardship on the manufacturers. Costs may advance between the time when the order was placed and the date when color assortments are given. In the event that such increases occur, the buyer is anxious to have his order stand, and generally is prompt in specifying the colors he wants. If there has been a decline in values, however, he puts off his assortments until the manufacturer cancels the order.

"The ribbon manufacturer," said one factor in the trade, "has himself largely to blame in the matter. In permitting the buyers to place open orders without at the same time fixing a date when assortments are to be made, the manufacturers are simply giving their customers every possible advantage in the transaction. If a rise comes the buyer wants the manufacturer to stand by his contract, which the manufacturer has to do if he does n't want to risk the loss of a customer. He runs the same risk if he refuses to allow a customer to cancel his order after a drop in values.

"A year and a half ago there was a big loss to manufacturers, simply because open orders had been taken, raw material was bought to cover these contracts, and then the buyers repudiated these orders because the fashions acted contrary to what was thought would be the case, and did not favor ribbons. If there had been a rule which called for color assortments within a certain stated period, and buyers had been compelled to live up to the rule, something might have been saved out of the disaster. At least a fair guide to the demand might have been furnished, and preparations curtailed to meet the slack.

"The manufacturer's relations with the raw silk houses offer a distinct contrast to those which exist between the ribbon producer and his customer. In all the fifty years of my experience in this business we have not abrogated a contract with a raw silk house even under the most trying circumstances. We do not take much honor to ourselves for this, because the fact is the raw silk importers are very strict on the matter of contracts. I venture to say that some years we could have saved at least $50,000, probably more, by getting out of some of the raw silk contracts we had made to our future disadvantage. Most of the surplus raw material which we found ourselves left with at times after a slack season would have been manufactured into goods and sold if our own customers had been as fair with us as we had been with the raw silk dealers.

"The excuses given for delay in naming assortments are many and varied. Of course, the majority of buyers confess to oversight and forgetfulness. If they run over the customary time before making their selections, we cannot very well cancel their orders, because they are apt to be offended. In the scramble for business the individual house that attempts to force rules upon buyers is likely to suffer. If by concerted action something could be done to take care of the open order abuse the saving to the trade would be considerable."

As an instance of what can be accomplished along this line, the representative of a large house mentioned the rule established by the velvet ribbon manufacturers, which obliges buyers to give color assortments one month after the date of the order. If these specifications are not made at the end of that period, the order is automatically canceled. Another improvement worked out in the velvet ribbon branch is in having the delivery set down for a month or more, and not on fixed dates. This gives more leeway to the manufacturers and eliminates cancellations that were received previously, because merchandise promised for delivery on a certain fixed day of the month did not arrive. These good features have been obtained in the velvet ribbon trade mainly because there are a few big houses in control of the business, and they have acted together to bring about better conditions.

While there is a ribbon division of the Silk Association of America, the point is noted that what good has been accomplished through this organization has been along somewhat different lines from that of selling. Those who were approached on the subject of the open order expressed the common belief that much could be done to improve this method and other methods used in selling, if rules governing transactions between the buyers and sellers were drawn up and adopted by the general trade. The broad silk division of the silk trade has had such a set of rules in operation for some time. These rules are printed on the back of the order forms used by members, and have been the means of stamping out many of the evils that existed prior to their adoption.

SALESMAN'S CARD DOES NOT COUNT

The Question Often Is Whether More Business Can Not Be Done Without It.

There is a story going the rounds of the commercial world that is, in its way, more or less of a classic. It concerns a business card, and the most frequent way it is told runs something like this:

A salesman called on a certain house with a line of goods one day—the line usually varies with the salesman who tells the tale—and, seeing the buyer's door closed, sent in his card by an office boy. The boy came back directly and said that the buyer could not see the salesman. The latter then asked for his card. The boy went back into the office and returned with the statement that the buyer had torn it up.

"Well, you go back to him," said the salesman, "and tell him that that card cost my firm five cents. If he can't return the card, tell him I want a nickel damages."

The boy went into the office for a third time, returning with the pieces of the card in his hand. He proffered them to the salesman, but the latter would not take them.

"Tell him the card is no good to me that way," he ordered, "and tell him the only thing that will square him will be for him to pay me five cents for tearing it up."

The boy made his fourth trip into the office, rushing out again immediately with a scared look on his face and saying that "the boss" wanted to see the salesman inside at once. The salesman went in and, as the story goes, he got the first of a long string of orders that kept coming through the succeeding years.

While many men who carry a grip full of samples look on that story with the same suspicion they would regard a tale about a baby's being born with a full set of teeth, a TIMES reporter discovered one salesman the other day who really thought there was something in it.

"It is often the unusual and nervy thing that gets a man through a buyer's door when a more conservative competitor cools his heels outside," this salesman said. "In fact, from the experience I have had with business cards the method in the story is about the only real way in which they can help a man sell goods. It has been my contention for some time that most of the large sum of money that is spent annually in this country in the production of business cards is wasted, from the view point of their actual value as a selling help. I back up this contention by not carrying any myself.

"I have found, in the course of eight years on the road, that the business card presented to a buyer by a salesman is treated in the same way the average advertisement in business card form is regarded. Both are looked at and then promptly forgotten. Even getting a card up like a circus poster won't save it in the majority of cases from going into the buyer's waste basket when he begins to clean up his desk after a day's work.

"I don't want to give the impression that the business card has no value at all, and that it should be done away with entirely. It has a real value, no doubt, when it comes to introducing a man, his firm, and his line. Where it lacks value in my eyes is as a selling help. I think it keeps a man from getting an order as many times as it helps him to get one. I have found it so myself.

"For some time now I have been carrying a line of goods that includes one specialty for the drug trade, most of the business on this item being done direct with the retail druggist. Now the average retail druggist, if he does enough business to make his cultivation in a commercial way worth while, is a busy man. In fact, I think he is one of the hardest selling prospects in the business world. If he is at the prescription counter he is generally engaged in work delicate enough to require his whole attention, and naturally you can't talk to him then. If you catch him in the body of the store you are apt to be right on the point of getting an order when Mrs. Smith will come in for a box of face powder, or a postage stamp, or to have a nickel changed so she can weigh herself on the patent scales to see how much fat her dieting is taking off.

"In any case, the thread of selling talk is broken, and, rather than listen to it all a second time, the druggist will doubtless ask you to leave your card, assuring you that he will send the order by mail. Now well he keeps this promise is shown by the fact that during the years I carried cards I never had a mail order come from a druggist in my territory until I had sold him personally at least twice. Even then the number of orders produced by the cards left was ridiculously small.

"Now, the chief objection I have to the business card as a sales help is that it enables any kind of buyer to get rid of you easily. You leave the card with a feeling that it is going to keep fresh the argument that you have made and produce an order in the near future. The buyer himself has assured you of that. So you leave the card and seek another prospect. This is just what you should not do until you have the order tucked in your pocket or see that there is nothing doing, for the card is, as a rule, promptly laid aside or forgotten by the buyer.

"Some one who reads this in print may say that the buyer can promise an order to you, and then not send it, as easily when you do not leave a card as when you do. I will admit that this is true, but it is my contention that if you have no card to leave you have provided yourself with ground for further argument, whereas if you leave a card as proof of your acceptance of the buyer's promise the only thing you can do is close up your sample case and go somewhere else. The order then depends entirely on the sincerity of the buyer's promise or the chance that he will not procrastinate long enough to let another salesman come along and grab the order that was promised to you.

"I further contend that if you do not leave a card you impress the buyer as being a man who has been through the mill and who is after orders and not promises. Several times I have done business after I have refused to leave my card, this action either impressing upon the buyer the value of an immediate order or inspiring him with a desire to make good at once the promise he tried to give in words. In a few cases I have had buyers admit to me, when I refused to leave a card, that they really did not want anything then except to get back as quickly as possible to some business they had had in hand.

"A confession of this kind, I have found, creates a better atmosphere for me on my next visit, probably due to the buyer's realization of his unfairness the first time.

"And I have also found that the effect of being refused something that is ordinarily given with the greatest celerity creates an impression in the buyer's mind that is distinctly favorable to the salesman. As in the case of the torn card in the story, it is the unusual that succeeds most often."

Gray Goods Buying Limited.

The buying of gray goods, especially staple cloths, in this market yesterday was not active. In the staple end the feature was the reported selling of 38½-inch 64-60s in a quite large way at 5¾

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Machines, Timers, and Other Articles Are Considered.

Favorable action was taken yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests by McHutchison & Co., dealing with phlox or other herbaceous plants with fasciculated non-bulbous roots. Collector Malone returned the importations at 15 per cent. as "nursery stock," whereas the importers claimed a rate of 50 cents per thousand as "all other bulbs or roots." It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that the bulbs in question were cultivated for their flowers or foliage. A reliquidation was ordered.

It was decided, in the protest case of Overton & Co., that the Collector erred in classifying machines imported by the firm invoiced as "warp machinery." This description was not satisfactory to Appraiser Sague, who after an inspection of the merchandise reported to the Collector that the importations were properly dutiable at 25 per cent. as "machines for making lace curtains, nets, or nettings." The importers at the hearing denied that the machines differed from the invoiced designation and asked entry at 20 per cent. as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for." Judge Fischer, reversing the Custom House assessment, said that the uncontradicted testimony was that the machines were not suitable for making curtains or net goods.

So-called timers, which have been before the board several times since the present tariff law was enacted, were again the subject of a decision yesterday. In this case Adolph Schwob imported timers used by physicians in timing the heart and pulse beats. Duty was levied at 30 per cent. under the provision for "watches." The importer denied that the timers were the articles specified in the paragraph under which duty was taken, and claimed 20 per cent. under the metal provision. The Collector was reversed. Similar action was taken by the board in protests made by Hipp, Didisheim & Brother, W. E. Huguenin, and Byron L. Strasburger & Co.

The George Nash Company was sustained in large part in claims for lower duty on merchandise returned by the Appraiser as consisting of steel sheets, cold rolled. The Collector accordingly exacted duty at 15 per cent. The importer's contention at the hearing was that the merchandise was not sheets, but "strips," and as such was specially provided for at 12 per cent. as "strips of steel." The board decided that the importers had proved their claims as to most of the strips, the protests being sustained as to these, while the remainder of the entries were held dutiable as assessed.

The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works objected to the Collector's action in levying 20 per cent. duty on iron drums filled with binoxide of barium. The Collector justified his assessment under the provision for cylindrical or tubular tanks or vessels, whether full or empty. The importers, on the other hand, claimed free entry as the "usual" containers of merchandise subject to a specific rate of duty. The board found from the evidence and an inspection of the sample drum that the containers were intact after the removal of their contents, and were in no sense mutilated or destroyed in the removal of their contents. On this account the board affirmed the Collector.

Failure to furnish the board with proper evidence in support of contentions resulted in the following protests being overruled: Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, Herman Boker & Co., Lippmann, Spier & Hahn, Hunken, Neale & Forbes, and G. P. Sherwood & Co.

EXPORTS NEAR A RECORD.

Details of Some of Them Sent from This Port Last Week.

Exports here in the week ended yesterday were close to the highest in any similar period since war supplies and increased neutral buying became factors in the situation. The Custom House report gave the value of the outward movement as $78,753,939, compared with $21,018,318 in the week before, and $64,022,540 in the week before that. Exports from here in the corresponding week last year were set down at $24,971,173, or less than one-third of last week's outbound movement. In the corresponding week of 1914, under normal trade conditions, the exports out of New York amounted to $20,608,973. Total shipments from this port for the year to date now total $549,082,367, against $367,689,385 in the same period last year.

An encouraging feature of the Custom House reports of late is the increased number of vessels of American register appearing as carriers in international trade. The week's detailed report of shipments shows that Thursday's outward movement was the heaviest of the week, the value of war munitions and other merchandise climbing up to $24,287,641, of which $13,000,000 represented arms and ammunition. The remainder of the day's shipments was divided up between supplies for the Allies and merchandise for neutral countries.

Thursday's shipments of smokeless powder to France totaled 5,235,198 pounds, valued at $4,279,141, and to England 3,022,712 pounds, worth $2,412,820. England also took out on the same day 1,260,000 pounds of cordite, valued at $980,000, while shipments of cartridges of which England took the major portion, amounted to $232,284. Italy continued in the American market for horses, as a single day's shipment totaled 849 animals worth $169,800, or $200 apiece. England took brass to be used in making bullets and shells valued at $4,782,281.

The movement of commercial and passenger automobiles as well as motor cycles continued undiminished. Refined copper exports also were heavy. Exports of cotton goods, particularly to Central and South America and more distant markets, showed a gain over recent weeks. Unbleached cotton duck went in considerable quantities to England. Unbleached cotton cloth found a fair market in British East Africa, Australia, and British India. On one of the days of the week knit goods reported valued at $105,792 went to England.

The week's manifests of vessels leaving this port emphasized the apparent growing popularity of the American corset, shipments to England, for example, having a value of $10,927, while a single day's exports to British South Africa were reported at $5,266. Other countries to which corsets were exported the last week were the Netherlands, Newfoundland, Peru, Colombia, Cuba, and Haiti. Fair shipments were made in the week of storage eggs to Venezuela and Peru, while England, France, and Mexico were buyers of electrical machinery.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

A Lull in Buying with No Chance of Price Recessions.

The Yokohama raw silk market, having advanced very strongly during the last week, has quieted down somewhat, and the demand has moderated. It is said that there is very little silk on the market and that prices will rule high for the rest of the season.

The Canton market shows little life, and prices are more or less irregular. There are few sellers, however, as most reelers expect a resumption of buying in the near future. Shanghai is also rather quiet for all grades of silk, with the exception of tussahs. These are being bought steadily at advancing prices. The present supply of tussahs is said to be about 30 per cent. less than in normal years, and a shortage in the near future is inevitable if buying continues at the present rate.

Reports received by A. P. Vills & Brothers say that Italian reelers are very firm in their views as to price and that still higher quotations are looked

LOSING INTEREST IN FOREIGN TRADE

Big Domestic Business Having Tendency to Divert Attention from Exports.

Fear was expressed yesterday that the interest of many American manufacturers and exporters in securing a permanent position in the markets of the world was flagging at a critical time. Workers in the foreign trade field who are in it to stay, and who propose to stick to this branch of business through thick and thin, said yesterday that evidences have come to hand of late that present prosperity in practically all lines has had the seeming effect of making many earlier advocates of foreign trade extension lukewarm, if not positively indifferent, to existing opportunities abroad.

Those analyzing conditions as they are at the end of the year's first quarter express themselves as being of the belief that too much prosperity at home is the explanation of the indifference shown recently when definite proposals have been made to embark in new foreign trade projects. Those already engaged in developing foreign fields, and whose information from these centres is of a most detailed and accurate character, are of the opinion that any halting of effort at this time will be regretted later on by merchants now showing hesitation.

William S. Kies, Vice President of the National City Bank and head of its Foreign Trade Department, in discussing yesterday with a TIMES reporter some of the reasons for a possible slackening of permanent export trade enthusiasm, said:

"The existing prosperity in the United States is so great that there is danger of American manufacturers losing sight of the vital necessity of grasping to the utmost the opportunities presented by the European war for entering, extending, and retaining the world's markets. No such opportunity ever came to us before, and nothing like it may ever favor the American manufacturer in the same degree again.

"The danger of stagnation in the campaign for foreign markets lies in the circumstance that the abundant crops and war profits have added immensely to the American people's purchasing capacity. The ultimate consumer in this country is buying freely, and domestic manufacturers are being kept busy supplying the public's needs. Furthermore, the immense supplies—war and other—being shipped to the Allies, and to neutral European countries cut off by the war from their normal sources of supply, are another cause for the satisfaction and self-complacency existing among many manufacturers and exporters.

"Naturally these striking evidences of sufficiency in the home and European war and European neutral trade are most gratifying, but present prosperity and industrial and commercial activity should not cloud the determination to make the most of the opportunity for building up a permanent foreign trade in the sections of the world most desirable at the conclusion of peace. The tremendous business now being done in war munitions and in furnishing a great variety of supplies to Europe cannot be maintained after the war closes, and buying of this kind comes to an end."

Mr. Kies made it plain that, unless permanent export fields are built up now in foreign fields not heretofore developed to any extent by American manufacturers, the problem of the additional plants built in this country to supply the Allies' war needs, not to mention plants converted from peace products to those of war, will prove a serious one in the readjustment sure to follow the war. What a good many American manufacturers are overlooking, the opinion of Mr. Kies, is the worldwide scarcity of manufactured goods held as stocks. This dearth of merchandise urgently required by people everywhere ought of itself, he said, to act as an incentive to spur the American manufacturer to take full advantage of the existing situation.

Apropos of this, an investigation recently completed by O. P. Austin, chief statistician of the National's Foreign Trade Department, is of interest. Mr. Austin set out to find out, as nearly as possible, just how stocks stood in countries to which the United States might sell. The information gathered by Mr. Austin was entitled "Empty Shelves in the Commercial World," and was prepared for the use of the officers of the bank.

"There can be no doubt," said Mr. Austin yesterday, "that the shelves are practically empty, not only in South America and the extreme Orient but in many other parts of the world. This is first shown by a general view of the import and export figures from those countries for which late statistics are available, and while it is true that many of the smaller countries do not have monthly statements of imports and exports, and that their annual statements for 1914 are still lacking, it also happens, on the other hand, that they draw their principal imports from countries which do have monthly statements of exports by total values and principal articles.

"Hence we can measure in a few cases, such as Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, the imports of 1914 in comparison with 1913, and those of a part of 1915 compared with the corresponding months of 1914 and 1913. In the case of China and many smaller countries there are no monthly statements of imports or exports, and in many of the smaller countries even the 1914 figures are not yet available. We can in such cases, however, get at least a fair approximation of the trend of their import trade by studying the figures of exports to them from the countries supplying their most important importations, and those countries are normally, the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Italy."

Mr. Austin has compiled a great mass of statistics showing just how "empty" the shelves of the world are. The figures are conclusive that not only are stocks in neutral countries at the lowest point ever recorded, but that a similar, if not aggravated, condition prevails in the countries actively participating in the war. Even in the belligerent countries where imports are abnormally high a large share of the merchandise being imported is for immediate consumption and destruction. In view of this it is taken for granted that the stocks on the shelves of these countries are probably at the lowest.

The deduction to be made from the statistics gathered is, in the opinion of those who have studied them, that an unprecedented opportunity exists at this time for American manufacturers and exporters to redouble their efforts to capture this trade, and by energetic methods keep a good share of the business after peace arrives. An additional factor in favor of American producers at this time is that for a considerable period after the conclusion of hostilities the belligerent countries will be unable to do much of an export trade in their former fields, as goods will be required for home consumption. Mr. Austin yesterday said that American foreign trade if handled rightly now ought to make great headway after peace is declared and while the chief belligerent nations are getting on their feet commercially again.

Suit Manufacturers Active.

The coat and suit trade is feeling the spur of improved weather conditions. During the last week trade was very brisk, the retail stores calling for deliveries that up to that time were delayed on account of unseasonable weather. The lagging Spring season is really considered a blessing by most

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Market Rather Quiet, Though Prices Are Well Maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, April 1.—There has been only a limited amount of business put through in the cotton goods markets this week. The desire on the part of buyers to fill their wants both for immediate and future deliveries has reduced trading, and consequently only a comparatively small volume of business was put through. While the market on the whole has been generally quiet, prices have been well maintained and what concessions were made were small in number and of little importance. The wide end of the market did the greater amount of business.

The demand for twills and sateens and, in fact, for other fabrics which are generally consumed by clothing manufacturers was slight, but the takings of these factors during the last four months have been rather large. Mills making fancies and specialties out of printcloth yarns report that they continue to do a good business. These concerns have the product of their looms engaged for some time to come and at prices which will net the mills a fair margin of profit.

The situation in fine goods remains unchanged. The factories are loaded with orders which will keep the machinery busy for the balance of the year in a number of instances; in other cases, deliveries of goods will run for more than six months ahead.

Just for the moment, there is a mild agitation on foot for another increase of 5 per cent. for the operatives. Some few months ago, such an increase was given with a tacit understanding that, if business warranted it the latter part of March, another increase of 5 per cent. would be considered by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The total sales for the week are estimated at about 150,000 pieces of which about 50,000 pieces are spots.

DEFERRING TO BRITAIN.

Norwegian Canners to Keep Their Products from Teutons.

Handlers of Norwegian fish products as well as American firms supplying some of the materials used in putting up cannery goods were informed yesterday that, following negotiations between the British and Norwegian Governments, a semi-official organization had been formed to lessen interference with shipments of both materials and finished products by the Allies.

The body just formed is known as the Stavanger Packers' Import Union. To this corporation all materials like tinplate, olive oil, tomatoes, and other articles used in the Norwegian canning industry will have to be consigned. Under the agreement entered into, it will be the duty of the union to see that no goods made with these materials reach the countries now at war with Great Britain.

A factor in the New York canned fish trade said yesterday it was reported that forty of the large Norwegian packers had signed the agreement with the Stavanger Union, while ten representing large firms refused to come to the terms laid down by it. The packers not entering the Union based their refusal, it was said, on the ground that they were able to get supplies from Germany and desired to continue selling the completed products of their canneries to the Central Empires.

Cuban Tobacco Crop Light.

The current crop of tobacco in the Manicaragua district of the Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, is estimated at 30 per cent. normal, according to reports made to Consul R. M. Bartleman, who is at Cienfuegos. The shortage is said to be due to the extremely dry weather that has prevailed since November last. A 50 per cent. yield is expected in the district that embraces Boca del Toro, Minas Ricas, Minas Bajas, Bagad, Tomento, &c., which has had no rain since October. In the Cabaljuan and Sancti Spiritus district, the largest tobacco-growing centre in Cuba, only a half a crop is looked for. The body of the tobacco will be heavy, which will require a longer time to cure it.

Buyers' Wants

20 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats Monday morning. 105 Madison Av., fifth floor.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 236 6th Av.

OVERCOATS.—Blue and grey chinchilla for boys. Jobber open to buy for spot cash for immediate delivery. Y 270 Times Annex.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4342.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for immediate delivery the latest creations in taffeta, crepe de chine, and crepe meteor dresses at very low prices. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 32 West 26th St.

FROCKS.—On sale, smart French designs; reduced prices. Della, 7 West 45th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

PIECE GOODS SALESMAN, cutting-up trade, desires change; experienced silks, nets, chiffons; commission basis, with drawing. L 120 Times.

SALESMAN wants waist, dress, underwear; commission, drawing; has uptown office. L 119 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Peerless Fashion Stores; S. J. Phillipson, general buyer; Wallick, BALTIMORE—Hughes, Dove & Turner; J. A. Hughes, dry goods; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.
CHICAGO—T. Ascher Co.; J. L. Strasser, hats; 330 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Pike-Richmond Co.; A. E. Pike, millinery; Breslin.
CORNING, N. Y.—The Wing & Boswick Co.; H. R. Stever, ready-to-wear; Continental.
DAYTON, Ohio — Rike-Kumber Co.; J. P. Shaffer, women's, children's shoes; 220 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. H. Webber, President; 354 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—M. Heimann & Co.; G. M. Meyer, silks, velvets, ribbons; trimmed hats; 881 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Goss Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 602 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; J. A. Anderson, men's, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.; Continental.
PHILADELPHIA—The A. & B. Skirt Co.; J. H. Brown, dress goods; Navarre.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. Martin, linens, white goods; 470 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; Miss E. Inman, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 450 4th Av.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Martin-Barnes D. G. Co.; H. J. Barnes, mdse. mgr.; 334 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; A. A. Tucker, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
TRENTON, N. J. — Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 602 Broadway.

SILK COATS
Popular Prices—Latest Styles
For Immediate Delivery.
LION EMBROIDERY CO.,
15-17 W. 26th St.

BLACK CAT HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children.
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.
140 Fifth Avenue.

Zeeco
We specialize in High School and Gym. Middies. Some extremely smart models in Silverbloom fabrics.
Z. & S. MIDDY CO.,
1,270 Broadway.

Silk
From $2.75 Dresses to $4.50
Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT,
118 WEST 22D STREET.

Witchtex TRADE MARK The Resilient Lining
For all bouffant or distended effects
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated,
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THAT SOMETHING IN NEW
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.

WHITE CORDUROYS
HENRY GLASS & COMPANY
44-46-48 White Street

CASH WITHOUT INTEREST TO Manufacturers & Merchants on
OVERDUE SLOW ACCOUNTS
placed with us for collection
SYSTEM MERCANTILE AGENCY
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JACOB ROSENTHAL
100 Fifth Ave., New York

Burroughs Adding Machines
REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.
John E. Rasson, Auctioneer, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Auctioneers
whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:
Merchandise.
DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE, Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2260.
LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERELMUTTER, 208 CANAL STREET.
SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. Salesrooms, 15-17 Spring St., Tel. 5382 Spring.
STOCKS AND PLANTS FRANK JACOBVITZ BOUGHT—10 Lispenard. Tel. 2590 Franklin.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4900.
In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.
LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway.
Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machine, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2547 Frank.
National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., Fr'k 4848. Large Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.
Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2000 Spring. Cash buyers high-grade mdse.
DAN'L GREENWALD, 23 LISPENARD STREET. TEL. FRANKLIN 1700.
L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.
Retail.
Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.
WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 6418.
LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS,

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

SHALL WE SAVE NEW YORK?

THE co-operative movement to preserve the heart of the City, from 33rd to 59th Streets and from Third to Seventh Avenues, from destruction by factories and to rehabilitate the lower and deserted part of New York City, has met with an unprecedented response from citizens, business firms and other organizations, not only from every part of this city but from all over the United States. The public has put itself squarely behind this great civic movement. One of the most significant evidences of the general acceptance of the plan is illustrated by the unselfish and public-spirited attitude of the cloak and suit manufacturers.

The following is a petition of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, signed by the leading firms of the City

We, the undersigned, do hereby express our unqualified endorsement of a movement of far-reaching importance to the City of New York, having for its purpose the protection and preservation of the section of this City located above 33rd Street, and pledge ourselves to lend our personal co-operation to maintain this section for residential and shopping purposes and to restrict the erection of manufacturing plants in that district.

We believe that the plans outlined will be of untold benefit and for the general welfare of the entire City of New York, and must ultimately result in the maintenance of real estate values in that section, the improvement in values below 33rd Street, and a practical benefit to the industry represented by us by enabling it to centralize in a section most adapted to its purpose.

We endorse the plan for the encouragement of the erection of proper factory buildings in the location between 14th and 33rd Streets.

As a matter of civic pride and a spirit of public duty, we therefore request that all citizens, irrespective of private interest, join with us in giving their moral support to this movement.

New York, March, 1916.

The people of New York owe a debt of gratitude to the above-mentioned firms, whose public-spirited stand ensures the success of this great civic movement

Their co-operation is of supreme importance and guarantees the rapid success of this plan for a finer and better City. To many of them their removal from the uptown section to the downtown location means temporary inconvenience, but they will secure lower rents, save time for and add to the convenience of their workers, centralize their industry and permanently benefit the entire City.

The entire City must be aroused. All manufacturers, all organizations and every individual must help.

We ask all to co-operate and send letters endorsing this plan to the

"SHALL WE SAVE NEW YORK COMMITTEE," J. H. Burton, Chairman, 267 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A New Analysis of Chesapeake and Ohio R. R.

Send for Our Special Letter "222"

Renskorf, Lyon & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

33 New St. (GROUND FLOOR) New York

Telephone Broad 2506.

Odd Lots.

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Our **"Market Observations"** *Free on request.*

BARUCH BROTHERS

Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

STOCK & BOND Investment Suggestions

In securing maximum efficiency in the employment of his or her funds our monthly "Investment Suggestions" will be found of material assistance to the investor. Included in the current number are several attractive issues which for stability, diversification, and marketability are of the highest grade. Copy will be sent on request.

Write for April Circular "T-358."

Merrill, Lynch & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange Seven Wall Street, Penobscot Bldg.

NEW YORK. DETROIT.

Telephone Rector 4940.

ODD LOT BUYING

To save consistently, and have your savings working constantly, you may buy one share or more of stock, whether of investment or speculative merit. Payment on installments provided for in our plan. Send for booklet E-20.

HARTSHORNE AND **PICABIA**

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

7 Wall St. Tel. 4590 Rector

Cuba Cane Sugar

A consideration of its investment and speculative qualities appears in our Weekly Market Letter of April 1.

Copy On Request

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.

25 Broad St. New York

WE OFFER United States Smelting & Refining Company 6% Convertible Notes DUE 1926

Price on application.

Liggett, Hichborn & Co. Inc.

61 Broadway 103 Devonshire St.

NEW YORK BOSTON

6% Investment

A safe short-term bond that pays 6%, that is especially well secured, and that can at any time be turned into cash, is offered by the Commercial Security Co., Knabe Building, New York City. Write or call for Circular T-2.

A MAIL ORDER SECURITY.

We offer all or any part of 500 shares (par $50) of the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock in one of the fastest growing Mail Order Houses in the United States. Business fully financed and firmly established. Because of unusually favorable conditions under which the Company started, Merchandise Sales have shown extraordinary increases from year to year, averaging more than 70% per month increase for the last four months over the same period a year ago. Price to yield 6.7%, and with each share of Preferred Stock there is the same bonus of Common as was included with Treasury Offerings. Safety, a good yield, and attractive enhancement-possibilities. Ask for Circular T-A.

POTTER & CO.,

Investment Securities, Metropolitan Tower, New York. Phone Gramercy 6007.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Substantial Gains Scored in Short Session, in Which There Was Little Activity.

In point of activity yesterday's two-hour session on the Stock Exchange was unimportant, for the total sales were less than have been frequently seen in a single hour in a good market, but the price changes were significant. They indicated very clearly the attitude which financial leaders take toward the very grave possibilities, to use a favorite expression often heard around the State Department, which may develop out of the attack on the Sussex. When Wall Street learned that Germany has notified Ambassador Gerard that nothing was known at Berlin of the attacks on the Sussex and Englishman, but that inquiries would be made at once to learn if it were true that German submarines had operated against those vessels, it was promptly assumed that another Persia case was passing into history.

It is not complimentary to the earnestness of the Administration, but it is a fact that the average trader will not believe that Mr. Wilson means what he has threatened. That was shown by the ease with which prices advanced on Friday and Saturday on the suggestion that Washington is not disposed to take any action until complete information on the latest submarine outrages is at hand. The market has not discounted a break with Germany, even though it has looked for some time as though a rupture were inevitable. Assurance is felt in financial circles that the whole submarine and blockade question is so confused with complications that a policy of patient waiting is about all that can be expected of this country.

Yesterday's cheerful view of the outlook, as evidenced by the price changes, was due mostly to relief over the lessening tension in the submarine situation, but it was helped materially by news of the successful outcome of the first clash between United States troops and the Villa forces. There has been more or less uneasiness ever since the attack on Columbus lest all Mexico unite behind Villa, and the prospect of an early return to American soil of the punitive expedition was welcomed.

Most of the industrials benefited by the day's stock dealings. Mexican Petroleum, which rises and falls on the news from Mexico, closed with a net gain of 2½ points, and was third in point of activity, being surpassed only by Crucible and Kennecott. Both of the latter issues continued their advance. The copper stocks are responding slowly to the wealth of good news being put out. The rails were again relatively weak in a strong market. Not even the excellent February statements published yesterday for the New York Central and Pennsylvania helped those issues. Investors never paid less attention to earnings than they are giving reports now, and in the minds of most of the traders the possibilities of trouble before the wage controversies are settled outweigh the benefit accruing to the carriers from the heavy Spring traffic movement.

The Anglo-French bonds made a further gain yesterday, selling at 95⅞. Sales of $300 denominations were made at 96, which is only ¼ below the price at which they were sold. The public is slowly moving away from the idea that the end of the war will likewise see the end of this country's prosperity, and peace talk is losing its terrors.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	4½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	4	3½	3
St. Louis	5	4	4	4
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	4½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2⅛
Ninety days	2@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾ 5 months 3@3½
90 days	2¾ 6 months 3@3½
4 months	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
90 to 90 days	3½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	—.00½
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	—
Paris—				
Demand	5.97½	5.97½	5.97½	—.00½
Cables	5.96½	5.96¾	5.96¾	—.00⅝
Berlin—				
Demand	72.00	72.00	72.00	—.12½
Cables	72.06¼	72.06¼	72.06¼	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the unit of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8695 London	4.76¼	4.77⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.97½	5.96¾
92.28 Berlin	72.00	72.06¼
20.20 Austria	12.40	12.43
26.70 Scandinavia	26.95	26.90
19.20 Spain	19.27	19.22
5.1826 Switzerland	5.21¼	5.21
19.225 Greece	19.30	19.40
40.19 Holland	42.75	42.81¼
5.1826 Italy	6.61	6.53¼
51.45 Russia	....	31.75
China—		
.... Hongkong	48.50	48.65
.... Shanghai	67.50	67.63
India—		
39.44 Bombay	38.60	....
32.44 Calcutta	38.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.40	42.55
22.40 Rio	22.80	22.90

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
4.75⅜	4.75⅛	4.75⅜	4.75⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $488,541,370; balance, $49,677,645; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,542,842.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 80c premium; Montreal, $3.73 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London 23d, up ¼d; New York, 60⅞, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 46⅜@49⅜.

Unlisted Securities.

The Annalist, every Monday, publishes an extended list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, but which may be worthy of consideration. The Annalist, 10 cents; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	198,971
Same day last year	782,200
Year to date	43,472,153
Same period last year	18,158,062
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.69+ .17
Same day last year	65.40 + .40

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	65.83	Mar. 31	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.15	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
19⅝	19¾	400	Alaska Gold Mines	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19½	...
9¼	9⅜	300	Alaska Juneau	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	29½	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	29⅜	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
68	68⅞	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	68	68	68	68	+1
71⅞	72	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	71½	72	71½	72	+ ⅛
61⅛	61¾	1,400	Am. Can	61½	61¾	61⅛	61⅜	+ ⅛
65½	66⅜	400	Am. Car & Fdry	65½	66⅜	65½	66⅜	+ ⅞
160	162	500	Am. Coal Products	160	162½	160	161½	+1½
52	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54	...
23⅝	24	500	Am. Linseed	24	24¼	24	24	...
46	46½	800	Am. Linseed pf	45⅝	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅜
79⅝	79½	4,600	Am. Locomotive	79¼	79⅝	79½	79½	+ ⅞
103½	104	100	Am. Locomotive pf	104	104	104	104	+ ½
7⅞	8¼	200	Am. Malt	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
102½	102¾	5,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102	103⅛	102	102¾	+1⅛
85½	87	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	86	86	85¾	86⅝	— ⅛
31	32	100	Am. Steel F'dries	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
127	127¾	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127⅛	127⅞	127⅛	127⅝	+ ⅛
197	199	500	Am. Tobacco	198	199½	198	198	+ ½
106½	106¾	500	Am. Tob. pf. new	106	106¾	106	106¾	— ⅛
50¾	51	1,100	Am. Woolen	50¼	51	50	50	...
98¾	99½	100	Am. Woolen pf	99	99	99	99	— ¾
19¾	20	300	Am. Writing P. pf	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾	...
88⅝	89	2,400	Am. Zinc Lt. S	88⅜	89¼	88¼	89	+ ⅛
86½	86⅞	3,860	Anaconda Copp. Co	87	87¼	86⅝	86⅝	...
100½	101¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
105	105¼	6,730	Baldwin Loco	105½	106⅜	105	105¼	+ ⅛
87¼	87⅜	500	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅛	87⅜	87¼	87⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	2¾	600	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	...
480	490	300	Bethlehem Steel	485	490	483	490	—4
130½	140	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	135	135	135	135	— ⅝
85	86¼	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85¾	85	85½	+ ⅜
110⅝	113½	100	Bush Terminal	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	—3¼
91	92	700	Butte & Superior	90⅝	91½	90⅝	91⅜	+1¼
51	51⅜	100	California Pet. pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
166½	167¼	200	Canadian Pacific	166¼	168¾	166¼	166⅝	— ⅛
54	54½	300	Central Leather Co	54	54¾	54	54¾	+ ⅛
110	111	200	Central Leather pf	110¼	111	110⅝	111	+1
91	92	100	Chandler Motor	92	92	92	92	...
61⅝	62	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	61⅝	61⅜	61½	— ⅛
93¼	94	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93⅛	93⅞	93⅛	93⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	17	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	...
22⅛	22⅜	200	Chile Copper	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
54⅝	55	3,100	Chino Copper	55¼	55⅝	55	55	— ⅜
73	74	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73	73	73	...
73	74	50	Do., odd lots	74	74	74	74	...
45	45⅜	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
46	46	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	46	46	46	46	—3¾
135	136	100	Consolidated Gas	135	135	135	135	+ ⅝
20⅝	20⅞	300	Corn Products Ref	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
92½	92⅝	17,800	Crucible Steel	92⅜	93½	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
115⅞	116	200	Crucible Steel pf	116⅞	116¾	115⅞	116¾	+1½
240	244	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	241	241	241	241	—2¾
131	132	30	Detroit Edison Co	131	131	131	131	...
89½	90¼	200	Detroit United Ry	89	90	89	89	+1
47¼	48	1,200	Distillers' Securities	47⅛	48	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	36¾	1,600	Erie	36¼	36¾	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
41	45	100	Federal M. & S. pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅞
343	345	10	General Chemical	340	344	340	344	...
113	117	10	Gen. Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	...
76⅛	76⅝	2,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76⅛	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝	+ ⅛
121¼	121⅝	300	Great Northern pf	121¼	121⅝	121¼	121¼	+ ⅛
121¼	121⅝	139	Do., odd lots	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	...
43½	44	300	G. N. certs. ore prop	43¼	43⅝	43½	43½	— ⅛
49⅝	49⅞	1,500	Greene-Cananea	49¼	50	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	21⅛	500	Guggenheim Explor	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
48	48¼	3,900	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	900	Interboro Consol	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
72	72¼	100	Interboro Con. pf	73	73	73	73	+1
19⅛	19½	100	Int. Agricultural	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
58½	60	200	Int. Agricultural pf	59	59	59	59	+1
16⅞	16⅝	1,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. f	17⅛	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
70¾	71	10,100	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. f	70¾	71⅝	70½	70⅝	+1
47	47¼	2,700	Int. Nickel	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47½	+ ⅛
11	11½	100	Int. Paper	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
47	48	300	Int. Paper pf	48	48	47	47	—2½
84½	84½	600	Jewel Tea	83⅝	84½	83⅝	84½	+1⅝
110	110½	100	Jewel Tea pf	110	110	110	110	...
64	70	100	Kan.C., Ft.S.& M. pf	65	63	63	63	+1
64	70	20	Do., odd lot	63	63	63	63	...
75¾	77½	500	Kelly Spring Tire	73⅝	75⅞	75¼	75¼	...
58⅜	58¾	16,500	Kennecott Copper	58⅜	58½	58⅛	58⅜	+ ⅛
76⅜	77⅛	100	Lackawanna Steel	76⅜	76⅞	76⅜	76⅞	...
52¼	52¾	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	51⅞	52¼	51⅞	52¼	+ ⅛
247	248½	400	Liggett & Myers	248½	248½	247	247	—2½
119½	119¾	100	Liggett & Myers pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	+ ⅛
71⅛	72⅜	1,400	Maxwell Motors	71⅛	72⅜	71⅜	72⅜	+1⅛
85½	86	800	Maxwell M. 1st pf	85½	86	85½	86	+1
55¼	55¾	400	Maxwell M. 2d pf	56	56	55¼	55¾	+ ⅜
104½	105¼	100	May Dep. Stor pf	105	106	105	105	+2½
110¾	110¾	14,400	Mexican Petroleum	109⅝	110⅝	109⅜	110¼	+2⅝
38¾	38⅞	7,160	Miami Copper	38⅝	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	+ ⅜
6	6¼	300	Minn. & St. Louis	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
122	122¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	123	123	123	123	— ¼
24¼	25	100	Nat. En. & St	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
66¾	67	100	National Lead	67	67	67	67	...
17⅛	17⅜	1,500	Nev. Con. Copper	17⅜	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
143	144	300	N. Y. Air Brake	143	144	143	144	+2
104¼	104¾	2,900	N. Y. Central	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104¼	+ ⅜
62¾	62⅞	1,300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63	63	62½	62½	— ⅛
120⅞	121⅜	600	Norfolk & West	121	121¼	121	121¼	— ½
113	113½	700	Northern Pacific	113	113⅝	113	113⅛	+1
56⅝	56⅞	1,500	Pennsyl. Railroad	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
104½	104¾	200	Peo. G., Chicago	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ¼
43⅝	44	1,400	Philadelphia Co	43⅝	44	43½	43½	+ ⅜
27¼	28	400	Pittsburgh Coal	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	+1
103	103½	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103	103	103	103	+1
52⅜	53	100	Pressed St. Car	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅜
160	161¼	100	Pullman Co	161	161	161	161	...
3	3½	400	Quicksilver	3¾	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
24	24½	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24⅝	24	24	—2
84¼	84½	2,300	Reading	84⅜	84½	84¼	84½	...
44	46	100	Reading 2d pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	—2
50¾	51	500	Repub Iron & Steel	51	51	51	51	+ ¼
108¼	109	100	Rep. I. & Steel pf	108¼	108½	108½	108½	...
⅞	1	100	Rock Island Co	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	200	Rock Island Co. pf	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
2,100	2¼		St. L. & S. Fran.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
	67		Do. odd lots	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
5¼	5¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
3,100	3¼		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3⅜	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
3,700	88¾		Shattuck-Arizona	88	88¾	88	88¾	+ ⅛
200	58		S.-S. Steel & I. Co.	56	58	56	56	+ ⅛
1,800	97¾		Southern Pacific	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ⅛
1,450	205		South P. R. Sugar	204⅜	214	204⅜	210	+7
100	89		Standard Mill. pf	89	89	89	89	...
35	80		Do. odd lot	89	89	89	89	...
1,400	142		Studebaker Co	142	142¾	141	141⅝	+ ⅛
900	54¼		Tennessee Copper	53⅞	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛	+ ⅛
800	195		Texas Co	194	195¼	194	195¼	—3½
100	171		Third Avenue	171	171	171	171	+ ⅛
400	62		Un. Bag & P. Co	61⅝	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞	+ ⅛
1,100	7⅞		Union Pacific	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
1,100	182⅜		Union Pacific pf	132⅜	182⅞	132⅜	182⅜	+ ⅛
350	83		Union Pacific pf.	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
100	61¾		United Cig. Manu	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼	— ⅜
800	94½		United Cig. Stores	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
3,100	147¾		United Fruit	146¾	147¾	146½	147⅜	+ ⅛
300	30		United Rys Invest	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
300	21¾		U. S. C. I. P. & F	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
100	52		U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
8,500	156		U. S. Ind. Alcohol	154½	157½	154½	155½	+2
100	44		U. S. Rty. & I. Co	43¾	43¾	43½	43½	— ⅝
100	2		U. S. Red. & Ref	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
100	1¾		U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2,300	51¾		U. S. Rubber	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
2,350	69⅝		U. S. S. R. & M	68¾	69⅝	68¾	69⅛	+1⅛
200	52¼		U. S. S. R. & M. pf	52	52	52	52	...
10,900	84½		U. S. Steel	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝	...
200	116¾		U. S. Steel pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ⅛
1,700	82⅜		Utah Copper	82⅜	82⅝	82½	82⅝	+ ⅛
100	18		Utah Securities	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
700	15¾		Wabash	15½	15¾	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
100	46½		Wabash pf. A	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
200	28		Wabash pf. B	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
200	32		Western Md	32	32	32	32	...
100	91¼		West Un. Tele	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
2,200	65¼		Westingh. E. & M	64¾	65¼	64¾	65	— ⅝
200	225		Willys-Overland	225	225	225	225	+2
100	122½		Wool. (F. W.) Co	123	123	123	123	+ ⅛
300	124¼		Woolworth pf	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	+ ⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Firmness was displayed by the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange throughout the short session. At the same time, excepting in a few stocks, there was not much aggressiveness about the movement.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. B. Sugar	71⅜	72	71⅜	72
60	Am. Can	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
60	Am. Car & F.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅛	66¼
480	Am. Locom	79⅜	79⅝	79¼	79⅝
980	Am. Smelt	102¼	103⅛	102	102
20	Am. Sugar	116	116	116	116
20	Am. Woolen	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
40	Am. Zinc	88⅝	89	88½	89
270	Anacon. Cop.	86⅞	87	86⅝	86⅝
440	Baldwin Loco	106⅛	106⅜	105¾	106¼
80	Balt. & Ohio	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜
10	Bethle & Sup	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
20	Cent. Leather	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
50	Ches. & Ohio	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
10	C., M. & S. P.	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
30	C., R. I. & P.	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
10	Chino Copper	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
20	Col. Fuel & I.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
3,020	Crucible Steel	92¼	93½	92¼	92¼
20	Dist. Secur	48⅛	48⅛	48	48
80	Erie	36½	36⅝	36¼	36¼
30	Goodrich Co	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
70	Inspir. Copper	48	48⅛	48	48
50	Interboro Con.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
10	Int. Mer. Mar.	17	17	17	17
370	Int. M. M. pf.	70¾	71¼	70¾	71¼
80	Kelly. Sp. T.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
870	Kenn. Copper	58⅝	58¼	58¼	58¼
180	Max. Motors A	72	72½	72	72¾
1,870	Mex. Petrol	110¾	110¾	109¾	110¼
80	Miami Copper	38½	38⅞	38½	38⅝
10	Nevada Cons.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
50	N. Y. Central	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
120	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	62¾	63	62¾	62¾
20	Nor. Pacific	113⅜	113½	113⅜	113⅜
30	Ontario Min	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
190	Reading	84½	84⅝	84¼	84⅜
10	Rep. I. & S	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
80	Southern Pac.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
140	Studebaker	142⅜	143⅛	141¾	141¾
188	Tenn. Copper	54	54¼	53⅞	53⅞
20	Texas Co	194½	194½	194½	194½
70	Union Pacific	132⅛	132⅝	132⅛	132⅛
10	United Fruit	147¼	147¼	147¼	147¼
70	U. S. Ind. Alc.	158⅞	157½	155¼	156⅝
40	U. S. Rubber	51¼	51½	51	51
1,170	Us S. Steel	84⅝	84⅝	84¼	84⅜
170	Utah Copper	82⅝	82⅝	82¼	82½
20	Western Md.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 330,000 shares of stock and $107,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, $1,825; oil, 96,201, and mining, 205,040. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	†Aetna Exp.w.i	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
800	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70	70¾	70	70½
875	Am. Int. Corp. w. i., 20% pd.	20	20½	20	20½
400	†Butler Chem..	2¾	3	2¾	3
100	†Car L. & P....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,290	Carwen Steel..	10¾	10¾	10	10¾
4,950	Chev. Motor....170	174½	180	169	174½
200	Corp. R. & H.	5½	5½	5	5
4,750	†Cuba Can 6..	67½	68¾	67	67¼
600	†Cuba C. S. pf.	97½	97½	97¼	97½
100	†Edm. & Jones	87	87	87	87
250	†Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Emer. Phono.	13	13	13	13
800	Haskell & Barker Car Co..	42	43	42¼	42¾
400	Kath. S. pf...	25	25	24½	25
700	†S.S.Kresge pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
730	†Lake Torp. E.	10½	10½	10	10¼
3,000	†Lynn Phono..	6¾	8¾	7¾	7¾
400	Marc. of Am..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
800	M. A. v. t. ctfs	81½	82½	81½	82½
800	M.A.v.t.ctfs.pf.	80½	80¾	80½	80¾
3,000	†Maxim Mun..	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼
4,900	†Midvale Steel.	67	67	65¾	65¾
110	†Nymo Z. & L.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	†P. E. & M. Co.	119	119	119	119
200	Redtop E., Inc.	6	6	6	6
100	St. L., R. Mt. & P. v. t. ctfs	39	39	39	39
700	†St. J. Lead..	16½	17	16¾	16¾
400	S. B. v. t. ctfs	36½	37	36½	37
950	†Tob. Products.	46	46¼	45½	45½
1,200	U. Profit S....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	†Uni. Motor...	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	†U.S. L. & H. C	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	U.S.L.& H.C.pf.	5	5	5	5
100	White M. Co..	49¾	50	49¾	50
200	W. F.C. v.t.ctfs	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000	†Zinc Con. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
1	Atlantic Ref...	670	670	670	— 5
200	Ohio Oil	228	225	225	— 1
850	Vacuum Oil....	234	233	233	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
450	Am. Oil & Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	†Barnet O.&G..	3½	3½	3½	3½
400	†Cos.&C.(O.R.)	19¾	19¾	19½	19½
100	†Cos. O.&G.w.I.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,400	†Federal Oil...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,000	†Midwest Oil..	81	82	81	82
100	†Mid. Oil pf..	90	90	90	90
7,000	†Muskogee R..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
42,000	†Okla. Oil	15	16	13	14
500	†Okla. Oil pf..	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,000	†Okla. P. & R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
24,000	†Tn. West. O.	61	66	61	66
100	†Ventura C. O.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,500	†Victoria Oil..	2	2	1¾	2
4,600	Wayl. O. & G.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼

MINING STOCKS.

4,000	††Atlanta	12	14	12	14
200	Bingham Min..	13	13	13	13
3,500	††Booth	13	13½	13	13
11,250	††Bos. & Mont.	72	77	72	75
200	Butte & N. Y..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
2,500	Butte Cop. & Zinc. v.t.cfs..	8¾	9¾	8¾	9¾
200	†Calaveras Cop.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,500	Caledonia..	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,200	†Canada Cop..	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,000	†Cashboy	7	7	7	7½
400	C. de P. Cop..	39	39¾	39	39¾
6,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	1½	1½	1½	1½
250	†Dupont Cop..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	†Eagle & B. B.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,600	†Emma Cop..	66	66	65	66
5,000	†Fed. R.M.Co.	18	18	18	18
200	First Nat. Cop.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,200	†Granite G.M.	84	84	80	80
4,200	†Goldfield Con.	77	77	75	76
1,500	†Gldfield Mer.	13	13	13	13
350	Hecla Mining..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
24,900	††Int. Mines..	24	28	24	28
5,000	††Jim Butler..	93	96	93	96
1,200	Jumbo Ext....	75	76	75	76
1,000	††Kewanas	13	13	13	13
1,500	Magma Cop....	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
8,000	††Marsh Min..	31½	32	31½	31½
900	Mines of Am..	3	3¼	3	3¼
200	†McKin. Dar..	46	46	46	46
300	†Mont. Consol.	¾	¾	¾	¾
28,000	††Mother Lode.	28	30	28	30
700	Nip'ing M. Co.	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼
1,000	†North Star...	16½	16½	16½	16½
2,500	Oat. Big Jim..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	††Oat'an Cres. (a prospt.)..	42	42	42	42
800	††Oatman Ex. (a prospect).	17	17	17	17
2,000	††Oatman Lazy Boy (a pros.)	35	35	35	35
2,000	††Oatman So..	35	35	35	35
5,000	††Oro	4	4	4	4
2,000	†Peterson Lake	26	26	25	26
3,200	†Rap Hen. Min.	5	5	4¾	4¾
700	††Rex Cons.M.	20	20	20	20
40,000	†Roch. Mines.	64	75	64	73
2,500	†San Toy	18	18	18	18
1,000	†Scr. Gr. G. M.	1	1	1	1
5,000	††Silver Pick.	7	7¼	7	7¼
300	Stand. Sil.-L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	††Success Min.	77	77	76	77
4,000	†Superst. Min.	32	32	32	32
90	Tono. Exten...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
19,100	†United West.	61	66	61	66
460	United Eastl..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	††U. S. Con.M.	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
2,000	††U. Verde Ex.	21¼	22	21¼	21¾
500	†West End C..	75	75	75	75
100	†Yuscar. Con..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

BONDS.

$10,000	†C.,M.&S.P.4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
2,000	†Chi. U.S.4½s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
85,000	†Mid. St. cv. 5s, w. i..	98¼	98¼	96	98¼
40,000	Sulz. & S. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Atl., Gulf & W. I....	30	31	30	31
Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	47	48½	47	48½
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Can. Natural Gas....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Curtiss Aeroplane..	46	48	46	48
Driggs-Seabury	137	141	137	141
Hopkins & A. Arms..		65		65
Kemelick Zinc.....	13½	15½	15½	15½
Lake Torpedo Boat..	9¼	10½	9¼	10½
Lima Loco. new pf..	96	96½	96	96½
Manhattan	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
N. Y. Transportation.	15½	16½	15½	16½
O. Elsenlohr Bros...	54	56	54	56
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Poole Eng. & Mach...	110	120	110	120
Standard Motors.....	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½
Saxon Motor Car....	63	65	63	64
Triangle Film.....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Wah. Pitts. Ter. w. i.	18½	19	18½	19
Wah. Pitts. Ter. pf..	47	50	47	50

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	16	17	16½	17½
Midwest Oil pf.....	93	96	93	96
Midwest Ref.....	64	65	64½	65½
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½
Savoy Oil	10¼	10½	10	10½
Sapulpa	12¾	13	12¾	13

MINING.

Greenwater	6	7	5	6
Howe Sound.....	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Iron Blossom.....	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Majestic Mines.....	¾	1	¾	1
Molave Tungsten....	4	4½	4	4½
New Utah Bingham..	4	4	3¼	4
Nevada Mountain....	70	73	70	73
Seven Troughs Coal..	35	40	36	40
Tonnekaneing	54	56	54	56

BONDS.

Chas. & Ohio con 5s..	97¼	97¾	97½	97¾
Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass.....	268	278	268	278
Atlas Powder.....	235	245	235	245
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox...	120	123	120	123
Bliss, (E. W.).....	395	410	390	405
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fds. & Forg....	170	200	170	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	300	330	300	330
Du Pont Powd., new.	340	350	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder....	370	390	370	390
Hercules Powder pf..	116	120	116	120
International Arms..	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	172	178	172	178
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	535	545	540	555
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,300

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line..	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.20
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.85	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton..	1916-'26	4½	5.60	4.50
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'28	4½	4.25	4.05
Chi., R. I. & P...	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.85	4.12
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'20	5	4.62	4.25
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.25	4.05
Erie Railroad.....	1916-'28	4½@5	4.55	4.25
Hocking Valley....	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central...	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.12
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.05
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mo Pacific.....	1916-'22	5	5.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.15
Norfolk & West...	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.06
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Penn. Gen. Freight.	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
St. L. & San Fr..	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'22	5	5.00	4.83
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	5%	4.30	4.05
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.35

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, April 1, 1916.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Net Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,779,100	$36,002,000	$2,435,000	$1,044,000	$585,000	$2,000	.....	$2,858,000	.....	$32,031,000	$2,004,000	$796,000
Mer. National	2,000,000	2,324,800	30,210,000	773,000	840,000	2,118,000	28,000	$9,000	2,222,000	.....	30,195,000	.....	1,824,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,335,000	127,970,000	13,677,000	2,810,000	4,041,000	108,000	25,000	16,126,000	.....	146,490,000	2,676,000	4,966,000
National City.....	25,000,000	†20,074,500	306,926,000	77,577,000	5,594,000	4,296,000	126,000	790,000	88,520,000	.....	892,211,000	1,495,000	1,799,000
Chemical National...	3,000,000	8,011,200	87,081,000	1,092,000	2,756,000	2,163,000	41,000	.....	2,450,000	.....	34,147,000	.....	456,000
Atlantic National....	1,000,000	778,000	12,058,000	1,107,000	239,000	588,000	42,000	30,000	1,689,000	.....	15,287,000	128,000	174,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov..	300,000	83,700	2,290,000	51,000	35,000	165,000	6,000	.....	140,000	.....	1,540,000	.....	42,000
Am. Exch. National..	5,000,000	5,267,700	88,511,000	4,060,000	1,164,000	2,186,000	123,000	90,000	8,187,000	.....	87,416,000	3,423,000	4,924,000
Nat. Bank of Com...	25,000,000	18,311,600	231,150,000	17,935,000	4,622,000	2,862,000	5,000	9,000	13,154,000	.....	238,173,000	949,000	183,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat..	3,000,000	2,210,800	59,670,000	2,974,000	1,395,000	2,906,000	304,000	180,000	4,583,000	.....	58,712,000	5,150,000	1,775,000
Hanover National....	3,000,000	15,558,500	126,047,000	20,377,000	5,765,000	3,116,000	23,000	90,000	12,475,000	.....	147,257,000	.....	130,000
Citizens' Cent. Nat...	2,550,000	2,512,300	27,778,000	1,190,000	333,000	946,000	28,000	7,000	2,347,000	.....	25,444,000	1,191,000	1,055,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	1,992,300	9,237,000	1,761,000	776,000	407,000	116,000	10,000	978,000	.....	10,135,000	.....	210,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,687,700	32,354,000	1,386,000	1,386,000	343,000	63,000	.....	2,830,000	.....	29,054,000	.....	90,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,679,900	145,291,000	9,201,000	1,889,000	6,300,000	83,000	45,000	11,438,000	.....	148,489,000	1,656,000	5,580,000
East River National.	250,000	76,300	2,217,000	107,000	28,000	165,000	7,000	.....	306,000	.....	2,223,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,823,100	17,534,000	1,117,000	220,000	492,000	47,000	90,000	1,104,000	.....	14,783,000	.....	698,000
First National	10,000,000	22,754,300	163,044,000	13,056,000	2,675,000	7,402,000	28,000	.....	12,881,000	.....	147,896,000	125,000	4,936,000
Irving National	4,000,000	3,953,800	60,570,000	5,948,000	1,106,000	2,918,000	28,000	87,000	8,439,000	.....	76,894,000	118,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat...	500,000	1,215,300	10,135,000	495,000	270,000	342,000	101,000	15,000	783,000	.....	10,304,000	.....	199,000
Chase National.....	5,000,000	10,282,000	194,282,000	14,455,000	10,230,000	7,868,000	27,000	14,000	19,682,000	.....	226,907,000	4,733,000	455,000
Lincoln National....	1,000,000	1,610,500	19,324,000	1,539,000	615,000	274,000	77,000	23,000	1,425,000	.....	19,567,000	87,000	399,000
Garfield National....	1,000,000	1,272,000	9,533,000	736,000	216,000	622,000	80,000	57,000	747,000	.....	9,967,000	.....	399,000
Fifth National	250,000	417,800	5,151,000	200,000	120,000	248,000	4,000	8,000	863,000	.....	5,125,000	104,000	248,000
Seaboard National....	1,500,000	2,863,900	38,919,000	2,247,000	2,044,000	1,861,000	92,000	19,000	4,645,000	.....	46,018,000	.....	24,000
Liberty National....	1,000,000	3,840,400	58,187,000	2,905,000	4,070,000	5,420,000	22,000	.....	7,413,000	.....	70,184,000	1,566,000	506,000
Coal & Iron Nat'l....	1,000,000	706,300	8,881,000	530,000	100,000	137,000	19,000	11,000	748,000	.....	8,612,000	200,000	413,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,056,300	11,229,000	175,000	380,000	622,000	15,000	21,000	793,000	.....	10,816,000	.....	384,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,110,900	9,515,000	296,000	110,000	599,000	25,000	.....	635,000	.....	8,989,000	.....	139,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	920,900	18,731,000	1,538,000	218,000	428,000	90,000	86,000	1,419,000	.....	18,566,000	93,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,930,400	43,990,000	7,568,000	2,239,000	623,000	86,000	.....	3,312,000	$826,000	51,614,000	1,000,000	.....
Bank of America....	1,500,000	6,308,100	33,519,000	4,122,000	1,476,000	335,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	32,342,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,205,900	11,326,000	985,000	272,000	525,000	350,000	.....	594,000	.....	12,178,000	6,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,008,200	5,914,000	220,000	603,000	94,000	118,000	.....	.....	.....	5,219,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	447,000	2,506,000	164,000	55,000	117,000	3,000	2,000	151,000	158,000	2,516,000	9,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,615,200	13,380,000	956,000	850,000	644,000	44,000	22,000	.....	.....	12,325,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,026,400	56,272,000	5,688,000	1,368,000	4,204,000	583,000	.....	5,950,000	4,050,000	46,838,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	797,400	3,971,000	316,000	47,000	63,000	41,000	.....	215,000	45,000	3,580,000	25,000	.....
German-American	750,000	758,300	6,143,000	717,000	133,000	120,000	10,000	.....	214,000	.....	4,255,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,293,600	16,738,000	1,497,000	888,000	1,140,000	61,000	.....	.....	.....	17,575,000	.....	.....
German Exchange....	200,000	826,900	4,878,000	454,000	85,000	96,000	80,000	.....	231,000	.....	4,723,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,077,000	6,447,000	675,000	75,000	133,000	92,000	.....	192,000	.....	6,387,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metrop..	1,000,000	2,154,100	14,763,000	984,000	252,000	549,000	50,000	$2,000	855,000	$19,000	14,280,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	630,600	4,734,000	272,000	219,000	135,000	35,000	.....	259,000	.....	4,653,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,048,400	12,585,000	1,688,000	290,000	361,000	101,000	.....	1,010,000	2,989,000	14,823,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	361,500	22,054,000	1,831,000	412,000	457,000	182,000	.....	1,489,000	684,000	24,485,000	29,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,817,400	35,365,000	1,911,000	139,000	551,000	198,000	37,000	1,314,000	2,746,000	26,286,000	8,076,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	15,914,200	224,569,000	21,298,000	12,600	80,000	22,000	21,000	10,705,000	10,763,000	214,094,000	20,484,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,627,900	56,279,000	3,273,000	129,000	295,000	172,000	8,000	1,871,000	9,477,000	57,416,000	17,785,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,632,200	29,071,000	2,257,000	24,000	162,000	34,000	.....	1,142,000	1,906,000	24,185,000	5,388,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	12,225,300	96,582,000	1,597,000	338,000	131,000	111,000	10,000	1,083,000	5,451,000	21,665,000	731,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	30,638,600	385,195,000	34,303,000	1,160,000	749,000	558,000	.....	17,722,000	7,826,000	355,442,000	42,439,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,230,300	8,780,000	497,000	50,000	90,000	33,000	.....	328,000	1,000,000	6,527,000	1,005,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T...	4,000,000	5,378,000	24,716,000	1,837,000	336,000	105,000	20,000	10,000	858,000	518,000	17,163,000	1,062,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	7,779,100	84,845,000	5,512,000	143,000	713,000	219,000	84,000	8,299,000	4,895,000	65,975,000	18,407,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,622,500	20,181,000	1,304,000	115,000	862,000	117,000	21,000	954,000	1,840,000	19,081,000	1,353,000	.....
New York Trust.....	3,000,000	11,268,300	99,000,000	4,282,000	2,544,000	832,000	30,000	20,000	2,871,000	6,357,000	87,522,000	7,353,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,311,400	20,990,000	1,366,000	110,000	224,000	49,000	11,000	876,000	1,287,000	17,527,000	3,890,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	514,300	13,116,000	779,000	82,000	363,000	58,000	13,000	442,000	546,000	12,846,000	704,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust...	2,000,000	6,416,700	57,771,000	4,571,000	880,000	406,000	320,000	.....	2,600,000	2,376,000	51,986,000	6,250,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$115,350,000	$188,702,100	$2,007,978,000	$211,088,000	$51,112,000	$59,927,000	$1,681,000	$1,453,000	$174,308,000	.....	$2,150,932,000	$24,987,000	$31,500,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	15,450,000	35,100,600	289,780,000	28,216,000	10,466,000	10,146,000	1,858,000	56,000	14,409,000	$9,471,000	311,271,000	1,089,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	104,447,000	1,065,963,000	84,267,000	6,069,000	4,972,000	1,941,000	225,000	46,813,000	56,557,000	927,526,000	135,923,000	.....
Agg., 60 members....	$185,550,000	$326,268,700	$3,363,671,000	$323,521,000	$67,647,000	$75,045,000	$5,480,000	$1,738,000	$235,030,000	$66,028,000	$3,359,723,000	$161,879,000	$31,500,000
Change	.....	.....	+3,129,000	—8,499,000	—172,000	+864,000	—90,000	—301,000	+565,000	+2,780,000	—7,184,000	+2,696,000	—86,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $3,000,000.

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$2,008,178,000	$215,813,000	$51,222,000	$60,901,000	$1,558,000	$1,196,000	$171,833,000	.....	$2,156,241,000	$24,857,000	$31,634,000
State banks, not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	290,962,000	26,879,000	9,094,000	2,412,000	1,645,000	51,000	16,056,000	$8,612,000	310,191,000	1,040,000	.....
Trust cos., not members of Fed. Res. Bank..	1,071,213,000	83,849,000	7,975,000	6,184,000	1,908,000	201,000	46,763,000	54,035,000	985,999,000	137,989,000	.....
Aggregate, 60 members.....	$3,370,348,000	$326,381,000	$68,361,000	$76,447,000	$3,853,000	$1,448,000	$234,652,000	$62,650,000	$3,402,361,000	$163,886,000	$31,634,000
Change	+12,382,000	—1,261,000	—997,000	+8,307,000	—560,000	—271,000	—1,884,000	—4,438,000	+12,040,000	+5,102,000	+5,000

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on:		Excess.	Changes.
			Net demand deposits.....	$387,167,780		
			Net time deposits.....	1,244,350		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$322,077,000	$174,308,000	Net demand and time dep.	$388,412,110	$107,972,890	— $1,611,400
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	50,886,000	14,409,000	Net demand deposits.....	56,028,780	9,086,220	— 1,777,400
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	97,249,000	46,813,000	Net demand deposits.....	139,125,000	4,434,000	— 2,771,150
Total.....	$470,012,000	$235,530,000	Total net deposits.....	$583,566,886	$121,473,110	— $6,159,950

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits.....	$388,123,350		
			Net time deposits.....	1,232,850		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$326,006,000	$171,833,000

COTTON IS EASIER ON RAINS IN TEXAS

Private Wires Report Heavy Downfall in Nearly Every Part of the State.

NET LOSS OF 10 TO 12 POINTS

Liverpool Cables Ascribe Easier Tendency to Lower Freight Rates—Week-End Covering.

Weakness in Liverpool was responsible for a lower market in cotton yesterday. The net loss for the day was a matter of 10 to 12 points, and almost all of this was registered at the opening. Liverpool cables ascribed the easier tendency to the lower freight rates and to rains in Texas. It is argued by local bulls, however, that while the easier freight rates might bring about lower prices in Liverpool they would stimulate buying here on account of the increased outlet offered for exports.

Private wires from Texas state that rains had fallen over most of the State. Abundant precipitation at this time probably would result in giving the new grain a good start, but it is doubtful if it will repair the damage that has been inflicted on small grains.

Fall River printcloth sales for the week amounted to 180,000 pieces, compared with 275,000 last year. Prices are reported strong and fine goods mills are said to be in the best position in many years. Stocks of goods that have been carried for years are being moved out steadily at prices yielding a profit over all costs of manufacturing and carrying the goods. Manufacturers are expecting a demand for an increase in wages.

There was no trading feature of importance. The opening was a shade better than due on the showing of cables, but on the decline there was a good demand from brokers identified with leading trade interests. There was also some covering over the week-end.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, with a 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with 10 points decline and middling at 12c. Sales, 500 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.86	11.84	11.84@11.85	11.95@11.96
July	12.01	11.92	11.93@11.94	12.06@12.07
Oct.	12.09	12.00	12.00@12.01	12.11@12.15
Dec.	12.27	12.17	12.18@12.19	12.31@12.32
Jan.	12.31	12.24	12.24@12.25	12.36@12.37

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	3,974	5,230	9,057
New Orleans	1,387	3,772	5,144
Mobile	220	592	750
Savannah	2,050	1,283	4,091
Charleston	63	198	693
Wilmington	491	770	1,100
Norfolk	2,100	1,947	2,941

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	1,070	1,486	600
Memphis	7	1,137	5,176
St. Louis	1,000	4,188	7,400
Houston	3,957		

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
3,050	Galveston —12.20	296,471	883,415
695	New Orleans..11.88	853,585	871,005
75	Mobile 11.75	14,811	47,852
200	Savannah 12.00	250,107	180,540
—	Charleston 11¾	65,567	87,424
—	Wilmington 11¾	49,165	53,407
880	Norfolk 11.63	115,596	87,384
566	Augusta 11.75	127,574	132,844
1,450	Memphis 12.00	197,071	186,453
—	St. Louis 12.00	19,925	38,600
603	Houston 12.20	122,273	141,148

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a dull business in spot cotton with middling 7 points decline at 7.70d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 1,000 bales, all American.

Market closed barely steady.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	130	135	130	135
American Cigar pf.	100	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	375	325	375
J. S. Young	150	165		
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	90	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	475	485	475	485
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
3d week March	$54,494	$39,458	$15,036
July 1-Mch. 21	1,903,273	1,680,446	222,829

TWIN CITY LINES—

3d week March	191,243	177,000	14,242
Jan. 1-Mch. 21	2,194,027	1,990,832	197,146

COLORADO SOUTHERN for February—

	1916.	1915.	Inc.
Gross	1,246,320	1,109,435	943,521
Net aft. taxes	466,969	2,1.920	153,273
8 mos. gross	10,842,728	10,036,908	9,890,670
Net aft. taxes	3,391,423	2,747,375	2,098,231

CUBA RAILROAD for February—

Gross	721,363	522,587	488,121
Net	423,075	287,843	249,000
Sur. aft. chgs.	344,834	215,535	182,200
8 mos. gross	3,054,142	3,073,936	3,139,875
Net	1,933,837	1,472,173	1,465,385
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,311,844	937,551	934,051

MAINE CENTRAL for February—

Gross	917,438	835,575	816,431
Net aft. taxes	204,762	193,105	118,883
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,511	87,114	
8 mos. gross	7,847,491	7,602,416	7,876,443
Net aft. taxes	2,017,702	1,694,434	1,589,816
Sur. aft. chgs.	980,286	866,094	

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for February—

Gross	2,551,158	2,818,084	2,357,484
Net aft. taxes	114,516	855,824	367,007
Def. aft. chg.	300,737	*240,839	
8 mos. gross	21,810,321	22,848,059	22,691,821
Net aft. taxes	4,027,603	6,464,515	3,205,322
Def. aft. chg.	852,215	*1,706,733	

*Surplus.

MINNEAPOLIS ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for February—

Gross*	1,235,024	1,215,320	1,057,800
Net aft. taxes	321,786	300,576	96,441
8 mos. gross	15,815,390	12,745,111	13,278,301
Net aft. taxes	4,057,770	4,384,854	4,023,045

CHICAGO DIVISION—

Gross	971,333	803,541	810,078
Net aft. taxes	237,924	212,764	190,043
8 mos. gross	7,758,547	6,645,429	7,154,332
Net aft. tax s	2,702,193	1,725,265	1,949,541

NEW YORK CENTRAL for February. (Excluding Boston & Albany)—

Gross	15,211,875	11,925,256	10,600,976
Net aft. taxes	4,530,276	1,141,715	575,738
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,151,914	*986,954	
2 mos. gross	30,121,438	22,854,230	22,615,777
Net aft. taxes	8,823,569	3,744,053	1,862,203
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,856,673	*704,227	

*Deficit.

Total system for February—

Gross	27,945,324	19,740,545	19,421,062
Net after tax.	8,151,449	2,462,979	735,211
2 mos. gross	55,207,871	41,010,870	40,385,129
Net after tax.	13,571,940	5,548,093	2,316,305

SEABOARD AIR LINE for February—

Gross	2,269,728	1,867,083	2,173,404
Net after tax.	438,279	439,535	606,108
8 mos. gross	15,880,408	14,116,841	16,687,713
Net after tax.	4,442,294	3,247,628	4,422,561

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for February—

Lines East:

Gross	21,188,098	15,966,275	16,541,151
Net after tax.	3,922,624	1,147,304	538,027
2 mos. gross	43,201,945	34,022,495	35,222,270
Net after tax.	8,631,954	2,536,945	2,232,282

Lines West:

Gross	16,408,382	7,449,914	7,799,254
Net after tax.	1,922,006	701,238	285,500
2 mos. gross	21,670,245	15,214,369	16,737,756
Net after tax.	4,361,449	1,243,066	1,575,330

Total all lines:

Gross	37,596,750	23,416,188	24,340,407
Net after tax.	5,844,629	1,848,542	843,571
2 mos. gross	64,872,190	49,236,864	51,960,026
Net after tax.	12,993,403	3,780,012	3,810,612

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked
Adirondack Electric Power	21	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	80
*American Gas & Electric	135	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	394	398
American Light & Traction pf.	114	116
American Power & Light	65	66
American Power & Light pf.	86	86½
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	75	77
American Waterworks & Electric	6½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14½	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54½	57
Carolina Power & Light	28	32
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	101
Cities Service	168	170
Cities Service pf.	83	85
Colorado Power	26	26½
Colorado Power pf.	100½	101½
Commonwealth P. P. & L. pf.	83	87
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.	96	98
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	101	101½
Empire District Electric pf.	79	82
Federal Light & Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Gas & Electric Securities	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	83	88
Northern Ontario Light & Power	75½	84
Northern Ontario Light & Pow. pf.	50	64
Northern States Power	59	60
Northern States Power pf.	93	95
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	66	67
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	95	96
Pacific Gas & Electric subs.	93	95
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	28	31
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	70	73
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf.	102	103
Standard Gas & Electric	9½	10
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	36	37
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	11½	12½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	50½	53
Union Traction, Light & Power	22	24
Lacelo Traction, Lt. & Power pf.	50	54
United Light and Railways	53	55
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75½	77
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.	60	162

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Adventure	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
70	Alaska	19⅝	19½	18⅝	19½
130	Allouez	68¾	70	69¼	69½
250	Am. Zinc	88⅜	89¼	88⅜	89
905	Arizona Com.	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛
100	Butte & Bal.	4	4	4	4
90	Butte & Sup.	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅝
205	Cal. & Ariz.	74¼	74¾	74	74
108	Cal. & Hecla	558	558	558	558
35	Centennial	17	17	17	17
20	Chino	54½	54½	54½	54½
225	Copper Range	64⅞	64⅞	64¼	64⅝
75	East Butte	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼
100	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Granby	91	91	91	91
190	Greene-Can.	50	50	50	50
200	Helvetia	40c	40c	40c	40c
5	Isle Creek pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
50	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
275	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
105	Keweenaw	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
20	Lake	17	17	17	17
70	La Salle	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Mass Con.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
120	Miami	38½	38⅞	38½	38⅝
90	Mohawk	99	99¾	99	99¾
100	Nevada Con.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17½
300	New Arcadian	8	8	8	8
300	New Idria	15	15¼	15	15¼
300	North Butte	28	28	28	28
315	Old Dom	68	69¼	68	69¼
10	Osceola	94½	94½	94½	94½
25	Pond Creek	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
50	Ray Con	24½	24½	24¼	24½
65	Quincy	95	95½	94¾	95
225	Santa Fe	2⅜	3¼	2⅜	2⅞
50	Shannon	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
250	South Utah	48c	48c	35c	35c
231	St. Mary's	74	75	74	74
10	Superior	17	17	17	17
10	Tamarack	52½	52½	52½	52½
4,210	U. S. Smelter	63½	63¾	63¼	63¼
42	U. S. Smelt. pf.	51½	52	51½	52
2,965	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
95	Utah Con	13⅝	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜
370	Utah Metals	10½	10½	10½	10½
30	Victoria	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
110	Winona	4	4½	4	4½
25	Wolverine	57½	57½	57½	57½

RAILROADS.

31	Boston Elev.	78	78	78	78
45	Boston & Me.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
2	Fitchburg pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½
6	Mass. Elec. pf.	35	35	35	35
75	New Haven	63¼	63¼	63	63¼
5	West End pf.	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. C.	68	68	68	68
2	Am. Ag. C. pf	97	97	97	97
10	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100	100
37	Am. Pneu. S.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
31	Am. Sugar	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾
930	Am. T. & T. ex. div.	128	128	127¾	127¾
20	Am. Woolen	51	51	51	51
20	Am. Wool. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
195	A. G. & W. I.	30	30	30	30
250	A. G. & W. I. pf.	48	48	48	48
91	Edison	248½	249	248	249
2	Mass. Gas	85	85	85	85
56	Nipe Bay	132	132	130	130
32	Pullman	161½	161¾	161¼	161½
48	Swift	131	131½	131	131
185	Torrington	49	49¼	49	49¼
182	Torrington pf.	30	30	30	30
1,193	United Fruit	147	147½	146½	147
175	Un. Shoe Mac.	56¾	57	56½	57
20	Un. S. Ma. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
70	U. S. Steel	84¾	84¾	84½	84¾
607	Ventura Oil	9¾	9¾	9	9⅝

BONDS.

$6,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
2,000	C., E. & Q. 4s, reg.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100	100
4,000	West. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Balt. Tube	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
13	Balt. Tube pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
20	Canton Co.	143	143	143	143
10	Cons. Power pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111½
50	Cons. Coal	99	99	99	99
1,905	Coden Ref.	19½	19¾	19¾	19¾
4	Coden O. & G.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,400	Con. O. & G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
40	M. M. Bank	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
207	Md. Cas. rts.	10	10⅜	10	10
11	Mt. Ver. Mills	10	10	10	10
5	Nor. Central	87¼	87½	87¼	87½
200	Oklahoma	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Penn. W. & F.	73	73	73	73

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Chi. Pneu. T.	73½	73½	73¼	73½
5	Din. Match	105	105	105	105
90	Illinois Brick	81¾	82	81¾	82
20	Lindsay Light	9¾	10¼	9¾	9¾
6	Mont. Ward pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
80	Nat. Carbon	180	180	180	180
70	Nat. Carbon pf.	122	122	122	122
468	Pacific Gas	63½	63¾	63¼	63½
10	People's Gas	105	105	105	105
90	Public Service	115	115	115	115
25	Quaker Oats	110	110	110	110
5	Sears-Roebuck	176	176	176	176
165	Stew't-Warner	87¼	87¾	86¾	87
5	Swift & Co.	131	131	131	131

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
10,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4,000	Chi. Ry. Inc. 4s	37	38	37	38
500	Nor Shore El. ref. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
12,000	Swift 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Am. Milling	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	Am. Rys	35	35	35	35
13	Am. Gas, N. J.	121	121	121	121
30	Bert. & Susq.	44	44	44	44
300	Elec. Storage	61½	61¼	61¼	61½
90	Cambria Iron	45	45	45	45
10	Lake S. Corp.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
107	Lehigh Nav.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¾
10	L. V. Tran. pf.	43	43	43	43
249	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	56⅞	56¾	56⅞
5	Penn. S. Mfg.	101	101	101	101
6	Penn. Steel pf.	98	98	98	98
51	Philadelphia Co	44	44	43½	43½
240	Phil. R. T. t. c.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
33	Union Trac.	43¾	43¾	43½	43½
5	Warwick I. & S	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜

BONDS.

$5,000	B. Loc. 1st 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5,000	E. & P. T. 4s	82	82	81½	81½
7,000	Inter. Rys. 4s	58	58	58	58
1,000	L. N. gen. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
9,000	Penn. con. 4s	105¾	105¾	106¾	105¾
1,000	Phil. Co. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
500	Phil. Elec. 4s	83	83	83	83
8,400	Phil. Elec. 5s	104	104¼	104	104
1,000	Reading gen. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½
5,000	S. G. & E. 8s	101½	101½	101½	101½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
287	Am. W. G. M.	50½	51	50½	50½
180	A. W. G. M. pf.	152	152	152	152
30	Am. W. G. pf.	102	102	101	101
20	Caney Riv. Gas	39	39	39	39
100	Columbia Gas	10½	10½	10½	10½
50	Harbison-W.	84½	84½	84½	84½
100	La Belle I. & S.	53	53	53	53
40	Ohio Fuel	40	40	40	40
25	Ohio Fuel Oil	18½	18½	18½	18½
25	Pitts. Coal	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
30	Pure Oil	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
275	Pitts. Oil	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
125	River West Oil	12½	12½	12½	12½
2,500	San Toy	19	19	19	19
5	U. S. Glass	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
57	Union Gas	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾
25	Westh. Electric	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1½	Jerome V.	1¼	1⅞
Bay S Gas	18	19	La Rose	.50	.60
Bingham	12¾	13	Majestic	.80	.85
Bohemia	1¾	2¼	McKin-Dar	.42	.48
Begole	.00	1	Mex Met	.42	.45
B & N Y.	3	3¼	Mines of A	2¾	3
Butte & L.	.87	.90	New Baltic	2¾	3¼
Bost Ely.	.40	.45	N Cornelia	15½	16
Bost & M.	.74	.75	New Doug.	.85	.95
Calaveras	3	3¼	O Dom rts	.50	.75
Chief Con.	1⅞	1⅞	Ohio Cop.	1	1¼
Cortes	.65	.70	Oneco	1	1¼
Con Cop.	1¾	2	Onondaga	1¾	2
Con Ariz.	1⅝	1⅞	Pilot B'te.	11	
Crown Res.	.40	.50	S W Miami	1	1½
Cal Corbin	.07	.07½	Stewart M	.40	.45
Dav-Daly	1¼	1½	Truro	3	4
Eagle & B	2½	2¾	Tono Bel	4½	4¾
1st Nat C.	5½	5¾	Tono Min.	5¾	6
Goldf Con.	.75	.85	U Verde E.	21	21½
Houghton.	2	3	U Prof Sh	1¼	1½
Iron Blos.	1¾	1¾	Yukon	2¾	2¾

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—Thirty-two corporations, with aggregate capital of $870,850, were chartered today. They included:

Nat Goldston & Co., Inc., ladies' dresses, costumes, $300,000; Z. F. and N. Goldston, 36 East 31st St.

Troy Buildings, Inc., Utica, merchandise, realty, construction, $150,000; L. N. Lattin, S. Sherman, A. J. Eckert, Utica.

Clinton Mineral Springs, Inc., Kirkland, lithia, mineral waters, bottlers soft drinks, $75,000; R. W. Smith, E. W. Lawton, C. S. Brown, Syracuse.

North Freeport Realty Co., Inc., Roosevelt, realty, merchandise, personal property, mercantile, $50,000; C. Gaenger, F. and E. Uhe, Roosevelt.

Spencer Holding Corporation, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, capital no par value, carry on business with $50,000; L. and B. Spektorsky, S. W. Spencer, 686 Broadway.

Overseas Commerce Company, Inc., merchandise, raw materials, food products, live stock, equipment, $50,000; S. E. Hall, W. R. Sainsbury, J. Blockhans, 306 College Av., Bronx.

Charles Mayer Bakery, Inc., baking, confectionery, restaurants, cafes, $20,000; A. W. Newman, C. Mayer, S. Goldman, 1,544 3d Av.

Antilles Trading Company, Inc., exporters, importers, $16,000; F. W. Huestis, S. J. Singer, W. R. D. O'Day, 2,028 Grand Concourse.

The Sibley Journal of Engineering, Inc., Ithaca, publish technical magazine, printing, bookbinding, $14,250; W. J. Wheeler, W. N. Barnard, E. G. Henderson, Franklin Hall, Ithaca.

Selig Promotions Company, Inc., motion pictures, theatrical, no par value, carry on business with $12,000; P. Lee, A. B. Stupel, J. Ginsburgh, 145 Broadway.

Schenck & Mendel, Inc., New Rochelle, realty, agency, brokerage, building, $10,000; A. J. Peck, W. H. Mendel, Jr., R. Schenck, 18 Ellerton Av., New Rochelle.

Jewish Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association of Ulster County, Inc., Ellenville, producing, merchandising on co-operative plan farm products, machinery, food supplies, $10,000; A. Kaplan, J. Werner, N. Weitman, Ellenville.

Sewill Embroidery Company, Inc., laces, embroideries, $10,000; A. J. S. and W. Freed, 231 West 87th St.

Illwol Manufacturing Company, Inc., Brooklyn, chemicals, pharmaceutical, proprietary medicines, $10,000; L. M. Joseph, J. Wolf, S. I. Billik, 538 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

Buffalo Photo-Play Producing Company, Inc., Buffalo, motion-pictures, theatrical, vaudeville, $10,000; C. W. Schwarzmann, J. A. Klein, L. Isenberg, 9 Madison St., Buffalo.

The Motorlene Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, oil, petroleum, by-products, $10,000; J. B. Quinlan, T. F. McWhorter, J. F. Jordan, 1,811 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Torjesen Partition Co., Inc., contractors, wood., iron workers, office furniture, $10,000; S. E. Klein, 11 V. Judge, H. Torjesen, 217 39th St., Brooklyn.

The Toilet Specialties Co., Inc., chemists, druggist, $10,000; J. Blockhams, A. B. Crawford, M. Oppenheimer, 891 Fox St., Bronx.

Initial Apron and Towel Co., Inc., laundering, supplying aprons, coats, trousers, tablecloths, $10,000; F. L. Cook, M. E. and G. P. Brew, 841 West 23d St.

The J. O. Kahn Realty Syndicate, Inc., agency, brokerage, $10,000; M. Gold, M. Greenberger, J. Kahn, 221 East 60th St.

Weingarten-Pearl-Harris Fur Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $6,100; S. Pearl, A. C. Weingarten, S. Harris, 8 Wygant Place, Arverne.

Kay Bee Garage, Inc., autos, motor cycles, $5,000; F. L. Mayham, W. H. Kilvington, W. V. Balmford, 1,898 Amsterdam Av.

The Ideal Auto Body and Seat Co., Inc., Buffalo, auto truck, carriage, and wagon bodies, seats, $5,000; C. F. Ruick, F. Ernst, G. P. Askin, Buffalo.

Macdonald Floral Co., Inc., Yonkers, florist, $5,000; W. J. and M. MacDonald, 32 Ellicott Av., Yonkers.

Pacific Express Corporation, transportation personal property, $5,000; L. Cohen, B. Okun, J. Dousky, 41 Mauser St., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 1.—Charters filed here:

Republic Securities Corporation, $1,000,000. To deal in and with investments of all kinds.

Local Wilmington, Del., parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

National Engineering and Manufacturing Company, $500,000. To manufacture machinery and mechanical devices of all kinds. Local Wilmington, Del., parties, Thomas S. Taylor, Charles Primrose, Ralph C. Lupton.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOSEPH A. MORRIS, salesman, 573 West 170th Street, formerly a partner in the Waldorf Costume Company, at 21 East Twenty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $715,971 and no assets. This is his third time in bankruptcy.

SOL LOEWENSCHN & SON, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sol Loewenschn & Son, Inc., pawnbrokers' sale store, 1,700 Third Avenue, by Julius Finkus, $300; Dora Stangler, $200, and Max Petersdorf, $15. The company made an assignment on March 20.

WILLIAM H. VAN WAGENEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William H. Van Wagenen, grocer and baker, at New Paltz, Ulster County, by J. W. Matthews & Co., Newburg, and William T. Reynolds Company, Poughkeepsie, $110, and Valentine Burgerin, Inc., Kingston, $197.

STAR NOVELTY AND CANDY COMPANY, —Hyman Abramowitz and Joseph Weintraub, as the Star Novelty and Candy Company, 151 Eldridge Street, have assigned to Moritz Silberman.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Fahr, Boris—E. H. Sayre et al. $220.26
Bachus, Malnke—Long Island Railroad Co. 117.10
Biler, Henry and Nathan—D. Coulter et al. 882.02
Bahnenburg, C. Walter, Franklin, and Bachman, A.—F. Remsen. 719.06
Charles H. Bellows Cut Stone Co.—Lawyers Realty Co. 4,811.52
Concealed Transom Lift Co.—Richmond Radiator Co. 18,056.50
Cohen, Jacob, and Jacob Cohen Construction Corp.—J. Goldner et al. 290.41
Castellan, Ada R.—F. Nardi. 130.01
Cohen, Samuel—L. Levin. 180.56
Conrad, Elias—Musical Courier Co. 118.31
Binder, Edmund F. B.—J. I. Walsh. 385.34
Dixon, Louise S.—Musical Courier Co. 388.24
Drapkin, Moses—H. Dijerian et al. 328.89
Empire Carrying Corp.—A. Mesllansky. 451.54
Fulton, John, Jr.—Leonard Sheet Metal Works, Inc. 173.97
Goldman, Joe—H. E. Kdesman. 130.15
Galgror, Paul—I. Kahn. 328.80
Gottleber, Max—Frank Brewery. 3,378.21
Globe Taxicab Co., Inc.—J. Thomas. 475.00
Kander, Allen—L. H. Greensfelder. 152.94
Municipal Asphalt Co., Inc.—Albany Belting and Supply Co., Inc. 677.65
Metropolitan Bedding Co., Inc.—Johanna Goodstein—Boston Excelsior Co. 470.91
Marquette, Martha J.—Long Island Railroad Co., costs. 143.34
Oasis Co., Inc.—Hannis Distilling Co. 444.78
Orella Producing Co., Inc.—G. S. Kaufman. 134.91
Robinson, Frederick—Asbestolith Mfg. Co. 243.36
Robinson, William H.—Broadway Trust Co. 190.99
Resnick, Joseph and Mary—M. M. Hayward Co., Inc. 859.91
Rosenberg, Max—J. Kulla Co. 257.32
Richter, Fritz, and Kunigunda Wingolph—Hudson Trust Co. 2,451.75
Steele, J. Nevett, Jr.—Jeremiah Sidemore Sons. 133.46

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast Monday; overcast, probable rain Tuesday; fresh east winds, becoming strong.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,254. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PERSHING'S LINES GUARDED AGAINST ANY VILLISTA RAID

Extra Troops Go from Columbus on Reports of Increase in Bandit Force.

RUMOR CANO HAS JOINED

Colonel Said to Have Quit Carranza Faction, but Story Is Not Corroborated.

VILLA'S PURSUERS SILENT

Prisoners Taken by Dodd Are Being Sent Across Border to be Kept in a Stockade.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 2.—The reports received here at base headquarters from the front today were to the effect that Colonel George A. Dodd and his men of the Seventh Cavalry were still pursuing Villa in a northwesterly direction from the scene of last Wednesday's engagement.

There has been no further contact with the Villa forces since their defeat Wednesday, as far as is known here. The army officers think the fact that Villa has been wounded will make it practically impossible for him to hide out, separated from his men, for any considerable length of time, on account of need of medical attendance.

First Lieut. Allen W. Gullion of the Twentieth Infantry, the Adjutant of the expeditionary base, left for the front today to make a tour of the entire line of communication between the base and the most advanced forces. The commanders of the base have charge of the line of communication, and it is the Adjutant's purpose to strengthen this line and facilitate the transmission of messages from the front.

Auto Ambulances Sent Out.

The fact that the four men injured in the fight with Villa's force have not been brought back here yet is taken by headquarters to indicate that their injuries were very slight and that they are being treated in the field, and soon will be able to return to duty. The first two automobile ambulances left for the front yesterday, however, and it is possible that these wounded men will be kept at the field hospitals until the ambulances have arrived.

Word has been received that the prisoners captured in Colonel Dodd's fight with Villistas are being sent here, and work will begin tomorrow on a stockade in which to keep them. It is to be made of barbed wire, and will be kept under a strong guard. It is being suggested tonight that the guard will have a harder time keeping additional Mexican prisoners from breaking into the stockade when they learn that three square meals a day go with the incarceration than in keeping the original prisoners from breaking out.

It was impossible to buy pie or sweetmeats of any sort in the town of Columbus tonight. The troops stationed here received their month's pay today, and the camp's mess halls were almost deserted at dinner time. All of the little restaurants that have sprung up since the recent influx of outsiders did a record-making business, and their stocks of sweets were carried in bulk back to the tents of the soldiers for future reference.

The army is making efforts to have a branch United States Post Office established at Casas Grandes, so that when the troops in the field receive their pay they will be able to send funds home by money order.

Extra Guard to Protect Line.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 2.—Army men here were considerably disturbed today by numerous warnings from confidential sources that adherents of Francisco Villa were gathering in the Chihuahua Desert, both north and south of Ascencion and near the motor trail leading from Columbus to Casas Grandes, for the purpose of attempting to cut the line of communication of the American punitive expedition in Mexico.

An extra heavy guard of infantrymen, with specific instructions, in the event of an attack, was placed on a truck train, which left here for the front today. Isolated camps of soldiers guarding the line were reached by the field telegraph and ordered to watch closely for signs of hostile forces. Lieutenant A. W. Gullion, Twentieth Infantry, of Lexington, Ky., Adjutant of the base, left on the train for Colonia Dublan, where he will attempt to co-ordinate more closely the work of the expeditionary force and that of the base camp.

North from the town of Guerrero and east of the line of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad through arroyos and over trails that lead through the buttes and canyons of the Sierra Tarahumare, American cavalrymen of the Seventh Regiment are riding night and day seeking Villa, according to latest reports received from field headquarters at Colonia Dublan.

Little information concerning the pursuit filtered over the border today, and nothing definite was received from official sources. There were persistent reports, however, that the forces of Colonel George A. Dodd had captured the bandit leader, but because of the difficulty in communication had been unable to report. Late advices from the camp of General J. J. Pershing at the front stated that the track of a vehicle believed to be the carriage carrying Villa in his flight had been discovered.

$30,000 Paid to Soldiers.

Soldiers stationed here received approximately $30,000 at the regular monthly payday today. While the usual precautions were taken to prevent trouble among the men, the usual payday excitement in a military camp was completely absent, the men apparently realizing the seriousness of the task before the troops.

When Jesus Sanca and his daughter crossed the American line today at Palomas, the first Mexican town through which the American troops passed on the way to the front was left without human inhabitants. Sanca, 82 years old, crossed into the United States

Continued on Page 4.

Serb Legation Pillaged, American Minister Protests

PARIS, April 2.—A dispatch from Athens, dated Saturday, received by the Havas News Agency says:

"The populace has pillaged the building of the Serbian Legation at Sofia, says information obtained from a reliable source. The Bulgarian authorities arrested the men left in charge of the building.

"The American Minister at Sofia protested to Premier Radoslavoff, who justified the action of the people on the ground that Serbia, having ceased to exist as a nation, the legation building belonged to Bulgaria."

10,000 STRIKE TODAY IN ALL NEW SUBWAYS

Timbermen and Laborers Employed by 40 Contractors Demand Higher Wages.

TO SAFEGUARD THE WORK

Union Instructs Men Not to Leave Any of the Excavations in a Dangerous Condition.

Officials of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union announced at the conclusion of a meeting yesterday of about 4,000 timbermen and laborers engaged in subway work that a strike for higher wages had been voted by these workers and that all labor in the new subways being built in New York City would be brought to a standstill today. There are about 10,000 workers of this class in the city who, according to the union leaders, are affected by yesterday's action.

The men met in Melcher's Harlem Hall, 206 and 208 East 128th Street, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and were addressed by President Thomas E. O'Brien of the New York Branch of the international organization, International Secretary and Treasurer Michael Carraher, and International Organizer Tieto Pacelli. There were also present Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Central Federated Union, the local organization of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders. The strike vote was taken in Italian, this being the native tongue of most of those who attended the meeting.

The strike, if it proves as extensive as promised by the union, will affect about forty contractors in the General Contractors' Association of 51 Chambers Street. The President of this organization is D. A. Carver of Bridgeport, N. J., and the Secretary is C. A. Crane of 535 West 141st Street, New York City. Every foot of construction work on the new subways is being done by these forty contractors.

The union demands formulated at the meeting yesterday provided that, beginning on April 1, 1916, timbermen receiving $2.50 a day were to receive $3.25 a day; that timbermen's helpers receiving from $2 to $2.25 a day were to receive $2.40 a day, and that laborers receiving from $1.60 to $1.75 a day were to receive $2 a day. The men also demanded recognition of the union and a more rigid observance by the General Contractors' Association of the eight-hour day.

City Officials Were Warned.

It was explained by Attorney Sullivan for the labor organization that Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, the Public Service Commission, and the members of the General Contractors' Association were informed four weeks ago that these demands were to be made.

"It was only just to the public that all those concerned be notified of the action contemplated by the labor organization," said Mr. Sullivan, "and I personally wrote letters to the Mayor, the Controller, the Public Service Commission, and the contractors. The letters were ignored by all of them, with the exception of the commission, which merely acknowledged receipt of the letter.

"Although the letters were written on March 1, the movement for an advance in wages and for recognition of the union became known to the contractors as early as last October, and they had plenty of time in which to come to an understanding with their men had they been so inclined."

A printed list of instructions were handed to the timbermen, their helpers, and the laborers as they filed out of the hall. All of them were ordered to quit their places beginning this morning, after first making sure that their part of the work in the subways was not left in such condition as to endanger the public, or as would invite the possibility of a cave-in.

Caution Against Violence.

"Now that it has been necessary to suspend work in the subway pending a settlement of our grievances every man should go peacefully to the place at which he worked and quietly remove his tools," the instructions read in part.

"Remain away from the job until the union obtains our demands. While we are engaged in this conflict abstain from all intoxicating beverages. Stay away from all saloons. Report at all strike meetings of your branch. Keep the peace. Let no one involve you in violence of any kind."

Secretary Crane of the General Contractors' Association explained that two mediators from the State Industrial Commission called on him on last Friday with an offer to arbitrate the differences between the men and the employers.

"I explained that the only course open to the men was to take up the question with their individual employers, and that there was nothing I could do," said Mr. Crane. "It seems to me now, however, that the proper course for the union would be to take their case to the Board of Estimate and to the Public Service Commission, and request these bodies to make adjustments in the bidding prices under which the contracts for the subways were let.

"The contractors bid for this work according to the price of labor, materials, and conditions at the time the work was assigned. They would be in rather an awkward fix if they were compelled to change these prices whenever asked to do so by their employes. No contractor could contemplate such a condition without facing heavy losses. Contractors are not like merchants, who can afford to pay more when business is profitable and brisk. Contracts are taken according to certain fixed conditions at the time the work is let, and they must continue to carry on their work in accordance with their estimates."

Other members of the General Contractors' Association expressed skepticism when informed that the union promised to call out 10,000 men.

Continued on Page 5.

ROOSEVELT SEES HUGHES AND ROOT OUT OF THE RACE

Is Convinced That the Justice Is Not the Man to Unite All Factions.

EX-SENATOR NOT SERIOUS

Reconciliation at Bacon Feast Has Disturbed the Old Guard Leaders.

BARNES NOT FEARED NOW

Sagamore Hill Reports Show Prospect of Harmony at Chicago with Colonel as Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 2.—The different conclusions arrived at for publication by political leaders in various parts of the country after hearing of the Roosevelt-Root-Lodge reconciliation luncheon at the home of Robert Bacon in New York on Friday were read with the greatest interest here today. To clarify the situation these statements may be made:

1. Colonel Roosevelt has not entered into any agreement with Root and Lodge and does not at this time contemplate entering any agreement which would bind him to aid in a movement to advance the efforts of some Republican leaders to nominate Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes as the Republican standard bearer.

2. Ex-Senator Elihu Root did not seek the support of Colonel Roosevelt in an effort to obtain the nomination for himself, (Root,) and, in fact, has, according to a thoroughly reliable source, made it known definitely that he is not seriously in the race for the nomination.

3. Colonel Roosevelt, if convinced that the country was roused to the frame of mind he has termed "heroic," would conside it his duty to accept a nomination at the Republican Convention, and, with the Progressive Party behind him, seek to overthrow the Wilson Administration, which he, as well as Root and Lodge, has charged with responsibility of placing this country in an ignoble position in its relation with other nations.

4. Colonel Roosevelt, as well as some of the Republican leaders who are ready to support him, it is said, is now convinced that Mr. Hughes is not the man to unite the Republican and Progressive Parties and conduct the campaign for these parties against Wilson on the lines outlined by Mr. Root in his bellicose, Roosevelt-like address before the Republican State Convention in New York, an address which was generally accepted at the time as the keynote of the Republican campaign.

5. A number of the Republican leaders, including Root and Lodge, it is reported, have decided that the best interests of the country demand that there shall be no more delay in making the appeal to the patriotic instincts of the people, and have come to the conclusion that Mr. Hughes will stand by his determination not to enter into any such campaign or appear as a candidate in any sense of the word, at least before the national conventions of the Republican and Progressive Parties, to meet on June 7.

Colonel Will Not Back Hughes.

Summed up, the conclusions reached by the Roosevelt adherents amount to this: They are convinced absolutely that Colonel Roosevelt is not working in the interests of Root or Hughes, and that Root, Lodge, and Bacon knew this when they met the Colonel at luncheon, knowing that the reconciliation would be reported all over the country and could not but act in favor of any ambitions the Colonel may have had to get back to the White House and guide the policies of this nation in the period of reconstruction which will follow the end of the European war.

Furthermore, the conclusion has been reached that the political leaders who are bitterly opposed to Roosevelt and refused to accept the luncheon as a signal to get in line for the Colonel or at least hold off, pending further developments, had, in their statements from Washington, D. C., and other points, attempted in their confusion and amazement to place upon it an interpretation which would soften any favorable effect so far as the Colonel was concerned and at the same time make the luncheon appear as a boost for the nomination of Hughes or Root, and especially for the former.

These leaders, it is held, were running around in circles, their minds in a whirl for hours after they first heard of the luncheon, endeavoring to discover some way in which they could steal the new bolt of the Colonel's thunder and turn it to their own advantage by making it advance the interests of the candidate they favored.

These views are given added weight by the fact that visitors who have journeyed to Sagamore Hill are for the most part convinced on coming away that the Colonel will appear openly as a most formidable candidate for the Republican nomination when the conventions meet in Chicago, if not before that time. None of his political advisers to whom the Colonel has seen fit to talk frankly has felt that he was ready to back Hughes.

The fact that ex-Senator Root has appeared as one of the most prominent, if not the dominant, figure of the Republican Party of the nation of late has added to the importance of the situation which his reconciliation with Roosevelt created. Root has taken the front of the platform, overshadowing National Chairman Hilles, Governor Whitman, Senator Penrose, Murray Crane, or any other person high in the party councils whose name may be mentioned.

Barnes Is Not Feared.

Barnes of New York, who apparently failed, even in an effort to crush Governor Whitman, is counted practically a power of the past, with no chance of coming back seriously as a dominant figure in the happenings at the Republican National Convention. Republican leaders from all parts of the country have seen fit to consult Root as the leader of his party, and Root's speech at the New York State Convention was spread broadcast over the nation as the address of a recognized leader.

It has been hinted, and apparently with excellent basis, that several prom-

Continued on Page 5.

Increase of German Forces on Dutch Border Spurs Mobilization of Holland's Army

THE HAGUE, March 31, (Delayed in Transmission.)—The secret of the increased diplomatic tension in Holland is being well kept. Even persons whose positions justify the assumption that they have knowledge of what is happening confess that they themselves are puzzled.

A competent authority today informed The Associated Press that there was no immediate prospect of Holland's becoming involved in hostilities with any power, although it was true that Germany lately had somewhat increased her forces along the frontier and that precautionary measures on Holland's side were a natural consequence. It was pointed out that if war were impending more would be done than the temporary stoppage of furloughs, which, however, had been done before.

The Niewe Courant comments on the holding of the conference of the Entente Allies in Paris and says that the general war situation has entered or is about to enter a phase necessitating special watchfulness. The newspaper understands that the Chamber of Deputies will not meet until April 4, on which date it had been convoked normally to discuss the question of old age pensions.

The Vaderland expresses the hope that the "nation will take these unexpected tidings calmly." The newspaper says if danger really is imminent not a moment should be lost in convoking the chamber, which has not been done.

The Vaderland claims to know from a reliable source that the special measures being taken by the Government are only consequences of the general war situation, and not due to any particular incident. The measures, the Vaderland declares, are not connected with any demand made by Great Britain or France at the recent Entente Allies conference in Paris. Furthermore, it is pointed out, only periodical furloughs have been withdrawn and no soldiers on furlough have been recalled.

The Vaderland emphatically denies the Amsterdam Telegraaf's report that all freight cars have been seized for military purposes.

Paris Conference Not Involved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 3.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Morning Post says under date of March 31:

"I learn that the general situation has changed, and that consequently Holland has been alert, although there is no immediate danger to the country itself. It has been suggested that the more rigorous measures of the Dutch Government have some connection with the decisions of the Paris conference, but so far there is not the slightest confirmation of such a hypothesis. In any case the activity in Holland has nothing to do with the Tubantia outrage, but with the conviction entertained by the Dutch that the war is about to enter on a new phase.

"I am in a position to state that high Government circles do not look upon the situation as at all disquieting."

The Daily News says editorially that it is in a position to state confidently that the alarms at Amsterdam have nothing whatever to do with the Paris conference.

WAITE NOW ADMITS INTENT TO KILL WIFE

Confesses Plan to Murder Her as Soon as She Should Get Her Share of Father's Fortune.

MONEY HIS CRIME INCENTIVE

Health Prevents Arraignment Today —District Attorney Close Upon Blackmailers.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite confessed yesterday that, in addition to murdering his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Peck of Grand Rapids, Mich., he had also intended to poison his wife. The District Attorney had evidence that Dr. Waite had induced his wife to make a will leaving practically all of her $500,000 fortune to him, and that he had attempted to allay in advance any possible suspicion by spreading a report that Mrs. Waite was in poor health.

Walter R. Deuel, counsel for Dr. Waite, was asked yesterday the direct question: "Has Dr. Waite confessed that he planned to kill his wife?"

Mr. Deuel hesitated a moment and replied: "Although I should prefer not to discuss that question, I can't deny that such a confession has been made."

Mr. Deuel further admitted that Dr. Waite was guided and impelled in his murders and plans of murder by cupidity alone. He married Clara Waite without loving her. He had lived in Grand Rapids and knew that John E. Peck had about $1,000,000, and that all of it would go to his two children, Clara and Percy. He therefore set about deliberately, first to make Clara his wife, then to murder Mr. and Mrs. Peck, and finally, after he had made sure that he would inherit his wife's fortune, to put her out of the way.

It is also believed that Waite planned the death of Miss Catherine E. Peck, his wife's aunt, who has a fortune. Dr. Waite, by ingratiating himself with Miss Peck, obtained from her about $100,000, and probably anticipated that he would be generously treated in her will.

"Money was Dr. Waite's motive," Mr. Deuel said yesterday. "He wanted a fortune. He wanted to be a rich man, not simply a man in comfortable circumstances."

The District Attorney's investigators will work today to prove the now accepted theory that Dr. Waite was the victim of blackmailers who got large sums of money. The telegram signed "K. Adams," which, it is believed, made Dr. Waite an easy victim, is one of the most important clues in this investigation. Detective Cunniff interviewed the employe of the telegraph company who received the message at the Grand Central Terminal and obtained a remarkably accurate description of one of the men suspected of sending the telegram.

Another important development yesterday was the discovery by Mr. Dooling of evidence which convinced him that the blackmailers first deceived Dr. Waite by promising to aid him, which they had no intention of doing, then that one of them robbed the other. According to Mr. Dooling, one blackmailer got a large sum from Dr. Waite, then reported to his companions that he had received a much smaller sum, which, with a show of fairness, he proceeded to divide. The larger sum the man kept for himself. This sum the District Attorney, it is said, has gotten into his possession.

Dr. Waite's confessions, Mr. Deuel said yesterday, were the results of conscience. He feels sorry, according to the lawyer, for the suffering and shame he has brought upon others. He has expressed regret for his acts and has especially mentioned the members of his own family and his wife. For his wife he has shown since his arrest only love and affection. On the other hand, he has calmly admitted that had the Peck murders gone undiscovered he would have killed her for money.

Dr. Waite will not be arraigned today. Dr. Menas S. Gregory, chief alienist at Bellevue, said yesterday that his condition would not justify removal from the hospital. While he has recovered from the drugs he swallowed, he is weak from confinement in bed and, in the opinion of Dr. Gregory, should have at least two days' exercise before appearing in court and going to the Tombs.

Dr. Morris J. Karpas, the alienist engaged by Mr. Deuel, visited Dr. Waite yesterday and asked him a number of questions. Dr. Karpas had nothing to say except that he had learned from Waite his family history with reference to traits of insanity.

While the District Attorney has appointed no alienist to study Dr. Waite, Dr. Gregory, as a part of his regular duty, is making his own investigation and will submit a report.

Dr. Waite repeated yesterday that he was reconciled to the fate of a convicted murderer, and was quite ready to go to the electric chair.

Frank A. and Clyde Waite, brothers of Dr. Waite, visited him yesterday morning and found him depressed. He seemed more melancholy, they said, than at any time before.

Dr. Waite continued yesterday to avoid talking about Mrs. Margaret Horton, the woman who occupied the "studio" at the Hotel Plaza with him. She again expressed belief in Dr. Waite and announced through her lawyer, Harold Spielberg, that she would make an effort to see him at the time of his arraignment.

TWO AIDS OF PIRATE CONFESS BOMB PLOT

Caught Here, They Say They Only Pretended to Help Him Blow Up Ship.

FIND ONE IN SINGER'S FLAT

Police, Who Seek Fourth Man, Hear Woman in Salem, Mass., Sent Funds to "Schiller."

George Hallar and Otto Milleder, two of the three men declared by Pirate "Schiller," otherwise known as Clarence Reginald Hodson, to have been his accomplices in a plot to blow up the Cunard liner Pannonia, were arrested last night and held for examination today. Both men admitted that they had talked with "Schiller" and had promised to help in his plans, but each maintained that he had no intention whatever of putting dynamite on any ship and said that the only reason for promising to aid in the plot was to get some of the money with which "Schiller" was well supplied.

One other man named by the pirate is still at large, but the police expect to apprehend him early this morning. Also there is a woman in the case in Salem, Mass., where "Schiller" lived before he came to New York, who, it is asserted, sent him the money. She is said to be a stenographer there and to have lived in the same boarding house with "Schiller. According to "Schiller's" statement, she was a warm German sympathizer and sent him her own money to aid in the cause of the Fatherland.

Victimized Like Rintelen.

It was intimated yesterday that "Schiller's" exploit was more significant than he wished it to appear. The matter, as it concerns him, is strikingly like the Fay case, in which a man sought to blow up British munition ships, alleging that he did so merely out of love for Germany. The case is also like that of Rintelen, the German agent in this country, who, plentifully supplied with money, sought to tie up the munitions industry, but succeeded only in being muicted by the men he engaged as confederates.

Neither officials in the Department of Justice nor officers in the Secret Service could say yesterday just what disposition this Government would make of "Schiller." It was agreed that his case, so far as it concerned his act of seizing the Matoppo, with her crew of fifty men, belonged in the jurisdiction of Delaware, where, it was expected, a charge of piracy would be prosecuted. On the other hand, the fact that "Schiller" was brought at once to New York showed, according to several Federal officers, that some attempt would be made to ascertain the real motives behind "Schiller's" confessed plot to blow up a British liner.

At all events, it was declared yesterday, "Schiller" would be held here until his whole story was thoroughly investigated before he was sent back to Delaware to face any charge of piracy.

Search for Accomplices.

The search for his accomplices began Saturday night, shortly after "Schiller," in a confession, told who they were and where they were most likely to be found. Detectives, Secret Service men, and agents of the Department of Justice went over to Hoboken and, stationed along the waterfront facing the interned liners of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines, watched every rooming house and barroom in an area of several blocks.

A telegram had been sent to the woman in Salem in an attempt to entice her to Hoboken, and detectives were watching the railroad station hoping to catch her when she arrived. Up to a late hour last night, however, no arrest had been made of any woman.

Hallar was arrested by Joseph A. Kavanagh of the United States Secret Service and Captain Thomas Garrick of the Hoboken Detective Bureau about 8 o'clock last night in front of his lodging place at 129 Washington Street. The prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters and interrogated.

He readily admitted that he had met "Schiller" and that he had accepted money from him with the understanding that he was to buy arms and dynamite. Also he said he and his friends had promised to buy a launch for carrying the dynamite which was to be put on board the English ships.

Hallar, who is 23 years old, and who was born in Hamburg, Germany, vehemently denied that he was even consid-

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FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Ent. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote.—Advt.

ZEPPELINS MAKE TWO MORE RAIDS ON ENGLAND AND HAVE KILLED 59 OR MORE IN LAST THREE NIGHTS

Prof. Baldwin Cables to President Wilson Demanding Reparation for Daughter's Injury

PARIS, April 2.—Professor James Mark Baldwin of Baltimore, whose daughter was seriously injured in the explosion on the cross-Channel steamer Sussex, gave out today a copy of a cablegram which he dispatched to President Wilson. It reads:

A woman traveling where her right was, carrying an American passport, stricken on the Sussex, hovering between life and death, demands that reparation for assault on American life and liberty be exacted.

MARK BALDWIN.

Miss Baldwin was able to speak yesterday for the first time since the accident. Her injuries include paralysis of the right side.

At a meeting yesterday of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences President Henry Joly, in the name of the academy, expressed joy at the escape of Professor Baldwin from the Sussex disaster. President Joly announced that a formal address of congratulation upon his escape would be sent to Professor Baldwin.

Four More Ships Sunk; Eighteen Men Lost.

LONDON, April 2.—Lloyd's reports that the Norwegian steamship Peter Hamre was sunk Saturday night while at anchor. One man, the sole survivor of the crew of fifteen, has been landed from the Kentish Knock Lightship.

The Peter Hamre had a tonnage of 1,080 gross and was 234 feet long. She was owned by S. Tonnesen & Co. of Bergen, Norway.

The British liner Achilles was sunk Friday. Four members of her crew are missing. The Captain and sixty-two other persons from the steamer have been landed. The Achilles was a vessel of 7,000 tons and was in the Australian trade.

The British steamer Goldmouth has been sunk, and her crew, two members of which are suffering from injuries, was landed at Penzance, says a Lloyd's dispatch from that place, dated Saturday. The Goldmouth was of 7,446 gross tons and was 471 feet long. She was probably in the Government service.

The British steamship Ashburton has been sunk by shrapnel shells fired by a German submarine. Five members of the crew have been taken to hospital. The vessel, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company, was not armed.

A Reuter dispatch from Almeria says the crew of the Norwegian steamship Norne has been landed there. The Norne, the sinking of which has been previously reported, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay on March 26. The men were allowed ten minutes in which to leave the vessel.

PARIS, April 1—(Delayed.)—Owing to the fact that bad weather has damaged the Entente Allies' barriers, causing mines to drift anad making the entrance to the Channel easier, submarines have been more active there during the last three weeks than for four months, according to a semi-official communication dealing with the marine situation. The communication says:

"During four months there was no torpedoing in the Channel, but in the last three weeks enemy submarines have shown activity in this sea. This activity has succeeded owing to the fact that bad weather damaged the Allies' barriers, caused mines to drift, and made entrance to the Channel easier. The enemy doubtless possesses a large number of submarines and can simultaneously attack in the North Sea and in the Mediterranean. Measures have been taken, in concert with Great Britain, to bar more effectively Pas de Calais and to multiply the trawls."

GERMANS STORM WOOD NEAR VAUX

Penetrate Caillette Forest in Four Simultaneous Attacks—French Retake Part of It.

CLAIM GAINS AT HAUCOURT

1,000 Yards of French Trenches Said to Have Been Taken—Many Air Combats.

LONDON, April 2.—German assaults in great force yesterday penetrated Caillette Wood, southwest of Fort Douaumont, on the nothwestern border of the Verdun intrenched camp. Four attacks, preceded by a violent bombardment by big guns, were made simultaneously, but the assailants were unable, according to the Paris night report, to hold more than the northern part of the wood against French counterattacks. The French War Office, however, admits that the whole of the village of Vaux, in the same neighborhood, is now in German hands. West of the Meuse Paris reports the repulse of several powerful attacks on the Avocourt Wood, but makes no mention of Berlin's claim of the capture of 1,000 yards of French trenches northeast of Haucourt, in the same region.

Many aeroplane engagements are reported, particularly in the territory about Verdun. French airmen bombarded towns in the rear of the German lines, and brought down four enemy machines on the Verdun front. Two allied aeroplanes were shot down by German aviators.

The statement issued tonight by the French War Office says:

Between the Somme and the Oise our artillery was particularly active in the region of Parvillers, Fouquescourt and Lassigny, where German trenches were shattered by our fire.

West of the Meuse the Germans launched several powerful attacks on a corner of the Avocourt Wood. All the assaults were repulsed by our barrier fire and the fire of our machine guns.

Germans Penetrate Caillette Wood.

To the east of the Meuse the action was very spirited throughout the day in the region of Douaumont and Vaux. The Germans, after a bombardment of extreme violence with shells of heavy calibre, directed four simultaneous attacks with effectives of more than one division upon our position between Fort Douaumont and the village of Vaux. Southeast of Fort Douaumont they penetrated Caillette Wood, but our counterattacks, delivered immediately, drove them back in the northern part of the wood. South of Vaux our line runs along the

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ZEPPELIN RAIDERS DEFEND ATTACKS

Killing Women and Children Is Only Incidental to War, Commander Breithaupt Says.

KEEP TRACK OF POSITION

Can Locate Military Works—Prisoners Tell How L-15 Was Shelled Down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 2.—Sullen at finding themselves prisoners in England, the two officers and fifteen men who were captured from the Zeppelin L-15 when the airship was brought down in the estuary of the Thames Friday night, were interviewed today by the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the military prison at Chatham Barracks.

Dazed is the only way to express the feelings of these Zeppelin raiders when they realized that their airship had been crippled and that they were captives of the British. Officers and men informed THE TIMES correspondent that always they had regarded themselves as safe in their Zeppelin, able to keep high enough or quickly to climb higher to escape the fusillade of the British guns.

Lieut. Commander Breithaupt, commander of the Zeppelin, a swarthy, strenuous-looking fellow, chafing under captivity, became ruffled when THE TIMES corresponent asked him if he realized that almost the entire damage done by the Zeppelin raids on England, aside from smashing houses, was the killing of women and children. Commander Breithaupt blinked his gray-blue eyes, clenched his fists, and exclaimed in fairly good English:

"That's a lie. Germany is not in this war to kill innocents. We know exactly what we've done with our Zeppelins."

Informed that in the Zeppelin raids many women and children had been killed and that the chief damage in any raid had been to homes, the Zeppelin Captain snapped:

"You can't tell me that. The British won't let the truth out. All our attacks have been made on military places. In Germany we know everything that has been done."

Their First Trip, They Said.

Asked if he had been in any Zeppelin raid on England before, Commander

Continued on Page 2.

TOLL OF 166 INJURED, TOO

Raid of Sunday Night Reaches as Far North as Coast of Scotland.

AVIATOR BOMBS ZEPPELIN

Lieut. Brandon, the First to Get Above an Airship, Soars Up 9,000 Feet.

ZEPPELIN WRECK REPORTED

Seen in North Sea—Asphyxiating Bombs Dropped—Captured Crew Interviewed.

LONDON, Monday, April 3.—Zeppelins again appeared over England last night, following the raids of Friday and Saturday.

The coast of Scotland and the northern and southeastern counties of England were attacked Sunday night, according to an official announcement by the Secretary of War. The announcement says:

"A Zeppelin raid took place Sunday night, when the coast of Scotland and the northern and southeastern counties of England were attacked.

"Bombs were dropped at various places. No details are available."

At least sixteen persons were killed and about 100 injured by bombs dropped in the raid over the northeast coast of England Saturday night.

The official version of the Saturday night raid says:

"Two airships approached the northeast coast Saturday night. Only one crossed the coast. The other turned back.

"For the present we know that sixteen persons were killed and about 100 injured.

"Eight dwelling houses were demolished, and a serious fire was caused in a French polishing shop."

Killed 59 in Two Nights.

With the exception of the big raid of Jan. 31, when the casualties aggregated sixty-seven persons killed and 117 injured, the Zeppelin raids of Friday and Saturday nights caused greater loss of life than any previous aerial attack this year.

The total casualties for the two nights, according to an official report, were fifty-nine persons killed and 166 wounded, perhaps more.

As some compensation for this sacrifice of life, however, the British public finds satisfaction in practical proof afforded of a great improvement in the defensive method of dealing with aerial incursions. For the first time since the inception of this method of warfare on the British coast not only has one raiding Zeppelin been brought down and its crew taken prisoner, but the official report recounts an exciting aerial fight between a Zeppelin and a British airman, Lieutenant Alfred Brandon, who, mounting to a height of 9,000 feet, got over the raider and dropped several bombs on it with effect.

The machine of Lieutenant Brandon was hit several times by machine gun bullets from the Zeppelin. It is still unknown whether the Zeppelin in this fight was the L-15, which was brought down off the Thames estuary, or another craft, which dropped its machine gun, petrol tank, and other parts.

Lieutenant Brandon is a native of Wellington, New Zealand. He is thirty-two years old and joined the Flying Corps only last July.

There has been constant agitation in the newspapers for British airmen to ascend and attack Zeppelins, and the fact that this has now been done successfully gives promise of still greater achievements in the same direction. At the same time it is held that the knowledge that the authorities are making progress in their efforts to deal with the Zeppelin danger will tend to increase public confidence.

Zeppelin Wreck Reported.

In connection with Lieutenant Brandon's exploit there is an unconfirmed report from Copenhagen that a Danish fishing vessel observed at a great distance in the North Sea what appeared to be a half-submerged Zeppelin. The authorities express the hope that this may prove to be the machine that Lieutenant Brandon bombed.

The Sunday night raid was the third in as many successive nights. Raiders reached the coast of Scotland—the first time they had been over that country and the farthest north Zeppelins had yet traveled. Other raiders visited northern and southeastern countries of England. Although many bombs were dropped, official details were lacking up to the time of the filing of this dispatch as to the number of the raiders, the casualties resulting from their bombs, or the damage done.

Inhabitants in the threatened districts early Sunday night heard that Zeppelins were expected. The weather was again suitable for raiding, and the people were not surprised when at 11 o'clock the lights were extinguished and surface and railway traffic was stopped. Special constables were called out, and the same precautions were taken as on the preceding two nights.

A remarkable feature of the situation was the good-natured way in which the

people acted in the darkened and stalled trains, showing no signs of panic, despite the fact that they had just learned the result of the previous raids. They seemed to take their inconvenience as a matter of course.

In London no formal notice is given to the people when a raider is about, but various customary precautions make it impossible for any one who is in town to be in doubt as what is up. In villages in many parts of England it is the custom to give the inhabitants ample warning, when it is possible. Special constables go from door to door informing the villages that the raiders are on the way. The inhabitants gather in one another's houses, in the streets, and in public buildings, making the visit something in the nature of a social event.

Although the hour the Zeppelins visited most of the towns Sunday night was late, many thousands of persons were waiting to catch a glimpse of them. In most cases the visitors flew so high that it was almost impossible to distinguish them, except when searchlights brought them out clearly against the sky. In some places, however, they flew low and were clearly seen by everybody.

A newspaper correspondent in a northeast coast town says that a Zeppelin was sighted there at 11 o'clock Saturday night. The airship dropped fourteen explosive and seven incendiary bombs. Ten men, three women, and three children were killed, and twenty-five persons were seriously injured. In addition, about eighty others received minor injuries.

A tramcar inspector was killed and a woman tram conductor had a leg blown off. Several houses were wrecked in one street. One house was completely wrecked, but the family of five managed to scramble out without serious injury.

The damage caused by Saturday night's raid was mostly confined to a single northeast town, where the fourteen explosive and seven incendiary bombs were dropped. The damage was almost entirely confined to a circle a few hundred yards in diameter in a district inhabited by working people.

One bomb, which was dropped in a street close to a car track, left mute evidence of the tremendous power of the Zeppelin explosives. It tore up the street a distance of several hundred feet, rooted up the tracks, burst water pipes, smashed a waiting street car into bits, killed a street car inspector, cut off the leg of a girl street car conductor and killed a leading local labor leader who was standing by the curb. All adjacent buildings were damaged.

A feature of the raid was its brevity, a few minutes sufficing for the bomb-dropping. The airship came in from the sea at a fast speed and then simply made a wide semi-circular turn on a radius of several miles, dropping a few bombs on each of three or four towns, but failing to accomplish serious damage, except in one town. The airship was back at sea again before some of the inhabitants of the district realized that it had been there.

The Official Press Bureau gave out the following statement dealing with the Zeppelin air raid of Friday night:

"The total casualties reported in the Zeppelin raid on the night of March 31-April 1 now amount to forty-three killed and sixty-six injured. Nearly 200 explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped.

"A Baptist chapel, three dwelling houses, and two cottages were demolished. A town hall, four dwelling houses, thirty-five cottages, and a tramcar shed were partially wrecked. There was no military damage.

"A number of our aeroplanes went up to attack the raiders. Lieutenant Brandon, R. F. C., rising 6,000 feet, saw a Zeppelin about 3,000 feet above him. At 9,000 feet he got over it and attacked, dropping several bombs, three of which he believes took effect.

"Later he got over the airship again and let off two more bombs over her nose. His own machine was hit many times by machine gun bullets. This may have been the Zeppelin which dropped a machine gun, ammunition, a petrol tank, and machinery, or possibly that which came down off the Thames estuary."

The Zeppelin L-15 was literally surrounded by British aircraft when brought down in the Thames estuary and did not have much chance to escape, according to a young Lieutenant of one of the British aeroplanes.

"First we sighted two Zeppelins," he said. "They were followed closely by three others, all flying at about 10,000 feet toward the southeast coast. We signaled the land batteries and got out of the zone of fire ourselves.

"Three of the Zeppelins received terrible punishment. We saw one distinctly drop its tail and shoot upward. One of the balloonettes had caught fire and the commander, turning off his light, sent the airship upward until it disappeared from view.

Then Brandon flew over one of the Zeppelins and dropped several bombs, which did not appear to take effect; but, making a swift dive closer, he dropped three more bombs, and he believes he broke the Zeppelin's back, as the craft swiftly dropped to the water.

"I cannot be sure whether the airship fell or the commander was able to let her down. We immediately signaled the destroyers and patrol boats and got within 200 yards of the derelict, ready to finish her with bombs if necessary, but she surrendered as our ships came up."

The newspapers today comment with satisfaction over the success of the British air defenders in bringing down at least one of Friday night's raiders. They point out, however, that the Germans are not likely to be deterred by the loss of one, or even several airships, and point out as evidence their immediate repetition of Friday's performance on Saturday and Sunday.

The Times, while devoting many columns to a description of the activity of the Zeppelins, expresses the fear that the British people "are in danger of losing their sense of proportion," saying there seems to have been more profound interest in the Zeppelin raids of the last few days than in the whole of the mighty struggle before Verdun, and that the destruction of the L-15 created more excitement than the fall of Erzerum.

"While regretting the casualties among unfortunate civilians," says the Times, "the nation should learn to see them in the perspective, never forgetting how infinitely greater have been the sufferings of our neighbors and allies at the hands of invaders."

It is stated that a number of persons who were injured in the Zeppelin raid of Friday night were rendered unconscious by asphyxiating bombs. This is the first mention of the use of these bombs in air raids over England.

A correspondent who visited a portion of the raided area says that eye-witnesses concur in asserting that Zeppelin raiders never previously met such a cannonade from anti-aircraft guns. The raiders, individually and in concert, attempted to progress inland during a greater part of the night, but were repeatedly checked by a tornado of shells.

The inhabitants of one east coast town at 10 o'clock Friday night dimly discerned an engagement in the air well out at sea. The airship apparently escaped, as the battle faded slowly from view.

The civilians of another small town cheered excitedly when a raider overhead met a deadly cannonade, in which the gunners claimed several hits. It was here apparently that the L-15, the Zeppelin that came down later off the Thames mouth, was damaged, as the airship's tail was seen to be careening. It was uptailed several minutes, when it regained an even keel and turned northeastward toward the sea.

Lloyds Weekly says twenty-three members of the crew of the sunken L-15 were drowned, but the report is not confirmed from any other source.

A correspondent of The Daily News who visited two small villages, with an aggregate population of 100, three miles apart, says a Zeppelin Friday night dropped a whole cargo of forty explosives and incendiary bombs in the area between the villages without injuring a soul and merely plowing up the fields. The inhabitants say the raider appeared at 7 o'clock in the evening and steered toward the west, but did not go far inland, as the noise of the propellers was heard until it returned three hours later, when it dropped the cargo of bombs. It then raced seaward. There is not a building of importance for miles around this district.

German Version of Friday's Raid.

BERLIN, April 2, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today concerning the German air raid on England Friday night:

"During the night of March 31-April 1 one of our airship squadrons attacked London and the south coast of England. Bombs were freely dropped on the city between the Tower Bridge and the London docks and on military camps in the northwestern district of the city, manufactories near Enfield [London suburb] and munition works at Waltham Abbey, [also a London suburb.]

"Another airship, having successfully attacked a battery near Stowmarket (Suffolk), dropped a number of explosive and incendiary bombs on Lowestoft [in Suffolk.] A battery was silenced near Cambridge. [forty-nine miles northeast of London.] Extensive manufacturing works in the town were attacked. Bombs were finally dropped on fortification works and harbors of the Humber, by which three batteries were reduced to silence.

"All the attacks were successful. Reliable observations from the airships showed the presence of numerous fires and the collapse of buildings.

"In spite of the violent bombardment all the airships returned, with the exception of the L-15, which, according to a report, was compelled to descend on the water of the River Thames. Searches instituted by our naval forces up to the present have not been productive of any results."

HOW FRENCH ROUTED FOE AT AVOCOURT

Cleared the Germans from a Strong Redoubt with Bayonets and Butts.

SHELLS UPROOTED TREES

Hurricane of Projectiles Swept the Forest Before the Attack Was Launched.

From a Special Correspondent.
By Motor Car to Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A VILLAGE NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, March 30, (via Paris, April 2.)—Yesterday I saw the most glorious sight a Frenchman's eyes can witness—soldiers of France victorious in battle. Between dawn and noon an important part of Avocourt Wood has been retaken, and our troops are solidly established in a redoubt which the enemy thought impregnable.

Late Tuesday evening a staff officer informed me that an attack was imminent. As I followed him the night, which had seemed a solitude, became peopled with shadowy figures. From all sides the soldiers were thronging. They marched in silence to escape the notice of enemy observers. At a given point the troops enter the sheltered communication trenches, and as the miles pass battalions form from the coalescing groups. The trenches are full of men advancing silently in serried ranks. The sky is shrouded in clouds; not a star glimmers. Our movements are hidden in pitchy darkness.

At midnight the concentration is completed and the reserves are in their appointed places. Is the cannonade fiercer or less fierce? I cannot say. The noise is so deafening that I have lost the power of judging its intensity. I cannot even distinguish the explosion of the shells that fall near the listening post where we are sheltered. Only when they burst on the post and the earth around it shudder like a ship at full speed. Their explosion is but a minor note in the hurricane of sound. The French artillery is "preparing" Avocourt Wood, where the German infantry is massed in force.

The searchlights throw patch after patch of trees into bright relief, like the swiftly changing scenes of a cinematograph. Through binoculars one has a frightful vision. Not a yard of ground fails to receive the shock of a projectile. The solid earth bubbles before my eyes. Trees split and spring into the air. It is a surface earthquake with nothing spared, nothing stable. The Germans have abandoned the outlying brushwood and are huddled in the inmost recesses of the woods, but the French artillery pursues them pitilessly.

Nearly 300 yards from the rim of brushwood the defenders—Prussians and Bavarians—have constructed a kind of redoubt which they expect to be the rock on which all attacks will break. The searchlights reveal their fortress; it is a wall of earth and tree trunks and seems half buried in the ground. Now and again in the patches of brightness one sees tiny shadows running, falling, rolling over or flitting from trunk to trunk, like frightened night creatures surprised by sudden daylight. It is the soldiers of the Kaiser trying vainly to escape from the rain of death.

Dawn breaks, and the searchlight beams vanish as the first grayness of morning rolls away night's curtain from the battlefield. We shiver in our blockhouse; is it cold, or nervousness? The officers around me say the moment has come. It is an agony of expectation; the attack is about to break.

A shrill ringing startles every one. The Captain springs to the telephone, listens for an instant, and then cries: "All goes well!" in a firm voice. He hangs up the receiver, murmuring, "They're off."

Our guns still thunder, but they have lengthened their range, and the line of smoke blobs opposite leaps forward toward the horizon. Suddenly the mitrailleuses set up a rattle right in front of us. They are firing from our front line trenches in a concave around the eastern corner of Avocourt Wood.

Some one grabs my arm and points northward. Down the slopes of Hill 304 a multitude of nimble figures are rushing westward. Their numbers increase; armed warriors spring from the ground, as in the old Greek legend. "Our men," says the officer beside me. It is the soldiers of France at the charge.

For a while they are sheltered from the German fire by a swelling billow of ground. They mount its crest and pour headlong downward. Now the pace is slower; they advance singly or in scattered groups—crawling, leaping, running, each man taking advantage of every atom of cover. The leaders have reached the first trench that lies across the path; but, see! they pass it without hesitating, as though it were a tiny brook.

I learned afterward that a hundred tree trunks had been arranged like bridges all along the trench.

Now the whole mass is across, and we can see what cunning brain has planned the attack. For the charging men go straight forward like runners between strings, leaving open lanes along which their comrades can still fire upon the defenders.

At last the edge of the woods is reached, and the rattle of the mitrailleuses ceases. It is hand-to-hand now in that chaos of storm-tossed earth and tortured trees. Rifles are useless there; it is work for bayonet or revolver, for butt and club, or even for fists and teeth. A wounded soldier who crawled back told me what the scene was like:

"Corpses were everywhere; we fell over them at each step—some of us to rise no more—until the bodies formed veritable heaps, among which the living fought and wrestled. How we advanced I don't remember; but suddenly we were storming their redoubt. One moment I was beating against the wall with my fist, the next plunging my bayonet into a red-bearded German whose rifle butt had just brained a comrade. As he fell I shouted, but couldn't withdraw my bayonet. I left it and ran forward.

"Then I found myself in the wood beyond. Some one thrust a spade into my hand, shouting: 'Dig! dig like blazes!' I obeyed. Soon there was a line of diggers, each with a group of comrades before him beating off the Boche rushes. When I was waist deep I began digging sideways to link up with the next man. Suddenly I received a blow on the shoulder which knocked me against the back of the trench.

"'You're hit!' cried a voice. 'Get out of the way and try to crawl back.' I crept behind the tree trunks, where I saw a Boche with a bloody bandage around his knee. I forgot he was an enemy and pointed to my shoulder. He smiled—he was only a youngster—took my bandage roll, put a pad on the wound, and fixed me up fine. Then we crawled back together. It hurt him worse than me, because the ground was so rough for his knee; but we managed to get out of the wood. Then the brancardiers picked us up. They said we had won a victory, but I was too tired to ask more."

FRESH GERMAN FORCE AT VAUX

Four New Brigades Aided in the Capture of the Village.

PARIS, April 2.—Four fresh brigades participated in the German attack which ended in the occupation of the village of Vaux, to the northeast of Verdun, says an eyewitness of the battle.

The assault began with a night attack, which is the kind most frequently employed by the Germans. All Friday evening the village and its surroundings were copiously shelled. The attack was begun from the north at 1 o'clock in the morning, by a brigade debouching from trenches on the hillside east of Fort Douaumont and advancing as far as the railroad line in front of the advanced French position, where it was checked by French infantry and a barring fire which was so intense that the assailants were unable to hold their ground. They retired to their trenches much depleted in numbers.

It was a fresh brigade which made the second attack toward 5 o'clock in the morning. It came from the east with an abundant supply of powerful grenades that demolished the houses occupied by the defenders of the town. Though partly buried under the ruins, the French stuck stubbornly to their posts, which they yielded only step by step, inflicting severe losses upon the attacking force.

With the houses demolished by grenades and shells, there remained no reason for maintaining the position, and the French were ordered to retire on positions prepared further to the west. The detachment still maintained a galling fire as it went back slowly and in good order, a curtain of French shell fire keeping the Germans from pursuing.

After this partial success, the Germans tried to profit from their new position to overwhelm the French position around Douaumont. About 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon they endeavored to advance along a road bordering a ravine and running up toward the hamlet of Caillette, near Fort Douaumont.

Again it was a fresh brigade, the third engaged since the evening before, that attacked the French lines of defense, but this time they were unable to advance at any point. The attacking column was stopped at a point where it was exposed to a raking shell fire which thinned its ranks. The survivors gave way to a fourth fresh brigade, which charged courageously, but without success.

The result of the attack, lasting twelve hours, by 40,000 men, was limited to the occupation of the ruins of the village of Vaux.

RUSSIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Force Germans Back with Rifle and Machine Gun Fire.

PETROGRAD, April 2.—The official communication issued from General Headquarters today reads as follows:

Near the Ikskull bridgehead there have been encounters of secondary importance. In the region of Novo Selki, south of Krevo, we exploded two small mines, blowing up the enemy's mine galleries.

North of the Baronovichi Station the Germans took the offensive, but were forced back into their trenches. An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on Zamiree Station, on the Minsk-Baranovichi line.

South of Olyka the enemy made another attack on the heights which we hold, but was repulsed by the fire of our rifles and machine guns and fled in disorder after considerable losses.

On the upper and middle Stripa we dispersed many detachments and made some prisoners. The floods continue.

BERLIN, April 2, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin on the operations in Russia:

The general position on this front is unchanged. East of Baranovichi there was greater fighting activity than usual.

GERMANS STORM WOOD NEAR VAUX

Continued from Page 1.

immediate outskirts of the village, the last ruined houses of which we have evacuated.

In the Woevre there has been intermittent artillery activity in the Bois le Prêtre. An Aviatik, brought down by our special guns, fell within the German lines.

In the Vosges the fire of our batteries caused the explosion of a munitions depot east of Reichackerkopf, west of Münster.

Last night a bombarding squadron dropped twenty-eight shells on the railway station at Etain and the bivouacs established in the outskirts of the village of Nantillois. The same night three of our aeroplanes dropped twenty-two shells, which caused numerous fires in the villages of Azannes and Brieulles, on the Meuse.

Today (April 2) our aviators brought down three enemy machines on the Verdun front. Two other German aeroplanes were compelled to land precipitately in the same region. Finally a Drachen was brought down in flames by one of our aeroplanes.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

West of the Meuse the bombardment was rather violent against our positions in the wood of Avocourt, but there was no infantry action.

East of the Meuse the night was calm. The enemy in the region of Douaumont and Vaux made no new attack.

In the Woevre the artillery activity was feeble.

There was no event of importance in the course of the night on the entire front.

The text of the official statement given out today by German Army Headquarters says:

Near Fay, south of the Somme, an enemy attack begun after short artillery preparation was checked by our fire.

Through the bombardment of Bethéniville, east of Rheims, the French caused considerable losses to their countrymen. Three women and one child were killed, and five men, four women and a child were seriously injured.

In addition to the position taken March 30, French trenches northeast of Haucourt, extending over about 1,000 yards, have been cleared of the enemy.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse our troops March 31, after careful preparations, took possession of the enemy defense and flanking works northwest and west of the village of Vaux.

Yesterday morning, after the French fire had reached its highest intensity in this region, the expected counter-attack which took place broke down completely under the fire of our machine guns and the curtain of fire of our artillery. Apart from the sanguinary losses sustained during our attack March 31, the enemy left in our hands unwounded prisoners amounting to 11 officers and 720 men and 5 machine guns.

Great activity was displayed by aviators of both sides, and numerous aerial battles were terminated in our favor.

In addition to enemy aeroplanes brought down beyond our lines, an English biplane was shot down near Holleheke. The occupants of the machine were captured. Lieutenant Berthold thus put out of action his fourth enemy aeroplane.

Southwest of Lens an enemy aeroplane was brought down in flames by a direct hit from our anti-aircraft guns.

Bombs were freely dropped upon Dombasle-en-Argonne, west of Verdun, which is strongly garrisoned with troops, and upon the aerodrome of Belfort.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

Last night at St. Eloi we captured an officer and four men. The grenade fighting continues.

The artillery of both sides has been active about Souchez, Angres, St. Eloi, Loos, and Ypres. There has been mining activity by both sides about Hulluch and the Hohenzollern redoubt.

Two hostile aeroplanes were driven down behind the German lines. One of our machines which was sent out yesterday is missing.

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GERARD WILL NOT RESIGN.

Ambassador Denies That He Will Be Candidate for Governor.

BERLIN, April 1, (via London, April 2.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, has issued a statement through the Wolff Bureau regarding the report telegraphed here from the United States that he intends to resign, return to America, and become a candidate for Governor of New York. The statement says:

"The Ambassador regards it as his duty not to leave the important post at Berlin during the war, especially as any possible successor would not easily work into the difficult and often complicated matter of British interests intrusted to him, like those of civil and military prisoners. He hopes to stay in Berlin at least till the end of the great war."

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Why Are Wills "Probated."

THE validity of every will must be proved to the satisfaction of the law.

Every dollar belonging to the estate must be strictly accounted for. A good deal of legal machinery must be set in motion. In this State all wills must be "probated" or proved in the Surrogate's Court. The law requires that notice of probate shall be sent to all interested parties. The court then grants "letters testamentary". This document gives the executor his legal authority. The following consecutive steps must then be taken by the executor:

1. Taking possession of all property belonging to the testator.
2. Listing all the property in a complete inventory.
3. Advertising for debts.
4. Submitting financial statement to the State Comptroller for payment of State Inheritance Tax.
5. Paying debts which have been found to be justly due.
6. Paying all legacies and residuary bequests as directed by the will.
7. Procuring a "judicial settlement" of the account to the satisfaction of the Surrogate's Court and all interested parties.

This is the bare outline. Intricate problems all along the line are of common occurrence. To fulfil the exacting duties of executor in a business-like way is one of the service functions of the Columbia Trust Company.

If you wish further information about executorships, please feel free to call upon our Trust Officer, Mr. Warren, at our 60 Broadway office.

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IN THE BRONX 149th St. & Third Ave.

ZEPPELIN RAIDERS DEFEND ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1.

Breithaupt replied quickly that it was his first trip to England in a Zeppelin and that none of the men with him ever had dropped a bomb on England. Only one of the sixteen others with him on this trip would admit having been to England before in a Zeppelin raid, and this man insisted that he had had no part in the bomb dropping, as he worked the engine.

Although there has been no opportunity for these Zeppelin prisoners to talk together since their capture, their stories, so far as they allowed themselves to talk, all hang together, except for the isolated remark of the one who confessed having been on a previous raid. In this he contradicted all the others, who insisted that not one of them had participated in any Zeppelin foray on England before.

Commander Breithaupt wore the Iron Cross. The decoration was engraved "Oct. 30," a date shortly after a Zeppelin raid on London. The Commander informed THE TIMES correspondent that he had been in the navy three years, but that when the war began he was put on Zeppelin service, which he had followed ever since.

How the Airship Was Hit.

"We were doing all right Friday night," he said, "until a shell tore through the gas bag, causing the Zeppelin to lurch violently. While I was giving orders, trying to get the ship righted, another shot took away our rudder, and still another the tail. Down we went—so fast we didn't have time to do anything to save ourselves. We were pretty high up, and I thought we would all be dashed to death. Suddenly I saw water beneath us, and the next moment our Zeppelin splashed into the sea.

"Those of us who were on deck were attired in the uniforms we always wear when on trips, but most of the men were working at the engines, having discarded most of their clothes so as not to be incumbered. When we got into the water we all struck out, to try to keep ourselves afloat. One of the men drowned, but the others all managed to keep afloat until the British picked us up.

"Did you expect the British would save you?"

"We didn't have time to think anything. All I knew was that the water was icy cold and we were all half frozen when picked up."

Commander Breithaupt said he was in London a short time before the war began and had many friends there. Asked if he still regarded them as friends, he replied with a toss of the head.

"Why not? What difference does war make! I've met many good fellows in England."

Optimism in Germany.

From talks with the prisoners it was learned that they were imbued with the idea that the war was going to end within three months, with Germany the victor. In Germany, they said, the impression prevails that the Kaiser's forces on land and his submarines at sea are about to put the enemy to rout, and that the Allies are ready to give up.

There seemed to be some doubt in the minds of both men and officers as to what Britain was going to do with them. While the officers tried to look indifferent, the men seemed extremely nervous, as though wondering if the British would put them to death.

THE TIMES correspondent asked several men what they expected to happen now that they were captured. They shrugged their shoulders and smiled feebly.

Lieutenant Kuehne, the officer next in rank to Commander Breithaupt, is a clear-cut sort of man, speaking excellent English. He was married only eight days ago and was rather surprised to learn that his captors would allow him to write a letter to his bride. He confessed that he had no idea the British could be so sympathetic.

Lieutenant Kuehne knows London well, having lived here for some time before the war. He asked about a certain editorial writer on a London newspaper, saying:

"If you know him won't you give him my salutations? I know him quite well."

Lieutenant Kuehne expressed regret that in the Zeppelin raid in London last October a certain West End place had been damaged by a bomb.

"I knew that place well," he said. "I spent one of the happiest days of my life there just before the war broke out."

Lieutenant Kuehne wanted it brought out that he was not in the Zeppelin raid when this place was damaged. Asked how he knew the place had been harmed, he replied: "Oh, we found out about it."

Could Tell Where They Were.

Lieutenant Kuehne was asked if from a Zeppelin it was possible to distinguish at night conspicuous places in any town raided, such as a church or a tower. He narrowed his eyes and replied slowly: "I cannot answer that," but he did say that from a Zeppelin it was easy to know exactly what town the airship was passing over and precisely what part of the town. He insisted, as Commander Breithaupt did, that the Zeppelins never let bombs loose over any but military places. When informed that the bombs dropped almost invariably fell on dwelling houses he made no reply.

Both officers told THE TIMES correspondent that they were entirely satisfied with the way the British were treating them as prisoners. Each officer is allowed to have a servant, while an officer of equal rank acts as his keeper.

The men were clad in a motley array of garments, supplied by the British. One of them, a tawny-haired fellow of 23, told THE TIMES correspondent in broken English, that he was in New York during the Hudson-Fulton fete, when he was a sailor on the Moltke.

"I've got relations in New York," he said. "I wonder how they're getting on."

Nearly all the prisoners are men under 30 years of age. They are of a far different type from the German Army prisoners THE TIMES correspondent saw during the Winter in camp at Dorchester. The latter were thin-cheeked and hollow-eyed. The Zeppelin prisoners seem to be in the pink of health.

The Zeppelin captives said that on Friday night's raid it was so cold that frost coated their ship and they suffered severely.

Says Killing "Is War."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 2.—"I do not think you would find an officer of the German navy or army who would willingly participate in the killing of women and children," said Lieut. Commander Breithaupt, Commander of the Zeppelin L-15, when requested to explain the psychology of German air raids on defenseless cities and the killing of harmless civilians.

"We have a much more important object in view than the killing of women and children," he added, "namely, the destroying of the enemy's armed positions, warships, and factories. Women and children become the victims of our operations, but not because we kill them intentionally. It is war."

Asked whether he knew the location of the airship during raids in the darkness and whether he could distinguish buildings and other objects at night, he asserted that he could tell almost exactly, but could not say whether the bombs fell where they were intended to fall except in some instances.

Commander Breithaupt, who was a naval officer before the war, served in Australasian waters and also in South America. He said he was acquainted with numbers of British naval men and did not feel any hatred for them, but was doing his duty in fighting the enemies of Germany. Asked whether he participated gladly in air raids, he replied:

"Yes. I do my duty as an officer gladly. As to the risk in air fighting, we know the chances we run and are prepared to take them."

With respect to the altitude at which the raiding Zeppelins flew, he admitted that the height was very great, but evaded more intimate particulars, merely smiling when 5,000 feet was mentioned, and saying: "We should not reach England if we flew only at that height."

The Zeppelin prisoners' daily rations consist of half a pound of meat, a pound of bread, a pound of potatoes, two ounces of margarine, an ounce of salt, an ounce of coffee or half an ounce of tea, two ounces of sugar, and two ounces of cheese.

All the captured German officers and men will receive the same pay as those of equal rank in the British service. The officers will have food from the British officers' mess table, while their quarters will consist in each case of a bedroom and a sitting room, both comfortably furnished.

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CABINET TO TAKE UP SUSSEX EVIDENCE

Submarine Attacks to be Subject of an Important Conference Tomorrow.

PREDICTS BREAK IS NEAR

Providence Journal Quotes Washington Authority's View of the German Crisis.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Official judgment still is suspended here on the cases of the British Channel steamer Sussex and other merchant ships which, while carrying American citizens, recently have met with disaster in the war zone. Secretary Lansing said tonight that no additional information had been received.

The State Department is most anxious to receive from Ambassador Gerard the reply of the German Government to the inquiry he made in regard to the Sussex, the Manchester Engineer, and the Englishman. Mr. Gerard informed the department yesterday that he would be advised of the results upon its completion.

All the evidence bearing on the disaster independent of that which may come from Berlin is expected to be in the hands of the department some time this week, however, possibly in time for Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. This evidence will be examined very carefully to determine whether it forms sufficient ground for action by the United States.

Because of the feeling that the United States must be absolutely sure of its ground, the majority of responsible Administration officials believe the Government should not take any action which might affect relations with Germany unless the evidence is absolutely conclusive. Some officials think the American Government will be able to do nothing unless Germany admits sinking one or more of the vessels.

The Cabinet meeting Tuesday will be more largely attended than any in recent weeks. Secretary Lane, who has been in California, returned today. Secretary McAdoo, who is in South America, is expected to be the only absentee Tuesday.

A press dispatch from London reporting the sinking of the British liner Achilles was read tonight with interest by officials. The State Department had no information regarding the Achilles, but it is presumed that if any American citizens were aboard Consular agents will soon report the fact, together with details of the circumstances of the sinking.

Predicts Break With Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—A dispatch to The Providence Journal from Washington to be printed this morning quotes the following statement concerning the attitude of President Wilson and his Cabinet to the recent German submarine operations as coming to The Journal "from a source that is fully qualified to speak in the most authoritative manner":

"We are on the verge of a severance of relations with Germany. That is exactly the situation today. The only way out of such a situation, as far as I can see, is that we should accept, for the sake of peace, a statement from the German Government which we know in advance will, if tendered, be a willful falsehood. I refer to the possible explanation by Germany that she knows nothing about the attack on the Sussex and the other unarmed vessels and that none of her submarines is guilty in this connection. We are very much afraid that the suggestion put out in the German press and in many German newspapers in this country immediately after the Sussex disaster and before any investigation could possibly have been made by Germany, that the Sussex was attacked by a British submarine, simply foreshadows her decision to plead not guilty.

First Pledges Sincere.

"We are confident that when we wrung from Germany her reluctant consent to abandon her submarine warfare against unarmed merchant vessels without first warning them and guaranteeing safety to crews and passengers, she fully intended to carry out her pledges. We have no doubt that Ambassador von Bernstorff was sincere in this matter, and we know that his Government had made up its mind to play fair with us. That pledge having been given, the matter of unarmed merchantmen we believed to be settled for the balance of the war. The entire subject then shifted to the question of armed merchantmen traveling with Americans aboard. When Senator Stone and other members of the Foreign Relations Committees of the Senate and House visited the President, and in the course of a rather stormy interview asked him point blank what he intended to do if a German submarine attacked an armed merchantman with Americans aboard, the President told them flatly that he would hand Ambassador von Bernstorff his passports and would request Ambassador Gerard to demand his passports from the German Government. Finally the agreement was reached that the President should confer with members of the Foreign Relations Committees before taking final action.

"Now, however, the question has been taken entirely out of this aspect, and by the reckless and wicked campaign of Germany against unarmed vessels has been put right back to where it was the day the Lusitania crime was committed. It seems hardly necessary for me to point out the gravity of such a situation. It leaves just two alternatives for Germany—one, that she acknowledge the guilt of her submarines, declare that her orders were disobeyed, offer apology and reparation, and promise to punish the commanders of the submarines responsible; two, that she declare her innocence and send us a statement that after an investigation she finds none of her submarines responsible.

Won't Accept It.

"You may take it for granted that we will never accept the first of these explanations and that our relations with Germany will be severed if she makes it. As far as the second is concerned, it rests with us, of course, if we choose to accept the false plea of innocence. In this connection it might be pointed out that the semi-official statement from Berlin yesterday that it will take some time—possibly two weeks—to ascertain the facts from submarine commanders is a ridiculous effort to spar for time. We know that she is in regular communication by wireless with the squadron commanders of her submarines and that she knew, or could have ascertained within twenty-four hours after the disaster to the Sussex, what the exact facts were. It is unbelievable that the disasters of the last two weeks have been the result of anything but a deliberately planned campaign.

To Screen Verdun Losses.

"We are not ready to believe yet that Germany has gone crazy, or that she has determined to run amuck. What, then, is the possible explanation of her latest actions? The members of the Cabinet, I think without exception, believe that this recent submarine activity is deliberately undertaken to eradicate from the minds of the German people the disaster of Verdun. It is impossible for us to conceive the blow the military prestige of Germany has suffered throughout her empire and among her allies by reason of her failure to get through the French lines at the point toward which she put forward all her possible military strength, led by the heir apparent to the throne and advertised in advance of the fact as another triumph for the German arms. We are forced to this explanation of her present submarine warfare simply because no other explanation appears possible. The only other suggested reason—that Germany is deliberately seeking to embroil the United States—neither the President nor any of his advisers credits.

"Whatever Ambassador von Bernstorff may or may not have done to give us the pretext for sending him home and asking for another Ambassador in his place, there is no doubt that he has done as much here for the interests of his Government as any living man could have done, and he certainly deserves well of his own people. But the present crisis will in no measure be met by any change of Ambassadors. The situation has gone far beyond that, and means now the question of a severance of relations. And a severance of relations, we are convinced, means nothing short of war.

Expects More Attacks.

"In the present tension a severance of relations becomes no academic term. We cannot hope that under that condition Germany will not take full advantage of her opportunity and seek to sink indiscriminately all ships that she can reach, and particularly those that are at this season beginning to transport ammunition and supplies across the Atlantic in ever increasing quantities. If she believes that her fate in this war depends on her cutting off these supplies for the Allies we cannot expect that she will hesitate in these attempts, particularly if there is not even an assumption of friendly relations with the United States.

"Bluntly, therefore, we know that the situation today is far more serious than it has ever been, and the worst of it is that we seem to have reached an impasse where an extension of our patience and avoidance of the final issue are no longer possible. This impasse is none of our making. If the arbitrament of war comes it will be none the less to the credit of the United States—in spite of the contemptible sneers of certain candidates for office—that history will record the exhaustion of every honorable effort on the part of the President to keep our country out of the conflict.

"Not the least dangerous and significant feature of the situation is our conviction that the Villa raid, coming simultaneously with this new submarine policy of Germany, has some connection with it. There is no shadow of doubt that German agents have supplied Villa with arms and money, or that a number of German reservist officers in the United States have joined Villa's forces and are now giving him counsel and advice. Our Department of Justice is working vigorously on this matter, and before long we will have evidence enough on which to act."

SAYS RECRUITS ARE AMPLE.

German War Minister Reveals Reserve Strength, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, April 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the items given out today for publication by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The War Minister during a session of the main committee of the Reichstag made a confidential report about the situation of the German Army. According to the newspapers the Minister said recruiting was assured for a long time. It was not planned, he said, to extend the age limit beyond 45 years. On the contrary, soldiers who had passed the age of 45 during the war had been withdrawn from the front. The Minister said he recognized that this was largely due to the excellent care given the wounded.

"The Minister gave the committee figures concerning German losses, which proved that they have not been heavy, as compared with those of the enemies.

"Germany, the Minister said, was provided with raw materials sufficient for a long time. It was necessary, he added, to use the stocks of materials carefully, but there was no reason for fear, no matter how long the war keeps up."

MOURN CAPT. SHAUGHNESSY

Many Canadians Send Messages of Condolence to His Father.

MONTREAL, April 2.—Messages of condolence from all parts of Canada were received today by Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the death of his son, Captain Alfred Thomas Shaughnessy, with the overseas troops along the French front. Details still are lacking, but it has been learned that Captain Shaughnessy was struck by a shrapnel shell.

Captain Shaughnessy was 29 years old. Four years ago he married Miss Sarah Polk Bradford of Nashville, Tenn., a descendant of President James K. Polk. There are two children.

For a time Captain Shaughnessy was connected with the traffic department of the Canadian Pacific, but he had recently been engaged in the brokerage business in this city.

ENGLAND PREPARES TO REPEL INVASION

Miles of Trenches Inland Are Manned Nightly and Three Fleets Are Ready.

100 AEROPLANES SCOUTING

New Type Disappearing Guns Vanish Under the Water—All Shore Leave Is Suspended.

According to a passenger who arrived here on Wednesday last from London the Admiralty believes that Germany may attempt to invade England in the next few weeks, and has made all preparations to give the enemy a warm reception.

The southeast and east coasts are protected for miles inland by trenches which are filled with troops every night. A fleet of 100 naval aeroplanes make flights out over the North Sea day and night to get the first sight of any of the German scout ships approaching from Heligoland. Powerful searchlights have been placed all along the coast, which will light the surface of the water as by day in case of an attack.

"By courtesy of the Admiralty," the passenger said yesterday, "I was taken to a base along the east coast, where there was a fleet of light cruisers assembled, which are of the latest type and superior to the Arethusa class. They are armed with three six-inch, as well as smaller quick-firing and machine guns, and have a speed of thirty-five knots. Except the new type of destroyers, which can make forty knots, these cruisers are the fastest war vessels in the world. I saw a flotilla of the new destroyers and also a flotilla of the latest type of submarines in the British Navy, which was accompanied by two mother ships.

"The naval commander who accompanied me on my tour explained a new type of disappearing big guns which suddenly rise from the water, fire a round and then sink beneath the waves without leaving any trace behind them, the submerged torpedo tubes at various points along the coast, and other specimens of what he termed 'frightfulness,' which were waiting to welcome any invader on the shores of ancient Albion. These preparations are exclusive of the permanent land forts which have been equipped with the big naval guns having a range of twenty-three to twenty-five miles.

"The battleship fleets are stationed ready for action at three bases adjacent to the North Sea. The first fleet, which includes the battle cruisers and swiftest battleships, is within twelve hours steam of the strategic centre in the North Sea, and the other fleets can reach that position within fifteen and eighteen hours respectively. The commander also informed me that some of the latest superdreadnoughts had been equipped with heavy guns, which would astonish the world by their powers of destruction when they get into action.

"The officers and men of the fleets get shore leave every three months to see their families, and are all well trained and in the best physical condition and eager for the fray. All leave was stopped at the garrisons along the east coast when I left England, and the leave was also stopped on the warships until further orders had been received from the Admiralty, as it was expected the German fleet intended to make a dash across the North Sea some dark night and fire a few shells at the coast towns.

"An official at the Admiralty informed me that the only difference observed by merchantmen of the allied countries since they mounted guns on deck was that the German submarine commanders let them severely alone. All the unarmed steamers and sailing vessels have been torpedoed without warning. The Admiralty is doing all in its power to check the renewed submarine activity in the English Channel and Irish Sea, but there is a leakage somewhere in the system of patrol and net trawling which enables the Germans to get through. Quite recently they have succeeded in sinking vessels off Dover, Folkestone, Havre, the east coast of England, and the southwest coast of Ireland.

"I was detained twelve hours at Havre waiting for the port to be opened and saw three transports arrive with 10,000 British infantry and cavalry on board and four supply ships with stores which were all convoyed over by destroyers from Southampton and Portsmouth. One of the stone piers at Havre is devoted to Red Cross work, and as the trains arrive from the war zone the wounded are carried upon the stretchers right aboard the big hospital ships which leave daily for England.

"The auxiliary cruiser Alcantara was torpedoed by the German raider Greif on Feb. 29 in the North Sea near Hull, before she could fire a shot, through the recklessness of Captain C. T. Wardle, who was in command. When the suspicious-looking Norwegian tramp steamer was sighted Captain Wardle ordered a shot to be fired across her bows as a signal to stop, which was obeyed. Instead of going up and taking a position astern of the suspected vessel the Alcantara went close alongside and lowered a boat with a naval officer in command to inspect the papers and see that all was in order.

"As the boat was being pulled toward the accommodation ladder two torpedoes were fired, which struck the Alcantara and caused her to sink in a few minutes. Her sister ship, the Andes, was fortunately in sight at the time, and steamed up at seventeen knots, firing rapidly at the Greif with her six-inch guns. The aim of her gunners was so accurate that the German raider sank in ten minutes without being able to damage the Andes with her guns except that shots struck the superstructure. The boats rescued 120 of the crew of the Greif, which numbered about 300, and 130 of the officers and men from the Alcantara, which lost five officers and sixty-nine men.

"After the action the Andes steamed slowly down the coast around England to Birkenhead, where she arrived late on Saturday, March 4, and landed the survivors, wounded, and the German prisoners on Sunday morning, March 5. Repairs were made, and with the aid of plenty of paint it was difficult for any one to notice that the Andes had been in action when she went into dock. The news was suppressed by the Admiralty for several days, and, although rumors of the fight were current in Liverpool, emanating from the crew, nothing appeared in the newspapers.

With regard to the Zeppelins the passenger explained that the naval air squadrons along the east coast went up and attacked the German aerial raiders directly they appeared in sight from the North Sea, and in many cases drove them back, which was not made public by the Naval Intelligence Department at the Admiralty. "In the raid over the southeastern counties just before I sailed for New York," he said, "three British aeroplanes were wrecked and two of the best pilots were killed through making a landing in the dark, which is very dangerous and is dreaded by the most skillful airmen."

FORTS OF SMYRNA DESTROYED BY WARSHIP

Turkish Defenders Fail to Reply to Three Hours' Bombardment by British.

LONDON, Monday, April 3.—Forts St. George and Sanjak, as well as the other coastal defenses of Smyrna, were destroyed Friday in a three hours' bombardment by a British warship, says a dispatch to The Times from Saloniki. The Turks did not reply to the fire of the warship.

Sanjak is the chief work commanding the entrance to Smyrna Harbor. St. George is about three miles to the southeast.

WAR GIFT BY KING GEORGE.

$500,000 Donation Called "Magnificent Example to His Subjects."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 3.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says:

"King George has set a magnificent example to his subjects by handing from his own purse no less a contribution than £100,000 to the Treasury. The generosity of the gift may be better appreciated when it is recalled that of £470,000 forming annual payments made to the King on the civil list, only £110,000 goes actually to their Majesties' privy purse.

"It is well known that since the war began the King and Queen have given a lead to society in the observance of simple habits and restriction of luxurious expenditure. When war aspects of the liquor problem came to the fore the King acted while statesmen hesitated, and by his voluntary exclusion of all alcoholic beverages from his household for the period of the war initiated a course which might have been even more fruitful than it has. The House of Commons has not done so, unfortunately, and has discreditably declined to follow it.

"The King's latest initiative shows him once more as a monarch who regards himself as the first servant of the nation, and it must inevitably make people ask how other servants of the nation propose to act."

A letter accompanying the King's donation says:

"It is the King's wish that this sum, which he gives in consequence of the war, should be applied in whatever manner deemed best in the opinion of His Majesty's Government."

The contribution of King George is regarded by the newspapers generally as an effort on the part of the monarch to make a personal sacrifice for the carrying on of the war. The King, they say, has not given up any of his usual revenues, but he has made retrenchments and curtailments in his household.

The use of the contribution doubtless will be the subject of much speculation. It may go directly into the revenue of the country, but it is likely to be devoted to some specific purpose, which, it is believed, would be more pleasing to King George.

BERLIN TRAMWAYS PROSPER

War's Reduction of Taxicab Business Given as a Cause.

Detailed figures of the business done by the Greater Berlin Street Railway during 1915 show that 437,000,000 passengers were carried, against 426,400,000 in the preced ng year, and that the company's receipts rose from 42,371,140 marks to 43,478,144, while its expenditures increased from 26,004,956 marks to 26,390,029. (A mark equals 23.8 cents at the normal rate of exchange.) The dividend for the current year was fixed at 6 per cent., the same rate as for 1915 in 1914 the rate was 8 per cent. During 1915 the street cars killed 35 persons and injured 1,142.

In noting the increase of nearly 11,000,000 passengers carried, the Berliner Tageblatt ascribes it to the fact that the war has greatly reduced the use of automobiles and taxicabs. The paper directs attention to the falling off in the service, the number of car-kilometers operated during the year being 91,700,000, against 96,100,000 in 1914, and attributes this to the lack of male personnel, both on the cars and in the shops. The increase in revenue is cited by the Tageblatt as full justification for the city's refusal to allow the company to raise its fares last year.

TWO AIDS OF PIRATE CONFESS BOMB PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

ering doing what "Schiller" asked him to.

Hallar's Statement.

"I met 'Shiller' in the Commercial Hotel here in Hoboken about March 17," said Hallar. "He was then living under the name of 'Robinson.' He always had plenty of money and was very generous with it, and when he told me he wanted me to help him out I thought it was a good thing."

The prisoner then told how "Schiller" was the constant recipient of letters from Salem, Mass., which contained money and post office orders, which "Schiller" told him was to be employed in getting together things necessary to carry out their idea of blowing up the ships. He said he had accepted about $100, which was to buy dynamite, but that the explosive had never been bought and the money had been spent by himself and his friends.

He told of the offer they had made to "Schiller" to get him a good launch and such a one had really been procured—thirty feet long and painted a dull gray. It lay in the Passaic River near Hackensack, Hallar told the police, but had never been used. They had gotten a great deal of money from "Schiller" by telling him that the boat needed this or that piece of machinery, gasoline, and other equipment, none of which, however, had been bought. Hallar told how he and "Schiller" had gone several times to look over the Pannonia at her pier. "Schiller," on those trips, Hallar said, would tell him just what they would have to do to destroy her.

Milleder in Singer's Flat.

Otto Milleder, the other man arrested, was taken in New York last night, hiding in the closet of an apartment at 230 West Seventy-ninth Street, by Detectives Barth and Sterrett of Captain Tunney's squad. The apartment, on the tenth floor of the house, is occupied by Otto Goritz, a grand opera singer, who is at present in Boston. Milleder, according to the police, was calling on one Elsie Aiff, a servant in the apartment.

He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he related a story similar to that told by Hallar. He said he had been born in Brunswick, Germany, and was a machinist. He had met "Schiller," he declared, in Hoboken, where the latter was known as "Hudson" or "Robinson," he was not sure which. "Schiller's" ready money attracted him, and, as he thought the man was insane, he readily pretended to agree to all the suggestions he made.

"Schiller," he said, told him what he wanted most was a good machinist. Together they went to several piers of the Anchor and Cunard Lines, where they inspected the vessels tied up there, and "Schiller," according to Milleder, often remarked that he didn't want to injure any but English ships.

Milleder said that he had been given $30 once by "Schiller" and smaller sums at other times, with instructions to buy dynamite and arms, but he had spent the money, he said. He also told of cashing money orders which came from the woman in Salem, and told of the plan which he had considered to get her to come to Hoboken in order that she, as a loyal German sympathizer, might be swindled too.

The Pirate Arraigned.

"Schiller" was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Koenig in the Jefferson Market Court and was held, at the request of the Federal authorities, until it was decided what should de done with him. Captain William Offley of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice said last night that he thought today's developments would decide the matter.

The more "Schiller" confesses the more reticent the police become. It is believed he wants to be thought insane and is trying to persuade his captors so to regard him. Several points in the case, however, are keeping the authorities from so considering him.

There is some doubt as to "Schiller's" real exploit in taking the English freighter and her crew without a struggle. It was hinted that our Secret Service would investigate the status of every man on board the Matoppo.

It was learned yesterday that "Schiller" did not wander on board the Matoppo as he pretended to have done. The Matoppo was in Australian waters at the time the Emden was at the height of her power. Every officer on board, a man who had visited her in port said yesterday, was thoroughly imbued with the idea that the Germans could do anything anywhere, and a most strict watch was kept night and day.

"Schiller" a Ship Workman.

It has been learned that for the last two weeks "Schiller" had been employed in the shops of W. F. Fletcher, a shipyard just across the street from the pier from which the Matoppo sailed. The Fletcher Company was engaged in making some trifling repairs on board the Matoppo and "Schiller" as an employe of theirs, came and went as he pleased on the freighter.

The link which, the police believe, will clear up the whole matter of "Schiller's" assertion that he intended to blow up the Cunard boats, is contained in a suit case which "Schiller" had when he first came from Salem and which he has never parted with, so far as the police know. This suitcase is believed to contain papers explaining "Schiller's" relations with the woman in Salem, whom he named to the police as Mrs. Hudson. Some dynamite which, the police say, "Schiller" bought is also believed to be in the suitcase.

"Schiller" spent last night by his own choice at Police Headquarters, after he had been asked where he wanted to go and had been told he could choose between several city prisons.

"Schiller's" confession, the police believed, was prompted by fear of being deported to England as a spy. His detention here seemed to please him, and he talked freely to the police on any subject they suggested.

It was reported last night that the British Embassy might ask for him as a pirate on the high seas, but it was pointed out that should "Schiller" reveal anything of German plots in this country Great Britain would willingly allow him to remain here unmolested to give testimony.

WOMAN SENT PIRATE FUNDS.

The Salem, Mass., Police Are Now Hunting for Mrs. Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., April 2.—"Ernest Schiller," the German stowaway on the Matoppo, charged with conspiring to put dynamite on the Cunarder Pannonia, worked for some time along the North Shore and spent much time in Salem and Beverly during the Summer, it was learned today.

Efforts were made by the Salem police, co-operating with the New York and Government service, to find a woman named Hudson, and thought to be living in Beverly or Salem, who was said to have sent money to "Schiller" at Hoboken, N. J.

Long-distance talks were held by the Salem police today with Inspector Faurot of New York and with Secret Service officials. "Schiller" has been identified as the man who spent much time in Salem, and at one time was attentive to Rose Gaborcault, employed as a bookkeeper in a Salem lumber yard. The woman told the police that "Schiller" boasted of his German ancestry, was musically inclined, and boarded at the same house with her. He took her to several musical affairs, but the acquaintance did not extend beyond the friendship stage, she said.

"Schiller" spent some time in Beverly looking up people he said were relatives of his, and intimated that he had been in Maine. He was said to have spent some time along the water front, and made several motor boat trips. "Schiller's" picture has been identified by people at the house where he roomed in Salem.

Pier Loiterer Held for Observation.

Men working on the piers near the Astoria Ferry on Long Island saw a man wandering around the slips yesterday, looking at the ships. Fearing he was going to plant bombs and destroy some of the craft, they sent to the Astoria Station for a policeman. The man said his name was Henry Benner, and that he was a seaman on the Sigismund, anchored at Pier 7, in the North River. He had come to Astoria in a rowboat, he said. When the police found no rowboat and no trace of a ship called the Sigismund, they sent Benner to the Kings County Hospital for observation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

White Rock WATER

Blends incomparably with all liquors

SEIZE MARQUIS' PROPERTY.

French Say De Frenoys, Now in America, Is German; He Denies It.

PARIS, April 2.—The property of the Marquis d'Eskens de Frenoys, who is said by the Government to be Frantz Esken, a German subject, and who left Paris at the time of the mobilization, has been sequestrated. He is supposed now to be in Philadelphia.

The Marquis married an American woman, who died in Philadelphia in May, 1915.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The Marquis d'Eskens de Frenoys, who has been in this city for several weeks, characterized as "nonsense" today the report from Paris that he was a German subject. He declared that he was a native of Belgium. He said he had heard that his property in France had been sequestered by the Government, but that it was of so little value he had given the matter only passing notice.

"My property in France," the Marquis said, "is valued at less than $5,000, so why should I worry about it? As for the report that I am a German subject, that is all nonsense. I always have been, and am still, a loyal subject of King Albert."

Marquis de Frenoys, who is stopping at a hotel here, declined to discuss the matter further, and refused to state the nature of his business in Philadelphia.

MILE FOR MILE THE MOST HIGHLY DEVELOPED RAILROAD IN AMERICA

SAYS PHOEBE SNOW:—

While some may wait
And hesitate
To bring their stations
Up to date,
They're new and bright
When you alight
From off The Road
of Anthracite

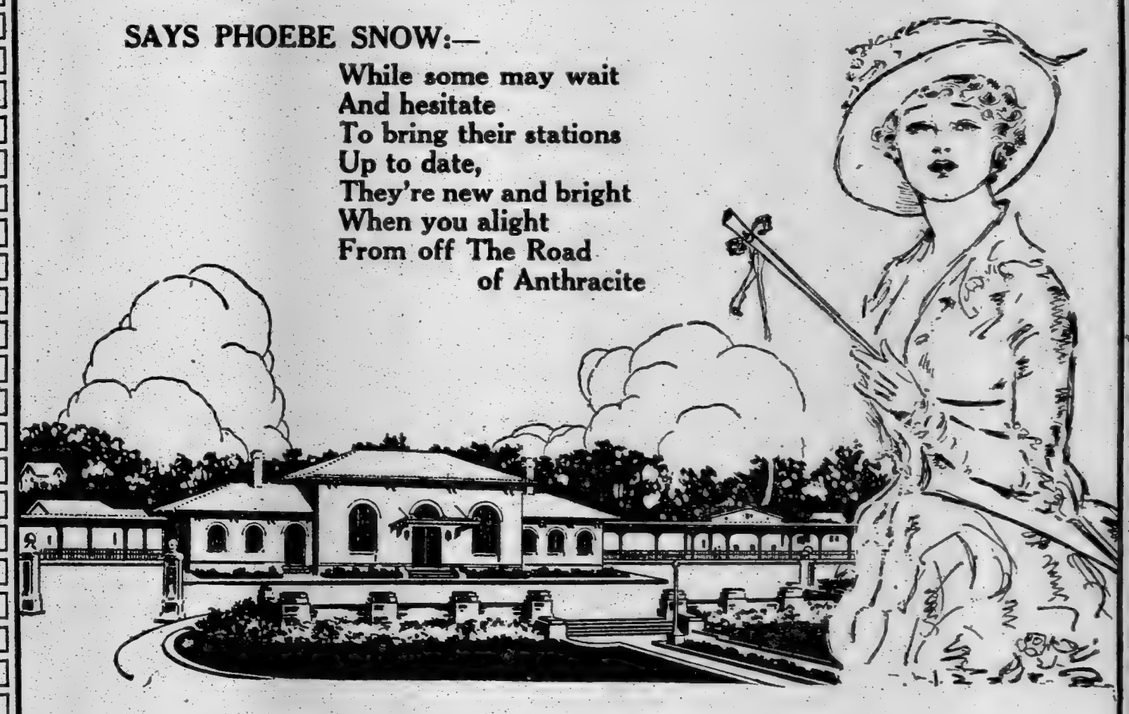

In the remarkable period of reconstruction of the Lackawanna Railroad covering the last 15 years, NEW STATIONS have replaced old ones at nearly all of the more important points. This is one of the features making the Lackawanna "Mile For Mile The Most Highly Developed Railroad in America." Nowhere in the world in a corresponding length of road is the public served by so artistic, substantial and convenient a system of station buildings.

Lackawanna Railroad

THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE

SELL yourself from my windows before you step in to be measured for your Spring Suit. If you don't see the style-model you want in the cloth pattern you like outside I've 35 style-models and 1,000 patterns inside.

I'm proud as Punch of my "Shapelee" Sack Coat (in the windows). It's going great with the smartly-turned-out young fellows. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 to $45 for Suits and Topcoats to measure.

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
17 Years On This Corner

YOU LOOK at yourself while Mother looks at you—

And which is the better pleased?

That's the way with every coat she ever gets you at Best's!

And Dad's satisfied, too, when you both get home, for—

"You never pay more at Best's!"

Boys' Tan Covert Cloth Reefers; nobby Spring models. Sizes 3 to 10 years. 9.75 and 13.50

Guaranteed All Wool.

And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Unaffected Simplicity in Misses' Apparel

De Pinna plain tailored suits and dresses are recognized the world over for their unassuming correctness.

In a De Pinna tailored coat and hat the miss of eighteen and the girl of fourteen appear to their best advantage.

This smartly plain tailoring does not mean excessive plainness of material.

This season there are innumerable new imported checks and colorings, and combinations of plain colors with checks, as appropriate for the miss as for the matron.

Yet there is the same correctness—the same simplicity of method—in such De Pinna models as in the most conservative things the house presents.

Suits for School and Suits for Sport

For girls of academy age and misses approaching womanhood, suits that are peculiarly harmonious—girlish in their gracefulness, without appearing too youthful.

Original De Pinna productions, designed with exact requirements in mind.

Blue serges and gabardines, imported golf cheviots, tweeds, velours in plain colors and checks—selected and imported expressly for this purpose.

Knit-cloth and Jersey sport suits, linens and homespuns.

Suits of finer finish, for more formal occasions—an afternoon walk or Sunday morning.

Topcoats for Easter

Distinguished, as always, for their simple lines and elegance of tailoring.

Misses' Coats for the city, of imported materials, in dark or light Spring colorings—the greatest variety this house has ever shown.

De Pinna sport coats, for motoring or golf, in cape effects and many adaptations of foreign models.

Misses' Tailored Shirts and Waists

Tailored in the characteristic De Pinna way—cut and made like a man's shirt.

Linens, crepe-de-chine, Japanese silks, taffeta flannels and madras.

Spring Hats Designed for Girlish Faces

For every coat and every suit, a De Pinna specially designed hat.

New turban and tailored sailor shapes, and a large assortment of appropriate sport hats for girls and misses.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

KING'S POLICY FOLLY, VENIZELOS ASSERTS

Ex-Premier Says It Has Brought Greece to Verge of Economic and Moral Ruin.

WARNS AGAINST BULGARIA

Calls Foolish and Blind the Politicians Who Fail to See "the Inevitable Danger."

ATHENS, April 2.—Ex-Premier Venizelos has resumed active participation in Greek politics by replying today in the Herald, his personal organ, to King Constantine's recent interview published in the Berliner Tageblatt.

The article, occupying an entire page, reviews completely the position of the Greek monarch since the dissolution of the last Chamber of Deputies and calls attention to what the Premier terms the helplessness of the "straw men" in the Government.

M. Venizelos, in communicating to The Associated Press the text of his article, said it was the first of a series dealing exhaustively with the present situation of Greece. With regard to a possible change in the political complexion of Greece, he said that he could see no prospect of any alteration in the present Government without immense pressure through public sentiment.

In his article, the former Premier accuses politicians in power of intriguing to create personal animosities between King Constantine and himself. Referring to the King's alleged characterization of his former Minister as a dreamer, M. Venizelos says:

"By keeping the country in a state of chronic peaceful war, through purposeless mobilization, the present Government has brought Greece to the verge of economic, material, and moral bankruptcy. This policy, unhappily, is not a dream, but downright folly."

He reviewed his own political course from the time Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, promised concessions in Asia Minor "equal in extent and vastly richer than all of Greece at the present time," and adds:

"If King George in 1912 had taken the stand King Constantine took in 1915, he would have been the cause of the certain wreck of our national aspirations, now happily realized."

M. Venizelos lays great stress on the Bulgarian peril for Greece, pointing out that the utmost to be gained from the present policy would be to leave Greece the same size, while Bulgaria, flushed with victory, trained by war, enlarged by the addition of Serbia and Macedonia, and allied with the Turks, would not wait long before falling upon its southern neighbor.

"Who thinks," he declared, "that under those conditions Greece could unaided drive the Bulgars from Macedonia once they have seized it is a fool. The politicians who do not now see this inevitable danger are blind, and unfortunate are the Kings following such politicians, and more unfortunate still the lands whose sovereigns fall their victims."

With reference to the royal thesis that Germany guarantees that the Bulgars will evacuate Greek Macedonia, M. Venizelos impales the Government on the horns of the dilemma that if Germany's assurances are formal and binding Greek mobilization was never necessary, while if the assurances are not trustworthy mere passive, armed watching Bulgaria increase in size and resources would be wholly insufficient to save Greece from the Bulgar peril.

BULGAR GOODS STILL HELD.

Not Being Shipped Out of Rumania, as Was Promised.

SOFIA, March 31, (via London, April 2.)—Though the Rumanian Government gave assurances that Bulgarian merchandise in Rumania would be allowed transit to Bulgaria without delay, it is asserted here that little is being done to carry out the promises. As a result there has been no great improvement in the relations between the two countries.

In Government circles it was stated today that the Bulgarian Government would continue to observe an attitude of patience, under the assumption that Rumania had encountered physical obstacles in transporting the wares concerned.

Rumania's difficult position, the officials said, was amply recognized here, and there was no intention to make it more difficult by adding to possible pressure by the Entente Powers that of Bulgaria.

ATHENS TO MAKE PROTEST.

Air Raids on Saloniki to be Considered Attacks on Greece.

ATHENS, April 1, (via Paris, April 2.)—Macedonian members of the Greek Parliament today presented to Premier Skouloudis a written demand for the protection of Saloniki against aeroplane raids. The Cabinet is called upon to send a declaration to the Central Powers stating that any bombardment of Greek territory by aeroplanes will be considered as directed against Greece.

Premier Skouloudis accepted the document and promised to make the representations demanded.

PARIS, April 2.—A semi-official report issued today says:

"At Saloniki German and Bulgarian detachments, which had occupied Greek villages, have been withdrawn to the frontier after skirmishes in which they suffered comparatively heavy losses."

German Building Trades Boost Pay.

The employers in the German building trade have granted their men a "war increase" of 1 per cent. an hour in wages in towns of 5,000 inhabitants or under, and of a cent and a quarter in other places, effective from March 15, reports the Frankfurter Zeitung. This action was voluntary and does not affect the negotiations going on between the employers and the unions over the renewal of a wage agreement covering the entire empire.

Berlin Postal Force is Reduced.

Because of the shortage of employes, due to the war, six branch post office and telegraph stations in Greater Berlin were closed on March 1 and will remain closed until the end of hostilities. At six other branches the collection service was cut down. These economies were effected in the more thinly populated sections, says the Berliner Tageblatt.

CELESTINS VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

Natural Alkaline Water

SPLITS are now on sale and can be obtained at all first-class Hotels, Bars and Restaurants.

ASK FOR CELESTINS

GUARD PERSHING'S LINES AGAINST RAID

Continued from Page 1.

in a prairie schooner, such as was used by the "forty-niners." Loaded in it were his household goods, while from the rear axle swung a water bucket, under which trotted a stubby-tailed dog.

The horses were hitched to the wagon by means of harness fashioned from canvas cartridge belts discarded by Villistas in their flight from Columbus. Sanca said that one by one the residents had left the town. He, himself, he said, was bound for Deming, N. M.

REVOLT TALE UNCONFIRMED.

Secretary Baker Gets No Report About Cano's Alleged Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Baker stated at 11 o'clock tonight that the War Department had no confirmation of the report from San Antonio that there appeared reason to believe Colonel Cano's force had revolted in Chihuahua and joined Villa. No such report, it was explained, had been made to the War Department by General Funston.

At the beginning of the American military chase of Villa, Colonel Cano was reported to have been sent from Santa Ana, a point on the main highway in the valley of the Santa Maria River, northward toward Cruces to head off the flight of Villa. Later a skirmish between the Villistas and Colonel Cano's forces was reported from Mexican sources, but this was never officially confirmed.

Secretary Baker spent most of the afternoon and several hours tonight at the War Department, awaiting word from the front, in the hope that there might be interesting details forthcoming from General Pershing. When he left the department, shortly before 11 o'clock, he said no dispatch whatever had been received from General Pershing today, but that a late message last night to the department confirmed the news reports that there was a snowstorm in the region in which Colonel Dodd's columns are now trying to close in on Villa in the country northeast of Guerrero.

It has now been definitely established that Lopez, one of Villa's chief lieutenants, was wounded in the fight when the American cavalrymen struck the outlaw band at Guerrero on Wednesday morning, and that it was not Lopez but Gomez, another lieutenant of Villa, who was killed in the raid upon Columbus, N. M.

Admiral Winslow, reporting to the Navy Department today on conditions along the West Mexican coast said that, although the situation at present was quiet there were signs of unrest among the natives, particularly in the vicinity of Guaymas and Topolobampo. Investigations by commanders of naval vessels in Mexican waters, both on the East and West Coasts, of reports that Felix Diaz is in Mexico heading a new revolution, have failed even to establish that Diaz is in that country. The reports tell only of unconfirmed rumors that Diaz is expected to begin a campaign against Carranza.

It is expected at the State Department that this week will see the conclusion of the protocol with the de facto Government for complete co-operation in the Villa case.

The State Department has had no official confirmation of the reported killing by bandits at Minaca of three Americans—Benjamin Snell, Frank Woods, and Dr Stell—and Donald McGregor, an English newspaper man and soldier of fortune. The British Embassy also is without information regarding McGregor, and has asked the State Department for any information it may receive.

MEXICANS REPORTED QUIET.

Interested in Our Money More Than in Villa, Mormons Say.

EL PASO, Texas, April 2.—The first train to arrive from the Casas Grandes region in a week pulled into Juarez today from Pearson, thirty miles south of the military base established by General Pershing at Colonia Dublan.

Several Mormon colonists were on the train, but they threw no light on the veil of secrecy which has enveloped the operations of the American troop since the decisive defeat inflicted on the Villa forces last Wednesday. They reported that everything was quiet at Pearson and Casas Grandes, and that the Mexicans had apparently become reconciled to the presence of American troops on Mexican soil. Mexican merchants were selling their goods freely to American soldiers, the colonists said, and were more interested in the American currency system than in the pursuit of Villa.

There is no indication here that the American military authorities have any anxiety over the supply problem for the troops at the front. Returning soldiers also report that the supplies are reaching the army in the field, but the advance cavalry columns, especially Dodd's command, have been forced to live off the land, carrying only a little sugar, coffee, and hard tack in their saddle bags and buying all else they can get. They are killing many beeves, giving receipts for all of the supplies taken and these are being redeemed in gold by the Quartermaster's Department here.

Six soldiers arrived here ill today with the report that the troops are becoming acclimated and that, except the fear of typhus and pneumonia, there was no danger of disease among the Americans in the field.

A friend of Francisco Villa said here today that just prior to the Columbus raid Villa wrote to former Gov. Gen. Fidel Avila, who is a refugee on this side of the border, asking Avila to send to the bandit's family in Los Angeles $1,500 in gold to support his wife and little son in that city. Avila, who is now establishing a colony in the Rio Grande irrigated valley, was once Villa's representative in Chihuahua City. He refused to send the money.

Spanish merchants are again leaving Chihuahua City, and are reporting to the Spanish Consul here that conditions are not satisfactory there because of the number of Villista sympathizers and former Villista soldiers in that city. The Spaniards are leaving because they fear that Villa will move on Chihuahua from the Guerrero district, and with the assistance of the former Villistas within the city, capture the garrison and massacre all of the Spanish residents, for whom Villa has always had an intense hatred. They report that Villa is west of Chihuahua, the exact location not being known, but that his agents, sent in before the battle with the United States troops at Guerrero, are working among the Carranza soldiers in the Chihuahua garrison to induce them to join the bandit should he attack the town, and trying to stir up anti-American feeling among the natives of the town where Villa formerly had his capital.

The spaniards also assert that Villa's former soldiers who quit when the Chihuahua garrison went over to Carranza, retained their arms, and that these are now hidden in the city and suburbs.

The question of the loyalty of the Carranza troops has again come to the fore here following persistent reports that Colonel Cano, the Carranza commander at Namiquipa, has joined Villa.

Andres Garcia, the Carranza Consul here, has refused to credit these reports on the ground that Cano is a bitter personal enemy of Villa, but he admits that nothing has been heard from the Namiquipa commander for more than a week. In the early days of the chase after Villa, both Consul Garcia and General Gavira, the commander at Juarez, made public several telegrams they said they had received from Cano telling of fights he had had with the Villa forces. These telegrams stopped abruptly about ten days ago.

The only direct information that has come from Namiquipa since then has been a paragraph in a dispatch from General Pershing, in which it was stated that half the men in the garrison at the town had disappeared, and that it was suspected some of them had joined Villa.

Americans who arrived here from Chihuahua City yesterday asserted that Colonel Cano was with the Villa troops defeated near Guerrero by Colonel Dodd, but they admitted that their only basis for the story was street gossip in Chihuahua.

Three bandit commands are operating in the Guerrero-Cusihuiriachic district of Western Chihuahua since the Guerrero fight. American railroad officials who arrived here tonight from Chihuahua City reported one of the commands was acting as escort to Villa and making its way southeast. A report was received from the Cusihuiriachic mine Saturday saying that Villa was there on Thursday, took all the pack mules and stock, and left for the mountains.

The message failed to state whether he was wounded. It is possible that some of Villa's men sent the report and signed the name of the Mexican watchman to it in order to deceive the Carranza and American troops as to the chief's location. This has been done before by Villa. Cusihuiriachic is sixty miles south of Guerrero.

The Carranza forces, under General Luis Herrera, are encamped at Laguna, fifty kilometers north of Chihuahua City on the National Line. The American passengers on a Mexican Central train arriving here today reported that with Herrera were two other Carranza Generals and 1,500 men. Laguna is where the trail going into the Santa Maria Valley crosses, and it is believed that the Carranza command is guarding that trail to prevent Villa from escaping to the east.

CANO'S LOYALTY DOUBTED.

Funston Hears the Colonel Has Gone Over to Villa.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 2.—It was stated today at the headquarters of Major Gen. Frederick Funston that there appeared to be reason to believe that Colonel Cano, who was leading one of the heavier de facto Government forces operating with the American forces in the search for Francisco Villa, had revolted against General Carranza and had joined the bandit. The reports of Colonel Cano's action had not been confirmed late today, but gained some credence at army headquarters.

General Funston today was in receipt of State Department information in regard to conditions in Chihuahua and other parts of Mexico, but refused to make it public.

Unless Villa is definitely discovered within the next day or two it is believed here that General Pershing will begin a dogged search for him in the mountains west and south of Guerrero. Since the defeat of Villa's force March 20, in and near Guerrero, the American commander has had lightly equipped mobile detachments of cavalry sweeping in whirlwind fashion through the district about the headwaters of the Santa Maria River, in efforts to find the elusive bandit, reported to have gone in that direction after being desperately wounded.

General Pershing did not get a report through to General Funston today, but his Chief of Staff reported, indicating that the line of communication was maintained, and no mention of news of Villa was made. There is increasing belief that General Pershing may have been deceived in regard to the direction taken by Villa and even concerning his injuries. Some reports indicate that the bandit was not injured at all, and that instead of going northeast of Guerrero he had moved into the hills to the south and east, a direction American army officers had expected him to take.

The new information is not regarded as more credible than that which caused the cordon of troops to be drawn across every exit from the district northeast of Guerrero, and it is believed here that General Pershing will not adopt any new plan until he has thoroughly satisfied himself Villa is not in the indicated region.

Failure to run him down since Wednesday strengthened the belief that Villa is south of the railroad, and if General Pershing has to send his cavalry into that mountainous and sparsely settled country slow progress will be made.

News from Mexican sources that Carranza's force had proved his promise of co-operation by preventing the outlaw's escape into the mountains south of the railroad was anxiously awaited at headquarters, but little information as to the operations of the Mexican Government troops has been received, and that only in an unofficial manner.

In addition to the reported Cano revolt, another story out of Mexico that has received some credence at army headquarters was that Villa was headed for Chihuahua City. The advanced cavalry of General Pershing is not far from Chihuahua.

PROTEST NEW TURKISH LAW.

Germans Declare Language Edict Entails a Great Hardship.

Loud protests are being voiced by many Germans in business in Turkey against the severity of the new law regarding the use of foreign languages which is scheduled to become effective in all parts of the empire within a year. In a long letter from Constantinople, printed in the Hamburger Nachrichten of March 10, it is asserted that the new regulation goes entirely too far in its efforts to restore the Turkish tongue to its natural position, and that its application will drive many foreign firms out of business.

After expressing his joy at the fact that the French language, so popular among educated Turks, will suffer most by the new law, the correspondent goes on to say that, nevertheless, the regulation should be modified, as the Turkish language is so difficult to learn that it would be impossible for the foreign merchants and bankers to acquire enough of it within a year to carry on their business and correspondence in that tongue, as is required by the new law. The hiring of enough native employes to enable the foreign houses to obey the law would entail great hardship in many cases. The writer concludes with a hint that, as the development of Turkish economic life will require a great deal of German capital, the Ottoman statesmen can, no doubt, be persuaded to modify their language law.

More Workers in Berlin.

The number of workers in Berlin covered by the social insurance laws rose during the week of Feb. 5-12, from 1,117,944 to 1,123,188, reports the North German Gazette. Of these 5,244 newly employed workers, 4,591 were women. The greatest increase in employment was in the chemical industry, where the rate was 1.27 per cent. The number of unemployed members of the unions in Berlin fell from 2,617 to 2,512 during the week of Feb. 7-14.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Correct Mourning Apparel

For Women and Misses—Third Floor.

Our specialized Mourning Shop is now replete with the latest approved models and materials for correct mourning.

Mourning Dresses and Waists

Mourning Dresses in an extensive assortment of smart styles, made of lustreless taffeta, Georgette, meteor silk, net, crepe de chine or radium silk.

18.50 to 59.50

Mourning Waists that reveal all the new style features of the season, made on simple lines in a variety of soft, lustreless Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, radium or net.

5.75 to 18.50

Mourning Suits and Hats

Mourning Suits of serge, gabardine, "Poiret" Twill, Barathea or taffeta in strictly tailored or dressy models.

29.50 to 59.50

Mourning Hats of crepe, dull straw, net, Georgette crepe and lustreless silks in a variety of new shapes.

9.75 to 16.50

Mourning Veils and Neckwear

Mourning Veils of mourning crepe, grenadine, net or Georgette crepe with ribbon or crepe borders.

Mourning Neckwear of mourning crepe with net folds, organdie or Georgette crepe in a large variety of styles.

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

Fitter and Saleswoman sent to residence upon request.

Speaking of Saks Overcoats & Suits for Men

There is a shortage of fine woolens in the markets of the world—but Saks & Company respectfully invite you to forget it!

¶ We have the woolens, the wanted woolens, the wanted color woolens, the wanted mixture woolens, the wanted staple woolens, and all the woolens that any other store has, plus an unstinted supply of all the woolens that a lot of stores have been forced to go without.

So don't worry on that point, but consider this one—Style!

¶ As a theme in all clothing advertising Style is epidemic. As a quality in the clothes themselves, it is mostly fiction. But you can get it at Saks'. It is the one thing we have persistently striven for, and consistently achieved.

And regardless of what you pay for it, a Saks garment has more individuality to the square inch than any alternative choice in clothes.

Overcoats $15 to $35

Suits $17.50 to $48

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Are showing in the Dressmaking Salon original models of the latest Paris Fashions in

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Gowns and Evening Frocks

Conveying the smartest ideas in materials, trimmings and colorings, shown at later Paris openings.

Exact Copies or Adaptations

to meet individual requirements will be made-to-order at reasonable prices, employing only materials and trimmings favored by the foremost Parisian couturiers.

AMORTIZED LOANS

5%

Special Security for Our *Guaranteed* First Mortgage Certificates

Each mortgage deposited with the Trustee to secure these certificates has an amortization clause providing for serial reductions of principal. The certificate holder thus obtains the benefit of increased margin of security without the annoyance of receiving partial payments on account of his investment.

In addition, the principal and interest are *guaranteed* to net 5%.

Interest from date of payment.

Write for Booklet, **"The Ideal Investment."**

New York Mortgage & Security Company

(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000

135 Broadway, New York Phones 6880 Cortlandt. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn Phones 7100 Main.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

An Exhibition and Sale of

4,000 Men's Fine Shirts at $1.45

Beautifully designed and tailored

¶ The policy of the Saks Shirt Shop is to make a shirt of the highest excellence at all prices.

¶ We constantly endeavor to produce finer shirts; to develop better workmanship, and to introduce an artistic note into the design of our garments.

¶ The materials employed in the making of shirts included in this sale are representative of the best examples in cloth weaving in this country and abroad; comprising:—

Bahama Cloths *Cricket Cloths* *Woven Madras*
Manila Cloth *Shinto Crepes* *Scotch Zephyr*
and Silk and Cotton Mixtures

¶ The designs are the very newest off the looms. The colors are all FAST, and the models include soft and stiff cuff negligees, and pleated models with stiff cuffs.

Neckbands, 13½ to 18½. All sleeve lengths, including 36-inch sleeves.

By special arrangement with Aquascutum, Limited, of London, England

Men's Aquascutum Coats

may now be bought in Greater New York only from Saks & Company.

¶ By this we do not mean to disparage other garments, but we do wish to emphasize the fact that if you want an Aquascutum Coat there is only one place in New York where you will find the genuine garment, and that is at Saks & Company's Motor Apparel Shop.

We are now featuring Aquascutum Coats for Spring wear

at $28

Saks' Motor Apparel Shop, Sixth Floor.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Save $5 this week on a

Neverbreak Hundred Wardrobe Trunk

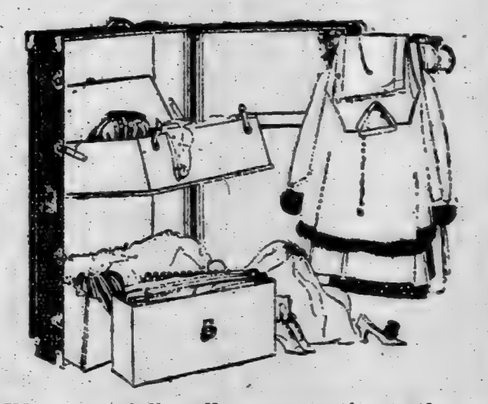

¶ We respectfully call your attention to the announcement of the manufacturer, advancing the price of the Neverbreak Hundred Wardrobe Trunk to $20, effective April 10th.

¶ Our patrons will be supplied at the $15 price for the balance of this week only.

Saks Luggage Dept.

WAR'S YEARLY COST NOW $25,000,000,000

All the Belligerent Governments Busy with Loans and Taxes for Meeting Expenditures.

BRITAIN LENDS TO ALLIES

Bank of England Gains Gold—Reichsbank Has Metal for a Third of Its Note Circulation.

The expenditures of the four great powers at war are now running almost twenty-five billion dollars a year. Estimates based on recent reports make the annual cost to Great Britain about $6,000,000,000, to Germany and Russia each $6,000,000,000, and to France $4,400,000,000.

These figures are presented in the April letter of the National City Bank in a study of the means employed to meet the tremendous cost. It is the conclusion of the writer that neither side can afford to consider peace while Great Britain holds command of the seas and Germany the advantage on land. For this reason, he regards peace talk as premature. Extracts from the letter follow:

The belligerent Governments are all busy with plans for raising money, both by taxation and loans. There has been no large British internal loan since last June, and the proceeds of that were exhausted some months ago. Since then the Treasury has been supplying its needs by the sale of five-year Exchequer bonds and Treasury bills running three, six, nine, and twelve months, the bills being the main resource. The amount of these outstanding March 1 was a little above $2,000,000,000. Three months' bills now draw 4½ per cent., six and nine months' bills 4¾ per cent., and twelve months' bills 5 per cent. The British fiscal year ends March 31, and the total Government expenditures for the year just closed, including the civil establishment, and loans to Allies, is nearly, if not quite, $8,000,000,000, but of this approximately $2,000,000,000 was advanced to the country's colonies and allies. It is supposed that a new internal loan will be brought out before long, probably at 5 per cent.

The revenues of the British Government under the war taxes are very large. The peace revenues were about $1,000,000,000 per year, but for the year just closed the total income from taxation has been about $1,700,000,000, and for the coming year it is expected to reach $2,200,000,000, not counting new taxes which may be levied. The excess profits tax has scarcely begun to show results, and the proceeds of this may carry the income above all estimates.

The cessation of gold exports to the United States has enabled the Bank of England to gain about $20,000,000 of gold since Jan. 1, and at approximately $275,000,000 the stock is only about $6,000,000 below what it was a year ago, notwithstanding the large exports to the United States and elsewhere during that time. The great production of gold within the British Empire serves it well at this time. The closing of the diamond mines in Africa has given a large supply of labor to the gold mines, and the African production is now at the rate of about $300,000,000 per year. The Canadian production rose last year to $18,000,000, and the total output in the British possessions is close to $300,000,000. The Bank of England reserve is now about 28 per cent., and the reserve against Exchequer notes about the same. Its public and private loans are considerably less than a year ago, owing to the large payments upon premoratorium paper.

The German Government has closed the books on its fourth loan, and subscriptions are officially stated to be in excess of 10,000,000,000 marks, or about $2,500,000,000. The third loan, brought out last Fall, realized about $3,000,000,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury announces that the total subscriptions for all the war loans aggregate 36,300,000,000 marks, or about $9,000,000,000. In presenting his annual budget, with certain proposals for new taxes, to the Reichstag a few days ago he stated that the war expenditures in December exceeded 2,000,000,000 marks, about $500,000,000, but had since been running lower, and now were scarcely greater than a year ago. He estimated that the new taxes would bring in 10,000,000 marks monthly. The gold reserve of the Reichsbank is about 39 per cent. of its note circulation and 30 per cent. against notes and deposits. The note circulation is about $400,000,000 above a year ago, and loans about the same.

France has resumed the sale of 5 per cent. defense bonds, suspended since November last. The Minister of Finance states that the war expenditures in 1915 were 22,000,000,000 francs, or approximately $4,400,000,000, and the total military expenditures since the war began have been 37,000,000,000 francs, or about $7,400,000,000. For the second quarter of 1916 the estimate calls for $17,800,000 per day. The Bank of France maintains its gold holdings at about $1,000,000,000, which is about $150,000,000 larger than a year ago, notwithstanding several large shipments to the Bank of England in the meantime. Its note circulation is about $700,000,000 higher than a year ago, the percentage of reserve to circulation 33 1-3, and percentage to circulation and reserve about 30. Its holdings of premoratorium bills have been reduced nearly one-half since a year ago, but its advances to the State on account of the war are up $400,000,000 in a year, and now stand at about $1,000,000,000.

The borrowings of Russia from the beginning of the war to Jan. 1, 1916, were a little above $4,000,000,000, and the war expenditures are now at the rate of about $500,000,000 per month. The gold reserve of the Bank of Russia has been increased from the circulation and by the product of the mines to about $1,180,000,000, or about 40 per cent. of the outstanding note circulation, and 32 per cent. against notes and deposits.

ITALIANS CHEER ASQUITH.

Imposing Demonstration in Rome As He Says Farewell.

ROME, April 2, (via Paris, Monday, April 3.)—The visit of the British Prime Minister to Rome ended today, and Mr. Asquith left the capital amid the cheers of thousands of people.

Premier Salandra gave a luncheon in his honor, at which were present many Senators and Deputies, former Cabinet Ministers, members of the present Cabinet, and other high officials of state. Toasts were exchanged, further emphasizing the union of the Allies and their determination to achieve "the mission undertaken in the name of civilization and humanity."

There was an imposing demonstration at the station when Mr. Asquith said farewell, great crowds with flags and bands gathering to give him a rousing send-off. The bands played British and Italian patriotic airs, while the people cheered for England and shouted for the Allies and victory.

Mr. Asquith was the guest last night at a great public reception given at the Capitol by Prince Prospero Colonna, Mayor of Rome. In his speech Mr. Asquith said:

"In this place and in the gravest moment of the world's history I want to reaffirm the unshakable faith of the Allies in the cause of liberty and justice, and to proclaim our irrevocable determination to conquer, to protect weaker peoples, and also not to tolerate the violation of elementary social laws after centuries of struggle."

The Premier sent a "message of faith and affectionate salutation to the heroic army of Italy and to the whole Italian people." He reminded his hearers that this was the first time a British Premier had been received by "the First Citizen of Rome in the Capitol, the temple and citadel of the ancient world, the outpost of the world of the Middle Ages, and now a monument symbolic of the renaissance and the unity of Italy."

After the reception Premier Asquith received a delegation of representatives of the Italian press.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 2.—All the Rome newspapers discuss at great length the happy results of Premier Asquith's visit, which has had a beneficial effect in clearing the atmosphere of the misunderstandings which diplomacy, instead of eliminating, had gradually accumulated.

Mr. Asquith succeeded in impressing the Italians with confidence that the English nation was ready to pay any price to attain the supreme object of the war, and that without any selfish motive, and that it was willing to do everything possible to assist its allies. In political circles here it is felt that he has done much to give the union of the Allies not merely a sentimental character but a practical impetus which will soon make itself obvious in various fields.

ITALIANS MAKE GAINS.

Capture Blockhouses on the Rauchkofel and a Trench near Sielz.

ROME, April 2.—The following official communication was issued today:

There were artillery actions Friday in the Valley of Giudicaria, in the Rovereto zone and on the Upper Astico. Movements of railroad and wagon trains at the head of the Sugana Valley continue.

In the Upper Riens Saturday night, by a movement through mountain footpaths, we got near enemy positions on the Rauchkofel, and by a brilliant attack captured three enemy blockhouses, taking thirty-one prisoners and some war material.

On the Isonzo front there were night artillery activities Saturday. We repulsed a new enemy offensive on our position recently captured west of Sielz. During the afternoon our men took the offensive and enlarged the territory already in our possession by taking another entrenchment by assault.

Near Aquileja our anti-aircraft batteries brought down an enemy biplane and we made prisoners of the two officer aviators.

ITALY NEEDS NO CHARITY.

Rome Newspaper Resents Statements of Duchess Elsie Torlonia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 31.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes a long article in the form of an open letter to Duchess Elsie Torlonia, daughter of Charles A. Moore of New York, relative to her recent interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It urges her to disavow the statements therein describing Italy as being in a condition of pauperism, and to dispel the painful impression the interview has produced.

The Giornale d'Italia says it does not know whether assistance from America has really come, but that if it has it would be better to refuse it, as was done at the time of the earthquake at Avezzano, as Italy has energy and resources sufficient and has no need to hold out her hand to other countries in order to alleviate the inevitable sufferings caused by the war.

ATTACKS TURKS IN SNOW.

Russian Caucasus Army Captures Mountain Positions.

PETROGRAD, April 3.—The War Office today gave out the following official report:

Caucasus Front—In the basin of the upper Tchoruk our Cossacks and riflemen continue their attacks on the mountain positions, which are deep in snow. We have dislodged the enemy from some positions and taken some prisoners.

SEE LABOR EXODUS WHEN PEACE COMES

Rush of Aliens to Their Native Lands May Cause Shortage of Workers Here.

FEW IMMIGRANTS EXPECTED

Atlantic Lines Not Worried Over Possible Passage of the Burnett Bill.

The agents of the Atlantic steamship lines are not taking much interest in the Burnett Immigration bill which is now before Congress, because they maintain that for some years after peace has been declared there will be very little immigration from Europe to this country. All the available able-bodied men who are discharged from the armies after the war will be needed to rebuild the devastated cities, towns, and villages which have been destroyed, and to cultivate the soil, while thousands of others will return to the occupations they had before they joined the army.

One steamship passenger agent said yesterday that instead of worrying about the Burnett bill the companies were concerned as to how they should take care of the rush of steerage traffic to Europe after the war. They believe the exodus of aliens will cause a shortage of labor in the United States.

"At a conservative estimate," he continued, "nearly 1,000,000 men and women from this country will return to Europe, and only a fourth of this number will be first and second cabin passengers. At the present time the German lines and the Holland-America and Italian Lines have received hundreds of applications for space from steerage passenger agents in all parts of the United States with offers of deposits on the bookings. The people have the passage money ready in the savings banks.

"The usual immigration to America from the south of Europe will be diminished by the demand for labor to rebuild Poland and Galicia. The demand for domestic help is almost as great in England, France, Russia, and Italy as it is in the United States, because the women and girls can earn three times as much money in the ammunition factories. There will, of course, be an increase of steerage traffic to America after the war, but it will not be on a large scale for the first five years after peace has been declared. The competition will be very keen between the steamship companies, especially the German, Austrian, and British and French lines, as the Atlantic Conference has been dissolved and is not likely to be renewed, at least not for many years to come."

According to Immigration Commissioner Frederic C. Howe the Burnett bill, if it becomes law, may help to raise the educational standards in European countries on account of its literacy test. This would apply especially to Italy, he said, and to Greece, Bulgaria, and other countries in Southern Europe, which have been sending illiterate immigrants to this country during the last few years.

The Commissioner added that the situation in Russia as it affects the Jews will probably be provided for by exemptions, such as the one applying to persons leaving their native land because of religious persecution.

In Bulgaria, he explained, 66 per cent. of the population over 10 years of age is illiterate; in Russia 69 per cent., and in Greece 57 per cent.

Propose a Teuton Boycott.

RIO JANEIRO, April 2.—Members of the Portuguese colony at a meeting held here today passed a resolution which advocates the boycotting of German and Austro-Hungarian products.

PARIS ROUNDS UP SPIES.

200 Teutons Posing as Swiss Arrested and Half of Them Jailed.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 17.—The French Secret Service, which is well organized, has been busy rounding up the German spies in Paris who are working in the hotels and restaurants as "German-Swiss" waiters, porters, and valets. Two hundred suspects have been arrested during the last two weeks, and half that number have been imprisoned and fined. Those who have been proved to be of neutral birth will be interned or expelled from France when they have completed their term of imprisonment.

No one is permitted to talk over the telephone in France except in the native language, by order of the Government. An alleged Swiss waiter at one of the best-known hotels along the boulevards was overheard yesterday by a naval officer rejoicing over the telephone to a colleague on the heavy German artillery attack on Verdun. When he was arrested the man proved to be a genuine Boche, but the man he was talking to, and who escaped, was a German-Swiss, the Secret Service men said.

The majority of the police have gone to the war, and their places have been taken by young men from the provinces who have been exempted from military service for some reason or other.

British officers and soldiers in khaki who come into Paris from Rouen, Havre, Boulogne, and other bases for the week-end frequent the restaurants and cafés and the variety theatres, but the French officers and soldiers are all at the front or on the lines of communication.

The hotels are nearly empty, and the majority of the hostelries formerly patronized by Americans are losing so much money that the managers do not care whether they have any guests or not. The regular male help has all gone away to the war, and the chambermaids do the valeting, cleaning shoes, &c., while the baggage is handled by elderly men who had retired on pensions before the war.

CANADIAN CABINET RUMOR.

Connaught Sends for Laurier—A Coalition Ministry Likely.

Special to The New York Times

OTTAWA, Ont., April 2.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was sent for by the Duke of Connaught this afternoon and a long conference ensued. No statement as to what took place could be obtained, but the unusual circumstance of the Governor General sending for the leader of the Opposition has given rise to considerable speculation.

The general belief is that the Duke has taken the initiative in the formation of a coalition Government to manage all affairs in conection with the war. Naturally the initiative in such a movement would have to come from the Governor General.

The political situation is much disturbed as a result of the Kyte charges, and the fact that the Government has agreed to have them investigated by a Royal Judicial Commission does not seem to have allayed public suspicion.

A Ministerial crisis seems imminent, and a coalition Government will probably be the outcome.

IN ROW WITH GERMAN UNION.

Tailors Won't Let Patriotic Society Reduce Workmen's Pay.

Strife has broken out between the Provincial Branch of the Society of Patriotic Women in Berlin and the Tailors' Union because the society, which is engaged in the production of military clothing, insists upon deducting two and a half cents from the price for each garment paid to its working women for the purpose of swelling the fund devoted to sending gifts to the soldiers in the field.

When Delegate Kunze of the union reported this case to the commission regulating the conditions of work in the clothing trade his objection was upheld, and it was decided to take the matter before the military commander of the district if the society refused to pay its employes in full. In reporting the case, the Vorwärts of March 11 draws attention to the fact that the society has offered to restore the amount deducted from the women's wages in the form of a "present," but that the union will not consent to such an arrangement.

ROOSEVELT THINKS HUGHES WON'T RUN

Continued from Page 1.

ment Republican leaders, including some United States Senators and National Committeemen, will follow the lead of Root and enter into a reconciliation with the Colonel. It would not be a surprise if some of them went as far as to visit Sagamore Hill to talk things over. That may not necessarily mean that they will openly throw support to the Colonel, but it will, to all intents and purposes, have that effect.

An announcement by Mr. Hughes of his candidacy and a statement of beliefs along the lines adopted by Root and Roosevelt in their recent utterances is apparently the only thing which could at this time seriously cripple the redoubled effort to obtain the Colonel's nomination, which has been the outgrowth of the luncheon at Bacon's home, and which promises, if not checked, to become of such proportions soon that Root and Lodge, if they saw fit, would find themselves sorely taxed to kill it off. The Roosevelt advisers are confident that Hughes will take no such step, and on that reasoning they see nothing ahead, as a result of the latest developments, but the nomination of Roosevelt.

Effect of Bacon Luncheon.

There has been much talk of late that many of the Republican Old Guard leaders are not at heart favorable to the selection of Hughes as the standard-bearer, and that they got behind the movement to name him for the Presidency simply to head off Roosevelt. If they find that Root, Lodge, and others are with the Colonel it is possible, it is said, that they may come to the conclusion that it would be better for their interests to get Roosevelt back in power than to have later to deal with Hughes as the leader of the party.

For a few days Colonel Roosevelt and the Republican leaders probably will wait for reports on the effect on the country of the luncheon before taking any further steps. The situations in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, where factional fights were staged over the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention, for and against Roosevelt, will be taken up, as the luncheon will have an important effect undoubtedly on the primaries there, and may even result in ironing out all the disputes and bringing about complete harmony.

The Colonel expressed the hope that he would be permitted to remain in seclusion today, after his strenuous week. As far as is known he had no visitors, and he spent the time preparing for the busy week which is ahead of him

Found Dead with Pistol Near.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., April 2.—The body of a man with a bullet hole through the head was found yesterday morning in bushes near Bloomfield Bay. A revolver with one empty chamber lay near. Cards and letters belonging to Arthur R. Gould of 23 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, and indicating that the dead man was a chauffeur, were found on the body. The police say the man killed himself.

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MARCONI'S NEW DISCOVERY.

Will Affect Entire Science of Wireless, It Is Announced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 3.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following from the Marconi Company:

"Signor Marconi has been engaged in research work in Italy, where he has been able to carry out some important experiments and tests. He advises that the results obtained are far-reaching and directly concern the future practice of the entire science of wireless telegraphy and telephony over both long or short distances, no matter whether conducted by means of ordinary sparks, quenched sparks, or continuous waves.

"He is now engaged in making applications for patents which probably will be applied at once in Italy to military purposes. By these means results heretofore impossible will be obtained."

TO HEAR NEW HAVEN CLERKS

Railroad Management Will Get Their Demands for Wage Raise.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—Michael H. Murray and Gideon Raymond, both of this city, will represent the New Haven Railroad clerks at a conference with General Manager C. L. Bordu at New Haven on Tuesday. The demands of the clerks, which include a 15 per cent. increase in wages, Saturday afternoons off the year round, and two weeks' vacation with pay, will be discussed.

Mr. Murray is Chairman of the General Board of Adjustment and Mr. Raymond represents the Rhode Island clerks. The order has 2,500 members.

Official Hurt in Uruguay Crash.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 2.—By the collapse of a wall of the building occupied by the Fraternidad Club at San José several persons were injured. The most seriously injured was Dr. Baltassar Brun, Minister of the Interior in President Viera's Cabinet.

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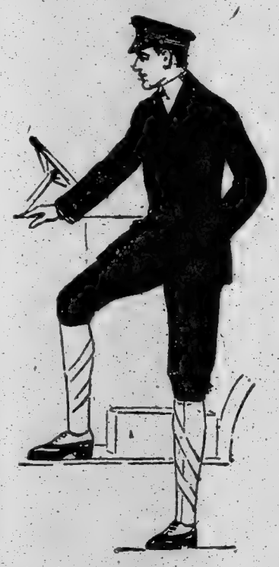

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The Suit is made of dark gray whipcord cloth; Norfolk style coat and long trousers.

The Overcoat is made of dark gray whipcord cloth in full length model, with inverted pleat on each side; convertible collar and slash pockets.

The Cap—a new shape, made of dark gray whipcord cloth to match the coat.

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Chilled party—"That's the way it is here now with everybody, from the baby up. Something's got to be done or I'll move. Jane says she can't keep good help on account of lifting and sifting coal and ashes, poking and coaxing fires, blackening, and other ills of old-fashioned heating."

Comfortable party—"Stop worrying, old man, and take a hot tip! Let the dealers put *radiator heating* in your place. It's done in a jiffy, any time of the year—though *this* is the *best time to buy*. Get busy and cheer up the old house; besides, it will go up in value just the minute you put in *radiators*. Everybody wants them nowadays. Twice as easy to sell or rent because folks have wised-up on the great comfort and coal-savings of *radiator heat*—the biggest home-making feature in the world."

Chilled party (eagerly)—"Say, John, I'll take your advice, and put in those famous chill-chasers—

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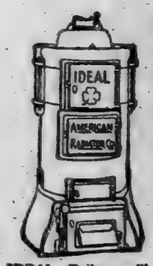

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TEST FOR WHITMAN IN PRIMARY VOTE

Governor's Opponents Ready to Make Capital Out of Poor Comparative Showing.

ONLY LOCAL CONTESTS

Governor's Fight for Renomination Likely to Depend on the National Convention's Course.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—About the only feature of the Spring primaries to be held on Tuesday in which the Republican politicians at the Capitol profess to take any interest is involved in the question: Will Governor Whitman run greatly behind the other three candidates for delegates at large on the Republican primary ballot?

The friends of Governor Whitman unhesitatingly answer the question in the negative. Many, but by no means all, of Governor Whitman's political opponents give an affirmative answer. A Republican leader strongly opposed to Governor Whitman, in discussing the situation with the correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES, said that while he was willing to fight the Governor in the open if occasion should arise, he was not willing to stab him in the back in the secrecy and seclusion of the voting booth. He expressed the opinion that this view would prevail among the Republicans up State generally, and that if Governor Whitman suffered at the primaries, it would be largely as the result of defection in New York City.

That there was a deliberate purpose on the part of many Republicans to bring humiliation on Governor Whitman in the primaries by having the voters knife him so that he would run behind his running mates become apparent when petitions designating ex-Senator John Kissel of Brooklyn as a fifth candidate for a place among the Republican Big Four were circulated and signed at Carnegie Hall while the Republican Spring Convention was in progress. Mr. Kissel has since declared himself out of the race and has failed to file his petitions with the Secretary of State. The influences that prevailed on Mr. Kissel to withdraw are a mystery among the politicians at the Capitol, many of whom fully expect to see Mr. Kissel's name appear as the nominee for some place in the Governor's gift.

With Mr. Kissel running, disgruntled Republicans could readily have registered their dislike for Mr. Whitman by voting for Mr. Kissel instead of for the Governor. With Mr. Kissel out the only way of doing this would be by voting for Mr. Whitman's three running mates on the ticket and not voting for Mr. Whitman. The general belief at the Capitol is that comparatively few voters will avail themselves of this method, and that if the Governor runs behind the other candidates it will be due to the fact that in the drawing for places on the ballot Governor Whitman drew the last place.

If, contrary to expectations, the Governor should run substantially behind Senator Elon R. Brown, majority leader of the upper house; Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and Frederick C. Tanner, the Republican State Chairman, the other candidates for delegate at large, there is no doubt that Republicans who are opposed to the nomination of Mr. Whitman for a second term would make every attempt to use the fact to the Governor's disadvantage. But the consensus at the Capitol is that it will have little or no bearing on the Governor's prospects for a second term.

There will be no contests in the Republican primaries on Tuesday that are not purely local in character, although in some instances sets of rival candidates for district delegate are in the field. Even such local contests are so few in number as to be devoid of any broad political significance. This fact in itself is regarded here as proof that the Spring primaries will have no vital bearing on Governor Whitman's status in the Republican organization.

The question of Governor Whitman's renomination and the other question raised by Mr. Whitman's friends of whether William Barnes should be reelected as the representative of this State on the Republican National Committee, it was pointed out here today, would not be definitely settled until after the Republican National Convention had picked its candidate for President. Should an old-line Republican, a man of Mr. Barnes's choosing, be selected as the Republican nominee, there is no doubt that Mr. Barnes will be returned to his present place on the State Committee, and there are those who believe that he may be promoted to the Chairmanship. On the other hand, if either Justice Hughes or Colonel Roosevelt should be nominated, it is not thought likely that Mr. Barnes would aspire to a place on the National Committee at all.

To what extent the chances of Mr. Whitman for a renomination would be affected, if an old-line Republican were nominated at Chicago, by the fact that Mr. Whitman has raised the cry for the nomination of Justice Hughes as a convenient issue, is a matter of speculation among politicians here who assert that although this might have the effect of placing Mr. Barnes and his friends firmly in the saddle in the Republican State organization, the political situation at the time of the Fall primaries might make renomination of Mr. Whitman expedient in the interest of harmony.

There will be no contests involving delegates in New York County. In Kings there are local contests. The other contests, purely local, are in the Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congressional Districts, which take in Erie and Niagara Counties.

The only Democratic contest is that in the First Congressional District, which takes in Nassau, Suffolk, and a part of Queens County, where Dayton Hedges and Richard S. Newcombe are running against Ralph Pulitzer and Rowland Miles, with every prospect, it is thought here, that the Pulitzer-Miles ticket will win.

The Democratic candidates for delegates at large are William Church Osborn, Samuel Untermyer, George J. Meyer of Buffalo, and Senator James A. O'Gorman.

The two Progressive candidates for delegates at large are Oscar S. Straus of New York and Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse.

Members of the State Committees will be elected at the Spring primaries. There are few contests, and the complexion of either the Republican or Democratic State Committee will not be much affected by the outcome. Frederick C. Tanner, it is expected, will be continued as head of the Republican State Committee. Should William Church Osborn decide not to seek reelection as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, ex-Deputy State Controller Edwin S. Harris will probably be selected for the place.

WATCH O'LEARY'S FIGHT.

District Attorneys Contest a Feature of Queens Primaries.

The Democratic organization in Queens, headed by Arthur J. Keating, a friend of Borough President Connolly, expects to keep the control of the primaries to be held tomorrow. There are to be elected 177 members of the County Committee, who will for the next year be in control of the party machinery. Opposition candidates have been nominated in only forty-five districts.

In the Douglaston district District Attorney Denis O'Leary will try to be elected a County Committeeman again. He retired a year ago after several years of continuous service, but for reasons of his own he this year decided to return to the field. He will be opposed by William H. Brown, who has been named by the organization. This contest is receiving much attention in Queens.

The organization has nominated for State Committeemen in Queens Thomas M. Cream in the First Assembly District, Maurice E. Connolly in the Second District, Edward W. Cox in the Third District, and John R. Higgins in the Fourth District. The only contest is in the Fourth District, and there William Walter Woods, a friend of Mayor Mitchel, is making a vigorous fight against Higgins.

In the Second Congressional District the organization has nominated Borough President Connolly and Arthur E. Keating as delegates to the Democratic National Convention and Thomas A. Brown of Long Island City and Stanley C. Fowler of Rockaway as alternates. There is no contest against these candidates.

The contest in the First Congressional District is exciting considerable interest. The Nassau and Suffolk County organizations, said to be dominated by Representative Lathrop Brown, have nominated Ralph Pulitzer of Manhasset and Howland Miles of Riverhead as delegates to the Democratic National Convention. In opposition to them the Queens organization has nominated Richard S. Newomb of Flushing and Dayton Hedges of Patchogue. That there are two sets of candidates in this district is due to a failure of the organization in the three counties to come to an understanding.

The Queens Democrats demanded that they should have representation. This demand was disregarded by the Democrats of the other two counties. In Nassau and Suffolk the old-time leaders are helping the Queens Democrats, while the younger element of the party is behind the candidacy of Mr. Pulitzer and Mr. Miles. The result of the contest will be watched with interest.

A portion of the Ninth Congressional District extends into Queens, the greater part of the district being in Brooklyn. In this district John E. Reimer, a banker of Richmond Hill, has been named as one of the national delegates by the Democrats, while the Brooklyn Democrats have named John H. O'Brien.

The Republican organization in Queens has named Theron H. Burden of Long Island City and Joseph H. De Bragga of Glendale as its candidates for delegates at the Republican Convention. There is little opposition to Burden's election in the Long Island City district. The Republicans have named Theron H. Burden in the First Assembly District, Herbert C. Conklin in the Second Assembly District, Joseph H. De Bragga in the Third Assembly District, and Francis H. Luce in the Fourth Assembly District for State Committeemen. There is no opposition to the organization's candidates for County Committee.

The National Progressives have no contests.

HOT FIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Haskell and Livingston Battling in the Tenth District.

The most important primary contest in Brooklyn is that among the Republicans in the Tenth Congress District, where the battle is between Jacob A. Livingston, County Executive Chairman, leader of the Twenty-second Assembly District, and Representative Reuben L. Haskell, leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District.

Haskell is opposed for re-election to the State Committee by Richard Lynster. With the backing of Livingston, Jacob A. Freedman is pitted against Haskell's candidate, Baruch Miller, for delegate to the National Convention. The Haskell forces assert that William Barnes, Jr., and other members of the "Old Guard" are behind the Livingston faction in the fight.

Alderman John S. Gaynor and Alfred T. Hobley are again battling for Republican control in the Fourth Assembly District, where they are rival candidates for State Committeeman. Another lively contest for a seat in the Republican State Committee is that in the Fifth Assembly District between Thomas B. Lineburgh and George Marshall.

In the Seventh Congress District there is a fight between Michael J. Dady and Alexander M. White over election as delegate to the Republican National Convention.

The seven Democratic contests are all for State Committeemen and the district leaderships which go with such election. These are in the Second, Sixth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-third Assembly Districts.

PREDICT QUIET ELECTION.

472 Polling Places to be in Public Schoolhouses.

Polls for the primaries in this city will be open from 3 to 9 o'clock P. M. tomorrow. For the first time in the city public schools will be used extensively as polling places. Altogether there will be 2,077 voting places in the city, and 472 of these will be situated in schools. In Manhattan 143 schools will be used; in the Bronx, 53; in Brooklyn, 178; in Queens, 75, and in Richmond, 23.

Leaders of the three parties all predict that the primary election will be quiet and uneventful. The Progressives are working hard with the expectation of making a good showing. John Gerdes, Secretary of the Progressive State Committee, said yesterday:

"The interest shown by Progressives in the coming Spring primary has truly been wonderful. Every county, every Assembly district, and every election district will have a strong fighting organization. Everything indicates that our work will be more effectively organized than that of either the Democratic or Republican Party. In all counties we have a stronger organization than we have ever had before."

There are no district leadership fights in the Democratic Party in the city, and but one in the Republican organization. The latter is in the Seventeenth Assembly District, where Daniel M. Bedell is making a hard fight to oust Charles Ee Heydt as leader. The Bedell faction has made a thorough canvass of the district and the managers predict success on Tuesday.

BARS RESEARCH BUREAU.

Brown Tells Cutting Its Aid Is Not Required.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Senator E. R. Brown, President pro tem of the upper House, wrote today to R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Bureau of Municipal Research, replying to Mr. Cutting's defense of the bureau, which was attacked in the Legislature last week because of its pamphlet, "The System at Work." Mr. Cutting in his letter denied that regular employes of the bureau assisted in the preparation of the Horton Committee's report, in answer to the charge that attaches of the bureau were on the State payroll. In his letter Senator Brown says:

"Your letter of March 31 is received. I regret that it shows such a lack of appreciation of the situation arising from the scurrulous pamphlets of the Bureau of Municipal Research as to discourage the hope that the bureau can be of any further use at Albany this year. The work will be pursued with other assistance.

"Mere assertion is not argument. The announced purposes of the Bureau of Municipal Research do not compel men to yield to its abuse. It is wholly beside the point whether the bureau is financially independent or not a whitewashing agency, or submitted a budget measure to this Legislature.

"Some thousands of bills have been submitted and a few passed. Probably even less would have passed if their authors had assumed the attitude of the Bureau of Municipal Research.

"I give you credit for desiring good government. Cannot you make your approaches to public officials a little less offensive? The fact that they differ more or less from you on a constitutional question may not indicate their total depravity."

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has written to Senators Brown and Sage, Speaker Sweet, and Assemblyman Maier, asking them to be present at a public meeting at which they would have an opportunity to reply to pamphlets issued by the Bureau of Municipal Research. The letter says in part:

"It is difficult to believe that such a situation obtains at Albany; but inasmuch as taxpayers in New York City are required to sustain 70 per cent. of the State tax levy, of which real estate owners pay over 90 per cent., we are taking the liberty of writing you, to ascertain whether these statements are correct, and have likewise requested the Bureau of Municipal Research for the facts upon which they are based."

DELAY COSTS $1,000 A DAY.

Attorney General Urges Action on Canal Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—The report of the Attorney General, which will be submitted to the Legislature tomorrow night, shows that delay in settling claims growing out of the construction of the Barge Canal is costing the State $1,000 a day. Attorney General Woodbury suggests that one way of remedying this situation would be the appointment of additional Judges to the Court of Claims.

The report shows that claims of $25,500,000 were filed last year. The Court of Claims disposed of claims aggregating $16,000,000, leaving $56,147,000 outstanding. In other words, the court is not keeping up with its calendar.

There are about $15,000,000 in awards which the Attorney General thinks should be paid at once. The interest on these awards at 6 per cent. is retroactive from the time of the taking of the land for the canal. To pay them the State issues bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest. The Attorney General points out that on this $15,000,000 the State is losing the difference between 4 and 6 per cent., or $300,000 a year. At the present time there are five Judges of the Court of Claims.

"The interest of the State," says the report, "requires that every effort possible should be made to settle these claims in the near future, in order that the burdensome interest charge may be eliminated at the earliest date. The saving would represent an amount much greater than the entire cost of maintenance of the Court of Claims, and would even justify, in my opinion, an increase in the number of Judges of the Court of Claims."

The report shows that the Attorney General has in litigation more than 8,000 cases involving property amounting to $200,000,000.

Jailed for Beating Newsboy.

Joseph Diamond, 12 years old, a newsboy of 200 Chester Street, Williamsburg, was a complainant before Magistrate Corrigan in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning against Benjamin Pasweg of 74 Willett Street, whom he accused of beating him on the Manhattan approach to the Williamsburg Bridge on Saturday night. Diamond told the Magistrate he had invested $1, the savings of a week, in newspapers, and was selling them when Pasweg told him to go home. He refused, he said, as his mother was sick and in need of money. Pasweg then beat him, he said, about the face and body. Pasweg was fined $5. Unable to pay, he was committed to the Workhouse for five days.

ALBANY WILL TRY TO RUSH WORK NOW

Extra Night Sessions This Week to Clear Calendars of Minor Measures.

TO DEBATE BROWN BILLS

Opposition Expected in Assembly to Some of the Investigating Committee's Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—With the tentative adjournment date three weeks off, the Legislature will start this week to round up the nonspectacular session of 1916. Night sessions will be held on Wednesday and Thursday in an effort to rid the calendars of a mass of minor legislation that has accumulated, and to make up for the probable lack of progress on Tuesday, when many of the members will be at home because of the Spring primaries.

The first real debate will occur this week on the bills introduced by the Brown Committee, which investigated the finances of New York City. Although these bills were introduced more than a month ago, they have made little progress, aside from being reported from committee. Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet said tonight that there had been no agreement between the leaders of the two houses as to their passage. He said that there was much opposition in the Assembly to some of the bills, especially that which divides between localities and the State the receipts from the registration of motor vehicles. The measure providing for a referendum in New York City on the question whether the city should have the power to fix the salaries of city employes probably will be passed.

The Appropriation bill, carrying about $80,000,000, will be reported on Wednesday morning. All of the three big appropriation bills are included under one cover for the first time, and will be in final printed form two weeks before final passage.

The measure providing for a direct tax will not be introduced this week. The leaders have not yet decided on the size of the direct tax. The indications are that it will be between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000. It has been tentatively decided to retain the 25 per cent. liquor license surtax, imposed last year, which will diminish the size of the direct tax by $2,000,000. The Brown bill, giving New York City half of the 60 per cent. of this revenue collected in the city, will probably not pass the Assembly.

A spirited fight is expected in the Assembly this week on the State-wide Prohibition and Local Option bills. These measures were killed in the Assembly Excise Committee ten days ago, but were reintroduced after the Rules Committee took charge, and will be reported favorably by that committee. The Prohibition advocates were bitter over the fate of their bills in the Excise Committee, and the Republican leaders regard it as good politics to have them killed in the open rather than in the committee room. The Prohibition forces have about fifty-five of the necessary seventy-six votes to pass the Prohibition bill, urged by the Anti-saloon League.

The reapportionment bills, it is thought, will be introduced this week. The long delay over their introduction has been due to an effort to placate the Democrats of New York County, because, although the Republican Legislature has the power to say how many representatives there may be from Manhattan, it is the duty of a Democratic Board of Aldermen to define the boundaries of the districts. It is probable that the bills introduced will have had all differences ironed out. New York City will get an additional Senator and lose an Assemblyman. Manhattan loses both in Senators and Assemblymen, the Bronx and Queens gaining.

The Woman Suffrage referendum will be considered in the Senate by the Committee of the Whole on Wednesday. Final action this week is expected. The resolution has passed the Assembly, and the suffrage workers say they have a majority of the members of the upper house pledged to support it.

The Welsh bill, providing for military training in the public schools and for drill camps for all boys between the ages of 16 and 19 years, probably will be reported out of the Ways and Means Committee this week. Although the movement for preparedness helps the chances of this measure, there is a deep-seated prejudice against it on the part of those who believe that American public schools should not inoculate the military spirit.

The Thompson bill providing for supervision of construction of New York City subways by a special commission instead of by the Public Service Commission has been advanced without debate in the Senate to the order of final passage, but is believed to be due for hard sledding before the final vote is taken.

Although the leaders have fixed April 21 as the date of final adjournment, the leaders said tonight that unless the members made personal sacrifices and worked harder in the next two weeks the session would extend beyond that date.

FORESEES BIG "TRADE WAR."

Clews Says Economic Conflict Will Follow Struggle of Armies.

Speaking at the Park Avenue Church yesterday morning on "The Opportunity of the United States for World Leadership," Henry Clews, the banker, declared the present prosperity of the country was not of a permanent value, inasmuch as it was the result of an unusual condition arising out of the war.

"Let me emphasize this one supreme fact," said he, "that successful trade must always prove of mutual benefit or it cannot last. Europe's misfortune cannot always be our gain. The more impoverished Great Britain and Germany become, the less they will be able to buy from us. Real prosperity lies in the abundant interchange of products."

Mr. Clews said that, at the close of the present struggle, he believed that the most bitter economic war in the history of the world would be waged. Germany would seek to keep her accustomed place in the commercial world, while Great Britain, who had already commenced a study of German efficiency methods, would try to wrest it from her, he believed. It was highly probable that each nation would impose a series of hostile tariffs against the other, the speaker said.

American manufacturers should not underestimate the abilities of England and Germany, Mr. Clews warned his hearers as they would still be lively competitors when peace was declared. The United States should be alert to bid for supremacy in markets less dangerous, he said. There were tremendous possibilities for commercial expansion in South America and the Far East, he thought.

"And in this connection let me say, that it is important that we should have not only a large navy for defense, but we should build up a large merchant marine," said Mr. Clews; "otherwise we shall be at a decided disadvantage."

In closing, Mr. Clews urged his audience to stand by President Wilson during the present crisis. Largely through the efforts of the President, the United States had been kept out of the war, he declared.

DESIGNERS IN DEMAND.

Women's School Prospers and Is Now Cleared from Debt.

With $135,000 donated a few days ago by John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Russell Sage, James B. Ford and the Carnegie Corporation, and additional amounts from many other contributors, the New York School of Applied Design for Women has been cleared from debt and put on a self-sustaining basis for the first time since its organization in 1892. An additional fund of $10,000, to be used for general purposes, was contributed to by C. H. Dodge, C. C. Matcheti, H. Schwarzenbach, Mrs. George G. Mason, William B. Thompson, Charles R. Flint, George F. Baker, Mrs. Ponsonby Ogle, Mrs. E. E. Clark, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. J. A. Trowbridge, Mrs. W. Straight, and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

More than 12,000 girls have been trained and placed in well-paid positions by the school, which is at Thirtieth Street and Lexington Avenue. It was founded by Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins at Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. In announcing the success of the campaign for funds managed by Miss Francs Hamilton, President Frank Tilford of the school said yesterday:

"When the war in Europe cut off the foreign supply of designs, American manufacturers found that they had been discouraging American art for so many years that it was impossible to get enough trained designers. Their applications for graduates of the school exceeded by several hundred the number that could be furnished."

TO BRING 'WILD WEST' HERE.

Indians, Cowboys, Broncos, and Steers Coming for the 'Stampede.'

The Stampede, the great open-air show of the West—a "wild and woolly" West—is coming to New York. The announcement was made yesterday that the show would be here from August 5 to August 12. The syndicate promoting the project, which is headed by Harry S. Harkness, an amateur sportsman, has already deposited with a trust company here $50,000 for distribution in cash prizes and trophies.

The 450 acres included in the Speedway at Sheepshead Bay will be converted during Stampede week into an old-time frontier town, under the name "Boomtown." If the announced plans are carried out there will be 500 Indians encamped on the Speedway, and every Western State will be officially represented, either by participants or exhibits, or both. Australian and South America also will be in the show.

"The celebration will begin with a cross-country race to test the endurance and speed of range horses," said Mr. Harkness. Twenty-five cowboys, each allowed two mounts, will start for New York simultaneously at widely-separated points 1,000 miles distant from the city. We have contracted for 300 wild, bucking horses. We are not going to give the familiar Wild West show, but we propose to give New York eight days' reproduction of real life on ranch, range, the round up and the Indian range."

Guy Weadick, a Westerner, has been appointed Director General of the Stampede, and executive offices have been opened at 1,604 Broadway.

PROFITS OF SUBWAY SHOWN BY CHARTS

Thompson Committee to Illustrate Theory That Interborough Diverts Them.

NO RETURNS TO THE CITY

Chairman Says Dual Contracts Should Be Broken Not by Legislation, but by Suit in Court.

Charts are being prepared by the subcommittee of the Thompson Legislative Committee to be presented next Friday, when the committee resumes its hearings again, showing the relationship between the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and other city railroads. These diagrams, which are being made under the direction of Chairman George L. Thompson, will purport to show the manner in which the less productive enterprises directed by the Interborough absorb the profits from the subways, and will illustrate the theory of Senator Thompson that no man alive today will live to see the time when the city will begin to get returns on its investment in the subways unless the dual subway contracts are broken.

Senator Thompson said yesterday that he had never considered urging the Legislature to pass a bill declaring the contracts null and void, and added that any legislative measure of the kind would be unconstitutional.

"If I am re-elected I may urge legislative action authorizing a suit to overthrow the contracts," he said. "There are various ways in which the contracts could be brought before the courts. The best way would be for New York City to sue to have the contracts declared invalid on the ground that the decision of the court affirming them was fraudulently procured.

"The fact that the Interborough paid the lawyers who brought the suit on behalf of the Admiral Realty Company to break the contracts, and that the contracts were declared valid after a suit conducted by two sets of Interborough lawyers, both favoring a verdict for the defendant, makes it very doubtful if the contracts are legally good today. When a court of law rules on a question it is supposed to have all the facts presented in good faith by both sides.

"A citizen might bring a suit to have the contracts declared invalid. There are ways of bringing the question into a United States court. The principal objection that would be urged, if any action against the contracts is sought, is that it might delay subway construction."

It was suggested that there was strength in this objection.

"Well," said Senator Thompson, "the people in some communities would rather walk than be robbed."

Senator Thompson went to Niagara County last night to take part in the Presidential primaries on Tuesday. He said the sentiment against Colonel Roosevelt was strong there, and that the Colonel's reconciliation with Elihu Root would not modify it.

Reinstate Bayonne School Head.

The New Jersey State Board of Education has reinstated Dr. John Carr as Superintendent of the Bayonne public schools. The board declared that the Bayonne Board of Education acted illegally last December in removing Dr. Carr. Dr. Carr's dismissal followed charges made by him that there was graft in naming architects for the schools.

HEAR DR. CROWDER PREACH.

New Rector of St. James's Church Delivers First Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Warfield Crowder, who has succeeded Bishop Courtney as rector of the St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church in Madison Avenue at Seventy-first Street, preached his first sermon yesterday morning. In concluding he paid tribute to the rectors who had preceded him, and asked the congregation to give him "at least a small measure of confidence and affection" at first, so that he might not be left standing alone. In his sermon he spoke of the miracle of the loaves and fishes as the use of material means by a spiritual power, and said that "God does His work in the world with our assistance."

Dr. Crowder was rector of Grace Church in Providence, R. I., for six years. He went there from Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I. One of his predecessors in Grace Church was Bishop Greer.

WORTH REMEMBERING

We ask the property Owner who has a building to erect to remember that this Company performs more than 60% of the actual construction direct, and to consider just what that fact means to him, in the shape of centralized control, harmony, efficiency, co-ordination, accelerated speed of construction, and all the economies that are effected thereby.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Making Friends of Customers

Personality is among the first and foremost of the factors making for successful business.

Take, for example, a standard, trade-marked, copyrighted or patented article sold at the same price everywhere; that merchandiser of such goods will sell more of them proportionately whose salespeople infuse into their dealings with customers the pleasantest personality, or who show most knowledge of the goods, or command some other important personal factor.

In possibly 75 per centum of sales the goods are *bought* but are not *sold*, in illustration of which paradox may be cited the story of the ticket agent at the terminal station of a small branch line of a railway. His road was the only way of leaving town, but it was said of him that by his intelligence and business ability and good manners, he actually sold the ticket which, although it would have been necessarily purchased, was bought by the traveler and paid for with pleasure.

Any reader can illustrate this for himself in his daily dealings with public servants, shopkeepers, restaurant waiters, and even some bankers.

We all know how much more pleasant it is to deal with some people than with others selling the same goods at the same price. The Harriman National Bank uses its best endeavors to make relations established with customers permanent, pleasant and profitable; its desire is to make friends of its customers.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

FOUNDED 1856

Signs of Spring—

2½ ounce French felt hat—flexible brim, adjusts to any angle, green, brown, gray, tan, slate and nutria.

¼ and ½ lined sack suits—popular flannel finish, neat cluster stripes, distinctively new models for men and young men.

Semi-lined, full protection top coats, *Cravenette proofed*, ready rain or shine, smartly patterned tweeds and cheviots.

New importation English squares and ties, pajamas, robes and dressing gowns—Irish poplin scarfs—French novelty handkerchiefs. Cordovan low shoes, rich brown tone—a merger of quality, comfort and good form.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Renewing the Brilliance of Your Furs

SUMMER storage, properly attended to, should actually renew the brilliance of your furs. The importation and treatment of the finest furs, and the origination and production of fashionable fur garments, is the one, special business of this house.

It has achieved an acknowledged, national leadership in this line, dating back many years.

Not as a side issue, but as *a prominent feature of its business*, it engages in the correct, dry cold storage of furs—a very important special branch of this work.

In the fireproof Jaeckel Building, in Thirty-second Street—our only location—two enormous floors, containing the latest equipment, and ventilated constantly with dry, cold air, are devoted to the purpose. Here *your furs* get the same careful attention as our own very valuable stock—*the same constant, expert inspection*. Telephone, Madison Square 5230.

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Lawn Grass Seed

Sow now Vaughan's "Central Park" and "Columbian" (for shade), originated by us; have been sold on their merits for more than thirty years in and about New York. They are the best permanent mixtures; making a close, velvety turf; no foul seeds; no weeds; sure to grow.

Prices: 25 lbs., $6.45; 15 lbs., $3.95; 5 lbs., $1.35; per lb., 30c.

Orders of $2.00 and over prepaid.

Vaughan's Catalogue 100 Pages Free
"GARDENING ILLUSTRATED"

Vaughan's Seed Store
THIRTY NINTH YEAR
DRIVE OR CALL
Barclay cor. Church St.

The New Galleries of the Hampton Shops

THE Vestibule Court, with its high vaulted roof and quaint casements, the flowers on their sills lending the needed touch of glowing color, strikes, on the very threshold, the pervading note of the new Hampton Shops building.

Here is offered a whole series of harmonious backgrounds and accordant surroundings for the seemly and suitable display of the Hampton Furniture which is gathered together in one or the other of the eleven spacious galleries.

The whole beautiful building is but the logical outcome of the idea that the Hampton Shops may be entrusted in not only the selection of Furniture, but the entire scheme of the interior decoration and fitments of the modern home.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

The Three Phases of Metropolitan Life

NEW YORK is accustomed to new things—but its new things must be new according to the rules of the game.

There are always new styles and new colors, as there are new blossoms in the Park, but they do not change the city's ideals any more than the new blossoms change the boundaries of the Park.

Styles for New York men must fit the daily life of New York men.

That life has three phases:

The working hours, when men are in the streets and offices—when large and quick business activities demand a type of alert smartness in clothes which harmonizes with and helps along these activities.

The hours of outdoor play, at the city's edge and among its suburban colonies, inland and up and down the shore—demanding a correctness and adaptability of apparel which is a pattern for the rest of mankind.

The evening hours, when the city slips on its dinner and its party attire, reviewing itself as a collection of polite social beings, each participating, according to the rules of cosmopolitan society, in full-dress enjoyment of living in and being a part of the greatest city in the world.

In announcing the Weber and Heilbroner Spring and Summer clothes, we desire to say that these New York ideals have been the sole guide in their preparation, and that *all these three phases of metropolitan life have been provided for as never before.*

It is this particular New York character—this undivided attention to the men of this city—which has set these clothes apart from all other ready-to-wear clothes and placed them in the class with the best work of the recognized best custom tailors of this city.

The complete success of the idea is reflected in the continued rapid growth of a clothing business whose development to its present proportions has broken all records—and in a larger selection of Spring and Summer clothes, commensurate with this expansion.

Suits and Spring Topcoats, $20 to $40.

Weber and Heilbroner Spring Hats and Haberdashery are being shown.

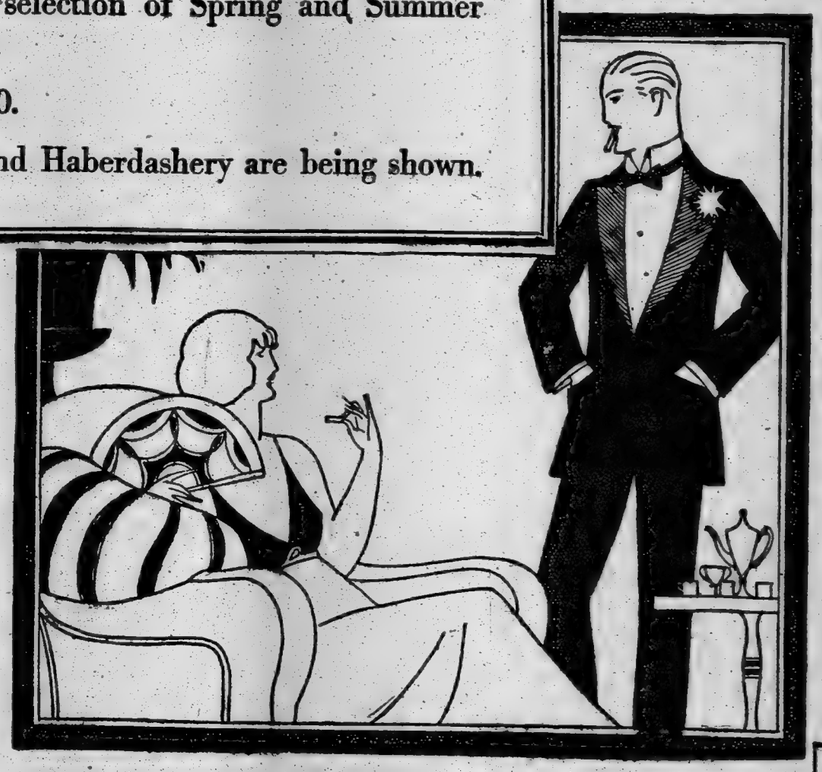

Five Clothing Stores

27 New Street At Exchange Place
241 Broadway At City Hall
1185 Broadway At 28th Street
1505 Broadway At 44th Street
42nd Street At Fifth Avenue

Eleven Haberdashery Stores:

241 Broadway
845 Broadway
757 Broadway
1185 Broadway
1363 Broadway
44th and Broadway
42nd and Fifth Ave.
58 Nassau
150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt
27 New

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Hatters and Haberdashers to New York Men

Nine Hat Stores:

241 Broadway
345 Broadway
1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway
42nd and Fifth Ave.
20 Cortlandt
58 Nassau
150 Nassau
27 New

CLARK MAKES REPLY TO CRITICS OF HOUSE

Insists Those Who Say Work Is Lagging Are Either Idiotic or Malicious.

OUTLINES PROGRAM OF LAWS

Members Are Anxious to Adjourn, but Must Wait on the Senate Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, issued a statement tonight denying that Congress, at least as far as the House is concerned, was "dawdling" in its work. The Speaker criticised "loose talk" to this effect, and asserted that the House within twenty-three years has worked as industriously as the present one.

The Speaker did not comment upon the legislative status in the Senate. He made reference to the desire of the President for an early adjournment, and said Congress was just as anxious as the President to bring about the end of the session.

Although Speaker Clark did not comment upon the possibility of an early adjournment, he was understood to have predicted in a conference with President Wilson several weeks ago that the legislative program outlined "would keep Congress here until about September." The average member of the House sees no prospect of a midsummer end of the session, and many members with stiff opposition back home are preparing to wage their campaigns by correspondence from Washington.

Senator Oscar W. Underwood, former majority leader of the House, recently asserted in the Senate that Congress was further behind in its work than at any time during the twenty years he had served as a national legislator. While Speaker Clark omits reference to the Senate situation, both houses have a program ahead of them that will require several months of industrious application to complete.

President's Program Outlined.

The Senate has passed none of the large appropriation bills, and the House is yet to pass such major supply budgets as the sundry civil, rivers and harbors, District of Columbia, agricultural, naval, army, and diplomatic and consular measures.

In addition to these supply bills, the President has outlined a legislative program of a comprehensive character. This program was submitted two weeks ago to the Democratic caucus and was given its approval. It calls for the enactment of national defense legislation, revenue legislation, including the Tariff Commission bill; the Philippine independence measure, the Porto Rican bill, the resolution for an investigation of the transportation problem, the Ship Purchase bill, and conservation measures.

Experienced legislators are unable to predict, with this program ahead of them, how Congress can enact more than a dozen appropriation bills in addition and adjourn at any time within the next four months.

In order to "speed up," the House now meets at 11 o'clock, with the exception of one or two days a week, and remains in session until 5:30 or 6 o'clock P. M. Even this, however, has not advanced legislation to any great extent during the last three weeks, and it is believed to be only a question of time until the Rules Committee will report a special rule limiting debate on practically every bill scheduled for consideration. Nevertheless, the Speaker in his statement tonight points out that the House has worked industriously and accomplished its share of the work since Congress convened in December last.

Calls Loose Talk "Idiotic."

The statement of the Speaker follows:

"There has been much loose talk—some of it is idiotic, some of it malicious—about the dawdling of Congress. So far as the House is concerned there is no truth in it. I am not undertaking to speak for the Senate, because I know nothing worth while touching the state of its business; but the business of the House is farther advanced than usual at this date.

"Of course, it is necessary to pass the appropriation bills. Otherwise the wheels of government would stand stock still. And they must be carefully considered both in committee and in the House. The House has passed two of the great supply bills—the legislative, judicial and executive, and the Indian, and is now in process of passing the Rivers and Harbors bill. Also two deficiency bills. Two more have been reported. Three more are about ready to be reported. The House has passed the Hay Military bill, three conservation bills, and a multitude of bills of more or less importance.

"No house in the twenty-three years that I have been here has worked so steadily and so industriously as this one. It has not adjourned over a single day since it convened on January 3—a remarkable record—and has worked five, six, and seven hours a day, with an occasional night session. When two more hours a day are counted for committee work, it makes a good day's work, to say nothing of the time necessary for department and correspondence. That's the record—a fine one—and yet the public is constantly misled into believing that Congress is not working at all. It is a bald and malicious lie.

Mindful of Responsibility.

"Of course some of these critics without any responsibility could pass bills carrying a billion dollars in a few hours, but members who are responsible cannot pass bills that way, and the taxpayers who foot the bills do not want them passed that way.

"One other thing: Some of these wiseacres who want important measures, far-reaching in character and vital to the republic, passed while you wait, seek to create the impression that the President is anxious for Congress to adjourn before the conventions, and that Congress is wickedly thwarting him. Every human being with two ideas above a Hottentot knows that Congress is just as anxious to adjourn before the conventions as the President is. Why in heaven's name would Congress desire to remain in Washington even one day longer than is absolutely necessary for the proper transaction of the public business?"

With the defense legislation assuming tangible shape, the revenue issue is looming as the next important task before Congress. Just now, however, there is delay in the Ways and Means Committee, owing to the apparent determination of the Senate to increase the peace strength of the standing army over the 140,000 as proposed in the Hay bill, which has passed the House. Owing to the uncertainty as to how much money will be required for the army expenditures, the Ways and Means Committee probably will defer action.

House Waits on Army Increase.

Chairman Kitchin's original plan was to call a meeting of the committee to draft a tentative revenue-raising program as soon as the Hay bill passed the House. Scarcely had the bill been sent to the Senate, however, when word came that the standing army figures would be raised to 180,000. Such an increase, Mr. Kitchin said today, would require at least $40,000,000 additional revenue yearly, and he is unwilling to begin planning revenue-raising when there exists so much uncertainty about the amount of money that will be needed as at present.

Several more weeks may pass before the Naval Committee makes even a preliminary report to Mr. Kitchin on what it will require. Its hearings, which have been in progress four months, will close this week. Secretary Daniels, who began to testify Friday, will be the last witness. Thus far his testimony has been no more than a statement of his general views about the Navy's needs.

Hearings will be suspended Tuesday long enough for the committee to take a vote on the Government Armor Plate Factory bill, which recently passed the Senate. Advocates of this plan were promised the vote by Chairman Padgett during the caucus.

The $40,000,000 Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill is occupying the attention of the House. Always a vehicle of lively discussion, its consideration, unless there is an unexpected speeding up, is likely to keep the House busy all the week. A night session will be held Tuesday for consideration of unproposed private bills.

SECURITY LEAGUE AROUSED.

Says Congressmen from South and Middle West Are Playing Politics.

A statement issued yesterday by the National Security League raises the question of whether the Congressional vote defeating the Kahn amendment, which sought to increase the size of the army to something more nearly approaching the recommendations of the General Staff, actually reflects the wishes of the constituents of the representatives.

"This is a critical moment in the campaign for national defense," says the league. "The need for increased efforts to awaken sections of the South and Middle West is pressing, if the Senate is to be sustained in its evident purpose to improve the sadly inadequate Hay Army bill. Representatives from parts of the South and the Middle West voted against the amendment with such a degree of solidarity as to almost make it appear as if they were raising a sectional issue. But there can be no question of section or of party politics in providing for the defense of the entire nation.

"There can be no politics in preparedness. It would be a shameful thing to have the safety of this country placed in jeopardy by considerations either of party or personal advantage in politics. The most shameful and dangerous thnig of all is where the self-seeking politician panders to an aggressive evil influence, which, though not numerically strong, may be useful to him i nswinging the balance, if he can fool enough others into giving him their support."

Osborne Case Goes Over Again.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 2.—Although the trial of Thomas Mott Osborne under an indictment charging neglect of duty was set for tomorrow before Justice Platt, the trial will be delayed because District Attorney Weeks will appear before the Appellate Division tomorrow to ask for a writ to prevent Justice Tompkins from hearing Mr. Osborne's motion to strike out a count in the indictment which charges Mr. Osborne with immorality. Should the writ be denied Justice Keogh has arranged to hear the motion to strike out on Wednesday.

SNOW MOVING COST IS ALMOST DOUBLED

Expense to City for Clearing Away One Yard 23 Cents, Against 12.1 Last Year.

WORKERS ARE FEWER, TOO

Commissioner Fetherston Says Absence of Complaints Shows Department's Good Work.

Commissioner Fetherston believes that the success of a Commissioner of Street Cleaning is to be measured by the volume of complaint which is made on account of the condition of the streets. Commissioner Fetherston does not expect to ask praise, but feels a quiet self-satisfaction in the fact that less blame has been heaped upon the Street Cleaning Department this year than ever before, at least as far as he can remember.

"The majority of complaints we have received this year have come from automobile owners living on side streets, who desired to have their machines stop at their doorsteps," said the Commissioner yesterday. "While we try to remove the snow as rapidly as possible, we can't remove it from all the streets at once, but do so in the order of their importance from a traffic and health standpoint."

In fact, the streets upon which wealthy automobile owners live, according to the removal schedule, are the last to be cleared. It is the streets in the crowded tenement districts that give the Commissioner the most concern, where refuse accumulates the fastest, and where the health of the greatest numbers is threatened. The wealthy automobile owners can wait until the last.

First of all, the main north and south arteries of traffic are cleared; then the most important cross streets are cleared; then snow is removed from the wholesale goods districts in order to keep food and merchandise moving; then cross streets over which there is much traffic are tackled, and lastly the residential cross streets where there is little traffic."

Congested Districts First.

In clearing off the cross streets the congested section of the lower east side is the first cleared; then the workers start upon the congested areas of the Chelsea, Greenwich, and upper east side districts, and also other scattered cross streets, such as the tenement region of West Sixty-ninth Street. The streets on the west side north of 135th Street have given a great deal of trouble on account of their very steep grades. In some places ashes have been dumped in the street and remained there for days before it was possible for wagons of the Street Cleaning Department to get them out.

About 40 per cent. of the side streets are not cleared at all, unless the weather remains so cold that the snow does not gradually melt away and they become blocked; but Commissioner Fetherston explained that more side streets had been cleaned this year than ever before. The tenement districts, particularly, have received attention that never has been given them. Rivington Street, said the Commissioner, was frequently cleaned before Fifth Avenue, because of its better sewer facilities.

The satisfaction of Commissioner Fetherston, however, is based upon comparative statistics as well as absence of complaint alone. The following table shows that, with the exception of last year, when removal conditions were ideal, the department has cut the cost of snow removal to half that of previous years:

Winter.	Cubic Yds. Removed.	Total Cost.	Cost per Yard.
1911-1912.....	1,590,235	$870,389	$0.547
1912-1913.....	496,047	245,623	0.495
1913-1914.....	5,180,823	2,473,348	0.477
1914-1915.....	4,315,481	523,862	0.121
1915-1916.....	*10,000,000	*2,300,000	*0.230

*Partially estimated.

Cost 23 Cents a Yard.

These figures show that last year snow removal cost 12.1 cents the cubic yard, whereas this year the cost was 23 cents per cubic yard. In the first place, explained the Commissioner, it has been very difficult to find sufficient labor this year. At times it was possible to find only 6,000 men, where 12,000 were needed, and the cost of labor has naturally been much higher. Then, last year there was no "freeze down," that is, the snow did not freeze hard, so that it did not have to first be broken up before it could be shoveled, as happened this year after almost every storm.

The snowplows made it possible for the work to be done as cheaply as it was. If the city had owned but thirty snowplows, as was the case last year, the cost of removal would have been still greater. This year ninety ploughs were in operation. The organization of the snow fighting force, also, was much better this year.

"The man on the street sees the shovelers loafing, and blames the department; but he doesn't see them fired," said Commissioner Fetherston. "During one storm I went out personally and fired almost 500 men who were not working as they should. Before the season started I got the officers together and told them that I expected more of them this year, and most of the men have responded well. Of course, there were weak ones, as would naturally be the case in a large force, and twelve foremen and three higher officers have been severely disciplined. There are about 500 members of the regular force who are now awaiting trial on charges of delinquencies, but it is only through such discipline that we can hope to get a better force."

NORTHCLIFFE PRIZE SOUGHT

Aero Club Asks If $50,000 Ocean Flight Offer Is Still Open.

In connection with Rodman Wanamaker's announcement yesterday that he had ordered a triplane hydroaeroplane with which to attempt a flight across the Atlantic this Summer, the Aero Club of America has cabled the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain and Lord Northcliffe, asking whether the $50,000 prize offered by Lord Northcliffe on March 31, 1913, for the flight was still open for competition.

At that time it was announced that Lord Northcliffe's Daily Mail prize of $50,000 would be awarded to the first aviator who should cross the Atlantic in an aeroplane from any point in the United States, Canada, or Newfoundland to any point in Great Britain or Ireland in seventy-two consecutive hours. The competition was to have been open to aviators of any nationality who held certificates issued by the International Aeronautical Federation and were duly entered on the competitors' register of the Royal Aero Club.

Other conditions were that the entrance fee should be $500; that only one aeroplane should be used; that intermediate stops could only be made on the water, and the start and finish could be made from either the land or water.

Rodman Wanamaker made his formal entry for the prize in July, 1914, after the tests of the first America hydroaeroplane indicated that such a craft could cross the Atlantic. In addition to this prize a large silver trophy has been offered by Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin of the Woman's Aerial League of Great Britain, which carries with it a cash prize of $5,000.

JAIL PRISONERS RIOT; FLOOD BRONX PRISON

Windows Broken and Furniture Smashed in a Short and Noisy Demonstration.

RESERVE POLICE CALLED ON

Disturbance Was Meant as Protest Against Curtailment of the Visiting Hours.

Angered by the curtailment of visiting privileges at the Bronx County Jail, fifty prisoners, confined on the fifth and sixth tiers for minor offenses, started to turn the jail wrong side out last night and created a good deal of commotion for a few minutes.

The prisoners were enjoying their usual privilege of exercise and recreation in the corridors outside the cells when a disturbance broke out on the upper floors. Prisoners rushed to the windows, which are protected by a framework of iron bars three feet inside the openings, and began to hurl out into the street all the furniture of their cells that was movable. Shoes, brooms, and crockery were hurled through the windows, and fell on the street below to the accompaniment of the clash of broken glass. On the sixth tier the prisoners even tore loose the mattresses and bed clothing and thrust them through the windows.

The jail occupies the southwest corner of the courthouse building at 163d Street and Third Avenue, and fronts on a busy transfer point on the trolley lines. Many persons waiting for cars scampered hastily to shelter when the fusillade of plates, glass, and brooms started, and the report spread over the neighborhood that a big jail delivery was going on.

But nothing as serious as that occurred. The jail, which is of modern construction, is effectually protected by barred doors and gateways. So far from the prisoners trying to escape, when they heard on the stairs the clattering feet of Night Warden Michael Lyons and six of his men they quieted down, and by the time the keepers arrived everybody was standing about peacefully and nobody seemed to know who had started or participated in the disturbance.

Police Captain Frank Landrey of the Morrisania Station was passing at the time and called out the reserves to go to the aid of the jail officials, but they were not needed. Sheriff James O'Brien appeared on the scene a few minutes later, and, finding that the disturbance appeared to have been most severe on the sixth tier, he revoked the privilege of going about in the corridors up to 10 P. M. and confined all prisoners on that tier to their cells.

Fifteen windows had been broken. An incidental accompaniment to the disturbance was a flood of water caused by all the prisoners fastening the plugs in their wash basins and then turning on the water full force. Cells, corridors, stairs, and elevator shaft were flooded, but the tile and brick construction prevented much damage.

Sheriff O'Brien was unable to get much out of the prisoners as to the provocation for their outburst, but it is understood that it was meant as a protest against a rule instituted on Saturday by which the daily hours of visiting, 11 to 12 o'clock in the morning and 4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, were cut down to the morning hour only, with no visits at all on Sundays and holidays.

There are eighty-nine men and ten women in the jail. The prisoners on the lower tiers who are held for the more serious offenses, took no part in the disturbance.

WRECK ENGINEER DROPPED.

Flagman and Towerman in Amherst Crash Are Exonerated.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 2.—Herman Hess, an engineer, has been dismissed by the New York Central Railroad, it was learned today, as a result of the wreck Wednesday at Amherst. He is held responsible for the disaster by the railroad.

Albert Ernst, a towerman, one of the chief witnesses at the Federal and State inquiry into the accident, will be retained, as will Perry Beach, a flagman, exonerated by the General Superintendent, A. S. Ingalls, from the charge that he did not properly flag Hess's train.

The investigation of the Amherst wreck will be continued tomorrow, when signal experts for the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State Public Utilities Commission will go to the wreck scene and begin a thorough test of the entire signal system involved in the disaster.

Dr. Kemp Decides Not to Resign.

After the communion services in Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street yesterday a number of parishioners crowded around their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Kemp, and congratulated him on his announcement that he had withdrawn his resignation which was tendered on Tuesday. Dr. Kemp's decision to stay followed a visit made to him by a committee of churchgoers, who assured him unqualified support. Dr. Kemp refused last night to discuss a report that there had been differences among the Trustees.

CLEAR UP CORNELL THEFTS.

Negro Janitor Said to Have Confessed Wholesale Stealing.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 2.—A series of minor robberies in Cornell fraternity houses, and in East Hill and Cornell Heights homes, which has been going on for several years, was cleared up today, the police say, in the arrest of Edward Lee, aged 22, negro janitor of the Eleusis Fraternity, whose chapter house is on Thurston Avenue, just north of Cornell campus.

Recovered loot which fills one room in the police station is valued at $5,000. The police found it stored in various houses about the city where Lee from time to time had his lodging. Among the goods recovered were two evening dresses and a valuable Japanese tablecloth belonging to Mrs. Alfred Hays, Jr., wife of a professor in the College of Law, 25 suits of clothes, 12 overcoats, 90 shirts, fifty of them silk; 100 cravats, jewelry to the value of $1,500, including diamond rings, stickpins, and cuff buttons; a phonograph, fifty records, twenty pairs of shoes, and embroidery.

The police recovered one stolen suit and traced the theft to Lee. Then, they say, he confessed the other thefts. He had a revolver and two searchlights in his possession when he was arrested.

CITY BANK PUPILS AT WORK.

First Eleven College Men Go to South American Branches.

Eleven of the college men whom the National City Bank has been training for work in South and Central America recently completed the course, and left on Saturday on the steamship Vestris to work in the Buenos Aires and Rio Janeiro branches of the bank.

They were the first of the college men to complete the special banking course which the National City Bank established last August to train young men for use in foreign fields.

TAKE in the Harlem Carnival this week. Go up tonight, and every night—but whether you go once or several times, by all means go by the

Fifth Avenue Bus

Up-to-Date Illustrations.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine, 10 cents—$5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Gladstone once said: "Were I to listen to the counsels of everyone, I would have none of my own."

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The Coward Shoe Store is dedicated to the public. The sole aim of this store is to please its customers, to give them the greatest possible values in good shoes, plus courteous treatment, plus conscientious service.

Yet there are some people we haven't been able to please.

Still we are at it every day, making more friends as the days go by.

Let us try YOU.

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With large bore and larger valves the power of the new Hupmobile Series N-2 has been increased 20% over the previous model.

In flexibility—in quick getaway—in lugging power in mud and sand—in ability to climb hills on high gear—no car at even twice the price now excels the Hupmobile. Let us demonstrate it to you—you name the time, the place and the route.

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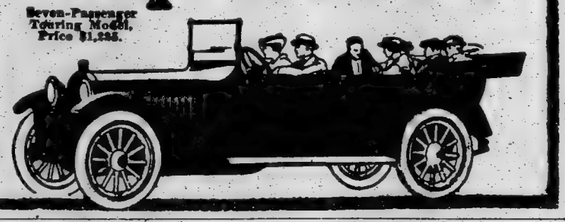

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Riker Trucks are designed for a higher average speed than the five and six tonners, working economically under the conditions where the hauls are shorter and the loads lighter.

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will receive tickets entitling them to gasoline at 25c. per gallon to September 20th.

This insures our customers against the probable high prices motorists generally may have to pay. And it is effective for the period specified regardless of the price of gasoline.

What do you know of the delights of driving a small SIX?

We mean, of course, the

GRANT-SIX

ROADSTER FOR TWO $795 TOURING FOR FIVE

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You have heard and read of the quiet, flowing power, the bird-like motion, the fluidity and flexibility of big sixes—

Gaining 36% Sunlight

With a permanent white, glossy, tile-like interior you can actually secure 19% to 36% more light. In over 3000 of the leading plants in the United States, this is being done with Rice's Gloss Mill White.

It will not turn yellow like other white paints, yet it costs no more. Sanitary. By the Rice Method it can be applied over old cold-water paint. Free—"More Light." Send for this booklet.

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RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

AMERICANS CAN AID TURKEY.

Ottoman Educator Praises Work of Morgenthau in Helping People.

Conditions in Turkey and some reasons why the United States should have the chief part in the development of that country after the war were discussed by Professor J. P. Xenides yesterday at the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. Until recently he was an instructor in general history at the American College at Marsivan.

"Previous to the war Turkey had escaped being made the spoil of the nations that sought to gain some advantage there," he said, "because each nation was unwilling for any other nation to get anything. Now the situation there is far different. It is recognized there that, instead of having any political or material objects to gain, the United States has sent its representatives to the country to give help to its inhabitants, a mission for humanitarian purposes only. This has had a tremendous effect on the minds of the people of all classes.

"In a large way this good opinion of the people of the United States was encouraged and contributed to by the personality of Ambassador Morgenthau and the work he has done. Our position in Turkey has been regarded as neutral. As an example: When Armenian refugees fled their homes they sought protection under American influences wherever they could find it, and at Van the Turks, pressed by Russians, did the same thing.

"It is now generally admitted that an economic mistake was made in banishing Armenians. It was done because of fear of trouble during the war. It is now seen that it would have been better to have banished only the suspects. Another feature of American work which has brought credit to this country is the Red Cross hospital and ambulance work, operating in connection with the Red Crescent Service of the Turkish Government.

"If Turkey has any say as to her destiny after this war, I am sure Americans and American capitalists will be invited to the country to develop railways, for great engineering works, and for modern methods of mining, for the country is rich in copper, coal, silver, and even gold deposits in virgin soil."

CHINESE HAVE A DINNER.

Anniversary of the Young China Society Celebrated.

Loyal adherents and supporters of the Chinese Republic and bitter political opponents of Yuan Shih-kai, the present President of China, gathered together last night at the Tuxedo Chinese Restaurant, 2 Doyers Street, to celebrate the anniversary of the Young China Society which was organized by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who started the revolution which ended in the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. Of the 800 members of this city about 250 men and women attended the dinner. Professor Charles A. Beard of Columbia and others spoke. Many flags of the "new republic" decorated the room in which dinner was served. The flag has five horizontal stripes of yellow, red, blue, white, and black.

Ying Pok Hsieh, President of the society, is editor in chief of the Mun Hey Weekly, 14 Bowery, which is the only Chinese newspaper that attempts to interest Americans in the affairs of China by printing the editorials in English. Among those present at the dinner were Chung Wing Qwong, Commissioner of Education in the Province of Canton, who was exiled at the time of the first revolution; Y. Phou Lee, one of the first Chinese students sent to Yale; Chin Que, Miss Cheuk, who helped to make the bombs which were thrown at the Governor of Canton in the first revolution, and many Chinese students from Columbia University.

HOLD MOTHER AS KIDNAPPER

Alleged to Have Taken Child from Woman Who Adopted It.

Mrs. Frances Harvey Maloney of 417 East 148th Street was arrested last night by Detective Joseph Reilly on the charge of kidnapping her two-and-a-half-year-old daughter, Josephine, from Mrs. Gertrude Dexter of 731 North Oak Drive, the Bronx, who adopted the child last year.

According to the police, Mrs. Maloney, who became a widow somewhat more than a year ago, found herself unable to support her baby and surrendered it to the authorities at Bellevue.

Mrs. Dexter wanted to adopt a child and took the Maloney baby through legal formalities in the Bronx County Court.

Mrs. Maloney had the privilege of visiting her baby from time to time. Yesterday she went to see the child, and, as usual, Mrs. Dexter left them alone together. When, after a long silence in the room, Mrs. Dexter went in she found that Mrs. Maloney had gone, taking the child with her.

TO ARRAIGN CLARE TODAY.

Plea of Insanity May Be Made in Long Island City Murder Case.

James J. Clare of Long Island City, former lieutenant of Joe Cassidy, in the Queens jail charged with murdering his wife, Ida Clare, at his hotel on Queens Boulevard, will be arraigned this morning before Justice Jaycox to have a date set for his trial. Clare will be represented by William J. Creamer, engaged by Clare's family. It is expected that Daniel Clare, a detective at Police Headquarters, brother of the accused, will assist the defense.

It is reported that Clare's attorneys are now considering a plea of insanity. Several years ago in a political fight in Long Island City Clare received a blow on the head, and has a silver plate on his skull.

Cuban Liberal Candidate Withdraws

HAVANA, April 2.—Dr. Carlos Mendieta, the Liberal Party's nominee for the Vice Presidency, has announced his declination of the nomination on account of dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Liberal Party regarding the nominations for Governor and other officers in Havana province. Efforts are being made to induce Dr. Mendieta to reconsider his refusal to run.

JEWISH BAZAAR TAKES IN $140,000

Caruso, One of the Closing Day Visitors, Gives $50 to a Girl for a Rose.

$3,500 SPENT FOR WAFFLES

Young Women Offered Kisses to the Highest Bidders—Week's Attendance 150,000.

The last day of the bazaar conducted by the People's Relief Committee for the Jewish War Sufferers in the Grand Central Palace was the most successful from every standpoint. A steady stream of visitors thronged the building yesterday afternoon and until midnight, when the bazaar was officially closed. A conservative estimate placed the number of persons yesterday at 40,000, making a total of 150,000 for the week.

The financial returns were beyond expectations. A sum in excess of $50,000 was taken in yesterday, which will make the total for the week about $140,000. It was impossible to learn the exact amount last night, as many of the books had not been turned in. Some excellent records were made yesterday at the various booths. The Waffle Booth, in charge of Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, assisted by Mrs. Otto Frankel and Mrs. Maurice Wulfert, took in $3,500, while the Flower Booth, presided over by Miss R. Lubarski, was a close second with $3,000. Samuel Untermyer and Leo Klein gave the flowers. Mrs. Samuel Zucker and Mrs. Charles Guggenheimer, in joint charge of the Parisian Booth, reported sales amounting to $2,000.

One of the prominent visitors to the fair was Enrico Caruso. Little Miss Rose Starlight, attired as Mimi, was selling flowers near the entrance as the noted tenor arrived. Picking out one of the prettiest red roses she pinned it on the lapel of his coat and made a curtsey. Caruso gave Miss Starlight a crisp $50 bill for the flower. He liberally patronized many of the booths throughout the bazaar.

Other prominent visitors were Benjamin Huebsch, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Dr. Heinrich Albert, Dr. Samuel Baruch, and Mme. Valliere.

The six-cylinder Studebaker touring car went to Mrs. S. Rowak of 344 West Seventy-second Street. Samuel Victor Stein received the set of linen valued at $800.

When the crowd became too great at one end of the room, causing business to wane at the other, several good-looking young women mounted a stand and offered kisses to the highest bidder. The congestion immediately became less at the opposite side. The prices obtained for the privilege of being kissed ranged from $2 to $5. Caruso had left before the kisses were offered.

At the afternoon concert the artists were Bernard Olshansky, baritone; Miss Bertha Heyman, soprano; Mrs. Jacob Gegna, violinist, and Miss Klausner's Children's Ballet. In the evening the artists were Miss Helen Mara, soprano; Sacha Jacobson, violinist; Carl Friedburg, pianist; Mme. Germaine Cossini, contralto; Miss Pauline Curley, soprano, and Kurt Schindler, accompanist.

Dr. Felix Adler spoke to three audiences, including the Boy Scouts. He praised the work of the committee and spoke feelingly of the good that the money would accomplish, and of the spirit of self-sacrifice that had entered into the bazaar.

"Now I want to say just one or two more words in regard to our attitude toward the suffering in this war," said he. "We all realize that with the best of intentions the money that we contribute can only to a very slight degree alleviate the privations and the woes of those who are victims in this terrible worldwide war. But we do what we can. We sincerely hope that when this war is over measures of some kind will be taken to prevent its recurrence and to prevent the suffering that humanity has had to endure. Every one feels that there is this effect—that in some respects humanity has been brought closer together."

The speakers last night were Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Congressman Meyer London, and Abraham Cahan.

$40,000 Raised for Teuton Widows.

PATERSON, N. J., April 2.—More than $40,000 was made during the last week at the big bazaar conducted at the Paterson Auditorium for the benefit of the widows and orphans of fallen German and Austrian soldiers. The bazaar was conducted by a committee of representative German-American residents of Paterson.

FARMERS FEED MILK TO PIGS

Pour Rest of It in Ditches to Enforce Demands for Higher Price.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—While Cleveland dairymen today denied a milk shortage would ensue in this city as a result of action taken Saturday by Northern Ohio Milk Dealers' Association members, farmers throughout the State were feeding milk to their pigs and cattle and throwing the remainder of the supply into ditches rather than ship it into Cleveland at what they claim is a loss.

Members of the association, who say they furnish 80 per cent. of Cleveland's milk supply, are demanding 15 cents a gallon for six months, starting April 1, and a 20-cent rate during the Winter months. The former price was from 12 to 14 cents a gallon.

Most of the small dealers acceded to the demands of the association, but the three largest wholesalers in Cleveland refused. It is these three the producers are fighting.

JAPANESE LINERS LOST; 105 MAY HAVE PERISHED

Wakatsu Maru Strikes Sunken Rock on Home Coast—The Chiyo Maru Abandoned.

TOKIO, Monday, April 3.—The steamer Wakatsu Maru, bound from Nagasaki for coastal points, has been wrecked on a sunken rock. Eighty-nine of her passengers and sixteen members of the crew are believed to have been drowned. The Wakatsu Maru was a vessel of 252 tons.

Repeated efforts to refloat the steamer Chiyo Maru, which is ashore off the Lema Islands, south of Hongkong, have been unsuccessful.

HONGKONG, April 2.—Stranded in a storm off the Lema Islands, twenty miles south of Hongkong, the Japanese steamship Chiyo Maru, whose 229 passengers, mostly Americans, were rescued by a British warship, is now believed to have been abandoned by her crew.

Captain Bent sent a wireless message from the Chiyo Maru last night, announcing that he was leaving the ship. He said a heavy southwest sea was running and that his vessel was slipping on the rocks. At dawn today a wireless message was received from a torpedo boat destroyer saying that the position of the Japanese steamer was unchanged; that the vessel did not reply to signals, and that it was presumed the crew had been landed on the Lema Islands, a group off the entrance to the Canton River. An easterly gale is blowing and a high sea is running.

The Chiyo Maru left San Francisco March 2 bound for ports in Japan, the Philippines, and China.

CUMMINS HITS BRANDEIS.

Disapproval of Supreme Bench Elevation Based on Rate Case.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Senator Cummins of Iowa made public tonight the unfavorable report he will submit tomorrow to the Senate Judiciary Committee as a member of the sub-committee which investigated the fitness of Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme bench. It is devoted entirely to a denunciation of Mr. Brandeis's conduct as counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the 5 per cent. advance rate case.

Insisting that Mr. Brandeis was employed "to take the public side of the question," Senator Cummins declares that his action in admitting in the closing argument that the net revenues of the railroads were inadequate was an offense against common morality and professional ethics.

"I have endeavored in vain to conceive any excuse for the course Mr. Brandeis pursued," says the report, "If under the circumstances of this proceeding—the most important from every point of view which has taken place in a quarter of a century—a lawyer who appears with other counsel in behalf of the public can, after his associates have made their arguments, arise and in open court admit that the carriers were wholly right and the public wholly wrong, upon the immediate question under consideration, without incurring that which follows betrayal, then I confess I do not understand either common morality among men or the ethics of the profession to which Mr. Brandeis belongs."

Senator Cummins's report will be one of five submitted. The three Democrats who voted in favor of confirming the Brandeis nomination, and Senator Works, the second minority member, all will report individually to the full committee.

PLEASED AT RAG SAVING.

Secretary Redfield Says Nation Is Aiding His Plan.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield expressed satisfaction today over the co-operation given his campaign to have every one aid in saving rags and scrap paper to offset the threatened shortage of raw material for the manufacture of paper. With Mrs. Redfield and his son, H. F. Redfield, he motored to Baltimore for dinner.

"I find," he said, "that editors everywhere are helping me get this before the public. The question is serious, more so than the average citizen realizes.

"We sent out a million circulars and we are having more printed. We have to cover every corner of the country with them. I do not believe there is any movement to corner the waste paper market, for the trade journal of that branch of business has taken the matter up and is aiding my department in every way it possibly can."

Says T. R. Rides 'War Hobby Horse'

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the Grace M. E. Church, 104th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, in his evening sermon yesterday said: "War is in the very atmosphere we breathe. The people seem to be itching for a fight. The Mexican sally relieves our tenseness to some degree, and the army has become the idol. Colonel Roosevelt has ridden back into popularity on that hobby horse, and William Jennings Bryan has tobogganed into a certain kind of obscurity because opposed to it. These are dangerous times, and our leaders must proceed carefully. Some of them may possibly drop a match into the magazine, and war will flame out upon us."

2 KILLED, 5 INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Tire Blowout Overturns Car and Driver's Skull Is Crushed in Road.

WOMAN HIT BY MOTOR CYCLE

Motor Party, Able to Fight Policeman After Accident, Fined in Hackensack.

Two deaths, five other injuries, and four arrests were the results of yesterday's automobile accidents in New Jersey towns.

Daniel Leahey of Brunswick Avenue, Trenton, started to Princeton late Saturday night in his car, taking with him Walter Kominski, Martin Whalen, and Whalen's son, Martin, Jr. On the Lawrence Road a tire blew out, the car turned over, and all those in it were thrown to the road. Leahey's skull was fractured and he died a few hours later in a Trenton hospital. The other three were injured, but none seriously.

Joseph Bozzola, 60 years old, of 173 William Street, Newark, was run over at Market and Plane Streets by an automobile owned and driven by Elihu B. Kinne of 97 Wilson Street, an insurance broker. Bozzola's skull was fractured and he died in the City Hospital. Kinne was held by the police pending investigation.

Miss Grace R. Sloan, a teacher, of 73 Parkhurst Street, Newark, was knocked down, while crossing Broad Street, near Chestnut, by a motor cycle, driven by Asbury Tipes of 44 Poinier Street. She was taken to St. Barnabas's Hospital, where it was said that her skull was probably fractured.

Ella Barthan, 8 years old, of 78 Ferry Street, Newark, was playing ball with a group of children in Ferry Street, near Prospect, yesterday morning. While chasing a long throw she was run down by the automobile of Samuel Bock of 41 Ferry Street. Bock took her to St. James's Hospital suffering from cuts and bruises about the head.

Soon after midnight, Saturday, H. B. Thomas of Closter, was returning from Paterson in his car, with three friends, Mayor Warren Ferdon of Closter, George E. Davis, and S. G. Miller. In Main Street, Hackensack, they collided with the car of H. E. Tuttle of Englewood, the left front wheels of the two machines locking. Both wheels were torn off, and while everybody in the cars was jounced none was injured.

Tuttle made a complaint against Thomas, and the Hackensack police started to arrest him. Davis and Miller joined him in resisting arrest, Mayor Ferdon holding aloof from the conflict. Thomas, Davis, and Miller were all subdued after Policeman Jack Earle had his clothes badly torn, and all were taken before Justice of the Peace Charles Rosenberg. Rosenberg sentenced Thomas to thirty days in the county jail for reckless driving, but presently commuted the sentence to a fine of $18.50. Davis and Miller were fined $5 and costs each for disorderly conduct.

Chief of Police Jacob Dunn of Hackensack said later that he had taken the matter up with the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to see if it would be possible to have Thomas's license revoked, and also intimated that he might take action against him for resisting arrest.

Alphonse Vogler of 518 East 157th Street, the Bronx, cranked an automobile owned by the Saxon Motor Car Company last night in East 157th Street, near Elton Avenue, and the car backed up on the sidewalk and knocked down Mrs. Annie Killen of 295 East 157th Street, who was passing. Mrs. Killen was taken to Lebanon Hospital with lacerations, and Vogler was locked up for not having a license.

William Ehinger of 53 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, drove his automobile down Snake Hill Road in the direction of Highland Boulevard last night and lost control. The machine plunged over a small embankment, and Miss Louise Feider, his companion, was thrown from the car. She was treated by a physician for shock.

Near the same spot Samuel Kline of 180 Hopkins Avenue was thrown while coasting on a bicycle. His left wrist was broken.

Israel Tudor, 9 years old, of 228 Pennsylvania Avenue, was playing in front of his home yesterday afternoon when he was struck by an automobile driven by John Levy. The boy's wrist was broken.

INJURED IN POLITICAL ROW.

Three Men Held to Answer for Another's Fractured Skull.

Overseer of the Poor Charles C. Reith of Belleville, N. J., and George Buchanan and Frederick Eberhardt of 123 Washington Avenue, Newark, were locked up in the Eighth Precinct Police Station in Newark yesterday pending an investigation of the manner in which George Bennett of 13 North End Terrace, Newark, came to receive a fractured skull. Mr. Bennett's condition was reported very serious at the City Hospital in Newark last night.

The police are investigating a report that Mr. Bennett was brutally beaten during a political argument begun in a saloon. Overseer of the Poor Reith and the other two men locked up by the police were said to have been present when the argument took place and when Bennett was beaten.

FLOODS RISE UP-STATE.

Upper Hudson and the Mohawk Break Out of Bounds.

TROY, N. Y., April 2.—The water in the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers rose rapidly today, causing a considerable property loss in this district and in some instances endangering life. At Waterford, near this city, the portion of the village known as "the Battery" was submerged. Rowboats removed occupants of dwellings.

At Dunsbach's Ferry a huge gorge broke this afternoon and below it Summer bungalows were carried away and fields inundated. This gorge, which extended from the bed of the Mohawk to a height of forty feet, had caused serious conditions at Dunsbach's Ferry and Crescent, the water being higher there than it was in the great flood of 1913. The entire lower part of Crescent was under water.

In this city, where the waters of the two rivers meet, it was thought tonight that the freshet had reached its crest. The steamboat Trojan of the Hudson Navigation Company opened navigation by starting for New York, but at Albany was unable to stem the tide and wind and was dashed against the abutment of one of the bridges. Timbers were splintered, but as the steamboat righted herself and continued on her trip, it was not thought that she sustained serious damage.

GOETHALS WILL VIEW SLIDE.

Acts on Resumption of Panama Traffic and Isthmian Politics.

PANAMA, April 2.—Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, has returned to the isthmus from Washington. Tomorrow General Goethals will make an examination of the entire slide area in the Gaillard Cut, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, Engineer of Maintenance; Lieutenant Jay J. Morrow, Acting Governor, and Geologist MacDonald, and probably afterward will issue a statement regarding the reopening of the Canal for traffic.

General Goethals is evincing great interest in the political situation in Panama, in view of the fact that the Presidential campaign, which is in full swing, is being featured by rumors of possible disturbances.

The opposition faction, which is supporting the candidacy of Rodolfo Chiari, is endeavoring to have the United States supervise the elections, claiming that it will be impossible to obtain a fair election with the electoral machinery in the control of the Liberal Party which is supporting the candidacy of Dr. Ramon Valdez.

ARNOLD'S BODY ARRIVES.

Late Consul General to Cairo Will Be Buried Next Saturday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—The body of Olney Arnold, late United States Consul General to Cairo, Egypt, arrived here today on the Fabre liner Roma. Owing to the fact that it had been consigned to New York, it was impossible to remove it from the ship here without unloading large quantities of New York freight. Consequently it will be sent back by express.

Neither Mrs. Arnold, who is ill in Lisbon, nor their daughter, the Marchioness Strozzi of Florence, Italy, accompanied the body.

The funeral will be held on Saturday from St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and it will be attended by Governor Beeckman and his staff.

AURORA REACHES PORT.

Shackleton Relief Ship Safe in New Zealand Harbor.

PORT CHALMERS, New Zealand, via London, Monday, April 3.—The Shackleton antarctic auxiliary exploration ship Aurora has arrived here.

All on board the ship are well, except two members of the crew, who are suffering from minor illness.

LABOR FORUM OF 7 NATIONS.

International Songs of Toil at Irving High School Meeting.

Three hundred persons, Irishmen, Americans, Germans, Italians, Jews, Russians, and Scandinavians, occupied the stage at the Labor Forum "International Meeting" at the Washington Irving High School last night. Each group sang its own labor songs in its own language, and each group except the Jews sat under its own flag.

Maurice De Young of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union was Chairman of the meeting, and made a speech in which he answered a criticism by Stewart Browne, who said at a meeting of the Labor Forum last week that the labor songs struck him as "rather more amusing than educational." Mr. De Young said if Mr. Browne had been there last night he would have found the songs "rather more educational than amusing."

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Your own eyes and judgment will prove to you that WARD'S TIP-POP BREAD is clean—your taste will prove its quality and purity to be 100%.

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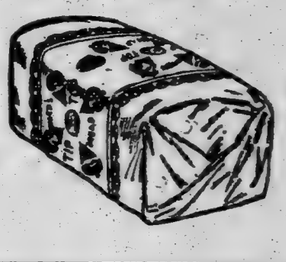

No Hands But Yours Ever Touch It

Buy It From Your Grocer Today

IF Caliban had ever seized Miranda in his claws, if the arts of Prospero had failed and the spirit of evil had prevailed, the catastrophe would have been like the hideous situation in the poem, "The Indictment," from Frederick Fanning Ayer's "Bell and Wing." It is a picture of degeneracy or atavism that purifies by its very horrors.

Down underground,
So too overhead,
I've the teeth of a hound,
I've the blue of the dead
And the cold as well.
I've the humor of Hell
To cudgel and slay,
I've the dog in me
Of deformity,
The dog and to have his day.

Red hands—blood red,
For so it is
The blood of the dead,
And the crime is his
And the hands are mine,
And the fault is his
And the knife and spine
And butchery are mine and mine.

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—NO Premiums and NO Costly Boxes with Lord Salisbury — which explains the Double Quantity of these high-class Turkish cigarettes.

Thousands of smokers used to smoke higher-priced Turkish brands—

Until they found Lord Salisbury matched them in quality—and doubled the Quantity!

So they did the natural thing—as you will!

Lord Salisbury

100% PURE TURKISH CIGARETTES

20 for 15¢ which means TEN EXTRA

Buy a package today and get the PROOF.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

DETROIT TEAM WINS DECIDING GAME OF SERIES FROM THE GIANTS

DETROITS HAMMER GIANTS' TWIRLERS

Activity of Veach and Crawford with the Willow Helps to Topple McGraw's Men.

TY COBB OUTSHINES KAUFF

American League Star Has Better of Duel with Former Fed—Covaleskie Baffles Batters.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 2.—Tyrus Cobb and Benny Kauff were the most applauded performers this afternoon when the Giants and Detroit Tigers played off their tie in the series before a crowd of 7,000 Texas fans, but Sam Crawford and Bobby Veach did most of the work. The Tigers won under wraps by a score of 9 to 2. Of their fifteen hits Veach and Crawford collected seven. Furthermore, they figured in every run, scoring five themselves and batting in the other four.

Back of inferior pitching the Giants could not combat the savage attack of Veach, Crawford, and Cobb. In three different innings Veach and Crawford coupled hits. Cobb made a two-base hit and stole around the bases with one run. He gave a wonderful exhibition considering the fact that it was his first time in uniform this Spring. Of his five outfield chances four were sensational catches.

As if this trio was not enough, Manager Jennings piled on the last straw when he pitched Harry Covaleskie, the Giant-killer of old. The Polish left-hander set McGraw's boys down with three hits and one run, all gathered in the second inning. In the other four rounds which Covaleskie pitched the Giants did not see first base. When he retired in the sixth the score was 7 to 1. The game was decided in the second inning, when the Tigers pounded Rube Benton for three runs.

Detroit made fifteen hits, for a total of twenty-three bases, while the Giants ran a bad second with six blows, for a total of only nine bases. The American Leaguers also showed marked superiority in fielding. Cobb, Veach, and Bush were defensive stars. The Giants spilled four errors, and their infielding was quite amateurish at times.

Kauff was at a disadvantage in his duel with Cobb. In the early innings a strong wind blew out to centre field. It did not give Cobb much bother, as the Giants could not get any drive to their lunges at Covaleskie's pitching, but Kauff had his troubles, and high hits sailed over his head for extra bases. Veach and Crawford took toe holds every time they swung, and as a result their high fliers, which looked easy for Kauff, would be suddenly caught by the wind and carried faster than Kauff could run toward the fence.

Kauff had no opportunity to steal a base, as he doubled the only time he got on the bases. He did not strike out, while Palmero in the seventh inning fanned Cobb.

The Georgian was up five times. He first grounded to Benton. In the third inning Tesreau passed him. Cobb promptly stole second, and later, when caught off second base, he dashed to third. Doyle made a perfect throw, but Lobert made a rank muff. A moment later the Georgian scored on Veach's single.

In the fifth inning Cobb grounded to Fletcher. He doubled to left centre in the seventh and scored on another double by Veach. Then in the eighth he fanned. But that time he was weary from his previous exertions, and after missing a third strike he quit the game.

Kauff went to bat four times. He grounded to Maisel the first time, and to Covaleskie the second. In the sixth his double helped develop a run. In the eighth he drove a long fly to Crawford.

Kauff's one chance in the field was a long running catch. About the only satisfaction Benny derived from his first clash with Cobb was the knowledge that he did not strike out.

Veach was at bat five times and contributed four hits, and a steal, a double, and a triple were credited to him, and he scored three runs. Crawford faced McGraw's pitchers five times. He made a single, double, and triple, walked once, and scored two runs.

Veach's single, successive doubles by Crawford and Heilman, Young's sacrifice, and Stanage's hit produced three runs for Detroit in the second.

In the last half the Giants made their only dent in Covaleskie. With one out Merkle bunted safely and Fletcher struggled to centre. Kelly doubled, scoring Merkle. Rariden walked. Brainard hit for Benton and forced Fletcher at the plate, after which Burns flied to Crawford.

New York's second run was charged to Cunningham, who started in the sixth. He walked Doyle, the first batter. With one out Kauff doubled. Doyle got home on Merkle's sacrifice fly, which produced a sensational catch by Veach. In the eighth Dooin was on second base when Cobb retired the side on a wonderful running catch in right field off Burns.

Tesreau made a bad start in the third, when Cobb stole his run. Veach, who drove Tyrus home, stole and counted the fifth run on Crawford's second hit. Triples by Veach and Crawford in the fifth and an infield out added two runs to the score. In the seventh Cobb doubled and counted on Veach's double.

The Giants left here early tonight for Baton Rouge, where they play a college team tomorrow. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	Bush, ss.	5	0	2	0	5
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	0	2	1	Mais'l, 3b.	5	0	0	0	1
Lobert, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2	Cobb, cf.	4	2	3	2	0
Kauff, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	Harp'r, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
M'kle, 1b.	3	1	1	10	1	Veach, lf.	5	3	4	2	0
Fisher, ss.	4	0	1	2	4	C'ford, rf.	4	2	3	3	0
Kelly, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	Heil'n, 1b.	5	1	1	13	0
Roach, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Young, 2b.	3	1	1	2	0
Briden, c.	1	0	0	1	3	Stanage, c.	4	0	2	5	0
Dooin, c.	1	0	1	5	2	Cov'kie, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Benton, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Cun'm, p.	1	0	1	0	2
Tesreau, p.	1	0	0	0	4	†Kavn'gh.	0	0	0	0	0
Palmero, p.	1	0	0	0	2						
*Brain'd.	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.	30	2	6	27	18	Total.	37	9	15	27	13

Errors—Doyle, Lobert (2), Rariden.

*Batted for Benton in second inning.

†Batted for Covaleskie in sixth inning.

Detroit	0	3	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	—9
New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Innings pitched—By Benton, 2; by Covaleski, 5; by Tesreau, 3; by Palmero, 2; by Cunningham, 4. Runs—Off Benton, 3; off Tesreau, 4; off Coveleski, 1; off Palmero, 2; off Cunningham, 1. Hits apportioned—Off Benton, 1; off Tesreau, 1; off Coveleski, 1. Two-base hits—Crawford, Heilman, Kelly, Kauff, Cobb, Veach, Dooin. Three-base hits—Veach, Crawford. Stolen bases—Cobb, Veach, Roush, 2. Sacrifice hit—Young. Sacrifice fly—Merkle. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Palmero, 1; by Cunningham, 3. Base on balls—By Benton, 1; by Tesreau, 1; by Palmero, 2; by Coveleskie, 1; by Cunningham, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 10. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 6. Double plays—Rariden and Merkle, Dooin and Lobert. Wild pitches—By Benton, 1; by Palmero, 1. Times of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCafferty and Lucid. Attendance—7,000.

RALLY SAVES CLEVELAND.

Williams's Home Run with Two On Falls to Win for Cubs.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2.—A ninth-inning rally by the Cleveland Americans scored two runs on four hits and enabled them to defeat the Chicago Nationals here today, 5 to 4. Chicago had taken the lead in the first half of the ninth on Williams's home run with two on bases. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	3	9	2
Chicago	4	6	4

FIRST DEFEAT FOR YANKS.

Stupid Base Running Allows Reds to Win, 3 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 2.—Defeat visited the Yankees this afternoon for the first time this Spring. It came to them through the medium of the Reds, who won by a score of 3 to 1 and evened the account with the New York American Leaguers. The batting was sparse on both sides, four hits apiece, but the Reds played without an error, whereas the Yankees committed one damaging misplay and muddled things to an expensive degree in base running.

The poor base running of the Yankees, which was done by Gedeon and Pipp, ruined two chances to score, and chances to score were none too frequent. They were as good for the Yanks, however, as for the other side, but the Reds made no mistakes, and by clever sacrificing in the seventh inning made that round a winning one.

Brady, Cullop, McKenry, and Dale, the mound quartet, all did excellent pitching. McKenry and Dale were more successful than Brady and Cullop in preventing the first batter up in the different innings from reaching first base, but the Yankee pitchers offset that by effective pitching with men on bases and by receiving excellent support at such moments.

Brilliant plays at critical times were made by Pipp and Peckinpaugh; and the latter, in addition, batted in New York's only run. Gedeon not only spoiled a chance by awkward base running, but his fumble in the seventh inning opened the way for two Red runs. One reason why the pitchers had the better of the batters was because of the gloomy and chilly day. There wasn't a good enough light for the batters. Peck wedged in a single in the second inning, after Gedeon had walked and stolen second, and thereupon followed New York's only run. Gedeon singled in the fourth and went to third on Pipp's hit, but when a double steal was launched, Gedeon fell over himself, after a poor throw by Wingo to drive him back, and blundered into an out. The double steal was tried again in the seventh, and this time Pipp was tricked by Wingo's bluff throw and nipped off third.

Killifer's two-bagger, which would have been a single if Maisel hadn't slipped in the mud, and Herzog's single, gave the Reds a count in the third. Cullop passed Clarke in the seventh and McKenry's bunt was fumbled by Gedeon, a costly misplay, for after Killifer had sacrificed Peck took Herzog's grounder and threw Clarke out at the plate, so that there would have been three out but for Gedeon's misdemeanor. Williams put a safe fly in short right field which scored two men. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	O	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	O	A
Killefer, cf.	3	1	2	0	0	Maisel, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Herzog, ss.	3	1	1	4	2	Hick, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
W'ms, 1b.	3	0	1	2	0	Gil'h'y, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Griffith, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	Magee, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Groh, 3b.	1	0	0	3	2	Baker, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Louden, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2	Boone, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
M'witz, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0	Gedeon, 2b.	2	1	1	1	2
Wingo, c.	4	1	1	3	1	Pipp, 1b.	4	1	1	12	2
Clarke, c.	0	0	0	1	0	Peck, c.	3	0	2	2	3
McK'y, p.	2	0	0	0	0	K'maker, c.	2	0	0	4	0
*Neale	0	1	0	0	0	Walters, c.	1	0	0	1	3
Dale, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Brady, p.	2	0	0	1	2
						Cullop, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Total.	34	3	4	27	15	Total.	28	1	4	24	17

*Ran for McKenry in the seventh inning.

Errors—Gilhooley, Gedeon, Pipp.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 5. First base on balls—Off Brady, 3; off Cullop, 2; off McKenry, 2; off Dale, 2. Struck out—By Brady, 1; by McHenry, 1; by Dale, 1. Two-base hits—Killefer (2.) Sacrifice hits—Killefer, Herzog, Louden, McKenry. Stolen bases—Gedeon, Williams, Griffith. Hit by pitched ball—By Brady, (Louden;) by McKenry, (Gedeon.) Balk—McKenry. Hits—Off Brady, 3 in 5 innings; off Cullop, 1 in 3 innings; off McKenry, 4 in 7 innings; off Dale, none in 2 innings. Umpire in chief—Carpenter. Field umpire—Hart. Time—One hour and fifty minutes.

SUPERBAS SWAMP ORIOLES.

Ebbets's Men Batter Baltimore Pitchers Mercilessly.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.—The pitching of Mails and Colwell and the slugging of other members of the Brooklyn team proved far too strong a combination here today for Jack Dunn's International Leaguers. The score was: Brooklyn, 14; Baltimore, 2.

The game was won by the Dodgers in the first inning, when they leaped on Pitcher Sherman for seven clean hits, among them being doubles by O'Mara and Stengel. This fusillade was productive of six runs. Eight more were gathered at different times by hard and clean hitting.

Today's game was played at Back River, about six miles outside of the city. Tomorrow's game will be played at the former Federal League Park. The Superbas are to meet the Yankees Tuesday in Brooklyn. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	3	2	1	1	2	Bates, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Daub't, lb.	5	3	1	11	0	Kopf, 2b.	4	0	2	1	8
St'gel, rf.	6	2	3	2	0	Miller, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Wheat, lf.	3	2	2	0	0	T'bley, 1b.	5	0	1	9	1
Myers, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	Lamar, rf.	4	2	2	2	0
H'man, cf.	5	2	2	3	0	F'ster, ss.	4	0	0	4	1
Mow'y, 3b.	5	2	3	0	2	Ritter, 3b.	4	0	1	4	1
Getz, 2b.	5	1	2	4	6	McAvoy, c.	3	0	2	4	0
McC'ty, c.	4	0	1	5	0	Sh'man, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Mails, p.	2	0	0	0	2	James, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Colwell, p.	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.	40	14	16	27	12	Total.	36	2	8	27	8

Errors—O'Mara, Mowrey, Kopf, Lamar, Fewster (3), McAvoy.

Brooklyn	6	1	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	—14
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—O'Mara, Daubert, Wheat, Lamar, McAvoy. Sacrifice flies—O'Mara, McCarty. Stolen bases, Lamar, Getz, O'Mara. Double plays—Kopf and Twombley; Getz and Daubert. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4; Baltimore, 2. Base on balls—Off Sherman, 2; off James, 3; off Mails, 2; off Colwell, 1. Left on base—Brooklyn, 7; Baltimore, 9. Hits—Off Sherman, 9 in 3 1-3 innings; off Mails, 5 in 6 innings; Struck out—By Sherman, 1; by James, 1; by Mails, 2; Colwell, 1. Wild pitch—James. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and McAtee.

BROOKLYN PLAYERS LOSE.

Bushwick Defeats Dodger Veterans and Recruits, 4 to 3.

Brooklyn got the first taste of baseball for the season of 1916 at Ridgewood Park yesterday when a team made up of a few Brooklyn veterans and several recruits was defeated in a ten-inning game by the Bushwick semi-professional club by a score of 4 to 1. For so early in the season the teams played good baseball and furnished an exciting extra inning finish for the crowd.

The teams were deadlocked until the tenth inning, when Howe gave Tague a base on balls. He got around to third on a steal and an out, and scored on A. Snyder's sacrifice fly. Howe was touched for four hits and gave seven bases on balls. Jack Coombs played part of the game for Brooklyn at first base and got a two-bagger, while Grant contributed a three-base hit. The Brooklyn line-up included Jimmy Johnston, the sensational Pacific Coast youngster; Olson, Cutshaw, E. Miller, and Otto Miller behind the bat. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	2	8	1
Bushwicks	4	5	1

Batteries—Rucker, Marquard, Howe, and O. Miller; Girard and Hohman.

GIANTS vs. YANKEES, 7th, 8th, 10th.
Tickets on sale at both offices.

Always say—
BURKE'S
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Even though most places sell it exclusively
Bottled by—E. & J. BURKE

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Is Trout Fishing Allowed Too Early?

Most trout fishermen who have the best interests of the sport at heart will be in full accord with the Conservation Commission of this State in its refusal to annul during the season just opened the statute providing that "no person shall take fish through the ice in waters inhabited by trout." The commission has the power, and has in previous seasons exercised it, of suspending this provision for any specified waters and for a specified period. Such action has resulted in wholesale taking of trout by persons who could hardly be said to have the true sportman's spirit, with great resulting detriment to the fishing when the real angling season opened. Commissioner Pratt believes this to be utterly contrary to the spirit of the law providing for the protection of trout, and is firmly determined not to connive at it by the usual special order. Instructions have been given to the game protective force to use the utmost vigilance in guarding against violations of the statute in this respect.

In line with this attitude is the contention of a large portion of the angling brotherhood that the trout season should be further limited in its duration, to conform more nearly to the limitations set by nature. Not many streams in this State are fished with rod and reel at any time in April, and in the early days of the month weather conditions almost invariably make the whipping of the brooks unprofitable if not impossible. There is a rather widespread belief that it would be for the improvement of the sport, as well as for the benefit of the game little tribe which furnishes it, if the opening of the season in the Empire State were retarded until May 1.

***

Athletics as a Scholastic Spur.

The hypercritical attitude of a great many members of college Faculties toward all forms of athletics which call for the upbuilding of teams for inter-institutional competition is one of the chief sources of the inflexible opposition to Faculty control which is manifest generally throughout the undergraduate world. The professors, especially the older ones, are prone to convert their disapproval of certain abuses into intolerance of the whole athletic phase of college life; and the students, conscious though many of them are that the veins of scholarship are at times drained for the nourishment of sports, yet fear to intrust the regulation of their leading recreation to inimical hands.

Dean Randall of Brown University lays a plank across this chasm with his words of the other day: "Athletics in themselves are in no sense responsible for the evils which are so frequently attributed to them. A school system which does not give proper attention to physical education is ignoring the first requisite in intellectual growth. Physical exercise is best accomplished through outdoor sports, and these sports are the more exhilarating, and consequently the more profitable, when the spirit of competition is introduced. Athletics in the school system is, in many respects, as essential as the classroom work."

Under the system now in force at Brown no student may play on any team or take any part in college activities if he is more than six semester hours behind his class, or if he is on probation or under discipline of any kind, or if he is apparently neglecting his classroom work on account of outside interests. In other words, an undergraduate must be up to the mark both in scholarship and character or he cannot represent the institution in either athletic or non-athletic activities. This, of course, is conducive to real effort on the students' part to maintain high standards.

Professor Randall is convinced the correct solution of the whole vexatious problem is to be found in this arrangement. He says further:

"So long as we seek to evade eligibility rules and to trample on scholastic standards in order to retain the athlete; so long as we are willing to make gods of athletes and fill their heads with false notions concerning their real worth; so long as we make our scholastic requirements any less rigid for the athlete than for the ordinary student, just so long must we expect athletics to interfere seriously with the more important work of the college. It is perfectly possible, however, * * * to use these activities as effective agents in the accomplishment of some of the more serious tasks for which our schools and colleges are founded."

***

The Popularity of Boxing.

The business end of the boxing game has come into much prominence during the past week, and proves the unprecedented popularity of the sport in this city at the present time. The Willard-Moran and Welsh-Leonard bouts at Madison Square Garden drew $170,611 in receipts, and the contests were less than a week apart. Of this amount the State got 7½ per cent. of the gross in taxes, or $13,470.82.

These enormous receipts establish a new mark in the financial side of the fistic pastime in New York. To the majority of boxing fans, the sport, as it is now conducted, meets with approval. The personnel of the crowds had been of a higher standard than at any previous bouts, and the State Athletic Commission and other State officials regard this as a stamp of approval on their efforts to give the public what it wants in this ancient form of athletic endeavor.

There has never before been such a demand for high-class bouts. While at some of the minor clubs the bouts scarcely typify the best side of the sport, the contests as conducted at the half dozen leading clubs of the city are satisfying the demand for well-conducted boxing. Legislators, judges of the State and City Courts, attorneys of standing, and other men of prominence have been seen about the ringside at these last two bouts, apparently enjoying the sport.

This is the heyday of the boxer, and never before has the pugilist received such financial return for his labors as at the present time. Next to baseball, boxing is the sport which is just now getting most attention from the sporting public. To keep it at the existing plane, boxers, club owners, and the State officials, who have its welfare in their hands, must watch the sport closely to see that its present standard is not impaired.

***

New York and the Rowing Outlook.

The warm weather that arrived last week made Harlem River oarsmen once again push back the sliding doors on the boathouses and slip the shells into the water for practice spins. It goes without saying that the local oarsmen ought to improve on their last year's record in the big regattas, for, with the exception of the Middle States Regatta on Labor Day, where the Metropolitan crews brought the lion's share of the honors to this city, the New York oarsmen had a rather unprofitable season. The clubhouses that in years past were centres of activity remained almost untenanted during a great part of the season, and the Speedway course, which was once one of the strongest rowing centres in the country, was forced to be content with but two really active representatives, the Metropolitans and the Nonpareils, with an occasional crew from the Nassaus and the Bohemians.

The coming season holds out promises of better things, however, and the influx of new members in some of the decadent clubs may bring back part of their lost prestige. To make a creditable showing in the national championships at Duluth, or the Middle States Regatta and the American Henley at Philadelphia, the Harlem oarsmen must work to the uttermost. Philadelphia is at present the greatest amateur rowing centre of the country, while in the Duluth Boat Club the invaders must face a single organization which last year overwhelmed the combined forces from all the other boat clubs in the United States.

In addition to this, the enthusiasm displayed by local oarsmen this season, the number that turn out, the recruits that are made, the success that they hope to obtain will affect in a large measure the chances of obtaining the permanent rowing course at Pelham Bay Park, which the city officials are at present considering. It is a crucial season for the rowing game in this city. There is much to be done and much to be won, so it behooves the local oarsmen to get an early start for a hard campaign.

***

Good Handling of a Golf Problem.

The United States Golf Association has found a satisfactory way of solving a difficult and delicate problem. When the new amateur rule was recently adopted with its stipulations that all those who made any money in any way through their connection with the game, except through course construction or writing, were professionals, many golfers who were whole-heartedly in favor of the movement were puzzled as to what means the supreme authorities would take to carry out the spirit and the letter of the law.

It was a delicate problem and it was well handled. The Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. took the initiative. The members of this committee called upon all golfers in doubtful positions to show cause as to why they should not be dropped from the amateur ranks. When the answers were received, each case was considered by itself, for it was recognized that the best interests of the game would be served by adhering to no hard and fast rule, but rather that each case should be judged on its own merits.

When the decision of the committee was reached it was left to the executive members representing the different sections of the country to notify the barred players in their sections that in the future their presence at amateur tournaments would not be desired. In most cases this has already been carried out. The golfers who are under the ban know their fate now, but just who they are has not been officially announced and will not be officially announced. It has been left to the players themselves to make the facts known if they care to do so, but as yet no one has come forward with such information.

But in this connection the forthcoming list of eligibles for the national amateur championship, which the U. S. G. A. will officially issue, assumes a double significance. For not only will it be that which it claims to be, merely a list of eligible golfers, but it will also indicate by the names that are conspicuous for their absence, the players who have been dropped from the amateur ranks. The whole problem has been handled by the U. S. G. A. officials with neatness and despatch, with a minimum of fuss and a maximum of accomplishment.

***

Success of Indoor Polo.

Indoor polo, conducted along organized lines, apparently has come to stay. The success of the local league was so exceedingly marked during the season just closed that arrangements are already begin made for its continuance, but on a much more extensive scale. Without losing a match of the six played, the Red Bank Foxhunters won the championship. While a number of other clubs played twice as many games, their general showing was not as good as that of the New Jersey team.

In many respects this, the initial league season, was an experiment. The rules will have to be considerably revised to meet conditions. Many of the players were handicapped too lightly, while others carried too heavy a penalty. It was virtually impossible to find out the real ability of many of the players until they had been in the game for several weeks, and then it would not have been feasible to make any radical changes in the handicaps. But now, with a whole season's experience behind them, the officials of the league are in a position to amend the rules governing the game and make the handicaps more equitable, which will tend toward keener competition.

The businesslike manner in which the organization was handled by the officials is worthy of high praise. Much of the success of the league was due to the energy of those in charge. They have done much toward building up indoor polo and making the game—which it has proved to be—one of the best Winter sports for those who are keen on riding and want to keep in condition.

***

The Lawn Tennis Schedule.

The tennis schedule which was announced last week by the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association is of interest from two viewpoints. From the more selfish outlook of the players in the vicinity of New York there is exultation because of the wealth of fixtures for this section of the country, particularly in that the national championships, with the exception of the clay court and the women's will be decided on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club.

From the less narrow viewpoint the schedule is indicative of the rapid strides which tennis is making in every part of the country. The list of fixtures is the longest that has ever been sanctioned, and even those sections which heretofore have been somewhat barren of tennis have responded to the call of the courts. The East is by far the most largely represented, but the West is crowding its way in for a steadily increasing consideration.

***

Rules for College Swimmers.

At a recent meeting of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, commendable steps were taken to avoid the arguments and recriminations which so often marred important meets during the season just closed. But the rules advocated or adopted do not begin to cover the ground. What is needed is some official manual clearing all points now at issue and putting down in black and white the standards to be followed. Only by instructing referees and judges as to their course of procedure can trouble be averted. At present they are generally allowed to decide matters of moment according to their individual views, and these views vary, so that the contestant never knows what to expect.

Particularly in fancy diving the need of detailed instructions to both judges and competitors is imperative. There should be a complete description of the required manner of performing every dive on the regulation table, with additional hints regarding the number of points to be deducted for the various faults of execution. Not until these standards have been decided upon and compiled in the form of a code can uniformity of style among divers, and of judging among officials, be attained.

Another important item deserving prompt consideration is the start in relay races. It is claimed by some that the contestants should not move until touched off by the serving inspectors; others believe the only thing to be observed is whether the feet of the starter are still on the board when the preceding swimmer strikes the end of the pool. One way seems as good as the other, provided it is officially adopted, but under existing conditions every man acts according to his own light, and the result is a wrangle whenever a close finish marks a team race.

What constitutes a disqualifying foul in a swimming event should also be stated more clearly. Collisions have occurred rather frequently, and the referee has had to pass arbitrary verdicts. If he were told when to disqualify, and when not to, it would help both him and the competitors.

The task of formulating the needed code is not an easy one, but the members of the Graduate Advisory Committee should undertake it for the sake of the sport.

***

Outdoor Running Season Here.

The season of outdoor athletics is at hand. The recent Spring weather has fired local athletes with a desire to get on the cinder path, and it will be only a matter of days now before open-air training is in full swing. Lawson Robertson, trainer of the Irish-American A. C., will fire the first shot this afternoon, when he takes a handful of his Winged Fistites to the P. S. A. L. Field in Flatbush and puts them through their initial paces. Travers Island will shortly be opened to the boys of the New York Athletic Club. An earlier start than ever before will be made by the Mercury Footers, for Captain McAleenan has designs on the national track and field championships to be contested at Newark this Summer.

The college trainers are hearkening to the call of the weather man and have been laying their plans for outdoor work. They have brought board floor competition virtually to an end, and now their men are resting preparatory to the long stretch of training and competition before them, which will not be finished until the intercollegiates on the last Friday and Saturday in May. The board floor season in the metropolitan district is dying a hard death, and probably will not totally succumb until the last of April. Meets are scheduled for every week up to that time.

Athletic enthusiasts are glad that there will shortly be a change in the scene of action. Competitions in stuffy armories, or in heated buildings, is picturesque and interesting enough, but the real eyed-in-the-head followers of the game ever longs for the chance to be in the open, rooting for his favorite. The athlete himself gets more enjoyment out of his brushes on the cinders than he does on a springless wooden floor.

Perhaps no athletes get as much genuine fun out of open-air running as the thousands of harriers or cross-country disciples, who cannot be daunted by rain, hail, snow or heat. Their time is now coming. The period is at hand when the weather will be all that is desired for their branch of athletics, and almost every Sunday for the next two months will have its big cross-country chase.

***

Skill of American Trapshooters.

In the trapshooting tournament for the amateur championship of America, to be held at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club on May 5 and 6, skill of the highest type in picking the little flying targets out of the air will be seen, if the weather conditions are even tolerable. American marksmanship in this line has been steadily on the advance for years, and it hardly required the victory of the team from this side of the water in the last Olympic Games to demonstrate this country's leadership in the pastime. In fact the general superiority of our experts over those of other lands is conceded even by the latter.

W. P. Grovesnor, a leading English trapshooter, on a recent visit to this country, contested on the ranges of many clubs. He stated his belief that Great Britain would be unable to find a man within 5 per cent. of the best form shown here, and that, whether shooting under American or foreign conditions, the local marksmen had a goodly margin of superiority.

The average trap throw is considerably longer in England than in this country, and rigid traps used in America cause the targets to maintain a more constant level. On the other hand, the clay discs, under the conditions that prevail here, get down quicker and are more readily affected by the wind. Mr. Grovesnor is of the opinion that the widespread belief in the ranks of English trapshooters that general conditions as prescribed by them call for a higher standard of skill than the methods and means adopted here is erroneous, and that the tests to which American gunners submit themselves offer at least as much difficulty as those confronted by the sportsmen over the seas.

BOY LEADS THRONG OF HARRIERS HOME

Wigger, Youth of 17, Heads a Field of 231 in St. Anselm's A. C. Road Run.

One of the youngest and one of the oldest competing athletes in the metropolitan district, and both representing the same organization, the Paulist Athletic Club, yesterday gained the premier honors in the six-mile handicap road run of the St. Anselm's A. C., contested through the streets of the Bronx.

Harry Wigger, a 17-year-old youngster who only four weeks ago won his way out of the tyro ranks, made the pace for practically the entire race, in which the remarkable number of 231 harriers participated, and won almost as he pleased in 38 minutes 39 seconds. He had the handicap mark of 5 minutes 15 seconds, and won by a full city block from Arthur Frischman of the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association, who led the winning team in the competition for A. A. U. clubs. H. A. Cunningham, unattached, made a fine race from the 5:00 mark, starting thirty seconds after Frischman, and crossed the finish line only a few yards back of the Y. M. H. A. representative.

Harry McGinn, former New York A. C. standard bearer, now wearing the Paulist A. C. colors, triumphed over Frank Masterson of the New York A. C. and Willie Kyronen of the Millrose A. A., the latter starting from scratch, in the competition for the fast-time trophy. McGinn received an allowance of 1 minute 30 seconds, and came home fifteenth in 38 minutes 42 seconds. Kyronen, the back-marker, was sixty-ninth, in 36:58.

McGinn won the junior national cross-country championship at Hastings, N. Y., five years ago. Since that time he has been infrequently heard from in an athletic way.

Fourteen clubs furnished full teams in the point competition, with the big trophy going to the quintet representing the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., which counted 57, 18 less than were recorded by the Morningside A. C. aggregation. The Hebrew Association runners finished in second, fifth, twelfth, fifteenth, and twenty-third positions.

A dozen prizes were distributed, and though it was the intention of the St. Anselm's authorities to prevent any athlete from winning more than one, this stipulation was not made on the entry blank, and Frischman, who was runner-up to Wigger, got second prize as well as the trophy for the first novice across the tape.

The St. Anselm's A. C. won the trophy for C. A. L. and C. Y. M. N. U. clubs, but declined to accept it, and it became the property of the Paulist team. The Morningside harriers proved best in the division for Harlem, Bronx, and Long Island leagues, and were rewarded with a large trophy. Other novices in addition to Frischman to get prizes were E. Lillis of the Morningside and J. McEvoy of the Aquinas A. C.

Out of the 244 athletes nominated to compete in the race, only 13 failed to take their places on their respective marks when State Senator Hamilton fired the starting gun. Kyronen and Charley Pores of the Millrose A. A. were alone on the scratch mark. More than 100 were grouped on the limit post with 5:30 handicap, and there was a wild scramble for the lead. The crowd at the start was so big that the athletes had to worm their way through.

There was little chance for any one man to hold the lead in the first mile, but soon after this post had been passed Wigger went out in front, and was never dislodged.

McMAHON WINS AT TRAPS.

Is High Scratch Gunner at N. Y. A. C. Shoot on Travers Island.

D. S. McMahon did the best work yesterday at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club. He was the high scratch gunner of the day, taking the trophy with a total of 88 out of a possible 100 targets. Although the total was not particularly high, owing to the high wind that swept across the traps, McMahon had the satisfaction of registering one straight string of 25 targets during the afternoon. The perfect run gave him not only a leg on the Haslin Trophy, but the Travers Island Cup.

The winning of the latter prize by the straight string was the result of the recent change in rules at Travers Island. The shoot for the Travers Island Trophy started the fun. When the smoke of the last shell had blown out over the Sound, it was found that W. R. Delehanty, J. Rogers, F. Leighton, T. H. Lawrence and D. S. McMahon had all tied for the prize with full scores of 25 targets. The new rules call for the tie to be shot off in the next event. The next event was the Haslin Cup, and it was in this shoot that McMahon ran straight, and so won both prizes.

R. L. Spotts was the only other gunner to return a straight score. He made it in the shoot for a special cup that finished the program. The high handicap gunner was F. Leighton, who annexed the cup with a card of 81—18—99. Three marksmen scored legs on the Tournament Cup. They were W. R. Delehanty, F. Leighton and C. Stein. The Accumulation Cup went to A. L. Burns, who had a total of 24 out of a possible 100 targets.

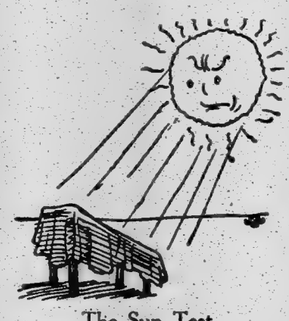

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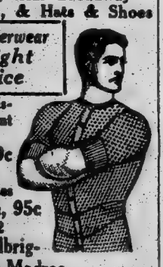

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GOLF PROS RETURN TO TURF AND TEE

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FARE WELL AS TEACHERS

Services of Experts as Instructors in Great Demand, and in Many Cases at Big Salaries.

The indoor golf season practically came to a close Saturday afternoon. Jimmie Hepburn took advantage of the half holiday to slip away on the Long Island express to what is generally considered the best course in the country, the National Links at Southampton, and Jimmie Maiden took a local on the same railroad to the Nassau course. Among the other well-known golfers who abandoned the indoor courts for the turf are Jack Mackie, who returned to Dunwoodie's lofty links; his brother Dan, who went to the Century links at White Plains; Joe Mitchell of Ridgewood, Harry Vinal of Tuxedo, and Jack Williams of Piping Rock.

The indoor season which has just closed is reported to have been the most successful on record. Many of the pros were retained this Winter by large department stores, and aspiring golfers, chiefly women, thronged to the indoor schools. The trouble in most cases was that there were not enough courts to accommodate all those who sought instruction, and in one school on Saturday afternoon, the golf Secretary had a list of fifty names of applicants for instruction who had telephoned for the opportunity of getting in a half-hour's instruction before the school closed.

Next season will see most of these professionals back on the indoor courts, but the locations of some of them may be changed. It is known that several exclusive clubs have entered bids for the services of popular teachers of the game, and the salaries quoted for their services would have bought an eighteen-hole course not so long ago.

Gil Nichols will not be seen in an indoor school again this season. As soon as he returns from the South he will take up his work at the Great Neck course, where he will have plenty to do looking after the eighteen-hole course for men and the nine-hole course for women. All the changes which have been going on at the Great Neck links have been under the supervision of the metropolitan open champion, and he has made the links about as long and hard as the average good golfer cares to negotiate.

The nine-hole course devoted to women at the Great Neck Golf Club is at present the only course exclusively for women in the country. England has several courses from which men are barred, but C. S. Goddard, President of the Great Neck Club, is the first American golfer to turn over a nine-hole course to the fair sex. Not only has he made this provision, but he also states that the women have the privilege of playing over the regular eighteen-hole course whenever it suits them to do so. Incidentally, Mrs. Goddard, who will lead the women's team of the Great Neck Golf Club, is one of the promising women players of the metropolitan district.

F. C. Thompson, Secretary of the Marine and Field Club, has announced that owing to the change in plans of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School, which intended building on the golf course, the Marine and Field Club links will be available for the coming season. A short time ago the case looked desperate, but the decision of the School Committee saved the golfers for another season at least.

At Sleepy Hollow a rustic bridge has been built over the yawning chasm which was very much of a physical and mental hazard off the fifth and thirteenth tees. This has found favor with the good players, who habitually place their shots where they desire them to go, but the duffers who often explore the bottom of the chasm would have much preferred a moving stairway down one side and up the other. The new professional at Sleepy Hollow, A. J. Sanderson, comes to the Scarborough club with excellent recommendations from abroad. Lord Northcliffe vouches for him as one of the longest drivers in the game, and Harry Vardon also took the trouble to congratulate the club on securing his services. A special tee, green, and a portion of the fairway has been set aside for him, where he will teach the beginner without any serious danger to the lives or limbs of the other players.

NOVEL HORSE SHOW CLASS.

One Scheduled for Saddlers of Any Size at Durland Event.

One of the trophies offered for the fifth annual New York Spring Horse Show to be held at Durland's on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of Easter week will decide on a neutral ground a long-standing rivalry between the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club and The Riding Club.

The class will be for saddle horses of any size, to be judged on conformation and manners. It will be the first time that a class of this sort has been featured at any New York horse show.

The entries from the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club will include Miss Virginia Hanan's chestnut mare Kilkee, a winner last season at Tuxedo, Long Branch and White Plains; Miss Helen S. Leming's chestnut mare Remigia, also a noted winner on last Summer's circuit, and Miss Dorothy Hubb's Fantasy. Among the entries from The Riding Club will be Robert E. Todd's Septre, Aviator and Main Spring, and Thomas L. Chadbourne's Killarney.

The following judges have been selected for the show:

Saddle horses and ponies under saddle, William P. Eno, Washington, and Major Charles F. Benton, New York.

Harness horses, four-in-hands and tandems, William du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; E. Van Der Horst Koch, New York, and Hamilton S. Salmon, Brooklyn.

Hunters and jumpers, Henry L. Bell, Bayside, L. I., and Charles Ballard, New York.

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BRITTON TO MEET LEWIS.

Fast Bout Promised at the Stadium A. C. Thursday Night.

A ten-round bout of live interest is scheduled at the Stadium A. C., at the Manhattan Opera House, on Thursday night, when Ted Lewis, the English boxer, who claims the welterweight title, will box Jack Britton, the fast Chicago welter. The two men have met several times before, but the question of superiority has never been satisfactorily settled. Lewis claims that he has decidedly outpointed Britton, while Britton points to their bout in Boston some time ago, when he gave the shifty Englishman a decided beating, according to the Boston reports.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will offer as the main attraction for their Tuesday night's bill, Charley Weinert, the New Jersey heavyweight, and Dan Porky Flynn of Boston, the veteran Hub heavyweight, who has shown improved form in his last two bouts in this city. It will be the first time that Weinert has been seen in action for quite a while.

Negro heavyweights will be the attraction at the Harlem Sporting Club on Friday night, John Lester Johnson and Harry Wills of New Orleans being booked for a ten-round bout.

The Pioneer Sporting Club of Forty-fourth Street offers a good bout for Wednesday night, when Pal Moore, the fast bantamweight of Memphis, will match his skill against Benny McCoy, the Baltimore boy who has been attracting much attention lately. The winner of this bout will be matched in the near future against Johnny Ertle, the bantamweight champion, at the same club. In the semi-final, K. O. Eggers will box against Red McDonald for the featherweight title of the west side.

At the Olympic A. C. tonight Pal Moore will be seen in action against Willie Jones of Brooklyn, and Willie Astey will compete in the semi-final against George Mass, the former amateur champion.

The Stadium A. C. will offer a popular-priced show tonight, when Patsy Kline, the hard hitting boxer from Jersey, will be pitted against Johnny Drummie, also a Jersey favorite.

Jack Dillon, the light heavyweight champion, will appear in the main bout at the Palace A. C., in Yonkers, on Tuesday night against Whitey Allen.

The bouts scheduled thus far this week are as follows

MONDAY.

Broadway S. C.—(Afternoon)—Semi-professional tryouts.
Olympic A. C.—Pal Moore vs. Willie Jones.
Willie Astey vs. George Mass.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Buddy Faulkes vs. Mark Spencer.
Military A. C.—Eddie Wallace vs. Kid Taylor.
Stadium A. C.—Johnny Drummis vs. Patsy Kline. Young Rector vs. Frankie Fleming.

TUESDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Charley Weinert vs. Dan Porky Flynn.
Palace A. C., Yonkers.—Jack Dillon vs. Whitey Allen.

WEDNESDAY.

Pioneer A. C.—Pal Moore vs. Benny McCoy.
K. O. Eggers vs. Red McDonald.

THURSDAY.

Stadium A. C.—Ted Lewis vs. Jack Britton.
Clermont A. C.—Dave Kurts vs. Mike O'Dowd.

FRIDAY.

Harlem Sporting Club.—John Lester Johnson vs. Harry Wills. Charley Hauser vs. Bill Dempsey.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Young Lulu Kid vs. Abe Friedman.
East New York A. C.—Jack Hammond vs. Al Rudolph McCoy.

WIN THRICE IN ONE DAY.

Miss Beecher and G. Roberts Reach Casino Tennis Finals.

Miss E. Beecher and George Roberts played such excellent tennis in the handicap mixed doubles tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday that they came through from the first round to the final. The tournament started Saturday, but they did not compete on the opening day. In the first round they had a hard match against Miss Alberta Weber and B. C. Chamberlin. Miss Weber and Chamberlin took the first set at 7–5, but were outplayed in the next, losing to their opponents at 6–4. The final set was hotly contested, Miss Beecher and Roberts eventually winning at 7–5.

The second round also furnished a three-set contest in which Miss Beecher and Roberts lost the first set at 1–6 to Miss C. Putnam and L. H. Shepard. In the next they rallied and won at 6–3, and the deciding set was won by them at 6–4. In the semi-final round match against L. Fitch and Mrs. Fitch proved easier. The first set was closely contested, Miss Beecher and Roberts winning 7–5. But in the next set they triumphed at 6–1.

In the other semi-final round match Miss Margaret Taylor and F. Ferguson defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey and Mr. Bailey in straight sets, 6–3, 6–2. The summary:

First Round.—Miss E. Beecher and G. Roberts, (plus half 15,) defeated Miss Alberta Weber and B. C. Chamberlin, (minus 15,) 4–6, 3–6, 7–5.
Second Round.—Miss E. Beecher and G. Roberts, (plus half 15,) defeated Miss C. Putnam and L. H. Shepard, (minus half 15,) 1–6, 6–3, 6–4.
Semi-Final Round.—Miss E. Beecher and G. Roberts, (plus half 15,) defeated Mrs. Morton Fitch and L. H. Fitch, (scratch,) 7–5, 6–1; Miss Margaret Taylor and F. Ferguson, (scratch,) defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey and Mr. Bailey, 6–3, 6–2.

Tennis Boom at Knickerbocker T. C.

The outdoor tennis season was in full swing yesterday on the courts of the Knickerbocker Tennis Club, a number of matches in both singles and doubles being played. Considering that it was virtually the first outdoor practice of the season, the matches were well played, several providing interesting three-set contests. O. B. McKie scored a victory over J. J. McDonagh after three closely fought sets, all of which went to deuce, 6—8, 7—5, 8—6. In the doubles, J. J. Danaher and H. Dulberger defeated E. W. Brown and C. Volk at 6—4, 2—6, 6—3. L. F. Levy and H. O. Zurich won a close match from F. E. Kriss and R. L. Goldberger, the score being 8—6, 6—8, 7—5. A. V. H. Hoffman, paired with William Fisher, defeated H. Muller and J. J. McDonagh, 8—6, 6—8, 6—4.

SOCCER CHAMPIONS WIN.

Bethlehem Team Beats West Hudsons and Will Meet Chicagoans.

HARRISON, N. J., April 2.—Defeating the West Hudsons by the score of 1 goal to 0 on the Federal League Baseball Ground in the presence of 5,000 spectators here this afternoon, the Bethlehem Football Club of Bethlehem, Penn., national champions, qualified for the semi-final round of the annual cup tie competition of the United States Football Association.

The Jerseymen never were really dangerous to the Bethlehem defense. The champions were credited with all of the five "corners" notched throughout the game, three in the first half and two in the second. Fleming was the star of the game, and especially in the second period made a number of brilliant runs, which brought the crowd to their feet.

The victory entitles the Bethlehems to meet the Pullman F. C. of Chicago in the semi-final round on a date yet to be announced.

NEWARK, N. J., April 2.—The Scottish-Americans of this city, champions of the American Football Association, defeated the eleven of the Jersey A. C. in a National League game here this morning by the score of 4 goals to 0.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Drinking Water with Meals Stops Stomach Disorders

Thousands of unfortunates suffer from indigestion, fermentation, acidity, gases or distress every time they commit the least indiscretion of diet. If they would only form the agreeable habit of sipping a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with each meal, they would soon find their digestion so strengthened that they could face the richest, most satisfying meals without a qualm.

Man-a-cea is highly effective in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Sold by all druggists and the first-class grocers. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

TREE HEARS NEGRO IN PART OF OTHELLO

Praises Proposed Production of Shakespeare's Plays by Colored Performers.

FULFILLS BARD'S PROPHECY

"How Many Times Shall This, Our Lofty Scene, Be Acted O'er In States Unborn?" Cassius Asks.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree in his long and varied career as an actor has faced hundreds of audiences in many lands, but it remained for New York to furnish him with a novel experience in this respect. For last night the English actor-manager was the guest of honor at a performance given in the Lafayette Theatre by colored actors before an audience made up almost wholly of colored men and women.

The Lafayette is in Seventh Avenue, between 131st and 132d Streets. At present it houses a stock company, and on Sunday nights a concert similar to those presented in vaudeville theatres is given. The Lafayette's contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary is to be a series of Shakespearean performances by negro players, and to pave the way for these Sir Herbert was invited to address last night's audience.

A trio was singing when the distinguished actor reached the foyer, and at a signal the orchestra struck up "God Save the King." Immediately the entire audience was on its feet, and as Sir Herbert and a party of friends walked down the aisle to the right hand stage box there was hearty applause. Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Miss Iris Tree, his daughter, were members of Sir Herbert's party. The box had been decorated with a British and an American flag, and a cluster of red, white, and blue lights above the box added a festive touch.

The singers were allowed to finish and one of them, who sang unusually well, repeated a solo that the guest of honor might hear it. Then the manager of the theatre told of the plans for a Shakespearean season and introduced Sir Herbert as "the greatest actor on the English or American stage."

Mr. Tree said he was happy to be there and continued:

"We are all of us celebrating the tercentenary of him who was probably the greatest man that ever wrote or spoke our common language. All the people of every clime, complexion, and degree are taking part in these celebrations, and it would be, I am sure, a pride to Shakespeare himself to know that his works were being played by your people. Truly, an imaginative touch occurs in 'Julius Caesar' when, Brutus and Cassius and the rest of the conspirators have killed Caesar, Cassius stops the harangue and tumult to give utterance to this intellectual parenthesis:

How many times shall this our lofty scene
be acted
O'er in States unborn and accents yet unknown.

"Only Shakespeare could have thought of this; and here is Shakespeare himself being 'acted o'er' by all the races of the globe."

Mr. Tree then discussed the character of Othello, whom he characterized as the greatest gentleman Shakespeare ever drew—"not only a gentleman, but a gentle man," he said.

Throughout his talk the audience, which crowded the theatre, listened attentively, punctuating his remarks frequently with applause.

When he had finished Edward Sterling Wright, who will play the title rôle in "Othello," read the accusation scene from the drama. It had been planned to present an act from the play in costume, but the Sunday law made this impossible, and Mr. Wright appeared in ordinary clothes. Across the footlights, leaning on the rail of the box, the actor who had played the part before kings listened to the reading of lines by the comparatively unknown actor whose color was that of the Moor.

BRADY TO MANAGE MOVIES.

Producer Says Films Will Supplant Second Companies.

William A. Brady, who has been interested in the moving picture industry for a year or more, announced yesterday that he had assumed control of all productions of the World and Equitable Film Corporations and Paragon Films, Inc. These companies have five studios, and Mr. Brady will not only supervise the taking of films in all these, but will pass upon the product of several other affiliated companies. He will not give up his activities as a play producer for the legitimate stage, but will co-ordinate the two jobs. He believes the movie is destined to replace altogether the two, three, and four road companies of New York successes, and he will make picture versions of all of his productions done by the original companies.

"The day of the second and third companies has passed," said Mr. Brady yesterday. "The smaller cities refuse to take imitations of the players who they know were in the Broadway productions. And it is absolutely impossible to hold a company together for a long tour through the country. Actors of prominence can stay in New York for most of the year, taking parts in various productions, and at the same time doing day work in the studios. It is with the greatest difficulty that a manager can persuade them to go out of town even for a limited tour of the largest cities.

"What I propose to do is to make pictures of my New York productions with the original cast in each case, and then release them at the close of the Broadway run, when the play is being given on the stages of the large cities. In this way I can give the one-night stands the best version available of a New York 'hit.'"

The plans of the companies with which Mr. Brady thus becomes associated include the erection of a movie theatre on Broadway with a seating capacity of 5,000. It is said work on this will be begun soon.

Mr. Brady contemplates making some big pictures that will run as long as twelve reels. "Romeo and Juliet," "Ingomar," "Faust," the novels of Sir Walter Scott, of Dumas, the plays of Ibsen, Maeterlinck, and Sudermann will be among his first subjects. In his experience thus far in the movies Mr. Brady says he has found that an enormous amount of expense can be eliminated by the application of efficient business methods in the handling of actors and material without any artistic sacrifice.

CAVELL CONCERT IS PUT OFF

Second Effort of Lucien Henry to Give a Benefit Is Postponed.

A concert which was advertised to be given at Carnegie Hall last night as part of a plan to raise funds for an American memorial to Edith Cavell, the English nurse executed by the Germans, was postponed. Notices were put in front of the hall saying the event had been put off to April 30. Lucien Henry, who organized the concert, was found last night at the Marie Antoinette, and in reply to a question as to why it had been postponed, said: "Oh, Mr. Fox-croft is ill." On the advance notices P. O. Foxcroft appears as Treasurer of the fund.

Mr. Henry organized another concert for the same purpose during the Winter, which was to have been given at the Hippodrome. That event was also postponed at the last moment and many persons who went to the theatre were turned away. Hippodrome officials said last night that their only dealings with Mr. Henry in advance of the projected concert had been to quote him a price on the auditorium. They said he had never signed for the Hippodrome or gone there again, even though the concert was advertised for their house.

Berlin to Write a Revue.

Irving Berlin will write his first one-act revue for the Friars' Frolic to be given next month at the New Amsterdam and later on tour for the clubhouse fund. Rennold Wolf and Channing Pollock will furnish the libretto, which will be the first time the three have collaborated on the same piece.

HERO SPOILS FILM PLAY.

Movies Have Outgrown Type Shown in "The Heart of Paula."

It is quite often the case that the feature picture is not the feature of a movie bill. The average of pictures that make any demand upon the serious consideration of an audience is lamentably low, though the size of the audiences and their enthusiasm seem to belie this. Yesterday's new photoplay at the Strand was less interesting than the Paramount Pictographs in which the proper way to slice a ham was illustrated most appetizingly. The chef pointed the hock toward his left hand, sunk the fork in there, and then removed the coarser part "to send to the kitchen for use in omelettes and stuffed peppers."

Not that there wasn't a "ham" in "The Heart of Paula," the new photoplay shown, for there was—but he was not interesting. He was one of the old-fashioned type of movie hero. He wore his abundant hair cut after the style prescribed in the Taxicab Chauffeurs' Handbook. He rolled his eyes in close-ups, showed a set of even teeth and ditto dimples whenever he smiled, wore a Windsor tie and his hat brim turned down in the back, an affectation popular among freshmen in 1900, and probably, if the truth was known, had on suspenders and sleeveholders.

If some other hero had been chosen "The Heart of Paula" might have been a better picture. As it was his personality grated on at least one sensitive soul to such a degree that he departed without seeing whether the sad or the happy ending was used. When the picture was produced, the press agent deposed, Leonora Ulrich, who acted the star part, was not satisfied with the dénouement indicated in the scenario, if scenarios have such things. Anyway, the original and Miss Ulrich's idea of an ending were filmed and the exhibitors are to take their choice.

This is the first picture in which Miss Ulrich has been seen since her appearance in "The Heart of Wetonah" at the Lyceum, the melodrama she plays the rôle of an Indian maiden; in the picture that of a Mexican. Miss Ulrich was one of the numerous Pegs who followed Laurette Taylor in the rôle of the radiant Irish lass, and in her movements both as the Indian and the Mexican maid, particularly in the curious, shy, slinking walk, there is a strong suggestion of Peg's creator.

The handkerchief-in-sleeve young man who walks with one hand on his hip while he waves the other has reached the funny films. He has been a subect for mirth in musical comedy for several years, but he did not appear on the screen till yesterday, when he was seen in the comedy picture shown at the Knickerbocker. The effeminate youth was polishing his nails as the elevator bore him and Roscoe Arbuckle aloft, and when Arbuckle saw his companion he removed his hat.

"Little Meena's Romance" is the title of the new feature at the Knickerbocker. It tells a story about a little Pennsylvania Dutch girl who goes to New York to live with some mean relatives when her parents die and leave her wealthy. There she sees again a German Count who had first met her at her Pennsylvania home and mistaken her for a servant. He finally marries the girl, ignorant of her real station.

There is one bit of technique in the film that is novel. The Count has gone with the girl to a roadhouse and the audience is left in ignorance of his intention until some time later, when, confronted by her relatives for an explanation, there is a flash-back, and the marriage ceremony is pictured. The change of sequence thus provides a mild surprise.

Owen Moore, husband of Mary Pickford, played the Count, and Dorothy Gish was the little Dutch girl. Mr. Moore had acquired a wardrobe of foreign-cut clothes, which he wore with something of an air, and a monocle, which further stamped him as an allen. He made a graceful and attractive hero.

Other new pictures shown yesterday were "The Sowers," with Blanche Sweet, at the Broadway, and "Blue Blood and Red," with George Walsh and Doris Pawn in the principal rôles, at the Academy of Music.

OPERA STARS IN CONCERT.

German Music at the Hippodrome—Anita Loew at the Princess.

There were several concerts yesterday, but none of them enlisted the services of well-known artists as principals with the exception of a concert for the benefit of war sufferers of Germany, Austria, and Hungary, held at the Hippodrome, where Mme. Margarete Ober, and Messrs. Goritz and Reiss of the Metropolitan Opera Company were the soloists with Sousa's Band and the Tsing-tau Band, the latter made up of German marines. The program was made up almost entirely of German music, and the audience was a very large one.

The orchestra of the Waldorf under the direction of Joseph Knecht gave a special concert at the hotel in the afternoon, at which the program was made up of more serious music than the organization plays in the regular course of its duties. Lucy Gates, soprano, was the soloist. The orchestral program included works by Weber, Wagner, and Tschaikowsky, as well as Victor Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody" and a suite from "The Atonement of Pan," by Henry K. Hadley, marked for the first performance here. Messrs. Herbert and Hadley were present in the audience.

Anita Loew, soprano, made her first appearance in recital here at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon. She sang two groups of songs by Handel, Schubert, and Schumann, another made up of songs by Franz and Haile, three songs in French by Delibes, and a like number in English by Charles Gilbert Spross, Max Heinrich, and Mrs. H. H. Beach. Max Heinrich assisted at the piano.

In the evening Mary Carson, soprano, gave a recital at the Princess Theatre. She has been heard here before, as a member of the Century Opera Company and on the recital platform. Her program last night included numbers in French and Italian by Boito, Francis Thorne, Vidal, Bemberg, and Massenet; three songs of Grieg; an aria from Bizet's "Pecheurs de Perles"; Italian numbers by Puccini, Gordigiani, and Vannuccini; songs in English, by MacDowell, Julian Edwards, A. Walter Kramer, and Justin Ring; and in conclusion, Arditi's "Se saran rose." Maurice La Farge assisted at the piano.

At the Théâtre Français last night there was a benefit under the auspices of the Chicago Club for the South Slav War Refugees. The artists were Mme. Blanche Arral, soprano; Lucile Collette, violin; Rudolph A. Trosht, baritone; Milan E. Trosht, pianist, and Paul Leyssac, reciter.

Shakespeare for Chelsea District.

A Shakespeare Festival will be given in the Chelsea district by the Chelsea Neighborhood Association the week of April 24. "King Lear" will be presented by the association at various settlements and churches, the first performance being given Monday night of that week at the Hudson Guild, 430 West Twenty-seventh Street. It is the hope of the association that the festival will lead to the establishment of a permanent community playhouse. Duncan MacDougall will play the King and direct the production, and the rest of the cast will also be professional players.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

George Middleton is the author of the sketch in which Alla Nazimova and Charles B. Bryant will appear at the Actors' Fund benefit in the Century on Sunday night, April 16. The sketch treats of a phase of the New York State divorce law. At the benefit for the fund to be given on Thursday night in the Hotel Brossert, Brooklyn, Mary Boyston will do interpretative dancing.

The Workers' Amusement Club has engaged nearly 400 seats for tomorrow night's performance at the Hippodrome.

Richard Lambert has announced his intention of organizing a second company to present "The Blue Envelope," the farce by Frank Hatch and Robert E. Homans, in Chicago, for a Summer run.

Brandon Tynan will appear as Hamlet, Edith Wynne Matthison will impersonate Desdemona, and Lynn Harding will play Othello at the Shakespearean entertainment to be given by the Professional Woman's League at the Biltmore on April 24. The characters will appear in a series of tableaux being arranged by Lillian T. Schmidt.

The Washington Square Players will not go on tour this season as announced some weeks ago, but will stay at the Bandbox for the entire season. The current bill will continue indefinitely, and when they have finished with it the players will present a fifth program.

Frances Starr ended her tour in Edward Knoblauch's "Marie-Odile" on Saturday night in Hartford, Conn. In about a week she will begin rehearsals of a new comedy written for her by T. Wigney Percival and Horace Hodges, the authors of "Grumpy."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY, 40TH ST. CLOSED TONIGHT. TOMORROW (TUES.) AT 8:15. FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY. A NEW PLAY OF U. S. ARMY LIFE ON THE AMERICAN BORDER. Rio Grande BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present. The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival. Tree in Henry VIII. with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:35. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MITZI in 'POM-POM' "In a whirl of melody 'Pom-Pom' wins the town."—World.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. MRS. FISKE In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhart, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Evs. World. The Cinderella Man. A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

Announcement. OWING to Mr. Hackett's continued illness, and as the services of Mr. Wise cannot be arranged for after April 8, Mr. Hackett announces the LAST WEEK of VIOLA ALLEN AND HENRIETTA CROSMAN in The Merry Wives of Windsor. With THOMAS A. WISE as FALSTAFF. CRITERION THEATRE, B'way, 45 St. Evenings at 8 Sharp. LAST MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2.

MONDAY, APR. 10 SEATS THURS. THE MELODY OF YOUTH

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. 3RD MONTH Last Week at This Theatre. Next Week, Criterion Theatre. Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy "The Melody of Youth"

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20. The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. TONIGHT 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE JUSTICE

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

44TH ST. THEATRE Nr. B'way. Bry. 7292. Nights, 25-1.50. Mats., 25-1.00. Seats Selling. Beg. Wed. Night at 8 Sharp. MAT. DAILY THEREAFTER, INCL. SUNDAY, AT 2 SHARP. CLUNE'S MASSIVE PRODUCTION of Ramona. Helen Hunt Jackson's Great Novel as A CINEMA-DRAMA. The Love Story of the Ages

Hippodrome. Mgt. Charles Dillingham. "THE BIG SHOW." Matinee Daily REST. $1.00. Evs. (8:15) & Sat. Mats., 25c to $1.50. Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People. Sousa & His Band | Sensational Ice Ballet | Seats to May30th. Staged by R. H. Burnside. Sun., Pauline Donalda with Sousa

Cort W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 40. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. "Funniest Play of Season." The Blue Envelope with WALTER JONES and other funmakers.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tues. 25 & 50c. EMILY STEVENS in "The Unchartered Woman."

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c-15c-25c. Today—Alice Brady, "I'll Come Back to You." Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. Ernest Evans & Society Circus | Oscar Lorraine, Milton Pollock Co. | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable.

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH. Matinee Daily. "HELLO PARIS". Special Attraction Benny Leonard The Greatest of All Lightweights

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY. 47TH ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. SAM BERNARD, NORA BAYES, Nan Halperin, The Misses Campbell, Wm. Saxton & Co., Hailen & Fuller, others.

STADIUM A. C. 34 St., 8 AVE. Patsy Cline vs. Drummie. Flemming vs. Rector. ADM. 50c. RESERVED, 75c, $1, $1.50. Boxes $2. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. THE GLOBE TROTTERS. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS 50c-$1. Children. Age of Reason. Magical City. Patella.

REEVES CONSERVATORY, 2,642 Broadway, (100th;) six private lessons, $5; taught correctly; reliable.

Gertrude Newman 'Phone 8830 Riverside. 6 Private Lessons, $5.00.

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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. ITS ANNUAL GLORIES REVEALED. THURS. AFTERNOON, APRIL 6th. TWICE DAILY, 2:15 AND 8:15. BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS. GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH. And the Mighty Spectacular Pageant PERSIA Or THE PAGEANT OF THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS. 1,400 Persons, 3,500 Costumes, 785 Horses. Scores of New Foreign Acts Landing Daily for the World's Greatest Arenic Tournament. MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS. Admission to Everything 25c and 50c. Reserved Seats 75c, $1, $1.50. Private Box Seats, $2.50. Children under 10 half price to afternoon performances. BRANCH TICKET OFFICES: Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Bros. and New York Central Ticket Office, 125th St. & 7th Ave. —BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN—

PARK Theatre, B'way and 59th Street. Continuous 12 Noon to 11 P.M. "BETTER THAN RINGSIDE SEATS" Says everybody who saw the actual combat and the official motion pictures of Willard-Moran. Heavyweight World Championship Boxing Contest at Madison Square Garden.

A Liberal Education in the Art and Science of Sane Physical Training. High Courage and Moral Living. THRILLING—INTENSE—WHOLESOME EDUCATIONAL—MANLY AND AMERICAN

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Evenings (Except Tuesday) at 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday at 2:30. DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE. Repertory for First Week.
Tonight "Les Sylphides," "Petrouchka," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Prince Igor."
Wed. Mat. "Cleopatre," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil du Nuit," "Carnaval."
Wed. Eve. "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Les Sylphides," "Scheherazade."
Thurs. "Cleopatre," "Petrouchka," "Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil du Nuit."
Friday "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Carnaval," "Scheherazade."
Sat. Mat. "Cleopatre," "Les Sylphides," "L'Apres Midi d'un Faune," "Prince Igor."
Sat. Eve. "Scheherazade," "Petrouchka," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil du Nuit."
Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $5. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

8 1ST ST. THEATRE. THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER. 1st Exclusive Uptown Showing TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS. JANE GREY in "The Waifs" | KEYSTONE COMEDY "As a City Scoundrel." SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE. New Program every Mon. & Thurs. MATINEE TODAY, 10c, 15c. EVENINGS, 15c, 25c, 50c.

CHINESE ART. SIX LECTURES BY Mr. LANGDON WARNER OF THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART ON April 10, 13, 17, 20, 24 and 27 AT THE KNOEDLER GALLERIES 556 FIFTH AVENUE. Course Tickets $10.00

FRANCE AT WAR. A COLLECTION OF FRENCH WARTIME POSTERS, SKETCHES AND CARTOONS Sent to America by the HARVARD CLUB OF PARIS will be on exhibition at Mrs. H. P. Whitney's Studio 8 WEST 8TH STREET, April 3rd to 9th, Inclusive. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

TIMOTHY MATHER SPELMAN II. WILL GIVE A RECITAL OF HIS OWN SONGS AT THE PUNCH AND JUDY THEATRE ON THURSDAY, APRIL 13, AT THREE O'CLOCK. STEINWAY PIANO.

ATOP 44TH ST. THEATRE. Adm. $1 at 10:30. CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE. WORLD CHAMPION ICE SKATERS. Adm. free 6 to 9. Dinner, $1.50 & a la carte. Skating & Dancing at Dinner & Supper. Table reservations Dinner & Supper. Tel. 5935—Bryant.

AEOLIAN HALL, FRIDAY AFT., APR. 7, AT 3. SONG RECITAL. CRAIG CAMPBELL —TENOR— Seats 50c to $2. Box Office. Mgt. Fayson Graham.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM. THE GREATEST LISZT INTERPRETER. Mgt. Paul Sydow, 61 E. 53d. Mehlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., April 8, at 3. Joint Recital, PABLO and SUSAN METCALFE CASALS. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., April 9, at 3. CHOPIN RECITAL Harold Bauer. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., April 16, at 3. Farewell Recital The Great Violinist, EDDY BROWN. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Tues.) Aft., at 3. Song Recital JULIA HEINRICH. Mu'gment Antonia Sawyer. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT, AT 8:15. Farewell Recital. Distinguished English Pianist, HERBERT FRYER. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., April 4, at 8. Olga Carrara. SOPRANO—AMERICAN DEBUT.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franklin, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....303 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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DETROIT.....626 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates:

Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai, with the exceptions noted.

	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.80	$0.76
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1916.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF

The New York Times

Published daily at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1916.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Before me, a Registered Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles R. Miller, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Editor—Charles R. Miller, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Managing Editor—C. V. Van Anda, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Business Manager—Louis Wiley, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Treasurer—Charles H. Grasty, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Executive Manager—George McAneny, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Publisher—Adolph S. Ochs, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

2. That the owners are:

Owner—The New York Times Company.
Stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock:
Adolph S. Ochs, majority stockholder, The Times, New York City; Charles R. Miller, The Times, New York City; Edward Cary, The Times, New York City; C. V. Van Anda, The Times, New York City; Louis Wiley, The Times, New York City; Estate of John Norris, The Times, New York City; Walter S. Sullivan, 134 E. 74th St., New York City; Ethel Ochs Agar, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Annie M. McClymonds, Morris Plains, N. J.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

Adolph S. Ochs, The Times, New York City; New York Trust Company, New York City, Trustee for The New York Times Co. Sinking Fund.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as Trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such Trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as Trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 334,744.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1916.
[Seal] Joseph F. Macdonald,
Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 42; registered Bronx County, No. 527; New York County, No. 134; New York Register's No. 8,134. Commission expires March, 1916.

CIRCULATION ON APRIL 1, 1916, AND APRIL 1, 1915.

The statement above, required by law, gives the average circulation of the Daily and Sunday NEW YORK TIMES during six months ending March 31, 1916.

The following is the actual distribution of THE NEW YORK TIMES on April 1, 1915, and April 1, 1916:

THE NEW YORK TIMES CIRCULATION REPORT.

	April 1, 1915.	April 1, 1916.
GENERAL DISTRIBUTION—		
City Dealers	210,596	221,772
Country Dealers	66,032	78,915
Mail Subscribers	22,819	27,360
Total Advance Orders	299,449	329,047
Counter Sales, etc.	3,637	4,393
Advertising Mail List	398	410
Exchanges	108	95
Office Use	416	600
Total Net Circulation	304,008	334,545

D. L. CORCORAN,
Foreman Mail and Delivery.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES in March, 1916, exceeded 600,000 copies per Sunday.

BREAKING THE TRADE BLOCKADE.

If a free hand were given to break the trade blockade the simplest way would be to reverse the methods which caused it. As it happens, that is the method which is being applied at the time that all sorts of desperate and intricate expedients are being proposed and rejected. An excellent beginning was made when receivers of freight undertook to increase their efforts to remove from the terminals the goods which the railways had carried to destination. The railways were at first blamed for increasing demurrage charges and decreasing the free time, as a means of hastening the relief of their terminals. Now the critics of the railways in several cities are co-operating in the railways' proposal. The early demand for more shipping was like crying for the moon. Now the discovery is made that the shipping is not congested, at New York at least. There is a shortage of steamers, but the steamer space which is available is not utilized because of the lack of delivery of cargo and shortage of lighters. Said one leading steamship man:

> It would be conservative to say the average loading of ships is delayed 50 per cent. We have had vessels here for twenty-three or twenty-five days which should have sailed in ten.

The trouble was not that the railways had not carried enough freight, but that they had carried too much of the wrong sort. Heavy freight must go into the bottoms of ships, and the lighter, upper freight cannot be laden until the lower holds are stowed. Thus cargoes lie alongside, but are not stowed because of the delay for the ballast freight, and the lighters are used as warehouses, like the cars and terminals. Some shippers still are doing their best to block the untangling process by abuse of the rules to break the blockade. They ship to the seaboard on domestic bills of lading, and then use their privilege of reconsigning for export to get more free time. That has been stopped upon the recommendation of the Merchants' Association. Still over two-thirds of the arriving freight lies at the terminals until the third day, which obviously is not the fault of the railways nor of the ships.

The embargoes ought to start further back in the country, and the proper method would be that adopted in China. According to our Consul at Hongkong no freight is accepted for carriage except at rates which when paid are evidence of a very real need on the part of both shipper and receiver for the service. That heathen and common-sense way of making sure that the work done by the carrier will provide the most needed service is not available here. The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended proposed advances of rates. Freight rates from Southern points on certain classes of freight cannot be advanced until after a hearing on July 30. New York commutation rates cannot be advanced for an indefinite future, although the ground alleged for the advance was the improper use made of them. Yet it is clear that the time of times to advance rates is when the advancing is good. What shippers are clamoring for is not cheap rates, but transportation at any rates. There would not be a murmur if the transportation wanted were forthcoming.

The blockade is so far from being due to inefficiency that all records for excellence of service are broken almost daily. For February the exports were $50,500,000 above the previous maximum month. From New York alone the exports were double those of 1915, and fourfold those of 1914. Imports also broke all records, and yet the excess of exports over imports was a new maximum. For the eight months of the elapsed fiscal year the excess of exports was $1,285,217,462, or more than double the previous maximum, and a new billion-dollar record. Despite this billion-dollar credit we have for February an excess of exports over imports of gold of $7,668,661, although for the eight months we imported an excess of gold over exports of $280,582,817, another new maximum. The calculation at Washington is that the fiscal year's exports will reach four billions. That is what we have to do with abroad. In the face of the figures is it not unreasonable to blame the carriers on either land or sea?

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

The recommendation of Secretary DANIELS that the Chief of Operations be given the rank of Admiral, which is commensurate with the great importance of his office, and that he be endowed by law with the same authority as that at present enjoyed by chiefs of bureaus at the Navy Department is a welcome sign that the civil power is beginning tardily to realize that the navy can never be properly administered, or be made ready for war, unless naval officers have some recognized authority in the organization, employment, and training of our fleets in peace times.

When at war the responsibility for the country's defense on the sea is quickly and freely thrown upon the shoulders of our naval commanders. At such a time the civil authorities are willing to acknowledge their pathetic helplessness; they cannot handle ships or fleets in battle, and so their absurd jealousy of the man in uniform and the powerful pull of politics give way to the urgent demands of national safety, and they cry for help. It must be manifest, however, that Admirals who are competent to handle fleets in war, and who must be trusted and relied upon to defend the nation from disaster in a grave national crisis, should be respected in time of peace.

We cannot safely wait until a hostile fleet is actually upon us before we realize the true functions of our naval commanders and recognise the ability, loyalty, and bravery of officers and men alike. It is essential to give to naval officers in time of peace the authority necessary to prepare our navy for instant war. If we are to trust them in war, we must trust them before war begins.

WE MUST FULFILL OUR PLEDGE.

Representative CLINTON N. MCARTHUR of Oregon stated in clear terms the whole truth about the Philippines situation in his speech in the House last week. Politicians of the Bryan type have joined with the mestizo politicians of the archipelago in raising a mischievous clamor for independence, but the best intelligence of this country would never condone the shameful abandonment of the trust we accepted in 1898. We have pledged ourselves to the work of uplifting the inhabitants of these islands, of developing their political and industrial capacity, and making them fit for self-government. When they are ready for independence they should have it. Meanwhile they have enjoyed for many years a measure of freedom they never had before the United States Government was compelled, by the fortunes of war, to take possession of the Philippines.

Representative RICHARD R. AUSTIN of Tennessee did not speak for many of his fellow-countrymen when he declared, in his speech before the Republican Club, that we must never haul down the American flag in the Philippines. On the contrary, we stand pledged to let the Filipinos displace it with their own flag when, under our guidance, they have learned the lesson of self-government and become a nation. But that day is still in the dim future. In the meantime we must be true to our trust. To abandon it, at the behest of demagoguery, would be a contemptible action.

SAVING THE CITY.

Every property owner in the Borough of Manhattan, every citizen who pays taxes, must feel a personal interest in the well-organized movement to preserve the heart of the city, the neighborhood between Third and Seventh Avenues, Thirty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets, from invasion by factories, and, incidentally, to restore to prosperity the neglected and partly deserted neighborhoods south of Madison Square. The shifting of business centres in this narrow island has hitherto been too largely determined by emotional impulse, too little by reason. Undoubtedly it has been aided, in a short-sighted way, by property owners and realty operators who now comprehend their error.

It may be too late to remedy all the evil that has been done, but the petition signed by all the prominent cloak and suit manufacturers, which has appeared in the advertising columns of THE TIMES and other newspapers, warmly supporting the movement for the protection from factory invasion of the district above Thirty-third Street, indicates that the tendency of their industry to move northward has been permanently checked. These manufacturers have seen the light, and their response to the appeal is evidence of their public spirit.

There is still much to be done, however, to restore neglected parts of the city and make permanent its centres of trade and industry. Obviously, the great shopping district, situated between the two railroad terminals, is in the right place. The restoration of Broadway, especially south of Twenty-third Street, to the commercial importance that great artery of traffic should enjoy, is a matter to which every influential citizen may well lend his mind and devote some of his energy. It is gratifying to know that Fifth Avenue, from Thirty-third Street northward to Fifty-ninth, now the finest retail business street in the world, is in no further danger of deterioration. The new development of Sixth and Seventh Avenues, the growth of the section between Fourteenth and Thirty-third Streets, which will be so greatly benefited by the new subway system, is still to be attended to. Foresight will hereafter be a requisite to successful building development in Manhattan. The movement to "Save the City" was well named. Its condition had become perilous, but it is now in the way to be saved.

STOP TALKING AND ACT.

The debate in the Senate on the Military bill proceeds with unexpected slowness. The objections to the proposed federalization of the National Guard have not often been stated as lucidly as they were by Senator BORAH on Saturday, but the matter has been argued before the committees of both branches of Congress, and there is no reason to suppose that Mr. BORAH hopes to get the militia sections of the bill radically changed. In spite of the obvious weakness of all the arguments in favor of Federal payment of the militia, beyond what has already been done under the Dick law, there is no likelihood that a bill with that provision eliminated would be accepted in the Conference Committee.

The best to be hoped for is that the Senate's provision for a Federal volunteer force will also stand. That is brief but sufficient. It empowers the President to take steps toward the formation of a body of citizen soldiery directly under Federal control. Ex-Secretary GARRISON'S Continental Army plan was objected to by some military authorities because they felt that it was overburdened with details. They did not believe that it would prove operative. The Senate's plan to give the President authority to put the Volunteer act of 1914 in operation at any time is free from objection on that ground. Senator BORAH'S purpose in dwelling on the obvious constitutional objections to the federalized National Guard plan may be to secure acceptance for the other plan.

But there has been sufficient talk in Washington about plans for military extension. The time is at hand for action.

A DISCROWNED PEASANT KING.

"Say to the people of your great country, Sir, that PETER KARAGEORGEVICH salutes them." So PETER, dispossessed King of Serbia, PETER, the Peasant King, descendant of the Black GEORGE who raised the standard of revolt against Turkey a hundred years ago, to the correspondent of The Associated Press in Eubea. The majority of the American people salute him in return. They have watched with sympathy and admiration the heroic, hopeless struggle of his brave people for freedom and independence against their secular enemy and oppressor, the Turk, against their old enemy and despoiler, the Austrian, against the megalomaniac Bulgarians whom so lately they had brought low, against the Kaiser, the common enemy of small States, of democratic peoples, of the State for the people.

"There in Serbia," says the King mournfully, "it is extermination, starvation, death." Old comrades of the Serbs in many disastrous years. They cannot be exterminated, or they would have been. They are a tough and durable race. They have seen worse things even than their present case. They have seen their children kidnapped to be made converts to Islam, to be enrolled as Janissaries, to become the most terrible of the Sultan's soldiers and oppressors of the Christians, the ablest Serbian minds in his service, rising to be Grand Viziers.

For centuries the Serb "herd," the Rayah, might not ride a horse, if he met a Turk, must dismount to emphasize his degradation. He could not make the sign of the Cross, a salutation of immemorial use in his domestic and ordinary life. He could not bury his dead save in the darkness. He could not worship GOD save in secret. He was taxed unmercifully. Pasha and Aga, Spahi and Janissary, a horde of Turks lived at ease on his back. But he survived, and the resolve of independence flamed unquenchable in his heart. The folk songs and epics kept alive the memory of the heroes. In the blackest misfortune the Serb recalled the heyday of Serbian power under STEPHAN DUSAN or mourned over the fate of TSAR LAZAR, news of whose death at Kissovo the ravens bore to the Tsarina MILITZA, waiting in the castle. Kissovo, the Flodden Field, the Waterloo of Serbia, was fought more than five hundred years ago. They say that Serb peasants still fight with one another over it. So tenacious and intense is Serb patriotism and pride of nationality.

After iron trials, massacres, ineffectual revolts, through wars where women fought side by side with men, Serbia won her autonomy. She will win it again. The Entente Powers have done nothing for her as yet, but her time will come. The shattered remnants of her army will be reformed. No honorable peace can be made by the Entente that does not restore and better her position in the Balkans.

When the Serbs were called into the Balkans from beyond the Carpathians by the Byzantine Emperor, say thirteen hundred years ago, they returned to the lands of their ancestors, of that dim great race, Wends, Veneds, or what not, that spread from the Baltic to the Adriatic and the Black Sea. The ashes of their dead are found in urns the lids of which not infrequently represent human faces. The headgear of that burned ancient folk is much like that of contemporary Serbs. The Serb is morally just as unmalleable. And since the essential strength of his character is independence, since the more you oppress and defeat him the more he will arise and fight again, free Serbia has not disappeared forever.

"CHRIST is arisen," "He has arisen, indeed": so the pious Serb folk will be saying, if many there are left to say it, on Easter Day, among the plum trees in flower. As Palm Sunday and Easter draw nearer, King PETER will remember that on them began the two famous Serb insurrections of the nineteenth century, one of them triumphant. Not till St. George's Day, which commemorates with the saint some pagan god of youth and Spring and all green things and growing, plants and animals, does the Serb kill a lamb, vaguely recalling some old sacrifice. In spite of "extermination, starvation, death," Serbia is alive. All the April omens are of revival and hope. A year from now may King PETER be sipping his plum brandy in Belgrade!

THE SKYSCRAPER LEADS.

The "boom" of our long, amiable, and ever-excellent friend, Mr. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, has been taken too lightly. He is one of the most serious of statesmen. Indianapolitans, rapt by his molten, eloquence, always await with happy expectation a passage never absent from a "home" speech of his:

> My friends, in yonder cemetery—

Seriously to be pondered, then, is his "boom." The Indianapolis Star shows the irresistible momentum of it:

> That present indications point most strikingly to the nomination of CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS for President by the Republican National Convention was the statement yesterday by JOSEPH MCCOY of St. Louis, Mo., who was a visitor at the Republican headquarters.

No Hoosier partiality deludes this observer. He comes from former Governor HADLEY'S State. He finds that Mr. HADLEY'S friends would like to see him nominated for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. FAIRBANKS. Could there be a sublimer unselfishness? "One of the most influential Republicans in the Senate" said to the St. Louis Fairbanksian:

> If we could only get a man like FAIRBANKS for President, what a blessing it would be for this country!

A blessing, indeed, too rich, too undeserved; but why "if"? The Democrats are fully as eager for Mr. FAIRBANKS as the Republicans are:

> I talked to some Democratic leaders in Washington, and they said to me: "If the Republicans are going to elect a President this year, we hope it will be FAIRBANKS."

The only river of doubt that dares to discharge itself into this ocean of unanimity rises in the Oneida Reservation. Our ancient and sage contemporary, The Utica Observer, wreaks itself thus impotently on the Diplodocus of "booms":

> Everybody knows where BURTON, BORAH, CUMMINS, FAIRCHILD, and ROOSEVELT stand.

This airy misnaming this "Fairchild," is no fruit of negligence. It is born of malice. It is a kick against the majestic forces of political gravitation. Utica sees the inevitable and makes a face at it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Threatening Jail and Starvation.

Even the most enthusiastic admirers of the metric system—if not perfectly ruthless fanatics on the subject—probably will, and certainly should, regret that the Dillon bill, now before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, is so drastic in its provisions as to be sure to turn into enemies of the decimal standards many who are now either friendly to them or without strong opinions one way or another. Not only does this bill declare that four years from now the metric system shall be the sole standard of weights and measures in the United States, and order the making of official computations necessary for effecting the change. It also has a Section 4 that threatens with severe punishment any person who, after the date mentioned, dares to do any business in feet, pounds, acres, or any other unit of the old mensuration. This section is worth reproducing in all its sternness:

> That any person, corporation, company, society, or association who shall use, or offer and attempt to use, in any industrial or commercial transaction in the sale or purchase of any commodity any other weights and measures than those of the metric system on and after July 1, 1924, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Not only the wisdom and the propriety of any such action as that, but also its constitutionality, may well be questioned. Thus to penalize inability no less than refusal instantly to abandon ancient habitudes would be in effect a deprivation of property without due process of law, and for many representatives of the older generation it probably would mean enforced withdrawal from the trades on which they depend for their livelihood. If the metric system is as superior to all others as its advocates claim—if its undeniable advantages so far overbalance its undisputed imperfections as they assert—it can make its way into general use without any such assistance as this.

A Noble Plan Proposed.

As the manufacturers of automobiles are probably more keenly and deeply interested in keeping down the price of gasoline than are even the users of motor cars, it is no wonder that they have watched with alarm the steadily rising price of this fuel or that they are seriously cogitating plans for stopping the advance and turning the movement the other way. Already the cost of gasoline has led to the laying up of many motor cars by persons who before could barely stand the expense of running them, and doubtless it has prevented sales that otherwise would have been made this Spring.

Like not a few other people, the makers of cars are of the belief that the present prices have other explanations than the one given by the refiners—an increased demand created by the war. For this belief there is more than excuse, since while it is true that the European armies are using great quantities of gasoline, it also may be true that they are preventing the use of as much of it, if not more, through their interruption of private motoring for pleasure and business. So the builders of cars and the dealers in them talk with confidence and indignation about not impossible plots and combinations to keep up prices, and they vehemently declare that they are going to prove the soundness of their accusations by themselves starting to make gasoline and other petroleum products on a large scale.

This, of course, they have the best of rights to do if they choose, and can raise the capital, and there is nothing to prevent them from underselling the trust of which they think themselves and the public now to be the victims. That is, there is nothing to prevent them if they demonstrate the ability to separate petroleum into its constituents more cheaply than can the present able and experienced handlers of that precious gift of Mother Earth. A large majority of the country's inhabitants, and of the world's, for that matter, will wish them success in their enterprise if they undertake it.

They will be obliged, however, to contend with formidable rivals in a field already thoroughly and skillfully exploited, and prophecies of failure will not be wanting.

This Bill Deserves to Pass.

Among the deserving bills now awaiting the action of our State Legislature is one amending the public health law in regard to the labeling of disinfectants. Great quantities of these are sold daily to a public that has become fairly well educated on the subject of "germs" and the need of protection against the pathogenic varieties, but of the many kinds of disinfectants offered not a few, according to the experts, are practically worthless, and of the remainder it has not hitherto been easy for the purchaser to find out just how much of bacteriacidal efficacy he was getting for his money. Price certainly has not determined that in anything like all cases.

The Gilchrist bill is a short and simple one. It provides that every receptacle containing a substance, solid or liquid, offered as a disinfectant shall bear a label "showing the carbolic acid coefficient or germicidal value of such preparation as compared with carbolic acid." This value shall be determined by the application of a method approved by the State Commissioner of Health, and misbranding in this respect is made a misdemeanor.

The bill has the approval not only of the medical profession, but also of the better class of manufacturing chemists, and, as no opposition of weight to it has developed in the Legislature, its passage is confidently expected. The existence and enforcement of such a law will materially increase public safety.

WAR AND POWER SITES.

Objections of Conservationists to Leases to Munition Plants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your item "Du Ponts Offer Nitric Acid Plant" of March 30 a brief outline is given of a bill to be introduced in the Senate to permit fifty-year leases of power and dam sites in navigable streams or in public lands. These terms sound much like those of the Shields bill, which passed the Senate recently. This bill was opposed by the conservationists on the ground that it makes it impossible for the Government to recover the power rights except on payment of possibly enormous sums for plant and for increment in the value of land, or else by long and slow process of law.

Gifford Pinchot wrote an open letter to President Wilson pointing out these matters and also pointing out that only by means of water power could the Government produce cheaply the quantities of nitric acid needed for explosives.

The du Pont proposal is evidence that Mr. Pinchot's statement is correct. It is evidence that careful retention of Government power over our national resources is a necessary part of preparedness, so that the Government may draw on those resources when it needs them.

In the present case it may be better to lease power rights and then to buy back the product manufactured by them than to trust to the Department of the Interior or of the Army or of the Navy to handle the affair expeditiously and economically.

But when doing so let us not at the same time give away all other power sites under such terms that we cannot recover them even on compensatory terms during fifty years, except by the slow process of condemnation, and that at the end of fifty years we shall still have some struggle to get them.

In case of war we may need water power sites for many purposes. Shall we find that what we now own we cannot get possession of except under two or three years' legal process? Is it not simpler to provide for repossession in the original bill?

The Shields bill has not yet passed the House. It can be amended or defeated in favor of a bill giving adequate protection to preparedness.

GEORGE S. JACKSON.

Boston, March 31, 1916.

The New York Conference.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On my way home yesterday a fellow-member of the New York Conference handed me a copy of your leader, "The Helpless and the Weak and the New York Conference," with the delighted remark: "That hits the nail on the head."

I was compelled to be absent the day the resolution was passed to which you refer, and the nearest record of the proceedings known to me lies more than a hundred miles from where I write. But so far as I could gather, the feeling of the conference on the present situation was that of the remark I have quoted.

There were a good many allusions to the question of the hour. Without exception every one I heard was in favor of preparedness and was received with enthusiastic and apparently unanimous applause. For instance, on the crowded night of the annual "Camp Fire" there was a most incisive denunciation of that unfortunate song "I Did Not Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier," and many similar allusions. At the important and crowded session on Friday morning our presiding officer, Bishop L. B. Wilson, well known to be anything but a militant, took occasion to speak most emphatically on loyalty to the flag and the duty of being ready, if need be, to fight for it. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, whose opinions on the war are well known, lectured one evening to an audience that crowded every inch of available space. His glowing eulogy of the French nation and his humorous gibe at "Teutonic stupidity" were received with outbursts of applause that could not be mistaken, as were the other references I have mentioned. Your article was the first hint that came to me that there had been any expression whatever of a different opinion.

EDMUND T. BYLES.

Palenville, N. Y., March 30, 1916.

PREPARE FOR PEACE.

Prepare for war?—yea, that were well, indeed,
For there is perilous and urgent need;
But greater task is this: without surcease
To serve a nobler aim;—prepare for peace.

A Menace looms! The Goddess at our gates
Stands emblematic of our cherished States;
Shall we forget that we have made her bride
Of Love and Justice and our country's Pride?

Shall Liberty (exalted one of God)
Lose her high place,—be flung upon the sod?
Shall she be ravished by an alien host,
Who is our inspiration and our boast?

We are committed to her sacred care,
And warning voices smite upon the air,—
Voices of men and angels interblent;
"Behold, ye blind, lest later ye lament!"

How dare we falter,—we who might be strong
To stem all tides of infamy and wrong?
How dare we fail to meet our holy trust!—
Shall Freedom's weapons redden in their rust?

Shall we betray the Dream of our fair land,
Whose starry flag waves like a beckoning hand
To eager souls who from the whole earth o'er,
Seek, and shall seek, their hopes upon our shore?

O Nation of the Nations, let us rise
And lead the world in loftiest emprise!—
Rear battlements upon the East and West,
That none may wound the coast-line's armored breast:

Upbuild a fleet no power could ignore,
(Vast Ships of Peace to answer Ships of War:)
Fashion grim guardians for the Ocean's deeps,
And heights of heaven:—as man sows, he reaps!

And we must sow the iron seeds of peace,
To harvest honor, and to reap release
From strife; to shield the virgin, golden grain,
Unsullied from the crimson of the slain.

Who would wage battle to eclipse the Light,
Or tempt a sword, two-edged with Right and Might?—
God's very spirit speeds the lifted plan
Of legions dedicate to saving man.

So, let us build for land and sea and air;
Forge cannon, shot, and shell;—Prepare!
Prepare!—
Prepare for peace, that so our States may be
A worthy goal for true democracy.

All for defense, until the Kings of War,
Bowed 'neath their loads, proclaim
Peace, conqueror;
Till every land disarms, and full unfurled,
Triumphs the flag of a United World!

ESTELLE DUDLO.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND WAR DEBTS.

Questions Which Might Arise if Some of the Nations Succeeded In Actually Subjugating Others.

By STERLING E. EDMUNDS,
Lecturer on International Law, St. Louis University Law School.

St. Louis, March 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Great Britain and France have floated a war loan in the United States to the amount of $500,000,000; Germany has raised $10,000,000 or more, and now the Canadian Government brings out a war flotation to the extent of $75,000,000. In addition some of the belligerents have contracts for supplies with various firms of the United States running into the hundreds of millions.

What is the legal status of all of this contract debt?

That any of the States incurring such obligations and pledging its faith to the discharge of them would repudiate them is the remotest of possibilities. Instances of this kind are rare indeed in history since Catalina made his campaign for the Roman Consulship upon a platform for the abolition of all debt. And that case is hardly in point, since the debt was almost wholly private and internal, and the demand for relief came from a very great majority of the population, who had been reduced to the direst poverty, while the very few continued to add to their wealth.

Only insufferable oppression under a heavy burden of taxation could lead to the repudiation of public debt today, for the honor of a State is deeply involved in obligations in which its faith has been pledged.

The risk, if any exist, lies more in the possibility of the conquest of a debtor State by an enemy State, in which event the conqueror would find ample argument for refusing to assume certain classes of obligations of the conquered State.

The general rule of law with respect to State succession is that "a conqueror who reduces a nation to his subjection receives it subject to all of its engagements and duties toward other States, the fulfillment of which then becomes his own duty," as was said by Secretary Adams in 1818, with respect to the Netherlands.

But this, like all general rules, is subject to exceptions. Hall, in discussing the splitting up of a State into two or more, declares that as regards rights acquired and obligations contracted by the old State in a "personal" capacity the new State has nothing to do. Though rights possessed and obligations contracted in respect of the particular territory of the new State transfer themselves to it. Likewise, he says, the new State is not liable for the general debt of the parent State. In case of complete absorption of a State Hall merely asserts that the absorbing State becomes the inheritor of all local rights, obligations, and property. He doesn't attempt to distinguish between obligations contracted in a "personal" capacity and those contracted for local objects, though he cites the British action with respect to the Dutch republics which greatly limits his rule.

The English authority Oppenheim seems to feel also that an absorbing State must take over the debts of the extinct State, even when they are higher than the value of the accrued fiscal property and fiscal funds. "But," he adds, "I doubt whether in such cases the practice of the States would follow that opinion."

Oppenheim then asserts it as his opinion that a State which has subjugated another would be compelled to take over even such obligations as have been incurred by the annexed State for the immediate purpose of the war which led to its subjugation. For example, that if Germany ultimately conquers and annexes all of Belgium the German Government would be compelled to repay the Entente Allies for their advances to Belgium in aid of the war. Oppenheim, however, cites the contrary view of John Westlake, who adopts the reasoning of the report of the Transvaal Concession Commission. This report, with reference to British obligations passing from the two Dutch republics, declared that "it is clear that a State which has annexed another is not legally bound by any contracts made by the State which has ceased to exist."

This dictum contains a complete reversal of all previously accepted ideas of the relation of a conqueror to conquered territory. And in the Dutch case of the West Rand Central Gold Mining Company versus the King the court decided unequivocally that there is no principle of international law by which, after annexation of conquered territory, the conquering State becomes liable, in the absence of express stipulation to the contrary, to discharge financial liabilities of the conquered State incurred before the outbreak of war.

Under this statement a conqueror would not only not be liable for the war debt of the conquered State, but he might even repudiate the public debt previously contracted, the proceeds of which were used in the territory in the services of peace.

Both Hall and Oppenheim disagree with this decision and declare that an international court would recognize a rule to the contrary. Authorities are in close agreement as to the existence of such a rule of law in respect of such obligations as are locally connected with the land, though even the United States asserted the right to discriminate between obligations of Spain in the Philippines and Cuba, applying Hall's test of the "personal" character of the contracts.

When we come to consider war loans and contracts for war supplies we find a disposition to separate this class of obligations from those locally connected with the territory and incident to the pursuits of peace. In the first place, morality condemns the rendering of this class of assistance by neutrals to belligerents, though the law does not. Such assistance tends to lengthen wars and to make partisans of those neutrals benefiting by it, contrary to the spirit of neutrality. The moral condemnation of such activities on the part of neutral States has already crystallized into law, and when the standard of morality rises the rule will no doubt be extended so as to interdict such activities on the part of citizens of neutral States.

At present, however, the neutral State declines to forbid private traffic in loans and other war supplies, while plainly recognising the right of the belligerent to whose disadvantage it is carried on to protect himself through capture and confiscation. The proceeds of the sale of war bonds are contraband, as much so as munitions. If a neutral manufacturer suffers loss through the furnishing of munitions to a belligerent he cannot hope to have his claim pressed by his own neutral Government. He is dealing in an illicit traffic and the obligation is comparable to a gambling debt, which is generally held to be unenforceable, if not void.

While there are no cases extant, it would seem by analogy that no neutral State could afford to press a claim in the matter of war bonds in the hands of its citizens, when their trade was no less one of a contraband nature.

The history of our State Department presents many instances in which a very large discretion is observed in the presentation of even just claims against foreign Governments. As was said by Secretary Marcy in 1854:

> You may not be aware that the Government of the United States does not feel called upon to interpose in behalf of every just claim held by its citizens against foreign nations.
>
> When individuals see proper to entrust their property to the safe-keeping of another Government, it is to be supposed that they have satisfied themselves of the ability and intention of that Government to restore that which may have been confided to it, and the deposit is accordingly made upon personal risk.

The United States has consistently declined to press claims arising out of unneutral transactions. The manufacturer and the seller of contraband articles, knowing the risks involved, must protect themselves by prepayment or by other methods of guarantee. And in this way they usually shift the risk to the purchasing belligerent State. The purchasers of war bonds, however, have usually been satisfied with a mere written pledge of public faith, and have not insisted upon such security as might be had, for example, in the deposit of collateral by the borrowing State.

There is every reason to believe, however, that a modern conqueror would feel under no duty to assume the obligations of a subjugated State, the proceeds of which were used for the purpose of the war resulting in that State's extinction, any more than the United States felt under a duty to satisfy foreign or domestic creditors of the Confederacy at the close of the civil war. The lending of money in aid of a revolutionary movement against a State with which the lender's State is at peace is a breach of good neighborliness which the lender's State not only condemns, but in which it will afford him no protection whatever. This rule is not weakened by the fact that some foreign States have at times violated its spirit in behalf of their subjects in pressing claims against Latin American States. That period of history has happily passed. Consistency would dictate even more strongly that loans made to a State to be used in the prosecution of war against another should be wholly at the lender's risk.

In the consideration of the practical side of the subject, it may be said that there is hardly a possibility that France and England will annex Germany, or that Germany will ever make provinces of France and England. As to Canada, she is under the aegis of the Monroe Doctrine, which makes of the United States a guarantor of her territorial integrity, effectually safeguarding her from the possibility of subjugation.

STERLING E. EDMUNDS.

DRILL IN THE SCHOOLS.

A Plea Against Forcing Military Training Upon Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask the courtesy of a little space to voice a protest against the manner in which the hearing on the Welsh-Slater bill to amend the military law, in relation to a military training commission and to military and disciplinary training and making an appropriation therefor, was held yesterday at Albany?

The hearing took place in the Assembly Chamber at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and we were supposed to discuss a bill which was dated March 13, 1916, but had been amended the afternoon before, and no printed copies of the bill as amended were obtainable. The proponents of the measure, of course, were present in large numbers, and if a reasonable time for a hearing had been granted, it is supposable that at least some of the parents of the many thousand youths between the ages of 16 and 19 would have been present to object to their being forced to take military training. The opportunity to present a considered discussion was absolutely lacking.

If the people of the State of New York are ready to compel all their boys between the ages of 16 and 19 years to take military training, there should be some popular demand in regard to it; and it would seem that the manhood of the State should take upon itself conscription before it forces upon its children conscription in the form of military training.

With the schools of Germany and France banishing military training from their courses, and with New Zealand and Australia facing the problem of thousands of their boys thrown into military prisons, (in Australia alone, in two and one-half years up to the last day of 1915, there were 22,148 prosecutions of young people in their population of 4,500,000,) there would seem to be some reason for not rushing too hastily into this intricate business of military training

WOULD TEACH CHILD LIFE AND NOT LATIN

Dr. Abraham Flexner Advocates a New System for the Public Schools.

SAYS PRESENT PLAN FAILS

General Education Board Invites Discussion of Its Assistant Secretary's Ideas.

A "modern school" in which the process of education would be based on the objects and processes which the child saw about him, to the substantial exclusion of theoretical and traditional studies, has been outlined in a paper by Dr. Abraham Flexner, assistant secretary of the General Education Board, and the board has invited expressions of opinion on the desirability and feasibility of such a school, together with criticisms and suggestions. The board explained that while it did not indorse or promulgate any educational theory, it was interested in facilitating the trial of promising educational experiments under proper conditions.

Formal grammar, ancient languages, theoretical studies in modern languages, and the bulk of history and of pure mathematics were the subjects which Dr. Flexner would remove from the curriculum as useless and cumbersome.

"The curriculum would include nothing," he said, "for which an affirmative case cannot now be made out. • • • Not only do American children as a class fail to gain either knowledge or power through the traditional curriculum—they spend an inordinately long time in failing. An economy of two or three years is urgently necessary."

These studies would be dismissed because, Dr. Flexner said, "their present place in the curriculum rests on tradition and assumption, not because the Greek and Latin literatures, for instance, are less wonderful than they are reputed to be. It is useless to inquire whether a knowledge of Latin and mathematics is valuable, because pupils do not get it: and it is equally beside the mark to ask whether the effort to obtain this knowledge is faluable discipline, since failure is so widespread that the only habits acquired through failing to learn Latin or algebra are habits of slipshod work, of guessing, and of mechanical application of formulae, not themselves understood."

The Realities of Life.

With these cumbersome studies removed the curriculum would have as its central and dominating feature scientific study, Dr. Flexner said, adding: "Aside from reading, writing, spelling, and figuring, the curriculum would be built out of actual activities in science, industry, aesthetics, civics." And these studies would be forwarded with the use of "the accessible world" as a laboratory to train children "with an eye to the realities of life and existence."

The features of this accessible world which a school in New York, for instance, would employ to show its pupils what is really in the world about them were enumerated—the harbor, the Metropolitan Museum, the Public Library, the Natural History Museum, the Zoological Gardens, the city government, the Weather Bureau, the transportation systems, lectures, concerts, plays.

"Other communities may have less," says Dr. Flexner, "but all have much. As things now are, children living in this rich and tingling environment get for the most part precisely the same education that they would be getting in, let us say, Oshkosh or Keokuk."

The child's interests would be utilized, as is proposed in most modern theories of education, to guide him gradually to a knowledge of the laws and natural history underlying the phenomena.

"The children would begin," Dr. Flexner said, "by getting acquainted with objects—they would learn to know trees, plants, animals, hills, streams, rocks. At the next stage they would follow the life cycles of plants and animals and study the processes to be observed in inanimate things. They would also begin experimentation. In the upper grades science would gradually assume more systematic form. Children would then be interested in problems and in the theoretic basis on which their solution depends. They will make and understand a fireless cooker, a camera, a wireless telegraph, and they will ultimately deal with phenomena and their relations in the most rigorous scientific form.

Would Develop Art Taste.

"Languages are valuable only in so far as they are practically mastered," said Dr. Flexner. "A school trying to produce a resourceful modern type of educated man and woman would provide practical training in one or more modern languages."

The child's normal interest in romance, adventure, and facts would be utilized by "a realistic treatment of literature," the object being to develop interest and taste rather than to "train the mind," or make what Dr. Flexner stigmatized as a "make-believe literary scholar": and the object of the training in music and art would be to develop genuine and spontaneous appreciation rather than to bring about production. Physical education would be promoted by play facilities and sports as well as gymnastics.

"The man educated in the modern sense," said Dr. Flexner, "will be trained to know, to care about, and to understand the world he lives in, both the physical world and the social world."

Such an experiment would be hampered at the beginning by the necessity of working out through experiment and failure textbooks, apparatus, and methods, and the teachers in the school would have to learn their profession anew from actual practice before they could begin to serve as models to others who, like themselves, had been trained on traditional lines.

"But there are teachers," said Dr. Flexner, "whose efforts have already passed beyond conventional limits. With these the new enterprise would be started."

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure
Insures the most delicious and healthful food
Makes Home Baking Easy
NO ALUM—NO PHOSPHATE

BUSY SUNDAY AT LAKEWOOD

Many Golfers Take Advantage of the Fine Spring Weather.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 2.—The resort is at the high tide of its early spring season, the warm weather bringing a banner crowd of visitors, who enjoyed a varied program of out-of-door sports and indoor social activity. Interest in the former centred about the Country Club, where the links were crowded from early morning until sundown with golfers. The first contest of the season took place yesterday, when the initial Saturday eighteen-hole match was played. The links were excellent, and Shepard Knapp de Forest of Lakewood and Long Island won with a card of 79, 8—71. L. J. Gallagher's card read 92, 18—74, Jasper Joyce's, 84, 9—75. There were fifteen players. Matches will be held every Saturday until June 1.

James G. Batterson of New York is entertaining a week-end golfing party at the clubhouse. With him are Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Spindler, W. Y. Baumhill, George W. Warthny, A. F. Kammer, J. D. Baumhill, Mr and Mrs. C. Dubosque, A. C. Penn, and H. S. Payne of New York.

A. P. Alvord of New York has as his guests at the club A. W. Carle, S. C. Mahon, and E. S. K. Harkness of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Eberhard Faber of New York, who are at the Country Club, entertained at luncheon today for Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Poole of Lakewood.

Miss Natalie Hammond is at the Country Club. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hayes Hammond, were prevented from spending the week-end here because of Mr. Hammond's illness.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have a large number of friends at Georgian Court. Mr. Gould entertained some of the party at the Country Club this morning, among them being Major Hollin Campbell Stuart, R. H. Russell, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., J. W. Noyes, and others. In the afternoon the party played golf on the Gould links, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Jay Gould, and Mrs. Drexel joining the party.

The entertainment last evening at the Laurel House for the benefit of the Paul Kimball Hospital was very successful. The theatre was filled to capacity, and more than $500 was cleared for the charity.

J. Clayton Strawbridge of Philadelphia was here over the week-end with his annual tally-ho party. The party arrived at the Laurel-in-the-Pines yesterday morning and left this afternoon. In the party were F. H. Strawbridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Smith, Mrs. H. James, and Miss Marshall.

Dr. E. F. Kuhn is here at the Laurel-in-the-Pines visiting Baron von Seebach.

Countess Grace Maukoneki of Canterbury, N. H., is at the Laurel House.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Gallatin and Albert Goulds Jennings have returned to spend the Spring season at the Laurel House.

F. F. Fiske and W. H. Thurston of New York are the over-Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Fiske at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Engagements Announced.

Mrs. Josiah Browne of 815 Kensington Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eva Gregg Browne, to Joseph Lord Tweedy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tweedy of Knickerbocker, Texas. The wedding will take place in May.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Hildegarde Frost, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles C. Frost of Elm Street, Summit, N. J., to Charles C. Rockafellow of San Acacio, Cal.

The engagement of Miss Caroline W. Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Bell of Hackettstown, N. J., to Dr. William B. Boyd, a physician connected with the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, has been announced. The marriage will take place in June. Miss Bell was graduated as a nurse from the Presbyterian Hospital several years ago, following her graduation from the Hackettstown High School. A year ago she went as a Red Cross nurse to Europe, and upon her return resumed her place at the hospital.

Miss Nella Van Brunt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Van Brunt of Brooklyn, has become engaged to Sidney Randolph Dresser, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Dresser, also of Brooklyn. Mr. Dresser was graduated from Cornell in 1912.

Another Brooklyn engagement just announced is that of Miss Ethel M. Canavan and Lieutenant Harry A. Harvey, U. S. A., son of Mrs. Henry Harvey.

Miss Edey to Wed D. W. Paige.

The wedding of Miss Julia Edey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Edey of 10 West Fifty-sixth Street to Douglas W. Paige will take place on Saturday, May 27, at 12:30 o'clock, at the country home of the bride's parents, Northebay, at Bellport, L. I. Miss Edey will have her cousin, Mrs. Frank A. P. Washburn, as her matron of honor, and another cousin, Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, and Miss Kathryn Baldwin as bridesmaids. Mr. Paige has not yet decided upon his best man and ushers. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Smythe, rector of Christ Church. A special train will be provided for the guests from New York. Miss Edey and her parents are leaving today for Bellport to open their house there.

Miss Halsey to Wed on April 24.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April 2.—Mrs. Henry Burt Halsey of Fairview Avenue, South Orange, has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Jeanette Harvey Halsey, to Sanford Roy Smith of Waterloo, N. J., at the Presbyterian Church, South Orange, on Monday evening, April 24.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Mexican and Cuban ports on the Esperanza were:

Mrs. V. Anderson, Mrs. M. Beck, Miss Elizabeth and Miss Susana Beck, Miss Elma Banks, H. E. Bailey, Melton S. Booth, James Butler, Samuel Dennis, Mrs. Irene Earle, Frederick Batty, Percival Grover, Miss J. Gibbons, Miss Florence Hodgson, Charles F. Miller, Walter S. Moss, Mrs. Edith Henry, James Peppler, Miss L. M. Page, Mrs. J. C. Sawall, J. M. Townsend, Henry W. Wright, John E. Ward, and Mrs. Margaret Whitney.

Burglars Rob Justice Trenchard.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, who lives at 816 Riverside Drive, this city, and his wife went to visit relatives over the week-end, leaving the house in charge of the colored maid. Last night thieves entered the house and took about $500 worth of jewelry and silverware. They were believed to have been frightened away, as a bag of silverware was found ready for removal on the first floor. In ransacking the lower part of the house the thieves missed about $1,000 worth of silverware, which had been hidden in the dining room.

MRS. A. D. JUILLIARD, LONG ILL, IS DEAD

Devoted to Charity Work, She Endowed Hospital Ship for St. John's Guild.

LIBERAL GIFTS TO Y. M. C. A.

She Built and Equipped the "Frederick H. Cossitt Memorial" at Colorado College.

Mrs. Helen Cossitt Juilliard, the wife of Augustus D. Juilliard, died yesterday at her home, 11 West Fifty-seventh Street, after a long illness. She had been identified with philanthropic work here all her life.

Mrs. Juilliard was the eldest and last surviving child of the late Frederick H. Cossitt and Mrs. Elizabeth Andrus Cossitt, for many years residents of this city, and who for many years lived on Madison Square, later removing to Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Juilliard was married in 1877.

For many years she was manager of the Lincoln Hospital and Home, and more than twenty years ago endowed St. John's Guild and gave it the first of its boats, the Helen C. Juilliard. Last February the new hospital ship of that name was launched in Wilmington, Del., being the gift of Mrs. Juilliard and her husband to the guild. Mrs. Juilliard founded the Cossitt Memorial, an addition to the Young Men's Christian Association in West Fifty-seventh Street, in memory of her nephew, Frederick H. Cossitt. In 1911, when her sister, Mrs. George E. Dodge, died, she gave a fund to the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital for the erection of a part of the new building in East Fifty-ninth Street.

Another large benefaction was the donation a few years ago of the building and equipment of the "Frederick H. Cossitt Memorial" to Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col., in memory of her father. This is for the general use of the students of the college, "to help them fit themselves for the highest form of service in mind and body to do the largest possible amount of work for others." The building contains a gymnasium, reading and club rooms, a dining hall, and stadium. The President of the college, Dr. William F. Slocum, was a cousin of Mrs. Juilliard.

For the last twenty years Mr. and Mrs. Juilliard had spent a part of the year at the country home in Tuxedo Park, N. Y. In addition to her husband she is survived by a niece, Mrs. John S. Rogers, and a cousin, Henry P. Talmadge, of this city.

"MERRY WIVES" TO CLOSE.

Frohman Company Needs Wise for a New Production.

The engagement of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at the Criterion will end Saturday night because of a shortage of Falstaffs. James K. Hackett, who revived the play that he might appear in the rôle in which his father won fame, is still confined to his home by illness, and Thomas A. Wise, who jumped into the rôle on short notice and won an emphatic personal success, is under contract with the Frohman Company to appear in a new play.

Immediately after the first performance, when its was realized that Mr. Wise had achieved the greatest artistic success of his career, negotiations were begun with Alf Hayman to extend the period of his release. Mr. Hayman, however, said he could not change his plans, and so Mr. Wise will return to modern comedy next week. Mr. Hackett will not be able to play again this season, and the Criterion will be closed till Fall, when Mr. Hackett hopes to appear as Sir John.

Mackay Testimonial Program.

The program for the testimonial to F. F. Mackay, for twenty-five years Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Actors' Fund, to be given on Friday afternoon, April 28, at the New Amsterdam, is being mapped out by Marc Klaw, Daniel Frohman, and Joseph Brooks. Sir Herbert Tree will appear in a one-act play, entitled "Van Dyck." Elsie Ferguson and Norman Trevor will present a one-act comedy by R. C. Carton, entitled "The Ninth Waltz." Marie Tempest and Leo Ditrichstein will be seen in new sketch by Graham Brown. Then there will be a new comedy playlet, with Billie Burke in the principal rôle; the screen scene from "School for Scandal," with Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, and Montagu Love in the cast, and a playlet, "The Barber of Berlac," acted with great success in Berlin, presented by Arnold Korff and Else Adler.

"The Tempest" for the Century.

The Century Theatre has been engaged by the Drama Society for its production of Shakespeare's "The Tempest," which will be its contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary. The engagement will begin toward the end of this month. The producing staff for "The Tempest" is almost identical with the classical staff of the New Theatre—including Louis Calvert, as producer, Frederick Stanhope as manager, and Elliott Schenck as musical director. The only new member is Thomas L. Benrimo, the art director. On the same stage this staff produced "The School for Scandal," "Twelfth Night," and "The Winter's Tale."

Dr. Colcord Routs a Jester.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Colcord last night introduced a questionaire as a feature of the Sunday night services he is conducting at the Candler Theatre. When he opened one envelope sent up from the audience he found the words, "April Fool!" on the inclosed slip of paper. "I have often known a man to write a letter and forget to sign his name," said Rev. Colcord, "but this is the first time I have ever known a man to sign his name and forget to write the letter." The author did not disclose his identity.

COMMANDER BOOTH ILL.

Will Be Unable to Take Part in $500,000 Fund Campaign.

Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army is so ill at her home in Hartsdale, N. Y., where she has been for three weeks, that she will be unable to take part in the campaign to raise $500,000 which starts next week.

This announcement was made last night and officers of the army said that the campaign would be managed by Captain William Peart, who will also act as executive head of the organization during Miss Booth's illness.

Miss Booth has suffered from stomach trouble for years and several weeks ago it became acute gastritis. She has been unable to eat solid food for some time and is said to be growing weaker.

FREE SONS OF JUDAH MEET.

Candidates for National Offices Named After Many Speeches.

Three sessions of the convention of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Judah were held in the McKinley Square Casino, 779 East 169th Street, the Bronx, yesterday. About 450 delegates, representing 18,237 members, attended, and Grand Master Samuel Goldstein presided.

Borough President Douglas Mathewson welcomed the delegates, and Surrogate George M. Shultz of the Bronx and County Clerk J. Vincent Ganly of the Bronx, State Senator James A. Hamilton, and Supreme Court Justice John M. Tierney spoke.

Rabbi Joseph Rosenblatt chanted a requiem for the dead of the order and for Jews killed in the European war, and County Judge Louis D. Gibbs praised the loyalty of the Jews and denounced the immigration bill prescribing an educational test.

After the reading of reports the convention plunged into nomination speeches. There were four or five candidates for every office, but the battle raged the hottest for the Grand Secretaryship, there being ten aspirants. After three hours of oratory this ticket was evolved; to be voted for today:

Grand Master—Samuel Goldstein; First Deputy—Max Gottenger; Second Deputy—G. W. Freulicht of Schenectady; Third Deputy—Adolph Bernstein, McKeesport, Penn., and John S. Seidenman, Baltimore; Grand Secretary—Sigmund Fodor; Grand Treasurer—Sigfried Heyman.

At the evening session a proposition for biennial conventions was voted down.

MAY BUILD A NEW TEMPLE.

Free Synagogue Contemplates Leaving Carnegie Hall.

Intimation that the Free Synagogue may leave its present quarters in Carnegie Hall for a new temple was given by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise at the ninth anniversary services yesterday. Ambassador Henry Morgenthau presided as President of the congregation. More than 2,500 attended the services and hoard addresses by Mr. Morgenthau, Abram I. Elkus, Rabbi Wise, and Dr. Louis Grossman, who has charge of the Hebrew Teachers' Institute.

Ambassador Morgenthau, who occupied his office of President for the first time since his return from Turkey, said in part:

"We are deeply indebted to Dr. Wise for his service during the last nine years, and it is our hope that our next anniversary may be celebrated in a temple of our own—one that is better suited to our worship than our present surroundings."

Rabbi Wise spoke on the future of Judaism, and on the topic of preparedness he had this to say:

"We must stand like a rock against the flood of militaristic frenzy that threatens to sweep this country."

He then brought up the project of building a new temple, and said that Carnegie Hall was unsuited to religious worship. He said that nothing would be done in the matter until the congregation and the funds were larger. The new building, he added, should be in the central part of the city and be large enough to accommodate much larger audiences than now attend the services.

PLAN NEW JEWISH CENTRE.

A $250,000 Building in West 86th St. to be Ready in the Fall.

Joseph H. Cohen, President of Beth Israel Hospital, announced yesterday a plan to build a West Side Jewish Community Centre, to cost $250,000, and to be ready for use next Fall. The location will be in Eighty-sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, and the building will be for the use not only of people of the west side but also for organizations connected with west side synagogues which are now without adequate meeting rooms. The site is at 131-135 West Eighty-sixth Street, and the building will have six stories. It will contain a synagogue, a library, gymnasium, kindergarten, public hall, roof garden, and class rooms for educational work. The centre will be for young people particularly. The President is William Fischman.

The west side centre will be the fifth on Manhattan Island. There is now building in East Eighty-fifth Street the Central Jewish Institute, which will be ready for dedication next month. Other centres are at 74 East 118th Street and 58 West 114th Street. It was stated yesterday that most of the money for the new west side centre had been subscribed.

JEWS TO HAVE 'BUNDLE DAY.'

The United Hebrew Charities Ask 100,000 to Contribute Clothing.

The United Hebrew Charities has opened a receiving and distributing depot at 37 and 39 Greene Street for old clothing and other articles sent in by some 30,000 regular contributors to this form of charity. There the goods are sorted, stocked or distributed under the supervision of the industrial department of the United Hebrew Charities at all seasons of the year. Every day is "bundle day" at this warehouse, where every form of discarded clothing and household waste is either applied direct to the needy poor or disposed of at some price and turned into the general charity fund.

To increase the number of contributors to 100,000, if possible, the managers of the industrial department are making an appeal to the public to participate in a special "bundle day" on April 11. Since the European war began the quantities of the contributions have not been so large as formerly.

'SHADOW LAWN' FOR WILSON

President Decides Definitely to Make It His Summer Home.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—President Wilson plans to occupy Shadow Lawn, the Summer home in New Jersey offered to him by people of the State, as soon as Congress adjourns, and in case Congress is in session during the Summer probably will spend week ends there before adjournment.

He has been urged to accept several other places for the Summer, but has declined.

5,000 GREET THE PRESIDENT

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Cheered by Throng at Crisfield, Md.

CRISFIELD, Md., April 2.—President and Mrs. Wilson, who are on a cruise down Chesapeake Bay, stopped here today. They arrived at 2:30 P. M. on the Mayflower, and came ashore in the tender. About 5,000 persons cheered them. Mrs. Wilson received a huge bouquet of sweet peas and violets.

The entire police force of Crisfield acted as an escort.

Services for Robert B. Wilson.

Funeral services were held yesterday at 86 Lefferts Street, Brooklyn, for Robert Burns Wilson, the poet and artist, who died on Friday at St. John's Hospital. Eulogies were pronounced by the Rev. Alexander C. Hensley of Flemington, N. J., and Dr. John A. Finley, State Commissioner of Education. The body will be taken to Frankfort, Ky., for burial.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

DEBATE CHURCH TAXATION.

Stewart Browne Spoke for It and Lawson Purdy Opposed.

At a public conference held last night in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, the question of whether church properties should be taxed was debated by Stewart Browne, President of the New York Real Estate Association, who favored church taxation, and Lawson Purdy, head of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, who thought churches should be exempted.

Mr. Purdy pointed out that it was merely a question of economic causes and results, and that the people were not compelled to pay taxes merely for the reason that religious, educational, and charitable properties were tax-free. He declared that advantage accrued to business structures adjoining church property and gave Trinity Church, with an assessed valuation of $17,000,000, as an example, saying that the United States Express Building would not have been erected had Trinity Church not been were it was.

Mr. Browne asserted that churches, as public buildings, reduced the value of adjoining commercial structures, and cited several instances of where the establishment of public buildings had caused serious depreciation of nearby property. The main objection to the exemption of churches was, said Mr. Browne, the fact that most of the churches were supported by the landlords and not by the people as a whole. He declared that a 75 per cent. reduction in rents had taken place since 1902, and added that if all the city churches were taxed it would result in approximately a $4,000,000 yearly revenue.

PASTOR CALLS WAR "GOOD."

Dr. Cadman Says It is Moral When It Redeems "Worse Things."

Speaking at the West Side Y. M. C. A., Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, yesterday afternoon on "Christianity and the Present Crisis," Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, said all the great reforms in the world were not accomplished by pacifist means, but by bloodshed and sacrifice. Men have had to contend for everything they have possessed since the world began, he declared.

"We all deplore and hate war," he said, "but I hate tyranny and abhor oppression infinitely more than I hate war. The first great need of society is not peace, but justice. The conditions which the pacifist presupposes do not exist. The nations today are predatory and criminal. I believe that war is always moral when it redeems a state of things worse than itself."

Dr. Cadman made a plea for Christian unity. The petty differences existing among the various denominations had so occupied the time of Christian people, he said, that they had lost sight of the larger issues in the world.

BAKER CRITICISED IN PULPIT

Dr. Goodell Opposes War Secretary as Enemy of Preparedness.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, in his sermon on "Bible Statesmen and Ours," severely criticised yesterday the appointment of Newton D. Baker to be Secretary of War. Dr. Goodell said:

"Our statesmen seem to be in danger of becoming politicians by playing fast and loose with the principles for which we stand as a nation. The ship of State is getting into the doldrums. We seem to be rolling in the trough of the sea. Some of our statesmen are afraid to stand for the rights of neutrals and even our own rights.

"We need a man to preside over the increase of our army, to face the menace of Mexico, and to make adequate provision to police the world. A man is chosen who knows nothing about the army, but who declares for peace at almost any price. He is the most pronounced opponent of what the country calls a reasonable preparedness."

HEAR HAMPTON SINGERS.

Many Luncheon Parties Also at White Sulphur Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 2.—The Greenbrier ballroom was filled tonight for a concert by negro singers from the Hampton Institute. The concert program by the Greenbrier Orchestra was given this afternoon, and among those entertaining in the Spring Room were Mrs. J. Wilmer Biddle and the Misses Biddle, the Misses Cochrane, Mrs. Frank Pierce Frazier, Lady Williams Taylor, Mrs. H. Roberts, H. W. Maxwell, and Mr. and Mrs. Paats De Frers.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. King have arrived here from the Breakers at Palm Beach, where they have been since completing their cruise along the Florida Keys. Harry G. McVickar of New York arrived from the South, and Countess Eleanor Gizycka with Miss F. Gizycka arrived from Aiken to occupy the cottage which she has taken in Tansus Row for April. Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies and Mrs. W. Delancey Kountz came down from New York to take the cure, and Lispenard Stewart is here on his semi-annual visit.

Mr. Wilfred Chapman of London, Mrs. E. Y. Booth, and Miss Marjorie Booth of Toronto have joined the Canadian colony, and Lady Ross of Quebec, who has lately come over from England, is expected soon.

Leaving on the Bankers' Special were Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elsie DeWolf, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Minott, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner of New York.

Arrivals today included Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Adams, Ridgewood, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. George Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Cral. Mrs. Carl Miller, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Jost, and R. T. McMullin of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff entertained a party of five at Elmhurst. Among other luncheon guests there were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Platten, Mrs. Ernest E. Hart and Miss Clara Hart, and Moorfield Storey with Mrs. Richard C. Storey, and Mrs. Malcolm Donald.

Consul General Perceval.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Charles Alexander Spencer Perceval, British Consul General at Philadelphia, died here today after an illness of about eight weeks. Mr. Perceval was 45 years old and was one of the youngest Consuls General in the British service. He was born at Caen, France, and entered the Consular service in 1893 as Vice Consul at Marseilles, France. In 1897 he was transferred to New York as Vice Consul, and from that time the whole of his career had been spent in the United States. He served as Vice Consul at New Orleans and Pensacola and was promoted to Consul at Galveston in 1909. He was appointed Consul General at Philadelphia to succeed Wilfred Powell last November.

Elisha C. Field.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Elisha C. Field, Vice President of the Monon Railroad, died at his home here today. Mr. Field was born in Indiana in 1842, and was brought by his parents to Chicago in 1851, when the city had but 40,000 inhabitants. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and from 1879 to 1889 was Judge of the Circuit Court of Indiana. Since 1889 Mr. Field was general solicitor of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, and of its successor, the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway. In addition he was Vice President of the Indiana Stone Railway Company and a Director of the Consolidated Stone and Indiana Stone Companies.

W. E. Hoyt Dead.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 2.—William E. Hoyt, consulting engineer for the New York Central lines and widely known in his profession both in this country and abroad, died suddenly at his home here tonight. Death was due to heart trouble of a chronic nature. He was 71 years old.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

CHILDREN FIND FRIEND DEAD

Fairy Tale Teller Sat in Rocker, with Flowers, Waiting.

James A. Bozalos, 63 years old, a produce peddler, was found dead from heart disease yesterday in his one-room shack at 13 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island. He was discovered seated in a rocking chair, with a bunch of flowers grasped in his hand, by children who went to his shack to have the old man tell them fairy tales.

For years Bozalos, who came from Greece in the days of the sailing ships, had gathered the children of the neighborhood before his door to delight them with stories of the marvelous things in his native land. There was a pathetic side to Bozalos's fondness for children, for it was recalled that when he first came to Coney Island he spoke of a wife and child whom he expected soon to join him, but who never appeared.

Shortly after his death became known a report was circulated that he had hidden riches in his shack. Detective Harry Lauten of the Coney Island Station searched the building, but found only $3.41 in a worn pocketbook on a shelf.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNE MAISON MILLS, widow of Brig. Gen. Samuel Myers Mills, U. S. A., died at her home, 122 East Seventy-sixth Street, last night. Mrs. Mills was born in Philadelphia, and was a daughter of Pierre Maison, who was related to one of Napoleon's Marshals.

WILFORD M. PATTON, 69 years old, President of the Northwestern National Insurance Company, died at his home in Milwaukee, Wis., yesterday.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HARDENBERGH, widow of John A. Hardenbergh, died on Saturday at her home, 13 East Twelfth Street, in her eightieth year. She was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Buckingham.

Police Captain JOHN W. WORMELL, retired, died on Saturday at his home, 715 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. He was retired seven years ago, after having been a member of the police force for forty-three years.

GEORGE HOPCROFT, who retired two years ago after having been private Secretary to Chiefs of Police of the New York department for more than fifty years, died suddenly last night at his home, 250 West 102d Street, in his eighty-fifth year. He was born in Fort Plains, N. Y., and was a veteran of the civil war and the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

RICHARD J. GEARY, editor of The Coney Island News and living at 2,829 West Nineteenth Street, Coney Island, died on Saturday in the Coney Island Hospital, in his forty-eighth year.

Mrs. EMMA C. BEARD, widow of William Beard, died on Saturday at her home, 281 Jefferson Avenue, in her seventieth year.

SAMUEL KRIM, one of the founders of "quick lunch" restaurants, died on Saturday at his home, 141 West 117th Street, in his seventy-second year. He was born in Russia and opened his first lunch room here twenty years ago.

DAVID STONE, formerly a member of the firm of Stone Brothers, jewelers, died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Goldstein, in Arverne, L. I., in his seventy-fifth year.

JOHN HOLBROOK died on Saturday at his home in Hackettstown, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

WILLIAM J. EVERETT, a life-long resident of Dover, N. J., died at his home there on Saturday, in his seventy-first year.

WILLIAM ELY, a member of the Bergen County Board of Elections for twenty-four years, died on Saturday at his home in Hackensack, N. J., in his eighty-fifth year.

WILLIAM ARNOLD, a Fifth Avenue retail shoe merchant for forty years, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,227 Madison Avenue, in his seventy-eighth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SABLE.—Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Sable (nee Ethel Simons) of 148 West 118th St., announce the birth of a daughter on Sunday, April 2, 1916.

COHEN.—April 1, 1,262 54th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cohen, a son.

HUFSEBECK.—March 31, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Huelsenbeck, a son.

HURWITZ.—March 28, 624 11th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Hurwitz, a daughter.

SACKS.—March 31, 445 West 153d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Sacks, a son.

SCHEIDLAUER.—March 29, 1,319 54th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Scheidlauer, a son.

Engaged

ALEXANDER—COHN.—Marguerette Kramer Cohn to Lewis W. Alexander.

BURSTINER—WERNER.—Hortense Werner to Charles N. Burstiner.

CASHMAN—LEVINSON.—Ethel Cashman to Charles Levinson.

COHEN—GORDON.—Bess Gordon to Max Cohen.

FELDSTEIN—BORENSTEIN.—Pearl Borenstein to Solomon Feldstein.

HAHN—LYONS.—Helen Lyons to Carol M. Hahn.

HALL—HARRISON.—Margaret A. Harrison to Harold A. Hall.

HESS—ABRAMS.—Lillian Abrams to Samuel Hess.

JUSTER—LIPMAN.—Rose Lipman to Dr. Emanuel M. Juster.

LEVY—HOFFMAN.—Mary Hoffman to John Levy.

LEVY—SAAL.—Selma E. Saal to Joseph Levy.

MIDDLETON—TAYLOR.—Lillian Taylor to John L. Middleton.

ROTHEROSEN—ALKUS.—Eva Alkus to Adolph Rotherosen.

SCHULHOF—HOLSTEIN.—Virginia Holstein to William F. Schulhof.

SEMEL—LEVY.—Josephine F. Levy to Simon S. Semel.

SIFF—LOEWY.—Blanche Loewy to Samuel R. Siff.

SLUTSKY—JACOBS.—Florence Jacobs to Jacob E. Slutsky.

SOMMER—HELLER.—Eva G. Heller to Ralph Sommer.

STERNFIELD—NEUDORF.—Helen Neudorf to Samuel S. Sternfield.

SWARTS—SCHNEIDER.—Lillian Schneider to Abraham Swarts.

WATERFALL—MORGENTHAL.—Betty Morgenthal to Herman Watskey.

WEISS—LEVY.—Rose Levy to Jack J. Weiss.

WURSTINER—WERNER.—Hortense Werner to Charles N. Wurstiner.

Married.

BARNETT—JACOBSON.—April 2, Hannah Jacobson to Nathaniel A. Barnett.

BERNSTEIN—GENDERING.—April 2, Helen Gendering to Irving Bernstein.

BLUM—NATHAN.—March 26, Selma Nathan to J. R. Blum.

VORHAUS—HARRIS.—March 27, Gustava Harris to Alfred Vorhaus.

Died

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 1, at the Devon, 70 West 55th St., Thatcher M. Adams, Jr., in his 43d year. Funeral services at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and 37th St., on Tuesday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock.

ARNOLD.—William, beloved husband of the late Eliza A. Arnold, in his 78th year, at his residence, 1,227 Madison Av. Funeral services Tuesday, April 4, at 1:30 P. M., at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 59th St., east of Madison Av. Interment private.

ARROWSMITH.—At her residence, Woodbridge, N. J., April 2, Jane Bloomer, daughter of the late George Augustus and Phebe Bloomer Arrowsmith, in her 89th year. Funeral at Trinity Church, Woodbridge, April 4, on the arrival of the 1:32 P. M. train from Cortlandt St., Penn. Railroad.

AUSTIN.—At Westerleigh, S. I., March 31, 1916, Robert Leslie, son of the late Robert and Katherine Demarest Austin. Services will be held at 18 West Bergen Place, Red Bank, N. J., Monday, April 3, at 2 o'clock.

BAUMAN.—Louis, father of Ray Bauman and Mrs. Jacob Hecht, passed away Sunday afternoon, April 2, 1916. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 108 East 90th St., Tuesday morning, April 4, 1916, at 10 o'clock.

BENDER.—On Sunday, April 2, 1916, after a lingering illness, Richard Dean, the beloved son of Philip and Emma Bender. Funeral service at his late residence, 1,371 Union St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 4, at 2 P. M.

CARSON.—On Thursday, March 30, 1916, at his late residence, 140 East 63d St., J. Henry, husband of Helen Willets Carson and son of the late Joseph and Matilda G. Carson, in the 52d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence on Monday, April 3, 1916, at 2 P. M.

CHANDLER.—At the residence of Miss Ketellas, 9 East 79th St., April 2, 1916, Harriet Chandler of Stanbridge, East Canada. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COE.—On March 30, at Tampa, Fla., Henry L. Coe, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral private at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henry S. Lanpher, at Glen Ridge, N. J., on Monday afternoon, April 3. Interment at Middlefield,

PHYSICIAN ENDS LIFE IN POLITICAL CLASH

Deposed Head of the Chicago Tuberculosis Sanitarium Blames His Enemies.

WARRED ON WHITE PLAGUE

He Leaves Note Warning Public Against Graft at the Institution He Quit.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, one of the most prominent physicians of this city and noted throughout the United States for his researches in tuberculosis, and who for twenty-seven years had given his efforts and his talents to the relief of those stricken with the disease, committed suicide today. Dr. Sachs, after a bitter political fight with Mayor Thompson and Health Commissioner Robertson, recently had been forced into resigning as the head of Chicago's Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, of which he was virtually the founder. His friends tonight were loudly proclaiming that he was hounded to death by City Hall politicians.

In the library of the Edwards Sanitarium at Naperville, where Dr. Sachs was chief of the medical staff, they found his body today. Beside it stood bottles of heroin and morphine tablets. Two letters were there. One was to his widow. The other was to "the people of Chicago"—a farewell.

"The community should resist any attempt of unscrupulous contractors to appropriate money which belongs to the sick and the poor," he wrote.

"Unscrupulous politicians should be thwarted.

"The institution should remain where it was built, unsoiled by graft and politics, the heritage of the people.

"I am simply weary."

At the inquest the sanitarium staff testified that Dr. Sachs had come there Saturday evening, a broken man.

Every witness at the inquest spoke of the changed frame of mind which came over Dr. Sachs as a result of the political attacks that led to his resignation from the Board of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium on March 20. Hospital physicians, who were witnesses did not hesitate to ascribe his act directly to his grief over the affair.

Dr. Sachs was born in Dinaburg, Russia, May 2, 1868, and was a graduate of Kherson High School and the Law Department of Odessa University, Russia. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois and devoted practically his entire career to the study of tuberculosis.

KISSING PASTOR RESIGNS.

Rev. J. C. Evans Quits Pastorate at Trustees' Request.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDAR GROVE, N. J., April 2.—The Rev. J. Clay Evans, 55 years old, pastor of the Cedar Grove Congregational Church, who kissed nineteen-year-old Maud Jacobus in the church parsonage last November, a few days after he had come here from Washington, N. J., read his resignation to about fifty members of the congregation at the morning services today. It was dated April 1, and was as follows:

"For reasons which I will explain later and also for a reason which you all know, I will tender my resignation as pastor of the Cedar Grove Congregational Church to take effect on June 30.

The Rev. Mr. Evans has three grown children. He took charge of the local church in November, and came here with his wife. Three days later Miss Jacobus, a daughter of Edward A. Jacobus, a Trustee of the church, was assisting in the work of settling the parsonage to rights. It was then that the kissing incident occurred. The minister admitted having kissed the young woman, but told her father it was a paternal kiss. On Thursday last the Trustees asked Mr. Evans to resign.

Albert Evans, Treasurer of the church, has resigned because of what he considers the "unchristianlike attitude of some of the officers of the church toward the pastor."

THIEVES CARRY SAFE AWAY.

A 500-Pound East Orange Strong Box Taken to West Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, April 2.—Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, chief engineer to Thomas A. Edison, found a safe blown open a short distance from Prospect Avenue when he started out horseback riding yesterday morning. It was identified as the safe of the American Fruit Company of 51 Fourth Avenue, East Orange.

The police at East Orange found that the company's store had been entered last night by burglars, and that they had carried out the safe, which weighed 500 pounds. Earlier in the day the police received a report that an automobile had been stolen from the garage of Joseph Schaegel at 14 North Fourteenth Street, East Orange. The tracks of the stolen automobile were traced to the fruit store. The safe had contained about $100 in bills and about $100 in silver. No trace of the automobile has been obtained.

GAVE LIFE FOR HIS HAT.

Hoffman Jumped from Train When It Blew Off.

John Hoffman, 27 years old, a clerk, of 3,903 Third Avenue, South Brooklyn, died last night in an ambulance on the way to the Coney Island Hospital. He had been crushed beneath a Manhattan-bound West End Line train at the Ulmer Park station.

The West End Line runs level at that point, and Hoffman's hat was blown off just as the train was pulling out of the station. He jumped from the train and recovered his hat, and in attempting to return slipped beneath the rear trucks of the last car.

Dr. Salzman found that the man's right leg had been nearly cut off. He made a tourniquet with a towel and started with Hoffman to the hospital, but the injured man died when a block away from the institution.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

The Clark School for Concentration

259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

HOOSAC SCHOOL,
HOOSICK, N. Y.

A Church School for boys situated in the Berkshire Hills, five hours from New York. Terms, $600.00. The Rector, Rev. Edward Dudley Tibbits, D. D., will be at the Hotel Belmont, New York City, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 4th and 5th, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. both days for interviews.

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. Thirteenth Summer Session, June 26 to Aug. 5, 1916. In the foothills of the Rockies; ideal conditions for Summer study and recreation; courses in thirty departments, including Medicine and Engineering; able Faculty; eminent lecturers; attractive courses for teachers; tuition low; living expenses reasonable. Catalogue.

DESIGNING, dressmaking, millinery taught; day and evening classes; visitors welcome; catalogues. McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School, 25 W. 45th.

PRATT SCHOOL—49 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenography, Secretarial, Cooking, Sewing

SEES AN ANTI-CHARITY PLOT.

Father Higgins Says Inquiry Is a Blow at All Private Institutions.

The Rev. Father James J. Higgins, Supervisor of child-caring institutions for the Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, in an article on the Strong charities investigation in Truth, a Catholic monthly, has assailed the conduct of the inquiry and declared that Governor Whitman "acted hastily and foolishly" in appointing the commission. He said in the article:

During the course of the investigation it has been established that personal, petty spite, and the bitterest enmity between the members of the State Board of Charities and the Department of Public Charities—each body struggling for supremacy—was at least one of the sordid causes which led to the appointment of the commission and to the present situation. A more hidden and powerful motive was the determination, on the part of certain associations and individuals, to discredit the child-caring institutions of New York and in this way prepare the public mind for legislation which would take away in the future all public moneys appropriated for the care of city or State wards in institutions controlled by private management and to provide, instead, wholly for the care of children in public institutions. This was the deep-laid plot, which is gradually coming to the surface.

The Inspectors of the Department of Charities went at the institutions savagely, sent its Inspectors on a tour of investigation for the very purpose of criticising and finding fault with these institutions and their management. Animated by this spirit, it is little wonder that the Inspectors criticised and found fault with the institutions in the most outrageous manner, and in nearly every case there was not a scintilla of truth in their findings.

Father Higgins asserted that the newspaper headlines relating to the investigation were misleading. He attacked Dr. Reeder, the educational expert employed by the city Department of Charities, asserting that he would not be tolerated even for a month as an inspector for the Board of Education of a second-rate city. He defended the administration of the child-caring institutions in his diocese, and said, referring to official critics, that "hatred of our institutions seems to be their predominant passion."

CONDEMNS CHARITY INQUIRY.

Cohalan, at K. C. Breakfast, Says It Is Directed Against Catholics.

Speaking at a breakfast of the New Amsterdam Council, Knights of Columbus, in Shanley's Restaurant, Forty-third Street and Broadway, yesterday morning, W. Bourke Cockran declared that only the influence of true religion could save civilization from annihilation and the world from destruction. He was followed by Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, who denounced the present charities inquiry as directed against Catholic institutions.

The council, 600 strong, attended 8 o'clock mass in the Paulist Fathers' Church, Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. From the church the Knights proceeded to Shanley's. Joseph Coleman, Grand Knight of the council, was toastmaster, and besides Mr. Cockran and Justice Cohalan the Right Rev. John Hughes, Superior General of the Paulist Community; Deputy State Insurance Supt. J. J. Hoey, and the Rev. Thomas B. Cotter of the Church of the Holy Innocents, 126 West Thirty-seventh Street, also spoke.

"The world has come to a stage," Mr. Cockran said, "when civilization must perish and religion disappear unless there is a revival of that faith from which Christian civilization has sprung. The decline of faith is responsible for these conditions."

The establishment of this Government was, he said, one of the great steps in world progress, and its establishment changed the entire aspect of the world. He told of the gradual loss of faith and the rise of a false philosophy. For a time those who would lead the world from true religion pointed to prosperity as showing the forward movement that had been made. He denounced the secularizing of charity and education.

Mr. Cockran told of other wars and of how, he said, once before salvation had come to the world through the Church, which developed the age of chivalry.

Justice Cohalan said that the world would be better if Protestants were more Protestant, Jews more Jewish, and Catholics more Catholic. He added:

"There are some of us who believe the charities investigation is not to find the admitted wrongs in institutions—for all of them have failings, because they are human agencies—but to break down institutions and to do away with the work that the Catholic Church is doing for Catholic children."

To illustrate the advantage of Catholics standing up for what they know to be right, Father Hughes told of a young Catholic who out-argued a Socialist orator in Madison Square Park and who, after he won the crowd and disarmed the orator, all the latter could say was, "He must be a Jesuit."

It was early afternoon before the breakfast was over.

METHODISTS ORDAINED.

Elders and Deacons Created at the Newark Conference.

Many of the members of the Newark M. E. Conference attending the annual session in the Halsey Street M. E. Church, filled the pulpits in various parts of Newark yesterday. The services in the conference church consisted of a sermon by Bishop Luther B. Wilson in the morning and ordination in the afternoon. The following were ordained:

Elders—The Rev. Thomas G. James, Columbia; the Rev. Fred S. Benson, Mt. Freedom; the Rev. Milnor H. Senior, Piermont; the Rev. W. D. Steckley, Lebanon; the Rev. P. S. Watters, Tenafly.

Deacons—The Rev. Joseph Cousins, Pattenberg, N. Y.; the Rev. Jonas E. Custer, Newark; the Rev. Max Berger, Madison; the Rev. Edmund J. Guest, Madison; the Rev. Albert J. Haines, Middle Smithfield, Penn.; the Rev. John M. Jaqueth, Johnsonberg, Penn.; the Rev. George B. Lester, Finesville; the Rev. Raymond E. Marshall, Milburn, and the Rev. Henry C. Stinheimer, West New York.

BAFF CASE GUNMAN FACES JURY TODAY

Arichiello, Who Has Confessed, Is Charged with First Degree Murder.

ACCOMPLICE WILL TESTIFY

Assistant District Attorney O'Malley May Show at Trial Who Inspired the Killing.

Giuseppe Arichiello, one of the gunmen hired in November, 1914, to kill Barnet Baff, West Washington Market poultry dealer, will be put on trial before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court today on a charge of murder in the first degree. Arichiello has confessed to his complicity in the murder. So has Frank Ferrara, driver of the automobile which conveyed the slayers to the scene of the crime. Ferrara and the two brothers, who are alleged to have acted in the capacity of lookout men, Joseph and Antonio Zafarono, will be tried as soon as the case against Arichiello is disposed of.

Aside from the confession of Arichiello, Assistant District Attorney O'Malley will put into evidence the testimony of Carmino di Paolo, who admitted that he would have been present to participate in the killing of Baff if he had not been locked up in the Tombs at the time on a charge of burglary. Through di Paolo and other witnesses, Mr. O'Malley intends to throw a definite light on the identity of the men "higher up," the men who contributed $4,500 to rid themselves of Baff's competition in the live poultry market.

According to the information given to the District Attorney by di Paolo, the Baff murder was plotted in Harlem's Little Italy in the saloon of Ippolito Greco, who was subsequently killed by one of his own gang. It is believed by District Attorney Swann that Greco was the hiring agent in many a murder conspiracy. He was said to have had a list of gunmen on his staff, graded according to their daring and their past performances, and picked for their ability to perpetrate efficiently and quickly most any kind of a murder. Mr. O'Malley in the course of the Arichiello trial intends to show that Greco had a "civil service" system of his own.

The man who accompanied the murder expedition, and who held the money bag out of which the gunmen received their pay, has not been arrested. He is said to have been Antonio Cardinale, now a Corporal in the Italian Army serving in Albania. The State Department has been requested to arrange for his extradition, but nothing has been accomplished.

FIGHT FOR A JERSEY BRIDGE

Association May Introduce Bill to Have State Build It.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 2.—It was said today that if the Freeholders of Bergen, Essex, and Hudson Counties did not come to some definite agreement in the next few months on a plan to build a bridge across the Hudson River, the New Jersey and New York Bridge Association would cause a bill to be introduced in the next Legislature providing for the construction of a bridge by the State.

"The association will have nothing to do with any proposal to build tunnels under the river to New York," said Frank G. Turner, counsel of the organization, "but it intends to keep up the agitation for a bridge. We expect to take up the matter again with the Essex Board of Freeholders.

"It does not seem fair to expect three counties to pay for a bridge which will benefit most of the State. I believe that the taxpayers in these three counties are willing to pay the cost if their Freeholders will take some action. If, however, the delay continues it will be necessary to secure the improvement through another avenue, which would mean an issue of bonds by the State."

The association will meet in Bergenfield, near here, on April 12 to discuss the situation. At that time it is probable that a President will be elected to succeed the late Mayor J. Wilkes O'Neill of Bergenfield.

OUR MARINES LAND IN CHINA.

Visit Swatow, Which Is in Revolt, but Find No Disorder.

PEKING, April 2.—Marines from the United States gunboat Wilmington went ashore today at Swatow, where the Chinese troops have declared their independence of the Central Government. The detachment made a reconnoitre and found the city quiet.

A Chinese gunboat is anchored off Swatow, which is a seaport of Kwangtung Province, 120 miles south of Amoy.

President Yuan Shih-kai issued a mandate announcing that the State Council must continue acting as a legislative body until Parliament is regularly elected in accordance with the Provisional Constitution of the Chinese Republic.

AMOY, April 2.—Chang-chow-fu, one of the largest cities of China, has declared its independence of the Government of Yuan Shih-kai. The officials at Amoy have sent a request to the American Consul, asking that an American warship be sent to this port.

Chang-chow-fu is a city of about 900,000 inhabitants in Fo-kien Province, twenty-four miles northwest of Amoy, which is its port. It is a seat of silk manufacture and iron works.

CANTON, April 2.—River traffic between Canton and inland ports is gradually falling off, owing to unsettled conditions in many districts. Business in the old city virtually has been suspended, and the people continue in a state of excitement.

It is understood the rebels refuse to make peace until Yuan Shih-kai resigns the Presidency. General Lung Chi-kuang, Military Commander of the Canton district, has been superseded. The General is making preparations to withstand a siege. A heavy exodus of the population of the city continues.

Asks Court to Keep Wife at Home.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—An injunction has been asked by Harry Lavine of Home Avenue to keep his wife out of his store. She has until April 14 to answer. Lavine alleges that he provides his wife with all necessities of life and many luxuries, but that she neglects domestic duties to go to his store and create disturbances, call him hard names, and drive away trade.

RESORTS.

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Daily and Sunday

for six months ending

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RECORD OF GROWTH

The circulation reports of The New York Times to the Post Office Department—as required by law—are as follows:

I. Report	(average for 6 months)	Oct. 1, 1912		209,751
II. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1913		228,534
III. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1913		230,360
IV. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1914		246,118
V. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1914		259,673
VI. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1915		298,248
VII. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1915		318,274
VIII. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1916		334,744

CIRCULATION
THE NEW YORK TIMES
APRIL 1, 1916

One-Cent Circulation:		
Metropolitan Dealers	221,772	
Two-Cent Circulation:		
Country Dealers	79,915	
Mail Subscribers	27,360	107,275
Total Advance Sale		329,047
Advertising Mail List		410
Exchanges		95
Downtown Office		1,820
Main Office		1,523
Annex		1,050
Office Use		600
Total Net Circulation		**334,545**

☞ *No Returns and No Unsold Copies.*

1898—1916
THE NEW YORK TIMES
CIRCULATION RECORD

1898,	April	25,726
1899,	"	76,260
1900,	"	82,106
1901,	"	102,472
1902,	"	104,330
1903,	"	105,072
1904,	"	110,833
1905,	"	122,310
1906,	"	126,915
1907,	"	144,114
1908,	"	165,155
1909,	"	176,023
1910,	"	181,270
1911,	"	191,452
1912,	"	225,392
1913,	"	246,386
1914,	"	266,616
1915,	"	317,862
1916,	"	334,545

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times in March exceeded 400,000 copies per Sunday.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 50 cents per agate line, with circulation both Sunday and daily far exceeding 334,744, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 6,650 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

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GASOLINE EVIDENCE IS READY FOR ACTION

Government Experts, on Trail of High Price Cause, Get Figures for Congress.

SUSPECT SHARP PRACTICES

Discrimination and Existence of Standard Monopoly Interest Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Facts gathered by the Federal Trade Commission in the course of its general investigation of the gasoline industry will be sent to Congress next week. These facts will deal mainly with the rise in the price of gasoline.

Commissioner William J. Harris, who is in charge of the investigation, and who made this announcement, said also that a supplemental report would be sent to Congress toward the end of April which would deal with the causes of the rise in price during the last nine months. Soon thereafter an extensive review of the general subject of discrimination in price between different localities will be furnished, but Mr. Harris stated in this connection that the advance in price was so closely connected with discrimination in price that it was expected that the preliminary report would throw light on discrimination.

In his statement tonight Commissioner Harris said:

"The gasoline investigation is one of the most extensive ever undertaken by the Government in the interest of the consumer. Every phase of the oil and gasoline industry as it affects the cost of production, transportation, and marketing—all of which figure in the selling price to the consumer—is being thoroughly reviewed. Detailed statistics are being gathered as to the amount of crude oil and gasoline produced during the last three years, the amount placed in storage, amount consumed, and amount exported. This involves a tremendous amount of statistical and research work and various economic inquiries.

Report as Basis for New Laws.

"The commission's report to Congress, which will include this mass of statistical data, may be used as the basis for legislation to curb the rising trend of prices, and whatever evils may be disclosed to exist in the oil industry.

"The Federal Trade Commission has no authority under the law to fix prices of commodities. It can only by investigation disclose the relation of existing prices to basic economic facts. Authority is given to it, however, to deal with discriminations in price and trade practices which encourage and establish monopoly.

"If the investigation discloses that rebates are being given or received in connection with pipe line or other transportation the facts relating to such practices will be furnished to the Department of Justice for its attention. Price fixing by combination also will be called to the notice of the Department of Justice. The facts being gathered with relation to pipe line transportation will be used by the Interstate Commerce Commission to aid it in regulating rates of transportation of these common carriers. Under the Supreme Court decision of June 22, 1914, pipe lines are held to be subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Professor L. H. Haney has been placed in immediate charge of the work upon the recommendation of Commissioner Harris. Professor Haney is a trained economist, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and more recently head of the economics department of the University of Texas at Austin. He is the author of several books on business organization and other economic subjects."

Field Agents Kept Busy.

Every available field agent of the Federal Trade Commission has been assigned to the gasoline inquiry, under the direction of Commissioner Harris. Reports by various companies have been checked, so far as possible. Crude oil producers, manufacturing companies, pipe lines, selling agencies, even tank wagons, in every section of the country, have been under surveillance. A mass of data has resulted bearing on all phases of the industry. Essentials of this information have been placed before the Attorney General.

The Department of Justice virtually left the inquiry to the Federal Trade Commission. Complaints received by the Attorney General have been forwarded for investigation to the commission and have been added to hundreds of similar complaints received by the commission itself. It is considered unlikely that the Attorney General will decide finally whether the evidence warrants prosecutions until the commission shall have concluded its inquiry a month or more hence.

Figures on Supply and Demand.

The investigation has been conducted with a view to determining four salient points, as follows:

1. The extent of production and use of gasoline now and two and three years ago.

2. The volume of gasoline exported and the supply remaining here for domestic use, particularly as to whether the rise, or any portion of it, could be attributed to a scarcity of production.

3. Whether there has been discrimination by big producers in favor of big buyers.

4. Whether there is actual competition among the former elements that went to make up the Standard Oil Trust; if there is, to what extent and how the small independent producer is affected thereby.

Representative Bailey of Pennsylvania announced tonight that he would introduce a bill tomorrow to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sink oil wells on public lands and market the product, giving preference to independent refiners to prevent arbitrary increases in price.

POLICE ASKED TO FIND GIRL.

Alma Myers of East Orange Last Seen by Friend at Subway Station.

Charles Myers, a member of the insurance firm of Benjamin Hastings, Inc., at 56 Malden Lane, late last night asked the Police Department to send out a general alarm for his 20-year-old daughter, Alma Fuller Myers, who disappeared in this city on Saturday night.

Mr. Myers, who lives at 86 Ellington Street, East Orange, told the police that on last Friday afternoon his daughter came to New York to visit a dentist, Dr. Gleason, whose offices are at 149th Street and Melrose Avenue, the Bronx. Arrangements had been made for the girl to spend Friday night and Saturday afternoon at the home of a friend, Mrs. Arnold Nettel of 1,130 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx.

When Miss Myers had not returned yesterday, her father communicated with Mrs. Nettel and learned that his daughter, after staying at the Nettel home until 6 o'clock Saturday night, had been accompanied as far as the Simpson Street subway station by Mrs. Nettel. What became of her after that the police have been unable to learn. Miss Myers had been in exceptionally good spirits, Mrs. Nettel said, and as far as her father knew had no love affair.

At the time of her disappearance the girl, who is 5 feet 4 inches in height, weighs 117 pounds, and has gray eyes and wavy, light brown hair, wore a dark blue sailor suit trimmed with braid, blue straw hat with red crown with bunch of cherries on left side, and tan shoes. She carried a small suitcase and a blue silk parasol.

Mr. Myers told the police that he feared the shock of his daughter's disappearance might prove fatal to his wife, who had been in ill-health ever since the sudden drowning in 1914 of the couple's other child, a son.

TWO SUE A 'RUBBER MAKER.'

Will Attach Property of Widdeen for $31,200 Alleged Fraud.

A writ of attachment has been issued by Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court against the property of Knut C. Widdeen, who has been unsuccessfully sought since March 4. The plaintiffs against Widdeen are Kuno B. Heberlein and Franz Rosenberg, and in their application, filed with the court, they charge that Widdeen got $31,200 from them by an alleged fraudulent transaction.

Widdeen told them, they said, that he had a process by which he could make synthetic rubber for 15 cents a pound. The process, he was said to have told the plaintiffs, was known only to himself and to one John E. Doane, and that the secret was locked up in a strong box in the Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company, but that nothing could be done with it until some of the stock of his company, which had been hypothecated, was redeemed. Widdeen, according to the plaintiffs, professed a desire to give them a demonstration of the process and escorted them a plant at 252 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn. In the plant was a big vat, and in the vat was some stickly substance which Widdeen, they said, described as "rubber by my process."

Widdeen explained that his company, the Northern Rubber Corporation, was capitalized at $100,000, and that it was authorized to manufacture rubber. The capital, he was alleged to have said, could be easily increased to $750,000, and that it would be easy to make 10,000,000 pounds of rubber a year. If the plaintiffs would put up $31,200, 51 per cent of the stock would be turned over to them. Widdeen is alleged to have said, and the work of manufacturing by the secret process would begin at once.

The plaintiffs said they put up the money, and then, finding the business lagging, tried to get in touch with Widdeen. They called at his home at 1,710 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, early in March and were told by his wife, they said, that he had gone South, and that the date of his return was uncertain. On March 29 another unsuccessful attempt was made to find him.

Fire Threatens 100 Pleasure Boats.

At the foot of Jackson Creek, in a cove of Flushing Bay at North Beach, where more than 100 sailboats and other water craft were lying, there was much excitement yesterday afternoon when fire caused by an explosion of a gasoline tank threatened the boats. William von Buckon of 1,453 Chester Avenue, Ozone Park, was severely burned and had to be taken to St. John's Hospital. A boat on which he was working was damaged. Von Buckon with several companions was using gasoline torches to loosen paint on the bottom of a small yacht, and fire was communicated to the tank in which they had gasoline.

CITY BREVITIES.

W. I. Scandlin, who retired from the publishing business several years ago, following the loss of his eyesight, will lecture on "Blindness; Should Prevention Fail, What Next?" tonight at 8:30 o'clock at the Lighthouse for the Blind, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street. The lecture will be free.

The fifth and sixth stories of a six-story loft building at 860 Broadway, at Seventeenth Street, occupied by A. Steinhardt & Brother, were burned out last night. The fire started from some unknown cause on the fifth floor. The damage was estimated at $25,000, caused chiefly by water on the floors below.

Mrs. Ida Andacht, 38 years old, committed suicide in her apartment at 224 East 109th Street some time yesterday by inhaling gas. Her husband, Benjamin, found her dead when he returned home late last night.

CITY LODGING HOUSE PUT ON HOME BASIS

Commissioner Kingsbury Says the Institution Is No Longer a Soup Kitchen.

MANY COMFORTS PROVIDED

Medical Inspection and Dental Clinic Added—New Employment Features.

The methods of handling applicants to the Municipal Lodging House are undergoing a period of sanitary reform, according to John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, who said yesterday that the institution had ceased to be a mere soup kitchen, but that the work done there now was of the most modern sort.

"We are trying, and to a great extent have succeeded," said Mr. Kingsbury, "in changing the idea the public has concerning the lodging house. It is a place for men and women out of work or out of funds, who may come there without losing their self-respect in any way. The Department of Charities has been trying to equip itself with the best information in the first place, so that the process of the reform has been smooth. The building as it is now is in good shape and the methods in handling the lodgers have improved a great deal in the last year. The industrial conditions, no doubt, have been in a great measure responsible for this, because the number of applicants for lodgings has been less.

"The entrance medical examination has become more thorough with a view to segregating those who might carry infection, and a whole floor has been devoted to the segregation of cases suspected. A miniature hospital has been organized. Acute cases go at once to Bellevue, others are held for examination.

"A person entering the lodging house first gets a meal consisting of soup and a large slice of bread with a cup of coffee. Then his clothes are fumigated and he is made to take a bath. He is then subjected to a rigid medical examination, and if he has any serious ailment an ambulance is called and he goes to a hospital at once. If he is suspected of tuberculosis he is placed in a tuberculosis ward.

"Growing boys who have come from other cities to see New York and who become stranded here are made to give the names of their relatives at home, if they have any, with whom the department communicates in order that the child may be returned to his own. Invariably the family sends the money for the fare of the wanderer.

"An especial feature of the medical examination is the mental test, which is quite an innovation. The men are examined and a number of defectives have been found who otherwise upon leaving the lodgings would drift into the hands of the city authorities in the course of time either through the jails or almshouses, when they should be in asylums.

"The social histories of the applicants are delved into as far as possible.

"There is employment for every lodger always. If he does not find it outside on the alternate days that he is free to look for it, there is plenty to be done at all times in the institution commensurate with the physical ability of the individual. Every day there are men wanted for all sorts of work, and the employers of labor usually look to the lodging house for recruits.

"A dental clinic has been organized at the lodging house, with Drs. L. Winter and A. Berger of the New York College of Dentistry in charge. They supervise the work of senior students of the college and graduates anxious for experience."

A committee has been appointed by Commissioner Kingsbury to give attention to the mentality of the men. Its members are Dr. M. S. Gregory of Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and Dr. August Hoch, Director of the Psychiatric Institute of New York City Hospital. This committee will examine the field with a view to giving a more complete mental examination to all who go to the lodging house.

UNITE AID FOR WAR'S BLIND.

Prominent Men Plan Fund for Work in All Belligerent Nations.

A new movement to unite public efforts for relief of soldiers blinded in the war has been started here as a branch of the British, French, and Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, at 500 Fifth Avenue. Among the contributors who are now seeking to combine the efforts of those interested in this work are Frank A. Vanderlip, August Belmont, ex-Senator Elihu Root, Vincent Astor, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, United States Senator Thomas P. Gore, ex-Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, George A. Kessler, Otto H. Kahn, and Robert Bacon.

More soldiers in proportion to the forces engaged have been blinded in the fighting in Europe than in any former wars. Thus far it has been impossible to list the approximate numbers who have been made sightless, but they have been estimated at many thousands. It is proposed to use the funds gathered to train the blind soldiers to useful occupations to prevent them and their families from becoming objects of public charity.

With six months' training, it is believed, most of them can be made self-supporting and in certain trades and occupations able to provide, in part, at least, for their families. While the fund has been started in the name of three countries only, it has been planned to raise a general fund for the benefit of the sufferers in all the belligerent countries.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain and cooler Mon. Tues. clearing; fresh a. e. winds.

S. Car.—Showers and probably thunder storms Mon. Tues. fair and cooler; fresh s. winds.

Ga.—Showers and thunder storms Mon. Tues. fair; fresh s., shifting to w., winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon., except probably showers in extreme n. Tues. fair; fresh s., shifting to w., winds.

Ala.—Cloudy and cooler Mon. Tues. fair; moderate w. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. fair; moderate w. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy in w., rain and cooler in e. and cen. Mon. Tues. fair.

Ky.—Rain Mon. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Threatening, with probably rain Mon. Tues, clearing; fresh n. e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy in n. and rain in s. Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Lower Mich.—Overcast Mon. and Tues.; fresh e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Overcast Mon. and Tues.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer in s. Mo.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer in s. Mon.

Wis.—Fair Mon., with warmer in n. w. Tues. cloudy.

Minn.—Unsettled Mon., with warmer in n. and w. Tuesday fair.

Iowa—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer in n. w. Mon.

No. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in e. Mon.

So. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Mon. Tues. fair.

Neb.—Unsettled Mon., with probably showers. Tues. cloudy.

Kan.—Cloudy Mon., becoming unsettled at night or Tues.

La. and Ark.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. unsettled.

E. Tex.—Fair Mon.; warmer except on the coast. Tues. cloudy.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOTH.—Open to buy 50 pieces American or Dobson poplin, navy and black, for cash. M. Rosenfeld, 36 West 24th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at nobby styles in silk and check coats, seventh floor, 120 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Children's colored and middy blouses, all sizes and quantity, for cash; no orders; immediate deliveries only. P 231 Times.

PALM BEACH SUITS, COATS, jobber looking at. Room 804, 27 W. 24th St.

SATINS.—Washable; open for large quantities at price. Room 1,123, 1,133 B'way.

VOILES, black cotton; open for a quantity. See Mr. David of Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard, Franklin 4348.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

YARNS.—Cotton, woolen, worsted, merino, fibre silk, &c., from dying and bleaching plants, knitting mills, weaving mills; braid, tapes, &c., on cops, cones, spools, skeins, single and two-ply, large or small amounts. Turn your dead stock into cash; go through your warehouse and send us samples with full details. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y., also 43 Leonard St., N. Y. Room 401. Phone Franklin 135.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHIFFONS, SILKS AND LACES.—Will close, account of moving. Tutelman, 11 East 26th.

COATS.—Final sale on Spring coats in chinchillas, poplins, and corduroys. Uline Bros., 54 West 30 St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; smart styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

COATS.—$8.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

DRESS AND SKIRT HANGERS for sale cheap. Tutelman, 11 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for immediate delivery the latest creations in taffeta, crepe de chine, and crepe meteor dresses at very low prices. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 22 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses; clever styles, white and colored; to close out. D. and E. Dress Co., 161 West 25th.

HOSIERY, silk, mercerized, and cotton; about 220 cases at very low prices, in case lots. A Rosalsky & Bros., 34 Orchard St.

HOSIERY.—Various styles; jobs ladies', men's silks, 90c doz., $1.80 doz., case lots. Gold Hosiery Co., 18 Orchard St.

IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, NOVELTY SILK SPORT DRESSES; ALSO SILK STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES. TIP TOP, 134 WEST 37TH STREET.

JOBS desired, for sale for large and small dry good stores, 170 dozen men's worsted face sweaters, medium weight, assorted sizes and colors; difficult to duplicate; yarns are scarce and dear; about 100 dozen ladies' fibre silk sweaters, beautiful, good fibre silk, neck ties, boas, jabots, baby caps and coats, mufflers, &c.; about 100 dozen ladies' woolen knit suits, hoods and bonnets; will liven up your stock; make fine window display; double your money on these lots. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y., or 43 Leonard St., Room 401. Phone Franklin 135.

POPLINS.—Navy; also Copen, gabardine; will sell at mill price. Phone 616 Farragut.

SILKS at a price suitable for the cloak and suit trade. Telephone Farragut 2758.

SPRING SUITS to close out cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

SNAP FASTENERS, imported, Sonomore O'white, for sale, 3,358 Madison Square.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobs on suits to close; good values. Cohen Brothers, 113 West 17th.

SUITS.—Jobs to close out; large assortment. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

SUITS.—400 to close out; snappy styles. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th.

WAISTS.—Removal sale, will close cotton and silk waists, middy blouses, and dresses, very low prices. Tutelman, 11 East 26th.

WAISTS.—Have Striped Tub Silk, $18 net, in stock; also reversible Silk Jersey Coats. Daby, 3 West 19th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Commission, to handle popular line wash skirts. R 28 Times Annex.

TO SAVE FIFTH AVENUE.

Mayor Indorses Movement to Preserve Shopping Centre.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter to J. H. Burton, Chairman of the Save New York Committee, yesterday in which he said he was in thorough accord with the committee's purpose to preserve upper Fifth Avenue as a high-class shopping centre. The Mayor's letter in part said:

"Fifth Avenue is an asset that the city cannot afford to lose. It will be to the mutual advantage of manufacturers and retailers so to shape development that the Fifth Avenue retail section will not be invaded further by inappropriate uses. The Save New York movement is most opportune. It serves to emphasize and supplement the comprehensive plan for controlling city growth throughout the five boroughs of the city that has been prepared in tentative form by the Districting Commission of the Board of Estimate. The Fifth Avenue section is the heart of the city and its preservation is of supreme importance.

"I believe thoroughly that a well considered constructive plan for the control of city growth and development will prevent waste, increase taxable values, improve living conditions, and make a much more convenient and attractive city. The promoters of the Save New York movement deserve credit for calling attention so impressively to a prime need of the entire city—a comprehensive, well considered plan for the control of city growth throughout the five boroughs."

URGE TEXTILE WAGE RAISE.

Mill Workers' Organization at Fall River Meeting Takes Action.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 2.—A recommendation that all textile unions in New England take immediate action toward seeking advances in wages was adopted at a meeting of the Executive Council of the National Amalgamation of Textile Operatives here today. The organization is said to represent 25,000 operatives in various mill centres.

It was formed in Boston last January, many of the unions which joined it having seceded from the ranks of the United Textile Workers.

Delegates from this city, New Bedford, Lawrence, and Biddeford, Me., attended today's meeting. It was explained that the wage increase recommendation was intended to apply not only to unions affiliated with the organization, but to others also.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

M. BURR, JR., & CO.

The interest of the estate of Melancthon Burr, Jr., in the above named firm has this day ceased. The undersigned will continue the business of said firm under the name of M. Burr, Jr., & Co., at No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

Dated New York, April 1, 1916.

VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
FREDERICK I. BERGEN.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

PRIVATE OFFICE and SALESROOM (Furnished) TO RENT With or without service. 11th floor Bijou Building, 1239 Broadway, Bet. 30th & 31st.

COURT TO INTERPRET RHINELANDER WILL

Executors Hold That Clause Gives Them, Individually, the Residue.

RHINELANDER WALDO SUED

Eventual Disposition of $600,000 Trust Fund Left to Him Is in Dispute.

The will of Charles E. Rhinelander, who died Dec. 7, 1915, leaving an estate estimated to be worth something between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, provided that his nephew, Rhinelander Waldo, the former Police Commissioner, should receive for life the income of a trust fund of $600,000, and that after his death the principal should be equally divided between his descendants. The seventh clause of the will read:

All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, both real, personal, and mixed, and wheresoever the same may be situated, including lapsed and void legacies, and all my estate the disposition of which may for any reason fail, I give, devise, and bequeath to the executors. I desire them to distribute my residuary estate among such religious, charitable, and educational corporations as they may designate.

Now the executors, Benjamin Aymar Sands and Herman Le Roy Edgar, friend and cousin, respectively, of the testator, have asked the Supreme Court to interpret and construe the seventh clause. Their action is directed at Mr. Waldo, because he is the only next of kin of the decedent, and Attorney General Woodbury, because it is his duty to look after the interests of certain public charities. The complaint said on information and belief:

"It is claimed and asserted by the defendant, Rhinelander Waldo, that either the seventh clause of said will, and each and every provision thereof is invalid and null and void, and that the said testator died interstate as to his entire residuary estate, and that said defendant as the sole next of kin and heir at law of said testator, is the absolute owner of the entire estate, both real and personal, or that if the clause is valid then the executors are holding the residuary estate not for any 'religious, educational, charitable or benevolent uses,' but upon an implied trust for his benefit as sole heir and next of kin."

If Mr. Waldo should die without issue the trust fund created for his benefit would, under the will, become part of the residuary estate, and pass out of the control of any member of his family. The executors say that they have been informed that the seventh clause is valid and that they are individually, and not as executors, the owners of all of the residue. They have asked the court to render an early decision, because as long as the questions involved remain unanswered the management of the estate is seriously hampered, and they necessarily remain in doubt as to how far they may proceed with its affairs.

The will of Mr. Rhinelander was dated May 25, 1915, and was speedily admitted to probate. Besides the trust fund for Mr. Waldo's benefit, it gave each one of the executors $30,000, $25,000 each to the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled and the Seaman's Church Institute in memory of the decedent's wife, Mathilda Rhinelander.

The executors are required to maintain the decedent's home at 115 East Thirty-eighth Street for one year, and then they are to have as their own all of the paintings, jewelry, silverware and so forth. The executors say that after all of the provisions of the will are complied with there will remain a large amount of real and personal property in the residuary estate.

HUNT FOR MISSING JUNKMAN

Partner Tells Police of Strange Disappearance.

Inspector John Cray has several detectives trying to find out what happened to Morris Kanitzsky of 91 Cook Street, Brooklyn, a junk dealer, who disappeared on March 16 after going with $250 to buy junk from a dealer in a loft building in Spring Street.

Louis Kash of 220 Moore Street, Brooklyn, a partner of Kanitzsky, went along, but waited in front of 131 Spring Street. Kash said that after a few minutes Kanitzsky came out and said the wholesaler wanted to deal with Kanitzsky alone, and objected to having Kash in the neighborhood. Kash said he moved away and waited from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock for his partner. Kash said that he finally departed, when a policeman who had been observing him ordered him to move on.

When Kanitzsky failed to return home that night his family and Kash notified the police, and an alarm was sent out. Several days later, when Kanitzsky continued to be missing, the East Side Junk Dealers' Association met at Casino Hall, 188 Eldridge Street and voted to employ counsel and private detectives.

Headquarters detectives who have been on the case removed a stained piece of plaster from the junk shop in Spring Street which was visited by Kanitzsky on the last night that he was seen, and it has been sent to the Department of Health for analysis for traces of blood.

WENDEL ESTATE DIVIDED.

Each of Four Sisters Receives $701,589 Under Final Division.

The final order showing how much each heir inherited from John G. Wendel was filed on Saturday in the Westchester County Surrogate's Office.

The entire estate goes to four sisters; Miss Ella von E. Wendel, Mrs. Rebecasse A. D. Wendel Swope, Miss Mary E. Wendel, and Miss Georgiana G. R. Wendel. Each gets $701,589.72, and under the final report of Tax Appraiser Clark each will pay the State inheritance tax of $17,895.

The sisters acquired property worth $20,000,000 by deed previous to their brother's death. The State Controller has filed an appeal from the appraisal asserting that the tax should be much larger.

Out of Town Business Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 1.—William Tilghman, canned goods broker, 130 North 5th Av., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $12,298; assets, $294.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 1.—George A. Carroll, retail dry goods, voluntary bankruptcy petition; liabilities, $42,818.69, of which all but $150 is unsecured; assets, $1,250; declared exemptions, $200.

100,000 VISIT CONEY ISLAND.

About 400 Go Into the Surf and Gasp Audibly as Waves Hit Them.

The 100,000 persons who journeyed to Coney Island yesterday found that the world crisis had not dimmed the enthusiasm of the frankfurter venders, fortune tellers, and souvenir merchants. Although it was the biggest crowd of the dawning season, it was very well ordered and Captain John Linden and his policemen had no arrests or accidents to take care of.

It was a quiet day, and the only sounds that succeeded in outdoing the "barkers" were the gasps of the 400 who took a dip in the ocean and the noises a fire engine made going up Surf Avenue to extinguish a $1,000 blaze in the Summer cottage of Mrs. Amity Lawrant at West Forty-inth Street and Suf Avenue, Sea Gate.

A Preparedness, Peace, and Prosperity Industrial Exposition, to use the name given it by the press agent in 300 lines of enthusiastic announcement, will be opened on May 30 in the Sea Beach Palace. The navy exhibit which was shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be displayed, and will include models of a number of battleships and all sorts of war implements. The industrial branch of the exhibition will have exhibits of manufactures from all over the country. More than thirty-six space reservations have been made by leading manufacturers. Admittance will be free.

Paterson Weavers Start 9-Hour Day.

PATERSON, N. J., April 2.—Paterson's 25,000 silk weavers will enjoy an entirely new experience tomorrow morning as they start in upon their duties in the 400 silk mills here. For the first time in the history of the industry the silk workers will start their looms with the knowledge that there is only nine instead of ten hours' work before them before the quitting-time whistle blows. There are still a few small shops, employing a total of less than 1,000 workers, which have not yet granted the shorter day, and for the purpose of organizing these workers the Industrial Workers of the World have announced a meeting for tomorrow night.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, O.—A. Bein, women's coats, suits, dresses; Breslin.
AKRON, Ohio—Glock-Milker Co.: F. F. McCarthy, cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses, waists; Martinique.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co., H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.
ALLENTOWN—G. M. Fowler, dry goods; Imperial.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks Sons; Chas. Marks, cloaks, suits, waists; Flanders.
ATLANTA—J. M. Leigh Co.; J. D. Ballah, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; Miss M. Sullivan, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 Broadway.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; G. W. Andrews, domestics, notions, ribbons; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—The Sample Store; H. Schwartzman, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; F. E. Stern, hats; 53 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker Co.; A. J. Moxon, basement dept.; G. R. Gardner, laces, ribbons; W. W. Cowperthwaite, prints, umbrellas; W. B. Thomas, representing; 212 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; R. E. Levy, shoes; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; Guy B. Smith, ladies' coats, suits, dresses; 1,239 B'way.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mr. Cummings, representing; W. J. Miller, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. C. Fleming, domestics; 315 5th Av.; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; 104 West.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. McEdwards, silks; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. Silverman, cloaks, suits, dresses, basement; 215 4th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. W. Taylor; S. L. Taylor, silk dresses; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; C. Mashek, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. W. B. Reeder, cloaks, suits, ladies', misses' wear; 19 E. 24th.
DENVER, Colo.—Denver D. G. Co.; A. F. Sittich, cloaks, suits, waists; 30 E. 20th.
DENVER, Col.—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; Miss E. Kelly, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 16 E. 18th.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, ladies,' infants' wear, corsets, millinery; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley Milner Co.; Miss E. Maurer, ladies' neckwear; Miss N. Murphy, laces; Miss N. Shortell, art needlework; 116 W. 32d.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, ladies' coats; 72 Madison Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; W. H. Smiley, dress goods, silks, 853 4th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; A. Taylor, domestics; 230 5th Av.; Grand.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss C. M. Grauman, ladies' ready-to-wear, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 71 W. 28d.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—John Thomas & Sons; W. K. Raker, cloaks, suits, waists, infants' wear; Grand.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; W. Silberman, ready-to-wear, waists; 23 E. 26th.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; J. Frankenthal, ready-to-wear; 384 4th Av.
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—M. Schultz, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle-Kidd D. G. Co.; W. N. Doyle, notions, hosiery, gloves, ribbons; 16 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Jacoby Bros; B. Strauss, ready-to-wear, bargain basement; 1,182 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; W. W. Penry, ribbons, laces, ladies' neckwear; 96 Madison Av.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks, Rothenberg Co.; S. S. Marks, cloaks, suits, upholstery; 41 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; Geo. B. Schoen, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Powers Merc. Co.; C. J. Gutgesell, ready-to-wear; 18 W. 38th.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Gidley Co.; Miss K. Davis, books; 220 5th Av.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; B. L. Danforth, cloaks, suits; 1,261 Bwy.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; W. B. Roney, mfg. dept.; T. J. McShane, notions, jewelry; 1,133 Broadway.
PEORIA, Ill.—The B. & M.; J. Bloom, women's ready-to-wear, waists; 1,270 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; I. Blauner, jobs waists; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 602 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Mme. H. De Beaulieu, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, millinery; 394 5th Av.
PITTSTON Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, cloaks, suits, petticoats, children's coats; 315 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—M. Ettlinger, furn. goods; Breslin.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 B'way.
RICHMOND, Va.—Anderson-Lewis-Gray Co.; T. L. Anderson, cloaks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Breslin.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Raphael Weil & Co.; J. S. Allen, boys' clothing, 15 E. 26th; Latham.
SAN FRANCISCO—Frederick Weingarten Co.; A. Weingarten, fancy goods, holiday novelties; 33 Union Square.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; R. A. Steiger, cloaks, suits; 316 5th Av.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle, Campbell D. G. Co.; J. H. Bolen, furn. goods, hosiery; 75 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; J. M. Brady, mfg. dept., shirts, overalls; 43 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss M. Berg, dresses; 37 W. 26th.
ST. PAUL.—Golden Rule; A. S. Kurtz, women's & misses' suits, coats; 1,261 B'way.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Rose Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 602 B'way.
TROY, N. Y.—The National Millinery Co.; L. Meyers, millinery; Room 632, 621 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Palais Royal;" S. A. Lewis, silks, dress goods; A. N. Wolfe, men's, boy's clothing; 48 W. 23d.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; Mrs. H. C. Foy, ladies' wear; Martinique.

WANTED:

Position as Western representative of Eastern manufacturer or distributor.
Five years' experience as sales manager.
Three years' experience as manager.
Responsible and energetic.
Best of references.
Position must be able to yield first year $4,000.00 net.

Y 306 Times Annex.

END OF LONG CREDIT FOR LATIN AMERICA

Countries with Empty Shelves Ready to Pay Cash for Goods from United States.

WIDE OPENING FOR EXPORTS

Costa Rican Sales Agent Tells of Troubles Since War Has Cut Off Supplies from Europe.

The day of the long credit in Central and South America has gone, not to return, in the opinion of Henri Frick, head of a large firm of manufacturers' sales agents in San Jose, Costa Rica, who is in New York to enlarge the representation of American goods in the countries of Central America. West Indies, and on the west and north coasts of the Southern Continent. Mr. Frick said that "empty shelves" was the rule now in the regions covered by his firm's activities. It takes from six to nine months, he said, after merchandise was ordered from Europe for it to arrive, while the losses occasioned through the German submarine warfare made merchants in Central and South America hesitate about giving orders.

Mr. Frick is a native of Switzerland and has, in addition to his business interests, represented that country as Consul at San Jose for sixteen years. At the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Mr. Frick said:

"The great European industrial competition in Central and South America resulted in the establishment of very long credit in the countries to the south of the United States. This was possible before the war, and naturally gave European sellers a big advantage over American manufacturers, who were unwilling to make such concessions. The long credit system cannot be maintained, nor is there likelihood of its return. Customers in the South American markets are realizing the inevitable change and are adapting themselves to it. In short, they understand that business from now on will have to be done on much shorter credit. To all intents and purposes the credit question is practically settled, many native customers being ready to pay upon the arrival of merchandise. We think down in Central and South America that the shortening of the credit system ought to prove an added incentive to Americans to take hold of trade opportunities in earnest.

"Looking at the situation from a South American point of view," Mr. Frick continued, "exporters of the United States should grip these markets now while the opportunity is golden. The shelves in all parts of Central and South America are empty and must be restocked. No German go

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*City of Rochester, N.Y., 4s Due Jan., 1946	3.80%
*City of Dayton, O., 4½s Due Mar., 1926-41-46	3.95%
Hudson Co., N. J., 4½s Due Mar., 1966	4.10%
Cumberland Co., Tenn., 5s Due Jan., 1956 (opt. 1936)	4.65%

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Full particulars of the above issues on request for List AG-93

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The close of the first quarter of the year finds the stock market, measured by the average of fifty active issues, 4 points under the closing price of 1915, while the level of bond prices stands unchanged. There is considerable significance in this contrast. Speculation in stocks has been put under check, but the investment demand has continued good, thanks to the prosperous state of the country as a whole and thanks, too, to the widespread disposition to pursue a safe course in the employment of funds available for market employment.

Last week's markets supplied illustration of this dual tendency. The absorption of Anglo-French bonds which carried them about 2½ points above their recent low, the large demand for the Canadian Government issues, particularly the fifteen-year bonds, and the readiness with which several American issues were taken, showed clearly the large demand for investment issues. On the other hand, trading on the Stock Exchange dwindled and prices declined four days out of the six. The market was left almost entirely in the hands of professional traders, the public pursuing the neutral course of neither buying nor selling.

There was a revival of the active dealings in some of the war stocks which had been the centre of speculative interest last year, but this activity seemed to be limited to the circle of Street traders and to have left the public at large quite indifferent to the movement. Whether the public would remain indifferent to a continuation for any length of time of activity and rising prices in the favorites of last year's speculation in the war stocks is aside from the question. The fact is that the public has been disposed to leave the market to those who trade as part of or as the whole of their daily occupation.

The net change in prices last week was slight. The decline during the first four days was in large part offset by the recovery in the last two days, but neither movement was wide enough to be particularly significant. The market saw its low level so far this year on the 1st of March, and it ended the month about midway between that low price and the high price of the month, which was reached at the close of the second week. At the high of March the price was almost up to the final price of last year before the heavy selling which completed the liquidation forced by the speculation which culminated in October.

Comparing the present state of the market with its condition at the end of the year, there can be little, if any, doubt that its position is very considerably improved. Fewer stocks are being carried on margin, and as a consequence brokers' loans have been reduced, and in addition to that, margins have been further strengthened. Technically the market is better protected than it was. This, of course, is a thing quite apart from the outside influences affecting the market, but it is a condition which lessens the effect of adverse factors and increases the effectiveness of favorable ones.

Of outside matters bearing on the market the one which stands out most prominently in considering the showing of the market last week was the seeming imminence of a crisis in our relations with Germany over her conduct of the submarine warfare against merchant ships. The Mexican situation exerted restraining influence, and there was much discussion of the probability or improbability of early peace in Europe, but neither of these matters held as commanding a place among market influences as the fact that the submarine controversy was again open, with no certainty as to how it would be closed.

The first impression of all those who discussed the probable market effect of a break with Germany was that it would cause a sharp, even though it might be a brief, selling movement, and that this would force a decline in prices. Neither this nor the occurrence of a break with the Berlin Government was considered certain enough to induce heavy selling, but it did cause a feeling of caution which kept prices declining until it was indicated toward the close of the week that the matter was not likely to be brought to an immediate issue owing to the desire of this Government for fuller information before taking a definite stand with Germany. This is a matter which cannot be dismissed as an important market factor until it has been settled one way or another. The ultimate market effect of a settlement of the matter might be the same no matter how it was settled, but so long as uncertainty prevails about it it must needs exert restraining influence as often as the market centres its attention upon this phase of our international relations.

The trade news of last week was for the most part of the sort which recent experience has made familiar. There is complaint, as always from some quarters, for the business of the United States is too complex a structure to be entirely uniform, but conditions are so good that many fear that they are too good to last. There is much unnecessary misgiving on this score due to exaggeration of the part which European orders, and particularly European war orders, are playing in the present prosperity of the United States. This sort of misgiving, however, is not an unmixed evil. It induces caution which otherwise might be thrown to the winds. Something of this sort of effect is being seen in the steel trade, where consumers are beginning to move circumspectly and to show reluctance to follow the rise in steel prices unquestioningly. Orders are already placed far ahead, a condition which is not confined to the steel trade, and no harm can come from producers moving slowly in adding to the orders already clogging the books of manufacturers.

The conservatism being shown in the stock market is another proof of the existence of this same sort of caution. The public is buying enough bonds to maintain their level at the prices prevailing at the close of last year and are readily taking high-grade new issues, but it is neglecting the stock market to the extent indicated by a net falling off since the close of the year of about 4 points in the general level of prices. Conservatism is being recognized as a valuable asset in a period of war-time uncertainties. It is better for the merchant to be short of goods than to find himself overloaded with them. One curtails his profits; the other may rob him of profits already realized. And it is better to own a few securities outright than to have a margin interest in so large an amount of securities that their real ownership may too easily pass to some one else. The less speculation there is in a time like this in either securities or commodities the better for the country and in the long run for the individual, or at all events, for the greater number of individuals.

LONDON BUYS WAR STOCKS.

Public Displaying Interest in Shares Aided by Hostilities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 2.—The public is still cold toward purely investment securities, preferring to await the development of the Government's financial plans, but shares of the companies which have been making large profits owing to the war are finding their way into the speculative group, and the public is displaying considerable interest in them. Nigerian tin shares were in favor last week, sharing trading honors with rubber stocks, which retain their big following. Business, however, was much interfered with by violent gales which partially paralyzed communication throughout the country.

Argentine railways securities slumped heavily owing to the reduction in the interim dividend of the Central Argentine from 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. It is feared that this foreshadows only 4 per cent. for the complete year, whereas 5 per cent. was paid in the preceding year, and that similar reductions will be made by other leading lines, although the others have so far maintained the interim payments at 2 per cent. The Central Argentine has been especially affected by the high cost of fuel. Apprehensions also exist regarding the Argentine corn crop, the failure of which would seriously affect the railways.

Small sales of French securities have been effected in London under the arrangements recently announced, but business was rendered difficult by the restrictions imposed. The Treasury has ceased buying American railroad common stocks, but business on the Stock Exchange has benefited very little.

The budget for the coming fiscal year will be introduced in the House of Commons on Tuesday. It is expected that the income and excess profits taxes will be intelligently increased, as will the taxes on spirits, coffee, and cocoa, and that a tax will be imposed on amusements and possibly on railway and other travel. No widespread import duties are anticipated. The annual statement of the national revenue to March 31 shows income from taxation of £330,000,000, an increase of £31,000,000 over the estimate, and of £11,000,000 as compared with the previous year. Expenditures chargeable against revenues aggregated £1,559,000,000, a decrease from the estimate of £31,000,000. Other expenditures totaled £176,000,000, increasing total expenditure to £1,735,000,000. Borrowing operations produced £1,341,000,000, and bank balances were reduced £58,000,000.

BOURSE HAS A STEADY TONE.

Bank and Railway Stocks Dominate the Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 2.—The Bourse was steady last week, unaffected by the renewal of the Verdun battle. Carry-over money at the month-end settlement was had at from 4 to 6 per cent. Loans were plentiful at 3 per cent.

French bank stocks and railways showed steady progress. The Spanish group advanced further. Mexicans were neglected, and Americans were dull, with the exception of the copper shares, which recovered sharply on rise in price of the metal.

The Entente conference discussed finance, exchange, freights, and the development of the aniline dye industry on a large scale, which produced a good impression on the Bourse.

The exchanges are firm. Sterling was bought at 28.50 and dollars at 5.97. As had been expected, the national credit was not weakened by the authorized increase in the Bank of France's note issue to 18,000,000,000 francs.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Demand.				
March 27	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	
March 28	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
March 29	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
March 30	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
March 31	4.76⅝	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
April 1	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
Cables.				
March 27	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	
March 28	4.77	4.76⅜	4.76⅜	
March 29	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77⅛	
March 30	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77	
March 31	4.77⅛	4.77	4.77⅛	
April 1	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	4.77⅛	
Week's range—			Demand.	Cables.
High			$4.76⅝	4.77⅛
Low			4.76⅛	4.76⅜
Same week last year—				
High			4.80	4.80¼
Low			4.79⅛	4.79½
Year's range to date—				
High			4.78	4.78⅞
Low			4.73⅛	4.74⅛
Same period last year—				
High			4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low			4.76	4.79⅝

Paris.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Mar. 27	5.06⅜	5.07⅛	5.07⅛	5.06¼	5.06⅛	5.06⅛
Mar. 28	5.06⅜	5.07	5.06⅜	5.06	5.06⅛	5.06⅛
Mar. 29	5.06⅜	5.07⅛	5.07⅛	5.06	5.06⅛	5.06⅛
Mar. 30	5.07⅛	5.06⅛	5.07⅛	5.07	5.07⅛	5.07
Mar. 31	5.07⅛	5.07⅛	5.07⅛	5.06⅛	5.07	5.06⅛
April 1	5.07⅛	5.07⅛	5.07⅛	5.06⅛	5.06⅛	5.06⅞
Week's range—				Demand.		Cables.
High				5.06⅜		5.06
Low				5.08⅛		5.07⅜

Berlin.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand.			
Mar. 27	71.68⅜	71.56½	71.68¾
Mar. 28	71.68¾	71.68⅜	71.68⅜
Mar. 29	71.61½	71.62½	71.62½
Mar. 30	71.68¾	71.56¼	71.68¾
Mar. 31	72.25	71.75	72.12½
April 1	72.00	72.00	72.00
Cables.			
Mar. 27	71.75	71.62½	71.75
Mar. 28	71.75	71.75	71.75
Mar. 29	71.68¾	71.68¾	71.68¾
Mar. 30	71.75	71.62½	71.75
Mar. 31	72.31¼	71.81¼	72.18¾
April 1	72.06¼	72.06¼	72.06¼
Week's range—		Demand.	Cables.
High		72.25	72.31¼
Low		71.56¼	71.62½

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cab's.	Holland. Dem.	Cab's.	Italy. Dem.	Cab's.
Mar. 27	5.22½	5.21⅞	42.56¼	42.62½	6.70	6.69½
Mar. 28	5.22¾	2.21⅝	42.56¼	42.68¾	6.70	6.69¾
Mar. 29	5.22	5.21⅛	42.56¾	42.68¾	6.69	6.68¼
Mar. 30	5.22	5.21⅛	42.68¾	42.81¼	6.64½	6.65
Mar. 31	5.21⅜	5.21	42.68¾	42.81¼	6.54	6.53½
Apr. 1	5.21⅜	5.21	42.75	42.81¼	6.61	6.60

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cables.	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cables.
Mar. 27	31.40	12.36	12.40	19.40	19.45
Mar. 28	31.75	12.35	12.40	19.35	19.40
Mar. 29	31.75	12.32	12.35	19.35	19.40
Mar. 30	31.75	12.36	12.42	19.35	19.40
Mar. 31	31.75	12.42	12.46	19.35	19.40
Apr. 1	31.75	12.40	12.44	19.35	19.40

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5	May 25, 1915
Denmark	6	July 16, 1915

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 1, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$21,426,500	$281,788,200
Same period last year	16,394,500	168,673,000
	High. Low.	**High. Low.**
Average price 40 bonds	86.65 86.54	87.35 86.47
Same period a year ago	83.71 83.25	83.97 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPR'SS 4s	85¼	83	83	6
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	103½	103	103	4
A. G. M. sub.cfs.,f.p.	102	101½	101½	11
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	87¾	87¼	87¾	2
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	16
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	99¼	98¾	99¼	13
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅝	96	96	2
Am. D. & I. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	10
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104	104	104	3
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	85	85	85	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	111	110	111	51
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	77
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108⅜	107½	107½	333½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	102⅜	102¼	102¼	3
Am. Tobacco 6s	118	118	118	1
Am. Thread 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	9
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	75¼	74⅞	75¼	18
Armour & Co. 4½s	94½	94	94¼	38
A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	94⅜	94	94	370
A.,T.& S.F.cv.4s,'60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	15
A.,T.& S.F.cv.4s,'55	103	103	103	7
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101	101½	28
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	133½
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	87¼	86¾	86¾	23½
A.,T.& S.F.,E.Ok.4s	96	96	96	1
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	98	97¾	97¾	12
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	17
At. & Char. A. L. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
At. & Ch. A. L. 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼	3
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	93	92¾	92¾	20
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86	86	86	10
A. C. L. unif. 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	6
A. & Danville 4s	85½	84½	84½	11
BALT. & O. pr.l.3½s	93	92⅞	92⅞	94½
Balt. & O. gold 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	76½
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	96¾	96¼	96⅜	361½
Balt. & O. S. W. 3½s	91½	91⅜	91⅜	29
B. & O. temp. ref. 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	132
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	88¼	87⅝	87⅝	36
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	101½	100½	101¼	45½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104¾	104	104½	9
Bklyn City 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101⅜	101	101⅜	29
B'klyn U. El. 5s	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞	22
Bkn. Un. El. 5s, sta.	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞	6
B'klyn U. Gas 5s	107	106⅝	107	3
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	100	100	100	1
Bush Term. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	2
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾	9
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99½	99	99	27
Can. South. cons. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	9
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107½	107½	107⅝	3
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
Central Leather 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞	52
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	9
Central N. E. 4s	81¾	81½	81½	3
Central Pacific 4s	90¾	90¼	90¼	58½
Central Vermont 4s	83	80½	83	15
Ches. & O. con. 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	2
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	86	85¾	85¾	17
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	92¾	91⅞	91⅞	24
Chicago & Alton 3½s	44½	44½	44½	21
Chicago & Alton 3s	58¾	58¾	58¾	16
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	2
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98¾	98½	98⅝	233
C., B. & Q. jt.4s,reg.	98½	98⅝	98⅝	13
C., B. & Q.,Neb.ext.4s	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	9
C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	85¾	85½	85⅝	5
C., B. & Q.,Ill.Div.4s	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞	11
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	107½	107	107½	2
Chi., Ind. & So. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	72¼	72¼	72¼	7
Chi., L. S. & E. 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	2
C.,M. & St.P.gn.4s,A.	92¾	92	92	24
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s Series B	107¼	106⅝	107	84
C., M. & St. P. 4s,'34	92¾	92	92	10
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	103	102⅞	103	24
C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s	94	93	94	81
C., M. & S. P.cv.4½s	100½	100¼	100⅜	116
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	104¼	103⅝	104¼	2
C., M. & St. P., Wis. V. 6s	107	107	107	1
C.,M. & S.P., W. & M. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
C.,M. & St.P.,Dub.6s	107	107	107	1
C.,M. & Puget Sd.4s	91¼	91	91	51
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94½	94¼	84½	37
C. & N.W.gen4s,reg.	91½	91½	91½	5
C. & N.W.ext.4s,reg.	97	97	97	1
C. & N. W. S. L., P. & N. W. 5s	107	107	107	2
C. & N. W. gen.3½s	82	81½	81½	14
Chicago Rys. 5s	88¼	87⅝	88	36
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	24
C., R. I. & P. 6s,reg.	102	102	102	5
C., R. I. & P. gen.4s	86	85¾	86	60
C.,R. I. &P.gen.4s,rg.	83¾	83½	83⅝	5
C.,R. I. & P. ref. 4s	68¾	67½	68½	157
C., R. I. & P. deb.5s	47¼	45¾	46	30
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	79	79	79	6
C. & W. Ind. 6s	106¼	106¼	106½	1
Chile Copper 7s	131	130¾	131	88½
C. Ind.,S.L.&C.con6s	105	105	105	1
C., C.,C.&St.L.gen.4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	81
C.,C.,C.&St.L.deb.4½s	85½	85½	85½	10
C., C., C. & St. L. Cairo Div. 4s	83½	83¼	83¼	1
Clev., Lor. & W. 1st 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Cl. Sh. Line 4½s	101	100½	100⅞	18
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	94½	94½	94½	3
Col. Industrial 5s	75	75	75	17
Col. & So. 1st 4s	92	91	91	23
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	84¾	84¼	84¼	14
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	82	81½	81½	4
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	98	98	98	1
Cons. Gas conv. 6s	122½	122	122	10
Cub.-Am.Sug. c. t. 6s	102¾	102½	102¾	27
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100¾	100½	100½	2
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	107	106½	107	132
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	98	97	97¾	6
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	102	101⅝	102	3
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¾	100½	100½	12
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	59	58¾	59	91
D. & R. G. con. 4s	73½	73⅜	73⅜	9
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	82½	82½	82½	1
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	80	80	80	44
Det. River Tun. 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
Detroit United 4½s	78	77⅞	78	58
Dist. Securities 5s	73½	72½	73½	116
E. TENN., VA. & GA. con. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
E. T., V. & G. div.5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
E. Tenn. reor. lien 5s	100¼	100½	100½	1
Erie 1st con 7s	116¼	116¼	116¼	7
Erie 1st con 4s	85½	85½	85½	28
Erie gen. 4s	75¾	75½	75⅝	9
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	70⅞	70½	70⅝	40
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	78⅝	78	78	38
Erie cv. 4s, Ser.D.w.i.	86⅝	85¾	85¾	585
Erie, Pa. col. tr. 4s	80½	80½	80½	1
FLA. E. COAST 4½s	93¼	92¾	92¾	2
Fla. C. & P. con. 5s	103¾	103¼	103¼	10
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	104¾	104⅝	104⅞	27
Gen. Elec. 3½s	83½	83⅜	83⅜	4
Granby Con. 6s	106¼	106¼	106½	2
Granby Con. 6s, sta.	107	107	107	14
Geo., Car & N. 5s	103	103	103	1
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100	100	100	1
Gt. Falls P. s. f. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	6
G. B. & W. deb. B.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	2
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	95	95	95	8
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	73¼	73	73¼	3014
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	30½	29½	29¾	31
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1951	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	90½	90	90¼	4
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	86	85¾	85⅞	57
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	90	90	90	1
Ill. Cent., C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101½	101⅜	101⅜	5
Ill. Cent., So. D. 3½s	81¾	81¾	81¾	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	91¼	90⅞	91¼	81
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	216
Indiana Steel 5s	103	102½	102½	20
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73⅞	73	73⅝	75
Int. Ag. Cor. col.tr.5s	78	78	78	6
Inter. M. M. 4½s	98¼	97½	97½	71
I. M. M. 4½s, T. R.	98½	97½	98½	542
Int. Paper 1st 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	8
Int. Paper cv. 5s	90	89½	90	58
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r.	75½	73½	75½	
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	89	89	89	8
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	58¾	57¼	57¼	5
J.EE. & C. G. 1st 5s	104	104	104	1
K. C., FT. S. & M. 6s	110	110	110	4
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	75¾	75	75¾	53
Kan. City So. 5s	92¾	92¼	92¼	13
Kansas City So. 3s	69¾	69¼	69⅝	13
Kan. City Term. 4s	88½	87¾	88½	50
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s, ex. 6s	117¼	117¼	117¾	2
LACK. S. 5s, 1923	100¾	99¾	100¼	18
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	94¾	93¾	94¼	62
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	85¼	85¼	85¼	107
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¾	94¼	94¼	38
Lake Shore 3½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	103	101¼	101¼	4
Lex. Av. & Pav.F. 5s	100	100	100	1
Lex. & East'n 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	9
Liggett & Myers 5s	102½	102	102	11
L. I., Nor. Shore 5s	101	101	101	7
Long Isl. Con. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Long. Isl. unify. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	1
Long Island ref. 4s	90¼	89¾	90¼	4
Lorillard 7s	126½	126½	126½	1
Lorillard 5s	101¼	101	101	12
Louis. & Ark. 5s	88½	88½	88½	2
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	113	112¾	113	4
Louis. & N. gen. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
Louis. & N. unify. 4s	94¾	94¼	94¾	32
L.& N., A., K. & C.4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	7
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	108	108	108	5
L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s	80½	80½	80½	3
MANHATTAN con.4s	92	92	92	6
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	93½	93	93	3
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s	113½	113½	113½	11
Mil., S. & N. W. 4s	91½	91½	91½	7
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	62¼	61¼	62¼	17
M., S.P. & S. St.con.4s	93	93	93	2
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	97¾	97¼	97¾	53
M., K. & E. 1st 5s	82	82	82	1
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	73¼	71¾	71¾	114
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	41¼	41¼	41¼	24½
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	38¼	38¼	38¼	5
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	52¼	52¼	52¼	1
M., K. & T. Ext. 5s	50½	50½	50½	3
M., K. & Ok. 5s	53	55	55	12
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	48	48	48	4
Mo. Pacific 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	10
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	88½	88½	88½	5
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, Gty.	89	89	89	1
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	92	92	92	2
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	41	41	41	1
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, Tr. r.	41	40	41	6
M.P. cv. 5s, Tr. r., st.	39½	39½	39½	2
Mo. Pacific 4s	40	40	40	1
Mo. Pacific 4s, tr. r.	40	40	40	5
Montana Power 5s	97	96¾	96¾	37
Morris & Co. 4½s	92½	92¾	92¾	16
Morris & Es. ref. 5½s	87½	87½	87½	10
Mutual Union Tel. 5s	101½	101½	101½	4
NAT. ENAM. & S.5s	98	98	98	10
Nat. Rys. of Mex. pr. lien 4½s	30	30	30	1
Nat. Tube 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	31
N. Y. C. Air Br.cv.6s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	10½
N. Y. Central ref.4½s	94½	94½	94½	82
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s	74	92¾	92¼	71
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82¾	82¼	82½

American Brass
Babcock & Wilcox
E. W. Bliss
Ingersoll-Rand
Magnolia Petroleum
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Porto Rican Amer. Tob.
Scovill Manufacturing
Tide Water Oil & Rights

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Prairie Pipe Line
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S. O. of New York
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 1, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,607,299	43,472,153
Same period a year ago	2,792,062	18,158,062

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.06	86.22	91.87	89.49
Same period a year ago	65.83	64.40	65.83	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	145	142½	144⅝	+ 3⅝	1,000
26½	Jan. 7	17⅞	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Minesit	20⅝	19⅜	19½	+ 1	7,100
10¼	Jan. 7	8⅜	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.†‡	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛	2,350
88⅞	Mar. 14	25	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30½	28¼	29¼	+ ¾	8,200
83	Jan. 3	75¼	Mar. 3	Allis-C. Mfg. pf....	78⅞	76½	77	− 1	4,000
73¼	Jan. 3	65	Feb. 28	Am. Ag. Chemical..	68¼	67	68	− ⅜	1,100
99½	Jan. 5	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	97	96	97	+ 1	400
74	Mar. 17	61⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar....	74	70	72	+ 1	32,200
96½	Feb. 8	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	93½	93½	93½	−	48
103½	Jan. 28	100¼	Mar. 8	Am. Brake S. & F..	100	100	100	−	50
195¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	....	....	165	−	....
65⅝	Mar. 16	56⅛	Mar. 1	Am. Can	62⅜	60½	61⅝	− ⅝	31,800
113⅞	Jan. 26	109½	Feb. 15	Am. Can pf.....	112⅜	111	111½	+ ⅜	320
78	Jan. 7	63⅜	Jan. 31	Am. Car & Fdy....	70⅞	67½	69⅝	+ ⅝	10,900
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116	116	116	..	100
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal	..	..	25	−	....
175½	Jan. 19	154⅞	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products..	162⅞	158½	161½	+ 1⅝	1,500
116½	Feb. 15	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	117	116½	117	..	41
115½	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.,s,c.f.p	..	..	115¾	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	51¼	Jan. 31	Am. Cotton Oil	54	53½	54	− 1	300
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	101	101	101	− 1	100
140½	Jan. 4	124⅞	Mar. 14	Am. Express	126	125⅜	126	− 2	450
12	Jan. 3	9⅝	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅝	10¼	10¼	− ¼	600
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf..	54	52	53	+ 1	4,100
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities..	29¼	27⅞	29	+ ⅞	1,700
25½	Jan. 26	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	24¾	22⅝	24	+ ⅞	18,500
47⅜	Mar. 28	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.....	47⅜	44½	46	+ 1½	10,700
83⅜	Mar. 14	60⅜	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	79⅜	72½	79½	+ 4½	133,630
104	Mar. 14	99⅜	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf..	104	103	104	..	1,060
9⅝	Jan. 19	8	Mar. 4	Am. Malt Corp'n ...	8¼	8	8¼	− ⅛	400
36½	Mar. 9	31⅜	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	34½	34½	34½	− ½	100
113⅜	Jan. 4	95½	Mar. 1	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	102⅝	99⅜	102⅛	+ 1⅜	35,350
114⅝	Feb. 3	111½	Feb. 15	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	113	112⅝	112⅞	+ ⅛	520
94	Mar. 16	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A....	93½	92⅞	93½	+ ⅛	980
87¼	Jan. 25	85⅝	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B....	86	86	86	− ½	200
148⅞	Jan. 10	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	140	136	140	− 10	310
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.....	108½	107¾	108¾	+ 2	200
61¼	Jan. 4	48½	Mar. 8	Am. Steel Foundries	52⅞	50¾	51	− 1⅝	1,770
116½	Jan. 8	107⅝	Mar. 8	Am. Sugar Ref.	111	109½	109¾	− 1	8,980
118⅝	Jan. 4	115½	Mar. 30	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	115⅞	115¼	115⅞	+ ⅛	720
68	Feb. 14	63⅜	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable...	....	....	67	..	....
131	Mar. 27	126⅛	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	131	127⅝	127⅝	− ⅝	7,500
208⅝	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	199½	196⅝	198	+ 4	2,100
108½	Feb. 8	105½	Feb. 28	Am. Tob. pf., new..	106⅝	106	106¼	− ⅛	1,325
53¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	51⅝	50	50	− 1½	4,200
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.....	101½	99	99	− ½	3,050
21½	Mar. 27	11	Jan. 3	Am. Writing P. pf..	21½	18¾	19¾	− ⅛	9,851
91½	Mar. 17	65⅜	Jan. 3	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	89½	85½	89	+ 1¾	28,500
92⅝	Feb. 14	82½	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.†..	87¼	84⅝	86⅝	+ 1	73,860
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization..	3⅝	3¼	3¼	− ⅛	300
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	67	66	66	− 2	400
108½	Jan. 4	101⅞	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F.	108⅞	102⅞	103½	+ ½	5,500
102	Feb. 23	98⅛	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	100⅜	101	− ⅛	1,000
115	Jan. 8	109	Mar. 18	Atl. Coast Line.....	..	..	110⅝	..	....
118⅝	Jan. 3	99½	Mar. 1	BALD. LOCO. WKS	107⅛	102⅜	105¼	+ 1½	79,930
109½	Feb. 23	107⅞	Jan. 8	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	..	..	108¾	..	....
95	Jan. 4	86	Mar. 1	Balt. & Ohio	88⅛	86⅞	87¼	− 1	5,100
80	Jan. 15	75¼	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio pf....	76½	76	76⅝	− ⅛	1,230
3⅝	Jan. 8	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..	1,900
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel....	494	451	490	− 6	8,990
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf..	135	135	135	−	100
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf...	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	84⅜	Feb. 15	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	85½	85	85½	+ ⅛	500
132	Jan. 14	123	Mar. 31	Brooklyn Union Gas	129	129	129	− 2½	200
57	Mar. 28	50¼	Jan. 10	Brown Shoe	57	57	57	..	100
99⅜	Jan. 11	95⅜	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.....	98½	97½	98½	+ 2¼	200
14	Jan. 12	9⅜	Jan. 31	Bruns. T. & RR. sec	9¾	9¾	9⅝	..	100
98	Feb. 8	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P....	..	..	93	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Buff., R. & P. pf...	..	..	*100⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	80½	Mar. 14	Burns Bros.	..	..	83½	..	....
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	116	112¾	112¾	− 2½	320
31	Jan. 11	29	Mar. 27	Butterick Co.	29	29	29	− ½	200
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior†‡..	92	88	91¼	+ 1½	15,300
42¾	Jan. 3	21	Mar. 7	CAL. PETROLEUM	24½	21⅝	23⅜	+ ⅞	2,500
80⅜	Jan. 3	48⅜	Mar. 8	Cal. Petroleum pf....	52	50	51½	− ½	1,100
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern....	58	58	58	..	10
183⅜	Jan. 3	162¼	Mar. 11	Canadian Pacific....	168	166⅛	166⅝	− 1¼	4,420
88⅜	Jan. 18	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Tr. M.pf	85	85	85	− 1	100
56⅝	Mar. 20	51¼	Jan. 31	Central Leather	54⅝	53¼	54¼	+ ½	5,300
111½	Mar. 7	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf..	111	110	111	+ ⅝	800
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.....	..	..	290	..	....
*140	Jan. 3	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	..	..	73	..	....
96¼	Mar. 16	89½	Feb. 25	Chandler Motor	93	91⅞	92	− 1½	900
98⅞	Jan. 5	90¾	Jan. 31	Ches. & Ohio.....	63⅜	61⅝	61½	+ 2½	7,300
10¾	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	8⅞	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 3	12½	Jan. 26	Chicago Great West.	13	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅜	600
39¾	Jan. 4	34	Jan. 31	Chi. Great West pf.	37⅝	37	37½	..	1,700
102½	Jan. 3	92¼	Mar. 1	Chi., Mil. & St. P...	94¾	92⅝	93½	− 1⅛	5,950
136¾	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	127⅝	127½	127½	− 1½	233
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	127	124⅞	125	− 2⅜	2,325
175	Jan. 11	174	Mar. 8	Chi. & N. W. pf....	170	170	170	..	14
20⅝	Feb. 7	15¾	Mar. 3	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	17½	16⅝	17	− ⅜	5,700
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P. M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
136	Jan. 27	136	Jan. 27	Chi., St.P.,M.&O.pf....	..	..	136	..	....
25⅝	Jan. 5	20⅜	Mar. 27	Chile Copper†.....	22⅝	20⅜	22¾	+ 1½	5,600
60	Feb. 19	51⅜	Jan. 31	Chino Copper††.....	55⅝	52⅛	55	+ 1¼	15,400
47⅞	Jan. 11	39	Feb. 10	C., C., C. & St. L...	41	41	41	− 1	100
76⅞	Mar. 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	76	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleveland & Pitts...	..	..	79½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	70	Feb. 23	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	73	73	73	..	150
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	109	..	....
63	Jan. 4	39⅝	Mar. 3	Col. Fuel & Iron....	45⅝	43¼	45	− ⅛	10,500
32½	Jan. 8	28	Mar. 3	Col. & Southern....	27	27	27	− ¼	100
55	Jan. 13	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf..	46	46	46	− 3⅝	100
48	Jan. 11	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	40	..	....
52⅝	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co..	..	..	46	..	....
115	Jan. 4	106¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	111	110	110	− 2	200
144⅜	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas ...	136⅞	134½	135	− 1½	1,833
88	Mar. 10	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	85¼	82	82⅜	− ⅛	2,000
110½	Mar. 17	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	109¼	109¼	109¾	− 1¼	10
58	Mar. 22	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.‡..	55	55	55	− 1	200
25¼	Jan. 25	19¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref..	21	20	20⅝	+ ⅛	11,200
101⅞	Jan. 14	93	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	96	94¼	94⅝	− 1⅜	2,200
45	Mar. 14	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	45	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*38	Jan. 31	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*38	..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	93⅛	84½	92⅝	+ 5⅜	239,600
119	Mar. 16	108¾	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf....	116¼	114⅝	116¼	+ ⅞	525
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar ...	245	225	241	+23	1,300
109⅝	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	106	..	....
98⅛	Feb. 14	94⅛	Mar. 16	DEERE & CO. pf....	95	94⅛	95	+ ⅞	305
154⅛	Jan. 19	149¼	Mar. 1	Delaware & Hudson.	150½	150	150	− ⅝	310
225	Jan. 6	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	216	..	....
14	Jan. 3	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr...	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅝	500
24	Jan. 3	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	20	17⅝	20	+ 3	1,012
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	132	132	132	+ 1	172
4⅝	Mar. 6	4¼	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison rts..	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛	700
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
89	Apr. 1	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	89	89	89	+ 1	200
108	Jan. 18	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match ...	105	105	106	+ ¼	10
50⅝	Feb. 5	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n..	48¼	36¼	47⅞	..	13,500
29½	Feb. 8	22	Feb. 23	Dome Minesit	24½	24½	24⅝	− ⅝	400
6	Jan. 11	4⅛	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & At....	..	..	4½	..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	..	..	10	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	60¼	Jan. 31	Elec. Storage Bat...	61	60⅝	60⅝	− 1⅝	200
43⅜	Jan. 3	35	Jan. 31	Erie	37⅜	36	36¼	− 1½	26,150
¼	Mar. 20	⅛	Mar. 23	Erie rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	..	28,825
59½	Jan. 3	50¼	Jan. 31	Erie 1st pf.....	53	51½	51⅝	− 1⅝	2,900
54½	Jan. 3	43	Mar. 3	Erie 2d pf.....	44½	44½	44½	− 1	100
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	15	Mar. 31	FED. MIN. & SM....	28⅛	15	17½	− 9½	550
57½	Jan. 7	38⅜	Mar. 31	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	51	38⅜	39½	− 11½	8,550
830	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL..	344	320	344	..	202
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf....	116	116	116	+ 1½	210
178½	Jan. 17	165	Mar. 1	General Electric ...	167½	166	167⅜	+ ⅜	3,200
495	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	..	..	485	..	....
116½	Jan. 3	110⅜	Feb. 4	General Motors pf..	116½	114¾	116½	+ 1½	1,100
77⅝	Mar. 28	67⅜	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	77⅝	72½	76¾	+ 3¼	65,000
119¾	Mar. 16	111	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	115	114⅝	115	..	200
90	Feb. 10	85	Jan. 12	Granby Consol.	90⅝	88¾	90¼	+ 1¼	1,800
127½	Jan. 4	119⅛	Jan. 31	Great Northern pf...	122⅜	121	121⅜	− ⅛	4,039
50⅜	Jan. 3	39¾	Mar. 1	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	44⅜	43	43½	− ⅞	9,510
53⅜	Mar. 9	44	Mar. 2	Greene-Cananeait...	50	45⅝	49⅞	+ 3⅛	6,300
24½	Jan. 3	20⅝	Mar. 29	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	21	20¾	21	..	1,900
86	Jan. 11	85	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
180	Mar. 17	180	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co...	..	..	180	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining...	..	..	129	..	....
109¼	Jan. 3	101	Mar. 2	ILLINOIS CENT...	103⅞	103	103	− 1½	1,020
..	.....	..	.....	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	200	..	....
48¼	Mar. 16	43	Jan. 31	Insp. Con. Cop††	48¼	46⅜	48¼	+ ⅝	40,300
21¼	Jan. 3	15⅝	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	− ⅛	4,500
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf..	73	72¾	73	+ ⅛	1,000
20½	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs...	17	17	17	+ ⅛	100
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
20⅜	Jan. 5	18½	Mar. 27	In. Agricultural	20	18½	19⅜	− ⅝	900
74	Jan. 5	56⅜	Mar. 25	Int. Agricultural pf.	60½	58	59	+ 2⅜	3,500
112⅜	Feb. 1	108¼	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J....	111¼	110	110¼	+ ⅛	2,500
116½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 28	Int. Harv., N. J. pf..	..	..	118	..	....
78	Jan. 6	68⅜	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n ..	78	78	78	..	300
108	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 18	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	..	..	107	..	....
23½	Jan. 18	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp..	17⅞	16½	16¾	− ⅛	26,600
85¼	Jan. 17	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	71½	67½	70⅝	+ ⅞	154,700
56⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	47⅜	43⅜	47½	+ 1¼	30,020
111⅜	Feb. 23	100¼	Jan. 15	Int.Nickel pf.v.t.cfs.	110	110	110	..	100
12⅞	Mar. 20	9¼	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	11⅞	11¼	11½	− ⅛	1,300
50⅜	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.....	50¼	47	47	− 2¾	2,400
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
84½	Apr. 1	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	84½	77½	84½	+ 7½	5,000
110½	Mar. 28	106	Mar. 9	Jewel Tea pf.	110½	109	110	..	1,725
65	Apr. 1	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf.	65	60	65	+ 4½	80
32½	Jan. 4	24½	Feb. 28	Kan. City Southern.	26	25¼	25¼	− 1½	2,150
64⅜	Jan. 3	60	Feb. 17	Kan. City South. pf.	..	..	61	..	....
85	Mar. 17	80¾	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co...	85	85	85	..	20
112⅜	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf...	..	..	111¼	..	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	69⅜	Mar. 9	Kelly Spring Tire†..	78	74¼	75¾	+ ½	10,200
97½	Mar. 14	96½	Mar. 23	Kelly Spg. Tire pf...	..	..	96½	..	....
58¼	Mar. 31	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper...	56½	55⅛	58½	+ 1	158,725
4½	Mar. 16	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	4¼	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	29	29	29	..	150
130	Feb. 3	123⅛	Mar. 2	Kings Co. E. L. & P	129	129	129	− ½	145
86	Jan. 6	72¾	Mar. 1	LACK. STEEL CO.	77½	76¾	76¾	− ½	9,700
107⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	108⅛	108½	103¾	− 1¼	10
16½	Jan. 8	12	Jan. 26	Lake Erie & West...	..	..	13	..	....
41	Jan. 3	35	Feb. 2	Lake Erie & W. pf..	..	..	36½	..	....
58	Feb. 19	48½	Mar. 1	Lee Rubber Tire ...	52⅜	49¾	52¼	+ 2¼	17,650
83	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	77⅞	76½	76½	− 1½	2,800
265	Jan. 4	247	Apr. 1	Liggett & Myers....	250	247	247	− 7½	600
122	Mar. 3	113	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	119½	118	119¼	− 2	450
22½	Jan. 13	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	..	..	22½	..	....
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	..	..	16½	..	....
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	78	..	....
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 8	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	50	..	....
198⅜	Mar. 1	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co....	190	188	189	+ 1½	600
120	Mar. 3	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
130⅝	Jan. 13	121¼	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.....	—	..	125	..	....
91	Feb. 10	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	79	79	79	− ⅝	300
68½	Mar. 22	66½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.....	69⅜	68	68⅜	+ ⅜	800
..	.....	..	.....	Manhattan Beach....	..	..	8	..	....
131⅜	Jan. 28	129½	Feb. 15	Manhat. Elev. gtd...	..	..	129¾	..	....
90	Jan. 5	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	55	..	....
110	Mar. 28	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	110	110	110	+ 1	100
75⅝	Jan. 3	57¼	Mar. 2	Maxwell Motors	74	67	72⅜	+ 2⅞	66,200
93	Jan. 3	82	Mar. 1	Max. Motors 1st pf..	86½

REO MOTOR CAR

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam

Telephone 3100 Rector

71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.

New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Chicle Com.
25 American Hawaiian Steamship
25 Buffalo Copper & Brass
200 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
50 Germania Insurance
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
25 Home Insurance
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Pacific Gas & Electric Com.
100 Ward Baking Com.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aluminum Company of America
50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
25 Buffalo Copper & Brass
300 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
25 Harriman National Bank
100 Hale & Kilburn Com.
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
25 Mechanics & Metals Bank
100 New Jersey Zinc
50 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
100 Pacific Gas & Electric Com.
25 Singer Manufacturing
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Gulf States Steel

Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.

15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

BANK and TRUST COMPANY STOCKS

CLINTON GILBERT

2 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4848

We Specialize In

Oklahoma Producing & Refining Co.

K. P. EMMONS

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American Brass Co.
Du Pont-Hercules-Atlas
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Yale & Towne

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We Specialize In

Du Pont Powder Common
Du Pont Powder Old
Du Pont Powder 6% Deb.

GWYNNE BROS.

25 Broad St., N.Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Central Aguirre Sugar

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co.

Specialists

27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Amer. Water Works & El. Coll. 5s
Michigan Northern Power 5s
T. H. Symington Convertible 6s
Babcock & Wilcox Stock

K. P. EMMONS

111 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 8887 Rector.

For Sale

Cuba Company

Common Stock—par value $50,000

Bids Wanted.

WILLIAM J. HOEY

RECTOR 2811 115 BROADWAY

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 1, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	21	22
Do 6% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	78	80
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,841,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	$135	$137
Do pf. ($50)	1,981,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	$50	$51
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	†2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	394	398
Do pf.....	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	114	116
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	65	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	86	86¼
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	45	47
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	75	77
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7⅛
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	54½	57
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14½	16
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33..	1,800,000	..	S	M. & N.	82	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 16	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	72
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Bing. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '31.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Bir. R., L. & P. 5s, '57...	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	96¼	97
B'f.C.ast.5s,'32	2,094,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	82	85
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	85
Capital Tr....	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	84½	86
Capital T. 1st 5s, '41	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106½	107
C. Ill. L. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,655,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 5s, '99...	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
Chics Serv....	17,218,390	½	..	July 1, 14	168	170
Do pf.	31,198,428	½	M	Apr 1, 16	83	86
C.L. ri.& P. 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	..
C.R.I. 1st 5s,'31	3,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	26	28½
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¼	Q	Mar 15,16	100½	101½
Do 5s, '53...	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
C.R. G. & E. pf.	831,600	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pf., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	62	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	85	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
C.G.,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	88	89
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	70½	71½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Minn.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105¼
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	99
East. P. & L. corf. 5s, '48	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '36	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
El. Bd. & Sh. pf.	1,440,000	..	..	.....	72	76
Lt. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	101	103
Emp. District Elec. pf.....	1,005,000	..	..	.....	79	82
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	95
Ev. G. & El. 1st 5s, '33..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	97
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 5s, '33.	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T..	4,700,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	46	49
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	80
G. W'n Pow. deb. 5s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	99½
Do 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85½	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s, 31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102¼	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '39, rcts....	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	63
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75	76
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '50..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf.	9,846,300	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	58	60
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	98
K. C. B. L.5s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. El.4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	73
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	88
K.C.Met.S.R. con. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	100
K. G. & E. pf	1,700,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	99	101
Do 5s	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	98½
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '35	1,820,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¼	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s....	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s, '21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s....	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925.....	661,100	3	S	J. & J.	96½	98
Moonie Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf..	805,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '26..	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Nashv. R. & L. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	73	75
Do con.5s,'33	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Do ref. 5s,'58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	85
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	82	85
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15½	18
Do pf	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	59	64
N. St. Power 1st 5s, '56..	5,975,000	..	..	.....	59	60
Do pf.	8,396,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	93	95
N.T.Tr. 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
N. Y. West'r Lgt. 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	82
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,839,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 1st 5s, '43	10,221,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	95¼
Do 5s, '21	1,870,000	3	S	J. & J.	98½	99¼
O.E Ry. 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	20	30
Pac. G. & E. 1st 5s, '37	32,106,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	66	67
Old pf.	8,687,400	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	92	93
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	92	92½
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '47	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.....	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	28	31
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	70	73
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
Roch., Syr. & E.R.R.5s,'45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	59	61
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	630,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	98
Ruf. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '48	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	87
St.Jo.(Mo)R., L., P. & P. 1s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98½
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '20.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97⅛
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49.....	4,525,300	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 1, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	98
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	92	93
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	102	105
Do gen.5s,'39	13,380,000	1½	S	J. & J.	96½	99
S.W.P.& L. pf	1,665,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102½
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$9¼	$10
Do pr. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,16	$36	$37
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	85
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	80½	88½
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	12½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	50½	53
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	*2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.) 4½s,'20	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	.....	54	55
Do 1st pf....	9,481,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	75½	77
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	17¼	18
Do 6s, 1922..	16,609,000	3	S	M. & S.	97	98
Wash.R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	84	87
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 16	81¾	82
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80¾	81
W.St.G. & E. 1st con.5s,'31	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	82	89
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	60	62
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$42¼	$44½
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	96½

†Also 2½% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20.	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24.....	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	132	134
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	11¼	12½
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	100
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	60
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	..
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29.....	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.....	5,867,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '25..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¼	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G.($20)	2,800,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 16	74½	74½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106½	107
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	103½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explo. pf.	3,385,500	1¾	Q	Jan 25,16	82	84
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)..	4,495,710	1	Q	Feb 15,16	40	44
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,765	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	49½	51
Am. Brass..	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	260	272
Am. Chicle...	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,15	48	54
Do pf.....	3,000,000	1	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	85
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	114	117
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	125	127
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	¶5	Q	Mar 10,16	245	248
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	122	124
Bliss, E.W.Co	1,500,000	11¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	390	405
Do pf.....	1,500,000	2	S	Apr 1, 16	75	85
Bord. C. M...	21,394,200	4	S	Feb 15,16	111	113
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,16	106	108
Bush. Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	95	105
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Mar 31,16	300	330
Do pf.....	4,850,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	102	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	180	185
Childs	3,000,000	½	..	Mar 10,16	81	85
Do. pf.....	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,16	94	98
Colt's Arms..	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	800	830
D.L.& W. Coal	6,390,700	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	300	310
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.....	5,350,000	1	Q	Feb 15,16	118	121
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	92	95
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	30½	32½
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	76¼	77½
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	83	86
Lima Loco C 6s, 1932.....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	97
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	3¾
Merg. Lino...	12,799,600	2½	Q	Mar 31,16	161¾	163
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	60
N. J. Zinc...	10,000,000	4	Q	Feb 10,16	204	208
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	62	65
Do pf.....	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	91	93½
Pierce Oil....	13,857,300	..	..	.....	14	14½
Pr. & Gam..	13,498,160	4	Q	Feb 15,16	710	..
Rem. Type...	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	74	77
Do 2d pf...	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	40	42
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Mar 31,16	141	145
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	100½	102
Saf.C.H. & L.	9,862,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	104	106½
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	222	223
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 10,16	106	107¼
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s..	2,066,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Wm. R.Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2200	2300

*Ex div. §Also 11¼% extra. ‖Also 10% extra payable Apr. 15. ¶Incl. 3½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 10% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	15¾	15¾
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 15,16	670	680
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,15	280	300
Buck. P. L..	10,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 15,16	160	165
Chese. Mfg..	500,000	$10	Q	Mar 15,16	873	925
Colonial Oil..	1,500,000	..	..	.....	160	180
Contin. Oil..	3,000,000	3	Q	Mar 16,16	310	315
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Mar 15,16	41	44
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	5	A	Dec 15,15	60	65
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	215	220
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30,16	150	152
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Mar 30,16	137	142
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	15	..	Jan 15,16	175	178
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb 15,16	103	104
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Mar 15,16	18	19
N. Y. Tran..	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,16	187	193
Nor. Pipe L..	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 3, 16	100	103
Ohio Oil.....	15,000,000	6b	Q	Mar 20,16	225	228
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$3	..	Jan 31,16	415	420
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	$5	..	Jan 31,16	220	223
Solar Ref'g..	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 20,15	285	295
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Mar 1, 16	290	305
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5	Q	Mar 31,16	350	355
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Apr 1, 16	106	109
St. Oil (Cal.).	49,686,655	2.30	Q	Mar 15,16	250	253
St. Oil (ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Feb 20,16	545	550
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Feb 20,16	450	460
St. Oil (K.)..	3,000,000	5e	Q	Apr 1, 16	360	365
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,15	360	370
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Mar 15,16	512	515
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Mar 15,16	209	212
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Apr 1, 16	545	555
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	135	140
Union T. L..	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,16	81	83
Vacuum Oil..	10,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	233	238
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 31,14	40	45

b—Including 4% extra. e—Including 1% extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including 4 extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Am. Cigar...	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	130	135
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	100	101
Conley Foil..	825,000	5	Q	Mar 15,16	323	375
J. S. Young..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	150	160
MoA. & F. pf	2,065,600	1½	Q	Jan 15, 16	98½	100
P. R.-A. T...	1,990,400	4	Q	Mar 2, 16	215	225
Do pf.....	2,500,000	¶5	Q	Apr 1, 16	475	485
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	120	122

¶Including 2% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 1, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	530	540

We Deal in

Aetna Explosives
E. W. Bliss Co.
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder

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advertising can do for public utility securities in awakening the public to their values as investments, is discussed in a *Booklet* which we have just issued for distribution.
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HOSMER & WEBB
30 Broad St., New York.
We beg to advise you that we have this day dissolved our firm by mutual consent.
LOUIS H. HOSMER,
CHARLES WEBB.
March 31, 1916.

We wish to announce that we have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of
WEBB, LEVETT & CO.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
Telephone 1041-7 Hanover
to do a general brokerage business and to specialize in tobacco stocks, powder stocks and other unlisted securities.
CHARLES WEBB.
CHARLES M. LEVETT,
FRANK M. LEVETT.
March 31, 1916.

Studebaker Corporation
We have just prepared a comprehensive analysis of this company which should be of interest to all its stockholders. This analysis is not only a review of the company's record during the past year, but makes a distinct forecast of the company's future, from the standpoint of the common stockholders. A few extra copies are reserved for free distribution.
MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.,
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
Telephone, 1299 Cort.

MERCANTILE MARINE
In the absence of authentic information, the holders of the company's various securities, quite naturally, are groping around in the dark. What is known about the Company is that its earnings are phenomenal compared with the days when it has struggling along under its burden of over-capitalization. All this has changed and what the security holders are most anxious to learn now is how they will fare in the reorganization. There is an article on the subject in the current issue.
Send for Copy.
The Financial World
18 Broadway. New York.

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80 BROADWAY
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ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

DIVIDENDS.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Company
Quarterly Dividend No. 120—3%
A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1916.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company
Quarterly Dividend No. 74—1%
A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1916.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company
Quarterly Dividend No. 28—1%
A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1916.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

LOREE FINDS AUTOS HURT RAILROADS

Delaware & Hudson Reports Good Year, Except as to Passenger Traffic.

ATTACKS RATE DECISION

Says Interstate Commerce Commission Ruling in Anthracite Cases Will Reduce Revenues.

The Delaware & Hudson Company, in the calendar year of 1915, had a net profit from all sources of $6,071,440, an increase of $1,461,646 over 1914. This net income was equivalent to 14.28 per cent. on the company's $42,503,000 stock, as against 10.84 per cent. in 1914. The margin of profit over the regular 9 per cent. dividend, therefore, was considerably larger, and to this extent the year's operation was very favorable. Comparison, of course, is made with a poor year, and it is pointed out in the annual report sent out to stockholders that the total operating revenues in 1915 were 2.02 per cent. below those of 1913.

Total operating revenues of the railroad department amounted to $23,787,519, an increase of $1,064,557, or 4.68 per cent. over 1914. Increases were general except in the passenger service, where there was a falling off of 5.84 per cent. The net operating revenue in the railroad department was $8,963,893, an increase of $1,429,782. The operating ratio was reduced in 1915 to 62.32, a betterment of 4.52, and this is a feature of the report.

In the coal mining department the gross revenues were $15,880,076, an increase of $343,634; the net revenue was $1,243,970, an increase of $279,981. The company mined 8,100,767 tons of coal, compared with 7,400,635 in 1914.

President Loree in the report deplores the conditions under which railroads must now be financed. Conditions seem to favor the industrials, he says, to the detriment of the railroads, so that the trend of capital cost is upward for the railroads and downward for industrials. Commenting on the unprecedented results precipitated by the war and their effect on earnings, Mr. Loree says:

"A study of the yield upon railway and industrial securities, at recent market prices, indicates that the average investor is relatively still less willing than formerly to forego the advantage of the somewhat higher yield of the industrials for the sake of becoming the owner of bonds dependent upon railway property. He is apparently unable to find in the railway situation any offset for the fact that, unlike the prices of the products of the industrials, the prices of railway services are closely limited by law and custom and returns to investors sharply restricted in practice, and he turns without reluctance to the field in which the laws of demand and supply are still unshackled and the rewards of economy and efficiency are restricted only to a just share of the gains which they secure.

"The increasing ability of the industrials to make their demand effective is found in the increased earnings of those companies and the ability of many of them to retire securities before maturity. These facts and the large amounts that the industrials have been able to spend to extend their facilities for the purpose of taking care of war orders and increased domestic business contrast sharply with the fact that at the same times, for want of funds, the railroads have been practically unable to extend their facilities. Capital can be obtained only from investors who are confident of receiving a fair return and adequate earnings can alone give this confidence."

It was Mr. Loree who made the extensive study of the amount of American railway securities held abroad and the amount resold to the American public during the course of the war. His figures, which have already been published, are included in the report, and Mr. Loree points out that the dumping of railway securities has added to the burdens of railways which must be financed.

Mr. Loree attacks the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission affecting rates on anthracite. The new rates went into effect on Saturday, and it is estimated that they will mean a reduction in the annual revenue of the Delaware & Hudson Company of approximately $374,000.

"While the commission gave an incompletely favorable decision in the 'five per cent' case," says Mr. Loree, "more than the whole advance accorded to the anthracite carriers will be taken away by the decision in the anthracite case."

An interesting part of the report relates to an investigation made of the effect of automobile traffic on the railway's revenue from passenger service. The report says in this connection:

"Passenger traffic has quite generally decreased throughout the country, largely, it is considered, on account of extensive use of automobiles, both as pleasure vehicles and for public transportation. In this decrease the lines of your company have shared. It is perhaps worth noting that 4,399 of this class of vehicles were licensed in Albany, Troy, and the intermediate towns, and that if these vehicles should carry an average of as many as three passengers as much as twenty-five miles a day throughout the year, their total service, measured by the number of passengers carried one mile, would substantially equal the whole passenger business of your railway lines in 1915."

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended April 1, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	506,745	537,720	198,941
Tuesday	509,966	688,259	242,958
Wednesday..	408,886	742,362	177,038
Thursday ...	488,470	542,382	210,626
Friday	439,251	....	195,554
Saturday ...	193,971	282,209	64,853
Total week	2,607,299	2,792,932	1,087,970
Year to date.	45,472,153	18,158,062	22,848,853

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$4,212,000	$2,389,500	$1,947,500
Tuesday	3,212,000	3,669,500	2,624,500
Wednesday..	3,473,500	4,491,500	3,082,500
Thursday ...	3,909,000	3,678,000	2,470,000
Friday	4,541,000	....	3,013,500
Saturday ...	2,079,000	1,986,000	1,232,500
Total week.	$21,426,500	$16,394,500	$14,370,500
Year to date.	281,786,200	168,673,000	229,151,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.	April 3, '16.	April 3, '15.	Differences.
R. R. & mis.	2,607,181	2,792,926 —	185,745
Banks	118	6 +	112

BONDS.			
R. R. & mis.	$12,051,500	$16,129,500	—$3,478,000
Government.	8,508,000	112,000 +	8,396,000
State	46,000	29,000 +	17,000
City	221,000	124,000 +	97,000
Total, all.	$21,607,181	$16,394,500	+$5,212,681

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Bristol County National Bank, located at Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SETH L. CUSHMAN, President.
Dated March 27, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. CO.
New York, March 30, 1916.
A dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 20, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 8, 1916.
ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AMERICAN NAVIGATION COMPANY,
New York.
The usual quarterly dividend of 3% on the shares of this Company is this day declared payable on April 15th to stockholders of record on April 1st, 1916.
VICTOR HANSEN, Secretary.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	133,090	119,991	369,275	$317,000
Tuesday	96,105	163,625	307,960	450,000
Wed'day	91,824	133,567	282,060	517,000
Thursday	78,233	90,061	299,135	346,000
Friday	84,715	65,041	275,495	385,000
Saturday	31,825	93,201	205,040	107,000
Total	515,792	667,486	1,638,965	$2,622,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	Aeolian-W. ...	24	21	22	— 5⅝
28,650	*Aetna Ex.w.i.	23⅝	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
8,200	Ajax R., Inc.,	70⅝	69½	70¼	+ ⅝
200	Am. Br. Mfg.	24½	24	24½	— 1⅛
500	*Am. Dr. Syn.	13	12⅝	13	+ 1⅛
995	Am. Int. Cor., w.i.,25% pf..	20½	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
4,100	*Am. W. Pap.	3½	2½	3	— ⅝
300	Am. Zinc pf., w. i.....	75	74½	75	— ⅛
100	A. G. & W. I.	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
250	A.G.& W.I.pf..	49	48	48	— 2
10	Atlantic Steel.	57	57	57	..
2,900	*Butler Chem.	3½	2⅞	3	..
2,450	Can. Nat. Gas	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
200	Canada Steel..	44½	44½	44½	..
17,100	*Car L. & P..	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
14,495	Carwen Steel.	11	9½	10¾	— 1
9,215	Chev. Motor..	174½	162	174½	+ 9½
3,421	Cor. R. & H..	5¼	4⅞	5	..
176,050	*Cubs C. Sug.	70⅜	66¼	67¼	— ⅝
14,975	*Cu. C. S. pf.	98	97⅛	97⅜	— ⅛
80	Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs....	47⅛	46	47½	+ ⅛
900	Driggs-Sea. ..	142	137	138	— 3
267	*Ed. & Jones.	38	37	37	— 3
544	*E. & J. pf....	96	94	94	— 2
3,900	*Electric Gun.	1⅝	1	1¼	..
3,010	Emer. Phono.	14⅛	13	13	— ⅝
300	Gen. Asphalt.	36½	36½	36½	— ⅞
800	Guan. Sugar..	81⅞	80	81	..
450	H. & B. Car..	44	42¼	43¼	— 1⅝
300	Hall Signal ..	15½	14	15½	..
560	Int. Arms Fuse Secur. Corp..	16½	14⅜	14⅜	— 4⅛
1,450	Intercont. Rub.	15	14	14	— 1
810	Int. Mot. pf..	20	19	19	..
8,200	Katho. Br. pf.	25	20¼	23	— 4⅜
8,000	Kensick & Zinc	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
1,000	*S. S. Kresge.	11	10	10¼	— 1⅝
730	Lake Tor. Boat	10½	10	10¼	+ ¼
200	Lima Loco., new	38	37½	38	+ ½
275	Lima L. pf., new	95	95	95	..
20,500	*Lynn Phono..	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	..
5,800	Marconi of Am.	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
3,050	Man. Transit.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
300	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs...	32¼	31½	32⅛	..
400	Marlin Arms pf. v. t.ctfs.	81	80¼	80¼	..
5,900	*Maxim Muni.	6⅜	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
42,000	*Midvale Steel	67	64⅞	65⅞	+ ⅛
16,600	Nevins Elec...	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
400	N. Y. Transp.	16	16	16	..
210	Nymo Z. & L.	5¾	5¼	5⅜	..
200	O. Elsen'r Bros	53	55	55	..
1,850	Peerless Truck	27	25¼	26	— ⅛
200	*Poole Engine.	120	117	119	— 1
100	*Pyrene Mfg..	18	18	18	— ½
1,480	Redtop Elec..	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
9,700	*St. Joe. Ld.	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
1,700	S.L.,R.M.&P., v. t. ctfs..	39¼	39	39	..
100	Saxon Motors.	63½	63¼	63¼	— 1⅛
1,650	*Stand. Mtrs.	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
7,050	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs...	40	35½	37	— 2⅝
12,550	*Tob. Prod'ts.	48	45	45½	— 1½
5,100	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
12,300	Un. Pr. Shar.	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
2,800	*Univ. Motor.	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7,450	*U. S. L. & H.	4⅛	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
4,200	*U. S. Lt. & Heat pf.	6½	5	5	..
800	Wabash Pitts. Ter.	18⅜	18¼	18½	..
315	Wabash Pitts. Ter. pf.	48⅜	48	48	..
4,070	White Motors	50	45½	50	+ ⅛
2,100	World Film, v. t. ctfs..	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
25,400	*Zinc Conc'g.	6⅜	5¼	6⅛	+ 1¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

500	Anglo-Am. Oil	15⅞	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
1	Atlantic Ref.	670	670	670	+ 5
46	Buckeye P. L.	102½	101	102	..
4	Cumb. P. L..	94	94	94	..
226	Illinois P. L.	178	173	176	— 4
567	Ohio Oil	234	226	233	..
15	Prairie O.& G.	424	420	424	— 6
90	Prairie P. L..	234	222	222	—12
25	Sou. P. L....	205	205	205	..
10	So. Penn. Oil.	355	355	355	— 9
396	S. O. of Cal.	255	250	250	— 5
165	S. O. of Ind.	555	547	550	+ 1
81	S. O. of N. J.	523	512	515	— 7
37	Un. Tank L..	82	80	82	..
556	Vacuum Oil..	233	230	233	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS

8,993	Am. O. & G.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5,320	*Barnett O.&G.	3½	3	3⅛	— ⅛
5,630	*Cosden & Co.	20⅝	19½	19⅝	— 1⅛
7,140	*Cosden O. & G., w. i..	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
3,500	*Cosden O. & G. pf., w. i.	4½	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
5,200	Empire Petrol.	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
159,950	*Federal Oil..	1⅝	1	1⅝	+ 1⅛
350	Houston Oil...	16⅛	16	16	— 1
90,000	*†Midwest. Oil	60	59	62	+ 1
3,900	*†Mid. Oil pf.	95	90	90	..
405	*Midwest. Ref.	66½	65½	66	..
28,500	*Muskogee Ref.	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
214,000	*†Okla. Oil ..	13½	11⅞	14	+ 3
3,450	*†Okla. Oil pf.	1⅝	1	1⅝	..
20,500	*Okla. Fro. & R.	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	..
4,035	*Sapulpa O. & R.	13½	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
1,400	Savoy Oil	10	10	10½	+ ½
39,200	*†United West.	66	56	66	+ 9
200	*Ventura Con.	9¾	9	9⅜	— ⅛
86,900	*Victoria Oil..	2⅛	1	2	+ ⅛
17,400	Wayl'd O. & G.	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	..

MINING STOCKS

39,800	*†Atlanta	14½	13	14	..
3,000	Alta	29	28½	28½	..
11,500	Am. Com'der.	11	9½	10	..
11,050	Bingham Min.	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
1,200	Beaver Con.	41¾	41	41	+ ⅜
21,100	*†Booth	35	17	18	..
83,450	*†Bos. & Mon.	78	66	75	+ 7
1,700	Buffalo Mines	1¼	1	1¼	..
1,500	Butte & Lon.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
2,190	Butte & N. Y.	3⅝	3¼	3½	— ⅛
12,720	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs...	9⅜	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
1,100	*Calaveras C.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
13,800	Caledonia ...	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
71,000	Cal. & Corbin	14	8	11	..
11,380	*Can. Copper..	1⅞	1⅜	1⅛	+ ⅛
37,200	†Cashboy	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
2,400	C. de P. Cop.	39⅜	37½	39¾	+ 2¼
60,700	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2,900	Comb. Fr....	7	6¾	6¾	..
1,100	Cons. C. M..	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
2,600	*Cons. Tun.	9	8	9	+ 1
86,000	Con. Nev.-U.	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
5,225	*Dupont Cop'r (a prospect)	2½	2⅜	2⅛	+ ⅛
9,720	*Eagle & B.B.	2¾	2¼	2⅜	..
67,745	*†Emma Cop.	66	50	56	+11
16,000	*†Fed. Res. M.	18	18	18	..
2,750	First Nat. C.	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
13,000	*†Granite G. M.	84	80	80	..
21,600	†Goldf. Con...	81	76	76	— 3
18,500	*†Gold. Merg..	13	11½	13	+ 1
100	Gold Hill M.	15	15	15	..
5,500	Greenwater ..	6	5	6	— ⅛
5,900	Hecla Min....	5	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
3,400	Howe Sound..	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
79,900	Inter. Mines..	28	14	28	..
4,655	*Iron Blossom.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
6,100	*†Jim Butler.	94	82	93	+ 2
58,200	Jerome Verdi.	3	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
21,800	Jumbo Exten.	78	74	76	..
1,400	Kerr Lake....	4½	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
84,200	*†Kewanaa	16	12½	13	— 1
140	La Rose	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
2,600	Majestic M....	⅝	½	⅝	— ⅛
17,500	Magma Cop..	19⅝	18½	19¼	+ ⅝
79,200	*†Marsh Min.	36	28	31½	— 4½
3,100	†McK.-Dar. ..	50	45	46	— 2
900	Mines of A..	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
3,735	*Mohave Tung.	5	3½	4⅞	— ⅛
13,300	*Mont. Con....	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
87,000	*†Mother Lode.	30	26½	30	+ 3
1,000	Nevada Hills.	1⅝	18	18	— 1
700	New Cornelia.	18	17½	17½	— 1⅝
700	New Ute Bing.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	..
6,000	Nip. Mines....	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4,000	North Star...	17	16½	16½	— ½
13,035	Oat. Big Jim.	2¼	1⅝	1⅛	+ ⅛
900	*†Oat. Cres. (a prospect) ..	47	42	43	— 3
1,200	*†Oat. Ex. (a prospect)	17	15	17	..
2,700	†Oatman Gold Key (a prosp.)	28	23	23	..
15,500	†Oatman Lazy Boy (a pros.)	35	32	35	+ 1
2,200	†Oat'an Nellie (a prosp't).	31	30	30	..
50,000	Oatman So....	35	30	35	..
27,500	Oro	4	4	4	..
100	Peabody Cons.	3	3	3	..
29,500	†Peterson L..	28	26	26	— 3
58,500	*Ray H'cules.	5⅛	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
10,100	*†Rex Cons...	21	19½	20	— 2
70,400	†Rochester ..	75	60	78	+18
14,800	*†Rd. M'tain.	76	68	71	+ 6
2,400	*†Ruby Silver.	58	55	55	+ 1
9,000	San Toy....	18	17	18	..
3,600	Scratch G. Gl.	1	⅞	1	—14
2,400	†Sev. T. Coal.	40	36	39	— 2
6,420	Stand. Sil.-Le.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
13,900	Silver Pick...	8	6½	7⅛	..
28,800	Stewart	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
55,100	*†Success	79	63	77	+ 8
700	South Utah...	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
10,800	Superstition ..	32	31	32	— 2
9,300	Temis'mang...	58	55	56	— 3
2,225	*Tonopah Bel.	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
5,500	Tonopah Ext.	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
265	Tonopah Min..	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2,000	do Midway...	23	22	22	..
2,500	do Mispah....	22	21	21	..
10,500	do Res. Eula.	28	26½	26½	..
700	Tintic	⅝	½	⅝	— ⅛
1,500	Tri-Bullion...	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
12,650	Un. Eastern..	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14,500	*†U. S. Cont.	18	15	15½	— 1½
80,020	*Un. Verde E.	23⅝	20¾	21¾	— 2⅛
1,000	W. Dome Ext.	28	28	28	..
13,200	*W. End Con.	81	73	75	— 6
270	*Wh. Oaks M.	6	6	6	— ⅛
1,000	*Yuse'n Cons.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..

BONDS

$5,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper 6s...	117	117	117	..
440,000	*C. & O. cv.5s	98⅝	97⅝	98⅛	— ⅛
29,000	*C. & O. rtn..	½	½	½	..
100,000	C., M. & St. Paul 4s....	95¼	94⅜	95¼	— ⅛
95,000	Ch. U. S. 4½s.	100⅛	100	100	— ⅛
20,000	Con. Ar. S. 5s.	40	35	35	—10
540,000	Dom. of Can. 5s (15 year).	97	96	96⅛	..
20,000	Dom. of Can. 5s (10 year).	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛	..
80,000	Dom. of Can. 5s. (5 year)..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	..
478,000	*Midvale Steel con. 5s. w. i.	96⅜	96	96¼	— ⅛
475,000	Sulph. & Eas.	100	99⅝	99⅝	..

† Unlisted. ‡ Sells ex-rights per Share.

C. M. SCHWAB BUYS TIN PLATE PLANT

New $3,000,000 Baltimore Concern Added to Bethlehem Steel Co.'s Interests.

ITS SIZE TO BE TRIPLED

Probably a Maryland Steel Extension—To Spend $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 at Sparrows Point.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.—Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has purchased the Baltimore Sheet and Tin Plate Company, the three-million-dollar enterprise recently promoted by J. E. Aldred. The purchase will result in tripling the originally proposed size of the plant.

Reports of the deal from New York were confirmed today by J. M. Jones, President of the tin plate company here. It is understood that there will be no change in the organization of the local company.

When Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was in Baltimore recently, inspecting the plant of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point, he said that among the proposed extensions of that plant would be a tin plate mill. The purchase of the Aldred plant is probably the realisation of this statement.

In less than a year the Schwab interests have become the owners of the Detrick & Harvey machine plant, the Maryland Steel Company, and the three-million-dollar Aldred concern. At Sparrows Point from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 will be spent in improvements.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
WHEAT.				
March 27	$1.10	$1.07⅝	$1.07⅝	$1.05¾
March 28	1.18⅝	1.10⅝	1.10⅝	1.08¼
March 29	1.14⅝	1.11⅞	1.12⅝	1.09¼
March 30	1.15⅞	1.12½	1.13⅛	1.09⅞
March 31	1.15⅝	1.13⅝	1.13⅝	1.11⅛
April 1	1.16⅝	1.13⅝	1.14⅝	1.12
Week's range	1.10¼	1.07⅝	1.14⅝	1.05¾

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
March 27	$1.08¼	$1.04⅝	$1.12⅜	..
March 28	1.08⅝	1.06¾	1.17⅜	$1.13⅝
March 29	1.09⅛	1.07⅝	..	..
March 30	1.10⅝	1.08¾	1.19½	..
March 31	1.11⅝	1.10	..	..
April 1	1.12⅜	1.09⅞	1.21¼	..
Week's range	1.12⅜	1.04⅝	1.21¼	1.12⅜

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
CORN.				
March 27	73⅜	72⅜	74⅜	73⅜
March 28	73⅝	72⅝	75⅛	74
March 29	74	72⅞	75⅜	74⅜
March 30	74⅜	73	75⅜	74⅛
March 31	74⅞	74⅛	75⅜	75⅛
April 1	76⅛	74⅜	76⅛	75⅜
Week's range	75⅛	72⅜	76⅛	73⅝

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, 3 White. High.	Cash, 3 White. Low.
March 27	74⅜	73⅜	70⅝	..
March 28	73⅛	72⅞	71⅛	71
March 29	73⅛	74⅝	..	..
March 30	75⅜	74⅝	..	..
March 31	75⅛	74⅞	74	73
April 1	75⅛	75⅛	..	..
Week's range	75⅛	73⅜	74	70½

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
OATS.				
March 27	43¾	42⅜	43¾	41⅝
March 28	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	42⅜
March 29	45⅜	43⅝	43¾	42⅝
March 30	45	43⅞	43¾	42½
March 31	45	44⅛	43¾	42⅜
April 1	45	44⅜	43¾	42⅜
Week's range	45	42⅜	43¾	41⅝

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash, Standards. High.	Cash, Standards. Low.
March 27	40	38¾	43½	43
March 28	40⅜	39⅜	45	43½
March 29	40¼	40	44	..
March 30	40⅜	40	46	..
March 31	40⅝	40¼	47	46
April 1	40¾	40⅜	..	..
Week's range	40⅜	38⅜	47	43

Provisions.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
LARD.				
March 27	$11.37	$11.50	$11.80	$11.72
March 28	11.60	11.45	11.82	11.67
March 29	11.52	11.37	11.77	11.57
March 30	11.37	12.27	11.65	11.50
March 31	11.32	11.15	11.60	11.40
April 1	11.35	11.20	11.60	11.45
Week's range	11.60	11.15	11.82	11.40

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
RIBS.				
March 27	$12.07	$12.05	$12.27	$12.22
March 28	12.12	11.95	12.30	12.15
March 29	12.05	11.92	12.22	12.07
March 30	11.95	11.90	12.10	12.02
March 31	11.92	11.87	12.07	12.02
April 1	12.15	12.05	12.30	12.15
Week's range	12.15	11.87	12.30	12.02

| | May. High. | May. Low. | July. High. | July. Low

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg. Motions:

Thatcher‹Transit Co.
Columbia Co‹Adriance.
Gen Elec Co‹Lace Phillips & Co.
Compagnie Gen'l‹Bump.
Sherwood‹Manhattan Mfg Choc‹78.
Soo King‹same.
UB‹One Case Lace.
Davis‹Finch.
Cook‹Flagg.
Safety Co‹Gould.
Tannery‹Pocahontas.
Bihecht‹same.
Blasius‹Willard.
Re Leavitt & Grant.
Gleason‹Thaw.
Outlook Co‹Gen Paper Goods Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Prince‹Hartman.
Grand Rapids Show Case Co‹Straus.
Rice & Adams‹Levy Dairy Co.
Nat Metal S & S Co‹Horovitz.
Miller Rubber Co‹Behrend.
Johnston‹Stewart.
Hogg‹Maxwell.
Eisner‹Elec Fountain.
Roche‹Goodwin.
Star Co‹Nonpareil F Film Corp'n.
Toledo Scale Co‹Jacobs.
Kaufman‹Phillips.
Goodwin F & C Co‹Lumiere-Jougla Co.
Same‹Powers.
Hamer‹NY Rys.
Clarke‹Rapp.
NY Trust Co‹Int Mercantile Mar Co.
Priedley-Voshardt Co‹Reliance Met S (2.)
Hess‹Guar P P & Elec P Co.
Shubert T Co‹Fine Arts Film Co.
Klein‹Keach.
Kuperschmidt‹Cohn.
Lesser‹Butterick Co.
Auto Pneu Action Co‹Kindler & Collins.
Am Thermoe Bottle Co‹Smith.
Paper Novelty Mfg Co‹A Strauss & Co.
Sanitary St F, &c, Co‹Studebaker.
Eastman Kodak Co‹Nat Park Bank.
Fink‹Ahlstrom.
Metal Arts & Crafts Co‹Hudson Brass Works.
Priedley-Voshardt Co‹NY Incandes Sup.
Asolian Co‹M Welte & Sons (2.)
Provident Life & Tr Co‹Fletcher.
Brown‹same.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Discharges:

Geo S Noyes.
Henry E Weimer,
Herbert E Sudderly.
Fred Rossbach.
Wojciech Malik.
Mayer Augustreich.
Harris Rosenwach.
Julea Sony.
Jas Hirsch.
Harvey N Rowe.
Jos M Bleyer.
John J Rafferty.
John B Schleisinger.
Henry Stisher.
Jas Gartner.
Katz & Mondle.
George M Garson.
Schogel & Klorman.
Mack H Finkelstein.

Under objections:

Jacob P Adler.
Asa Fellerman.
Stephan Stoyan.
Baruch Lewitter.
Adjourned cases:

Chas Meyer.
Myrtle N Whipple.
Gabriel Breuer.
Louis Epland.
Isidor Geller.
Schwartz & Weinstein
Involuntary case:
Petition‹J. G. Lyman.
Motions:
Wallach Bros.

Hopkins‹US.

General calendar:

Loewe‹Sav Bank of Danbury.
Napier‹Westerhoff.
Gibson‹Am Graphophone Co.
Motion Pict Patents Co‹Universal Film Mfg Co.
Fisher Hydraulic Stone Co‹Warner.
Re Wray.
Nat Binding Mach Co ‹Larkin Co.
Munson SS Line‹Glasgow Navigs Co.
Re Soloway.
Re Pierson (4.)
Stager‹US.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty day calendar.

Bradley Imprv Co‹SS Tenadores & Moran.
McWilliams-Tracy‹SS Stf.

Rohde‹Fishing Boat Helen W.
Phenix Sand & Gravel Co‹Str New York.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Re Tarshis, bankrupt.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal calendar for April 5, at 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

US‹Wunsch.
Same‹Huntley.
Same‹Wilton.
Same‹Macaroni Co.
Same‹Pakas & Pa (2.)
Same‹N A Brew (5.)
Same‹Ferrarotto.
Same‹Bello.
Same‹Centino.
Same‹Foppiano.
Same‹Manno.
Same‹Micari.
Same‹Morgan.
Same‹Petherson.
Same‹Carey.
Same‹S Gumpert Co (S & J Gumpert.)
Same‹Rosen, Wagner, Broder.
Same‹J & C Mathan.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Calendar for April 5, at 10:30 A. M., Room 310, P. O. Bldg.
US‹Fromm & Weiller.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Guy, Cohalan, and Whitaker, JJ.—Appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Banks‹Banks.
Hustace‹Hustace.
Hammargren‹Bd of Education.
Hudson Nav Co‹Dailey (2).
Romaine‹O'Reilly.
O T Bliver Motor Co‹Nichols.
Wallach‹Gross.
Columbia Graphophone Co‹Kersta.
People's Trust Co‹Hake.
Dugan‹Case.
Stein‹Pechter.
Mineola 10 W 30th St.
Marion Realty Co‹Mitchel.
CNY‹Levy.
Kosloske‹NY Polyclinic Med School.
Schmucker‹Bandler, D & M Co‹Ladin.
Scotcher‹Cohen.
Shifman‹Shifman.
Re Public Serv Com.
Macfarlan‹Macfarlan.
Newmark‹Goldwater.
Re NY Cent RR Co.
Sawaya‹Sawaya.
Bobbe-Merrill Co‹Universal Film.
Sawaya‹Sawaya.
CNY‹John Burke Importing Co.
Pajans‹38 W 59th St.
Moriarty‹Wis Seating.
Bernstein‹Meyer.
Kornbley‹Waters.
Kowelman‹Brawer.
Wilson‹Beaver.
Thompson‹Thompson.
Goldfarb‹Jacobs.
Calhoon‹Korn.
Wilson‹Goldberg.
Kirsch‹Russo.
Metropolitan Life‹59th St Real Estate.
Brown‹Jacobson.
Indian Refining Co‹Dodd.
Glasel‹Ferdinand Goetz Sons Co.
Re Campbell.
Tucker‹Weeks.
Schachne‹Weinenfeld.
Green‹Green.
Belais‹Mallett.
Bergner‹Haas.
Belais‹Mallett.
Tombs‹Tombs.
Re Elroff.
Phillips Mfg Co‹Corn Exchange Bank.
Wiesz‹Wiesz.
Cooke‹Bruno.
Sully‹General Cotton Securities Co.
Seaboard Trading Co‹Pastodi.
Holt‹R Hoe & Co.
West Side Bank‹Eckstein (2).
Re Gale-Nat Realty.
Giles‹Edward Langer Printing Co (2).
Bacon‹Stiner.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:

Maldonado & Co‹US Fid & Guar Co.
Frankenberg‹Berkowitz.
Maldonado & Co‹US Fid & Guar Co.
Geissenhainer‹Gregory
NY Life & Tr‹Wells.
Silverman‹Silverman.
Harvey‹NY Annex B Co.
Mackay‹Tidewater Oil Sub‹Slade.
Demurrers:
Kennard‹Brandreth.
Fitch Pub Co‹Levy.
Gordon‹Auto C of Am
Fitch Pub Co‹Levy, CNY‹Whitridge.
Rottenberg‹Erlanger.
Same‹Radlauer.
Same‹Lublintz.
Enders Sales Co‹A C Penn, Inc.
Rottenberg‹Lublintz.
Rubber & Cell Harn T Co‹Fed Adv Agcy.
Carl‹NY Times.

Preferred causes:

Smith‹Piglini.
Walter‹Walter.
Jacobs‹Selwyn & Co.
Winn & Kennedy‹141st St Corp.
Steckler‹De Kay.
Walk‹Walk
Rosen‹Meurer.

Undefended divorces:

Hosley, Schwalbe, James, Genatisan, Douglas.

General calendar:

Grits‹Rocke.
Hesley‹Hesley.
Godley‹Crandall & G.
Schwartz‹Schwartz.
Hitchings‹CNY.
Christman‹Merritt.
Gerli & Co‹Fearon-Daniel Co.
Lyons‹Frey.
Seiff‹Edelman.
Kramer‹Kramer.
Sweetwood‹Sweetwood
Galligan‹Un Cent L. Fox‹CNY.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Certiorari cases:

Postal Tel-Cable‹State Bd Tax Comm (2.)
Commercial Cable‹same.
NY, N H & H RR‹Purdy et al.
Hennessey Realty Co‹same (1019) (3.)
Oppenheimer‹same (1913, '14, '15.)
Norwood Park Co‹same (1914, '15.)

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Olenick‹Olenick.
Woodward‹Flanagan.
Gould‹Texas & P Ry.
Grieme‹Grove Hill Realty Co.
Elmore‹McMartin.

Cosmopolitan Bk‹Hutchison.
R. Colin Co‹Haick.
Re Kaplan.
Belmont‹Belmont.
Morgan‹Morgan.
Clear.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Gershenson‹Stone.
Ward‹Degnon Cont.
Bressler‹Nas El RR.
Weinelt‹Prabst Brew.
Schrieber‹Du Chette.
MacLeod, Jr‹Birdsall.
Rothman‹Gluck.
Bobyoch‹N Y C RR.
Nolan‹same.
C E Schmidt Co‹Erie RR.
Watson‹Rexton Rty.
Watson‹B & O RR.
Cohh‹Nass Elec RR.
Clampitt‹Vanderpool.
Mount‹Schmidt.
Guenther‹Ridgway Co
Tully‹Raab (2.)

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Becker‹Loveland.
Shelley‹Fish.
Ortelero‹Dougherty.
Norwalk Bros‹Endler.
Sinsheimer‹Underpin & Foundation Co.
Miller‹Curran Bros.
Bailey‹B H RR.
Tucker‹Taylor (2.)
Okun‹Duval Co.
C Gatanzaro‹NY Rys.
F Gatanzaro‹same.
J Gatanzaro‹same.
Golden‹Bradley Cont.
Walsh‹same.
Rotassi‹Erie RR.
Rinaldi‹NY Rys.
O'Shea‹Int R T.
Valenti‹Concordia Cont Co.
L Russnak‹Feinberg.
D Russnak‹same.
Carmusciano‹Mason Seaman Trans Co.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inquest—Zsembery‹Mischan.
Muller‹Wendt, (2.)
Tetanis‹Viasto.
Same‹Atlantis, a corp.
Bookowski‹Aetna Amuse Corp.
Reilly‹Simonson.
Cooney‹Cooney.
Black‹Am Pastry Mfg Co.
Gurny‹Silberblatt.
Worthaizer‹B H RR.
Baumgarten‹Am Sug Ref Co.
Handelman‹Aufses (2.)
Shaw‹Lehigh Val RR
Dougherty‹Mall & Express Co.
McMannon‹Glover Farms.
Fuchs‹Krinsky.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Goilnsky‹Feurst.
Grouer‹F & L Bldg Co.
Simpson‹42 St, &c. RR.
Kaufman‹5th Av Coach Co.
Marshall‹NY Rys.
Mallon‹Lyons.
Walsh‹NY Rys.
Tetanis‹Atlantis.
Sheppard‹Nich Cop Co
J Borin‹Ruppert.
W Borin‹same.
Engel‹Shubert Theat.
Phillips‹Stern Bros.
Buchalter‹NY Mail
Harris‹Harris.
Clark‹Eshman.
Lambert‹Wolf.
Caldwell‹Blooming-dale.
Carroll‹Otis Elev Co.
Reed‹Lipper.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Schneiderman‹Warbeit Pub Co.
Liebowitz‹Cohen.
Zakaly‹Mason Seaman Trans Co (2).
Zunian‹NY Rys.
Amezaga‹Fernandes.
Farrell‹NY City I Ry.
Rixey‹Bronx Home News.
Bodine‹Talbot.
Kliger‹Deutsch.
Cintin‹Yonkers Ry.
Smith‹Bernheimer & Schwartz Brew Co.
Bes‹Oakford.
Cannata‹Peter Doelger Brewery Co.
Alkoff‹Schacht (2).
Wertheimer‹NY Rys.
Molloy‹Stern Bros.
Wasikowski‹Backhaus.
Fertig‹Sturgis.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Clear.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lamo‹Hartwell.
Fallon‹Erie RR.
McQuillan‹Birch.
Hogan‹Hecker-J-J M.
Meehan‹Bamberger (2)
Gazzolo‹O'Brien.
Rives‹NY Cent RR.
Aronberg‹H & M RR.
Hampl‹Flagg.
Tishler‹Crystal.
Bertolino‹L V Coal.
Dondes‹Rich L & RR.
Simon‹Meier.
Stansky‹same (2.)
Daft‹Met Opera Co.
Levengston‹Beer.
Seibert‹Storm.
MacPherson‹Taylor.
Koenig‹Carvel Co (2.)
Stone‹W M Elsen Co.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Sharet‹CNY.
Lenihan‹B H R R.
Bowden‹N Y Rys.
Moore‹Bloch.
Cogan‹Simpson C Cor.
Hession‹Sherwin Williams Co.
Lord Elec Co‹Barber Asp Pav Co.
Holt‹R Hoe & Co.
Sargentini‹Emp Hotel Supply Co.
Shapiro‹Friedman.
Currie‹Glenwood Am.
Saxe‹B H RR.
Wicks‹McKenna.
Reiter‹Garside.
Dennehy‹Kingsbridge Const Co.
Bodner‹Ranus.
Bauer‹Raimondi.
Stanzinale‹Brisante Con.
Lavine‹Ginsberg.
J Sadowsky‹Bruder.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Rappaport‹42d St, &c.
Kelly‹N Y Rys.
Russo‹same.
Hoy‹Kendorf‹Bradley Con Co.
Nogard‹Post & Mc-Cord.
Smith‹H & H Reinars
Marton‹N Y Rys.
McInerney‹Bell Line.
Thyellius‹N Y Rys (2.)
Dever‹same.
Van Elten‹Sykes & S.
Fay‹Brockway Co.
Shiel‹Schnapper.
Casler‹De Paris.
Sanborn‹Stickley.
Bump‹Smith.
Maire‹same.
Feldman‹Cross Pen.
Wexler‹same.
Tackoff‹N Y & North Shore Traction Co.
Feldman‹same.
Boody‹Baker.
P Medal‹Mondschein.
A Medal‹same.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Cardani‹Beckman.
Balder‹Wiener (2.)
Blackman‹Travis.
Teichman‹Linch.
Kirschman‹Steeplechase Park Co, (2.)
Wais‹Mirsky.
O'Brien‹Tesoro.
Bergman‹Univ Taximeter Cab Co.
McNamee‹Borland, (2.)
Fay‹Sun Print Co.
David‹Linch.
Hyman‹Nas El RR.
Liebmann‹Haas (2.)
David‹Linch.
Kingsley‹Sill.
Same‹Schwerdt.
Fay‹Francis.
Block‹Linch.
C Rudisch‹Ruppert.
F Rudisch‹same.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Jabalie‹Taylor (2).
20th st Garage‹Moore.
Tunis‹Bresche.
Strysower‹Block.
Straus‹Shanley.
Bailey‹Duane.
Snare & Triest‹same.
Barclay‹Barclay.
Gilsey‹Starrett.
Fitz Hugh-Luther Co‹Com.
Walcott‹Fid & Cas Co
Prud Ins‹Nat Bk of C
Adamson‹Nagle.
Same‹Hunt.
Investors' Agcy‹Hatt.
Breitung‹Wight.
Starr‹Gayley.
McMurray‹Deimel.
Martin‹Betts.
Burton Pierce Co‹Bronst in.
Cohen‹same.
Wolff‹same.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Falk‹Boston Store of Chicago.
J Lake's Sons‹Cohan.
Carroll‹Carroll.
Herring‹Mail.
Woodard‹Ryan.
Nagy‹Lehman.
King‹Grisez.
Hanna‹Di Paoli.
Rorke‹Fleitmann.
Shaw‹same.
Gillespie & Harlow, Inc‹Marist Bros.
Kravigny‹May.
Thallon & Co‹Droste & Snyder, Inc.
Ill Surety‹Heinze.
Murray‹CNY.
Stewart‹Thorburn.
Gillette‹Briscoe & Dock Eng Co.
Ruffer‹Waterbury Co.
Cent Trust & Sav Co‹same.
Hayes‹Pasquini.
Langley Slaving Co‹Chas Meads & Co.
Fried‹Tilzer.
Durham Rity Corp‹Holmes.
Payton, Jr, Co‹Miller.
Cooper & Evans Co‹NY Munic Rys.
Mann‹Abram Coxe Stove Co.
Megargee‹Megargee.

PART XVI.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part have been transfered to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

East Asph Pav‹CNY.
Johnson Heating Co‹Lowry.
Harris‹Lawrence.
Veeck‹Berger.
NY Assets Realisation Co‹Thompson.
Clark‹Blendoid Co.
New Netherlands Bkg Seminole D & D (2.)
Periman‹Donohue.
G R Read & Co‹Sturges.
Fleming & Reaveley‹Shubert.
Willson‹All Surety.
Sutter‹Century Bk.
Branower & Sons, Inc‹Waldes.
Donnelly‹Murphy.
Mann‹Maintsky.
Levin‹J Everard's Breweries.
Longworth‹Hughes.
Phoenix Const Co‹CNY.
Levering‹Kidder.
Sale & Co‹N Y Edison Co.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Pac Motor Car Exch Co‹Bwy & 53 St Co.
Koven‹Campbell Smith‹Montgomery.
NY Cent RR‹CNY.
Blackburne‹Tailer.
Cent Brew Co of NY‹Campbell.
Williams‹Saladino.
Halperin‹NY Cons RR
Hale‹Cort.
R B Shimer & Co‹Kings Co Refrig Co.
Shlossberg‹Brady.
Peson‹MacKinstry.
Cohen‹Kessler.
Allen‹Lincrusta Wks "Pallas," Inc.
Asso Authors & Composers‹Ward Synd.
McManus‹Crandall.
Cragin‹Berkeley.
Hunt‹Harrisbg Pipe & Pipe Bending Co.
Jakovics‹Vas.
Lashinsky‹Bd of Education.
Young‹Tomlinson.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of James Harden. Wills for probate:

Julia Eusta.
Daniel O'Connell.
David I Reynolds.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:

Louis Habel.
Abraham Cohen.
Peter Caffrey.
Dennis Scanlon.
Herbert M Bingham.
Helen B Dodge.
James Nell.
Jacob Vetter.
Jennie Abrahams.
Kate Kilgan.

Mary Mele.
Mary McDonald.
Mary Horkan.
David Harris.
Clara Mills Ray.
John P Schuchman.
Laura V Ross.

Estates of:

Rose Kaiser.
Emma F Wyatt.
John M Wyatt.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Kroopen‹Baron & Schwarzberg Co.
Adlman‹Sternguld.
Kandel‹Greenberg.
Chilton Co‹Carter.
Gilmer Bros Co‹Binger
Storfer Co‹Casale.
Fe'man‹Fass.
Fullerton Elec Co‹Gen Elec Utilities Co.
Manz Heating Co‹Blywise.
Kesser‹Weiss.
Morgan Bakers Serv‹B'way Park Pl Co.
Lelonal Mfg Co‹Interstate Elec Nav Co.
Adlman‹Sternguld.
Thurston‹Col.
Grossman‹Altman.
Levine‹Lipset.
Schrager‹Schwartz.
Radin‹Cappeles.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Wynsick‹Gardner.
Christopher‹Penn RR.
Klotz‹Honig.
Kleiderman‹Newman.
Busteed‹3d Av RR.
Brown‹Baron.
Densky‹Tillis.
Amer Goldman.
Teichner‹Ronis.
Kurland‹Goldberg.
Richards‹Stanley Hoisting Co.
Bromberg‹Rothkowitz.
Herz‹Rosenfeld.
Springs‹Bodekson.
Cushemano‹NY Rys.
Grubman‹same.
Smith‹Hynard & Trier.
Cohen‹Wimpfheimer.
Punnett‹Backer Const.
Haas‹Fid & Dep.
Trotta‹Horton.
Crowell Pub Co‹So Surety Co.
Cleveland Osborne Mfg ‹A & F Brown Co.
Fay‹Town & Country Est.

PART II.—Finelits, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Chestnut‹Greenberg.
Wolff‹Gotthelf.
Gottlieb‹Brill & K.

Grosner‹Cohn.
Tully Co‹Horowitz.
Clear.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Clear.
PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.
PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—City R E Co‹Cassidy—Howard C. Lake.
SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Levine‹Isaacs—Wm. W. Hoppin.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Frank T Warburton‹Maude E Hall—Abraham Benedict, Mary Brewer Moffat‹same—Abraham Benedict.

Firth‹Ilert.
Cappell‹Wisdom Amusement Co.
B V Cole‹Braun.
H T Cole‹same.
Thompson‹same.
Clear.

PART III.—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

People‹Maher.
G Colon Co‹Smith.
Schonfeld‹NY Con RR
Bonsgur Bldg Co‹Gallaset.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fedden‹Silber.
Belotti‹Bickhardt.
Behrmann‹Seybel.
Flynn‹Kenny.
Parsons‹Freidman.
Quinlan‹Rodgers & Hagerty.
Skahan‹Lamb.
P Guthy, Inc‹Berliner.
Heidenreich‹Sheridan.
Singh‹Winton Motor Co.
Laing‹McCue.
De Voti‹Bossutti.
McDade‹McDade.
Falco‹Falco.
Bronx Enterprise Co, Inc‹J W R Realty.
Corti‹Kingston Lec.
Freese‹Freese.
Amanna‹Monaco Const Co.
Bassett‹Bassett.
Ketcham‹Greenberg.
Johnson‹Nelson.
Re CNY (Radcliff Av)
Benenson Realty Co‹Mitchell-McDermott Const Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 613.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Erlanger, J.

Epstein‹Ebling Brew.
Burke‹Higgins.
Same‹Higgins & Stanton Con Co.
Cohen‹B H RR.
Monno‹J B King Tran
Taggart‹NY Rwys Co
Fenton‹same, (2.)
Recello‹NY Cent RR.
Carlson‹Un Ry, (2.)
De Caro‹Whitman.
Pink‹Leschink.
Singer‹Figge & H.
Same‹Figge.
Cohn‹Burnham.
Gibbon‹Saks & Co.
Oster‹H G Corp, Co.
Brady‹Union Rwys.
Rozwadowsky‹I R T.
Fuld‹Marks.
Herman‹NY Edis Co.
Harding‹CNY.
Hartigan‹NY Edis Co.
Costa‹Paris Sterling.
Johnson‹Anderson.
Richheimer‹Ahrs Sons
Di Iorio‹Rodgers & H
Rieker‹Brinckmann.
Paulson‹So Blvd RR.

Highest number reached in regular order, 560.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate:

Bernard J Krausman.
Martha McKiernan.

Accountings:

John Weeks.
Mary Murray.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills.

Patrick Devine.
Michael Ganly.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Hehe‹Moree, (2.)
People‹Tayler.
Same‹Hirsch.

TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Tierney, J.—Adolphine M C Quattlander‹Fredericka Kraus—Benjamin Glucksman. Esa Eas Realty Co.‹Kovacs Const. Co.—Walter L. McLaughlin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar, at 1 P. M.

F E Weeks, &c‹A S Tompkins.
Re East 9th St.
Re Newkirk Av.
Sands‹Penn RR.
Re Public Park at Cl.
Re Washington Av, (Boro Queens.)
Davis‹Davis & Hoffman.
Schneider‹NY & L I Tract Co.
Prendergast‹I R T Co
Re W C Lee.
Re Fournier.
Loper‹Nixon.
McDermott Dairy Co‹Brennan et al.
Re Bklyn Bar Ass'n (2.)
Re G M Clapp.
Lucky‹Erie RR.
Re Semken.
Allan‹Downing.
Dempsey‹M F O'Rourke as admr.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.

Tenement House Dept ‹84 Van Sinderen Av
Gruber‹Gruber.
Anatnopolus‹Anatnopolus.
Assante‹Assante.
Rini‹Rini.
Mason Seaman Trans Co‹Mitchell.
Billingham‹Billingham.
Meserole Masons Mat Co‹Tinton Imp Co.
Lanza‹Manhattan Terrace C Ch.
Gregory‹Gregory.
Mayer‹Mayer.
Chute‹Rippman.
Farley‹Farley.
Johnson‹Johnson.
Molinkeurtch‹Molinkeurtch.
Baker‹Steinberg.
Moses‹Moses.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3017.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Clark, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.

Golembiewski‹Kroder & Ruebel Co.
Moss & Poliakoff‹McKinney.
Leinhardt‹Schneider, Nassauer‹B, Q Co & S RR.
Miller‹CNY.
Offerman‹Cranford.
Sturcken‹So Brklyn RR et al.
Ficken‹Vernon et al.
Brandis‹B, Q C & S RR.
Nerkus‹Westchester Lighting Co.
Lotto‹C & B RR.
Brockman‹Bd of Edu
Meyer‹Meyer.
Hayes‹B H RR.
Wodzynski‹Wanamaker.
De Stefano‹Proske.
Stapleton‹C I & B RR
Beyer‹Paradise Paper Box Co.
Markowitz‹Klein & Co.
Horowitz‹NY Con RR
Pierce‹B, Q C & S RR.

Holden‹Hoeft.
Sundbye‹NY Con RR.
Collins‹same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for a day upon this call:

Schmidt‹Winant.
Crofoit‹So Bklyn Ry.
Cunningham‹Whitemore Cab Co.
Pigot‹McAnulty.
Frank‹Dober.
Borough Bank‹Paladino et al.
Bogert Flour Co‹Vichio.
Langton‹CNY.
Bernstein‹Kingsbury.
Sachs‹Amtman.
Trachtenberg‹Snediker.
Clarke‹Borough Asphalt Co.
Bellantoni‹Negtia et al.
Hendrick‹Biggar.
Griesbach‹Wanamaker.
Madden‹Avitable.
Parker‹Langan.
Beattie Abraham et al
Reilly‹Persson.
Achille‹Greta.
Marker‹Newtown Gas Co.
Conboy‹Spafford et al
Erickson‹Tidewater Paper Mills Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3900.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Moses Gould,
Annie Hackett,
George Geaneas,
William T Flood,
Hannah L Nelson,
Cecelia Markhofer,
Lawrence T Quinn,
Samuel T Maddox,
Mary Myers,
Michael Kelly,
William Zimmerling.

Accounting of:

Ann T Edwardson,
Christian Sporch,
Clarence Fleet,

John McClure,
Canlo Gillo,
Henry Hyman,
Charles Street,
Henry Schafer,
Charles Sargent.

Estates of:

Vincenzo Panta,
John McClure,
Richard Nagel,
Mark M Solomon,
John Boyle, (2.)
Charles Bradley.

Guardianship of:

Fogarty infants.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.

Mary Russito,
Grace A Kennedy,
Ann Hurley,
Joseph Vogel,
Sarah Snyder,

Michael Finn,
Ellen Arnold,
Mary J Armstrong,
Mary Powers,

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J. Calendar called in Part V.

Allen‹Little (nonjury)
Levettman‹B H RR.
Levy‹Morowitz.
Schoes‹NY Cons RR.
Di Stefano‹B H RR.
Pagano‹Marecande.
McBride‹B H RR.
Gotard‹Best.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Guarino‹B H RR.
Gelb‹Treibum.
Lenetoff‹Wolf.
Brown‹NY Cons RR.
Randazzo‹B H RR.
Romano‹same.
Schronow‹NY Cons.
Nealon‹B H RR.
Stucchio‹Nass El RR.

Vescatel‹Paulsen.
Mahon‹Loerner.
Danna‹Danna.
Ciaccio‹Price.
Connolly‹MacMeehan.
Epstein‹Union Holding Co.
McNulty‹Van Riper.

Pearson‹Airile.
Mellman‹Nass El RR.
Ullman‹NY Rys Co.
Mondalia‹Nass El RR.
Palley‹Frank.
Goodwin‹Ziegler.
Acker‹Natl Casket.
O'Neill‹Kopke.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 4559; on call, 4996.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Fallon‹Swackhamer (2.)
Alls‹Graham.
Croft‹Peekskill Light & RR Co.
People‹Osborne.
Gordon‹NY C & H R RR.
Morrissey‹NY, N H & H RR.
O'Brien‹Stern Bros.

Lane‹NY G & H R RR.
Williams‹West St Ry.
Rodd‹Delfino.
Smolik‹Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Moore‹Nat Surety Co.
Hackenburg‹Duffy.
Tess‹Union Ry.
Baker‹Johnson.
Beveridge‹Steeplechase Park Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Jones‹Allen.
Ryksznski‹Mackey.
Cahill‹Segechneider.
Hall‹Kenny.
People‹Osborne.
Persick‹Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Adams Express Co.
Pavliak‹Stelgert.
Napolitano‹C I R RR.
Ringloth‹C I & B RR.
Purser Co‹Wolff.
Pellegrino‹C L Smith.
Platz‹Probber.
Fiore‹B H RR.
Pascale‹same.
De Meo‹Goodwin-G S & Gravel Corp.
Miller‹same, an inf‹Larsen Bldg Co, Inc.
Riesslehoff‹Simpson-C.
Gevin‹CNY.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 865.

Morris‹Wett.
Ede‹W Elec RR (2.)
Caygill‹Barker.
Clark‹Elliott's Devel.
Nowakowski‹Fargo.
Wilson‹Walte.
Schulman‹Gordon.
Hayden‹New Rochelle
Mount Kis Cons Co ‹Feeley.
Dolan‹Ellis.
Fine‹King (2.)
Vianolo‹Thomas & Buckley Hoisting.
McLaughlin‹Mt Vernon Hospital.
Interstate Tree Treating Co‹Pratt.
Batten‹Clauss.
Johnson‹Whelan.
Pfoh‹West Elec RR.
Dause‹same.
Amer Bond‹Welsh.
Seaman‹CNY, N H & H RR.
Smith‹Toch.
Hunter‹Mills.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM — Humphrey, J. — Equity causes, at 10 A. M.

The following causes will be called to fix a day for trial only:

Moran‹Russo et al.
Post‹Weber et al.
Ralston‹Luce et al.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 A. M. April 16, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 6, SS Rapahe.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 24, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. April 6, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 4, SS Stampalia, and at 10:30 A. M. April 18, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....April 3
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....April 6
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.,)—Makura.....April 7
Japan, Korea, and China (especially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Panama Maru.....April 9
Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco) (especially addressed)—Canada Maru.....April 9
Japan, Korea, and China, (especially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.....April 13
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....April 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....April 15
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Mariposa.....April 21

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 24, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 10 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 10, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 22, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessel and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold.

Process returnable Monday, April 17, 1916. James Shewan & Sons, Inc., vs. The Barge "Geraldine Schuyler," bar tackle, &c. Contract, $1,397.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Texas storm is moving eastward and tonight its centre is over Alabama, whence it will move northeastward. Cooler weather prevails generally east of the Mississippi River, except on the immediate Atlantic Coast, and lower temperatures are also reported from the north plains States and the west plateau region. In the Middle Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region the weather will be threatening, with probably rain Monday and Tuesday. The temperature will be lower Monday in the Atlantic States south of Pennsylvania and in Tennessee and Alabama. Temperature changes elsewhere over the east half of the country will be unimportant.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate to fresh north; Middle Atlantic, fresh northeast, probably becoming strong; South Atlantic, moderate to fresh; East Gulf, fresh southwest and west.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England—Overcast Monday; probably rain by night and on Tuesday.

Eastern New York—Overcast in south and fair in north Monday; Tuesday overcast, probably rain in south portion.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Western New York, and New Jersey—Overcast Monday; Tuesday rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	37	51	4 P. M.	49	52
7 A. M.	35	46	6 P. M.	48	46
8 A. M.	41	48	9 P. M.	42	41
12 M.	47	53	11 P. M.	43	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 45; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 55 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 9:30 P. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.08 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	LOSS.
12:13—64 W. 3d St.; Ulin Bros.	$5,000
3:46—273 W. 141 St.; Fred'k Horking.	Slight
9:50—140 W. 29 St.; Stern & Greenberg.	Slight
8:55—212 Elizabeth St.; G. Tusa.	Slight
8:55—758 E. 170 St.; John Carroll.	Slight
7:35—740 Broadway; M. Mitterman.	None
10:20—11 E. 116 St.; Jacob Lange.	Slight
10:40—57 W. 85 St.; Daniel Friedman.	Slight
10:50—187 E. 40 St.; Bryn Mawr Ladies' Club	Slight
P. M.	
3:00—520 Southern B'v'd; not given.	None
3:53—364 E. 123d St.; Eva Wilensky.	Slight
4:06—237 E. 121 St.; Matthew Mulvehill	Slight
4:43—Bryant Av., at Boston Road; C. J. Gude & Co.	Slight
4:50—630 E. 136 St.; M. Goldstein.	Slight
5:20—860 Broadway; A. Steinhardt.	Slight
6:30—198 St., at Broadway; not given.	None
7:00—115 W. 96 St.; Augusta Finch.	Slight
7:50—3,061 3d Av.; Greenberg & Hellman	Slight
8:45—25 Delancey St.; Rapkin, Artist.	Slight
9:15—125 W. 133 St.; Wm. Kenney.	Slight
9:30—"L" Structure at 1,313 3d Av.	Slight
10:35—150 W. 47 St.; Hotel Somerset.	Slight
10:15—96 E. 110 St.; Sam'l Lerder.	$500
10:30—34 W. 12 St.; Wilkins Baker.	Slight
10:50—112-116 Madison Av.; Deacher & Brownald	Slight
11:10—331 E. 26 St.; Cora Quarto.	Slight

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Attractively, completely furnished office; favorable arrangements; splendid opportunity for desirable party. 47 West 34th, Room 459.

Attractive first loft; shipping facilities; 1,200 square feet; rent, $1,000; financing or factoring if desired. Levison & Co., bankers, 141 5th Av., corner 21st St.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 13th St.

Corner loft, modern, fireproof, 50x100, two Otis elevators, $2,000 per annum; near Broadway and Canal. Owner, Lane, 38 Fulton.

Loft and basement for rent, 8-10-12 Forrest St., Brooklyn; strictly fireproof; low rent. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

At 199 Franklin St., corner Washington. Second loft, very light; 6,000 square feet. WILLIAM R. WAKE, B'way & 86th St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 27, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 12 BOXES OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 10, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 27, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 22, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 12 BOXES OF CANNED PUMPKINS AND ONE CASE OF CANNED PEAS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 22, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 29, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 1 TUB OF SCALLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 29, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSE LESSIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 3d, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Sunrise Storage Warehouse, 812 E. 170th St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, bottled goods, fixtures, etc.

MORRIS L. LEWIN, Trustee.
EDWARD SCHERER, Attorney for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York.

COLLECTING AUTOGRAPHS.

Letters of famous men and women may be met with in the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday.—Advt.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Four attractive and especially WELL-BUILT houses for sale in LANGDON TERRACE, Mount Vernon.

This restricted section offers the best in suburban life; within five minutes of excellent schools and markets; also street cars and railroad station; wide, well-paved streets. Over fifty houses already sold. WILLIAM R. LUCE, 356 East Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, New York. Phone 2218.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

15 FAIRVIEW PLACE; OPEN; FINE HOME; GARAGE; LARGE PLOT; FINE SECTION; FIVE MINUTES STATION AND SOUND; MORTGAGE AND $6,000 EQUITY TERMS. TELEPHONE OWNER, 3844 SOUTH, OR WRITE B 281 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $800; monthly payments if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av.

Restricted nine-room dwelling; all modern improvements; large porches; near Mount Vernon station; all large rooms; open fireplaces, &c.; plot 50x100; $7,500; worth $9,000. Wolfe-Douglas, Harlem Station, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON AND VICINITIES.
Best houses for sale or rent; furnished houses for Summer.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Must sacrifice beautiful house superbly situated at Larchmont; 9 large rooms and 3 baths. R. W. H., 2 Rector St., Room 1,907.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath; decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,900; on easy terms. Water Front Bungalow, Box 137 Times Downtown.

At Baldwin Harbor.—Cottage, bungalows, houses, plots, lots on and near the water; all improvements; open all year; also would build to your own plans. Charming, select, up to date; moderate prices, generous terms; short distance; private party. L 169 Times.

GREAT NECK.

Six-room house, bath; steam heat; corner plot, 50x150; garage; near station and trolley; view of the bay; price $4,250; cash $1,500.
THOMAS O'CONNELL,
Manhasset, Long Island.

Suburban homes, restricted and refined; 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,000 to $7,500; send for 1916 "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 8876 Cortlandt.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOWS & HOUSES, 5, 6, 7, and 9 rooms; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing; also waterfront plot, 50x100; cheap; easy terms. Address Box N 121 Times.

Small house for $950, complete; only $50 down and $10 monthly; near trolley and water; short ride from city; bargain. Answer at once, B Home, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Furnished houses on or near the harbor and Sound shores, $300 to $1,500. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., New York.

Lot 60x100; $190; all improvements; good location; near station; easy terms; wonderful bargain. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Fanwood, N. J.—Beautiful large bungalow plots among the trees; $5 per month pays for one; we will help you to build; write us for particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO.,

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, 30 acres, 24 excellent garden soil; Monmouth County; macadam road; house, 6 rooms; 2 barns, wagon house, stables; large chicken house; other outbuildings; fruit, shade, berries; adjoins lake; includ.ng implements; mile from village; price $3,800; terms; productive farms hour out my specialty. Catalogue. R. A. Schur, 47 West 34th St.

Fanwood, N. J.—Handsome 8-room semi-bungalow, $3,900; all latest improvements; large open fireplace; hardwood finish; beam ceilings; $500 cash; balance easy monthly payments; write for photo. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders. Investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, N. J., at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, N. J., at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Beautiful new house; artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 80x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quick, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. Angell, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's country place; house 12 large rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet, strictly modern; near golf club and bathing beach; one hour from New York via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. W. Trigge, Darien, Conn., owner.

Connecticut Beach, hour out; large, small cottages, furnished; all improvements; hotel, club; bathing, tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

To Settle Estate—Farm of 20 acres, under excellent cultivation; fine set of buildings; one minute to electric and 1¼ miles to Concord, N. H. Harry F. Lake, Concord, N. H.

Missouri—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—St. Louis (Mo.) factory site, covering 40,000 square feet of ground space, under long lease, with modern, substantial factory and office buildings and frame warehouse; suitable for munition or general manufacturing purposes; will sell at reasonable terms; ground rent moderate; labor easily obtainable; manufacturing district. For details apply to Factory, care of Nelson Cheshan & Co., 1,127 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Country Property

To Let—Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island.

FURNISHED HOUSE to rent on Manhasset Bay, nine rooms, all improvements; $200 per month. Thomas O'Connell, Manhasset, New York.

New Jersey.

Furnished house to let for the Summer; five minutes' walk from North Elizabeth Station; flowers and fruit in abundance; garage to hold two cars; 1,383 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.; rentage, $75 per month.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park.)—Parlor suite; private bath; other rooms.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Sunny front room; also large double room; telephone; excellent board.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Single, light rooms; excellent board; steam heat; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; private bath, steam heat, electricity; Southern cooking.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional; reasonable.

70TH, 200 WEST, (overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; running water; twin beds; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

71ST ST., 19 WEST. (next Hotel Majestic.)—This is the most attractive house in the city; rooms single, en suite; cuisine and service unexcelled; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

73D, 260 WEST.—Elegant, artistic home, place of exceptional excellence; third floor; single rooms, adjoining bath; $8 to $10; with or without board; table guests solicited; inspection invited.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Hall, with board; references.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Exceptional rooms and table; telephone; continuous hot water; reasonable.

76TH, 127 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; attractive rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luguelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized room; electricity; excellent table; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bathroom; southern exposure; excellent table; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Poolmeer. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Business woman wants room in refined house; commuting distance; state particulars. Y 337 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; spring rates; $10.50 weekly and up. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

98th, 307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside. Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower bath; all-night service; rent $55-$115 monthly, $15-$30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 8964 Riverside.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS,
222 West 59th St.

Furnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath to sublet; ideal for bachelor or couple.
JAMES E. BALL, Manager.

For Rent.—Furnished or unfurnished, desirable corner apartment; six rooms, three baths; till Sept. 15; $225 monthly. 229 West 78th St. Can be seen daily except Sunday; references required.

Three delightful front rooms, modern apartment, southern exposure, ideally furnished, complete housekeeping; immaculate; immediate occupancy; $55. 220 Audubon Av., corner West 176th. Apt. 41.

Housekeeping apartment furnished, by artist; two master chambers; 1,730 Broadway, (55th); monthly, $250; also very elegant bachelor apartment; $150 monthly; Tel. 2131 Circle. Apt. 35.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1466.

113th St., 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; third floor. Fisher.

Riverside Drive, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—Seven rooms, two baths, and extra lavatory; beautifully and completely furnished. Bodarick.

Front three-room apartment, 423 West 120th. Call after 4:30. Apartment 104.

Furnished—West Side.

10th, 60 West.—Sublet, cozy 4-room elevator housekeeping apartment; furnished or unfurnished. Bishop.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31st, 102 East.—Elegant apartment containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

7 rooms and bath, newly decorated; concessions; until October. Adams, 1,190 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

$40.—Georgette Court, 315 West 118th St.; 5-room apartment, all modern improvements; elevator service day, night; centrally located; subway, elevated, cars, bus; parks within block. "Supt."

21 FORT WASHINGTON AV., (near 159th St. and Broadway.)—4 rooms, elevator apt.; extra large, all outside, to sublet; unusual opportunity. Rio Vista.

224-228 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

56th, 59 West.—Bachelor apartment; also studio; unfurnished.

103d St., Southeast Corner Broadway.—Five minutes anywhere.

64TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Non-housekeeping apts., Spencer Arms; 3, 3, & 4 rooms. B. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Bronx.

Caldwell Av., 858, Catherine Apartments.—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 161st St., 3d Av., "L," subway station block; rents $35 $36.

Grand Concourse, (198th St.)—Five large, light rooms, front; new; all latest improvements; healthy, high location. Apply on premises.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Housekeeping apartment, 3, 4 rooms; near subway; between 66th-80th. B 365 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,830 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6631.
1915 Packard, 5-48, 7-pass. touring.
1915 Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring.
1914 Packard, 1-38, 7-pass. touring.
1915 Locomobile, 48 h. p., 7-pass. touring.
1914 Locomobile, 38 h. p., runabout.
1915 Cadillac, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring.

Hupmobile 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled, newly painted, and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,385 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Studebaker, six cylinder, 1914 model; Velie, 1914 model, and several other very fine cars, at ridiculously low prices. 380 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Cole, eight, 1916 model; used about 3,000 miles; owner will sacrifice. For details apply 380 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7846.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

OVERLAND 1914 touring car, in excellent condition throughout; $375. DUGUID BROS., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Chandler 1916 runabout, brand new; run 1,600 miles; $1,000. 8813 Bryant.

Sell, order new 6-cylinder, 5-seated touring; price $1,050; lose 10 per cent. L 69 Times.

For sale Renault Runabout, 45 H. P. Private garage, 121 W. 54th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Touring Packards.—Chains, windshield and heat; rent reasonable. Marshall, 15 W. 64th.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 50th St. and Broadway.

Wanted to rent, Packard or Pierce-Arrow landaulet; $350 per month. Col. 6822.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Age 21; competent; good reference; three years' experience; high school graduate; good personality; uptown position preferred; salary $15. A 371 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-Supervisor, competent, seeks position with reputable house; $18. N 71 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by refined woman, position as housekeeper or companion in small family. P. O. Box 162, Piermont, N. Y.

LADIES' MAID.—Expert, excellent traveler, linguist, wishes position. Rise, 1,085 Park Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced, takes wash home; best reference. Write, 538 West 126th, Ruckenbrod.

REFINED LADY, fond of children, take charge in motherless home. L 71 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERIENCED; FAST DICTATION; ACCURATE; RAPID TYPIST; GOOD REFERENCES; PREFER DOWNTOWN; $12. LILLIAN JOHNSON, ROOM 1,605, CANDLER BUILDING. BRYANT 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; NEAT APPEARANCE; FAST DICTATION; RAPID TYPIST; $8. CARRIE MELGAAD, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, (21;) four years' experience; reference former employe; $12. A 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, thoroughly competent; reference. Stenographer, 365 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

WOMAN, refined, speaking English and German, wishes position as companion, or will accept matronship in an institution; the best of reference. (F) F. E. B., 60 West 39th St. Greeley 4728.

WOMAN, middle aged, wishes position as companion, by the day, or care of a child. (G) F. E. B., Greeley 4728.

YOUNG LADY, high school graduate, office experience, desires to make connection with firm where conscientiousness will merit advancement. A. Jampolsky, 5 East 112th St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 53d. Phone 6022 Columbus. Established 1898.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5106. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housework, $25; couples, $60. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125d. 6918 Morningside.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—One who understands full set of books; bright, ambitious girl; opportunity for advancement. Call National, 310 East 22d.

ATTENDANT, NURSE, for elderly man, living with daughter; call after 8 o'clock Monday evening. Benjamin, 133 Lenox Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman wanted for general housework, able to cook; no washing; good wages; city references required. Apartment 8E, 818 West 100th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for typewriting and clerical work; must be quick and accurate; wages, $12. 41 East 18th St.

TELEPHONE operator, bright, ambitious girl, photo engraving or electrotype experience preferred; good opportunity for advancement. Call National 310 East 22d.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, desirable positions unfilled; free registration. Van Tyn's Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS—A constant source of supply. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau. Cortlandt 5051.

STENOGRAPHERS—A constant source of supply. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau. Cortlandt 5051.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

207TH, 183 EAST.—Large, attractive room; southern exposure; running water; bath adjoining; telephone; suitable for refined business man or woman; private house.

LEXINGTON AV., 591, (52d St.)—Front parlor, with one or two bedrooms, connecting; comfortably furnished; all conveniences; maid service; suitable for bachelor's apartment or studio. Chimoules.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Elegant back parlor; all conveniences; select private house; references; breakfast; phone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, bath, and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelors; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Dainty, newly furnished, renovated large double rooms; exceptionally clean; electricity, steam, telephone; continuous hot water.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large room, fireplace, private bath, electricity; references.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well heated rooms, $3 to $6; references; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room; single, $3.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

26TH, 33 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; bath; light housekeeping; smaller room.

37TH, 31 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room, private bath; other rooms; select service.

11½ WEST 37TH ST.
Unusually attractive rooms for gentlemen only.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable large, clean second-story front; modern; conveniences.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two good-sized rooms, connecting; showers; electricity; references. Sewell.

68TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 8355.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, suitable doctor; others, $4 up; gentlemen; telephone.

66TH ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near Subway. Bartlett.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Large single rooms; exquisitely kept house; moderate. 3184 Columbus.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, attractive room; refined surroundings; reference. Telephone Columbus 8663.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; suite, with private bath, or will divide; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Beautiful, large, front room; alcove; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; gentlemen preferred; convenient transportation; telephone.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room; tiled bath; steam heat, electricity; gentlemen only; $8 a week. Columbus 1242.

72D, 268 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; front parlor; select.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; separate single room; electricity.

73D, 271 WEST.—Front; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; private home; subway.

73D, 163 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; board; near Riverside Drive; phone.

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms, singly, en suite, bath; electricity; references.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished parlor bedroom, with private bath; also medium rooms; $6, $12; convenient "L."

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large sunny room, dressing room; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, attractive room, with, without bath; electricity; telephone; small rooms.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely appointed room; connecting bedroom; large closets; running water.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright and cheerful rooms; reception room; $4 up; meals optional.

80TH, 123 WEST.—One large, one small room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, bright room; exclusive apartment; running water. Pearson.

82D, 152 WEST.—Cozy large, small rooms; running water; telephone; references; gentlemen; reasonable.

83D, 165 WEST.—Sunny outside room, elegant apartment; business woman. Bryant.

85TH, 112 WEST.—Large room; running water; also small; ideal home for gentleman.

West Side.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Sunny front room; private bath; suitable one, two; phone.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Handsome suite and room with bath; good situation; reasonable.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Suite, with bath and porch; meals optional; French cooking.

89TH, 329 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; kitchenette; single, double rooms; electricity; telephone, references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, connecting bedroom; running water, electricity, telephone; $8.

92D, 68 WEST.—Nice, large room; private house; gentlemen.

92D ST., 12 WEST.—Lady, having eight-room sunny apartment, will let three rooms, singly or en suite.

93D, 35 WEST.—Attractive back parlor for business people; reasonable; American family; telephone.

98D, 263 WEST.—Outside room; running water; adjoining bath; suitable business woman; moderate.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Small, medium room; conveniences; private house; scrupulously kept; gentlemen.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Subway convenient; attractive, homelike; single, suites; elevator; telephone; reasonable. Smith.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; closet; bath adjoining. Apt. 41.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; attractive furnished room; bath; telephone.

101ST, 2 WEST.—Newly furnished; private family; board optional; references. Tomlinson.

102D, 305 WEST.—Front room, facing south; private bath; owner's residence; reference.

105TH, WEST.—Desirable room; bath, steam, elevator, subway; $4.50. Telephone Riverside 937.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Gentleman; room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity, phone, &c. Apartment 16.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished front single room, southern exposure, $5; large double room, $8; single, $4; kitchen privilege. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone; electricity; steam heat; elevator, McCague.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large room, three windows; also single; all outside. Whyte.

137TH ST., 602 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, with kitchen privileges. Dwyer.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Several pretty rooms, newly furnished; select house; running water.

144TH, 510 WEST.—Nice light room; near subway; with or without board.

150TH ST., 610 WEST, (Apt. 5D.)—Desirable single room, private; modern; elevator.

151ST ST. AT BROADWAY, (Northold, Apt. 2B.)—Choice outside room, adjoining bath; private family; exceptional conveniences; references. Hope.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with lavatory; southern exposure; suitable for business gentleman. Ormonde, Apt. 5, east.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Outside rooms; running water; gentlemen.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 454.—Private family offers exceptionally large, attractive room, $7; suitable for two; ideal location. Apt. 49. 9220 St. Nicholas.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 32d St., Opp. Broadway.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedro

SOCIALISTS REBEL AT EMMA GOLDMAN

Overthrow Anarchist Chairman When She Tries to Stop "Free Speech."

POLICE CLEAR OUT HALL

Meeting Called to Protest Against Sentence of Schmidt Breaks Up in a Row.

The anarchistic ideal that there should be no Government and that every man should do as he pleases was realized yesterday at a protest meeting of 2,500 members of eighty organizations, socialists, anarchists, and other "ists" in the Star Casino, at Lexington Avenue and 107th Street, when a shrieking section of socialists rose in revolt against the sway of power of Miss Goldman, the Chairman, caused her to flee from the platform, and instituted a noisy state of anarchy all their own.

When Emma Goldman called the meeting to order she rejoiced that eighty organizations, representing every radical party, had thrown aside their individual opinions and had united to protest against the action of the Los Angeles court in sentencing Matthew A. Schmidt to a life term in San Quentin Prison on the charge that he had been in the conspiracy to blow up The Los Angeles Times Building, and to encourage David Caplan on the eve of his trial on the same charge.

After the crowd had been harangued for two hours in five different languages protest after protest was passed with unanimity and applause. Then the outskirts of the gathering began to grow restless as Bernard Seneken, Secretary of the Caplan-Schmidt Defense Conference, talked in Yiddish about the war and preparedness. After the courts and capitalism had been protested enough, Miss Goldman invited everybody to come to her trial in the Court of Special Sessions on Wednesday when she is to answer the charge of violating Section 1142 of the Penal Code by talking on medical questions.

Some one suggested in English that a protest be sent to District Attorney Swann, and even before the motion could be translated into another language a roar of approval swept over the crowd. Some one shouted that the arrest of Bouck White ought to be protested, and before that motion could be translated into a second language another roar came.

But the overthrow of the anarchist Chairman and the setting up of a reign of anarchy came swiftly despite the efforts of the chair to put down the insurrection with a "steam roller." After all the protests had been approved and more than $100 had been collected to send to Caplan, Miss Goldman announced that the striking newsboys of the Jewish Daily Forward had a protest to make to the meeting

Brotherly love vanished instantly. The radicals, who had been basking in one another's friendship the minute before and calling one another "comrade," sprang to their feet and began to bark recrimination in the faces of belligerent neighbors. A socialist shouted that he "thought this was a protest meeting and was not intended to attack any organization or party." With that the fight was on. The space before the platform was jammed with a struggling mass of "protesters" and "antiprotesters" whose many arguments in many tongues would have made the Tower of Babel as quiet as the tabernacle when the tourists are waiting for the man near the pipe organ to drop the pin to demonstrate the acoustic properties.

Miss Goldman waved her arms frantically in the effort to get order, while the committee of newsboys decided not to press their cause before any such audience, and ran away. The Chairman flung a parting word at the throng climbing over the edge of the platform, pulled her lavender scarf about her, and went the way of the newsboys and their abandoned cause.

Then some one turned the lights out and gave visitors an opportunity to extricate themselves. When one or two were snapped back on those who wanted to hear the newsboys had silenced those who did not and had dragged the frightened boys back to the platform. From their perches on the table the boys looked over the crowd with distrust, but encouraged to speak out by men holding their hands and feet, the lads began their "protest" in tremulous tones.

The tumult from the floor broke out anew, the voices and ideas of the boys, together with their enthusiasm for their cause, died when a husky voice demanded that the "heads of the brats be bumped together." Finally the crowd broke into contentious groups and was run out of the hall by special police. They continued their arguments on street corners, and every corner within five squares was a noisy forum. Then police ran them off.

Socialists said they did not want the boys to talk because it would demoralize them and bring them up to be rowdies and strikers. Anarchists said they believed that even boys ought to have the right of free speech, and that Socialists wanted to suppress them because they favored the newspaper.

WHITE DECRIES PATRIOTISM.

Socialist Wants the Flag of Internationalism the Nation's Emblem.

Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, held a meeting in Bryant Hall yesterday afternoon, which was attended by more than 300 of his followers, to protest against a charge of desecrating the American flag made against him last week. Magistrate Koenig issued a summons at the instance of Frank Urban, member of the International Peace Forum, who told the court that Mr. White had desecrated the flag by substituting dollar signs for stars and had depicted a devil leering from the field of stripes in a caricature of the flag printed on a leaflet announcing a meeting of the church.

White, who is to appear in court today, said in a sermon entitled "Internationalism versus Patriotism," that it was because he was an internationalist and because the flag was the emblem of patriotism which cannot agree with internationalism he was opposed to it, and that it should be torn down from every flagstaff to be substituted by the flag of internationalism. Sergeants Kenyon and Gunn of the West Thirtieth Street Station represented the Police Department at the meeting, which was orderly.

"Every internationalist is an anti-patriot," White said. "They are those who want to end war and organize the world against it. Internationalism and patriotism are trains running in opposite directions on the same track, and a collision cannot be postponed. An instance of this law is exemplified right now in Europe. I seem to have been purposed by God for antagonism against oppression, and the laws as they exist make for oppression. Patriotism is what the vermiform appendix is to the human anatomy. People are best who have had it removed. Capitalism and patriotic flags go hand in hand. Commercial interests have been so very keen to wrap themselves in the flag that the New York Legislature had to stop the printing of the flag as an advertising device.

"Every morning the children march and say, 'Oh flag, I pledge respect to you.' Those some children, though they don't know it, are unconsciously being made the servitors of the owning class. If this seems to be a treasonable utterance, then let me tell you that I have the President of the United States as a traitorous companion. He has called a halt on those powerful institutions with the flag waving over them to stop trying to buy a military clash between Mexico and th's country."

TEACHERS IN NAVY RESERVE

Men of Public Schools Form Motor Boat Mosquito Fleet.

A naval reserve organization, to be trained under officers of the United States Navy, is being organized in this city by men teachers and Principals in the New York City Public Schools, who have already enlisted in a company which is being trained by regular army officers.

When a number of Principals and men teachers who own or are able to operate motor boats and other small craft, led by Principal Van Denburg of Public School 40, began to lay plans to obtain naval training, a member of the Navy League proposed to Secretary of the Navy Daniels that naval schools should be opened in the Summer to do for the navy what the Plattsburg camp and other camps were doing for the army. Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Director of Physical Instruction in the public schools, said yesterday that, while no decision had been announced by the Navy Department, the Principals and teachers had been encouraged by reports from Washington to consider it a certainty that the request would be granted.

The New York school teachers are planning to form the pioneer section of an American mosquito fleet, patterned after the British organization of motor boats, yachts, and other small craft, armed with three-inch guns and machine guns, which now patrols the British Isles for submarines.

"Quite a number of the principals and teachers are owners of motor boats and spend their Summers along the coast," said Dr. Crampton yesterday. "There will be fifty or sixty, at least, ready to enlist in a naval division of this kind. We have been practically assured that a sufficient supply of three-inch navy guns will be furnished by the United States Navy to mount all of these motor boats over thirty feet long with a gun. Under the direction of naval officers, the members of the Summer naval station will learn to handle and fire these guns, and to practice searching waters for imitation periscopes and shooting at targets resembling submarines."

The study of submarine hunting, however, will not be all of the course. It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy will assign a warship to be used in teaching the school men something of the operation of larger ships of war. Those who enlist in the naval reserve division will have to pay their own expenses, which will amount to about $50 a month.

Before the time for the Summer instruction work school men will organize a class to receive elementary training in this city, probably on the training ship Granite State, now in the North River. The headquarters will be at the office of Dr. C. Ward Crampton, 157 East Sixty-seventh Street.

"PREPARE OR REPAIR."

Bronx Forum Speaker Denies Hillquit's Socialist Peace Argument.

Morris Hillquit, a member of the Socialist National Committee, addressed the Bronx Open Forum in the Morris High School yesterday, and was heard by a crowd that filled all seats, the aisles, and the stage.

"This European war is the horrible story of the system that has been in force in those countries for years," Mr. Hillquit said. "This system is based on competition and strife. There was war between the workers for the jobs, and between the employers for the profits. There was rivalry between the nations for extension and colonization. The whole system of Europe was organized for war.

"The lesson of the war to us is to keep the United States out of it. It should inspire us with the hatred of slaughter—it should force us to insist on peace."

At the close of Mr. Hillquit's address Edward Polak announced that questions might be asked, and at least twenty arose at once, and made trouble for Mr. Polak.

Alex. Blumenthal caught Mr. Polak's eye and spoke heatedly for preparedness. "I am for preparedness, and from a recent visit to a belligerent country, during which I met many military officers, I can assure you that if we don't have to fight Germany after the war, we shall soon be at war with England. We must have armed preparedness, and if we don't prepare we'll have to repair."

FLEET INADEQUATE TO DEFEND THE CITY

Engineer Explains Peril to New York from Ships in Case of War.

CAN HURL SHELLS 26 MILES

Stronger Defenses Urged by Otto Luyties in Analysis of Vulnerability Here.

The effect of a large calibre shell being dropped into New York City by a hostile war vessel, and the necessity of providing adequate fortifications for the harbor, were explained yesterday by Otto Luyties, a consulting engineer, who is taking the lead in the movement to have the Government provide for its defense.

He also explained how the attack might be made by a small fleet of fast battle cruisers, which could outfight inferior units of the United States Navy and escape the larger vessels which they could not defeat.

"In case of war with any foreign power, or with any alliance against us," he said, "and we have seen many unexpected quarrels and many strange alliances during the past few years, the American fleet could not lie on guard just outside New York Harbor, as many of our citizens seem to imagine, but would have to devote its attention to the enemy. New York would then be mainly dependent upon its harbor defenses, consisting largely of 12-inch guns of a slightly antiquated model.

"A single fast and powerful battle cruiser—a type of which our navy has not one—appearing suddenly off our coast in the absence of our fleet could, especially on a slightly hazy day, run safely within the outer range of the defending guns, and shoot over the intervening strip of land into the heart of New York City. This could be done for the moral effect of a so-called demonstration, or for a spiteful reprisal or, if other conditions permitted, to demand ransom.

"To realize that this is quite possible you must remember that lower Manhattan lies only twelve miles back of Rockaway Beach and the greater part of Brooklyn less than ten miles. Our 12-inch guns have a range covered with absolute accuracy of only about five miles, and with fair accuracy to eight miles. A bill is now under consideration by the Fortifications Committee of Congress to increase the fighting range of these forts to around eleven miles, which would be a great improvement. Unfortunately the recommendations of the military authorities are disregarded by some Congressmen, so that the modernization of the forts around New York is sure to be long delayed, and from present indications is likely to be voted down in part, unless we can arouse the public to an intelligent interest in this important matter.

Might Bombard 26 Miles Away.

"Foreign battle cruisers have a fighting range of ten to twelve miles. If the vessel assigned for the bombardment of New York had the mounts of a few guns especially adapted to fire at a high angle it could shoot into the city, inaccurately, of course, but quite well enough for its purpose, from a distance of twenty to twenty-six miles. The intervening strip of land and the limited accurate range of our present coast guns together are evidently insufficient to protect the city from bombardment.

"A small fleet of battle cruisers could easily make a serious raid upon the City of New York. If challenged by some of our dreadnoughts they could outrun them, while their large guns would enable them to fight off destroyers at long range.

"If a single large shell ever should strike one of our downtown office buildings the direct damage and the indirect injury to the business of our city would be incalculable. One type of foreign naval shell weighs 1,980 pounds, while others weigh a little more or a little less. They carry a relatively large charge of high explosive, and usually strike at a velocity exceeding 1,500 feet a second. In plain terms they weigh about a ton, hit at over a thousand miles an hour and then explode.

"It is an interesting question for architects to consider whether one of these enormous shells would cause one of our skyscrapers to collapse completely or merely would blow all the walls, floors, and ceilings out of three or four stories. Of course the shot would be immediately followed by a dangerous fire.

"The first of the great shells that struck Liége is rumored to have caused a fort to collapse with all its underground passages, killing 1,700 men. Many other shells are said to have fallen in vacant places, doing almost no damage at all. A big shell striking a large New York building probably would kill and injure many persons. Of course there would then be a prompt official investigation, a crowded indignation meeting and many eloquent speeches.

Effect of Salvo Fire Explained.

"A single big shell falling in lower Manhattan would have an unfavorable effect on the renting and selling value of all downtown real estate. Modern warships now usually fire salvos of from eight to twelve guns at a time so that it would take one vessel, if conditions were favorable to a close approach to Long Island, about ten minutes to throw a hundred of the largest shells into Manhattan or Brooklyn. The largest shells, for mechanical reasons, can generally be shot the furthest.

"The projectiles that are now falling on European towns must not be confused with large naval shells, as bombs are merely dropped and do not have the tremendous striking force of shells. Furthermore, most of the buildings abroad are only four or five stories high, and house only a few persons.

"In war time a mere rumor of approaching bombardment, together with a belated realization of insufficient local defenses, would cause many thousand people, especially the well-to-do, to leave the city; and hotels, theatres, restaurants and stores would all suffer. During the Spanish war the Summer hotels on the coast lost many visitors who were afraid of bombardment, and yet that danger was trifling compared with the real danger of a reprisal on New York City, if our defenses are conspicuously inadequate. Last Fall they had insufficient ammunition for even one major engagement, and they always have been undermanned. In spite of this shortage of men, it has been necessary to draw on the coast defenses for the Mexican campaign. This condition should certainly be remedied, as even the privates in permanent fortifications should be treated as specialists in their work, and trained and reserved for that service.

"If we are to have preparedness at all we certainly should have adequate defenses for New York City, both on account of its great military importance and its conspicuous exposure to attack.

"For all loyal citizens of the United States the protection of the metropolis is inferior in urgency only to the strengthening of the army and navy as a whole.

New York a Shining Target.

"Over 6 per cent. of all Americans live in New York City, and over 10 per cent. transact their daily business in or through it. New York is the financial centre of the United States, and the principal headquarters of industrial management. Within fifty miles of New York lie very many important factories and machine shops, including several cartridge works and rifle factories. Within 150 miles of New York lie more than half of all our public and private plants for the production of big guns, small arms, cartridges, torpedoes, submarines, smokeless powder and armorplate, as well as several large navy yards. New York City is evidently the military capital of the United States, regardless of whether any one wishes to have it so or not.

"If New York City and the surrounding territory should be captured by a sudden invasion, the rest of our country would find itself, unfortunately, fighting against its own weapons and against its own money taken by the enemy. To prevent this possible contingency a standing army of considerable size is required, not nearly as large as the foreign armies, yet large enough completely to defeat any invading force that could be landed here. There is no militarism and no jingoism in this conception; it is not only our right, but our duty to protect the country, under whose benevolent government we live and prosper. However, I personally consider an invasion of our land as quite unlikely, at least during the next decade, not because there is not plenty of angry and jealous feeling against us, but because, under all the existing military and political circumstances, such an invasion would probably be unsuccessful. Of course, the best argument in all our agitation for preparedness is that an evident ability to resist invasion will generally decide the enemy not to attempt it at all.

"For an invasion of the United States complete control of the sea would be required, involving practically the complete destruction of our fleet, together with an immense fleet of transports and supply ships and a tremendous expenditure.

Naval Raid Always a Peril.

"A naval raid, however, especially on New York City, if our fleet were partially defeated, or divided, or engaged in seeking the fleet of the enemy, would be quite feasible and therefore quite likely, unless our defenses are greatly strengthened against that particular contingency. It is no argument to say that no one would be mean enough to shoot into our city, as modern warfare is showing itself to be particularly ruthless.

"Coast defenses have the particular advantage of being able to carry larger guns than war vessels, and so instead of having mostly smaller guns we should have a few extremely large guns for the forts around New York. We should have mobile defenses and especially sufficient available troops to prevent the sudden capture of the forts from the rear. We need aeroplanes particularly, with submarines, mines, and the usual other equipment.

"Reflection will show that my stand for strong defenses for New York City is particularly well taken, and that this matter is of great and increasing importance to the country as a whole. Coast and harbor defenses are neither pro-ally nor pro-Teuton, and neither aggressive nor militaristic, but are a quite unobjectionable protection.

"As far as New Yorkers are concerned they will be strongly in favor of modern fortifications and absolutely opposed to war."

BLAZE SET IN A FLAT; CLARK HELD FOR IT

Patrolman Follows a Suspected Man Into Tenement and Sees Him Put Match to Rubbish.

HE ADMITS OTHER CRIMES

Police Think Prisoner Is the Incendiary Who Has Long Terrorized Harlem.

Caught in the act, the police say, of throwing a lighted match into a bundle of waste paper at the bottom of the dumbwaiter shaft in the cellar of the five-story tenement house at 100 West 142d Street, early this morning. A man, who said he was Edward C. Clark, 31 years old, a janitor's helper, living at 101 West 141st Street, was arrested after a struggle by Patrolman McLoughlin of the West 135th Street Police Station. He was locked up, charged with arson.

According to the police of that station, before being looged in a cell Clark admitted his guilt and further confessed to setting a number of fires in the vicinity. Pressed for details, the police say, Clark smilingly volunteered to write out a complete list of the buildings which he says he attempted to burn.

In the last six weeks more than thirty attempts have been made to destroy tenement houses in the immediate vicinity to last night's attempt. So numerous have been the activities of the firebugs that Captain Dominick Henry of the West 135th Street Station decided to act independently of the detectives and forthwith ordered several of his men to don citizens clothing and patrol the streets during the night.

McLoughlin was one of the men so assigned. According to his story, he was standing at Lenox Avenue and 142d Street shortly after 1 o'clock when he saw Clark approach. He was dressed in overalls, and McLoughlin gave him but passing notice. The actions of Clark, who twice attempted to enter the cellar of the corner building, 100 West 142d Street, only to come out when he saw McLoughlin, prompted the policeman to watch him.

A half hour after the second attempt Clark returned, and McLoughlin from a doorway on the opposite side of the street saw him enter the cellar. The patrolman followed him and saw Clark go to the back of the cellar. McLoughlin said he heard the sound of a match scratching across the brick wall, followed by a glare in which the face of Clark was framed. The next instant McLoughlin says he saw Clark hurl the lighted match into the dumbwaiter shaft.

With drawn revolver, McLoughlin jumped at the other man, and, although taken by surprise, the intruder put up a hard battle. Afraid to use his revolver in the dark, McLoughlin shouted and blew his police whistle. The sight of the papers fanning into a brisk blaze in the meantime stirred McLoughlin to added effort.

Jacob Felson, a tenant in the house, and George Levy, a special Deputy Sheriff, living at 102 West 142d Street, ran into the cellar at this moment and while McLoughlin guarded his prisoner, the two men beat out the rapidly spreading fire. But trifling damage was done.

The building where the attempt was made housed twenty-two families. The shouts and blowing of McLoughlin's whistle aroused several of the tenants and there was much excitement.

CHIDED, HE KILLS HIMSELF.

Mount Fires Fatal Shot in Presence of Woman Employer.

George Mount, 35 years old, of 80 Orchard Street, Newark, ended his life yesterday by shooting himself in the head while in the home of Mrs. Florence Johnson, 35 Wakeman Avenue. Mrs. Johnson owned a livery stable, and Mount was the manager. They had been to a house party of some friends in the neighborhood, and when Mount escorted Mrs. Johnson home she took the opportunity of chiding him for his excessive drinking.

As Mrs. Johnson stepped inside of the front door of her home Mount fired a bullet into his head. He died a few hours later in the City Hospital. Mount was separated from his wife and two children, who were said to live in Plainfield, N. J.

Superb Office--Suite for Bankers and Brokers

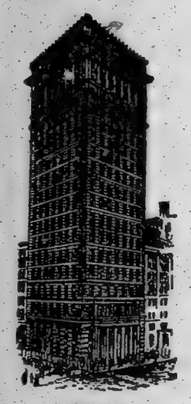

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This suite comprises about 2,100 square feet, with unobstructed perpetual light and air, and with prominent window sign space. Millions of people pass this corner annually.

The street address "100 Broadway" is distinctive. The AMERICAN SURETY BUILDING is perhaps as widely known as any office building in the United States. The picture of this Building is our advertising emblem. It appears on correspondence, blanks, and advertising literature going out daily in large quantities from our Home Office, forty branch offices, and over thirteen thousand local agencies.

This beautiful office building, with Ionic portico entrance, and with marble and mahogany finish, was designed by the late Bruce Price. It is located in the heart of the financial district, and the suite described is peculiarly adapted to a high-grade banking or brokerage business. It can be rented on very attractive terms.

If a ground floor location is preferred, the space (also with vault) immediately under the suite described may be made available; or both suites, with an interior communicating stairway, can be rented to the same tenant. Apply on the Premises, Room 806.

Ionic Portico to Entrance.

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Founded 1884

Fidelity and Surety Bonds

GERMANS GO INTO POLITICS.

Jersey Alliance to Fight Candidates Opposed to Their "Interests."

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 2.—Resolutions calling upon delegates to work against any Presidential candidate "not in accord with our interests," were passed this afternoon at the State convention of the German-American Alliance. Also it was decided that the Executive Committee should meet after the national convention to take action on the nominees.

The convention was held in Turn Hall behind closed doors. Two sentries stood on guard and admitted only those with credentials. Following the meeting, Ernest German, newly elected Recording Secretary, made a brief statement of the proceedings. Asked if any names were mentioned in connection with the resolution bearing on the organization's attitude toward a Presidential candidate, he replied: "I don't know."

The convention affirmed the resolutions adopted at the national convention in San Francisco urging that Americans be warned not to travel on ships carrying munitions or on armed merchantmen. The "unfair press" came in for a share of criticism, as did the Administration for tolerating censorship in England of mail sent from America to neutrals and to belligerents.

Mayor Mraylag, himself a native of Austria, caused a stir when he welcomed the delegates. If they planned to criticise the Government or the Administration, he said, they should do so only as Americans. "You have no right to criticise any policy that you may believe works to the disadvantage of Germany if that policy is beneficial to the United States," he declared.

$25 Will Buy a Remarkable Suit Here

Remarkable because of the wide range of materials to select from, the exclusive styles suggested and the absolute fit, finish and satisfaction that is guaranteed. Hundreds of men are wearing Arnheim $25 suits who never before believed that such good clothes could be bought for less than $40. Samples on request.

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BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker,
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Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Etc.
This ad. will save you 5%.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

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To really appreciate the value of an electric vacuum cleaner, arrange to own one before you start "Spring Cleaning." All the "hard work" of this important operation will be eliminated by this modern and highly efficient appliance

Moreover, with it you will be able to accomplish far more than several servants using the obsolete broom or carpet sweeper. Visit one of our Show Rooms and ask to have an electric vacuum cleaner demonstration

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—especially to please keen, alert young men who want their clothes in keeping with their own vigorous personalities.

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Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
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Mountain Torrents Harnessed to Electrify a Great Railway

In the fastnesses of the western mountains millions of tons of water have plunged wastefully away for ages. Meanwhile, to haul the country's traffic over the vast ramparts of the Rockies by steam traction has meant the consumption of an enormous quantity of the nation's coal supply and high operating expenses.

It has been reserved for *"The St. Paul Road"* to change all this—to abandon steam as a motive power in the mountains, and to use the limitless energy of the harnessed streams to electrically operate its trains.

The electrification of 440 miles of main line between Harlowton, Mont. and Avery, Idaho, (115 miles between Three Forks and Deer Lodge, Mont., now in operation) passing mile-high over the Great Continental Divide, marks a new era in railroading and erects another mile-stone in the world's progress.

It means the conservation of resources—more efficient and economical operation—better maintenance of schedules—the practical elimination of vexatious delays due to bad weather—and a notable increase in travel delights.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
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This line, pre-eminent in scenery and service, is now also the most extensively electrified road in the world, affording the traveler a *smokeless, dustless, gasless* trip through the beautiful scenery of the Belt, Rocky and Bitter Root Mountains. Mark well the advantages of *"The St. Paul"* so that when arranging your next trip to the North Coast you will know the way of greatest comfort and charm.

Booklet giving full particulars of the "St. Paul's" electrification and its advantages can be secured at the address below.

G. L. COBB, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.,
1200 Broadway, New York.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature; fresh east winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,255. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AMERICANS FIGHT VILLA BAND; NEW TRAIL OF BANDIT

Troops' Firing Is Heard, but Neither Result Nor Place Has Been Reported.

PURSUERS AT SAN ANTONIO

Outlaw Reported Fleeing Over "Pancho's Road" on Way South to Parral.

CANO "REVOLT" DISPROVED

Carranza Colonel in a Battle with Brigands—Emanuel Boco, a Leader, Is Killed.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY IN MEXICO, FIELD HEADQUARTERS, April 2, (by Radio to Columbus, N. M., April 3.)—General Pershing, fearing today that Francisco Villa has fled where horses cannot follow, is training detachments of infantry for mountain work. The cavalry is beating the country from Guerrero northward. A clash with scattered Villistas may occur at any moment.

CAMP OF GENERAL J. J. PERSHING, AT THE FRONT, April 2, (by Aeroplane to Colonia Dublan, and by Radio to Columbus, N. M., April 3.)—American cavalrymen encountered a fleeing force of Villa men near [deleted] early today and sounds of firing have been heard from that direction, but no report has been made to headquarters as to the results.

The mountains of Guerrero are being combed thoroughly for Villa by the American forces, but nothing has been learned as to his whereabouts, other than that captured bandits said he was being carried further into the mountains in his jolting coach.

General Pershing announced today that troops of the infantry are to be used for mountain climbing, co-operating with the cavalrymen who have borne the brunt of the five-day pursuit of Villa. The infantrymen have been going through hardening preparation in hill-climbing marches for about two weeks, and their officers say they are in excellent physical trim.

The troops were closely behind Villa yesterday entering the Village of [deleted] shortly after he had fled from it. It was suspected that he might be hidden in one of its huts, and every precaution was taken to effect the capture. Two squadrons of cavalry entered the village from opposite sides simultaneously.

There have been a number of minor skirmishes in the vicinity of the village, two scouts reporting today that they encountered two Villa men on its outskirts yesterday. They fought for five minutes without casualties.

American air scouts are now flying over the entire Villa territory and are carrying dispatches from the front to the field base and field headquarters. Motor trucks also have been able to penetrate the mountain waste almost as far as the territory occupied by the cavalry under Colonel George A. Dodd.

ASSERTS VILLA FLEES BY "PANCHO'S ROAD"

Trusted Informant Says Bandit Has Ordered Peons to Mislead His Pursuers.

EL PASO, April 3.—Francisco Villa, unwounded and accompanied by only eight men, was at Satevo, fifty miles south of Chihuahua City, two days ago, according to information received here today from Mexican sources which have proved usually reliable in the past.

If this information is correct, it bears out previous reports that the bandit chief is headed toward Parral, and is leading his American pursuers by at least sixty miles. The nearest point to Satevo which the American troops are known to have reached is San Antonio, nearly sixty miles to the northwest.

The route said to have been taken by Villa is one with which he is thoroughly familiar and which, indeed, is known among the peons as "Pancho's Road." From Guerrero it leads across the continental divide through the Bachiniva Pass into a broad valley which runs east to San Andres, Villa's old headquarters, thence south to Santa Ysabel, the scene of Villa's massacre of eighteen American mining men, and thence southeast through Satevo to Parral.

The man who brought here the story of Villa's arrival at Satevo gave a circumstantial account of the bandit's manoeuvres and plan of campaign. While his story is impossible of verification his own credibility is vouched for by reputable American business men here who have employed him for several years.

Denies Villa Was in Fight.

"Villa," he said, "has never taken part in any fighting with either American or Carranza troops. He left the main body of his troops in the Guerrero district with orders to oppose as far as they could the American advance. At the same time the peons were instructed to give information freely to American officers, always provided that

Continued on Page 4.

Berlin Apologizes to Swiss For Aviators' Mistake

LONDON, April 3.—Germany has apologized to Switzerland for the bombing of the Swiss village of Porentruy by German airmen last week, says a Reuter dispatch from Berne.

A promise has been made to punish the aviators, who supposed they were over Belfort.

GENEVA, April 3.—The Colonel of the regiment at Porentrey has been sentenced to six days' arrest and removal from his command for having failed to fire on the German aeroplanes which shelled the town last week, says the Geneva Journal.

The Journal also says that Major von Bismarck, the German attaché who was mentioned in the case of two Swiss Colonels accused of communicating secret information to foreign attachés, will soon be recalled.

DR. WAITE'S NEMESIS 'K. ADAMS' IS FOUND

District Attorney Learns Woman Sent Telegram That Exposed Murder.

AFTER BLACKMAILERS NOW

Murderer Leaves Bed and May Be in Court Thursday—Mrs. Horton Again Tries to See Him.

The mystery about the identity of the person who sent to Percy Peck in Grand Rapids, Mich., the telegram signed "K. Adams," which caused him to have an autopsy performed upon the body of his father, John E. Peck, and resulted, therefore, in the exposure of the murder of Mr. Peck by Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, his son-in-law, was practically cleared up yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Dooling received information pointing to a woman, a friend of the Waite and Peck families, as the sender. This woman suspected Dr. Waite because both Mr. and Mrs. Peck had died in his apartment within six weeks of each other.

According to the District Attorney's information, the woman had no motive in sending the telegram other than to warn the Peck family, and her suspicions were not founded on any positive evidence. She has been seen and her name probably will not be made public.

This woman, who proved Dr. Waite's Nemesis, knew both the Waite and Peck families. She, as well as the nurse, Miss Lynch, knew that only a few hours before Mrs. Peck died in the Colisseum apartment house she was cheerful and not ill and had planned an automobile drive for the next day. This woman's suspicions became so strong after the sudden death of Mr. Peck that she sent the telegram to Grand Rapids.

After the Blackmailers Now.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling said yesterday he knew the present location of that part of the sum of money alleged to have been paid by Dr. Waite to the blackmailers, which, until yesterday, the authorities had not positively traced. The Assistant District Attorney expects to have this money within a few days, and he believes that with it and other evidence in his possession he can force at least one of the suspected blackmailers to turn State's evidence against the others.

The fact that Mr. Swann and his assistants are now giving their attention to the blackmail case, which is an offshoot of the Waite murder case, means that the latter is practically complete so far as the District Attorney's office is concerned. Dr. Waite will be arraigned on the indictment for murder in the first degree on Thursday, probably, and Mr. Swann will move for a trial next month.

Dr. Waite left his bed in Bellevue Hospital yesterday for the first time since his removal from his home while under the influence of drugs. He walked about the private room in the alcoholic ward of the hospital and said afterwards that he felt his strength coming back to him. His brothers, Frank A. and Clyde Waite, visited him and brought a suit case of clothing for his first public appearance. As he was removed from his home to the hospital in bed clothing, he had no other garments at the hospital.

Dr. Morris J. Karpas, the alienist engaged by Walter R. Deuel, counsel for Dr. Waite, to determine the dentist's mental condition, had another interview with the patient yesterday for the purpose of making psychological tests. After the interview Dr. Karpas said that, as he was still in the very beginning of his examinations, he could not predict the results. His only comment was that he had not yet convinced himself of Dr. Waite's insanity.

Waite Was Always Rational.

It was announced in the District Attorney's office yesterday that any effort to obtain clenency for Dr. Waite on the ground of insanity would be met with determined opposition by the prosecutor. While Assistant District Attorney Francis X. Mancuso was in Grand Rapids, the home of the Pecks and the Waites, investigating the murder of Mr. Peck, he obtained affidavits from thirty-five residents of Grand Rapids who knew Dr. Waite and swore that he always acted in a rational manner when under observation by them. The District Attorney also has affidavits to the same effect from persons in the River-side Drive apartment house where Dr. Waite lived.

Dr. Albertus Adair Moore, the physician who attended Mr. Peck up to the time of his death, was questioned by Mr. Dooling yesterday concerning the circumstances under which his patient died, and Miss Lynch, who nursed Mrs. Peck, also one of Dr. Waite's victims, was also questioned.

Another witness examined by Mr. Dooling was a Mr. Kroeger, a former partner of Eugene Oliver Kane, the embalmer, to whom Waite said he gave $9,000 for his agreement to testify that arsenic was used in the fluid with which Mr. Peck was embalmed. Kane last week led Detective John Cunniff to the spot near Orient Point, L. I., where he had buried $7,800, which, he said, was all the money given him by Dr. Waite. Kane and John S. Potter, the undertaker accused by Waite of being in the conspiracy to conceal Mr. Peck's murder, who has contradicted Dr. Waite as emphatically as Kane has, will be examined today.

Miss Autumn Hall, a violinist, who met Mrs. Margaret Horton, Dr. Waite's "studio" companion, when she was

Continued on Page 4.

MAN SHOOTS FIVE, HOLDS TOWN AT BAY AND KILLS HIMSELF

Duck Hunter, Facing $600 Fine, Barricades His House After Wounding Neighbors.

UNDER SIEGE BY POSSES

All of Babylon, L. I., Turns Out to Help Capture Man Maddened by Trouble.

TRIED TO KILL HIS FAMILY

Wife Fled with Children After Death Threat—Boy Chats with Desperate Marksman.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Tuesday, April 4.—After shooting four men and a woman yesterday afternoon, terrorizing the town of Babylon for hours, resisting the attack of a volunteer guard of New York business men, who came back from their offices and turned out with shotguns and rifles to protect their families, and holding his cottage as a fortress against Sheriff Charles J. Odell and fourteen deputies most of the night, Captain William Donley, a hunter and guide on the Great South Bay, finally committed suicide at 1:30 o'clock this morning by shooting himself.

Deranged by his belief that enemies among his neighbors were at the bottom of his recent arrest for shooting duck out of season, Donley became crazed yesterday afternoon, attempted to murder his family and his best friends, and shot at every one in sight. The neighborhood around his cottage on the sandy shore where the village of Babylon runs down to the Great South Bay had been made unsafe by his shots fired from two rifles, a shotgun, and a revolver. Donley was equipped with an apparently unlimited store of ammunition, and so after firing many volleys at the house without result the Sheriff and his men had finally settled down to a siege.

Put a Dead Line at the House.

Part of the force guarded the road leading up to the centre of the village and outposts maintained a dead line a thousand feet away, behind which they kept the automobiles and the curious who had come down to see the end of the man who had "turned their town into a wild West mining camp for an afternoon."

Out in the bay another detachment of deputies waited in a motor boat in case Donley should try to use his own power boat to escape by water. At intervals through the night there had been pot shooting at the house, and Sheriff Odell had got two friends of Donley to promise that at daybreak they would run the risk of going up to the house and trying to talk him into peaceful surrender to the Sheriff. If that failed the Sheriff was prepared to run the risk of more bloodshed and rush the house at dawn.

But early this morning, convinced by the long silence from the house that Donley had carried out his threat, several times repeated, to kill himself, Sheriff Odell and five of his men made their way cautiously through the darkness to the front of the house. Nobody disturbed them; they found the front door locked, but broke in a window.

At the head of the stairs on the second floor they found Donley dead. He had blown the top of his head off with a shotgun. He left a note, the contents of which the police have not given out yet.

Donley left two notes scribbled on cartridge boxes adressed to his wife. They contained nothing but expressions of affection and reiterations of his belief that he had been the victim of persecution.

The five persons whom Donley shot before the town became aroused were:

BOYNE, WILLIAM EDWARD; hotel keeper; shot in hand and shoulder.

CLUNIE, John; retired Captain in the New York Fire Department and partner of Boyne; shot in the cheek.

GALLAGHER, THOMAS; Chief of Police of Babylon; shot in the arm and leg.

POST, Mrs. Edwin M.; wife of the President of the American Electric Equipment Company; cheek grazed by bullet.

WATTS, THEODORE J.; ship yard owner; duck shot wounds in the face.

With the exception of Mrs. Post, whose injury was trifling, all the wounded were taken to the Babylon Hospital, but later they were removed to their homes, as none of them was hurt dangerously. In addition to the five persons shot, Donley fired at his wife and tried to kill her and their four children by gas poisoning and dozens of persons in the town were endangered by flying bullets in the course of the afternoon.

Donley's troubles began a week or so ago, when a man who said he was Frank Melford, a chauffeur out of work, came down from New York and entered as a boarder into Donley's house on the bay shore. Donley was the oldest inhabitant. He had lived there for twenty years, and in the meantime a colony of bungalows, residences of New York business men, had grown up along the beach near his cottage.

Melford had been in Donley's home only a day or so when he said he thought he would like a little duck shooting, and after some persuasion Donley finally went out with him, and the two collected much game. Then Melford returned to New York, and Donley, with Abe Avery, the barkeeper at the hotel kept by Clunie & Boyne, came into town to dispose of the ducks.

Trapped by a Game Warden.

It is now believed that Melford was a game warden or detective, for when the two arrived at the Long Island Railroad station in New York they were arrested, and Donley was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court on charges of killing illegally ducks out of season and of bringing game shot from one county to another. He was out on bail, his case not having come to trial.

He believed that his conviction on several counts was certain, and he estimated that the fines charged up against him would amount to $600, a sum that

Continued on Page 8.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY
for Six Months Ending March 31, 1916
Reported to Post Office Department, April 1, 1916.

—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

MAY FORCE CHANGE IN OUR SEA POLICY

Accumulating Evidence of U-Boat Attacks Holds Up Armed Merchantmen Statement.

SUSSEX AFFIDAVITS COMING

Sharp Forwarding Survivors' Stories—Germany Promises Early Reports from Her Submarine Bases

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Accumulation by the State Department of circumstantial evidence indicating that the Sussex and other unarmed merchant ships have been attacked by German submarines probably will make necessary a change in the Administration's plan for dealing with the broad questions of submarine warfare and the arming of merchant ships for defensive purposes. This became known tonight, after the State Department had announced the receipt of a dispatch which quoted one of the survivors of the Manchester Engineer disaster as saying that he had seen the periscope of a submarine.

Other dispatches received in the course of the day brought the information that a number of affidavits from survivors of the Sussex were being forwarded by Ambassador Sharp at Paris, and that Ambassador Gerard at Berlin had been assured that a reply to his inquiries regarding the Sussex, the Englishman, and other ships would be given within a few days. It was intimated in the dispatch that the German Government would not wait for its submarine commanders to report, but would have inquiries made at submarine bases.

The entire submarine question will probably be discussed at tomorrow's meeting of the Cabinet, but no final decision as to action is expected, because all the evidence is not at hand.

Until a number of unarmed merchant ships were sunk recently in the war zone the United States had planned to issue for the benefit of the belligerent Governments a complete definition of its position regarding the arming of merchant ships for defensive purposes and the conduct of submarine warfare. The proposed declaration probably would have involved some changes in the regulations under which American port authorities undertake to examine the character of the armament on merchantmen entering American waters to determine whether it is defensive.

Secretary Lansing, in the course of a recent vacation at Pinehurst, spent considerable time in arriving at conclusions which would be just and fair to all concerned, and which no Government could successfully challenge. However, these conclusions were reached on the basis of the understanding which had been reached with the German Government that there should be no attacks on unarmed merchant ships, particularly liners.

Consequently the proposed statement will probably be withheld until the facts concerning the recent attacks are cleared up.

BERLIN IS REASSURED AS TO DUTCH ATTITUDE

Press Insists That Preparations, If Made, Are Not Directed Against Germany.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 1, (via The Hague, April 2.)—The excitement produced here by the alarming reports of warlike measures in Holland has practically died down, although the political atmosphere is still electric. The German people have recovered their usual calm, and the Berlin papers unite in reassuring the public that there is no cause for alarm. Telegraphic reports from Holland say that the tension there has absolutely no connection with the Tubantia case, and that the military measures are not directed against Germany.

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "The present developments, which are apparently so wildly exciting Dutch public opinion, must be judged with the utmost restraint from here so long as the real cause of the excitement is not clearly known. Up to now we have been entirely dependent upon supposition; one must therefore wait to see how official Holland itself desires to have us judge matters. Only one thing can today be said with certainty: That the cause of the excitement is in no case to be sought in the relations between Holland and Germany. Rather does the real cause seem to be found in the recent Paris conference. Whether it is a fact that at this conference a decision was reached to demand of Holland that she close her boundaries against Germany, and whether this decision has already been carried out, the immediate future will show. In any event, Germany has absolutely no occasion to be uneasy and can therefore look forward to further developments all the more calmly since she is convinced that Holland and her Government will know how to meet any attack on their neutrality. In any event, such attacks do not threaten Holland from Germany's side, especially not so long as Holland continues to maintain as correct and conscientious a neutrality as heretofore."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The report was most positive that the English Government had demanded that Holland close her border against Germany. Perhaps this rumor is not without foundation. It is possible also that no such demand has been officially made, but the Dutch Government may have private reports that have caused it to take measures of protection for all eventualities. In well-informed quarters here nothing definite was known up to this afternoon. Rumors like those regarding Holland were spread this morning regarding several other small neutral States. For these, too, there is no positive basis of fact known in official quarters, but one must naturally

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PORTUGAL SINKING FANS RUSSIAN ANGER

Hospital Ship, Plainly Marked, Deliberately Torpedoed in Full Daylight.

LAID TO GERMAN U-BOAT

And Done, Russians Say, "in the Hope of Fixing Deed Upon Turks and Blocking Separate Peace.

Russia Lays Portugal Protest Before Neutrals

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Tuesday, April 4.—The Russian Government has sent a note to all neutral Governments protesting against the torpedoing of the large Russian hospital ship Portugal, and has requested the American and Spanish Embassies to bring her protest to the attention of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON,
London Chronicle Dispatch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 3.—When the inevitable countercharges are officially issued, attempting to justify the sinking in broad daylight of the Portugal, two main facts will still remain unassailable—the Portugal was purely a hospital ship, innocent of any armament or military cargo whatever, and, like all other hospital ships of the Black Sea fleet, her character and function were unmistakable.

Having personally visited most of these hospital ships I can testify that, whereas transport vessels are all painted a dark leaden hue and have huge white figures on their sides, the hospital vessels are distinguishable miles off from the fact that they are painted white and have large red crosses on each side, extending practically from the waterline to the deck. Crosses are also painted on the funnels.

The Portugal was a large passenger liner of the Messageries Maritimes, known by sight to every seaman on the Black Sea. Her employment as a hospital ship was notified to the Turkish Government through the American Minister in Constantinople.

However, no Russian officer believes that this assassination was carried out by the Turks. Though submarines like the cruisers Goeben and Breslau are officially units of the Turkish Navy, no Turkish officer has been employed afloat except in a subordinate capacity since the loss of the Mejidieh, and the navy, like the greater part of the army, is entirely controlled by Germans.

Previous to the landing at Rizeh, fifty miles east of Trebizond, destroyer patrols under Prince Troubetzkoy had scoured the Anatolian waters and reported the presence of submarines, which were driven west toward the Bosporus. Scouts and deserters say that there are no submarines in Trebizond Harbor, and it is a reasonable presumption that the boat which sank the Portugal was newly returned from the Bosporus.

The whole event takes on special significance in the light of recent news from Turkey, where, since Erzerum, the anti-German Party, has been gaining ground rapidly. The possibilities of someting in the nature of a Turkish surrender or a separate peace are daily increasing. Attempts have actually been made to open secret conversations both with Russia and the Western powers.

One delegate, appointed for this purpose, is stated to be still in Switzerland. Therefore there is a strong suspicion in official circles that the deliberate crime was undertaken by the German high command for no other purpose than to embitter Russia and render the defection of Turkey impossible—in precisely the same manner as the Wolf Bureau was recently ordered to cease the circulation of various certificates of Bulgarian humanity in Macedonia.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 3.—As details gradually became known, indignation over the torpedoing of the Russian hospital ship Portugal in the Black Sea becomes greater than that over any single previous action of the enemy in the whole course of the war.

In view of the sinking of the Sussex and the Englishman, public opinion here cannot understand the delay of the United States in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany or in taking other drastic action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The sinking of the hospital ship Portugal has aroused fierce indignation here. The Russians have had a bitter experience of German atrocities on land, but this is the first occasion on which they have come into direct contact with the unscrupulousness of the sea pirates.

The case of the Portugal is strikingly clear. At 8 o'clock Thursday morning she stopped off the Anatolian coast, between Batum and Rizehs, to bale out a sloop that was to be sent ashore to bring off the wounded. The nurses crowded on deck to watch the spectacle. The ship had been recognized by the Turkish Government as a hospital ship. She was painted white, and the Red Cross stod out plainly on her sides and her funnel. The commander of the submarine, whose periscope suddenly appeared above the calm surface of the sunlit sea, could not possibly have had any doubt as to her identity; yet he deliberately fired at her two torpedoes, and the ship, with her doctors and nurses and her French crew, sank in two minutes, broken in two.

Of the persons on board ninety-seven

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FRENCH REGAIN A FOOTHOLD IN VAUX, WINNING MOST OF AREA LOST SUNDAY, BUT LOSE GROUND WEST OF THE MEUSE

Predicts Big Battle on British Front Where Germans Have Also Massed Men

LONDON, April 4.—The Times's military correspondent, in an account of his visit to Verdun and the French front, predicts the development shortly of a big battle on the British front.

"The Germans," says the correspondent, "have their army distributed in two great masses—one in front of the British Army and the other around Verdun. The first group numbers thirty-four divisions, and the latter thirty divisions. The rest of the line in France is thinly held.

"From this distribution one must suppose either that the Germans intend to attack the British or expect the British to attack them."

The correspondent pays an enthusiastic tribute to the French commander at Verdun, General Petain.

"Although an infantry commander by training," he says, "General Petain has made a special study of artillery. He was quick to understand the value of barrier fire as a tremendous instrument of modern artillery and one peculiarly suited to French genius, and also the destructive powers of the famous 75-millimeter gun. The highly developed telephone service of the Verdun front enables the barrier fire to be turned on at any point in forty seconds, and a single battery of 75s can then render impassable a zone of considerable length and breadth.

"In the use of the heavy artillery General Petain also excels. He has rendered it supple in an extraordinary degree.

"General Petain is fighting this battle with great patience and dogged resolution. He shells every inch of ground daily, and for the moment rests content that the Germans continue tactics which injure them most it is considered improbable that the Germans can abandon the attack in which their military reputation is involved, but every day, though General Petain has his difficulties, the obstacles which confront the Germans become more formidable and the cost of success much higher.

"There is little doubt that the Germans expected to win Verdun in four days. We must acknowledge the importance of the artillery positions occupied by the Germans and the range and the number of their guns. But General Petain holds firm, and much interesting news is yet to come from Verdun."

Germans Press On Toward Verdun as if in Gigantic Engineering Feat

Countless Ammunition Trains Roll to the Front, and Roads Are Being Built, All to Push Huge Guns Nearer to the Fortress to Continue Their Incessant Blasting Operations.

By CYRIL BROWN,
Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY BEFORE VERDUN, March 30, (via Berlin and The Hague, March 31.)—The keynote of the battle for Verdun is ammunition, and the race against time of the German ammunition fleet down the Danube to get the supplies to Constantinople, which I had the privilege to witness in November, was no more absorbing and, perhaps, was far less important than this relay race from the munition factories of Germany to Verdun.

On the way to the front I passed a continuous procession of ammunition trains, some rolling through Germany, others crawling over the border into France. I saw some of them later, unloading their deadly freight at little shot-to-pieces way stations on strategic branch lines, well within the range of the French guns, apparently in the faith that the superior German artillery would keep down the fire of the French batteries.

Hundreds and hundreds of field laborers are straining every nerve and muscle to unload the dangerous merchandise quickly and pile it up into vast mounds in comparison with which the great quantities of Russian ammunition found by the Germans in Kovno and Novo-Georgievsk seemed like ant-hills. Other gangs, stimulated by officers, are reloading ammunition into toy cars, pulled by toy engines. There are a dozen diverging branches of mobile narrow gauge field railways, coiling snake-like among the batteries. Some of these toy trains puff deep into the fire zone and leave their loads of ammunition at advanced points where there will be battery positions next week perhaps.

Hitched to the miniature ammunition trains are half a dozen little cars, loaded with sections of tracks, all bolted to tiny crossties which simply need to be laid and fastened together. Thus with an eye to the future the Germans are unremittingly pushing their narrow gauge tracks ever closer toward Verdun, forming a close meshed network of ammunition railways.

Soldiers are engaged in the occupation of road building, for next to the millions and millions of shells, good roads are the most vital prerequisite to a successful attack on Verdun, and the fact that miles of good roads with beds crushed of stone must be built before the heavy guns can be brought up any closer, accounts in part for the slow rate of German progress.

A View of a Giant Gun.

"Somewhere in France" I was able to gratify a long-felt desire when the correspondents had the good luck to blunder upon one of the forty centimeter mortars or thick Berthas, more closely guarded by the Germans than a harem beauty and never viewed in all its mysteries by any neutral eye.

It would be unsportsmanlike to give any descriptive details, even if the censor would pass them, which he would not. But he may permit me to say that thick Bertha was more than twice as tall as a man, and shaped like a dinosaur. The sight of her reminded one of Kipling's words: "The female of the species is more deadly than the male," and also filled one with relief that he was not a correspondent on the French side of the Verdun front and exposed to her long-distance kisses.

I was politely but quickly shooed away from this monster by her guardians, and moved on only to make the interesting discovery that "German steam roller" is not a mere rhetorical figure out here. We passed batteries of heavy steam rollers, all brought here to help in the making of good roads. Here, too, we passed strange, new, snorting monsters, flame-spitting motor tractors of many hundred horse power, hauling steel and cement for thick Bertha.

We cut across a dozen streams of converging traffic—trains of baggage wagons, limousines of Generals of the staff, officers in racing cars, infantry singing, more artillery, field hospitals, all moving forward.

Finds No Evidence of Big Losses.

American readers, desiring to speculate intelligently on the outcome of the Verdun battle, would do well to discount the reports of frightful German losses, particularly the estimates, running into hundreds of thousands, and the accounts of a whole army corps being wiped out. More than a year ago personal orders went out from the Kaiser, laying down the maxim of safety first, and there is no evidence here that German troops have been needlessly sacrificed before Verdun.

On the important military railway line from Coblenz to Metz I passed no hospital trains. On the strategic railway from Metz into France via Longwy and Longuyion to Metz I passed only one hospital train; it was filled with men who were lightly wounded. The two largest German military hospitals were anything but crowded. From Sedan to the front I passed more wounded. Most of these with the tickets, sewn to their uniforms, were able to walk, hobble, or crawl to the rear.

Filled motor ambulances, trailers and improvised ambulance cars were infrequent. There was nothing even to approximate that continuous stream of suffering which I had passed for twenty miles on the road to and through Wilna in October.

Practically every suitable house in the hamlets and villages through which we passed on our way to the front had a field hospital, but though these hundreds of emergency hospitals were prepared to cope with any rush of wounded, they appeared today to have no more than the ordinary number of patients.

The German idea appears to get Verdun at a bargain price in blood, even if it means a patient wait for weeks.

French Prisoners Confident.

I looked in on a thousand or so French prisoners, taken in the last few days and now temporarily housed in French barracks, surrounded by a barbed wire fence, and was permitted to speak alone with them. The appearance and morale of the prisoners were excellent. The men were well set-up and mostly from the midi. Their equipment was in splendid condition.

They seemed happy to be alive after the ordeal of the German drumfire, but were still full of confidence in the ultimate victory of France.

"The Germans will never get Verdun, not if we have a quarter million killed," one of the prisoners said to me. Several seemed puzzled or harbored even stronger feelings because their British allies had not started a great offensive to relieve the pressure on Verdun.

All with whom I spoke were a bit worried about the prospects for food, as they came from the trenches with the idea that Germany was on the point of starvation, and their temporary shortness of the prison rations had convinced them that matters would be still worse when they were transferred to the prison camps in Germany. We were able to assure them that they would not be starved to death.

The most interesting prisoner was a cabaret and vaudeville singer named Reynard, whose artistic temperament still survived despite the drumfire and his captivity. From an inside coat pocket he produced a bulky leather case and politely presented to me his professional card, bearing his photograph in evening dress. He had been before Malancourt and told how the Germans came upon them unseen behind a curtain of fire. When it lifted the Germans were right on top of them. M. Reynard told vividly how he and his comrades had then fought their mitrailleuse to the last cartridge. One hundred thousand rounds they had fired at the Germans, he said.

"Mais, Monsieur"—he smiled in philosophic conclusion.

Evidence of German Purpose.

There is much concrete evidence out here of the German purpose to win, and, equally important, of their material preparations made to achieve victory.

The spirit of the troops is still unbroken, and it is seemingly unbreakable. The morale of both officers and men is excellent.

In the course of the morning I saw troops patiently waiting for the heavy artillery to finish its work and give them a chance—hard-hitting Bavarians with their characteristic "knickers" or hunting knives at the hip for close fighting, sturdy peasants from the plains of Württemberg and the softer Saxons.

The Bavarians, who are about the only Germans that really love fight for the sake of fighting, are particularly eager to come to close quarters with the French. I spoke alone with some of these comomn soldiers, and found them unemotional, good-natured and confident, filled with the quiet fatalism of the front, betraying suppressed long-

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BATTLE ALL NIGHT AND DAY

Strong Offensive Pushes Back the Crown Prince's Forces.

GERMANS AT FORGES BROOK

Further Retirement on Malancourt Front Admitted by Paris, Telling How Foe Was Fooled.

WOEVRE FIRING IS INTENSE

Aerial Combats Are Numerous, French Airmen Bringing Down Four German Aeroplanes.

LONDON, April 3.—By savage counterattacks beginning last night and continued through most of today the French troops have won back considerable of the area, northeast of Verdun, which was lost to the Germans yesterday. Part of the village of Vaux was reoccupied, and the Germans, according to the official bulletin issued in Paris tonight, were driven back to the northern outskirts of the Caillette Wood and to the north of the pond of Vaux.

In contrast to this recovery of ground east of the Meuse, the French night report admits a retirement in the Malancourt region west of the river, following an official statement from Berlin that the entire region on the north of the brook of Forges, between Haucourt and Bethincourt, was in German hands.

The French official communication says tonight that the withdrawal to the southern bank of the brook took place Friday night without the Germans perceiving the movement. This was the night after the Crown Prince's troops finally won Malancourt. At that time Paris stated that the French troops had retired to the hill (225) south of the town and a little north of the brook.

To judge from the French bulletin, the Germans were still ignorant yesterday that the enemy's lines, north of the brook, had been evacuated, for they attacked them vigorously, only to be severely handled by the French artillerymen from their new positions.

A new area of activity on the Verdun front developed today in the Woevre, where the Moulainville sector was the scene of intense artillery fire.

Aerial operations were again numerous in the Verdun region today. Four German aeroplanes were brought down, according to Paris.

Paris Tells of Gain and Loss.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

Between Soissons and Rheims we carried out concentrated fires against the German organizations north of the Butte Wood and Mt. Sapigneul.

In the Argonne our batteries violently bombarded the west corner of the Avocourt Wood. An enemy blockhouse was destroyed and a munitions depot blown up.

West of the Meuse, the Germans launched yesterday at the end of the day a vigorous attack, between Haucourt and Bethincourt, against our positions on the north bank of the Forges Brook, which we had evacuated, withdrawing to the south bank in the night of March 31-April 1, without the enemy perceiving it. Surprised by a violent fire, directed from our new positions and a flanking fire from Bethincourt, the enemy forces suffered heavy losses without having been able to fight.

Today the bombardment was quite violent in the region of Bois Bourrus, but there was no infantry action.

East of the Meuse our counterattacks developed success. In the course of the day we drove back the enemy as far as the northern outskirts of the Caillette Wood, and to the north of the pond of Vaux. A last counterattack, particularly spirited, enabled us to reoccupy the west part of the village of Vaux, which we had evacuated.

In the Woevre there was intense artillery activity in the Moulainville sector.

Today numerous aerial combats were fought with success in the region of Verdun. Our aviators brought down four German aeroplanes; other enemy machines took to flight or were forced to land.

The afternoon report of the French War Office says:

To the west of the River Meuse the bombardment has continued at the villages of Haucourt and Esnes, but without any action of infantry.

To the east of the Meuse the fighting which went on last night in the region of Douaumont and Vaux was favorable to us. We gained ground in the wood of Caillette. Our line rests on the right on the pond of Vaux, then crosses the Caillette wood, the northern corner of which is occupied by the enemy, and rejoins our positions to the south and west of the village of Douaumont.

It has been confirmed that the attacks of the enemy yesterday were extended over a front of three kilometers. They came forward in successive waves, followed by small columns. The activity of our artillery and the fire of our infantry caused heavy losses in the ranks of the enemy.

In the Woevre district the night passed quietly.

In the Lorraine the fire of our artillery caused flames to break out at Les Remabois, to the west of Leintrey, and in the region of Ancerviller, to the south of Blamont.

The reconnoissance of the enemy which was attempting to reach our positions was repulsed by our fire at a point near Moyen.

A German aeroplane has fallen within our lines. The aviators were taken prisoners.

The bulletin of the German Headquarters Staff reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse, all the enemy's positions north of the brook of Forges between Haucourt and Bethincourt are in our hands.

Southwest and south of Fort de

Douaumont our troops engaged in battle with troops, holding the French trenches and points of support.

British Capture a Crater.

The British official communication, issued today, says:

Yesterday one of our aviators shot down a German machine in the neighborhood of Lens. Another aviator attacked and drove off five hostile machines after a close combat with two of them.

This morning early at St. Eloi we attacked a crater, which has been held by the Germans since March 30. The crater was captured and our lines was established beyond it. We took eighty-four prisoners, including four officers. The artillery on both sides has been active in this neighborhood today.

NEW BIG GUNS IN ACTION.

Paris Sees Another Attempt to Rush the Fortress.

PARIS, April 3.—The violence of the latest German attacks on Verdun foreshadows, it is thought here, another attempt by the Germans to rush the fortress with vast forces. New batteries of large calibre have been moved up closer to the French front, and the German infantry has been rested and reorganized.

Yesterday's fighting on the whole was not unfavorable to the French, it is authoritatively stated. The object of the Germans was to clear the approaches to Fort de Douaumont, and 15,000 men were thrown forward on the mile and a half line between Douaumont fort and the village of Vaux. The attacking force succeeded in crossing a little ravine, which had hitherto stopped them, and entering the Caillette Wood. Further east they dislodged the French from the last ruined houses of the village of Vaux, but the French positions were so placed as to make it practically impossible for the Germans to debouch from the village. Vigorous French counter-attacks drove them back to the upper fringe of Caillette Wood.

The total result of the very formidable effort they had put forth was a gain for the Germans of about 500 yards of terrain, which was more than offset, it is affirmed, by the heavy losses they had endured.

CANADIANS IN ST. ELOI FIGHT.

Ottawa Report Gives Details of the British Success There.

OTTAWA, April 3.—Details of the attack by the British on a sector of the German defenses at St. Eloi, south of Ypres, on March 27, when two lines of trenches were seized, are contained in a report from the Canadian Overseas Headquarters, made public here tonight.

"Throughout the attack the Canadian artillery and trench mortar batteries co-operated in the covering bombardment," the report says. "A continuous barrage of shrapnel and high explosive shells was placed on all the roads and tracks in the rear of the German lines, effectively holding back the enemy supports.

"No organized counterattacks were delivered by the German infantry after the British success. The enemy's artillery continued to shell the captured position intermittently, and our artillery was called on several times to retaliate. Throughout the day the enemy's shelling of the Canadian right flank was continuous and heavy. Hostile aeroplanes made attempts to cross our lines in this area, but were driven back by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

"In the afternoon an unusual concentration of troops was observed in the trenches opposite the front of our Fortieth Infantry Brigade. In anticipation of an attack a heavy fire of artillery, trench mortars, grenades, machine guns, and rifles was at once directed against this section, and the enemy made no attempt to leave his trenches."

On March 22, the report says, Scouts Boles, Jones, and Matkin of the Eighth Winnipeg Battalion left the trenches by a sap leading to the German lines, and as dusk had cut through twenty-five feet of the enemy's wire. The approach of a German patrol forced them to retire, but next morning they returned to the same point and, cutting through more entanglements, reached the German listening post. Two of the enemy were seen approaching, and Scout Matkin fired six shots, killing one of them, who, by his clothing and equipment, appeared to be an officer. A violent fire was immediately opened from the German trenches, but the scouts withdrew safely.

REPORT BRITISH DEFEAT.

Turks Say They Drove Them from Positions in Arabia.

BERLIN, April 3.—A surprise attack on British troops in Arabia caused them to retreat after they had suffered heavy losses, the Turkish War Office says, according to a dispatch from Constantinople issued for publication by the Overseas News Agency. It reads:

"Turkish detachments made a surprise attack on British positions at Alamad, northeast of Sheikh Osman, which the British had been fortifying for some time. After suffering heavy losses the British retreated under protection of their long-range guns to Sheikh Osman."

Sheikh Osman is in Southwestern Arabia, on the mainland near the British seaport of Aden. Desultory fighting has been in progress near Aden at intervals since the war began and the Turks have claimed several victories; but according to official British statements no reverses of importance have been suffered by the British forces.

SINK RUSSIAN TROOPSHIP.

Turkish Submarines Also Torpedo Two Other Vessels.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3, (via London.)—The War Department has issued the following:

Turkish submarines on March 30 sank a Russian transport of about 12,000 tons, with troops and war material, northeast of Batum, and on March 31 sank another ship of 1,500 tons and one sailing ship.

Our submarines effectively shelled fortified positions on the coast north of Poti, a Russian seaport in Transcaucasia, on the Black Sea.

REPEL DARDANELLES RAID.

Turkish Airmen Shoot Down an Allied Aeroplane.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3, (via London.)—The following official statement has been issued by the War Department:

Dardanelles: On Thursday two of our aeroplanes shot down an enemy machine near Sedd-el-Bahr. Other enemy machines retreated in the direction of Imbros.

An enemy torpedo boat in the Gulf of Saros was repulsed by our batteries and withdrew toward Samothrace.

DENY LOSS OF CRUISER.

British Dispute German Report of Donegal's Destruction.

LONDON, April 3.—The following official statement was given out here today:

"In the German wireless press of today the Cologne Gazette is quoted as having been informed from a reliable source that an English ship of the County class, apparently the Donegal, had struck a mine and sunk in mid-February of this year. There is no truth whatever in this statement."

BERLIN, April 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency says: "The Cologne Gazette has obtained reports from reliable sources that at about the middle of February a British armored cruiser of the County class struck a mine and sank. It is supposed the lost cruiser was the Donegal."

The Donegal is a British cruiser of 9,800 tons displacement, laid down in 1901.

The Fighting Area Around Verdun.

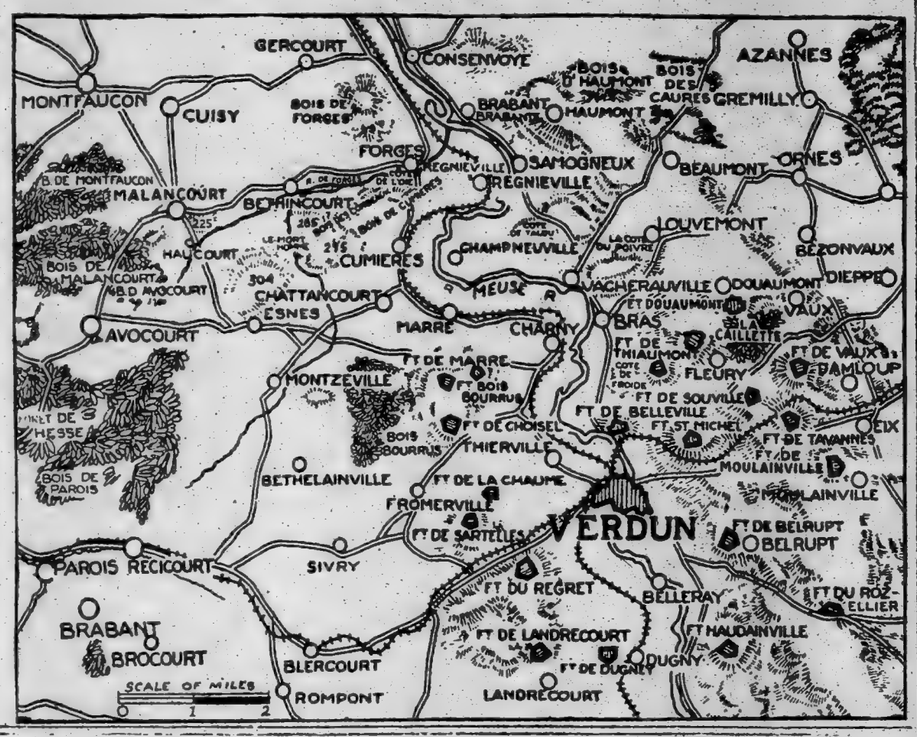

GERMANS PRESS ON TOWARD VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

ings to get home to their wives and children, but prepared to do their full duty and see the bad business through.

As seen at close range, it seems incorrect to call the German attack on Verdun a drive, except in the sense that one speaks of driving a tunnel through solid rock by slow blasting and boring operations. One sees no signs at or behind the front of rush or hurry.

There is nothing to indicate any mad, headlong drive to break through at all costs. There are no such huge masses of troops as one expected, but no more and no fewer troops than are sufficient to follow up effectively the blasting work of the artillery, with always a margin, lying in reserve.

The German side of battle before Verdun resembles the humdrum and well-organized routine of a great engineering enterprise. One's final impression is of the German heavy artillery boring and blasting away at the French line at various points, into which infantry wedges are driven when the time comes; of further laborious blasting operations till the battle front crumbles and the French are forced to fall back behind their fortified lines; of monster guns crawling closer on their caterpillar wheels and doing the work all over again; of ground gained in terms of yards and inches; of an advance that moves so slowly toward Verdun as to seem to stand still; of a concatenation of apparently haphazard fits and starts and eccentric jerks that constitute this most unique of military operations, baffling to all except the highest leaders, who are in the secret of the General Staff; of a new strategic and tactical method, uncanny in its machinelike unhumanity, and of a wearisome repetition of processes, as merciless as mathematics and as inevitable as the rising tide or the tax rate.

One feels that one might as well try to stop a glacier as this slow-moving mass of metal. Time seems to be no object here. The process costs only time, money, grueling hard labor day and night and vast quantities of ammunition. It has the crowning merit of being economical of the troops, improving on the Russian steam roller.

On the north front the correspondents saw how the cordon of cannon was gradually advancing.

French shells, which were beginning to drop well ahead of us but were said by the military experts to have been intended for us, finally routed us from the exposed position on the bald head of "Hindenburg Hill." We went to pay our respects to a German battery which was having a brisk long range duel with an invisible French 15-centimeter mortar battery. For a few minutes we were admiring equally the snappy teamwork of the German gunners and the beautiful accuracy of the French artillerymen, who with splendid control put their fast curves over the plate every time, and though overshooting at first corrected their fire after every shot and kept dropping them closer and closer.

This should have been the cue to move on, but the correspondents' curiosity caused the German casualty lists to be swelled by the addition of some neutrals when a fourth French shell "sat" in the battery, and amid the scared correspondents scampering like goats THE NEW YORK TIMES representative won high honors for record for running dive into the soppy mud and subsequent sprint down the passageway, the only consolation being that the German gunners ran even faster for cover in their dugouts. It was a fifteen-yard shave and the most remarkable shot we had seen, for the big shell plowed so deep into the soft earth that the bursting fragments were literally smothered underground and no damage was done.

"Those fellows shoot well," was the intelligence officer's admiring comment on the work of the French artillery.

MAY FORCE CHANGE IN OUR SEA POLICY

Continued from Page 1.

reckon the possibility that the decisions of the Paris conference have found some form of expression in measures or demands of the Entente upon the small States."

THE HAGUE, April 1, (via London, April 3.)—The Associated Press is again authoritatively informed that all apprehensions regarding any impending embroilment of Holland with any foreign power are wholly unfounded, but a considerable section of the public persists in believing that the expected coming offensive by the Allies, supposedly planned at the Paris conference, holds the possibility of danger to Holland's neutrality. Public anxiety has been considerably allayed, but has not wholly disappeared, in the absence of a statement from the Government to clear up the situation. An alarming bulletin, published on Friday, was not issued at the instance of the Government.

The Hague agency of the Bank of the Netherlands was the scene of a small run for specie in exchange for paper, especially on the part of money-changers who have been apprehensive of a return of the panicky conditions of the early days of the war, of which, however, there is so far no indication. The Amsterdam Bourse reflected a feeling of uneasiness. After a temporary recovery it closed depressed. Government bonds were again fractionally lower.

The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, when asked by The Associated Press representative what his views were on the situation, replied: "Optimistic, of course. There is nothing to worry about."

SURE DUTCH FEAR GERMANY.

Arrivals in Rome Deny Preparations Are Against Entente.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—The Daily Telegraph prints a dispatch quoting the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant as suggesting that the new British Order in Council relating to the blockade may be the cause of Dutch uneasiness. The Telegraph appends a note saying:

"The new Order in Council cannot in any way be regarded as causing any ground of complaint."

"Our contemporary, the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, is, of course, almost exactly right in supposing that the peculiar difficulties in maintaining and making effective such unprecedented restraint at sea as that which England is now enforcing against Germany have necessitated alterations in the ordeer, such as that which is now referred to."

This is the first occasion on which reference has been made in any English paper to the possibility of Holland's military preparations being connected with the recent Order in Council.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rome says:

"Personages from Luxembourg, two of whom are Ministers, have been in Rome since yesterday. When questioned with regard to the events in Holland, they expressed the opinion that mobilization had become inevitable, as a result of the big concentrations of German troops on the Dutch frontier. The measures adopted by England to intensify the blockade may, it is thought, impel Germany to commit some outrageous act in Holland, and it is probably against such an eventuality that the Dutch are seeking to protect themselves.

"The recent sinkings of neutral vessels prove that it is considered that Germany no longer desires to pay any respect to neutrals. If German interests should demand the occupation of Holland, Berlin would have no scruples and Holland would be occupied.

"Moreover, in order to combat the British blockade, Germany is in absolute need of Dutch ports, as the Belgian ports are without value, Antwerp in particular, which cannot be used.

"The visitors from Luxembourg do not believe that Holland has any desire to mobilize against the Entente. Such measure would, in the first place, be useless because the Dutch Army would be of no value outside of Holland, and secondly, it would be dangerous because Holland would have to abandon her colonies and would soon find herself starving."

AMERICANS ON BENGAIRN.

Two Shipped at Seattle on Vessel Sunk by Submarine.

SEATTLE, April 3.—There were two Americans in the crew of thirteen in the British bark Bengairn, sunk by a submarine. The Bengairn sailed from Seattle Dec. 10 for Queenstown for orders, with a cargo of wheat valued at $135,000.

The Americans in the crew were Eugene Simmonds, 18 years old, of Everett, Wash., who signed as cabin boy, and C. Helper, a seaman, 32 years old, of Columbia Falls, Mon.

980 MERCHANT CRAFT LOST DURING WAR

Total, Compiled by Admiral Bridge, Comprises 726 Large Vessels and 254 Trawlers.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, in a report on merchant shipping losses, gives a statement of the losses to shipping from the beginning of the war to March 23. The list totals 980, including 254 trawlers, and is as follows:

LOSSES TO BELLIGERENTS.
STEAMERS.

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	379	1,320,000
French	41	140,000
Belgian	10	30,000
Russian	27	42,000
Italian	21	70,000
Japanese	3	19,000
Total	481	1,621,000

SAILING VESSELS.

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	31	19,000
French	12	18,000
Russian	8	7,000
Italian	6	3,000
Total	57	47,000

Trawlers: British, 237; French, 7; Belgian, 2.

LOSSES TO NEUTRALS.
STEAMERS.

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
Norway	50	96,000
Denmark	18	33,000
Holland	22	74,000
Sweden	33	42,000
United States	6	16,000
Greece	11	22,000
Spain	4	9,000
Persia	1	750
Portugal	1	625
Total	146	293,375

SAILING VESSELS.

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
Norway	22	20,000
Denmark	10	1,800
Sweden	7	2,000
Holland	2	225
United States	1	176
Total	42	24,001

TRAWLERS.

Denmark, 1; Holland, 7.

The loss to British steam shipping, says the report, is less than 4 per cent. of the total number of vessels under the British flag and slightly over 6 per cent. of their total tonnage. The French loss in steamers is about 7 per cent. of the total French tonnage, while the Russian loss is 5 per cent., and the Italian 4½ per cent.

In further comment, Admiral Bridge details the amount of merchant shipping built in France and Great Britain since the beginning of the war, and shows that the war losses have virtually been made good thereby.

"In 1915," says the report, "after more than a year of the war, the steam shipping of Great Britain increased 88 vessels and 344,000 tons. France at the end of 1915 was only short nine steamers and 12,500 tons of the previous year's total. Italy and Russia both show an increase in tonnage.

"It is, therefore, clear that the present shortage of tonnage is due not to the action of submarines, but to the great requirements of the military and naval forces. The latest published statement of these show that they are demanding 3,100 merchant vessels."

Inasmuch as Admiral Bridge has included the losses of Portugal in the list of neutrals, it is probable that these ante-date her entry into the war.

WILHELMINA BRIEF FILED.

England Contends Wheat Is Worth Only Hamburg Price.

LONDON, April 3.—The British Government has served its brief in the case of the steamship Wilhelmina, and A. G. Hays, representing the American owners of the cargo, will reply within a fortnight. The whole case will be submitted to Lord Mersey for arbitration.

The Government contends in its brief that the cargo should be valued at the price of wheat at Hamburg as legally fixed by the German Government in February and March of 1915, which was 40 per cent. below the London price. The owners will contend that, since the German Government promised not to interfere with the sale of the cargo, thereby giving it a free market, the regular competitive price should be taken as the basis.

Within two weeks one year will have elapsed since the Wilhelmina case was settled on principle by the appointment of Lord Mersey as arbitrator to assess the price of the cargo and the amount of loss for detention of the vessel.

PORTUGAL SINKING FANS RUSSIAN ANGER

Continued from Page 1.

and possibly more perished. Among those drowned were the leader of the Red Cross unit, Count Tatistcheff; Head Nurse Baroness Meyendorff and her assistant, Mme. Tikhmeneva, and eleven nurses, besides orderlies and sailors—French and Russia—and one French officer. The crime was barefaced and without a shadow of excuse.

Engines Stopped as U-boat Came Up.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—"No event during the war has aroused more indignation in Russia than the sinking of the hospital ship Portugal and the drowning among others of fourteen nursing Sisters, nearly all of them belonging to well-known Russian families," says the Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent.

"A doctor who was picked up by a motor boat and taken to Batum, in describing the sinking of the hospital ship, said the Portugal had just taken 200 wounded aboard from lighters, and that her engines were stopped when the periscope of a submarine was seen.

"'We knew it must be an enemy submarine,' said the doctor, 'but the idea of our being attacked never occurred to us. After circling us the submarine stopped about 100 yards away. Suddenly there was a shout, and the track of a torpedo was seen, but the torpedo evidently missed us. A moment later, however, another white line of foam was seen, and before many realized what had happened there was a terrific explosion in the engine room and the vessel was literally split in two.

"'The bow and stern both began to rise in the air. There was no time to put on lifebelts; no time even to drag the Sisters, still asleep, out of their berths. In a minute and a half the Portugal went down. Scarcely any of the Sisters could swim, and many of them sank immediately.

"'The submarine did not attempt to render aid, but a torpedo boat destroyer and small boats made some rescues.'"

WASHINGTON, April 3.—An account of the torpedoing of the hospital ship Portugal in the Black Sea on March 30, with the loss of many lives, including those of Red Cross officials and Sisters of Charity, was cabled from Petrograd to the Russian Embassy here today, and will probably be filed with the State Department for its information. The Turkish Government has officially denied that any of its submarines made the attack, and it is assumed in allied diplomatic quarters here that the Portugal was the victim of an Austrian craft.

Following is the dispatch to the Embassy:

"On March 30, at 8:30 A. M., the Franco-Prussian hospital ship Portugal, proceeding to the south coast of the Black Sea to take over wounded soldiers, stopped her engines in sight of Fatish, four miles from the coast, and began pumping out some barges, when an enemy submarine appeared, and, after circling around the ship for some time, chose a position about 100 yards from her and launched at her two torpedoes. The first torpedo missed the Portugal, but the second struck her amidships, the boilers exploding, and the ship breaking in two and sinking in one minute and a half.

"The persons aboard, consisting of the permanent ship's staff and a detachment of the Red Cross, numbered 272, all told, of whom eighty-seven are missing. The following Russians perished:

"Red Cross Delegate Count Tatistcheff, Superintendent Baroness Meyendorff, Inspectress Jikhmemeff, Sisters of Charity Baroness Armskofeh, Alexandroff, Likstansky, Vassilieff, Verchoff, Medzikhovsky, Rolvinsky, Voronoff, Minaeff, First Mate Dantz and Assistant Surgeon Nemtchenko. One officer, twenty male nurses, twenty-one sailors of the French contingent, Minister Georgetts, nineteen of the crew and four servants also perished."

ALLIES CLAIM RIGHT TO SEIZURE OF MAILS

Great Britain and France Make Reply to Our Protest of Interruption.

CONTRABAND IS OBTAINED

Rubber, Metal, Sausages, and Odd Lot of Other Merchandise Found on Ships.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Governments of the Entente Allies, through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, presented to Secretary Lansing a joint reply today to the protest made by the United States against the seizure, detention, and censoring of neutral mails. It is declared that no legitimate letter mail had been confiscated, nor any treaty rights violated, but asserted emphatically the Allies' intention to continue searching parcel post packages for contraband "concealed under postal folders."

In regard to "true correspondence" the note says the allied Governments "will continue for the present to refrain from seizing and confiscating at sea these correspondences, letters, and dispatches, and that they will insure the most rapid transition of them possible, as soon as the genuineness of their character is known."

The vigorous protest of the United States against the treatment of neutral mails was based largely on evidence in possession of the State Department that while mails had not always been searched at sea, neutral ships, upon being taken into British ports for inspection, had their mails removed, detained, and otherwise interfered with. The reply does not mention this phase of the controversy. The protest was in the form of a memorandum of instructions to Ambassador Page at London. It stated specifically that the American Government was inclined to consider parcel post shipments were subject to the same treatment accorded to goods sent by freight or express.

No Partiality to Parcel Post.

In regard to parcel post shipments, the communication says: "Merchandise shipped under the shape of parcel post must not and shall not be treated differently from the merchandise shipped in any other way."

The allied Governments assert their right to search general mail in the following language:

"That the inviolability of postal correspondence stipulated by Convention No. 11 of The Hague treaty, 1907, carries by no means any prejudices to the right of the allied Governments to visit and, if need be, to stop and seize the goods which are deposited falsely in the covers, envelopes, or letters contained in mail sacks."

The text of the Allies' note, as made public by the State Department tonight, was in French. It is about 2,000 words long, and opens with the statement that the "treatment of postal correspondence carried on the sea has been during the present war the cause of various uncertainties, and that • • • the allied Governments think it wise to dispel criticisms of their course."

"The full article of convention, No. 11, of The Hague, 1907, stipulates as is known that henceforth postal correspondence is 'inviolable' on the sea," says the answer.

Parcels in Different Category.

"A first observation must be made concerning the parcel post. The sending of any merchandise by 'parcel post' is a way of shipping and transportation similar to shipping and transportation by means of shipping bills or bills of lading, with the difference that this transportation is undertaken by postal service. • • •

"Such 'parcels' can under no consideration be considered as 'letters,' 'correspondences,' or 'dispatches,' and it is clear that nothing can save them from the exercise of the rights of police control, visit, and eventual seizure, which belong to the belligerents on the high seas in regard to all cargoes.

"Among other numerous examples it will be sufficient to quote 1,302 parcel post packages containing 437,510 kilograms of rubber for Hamburg, (steamers Tijuca, Bahia, Jaguaribe, Maranhao, Acre, Linda, Para, and Brazil,) or, again, 89 parcels containing 400 revolvers for Germany, via Amsterdam, (steamer Geiria.)

"Concerning the shipping of letters, folders, envelopes or others entrusted to the Postal Service and commonly posted in the postal bags of the postal administration of the countries from which shipping is made, the allied Governments called the attention of the neutral Governments to the following considerations:

"From Dec. 31, 1914, to Dec. 31, 1915, the German or Austro-Hungarian naval authorities have destroyed without warning or previous inspection thirteen mail boats with the postal bags on board coming from or going to neutral or allied countries, without caring for the inviolability of the dispatches and correspondence which they contained any more than for the inoffensive persons on board these steamers.

"It is not within the knowledge of the allied Governments that any protestation concerning postal correspondence has ever been addressed to the Imperial Governments. On the dates of Aug. 11, 17, and 18, 1915, the neutral postal pack boats Iris, (Norwegian,) Haakon VII., (Norwegian,) and Germania, (Swedish,) had their mail sacks of all places of origin and destination seized on board by the German naval authorities. The letters and correspondence were censored by the German military authorities, as is shown by the photograph herewith annexed as an example.

Germany's Claim Is Answered.

"The allied Governments are of the opinion that, later on, the Imperial German Government, while announcing its intention no longer to practice these seizures, has declared that these seizures were and would be perfectly justified in its eyes. According to the Imperial German Government, Convention No. 11 of The Hague Treaty, 1907, not having been ratified by all the present belligerent powers, would be without application.

"Finally, more recently, the control over the territory of the Allies of various postal sacks, loaded upon pack boats which made stops at certain ports of the said territory, has revealed the presence in the wrappers, envelopes, and postal shipments of articles of contraband particularly sought by the enemy. • • • The following letter from the German house, G. Vogtman & Co., dated at Hamburg, Geokrengiesserwall, 16, Dec. 15, 1915, is particularly instructive:

From a certain date we have been receiving regularly from Para shipments of raw rubber, and you may pay attention to this matter. The shipments take place like "samples without value," ordered by each post, about 200 packages, each containing about 326 grams net weight of rubber. The trouble of making the packages and the high price of mailing are amply covered by the high price received here for the merchandise. • • •

"From the legal viewpoint the right of the belligerents to exercise on the high seas their police and their control upon the ships and upon everything on board has never been to the knowledge of the allied Governments the object of an exception, not any more concerning postal bags than concerning any other cargo; furthermore, up to 1907, letters and dispatches were themselves subjected to seizure and confiscation.

"By Convention No. 11 of The Hague, and for motives above mentioned, the signing powers have given up such seizure of dispatches and declared postal correspondence inviolable.

"Under these conditions the allied Governments make it known:

"1. That concerning their right to visit and eventually to arrest and seize the merchandise shipped under the shape of parcel post must not and shall not be treated differently from the merchandise shipped any other way.

"2. That the inviolability of postal correspondence, stipulated by Convention 11 of The Hague Treaty, 1907, carries by no means any prejudice to the right of the allied Governments to visit and, if need be, to stop and seize the goods which are falsely deposited in the covers, envelopes, or letters contained in the mail sacks.

"3. That, faithful to their engagements and respectfully of true 'correspondence,' the allied Governments will continue for the present to refrain from seizing and confiscating at sea these correspondences, letters, or dispatches and that they will insure the most rapid transition of them possible as soon as the genuineness of their character is known."

Attached to the note are two appendices, one being a United States Post Office Department report, telling of the removal of 144 sacks of mail from the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich when she interned at Newport News. The mail had been captured from the French steamer Floride, and the Eitel's Captain was quoted as saying he had taken only letter mail, and had allowed parcel post packages aboard the Floride to go down with the ship, regarding it as merchandise. The other recites the destruction of mail by enemies of the Allies during the year ending Dec. 31, 1916.

Rubber and Sausage in Parcels.

LONDON, April 3.—The memorandum of the Allies prepared by the French Government in answer to the complaint of neutral countries with respect to the detention of mails on shipboard has been presented to the Governments of all the neutrals whose mails have been intercepted.

The memorandum specifically denies that the Allies copied or censored any legitimate postal correspondence. It discusses the number of vessels from which contraband has been removed. Examination of the Danish steamer Hellig Olav, which was taken into Kirkwall, has just been completed by the British authorities, but not in time for this case to be included in the memorandum.

It is stated officially, however, that in the second-class mails carried by the Hellig Olav were found considerable quantities of sample rubber gloves and dental rubber done up in newspapers.

It also is stated that cereals, coffee, tea, cocoa, sausages, condensed milk, soap, lard, olive oil, innumerable small packages of dried fruit and chocolate and three large packages of bacon were found in a later post. Four sheets of some metal, as yet unidentified, were discovered between photo-cardboards.

DERIDES MAIL PROTEST.

London Chronicle Points to Letters Destroyed in Torpedoed Liners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—Commenting on the French memorandum on the subject of interference with the mails which has been sent in reply to the American Government protest—which memorandum has been fully approved by the British Government—The Daily Chronicle says:

"During 1915 the Central Powers sank twelve mail-carrying liners without warning. They sent ruthlessly to the bottom not only parcels post, but also letters which The Hague Convention declared inviolable; yet here, where they had legal ground of protest, none of the neutral Governments has in any single instance sent a protest against the destruction of their letters to the Central Powers.

"Why should Germany have been allowed without objection to steal a horse and we be criticised for looking over the hedge?"

GERMAN YARN FOR AFRICA.

Kamerun Natives Told of Paris Shelled and Kitchener Captured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from the Colonial Office the following translation of a telegram addressed by the late German Governor of the Kameruns to the German district authorities of the protectorate after the surrender of Duala to the allied forces on Sept. 27, 1914:

"On account of the women and children and the overwhelming forces of the allied English and French, Duala was evacuated Sept. 27 with inconsiderable losses on our side. As this fact could not remain concealed from the natives of our protectorate, and as damaging perversions and exaggerations will be heard if the news is left to the gossip of the caravans, I authorize the district authorities to announce the news in a form suited to the circumstances of each district. Publication is to be in accordance with the following lines:

"At home the Kaiser has first taken the country which inflicted horrors on natives, namely Belgium, to which the Congo belongs. We have occupied the whole country. Our Kaiser has sent his soldiers deep into France, and is bombarding the largest French city, where the Governor of the French lives. The French have no longer a Kaiser.

"The German Kaiser has captured General Kitchener, whom the English regarded as their best commander, together with 10,000 soldiers. Kitchener was, indeed, the worst enemy of Mohammedan blacks and took a whole country from the great Sultan. So many English ships have been destroyed that the English now have no more than we have."

This document, which English wags compare to German bulletins regarding Zeppelin raids on Britain, is signed Ebermaier.

VON DER GOLTZ GOT AID FROM VON PAPEN

Government Has Copies of His Letters Aiding Spy to False Passport.

OFFICIAL FIGURES IN PLOT

Claims of Scotland Yard Captive Are Borne Out by His Evidence.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Photographic copies of letters said to have been written by Captain Franz von Papen, withdrawn German Military Attaché, to persons in this country asking them to aid Horst von der Goltz, the alleged German spy brought to New York a week ago by a Scotland Yard detective, are in possession of the United States Government.

These letters, it is said, were written at the time von der Goltz was shaping plans to blow up the Welland Canal. One was addressed to a German Government official in this country and met with such response that von der Goltz was able to leave the United States with an American passport issued to him under the alias of Bridgeman Taylor. The name of this official, who still is at his post in this country, has been guarded carefully. In the letter to him Captain von Papen is understood to have explained that von der Goltz was a responsible and trustworthy person in the confidence of the writer and as such was commended to the good offices of the recipient. Officials here expressed the belief tonight that this letter established beyond question the fact that von der Goltz's activities in trying to bring about an invasion of Canada, and in planning the destruction of the Welland Canal, were indorsed by von Papen, as von der Goltz claims.

Photographic copies of this letter and others from von Papen of a nature not disclosed have been submitted to the State Department. With them went a memorandum detailing the essentials of von der Goltz's statement recently made to Department of Justice officials. This has been added to a long confidential memorandum given to the State Department before the withdrawal of Captain von Papen was requested by the American Government.

The contents of the confidential memorandum never have been disclosed and are known only to three persons in the State Department, to President Wilson, and to one or two officials in the Department of Justice. So complete, however, is it deemed that the von der Goltz disclosures add little to its importance. While some of the occurrences outlined in the confidential memorandum have become public, it is known that remarkable portions of its contents never have been printed.

Captain von Papen's alleged letters commending von der Goltz and contained in the batch of correspondence taken from von der Goltz in England soon will be made public by the British Foreign Office in London.

There is nothing, officials said, in the letters or in von der Goltz's statement in New York to indicate upon whose instructions, if any, von Papen was acting when he indorsed von der Goltz's plans and supplied him with money to carry them out.

LADY PAGET IN LONDON.

Returns Exhausted from Relief Work in Stricken Serbia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—Lady Paget, wife of Sir Ralph Paget, accompanied by fifty-four members of the Serbian Relief Fund Hospital staff at Uskub, among them several Americans, reached London yesterday, so tired by her journey that she went immediately to bed. Sir Ralph Paget informed THE NEW YORK TIMES that his wife was quite unable to make any statement at present. Another member of the party said:

"We traveled back to England via Rumania, Russia, Sweden, and Norway. On Oct. 22 the Bulgarians entered Uskub. Their advance was so rapid that there was no possibility of getting the patients safely out of the hospital. Lady Paget pluckily decided to stay behind to look after them. The line of battle went right through the hospital buildings, but the Bulgarians respected the Red Cross flag. There were 800 patients, about half of them being Serbs and the other half Bulgars. The Bulgarians, I believe, did what they could to help. They told us they were anxious to stand well in English eyes.

"The refugee population kept alive from relief fund stores numbered many thousands. Lady Paget organized daily relief for about 4,000 people.

"King Ferdinand and both the young Princes came to Uskub before we were permitted to leave on Feb. 17. None of them, however, came to the hospital. After leaving Uskub we were detained in Sofia for a month. Lady Paget was the guest of the Queen of Bulgaria."

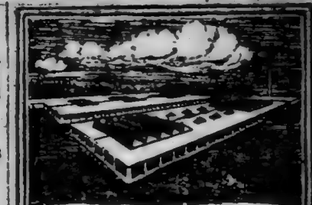

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FORTIFIED ISLANDS IN PRIPET SWAMPS

Hundreds of Isolated Strongholds That Guard German Lines from Russian Attacks.

ONE A HOME OF ARTISTS

A Renowned Sharpshooter Sergeant and His Dog—Real Prince Reigns Over Deserted Village.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PINSK, Russia, Feb. 19.—The program called for a minute and detailed study of the German lines in the great Pripet swamps, the investigation to be pushed to the most advanced outposts, and, as official assurances were given that there would be absolutely no danger involved—barring the possibility of wet feet, for which the military authorities refused to assume responsibility—secretly relieved, you started out in what must have looked like a circus procession to the Jewish populace of Pinsk, who crowded the streets to see their first free show under German occupation, a string of ten two-seated native Russian droschkas filled with neutrals, staff officers, regimental officers and retinues of servants.

Now a rickety Russian one-hoss shay was never your notion of feasible rapid transit through swamps, but after many visits to the German armies one comes to realize that there's always method in their madness; and so the correspondential caravan crosses the Pina River on a sturdy pile bridge and continues down a broad corduroy road atop of a great mud dam which soldiers are still building in the general direction of Moscow. They have only got about three-quarters of a mile from shore with it, but a plank road supported on piles, wide enough for two columns to pass comfortably, continues for another half mile, at the end of which we are ordered to get out and walk.

The going now is over a narrow plank footbridge, about two feet wide; and where this footbridge commences you see an interesting illustration of German thoroughness, caution, and safety-first spirit—a large board sign painted in large legible letters as follows:

FORBIDDEN
FOR HORSEBACK RIDERS
AND VEHICLES.

You couldn't imagine any equestrian or teamster who would be fool enough to try and get anywhere by that two-foot footbridge, but the Germans never take any chances even about the most obvious things. They were certainly taking no chances about having dead or damaged neutral correspondents on their hands, for when we came to the first half-way blockhouse the Bavarian Captain who led us, and whose command we were visiting, gave orders to the non-commissioned officer in charge to telephone back to the "observation post" and order them to watch closely for Russian patrols between 2 and 4:30 P. M., reporting at once if any were sighted.

On a Fortified Island.

After hiking another quarter of a mile we came to the first fortified island. A tall signpost, with a readable sign on top, announced that it was the "Dardanellen Stellung," or Dardanelles position. This was worth studying as giving a clue to the curious character of swamp fighting. The "Dardanellen Stellung" is a mud island, some 50 feet long by 30 at the widest diameter. The Bavarians had fortified it with four squatty blockhouses, each about 15 feet square. The blockhouses were sheathed on the outside with tar roofing paper to keep out rain, snow, and cold. They had further fortified it by "digging a moat" around the island, which meant by blasting and otherwise removing the ice for thirty feet all around. And they had still further fortified it by laying two girdles of barbed wire entanglements around their tight little island, half of the barbed wire under water, the other half projecting above the ice. Machine guns added the finishing touch to the "Dardanellen Stellung," which could be defended by a handful of men against attacks from any point of the compass.

There are hundreds of similar island strongholds scattered through the Pripet swamps, all connected by telephone wires and footbridges, but which can be quickly isolated by knocking out a section of footbridge or choking it with "Spanish riders," as portable sectional barbed wire entanglements are called by the Germans. Of more human interest was the quaint sight here of a German soldier hanging out the family washing on a barbed wire line.

Another quarter-mile walk toward the Russian lines over footbridges brought us to a second fortified mud island. The garrison of a dozen men included two Munich artists, a sculptor, and a painter, which explained the sign on their blockhouse, "Artists' Home Ada." Fighting the Russians had evidently not been a very time-consuming pastime for them, for they had had leisure to decorate the walls of their swamp studio with a score of art works done on the premises.

The advertised advent of a drove of neutral correspondents had evidently been a welcome novelty to the marooned soldier-artists, and they had gone to considerable trouble to erect a Gate of Honor to welcome their guests and also serve as memorial arch to commemorate their departure. The Gate of Honor was constructed of two by four lumber at the entrance to the island, and to further grace it, Sculptor Räuschl of Munich had modeled a heroic snow bust of the Kaiser on a square snow pedestal five feet high, with a thick screen of tall swamp reeds as a background. Over the Gate of Honor they had fastened a placard decorated with the Bavarian colors, blue and white, and bearing the following engrossed verses:

Heid uns WILLKOMMEN an diesem Ort,
Ihr maenner der Presse vom gedruckten Wort;
Kommt und seht wie die Dinge hier liegen,
Und urteilt selbst ob wir zu besiegen:
Wir sind auch nicht die "verruchten Barbaren,"
Sondern "zahme Landsturm Bajuwaren,"
Die treu beschuetzen mit starker Hand
KAISER KOENIG, UND VATERLAND.

Which, roughly translated, rather amusingly runs:

Welcome to this place, you men of the press, of the printed word; come and see how things look out here, and judge for yourselves whether we can be beaten; also, we aren't "the accursed barbarians," but "gentle, tame Landsturm Bavarians" who loyally guard with their strong hand Kaiser, King, and Fatherland.

But even this didn't exhaust the efforts of the Munich artists. Out on the ice, twenty feet from the island, they had reared a snow bust of Hindenburg, with two snow cannon in front of it.

A Hero of the Swamps.

A further walk of half a mile over rickety planks supported by slender piles driven into the ooze brought us to the last German island stronghold in the chain, the most advanced outpost. It was a replica of the "Dardanellen Stellung," except that there were twenty layers of barbed wire entanglements wrapped around the waist of the island instead of ten, that the garrison was twice as strong, the machine guns twice as numerous, and the miniature trenches around the blockhouses (which I failed to mention when describing the Dardanelles Redoubt) had been built out almost as formidably as their big brothers on land. This was a real danger spot, particularly exposed and liable to nocturnal overice surprise attacks by the Russians, for it was a thorn in the flesh of the Russian lines, and this largely on account of the daredevil Bavarian Sergeant who was commandant of the island fortress.

His fame was more than local. It extended up and down the line. His name was known throughout the division. I had heard about this mad Bavarian a score of times in Pinsk. He was spoken of admiringly as "the most famous man in the division." He was a sharpshooter hailing from the Bavarian highlands, a keen-eyed chamois hunter, who found hunting Russians in the Pripet swamps equally good sport. He was a source of pride and constant anxiety to his superiors, because they never knew what crazy madcap stunt he would try to pull off next.

"We try to put the brakes on him, but we can't hold him. He goes off on expeditions on his own hook, without waiting for orders," one of them laughingly told me. "He likes nothing better than to start out on a dark night with a little expedition of his own, one or two other daredevils, and roam around the swamps, hunting for stray Russian patrols, and he has a particular passion for setting fire to the haystacks over toward the Russian lines. Some nights he has actually gone two and three miles through the swamps to the Russian lines, worked through the barbed wire, and returned safely with his 'trophies' of the hunt."

We were eager to see this unique hero, for I don't suppose there are many men in the German Army whom superior officers can't hold," and whose hobbies are humored by those higher up. We found him furthest east, standing on a mound of dirt at the extreme tip of his little island nearest the Russians, standing motionless for minutes at a time with a telescope rifle to his shoulder, looking through the telescope sight for a Russian to show his head. He might have been alone in his Bavarian mountains, stalking the sportive chamois, for all the notice he took of either correspondents or officers, until his Captain inquired, "Any luck today, Etteler?"

He dropped his rifle just long enough to answer, with a modest, embarrassed grin, "Not much, Herr Hauptmann," and then he put the telescopic rifle to his shoulder again, his face resumed its sharpshooter look, and not another word. He was a mild, almost sheepish, harmless looking hero.

There were other interesting Bavarians on the premises, notably one of them who seemed to be trying to dig a hole clear through the island. He stood up to his knees in water, with only his head showing above the surface of the island. The Captain inquired what he was doing.

"Digging a beer cellar, Herr Hauptmann," the bearded one answered proudly, "against the coming winter."

Other Bavarians were less profitably employed in strengthening their blockhouses, filling gunnybags with mud, building ramparts of the mud bags, putting out a few more miles of barbed wire around the island, dynamiting the ice, and otherwise strengthening their stronghold. The work of fortifying the Pinsk sector never ceases. It has been going on for over five months; and it looked as if it would continue till the end of the war.

A Blockhouse on Piles.

After we had walked a mile back toward shore, we took a small footbridge running at right angles, which connected the main artery with an outlying "Stutzpunct," a second type of swamp fortifications. This type, built where no natural mud island happens to sprout in the swamps, consists of a large stocky blockhouse supported on thick piles. Around it, a ring of piles is driven supporting a wooden platform ten to fifteen feet wide.

On this wooden ring platform around the blockhouse the Germans build a trench; first a wall of earth or sandbags, then a wall of heavy timbers, then a wooden mold into which mud and dirt are poured, like ice cream into a mold, and allowed to harden. The result is a first class trench on stilts. Barbed wire is interwoven among the heavy supporting piles, both over and under water, so that no enemy can either dive or crawl through and possibly blow the establishment up from underneath. Further out, twenty rings of barbed wire entanglements are planted. A drawbridge conected this little fort on piles with the footbridge. It could be quickly drawn up in case of attack, thus completely isolating the "Stützpunkt." Some cavalrymen stood in these curious overwater trenches, by the machine guns, looking over the waste of snow and swamp to the distant patch of woods that marked the advanced Russian positions.

We had noticed all through the swamps curious signs about the size of advertising billboards, and painted with huge red squares against yellow backgrounds. These, it was explained to us, marked the limits and boundaries within which machine gun fire was to be kept. Under no circumstances must a gunner shoot beyond his particular target, as otherwise he would endanger the German troops at the next blockhouse or fortified island.

The garrison of these isolated swamp posts generally includes a dog, particularly on the mud islands. Etteler, the Bavarian sharpshooter, had a wire-haired terrier which was almost as famous as his master, whom it accompanied sometimes on his nocturnal raids to the Russian lines. This unneutral dog is said to have learned to retrieve the caps of Russians shot in the swamps, or if the caps are lost to tear off the shoulder straps from the dead or wounded, thus serving its Kaiser by bringing in the telltale evidence of cockade or shoulder strap, from which the intelligence division determines what enemy troops lie opposite. The famous ambulance dogs have long practiced the same trick, only, of course, from humanitarian motives.

When not out nights on daring patrol raids, this many-sided dog devotes his time and energy to patrolling the island and watching for rats as relentlessly as his master for Russians. His two-legged comrades in arms said that "Mietze" had already successfully rid the island of rats.

And still we hadn't exhausted the possibilities of the Pripet swamps. A long walk through a maze of intersecting footbridges brought us back to the Pina which we crossed on a quaint ferry consisting of a raftlike platform across two long rowboats, and with a bearded Bavarian armed with a long pole as Charon. Like a dog on a chain, the barge was kept from being swept down stream by a cable and pulley running over a stout wire stretched across the river.

Half an hour's drive northeasterly along the railway brought us to a village—one of those typical villages consisting of poor thatched huts strung along the main highway only and rambling on sometimes for miles. Polish and Russian villages now logically divide into two classes according as the retreating Russians did or didn't have time to burn them down. This one belonged in the second category of the spared, but it was uncannily silent and lonely. No lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea either at curfew or any other time, nor does any chicken ever cross the road more, nor any hog gladden your eye. There isn't even a dog left in the place, let alone men, women, and children. Even the religious shrine at the crossroads was empty; both Christ and cross were gone from the little square outhouse painted in dark blue stripes against sombre gray.

On the outskirts of this desolation, in a one-story farm house on the very edge of the dismal swamps, we found a German Prince living and working—the Prince of S——. He looked rather like an Englishman, with the suggestion of sideboard whiskers, reddish brown finely pointed moustaches and one of those absurd one-piece eyeglasses screwed into his right eye. He was elegantly, almost foppishly attired in a smartly cut uniform and wore his cap cocked at a slightly rakish angle. And yet this drawing-room figure was right on the job—a competent front officer—and personally conducted us out over the swamps to his most advanced outpost, a small narrow island differing from the other fortified mud affairs we had visited in that it lay in a river, the Strumen, it was so very narrow that there was only room for one longitudinal trench.

The Prince inspected it minutely, ordered changes here and there, pointed out how the island could be fortified still stronger here and there, ordered a false alarm with all men at their posts to repel an imaginary Russian "Überfall," but his chief solicitude was for the physical welfare of his men.

"What is there to eat today?" his Exalted Highness asked.

"Tea and marmalade for supper, Durchlaucht," they answered.

"Taste good?" he inquired.

"Jawohl, Durchlaucht," they chorused.

My last impression of the Pripet swamps was of the graceful, slender figure of the youngish Prince exposed on the highest point of the little island pointing out with his gold-handled cane the Russian positions three miles away.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS BATTLE WITH POLICE

Several Hurt and Fifty Arrested After Seven Hour Riot in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 3.—Four soldiers and one civilian are in a serious condition and a number of persons are nursing bruises today as a result of clashes late Saturday night and Sunday night between soldiers and city police, resulting from the arrest of a soldier.

News of the riot, which on Saturday night continued for nearly seven hours, was suppressed by the military authorities until today. More than fifty soldiers were arrested.

HOLLAND TO BUY WHEAT.

Depletion of Supplies Will Result in Orders for Purchase Here.

THE HAGUE, April 3, (via London.)—Holland's reserves of wheat are practically exhausted, and The Associated Press is informed on the highest authority that the Government intends to buy 100,000 tons in America, in addition to the normal 60,000 monthly, in order to form the needed reserve.

Several Dutch ships have been requisitioned under the new ship law to bring these supplies from America. The disappearance of the reserve is due to the failure of the Holland-America Line and other steamship companies to fulfill completely their contract to transport 60,000 tons of wheat and flour and 75,000 tons of corn from North and South America owing to the delay caused by war incidents.

Should the British Government grant the request that has just been made to it for the increase of Holland's present insufficient import supply of 75,000 tons of corn monthly then the abovementioned purchase will be correspondingly increased. A hundred thousand tons of corn is needed every month.

Cotton manufacturers are manifesting uneasiness lest the requisitioning of cargo space by the Government may interfere with the importation of the needed supplies of raw cotton from America.

TAKE BUDGET CALMLY.

Calls for $10,000,000,000 Expenditure by Britain in Fiscal Year.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—The Cabinet yesterday considered the budget proposals which Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will introduce today in the House of Commons. Despite the fact that the new taxation will be heavy and varied, never before has a budget excited so little interest.

The morning newspapers declare that every class of the people is meeting the proposals quietly, prepared to accept all burdens necessary to pay for the war. The Chancellor must provide for the expenditure in the financial year 1916-17 of nearly £2,000,000,000, about $10,000,000,000.) The revenue for the same period without additional taxation, it is calculated, will amount to £400,000,000, leaving about £1,500,000,000 to be raised by the year's borrowing and new taxation.

In the business world generally it is believed that the new taxation will be aimed less at obtaining revenue that can be raised by a loan than at placing an embargo on luxuries and waste.

SWEDISH PRESS PROTESTS.

Berlin Reports It Angry Over Abolition of Contraband Distinctions.

BERLIN, April 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The press of Sweden protests unanimously against the British Order in Council canceling adherence to certain sections of the Declaration of London which make distinctions between the treatment of absolute and conditional contraband," says the Overseas News Agency.

"These newspapers state that as a matter of fact Great Britain previously had hardly adhered to the principles of the declaration. The Tidningen of Stockholm says the situation is serious, and calls for a united Swedish policy to protect the nation's rights."

TO COMMIT PIRATE FOR A SANITY TEST

Swann Wants Schiller Sent to Bellevue Hospital for Ten Days' Observation.

HE CANNOT BE TRIED HERE

U. S. District Attorney Decides That Only Delaware Courts Can Take Jurisdiction of Case.

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, following a conference with his chief assistant, Roger B. Wood, decided yesterday afternoon that Clarence Reginald Hodson, alias Ernest Schiller, the young Anglo-German pirate, who, alone and unaided, held up and took command of the British freighter Matoppo on the high seas last week, had committed no crime within the Federal jurisdiction of New York, and that the case was one to be taken in hand by the Federal Courts of Delaware.

George Hallar and Otto Milleder, according to Hodson, were two of three men who conspired with him to blow up the Cunarder Pannonia, and who were arrested Sunday night, probably will be discharged unless more convincing evidence is forthcoming to connect them with the plot Schiller told of in his confession to the police.

Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation for the New York District, said last night he was convinced that Hallar and Milleder had never taken Schiller seriously, and that their only connection with his confessed scheme to destroy the Pannonia was to get money from him. It was said that if Milleder and Hallar had so used Schiller they might be held under the State law for extortion. In which event, it was said, Schiller might be held for a time in New York as a complaining witness and sent to Delaware later.

To Send Him to Bellevue.

In the meantime, however, the question of the mental condition of Schiller has come up, and last night District Attorney Swann, after a long talk with the prisoner, decided that this question should be disposed of at once. He arranged to have Magistrate Koening sign a commitment sending Schiller to Bellevue for observation for a period of ten days.

The man is a puzzle to the authorities. His appearance is that of a rational person and it is only when he becomes bombastic and boastful that those with whom he talks begin to doubt his being mentally sound. Captain Offley admits his conviction that the man is irresponsible.

The police received information from England yesterday to the effect that Schiller's, or rather Hodson's parents and his two sisters were in that country, that they were respectable people, and that prior to the outbreak of the war in Europe the father was manager of a cotton mill in Moscow, Russia. In this connection Captain Tunney learned from a friend of Schiller's that he had offended his father several years ago by inviting to dinner at the family home a tramp whom he had found wandering on the highway. The family were entertaining friends at the time and the son, when he brought the wayfarer into the dining room, told his father that the unwelcome guest was as good as anybody at the table. In a quarrel that followed the son was ordered to leave the house. This may account for the remark the prisoner made a few days ago to the effect that he hated his father "because he is an Englishman."

When he announced yesterday that he had decided to send Schiller to Bellevue, District Attorney Swann remarked that the prisoner, during his talk with him, was "a bunch of nerves, and his face and hands were always twitching."

This statement of the District Attorney's indicates that Schiller had himself under control Saturday and Sunday, and that not until yesterday did he give way to the nervous tension. On Saturday, when under examination at Police Headquarters, he was in perfect control of himself, and his every word and act was that of a sane man.

Woman Denies Story.

District Attorney Swann said he had gathered from his talk with the prisoner that the latter had arrived in New York on March 1, 1915, and that, in the thirteen months he had been in this country he had worked in various parts of the country, among the places in which he had been employed being the Remington Works at Bridgeport, Conn., a concern engaged on large munition contracts for the Allies. The Remington Works were among the munition plants that German agents were understood to have attempted to tie up by means of strikes. Schiller told District Attorney Swann that his best friend was John Boone of Manchester, England.

Schiller told the District Attorney that, while in Salem, Mass., he met a Miss Rose Gaboriault, who, he said, gave him the money with which he financed his project to destroy the Pannonia. Miss Gaboriault was interviewed at Salem yesterday by Special Agent John C. Howard of the Department of Justice, and admitted knowing Schiller, but declared she had never given or lent him money. She said she had met him while he was working in a Salem mill.

Schiller was told that Miss Gaboriault had denied aiding him, but he stuck to his story, and, continuing, told District Attorney Swann that he came to New York early in March last, and that he met Otto Milleder in a saloon near West and Twelfth Streets. He told Milleder of his plan to capture a ship, and that Milleder was so impressed that he took him to George Haller's home on Washington Street, Hoboken, where, Schiller said, he gave Haller and Milleder money with which to purchase revolvers and dynamite. Schiller then proceeded to tell his oft-repeated story of how the Pannonia plot failed and of his deciding to "go it alone" and capture the Matoppo.

Haller protested to the District Attorney that he and Milleder were mulcting Schiller for all the money he had or could get, but they said they had no intention whatever of blowing up or capturing any ships. Haller said he learned Schiller had obtained money from Miss Gabouriault and wrote to her at 338 Bridge Street, Salem, telling her Schiller was in trouble and needed $80. She sent the money, he said. He and Milleder sent other letters and telegrams to her, Haller said, signing Schiller's name.

Haller and Milleder were both sent back to Police Headquarters when their examination by the District Attorney was completed.

Their cases will receive further consideration by the authorities today.

LINCOLN IN AN ESCAPE PLOT.

Marshal Power Tells How Self-Styled "Spy" Was Foiled in Jail.

United States Marshal James M. Power of Brooklyn made public yesterday what he said were the details of a plot of Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, the self-styled German spy, to escape from the Raymond Street Jail. The plot involved the assistance of Richard Haskins, who was yesterday sentenced to five years for stealing an automobile, and Jacob Bergman, who was sentenced at the same time to nine and a half years for grand larceny and burglary.

Exercising in the corridor, the Marshal said, Lincoln met both prisoners, and it was he who formed the plot for the three to escape. Bergman, Mr. Power said, put up $50 with which to hire gangmen, Haskins was to get in touch with the gangmen, and Lincoln was to have worked out the details of the escape. The plot miscarried, it was declared, because Haskins took to Warden John Hayes Lincoln's letter of instructions.

According to the letter, it was said, eight gangsters were to arrive at the jail about 10 o'clock. Two were to pose as Deputy Sheriffs bringing as a "prisoner" a third accomplice. These were to overcome the guard at the gate and admit the other five. As quietly as possible all were to proceed to the office and the leader was then to go to the main cell floor and inform the keeper there that Commissioner of Corrections Burdette Lewis had arrived to inspect the jail. One by one the keepers were to be ordered into the Warden's office, where they were to be overpowered and bound. When all were secure the keys were to be obtained and Lincoln and his accomplices liberated.

After the discovery of the alleged plot there was a conference at the prison and a messenger was sent to deliver the letter to the supposed gang leader, but the messenger could not find the man. That night the police guard about the jail was strengthened, but nothing happened. On Sunday night the same watch was kept, but if there had been a plot it had fallen through. The $50 Bergman gave Haskins has not been recovered. Lincoln is now incommunicado.

BOMB FOE'S HEADQUARTERS

Italian Airmen in Two Daring Raids —Big Gun Duels Continue.

ROME, April 3.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today:

Along the whole front from the Lagarina Valley to the Sugana Valley artillery fire continued Saturday and Sunday with increasing intensity. Our observers brought news of important troop movements, which our artillery broke up.

Enemy airmen attempting frequent reconnaissances of our lines were kept at a great height by our anti-aircraft artillery and were finally put to flight by our aviators.

In the valley of the Cismon our advanced posts attacked and pushed back an Austrian detachment in the vicinity of Malga Sopra Lonz. At San Pellegrino Sunday night we repulsed an enemy attack.

In the Cristallo zone an enemy battery opened a violent fire on our new positions on Rauchkofel. We silenced it. Our infantry increased its recent conquests, occupying the summit of Hill 1,979, dominating the valley of Cristallo.

During the whole day on the upper But and along the Isonzo front there was intense artillery action on both sides, more violent on the heights northwest of Gorizia.

On Saturday night one of our dirigibles, despite the high winds, succeeded in reaching the railway junction at Opicina, north of Trieste, on which it dropped 300 kilograms of high explosives. Notwithstanding the fire of numerous enemy batteries, the airship returned safely.

This morning six Caproni aeroplanes made a daring raid on Adelsberg, an important railway centre and the headquarters of the high Austrian command, on which it dropped forty bombs, starting large fires. Our airmen, attacked by enemy aviators, whom they repulsed, returned unharmed.

BERLIN, April 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian War Office has given out, under date of April 2, the following statement in regard to the progress of the campaign on the Italian front.

The situation in the Italian war theatre is unchanged. This morning enemy aviators threw bombs on Adelsberg (in Carniola, twenty-two miles northeast of Triest,) killing two men and wounding several.

WRECK ANCONA RAIDERS.

Italians Bring Down Three of Five Austrian Seaplanes.

ROME, (via London,) April 4.—"The Italians brought down three of five enemy seaplanes which, supported by two torpedo boats, bombarded Ancona yesterday, causing three deaths and injuries to eleven persons," says an official communication just made public.

The communication adds that no important damage was done by the raiders.

ZEPPELINS KILLED TEN IN SCOTLAND

Sunday Night Raid Disastrous on That Coast, but No Casualties in England.

SIX AIRSHIPS IN THE RAID

Zeppelin Also Bombs Dunkirk, in France, Killing Two Persons—Reprisals by Allied Aeroplanes.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—Ten persons were killed and eleven injured in Scotland in Sunday night's Zeppelin raid, it is officially announced. There were no casualties in England.

The official statement, issued Monday afternoon, says:

"It appears that altogether six Zeppelins took part in the raids of last night. Three raided southeast counties of Scotland, one the northeast coast of England, and the remaining two eastern counties of England.

"The vessels which raided Scotland crossed the coast at 9 P. M., 9:45 P. M., and 10:15 P. M., respectively, and cruised over southeastern counties of Scotland until about 1:10 A. M. Their course gave no indication of any special locality for attack, but thirty-six explosive and seventeen incendiary bombs were dropped on various places, damaging some hotels and dwelling houses. Following are the casualties which are reported at present in Scotland:

"Killed, 7 men, no women; 3 children. Total, 10.

"Injured, 5 men, 2 women, and 4 children. Total, 11.

"One vessel visited the northeast coast and dropped twenty-two explosive and fifteen incendiary bombs. The two remaining ships crossed the English coast about 10:15 P. M. and cruised over eastern counties until about 1 A. M. They were both engaged at various times by anti-aircraft artillery, and appear to have been prevented by this means from selecting any definite locality as their objective. Thirty-three explosive and sixty-five incendiary bombs were dropped by these two vessels.

"As far as has been ascertained, no casualties were caused in England."

A newspaper correspondent in a town in Scotland, in a dispatch concerning Sunday night's air raid, says:

"Scotland had its first experience with a Zeppelin raid last night. A Zeppelin appeared ten minutes before midnight and circled over the town for forty minutes, dropping many bombs. Warning of the enemy's approach had been given to the people by the electric lights being cut off. Everybody remained calm, and many persons ventured into the streets to get a better view of the raider. No building of public importance was struck, but much damage was done in the residential quarters.

"Five persons were killed in a passage leading to a tenement building, whose occupants were obliged to make their exit by means of fire escapes. Two servant girls employed in a doctor's house were killed, while a man was killed in the street. Two hotels were struck and several persons were killed or injured. A bomb in one instance penetrated a building from the roof to the basement."

Another Scottish correspondent tells of the arrival of the Zeppelin over the same unnamed town. An incendiary bomb was dropped, and it immediately set fire to a building. The correspondent says the glare must have revealed the whole countryside to the Germans. The subsequent movements of the Zeppelin, the correspondent adds, suggested that the Germans were able to determine their position.

Bombs continued to fall in quick succession. Several narrowly missed prominent buildings; many landed harmlessly in open spaces. There were so many persons in the streets that it was not surprising that a number of casualties resulted, due in large part to flying glass and splinters of wood. The most serious damage, both to life and property, was in the densely populated poorer districts of the town.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS DUNKIRK.

Two Killed, Four Wounded—Allies' Aeroplanes Exact Reprisals.

PARIS, April 3.—A Zeppelin appeared over Dunkirk last night and threw bombs, which killed two civilians. The official report of the raid follows:

"A Zeppelin last night threw down eight bombs on Dunkirk. The material damages were not great, but two persons were killed and four wounded."

Tonight's French War Office report says:

"In retaliation for the bombardment of Dunkirk by a Zeppelin last night thirty-one allied aeroplanes dropped on the enemy cantonments at Keyen, Essen, Terrest, and Houthulst eighty-three shells of large calibre. Last night one of our squadrons bombed the station at Conflans."

The Belgian official communication reads:

"In reprisal for the bombardment of Dunkirk by a Zeppelin our aeroplanes, in concert with French aeroplanes, bombarded enemy cantonments."

GERMAN VERSION OF RAIDS.

Tells of "Important Damage"—Imaginative Inexactitude, Says London.

BERLIN, April 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Edinburgh and Leith, dock establishments on the Firth of Forth and important shipbuilding works on the Tyne were attacked in last night's Zeppelin raid over England and Scotland, the Admiralty announced today. The official statement follows:

"For the third time, a German airship squadron attacked the English east coast on the night of April 2-3; this time on the northern part. Explosive and incendiary bombs were thrown with very good success on Edinburgh and Leith, dock establishments on the Firth of Forth, and at Newcastle, and important shipbuilding works, furnaces, and factories on the Tyne River. There were numerous fires and violent explosions, with extensive demonstrations. One battery near Newcastle was silenced. Although shelled heavily, all the airships returned safely."

The official German account of Saturday night's Zeppelin raid over England follows:

"During the night of April 1-2 naval airships renewed the attack on the east coast of England. For a period of one and one-half hours explosive and incendiary bombs were thrown on blast furnaces, large iron works, and industrial establishments on the south bank of the Tees and on the port establishments of Middlesbrough and Sunderland. Large explosions, fires, and demolitions were caused, and the successful effects of the attack were clearly noticeable. Notwithstanding heavy shelling of our airships, they suffered neither losses nor damages."

BERLIN, April 3, (via London.)—The general official report today contained the following reference to Sunday night's air raid over England:

"Army and naval airships during the night attacked docks at London and other important military points on the English east coast, and also Dunkirk."

LONDON, April 3.—The Wireless Press, on giving out the German official statement received by it today from Berlin, adds this footnote:

"Regarding the German official statements of the Zeppelin air raids of Saturday and Sunday, we are officially informed that they are examples of the imaginative inexactitude characterizing these messages."

FORD PRESSES SMITH IN MICHIGAN PRIMARY

May Carry Detroit in Presidential Preference Voting—Some Republicans Vote for Roosevelt.

DETROIT, April 3.—Senator William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids was leading Henry Ford of Detroit by a small majority for the Republican nomination in Michigan's first Presidential preference primary, according to scattering reports received here late tonight. Ford, however, was polling a good vote in the lower peninsula, and indications were that he would receive a majority over Senator Smith in Detroit. The local polls did not close until 11 o'clock tonight.

William G. Simpson of Detroit, third candidate on the Republican Presidential ticket, polled a small vote. Many counties reported that Republican voters had written the name of Theodore Roosevelt as their Presidential choice.

Woodrow Wilson was the only Democratic candidate. The National Progressives had no standard bearer. They had filed sufficient petitions to have Roosevelt's name placed on the ballot, but it was taken off at the former President's request.

Returns, generally, indicated an extremely light vote. Election officials in Detroit estimated that about one-sixth the normal vote was cast here.

Premier Briand Hails Essad Pasha.

PARIS, April 3.—Essad Pasha was received today by Premier Briand, who congratulated him as "President of the Albanian Government" for his loyal attitude to the Entente Allies and the help he had given in extricating the Serbian army.

If your income is $208.33 per month

And you spend $60.00 for Food,
What should you spend for Clothes?
" " " " " Rent?
" " " " " Life Insurance?
" " " " " Luxuries?

Send for schedule of classified living expenses for incomes of from $15.00 per week to $10,000 per year.

Also formula based on the law of averages determining the exact amount of insurance to carry.

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Efficiency in Domestic Science means Efficiency in Business.

A Sartorial Manhattan Cocktail

THE small-town "best dresser," kicking his knob-toed boots on Main Street and casting R. S. V. P. eyes, *imagines* he's wearing aged-in-wood, bottled-in-bond "New York style."

Does he cut a less comical figure than many a smug New Yorker, who *imagines* that his pinched coat-shoulders and pipe-stem trousers are a sartorial Manhattan cocktail?

You'll find "the real thing"—Style that *attracts* attention by seeming to *avoid* it—in the Spring Suits that Stein-Bloch has tailored for me.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20 to $45
JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

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Five-Year Guaranteed
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Until April 10th only
Thereafter $20.00
Resulting from Increased Cost of Manufacturing.
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Special Notice

As announced by the manufacturers of the Neverbreak Wardrobe Trunk No. 100, beginning April 10th, the price will be changed from $15 to $20.

We beg to notify our customers that all orders for these trunks received by us before that date (April 10th) will be filled at the old price of $15.

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A Choice Collection of
Women's Original Paris Suits
Conceded to be the Best Models Shown at the Paris February Openings
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Cost of Import 175.00 to 250.00
Included are the "signed" models from Callot, Cheruit, Lanvin, Jenny, Georgette, Doucet, Bernard, Brandt, Maurice Mayer

Reproductions of Paris Models—A Collection of exclusive replicas of original models developed in exquisite silk fabrics. Regularly up to 165.00 98.50

Women's Silk Tailleur Suits
Specially Priced at
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An ensemble of unusual suit fashions in Taffeta and Gros de Londres—featured are many new style treatments.

The Dep't of Mourning Apparel will execute to special order exact or modified replicas of any of the Paris Model Suits.

AMERICANS FIGHT BAND OF VILLISTAS

Continued from Page 1.

the information was false. The story of Villa's being wounded was carefully concocted for the express purpose of misleading General Pershing and Colonel Dodd into the belief that the bandit was in hiding in the mountains and thereby inducing them to split their forces into small searching parties who would waste their time in the wild Sierras, while Villa was making his way safely southward.

"The American officers were fooled at first, but they have a fair knowledge of the real situation now, and the advance column is driving southeast with all the speed it can command. The troopers' only chance of catching up with Villa is that they have a good road and should not be handicapped by the big problem of forage and water. The trail from San Antonio to Satevo leads through a broad valley, where there is generally plenty of water at this time of the year and which is fairly fertile and well cultivated. Of course the peon farmers will try to conceal their grain, but American gold and silver will be a temptation many of them will be unable to resist.

"If they can catch up with Villa before he gets into the Torreon district they ought to be able to kill or capture him, but if he is able to join forces with Canuto Reyes they will have a difficult task ahead of them."

Pershing Getting New Scouts.

The man's report that the Americans have been deceived gains color through the admission of General Pershing today that his intelligence department had received much misleading information, and that it was becoming more difficult to obtain reliable guides. He is releasing some of his scouts and replacing them. At Marfa, Texas, orders have been received for recruiting 100 new cowmen for guides. Each man is required to furnish his horses, pack outfit, rifle, and six-shooter.

Mexican officials here and in Juarez refused to discuss the probability of Villa's being close to Parral, but they showed no inclination to belittle the story.

Information that American troops were in San Antonio, ten miles northwest of Cushuiriachic, today was received by the officials of the Cushuiriachic Mining Company in El Paso over the private line which was the first to give the information of the massacre at Santa Ysabel. This message also stated that Villa was reported to be making his way southeast, having swung southward from his original trail.

General Cavazos, who commanded the Guerrero garrison when it was defeated by Villa's command, has telegraphed to General Luis Gutierrez, Governor of Chihuahua, that he and forty of his command escaped to Cushuiriachic. He placed his losses at Guerrero at forty, although it was first reported that 170 Carranza soldiers had been killed. General Cavazos confirmed the report that he had escaped by jumping from a window of the Cuartel and running to the mountains with his men.

Natives Aiding Fugitive.

General Gutierrez in transmitting this message to General Gavira, Carranza commandant at Juarez, stated that he believed Villa had been hidden in the San Andres Mountains and that the natives of the hill country were aiding the bandit in every way to elude the Carranza and American troops and escape into the country to the southeast of San Andres, where it probably would be impossible for the American troops to find him in less than six months because of the character of the country.

Reports received by the Mexican military authorities and confirmed by the American army officials indicate that there are three bands of the Villistas operating in the Guerrero district and that the one with which Villa is now making his camp is not in the vicinity of Guerrero. It is now believed that the men who raided Minaca were not a part of Villa's force which attacked Guerrero and that a third band is operating in the vicinity of Cushuiriachic and threatening Chihuahua City.

The American column now in San Antonio has practically exchanged places with one of these Villa commands, as Villistas are reported to be in Bachiniva, where a detachment of the American forces was camped until it moved down the east slope of the continental divide behind Colonel Dodd. These forces, operating out of San Antonio as a base, are scouring the country to the south of the Mexico Northwestern and along the branch line which runs from San Antonio to Cushuiriachic.

Blocked by Carrancistas.

To prevent any of the Villistas now at Bachiniva from getting away from the Guerrero district, crossing the Mexican National Railway and penetrating the Coyame country in Eastern Chihuahua, the Carranza forces are guarding the Santa Maria trail in the Laguna district of Chihuahua. This force, under command of General Luis Herrera, is spread along the trail going from Laguna to Santa Maria and Namiquipa.

A big shipment of barbed wire, lumber, nails, and other hardware was made by a local firm to Columbus today. These will be used in building the stockade in which it is expected that the Villa bandits who are captured by the American troops in Mexico will be kept.

More injured and sick soldiers were brought here today from the front. The four wounded at Guerrero were sent to the field hospital at Casas Grandes, having been only slightly injured.

Traffic over the Mexico North Western Railways is becoming more active since the advent of the American expeditionary forces in the Casas Grandes and Madera districts. A freight train arrived from Casas Grandes today, and later a mixed passenger and freight train started for Pearson, thirty miles south of Casas Grandes. Two carloads of oats and two carloads of express merchandise shipped by private parties, but expected eventually to reach the army, made up the freight consignment. The passengers included many Americans returning to the interior after the Villa band near Guerrero. Colonel

"Pancho's Road," Villa's Reported Route

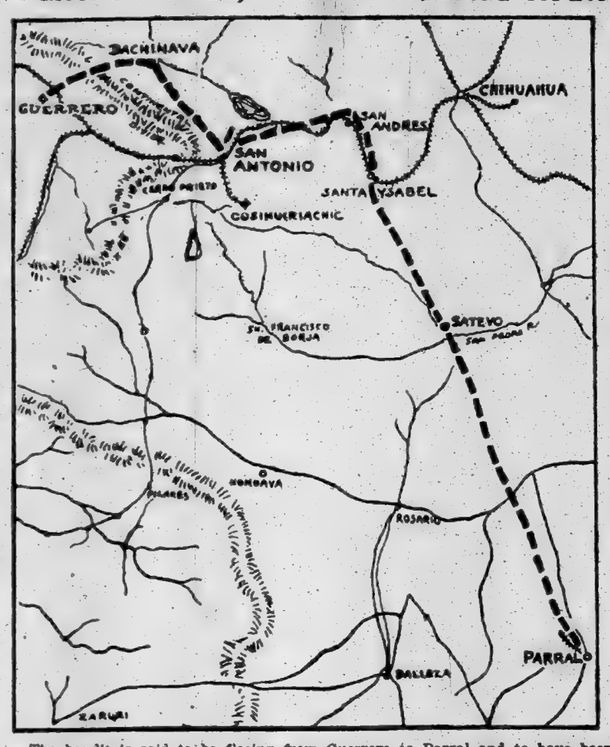

The bandit is said to be fleeing from Guerrero to Parral and to have been seen on Saturday at Satevo. American troops are known to have reached San Antonio. "Pancho's Road" is the name given this route by peons on account of Villa's familiarity with it.

flight to the border following the Columbus, N. M., raid.

Auto Trains Equipped.

At the Quartermaster's Depot here today it was announced that equipment of the motor truck trains operating between Columbus, N. M., and Casas Grandes, had about been completed. Only a few more machines are to be added. The motor trains have reached the necessary state of efficiency, it is said, and while use of the Mexico North Western would be very advantageous, it is not longer necessary.

Snowstorms in the Mexican mountains are hampering the telegraph wires running south of Juarez.

General Gavira, commandant at Juarez, today made public a message from General Gutierrez at Chihuahua City, stating that General Cavazos at Guerrero had informed him the Villa force attacked by the American troops at Guerrero were badly broken up, and completely demoralized. General Cavazos added that Villa was wounded in the knee.

MONTHS OF WORK AHEAD.

Cattlemen Say American Troops Will Be Needed a Long Time.

From a Staff Correspondent.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NEAR COLONIA DUBLAN, Mexico, March 25, (Delayed en Route by Wagon Train to Columbus, N. M., April 3.)—Equipped with only one blanket, the troopers who slept last night among the foothills of the Sierra Madres must have suffered keenly, for though the norther of yesterday, with its mingled snow and dust, broke during the afternoon, clear cold followed it, and at headquarters this morning there was half an inch of ice in the mess buckets and along the river's edge. Today the sun is shining, but it is still too cold for open-air bathing, and few of the men have removed the grime of the dust storm.

Many cattlemen have joined the command, anxious to render what service they can. They are of one opinion, that this country must be policed by United States troops for many months before it is safe for ranchers to return to their homes, and they are hoping that the Administration will see its way clear to provide such protection.

Horses stolen and restolen and far from their home ranges are drifting about this district like the wild horses of the old days. Most of them have been so abused as to be of little value, but the cowboy scouts working with the expedition rope the best of them and ride them to rest their own mounts. Good horses are hard to find. Either Villistas have stolen them or their owners have taken them out of the country.

CANO ATTACKED VILLISTAS.

Report to Washington Disproves Rumor That He Rebelled.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Border rumors crediting Colonel Cano of the Carranza Army and his command with having deserted the de facto Government and swung over to the Villistas in opposition to the American punitive expedition were disposed of in a telegram which the War Department received today from Brigadier General John J. Pershing, showing that Colonel Cano not only had remained loyal, but had struck a serious blow at one of the flying remnants of the scattered Villista band.

General Pershing's telegram stated that Colonel Cano's men attacked a part of the Villista forces on March 29, the same day that Colonel Dodd's flying column of cavalrymen made their attack on Dodd's forces surprised the Villa forces at daybreak and chased them for five hours in a running fight that continued for ten miles. Dodd's command scattered the Villistas and drove them in broken bands northeast from Guerrero.

The Pershing message contained confidential military information, and for that reason was not made public, but Secretary Baker made the following statement:

A dispatch just received through General Funston, from General Pershing, tells us that one of the smaller bands into which the Villa forces scattered was struck by Colonel Cano on the 29th of March, and that he result was that Manuel Boco, the leader, was killed. This seems to dispose finally of the rumor of disloyalty on the part of Colonel Cano.

The report further tells us that while grazing is scarce, corn of inferior quality is plentiful, and that beef cattle is available in sufficient quantity. Two additional truck companies are now at work, and General Pershing reports the supply system as generally improved. Communication between the front and Casas Grandes is maintained by aeroplane.

Military Officers Gratified.

Higher military officers in Washington were very much gratified over the receipt of this report, not so much because it disposed of the Cano rumor as because it indicated that de facto Government forces were co-operating genuinely in the campaign against Villa, and because of the statement by General Pershing that the supply system for the punitive expedition is improved and the vanguard of the expedition is able to live off the country.

The State Department today received a report from Consul Marion Letcher at Chihuahua City stating that information had reached there that Villa had been wounded and was so lame that he had to disappear in a carriage. This fitted in with General Pershing's report that Villa was lame and permanently disabled. Despite these reports high officials here are accepting the reports with a grain of salt. Army officers say that a study of Villa's campaigns in the Mexican revolution will show that he was an adept in spreading false information regarding himself. It is suspected here that he started the report in an effort to throw the forces of Colonel Dodd off the real scent.

Secretary Baker remained at the War Department until 11 o'clock tonight awaiting information from "the front." When he left the Department he asserted that the only message received from General Pershing concerning which anything could be said was a telegram in which the General asked the War Department to take up at once the matter of establishing a branch Post Office at Casas Grandes, Mexico, for the accommodation of his troops. A large number of men with the expedition desired to send money home to their families, and there were no mail facilities in the country covered by the expedition to which the men cared to entrust their money orders.

It appears that mail from the United States has been sent down the line of communications from Columbus by army motor truck, but that these trucks have not been taking regular mail back, and that some of the soldiers have had to pay the drivers of the trucks to carry their money to the border to be mailed to their families. Considerable red tape may have to be united to furnish a branch Post Office at Casas Grandes. The Postmasters at El Paso and Columbus were asked whether they could send a man to Casas Grandes to take charge of the office, and replied that they had no authority under the postal statutes to establish branches on foreign soil.

The matter will be taken up with the Post Office Department, which may have to take up the international aspects of the case with the State Department, which may, in turn, find it necessary to seek the consent of the Carranza Government.

All Quiet at Monterey.

Secretary Lansing today received this telegram from Monterey: "Such excitement as existed here after the Columbus massacre and the entrance of American troops into Mexico has completely died out. The friendly relations existing between the two Governments is well understood not only by officials but by the people. Americans here are receiving the best of treatment."

State and War Department officials discounted reports of the massing of Carranza troops along the border, and stated that official telegrams carried denials of such reports. A telegram from Nogales to the State Department said that conditions were quiet at Nogales and that there were no movements of troops.

State Department officials denied a report that inquiry had been made of General Carranza regarding troops movements in Northern Mexico. Neither the State nor the Navy Department had disquieting information of any kind.

Rumors that the Washington Government would object to sales of munitions by foreign countries to the de facto authorities were formally denied at the State Department. It was pointed out that the United States was selling such supplies o Carranza and would not be in a position to object to similar action by another nation.

Henry P. Fletcher, newly appointed American Ambassador to Mexico, conferred for a short time today with Secretary Lansing, but deferred extensive discussion of his duties. No definite date for his departure for Mexico has been set.

There were no developments here today toward the use of the Mexican railways for shipment of supplies to General Pershing. It was expected that cars with such supplies tendered for transportation by General Funston would be ready tomorrow. Secretary Lansing said no response had been made to the Carranza Government regarding amendments to the proposed protocol suggested by General Carranza.

An indication of progress of the de facto Government toward re-establishing its fiscal affairs was found in the presence here of a Carranza special representative seeking information from Director Ralph of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving for establishment of such a plant in Mexico. Heretofore the de facto Government has been purchasing its stamps and currency from private engravers.

PRISONERS' STATUS PUZZLES MILITARY

Odd Complications May Arise With Return of Dodd's Captives to Columbus.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 3.—The expeditionary base of operations here has been without word from General Pershing regarding the activities of the American forces farthest advanced in Mexico for about two days. There is at present no means of telegraphic communication between these forces and the main field base at Casas Grandes. It was learned tonight that efforts to establish a second field wireless station at the sub-base farthest south had proved fruitless thus far, though the reason for the failure is unknown.

Casas Grandes is more than 110 miles from here, and the base, furthest south is below Namiquipa, about 300 miles from here. Without wireless communication between these two field bases the only medium of rapid communication is the aeroplane. This is being used as little as possible in the high mountain district on account of the low-powered engines with which the aeroplanes are equipped.

According to those who have been in touch with the recent work of the aviators in Mexico, "they take their lives in their hands every time they make an ascent." It is known that they are unable to ascend high enough to be out of rifle range in many parts of the district which the American troops have occupied on account of the high altitudes.

General Pershing is requiring of the six aviators who are with his army no more than is absolutely necessary, and it is for this reason that his chief of staff, who is remaining at Casas Grandes, or at Colonia Dublan, the point in which the Americans stopped, a few miles from town, is ignorant of what is going on at the front. Both General Pershing and Colonel Dodd are with the most advanced troops.

It was reported from unofficial sources that there had been a second conflict between the American and Villista forces in the nature of a skirmish a few days ago, but word was received here from the Casas Grandes base that nothing was known of it there.

A Puzzle in Prisoners.

A question that is being much discussed among the military here at the present time is that of the status of the Mexican prisoners who were captured by Colonel Dodd's men. These prisoners, it is understood, are being returned to the base camp to be interned. They cannot be classed as prisoners of war, it is said, as there is no war. And if they are merely to be charged with having broken State or Federal laws in their raid on Columbus—if, indeed, it can be proved that they were among the Villistas who participated in the raid—the question is whether there is authority for the army to bring them back into America without requisition papers. Three Mexicans who were captured on the American side of the border on the night of the raid, are now in jail at Deming, N. M., a county seat, awaiting trial.

While the punitive expedition is being carried on with what army physicians say is a remarkably small degree of sickness among the soldiers, men are being brought from the field bases and lines of communication to the hospital here every day, and a number are being sent on to the hospital at Fort Bliss, El Paso. Eighteen were sent from here to El Paso this morning and thirteen new cases brought into the hospital here this afternoon.

There are now about fifty patients in the hospital here. Most of them are suffering from minor ailments or old diseases that have recurred in their arduous service in Mexico. The chilly nights and scorching days of the Mexican service are sending a number of men back here with rheumatism and chills and fever. There were a few cases of pneumonia at first, supposed to have been the outgrowth of grip contracted before the men went into Mexico, but there have been no new cases of pneumonia in the last ten days.

Lieutenant T. F. Hardin of the Twenteth Infantry got back to the base camp today in charge of a motor truck train that had been all the way down the 300-mile line of communication, and had been constantly on the move for nine days. He said that the problem of transporting food to the men beyond Casas Grandes was not as difficult as had been expected, as the roads beyond that point were in far better condition than those between here and Casas Grandes. The men were getting substantial field rations, he said, though occasionally they missed coffee for a day or two.

Mexican Warns Auto Train.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 3.—According to Lieutenant T. F. Hardin of Sedalia, Mo., who arrived here tonight from the front in charge of a truck train, every precaution is being taken to guard the trains from attack. Orders have been issued to drivers to keep their machines close together, so that one car may not be cut off from the remainder of the train.

Near Las Cruces, thirty miles north of Namiquipa, Lieutenant Hardin's train encountered a heap of boulders piled across the roadway. A friendly native warned them in time to prevent an accident.

The stockade to be erected here to confine the prisoners captured at Guerrero will be of barbed wire, hanging to which will be hundreds of tin cans nearly filled with pebbles. Guards, to be placed at intervals along the fence, would be notified of any attempted escape by the rattle of the pebbles in the cans.

REPORTS TO OBREGON VILLA IS WOUNDED

General Gutierrez Also Declares the Bandit's Forces Have Been Disorganized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 3.—General Luis Gutierrez, who has been appointed Military Comamnder of the Northern Forces in Chihauhau, superseding General Gavira, in an official report to General Obregon, Minister of War, stated that he had positive information that Villa was wounded and his forces were disorganized.

General Gutierrez expects to come in close contact with Villa within a short time, as the Villistas are fleeing in small groups to the mountains. Newspapermen today received the following statement from General Obregon:

"You are authorized to deny categorically all declarations said to have been made in my name. I have not made any declarations to the newspapers relating to the international situation created by the assault upon the town of Columbus. I have absolute confidence that the First Chief knows how, this time as always, to settle his complication in the right manner."

VILLA BAND NEAR BACHINIVA.

Beltran's Men and 400 Others Northeast of Guerrero.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 3.—The fear expressed yesterday at army headquarters that Francisco Villa had escaped from the region in which General Pershing's cavalry columns were operating became a conviction tonight.

General Pershing's report, received this afternoon, contained the news that at least a part of the dispersed Villa force that was driven from Guerrero March 29 still was moving in the district northeast of that place, but no mention of Villa's whereabouts was made. The report was dated yesterday. Six columns of cavalry were yet riding the hills and plains in that region, while scouts were endeavoring to pick up the trail of the scattered bands, as well as that of their fugitive chief.

One force of Villa's men, estimated at 100 and commanded by Colonel Beltran, was discovered near Bachiniva, about twenty-five miles northeast of Guerrero, and information was gathered that indicated the remainder of the 400 or 500 still were in that region. No reference was made in that report of an encounter that was mentioned in press dispatches from the front.

Information gathered from various sources and confirmed by General Pershing indicated that the intelligence officers of the punitive force were having to contend with difficulties created by the receipt of misinformation liberally supplied in districts through which Villa or his followers had passed. General Pershing also reported that he had difficulty in obtaining reliable guides.

LIEUT. MORT IS CONVICTED.

Will Be Reprimanded for Leading Detachment Into Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 3.—Lieutenant John E. Mort, who was tried by court-martial on charges of leading a detachment into Mexico, to release two American soldiers detained by Mexicans, has been found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded. This announcement was made by Major Gen. Funston today. General Funston said that Lieutenant Mort, who has been held at Mercedes, Texas, is to be released at once and restored to duty. He will be transferred to the Second Field Artillery, now in the Philippines.

The point where Lieutenant Mort led the American detachment into Mexico was near Brownsville, Texas. The incident occurred several months ago. The two American soldiers had been lured across the Rio Grande by Mexican soldiers.

RAILWAY ESCAPES VILLA.

Kruttschnitt, Back from 12,000-Mile Inspection, Sees Prosperity.

The Southern Pacific Company's lines in Mexico, according to Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific, have not been damaged seriously by the rebel uprisings. The Villa followers burned some small bridges, thus interfering with traffic, but left unmolested all the large and important bridges. When peace is restored in Mexico it will take a comparatively small time to restore the lines to normal condition, according to Mr. Kruttschnitt. Of all the important stations only two have been destroyed.

Mr. Kruttschnitt, who returned yesterday from a 12,000-mile trip over the Southern Pacific and other roads, expressed himself as optimistic of railroad conditions in the West, but said that circumstances did not yet warrant new construction. The high prices of ores, he said, had stimulated mining and also had resulted in heavy movements of fuel oil, coke, and coal. Never before in the history of the company, he said, have so few freight cars been idle.

"The interference of the war with the usual trade routes," said Chairman Kruttschnitt, "has resulted in our rail lines getting the carriage of Oriental freight that formerly took the Suez route. This business would be much larger if it were not limited by the scarcity of ocean tonnage on the Pacific.

"Crops in California promise well. So far there has been no damage from frost. Sugar beets are in exceptionally good condition. The estimate of the total movement of citrous fruits has been raised by our freight department from 42,000 to 45,000 carloads.

"The cotton crop of the Imperial Valley is getting to be quite large. There will be 100,000 acres planted this season, 30,000 of which will be planted with cotton of exceptionally long staple, a product that is always in great demand. The cantaloupe season will be earlier than usual The crop is estimated at 4,200 carloads.

"Through passenger business shows a fall in comparison with the heavy traffic of last year, due to the opening of the exposition. Local passenger business has been much affected by privately-owned automobiles—more so than by the jitneys. The State of California has built a large mileage of admirable roads on which automobiles can make speeds of twenty-five to thirty-five miles per hour with comfort, and journeys between points 120 to 180 miles apart by automobile are now common."

The Southern Pacific has carried to the Mexican border much of the equipment for the United States punitive expedition. There had been no delay in shipments for the Government, Mr. Kruttschnitt said.

Mexicans Deny Cano Rebelled.

LAREDO, Texas, April 3.—Military authorities at Nuevo Laredo, opposite here, declared today the reported defection of Colonel Cano's forces in Chihuahua was untrue. They said the Chihuahua forces were loyal and were "working indefatigably for the apprehension of Villa."

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'K. ADAMS' IS FOUND; DR. WAITE'S NEMESIS

Continued from Page 1.

singing at the Strand Theatre, was in the District Attorney's office yesterday to answer questions concerning her knowledge of Dr. Waite and Mrs. Horton. According to report, she gave no important information.

Mrs. Horton made another effort to see Dr. Waite yesterday. She went unaccompanied to the office of Mr. Deuel, at 32 Nassau Street, and asked the lawyer's permission to see her friend, but Mr. Deuel replied that he did not think the visit advisable at this time.

Mrs. Horton also announced that she intended to renew her efforts to recover the diamond ring which, according to her, Dr. Waite gave her on March 22, the day on which, momentarily anticipating his arrest for murder, he swallowed the drugs which made his removal to Bellevue necessary. According to Mrs. Horton, the diamonds in the ring were purchased by Dr. Waite when he was in South Africa and were, therefore, his to dispose of as he saw fit.

According to R. C. Schindler, the private detective employed by the Peck family, the diamonds belong to the Peck collection of jewelry which Miss Catharine A. Peck, Mrs. Arthur Waite's aunt, intrusted to Dr. Waite for safe keeping. Mrs. Horton surrendered the ring to Schindler on the day following Dr. Waite's arrest, but afterward she said she was sorry she had done so. Mrs. Horton employed a private detective to find the ring, and she said yesterday that if Schindler continued to refuse to deliver it to her representative she would resort to court action.

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For Women and Misses—of English Oxford melton, tan covert or black-and-white checked worsted. Breeches are reinforced with buckskin, chamois seat; rubber faced coats.
Special 39.50

Girls' Riding Habits
Straight or belted Coat models with Breeches
Of checked worsted, tan covert or English Oxford melton; rubber faced coat, reinforced buckskin breeches, chamois seat.
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Sport Suits
Belted Coats and Flare Skirts—For Women and Misses
Of wool Jersey, silk "La Jerz" or Tussah silk, in rose, Belgian blue, gold, amber, green, white or colored stripes.
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Natural Color Leghorn Sailors—For Women and Misses
Grosgrain ribbon bands in green, brown or black.
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Of white china silk with high detachable collar for riding or low neck model for sports wear; tailored pockets, French cuffs.
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Sax Rohmer, whose Fu-Manchu stories thrilled you, starts a new series—"The Si-Fan Mysteries"—describing the battle of wits between a diabolically clever Oriental organization and a famous English detective. The first, a tale complete in itself, appears in this week's issue of

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Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

SON HURT, SHE TRIES TO DIE

Woman Drinks Turpentine When She Hears of Boy's Fall.

A few moments after her three-year-old son William had suffered perhaps mortal injuries in a fall from the roof of a four-story apartment house, Mrs. Julia Sobesky of 305 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, swallowed a glass full of spirits of turpentine in an effort to commit suicide yesterday. The ambulance that had taken her son to the Eastern District Hospital returned for the woman, who will recover.

William was playing on the roof of the house at 299 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, with several children, and fell to the ground while peering over the edge. He was picked up by Policeman Rose of the Bedford Avenue Station and sent to the hospital. When Policeman Rose returned and informed Mrs. Sobesky of the accident she ran into the bathroom and swallowed the turpentine, belonging to her husband, a painter.

AUTO STUDENT KILLS CHILD.

Piggot, Learning to Operate Car, Runs Down 10-Year-Old Girl.

While receiving instruction in automobile driving from the President of a school at which he was a student, Elgin Piggot, a negro, of 407 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, yesterday ran his car over Leonora Waterman, 10 years old, of 675 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, inflicting injuries of which the child died an hour and a half later in Cumberland Hospital.

Piggot attended the Brooklyn Automobile School and Works, and President Arthur Wright of that institution was sitting beside him at the time of the accident. Leonora was skipping a rope with several other girls, and ran in front of the automobile, it was asserted. Policeman Farrington of the Vernon Avenue Police Station served a summons on Piggot ordering him to appear in the Gates Avenue Court in Brooklyn this morning.

Spring Colonist Excursions to California and Arizona

Tickets on sale daily March 25 to April 14

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Modern tourist sleepers and chair cars on fast Santa Fe trains.

Personally conducted Tourist sleepers three times a week.

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IT'S VERY EASY TO GET RID OF SKIN TROUBLES With CUTICURA

Bathe with Soap, dry and apply the Ointment

Stops itching, clears away pimples, redness and roughness, removes dandruff and scalp irritation, heals red, rough and sore hands, as well as most baby humors. You need not buy them until you try them.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

ALL CANADA ROUSED BY TALK OF GRAFT

Rumor of Premier's Resignation Causes Rush of Bankers and Railroad Men to Ottawa.

ANGER AGAINST HUGHES

Parliament May Not Adjourn Till He Explains—Extradition of Allison May Be Requested.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 3.—The story was circulated today that Sir Robert Borden was about to resign the Premiership. So seriously was this taken by the business interests of the country that leading railway men and bankers came to Ottawa to discover if the rumor was true. This much may be said, that the Prime Minister has no such intention at present.

The leading men of both parties are reticent regarding the situation, but it is undoubted that considerable uneasiness exists in Cabinet circles. The fierce indignation of the people from coast to coast, as expressed in the newspapers, is reflected here, and it will take very radical action on the part of the Government to make the people believe that the Government has been as careful of their interests as it should have been. Three hundred thousand young men out of 8,000,000 of a population, many of them foreign and taking little or no interest in the war, have enlisted for overseas service, and so the question of graft on munitions goes home with a directness that the usual political issue does not.

The debate on the resolution to hold an investigation into the operations of the Shell Committee will be resumed tomorrow evening. Sir Wilfrid Laurier demands a Parliamentary investigation, declaring that the judicial inquiry is "absolutely unacceptable." It was during this debate that the Kyle charges involving General Hughes, Colonel J. Wesley Allison, B. F. Yoakum, Eugene Lignanti, and others were laid, and it is understood that other serious allegations will be made by the Opposition.

Hughes Delays Departure.

The debate is not expected to end until General Hughes arrives in Ottawa. He was expected to sail on Saturday, but a cable from London states that he inspected the Canadian troops at Shorncliffe today. No official statement regarding his movements, however, is forthcoming. The fact that he is reported to be still in England has aroused considerable indignation both among the supporters of the Government and the Opposition.

It has been understood that Parliament would be prorogued at Easter, but from the gossip of the corridors this evening the feeling seems to be that the Opposition will not allow the session to end until the Minister of Militia has explained to the House the extravagant expressions of faith he has officially uttered concerning Colonel Allison, and has accounted for the long and close connection he had had with him.

While murmurings have been heard for a long time, it seems to be clear that the Premier and the other members of the Cabinet had no suspicion of the huge extent of the commissions that were secured by Allison and his associates. Of course this does not exonerate them, but at least it may minimize the antagonism that is exhibited today.

Dispatches from New York printed today state that an official of the British Government service some time ago came from New York to Ottawa and laid before the Duke of Connaught the particulars of an investigation into "profiteering" which had been carried on there at the expense of the Canadian and British Governments. This investigation was said to have involved prominent individuals. However, Sir Robert Borden stated in the Commons today that he had drawn the attention of the Duke of Connaught to the report, and the Governor General had authorized him to say that this report was untrue.

The most damaging conduct on the part of General Hughes has been the fact that he made no effort to get Allison to come to Ottawa to give evidence before the Public Accounts Committee regarding the bringing into Canada of a great amount of general goods without paying customs duty. He was the agent of the Militia Department who arranged for the battery of artillery which Sir Clifford Sifton presented to the Canadian Government. Orders were given to let this in duty free on the order of Colonel Allison. It is alleged that he used this temporary authority to bring in supplies of goods duty free for Montreal firms.

Subpoenas were issued for the appearance of Allison, but he disappeared and could not be located. General Hughes made no effort to produce him, and it is said that Allison visited the minister in Ottawa suddenly one evening, shortly before the General sailed for Europe, and got out of Ottawa before the authorities were aware of his presence in the city.

It is stated today definitely that the Canadian Government will ask the United States Government for the extradition of Allison, if General Hughes does not produce him.

No one can be found to say that General Hughes can be retained as Minister of Militia, although there is no allegation that he profited himself by the alleged undue "profiteering." It is said by those who know him best that if he is dismissed he will fight back. He is a born fighter. Thus the Government is between the devil and the deep sea.

The Premier announced today that the scope of the investigation had been widened to include any other charges that may be brought forward. This will probably lighten the burden of criticism that the Government has brought upon itself by the persistent refusal of the Prime Minister for weeks to allow any investigation at all, and his refusal a few days ago, after the Kyle charges were tabled, to allow investigation beyond them. The force of public opinion has been such that he had to give way. Also he found that the Ontario conservatives, who are the strongest body of men in his party, had made up their minds to oppose him.

The Ontario Conservatives had another victory tonight in Parliament over their own Government. They defeated two bills to give the Canadian Northern Railway extension of time for construction of lines in Ontario which conflicted with the radical schemes of the hydro-electric. In the Railway Committee the Government supported the Canadian Northern.

RODIN'S WORKS TO NATION.

Gives His Masterpieces and Building to the French Government.

PARIS, April 3.—Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, has executed a deed of gift to the Government of the collection of his own works and other art objects he has acquired, and the Hôtel Biron in which they are assembled. The building is to be open to the public hereafter as the Musée Rodin.

M. Rodin retains the studio, but the remainder of the extensive building and the fine grounds which surround it become public property under the supervision of the Government.

M. Rodin, who is 76 years old and one of the foremost of French sculptors, offered in 1912 to the State all his own works in his possession, the result of forty years' labor, including statues and sketches, and his collection of antique statuary, to be preserved in the historic mansion he occupies and to become a public museum after his death. He received no definite reply from the French Government. It was reported that M. Rodin was greatly displeased and contemplated going to Rome to live.

No Assets In $1,080,249 Failure.

Miss Bertha Rembaugh, receiver of the bankrupt estate of Mrs. Maud Brevoort Barclay of 9 West Ninety-second Street, who failed some months ago with liabilities of $1,080,249 and assets stated at $494,000, reported yesterday to the Federal District Court that she could not discover sufficient assets to pay even her incidental expenses of $83. All the property carried two and sometimes even three mortgages, and none of it has under foreclosure produced sufficient to satisfy the liens. Judge Learned Hand granted Miss Rembaugh a discharge.

COL. LELAND LEAVES ESTATE TO FAMILY

Bank President Who Gave a Million to Museum Makes No Public Bequests.

VALUE EXCEEDS $1,000,000

Widow Receives Use of Italian Villa and 36,000 Francs a Year for the Rest of Her Life.

The will of Colonel Francis L. Leland, President of the New York County National Bank, who, in 1912, gave $1,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and who died March 28, at his home, 137 Riverside Drive, was yesterday filed for probate. His entire estate, said to be more than $1,000,000, was left to various members of his family.

Miss Eufrasia Leland, a sister, receives the 600-acre farm known as Boulder Grange at Becket, Mass. To Miss Leland are also bequeathed outright "all the pictures and works of art owned by me which I have in my possession or under control in the United States of America." The pictures owned by the decedent in Europe are not included. Four second cousins receive a total of $70,000.

Mrs. Laletta Leland, widow of the decedent, gets the use for life of the decedent's residence near Florence, Italy, the Villa Tivoli. The will requests that she permit Colonel Leland's children to occupy the villa with her at any time they wish to do so. Upon the death of Mrs. Leland the villa is to be sold and the proceeds added to the residuary estate. The will also provides that the three yachts of the decedent be sold as soon as possible after his death.

Five equal trusts are to be formed of the remainder of the estate. The widow and four children, Louis F. Leland, Frank R. Leland, Amalia Gambinossi and Dante V. Leland, are to share alike in these. From the income of one of these trusts the widow is to receive 36,000 francs a year during her life. Each child is to receive $12,000 a year during life, and the remainder of the income is to be paid to the grandchildren living at the time of the decedent's death in equal shares. Upon the death of the widow or of any child of the decedent the principal of his or her trust is to be divided equally auong the decedent's grandchildren living at the time of the decedent's death.

The Trustee is to be the United States Trust Company, and the will provides that until the Trustee qualifies the widow is to ceive 18,000 francs annually: Louis F. Leland, $6,000; Frank R. Leland, $7,000; Amalia Gambinossi, $5,000, and Dante V. Leland, $7,000. The executors are Pedro R. De Florenz and Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman. The attorneys of record are Kellog & Rose.

PAINTED FISH CONFISCATED.

Woman Dealer Charged with Coloring Up Her Old Stock.

Winter cod, French pickerel, and frozen mackerel all with dry, purple gills painted a rosy red, were confiscated yesterday by the Board of Health, following an investigation of stand 80, Williamsburg Bridge Market.

Annie Edelman, whom Food Inspector Edward H. Lieber accused of having painted the gills of the fish with a coal tar preparation, was summoned to appear at the Municipal Court Term this morning, charged with selling impure food. The inspector discovered the woman applying the carmine fluid to the fish last Saturday.

Fifty pounds of cod, twenty-five French pickerel, and fifty pounds of frozen mackerel were destroyed by order of Lucius J. Brown, Director of the Food and Drugs Bureau of the Board of Health. The paint had been used to give the fish an appearance of freshness.

Abandon Stranded Japanese Ship.

HONGKONG, April 2, (via London, April 3.)—The Japanese steamship Shiyo Maru, which stranded in a storm off the Lema Islands, twenty miles south of Hongkong, has been abandoned, as she was being driven on the rocks by a heavy gale. Repeated attempts to refloat her had been unsuccessful. The 229 passengers of the steamship, which was bound from San Francisco for Japanese ports, the Philippines, and China, were rescued by a British warship shortly after she had stranded.

O. H. Dodworth, Bandmaster, Dies.

Olean Harvey Dodworth, formerly manager of the widely known Dodworth's Band, which later was sold to Gilmore, the bandmaster, died yesterday at his home, 117 East 127th Street, in his seventy-third year, after an attack of the grip. His father was the founder of the band, of which he became manager shortly after being graduated from Trinity School. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

COST OF FOOD SOARS; WAR PRICES FEARED

Condition of Market Attributed to Shipments to Allies and to Freight Embargoes.

BIG BLOW TO RESTAURANTS

Many Small Places Forced to Close and Large Ones May Charge More—Butchers Face Ruin.

Advances in the prices of fresh and smoked meats, potatoes, and a few other staple food supplies have raised the cost of living here to a degree that approximates "war prices," and the retailers and wholesalers believe the indications of the markets point to further high prices. Within the last month meats of all kinds have advanced on an average of 2 cents a pound. In some instances fresh meats have advanced in cost from 2 to 3 cents. Some brands of bacon are now 5 cents a pound higher than they were two weeks ago.

This condition of the local markets is attributed to numerous and large shipments to the Allies, although the prices are due less to a shortage in supplies than to the railroads' inability to handle domestic freight as promptly as the trade demands. The rising prices, said one dealer, appear to be due chiefly to lack of sufficient cars to get the required supplies to the markets promptly and regularly.

Many of the small restaurants are seriously affected by this additional cost of supplies, and a number of them have been forced to close within a few weeks. The Broadway restaurants and the hotels are similarly affected, but the higher rates their patrons are willing to pay gives them a wider margin of profit to cover the loss. So far none of the big restaurants has attempted to meet the higher cost by charging patrons more for meals, but some of them are contemplating doing so or reducing the portions served.

Poor people, the housewife and the retailers are the most seriously affected by the present conditions. In many districts of the city restaurants and retailers cannot raise prices to correspond to the additional cost and expect to retain their trade. One of the big retail meat dealers predicted yesterday that the high prices would drive more butchers out of business than ever before.

The steward of one of the largest Broadway restaurants said he was paying $4 to $4.20 for a bag of potatoes, containing three bushels. At the commissary department for a large group of restaurants it was said the average cost of 180 pounds of potatoes was now $4.25, as against $1.75 to $2.50 at this time last year. This represents the price for three-bushel lots, bought, however, in wholesale quantities.

According to the investigations made by the Department of Agriculture the advance in the prices of cattle, sheep, and hogs, was 16.4 per cent. higher on March 15, than at the same period last year, and 12.7 per cent. higher than the average for the last six years.

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., on Grand Jury

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a member of the additional April Grand Jury, which was sworn in by Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday. Irving Putnam, the publisher, was designated as foreman. Howland Davis, banker, of 44 Wall Street, was selected as foreman of the regular April Grand Jury.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Builders should not stop building because of increased cost of labor and materials when they can buy suitable land at Jackson Heights at a price that more than offsets this increase.

Send for Dual Subway Map of New York City.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

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R. G. SULLIVAN'S

On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Save $5 this week on a

Neverbreak Hundred Wardrobe Trunk

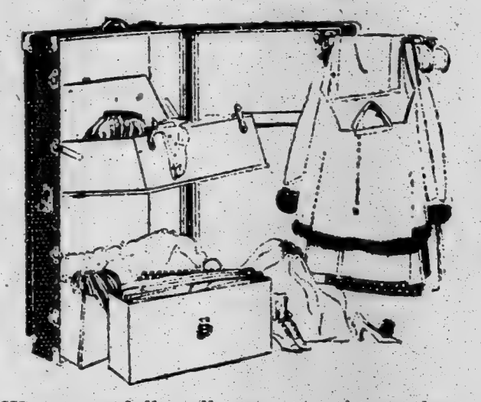

¶ We respectfully call your attention to the announcement of the manufacturer, advancing the price of the Neverbreak Hundred Wardrobe Trunk to $20, effective April 10th.

¶ Our patrons will be supplied at the $15 price for the balance of this week only.

Saks Luggage Dept.

Broadway at 34th Street — Saks & Company — Telephone Greeley 2626

Fashion's Latest Expression in Headgear for Men

Reflected in the new Spring Mallory Soft Hats and Derbies at $3.00

WE commend Mallory Headgear to your attention, because of the unusual style features and superior finish identified with every Mallory Hat. The two styles illustrated are from a comprehensive display now to be found in our Men's Hat Department.

Mallory Hats

"Cravenette"

Shed water like a duck—rain will not spot or shrink them.

Style, durability, fineness of finish, and lustre—plus individuality—have created a keen desire for Mallory Hats among men of good taste.

Saks & Company, Sole New York Agents

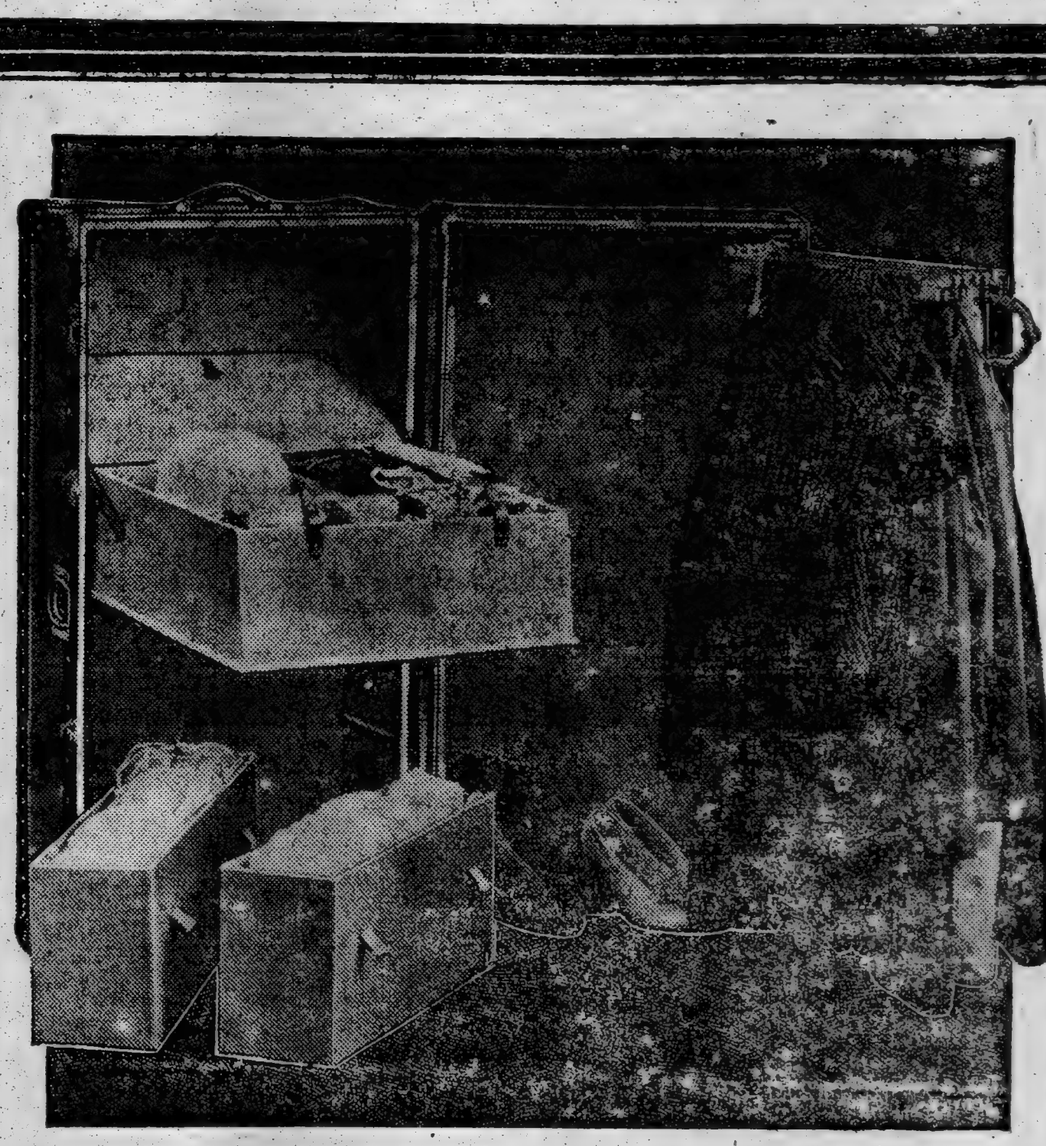

Save $5.00 This Week on a

NEVERBREAK HUNDRED WARDROBE TRUNK

$15 Until April 10th — $20 After April 10th

THE raw material market has simply gone crazy in the last four months. Every single item that we use in trunk building has increased in price from 15% to 400%. Vulcanized fibre advanced 400%; steel 140%; veneer 15%, labor 25%, and so on.

We have been maintaining our old prices just as long as our stocks which were purchased at the old established prices would permit—but now an immediate change is necessary.

One of two courses were open—we could either cheapen the trunk by using "Seconds" or inferior materials and continue to sell it at $15.00 or we could give the same good standard value at the increased price of $20.00—and maintain our five year guarantee.

We decided on the latter course. We could not afford to jeopardize the name and record of this trunk simply to conform to our merchandising plans of producing an improved metropolitan wardrobe trunk at $15.00.

Surely every thinking man and woman will endorse our judgment in this case. We simply will not let you buy a cheapened, inferior NEVERBREAK Hundred Wardrobe—our future is at stake, and we are only looking for *satisfied customers.*

So, on and after April 10th the price will be $20.00. You can still buy one at $15.00 since all dealers are willing to sell what they may have on hand at the old price, up to April 10th—provided their present stocks hold out that long.

NEVERBREAK Hundred Wardrobe Trunk is arranged for man or woman.

For sale by all leading stores

Manufactured by

NEVERBREAK TRUNK CO., Newark, N. J.

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Big Drive

Two weeks more and the big forward movement begins.

On every course in the North the great Battle of the Links opens.

Winter entanglements are being cleared away—the motor lawn-mowers are being wheeled into line—the caddie corps is waiting to charge.

Valiant players who fail to carry the bunkers and sand-pits will creep forth, always ready for the next shot—and the next—and the next—and the next.

Here are munitions enough for a whole summer's campaign—at the Abercrombie & Fitch golf arsenal.

Clothes, footgear, clubs, balls, bags, and competent experts to assist you with suggestions.

Golf Clothes for Men

To meet the positive and correct ideas of "Class A" men—practical enough for the veriest veteran.

Altogether the largest stock ever presented.

The full list of imported tweeds and Scotch and Irish homespuns.

Custom-made suits, the work of our own golf tailors—and ready-to-wear things of equal smartness.

Caps, hats, shirts, Scotch stockings and socks.

Clothes for Women Golf Players

Suits, sweaters, jackets, shirts, skirts and stockings—things that require no handicap from men.

Innsbrook knit-cloth, Jersey cloth, silk-knit, Thorntweed, Tropicloths, Killiecrankie, Donegals with the smell of peat smoke—the genuine English suit materials, with the burr of Scotland in the background.

Country suits as smart as a whip, that do to ride to town in—$25 up.

St. Swithin golf coats, like the picture above, for the hardest of April showers.

Coats for motoring and the A. & F. "Sunshower" coats for all purposes.

Lighter suits in plain colors and the correct sporting stripes, plaids and checks.

All original A. & F. models—the talk of open-air womankind.

And hats—the smartest and largest assortment this house has ever presented.

New Golf Shoes

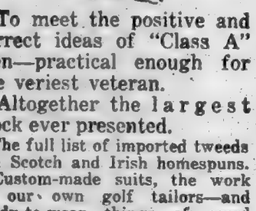

For both men and women—specially designed, high and low cut—of the most practical leathers, treated in the smartest way.

In keeping with all the offerings of this greatest sporting shoe department in the world.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sporting Clothes for Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

NATIONAL GUARD VICTORY IN SENATE

Army Bill Amendment Adding Militia Officers to General Staff Adopted, 35 to 30.

FIGHT ON 'VOLUNTEER ARMY'

Military Committee May See That Part of Its Work Undone—Chamberlain Criticises Lobbying.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The strength of the supporters of the National Guard in the Senate was demonstrated today when an amendment to the Army Reorganization bill proposed by Mr. Cummins of Iowa, a Republican, including five officers of the guard in the General Staff of the army, was adopted, 35 to 30.

The supporters of the National Guard then directed their efforts toward eliminating the section in the bill providing for a "volunteer force," or strictly Federal militia, analogous to the Continental Army advocated by ex-Secretary of War Garrison. While members of the Committee on Military Affairs without regard to party rallied to the support of the provision, and were assisted by such widely divergent types as Mr. Williams of Mississippi, a Democrat, and Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, a Republican, it seemed when the Senate recessed that an amendment offered by Mr. Lee of Maryland, a Democrat, might prevail, striking out the section.

Though Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, has been criticised on the ground that his bill paid too much attention to the National Guard, Mr. Chamberlain, in supporting the provision for the volunteer Federal army, sharply assailed the National Guard. Its officers, he said, were doing lobby work about the Senate, and he sometimes thought an organized lobby was maintained. He said officers of the regular army had been engaged in the same kind of work, trying to interest their particular Senators against features of the bill that had already been considered by the constituted authorities of the War Department. Mr. Chamberlain was explicit in saying that he did not mean to charge that this lobbying was conducted improperly, but that it tended to confuse Senators and nullify the work of the committee.

A Fight Between Systems.

"I want to express very great regret," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that the National Guard of the several States, after having been personally heard through its representative officers by the committees of the House and Senate and after a most painstaking hearing on the part of the Senate committee, has seen fit to inject itself into the halls of Congress, until now it looks very much as though it were a fight between those who believe in maintaining the regular establishment and the National Guard as to which is to be considered in legislation that affects the whole country.

"The work of the committees of this Congress amounts to nothing if men representing the National Guard, and men representing the different branches of the army as well, are to be permitted to come here and interfere with the course of legislation. I have sometimes felt I ought to call the attention of the War Department to the conditions here, and I may do so."

Senator Chamberlain said, with reference to the representation of the National Guard on the General Staff, that he hoped the Cummins amendment would not be adopted, because the status of the guard was not determined.

"The committee," continued Senator Chamberlain, "feeling friendly to the National Guard, has gone the limit—and I sometimes fear has trodden on the heel of the Constitution—in undertaking to make it a Federalized force."

Army officers have objected to the Cummins amendment, contending that the efficiency of the General Staff would be lost if its meetings were open to National Guard officers, many of whom, it was asserted, received their appointment as political rewards and would not appreciate the necessity of guarding military secrets under discussion.

To a question from Mr. du Pont of Delaware as to whether Major Gen. O'Ryan, Commander of the New York National Guard, had not recommended practically all the provisions of the bill with respect to the National Guard, Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had. Notwithstanding that, he said, the National Guard wanted more favors, more than the safety of the country would warrant Congress in giving. He referred to the statement of General Mills, in charge of the Militia Division of the War Department, that more than a million dollars' worth of Government property had been turned over to the National Guard and that there had been scandals in connection with handling it.

Condemned Uniforms Sold.

"It has been charged," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that uniforms condemned by officers of the National Guard have been sold for troops of other countries. Yet it is proposed to transfer these patriotic and distinguished gentlemen from places where there have been abuses to higher places where still other greater and higher trusts might be abused."

"The committee," said Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts, a Republican, in opposing the Lee amendment striking out the provision for the volunteer army, "has labored for many weeks without any prejudice against the militia. Even the friends of the National Guard cannot say that it has always been an effective force; they cannot say it has ever been. I think it is more effective now than ever before, and that it would be of substantial value in time of trouble.

"But I think we should retain the provision for the volunteer force for the sake of those who cannot attend the night drills of the National Guard. With both forces recruiting it will be years before we have an adequate second line of defense. The nearer we come to getting away from a system of forty-eight armies for one national service the nearer we will come to efficiency in national defense. I don't think the volunteer army will affect enlistments in the National Guard. I expect the National Guard to be maintained as before."

In response to a statement by Mr. Smith of Georgia, a Democrat, that the Summer encampment proposed for the volunteers would be only a month's frolic, Mr. Chamberlain said indignantly that Mr. Smith should at least be fair. The encampments were seriously conducted, he said, and hard work was done. There were only fourteen hours' difference a year between the maximum drills of the National Guard and those of the proposed volunteer force, he said, yet the bill gave $48,000,000 to the National Guard.

Mr. Hardwick of Georgia, in supporting the amendment to eliminate the volunteers, said that, while most National Guard organizations drilled only once a month, he thought the guard furnished enough training. He thought, however, a reserve force should be obtained by giving military training to the 2,000,000 boys and young men in schools and colleges.

Every University a West Point.

"There is much wisdom in what the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Hardwick) has said," commented Mr. Williams, "but there is no real conflict between his plan for instruction in schools and the committee's plan for a volunteer force. Both are good. I think every State university could be made into a West Point by providing a professor of tactics and drill and a professor of strategy and military history. The universities have all the other courses taught at West Point, though their engineering and electrical departments might need to be improved. And the cost to the Federal Government would only be about $30,000 to each university, for the arming, equipping, and uniforming of the student corps."

"It is unfortunate," said Mr. Clapp, "that this force should be designated a 'volunteer army.' It is not an army, though it might be made into one. It will consist of civilians living the civilian life and receiving military training. It should be provided for those who for various reasons cannot join the National Guard. And from its encampments we would have that patriotic spirit which comes in the end, though we may regret to admit it, from military training."

Just as the debate was closing for the day Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, asked Mr. Chamberlain if he would be willing to lay aside his bill in the near future to permit the consideration of the bill continuing the customs duty on sugar. This bill, he said, must be passed before the end of the month, and the military bill probably would be discussed at length. Mr. Chamberlain replied that he hoped the bill could be passed before the end of the week, and he would not therefore consent yet to laying it aside.

NEED MORE AMMUNITION.

Crozier Recommends Building an Arsenal on the Coast.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Army Ordnance, told the House Military Committee today that the army already had a reserve of 225,000,000 rounds of reserve ammunition for rifles and machine guns, but should have 286,000,000 more. He said a supply of 650 rounds for each rifle was based on the experiences of the South African, Russian-Japanese, and European wars.

Representative Kahn asked if small-arms ammunition had ever been manufactured on the Pacific Coast.

"It would be practicable there," said the General. "You could have a plant at Benicia, Cal., that would not cost more, probably, than the $2,000,000 that would be required to duplicate the Frankfort Arsenal." General Crozier added that it would be a good policy to have such a plant on both coasts.

BANKERS FOR DEFENSE.

Illinois in Line for Preparedness, Letter to Mann Shows.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Representative James R. Mann of Illinois made public here today a letter received from the Illinois Bankers' Association asserting that a poll of the banking institutions of that State showed they were overwhelmingly in favor of preparedness.

This poll, the letter said, is indicative of "the intelligent, sober judgment of the Central West." Attention was invited to the fact that most of the banks responding to the poll were small institutions in touch with sentiment in rural communities. The letter received by Mr. Mann declared that 96 per cent. of nearly 600 Illinois bankers were in favor of a larger navy, 95 per cent. wanted a bigger army, and 90 per cent. recommended that Congress take the advice of army and navy officers regarding preparedness.

Plans for Preparedness Parade.

Representatives of the different trades and professions in this city are organizing committees to take charge of their branch of the Citizens' preparedness parade, which is to be held here on May 13. The haberdashers met at the McAlpin yesterday afternoon and formed a committee with George S. Brown, of the Savoy Shirt Company, as President. Officials of the insurance companies will meet at a luncheon at the Bankers Club on Thursday to form a committee. The sub-committees are to assume charge of the arrangements for the trade or profession which they represent, acting under the supervision of the central committee.

Maine Forms Aero Patrol.

PORTLAND, Me., April 3.—The Maine Aeronautical Coast Patrol Association was organized today with Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary as President. Walter B. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was elected Secretary.

DELAY ACTION ON BRANDEIS.

Members of Senate Committee Await Chilton's Report Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Action on the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court was postponed today by the Senate Judiciary Committee, after it had received reports from all but one of the five Senators on the sub-committee which held hearings. Senator Fletcher, Democrat, made a report merely recommending confirmation. Senator Walsh made a long report, and Senator Chilton, the third Democrat, will submit a report tomorrow. Senators Cummins and Works made reports against confirmation.

"The real crime of which this man is guilty," Senator Walsh declared in his report, "is that he has exposed the iniquities of men in high places in our financial system. He has not stood in awe of the majesty of wealth.

"It is easy for a brilliant lawyer so to conduct himself as to escape calumny and vilification. All he needs do is to drift with the tide. If he never assails the door of evil who stands high in the market-place, he will have no enemies or detractors or none that he need heed. The man who never represents the public or the impecunious citizen in any great forensic contest, who always has the cause of corporate wealth, never has these troubles. It is always the other fellow whose professional character is a little below par."

"An analysis of the evidence has led me irresistibly to conclude that the nomination should be rejected," said Senator Works. "I am greatly in sympathy with much of the work Mr. Brandeis has been doing to better economic, industrial, and social conditions.

"Some friends say he is a radical and for that reason has offended the conservatives. That may be no reproach, but the temperament that has made him many enemies would detract from his usefulness as a judge. He is of the material that makes good advocates, reformers, and crusaders, but not good or safe judges. To place a man on the Supreme Court bench who rests under a cloud would be a grievous mistake."

Senator Cummins, whose criticism of the nominee for his course in the railroad 6 per cent. increase rate case was made public yesterday, submitted general conclusions, in which he said he had lost the confidence of so large an element of the profession of which he is a member as to impair vitally his usefulness as a Justice of the Supreme Court."

Kenneth M. Spence of Travis & Spence, attorneys, of 60 Wall Street, gave out yesterday copies of protests signed by seventy-five Boston lawyers against the Brandeis appointment. Part of the protests indorsed the recent stand of William H. Taft, and others stated merely the opinion of their signers that Mr. Brandeis's appointment should not be confirmed.

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ARMY FLIER CORPS TO BE REORGANIZED

More Efficient Service Is Aim of New Move by Secretary Baker.

ORDERS SQUIER TO RETURN

War Department Ready to Profit by Accidents to Machines in Mexican Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Announcement was made by Secretary of War Baker today that the Aviation Corps of the army would be reorganized in an effort to improve its material, and to give it the means for efficient service that this branch of the army deserves in view of the importance of aviation in modern warfare.

Lieut. Col. George E. Squier, now Military Attaché at London, but who for some years was attached to the Signal Corps during its early experiences with heavier-than-air crafts, has been ordered to return to Washington in connection with this experiment.

The aviation service has been under investigation by a board of army officers, following a court-martial on the Pacific Coast which developed a course of carelessness. Secretary Baker declined to state the duty to which Colonel Squier would be assigned in connection with aviation, but the impression was strong here today that he would be placed in charge of army aviation work, which is now under Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber. The report of the board of investigation will be published this week. To facilitate reorganization work for the army corps, Secretary Baker, by direction of President Wilson, has appointed a special aviation board, which has convened and organized in Washington, to study the science of aviation, to revise the army regulations dealing with aviation, and to study the attitude of the army toward the development of its aviation arm. Secretary Baker said today he hoped the work of this board would be constructive. The members are Captain Virginius E. Clark, who has been on duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, and Lieutenants Thomas De Witt Milling and Byron Q. Jones, both of the cavalry branch of the service, but detailed for aviation duty. Lieutenant Jones has just completed a special course in aerodynamics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is an experienced aviator. Lieutenant Milling is considered one of the ablest and most daring aviators in the world.

The aviation board also will study the organization of the personnel to a certain extent. During a conference with the board today its members told Secretary Baker they considered it wise to provide for the admission of civilian aviators into the army. Existing law limits the number of military aviators to sixty. The law provides that no officer who is more than thirty years old shall be assigned to aviation duty, and all such assignments to the aviation corps are voluntary.

It has been impossible to obtain sixty aviators for the army under this law, mainly because the age limit is too low, and it is not considered advisable to raise the age limit above thirty. To make up the difference between the sixty allowed by law and the smaller number of aviators now in the service, the aviation board urged Secretary Baker to ask Congress to modify the law so as to permit the enlistment of outsiders—civilian aviators—for the army.

It was admitted today that the creation of this Aviation Board was partly the result of the American punitive expedition into Mexico, which already has demonstrated the weakness of the Aerial Corps of the American Army, especially of its material. The expedition entered Mexico with eight aeroplanes, and only two remain available for present service with the expedition. Two of the original eight aeroplanes taken into Mexico have been destroyed in accidents, and four others cannot be used because they are incomplete and need spare parts. There are eleven aviators with the expedition.

HONOR AMBASSADOR SHARP.

South and Central American Diplomats Tender Him a Dinner.

PARIS, April 3.—The diplomatic representatives here of the South and Central American Republics united last evening in giving a complimentary dinner to William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador. The guests included the Ministers of all the Southern Republics and their staffs.

Dr. Larreta, the Argentine Minister, made a felicitous speech, urging permanent organization as a means of strengthening the bonds between North, South, and Central America. Ambassador Sharp, in reply, referred to the constant evidences of an enlightened understanding between all the Americas and their common purpose in advancing the principles of international good will.

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LAWMAKERS URGE PACKERS' INQUIRY

Western Congressmen Assert Prices Are Fixed by Five Corporations.

CATTLE RAISERS PROTEST

Terms of Business Dictated, Says Representative, Who Suspects Discrimination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—An alleged "packers' trust" went under fire at the Capitol today when a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee opened hearings on the Borland resolution authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the cause of low prices paid for cattle by the great packing house interests.

Representative William P. Borland, whose home is in Kansas City, told the subcommittee that five packing houses now virtually dictate the price of cattle and that there was little, if any, competition. Walter L. Fisher of Chicago, former Secretary of the Interior, also urged an investigation, and Representative Dudley Doolittle of Kansas backed up the statements of Mr. Borland concerning the alleged combine.

Representative Steele of Iowa predicted that the proposed inquiry would do no good. Such investigations, he said, "generally harm only the farmer."

"The packers are killing the exchanges and the system of open bids," charged Representative Borland. "Commission men also are being driven out of business. If the present practice is continued there ultimately will be only one buyer for cattle. The entire system is controlled by five packing houses which own refrigerator cars, stock yards, and the terminal and tracking facilities. They control the price of cattle and dictate terms of business."

Representative Doolittle said that on Oct. 20, 1915, the price of hogs at Kansas City and Chicago took a sudden drop without any cause whatever. "They decreased $1.25 a hundred pounds in two days," said Mr. Doolittle.

Mr. Doolittle said it was conceded that there was little competition among buyers at the stockyards. The facts, he said, had been put by him before the Department of Justice and the United States District Attorney for Kansas, and the subject was being investigated.

Mr. Doolittle said one investigator had at one time represented five packing houses at Emporia, Kan. A free and unrestricted market, he said, should be established in the beef industry.

Ex-Secretary Fisher appeared as the representative of the American National Live Stock Association. He testified that there was growing discontent among cattle raisers and there never had been a real investigation of the packing industry.

"The producers and feeders, as a rule, are not making any money. The feeder does not get the benefit of competition. I do not know whether the Federal Trade Commission could get at the facts or not," he said.

One of the packers' representatives asked if Morris & Co. had not agreed to lay their books before any Governmental agency.

"I don't want that kind of voluntary information," retorted Mr. Fisher. "We want a tribunal to handle this subject, with power to send for witnesses and compel the production of books and papers. There also should be an investigation of the economic features of the question."

Arthur Meeker, Vice President of Armour & Co.; Robert C. McManus, representing Swift & Co., and several cattle raisers opposed the resolution.

Mr. Doolittle insisted that the packers made greater profits than ever during the last year, while breeders failed in large numbers. Just now, Mr. Doolittle said, cattle raisers have no objection to prices, but there was no certainty as to how long these conditions will obtain.

Urged to give a concrete case of price fixing, Mr. Doolittle said that George Johnson of Emporia, Kan., got only one bid on a drove of cattle at the yards, but he found after selling that they were divided among five companies.

Representative Kent of California declared "the existence of this combination is so well known that they never have had the nerve to deny it to me."

Representative Steele of Iowa, a commission man, declared flatly that the packers fixed prices through a working agreement, but he opposed the resolution because it would bring no benefits to the farmer. Former inquiries, he insisted, resulted in less money for the raisers. "Government regulation by one body over all stockyards was the solution of the packing problem, he maintained.

TEACHERS IN PENSION FIGHT

Some Principals Accused of Not Permitting Vote for Delegates.

Public school teachers who are opposed to the Pension bill, on which a hearing will be held in Albany tomorrow, complained yesterday of the action of a number of the Principals who are in favor of the bill.

Acting City Superintendent Straubenmüller issued a notice, addressed to the Principals, which was received at all of the public schools yesterday. It said that the Board of Education had decided to excuse delegates from each school who would attend tomorrow's hearing. The teachers, it added, were to be asked to vote "Yes" or "No" on the Pension bill. If the majority in a school were in favor of it the delegates should be chosen accordingly; if the majority voted against it the delegates were to be chosen for that side. The delegates, it said, would be paid by the board for absence from their duties on Wednesday, but their traveling expenses would have to be paid by their fellow-teachers.

In a great many of the schools this notice was read by the Principals to their teachers. The voting was held and the delegates were chosen on the side for which the majority cast their ballots. In some other schools, however, where the Principals were in favor of the bill, the notice was not read and there was neither a vote nor any choice of delegates.

The teachers who do not want the pension bill in its present form said that this action on the part of these Principals was opposed to the policy of the Board of Education, which wished a full and free vote by all the teachers of the public schools on this subject, which affects them so much. It is believed that if the attention of the teachers in whose schools no vote was taken is called to this deprivation of their rights they can insist on the Principals taking the ballot and appointing the delegates accordingly.

There will be a special train to take the delegates to Albany. It will leave the Grand Central Terminal at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. Delegates are asked to be at the station not later than 10:15. Reservations for this special train may be obtained from William McAuliffe, Room 302, 20 Vesey Street, Manhattan. Telephone 3854 Cortlandt.

The Federation of Teachers, which, with the City Pension Commission, formulated the Pension bill, has issued a notice to the teachers on the question. "Does the Pension bill provide a pension or an old-age insurance?" It compares the pension promised by the proposed bill and an old-age insurance as proposed by any reputable insurance company.

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New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

ROOSEVELT CANNOT END BAY STATE ROW

Candidates for Delegates at Large Tell Him They Refuse to Withdraw.

WILLING TO GO UNPLEDGED

Colonel Their First Choice, and Only Type of Man He Represents to Have Their Support.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, April 3.—While the efforts of Colonel Roosevelt to prevent factional trouble in Massachusetts over the selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention have not met with complete success, they have served in a measure to soften any bitterness of feeling which might have been aroused otherwise by the injection of the Roosevelt issue in the primary campaign there.

Following the Roosevelt-Root-Lodge luncheon it was hoped by close advisers of the Colonel that a full agreement would be reached by the factions in Massachusetts. Today, however, the Colonel received a letter from the four candidates for delegates at large openly favorable to him, in which they refused to stop using his name in the contest. They agreed, on the other hand, to make the contest more or less of a "family" squabble for control of the primaries, and, if elected, to respect the Colonel's wishes as expressed in his Trinidad statement, and go to the convention unpledged.

These concessions, coupled with the fact that the Colonel had done everything in his power until the last moment to eliminate himself as a cause for factional strife, it is felt here, will make it evident to all Republicans of the State that Roosevelt is not attempting to inject himself into a campaign by any act on his part which would cause a split in the ranks in connection with the national situation.

Can't Stop Massachusetts Fight.

Here is the letter from Grafton D. Cushing and the other so-called Roosevelt candidates for delegates at large:

Boston, Mass, April 3, 1916.

Dear Colonel Roosevelt:

We have earnestly considered your insistent request to Mr. Bird that your name should not be used in the Massachusetts primaries.

Your name is not on the ballot. As to agreeing not to use your name in our campaign, we regret that we do not see our way clear to comply with your request. We are, however, in hearty accord with the spirit of your Trinidad statement, and, if elected, shall go to the convention unpledged in the sense that, while you are our first choice, we shall be free and open-minded to support that man, whoever he may be, who represents these principles that you are so courageously advocating, and which you so successfully maintained when President. In spite of the fact that you do not in any way countenance this movement of ours, we cannot give up our right as citizens to fight for what we consider to be our country's need. Sincerely yours,

GRAFTON D. CUSHING,
CHARLES SUMNER BIRD,
AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER,
ROBERT M. WASHBURN.

Political observers who have kept in touch with the Massachusetts situation see in the determination of Cushing and the others to keep up the fight an effort on their part to gain a control at the primaries on April 25 that would place them in a commanding position to control the primaries again in the Fall, when the candidates for Governor and other State officers are selected.

The Colonel would make no comment. His friends say, however, that he will do everything in his power to avoid appearing as the big issue.

It is hinted by some of the Roosevelt men that if Senator Lodge and Governor McCall, two of the candidates on the regular Republican ticket of delegates at large in Massachusetts, were selected they would not be unfavorable to Roosevelt, and the reconciliation of Lodge and Roosevelt has seemed to bear this out. If that is true, Roosevelt would have half of the delegates at large under the circumstances, with a good chance of obtaining the support of a majority of the four elected.

To Let Luncheon Sink In.

The Colonel received a great mass of mail today, but if any of it bore on the Root-Lodge-Roosevelt luncheon he did not discuss it. The Roosevelt men are satisfied to let that matter drop for the present until the country at large has had a more thorough chance to digest it.

The New York primaries were another topic the Colonel would not discuss, and he seemed to be little interested in what was being done to boost his candidacy by his adherents in this State. He said with a smile that he had almost forgotten about them, and let it go at that.

Among his visitors today were Joseph Alsop, Progressive leader of Connecticut, who brought reports of the Roosevelt sentiment in that State as well as the preparedness sentiment, and Gifford Pinchot, one of his stanch supporters, who was defeated for the United States Senatorship in Pennsylvania by Boies Penrose in 1914, when Pinchot ran as the Progressive candidate.

The Colonel will make no speeches, it is understood, until April 27, when he will address the Methodist Conference in New York on the subject "Methodist Pioneers of the West." He will leave for Chicago the following morning, where he will deliver an address before the Illinois Bar Association on preparedness.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—A Roosevelt club has been organized in the Second Congressional District to support the Roosevelt candidates. The principal officers are Springfield men—John H. Maxfield, President; Clinton E. Bell, Treasurer, and Rufus H. Felton, Secretary.

Circulars and press matter are being distributed in Massachusetts on behalf of General duPont of Delaware, who recently announced his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination on a business man's platform.

ROOSEVELT CHEERED BY PROGRESSIVES

Cries of "We Want Teddy!" Resound as Missouri Convention Is Held at Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3.—When the name of Theodore Roosevelt was mentioned at the State Convention of the Progressive Party of Missouri today, the convention exploded in an outburst of enthusiasm that shook the Grand Theatre. The delegates were on their feet in a minute. Banners and handkerchiefs and hats went aloft. Cheers and whistles and the stamping of feet mingled with a chant:

"We want Teddy, we want Teddy," many times repeated.

When the applause seemed over some one proposed three cheers and the demonstration was repeated. The scene was repeated several times throughout the keynote address of Joseph P. Fontron. One of the biggest outbursts was when he said:

"And if some other party or parties shall indorse Roosevelt, we shall approve their judgment, but we know we will nominate him."

The first dissension of the convention came when the speaker referred to Roosevelt's stand on the liquor question and the need for national prohibition. The applause that followed seemed unanimous. A great number of the delegates got to their feet, but as the applause died down the "no's" of several St. Louis delegates could be heard. The demonstration was taken to mean that the convention would adopt a dry resolution.

RUN AS ROOSEVELT DELEGATES

Several Contests for Republican Primaries in Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—There will be six Republican and two Democratic contests at the primaries, April 25, for district Presidential delegates. Both the Republican and Democratic candidates for delegates at large will be chosen unopposed.

At the last minute a Hughes man entered the fight in the Ninth District, where candidates pledged to Roosevelt and those recommended by the County Republican Committee had already filed petitions. Orange, East Orange, and part of Newark make up the Ninth. The Hughes advocate is Franklin W. Fort, son of ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort.

The other Republican contests are in the Tenth District, also lying wholly in Essex, between Roosevelt and uninstructed candidates; in the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts, both in Hudson County, between candidates of the Verdon and anti-Verdon factions, representing a squabble for local supremacy; in the Second District, which takes in Atlantic, Burlington, Cumberland, and Cape May, where there are four candidates, two recommended by the Republican organization and uninstructed, one avowedly for Roosevelt, and one demanding recognition for the negro element; in the Fifth District, where William V. Mesler of Morristown is fighting ex-State Senator Ernest R. Ackerman of Plainfield and William F. Redmond of Madison.

The Democratic contests are in the Sixth and Seventh Districts. In the Seventh, lying wholly in Passaic County, petitions were filed Saturday by Louis V. Hinchliffe and Harry Joelson against Internal Revenue Collector Charles V. Duffy and John Boylen, Chairman of the County Democratic Committee.

BARNES'S VIEW OF T. R.

Says Colonel Forgives Root in Hope of Support.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—William Barnes will return to his own county of Albany to vote for the delegates to the Republican National Convention. To let his constituents know how he felt on the eve of his visit, his local newspaper, The Albany Evening Journal, this afternoon printed an editorial from his pen on the subject of Theodore Roosevelt. The heading was "Anywhere for Help." The editorial said:

"It must be assumed that when a man says in 1904 that he will not accept a nomination for the Presidency, and in 1912 accepts one, that what he says in 1912 must, as a logical sequence, be as untrue in 1916 as what he said in 1904 was untrue in 1912.

"In 1912 Mr. Roosevelt said that Mr. Root was the agency through which he was fraudulently deprived of the nomination for the Presidency by the Republican Party.

"In 1916 he is pleased to beg the assistance of Mr. Root. Thieves, liars, crooks, rascals, of 1912, would all become in his mind 'angels of war,' if today they would or might in the most remote possible hope be of any assistance in his perennial ambition.

"So Mr. Roosevelt forgives Mr. Root at Mr. Bacon's board for depriving him of a convention which was never at his disposal in the hope of support. As for Mr. Root—well, we fancy he did not consider it important. Perhaps he took a sardonic pleasure in the abasement."

CONTESTS IN TODAY'S DIRECT PRIMARIES

Republicans Are Fighting in Six Districts and the Democrats in Four.

TWO BATTLES IN 17TH A. D.

First Presidential Primaries in State's History Unmarked by Any Important Contests.

For the first time in the history of the State Presidential primaries will be held today. Delegates and alternates to the various national conventions will be elected. Polls will be open from 3 to 9 P. M. There are several contests among both Republicans and Democrats for delegates and State Committeemen. In New York City there are a few contests for district leadership.

In the Republican organization there are six contests for membership in the State Committee in New York City. The opposing candidates are Frank M. Callahan vs. James E. March in the Third Assembly District, Henry C. Clark vs. Albert E. Clark in the Fifth, Herman G. Rabinowitz vs. Louis Jacobson in the Eighth, Daniel M. Bedell vs. W. M. K. Olcott in the Seventeenth, Morris Tolmach vs. Samuel Krulewitch in the Twenty-sixth, and Julius F. Fiegel vs. Alfred D. Simons in the Thirty-third.

In the Democratic Party there is a fight in the Third District, where Harry Perry is opposing Patrick H. Sullivan, both for leadership and State Committeeman. In the Tenth Assembly District Solomon Rosenkrantz is running aginst Joseph Frooks. In the Seventeenth District there is a particularly interesting fight because Mathew F. Donohue hopes to overthrow Ross Williams. In the Twentieth District William M. Shannon hopes to retain his leadership against the candidate put forward by Maurice Fetherston.

The most important fight is that in the Seventeenth District, where ex-Alderman Bedell hopes to wrest the leadership from Charles E. Heydt, who succeeded the late Abraham Gruber, long leader of the district. Mr. Heydt is an executor of the Gruber estate. The Bedell faction has thoroughly canvassed the district and predicts that it will oust the Gruber faction for all time to come. Mr. Bedell hopes also to defeat William Olcott for member of the State Committee.

The new State Committee will meet within ten days from tomorrow and reorganize. The Republicans may meet on Saturday. The voting places today will be the same as on Election Day.

William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, issued a statement yesterday regarding reports that James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, had offered his name for consideration as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. Mr. Osborn said:

"Officially there has been made to Ambassador Gerard no offer of the kind contained in this report and so, of course, there should not have been an official reply from the Ambassador. As a matter of fact it would be manifestly improper under our present laws for the State Committee or its leaders to make such an offer to the Ambassador.

"I will say that it is likely that there will be in this State an unofficial State Convention before the campaign, and I presume there will be at that time plenty of discussion on the question of candidates. The State Committee is in no wise responsible for the reports about Ambassador Gerard. Personally, I believe the Ambassador's repeated assertion that he deems his place to be in Berlin until the end of the war to be highly commendable and absolutely sincere. Under the circumstances, the stand of Mr. Gerard deserves much praise, irrespective of party politics."

GERARD DECLINES TO RUN.

Rejects Informal Proposal to Become Gubernatorial Candidate.

BERLIN, April 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, states that he was asked by friends and by the Democratic Party to run for Governor of New York," says the Overseas News Agency. "He considers it his duty, however, to stay in Berlin during the war."

A Berlin cable dispatch last night said that Mr. Gerard had issued a statement denying that he intended to resign and run for Governor of New York, but did not say Mr. Gerard had asserted that he had been asked to become a candidate.

No offer of the nomination for Governor of New York had been made officially to Mr. Gerard, it was said yesterday by William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. It was learned, however, that Ambassador Gerard had been informed of political conditions in this State and unofficially had been requested to consider acceptance of a nomination.

No official offer could be made to Mr. Gerard or to any one else, it was authoritatively asserted, without approval of the informal State convention which it is expected will be held this Summer.

GOETHALS IS OPTIMISTIC.

Believes There Will Be No More Slides in the Gaillard Cut.

PANAMA, April 3.—Major General Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, made an examination this morning of the slide area in the Gaillard Cut to satisfy himself regarding conditions. He said afterward that the situation looked even more favorable to him than he expected, and that April 15 would remain unchanged as the date for reopening the waterway.

General Goethals expressed the belief that the canal would not again be closed to traffic on account of slides in the cut.

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A5588 12-inch $1.50
- MELODY IN F (Rubinstein) Kathleen Parlow, Violinist
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- (b) SERENADE (Arensky) Kathleen Parlow, Violinist

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- KOL NIDREI (Bruch) Part I. Pablo Casals, 'Cellist
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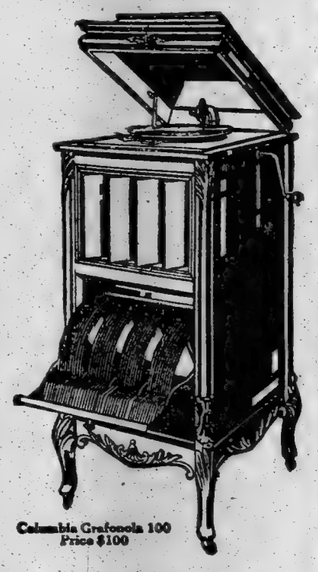

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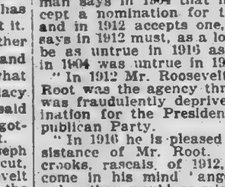

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HARLEM BABIES PARADE.

Tremendous Crowd Sees Big Feature of Carnival Celebration.

Fifty thousand men and women and 100,000 children turned out in Harlem yesterday afternoon to see the babies and little mothers' parade, which was a part of the Harlem Carnival, celebrating the linking of Harlem, the Bronx, and New Jersey by the opening of the Willis Avenue street car line, which crosses the Willis Avenue Bridge between the Bronx and Harlem and connects with the Fort Lee Ferry to New Jersey.

The parade consisted of two divisions, the east and west, which marched separately to 125th Street and Mount Morris Park and then joined and marched together on Fifth Avenue to 124th Street, then to Mount Morris Park West, and then south to 120th Street, where the parade disbanded.

The eastern division, which formed at 116th Street and Third Avenue, was led by Elsie Schlissler, 9 years old, arrayed as Queen Bronx. The western division, which formed at 125th Street and Morningside Avenue, was led by Paul Forrest, 7 years old, of 30 Convent Avenue, who took the part of King Haarlem. The Grand Marshal, after the two divisions had joined, was Nathan Lemlein, a Harlem merchant.

In front of the procession marched a fife and drum corps composed of sons of letter carriers in Harlem. They were followed by the junior policemen of the Park Protective League carrying gilded shields. Then followed hundreds of decorated baby buggies and floats. One buggy which carried an infant had been converted into a submarine on wheels. Many were made to resemble small boats, street cars, and other vehicles, but the majority were adorned with flowers and ribbons.

Between two sections of baby buggies marched forty youngsters made up as Charlie Chaplins and imitating the Charlie Chaplin walk.

One float loaded with babies came along as a dreadnought in war paint, with a wireless mast, turrets, and twelve guns. The Admiral in command of the ship, which was named America, was Clara Wickshaam, 2 years old, of 501 West 183d Street.

There were ninety prizes, ranging from sewing machines to ribbons, or a month's order for milk and ice. These were allotted by the Committee of Judges, composed of Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mrs. Douglas Mathewson, Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, Mrs. Edwin von der Horst Koch, and Mrs. Nathan Lemlein. The first prize for the best decorated baby carriage went to Katherine Hyde of 2,187 Third Avenue; for costumes, to Elsie Schlissler and Paul Forrest; for floats, to Josephine Bell and William McCourt of 2,458 Second Avenue, and for the best Charlie Chaplin, to John Cuff of 302 West 134th Street.

SENATE PASSES 60 BILLS.

Indorses Plan to Increase Strength of National Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—Despite the absence of a number of members who were at their homes to vote in the primaries tomorrow, the Senate tonight acted on more than 200 bills, passing sixty of them. The lack of members in the Assembly resulted in a brief session with no noteworthy action.

The Senate passed the Stivers bill, raising the minimum strength of the National Guard from 18,000 to 23,000 men and establishing a Quartermaster's Corps.

A bill by Senator J. Henry Walters, permitting the Supervisors of Onondaga County to purchase the right of way for a highway from Syracuse to the State Fair Grounds without regard to the highway law limit of price was also passed. The highway will cost about $400,000, of which amount 65 per cent. will be paid by the State.

A bill by Senator Christopher Sullivan of Tammany Hall, which was passed by the Senate, gives the next Board of Aldermen further power over street booths and stands by including specifically the sale of cigars, cigarettes, and candy among the purposes for which licenses for street stands may be granted by the Aldermen.

The Marshall bill, permitting savings banks to invest in promissory notes of other banks having $50,000 surplus, approved by the State Banking Department and complying with other regulations, was among the bills passed by the Senate.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Society for the Aid of Mental Defectives will be the guests at a dance at the Ritz Carlton on April 15, given by the medical staff of the Clearing House for Mental Defectives of Post Graduate Hospital.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for a special police memorial service for the dead, to be held in the Metropolitan Opera House on April 14 at 4 o'clock. The meeting will be attended by the Mayor and other city officials. The Police Band will give the music.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners of New York, will speak at the New York University Auditorium this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock on "What Is Taxable and How." The address is the fourth of a series of public lectures conducted by the university on problems pertaining to municipal finance.

Mrs. Frances Harvey Maloney of 417 West 148th Street, who was arrested on Sunday on a charge of kidnapping her two-and-a-half-year-old daughter, Florence, from Mrs. Gertrude Dexter of 731 North Oak Drive, in the Bronxwood Park section, who had adopted the child, was held in $1,500 bail yesterday for examination on Friday by Magistrate Nolan in the West Farms Court.

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HAVERHILL RIOTERS ATTACK CITY HALL

Smash Every Window to Break Up Meeting Addressed by an Alleged Ex-Priest.

MILITIA IS CALLED OUT

Houses of Citizens Who Promoted the Meeting Also Attacked and Mayor Is Put Under Guard.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Tuesday, April 4.—City Hall was stormed and the homes of several prominent citizens were attacked last night by a mob which gathered as the result of an effort to hold a meeting in the hall for the discussion of sectarian questions. Every window in the city building was broken and Thomas A. Leyden of Somerville, said to have been formerly a Roman Catholic priest, who was to have been the principal speaker at the meeting, was besieged in a room of the building.

The house of Dr. Herbert Wales, about two miles from City Hall, was visited by a section of the crowd, which broke the windows and is said to have committed other violence. Dr. Wales was interested in Leyden's coming here. The residence of Rev. Franklin Babb, another of the promoters of the meeting, was treated in similar fashion. Part of the crowd went to the home of Alderman Charles Hoyt, Commissioner of Public Safety, and made a demonstration there.

Finding the police powerless to cope with the situation, Mayor Albert L. Bartlett ordered out the local militia company. At midnight the militia were drawn up in front of City Hall surrounded by a crowd of more than 10,000 people, many of them shouting threats against Leyden.

Meanwhile acts of violence continued in many parts of the city.

The rooms of the National Club were attacked and the furnishings wrecked. Squads of police were sent to guard the residences of the Mayor and other members of the City Government. The police station, which is in the basement of the City Building, was itself besieged. No arrests were reported, and if any prisoners had been taken it would have been impossible to push them through the crowd.

The meeting at which Leyden was advertised as the speaker was to have been held Snday evening, but on account of a demonstration in the hall it was postponed until last night. The proceedings in the hall tonight had hardly begun when the crowd which had gathered outside made so noisy a demonstration that it was deemed best to postpone the session again. Leyden, surrounded by a platoon of police, attempted to leave the building. In descending the stairs the police guard was carried away by the rush of the crowd. Leyden and his secretary beat a hasty retreat, and at a late hour were reported locked within the building.

The plans for the meeting received wide publicity a week ago when the Mayor's order forbidding the use of the City Hall for such a gathering was overruled by the Board of Aldermen. It was announced that Leyden proposed to discuss among other things State appropriations for sectarian schools purposes, a subject which figured in legislative debates last Winter and was later made a political campaign issue.

By 1:30 o'clock the crowd had considerably diminished and the militia company, in command of Captain Charles H. Morse, appeared to have full control of the situation. The militiamen had cleared all the streets near the City Hall. The tendency to disorder had given way to a better feeling, and the crowd was cheering and singing. Apparently they were staying in the streets simply to see if anything more would happen to excite their interest.

THE FLAG IN ALL PARADES.

Society of American Wars Has Compulsory Bill Introduced.

At the request of the Society of American Wars, Commandery of the State of New York, Assemblyman Robert McC. Marsh has introduced a bill in the Legislature to make it compulsory upon all civic parades to carry the United States flag. The flag must be not less than six feet in length. The officers of the society say of the object of the bill:

"It has been regretfully noted by members of our society that on numerous occasions civic parades have made use of the streets of the City of New York without displaying the flag of the United States. It was considered that such neglect on the part of civic bodies did not show a proper respect for the flag, and, furthermore, that such disloyalty was considered a bad example for those of our citizens who need to be taught the principles of patriotism."

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MAN SHOOTS FIVE; HOLDS TOWN AT BAY

Continued from Page 1.

would mean ruin for him. Ever since his arrest he had brooded over his troubles. Gradually he came to the conclusion—quite erroneous, according to everybody in Babylon—that some of his neighbors had hatched up a plot against him and were responsible for his being caught.

Yesterday at noon he received a special delivery letter from New York which upset him very much. Just what was in it nobody knows, for he did not show it even to his wife. But an hour or so later he gathered her and the four children into the kitchen and told them that they were all ruined anyway and might as well die at once. With these words he locked all the doors and turned on the gas in the kitchen range.

Shoots at Fleeing Wife.

But there was one exit that he had forgotten—the stairway down to the cellar. Mrs. Donely seized the children and shoved them, crying, through this doorway and downstairs; her husband, too late to stop her, ran to the next room, got out a Winchester repeating rifle, leveled it at her and pulled the trigger. But the cartridge snapped and she got the children safely out of the house.

Twenty yards away, at the water's edge, was a high-power motor boat which Donley used in cruising about the bay. Mrs. Donley left her children there and then came back to the house to see what she could do to calm her husband. He had gone to the front steps by this time, and as she re-entered the house she heard him talking across the road to Clunie and Boyne, who had just come out from their hotel a short distance away.

"Come here, John; come here, Bill," he said. "I want you to see a letter I've just got."

The two came up to his yard, and Donley handed the special delivery letter to Clunie. But the former fireman is unable to read well without his glasses, and as he fumbled for them he passed the letter to Boyne. But Boyne never got it, for as he stretched out his hand Donley, standing on the threshold, suddenly cried:

"Now I've got you. I'll give you fellows the same medicine you gave me."

With that he dragged from its hiding place behind the front door a repeating shotgun and was raising it to aim at Boyne when Mrs. Donley, who had run in from the kitchen, grasped the weapon from behind and tore it away from her husband. Clunie turned and ran out into the road and Boyne grappled with Donley.

The two men wrestled, struggled, and fought with fists for two or three minutes. Boyne knocked Donley down, but as he fell the guide pulled a large revolver from his pocket and fired at Boyne. Three bullets went through the hotel keeper's coat and Boyne turned and ran.

Shoots Man at the Telephone.

A hundred feet away was the house of Theodore Watts, with whom lives his son-in-law, Clarence de Gamo. Watts was the only man in the house at the time, and he opened the door, surprised by the sound of the firing, and let Boyne in. Boyne ran to the telephone and called the police; Donley, who had gone back into his own house, looked out of the window and saw Boyne at the telephone through the window of the house across the way. Through both windows he fired with still a third weapon of his arsenal—a rifle; and Boyne, hit in the hand and shoulder, staggered out of the house and fled down the road.

Then Donley ran back to the front door. Clunie was still standing perhaps fifty feet away, and Donley fired at him. The bullet went through his open mouth and cut its way out through his cheek. Watts, who had run out, unable to believe that Donley had really become crazed, was standing out in the open. He had unconvinced, and believing that he might be able to calm his friend, he ran up to the front steps; but Donley had recovered his shotgun from the hallway where Mrs. Donley had dropped it as she fled, and he fired straight at the face of the advancing man. Scattering shot peppered Watts's face, missing the eyes, and he, too, drew back and left the field to Donley.

By this time Mrs. Donley had fled to the motor boat where her children were waiting, and, picking them up, she made her way along the water's edge to safety, covered by bungalows along the shore. The town was aroused by this time; the sound of the firing had penetrated into the village, and the women and children who make up most of the population in the absence of the men in town at their offices were filled with fear.

On the other side of Donley's house, some fifty yards away, was the home of Edwin M. Post. Mrs. Post heard the shots, looked out and saw Boyne drop, then pick himself up again and stagger away, and a moment later paled with horror as she saw her two children and their nurse coming down the road in plain sight of the maddened man.

She ran out to get them back to safety. Donley was still standing on the front steps, with his rifle in his hands, and as he saw her run out and gather the children in her arms he fired twice at the group. They all got safely into the house, and then Mrs. Post ran to the telephone to call the police. Donley came to a window facing her house and fired again through two windows—fired five shots, the last one of which grazed Mrs. Post's cheek. Then the Post family hastily got out of range of open windows and waited for help.

Justice of the Peace J. V. Cooper, who had heard of the trouble by this time, was making out a warrant for Donley's arrest, and he sent Chief of Police Thomas Gallagher to execute it.

Gallagher arrived to find the front door shut and no sign of Donley. As he looked about a second-story window was suddenly thrown open and the man he sought fired down at him with his rifle. Gallagher was hit in the arm and leg, but he managed to crawl around to the other side of the house, and making use of every bit of shelter in the way, got out of range of more of Donley's bullets.

Sheriff Gathers Armed Posse.

Telephone calls for help were sent to Sheriff Odell and District Attorney R. C. Greene in Riverhead, and word was sent back that they were starting at once with a large force of armed Deputies. Babylon was left tenanted principally by frightened women and children, who shivered in their homes with no knowledge of how soon Donley might take it into his head to attack the near-by houses. Hurry calls for help were sent in to the men of the families in New York offices, and several of them left work early to come home and protect their families.

Mrs. Post telephoned to her husband, as soon as Donley left the window overlooking her house, that to try to reach his home by the ordinary route would be to court certain death. So when Mr. Post came down on the first train he had to make a roundabout trip along the shore, finally coming in by a rowboat from the rear of his house and sprinting across the last lap of a hundred yards or so from the beach. Once safely at home he got out his sporting rifle, and last night he and his family were on guard in their home, nearer than any one else to Donley.

Several of Donley's bullets from his high-power rifle had flown well up into the village, and it was realized that with his armament of two rifles, a shotgun, and a revolver he was capable of doing a great deal of damage. But while everybody else was lurking behind locked doors, Charlie Smalley, a 12-year-old boy who had read about pirates and outlaws and Indian fights, but who had never seen anything more belligerent than the explosion of a Fourth of July firecracker, walked down the road, quite openly, and approached the silent house where the gunman was waiting.

Donley came to the door as he saw the boy approaching.

"Did you see me?" he demanded. "I got even with three or four of them, and I'm going to square things up with three or four more for what they did to me. Then I'm going to kill myself."

Charlie waited around until he became convinced that nobody was going to offer himself as a victim just then, and then went back to town with the news.

By that time the returning commuters were organizing a Vigilance Committee to fend their homes. Shortly after 6 o'clock a party of twenty or thirty men, armed with sporting rifles and shotguns, deployed across the sandy flats and advanced cautiously toward Donley's cottage. In the group were R. D. Little, the tennis player; N. Leslie Carpenter, head of N. L. Carpenter & Co., brokers; George Waggstaff, Frank Orr, Victor Lehmann, Assistant Corporation Counsel J. H. O'Reilly, H. P. Walker, and Joseph Powers.

First Attack on the House.

They ran down in skirmish line, and when they were about a hundred feet from the house a spurt of flame blazed from an upper window and a bullet whizzed over their heads. They returned the fire, taking cover as the ground afforded, and for a few minutes there was a vigorous fusillade.

At one time some of the attacking party got to within twenty feet of Donley's house; shutters and wooden walls were riddled with bullets, but still he returned the fire. At last the attacking party, unwilling to risk almost certain loss of life by rushing the cottage, drew off on hands and knees and maintained a siege at long range until Sheriff Odell and his deputies arrived by automobile at 8:30 o'clock in the evening.

At once there arose a conflict between the volunteers and the regulars. The Sheriff asserted that he had enough men to handle the situation, and refused to swear in any of the home guards as special deputies, and since none of them wanted to risk the chance of prosecution for manslaughter the volunteers disbanded, feeling that there was at least no danger that Donley would get away.

Thereupon Sheriff Odell and his forces started firing at the house, and for more than an hour there was desultory shooting back and forth. At the end of that time the Sheriff decided to draw his deputies off to a considerable distance, where they would command the way of escape by the road, and with the motor boat guard in the rear to keep Donley bottled up until morning.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Donley telephoned to Clunie's Hotel and asked for Abe Avery, the barkeeper who had gone to New York with him on the day of his arrest.

"Is that you, Abe?" he asked when Avery came to the telephone. "Well, I'm only sorry I didn't get more of them. But I'm going to end it pretty soon now."

There was considerable hard feeling around Babylon last night, the residents being inclined to criticise the police for their failure to stop Donley at once and the Sheriff for his refusal of citizen aid. The Sheriff's partisans took the stand that he had enough men and that those who wanted to aid him were only meddling. Mr. Post, whose family was still within the zone of fire, telephoned to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night to say that it was an outrage that in a town so near New York City a man should be unable to walk to his home in safety.

"The town resembled a Far Western mining camp in the days when the only law was the law of the gun," he said. "When I stepped off the train I seemed to have landed in Oklahoma rather than in Babylon. This is a striking instance of where the projected State constabulary would have proved its worth."

Mrs. Donley and her children were taken to the Babylon house, where they remained last night under the supervision of two men from the District Attorney's office.

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Mrs. Donley said last night that it was to the fact that the shotgun her husband carried failed to explode that she owed her life. It had been a close call, she said, for as she fled from the kitchen her husband aimed his gun at her and the children and pulled the trigger.

"My husband had been extremely nervous all day," she said. "I knew that he had not been able to sleep all night, and he continually spoke of his troubles. He seemed to be laboring under the delusion that every one was against him. He said time and again, 'They will get me.' He has always been a man of quick temper, and during the sixteen years I have been married he has had fits when he worked himself into a great passion. I knew this, but I believed that I would be able to quiet him."

Mrs. Donley grew quieter as she told of her efforts to make her husband forget his troubles and to assure him that no one was going to harm him. For a time she was successful, and then came the letter which set him going again.

After his first outburst of ungovernable temper against the two neighbors, Mrs. Donley took the children with her into the kitchen. The eldest is a girl 14 years old and the youngest a child of 4. Donley, she said, came into the kitchen. She tried to pacify him and the children began to show alarm at the strange behavior of their father.

"What's the use, they are going to get me," Donley said to his frightened wife. "I am going to end it, and it would be better if we all died together."

He walked across the room to the gas heater and deliberately turned on the gas. "Now," he said, with less show of excitement, "we are all going to die."

Mrs. Donley said that having made up his mind that all must be asphyxiated, her husband crossed to the table and stood there as though to await death.

"I remembered," she said, "that there was a door leading down into the cellar. My husband had closed the door leading to the outside. I gathered the children quietly together and we moved toward the side where the door was. My husband was still near the table and mumbling to himself when I reached the door. I flung it quickly open and, pushing the children ahead of me, we started down. I heard my husband jump from his place at the table, and as I started down the stairs he pulled his shotgun. Out of the corner of my eye I saw him bring it to his shoulder, and then I turned and ran down the stairs. I know that he pulled the trigger. The cartridge failed to explode, and to this fact I owe my life."

YOUNG ACCUSED BY BROTHER

Illegal Transaction Charged in Suit Over Nordica's Company.

George W. Young, husband of the late Mme. Nordica; James L. Hulshizer, Charles L. Young, and other officers and Directors of the Continental Investment Company are accused of obtaining more than $334,000 illegally on mortgages on the company's property in an affidavit filed yesterday by James W. Young, a brother of George W. Young, who is suing in the Chancery Court in Jersey City to have the company put in the hands of a receiver.

James W. Young, who was formerly President of the company and holds a note of $50,000 against it, in his affidavit denied the statement made in an affidavit filed by the defendant company that it had no pressing debts. Mr. Young alleges that the company owes $77,055.43 on mortgages on its property on the shores of Newark Bay to the Empire Trust Company and has been threatened with suit. He charges that the company is in arrears in paying taxes and water rates in Jersey City, Deal and Ocean Township, and that there are other debts against it. He charges that there are mortgages of $434,500 on the company's property and that less than $100,000 of this sum has been used for the benefit of the company.

James W. Young alleges that he is suing for a receivership to prevent a dissipation of the property which would make it impossible for him to collect the $50,000 note. He denies in his affidavit that he stated at one time that he was not entitled to the note of $50,000 and that he was prepared to surrender it without compensation.

FIRE ABOARD VESSEL LOADED FOR ALLIES

Blaze of Unknown Origin Endangers the Marta's Cargo, Valued at $250,000.

ALCOHOL BARREL EXPLODES

Two Members of Crew of Swedish Steamship Badly Burned and Sent to Hospital.

Fire caused by an explosion in a barrel which was being lowered into her hold started in the Swedish steel steamship Märta, partly loaded with supplies for the French Government, while she was lying at Pier 39, at the foot of Van Dyke Street, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock last night. Representatives of the Kerr Steamship Company of 17 Battery Place, by whom the Märta was chartered, deny that the fire was of incendiary origin, although members of the crew and stevedores assert that all the circumstances of the fire's origin point that way.

According to J. J. Sharp, Superintendent of the company, the Märta was to take to Havre or Bordeaux a two-million-dollar cargo for the Allies, consisting of about 100 auto trucks, 2,000 barrels of spirit alcohol, and a quantity of zinc. Merchandise worth about $250,000 was in the ship at the time of the fire, which was put out with slight damage.

The work of loading the steamship began last night. One of the barrels had just been lowered into the hold when, according to the statements of members of the crew, there was a sharp explosion and the head of the barrel shot out and instantly was in flames. It was separated from the rest of the cargo at the time and tarpaulins were thrown on the burning barrel to keep the flames from spreading.

The fire apparatus was called out and several streams were shot into the hold, putting out the flames in less than twenty minutes. Charles Petersen, a member of the crew, and Pasquale Lamura, a stevedore, were badly burned about the face and hands, and they were taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Fire Marshal Brophy, who has conducted inquiries into all of the steamship fires, is making a thorough investigation. Two other vessels, the Older and the Queenstown, sailed yesterday morning from Pier 39 with similar cargoes for the Allies.

TO GUARD STOCK BOOKS.

Governor Signs Bill Making Inspection More Difficult.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—Governor Whitman today signed the Slater bill, which makes it more difficult to gain access to the stock books of corporations. Under the law at present any stockholder of record may have access to the stock books of a corporation, and refusal of officers of the corporation to exhibit the stock books is subject to a heavy penalty. Under the bill which the Governor signed today stock books may be inspected only by stockholders of six months' standing or by persons holding at least 5 per cent. of the outstanding stock. The corporation is justified in refusing access to the stock books to any person who has within two years sold or offered for sale any list of stockholders of such corporation, or of any other corporation, or has aided or abetted any person in procuring any stock list for any such purpose."

The Governor also signed the first two measures of his financial program to pass the Legislature—one changing the date of the beginning of the fiscal year from Oct. 1 to July 1 and the other providing for the reversion to the State Treasury of the unexpended balances of the 1915 appropriations which may remain on June 30 of this year.

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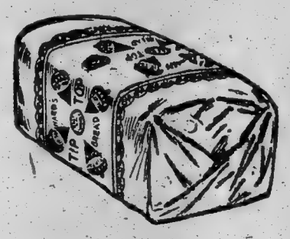

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DANIELS SAYS FISKE PRESSED AMBITIONS

That, Not Preparedness, Caused His Quarrel with Admiral, Secretary Testifies.

NAVY BILL HEARINGS END

Compromise on Six Capital Ships Possible—Naval Oil Refining Plant Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—With a parting shot at Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, who is out of sympathy with the present administration of the Navy Department, Secretary Josephus Daniels concluded his testimony late today before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill closed simultaneously. The committee will begin consideration of the naval budget in executive session tomorrow, but will first vote on the independent measure for the erection of a Government armor plate plant.

Mr. Daniels seemed to imply that Admiral Fiske's differences with the Secretary were in reality inspired by failure to achieve his personal ambitions, and not by a difference over the policy of preparedness. The Secretary told the committee that Admiral Fiske sought appointment as Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, and that his importunities became embarrassing. Another disagreement occurred over the Daniels order prohibiting the wine mess. Mr. Daniels said that Admiral Fiske seemed displeased over the discontinuance of the wine mess, saying that "some naval officers if deprived of their wines will take to cocaine."

This rather startling statement was brought out by questions asked the Secretary by Chairman Padgett of the House Committee, who has had several tilts heretofore with Representative Britten over the relations between the Secretary and Admiral Fiske.

Secretary Daniels contradicted the testimony of Admiral Fiske in several particulars. Admiral Fiske told the committee he had not received a place on the General Board, although Admiral Dewey had recommended his appointment. The Secretary said that Admiral Dewey at first recommended Admiral Fiske, but later changed his mind because he wanted "a less theoretical man."

Preparedness Not the Issue.

Admiral Fiske recently gave the committee the impression that he resigned as aid to Secretary Daniels because he was not in accord with the Secretary's plans for preparedness, which were not as comprehensive as the Admiral desired. Mr. Daniels said today that Admiral Fiske had threatened to resign before the preparedness issue became acute. A difference of opinion arose, he said, as to whether the navy "should be governed by Old World or American methods."

Secretary Daniels testified further that when Admiral Badger was about to retire as commander of the Atlantic fleet "Admiral Fiske urged me a dozen times, until it became embarrassing, to appoint him as commander." Secretary Daniels said that when he suggested that the appointment ought to go to Admiral Fletcher because of his work at Vera Cruz, Admiral Fiske said that Admiral Fletcher would not take the place if it were offered to him. Nevertheless, the Secretary testified, when the place was offered to Admiral Fletcher the latter said he would regard the appointment "as a great honor."

The Secretary was led into a discussion of Admiral Fiske just as he prepared to leave the stand. Chairman Padgett, a supporter of the Secretary throughout the controversy, broached the subject of the Fiske retirement.

"I never told the General Board to do anything in my life," was the reply of Secretary Daniels to testimony of Admiral Fiske that the head of the Navy Department had ordered the elimination of certain recommendations regarding the personnel of the navy. Admiral Fiske said he had personally conveyed the instructions of the Secretary to the General Board.

Admitting that there had been a long-standing difference of opinion between himself and Admiral Fiske over naval affairs, Secretary Daniels said that "he told me not once but five times that if we didn't follow the principle of militarism and put men at the head of the navy whose fathers and grandfathers had been in the service we never would be able to obtain any degree of preparedness."

The end of the hearing was marked by several controversial exchanges between Secretary Daniels and Representative Britten, a Republican member of the committee. The Secretary declined to answer some of Mr. Britten's questions, on the ground that they were political in their nature.

Mr. Britten asked if it was true that a copy of plans for a possible agreement with Japan had been lost.

"If they were I never heard of it," said the Secretary, with spirit.

When Mr. Britten asked if the navy was prepared to fight, Mr. Daniels replied:

"Certainly. It depends on what country we are going to fight."

"Germany, France, any first-class power," suggested Mr. Britten.

"That is an improper line of questioning to ask in the present state of world disturbance," said Mr. Daniels.

Six Ships as Compromise.

Secretary Daniels closed his three-day statement before the committee with a final appeal in support of the Administration's five-year building program. A sub-committee will begin immediately framing the bill. It became known tonight that a determined effort would be made to provide for six capital ships—two dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers—as a compromise between the recommendations of the Secretary and those of the Navy General Board.

Mr. Daniels parried all efforts today to get from him a statement as to what relative place among naval powers the United States should occupy. He said that the five-year program he had mapped out would not put the country in second place, in his judgment, and that the present Congress should not be asked to make up for the deficiencies of twenty years past. At the close of the European war, he said, he believed a great opportunity would come for international limitation of armaments, and, with a strong building program adopted, the United States would be in a better position to urge that movement successfully than if its fleet were weak.

Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, a Republican, assailed the Secretary's recommendations for a Government projectile factory. He asserted that the specifications for navy armor piercing shells were so high that they could not be met by manufacturers, and also declared he had reason to believe that the specifications for the navy's 14-inch guns and other material had been revealed during Mr. Daniels's administration to the Russian and German Governments. He suggested that Rear Admiral Strauss, Chief of Ordnance, be asked to produce a letter to the Krupp Company of Germany.

Admiral Strauss was summoned later and read the letter in question. It was a reply to an offer made before the war by the Krupp Company to supply fourteen-inch guns for the United States Navy. The Ordnance Bureau answered that if guns to meet the requirements outlined in the offer could be provided, the company's bid would have attention.

"These are not the specifications of our fourteen-inch guns," Admiral Strauss said. "They are for a much superior gun. If the Krupps could have made it, we should have been glad to have them do so and to obtain it as a pattern upon which we could work ourselves."

Both the Secretary and the Admiral said they had no knowledge of any plans or other information having been imparted to the Russian Government.

In answer to Representative Butler's assertion that the armor-piercing shell specifications were too high, Admiral Strauss produced the records of the department to show that the Midvale and Crucible Steel Companies had delivered large quantities of shell that had passed the tests.

Representative Britten asked that certain letters from Admiral Fiske and the General Board to the Secretary warning him that the navy was unprepared for war be placed in the record by the Secretary. Mr. Daniels declined to do so, saying he had no intention of permitting such correspondence between the board and himself to be made the subject of gossip.

The Political Discussion.

Representative Oliver of Alabama, a Democrat, made a statement sharply attacking Representative Britten. He said the Illinois member's attitude throughout the hearings had followed the single line of criticising the Secretary of the Navy. He called attention to the fact that Representative Britten had insisted upon calling Admiral Fiske, and declared the questions propounded to the Admiral by Mr. Britten had been of a purely personal nature, not an effort to enlighten the committee on navy problems.

Representative Britten and the Secretary clashed when the former asked if a Democratic Congress had not cut down the recommendation of a Republican Secretary from three battleships to one.

"If you want to go into politics"—Secretary Daniels began. Several members of the committee interrupted to say politics should be excluded, and a general debate on the subject followed.

Representative Britten asserted that Secretary Meyer had recommended the construction of eleven battleships during his administration.

"That is more than you have done, Mr. Secretary," he said. Secretary Daniels replied that Secretary Meyer had cut down his recommendations until after the Republican defeat in the last general election, and then "recommended everything in sight."

Chairman Padgett said that while Mr. Meyer had recommended three battleships at one time, his estimates in the same year had not shown a dollar for new ships. Shortly afterward Mr. Padgett ruled out any further political discussion.

Plans of the Administration for the establishment of a Government oil plant were partially disclosed, when Secretary Daniels asked the committee to grant an appropriation of $1,500 for investigating the feasibility of the manufacture of gasoline by the navy itself as a by-product of the process of refining crude oils so as to make them suitable for use in the oil-burning dreadnoughts and other ships of the navy.

"A well-known and reputable firm of oil engineers, who have erected refining plants and are thoroughly familiar with the subject," Secretary Daniels said, "have given me, in confidence, detailed figures which would seem to indicate that it is possible for the navy to buy crude oils and to refine them for use in our oil-burning ships at a cost practically that which we pay for the oil so refined at the present time, and, in addition, entirely as a by-product, to obtain more than enough gasoline to meet the entire needs of the navy. We would have something like 2,000,000 barrels of kerosene as another by-product, which is, of course, largely in excess of our needs, but which could be furnished to the lighthouse service.

"The figures submitted to me," said Mr. Daniels, "while I am not at liberty to make them public, are worked out in minute detail and include not only the cost of such a plant, which is estimated at about $400,000, but detailed costs of operation, based on actual cost of plants now operating and which were erected by the firm submitting the figures. I am not prepared to say that these figures are accurate or that all elements of cost have been taken in. I think, however, the reputation of the firm is such and the present situation in regard to gasoline and oil is so serious as to warrant the small amount necessary to investigate carefully the data offered with a view of later recommending such a course if the figures should prove to be accurate.

"I have taken up this matter with very great reluctance, as I do not believe in the navy undertaking any manufacturing activities beyond those absolutely required from a military standpoint and necessary to the efficiency of the navy. Oil for our warships is, however, a vital necessity, and gasoline is used in large quantities not only in the fleet, but in ever-increasing amounts for our aeroplane engines."

NEW WARSHIPS MUST WAIT.

Country's Shipyards Loaded with Work—Possibilities in Emergency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Replies to inquiries sent out by Representative Padgett of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to private and public shipyards in the United States shows that the yards of neither class are in position to begin work on the enlarged naval program now under consideration in Congress. The private yards report that in case of an emergency which would justify them in abandoning private contracts they could begin within a reasonable time, but some of them report that even so the difficulty of getting material and skilled workmen would seriously delay them.

The navy yards are in about the same predicament. The inference is that if the naval program is to be put into effect in short order large increases in the Government yards will be required. The Brooklyn yard is provided with all the work that can be done there for the next year, and the Mare Island yard, which will be enlarged, will be ready in six months to build its first battleship. This will engage the attention of the Pacific Coast yard for the next two years.

While Representative Padgett has not received replies from all the shipbuilding companies yet, the replies now at hand represent the big concerns which are equipped for all kinds of work.

In his letter Mr. Padgett asked what could be done in six months toward laying the keels of two battleships, one battle cruiser, and two scoutships. The replies show the inability of American shipyards to complete the naval program of this Congress in less than three years, unless an emergency should arise, such as war or threatened war, when the shipbuilders would lay aside all private work.

The Cramp Shipbuilding Company informed Mr. Padgett that it would be unable to begin Government construction before April, 1917, unless all private work should be laid aside. Even then, the letter points out, the lack of skilled men and material might interfere with doing much within six months. If private work should be abandoned this company would agree to begin work within six months on two battleships, a battle cruiser, two scoutships, and four destroyers.

"It is impossible to increase our facilities," wrote Henry Grove, President of this company.

The New York Shipbuilding Company said that it had facilities to build seventeen destroyers.

"Our building ways, three of them, will each take a battleship, cruiser, or scout ship. No. 4 will take a vessel 725 feet in length, and No. 5 will take a vessel 900 feet in length, all up to 110 feet in width. Seventeen destroyers can be laid down at one time," said the letter from the New York company. "Our present plant will now build all of the type mentioned and could be increased 50 per cent. in twelve months. We have ample room to increase this plant to three times its present capacity. Our covered slips give us the advantage of working in bad weather and tend to shorten the time of construction."

This company says work could be started in six months.

A reply was received from E. G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which controls these works engaged in shipbuilding: Union Works, San Francisco; Fore River Ship Building Company, Quincy, Mass.; Harlan Hollinsworth, Wilmington, Del.; Maryland Steel Company, Sparrows Point, Md. These concerns have twenty-six building ways.

The reply summarized is: two battleships or two battle cruisers can be delivered in thirty-eight months, four scout cruisers in thirty-two months, eight destroyers in twenty-four months, ten auxiliary vessels in twenty-four months; submarines in any number, the first in sixteen months, and one each month thereafter if duplicate types are followed.

"In case of emergency or war our facilities can be doubled," adds the letter to Mr. Grace. "In order to accomplish the above the conditions demand concentration, and we could deliver one battleship twenty-four months after having been furnished with complete details."

Mr. Grace suggested that the companies controlled by the Bethlehem concern could furnish the armor, guns, and gun mounts, and thereby hasten completion.

"In conclusion permit us to assure you," said Mr. Grace, "that we recognize, as a citizen, our first obligation is to serve the United States. We are quite ready to co-operate in the most effective manner to assist the demands of the Government."

The Newport News Shipbuilding Company is very busy, but can begin work in six months on one battleship 600 feet long, and in eight months on one battle cruiser from 800 to 900 feet in length, or one scout cruiser and one or two destroyers in eight months. By putting aside private work the keel of two battleships can be laid in six months, and in addition one battle cruiser in eight months, and in ten months the keels of two scout ships and two destroyers can be laid.

The Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., can undertake to deliver one destroyer in sixteen months and three more, one in every three months, after the first is delivered.

WILL OPEN ARMOR BOOKS.

Bethlehem Steel Further Objects to Government Plant Project.

The Bethlehem Steel Company yesterday sent a letter to members of Congress containing a further appeal against the project of a Government-owned armor-plate establishment. It is contended in the letter that the economies possible in an armor plant such as that of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which is operated in connection with a commercial steel plant, are such that the Government should not overlook them. It is possible, in a general steel plant, it is pointed out, to utilize scrap, which in an out-and-out armor plant would have to be discarded.

"We offer to place all the cards on the table," the letter concluded. "We offer to open our books to the Federal Trade Commission and to put our experience, our economies, and our facilities at the service of the nation upon such terms as the Government itself shall name as fair."

The letter was signed by Charles M. Schwab, Chairman, and Eugene G. Grace, President.

WOMAN A DOCTOR 50 YEARS.

College to Honor Anna Manning Comfort with a Luncheon.

The Trustees of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women will give a luncheon at Delmonico's Saturday in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of Dr. Anna Manning Comfort, the only surviving member of the first class. The guests of honor will be Dr. Comfort and Jefferson M. Levy, who was one of the incorporators of the institution. Dr. J. Perry Seward, President of the Faculty, will preside.

Dr. Comfort was the youngest member of her class and at that time the youngest medical graduate in the world. She was only 20 when she received her diploma, and was subjected to a specially severe examination because of her youth. The commencement exercises were held in Dr. Osgood's church on Broadway, and speeches were made by Henry Ward Beecher, Peter Cooper, Horace Greeley, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Dr. Clemence Sohpie Lozier, the founder and dean of the college.

Dr. Comfort is a member of Sorosis, and was a pioneer in the suffrage movement. She was the first woman to practice medicine in the State of Connecticut, and was later a specialist in gynecology in New York City and in Syracuse. She is the author of "Woman's Education and Woman's Health."

Defer New Home for the Aged.

At a recent meeting of the Joint Building Committee of the New York Congregational Home for the Aged it was decided that because of the present extremely high cost of labor and building materials the erection of the new home would be deferred until a time more favorable for building operations. It is believed by the committee that by waiting three months or longer the prevailing high prices will materially decline and make it possible for the building to be erected at the cost originally estimated.

CHURCHILL CALLS SCHOOLS MEDIAEVAL

Agrees with Flexner Report and Wants Courses of Study Simplified.

FREEDOM FOR TEACHERS

Other Education Officials Say There Ought to Be More Lessons from Nature.

In discussing the Flexner report recommending a "modern school" with few of the studies that have oppressed youthful minds for centuries, with little grammar, ancient languages, pure mathematics or history, Thomas W. Churchill, ex-President of the Board of Education, said yesterday that he believed schools had failed to keep step with the age.

"Our schools today are not modern schools," he said. "They have too much of the mediaeval influence. We ought to have business men on our Boards of Education, no matter whether they are butchers, bakers, or blacksmiths, to bring the breath of modernism and practicalism into the chilly vaults of the mediaeval pedants. What we need is simplification of our courses of study so that we can graduate the child before he has reached the age of senility. We ought to change our system so that the pupil may be sent out to work in his first childhood instead of in his second. And when we do send him out he ought to have a fund of practical knowledge. His mind ought not to be cluttered with the cobwebs and relicts and antiquated knowledge of pedants, but it ought to be loaded with information that he can use in his work.

"Pupils ought to know more about local geography. It is true that the child in Oshkosh and Keokuk, to use the towns mentioned in the Flexner report, ought to know all about potatoes, for instance. Moreover, he ought to know the best and cheapest way to transport those potatoes to Chicago or the nearest market.

Churchill Finds Faults.

"No matter where the child is, teachers ought to give him more information that will enable him to fit his environment better. Neither should there be standardization of courses of study in parts of a city or country wholly unlike. In the east side schools of this city, where most of the pupils are immigrant children, or learn little of the language of this country in their homes, English ought to be taught with diligence.

"In the schools of the upper west side, where children learn much of their grammar, art, and music in their own homes, the information should not be duplicated by teachers. More time could be spent in a study of science and other subjects not taught in the home, or in the side trips suggested in the Flexner report.

"I do not think it is necessary in educating a child to cram him with historical facts he will never use. Why should we pump the history of Germany, Italy, Greece, and Rome into a young mind that is going to be absorbed in after life with problems of plumbing, engineering, or railroading? We ought to teach American history with more thoroughness, and the history of those countries close to America in language, tradition, business, and customs.

"I do not favor dropping history or Latin and Greek from the curriculum altogether. Students intending to go into literary work, into the law, medicine, or journalism may find a study of all those subjects valuable and useful. But they should have a thorough knowledge, for a smattering of a subject is worse than ignorance of it.

"Early in a child's life we should discover his aptitudes, or help him to discover them. If his ability is literary we ought to give him subjects to develop that talent. If his ability is manual, if he shows a talent for mechanics, we ought to give him studies to develop those gifts.

More Freedom to Teachers.

"We ought to allow teachers more freedom. They ought to be allowed to use their personalities more. Give the instructors more sway over their pupils so that they will not be forced to cram a child with useless facts to pass an examination, facts a child forgets quickly and ought to forget quickly. Teach the child nature and biology in a more attractive way, unburdened by classical nomenclature. I agree with Emerson that a child picking shells by the seashore is wiser and knows more nature lore than the pedant with all his classical nomenclature.

"Plans to simplify the school system of the city were laid many years ago, and experiments are now being conducted with that aim. Much has been done, but there is still much to do. In reports, I have suggested that the length of the lower school education be cut from eight to seven years. As for the elimination or addition of courses, I think we ought to leave the details of such things to the pedagogues."

William G. Willcox, who succeeded Mr. Churchill as President of the Board of Education, said that the Flexner report was interesting to him, and that some of the suggestions had already been tried. He said that although he thought simplification was a pedagogical question, as was the question of the amount of freedom to be allowed teachers, he believed in it as a general principle. There was value in nature study, he said, and there ought to be more lessons in nature. He remarked that since some children were not adapted or fitted to academic or classical training a study of science and nature might be more beneficial for them.

Flexner Report Not Radical.

Authorities in Teachers' College Columbia University, said that the suggestions in the Flexner report were not radical, and that there were many schools in the country teaching pupils just the things urged by the General Education Board.

"The report declaims against the 'old-fashioned' school and entirely overlooks the examples of the 'modern' school already in existence," said one man.

Henry C. Pearson, head of the elementary school in Horace Mann, Teachers College, said that he agreed with the spirit of the report, but said that all the innovations suggested could be carried out without dropping Latin and studies.

Greek, history, and other classical "Those subjects have their place, too," he said. "In the Horace Mann school modern languages are taught in a practical way. When a class undertakes the study of French no other language is spoken in the classroom. Civics and the government of city, State, and nation are taught. The geography of the city, its streets, its museums, and all its places of interest are taught. The aim of the courses in art and music is to give the pupil an appreciation of the arts as well as a mastery of technique. In art the instruction teaches the tasteful selection of dress and wallpaper."

Dr. Frank H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology in Columbia and Chairman of the Committee on Textbooks and Study in the Board of Education, said that he would not comment upon the Flexner report until it had been discussed in his committee.

ARSON CASE BAIL $50,000.

Police Say Clark Confessed to 30 Attempts to Set Fires.

Edward C. Clark, 31 years old, of 101 West 141st Street, was arrested early yesterday morning on the charge that he had attempted to set fire to a five-story tenement house at 100 West 142d Street by dropping a match in some waste at the bottom of a dumbwaiter shaft, and was held in $50,000 bail on a charge of arson by Magistrate Simms in the Washington Heights Police Court. Two tenants in the building at 100 West 142d Street caught Clark and turned him over to the police, charging that they had seen him drop the match. The fire was put out with trifling damage. Twenty-two families lived in the building.

After his arrest, Clark, according to the police, confessed that he had been guilty of about thirty other incendiary attempts in the neighborhood within the last ten weeks.

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the soup of the epicure
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Neither can you add another hue to the rainbow. Perfection is rare, but when it is achieved, it stands complete.
In the culinary world, Perfection's other name is "Franco-American." The twenty or more soups which bear that title are so exquisitely and delicately compounded by an Artist—no less—that any attempt in the home kitchen to modify them would only be to mar them.
In this fact lies one of their principal appeals to the forehanded manager of the home. Franco-American Soups are not only the final word in soup Quality, but they are also finished—ready for the table except for the heating.
A supply of these soups in your pantry "fortifies" you for every demand made upon you as hostess and home executive.
Merely heat before serving
Thirty-five cents the quart — Twenty selections
At the better stores

Franco-American Soups
after the recipes of A. Biardot OF PARIS
formerly superintendent of the palace of H.M. King George of Greece.
"Let us give you a taste of our quality"
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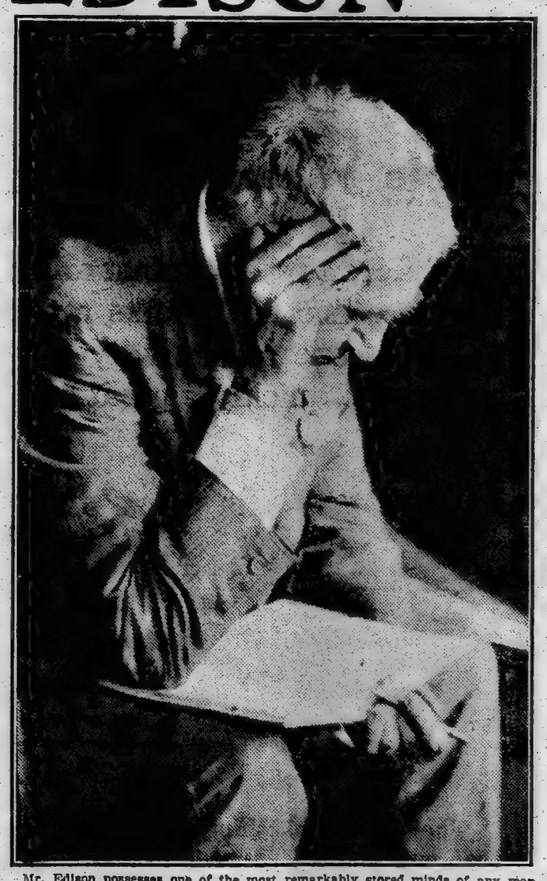
Did not go to College
Neither did James Watt, who perfected the steam engine, nor Faraday, whose discoveries created modern electrical industries, nor McCormick, who made harvesters, nor Arkwright, who invented the spinning jenny, nor scores of other great inventors and men of genius.
Neither did some of the most distinguished and successful figures of our time. Andrew Carnegie had no university training; neither had James J. Hill, the most resourceful railroad genius that America has yet produced. Nor John D. Rockefeller, one of the greatest organizing minds of any age. Neither had Joseph Pulitzer, who came to this country, like Carnegie and many another, as a boy in the steerage, and rose to be the greatest newspaper editor of his time and a multi-millionaire.
Mr. Edison possesses one of the most remarkably stored minds of any man who ever lived. One of his constant aids is the Encyclopaedia Britannica.
The Passion of Great Minds
One conspicuous trait is common to all these men. That is a PASSION for KNOWLEDGE. That's why they succeeded. And it is curious to find how deeply almost all of these men have been influenced by the Encyclopaedia Britannica.
Mr. Edison has a set of the new Eleventh Edition always at his elbow.
Mr. Pulitzer bought for himself and his employees no less than 18 sets of this new Eleventh Edition.
George Washington's education was "only elementary and very defective," but he had a set of the Britannica in his library.
It was a chance reading of an old volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica which led Faraday, then a poor bookbinder's apprentice, to become a man of science and the greatest electrician of modern times.
Did You Miss a College Training?
There is no need to be ashamed if you did; 97 out of every 100 American men and American women have gone without.
But that is no reason why you should not have a great, resourceful FUND of KNOWLEDGE. And there is no place in the world where you can gain this so quickly as from the same place that Edison and Faraday and Joseph Pulitzer and Andrew Carnegie and James J. Hill and thousands of others gained theirs—from the
Encyclopaedia Britannica
Many persons believe that this magnificent work is rather for "high-brows" and college professors and rich folks. The examples already given are sufficient to prove that it is not.
And in an especial degree the new Eleventh Edition, which cost a million and a half dollars for its editorial preparation alone, has been designed to meet the needs of everyday men and women—particularly those who did not "go to college."
But the price for this new edition was a bar to many pocketbooks. So the publishers have made a wonderful new issue, smaller in page and type, but with every line and word, every map and illustration, intact—a work absolutely unabridged and unchanged.
This new "Handy Volume" issue you can obtain, for a little while, at one-third the price of the "Cambridge University" issue, and for the first payment of only One Dollar.
Have you seen it?
It is on view in the different styles of binding, and may be compared, volume by volume, page by page, with the higher priced Cambridge University issue, at 60 or more stores throughout the country.
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the *first*
"All-Wheat—Ready-to-Eat"
food, with a *delicious* flavor.

Krumbles is whole-wheat, cooked, "krumbled", and delicately toasted, by a special and exclusive patented method, thus presenting for the first time, *as a delicacy* the rich life-giving substances that nature stores into this wonderful grain.

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Phosphates—for nerves and brain.

Bran—the wonderful aid to easy digestion.

Proteins—the blood, bone and muscle builder.

Dextrinized Starch—the fuel for warmth and energy.

Good Milk and Whole Wheat—Nature's Twins—Krumbles Makes Both Delicious.

Every mother knows how children rebel against milk; but common sense and doctors agree that little folks must have milk—and plenty of it. That's one reason why Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes became so quickly a great success. Children enjoy eating the crisp, tasty flakes, and it is a grand way to convey to the youngsters plenty of milk. They forget all of their notions about milk in the deliciousness of Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes and Kellogg's Krumbles.

Children take to Krumbles at the first taste—and this new whole wheat food is just what their active minds and bodies need.

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Children like Krumbles and it Builds them up

The wonderful thing about Krumbles that will make it appeal to the children particularly, is the delicious flavor that has been hiding in wheat, until the Krumbles method was discovered. In addition to its own food-value, Krumbles is also an ideal conveyor of milk to children.

Krumbles will be eaten principally because it is liked; but its strength-giving properties should make it an especially popular dish for the invalid as well as the growing child.

How KRUMBLES is Made

The successive stages from wheat to Krumbles are very interesting.

The first important thing is to retain the bran, for bran is rich in the phosphates and mineral salts, which all doctors say children need. This requires special equipment of "old-fashioned" mills to grind the wheat.

The wholesome coarse flour is mixed into a loaf and baked for one and one-half hours. The loaf is cooled for twenty-four hours and broken into pin-head particles. These particles are converted into shreds four or five feet long. The shreds are then toasted in a special oven that cost $10,000 and is as tall as a five-story house.

At the end of the toasting, the shreds are again broken into small pieces—and Krumbles, with the flavor that will make it famous, is ready for the Kellogg WAXTITE package.

Phone now for KRUMBLES—10 cents at your grocer's.

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NOW that your grocer can give you Krumbles—the question of the morning cereal is about three times easier to solve.

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'JUSTICE' DONE HERE WITH SUPERB CAST

Moving and Deeply Impressive Performance of Galsworthy's Drama of the Criminal Law.

JOHN BARRYMORE'S HOUR

Youngest of a Famous Stage Clan Comes Into His Inheritance in This New Play at the Candler.

JUSTICE—John Galsworthy's drama. At the Candler.

James How	Henry Stephenson
Walter How	Charles Francis
Robert Cokeson	O. P. Heggie
William Falder	John Barrymore
Ewedale	Cecil Clovelly
Wister	F. Cecil Butler
Cowley	Watson White
Mr. Justice Floyd	Wallis Clark
Harold Cleaver	Thomas Louden
Hector Frome	Lester Lonergan
Captain Danson, V. C.	Rupert Harvey
The Rev. Hugh Miller	Walter Geer
Edward Clements	John S. O'Brien
Wooder	Ashton Tonge
Moaney	Charles Dodsworth
Clipton	Walter McEwin
O'Cleary	Warren F. Hill
Ruth Honeywill	Cathleen Nesbitt

"Justice," a play in four acts by the English dramatist, John Galsworthy, was presented to New York for the first time last night, and the members of the audience that packed the Candler to the doors for the première will remember it all the days of their lives. They saw there a powerful realistic drama of the criminal law, profoundly moving in its direct appeal to the sympathies, beautiful both in its fidelity to life and in its utter simplicity, instinct with that social pity which is a distinguishing mark of the big plays of our time, and so thoroughly dramatic that its great moments held them spellbound, fascinated.

They saw a large, shrewdly chosen company give, even in the briefest and most inconsiderable of the rôles, a performance that was as close to perfection as you would be likely to find in a long, long succession of first nights. In particular, they saw John Barrymore play as he had never played before, and so, by his work as the wretched prisoner in "Justice," step forward into a new position on the American stage. The first New York performance of this celebrated Galsworthy drama was in every way satisfying and memorable. It was a great occasion.

"Justice" is a tragedy. It is not for those who feel defrauded if two hours of idle merriment do not accompany every theatre coupon, for those who, as they say, "gotta have a good laff when they go to a show." It is decidedly not for those who when they go to the play leave their minds at home under the paper of fishhooks in the ginger jar on the dining room mantelpiece. But for those who would relish a superb performance of one of the notable plays of our day—why, it awaits them at the Candler.

In his dramatic study of the workings of the prison system in England, Mr. Galsworthy has written a play that takes its color from the prison gray—a sunless play warmed only by an immense, ever-present compassion. In any fair report on "Justice," you must repeat that same penetrating comment the young girl made on "Hamlet." Said she, putting her unerring finger on the salient characteristic: "It is a sad play."

Acted at various times in England and in Germany, and here widely circulated both as a magazine feature and in a book that has run through many editions, this latter-day tragedy—its story, significance, manner, and intent—is by now quite familiar in this country. Briefly it recites the story of a weak young clerk who, frantic in his desire to put the girl he loves beyond reach of a drunken and hideously brutal husband, steals for her, is caught, convicted, imprisoned, and at last turned loose on a well-meaning but incompetent world—a creature without hope. When in the end he kills himself, if his despairing and fatal leap is to be read as suicide, it is in no heroic climax of high resolve nor because, with 11 o'clock, it is time for the play to end, but simply and inevitably because all the hope has been crushed out of his life.

"The law is what it is—a majestic edifice sheltering all of us, each stone of which rests on another."

Thus the complacent judge when he sentences young Falder to three years at penal servitude.

"Justice is a machine that, when some one has once given it the starting push, rolls on of itself."

So speaks the lawyer for the defense. And it is, as a machine, an institution grown mechanical, that in this play you see this man-made justice in deadly and ponderous operation. And this pitiable little clerk, deciding wrong one Spring morning in the space that a breath is held—you see him caught up irresistibly, sucked in among the slow-moving, impersonal wheels and there just ground to pieces. Justice for him is as inescapable, as inexorable as the Fates in the drama of long ago.

Mr. Galsworthy takes a crime that would call for punishment in any society that even pretends to think of punishment as a deterrent, has it committed against employers more than commonly decent and tolerant, leaves the verdict to an upright, unimpeachable court, puts the prisoner into the hands of a kindly jailer, sees to it that all concerned should be as well intentioned and friendly as could be expected, and so, by the development of his story, leaves you to feel overwhelmingly that there is something wrong with the system—something disheartening in the very fact that it is a system, a machine for handling human beings. Keep it pliable, keep it human—that is the message of this work. Mr. Galsworthy says his say wisely, justly, reticently. His play is too little categorical to be an indictment, too little forensic to be a plea, too much a work of fine art to be either. It is just a reminder. "Justice" is a reminder and you will never forget it.

The place of "Justice" in the drama of our time is already fixed and familiar. It remains to be said after its first performance here that when embodied on the stage it is piteous and finely dramatic. Its first act caught and gripped even last night's audience, which, betrayed by too many false alarms as to the hour of the curtain's rise, arrived late, heavy-footed and croupy. Its courtroom scene is almost oppressive in the perfection of its reproduction from life. Its terrific climax, where, in the tiny, dimlit cell, the prisoner, driven to frenzy by solitude and the hypnotizing sound of the other men beating on the walls, goes mad before your very eyes—this is a scene that burns itself into the memory, a thing of horror almost without parallel in the theatre of this generation.

Of where the sympathy lies, for all Mr. Galsworthy's fine disdain of adventitious aids to melodrama, there is never a moment's doubt. At the time of the summing up last night it was the inferior performance that made off with the lion's share of the applause because the speaker spoke for the defense. When the young Church of England chaplain grew a little smug, you felt an impulse stirring through the audience to mount the stage and lock that chaplain "in solitary." When, toward the end, the junior partner met the parish and just shook hands with him unaffectedly, there came whoops of applause like those inspired by the heroics of an older dispensation.

That the play stirs so deeply is due, in large measure, to the complete adequacy of its performance. F. Ives Downs in the part of the solicitor for the defense, Henry Stephenson as the senior partner, Cecil Clovelly as the office boy, Lester Lonergan as the prison governor, Rupert Harvey as the captain of the prison, Thomas Louden as the prison doctor, Walter Geer as the chaplain, Cathleen Nesbitt as the girl, and Mr. Barrymore as the prisoner—all these are players of the first rank, and each one of them has a part that is worthy of his own in "Justice." It is an extraordinary performance in every detail of appearance and manner, in every note of deep feeling. He is a being transformed beyond all semblance of his debonair self, and from his speech you would think he had never dwelt a day beyond sound of Bow Bells. He looks and sounds the undernourished underclerk of Mr. Galsworthy's story, and in the big scene within the solitary cell he displays extraordinary power. Of all this more another day, but you do not know this actor if you have not seen him in "Justice." You are missing a superb performance of one of the foremost of modern dramas if you miss the new play at the Candler. Don't miss it.

PAVLOWA DIMMED IN FILM.

Dancer's Great Art Is Not Reflected in "Dumb Girl of Portici."

All but the most incorrigible movie fans will no doubt be disappointed in "The Dumb Girl of Portici," the picture in which Anna Pavlowa was seen for the first time as a screen star in the Globe Theatre last night. For the Pavlowa of the films is not Pavlowa, the matchless artiste whose dancing has brought the civilized world to her twinkling feet. Only at rare intervals in some swift movement or some graceful posture held for an instant does the screen reflect her great art.

The rest is motion pictures, with the accent on the motion. It is better than the average feature film, but it could be a much more excellent picture and still not be worthy of the artiste it exploits. It presents Pavlowa in the rôle of Fenella, the dumb girl of Auber's opera, "Masaniello," a rôle in which she appeared last Fall when the Boston Opera Company presented the piece at the Manhattan Opera House.

The tragic story of the poor Italian girl who loved a Spanish Duke not wisely and brought a revolution upon the kingdom has been elaborated in the usual movie manner. The picture's greatest fault is its incoherence. The scenes switch backward and forward so rapidly and the characters in costumes of the seventeenth century look so much alike that by the time one has identified them the scene has shifted. Then there are too many sub-titles, it being a movie axiom that the excellence of a film varies inversely with the number of printed words required to tell the story.

A MATINEE OF BROWNING.

Two Dramatic Plays Acted and Sonnets Read at the Princess.

A program of Browning selections was given yesterday afternoon in the Princess Theatre under the auspices of the New York Browning Society. Two dramatic pieces, "Count Gismonde" and "In a Balcony," were acted, and Edith Wynne Matthison read some of the Sonnets from the Portuguese. Mary Keener Paskus, Marcia Peck, and Alfred Shirley acted "Count Gismonde," and in the other sketch Frances Carter, Dorothy Smith, and Douglas Ross were seen.

The patrons were Mrs. John Quincy Adamas, Miss Jeanette Fergus Baird, Mrs. Nathaniel Brandon, Mrs. Nathan Bronson, Mrs. John Lewis Childs, Mrs. John Holley Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Miles M. Lawson, Mrs. Andrew Findlay, Mrs. Ben Budd Gallaudet, Hamlin Garland, Miss Florence Wier Gibson, Mrs. Charles H. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Lyttleton E. Hubard, Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Mrs. Emory B. Lease, Miss Pauline Leavens, Mrs. John A. Lefferts, Mrs. John A. Lefferts, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Markham, Miss Maud Perry Mills, Miss Helen Minshall, Mrs. Simeon H. Newhouse, Mrs. Benjamin G. Paskus, Professor William Lyons Phelps, the Rev. de Sola Pool, Dr. Lillian Craig Randall, Mrs. I. Waters Sylvester, Mrs. Charles Appleton Terry, Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen, Mrs. William L. Voight, Mrs. John Jay Watson, the Rev. and Mrs. Merele St. Croix Wright, Miss Estelle Whitfield, and Mrs. Walter E. Woodford.

WEALTHY OWE BANKRUPT.

Schedule of Debts Due Stationer Contains Prominent Names.

In the bankruptcy schedules filed yesterday by James A. Jenkins, bookseller and stationer of 14 East Forty-eighth Street, appeared the names of a number of well-known persons as owing him small sums of money. Among the alleged debtors were Mrs. J. P. Morgan, 231 Madison Avenue, $1.59; Miss A. G. Morgan, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, $1.10; Miss C. L. Morgan, 321 Park Avenue, $4.10; Mrs. F. J. Shepard, 379 Fifth Avenue, $1.00; J. Vanderbilt, 29 West Forty-eighth Street, 50 cents; J. S. Cram, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, $5.40; Mrs. J. E. Parsons, 853 Fifth Avenue, 35 cents; Mrs. S. Low, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, $21.70; Miss H. Rhoades, 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, $16.50; Mrs. B. Nicoll, 46 East Fifty-fourth Street, $19.70; Mrs. D. S. Riker, 808 Madison Avenue, $10.15; Mrs. B. Marton, 6 East Eighty-seventh Street, $4; Mrs. M. D. Whitman, 876 Fifth Avenue, $80.10; Mrs. L. J. Ehret, 71 East Eighty-second Street, $5.95; J. R. Drexel, 1 East Sixty-second Street, $1.35; C. M. Wilmerding, 29 East Forty-eighth Street, $7.10, and J. W. Beveridge, 17 East Thirty-eighth Street, $13.47.

Ex-Commissioner Cram explained last night that he had dealt with Mr. Jenkins for years and was sorry that he had failed. He presumed the $5.40 down against him as a debtor was the amount of his current bill. Mr. Cram said he paid his accounts by check every month and he knew nothing special about this one. A similar explanation, it was understood, could be made of all the small claims Mr. Jenkins listed.

The liabilities of Mr. Jenkins are $9,856 and the assets $2,630, including $2,000 worth of stock. His principal creditors are Isabella Wilson, $5,016; Mary Louisa Jenkins, $1,000, and Mary W. Jenkins $400.

SONS OF JUDAH ELECTION.

Samuel Goldstein Chosen Grand Master at Convention Here.

The following officers were elected at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Free Sons of Judah in McKinley Square Casino yesterday: Grand Master, Samuel Goldstein; Deputy Grand Master, Max Gottsegen; Second Deputy Grand Master, Julius Feuerlicht; Third Deputy Grand Master, Theodor Seigman; Grand Secretary, Sigmund Fodor; Grand Treasurer, Siegfried Heyman; Endowment Treasurer, Charles Baruth; Grand Trustee, Alfred Lissner. The following Committee Chairmen were elected: Benjamin Lissner, M. J. Schiff, M. Magnus, Jacob Shapiro, S. Silver, H. J. Winkler, I. Weintraub, Dave Jaeshower, Frank Wieder, L. B. Hymes.

A dinner was held in the evening at Fleischmann's, Westchester Road and Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, and speeches were made by County Judge Louis D. Gibbs, Register Edward Polak, Borough President Douglas Mathewson, and Justices John M. Tierney and George V. Mullan.

TO USE SIMPLE SPELLING.

Philadelphia Newspaper Adopts 12 Words Advocated by Board.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Simplified spelling of twelve words recommended by the National Educational Association was adopted today by The Philadelphia North American. The words are: tho, altho, thru, thruout, thoro, thoroly, thorofare, program, prolog, catalog, pedagog, and decalog.

Use of these spellings, the newspaper says, has been advocated by the simplified spelling board "as the first step to a greater reform."

Pugilist Moran Fined for Speeding.

Frank Moran, the pugilist, was fined $25 by Magistrate Fitch in the Hunters Point Police Court yesterday morning. Motor Cycle Patrolman Harry Shelley

RUSSIAN DANCERS GIVE NEW BALLET

Diaghileff Troupe Returns in "Le Spectre de la Rose," a Charming Fantasy.

BASED ON GAUTIER POEM

Miss Lopokova and Alex Gavrilloff Appear in Romantic Work at Metropolitan Opera House.

The Russian Ballet comes to take the place of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House and to finish out the season with performances of ballet to last for four weeks longer. The first performance was given last evening. The audience was a good one in point of numbers and followed the performance with interest and sympathy, if not with evidences of an overwhelming enthusiasm.

New York became familiar with the Russian Ballet in the two weeks when it appeared last January at the Century Theatre. The company is the same. There was talk of the distinguished Najinsky, who was detained by the fortunes of war and did not come to this country with the others, rejoining it for the season at the Metropolitan; but he has not done so yet. Mme. Karsovina is another distinguished principal who was missed at the performances in January, but of her coming there was no possibility.

Several new pieces will be presented during the month to increase the repertory that was made known here in the previous engagement. The first of these was given last evening. "Le Spectre de la Rose," a romantic tableau based on a poem by Théophile Gautier. There are still not enough ballets originally composed as ballets to suit the purposes of this company, and it is necessary to collect for it music written with other ends in view. "Le Spectre de la Rose" is danced to the music of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance." Weber's music is sufficiently "dansante" to make its use in a ballet performance not inappropriate, though he did not mean it to be danced. But though he himself provided no "program" for it, the music suggests a different sort of scene from that embodied in Gautier's verse as it was mimed last evening—a scene whose romance belongs in the more conventional surroundings of the ballroom.

"Le Spectre de la Rose" represents the dream of a young girl who falls asleep after her return from a ball with a rose in her hand. As she dreams the rose comes to life, a symbol of her romance, and dances with her. She wakes and finds only a few rose petals at her feet, where her dream lover had been kneeling. Miss Lopokova and Mr. Alexander Gavrilloff took part in this very brief but charming fantasy. Weber's music was played in the orchestration of Hector Berlioz.

The other ballets in the evening's performance were "Les Sylphides," the music for which is an arrangement for orchestra of several pieces of Chopin, Igor Stravinsky's "Petrouchka," for which the music was originally composed, and the Polovtsian dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor." Stravinsky's grotesque pantomime and Borodin's barbaric dances were the most notable performances of the evening.

"Petrouchka" is one of the most characteristic productions of the young Russian composer, and its extraordinary features, musical as well as pantomimic, may well have left many of the audience, unaccustomed to these latest developments of musical art, with a feeling of bewilderment. The difficulties that the orchestral score present were admirably mastered. Those of Berlioz's arrangement of the "Invitation to the Dance" are very considerably less, but there might have been more precision and brilliancy in the playing.

'BATTLE OF AMAZONS,' $150.

Picture Attributed to Rubens Sold from Collection of Masters.

The opening sale of a collection of old and modern masters from various consignors began at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The pictures were from William Macbeth, New York; estate of Florence B. Ruthrauff, by order of Henry B. Singer, attorney; Mrs. Joseph J. Little, New York, and the estate of Dr. R. A. Witthaus.

Among the higher prices were the following: "Man Drinking," by C. Dusart, panel, Catalogue No. 3, sold to I. Straus for $110; "Marquis de Fontanges and His Daughter," by Robert Tournieres, No. 62, to J. Fenning for $150; "Poultry," by M. D. Hondecoeter, No. 66, John Levy, $115; "Noah's Ark," Rubens and Jan Brueghel, panel, No. 68, Dr. H. Gold, $175; "Still Life," Jean Baptiste Robie, No. 72, John Levy, $150, and also to Mr. Levy "Landscape and Cattle," by Julien Dupre, No. 73, for $210; "The Madonna in Glory," by Tiepolo, design for a ceiling fresco, No. 78, went to Joseph Brummer for $110, and "Portrait of a Lady," by Terburg, No. 88, went to A. Stern for $200.

The highest price of the evening was paid by Thomas E. Finger for "Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins," by Mason Chamberlain, the English painter, formerly in the collection of Mrs. Henshaw Russell of London, No. 89, which sold for $425.

A "Still Life and Figure," by Frans Snyders, the Belgian artist, No. 90, went to E. S. Gildersleeve for $110. "The Beggar," by Goya, No. 91, went to Gildersleeve for $180, and No. 96, a large picture, 24 inches by 55, the "Battle of the Amazons," attributed to Rubens, went to Joseph Gilmartin for $150.

The returns for the 100 pictures sold were $4,871. The sale will be continued this evening.

Najinsky to Join Russian Dancers.

On the Espagne, which is due in port today, is not only Najinsky, the famous Russian dancer who is coming to join Serge de Diaghileff's troupe at the Metropolitan, but Mlle. Balaschova, premiere danseuse of the Imperial Ballet at Moscow. Mlle. Balaschova will be the premiere during the engagement at the Metropolitan.

Gen. Leonard A. Wood a Mason

Major Gen. Leonard A. Wood, U. S. A., is now a third degree Mason. He took his Master Mason degree yesterday in Anglo-Saxon Lodge No. 187, F. and A. M., in the Aurora Grata Cathedral, Bedford Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn. Many prominent Masons were present. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was expected, but did not appear. Among the Masons on hand were George Freifeld, Grand Master of the New York State organization; County Judge Robert H. Roy, Arnon L. Squiers, and Howard Wood.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

George Scarborough, author of "The Heart of Wetonah," the melodrama current at the Lyceum, has gone to the Mexican border as an agent of the Federal Secret Service. Mr. Scarborough was in the Government Secret Service for a number of years before he took up play writing. He expects to gather material for a new play while at the border.

The Criterion will not be closed at the end of James K. Hackett's Shakespearean season Saturday night. Instead Brandon Tynan and his company in "The Melody of Youth" will be transferred to the Criterion from the Fulton for an indefinite run.

Arnold Daly will make his revival of "Beau Brummel" at Harmanus Bleecker Hall, Albany, Thursday night, April 20. After Easter he will be seen in a Broadway playhouse.

Fifty students in the mechanical engineering department of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, in charge of

MR. FRIEDHEIM'S RECITAL.

Liszt Discussed, and Liszt's Music, with Some Other, Played.

Arthur Friedheim, who for twenty-five years has been known in New York as a pianist, one of the accredited pupils of Liszt, and a foremost interpreter of his music, appeared yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall in a recital, to which he also added some remarks and explanations of his own. He has not played in recent years in recitals. He began with a statement of the reasons, attributed to conditions brought about by the war, for his playing last season in a "picture palace" on Broadway; reasons stated simply and manfully. He then spoke of Liszt's music and the causes to which he attributed its slow acceptance by the musical world; these he found in a lack of understanding. Liszt was a "mystic," and his music he considered to be permeated with mysticism. He mentioned a number of prominent musicians who at first did not like it, and later did like it.

Then he played three compositions of Liszt—the "Harmonies du Soir" and the two St. Francis legends. They were followed by pieces by Weber, Chopin, and three of Liszt's transcriptions of Paganini's solo études for the violin. He played the Liszt numbers with zeal and enthusiasm, with technical mastery, although hardly with brilliancy or sweep, and with some dryness of tone. His interpretations of them must be considered authoritative, as those of a disciple commissioned by a direct laying on of hands. It would be difficult to say whether there were many conversions, even with the examples of Mottl, Richter, and Weingartner brought to mind. Those who have become aware of mysticism and poetical beauty in the "Harmonies du Soir," of eloquent imagery in the two legends, doubtless rejoiced again at finding them. For those who have found in them wandering and aimless sentimentality, obvious descriptive patter, and musical poverty there was no transformation of them into anything more worth while. Possibly both parties found relief in the fact that it was not a "Liszt program" throughout.

BERNARD AT THE PALACE.

Veteran Comedian Brings His Dialect Back to Vaudeville.

After an absence from Broadway of nearly two years, during which interval he was seen for a brief time on the stage of his native England, Sam Bernard reappeared here yesterday afternoon in the new program at the Palace. Back to vaudeville after a long desertion, he brings his trusty dialect and therewith extracts considerable gayety from an uninspired monologue. At last reports he was still struggling valiantly with the word "statistics." In her new capacity as cut-up-in-chief of the Palace, Nora Bayes ushered Mr. Bernard on to the stage, introduced him as her father, and started him off with a resounding kiss.

In her own proper part of the program, the affable Miss Bayes remains from last week to sing several old songs in her masterly fashion and several new ones, including a new ditty by Irving Berlin, all about a boy who is "too darned big for a one-horse town."

The other high light in the new bill is little Nan Halperin, a clever singer, whose songs are good and who seems to have even more "personaliteh" than ever now that she has stopped mentioning it. Other entertainers include some celestial tricksters and the Morgan Dancers, who danced heroically into vaudeville from the snow-carpeted floor of Central Park.

Herbert Fryer Plays Again.

Herbert Fryer, the English pianist, who has been heard here before in recital, gave another one last evening in Aeolian Hall in which he showed again the excellent musicianship. He played Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, a group of pieces by Brahms, Chopin's B minor sonata, and a group of pieces by Liszt, including three from the Années de Pélérinage. Mr. Fryer was especially fortunate in his performance of the works by Liszt and Brahms, and indeed has not played better since his first appearance in New York.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY, 40TH ST. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. TONIGHT at 8:15. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15. A NEW PLAY OF U. S. ARMY LIFE ON THE AMERICAN BORDER. Rio Grande BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Eves. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2. Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival Tree in Henry VIII. with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC At the New Amsterdam Theo. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Eves. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eves. 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. Mitzi in "POM-POM" YOUTH! FRIVOLITY! MELODY! JOLLITY!

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. MRS. FISKE in a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Rolleboro, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. 'Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World The Cinderella Man A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter

CANDLER West 42d St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15. THE DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE YEAR!! JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE, JUSTICE With JOHN BARRYMORE and O. B. HEGGIE

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2. MR. HACKETT Announces the LAST WEEK of The Merry Wives of Windsor NEXT WEEK—THE MELODY OF YOUTH.

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs. 8:20. 3rd POP. MAT. TOMORROW | MONTH THE MELODY OF YOUTH NEXT WEEK CRITERION THEATRE.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:20. The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER"

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..38 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1916.

A "PROMPT" REPLY FROM BERLIN.

Ambassador GERARD informs the State Department that the German Government has promised him "a "prompt reply to his inquiry regard- "ing the destruction of the British "steamer Sussex and other vessels "on which Americans were endan- "gered." Why do we any longer permit ourselves to be put off by Berlin's meaningless phrases? There can be no "prompt" reply to Ambassador GERARD'S inquiries. It is too late. The Sussex was attacked on March 24—eleven days ago. Three days later our Ambassador was instructed to inquire if the German Government had any information about the matter. This is not promptness or anything like promptness, it is postponement and procrastination of the kind we have too long put up with from Berlin.

There is no good reason for delay, because if the German Government had been scrupulously mindful of its pledge to us, and really desirous of maintaining friendly relations with us, it would not have waited for Ambassador GERARD'S inquiry. It would have assured us at once that if a German submarine attacked the Sussex the commander would be punished for disobeying his orders and reparation would be made. That would have been veritable promptness, that would have been the act of a really friendly nation.

We were told by the German Government that passenger-carrying vessels like the Sussex would not be attacked without warning and provision made for the safety of the passengers, that orders to this effect would be issued to submarine commanders. Was the pledge meant to be kept in good faith? Was the statement about the issue of orders true or false? If the pledge was meant to be kept and if the orders were issued, then the attack upon the Sussex should have been disclaimed instantly, without waiting for the commander's report. If the orders to U-boat commanders were issued as promised, any commander ascertained to have been guilty of launching a torpedo against the Sussex was in a position where his punishment should have been certain, if Germany was acting in good faith toward us.

In view of the pledge and the assurances already given, our Government was perhaps more than tolerant and forbearing in asking merely for information. It had a right to expect from the German Government, by its own spontaneous act, an assurance that if any submarine commander was found to have attacked the Sussex he would be punished, and it is to be remembered that officers and passengers reported seeing the torpedo's track. There is now little or no expectation that our Government will receive any satisfactory statement from Berlin. Evasion, a professed want of information, the familiar assumption of a French or English mine, will not satisfy. Whatever may be the attitude of the Government at Washington, the American people find an increasing difficulty in crediting Berlin with good faith, and Berlin has itself to blame for that unfortunate condition. We remember the German reliance upon false affidavits about the Lusitania. We remember the Persia and the Arabic. But we remember, too, the official pledge and promise that vessels like the Sussex would not be attacked. Our willingness to believe has endured shock after shock until it is ready to give way. It would not be too much to say that it has given way. An assurance from Berlin of the nature we have indicated, that the Sussex could not have been attacked by a German boat without flagrant disobedience of orders, would have had a reviving effect. It was not forthcoming. We are waiting, as we have waited in the case of the Lusitania for many months.

Professor MARK BALDWIN in his dispatch to the President says: "A "woman traveling where her right "was, carrying an American pass- "port, stricken on the Sussex, hover- "ing between life and death, demands "that reparation for assault on "American life and liberty be ex- "acted." That is the demand of the American people, that is the way they feel.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

"The people" of New York are "ruling" today. Such Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives as choose to take the trouble will go to the primaries of their respective parties and vote for delegates to their National Conventions and members of their State and County Committees. The candidates have been picked out for "the people" exactly in the ancient way. The abhorred leaders and bosses, State and Assembly district, have made the selections, often selecting themselves. A great quiet or lassitude reigns. There is nothing for the people to do but to ratify, as they were permitted to do in the dark days before they were disenthralled by the mystic abracadabra of direct primaries.

The only even moderately living interest is in the Republican concern: Will Governor WHITMAN be "cut" as a candidate for delegate at large by accomplices of the wicked Mr. BARNES? Will Mr. BARNES'S enemies be able to get delegates enough to displace him at Chicago from his coign of vantage as New York member of the National Committee? Contests are mighty few. As for the eighty-seven delegates to be sent to Chicago, who knows their candidate for President? "The people" are voting in the dark. The cynical even dare to suspect the ardor of Governor WHITMAN'S devotion to Mr. Justice HUGHES. After all the pompous celebration of the direct primary the old game is played. The National Convention will name nobody knows what candidate, "the voice of the people" not having been heard in the primaries. Many delegates are uninstructed, many are instructed for phantom candidates. Meanwhile the old political experts will manipulate, manoeuvre, finesse, and combine as freely as, and more irresponsibly than, in the heathen time. All this costly mechanism of the direct primary signifies, produces, nothing.

Remembering what direct primaries were to be, the regeneration and salvation of popular government, the dethronement of bosses, the banishment of political ways that are dark and political tricks that are vain, it is difficult not to sympathize with the disgust shown with sublime unanimity by the voters of the New Hampshire town of Andover at the recent Presidential primary in that State. The Northern Gazette of Lancaster records the recusancy of the Andoverians:

> The forms were gone through with: the ballots were ready, the ballot box was open; the Moderator made the necessary announcements; but not one of the more than 200 voters on the Andover check list exercised his privilege of suffrage upon the question of the various national political conventions. This was no sudden whim or freak action, but represented the unanimous conclusion of the voters of the town, formally expressed by resolution and arrived at after careful consideration, that they disapproved of the spirit of the primary and would have none of it.

Hard-headed men of Andover, united in their protest against a solemn sham!

THE NAVAL PROGRAM.

The argument of Secretary DANIELS before the House Committee on Naval Affairs in favor of his program for naval extension, which he completed yesterday, was plausible, but not convincing. There is no doubt that our navy needs all the warships he asks for, and more, while he made a good enough political point by revealing the report made by the General Board as long ago as 1903, which, if acted upon at that time, would have kept our sea defenses in their proper relative position. But, although this report has not hitherto been made public, yet it has been well known that naval officers have been urging improvements in the navy for many years, and that their advice has been as consistently ignored by Republican Administrations as it has been, until the present critical moment, by the present Democratic Administration. No good purpose can now be served by dwelling upon the mistakes of the past.

Naval extension is a present and imperative duty with which party politics has nothing whatever to do. The principal defect of the present program of the Navy Department is that its provisions are not sufficient for our needs. It does not provide for an expeditious construction of new warships. Mr. DANIELS'S talk about the enormous profits of private shipbuilding concerns and munitions manufacturers does not excuse the delay in laying down the dreadnoughts ordered in the Spring of 1915. The loss that may be incurred by the postponement of the building of those ships may be greater than the sum the Secretary has tried to save by rejecting the bids of private builders. If Congress will not take this branch of the subject of naval extension firmly in hand and make such provision as will place all the shipbuilding facilities of the country, private as well as governmental, at the immediate service of the navy, much of that part of the forthcoming bill which relates to new ships will be practically inoperative for another year. We need ships now, not the mere promise of ships at some remote and indefinite date.

Provision should be made also for a large increase in the personnel of the navy. Mr. DANIELS clings obstinately to his idea that 15,000 men will be enough for our present needs, but there are not only new ships to be manned, but old ones which should be kept in commission if the efficiency of the navy is to be increased and maintained. There is no doubt of the need of battle cruisers and scout cruisers as well as new dreadnoughts, and Admiral GRANT'S statement that submarines of not less than 800 tons displacement should hereafter displace the smaller ones must not lightly be set aside. Mr. DANIELS'S continued faith in our present submarines is not shared by many naval officers. So far as the program provides for new ships for this year it is satisfactory, or would be if there was assurance that the ships would be built without delay. Mr. DANIELS, however, believes that enough will be done to this end if the Government proceeds immediately to build an armor-plate plant and our navy yards are made fit to build big ships. Something is to be done, we believe, toward fitting up a place to build dreadnoughts at the League Island yard. That will give us three new docks for big ship building, sometime in the future, with eight or ten big new ships to build. Mr. DANIELS is too optimistic.

"CLANNISH IMPERTINENCE."

After General FRANZ SIGEL'S removal from his command, JOHN HAY, then one of Mr. LINCOLN'S private secretaries, wrote:

> The Germans are heaping up wrath against themselves by their clannish impertinence.

As Secretary of State a generation afterward Mr. HAY had plenty of occasion to notice instances of that "clannish impertinence," grown to be anti-Americanism, on the part of the German-language press and the German-American societies. They opposed treaties with England, friendship with England. They then consulted, as they now consult, not the advantage of the United States, but the advantage of Germany. Their motto was "Germany first!"

The State convention of the New Jersey branch of the German Alliance passed on Sunday a resolution asking "the co-operation of all German- "Americans to defeat the naming for "the Presidency of men known to be "opposed to the interests and welfare "of German-Americans." What interests and welfare have German-Americans in the United States that are different from those of other Americans? None. Nobody but themselves, in so far as the resolution represents them, is seeking to injure them. Their concern and alarm are wholly for Germany. Their judgment of the President, and of any public man who aspires to be President, rests solely on his actions or opinions in regard to Germany. Germany first! The interests and the welfare of the United States do not count.

These Jersey fanatics of Deutschtum choose an unhappy time for the exhalation of their rancor against Americanism. There is method in their madness, however. They recommend the holding of a national convention, after the great political parties have held theirs, for the purpose of approving candidates satisfactory to the German Alliance. That seems an ingenious way of settling the election. The unfortunate vised by the alliance wouldn't have the ghost of a glimmering of a chance. But since both the Democrats and the Republicans will put up "America first" candidates, the alliance might find indorsement of either impossible. It may be safer to follow the bidding of the Germania-Herold of Milwaukee:

> In the interests of America we shall always have to choose, on principle, among equally worthy candidates the candidate of German descent.

Put only Germans on guard!

WE NEED AEROPLANES.

It is no secret that the work of the aero squadron attached to the punitive expedition in Mexico has been greatly hampered by a lack of aeroplanes and the deficiencies of the few machines it possesses. Aeroplanes of greater power are required for the mountainous regions in which General PERSHING'S small force is operating. The defective condition of our military aeroplanes has long been known. Congress has been asked frequently to take steps to strengthen the air service of the army, the enormous importance of which is daily illustrated in our little Mexican campaign against VILLA and his bandits, but Congress has never even pretended to show much interest in aeroplanes. It is scarcely to be hoped that the new army bill, when we get it, will provide adequately for the equipment of the aviation branch of the signal service.

Yet the men of the first Aero Squadron have been doing heroic work in the Northern Mexican country, as carriers and as scouts, and the perils of their task increase as the pursuit is carried further in the mountains. The War Department has ordered the construction of a few larger and stronger aeroplanes for this particular service, and has rejected the Aero Club's offer of two effective machines, ready for use, at the nominal price of $1 each. Perhaps it is right to reject gifts for the army from private citizens, but the attitude of our Government, including the War and Navy Departments, toward the aeroplane service has been radically wrong from the beginning. We have too few flying machines and too few men trained to operate them. The supply of the navy is absurdly small, while that of the army is smaller. Yet since August, 1914, the absolute need of aeroplanes of high power in war has been proved every day.

OUR FREE TRADE TARIFF.

Representative HUMPHREY argues that the Democrats are engaged in fooling the people by their proposal of a tariff commission. He knows just what is going to happen after the war, and just what ought to be done to prevent the further calamity which will result if the Underwood tariff is allowed to empty the Treasury, and if the Payne tariff, or something "equally as good" for the Republicans, is not restored. It is true that the income from customs has decreased nearly six millions this fiscal year. It also is true that the income from internal revenue has increased in excess of $41,000,000.

The Republican argument is that the customs should be raised in order to increase revenue. The Democratic argument is that the country's trade is more important than the condition of the Treasury, since there can be no question of the solvency of the Treasury of the United States. It is simple to raise the revenue, but difficult to produce prosperity. If the Republicans charge the war and its results to the Underwood tariff, then the Democrats are entitled to be judged by the results in their entirety, rather than by the Republicans' selection of the debits in the situation. If the Payne tariff had produced the war and its results the Republicans would have been as proud as peacocks.

The "depression" attributed to the Underwood tariff surpasses in its abundance any prosperity produced by any tariff the Republicans ever achieved. If the proposal is to alter those conditions by a skyward revision of the customs, the nays would have it overwhelmingly. Mr. HUMPHREY is right in arguing that the Treasury lost some revenue through lower duties on increased imports. But those imports were necessary to the increase of exports which dwarf every other consideration. The increase of imports might or might not have been equally great if the duties had been higher. We could not well take the risks of a tariff that would exclude imports. Partly the increase of imports was necessary for the manufacture of the exports. Partly the larger imports were necessary to enable foreigners to pay for what they bought.

Representative HUMPHREY'S figures are not worth mentioning in comparison with February's exports of $409,836,525, imports of $193,935,117, and excess of exports over imports of $215,901,408. Those are record figures, and mean as much for domestic trade as for foreign trade. If the Republican "high and higher" tariff had ever produced such a showing there might have been deduced an argument for raising the Underwood tariff. The customs deficit is not such an argument, for many reasons. The customs deficit is nothing compared with similar deficits under Republican tariffs, and the argument is rather for a further reduction than for a return to the rates which produced larger deficits. Furthermore, the Treasury deficit is a matter of expenditures rather than deficiency of customs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A "Modern" School Described.

As Dr. ABRAHAM FLEXNER is wont to familiarize himself thoroughly with the facts before he speaks or writes on any subject, and as his judgment of the facts as he finds them is more than likely to be sound, suggestions or proposals made by him, even though they would involve, if accepted, the abandonment of long-established habits and assumptions, are not lightly to be dismissed. Therefore, startling as is the plan he now offers for the conduct of what he calls a "modern school," it cannot be rejected offhand merely because a school as he would have it would be utterly dissimilar from any, except a few of a highly specialized nature, that are now in existence.

Respect for Dr. FLEXNER'S opinion, however, need not prevent the expression of the belief that his dissatisfaction with our present schools and their methods—a dissatisfaction he is far from alone in feeling—has led him not only to advocate changes unnecessarily great, but has caused him to forget that, though the importance of certain studies has been exaggerated, they are of some value nevertheless. From his "modern school," for instance, he is to exclude Latin and Greek altogether, and mathematics he is to carry only as, and as far as, his pupils have use for them in the ordinary activities of their lives.

Such proposals as those will get little sympathy, except from stolid and short-sighted utilitarians, of whom Dr. FLEXNER certainly is not one. Sympathy he would have from many, including not a few graduates from the older colleges, in criticism of teaching methods the results of which are to give for years of study of the classics only the power to read slowly and stumblingly—when a dictionary is at hand for constant reference. But though the majority of graduates do not acquire even decent facility in the reading of Latin and Greek, they do get a knowledge of their own language that cannot, so far as known, otherwise be obtained—a knowledge the value of which is not trivial. Also, while it is true that most of us forget our higher mathematics soon after leaving college, yet its influence remains in the shape of a regard for exactness and more or less of ability to distinguish between logic and illogic.

And it is hardly adequate ground for condemning the present educational system, simply because, at the start, it is much the same in New York City and in "Oshkosh and Keokuk." Why shouldn't it be?

Efficiency Led Him to Failure.

When the news first came of what the man whom it is convenient to call SCHILLER had accomplished on the steamer Matoppo there was no hesitation anywhere to credit that remarkable stowaway with an astounding achievement, and hardly any tendency to deny that to a like degree he illustrated German efficiency, at least as compared with that of the other men on the ship. Later information, however, inspires some distrust of the earlier judgments of the fellow's achievements.

Not much importance, indeed, is necessarily to be ascribed to the fact that though the Matoppo's Captain is a British citizen he is of German birth. To darkly suspicious minds that may explain, or begin to explain, or suggest an explanation why he and the other white men on board—of course the coolie crew didn't count—were so easily cowed. To be sure, the voyage to Vladivostok, with a cargo whose ultimate destination was one or another of the Allies, was thus delayed. The delay was brief, however, and as the docile Captain did cause SCHILLER'S arrest as soon as he could do it safely, the theory of participation in a plot by the Captain is untenable.

And SCHILLER, after all, wasn't as much of a superman as he seemed when only the culmination of his adventure was known. On the contrary, he is now revealed as a curiously ingenuous person whose quality was promptly detected by the waterfront loungers with whom he established confidential relations by the familiar expedient of buying them drinks. Obligingly they conspired with him, and as obligingly they took his money, but apparently they used it to buy other drinks for themselves, not for the furtherance of his equally desperate and wild schemes. At any rate, they deserted him when the time for action came, and allowed him to go on his mad cruise alone.

The man's efficiency, therefore, merely served to bring about a failure—not an ordinary, commonplace failure, to be sure, but not on that account the less complete. There may be more to the case than has yet developed, and further revisions of judgment may be demanded when the whole truth comes out. At present, however, SCHILLER is almost as ridiculous as he is astonishing, and probably the chief significance of the episode is to be sought, not in the activities of its leading character, but in the strangely passive rôles played by a group of sailormen of the kind supposed to be bold and hardy.

Automobiles as Rivals of Railways.

President LOREE of the Delaware & Hudson Company rather mournfully admits that the passenger traffic on his road, as on others, has suffered from the competition of the automobile. And to account for the size of the loss, he notes that if the 4,339 vehicles of this sort licensed in "Albany, Troy, and the intermediate towns" each carried three passengers twenty-five miles a day for a year, their "passenger miles" would equal those of the Delaware & Hudson for the same time.

But of course those 4,339 automobiles did not give as much service as that; it is, indeed, unlikely that more than very few of them did it, for though any automobile can carry three passengers more than twenty-five miles in a day, there cannot be many doing even that much every day.

And of the whole number of automobile rides taken, only a minute fraction are substitutes for railway journeys. One is almost tempted to believe that the motor car makes as much railway business as it takes away. Certainly it helps the freight end of the industry enormously.

A Trial for the Bowery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Bowery merchants deserve their chance under a new name. If the tradition of the Bowery is worth preserving let the City Fathers have a model made of its artistic features and placed under lock and key for the benefit of those who will find soul solace in remembering its noble history.

"Avenue de la Renaissance" or "Piccadilly," with every merchant along its course wearing a flower in his buttonhole, a silk hat, white spats, and patent-leather shoes, would attract a larger number of sightseers than ever its traditional palmy days drew to it.

"Piccadilly" would be well enough after the merchants of the Bowery have accomplished their task. Can they do it? It took a Hercules to clean the Augean stables. Let them start, but until the result of their labors is no longer an unknown quantity let us call this lane "Avenue X" and in small letters beneath "nee Bowery." If the merchants can create a new environment, and environment triumphs over heredity, the unknown quantity can be replaced by the known. If heredity is the stronger let it revert to type and again assume its traditions and the name that goes with them.

New York, April 3, 1916. E. L. S.

Henry M. Rice's Fame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time since I read in your paper two articles criticising the choice of Henry Mower Rice as Minnesota's representative in our national Hall of Fame.

Henry M. Rice was perhaps the greatest of the figures dating back far enough to be a real link between the old Indian days and the later days of civilization. He was that unusual thing in the State's history, a man who was trusted by the Indians universally, completely, and without interruption during his lifetime. It was his custom to go among them always unarmed. As a railroad builder he had great visions, foreseeing with remarkable clarity the extension of the Pacific roads and the development of the Northwest. He was active in the inception of the Great Northern, and, if I am not mistaken, it was under his Presidency that the road was completed as far as the Red River Valley. He was one of the first two Senators from Minnesota, his being the six-year term.

Henry M. Rice was a big man and a good man, and if you are right in assuming him to be practically unknown in Minnesota, (which I question,) then it is time something were done to make his life and history a living force there. A MINNESOTAN.

New York, March 29, 1916.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

"There is one safeguard known generally to the wise which is an advantage and security to all, but especially to democracies as against despots. What is it? Distrust."—Demosthenes.

America, thou slumberest in thy beauty,
Serenely stretched upon a couch of blue,
And round about thee, story-wise, thy servants
Are sleeping too.

Thickly and softly drop the thornless roses,
Whose perfume works a subtle spell and deep;
Passionate, indeed, must be thy Prince, to wake thee
From such a sleep.

Meanwhile, be sure that eyes are on the portal—
Unguarded beauty knoweth no repose!—
And who, if covetous man attempt thy downfall,
Will interpose?

Afar, the stamp of myriad feet approaches,
Great birds fly low beneath the darkening skies.
Canst thou not hear the urgent, warning voices
That bid thee rise?

She only turns and smiles within her slumber,
And moves her head beneath its golden weight.
O Prince, who may be coming to deliver her,
Come not too late!

NANCY HOWARD DE FORD.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL BASES.

The Other Side of Dr. Dernburg's Warning to America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some months ago Dr. Dernburg, in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, took occasion to warn Americans of the dangers by which they were surrounded due to the existence of so many British naval bases, coaling stations, &c., in nearby waters. So great was his amazement at the general ignorance touching this vital matter that he went to the trouble of having a large map prepared upon which these various military possessions were conspicuously shown. He relates, in something of a triumphant tone, how this exhibit brought home for the first time to the minds of those who saw it a true appreciation of the peril in which they had ignorantly dwelt.

The incident admirably illustrates how continuous thinking along a particular line, as pan-Germanism has been doing so many years, may destroy all sense of proportion and completely obscure the real truth. Dr. Dernburg actually could not, or at least did not, see that his exhibit and accompanying argument proved exactly the opposite of what he intended. The very fact that for generations these stations have been in existence around our borders, yet with so little interference with our affairs that most of us are utterly unconscious of their presence, is the most conclusive proof possible that British sea power is not a menace to other nations. Does Dr. Dernburg imagine for a moment that we should enjoy the same sense of security if these stations belonged to the German Government?

We need not here seek to explain this difference of feeling toward two great States. It is enough to know that the difference itself exists. If there must be a ruler of the waves, the world is content to let Britannia fill that office. On the whole, for the last half century at least, her rule has been beneficent and unobtrusive, whereas, such foretaste as we have had of what Germania's rule might be is anything but reassuring. It is this blindness of German thought to conditions as they actually exist which forms the chief stumbling block to her good relationship with the rest of the world.

H. M. CHITTENDEN,
Brigadier General United States Army, (retired.)

Seattle, March 28, 1916.

The Nassau Street Tablet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of March 29 appears a letter from Hendrik Willem van Loon of Ithaca, taking exception to a reference made to William III., King of England, as "sometime Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic," this reference having been made on an inscription on a memorial tablet designed to be erected in Nassau Street, this city. Mr. van Loon notes that William III. was a son, grandson and great-grandson of former Stadtholders, and "therefore he was born to the job, so to speak," adding that he "became so in the year 1672 at the age of 22," and while King of England "divided his time between the offices of Stadtholder and King."

Although Professor van Loon is a native of Rotterdam, Holland, and the author of a recent book, "The Fall of the Dutch Republic," I hope he will permit me to inquire if this be a fair statement of the case of William III. as Stadtholder. When, in 1650, the father of William died in Holland, after having undertaken a coup d'etat, the office of Stadtholder was abolished and the executive power passed into the hands of John De Witt. Four years later, at the conclusion of Holland's war with England, in which the victorious Van Tromp sailed up the English Channel with a broom at his masthead, Cromwell, in the peace negotiations, insisted as a condition of peace that Holland pass an act of exclusion. This act, as passed, excluded William (who was then only 4 years old, having been born a week after his father's death,) and also excluded William's descendants from holding the office of Stadtholder. Again, in 1667, when there had been popular demonstrations against the exclusion of William, what was called an act of harmony was passed, by which the office of Stadtholder in Holland was abolished. It was not until some years later, (1672,) when William had become of age, and in public service had distinctly "made good" in a time when Holland was in quite desperate straits, that the office of Stadtholder was revived and bestowed upon him—not, however, as a hereditary right, but by election.

The word "sometime" in the Nassau Street inscription is used in an archaic sense. Though obsolete, the word is often used on inscriptions, and notably on title pages of books where positions held by authors are referred to—as, for example, "sometime Fellow of Oriel." In Murray's "New English Dictionary on Historical Principle," its obsolete meaning is defined as "at a certain time, on a particular occasion, in the past; once."

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

New York, March 31, 1916.

Suffragist "Effrontery."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish the following reply to Rossiter Johnson's letter which appeared in your paper on March 26: Patience and perseverance are virtues, although he does not seem to consider them as such. Instead of growling over the splendid persistence of the women I should strongly advise him to admire their "stick-to-itiveness." Mr. Johnson is conveniently possessed of a vote, and so from his pinnacle of virtue can easily recommend the suffragists to carry on their campaign ten or twelve years longer, or even a century more or so—what cares he?

Four months after their defeat they have what he chooses to term "the effrontery" of again besieging the Legislature. He does not mean "effrontery," I am sure. He means that they have the indomitable will and courage of their ancestors, who also waged a bitter war against taxation without representation. I cannot conceive of his being so dull as to be unable to perceive that it was just such tireless and persevering courage which won for him a vote.

ROSALIND ZOGLIN.

New York, March 26, 1916.

Buying Opera Tickets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently published letters in The Tribune attacking the men in the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House have called forth a storm of protest from the many men and women who have had close dealing with them. I candidly say for myself (and I am sure hundreds of others join me) that never have I yet seen or heard anything but the kindest courtesy at those windows. There are many more box offices, but at no other place are there such nerve-racking proceedings as those which have to be put up with at the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House. Yet it has been my experience since the present management took charge that they now restrain any discourtesy or impatience. Mrs. S. J. LATTA.

New York, April 2, 1916.

Doctors' Fees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had occasion to call on two gentlemen of the medical profession in a hurry after midnight. One of them lives a block above me; the other a block below. The one who responded first rendered some service. He sent his bill to me the following month for $2, which was a proper charge, as the service was of a trifling character. Now, after six months have elapsed I receive a bill from the other, who was too late to perform any service, for $3, "for professional services rendered." To be sure, he was called out after midnight, and was entitled to some compensation for being disturbed, but why $3 for nothing and only $2 for something?

ADDISONIAN.

New York, March 31, 1916.

THE ALLIES AS A LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE.

The United States and Other Neutrals Urged to Join Them to Establish a New International Order.

By ALFRED H. LLOYD,
Professor of Philosophy, University of Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Even the most ardent militarist does not wish only war. The preparedness or the open resort to force that he sanctions is for him a means to peace, although he may urge also that war is a biological necessity, that it makes for virility, and so on. To the pacifist he may say, and say truly, that it is a fool's paradise to believe only in peace, when there is war, actual or possible; but the pacifist may retort, and retort truly, that it is a fool's hell to believe only in war, when there is peace, actual or possible. Indeed, with pacifists and militarists, both being in all degrees, I am inclined to think, when question is of sentiment, folly, impractical, and unreasoning views, that the honors are about even. They must be about even also as to wisdom. Such is usually the case with partisans in any great issue. Even as to courage I cannot find that the militarist is a bit more courageous than the pacifist.

All of which is only pleasantly preliminary. It is a flourish, or a prologue, before making a suggestion; as I believe, a very pertinent and practical suggestion in present affairs. What I would say has to do with the relation of the United States, a peace-loving nation, to the present war. I would advocate for the United States a more aggressive policy, but also a policy of real progress and construction. Thus, in four statements:

1. In any field of human interest what is ideal sooner or later must ground in something actual both as to its own substance or matter and as to the means by which it is to be accomplished.

2. The development of conditions in the present war is such that now in all probability peace is ascendant over war as the interest of all the contestants.

3. What some in their rather impractical, pacifistic dreaming and hoping have styled a "'League to Enforce Peace" seems now actually accomplished; not on the largely visionary lines which have been proposed, but in an already actual alliance for peace; an alliance that, although only partially developed at the present time either as to the interest and co-operation of its present members or as to the possibilities of larger membership, is still so far actual and manifest today as to constitute a basis of practical action—and,

4. The United States, not to say also many other nations now "neutral," if loyal to tradition and present interest, can no longer stand aloof, refraining from openly aggressive interest and action in the purposes of the alliance. Have not conditions reached such a crisis that aggression, hidden if not open, is inevitable or even already actually under way? No longer can the policy of isolation enjoy the benefit of doubt.

These four statements made, I would add briefly to the third and the fourth. The first and the second seem to call for no further explanation.

The nations now at war, in a sense not true or not so clearly and fully true at the beginning of the struggle, are now become to all intents and purposes a league to enforce peace—the Teutonic group being, as has been made more and more evident, the offending party against the objects of such a league. The fact that the Allies, France and England and their associates, have been strengthening their alliance, uniting more closely as to their economic and financial policies, as well as in their military policy, is a most important sign of the present actual existence of the league, especially if one add to this fact the present predominant interest in peace among all the contestants; for, as I would submit, economic and financial alliances are always bound to be more consciously, or, still better put, more conscientiously international than mere military alliances can ever be. Of course, so far as there is argument here instead of a mere statement of the fact of the league being now actual, it is probably presumed that the Allies are to win and the offending Teutons are to be forced to "keep the peace," should the war be carried to a finish. It is presumed also that the Teutonic consciousness is assertively national, that of the Allies being now, if not so clearly at the beginning, international. But these assumptions need only to be recognized and conceded.

With regard to the time having come for more aggression on the part of the United States I would point out that in general any great war must always be more than just a meeting of forces in kind, might balanced stably or unstably against might; it must also be a meeting of ideals, of different kinds of living. Thus in the present war, besides the clash of armies, nationalism is more and more plainly at issue with internationalism and the isolated nation's type of organization for defense and offense, militarism, with the international type, law maintained by co-operative force. Becoming more aggressive, then, and possibly entering the war, the United States should act, not as a nation merely feeling resentment for national injuries in the past or dangers in the future and so on the "safety first" plan merely joining forces against a common foe, but as a people bent on securing the higher type of organization. With this intent, moreover, the United States should now—the time has hardly been ripe for this before—invite other neutral nations, Holland, Denmark, Rumania, not to mention many other possibilities, to act in co-operation; all associating themselves with the Allies in a league for greater security and a more candid internationalism.

Surely the Allies would more than welcome such a move, and would really sympathize with its essential purpose, and before such an overwhelming alliance and in view of its purpose so well founded the Teutons might consent to negotiate for peace, assured, as they should be, that the settlement would be on an international instead of a nation-against-nation basis. Restoration of the status in quo before the war might be necessary. It would seem to be logical. But at this writing I refrain from discussion of special questions. I am suggesting only that the United States, instead of remaining selfishly neutral, instead of becoming only selfishly aggressive, and instead of dreaming of impractical leagues, openly recognize the de facto League to Enforce Peace, vigorously indorse its purposes even to the point of formally joining the league, and, if necessary, entering the war and so strengthening the purposes, induce other neutral nations to do the same, and with the war's close take part in developing the league into a still more effective instrument of international union. Can there be any other way by which after the war really and practically to secure some positive advance upon the conditions maintaining before the war?

The ideal must ground in the actual as to matter and to method. Peace is now actually become the predominant interest. A league to secure peace is actually in existence and needs only to be developed and enlarged. The United States by tradition and by present interest and condition belongs in that league. May the Teutonic peoples some day also be regular members of it.

ALFRED H. LLOYD.

JAPAN'S AIMS IN CHINA.

Dr. Iyenaga's Statement About Protection Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Mr. Hollington K. Tong, editor of the Peking Daily News, has entered the columns of THE TIMES as another Chinese editor making war upon Japan, may I be allowed to say a few words regarding his contribution of March 28, entitled "Extent of Japan's Ambition in Asia."

It may be over-curious to wonder why so many editors of Chinese papers are in the United States endeavoring to create hostility here to a country with which this country is at peace. Surely such a course may be deprecated, but I do sincerely hold that it should in some way enter into the case.

Mr. Tong understands, as do most Chinese, the trick of building up statements. It is not an accidental juxtaposition of averments, but a studied advance from an unjustified assumption to a misinterpreted quotation in order to present an incredible, certainly an unsupported statement, calculated to awaken hostility to Japan in American minds, and so utterly misrepresent the "Extent of Japan's Ambition in Asia."

Hitherto Japan has been accused of ambitions immoderate enough, one would think. First it wanted a big slice of China, next a suzerainty over all China. Mr. Tong now extends it to the whole continent!

How does he climb to this absurdity? He begins by saying that Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga "is Japan's official spokesman." The flat answer is that he is not. Dr. Iyenaga would tell Mr. Tong so if he took the trouble to inquire. What he said, not what Mr. Tong may say he represented, is the way Dr. Iyenaga would look at it.

Mr. Tong indeed as a publicist should know the reverse of his statement to be true, but he hazards it in order to attach the greatest significance to it. At what absurd pains Mr. Tong proceeds to deplore an affront to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in Dr. Iyenaga's phrase as reported. "China is regarded by the Japanese as being under their guidance and protection"—a wholly benevolent and absolutely unofficial idea. Yet this weeping over an unmenaced treaty is in turn printed to lead up to the following, which Mr. Tong may well be challenged to verify:

> One of the Japanese officers at Peking recently told me that if the Chinese people with their vast resources and immense territory would place themselves under Japan, the Japanese would be able not only to preserve China for the Chinese, but also to acquire adjoining territories for themselves. Hongkong, India, the Philippines, and half a dozen other territories in Asia, he pointed out, must be acquired by Japan some day.

Could the German baron go further? One may indeed wonder how Madagascar, involving the French, and Java, interesting the Dutch, escaped the comprehensive purview of Mr. Tong, and turn to other and minor points in his letter.

Let me note in passing his reproach of the Japanese for taking Kiao-Chau for China from the Germans, and add that, an Israelite so reproached Moses in the case of a certain slain Egyptian. So of his baseless accusation that Japan fomented the present revolution against the coming of which Mr. Tong knows that Japan warned Yuan Shih-kai long in advance. So of the "Governmental adviser" question. Mr. Tong does not answer the doctor's clear statement about the host of other foreign advisers.

So of the Asiatic religious bodies desiring to own lands for schools in China—another avoidance of the parallel with existing Christian privileges, which is the unique point of the argument. So of Korea, which China misused for a thousand years, allowing her to drift into impotence, ignorance, and idleness. Korea is flourishing under Japan today.

But Mr. Tong's phrase, "There is no Villa in China"!

No, his name is Wang; he is only waiting. He has survived from the Boxer days of massacre of foreigners. Abstinence from that form of murder was taught by the wisdom of Sun Yat-sen and has lived on as a policy, not, as Mr. Tong is in the way of knowing, as a change from the popular feeling toward all peoples of the white race. It is a ghost that China should, in mercy to itself, let rest in the shadows of the wall around the Foreign Legations in Peking, where on one shattered, unmended portal are graven the words "Lest we forget."

What, however, is one to say of Mr. Tong's minimizing of the formidable revolt which has induced Yuan Shih-kai to abdicate the throne—"The trouble in my country has now practically ended, as reported in the press." Does Mr. Tong imagine that Americans are blind to the dispatches concerning "the trouble" in six provinces? So slight is the trouble that

HOSPITAL HEAD SEES HOPE FOR BLAKELOCK

Dr. Ashley of Middletown Asserts Artist Is Insane, but May Do Good Work.

CALLS PATIENT HARMLESS

Meeting of Friends Held to Arrange for Committee to Handle Fund —Loan Exhibition Opens.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the music room of the Hotel Biltmore to arrange for a committee to take charge of the fund which is being raised under the direction of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams to care for the insane artist, Ralph Albert Blakelock. Mrs. Adams presided, and Carroll Beckwith, Harry W. Watrous, Secretary of the National Academy, and John G. Agar, President of the National Arts Club, spoke. Dr. Maurice C. Ashley, Superintendent of the Middletown Hospital for the Insane, gave his reasons for believing that Blakelock would be better off outside the hospital, and that it was possible that he might yet do excellent work.

"Mr. Blakelock is insane," said Dr. Ashley, "and he probably will never be a normal man. I do not say that he will not be able to enjoy himself as much as any one would, and he may be able to do excellent work, though he is now nearly 70 years old. He has the privilege of the hospital grounds, sits around and sketches, and has made scores of paintings under the most difficult conditions, and persons who have seen them say they are very good. He is as harmless and appreciative as a child. He remembers every one who has been good to him, and he has nothing to say about those who have not. He was in my house last night, and in talking about art I asked him which of all his pictures he considered his masterpiece. 'I father them all,' he answered.

"He sat down to the piano and played for me and did it so well that, though he has had no practice, I think if you should hear him in this room it would bring tears to your eyes. No artist knows what he can do when he begins his work, and Mr. Blakelock should not be judged by what he has done in the hospital. Put him in his natural environment and I think he will accomplish something. We have had examples of what may be done by other patients.

After telling of several of these cases Dr. Ashley continued:

"It is an experiment, but I think what this man has done has entitled him to a trial. He doesn't have the proper surroundings in the hospital, though we do all we can for him. He is perfectly harmless. I don't believe he has been sane for the last thirty or forty years. With a genius it is hard to tell. Insanity is just a swing of the pendulum a little beyond the normal."

"Watrous Blakelock's Angel."

"If people who have talent are insane then the others are commonplace," said Carroll Beckwith, "and it might be a good idea to cultivate insanity. I am glad to talk about Blakelock. I knew him twenty-five or thirty years ago. But there is Blakelock's angel, Mr. Watrous," pointing to Harry W. Watrous, Secretary of the National Academy, who was in the audience. "He used to come to me and say: 'Beckie, that poor devil Blakelock is going to starve to death.' Well, I would say, you must help him, you have more money than I.' He used to wear his shoes out trying to sell Blakelock's pictures."

Speaking of the good prices brought by Blakelock's paintings recently, he said:

"You all know America well enough to realize that auctions are as popular as poker playing. When an artist is dead his paintings sell pretty well, and Blakelock has been the same as dead for some years, and his pictures have been bringing good prices. He did not know how to take advantage of it, as Rembrandt did. He gave out that he was dead, and let his daughter sell his work."

"When I came back to this country about thirty years ago, after being abroad for a long time," Mr. Watroud said, "I said that America had three fine landscape painters, George Inness, A. H. Wyant, and R. A. Blakelock. People agreed with me about the first two, and since then they have come to appreciate Blakelock. He was a great painter, a great man; he had one of the sweetest natures I ever knew, and he was a great musician.

"I had thirty of Mr. Blakelock's paintings at one time. I used to give them away for wedding presents, but there were seven I couldn't part with. Since his work began to bring such large prices I felt that I couldn't afford to keep them. A dealer offered to take them all at a certain price, but I said he must give $500 more for me to put into the Blakelock Fund. 'I'll tell you what I will do,' he said, 'let me have them and I will put in the Blakelock Fund everything they sell for over it.' He will do it, too, for he is an honest man."

The seven Blakelock's are now on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries.

Work of Mrs. Adams Praised.

John G. Agar, President of the National Arts Club, said that it was a shame that the position of Blakelock had not been known, for the public would surely have come to his relief. There were warm expressions of appreciation for the work Mrs. Adams has done in starting the fund.

Mrs. Adams told of the needy condition of the family of Mr. Blakelock and said that the fund was to be used to care for the artist, for his wife, his daughter Marian, and his son Douglas. When the family no longer needed it it would be continued as a general fund for artists, that others need not be reduced to similar conditions. W. H. L. Edwards told of the form of organization of the proposed committee to take charge of the Blakelock Fund, Incorporated. The committee was not regularly organized yesterday.

The loan exhibition of the Blakelock pictures opened yesterday at the Reinhardt Galleries, 565 Fifth Avenue, and the rooms were filled with visitors all yesterday afternoon. The proceeds of the exhibition will go to the artist, and there is also in the galleries a Book of Donations to the Blakelock Fund, which is open to all who wish to subscribe. The paintings on exhibition range from the glowing heat of his sunset subjects to the coolest of night scenes, and from smooth surfaces to those thickly plastered with pigment and rugous.

The famous "Moonlight" of the Catholina Lambert sale is there, together with many other versions of this favorite subject of the artist. One of the most interesting is that owned by Ralph Cudney, which is painted in much the same manner as the "Pegasus," owned by Elliot Daingerfield.

"Shooting the Arrow" and the "Indian Girl" are two small figure subjects belonging to A. H. and T. A. Ball. Others lending to the exhibition are Mrs. Allan W. Adams, George H. Ainslie, the Buffalo Museum, William A. Clark, Clarkson Cowl, J. F. Degener, Louis Ettlinger, Michael Friedsam, the estate of George A. Hearn, Louis A. Lehmaier, John McCormack, F. L. Montague, George S. Palmer, James G. Shepherd, Frederic Fairchild Sherman, Lody Smith, Snedecor & Co., Joseph Snydaker, James Speyer, W. Stursberg, the Engineers' Club, the Lotos Club, the Toledo Museum, and the United States National Museum.

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D. A. R. TO HELP BELGIANS.

Queen Elizabeth Cables Approval of Society's Project.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, who is in London, has cabled to Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, thanking the members of the society for their efforts to relieve suffering in Belgium. These efforts will culminate in a nation-wide demonstration next Saturday, which is King Albert's forty-first birthday.

The dispatch from Queen Elizabeth, made public yesterday by Mrs. Story, was as follows:

London, March 30.

To the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, New York:

I am delighted with your idea of commemorating April 8 throughout the United States. Nothing could touch me more than to see the King's, my husband's, birthday celebrated by a manifestation of charity, through the distribution of ten million Belgian flags in return for an offering for the destitute in Belgium. I express my grateful appreciation to the Daughters of the American Revolution for this attention, which shows once more the generous and delicate feelings of American women.

To all who will wear the Belgian flags on April 8 and 9 I send, in the name of the Belgian mothers, my heartfelt thanks.

ELIZABETH.

Mrs. Story announced yesterday that the society plans to raise $1,000,000 "for the destitute human beings in Belgium and Northern France who are unable to help themselves." The 10,000,000 Belgian flags which the 100,000 members of the society will offer for sale have already been delivered to the various chapters. The price of the flags will be 1 cents each.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution," Mrs. Story in a formal statement said, "appeals to the people to wear the flags, which are in miniature, over Sunday, and have sent circulars to members requesting them to see their pastors and request that collections be taken up and prayers be said for the inhabitants of the war-ridden countries next Sunday."

ALBANY, April 3.—A proclamation calling upon the citizens of the State to contribute toward the relief of the 3,000,000 destitute in the war-occupied zones of Belgium and Northern France was issued by Governor Whitman today. It follows:

Whereas, The Commission for Relief in Belgium, through its National Committee named by President Woodrow Wilson, states that the need for food and clothing for the 3,000,000 destitute in the war-occupied zones of Belgium and Northern France continues, and

Whereas, The great humanitarian work of this commission is strictly neutral, being approved by the civil and military authorities of the belligerent powers,

I, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, therefore urgently request that all our citizens respond liberally to this appeal, so that we may do our share in relieving the dire distress of these helpless and innocent victims of the war across the seas.

A COUSIN OF DEWEY WEDS.

Miss Strong Bride of Dignowity, Wealthy Mining Engineer.

Miss Grace Newell Strong, a cousin of Admiral Dewey, who lives at the Van Cortlandt Hotel, was secretly married last Saturday to J. V. Dignowity, a mining engineer, by Justice Aaron J. Levy, in the Second District Municipal Court on Madison Street, it was learned yesterday. Mr. Dignowity, who had been staying at the Hotel Continental, was known as the wealthiest undergraduate in Harvard, from which he graduated in 1908.

Mr. Dignowity married Miss Marion Whittemore of Chestnut Hill, Mass., soon after leaving college, but she obtained a divorce from him in 1910, charging cruelty and intoxication. Miss Strong is a daughter of the late George William Strong a well known physician, who practised for many years in Brooklyn.

Bamberger-Fuerth Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Selma W. Fuerth, daughter of Emil Fuerth of 45 East Eighty-second Street, to Gilbert Bamberger of Cleveland, Ohio, took place yesterday at 4 P. M. at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Clarence S. Steiner of 45 East Eighty-second Street, who acted as matron of honor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Moses. After a honeymoon trip to the Coast Mr. and Mrs. Bamberger will reside at Los Angeles.

Endicott Rich Marries Miss Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 3.—Miss Hazel May Brown of Brooklyn and Endicott Rich of North Plainfield were married last evening in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, this city, the Rev. C. H. Mallery, the rector, officiating. Following a trip through the West the couple will reside here.

Mr. Rich is a member of the editorial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Miss Colby to Wed Major McCleod.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Colby of London, England, but formerly of Newton, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julia Colby, to Major Norman McCleod of the Cameron Highlanders. Miss Colby is at present in the Johnstone-Reckitt War Hospital at Ris-Orangis, France. She is a sister of Mrs. Yandell Henderson of New Haven, Conn.

A Tea to Congressional Envoys.

A farewell tea in honor of the Congressional envoys to the "Free States" will be given at the home of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 1 East Sixty-sixth Street, Thursday afternoon. Edith W. Matthison will be the guest of honor. The Reception Committee comprises Mrs. G. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, and Mrs. Amos Pinchot.

Daniels Dines Secretary Wilson.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Secretary Daniels gave a dinner at his home tonight in honor of Secretary Wilson on his fifty-fourth birthday. The guests included several other Cabinet officers, Members of Congress, and labor leaders. President Wilson sent a letter of warm congratulations.

Passengers for Europe.

The Anchor liner Tuscania, sailing today for Glasgow, will have among her passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, A. T. Mackie, Marshall Stanbury, W. O. Walker, Miss Isabella Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. George Swan, Miss Daisy Reid, George Andrews, Mrs. F. S. Williams, Mrs. H. S. Patterson, Harry Massie, F. V. Dixon, Mrs. W. J. Watson, Miss Beatrice Watson, and Miss Jemima Angus.

Among those sailing today on the Italian liner Stampalia for Naples will be:

Mrs. Maria Bricca, Antonio Baletto, Maurice F. Barclay, Count Captain A. Sagramoso, Nicole Di Torio, Doreo Giancola, Mrs. Giuseppe Sardo, and Achille Vinci.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 1st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.22 cents per pound.—Advt.

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INTERNATIONALLY FAVORED FOR THIRTY YEARS
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RECORD PRICE PAID FOR HOMER PAINTING

"A Great Gale" Purchased in This City by the Worcester Museum for $30,000.

WAS ONCE SOLD FOR $750

Picture Exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, Where the Artist Won a Gold Medal.

The Worcester Museum, it was learned yesterday, has purchased one of Winslow Homer's paintings from the Snedecor & Co. galleries for $30,000, a record price for a picture by that artist. This remarkable sale casts the recent high records of the auction rooms for American pictures far into the shade, and while no one can speak with certainty of the prices paid in private sales, this is a very large amount for any American painting to bring. At the Catholina Lambert sale the Blakelock "Moonlight" that sold for $20,000 was second to the Inness "Sunset, Montclair," which brought $24,000 in the Borden sale. At the MacMillan sale $12,000 for a Wyant was considered a large price. All of which goes to show that collectors of American art, including the museums, are finding it necessary to dig deep into their purses for paintings that twenty years ago they could have bought for small sums.

The Homer sold to the Worcester Museum is the picture called "The Gale," or "A Great Gale," which was exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, with fourteen other oil paintings by the same artist, and which won for him a gold medal. It then belonged to Thomas B. Clarke, who had bought it for $750

At the sale of his pictures in 1899 the total amount realized for the Homer oil colors, sixteen in number, only exceeded by a few hundred dollars the cost of "The Gale" to its present owner. It was painted in the early nineties when Homer was at the height of his powers, producing magnificent coast scenes filled with the freshness and force of the sea. The composition is simple and powerful. A woman's figure stands on the beach looking out toward the horizon. Heavy waves are rolling in and the spray fills the air.

Winslow Homer is represented in most of the important museums of this country and also in the Luxembourg. The French Gallery owns his "Summer Night," Boston owns "The Fog Warning" and "The Lookout," the Layton Art Gallery at Cincinnati has "Hark! The Lark," the Pennsylvania Academy has the "Fox Hunt," the Providence Museum "On a Lee Shore," the Carnegie Institute "The Wreck," the Corcoran Gallery "A Light on the Sea," the National Gallery "High Cliff, Coast of Maine" and "The Visit of the Mistress," and the Metropolitan Museum "Cannon Rock," "The Gulf Stream," "Harvest Scene," "Northeaster," and "Searchlight," beside the watercolors.

ELECT GOETZE TREASURER.

He Is to Hold Office at Columbia for an Indefinite Period.

Frederick A. Goetze, Controller of Columbia University and Dean of the Graduate Engineering School, was yesterday elected Treasurer pro tem. by the Trustees of the university to fill the vacancy left by the death last month of John McLean Nash, for thirty-one years Treasurer of the university. Dean Goetze will serve, the Trustees stated yesterday, until a permanent policy for the future administration of the Treasurer's office is decided upon. He has been connected with the university for twenty years and was elected Dean of the Engineering Faculty in 1907.

Gifts for research work were announced. Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins gave $2,000 for the Marcellus Hartley Research Laboratory of the Graduate Engineering School. Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge gave $2,400 for research fellowships in medicine. Material and equipment for research in chemistry in the Graduate Engineering School were given by Dr. F. G. Zinsser of Hastings-on-the-Hudson, Dr. F. S. Dodge of Bayonne, N. J., and the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company of Waterville, Me. An anonymous donor gave $82.29 for the Department of Bacteriology.

Dr. Thurman W. Van Metre of the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance at the University of Pennsylvania was appointed Instructor in Transportation at the new Columbia School of Business. Appointment was also made of the 411 professors and instructors for the Columbia Summer session, which opens on July 10 and which is expected to have a registration of 7,000. Frederick E. Farrington, Ph. D., Association Professor of Education, has tendered his resignation to take effect June 30.

The following new appointments were made in Barnard College: The Rev. Dr. John Douglas Adam and the Rev. Stuart L. Tyson to be associates in religion; Hugh Wiley Puckett, Ph. D., to be lecturer in the Germanic languages and literatures; Mary W. Stewart and Hester M. Rusk, to be lecturer and assistant in botany, respectively; Jennie Tilt and Helen R. Downes, to be assistants in chemistry; Isabel McKenzie and Alice P. N. Waller to be assistants in history.

GREET PANAMA DELEGATES.

Presbyterian Union Gives Reception to Congress Leaders.

The Presbyterian Union of New York gave a reception at the Hotel Savoy last night to Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Speer, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Thompson, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Lee Reynolds. Dr. Speer was President of the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America, held recently at Panama. Dr. Thompson was the Chairman of the Commission on Cooperation of the Congress. Dr. Reynolds is pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, Newark.

The work of the recent congress was the subject of the addresses of Dr. Speer and Dr. Thompson, who asserted that the congress represented one of the greatest and most far-reaching steps yet taken for the evangelization of Central and South America.

Among those present last night were the Rev. Dr. Judson Swift, Charles H. Ross, Edwin S. Gilles, Edward C. Baldwin, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith, the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, the Rev. Dr. H. G. Mendenhall, James Talcott, J. A. L'Amoreaux, the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, the Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Clark, and the Rev. Dr. Graham C. Hunter.

Hebrew Technical School Exhibit.

The work of the pupils of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls will be exhibited at the residence of Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, tomorrow and Thursday afternoon of this week, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock. Tea will be served.

The school, which is at Fifteenth Street and Second Avenue, has 604 girls in daily attendance. The branches taught are sewing, embroidery, millinery, dressmaking and costume designing, bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting.

The course is eighteen months. On Jan. 15 the report showed that 2,175 of its graduates were earning $1,375,036 per annum, an average of $630 per year each.

GERRYS ASK AID FOR SCHOOL

Seek $250,000 Fund for Susan Fenimore Cooper Foundation.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry opened their town house, 2 East Sixty-first Street, last evening for a meeting in the interest of the Susan Fenimore Cooper Foundation, and to indorse the vocational work being done at this school in Cooperstown to train dependent children for self-support. Julian T. Davies, who presided, called attention to the fact that the school is training children of all denominations from all parts of the world.

Brief addresses were made by Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education; Dean D. M. Brookman of All Saints' Cathedral in Albany, and Dr. Arthur D. Dean, Chief Commissioner of Vocational Schools in New York State. Charles E. Hotchkiss, in closing the meeting, asked for support for a school which, notwithstanding dipalidated buildings and equipment, had been classed by the State Department in Albany as among the three best vocational schools in the State.

It is heped to raise $250,000 for buildings and the endowment for which so far $25,000 has been subscribed. Many well-known men and women were present and several dinners preceded the meeting, the hostesses taking their guests to the Gerry residence afterward. A supper was served after the meeting.

Among those asked to attend were Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Fitch Gilbert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. George de B. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Straight, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Henry L. Wardwell, Francis Lynde Stetson, and George F. Baker.

TO EXPLOIT GARY PLAN.

Women Will Take Visitors to Schools to Show It in Operation.

Plans for automobiles to take visitors to the schools where the Gary system is in operation, a shop on Fifth Avenue with Gary exhibits, and headquarters where literature and information may be obtained were arranged by the Committee of 100 Women organizing in the interest of the system which met at the house of Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, 35 West Fiftieth Street, yesterday afternoon.

This was the second meeting of the women, and an important change in the form of organization and the committee will be the enlargement to a Gary school league. All organizations interested in child welfare are asked to cooperate. There will be two membership fees of $1 and $10, respectively, and it was voted to provide a budget to cover the expenses of a year's work, including the salary of a Secretary and office assistants.

Mrs. Walston Hill Brown will be in charge of the Gary Shop and a traveling exhibit; Mrs. John Dewey is temporary Chairman of Legislative Committee, Mrs. Wendell T. Bush Chairman of Finance, Mrs. Emmet Hold Chairman of Automobiles and School Visits. Miss Eleanor Johnson is Chairman of Cooperation Committee, and Mrs. E. N. Foote is Treasurer. Mrs. Wesley Mitchell is Chairman on the enlarged scope of the organization.

WILL OF DANIEL BUCKLEY.

Bequest to Nephew Who Has Disappeared Revoked.

The will of Daniel Buckley, who died on March 22, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. The petition shows the estate to be worth more than $40,000. Owing to the disappearance of the decedent's nephew, Daniel J. O'Reilly, a bequest to him of $400 a year and a provision directing the executors of the estate to employ him as real estate agent for the estate at a salary of $125 a month were both revoked in a codicil attached to the will. The will was made on June 14, 1913, and the codicil is dated Nov. 10, 1913. The address of O'Reilly is given as "unknown," and Edward J. Dwyer of 142 Keap Street, Brooklyn, the executor, in his petition states that he has been informed that the nephew disappeared some years ago.

John J. Buckley, 249 West 132d Street, a brother of the decedent, receives a life annuity of $800. A bequest of $250 for life is made to a niece, Mary F. Darry, 484 East 164th Street. James A. Buckley and Daniel C. Buckley, two grandsons, both of 58 West Seventy-second Street, are each to receive during their lives three-tenths of the income from the residuary estate, and upon the death of each the principal of three-tenths of the estate is to go to their issue, if any. To Mrs. Elizabeth T. Clary, 40 West Seventy-sixth Street, a daughter, is left the income from four-tenths of the estate, the principal to go to her issue upon her death. Charles O. Mass, 87 Nassau Street, is attorney of record.

GUILD TO SHOW BOOK WORK.

Workers' 10th Annual Exhibition Is to Open This Afternoon.

There will open this afternoon, with a private reception by members, the tenth annual exhibition of the Guild of Book Workers in the Architectural Rooms of the Fine Arts Building, in Fifty-seventh Street. With the publicity given fine books and fine bindings of large libraries which have been dispersed within the last few years there has been a largely increased interest in the craftsmanship such as is shown by the work of the guild. The exhibit will be open to the public tomorrow and to the 8th, inclusive.

Fine work in bindings and in hand press work will be shown. There will be an unusually delightful exhibition of the work of the illuminator this year, with hand-made papers for lining and fly leaves, book plates, and included in the exhibit are castes of the old ivory mediaeval book covers.

This is the only society of the kind in the country exhibiting. On its Executive Committee are J. Wilbur Bartlett, Frank Tolles Chamberlain, Sarah Jane Freeman, Mary Green, Helen Haskell Noyes, Emily Preston, and Edmund B. Thompson. Mary Green, Sara M. Cunninghame, and Mary Ellen Wood are on the Publicity Committee, and Helen Haskell Noyes, 77 Irving Place, is the Secretary-Treasurer.

Mme. Selma Kronold Operated On.

Mme. Selma Kronold, formerly a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company and at present Directress of the Catholic Oratorio Society of New York, was operated on yesterday for the removal of a tumor, in St. Francis Hospital. After the operation it was said that Mme. Kronold's condition was satisfactory.

Mme. Kronold was a prominent figure at the Metropolitan when Abbey and Grau were the impresarios of that institution. She created the rôle of Nedda in "Pagliacci" in this country, and also that of Santuzzi in "Cavalleria Rusticana." She also sang many of the prima donna rôles in the Wagnerian operas at the Metropolitan when Seidl was the German conductor. Mme. Kronold is a sister of Hans Kronold, the 'cellist. Her home is at 1,187 Lexington Avenue.

MME. PADEREWSKI HAS SHOP

Pianist's Wife Will Sell Polish Toys in Fifth Avenue.

Mme. Jan Paderewski is a shopkeeper today. She will open a doll and Easter basket shop at 667 Fifth Avenue this morning, and will remain in charge until May 15. A large quantity of goods, including many toys, aside from dolls, have been received from the refugee Polish artists in Paris, and the Welte Mignon Studio, which has taken a lease of 667 Fifth Avenue, has given Mme. Paderewski the use of it until it is ready to occupy it.

There are many animals in the new allotment of toys and one of the now familiar Polish dolls could be seen yesterday riding a large bright green elephant in Mme. Paderewski's private apartment at the Gotham. There are carved toys, a wooden box having on the cover a metal bas relief of Mr. Paderewski's head by a prominent Polish sculptor. The Easter baskets each contain one of the smaller Polish dolls with a collection of eggs and small fowl and sell for $3, the usual price of the dolls. There will be etchings from the artists in Paris and other things that the unpacked boxes have not yet revealed. $20,000 worth of Polish dolls have been sold by Mme. Paderewski already.

For the benefit of the suffering women and children of Poland there will be a box day in New York on Wednesday of Holy Week, April 19, for which the mayor and the Board of Aldermen have granted permission. Mme. Paderewski asks for 6,000 volunteer collectors to wear the red and white of Poland for Tuesday, and take collections all over the city.

PERLEY MORSE IS ACCUSED.

Charges Against Thompson's Aid Filed with Accountants' Board.

Charges against Perley Morse, public accountant employed by the Thompson Legislative Committee, were filed yesterday with the State Board of Public Accountants. The charges had to do with the publication of several letters sent by the T. A. Gillespie Company, contractors for the third-tracking of the elevated system.

In one of these letters Lemuel E. Quigg was referred to as the man closest to Governor Whitman. The letters were obtained by Mr. Morse in his search through the Gillespie books and papers for evidence desired by the committee in its investigation of the third-tracking contracts. Senator Thompson has already assumed full responsibility for the publication of these documents, and it was said yesterday that he had appeared before the Board of Public Accountants in behalf of Mr. Morse.

Paul D. Cravath, who represents the T. A. Gillespie Company, refused to discuss the matter. He said, however, that the charges had been brought. Mr. Morse, when asked about the proposition, also refused to make a statement.

George Rockwell Valentine.

George Rockwell Valentine, President of the M. B. Brown Printing and Binding Company, of Chambers Street, and prominent in church work in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 574 Bedford Avenue, in his fifty-fourth year. Mr. Valentine began his career as an apprentice in the composing room of the printing house of Martin B. Brown in 1878. In 1907 he became manager of the concern, and shortly after the consolidation of the Martin B. Brown Company with the firm of Joseph W. English & Son Mr. Valentine was made President of the new organization.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JENNIE PALMER, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and a resident of Brooklyn for many years, died on last Saturday at the home of her sister, 927 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

EDWARD A. MASON, 73 years old, a retired Hell Gate pilot, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home on Shore Road, Sheepshead Bay. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZABETH FRANCES McCARREN, wife of Charles J. McCarren, a brother of the late Senator Patrick H. McCarren, died on Sunday at her home, 1,405 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

ALEXANDER FAUTZ, 69 years old, a veteran of the civil war and a member of L. M. Hamilton Post, No. 152, G. A. R., is dead at his home, 88 Eldert Lane, Brooklyn.

GEORGE D. SEIB, Vice President and Treasurer of the United States Printing and Lithographing Company, died at his home, Church Street and Metropolitan Avenue, Richmond Hill, on last Saturday. He was 71 years old and left a widow.

Mrs. EMMA BRAND STANLEY, who was associated with her sister, Mrs. Susan A. Lane, in the conduct of the Insamuch Home, at 429 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, which shelters aged women of all denominations, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, 301 Greene Avenue. She was 68 years old and the widow of Thomas Stanley, who was also active in benevolent work in Brooklyn.

RICHARD DEAN BENDER, a commercial traveler and a member of the Boot and Shoe Travelers' Association, died on Sunday at his home, 1,871 Union Street, Brooklyn, aged 35 years.

Mrs. MARY S. WALDRON, widow of Louis Waldron, who formerly owned the Manhattan Casino Hotel, died from pneumonia on last Saturday at her home, 1,270 Eighty-fourth Street, Dyker Heights, Brooklyn. Mrs. Waldron was born in Newcastle, England, forty-nine years ago, and is survived by one son, Alton L. Waldron, and three sisters.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WEIGAND, wife of Frederick Weigand, a retired leather goods merchant and one of the oldest members of the Emanuel German Reformed Church, died on Sunday at her home, 175 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

HENRY OCHS, 62 years old, a prominent member of the Brooklyn Saengerbund and of Commonwealth Council, R. A., died yesterday at his home, 257 Warren Street, Brooklyn, leaving three daughters. His wife died on Dec. 15 last.

Miss ARMENIA J. FOSTER, one of the founders of the Faith Mission in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 1,146 Nostrand Avenue, that borough, aged 57 years. She was a daughter of the late John Boyd and Catherine Foster.

Captain WILLIAM D. PARLIN, a veteran of the civil war, whose great-grandfather was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, died on Sunday at the home of his son-in-law, the Rev. Charles M. Elson, in Plainfield, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

HENRY FRANK, a clerk in the General Post Office for many years, died yesterday at his home, 430 West Eighty-fourth Street.

CHARLES E. NICHOLS, 68 years old, known as the most popular school Principal in Westchester County, died yesterday from kidney disease at his home, in Mount Vernon, while celebrating the fortieth anniversary of his appointment as a school teacher.

Major ROBERT W. HUNTER, Confederate veteran, lawyer, and journalist, died yesterday in Washington. He was born at Martinsburg, Va., and was in his seventy-ninth year. Major Hunter was with Stonewall Jackson at Manassas, was promoted for gallantry at Gettysburg, and fought on nearly every battlefield in Virginia during the civil war.

Miss CATHERINE McCRACKEN, known as "Aunt Kate," who had been confined to her home in Hackettstown, N. J., for sixty years, died there on Sunday.

Mrs. NANCY BALLENTINE PITNEY, widow of former Assemblyman John R. Pitney, died on Saturday at her home in Mendham, N. J.

WILLIAM WILSON, a resident of Orange, N. J., for forty-one years, died yesterday at his home there.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SHROPE, a restaurant owner, died yesterday in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year.

JOHN WATERS, a veteran of the civil war and a master painter, died on Sunday at his home in Madison, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

Midshipman PHILIP L. NORTHERN of Snowden N. C., a member of the first class of the Naval Academy, died on Saturday at the Naval Hospital in Annapolis.

The Rev. Father PATRICK JOSEPH SHEEDY, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Ayer, Mass., died there on Sunday, in his seventieth year.

HAMILTON WALLIS, a lawyer, died on Saturday night at the home of his sister, Mrs. H. J. Jaquith, in East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

CLARENCE L. ELLIS, for several years organist of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, died on Saturday in Elizabeth, N. J.

Professor STANISLAUS C. CONSTANT died at his home in Port Jervis, N. Y., yesterday at the age of 58 years. He was a native of Nantes, France, and for twenty years was instructor of French in the College of the City of New York.

PHYLLIS SEARS TO WED.

Boston $2,000,000 Heiress Engaged to Bayard Tuckerman, Jr.

The engagement has been announced in Boston of Miss Phyllis Sears of that city to Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., a son of Bayard Tuckerman of this city. Miss Sears is a daughter of Herbert Mason Sears and a granddaughter of the late Francis Bartlett of Boston, who gave a collection of antique art, valued at $1,000,000, to the Museum of Fine Arts, of Boston.

Mrs. Sears, who died several years ago, left $3,000,000 to her daughters, the Misses Phyllis and Elizabeth Sears, and in September, 1913, Mr. Bartlett died and left about $1,000,000 to be divided between the two sisters, who were considered the richest girls in Boston.

Miss Elizabeth Sears married Bayard Warren and lives at Pride's Crossing, Mass. Miss Sears is 22 and made her début at a ball her father gave at the Copley Plaza in Boston, and at which Mr. Tuckerman was a guest. She is an expert tennis player, an excellent skater, and is well known for her riding. She is a member of the Chilton and Vincent Clubs and of the Sewing Circle of 1913.

Mr. Tuckerman, who has made his home in Boston since he was graduated, in 1911 from Harvard, is in the real estate business. His sister, Miss Joan C. Tuckerman, married Evans R. Dick, Jr., of New York, and they live at The Dormers, South Dartmouth, Mass.; another sister is Mrs. G. Hermann Kinnicutt of this city. Mr. Tuckerman's mother was formerly Miss Cotton-Smith.

No date has been set for the wedding.

$2,000 MORE TO AID PASTORS

Newark M. E. Conference Plans Larger Annuity Fund.

The Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, in secret session, yesterday discussed plans for changing the present system of granting annuities to ministers. The present system is based upon a plan of $9 a month, and under it a minister who has served twenty years is entitled to receive $108 a year. This is considered unfair in that it gives a minister with a fortune the same amount as one who has not a cent, providing both have served the same length of time. It was reported that the conference had decided to raise $2,000 more this year than last for the annuity fund. Half the increase is to be raised by churches in the Newark district.

A report showed that the membership of churches in the conference increased 3,117 last year, and that while there was a decrease of five churches, the ministerial support cost increased $6,391 over 1915. Sunday school attendance and baptisms increased, and benevolences increased from $139,342 to $141,227. The amount appropriated to foreign missions decreased by $695 in 1915.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

CANE.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cane, (nee Gertrude Heineman,) announce the birth of a daughter, Janet Gertrude, on April 3.

SIMMONS.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Simmons, (nee Gussie Brewester,) of 601 West 160th, announce the birth of a daughter, Monday, April 3.

Married.

BAMBERGER–FUERTH.—Miss Selma W. Fuerth of New York to Gilbert Bamberger of Cleveland, Ohio, April 3, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Clarence S. Steiner, 45 East 82d St.

GOLDFARB – SCHOFFEL. — Dr. David A. Goldfarb to Lenore A. Schoffel, April 2, 1916.

SMITH—BURKE.—On April 3, 1916, at St. Stephen's Church, Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. Henry Mesier, Miss Ellen Dawson Burke, daughter of Mr. Charles C. Burke, to Mr. Henry De Witt Smith.

Died

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 1, at the Devon, 70 West 55th St., Thatcher M. Adams, Jr., in his 43d year. Funeral services at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and 37th St., on Tuesday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock.

ALLISON.—Jo Webster, Lieutenant Thirteenth U. S. Cavalry, Wednesday, March 29, at Fort Bliss, Texas, son of Amanda Porter and Jo Webster Allison of Dallas, Texas, and Nashville, Tenn.; grandson of Mrs. Alexander Porter of Nashville, and husband of Mary de Rasmes Allison. Interment at West Point Wednesday, April 5.

ARNOLD.—William, beloved husband of the late Eliza A. Arnold, in his 78th year, at his residence, 1,227 Madison Av. Funeral services Tuesday, April 4, at 3:30 P. M., at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, 80th St., east of Madison Av. Interment private.

ARROWSMITH.—At her residence, Woodbridge, N. J., April 2, Jane Bloomer, daughter of the late George Augustus and Phebe Bloomer Arrowsmith, in her 80th year. Funeral at Trinity Church, Woodbridge, April 4, on the arrival of the 1:32 P. M. train from Cortlandt St., Penn. Railroad.

BAUMAN.—Louis, father of Ray Bauman and Mrs. Jacob Hecht, passed away Sunday afternoon, April 2, 1916. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 166 East 98th St., Tuesday morning, April 4, 1916, at 10 o'clock.

BENDER.—On Sunday, April 2, 1916

ADVERTISEMENT.

The New York Golf Park.

This Golf Park, 30 miles from Broadway, easily reached in less than an hour, will comfortably accommodate 1,432 players a day, each playing one round of 18 holes; or it will accommodate 716 players a day, each playing two rounds.

It will have to be run in a systematic way, however, to accommodate this number of players. But *that* is the plan—*to run it in a businesslike way.*

Based on the number of members of private golf clubs who turn out to play on any one day, the New York Golf Park will be able to accommodate a very large membership—larger proportionately than the private golf clubs—for the following reasons:

There are almost as many golfers in the New York Zone without club affiliations as there are with them.

A big percentage of golfers work at night. They will take advantage of membership in Massapequa Players because they will be able to get in a round of golf any afternoon they wish.

Another big percentage of golfers have their rest day on days of the week other than Sunday. The New York Golf Park offers them a place where they can play comfortably on their days off.

The New York Golf Park will be patronized by a greater percentage of players on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays than are any of the private clubs, because those who now play week-days on public courses will prefer playing over their own courses, where they know they can play with comfort and pleasure.

It is a conservative estimate, therefore, that the New York Golf Park can accommodate a membership of 5,000 golfers, who, distributing their playing over seven days of the week, will keep the courses active every day in the week—not to their full capacity every day, but certainly to their full capacity on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Twenty-five hundred players a week (an average of 500 per course per week) for at least 40 weeks in the year—even if all pay only $1.00 a day playing privileges—will assure the financial success of the New York Golf Park.

Will twenty-five hundred players spend twenty-five hundred dollars a week in the Massapequa Players' Inn? Certainly that is a very low estimate.

But even a gross business of $200,000 a year will return a handsome net profit.

Don't you see the possibilities?

HOW MANY SHARES OF STOCK DO YOU WANT—at $10 the share?

Send for prospectus. Make checks payable to

Massapequa Golf, Inc.,
2 West 45th Street,
New York City.
Telephone Bryant 4817.

Directors—William C. Freeman, President and General Manager; Henry M. Coxe, Vice-President; Harry V. Keep, Secretary; Robert D. Blackman, Treasurer; John G. Anderson, Samuel Hecht, Daniel Nicoll, P. C. Pulver, W. Douglas Walker.

YANKEES AND DODGERS RETURN HOME FOR OPENING OF THE BASEBALL SEASON

EBBETS HAS KEEN EYE ON PENNANT

Thinks His Brooklyn Team Is Keyed Up to Make a Winning Fight.

TO PLAY YANKEES TODAY

Flatbush to be Scene of New York's First Ball Game of Season—Pfeffer and Fisher to Pitch.

The Brooklyn National League baseball squad returned from the South late yesterday afternoon, the game at Baltimore being canceled on account of rain. Both President Ebbets and Manager Robinson stated that the Dodgers were ready to start the season in better physical condition than in many years.

The Brooklyns will open the preliminary season at Ebbets Field this afternoon against the Yankees, who will arrive from Wheeling this morning. The game will begin at 3 o'clock.

The Brooklyns had an unusually successful season of exhibition games through the South, losing only one game, and that to Washington. President Ebbets is highly pleased with the team and expects great things of it when the championship season gets started next week.

"I am more than satisfied with the showing that the club has made," said President Ebbets. "We will be well up in the race this season, and I think we have an excellent chance of winning the pennant. Every one of the players Manager Robinson was anxious about has rounded into fine shape, and there is not a cripple on the squad, although the Spring training season was a hard one.

"Chief Meyers, Cheney, Rucker, Marquard, Coombs, O'Mara, and Stengel, who we were afraid would be a bit backward about getting into shape, are all ready to start the season. Meyers has been a big help to the club, and his coaching of the other catchers, O. Miller and McCarty, has aided the work of these two players. Meyers has done valuable work also in coaching the young pitchers.

"I look to several of the veterans to play better ball than last season. Pfeffer, Smith, and Dell have shown much improvement over their form at this time a year ago. Brooklyn fans are going to get a big surprise when they see Mails pitch, for I believe that he is a comer. Mike Mowrey is going to make a good utility man for us, and Manager Robinson will be well protected against possible injuries to the regulars. The club is well balanced and is prepared to start right in at a fast clip."

Ed Pfeffer and Sherrod Smith will probably do the pitching for the Dodgers this afternoon. Ray Fisher will be the first pitcher for the Yankees, with Ray Keating as second choice. Caldwell has an injured finger, but Manager Donovan figures that he will be in shape to start against the Giants at the Polo Grounds on Friday. A number of New York fans will go over to see Home Run Baker and Lee Magee in the Yankee line-up. The addition of these two stars, with Gilhooley, will undoubtedly make a big improvement in Donovan's club. He has a likely looking string of baseball talent, and followers of the club look for it to take a prominent part in the pennant race in the American League this season.

The Giants are expected back tomorrow and may work out at the Polo Grounds in the afternoon before going to New Haven on Thursday to play Yale.

AMHERST DOWNS LAFAYETTE

Gains 7 to 2 Victory in First Ball Game of the Season at Easton.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., April 8.—In a long-drawn-out game of seven innings, Lafayette opened the baseball season on March Field this afternoon and suffered defeat at the hands of the Amherst team by a score of 7 to 2.

Amherst scored in the opening period, but Lafayette in the second inning scored two runs and took the lead. In the third, however, Forshee of Lafayette was wild and passed four men in a row. Mummert, who took his place, passed two and was then withdrawn. Dunn went in with the bases full and none out and retired the side. Dunn remained on the mound for the balance of the game. The score:

AMHERST.	R	H	PO	A	E
Sea'n, cf..	1	0	1	1	0
M'roe, 2b.	2	1	2	3	0
K'auth, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
G'dr'a, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Taber, p..	1	0	0	0	0
G'dr'h, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Widm'r, ss.	0	0	3	2	1
Sec. c....	0	2	8	2	0
Mogi't, rf.	1	0	1	1	0
Total...	7	6	21	11	1

LAFAYETTE.	R	H	PO	A	E
Clough, 3b.	0	0	5	1	0
Trox'l, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
B'kh'n, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Brown, ss.	1	1	1	1	0
M'tin, 2b.	1	1	1	2	1
Jones, rf..	0	1	1	1	0
Forest, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
B'ch'r, c..	0	1	8	3	0
F'shee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Mum't, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Dunn, p..	0	0	0	1	0
*Winters.	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	2	5	21	9	1

*Batted for Dunn in the seventh inning.

Amherst	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	—	7
Lafayette	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Earned runs—Amherst, 2; Lafayette 1. Two-base hits—Goodridge, Goodrich. Wild pitch—Dunn. Struck out—By Forshee, 2; by Dunn, 4; by Taber, 2. Base on balls—Off Forshee, 6; off Taber, 2; off Mummert, 2; off Dunn, 4. Passed balls—Benchner, 3. Stolen bases—Martin, Moginot, Brown, Taber, Troxell. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Left on bases—Amherst, 7; Lafayette, 2. Hit by pitcher—Widmayer, Seaman, Goodrich. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. McBride.

Giants' Colts Unable to Play.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 8.—The Giants Colts, under the guiding hand of Eddie Brannick, arrived in this city last evening for a two-game series with the local club of the Southern League. Today's game was called off on account of inclement weather. The day's rest was much needed by the Colts, especially by Kramer, Martin, and Hunter, who are suffering from injuries.

GIANTS vs. YANKEES, 7th, 8th, 10th. Tickets on sale at both offices.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Men's Shoes, Furnishings & Hats
Clearance of Odd Lots

Cordovan Shoes, $5.50
Dark Mahogany
Incomplete sizes.
Value $7.00

Tan Calf Shoes, $2.85
Were $4.00 & $5.00
Not all sizes.

Low Shoes, $3.00
$5.00 values
Sizes broken

Dancing Pumps

Low Shoes for 1916
Dark Mahogany Cordovans, $5.85

ANTI-BETTING BILLS DEAD.

Maryland Senate Votes Against Amendments as Session Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 8.—The race track men and the freinds of the sport in the Lgislature have won their fight which has been waged at intervals throughout the session which ended tonight. The four tracks, Pimlico, Havre de Grace, Bowie, and Laurel will continue operations two years longer without interruption from the law makers. The Hall bill prohibiting all betting on races and known as the anti-gambling bill, passed the House last week, but received its quietus in the Senate tonight.

The final fight on the bill was made tonight in the Senate when on its second reading the Frick amendment providing for a license of $1,000 a day from each track for each racing day and the appointment of a State regulating commission was taken up. Senator Williams spoke against it. Senator Archer declared the Hall bill would in reality encourage gambling on credit, and while the Frick amendment was not all he desired it was a step in the right direction inasmuch as it would put racing in this State on a higher plane. By a vote of 15 to 8 the Frick amendment was adopted, but as only sixteen Senators voted to suspend the rules, not two-thirds favoring the motion, the bill could not be advanced to a third reading in the last hour of the session and so it died.

YALE DROPS McGRATH.

Football Player Found Deficient in Scholastic Standing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—Walter L. McGrath, who was counted upon as a surety for guard position on the Yale football team next Fall, was dropped from the Sheffield Scientific School today on account of deficiency in studies. McGrath played two years at Exeter, where he made a great record. This is the first blow that "Tad" Jones's embryo football team has received at the hands of the Faculty.

YANKEES IN RAIN BELT.

Unable to Play at Wheeling—Will Arrive Home This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 3.—Rain again interfered with the Yankees today and the final game of their exhibition series en route from Macon to New York had to be called off. Donovan's men stopped off here this morning for a game with Harry Smith's Central League team, but they spent their time in the hotel lobby instead of at the ball park. The players left here early this evening for New York, where they are due to arrive tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

It is a well-conditioned squad which Donovan is bringing back to New York. Barring Ray Caldwell the pitchers are ready to work nine innings and Caldwell's ailment is a minor one, but just enough to interfere with his pitching. He cut the end of the index finger of his right hand ten days ago, and the wound has not healed entirely. He should be ready by the end of the week, and Donovan intimated today that he planned to send his best pitcher against the Giants in the opening game of the series to be played with McGraw's men at the Polo Grounds.

The squad which will arrive in New York tomorrow consists of twenty-eight players. Frank Baker was not with the team here today, but he will board the train carrying the Yankees tomorrow morning, and will positively play in the first game against Brooklyn. Baker, by the way, has been fielding well in spite of his injured hand. In his nine games with the Yanks at third base Baker has not made a misplay.

Columbia Nine on South Field.

The new baseball diamond on South Field was turned over to Coach Coakley of the Columbia team yesterday in a completed condition, and the first and second squads worked out on it in preparation for tomorrow's game with City College. Bill Mannion, foremost candidate for the third base position, reported yesterday as the first player to be injured. Mannion hurt his right ankle in practice late Saturday afternoon, and it developed into a serious sprain which will keep him from the field for two weeks. Houck took his place yesterday, and Buonaguro was put in at short stop.

Denver Club to be Sold.

DENVER, Col., April 3.—Negotiations were begun here today for the sale of the Denver Western League Baseball Club. It was announced that offers had been received from Hugh Jones, formerly of Lincoln, Neb.; Charles Thomas, formerly Secretary of the Chicago Nationals, and J. F. Gunthorpe of Denver.

COLLEGIANS GIVE GIANTS HARD GAME

McGraw's Men Win, 4 to 1, but They Play Lifeless Ball Against Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., April 3.—A college team made the Giants hustle here today, and though the big leaguers won by a score of 4 to 1, the collegians extracted all the glory from the game. The nine of Louisiana State University outhit the Giants, 8 to 6, and scored a run off Christy Mathewson.

Despite Manager McGraw's attempts to liven up the game the Giants were as lifeless as they appeared in Houston yesterday. By the time they finished waiting for the collegians to collapse from stage fright the score was so close that they had to hustle to get enough runs to prevent a possible tie. A short left field fence was the target for both teams. Lobert and Roush hit balls over it late in the game or the score would have been only 2 to 1.

As Mathewson has not appeared in any exhibition game this Spring McGraw thought this was a good place to give him a workout. The spectators thought so, too, but they were amazed when the college boys coupled two hits on Matty in the second innings and scored a run. They imagined he would strike out every batsman.

Matty worked easily, taking no chances with his lame shoulder. He simply laid them over the plate and his only curve was an occasional drop. The Louisiana boys made five hits off him in six innings.

McGraw intended that Mathewson should pitch nine innings, but through some misunderstanding Matty believed he was through in the sixth and left the bench. McGraw did not send for him, but instructed Ritter to finish the game.

Louisiana scored first and the Giants did not tie until the fourth, nor break the tie until the ninth. The collegians had a catcher whose fine throws wrecked the idea of promiscuous base running. They made only one error and did not throw the ball about with frenzied haste. Thus, for a college team they made a splendid showing.

Lobert manufactured half of New York's hit output. He had a single, double, home run, and base on balls in four times at bat. Roush made a single and a home run. McGraw used his regular line-up with the exception of Merkle, who has a bad cold. Kelly substituted for him today.

Wilkinson held the visitors to three hits and two runs in the first six innings. The fact that Larry Doyle, champion batsman of the National League, did not get a hit off either Wilkinson or Churchill was a matter of great pride to the Louisiana team. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, cf.	2	0	0	3	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	0	4	2
Lob't, 3b.	3	2	3	1	1
Kauff, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Kelly, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
Fl't'r, ss.	2	0	0	2	3
Br'n'd, ss.	1	0	0	1	0
Roush, rf.	3	1	2	1	0
Wend'l, c.	4	0	0	9	0
Math'n, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Ritter, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	30	4	6	27	8

LOUISIANA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wardlow, c.	4	0	2	6	3
Tate, 3b.	2	b. 4	0	1	3
Baird, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
Pitcher.					
ss, 2b...	1	0	0	2	0
Miller, 2b.	3	1	2	3	3
Drew, lb.	3	0	0	6	0
Morris, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
H'lton, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Chamberlain, c.	3	0	1	1	0
Churchill, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Total	32	1	8	27	11

*Error—Tate.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	—4
L. S. U.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Lobert, Roush, Hamilton, Churchill, Wardlow. Home runs—Lobert, Roush. Batteries—Mathewson, Ritter and Wendell; Wilkinson, Churchill, and Wardlow, and Floyd. Umpires—Flanagan and Doolin.

Dartmouth Nine Here Today.

The Dartmouth College baseball squad will arrive here today and make its headquarters at the country house of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. The team will practice there this afternoon and will open the Spring season against Fordham tomorrow afternoon.

Sharpe Selects Cornell Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 3.—Eighteen Cornell baseball players were chosen today by Coach Al Sharpe to make the Southern trip, which starts Wednesday. They are Russell, Perkins, Olsen, and Valentine, pitchers; Mellen, Ludwig, Sautters, Eckley, Quinlan, Casper, and Wolford, infielders; Sutterby, O'Connell, Dunlap, Austin, and Whitney, outfielders.

Exhibition Baseball Results.

At New Orleans—Chicago Nationals, 6; New Orleans, 2.

At Lexington, Va.—West Virginia Wesleyan, 8; Washington and Lee, 2.

CYCLISTS' WAR SPREADS.

Union Riders Have Velodrome at Newark Declared "Unfair."

The fight in Newark between the National Cycle Racing Association and the recently organized Federation of American Cyclists, which has allied itself with the Essex Trades Council, a labor union, has resolved itself into a battle in organized labor circles.

The Essex Trades Council has placed the Velodrome at Newark, which is controlled by the same men who dominate the National Cycling Association, on the unfair list. This has brought out a protest from the Velodrome promoters, but protests which are expected to have a far-reaching aspect are those of the musicians', typographical, and bill posters' unions, whose representatives have always been employed by the Velodrome people.

The Velodrome promoters, Frank Mihlon, President, and Inglis M. Uppercu, Secretary, assert in a statement that they believe "that the Essex Trades Council has exceeded its authority, and that they will take no cognizance of the ruling of that body. Bicycle races will be conducted at the Velodrome the same as usual and under the same conditions that have prevailed in the past, regardless of the fact that all members of labor unions have been forbidden to patronize the races.

"We are of the opinion that the general public, and particularly the patrons of cycle racing in this city, are not in sympathy with this latest move on the part of the belligerent riders and the Trades Council, who are attempting to force us to surrender our connections with the National Cycling Association and be governed by a body created by the riders' union and known as the Federation of American Cyclists.

"Athletics and organized labor have nothing in common with each other. There are probably twenty-five different sports in this country governed under the same conditions as cycle racing, but never before has there ever been an attempt to place any sport under the jurisdiction of organized labor. Athletic competitions are open affairs in which the promoters invite the competitors to compete for prizes, and in no sport is an athlete compelled to compete for prizes that are not satisfactory. Every controlling body gives the promoters the right to bar any athlete. With such conditions prevailing in all sports we fail to see any manner of connecting athletic competitions with organized labor.

"If we employed bicycle riders at so much a day and had a scale of wages for the various classes, then we would feel that organized labor would have a right to take action in the event of the wages not being commensurate with the work done by the riders or if the hours of their labors were not according to the ideas of organized labor. But it is absurd to think of paying cyclists a uniform wage and the riders have never suggested such a thing, as it would not be satisfactory to them and it would also kill the spirit of competition.

"As officers of the National Cycling Association we offered to take up any grievance the riders' union had against that body, but the riders' union, the Federation of American Cyclists, and the Essex Trades Council placed the Velodrome on the unfair list without making any attempt to place before us such grievances as the riders' union may have. We insist that we give up the National Cycling Association as the controlling body and promote our tracks under the jurisdiction of the Federation of American Cyclists, a body created by the riders' union and in which we would not have a voting member. The officers of the body are not, in our opinion, capable of properly controlling the sport, and therefore we refuse to place an investment of more than $100,000 in their control."

The union riders demand that the Federation of American Cyclists be placed in control of the game because the National Cycling Association, now the governing body, has proved itself an absolute failure. In the first place, the National Cycling Association is controlled by the promoters instead of the promoters being controlled by the National Cycling Association. That is why the riders want a change. Two promoters practically rule the cycling situation of the country, and have tried to close the gates to others who would like to invest in the sport. The riders want an open market in which to dispose of their services. The promoters want a closed market, with no opposition. In this fight the riders do not make any financial demands. All they want is recognition of their union and of their governing body. There can be no compromise under the conditions, they assert.

Postpone Pinehurst Golf.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 3.—Because of rain here today the qualifying round of the United North and South amateur golf championship was postponed until tomorrow.

COLUMBIA CREWS ROW ON THE HUDSON

Wind and Waves Mar First Day's Practice of Oarsmen on the Water.

A cold wind, strong tide, and heavy waves prevented the Columbia University crews from having a long practice on the first day of the outdoor work on the Hudson River yesterday afternoon. Fifty-nine men reported to Coach James C. Rice and were ordered to man the shells.

Freshman crews practiced early in the afternoon and crossed the river to the New York side to find smoother water. The "cub" oarsmen used the heavy barges instead of the frail shells.

Before the first 'Varsity eight prepared to take to the water an announcement was made that Francis M. Simonds, bow oarsman, had resigned because of parental objections. This marked the fourth starboard man to quit the 'Varsity squad this year. In his place Coach Rice boated Trowbridge, who had been stroking the junior boat. Simonds rowed on the 1915 freshman crew and had been a member of the junior eights for the last two years at the Poughkeepsie regatta. He was also Captain of the football team last Fall. Although Trowbridge is essentially a port oarsman, he rowed yesterday on the other side with apparent ease, and will probably retain his new place. Hooven succeeded him, stroking the second shell. Captain Norm Bratton stroked the 'Varsity upstream for about one mile, and on the return raised the speed to forty strokes a minute on several occasions, but the high waves kept the boat from riding on an even keel. Coach Rice followed part of the distance in a single shell.

Milton Thomas, the 'Varsity coxswain, who resigned from the squad last week, returned to practice yesterday and took out the first boat. A. K. Paddock, coxswain of the junior boat at Poughkeepsie last June, was in the same position again.

Malcolm M. Roy, the new graduate manager, was enthusiastic yesterday over the large number of candidates that reported and predicted the most successful season of Spring practice in years.

Columbia has not had as many crew candidates in a decade, and none of the spectators at the boathouse yesterday could remember when four full eights reported for the first day.

The boatings of the first two 'Varsity and freshman shells were as follows:

'Varsity—Bow, Trowbridge; No. 2, Myers; No. 3, O'Loughlin; No. 4, Lahey; No. 5, Diekmann; No. 6, Leys; No. 7, Pennell; stroke, Captain Bratton; coxswain, Thomas.

Junior 'Varsity—Bow, Fesandie; No. 2, Coudert; No. 3, Lorenz; No. 4, Burghard; No. 5, R. Wormser; No. 6, Jauss; No. 7, Sengstacken; stroke, Hooven; coxswain, Paddock.

First Freshman—Bow, Steinschneider; No. 2, Hawkins; No. 3, Shilliday; No. 4, Curry; No. 5, Van Houten; No. 6, Gallico; No. 7, Bard; stroke, Hall; coxswain, Neale.

Second Freshman—Bow, Velte; No. 2, Griswold; No. 3, Chamberlain; No. 4, W. B. Brown; No. 5, J. W. Brown; No. 6, Schachtel; No. 7, Haines; stroke, Lott; coxswain, Welmar.

PRO HOCKEY TONIGHT.

Les Canadiens Clash with Portland at St. Nicholas Rink.

The first of a series of two games between the two best professional hockey teams of Canada and the United States will be played at St. Nicholas Rink tonight when Les Canadiens of Montreal and the Portland, Ore., team clash for a purse of $1,000. The Canadian champions defeated the Portland team in Montreal for the Stanley Cup, but the Westerners expect to win the contests here because in the Montreal series the Canadians had the great advantage of playing on their own rink.

The series in Canada was close, Les Canadiens just winning by three games to two. In the series of five the Canadian team scored fifteen goals and Portland scored thirteen. The winner of this series will be determined by the aggregate score of the two nights' play. The teams will play under the N. H. A. rules, six men on a team for three periods of twenty minutes each.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn—Charlie Weinert vs. Dan (Porky) Flynn; Frankie Dixon vs. Young Gardner. Both ten-round bouts.

Palace A. C., Yonkers—Jack Dillon vs. Whitey Allen.

Terse News of Sports

To Stop Pre-Season Games.

The seven straight defeats which the Philadelphia Nationals administered to the Cubs in Florida this year have influenced President Charles H. Weeghman of the Chicago club to decide that the Cubs will hereafter play no pre-season games with teams of the National League. President Weeghman contends that the teams have everything to lose and nothing to win in the early games, and that defeats tend to weaken the losing club at home. President Weeghman's statement followed the announcement that President B. B. Johnson of the American League would advocate a ban on such games between major league teams of the same league.

Baseball Park Under Water.

Members of the Buffalo International League baseball team who arrived in Harrisburg yesterday to begin Spring practice found the Harrisburg Athletic grounds, which are on an island in the Susquehanna River, under three feet of water because of the flood. Another field was obtained.

Cooperstown Scores Easy Victory.

The Cooperstown, N. Y., polo team won its second leg on a trophy known as the Mission Inn Challenge Cup, by outplaying the Midwick four at Riverside, Cal., 10 goals to 2½.

Purdue's New Coach Arrives.

Cleo O'Donnell, new mentor and football coach for Purdue University, has arrived at Lafayette, Ind. A reception was tendered him by the students. Spring practice will start at once.

N. Y. U. Baseball Squad Reduced.

Coach Raymond Kellogg of the New York University baseball team announced a considerable reduction in the size of the squad yesterday, as a result of practice matches between a number of nines into which he has divided the large number of recruits. The cut is the first elimination that has been made since beginning work on the outdoor diamond, and reduces the Violet squad to thirty-one candidates, as follows: Pitchers, Haggblom, Wolf, Zickl, Cohen, Reich, and Gottfried; Catchers, Captain Pfau, Marden, Gonderey, Newman, Sokolower, and Halama; first basemen, Egan, Mooney, Kranichfeld, and McKenzie; second basemen, Tetelman and Schwartz; shortstops, Strawbridge and Elliott; third basemen, Connell, Mendelsohn and Freitag; outfielders, Waters, McCullough, Mogelsky, Gregory, Draper, Gross, Keating, and Weisman.

Winston and Appel in Final.

Eric S. Winston and J. W. Appel advanced to the final round of the Harvard Club squash tournament yesterday and will play for the championship Friday afternoon. Winston, who is the national amateur champion, won his way through the semi-final round by defeating Dr. H. S. Satterlee at 15—4, 15—1. Appel won his bracket by defeating F. H. Davis in a closely contested match. Three sets were necessary for a decision. Appel lost the first at 10—15. The second proved easy at 15—4, but in the third game Davis showed renewed strength and did not acknowledge defeat until it went to 18—15.

Brown Substituted for Britton.

Young Brown of the East Side will take the place of Jack Britton in the bout with Ted Lewis at the Stadium A. C. Thursday night. Britton is ill and injured his hand so that it is impossible for him to fulfill the engagement. Brown and Lewis will box at 142 pounds ringside.

National Soccer Match in Chicago.

Chicago will be the scene of a semi-final match in the National Soccer championship series, when the Pullman team of Chicago meets the team representing Bethlehem, Penn., April 16.

HARVARD ON THE CHARLES.

Two 'Varsity Crews Have Workout —New Shell Finds Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 3.—The Harvard crews were able to launch their shells on the Charles River this afternoon, as all the ice has disappeared. A few logs from somewhere up stream were noticed in the river, but other than that the water was in perfect condition, and the oarsmen took advantage of the fact by taking a long workout.

A and B crews of the 'Varsity squad rowed up stream, with Head Coach Herrick and Coach Haines supervising the spin. Until today the two 'Varsity crews have been working out at Lynn, where they managed to do some splendid work.

The 'Varsity crew used the new Davey shell for the first time, and the oarsmen spoke highly of the boat. It cut through the water on an even keel and the watermanship was considered the best of the Spring workouts. No changes resulted in the A or B crews, but it is possible that shifts will result before the close of the week.

There was a shift in the first freshman eight when E. S. Brewer, formerly of Milton Academy, was tried out at No. 2, and William Gaston, the ex-St. Mark's School athlete, was tried out at No. 3. There was also a shake-up in the second Freshman eight when R. Cobb was shifted from No. 4 to bow, and Lloyd Nichols replaced the former at No. 4. Tomorrow afternoon all crews in the university except A and B will be divided up into class crews and will row as such for the remainder of the season.

MAUPOME LEADS ELLIS.

Defeats Billiard Champion in First Night's Play, 50 to 22.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 3.—Pierre Maupome, challenger for the three-cushion billiard championship, won the first fifty-point block of the 150-point match tonight from Charles Ellis, the title holder, the score being 50 to 22, which gives the Mexican a big advantage in the continuation of the event tomorrow night and Wednesday. Maupome was in one of his most brilliant moods, executing many difficult shots. Though his best run was only five, Maupome made a high average for the three-cushion game, running out his string in sixty-two innings. In addition to being brilliant in execution, Maupome had the faculty of being able to leave his opponent safe, and Ellis time and again was confronted with positions that were beyond solution. The best run by the title holder was three.

Winners at Billiards.

John O'Neill, the amateur champion at English billiards, was defeated last night at Doyle's Academy in the first block of a 300-point match for the title by Samuel Spicer, the score being 250 to 134. The match went thirty-three innings, Spicer getting a high break of 43, while the best that O'Neill could gather was 22.

Dr. T. W. Tuggle won the Class B 18.2 balkline tournament at the Morningside Academy when he defeated E. Blinn, in the final game of the play off of a three-cornered tie, by a score of 150 to 114. The winner averaged 3 6-38, while Blinn made an average of 2 20-47.

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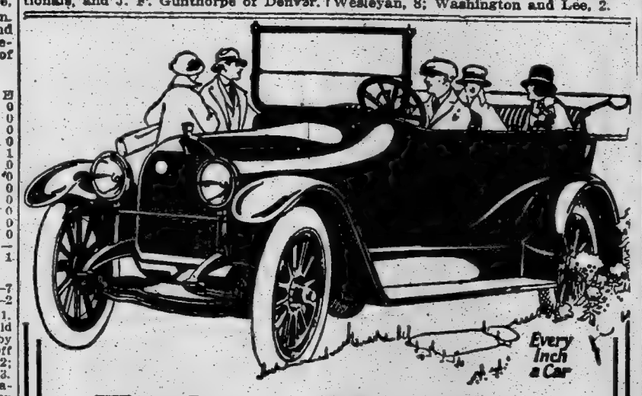

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AMATEURS PLAY FOR THE NATIONAL COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

COURT TENNIS PLAY FOR AMATEUR TITLE

Payne Whitney, C. S. Cutting, and D. P. Rhodes Win in First Round of Tournament.

Play for the national amateur court tennis championship started at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday, two matches of the first round being contested, while another was won by default. There are eleven entrants this year, and the winner will play the open champion, Jay Gould, Saturday afternoon. Payne Whitney of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club defeated J. A. Lowell Blake of Boston in the first match at 6—2, 4—6, 6—5, 6—2. The second match went to the credit of C. S. Cutting, also of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, who scored a victory in straight sets over D. L. Hutchinson of Philadelphia at 6—2, 6—2, 6—1. The match originally scheduled as the first of the day was to have been between D. P. Rhodes of Boston and Wilson Potter of Philadelphia, but as the latter failed to compete, the Boston player won by default.

From the point of view of competition the match between Whitney and Blake supplied the major share of interest. Whitney played a well-judged game, seldom brilliant, but perfectly steady. and Blake could not equal this consistent work. After Whitney had taken the first set at 6—2, Blake, during the ensuing set, rallied a bit, and succeeded in taking the set at 6—4. He maintained his aggressive playing during the third set, but it did not bring him the same success. Whitney placed well, and won at 6—5. This was the beginning of the end for the Boston man. Whitney continued placing the ball so that it was with difficulty that Blake could make the get, and he was forced to cover about twice as much of the court as did Whitney. The latter ran out the match in this set, which was won at 6—2.

Sometimes Blake outwitted himself. There was one noticeable instance of this when he sacrificed a return by forgetting his position on the court. Whitney sent a fast shot low over the net and Blake, standing near the grille, decided to let it bound so that he could make the replay as the ball came from the back wall. The stroke, however, was well judged as a placement for the grille, and hopped in, leaving Blake helpless. Whitney at times showed a nice judgment in playing to the tambour, but the shot did not bother Blake as much as might be expected. He seemed to have a sense of intuition in making the returns, most of his efforts being successful. Blake also played some nice strokes to the dedans, but he was not consistent enough to wear down the steadiness of his opponent. Whitney was never ruffled, even when Blake was winning in the second set.

In the first set Whitney started by winning the opening game and then Blake brought it to one all. Whitney was not to be denied, however, and three games in succession were taken by him, which made the score 4—1. Blake managed to win one more game before Whitney brought the set to a close by winning two in a row. The Boston contestant made his real stand in the second set. After Whitney had won the first game, Blake brought the score to 2—1 in his favor as a result of keen playing. Whitney fought up hill and evened matters on the next game, but he could not kill off Blake's determination and the latter carried the set to 4—2. After that each contestant alternated in winning until Blake ran it out. The third set was another evenly fought contest, each of the players alternating in winning until it was three all. Then Whitney forged ahead by taking the next two games and it seemed as if Blake had shot his bolt. This was wrong, for he replied to Whitney's advance by another of the same calibre, and the score was again tied, but Whitney's steadiness carried him through to victory in the deciding game.

Blake maintained his hard playing at the outset of the fourth set but after the score went to two all he weakened under the strain and Whitney gathered in four straight games, for the set and the match.

The match between Cutting and Hutchinson showed one point of interest—that Cutting is playing at the top of his game, in fact ahead of his game. His was the strongest exhibition of the day, and, though it was against a weak opponent, comparatively, the style of play was impressive. Hutchinson had a good service that dropped down tantalizingly and proved something of a puzzle to his opponent, but therein lay his strongest asset, and it was not enough to provide the sinews for a hard match with Cutting. This was the first public match in which Hutchinson has competed, and with this in mind it may be said that he showed much promise.

Cutting had an accurate eye for the tambour and the grille and he played to the first-named repeatedly placing his shots low so that Hutchinson found difficulty in gauging them. He discovered this weakness in the play of his opponent early in the first set and played to it all through the match with unvarying success. Hutchinson made desperate efforts to stem the attack, but the ball dashed elusively away from him in his efforts at a return. Cutting also had a skillful stroke to the dedans which he interpolated here and there, and several of his aces were to the grille.

In the opening set Cutting took the first four games before Hutchinson was able to break through. He then took two in succession, but his success terminated. The next set was almost a repetition, except that Cutting started off with five games. Hutchinson was completely outplayed in the third set, getting only one game. This came after the score was 3—0 against him.

Four matches are scheduled for today: C. E. Sands, New York, vs. C. W. Wightman, Boston; D. P. Rhodes, Boston, vs. Payne Whitney, New York; C. S. Cutting, New York, vs. W. H. T. Huhn, Philadelphia; Joshua Crane, Boston, vs. Lawrence Waterbury, New York.

NOVELTY DOG SHOW.

Tea and Cards Featured in Toy Spaniel Club Event.

Tea, cards, and a dog match was the program followed yesterday by members of the Toy Spaniel Club of America at what was termed a Dog Fête Originale held at the Hotel Gregorian. Many of the guests attended in fancy costume, accompanied by their dogs. The latter were not disguised, but merely wore their regulation blankets.

Between fifty and sixty dogs were exhibited, representing twelve different breeds. The prize for the best dog in the show went to Mrs. G. Hamilton's Little Kruger, an English toy spaniel. There was a particularly strong representation of Pekingese, the best in the show going to Mrs. Joyner's Kinki An, while Mrs. Sanford's Mimosa took the honors as the best of the opposite sex. The summary:

Pekingese Puppy dogs under 8 pounds—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's Chummy Loo; Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Chic Chi second. Puppy dogs over 8 pounds—Won by Mrs. Hartman's Chin Chin. Open dogs—Won by Mrs. Joyner's Kinki An; Mrs. Sanford's Chummie Ill, second. Winners' dogs—Mrs. Joyner's Kinki An. Puppy, bitches—Won by Mrs. E. A. Hiscox's Princess Chin. Open bitches—Won by Mrs. Sanford's Mimosa; Mr. de Haven's Del Lu Ling second.

English Toy Spaniels, open dogs—Won by Mrs. Grant Hamilton's Little Kruger. Winners' dogs—Won by Mrs. Grant Hamilton's Little Kruger. Open bitches—Won by Mrs. H. Stocken's Lady Regina. Winners' bitches—Won by Mrs. H. Stocken's Lady Regina.

Chow Chows—Won by C. Davis Tainter's Prince Ching Ching.

Miniature Bull Terriers—Won by Mrs. A. L. Reynolds' Mi Ladi.

Schipperkes—Best dog, Mrs. C. H. Stevens's Lord Bobs. Bitches—Won by Mrs. C. M. Eaton's Tiny Cinders.

Brussels Griffons—Won by Mrs. C. D. Brewster's Do Do.

Boston Terriers—Open dogs and bitches—Won by Mrs. Carpenter's Jack VI.

Chihuahuas—Open dogs and bitches—Won by Mrs. Berry's Fanita.

Harriman Again in Yale Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—Roland Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman, returned to his place at stroke in the Yale 'Varsity eight-oar crew today after a week's absence with an attack of tonsilitis. Sturtevant, Captain of last year's crew, rowed again at No. 5. He has been out with a sore back. The 'Varsity rowed four miles at a low stroke.

FULTON IS OFFERED $24,000 FOR BOUTS

Minnesotan May Box Reich, Coffey, and Moran Here This Year.

The State Athletic Commission yesterday revealed the fact that Fred Fulton, the giant woodsman from Minnesota, has been offered $24,000 for three bouts here during the Spring and Summer months, and if the giant heavyweight is successful in the bouts against Al Reich, Jim Coffey, and Frank Moran, he may be in a position to make $50,000.

The contract between Fulton and the syndicate of New York promoters was filed with the Boxing Commission yesterday. The syndicate which is putting up the $24,000 is headed by Johnny Mack, a local promoter. Neither Tex Rickard nor Billy Gibson is connected with the big proposition. Who is putting up the real money is a mystery.

According to the contract which was filed with the commission yesterday, Fulton is to box three heavyweights here. The first bout is to be with Al Reich on April 28 at the Stadium Athletic Club, the second with Jim Coffey, and the third with Frank Moran. In boxing circles yesterday it was said that these bouts had been arranged to see if Fulton was good enough to get a bout with Champion Jess Willard. If he wins this series, it is thought he will be matched with the champion before the end of the year.

In announcing the terms of the contract yesterday, Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, said: "The contract was filed with this commission in accordance with the new rules now in effect. It calls for Fulton to receive $6,000 for a bout with Reich on or about June 1, and $10,000 for him to box Moran on or about July 1. The last two matches will be contested only if Fulton shows marked superiority over Reich on April 28.

"On the other hand, the contract provides that if he makes good Fulton will receive percentages amounting to about $50,000 for his three bouts. The contract shows that Mike Collins, manager for Fulton, has placed $1,000 and the syndicate $2,000 with Tom Andrews, the Milwaukee boxing promoter. The location of the matches with Coffey and Moran is not mentioned in the contract."

Billy Gibson, manager of Benny Leonard and Jim Coffey; and also the matchmaker of the Stadium A. C., unloaded several paragraphs yesterday in relation to the unreasonable demands of fight managers. Mr. Gibson says: "I am going to resist the demands of managers who think that the average boxing club is a mint where money is coined. In and around the gymnasiums of New York, Jersey City, and Newark are many boxers, and the reason they never even reach the preliminary stage is on account of the rapacity of their managers. Why should a boxer be guaranteed any stated sum? The club bears the 7½ per cent. State tax, while the guaranteed boxer contributes nothing financially to the welfare of the game, and, if an outsider, generally takes the first train out of New York. The Stadium A. C. will positively pay no excessive guarantees."

Cline Has Slight Lead.

Patsy Cline had a shade the better of Johnnie Drummie in a ten-round bout at the Stadium A. C. last night. He outpointed his opponent in the early rounds, and though Drummie made a whirlwind finish in the last three rounds, it was not quite enough to offset the lead which Cline had gained. In the semi-final Frank Fleming had little difficulty in winning a victory from Young Rector.

GOLF PROS COMING NORTH.

Alec Smith Leads the Advance Movement Homeward.

As far as the golf professionals are concerned the Southern season is over, and most of the well-known players have returned to their Northern stamping grounds or are on their way there. Alec Smith, former national open champion, who has been in charge of the Belleair course in Florida for the Winter, arrived in town yesterday and continued his journey to Wykagyl. The three short holes on the Wykagyl course, the fifth, sixth, and seventh, that impeded contestants on crowded days last season, are being reconstructed so that a long hole will alternate with a short one, and the former champion's expert advice will be sought in the new arrangement. MacDonald Smith, who recently won the West Coast open championship at Belleair, has also returned, and he will probably remain with Alec at Wykagyl this Summer. Others who have returned or are now on their way north are Jack Hobens of Englewood, George Low of Baltusrol, Gil Nicholls of Great Neck, Tommie Kerrigan of Siwanoy, Walter Hagen of Rochester, and Tom MacNamara, Western open champion. MacNamara has had one of the poorest Southern trips of his career. The Western open champion usually makes a great showing on the Southern courses, but so far this season he seems to be off form.

James Crossin, an Irish golf professional, who has only been in this country a short time, has been appointed to take charge of the Marine and Field Club links in Brooklyn, to succeed James Kaye, who took Mike Brady's place at Wollaston, Mass.

KNOLLWOOD GOLFERS DINE.

Announcement Made That Links Will Be Changed.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Knollwood Country Club, held at the Waldorf last night, was said to be the most enthusiastic gathering of golfers in this city for a long time. Even the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who recently came out in a statement against the royal and ancient game as a pastime for the aged, announced that he was converted by the eloquence of Simeon Ford, Colonel Daniel Appleton, R. A. C. Smith, Samuel Fairchilds, Oliver Harriman, and the other spokesmen for the game of the links.

George T. Wilson was again chosen to lead the Knollwood Club for the coming season as President, and the Board of Governors was formally installed. There were two hundred members and guests at the dinner.

It was decided to rearrange the course so that the circuit would begin and end in close proximity to the clubhouse. To do this it will be necessary to move all the holes forward two numbers—that is, the new first hole will be the old third and so on around the course. A new seventeenth hole will be constructed, and over four hundred yards will be added to the length of the course.

May Race Two Days at Rockaway.

The Race Committee of the Rockaway Hunt Club, under whose auspices the annual hunter and pony races are held at Hewlett's Bay Park, will probably hold a two-day meeting this Spring instead of one if sufficient entries can be obtained.

The club has confined its racing to one afternoon in the Spring, which has always been looked upon as the opening of the amateur racing season in New York. The date scheduled for this year is April 29. The date for the proposed second day's racing probably will be June 6, which would not conflict with any of the meetings held by the other hunt clubs.

NEW YORK AMATEURS LOSE IN THE RING

Nearly All Local Contestants Vanquished in Preliminaries of A. A. U. Championships.

BOSTON, April 3.—Two national champions appeared to defend their titles at the opening tonight of the national amateur boxing championships. Tony Vatlan of this city, holder of the 115-pound title, went through to the semi-finals by winning a hard bout from William Jones, also a Boston entrant. Adolph Kaufman of Brooklyn, titleholder of the 158-pound class, entered the semi-finals without opposition.

Canadian and Kansas City boxers made the best showing of the out-of-town entrants. The feature bout was in the 115-pound class, when John Perry of this city and Joseph Chevalier of Montreal stood toe to toe and swapped punches for three hard rounds before Perry got the decision. By disposing of F. Meyers of the Union Settlement A. C. of New York in one round in the 145-pound class. Roy Helton of Kansas City scored his eighth consecutive knockout. Most of the bouts went the usual three-round limit. The summary:

108-Pound Class.—Thomas Darcy, Boston, defeated Edward Williams, Toronto, referee's decision; George Etcell, Union Settlement A. C., New York, defeated Michael Snyder, Boston; Isador Wiesel, Providence, R. I., drew a bye.

115-Pound Class.—John Perry, Boston, defeated Joseph Chevalier, Montreal; William Corbett, Somerville, defeated Daniel Vogel, Educational Alliance, New York; Tony Vatlan, Boston, defeated William Jones, Boston.

125-Pound Class.—Joe Gans, Lynn, defeated Dan Donovan, Cambridge; Joseph Metke, Detroit, defeated J. Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., New York; Nathan Siegel, Revere, defeated Napoleon La Chance, Rumford; Maine; Dave Brown, Toronto, defeated Fred Hamilton, Union Settlement A. C., New York. Dave Brown, Toronto, won by default from Bill White, Boston; Nathan Siegel, Revere, defeated Joseph Metke, Detroit; Tom Miller, Boston, defeated T. H. Boutillier, Norwood, referee's decision; William Morris, East Side Club, defeated Dan McCormick, Boston.

135-Pound Class.—John Marto, Boston, defeated Fred Huyler, Boston; Tom Murphy, Kansas City, and Arnold Schneider, Detroit, drew byes.

145-Pound Class.—Martin Burke, New Orleans, defeated Mark Corets, Boston; Eugene Brosseau, Montreal, defeated A. Collianni, Pittsburgh, in two rounds; Roy Helton, Kansas City, defeated F. Meyers, Union Settlement A. C., New York, in one round; Elmer La Plance, Detroit, defeated George Harrison, Boston; Thomas V. Gardner, Quincy, defeated Harry Clark, Boston; Michael Stark, Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York, defeated Harry McCafrey, Cambridge. Second round—Eugene Brosseau, Montreal, defeated Martin Burke, New Orleans; Roy Helton, Kansas City, defeated Elmer La Plance, Detroit; Paul De Salvo, Quincy, defeated Frank Paradis, Fumford, Me., one round.

158-Pound Class—Joseph Landrieu, New Orleans; R. E. Evans, Boston; Eddie McCormick, Boston, and Adolph Kaufman, Brooklyn, advanced to semi-finals without competition.

Philadelphia Tennis League.

Tennis is booming in the Philadelphia section. An inter-club tennis league, comprising six clubs, has recently been organized, and an extensive program of competition is being planned for the coming season. The clubs in the league are the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Germantown Cricket Club, Cynwyd Club, Belfield Country Club, and Huntington Valley Club.

SALTUS CUP FOR N. Y. A. C.

Work of Nuney Helps Largely in Winning Dueling Sword Event.

The Saltus Cup trophy for dueling sword competition was won last night by a trio of New York Athletic Club representatives at the Fencers' Club in the quickest tournament conducted this year under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League. The Mercury Foot foilsmen triumphed over teams of the Fencers' Club and the Boston A. A. which finished in a tie for second place with three victories each.

William L. Bowman, V. P. Curti, and Leo Nunez comprised the successful New York A. C. combination, which first defeated the Boston A. A. by 6 bouts to 3, and then downed the Fencers' Club aggregation by 4 bouts to 3.

Great work done by Nunez, who had virtually a clean slate in his six bouts, was responsible for the Mercury Foot victory. In the competition against the Boston A. A. Nunez defeated Dr. F. W. Allen, former national champion; W. H. Russell, a Harvard star, and F. Schenck. He also won from George Breed and Dr. Cairns of the Fencers' Club. His one other bout with E. B. Myers resulted in a double touch. The summary:

New York A. C. vs. Boston A. A.—W. L. Bowman, New York A. C., defeated Russell, Boston A. A.; V. P. Curti defeated Allen and Russell; L. Nunez defeated Allen, Russell, and Schenck; Dr. F. W. Allen, Boston A. A., defeated Bowman; F. Schenck defeated Bowman and Curti. Score—New York A. C., 6; Boston A. A., 3.

New York A. C. vs. Fencers' Club.—Bowman defeated Breed and Cairns, and fenced double touch with Myers; Curti lost three bouts; Nunez defeated Breed and Cairns, and fenced a double touch with Myers; G. H. Breed defeated Curti; E. B. Myers defeated Curti and fenced double touches with Bowman and Nunez; Dr. D. W. Cairns defeated Curti. Score—New York A. C., 4; Fencers' Club, 3; two double touches.

Fencers' Club vs. Boston A. A.—Breed defeated Schenck; Myers defeated Schenck; Cairns defeated Russell and fenced a double touch with Allen; Allen defeated Breed and fenced a double touch with Cairns; Schenck defeated Cairns; Russell defeated Breed. Score—Boston A. A., 8; Fencers' Club, 3; one double touch.

Columbia Track Men Outdoors.

Track practice was held outdoors yesterday on South Field for the Columbia University team for the first time this Spring, and brought out a score of 'Varsity and freshman runners. Although the completed schedule has not been announced officially, meets with Brown University and Annapolis have been arranged for May 6 and 13. The first will be held on South Field. Columbia will also send a team to the outdoor intercollegiates at Cambridge, Mass., on Friday and Saturday, May 26 and 27. The management of the Columbia team announced yesterday that a freshman team would represent the Blue and White this year. As an additional inducement to yearlings to report, two home meets and one out of town are being arranged.

Many Thoroughbreds Imported.

W. H. Rowe, registrar of The Jockey Club, has made out a tabulated list of thoroughbreds imported during the last few years. The figures show that in 1914 there were fifty-six stallions and thirty-five mares, making a total of ninety-one received in this country from England, and eight stallions and the same number of mares from France. Last year there were only eight mares and eight stallions.

It appears that 1916 will be the banner year for importations, as from Jan. 1 to March 30 there have already been eighty-one arrivals, and, according to the registrar, there are many more to come, as well some now here that have not been registered.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance and Become More Active—Little Concern Over Submarine Situation.

Stocks were more active yesterday and stronger. The news from Berlin that the German Government would shortly answer our inquiry regarding the Sussex disaster might have induced caution less the reply be such as to renew the acuteness of our relations with Germany, but the fact of the matter is that the financial community and particularly traders in the stock market are not worrying about the submarine controversy. It might well assume a shape which they could not ignore, but for the present they feel safe in assuming that, whatever the facts, they will not be made the basis of a break with Germany. That is an attitude on the part of traders which has been assumed out of past experience with submarine outrages, which were expected to lead to a severance of relations with Germany, but did not do so.

Trading activity extended yesterday beyond the relatively small group of stocks which were taken in hand toward the close of last week by a trading group which had been conspicuous in the earlier speculation in some of the war stocks. The industrials were favored in yesterday's broader dealings, the railroad stocks lagging behind the rest of the market, but in the industrial group the dealings were fairly widely distributed. With the railroads as well as with the industrials earnings reports are highly satisfactory, but the railways rest under the cloud of the labor demands with which they are now confronted and under the more general handicap of their inability to adjust the prices of their own product to the prices which they have to pay for the things they buy, including conspicuously the labor which they employ. The industrials are freer to obtain the full share of net profit out of present high prices, and the speculator is much more attracted to them than to publicly regulated enterprises. A broader market in railroad shares would be welcomed in the financial district, and there are some indications of a disposition to stimulate activity in this portion of the list.

The news of the day may have had something to do with helping along the advance in the so-called war stocks, for it was very far from suggesting the near approach of the end of the war in Europe about which the Street was recently talking. The Zeppelin raids on England, while in themselves hardly an important factor in the awful struggle, are apt to be interpreted as likely to add to the determination of Germany's enemies to attain her defeat in this war. The ferment in Holland, not yet very definitely explained, was suggestive of an extension of the struggle rather than of its early termination. The news of submarine activities, bearing as these do upon the stand which we may eventually take with Germany in respect to submarine warfare on merchant vessels, added to the list of matters which suggested continued intensity in the European struggle. All of this had something to do with the disposition of traders to ignore the concern which they recently felt over the possible early coming of peace, as they were also disposed to dismiss apprehension over the outcome of Germany's submarine warfare.

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Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
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Cables	72.06¼	71.93¾	72.06¼	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76⅛	4.77
5.1820	Paris	5.97⅝	5.97
95.28	Berlin	72.00	72.06¼
20.40	Austria	12.37	12.40
26.70	Scandinavia	20.00	20.10
19.20	Spain	19.35	19.40
5.1828	Switzerland	5.21⅜	5.21
19.226	Greece	19.38	19.38
40.19	Holland	42.81¼	42.93¾
5.1828	Italy	6.03½	6.04¾
51.45	Russia	31.87½	31.87½
	China—		
	Hongkong	49.25	49.37½
	Shanghai	67.50	67.63
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	50.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	50.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
32.44	Buenos Aires	42.62½	42.75
32.40	Rio	22.87½	23.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
4.78	4.71	4.75⅝	4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $489,481,725; balance, $50,027,875; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,200,965.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c. premium; Montreal, $3.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London 29¾d. up ¾d.; New York, 51¾c. up ¾c.; Mexican dollars, 41¾c. up ¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	514,361
Same day last year	668,231
Year to date	43,986,514
Same period last year	18,826,293
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.25 + .56
Same day last year	66.91 + .51

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	88.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	66.38	Apr. 5	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
142½	145	200	Adams Express	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	+ ¼
20½	20⅝	3,000	Alaska Gold Mines	19⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ 1
10½	10¾	10,500	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅛
29½	29¾	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29½	30¼	29½	30	+ ¼
76½	78	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77½	78	77½	78	+1
72½	73⅝	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	72½	72	72⅜	+ ⅜
61⅝	62	2,700	Am. Can	61¼	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞	+ ⅛
111	112½	100	Am. Can pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111⅝	..
111	112½	85	Do., odd lot	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
70⅜	71	5,000	Am. Car & Fdry	69¼	71½	69¼	70⅜	+ ⅞
162⅝	163	1,000	Am. Coal Products	161⅝	162⅝	161⅝	162⅝	+1⅛
54	55	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
53⅛	53½	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅜
28	29	100	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	29	29	+1
23⅜	24	400	Am. Linseed	24¼	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
46	46⅜	1,100	Am. Linseed pf	46	46½	46	46⅜	+ ⅜
81⅜	81⅞	27,700	Am. Locomotive	79⅜	82⅜	79⅜	81⅝	+2½
104¼	104⅝	800	Am. Locomotive pf	104	104⅜	104	104⅜	+ ⅜
102⅛	102⅜	6,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101⅝	102⅛	101½	102⅛	..
112½	113⅛	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113	113	113	113	+ ⅛
85⅜	86⅛	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	86	86	86	86	+ ¼
103	..	100	Am. Snuff pf. new	107	107	107	107	−1½
87⅜	87½	9,150	Am. Steel Fdries	51	52	51	52	+1
66¾	67	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	+ ⅛
103⅛	103⅜	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	127½	128	127½	128	+ ⅝
100¾	101	400	Am. Tobacco	196	196	196	196	−2
109	109¼	100	Am. Tobacco pf	50¾	50¾	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅛
99	99⅝	100	Am. Woolen	99½	99½	98½	99½	+ ½
20	20½	1,800	Am. Woolen pf	19	20⅜	19	20⅜	+ ⅜
90¼	90¾	12,900	Am. Writing P. pf	89½	91¼	89¾	90⅝	+ ⅝
87⅜	87½	9,150	Am. Zinc Lt. S	87	87½	87	87⅛	+ ⅛
66¾	67	300	Anaconda Cop. Co	67	67	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
103⅛	103⅜	300	Associated Oil	..	..	..	103	− ⅛
100¾	101	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	100¼	103¼	100¼	101	..
100	100¾	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	101¼	101¼	101	101	−¾
107⅛	107⅜	19,800	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110	110	110	..
107	108½	100	Baldwin Loco	105¾	108⅝	105½	107⅞	+2⅝
87¼	87⅝	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	108	108	108	108	−¾
2⅛	2⅜	100	Baltimore & Ohio	87½	87¾	87½	87½	..
492	495	100	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
85½	86	200	Bethlehem Steel	494	494	494	404	+4
0⅝	0⅞	50	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅝
110⅝	110⅞	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	0⅝	0⅝	0⅝	0⅝	..
92	92½	4,500	Bush Terminal	113½	113¾	113½	113½	+ ¾
28	29	40	Bush Terminal pf	92	92⅞	92	92	..
50	51½	500	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	..
58⅜	60	22	California Pet. pf	51	51	51	51	− ½
166¼	167½	200	Canada Southern	58½	58⅝	58½	58½	..
166¼	167¾	30	Canadian Pacific	167	167	167	167	+ ⅝
85	87½	100	Do., odd lot	166¼	166¾	166¼	166½	..
54	54½	400	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼	+ ⅛
91½	92	400	Central Leather Co	54	54¾	54	54½	..
61⅜	62	200	Chandler Motor	91	91⅝	91	91¼	− ¼
12⅝	13	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	+ ⅛
37	37¼	200	Chi. Great Western	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
93⅜	93⅝	400	Chi. Gt. Wst. pf	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
126⅞	127¼	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¼	93¾	93¼	93⅝	+ ⅜
17¼	17⅜	900	Chi. & Northwest	126¾	126⅞	126¾	126⅞	+1⅝
22¼	22⅜	600	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
55⅜	55⅝	3,500	Chile Copper	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
40	41	100	Chino Copper	55¼	55¾	55	55⅜	+ ½
73	73⅜	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	41	41	41	41	..
45¾	46	1,400	Cluett, Pesbody Co	74	74	74	74	+1
134½	135¼	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	46	46	46	46	+1
21	21½	3,100	Consolidated Gas	135¾	135¾	135¼	135¼	+ ⅝
95	95½	400	Corn Products Ref	21¼	21½	20⅝	21	+1⅛
95¼	95⅝	72,400	Corn Prod. R.pf.x d	94¾	94¾	94¼	94⅜	+1⅛
116¼	116⅝	300	Crucible Steel	93	96⅝	92⅞	95⅞	+3½
235	245	100	Crucible Steel pf	116¼	116¾	116¼	116½	+ ¼
150	153	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	240	240	240	240	−1
9¼	10	100	Delaware & Hud	150½	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
18	19	100	Den. & Rio Grande	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
		100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	−1½
		80	Do., odd lot s 20 f	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
94	100¼	300	Detroit United Ry	90¼	95½	90¼	95¼	+6½
48⅜	49	7,700	Distillers Secur	48	49	48	48⅞	+1½
35¼	35⅞	800	Dome Mines	25	25⅛	25	25⅜	..
36⅝	36⅞	700	Erie	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	52½	400	Erie 1st pf	51½	52	51½	52	+ ½
19¾	20	200	Federal Min. & S	19⅞	19⅞	19	19	+1½
42	43	800	Federal M. & S. pf	41½	42	41½	42	+2½
338	345	70	General Chemical	345	345	345	345	..
115	117	11	Gen. Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	..
167½	168¼	800	General Electric	168	168¾	168	168	+ ⅝
76	76¾	4,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76⅜	78⅛	75½	76⅝	+ ⅛
114⅞	115⅜	100	Goodrich pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ⅛
90¾	91⅛	400	Granby Consol	90¾	91⅛	90¾	91⅛	+ ⅛
121¼	121⅝	400	Great Northern pf	121⅜	121⅝	121¼	121⅝	+ ⅛
44⅛	44¾	2,800	G. N. certs. ore prop	44	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅛
50	50¼	1,200	Greene-Cananea	50¼	50¼	50	50¼	− ⅛
20¾	20⅞	200	Guggenheim Explor	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
48¾	48⅞	7,100	Inspiration Copper	48¾	48⅞	47¾	48⅝	+ ⅜
17	17¼	200	Interboro Consol	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
59⅜	60	100	Int. Agricultural pf	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	+ ⅛
118	118½	100	Int. Harv. N.J. pf	118	118	118	118	..
17⅛	17⅜	3,000	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
74	74½	19,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	73½	74	71	74	+3½
48	48¼	6,250	Int. Nickel	48	48½	47¾	48¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	500	Int. Paper	11¾	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	..
40	40¾	500	Int. Paper pf	40	40¾	40	40¾	+ ¼
88½	89	1,820	Jewel Tea	85	90	85	89½	+4⅝
110	110½	300	Jewel Tea pf	110	110½	110	110¼	+ ¼
25⅜	25⅝	100	Kansas City South	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
73	74	1,700	Kelly Spring Tire	74	74	73	74	+ ⅛
58⅜	58⅝	35,500	Kennecott Copper	58⅛	58⅜	58	58⅜	+ ⅛
58⅜	58⅝	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	58	58⅝	58	58⅝	+ ⅛
117⅜	118	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	117⅜	118	117⅜	117⅝	+1½
51⅞	52	50	Do., odd lot	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	− ⅛
77	77½	100	Lehigh Valley	77	77	77	77	+ ½
118	120¾	200	Liggett & Myers pf	120¾	121	120¾	121	+1½
100⅜	100¾	500	Lorillard (P.) Co	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
122⅜	123⅜	3,700	Louis. & Nash	122⅜	123⅜	122⅜	123⅜	+1⅛
72⅜	73⅛	7,400	Maxwell Motors	72¼	73⅛	72¼	73⅛	+1⅛
86	86	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	86	86	86	86	..
56⅝	57	1,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	56⅜	56⅝	56	56⅝	+1⅛
100¾	101	17,100	Mexican Petroleum	100¾	101	100¼	100¾	− ⅜
38⅝	39	10,000	Miami Copper	39	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	..
8¼	8⅝	500	Minn. & St. Louis	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
3⅝	3¾	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
10	10¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	10	10	10	10	..
4⅜	4½	200	Missouri Pacific	..	4½	..	4⅜	− ⅛
79⅝	81	3,300	Montana Power	79⅝	81	79	81	+2¼
113	115	400	Montana Power pf	113	115	113	115	+3½
123¼	123½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	123¼	123¼	123¼	123½	+ ⅜
24¾	25	700	Nat. En. & St. Co	24¾	25	24¾	25	..
67	67½	100	Nat. Lead Co	67	67	67	67	..
113¾	114	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113¾	114	113¾	114	..
17⅝	17¾	7,100	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞	..
144	147	7,000	N. Y. Air Brake	144	147	144	146⅞	+2½
104⅜	104⅝	7,200	N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅝	103⅝	104⅝	+1
62¼	62⅝	800	N. Y. N. H. & H.	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅛
122	122½	2,500	Norfolk & Western	121⅝	122	121⅝	122	+ ⅛
113	113½	600	Northern Pacific	113	113½	113	113½	+ ¼
81½	82	300	Ontario Mining	81⅝	82	81½	81½	+ ⅛
56⅝	56⅞	1,775	Penn. R. R.	56⅝	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	..
104⅝	104⅞	100	People's Gas, Chi.	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	+ ⅛
50	55	150	Pettibone, M. & Co	50	50	50	50	−2
44⅛	44⅜	3,100	Philadelphia Co	44⅛	44⅜	44⅛	44⅞	+ ⅝
27⅞	28⅛	900	Pittsburgh Coal	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28⅞	+ ⅝
101⅞	102	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101⅞	102⅜	101⅞	102⅜	+ ⅝
53⅝	54	1,800	Pressed Steel Car	53⅝	54½	52⅝	54½	+1¼
30	30⅜	300	Quicksilver	..	..	..	30	..
4⅛	4½	100	Quicksilver pf	..	..	..	4⅛	− ⅛
41⅛	41⅜	200	Railway Steel Sp	41⅛	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	+1
96	97½	200	Railway Steel S. pf	96	96	96	96	..
24	24½	4,600	Ray Con. Copper	24	24½	24	24¼	..
84⅝	85⅛	8,800	Reading	84⅝	85⅛	84½	84½	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	51⅞	52	51⅞	52	+1
108⅞	109	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	109	109	100	100	..
5⅛	5½	100	Rock Island Co	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
42	43	100	Rock Island Co. pf	42	42	42	42	+ ¼
2¾	2½	3,000	St. Louis & San F	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2½	+ ⅛
5½	6	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5¼	5¼	5	5	− ⅛
3½	4	8,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3	3	3	3	..
38½	39	15	St. L. Southw. pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	..
15¼	15⅝	100	Seaboard Air Line	15¼	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅝
176	179	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	176	177	176	176½	+1
126	126	20	Sears, R. & Co. pf	126	126	126	126	..
36¾	36½	8,200	Shattuck-Arizona	36¼	36¾	36	36⅜	+ ¼
56	57	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	53½	56	53½	56	..
98	98¼	2,600	Southern Pacific	97½	98	97¼	98	+ ⅛
213	217	530	So. Porto Rico Sug	210½	219½	210	216	−6
20¼	20⅝	600	Southern Railway	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
88½	89	200	Standard Milling pf	89	89	89	89	+ ¼
142¼	142⅞	2,900	Studebaker Co	142	143¼	141¼	142⅜	+ ⅝
111	112½	100	Studebaker Co. pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	− ½
53⅛	54½	1,700	Tennessee Cop. x d	53½	54⅝	53⅜	54½	− ⅛
195½	196¼	1,900	Texas Co	195	196½	195	196	+ ⅛
17⅝	17⅞	3,825	Texas Co. rights	..	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
121	125	100	Texas Pacific L. T.	122	122	122	122	+16½
7⅞	8	600	Texas & Pacific	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
61½	62	500	Third Avenue	62	62	62	62	+ ½
111	115	200	Underw. Typew. pf	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	..
7¼	7½	200	Union R. & P. Co.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅝	− ⅛
31	31½	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31½	− ⅜
132⅜	133	1,400	Union Pacific	133	133	132½	132⅝	+ ¼
82⅝	83	325	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	83¼	82⅝	83	..
62	63⅜	300	United Cigar Mfrs	62	62	62	62	+ ⅝
94¼	94⅝	300	United Cigar Stores	94⅜	94½	94⅜	94½	..
146¾	148⅝	6,850	United Fruit Co	147	148¾	147	148⅝	+1½
14⅞	16	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
29	30	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	30	30	30	30	..
21⅜	22¼	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21½	22¼	21½	22½	+ ½
155⅜	156	28,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	156	165	155¾	164⅞	+6⅝
103	106	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅞
1⅝	1⅞	200	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	52¼	100	U. S. Rubber	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
111	112	713	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110¼	111	110¼	111	+ ½
69	69¼	2,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M	69½	69¼	69	69¼	− ¼
48,600	85¾	48,600	U. S. Steel	84⅝	85⅞	84½	85⅛	+1¼
116¼	116¾	2,200	U. S. Steel pf	116¼	116¾	116¼	116⅝	+ ⅛
82⅜	83¼	4,100	Utah Copper	82⅜	83¼	82⅜	83¼	+ ½
17¼	17⅝	100	Utah Securities	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	..
15⅜	15¾	500	Wabash	15⅜	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
46⅜	46¾	400	Wabash pf. A	46⅜	46¾	46	46	− ⅛
27⅝	28	500	Wabash pf. B	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	..
32	32	100	Western Maryland	32	32	32	32	..
90⅝	90¾	200	Western Union Tel	90⅝	90¾	90¼	90¼	− ⅜

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Buenos Aires & Grt. So.
Great West. of Brazil

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50 Singer Mfg. Co.
100 Int'l Steam Pump (Old)
100 Am. Thermos Bottle
100 H. R. Worthington Pfd.
100 Ward Baking Pfd.

April Bond List

Will be mailed upon request. We particularly recommend municipal bonds, such as Cleveland, Cincinnati, Portland, Oregon; Binghamton, Buffalo, Syracuse, etc.

Write today for circular.

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Stock and Bond
Investment Suggestions

In securing maximum efficiency in the employment of his or her funds our monthly "Investment Suggestions" will be found of material assistance to the investor. Included in the current number are several attractive issues which for stability, diversification, and marketability are of the highest grade. Copy will be sent on request.

Write for April Circular "T-255."

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FOREIGN INVESTORS FACE A DOUBLE TAX

Nonresident Aliens to be Assessed Here on Income from American Securities.

NEW RULE A HANDICAP

Banker Points Out That the Additional Burden Will Scare Off European Capital.

Under a new ruling covering the collection of the income tax at the source, American corporations have lost Europe as a field for the sale of stocks and bonds, in the opinion of leading bankers who have been active in past years in obtaining foreign capital for American enterprises. Coming at a time when none of the nations of Europe has funds for outside investment, the ruling will effect little change in financing of railroads and industrial companies in the immediate future, but it is likely, it was said, to prove a serious factor should Europe, when it recovers from the war, again think of investing in American securities.

Bankers in this country introduced bonds of several American companies in France, where investors were seeking a higher yield than could be obtained on domestic securities, and the said thus given relieved the American market in several important instances. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Pennsylvania, New Haven, St. Paul, St. Louis & San Francisco, and several other companies borrowed large sums in Europe. At the same time foreign investors were buying American stocks for their dividend yield and possibilities of enhancement. Many of these securities have come back upon this market since the outbreak of war because of the growing scarcity of capital abroad.

The new regulation put out by the Treasury Department orders that the tax be collected on income derived from stocks and bonds belonging to non-resident aliens. This regulation followed a decision by the Supreme Court to the effect that the income tax is not a direct tax, and may be collected, not at the residence of the payer, but at the source. Hitherto Federal taxes have not been collected on stocks and bonds owned by non-resident aliens. This made American securities popular with European investors.

It is understood that the intent of the new regulation is to place foreign owners of stocks and bonds on the same footing as citizens of the United States in respect to the payment of income taxes. This will subject foreign holders to double taxation, as they will have to pay the heavy income tax imposed by their home Governments.

A leading banker, who was instrumental in getting foreign capital for American corporations, said yesterday that the new rule will prove absolutely prohibitive of any further attempts to interest foreign capital in American issues. He said that the loans obtained in France could not have been made had the tax been in force five years ago.

Great Britain, France, and Holland have all sold back a large share of the stocks and bonds purchased from railroads and industrials in this country to meet the demands for credits here. As the income from such securities in future will have to bear a United States tax in addition to the greatly increased burden of European income collections, it is expected by bankers that liquidation of Americans will be stimulated still further by the new regulation.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	101¼	101⅛	101¼	101⅛
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	June, 1965	107⅛	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝
4½s	March 1963	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	106⅞	107⅛	107	107¼
4½s	May, 1957	106⅞	107⅛	107	107¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	101¼	...	101¼	...
4½s	May, 1917	100⅞	...	100⅞	...
4½s	March, 1964	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	March, 1962	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	March, 1960, optional	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	99¼	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1958	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	May, 1957	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1956	99½	100	99½	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99½	100	99½	100
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅝	...	99⅝	...
3½s	Nov., 1955	89½	...	89½	...
3½s	Nov., 1954	89½	90¼	89½	90¾
3½s	May, 1954	89½	90¼	89½	90¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	June, 1916	2.80	...	2.80	...
4½s	June, 1917	3.60	...	3.60	...
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	3.80	4.00	3.80
4½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.85	4.05	3.85
3½s	1950-1954	4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3½s	1940-1950	4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3½s	1930-1940	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.65	3.95
3½s	1916-1918	3.95	...	3.95	...
3s	1940-1950	4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3s	1918-1926	4.05	...	4.05	...
3s	1916-1918	3.95	...	3.95	...

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-23	4	4.15	4.12
Balt. & Ohio	1916-23	4½	4.25	4.12
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-30	4½	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-28	4½	4.50	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-24	5	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-20	4½	5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-23	4½	4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-27	4½	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-24	5	4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-29	5	4.52	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-23	4½	4.55	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-23	4½	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-23	4½	4.30	4.10
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-23	5	4.20	4.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-23	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-22	5	5.70	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-28	4½	4.45	4.15
Nort. & Western	1916-24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-28	6	4.45	4.15
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-23	4	4.20	4.00
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-23	5	5.30	4.70
St. L. & San F.	1916-23	5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1916-23	5	4.65	4.20
Southern Pacific	1916-23	4½	4.30	4.06
Southern Railway	1916-24	4½	4.50	4.20

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Miami Copper Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, compared with $1.25 paid in the last quarter.

Colonel George R. Fearing and George R. Fearing, Jr., have been admitted as partners in the Stock Exchange firm of Van Emburgh & Atterbury.

The manufacturing schedule of the Chevrolet Motor Company for April calls for 8,000 cars, compared with 6,800 cars scheduled in March.

The Republic Railway & Light Company reports gross earnings in 1915 amounting to $8,121,297, a gain of $120,012 over 1914. The surplus after charges and preferred stock dividends was $248,531.

White, Weld & Co. are offering $5,306,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Holly Sugar Corporation at 98 and 53,000 shares of common without par value. Subscribers to the preferred will have the privilege of taking up 40 per cent. of the common stocks at $25 a share. The Company will acquire 98 per cent. of the stock of the Holly Sugar Company of Colorado, a beet sugar concern.

James H. Oliphant & Co. have issued the 1916 edition of "The Earning Power of Railroads," a reference manual on railroad finance. Statistics are given for 160 railroads, including the important lines of the United States, Canada, Cuba, and the South American countries.

J. C. Traphagen has been appointed an assistant secretary of the Franklin Trust Company.

The Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association will hold its third annual convention at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26 to 28.

The reorganization managers for the St. Louis & San Francisco reorganization plan have extended the time within which to make deposits of securities to April 15.

The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has opened a new branch at Malvern, Natal, South Africa.

The firm of Perry, Coffin & Burr, Boston, has been dissolved and the firm of Arthur Perry & Co., with Arthur Perry, Arthur Perry, Jr., and Henry H. Perry as partners, has been formed.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company will receive bids until 2 P. M. April 26 for $1,750,000 4 per cent. refunding coupon bonds of the Territory of Hawaii.

Gilbert J. Postley, formerly with W. C. Wilson & Co., has become associated with Riely & Horton and will assume charge of their bond department.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The absence of any unsettling news developments over Sunday relating to international conditions was helpful to sentiment on the Consolidated Exchange. Commission houses handled a large and well-distributed business in odd lots. The industrial favorites and the coppers were again prominent in the dealings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
10	Alaska Juneau	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
70	Allis-Chalmers	30	30½	30	30⅛
10	Am. Beet Sug.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
100	American Can	61½	62	61½	61¾
600	Am. Car & F.	70	71⅛	69½	71
50	American Ice	28½	28½	28¼	28½
6,900	Am. Locomo.	79½	82¾	79½	81⅝
1,070	Am. Smelting	101⅜	102¾	101⅜	102½
20	Am. St. Found	52⅜	52⅜	52½	52⅜
240	Am. Zinc	83⅜	84½	83⅜	80⅝
1,410	Anaconda Cop.	87	87½	86⅞	87½
1,620	Baldwin Loco.	106⅜	108¼	106⅜	107½
10	Brook. R. T.	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅞
150	Butte & Sup.	91½	92⅜	91½	92½
20	Central Leath.	54½	54½	54½	54½
30	Ches. & Ohio	61⅜	61⅜	61⅛	61⅛
40	C., M. & St. P.	93½	99⅝	93½	83⅜
50	C., R. I. & P.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
10	Chile Copper	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
30	Chino Copper	55⅛	56⅜	55⅛	55⅜
110	Col. F. & I.	45⅞	46⅛	45⅞	45⅝
70	Corn Products	21	21	21	21
10,780	Crucible Steel	93	96⅜	93	95⅛
170	Dist. Securi.	48⅛	49	48⅛	48
280	Erie	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅜
90	Goodrich Co.	70½	76	72⅝	75⅛
60	Gt. North. Ore	44⅛	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝
10	Greene-Can.	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
210	Inspir. Copper	48⅝	48⅝	48	48⅝
20	Int. Mer. Mar.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
320	Int. M. M. pf.	77	78	76⅜	74
30	Int. Nickel	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅜
1,770	Ken. Copper	58⅛	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛
120	Lack Steel	78½	78⅝	77½	77½
320	Maxwell Mot.	73⅝	74⅛	73⅛	73⅝
2,780	Mexican Pet.	109⅛	110⅝	109⅛	110¼
480	Miami Copper	89	89⅝	88⅝	88⅝
50	Nat. Enam.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
170	Nevada Con.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
220	N. Y. Central	104⅝	104⅝	104	104¼
150	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62½	63	62½	63
10	Nor. Pacific	118⅝	118⅝	118⅜	118⅝
10	Penn. St'l Car	53½	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞
50	Ry. Steel Spgs.	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼
20	Ray Copper	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
240	Reading	84⅞	85⅛	84⅝	85
110	Rep. I. & S.	51½	52¾	51½	52⅛
50	So. Pacific	97⅞	97⅞	97½	97⅝
10	So. Railway	20½	20½	20½	20½
140	Studebaker Co.	141⅞	143¼	141⅞	143⅛
10	Tenn. Copper	53¾	54⅞	53⅜	54⅛
30	Tex. Oil rights	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
310	Union Pacific	132⅞	133¼	132⅞	133
50	United Fruit	147¼	148¾	147¼	148¼
275	U. S. Ind. Alc.	157½	166	157½	165
7,820	U. S. Steel	84⅝	85⅞	84½	85⅜
180	Utah Copper	83	83½	83	83½
250	Westing. E. & M.	66¼	66¾	65¼	66¾

40,795	MINING STOCKS.				
1,700	Atlanta	.14	.14	.14	.14
300	Gold Florence	.42	.42	.42	.42
1,000	Gypsy Queen	.04	.04	.04	.04
500	Gold. Merger	.13	.13	.13	.13
200	Jim Butler	.93	.93	.93	.93
200	Jumbo Exten.	.75	.75	.75	.75
1,000	Kewanas	13½	13¾	13¾	13½
400	Midway	.23	.23	.23	.23
600	Ophir	.26	.27	.26	.27
1,500	Rescue Eula	.32½	.32½	.32½	.32½
1,500	Silver Pick	.07	.07	.07	.07
400	Ton. Exter.	5.05	5.05	4.95	5.00
200	Ton. Mining	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½
300	Union Cons.	.47	.47	.47	.47
300	West End	.76	.76	.76	.76
9,600					

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—Following is the weekly statement of the associated banks of Boston, with comparisons:

	April 1, 1916.	Inc. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$7,677,000	*$281,000
Loans, disc. and inv.	609,482,000	*2,824,000
Individual deps. in U. S.	541,156,000	*3,414,000
Due banks	140,454,000	4,074,000
Time deposits	23,889,000	485,000
Exc. for Clearing House	20,600,000	3,198,000
Due from banks	37,822,000	110,000
Cash reserve	23,676,000	*468,000
Reserve in Fed. Res. Bk.	16,241,000	*908,000
Res. with other banks	75,963,000	1,087,000
Cash excess	940,000	*944,000
Excess in New York	56,688,000	1,272,000
Excess with Fed. Res. B.	1,166,000	*760,000
Total excess	53,793,000	263,000

*Decrease.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	77.20	77.04	77.20	+ .08
25 industrials	90.48	86.48	90.31	+1.05
50 stocks	83.87	87.76	88.25	+ .56

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 3	88.87	87.76	88.25	+ .56
April 1	87.82	87.46	87.69	+ .17
March 31	87.76	86.22	87.52	+1.11
March 30	87.03	86.20	86.41	— .41
March 29	87.85	86.06	86.82	— .77
March 28	88.06	87.15	87.56	— .50
March 27	88.09	87.06	87.08	— .02

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	High.		Low.		Last.
1916	91.87	30	84.54	1	72.60
1915	78.76	30	64.24	25	67.26
1914	70.66	2	65.24	25	66.66
1913	82.61	4	66.44	30	66.66
1912	71.18	26	66.03	1	70.39

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.46	Mar. 1	88.25
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	56.90	Feb. 24	81.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	66.29
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	66.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	73.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.87	Sep. 25	77.09

*To date.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	21	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	80
American Gas Co.	130	132
*American Gas & Electric	135	138
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	394	396
American Light & Traction pf.	114	116
American Power & Light	45	46
American Power & Light pf.	84½	86½
American Public Utilities	15	17
American Public Utilities pf.	76	77
American Waterworks & Electric	6¼	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	53	55
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	59	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	101
Cities Service	174	175
Cities Service pf.	84	85
Colorado Power	28	29
Colorado Power pf.	100	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	63	64
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	86	87
Consumers' Power Co., 1929	102	104
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.	96	98
Denver Gas & Elec. gen 5s.	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	101	103
Empire District Electric pf.	90	
Federal Light & Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	83	93
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	86	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	13½	18
Northern Ontario Lgt. & Pow. pf.	59	64
Northern States Power	59	61
Northern States Power pf.	93	95
Ozark Power & Water	28	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	65	67
Pacific Gas & Electric	95	96
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	92	93½
Pacific Gas & Electric original	93	94½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	92	95
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	27	30
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	71	74
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf.	102	†106
*Standard Gas & Electric	9½	10
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	36	39
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	52	54
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	22	24
Toledo Traction, Light & Power pf.	52	54
United Light and Railways	54	55
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75	77
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.	60	†62

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend. ‡And interest.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	135	140	128	133
American Cigar pf.	100	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	375	325	375
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	475	485	475	485
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	123	120	122

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Adventure	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
122	Ahmeek	100	101	99½	99⅝
1,380	Alaska Gold	20	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛
200	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	Alloues	70	70	70	70
10,128	American Zinc	87⅛	91	86¾	90⅛
235	Anaconda	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
905	Arizona Com.	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
400	Butte-Balak	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
775	Butte & Sup.	91⅛	92⅜	91⅛	92⅜
190	Calumet & A.	74⅜	74⅜	74	74
33	Calumet & H.	560	560	560	560
66	Centennial	17	17	17	17
10	Chino	55½	55⅝	55½	55⅝
262	Copper Range	65	65⅛	65	65
70	Daly-West	3½	3½	3½	3½
455	East Butte	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝
50	Granby	91	91	91	91
75	Indiana	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
60	Inspiration	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
38	Island Creek	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝
75	Isle Royale	28	28⅜	28	28⅛
425	Keweenaw	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
450	Lake	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17
25	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
20	Mason Valley	3	3	3	3
10	Mass Con.	13½	13½	13½	13½
25	Miami	39	39	39	39
100	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
160	Mohawk	99⅝	99⅝	99	99⅛
180	Nevada Con.	17⅝	18	17⅝	18
265	New Arcadian	8½	8½	8¼	8⅝
755	New Idria	16	16⅝	16	16
100	Nipissing	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7¼
545	North Butte	28½	29⅛	28½	29⅛
1,540	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
120	Old Dominion	69⅛	69½	68⅝	68⅝
180	Osceola	95	95	95	95
110	Pond Creek	13½	14	13½	14
80	Quincy	95½	95½	95	95
120	Santa Fe	26	27	26	27⅛
80	Shannon	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
100	Shattuck	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
200	South Utah	43c	45c	43c	45c
785	St. Mary's L'd	75	75	74	75
200	Super. & Bos.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
50	Superior Cop.	17	17	16½	16½
45	Tamarack	52½	53	52½	53
10	Trinity	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,150	Tuolumne	36c	36c	35c	35c
5,646	U. S. Smelt.	59½	59⅝	57¾	62
64	U. S. Sm. pf.	51½	52	51½	52
220	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
90	Utah Consol.	13⅜	14½	13⅜	14
80	Utah Copper	82⅜	82⅞	82⅜	82⅝
550	Utah Metals	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
110	Victoria	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
40	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
80	Wolverine	58	58	58	58
85	Boston Elev.	78½	78½	78½	78½
9	Bos. & Lowell	138½	138½	138½	138½
57	Boston & M.	44½	44½	44	44
55	Fitchburg pf.	77¾	77¾	77½	77½
20	Mass. Electric	7	7	7	7
95	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63	63¼	62⅝	62⅝
64	Old Colony	152	152	152	152
103	W. End St. R. R.	63	63	63	63
15	W. End St. R. R. pf.	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Agr. Ch.	67	67	67	67
20	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	96½	96⅞	96½	96½
18	Amoskeag	70½	70½	70½	70½
20	Am. Tunnel Service pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
55	Amer. Sugar	103½	109½	109½	109½
35	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¾
923	Am. Tel. & T.	127¾	127¾	127¼	127⅝
177	A. G. & W. I.	31	31	30⅝	31
845	A. G. & W. I. pf.	48	48½	48	48
36	Edison	238	238	237	237
10	Goodrich pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115⅞
20	Mass. Gas	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
125	Mass. Gas pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
30	McElwain pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
50	Nipe Bay	150	152	150	152
4	Reece Button	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10	Studebaker pf.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜
80	Swift & Co.	131⅛	131⅜	131⅛	131⅜
1,838	Torrington	49⅛	49⅛	49	49
150	Torring. pf.	30	30	30	30
1,772	United Fruit	147½	148¾	147	148½
665	United Shoe	56½	57	56½	57
96	United Sh. pf.	29½	29½	29⅜	29⅝
688	U. S. Steel	85¼	85⅝	84½	85⅝
260	Ventura Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
130	Western Union	91⅜	91⅜	90½	90⅝
10	Willys Ov. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Ag. C. 5s.	103¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
6,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
11,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	79½	79½	79½	79⅝
3,000	C. B. & W. jt. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½
500	Cumb. Tel. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
500	K. C. M. & B. 4s	82	82	82	82
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	97	97	97	97
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Pond Crk. 8s	91	91	91	91
9,000	Swift Co. 5s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼
12,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
11,000	W. T. & T. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1⅜	Jerome V.	2¼	2½
Bay S. G.	.12	.13	La Rose	.55	.60
Bing. M.	12¾	13	Majestic	.76	.77
Bohem M.	2½	2¾	McK-Dar.	.45	.48
Bergold	.60	1.00	Mex Met.	.44	.48
B. & N. Y.	3	3¼	M. of Am.	2¾	3
Butte & L.	.92	.95	New Idilid	2¾	3
Bost Ely.	.40	.45	N. Cornelia	15½	15¾
Bost & M.	.73	.74	Nev. Doug.	.85	.92
Calaveras	8¼	8

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Ames Shovel & Tool Pfd.
25 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Childs (Rest.) Com.
500 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 E. T. Burrowes Com.
25 Franklin Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
25 German American Insurance
100 H. R. Worthington Pfd. Ctfs.
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
20 Niagara Insurance
50 National Licorice Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
50 Phelps-Dodge & Co.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com.
25 American Hawaiian Steamship
50 Coal & Iron Bank
500 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
25 Dixon Crucible
200 Eastern Steel Com.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
25 Home Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 New Jersey Zinc
50 Pacific Coast (all issues)
50 Thompson-Starrett Com.
50 U. S. Fire Insurance
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Gulf States Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted
DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5442 John

WANTED:
Hercules Powder pfd.
Otis Elevator pfd.
Am. Type Founders com.
Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
Columbia Trust Co.

FOR SALE:
General Baking pfd.
Nassau & Suffolk Ltg. com.
Lawyers Mtge. Co.
Title Guar. & Trust Co.
Farmers Loan & Tr. Co.

L. A. NORTON
Tel's Broad 2800-2805. 25 Broad St.

Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Cushman Sons Stocks
Eastern Steel
Mich. Limestone & Chem. Stks.
National Bank of Cuba
New York & Richmond Gas Co.
Phelps, Dodge Co.

Colorado Industrial 5s, 1934
Genl. Gas & Elec. 5s, 1932

DIRICHSEN & C
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Gulf States Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orisatmest."

Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola Co.
Particulars on Request
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. New York

Casein Co.
American Chicle
Lima Locomotive
Toledo Tract., Lt. & Pwr.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com.
Cities Service
Hoit & McWilliam
Telephone 3100 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

United Drug Co.
Common
2nd Preferred
1st Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted
RICHMOND & MYLES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Tel. 5151 Rector. 20 Broad St.

Utah Sec. Corp. 6s
Cerro de Pasco 6s
Federal Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Indian Refining Com. & Pfd.
Delaware, Lack. & Western Coal
Dominion of Canada 5, 10, 15 year 5s
BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Telephone 3317 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

American Bank Note
Babcock & Wilcox
U. S. Finishing
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Sulzberger & Sons. Co.
National Surety Co.
Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
Home Insurance Co.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Mining Stocks Very Active, with Prices Mostly Higher — Elsewhere Changes Are Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 500,139 shares of stock and $192,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 60,475; oil, 98,400, and mining, 431,255. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	†Aetna Exp...	22⅞	23¾	22⅞	22½
200	Ajax Rub. Inc	70½	70½	70½	70½
400	Atl. Gulf & W. Ind. S.S.	30	31	30	30½
300	Atl. Gulf & W. I. S.S. pf	48⅞	48⅞	48½	48½
300	Balt. Tube Co.	118	118	118	118
400	†But. Chem...	3	3¼	2⅝	3
400	Can. N. G. Cp.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
225	†Carbon St....	70	77	70	75
900	†Car L. & P..	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅜
650	Carwen St..	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼
800	Cen. F'dry....	12	12	11½	12
100	Cen. F'dry pf	23	23	23	23
7,300	Chev. Mot.....	176	179	175	179
1,100	Corp.of R.& H.	5	5	5	5
10,900	†Cuba C. Sug.	67⅝	68⅝	67⅜	68½
2,240	Cuba C. S. pf	97¼	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
190	Curtiss A'p'ne	46	47	45	47
40	Emerson Phon	13	13	13	13
570	†Elec. Gun....	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
300	†Gen. Asphalt	30	30½	30	30⅛
50	Guan. Sugar..	82	82	82	82
850	†Hall Signal..	15	17	15	17
100	Haskell & Car Co.....	42½	42½	42½	42½
100	Int. Arms.....	15	15	15	15
100	†Int. Mot.....	18	18	18	18
600	Int. Rubber...	14⅝	14⅝	14	14
2,500	Kath. B'ze pf	24½	27	24	26½
800	Kene. Zc. Cp.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
1,900	†Lake T. Boat	10	10⅜	10	10½
250	†Lima L. new	38½	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜
200	†Lima Locomotive, new, pf.	95	95	95	95
1,300	†Lynn Phon...	7½	8⅛	7½	8
200	Marconi of A..	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
100	Manhat. Tran..	1½	1½	1½	1½
540	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.....	31	31½	*30	31½
12,200	†Midvale Steel.	66	67⅝	66	67⅝
500	†Nymo Z. & L.	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
160	Red. Electric. Inc.	6	6	6	6
100	†M. Rumely, new	15	15	15	15
300	St. L., R. Mt. & P. v. t.ctfs.	39	39	39	39
700	†St. Joseph Lead	16⅜	17	16½	16⅝
700	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	36¼	36⅜	36	36¼
600	†Tob.Prod.com.	45	*47	45	46½
400	Un. Profit S...	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
400	†Universal M..	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
800	†U. S. Lt. & Heat Corp.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
100	†U. S. Lt. & H. Corp. pf..	5	5	5	5
200	†Wabash-Pitts. Term., w. i.	18⅝	*18½	*18¼	18⅝
1,500	White M. Co..	50	50⅜	50	50½
1,500	World Film Corp. v.t.ctfs.	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅜
4,000	†Zinc Con. Co...	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	Ohio Oil	227	223	224	— 2
5	Prairie Pipe L.	225	222	222	— .
4	St. Oil of In.	545	545	545	— 5
4	Prairie P. L.	225	222	222	— ..
10	Union Tank L.	82	82	82	— ..
120	Vacuum Oil	236	234	236	+ 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Am. Oil & G..	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	†Barnet O.&G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,0	†Cos.&C.(O.R.)	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19¾
400	†Cos. Oil & G. w. i. pf.....	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
500	Empire Pet....	8	8	8	8
12,000	†Federal Oil..	1⅞	*1¾	1⅞	1⅞
100	†Houston Oil.	17	17	17	17
5,000	†Midwest Oil.	61	62	61	62
1,500	†Muskogee R..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
41,0-0	†Okla. Oil	16	16	14	16
500	†Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	Okla. P. & R..	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝
345	†Sap. O. & R..	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
500	Savoy Oil	10¼	11	10	10.
21,900	†Un. West. O.	66	73	66	73
1,500	†Victoria Oil..	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
10,125	Way1. O. & G.	7⅞	8	*7½	8

MINING STOCKS.

13,500	†Atlanta	13	14½	13	14
4,500	Bingham Min..	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
2,500	††Booth	18	18	17	18
11,650	†Boston & M., (a prospect)..	73	78	73	76
100	Butte & N. Y..	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs	9¼	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝
800	†Cal. Copper...	3½	3½	3½	3½
9,500	Caledonia	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	†Canada Cop...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,500	†Cashboy	7	8	7	8
1,200	†C. de P. Cop..	39½	40¾	39½	40½
3,500	Con. Arts. S...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20,000	Con. Nev.-U...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	†Du Pont Cop..	2½	2½	2½	2½
575	†Eagle & B. B.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
14,250	†Emma Con..	66	68	62	64
240	First Nat. Cop.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾
2,000	†Granite G. M.	83	83	83	83
4,700	†Goldfield Con.	76	78	76	78.
9,500	†Gold. Merger.	11	13½	11	13
500	Hecla Mining..	4¼	5	4¼	4⅝
21,150	†Int. Mines....	20	31	20	27
10,800	†Iron Blossom.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
1,050	Howe Sound...	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
30,700	Jerome Verdi..	1⅞	2¾	1⅞	2⅜
1,500	†Jim Butler..	94	94	92	92
4,800	Jumbo Ext....	77	77	75	78
5,000	†Kewanas ...	13½	14½	13½	14½
1,500	Magma Cop...	19⅝	19⅝	18½	18½
8,700	†Marsh Min..	31½	33	31	31
1,500	†McKin.-Dar..	45	47	45	47
700	Mason Valley..	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
250	Mines of Am..	3	3½	3	3⅛
300	†Mont. Cons...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
60,000	††Both. Lode..	29	32	29	31
1,000	†Nipissing	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
2,200	Oat. Big Jim..	1¾	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	†North Star...	17	17½	17	17½
6,800	†Oatman Lazy Boy (a pros.)	35	36	35	36
10,000	††Oatman So..	35	38	35	38
4,500	†Oro	4	4	4	4
1,000	†Peterson L..	27	27	27	27
28,000	†Ray Hercules..	5	5	4⅞	5
800	††Rex Consol..	21	21	20	20
21,500	†Roch. Mines..	60	76	69	72
1,600	††Rd. Mount..	72	74	72	74
1,000	††Ruby Silver.	53	55	55	55.
7,500	†San Toy....	17½	18	17½	18
18,000	†Scr. Grav. G.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
700	†Seven T. Con.	38	38	36	37
4,500	††Silver Pick..	7	7½	7	7½
300	Stand. Sil.-L..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5,400	Stewart	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
26,000	††Success Min.	76	79	76	78
1,100	†Topsah Rel..	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
3,650	Tonopah Ext..	5	5½	5	5⅜
1,000	Tonopah Mid..	24	24	24	24
1,000	Tri-Bullion ...	½	½	½	½
1,080	United East...	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2,000	††U. S. C. M.	15½	15½	15½	15½
18,300	†U. S. Zinc..	22	25⅛	22	25
540	W. E. Consol..	70	76	70	76
260	†W. O. Mining	6	6½	6	6¾
100	†Yuscaran Con	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	C. de P. 6s...	119	119	119	119
5,000	C. A. Sm. 5s..	38	38	38	38
50,000	†C. & O. cv. 5s.	97	97	97	97
20,000	†C. M. & St. Paul 4s ...	95¾	95½	95¾	95¾
5,000	†C. U. S. 4½s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
80,000	†Mid. St. conv. 5s, w. i....	98¼	98¼	97⅝	97⅝
30,000	Sulz. & Sons Co. 6s	99¾	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Int. Corp.	20	20½	20	20¼
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord..	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Edmund & Jones Corp	37	38	39	41
Driggs-Seabury	138	141	137	141
Hopkins & A. Arms...	..	65	..	65
Marlin Arms pf.....	79	82	77	81
Maxim Munitions ..	6	6½	5⅝	6
N. Y. Transportation.	15½	16½	15½	16½
O. Elsenlohr Bros....	54	56	54	56
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Peerless Truck & M...	25½	26	26	27
Poole Eng. & Mach....	110	119	110	120
Standard Motors	8½	8⅝	8¾	8½
Saxon Motor Car....	61	65	61	64
Triangle Film.....	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	4
Wab. Pitts. Ter. pf...	47	50	47	50

OIL STOCKS.

Midwest Oil pf.....	93	96	93	96
Midwest Ref.	64½	65½	64	65
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14	14½
Ventura Cons.	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¼

MINING.

Iron Blossom.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
Mojave Tungsten.....	4	4½	4	4½
New Utah Bingham.	3	4	3½	4

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	83	85	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass.....	268	278	268	278
Atlas Powder.....	235	245	235	245
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	120	132	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.)....	390	410	395	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fds. & Forg....	170	200	170	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	800	850	800	900
Du Pont Powder....	340	350	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder....	370	390	370	390
Hercules Powder pf..	116	120	116	120
International Arms..	14	18	17	20
Nitro-Bement-Pond ..	170	190	172	178
Nitro-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Sco. Hill Mfg. Co....	535	545	535	545
Wisch. Rptg. Arms..	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,400

FIGHTS TO SAVE DIVIDENDS.

Pittsburgh Coal Co. Preferred Exchange of Stock Opposed.

A circular is being sent to preferred stockholders of the Pittsburgh Coal Company of New Jersey, signed by Otto J. Korb, Charles E. Ellicott, and W. Graham Boyce, as agents for Laura E. Buck of Baltimore, advising them not to consent to the proposed plan for readjusting the company's capital.

"As you know," the letter says, "your 7 per cent. preferred stock carries with it unpaid accumulated dividends aggregating $44.58 per share, which the company desires to get rid of, and offers 1 1-3 shares of new 6 per cent. preferred stock in exchange for one share of your 7 per cent. preferred and its dividend in arrears of $44.58. The advantages under the proposed plan are in favor of the common stock and against the preferred. Our claim for unpaid dividends is a cash claim, and if we are asked to take stock in lieu of the cash claim—which is a concession on our part—we ought to get at least 7 per cent. preferred stock for this $44.58 and still hold our shares of 7 per cent. preferred stock, making for each share of our present holdings 1 and 44.58-100 of 7 per cent. preferred stock."

Other parts of the plan are criticised unfavorably, and the holders of preferred shares are urged to sign proxies favoring a program calling for 7 per cent. as the dividend of the new stock.

RESERVE BANK ALLOTMENT.

New York Exchanges $6,120,000 in Securities with Treasury.

Under the recent offer of the Secretary of the Treasury to accept up to $30,000,000 of Government 2 per cent. bonds used to secure circulation in exchange for 3 per cent. thirty-year bonds and one-year 3 per cent. notes, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been allotted $6,120,000. Half of this amount will be accepted as of April 1, 25 per cent. on July 1, and 25 per cent. on Oct. 1. The exchange will be made half in notes and half in bonds. On the first distribution, the New York bank will accordingly receive $1,530,000 in 3 per cent. bonds and $1,530,000 of the notes. The bank recently notified its members that it was prepared to buy $5,000,000 of the 2s at par, and substantially this amount was turned in.

The national banks in Fairfield County, Connecticut, have been transferred to the New York district, in accordance with the recent decision of the Reserve Board on the redistricting application. There are fifteen member banks affected by the transfer, as a result of which about $100,000 in capital and $100,000 in reserve deposits have been added to the New York bank.

DEFICIT IN HUDSON TUBES.

Railroad Carried 55,915,192 Passengers Last Year.

The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, in the calendar year of 1915, carried 59,915,192 passengers, an increase of about 15,000 over 1914. Gross revenues were $3,725,080, a decrease of about $25,000. The income applicable to fixed charges was $3,022,895, a decrease of $56,000.

After paying the interest on the first mortgage and on the first lien and refunding bonds and the usual 2 per cent. on the adjustment mortgage bonds, there was a deficit of about $21,000 which was taken from the reserve fund. The balance left in the treasury, as of Dec. 31, was $381,264.

There were decreases in traffic between January and September, which were ascribed to the war, indirectly. The normal traffic appeared again in October. In that month the traffic on the division running to Broadway and Thirty-third Street showed an increase for the first time since the installation of the 7-cent fare.

Rubber Sales Heavy in 1915.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company reports gross income of $2,171,080 in 1915, against $2,046,295 the year before. The net profit of $1,330,168 was $665,053 less than in 1914, and $1,268,432 was paid out in dividends, against $2,143,983 in the preceding twelve months. The annual statement yesterday said that while sales of rubber goods were larger both in quantity and value than in 1914, net earnings were less, because of special conditions in the tire department. These conditions have largely been corrected, the report says, and a marked improvement has occurred since Jan. 1.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt..6		Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	4.12
Argen. Gov..Disc.		Feb.21,'17	95	95⅜	5.15
Argen. Govt..6		Dec. 15,'17	101	101½	5.10
Argen. Govt..6		May 15,'20	100¾	101¼	5.45
City of Mont..5		Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.65
City of Q'b'c..5		Apr., 1920	98⅝	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.30
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Dom. of Can..5		Apr., 1921	98½	99⅜	5.08
Dom. of Can..5		Apr., 1926	97½	97⅝	5.38
Dom. of Can..5		Apr., 1931	96⅜	97¼	5.50
Italian Govt..6		Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅞	6.20
Norweg. Gov..6		Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101¼	3.75
Norweg. Gov..6		Feb., 1923	101¾	102½	5.55
Norweg. Gov..6		Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.65
Swedish Gov..6		Dec., 1916	100¾	101	4.50
Swiss Gov.....5		Mar., 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.55
Swiss Gov.....5		Mar., 1919	99½	100¾	4.93

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr..6		Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil..5		Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.65
Am. Locomo..5		July, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
Am. T. & T...4½		Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
Anacon. Cop..6		Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.40
A. V. R.L.&P.6		July 1,'19	97½	99	
*Balt. & Ohio.4½		June, 1917	100⅜	100⅞	2.05
*Balt. & Ohio.4½		June, 1918	101⅛	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T..5		July, 1918	100⅛	101⅛	4.40
Can. North..5		Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific..6		Mar. 2,'21	102⅝	102¾	5.45
†Ches. & O...5		June, 1919	101¼	101⅜	2.60
C. & W. Ind..5		Sep., 1917	100	100⅜	4.70
C. B. & Q....4		July, 1921	98¼	98¾	4.25
Chi. Elev.....5		July, 1916	93	96	19.00
Cons. Pow....6		May 1,'17	100¼	100¾	
East. P. & L..5		Mar. 1,'18	97	98	
Erie R. R..4½		Apr., 1917	101⅜	101½	3.90
Gen. Rubber..5		Dec., 1918	100⅝	101	4.60
Gr. Tr. of C..5		Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Hock. Valley..5		Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harv.....5		Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102¼	3.90
L. Gas & E..6		April, 1918	100	101	
Minn. Gen. E..6		June, 1917	100⅜	101½	
Mo. Pacific..6		June, 1916	88	92	
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	98¼	99¼	6.30
M. West Util.6		Jan. 1,'25	96	97½	
N. Eng. Nav..6		May, 1917	100	100¼	5.80
Nor. S. Pow.6		June, 1917	101	101½	2.00
Penn. Tor.....4½		June 15,'21	101⅜	102	4.30
P. S. C., N.J.5		Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. Arms...5		Feb., 1919	98	99⅜	5.15
Southern Ry.5		Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	3.95
Sulz. & Sons.6		June, 1916	100⅝	100⅝	3.00
U.S. S.H.& M.6		Feb., 1926	107	107½	4.90
U. S. Pub. S..6		Apr., 1918	98½	100	6.00
†United Fruit.6		May, 1917	101¼	101⅝	1.50
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	101¼	101⅝	4.30
West. E.& M.5		Oct., 1917	101½	102¼	3.45
W. P. Trac..6		Mar., 1917	100⅞	101½	4.95
Wm. R.Arms.5		Mar., 1918	99⅛	99⅝	5.05
W.V.T. & E..6		June, 1917	97	99	..
West. P. C.T.6		Mar., 1917	100¼	101	..
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	100	101	..
Winn. E. Ry.6		Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	..

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917. 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for payment June, 1916, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
Atlantic Refining....	675	685	670	680
Borne-Scrymser	300	310	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line...	100	103	100	101
Chesebrough Mfg.....	950	1,000	875	925
Colorial Oil.....	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil.....	312	317	310	315
Crescent Pipe Line..	41	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe L...	85	95	85	95
Eureka Pipe Line....	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil....	150	152	150	152
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line....	176	179	175	178
Indiana Pipe Line....	100	103	100	103
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd..	12	12½	12	12½
National Transit....	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit.....	187	193	187	193
Northern Pipe Line..	100	103	100	103
Ohio Oil	223	227	225	228
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	60	62	60	62
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14	14½
Pierce Oe. 1924.....	83	85	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas....	415	420	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line....	221	224	220	223
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line..	200	205	200	205
South Penn. Oil....	350	355	350	355
South. West. Penn..	106	109	106	109
Standard Oil of Cal..	249	252	250	253
Standard Oil of Ind..	542	547	545	550
Standard Oil of Kan..	450	460	450	460
Standard Oil of Ky...	360	365	360	365
Standard Oil of Neb..	360	370	363	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	513	516	512	515
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	212	209	212
Standard Oil of Ohio.	545	555	545	555
Swan & Finch.....	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	88	93	88	93
Vacuum Oil	224	226	233	234
Washington Oil	35	45	40	45

COTTON PRICES RISE IN A QUIET MARKET

Net Advance of from 5 to 7 Points, Compared with Last Week's Closing.

GOOD NEWS FROM SOUTH

General Rains Noted and Drought in the Southwestern Section Is Completely Broken.

Influenced by a rather unfavorable Liverpool market, cotton showed a moderate decline at the opening yesterday, but not to the extent warranted by the lower cables from abroad. During the course of the morning there was some noticeably good buying of May delivery, thought to be principally for domestic spinners' account. This helped to turn the market, which at best continued to be a rather small trading affair, and caused a net advance of from 5 to 7 points, as compared with Saturday's closing, with the tone of the market steady at the end.

Outside interest in the market continued to be small, and strong support, which might have been calculated to carry the rally further yesterday, was lacking. The general run of news was more bearish than otherwise. Good general rains in most of the cotton States were noted late on Saturday, and continued on Sunday. Further reports of precipitation, especially in Texas, where most needed, were received during the session, and certainly show that the drought in Southwestern sections has been completely broken. While the immediate effect of this condition may not be noticeable, it clears away any possibility of a bad start in a most important section of the Cotton Belt.

Spot cotton continues to be held firmly throughout the South. The demand for the actual locally is good, while New England points have yet to buy a fair amount of cotton.

Bears are counting on a weaker statistical position in the near future. Comparisons at least will be less favorable. During the month of April spinners' takings will compare with heavy figures last year, for the four weeks ended on April 30 last year takings of American cotton reached a total of 1,400,000 bales, or an average of approximately 350,000. No such absorption is expected this year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Houston, 5 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, unchanged. Middling, 12c. Sales, 517 bales.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.80	11.77	11.80@11.90	11.81@11.85
July	12.01	11.86	12c flat	11.93@11.94
Oct.	12.09	11.93	12.06@12.07	12.00@12.01
Dec.	12.26	12.16	12.23@12.24	12.18@12.19
Jan.	12.32	12.17	12.30@12.31	12.24@12.25
March	12.33	12.20	12.37@12.39	12.28@12.31

Total port receipts, 34,019 bales; last week, 13,881 bales; last year, 34,267 bales.

RECEIPTS.

| | Yesterday. | Last Wk. | Last Y

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Transportation Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, 1916, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking such action in regard to the increase, reduction, reclassification or readjustment of the capital stock of this Company, or of any purchase, sale, lease or other conveyance of its property, or of any consolidation or merger of this Company with any other company or companies as may be necessary, advisable or proper to carry into effect the plan and agreement of readjustment of this Company dated January 31, 1916.

Dated, New York, March 14, 1916.

A. C. DOAN, Secretary.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Kansas City Southern Building, northeast corner of Wyandotte and Eleventh Streets, Kansas City, Missouri, on Tuesday, May 9, 1916, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A. M., Standard Time, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

As provided by the By-Laws of the Company, the books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed for the said meeting at 3:00 o'clock P. M., April 26, 1916, and reopened at 10:00 o'clock A. M., May 15, 1916.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. A. EDSON, President.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.

Dated April 1, 1916.

THE AMERICAN METER CO.,
11th Ave. & 47th St.
New York, April 4th, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The American Meter Co. will be held at the Park Avenue Hotel, corner Fourth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Said meeting there will be submitted a proposition to sell all the property of the Company to a corporation to be formed under the laws of the State of Delaware, to be known as "American Meter Company."

WILLIAM McDONALD, Secretary.

Coast and Lakes Contracting Corporation.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of COAST AND LAKES CONTRACTING CORPORATION will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City, on Tuesday, April 18, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors of the first class, to be elected exclusively by the holders of preferred stock, and three Directors of the second class, to be elected exclusively by the holders of common stock, in accordance with the Certificate of Incorporation and By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The books do not close.

Dated New York, March 10, 1916.

JESSE MYERS, Secretary.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.

New York, March 27th, 1916.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held Wednesday, May 3rd, 1916, the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, April 4th, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 4th, 1916.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

New York, March 27th, 1916.

For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held Thursday, May 4th, 1916, the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, April 4th, and will be reopened on Friday, May 5th, 1916.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the International Salt Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, the 17th day of April, 1916, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Inspectors of Election, and of Four (4) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.

The polls will be open at 2 o'clock, and will remain open at least one hour.

WM. H. BARNARD, Secretary.
Jersey City, N. J., March 27, 1916.

Notice of Annual Meeting of American Book Company.

New York, N. Y., April 4, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of American Book Company will be held at the office of the Company, 100 Washington Square, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

In accordance with the By-Laws, no stock can be transferred on the books of the Company within ten days next preceding a meeting of the stockholders.

JOHN ARTHUR GREENE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Vitagraph-Lubin-Selig-Essanay, Inc., will be held at the office of the company, No. 1600 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 11th day of April, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

Polls will remain open from 2 to 2:30 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from April 10th to April 11th, 1916.

Dated New York, March 27, 1916.

WALTER W. IRWIN, Asst. Secretary.

Equitable Office Building Corporation.

New York City, March 28, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of EQUITABLE OFFICE BUILDING CORPORATION will be held at the office of the corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, April 11, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and the officers of the Company since the last annual meeting of stockholders.

L. L. DUNHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the PASTEUR FILTER SALES AND REPAIRING COMPANY for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 263 West 77th Street, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PASTEUR FILTER SALES AND REPAIRING CO. By Otto W. Lowe, President.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC.

New York City, March 21st, 1916.

The regular Annual Meeting of the National Agricultural Society, Incorporated, will be held April 11th, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the office of the Society, 17 West 42nd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly come before said meeting.

PERCY C. LONG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of R. Hoe & Co., for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, Nos. 504-516 Grand Street, New York City, on Tuesday, April 11th, 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

March 28th, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Company

Quarterly Dividend No. 120—3%

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1916.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company

Quarterly Dividend No. 74—1½

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1916.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company

Quarterly Dividend No. 28—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1916.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

GRANT MOTOR CAR CORPORATION.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

The Directors of the Grant Motor Car Corporation have declared a dividend on the preferred capital stock of this Company at the rate of 7 per centum (7%) per annum for the fractional quarter from March 9th, 1916, to April 30th, 1916, payable May 1st, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business April 15th, 1916.

LEROY R. MISER, Treasurer.

BUSH TERMINAL REPORT.

Good Year Brings Promise of Semi-Annual Stock Dividends.

Increased business last year enabled the Bush Terminal Company to reduce the ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings nearly 8 per cent. and brought a net revenue from its storage business $336,413 greater than in the preceding year. The net income from operations was $1,345,177 and the total net amounted to $1,544,135. The year's surplus was $832,411, a gain over 1914 of $317,210.

President Irving T. Bush informed stockholders in the annual statement yesterday that the book value of the company's property was raised to a figure equal to 80 per cent. of the assessed valuation, which brought a gain of $4,140,358. This was brought down to a net figure of $1,488,212 by the writing off of certain amounts for good-will and the capital stock of subsidiaries. A part of this, Mr. Bush said, will be distributed to stockholders in the form of semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. in stock unless unforseen developments make such a division inadvisable.

A separate income account of the Bush Terminal Buildings Company was included in the annual statement, showing total net income of $664,088, an increase of $188,878. The Bush Terminal Railroad Company lost $101,312. Mr. Bush says in the report that if the surplus earnings of the Buildings Company had been added to the Terminal Company's income, and the railroad loss deducted, the net income for the three companies would have been $34,650 greater than was reported.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	1915.	Increase
3d week Mar..	$39,000	$58,462	$538
July 1 to March 21...	2,243,066	1,947,364	295,720

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Feb. gross....	593,135	464,355	457,253
Net	95,577	53,311	44,941
Eight mos. gr.	4,996,546	4,317,812	4,663,357
Net	1,046,796	1,147,979	1,213,580

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for February—

Feb. gross....	256,886	221,245	242,367
Net	56,894	84,941	86,682
Def. aft. chgs.	36,382	60,427	59,660
Eight mos. gr.	2,284,590	1,939,072	2,377,510
Net	678,919	548,145	488,184
Def. aft. chgs.	89,692	873,870	324,492

HOCKING VALLEY for February—

Feb. gross....	535,937	362,570	372,149
Net	185,978	97,923	82,715
Oth. income...	38,344	10,243	.....
Tot. income...	224,316	108,172	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	82,992	*27,849	*82,088
Eight mos. gr.	4,855,711	4,303,129	5,109,879
Net	1,302,311	1,367,401	1,630,364
Oth. income...	224,029	193,297	.....
Tot. income...	2,026,340	1,560,698	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	930,992	450,410	819,008

*Deficit.

MINERAL RANGE for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Feb. gross....	82,858	68,304	14,554
Op. deficit....	1,731	*19,861	21,592
Def. aft. chgs.	17,810	*7,796	25,606
Eight mos. gr.	702,554	526,490	176,077
Net	172,129	142,208	29,921
Sur. aft. chgs.	57,004	47,481	10,483

*Surplus.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for February—

	1916	1915	1914
Mileage	2,005	2,002	2,007
Gross	5,802,176	4,590,966	4,567,770
Net aft. taxes.	1,196,374	1,289,683	501,093
Other income..	119,392	193,715	314,001
Total income..	1,317,966	1,483,398	815,005
Def. aft. chgs.	657,186	68,121	777,486
8 mo. gross..	49,628,339	42,408,061	45,084,758
Net aft. taxes.	14,796,773	11,063,030	9,743,713
Other income.	1,075,811	1,638,681	1,544,284
Total income..	15,872,884	12,717,621	11,435,590
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,483,248	591,887	*625,219

*Deficit.

VANDALIA for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915	1914	1913
Rail. op. rev..	11,426,270	11,006,672	11,398,482
Rail. op. exp..	8,704,789	8,248,398	8,291,750
Net rail. rev..	2,721,480	2,758,306	2,308,231
Tax accruals..	431,735	383,416	399,810
Ry. op. income.	2,290,375	1,774,890	1,908,421
Other income..	100,548	85,484	103,325
Gross income.	2,390,923	1,860,374	2,101,746
Deductions	1,627,162	1,377,815	1,449,928
Net income....	763,761	482,559	651,818
Surplus	45,563	48,991	*8,438
Year ended June 30:			
Gross	113,334	99,884	13,650
Net after taxes and charges.	92,774	77,657	15,117
Adjust. credit.	3,807	.....	3,807
Adjust. debit..	4,001	13,499	*8,398
Surplus	91,480	64,158	37,322

*Decrease. †Credit.

PORTLAND RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT for February—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	409,331	437,854	28,523
Net aft. tax..	156,239	190,358	34,119
Def. aft. chgs.	24,927	†8,007	*32,934
12 mos. gross..	5,448,007	6,079,892	631,795
Net aft. tax..	2,372,345	2,844,584	472,239
Def. aft. chgs.	165,274	655,155	489,181

*Increase. †Deficit.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	3,121,297	3,001,285	120,012
Net earnings..	1,247,214	1,144,518	102,397
Other income..	1,763	176	1,578
Total income..	1,248,997	1,144,694	103,974
Int. charges..	688,007	679,967	8,060
Pref. dividends.	311,484	311,484	.....
Surplus	248,581	153,523	95,008

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profits....	1,880,166	2,183,220	2,325,854
Bond red., &c.	.....	.....	15,817
Dividends	1,263,852	2,143,984	2,401,618
Surplus	61,734	49,236	152,581
Prev. sur.....	9,006,042	8,576,510	8,728,891
Trans. to res...	.....	377,296	.....
P. & L. sur..	9,084,776	9,003,042	8,570,510

TENNESSEE RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO. reports for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	3,947,286	3,762,357	184,881
Ex. ren. & tax.	2,267,894	2,270,990	3,096
Net earnings..	1,679,874	1,194,420	485,454
Int. chgs.....	1,820,268	1,194,420	125,843
Divs. on stocks not owned by T. R. L. & P.	108,472	108,049	*577
Surplus	251,188	187,929	63,210

*Decrease.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., April 11, 1916, for delivering tined bacon, blowers, brooms, railroad, gage and chain, water filters and coolers, steel forgings, handkerchiefs, white pine, salt pork, pumps, woolen socks, motor truck, and silver-plated ware at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., &c. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau only. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 3-23-16.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR CYCLES.—Office Depot Q. M., Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., April 5, 1916, for furnishing one to twenty two-passenger motor cycles for immediate delivery as called for before June 30, 1916. Specifications may be obtained at Army Building.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(x) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—J. Grattan MacMahon of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bernard J. Killian of Boston, Louis B. Williams of New York City, Charles Toye of Boston, Herman S. Hertwig of New York City, and William Harold Hitchcock of Boston were admitted to practice.

284—G. F. Varner et al. v. The New Hampshire Savings Bank et al.;

285—The Haines Tile & Mantel Co. v. same, and

286—The Jackson-Walker Coal & Mineral Co. v. same.—Decrees affirmed, with costs, and causes remanded.

201—Southern Express Co. v. J. Byers.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

126—Central Trust Co. of Ill., trustee, &c., v. Chicago Auditorium Ass'n, and

174—Chicago Auditorium Ass'n v. Central Trust Co. of Ill., &c.—Decree in No. 126 affirmed, with costs. Appeal in No. 174 dismissed, and writ of certiorari granted and decree reversed, with costs, and remanded.

181—H. H. Pinell et al. v. T. F. Pinell et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

214—H. A. Uterhart et al. v. U. S.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with decision to enter judgment in favor of appellants for tax collected in excess of that amount upon interests of the residuary legatees.

682—United States of America v. Union Mfg. Co. et al.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

180—J. A. Willink, executrix, &c., v. U. S.—Judgment affirmed.

68—Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co. v. Michigan R. R. Commission et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

107—F. G. Farnham v. U. S.—Judgment modified and affirmed.

163—Jones National Bank v. C. E. Yates et al.; 164—Bank of Staplehurst v. same; 165—Utica Bank v. same, and 166—T. Bailey v. same.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and causes remanded, with instructions to reinstate the judgments entered in the District Court, which are affirmed.

263—C. Sauerlind v. U. S.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

258—Armour & Co. v. State of North Dakota.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

302—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

283—Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co. v. State of Oklahoma.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

257—H. A. Barlow v. Northern Pacific Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

209—Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co. v. S. W. Kenny, administrator.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

291—Farmers and Mechanics Nat. Bank of Phila. v. Ridge Avenue Bank et al.—Question certified, answered in the affirmative.

Original.—Ex parte re Motion Picture Patent Co., petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus granted and rule to show cause awarded, returnable Monday, May 1, next.

Original.—State of New Mexico v. F. K. Lane, Sec. of Interior.—Leave for leave to file bill of complaint granted and process ordered to issue, returnable on Oct. 9 next.

1. Original—State of Georgia v. the Tennessee Copper Co. and the Dackyon Sulphur, Copper and Iron Co., Ltd.—Decree entered on report of Inspector, and compensation of Inspector fixed.

4. Original—State of North Carolina v. State of Tennessee.—Decree entered confirming report of Commissioners to fix boundary line.

21—J. Sim v. W. Edenborn, and 22—T. P. Alder v. same.—Ordered that these cases be referred for reargument before a full bench.

272—Mark Crain v. Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Ordered restored to docket for reargument, and assigned for May 1 next.

830—J. H. Sears, Executor, &c., v. City of Akron.—Motion to advance denied.

615—The Newark Natural Gas and Fuel Co. v. City of Newark, Ohio.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

784—Houston Oil Co. of Texas v. C. G. Goodrich et al.—Motion to affirm or place on summary docket denied.

856—The City of Colorado, Texas, v. C. M. Harrison.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

834—A. H. Stout v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

898—W. E. Critchley v. National Fireproofing Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

901—C. W. Johnson, trustee, &c., v. Louisville Woolen Mills.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

868—T. S. v. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. et al. Reassigned for argument on Oct. 10 next.

572—Utah Power & Light Co. v. U. S.; 573—U. S. v. Utah Power & Light Co.; 574—Beaver River Power Co. v. U. S.; 575—U. S. v. Beaver River Power Co.; 576—L. L. Nunn et al. v. U. S., and 577—U. S. v. L. L. Nunn et al.—Reassigned for argument on Oct. 10 next.

769—U. S. v. Reading Co. et al., and 785—Reading Co. et al., v. U. S.—Reassigned for reargument on Oct. 10 next.

932—G. Wakefield v. J. J. Bradley, Marshal, &c., et al.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs.

934—Victor Herbert et al. v. the Shanley Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

930—The John Church Co. v. Hilliard Hotel Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

949—F. K. Lane, Sec. of the Interior, v. U. S. ex rel Julia Lamere Mickadiet et al.—Leave granted to file brief herein as amicus curiae.

931—Gold Medal Camp Furniture Mfg. Co. v. Telescope Bed Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

840—J. I. Straus et al., &c., v. Victor Talking Machine Co.—Motion to advance submitted.

911—C. Peace et al. v. Rathbun-Jones Engineering Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

16—Original—State of Missouri v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry. Co.—Answer filed for defendant.

16—Original—Same v. same—Leave granted to file motion to strike out parts of answer on motion of counsel for complainant.

449—F. K. Lane, Sec. of the Interior, v. U. S. ex rel. J. L. Mickadiet, &c., et al.—Leave granted to file objections to brief filed herein as amicus curiae on motion of counsel for defendants.

711—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. et al., v. U. S.—Reassigned for reargument on Oct. 10 next on motion of counsel for appellant.

850—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Western Union Tel. Co.—Motion to advance submitted.

917—F. Huff et al. v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

683—Monadnock Mills v. H. E. Fushey, administrator, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

931—P. W. English v. E. W. Brown et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

909—George A. Fuller Co. v. Otis Elevator Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

906—P. B. Sullivan v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

583—Helen Hise et al. v. Western Coal & Mining Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

328—Provident Savings Life Assurance Society v. Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Motion to recall mandate and reform decree submitted for defendant.

314—Cheney Bros. Co. et al. v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Motion to postpone hearing submitted for plaintiff in support of motion and for defendant in opposition.

922—Boler Water Heater Co. v. Pittsburgh Water Heater Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

620—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co. v. L. M. Mims, as administratrix, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant. Leave granted for plaintiff to file brief within one week.

276—I. E. Judson, as trustee, &c., v. W. A. Nash, as trustee, &c., et al.—Dismissed, with costs.

526—W. Whalley v. Phila. & Reading Ry. Co.—Dismissed, with costs.

713—Chin Quock Wah v. H. M. Wite, Commissioner, &c.—Dismissed, with costs.

795—Ignatius P. T. Lincoln v. James M. Power, U. S. Marshal, &c., et al.—Reassigned for argument on 17th inst.

793—E. C. Osborne, receiver, &c., v. J. B. Graham.—Argued.

696—Menasha Paper Co. v. Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.—Argued.

492—Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. v. Mrs. Norah M. Jones.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 3: Nos. 492, 778, 892, 895, 865, (to 872,) 731, 664, 402, 777, 766, 806, 830, 439, 614, 847, 868, (and 864 and 865,) 611, and 889.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motion Pict Patents Co Universal Film Mfg Co.	Munson SS Line Glasgow Naviga Co.
Fisher Hydraulic Stone Co Warner.	Re Soloway.
Re Wray.	Stager US.
Nat Binding Mach Co Larkin Co.	Am Graphophone Co Am Parlograph Co.
	Salas US.
	Herzog C Killer & Co.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Grand Rapids Show Case Co
Straus.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 328, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty day calendar.

Re James Roy, (limitation.)	Rice B'klyn Ash Removal Co.
	Re Arrow, (limitation.)

DISTRICT COURT — Veeder, J. — At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Equity calendar.

Singer Am Drug Syn.	Scheur Katzoff. (2.)
Crown Cork & Seal Co Am Corp Spec Co.	Ideal Clamp Mfg Co Metal Stamping Co.
Butterick Pub Co Peerless Pattern Co.	

The following cases will be added to the call on April 5:

Solomon Kaufman.	Wolf Nat Parlor Suit Co.
Burt Co Cohen & Bros.	

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Davis, J. J.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Shalkowitz Horton Ice Cream Co.	Re Hernandez.
Riviera Rty Co Ill Surety Co.	Hart Equit Life Assur Society.
Drazen Curby.	McCaddon Cent Trust
Gideon Hinds, Noble & Eldredge.	Boyle Mallory SS Co.
Lake Keller.	Farley Carey.
T. A. Gillespie Co Kerbaugh.	Canepori Bernheimer & Schwartz P B Co.
Cont Coal, &c, Co Kilpatrick.	Re Spiehler, (Mooney) Miller Campbell.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Guy, Cohalan, and Whitaker, JJ.—Appeals from judgments of the City Court and appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Arachne Mills Co Amer Redemption.	Levy Noschkes.
Ferrell Ferrell.	Re Green (Hartjin.)
Stange Supreme Lodge Knights & Ladies of Honor.	Bliss Van Etten.
	Re Herson & Garson.
Couture Horton.	Re Green.
Royal Indemnity Co Utica Gas & Elec.	Haggerty Lucius Eng Co.
Re Prizer.	Wronkow Levey.
Re Wall (Rosenfeld.)	Engel Moynahan.
Re Francis & Marion.	Connolly Star Co. (2.)
Webber Davey.	Silverman Baturin.
Domestic & Foreign Missionary Socy Stickney, Jr.	Pinchaeff Hoenig.
Young Lessem.	Cooper Greenhut.
Re People ex rel Hasbrouck American Temperance Life Ins Co.	Re Strudler & Strudler.
	Meade E B & A C Whitting Co.
Wackerow Wackerow.	Stegemen Motor Car Co American Fidelity Co.
Palmer Kramer.	Kurschenowitz Kurschenowitz.
Perine Silvester.	Bacon Barrett.
Robinson Gilsey (2.)	Schmalz Asev & Co.
Bauman Weisglass.	Mayers Bdway & 97 St Realty Co.
Resler Volkenning.	Ritterberg Gordon.
Met Metal Nov Co Kase.	Akovich Burfeind.
Bogge N Y Rys.	Hartman Indelli & Conforti Co.
Gallana Galiana.	Von Kienbusch Low.
Lurie Cohn.	Spitzner same.
Greef Eng & Mfg Co Scourene Mfg Co.	McCaddon Murray Hill Realty Co.
Hahn CNY (2.)	Re Gogel.
Berkman Knothe.	Gugan Low.
Woehlke Gunther (2.)	Howard Howard.
Smith Miller.	Glassberg Mfg Co Wattenberg.
O'Keefe Globe Coat & Apron Supply Co.	Ehrich Guaranty Trust Co.
Brennan Phila & Reading Coal & Iron Co.	Re City (Third Av.)
Van Dyn Chautauqua Inst.	Cushman Amend.
Eberlen France-American Mere Co.	Farson Croisic Rty.
Kashowitz Kanrich.	Re William Adler Theatrical Costume.
Re Moses & Litt (Cohen.)	Firemen's Ins Co of Newark Realty Trust.
Clews Joseph, Inc.	Stiber Bohemian Ben & Literary Assn.
B Schulick, Inc same.	Little Gimbel Co.
Re Smith.	Wilk Schwartz.
Marcus Busser.	Nelson Cons Gas Co.
Felt Solomon.	Wittmann Maclay.
Kohn & Baer Arlewitsch Co.	Tomasich Claridge Co, Inc.
Aetna Accident & Liability Co Homestead Bank.	Raccano Geo A Fuller
Kleinman Harden Cont Co.	McCarthy Piton.
Re Einhorn.	Fiedler Swastika Realty Co.
Michalski Michalski.	Kalbfell Black.
Griffin Brody, Adler & Koch, Inc. (3.)	Guyon Albemarle Hotel Co.
Kobre Bimdsell.	Comins Bement (2.)
Mandel Hopkins.	Lyons Russell.
CNY J J F Mulcahy (2.)	Hamberger Board of Education.
Smith Stearns.	Sawaya Sawaya (2.)
Henry Ellis Brewing Co Koch, Inc.	Thompson Thompson.
Resler Volkenning.	West Side Bank Eckhardt. (2.)
Helvits Balshofer.	White White.
Evans Colonial Motion Picture Co.	Sobel Sobel.
McCrackin McCrackin.	Valentine Williams.
Mehiman Cummings.	Strassburger Dube.
Reynolds Roth (2.)	Welsh Welsh.
Weber Rothschild.	Scully Barber.
Schilling Jefferson Laundry Co.	Valpolios Isabella.
Lally Shaffer.	Russian Symphony Soc'y, Inc Muraresku.
Hamill Wilson.	Rosen-Baum Rosenbaum.
Curtis Crow Motor Car Co.	Frenkel Enselstyn.
Pearson Uhlfelder.	Merchants' Bk of Canada Michael P McGrath.
Weekes Gutman.	Chamorich Hebel.
Hanke Left.	Re Carnegie Trust Co.
	Re Townsend.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Chatterton Co Matthews & Sons.	Minton Minton.
Lightfoot Kane.	Lockwood Lavers.
Brown Brown.	Lyons same.
Thomas Thomas.	Horner Schreiber.
Adams Corly.	Rabinowitz Rabinowitz.
Deferred causes:	Am Flooring CNY.
Winn & Kennedy Ltd.	Am Bill Posting Co Springer.
Stockler De Kay.	Magnard Wagner.
Walk Walk.	Morris Hawkes.
Rosen Meurer.	Rama De Peyster.
Lewis Rich Devel Co. (2.)	Dubilier Sterne S. Service.
Undefended divorces:	Parsons.
Wolf.	Tuccillo Dumas.
Grossman.	Hagopotson Sternberger.
Boll.	Griffin Griffin.
Hooff.	Townsend.
Peterson.	Lefkowitz Lefkowitz.
General calendar:	Farrell.
Gritz Rocke.	Dyer Rhodes.
Healey Healey.	Rosenbaum Rosenbaum.
Schwartz Schwartz.	Hirsch Hirsch.
Christman Merritt.	Koenig Hunneke.
Morsell Morsell.	Case on.
Petry Mats.	
Travers Travers.	

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cartiorari cases:

Oppenheimer State B of Tax Commis'rs, (1913, '14, '15.)	Norwood Park Co same (1914, '15.)
	Rockland Erie Realty Co same.
	Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cosmopolitan Bk Hutchison.	Leggett Brisce. Clear.
Morgan Morgan.	

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gershenson Stone.	Nolan same.
Bressler Nas El RR.	Watson Rexton Rty.
Schrieber Du Chetle.	Cohn Nass Elec RR.
MacLeod, Jr Birdsall.	Barrett NY & Q C Ry
Rothman Gluck.	Case on.
Bobychon N Y C RR.	

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Haug Becker Cleveland.	O'Shea Int R T.
Ortelero Dougherty.	L Russnak Feinberg.
Norwalk Bros Endler.	D Russnak same.
Sinahelmer Underpin & Foundation Co.	Duchemin Cons Gas.
Mullen

SEIZED WAR CARGO KEEPS NATIONALITY

Appraisers Board Decides German Goods Taken by British Are Still German.

RISING MARKET IGNORED

Prices Prevailing in Hamburg at Time Merchandise Was Shipped Basis of Valuation.

British prize court proceedings resulting from the seizure of German merchandise by British war vessels on the high seas do not make such goods British so far as the American tariff laws are concerned. This was the conclusion reached yesterday by Judge Sullivan, President of the Board of United States General Appraisers, sitting as a reappraisement official.

The merchandise consisted of metal drums used as containers. They were shipped out of Germany March 31, 1915, in a vessel subsequently seized by a British war ship and taken into an English port. Prize court proceedings followed, it being shown to the satisfaction of the British authorities that the drums had been bought and paid for by an American importing concern whose identity yesterday was refused by the customs officials here. It also developed that a permit had been issued for the exportation from Germany of the goods through the medium of the State Department, and the British Embassy at Washington and approved by the officials of the Foreign Office in London.

The court, on this evidence, ordered the drums turned over to the American owners. A long delay had, however, occurred between the date of original shipment from Germany and re-shipment from London. Accordingly when the invoices were received at the New York Custom House eight months had elapsed. It also appeared that new invoices had been made out in London giving the impression possibly that the goods were of English production.

The drums were sent to the appraiser's warehouse, along with the invoices. Appraiser Sague found that during the period the drums were held in England by the prize court proceedings market prices on goods of this kind had risen steadily in both Germany and England. As the invoices were made out in London, the appraiser decided to regard the drums as of English origin, and therefore raised the English invoiced prices to the prevailing market values for similar merchandise in England at the date of reshipment. Collector Dudley Field Malone thereupon demanded duty on the higher basis.

The American representatives, who it was shown bought the drums from Philip Bauer & Co., Hamburg, then appealed to the General Board for a review. Judge Sullivan held that the prices prevailing for the merchandise in Germany at the date of the original shipment must prevail in this country for appraisement purposes.

"While the invoice," said Judge Sullivan, "would indicate that these drums were exported from London, and therefore might be deemed to be British merchandise, the facts disclosed show that the drums were German merchandise shipped from that country nearly eight months before the date of the (English) invoice. The reason for the shipment from London on the later date was due to the fact that the vessel containing the articles was seized by a British war vessel, which took it into a British harbor, where it was held for prize court proceedings. It was subsequently released and permitted to be shipped to the United States. I find it is German merchandise shipped from that country March 31, 1915, and that the prices prevailing in the markets of that country on that date must prevail here."

LARGE IMPORTS OF GEMS.

Those Received Here in March Worth Nearly $5,000,000.

The increase in precious stone importations which became marked last Fall continues unabated despite the fact that as a rule at this time of year entries are generally low. Although heavy purchases were made abroad by American dealers for the last holiday season, the usual lull has not taken place so far this year.

Figures given out yesterday by Special Deputy Appraiser Wolf covering gem entries in March showed that their value was $4,938,425, thus closely approximating the November or holiday importations, which were set down at $5,050,752. In March, 1915, the entries were only $1,049,378, and in March, 1914, $2,985,998. In February last the diamonds and other precious stones brought in amounted to $4,783,132.

Gems in the rough or uncut state were said yesterday to be harder to get, owing in considerable part at least to the closing of some of the south African mines. The prevailing scarcity of rough goods in the principal diamond centres has had the effect of stiffening prices on all classes of gems. Advances in prices have taken place in face of the fact that the market in Europe for stones has gone to pieces as a result of the war.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MODERN RESTAURANT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Modern Restaurant Company, lunch rooms, 156 Nassau Street and 15 Maiden Lane, by Francis D. White, doing business as Frank C. White, $6,225; New York Pie Baking Company, $4,522, and International Coffee Company, $1,332. It was alleged that on March 31 the company admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. Judge Learned Hand appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver, bond $2,500, with authority to continue business twenty days on the application of Rufus C. Finch, President of the New York Pie Baking Company, and on consent of L. D. Harcombe, President of the Modern Restaurant Company. Liabilities are $23,000, book value of the plant and equipment is $27,400 and of food stuffs, $4,0, the actual value of which, it is said, will not exceed $5,000.

JAMES H. JENKINS, book seller and stationer, 14 East Forty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,856 and assets $2,830.

JACOB BERNSTEIN, restaurant, 162 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $9,126, and assets $725.

ARTHUR J. LEWIS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Arthur J. Lewis, jeweler, 1,440 Broadway, by Edwin R. Tomlinson a creditor, for $1,009 on an assignment claim from the Centadrink Filters Co., Inc., for rent.

FLAVIA ARCARO, actress, living at 123 West 101st St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,515, to seven creditors, and no assets. The largest creditors are C. H. Engel, $300; Lee Shubert, $200, and the Joseph Co., $225.

CHARLES CARLUCCI, banker, 50 Oak St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $750 and no assets.

H. N. ROWE & CO.—Judge Learned Hand has confirmed a composition of Harvey N. Rowe, trading as H. N. Rowe & Co., fruit and produce commission, 173 West St., with creditors at 65 cents on the dollar, payable 20 cents cash and 45 cents in notes. Liabilities were $38,639.

JACK OPOZNAUER, manufacturer of waists and dresses, 48 West 38th St., has filed schedules showing liabilities $28,255 and assets $8,056.

SOFRANSKI BROTHERS, INC., cloak manufacturers, 25 West Thirty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,309 and assets of $8,229.

LOUIS SHAPIRO, trading as The American Cloak and Suit Company and also as The Empire Petticoat Company, manufacturer of cloaks and petticoats at 115 West Twenty-seventh Street and 102 West Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Marcus Helfand, Frank Drucker of Mr. Helfand's office said that liabilities are from $50,000 to $60,000 and assets from $25,000 to $35,000.

ROSE LANDS, millinery, 28 Clinton Street, has made an assignment to Abraham A. Kotzen.

NATHAN KELLER, grocer, 2,447 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Benjamin Meyers.

CARL SCHULZ, restaurant, 138 West Thirty-third Street, has made an assignment to Isidor Cohn.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

JULES BONY, 142 East 27th St., formerly President Jules Bony & Co., Inc., furniture importers; liabilities, $147,131.

JOHN J. RAFFERTY, contractor and truckman, 621 West 52d St., liabilities, $65,474.

JOSEPH M. BLEYER, wholesale paper and stationery, 243 West 17th St.; liabilities, $64,783.

GEORGE S. NOYES, President Van Name Dry Goods Co., Mount Vernon; liabilities, $37,662.

HARRY E. WEINER, Hotel Kingston; liabilities, $22,457.

HERBERT E. SUDDERLY, salesman, 102 West 85th St.

FREDERICK ROSSBACH, restaurant manager, 3,038 2d Av.

WOJCIEH MALIK, 319 East 14th St.

HARRIS ROSENWACH, salesman, 27 Broome St.

HENRY J. FISHER, painter and decorator, 815 Amsterdam Av.

CHARLES MEYER, 2,264 7th Av.

WOLF, ROTHBERG & BLOOM, cloak manufacturers, 37 West 28th St.

GABRIEL BREUER, aprons, 14 West 4th St.

WEINGART & WECHSLER, furs, 110 West 30th St., liabilities, $16,576.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Albert W. Goodnow of Falmouth, a clerk, with liabilities of $42,568, of which $21,408 is secured; assets $100.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 3.—Referee Olmstead today appointed Isaac Harris and Robert A. B. Cook Company receivers in the bankruptcy of Frank Luciano, an Italian banker who is in the Charles Street jail charged with murder. Assets are given as $20,000, as against liabilities of $80,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Joseph Rosenberg, a lawyer, 155 North Clark Street, voluntary petition; liabilities, $294,392; assets, $5,678.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Applebaum, Nathan—United Smoked Fish Co., costs $107.90
Brooke, Hugo T.—E. Brooke, costs... 128.20
Bloomingdale, Charles A.—P. Hannema 1,220.13
Beckoe, John—S. Cumas 131.41
Brandt, Jacob—Hellner & Wolf, Inc. 123.50
Barrows, Frank—O. Thomson, costs.. 160.85
Boehm, Sigmund, St. Marks Cafe, and Fritz Aufrecht—B. Wiener..... 630.69
Buckee, George—David Miller Co..... 115.79
China-America Exporting Co., Inc.—W. S. Dayton 5,878.97
Coyle, Julia C.—City of N. Y., costs.. 107.85
Cort, John—Carl n. Page Motor Co., Inc. 810.03
Dowell Lead Co.—Home Hollow Wire Tube Co. 402.64
Century History, Co., Inc.—J. F. Cunningham 162.41
Dalesandro, Frank—Frank Brewery.. 3,737.09
Doelger, Louis, executrix—M. Harris. 1,068.54
Dibbell, Miss W.—Lansingmail, Inc. 146.91
De Stroecul, Jean—A. S. Rothengatter. 113.79
Duplex Motion Picture Corp.—L. E. Fore 110.65
Donohue, Peter J.—Wills Construction Co. 1,309.34
Ernest Edwards & Co., Inc.—Morris & Pope 1,032.50
Eisenstock, Sadie—S. Finkin, costs... 105.95
E. Rutzler Co.—F. Roseloch..... 490.00
Fleischmann, Louis A.—L. Schechter.. 114.41
Federal Leather Co., Inc.—George Ferguson Co. 211.31
Farina, Lauretta and Pasquale—C. Gatto 132.81
Fiam, Isidor—S. Klein..... 132.40
Finch, Alfred W.—Kings Lawn Improvement Co., Inc. 170.92
Globe Taxi Cab Co.—M. Pulliam..... 1,136.37
Garrabrant, John D.—National Surety Co. 510.75
Grant, James E.—Herald Square Hotel Co. 873.34
Garnett, Wm. P.—Same..... 1,212.42
Groat, Jasper C., Albert J. Johnson, and Carl Johnson—Photoplay Publicity Co., Inc. 1,134.40
Hajj, Saada—A. S. Rosenthal Co..... 121.14
Heller, Harry—E. B. Churchill Co..... 290.04
Harring and Pick & Tool Co., Inc.—A. Sampson, costs 107.35
Same—S. J. Simpson et al., costs..... 107.85
Homaston, Howard—Liberty Nassau Building Co. 1,420.35
Harder, Delmar S.—G. Thompson, costs. 100.35
Hunter, Paul C.—L. A. Thompson Scenic Ry. Co. 530.91
Harris, Chas. B.—A. Rosenthal et al.. 130.91
Jones, Ruth—E. Taschentschler et al... 246.91
Jenkins, et al., Oswald—Hooper Falkenau Engineering Co. 348.96
J. Lakes Sons, Inc.—Forest Box & Lumber Co., costs..... 118.38
Kiessen, Marlue—Bridgeport Wool Finishing Co. 163.65
Kobletz Bros., Inc.—Hudson Brass Works 505.52
Kashowitz, Morris—N. G. Kanrich et al. 132.48
Same—W. Zitenfield, costs..... 128.38
Levy, Samuel—P. Smith..... 440.58
Montgomery, Geo. H.—H. W. Birdseye. 391.46
Morgan, Henry—N. Y. Herald Co..... 196.25
Murphy, Grace—A. Rusch et al..... 1,676.62
Mandell, Samuel—J. C. Hacker..... 490.96
Oliver, Isador—A. Wiener..... 1,104.20
Same—J. Wiener..... 6,243.42
Overbey, Katherine—Commercial Adv. Ass'n 103.64
Peper, Henry J.—John Lucas & Co., Inc. 401.58
Pfggiorisle, Ciro, and Maria C.—Lawyers Mortgage Co..... 4,758.17
Queens Land & Title Co.—M. McLaughlin. 229.43
Robinson, Benjamin—I. J. Robinson.... 144.00
Rusch, Henry—Levy Dairy Co..... 320.84
Rosenbach, Arthur—S. Brill et al..... 176.21
Reichert, Anton—C. H. Randall..... 214.42
Rauer, Joseph—J. J. Riker, costs..... 109.60
Stoppani, Joseph H. and Walter B. Hotchkin—W. P. Fisher..... 18,335.32
Seaman Realty Holding Co.—J. A. Stewart et al. 2,248.68
Sanulli, Frank—A. H. Straus..... 539.91
Spiegeleire, Florent—A. Goldenberg.... 315.90
Spotz, Maud L.—W. J. Smale..... 128.91
Severence, H. Craige—Morein & Co..... 104.05
Sciissman, Jacob—S. Klein..... 276.90
Sun Set Iron Works, Inc., Carl Kunsten and Martine Knusten—Pierson & Co., Inc. 179.31
Taub, Max—S. Klein..... 106.15
William Sabbagh, Inc.—O. Porsch et al.. 154.76
Weiler, George—E. Lowentnal..... 296.03
Wohlstadter, Henry—P. C. Sherman et al. 150.40
Waugette, Eugene—J. W. Wachman..... 106.98

In Bronx County.

Christie, George and Frank W.—People's Bank of Haverstraw..... $31.26
Cohen, Jacob, and Jacob Cohen Const. Co.—S. Goldner et al. 280.41
Greenfield, Samuel—S. Goldstein..... 65.72
Same—D. V. Picker..... 380.72
Gans, Nathan—E. Kahn..... 27.72
Hassard, Robert—W. F. Krumdieck et al. 50.06
Hoff, Lillian—Kurz & Uren, Inc..... 268.21
Kashman, Solomon—M. Perlin..... 423.51
Katz, Regina and Alexander H.—L. Lustgarten et al. 171.91
Kaldinsky, Abe and Ida—J. Perelson.... 137.37
Krakowsky, Benjamin—D. Orently..... 79.64
McDonald, Allen J.—Shulman & Evans Co. 43.91
Magaldi, Emil—M. Melawsiers, et al..... 122.97
Municipal Asphalt Co., Inc.—Albany Belting & Supply Co., Inc. 677.65
Oppenheim, William—C. M. Hadden.... 85.52
Same—C. G. Cornell, Jr. 335.47
Selder, Annie—C. Kingsmore..... 264.73
Thorn, Percy M.—L. K. Duffey..... 332.30
Zhonga, P. Constantin—A. Golden et al.. 82.16

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Napolitan, Felix J.—Hoster Columbus Associated Breweries Co., June 10, 1914 ..... $138.36
Nitro Powder Co.—Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., March 24, 1916..... 1,615.99
Rinehart, John B. G.—S. Frohlich et al., Feb. 10, 1916..... 215.03
Kokoszka, Gregory and Francis—M. Mierzwinski, March 14, 1916..... 139.30
Morolli, Theodore—United Distillers' Co., Feb. 4, 1916..... 100.18
M. H. Treadwell Co.—General Petroleum Co., Jan. 14, 1916..... 122.48
Mercadante, Joseph—Hennessy Realty Co., April 21, 1913..... 112.01
Collins, Geo. S.—J. H. Cochnower, Jan. 18, 1916 ..... 192.47
Cottrell, John W. and Mamie R.—H. A. Cousmirat, Jan. 11, 1916..... 228.11
Channel Realty and Construction Co. and Edward Herrmann—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., July 18, 1914..... 8,620.76
Dochterman Van and Express Co.—C. B. Lounsbury, March 24, 1916..... 450.00
Schachman, Jacob—R. S. Cohn, May 28, 1914 ..... 10,185.40
Third Av. R. R. Co.—B. Trager, March 19, 1915 ..... 834.41
Eeste Construction Co.—I. O. Farber, Oct. 6, 1915..... 1,340.78
George G. Graham Const. Co.—E. Trimmer & Sons, Inc., Nov. 24, 1915.. 1,338.44
Gross, Harry, and David Davis—Lignum Chemical Works, June 18, 1916..... 1,489.96
Wolf, William—Williams & Morford Co., Oct. 27, 1915 ..... 316.89
Herman, David G.—Franklin Sugar Refining Co., April 26, 1915..... 28,917.95

In Bronx County.

Hoff, Abraham—M. W. Dworetsky et al., March 3, 1916..... 200.28

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHALLIS WOOLS.—Will buy quantity. Schreier & Co., Inc., 42 West 27th St.

CHINCHILLAS.—Want Americans or Shawlancy; quote prices. Y 345 Times Annex.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at Fall coats. 105 Madison Av., fifth floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Will look at silks and Palm Beach; better grades. Fifth floor, 120 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on ladies' cotton dresses; steady work; bring own samples. Regent Ladies' Garment Company, 22 West 20th St.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 338 6th Av.

MACHINE.—Will exchange first-class buttonhole machine for double needle hemstitching machine. Address B 305 Times Downtown.

SERGES.—Will buy navy U. S. worsted, No. 235 or 885. Famous Co., 146 West 25th St.

SILKS.—We are open to buy a quantity of silk and wool poplins for cash. Telephone Farragut 8539.

SILK UNDERWEAR.—Contractor wanted on fine silk underwear. Box R 35 Times.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 5 Lispenard.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2540.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Job of fifty to close out at a sacrifice. Select Cloak and Suit Co., 54 West 22d St.

COATS.—Spring, $3 up; nifty models, low price. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out at cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—To close out; all wool, serge and poplin coats in ladies' and misses' sizes from $3 to $5.50; suits from $5.50 to $5.50; sport coats from $2.50 to $4; for immediate delivery. Elpine Cloak Co., 22-24 West 3d St.

COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES.—A chance for big users to make quick money; big sales, ready to ship; nicely assorted lots. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; smart styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

CORDUROY.—Have limited quantity, 31-inch wide, wale, white corduroy, good quality, 50c net; also 31-inch, narrow wale, white corduroy, 35½c net; for immediate delivery. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th St. Phone 8075 Farragut.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for immediate delivery the latest creations in taffeta, crepe de chine, and crepe meteor dresses at very low prices. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 22 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Have an assortment of 300 silk and silk poplin dresses, formerly up to $15.75, to close out at a special low price. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St., 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Job of fifty dresses to close out at a price; French linens and voiles. Rosegold Dress and Costume House, 131 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—In stock for immediate delivery, novelty silk sport dresses; also silk street and afternoon dresses. Tip Top, 134 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—We have nifty novelty stripe taffeta dresses in stock for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses; clever styles, white and colored; to close out. D. and E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—To close, 150 silk dresses; lowest prices; latest styles. Nivel, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—White, children's, juniors' lace embroidery, net, organdie. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in silks, crepes; low prices. Fifth floor, 32 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and cotton poplin, to close cheap. Tutelman, 11 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job 50 serge dresses; good styles. D. Schustock, 115 West 29th.

DRESSES, SILK.—Job to close out at $6.50. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

FUR TRIMMING.—Buy now, save money, and get the best; I specialize in opossum, skunk, beaver, and Hudson seal; extra special finest opossum, $8.50 per dozen; send postal, will call personally. Aaron Kosolsky, 744 6th Av. Tel. 4765 Bryant.

HATS.—Ladies' hats, painted; permanent and artistic patterns. L. Perlen, 2 West 32d St. Telephone 2784 Madison Square.

LYMANSVILLE, No. 265, all shades. Chelsea 6133.

NECKWEAR.—Job of ladies' neckwear cheap. 158 West 23d., first floor.

PLUSH COATS.—3,000, 42 inches long, 70 inches sweep, trimmed with dog fur collar, cotton twill lined; best price for spot cash. Y 347 Times Annex.

POPLINS, gabardines, serges, and corduroys. Phone Greeley 2137.

SILKS at a price suitable for the cloak and suit trade. Telephone Farragut 2758.

SILKS.—3½ and 7½ mummie. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Telephone 3083 Spring.

SNAP FASTENERS 0—00—000 below market prices. "Snappers," 47 West 34th. Greeley 3608.

SPRING SUITS to close out cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

SUITS.—1,000 in latest styles of all kinds of material; special and taffetas from $5.50 to $10; also coats from $2.50 to $9.30. B. & W. Cloak and Suit Co., 116 West 32d.

SUITS.—Have 300 on hand for immediate delivery, in poplins, velours, checks and taffetas. F. Fishman, 3 E. 17th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—All-wool poplin, $6.75, peau de cygne lined. Martin, 22 West 27th St.

SUITS.—400 to close out; snappy styles. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th.

TIES.—Silk knitted; choice seconds; cheap. Room 1,100, 23 East 26th St.

WAISTS.—Have striped tub silk, $18 net, in stock; also silk jersey sport coats; plain, striped, and reversible; also silk middy blouses, in tub, and jersey. Bailey, 8 West 19th St.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine waists, $18 dozen. Columbia Waist Co., 169 Wooster St. Spring 5390.

WAISTS, to close, account of moving; low prices. Tutelman, 11 East 26th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, calling on department stores Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, desires good line from manufacturers on commission. Address S. C., Y 322 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Commission, to handle popular line wash skirts. R 28 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

The Reason for Buying Ahead.

One of the main reasons why a large quantity of Fall business has already been booked by the clothing manufacturers, according to one of their number, is that many of the retailers who have come to this market to see about Spring deliveries have found in most cases that it is impossible to get a full quota of goods. "Quite a few of the wholesalers," this man said, "have been obliged, owing to one condition or another, to omit some of their deliveries of Spring merchandise. Confronted with this situation, the retail buyers are placing their Fall orders so that they may insure themselves against a second occurrence of this shortage."

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Difficult to Make Up Loss.

In commenting on the recent cut in the number of hours worked by the silk operatives a manufacturer said yesterday that it will be a difficult matter to make up the loss in production which the shortened hour schedule has caused. "In other industries," he said, "when the number of hours a week is shortened, it is a comparatively simple matter to maintain production by putting on new shifts. If there is a large demand to supply night shifts can be employed. Good results, however, cannot be obtained by keeping silk machinery going at night. The men need sunlight to work by. The delicate colors and fine yarns employed in manufacturing cannot be handled in a satisfactory manner by artificial light."

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Satin Undergarments Are Favored.

One of the features of the current season in the women's undergarment field has been the growth of the use of washable satins in these goods. Satin nightgowns are very good, from all accounts, while a nice business has been booked on satin petticoats, envelope chemises, combinations, &c. Butterfly sleeves are a feature of the better grades of nightgowns, while others show kimono sleeves or no sleeves at all. Ornate yoke effects on the Empire order are also popular. In the chemises and combinations crêpe de chine is used to considerable extent, as are silk jersey, satin, batiste, muslin, &c., all being well represented in the season's sales. In the silk petticoats the fabric trend is toward taffetas, wash satins, tub silks, silk jersey, &c., the last-named sometimes being used in combination with other fabrics. Pitted waists and elaborate flouncings at the bottom are petticoat features of the moment. Prices on taffeta skirts are going up.

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Specialty Corsets Are Wanted.

With the approach of warmer weather a picking-up in the demand for specialty corsets is reported in this market. Models of the so-called sport type, which can be used for riding, golfing, tennis, or swimming, feature strongly in this business. All of them are so designed as to give the figure the required support in the proper places without binding or hindering the action of the wearer. The higher temperatures are also working in favor of the sale of the ventilating type of corset, which gives the maximum amount of figure support with the minimum amount of warm-weather discomfort. A third class of corsets that has been growing in popularity steadily during recent years is the front lace model. The favored kind of front-lace corset this season shows a fairly low top and long skirts. Reducing and corrective corsets are also active.

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Brassieres Doing Well.

If there was any manufacturer of brassieres who feared that the new corset models were going to have a detrimental effect on his Spring business, he has been, no doubt, very agreeably surprised. Reports from that trade indicate an increase in business rather than a falling off. In this business all kinds of brassieres have shared. Not only have practical models of the tailored order been good, but "dressy" brassieres ranging to the most high-priced varieties have also moved well. There has been practically no change in the kind of fabrics used in any of these goods, nor have the decorations been varied greatly from those seen earlier in the year. There has been a strong tendency toward fitted effects in all grades of brassieres for some little time. Drop-shoulder effects are good, and with the coming of warmer weather there has been a turning toward brassieres with sleeves that contain shields. Figure conforming and reducing models have sold well.

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Gray Goods Prices Firm.

Prices in the local market for gray goods continue to be firmly held on the basis of recent quotations, in spite of the continued lack of buying interest that is manifested by users of staple goods. Values on 39-inch 80 squares and 68-72s are very strong at 7½ and 8 cents, respectively, for any delivery, while the same is true of 38½-inch 64-60s at 5⅞ cents. No recession from these levels is expected for some time unless second hands, who may have bought with speculation in view, let some of their holdings out. However, such action is not looked for in the near future. Trading yesterday was light in printcloths, there being not much to record aside from fair purchases of 39-inch 56-44s at 4½ cents for delivery over the next few months. The condition of the market as it relates to printcloths is also true of sheetings and other staples. Closing printcloth quotations were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-68s	5¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¼c

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions in Appraisal and Reappraisement Proceedings.

Wakem & McLaughlin lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a controversy as to the capacity of bottles imported containing whiskey. Altogether 100 cases of goods were involved in the shipment from England. The Collector at Chicago took duty on the bottles and their contents as having a capacity of 25⅝ ounces. The importers claimed the actual capacity of the holders to be 24½ or 25 ounces, but failed to submit evidence. A number of the bottles were measured and found to be of 25⅝ ounces capacity. In view of this, Judge Hay affirmed the Collector.

Amerman & Patterson claimed that the Collector here erred in imposing countervailing duty along with the regular duty on importations of wood pulp from Norway. They urged that both duties were illegal and that free entry accrued in view of the application of the reciprocity treaty with Canada to other foreign countries. The protestants proved that no export bounty had been given or bestowed nor export charges imposed. The Collector was reversed.

W. White, Detroit, claimed that through clerical error certain freight charges were deducted upon entry. The failure to deduct this item resulted in the Collector taking higher duties than would have been the case if the mistake had not occurred. Judge Hay reached the conclusion that the error "was not 'manifest'" to the Collector within the meaning of the rulings laid down by the Customs Court in several test cases. The protest was accordingly overruled. A somewhat similar claim by Parker, Wilder & Co. was also overruled.

The Merchants' Importing Company won against the assessment of countervailing duty on printing paper. Some of the paper came from Thomas Owen & Co., Cardiff, South Wales. It was manufactured in Great Britain from wood pulp made in Sweden from wood grown in that country. The remainder was from Van Gelder Sonem, Amsterdam. The paper in this instance was manufactured in Holland from wood grown in that country. Afridavits to that effect were lacking at the time of entry and resulted in the countervailing duty being levied. As these affidavits were before the board, Judge Hay sustained the protests and directed a reliquidation.

A case before Judge Cooper for reappraisement concerned cotton spreads or quilts from Giuseppe Gallino, Torino. The goods' sizes were 240-270 and 230-250. These goods were entered at 0.40 lire each, while similar goods invoiced as "splendor" were entered as having an Italian market value of 8.00 lire apiece. It was decided that the quilts would have to stand the 20 per cent. advance imposed by Appraiser Sague.

Another reappraisement case involved market prices of crochet needles shipped here by Alfred Shrimpton & Sons, Redditch, England. Crochet needles (hooked) Nos. 7 to 12, entered at 5 shillings 11 pence, were advanced to 6 shillings 1 penny per gross. Like goods known in trade as the "star" variety were brought in as having a value of 6 shillings, whereas Judge Fischer held the price should be 2 pence more per gross. The star brand goods covered Nos. 2½ to 6. In addition there were entered "Cabinets of Star" crochet hooks, assorted, Nos. 2½ to 6, at an English price of 6 shillings per gross. Judge Fischer held that the local Appraiser was justified in adding 6 pence per gross to make proper market value at the date of exportation.

Judge Sullivan sustained advances made by Examiner Treadwell on importations of diamonds from H. D. Mattelli, Amsterdam. The entry here covered 2,041 stones weighing 270.18 carats, entered as having a value of 47.50 florins per carat. The General Appraiser decided that the Examiner's value of 53 florins per carat would have to stand. The total value of the diamonds as entered was $5,128, while the advance imposed amounted to $594, making the valuation on which duty was paid $5,127.

EAGER FOR OUR TRADE.

Committee Says Central America Looks to Us for New Supplies.

Central America has about exhausted the stock of foreign-made goods laid in before the European war, and the republics to the south of this country are now looking toward the United States to replenish their supplies. This is the opinion of John Clausen, manager of the Foreign Department of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco and one of the Financial and Commercial Committee appointed by Secretary McAdoo to visit South America. The committee returned yesterday on the steamship Sixaola.

The committee consisted of Lamar C. Quintero of New Orleans, Chairman Ernest Ling of New York, John Clausen of San Francisco, J. P. Ripley of New York, Thomas J. Walker of San Fernando, Cal.; Roger W. Babson of Wellesley Hills, Mass.; and A. A. Biddle, Secretary, of Philadelphia.

They left New Orleans Jan. 31, and in the interval have visited Panama, Costa Rico, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvadore, and Guatemala. In all these countries they were officially received by the Chief Executives and afforded every opportunity to gather information for a report to Secretary McAdoo and to the business and commercial organizations of the United States.

"In nearly all the countries we found the best of feeling toward the United States," said Mr. Clausen. "However, Latin-Americans need capital even more than they need goods. In Europe they found not only financial supporters, but stanch sympathizers with their aspirations which tended in a measure to establish strong and seemingly immovable foundations for their commercial edifices."

The committee, according to Mr. Clausen, found resentment against us in Panama because of duties imposed in the Canal Zone. The Panamans, he said, thought the duties unjust, because those in charge of the commissaries in the zone could bring in supplies from the United States duty free, while private concerns were compelled to pay.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman, children's coats, ladies' suits, waists, cotton petticoats; 71 W. 23d.
AKRON, Ohio—Economy Store; A. Bein, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Bergman, waists; 72 Madison Av.
ANDERSON, Ind.—G. W. Yates & Co.; G. W. Yates, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—R. M. Sutton Co.; G. T. Warner, cloaks, waists, notions, laces; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; D. Volmer, men's clothing, piece goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; New Strand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—E. Rosenfeld & Co.; E. Rosenfeld, mfrs. nightshirts, pajamas, drawers; Netherland.
BALTIMORE, Md.—M. M. Bernstein Co.; M. M. Bernstein, mfrs. men's neckwear; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Zuellmaiz, dry goods; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. R. Fuld, infants' wear; Miss Currey, toilet articles; Miss R. Sperzel, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Mrs. Verbeau, Miss McCabe, representing; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Crawford, Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON, Mass.—Torrey, Bright & Capen; F. L. Torrey, carpets, rugs; Murray Hill.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; Miss N. Murphy, muslin underwear, infants' wear, bungalow aprons; A. B. Chamansky, ladies' ready-to-wear; J. F. Herman, domestics, dress goods, silks; J. Schaeffer, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; C. E. Bassett, millinery; 31 Union Sq.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, clothing, hats, caps; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum & Co.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits; J. J. Cronin, dress goods, cloths, silks; J. B. Ercon, Jr., house furn. goods; C. C. Trues, neckwear, buttons, trimmings; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; 315 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; M. A. Millenian, shoes; M. J. Mauer, millinery; 18 W. 35th.
CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; C. W. Zollinger, cloaks, suits; 315 5th Av.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Abney Barnes Co.; J. S. Dana, mdse. mgr.; 75 Leonard.
CHICAGO—M. Goldberg, shirts; Breslin.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss B. Aschelm, misses' coats, suits; 400 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; C. Popper, coats, suits, dresses, children's coats, dresses; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss Chiman, children's coats; 315 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss R. Steiner, knit underwear; Miss M. McGrath, millinery; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Mr. Gottlieb, ready-to-wear Spring catalogue; 11 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marson, Pirie Scott & Co.; J. Mulvihill, men's clothing; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. R. Reilly, F. L. Brethauer, curtains; G. Karaffe, laces; T. C. Eby, draperies; 404 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Elsenbrath Millinery Co.; M. Lebemberg, representing; Claridge.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Catalogue House; H. Philipsborn, infants', intermediate, and girls' coats (Fall); 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Morgan & Pope Co.; G. Thompson, millinery; Continental.
CHICAGO—W. A. Weifoldt & Co.; E. P. Benedict, clothing; 334 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. D. McCoy, jewelry; C. G. Mutting, handkerchiefs

PROSPERITY SHOWN BY BANK REPORTS

Business Flourishing Despite Freight Embargo and Growing Cost of Production.

COLLECTIONS VERY GOOD

Activity Well Sustained in All Retail Lines and Orders Overwhelm Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Reports from the Federal Reserve Bank agents in the twelve regional bank districts for the month of March are generally indicative of good business conditions. Boston reports that the freight embargo and the increasing cost of raw materials in manufacturing industries have had their effect, but, nevertheless, in all parts of New England exceptionally good business is the rule. Philadelphia states that dependence on emergency orders is diminishing and general business is good throughout the third district.

The Philadelphia agent presents what is a new feature in the reports, a census of manufacturing concerns on the business outlook. In the replies 341 concerns say business is normal and 30 reply in the negative, while 244 say the outlook is good, 57 say it is fair and 26 think it uncertain. The returns on production costs show some interesting figures. Nearly all lines of industries report great increase of cost in labor and materials. Carpet manufacturers say materials in their line have gone up 60 per cent.; agricultural implements pay 45 per cent. more; iron and steel men put it at 58 per cent., and paint and coloring matter concerns place their increase of cost of materials at 395 per cent.

St. Louis says that raw materials are going up, but trade conditions active and the prospect is fair. Minneapolis reports a generally favorable Spring outlook. A hard Winter has cleaned up stocks of goods, and distributing concerns are having a heavy trade. The other Western and Southern districts also indicate favorable conditions.

The report of the New York Federal agent is as follows:

"In spite of the advancing prices current demand is very large, especially for immediate deliveries of leather, footwear, dry goods, and steel products. Manufacturers in these and other lines are rejecting urgent demands for goods which they are unable to supply either because their plants are booked to capacity or because of inability to obtain raw materials.

"Paper making, which is one of the most important industries in this district, furnishes a striking instance of the prosperity which has been apparent in so many lines of business during the last few months. Paper mills are working full time and are unable to fill the great volume of orders, being sold out several months in advance. Prices have advanced sharply, the upward movement during the last year ranging from $3 to $30 per ton. Collections are unusually good. Large shipments of paper are being made to South American countries. The demand from European countries is also heavy. In all retail lines activity is well sustained. Department stores are kept busy through special and clearance sales. Wholesale and jobbing trade continues brisk, the leading distributors in this city furnishing optimistic reports as to sales and collections.

"Manufacturers are overwhelmed with orders, but are hampered by a scarcity of raw materials, especially dyestuffs, and by an scant supply of labor. The absence of supplies is aggravated by a serious car shortage.

"The New York Clearing House banks on March 11, 1916, reported aggregate loans of $3,348,715,000, deposits $3,532,286,000, and excess reserve $136,226,880. As compared with Jan. 29, 1916, loans have increased $70,860,000, deposits have advanced $29,101,000, while excess reserves have decreased $41,774,860. Exchanges through the New York Clearing House for the month of February totaled $10,106,737,276, an increase of $4,624,000,179 over the same month last year.

"New incorporations in Eastern States, embracing concerns with a capital of $1,000,000 or more, totaled $365,995,900 during February, an increase of $212,045,300 over February, 1915.

"Monthly reports at hand show 298 failures in this district during February, with liabilities of $4,194,990, compared with 329 in January, involving $8,810,900. Building operations in New York City fell off during February, permits for new construction amounting to only $8,801,906, or 17.9 per cent. less than in February, 1915.

"The pig iron output in February totaled 3,087,212 tons, against 1,674,771 in February last year, the former figure representing a new maximum average production of 106,456 tons per day.

"Railroad earnings continue to show striking advances over last year's totals, gross earnings for January aggregating $267,043,635, which is an increase of $46,840,040 over the corresponding month in 1915. Total net earnings for the first month of this year were $78,899,810, as compared with $51,552,897 in January, 1915."

They Do Not Know Their Stock.

It was not a novelty several years ago to hear shoppers complain that many of the selling employes in retail dry goods stores did not know their stock. At least one shopper can bear witness to the fact that this condition of affairs still exists in some establishments, in spite of efforts on the part of the executives to wipe it out. The shopper in question went into a prominent store to buy a buckram shape for a child's hat, a thing that all millinery clerks should at least be familiar with. The clerks in this store apparently were not, however, and after being directed from clerk to clerk for information the shopper was finally advised to go to the children's hat department for it. Here the same lack of familiarity with buckram shapes appeared to exist. The shopper then went to another store, where she was promptly served.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The bull movement in the wheat market gained new impetus during yesterday's operations and prices were strong and higher, closing with net gains of 3⅝@4¼c. The advance represented a net gain during the past ten days of 14@15c. The visible supply in the United States decreased 1,170,000 bushels; bonded wheat increased 49,000 and the Canadian visible increased 1,855,000, making a total increase in America of 234,000, compared with a decrease last year of 2,874,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.87; No. 2 hard, $1.84; No. 1 Northern-Duluth, $1.42½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.47⅝, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	..	..	1.28	1.23	1.03
July	..	..	1.21	1.16	1.01⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	1.20⅛	1.16⅛	1.20¼	1.16	1.56⅛
July	1.19⅜	1.15⅛	1.19⅜	1.14⅛	1.24⅛
September	1.17	1.13	1.17	1.12⅛	1.11

CORN.

The corn market was active and firm, closing with net gains of ⅝ to 1c. The visible supply showed a decrease of 674,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,574,000 last week and a decrease of 2,443,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76⅝	75¼	76¼	75⅜	73⅝
July	77⅜	76¼	77⅜	76⅛	75⅞
September	76⅝	75⅜	76⅝	75⅝	75⅜

OATS.

The market was firm in sympathy with wheat and corn and on some improvement in the cash position. Seeding operations are progressing in the West, and the trade is looking for an increased acreage. The visible supply increased 617,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 82,000 last year. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 51½@52¼c; No. 3 white, 50¼@50¾c; No. 4 white, 48½@48¾c; fancy clipped white, 52¾@53¾c; ordinary clipped white, 49¾@51¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	45⅞	45¼	45⅝	44⅝	50⅝
July	44	43¼	43⅝	43	48⅜
September	41⅞	40¾	41⅝	40⅝	46⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firmer owing to lighter receipts of hogs and an advance in the hog market. The upturn in grain also exerted more or less influence and shorts were disposed to cover. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000, estimated for Tuesday 14,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last.
Lard—					
May	11.50	11.45	11.42	11.35	10.07
July	11.75	11.67	11.67	11.60	10.32
Ribs—					
May	12.30	12.22	12.22	12.15	9.92
July	12.45	12.35	12.35	12.30	10.25
Pork—					
May	23.80	23.15	23.15	23.15	17.02
July	23.10	22.95	23.00	22.90	17.56

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cotton seed oil was firm and higher early in the day, the active position advancing 12 to 28 points on covering due to the firmness in the lard market and on evidences of buying by strong Southern interests. On the advances, however, there was renewed aggressive selling and toward the close of the day values declined sharply and final quotations were at the lowest, ranging from 6 points decline to 4 points net advance.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.35	10.25
April	..	..	10.35@10.60	10.40
May	10.58	10.53	10.54@10.56	10.60
June	10.78	10.50	10.60@10.61	10.60
July	10.90	10.66	10.67@10.68	10.08
August	10.81	10.62	10.63@10.65	10.65
Sept.	10.75	10.58	10.58@10.60	10.58
October	9.52	9.45	9.44@ 9.47	9.40
Nov.	8.85	8.67	8.69@ 8.69	8.73

COFFEE.

There was little or no feature in the coffee market on Monday, total sales amounting to only 7,850 bags; while price changes were narrow, closing net unchanged to 2 points advance. The local spot market was inactive and steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c and antos 4s at 10¼c. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	..	8.07@8.09	8.06
May	8.16	8.16	8.15	8.15@8.16	8.14
June	..	..	..	8.20@8.21	8.18
July	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.24@8.25	8.23
August	..	..	..	8.29@8.30	8.28
September	8.33	8.34	8.33	8.33@8.35	8.33
October	..	..	..	8.37 8.38	8.36
November	..	..	..	8.41@8.42	8.39
December	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.44@8.45	8.43
January	..	..	..	8.49@8.51	8.48
February	..	..	..	8.54@8.56	8.53
March	..	..	..	8.59@8.61	8.58

SUGAR.

Trading in futures was inactive and business was light. The market opened quiet, 2 points lower to 3 points higher, and around midday prices rallied a few points on active positions under a little scattered short covering in the absence of selling pressure. The market closed steady, net unchanged to an advance of 9 points, with total sales of 2,550 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	4.93@4.95	4.84
May	..	..	4.98@4.98	4.87
June	..	..	4.96@4.98	4.87
July	4.96	4.86	4.96@4.97	4.87
August	..	..	4.95@4.97	4.88
September	4.97	4.93	4.96@4.96	4.90
October	..	..	4.88@4.90	4.84
November	..	..	4.67@4.69	4.64
December	4.58	4.50	4.52@4.54	4.50
January	..	..	4.35@4.45	4.35
February	..	..	4.25@4.30	4.25
March	..	..	4.25@4.30	4.25

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,552 packages. Demand was somewhat disappointing, and with a fair quantity of stock carried over from last week receivers lowered values to a point at which buyers seemed inclined to take hold. Creamery extras dropped to 37c, with 230 tubs sold under the call on 'Change at that price. The higher scoring lots were unsettled at 37½@38c. Below 37c goods were picked up very closely and the range is becoming exceedingly narrow. Held creamery steady. Renovated quite firm, and ladies and packing stock were well sustained. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 37c; higher scoring, 37½@38c; firsts, 36@36¾c; seconds, 35@36c; thirds, 33@34c; creamery, held extras, (92 score,) 36c; firsts, 35@35½c; seconds, 33½@34½c; thirds, 31@33c. State dairy, finest, 36¼@37c; good to prime, 35@36c; common to fair, 30@34c; renovated, extras, 31c; firsts, 29@30c; lower grades, 26@28c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@31½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24½@27c; seconds, 23c; lower grades, 21½@23½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 25½c; No. 2, 25c; lower grades, 23@24½c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday 22,723 cases. There has been no material change in current selling values on high grades, although holders are firm and all advices from the country indicate well sustained markets at most producing sections, values in the interior frequently being above a parity with rates ruling here. There is more pressure to sell the poorer sorts of Southern stock and values are widening out. Nearby eggs in heavier supply and buyers much more selective when paying top quotation for whites. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 29½@30c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; storage packed, firsts, 21¼@22¼c; regular packed, first, 20¼@21½c; seconds, 19½@20c; dirties, No. 1, 20c; No. 2 and pooled, 18½@19½c; checks, 17½@18c. Nearby, selected, fancy, State, Penn. and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25@26c; ordinary to good, 23@24½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23@24½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 22@23½c; State, Penn. and nearby, hennery browns, 23@24c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 21@22½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 38@39c; other fancy, 35@37c; Md. and Balt., selected, 35@36c; Western and Prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 30@36c.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bolton Road, e s, Seaman Av to Prescott Av, 123.6x188.5x164x114.2, vacant; adjourned to April 10.

99th St, n s, 174 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, vacant; withdrawn.

AT 8,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Welton Av, w s, 408.9 ft n of Burnside Av, 89.1x98.6x8.11x75.9x101.5, vacant; Charles Kurth et al. against Fordmont Realty Co. et al.; E. P. Orell, Jr., attorney; due on judgment, $7,126.98; taxes, &c., $571; to the defendant for $7,750.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

177th St, 794 and 796 East, s s, 300 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100, one-story theatre; Elizabeth Spiess against Benfra Realty and Holding Co. et al.; Mishling & K., attorneys; due on judgment, $3,397.11; taxes &c., $2,562.90; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

3d Av, 126 and 128, w corner of 14th St, 58.6x100, five-story Central Hotel; C. de M. Briggs against G. F. Gouraud et al.; C. A. Runk, attorney; partition.

By Henry Brady.

Monroe St, 187, n e cor, 180.5 ft e of Jefferson St, 25.8x100, five-story tenement and stores; Jacob Powel against Julia Thorn et al.; Samuel Bitterman, attorney; partition.

Bolton Road, s w corner of 212th St, 654.4x782x irregular, two-story brick dwelling and frame buildings; H. A. Smith against Salem Land Co.; Arthur Smith, attorney; due, $10,841.80; taxes, &c., $1,856.70.

By Joseph P. Day.

70th St, 148 West, s s, 432 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5, four-story dwelling; H. L. Hodges against B. de Kraft et al.; Bond & B., attorneys; due, $18,421.19; taxes, &c., $864.

18th St, 167 West, n s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 20x50.4, four-story building and store; Louis Reichardt against Pennlane Realty Co. et al.; H. A. & C. E. Heydt, attorneys; due, $13,813.77; taxes, &c., $325.

Morningside Av, 6 East, e s, 75.3 ft s of 115th St, 43.6x36.3x87x79.2, five-story flat; H. F. Schwartz against Simon Anhalt et al.; Rounds, H., D. & D., attorneys; due, $29,-884.28; taxes, &c., $411.60.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

James St, 96, through to 81 New Chambers St, 49 ft n of Batavia St, 25.5x86.1x83.1x65.6, six-story tenement and stores; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., as trustee, against Union Construction and Realty Co. et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $31,566.85; taxes, &c., $853.87.

By M. Morgenthan Jr. Co.

108th St, 328 East, s s, 357 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Anna Esposito against Rosina Vingelli et al.; Charles Novello, attorney; due, $3,666.55; taxes, &c., $41; prior mtg, $15,000.

AT 8,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Union Av, n w corner of 149th St, 75x100, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Financiers' Realty Co. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $12,022.49; taxes, &c., $761.99. Prospect Av, n w corner of 166th St, 40x100; also Prospect Av, s w corner of 167th St, 120x100; Mylvern Corp. against W. Passman & Son et al.; Arthur Kraus, attorney; due, $13,181.84; taxes, &c., $950.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lafontaine Av, e s, 99.5 ft n of 179th St, through to Arthur Av, 50x190x25x irregular, frame house and vacant; The Lien Co. against C. A. Ross et al.; August Weymann, attorney; due, $7,066; taxes, &c., $1,114.80.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

3d Av, s e corner of 64th St, for a three-story garage, office, and stores, 100.5x130; Havre Holding Co., Inc., 132 Nassau St, owner; P. R. Pereira, 226 West 42d St, architect; cost, $35,000.

170th St, n w corner of Grand Concourse, for three brick tenements, one six-story, 62.1x98, and two five-story, 71.8x92.6; Grand Concourse and Boulevard Co., Hyman Crystal, 47 West St, President, owner; George & Edward Blum, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $225,000.

Underhill Av, e s, 125 ft s of Randall Av, for a one-story frame storage house, 12x15; James and John Ricutti, 548 Underhill Av, owners; Robert Glenn, 597 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $215.

48th St, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av; for a one-story theatre, 54.9x100.5; E. F. Rush, 1,452 Broadway, owner; E. C. Horn's Sons, 1,476 Broadway, architects; $100,000.

St. Nicholas Place, e s, 120 ft n of 153d St; for a five-story apartment, 75x—x75x88; R. D. Realty Co., 21 Waverley Place, owner; Sass & Springstein, 32 Union Square, architects; $75,000.

Manhattan St, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av; for a one-story moving picture theatre, 100x164; Mary G. Pinkney Estate, 178 Broadway, owner; C. B. Brown, 405 Lexington Av, architect; $500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Pine St, 5; 96 Broadway, and 6 Wall St; to a seven-story office building; V. Astor, 25 West 26th St, owner; H. L. Meader, 4 West 33d St, architect; $25,000.

141st St, 306 West; to a three-story garage; A. P. Gauthmey, 49 West 72d St, owner; Tillack & Foster, 150 Nassau St, architects; $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, APRIL 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 100 ft n of Post Av, 50x100; Academy Construction Co. to Jacob Cohen, 165 East 97th St, mtg $64,000, April 3; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $100

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 63d St, 25x99.9, with a. t. to strip on w 25x.02½; Utility realty Co. to Winston Paul, 818 Mt. Prospect Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $20,000, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

FULTON ST, 17, n e s, 29.2x27; George E. Nostrand et al. to George E. Chisholm, Morristown, N. J., all liens, March 29; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 53d St, 20.5x64; Edward Feeney and another, executors, &c., Ellen A. Corcoran, to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., 101 E. 51st St, mtg $18,000, all liens, April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co.; 176 Broadway $1

ORCHARD ST, 180, e s, 101.6 ft n of Stanton St, 26x87.9; Emilie Machu, Rutherford, N. J., to Joseph Kaplan, 636 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, mtg $35,000, all liens, April 1; attorney, A. Grassick, Hall of Records. $100

PARK AV, 1,886, w s, 60.5 ft n of 128th St, 19.9x70; Agnes Smith, 40 Cummings Road, Brookline, Mass., & James, Jr., and Estelle O'Shea, 31 West 88th St, and John E. O'Shea, 334 Burns St, Forest Hills, Borough of Queens, executors, &c, of James O'Shea, b. & s., Feb. 18; attorneys, O'Brien, M. & J., 1,482 Broadway $1

WEST END AV, w s, 87.4 ft s of 72d St, runs w 100x n 28.10x, s 7x98 to Av x s 25.8 to beginning, with all t. & l. of tax lien as follows: West End Av, w s, 58.4 ft s of 72d St, .04½x100x.02x100; Edward M. James to same, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WEST END AV, 253, w s, 87.4 ft s of 72d St, 17x100; City Real Estate Co. to 225 West End Av. Corporation, 298 Madison Av, mtg $22,500, b. & s., c. s. g., all liens, April 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WILLETT ST, e s, Lot 254, Map Isaac Chasson, 25x100; Abraham Juskovitz et al. to Abraham Davis and another of Bloomburg, Penn., mtg $21,600, March 31 ..... $100

TTH AV, 2,054, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75, Greelomore Realty Co. to Joseph T. Newcomb, referee, to William A. Butler, Southampton, L. I., et al., trustees under the will of Edmonia M. McClurg, March 31; attorneys, Butler, W. & C., 54 Wall St. ..$65,000

8TH AV, w s, between 87th and 88th Sts, Lot 20, map Samuel L. Norton, 24.8x100; James M. More to Anna Ostrander, at Riverhead, L. I., mtg $32,000, Oct. 27, 1915; attorney, P. L. Housel, at Riverhead, L. I. $1

89TH ST, 307 West, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; John N. Michel to Samuel Brown, 845 West 38th St, and another, mtg $15,000, April 3; attorneys, Dayo & B., 111 Broadway $100

65TH ST, 4 East, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x75; Anna B. Bliss to Blanche Q. Shoemaker, 26 West 53d St, mtg $155,000, March 7; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1,000

85TH ST, 161 to 171 East, n s, 112.6 ft w of 3d Av, 117.5x irregular to s s of 86th St, 162 East, x 27.9 x irregular; 86th St Construction Co. to Midvale Amusement, 1,493 Broadway, mtg $280,000, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

96TH ST, 329 West, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 41.8x100.8; Thomas Ward, Jr., to Joseph S. Ward, 396 West 152d St, mtg $40,000, March 31; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

112TH ST, 319 West, n s, 216.9 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; Helen I. Hubbard to Herbert H. Lynch, 312 W. 113th St, mtg $6,000, all liens, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

119TH ST, 335 West, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16.11x100; Frances M. Cavaugh to Thomas M. Rowlette, 601 W. 110th St, mtg $6,000, April 3; address 85 Nassau St. $500

123D ST, 201 West, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 15.9x100; Lawyers Mtg Co. to Peter C. Sorensen, 201 West 123d St, mtg $6,500, March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

144TH ST, 506 West, n s, 100.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x99.11; Theresa A. Reville to Nicholas J. Reville, mtg $9,000, Dec. 30, 1909; attorneys, McLaughlin & Martin, 309 Broadway $100

145TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Harmon Smith to Agnes L. Lester, 40 Hamilton Terrace, mtg $8,000, March 29; attorney, Stanley H. Molleson, 42

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Yorkville section furnished an important theatre deal yesterday in the purchase by the Midvale Amusement Company, controlled by Marcus Loew, of the Eighty-sixth Street Theatre, covering a plot fronting 27.9 at 162 East Eighty-sixth Street and running through the block to 163 to 169 East Eighty-fifth Street, 91.5 front on that thoroughfare.

The property has been sold by the Eighty-sixth Street Construction Company, Moss & Brill. The structure is three stories high on Eighty-sixth Street and four stories on Eighty-fifth Street.

This will be the third theatre controlled by Mr. Loew in that block, between Lexington and Third Avenues, his other two being the Yorkville and the Orpheum, on the north side of the street, the latter having a large frontage on Eighty-seventh Street.

Meyrowitz Leases 520 Fifth Avenue.

The old four-story building at 520 Fifth Avenue, on the west side between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, has been leased on a long term by E. B. Meyrowitz, the optician, from the estate of George H. Warren. Plans are being prepared by the architects, Starrett & Van Vleck, for a five-story building to be completed in the Fall.

It will be occupied as the main headquarters of the Meyrowitz firm, which will also continue its stores at 237 Fifth Avenue and 255 Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

Albert B. Ashforth was the broker in the lease. The building has been occupied for several years by A. G. Spalding & Bros., who will soon move to their new home opposite, at 523 Fifth Avenue.

East Side Flats in Trade.

The Irving Realty Company has purchased from the Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company 226 to 232 East Seventieth Street, four four-story flats, each 25 by 100, near Second Avenue. A tract of twenty acres at Winton, Conn., was given in part payment.

The Manhattan houses were acquired by the selling company a few months ago from Frances R. Harris, who purchased them a short time previously from the American Real Estate Company.

Bronx Sales.

As a site for a new temple the Bronx Lodge 446 Knights of Phythias has purchased from Samuel Cowen a plot, 95 by 100, on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 125 feet north of 152d Street. The building will be three stories, with banquet hall, lodge rooms, and stores on the ground floor.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold and Samuel Teplitz have purchased the plot of ground, 50 by 100, on the southeast corner of Third Street and Parkville Avenue, Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross sold for Elgo Realty Corporation to a builder four lots on north side of Sixty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue.

Saul C. Levine sold a plot on the east side of East Ninth Street, 140 feet south of Avenue N, to the Halper Corporation. The plot is 40 by 100, and the purchasers have already filed plans for the improvement of two buildings to cover the forty feet.

The Bulkley, Horton Company has sold 24 South Elliott Place, a three-story American basement brick house, between De Kalb and Lafayette Avenues, for L. I. Grimes to a client for occupancy.

Walter S. Ross has sold for Frank Herting to a client for occupancy, a two-family house on the south side of Sixty-eighth Street, west of Fourth Avenue.

The McInerny Klinck Realty Company sold the two-family limestone dwelling on the north side of Lefferts Avenue, 147 feet west of Rogers Avenue, on a plot 20 by 102 feet, for Charles Hession to a client for investment.

Westchester County.

W. J. Ackerman sold the Martha J. Eppes estate on the Hartsdale Road, comprising twenty-two acres, to Otto Meyer of New York City.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a large plot on Cooper Road in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, to Irving S. Roney of New York City. The purchaser will erect at once a large Colonial dwelling for his own occupancy.

Another Theatre for Times Square Section.

Plans have been filed with the Superintendent of Building for the construction of a one-story fireproof theatre on the south side of Forty-eighth Street, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue, to be known as the Adelphia Theatre.

It will have a frontage of 54.9 feet, a depth of 100.5 feet, and a capacity of about 800. Edward F. Rush is the owner. E. C. Horn, the architect, has placed the cost at $100,000.

$300,000 Building Loan.

S. W. Straus & Co. have underwritten a first mortgage 5½ per cent. serial coupon bond issue of $300,000, amortized under the Straus plan, on a fourteen-story commercial structure to be erected at 21 and 23 West Thirty-eighth Street.

The bonds are the obligation of the A. B. S. Co., and are unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement of Arthur Brisbane, the owner of the building. The first seven floors and basement of the building have been leased for a term of ten years to Lane Bryant.

New Zone Plan Causes Removal.

While manufacturers are making active efforts to get out of the business zones on and near Fourth and Fifth Avenues, wholesale dealers are making preparations to get away from the older sections in which manufactories will congregate hereafter.

One of the first removals of a wholesale firm on account of the zoning plan was announced yesterday by M. & L. Hess. The Compagnie Morana, dealers in essential oils and perfumery supplies, now located at 184 Fifth Avenue, has taken a lease of the store and basement containing 13,000 square feet in 116 to 120 East Twenty-seventh Street, just east of Fourth Avenue.

The lease is for ten years and ten months, at an aggregate rental of $75,000. This lease completes the renting of the twelve-story building owned by the D. & M. Company.

Building Managers' Monthly Dinner.

Mayor Mitchel, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and Chief Hammitt, of the Fire Prevention Bureau, will address the New York Building Managers' Association at the monthly dinner this evening, at the Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street.

Liberty Street Improvement.

The remaining structural relics of old New York in the block bounded by Broadway, Cedar, Nassau, and Liberty Streets, four-story brownstone front buildings at 60, 62, and 64 Liberty Street, recently sold through William A. White & Sons and J. Curry Watson will be razed when the present leases expire, May 1, 1916, for the erection of a modern office building of fifteen stories.

The plot was accumulated by the late William Ziegler, baking powder manufacturer, in 1889 and 1894, at a total cost of $300,000. Mr. Ziegler's son has held the property at $1,000,000, and it is reported that an amount close to this figure was paid by the purchasers, William Henry Barnum and William Everdell, Jr.

Estates at Auction.

Joseph P. Day will hold a special sales day on Thursday next in the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, at noon. The sale will include the offering at absolute and voluntary auction, to close various estates, of many well-located dwellings, apartment houses, factories, and loft buildings in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Among the estates whose properties are being offered is the estate of Isaac T. Carpenter, deceased. In his will he named over twenty-five charities as beneficiaries, including many hospitals.

Commercial Leases.

The American Seating Company have leased one floor in the Philip Lewisohn Building, 113 to 119 West Fortieth Street, through to 114 to 118 West Forty-first Street, for ten years as their executive offices and showrooms. Ellen & Jeffery were the brokers.

G. P. Butterly leased for the Standard Oxygen Company the building 216 East Forty-second Street for a period of seven years to M. H. Petigor, manufacturer of soda water apparatus, now located at 434 Water Street.

William A. White & Sons have leased the store, basement and first loft of the building at 12 Stone Street, extending through the block to 29 Bridge treet, to Alexander D. Shaw & Co.

Porter & Co. have leased for Alexander J. Bruen to Murphy & Onderdonk the store at 81 Manhattan Street.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Motor out to-day or take a train from the Pennsylvania Station to

Kensington, Great Neck

25 Minutes by Express Trains
55 Trains a Day
Automobiles Meet All Trains

BEST SUNDAY TRAINS:
9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M. and 12:20
1:20, 2:20, 3:20 and 4:20 P. M.

BEST WEEK-DAY TRAINS:
9:10, 10:10, 11:16 A. M. and 12:22,
1:22, 2:37, 3:38 and 4:39 P. M.
Extra Saturday Trains—
1:05 and 1:41 P. M.

BY MOTOR

From Queensboro Bridge, follow Jackson Avenue and Broadway through Flushing, Bayside, Douglaston and Little Neck, and then follow our signs to Kensington.

Or, turn north from Jericho Turnpike at our big sign in New Hyde Park, continuing straight ahead to the entrance gates, four blocks beyond Great Neck Station.

Write or telephone for illustrated booklet, "A Week-End in Kensington."

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

Telephone 5600 Greeley — 1 West 34th Street

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Little Neck, Long Island
Marathon Park, New York City

This cozy 6-room house, 3 bedrooms, lot 40x100; near station; view of Sound; 26 minutes from 34th Midway; electric trains; will sacrifice at $5,000; $500 down balance as rent; building lots cheap; will build to order. Inquire at station or office on Boulevard premises adjoining.
John M. Richie, 68 William St., N. Y.

IDEAL BUNGALOW

Five rooms, bath, combination gas and electric fixtures; hardwood trim; up-to-date in every detail; large plot overlooking ocean; 5 minutes to water; boating, fishing, bathing; great bargain for $2,950; responsible party can take possession for $350 cash and pay off balance $18 monthly; only 30 minutes from city. B. HUGHES, 349 East 149th St.

WATERFRONT BARGAIN

12½-acre, magnificent estate; 2,000 feet beautiful water frontage; main boulevard; high, fertile, lake; running stream; fine mansion, tenant house, stables, garage, outbuildings; $50,000.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SAGE FOUNDATION.

Plot 50 x 120, on Shorthill Road. Will sell cheap to quick purchaser. Address
WM. D. STOOT,
347 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station,
15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
Via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.
MANY NEW HOUSES
JUST COMPLETED.
Prices $9,000 to $22,500.
On Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 11.05, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30 (12.52 Saturday only), (1.15 Saturday only), 1.25, 2.06, 3.00, 3.45, 4.07, 4.29, 5.00, (5.11 except Saturday), (5.18 Saturday only), 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8.25, 9.05, 10.00, 11.17, 11.34 A. M.; 1.08, 1.56, 2.12, 3.03, 4.11, 4.45, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auct'r
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1916,
at 12 o'clock, noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
Supreme Court Partition Sale
under the direction of ALGERNON S. NORTON, Esq., Referee,

14th St. & 3d Av., N. W. Cor.

ADJOINING TAMMANY HALL.
3-story brick Hotel and Cafe. Lot 53.6x100. Leased to O'Keeffe & Cunningham, to May 1, 1920, at $10,139.70 net.
CHARLES A. RUNK, Esq., Messrs. STEELE, DE FRIESE, and Hon. CHARLES H. BECKETT, Attorneys. Title policy free to purchaser. Particulars from Herbert A. Sherman, Auct'r, 20 Nassau St.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day
31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.
BUILDING MATERIAL.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EAST SIDE RESIDENCE
IN THE 70'S, OFF 5TH AVE.
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
MODERN 5-STORY AMERICAN
BASEMENT WITH ELEVATOR.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES
MAPLETON PARK

24 minutes to Park Row on Subway now running. Ideal 1-family, 7-room homes; brick and stone, parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, sun porch, lawn, garden.
$4,000 TO $6,000.
$500 to $750 cash; balance $35 monthly, including all carrying expenses. Booklet 24 on request. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. COME TO-DAY.
Alco Building Co
ASSOCIATED WITH Chas. T. Wood
22d Ave. & 66th St., Brooklyn
OPPOSITE 22D AVE. STATION.
Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22nd Ave.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING THE SOUND

Modern home of 10 rooms and 2 baths; open fireplaces; hardwood, spacious porches; hot-water heat; sewer, water, gas, and electricity; 3 minutes to restricted bathing beach, dock, etc.; deep-water anchorage; 2 blocks to station; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. R. I. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

CASH FOR RESIDENCE OR FARM

Owner will add cash with good paying flats, all rented, best sections, subject to first mortgages only, for good residence or farm. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

may be had from us promptly—

Lowest Rates, Favorable Terms, Large and Small Amounts.

Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Avenue, New York

$3,000,000—4½%

Will divide for centrally located Manhattan. SPECIAL 2ND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP.
S. A. ISRAEL New bldgs. preferred. Manhattan or Bronx.
30 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

Beautiful Country Home Shore Front at Centre Moriches, L. I.

Modern Stucco House—9 rooms, bath; large, barn and outbuildings. More than 3 acres of fine grounds; beautiful shrubbery. Garden; fruit trees. Old oak grove. Extra large veranda. Electricity. Free and clear. For sale, $12,000. Rent furnished for Summer, $800. Would consider exchange for modern house near Jamaica, L. I. Owner, Room 303, 1482 Broadway. Bryant 8867.

North Shore, L.I.
For Rent.

We have still a few of the good houses left on the North Shore of Long Island, ranging in price from $1,000 to $4,000.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. 4030 Murray Hill.

DOUBLE SHORE FRONT.

80 feet frontage on Sound, sandy beach, running back over 300 feet to harbor; shade trees, beautiful views; large bungalow, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fireplace, sleeping porch, etc.; garage with room for man; 40 miles from New York. Price, $8,500.
EDWIN N. ROWLEY, Northport, L. I., and 47 West 34th Street.

Homestead in the Woods.

In a pretty location, near water; beautiful shade and fruit trees; plenty of garden space around house; remodeled and roomy house; makes a fine all-year cozy home; will sell to quick buyer for $200 down and $20 monthly. Write for photo, etc., "Homestead," 105 Times Downtown.

ACTUAL WATERFRONT.

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, electricity; water, sidewalks, etc.; 40 minutes from city; will dispose of considerably less than their real value for cash if bought at once. BALD, Box 157 Downtown.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED FOR SEASON.

Charming country place, high elevation, beautiful views; large, modern dwelling, 8 baths; tennis court; garage and stable; fruit, garden, very attractive grounds.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
82 EAST 42D ST.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RYE, N. Y.

Directly on the water, modern house, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage; 2 acres. Price $25,000. Rent, furnished, $2,000. Complete list on application.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
20 Nassau St., 41 East 41st St., or Rye, N.Y.

RYE
AND ALONG THE SOUND.
FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.
ALSO PLACES FOR SALE.
STEWART C. SCHENCK,
565 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 2992 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

Scarsdale—White Plains.
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
(81 AS LORD'S FIRST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

FOR SALE: 4,000-ACRE
IRRIGATED, HIGHLY IMPROVED
ALFALFA RANCH,

Stocked with thoroughbred cattle and horses, 3,500 head high-grade, young and select Hereford cattle, with fine range that is controlled by running water that I own, capable of running several thousand more cattle. Fine climate and water. Mountain trout streams with an abundance of trout all through range. Address Box 100, Colter, Apache County, Arizona.

Republican Convention in Chicago.

For lease during convention, beautifully furnished ten-room house in choicest residential district in Chicago, just off the Lake Shore Drive. For particulars apply
JAMES A. McLANE & COMPANY,
69 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE

in hills of Rockland County, easy motoring distance from city, three railroads, hour from city; section of large country places and farms, grand views, high elevation, mountain scenery, healthful and free from mosquitoes; 74 acres in high state of cultivation; large orchards, also woodland; house twenty rooms, all modern improvements, wide piazzas, pure mountain air; house for superintendent, who has been on place for 20 years; farm buildings; horses, cows, carriages and farming implements; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance. Address OWNER, Lockbox 89, Monsey, New York.

Beautiful Farms Sacrificed.

60 acres; charming village home, 130 acres; in sight of station; has cost $16,000; now reduced to $8,000. Nothing more beautiful in the country. Rev. George J. Newton, Clavcrack, New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Home of Beauty
ON RIDGE CREST

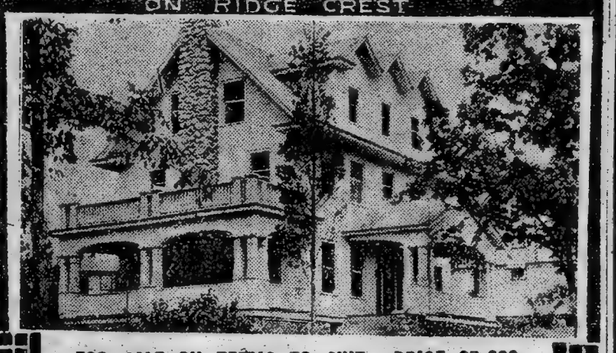

FOR SALE ON TERMS TO SUIT—PRICE $7,000

Moorish style architecture—one of the most beautiful properties in the East—near large navigable lakes—actual rights to lakes belong to this property. Situated on Ridge Crest; unequaled surroundings of natural beauty; commands beautiful views of lakes and hills, amid select homes of people of refinement and substance—no manufacturing.

A home picturesque and complete, including every convenience. Contains ten large rooms, two fine bathrooms. The huge living room, with its cosey fireplace, is a feature of this house. Porte cochere, large veranda and sleeping porch. A most unusually desirable home. Modern schools, churches, country club, golf, large lakes near by.

R. F. Barnes, 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521—Cort.

$5,000 REDUCTION TO SELL NOW
This New, Superb Moorish Manor,
WITH TWO-CAR GARAGE.
You May Buy It on Your Own Terms. Price $13,500.

Extensive grounds. Near lakes; commanding magnificent view of lakes and surrounding country. Easy commutation to N. Y. C. Golf and country club near by.

House is roomy, contains seven bedchambers, three bathrooms, library, living, dining rooms, three open fireplaces, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch and porte-cochere.

Tel. 6900 Audubon

Photo and particulars from
GEO. K. PEARE,
640 Riverside Drive.

FOR SALE
OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

An up-to-date modern twelve-room house, in perfect condition, which includes two bath rooms and butler's pantry, also complete cement basement with stationary laundry, shower bath and lavatory; entire house equipped with electricity and gas, and the kitchen has both coal and gas ranges, and the living room an open grate; situated one block from ocean and on most desirable corner, with full view of ocean and lake and no buildings opposite. M., 76 Times.

IDEAL HOME.

Price $5,500, including garage. Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York, good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars,

H. D. DOUGLAS,
Room 516, 1328 Broadway, City.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY
THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

8 rooms and bath; all city improvements; on large shaded plot; near express station; only 32 minutes out in the hills of New Jersey.

Bargain, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City

A PERFECT GEM NEAR SUMMIT

Bungalow style all-year model home; has every modern improvement; spacious grounds, shade, fruit, garden; 3 minutes Lackawanna express station; high, healthful section; near canoe club; all water sports; price $3,500; small cash payment; $30 monthly; larger houses $4,000; also choice plots land improved with streets, walks, water, electricity, $275 upward; payable $5 monthly; photographs mailed. W. H. CARLOUCH, 1270 Broadway, N. Y.

Fine New Jersey Estate

Forty-five minutes from New York. 12-room house, garage and 2 acres of land. Large porches, beautiful garden and big shade trees. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.
CHAS. R. HOE, JR.,
80 Maiden Lane,
New York City.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.

6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.50 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 70 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

SUMMER HOMES

ASBURY PARK — ALLENHURST
DEAL BEACH — INTERLAKEN
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Islands and Summer Cottage For Sale or Lease

Summer cottage and group of four islands containing about 17 acres, with handsome hardwood growth, situated in Casco Bay, near Portland, Maine. Good bathing, boating and fishing; unusually well situated for a private summer residence or small colony. Benjamin Thompson, 85 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

For Sale—Summer Home
BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASS.

150 acres, altitude 1,800 ft. Perfectly pure, never-failing spring water. Trout stream. House 12 rooms. Steam heat, fireplace. Tenant house, barns, etc. Terms ideal.
MRS. B. N. HALL, COPAKE FALLS, NEW YORK.

Summer Hotel for Sale or Lease

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL at South Harpswell, Maine, situated on high elevation with commanding view of ocean, bays and White Mountains. The hotel contains 60 sleeping rooms, 2 dining rooms, parlors, etc.; 20 acres of shore property. Excellent location for summer school, colony, or boarding house. Benjamin Thompson, 85 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

MONEY, HEALTH AND PLEASURE

Money-making, high-class farm; high altitude, very healthy; machine-worked land; lot of timber, graphite mine, beautiful spring water; great Summer place. Box 196, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Modern, Fireproof
FACTORY
418 to 426 W. 25th St.,
Between 9th and 10th Aves.,
on Plot 125x98.9.
50,000 Square Feet
of Floor Space in
Store, Basement & 3 Floors.
Perfect Light on Every Floor.
Complete Sprinkler System.
Heavy Floor Carrying Capacity.
Driveway and Loading Platform for Four Trucks Inside the Building.
Galleries for Storage of Stock.
Convenient to All Steamship Piers and Railroad Terminals.
Possession January 1st, 1917.

M&L HESS INC.

907 Broadway, Cor. 20th St.
Telephone Gramercy—6052.

Browning Building
1265-1269 Broadway,
(Near 32nd Street.)
Attractive Offices
at $250 to $500 a year.
C. J. Fisher, Supt.,
Room 412, on premises.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR
New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Av.
LOFT 247-253 WEST 19TH ST.

Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.
LEASE. RENT REASONABLE.
Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or Your Own Broker.

SHOWROOMS
and
STUDIOS AT
15 West 34th Street.
Brand new, clean and attractive, excellent light, full office service.
LOW RENTS.
LARGE SKYLIGHTS
RENTING AGENT ON 5TH FLOOR
For full information.

30-32 East 20th St.
Near Broadway and 4th Ave.
Offices, Salesrooms, Studios
Absolutely fireproof, all modern conveniences; business or manufacture agents.
Rental $25 Up.
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.
59 William St. Tel. John 1363.

SINGLE OFFICES AND SUITES
FOR RENT IN THE
HAVEMEYER BUILDING,
26 Cortlandt St., 25 Church St. & 25 Dey St.
Entire Church Street block front from Dey to Cortlandt Street. Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre downtown. Six passenger and one freight elevator. Service of the highest standard. W. B. DUNCAN, Room 107. Tel. 5516—Cort.

STORE FOR RENT
521 East 149th St.
Large double store, suitable for automobile or kindred purposes. Moderate rent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

257 WEST 86TH STREET
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED TWO-ROOM APARTMENT WITH KITCHENETTE; MAID SERVICE INCLUDED. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Factory wanted in a town where female help is plentiful to operate power sewing machines making men's and women's pajamas. State rent, price of power and freight to New York. Address B 303 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

LA ROCHELLE
57 West 75th St.
7 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, BRIGHT ROOMS, 2 BATHS CORNER APARTMENTS.
FIREPROOF Building; two passenger, one service elevator.
Service of the Highest Standard.
THIS House is situated in the heart of one of New York's most exclusive residential sections.
Rents $1,700 to $1,800
Superintendent on Premises.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class, Fireproof Building,
261 Central Park West
N. W. Corner 86th Street.
Apply to Supt. on premises.
9-Room Aparts., $1,800 & Up.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Cisneros, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 2906.

Netherland Apartments
340 West 86th St.
On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway.
High-Class Apartment House.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents Very Moderate.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

NEW HIGH-CLASS APTS.

Southwick	The Loyal
674 W. 161st St., at Riverside Drive.	894 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths $480 to $864.	7 Rooms, Corner, $1,140.

Open evenings. Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Audubon—9282.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or
WILCOX & SHELTON
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

VALLAMONT,
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

The BROCKHOLST
101 WEST 85TH ST.
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
6 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS,
$900 to $1,200.
Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

207-209 Dyckman St.
6-7 ROOMS.
Near Broadway; every modern improvement; ideal location, with excellent transit facilities.
RENTS $30-$39.

CARVEL COURT
N. E. Cor. 114th & St. Nicholas Ave.
High Class Elevator Apt., 6 Rooms and Bath. Rent $50.00.

TERRACE COURT
202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.

THE CLEBURNE
West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

Bronx.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments,
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

PARK VIEW
APARTMENTS
2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $38 up
OWNER ON PREMISES.

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves.,
3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms.....$28-$35-$45

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loans.

Want first mortgage loan, $26,000, for three years, at 5%, on high-class Manhattan, improved. Principals only. Box R 32 Times.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Ave.

Real Estate.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Real Estate and Insurance,
340 Madison Av.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
REAL ESTATE. 1 WEST 34TH ST.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

GOOD AVENUE CORNER.
A five-story apartment house, with stores, at less than the tax valuation and rented so as to show a good return on investment. An opportunity for a speculator. No brokers.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
Uptown office, 489 5th Av.

PRIVATE HOUSE BARGAIN.
95th St. and Central Park West; price below ground value. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (103d St.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

PARK SLOPE.
284 Garfield Place, at 8th Av.; 3-story basement brownstone box stoop, 20x100; hardwood floors and trim; electric light; $3,000 equity, terms. Telephone Owner, 3005 Franklin, or B 286 Times Downtown.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Modern cottage or bungalow, 7 rooms, gas, and electricity. Bruell, 224 East Tremont Av., New York.

FOR HOME SITES at City Island see Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a 4-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c., 2 minutes from trolley, only 30 minutes out, complete for $1,800, easy terms, answer at once as owner cannot occupy. B. Birchoff, 6 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

52 EAST 77TH ST.
Handsome, comfortable house, inlaid floors, two bathrooms; best neighborhood; very moderate.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 8th Av.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Four attractive and especially WELL-BUILT houses for sale in LANGDON TERRACE, Mount Vernon.

This restricted section offers the best in suburban life; within five minutes of excellent schools and markets; also street cars and railroad station; wide, well-paved streets. Over fifty houses already sold. WILLIAM R. LUCE, 336 East Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, New York. Phone 2818.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $900; monthly payments if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av.

Restricted nine-room dwelling; all modern improvements; large porches; near Mount Vernon station; all large rooms; open fireplace, &c.; plot 50x100; $7,500; worth $9,000. Wolfe-Douglas, Harlem Station, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON AND VICINITIES.
Best houses for sale or rent; furnished houses for Summer.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

Park Hill on the Hudson, New York's most accessible, beautiful and attractive all-year-round suburb. Beautiful houses already built or built to order. Attractive terms. American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av., N. Y.

Irvington.—Beautiful year-round home; ten-room modern house; spacious grounds; fine trees and shrubbery; moderate; lease, sale. F. L. Hurt, 170 West 74th.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

Must sacrifice beautiful house superbly situated at Larchmont; 9 large rooms and 2 baths. R. W. H., 2 Rector St., Room 1,807.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., corner B'way and Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Elderly couple wish to dispose of farm with a fine 6-room house, barn, room for chickens, garage, large ground, clear, level, beautiful lawn; path, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sacrifice for $300 cash and balance to be arranged; in healthy location, within commuting distance of city. Further details, Couple, Box 152 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with six-room cottage; poultry house, &c.; sell all cultivated, ready to work; near harbor, trolley, and big town, where there is a demand for poultry and eggs; near enough to city to commute; want good party to take care of same and will sell on easy terms. A. Ruch, Box 138 Times Downtown.

$10 monthly buys neat cottage of six rooms and bath; with improvements; block from trolley; easily reached from city; will accept $100 as first payment from good, honest party; references. B. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Suburban homes, restricted and refined; 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500; send for 1916 "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 208 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 8576 Cortlandt.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES; VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOWS & HOUSES, 5, 6, 7, and 9 rooms; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing; also waterfront plot, 80x100; cheap; easy terms. Address Box N 121 Times.

Lynbrook, L. I.—House for rent, 8 rooms, bath; with garage; furnished or unfurnished; large corner plot; near station. Y 844 Times Annex.

Write for Map Long Island and Catalogues farms, country property for sale. Also select list furnished cottages. Daniel M. Gerard, 1270 Broadway, (33d St.). N. Y.

LOT, 50x100, $190; all improvements; good location; near station; easy terms; wonderful bargain. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY SITES FOR SALE.
An opportunity to secure one of the best-located factories in Buffalo; 1¼ acres of land; about 43,000 square feet of floor space; mill and dry kiln; on railroad. For price and particulars address IRA B. LITTLEFIELD, Erie County Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalows for $1,950. N. W. WALKER, 489 5TH AV., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Moremere,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The south storm has passed eastward and is now off the Carolina Coast. During the last 24 hours this disturbance caused rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Middle Atlantic States northward to Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley. In addition to the precipitation caused by the south storm there were light local rains and snows in the Rocky Mountain region, the upper Mississippi Valley and upper Michigan.

Temperature is considerably lower in the Atlantic States and the Middle Rocky Mountain region. Temperature changes elsewhere were unimportant.

Indications are that the weather will be overcast over much of the country east of the Mississippi River during Tuesday and Wednesday, with a probability of light local rains in the middle Atlantic States and West Virginia and rain or snow in Michigan. No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next 48 hours.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Tuesday and Wednesday will be moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and west.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Overcast Tuesday and Wednesday.

Northern New England—Generally fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.....40	40	4 P. M.....29		41
6 A. M.....39	41	6 P. M.....28		40
9 A. M.....38	43	9 P. M.....29		42
12 M.....30	43	11 P. M.....30		41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 11:10 A. M.; minimum, 38 degrees at 1:30 A. M. Humidity, 52 percent, at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.17 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

2 P. M. (Sun.)	Loss.
12:30—345 3d Av.; John Metzler	$50
4 A. M. (Mon.)	
12:50—100 W. 142 St.; not given	Slight
2:15—779 10 Av.; Benjamin Soken	Slight
3:10—16-18 Carmine St.; — Gembeki	Slight
3:55—383 E. 137 St.; James Dupra	$20
7:30—25 W. 27 St.; Biltmore Waist Co.	Slight
8:26—Front 137 W. 23 St., (auto.) Gimbels' Stores	Slight
9:50—42 Northern Av.; Arthur Maillard	Slight
11:00—3,444 W'bridge Road; Ellen Flynn	Slight
12:15—640 E. 220 St.; John McCormack	Slight
12:15—1,070 Stebbins Av.; Bertha Terman	Slight
1:55—Seaton & Edenwald Avs.; not given	None
3:55 501 5 Av.; Oceanic Investment Co.	Slight
1:50—16-18 Beekman St.; Bishop Paper Co.	$30,000
3:15—138 E. 112 St.; Anna Feinberg	Slight
4:20—Ogden Av. & 162 St.; not given	None
6:00—1,302 Brook Av.; J. Rosenkratz	Slight
8:50—Riverside Park & 177 St.; not given	None
9:30—1,378 3 Av.; Peter Kane	None
6:30—1,170 B'way; National Cash Register Co.	Slight
6:30—197 Greene St.; Feinberg Hat Co.	Slight
7:30—937 2 Av.; N. Spitz	Slight
9:30—25 W. 113th St.; Morris Besser	Slight
9:50—25 E. 4 St.; Sachsmann & Berkowitz	Not given
11:40—Ft. E. 19 St., (barge;) Daly & Irving	$100

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—1st Lt. F. P. Lahm, 6th Cav., is detailed in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, with rank of Captain, at San Diego.

Lt. Col. C. Harding, Corps of Engrs., is detailed a member of the Examining Board in Canal Zone, appointed Jan. 7, during examination of Captains only, vice Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engrs.

Capt. W. H. Rose, Corps of Engrs., will report to Col. C. Harding, President of the Examining Board in Canal Zone, for examination for promotion then to proper station.

1st Lt. C. W. Baird, C. A. C., from Walter Reed Hospital, to his station.

Promotions in Infantry arm: F. Perkins, Lieut. Col. to Col., unassigned; R. C. Croxton, 3d Lt., 8th Inf., to 1st Lt., 1st Inf.; G. E. Houle, Capt., 11th Inf., to Major, 22d Inf.; L. F. Kilbourne, Capt., 26th Inf., to Maj., 26th Inf.; S. L. Pike, 1st Lt. Inf., to Capt., 11th Inf.; H. G. Stahl, 1st Lt., 14th Inf., to Capt., same; R. C. Kirtland, 1st Lt., 22d Inf., to Capt., same; A. C. Arnold, 1st Lt., 26th Inf., to Capt., same; H. J. Danum, 2d Lt., 26th Inf., to 1st Lt., same; M. R. Wainer, 2d Lt., 28th Inf., to 1st Lt., same, and C. T. Griffith, 2d Lt., 4th Inf., to 1st Lt., same.

Maj. M. S. Jarvis, 26th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Leave: Contract Surg. G. G. Campbell, U. S. A., 1 month and 14 days.

Navy.

Commander E. H. Campbell, from the New Orleans to command the Charleston.

Jr. Grade Lts. R. R. Thompson and H. W. Scanlon, to the New Orleans to the Charleston.

P. A. Surg. H. A. Dolford to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, April 10.

Chief Boatswain P. E. Radcliffe, the Charleston to the Albany.

Boatswain J. A. Pierce, the Albany to the Charleston.

Chief Gunner J. Shannon, the Charleston to the Albany.

Gunner K. Kellysmith, the Albany to the Charleston, and Chief Mach. J. C. Stein, the Albany to the Charleston.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ammen, at Whitestone Landing; Burrows and McCall, at Smithtown Bay; Dale, at Manila; Glaedr and Nero, at Guayamas; Mayflower, at Washington; Orion, at Guantanamo; Ozark, at Hampton Roads; Prometheus, at Tompkinsville; South Dakota, at San Francisco, and the Standish, at Annapolis.

Sailed—Birmingham, Guantanamo for Key West; Caesar, Funchal for Hampton Roads; Conyngham, Key West for Philadelphia, and the Tennessee, Bahia Blanca for Coronel.

The Uncas, now at Charleston Yard, will leave about April 15 for Port Royal, S. C., and Key West, Fla., and thence, with the Monaghan in tow, to the Charleston Yard.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will celebrate its tenth birthday and also the tercentenary of Shakespeare by a banquet on April 29. Every diner will be provided with a telephone receiver and will hear music and speeches delivered at Chicago and San Francisco. Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the English actor; Brandon Tynan, playwright and actor, and Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education will take part in the program. Justice Almet F. Jenks of the Appellate Division will be the toastmaster. Dancing will begin at 11 P. M. Orders may be sent to Helen McKeon, care of Grace C. Strachan.

The teachers of the Morris High School will give a tea for the alumni of the school at 3 P. M. on April 7. All who have been students of the school are invited.

A special train has been provided for those teachers who will attend the pension hearing at Albany tomorrow. It will leave the Grand Central Station at 10:20 A. M. Reservations for the train may be obtained from William McAuliffe, Room 402, 29 Vesey Street, Manhattan.

The Professional Elementary Teachers' Association, (Kindergarten through 6B,) will hold a meeting in opposition to the compromise pension bill in the World Building, Room 509, at 4 P. M. today.

The alumni of Public School 62, Manhattan, will have a dance on April 15 at the Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue.

The Parents' Association of Public School 98, Manhattan, will hold a meeting at 8 P. M. on April 6.

An afternoon newspaper said yesterday that the seventh and eighth grade promotions are not to be made until July 1. President Wilcox of the Board of Education said that there was no truth whatever in this assertion; on the contrary, the Board of Superintendents has been requested to prepare promotion lists as fast as possible. President Wilcox was informed yesterday that reports have now been received from nearly all the schools that necessary transfers and adjustments are under consideration, and that the Board of Superintendents will probably be able to take action on at least a portion of the list next week.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

WALLER, MELISSA A., (Jan. 1, 1914;) net estate, $70,421; Lillian M. Valentine, niece, was given $27,522; Hermia Hutchings, niece, $16,523; Walter V. Travis, nephew, $10,000; Wilder H. Travis, nephew, $12,000; Charlotta H. Valentine, niece, $4,564, and Frederick W. Travis, grandnephew, $1,000. Assets: 12 East 126th St., $12,000; bank, $22,740; personalty, $223, and stocks and bonds, $39,161.

WILL FOR PROBATE.

AVERETT, JANIE MILLER, (March 17;) left about $12,000 personalty to her daughter, Mary Judson Averett.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF NEWS.

The New York Times Index, issued quarterly, gives complete digest of the news of the year. Convenient key to the files of every newspaper. Single volumes, $2.00. Address The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The following Lieutenants assigned to the Bureau of Telegraph are designated as Acting Captains, to take effect 4 P. M., April 4: M. F. Kennedy, W. F. Caughran.

Leave without pay: R. V. Gerwig, 276, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 18.

Fire Department.

Death: Eng. of Steamer F. MacTernan, Eng. 84, at 6:30 A. M., April 1. Funeral from his late residence, 574 West 176th St., at 9:30 A. M. today. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Members of Eng. 84 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

General Order 19, dated March 24, has been amended in that the session of the Fire College extension courses on Friday evening, April 7, will be held in the auditorium of Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., near First Av.

Detail 8 A. M., April 4: Fire. 1st Gr. C. Helmholts, Eng. 238, to the Deputy Chief of the 11th Div., as driver.

The following candidates for promotion to the rank of Captain will be directed to report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, at Room 1,417, Municipal Building, at 9:45 A. M., Thursday, April 6, and Friday, April 7, for special mental examination: Lieut. A. H. Hodge, Eng. 239; Lieut. J. Levy, H. and L. 6.

The following candidates for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer will be directed to report to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, at Room 1,417, Municipal Building, at 9:45 A. M., Friday, April 7, for special mental examination: Fire. 1st gr. R. E. Evans, Eng. 248; Fire. 1st gr. H. Miller, No. 1, Eng. 213.

Revocation of detail at 8 A. M., April 4: Eng. of Str. W. S. Ekerman, Eng. 248, to the Bur. of Fire Prev., Brooklyn and Queens.

The following probationary fireman will be directed to report at School of Instruction at 9 A. M. today for a period of thirty days for test as prescribed by rules: C. F. Kennedy, Eng. 3.

Decisions rendered: Fire. 1st gr. H. J. Mullally, Eng. 158, (absence without leave,) five leaves withheld; Fire. 2d gr. W. J. Dougherty, Eng. 155, (neglect of duty,) four leaves withheld.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. 2d gr. W. J. Dougherty, Eng. 155, 12 hours, 8 A. M., April 3; Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Robertson, Eng. 229, 12 hours, 8 A. M., April 2; Fire. 2d gr. C. L. Scheurenbrand, Eng. 216, 24 hours, 8 A. M., April 4.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Thirty clerks at $3 a day will be appointed in the Finance Department for three months. To make this temporary appointment the commission has certified ten names from the preferred list for second-grade clerk, eleven names from the preferred list for third-grade clerk, two names from the preferred list for fourth-grade clerk, and twenty-one names from the old preferred list for temporary clerk.

United States.

The commission announces for May 3 at the New York Custom House an examination for laboratorian, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $3.60 per diem in the machinery division of the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The duties require that the appointee should have a thorough knowledge of the fundamental laws of electric and magnetic circuits and of mechanics, of the theory and operation of commercial electric machinery and apparatus, and the properties of materials used in their construction, and of the construction, care, and use of electrical measuring instruments. Competitors will be examined in theoretical and practical questions in electrical science and education and training. Applicants for this position must have received a bachelor of science degree from a technical school of recognized standing or show that they will receive such degree not later than June, 1916, or possess at least the equivalent of a high school education, and, in addition, have had not less than two years of practical experience in electrical engineering, where acquaintance with commercial electrical apparatus and instruments may be acquired, such as that acquired in a special apprenticeship course with a large electrical manufacturing or operating company. Age 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

100 WASHINGTON ST., near Rector; substantial two-story brick building; now used by General Electric Company; extra high ceilings; rent $2,200. FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 25 LIBERTY ST.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 98th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Attractive first loft; swipping facilities; 1,200 square feet; rent, $1,000; financing or factoring if desired. Levison & Co., bankers, 141 5th Av., corner 21st St.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 13th St.

Corner loft, modern, fireproof, 50x100, two Otis elevators, $2,000 per annum; near Broadway and Canal. Owner, Laue, 38 Fulton.

Madison Av., 180, (34th.)—Large, light parlors; parquet floors; good location; reasonable.

Attractively, completely furnished office; favorable arrangements; splendid opportunity for desirable party. 47 West 34th. Room 450.

OFFICES.—Large and small attractive offices, modern conveniences, $17.50 to $50 monthly. 109 Broad St. Apply on premises.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

AT BROADWAY AND 42D STREET, Nicely furnished private office. J. W. Buckley, 1,476 Broadway.

Loft and basement for rent, 8-10-12 Forrest St., Brooklyn; strictly fireproof; low rent. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW Business property, sale, rental, management.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 58th St.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park.)—Parlor suite; private bath; other rooms.

MADISON AV., 218.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

56TH ST., 320 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms; excellent board; very convenient; reference.

58TH, 148 WEST.—Parlor floor suite; southern exposure; small, large rooms, bath; references.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional; reasonable.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

75TH, 102 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Delightful suite or single room; private family; board optional; gentleman. Phone Col. 3384.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; electricity; excellent table. Telephone 5017 Columbus.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Hall, with board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luguelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; boiler on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized room; electricity; excellent table; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; large, small rooms; homey atmosphere; table accommodation

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; references.

86TH, (331 West End Av.)—Handsome double and single rooms in well-appointed house; excellent table; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large, sunny room; meals, service, appointments; those accustomed to good living; table guests accommodated.

West Side.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath; exceptional table; modern; private home; $12-$30 per week.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished; suitable couple or two gentlemen. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

18 HAMILTON TERRACE, (W. 141st St.)—Two large rooms, together or separate; private bath; board optional; private house; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, rent with board; large rooms, private baths, facing Hudson. 887 Riverside Drive. (159th St.)

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Desirable room for bachelors; table board.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2101 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Guests taken in splendid private house, near water, golf, and station; large grounds and porches; best cooking; table tennis; 30 minutes from New York. Box 82, Massapequa, L. I.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 46 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. "30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Invalids, convalescents; ideal conditions near New York; beautiful grounds; moderate. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

82D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, comfortable, steam-heated front room, $5. Ackermann.

LEXINGTON AV., 501, (52d St.)—Front parlor, with one or two bedrooms, connecting; comfortably furnished; all conveniences; maid service; suitable for bachelor's apartment or studio. Chimoules.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Elegant back parlor; all conveniences; select private house; references; breakfast; phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 650, (64th.)—Under own management; comfortable, homelike, clean rooms; conveniences; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, bath, and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

West Side.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Dainty, newly furnished, renovated large double rooms; exceptionally clean; electricity, steam, telephone; continuous hot water.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well heated rooms, $3 to $5; references; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room; single, $3.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

26TH, 38 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; bath; light housekeeping; smaller room.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; for doctor; other rooms; electricity; select service.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two good-sized rooms, connecting; showers; electricity; references. Sewell.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; gentlemen preferred; convenient transportation; telephone.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

75D, 302 WEST.—Large, elegant room, private bath, board; near Riverside Drive.

159 WEST 75TH ST. Rooms, singly, en suite; bath; electricity.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished parlor bedroom, with private bath; also medium rooms; $6, $12; convenient "L."

75TH, 226 WEST, (Broadway.) — Suite 2 rooms; select apartment; references. 7248 Columbus. Saibrine.

75TH ST., 147 WEST.—HANDSOME SUITE AND OTHER ROOMS; ATTRACTIVE HOME; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

159 WEST 75TH ST. Rooms, singly, en suite; bath; electricity.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large sunny room, dressing room; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, attractive room; with, without bath; electricity; telephone; small rooms.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright and cheerful rooms; reception room; $4 up; meals optional.

82D, 162 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, high-grade rooms; running water; alcove; telephone; references.

84TH ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping, $18. Schuyler 7013. Crecker.

West Side.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, connecting bedroom; running water, electricity, telephone; $8.

92D, 68 WEST.—Nice, large room; private house; gentlemen.

93D 308 WEST, (Apt. 6W,) Near Riverside Drive.—Homelike, sunny suite; elevator, electricity; convenient subway; references. Phone Riverside 5148.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; closet; bath adjoining. Apt. 41.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; conveniences; near subway; references.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

98TH, 254 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Single, en suite, private bath; excellent furnishings; refined environment; gentlemen, couple. Apt. 9.

112TH, 503 WEST.—Sunny, outside room, bath; telephone; choice location; only $2.50. Willford.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman, adjoining bath. Apt. 54.

137TH ST., 602 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, with kitchen privileges. Dwyer.

143D, 501 WEST.—One or two large front rooms, with or without exclusive use of kitchen; clean. Apt. "7."

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with lavatory; southern exposure; suitable for business gentleman. Ormonde, Apt. 5, east.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room with lavatory; gentleman. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 52d St., Opp. Broadway.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 482.—Large, well-furnished room, bath and shower. Apt. 8A.

Brooklyn.

OCEAN PARKWAY, 99, Flatbush, Brooklyn. —Furnished room in private family for gentleman or refined couple, eventually light housekeeping. In beautiful private corner house; near all car lines. Ganz.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

Large room; parquet floor; stationary water; reasonable. 180 Madison Av., cor. 34th.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman, foreign birth, desires comfortable room and bath, with respectable family; centrally located. B 268 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SACRIFICE 7-PASSENGER TOURING. Magnificent late model; electric self-starter and lighting; used 8 months; cost $2,200; accept $700. Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Abbott Detroit limousine, 1914 model; splendid condition; all the latest improvements; cost $3,200, will sell for $800. Inquire Abbott Jocelyn Garage, 112 West 53d St.

Studebaker, six cylinder, 1914 model; Velie, 1914 model, and several other very fine cars, at ridiculously low prices. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

1915 Mercer, 6 pass. touring; gunmetal color; driven 9,000 miles; will guarantee condition; have purchased sporting model; price $1,900. Y 819 Times Annex.

1916 Buick, big discounts, time payments; one-man tops, sale $25; envelopes $1; used cars, '14-'15-'16 models. 20th Century Co., 1,694 B'way, near 53d.

Packard (1916) Touring, 3-38 H. P. White (1916) Landaulet, 30 H. P. Mercer (1918) Runabout, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel, Phone 3247 Bryant.

Cole, eight, 1916 model; used about 3,000 miles; owner will sacrifice. For details apply 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7846.

Packards, all models, new, used. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway, Columbus 5078.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 58th St. and Broadway.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Chandler 1916 runabout, brand new; run 1,600 miles; $1,000. 8618 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

18 Packard limousine to rent; good condition; careful owner drives. Call Greene, 211 West 52d St. 4360 Schuyler.

Elegant Packard landaulet, month, trip; reasonable; owner exceptionally good chauffeur. Lenox 8176.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Up-to-date Packards; day, month. Ask for Ortenblad, 218 West 65th St. Col. 3258.

Packard, Renault landaulets; day, week, month. Block, 218 W. 65th St. Col. 8258.

Private Packard landaulet or touring car; monthly or seasons. Ansonia, Schuyler 5403.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Wanted: Automobiles! Any make bought for cash! Bring car. 1,761 Broadway, near 57th St.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

SPRING course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

WEST SIDE Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A., Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We need experienced saleswomen for our misses' and women's suit department. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of girls over 16 years of age to wrap parcels. Come with proof of age. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer.—One who understands full set of books; bright, ambitious girl; opportunity for advancement. Call National, 310 East 22d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young lady for large retail house; good penman; very quick and accurate at figures. R 36 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress, one who can do some sewing, wanted by a family of three adults. Apply Apartment 33, El Dorado, corner 91st St. and Central Park West.

DRESSMAKER wants first-class waist and skirt finishers; also helpers. 51 West 92d.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

AWNING AND SLIP COVER OPERATORS. APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D STREET.

GIRL for general housework; big pay. 674 West 161st St. Apartment 4-F.

HOUSE DETECTIVE. LARGE CONCERN REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF COMPETENT HOUSE DETECTIVE; MUST HAVE DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE AND FURNISH UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCE. ADDRESS DETECTIVE, 138 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Good cook; take charge apartment, small family; no laundry; good wages to efficient, capable woman. R 34 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman wanted for general housework, able to cook; no washing; good wages; city references required. Apartment 8E, 318 West 100th St.

LAUNDRESS; experienced white laundress; six in family; references required; permanent place; good wages. Phone Rye 208, or write P. O. Box 536, Rye, N. Y.

MAID, white; experienced second maid for chamberwork and to help with table; references required; good wages; permanent place. Phone 208 Rye, or write P. O. Box 555, Rye, N. Y.

MILLINER; EXPERIENCED; LONG SEASON AND GOOD SALARY. MISS CURRAN, 57 EAST 56TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for law book dictation; must have experience; accurate and quick; salary $15. Address American, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER; must be quick, accurate, well educated, reliable; references; $12. P 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for uptown office; state education, experience, church, salary; $8. Warren, 216 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Middle age, thoroughly experienced; state salary; references. T. T., 442 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER; beginner; must be quick, accurate, and well educated; $6. P 233 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS wanted for photographic studio; excellent opportunity for right parties; salary and commission. R 30 Times.

SALESWOMEN WANTED FOR SATURDAYS AND MONDAYS.

$3 per day is offered to experienced saleswomen in women's, misses', and children's apparel, millinery, and shoes. This is an excellent opportunity for high grade women to sell on part time.

Reply all week in person or by mail, giving full particulars.

BEST & CO., 5th Av., at 35th St.

TRANSLATOR wanted; temporary work Spanish and French. A. B. C. Film Co., 145 West 45th.

WOMEN wanted who can wear smart clothes for photographic fashion work; must be tall and slender. M 79 Times.

WORTH, 45 West 34th St., require the services of salesladies in their suit, coat, and gown departments; permanent positions for those who prove themselves worthy. Apply by mail only.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; must be experienced; $14.

STENOGRAPHER with real estate experience for position in Brooklyn; $15-$16. Call between 9 and 1. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., city.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Agency, 10 East 43d.—Assistant price clerk, $12; secretary, $15; typists, (high school graduates,) $8-$12; bookkeeper-stenographer, $14. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

BOOKKEEPER, $13; stenographer, $18. Other immediate openings. Call Mighill, (Agency.) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 36 Nassau St. 5061 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS, typist, clerks; many vacancies, register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Boyd 20-day Syl-lab-ic Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Courses. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 587 W. 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-Accountant executive ability; 10 years' practical experience; thorough systematizer; excellent references. L. W., 52 Liberty Av., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER, lately from private establishment, who does the most beautiful work in every detail, right style, and ideas; unusually competent and reliable; to highest patronage only; reference; $4. M 250 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 6416 Audubon. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th.

DRESSMAKER, ladies' tailor; reasonable; out, home preferred. Mme. Juliette, 317 West 14th St.

GOVERNESS.—French young lady, 22, refined, high education, certificate of teacher, good musician, loving children, desires position; would do a little sewing. Mr. Packet, 205 President St., Passaic, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced North German governess; competent teacher; thorough physical care children; 5 years' experience; excellent references. F. D. N., 158 East 61st St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by refined woman, position as housekeeper or companion in small family. P. O. Box 182, Piermont, N. Y.

LADY'S MAID wishes position, private family; is good seamstress; best references, Ring Quigley bell, 218 East 76th.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, takes wash home; best reference given. Ruckenbrod, 538 West 126th.

MASSAGE by Swedish graduate; ladies' residences only. De Prado, 68 West 65th.

NURSE, companion, secretary, gentleman or lady; massage experience, correspondent, linguist, traveler; refined, sympathetic; first class services for first class position. A. W., 642 Columbus Av.

REFINED young lady, German, capable of managing household, desires position with respectable small family; best of references. M 80 Times.

SECRETARY.—Capable, possessing tact and initiative, thoroughly competent stenographer, age 25, wishes position where such qualities are necessary and where advancement is assured; salary $25. P 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; educated; prepossessing; above ordinary; capable holding responsible position; ten years' technical experience; quick, comprehensive; absolutely reliable; highest credentials; American; $18. A 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, German and English; refined young lady; high school graduate; knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced; references. F. L., 1,112 Jackson Av. Telephone, 7424 Melrose.

STENOGRAPHER, brainy, accurate, reliable, 7 years' practical experience, capable assuming responsibilities, versed up to date office methods, seeks permanency; reputable concern; $15. B 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wide-awake, touch typist, good education, legible penman, 8 years' mechanical experience, neat, $10. Brown, 129 Edgecombe Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; refined; accustomed rapid dictation, technical or commercial; familiar office and secretarial duties; $15. A 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, five years, rapid, now employed, desires position where accuracy, dependability, initiative is required; highest credentials; $16. M 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, businesslike, (22;) high school education; four years' experience; touch typist, custom rapid dictation; good speller; $12. P 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; 4½ years' experience competent; reliable; excellent references. B 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; fast dictation; neat typist; understands bookkeeping; willing; $8. Helen Cross, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d. Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; references; salary reasonable. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Five years' last position; highest credentials; college education. B 287 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, high school graduate; expert typist; 4 years' experience. B 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, good grammarian; courteous; experienced; willing; $8; rapid typist. B 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; reference former employer; $12. B 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Businesslike; 6 years' commercial technical experience; quick, accurate, reliable. M 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; good education; willing and ambitious; $10. A 377 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and TYPIST.—Three years' experience; operate 100 extensions; pleasant voice; good references; $8. B 236 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, with 8 years' experience in wholesale neckwear and lace house; competent, ambitious; highly recommended. Address E. R., 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, refined, wants situation along literary lines. M 67 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 514 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic

SUBWAY STRIKE ON, BUT WORK CONTINUES

Between 4,000 and 7,000 Timbermen and Laborers Reported to Have Quit Jobs.

BROOKLYN SUFFERS MOST

Public Service Commission Discusses Situation and Offer of Mediation Likely.

Possibly 4,000 timbermen and laborers employed in subways under construction in New York City went on strike yesterday, according to the General Contractors' Association, in connection with the demand for advances in wages voted by the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union at Melcher's Harlem Hall, 206 and 208 East 128th Street on last Sunday.

Union officials at their headquarters at the East 128th Street address said last night that more than 7,000 had quit work. Statistics obtained from the Public Service Commission indicated the union figure to be slightly in excess of the total number of timbermen and laborers employed.

The union only partially made good its promise to bring all work in the new subways to a standstill. It was admitted by the General Contractors' Association, however, that work in all of the sections had been crippled, and that in sone instances the union had been able to draw off all the timbermen and laborers engaged on particular jobs. The strike was most effective in Brooklyn, where practically all the men in the classes demanding more pay went out. An insufficient number of men to safeguard the public during blasting operations on the Seventh Avenue line, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets, forced the contractors to rope off street traffic over that section for several hours yesterday.

The situation was discussed yesterday by the Public Service Commissioners, and it was considered not unlikely that some form of mediation, either by the commission or by the Controller and the Mayor, would be attempted if the strike threatened to become prolonged to a point where the city's interests were placed in jeopardy. Deputy Compensation Commissioner Thomas Curtis of the State Industrial Commission was formerly International President of the tunnel and subway workers, and it was suggested that he also might use his good offices to bring the labor trouble to an end. Mr. Curtis has interviewed contractors in connection with the present strike, and was said to be anxious to do what he could.

Secretary of Contractors Talks.

Secretary C. A. Crane of the General Contractors' Association stated yesterday that it would cost the contractors $12,000,000 to grant the demands of the timbermen and laborers.

"The timbermen are asking a 25 per cent. increase in wages, the timbermen's helpers a 20 per cent. increase in wages, and the laborers a 15 per cent. increase in wages," he said. "The work originally awarded the contractors aggregated $200,000,000, of which half has reached a point where it is not affected by the wages paid timbermen and laborers. It is estimated, however, that the payrolls for the work remaining would be increased 12½ per cent. if the men received what they asked, or, in other words, that $12,000,000 would be added to the cost of the work still to be done."

The strike, which was in full force by 8 o'clock yesterday morning, caused a complete cessation of work in some of the sections in the Bronx, whereas others in that borough were not affected at all. On the Fifty-ninth Street line on Broadway, 25 per cent. of the timbermen and laborers quit work, according to the contractors. A similar number took away their tools on the Broadway section at Herald Square, practically the entire force quitting the work on the Seventh Avenue sections.

The contractors affected by the strike were: Battery Engineering and Construction Company, Samuel Beskin, Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick, Inc.; Richard Carvel Company, Inc.; Cooper & Evans Company, Cranford Company, Thomas Crimmins Contracting Company, Oscar Daniels Company, Degnon Contracting Company, Dock Contractor Company, Federal Signal Company, Flinn-O'Rourke Company, Inc.; Foundation Company, Friestedt Underpinning Company, White Gahagan, Inc.; T. A. Gillespie, Bayley-Hipkins Company, Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, International Contract Construction Company, Jobson-Gifford Company, Litchfield Construction Company, the Lord Construction Company, Lucius Engineering Company, Patrick McGovern Company, Arthur McMullen, O'Rourke Engineering and Construction Company, Post & McCord, Inc.; Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.; Alfred P. Roth, E. E. Smith Contracting Company, Smith, Hauser & MacIsaac, Inc.; Snare & Triest Company, Terry & Tench, Inc.; Underpinning and Foundation Company, United States Realty and Improvement Company, and Ward & Tully, Inc.

Head of Union Directs Strike.

President Thomas E. O'Brien of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union was on hand at 6 o'clock in the morning at union headquarters, directing the conduct of the strike. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the situation later in the day.

"The strike is a complete success," he said. "Practically all the timbermen and laborers have quit work."

President O'Brien was joined during the day by Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Central Federated Union, who is also counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union; International Secretary Michael Carraher, and other officials of the labor organization. Numerous reports were received during the morning and afternoon from local Chairmen as to the progress of the strike.

Secretary Carraher issued a statement early in the day that sympathetic strikes by organized workers in the new subways would follow any attempt by the General Contractors' Association to import strikebreakers. It was asserted by Secretary Crane for the employers, however, that the latter had no intention of taking such action.

"All of the men who quit their places today were told that they could come back on the old terms," said Mr. Crane. "No one has been engaged to take their places, and none will be, as far as anything is known now. The contractors are merely awaiting developments, in the belief that the strike will not last as long as seems to be anticipated by the labor leaders.

"The men who laid down their tools did not seem especially enthusiastic this morning. The spirit that goes with long strikes was not apparent. There were no denunciations of employers, such as frequently accompany actions of this kind, and in many instances the foremen themselves suggested that the men go home for a day or two, if they thought this was the wiser course for them to take.

"I think that in many instances the men themselves realized that the contractors were in no position to grant the demands, and that they were bound by the bids under which the work was awarded originally. I am of the belief that the whole trouble will be over in a day or two."

Labor Officials Hold Meetings.

Two meetings were held by the labor officials in the afternoon, and one last night. Mr. Sullivan announced that the union had received a letter from the Public Service Commission, but refused at that time to make public the contents of the letter. A copy of this letter was later given out at the Public Service Commission, however, and it referred to the notice sent out by Mr. Sullivan in March that an advance in wages would be demanded by the men after April 1.

Secretary Walker of the commission wrote Mr. Sullivan that in the absence of Chairman Oscar M. Straus he had been instructed by Acting Chairman William Hayward to say that Commissioner Hayward would be glad to confer with a representative of the labor organization any day this week during business hours.

No response to this invitation had been received by the Public Service Commission up to last evening. Nor was it made clear what the commission intended to do if a representative of the union did call.

The Public Service Commission has jurisdiction in labor disputes affecting public work when a violation of the labor law is alleged, but no charge of this kind has been made in connection with the present strike.

I. W. W. CALLS OUT MINERS.

Anthracite Wage Conference Hears of Trouble at Scranton.

Efforts by the I. W. W. to force strikes of anthracite miners in the Scranton, Penn., regions were reported yesterday to members of the Joint Sub-Committee of Anthracite Operators and Miners negotiating a new wage scale at the Union League Club. The committee resumed its sessions in the afternoon after a recess of four days.

The I. W. W., according to the reports, had succeeded in calling out men employed by the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company in one of its collieries, but it was not believed that the radicals would succeed in extending the strike. The arguments used to spread dissatisfaction, it was said, were that the wage negotiations in New York City were being unduly prolonged and that the United Mine Workers would derive no benefit from them.

Kiniock C. Adams, publicity director for the United Mine Workers, stated last night that he had received a message over the telephone from Scranton corroborating the news of the trouble, but added that he did not think anything serious would come of it.

The Joint Sub-Committee yesterday discussed machine mining. It was hoped an agreement might be reached this week.

STRIKE IN MUNITION PLANT.

National Conduit Factory May Be Tied Up by Casters' Assistants.

Unless the officials of the National Conduit and Cable Company in Yonkers agree to the demands of the casters' assistants, who went out on strike yesterday for an increase in wages, the strikers threaten to tie up the entire plant and throw the 6,000 men out of work. The plant, one of the biggest of its kind in the country, is said just now to be very busy filling orders for munitions, working two shifts of 3,000 men each day and night.

There are about 150 of the casters' assistants out at the present time. They demand $1 a round of twelve pots instead of 55 cents, which they have been receiving. It was said by the strikers last night that unless the company gives in to their demands they will endeavor to get the seventy-five or more casters to join the strike out of sympathy, which would mean the closing down of the entire plant.

The officials say the casters will not join the strike, as they receive about $75 a week in this busy season.

HELD IN MAIL FRAUD CASE.

Johnston Said to Have Gotten $60,000 by Illegal Operations.

Frederick R. Johnston, a member of the bankrupt Johnston-Elliott Company, Incorporated, commercial agents, of 45 Williams Street, was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton on a charge of using the mails to defraud. The other member of the firm died before the alleged illegal practices were begun, but Julius Nahoum, who was alleged to have assisted Johnston in his illegal practices, was arrested last week by Post Office Inspectors William G. Swain and Howard R. Mayhew. Both Nahoun and Johnston have been held in $3,000 bail.

Johnston was said to have gotten about $60,000 through his operations. He was at one time a professor in a Texas Agricultural College and has also been known as a lecturer. His method, according to Assistant District Attorney Roosa, was to order a large number of goods, generally announcing that they were for export, and to ship them immediately to the Western Commercial Company, which disposed of them at a discount. He failed to pay for the goods, Mr. Roosa charged.

Among the purchases mentioned in the complaint was $2,000 worth of chewing gum, which, it was stated, was intended to be for the use of the Greek Army. This was ordered from C. H. Ellingwood of 80 Broad Street and other large creditors of the firm, when it went into bankruptcy, were the Lux Manufacturing Company, $3,300; the Goodyear Rubber Tire Company, $1,980; Alexander & Co., oil, $2,000; Wormser & Co., commercial bankers, 95 Fifth Avenue, $4,500; East River National Bank, $2,250; R. R. Gibert, care of Federal Reserve Bank, Dallas, Texas, $9,000.

Since the Johnston-Elliott Company went into bankruptcy, the Post Office officials said, Johnston has been promoting a Florida land scheme, with offices in the Grand Central Terminal Building.

HAMMERSTEIN FEARS HARM.

Tells Police Rialto Theatre Workmen Ejected Him.

Oscar Hammerstein went to the West Forty-seventh Street Station yesterday and asked for police protection from bodily harm he feared would be done him by men working on the Rialto Theatre, the playhouse in course of construction on the site of his old Victoria Theatre. Mr. Hammerstein told Captain Underhill he had gone to the theatre to go to his office on the third floor, but that the welcome sign was not out and he was practically thrown out.

Captain Underhill detailed a patrolman to accompany him. After making an investigation the patrolman reported that he saw no necessity for police action.

S. L. Rothapfel, manager of the Rialto, said last night that Mr. Hammerstein had been politely but firmly refused admission to the building because it was feared he might make a speech to the workmen and delay the completion of the building. This is now months overdue, and every effort is being made to finish the theatre.

When the impresario finally had to leave the Victoria to keep from being buried beneath the débris he established temporary quarters next door in the Republic Theatre. Then he moved across Forty-second Street to a room in an old building, from which he could watch operations.

BONDS WILL BE CONVERTED.

Under McAdoo's Plan, Treasury Will Redeem Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Process of converting outstanding 2 per cent. circulation-securing United States bonds as provided in the Federal Reserve act will be carried out for the first quarter of the present year, which ended March 31. In the plan Secretary McAdoo decided he had authority to convert this year $30,000,000.

Acting on requests of Federal Reserve banks, the Reserve Board had approved applications for exchange of United States 2 per cent. bonds for 3 per cent. bonds and gold notes to the amount of $12,511,050. Three Federal Reserve banks did not make tenders for conversion—those at Atlanta, Dallas, and San Francisco. It was announced by the Reserve Board that if any banks have not asked for their allotment on or before Oct. 1, any residue not applied for will be distributed to other banks.

Applications to sell 2 per cents. were made by 141 member banks, the total reported to the Federal Reserve Board being $16,041,700. Under the act the board would have the authority to require the twelve Federal Reserve banks to purchase at least $6,250,000 of these bonds every quarter. But as the banks have bought bonds in the open market in excess of their allotment the board will not require any bonds to be bought by reserve banks for the last quarter.

BAFF MURDER STORY IS TOLD TO JURYMEN

Arichiello, Alleged Slayer for Hire, Repudiates Confession as His Trial Begins.

HE FIGHTS TO ESCAPE CHAIR

State Relies on Evidence of Two Who Were Employed but Did Not Commit Crime.

The story of how Barnet Baff, the poultry merchant, was shot and killed by hired slayers in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914, was told to a jury for the first time yesterday, when Giuseppe Arichiello, a confessed gunman, was put on trial before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Arichiello was charged with murder in the first degree. Although he had already admitted to the police and the District Attorney that he had fired one of the shots which killed Baff, Arichiello, who is only 21 years old, went to trial, resolved to save himself from the electric chair, if he could, by retracting his confession and proving his innocence.

He is the first of four men who are to be tried in connection with the Baff murder. The others are Frank Ferrara, Joseph Zafarone, and Antonio Zafarone. Ferrara, by his own confession, drove the motor car which carried the hired murderers to the scene of the crime. The Zafarone brothers, it has been alleged, were the lookout men outside Baff's poultry store on the day of the murder, and waved the death signal to the gunmen, of whom there were two. Antonio Cardinale, a chicken dealer, who held the money bag out of which the murderers were paid, has also been indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree. He cannot, however, be brought to trial, because he is now a Corporal in the Italian Army, stationed with his regiment somewhere in Albania.

A Murder Conspiracy.

Aside from establishing the guilt of the defendants under indictment, Assistant District Attorney O'Malley in his opening to the jury yesterday said he would prove that the Baff murder was the result of a conspiracy "formed by persons still unknown to the District Attorney" fully three months before the crime was actually committed. He said these persons contributed to a fund out of which the murderers were paid. The fund, according to Mr. O'Malley, amounted to $4,500, and by far the greater share went to Ippolito Greco, a Harlem saloon keeper, who hired the gunmen and who was himself killed by a gangster last October. The actual slayers were willing to accept $100 for the deed, Mr. O'Malley said.

In describing the circumstances of the murder, Mr. O'Malley said he would depend for his proof principally on the testimony of Carmine di Paolo and Carmello Russo, two gunmen who were originally hired to kill Baff, but who delayed so long that Greco became impatient and engaged Arichiello and another man in their stead. From di Paolo, Mr. O'Malley said, the jury would hear how Greco, enraged over the reluctance of di Paolo and Russo to commit the murder for which they were hired, exclaimed:

"The Cohens are getting sick. If you can't do this job we will have to get some one else."

According to Mr. O'Malley, the testimony of Di Paola will reproduce in detail the conversation in Greco's saloon when Giuseppe Zafarone first asked him to come into the back room because Greco, known to his henchman as "Master Paul," wanted him to "do a job."

Two Gunmen Employed.

Di Paolo and Russo, who had come to see Greco about getting rid of a horse which they had stolen, were all ears to the new "job," especially when they were told by Giuseppe Zafarone, who was one of Greco's henchmen that it would bring them at least $100 apiece. On that very day, Mr. O'Malley said, Greco advanced Di Paolo $50 on account.

On the following morning, Mr. O'Malley continued, Di Paolo and Russo, armed with revolvers given to them by Greco, went to the West Washington Market to kill Baff. Having been warned that they must "get Baff" when his son Harry was not around, the gunmen had great difficulty in accomplishing their murderous purpose. Either the poultry merchant was surrounded by too many persons from whom he could not be separated and lured into convenient range of a revolver, or else his son Harry was with him. On one occasion, according to Di Paolo's information, the gunmen were met by two men in working clothes who approached and said to them:

"We know what you're down here for. Don't be afraid. Do a good job of it."

This encounter, however, made Di Paolo and Russo so suspicious of a trap that they went right back to Greco's saloon, returned their revolvers, and said the task was too much for them. It was then that Greco, according to Mr. O'Malley, made his remark about the "Cohens getting sick."

From that moment, the jury was told, Di Paolo retired from the murder conspiracy. As to Russo, he admitted to District Attorney Swann that he would have been on "the job" to kill Baff as he had agreed if he had not been locked up in the Tombs on the day of the murder on another charge, so that another gunman had to be obtained in his place also.

With Di Paolo and Russo as the principal witnesses against Arichiello, Lawyer William G. Keir for the defense made a point of questioning each talesman yesterday as to how much credence he would give the testimony of a witness who had been promised immunity by the District Attorney. Because of the frequent objections made by him and Mr. Keir to many of the talesmen it took practically the whole of the day's session to get a jury. Following Mr. O'Malley's opening address Justice Shearn adjourned the trial until today.

HONESTY WINS $75,000.

Conscientious Teacher's Act Brings a Bequest from a Relative.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 3.—The return of $200 which she felt she owed the Board of Education brought Miss Ethel Adele Wood of this city about $75,000. She learned today that she had been left that amount by a cousin, William B. French.

Some time ago the Board of Education paid Miss Wood's expenses in taking special courses in training defective children. This had been done with others, but when their special training got them a chance to leave here at a higher salary they had not felt under special obligation. Miss Wood, however, felt otherwise, and she returned the money. The local papers took up the matter, and news of it reached her cousin, who was in Los Angeles. The bequest followed.

William French had just won the right to use the money at the age of 70 after a fight of several years with a brother, Stephen, who sought to have a guardian appointed for William on the ground that he was incapable of taking care of large sums of money.

Batwood

E&W 2 for 25¢

EARL & WILSON

NASSAU ST. TOWERS SWEPT BY FLAMES

Throngs in City's Most Crowded Way See Fight to Save Three Skyscrapers.

OFFICE WINDOWS MELTED

Wind Carries Blaze from Burning Loft Building in Beekman Street—Subway Flooded.

A fire which raged for three hours yesterday afternoon in large stocks of damaged paper in two old five-story buildings at 16 and 18 Beekman Street threatened for a while to cause a most disastrous fire.

The fourteen-story Nassau-Beekman Building on the corner of Beekman and Nassau, and the twenty-story building of the American Tract Society at 150 Nassau, whose rear walls ran along the side of the burning building at 16 Beekman Street, suffered some damage from heat and water, and were for a time in danger. The new eleven-story Vanderbilt Building at 15 Beekman, and the old eight-story Vanderbilt Building on the southeast corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets, which were across the narrow street from the burning paper storehouses, escaped with windows broken and office furniture in some of the upper stories scorched by the blaze which filled the street.

Policeman Frank Bys of the Oak Street Station, who was on post at Beekman and Nassau, heard shouts of fire at 1:30 o'clock and saw the blaze coming from a window in the third floor at 16 Beekman. He ran into the Beekman-Nassau Building to warn the tenants, but before he arrived shouts from thousands in the street, which is one of the most crowded in the city, had already reached them.

Four Stories in Flames.

Within a few minutes after the blaze started flames were pouring out of the windows of the four upper stories at 16 Beekman and beginning to play on the fourth story of the adjoining building at 18 Beekman, the two buildings being connected by a single doorway placed on the fourth floor. These buildings had been partially burned out by a fire on March 13 last. On that occasion floors and partitions were honeycombed by the fire, so that yesterday the flames were driven by many powerful draughts. On each floor of the two buildings were thousands of reams of paper damaged by the fire of March 13, and much of it loosely stacked. The flames found each floor filled with sheets of paper blown about by furious air currents and spread almost with the velocity of an explosion.

Lascher & Lathrop, Inc., the paper dealers who had occupied the entire building at 18 Beekman and the three upper stories at 16 Beekman, had removed their business to 108 Duane Street and closed their premises in Beekman Street, where the paper was being held to be sold at auction by the underwriters.

Flames from all the windows of the four upper stories of both buildings and from holes in the roof were filling Beekman Street, and leaping up to the upper stories of the big buildings which formed a triangle around the fire, when the first fireflighting apparatus arrived in response to four alarms, turned in one after another.

Glass in Skyscrapers Melted.

The heat was so fierce that a number of the windows in the Vanderbilt Building, including some plate glass windows, had already cracked or begun to melt. Nearly 200 feet away from the burning buildings the plate glass window of the Emerson Shoe Company's store, on the southwest corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets, cracked and fell out before the heated air swept against it by the draughts created by the four high buildings on the corner formed by the intersection of two narrow streets.

Fireman William J. Plandon of Company 32, who drove an automobile hose wagon into Beekman Street, near the corner of Nassau, found a minute after he had stopped the motor that the seat was afire. He burned his arms in beating out the flames and scorched his hand when he placed it on hot metal in jumping down from his seat. His burns were dressed by Dr. Patiky of Volunteer Hospital and he returned to work.

Streams from Stand Pipes.

Chief Kenlon, who responded to the fourth alarm, soon had four lines of hose playing on the flames from the top of the Vanderbilt Building, two from the sixth floor of the Nassau-Beekman Building and other lines from the fourth and fifth floors of the American Tract Society Building. A water tower, which was run into Beekman Street, poured three streams into the building and four lines were pointed from the street. No movable fire engines were used. The force of water came from the stationary engines at Oliver and South Streets which pump the water for fires in the eastern part of the high-pressure zone.

Tenants were ordered out of the Vanderbilt and Nassau-Beekman Buildings, but were allowed to remain in the American Tract Society Building, which made it possible for The Evening Sun to publish. When the fire first started windows were opened in The Evening Sun office to permit three emergency hose to be directed on the flames, but the streams from these had no effect on the fire, and the open windows were soon filled with smoke and burning fragments of paper. Fast work was necessary to save the unbound files in the office from catching fire, and the local staff of the newspaper then got to work carrying desks and other furniture as far as possible from the windows. While this was going on firemen came into the office with a line of hose and began fighting fire while reporters were trying to see the typewriter keys through the smoke to write about it.

Water Chips Stone Facing.

After half an hour the flames had been beaten down by nearly a score of streams until the danger that the fire would spread was at an end. Before it was certain that the Nassau-Beekman Building was safe, however, the high-pressure streams striking its wall nearest the burning building had chipped off much of its stone facing. Several of the offices inside of the building had suffered considerably from water.

Fire Commissioner Adamson said last night the cause of the fire had not been discovered. One theory reported was that the furnace of a plumber at work on the second or third floor had started it.

Immediately in front of the buildings is the excavation of the new Beekman Street subway, the section affected being under construction by Frederick L. Cranston, Inc. The effect of the fire on the construction work was watched with great interest by the engineers of the Public Service Commission, especially on account of the agitation raised by Joseph Johnson when he was Fire Commissioner about the dangers which might follow a large fire on the line of the subway work.

It was found that although the fireproofing walls had not yet been put in and the side of the cut was held up only by beams and planks, the fire did not damage the woodwork. It was considerably below the level of the blaze, and was too damp from its contact with the earth to be readily combustible. A great deal of smoke, however, entered the cut, much to the annoyance of the Cranston mule, who brayed loudly in anger. Water also flowed in and hay was thrust in the crevices to strain it so that it should not carry in earth and sand. About two inches of water stood along the construction tracks, but the rest of the water seeped away through the earth.

The damage from yesterday's fire was estimated at $30,000.

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK HERE.

Accepts Invitation of New York Young Democratic Club for Apr. 15.

President Wilson has accepted the invitation of the New York Young Democratic Club to attend, as a guest of honor, at a dinner to be held on Saturday evening, April 15, at the Hotel Knickerbocker. The speakers will include, besides the President, Martin H. Glynn, George McAneny, Clarence Shearn and Alfred E. Smith. It is expected that the President will take this occasion to deliver a special message to the Democrats of New York State, sounding the keynote of the Democratic campaign.

The New York Young Democratic Club was formed and incorporated last Summer by the younger men of the party in the city. It is representative of all shades of New York Democratic politics, and includes among its membership young men who are closely affiliated with the regular Democratic organizations as well as independent Democrats. The club has been organized in every Assembly District of the city. Its purpose is to advocate clean, efficient and progressive party government and lend support to the best ideals of the Democratic Party.

Richard C. Patterson, Jr., is President and among the active members are Cleveland H. Dodge, Jr., Leonard G. McAneny, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., Harry W. Newburger, Gordon Auchincloss, G. Elliot Parks, Sidney Newborg, Maurice Wertheim, Jonah J. Goldstein, Ellwood M. Rabenold, Stanley Quinn, William Spinney, Edwin P. Kilroe, James E. Finegan and Joseph R. Truesdale.

John A. Maher of 545 West 111th Street is the Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

TRACE MISSING ORANGE GIRL

Clerk Thinks He Saw Alma Myers in Movie Theatre.

A girl who resembled Miss Alma F. Myers, the 20-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers of East Orange, who disappeared on Saturday after boarding a downtown subway train at the Simpson Street Station, was reported to the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night to have been seen in a moving picture theatre near Times Square. Detectives of the Second Branch are trying to find a young man who was with the girl.

Harry Weller, who said he was a shoe clerk of 1,576 Broadway, said that he and a girl friend were at the theatre Saturday night and that his companion noticed a young man friend of hers, who was sitting with a girl dressed in a dark middy blouse. Weller said that he noticed the girl particularly and her description tallied with that of the missing Myers girl. When he saw her picture in an evening paper he was even more certain that it was the girl.

Weller communicated with his girl friend and got the name of the young man, but could not learn definitely his address. It was on Forty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue. The detectives were trying to find him last night.

Inspector Cray has notified the Bronx Detective Bureau to keep a sharp lookout for the girl. Her description and her photograph have been posted in the different police stations. The girl's father, who is an insurance broker with offices at 36 Maiden Lane, has asked the police in neighboring cities to search for his daughter.

The girl's parents said yesterday that it was possible that she had become temporarily unbalanced by pain from cutting her wisdom teeth. She disappeared after a visit with a friend, Mrs. Arnold Nettel of 1,130 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, who left her at the subway station.

BOUCK WHITE GIVES BAIL.

Must Stand Trial for Offense Against the Flag.

Charged with violating the penal law by using the United States flag for advertising purposes, Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, was held for trial by Magistrate Koenig in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. It was charged that White, in a circular prepared by him, caused certain words and figures to be used on the reproduction of a flag.

Nearly 150 of the pastor's followers were in court, the majority of them women. They had come with the expectation of hearing their pastor defend his action, but were disappointed. Before the case was called, Magistrate Koenig made it plain that he would permit no speech-making.

"I will not permit this court to be used to advertise anybody, anything, or any movement," said the magistrate.

As White left the court room his followers passed out quietly, with the exception of three young women, who clapped their hands and talked in loud tones, but when told they were liable to arrest they subsided.

White waived examination and was held for trial in special sessions in nominal bail of $5, the law not permitting the magistrate to parole him.

Wilson Receives Billy Sunday.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Billy Sunday, the evangelist, was received today by President Wilson at the White House.

Suits De Luxe
Silk Lined $40

We have perhaps a hundred unusual and exclusive foreign patterns, in a variety of weaves and colors, fine tailoring fabrics that will prove satisfactory to men who usually pay from $60 to $80 for clothes. Call and let us convince you that you can be as well suited at much less than you have been paying. Samples on request.

The Same Prices at Both Stores

Arnheim

Broadway and Ninth Street

30 E. 42nd Street Bet. Fifth and Mad. Aves.

Exclusively Custom Made Clothes $20 to $50

AURORA STIRS FEAR FOR SHACKLETON

Reaches New Zealand Port and Reports Unusual Blizzards in the Antarctic.

HE MAY MISS NEEDED HELP

Mackintosh Party, London Believes, Will Be Unable to Meet the Explorer as Planned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4.—Messages from New Zealand received yesterday gave fuller news of the Aurora, which has reached Dunedin, and enabled a definite opinion to be formed on the situation in the antarctic. Evidently the explorers encountered much worse weather than usually is experienced in the antarctic in Summer. A series of blizzards put the Aurora in constant peril and finally drove it away, at the same time hampering the work of the shore parties whose business it was to establish depots. Nevertheless, it is clear enough that food not only for the marooned men, but also for Shackleton's party, will be available from the stores landed. Fuel and clothing may prove to be short.

Captain Mackintosh and the party which went inland had been missing for some time before the Aurora broke loose. Another party which went to get in touch with Mackintosh's party came back without success, blizzards making all travel extremely dangerous.

Shackleton hopped after crossing the pole to be met at Beardmore Glacier. It is very doubtful whether Captain Mackintosh, even if he has surmounted his own dangers, has been able to meet him there. At the stage when Sir Ernest and his friends might be in the utmost need of the help arranged for they may have failed to find it.

The Daily Chronicle says: "We do not wish to overdarken the perspective which is thus opened up, but there are obviously some very melancholy possibilities to it."

The Chronicle publishes a Dunedin dispatch which says that the crew of the Aurora showed evidences of their long imprisonment in the ice pack and the severe weather they encountered. They were delighted by the provisions carried to them by the tug which met them, and fully enjoyed a real English breakfast of porridge, bacon and eggs, jam, &c. War news was in great demand.

The Aurora arrived off Cape Crozier on Jan. 9, 1915, but it was Jan. 16 before a landing was effected at Cape Evans across a mile of ice. The landing party surveyed Scott's hut and then returned and the ship went south and west to an inaccessible inlet in an effort to reach Hut Point, the discovery's old Winter quarters, from which depot laying parties intended to start.

On Jan. 18 Chief Officer Stenhouse, Joyce, Hayward, Stevens, and Gaze made a trip to Hut Point, where they were held up three days by a blizzard, returning to the ship on Jan. 21. Three depot-laying parties went ashore between this date and Feb. 3, when Stenhouse pushed the ship into the breaking pack.

Goes to Winter Anchorage.

On Feb. 7 the Aurora went to Cape Evans for a Winter anchorage. During March the ship narrowly escaped destruction and on one occasion was driven by a blizzard sixty miles from the anchorage. During one gale an iceberg toppled over, causing a heavy sea which swept the vessel's deck. Provisions for four months were left at Hut Point, and with stores left by the Scott expedition and large colonies of seals in the neighborhood there was sufficient support for twelve men for eighteen months.

Fuel and clothing for the men left behind is limited, but Chief Officer Stenhouse wishes to reassure their relatives. On April 14 Stenhouse sent a search party, consisting of Ninnes, Hooke, and Gaze, to look for the absent southern party, which included MacIntosh, Wild, Cope, Jack, and Hayward.

On May 6 a blizzard drove the ice from the shore, and the Aurora was swept out into McMurdo Sound, sighting Cape Bird two days later. Stenhouse concluded there was little prospect of getting back to Cape Evans or anywhere in McMurdo Sound, as coal was short, and he decided to make for New Zealand if the ship drifted to the northward. Sledges were prepared in case the ice pressure made it necessary to leave the ship. In July the ice around the ship split, opening a broad lane, but the floes closed around, exerting such pressure that the rudder was twisted like a corkscrew, and the ship rose upward in a concertina-like motion.

Prepared to Abandon the Ship.

On July 22 final preparations were made to abandon the ships, Stenhouse believing her back might be broken. However lanes opened, and in his diary Stenhouse wrote: "Thank God, we have been spared through this fearful nightmare."

A message to King George was sent by wireless from MacQuarie Island, but no acknowledgment was received. From the beginning of August the main diet consisted of penguin and seal.

The ship continued to drift in the ice until October, when another wireless was sent to King George, again without response. Land had been sighted at intervals, first Cape Adare, then Sturge Island and Balleny Island, and then Mates Island.

In November ice conditions began to improve and the lanes became more open. After Feb. 12 the ice broke up and the Aurora was able to sail slowly northward, clearing the ice on March 14 in lat. 64 deg. 27 min. south, long. 161 deg. 16 min. east.

Why a Building Does Not Rent

is oftentimes because it has not been offered to the people who can use it. We recently made a five-year lease of a place that had been a long time idle through sending out a thousand letters to a special line of trade. This is a frequent occurrence.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

NEW PIANOS $195 TODAY ONLY

To those purchasers who may desire a piano of more moderate price than the Sohmer, we offer this instrument as the most worthy piano ever sold at its price.

$5.00 Monthly Payments

An unusual opportunity to procure a dependable piano backed by the protection of an honored name.

Purchasers may exchange at any time within a year for any new Sohmer Piano with full allowance of all money paid.

New Sohmer Pianos $450 Up

Sohmer & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE at 32d STREET

Here's Virginia at its top notch!

ANY tobacco man will tell you that Virginia is the ideal cigarette tobacco. It is called "the tobacco man's tobacco."

Because Virginia gives to a cigarette the one thing that no other tobacco *can* deliver—that zest and liveliness called *"character"!*

And it's this self-same Virginia that is in Piedmonts—the highest grade. ALL Virginia! Golden, lively, mellow as southern sunshine!

You want a cigarette that will *satisfy* you. You want a cigarette that has *"character"* to the last whiff.

All right. Say "Piedmonts," next time you buy!

NOTE:—300 years! That's how long Virginia tobacco has been cultivated and improved, year by year. Experts say that the soil of Virginia and the Carolinas yields the *highest-grade cigarette tobacco on earth.* As a matter of fact, Virginia is known as "the tobacco man's tobacco."

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

The ALL Virginia cigarette—

Piedmont

The Cigarette of Quality

10 for 5¢

Also Packed 20 for 10¢

VALUABLE COUPON IN EACH PACKAGE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast today; Thursday fair; fresh north, shifting to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,256. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

LIGHT VOTE CAST IN STATE PRIMARY; WHITMAN IS CUT

Governor Runs Behind in Saratoga and Albany, Barnes Suffers Defeat in Erie.

ROOSEVELT READY AT 8 A. M.

Colonel Sought to Cast His Ballot Then, Forgetting Polls Opened at 3.

CANDIDATE DIES AT POLLS

Hasty Conference Results in Substitution of George Frederick's Brother's Name on Ticket.

The chief feature yesterday of the first Presidential primary held in this State was the apathy shown by voters. Except in a few districts, where there were contests for delegates to the various National Conventions, the voting was absolutely without excitement or disturbance.

Returns from the up-State counties came in slowly, but they showed that both Republican and Democratic organization candidates had little trouble in putting their candidates across. The greatest interest centred in the Republican contests, particularly in Erie County, where an attempt was made to dethrone the Republican Old Guard. The Old Guard won decisively and Fred Greiner will be the undisputed leader of Erie County.

The question of whether Governor Whitman ran behind the other delegates at large to the Republican National Convention could not be decisively answered at midnight. The Governor's friends asserted that he had held his own fairly well up-State despite reputed efforts of the Barnes faction to have the voters knife him. The Barnes men, on the other hand, suggested sarcastically that the count would tell.

By the triumph of the organization in Erie, the Whitman people claim, Barnes was dealt a severe blow, as the Greiner faction was behind the Governor, and it is said will be for him for the Presidential nomination.

In Albany, his home county, Barnes had no difficulty in getting his Presidential delegates elected. In Albany County the indications are that Governor Whitman will run behind the other delegates on the ticket.

Whitman Behind in Broome.

In Broome County it is evident that the Governor did not fare so well as his running mates, but this was due to the Hinman influence which still obtains there. In Monroe County the indications were, last night, the Whitman party had lost ground.

Indications in New York City are that the Governor kept fairly close to the other candidates for delegate at large, despite the fact that his name was at the bottom of the list of the four candidates.

Governor Whitman polled more votes in Syracuse than did Elon R. Brown, and if the ratio is kept up throughout Onondaga County the result will be heavily in the Governor's favor.

The Governor also made a good showing in Rensselaer County. Cornelius V. Collins, former Superintendent of State Prisons, counted a strong Whitman man, regained control of the Rensselaer County Republican organization.

The only interest at the Democratic primary was in the contest for delegate to the National Convention in the First Congressional District. Ralph Pulitzer, the publisher, and Rowland Miles, both organization candidates, appear to have easily won over their opponents, Richard S. Newcomb and Dayton Hedges.

In the contests for district leader and State Committee, membership in New York and Brooklyn, the regular organizations had an easy time. The bitterest fight for leader was in the Third Assembly District, New York, where Patrick H. Sullivan was defeated by Harry Perry.

Bad roads and heavy weather in the rural districts helped materially to keep voters at home up-State.

Tanner Sees a Barnes Defeat.

Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said last night that he wasn't concerned over the result of the primaries, as the information he had received from up-State was to the effect that the Barnes delegates would be defeated two to one.

"None of the leaders are concerned about any of the contests in the Republican Party, either for delegates or members of the State Committee," said Mr. Tanner. "There is very little interest in the returns, as we all know what the result will be."

It was said last night by anti-Barnes men that Mr. Barnes had no chance to be re-elected National Committeeman. A successor to Mr. Barnes has not yet been determined upon, but it was said that the selection probably would be made within two or three weeks.

The anti-Barnes faction boasted that all the Greiner men in Erie County who are opposed to Barnes would be elected. It was also stated that Barnes had sent word up-State to "knife" Governor Whitman. Chairman Tanner, hearing this report, spread the word in New York City to stand by the Governor.

Whitman Defeat in Saratoga.

That Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, long a stalwart defender of Barnes, has finally turned against him was stated by a Republican leader, who said last night that he had talked with Penrose a few days ago and that the Pennsylvania Senator had remarked: "Barnes is dead, and he doesn't know it."

Governor Whitman met a defeat in Saratoga County, where his candidate, George H. Whitney, attempted to dethrone former State Senator Edgar T. Brackett. Brackett retains control of the organization, and will have a majority of at least ten in the county committee.

In Binghamton Governor Whitman also

Continued on Page 5.

German Warship Damaged In Cattegat Sea Fight

COPENHAGEN, April 4, (via London, Wednesday, April 5.—A naval engagement of some kind took place Monday in the Cattegat, according to dispatches received here from Kullen, Sweden.

About noon, the dispatches say, a terrific cannonade was heard from the sea, and two hours later a German torpedo boat, badly damaged, was towed past Helsingborg.

PUT NEW STATUE IN PARK BY NIGHT

Pair of Bronze Hounds Occupy Base Meant for Monument to a War Hero.

GUARDS WATCH FOR POLICE

Ornament and Men and Tools to Put It Into Place Carried In in Darkened Autos.

Two bronze hounds are playing this morning on a pedestal on the eminence known as Bolivar Hill, in Central Park, near the west side, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, and equestrians on the bridle path on the west and motorists on the drive at the east may see them pawing over each other on what was last night the stone foundation that has remained unoccupied ever since the equestrian statue of General Simon Bolivar, that used to stand there, was condemned by the Park Commissioner about fifteen years ago. A new statue ordered from another sculptor was not altogether satisfactory, and the pedestal was empty until midnight last night, when a party of invaders drove up Central Parkway in two automobiles.

The leading machine was a taxicab. On the front seat with the chauffeur was an enormous bronze of two hounds playing. It was about seven feet long and three wide. A tall man with a small blonde mustache shouted directions in an accent slightly German to the chauffeur and to five or six occupants of the car. On the top was a ladder, and through the window of the cab projected a long bar and several planks.

This car was followed closely by a low gray limousine with six other occupants, who were talking and laughing loudly, and wondering in loud tones "if the police will catch us."

When the cars were about 100 feet inside the Eighty-second Street entrance they stopped and the occupants jumped out and walked up the hill. The man who was holding the statue continued to shout to his companions "to look out for the cops," and not to make any noise.

A few hundred feet behind came another car. After the others had climbed the hill this machine patrolled the drive, went out of the Eighty-second Street entrance, and then turned around and came back.

The lights on all the cars were extinguished, and the numbers could not be seen. The men established wide patrols around the edge of the hill, and one boy, hired by a spectator on the drive to see what the noise on the hill was about, was chased away by a man in a long tan overcoat, who brandished a club.

In the lights from the high apartment houses on Central Park West the men could be seen working rapidly under the direction of the man with the blonde mustache. Even the auto tail lights had been put out, and a man who lighted a cigarette was rebuked. "Want the cops to get us?" asked the tall man.

"Ah, ha! There is no moon," said a short man with long hair and a French accent. "No, it is well," said the other, "or the hounds would bay it, and then we would be caught. It is well, Nicholas."

A ladder and two planks were swung to the top of the ten-foot pedestal, ropes were put around the bronze group, and, on the orders of the blonde man, given in a suppressed whisper, three men on the top of the pedestal and seven others below heaved and tugged.

"More men on top! More men on top!" shouted the blonde man, and in a moment two others were up. "Now heave!" came the command, and the scraping of the metal base on the stone whined in the night.

The woman with the party clapped her hands and jumped up and down. "Oh, the hounds are up! The hounds are up! And the cops didn't catch us, and no matter what the critics say, the dogs of Paris will bark in the park."

The man whom the others called Nicholas and the poet swept his hat from his head with his hand, clasped his hand to his breast, and cried: "Ah! Hunt, it is up. It is up. The hounds. The hounds. What do we care for the critics or the academicians or the Art Commission or the cops now? The dogs are up. Let them take them down if they can, if they will. But they will not when the riders see the beautiful dogs playing."

"Turn them around! Turn them around!" commanded the blond man. "Let them look to the east. See, if we turn them just a little they can look over to Fifth Avenue and the Metropolitan. Ah! the Metropolitan!"

"Are we going to take a picture?" asked another.

"Take a flashlight," urged another.

"Take a flashlight. It will be immortal."

"Yes, we ought to have a flashlight," said another.

While the auto with the lights kept patrolling the drive below, the eleven men and one woman stood in a circle around the hill, and admired the dogs. They remarked that the pedestal seemed made for it, and speculated what had been on that piece of granite before the dogs came.

Without taking a flashlight and without again beating the bushes to see if any were watching, the invaders jumped into their cars and rode down the hill, passing the patrol car on the way.

"Some rich people will go up to see the wonderful art, to see what we have given the city, a new art and a new piece of art," laughed one man.

Moving swiftly the cars went out of

Continued on Page 24.

FRENCH REPULSE WAVE ASSAULTS NEAR DOUAUMONT

Sweep Germans Back in Disorder with Artillery, Rifle, and Machine Gun Fire.

INCREASE CAILLETTE GAINS

Pushing On North of the Wood —German Attack on Haucourt, West of Meuse, Fails.

BRITISH ARTILLERY BUSY

Brisk Firing on Both Sides of the Artois-Flanders Front—Two German Aviators Killed.

LONDON, April 4.—A German attack in great force, launched today against the first lines of the French south of Douaumont, broke down under the enemy's artillery fire, and the assailants, driven back to the northwest, toward Chauffour Wood, suffered severe losses.

Following up the successful counter-attacks which won back Caillette Wood, the French troops made further gains in that district.

Today's official statement from Berlin announced the capture of the wood by the Germans on Sunday, but made no reference to later reverses there. West of the Meuse a German attack on Haucourt resulted in failure.

The text of the French night statement follows.

North of the Aisne and in the Argonne our batteries effectively shelled the enemy organizations.

West of the Meuse an enemy attack on the village of Haucourt completely failed.

East of the Meuse in the course of the day the bombardment was resumed with great violence between Douaumont and Vaux. The Germans launched a very powerful attack against our first lines about 300 meters south of the village of Douaumont. The successive waves of the assault, which were followed by small attacking columns, were swept down by our curtain of fire and the fire of our machine guns and infantry and forced to retreat in disorder in the direction of the Bois Chauffour, where our artillery, concentrating its fire, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy.

North of the Gaillette Wood our troops continued to make progress in the course of the day.

In the Woevre there was an artillery duel in the sectors at the foot of the Meuse Hills.

In the Vosges, after a spirited bombardment of our positions southeast of Seppois, the Germans attempted to reach our trenches, but were driven back to their own lines by our barrier fire.

Last night a French dirigible dropped thirty-four shells on the railway station at Audun-le-Roman.

The afternoon communiqué from Paris says:

In the Argonne district we have bombarded certain of the German organizations, particularly in the region of Montfaucon and Malancourt.

To the west of the River Meuse there has been artillery fighting of considerable violence along the front from Avoncourt as far as Malancourt. East of the Meuse the night passed relatively quietly.

The Germans have made no attack against the front between Douaumont and Vaux re-established by our counterattacks of yesterday.

French batteries have been particularly active in firing upon enemy positions in this region. The enemy has responded but feebly.

East of the forest of La Prêtre a strong reconnoissances by the enemy has been dispersed by our fire.

In Alsace French batteries were successful in shelling a German supply train on the highway between Thann and Mülhausen.

The official statement from Berlin follows:

After powerful artillery preparation the British have taken possession of the crater south of St. Eloi, which we took from them on the 28th of March.

In the region of the fortress of Douaumont our troops after fierce fighting captured, on April 2, some strong French defense positions southwest and south of the fortress and in Caillette Wood. They repulsed from the captured positions all the enemy's counterattacks, which continued into the night. Employing exceedingly strong forces and at the cost of extremely heavy sacrifices the French repeatedly and fruitlessly stormed the defense positions which they had lost in Caillette Wood.

In the course of our attacks on April 2 we captured in unwounded prisoners 19 officers and 745 men and 8 machine guns.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

Yesterday a German machine was shot down by one of our aviators behind our lines south of Souchez. The pilot and observer were both killed.

Today the artillery of both sides has been active about Souchez, Angres, St. Eloi and Ypres. There has been some mining activity about Neuville St. Vaast, Hulluch and the Hohenzollern redoubt.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Violent artillery actions occurred in the neighborhood of Dixmude and in the region of Steenstrate.

SAYS GERMAN ATTACKS ARE FOR HOME EFFECT

French Official Insists Verdun Assaults Are Weakening—Hints of Counter Offensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 4.—"The Germans have abandoned hope of taking Verdun and are continuing their attacks to reassure their own population and prevent a French offensive elsewhere," is the official theory of the renewal of the Verdun operations as expressed by a senior officer attached to the War Office Staff. The officer continued:

"We base our opinion on two factors—first, the disposition of the enemy's forces along the western front; secondly, the character of the recent fighting before Verdun. Thus we know that the

Continued on Page 8.

"Irish Nonsense About Ireland"

By George Bernard Shaw

The famous wit and satirist at his best, in next Sunday's Times. The only way to obtain The Sunday Times is to order it in advance.

BRITAIN'S BUDGET BIGGEST IN HISTORY

McKenna, in Presenting It to Commons, Predicates It on Another Year of Conflict.

NEW TAXES ARE PROPOSED

Over $1,500,000,000 to be Raised —Higher Rates on Incomes and War Profits.

LONDON, April 4.—Faced by the problem of financing for another year a war costing Great Britain £5,000,000 daily, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, was met at the outset by two favorable circumstances, namely, that owing to the expansive power of British trade the revenue for the year exceeded the estimated revenue by £22,000,000, while the year's expenditure has been £31,000,000 below the estimate.

By imposing new taxes on amusements, railway tickets, matches, and mineral waters, and raising a number of the old taxes, including those on excess war profits, incomes, sugar, cocoa, coffee, and motor cars, the Chancellor estimates that he will be able to raise about £85,000,000, which is nearly double what many persons believed he could raise by this means.

At the close of a speech in the House of Commons today, explaining the greatest budget in history, the Chancellor made an interesting comparison with German finance, declaring that while Great Britain was raising more than £300,000,000 annually by taxation, the Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, Dr. Helfferich, was announcing a "doubtful increase" of £24,000,000.

Against General Tariff.

On the question of the general tariff, which has been the subject of earnest speculation in political circles, Mr. McKenna put aside any idea that the Government had yet been converted to that means for raising revenue or breaking enemy competition. On this point he said:

"The House will have noticed that I have not discussed the question as to whether fiscal duties might now properly be used for controlling and directing trade in a way advantageous to ourselves and injurious to our enemies. I and my colleagues are satisfied that any attempt in this direction would be met by insuperable preliminary difficulties in finding the necessary machinery to give effect to such proposals."

Mr. McKenna, in beginning his speech, said a generous allowance would have to be made for the difficulty of framing exact estimates in view of such questions as the shortage of tonnage and restriction upon foreign trade, and he had assumed that the war would last during the whole of the financial year.

The actual expenditure during the last year was £1,559,000,000, or £31,000,000 below the estimate. Great Britain's allies had been assisted to the amount of £244,000,000 and her dominions to the amount of £52,000,000.

The Chancellor said that there had been a saving both in the estimates as to the amounts needed for the assistance of the nation's allies and its dominions, due, in the case of the dominions, to the public-spirited action of Canada, which raised loans in her own territory and in the United States. The difference between the estimate and the actual expenditure for assistance to the allies was largely due to delays, and would ultimately approximate the estimate. He emphasized the power of British trade as shown in the revenue returns.

The actual deficit on the year was £1,222,000,000, while the debt on March 31 was £2,140,000,000, as compared with a debt of £651,000,000 before the war, but that was not a deadweight debt, as £868,000,000 had been lent to allies. That was on the debit side.

On the credit side was an increased yield by new taxation which gave the nation's creditors full assurance that they were properly secured. Not a pound was borrowed without making provision for interest and a liberal sinking fund.

The Year's Expenditures.

The direct war expenditure for the present year he estimated at £1,150,000,000. Advances to the allies and dominions he put at £450,000,000, while the total expenditure for the year he estimated at £1,825,500,000, or almost exactly £5,000,000 daily.

The Chancellor said he was sure the House would face the figures with confidence. Apart from the advances to the allies and dominions the expenditure would be £3,750,000 daily. He would be disappointed if serious economies could not be effected in the military administration, and their influence would be felt in the course of the present war.

On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that there had been a rise in prices, which would counterbalance the economies. He expressed gratitude for the King's gift of £100,000, and said the Government was awaiting the return of Premier Asquith before deciding on what disposal to make of it.

Mr. McKenna said that the estimated revenue for the year was £500,000,000, and the difference between this and the expenditure, namely, £1,325,000,000 would be met by borrowing. Allowing for interest and sinking fund, he would have to meet an additional charge of £79,000,000. He had, first, to obtain sufficient revenue to meet the country's obligations; secondly, to pay as large a proportion of the cost of the war as possible, and, thirdly, to distribute the burden as far as possible.

He proposed an addition to the income tax, which in the lower level would be small but which would rise to 5s. Earned incomes up to £500, according to the plan, will pay 2s. 3d., instead of 2s. 1 1-5d. Earned incomes from £500 to £1,000, will pay at the rate of 2s. 6d., the rate rising to 5s. when the income exceeds £2,500. Unearned incomes of £300 will pay at the rate of 3s., rising to 5s. on incomes exceeding £2,000.

£43,500,000 Income Tax.

This increase in the rate of the income tax, the Chancellor said, would produce £43,500,000. There would be no change in the supertax, for that already fell heavily on supertax incomes. The income tax on naval and military salaries would remain unchanged.

The tax on amusements, including theatres, moving-picture houses, horse racing, and football matches would produce £5,000,000. The tax would be a

Continued on Page 4.

HOLLAND IN GRIP OF BIG WAR SCARE

Whole Nation Nervous Over the Mysterious Call of Furloughed Troops to the Colors.

FEAR ATTACK ON NEUTRALITY

Ex-Minister Hints Rumors of Allied Plans Might Result in Demands by Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 4.—Holland is experiencing the biggest war scare it has known since the issuance of its first mobilization orders at the outbreak of the war.

Though the excitement caused by the Dutch Government's suddenly announced decision to recall furloughed troops to the colors has somewhat calmed down, there is still a distinct feeling of nervousness throughout the nation, due to the fact that the public is unable to make more than a guess at the reasons for the orders. Outside of an extremely limited official circle no one pretends to know whether the new military measure portends a serious crisis, and, if it does, whether it is directed against England or Germany.

All attention is concentrated on the meeting of the General Committee of the Second Chamber, which will meet tomorrow to discuss the question. At that time it is expected the public will get some clue as to the reason for the action that has been taken.

The widespread suspicion that serious events are impending and that the canceling of the soldiers' leave is not merely a general precautionary measure has not been allayed by a statement appearing in the Amsterdam Telegraaf, which says that the cause of the order is to be found in extensive movements and concentration of German troops on the Dutch eastern and southern frontiers. The press criticises the Government severely for failing to take it more fully into its confidence.

When the order was first promulgated the public generally jumped to the conclusion that it was occasioned either by recent submarine attacks on Dutch ships or by the decisions reached at the Paris conference of the Allies. This view gives weight to the belief widely entertained here in well-informed quarters, that the real danger which the Government is confronting is the possibility that one or other of the leading belligerents may seek to force a way into Dutch territory. This fear is reflected in a striking article published by a former Minister of War, Jonkheer Colyn, who says:

"Leaving out of the account the first three months of the war, the danger for us has rather increased than decreased. I don't imagine for a moment that Great Britain intends to land its new armies on the Dutch coast, but the question is: What is thought about this in Germany? If our eastern neighbors are getting seriously afraid of such a contingency how will that influence Germany's attitude toward us? We must presume that Germany is completely posted as to our means of defense.

"If she judges that our capacity is inadequate and considers that a British irruption into Germany through Holland is to be feared, would it then be strange if we were approached from the German side with proposals to which we cannot submit, because they would mean the abandonment of our neutrality toward the Allies?

"I know that against this it may be said that the British will not make a landing in Holland, and that if they tried we are quite capable of stopping a British march eastward or southeastward. But that is not relevant. The question is not what we think, but what the Germans think. There is, therefore, an increasing chance for a conflict on either side.

Jonkheer Colyn concludes that Holland, therefore, must "take a stand toward the west," convincing Germany of both her desire and power to "deal with any menace to Germany's uncovered flank." At the same time, he says, her neutrality will require her to adopt similar measures toward the east and south.

The Colyn article, which has been widely reprinted throughout Holland, has tended to strengthen the belief that the real purpose if the new order is to provide against territorial aggressions, and that this question is bound to become increasingly serious with the approach of Spring.

DUTCH MASSED AT FRONTIER?

Rome Also Hears That They Permit No Passage Into Germany.

ROME, April 4, (via London.)—Wireless reports from Zurich say that Holland has closed her German frontier and massed all her available forces on that front.

BERLIN, April 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"In the last few days," says the Overseas News Agency today, "the German newspapers have published dispatches from Holland regarding measures taken by the Dutch Government and the excitement aroused by these measures, but have refrained from comment upon the developments. In Monday's reviews, however, the newspapers enter freely into a discussion of the meaning and importance of the events in question. The tone of the comment in all cases is one of absolute calm. All the articles agree that the real cause of the steps taken by the Dutch Government is not known, but that most certainly they are not directed against Germany.

"In this connection, the press expresses appreciation of the strict neutrality the Dutch Government has maintained from the beginning of the war. Thus, the Berlin Tageblatt says: 'The Dutch Nation has always in the past kept trade and politics apart as scarcely any other nation has done. The Dutch have held their trade aloof from sympathies and antipathies alike, and have always maintained this principle against encroachment.'"

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Est. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote.—Adv.

OUR TROOPS KILL 30 VILLISTAS IN FIGHT NEAR AGUASCALIENTES; RAILROAD PROBLEM IS PRESSING

General Pershing's Report of the Defeat Of a Villista Band Near Aguascalientes

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—An official report to the War Department tonight from Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the American punitive expedition in Mexico, brought the first news of another fight in which American cavalrymen struck one of the scattered bands of Villistas in a surprise attack near Aguascalientes, about fifty-three miles west of Chihuahua City, last Saturday. General Pershing's message to the War Department, transmitted through Major Gen. Funston, was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, April 3.—A report has just been received from Major Evans of the Tenth Cavalry by courier coming from the vicinity of Rubio that Colonel Brown, with a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, encountered a band of Villistas April 1 and was pursuing them through San Antonio. No reports have come from Brown.

Natives traveling from Chihuahua City say that Brown's command, partly dismounted, partly mounted, surprised the band of Villistas at their noon meal, with their horses grazing, near Aguascalientes, about twenty miles southeast of Bachiniva. The natives say that from thirty to forty Villistas were killed and the same number of horses captured. All this lacks verification from official sources. Have not heard from Brown for some days. Expect details tomorrow.

PERSHING.

ATTACKED AT THEIR SIESTA

Fugitives Surprised by Negro Troopers Led by Col. Brown.

FORTY HORSES CAPTURED

Bandits Who Escape Scatter to the Mountains, with the Victors Pursuing.

VILLA STILL UNDISCOVERED

Routed Force Is Part of That Which Dodd's Men Put to Flight at Guerrero.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN MEXICO, April 4, (by Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—A squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, under command of Colonel W. C. Brown, has attacked Villistas eighteen miles southeast of Bachiniva, and duplicated the performance of the Seventh Cavalry at Guerrero. A trumpeter here received the official report today. Surprising the Mexicans in a canyon at noontime on Saturday, while the bandits' horses were unsaddled and hobbled or picketed, black troopers, yelling at the top of their voices, rode among them, killing thirty men and capturing forty horses, with some equipment. It is understood that the band did not attempt to make a stand, but scattered like sheep to the mountains, with the Tenth pursuing southward, notwithstanding its spent horses.

The band apparently is part of the Villa force that was driven out of Guerrero and which made toward Bachiniva, where on Friday the fugitives exchanged shots with a detachment of our cavalry and then turned south. They numbered something more than 100, almost equaling our troopers in strength.

Evidencing the difficulty of communication in this country, a report of the engagement, received here yesterday afternoon, came through Mexicans, who drove into the camp in a buckboard after traveling in the country nearby. The scene of the conflict is thirty-six miles from here.

Whether Francisco Villa was with the band is not known.

Bandits Attacked at Siesta.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 4.—Surprised when at their siesta, one of the groups of Villa's force driven from Guerrero was defeated Saturday by a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, under Colonel W. C. Brown, according to information received by General Pershing and forwarded by him to General Funston today.

In this engagement, the second the American troops have had with Villa's men, the bandits' loss was estimated at from thirty to forty killed. No mention of American loss was made.

Colonel Brown's encounter with the Mexicans had not been reported to General Pershing when he made his report to General Funston, whose information was gained from friendly Mexicans who had arrived at a point near Rubio, where Major Evans of the Tenth Cavalry halted yesterday.

Major Evans reported that on Saturday Colonel Brown encountered a band of Villa's men and was pursuing them through San Antonio, Chihuahua. Soon afterward Mexicans who arrived from that district declared that they had overtaken the wandering bandits at the village of Aguascalientes, twenty miles southeast of Bachiniva.

Villa's men, according to the Mexicans' version of the encounter, appeared wholly unsuspecting of the presence of an enemy a minute before they were attacked.

Captured Many Horses.

It was about noon when Colonel Brown got his cavalry within easy range. The Mexicans were lying about the place, many of them asleep, and all their horses were grazing, in many cases some distance from the men. Details of the action were not told, but the Mexicans said that besides those killed the Americans captured about forty horses.

General Pershing added that his reports of the engagement lacked confirmation, but his credence of the news was indicated by the fact that he transmitted it to General Funston.

The encounter aroused deep interest at General Funston's headquarters, where additional details were awaited eagerly, but it was realized by officers that the effect of Colonel Brown's fight and of other minor engagements that may occur was only indirect, so far as the greater problem of catching Villa is concerned. It was said that engagements of that character might be expected now from time to time, and the running down of the marauding bands was essential to the safety of the American column, but that the only effects, so far as Villa was concerned, would be to destroy the morale of his supporting force.

Says Cavalry Numbered 200.

SAN GERONIMO, Chihuahua, Mexico, April 4, (via Aeroplane to Colonia Dublan, Mexico, and thence by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Two hundred American cavalrymen under Colonel W. C. Brown, Tenth Cavalry, defeated an equal force of Villa followers in the second engagement of the campaign at Aguascalientes, thirty miles north of Guerrero, on April 1.

This report was brought to General

RESERVE TROOPS ARE NEARLY GONE

Funston Reports Sending More to Mexico, but They Are Not Designated.

PARTS OF TWO REGIMENTS

Renewed Pressure Put Upon Carranza by Lansing to Gain the Use of Railway.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—General Funston advised the War Department today that he was sending more troops into Mexico from Columbus, N. M., to protect the line of communication with General Pershing. He did not state whether additional troops had been sent forward to the military base.

So far General Funston has not suggested reinforcement of General Pershing's forces except to protect the extended communication lines, and there was no confirmation today of border reports that extensive additions to the fighting column would be required.

Reports to the War Department say parts of the Fifth and Eleventh Cavalry and the Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Infantry are stationed at Columbus. General Funston did not state whether some of those troops had been sent across the border or whether others had been taken from nearby stations.

Although no details concerning the number of additional soldiers sent into Mexico were made public, it was learned that they were detachments of the Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Infantry. Earlier reports that the Fifth Cavalry had gone across were not confirmed. The infantry moved in two days ago.

Funston's reserve of troops available for use in Mexico has dwindled to such an extent that the question now arises as to where he is to get more regulars without drawing them from stations where they are now needed. To reinforce the line of communication now maintained would require the calling of the few regiments left in the United States other than those engaged in border patrol duty or stationed in the Southern Department. None of the troops stationed along the border should be used, in the opinion of army officers here, unless they are replaced by other military units. The only remaining regiments that might be called are the Second and Fifth Cavalry and the Third and Thirteenth Infantry.

Army men do not believe that the troops along the line of communication, even if increased by these regiments, would be adequate to guard the line if it is extended east from Guerrero and then south as far as the chase of Villa might require.

With the despatch of the remaining detachments of the Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Infantry from Columbus, General Funston has sent into Mexico all troops immediately available there except parts of the Fifth and Eleventh Cavalry. The actual number of troops in Mexico has not been made public for military reasons.

Nineteen Apache scouts and trailers have been ordered from Fort Apache, Arizona, to General Pershing's column. Captain Hazzard of the Tenth Cavalry, who was with General Funston when he captured Aguinaldo, left with the scouts for the border today, but he will not accompany them into Mexico.

Veiled by Censorship.

The army censorship today veiled the number and personnel of additional troops which have been sent across the border. Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, said the extra troops had left Columbus two days ago, but no word of the movement had been allowed to get out. It was believed that the Fifth Cavalry, recently sent from Fort Myer, Virginia; Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was drawn on.

General Pershing's official report of the fight in which American cavalrymen scattered a band of Villistas near Aguascalientes, about fifty-three miles west of Chihuahua City, last Saturday, was transmitted to the War Department through Major Gen. Funston. It was given out tonight as follows:

Headquarters in the Field, April 3.

A report has just been received from Major Evans of the Tenth Cavalry by courier coming from the vicinity of Rubio, that Colonel Brown, with a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, encountered a band of Villistas April 1 and was pursuing them through San Antonio. No reports have come from Brown. Natives traveling from Chihuahua City say that Brown's command, partly dismounted, partly mounted, surprised the band of Villistas at their noon meal, with their horses grazing, near Aguascalientes, about twenty miles southeast of Bachineva. The natives say that from thirty to forty Villistas were killed and the same number of horses captured. All this lacks verification from official sources. Have not heard from Brown for some days. Expect details tomorrow.

Aguascalientes, near which Colonel Brown's squadron struck this band of

Continued on Page 2.

RAILWAYS NEEDED TO CAPTURE VILLA

Troops Must Be Sent Southward, Via Juarez and Chihuahua, Army Officers Think.

PERSHING'S LINE THINNING

Shifting It East, to Operate from Some Main Base Near Ojinaga, a Possibility.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 4.—The engagement at Aguascalientes, in which a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry defeated Villistas on Saturday, only served to strengthen the opinion of officers on General Funston's staff here that, if the punitive expedition is to complete its work, many more troops must be sent into the country over the Mexican Central Railroad from Juarez to Chihuahua and even through Chihuahua to points further south.

There are known to be other bands operating in the Guerrero district, and a part of the American forces must remain to deal with them while the other part pushes on in the pursuit of the fugitive Villa.

The official admission at General Funston's headquarters today that the success of the expedition now depends largely on the freer use of the railroads or the material strengthening of the long roundabout line of communication and its branches, revealed a situation that, it was believed, might alter the entire plan of pursuit.

Stories of Villa's latest southward shift were credited in official circles, for they came from Consular reports in which the outlaw was put well beyond Chihuahua City and evidently trying to reach Parral, or perhaps even Torreon or Durango City. In the vicinity of all those cities there are known to be operating organized forces of Villa's men aggregating some thousands. According to all late reports, Villa appears to be traveling fast.

To meet the new situation, staff officers assert, a quicker means of sending forward troops and supplies should be made, and it was pointed out that the direct Juarez-Chihuahua Railroad offered that means, or a large number of troops must be sent to Columbus immediately for campaigning in Mexico.

If Villa has gone south of Chihuahua City, the Americans will have to swing their line of communication sharply to the east, and then be prepared to move an indefinite distance southward again. If permission to use the Mexican railroads is not granted, and sufficient troops are not available for conducting operations along the present long line, there is an alternative, although one not regarded with favor by army officers. That is to move the main line across country until the main base is at some point near Ojinaga, on the border. From such a point the line could be extended southward past Chihuahua, the result being a saving of 100 miles or more.

Two bridges on the railroad between Piedras Negras and Torreon, about seventy miles from the border, were burned yesterday by bandits commanded by officers formerly with Villa, according to reports of General Funston.

REYES OFFERS TO SURRENDER.

Villa General Willing to Lay Down Arms if He Receives Amnesty.

TORREON, Mexico, April 4.—General Canuto Reyes, commanding the Villa forces in this locality, has sent a letter to General Trevino, Carranza commander, offering to surrender with all his forces if he receives amnesty. This information was made public today by General Trevino.

Carranza authorities here say that the surrender of Reyes would break organized resistance to the de facto Government and end the hopes of Villa. There is a disposition, however, to accept his offer conservatively, as it is declared that six weeks will be necessary for General Reyes to notify all his followers, and there is a possibility that this may be a ruse to gain time for Villa.

It has been frequently reported that Villa was making his way to the north of Torreon in order to effect a junction with Reyes.

In the letter to General Trevino Reyes says he deplores the useless continuance of a bloody and hopeless struggle.

In answer General Trevino said today that he was preparing proclamations which would be distributed broadcast, allowing all bandits ten days to give up their horses and saddles. He says that he is confident that because of their knowledge of his just treatment to those who surrendered in the Chihuahua campaign the followers of Villa will respond readily.

General Reyes is the recognized chief of all the small bands operating in the Laguna and Durango districts, including those of Contreras and Dilario Rodrigues.

Pershing today by two Mexican ranchmen, who said that the Mexican forces lost thirty men and forty horses, while the Americans suffered no casualties.

Villa was not with the band, according to the ranchmen, who asserted that the American troops believed at first they had encountered the bandit chieftain.

For hours the American cavalrymen followed Manuel Lopez, one of Villa's Lieutenants, and his bandits through winding cañons and almost impassable trails of the mountains. Believing they had eluded their pursuers, the bandits relaxed their vigilance and before they realized they were confronted by the troops of the Tenth Cavalry, General Pershing's old regiment, which had been stationed near the town to intercept stray bands attempting to make their escape.

Think No American Was Hit.

Only the most meagre details of the ensuing engagement were brought by the ranchmen, but in many respects it resembled that of a week ago at Guerrero. Immediately the bandits realized the presence of the American troops they began a hurried disorganized flight from their camp, some seizing their ponies and others trying to escape afoot. They went singly and in small parties, all firing at the American troops as they fled. None took time to aim, the ranchmen said, and as a result none of the bullets found a khaki-clad mark.

Officers here are inclined to believe that if thirty bandits were killed in the running fight, at fewest as many more were wounded. It was asserted also that because of the nature of the engagement, some equipment, supplies, and prisoners probably were captured. The ranchmen told General Pershing that the Villa followers fled in scattering bands of three to five men.

Reports reaching here indicated that the band encountered by the American cavalrymen was the largest detachment of the force defeated and scattered at Guerrero a week ago today by Colonel Dodd's command. These troops were said to have been in the vicinity of Bachiniva Pass for several days.

Two American scouts reported to General Pershing they had been fired on by Villa outposts last Friday within the environs of Bachiniva, and that they had returned the fire. Two troops of cavalry sent to the town to intercept the bandits reached there after the command had fled.

Gavira Hears of Battle.

EL PASO, Texas, April 4.—Reliable reports reached here this afternoon that American troops had engaged the Villa forces at Bachiniva, twenty-five miles northeast of Guerrero. No details of the fighting have reached here yet.

General Gavira, Carranza commandant at Juarez, received a message stating that American troops had defeated a detachment of Villistas near Aguascalientes on Saturday. This skirmish occurred between a Tenth Cavalry squadron and the Villistas who were reported at Bachiniva yesterday by Carranza scouts, co-operating with the American troops. The number of dead was placed at sixty by General Bertani.

CALLES IS FRIENDLY TO US.

Returning Americans Deny Reports of Hostility in Sonora District.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 4.—There have been numerous alarming reports from the Arizona border recently to the effect that large numbers of Mexican troops under General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, were being massed near the border, and that their attitude toward the Americans was most unfriendly.

A group of five Americans, who had just come from Sonora, passed through here today, and told a very different story. They said that they had spent several days in the Sonora district, and had found the natives not only friendly but exceedingly cordial. They said that they saw large numbers of troops, but that all were being moved away from the border. Everywhere the Americans were treated with great hospitality.

They gathered the impression, they said, that Sonora was anxious to be considered as a State apart from the rest of the faction-ruled Mexico, and that even if the rest of Mexico went to war with the United States Sonora would take no part in the fight.

REPORTS CARRANZA VICTORY.

Colonel Dodd Tells of Killing of Baca at Santo Tomas.

Special to The New York Times.

From a Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO, April 2, (by Aeroplane to Casas Grandes, Mexico, Thence by Radio to Columbus, N. M., April 4.)—Colonel George A. Dodd informs General Pershing that he understands Carranza forces encountered Villistas fleeing from Guerrero on March 29 at Santo Tomas, north of Guerrero, and inflicted losses, killing Manuel Baca, a Villa leader, and leaving 150 Villistas, badly incumbered with wounded and greatly demoralized, heading toward the mountains east of Sant Ana.

Our troops have not yet located Villa. General Pershing says the campaign is just beginning. A revised count shows Villa's Guerrero losses to number forty-six.

ORDERS CURRENCY PURCHASED

Carranza Issues Decree to Offset Alleged Speculation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 4.—General Carranza has issued the following decree, relating to the financial situation:

"In view of the unwarranted depreciation of actual paper money in circulation, which is produced artificially by speculators who wish to make poor people believe that the Mexican Government will repudiate this money, it is necessary that the public know in a clear manner that the Government has never thought of repudiating Constitutionalist money, which will be at all times accepted for its value in all classes of obligations and taxes which call for payment in this money.

"The Government will not consider it as an act of political honesty to take advantage of the low price of money to buy small amounts. But in view of efforts which are continually being made to depreciate our money and as an act of strict defense against those efforts, it has been necessary to dictate the following instructions to the Secretary of Hacienda:

"'The Secretary of Hacienda is authorized to invest a sum of from one-half million dollars to one million national gold, with a view of buying and retiring from circulation, through the right channels and at a rate of exchange according to circumstances, amounts of paper money that can be acquired, while the value of this money is less than 10 cents national gold, or 5 cents, United States currency. The quotation for the year will probably be declared within a few days.'"

General Carranza has ordered the removal of the body of Mackiolvio Herrera, the Constitutionalist General who was killed near Matamoros, which is now buried at Nuevo Laredo, to Hidalgo del Parral, in the State of Chihuahua. This town sent Commissioners to the First Chief asking for permission to remove the body to the town, where a large monument will be erected.

General Carranza spent today at San Bartolo, thirty miles from Queretaro, where famous hot baths are situated. He will return to the capital tomorrow.

A decree putting the free municipal elections in the State of Queretaro in force was issued today by Governor Federico Montes. Several thousand soldiers marched through the town celebrating the announcement of the fulfillment of the principal plank in the platform of the Constitutionalist Party.

The Government's efforts to raise the exchange rate to $10 paper for $1 Mexican gold are meeting with success. Many merchants have voluntarily lowered prices, and the exchange rate on New York is improving hourly.

FIRST FULL REPORT OF GUERRERO FIGHT

Seventh Caval.y Had Drawn No Rations for Two Weeks Before Final Dash.

ENCIRCLING THE OUTLAWS

Troopers of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Regiments Also Helped to Set Trap.

By FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL PERSHING, RANCHO SAN GERONIMO, NEAR NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, March 31, (by army aeroplane to Casas Grandes, Mex., and thence by courier to Columbus, N. M., April 4.)—The Seventh Cavalry, under Colonel George A. Dodd, has smashed Villa's force of bandits and Yaqi Indians.

I am writing this on the running board of the General's automobile at a point twenty miles below Namiquipa, the advance base of the expedition, two hundred and seventy-odd miles from Columbus and some forty miles above Guerrero, where 400 troopers of the Seventh Cavalry rode into the Villa forces and drove them into the hills with a Villa loss of sixty lead.

As I write General Pershing is seated upon a blanket roll by a camp fire ten feet away, dictating dispatches. He slept tentless last night on the banks of the Rio Santa Maria on this the San Geronimo Rancho, and was up at dawn to direct the pursuit of Villa.

The much discussed, and in some quarters apparently much feared, uprising of the Mexican people has nowhere materialized and unless there are complications which neither General Pershing nor his staff expects, this campaign will end as it started, in its designated groove, a punitive expedition.

Now that the first clash has occurred, I am able to tell how units of our cavalry—the Seventh, the Tenth, the Thirteenth and the Eleventh—so surrounded the Villistas as to force them into action. Directed by General Pershing from headquarters, at times many miles away, the enveloping movement nevertheless took the forces engaged far from our bases and our line of communication, demanding independence of action and imposing hardships on the troops engaged, the full details of which even we with the General have not yet fully learned.

The Seventh Cavalry drew no rations for two weeks, but lived off the country as best the troopers could, yet, notwithstanding both men and horses were weak from lack of food, the troopers who engaged the Villistas at Guerrero rode fifty-five miles without a break from Bachiniva.

With horses staggering and men reeling in the saddles, they abandoned the chase about noon Wednesday, and three hours later a courier came riding into this camp giving the General first word of the engagement. Colonel Dodd had attacked the Villa forces from the south, driving them up the valley this way, and immediately the courier reported to General Pershing he ordered a squadron of the Thirteenth Cavalry, held for strategic reasons at Namiquipa, to proceed to Providencia under Major Tompkins, with a view of cutting off the band's escape to the west.

Here, in the meantime, was encamped a picked flying squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, twenty men from a troop under the command of Major Howze. At 1 o'clock this morning these troops proceeded down the valley, and it was from them that General Pershing expected first word of a fresh encounter. Colonel Dodd's recuperating troops blocked Villa's way to the south at Guerrero, and Major Howze's troops, moving south down the valley, closed that avenue of escape, with Major Tompkins on the west, and Colonel Brown with the Tenth Cavalry scouting to the east of Bachiniva. The envelopment was to all appearances complete, but General Pershing cautioned us not to be too optimistic.

"It may require weeks, perhaps months yet," he said. "It is like trying to catch a rat in a cornfield."

When I arrived here late last night after an eighty-mile trip by motor and transport truck, I found General Pershing asleep on the river bank. He had read Colonel Dodd's report, and he was satisfied and he was resting. The Rio San Maria binds the camp at the west and to the east tower the inevitable mountains. Sloping plain between them is our camp, mostly deserted now since the flying squadron of the Eleventh has departed.

Today we have been squatting in the sand, waiting. It is possible that Villa may come this way, right up the valley, like a hare in a lane. The wind is whipping across the plain fifty miles an hour, driving sand and snow before it, and there is not a tent in the outfit. Everybody is on short rations, for this is not a base, merely a camp with a handful of troops to which General Pershing has come to be as near as possible to the fighting.

General Pershing is taking every precaution to prevent anything that might lead to any unpleasantness either with the Carranzistas or the Mexican people. The troops in this district are in the heart of original Villa country, but as was the case further north the Mexicans are friendly and courteous and are more concerned about the prices they will pay for chickens and eggs than the size or destination of the forces.

An aeroplane has come now, around the jutting shoulder of a mountain, into our valley. It has lighted and the aviator is coming to report to the General. When it takes flight again, it will take away this dispatch, which may or may not reach New York before Villa is dead or a prisoner.

Beat Mountains for Villa.

WITH GENERAL PERSHING IN THE FIELD BELOW NAMIQUIPA, MEXICO, April 1, (by Army Aeroplane and Courier to Columbus, N. M., April 4.)—As this is written we have lost both Villa and his band. For four days now he has defied the efforts of our scouts and cavalry to find him. All day Friday and today cowboys and detachments of cavalry beat through the cañons and up the mountain slopes between here and Guerrero, but General Pershing admitted today that Villa's whereabouts had not been uncovered. As he spoke the General waved his tanned hand to the mountains at our left. Their sides are covered with stunted live oak and other dwarfish timber.

"See that?" said the General. "A regiment could hide behind that growth and behind it could make its way for miles."

Two scouts, working below here yesterday, were fired upon by two supposed Villistas, who fled, and that incident constitutes the only engagement so far since the Guerrero clash. Leaving the town ahead of his forces, Villa escaped, a fact which no doubt greatly disappointed Colonel Dodd, leading the Seventh, but the incident has been accepted at headquarters as one to be expected in guerrilla warfare, and there has been no criticism of the Colonel.

Not having caught Villa after the band was scattered at Guerrero, our cavalry has been regrouped in this checker-game of the mountains, but the fact that the outlaw is lost again has once more brought down the censorship, and correspondents with the army are again forbidden to mention the names of regiments or of officers, other than General Pershing, or of the towns or localities where the troops are engaged.

"Don't think the cavalry is going to do it all," said the General. "You can't tell where Villa will go or how long it will take us to catch him, and before long the infantry may be very useful."

San Geronimo Ranch, where General Pershing is still quartered, has not yet been reached by our motor transports, and, though he has been here since Thursday, the General has neither a dog tent for sleeping nor a wall tent for his headquarters. He eats in the open, as do the correspondents and enlisted men, and at night he crawls in a blanket roll by a camp fire. The morning toilet is accomplished out of a bucket or at the Rio Santa Maria or a near-by irrigation ditch.

The food supplies have run short, and as the army must be fed first, the correspondents have been buying what they can from the Mexicans at the ranch headquarters. Frijoles and tortillas are what Mexicans eat three times a day, and that is what all civilians and many of the troops with this outfit have been eating.

Fixes Food Prices.

Quick to appreciate our dependence on them, the Mexicans began boosting their prices skyward until the General himself took a hand and fixed a scale of prices from which no one may deviate. He did this for the army's protection. He has insisted from the start of the campaign that everything taken from a Mexican shall be paid for, and he is equally emphatic in his desire that those who buy shall not be overcharged. Accordingly, he has fixed prices for staples as follows: Chickens (age immaterial), 25 cents each (gold); eggs (age again immaterial), 2½ cents each (Mexican); tortillas, 1 cent each (Mexican).

Frijoles, or Mexican beans, are being bought in bulk, and probably because they are plentiful there has been no overcharging. Pigs also are plentiful. They are housed in the same adobe structure with their owners. Yet nobody is eating pork for fear of trichina. Beef is served occasionally as an army ration, but the troops have been so much on the move that slaughtering has not been profitable. The cowboy scouts have been shooting steers on the sly, taking choice bits and leaving the rest to rot as in the rustling days of old, but they are doing it without General Pershing's knowledge. Today when he learned that a scout had taken a cowhide from a Mexican without payment he ordered the man to return it at once or pay for it. The joke was on the General, for the scout had commandeered the hide to reinforce a tire on the General's car. It was duly put on, but before the work was done the Mexican had received three pesos for it.

Without tents, as in many cases without mess kits and blankets the troops have reverted to the primitive in an effort to make themselves comfortable. Tin cans that have not been picked up by the Mexicans have been turned into all manner of things, knives, spoons, plates, shaving mugs, ovens. Wooden boxes are at a premium. They are useful as cupboards or food shelters at eating times.

Regularly every day the sand blows and everybody and everything gets dirty and gritty as they were at Casas Grandes. Many of the troops have not shaved since the expedition started, and with the sand in their beards they look like cavemen. Few wash their faces and hands oftener than once every other day.

There are few matches and little soap. Flint and tinder and live coals are the substitute for the first, sand for the latter. Coffee is running out, and there is little salt. There are supplies of these in camp, but as this has been made the headquarters for detachments of cavalry in the field, which may come in at any hour of teh day or night, worn out and hungery, those here are leaving the best of things for them.

The shortage is temporary however, owing to the fact that the General hurried here when he thought Villa would be captured or killed near Guerrero, and matters will be remedied when the big aptomobile trucks begin to bring down the supplies that have been piling up at Namiquipa, twenty-five miles above us.

The Japanese owner of the San Geronimo Ranch, apparently wealthy, judging by the size of his range, the sprawling extent of his adobe ranch headquarters, and the number of hands he employs, is now in El Paso, having fled three months ago when Villa was ravaging Chihuahua. His native employes remaining are quiet, respectful, and curious. They have become used to us now, to the men and the guns and the strange talk, and, young and old, they come to camp and squat around the fires and listen and sell things to the troops.

They are of a pure Indian type almost, and the women are good looking. It is hard to count them, they are cluttered up so around a courtyard of low adobe houses, but I should say there were a hundred. Using implements as primitive as the Egyptians, hammered copper kettles, dishes of earthenware, and water receptacles of skin, they seize every bit of metal or wood or cloth dropped by our men and turn them into ingenious articles.

Ten small Mexicans, without serapes because they are young, are standing in a semi-circle around the typewriter now. One has a bag of coarse tobacco, strewn with heavy stems, which he has come to sell. But he has forgotten his rôle as merchant, and is watching this machine work. Neither he nor any of the other nine has ever seen a typewriter, much less this tabloid one, and their eyes are wide and wondering. Four of them are barefoot; six have on sandals of cowhide, the hair side out.

This part of the valley is 7,000 feet above the sea. That is why it is so cold at dawn and dusk. Yesterday it snowed, and again last night it snowed. Our blankets were covered with a fine powder when we awoke this morning. What with the wind and the biting nights, everybody has been cold, and at times so dirty as to be miserable.

"The String of the Bow."

By The Associated Press.

WITH GENERAL PERSHING IN MEXICO, March 31, (by Aeroplane and Motor Courier to Columbus, N. M., April 4.)—The strategy whereby, after two weeks of pursuit, the Villa band under General Eliseo Hernandez was overtaken by American troops and dispersed was revealed here today.

The plan was to send the American column in a straight line along "the string of the bow," while Villa was taking a longer route along the "arc of the bow." Coupled with this manoeuvre was a general order:

"Spare nothing except horseflesh."

Under these instructions the cavalrymen, with Colonel Dodd's brigade always in the van, pushed straight southward from the border through the Santa Maria River valley. Villa, meanwhile, after passing Casas Grandes, had swung eastward behind the ridge of mountains, close to 5,000 feet high, and topped with huge, copper-green cliffs. In this swing to the east, Villa's positions were difficult to find. Nevertheless, the cavalry steadily hurried southward along the shorter line, trusting that Villa, finally, would try to turn ahead of them to his old haunts. Literally nothing except horseflesh was spared by the Americans.

On March 22 Colonel Dodd's men were reduced, but the necessity of leaving patrols and by the illness of about forty men, to a total advance guard of about 300. They had run completely out of provisions. Instead of halting to await food they pushed on, leaving no regular lines of communication with the columns in the rear. For one solid week they lived on their wits, their reserve strength, and such scanty food as they could pick up, but always following the order, "Spare nothing except horseflesh."

How well they spared the horses was proved by their final dash into the Villa stronghold Wednesday morning—a march which for endurance and brilliant effort has never been surpassed.

The fifty-five-mile march to Guerrero was hotly pressed, in the hope that the town would be reached before daylight. However, a mistake in roads cost an hour, and it was not until after sunrise that the dust-brown adobe huts of Guerrero came into sight.

Given a better guide and omitting the mistake in roads, Colonel Dodd believes he could have boxed in and either captured or annihilated the entire Villa force.

Surrounding a Mexican village requires much time, because these places cover several square miles and are inclosed by a maze of adobe walls from four to six feet high. To this, in this case, was added the difficulty of operating in full light of the morning sun. Despite his difficulties Colonel Dodd was able partly to encompass the town and to enter parts of it before his troops were discovered.

Before the Americans could complete their encircling movements the Villa forces began dashing out of the town on all sides, firing as they rode. They divided into small groups, sometimes riding singly, in their effort to scatter the onslaught of the Americans.

The fighting ended shortly after noon, when the last of the Villa men, mounted on the fleeter and surer-footed horses, escaped into the mountains.

Providencia and Santa Ana, from forty to fifty miles north of the scene of the Guerrero fight, mark the upper borders of the district into which the enemy fled. The Villa forces headed for hills and mountains ranging in height from several hundred to several thousand feet, apparently thinking they would find temporary refuge. Among some of these hills the Americans found marks of carriage wheels.

Villa's Carriage Tracks?

"Was this Villa's carriage, or was it a vehicle carrying supplies to the head of some trail leading to a mountain hiding place?"

That was the question every officer asked. That was the news hurried back to General Pershing a few hours after the fight. It met him already at the front, for he had passed through his most advanced base the morning after the Guerrero fight and had joined the picked command of Major Robert L. Howze of the Eleventh Cavalry, lately stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

This command was ordered to block one of the passes through which Villa's men might try to escape. Word was hurried back to Major Frank Tompkins, at the advanced base, by automobile. Major Tompkins is of the Thirteenth Cavalry, the officer who led the American pursuit across the boundary from Columbus the morning Villa raided the American town. The officer who carried word back to Major Tompkins asked the automobile mechanic one question:

"Have you extra tires?"

"Yes," was the answer.

Not another word did the officer speak. But he threw the car into high speed over the rocks, ditches and hills until the escort riding with him used both hands to keep from being bounced out of the seats. Major Tompkins's orders were to close another of the passes against Villa's escape. The men, who had been without rations, except such as they could pick up in the country, for four days, were favored by the arrival of an automobile supply train which pulled in just before they left. These cavalrymen were ordered to leave their swords behind and were told that no matter how much else they might accomplish, it would be of little avail until they caught Villa himself.

In the night the troopers from headquarters made a start for their station which it was hoped would close the last door by which Villa's men might escape northward. The men were awakened, and after they received coffee the first some of them had tasted in several days, they suddenly assembled by troops. They worked so quietly that fifty feet away from their campfires it was not possible to discern that an important troop movement was getting under way. Once after they left a tattoo of hoofs was heard from a Rocky Mountain trail, but otherwise the departure was unheard and unseen by most of the men remaining in camp.

DIAZ PLOT IN JUAREZ CHARGED BY GAVIRA

Three Conspirators Are to Die Today and Forty Other Persons Are Suspected.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 4.—A Felix Diaz plot which was discovered in Juarez this afternoon, and is believed to be widespread, involves Mexicans on both sides of the river. Three of the plotters, including a Villa Colonel, are to be put to death in Juarez tomorrow morning, and twenty others have been arrested by the Juarez officials and will be tried by courts-martial later.

The men under sentence of death are Sebastian de la Cruz, Nicolas Chavarra, and Lorenzo Hernandez. The former is a Villa Colonel, who enlisted as a private in the Carranza army to act as a spy, it is charged. Chavarra was formerly secretary to Pascual Orozco. Both he and Hernandez lived in Juarez as civilians. It is stated that a number concerned in the affair are still at large in El Paso. The three convicted men were arrested Sunday, the day named for an outbreak.

The information regarding the conspiracy was given out today by the Carranza commandant in Juarez, General Gavira, and the Carranza Consul General here, Andres Garcia. They said there were leaders in the plot who had not been found. Consul Garcia asserted there were at fewest forty persons, some of them Americans, on this side of the boundary who were believed to be implicated and who were now being watched. He added that the facts had been reported to the United States Department of Justice officials.

The plot embraced a scheme to have the Carranza garrison in Juarez revolt and have Diaz establish his headquarters at Juarez. Opposite each of the three main barracks, it is said, bands of conspirators had been placed, and the plan was to start a revolt late at night, to kill the loyal Carranza leaders, and, led by former Villa commanders and soldiers who remain in the garrison, to take charge of the town and declare for Diaz.

The plotters hidden opposite the barracks were to open fire on the officers at a time when the attack was least suspected, according to General Gavira.

There is a Diaz junta in this city which has been active since Felix Diaz visited here three months ago, before he appeared at New Orleans. It is believed that the plot originated in this junta, and officers are now watching leaders who are known to have been close to the organization when it was organized. There has been unusual activity in Juarez recently. Loopholes have been pierced at all of the barracks, and machine guns installed in these embrasures. Extra guards have been placed at the garrisons and in the streets to prevent any demonstrations which might lead to a revolt. Fires in the mountains back of Juarez caused the Carranza officers uneasinesss, as it was feared that they were signals for the revolt to start.

ARMY MULES USED AGAIN.

Train of 100 Sent from Columbus to Troops at Front.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 4.—The report that at Aguas Calientes, Mexico, there had been a second engagement between Villistas and Americans was verified here today, but the only official news that came through was addressed directly to General Funston and its details could not be given out. It was learned, however, that Colonel W. C. Brown of the Tenth Cavalry attempted to send General Funston a report of the fight by means of the Mexican telegraph, and that he happened to have no money in his pocket when he visited a small telegraph office. The Mexican telegraph operators refused to accept any message collect.

The American Army is now forcing its way into a country more difficult of access than any it has reached heretofore in Mexico, and the problem of transportation of supplies is becoming more serious daily. Up to the present all supplies have been carried by the companies of motor trucks that have been organized since the present expedition began and by trains of army wagons. Today the camp turned out to see a sight that has become unusual since the motor truck "replaced" the army mule. The army mule came back into his own.

Fifty or sixty motor truck drivers were among those who looked on as four mules were led out from the corral. Behind them trailed a not overenthusiastic line of braying mules, each with a huge pack strapped tightly on his back, and in slow procession they disappeared over the rolling plain in the direction of the gate through which the supply trains enter Mexico. There were 100 mules in the train and forty saddle mules. It probably will take them more than a week to get to the front. The motor trucks make it in two or three days and the aeroplanes in a couple of hours, but the troops now closing in around Villa's men have got beyond the reach of these more rapid means of communication.

The mules started out carrying packs consisting principally of oats, and will be repacked on reaching Casas Grandes or other field bases. Until that time they will exist on their present packs. They also carried numerous odds and ends being sent by friends of individual soldiers at the front. This assortment included an allotment of sun glasses sent by somebody who had read of the blinding of the sun when reflected by the sand over which the men march. Tied to one of the packs, too, was to be seen a large alarm clock.

General Pershing is planning to make his march for the fleeing bandit a most thorough one, and several to beat every bush in which a man might hide. The cavalry is well enough for rounding up the Villistas while they remain on horseback, but it is understood that General Pershing is "hardening" a selected organization of infantry to penetrate beyond the points where the cavalry must stop, and the mules will be used to carry along provisions for these men on foot. A considerable part of the Fifth Cavalry left here today to replace infantrymen who have been guarding points along the line of communication so that they can be relieved to go on to the front.

So many reports have been heard here recently that bands of Villistas of considerable and increasing size are lurking along our line of communication that word has been sent all along the line to take extra precautions to prevent successful surprise attacks. The guards have been materially strengthened. An increased guard is being sent out with each motor truck and wagon train, and each train is now being equipped with a machine gun. In addition it is reported that a heavy guard at Boca Grande, some thirty-two miles below the border of the line of communication, has been ordered to intrench.

Here at the base camp and all along the line every effort is being taken to make this campaign as near diseaseless as possible. Orders have been issued that the hair shall be clipped short as a precaution against typhus vermin.

WANTS AMERICANS SLAIN.

Would Mean Intervention, Stranger Tells Army Officer on Train.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 4.—Major W. R. Sample, commander of the expeditionary base, was much exercised tonight over an incident which was taken as revealing the attitude of certain American interests toward the campaign in Mexico. Lieutenant A. M. Pardee of the Twentieth Infantry was returning from a trip to El Paso this evening, and a man who, Lieutenant Pardee said, appeared well to do approached him on the subject of the Mexican campaign. The man confided that he had large mining interests in Mexico, and then said:

"I wish the Carranzistas would kill about a hundred of you fellows, so there would be real intervention. Then we could get things started again. We're not making a cent in Mexico now, and now that we've got you fellows in Mexico we're going to keep you there if we can."

"I wish Lieutenant Pardee had got the name of the man," Major Sample said tonight to THE TIMES correspondent. "It's enough to make any decent man's blood boil the way these fellows consider the value of lives of other Americans when there's a matter of dollars involved. What this man said was characteristic of the type that President Wilson was talking about when he spoke of the interests that were trying to bring about intervention. The President was dead right in what he said."

CARRANZA FORMS BANK COMMISSION

Five Officials Will Control the Financial Affairs of Mexico.

GET POWER TO ISSUE MONEY

Speculative Fever Grips People in Mexico City, Who Gamble in Wildcat Oil Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 4, (via Galveston.)—General Carranza has organized a banking commission to regulate the financial situation of Mexico. A decree issued today names a commission of five members, headed by Luis Cabrera, Secretary of Hacienda, and the General Treasurer, with three members to be nominated by the First Chief.

Headquarters will be located in Mexico City. The commission will have a financial agent in New York and agents in the Republic of Mexico. It will collect, conserve, and administer the funds designated by the Government to regulate and guarantee the interior circulation. It will also be the means by the Government to issue and retire the actual paper money. Fractional currency will be issued as needed.

From the first of May all Government financial operations will be in the hands of this commission. These decrees are preparatory to the decree which will place a definite rate upon the new issue of the $500,000,000 of banknills which are being engraved in the United States and which will be placed in circulation within a few weeks, and the general tone of the paper money market is steadying, owing to the action taken by the commission in Mexico City in buying the paper money with sight drafts upon New York.

The Government will take strong measures against speculation in these bills, a degree being expected that will place a heavy fine and provide for a term of imprisonment for all speculators. Other radical measures are expected to follow within the next few days.

Mexico City has entered upon a period of speculation such as never seen before, not even in the famous days of the gold strikes at Los Estrellas and El Oro. Office boys, clerks, small storekeepers, and coachmen have abandoned their work to speculate in oil stock. Hundreds of companies are being formed daily, ninety per cent. not even having the right to the land upon which they have formed companies. The majority of these properties are not even located near the producing wells.

Small pieces of ground located well outside the known oil districts are being rented for fabulous sums. Many companies are formed over night without even having ground in the ore-producing States of Vera Cruz and Tamulias. The street in front of the local stock exchange is crowded daily with people waiting for the news of the advancement of the stocks.

There are now rumors current that Carranza's opponents, through their Spanish agents, are spending thousands of dollars in gold to break the value of Constitutionalist money. This rumor has some foundation, as among the members of the Bolsa, or Stock Exchange, there are a number of old employes of the old Cientificos and stanch members of the Catholic Church. Many of these men in the Diaz reign were small salaried men, but now they have branched out into capitalists. The majority of the stock brokers are Spanish, and they have always been antagonistic to the Carranza Government.

Quackenbos Now a Major.

Captain Henry F. Quackenbos, commissary of the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard, has been appointed Major to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Major Monson Morris to the Ordnance Department. Major Quackenbos was the second senior Captain in the Twelfth, and joined it as a Second Lieutenant of Company E, June 14, 1906. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in May, 1909, and to a Captaincy in April, 1909. He is a member of the Board of Governors, the Army and Navy Club, and a physician.

PRISON FOR WIFE SLAYER.

Henry A. Schroeffel Gets from 5 to 7 Years in Sing Sing.

Henry A. Schroeffel of 536 East Eighty-sixth Street, who strangled his wife, Ida, to death on Dec. 20 last, was sentenced to Sing Sing by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday for a term of not less than five and not more then seven years. His plea of guilty to manslaughter in the second degree was accepted because all the evidence indicated that he had committed the murder in a drunken frenzy.

Following his wife's death at his hands Schroeffel attempted to conceal his crime by forging the name of Dr. Leopold Freiberger of 32 West 110th Street to a death certificate. But a neighbor who had heard the woman's screams when she was being strangled reported her suspicions to the District Attorney's office, and an investigation brought to light the fact that the death certificate had been forged. The husband when arrested promptly confessed that he had killed his wife.

ADVERTISEMENT.

We read of so many folks dying of acute indigestion who might have been saved with BELL-ANS.

Doctors have proved that BELL-ANS instantly relieves the most severe attacks of indigestion—and one 25c package from any druggist will show any sufferer that it does.

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LAURIER PLAN VOTED DOWN.

Judicial, Not Parliamentary, Inquiry Into Graft Charges.

OTTAWA, April 4.—The demand of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Opposition leader, for investigation by Parliamentary committee of all purchases and contracts of the Canadian Shell Committee was voted down in the House of Commons tonight. The Government's majority was reduced to 38, 4 of its followers voting with the Laurier forces and a number absenting themselves from the division.

The Government, at first refusing to grant any inquiry, later agreed to hold a judicial inquiry into the actual specific charges laid by T. W. Kete. Sir Wilfrid would have preferred, he said, to have a Parliamentary inquiry, but he waived that point. However, he demanded that all matters in connection with the work of the Shell Committee should be investigated. This the Premier refused.

Andrew Broder of Dundas, one of the most prominent members of the House, opposed the Premier. He said it was the duty of Canada to save her good name by the most thorough and sweeping investigation. The other Conservatives who voted against the Government were W. F. Maclean, P. E. Lamriche, and A. Mondou.

General Sir Alexander Bertram, Chairman of the Shell Committee, has returned from Florida, and will be one of the chief witnesses.

CAPTURE MORE TURKS.

Russians in Armenia Round Up Two Entire Companies.

PETROGRAD, April 4. — More successes in the Caucasus region are reported in the following official bulletin issued tonight by the War Office:

In the course of the fighting on Sunday we took prisoner two more complete companies of Turks belonging to a regiment newly arrived in the Armenian theatre.

In the region of Mush and Bitlis we continue to advance to the southwest.

FIND'S FILIPINOS UNREADY.

Fay-Cooper Cole Says War Would Follow American Withdrawal.

The Filipinos are not ready for self-government, according to Fay-Cooper Cole of the Chicago Field Museum of Natural History, who gave a lecture yesterday on "The Philippines Before and After the American Occupation" at the New York Historical Society. Mr. Cole spent four years in the Philippines, where he made a study of the head-hunting and other tribes.

"The time will come for self-government," he said, "but it has not yet arrived. There has been rapid progress in the education of the natives in the last seventeen years, but the middle class has not yet been educated sufficiently for self-government.

"The American rule has been very successful, but the tendency of the durry to give the people self-government is to drive from the islands the men who have made a thorough study of conditions there. They are disgusted with present conditions, and are returning to this country. The men who have been placed in high positions there during the last two years may have been very excellent men, but they did not know conditions in the Philippines.

"The result of Philippine independence at this time would be civil war, I believe. There is much ill-feeling between the Moros and the civilized Filipinos, and the wild men, who hold three-fifths of the islands, must be reckoned with, too. If we release our hold there now we shall be forced to go back there again, or some other nation will step in."

APPEALS TO JERSEY COURT.

Banker Smith, Sued by Stepdaughter in New York, Makes New Move.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 4.—William Palmer Smith, a New York banker living here, has been made defendant in a suit brought by his step-daughter, Miss Edith Smalley, in the New York courts to gain possession of securities, said to be worth $90,000, which she asserts were left to her by her mother. Smith, who was administrator of the estate, applied today to Vice Chancellor Howell, sitting in Chancery Court, to determine the ownership of the securities.

Two weeks ago Smith married Miss Mary Ingham, a nurse, who came from New York to take care of him during a recent illness. The marriage was a surprise to his friends, who did not know of his courtship. They were married at St. Bartholomew's Church in New York.

BARGE CREWS FACE DEATH.

Nine Men on Three Boats Tossed by Gale Off Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 4.—Grave concern was felt here tonight over the fate of three coal barges with crews of three men each of the Reading Railroad, which lay floundering in the storm five miles off Atlantic City. The boats are dangerously close to shoals and would be wrecked in the shallows if their anchors should drag.

Wireless messages summoned a revenue cutter this evening, when late tonight had not reported, and perhaps failed to find the boats. The barges came up the coast yesterday, but were compelled to anchor off Brigantine in the gale. Federal coast guards kept watch today until the fog hid the from view.

RESERVE TROOPS ARE NEARLY GONE

Continued from Page 1.

Villistas, is on the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre, near the western shores of San Bernable Lake. When Colonel Dodd's command of the Seventh Cavalry first struck the Villa band on March 29 at Guerrero the remnants of the Villistas were driven northeastward from Guerrero toward Bachineva, a town on the western slope of the Sierra Madre. From Bachineva a trail leads through a pass in the Sierra Madre across the Laguna de San Bernabe country toward San Andres, a point fifty-one miles west of Chihuahua City by railroad, where Villa was reported a few days ago.

It is believed that the scattered remnants of the Villa band passed through Bachineva Pass to the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre and believed that they had eluded the American cavalry forces, when, at their noon meal, they were surprised by the four troops of the Tenth Cavalry.

As this fight occurred on April 1, and Colonel Brown had not been heard from on Monday, April 3, when General Pershing's message was filed, it is probable that Colonel Brown's forces, uniting with those of Colonel Dodd, are now operating in the country southeast of San Antonio below the Mexico North Western Railroad. Probably the band that was being pursued was endeavoring to go by way of Satevo into the Parral country, toward which Villa is reported to be heading.

The Mexican road running southward through San Antonio runs southeastward to Carretas, thirty-seven miles as the crow flies from San Antonio, and thence to Satevo, another thirty-two miles. Villa was reported to have been at Satevo, en route to Parral, several days ago, with the American forces about sixty miles to the rear.

San Antonio is 6,710 feet above the sea level, and it is there that the Mexico North Western Railway running westward from Chihuahua City enters the foothills of a spur of the Sierra Madre.

A dispatch to the War Department tonight, in response to an inquiry, cleared away all doubt as to who commanded in the first engagement with the Villistas on March 29 at Guerrero. General Funston stated that Colonel Dodd was in command as ranking officer of the cavalry brigade, that there were ten troops of the Seventh Cavalry in the columns participating in the movement, and that Colonel Erwin, who commands the Seventh Cavalry, was present in that capacity, operating under Colonel Dodd.

The State Department is endeavoring to reach an early agreement with the Carranza Government for the use of the railroad south of El Paso for the movement of supplies to the American forces in the field. Efforts were made last week to obtain Carranza's consent for such use. A message from Special Agent Rodgers to the State Department indicated that the Carranza Government would assent to the shipment of supplies over the Mexico North Western Railway. The State Department has sent a message to Mr. Rodgers directing him to endeavor to persuade the Carranza authorities to make a prompt decision on the request of the United States.

Scene of Operations.

Tonight's dispatch from General Pershing showed that American cavalry forces are now operating south of a line running due west from Chihuahua City. This means that the vanguard of the expedition is fully 300 miles, as the crow flies, south of Columbus. The long line of communications from Columbus southward toward Madera and Guerrero has been so extended that additional troops have been sent across the border to maintain the strength of the supply line as it lengthens.

With Villa believed to be operating in the Parral country, the field base of the American forces will have to be moved further south than Namiquipa, and also below Madera, so as to give bases at Casas Grandes, Madera, and somewhere south of San Antonio in Chihuahua. It is now considered indispensable to have the use of the railroads running south from

SUSSEX EVIDENCE STILL INCOMPLETE

Cabinet Decides It Cannot Act Until Affidavits and Germany's Report Are Received.

DOCUMENTS ON THE ST. PAUL

Steamship Due in New York Next Saturday Is Bringing Statements of Survivors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—At a brief regular session of the Cabinet today it was made known to the members that the State Department had not yet received all the information it deemed necessary to enable it to arrive at a conclusion as to whether Germany had violated its pledges in the submarine warfare. In other words, the evidence is not complete, and the Government feels that it should not make a move in a matter of such momentous importance until it feels certain of its position.

Affidavits obtained from American passengers and from officers of the Channel liner Sussex as to the explosion that caused the death of fifty persons have been mailed by Walter H. Page, the Ambassador in London, and are due to reach New York on the steamship St. Paul next Saturday. The Government will wait, however, for a report of the German Admiralty of the result of the inquiry which it has promised to make to ascertain if any German submarines were responsible for the alleged attacks on the Sussex and the steamers Englishman, Manchester Engineer, and Eagle Point. There is no certainty as to when the Imperial Government will be ready to furnish this report, but officials believe that they will get it within the next fortnight.

In these circumstances the crisis in the relations of Germany and the United States may be said to be postponed for about two weeks. Meanwhile officials of the Administration refuse to add are making no predictions as to the outcome of the international situation, although it has been apparent that the suspicion is very general that all the vessels involved in the present condition of uncertainty were attacked by U boats.

There is direct evidence that the Englishman was fired upon with guns by a submarine while the steamer was trying to escape, but this incident is complicated by the question, whether the Englishman was topedoed while at a standstill. The case of the Eagle Point also presents elements of doubt. It is asserted that she was an Admiralty vessel—that is, a ship engaged on Admiralty service—and therefore having the status of a warship, which would not be entitled to immunity from attack without warning. But the State Department holds that a merchant vessel that has been merely chartered to carry supplies for a belligerent Government is not engaged in Admiralty service within the usual meaning of the term and preserves her status as a merchant vessel. The exact status of the Eagle Point in this particular must be determined before the Administration can come to a decision in that case.

As for the Manchester Engineer, a more direct indictment of Germany is involved. The State Department has been notified that one of two Americans on that vessel made affidavit that he saw the periscope of a submarine at the time the ship was struck, presumably by a torpedo. The full text of this affidavit has not been received by the State Department, and it is not known whether the Manchester Engineer was trying to escape or in any way conducted herself as to make her a proper subject of submarine offensive, or did nothing that would give justification for the attempt to sink her.

As matters now stand, the case of the Sussex appears to present the clearest case of American resentment. She was a passenger liner, proceeding across the English Channel on her regular service, and all the evidence given so far indicates that she was attacked by a submarine without warning. The impression prevails in some quarters here that this Government will confine any representations it may make to Germany to the Sussex affair. No American citizen lost his life in the disaster, but there were twenty-five Americans on board the Sussex, and some of them were severely injured.

Should it be established to the satisfaction of President Wilson that any of the vessels named was attacked without warning by a German submarine in circumstances indicating a clear disregard of the pledges given by Germany, the course of this Government probably will be positive. The discussions at recent Cabinet meetings have all tended to show that the Administration would be prepared to break relations with Germany if it became convinced that the German pledges had been violated wantonly.

While no decision appears to have been reached as to how the President will proceed it is believed that he will lay all the evidence before Congress and recommend that relations with Germany and probably with Austria-Hungary be severed.

SINKING OF PORTUGAL BRANDED AS PIRACY

Text of Russia's Protest to Neutrals—Debate in the Duma.

PETROGRAD, April 4, (via London.)—The following is the text of the formal note which the Russian Government has sent to all the neutral governments, protesting against the destruction of the Russian hospital ship Portugal:

"The Russian hospital ship Portugal, with a Franco-Russian crew and a proper sanitary staff on board, was cruising in the Black Sea, its destination being Ofow. On March 30, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, the ship stopped off Cape Fatieh in order to permit one of the vessels accompanying her to pump out water, which was hindering progress. At this moment a submarine approached the stationary ship, circled around her, and suddenly fired two torpedoes from a distance of about fifty meters.

"One of the torpedoes missed, but the other exploded in the engine room of the vessel, which sank at once. A Russian torpedo boat, which happened to be in the neighborhood, was able to save 158 persons out of the 273 on board. All the others, including fourteen ladies of the Red Cross, fifty doctors and male and female nurses, Russian sailors and twenty-nine French, perished.

"The Portugal bore all the distinctive signs prescribed by the special agreement which was signed at The Hague in 1908, and which applied to naval warfare the principles of the Geneva Convention. An exchange of notes between the Russian, Turkish and the Bulgarian Governments, accepting these principles, guaranteed similar immunities to hospital ships in the Black Sea.

"The circumstances under which this attack was made exclude all possibility of a mistake having been made by the submarine. It was a deliberate attack.

"The Imperial Government formally protests to the Governments with which it is at war against this new violation of the customs of war and against persistent contempt for conventions and treaties. The Government sees in this crime, not only a flagrant infraction of international law, but a common act of piracy, of which it makes the civilized world the judge."

The note is accompanied with a request to the Governments of the United States and of Spain to bring the protest to the attention of the German, Austrian and Turkish Governments.

The sinking of the Portugal was discussed in both the Duma and the Council of the Empire yesterday, and impassioned speeches were made in denunciation of the destruction of the hospital ship.

Michael Vladimirovitch Rodzianko, President of the Duma, presented a motion that "the outrage be brought to the knowledge of all neutral and allied Parliaments." In an accompanying speech he said:

"The ship had on board persons full of the spirit of self-sacrifice and animated by the one desire of relieving the suffering of victims of the war, whether friend or foe. The enemy acted knowingly, for the Portugal bore all the distinguishing marks of the Red Cross." The motion was carried unanimously.

In the Council of the Empire, M. Yordanoff moved a resolution expressing "deep indignation at this useless act of cruelty."

NORWAY WANTS REPARATION.

Calls on Germany to Investigate Attacks on Her Shipping.

LONDON, April 4.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Norwegian Government has requested the German Government to investigate whether German submarines were responsible for the torpedoing of the large number of Norwegian ships which have been destroyed within the past few days.

If it is proved that German submarines were responsible, Norway will demand full compensation. Investigations on the part of Germany regarding other Norwegian vessels which have been torpedoed since the submarine campaign was intensified have not yet concluded, the dispatch adds.

BENGAIRN CREW SAVED.

Remainder of Survivors of British Bark Picked Up at Sea.

LONDON, April 4.—Lloyds reports that the remainder of the crew of the British bark Bengairn, sunk by a submarine, have been picked up.

A dispatch from London Monday said part of the crew of the Bengairn, which sailed from Seattle on Dec. 10 for the British Isles, had been picked up after the vessel was sunk by a submarine. A Seattle dispatch said that two Americans were in the crew of the bark, the cabin boy and a seaman.

Again Denies Tubantia Attack.

BERLIN, April 4. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian Minister at The Hague has informed the Dutch Government that no Austrian submarine was near the Dutch steamship Tubantia when she was sunk.

Germany has disclaimed responsibility for the sinking of the Tubantia off North Hinder Lightship last month. Officers of the steamship said she was torpedoed.

GEN. IVANOFF RETIRES.

Brusiloff Succeeds Him as Chief of Russia's Southern Armies.

PETROGRAD, April 4.—General N. I. Ivanoff has retired from the command of the Russian armies in Volhynia and Galicia, and Emperor Nicholas has addressed a complimentary rescript to him.

LONDON, April 4.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that General Brusiloff, commanding the Eighth Army, has been appointed Commander in Chief of the armies of the southwestern front in succession to General Ivanoff.

Emperor Nicholas, in a rescript referring to the actions fought by General Ivanhoff, particularly the great battles which led to the capture of Lemberg and Przemysl, and also to his brilliant resistance of the Austro-German forces on the Vistula, says he recalls with profound gratitude the military labors of General Ivanhoff, his skillful handling of armies and his love for his soldiers.

"These long months of work," says the Emperor in the rescript, "have impaired your health, and so I sadly accede to your request and relieve you of your functions. I appoint you to the Council of the Empire, and, wishing to have the benefit of your experience and science, I attach you to my personal staff."

General Brusiloff has done notable work since the outbreak of the war. His troops in September, 1914, captured the town of Halicz in Galicia, and his victory enabled the Russians to defeat the Teutons at Sukhodoyle. For his achievements General Brusiloff was decorated by Emperor Nicholas. He is 63 years old.

RAID RUSSIAN POSITIONS.

German Airmen Drop Bombs at Several Places on North Front.

PETROGRAD, April 4.—The official communication issued from General Headquarters today is as follows:

The floods continue to increase. The Germans are still bombarding with heavy and light artillery the Ikskull bridgehead.

South of Dvinsk, before the village of Malogolska, we successfully cannonaded the Germans, who were compelled to evacuate their flooded trenches. Nothing of importance has occurred on General Evert's front.

Enemy aviators flew over our positions at many points and dropped nine bombs on the village of Liakhovitch. Northeast of Glyka station, near the village of Bogoslsklaka and Baschlykl, we repulsed an attempt of the enemy to approach our trenches. Enemy aviators threw bombs on Rovno and Sarny.

Northwest of Kremenetz, in the region of Hopanoff, the enemy exploded in front of our trenches two mines, but failed to occupy the craters. We repulsed an enemy offensive in the region of the railway west of Tarnopol.

North of Boyan the enemy exploded a mine in front of our trenches, but attempts to occupy this crater were also unsuccessful.

BERLIN, April 4, (via London.)—The German War Office today gave out the following report of the operations on the Russian front:

The situation is unchanged. The enemy artillery has shown increased activity only north of Vidzy and between Narocz and Wiszniez Lakes.

WANTS DEMANDS ON BRITAIN.

Duma Member Attacks Sazonoff's Policy, According to Berlin Report.

BERLIN, April 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"An attack on Foreign Minister Sazonoff was made in the Russian Duma by the Conservative M. Markoff," says the Overseas News Agency. "The statement was made by M. Markoff," that all questions at issue between Russia and Great Britain were decided against Russia. He urged the Government to make the following demands:

"Great Britain to resign her claims to the Dardanelles.

"Russia to receive full control of the straits, Constantinople, Adrianople, and a large part of Asia Minor, Galicia, and Bukowina.

"Armenia and Trebizond to belong to Persia.

"Palestine to be brought under joint administration of Russia and Great Britain.

"M. Sazonoff replied that no agreement had been made between Russia and Great Britain in respect to the Dardanelles which was unfavorable to Russia.

"M. Popadyanoff reported to the Duma that the Russian General Yanushevich, (Assistant Viceroy of the Caucasus,) had confiscated all the property of Armenians at Erzerum, and that more than 40,000 Armenians had been killed by Russians."

"IRISH NONSENSE ABOUT IRELAND." More "Infuriating Candor" from George Bernard Shaw, in next Sunday's New York Times. April 9. Order in advance.—Advt.

Exhibition of Recent Portraits BY EMIL FUCHS April 5th to 30th, inclusive, AT THE GALLERIES OF Messrs. Jacques Seligmann & Co. 705 Fifth Avenue.

ZEPPELINS CONTINUE TO HARASS ENGLAND

Southeast Coast Raided Early Yesterday Morning—Fourth Attack Since Friday.

SAYS NO DAMAGE WAS DONE

Successive Raids Mean Fiercer War on England Under New Policy, Reventlow Declares.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 5.—For the fourth night in succession a Zeppelin raid was made on England Monday night—in the small hours of Tuesday morning, to be exact.

The official announcement of the raid, issued late Tuesday afternoon, follows:

"A Zeppelin is reported to have crossed the East Anglian coast, between 2 and 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. The airship does not seem to have been long over the land. Although several explosions are reported, no fragments of bombs have been discovered up to date. No damage was caused and no casualties have been traced."

The Official Press Bureau also gave out for publication the German Admiralty's account of the Zeppelin raid of Sunday night, and with it the following official British comment:

"The above German official communication is of the usual inaccurate and bombastic type with which Germany hopes to delude neutrals and her own people."

The German statement [as received by wireless and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday] said Edinburgh, Leith, and various shipbuilding works and factories on the Firth of Forth and the Tyne were bombarded by the Zeppelins, resulting in numerous fires and violent explosions.

May Salvage Wrecked Zeppelin.

Answering a question in the House of Commons on Tuesday, Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, said it was impossible to establish to a certainty who was responsible for bringing down the Zeppelin L-15, which was wrecked during Friday night's raid and fell into the Thames Estuary. Mr. Tennant said it was believed hits had been made by different batteries.

The Under Secretary added that the new arrangements for the defense of London and the munitions establishments in and around the city from aerial attacks had proved very successful. More than one attack, he said, had been thwarted without the people of London being aware of it.

The British Aeronautical Institute has asked the Government's permission to undertake, at its own expense, the salvage of the L-15, which is lying shallow water off the mouth of the Thames. The Institute believes that, if the salvage is undertaken by aircraft experts the Zeppelin can be saved, rebuilt, and launched against the enemy within three months.

The funeral of twenty-four victims of Friday night's Zeppelin raid took place Tuesday in an East Coast town. The entire town was in mourning and business was suspended during the passage of the procession to the cemetery and the interment of the bodies. Thousands of persons lined the route of a mile to the cemetery.

German Version of the Raid.

BERLIN, April 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Another Zeppelin raid on the British coast was made on Monday night, the Admiralty announced today. The statement follows:

"On the night of April 3-4 German naval airships attacked the southeast coast of England, and threw explosive bombs on the fortifications near Great Yarmouth. Although they were shelled, the airships returned safely."

FIERCER WAR ON ENGLAND.

Meaning of Successive Zeppelin Raids, in von Reventlow's Opinion.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 4.—Count von Reventlow, discussing in the Tages Zeitung the significance of the successive Zeppelin raids on England, reaches the conclusion that they are in no sense reprisals for the alleged Baralong murder or for the failure of an English fishing steamer to rescue the crew of the wrecked Zeppelin L-19, and adds: "The correct conclusion is that these successful attacks logically can mean only that effective, continuous war on England with all military means, as demanded by the Reichstag Committee, has been energetically begun. We believe that with the unconditional use of the airships, this arm will achieve great and valuable results, particularly against England.

"Against the views held by many we would lay relatively less weight on the moral effect in Great Britain. Moral effect, of which one so much likes to talk, if at all achieved would last but a short time unless material results constantly revived and increased it. For this reason, with others, the material results of our air attacks, to wit, the destruction of the utmost possible material values, such as constitute military, marine, economic, financial, and social necessities, must above all be the object to be achieved. This can be accomplished to a necessary and desirable extent only by going ahead and making the attacks with the most frequent recurrence possible.

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REPORTS BRITISH USING CAPTURED U-BOATS

Texan Says Submarine Craft Are Turned Against Germans—Two Bagged in Mersey.

W. T. Spann, an importer of blooded cattle from Dallas, Texas, who has arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria by way of St. Johns, N. B., from the Island of Jersey, asserts that no fewer than eighteen German submarines captured by the British since the war began have been placed in commission, and are now doing service as part of the Royal Navy. Mr. Spann makes the trip twice a year, and says that there has been a great change of sentiment since his last visit.

He brought the news that before he left Liverpool, on the day the Sussex was torpedoed in the Channel, the British took in the Mersey, just five miles from Liverpool, two big German undersea boats, and marched their crews through the streets of the city.

"My son and I got the C. P. R. liner Missanabie at Liverpool, after having been obliged to cancel passage on the New York because of an accident to her coming out of drydock," said Mr. Spann yesterday. "Of the 708 passengers on board we were the only Americans. Coming out of the Mersey we were told there was great danger from submarines, and for two days we were ordered to wear lifebelts constantly, even to meals. On Saturday and Sunday, our first two days out, two destroyers guarded us.

"The tradition that crews of German submarines commit suicide when captured was rather contradicted by the fact that the crews of the two captured vessels were marched through the streets of Liverpool. I heard on good authority that at least eighteen former German submarines are now in commission under the British flag.

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK.

The Arena Lost in the Cattegat—Insurance Rates Go Up.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 5.—The Norwegian steamer Arena has been sunk in the Cattegat, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen. The crew was saved. The correspondent adds that as a result of the destruction of a large number of Norwegian ships it has been decided to increase the rates on Norwegian war tonnage 100 per cent.

The Arena was a vessel of 1,119 tons. Her home port was Holmestrand.

FRENCH REPULSE WAVE ASSAULTS

Continued from Page 1.

line opposite the British is strongly held, whereas, with the exception of the Champagne danger point, the German forces facing us have been considerably reduced to permit heavy concentration against Verdun. The enemy knows as well as we that Joffre will not wish to remove his troupes de choc from Verdun while the opposing concentration is maintained, but he omits from the reckoning our new untouched classes of fresh colonial troops and the persistent reinforcement and improvement of the British Army. Sooner or later these will reach a point at which even the unweakened German line cannot withstand them, and the world will see that, whatever is happening at Verdun, France has still sufficient troops to support the Allies' offensive.

"What I mean by the character of the recent fighting is this: The Germans have abandoned their usual system of reckless sacrifices to gain important successes for comparatively cautious attacks against points where no great advantage is possible. On March 9 they flung their whole Fifth Reserve Corps at the plateau on which Fort de Vaux is situated, whose capture would have enabled them to turn all the Douaumont positions; but last Sunday the assault upon the parallel plateau of Caillette Wood, further north, was made by a smaller force in groups and waves instead of masses. Their success there would only have been a menace to the Douaumont positions; it meant little more than the rectification of the salient in our line. Their attacks west of the Meuse are equally half-hearted and spasmodic.

"Unless a change occurs, one can say that the attempt to capture Verdun has definitely failed. Henceforth it is merely local activity on a limited sector of the front."

MERCIER PASTORAL BREATHES VICTORY

Text of His Lenten Letter, Suppressed by Germans, Is Received in London.

TELLS OF POPE'S SYMPATHY

Cardinal Says It "Encouraged" Him—Enjoins Patience, Saying Belgium Has Moral Triumph.

LONDON, April 4.—Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter, which evoked a remonstrance from Governor General von Bissing last month, has just been received here. In this communication, which expresses his joy at being back among his fellow-countrymen and tells them that his journey to Rome had been blessed beyond what he had dared to hope, the Cardinal says:

"There are many things which I cannot say. You will understand that the abnormal position prevents me from laying before you open-heartedly exactly what is in my soul and what would be, if I could speak, of the strongest comfort. But you will not doubt my word when I say that my journey to Rome has been specially blessed, and that I return happy, very happy.

"The Holy Father's kindness was touching. From the moment of my arrival in Rome he took me in his arms and allowed me to tell him everything, to confide everything to him, to think aloud before him. Paternally he consoled, enlightened and encouraged me. He understands and shares our care for our religious liberties and our patriotism."

Turning to the position of Belgium, the Cardinal describes the acclamations with which the mention of Belgium was received everywhere on his journey. He continues:

"Let us even suppose that the finish or the issue of the gigantic duel now being fought in Europe and in Asia Minor should be uncertain, one fact is already established in civilization and history—the moral triumph of Belgium.

"In unison with your King and Government you have made imminse sacrifices for your country. Peoples abroad understand your spirit of sacrifice; you are admired, and your generation has taken its place gloriously in history. Is not that a conquest, my brethren? Are you not the most glorious of conquerors?

"I know that you weep, that the hearts of mothers and wives are broken, that lives are being lost on the banks of the Yser. The imprisonment of our nation on your own soil is sadly prolonged. You will admit I have never hidden my fears from you. I have preached patriotism to you, but from the beginning I have let you see that, according to my presentiment, our ordeal would be long, and that success would be attained by the nations which should most endure. The conviction, both natural and supernatural, of our final victory is more deeply than ever anchored in my soul.

"We shall win, but we are not yet at the end of our sufferings. France, Great Britain, and Russia have pledged themselves to make no peace until Belgium has recovered her entire independence and been largely indemnified. Italy, in turn, has adhered to this pledge. Our future is not in doubt, but we must be prepared for it.

The pastoral concludes with an injunction to the people to trust in God and to continue instant in prayer.

ROME, April 3, (via Paris, April 4.)—The text of Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter is awaited here with keen interest, and there are many conjectures as to the reason why the printed copies which the Cardinal was to send to the Vatican have not reached their destination. The text of the document which the Cardinal was to issue was made known in Rome to certain church dignitaries and was considered exceedingly moderate. It is said that no allusion whatever was made to Germany in a direct way, through a sense of courteous recognition by the Cardinal of the fact that the German authorities had not prevented him from visiting the Pope.

The document, as seen here, was in two parts—the first dealing with the Pope's attitude toward Belgium as expressed to Cardinal Mercier, the text of which was submitted to the Pope himself, and the second dealing with matters purely ecclesiastical, concerning Belgium and civilians. It was indeed noted that the pastoral was so innocuous that it seemed to lack the strength and vigor of the Cardinal's previous utterances.

On March 20 the text of a letter addressed by Governor General von Bissing to Cardinal Mercier in connection with the latter's pastoral letter was published. The German General's letter said in part:

"Your Eminence, in pastoral letters, indulges in political statements against which I decidedly protest. It is quite inexcusable that your Eminence should raise unjustified hopes regarding the issue of the war. Thus, for instance, your Eminence has mentioned inaccurate utterances of persons who are not in touch with the events and who certainly cannot be called experts. You speak of the possibility that a decision such as you desire could be expected by the spreading of diseases. By such arbitrariness you cause among a credulous population noxious excitement, and induce them to oppose the administration work of those who are in occupation of the country. Especially inadmissible in a pastoral letter is a hint at menace to the religious liberty of the people of the occupied territory.

"In these circumstances I shall henceforth sternly prosecute any political activity and any stirring up of hostile sentiment against the authority of the occupying power, which authority is legitimate, according to international law. * * * I warn your Eminence to desist from political activity."

A report published in Berlin regarding Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter said that, according to advices from German officials in Brussels, the Cardinal stated in it that, if he once doubted the final victory, his faith had now been restored as a result of his conversations with North Americans and South Americans who had inspired him with unshakable confidence in Belgium's victory.

The Osservatore Romano, which is the medium for publishing official Vatican announcements, said on March 22 that the letter of Governor General von Bissing to Cardinal Mercier and the Cardinal's pastoral letter had not been received at the Vatican, and that Pope Benedict, therefore, was powerless to intervene.

ITALY TO CALL MORE MEN.

Armored Train Brings Down Three Austrian Seaplanes.

ROME, April 4.—A statement issued today says that males born in 1897 will be called to the colors during the present year.

The following official communication was issued today:

Along the whole front there has been artillery activity, which was most intense in the Lagarina Valley zone, in the Val Sugana, and on the heights northwest of Gorizia. During Monday night small attacks on our positions on the Rauchkofel and Mrzli were repulsed. Enemy aeroplanes attempted to make raids over our territory, but were driven off by our guns and a counterattack by our own air squadron.

An enemy aeroplane succeeded in throwing two bombs on Bassano, causing slight damage. One of our Caproni aeroplanes threw a large bomb on Grafenberg, Austria, causing a fire.

Among the details given in an official communication regarding the raid on Ancona yesterday afternoon by five aeroplanes, supported by two torpedo boats, as a result of which three persons were killed and eleven injured, are the following:

The enemy seaplanes were attacked by anti-aircraft guns on an armored train and by four of our aeroplanes. The seaplanes fled, but three of them were brought down. One was the Ls-21, which was captured intact. The second was marked O-21; it burst into flames and was destroyed. The third sank while it was being towed to port. The enemy torpedo boats had remained far out at sea during the attempted raid.

BERLIN, April 4. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Austrian Army Headquarters in Vienna today issued the following statement:

The artillery on both sides has been active in the Doberdo sector, near Malborgeth, at Col di Lana, and in the Giudicarian Alps.

Austro-Hungarian troops have occupied the border ridge between Lobbia Alta and Monte Fumo.

TO BEACON SWISS FRONTIER.

Authorities Consider Plan to Prevent Mistaken Attacks by Fliers.

BERNE, April 4, (via Paris.)—The Swiss Government is considering marking the frontiers with signs visible at a long distance by daylight and illuminated at night, so as to avoid such mistakes as German aviators recently made in bombarding a Swiss village.

Negotiations on the subject have been begun with Germany.

DEMAND FOOD OF GERMANS.

People Riot in Russian Towns Occupied by Invaders.

PETROGRAD, April 4.—According to information received from Dvinsk serious food riots are taking place in Russian towns now occupied by the German Army.

It is reported from Vilkomir that a hungry mob, having plundered the shops in vain for bread, marched to German military headquarters and besieged the commandant, clamoring for food. On being informed that nothing could be done to help them the population became furious and hurled cobblestones at the commandant and his staff.

A street battle ensued between the mob and German patrols, in which a considerable number were killed or wounded.

BRITISH BLOCKADE TAKES DRASTIC FORM

New Order, Applying Continuous Voyage to Conditional Contraband, Proves Retroactive.

MILLIONS TIED UP IN CARGOES

Shippers Find on Eve of Trial They Must Alter Their Defense Before Prize Court.

LONDON, April 4.—Representatives of owners of conditional contraband cargoes awaiting adjudication in the prize court must at the last moment entirely change their defense, as their legal advisers have reached the conclusion that the British Order in Council of March 30 last is definitely retroactive.

Since Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, informed the State Department at Washington in his note of Feb. 10, 1915, that the British Government did not apply the doctrine of continuous voyage to conditional contraband, except on goods consigned to order to an unknown consignee or to a consignee within enemy territory, millions of dollars' worth of conditional contraband has been shipped from the United States to neutral ports.

In cases where seizures were made the attorneys for the owners of goods had prepared their defense, relying on this statement, coupled with the fact that the Order in Council of Oct. 29, 1914, definitely ratified Article 35 of the Declaration of London, which provided that the doctrine of continuous voyage was not applicable to conditional contraband. Acting on Sir Edward Grey's statement, coupled with the above Order in Council, the State Department at Washington advised American shippers that they could send cargoes to neutral ports consigned to neutral consignees.

At the same time the attorneys for the American meat packers informed the State Department that they intended to continue shipments to neutral ports under this doctrine.

Meantime many conditional contraband cargoes were seized, the most important of which was the case of the American steamer Joseph W. Fordney, loaded with cattle feed, the trial of which was set for today. With the defense all prepared for trial, a bombshell was thrown into the camp of the American claimants by the promulgation of the Order in Council of last week, which reverses the previous contention of the British Government and subjects conditional contraband to the same treatment as absolute contraband.

The full extent of the blow was not realized, however, until the English attorneys retained to appear in the prize court informed their American colleagues that their outlined defense must be dropped, as the provisions of the new Order in Council were clearly retroactive. The State Department at Washington has been informed of this interpretation.

On account of an unfinished case of a Swedish vessel the prize court today postponed consideration of the American cases until tomorrow.

DUTCH MAIL IS SEIZED.

Postal Matter Taken from Two Ships Bound for New York.

BERLIN, April 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from The Hague state that the Dutch steamships Zaandijk and Veendijk, bound for New York, were compelled to leave all their mail in England. Similar action, it is said, was taken in the case of the Tobora, which was on the way to Batavia.

The Tobora, a German steamship, was held in port at Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa, after the outbreak of the war, and apparently has been seized.

COPENHAGEN, April 4.—The United Steamship Company has received a cable that the British authorities have seized the letter post of the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII., leaving Kirkwall Tuesday for New York.

The Berlinkske Tidende, in an editorial, says that the seizure of the letter post is surely not in accordance with The Hague conventions and rules, and declares that the explanation given by the Allies, that such seizures are only intended to prevent smuggling, is in the present case unintelligible, because the Frederick VIII. was bound westward.

MRS. WHARTON DECORATED.

Cross of the Legion of Honor Given to Her by France.

Mrs. Edith Wharton has received the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French Government, an unusual honor for a woman. This was announced by Mrs. Cadwalader Jones at a tea given in the name of Mrs. Wharton's parish charities in France at the War Relief Headquarters, 134 West Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. The news was received by cable yesterday by Mrs. Jones.

LARGEST HABERDASHERY BUSINESS IN AMERICA

The Responsibilities of Leadership

Some men establish reputations so high that it is difficult to live up to them.

When a business has grown to a position of national leadership on healthy, safe lines, the volume of business which comes as a result makes it easier to present attractive values than it was during the earlier days of growth.

But the reputation for service—for efficiency—must be safeguarded as closely as the reputation of the individual.

When these eleven stores were simply one haberdashery shop, certain principles of business were adopted—some of them relating to the merchandise values to be offered, and some of them relating to efficient service.

These eleven stores are the lengthened shadow of that first store.

It is but natural that these Weber and Heilbroner stores should present the largest variety of well selected shirts, scarfs, underwear, pajamas and all other men's furnishings, because of the volume of business that flows through them, from the year's beginning to its end.

It is natural, also that the intrinsic values should be greatest, because of the larger purchasing power which these stores wield.

But there is now the additional *obligation of leadership*—of keeping pace with the tastes of the greatest body of discriminating men that patronize any haberdashery institution in America.

This organization *is living up to this obligation*, and is constantly striving to make its service to customers a model of efficiency.

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Eleven Stores

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Our new designs of Easter, Birthday and Place Cards we feel are worthy of your attention.

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Household Basket

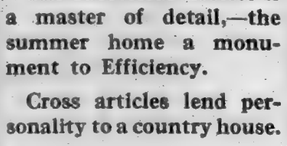

Household basket, of tan wicker, with colored lining, fittings: twine, paste, mucilage; removable pad, fitted with: rule, awl, hammer, scissors, brush, sealing wax and screw-driver; compartments underneath containing nails, tags and labels. Size: 15 x 8½ x 4 inches.....$11.75

Cross
Desk Fittings

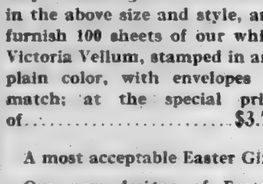

Ink stand and pen tray (illustrated). Colored glazed calfskin, pastel shades, with a delicate border of gold tooling. Glass inkwell, with leather top, two stamp boxes and glass-covered pen tray. Size: 9¼ x 5½ inches at base, complete.....$9.00

Desk pad, colored glazed calfskin corners, pastel shades, with a border of gold tooling. Size: 17 x 22 inches.....$5.50

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SEES GERMAN AID TO JAPAN AGAINST US

"Very Benevolent Neutrality" Toward Tokio Berlin's Policy, Says Prof. Rohrbach.

WRITES TO INQUIRER HERE

Berlin Teacher Doubts if Genuine German Interests Would Be Helped by America Arming.

There recently came into the possession of one of the Allied Governments a letter written to Professor A. H. Appelmann of the University of Vermont by Professor Paul Rohrbach of Berlin, in which Dr. Rohrbach, apparently in answer to written questions, discussed the attitude that should be assumed by German-Americans regarding the issue of military preparedness in this country. Likewise Dr. Rohrbach, who is an authority on Far Eastern questions, discussed the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and gave it as his opinion that in the event of a break between America and Japan, England would be found on the side of the United States.

On the other hand, he added, if such a break did come Germany would undoubtedly adopt an attitude of "very benevolent neutrality toward Japan and thereby make it easier for her to beat America." The coming Presidential election and the probable candidates was another topic touched on by the professor.

The letter from Dr. Rohrbach to Dr. Appelmann reads:

Berlin, Jan. 30, 1916.

I have to acknowledge with thanks your letter of Dec. 8, to which I have the following observations to make in reply:

First—Your suggestions with reference to the Ford mission are certainly worthy of careful attention. So far as we are able to do anything in the matter, they shall, if the circumstances arise, be made use of.

Second—As regards the question you raise about the German element in America siding with Wilson's armament schemes, I venture to make the following observations:

Generally speaking, it is difficult for us to interfere in American internal politics by giving advice to Americans of German extraction. Of course other considerations may, however, preponderate for the time being while the war lasts.

To come now to the question itself, it is naturally quite impossible for us to judge whether German-Americans would, by assenting to the armament schemes, improve their position again in America. In the opinion of many well-informed politicians, it is in the highest degree doubtful whether anyone in America would thank them for doing so.

Similarly, it is perhaps open to question whether genuine German interests would derive benefit from American armaments. In order to form an opinion one would have to be able to foresee (1) who will be the next President after Wilson; (2) what lines German policy will follow after the conclusion of peace, and particularly how our relations with Japan will shape themselves.

It seems to me quite conceivable that, in the event of an American-Japanese war, we should adopt an attitude of very benevolent neutrality toward Japan and thereby make it easier for her to beat America. In that case, why should we help on the American armament policy, which is often represented as being directed against the event of German victory? So says Roosevelt, at any rate. If Roosevelt actually should become President again, which after all is not impossible, the German-Americans would then be found to have simply played his game for him.

That the arming of America means the strength of Germany, I seriously doubt. For this to be so, American policy and public opinion would have to veer round completely. The direction in which the latter at present tends has been made sufficiently obvious in the course of this war.

I have no belief in a combination between Japan and England against America, particularly since the revision of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in July, 1911. This treaty has, in fact, been molded precisely with the intention of leaving England free not to help Japan in the event of a struggle between her and America.

The sentence which occurs on page 7 of your letter, "all this implies an increased expenditure of energy on the part of England, and so indirectly a strengthening of Germany" is expressed thus without any qualifying phrases, unintelligible to me. In the case of a country like America, where the Administration changes once every four years, where so little reliance can be placed in the consistency of any foreign policy, questions of foreign policy being decided in reality purely by motives of internal politics and especially by vote-catching considerations, it would, in my estimation, be a great mistake to assume that a powerful fleet would be employed only against England. Such an idea I would place on a level with the notion, which became current when England declared war on Germany, that the United States must and would annex Canada immediately.

I cannot see, therefore, that German political aims would be forwarded ipso facto by German-Americans lending themselves to the schemes for American armament.

This being so, we ought, I think, refrain from giving advice to the German-Americans and should rather leave them to find out for themselves the course which they think will best serve their own interests as American citizens. Yours, &c.,

(Signed) DR. PAUL ROHRBACH.

Dr. Rohrbach has written many articles that have attracted world-wide attention since the beginning of the present war and, according to the Vorwaerts, many of his utterances can be taken as representative of German official views. Recently he wrote for the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant an article in which he said that Germany would have to retain control of Belgium, whether she wished to do so or not, so as to enjoy the strategical advantages offered by the Belgian coast line in the event of a future war with England. He also wrote an article arguing for a separate peace with Russia, asserting that such a move "would enable us to strike a decisive blow in the West."

Dr. Rohrbach, who was born in 1869, is a lecturer on colonial economics at the Commercial College in Berlin. He has traveled extensively and is the author of works on economic and religious subjects. From 1903 to 1906 Dr. Rohrbach was Imperial Commissioner for Colonization in Southwest Africa.

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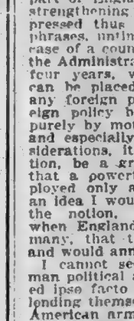

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BRITAIN'S BUDGET BIGGEST IN HISTORY

Continued from Page 1.

graduated one, according to the charge of Admission. The tax would be a halfpenny where the admission fee was 2d. or under, and would be graduated up to 1s. on admission fees up to 12s. 6d.

The new tax on railway tickets, according to the Chancellor, would produce £8,000,000. The duty on sugar, which is now cheaper in London than in New York, and would, said the Chancellor, continue to be sold at a cheap rate in comparison with the world's price, would produce £7,000,000.

Other taxes announced were an additional duty imposed on cocoa of from 3½d. to 6d. a pound, and upon coffee and chicory from 3d. to 6d. a pound, these taxes to yield £2,000,000; a match tax of 4d. per thousand, yielding £2,000,000; mineral waters 4d. per gallon when prepared with sugar, and 8d. per gallon on other sorts, producing £2,000,000.

The Chancellor also announced increased duties on motor licenses, which are trebled on high-powered cars and doubled on those below 16 horse power, these taxes to produce £800,000.

£65,000,000 New Taxation.

The total addition of customs and excise would thus amount to £21,450,000, which, added to the income tax of £43,500,000, made a total new taxation of practically £65,000,000. The tax on war profits would be increased from 50 to 60 per cent., and the effect of this increase in the case of rich men subject to the supertax would be that they would pay in taxation no less than 75 per cent. out of their excess profits.

The Chancellor anticipated a reduction in the beer revenue of £3,000,000 and in the spirits revenue of £2,000,000. The recently imposed taxes on tea and tobacco would continue throughout the financial year, and a second budget in July would be necessary. The question of the further taxation of those commodities would then arise. In any case, he said, the existing taxation would be continued.

By the present scale of taxation, continued the Chancellor, the Government was making ample provision for the services of the war, and when peace came the country would have a considerable margin for the reduction of taxation. The figures proved Great Britain's ability to continue the war with unabated vigor.

Mr. McKenna announced that the Government had resolved to deal with the importation of luxuries by stopping importation altogether, rather than by tariffs. The Government had come to the conclusion that the shortage of labor and the inadequacy of machinery rendered the extension of tariffs impracticable.

At the end of 1916-17, the net debt, excluding £800,000,000 advanced to the Allies and Dominions, would be £2,640,000,000, and the debt charge, with sinking fund £145,000,000. The ordinary expenditure would be £173,000,000, and the total, with the pension charge of £20,000,000, would thus be £338,000,000.

The total true revenue was £509,000,000, but of this £86,000,000 was due to the temporary excess profits tax, and the actual permanent revenue was, therefore, £423,000,000. The Government consequently had a surplus of £85,000,000.

Resolutions authorizing the new taxes and increases were formally agreed to.

BRITAIN'S WEALTH GROWS.

Paish Predicts Her Position in 1917 Will Be Better Than in 1913.

Sir George Paish, the well-known British writer on finance and for fourteen years editor of The Statist, made an address on war finance before the Royal Statistical Society on March 22 which has a peculiar bearing on the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered in the House of Commons yesterday.

Sir George stated that the total income of the nation just before the war was $12,000,000,000, which came from 46,000,000 persons, about 20,000,000 of whom were employed. Beyond this there was an accumulated wealth of not less than $105,000,000,000. He added, however, that it was of great importance to remember that accumulated wealth was for the most part merely the land on which people lived, manufactured, or grew crops, and that its value depended upon its productivity. Beyond this home wealth there was $20,000,000,000 capital invested abroad.

"These facts," he said, "have enabled the British people to provide the great sums of money they have spent upon the war."

Since the war began, he continued, the nation's income had risen from $12,000,000,000 to about $15,000,000,000 per annum, and this in spite of the fact that nearly 4,000,000 men had been withdrawn from industry. Finally about $2,500,000,000 had been called in from foreign investments, of which about $2,000,000,000 had been realized in the last fourteen months and about $500,000,000 in the first six months of the war.

The nation's debt before the war was $3,555,000,000; it was now $12,000,000,000, and if the war continued for another twelve months it would be not far short of $20,000,000,000. Yet magnificently had the income from trade responded to the increased expenditure that the financial situation in 1917 would be much better than it was in 1913.

PROTEST EDNA SEIZURE.

British Accused of Summarily Condemning American Ship and Cargo.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Phelan of California asked the State Department today to protest to the British Government against seizure of the Norwegian steamship Edna off the Flakland Islands on Jan. 7. The ship belongs to John A. Hooper & Co. of San Francisco, who telegraphed Senator Phelan today that she had been captured and confiscated by the British while proceeding peacefully on her way to embark in the Chilean nitrate trade.

According to the dispatch, the ship was taken before a prize court at Port Stanley, where no American Consul is stationed, and not only the cargo but the ship herself condemned. It was not until March 10 that information about the seizure reached the owners, and not until today that they learned the ship had been taken over by the British Government.

It was announced at the State Department that the case of the Edna would be taken up with the British Government as soon as all the facts in the case were on hand. The owners through local counsel brought the matter to the Government's attention immediately after the seizure, but so far have not furnished the information necessary to form the basis of representations.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

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MADISON AVENUE & 45TH STREET, NEW YORK.

VOLUNTEER ARMY TEST VOTE DELAYED

Chamberlain Wants Full Attendance Before Risking Lineup on Bill in Senate.

PARTY LINES DISREGARDED

Lodge Supports Volunteer Army Proposal—Borah Does Also, While Criticising Militia Section.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—With a bare quorum of the Senate present late this afternoon, Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, forced a recess till tomorrow rather than imperil the Volunteer Army section of the army reorganization measure by permitting a test of strength today. He feared that an amendment offered by Mr. Lee of Maryland striking out the section authorizing the President to organize a Federal reserve or volunteer army would prevail if a vote were taken. Mr. Chamberlain believes that tomorrow, with a full attendance of Senators, the amendment will be rejected, but by a very narrow margin.

Debate on the amendment, which has been running now for three days, follows no partisan lines. Practically the entire Committee on Military Affairs is working with the Chairman to retain the volunteer army section, which has been indorsed by many military experts and which grew out of Secretary Garrison's plan for a Continental Army. While the bill was brought into the Senate as an Administration measure, most of the critics of this section are Democrats, while today two notable speeches were made in defense by Mr. Borah of Idaho and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, both of whom are Republicans.

Lodge for Volunteer Army.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts opposed striking out the section providing for the volunteer army.

"At this moment," he said, "this country is practically undefended. If we should be invaded by a formidable, modern, well-equipped army, our defenses go just far enough to make certain the sacrifice of many brave and noble lives, nothing else; they do not go far enough to insure the safety of the country.

"Of the two branches of defense, that which can most quickly be provided for is the defense by land—the army. Of course, if we had a navy competent to meet an attack from any navy in the world, the defense by land would be less important. We have no such navy and there is no use in dwelling in a fool's paradise and telling ourselves that we have.

"As to our defense by land, what we need is a force sufficient to meet the first attack of an invading foe and to hold that back long enough to enable us to call out our resources and train additional men. The lowest estimate of such a force is 500,000 men and we must allow for casualties and for the failure of men to respond.

"The House Army bill, to my mind, is practically worthless. It really does nothing. The Senate Committee's bill is most excellent as far as it goes, but it does not go nearly far enough. I think we ought to begin with at least 250,000 men in the regular army. The next most important thing is to have reserves, a force that can be quickly mobilized and put into immediate co-operation with the regular army.

"I agree that universal compulsory training is what we ought to have, and that the country, sooner or later, must come to it. At this moment we have a nominal army of 100,000 regulars, with a mobile force of 25,000, and a militia infantry of which the prescribed strength is 120,000, but with only 99,000 men on the roll at the last inspection. Of these militiamen we can hope to get only a portion.

"If you double the militia, as this bill does, you can count on 150,000. Your mobile force of regulars, I suppose, may be enlarged to 50,000, and this, with the militia, will give us 200,000 men of a mobile force. You must have 300,000 more to meet the first attack of a well-equipped invading army.

"I do not believe the great body of the militia, who are patriotic and public-spirited, are desirous of crippling other sources of supply. I cannot believe that they want to kill the clause in this bill which recognizes the Plattsburg Camp. I desire earnestly the volunteer provision, because I believe we can get something from that source."

Borah's Militia Fears.

After commenting upon the rapid growth of the Government payroll, Mr. Borah said:

"Now we are about to put upon the national payroll 280,000 civilians at an expenditure of from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 a year. The expense, if we are to judge by the past, will increase from year to year. We are breaking new ground, establishing a new precedent—we are making history when we put 280,000 civilians, the police force of the States, in touch with the national Treasury. We may put sufficient dynamite into this preparedness program to cause its entire destruction, because, if it shall be found that we have put into the program that which amounts simply to expenditure without any return, a proper discrimination may not be made when the people come to pass upon it, and that which is good and that which is bad may go together.

"If history and experience are worth anything, you cannot take a man, whatever his courage may be, and by calling him to an armory once or twice a month at night, prepare him to meet a man who is a regularly trained soldier. I expect to be told that the militia of the country is its natural bulwark and would at all times be equal to the national defense. This doctrine in substance nearly lost us our independence. It cost millions to the United States that might have been saved. The American militia in the course of the late war by their valor on numerous occasions erected an eternal monument to their fame. But the bravest of them feel and know that the liberty of their country could not have been established by their efforts alone, however great and valuable they were.

"The story of the State militia of the war of 1812 is one continuous and almost unbroken story of disaster, of humiliation, and of defeat. George Washington said in regard to the Revolutionary War that if he were called upon to say whether the militia had been of more help or more injury in the fight he would have to say the latter."

"Do you not think the militia made a pretty good showing at New Orleans under Jackson?" inquired Mr. Hardwick of Georgia.

"In a general way they did," replied Mr. Borah. "But when Andrew Jackson began to realize that he had won his battle, and looked about, he discovered that part of the militia had broken and were fleeing from the city.

A Dangerous Instrument.

"We cannot justify ourselves in incurring an expenditure of from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 a year when the millions which will be essential and indispensable will be all that the taxpayers of this country can afford to pay. Not only have we the history of the country as to the failure of the militia to come up to expectations in conflict, but we have almost the unanimous concurrence of opinion on the part of those who have studied this question. We have the view of ex-Secretary Root, ex-Secretary Stimson, ex-Secretary Garrison, Secretary Baker, so I understand; General Wood, General Scott, and all others who have studied this question against the precedent which we are about to establish."

Senator Borah quoted from an address by President Wilson to show that the President doubted the possibility of making the militia "a direct resource as a national reserve under national authority."

"Let us never lose sight of the fact," Senator Borah went on, "that the militia is the police force of the States, that it never can be relieved of that duty except by the action of the respective States, and that we are building up and accentuating and extending the power of the police force of the respective States and putting it upon the Federal payroll. We must take into consideration some things which may occur in this country after the present European war shall close; we must realize that we shall have some democratic citizens with whom to deal.

"The most startling record anywhere to be found of military domination is that of the National Guard, so-called, in the coal strikes of West Virginia. When the strike occurred the Adjutant General of the State proceeded to suspend those fundamental principles upon which this Republic and those States are organized. The right of trial by jury, the right to have a complaint presented against you upon the oath of some responsible citizen, the right to have an attorney and to produce witnesses—every semblance of common law right was abrogated and annulled by the Adjutant General."

Referring to the power of the Governor over the militia, which might be affected by local political conditions, Mr. Borah said that this was one conclusive reason why the militia could not be made a national force.

"He could disband them," said Mr. Borah, "as Governors have done. Let me call your attention to another illustration, more deliberate, and in my judgment more interesting, for it indicated more thoroughly the trend of things. They had a great Constitutional Convention in the State of New York last Summer. The Committee on the Bill of Rights reported to that convention this provision: 'Nor shall any military tribunal exercise jurisdiction over a civilian while the regularly constituted State courts are open to administer justice.'

"Can any one conceive of opposition to a principle so thoroughly grounded in the traditions and principles and jurisprudence of our Government and our history? Six hundred years ago that principle was established, and the first time we find a precedent against it is in West Virginia, and the second time we find it controverted is in the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York. The only fight made in the Constitutional Convention against the well-established principle of American government was made upon the basis that it would interfere with or hamper or circumscribe or embarrass the National Guard of the State of New York."

Other Speeches on the Bill.

Senator Thomas of Colorado defended the Federal volunteer provision. He said he was confident there would have been little discussion of the proposal if it had not been for the opposition from members of the National Guard. Officials of the Guard, he said, had declared to him that the Federal volunteer force would deprive the guard of the Federal support it might otherwise receive.

Senator Reed of Missouri assailed the Federal volunteer provision, as did Senator Cummins of Iowa and Senator Curtis of Kansas. Senator Cummins said it would be far better to concentrate efort and expenditures upon the existing force of the National Guard. Senator Reed said he was convinced the men to fill the volunteer regiments could not come forward after the present war excitement had subsided.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts called attention to the bill now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature providing that any organization of the State troops which voted to do so might transfer into the Federal force to be organized, and that the State armories and other military property might be loaned to the Government for training purposes. He said every State should handle its police protection with a constabulary system and not call upon the National Guard for that duty.

An amendment to the section, suggested by Senator Clapp of Minnesota, was accepted by Senator Chamberlain. It provides that the Federal volunteers should receive pay only for the time of actual service in training.

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BOIS CALLS VERDUN KAISER'S LAST BLOW

It Is Not a Thrust, but a Parry, the Dramatist Says of Teuton Attack.

TELLS OF FRENCH SMILE

It Is a Smile of Confidence, and Victory Was Never So Certain, Lecturer Asserts.

Jules Bois, dramatist, here with the sanction of the French Government to arrange for an American appearance next Fall of the Comédie Française company, spoke yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Philip Lydig, 14 Washington Square North. Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, who introduced M. Bois to more than a hundred, said that never, until this war, had the people of the United States realized the true character of France.

"We have always loved France for all she has done for us in the past," Mr. Root said, "for her infinite grace of character, for her romantic history, and we have always regarded her as lighthearted and debonair. Until this war we never felt that France had the sterling qualities of steadfastness and self-sacrifice."

Mr. Root then introduced M. Bois, who spoke on "The Smile of France."

"This may seem a strange title for my talk today," he said, "while 6,000 cannon are thundering at Verdun and 1,000,000 men are fighting one of the most fierce and stubborn battles of history. But 'The Smile of France' is today a smile of confidence. Never has victory appeared more certain. The enemy's desperation is revealed to the world in the unheard of sacrifices he is making to gain a little ground. The battle of Verdun is not a German offensive—it is not a thrust; it is a parry!

"To grasp the full meaning of the battle we must recognize that the present moment is the last opportunity for Germany to do something to save herself. Spring is at hand—after the snow melts the roads must harden, and then real fighting with big forces will be possible on the front from Riga to Galicia, when the Russians have been reorganized and equipped. The Italians are at present snow-bound—they have been for months. They fought bravely and took position after position that was considered impregnable until now they have attained the highest points in their mountain warfare—their next advances will begin to take them down hill across the lower mountains and into the plains of Austria. The Anglo-French forces at Salonika are ready for a thrust. So are the Italians at Vallona. An immense English army is prepared to take the field as soon as these forces can move, and it is to compel a premature offensive by the English and French on the western line that Germany is making this effort at Verdun. Feeling that she will soon be assailed on all fronts simultaneously, Germany is striking at the point which represents her greatest danger. Verdun is the salient that menaces Germany—it is there the bleeding giant is beating wildly with his enormous club against the living wall that surrounds him."

Among those present were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Clarence Mackay, Miss E. Louis Sands, Mrs. Jose Aymar, Mrs. Laurence Townsend, Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Clarence C. Buel, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Jeanette Alexander, Miss Mary Alexander, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Miss Janet Scudder, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and Mr. and Mrs. William Adams Delano.

"IRISH NONSENSE ABOUT IRELAND." More "Infuriating Candor" from George Bernard Shaw, in next Sunday's New York Times, April 9. Order in advance.—Advt.

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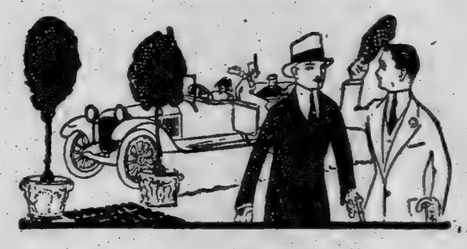

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Easter suits and topcoats of imported materials, exactly as they are made by fashionable London tailors.

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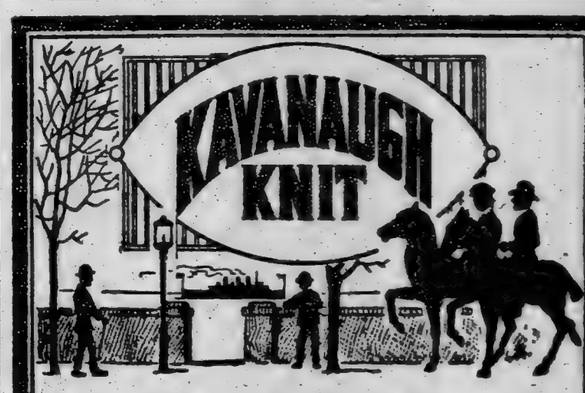

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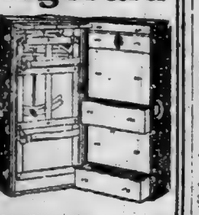

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"Sanitol" Week April 16th

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Eight "Unico" System Talking Machine Demonstrating Rooms

Beautiful dark oak finish. Splendid condition. For sale by The Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIGHT VOTE CAST IN STATE PRIMARY

Continued from Page 1.

suffered a severe setback when former Senator Harvey D. Hinman defeated State Excise Commissioner George E. Green and Senator William H. Hill for the control of the County Committee.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ELECTED.

ALBANY—1st District, Ellis J. Staley; 2d, John H. dea; 3d, Henry M. Sage.
ALLEGANY—Frank R. Utter.
BRONX—32d District, (N. Y.,) William H. Ten Eyck; 33d, (N. Y.,) Alfred B. Simonds; 34th, (N. Y.,) Ernest W. Bradbury; 35th, (N. Y.,) Thomas W. Whittle.
BROOME—Walker F. Sherwood, Harold L. Hart.
CATTARAUGUS—Albert T. Fancher.
CAYUGA—Frank A. Eldridge.
CHAUTAUQUA—1st District, Luther S. Lakin, Jr., 2d, Harry B. Lyon.
CHEMUNG—Hubert C. Mandeville.
CHENANGO—J. Johnson Ray.
CLINTON—John H. Moffatt.
COLUMBIA—Sanford W. Smith.
CORTLAND—George Champlin.
DELAWARE—Clarence F. Bird.
DUTCHESS—1st District, Myron Smith; 2d, George Schiude.
ERIE—1st District, Edward C. Penfold, Adam G. Patterson; 2d, Charles B. Sears, Lewis A. Keil; 3d, Leo Schmidt, William O. Weimar; 4th, Elmer E. Harris, William F. Waldow; 5th, Dr. John T. Claris, William E. Schumacker; 6th, William C. Tenlon, Valentine A. Trunkowski; 7th, Fred W. Voss, Frank W. Standard; 8th, Harry D. Sanders, Percy S. Lansdowne; 9th, George L. Pomeroy, Horace F. Hunt.
ESSEX—P. J. Finn.
FRANKLIN—Joseph G. Cokey.
FULTON AND HAMILTON—Burt Z. Kasson.
GENESEE—Fred B. Parker.
GREENE—William E. Thorpe.
HERKIMER—1st District, D. F. Strobal; 2d, Edward Small.
JEFFERSON—1st District, Jaspar W. Cornair; 2d, Addison B. Parker.
KINGS—1st District, H. P. Erwin; 2d, Robert Wellwood; 3d, Peter B. Scanlom; 4th, John S. Gaynor; 5th, T. B. Lineburgh; 6th, John Diemer; 7th, Chas. S. Devoy; 8th, Jacob Brenner; 9th, Chas. S. Warbasse 10th, Wm. Fagan; 11th, Alfred E. Vass; 12th, John T. Rafferty; 13th, Frank F. Schulz; 14th, George A. Ehrens; 15th, John McCrate; 16th, Marcus R. Campbell; 17th, Lewis M. Swasey; 18th, Frederick J. H. Kracke; 19th, Jacob Bartscherer; 20th, William Schnitzpan; 21st, Adolph Levy; 22d, Jacob A. Livingston; 23d, Leuben L. Haskell.
LEWIS—C. Fred Boshart.
LIVINGTON—John F. Connor.
MADISON—M. E. Tallett.
MONROE—1st District, Jared W. Hopkins; 2d, James L Hotchkiss; 2d, George F. Arrestinger; 4th, George W. Aldridge; 5th, Edward W. Arnold.
MONTGOMERY—J. Ledlie Hees.
NASSAU—George Wilbur Doughty.
NEW YORK—1st District, Antonio Dalessandro; 2d, Joseph Levinson; 3d, James E. March; 4th, Alexander Wolf; 5th, Albert Katz; 6th, Samuel S. Koenig; 7th, Benjamin F. Fox; 8th, Herman G. Rabinowitz; 9th, Michael H. Blake; 10th, Herman L. Shrader; 11th, Herman W. Beyer; 12th, William Henkel; 13th, Anthony P. Ludden; 14th, John F. Shea; 15th, John P. Windolph; 16th, Charles K. Lexow; 17th, William M. K. Olcott; 18th, Joseph E. Nejedlo; 19th, Alexander Brough; 20th, William C. Hecht; 21st, Moses M. McKee; 22d, Amos Neal; 23d, Collin H. Woodward; 24th, Morris Levy; 25th, Frederick C. Tanner; 26th, Samuel Krulewich; 27th, Cortlandt Nicoll; 28th, Charles R. Large; 29th, Thomas F. Gleason; 30th, Frank K. Bowes; 31st, John J. Lyons.
NIAGARA—1st District, Michael S. Niland, F. J. Moyer, Jr.; 2d, George W. Knox.
ONEIDA—1st District, M. Jesse Brayton; 2d, F. William Bensberg; 3d, John C. Evans, Stewart Townsend.
ONONDAGA—1st District, James F. Mathews; 2d, Fred W. Hammond; 3d, L. A. Saxer.
ONTARIO—John Parmenter.
ORANGE—1st District, John B. Rose; 2d, George F. Gregg.
ORLEANS—Frank A. Waters, William Kenyon.
OSWEGO—Myron A. Stranahan.
OTSEGO—Charles Smith.
PUTNAM—Jacob G. Southard.
QUEENS—1st District, Theron H. Burden; 2d, Herbert Conkling; 3d, Joseph H. De Bragas; 4th, Anthony Moors.
RENSSELAER—1st District, James J. Child, Joseph A. Leggett; 2d, Cornelius V. Collins, Frank L. Stevens.
RICHMOND—George Cromwell.
ROCKLAND—Mortimer B. Patterson; Augustus J. Gross.
ST. LAWRENCE—1st District, Samuel D. Palmer; 2d, Bert and H. Snell.
SARATOGA—Nash Rockwood.
SCHENECTADY—Thomas C. Brown; Horace S. Van Voast.
SCHOHARIE—Horace G. Tennant.
SCHUYLER—H. H. Graham.
SENECA—Norman J. Gould.
STEUBEN—1st District, Frank C. Platt; 2d, Benjamin C. De Witt.
SUFFOLK—1st District, Harry Lee; 2d, Alexander Muir.
SULLIVAN—Milton J. McGibbon.
TIOGA—William A. Smyth.
TOMPKINS—Emil C. Stewart.
ULSTER—1st District, Philip Elting; 2d, Frank J. Le Ferre.
WARREN—Louis W. Emerson.
WASHINGTON—Charles O. Pratt.
WAYNE—Charles H. Betts.
WESTCHESTER—1st District, Leslie Sutherland; 2d, Irving L. Camp; 3d, Walter W. Law, Jr.; 4th, William L. Ward.
WYOMING—Levi A. Cass.
YATES—Spencer F. Lincoln.

ORGANIZATION MEN WIN IN CITY CONTESTS

Whitman Runs Behind — Light Vote is Cast—Long Island City Candidate Drops Dead.

Whether dissatisfied Republican leaders in this city took the opportunity offered by the primary election to pay off old scores against Governor Whitman cannot be determined until the vote totals are known. That the Governor ran behind his fellow-candidates for delegates at large was the opinion among politicians after the polls closed last night. The election in the city was not marred by disturbances, but was so quiet and orderly as to create the impression that very little interest was being taken in it.

Sullivan Is Defeated.

The bitterest fight for State Committeeman took place in the Third Assembly District, where Patrick H. Sullivan and Harry Perry were the contestants. Perry came out the victor.

The wall of the Perry headquarters was covered with placards, some of which read:

"Paddy deserted his brother, Big Tim, when he deserted the club bearing the name Timothy D. Sullivan Association."

In the Tenth, former Coroner Sol Goldenkranz had no trouble in defeating Joseph A. Frooks. For State Committeeman in the Twentieth Assembly District, Democratic Leader John H. O'Connell met defeat with his candidate, Bernard J. Gorman. Maurice Featherson, who has been leader of the district, had as his candidate Michael F. Tobin, and the latter won out by about three to one.

William Shannon, Tammany leader of the district, lost his Alderman last year, and now loses his State Committeeman.

For member of the Executive Committee or leadership of the Seventeenth Assembly District, Democratic, Roswell D. Williams, the present leader, won out by a large majority from Matthew F. Donohue.

There was only one contest in the Bronx, that being for member of the Executive Committee. The fight was in the Thirty-second, where James Geraghty, the present leader, easily won from James Brown.

In every district the vote was extremely light, even the few districts where there were fights for leadership failing to arouse any particular interest. In practically every fight overwhelming majorities for the organization candidates were returned.

In the Republican ranks, the fight in the Third Assembly District for State Committeeman between James E. March and Frank M. Callahan proved an easy victory for March, who won by about six to one. In the Fifth, Albert Katz defeated Henry C. Park, Katz carrying eighteen of the twenty-three election districts.

Probably the most important fight in the Republican circles was in the Seventeenth, where the late Abraham Gruber was leader for many years. His law partner, William M. K. Olcott, took up the leadership of the district, and in the primaries yesterday former Alderman Daniel M. Bieder attempted to win the position of State Committeeman. Mr. Olcott won in every election district and his majority was more than 500 votes. Charles E. Heyct, the Olcott candidate for executive member of the County Committee, was also easily the victor.

In the Eighth Assembly District Republican Leader Louis Jacobson had no trouble defeating Herman G. Rabinowitz.

In the Twenty-sixth Leader Samuel Krulewitch easily beat out Morris Tolmach for State Committeeman.

There was only one contest in the Bronx. This was in the Thirty-third District, and Leader Alfred B. Simonds won from Julius F. Feigel by about 10 to 1.

Many Vote in Schoolhouses.

Voters went to the polls in small numbers and the election officials had little to do. Schoolhouses were used as polling places more than ever before. Altogether 483 such buildings were utilized. According to Edward F. Boyle, President of the Board of Elections, nearly 50 per cent. of the sums usually spent in hiring polling places in stores will be saved to the city.

Governor Whitman came to the city to vote. He voted from the Hotel St. Regis and walked to the florist shop at 980 Sixth Avenue, in which he has voted since he became Governor.

Throughout the day the Governor had many callers at his hotel, among them being William R. Willcox, Controller Prendergast, State Senator Ogden L. Mills, and Public Service Commissioners William Hayward and Charles S. Hervey. Beyond stating that he was not at all worried over the outlook for his renomination, Governor Whitman declined to talk for publication.

The Governor can conceive of no political opposition which will defeat him for renomination. What opposition to him there is the Governor attributes to disappointed politicians, and he puts little stock in it. Friends of the Governor told him yesterday that the Republican Party could not afford to deny him a renomination, and that those who are Republican leaders in a national sense have realized this for a long time and have so stated.

Candidate Drops Dead.

The election in the Sixteenth District of Long Island City, which embraces the Steinway section, was marked with excitement, when George Fredericks, Democratic leader and candidate for reelection as County Committeeman, suddenly dropped dead in the polling place, 411 Tenth Avenue, shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fredericks, who was standard bearer of the Democratic club named for him, had worked very hard all day rounding up the vote. Acute indigestion was believed to have been the cause.

His death created consternation among his aids, who were at a loss to know what course to pursue in selecting a successor. They communicated with the various leaders and at their suggestion a convention of as many Democratic voters as could be assembled was hastily called. Frank Fredericks, a brother, was nominated and his name was placed on the ticket. The new candidate, who was not present at the convention, lives at 476 Jamaica Avenue. George Fredericks, who was a silversmith, leaves a wife and several children. His home was at 315 Eleventh Avenue.

T. R. VOTES AS MOOSE; WILL VISIT BOSTON NEXT

Denies Politics Takes Him There —Arrives at Polls Seven Hours Ahead of Time.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 4.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt voted for the delegates to the Progressive National Convention at the polling booth in the truck house of the fire department here today. He made two attempts to cast his ballot, the first at 9 o'clock in the morning and the other at 6 o'clock tonight. On the first occasion he found that he had arrived at the booth seven hours before the polls opened. When he made his second attempt in the evening he was asked what kind of a ballot he wanted.

"I am still a Progressive," he said with a smile.

He headed for the booth over which was swung an American flag, and some one called his attention to the fact.

"Well, he said," that is the one thing I have never been accused of—lack of Americanism."

Colonel Roosevelt stopped for several minutes to talk with the townspeople and was everywhere received with great cordiality. He said with a smile that his appearance at the polling booth was the only thing approaching politics that had come to his attention during the day.

The Colonel will remain here until Friday, when he will go to Manhattan for a few hours. He will return Friday night. On Sunday morning he will go to Boston and on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock he will attend a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University. He will spend Monday night in Boston and on Tuesday will visit his sister, the wife of Rear Admiral Cowles, at Farmington. On Wednesday morning he will return to Oyster Bay.

Colonel Roosevelt said that there was nothing of political significance in his visit to Massachusetts. His friends say that he will endeavor as far as possible to avoid conferences there with any of the political leaders because of the contest that is going on in Massachusetts over the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention and the desire of the Colonel, as far as possible to eliminate himself from the contest. They insist that if any of the leaders, Progressives or Republicans, call upon the Colonel during his stay in Boston or other Massachusetts cities, it will not be upon the invitation of the Colonel.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

REPUBLICAN.

Dist.	DELEGATES AT LARGE.	ALTERNATE DELEGATES AT LARGE.
	Elon R Brown,	Edward H. Butler,
	J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.,	Charles W. Anderson,
	Frederick C. Tanner,	Jesse S. Phillips,
	Charles S. Whitman.	Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.

District Delegates.

Dist.	DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
1	G. W. Doughty,	Jeremiah Wood,
	Wm. F. Flannagan,	Henry A. Murphy,
2	J. H. De Bragga,	Robert H. Wickert,
	Theron H. Burden,	Herbert G. Conklin,
3	Robert R. Lawson,	George P. Wilhelm,
	John MacCrate.	William Burst.
4	Adolph Levy,	Augustus A. Higgins,
	Wm. A. Prendergast.	Isidor Bunbaum.
5	William Berri,	Edw. Viehmann, Jr.
	Alfred E. Vass.	John Diemer.
6	Wm. M. Calder,	Lewis M. Swasey,
	F. H. Kracke.	Samuel R. Green.
7	Jacob Brenner,	William Boardman,
	Michael J. Dady.	Henry C. Waterau.
8	M. B. Campbell,	John Feitner,
	C. S. Warbasse.	Edward B. Valentine.
9	Frank Ehlers,	Harrison C. Glore,
	Francis H. Luce.	Charles J. Weber.
10	Clarence B. Smith,	Percy Osborn,
	Baruch Miller.	Elias Wollman.
11	George Cromwell,	Walter A. Price,
	C. M. Depew.	Ely Rosenberg.
12	Samuel S. Koenig,	William Blau,
13	E. L. Marshall.	Michael Ball.
14	Otto T. Bannard,	Clarence H. Fay,
	Herbert Parsons.	Harry Kopp.
15	Job E. Hedges,	Benjamin F. Fox,
	Harry L. Stimson.	John S. Shea.
16	Martin W. Bleinthal,	Michael K. Blake,
	B. R. Robinson.	Clarence Schmelzel.
17	Wm. H. Douglas,	Gilchrist Stewart,
	William Bondy.	Joseph E. Nejedly.
18	Ogden L. Mills,	Ambrose O. Neal,
	Jas. R. Sheffield.	William Quinn,
19	Charles D. Miller,	J. Robert Rubin,
	N. M. Butler.	J. J. Lyons.
20	S. Krulewitch.	Isaac Siegel.
21	Geo. R. Sheldon,	Charles H. Wheelock,
	Valentine J. Hahn.	John M. Givens.
22	W. H. Ten Eyck,	Emanuel Hertz,
	John J. Knewitz.	Alfred B. Simonds.
23	Wm. S. Bennet.	John W. Kirby,
	Thos. W. Whittle.	Ernest W. Bradbury,
24	W. B. Thompson,	Bertrand G. Burtnett,
	D. W. Whitmore.	Hugh Herndon.
25	Wm. L. Ward,	Leverett F. Crumb,
	Henry R. Barrett.	James Kilby.
26	John B. Rose,	Russell Wiggins,
	W. E. Hoysradt.	E. Darwin Morse.
27	Philip Elting,	Harry C. Wright,
	Louis F. Payn.	Lincoln S. Hart.
28	Henry M. Sage,	Alba M. Ide,
	Ellis J. Staley.	W. L. Thompson.
29	L. W. Emerson,	C. L. Grippen,
	Harry A. Lewis.	Eugene R. Norton.
30	Cyrus Durey,	.....
	Samuel Wallin.	.....
31	B. H. Snell,	Alex. Macdonald,
	W. C. Witherbee.	Isaac H. Cohoon.
32	T. C. Sweet,	E. J. Tallman,
	James Moore.	Henry L. Grant.
33	H. P. Snyder,	Charles W. Wicks,
	T. R. Proctor.	Robert H. Lamb.
34	G. W. Fairchild,	Andrew J. McNaught,
	H. D. Hinman.	James P. Hill.
35	Francis Hendricks,	Bryant C. Winchell,
	Willard A. Rill.	Fred M. Briggs.
36	Norman J. Gould,	Edward J. Cook,
	Clyde W. Knapp.	Hubert C. Gutchess.
37	J. S. Fassett,	Edwin S. Hanford,
	William J. Tully.	Harley H. Graham.
38	G. W. Aldridge,	P. V. Crittenden,
	J. L. Hotchkiss.	Andrew H. Brown.
39	William Watson,	William E. Dana,
	J. Coann Curtis.	Edward A. Washburn.
40	John A. Merritt,	Albert J. Cordes,
	J. L. O'Brian.	William Lansill.
41	G. P. Urban,	Arthur S. Goltz,
	H. J. Knepper.	Philip Leininger.
42	H. S. Sisson,	Charles N. Wood,
	Simon Seibert.	Henry Schaefer.
43	E. R. Vreeland,	Frank Sullivan Smith,
	C. M. Hamilton.	George E. Spring.

DEMOCRATIC.

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE.	ALTERNATE DELEGATES-AT-LARGE
Wm. Church Osborn	John J. Kuhn
Samuel Untermyer	Frank L. Crocker
George J. Meyer	Frank L. Polk
James A. O'Gorman	Cornelius F. Burns

District Delegates.

Dist.	DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
1	Ralph Pulitzer	George S. Emory
	Rowland Miles	Felix Refschneider
2	Maur. E. Connolly	Thomas A. Brown
	A. E. Keating	Stanley C. Fowler
3	Theo. C. Eppig	Otto Wicke
	Austin J. Murray	John J. Whalen
4	John F. Curry	Augustus Hasenflug
	Terrence Nugent	Jacob H. Matters
5	Thos. F. Byrnes	James J. Crawford
	Edward Lazansky	John J. Curtis
6	Wm. E. Kelly	Dennis J. Donovan
	Jos. W. Masters	Hector McG. Curran
7	J. J. Fitzgerald	James J. Browne
	Dennis J. Norton	Michael J. Cummings
8	Charles R. Ward	William J. Heffernan
	Thomas Wogan	Patrick J. Carley
9	John B. Reimer	Charles F. Druhan
	James H. O'Brien	Gilbert J. Rhoades
10	John H. McCooey	Arthur S. Somers
	James J. Monahan	John J. Carberry
11	Alfred E. Smith	Bernard E. Donnelly
	Charles Hormann	Bertram G. Eadie
12	John F. Ahearn	Henry Cohn
	H. M. Goldfogle	Michael J. Morrissey
13	C. D. Sullivan	Max S. Levine
	Max D. Steuer	Maurice Cukor
14	Robert L. Luce	David H. Knott
	Thos. J. Smith	Joseph J. Fitzhenry
	N. Taylor Phillips	James A. Foley
15	Chas. F. Murphy	Joseph Kelly
16	William Dalton	John L. Walsh
	H. De W. Hamilton	John H. Naughton
17	Louis E. LaTour	Howard E. Taylor
	J. Sargent Cram	Patrick Burns
18	Robert F. Wagner	William N. Shannon
	C. B. Alexander	Edmond J. Curry
19	John F. Galvin	Jos. L. Buttenweiser
	Samuel Marx	George W. Enright
20	John J. Dietz	Nathan Burkan
	John Thomas	James F. Lynch
21	William F. Grell,	Thomas A. McGrath,
	Edw. J. Dowling.	Peter Holland.
22	Antonio Zucca,	J. J. F. Mulcahey,
	Michael J. Weldon.	William Daub.
23	Arthur H. Murphy,	Frederick Schnaufer,
	Thos. F. McAvoy.	Philip D. Kearns.
24	James F. Donnelly,	F. H. Stillwell,
	Edwin W. Fiske.	William Sussman.
25	George A. Blauvelt	F. R. Van Kleeck,
	John F. Healy.	C. De W. Pugsley.
26	A. A. McLean.	Edward E. Perkins,
	John K. Segue.	C. R. Alexander.
27	Judson A. Betts,	John D. Lyons.
	Emanuel Metzger.	George A. Parsons.
28	Joseph J. Murphy,	James H. Caldwell,
	Martin H. Glynn.	Albert Heeberg.
29	Wm. H. Manning,	John F. Murray,
	W. A. Huppuch.	William H. Faxon.
30	J. C. McDonald,	John T. Morrison,
	Geo. C. Stewart.	Robert F. Owens.
31	J. D. Harrigan,	Walter F. Willson,
	Thos. F. Conway.	Grover Crawford.
32	Wm. J. Hartnett,	Otto Pfaff,
	G. H. P. Gould.	John W. Whalen.
33	Ralph D. Earl,	Edward F. Kernan,
	T. Harvey Ferris.	Louis P. Fuess.
34	Cortland A. Wilber	John B. McManus,
	Jerome J. Farrell.	Daniel B. Cushman.
35	Thomas Ryan,	William F. Rafferty,
	T. W. Meachem.	Edgar L. Adams.
36	Henry R. Micks,	Ernest R. Bordwell,
	A. J. Maney.	Edwin B. Anderson.
37	Henry Erlich,	John J. Crowley,
	John Gurnett.	Frederick W. Palmer.
38	H. T. Mosher,	Herman Erb,
	Joseph Adams.	John W. Fitzgerald.
39	John Clark,	Frank D. Cullinan,
	G. B. Fluhrer.	Frank J. G. Connor.
40	W. Caryl Ely,	Henry W. Killeen,
	C. M. Heald.	Frederick Chormann.
41	L. F. Fuhrmann,	Edward C. Burgard,
	Philip G. Schaefer.	Gerhard Lang, Jr.
42	W. J. Conners,	Daniel J. Riordan,
	Oliver Cabana, Jr.	Frank S. Burzynski.
43	Daniel McCarthy,	Eugene Hickey,
	Wm. L. Loch.	Henry Mosher.

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVES.

Delegates at Large.

DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
Oscar S. Straus	Elon H. Hooker
Horace S. Wilkinson	Virgil K. Kellogg

Dist.	DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
1	Abra. L. Field	Frank F. Davis
2	Henry S. Johnston	Frank Baldwin
3	Chas. S. Aronstam.	John T. Rosengren
4	Henry Elser	Edward H. Reeve
5	F. H. Dexter	Milton A. Willmont
6	W. K. Childs	John Robert Taylor
7	Robert H. Elder	George S. Frank
8	F. S. Schomburg	John K. Faroat
9	Jesse Fuller, Jr.	Jas. D. Ruyl
10	J. L. Holzman	Andrew J. O'Neill
11	Timothy Healy	William Wirt Mills
12	L. M. Wallstein	Chas. P. Berdell, Jr.
13	Solomon Sufrin	John A. Kingsbury, Alfred Ferrannini
14	John J. O'Connell	P. St. G. Bissell, Jr.
15	William Halpin	Frederick Liebich
16	W. M. Chadbourne	Frank Coughlin
17	Bainbridge Colby	William A. Ferguson
18	H. L. Stoddard	Richard A. Purdy
19	Wm. L. Ransom, Michael Schaap	Jacob J. Lesser, Joseph Steinberg
20	Stanley M. Isaacs	Lawrence Cioffi
21	Ferdinand Pecora	John M. Royall
22	John W. McGrath	John S. Hertzman
23	G. W. Perkins, Wm. J. Maillard.	D. W. Armstrong, Jr., Joseph E. Savage.
24	A. F. Schwarzler.	Geo. W. Perkins, Jr.
25	W. A. Johnson.	B. C. Dunlop.
26	Hamilton Fish, Jr.	Monroe Terwilliger.
27	L. C. Tuckerman.	Lyman R. Holmes.
28	Borden H. Mills, Owen S. Jones.	H. L. Waldo, Martin Croissant.
29	D. T. Woodard.	Edgar Leonard.
30	Alvan Fairlee.	Wendell P. Murray.
31	E. Newell.	Myron T. Stocking.
32	G. L. Scheffele.	L. J. Farmer.
33	Joel E. Spingarn.	Harry Ackley.
34	C. M. Dickinson.	Charles G. Du Mond.
35	Giles H. Stillwell.	Warren E. Day.
36	Earle S. Warner.	William J. Hennessy.
37	Benjamin F. Levy.	Wyllis L. Cameron.
38	Frank T. Ellison.	Ellsworth P. Killip.
39	Clark S. Tapley.	Fred B. Keeney.
40	Wm. R. Heath.	George S. Hobbie.
41	Elwin B. Rowley.	Leroy Andres.
42	L. Bradley Dorr.	William J. J. Kunzie.
	DELEGATE.	
43	H. E. V. Porter, Frank G. Curtis.	W. A. Chamberlain, George F. Raynor.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Committeemen elected in New York City are:

Dist.	NEW YORK.	KINGS.
1	P. J. Farrell.	P. H. Quinn.
2	T. F. Foley.	J. J. Browne.
3	Harry Perry.	S. M. J. Cummings.
4	John F. Ahearn.	T. J. Drennan.
5	R. J. Delaney.	James J. Sexton.
6	David Lazarus.	W. F. Thompson.
7	F. J. Boldwin.	T. J. Heffernan.
8	C. D. Sullivan.	John M. Gray.
9	P. J. Dooling.	T. N. Wogan.
10	S. Goldenkranz.	T. R. Farrell.
11	T. J. McManus.	T. F. Byrnes.
12	C. F. Murphy.	T. E. Griffin.
13	John F. Curry.	A. Bassett.
14	M. J. Cruise.	D. J. Carroll.
15	J. J. Haggin.	J. M. Carpenter.
16	E. F. Boyle.	Charles R. Warl.
17	R. D. Williams.	F. B. Hanson.
18	J. V. Cossey.	J. H. McCooey
19	James J. Hines.	H. Hasenflug, Sr.
20	M. F. Tobin.	W. F. Delaney.
21	J. H. O'Connell.	H. H. Dale.
22	M. Cosgrove.	J. P. Sinnott.
23	T. F. McAvoy.	James M. Power.
24	John J. Dietz.	
25	J. B. Cunningham.	QUEENS.
26	Nathan Burkan.	1. T. F. Creem.
27	G. L. Dunnellen.	2. M. E. Connolly.
28	N. J. Hayes.	3. E. W. Cox.
29	T. E. Rush.	4. W. H. Wood.
30	M. T. Mulvihill.	J. R. Higgins.
31	Samuel Marx.	RICHMOND.
	THE BRONX.	J. F. O'Grady.
32	T. H. O'Neil.	N. A. Smyth.
33	L. F. Haffen.	
34	A. H. Murphy.	
35	J. I. Berry.	

BARNES'S FOLLOWERS LOSE IN ERIE COUNTY

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4.—The Republican Old Guard won its fight for supremacy at the polls today. It was the most bitter factional fight ever waged in the G. O. P. ranks in this county, and the result means that Fred Greiner will be the undisputed leader of Erie County. The insurgent faction elected many of its committeemen, but not enough to take control of the party from the organization. The fight was led by James L. Crane, who sought to gain control.

So much interest was shown in the local issues that the voting for delegates to the National Convention was neglected. Many districts are missing, but the indications are that Governor Whitman ran slightly behind the other candidates. He has been blamed for some of the dissension in the Republican ranks here.

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN CHICAGO ELECTIONS

Carry 21 Out of 35 Wards Against Seven When Thompson Was Elected Mayor.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Democrats scored heavily in today's Aldermanic elections in the thirty-five wards of the city. A year ago the Democrats carried only seven wards, and William Hale Thompson, Republican, was elected Mayor by 147,477 majority. Today the Democrats carried 21 wards, the Socialists 1, and the Republicans only 13.

There are thirty-five hold-over Aldermen, and the Democrats came within four wards of wresting control of the City Council from their rivals. Of the Republicans elected only three bore the Thompson label. The others belonged to the anti-Thompson faction in the City Hall.

Issues involved were local or purely political. Mayor Thompson was charged by his opponents with ruthless use of the spoils system in an attempt to build up a personal machine. The suicide of Dr. Theodore R. Sachs, President of the American Tuberculosis Association and known as an expert on tuberculosis, came as a dramatic incident of the close of the campaign. It was used in full measure by the Mayor's opponents.

Dr. Sachs, according to his friends, was not a politician, but had devoted his life to building up the Chicago municipal tuberculosis sanitarium, of which he for years was the head. Recently an alleged political attack was made on him, and he resigned. The Mayor referred to him as "the worst appointment I have made."

Approximately 100,000 fewer women voted today than in the Mayoralty election a year ago.

DEFEAT KANSAS CITY MAYOR.

Republicans Elect Edwards After Turbulent Poll Clashes.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—George H. Edwards, Republican, was today elected Mayor of Kansas City over Henry L. Jost, the Democratic incumbent.

Today's election, during which Acting Chief of Police Thomas J. Flahive and James S. Lapsey and Fred A. Lamb, Police Commissioners, were sent to jail on charges of contempt of court, was the most turbulent Kansas City has seen in years. Early in the day 300 men had been arrested about the polls on various charges. Many of them, it was declared, had been wearing Edwards buttons, and supporters of Mr. Edwards charged the arrests were made to prevent the casting of votes against the Democratic Administration.

The Commissioners and the Acting Chief were remanded to jail by Judge Burney because they had ignored writs of habeas corpus that would have freed the arrested men. Later the three were released on bail.

OPPOSE FUSION IN MAINE.

Progressives at Bangor for Convention Favor Colonel Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., April 4.—The advance guard of the Maine Progressives arrived here today and tonight the hotel corridors are filled with militant members of the party. Their convention will be held tomorrow, and if predictions hold true there will be more or less trouble in store for those who have been advocating a merger with the Republican Party. For some time past efforts have been made to bring about an effective merger, but on account of pronounced Hughes sentiment shown at the Republican Convention held at Portland, the merger talk has been opposed by Roosevelt men in the Progressive Party, and it was common talk tonight that if the merger proposal is put before the convention it will be opposed.

Halbert P. Gardner, a Maine friend of the Colonel, has announced he will be a candidate for Governor in order to keep the party intact. There are others who would make sacrifices to keep the integrity of the party unimpaired.

LA FOLLETTE LOSES STATE.

Has Apparently Won Only 10 of 26 Delegates in Wisconsin Primary.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.—Senator La Follette has apparently failed to gain a majority of the delegates to the Republican National Convention elected at the primaries today.

Returns from all parts of the State tonight indicate that a majority of the delegates nominated by the conservative Republicans and headed by Governor E. L. Philipp have been chosen. This applies also to the four delegates at large, who, if Governor Philipp's preferences are a criterion, will be for Hughes.

The La Follette candidates have carried probably not over five of the eleven Congressional Districts, giving La Follette only ten of the twenty-six delegates from this State.

La Follette's name was the only one on the preferential ticket, but the delegation is not required to vote for the winner of the preferential vote. Many voters, rather than vote for La Follette, wrote in the names of Roosevelt or Hughes.

Although many of the anti-La Follette delegates are in favor of Hughes if he will accept the nomination, they are unpledged and free to use their votes for the "best interests of the State and nation," as the Convention instructions phrased it.

SOCIALISTS WIN MILWAUKEE.

D. A. Hoan Running Ahead of Non-partisan Candidate for Mayor.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—Returns tonight from the Milwaukee City election show Daniel A. Hoan, Social Democrat candidate for Mayor, to be running ahead of Mayor G. A. Bading, non-partisan.

Experts, from early returns, figured that Hoan has been elected.

Republicans Win In Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—The Republicans regained control of the city government at the biennial Mayoralty election today. Frank A. Hagarty was elected Mayor over Richard J. Kinsella, Democrat, by an unofficial plurality of 869 votes. Approximately 15,000 votes were cast. The new Board of Alderman will be composed of thirteen Republicans and seven Democrats.

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It is not enough to "estimate" operating costs when you are planning a new factory. Your only safeguard is in being sure what your costs will be before you buy or rent a plant. Before a manufacturer locates at Degnon Terminal he knows not only that his rent, power, insurance, labor and trucking charges are to be the lowest obtainable, but he knows exactly what his overhead will be.

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BETHLEHEM WANTS TO COME TO TERMS

Will Meet Government's Own Figures to Forestall Federal Armor Plant.

SUGGESTS $395 A TON

House Committee Votes Today and May Adopt Alternative to Government Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Bethlehem Steel Company's fight against the bill to establish a Government armor plant was involved in the discussion of the Senate bill by the House Committee on Naval Affairs today. President E. G. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company recently informed the committee that his concern was willing to make concessions rather than have a Government armor plate plant take away the value of the vast armor plate factories of the private manufacturers.

President Grace subsequently offered to open the books of his company to Government investigators and to meet any price established by a fair and painstaking Governmental agency. He offered to furnish armor plate for the navy's five-year building program at $395 a ton, instead of $425, (the prevailing price,) and made this alternative proposal:

"We will agree to permit any well-known firm of chartered accountants or the Federal Trade Commission to inventory our plant and make careful estimates of the cost of manufacture. With that data in hand we will meet the Secretary of the Navy and agree to manufacture armor at a price which will be satisfactory to him as being quite as low as the lowest price at which the Government could possibly manufacture on its own account, after taking into consideration all proper charges."

Committee Postpones a Vote.

The committee today postponed until tomorrow a vote on the Senate bill. The absence of several members caused the postponement. The interest on the subject is so great that every member desires to be present.

Indications today were that while the committee was in favor of a Government plant, an amendment to be offered by Representative Thomas Butler of Pennsylvania was likely to carry. The Butler amendment will propose that while Congress shall authorize the building of a Government plant, the actual construction shall be halted pending a possible agreement with the Bethlehem Steel Company and other armor producers, regarding the price of armor plate.

Somewhat in line with the proposal of President Grace it will be recommended by Mr. Butler, who is the ranking Republican on the committee, that immediately upon the passage of the Armor Plate bill the Federal Trade Commission shall make an inventory of the cost of manufacture of armor. After the determination of this cost by experts, the private concerns manufacturing armor plate shall have an opportunity to meet the Government estimate. If they will enter into contracts to supply armor at the price deemed fair by the commission, the construction of the Government plant will be held in abeyance. Otherwise the Navy Department will have power to proceed with its own manufacture of armor.

Support for Butler's Plan.

The proposition was said today to have considerable support in the House Committee and may prevail. The vote on the Butler amendment, it was said, would be so close that it was impossible to forecast definitely the outcome of the committee action, but the chances appeared to be in its favor. Republican members are expected to vote almost solidly for the amendment, and it is likely that the Democratic members will not line up unanimously for the straight-out Senate bill.

The Butler proposal develops its strength from the fact that it would not destroy the effectiveness of the armor plate bill, but would offer an alternative for Government manufacture.

Certain Democratic members of the House Committee are said to contend that the offer of the Bethlehem Company, which is presumably reflective of the attitude of the Carnegie and Midvale Companies, is a "deathbed repentance." Nevertheless, the Butler amendment has already received such support that Chairman Padgett and the strict Administration Democrats of the committee are not sanguine that the Senate bill will be reported as it now stands.

Reports that the entire armor plate proposal may be defeated in committee are not confirmed. A substantial majority of the committee is understood to favor government manufacture, although it is now probable that a concession will be made and the private armor makers will have a final opportunity to meet such prices as a governmental agency may deem fair.

Schwab Explains to Stockholders.

Charles M. Schwab informed stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at the annual meeting in Newark yesterday that every possible effort was being put forth to preserve the usefulness of its $7,000,000 armor-making plant.

"In order to save as much as possible of our investment in this branch of the business," he said, "we have taken steps to bring to the attention of Congress, as frankly, as openly, and as vigorously as we know how, the considerations which we feel should prevail in rejecting the proposal to build a Government plant."

Mr. Schwab quoted Senator Tillman as saying in a public hearing on Nov. 27, 1914, that "it would be very unfortunate for the (Midvale) company as well as for ourselves if we (meaning the Government) were to manufacture our own armor, because it would be much better if we should have the manufacturers supply the Government at a reasonable price." He added that Senator Tillman was entirely correct in this statement.

"We are prepared to manufacture armor for an indefinite period," Mr. Schwab continued, "at any price which the Federal Trade Commission may, after an examination of all the facts, decide to be fair and reasonable. It has been declared that if the Government should monopolize the manufacture of armor, that fact would take away from private capital any incentive for agitating enlarged naval or military programs. I desire to say in the most unequivocal terms that no representative of the Bethlehem Steel Company is seeking or has sought to influence legislation as to the size of naval or military expenditures. That is not our business. Our business is to serve the United States Government just in so far as the Government may elect to avail itself of our services.

"Since the war in Europe began our prices there have been practically what we choose to ask, but we have not in any instance increased the price of any ordnance products to the United States Government. We are keeping from any interference with the Government's plans as to preparedness or national defense; we are seeking to make all our prices so fair as to command the utmost confidence of every officer of the Government, and we are doing our best to supply a quality of product in accordance with the highest development of the manufacturing art."

Mr. Schwab said, in reply to a question, that the Pennsylvania Steel Company's physical properties would become an actual part of the Bethlehem organization in about two months, when all details of the purchase had been completed.

"With the acquisition of this company," he added, "our property will become one of the most important in the steel industry and we shall have between 52,000 and 53,000 workmen. Our developments during the past year were large, but future expenditures will be for commercial purposes and not for ordnance works. Business continues good and we are earning more money today than ever before in our history. Conditions seem to indicate a good future."

About twenty-five stockholders attended the meeting, one being a woman. The retiring Directors were re-elected. They were William M. Barnum and Pliny Fisk of New York, and Eugene G. Grace and Henry S. Snyder of Bethlehem, Penn.

EAST RIVER PROJECT WINS.

House Votes $200,000 to Deepen Channel to the Navy Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—After a partisan debate in which Republicans charged that the President was attempting "to placate Tammany," the House today retained in the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill the item for the improvement of the East River, New York, from deep water in the harbor to the navy yard. A thirty-five-foot channel is authorized, the first appropriation being $200,000, with authorization of continuing contracts for $500,000.

The East River item was the only new project in the Rivers and Harbors bill, and it was put in at the instance of Representative Murray Hulbert, a member of the committee. The President recommended the project, from the standpoint of national defense, after the situation had been presented to him by Representatives Hulbert and Fitzgerald.

U. P. TRAIN IS HELD UP.

Passengers on Overland Limited Robbed by Lone Bandit in Wyoming

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 4.—Union Pacific Overland Limited No. 1 was held up by a bandit at Corlett Junction, five miles west of here, early tonight, according to a report received here.

Passengers were robbed of $450, it was said. The robber escaped.

A posse is hurrying to the scene.

DUTCH CRISIS DELAYS LANGHORNE'S MARRIAGE

Secretary of Legation Ordered to Return to His Post at The Hague.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The political situation in Holland has assumed such a serious phase that the State Department has canceled the leave of absence granted to Marshall Langhorne, Secretary of the legation at The Hague, who was on his way to the United States to be married, and ordered him to return to his post. Mr. Langhorne's bride to be is Miss Mabel Johnston of Washington. The wedding was set for April 25.

Mr. Langhorne had gone from The Hague to England, where he engaged passage to the United States on the steamship Ryndam. Before leaving The Hague he cabled the State Department his itinerary for the period prior to boarding the steamship at Falmouth. This precaution was regarded as necessary in view of the uncertainty over the relations of the Netherlands and belligerent nations. When the State Department reached the conclusion that a break between the Dutch Government and one or the other group of warring powers was likely, a cable message was sent to Walter H. Page, Ambassador in London, to notify Mr. Langhorne to return to The Hague at once. The message reached the embassy in London after Mr. Langhorne had left there to board the Ryndam. It is supposed at the department that the message was delivered to Mr. Langhorne before the Ryndam had sailed for New York.

Officials of the State Department said today that they had not learned definitely the reason for the mobilization of Dutch troops and other active preparations for a hostile emergency. Cable messages received from Henry van Dyke, Minister to The Hague, indicate, it is said, that he has been unable to penetrate the veil of secrecy with which the Dutch Government has surrounded its intentions.

Dr. van Dyke has sent to the department the comment of influential Dutch newspapers, but their statements differ as to the cause of the military preparations. One story had it that the mobilization is directed against Germany on account of the sinking of the Dutch steamship Tubantia, while in other quarters credit was given to the story that the Entente Allies had planned an ultimatum to the Netherlands Government that commercial traffic with Germany must cease.

Minister van Dyke has made it clear, however, that the situation is critical, and it was on that account that the State Department thought it necessary to order Secretary Langhorne to return to The Hague, where his services will be sorely needed if Holland enters the war.

PROCTOR BALKS DIVORCE.

Daughter of Robert J. Wynne Unable to Get a Permanent Decree.

LONDON, April 4.—In the Divorce Court today the King's Proctor intervened to prevent the decree nisi which Ida Marcelle French has obtained from being made absolute.

The attorney for the King's Proctor said he would produce evidence concerning the association of Mrs. French, who is a daughter of Robert J. Wynne, former American Consul General at London, with a Mr. Andrews, whom he was informed, Mrs. French had announced she intended to marry when she was set free. Mrs. French's husband is Captain H. R. French, formerly of the Seventh Hussars.

200 DIE IN POWDER MILL.

Explosions in English Factory Occur During "Accidental" Fire.

LONDON, April 4.—The explosion of a powder factory in Kent has caused the death or injury of 200 persons, it was announced officially today. The following statement was given out:

"The Ministry of Munitions reports with great regret that during the week-end a serious fire broke out in a powder factory, which led to a series of explosions in the works. The fire was purely accidental. It was discovered at midday and the last of the explosions took place shortly after 2 in the afternoon.

"The approximate number of casualties is 200."

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WANTS NEW ASSAY OFFICE.

Treasury Recommends Sale of Site and Purchase of Another.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Byron R. Newton, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, sent to the House today a recommendation that a bill be passed authorizing the sale of the present Assay Office in New York and the erection of another on a new site. The Acting Secretary says that the occupants of buildings near the present Assay Office object to the fumes, and in addition a new building is badly needed.

The Director of the Mint estimates that a new site can be obtained a short distance from its present location at a cost of $600,000 and the present site may be sold for not less than $2,000,000. To acquire a new site and erect a building thereon, Mr. Newton says, should cost approximately $1,900,000.

Because of the limited space at the present office it has been found necessary to trans-ship gold from Seattle to Denver for storage instead of shipping it directly to New York.

Real estate men in the financial district were surprised at the decision of the Treasury Department that the Assay Office should be moved. The building now occupied, which has never been completed, was erected only about five years ago, and is modern in every respect. It is equipped with a very high stack which is supposed to burn all obnoxious fumes.

Before the present building was occupied there was frequent complaint over fumes, but with the removal and the erection of the new chimney the old sulphuric acid process was dropped and an electrolytic method adopted which did away with nearly all gases.

"IRISH NONSENSE ABOUT IRELAND."
More "Infuriating Candor" from George Bernard Shaw, in next Sunday's New York Times, April 9. Order in advance.—Advt.

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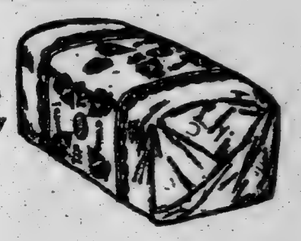

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RECORD OF GROWTH

The circulation reports of The New York Times to the Post Office Department—as required by law—are as follows:

I. Report	(average for 6 months)			Oct. 1, 1912	209,751
II. Report	"	"	"	Apr. 1, 1913	228,534
III. Report	"	"	"	Oct. 1, 1913	230,360
IV. Report	"	"	"	Apr. 1, 1914	246,118
V. Report	"	"	"	Oct. 1, 1914	259,673
VI. Report	"	"	"	Apr. 1, 1915	298,248
VII. Report	"	"	"	Oct. 1, 1915	318,274
VIII. Report	"	"	"	Apr. 1, 1916	334,744

CIRCULATION
THE NEW YORK TIMES
APRIL 1, 1916

One-Cent Circulation:		
Metropolitan Dealers		221,772
Two-Cent Circulation:		
Country Dealers	79,915	
Mail Subscribers	27,360	107,275
Total Advance Sale		329,047
Advertising Mail List		410
Exchanges		95
Downtown Office		1,820
Main Office		1,523
Annex		1,050
Office Use		600
Total Net Circulation		**334,545**

☞ *No Returns and No Unsold Copies.*

1898—1916
THE NEW YORK TIMES
CIRCULATION RECORD

1898,	April	25,726
1899,	"	76,260
1900,	"	82,106
1901,	"	102,472
1902,	"	104,330
1903,	"	105,074
1904,	"	110,833
1905,	"	122,310
1906,	"	126,915
1907,	"	144,114
1908,	"	165,155
1909,	"	176,623
1910,	"	181,270
1911,	"	191,452
1912,	"	225,392
1913,	"	246,386
1914,	"	266,616
1915,	"	317,862
1916,	"	334,545

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times in March, 1916, exceeded 400,000 copies per Sunday.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 50 cents per agate line, with circulation both Sunday and daily far exceeding 334,744, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 6,650 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

The New York Times Leads All New York Newspapers in **Volume, as Well as in Character,** of General Advertising

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Neverbreak Hundred WARDROBE TRUNK

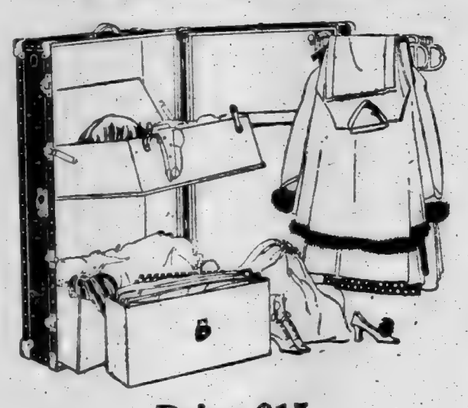

Price $15

For this week only

Roomy—not bulky. Big enough—yet small enough. Holds six suits or twelve dresses.

Only trunk with a **removable** garment rack.

Guaranteed not to break.

Can't cost excess.

The most-for-your-money trunk on the market.

Saks Luggage Department

The Spring Selections of

Saks Overcoats and Suits for Men

may be summed up thus:—

Not the limitations of a *table d'hote* but the latitude of an *a la carte* bill of fare.

¶ In a *table d'hote* meal the restaurateur tells you what you shall eat—in an *a la carte* meal you tell him.

¶ The distinction is singularly apropos as applied to men's clothes this season because of the great scarcity of woolens.

¶ There are a lot of *table d'hote* clothing selections in town this Spring, but there is one clothing shop which affords all the liberality of an *a la carte* selection, from caviar to coffee, and that is Saks'.

The Saks selections are an unparalleled exhibition of variety

¶ And we are not going to go beyond that statement in this advertisement, not even to discuss the accentuated beauty of Saks styles. One point at a time is enough. And we know of no bigger point in our favor today than this one: *That whatever be a man's wants in the shape of Spring Clothes we are equipped to supply them.*

Spring Suits, $17.50 to $48
Spring Overcoats, $15.00 to $35

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

GUNS COAST NEEDS SENT TO OUTPOSTS

All of the 14-Inch Type Made in Two Years Go to Manila, Honolulu, and the Canal.

NONE KEPT FOR U. S. PROPER

Use of the Pieces on the Atlantic Would Have Doubled the Strength of Eastern Fortifications.

In the last two years there have been completed in the United States twelve 14-inch coast defense guns of the most modern and powerful type, each with a range of more than 32,000 yards and each firing a projectile weighing approximately 1,500 pounds. Of these twelve guns none has been mounted or will be mounted in any of the coast fortifications of the United States proper. Nine of them have already been placed in the fortifications guarding Manila, Honolulu, and the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal.

The last three of the twelve are to go to the fortifications of Manila. They are already in transit or ready to ship. Of the twelve guns five have already been mounted at Manila and two each at Honolulu and on the Pacific end of the Canal. The addition of the three guns now ordered to Manila will give those fortifications eight guns of the 14-inch calibre in addition to several complete batteries of 12-inch guns and 12-inch howitzers, making that port, defensively speaking, a second Port Arthur in the Far East.

The fact that the Government has seen fit to leave no stone unturned to prepare adequately its two great mid-Pacific ports and the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal for any attack on the part of any foreign nation, occasioned a former officer of the army to call attention to the fact, yesterday, that up to the present time nothing whatever has been done to protect similarly, with the most powerful of ordnance, the great ports on the American Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic seaboards. In all these forts, as he pointed out, there is not a single gun or howitzer mounted on either the 14-inch or 16-inch types. A 16-inch coast defense gun has been perfected, and one of these is now ready to receive its final tests. This great gun will go to Panama, together with another of the same type. It is also rumored that other 16-inch guns will be sent to Honolulu.

Guns Are Needed Here.

"Do you realize," said the former army officer yesterday, "what these twelve 14-inch guns and the two 16-inch pieces would mean to the defense of the United States proper if they were mounted in any of our most important fortifications? They would, for instance, more than double the strength of the defensive scheme adopted for either New York, Boston, Norfolk, San Francisco, or any others of our great coast cities, even though only half of them were mounted in any of those fortifications. Imagine what two of those great guns would mean to the defenses of Sandy Hook or the Long Island approach to New York, to the defenses of the Capes of Virginia, which guard not only Norfolk but Baltimore and the National Capital, as well.

"It is all right and entirely proper to place these great guns at Manila and Honolulu and on the Isthmus, but if we can afford to put them there, why can't we afford to place a few on our own seaboards? Are not New York, and Boston, and Philadelphia, and Norfolk, and New Orleans, and San Francisco, and other great continental ports as much worth defending as Manila and Honolulu and the Canal? We know that these guns are the equal of any guns of their type in the world. It certainly seems reasonable that Congress should be as liberal for our own coast cities as those of our insular and isthmian possessions.

"And just one other thought comes to my mind, and that is this: If we are going to give up the Philippines in the near future, which the Lower House of Congress has already voted to do, why should we send all the 14-inch guns we possess to defend something that won't even belong to us in a few short years. The Democratic Party, I understand, is pledged to give the Philippines their so-called independence, and it is apparently also determined to give them all the guns of the 14-inch type that our arsenals can turn out."

Change in Philippine Policy?

It was suggested that the sending of three new 14-inch guns still in this country to Manila might be an indication that the Administration is determined to let the Congressional action already taken in this matter, and still to be taken if it is to be effective, quietly lapse.

This suggestion gains color from the fact that it is known that the three guns now in transit, or ready to be started, were ready to ship about six weeks ago, when an order came from Washington not to send them. This was at the time that Congress was debating the Philippine independence problem and the indications strongly pointed to its adoption within a brief period. A week or so ago the cancellation of the original order was recalled and those in charge of the transportation of the guns told to send them on to Manila. One of the guns left Sandy Hook last Saturday, another also at Sandy Hook is now being loaded, while arrangements are about complete to load the third gun, which is at Watervliet Arsenal, near Troy.

The two guns from Sandy Hook are to be mounted in a steel revolving turret, the manufacture of which necessitated several years of experiment and work. A single plate used in the making of this turret weighs 138,000 pounds. The plate is now being loaded on a specially constructed truck at Sandy Hook and will go with the two guns to Seattle, where they will be transferred to army transports for shipment to Manila.

Shipments Since War Started.

Of the 14-inch guns shipped or ready to be shipped to Panama and the mid-Pacific possessions, three were completed and shipped in 1914, two of them to Manila and the third to Honolulu; two were shipped to Manila in March, 1915; one was shipped to Honolulu in June, 1915, another to Panama in October of the same year, one was shipped to Manila in February of this year, and another to Panama in January of this year. Each of these guns weighs 132,000 pounds, and cost about $80,000 each.

But the guns are not all in the way of coast defense that are leaving this country. Artillerymen, to replace whom there are now no artillerymen in sight, are also going, not by squads and platoons, but in whole war strength companies. Next Saturday, of the army transport Kilpatrick, four companies of coast artillery, one company each from the fortifications guarding Portland, Me.; Boston, New York, and Norfolk, will start for Panama. En route the Kilpatrick will call at a Florida port and take on another company from the Pensacola fortifications.

The coast defense fortifications of the country are now short 52 per cent. of the number of regulars needed, in the opinion of the War College, to half man those forts. For instance, there are needed to half man the forts guarding New York forty-two companies of coast artillery troops. At the present moment these forts are manned by nineteen companies, making a shortage of twenty-three companies, and when the Eighty-seventh Company leaves Fort Totten next Saturday, the shortage will be twenty-four companies. Fifteen companies are needed to half man the fortifications about Portland, and when the Eighth Company leaves Fort Williams on Friday to come to New York, the shortage there will be eight companies. Boston needs seventeen companies, and the transfer of the 124th Company leaves seven companies there.

SHIPMENT PLANNED LONG AGO

General Weaver Thinks 12-Inch Guns Big Enough to Protect U. S.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The shipment of the fourteen-inch guns to Manila is in line with plans that have been under way for nearly ten years. At no time has there been any purpose of making fourteen-inch guns for the coast defenses of the United States proper.

This was gone over in detail a year ago by General Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, when the Fortifications bill was under consideration. General Weaver said that with slight modifications of the gun carriages now used the twelve-inch guns could be made to carry projectiles as far as any guns in use on any battleship in any navy in the world could reach. This would be secured by giving the guns a greater elevation and the projectile a higher trajectory.

There are 118 twelve-inch guns in the fortifications in the United States. Their cost and the time required to replace them with fourteen-inch guns made any such project impracticable, and the difficulty was believed to be fairly met with the plan to change the gun carriages so as to increase the range of these guns. General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, agreed in this view, and it was accepted by the committee and adopted as a part of the policy of the War Department as to coast defense.

The removal of men from the Atlantic coast forts is declared to be unavoidable as long as the army is at its present limit. There has been a demand for years for more men for the coast artillery and ex-Secretary Garrison a year ago tried in vain to get Congress to increase that corps by 10,000 men. It now appears likely that pending measures for the increase of the army will remedy the situation and provide strength adequate to the needs of national defense along the seaboard.

Auto Parade for Bundle Day.

To stimulate interest in Bundle Day, to be held on Tuesday, April 11, by the United Hebrew Charities, a number of privately owned automobiles, bearing placards announcing Bundle Day, will parade through the streets on Monday next. Those who have offered their own motors are: Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Julius Beer, Mrs. Belle Freedman, Mrs. Leopold Plaut, Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Max Loewenthal, Mrs. Cyrus S. Sulzberger, Mrs. Arthur Lehman, Mrs. A. Steinman, Mrs. Paul Gotthell, and Miss Sadie American. Information about the day may be obtained of the Industrial Department, United Hebrew Charities, 37 Greene Street.

SUBWAY WORK HALTS AS 2,000 MORE QUIT

Drill Runners and Blasters Walk Out—Oscar S. Straus Hastening Home.

DYNAMITE MOVED TO SAFETY

Contractors Will Run No Risk of Damage in Broadway—Sullivan Threatens Strike of 30,000.

The threatened extension of the strike of timbermen and laborers in the subways being built in New York City was partially effected yesterday, when 2,000 drill runners and blasters, according to union officials, quit their places in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. An alleged attempt by the contractors to force the drill runners and blasters to do the work of the strikers was given as cause for this action. Work on several of the most important sections of the underground work was brought to a complete standstill as a result.

All of the contractors stripped their magazines of dynamite yesterday to lessen the possibility of damage to property, it was said. Nearly 1,000 sticks of the explosive, stored in subterranean vaults near the shafts along Broadway, were removed during the day, and returned to the warehouse of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. A policeman was stationed at the same time in front of every magazine in which explosives of any kind were kept, and agents of the Bureau of Combustibles kept a watch on the situation. A few sticks of dynamite were retained at sections where operations were not completely suspended, but a rigid watch was maintained on the men in charge of the blasts.

Mr. Straus's Departure Hurried.

A dispatch from Asheville, N. C., announced last night that Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, who had been spending several days with his wife at the Southern health resort, left hurriedly for New York City yesterday because of having been called here by the strike on the new subways.

A slight flurry was caused early in the afternoon when Tony Andy, 29 years old, of 85 Everett Street, a foreman employed by the Litchfield Construction Company, was arrested near the dynamite magazine at Fifty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, on a charge of carrying a revolver. Andy was arrested by Patrolman Henry Hoffman of the Forty-seventh Street Police Station as he came out of the shaft, which is about 200 feet away from the storehouse in which the dynamite was kept. The foreman was arraigned in the West Side Court and held in $1,000 bail for examination today.

President Percival Litchfield of the Construction Company, who was near by when the foreman was led away by the policeman, stated that Andy was arrested because he displayed a revolver when approached by walking bosses of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union.

Promise of a still further extension of the strike was contained in a statement issued last night by Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union. Mr. Sullivan asserted that the union had been informed that the General Contractors' Association intended to put 1,000 strikebreakers at work today.

"If the contractors do this 30,000 men employed in the subways under construction will be on strike tomorrow night," he said.

Says Union Has Large Fund.

Mr. Sullivan added that Secretary C. A. Crane of the General Contractors' Association was mistaken in his belief that the timbermen and laborers would not remain on strike more than two or three days.

"The union has money enough to carry on a strike of 15,000 men for ten months," he said. "Mr. Crane might do well to remember that the union has been preparing for this thing for eight months."

Commenting on the invitation by Commissioner Hayward of the Public Service Commission for an interview with a representative of the labor organization, Mr. Sullivan suggested that the contractors would have to be invited also before the union would accept.

"The only way to reach a settlement is for the commission to call both sides before it," he said.

The strike of the drill runners and blasters followed a personal visit of President Thomas E. O'Brien of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, who made the rounds of the sections in an automobile, accompanied by another labor official who gave his name as "O'Brien" also. The drill runners are members of Local No. 1 Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners' Union, and receive $3.68 a day each. Their work, according to the contractors, is extremely simple, and could be performed by any common laborer after a few days' instruction. They received their comparatively high rate of pay through labor agitation, it was explained.

Among the first of the drill runners to quit work yesterday were those employed by Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation at the heading at Broadway and Forty-third Street. President O'Brien descended into the shaft shortly before noon, and a few moments later the men, who, it was said, gave the contractor no notice whatever of their intentions, picked up their tools and left.

The other contractors affected all alleged that no notice was given by the drill runners and that they had thereby violated the spirit, if not the letter, of their agreement with the employers.

The Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation has the section from Forty-second Street and Broadway to Forty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, and very little work was done in this section after the drill runners quit. The Degnon Contracting Company closed down completely on the section of the B. R. T. line from Fifty-ninth Street east to the river. The Litchfield Construction Company was able to continue partial operations on its section along Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, but the Vice President of the corporation announced that construction would probably be closed down completely by this morning.

Lexington Avenue Work Affected.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, which has the contract for the section along Lexington Avenue from Forty-second to Fifty-third Street, announced that all of the drill runners there had quit also. The Subway Construction Company has another section, under Broadway from Thirtieth to Forty-second Street, but the drill runners there remained at work. The company had already laid off all of its drill runners in its section between the Battery and Vesey Street, so their absence was not attributed to the strike call issued by President O'Brien.

"The drill runners were called out wherever the contractors ordered them to do the cleaning-up work usually done by the laborers," said Mr. Sullivan, but the contractors asserted the only work asked of the men was what legitimately belonged to them.

Mr. Sullivan's promise that 30,000 men would go out if strikebreakers were employed was based on the assumption that the hoisting and construction engineers would refuse to work with non-union men. The engineers are the most important body of union men in the service of the contractors, and their loss would complete the tie-up, it was said.

No evidence of this attitude on the part of the engineers was obtained at the Rapid Transit Subway Construction sections, however, yesterday. The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company is doing the work of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and it makes no discrimination between union and non-union men.

An official of that company stated that the employment of union men was not required by the Public Service Commission or by the law governing public work.

"As long as we pay the prevailing wage and observe the eight-hour provision, the company is living up to the labor requirements," this official said. He added that several of the drill runners employed by the company were non-union men.

President O'Brien also visited the subways under construction in Brooklyn and made a speech to the members of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union at the labor headquarters at 471 Carroll Street. The labor executives met later at the headquarters at Melcher's Hall, 209 and 208 East 128th Street, and another meeting will be held this morning.

Several of the engineers for the contractors also met informally yesterday to discuss the situation, and it was stated that a meeting of the contractors might be held today or tomorrow.

Service Board Thanks Sullivan.

James Blaine Walker, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, wrote last night to Frank X. Sullivan, thanking him for calling the attention of the commission to the possibility of danger of fire from the cutting off of the high-pressure mains, and assuring him that this had not been overlooked. Mr. Sullivan referred especially to the pressure main in Broadway, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street, and Mr. Walker obtained a report from the engineers on that situation.

"It was necessary in course of subway construction," he wrote, "to shift a service water main in Broadway, and this in turn required the shifting of the high-pressure main between Seventeenth and Twenty-third Streets. This work was begun more than a month ago and has been going on steadily ever since. The portion now being changed is between Nineteenth and Twenty-first Streets. The work is being done two blocks at a time. South of Nineteenth Street no work has yet been done and north of Twenty-first Street, namely, between Twenty-first and Twenty-third Streets, the work is completed. A test will be made tomorrow on that portion of the pipe between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, and if this is satisfactory back-filling will be placed."

Mr. Walker also pointed out that when the strike began the places of those engaged on this water pipe were filled, and that the Fire Department had been informed of what was going on, and had no doubt taken the precautions necessary for the care of the territory affected. He added that the fire in Beekman Street on Monday had been a test of the Public Service Commission's work. The high pressure main used on that occasion was one of those which had been opened up by the contractors, but it stood the strain of the pumping without difficulty, while the decking of the street had not been affected by the heavy fire apparatus upon it.

O. S. STRAUS LOSES VACATION.

Comments That He Is Paying Penalty of Holding Public Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 4.—Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the Southern District of New York, who has been here with Mrs. Straus for several days, left suddenly today for New York, where he was called, according to his statement, by labor troubles in connection with the strike on the new subway.

Before leaving Mr. Straus declared, as he did at the time of his appointment, that he only accepted appointment as Chairman of the Public Service Commission at the hands of Governor Whitman because he deemed it his duty, and he said he hoped, as soon as the work could be placed on a solid and substantial basis, to be relieved from the position.

Mr. Straus came here several days ago with Mrs. Straus, who is convalescing from an attack of pneumonia. He had intended to spend some time this Spring in Asheville, had the call from New York not necessitated his leaving. At the station he declared to a reporter:

"My sudden return to New York is occasioned by labor troubles among the contractors employed on public service utilities and I want to be there. It is the penalty of being a public servant. My appointment after the upheaval in the office of the Public Service Commission came as a call to duty.

"We are striving to re-establish the Public Service Commission in the public favor and to restore the old confidence in the board. Governor Whitman has appointed men of capacity and ability. I would consider it a great pity if Government commissions would fall down in the great City of New York. The commission form as instituted by ex-Governor Hughes, and which has been followed in a great number of States, has, for the most part, proved successful. I deem it my duty to accept the onerous and responsible position as Chairman of the Commission, and when the work is again placed on a solid, substantial basis I entertain hopes of being relieved."

Mr. Straus refuses to discuss politics.

YOUTSEY'S PLEA REJECTED.

Pardons Board Votes Against Parole for Gov. Goebel's Assassin.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 4.—Henry Youtsey, convicted sixteen years ago of complicity in the assassination of Governor William Goebel and serving a life term, was refused a parole today by the State Board of Prison Commissioners. The Board is composed of three persons, two of whom voted against the parole.

Youtsey is the only person among the six accused of complicity in the assassination who is serving a prison term. The others were acquitted or pardoned.

FOUNDED 1856

New customers who are patronizing us in vast numbers are most enthusiastic in their commendation of our Spring apparel for men and boys.

The following letter reiterates the verbal expressions of complete satisfaction we are hearing daily:

New York, April 1, 1916.

The suits arrived to-day and are very satisfactory in every respect. I wish to thank you heartily for having done so well for me. I shall recommend Brokaw Brothers to all my friends.
Good service is appreciated by all; some show their appreciation more than others and I shall certainly show mine in every way possible.
Very sincerely,

Service is a paramount factor in our wonderful showing of new and pleasing models in Spring clothes for men and boys.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Style K
Price $300

The AEOLIAN VOCALION

The Wonderful New Phonograph of Perfected Tone

THE Aeolian-Vocalion is a completely new instrument of tremendously greater powers than ever before have been possible in the phonograph.

The Vocalion tone is true in every delicate shade of expression—it is a full, satisfying, *natural* tone. It is the re-voicing of *all* the music-richness of the record.

And the remarkable expression device—the Graduola—gives you instant and perfect control of this exquisite tone. Breathe each sound softly or with the fullest volume of a wonderful voice. Vary each phrase subtly, as you feel, as you wish.

AN INVITATION. You cannot realize the wonderful perfection and musical superiority of this new and greatest of phonographs until you have heard it—have *played* it. Come in, we invite you, and let us demonstrate the Vocalion for you. We will be glad to have you regardless of whether or not you are a potential customer.

VOCALION PRICES $35 TO $2000
(NON-GRADUOLA STYLES $35 TO $75)
Moderate Monthly Payments

Catalog and descriptive matter sent upon request
Complete Stocks of the famous Columbia Records always at Aeolian Hall

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
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NEW YORK 29-33 W. 42d St. BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Ave.

Battery of 109 Machines

The Barrett Portable Adding-Listing-Computing Machine

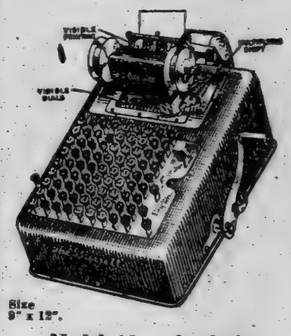

Size 9" x 12".

Model 12, only desk calculating machine that prints 'The Recognized Standard'

The Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. own 109 Portable BARRETT machines.

This remarkable endorsement of the BARRETT machine can be summed up in—

Portability
Adaptability
Durability
Price

This company is only one of thousands who have recognized the BARRETT Desk Machine as the most useful and economical machine on the market. Be guided by their judgment and save time and money.

BARRETT Portable Machines are priced from $75.00 up.

Relieve that mental strain in your office today. 'Phone at once—Cortland 2445.

John J. Harris, Sales Mgr.,
BARRETT MACHINE SALES CO.,
156 Broadway, N. Y.

A Lesson from Downtown

"But, my dear," he said, "suppose I had never adopted the new improvements. I would have no telephone in my office, no typewriters, no adding machines."

So she improved her next baking by using

RYZON
THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

Ryzon is a new baking powder. We believe it is the best baking powder in the world today. Ryzon will improve your baking or your money back.

Expert cooks get best results with a little less of Ryzon than is required of other baking powders.

¼-lb. tin, 10c ½-lb. tin, 18c 1-lb. tin, 35c

"You've twenty minutes to catch the next train to Philadelphia!"

"Are you sure; where's a timetable?"
"Why, don't you know that a fast New Jersey Central train leaves Every Hour on the Hour for Philadelphia? That's the beauty of that road—Your watch is your timetable!"

Leave Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8:15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily; Sleeper ready 10 P. M. (Leave 23d Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.)

Your Watch Is Your Time Table

The Key to Your Home

Separated from home by county or continent—standing on Broadway or 'longside a water-tank—close at your hand is the key to your home.

WESTERN UNION

keys start your Day Letters and Night Letters on their way.

Your "All's Well" message reaches home before the mail train gets up steam. Low rates for many words.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

ADVERTISEMENT.

If you want to know what happened to the American ambulance orderly that made him want to stay away from the front for a while, read "The Spy," James Hopper's cross-section of one hideous aspect of war—in this week's

5¢ every Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

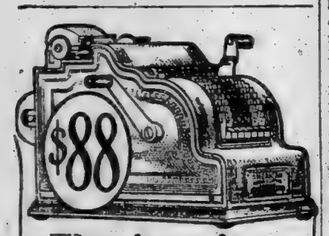

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Adding and Listing Machine
with the American Scientific Keyboard—the Seven Key System.
Light, compact, convenient, efficient. Can be kept on your desk or carried to work that is to be done. Telephone for a demonstration.
THE AMERICAN CAN CO.
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147 W. 14th Street Tel. Chelsea 4700

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Sanitol" Week April 16th

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

Open Security Market.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. 10 cents—every Monday—$4 a year. Times Square, New York —Advt.

BIG DEFENSE SCHOOL FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Automobile Owners Asked to Aid Quick Mobilization of Troops at Sheepshead Bay.

WANT 2,000 CARS FOR A DAY

Gen. O'Ryan Announces Plans for Military Tournament to Run for a Week in May.

At a luncheon in the Vanderbilt Hotel yesterday Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the National Guard announced plans for the military tournaments to be held at Sheepshead Bay during the week of May 20-28. He said that a permanent garrison would be stationed at the camp during the week, and that it would not be made up from any one regiment but would be composite. A new feature in the transportation of American troops would be introduced, he said, if the 50,000 or more automobile owners in this city should show a spirit of preparedness and lend their motor cars to the National Guard for one day.

General O'Ryan said that the first practical demonstration in meeting the problem of rapid concentration of troops would take place on Sunday, May 21, when 2,000 automobiles would be needed to transport approximately 10,000 troops to the drill grounds at Sheepshead Bay. Circulars would be sent out from his office in the near future, he said, to the 50,000 owners of motor cars in this city asking them to sacrifice their cars for one Sunday for the sake of preparedness and the concentration manoeuvre. Those who lend their motor cars on this date will be asked to pledge their cars as a reserve troop transport in time of war.

The plan, as General O'Ryan outlined it, is to have the automobiles ready at the armories of the city at a specified time and to assume that orders had been sent by telegraph from Washington the previous night ordering the concentration of the New York City Division at Sheepshead Bay. The members of the Guard are to sleep in their armories, using them as a barracks, as in war time, so that they will be ready to start in the morning.

It is expected that the National Guard aero corps, accompanied by fliers from the Aero Club, will accompany the troops and participate in the manoeuvres.

"To further the plans for preparedness and for the protection of New York," said General O'Ryan, "I am always ready for any arrangement whereby the men of my command may get a chance to become more efficient. There is a lot of talk about preparedness by people of late, and in order to learn the depth of their spirit and also to give a demonstration in concentration the automobile owners are to be asked to lend their machines—to make the personal sacrifice for one day.

"If I were the commander of 100,000 troops and my mission was to invade America I should make that attack on the South Shore of Long Island, the most vulnerable spot in the country, many think; camp my men in Brooklyn, and send a Lieutenant to the Mayor of New York who would say: 'My superior officer directs you to dismiss the National Guard and the regular army about this city and send all American troops from Manhattan Island. You may keep your Police and Fire Departments and schools as they are. You are also directed to raise the sum of $1,000,000 quickly or we intend to blow the city off the map.'

"Here is a chance to test the possibilities of concentrating the New York City Division of the National Guard at a place like Valley Stream or Sheepshead Bay, to meet a theoretical attack of a landing party, granting, of course, that the American fleet has been defeated or has been forced to seek the shelter of some harbor. We will say that transports are landing about 100,000 men, and it is vital for us to have troops at the landing point to repel them as quickly as we can.

"On short distances the quickest way to transport cavalry and artillery is by marching them; infantry by trolley or railroad for long distances. Let it be assumed that the National Guard organizations have been mustered and are drilling in the parks, being recruited to war strength and the recruits being inoculated against typhoid, clothed, armed, and equipped. There is an especial situation. Telegraphic orders have been received from Washington, we will say, to concentrate at Sheepshead Bay the next day. In anticipation of a move of this kind the National Guard Headquarters is to cause blanks to be printed and distributed to all motor car owners, that is, owners of pleasure cars in the city, those blanks to be filled out and returned to the Chief Quartermaster of the Division. The blank will call for a list of the number of cars a man cares to lend, the seating capacity of the car, its horse power, and other details. It is here that we are to test the power of sacrifice of the New York public. As many of them as are willing to give up one Sunday will send the blanks back filled in. We will need about 2,000 cars provided with an extra inflated tire with their chauffeurs or owners. The men in charge of the cars will be distinguished by a brassard and will have car numbers alloted them, and a definite place near the armory assigned.

"Each company of the National Guard will have a list of such cars, the telephone numbers of their owners, who will be under promise to respond to instant command. Arrangements will be made for the parking of the cars for the May encampment, the cars will be checked and under guard and the owner will have the privilege of watching the manoeuvres."

At the luncheon to which the members of the military committee were invited by Harry S. Harkness, President of the United Service Association, millionaire aviator, and owner of extensive Sheepshead Bay property, were Colonel William Graves Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment; Colonel John H. Foote, Fourteenth Infantry, Brooklyn; Colonel Charles de Bevoise of the First Cavalry; Colonel George Albert Wingate of the Second Field Artillery, and Major Allen L. Reagan, aide to General O'Ryan, and Captain Alfred Wendt of the Cavalry Reserve of the National Guard.

WILLCOX FOR PENSION BILL.

Teachers Who Oppose It, He Says, Do Not Understand Its Benefits.

President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education yesterday commented on the Lockwood-Ellenbogen Teachers' Pension bill, on which the Senate Committee on Cities will hold a hearing this afternoon.

"Teachers," he said, "who are opposing the bill are assuming a grave responsibility. Although the measure has been approved and indorsed by the Pension Commission of this city, by the city administration, by the unanimous vote of the Board of Education, and by a large majority of the teachers and supervising staff, it is quite possible that an active minority of the teachers may defeat it.

"The measure does not deprive any teacher of a single dollar of salary. It does provide for the compulsory saving of about 5 per cent. of the salary, but under no circumstances can these savings be lost to the teacher. If a teacher dies in the service or leaves the service for any cause without retirement the accumulated deductions with 4 per cent. compound interest are refunded. If a teacher is retired the accumulated savings are doubled by the city to provide the stipulated annuity.

"As the 5 per cent. deduction provided for teachers nearing the retiring age may be reduced to 5 per cent. with a corresponding reduction in the annuity, no teacher is really compelled to save more than 5 per cent. Even upon actual retirement any teacher may elect to decline the annuity and withdraw his accumulated savings instead.

"No plan could possibly be devised on which all would agree, or which would not cause some inconvenience or perhaps hardship in individual cases."

OFFER TO ASSIST MAYOR.

Chicago Taxicab Company Calls Mason-Seaman Attack Unjust.

Mayor Mitchel received a telegram yesterday from Harry C. Strauss, President of the Atlas Company of Chicago, a taxicab concern, saying that the recent attack upon the Mayor by the Mason-Seaman Company, which went into receivership, was, in the opinion of President Strauss, unjustified. The dispatch read in part:

"Atlas Motor Service, which you used while in Chicago, operated at half Mason-Seaman rates, and shows large returns. In appreciation of your comments of Atlas Motor Car Service my services at your disposal without compensation if needed in this controversy."

"IRISH NONSENSE ABOUT IRELAND." More "Infuriating Candor" from George Bernard Shaw, in next Sunday's New York Times. April 9. Order in advance.—Advt.

USE SHAM DINOSAUR TO ROUT MILITARISTS

Opponents of Armament Tote "Jingo" About the City to Point Their Moral.

ARMOR FAILED TO SAVE HIM

Died Despite It, You See, So What's the Use of Packing Extra Weight Through Life?

A prehistoric argument against preparedness was wheeled through the streets yesterday. It bore this inscription:

This is Jingo, the armored dinosaur: All Armor Plate and No Brains. This animal believed in Huge Armament—He is Now Extinct.

When Jingo shook the earth with his tread in Mesozoic days he had no name. When one of his femurs was unearthed in Hell's Half Acre in Wyoming scientists gave him a name they thought such a beast ought to be able to carry. It read something like dinosaurus stegosaurus stenops, but some of the newsboys on the street yesterday thought Jingo was a bug. A member of the committee arranging the anti-preparedness mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening called it yesterday the Dinosaurus Theodorus Roosevelt-us, and said it was dug out of the mud of Oyster Bay. To those with fragile jawbones it is plain Jingo.

Anti-preparedness speakers who took Jingo to eleven corners yesterday told crowds that Jingo was the original militarist. They pointed to his fourteen-inch tushes fore and his twenty-inch prongs aft to prove that he believed in heavy armament. Jingo armed himself so heavily, they said, that when he got into a swamp this animated super-dreadnought went down with all flags flying.

When the original Jingo, or dinosaurus stegosaurus stenops, terrified anti-militarists in Mesozoic or Paleozoic days he weighed more than ten tons. But with all this bulk, say the anti-preparedness committee speakers, Jingo had only two ounces of brains.

"That's why he was for preparedness," yelled a man in one of the street audiences. "He had two ounces of brains."

But the antis protested that he armed because he had only two ounces of brains, and thought that to guard his vast expanse of waistline from the sabre-toothed tiger he ought to grow three or four tons of bone on the back of his neck.

"One thing about that military lizard, anyway," said another in the street audience, "he had enough backbone to tell the anti-Jingoes to mosey out of his swamp and stay out. He might not have had enough brains to write notes, but he had enough ivory in his head to take hard knocks."

The Jingo pulled around the city yesterday on a truck by Needles, a specimen of the prehistoric horse, did not weigh ten tons, and he was the first dinosaur to ride in a carriage. Neither did he belong to the Mesozoic era; "he was a papier-maché innovation of the Gingeralesoic era." But he had everything his prototype had, except the two ounces of brains.

According to the description furnished by science, this awful reptile belonged to a Mesozoic or Jurassic family "of the therosaurian dinosaurians with retrorse ischia meeting in midline, and short metatarsals." That means armor-plate.

"The vertebra and the haemopohagus are consolidated"—that means that all turrets could be used in a broadside at the same time. Not only that. This ancient bogey that went down to the depths of bottomless mud soughing for more worlds to eat "had imbricated plications to the jaw" and "basiocipital, supraoccipital, intercalary, and supratemporal bones." There is an unconfirmed report that Jingo also had a tail that projected to the rear from the opposite end of the back where the bag containing the two ounces of brain hung.

Jingo was inanimate yesterday except when he almost fell off the truck when Needles stumbled, just after they left Times Square, but he will walk in the nightmares of many messenger boys for many nights. One blue uniformed boy, who sped like an iron post with a special delivery letter intrusted to him, heard Benjamin C. Marsh of the Greenwich House Settlement talking against preparedness yesterday, using Germany and Jingo as examples.

"Say, mister," asked the boy, "that ain't the Kaiser on the wagon, is it?" Then another speaker gave another lecture on dinosaurs, intimating that those in Washington ate out of a barrel.

One of the places Jingo visited yesterday was Tammany Hall. One of his worts enemies in Mesozoic days was the sabre-toothed tiger, and Jingo wanted to see how the Tammany Tiger of "Gingeralesozoic days" would claw him up. But poor Jingo was badly clawed up by his escort yesterday. Some of his "sabre-toothed tigers" were L. Hollingsworth Wood, Winter Russell, the Rev. Norman E. Thomas, Solon Fieldman, B. F. Withington of the Union Theological Seminary, and Miss Tracy Mygatt of the Woman's Peace Party.

Despite his ivory armament Jingo will be attacked in Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening by more "sabre-tooths," and it is thought he will have a thicker coat of green paint put on his expansive abdomen before then. Those who will assail Jingo are: Representatives Clyde H. Tavenner, Oscar Calloway, Martin D. Dies, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, James H. Maurer, candidate for the Socialist nomination for President, and Alfred J. Boulton, President of the Central Federated Union.

United States 'Usco' Tread Tires

Sturdy Marching Feet for Your Automobile

A soldier can march as far as his feet will let him.

Like a soldier, the feet of an automobile must be carefully shod.

An automobile—no matter how good it is—will give satisfactory service only if it has the particular tires adapted to its particular uses.

That is why there are five United States 'Balanced' Tires—a tire to meet every need of price and use—the only complete line offered by any one tire manufacturer.

One of the five is made for your car—made to give you the lowest cost per mile.

Ask the nearest United States Tire Dealer for your copy of the booklet, "Judging Tires," which tells how to choose the particular tire to suit your needs.

United States Tire Company

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

'Usco' Tread
One of the Five

Maxwell

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LEADERSHIP, after all, gravitates to the fittest. And Service must ever be the measure of that fitness. When a man ceases to serve his community, his fellow-men, his value is lost. So it is with motor cars.

In one of several automobile classes the Maxwell aims and always has aimed to give that full measure of service which shall proclaim it a leader. Every effort of our organization has been toward that end.

Economy, efficiency, beauty and comfort—these are the qualities dignified by an inbuilt honor, to which Maxwell service is sequel. And these are the qualities that have set the Maxwell apart, and, in its class, marked it with the seal of distinction.

Maxwell Motor Cars are honest, worthy products. They are made by folks who have not attained absolute perfection, but who strive earnestly to maintain the eminence and good will they have earned.

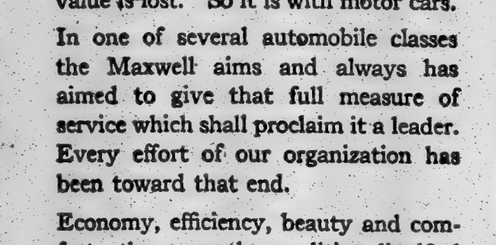

One chassis; five body styles

Two-Passenger Roadster,	$635
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Full equipment, including Electric Starter and Lights. All prices F. O. B. Detroit

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ALBODON
THE IDEAL DENTAL CREAM

Something Better for Your Teeth!

BY ALL TESTS and comparisons it could be put to by competent judges—dentists, physicians, bacteriologists, chemists, sophisticated laymen—the opinion they all agree on is that ALBODON is from every standpoint the best article for the teeth now obtainable.

It is new in many particulars of manufacture and has important and desirable qualities possessed by no other dentifrice to the same degree.

(The formula was published for the information of dentists and druggists in publications devoted to their respective professions.)

Therapeutic Features

The primary purpose of a dentifrice is to clean and polish the teeth. ALBODON *contains the highest percentage of actual cleansing and polishing ingredients of any dentifrice on the market.* So the name, which is from the Latin, meaning liberally, white or clean teeth, is not altogether fanciful.

ALBODON stands high in antiseptic efficiency, as was proven by tests on bacteria and saliva made by three esteemed and disinterested chemists, whose reports we are glad to send. It is, however, an antiseptic, not a germicide. It does not contain peroxide, carbolic acid or chlorate of potash. *It is sufficiently but safely antiseptic.*

Mechanical Features

ALBODON is a CREAM, not a paste. *It will not separate, discolor, melt or harden under varying atmospheric or climatic changes.* Hence a key like a sardine-can opener does not accompany a package of ALBODON. In hot or cold weather, with the cap on or off, its consistency is unchanged. It is always smooth and velvety *and without a trace of grit.*

Aesthetic Features

ALBODON is *cream-white* and contains no coloring matter. It has a *distinctive "smack"*—a likable taste that leaves the mouth cool and refreshed.

Safest and Best for Children

To encourage children to use a dentifrice regularly one must be given them that presses easily from the tube, that has a likable taste, that contains no dangerous chemicals, that *looks inviting* because not artificially colored. These features, embodied in ALBODON, recommend it especially to the use of children.

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ALBODON is not a substitute for the dentist, but an aid to his personal instrumental work. See your dentist at regular intervals, and use ALBODON twice daily, and *you will be amazed to see how little serious dental "work" your teeth will require in the future.*

ALBODON is a better preparation, in a liberal tube, at no increase in price. It is more economical than other dentifrices because less of it is required for each cleansing.

Buy Albodon—You Will Not Be Disappointed

Price 25 cents at all drug stores and wherever toilet articles are sold

Free Samples For Skeptics

Our best advertisement is the free sample. We are glad to send it to anyone looking for a dentifrice better than the one now being used. If you are skeptical and do not want to risk 25 cents for a regular-size tube of ALBODON, let us send you a *free sample.*

Send your name and address in any way most convenient to yourself, or cut out this coupon and mail it to us.

THE ALBODON COMPANY
154 West 18th Street Dept. A. New York City.
Kindly send me a free sample tube of ALBODON, the Ideal Dental Cream. My name is _____
My address is _____
My druggist's name is _____

WIFE OF DR. WAITE SUES FOR DIVORCE

Recites Poisoning of Parents, Relations with Mrs. Horton, and Intent to Kill Others.

CALLS WHOLE LIFE A FRAUD

Declares Misrepresentation Won Her Hand and That She Left Him in Fear of Her Life.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 4.—Through Attorney Shelby Schurtz, son of Dr. Perry Schurtz, the man who was largely responsible for the investigation which led to the arrest of her husband, Mrs. Clara Louise Peck Waite filed suit for divorce from Dr. Arthur Warren Waite in the Superior Court here today.

The bill charges her husband with intimacy with Mrs. Margaret Horton and other women "unknown to her," and that he not only took the lives of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Peck, but that he intended to take her life and the lives of other members of the family. She alleges that he gained her consent to marriage by fraud, that he treated her with extreme cruelty after marriage, and that she was forced to leave him because she feared for her life.

She alleges that Dr. Waite and Mrs. Horton lived at the Hotel Plaza in New York between Feb. 22 and March 16 as Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Walters of New Rochelle. The following is taken from the bill:

"By falsely claiming to be a physician defendant carried on an extensive plot in poisoning. The result of the poison administered to your oratrix's mother by the defendant was the death of your oratrix's mother on Jan. 30, 1915.

"As a result of poison (arsenic) administered by defendant to your oratrix's father, John E. Peck, his death occurred on March 12, 1915.

"From the result of investigations you oratrix verily believes it to be true that defendant actually had in mind to poison various other members of the Peck family, and, indeed, had it especially in mind to poison your oratrix.

"In consequence of the revelation of these vile and inhuman acts toward your oratrix and in consequence of such extreme, brutal, cruel and inhuman treatment, it became unsafe for your oratrix to live or remain with him, and in consequence she was compelled to, and did, leave the Pantlind Hotel, where she was staying with him after the death of her father, and seek refuge in the family home, and since she has not dared to return to said defendant for fear of personal injury from him."

A confession given to New York newspapers by Dr. Waite, concerning the death of Mr. and Mrs. Peck, was also mentioned.

The bill further alleged that Dr. Waite obtained Mrs. Waite's consent to marriage through fraud, and after the marriage he took her to New York for the express purpose of accomplishing the death of her father and mother.

In these connections it is set up that the defendant fraudulently represented himself as a regularly practicing physician, specializing in surgery of the head, that defendant represented himself to be a moral and honest young man, and a practicing physician with an established income.

"Whereby your oratrix," the bill continues, "was deceived by such fraud and deceit and but for that would not have consented to marriage with the defendant.

"Your oratrix is informed and verily believes it to be true that the defendant fraudulently misrepresented his whole life to your oratrix and induced your oratrix to marry him for the sole purpose of gaining money, and defendant took your oratrix to New York State, not to gain a legal residence or establish a home there, but for the purpose of better accomplishing his vile ends, for the purpose of luring your oratrix's father and mother away from their home better to accomplish their death and the death of your oratrix and other members of your oratrix's family.

"That defendant, by such fraud, did accomplish his ends and did deceive your oratrix into marriage with him and did accomplish the death of your oratrix's father and mother, and but for the discovery of defendant's fraudulent acts defendant would have carried out his intentions of murdering your oratrix and other members of your oratrix's family, all for the sole purpose of gaining money."

Mrs. Waite asked that her maiden name be restored. She appeared in court heavily veiled and no person was allowed to speak to her.

A copy of the bill has been sent to Dr. Waite at New York.

Dr. Waite was not told yesterday about his wife's divorce suit. The prisoner's condition was so serious that Dr. Gregory, in charge of the Bellevue ward where Waite is a prisoner, warned against exciting him. It was said that Dr. Waite's condition was more dangerous than was supposed outside the hospital. He was badly poisoned by the drugs he took on the eve of his arrest, and, according to physicians at the hospital, is undergoing the very tortures which his victims, Mr. and Mrs. Peck, suffered. Dr. Gregory declared that it was improbable that Waite would be arraigned this week on account of his condition.

Mrs. Horton, who is named in the divorce suit, said yesterday that whatever the Pecks did now could not possibly worry her. "I am not interested in the least," she said, when told about the suit. "They can do nothing more to hurt me in this case. I am through with the whole matter."

The District Attorney's office was busy yesterday gathering up loose ends of the Waite case, and nothing definite was told about what course they were taking. The sender of the "K. Adams" telegram remains a mystery except to the District Attorney, who says he is under pledge not to divulge the person's identity until Thursday.

Professor M. D. Berlitz, of the language school which Dr. Waite and Mrs. Horton attended, saw Assistant District Attorney Dooling yesterday. He said that both the doctor and Mrs. Horton had been pupils at his school and that both were unusually bright.

SAYS ACTOR CHEATED HER.

Woman Who Lent Ramsay Wallace $600 Objects to Bankruptcy.

Specifications of objection to the discharge from bankruptcy of Ramsay Wallace, leading man in a former Sherlock Holmes Company, have been filed by A. Bertha Wyatt of Bristol, R. I. She alleges that on Oct. 21, 1907, at the Hotel Remington she lent $600 to Wallace for the express purpose of continuing the Sherlock Holmes Company, but that the money was not thus employed and the company abandoned.

She obtained a judgment for $763 on Jan. 24, 1911, in Providence, and later brought suit on the judgment in this city in the City Court. Thereupon Wallace filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 15, 1915, with liabilities of $1,160 and no assets, and Judge Hough restrained the Wyatt suit for a year.

HOWARD MUST DEFEND SUIT.

Court Upholds Magistrate Corrigan's $200,000 Libel Action.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court denied a motion made yesterday for George Bronson Howard, the author, to have the complaint of Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan in his suit for $200,000 for alleged libel, dismissed on the ground that it did not state a sufficient cause of action.

The complaint is based on the story "God's Man," written by Howard, in which a Magistrate is severely handled. Magistrate Corrigan was sure that he was the Magistrate Mr. Howard had in mind when he wrote the book. Color seemed to be given to this belief by the fact that Howard was once held by the complainant in $1,000 bail on the charge of Theodora Gerard, a show girl, in a matter involving a missing ring.

NEW ZONING SCHEME PLEASES BROOKLYN

Representatives of Borough Find Few Things to Criticise in Commission's Report.

ALL DEMAND LIGHT AND AIR

Association Asks That Heights Be Restricted to Residences—Find Parks Cared For.

At its public hearing in the City Hall yesterday the Commission on Building Restrictions and Districts took up the central part of Brooklyn within the area bounded by Gowanus Canal, Buttermilk Channel, East River, Bedford Avenue, Eastern Parkway, Prospect Park West, and Fifteenth Street. Many civic organizations were represented, and the work of the commission, which has filed a tentative report to the Board of Estimate, was indorsed, only a few appearing to protest against it.

Guy Du Val of the Brooklyn Heights Association and Sidney V. Lowell, Robert W. Bush, and Alfred T. White of the Brooklyn Committee on City Plan requested the commission to restrict the Brooklyn Heights districts to residential purposes and to allow no business in that section. They urged stricter regulations in the Brooklyn plans, so as to prevent congestion, and suggested that regulations be imposed so that there might be open spaces between buildings by restricting the proportion of the area of a plot on which a building might be constructed.

Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll, commending the work of the commission, said it had done much to preserve the park area.

"The report of the commission," he said, "is one of the most important documents of municipal statesmanship ever compiled. Without doing violence to existing conditions, the work will provide a normal, logical, and well-balanced scheme for the development of the borough, and will aid the city in properly locating its schools, libraries, and other public buildings, because the growth of the city will be along evident lines. The general plan substitutes harmony and design for the present chaos and ugliness in building development."

The plan as a whole, the Commissioner said, had met the park point of view in Brooklyn.

"There has been a wholesome trend in Brooklyn," said Mr. Ingersoll, "to build public and semi-public buildings on the borders of small park, thus helping to make these parks and playgrounds centres of recreation and civic centres. This trend has been recognized by the commission in restricting the streets about the parks, with one or two exceptions where the parks are in purely industrial centres. But I think that even though the areas about Red Hook Park and McCarren Park are restricted, there will always be people living in the section, and we should do something to preserve these parks for their use as much as possible."

Speaking as a private citizen, Mr. Ingersoll asked the commission to restrict the block on South Oxford Street, from Fulton Street to Atlantic Avenue, his home block, to residential purposes. He said he belived that sufficient provisions had been made for business purposes in other streets and that this one block, as well as a few others in the section, now entirely residential, should be restricted to that use.

W. Fred Silleck, President of the Erie Basin Board of Trade, said that while the maps of the commission looked ideal, they had omitted to take care of the section in which people worked in the factories and along the water front. He said that it was imperative that the commission restrict a residential section for the benefit of the workers in the factory and waterfront districts. He suggested the commission restrict Verona at Richards Street, east of Van Brunt Street; Sullivan Street, east to Columbia Street, and Columbia east to Verona Street.

L. W. Naylor, an attorney, praised the work of the commission, and recommended that it be enacted into law at once. John C. Gebhardt, representing the Tenement House Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Charities, approved the general plan, but suggested that there should be more drastic regulations to prevent congestion. He suggested more yard spaces and smaller tenement houses, and showed how crowded the class rooms in public schools are by reason of congestion.

John P. O'Brien, a former Assistant Corporation Counsel, asked Mr. Gebhardt if it were not true that the law requiring 450 cubic feet of air for every living person in a tenement house was being violated all the time, and was impossible to enforce. Mr. Gebhardt admitted that it was true.

Tomorrow the commission will take up the section east of the Bronx River in the Bronx.

DONLEY DRIVEN MAD BY PLOT, FRIENDS SAY

Coroner Seeks to Uncover Conspiracy That Ended in Suicide of Babylon Guide.

AUTHORITIES HIDE LETTER

Witness Testifies State Detective Scared Up Ducks That Led to Fear of Prosecution.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., April 4.—The inquest into the death of William M. Donley, the Great South Bay guide and hunter, who committed suicide in his home here last night after terrorizing the town for twelve hours and wounding five persons, was begun today by Coroner A. A. Moore of Bay Shore. The inquest was held in the village Court House, and the taking of testimony of ten witnesses took from 10 o'clock until 2 P. M.

Most of the questions put by the Coroner and by Assistant District Attorney Leroy M. Young concerned the so-called conspiracy which Donley's friends declared caused him to become insane through worry about a plot, said to have been hatched by game wardens, to railroad him to jail. Another point that received much attention was the special delivery letter that Mrs. Donley said made her husband furiously angry yesterday morning.

Many of the witnesses testified that Donley had been lured into violation of the game laws by a State detective, who posed at Babylon as Frank Melford, a chauffeur out of work. One of the baymen, Thomas Sprague, who admitted to Coroner Moore that he had frequently killed ducks out of season, declared under oath that Melford had acted as "riser"—he scared the waterfowl to take wing and expose themselves to fire—on the gunning trip that resulted in Donley's arrest. There was evident effort on the part of the Coroner to get as much information as possible concerning the activities of Melford while a boarder at the dead man's home.

After the six messages, written on the tops and sides of cartridge boxes, which Donley left behind had been read and found to be incoherent Assistant District Attorney Young took up the mysterious special delivery letter. The contents of the letter he refused to disclose. All questions about the letter to witnesses and their answers were written, and the Coroner and Mr. Young had many whispered consultations.

Notwithstanding the precautions taken to prevent the letter being made public it became known that a Babylon woman who signed herself "Mrs. S.," had sent the communication to Donley. The letter was written on blue-lined paper, apparently inexpensive, and was in pencil. One of the officials, who asked that his name be withheld, admitted that the reporters' information was substantially correct, but denied that the letter had any bearing on the suicide of Donley, or that it conveyed threats.

When it was discovered that Mortimer L. Avery, bartender at the Manhattan Hotel and a great friend to Donley, was absent through illness Coroner Moore adjourned the inquest until April 10.

Mrs. Margaret Donley, who with her four children has lived at the Casey Hotel since she narrowly escaped death at the hands of her husband, told a TIMES reporter today that she might take over Donley's business, hiring a man to assist her.

KNOLLWOOD CLUB MEETS.

C. M. Depew and Simeon Ford Address White Plains Residents.

The annual meeting of the members of the Knollwood County Club of White Plains, N. Y., was held last evening in the Waldorf Private Apartments. A dinner, followed, attended by 200 enthusiastic members of the club and their guests. George T. Wilson, President of the club, was toastmaster, and among the speakers were Chauncey M. Depew and Simeon Ford.

The President read telegrams from Patrick F. Murphy and John D. Archbold, the first President of the club, expressing regret at their inability to be present on account of being on shipboard. A musical entertainment was furnished by the Glee Club, consisting of members of the Knollwood Country Club.

Among those present were Brig. Gen. Daniel L. Appleton, Dyer Pearl, John D. Lindsay, George C. Boldt, Jr., Samuel W. Fairchild, Judson S. Todd, George Post, Arthur Turnbull, Harry J. Luce, William C. Breed, Ellis Wainwright, H. Bertram Legg, Walter H. Sykes, Jr., and Walter H. Merrall.

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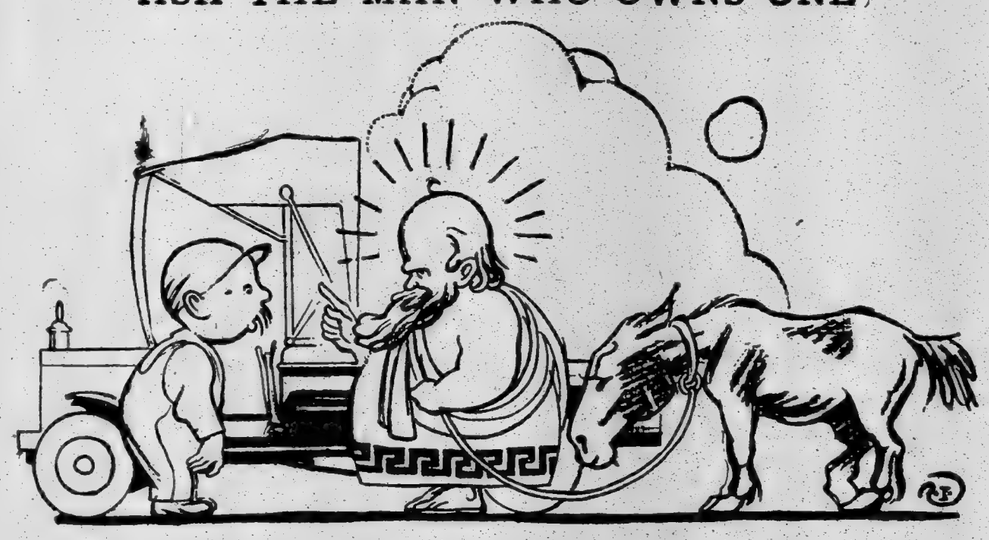

A Horse will Stand Still Just as Fast as a Motor Truck

But—

Map out your traffic so that it rolls steadily all through the working day, and you get the last penny of extra profit to be had from motor hauling.

At the same time you get the difference between a truck that keeps on hauling and one that keeps on stalling.

For there are trucks and trucks.

The lame ones will stand up at the loading platform with the same swagger as the real ones.

But they won't stand up on the road—and that's where the real truck turns miles into money.

That's where the Packard truck has squelched pretenders in more than two hundred lines of trade—on the road.

Which is not surprising.

For the Packard truck is built for the road, in the factory which has set the standards of motor vehicle progress for seventeen years.

Because of Packard experience, resources and lasting responsibility, it naturally is built stronger, simpler, more carefully.

And being a Packard, from motor to monogram, it needs less attention, fewer repairs, less coaxing—it will stand more shocks and hammering the year around.

It will haul more goods, over a longer time and at a lower cost than any other railless carrier.

There is a size for every service. From the swift, light one-tonner to the 6½-ton dreadnaught, all are of the same advanced silent, chainless design.

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Practice vs. Theory Tested by the War

Up to August, 1914, there was a theory in the Automobile World that a truck that was giving service for business purposes could be depended on for war conditions.

Six months *war* experience *proved* that this is *not true.*

But turn the theory around and it works out in practice:—

The truck that holds up in war service is ideally serviceable in business traffic.

For instance, in many business trucks that were put into war service, the shifting of the heavy load strained the axle housings.

In other cases they stripped the teeth off the gears.

It is the *unexpected* that is always happening.

Men with the best intentions in the world often see only one or two things at a time.

But in no profession in the world is the faculty of *seeing the thing as a whole* more important than in motor truck design.

As an example, the Schnieder trucks in Paris, which automatically left the bus service and delivery work and became armed wagons when war was declared, are mostly all running.

Why? Because the foreign governments, clever and prepared, had arranged for certain standards in design and material.

A truck that is worth while for war is worth while for business.

One reason, perhaps, why the Governments of Europe took all the Riker Trucks that could be built—except a few that had been secured in advance by big business in America.

Now, for the first time since the Riker Truck was introduced—a few are available for the business man in general.

Many a business man who has need for only a single truck and who has been hesitating to buy a fine motor truck, should see the Riker Truck — *the best built truck in America.*

The price of the Riker Truck is about the same as for other trucks, but every man who operates a mechanical equipment of any kind *knows* that the *better built a mechanism the more economical it is to run.*

There is more high grade material used in the Riker Truck than in any other truck in America.

Chrome-nickel steel in frame, in gears, in propeller shaft, in driving axles.

The frame oversize—the transmission gears extra wide and extra large—the propeller shaft and driving axle very large—the center housing of the rear axle massive.

Special metals, and competent engineering make the Riker Truck not only the strongest but the lightest truck of its rated capacity.

All the parts are accessible.

It is easy to get at—easily started—easily steered and driven.

Whether for a single truck or for a whole installation of trucks—our Branch House in this city, managed from our Main Offices in Bridgeport, is in position to give prompt and intelligent service to owners.

Some day you are going to need a motor truck. But whether it is now or a year from now, you will be interested in seeing how A. L. Riker has applied his *engineering principles to the truck problems of modern business*—the Riker Truck, made by the Locomobile Company—*the best built truck in America.*

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The World's Textile Capital

THE above picture shows the rug, carpet and textile capital of the world—the Kensington Mill District of Philadelphia—which produces more than one-third of the rugs and carpets made in America, and employs 11,000 skilled, well-paid, comfortably-housed workmen. Brussels, Wilton and Axminster gave their names to now famous carpets and rugs, but the output of the three combined in their best day did not equal Philadelphia's present textile production.

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PUBLIC LEDGER

Member A. B. C.

ARMY POST PLAY BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS

"Rio Grande" Brought Forward as a Little Cousin to "Arizona."

BENNETT HEADS ABLE CAST

An Excellent Production Given a Colorful but Thin and Mechanical Melodrama at the Empire.

RIO GRANDE—A new play in four acts by Augustus Thomas. At the Empire.

Colonel Wolcott	Bennett Southard
Colonel Bannard	Richard Bennett
Bill Hecht	Frank Campeau
Dr. Carson	Francis M. Verdi
Nan	Lola Fisher
Lieutenant Ellsworth	Calvin Thomas
Mrs. Lane	Amelia Gardner
Major Lane	Robert McWade
Sue Meadows	Gertrude Dalton
Captain Meadows	Saxon Kling
Mexican	Juan Villasana
Trooper Redmond	John Warrick
Katie	Rea Martin
Trooper Casey	Juan Villasana
Doctor's Assistant	George Villasana
Dr. Morris	Theodor von Eltz

"Rio Grande" is the name of an unsubstantial and disappointing play in four acts, which was tried on a New York audience for the first time last evening at the Empire Theatre. It is disappointing because it is the work of Augustus Thomas, who, at one time or another, has given the American stage some of the very best of its native plays.

From the title and the general tenor of the paragraphs which heralded the new play's arrival on Broadway, it was hoped that he had written, if not another "Witching Hour," at least another "Arizona." Indeed, from the name, "Rio Grande," there was some reason to believe that Mr. Thomas had reverted to the days when he seemed to write his pieces with a fountain pen in one hand and a map of the United States in the other. But "Rio Grande," whereas it has a background full of the bright color Mr. Thomas knows so well how to paint, has no color in its story; the fable of this melodrama is thin and mechanical to a degree. Here is ready humor to keep things cheerful, a fine savorous Americanism in the text, and the deft dialogue of a master of his craft. But here, too, is a story quite depressingly unconvincing. The net product is pretty paltry.

This new melodrama by Mr. Thomas is a severe case of fatigue of the faculty of invention. At a rough guess, you would say that he had written it either when he was very tired or when he was in a great rush. It is so exceedingly timely that you would be inclined to settle on the latter diagnosis if you did not stop to remember that a playwright might have been inspired to turn out a piece about the Mexican border almost any time in the last five years.

For "Rio Grande" is another army post play—this time one wherein the action unfolds within the confines of the dreary, sunburned, dusty post at Laredo, Texas. By just a touch here and there, the author brings to life this lonesome outpost with the officers weary of inaction, fretting at the meticulous economies of the remote civilians at Washington and so eager to take potshots at the Mexicans that they fairly pray for one good encounter with a small force that has crossed the border before it shall dawn on headquarters that they may have merely come over for shelter.

The army post color is all there, from the proper and officially inspected buttons and spurs to the clouds of dust coming in through the vine-hung windows when, to the sound of bugles and a fine shuffle of hundreds upon hundreds of hoofs, the horses are led riderless past the Colonel's house. There are these thrilling sounds and later the music of the funeral march played by the regimental band and taps sounded for the young Second Lieutenant, who had killed himself because of his intrigue with the Colonel's lady.

So the background is admirably designed for the unfolding of a fine and thrilling fable, but this particular story of the Colonel's lady being like Judy O'Grady under her skin is neither fine nor thrilling. Here "Rio Grande" runs dry. The background is as brightly colored as a Navajo blanket, but the plot is as mechanical as a machine gun, and from time to time you detect the presence of the embarrassed Mr. Thomas furtively loading it up again.

Nan, the daughter of the regiment, marries a Colonel much older than herself out of affection, gratitude, and admiration when her heart really belongs to the handsome and ardent young Second Lieutenant. Two years later the young people meet in secret and their secret becomes the property of a blackguardly orderly, whose insufferable advances bring Nan to a sense of her degradation, lead her to pour out her confession in a letter to her husband, and send her heading into the river.

When they think she has been drowned Mrs. Lane gives the telltale letter to Major Lane to please him, and he, to please Mr. Thomas, gives it to the Colonel, who, having lost his glasses, is about to have it read aloud to the audience, when rather pointedly the young Second Lieutenant commits suicide. So everybody goes off to the front, Nan revives slowly, the Colonel comes back, reads the letter, shoots the orderly, and the survivors all live happily ever after.

The production is better than the play, and the acting is all pretty good. Richard Bennett is excellent as the Colonel, and Lola Fisher is unfairly tested in the maudlin rôle of the Colonel's lady. Robert McWade, who has apparently vanished from the cast of "Common Clay," barks in his fashion as the Major, and good work is done by Calvin Thomas and Frank Campeau, the bad-man-in-chief of all Western melodramas.

INSTRUCTION.

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50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 87 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 18; these are some of the results of the

MISS HEINRICH'S RECITAL.

A Singer of Fine Intelligence in an Interesting Program.

Miss Julia Heinrich, who has been heard at the opera this season, and who was not unknown here before that as a singer of songs, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Miss Heinrich has shown a fine dramatic intelligence and an excellent vocal equipment in the operatic representations she has given. She showed in this recital a similar intelligence and appreciation of what song singing, and especially German lieder singing, should be. Nor did she carry over to the concert platform the manners and methods of the operatic stage, as dramatic singers are often too apt to do. She produced her results purely by the variety and significance of the expression, the color, the accent, the modulation of phrase, that she was able to introduce into her singing.

Miss Heinrich is fortunate in being the daughter of her father; and Max Heinrich, it is clear, has imparted to her—he has more than taught her, he has ingrained into her artistic nature—secrets of lieder singing that have made him for many years one of the most admirable exponents of that art. Miss Heinrich's voice is powerful, well schooled, well under her control. It is a voice of wide range, with rich lower tones. It shows its most agreeable quality in mezzo voce. The upper tones when they are delivered in full voice are apt to sound rather hard. Miss Heinrich's phrasing and diction are both admirable, and were constantly a source of pleasure to her listeners in giving lucidity and intelligence to the wide range of emotional expressiveness in her interpretations.

Her program was of unusual interest. Some of her Schubert songs were not among his most familiar. "Dem Unendlichen" she sang with superb dramatic power and vigorous declamation, and "Am Strom," "Der Wachtelschlag," and "Die Forelle" with engrossing skill. Of Brahms she presented his "Regenlied" and its pendant, "Nachklang," among his profoundest and most beautiful songs, in a manner to suggest their poetic quality. She was especially happy in her selections from Franz. "Die Lotosblume" and "Standchen," which she sang with much grace and more of charm than anything else in her German list, she had to repeat.

The program also included a group of French songs by Bachelet, Delibes, and Saint-Saëns, and her father's set of three in English entitled, "Love in Spring."

REGINALD DE KOVEN BACK.

He Brings His New Opera to be Produced at the Metropolitan.

Reginald De Koven, the American composer, returned yesterday on the Holland America liner Nieuw Amsterdam after an absence of two years, bringing the score of his new opera, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," which he wrote at Vevey, Switzerland, where he spent nineteen months.

In speaking of his latest work, Mr. De Koven said that it was to be produced early next season at the Metropolitan Opera House, and that he had hurried back on receipt of a cable dispatch from Otto Kahn. "I first booked on the Lafayette," he went on to say, "and she did not leave Bordeaux. Then I transferred to the Rochambeau, and had the same luck. Finally I booked passage with my wife on the Nieuw Amsterdam, and had to cross from Dieppe to Folkestone to catch her at Falmouth, as Americans are not allowed to cross over from Havre to Southampton. The boat we traveled on was the Sussex, just a week before she was torpedoed, and I had a deck cabin, on the recommendation of the Purser, who said it was the safest portion of the ship. Afterward I discovered it was the place where the torpedo struck her.

"'The Canterbury Pilgrims' is in four short acts, and will play just under three hours. The book, by Percy MacKaye, is in singable and lyrical English, and Chaucer is the principal character in the opera. I have always maintained that English opera, if it is well written, can be rendered by any singers, even if they do not understand the language, and is next to Italian from a musical point of view. After I have had a consultation with the management of the Metropolitan Opera Company I shall see about the cast."

Mr. De Koven said that the war had made a big difference to Switzerland in revenue, as the country depended upon the tourist to a great extent. The Government has decided to tax the foreign residents in the hotels. He added that during an automobile tour through the south of France, just before leaving for home, he saw the recruits for 1916-17, and said they were men of splendid physique.

Concert Aids Italian Reservists.

For the benefit of the families of the Italian reservists a concert was given last night at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Italian Ambassador, at which Olga Carrara, soprano, made her first appearance in this city. The other artists were Philip Gordon, pianist, and Albert Greenfield, violinist. The singer's numbers included operatic arias and songs by Italian composers. Astolfo Pescia assisted at the piano. There was a large audience.

20 Authors of Friars' Melodrama.

Twenty authors will collaborate in writing a twenty-minute melodrama to be acted at the Friars' Frolic next month. Each author will try to get his hero and heroine into a difficulty from which the next author cannot extricate them. Among those who will help make this dramatic crazyquilt will be George M. Cohan, Bayard Veiller, Louis Anspacher, Eugene Walter, Channing Pollock, Rennold Wolf, James Montgomery, Max Marcin, and Samuel Shipman.

Speakers for Marcus Loew Dinner.

At the complimentary dinner to Marcus Loew to be given in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor Sunday night the speakers will be A. L. Erlanger, Arthur Brisbane, Percy Williams, and Patrick Francis Murphy. Theodore Rousseau, Mayor Mitchel's secretary, will read a speech written by the Mayor, who will be unable to be present. Additional honorary guests will be W. K. Hempstead, Alf Hayman, Sam Scribner, and Aaron Jones.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

An electrical device patented by Dodge and Castle, the scenic artists, will be used for the first time in the production of "Through the Ages." The device does away with border lights, footlights, painted ceilings, and sky borders. In their stead lights playing from all sides of the stage give the effect of sky or ceiling. Through this layer of light other lights pour to illuminate the stage and setting.

The Hippodrome elephants will join the Easter shoppers on Fifth Avenue this noon. The pachyderms have been confined to the stage and stables of the playhouse since their outing last Fall, and a permit to take them on the avenue was obtained.

The Dramatic Circle of the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, will celebrate the Shakespeare Tercentenary tonight. Addresses will be made by F. F. Mackay and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes. There will be readings by Marguerite Leslie and Mrs. Frank A. Parker and Elizabethan songs and dances by members of the circle.

CIRCUS READY FOR OPENING.

Dress Rehearsal of All the Acts to be Held Tonight.

A dress rehearsal will be held at 8 o'clock tonight of the attractions to be offered in New York by Barnum & Bailey's circus. The first performance of the season will be given in Madison Square Garden at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Bulletins sent out by Publicity Director Jay Rial of the show last night indicated that all was well with the circus. The splendors that in past years had caused the soul of youth to expand in the hearts of mankind were ready for the grand parade. So were the new novelties which, Mr. Rial said, would cause breasts to thrill that hadn't thrilled since the circus was here last year.

Scenic artists, stage mechanics, wardrobe makers, students of historical lore, lucky boys who got into the Garden in some mysterious way no grownup could fathom, performers, animal keepers, acrobats, clowns who didn't look like themselves in store clothes, hundreds of workmen and others were busily on hand at the time Mr. Rial was sending out the bulletins.

As far as human vision could detect, things were in readiness for that wonder-inspiring exhibition, "Persia; or, the Pageants of the Thousand and One Nights"; for the "pantomimic splendors," the equestrian acts, the aerial flights, the joy-inspiring clowns, the wildness of animals, and the tights, the spangles, the glitter and glamour of all the other glories that go to make a night at the circus an antidote for old age.

Mr. Rial made another inspection of the 19 elephants, the 110 cages filled with animals from all parts of the world, the camels, including the youngster who came into earthly being on Jan. 20 last; the lions, which roared at every opportunity; the tigers, including the one which bit the tail off a neighboring leopard last year, and all the other jungle and wilderness beasts, and they also seemed fit and ready for tomorrow's special event. There was no question about their being in good voice, as any one could attest who accompanied Mr. Rial without ear mufflers.

Wherefore it may be predicted that the first show, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, will be a success, and there seems to be no reason to wax gloomy over any of the other shows that will be given twice a day thereafter.

THEATRE NIGHT IN HARLEM.

Special Attractions and Decorations in Honor of Carnival.

The Harlem Carnival to celebrate the opening of the Bronx car extension, which will continue through the week, observed Theatre Night last night. The theatres were decorated and special features were added in honor of the occasion. This morning the car line will be formally opened to the public, when a special car, in charge of Adelbert S. Nichols, Honorary President; Thomas P. Fowler, President, and thirty members of the Harlem Board of Trade will make a trip over the route. A luncheon will follow at the Hotel Theresa, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street. The extension, which connect Harlem to New Jersey and the Bronx, begins at 140th Street and runs along Willis Avenue to 125th Street, thence to Fort Lee Ferry.

WAR ON SILK MISBRANDING.

Federal Trade Commission to Hear Arguments in Washington Today.

The Federal Trade Commission will hear arguments today in Washington on the petition of various interests to intervene in the suit brought by the Silk Association of America to have the commission enjoin the use of the word "silk" or any combination of letters suggesting the word "silk" in connection with merchandise which contains no silk. The Silk Association's complaint, which is the first to be made, alleging the practices complained of as "unfair methods of competition" within the meaning of the statute creating the commission has attracted much attention in business circles generally.

Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the Silk Association, before leaving for Washington last night said he did not know the identity of the interests seeking to intervene in the suit. The attorney said that the trial of the issue itself would probably take place in May. The Silk Association's petition to enjoin misbranding affects nine manufacturing firms.

Among the trademarks the use of which the commission is asked to enjoin are those containing the words "silk," "silkateen," "sanesilk," "Jap-silk," and like devices, all of which it is alleged tend to mislead the public into believing that silk goods are being purchased. According to lawyers interested in the pending case a decision in favor of the Silk Association's contention by the Supreme Court would spell a new era of business honesty in all lines of merchandise.

TO RAISE 2D AV. ELEVATED.

Structure to be Made Higher Near the Queensboro Bridge.

The Second Avenue elevated will have to be raised between Fifty-eighth and Sixty-second Streets in order to provide the rail connection between the Queensboro Bridge and the elevated lines, so as to permit trains from Queens to run downtown. The work will be performed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company without interfering with the regular train service in the same manner that similar jobs were carried out in the construction of the third tracks of the elevated.

The maximum lift required will be at Fifty-ninth Street, where the structure must be raised 3 feet 4 inches. The slope will begin at Fifty-eight Street, and the old level will be reached again between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets.

The Second Avenue trains, when this alteration has been finished, will be able to run over the Queensboro Bridge to Astoria and to Alburtis Avenue, Corona, and this route should be in operation by the Fall. The B. R. T. trains, which come up Broadway, will also run over these Queens lines, but they will pass under the East River in a tunnel at Sixtieth Street, which will not be completed for a long time.

WHITMAN FOR LOCAL OPTION

Tells Head of Anti-Saloon League He Will Approve Measures.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, last night made public this letter he said he had received from Governor Whitman in reply to his letter of April 1:

"I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 1 in regard to Third-Class City Local Option bills.

"Irrespective of the merits of the various bills before the Legislature, I am and always have been, as you know, in favor of submitting to a vote of the people in their various localities the question of whether they shall allow the traffic of liquor therein or not, and I will approve such a measure. This, of course, covers the three bills to which you refer in your letter."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinee TODAY & Sat. MATINEE TODAY at 2:20 "AN EMPHATIC SUCCESS." Rio Grande AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S NEW PLAY.

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH. ST. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Eve. 8. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2. Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival Tree in Henry VIII. with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Eves. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:25. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. MITZI in 'POM-POM' "Little Mitzi is great" in this comic opera, says the N. Y. Herald.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. MRS. FISKE Is a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Today at 2:15. ASK ANYBODY WHO HAS SEEN IT— READ ANY PAPER THAT REVIEWED IT— ANYHOW "DON'T MISS IT." —TIMES The Dramatic Sensation of the Year, JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE. JUSTICE with JOHN BARRYMORE, O. P. HEGGIE, &c. "MOVING HUMAN DRAMA FINELY ACTED." —EVE. WORLD "FINE PRODUCTION OF FINE PLAY."—TRIBUNE "DRAMA OF REMARKABLE POWER."—WORLD

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2. MR. HACKETT Announces the LAST WEEK of The Merry Wives of Windsor NEXT WEEK—THE MELODY OF YOUTH.

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs. 8:20. | Pop. Mat. TODAY 2:20 | 3rd MONTH THE MELODY OF YOUTH NEXT WEEK CRITERION THEATRE.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2:20. The Boomerang EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2.10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ITS ANNUAL GLORIES REVEALED. TOMORROW AFT. 2:15 TWICE DAILY, 2:15 AND 8:15.

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CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:25. Matinee Today 50c. to $1.50. "The Audience Laughed Itself Fat."—Press THE BLUE ENVELOPE with WALTER JONES CARRIE REYNOLDS & OTHER FUNMAKERS

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Thurs. 25 & 50c. | EMILY STEVENS in "The Unchastened Woman."

Hippodrome

Mgt. Charles Dillingham. "THE BIG SHOW" Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00 Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50. Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People Sousa & His 50 Band | Sensational Ice Ballet | Seats to May 20th. Staged by R. H. Burnside. Sun., Extraordinary Bill with Sousa.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c-15c-25c. TODAY—Louise Lovely in "Tangled Hearts." Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra. Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. Ernest Evans & Society Circus. ALL SEATS Oscar Lorraine, Milton Pollock & Co. RESERVED Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c

ATOP 44TH ST. THEATRE. Adm. $1 at 10:30. CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE "WORLD CHAMPION ICE SKATERS" Adm. Free 6 to 8. Dinner, $1.50 & a la carte. Skating & Dancing at Dinner & Supper. Table reservations Dinner & Supper. Tel. 5935—Bryant.

PARK B'WAY & 59TH STREET. 15c. 25c. Mat. Daily. Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Geo. Walsh in "The Honor System." Mary Miles Minter in "Anne of Green Gables." Chas. Ray in "Dad's Girl." Wm. Desmond in "Sunset Trail." Mary Pickford in "The Eternal Grind."

OPENS TO-DAY, APRIL 5, AT 2 O'CLOCK

Summer TO-DAY at the Fourth Annual FLOWER SHOW

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE APRIL 5th TO 12th

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$16000 IN PRIZES

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PIANOLA RECITAL AEOLIAN HALL Saturday, April 8 At 8 P. M. Assisting Artist MISS VERA CURTIS, Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Co. GERARD CHATFIELD at The Pianola. DION W. KENNEDY at the Concert Organ. Admission Without Charge

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...438 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1916.

HOPE FOR THE RAILWAYS.

The changing sentiment of the country for the railways is showing itself when it might have been least expected, that is, when the railways are "glutted with prosperity." It is more correct to say that the railways are embarrassed by more business than they can do than that they are overwhelmed with prosperity, some remarkable earnings to the contrary notwithstanding. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission's figures, net earnings per mile averaged an increase of $95 for eight months and of $106 for February. That is an increase of 50 per cent. for the West, 25 per cent. for the South, and 90 per cent. for the East. Not all industrials are doing better than that, and it might be thought that the shippers would harden their hearts. On the contrary, it is just now that there is something like an era of good feeling toward the railways.

Notice already has been taken of the manner in which Eastern shippers are co-operating with the railways to break the trade embargo. That affords the clue to the mystery of the softening of sentiment toward the railways. Shippers and receivers have come to see that the troubles of the railways are the troubles of all business and that the removal of the obstruction to railway traffic clears the way for general prosperity. For example, the lumber shippers of five States east of the Mississippi are supporting the proposal of the railways for an increase of rates. In such cases the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission needs to be only perfunctory. Even more striking is the testimony, published yesterday, of Mr. JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT after an official trip over the territory of the Southern Pacific:

> I am very hopeful regarding the outlook for treatment of the country's railroads. Ten years ago we decided to go direct to the public. The results have been surprising. There is better feeling everywhere between corporations and the people. It is no unusual thing now to go from one end of our system to the other, a journey of 11,000 miles, visiting shippers over the whole route, without hearing a single complaint. Ten years ago this would have been undreamed of. The fellow who is doing the harm now is the politician, and railroad corporations may rest assured of the sanity of the ultimate outcome of their case because the people are final masters of the politicians and administration.

Here is a hint why the new prosperity of the railways should not be prematurely stopped by the regulators. In the times of depression net earnings kept up remarkably well, although the gross shrunk severely. The railways seemed to earn money because they did not spend it. The large gross now repeated is liable to be reduced for the opposite reason, that is, because the railways must spend now the money they saved before. If the railways had been in funds they could have bought equipment cheaply. Now they are forced into the iron and steel market when it is at the top, and their previous economy will prove costly. Earnings which are rightly profits, therefore, will be spent on betterments, for the further reason that such is the system on which rates are regulated.

The Commerce Commission has declared that rates should not be so high as to allow the railways both to earn dividends and add to their property. Rates should be reduced, and betterments should be charged to capital account as the proceeds of new money. The doctrine seemed more reasonable when announced than now. Then the railways were favored borrowers. Now their credit is inferior. For the first three months of this year, according to the compilation of The Journal of Commerce, railways have been able to borrow $43,907,000 less than last year, while industrials have borrowed $65,369,000 more. Railway issues of all descriptions increased this year only $25,555,400, while industrial issues increased $296,243,000. The shortage is found in the April record of interest and dividend disbursements. April dividends of railways increased $432,000. Industrial dividends increased $13,220,000. Just one railway appears in a list of some twoscore additional or increased dividends.

It approaches a demonstration that the shippers are right in favoring the railways as a favor to themselves. If the country wishes railways it must allow them to fatten after their time of starvation. During the decade of which Mr. KRUTTSCHNITT spoke the country has grown greatly, but the railways have hardly held their own. Not in a half century has there been less growth of the railway facilities of the country than for the year past. Such small growth as there has been naturally was not among the one-sixth part of the railways which are in receivers' hands, not for months, as used to be the rule, but for years, a further indication of the difficulty of railway financing. Consequently the tendency of railway growth is limited to the strong systems, with a marked tendency toward monopoly of the territory through which the systems run respectively. The country has come to see that mistreatment of the railways is punishment of their patrons and encouragement of monopoly. That is the best hope of the railways.

The dream of both reducing rates and raising wages is over, together with the notion that the main part of regulation is rate reduction. The regulation of railway rates slipped through regulation of railway profits into regulation of mercantile profits because of the reduction of railway facilities. But regulation of railway rates and regulation of railway profits are in no fair relation, and the reduction of railway rates is negligible to shippers in comparison with the stimulation of their business by suitable railway accommodations. This has to be demonstrated about once in a generation, and it is to be hoped that the demonstration for this generation is now complete.

THE MILITIA EXPERIMENT.

Senatorial support of Mr. HAY's federalized militia plan indicates that the provisions of the House military bill to that end will prevail and that we must make up our minds to accept that poor substitute for the admirable plan of Mr. GARRISON until time shall prove that the militia of the State cannot be practically federalized. If the provision in the Senate bill for the development in times of peace of a volunteer force under Federal control is permitted to stand, we may find in that a substitute for the federalized militia which will serve our purpose and give us a trained force of citizen soldiers under Federal control in name and fact. Senator BORAH spoke out bravely again yesterday in opposition to the National Guard plan, but it is fair to say that his argument is based on past experiences with the Guard and not on the revitalized force Mr. HAY believes will be created by the terms of his bill. The new responsibilities of the guardsmen will be large. In this State there is good promise now that a State Constabulary will be created by act of Legislature, and that will relieve the National Guard of the responsibility of performing police duty. The example of New York will, in time, be followed by other States. THE TIMES does not favor the federalized militia plan, but, as we are to have it, we must try to make the best of it.

The Senate on Monday voted to accept the provision of the House bill creating a National Guard division of the Army General Staff. As there is no precedent for this action, all adverse comment upon it must be founded on conjecture. Much depends upon the kind of officers the National Guard is to have in the future. If they are all as competent as our own General O'RYAN, they may perform good service in their advisory capacity. But this whole scheme is experimental, and as the experiment is to be made in spite of the good advice of well-informed men, why not start it at once? A bill was introduced in our State Legislature on Monday to increase the minimum strength of the National Guard. No such bill will be possible after the new military bill becomes a law. Congress provides for the numbers of the Guard. A good plan for the Senate to follow in regard to military extension is to stop talking and pass the bill. There will be still more talk in the conference committee, and time presses.

MICHIGAN IS FREE!

Four years ago last March the Michigan Legislature met in special session, fiery-hot with haste. It had been called to deal with a great moral emergency. Government was to be torn from the unclean hands of the bosses and restored to a rejoicing and regenerated people by means of the Presidential primary. A Presidential primary law was passed. The legislators returned to their adoring constituents. The two peninsulas trembled with anticipation. From Menominee to Mud Island, from Keweenaw Point to Dafter, from Copper Harbor to Bessemer Junction, from Stalwart to Marenisco, from New Buffalo on Lake Michigan past Muskegon and Manistee, through Bliss and Grace down to a happy close in Temperance on Lake Erie, the mighty message was sent. The islands of the lakes took it up devoutly. Michigan was redeemed.

It seemed almost immoral that the Wolverines should have to wait more than four years for the fruits of their emancipation. Monday the day of deliverance came. By ones, by twos, even by threes, in some cases, the liberated masses trudged or rode to the polls for the privilege of laying their tribute of posies on the ballot urns of two illustrious Michiganders, each of whom has as much chance of being nominated for President as a hen has of being a professor of dentistry. Mr. HENRY FORD, god of Peace and the Car; Senator WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, whose inquiring scientific spirit, seeking the origin of icebergs and trying to stow steamship passengers in watertight compartments, should have made him a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences, were the two pillars of the people's hope. It shows the responsiveness of the Michiganders to duty and opportunity that the Pacifist and Scientist ran neck and neck, the former leading by more than a neck at this writing. Thus is wisdom justified of her children. Thus is the record of "the people's voice" punctuated with universal guffaws.

Mr. FORD has said, too modestly, that his candidacy was "a joke." It was quite as serious as Mr. SMITH'S. The primary was the joke. Rather an expensive jest for "the people." Detroit's share in the bill is estimated at $17,000. But what is money? Shall we put "the dollar above the man"? Michigan is free at last.

THE BLOOD-MANIACS.

A Russian hospital ship, the Portugal, on her way to the south coast of the Black Sea to pick up wounded soldiers, stopped off Cape Fatieh last Thursday morning to permit the pumping out of water which was clogging the speed of an accompanying vessel. She was painted white, with great red crosses on her sides. She bore all the insignia of her humane purpose and use agreed upon at The Hague in 1908. It was broad daylight. No observer, telescope, periscope, or human eye could mistake her character. She had on board, besides her crew of Russians and French, Red Cross officials, Sisters of Charity, physicians, nurses, servants. Every soul of them, in his or her different degree and way, was on a voyage of humanity, helping to relieve suffering, having no hand in war.

A submarine appears, circles about the motionless ship as if to make doubly clear that not in ignorance but with full knowledge and with malice prepense was she to be attacked. From less than 170 feet away the submarine fires two torpedoes. One misses, one, exploding in the engine room, sinks the ship. A Russian torpedo boat saves 158 persons. The other 115, among them 50 physicians and nurses, and 14 women of the Red Cross, are drowned.

Turkey has denied that a Turkish submarine was the violator of this sacred ship, the murderer of these missionaries of kindness. Turkey will be believed. In spite of her alliance with "Christian" Schrecklichkeit Turkey would respect the Red Cross. This is the deed of a specialist. It is the climax, at present, of a series of sea massacres, long become a habit, or disease, haematomania.

There is a nation that spits upon international law, upon treaties, upon pledges and agreements. It mistakes for terrifying strength ferocity and a blind, useless maiming and killing of harmless men, women, and children; children seem to be its favorite subjects for Zeppelin slaughters. On land and sea, from under the sea and from the air, it kills noncombatants as nonchalantly as an Apache of the old days would scalp a baby or dash out its brains against a doorpost. The madness for destruction which it can satisfy only in part on the monuments of Belgian and French art it feeds fat upon helpless, innocent human beings. The will to power scorns all the "sentimentalities" of honor. Wherever it can it makes a breach in the walls that the nations have slowly built against the old savageries of war. It murders right and left.

Americans have seen and borne, with such patience as they might, the sacrifice of American citizens, traveling on their lawful business on the seas. The Lusitania and its successors in mercilessness are now outdone. The sinking of a hospital ship is an unmatchable crime, done in the light of the sun, intentionally, deliberately. What is the world to think? Is a great nation mad, or are these excesses the fruit of a growing despair, of a sense of doom?

PLANNING A PAPER NAVY.

The most important part of the new naval program will be the measures adopted to carry it out. If no provision is to be made to expedite the building of new ships authorized, the bill accepted by Congress will be practically inoperative. Yet although the House Naval Committee intends to order two new dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers, as well as many other war vessels, this year, reports received by the Chairman, Mr. PADGETT, indicate that the chance of any one of them being laid down in 1916 is very small. The private builders all report that they are overrun with work and will be unable to undertake the building of warships for a year to come, unless the imminence of war compels them to put aside their other pressing business.

Mr. DANIELS's political leanings make him an ardent believer in Government construction. But the Government has only one yard in which a modern ship of war can be constructed, and that is in Brooklyn. On the ways there the long-delayed construction of the dreadnought California is proceeding with the deliberateness which characterizes all Government work. A new dock for dreadnought construction is building, and when that is finished—some time before next Christmas, we believe—one of the warships ordered in March, 1915, will be laid down. The other will be constructed in the Mare Island Navy Yard at San Francisco when the ways for it have been built. There is talk of making such alterations at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, as to permit the construction there of one of the 1916 ships. The five others will have to wait, it seems, until the private builders are ready to begin work on them. In fact, the outlook is that not one of the new battleships or battle cruisers will be ready to place in commission until the year when Mr. DANIELS's impressive five-year building program will be completed. And we are to go on authorizing new ships which cannot be built.

No wonder the Administration's sincerity in the matter of preparedness is sometimes doubted. What better argument can its political enemies have than a naval bill which authorizes new war vessels and makes no provision for their construction? Great things are to be done, but when, and how? The Government is to have an $11,000,000 armor-plate plant, which may be ready in eleven years. It is to refine crude oils for use in its oil-burning ships at an immense outlay for buildings and machinery. It is starting to build up a great navy without the means to build anything. And the people are told, deliberately told, that the work cannot be expedited because the private shipyards have other work in hand. This is a pitiful climax of a century of industrial progress. Naval development on paper will not serve to defend us from attack. If provision is not made to build ships quickly, we shall have no ships when we need them.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Armor-plate factories, oil wells, meat ranches, water powers, railways, canals, are among the proposals of Government ownership as a means of reducing prices. But the correction of prices is an endless task. If wages are to be regulated, so must be the cost of living. The only way to regulate the cost of living is to regulate the cost of production.

Take the case of the armor-plant proposal. Would the Government merely set up the armor-plate plant? In that case the Government would lose many benefits available to iron and steel plants which produce the armor from the ground to the ship's side. Not only would the Government miss many economies, and thereby produce dear armor. The result of the partial production would be that the Government would still be paying many of the hateful private profits. Where would the Government stop? Would it buy iron mines and ore freighters? Or would it make armor at a loss, charge the difference to the taxpayers, and cripple the armor plants to boot?

If the Government sets out to correct the price of oil, will it build pipe lines and call the oil cheap because the cost of the pipe lines is not included and the oil is produced from Government land? If the Government sets out to correct the price of meat, will it buy cattle and ranches, set up packing houses, ask favors or demand services from the railways in the postal parcel service manner, and then demand the people's praise for efficiency on methods which would wreck any private enterprise? The idea that recklessness of cost results in economy of Government production is one that it seems impossible to remove, whatever the size of the bill to the taxpayers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Maniac Handled by Amateurs.

Nothing could better illustrate the necessity for a rural constabulary force of the kind possessed by Pennsylvania, or the utility of such an organization, than the exigency created by a crazed bayman at Babylon Monday afternoon and evening. It was sheer good luck that DONLEY did not kill as many residents of the town as were wounded in the hours while he was exchanging shots with his besiegers, and the tactics of the latter were exactly those to be expected from men of their training, or rather of their complete lack of training for the handling of a situation in itself entirely simple.

It is not that the Sheriff and his Deputies were at all notable for indisposition to take risks; they did that to an extent quite as great as could be expected. Indeed, three or four members of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, or of the Northwest Mounted Police—perhaps even one of either body—could probably have captured the maniac with less of personal danger than was braved by those whose futile efforts continued till DONLEY himself escaped them all by suicide. The trouble was that nobody in Babylon knew what to do or how to do it.

Our legislators, who so recently expressed by their votes the sapient opinion that for the covering of the whole State forty-five special constables were better than ninety, may well ponder this disquieting episode. In labor circles, too, it should receive the consideration it deserves, for it is in the guarding of rural communities from perils like or analogous to those to which the people of Babylon were exposed, and not in strike-breaking, that a properly equipped and trained State Constabulary would be employed. As a matter of fact, they never would be or could be called upon to break strikes; the nearest they would come to it would be in suppressing strikers who resorted to violence and riot. And that is not near at all, since riot and violence as incidents of strikes are emphatically condemned by all the leaders and officials who speak for labor with any authority.

The Babylon affair has interest in another way. DONLEY's homicidal outbreak in all probability could have been foreseen and prevented had he come in time under the observation of alienists competent to diagnose the irritability of temper he long had shown and empowered to give him the treatment he needed—and that public safety demanded.

Another Plea for Saratoga.

First place is given in the current issue of The New York Medical Record to a paper on "The Springs of Saratoga; Their Value in the Treatment of Disease," presented at a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine by Dr. W. GILMAN THOMPSON. In it is reviewed the history of Saratoga from the days before COLUMBUS, when the healing efficacy of its waters was already known and utilized by the Indians, through the several periods when it was a thronged resort of seekers for health and amusement, then became only too well known for horse racing and gambling, and finally was for a while practically ruined by a stupid and short-sighted commercialism that ruthlessly exploited the springs for the sake of immediate profit to be obtained from the carbonic acid they carried in large but not inexhaustible quantities.

Wiser counsels have at last prevailed to a degree, and a thoroughly competent State Commission has done what it could with the inadequate and grudging appropriations allotted by the Legislature to bring Saratoga to the magnificent utility of which it is capable. This work is still far from complete, and it will not be achieved until the place has the repute and is conferring the benefits of the justly famous European "bads" and "spas."

Dr. THOMPSON declared, and The Medical Record gives its strong editorial support to the contention, that nothing can be done at the foreign springs in the way of restoring and preserving health that cannot be accomplished as well at Saratoga as soon as the medical profession in America gains the appreciation of and the skill in using hydrotherapy that were long ago reached abroad. The waters and the natural environment of Saratoga are in no respect inferior to the best of the foreign springs, and, of course, the present time, when Europe is inaccessible to American invalids, is a most favorable opportunity for making the State Reservation what it should be.

To do it will cost money, and not a little of it, but the enormous though highly profitable expenditure which fierce competition has caused at many of the famous German springs would not be required here, since Saratoga has no close rivals.

Waiting to Hear the Defense.

Opinion, so far as it has yet been expressed, of the "modern school" proposed by Dr. FLEXNER is by no means as adverse as might have been expected from the outcries hitherto made whenever the three citadels of classic education were similarly attacked. The believers in the supreme virtues of Latin, Greek, and the higher mathematics are sure, however, to speak their minds in due time, for they are an articulate folk—nobody ever denied that—and they will not remain long silent under the accusation that they are utterly wrong in both theory and practice.

And that they are utterly wrong in both is probably not believed even by Dr. FLEXNER himself. So many and magnificent have been the achievements of an innumerable multitude educated along the old lines that the orthodox studies cannot safely or reasonably be called a complete waste of time. But there is no reason why those studies should be slavishly followed by all, and even less why they should be conducted in monastic conditions that are as inharmonious with the life and ambitions of these days as they were congruous with those of the Middle Ages.

The votaries of the classics too often forget that the system of education they advocate was, when devised, and for the class for whom it was devised, as intensely and purely "practical" as is the curriculum proposed by Dr. FLEXNER. It was directly and solely preparatory for the future activities of the only students upon whom it was imposed. They learned what they did, avowedly, in order the better to make their livings and do their work. It was science, then—what there was of it—that would have been unpractical, as is shown plainly enough by the vagaries of the old astrologers and alchemists.

WASHINGTON SQ. CHANGES.

A Vehement Protest from One of Those 'Who Are Greenwich Village.'

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has no voice yet been lifted in protest against the proposed erection of a supermodern, fourteen-story, multi-family, interlocking studio apartment house on Washington Square South? If not, then I raise mine.

I own no real estate in the Washington Square district. I lease no apartments. I am only one of those who have made Greenwich Village and the Washington Square district what it is—who are Greenwich Village—one of those who by their visions of beauty have created America's first home for iridescent souls, first real art centre, first "republic in the air," as one of our number has termed it.

We have no vested property interest, so perhaps no right to protest if the tumbledown picturesqueness of Washington Square South is to be "improved" (save the mark) by the erection of fourteen-story buildings to house garment factories or duplex "studio" apartments. But an atmosphere such as exists nowhere else in America, while it has taken many years to build, can be destroyed very quickly. The fulsome description of this new atrocity in your real estate section of last Sunday speaks of its promoters as "anxious to retain the old-time characteristics of the square." O temporal O mores! This picturesque dilapidation cannot be made in a day. Myself, I fear it will take this highly polished fourteen-story structure many centuries to weather into appropriate decay.

Not that I have anything to say against this particular apartment house. As far as one may judge from the cut published by you, it has as many Gothic excrescences as a porcupine, or the Woolworth Building; as much window space as an automobile factory; all the hygienic, sanitary, modern, white-tiled splendors of a model ice box. And they are, forsooth, "artists" for whom this thing is being built on what should be sacred ground to every free spirit in America. An "artist" who can afford to purchase an apartment at from $9,000 to $16,000 needs no further exposure.

Is it only commercial values that are worth saving, only real estate that is to be protected? Will none raise a hand to save from profaning modernization the temples of the soul?

SALOMON TOLEDANO.
New York, April 3, 1916.

Must This Garden Go?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible that the suggestion in the Sunday Magazine, to the effect that the "Garden of the Heart" in Central Park is to be abandoned, is based on fact? With the amount of money wasted in maladministration of city affairs, cannot a trifling amount continue to be spent on this exquisitely beautiful garden?

MINNIE WOODLE.
New York, April 3, 1916.

The Doctor's Reply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to "Addisonian" in today's TIMES, should like to ask: Why call two gentlemen of the medical profession in a hurry after midnight to render a "trifling service"?

MEDICUS.
New York, April 4, 1916.

FOR DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

The Modified Australian System Proposed for New York Boys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noted with interest objections to the Slater-Welsh bill in regard to military training in the schools. As one of those who appeared before the committees to indorse the bill, I should like to say a few words about it.

This bill provides for a modified form of the Australian military system for the State of New York, and is supported by practically all the defense societies in the State. It is framed in accordance with the results of Lieutenant Steever's experience in the schools of Wyoming, and if passed will accomplish a great deal of good both for our boys as individuals and for the State. Briefly, it intends to give a short drill to boys between 16 and 19 years of age, training them in physical exercises, rifle practice, wall scaling, &c., and a brief period of encampment each year. The results of the system as exemplified in Wyoming are so good as to be beyond dispute, as is graphically described in Everybody's Magazine for February. Besides being of value to the boys physically, it will educate them in civics, that is, it will call to their attention the fact that they owe a duty to the State. And last, but not least, it will supply an outlet for their animal spirits which if not properly directed may cause them to "go bad."

As there will probably be quite an effort made on the part of emotional and in some cases selfish people to kill this bill, it is hoped that citizens will write their Senators and Assemblymen and request their favorable consideration of the bill.

D. A. WILCOX,
Assistant Secretary of the National Society for the Advancement of Patriotic Education.
New York, April 3, 1916.

Mexico and the National Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There could be no better illustration of the difference between irresponsible and responsible government than the contrast between Professor Mather's suggestion about calling out the National Guard and sending it to Texas (plus the comment on that proposal in today's TIMES) and the action of the National Government. As I understand it, we are engaged in the delicate operation of trying to capture or kill a powerful bandit, operating in a foreign country, who has extended his operations to our side of the border, without precipitating a war with that foreign country. This is what the whole nation wants done and the National Government is trying to carry out its wish. Now comes Professor Mather and suavely suggests that merely for the sake of an experiment we mobilize our whole available military force and send it to the Mexican border. Could such an act be interpreted in any way but one in Mexico? Carranza would be obliged to ask us what we meant. We would either have to desist or whatever vestiges of orderly government there are in Mexico would go by the board. Villa must be eliminated with the smallest display of force which is capable of conducting the operation consistent with due regard for the men involved. If experiments are to be made with the National Guard let it be a time when turning out the fire brigade will not of itself be the cause of starting a conflagration.

JAMES MARTIN.
New York, April 3, 1916.

Free Access to the Navy Yard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A short time ago, while in New York, I went down to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. At first I was surprised at the ease by which I was able to enter. The sight of the many ships, and the huge bulk of the California and the nearly completed Arizona in the ways, and the fighting ships of the United States Navy lying about at anchor, made me feel that there really was something to be proud of, and that the movement toward preparedness was at least started. The cruiser Washington was anchored off one of the docks, and after walking up the gangplank I found that I could go anywhere on the ship without being questioned or accompanied by anybody. I wandered about the turrets, between decks, engine and dynamo rooms, ammunition hoists, and in fact everywhere I wanted to go. Except for a few sailors lounging around in one or two places I was absolutely alone. Then a submarine lying in drydock offered the same inducements for inspection.

Now I count myself a loyal American citizen, but suppose I had been in the employ of a foreign government, or a foreigner filled with the idea of revenge for some fancied wrong, what untold harm I could have done!

I ask you to publish this, that others may know the possible danger that threatens us, and to ask the question: Would it not lead to greater preparedness if our officials would exert more supervision over the visitors to the seat of our greatest hope for real preparedness, the navy yard?

W. J. CARTWRIGHT.
Williamstown, Mass., March 17, 1916.

Dr. Flexner's Criticisms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Abraham Flexner's well-expressed and carefully considered strictures on the traditional theory of education are most illuminating and apt. Not only are these ideas deserving of closest attention because of their intrinsic merit, but also for the reason that if they are generally adopted they will mark an epoch of the greatest importance in the mental life of the race. The opinions he so clearly sets forth, however, are not new. On the contrary, for many decades they have been brewing and simmering in the minds of thousands of college graduates, who long have waited for a fitting opportunity to join in the chorus, the keynote of which has just been struck by as great an authority as Dr. Flexner. It is to be hoped that the educational world, to whom Dr. Flexner now submits for consideration his advanced and enlightened views, will prove to have remembered that the open mind is as necessary to mental progress as the open door in China is to that country's commercial development.

FRANCIS P. DODGE.
New York, April 3, 1916.

Long May It Wave.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New Yok Post Office, at Thirty-third Street, is a beautiful acquisition architecturally, and it is enhanced a thousand times by just one Star-Spangled Banner—a brilliant splash of color, floating against the gray stone background.

V. W.
New York, March 29, 1916.

TUBEROSES.

The Florist pays me five dollars a week
To help him deliver his set pieces;
And I walk through the streets with my big, unwieldy burden,
Trying to avoid collision with the passers-by.
When you have only a cup of coffee and a piece of bread for breakfast,
As I often have, the perfume of tuberoses,
Close to your face, is apt to make you dizzy;
And I sometimes have queer thoughts in my head
As I trudge along in my thin coat, trying to protect the flowers
From contact with the rude world; I sometimes wonder
Why there are no hothouses for human plants to develop in;
And why these beautiful, heavily-scented blossoms
Are tributes to the Dead, who care nothing about them,
While the money they cost would give comfort and cheer to the Living;
And sometimes—when the perfume is very heavy—I hate the tuberoses,
And fancy they are Vampires, stealing away my blood!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

DEVELOPING GRAPHIC ARTS.

One Way to Bring Beauty Into the Everyday Life of the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The perusal of your article relating to the exhibition of American printing in the galleries of the National Arts Club under the auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, which was opened last evening, recalls to my mind a recent afternoon discussion at a prominent New York club of the subject of how best to bring the people to a greater appreciation of art. As I listened to the discussion by men prominent in the art world, and therefore qualified to participate in it, I could not help but note that they spoke only in terms of sculpture and painting. To them art seemed to mean nothing but the fine arts. I came away from that discussion with the regret in my mind that some speaker had not pointed out that a method of approach to the fostering of a greater appreciation of art would be through the industrial arts, one branch of which is the graphic arts, as set forth in this exhibition of American printing.

I remember some years ago approaching a prominent artist with a suggestion that he superintend for me the production of a fine bit of printed work. In making the suggestion I was afraid that he would receive it with the not uncommon attitude of artists, that to devote their talents to an object of utility would be to prostitute them. I was, therefore, gratified to receive this particular artist's assurance that the project was one that met with his entire approval. He said he believed it to be the mission of the artists to instill in people a greater love for artistic things and that he felt he could render a higher service by designing, say, a cracker box that would conform to true art principles in proportion, color and design, and which would help to train the eyes of thousands of housewives and housemaids, than to paint a picture to hang in a parlor and to be seen by only a comparatively few people.

It is gratifying to one interested in the graphic arts to find that in the great museums of Europe fine books and beautiful engravings are preserved with the same loving care accorded to painting and sculpture. They will be preserved forever because the great printers of the past were true artists, and their work is in no more danger of being excelled and supplanted than is the sculpture of Michael Angelo or the paintings of Rembrandt. It is equally gratifying to find in this exhibition of American printing that the specimens of modern work with which it abounds conform to the principles of art which distinguish the examples of early printing shown in the same room.

Modern American printing as shown in this exhibition is bringing art into the everyday lives of the people. When the designers of furniture, decorations, and, may I say, clothes, all adopt, as happily some of them have, and hold to the same true standards of art the best method to bring art into the lives of the people will have been discovered.

JOHN CLYDE OSWALD,
Editor The American Printer.
New York, March 30, 1916.

PURPOSE OF PAY CLINICS

To Provide the Best Medical Care for a Neglected Class.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Monday, March 27, the New York County Medical Society, without discussion or dissenting vote, expressed itself as opposed to the inauguration of pay clinics, for reasons set forth in the resolutions. A report of the proceedings and a copy of the resolutions voted upon were duly published in THE TIMES of the following day. The resolutions were aimed at a specific institution which is on the eve of opening a pay clinic, and the terms and purposes of the clinic were quoted.

It may be well to call attention to the fact that, while the institution in question is perhaps the first to embark on this line of work on a fairly large scale, other prominent institutions in this city are seriously considering the advisability of establishing pay clinics, to include all branches of medicine and surgery, and to be self-supporting institutions, with a staff of competent attending physicians and surgeons, who will be decently salaried. These clinics are to be in no sense charity institutions. They are to fill a long-felt want for individuals with modest incomes who can afford and want to pay for medical service, but who cannot afford to pay the present prevailing office fees of specialists. By practicing medicine on a co-operative plan it should be possible to render the large financially middle class self-respecting and self-supporting members of the community decent, up-to-date medical service at a reasonable cost.

The field of medical science and practice has become much too large for any one man to be a master of the whole. Hence the widespread specialization, with the consequent development of experts in small sections of the field. To make a modern study of a medical case requires much more work than it did a generation ago, but the result is a much nearer approach to correct diagnosis and correct treatment than was possible a generation ago. To make such a study, however, requires the aid, very often, of an entire team of specialists, and to draw correct conclusions from the individual studies of the specialists their work must be correlated.

Now, such work on an economical scale is only possible by co-operative work, and this, for many reasons, can best be carried out in large, well-manned institutions. At present the wealthy can command and pay for such work; the very poor get it free in hospitals and dispensaries; but the large intermediate class must be content with makeshift old-fashioned, incomplete examinations.

The contention of doctors that pay clinics will deprive them of sources of income will not bear analysis. These clinics will without a doubt prove a huge success, and will before long be established everywhere. To properly man them will require the services of many doctors. These doctors will be paid decent salaries and will of necessity be drawn from among the very men whose patients will be attracted to the clinics. These men who under the present system are compelled single-handed to treat an excessive number of individuals that they may make a living will, in a properly governed institution, be expected to treat a smaller number of individuals for a remuneration that may well compare with their present one. In addition, they will have the aid of laboratories and specialists and the supervision of older and better trained clinicians, and thus have the gratification of rendering better service.

M. SCHULMAN.
New York, March 31, 1916.

To Staten Island via Bayonne.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the present time there is no rapid transit railway connecting the Central Railroad of New Jersey station in Jersey City with Manhattan, and passengers from these trains are obliged to transfer by ferry. The Seventh Avenue subway, which is now under construction, will have its southern terminus at South Ferry. This line could be diverted at Battery Place and run under the Hudson River to the Central station. This railroad owns a line from the station down through Bayonne to Constable Hook. The line could be leased and trains operated from the Bronx terminals of the Interborough Company to Battery Place, thence under the Hudson River to the Central Railroad station in Jersey City, over the tracks of the Central Railroad through Bayonne to Constable Hook. From there they could run by bridge or subway under Kill van Kull and connect with the Staten Island Railway. Such a subway line would connect the Grand Central, Pennsylvania, and Hudson Terminal stations with the Central Railroad of New Jersey station in Jersey City, Bayonne, and all towns in Staten Island.

NORMAN CABLES.
Waterbury, Conn., March 30, 1916.

SHAKESPEARE'S STAGE.

Evidence That It Was Equipped with a Variety of Scenery.

New York, April 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Work on our forthcoming production of "The Tempest" at the Century Theatre has placed the Drama Society in a position to appreciate very keenly Professor Thorndike's admirable article in your Shakespearean supplement; but with our appreciation is mingled a regret that certain peculiarities of the old stage are ignored. The essential is gained when it is admitted that Shakespeare did use scenery—not painted in perspective, but scenic set pieces in the round. Coleridge said that his stage was "a naked room hung with a blanket"; and the idea that it was small and bare, and his stagecraft crude, was for decades honored in so-called Elizabethan productions, to the stultification of Shakespeare and the boredom of his audiences. Extant records show that his stage was large, beautiful, and set with quite an astonishing variety of scenic set pieces. It is our firm belief that it was the most effective vehicle for poetic drama in the history of the world.

The contract for the building of the Fortune Theatre, which was mainly modeled on Shakespeare's Globe Theatre, calls for a stage 42½ feet wide, or six inches wider than the stage at the Century, which is the biggest dramatic stage in New York. Computations of seating capacity based on the dimensions specified place the number at about 2,000, which is the capacity of the Century. This fact is more important than it may appear. Henry Arthur Jones once remarked to me that there is the most intimate connection between the style of a play and the size of the theatre for which it is written; and that to any one who understands such things it is evident that Shakespeare's plays were written for a large theatre.

It is, however, with regard to the use of scenic set pieces that your article seems to us most in need of a supplement. Professor Thorndike limits them to the small inner stage, which was under the balcony at the back of the main stage. This inner stage was only about eighteen feet wide, twelve and a half feet deep, and twelve feet high—a mere alcove as compared to the outer stage. Professor Thorndike says that it alone was used for scenery. The vast outer stage, he says, was "bare of scenery or properties."

To an experienced man of the theatre such conditions are impossible, and fortunately there is abundant evidence—only a small portion of which can here be cited—that they did not exist. The old play "Parasitaster" (cited by G. F. Reynolds in "Modern Philology" among a host of such instances) "shows a tree by which a man climbs up into a balcony." The balcony was placed either over the inner stage or, more probably, at one side of the large main stage, so that to reach it from without the tree would have to be on the main stage. We have, moreover, contemporary prints showing set pieces on the outer stage. The 1615 quarto of Kyd's "Spanish Tragedy" shows the young Horatio hanging by the neck in an arbor, and in surroundings that imply a space much larger than that of the inner stage.

Set pieces on the outer stage are plainly implied in the action of many of the plays of Shakespeare. In "Twelfth Night," when the conspirators have set a trap for Malvolio, Maria says: "Get ye all three into the box tree; Malvolio's coming down this walk." In Ben Greet's production of the scene the conspirators hid behind the jambs of a door up stage, showing their heads one over another. The effect of the scene was mainly lost. If they had retired further up stage behind a box tree in the inner stage the effect could only have been smaller still. As a practical man of the theatre, Shakespeare would certainly have had both the conspirators and their victim down stage where the full import of the scene would be more vigorously felt.

In "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Quince says to the artisan actors: "This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our tiring house." The inner stage was already in use as Titania's "bank where the wild thyme blows," and later in this scene Puck finds the "hempen homespuns"

> So near the cradle of the Fairie Queen.

The only possible inference is that the hawthorn brake was at one side of

MISS ELEANOR NASH BRIDE AT RAMAQUA

Married to Culver McWilliam at Home of Her Parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Nash, in Rye.

CEREMONY AMID LILIES

Bride Is an Expert Golf Player and a Descendant of the Nashes of Nashville, Tenn.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., April 4.—The wedding of Culver McWilliam of New York City and Miss Eleanor Arnett Nash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund A. Nash, was celebrated here today at the residence of the bride's parents, Ramaqua. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis Allen Brown of Savannah, assisted by the Rev. Richard Townsend Henshaw, rector of Christ Church, Rye.

The ceremony took place in the spacious entrance hall at Ramaqua, which was decorated with lilies and palms. The bride, gowned in white tulle and Brussels lace, carried white hyacinths and was attended as matron of honor by her sister, Mrs. Douglas Gorman of Baltimore. Mrs. Gorman was also in white tulle topped by a white leghorn hat trimmed with tulle. She carried Killarney roses and forget-me-nots.

Mr. McWilliam had the bride's brother, Edmund Withirell Nash, as his best man. There were no ushers, as the wedding guests were confined to the immediate families, owing to the illness of the bride's aunt.

Mr. and Mrs. McWilliam are going to California and thence to Honolulu before they return to Rye.

Mrs. McWilliam is a descendant of the Nash family for whom Nashville, Tenn., was named, and is a granddaughter of Sir Hugh Owen of Wales. She is an excellent golf player, having won a number of prizes on the Apawamis Golf Club links at Rye, and is also an excellent tennis player. Mr. McWilliam is in the brokerage business in New York City.

MISS ROBINSON TO WED.

Stepdaughter of Clay M. Greene, Playwright, to Marry F. W. Bryant.

Mrs. Clay M. Greene announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marion Robinson, to Frederick W. Bryant, a son of Major Bryant of the Essex Troop, N. G. N. J., Montclair, N. J. Miss Robinson is a stepdaughter of Clay M. Greene, the playwright, who for twelve years was Shepherd of the Lambs Club, and author of "M'liss," "She Little Trooper," "Struck Oil," "Blue Beard," and many other plays, and of many skits presented at the Lambs Club gambols.

She is a granddaughter of Robert Hewett of Washington, and is a daughter of Mrs. Greene's first husband, Edward S. Robinson, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1907. Mrs. Greene was herself a writer and collaborated with Mr. Greene, before their marriage, in several plays. She married Mr. Greene on March 12, 1911, in the Church of the Strangers, being attended by her two daughters, the Misses Marion and Helen Robinson, and her son, Arthur G. Robinson, then a midshipman in the navy, gave her in marriage.

The wedding of Miss Robinson and Mr. Bryant, it is expected, will take place early next Autumn.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Blanche Wolf the Bride of Alfred A. Knopf.

The wedding of Miss Blanche Wolf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius W. Wolf of 40 East Eighty-third Street, to Alfred A. Knopf took place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis. Magistrate A. H. Geismar of Brooklyn performed the ceremony, in the presence of a few relatives and friends.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore white satin trimmed with old point lace and a tulle veil held with sprays of orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Marjorie Jacobs was the bride's only attendant. She wore white chiffon over pink taffeta and carried pink roses. Samuel Knopf, Jr., was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Alvin Josephy, Irving Wolf, James Henle, and Edwin Knopf.

After a honeymoon at White Sulphur Springs, Mr. and Mrs. Knopf will reside in this city.

Mrs. Sadie Mayer Weds Geo. Levy.

The wedding of Mrs. Sadie Mayer to George Levy of this city took place at noon yesterday at the home of the bride, at the Hendrick Hudson, 601 West 110th Street. Judge David L. Weil performed the ceremony in the presence of intimate friends. The bride wore a traveling gown of dark blue silk, with a hat to match, and carried a bouquet of orchids. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast, after which Mr. and Mrs. Levy left for Atlantic City. After a short wedding trip they will make their home in New York.

Brandt-Goldsmith Wedding.

Joseph Brandt, a son of Brackett Brandt, and Miss Ray Goldsmith were married at 3 o'clock yesterday at the Hotel Marie Antoinette by the Rev. Dr. Drachman. Miss Goldsmith was attended by her sister, Miss Lillian Goldsmith, and Mr. Brandt had Tobey De Vries as his best man.

Miss Helen M. Stuart Engaged.

Mrs. William Couch Stuart of 2 East Forty-fifth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Marie Stuart, to Ernest Stephens of London, England. Mrs. Stuart was Miss Lydia F. Robinson. Miss Stuart has two younger sisters, the Misses Edith and Lillie Robinson Stuart.

A Son in John De K. Bowen's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. John De Koven Bowen of Chicago may be congratulated upon the birth of a son yesterday in that city. It is their third child, and is to be named Ledyard Stevens, after its maternal grandfather. Mrs. Bowen was Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens of New York, and a granddaughter of the late Dr. Octavius A. White and Mrs. White, (Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Chanler,) and also of the late Dr. Alexander H. Stevens and Mrs. Stevens, all of this city.

Charles of London
718 Fifth Avenue
EXHIBITION of
One Hundred
Old English
MARBLE
MANTELPIECES

MUSICAL PLAY FOR CHARITY.

Spence School Society to Give Miss Lamont's "The Smugglers."

Miss Katharine Lamont, a daughter of the late Daniel S. Lamont, has written a musical comedy, "The Smugglers," which the society girls making up the Spence School Society, are to present for charity at their annual benefit on May 1 and 2 at the Plaza. James M. Beck, Jr., and Kenneth Clark have written the music for "The Smugglers," and it is to be preceded by Oliphant Downs's "The Maker of Dreams," a one-act playlet.

Miss Lamont, who was one of the debutantes of 1914-15, has written the comedy especially for this benefit. The Entertainment Committee in charge of the benefit has Miss Caramai Carroll as its Chairman, and the other members are Mrs. Franklin S. Richardson and the Misses Margaret Overton, Josephine Bedle, Gertrude Mali, Catherine Colt, and Vieva Fisher. Well-known society girls, including several of the Winter's buds, will take part in the playlet and comedy, and there will be dancing after the two evening performances.

Hitherto these annual entertainments have been for the benefit of a class of crippled children, but this Spring the money is to be used for the house the society has taken in East Sixty-second Street, where orphan babies are cared for until their adoption.

MISS BUEL'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Henry C. Smith on April 26.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Beatrix Buel, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Buel of 103 East Eighty-first Street, to Henry Clapp Smith, son of Mrs. Joseph A. Smith of 480 Park Avenue, have been completed. Miss Buel will have as her matron of honor Mrs. Robert R. M. Emmet, (nee Miss Beulah Hepburn,) and Miss Victoria Buel, the little sister of Miss Buel, is to be the flower girl. Mr. Buel will give his daughter in marriage.

Mr. Smith's best man is to be George K. Denny, and the four ushers are to be Thomas Buel, a brother of the bride; Theodore Steinway, John Sloane, and Gordon M. Maynard. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, April 26, in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, and will be followed by a small reception at the Cosmopolitan Club, Lexington Avenue and Fortieth Street.

FOR CITY COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Alumni Plan Campaign to Raise a Fund of $150,000.

A campaign to raise $150,000 to erect an Alumni Memorial Library in the vicinity of the College of the City of New York was planned yesterday at a luncheon in Keen's Chop House, 107 West Forty-fourth Street, by a committee of sixty from the college alumni association.

Three years ago the Board of Estimate agreed to give the City College not only a library site valued at $170,000, but also to appropriate $100,000 to prepare the site, provided the Alumni Association raised a sum sufficient to erect a suitable building. It was said that $20,000 had already been received in cash, and that donations should be made payable to James M. Donald, Treasurer, and mailed to the Secretary, Howard C. Green, at the college.

Aid for Wilson Industrial School.

A welfare concert for the Wilson Industrial School for Girls will be held in Carnegie Hall on next Tuesday afternoon. Julia Culp and Percy Grainger will appear in joint recital. The Wilson Industrial School for Girls is one of the oldest institutions in New York. Founded before the civil war, its object has been to give aid to poor girls on the east side who desire to better their circumstances. The building is at 239 West Sixty-ninth Street, and ever since the institution was founded it has interested many of New York's most philanthropic women.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hayward Hosts.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Hayward of 32 West Eleventh Street entertained at dinner last night at their home in honor of Miss Helen Anita De Witt, whose engagement to Dr. Norman E. Titus was recently announced. The dinner was followed by a supper dance at the Club de Vingt, where J. Hornblower De Witt, uncle of the bride-elect, acted as host.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Guinness Return

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, who had been abroad the last two months, arrived yesterday on the Nieuw Amsterdam. Lady Wilfrid Peek arrived on the same ship, and after spending a few days with friends here will go to St. Louis, her girlhood home, to visit friends and relatives there. Sir Wilfrid is with the relief expedition in Mesopotamia.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Arrivals from Rotterdam—The Departures.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam via Falmouth on the Nieuw Amsterdam were:

The Rev. George Adams, R. S. Barlow, Miss M. C. Bean, Thomas Beard, G. R. Bennett, Walter C. Betts, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Boddy, Elmer A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hally Brown, Mrs. H. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Campbell, R. L. Chilvers, Lady Colebrooke, Mrs. H. C. S Collett, H. J. Connor, Mrs. B B Croyn, Mrs H. B. Crowley, J. T. Currie J. V. Daniels, K. C. Darling, W. K. Durward, P. F. Eames, Mrs. Joseph Fels, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gavin, T. H. George, George H. Guest, Mr and Mrs Benjamin S. Guinness, Frank Hall, F. H. Hamilton, Professor Albert van Hecke, William Henderson, R. W. Hunter, Francis N. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, W. W. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lumsden, T. D. Meredith, Mrs. Meredith, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. F. Mozris, Charles Munro, Patrick F Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Niblet, Mrs. B. W. Parker, Lady Peek, C. Pennington, R. Douglas Pinkerton, Mrs. L. Portens, Mrs. W. F. Potter, W. W. Purdue, J. S. Sargent, Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, Mrs. O E. Stevens, W. E. J. Todd, I. C. Thomson, John Willison, Miss M. Wickland.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool on the Finland are:

A. M. Adams, W. M. Alexander, John Aller, A. J. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. W. Birch, H. A. Blackman, T. B. Bond, Mrs. E. M. Brooke, J. G. Bryant, C. W. Camp, James Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chambers, A. P. Cowburn, J. M. Deschamps, Miss M. E. Griffin, Miss M. Howell, Arthur E. Hobson, J. C. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hodgson, W. S. Kidd, George Leith, O. H. Lemon, C. S. Martin, Mrs. Ettie D. Massie, Donald Masson, J. M. Morgan, F. W. Mills, William Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. G. Palmer, F. V. Parrish, U. S. Consul to Dundee; G. B. Pollard, O. Rimington, Mrs. H. W. Simpson, C. A. Spiller, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Tash, Wilfred Ward, Percy Waite, F. A. Wilder, and J. Wood.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Glasgow on the Tuscania were:

Charles Fairchild, Mrs. Fairchild, A. T. Mackie, Marshall Stanbury, W. O. Walker, George Anderson, Mrs. H. Beasley, F. A. Dixon, Mrs. H. Murray, Miss Daisy Reid, Mr. and Mrs. George Swan, Mrs. W. J. Watson, Hugh Watson, Mrs. F. S. Williams, and Mrs. Mary Willman.

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681 Fifth Avenue, near 54th St.

MAYOR WILL OPEN BIG FLOWER SHOW

Millions of Blossoms on View at Grand Central Palace at 2 o'Clock Today.

SOCIETY WOMEN IN GARDEN

They Are to Serve Tea and Raise War Relief Funds—Blossom Clock to Tell the Time.

The international million dollar Flower Show opens at 2 o'clock today in the Grand Central Palace, to continue through April 12. Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel will be the guests of honor at the opening and will be entertained in the Tea Garden.

A big clock will tell the time by the flowers blooming on it. Different flowers have a different time for opening, the morning glory at sunrise, the dandelion at 5:30, the water lily at 7, the field marigold at 9, and the star of Bethlehem at 11. Thus those who really know flowers can tell what o'clock it is.

The cash and other prizes offered are valued at more than $16,000, and not only every sort of garden flower, but also everything used in connection with flowers, plants, and gardens, and by the people who tend them, will be shown. There will be displays of greenhouses, machinery for the spraying of plants and caring for them in different ways, insect destroyers, garden seats, Summer houses, garden tools, and baskets.

Red Cross Tea Garden.

The Red Cross Tea Garden, which last year was a big social and financial success, will be greatly enlarged with a new dancing floor for this year. There will be dancing each afternoon and evening with the exception of tonight. Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Secretary of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, is Chairman of the Tea Garden Committee, and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Vice Chairman. The Tea Garden has been decorated by Lawrence White and Frederic King, and Park Commissioner Ward has loaned flowers.

Today the Vacation War Relief Committee and American Fund for French Wounded will be in charge in the Garden. Mrs. William A. Prime, Jr., is Chairman of the Vacation War Relief Tea Garden Committee, and assisting her will be Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Mrs. A. M. Dike, the Comtesse de la Greze, Mrs. Robert Lincoln Campbell, and Miss Marie Louise Emmet.

Debutantes as Waitresses.

One hundred and fifty members of the Junior League will act as waitresses in the Tea Garden during the week, the work being divided into shifts. Among the débutantes who will act as waitresses today are the Misses Mildred Reeves, Maud Slater, Gladys Waterbury, Helen Rives, Gabrielle Warren, Marie Rodewald, Geraldine Adee, Anne Bradley, Katherine Crosby, Gretchen Damrosch, Georgia Appleton, Marie Johnson, Helen Flake, Noemi Townsend, Katherine Price Collier, and Marie Louise Emmet. Their costumes, designed by Miss Marjorie Curtis, are red, white, and blue, the skirts striped vertically.

Among the private exhibitors in the competitive classes are Clement Moore, George Schlegel, Mrs. F. A. Constable, Mrs. H. Darlington, Adolph Lewisohn, F. E. Lewis, W. B. Thompson, C. K. G. Billings, Mrs. A. M. Booth, D. G. Reid, Bertram H. Borden, Mrs. D. Willis James, Howard Gould, Percy Chubb, Ralph Pulitzer, G. D. Barron, George J. Gould, William Ziegler, Jr., Miss M. T. Cockroft, W. E. Kimball, Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, the Hon. T. M. Warburg, H. F. Guggenheim, Mrs. J. H. Flagler, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Oliver Hoyt, Mrs. Payne Whitney, H. M. Tilford, Arthur N. Cooley, Louis Strauss, H. H. Rogers, and Mrs. J. Crosby Brown.

A BLAKELOCK BRINGS $130.

"A Rose" Goes to J. F. Drake at Sale—Rubins's "Salome" $225.

The second evening of the sale of old and modern pictures belonging to different people and estates at the Anderson Galleries last evening brought $7,505, making a total for the two evenings and 200 pictures of $11,876.

A portrait of "Comtesse de Maleziens," by Robert Tournieres, No. 176 in the catalogue, showing a very charming young woman in a décolleté gown, with a feather standing high from her hair, and holding a rose in one outstretched hand, brought the highest price of the evening, going to John Fenning for $475. A little Dutch girl, "Portrait of Elizabeth Spiegel," by D. D. Santvoort, No. 152, a three-quarter length figure, the child holding a flute, brought the second highest price, going to J. F. Drake for $430.

Other pictures bringing some of the higher prices were a Blakelock, a signed canvas, 15 inches by 15, by the artist whose work is now so much under discussion, "A Rose," No. 123, which went to J. F. Drake for $130. "Arabs on the March," a French picture, by Georges Washington, No. 150, went to H. Schulthels for $210. "Venice," a water color, by Thomas Moran, No. 151, went to H. D. G. Rohlfs for $185. "Mademoiselle de Marsollier," by Nattier, No. 155, went to C. H. Smith for $320, and No. 153, the "Portrait of Don Miguel de Burguete," by Juan Bautista del Maze, went to Eugen Boross for $190. "Late Summer," by Bruce Crane, No. 161, was purchased by J. O. McDermott for $175.

"A Portrait of Joshua Reynolds," by himself, half-length figure in dark red cloak, white stock, and three-cornered hat, No. 167, went to Thomas E. Finger for $285. This portrait was in the possession of Benjamin Haydon, the historical painter, and after his death was brought to this country by one of his pupils.

"March Weather," by Twachtman, No. 172, went to F. G. Oppenheim for $210; C. H. Smith paid $250 for No. 181, "Countess of Oxford," by the Rev. William Peters; "In the Woods," by William Keith, No. 188, went to Weltmeyer Brothers for $310, and "Salome," by Rubins, No. 191, sold on order for $225.

The sale will be concluded this evening.

FINDS TYPHUS SERUM.

French Scientist Discovers Specific for Eruptive Malady.

PARIS, April 4.—Dr. Pierre Roux, Director of the Pasteur Institute, announced yesterday to the Academy of Sciences the discovery of a serum for the treatment and prevention of eruptive typhus, for which no specific has existed.

The discovery is a result of the researches of Dr. Nicole, Director of the Tunis Branch of the Pasteur Institute. Nineteen cases treated with the serum have shown marked improvement.

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GASTON LOSES APPEAL AGAINST TRIAL DELAY

Can't Obtain Attendance of Gerard and Other Witnesses During War, Court Holds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—The Court of Appeal, composed of Lord Justices Swinfen, Eady, Pickford, and Bankes, today dismissed the appeal of Edward Page Gaston from the order of Justice Darling on March 16, postponing the trial of the libel actions brought by Mr. Gaston against THE NEW YORK TIMES and five English papers until after the war, chiefly on the ground that the American Ambassador at Berlin would be unable to give evidence during hostilities.

Mr. Langdon, K. C., in support of the appeal, said it was of the greatest importance to Mr. Gaston to have the action tried as soon as possible and to have the issues decided. His appeal was based on two points—first, that the principle on which the Judge decided the case was erroneous, and, secondly, that the materials on which the decision was based were insufficient.

Mr. Langdon said Mr. Gaston strenuously denied all the circumstances relied upon by the defendants as justification. Undoubtedly it would be necessary for the defendants to call Ambassador Gerard and his private secretary. He contended that in the circumstances the trial ought not to be postponed until the end of the war.

McCardie of counsel said the defendant newspapers stood by every word they had published, but it was essential to their case to call not only the American Ambassador at Berlin, but also a considerable body of evidence from Germany.

For instance, there was what he called the luggage fraud, with regard to which the evidence of German station masters was required. There was also what he would call the lost relative fraud. His evidence said that Gaston held himself out as having cousins in Germany and as being in a position to find out missing relatives, whereas, in fact, he had no cousins, and all he did was to send photographs of those about whom he desired to find out something to Red Cross officers in Germany; so that in that respect he received £50, and in some cases £75, for doing nothing.

Lord Justice Swinfen Eady, delivering judgment dismissing the appeal, said it was obvious that it would be necessary to have in attendance at the trial the American Ambassador at Berlin, his secretary, the American Consul General at Hamburg, two officials connected with the North German Lloyd Company at Bremen, and also various persons who were at present prisoners of war in Germany.

It was manifest that the attendance of these persons could not be secured until after the termination of the war, or until there was a very material change from the present position. He thought, therefore, that the appeal had failed and should be dismissed, but liberty would be given to either party to apply in the event of the circumstances changing before the termination of the war.

The other Judges concurred, and the appeal accordingly was dismissed.

ALUMNAE TO RAISE $400,000.

Women Who Attended Wells College Open Campaign for Fund.

The alumnae of Wells College, one of the first women's colleges to be founded in this country, have launched a campaign which they hope will be the first step in causing their Alma Mater to be ranked with the largest women's colleges in the country. They intend to obtain pledges for $400,000 by June 16, in order to get $100,000 offered by the Rockefeller Foundation. Of the amount needed $150,000 has already been subscribed.

Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Honorary Chairman of the Eastern District of the Endowment Fund Committee, whose daughter is a senior at Wells College, opened the campaign yesterday at a meeting of the Wells College Club of New York, held at the Women's University Club. Mrs. Morgan spoke about the methods she had employed in assisting to raise large sums for the Young Women's Christian Association and for the Young Men's Christian Association. Miss Helen Louise Johnson, Chairman of the Economics Department of the Federation of Women's Clubs, also addressed the meeting.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who is an alumna of Wells College, attended the meeting. Among the other prominent alumnae are Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, wife of Supreme Court Justice Hughes, and Mrs. Hugh Campbell, a daughter of former Chief Justice Fuller, but neither of these was present.

Never before has the college made a public appeal for funds, having always been supported by rich patrons, and the present appeal has been made, it was explained, not because the college was growing poor or because its usual support was not forthcoming, but because of the growth of the college. New dormitories, a new library, and other buildings which have been erected to keep up with the college's growth have made it necessary to obtain more funds, in order to run the college.

In seniority, Wells College ranks before Smith and Bryn Mawr. It was founded in 1868 on the shores of Lake Cayuga at Aurora, N. Y. Smith College was founded in 1871 and Bryn Mawr in 1880. Wells College now has an endowment of but $404,400, while the other two mentioned have over $2,000,000 of productive funds.

"HIGH SPOTS" IN SCHOOLS.

Teachers to Demonstrate Them for Educators' Convention.

All Principals and teachers will receive an invitation today from the Institute for Public Service to help prepare a list of best practices and conditions in New York's school work for distribution when the National Education Association meets here July 3-8. The preparation is in charge of Superintendent L. P. Benezet of La Crosse, Wis. The method of making the list of high spots was explained by the Institute's Director, William H. Allen, yesterday, as follows:

"New York's high spots in school work are far more numerous than even New Yorkers themselves have been told. To a degree that even School Commissioners and General Education Board experts have not discovered, our schools have been relating the course of study and the child to life. When 30,000 out of town guests are expected, for the greatest educational convention ever held seems a time for New York to list the strongest points in its own school work. For several years the low spots have been widely advertised. The schools will be open during the convention, but specific evidences of progressive work should help visitors see the spirit of the country's largest school system. Then, also, to spotlight points of excellence is one of the best ways to interest teachers in strengthening weak points.

"Numerous school officers are cooperating. High spots are coming in fast. Every visit shows many excellencies. The list will be presented as far as possible through photographs and short 'thumb nail sketches'—a sort of 'where's where' or 'what's what' in New York's schools."

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New Galleries replete with an interesting and varied collection of Antique Works of Art, including
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DENOUNCES INDIAN BILLS.

Choate Says Proposed Laws Would Make Redmen Prey of Schemers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Joseph H. Choate of New York has written to Representative Stephens of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, protesting against three bills before Congress that would tend to release the Indians from Federal control and permit them to assume unrestricted personal ownership of their lands and property. Mr. Choate takes the view that the practical effect of these measures will be to make Indians, who are not yet ready for individual independence, the prey of designing white men and half-breeds.

"Legislation is now pending in Congress," says Mr. Choate, "which if adopted may overturn the present Indian policy and subject the Indians to the worst possible forms of spoliation, not only from outsiders but from unscrupulous persons within the tribal membership. The bill introduced by Congressman Hastings in the House of Representatives would confer on the Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes the authority now vested in the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, respecting the lands and individual moneys of the enrolled members of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma.

Edward Kearney, Jr., Dies Suddenly

Edward Kearney, Jr., Vice President of Van Tassel & Kearney, horse and carriage dealers, and a frequent exhibitor of riding and driving horses at various shows, died suddenly on Monday night at his home, 120 Ridge Road, Rutherford, N. J., in his thirty-ninth year. He came home from his office on Monday and dropped dead while talking with his wife after dinner. Mr. Kearney was born here and was the son of Edward W. Kearney and grandson of Edward Kearney, founder of the firm. He owned several famous horses, among which were Prince Morrell, winner of more than fifty blue ribbons, and the prize trotting team, American Girl and American Boy, which were admired above all others when shown at the Horse Show here.

Olney Arnold's Body Arrives.

The body of Olney Arnold, the late United States Consul General at Cairo, Egypt, arrived here yesterday from Lisbon on the Fabre Line steamer Roma, and will be taken to Providence, R. I., for burial. Mrs. Arnold is ill at Lisbon and could not accompany the body of her husband to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold were on the steamer Patria on March 1 when that vessel was attacked by a German submarine off Tunis. Mr. Arnold was so ill that he had to leave the Patria at Lisbon, and died a few days after his arrival.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE DOUGLAS, Democratic leader of the First Assembly District of Queens, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday, as he was about to cast his ballot in the primary election at 411 Tenth Avenue, Long Island City. He was a candidate for member of the Democratic County Committee, and his brother, Frank Douglas, was substituted on the ticket. Mr. Douglas was in his forty-fourth year.

Mrs. AMELIA GUGGENHEIMER, widow of Jacob H. Guggenheimer, formerly an embroidery importer, died on Monday at her home, 334 West Seventy-first Street.

HIRAM L. FRIEDLANDER, leader of Friedlander's Orchestra for several years, died on Monday at his home, 210 West 107th Street, in his fifty-first year.

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, a lawyer and for twenty years with the legal department of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, died on Monday at his home in Newark, N. J., in his sixty-second year.

CAESAR ISRAEL, a music teacher, died on Monday in his home, 213 West 107th Street. He was born in Germany and came here thirty years ago.

JOSEPH HARRIS JOHNSON, 55 years, formerly doorkeeper of the United States Senate for years, and more recently private secretary to Representative William P. Sheffield, died suddenly on Monday at his home in Providence, R. I.

Captain HARRY DENYSE, one of the last of the old towboat Captains, died on Sunday at his home in Stapleton, S. I., in his seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. MARY F. RUSSELL, widow of Colonel Henry Sturgis Russell, died on Sunday at her home in Boston, in her seventy-third year.

Mrs. ELIA C. JOHNSON, widow of Benjamin P. Johnson and mother of former Governor James A. C. Johnson of New Jersey, died on Monday at her home in Fort Lee, in her seventy-third year.

HORATIO S. GREENOUGH, a native of Boston, who had lived abroad for many years, died on Sunday at Neuilly, France, in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH McNEIL, who ten years ago started in the parlor of her home the St. Gabriel's Mission, which is now located in Hawthorne Street, near Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, died from paralysis on Monday at her home, 333 Hawthorne Street, in her sixty-fifth year. She is survived by a son.

ALBERT E. H. OFSTROM, employed in the New York Custom House for many years and Secretary of the Third Ward Republican Club in Flushing, L. I., died at his home in Flushing on Monday, aged 48 years. He left a widow, two daughters, and a son.

HOBART AHRENS, 45 years old, manager of the S. Anargyros branch in Manhattan and at one time well known as an oarsman, died on Sunday at his home, 673 Walnut Street, Richmond Hill. He was unmarried.

Miss ESTHER M. SPARROW, daughter of the late William B. Sparrow, a prominent contractor of old Williamsburg, died in the German Hospital on Monday after an operation. She was in her sixty-third year, and the funeral services will be held this evening at the home of her sister, Mrs. Maria L. Whaling, 316 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN GEORGE AMENT, a member of Lessing Lodge, No. 608, F. and A. M.; the Brooklyn Boss Bakers' Association, and the Brooklyn Technical Society, died yesterday in the Swedish Hospital after an operation. Mr. Ament was 61 years old and lived at 311 East Seventh Street, Flatbush. He left a widow, four daughters, and a son, George, who is editor of The Brooklyn Reform.

CHARLES HENRY COOK, who died in St. Luke's Hospital on Sunday, was born in Brooklyn fifty years ago and was the chief adjuster of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company in Manhattan. He is survived by three brothers, Edward, George, and John B. Cook, and two sisters, Mrs. A. H. Plummer and Mrs. A. Reuten.

CLAUS POSTEL of 497 Sixteenth Street, South Brooklyn, at one time owner of a number of grocery stores in that borough, died in the German Hospital on Sunday, aged 81 years.

JULES HENRI GEISSLER, 54 years old, an expert accountant, died recently at his home, 335 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush. He was a native of Paris, France, and had lived in Brooklyn for thirty-one years. His widow survives him.

HUGH McMAHON, a retired carriage dealer of this city, died on Monday at his home, 416 Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year.

Miss MARY F. WRIGHT, a retired public school teacher, died yesterday at her home, 177 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. Miss Wright was born seventy-one years ago in Williamsburg and was a daughter of the late Daniel T. and Margaret Beardsley Wright. Before her retirement she was a teacher in the Wilson Street School for twenty-two years, and before that taught in the Conselyea Street School for eighteen years. She was an active member of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and was formerly President of the Women's Missionary Society of that church.

THOMAS H. LOWREY, a retired hat manufacturer and formerly for many years a contractor for the supplying of public institutions with hats, died on Monday at his home, 250 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 68 years.

JOHN WALKER, an expert accountant with the United States Indemnity Company of this city, died on Monday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., in his eightieth year.

JOSEPH E. MILLS, a retired master plumber, died yesterday at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Augustus Olsen, in Bloomfield, N. J., in his forty-fifth year.

Mrs. SUSAN V. SIMONSON, widow of David F. Simonson, died on Sunday at her home, 2,223 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I., in her sixty-seventh year.

JAMES ARTHUR, for many years superintendent of the Richard mine in Dover, N. J., died there yesterday, in his seventy-third year.

MATTHEW A. COSTELLO, an exempt fireman, and a trustee of the Church of the Madonna, in Fort Lee, died yesterday at his home in Englewood, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year.

LOUIS EDWARD WHITAKER, inventor of tools for garden use, died on Monday at his home in Sussex, N. J., in his seventy-third year.

JOHN B. RISECRANS, a mill owner, died on Monday at his home in Branchville, N. J., after an illness of a day.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

PRINTED O'DAY OBITUARY.

Notice in California Newspaper Said to be Due to Malice.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., April 4.—The family of Daniel O'Day, Treasurer of the Venango Oil and Land Company, who has been seriously ill at his country home here for some time, was amazed today by the receipt of scores of telegrams containing condolences because of his death from friends in California, where the family is well known. It was learned that an obituary notice had been inserted in a paper on the Pacific Coast, and, though the author of the notice has not been discovered, it is believed that it was done with malicious intent.

Mr. O'Day has been ill for some time with pneumonia, which followed a severe attack of grip. He had one very critical period, which it is thought may have given rise to the report of his death, and it is learned today that there are once more doubts as to his recovery. Dr. Charles W. Walker of Rye called in several Manhattan specialists in consultation and admitted today that Mr. O'Day's condition is grave.

GEN. CECIL A. LYON DEAD.

Progressive National Committeeman and Texas Lumberman.

SHERMAN, Texas, April 4.—General Cecil A. Lyon, a member of the Progressive National Committee, died here tonight after an illness of several weeks. He was born in Boston, Ga., and was in his forty-eighth year. Mr. Lyon received his education in Austin College and the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. In addition he was graduated from the Pennsylvania Military College.

Mr. Lyon was a lumberman and interested in a number of other corporations. He was Vice President of the Hardeman County Irrigation Company, President of the Lyon-Gray Lumber Company, a Director of the M. and P. National Bank and the Great Southern Life Insurance Company. Mr. Lyon was formerly a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1896 and 1900, delegate at large to the same conventions in 1904, 1908, and 1912, and then assisted in organizing the Progressive Party.

He was a member of the Loyal Legion, a number of clubs in Texas, and the Army and Navy Club of New York. His title was won in the Texas National Guard, of which he was the commanding officer at the time of his death.

Miss Marie Cameron, Recluse, Dies.

Miss Marie Cameron, 70 years old, once wealthy, died late Monday night at the King's County Hospital, Brooklyn. Miss Cameron, who lived at 192 Lincoln Street, Flushing, a house which she owned, was found on March 9 last by Miss Ada Smith, an agent for the Associated Charities of Flushing, suffering from starvation and exposure. Miss Cameron came to Flushing forty years ago from England and was a visitor for many years in many of the best families of the town. Later she became a recluse. Efforts to find her relatives have been unsuccessful.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

SLATER—SATZ.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Satz of 2 West 120th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Etta M. to Frank Slater.

SCHROEDER—HILL.—Dorothy M. Hill to Leonard Schroeder.

SEEGERS—WHEELER.—Hazel M. Wheeler to Justus H. Seegers.

Married.

LEVY—MAYER.—At the "Hendrik Hudson," 601 West 110th St., Mrs. Sadie Mayer to Mr. George Levy, on April 4, 1916, by Judge David L. Weil. Dallas and Waco (Texas) papers please copy.

RICH—BROWN.—Mr. Endicott Gardner Rich to Miss Hazel May Brown, Sunday, April 2, 1916.

Brooklyn.

BAYLIS—HENWOOD.—April 4, Edith M. Henwood to William I. Baylis.

GILBERT—TURNER.—April 4, Helen Turner to Charles A. Gilbert, Jr.

MacNEIL—FLICKE.—April 4, Veronica E. Flicke to Belden M. MacNeil.

Died

ALEXANDER.—April 3, Leopold, beloved husband of Esther Alexander. Funeral residence, 22 Fayette St., Brooklyn, April 5, 2 P. M.

ALLISON.—Jo Webster, Lieutenant Thirteenth U. S. Cavalry, Wednesday, March 29, at Fort Bliss, Texas, son of Amanda Porter and Jo Webster Allison of Dallas, Texas, and Nashville, Tenn.; grandson of Mrs. Alexander Porter of Nashville, and husband of Mary de Rasmes Allison. Interment at West Point Wednesday, April 5.

ARMINGTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 4, 1916, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dora Winter, Mary Clark Armington. Funeral services at her late residence, 97 West 163d St., near Ogden Av., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 8:30 P. M.

ARNETH.—Edward, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Arneth, at his late residence, 1,726 Wallace Av. Funeral service at the Church of Our Lady of Solace, Wednesday morning, 10 A. M.

BIESECKER.—Royale R., son of the late John Stokes Biesecker, at his late residence, 105 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y., died Monday, April 3. Fun

GIANTS DEFEAT NEW ORLEANS NINE---CANADIANS WIN FAST HOCKEY FROM PORTLAND TEAM

ROUSH AND KAUFF GET WINNING RUN

Two Ex-Feds and Tesreau Chief Figures in Giants' Defeat of New Orleans.

VICTORY COMES IN NINTH

Ozark Jeff Atones for Poor Start by Mowing Pelicans Down Consistently for Six Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 4.—Former Federal League warriors won a game for the Giants here today when the New Orleans team, champion of the Southern Association, was nosed out in the ninth inning and defeated by a score of 5 to 4. The Federal recruits, however, must divide the glory with Jeff Tesreau, who put the Giants under a handicap at the start and then held the Pelicans to one hit in the last six innings. Tesreau is the first of McGraw's pitchers to hurl a nine-inning game this Spring.

Benny Kauff scored the winning run in the ninth, and it was Roush's hit that drove him in. Kauff did not get a hit himself, but he made three fancy catches. Roush also starred in the field. Bill Rariden, who caught Tesreau after Doolin was injured in the first inning, made two of New York's hits—one a double—and scored two runs. He also handled Tesreau splendidly.

The Pelicans made all their runs and seven of their eight hits in the first three innings before Tesreau got into his stride. After that he put all but one of the batters who faced him back on the bench, and only three of the Pelicans went to bat in each inning after the third. Stansbury singled in the eighth, but was immediately involved in a double play.

The Giants had to fight hard to overcome the early lead of the local team. They tied the score in the seventh, and only a doubtful decision in the ninth prevented extra innings.

The weather was fine, but the attendance was only fair. Most of the 1,500 fans came out to see Kauff, who had been heavily featured in the local press. Benny did not hit the ball out of the infield, but once he drove a hard liner which the New Orleans shortstop captured.

The Pelicans hammered Tesreau hard at the start. Stansbury doubled in the first inning and scored on a single by Massey, who stole on Edmondson's hit, and scored on a double steal. It was on this play that Doolin was spiked. The umpire called Massey safe at the plate after Doolin had tagged him a foot away.

A double play stopped the local men in the second inning, but in the third they got going again. With one out Eschen and Massey singled, moved up on an infield out, and scored on Sylvester's hit. After that just nineteen batters faced Tesreau, and only one reached first. After the third round only three Pelicans went to bat in each inning.

The Giants put one run over in the third inning on hits by Rariden and Doyle. Rariden again scored in the fifth, when he doubled and came home on a single by Burns. The Giants would have won in the seventh but for a double play. Merkle beat out an infield hit and scored on Fletcher's double. Bluhm then fumbled Roush's grounder for the only error of the game. Rariden drove into a double play, but while it was being enacted Fletcher scored the tying run.

Dixie Walker began pitching in the eighth. He got by for one round, but walked Kauff in the ninth. Merkle grounded to the shortstop, who ran across second base and then threw the batter out at first base. It appeared that Kauff was forced, but the umpire ruled that Massey had not touched the base. This was an important decision, as Kauff breezed to third on Fletcher's infield out and scored on Roush's clean single to right.

The Giants left here tonight for Chattanooga, where they will play tomorrow their last exhibition before meeting the Yankees at the Polo Grounds. The Cleveland team, which attended today's game, tried to get McGraw to stay here for a game tomorrow, but the Chattanooga game could not be canceled. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Rariden, c.	3	1	1	6	0
Kauff, cf.	3	1	0	3	0
Mckie, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0
Fl'ch'r, ss.	4	1	2	3	5
Roush, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Doolin, c.	0	0	0	1	0
R'den, c.	4	2	2	7	0
Tesreau, p.	3	0	0	0	3
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	5	9	27	12

NEW ORLEANS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stbury, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2
Eschen, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Massey, ss.	4	2	2	4	6
Edmdson, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4
Sylv'r, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Kn'p, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
Bluhm, 1b.	3	0	1	12	1
Debry, c.	3	0	0	2	2
Smith, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Walker, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	4	8	27	16

*Batted for Smith in seventh inning.

Error—Bluhm.

New York	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1—5
New Orleans	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Innings pitched—By Smith, 7; by Walker, 2. Runs made—Off Smith, 4; off Walker, 1. Hits appropriated—Off Smith, 8. Two-base hits—Stansbury, Merkle, Rariden, Fletcher. Stolen bases—Massey, Edmonson, Roush. Struck out—By Tesreau, 3; by Smith, 2. Base on balls—By Walker, 1. First base on error—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 3; New Orleans, 7. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle; Massey, Knaupp, and Bluhm; Roush and Merkle. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Holly.

COLTS SCORE A SHUTOUT.

Pitcher Stroud of Young Giants Allows Birmingham Only Six Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 4.—The Giants' Colts won a one-sided game from the local club by a score of 6 to 0 today. Stroud, who did the hurling for McGraw's youngsters, allowed only six hits and kept them well scattered. The fielding and batting of the colts were very good, each man getting one or more hits, Jacobsen heading the list with three singles. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 3—6	15	0
Birmingham	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	3

Batteries: New York—Stroud and Kocher; Birmingham—Perryman, Black, Johnson, and Houser. Two-base hits—Babbington, Coombs. Three-base hit—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Stradford.

COLUMBIA SQUAD REDUCED.

Coach Coakley Retains Twenty-nine Men for Baseball Team.

Coach Andy Coakley made a second cut in the Columbia baseball squad last night, reducing the candidates to twenty-nine in number. Seven pitchers are retained and twelve infielders. In lieu of practice yesterday afternoon, Captain Watt and Coach Coakley instructed the entire squad in the training requirements. The following are retained on the squad:

Catchers—T. A. Clute, A. Goodman, L. B. Lane, A. H. Temple.

Pitchers—R. D. Beck, W. T. Criswell, Jr., G. Filepetti, M. F. Levy, G. A. Smith, E. D. Shea, H. Pinsky.

Buonaguro, H. F. Butler, E. H. Cleary, Buonguro, H. F. Butler, E. H. Cleary, T. F. Cosgrove, F. Dunn, Jr., W. F. Gorman, E. W. Hastings, J. Houck, W. J. Mannion, M. H. Mernstein, F. G. Spottke.

Outfielders—Reynolds Benson, W. W. Dwyer, B. T. Haskins, J. A. Laird, G. B. Murphy, J. A. Newman.

Princeton Cancels Holy Cross Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 4.—The baseball game scheduled for tomorrow between Princeton and Holy Cross was canceled tonight because the field is not in condition.

STORM KEEPS YANKS IDLE.

Game with Superbas to be Played Today If Weather Permits.

Rain and a damp, chilly atmosphere, which was peculiarly suggestive of pneumonia and tonsilitis, prevented the opening of the baseball season at Ebbets Field yesterday between the Yankees and Brooklyns. If the weather will only meet the baseball people half way today, the teams will play this afternoon at 3 o'clock. If the weather remains raw, however, Managers Donovan and Robinson will not risk subjecting their high-priced baseball flesh to the elements.

While no conclusive evidence was produced to bear out their statements, every one connected with the Brooklyn Club openly admitted that the Dodgers would win the pennant in the National League, while every one connected with the Yankees conceded the flag to Donovan's aggregation. The baseball club owner or manager who, in the Springtime, openly states that his club cannot win a pennant is yet to be discovered.

The official news given out by both clubs was practically the same, and concisely amounted to this: "The team never looked so good. The club that beats us wins the pennant."

The Yankees got back yesterday morning feeling very fit after their recreation and vacation in the South. All the players admitted that they had endured with fortitude the arduous sojourn under the warm southern sun, with no place to live in except sumptuously furnished hotels. All the players were in good shape except Caldwell and Slim Love, who have slight injuries.

Captain Huston said he believed that the club would show surprising batting strength. The men have been hitting the ball hard in the South, and Captain Huston looks for great hitting performances, especially from Baker and Lee Magee.

Tomorrow the Yankees will play the Colonial A. C. team of New Haven at the Polo Grounds. The Giants are expected back tonight, and will play Yale at New Haven tomorrow. The Brooklyns will open a series of three games against the Boston Red Sox tomorrow at Ebbets Field.

KAHANAMOKU ON THE JOB.

Great Hawaiian Swimmer Here to Contest in Many Meets.

Duke P. Kahanamoku of the Hui Nalu Club of Honolulu and W. T. Rawlins, President of the Hawaiian Association of the A. A. U., visited A. A. U. headquarters yesterday afternoon and conferred with Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, in relation to the arrangements for the various swimming championships in which Kahanamoku is to compete.

The Duke and Mr. Rawlins will leave here this afternoon for Chicago, where the bronze swimmer will start in one of the three special races which are to be held at the Illinois A. C. pool on Thursday evening. Thereafter Kahanamoku's schedule is as follows: 100 yards championship at the Pittsburgh Aquatic Club, April 8; 220 yards championship at the New York Athletic Club, April 10; 500 yards championship at the Missouri A. A., St. Louis, April 22; 50 yards championship at the Chicago A. A. on April 26, and a special race at the Minneapolis A. C. on April 27.

The Duke may also compete at the Cincinnati Gymnasium and Athletic Club on April 13, and at the Detroit Athletic Club on April 15, but definite arrangements have not been made.

In the 220-yard championship swim at the N. Y. A. C. the swimmers entered are: Duke P. Kahanamoku of Honolulu, Herbert Vollmer, Ted Cann, and Joseph Wheatley of the New York A. C.; Perry McGillivray and Harry Hebner of the Illinois A. C., and Clement Brown of the Hamilton Club of Chicago.

ELLIS REGAINS CUE FORM.

Three-Cushion Champion Gains on Maupome in Second Block of Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 4.—Charles Ellis of this city, three-cushion billiard champion, regained his form in the second night's play for the title with Pierre Maupome of St. Louis, and, although starting off with a handicap of 23 to 50, last night's score, had registered 71 tonight before the St. Louis man scored his fiftieth tally in the eighty-second inning. This puts the score for the two nights 100 to 94 in favor of Maupome.

Ellis played brilliantly tonight and seemed to have better luck than last night, while Maupome did not judge his distances so keenly as he did last evening. He missed several easy shots in the early part of the game, but improved near the fiftieth inning. His best run was 5, while Ellis also had a high run of 5.

SPICER CAPTURES TITLE.

Wrests English Billiards Championship from John O'Neill.

Samuel Spicer of this city won the national championship at English billiards by defeating the titleholder, John O'Neill, last night in the second and final block of their 500-point match at Doyle's Billiard Academy. The score was 250 to 144, and the total score for the match was 500 to 308.

In the pocket billiard handicap tournament, in progress at Doyle's, J. Howard Shoemaker, the national champion, defeated William Wainwright, who received a handicap of 60 points, by a net score of 100 to 88.

Stone Easily Vanquishes Cooler.

Joseph Stone, representing New York City in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, played a phenomenal game last night at Thum's, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, defeating Harry Cooler of Indianapolis, who is President of the league, by the score of 50 to 19. Stone made two high runs of 5 and Cooler's best effort was 4. The game lasted sixty-five innings.

Cornell and Keeler Squash Victors.

Two matches were played yesterday in the round-robin tournament to decide the squash championship of the Columbia Club, R. Wigham being the victim in both instances. In the first match he was defeated by F. S. Keeler at 15—9, 15—5, and I. H. Cornell also defeated him, the score of this match being 15—7, 15—9.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Portland, 6; San Francisco, 4.
At Salt Lake—Salt Lake, 7; Oakland, 4.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 5; Vernon, 2.

Exhibition Baseball Results.

At Charleston, S. C.—Philadelphia Americans, 5; Charleston, 1.
At Oklahoma City, Okla.—Detroit, 11; Oklahoma City, 0.
At Memphis, Tenn.—Pittsburgh, 8; Memphis, 4.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 12; Columbus, 4.
At Lexington, Va.—West Virginia Wesleyan, 8; Washington and Lee, 7.
At Richmond, Va.—Boston Nationals, 7; Richmond, 5.

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CANADIANS DEFEAT PORTLAND TEAM

Montreal's Champion Sextette Gives Sterling Exhibition in Crushing Rosebuds.

The mile-a-minute, ten-dollars-a-mile Canadians who recently won the Stanley Cup in Montreal from the Portland, Ore., team of professional hockey players showed how they did it last night at the St. Nicholas Rink by leading the same team 6 goals to 3 at the end of the night's play.

The astounding speed and cleverness of the Canadian professionals was well appreciated by the crowd of spectators, as was also the short but interesting bout that marked the third period in which Berlanquette of the Canadians endeavored to remove Uksila of the Rosebuds from the land of the living. This particular scrimmage took place near the close of the game, just where most hockey games begin to get rough. Uksila was assailing the Canadian goal when he was checked so viciously by Berlanquette that the two players were soon rolling over the ice in each other's clutches. An unfortunate guard in uniform who tried to interfere was rather roughly handled and inconsiderately spilled on the ice, but the two hockey players were pried apart by their fellow-combatants without any serious damage to either party.

Les Canadiens excelled the American team in every department of the game, but the work of Vezina especially stood out as the finest exhibition of how to guard a hockey net that New Yorkers have seen in many years. He used his stick as a tennis racquet, a baseball bat, and a lacrosse stick to catch the puck and drive it to far corners of the ice whenever a Portland player was lucky enough to break through the strong defense of Les Canadiens. The swiftest shots from the far-famed Moose Johnson were tossed aside with a nonchalance which indicated a master hand and a cool head.

The Portland team was rather slow in getting started, but in the second period the Oregon players seemed to outskate Les Canadiens, though the stonewall defense of Vezina made the period scoreless. For the Portland team Moose Johnson was a tower of strength on both the offense and the defense, and it was his work that broke up the concerted attacks of Les Canadiens, not once but almost every time that he dove after the puck.

Pitre got the first blood in the game by scoring a goal for Les Canadiens unaided in a dash through the Portland defense. Corbeau scored another two minutes later from a scramble in front of the Portland goal, and Laviollette made the total three on a pretty pass-out from Pitre, which he slipped past Murray, at goal for Portland. In a forlorn dash on the Canadian goal, Tobin surprised himself and every one else by slipping the puck between the skates of the ever-watchful Vezina, scoring the first goal for Portland. This period ended with the score 3 goals to 1 in favor of the Canadians.

In the second period Moose Johnson began to show signs of his famous speed, and, with Oatman as his chief assistant, he made many daring and spectacular raids on the Canadian cage. Although at the time these two players passed the defense men of Les Canadiens, their shots to the cage were blocked, seemingly without much effort, by Vezina, who pushed them aside as if they bored him slightly.

In the third period Pitre again successfully assaulted the Portland goal for his second tally, and then retired in favor of Berlanquette, who proceeded to get himself into condition for his fight with Uksila, which was to follow.

Tobin of Portland and Laviollette of Les Canadiens indulged in a private battle in a corner of the rink, but they separated by mutual consent and continued their play. Johnson was stopping most of the attacks of Les Canadiens before they got within hailing distance of the Portland goal, but Lalonde stole by twice and added two more to the total for the players from across the border.

In the meanwhile the Americans were bombarding Vezina ceaselessly. In a scrimmage in front of the Canadian goal, Tobin shot the puck to Harris, who drove it past Vezina for a goal, and half a minute later Oatman stole up while the whole Canadian team was gathered in a convention around the cage and jabbed the puck through with the point of his stick. In a third storming party on the same cage the whole American team descended in a body, and when Vezina sprawled across the mouth of the cage a football scrimmage followed in which the American team tried to push Vezina and his mates bodily into the netting, as no one knew just where the puck was.

No further scoring resulted, however, and the game ended with the score 6 to 3 in favor of Les Canadiens. The same teams are to play again tonight, and the winner will be decided by the aggregate score of the two nights of play. The line-up and summary:

Portland.	Positions.	Les Canadiens.
Murray	Point	Vezina
Irvine	Point	Corbeau
Johnson	Cover point	Prodgers
Oatman	Centre	Lalonde
Tobin	Right wing	Pitre
Harris	Left wing	Laviollette

Substitutions—First Period: Poulin for Pitre, Dunderdale for Tobin, Arbeau for Corbeau. Second Period: Uksila for Harris, Arbeau for Poulin, Berlanquette for Laviolette. Third Period—Berlanquette for Pitre. Referee—William Roach, Hockey Club. Assistant Referee—Ernie Garon, Hockey Club. Goal Judges—Tom Howard, Jr., Hockey Club, and Frank Ellison, Wanderers. Timekeeper—Richard Crocker, Wanderers. Penalty—Laviolette, two minutes for slashing.

Goals—First Period: First goal for Les Canadiens by Pitre in 2:30, second goal for Les Canadiens by Corbeau in 4:16; third goal for Les Canadiens by Laviolette in 7:38; fourth goal for Portland by Tobin in 10:42. Second Period: No score. Third Period: Fifth goal for Les Canadiens by Pitre in 0:19, sixth goal for Les Canadiens by Lalonde in 10:08, seventh goal for Les Canadiens by Lalonde in 12:41, eighth goal for Portland by Harris in 14:37, ninth goal for Portland by Oatman in 14:55.

Quebec Hockey Team Wins.

BOSTON, April 4.—Quebec defeated the Wanderers of Montreal in an exhibition professional hockey match tonight by a score of 5 to 4. The deciding goal was made by J. McDonald.

Lakewood Tourney April 27, 28, 29.

The Country Club of Lakewood has announced the dates of the Spring tournament as April 27, 28, and 29. There will be an eighteen-hole qualifying round with four sixteens to qualify. The first sixteen will compete for the Country Club of Lakewood Cup; the second sixteen will compete for the Metebetunk Cup; the third sixteen for the Carasaljo Cup and the fourth sixteen for the Manetta Cup. On the concluding day there will be the usual eighteen hole handicap medal play for all players not in the finals or semi-finals.

Contrary to the usual custom, the Shanley Cup will be competed for after the Spring tournament instead of on the day preceding the annual gathering. The day for the Shanley Cup competition this year is May 3, with only "seniors," 55 years and over, eligible to play in the eighteen-hole medal play contest.

BOXING TITLES COME HERE.

Two New Yorkers and a Brooklynite Win in Amateur Finals.

BOSTON, April 4.—Heavyweight honors in the national amateur boxing championships came to this city tonight when Carlo Armstrong, weighing only 161 pounds, received the decision over George Hook of Pittsburgh, a 200 pounder, in the finals of the heavyweight class.

In the 175-pound class Patrick McCarthy, also of this city, slugged his way to a victory over Charles Shons, another Pittsburgh boxer.

The 145-pound championship went across the border, when Eugene Brosseau of Montreal, whom the judges regarded as one of the best boxers of the tournament, outpointed M. Stark of New York in a fast bout.

Adolph Kaufman of Brooklyn retained his title as 158-pound champion by getting the decision over Joseph Landrieu of New Orleans. The Southerner carried the fight to the last bell and the award was disputed by some of the spectators.

In the 115-pound class Ben Volger of New York upheld last year's title when he defeated Tony Vatlan of Boston. The boys were so evenly matched after three rounds of hard boxing that a fourth round was necessary for a decision.

A Canadian attempt to take another title across the border was frustrated by Willie Morris of New York, whose short jabs and right hand punches defeated Dave Brown of Toronto in the finals of the 125-pound class.

Long-range punches and ability to keep out of the way gave Thomas Murphy of Kansas City, Mo., a decision over Johnny Marto of Boston in the 135-pound finals. The summaries:

SEMI-FINALS.

108-Pound Class.—Thomas Darcy, Boston, defeated George Excell, Union Settlement A. C., New York, four rounds; Isadore Wiesel, Providence, R. I., defeated Freddie Madden, Brooklyn, four rounds.

115-Pound Class.—Tony Vatlan of Boston defeated Joe Gans of Lynn; Ben Volger, Educational Alliance of New York, defeated John Perry, Boston.

125-Pound Class.—Dave Brown, Toronto, defeated N. Siegel, Revere, by default; William Morris, East Side House, New York, defeated Charles Miller, Boston.

135-Pound Class.—John Marto, Boston, defeated John H. Green, Boston; Thomas Murphy, Kansas City, defeated Arnold Schnabel, Detroit, three rounds.

145-Pound Class.—Eugene Brosseau, Montreal, defeated Roy Helton, Kansas City; M. Stark, Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York, defeated Paul De Salvo, Quincy.

158-Pound Class.—Joseph Landrieu, New Orleans, defeated R. F. Evans, Boston; Adolph Kaufman, Trinity Club, Brooklyn, defeated Edward McCormick, Boston.

175-Pound Class.—Pat McCarthy, Boston, defeated Joseph H. Keeley, Boston, two rounds; Charles Shons, Pittsburgh, defeated William Sorenson, Trinity Club, Brooklyn, two rounds.

FINAL BOUTS.

108-Pound Class.—Thomas Darcy, Boston, defeated Isadore Wiesel, Providence, R. I.

118-Pound Class.—Ben Colger, New York, defeated Tony Vatland, Boston, four rounds.

125-Pound Class.—William Morris, New York, defeated Dave Brown, Toronto.

135-Pound Class.—Tom Murphy, Kansas City, Mo., defeated John Marto, Boston.

145-Pound Class.—Eugene Brosseau, Montreal, defeated M. Stark, New York.

158-Pound Class.—Adolph Kaufman, Brooklyn, defeated Joseph Landrieu, New Orleans.

175-Pound Class.—Pat McCarthy, Boston, defeated Charles Shons, Pittsburgh.

Heavyweight Class.—Carlo Armstrong, Boston, (161 pounds,) defeated George Hook, Pittsburgh, (200 pounds.)

BOXERS FALL FROM RING.

Rope Yields and Flynn and Weinert Take a Tumble.

A singular accident occurred last night in the feature ten-round bout between Dan (Porky) Flynn, the Boston heavyweight, and Charles Weinert, a Newark heavyweight, at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn, when the uppermost rope of the three which surround the ring collapsed under the weight of the two big boxers, and sent them both flying through the air in somersault fashion, to land partly on the floor and partly in the laps of two perturbed reporters in the press stand. Neither boxer was injured by the fall, but it had the effect of putting a somewhat early stop to the bout.

The accident happened in the tenth round. Weinert had crowded his burly opponent to the side of the ring and Flynn was bending backward over the top rope, with Weinert up against him. The rope suddenly gave way under the 375-pound pressure and both boxers went tumbling headlong to the floor of the clubhouse.

The bout itself was a disappointing one from the start, made so by Flynn's disinclination to extend himself to the best of his ability. During the majority of rounds he contented himself with covering up in crab-like fashion, while his fouthful opponent tried ineffectually to land blows. The Newark boxer, while he failed to show any remarkable ability, was easily entitled to the honors of the bout.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 4. Phil Brock of Cleveland outpointed Willie Beecher of New York here tonight in ten fast rounds.

Pal Moore to Box Benny McCoy.

Pal Moore of Memphis, the fast bantamweight who won a decision over Kid Williams when the Baltimore boy was champion, will be the attraction of the Pioneer Sporting Club tonight against Benny McCoy of Baltimore. McCoy is making rapid progress in his class, and the management of the Pioneer Club has promised the winner a bout with Kewpie Ertle, the present titleholder.

In the semi-final bout this evening Young Red McDonald will meet Knockout Eggers. Both of these boxers have a large following on the west side.

ADDED DAY OF RACING.

Rockaway Hunt to Hold Meets on April 29 and May 6.

In addition to its scheduled race meet on Saturday, April 29, the Rockaway Hunt Club will hold a second day of amateur thoroughbred racing on the following Saturday, May 6, at Hewlett's Bay Park. The latter date was originally assigned to the Meadowbrook Steeplechase Association, which in the past held its meeting on the estate of Harry Payne Whitney, but this organization has decided not to hold a Spring meeting this season. A formal sanction for the added date will be given in a few days by the Hunt's Committee of the National Steeplechase Association.

A program of six events for the second day's racing is being prepared by George W. Gall, the racing secretary, and will be ready by the end of the week. Four of the events will be steeplechases and three on the flat. Efforts are being made to include among the former a race for the Meadowbrook Hunt Cup, a long-established and famous steeplechase classic, which was first raced for in 1883. Entries for both days will close on April 19.

Columbia Y. C. Fleet Officers.

Commodore Berg of the Columbia Yacht Club has appointed Andrew J. McIntosh Fleet Captain and Dr. Daniel B. Brinsmade Fleet Surgeon.

SKEHENS LEADS ON PINEHURST COURSE

Wins Qualifying Round in North and South Tournament by Margin of Four Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 4.—Charles Skehens of Woods Hole led the field in the qualifying round of the sixteenth annual North and South amateur golf championship tournament today with a card of 73.

The rain of yesterday caused the cutting down of the 36-hole qualifying round scheduled to 18 holes. Play was over the No. 2 Course. Perfect conditions made the game much faster than usual, and 84 was the highest score to get in the first division. Ten divisions of sixteen each qualified to continue at match play, one round a day for the balance of the week.

Jesse P. Guilford, the long driver from New Hampshire, was tied at 77 with J. C. Bellamy of Springfield for second honors. The junior metropolitan champion, P. V. G. Carter of Nassau, was somewhat off his game. He registered a 78. Donald Parson, W. C. Chick, E. L. Scofield, Jr., C. L. Becker, and H. G. Welborn tied at 84 for the last four places in the first division.

A large crowd followed the play to the first green, where the first two made 4, the next two 5, and Welborn dropped back to the second with a 7.

Skehens's winning card and the summary for the first four sixteens follow:

Out	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	3	3	—35
In	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	—38—73

First Sixteen.—Charles Skehens, Wood's Hole, 73; C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, 77; Jesse P. Guilford, Woodland, 77; P. V. G. Carter, Nassau, 78; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, 80; W. M. Paul, Mecklenburg, N. C., 80; E. C. Beall, Uniontown, 80; R. W. Brown, Brookline, 81; W. R. Simons, Garden City, 81; J. M. Wells, Kenilworth, 82; F. W. Dyer, Montclair, 83; H. S. Cummings, Wee Burn, 83; W. C. Chick, Brae Burn, 84; C. L. Becker, Woodland, 84; Donald Parson, Youngstown, 84; E. L. Scofield, Jr., Wee Burn, 84.

Second Sixteen.—H. G. Welborn, Ridgewood, 84; T. E. Jacobs, Wollaston, 85; J. W. Watson, Marion Cricket, 86; W. S. Van Clief, Richmond County, 85; Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, 86; T. H. McGraw, Oakmont, 86; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scranton, 86; F. H. Hyatt, Ridgewood, 87; C. M. Ransom, Buffalo C. C., 87; W. H. C. Mussen, Royal Montreal, 88; T. W. Case, Owasco, 89; Horton Pushee, Brae Burn, 89; C. B. Fowler, Oakmont, 89; C. B. Hudson, North Fork, 90; R. C. Morris, C. C. of Sound Beach, 90; M. F. O'Connel, Alpine, 90.

Third Sixteen.—C. A. McCormick, New Brunswick, 90; W. H. Nevins, Springfield C. C., 90; S. A. Hennesee, Cooperstown, 90; J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 90; J. A. Dempsey, Ironminik, 90; F. Brown, Montclair, 91; G. H. Milliken, Nassau, 91; Robert Wilson, Wannamoisett, 91; the Rev. T. A. Cheatham, Pittsburgh, 91; J. A. Cuddy, Cleveland C. C., 91; F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 91; H. C. Curtiss, Springfield, 91; W. Catchings, Fox Hills, 91; C. S. McDonald, Lambton, 91; Charles Hathaway, Essex County, 91; G. J. Webster, Marquette, 91.

Fourth Sixteen.—D. T. Leahy, Deal, 92; J. A. Heydler, New York, 92; H. P. Hotchkiss, New Haven C. C., 92; G. W. Stutzell, Aronimink, 92; J. M. Thompson, Spring Haven, 92; J. L. Wyckoff, Mount Tom, 92; F. E. Aiken, Dunwoodie, 92; A. W. Bradn, St. Andrew's, 92; J. L. Weller, St. Catharine's, 92; Dr. C. S. Carter, Shinnecock, 93; J. H. Dinwiddie, Wykagyl, 93; Tom Morrison, Oakmont, 93; H. F. Williamson, Wyoming Valley, 93; R. C. Shannon, 2d, Brockport, 93; C. H. Hart, Dunwoodie, 93; J. J. Madsen, Mount Tom, 93.

NAME NEW COLUMBIA BOAT.

Racing Shell to be Called Francis S. Bangs, After Trustee.

Columbia's new racing shell for the 'Varsity crew is to be named the Francis S. Bangs, as a result of a decision reached yesterday by the crew management. Mr. Bangs was graduated from Columbia University with the class of 1878 and is now one of the trustees.

Finishing touches on the new craft are being made this week at Ward's boathouse in Edgewater, N. J., and it will be used as soon as there is smooth water on the Hudson. The shell is 64 feet long and has a depth of ten and one-half inches.

The Edwin Gould, which has been used for 'Varsity for more than a year and has been found reliable and seaworthy, will henceforth become the property of the Junior 'Varsity eight and the Morton G. Bogue, the third of the newer models of racing shells, will be passed on to the third crew.

The Columbia crews did not put out from the Edgewater quarters yesterday afternoon on account of the cold wind and rough water.

Cordier Loses in Team Match.

Squash players of the Princeton Club won an impromptu match with the Yale Club men yesterday afternoon on the Princeton Club courts, the home team winning all of the three contests. One upset came to light in the match between John Taylor of the Princeton Club and A. J. Cordier of Yale. Cordier recently won the Yale Club championship, but he was defeated yesterday by the Princeton representative in straight games at 15—14, 15—11. Dr. H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club won from R. Pierce of the Yale Club by a score of 15—13, 15—12, and H. Caesar, the third Princeton player, defeated Dr. McGuire of Yale in a three-game match at 8—15, 15—6, 18—16.

New Country Club Incorporated.

The North Hempstead Country Club of Nassau County has been incorporated at Albany, with the following Directors: Theodore H. Lamprecht and Clifton N. Jelliffe of Plandome and John C. Baker of Great Neck. The new organization has leased a large tract of land between Port Washington and Roslyn and will lay out an eighteen-hole golf course. There will also be tennis courts and other features.

C. M. Bull, Jr., Squash Champion.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., won the championship of the Squash Club yesterday afternoon, when he defeated W. H. Vander Poel in a closely contested match. Bull won the first and second games by the same score, 15—12, and then Vander Poel nipped off an early victory for Bull by defeating his rival in the third game at 15—6. He maintained his speedy play in the fourth game, but Bull eventually won at 17—15.

Scotland's Greatest Athlete Dead.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 5.—The death has occurred in London of Donald Dinnie, who was regarded by many as the greatest athlete Scotland ever produced. He was 79 years of age. During his career he won contests which included wrestling, hammer-throwing, running and jumping. Several of his victories were won on American soil.

News of Athletic Activities at the Colleges

Poor Weather for College Nines.

This has been the most discouraging Spring in years for college baseball teams. Being retarded by an unusual amount of snow in March, which kept all the squads working in cramped quarters indoors, they were only enabled to get out on wet and muddy diamonds last week with a prospect that at last good weather conditions would prevail. But the ball tossers have again been disappointed, for with some of the teams starting this week on their Easter vacation trips the poorest sort of weather has confronted them, and there is not any prospect of conditions being much improved in the near future. Dartmouth College nine came to town Monday and expected to get a good workout outdoors yesterday at the Crescent A. C., but the weather was not even fit for football practice. Dartmouth expects to play Fordham at Fordham this afternoon. Williams College nine starts today on its Southern trip after seven weeks of practice indoors and one week outdoors. It will play Virginia at Charlotteville tomorrow, Georgetown at Washington Friday, Navy at Annapolis Saturday, Pennsylvania at Franklin Field Monday, Princeton at Princeton Tuesday, and West Point at West Point Wednesday.

Luehring's All-Star Basket Ball Team.

Professor F. W. Luehring, coach at Princeton, has picked an all-star basket ball team from among the men who played in the Intercollegiate League, as follows: Haas, Princeton, and Kinney, Yale, forwards; McTigue, Princeton, centre, and McNichol and Martin, Pennsylvania, guards. Professor Luehring said: "Viewing the season as a whole, Princeton had the most powerful attack, although during the second semester Dartmouth's attack was the equal of any in the league. Pennsylvania had a fair attack all season, but surpassed all teams in its cleverness in maintaining possession of the ball. Cornell seemed to place too much reliance on long-distance shooting, the former having some of the best long-distance shooting experts that the league has seen in years. Yale had a good all-around team, but never succeeded in recovering from the loss of Arnold, the most valuable player in the league last year."

Michigan Relay Team Too Fast.

A singular result of Michigan's two-mile relay team's victory at Buffalo recently, in which Donnelly, Murphy, Carroll, and Ufer covered the distance indoors in 7:56 3-5, equaling the outdoor record, was the disbandment of the quartet by Trainer Farrell. He said that there was too much speed in the team to waste it in relay races, so he decided to break up the combination and point the men for middle distance honors. Separately timed the members of the team ran their relays as follows: Carroll, 1:57 2-5; Ufer, 1:58; Donnelly, 1:59, and Murphy, 2:02.

General Division of Titles.

There was a general division of the Winter intercollegiate sports championships. Harvard won the hockey title, Yale the swimming, Cornell the wrestling, Penn the basket ball, and Princeton the gymnastic and water polo. The fencing championship is yet to be decided.

Stadium for Lafayette.

Lafayette College is to have a Stadium built on March Field that will be modeled after the University of Pennsylvania athletic establishment and which will seat 20,000 persons. It will be divided into twenty-five sections and have twenty-five tiers of seats. Each section will hold approximately 800 persons. The entire structure is to be constructed of reinforced concrete and a fifteen-foot wide promenade will extend along the top of the stands.

Stanford Women in Athletics.

Two hundred out of five hundred women at Stanford University have signed up for Spring athletics. Rowing seems to be the most popular of the sports.

Remarkable Pluck of Richards.

Pluck and perseverance have achieved for Alma Richards, the Cornell athlete, wonderful success, notwithstanding that he has been quite unfortunate in the preparations for his competitions. During his athletic career Richards has sprained his left leg four times and his right leg twice. Once he broke some of the small bones in his right leg in an accident that also dislocated his wrists. The first time Richards tried a high jump he broke his left leg above the knee, and he then was advised to give up athletics as his bones were too brittle. But Richards stuck to athletics and now ranks as one of the greatest all-around athletes in intercollegiate history. Richards won the high jump in the 1912 Olympics, and in 1915 captured the all-around championship in A. A. U. competition in San Francisco. Last Summer he established a new intercollegiate high jump record in Philadelphia, and he ranks with the best men in the world in weight heaving, pole vaulting, hurdling, and broad jumping.

Manhattan Nine Starts Saturday.

Inclement weather has caused two of Manhattan College's baseball games to be canceled, but the team expects to start its season next Saturday at Columbia. Practice has been held in the Eighth Regiment Armory. Manhattan will play Stevens Tech at Hoboken April 12, Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge April 15, City College at C. C. N. Y. April 26, Seventh Regiment April 29, Cathedral College May 4; St. John's College at Brooklyn May 6, Holy Cross at Worcester May 12, Brown at Providence May

CLOSE MATCH WON BY PAYNE WHITNEY

He Puts D. P. Rhodes Out of Court Tennis Title Play in a Thrilling Five-Set Contest.

SEMI-FINALS ARE REACHED

Other Survivors Are C. E. Sands, C. S. Cutting, and Joshua Crane, Each of Whom Has Easy Victory.

Four matches were played yesterday in the national amateur court tennis tournament at the Racquet and Tennis Club, the semi-final round of the event being reached. Those players who are still in the competition are Charles E. Sands, Payne Whitney, and C. S. Cutting of New York, and Joshua Crane of Boston. Sands won his way to the semi-final round by gaining an easy victory over George W. Wightman of Boston, the score being 6—3, 6—0, 6—2. C. S. Cutting disposed of the Philadelphian, W. H. T. Huhn, in a match that was unexpectedly one-sided. The score was 6—2, 6—3, 6—3. Joshua Crane defeated Lawrence Waterbury (at 6—1, 6—1, 6—4, and Payne Whitney won a rousing contest from D. P. Rhodes of Boston, the match going to five sets with the scores 2—6, 6—2, 6—0, 5—7, 6—3.

There was better tennis and better competition yesterday than during the playing of the first round. The survivors of the opening round were in the swing of the game and played a quality of tennis that was at times spectacular. Sands and Crane made their first appearance in the event, and though their matches were not hotly contested, they displayed skill that promises well for the character of the contests that will be staged today.

Payne Whitney showed steady tennis in his first round match, but yesterday he played even better, brilliant strokes being in evidence frequently. He played some tennis that was not quite up to par, too, but rallied from the lapses and toward the end did excellent work, just when it appeared that Rhodes was ready to come through with a rush and snatch the victory.

But of all the brilliant play that of C. S. Cutting stood out most noticeably. It had been anticipated that W. H. T. Huhn, who drew a bye in the first round, would make a determined bid to come through at the expense of Cutting. He made the effort but it proved entirely unavailing. Sometimes he was at the top of his game and then Cutting was pressed to gain points; but Huhn contributed in large part to his own defeat by failing to make good on returns that should have been sent back with ease. He had an abundance of speed, but used it somewhat to his own disadvantage, for in playing the ball low and forcibly he frequently netted.

Occasionally Huhn drove with such power to the back wall that the rebound brought the ball well toward the centre of the court. But it needed more than speed to defeat Cutting, who showed a crafty court generalship, which leads to the belief that he will be a hard man to defeat in later stages of this year's tournament. His placing was well calculated, and he was nimble in covering the court, so that Huhn, himself a spry player, was under a disadvantage.

For keen competition the Whitney-Rhodes match supplied all that could be desired. It was a test of mettle that tried both contestants to the utmost. Rhodes, though beaten, was no easy victim, for there was hardly any time during the contest when it could be taken for granted that he was out of the race; in fact, at some stages it appeared likely that he would be the winning contender. It was unfortunate for Rhodes that he happened to play Whitney when the latter was showing his fastest pace. A little break of the luck might have turned the tide of the contest, so close was the struggle.

Whitney did not get started at top speed in the first set and Rhodes took it at 6—2. The two games that Whitney won were right at the outset. After that he could not match the play of Rhodes, who took full advantage of Whitney's temporary weakness, and by nice placing forged to the front Whitney getting only five points in the next four games. With the set turning against him Whitney tried desperately to evade defeat and carried the next two games to deuce, only to lose each one.

In the second set Whitney again started by taking the first game, and Rhodes replied with victories in the next two, which went to deuce. Whitney's game, though he was as yet not winning, was showing improvement, and the full tide of success flowed to his standard a short time later. He judged his stroke to a nicety, placing the ball almost where he willed. Frequently he scored to the grille and to the dedans, and game after game tumbled to him. Rhodes's defense being shattered by the brilliancy of his opponent. Whitney raced out the second set by taking five straight games in which Rhodes scored only eight points.

The same success prevailed for Whitney in the next set, and he swept through to victory without a falter. There was a momentary pause as two of the games were carried to deuce, but Whitney won them, and his string of victories was unbroken. Rhodes failed to gain a game in the third set, so that Whitney had made, at the conclusion of that set, a run of eleven straight games.

Whitney kept right on in his triumphal march, taking the first two games of the fourth set, and it seemed probable that he would earn a quick decision in this as he had in the previous set. There was bound to be a break, however, and it came after the winning of the thirteenth straight game. Both the third and fourth games were carried to deuce, but Whitney lost both of them. His game was not so well sustained, weak moments coming here and there, and Rhodes, in addition, realizing that it was now or never, exerted himself to greater endeavor.

As Whitney's play weakened that of Rhodes grew stronger. The former found the net more frequently and flubbed some shots that proved costly. He changed racquets several times, but there was no magic in a racquet that could combat the steady up-hill climb of Rhodes. Victories alternated for several games, and then Rhodes swept havoc with Whitney's game by clever placing and success in striving for the chasis. The former ran out the set by taking four straight games, the last two of which were love contests.

The final set was a nip and tuck struggle. Whitney won the first game, and Rhodes the second. With a decision at stake, Whitney played hard and succeeded in winning three games in a row, on a deuce game at 7 points to 5. The next two went to Rhodes, and then Whitney ran it out by brilliant play in the next two games.

Sands in his match against Wightman showed an effective service, scoring a number of service aces, and his play from the side wall to the dedans was deadly accurate. In placing, too, he outclassed his Boston opponent. Crane, in playing against Waterbury, found the grille an enticing objective. In the second set he scored five times in succession to this point of vantage.

METROPOLITAN CUP MATCH.

F. S. Appleby Will Play Poggenburg for Billiard Trophy on April 21.

The Metropolitan Cup, an amateur billiard trophy, which through lack of competition for it has been almost forgotten, will be brought back into play through the challenge of Francis S. Appleby. The trophy has been won three times by J. Ferd Poggenburg and he has accepted a challenge from Appleby. The match for the trophy will be played at the Liederkranz Society on April 21. The contest will be 300 points at 18.2 balkline and should Poggenburg be the victor, he will have four legs on the trophy and the required number for permanent possession is only five.

J. Howard Shoemaker, holder of the amateur pocket billiard championship, and C. M. Munoz, both of the Amateur Billiard Club, will go to Bridgeport tonight to play at the Algonquin Club. Henry S. Osborne, one of the contestants in the recent amateur championship, arranged for such a trip by some of the local players, just after the close of the tournament at the New York Athletic Club, and he will be one of the contestants against the New York team tonight.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—16. Original—State of Missouri v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.—Leave granted to file brief in opposition to motion to strike from answer on or before Friday next.

402—Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. v. Myra N. M. Jones, admr., &c.—Argument continued.

773—Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. J. T. Renn.—Argued.

592—J. Bingham v. J. J. Bradley, U. S. Marshal, &c.—Submitted.

696—David Lamar v. U. S.—Argument commenced.

365 to 372—United Railways Co. of St. Louis et al. v. City of St. Louis.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 5: Nos. 365, (to 372,) 372, 731, 664, 402, 777, 666, 808, 830, 449, 614, 847, 863, (and 684 and 865,) 611, and 589.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Fisher Hydraulic Stone Co<Warner. Re Wray.
Herzog<C Killer & Co.
Autopiano Co<Clevola Co.
Nat Binding Mach Co<Larkin Co.
Watt<Weston.
Munson SS Line<Glasgow Naviga. Co. Stager<US.
Porter Safety Seal Co<Brooker Co.
Robinson<Roe.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Rice & Adams<Levy Dairy Co.
Miller Rubber Co<Behrend.
Nat Metal, &c, Co<Horowitz.
Hogg<Maxwell.
Rocke<Goodman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Building.

Re Kobre & Greenberg. Motions at 2 P. M.:
Ely<Flemington.
Angelino<SS Siamese Prince.
Bogert et al<South Pacific Co.
Prendergast<Santa Rosalda.
US<Carlozza et al.
Individual D C Co<Pub Serv Cup Co.
Hubbell, Slack & Co<SS Segurance.
Conron<Cauchois.
Marconi<Segurance SS Co et al.
Haraszimowicz<Penn RR et al, (4.)

DISTRICT COURT — Veeder, J. — At 10:30 P. O. Building—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Crown Cork & Seal Co<Amer Corp Spec Co., (for trial.)
For call:
Solomon<Kaufman.
Burt Co<Cohen & Bro.
Wolf<National Parlor Suit Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 812, P. O. Building—Criminal calendar.

US<Wunsch.
Same<Huntley.
Same<Wilton.
Same<Macaroni Co.
Same<Pakas & B. (2.)
Same<NA Brew, (8.)
Same<Ferrarotto.
Same<Bello.
Same<Centino.
Same<Poppiano.
Same<Manno.
Same<Micari.
Same<Morgan.
Same<Fotheron.
Same<Carey.
Same<S Gumpert Co. (S & J Gumpert.)
Same<Rosen, Wagner, Broder.
Same<J & C Mathan.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 316, P. O. Building.

US<Fromm & Weiller.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bader<Wiener, (2.)
Kirschman<Steeplechase Park Co, (2.)
McNamee<Borland.
Block<Linch.
Dunne<Kahn.
Knopfer<CNY.
Nahoum<C I & B RR.
Galomb<CNY.
Brown<Levy.
McMahon<McGuire.
Duffy<Penn RR.
Lounsbury<CNY.
Case on.

PART XIII.— —, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess. The following cases will be transferred to the day calendar of Part VIII. for Thursday April 6.

Low<Spitzner.
Chapin<Taylor.
Markowitz<Carpenter.
Gottlieb<Polach, (2.)
Bolnischuck<Am Wet Wash L Co.
Freiman<Weil.
Josephowitz<Jager.
Majosky<NY Tel Co.
Scannell<Gillespie Co.
Cody<Preuss.
Randolph<Field.
Spiceman<M Groh's Sons.
Mogelof<Ruppert.
Keneely<Halpern.
Farrisay<Clementa.
Weinstein<Hodweck.
Northeastern Con Co<Carlan.
Falconn<Wells.
Bernstein<Columbia O K Ice Cream Co.
Zeplin<Werner.
Fortunato<Fusco.
Golden<Bergen.
Haupt<Mayer.
Crosby<Gruax.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Snaro & Triest Co<CNY. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nagy<Lipman.
Hanna<Di Paoli.
Stewart<Thorburn.
Fried<Tilzer.
Axelrod<Steckler.
Demarest Co<Adams & Monlant.
Regg<Walsh.
Adams Laundry Mach Co<Sinn.
Dunlop<NY Alco Film Service.
Stanton<Colt.
Goldsmith<Schuss.
P A Payton, Jr, Co<Miller.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Recess. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

East Asph Pav<CNY.
Harris<Lawrence.
NY Assets Realization Co<Thompson.
New Netherlands Bk<Seminole D & D (2.)
Perlman<Donohue.
G R Read & Co<Sturges.
Fleming & Reaveley<Shubert.
Wilson<Ill Surety.
Sutter<Century Bk.
Branower & Sons, Inc<Waldes.
Mann<Malatsky.
Saks & Co<N Y Edison Co.
Kerr<Ward.
Atterbury M C Co<Atterbury C T Co.
Dollan<Littlefield.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Smith<Montgomery.
Donnelly<Murphy.
Williams<Saladino.
Halperin<NY Cons RR.
Hale<Cort.
R B Shimer & Co<Kings Co Refrig Co.
Pesoa<MacKinstry.
Cohen<Kessler.
Allen<Lincrusta Wks "Pallas," Inc.
Asso Authors & Composers<Ward Synd.
McManus<Crandall.
Cragin<Berkeley.
Jakovics<Vas.
Prudential Milly Co<Goldstein.
Gray<Chandler.
US Wood Preserv Co<CNY.
Weil<Globe Ind Co.
Heilbronner<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Mack<Field.
Hunt<Harrisburg Pipe, &c, Co.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Alexander Schroetter, Cordelia C. Miller, James Dillon, Dora Seckel, Mary C. Archibald, Lizzie M. Somers, E. F. W. Becker, F. A. Hammond, C. W. R. Busch,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Case on—Herbert M. Bingham.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Gerschenowitz<Siegel & Barnett.
Gerstenzang<Rosenstreich.
Suau<Ford.
Singer<St James Amuse Co.
Warny<Raynolds.
Delmonico<Hinck.
Stolts<Marasco.
Alexander<Gumperts & Co (2.)
Seaman<Hallet & Davis Piano Co.
Vaccato<Cranford.
Dicola<Glimartin.
H Goldwater & Co<Saffer Bros.
Demarest<Demarest & Co.
S Casolo & Bros<Stehelin.
Sloan<Wilson.
Goldstein<Old Dom SS
Kroopen<Baren & Schwartzberg Co.
Levitus<Frye Co.
Thurston<Coe.
Telescope Cot Bed Co<Steinfeld Bros.
Paur<McTeague.
Wallach<Manhattan A C.
Crum<Hachstim.
German Exch Bank<same.
United Elec, &c, Co<same.
Aetna L I Co<Birkett.
Union Nat Bank of Cleveland, Ohio<Blackwell.
Huber<Rubingstein.
Dominitz<Green.
Wohlauer<Rubinger.
Austin Baldwin Co<Kohler.
Hopp<Horton & Co.
Seldenman<Frankel.
Zitnansky<Winthrop.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Hertz<Rosenfeld.
Haas<Fld & Dep.
Trotta<Horton.
Hessler<NY Rys.
Coughlin<Gd Av Ry.
Rosenberg<Pitchenik (2.)
Hall<Dllg.
Fisick<Lawyers Title Ins Co.
Hurst<Int R T Co.
Phillips<N Y Rys.
Mayer<Seril.
White<Grifenhagen.
Cohen<Tarnower.
Kurek<Berliner.
Epstein<Pe.ttiere.
Darling<Moscowitz.
Molloy<N Y Rys.
Wisner Mfg Co<Rasmussen.
Schnilderman<Rosenthal.
Russ<Hughes.
Eisenberg<Engel.
Gold<Lipman.
Lefkowitz<Shancuff.
Wasserman<Labkousky.
Wojcik<Cerniak.
Smoley<NY Rys (2.)
Di Bari<same.
Weintraub<same.
Kriegel<same.
Merkel<Gower.
Dubin<same.
Bloom<Sammet.
Builders H & M Co<Capital Rity, &c, Co
Stanford<Elmore.
Juster<Fletcher.
Star Co<S S & L Shubert.
Schwartz<J Everard's Brew.
Kircher<Goebel.
Franken Bros & Steinberg<Amsterdam.
Katz<Markel.
Proks<NY Rys.
Monnahan<same.
Finan<same.
Kashdin<same.
White<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Nadler<Grill.
Junkowitz<NY Tel.
Goldstein<Loria.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases to be sent to Part II. for trial.

Sachs<Kurzrok Bros. Co.
Jaeger<Hall. Clear.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Chestnut<Greenberg.
Zelga<J Hancock Mut L I Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on other side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit, in strict compliance with the rules of the court.

Glickman<Lubliner.
Cohen<Walworth.
Laskin<Brown.
Olcott<Walker.
Demarest<Demarest.
Horan<D. L & W RR. Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Re McCormick—Peter J McCoy. Re Louis Bauer Co, Inc—Geo F Weller. N Y Eye & Ear Infirmary<Cooley—Paul N Herzog. Ackley<Ackley—Phoenix Ingraham. Re Brower—Mortimer Lanzit.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Re Einhorn (Rosedale Av)—Joseph W Guedalid. Re Weil—Mathias L Connes. Tighe<Wetherald—Frederic I Lockman. Cole<Bruno—Harold H Herts. Re Moriarty—Edward T Galloway. Re Prizep—Robert H July. Crosskurth<Anderson—Charles L Greenhall. Hall<Goldins—George H Engelhard.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Adam Clocarone<James P McAtee—Clifford S Bostwick.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Serena Wronkowr<Morris Levy—Jacob W Guedalia. David Rosenzweig<Philip Friedman—The Beaver Flooring Co. Catherine Collins<Wm F Boyle—Jacob W Guedalia.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Gus Gramas<Peter Mirros—John J Macklin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Slaff<Schifino.
Heidenreich<Sheridan.
Re Bronx Pkway Com
Polombo<Sisters of the Poor of St Francis.
Oberschelmer<Lynnridge Realty Co.
Bones<Burnett.
Bandler<Sanders.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Anossoff<Anossoff.
Mazzulli<Mazzulli.
Dworkin<Dworkin.
Greene<Greene.
Halstead<Halstead.
Moore<Moore.
Garnler<Garnler.
Clark<Clark.
Silverman<Silverman.
Hendricks<Hendricks.
Heidenreich<Sheridan.
Freese<Freese.
Eichenbaum<Eichenbaum.
Lufkin<Lufkin.
Brieter<Brieter.
Hembdt<Hembdt.
Rado<Rado.
Giandolfi<Giandolfi.
Segal<Segal.
Cosentino<Cosentino.
Fromm<Fromm.
Bisger<Bisger.
Seidel<Seidel.
Kraemer<Kraemer.
Kalnin<Kalnin.
Diamond<Diamond.
Roth<Roth.
Maidansky<Maidansky

Highest number reached in regular order, 613.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Fenton<same, (2.)
Recello<NY Cent RR.
Carlson<Un Ry, (2.)
De Caro<Whitman.
Pink<Leschink.
Singer<Figge & H. Same<Figge.
Gibbone<Saks & Co.
Brady<Union Rwys.
Herman<NY Edis Co.
Hartigan<same.
Di Iorio<Rodgers & H
Kammer<Otis.
McCreech<Eichler Br.
McGlyn<Whitridge.
Nelson<P A Gillespie.
Cohen<I R T.
Urbach<Grebe.
Watson<Bohemian Aa.
Bank<May.

Highest number reached in regular order, 860.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate:
John F Sheridan, Catherine E Davis, Sophie Corrody, Christian Dilg, Jennie Kleinert, William Bernard,
Margaret F Downey, Jacob E Gordon,
Motions:
Ephraim Heymann, Samuel A Srebnik, Ricka Tischler.

Accountings:
Charles L Roos, John Shanley.

Adoption:
Viola Ekbom by Henrietta S Ekbom.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Hart<Smolen.
Jacks<Eckstein, (2.)
People<Byrne.

TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Veith<Fest Avenue Con Co—George W M Clark.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.—At 1 P. M.

Glaser<Burns.
Sutera<Anchor Line.
Re Hiscox.
Greco<L I RR.
Hinanian<Erie RR.
Town of East Chester<Mt Vernon Trust.
Albert<Buckley.
Gregory<Man Pipe Co.
Metzler<L I RR.
Bruer<King.
Duryea<Knapp.
McManus<Ennis.
Fatterolf<S & L Const
Knapik<Waterbury Co.
Carr<Gottschaldt.
ONY<Yonkers Power.
Same<N J & S I Ferry Co.
Bresslin<Star Co.
Sweeney<CNY.
Roberts-Nash Co<Nassau Lighting Co.
Wood-Harmon<Plandome Co.
Powell<N Y Dock Co.
Callahan<Adamson.
Mahoney<Burch.
Conklin<Conklin.
Re Walsh.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Scheer<Scheer.
Matter of Lincoln Terrace Park.
Essex<Esser.
Kabat<Reilly et al.
Ryan<Ryan.
B'klyn Poultry Co<Lowenstein.
Frank Brewary<Carreto.
Atlantic Macaroni Co<Savarese et al.
Conlin<Earle.
Clark<Clark.
Morgan<CNY.
Schwartz<Barwin Rty
Eichenbruner<Eichenbrunner.
Menville<Scadow.
Barnett<Steeplechase Park Co
Annunziata<Claremont Iron Works
Roe<Cornwell et al.
Denham<Denham.
Re Perry Av, (Chiborowsky.)
Same, (Herrman.)
Re Ely Av, (Mutual Realty Co.)
Re Marion, (Townferl)
Re Juniper Av, (McElvain.)
Barcicoski<Tartan Chemical Works.
Pelcyger<Pelcyger et al.
Zinick<Reed et al.
Fuchs<Edison Elec Ill Co of Brooklyn.
Re Hutscyler, (alleged incompetent.)
Dea Caso<Styles et al.
Madden<Keary et al.
Horowitz<Elsner.
Mooney<Baker.
Prendergast<Int R T.
Re E 94th St. (Hancock Rty Co.)
Re Pub Service Com, (Eastern Pkway L.)

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Cammarata, Kent, Fishel, Sagerstand, Martin, Newman, Zion, Wakefield, Golden, Bernstein, Rookanin,
Vilenius, Epstein, Greenberg, Houghton, Pecora, Kopiowitz, Weinstein, Krisel, Pecker, Kahn, Jarrett.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.

Eilaut<Eilau.
Harkavy<Ginzberg.
Beslito<Chiarazzi.
Henry<Henry.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Moubray<G & M Imp.
Boehnlein<Boehnlein.
Boecher<Engel.
Gilroy<Russo.
Traina<Traina.
Katz<Freedman.
Gold<O'Connor.
Molantowsky<Stander.
McCarthy<Norton & Gorman Con Co.
Hart-Berger Rty Co<Schnell Rty Co.
Lipani<Lipani.
Gale<Gale.
Homsey<Lib Hold Co.
Roberts<James.
Lott<Kings Parkway Realty Co.
Mechanics Bank<De Caballero & ano.
Titus<Titus.
De Pelle<De Pelle.
Van Doren<McCarthy.
Hingle<Hingle.
Romano<Cazza.
Lenox Nov Co<Meyer.
Salzmon<Ehrlich & Rary Ldry.
Schneider<De Ghuee.
Korchin<Rosenfeld.
Evans<Bolowitz.
Stefano<Stefano.
Chester<Chester.
Petersen<Petersen.
Bush<Bush.
Burchard<Sillman.
Domnitz<Principe.
Meyer<Ehrlich.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3073.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Clark, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.

Ficken<Vernon et al.
Norkus<Westchester Lighting Co.
Lotto<C I & B RR.
Goldstein<Bleecher Bros.
Murphy<Haggerty.
Cedarholm<Nassau RR et al.
Rizzo<Hoersgen.
Harris<Meury.
Kerrigan<Elwell et al.
Schin<Brown & Co.
Gele<Scarino.
Hammersley<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Treese<CNY.
Smith<Smith.
Borough Bank<Paladino et al.
Clarke<Borough Asphalt Co.
Sundby<& Collins<NY Con RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon this call:

Markert<Newtown Gas Co.
Grossman<N Y Rys.
Nicolay<Noyes.
Greinsky<L I RR.
Noto<Continental Ins Co et al.
Duffy<Nassau RR.
Greenberg<Green.
Cataldi<Nassau RR.
Levine<Lifschitz.
Schelhorn<Westcott Express Co.
Malthaner<Malthaner.
Crowe<So Bklyn Ry.
Suhr & Nelson<Connor.
Hart<Goodell.
Tuthilo<Tumbridge.
Vogt<Morse.
Mayer<Liede.
Davis<CNY.
Estersohn<Bershatsky.
Buckholz<Naz R R.

If marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Davis<CNY.
Smith<Smith.
Borough Bank<Paladino et al.
Clarke<Borough Asphalt Co.
Sundby<& Collins<NY Con RR.
Felix<Lawyers Title Ins Co.
Hurst<Int R T Co.
Phillips<N Y Rys.
Mayer<Seril.
White<Grifenhagen.
Cohen<Tarnower.
Kurek<Berliner.
Epstein<Pe.ttiere.
Darling<Moscowitz.
Molloy<N Y Rys.
Wisner Mfg Co<Rasmussen.
Schnilderman<Rosenthal.
Russ<Hughes.
Eisenberg<Engel.
Gold<Lipman.
Lefkowitz<Shancuff.
Wasserman<Labkousky.
Wojcik<Cerniak.
Henry<Crowe<So Bklyn Ry.
Cond Milk Co.
Treese<CNY.
Borough Bank<Paladino et al.
Clarke<Borough Asphalt Co.
Sundby<& Collins<NY Con RR.
Felix<Lawyers Title Ins Co.
Hurst<Int R T Co.
Phillips<N Y Rys.
Mayer<Seril.
White<Grifenhagen.
Cohen<Tarnower.
Kurek<Berliner.
Epstein<Pe.ttiere.
Darling<Moscowitz.
Molloy<N Y Rys.
Wisner Mfg Co<Rasmussen.
Schnilderman<Rosenthal.
Russ<Hughes.
Eisenberg<Engel.
Gold<Lipman.
Lefkowitz<Shancuff.
Wasserman<Labkousky.
Wojcik<Cerniak.
Henry<Crowe<So Bklyn Ry.
Cond Milk Co.
Treese<CNY.
Smith<Smith.
Borough Bank<Paladino et al.
Clarke<Borough Asphalt Co.
Sundby<& Collins<NY Con RR.
Felix<Lawyers Title Ins Co.
Hurst<Int R T Co.
Phillips<N Y Rys.
Mayer<Seril.
White<Grifenhagen.
Cohen<Tarnower.
Kurek<Berliner.
Epstein<Pe.ttiere.
Darling<Moscowitz.
Molloy<N Y Rys.
Wisner Mfg Co<Rasmussen.
Schnilderman<Rosenthal.
Russ<Hughes.
Eisenberg<Engel.
Gold<Lipman.
Lefkowitz<Shancuff.
Wasserman<Labkousky.
Wojcik<Cerniak.

Henry<CNY.
Crowe<So Bklyn Ry.
Cond Milk Co.
Treese<CNY.
Smith<Smith.
Borough Bank<Paladino et al.
Clarke<Borough Asphalt Co.
Sundby<& Collins<NY Con RR.
Felix<Lawyers Title Ins Co.
Hurst<Int R T Co.
Phillips<N Y Rys.
Mayer<Seril.
White<Grifenhagen.
Cohen<Tarnower.
Kurek<Berliner.
Epstein<Pe.ttiere.
Darling<Moscowitz.
Molloy<N Y Rys.
Wisner Mfg Co<Rasmussen.
Schnilderman<Rosenthal.
Russ<Hughes.
Eisenberg<Engel.
Gold<Lipman.
Lefkowitz<Shancuff.
Wasserman<Labkousky.
Wojcik<Cerniak.

Interstate Tire Treating Co<Pratt.
Webber<Ludwig.
Figona<Crane.
Batten<Clauss.
Connolly<Necker.
Tuttno<Pennell.
Fitzpatrick<Walker (2.)
Johnson<Whelan.
Goldman<Schlesser.
Robert<NY, NH & H RR. (2.)
Pfohl<West Elec RR.
Dause<same.
Reaman<NY, NH & H RR.
Smith<Toch.
Hunter<Mills.
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Serv.
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Michelson<Ebling Brew Co.
Bants<Yonkers RR.
Craig<same.
Higgins<same.
Capano<Eggleston.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1770.

County Court.

Young, J.
Merant<NY C & H R R Co.
Zimmer<Kiskatom, Ltd.
Lyman<Arents.
Barry<City of Yonkers
Keane<Ball.
Parker<same.
Palmer<Palmer.
Nat Fire Proofing Co<Am Butter Cutting
Posner<Hilchenbach.
Mattiaccio<Yonkers RR.
Conniny<City of Yonkers.
Stanley<N Y C & H R R.
Shea<Loescher.
Olen<Howatt.
Frost<Austin.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Stump<B E RR.
Ing—H B Pearsall, Jr, Co<Dedling.
Vladanelo<Astoria L H & P Co.
Femmenolla<Man & Q Trac Corp.
McCarthy, an infant<Shephard et al.
Wanser<50th St Delivery Co et al.
Sheridan<Frasee.
Masch, an inf<Sulsbach.
G F Purser Co<Wolff.
Pellegrino<Clarence L Smith Co.
Platt<Probbee.
De Meo<Goodwin-Gallagher S & G Corp.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Pavliak<Steigert.
Napolitano<L I RR.
Ringloth<C I & B RR.
Militscher, an infant<Larsen Bldg Co, Inc.
Gevin<CNY.
MacDonald<NY & Q E L & P Co.
Finkelsteih<CNY.
Farley<Astoria L, H & P Co.
Cosel<Reid.
McIntyre<Gallucci.
Lorenzo<Manhattan St Bakery et al.
Klein<same.
Calabrace<NY Con RR
Huegel<Hilker.
Zolnowsky<L Val Tr.
Wildman<B H RR.
Walczyk<Stearns.
Merz<Astoria Taxicab Corp et al.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 870.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Callaghan, J.

Corse, as admx<Reilly.
O'Connor<Rich L & R RR.
Green, as Com<Brets & Fid & Cas Co of N Y.
R Booth<Duffie.
F Booth<same.
Engels<Wood-Harmon R R Co.
Raferty, an inf<Rich L & RR.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:34|Sun sets..6:25|Moon sets..10:02

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:22	9:42	3:26	3:26
Governors Island	9:57	10:10	4:04	4:00
Hell Gate	12:00	12:03	5:45	5:50

Arrived—Tuesday, April 4.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, March 23.
SS Amelia, Jamaica, March 31.
SS Peninsular, La Palllice, March 20.
SS Loviand, Preston, March 27.
SS Comet, Sabine, March 25.
SS Ponce, San Juan, March 29.
SS Saratoga, Havana, April 1.
SS Memling, Marseilles, March 6.
SS Santa Catalina, Rio Janeiro, March 18.
SS Crofton Hall, Buenos Aires, March 20.
SS Anna, Macoris, March 22.
SS Cherokee, Wilmington, April 1.
SS Roma, Provence, April 2.
SS Marchioness Bute, Algiers, March 16.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, April 1.
SS Knut Hilde, Bordeaux, March 13.
SS Manuel Calvo, Havana, March 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	Mar. 26
California	Liverpool	Mar. 25
Boniface	Para	Mar. 16
Ethelstan	Marseilles	Mar. 8
Honduras	Freeport	Mar. 27
Texal	Huelva	Mar. 16
Parima	Demerara	Mar. 21
Signe	Huelva	Mar. 15
Evangeline	Bermuda	April 2
Antigua	Bordeaux	Mar. 23
Italia	Palermo	Mar. 16
Munamar	Antilla	Mar. 30
Santiago	Pto Mexico	Mar. 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Buffalo	Hull	Mar. 21
Amazonian	Gibraltar	Mar. 19
Advance	Cristobal	Mar. 30
Santa Maria	Santa Marta	Mar. 27
Inca	Macoris	Mar. 30
El Alba	Galveston	April 1
Comus	New Orleans	April 2

DUE FRIDAY.

Nordanger	Lisbon	Mar. 21
Attualita	Gibraltar	Mar. 23
Zulia	Porto Rico	April 1
Concho	Galveston	April 1
Socony	Sabine	Mar. 29
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 4

DUE SATURDAY.

Calabria	Gibraltar	Mar. 25
Freshfield	Liverpool	Mar. 24
Antares	Las Palmas	Mar. 20
St. George	Liverpool	Mar. 25
Hallbjorg	Shields	Mar. 21
El Oriente	Galveston	April 2

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem II, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pooldyk, Buenos Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panaman, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnehahn, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Oscar II., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Bahama	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Justin, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Andania, London	——	10:00 A.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Van Hogendrop, Santiago	——

U. S. AGENTS BRIBED, TOBACCO MEN SAY

Charge That Deputy Revenue Collectors Took Graft in the $20,000,000 Fraud Cases.

$5 TO $20 WEEKLY THE PRICE

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Malburn Orders Grand Jury Investigation Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The charge was made today by Carl E. Whitney of the law firm of Wise & Whitney, 15 William Street, New York, that 100 or more Deputy Internal Revenue Collectors in New York and Brooklyn have for an indefinite length of time been receiving payments of money from cigar and tobacco manufacturers as the price of their connivance at frauds on the Government in the matter of internal revenue stamps. These charges were submitted to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Malburn, who at once demanded the names of the men charged with the acceptance of bribes. Mr. Whitney declined to reveal the identity of the Deputy Collectors.

Mr. Whitney said that, as counsel for the cigar manufacturers who were arrested two weeks ago in the raid conducted in Brooklyn under direction of Mr. Malburn and Internal Revenue Commissioner Osborne, he had learned of the practice and had been told the names of many of the offenders. But this knowledge he felt inclined to regard as coming within the scope of the confidence between counsel and client, which has the fullest protection of the law and the courts. Assistant Secretary Malburn at once telegraphed John Z. Lowe, United States Internal Revenue Collector, to find out who had taken bribes, and get all necessary evidence to submit to the Grand Jury for criminal prosecutions.

Charge Systematic Graft.

At the Treasury Department it was intimated that Mr. Whitney's clients, realizing that they faced the chance of conviction and imprisonment, decided to invite the leniency of the Government by disclosing that the Deputy Revenue Collectors had been systematically grafting. They stated that they had been paying these men regularly every week from $5 to $20 to each man. Mr. Whitney stated that his clients asserted as an extenuation of their own crime that they had been regularly reapproached by the Deputy Collectors and importuned to come into the game of paying for the silence of the Government officials and then selling large amounts of cigars and cigarettes without paying any tax on them.

If evidence can be gained through Mr. Whitney's disclosures that will serve to justify arrests the deputies alleged to have been engaged in grafting will be indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government. The penalty provided for the crime charged is dismissal from the Government service and a fine of not less than $1,000 with imprisonment for not less than six months.

Following the arrest and arraignment here March 20 of a score or more of small tobacco manufacturers and dealers, and the seizure by Internal Revenue agents of thirty-seven factories, on the charge that stamps had not been affixed to tobacco, cigar, and cigarette containers, came the allegation by some of the merchants caught in the net that for years they had been paying sums ranging from $1 to $20 a week to Federal officials to evade the law's requirements. Later arrests tended to confirm the fact that collusion had existed between manufacturers and Internal Revenue officers.

$20,000,000 in Frauds.

The frauds, which were not confined to this city, were described by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Malburn, in a statement issued here the day of the first arrests, as "appalling." They were said to have cost the Government $20,000,000.

The announcement from Washington that Carl E. Whitney had filed charges with the Treasury Department that a number of deputy revenue collectors in New York were involved in the frauds, developed the fact that a sweeping investigation had been under way here for more than two weeks. John Z. Lowe, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, with offices in the Custom House, is in charge of the collusion inquiry.

The impression prevailed that it might be a week or more before all the alleged grafters in the local Internal Revenue service were arrested. Besides the Second District, the investigation, it was said, had extended to the Third, or upper Manhattan District, of which Mark Eisner is Collector, and the First District, covering Brooklyn and Staten Island, in charge of Collector Harry P. Keith.

Assistant United States District Attorney Emilio Vaselli said yesterday he did not know the names of the Deputy Collectors involved in the charge of collusion.

Mr. Whitney, at his home, 306 East Sidney Avenue, Mount Vernon, last night said:

"I never met or communicated with Mr. Malburn in my life, and, therefore, am at a loss to understand how the press dispatches brought his name into the case in this connection. I visited Washington March 18, two days before the arrests of tobacco merchants in New York, and had a talk with W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the course of which I said it was certain that Internal Revenue men had been in collusion with manufacturers and dealers. I merely made the statement to the Commissioner that I was convinced there had been collusion. The investigation now in progress resulted, I suppose."

DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
40 Wall Street.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 20.
New York City, March 22, 1916.

The Directors of this Company have today declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT. from the earnings of the Company upon the Preferred Stock, payable April 15, 1916, at the offices of the Company, to the Preferred Stockholders of record on April 5, 1916.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on April 5, 1916, at three o'clock P. M., and opened on April 17, 1916, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

American Light & Traction Company.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of the above Company, at a meeting held April 4th, 1916, declared a cash dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock; a cash dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the Common Stock, and a dividend at the rate of two and one-half (2½) shares of Common stock on every one hundred (100) shares of common stock outstanding, all payable May 1st, 1916.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon on April 15th, 1916, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 1st, 1916.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY.
April 4, 1916.

The Board of Directors of General Motors Company has declared the semi-annual dividend of 3½%, (being $3.50 per share), on the preferred stock of the Company, payable May 1, 1916, to preferred shareholders of record at the close of business April 18, 1916; and has also declared the quarterly dividend of 5%, (being $2.50 per share,) on the common stock of the Company, payable May 1, 1916, to common shareholders of record at the close of business April 18, 1916.

JAMES T. SHAW, Treasurer.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Settled on Articles in Various Tariff Schedules.

Lack of evidence led the Board of General Appraisers to affirm the Collector at New York in his assessment of 30 per cent. on merchandise classified by the officials as preserved fish roe. The claim was for free entry as eggs of fish.

The board took adverse action on a protest by D. P. Young, Jr., dealing with the rate on balsam of copaiba. The Appraiser reported the commodity to be in a crude condition; with the result that duty was levied at 10 per cent. The importer's contention was that the product was a crude drug, and as such entitled to duty exemption. The board disagreed and affirmed the assessment.

The board continued to widen the class of fabrics to be admitted under the tariff as "flannels." Lines & Warne imported goods described as all-wool gauze flannel, silk stripe gauze flannel, white silk stripe gauze flannel, Ceylon flannel, and white cricket flannel. All of this merchandise was returned at 35 per cent. as "wool cloth." Judge Brown, reversing the Collector, granted duty at either 25 or 30 per cent., according to the value per pound under the flannel provision.

Market prices on so-called Bishop adamant gauge glasses having gone up, Judge Sullivan yesterday as a reappraisement official approved the action of Appraiser Sague in advancing values 10 per cent. over entered prices. The articles were from S. & C. Bishop & Co., St. Helen's. While the glasses were subject to a discount of 60 per cent., the board reached the conclusion that the advance imposed by the local Appraiser was justified.

Importers here of notched glass bulbs from Schott & Gen. Jena, entered the merchandise as having a German market value of 3.36 marks per dozen, less 25 per cent. and 4 per cent. representing the contract rebate. The importers added 10 per cent. eventually to make market value, and finally 3 per cent. more to bring the goods up to what they learned market values to have been at the date of shipment. The local appraising officials were not satisfied with the raises made by the importers and took duty on higher levels. Judge Sullivan concluded that the importers' advances properly covered the prevailing market values and reversed the Appraiser's office.

A dispute regarding the value of railroad ties and rough cedar timber shipped into the United States by A. D. Fancher, Callano, Canada, was settled by Judge Brown in favor of the importers. The ties which had been peeled were entered at the Custom House at Malone, N. Y., as having a value of 38 cents each, while the market price of the timber was placed at $18 per 1,000 feet. The Collector exacted duty on higher values for both kinds of merchandise. A reliquidation was ordered on the basis of the entered prices.

Board 3 made a decision affirming the New York customs men in heavy advances on thymol "U. S. P." The product was shipped by Schemmel & Co., Militz, Germany, and had an invoice value of 24 marks per kilo. The importers here added on entry and made the price 35.50 marks per kilo, but even this voluntary advance by the handlers was unsatisfactory to the authorities who took duty on a very much higher level. Board 3, after hearing the testimony of both sides, held that the thymol would have to stand duty at 40.72 marks per kilo.

BETHLEHEM RAISES OFFER.

Will Pay $75 Cash a Share to Minority in Pennsylvania Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 4.—In the sale of the Pennsylvania Steel Company to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation the owners of 1,044 shares of common stock, being the minority, will receive $75 a share instead of $27 as originally offered. The offer of Charles M. Schwab, accepted by the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads' interests and by William H. Donner, who held 75 per cent. of the outstanding stock, was $100 for preferred and $27 for the common.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, through J. H. Ward, Vice President, now makes an offer of $75 a share cash for all outstanding common stock, payment to be made through Chandler Brothers & Co., where the stock may be turned in. The offer of Mr. Ward was sent by the Pennsylvania Steel Company to the common stockholders, together with the notice calling for a special meeting on May 4 to vote upon the question of dissolution. Before the terms of the sale to Bethlehem were finally announced last February the common stock sold up to par, or $100, in the belief that that price would be paid to retire all the stock. Subsequently the stock sold as low as 70, although there has been little trading in it.

CHILTON LAUDS BRANDEIS.

Senator Ascribes Opposition to Foes of Sherman Law.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Chilton's reasons for recommending confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as a Supreme Court Justice were made today to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Chilton was Chairman of the sub-committee which heard charges against Mr. Brandeis and one of the three Democrats who reported in his favor.

"Such a man as Mr. Brandeis," said Senator Chilton, "so prominently active in public and private life and at the period of construction of the Sherman law, the awakening of the States to their duty concerning industrial combinations, and the determination of the dividing line between State and national power is bound to have been engaged in contests before the courts and before legislative bodies more or less bitter, and he would indeed be a human prodigy if he had not aroused some bitter antagonisms.

"It is in evidence that there was a systematic campaign of advertisement to injure him in the estimation of the public."

PACKERS ACCUSED BY CATTLE RAISERS

Former Gov. Stubbs and Others Say Prices Are Low in Spite of the War.

SEE COLLUSION OF BUYERS

Representatives of Live Stock Men Challenge Denial of Armour Official.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Additional charges against a "beef packers' trust" were heard today by the House Committee on the Judiciary, which is considering the Borland resolution to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the alleged lack of competition in the cattle-buying industry. The beef packers were described by one indignant witness as a "worse lot than the James boys."

M. L. McClure of Kansas City, Mo., informed the House Committee that cattle constitute the only product that has not advanced in price since the outbreak of the European war. He appeared as President of the National Livestock Exchange.

"The losses to the producers of cattle," said Mr. McClure, "have been restricted by decreased competition and a decrease in the number of buyers. While the packers have been rolling in wealth the cattle farmers have been suffering. Last year the 'beef trust' did a business of more than a billion dollars."

W. R. Stubbs, former Governor of Kansas, told the committee that there is widespread dissatisfaction over the methods of marketing cattle throughout the Central West.

"Every agency of the Government," said the former Governor, "should be put to work to get at the bottom of this situation. There is the best of reasons for believing that the packing houses have been guilty of unfair methods. Forty per cent. of the feed lots in the Southwest are empty because of the uncertainty of the beef market. Nearly every stockman I know believes there is a packers' trust. But its members are as sly as a fox; they carry on their work in secret and successfully cover up their tracks."

Mr. Stubbs advocated an appropriation of $250,000 to enable the Federal Trade Commission to make the necessary inquiry. Prison sentences for packers entering into a combination were recommended by Mr. Stubbs.

W. H. Wallace, an attorney, and former Judge of Kansas City, was caustic in his criticism of the alleged "beef barons." He said:

"The Egyptian taskmaster who compelled the Hebrew slave to gather straw when there was none was no more extortionate than the methods employed by the packers. They own everything connected with the meat business. While the population has increased and the number of cattle decreased, yet the farmers can get nothing for their stock.

"Some great power controls this situation, and that power is represented by the packers themselves. They have built a hydra-headed monster, and are swindling my countrymen. This committee is after a worse crowd than the James boys ever thought of being."

Mr. Wallace prosecuted the James brothers.

Arthur Meeker, Vice President of Armour & Co., questioned the accuracy of Wallace's charge that one cattle buyer represented two houses. Walter L. Fisher, attorney for the American National Live Stock Association, interjected the declaration that he would be able to prove that such a practice was not uncommon. Mr. Fisher produced a sales slip from the Kansas City yards which, he declared, showed that one buyer had purchased eighty-six cattle from a raiser, and that Morris & Co. and the Cudahy Packing Company had divided them equally.

The session was enlivened by exchanges between Mr. Fisher and Mr. Meeker over the proposal of the packers to submit their books to the Department of Agriculture to prove they are not making an unfair profit.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Bristol County National Bank, located at Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SETH L. CUSHMAN, President.
Dated March 27, 1916.

THE NAPLES NATIONAL BANK OF NAPLES, located at Naples, Texas, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present their notes and other claims for payment.

J. O. BUTLER, Cashier.

Broker wanted to underwrite block of stock in manufacturing proposition of great merit; exceptionally large demand for product on account of war; going company wants more capital to expand. Answer McAlpin Hotel, Room 975.

BUCYRUS CO.

Wanted, option on Bucyrus Co. common stock at $20 per share; good until May 10th, 1916. State quantity and price desired. A. W., 1722 East 56th St., Chicago, Ill.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, Hosiery

57TH AVENUE AT 20TH STREET.

"CAMMEYER" NEW YORK Founded 1846

LOUIS M. HART, President

BRANCH DE LUXE, 386 FIFTH AVENUE

March 1, 1916

The New York Times:

The advertising campaign for the Cammeyer De Luxe Shop in full-page space in the Rotogravure Section of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times has been a decided success.

We find both a large, immediate response and also excellent publicity value attached to this advertising.

Up to this date we have used three full-page advertisements and a considerable amount of smaller copy in the Rotogravure Section of the Sunday Edition of The Times, and we feel encouraged to use more full-page copy in this section at such periods as we deem proper for our fashion campaigns. We cannot exactly at this time tell you what space we will use during 1916, except that you may enter our order for a full page to be used in the Fall and Spring 1916 fashion issues of The Times.

Judged by our experience, an advertiser seeking to market an exceptionally high grade product will find it profitable to cultivate The Times clientele through the Rotogravure.

Yours very truly,

Advertising Manager.

We Deal In

Aetna Explosives
E. W. Bliss Co.
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder

L. H. Hosmer & Co.
L. H. Hosmer
formerly of the firm of
Hosmer & Webb.
30 Broad St., New York
Tel. 152 to 159 Broad

To Yield 6⅛%
Underlying 6% Bond
of a subsidiary of the
Cities Service Co.
Earnings over 7 times Interest
Large Equity in Property
Excellent Management
This issue has been outstanding for several years and is closely held.
Bonds are seldom offered for sale and the present supply is very limited.
Communicate at once if interested
Ebert, Michaelis & Co.
Public Utility Specialists
60 Broadway, New York
Telephones—Rector 6220 to 6226

WANTED
Thoroughly competent cashier and office manager by an Unlisted Security House. State experience and references, which will be treated strictly confidential. Apply P 238 Times Downtown.

Can Prosperity Keep Up?
Prepare now to offset any business effect of the ending of war.
Keep posted on what's happening today as a guide to the future.
For particulars, which will be sent gratis,
Address Department Y 29
of the
Babson Statistical Organization,
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Statistical Organization of Its Character in U. S.

Eastern Steel Stocks & Bonds
Bought—Sold—Quoted
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Shreveport, La.
Refunding 5s 1922 to 1939
Yielding 4.375%
WEIL, ROTH & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
Tel. Rector 8625.
Cincinnati Cleveland Chicago

By-Products Coke Corp.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
American Chicle
Automatic Gum. & Choc. Co. 6%
Lawyers Mortgage Co.
Salisbury and van der Kieft
34 Pine Street—New York—Phone, Johnston

EDWARD C. MARTIN, Auctioneer.
JAMES L. WELLS CO.
Will Sell at Auction,
TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1916,
At 12:30 P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 VESEY STREET,
By order of the Executors of the Estate of William Stahl, 400 shares preferred stock Jacob Stahl, Jr., Company, Inc.; 5 shares common stock Jacob Stahl, Jr., Company, Inc. For particulars apply to Ray F. Barnum, Attorney for Executor, No. 5 Court St., White Plains; or James L. Wells Co., Auctioneers, 142 Broadway.

W. S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES
FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

Commercial Accounts
are invited by the Mechanics & Metals National Bank. Careful and courteous attention and efficient service are assured those who establish such accounts.

Safety
For your valuables may be had by renting a safe deposit box near you. Consult the telephone book for list of Branches.
New York Produce Exchange Bank.

Industrial Common Stocks
We have grouped, in a special letter, a number of common stock issues of standard industrial companies, which have investment characteristics of real importance. Many investors are now seeking issues of this kind, where they can combine reasonable security with a real opportunity for future appreciation in both market value and income return.
Send for a copy of this special letter while the reserve supply lasts.
Moody's Investors Service
JOHN MOODY, Pres.
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
Tel. 1209 Cort.

CRUCIBLE STEEL
Various estimates are made regarding what the Crucible Steel Company should earn from the wave of big business the European war has superinduced. A special contribution in the current issue endeavors in an unbiassed manner to figure Crucible Steel's net profits and what they should leave for the common stock.
Send for Copy.
The Financial World
18 Broadway. New York.

The Question of Earnings

The experienced bond buyer looks first of all to the earnings of the corporation whose bonds he is considering. If the margin of net earnings is unsatisfactory, he will not purchase the bonds.

Paying the Interest

The same rule should be generally applied in loaning money on real estate. No matter how large the equity protecting your loan, it is the *earnings* that must pay your interest, if your loan is to stand on its own feet.

Under the *Straus Plan* of safeguarding real estate mortgages, we regard *earnings* as the most vital feature of the property we loan on. We require that it earn, net, at least twice or three times the greatest annual interest charge, having more than an ample surplus to amortize or reduce the principal of the loan.

Safety and 5½%

We offer first mortgage serial bonds, safeguarded under the Straus Plan, secured by the best city property, maturing in two to ten years. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, and yield 5½%.

The safety of these investments is emphasized by the fact that no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on any security purchased of this House, founded 34 years ago.

Write or call for Circular No. T-121

S. W. STRAUS & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY
CHICAGO—NEW YORK—DETROIT
PHONE, CORTLAND 8064
MINNEAPOLIS

Current Offerings
We prepare weekly special offerings of securities suitable for:
Trustees or Savings Banks
Commercial Banks
Private Investors
These lists are representative of the attractive issues in the market and copies will be mailed regularly on request.
Correspondents will kindly indicate their individual investment requirements.
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine Street - - New York

United States Steamship Company
Stock
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Quotations and Descriptive Circular upon Request
Boughton & Company
Telephone 5837 Rector
Equitable Building New York

$3,000,000
Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co.
First & Refunding Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, Series "A"
Dated January 3, 1911. Due January 1, 1961. Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York. Outstanding in the hands of the public $39,401,800
Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by Endorsement by the Union Pacific Railroad Company
These bonds are secured by a mortgage upon about 1,982 miles of road, exclusive of trackage rights, a large part of which forms the main line of the Union Pacific System between Huntington, Oregon, and Portland, Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma.
Price 86½ and Interest, Yielding about 4.75%
Kean, Taylor & Co. New York Chicago
Hambleton & Co. Baltimore New York
All of these bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

An Evidence of Confidence
on the part of the public is the amount of deposits which they have placed in the care of this Trust Company, $38,158,140.86 as of March 17, 1916. Further evidence of this confidence is the steadily increasing amount of individual trust business which has been committed to this Company's management since it was chartered in 1866
The officers will be glad to receive men or women who wish to inquire about any branch of this Company's service.
Brooklyn Trust Company
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn
Bedford Branch, Fulton St. and Bedford Ave. Manhattan Office, Wall St. and Broadway
Member of the New York Clearing House Association
Total resources as of March 17th, 1916, $44,365,890.78

Your Valuable Papers
jewelry, etc. will be secure in the Safe Deposit Vaults of our Fifth Avenue Office, 716 Fifth Avenue between 55th and 56th Streets—and you can rent a box for $5.00 per year.
Modern arrangements for comfort and convenience of clients. Safe Deposit Vault and Silver Storage Vault open daily till 5 P. M. The manager will be pleased to show them to you at any time.
Resources $70,000,000
Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
Main Office: 49 Wall Street

The Union Trust Company of New York has two well-equipped Branches for its uptown business—the 38th Street Branch in the heart of the busy Fifth Avenue shopping district, and the Plaza Branch at Fifth Avenue and 60th Street, just opposite the entrance to Central Park.
The facilities of all the offices of the Company are offered to depositors of either Branch or of the Main Office at 80 B'way.
The Union Trust Safe Deposit Company, entirely owned by the Union Trust Company, conducts modern safe deposit vaults at both Branches.
UNION TRUST CO., 80 Broadway
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $8,162,000

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Home Insurance Company
56 CEDAR ST.
New York, April 4, 1916.

At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, 3rd inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Levi P. Morton	Lewis L. Clarke
Elbridge G. Snow	Clarence H. Kelsey
George H. Hartford	William Ives Washburn
Henry F. Noyes	Elbert H. Gary
Lucien C. Warner	Thomas B. Kent
John Claflin	Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.
John H. Flagler	Frederic C. Buswell
William D. Baldwin	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Elbridge G. Snow was unanimously elected President, and Messrs. Frederic C. Buswell, Clarence A. Ludlum, and Charles L. Tyner were unanimously elected Vice-Presidents.

C. L. TYNER, Vice-Pres. & Sec'y.

THE HUDSON RIVER CONNECTING RAILROAD CORPORATION.
Albany, N. Y., March 22, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company in Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the Third Wednesday (being the 19th day) of April, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE SCHAEFER COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before them will be held at the office of the Company, 142-144 East 59th Street, New York City, on Monday, May 8th, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th day of May, 1916, until the 9th day of May, 1916.

GEORGE G. SCHAEFER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 67

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 15th, 1916, at the office of the Company, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 24th, 1916. The said dividend is not payable on shares subscribed for under the terms of the company's circular letter to stockholders dated January 21st, 1916.

JOHN W. DAMON, Assistant Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE FAJARDO SUGAR CO.,
100 Wall Street.
New York, April 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on April 4th, 1916, a Dividend of 2½% on the Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable on May 1st to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 15th, 1916.

FREDERICK S. ARMSTRONG, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 111 William Street, on Tuesday, April 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. H. PAULISON, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF UNITED DRUG CO., INC.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.

This Certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the United Drug Company, Inc., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 28th day of March, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 22f of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-eighth day [SEAL] of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

The foregoing is a true copy of the Certificate of Dissolution of the United Drug Co., Inc.

DANIEL J. COTTER,
Asst. Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 31, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

SAVOY OIL COMPANY.
New York, April 4th, 1916.

A dividend of one per cent. (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) per share for the month of April, 1916, was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 25th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 15th, 1916.

DAVID S. JOSEPH, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.
42 Broadway, New York, March 28, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on May 29, 1916, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, April 22, 1916.

The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

Valuation of Railroads

E. P. Goodrich of the New York City Department of Public Works outlines the basis upon which physical appraisal may be employed for rate making, taxing, purchase and the control of security issues, in this week's issue of

THE ANNALIST

On News Stands 10c Times Square — $4.00 a year New York

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Information About Investments

which can be relied upon is even more necessary now than during ordinary times. Our Investors' Service Department as the result of many years of study and gathering of data is prepared to provide information regarding practically every investment security of any prominence. This information will be given without charge to those interested. As we are very desirous that investors should know the valuable service this department of our organization renders, we have prepared a booklet which explains in detail the character of this service and we will be glad to mail it gratis to those who apply for Booklet No. 113.

William P. Bonbright & Co
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia — Boston — Detroit
London — Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. — Bonbright & Co.

Who Will Inherit Your Wealth?

This country is going through a period of intense industrial development—prosperity is widespread—fortunes are being made more rapidly than ever before. What is to become of these fortunes? Who will inherit them? How will they be employed by those who do inherit them? These are questions worthy of serious thought. If a goodly proportion of your wealth were represented by conservative investments, the object lesson to your heirs might easily be worth a fortune in itself.

Send for Our Circular No. 1563, "Current Bond Offerings".

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Safety Requirements

are fully met by the investor who buys only such bonds as are a legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York State. Our

April Circular

now ready for distribution, contains offerings of many such issues.

Ask for Circular T-76.

Remick, Hodges & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

April Bond List

Will be mailed upon request. We particularly recommend municipal bonds, such as Cleveland, Cincinnati, Portland, Oregon; Binghamton, Buffalo, Syracuse, etc.

Write today for circular.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City.

Exempt From Federal Income Tax
MUNICIPAL BONDS
Yielding 3.90 to 4.80%
On application we will be pleased to furnish copy of our April circular.
R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON — CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials React in Professional Trading—Railroads Move Very Narrowly.

Traders bid up some of the specialties in the early trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but, finding the market atmosphere rarified, they turned to and sold those same specialties and some others until declines of substantial proportions were caused here and there in the list, principally in the industrials and more especially in some of the so-called war stocks. There were other issues which held fairly well and not a few which made net gains. The railroads moved over a very narrow range, and whether with advances or declines closed little changed for the day. All in all the record was an irregular one in which the moods of professional traders played the chief part.

There was no more reason yesterday than previously for fearing a break with Germany and no less reason for hoping for a settlement satisfactory to the Administration. Nor was there any Mexican news of a sort to play any new part in determining the movement of stocks. It has been clear for some time that the market has been left almost entirely in the hands of professional traders, the public looking on more or less indifferently. Such a condition in the market favors irregularity and buying and selling movements with little reference to the news.

Always, of course, there are at work special factors influencing this stock or the other. Examples of this sort yesterday were the advance in Mercantile Marine preferred on the rumors current regarding the terms of the plan which the preferred stock holders are working on in their negotiations with the bondholders, and the decline in the sugar stocks on account of the new British tax on sugar. The general forces governing the market when it is in the hands of professional traders often have little reference to outside developments. The desire for profit quickly puts an end to an advance while rebuying by sold-out traders frequently suffices to put an early end to reaction. That is the state in which the market has found itself of late. Certain general influences, such as the excellent condition of business, favor the market, while other general influences, such as the uncertainty over the submarine situation, impose restraint. Within the limits vaguely fixed by these considerations the market becomes the plaything of professional traders.

Any judgment regarding the market outlook would seem to be dependent upon the developments in our international relations, but there is no way of predetermining what the sequel to the Sussex disaster is to be. Few if any expect the situation growing out of this incident, whatever shape it may take, to prove a dominant factor in the market for any great length of time, but clearly it is capable of assuming a shape which would control the market temporarily. The fact that there is no way of determining the outcome of this matter helps to account for the present marked division in market sentiment.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3		3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	4½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days: over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2⅛
Ninety days	2@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1⅝	2	2

TIME LOANS.

30 days	2¼@2⅜	5 months	2@2¼
60 days	2¼@2⅜	6 months	2@2¼
4 months	2 @2¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	2 @2¼
30 to 90 days	2¼@3
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76¼	—.00½
Cables	4.77	4.76¾	4.77	—.00½
Paris—				
Demand	5.97¾	5.98	5.98	—.00¾
Cables	5.97	5.97½	5.97½	—.00¾
Berlin—				
Demand	72.00	71.93½	71.93½	—.06½
Cables	72.06½	72.00	72.00	—.06½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange, so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted as many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.76¾	4.77
Paris	5.1826	5.98	5.97½
Berlin	95.25	71.93½	72.00
Vienna	20.20	12.83	12.87
Scandinavia	26.70	29.20	29.30
Spain	19.20	19.35	19.40
Switzerland	5.1826	5.21	5.20½
Greece	19.225	19.33	19.38
Holland	40.19	42.75	42.81¼
Italy	5.1826	6.64	6.63½
Russia	51.45	31.87½	31.87½
China—			
Hongkong		49.25	49.37½
Shanghai		67.50	67.63
India—			
Bombay	32.44	33.00	....
Calcutta	32.44	33.00	....
Japan—			
Kobe	49.84	50.25	50.37½
Yokohama	49.84	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	49.75	49.87½
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	42.62½	42.75
Rio	42.40	22.87½	23.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅞	$4.70⅝	$4.72⅜	$4.70⅛

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $674,726,424; balance, $48,264,854; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $25,988.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, $3.14375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29 7-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 61⅝c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 47¼@49¼c.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 4.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs 25 centimes for cash. Five per cent. loan, 85 francs. Exchange on London, 28 francs 52 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	589,227
Same day last year	628,285
Year to date	44,555,741
Same period last year	19,454,578
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.00 — .25
Same day last year	85.88 — .03

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	88.43	Apr. 6	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
142	145	100	Adams Express	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	...
20¼	20½	4,200	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	...
10	10⅛	1,500	Alaska Juneau	10	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
29	29½	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30¼	30½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
77	77½	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77¼	77½	77	77	—1
72½	72⅝	4,900	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	73⅛	72½	72⅛	+ ⅛
94	95	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94	94	94	94	—1½
60¾	61	3,800	Am. Can	61¾	61⅞	60¾	60¾	—1¼
63½	63¾	4,200	Am. Car & Fdry	71	71⅞	63¾	63¾	— ⅞
160¼	163	1,000	Am. Coal Products	163	163½	160⅜	160⅜	—2½
53	55	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	55½	53½	53½	—1½
28	29	100	Am. Ice Securities	28½	29⅛	28¼	28¼	— ⅞
23½	23⅝	400	Am. Linseed	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
78⅞	79	24,800	Am. Locomotive	82½	82½	78⅝	78⅞	—2⅞
104	104½	600	Am. Locomotive pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
102¼	102⅜	13,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102½	102⅞	102	102⅜	+ ⅛
112½	113	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112½	112⅞	112½	112⅞	— ⅛
93	94	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
93	94	30	Do., odd lot	93½	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	...
		800	Do., s. 30 f	94¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
52¾	53	500	Am. Steel Fdries	52½	53	52½	52½	+ ⅛
109	110	200	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109	109	109	— ½
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115¾	116¼	115¾	116¼	...
127⅛	127⅞	700	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128	128	127⅛	127⅝	— ¼
105	106	875	Am. Tob. pf. new	105⅝	105⅞	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅝
50	50½	900	Am. Woolen	50⅝	50½	50	50	— ⅛
98½	99½	100	Am. Woolen pf	99¾	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	+ ⅛
19½	20	500	Am. Writing P. pf	20¼	20½	20	20	— ⅛
89¾	90	10,500	Am. Zinc. Lt. S	91	91½	89¼	89¾	...
86½	86¾	8,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	87⅜	87½	86⅜	86⅝	— ⅛
67⅞	69	200	Associated Oil	67¾	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
103¾	104	700	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¾	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞	+ ⅛
100½	101	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
106¾	107¼	24,100	Baldwin Loco	106	106⅝	105⅜	106⅝	—1⅛
108	108½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108½	+ ⅛
87½	87⅝	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅝	87⅞	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
76	76½	800	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅛	76⅜	76⅛	76⅜	...
...	...	2	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	...
2½	2⅝	500	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅝	...
84⅞	85⅞	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	...
109	...	100	Buf., Roch. & P. pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	...
91⅝	92	2,000	Butte & Superior	93	93	91	91⅝	— ¼
23½	23⅝	400	California Petrol	24	24	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
50	52	400	California Pet. pf	51¾	51¾	51	51	— ⅝
167	167½	400	Canadian Pacific	167¼	167¼	167¼	167¼	+ ¼
54	54½	300	Central Leather Co	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	...
93¾	94½	2,200	Chandler Motor	92	95½	92	94⅝	+2½
62	62½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	62	62	61⅝	62	+ ⅛
37	37⅜	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ½
93⅞	94	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93⅞	93⅞	93¼	93½	+ ⅛
128	129½	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128	129	128	129	+1½
126	127	200	Chi. & Northwest	126⅜	126⅝	126⅜	126⅝	...
17⅜	17⅝	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	1,700	Chile Copper	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
54½	54⅝	1,700	Chino Copper	55⅛	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
71	73	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅛
45¾	45¼	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅝	45⅝	45	45⅞	+ ⅛
134½	135⅛	200	Consolidated Gas	135½	135⅝	135¼	135¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	1,300	Corn Products Ref	21½	21⅝	20⅞	21	...
94½	95⅛	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	95	95¾	95	95¼	+ ⅛
92⅛	92⅝	68,500	Crucible Steel	98¼	98⅞	92½	92⅝	—3½
116¾	116⅞	200	Crucible Steel of	116½	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ¼
221	240	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	220	220	220	220	—20
151	152	200	Delaware & Hud	151¼	151½	151½	151½	+1⅝
9½	9⅝	100	Den. & Rio Grande	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	...
91	97	25	Detroit United Ry	93	93	93	93	— ½
48⅝	48⅞	9,800	Distillers' Secur	49¾	49¾	48¾	48½	— ⅝
23½	23⅝	4,300	Dome Mines	25	26	25	25½	+ ⅛
86¾	86⅞	3,100	Erie	86⅞	87	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
52	52¼	600	Erie 1st pf	52¾	52¾	52	52	— ⅛
19½	20	200	Federal Min. & S.	20	20	20	20	+1
41¾	43	500	Federal M. & S. pf	43	43¾	41¾	41½	— ⅞
114	113	10	Gen. Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	...
114	116¼	200	General Motors pf	116	116½	116	116¼	+ ⅝
76¾	76⅞	11,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76¾	77⅛	76¼	76⅝	+ ⅝
115	115⅝	50	Goodrich pf	115	115	115	115	— ⅛
90	91	200	Granby Consol	90½	91	90½	91	— ⅛
121⅝	122	450	Great Northern pf	121¾	122⅛	121⅝	121⅝	— ⅛
43⅞	44¼	1,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	44⅛	44	44	44	— ⅛
49¼	49⅜	400	Greene-Cananea	50	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅝
20¾	21	10	Guggenheim Explor	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
102	103	300	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	— ¼
47⅞	48	5,000	Inspiration Copper	48⅜	48⅜	47⅞	48	— ¼
17	17¼	100	Interboro Consol	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
19¼	19⅜	200	Int. Agricultural	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	...
59¼	59½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
111	112	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	111	111	111	111	+ ½
19	20¼	55,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr	17⅜	20¼	17⅜	20	+2⅝
73½	73⅝	43,250	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	75	75	72⅝	73½	— ⅛
48	48¼	5,700	Int. Nickel	48¼	48¼	47⅝	48	— ¼
48½	49½	400	Int. Paper pf	49	49	48⅝	48⅝	—1
94½	96	4,710	Jewel Tea	89	96	89	95	+5⅞
111⅝	112	1,100	Jewel Tea pf	113	113	110¾	112	+1½
		300	Kan.C.,F.S. & M.pf	66	66	66	66	+1
25½	26	100	Kansas City South	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	...
73⅝	74¼	1,200	Kelly Spring Tire	74½	74¾	74	74	—1
57⅛	57⅝	31,000	Kennecott Copper	58⅜	58⅜	57⅛	57⅝	— ⅛
128½	129¼	100	Kings Co. El.L.& P	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¼	+ ¼
77	77½	2,000	Lackawanna Steel	77⅝	78⅝	77	77½	— ⅛
51⅝	52	1,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	52	52⅛	51⅝	51⅞	+ ⅛
163	163½	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	163½	164	163	163½	+ ⅛
117	120	200	Lorll., (P.,) Co., pf	119½	119⅝	119½	119½	+ ⅛
123½	124½	100	Louis. & Nash	123¾	123⅞	123⅛	123⅝	+ ⅛
128	130	100	Manhattan Elev	129	129	129	129	— ¼
72¼	72⅝	6,000	Maxwell Motors	74	74⅛	72¼	72¼	—1
85½	86	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	86	86	86	85⅝	— ⅛
56⅝	56⅞	1,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	57¾	57¾	56⅝	56⅝	—1⅛
53½	54	500	May Dept. Stores	54	54½	54	54½	— ⅛
19⅞	20	19,200	Mexican Petroleum	20	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
96	98	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅛
38⅝	38⅝	10,400	Miami Copper	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
117½	118⅜	80	M., St. P. & S. S. M	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	...
4	4	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	4	4	...
80	81	1,400	Montana Power	81½	82	80	81	— ⅛
24⅞	25	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	...
96	97	300	Nat. R. C. & C. pf	96	96	96	96	+1½
66	67	400	Nat. Lead Co. pf	67¼	67¼	66⅝	66⅝	— ¼
17⅜	17⅝	5,000	Nevada Con. Cop	18¼	18⅝	17⅜	17⅝	—1⅛
142½	145	200	N. Y. Air Brake	147	147½	145	145	—3½
104⅜	104⅝	1,900	N. Y. Central	104½	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅝
63½	63⅞	700	N. Y., N. H. & H	64	64	63½	63⅝	+1
27⅛	27⅜	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
122	122½	5,600	Norfolk & Western	122½	122½	121⅝	122	— ⅛
69	69⅜	300	North American	69¼	69½	69	69	+ ⅛
113⅝	114	500	Northern Pacific	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅛
118½	119	80	Do., odd lots	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅛
84	84½	400	Ontario Mining	84	84	84	84	— ⅛
22⅞	24	400	Pacific Mail	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
56⅝	56⅞	8,500	Penn. R. R.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
104½	104⅝	100	People's Gas, Chi	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	— ⅛
44	44½	900	Philadelphia Co	44⅝	44⅝	44	44	— ⅛
28	28½	300	Pittsburgh Coal	28¼	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
102½	103	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103	103	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
98	99	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	99	99	99	99	+1
53½	54	300	Pressed Steel Car	54½	54½	54	54½	...
117	118⅜	200	Public Service N. J	117	117	117	117	— ⅝
161	162½	400	Pullman Co	161½	162	161¼	162	+1
3⅛	3¼	300	Quicksilver	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	40	100	Railway Steel Sp	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
24½	24¾	2,100	Ray Con. Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
84⅝	84⅞	9,600	Reading	84⅝	85⅜	84⅝	84⅞	— ⅛
61½	62	600	Rep. Iron & Steel	62⅜	62⅜	61½	61½	— ⅜
...	...	500	Rock Island Co. pf	5	5	5	5	...
24	24½	300	St. Louis & San F	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
4½	6	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	...
8	9	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	8	8	8	8	...
15	16½	200	Seaboard Air Line	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	...
175	179	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	178	178	178	178	+1½
36	36¼	3,900	Shattuck-Arizona	36⅜	36⅜	36	36	— ⅛
85½	87	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	85⅝	86	85⅝	86	...
98	98¼	1,150	Southern Pacific	97⅛	98	97⅛	98	...
207	209½	1,000	So. Porto Rico Sug	214	214	206	209	— ⅞
207	209½	20	Do., odd lot	205	205	205	205	...
20¼	20¾	200	Southern Railway	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	...
88½	89½	100	Standard Milling pf	89	89	89	89	— ⅞
143⅝	144¼	15,000	Studebaker Co	148	146⅞	143	143⅝	+1⅝
52¾	53¼	600	Tennessee Copper	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅞
104⅜	107½	2,500	Texas Co.	197	200	196⅜	196⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	18	5,850	Texas Co. rights	18¾	18¾	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
7½	8¼	400	Texas & Pacific	8	8	8	8	...
96	97	1,700	Twin City R. T	96	96	96	96	+1
133¼	133⅝	1,700	Union Pacific	133¼	133⅝	132⅞	133¼	+ ½
94	94½	800	United Cigar Stores	94⅜	94⅜	94	94	+ ⅛
149¼	149¾	11,000	United Fruit Co	148⅞	150⅜	148¾	149	+ ¾
14⅝	15⅛	200	United Rys. Invest	15	15	15	15	...
161	162	18,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	163	165¼	161	161	—3¾
...	2	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
1⅝	1¾	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
51½	51¾	700	U. S. Rubber	52	52⅞	51⅞	52	+ ⅛
111	111⅞	700	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	111⅛	112	111⅛	112	+ ⅛
67⅞	68½	2,550	U. S. S. Ref. & M	69	69¼	67¾	68	—1¼
51⅜	52¼	200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	52¾	52¾	52	52	...
85	85½	85,400	U. S. Steel	86	86	85	85½	— ⅝
116⅜	117	1,150	U. S. Steel pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅜	116⅞	+ ⅛
81½	81¾	2,800	Utah Copper	83½	83½	81½	81¾	—1⅝
43	45	1,200	Va.-Car. Chemical	44¾	46⅝	44¾	44¾	— ⅝
15	15½	100	Wabash	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
46	46¼	800	Wabash pf. A	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	500	Wabash pf. B	28½	28½	28	28	...
31⅛	32¼	2,900	Western Maryland	31⅞	32¾	31	32⅜	+ ⅛
90¼	90⅝	300	Western Union Tel	90	90½	90	90½	...
65	65¼	7,700	Westingh. E. & M	65⅜	66⅜	65½	65⅞	—1⅛
237	240	4,025	Willys-Overland	239	245	237	237	+2
104	104¼	400	W.-O.pf.sub.rts. f p	104	104¼	104	104	+1
124	124½	1,600	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	124½	125	124⅜	124½	+ ⅛
124½	...	400	Woolworth pf	124⅝	124⅝	124½	124⅝	...

TRADING LAGS IN LONDON.

Gilt-Edged Securities Lower Owing to Fear of New Taxation.

LONDON, April 4.—The budget proposals were not known prior to the closing of the Stock Exchange today and gilt-edged securities sagged owing to fears of fresh taxation. The tone of the market, however, was cheered by the resumption of the Treasury advertising exchequer bonds, which strengthens the belief that a new loan is not imminent.

Marconi stocks continued strong and copper and oil shares were firm, but rubber issues closed weaker. American securities were a shade more active on a slightly firmer basis.

Money conditions were easier and discount rates quiet.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$1,511,815	$154,350,824
Ord. int. rev. rcts	2,266,678	20,747,709
Income tax	169,251	20,754,709
Miscellaneous	888,845	84,559,724
Total receipts	$4,781,081	$497,562,965
Excess of ord. rcts. over ord. disburse	157,884	
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rcts		49,472,939
Excess of tot. rcts. over total disburs	6,247,284	
Excess of tot. disburs. over total rcts		26,979,518
Expenditures	4,623,796	497,562,965

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	77.85	77.11	77.19	— .01
25 industrials	88.83	88.03	88.31	— .50
50 stocks	88.53	87.89	88.00	— .25

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 4	88.83	87.89	88.00	— .25
April 3	88.87	87.76	88.25	+ .50
April 1	87.89	87.46	87

1st Mortgage
Public Service Bond
To Yield 5.35%

First mortgage on all Company's property which, with stocks of subsidiaries deposited under the mortgage has an estimated valuation of approximately *twice the amount of* bonds *outstanding*. Company's business well diversified and earnings applicable to this issue nearly two and one-half times amount required.

Circular "T" upon request

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investment Securities
115 Broadway, New York City

TOBEY & KIRK
Established 1873
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Gulf States Steel
Issues

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MERCANTILE MARINE GETS NEW PROPOSAL

Wallace Protective Committee Has Plan for a Hasty Reorganization.

CAPITAL TO BE $80,000,000

Scheme Includes Payment of Defaulted Bonds, with Full Interest, and $60,000,000 Funded Debt.

The old Bannard Reorganization Committee of the International Mercantile Marine Company, consisting of representatives of the protective committee for the marine company's two principal bond issues, had a long meeting yesterday afternoon in the offices of Hornblower, Miller, Potter & Earle and considered a new proposal from the Wallace Protective Committee for the preferred stock, involving a plan for a hasty reorganization of the big shipping company. No conclusion was reached, but a sub-committee composed of Otto T. Bannard, Chairman of the Board of the New York Trust Company, and W. P. Gest, President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia, was appointed with power to act on the new proposals. It is expected that a decision on the proposed plan will be reached within a short time.

Wall Street has heard many rumors of the new plan, but it has not been officially announced. A number of the details have come to light, however, and an unofficial version is presented herewith.

The plan calls for the payment of the defaulted bonds with the full interest of 9 per cent., payment to be made partly in cash, partly in long-term notes, and partly in short-term bonds.

The capital stock of the new company is to be $80,000,000, of which $60,000,000 is to be released immediately, the remainder of $20,000,000 to be released in the course of five years. The present outstanding capital is $100,000,000.

The new funded debt will amount to $60,000,000, but this will be reduced to $40,000,000 within five years. The present funded debt of the International Mercantile Marine Company, exclusive of the funded debt of the subsidiaries, is about $71,000,000.

The old preferred stock will get 140 per cent. of its holdings in new stock. This is equivalent to par and 50 per cent. of the 80 per cent. back dividends.

The old common stock will get 20 per cent. of its holdings in new stock.

A detailed outline of the plan, as understood in Wall Street, is as follows:

Of the $80,000,000 stock $50,000,000 is to go to the holders of the present $51,000,000 preferred stock; $10,000,000 is to go to the holders of the present $40,000,000 common stock, and $20,000,000 is to be held in the treasury and to be released in annual installments as an equivalent amount of serial notes are paid off. Against this $20,000,000 will be issued warrants bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. All of these warrants are to be issued to the holders of the present preferred stock in addition to their allotment of $50,000,000 new stock.

The funded debt will consist of $40,000,000 new 30-year first mortgage bonds to bear interest at the rate either of 5 per cent. or 6 per cent.; $20,000,000 five-year serial 6 per cent. notes, to be paid off in cash at the rate of $4,000,000 a year.

The present holders of the collateral trust 4½ per cent. bonds and the International Navigation Company 5 per cent. bonds, whose holdings, with interest to date, amount to about $77,500,000, are to take the $60,000,000 of new bonds and notes and take the balance of their claim, amounting to $17,500,000, in cash.

The plan as outlined, it is understood, was laid before the Bannard Reorganization Committee and discussed there. No statement was made after the meeting, but one of those at the conference stated that no conclusion had been reached.

It is regarded as significant that the Platten Protective Committee for the common stock of the marine company has not been considered in the framing of the new plan. This course indicates that the Wallace Committee is planning to get an adoption of the plan without the consent of the common stockholders. This cannot be effected without a foreclosure, it is believed, and the common stockholders will oppose a foreclosure. It was said in one quarter that another attempt would be made to reach an agreement with the Platten Committee. The latter committee demands a one-fourth interest in the stock of the new company. According to one member of the preferred stockholders' committee, however, there are many common stockholders who are siding with the latter committee as against the Platten Committee.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Refining	675	685	675	685
Borne-Scrymser	309	310	309	310
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	950	1000	950	1000
Colonial Oil	165	180	160	180
Continental Oil	312	317	312	317
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Galena Signal Oil	130	152	150	152
Illinois Pipe Line	176	179	176	179
Indiana Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12½	12	12½
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	187	193	187	193
Northern Pipe Line	102	104	100	103
Ohio Oil	222	224	223	227
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	65	60	62
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14½	15
Pierce 6s, 1924	83	85	83	85
Prairie O. & G.	413	417	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line	220	223	221	224
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	200	205	200	205
South Penn. Oil	350	355	350	355
South. West. Penn.	106	109	106	109
Standard Oil of Cal.	240	252	240	252
Standard Oil of Ind.	540	545	542	547
Standard Oil of Kan.	450	460	450	460
Standard Oil of Ky.	363	368	360	365
Standard Oil of Neb.	360	370	360	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	513	516	513	516
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	211	209	212
Standard Oil of Ohio.	545	555	545	555
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	82	85	81	83
Vacuum Oil	240	243	234	236
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	135	140	135	140
American Cigar pf.	100	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	375	325	375
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	135	155	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	475	485	475	485
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	123

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1½	J Verde	2	2¼
Bay S G	.18	.20	La Rose	.58	.64
Bing. M.	12¾	12⅞	Majestic	.75	.78
Bohem M.	2⅞	2⅝	McK-Dar.	.45	.50
Begole	.60	1.00	Mex Met.	.43	.44
B & N Y.	3	3¼	M of Am.	3½	3⅝
Butte & L.	.93	.95	New Balt.	2½	3
Bost Ely.	.40	.45	N Cornelia	15½	15⅝
Bost & M.	.73	.75	Nev Doug.	.85	.92
Calaveras	3¼	4	Old D r	.50	.75
Chief Con.	1⅛	1⅜	Ohio Cop.	.10	.20
Cortez	.70	.85	Oneco	1	1½
Cons Cop.	1⅞	2	Onondaga	2	2½
Cons Ariz.	1⅝	1⅞	Pilot B.	11	..
Cr Rec've	.45	.50	S W M.	1	1⅛
Cal Corbin	.06½	.07	Stew't M.	.40	.44
Cuban C.	8½	8⅝	Truro	2½	3
Davis-D.	1⅛	1⅜	Tonop Bel.	4½	4⅝
E & B B.	1¼	1⅜	Tonop Min	5⅜	6¼
1sth Nat O	5½	5⅝	U Verde	24½	24⅝
G field C.	.50	.90	U Pr Sh.	1½	1⅝
Houghton	2¼	2⅜	Yukon G.	2½	2⅝
Iron Blos.	2	2¼			

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The New York Times Book Review, published weekly, is a boon to book lovers. Full information of what is proceeding in the literary world. One dollar a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A great deal of irregularity was presented in the day's fluctuations on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. As to net results, however, there were many more declines than advances in the leading stocks at the end of the session. There seemed to be no particular news to account for the recessions, although there were some vague rumors of fresh international developments of an unsettling sort.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Alaska Gold	20⅜	20⅝	20½	20½
400	Allis-Chal. pf	30	30	29⅝	29⅝
200	Am. B. Sugar	72⅝	73⅝	72⅜	73
320	Am. Can	62	62	61	61
200	Am. Car & F.	71¼	71¼	69½	70
4,500	Am. Locomo.	82¼	82¼	78⅞	79
2,960	Am. Smelting	102⅝	103	102	102½
270	Am. Zinc	90⅞	91½	90⅛	90⅛
600	Anac. Copper	87½	87½	86⅜	86⅜
2,800	Baldwin Loco.	108⅜	109⅛	106⅞	107
20	Batopilas	2½	2½	2½	2½
10	B'klyn R. T.	85⅞	85⅞	85½	85⅝
70	Butte & Sup.	92⅝	92⅞	92¼	92¾
10	Cal. Petrol	24⅛	24½	24½	24½
50	Ches. & Ohio	62½	62½	62½	62½
40	C. M. & St. P.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜
30	Chino Copper	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅜
110	Col. F. & I.	45⅝	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
10	Corn Products	21	21	21	21
14,140	Crucible Steel	95⅞	96¼	92⅜	92⅜
960	Dist. Secur.	49⅛	49⅝	48½	48½
30	Dome Mines	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
110	Erie	36⅞	37	36⅛	36⅜
10	Erie 1st pf.	52	52	52	52
10	Erie rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
170	Goodrich Co.	76⅞	77	76½	76⅞
20	Gt. Nor. Ore	44½	44½	44½	44¼
270	Insp. Copper	48⅜	48½	48	48
1,320	Int. Mer. Mar.	21⅛	20¾	17⅛	20¼
1,620	Int. M. M. pf.	74⅞	73½	72¾	74
700	Kenne. Copper	58½	58⅞	57½	57⅝
10	Lack. Steel	78¼	78¼	78½	78¼
170	Max. Motor	74	74	72¼	73
4,780	Mex. Petrol	110⅝	112½	109⅝	110½
495	Miami Copper	39	39	38½	38⅞
10	Nat. Lead	67½	67½	67½	67⅝
150	N. Y. Central	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
20	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	63⅜	63⅜	63½	63½
30	Ontario Silver	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
20	Pacific Mail	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
40	Ray Copper	24¼	24¼	24	24
720	Reading	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	84⅞
20	Rep. I. & S.	52⅜	52⅜	52	52
80	So. Pacific	97⅜	98	97⅜	98
970	Studebaker	143¼	146¼	143¼	144
50	Tenn. Copper	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
50	Union Pacific	133¼	133⅝	132½	133⅜
180	United Fruit	150	150⅝	148⅝	149⅜
180	U. S. Ind. Alc.	164⅜	164⅜	160½	160½
140	U. S. Rubber	52¼	52¼	51¾	52
8,900	U. S. Steel	86	86	85⅛	85¼
120	Utah Copper	83¼	83¼	81⅝	81⅝
300	Westing. El.	66⅜	66⅜	65⅝	65⅝

50,195

MINING STOCKS.

2,200	Atlanta	.16	.16	.15½	.15½
1,700	Gold. Merger	.14½	.15½	.14⅜	.15⅜
250	Iron Blossom	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
500	Jim Butler	.95	.95	.95	.95
750	Jumbo Exten.	.81	.84	.81	.84
1,100	Kewanas	.30	.30	.15	.15
500	Ophir	.30	.30	.30	.30
1,000	Silver Pick	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Ton. Exten.	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
200	Union Cons.	.46	.46	.46	.46
400	West End	.79	.79	.79	.79

9,100

334,744 COPIES.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, reported according to law, daily and Sunday, for six months ending March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies.—Advt.

$71,000,000 MORGAN CHECK

Largest to Go Through Clearing House—Pays for Canadian Bonds.

As the proceeds of the recent sale of $75,000,000 of five, ten, and fifteen year bonds offered here on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday drew a check for approximately $71,000,000 on the National Bank of Commerce and in favor of the Bank of Montreal. This check established a new high record, being the largest by about $9,000,000 that ever passed through the New York Clearing House. The check was deposited by the Bank of Montreal with the National City Bank, and might have served to make a new high record for that institution's deposits but for the fact that heavy withdrawals recently on account of the Anglo-French loan disbursements have lowered the total considerably below the high mark of $583,000,000 made a few weeks ago.

Two weeks ago a check for $43,538,000, drawn by Lee, Higginson & Co. on the Mechanics and Metals National Bank in connection with a sale of Midvale Steel orporation bonds excited a good deal of attention for its size, although Wall Street remembered the single order for $62,075,000 drawn by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. last Summer when they paid for the Pennsylvania bonds. No special provision was made to meet yesterday's huge check, which was paid out of a current balance kept by J. P. Morgan & Co. At 3 per cent. interest on the amount is $6,000 a day. It is expected that a considerable part of the proceeds of the loan will be used to settle obligations in this country, and that the balance will be shipped to Canada in gold.

Domestic Demand for Explosives.

Although the powder companies are largely labsorbed in handling the huge volume of war business, none of them is slighting the commercial business which is the backbone of operations in normal times. The Atlas Powder Company reports a large increase recently in this class of its business. The copper and zinc districts are buying increasingly large amounts of explosives, but there is a healthy increase in other domestic lines. The coal districts are absorbing explosives in larger quantities than heretofore, and there is just now an active inquiry from railroad contractors.

De Mott Heads Mechanics Bank.

Harry M. De Mott, a Vice President of the Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn, was yesterday afternoon elected to the Presidency of that institution at a meeting of the Board of Directors. He succeeds the late Charles G. Balmanno. Mr. De Mott entered the employ of the Mechanics Bank, which is the largest State bank in Brooklyn, thirty years ago as a "runner." He is a member of the Brooklyn Club, the Towaco Country Club of New Jersey, and Gilbert Council, Royal Arcanum. His home is at 274 New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Adventure	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
260	Ahmeek	99¾	100½	99½	100½
1,205	Alaska Gold	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	20⅝
120	Alloues	69½	70	69¾	70
5,698	Am. Zinc	91	91⅝	89½	90
180	Anaconda	87½	87½	86½	87
635	Arizona Com.	9¼	9⅝	9	9
140	Butte & Bal.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
565	Butte & Sup.	92⅜	93	91½	91½
995	Cal. & Ariz.	74½	74½	74	74
24	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	555	555
100	Centennial	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
50	Chino	55	55	54⅞	55
1,110	Copper Range	65½	65½	63⅝	63⅝
45	Daly-West	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
332	East Butte	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
85	Franklin	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼
25	Granby	91	91	91	91
10	Greene-Can.	60	60	60	60
110	Hancock	16	16	15¼	15½
50	Indiana	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Inspiration	48½	48½	48¼	48½
45	Island Creek	48½	48½	48¼	48¾
1	Isl. Creek pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
215	Isle Royale	29	29	28½	28½
205	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
220	Keweenaw	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
60	Lake	17	17	17	17
25	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
150	Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
45	Mass Con.	13¼	13¼	13	13
200	Mayflower	3¼	3¼	3	3
115	Miami	39⅛	39½	38½	38⅝
420	Michigan	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
310	Mohawk	99½	99½	98⅝	98⅝
125	Nevada Con.	18	18	18	18
85	New Arcadian	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝
130	New Idria	16	16	16	16
280	Nipissing	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
205	North Butte	29½	29½	28⅞	28⅞
50	Old Colony	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
110	Old Dominion	69	69½	69	69
45	Osceola	95	95	94½	94½
125	Pond Creek	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
131	Quincy	95	95	94½	94½
75	Ray Con	24½	24½	24¼	24¼
60	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
330	Shannon	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
300	South Lake	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
200	South Utah	43c	43c	43c	43c
173	St. Mary's Ld.	74½	74½	74	74
155	Sup. & Boston	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
40	Tamarack	53	53	53	53
130	Trinity	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
400	Tuolumne	35c	35c	35c	35c
67	Union Cop. Ld.	1¼	1¼	90c	1¼
4,950	U. S. Smelters	69	69¼	67¾	68
445	U. S. Smelt. pf.	52	52	51½	52
620	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
60	Utah Con	14½	14½	14¼	14½
57	Utah Copper	82	82	82	82
1,130	Utah Metals	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝
5	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
242	Wolverine	59	59½	58½	58½
50	Wyandotte	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

RAILROADS.

22	Boston & Alb.	193½	193½	193½	193¼
198	Boston Elev	79	79	78	78
33	Boston & Low.	138½	138½	138½	138½
15	Boston & Me.	44	44	44	44
10	Boston&Me.pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½
4	Fitchburg pf.	77½	78	77½	78
60	Mass. Electric	7	7	7	7
100	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63¾	64	63¾	64
22	Old ColonyR.R.	152	152	152	152
6	West End	83	83	82½	82½
40	West End pf.	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Agr. C.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Am. A. C. pf.	101	101	101	101
270	Am. Pneu. S.	2½	2⅞	2½	2½
32	Am. Sugar	110	110½	109	109
23	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	115¾	115½	115½
589	Am. T. & T.	127⅜	127½	127½	127⅜
361	A. G. & W. I.	30½	31½	30½	31¼
404	A. G. & W.I. pf	48½	48½	47½	48⅜
16	Edison	237½	238½	237½	238
25	Ga. Ry. & E.	126¾	128¾	126¾	126¾
10	Gen. Electric	167½	167½	167½	167½
25	Mass. Gas	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
46	Mass. Gas pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
100	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
19	Mergenthaler	163	163	162½	162½
11	Mex. Tel. pf.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
3	N. E. Tel.	136	136½	136	136½
5	Nipe Bay	152	152	152	152
12	Pullman	161½	161½	161½	161½
63	Swift	131¾	132¼	131½	132¼
315	Torrington	49	49	48¾	48¾
3,054	United Fruit	149	150¾	148½	149
373	United Shoe M.	57	57¼	56½	56½
25	United S. M. pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
410	U. S. Steel	86	86	85⅝	85⅞
5	U. S. Steel pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½
10	Ventura Oil	9¼	9¼	9	9
25	Western Union	91	91	90¼	90¼

BONDS.

$1,500	Am. Agr. 5s	99	99	98¼	98¼
11,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91⅞	92	91⅞	92
4,000	Atchison 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½
10,000	A., G. & W.I. 5s	79½	79½	78¾	78¾
3,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102	102¼	102	102¼
2,000	Pond Creek 6s	91	91	91	91
5,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100	100
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,000	Western T. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Arundel S.& G.	38½	38½	38½	38½
479	Balt. Tube	119½	120	119	119
185	Balt. Tube pf.	97	97	96½	96½
2	Belvedere Hotel pf.	80	80	80	80
73	Citizens Bank	44	44	44	44
9	Con. Power	110	110¼	110	110
2	Con. Power pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½
400	Cosden	20	20	19¾	19¾
500	Cosden O. & G.	8½	8½	8	8
1,500	Cosden O. & G. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
142	Davison Chem.	62	62½	61¾	62
10	Fidelity & D.	134	134	134	134
10	First Nat. Bk.	133	133	133	133
10	Houston Oil pf	61½	61½	61½	61½
9	Mt. VernonMills	10½	10½	10½	10½
650	Oklahoma Oil	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
10	Penn. Water P.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
6	Sapulpa	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
2,600	Wayland Oil	8½	8¼	7	8

BONDS.

$3,000	A. C. Line 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
3,000	Balt. Dry Dock 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
7,000	Md. Electric 5s	98¾	99	98¾	99
1,000	Mil. ref. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s	96	96	96	96
700	United Rys. & Elec. fdg. 5s	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
8,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc.	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
3,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Gas	120½	120½	120½	120½
33	Am. Milling	7	7	7	7
1	Am. Railways	36	36	36	36
15	Am. Rys. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
40	Buff. & Susq.	46	46	45⅞	46
25	Buf. & Sus.pf.	60	60	60	60
41	Cambria Steel	81	81	80¼	80½
200	Con. T. N. J.	71	71	71	71
10	Elec. Storage	62	62	62	62
10	Gen. Asphalt	36½	36½	36½	36½
40	Gen. Asph. pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
14	I. C. of N. A.	25⅝	26	25¾	26
100	Lake Sup. Cor.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
160	Leh. V. Tran.	22½	22½	22½	22½
10	North Penn.	94	94	94	94
282	Pennsylvania	57	57	56⅞	56⅞
25	Penn. Salt M.	101	101	101	101
8	Penn. St. pf.	98	98	98	98
42	Phila. Elec.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
100	Phila. R. T.	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
1,700	P. R. T. t. c.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅜
33	Phila. Trac.	77¼	77¼	76¾	76¾
30	Reading	85	85¼	85	85¼
1,841	Ton. Belmont.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3,000	Ton. Mining	6¼	6½	6⅜	6½
10	Union Trac.	43½	43⅝	53½	53⅝
72	Un. Gas Imp.	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
25	Warr. I. & S.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
133	West. Coal	98½	98½	98½	98½
775	Wm. Cramp	81	82½	80¾	82
600	York Rys.	10⅞	11	10⅞	11

BONDS.

$8,000	A. G. & E. 5s	93½	93½	93¼	93½
1,000	Choc. gen. 5s	99¾	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
2,000	E. & P. T. 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
500	E. & P. T. 4s	82	82	82	82
1,000	Har. Elec. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102¼
1,000	Int. Ry. 4s	58	58	58	58
500	Int. Ry. 4s	58½	58½	58½	58½
6,000	L. V. gen. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
4,000	Lorillard 7s	126½	126½	126½	126½
5,000	L. V. Tr. 4s	92	92	92	92
2,000	L. V. 1st ref. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½
2,000	Penn. con. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000	Ph. Elec. 4s	84½	84¾	84½	84½
100	Ph. Elec. 5s	104	104	104	104
3,000	Reading g. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
2,000	United Ry. t. c. 4s	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
5,000	Un. R. 1st 4s	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
4,000	Wabash 5s	99	99	99

REO MOTOR CAR

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam

Telephone 3109 Rector

71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.

New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com.
100 American Cyanamid Com.
50 Ala. Tract., Lt. & Power Com.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
50 Coal & Iron Bank
100 Casein Co. of America
500 Cumberland Corp. Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Franklin Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 Thompson, Starrett Com.
100 U. S. Finishing Pfd.
100 Ward Baking Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
500 Cumberland Corp. Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
500 German American Insurance
25 Germania Life Insurance
100 H. R. Worthington Pfd. Otfs.
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Maline Flow Ind Pfd.
100 New York Mortgage & Security
50 New Jersey Zinc
10 Victor Talking Machine
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Eastern Steel

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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49 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

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Astor Trust Co.
Bankers Trust Co.
Title Guarantee & Trust

We Will Sell

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National City Bank

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Dealers in Bank Stocks

27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Am. Surety

Bankers Trust

Stocks

CLINTON GILBERT

8 Wall St. Tel., 4848 Rector

DuPont Powder

Hercules Powder

Atlas Powder

BOUGHT & SOLD

WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.

SPECIALISTS

Phone 9717 Rector 120 Broadway

United Drug Co.

Common

2nd Preferred

1st Preferred

Bought—Sold—Quoted

RICHMOND & MYLES

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Tel. 9181 Rector. 10 Broad St.

For Sale

5 Winchester Arms

Gwynne Bros.

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

E. W. BLISS

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Guaranty Trust Co.

Stock

Hallowell & Henry

Tel. John 5460 27 PINE ST., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Open Higher, Turn Reactionary, but Recover Partly at the Close.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 468,639 shares of stock and $151,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 90,886; oil, 99,218, and mining, 278,535. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	†Astna Explo., w. i.	22¾	22¾	21¾	21¾
400	Ajax Rub., Inc.	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¼
10	Atlantic Steel.	62	62	62	62
500	Atl. Gulf & W. Indies S. S..	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¾
100	Atl. Gulf & W. Ind. S. S. pf..	48¾	48¾	48¼	48½
200	Balt. Tube..	119	119	119	119
200	Carbon Steel.	76	76	75	75
500	†Butler Chem.	2¾	3¾	2½	3¼
200	Can. Nat. Gas.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	†Car Lt. & P..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
760	Carwen Steel..	10¼	10¼	10	10
12,000	Chev. Motor...	181½	186¾	181	183
100	Cp. of R. & H.	5	5	5	5
10,000	†Cuba Cane S.	65½	66¼	65¼	65¾
3,300	†Cuba Cane S. pf..	97¾	97¾	97	97
300	Cramp S'build.	80¾	81	80½	81
100	Emerson Phon.	13	13	13	13
600	†Electric Gun.	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
10,000	†Gust., Will. & Wigmore ..	70¾	70¼	69¾	69¾
712	Guant. Sugar..	*81	83¾	*81	83
1,525	†Hall Signal..	16	19	16	18
700	†Hall Sig. pf..	30	38	30	38
1,150	†Holly Sugar..	50	50	42	44
120	†Holly Sug. pf.	97	97	97	97
250	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp...	*16	16	13¾	13¾
120	Int. Motors....	19	19	18	18
1,750	Int. Mer. Mar.	17¼	19½	17¼	19½
100	Intercon. Rub.	14½	14½	14½	14½
8,500	Kath. Br'se pf.	27	29	26	28
2,400	Kenefick Zinc.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
800	†S. S. Kr'ge pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
500	†Lake Torp. B.	10¾	10¾	10½	10¾
800	†Lynn Phono..	8¼	8¼	7¾	8
400	Marconi of A..	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
450	Manh. Trans..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Mar. A., v. t. ctfs.	81	81	81	81
12,500	†Midvale Steel	67¼	67¾	66¼	66¾
100	N. Y. Trans...	15½	15½	15½	15½
100	†Nymo Z. & L.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	St. L., R.M. & F. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
500	†St. Jos. Lead.	17	17	16¾	16¾
2,000	Sub. B.v.t.ctfs.	36¼	36¼	36	36¼
2,400	†Tobacco Prod.	46	46¼	45	45
1,500	Un. Profit Sh..	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¼
100	†Univ. Motor..	7	7	7	7
500	†U. S. L. & H.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	†U.S.L.& H.pf.	5	5½	5	5½
125	†W.-P. T., w. i.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
1,000	White Motors..	50¾	51	50¼	50¾
1,000	Wor.F.,v.t.ctfs.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,200	†Zinc Concent.	6	6¼	6	6¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5	Atlantic Ref...	680	680	680	+10
10	Illinois P. L...	178	178	178	+ 3
60	Ohio Oil	225	222	222	— 1
650	Pierce Oil	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅛
20	So. Pipe Line.	205	205	205	..
10	S. O. of Cal...	250	250	250	..
38	S. O. of N. Y..	211	210	210	+ 2
85	Vacuum Oil ..	240	236	240	+ 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
775	Am. Oil & Gas	1½	1½	1½	1½
600	†Barnett O.&G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	†Cos.&C.(O.R.)	19¾	20	19¾	20
900	†Cosden O. & G.s wi i....	8¼	8¼	8	8
700	†Cos. O. & G. w. i. pf.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Empire Pet..	8	8	8	8
5,600	†Federal Oil..	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¾
8,000	†Midwest Oil.	63	63	61	62
1,500	†Musk. Ref...	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
40,000	†Okla. Oil	18	18	15	16
2,753	†Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	†Okla. P. & R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	†Sap. O. & R..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
300	Savoy Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
27,200	†Un. West. O.	73	76	73	76
2,250	†Victoria Oil..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,200	†Wayl. O. & G.	8	8¼	7¾	8
1,350	†Vacuum G.-O.	60	60	60	60

MINING STOCKS.

8,700	††Atlanta	15¾	16¾	15¾	16
1,000	†Big Cotton...	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Bingham Min.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
7,500	††Booth	19½	20	19	20
9,600	††Boston & M., (a prospect).	77	77	76	76
4,400	Buffalo Mines.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Butte & N. Y.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
8,200	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	8¾	8¾	8	8¼
900	†Cal. Copper..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,000	Caledonia	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	†Can. Copper..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,300	†Cashboy	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
1,600	C. de P. Cop..	40¾	40¾	39¼	39¼
2,800	Con. Ariz. S...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,400	Con. Nev.-Utah.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
450	†Du Pont Cop..	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
500	†Eagle & R. B.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
5,500	††Emma Cop...	62	64	61	64
50	First Nat. Cop.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,500	†Goldfield Con.	76	80	77	79
8,700	†Gold. Merger.	15¾	16	15¾	17
300	Hecla Mining..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
7,500	††Inter. Mines.	25	20	24	24
4,500	†Iron Blossom.	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
80,000	Jerome V.....	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
500	†Jim Butler...	95	95	95	95
9,500	Jumbo Ext....	83	88	83	85
6,900	††Kewanaa....	15	16	14¾	15
100	La Rose Con..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,000	Magma Cop...	19¼	19¼	18	18
6,500	††Marsh Min..	31½	32	31	31¼
200	Mason Valley..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,000	McIntyre	92	92	92	92
900	McKin.-Dar..	46	47	45	45
2,500	Mines of Am..	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
1,200	†Mojave Tung.	4¾	5	4¾	5
700	†Montana Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
42,000	††Mother Lode	81	84	81	82
900	Nip. Mines Co.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
8,000	†Ok. Ariz. C.	35	35	35	35
250	Oat. Big Jim..	1¾	2	1¾	1¾
100	††Oat. Crescent (a prospect)..	43	43	43	43
200	††Oat. Ex. (a prospect) ..	17	17	17	17
8,225	†Oat. Gold Key (a prospect)..	23	25	23	25
6,400	†Oat. Lazy B. (a prospect)..	34	36	34	36
4,000	†Oat. Nellie (a prospect)	30	30	30	30
12,000	††Oat. Southern	38	40	38	40
4,600	††Oro	4¼	5	4	4
5,000	†Peterson Lake	26	27	26	26
1,700	†Ray H. Min..	5	5	4¾	4¾
500	††Rex Con. M.	20	20	20	20
5,500	†Rochester M.	72	72	69	69
700	††Round Mtn..	73	73	73	73
8,200	†San Toy	18¾	19	18	18
1,000	†Scratch Gravel Gold Min...	1	1	1	1
500	†Seven Troughs Coalition	38	39	38	38
3,600	††Silver Pick..	7¾	8	7¾	8
300	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
21,000	††Success Min.	81	85	81	83
2,200	†Superstition,(a prospect)	32	32	32	32
2,000	†Tono. Belmont	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾
4,000	Tonopah Ext..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Tono. Mining..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,000	†Tono. Midway	24	24	24	24
2,850	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
140	United Eastern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,000	††U. S. Cont....	15¾	16	15¾	15¾
6,700	††. Verde Ext.	25¼	25¼	24	24¼
2,200	†W. End. Con.	80	80	77	77
410	†White Oaks..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	†Yuscaran Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

BONDS.

$10,000	Cer.de Pas.6s.	119	119	119	119
10,000	‡C.& O. cv. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	‡C.,M.&S.P.4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
100,000	‡Midvale Steel conv. 5s, w.i.	98	98	97½	97½
50,000	Sulzberger & Sons Co. 6s	99¼	99¼	99¾	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Saturday 30 shares of Standard Oil of California sold at 252 and Monday 100 Cerro de Pasco sold at 40¼.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Int. Corp.	20	20¼	20	20¼
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Edmund & Jones Corp	37	38	39	41
Driggs-Seabury	136	142	138	141
Mask. & Barber Car..	42	45	..	..
Hopkins & A. Arms..	..	65	..	..
Maxim Munitions....	5¾	6¼	5¾	6
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18¼	17½	18¼
Peerless Truck & M..	26½	28	26	27
Steel & Radia., Ltd..	35	40	..	..

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	17¾	18	17½	18
Midwest Ref.	64¾	65¼	64½	65¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	85	82	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	80	88	80	88
American Brass.....	268	278	268	278
Atlas Powder.....	235	245	235	245
Atlas Powder pf....	102	106	102	106
Babcock & Wilcox....	120	127	120	123
Bliss, (E. W.).....	410	425	390	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fds. & Forg....	170	200	170	200
Canadian Explosives.	800	850	800	850
Can. Expolives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	850	800	850
Du Font Powd., new.	340	350	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	108	105	106
Hercules Powder....	370	390	370	390
Hercules Powder pf..	116	120	116	120
International Arms...	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	565	585	565	585
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	2,800	3,000	2,800	3,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—	1916.	Increase.
4th week March.....	$3,491,000	$927,000
Month of March.....	10,228,000	2,528,000
July 1-March 31.....	94,082,820	17,599,989
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—		
4th week March.....	626,500	118,900
July 1-March 31.....	18,610,200	2,189,800
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—		
4th week March.....	239,784	4,969
July 1-March 31.....	8,224,804	899,057
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—		
4th week March.....	340,000	56,000
Month of March.....	1,061,006	190,000
July 1-March 31.....	9,181,749	965,580

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	4,397,714	3,839,947	4,443,829
Net after taxes	1,473,373	549,300	747,741
8 mos. gross..	39,304,101	34,310,656	41,184,435
Net after tax..	11,733,687	6,767,540	8,022,988

NORFOLK & WESTERN for February—

Gross	4,588,415	2,989,121	3,030,010
Net	2,065,689	913,081	649,227
Bur. aft. chgs.	1,664,293	501,590	419,267
8 mos. gross..	37,289,300	27,456,892	29,948,811
Net	16,158,145	9,260,854	8,442,986
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,868,100	6,229,264	5,646,687

RUTLAND RAILROAD for February—

Gross	277,876	225,030	234,903
Net after taxes	48,579	24,743	*4,414
2 mos. gross...	555,735	467,601	497,021
Net after taxes	93,979	58,686	20,273

*Deficit.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for February—

Gross	932,918	837,238	979,198
Net after tax.	114,283	96,867	112,803
Def. aft. chg..	29,153	94,418	58,664
8 mos. gross..	8,195,694	7,884,845	9,096,782
Net after tax.	2,339,251	1,075,889	2,030,979
Surp. aft. chg.	920,730	*239,051	*100,142

*Deficit.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for February—

Gross	440,539	406,130	326,964
Net after tax.	135,050	114,748	82,104
Oth. in'c. (deb.)	36,421	41,898	38,160
Total income..	99,639	72,850	43,997
5 mos. gross..	3,703,523	3,075,765	3,129,165
Net after tax.	1,143,428	643,110	884,273
Oth. inc. (deb.)	280,380	197,447	*95,302
Total income..	863,068	445,663	979,575

*Credit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ASSOCIATED OIL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Net income ..	4,970,087	4,249,041	721,046
Charges	977,934	931,514	46,420
Surplus	3,992,154	3,317,527	674,627
Depreciation..	2,074,130	2,052,774	21,356
Dividends	1,780,095		1,780,095
Surplus	138,049	1,264,753	*1,135,644

*Decrease.

BUSH TERMINAL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross earn....	1,632,107	1,350,161	1,192,375
Oper. exp.....	286,929	341,897	371,870
Net earn.....	1,345,177	1,008,704	821,005
Other inc.....	196,959	196,678	226,416
Total inc.....	1,544,135	1,205,437	1,047,421
Int. and tax...	711,724	690,236	692,437
Surplus	832,411	515,201	354,984
Pf. divs.....	.....	138,000	138,000
Surplus	832,411	377,201	216,984
Com. divs.....	.....	200,000	200,000
Surplus	832,411	177,201	16,984
Prev. surplus.	1,000,906	930,563	898,189
Total surplus.	1,833,317	1,107,763	915,173
P. and l. deb.	.....	106,858	*15,440
P. and l. sur..	1,833,317	1,000,906	930,583

*Credit.

CLEVELAND, SOUTHWESTERN & COLUMBUS for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	95,803	83,790	11,812
Net after tax.	35,558	23,970	11,588
Sur. aft. chgs.	7,777	*8,340	11,118
2 mos. gross..	198,908	177,106	21,803
Net after tax.	75,029	53,465	22,474
Sur. aft. chgs.	20,466	*1,237	21,704

*Deficit.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY SYSTEM for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,113,845	892,495	221,350
Net after tax.	849,294	*255,043	94,251
Total income..	881,283	773,035	108,248
Sur. aft. chgs.	194,839	90,171	104,668
2 mos. gross..	2,255,430	1,848,700	406,661
Net after tax.	741,844	514,202	227,642
Total income..	796,241	550,892	244,849
Sur. aft. chgs.	424,439	184,905	239,484

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	310,459	238,237	77,222
Net after tax.	130,215	87,766	42,449
Total income..	130,607	87,872	42,735
Sur. aft. chgs.	65,739	32,618	33,121
Bal. af. pf.div.	39,729	6,661	33,059
2 mos. gross..	628,776	482,601	146,174
Net after tax.	285,964	181,552	84,413
Total income..	286,612	181,614	84,998
Sur. aft. chgs.	134,458	71,169	63,286
Bal. af. pf.div.	82,480	19,255	63,224

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line....	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.80	4.05
Balt. & Ohio....	1916-'23	4¼	4.30	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P..	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific..	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O..	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.35
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton..	1916-'20	4½	5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P.....	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.85	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.55	4.25
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie Railroad....	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central...	1916-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.05
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., Kansas & T..	1916-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.10
Nort. & Western..	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.50	4.20
Penn. G. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.50	4.70
St. L. & San F....	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'22	5	4.60	4.30
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.25

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction.....	392	397
American Light & Traction pf....	114	116
Adirondack Electric Power.....	22	32
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	78	80
*American Gas & Electric.....	137	140
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	50	51
American Power & Light.....	85	86
American Power & Light pf.....	86	88½
American Public Utilities.....	47	55
American Public Utilities pf.....	75	77
American Waterworks & Electric.	7	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	53	55
American Gas Co.....	120	122
Associated Gas & Electric pf....	50	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf.....	92	95
Carolina Power & Light.....	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	97	101
Cities Service.....	187	190
Cities Service pf.....	84¼	85¼
Colorado Power	26	29
Colorado Power pf.....	100	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	83	84
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.....	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929.....	102	104
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.....	96	98
Denver Gas & Elec. gen 5s.....	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	73	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	101	103
Empire District Electric pf.....	80	..
Federal Light & Traction.....	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	47	49
Gas & Electric Securities.....	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	88	93
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.....	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pow. pf..	60	65
Northern States Power.....	59½	60¼
Northern States Power pf.....	94	†95
Ozark Power & Water.....	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	65¼	66
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf....	92	93½
Pacific Gas & Electric original..	93	94½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	27	30
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	70	72
Southern California Edison.....	96	98
Southern California Edison pf....	102	†105
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	10	11
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	37	37½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	13	15
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	55	57
Toledo Traction, Light & Power..	22	24
Toledo Traction, Light & Power pf	52	54
United Light & Railways.....	64	66
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	75	77
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.....	60	62

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky Con....	.01
Con.	.01	Mexican	.19
Andes	.09	Occidental Con..	.75
Best & Belcher...	.04	Ophir	.28
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.35	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.15	Savage	.03
Con. Cal. & Va...	.17	Sep. Belcher.....	.02
Con. Imperial....	.01	Sierra Nevada...	.18
Gould & Curry...	.02	Union Con.....	.44
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Utah Con.....	.01
Justice	.03	Jacket Con.....	.10

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.60	Comb. Fraction...	.07
Halifax	.65	D'd'd Daisy.....	.02
Jim Butler.....	.98	Florence	.44
McNamara	.07	G'd'd Con.....	.80
Midway	.22	G'd'd Rewanah..	.13
Mispah Ext.....	.81	G'd'd Merger....	.14
Montana	.29	Jumbo Ext.....	.61
North Star.....	.18	Lone Star.....	.02
Rescue	.29	Silver Pick.....	.07
Tonopah Ext.....	5.30	Spearhead	.07
Tonopah Nevada..	5.60	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.77	Big Jim.....	1.90
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.15
Atlanta	.15	Nevada Packard..	.89
Booth	.28	Rochester Mines..	.06
C. C. D.....	.48	Round Mountain..	.73
		White Caps.....	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10¼	11	Gold Sov..	3¾	4¼
Elkton	23½	29½	Imabella ..	21¾	23
El Paso..	76	79	McKinney..	40	43¼
Findlay ..	5	5¼	Jackpot ...	6¼	8
Golden Cy.	216¼	218	Portland ..	181	183
Gold Dol..	1	4	Vindicator.	235	245

REPORTED TO THE POST OFFICE.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times reported according to law, daily and Sunday, for six months ending March 31, 1916, was 356,764 copies.—Adv.

BROKERS SELL MAY

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CONTRACTORS on dresses. Call with own samples. 19 West 27th, second floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on ladies' cotton dresses; steady work; bring own samples. Regent Ladies' Garment Company, 22 West 26th St.

MILLINERY.—Wanted big lot of trimmed hats. Syndicate Trading Co., 230 5th Av.

PLUSH COATS.—3,000, 42 inches long, 70 inches sweep, trimmed with dog fur collar, cotton twill lined; best price for spot cash. Y 847 Times Annex.

POPLINS.—Open for mixtures, poplin coating. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st.

SILK UNDERWEAR.—Contractor wanted on fine silk underwear. Box R 85 Times.

SUITS.—Contractors, call with samples Palm Beach suits; will supply our materials. Second floor, 13 East 30th St.

SUITS.—Open to buy for spot cash Spring suits. 8085—Madison Square.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4848.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Job of fifty to close out at a sacrifice. Select Cloak and Suit Co., 54 West 22d St.

COATS.—Misses', children's Spring coats; high-grade, classy merchandise; immediate delivery; $12 down to $4.75. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 25th St.; full commission to salesman.

COATS, velour, poplin, chinchilla, and corduroy; 500 for immediate delivery; $2.50 to $8.50. Charles Press, West 24th.

COATS.—Spring, $3 up; nifty models, low price. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out at cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—To close out; all wool, serge, and poplin coats in ladies' and misses' sizes from $3 to $5.50; suits from $3.50 to $5.50; sport coats from $2.50 to $4; for immediate delivery. Ulpine Cloak Co., 22-24 West 3d St.

COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES.—A chance for big users to make quick money; big sales, ready to ship; nicely assorted lots. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 20th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; smart styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for immediate delivery the latest creations in taffeta, crepe de chine, and crepe meteor dresses at very low prices. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 22 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—In stock for immediate delivery, novelty silk sport dresses; also silk street and afternoon dresses. Tip Top, 154 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—We have nifty novelty stripe taffeta dresses in stock for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Write, children's, juniors' lace embroidery, net, organdie. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Graduation dresses, to close out. Butterfly Dress Co., 142 West 24th.

FOR SALE, JOB LOTS: Woolen, worsted, merino, and cotton sweater yarns, Florsilk yarns, threads, &c., for sweater and other trades; 4,000 each 8-ply 14-inch black cotton knitting yarn, single, on cones, fast color not guaranteed, 500 lbs. 30-2 ply white worsted yarn, in oils, in skeins; 12,000 lbs. silver gray cotton knitting yarns on cones, 800 lbs. bleached, mercerized, 2-ply peeler yarn on cones; 4,000 lbs. 6-ply single combed peeler knitting yarn on cones. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y. Also 43 Leonard Street, Room 401. Phone Franklin 135.

HOSIERY.—Various styles; jobs ladies', men's silks, 99c doz., $1.60 doz., case lots. Gold Hosiery Co., 18 Orchard St.

MACHINE.—Single double-needle hemstitch machine wanted in exchange Singer pleating machine, Class 31-27, eight cuts. R 59 Times.

POPLIN.—American, in black, navy, Copenhagen for sale. Telephone Farragut 3334.

RAINCOATS.—2,000 ladies', misses', and children's, to close at a tremendous sacrifice; rare opportunity. Ullman & Solomon, 31 East 28th.

REMNANTS.—Bargains in cotton remnants; large quantity colored cotton cloth; full pieces, remnants, and pound goods offered for quick sale; yearly output for monthly shipments; samples ready. 31 Leonard St., Room 401. Telephone Franklin 1755. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

SERGE.—Dunmore navy, also American poplin, black, and Copenhagen, for cash. M. Abramson, 15 West 24th St.

SILKS.—3½ and 7½ mummie. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Telephone 3084 Spring.

SNAP FASTENERS 9-00—600 below market prices. "Snappers," 47 West 34th. Greeley 8898.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported, sonomore, also domestic. Call Mad. Sq.—3558.

SUITS.—1,000 in latest styles of all kinds of material; special add taffetas from $5.50 to $15; also coats from $2.50 to $9.50. B. & W. Cloak and Suit Co., 116 West 32d.

SUITS.—Have 300 on hands for immediate delivery, in poplins, velours, checks and taffetas. F. Fishman, 3 E. 17th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—500 wool and silk poplin suits, to close out at big reduction. D. Gutman & Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS.—All-wool poplin, $6.75, peau de cygne lined. Martin, 22 West 27th St.

SUITS.—400 to close out; snappy styles. Miller & Schindow, 15 West 24th.

SUITS, COATS, for immediate delivery. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

TAFFETA.—Black taffeta for sale, 95 cents per yard. Call Greeley 4582.

VOILE.—5,000 yards of check voile at 10½ cents. Simson, 130 West 29th St.

WAISTS.—Have striped tub silk, $18 net, in stock, also silk jersey sport coats; plain, striped, and reversible; also silk middy blouses, in tub and jersey. Dailey, 8 West 20th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN to carry a popular-price line of ladies' handbags; unlimited territory; will turn over some account to right party; only experienced and those having handled this line need to apply; salary and commission. R 45 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¾@4 per cent. for the best names.
Monday....3¾@4 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

British Silk Exports Stopped.

Among other things, a British embargo has been placed on exports of broad silks of all kinds, whether all-silk or of silk mixed with other yarns, (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads) in the gray or discharged, undyed, dyed, or printed but unweighted; schappe and spun yarns; shantung silk, and raw or thrown silk waste. Information to this effect has been received by the Department of Commerce in a cablegram from the American Consul General at London. The embargo applies only to non-British destinations.

Demand for High-Price Clothing.

According to a manufacturer of clothing who sells his product to other manufacturers the demand, instead growing better for him with the general improvement, has shown a decrease. He ascribes this to the fact that the public is buying a better grade of merchandise than formerly. The clothing turned out by this manufacturer is made under such low overhead cost that other houses can afford to buy his goods and market them at a profit to themselves. The grade manufactured is low priced. According to other reports on the better class demand, the merchant tailors are to receive more than their customary amount of business during the next season.

Dress Goods Mills Behind.

A number of unfavorable conditions have been working against best results in the dress goods market. Labor troubles in quite a few mills have restricted production and increased the cost of the manufactured product. Freight congestion has also been a disturbing factor. The dye situation has shown little improvement, and this has caused considerable delay. All told, the mills are faced with the predicament of supplying a demand considerably above the normal, with, at the same time, more than the usual obstacles to overcome. There still remains quite a bit of Spring business that has not been cleaned up, and the garment manufacturers are clamoring for deliveries.

Cocoa Buying Slow.

Business in the local market for raw cocoa is quiet at the moment. Few transactions for prompt deliveries are being put through, most of the orders taken calling for forward shipments. The demand from domestic users of this commodity is practically without feature, while export business is badly hampered by shipping troubles and delays. Stocks are fairly full here, and prices, all things considered, are regarded as satisfactory. These were yesterday's quotations on the most-used varieties: Bahia, 15¾@16½c; Caracas, 16@17c; Arriba, 17¼@17¾c; Grenada, 16@16¼c, and Sanchez, 13¾@15½c. The lowest quotation was on Hayti cocoa, which was held at 14@15c, while the highest price, 20@21c, was asked for Maracaibo stock.

Crude Rubber Prices Breaking.

The steady drop in crude rubber prices during the last few weeks is beginning to cause some uneasiness in the local market. As yet there is said to be little sign of selling pressure on the part of holders, but how long it will remain absent in the face of the decline is a matter of speculation. Big buyers continue to hold off, from all accounts, and this, together with the steady stream of receipts, is looked on as the reason for the present state of the market. Up-river fine was quoted at 73 cents a pound yesterday for immediate shipment, while coarse was held at 57 cents. Pale crepe and smoked sheets, spot, were offered at 83¼ and 82¼ cents, respectively, while for shipment to June the respective prices were 83 and 82¼ cents.

Coal Trade is Marking Time.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the closing days of March witnessed little excitement over what this week might bring forth in the way of a suspension at the anthracite collieries. Every one was keenly interested in the situation, but the Springlike weather took all the urgency out of the demand for domestic sizes, while strike talk was no longer potent in influencing buyers of steaming coal to pay high prices. Moreover, two weeks of above-freezing temperatures have brought about a wonderful change at the piers. Conditions are not quite normal at some ports, but boats are now assured of fairly prompt loading. Bituminous prices did not advance during the week, either at the mines or at tidewater.

Exodus of Clothing Salesmen.

The end of last week saw a majority of the clothing salesmen leave on their Fall selling trips. Owing to the amount of Fall business that has already been taken, the road men departed feeling very optimistic over the prospects of successful selling campaigns. Although some of the houses will not be able to offer the usual guarantees covering woolens and dyes, they have done the best they were able, so as to be in a position to supply satisfactory merchandise. The salesmen for such concerns, it is believed, will not be too greatly handicapped by the lack of the usual guarantees, as the demand for merchandise is expected to assume such dimensions that the retailers will be glad to buy what they can get.

Deliveries Are Late.

The matter of deliveries is getting most attention in the men's wear piece goods market at present. In many cases the mills are behind in their shipments of sample pieces, and a number of the clothiers are forced to show their Fall lines with merely reference samples to guide them in their selection of styles. The freight congestion has had a good deal to do with holding back deliveries. While there have been some rumors of early deliveries being refused by the manufacturers, such talk is mostly discounted. Cancellations are rather welcomed at the present time, as the mills in many instances have more business than they can handle. It is a question now, as one piece goods salesman put it, of "ducking" rather than seeking business.

Spring Shoe Demand Takes Form.

The warmer weather in the closing days of last week gave shoe retailers the first real demonstration of the trend of public taste in Spring shoes. In men's shoes more tans were sold than blacks, and in the best grades there were quite a few calls for wing tips. Patent leathers received little attention, but some button shoes with gray buck tops were disposed of. For children staple styles sold well, with tan and white button shoes prominent. Ankle-strap pumps also sold. The formula for successful women's shoes requires that they be not less than eight inches high and that they have thin soles and long, narrow toes. The popular colorings are gray, ivory, mocha, white, tan, and black. In lace shoes colored vamps with white tops are good. Neat, plain effects in pumps having small tongues are also doing well. Some of the specialty shops, however, are pushing Colonials with very large tongues and buckles.

Gray Goods Market Dull.

Dullness was again the keynote of the local gray goods market yesterday, but prices on all kinds of staple goods continued firm at recent levels. Among the business done on printcloths were sales of 39-inch 72-76s at 6⅝ cents for delivery in this month and next, and of 38½-inch 60-52s at 4⅞ cents for shipment in nearby months. While many sellers are asking this price for the 60-52s, it is said that in some quarters they can still be had at 4¾ cents. Drills were not very active. About the only feature in the sheeting end of the market was a reported revival of demand for bag goods, in which such cloths as 40-inch 4.25s, 31-inch 5-yards, and 48 square 4-yards played a part. Converters to the clothing trade were said to be in the market for lightweight sheetings, notably 6.15-yard goods, which are scarce for spot and nearby deliveries. Poplins showed up pretty well in the day's business. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7¼c|38½-inch, 64-60s..5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....6¾c|38½-inch, 64-56s..5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....6c|38½-inch, 60-52s..*4⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s....4½c|38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
38½-inch, 68-68s..5½c|27-inch, 64-60s....3¼c
*Asked.

War Won't Halt Wanamaker Flight

In a reply to a cable message asking if the great tripiane ordered by Rodman Wanamaker would be considered in the competition for the $50,000 prize offered by Lord Northcliffe for the first trans-Atlantic flight, the Aero Club of America yesterday received word from him that the entry would be accepted "after the war." Mr. Wanamaker's plans did not contemplate the prize, and the project will go forward as planned.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; light variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Overcast Wed. and Thurs.; light variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy and cooler Wed.; Thurs. unsettled.

Ind.—Fair and cooler Wed.; Thurs. fair.

Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate w. winds.

Ohio—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs. fair; moderate w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ia., S. Dak., and E. Tex.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Ark.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs.

Okla.—Rain in s., rain or snow in n. Wed. Thurs., cloudy, probably rain in e.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Wed., rain in panhandle. Thurs., fair.

Ill.—Fair in n. Wed. and probably Thurs., unsettled in s., with rain, cooler in n. Wed.

Mo.—Rain Wed. Thurs., cloudy, with probably rain in s.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., cooler Wed.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., cooler in n. e. Wed.

Iowa—Cloudy in w., fair in e. Wed. and probably Thurs.

Neb.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., probably rain in s. w., cooler in s. Wed.

Kan.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs., cooler in n. Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

SHRINKING ADDS VALUE.

Contention Made in Matter of English Cloths Sent Here.

The Government, acting through the Department of Justice, has reopened the entire subject of the dutiability of shrinkage costs as related especially to wool cloths. In November last the United States Court of Customs Appeals, finding in favor of the contention of Van Ingen & Co. of this city, held that the Collector of Customs exceeded his authority in adding costs for inspection and dumping of cloths to the entered or dutiable value.

At the time the importing trade took it for granted that the court's pronouncement that shrinkage costs were not dutiable items ended the matter. Domestic wool cloth manufacturing interests, however, when they learned of the far-reaching effect of the court's decision, urged the Treasury Department to make up a new case, promising to furnish proof that the shrinking process actually added to the value of fabrics, and thus constituted dutiable charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition packed ready for shipment to the United States.

Assistant Attorney General Hanson was accordingly directed to take a pending case as a new test. He selected protests by the E. S. Marsh Company of Boston as filling the requirements. This firm purchased high-grade suitings and overcoatings from the Inverness Tweed Mill Company, Ltd., and other mills of Huddersfield, through Joan F. Briggs & Sons, also of Huddersfield. As in the Van Ingen case, the cloths were shrunk in England, and the importers in making entry deducted the cost of shrinkage from the dutiable market value of the goods. The Collector held that charge dutiable.

At the trial just concluded before the Board of General Appraisers, William E. Waterhouse, counsel for the importing firm, produced only one witness, Edward L. Marsh, relying in the main on the court's decision in the Van Ingen case to support the claim made. John F. Wood, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, who was put on the stand by Luke Lamb, the Government counsel, took sharp issue with the importer's claim that the shrinking of wool cloths was done merely to prevent inferior goods being sent over here and did not enhance their value.

Mr. Wood gave it as his belief that shrinkage was not necessary to the proper inspection of the cloths, since this could be done satisfactorily before the cloths were shrunk. He maintained that the shrinkage of British wool cloths increased their market values anywhere from 15 to 25 per cent. Expert shrinkers called by the Government, among them Thomas Henry Snyder, President of the London Shrinking and Refinishing Works of this city, thirty-five years in the business, and Moses D. Barnes, also of New York, agreed with Mr. Wood that shrinking cloths added to their marketable value. After briefs have been filed the board will make a decision.

TO TAX CLAY IMPORTS.

Duties to be Exacted on Substitutes for German Article.

The stoppage of unwrought clay imports from Germany, owing to the British blockade, is responsible for an order from the Treasury Department directing Collectors to take duty hereafter on substitutes for the German clay at the rate of 50 cents per ton. The entry of the substitute clay appears to have confused customs officials as to the classification to be given the product.

It seems that the clay now being brought in is of light blue character, unwrought, and at Norfolk is being taxed 50 cents per ton as "unwrought clay not specially provided for," while at New York it is passed free of duty as "common blue clay suitable for use in the manufacture of crucibles." Assistant Secretary Malburn said in his order that until recently it had been the practice to assess duty on the merchandise as unwrought clay not specially provided for, but since the outbreak of the war, with the stoppage of importations from Germany, the substitute clay, while not commercially known as crucible clay, had been used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of crucibles.

Mr. Malburn said it further appeared that at the time of the passage of the present tariff act the chief use of the clay was for other than the manufacture of crucibles. In view of this the Assistant Secretary held that its use at the time of the enactment of the tariff should control its classification. Collectors at all ports were therefore directed to deny free entry and assess duty at 50 cents per ton. The order said that importers dissatisfied with the ruling of the department had their remedy in appeal to the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—C. H. Yeager Co.; J. L. Yeager, cloaks, suits; McAlpin.

ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Bergman; waists; 72 Madison Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michelson, millinery, ribbons; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Outlet; L. Seidman, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, Mrs. J. S. Nelson millinery; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces, embroideries; 18 West 35th.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; George Tonolo, house furn. goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss B. Cohen, muslin underwear; Claridge.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, children's dresses, Fall; 354 4th Av.

BEAUMONT, Texas—Graham Co.; W. F. Graham, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White & Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av., Algonquin.

BOSTON, Mass.—P. N. Marks & Co.; J. Marks, notions; St. Andrew.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss L. Robicheau, women's coats, (basement); Miss F. M. White, misses' coats, skirts, (basement); 422 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Smith Bros.; F. Smith, carpets, furniture, stoves; New Victoria.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, dresses, costumes, waists, furs; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, silks, dress goods; C. Koven, men's clothing; S. Falk, boys' clothing; R. M. Dean, notions, toilet, fancy, leather goods; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Miss G. D. Hurtubese, women's suits, basement; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, piece goods; Latham.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, ladies' suits; Miss Louis, trimmed hats; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed hats; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Mrs. Milligan, infants' hats, coats, basement; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. O'Brian, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Tomson, house dresses, corsets, kimonos; Mr. Levinson, dresses; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; W. B. Kay, mdse. mgr.; D. Murphy, sporting goods, toys; J. Watters, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; Mrs. Mallee, coats, skirts, furs; Mr. Clark, silks, dress goods; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists, sweaters; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; C. J. Brady, floor covering; F. H. Jury, inexpensive dresses; G. E. Creeron, millinery, basement; D. E. Walsh, wash goods; Miss A. L. Regen, boys' furn. goods; Miss B. E. Ludwig, infants' wear, basement; Miss C. Maddock, children's millinery; Miss C. E. Henry, cotton shirtwaists; Miss A. V. Burns, inexpensive dresses, basement; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; Miss Schuster, Miss Cheseleigh, Misses' cloaks; Miss M. E. Gilligan, waists, cotton underwear; Great Northern.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; M. C. Houghton, ladies' garments, hosiery, underwear; Park Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hill, A. Meldrum Co.; E. Shanks, notions, hdkfs., fancy, leather goods; 315 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Dawson & Wilson Co.; J. Wilson, furs; 38 W. 32d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. A. Taylor, laces, embroideries; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. A. Taylor, laces, embroideries; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hamline, S. Strum, cloaks, suits, waists, infants' wear; 351 4th Av.; Broztell.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, waists; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. A. Albiez, carpets, rugs, oilcloth; W. B. Leddy, upholstery goods, shades, curtains; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. H. Bateman, linings; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; J. Weinberg, hats; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; M. P. French, laces, embroideries; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Goldberg, clothing; Grand.

CINCINNATI—Crown Cravat Co.; A. Caspary, tie silk; Aberdeen.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; F. L. Mandlove, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.; York.

CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen; H. Kaichen, representing; 53 Worth.

CLEVELAND—Harrington Millinery Co.; G. D. Harrington, millinery; Imperial.

CLEVELAND—Cowell & Hubbard Co.; Z. W. Barnard, jewelry; Gregorian.

CLEVELAND—S. Lichenstein & Co.; S. Lichtenstein, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

CLEVELAND—E. Sperling & Co.; E. Sperling, waists, dresses; 1,133 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; G. M. Evett, millinery; G. Bryce, millinery, basement; 37 West 20th.

CLEVELAND—M. J. Leo; M. J. Ensel, cloaks, suits; 1,131 B'way.

CLEVELAND—L. N. Gross & Co.; L. N. Gross, waistings; 76 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; A. W. Calder, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. L. Tapp, notions, millinery, general merchandise; Continental.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—National Clothiers Co.; G. R. Hedges, clothing; Imperial.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Mrs. M. E. Evans, cloaks, suits; 1,170 B'way; Imperial.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Gillette Co.; H. R. Gillette, dresses, waists; 382 5th Av.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; A. Meis, millinery, suits; 116 W. 32d.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, corsets, underwear, laces, embroideries, neckwear, merchandise manager; J. P. Schaffer, women's, children's shoes; 220 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss O. Kirscher, leather goods, jewelry, novelties; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; A. R. Copeland, W. C. Crowley, wash goods; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—Harris Millinery Co.; M. D. Harris, millinery; Wallick.

DETROIT, Mich.—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; C. F. O. Mason, cloaks, suits, shawls, waists; H. A. McDonald, silks, velvets, dress goods, cloths, linens; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.

EL PASO, Texas—Popular Dry Goods Co.; M. Schwartz, dry goods, carpets, general merchandise; 354 4th Av.

FAIRMOUNT, Va.—J. M. Hartley & Sons; Miss J. A. Montgomery, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. H. Conn, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring; Wallick's.

FORT SCOTT, Kan.—W. J. Calhoun & Co.; K. Calhoun, women's Summer dresses, wash skirts; Room 1,012, 1,150 Broadway.

GENEVA, N. Y.—W. G. Peck, millinery; Herald Square.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—The Argersinger Co.; Mrs. E. M. Burr, cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, petticoats; Martha Washington.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Green Bay Specialty Co.; W. Sanborn, clothing, furn. goods; Broadway Central.

HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; W. V. Sparling, cloaks, suits; 23 E. 26th.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks, suits; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Crawford, Plummer Co.; C. H. McClellan, coats, suits; Miss Danihy, wash dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats; 12 W. 31st.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; Miss A. McCarthy, corsets; 353 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; H. B. Strong, dress goods, silks, velvets, linens, white goods, upholstery; 230 5th Av.

HILLSBORO, Texas—C. F. Graham & Co.; C. F. Graham, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—E. O'Connor & Co.; E. O'Connor, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Herald Square.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—H. P. Ducharme Co.; Miss M. Ducharme, corsets, muslin underwear, neckwear, furs; Murray Hill.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; W. J. Griffin, representing; R. C. Steiger, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—S. Mendel.; H. E. Mendel, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Woodcock & Lawson; F. Woodcock, women's Summer dresses, wash skirts; Room 1,012, 1,150 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—M. Levinson; hats; Imperial.

ITHACA, N. Y.—A. R. Sawyer & Co.; C. P. Bentley, women's ready-to-wear; Albert.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; M. Meyerheim, men's clothing, furn. goods; 103 Worth; Wallick.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Buchanan & Young; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits, millinery; 212 5th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Graff & Wolf Co.; B. B. Wolf, clothing; Hermitage.

LEBANON, Penn.—Hoak Bros.; W. Hoak, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; B. Straus, ready-to-wear; basement; 1,182 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Fuesnot Co.; Miss M. Mauzy, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. S. Vetter, millinery; 18 West 35th.

MOUNDSVILLE—Gans & Ault; J. W. Garvin; Marlborough.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Laliberte, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring.

NEWBERN, N. C.—S. Caplon & Son; H. Caplan, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; 75 Spring.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Shefska & Son; K. Shefska, clothing; Broadway Central.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Miss S. E. Walter, representing; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; B'way and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—Largman Bros.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 18 W. 27th; Latham.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blaumer's"; Miss Ransford, cotton, silk dresses; Miss Cohen, children's coats; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 27th; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; M. Berg, Miss Spiro, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss C. Doughty, silverware; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Glimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretson, trimmed millinery; D. S. Scott, furn. goods; H. F. Montague, gloves; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; B'way and 32d.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—J. Horne Co.; J. D. Kennedy, shoes, rubbers; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; A. E. Dawson, linens white goods, corsets; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; R. L. Knight, pictures; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; L. A. Hubach, carpets; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. N. Hanna, dry goods; 45 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; S. Levy, coats, suits, basement; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; S. Finkelbar, suits; 884 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; A. L. True, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—E. McGrath & Co.; I. Ross, cloaks; Broadway Central.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; Miss A. M. Kenney, women's, children's, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—B. H. Gladding D. G. Co.; E. W. Morton, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

READING, Penn.—The Crawford Co.; E. Isaacs, cloaks, suits; 39 West 32d St.; Broztell.

READING, Penn.—H. C. Volk, Inc.; H. Volk, ready-to-wear, hosiery, furnishing goods; Broztell.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; L. S. Cohen, notions, linings, vellings, ribbons, leather goods; 148 W. 23d.

ROANOKE, Va.—J. F. Corham & Brothers; J. Corham, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Marks & Garson; J. Marks, woolens; Cumberland.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. A. Olson, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone Co.; Miss E. Coates, millinery; 230 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. N. Baxter, knit underwear; H. B. Gould, stationery; Prince George; 342 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. F. Benson, ladies' suits, dresses; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; M. H. Lang, woolens; 200 5th Av.

SLEMAN, Miss., Mayor, Bigelow & Washburn; G. O. Doyle, millinery; 230 5th Av.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Frank & Co.; H. I. Frank, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—W. Krauss, clothing; Wallick's.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Mrs. J. E. Upson, dresses; 230 5th Av.

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Richardson, Twigg & Co.; W. Doolin, notions, cloaks; Broztell.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.; L. D. Gill, manufacturing department; 320 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Sonnenfeld's; M. H. Rosenthal, trimmed hats; 364 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Union Cap Co.; M. Sosna, caps; New Strand.

ST. LOUIS—Pullis-Graham D. G. Co.; W. W. Steel, dry goods, Marlborough.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; F. W. Pederson, waists, skirts; 320 B'way. Flanders.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Baltimore Straw Hat Works; L. L. Buckholm, linen coats, mackinaws; Imperial.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; F. G. Metzger, cloaks, suits; Grand.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse Dry Goods Co.; J. W. Gerstbacher, notions; 320 Broadway; Herald Square.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; J. D. Dickerhoff, notions, toilet, leather goods, jewelry; 23 E. 26th.

TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; G. A. Weiler, cloaks, suits; 354 4th Av.

TOLEDO, Ohio—W. P. Miller & Co.; Miss M. Rochte, muslin underwear, sweaters, children's, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Draper & Nugent; C. A. Draper, carpets, &c.; Marie Antoinette.

TORRINGTON, Conn.—W. W. Mertz & Co.; W. W. Mertz, general dry goods; Breslin.

TROY, N. Y.—Wm. H. Frear & Co.; R. E. Holohan, house clothing; Herald Square.

TROY, N. Y.—J. M. Coverly Clothing Co.; W. H. Kenna, men's, boys', children's clothing, furnishing goods, hats, leather goods; Imperial.

TROY, N. Y.—W. H. Butler, jobs, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

TROY, N. Y.—Cluett, Peabody & Co.; G. A. Cluett, Jr., linens; 385 4th Av.

Union City, Ind.—Wolf & Sons; M. E. Wolf, women's ready-to-wear, dry goods, carpets, rugs; Breslin.

UTICA, N. Y.—J. A. Roberts & Co.; J. M. Rush, notions, fancy goods; Wallick.

UTICA, N. Y.—Maher Bros.; W. Maher, men's, boys' clothing, hats, furn. goods; Marlborough.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; L. Mack, domestics; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—King's Palace; Miss M. Kinder, misses', children's, infants' wear; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; L. S. Reese, art goods; Grand.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Kann Sons & Co.; Miss C.

ASSESSMENT IS CUT FOR DAMAGE TO LOTS

New Street Left C. E. Manierre's Property 25 Feet Above the Grade.

WINS SUIT AGAINST CITY

Court of Appeals Holds Case Is Exceptional and Owner's Street Tax Is Reduced.

Hearings are now being held before the Commissioner of Assessment in conformity with the recent decision of the Court of Appeals to determine the proper reduction in assessments to be made on property owned by Charles E. Manierre in the upper Riverdale section. The case, which establishes certain new principles in realty law regarding city assessments for street openings, was brought against the city by Mr. Manierre's lawyers, Crane, Woodward, Shenk & Fiero, with Wetmore & Jenner. Mr. Manierre owns the entire block bounded by Broadway, Kingsbridge Road, 231st and 232d Streets.

When the streets were cut through, about four years ago, many of Mr. Manierre's lots were left from ten to twenty-five feet above grade, and the expense of cutting them to the grade level would be several thousand dollars. Mr. Manierre, through his lawyers, brought suit, on the ground that as he would be put to a large additional expense as a result of the new street level, the original assessment against his property should be materially reduced.

The lower courts decided in favor of the city, but, on appeal, the Court of Appeals, a short time ago, reversed that decision, holding that in such an exceptional case the street assessment should be reduced proportionately. William L. Woodward said yesterday that the hearings before the Commissioner would be concluded in a few days.

The effect of the decision probably will lead, it was said, to a demand by other owners whose property has been injured in a similar manner for hearings to obtain lower assessments.

FAVORS TRADE ZONES HERE.

Michigan Man Says Buyers Are Willing to Go Downtown.

The far-reaching interest in the "Save New York" movement recently inaugurated by retail merchants to clear the midtown shopping zone of manufacturers and prevent further encroachments, is shown in a letter received yesterday by J. H. Burton, Chairman of the Retailers Committee, from H. Salinsky, Secretary and Treasurer of the Fair Savings Bank Department Store of Escanaba, Michigan.

Mr. Salinsky asserts that the cloak district should remain between Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh Streets, as in past years, and the uptown from Thirtieth to Fifty-ninth Streets as the centre of the retailers section and the shops, theatres and hotels. He sees no hardship for the buyers to go downtown to make their purchases. Mr. Salinsky calls attention to Cleveland, Ohio, where the manufacturers built many blocks of new buildings outside of the heart of the city.

ROFRANO SURRENDER RUMOR

District Attorney Hears Some Roundabout Gossip.

A rumor that former Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano, indicted for the murder of Mike Galmari, Tom Foley's lieutenant, intended to surrender soon reached the District Attorney's office yesterday. Rofrano has been a fugitive since his indictment last September. Yesterday the rumor that he was in New York and desired to surrender was brought to the ears of Assistant District Attorney Brothers by Cesar Barra, counsel for Gaetana Montimagno, who was sentenced to the electric chair for killing Galmari.

Barra told Mr. Brothers that he overheard a conversation in a restaurant between two Italians in which seemed to know that Rofrano was in New York. According to Barra, one of these Italians said Rofrano was determined to give up this week even against the advice of his friends. The District Attorney's office has no direct information either of Rofrano's presence in New York or of his intention to surrender.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

M. BURR, JR., & CO.

The interest of the estate of Melancthon Burr, Jr., in the above named firm has this day ceased. The undersigned will continue the business of said firm under the name of M. Burr, Jr., & Co., at No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

Dated New York, April 1, 1916.

VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
FREDERICK I. BERGEN.

FOR SALE.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, &c., $12.
PAY $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY
MEN'S SNAPPY CLOTHES ON CREDIT
READY MADE—MADE TO ORDER.
Superior Tailoring. Lowest Prices.
No Security.
HAMILTON MARTIN CO., TAILORS,
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

UNCLAIMED GOODS SOLD.

Some Good Prices Had for Imported Articles at Auction.

The scarcity of drugs, wines, and many other imported articles on account of the war added zest yesterday to the bidding at the first day's auction of unclaimed and abandoned goods held at the United States Appraiser's Annex, 612 Washington Street. Altogether 930 lots of merchandise were listed in the official catalogue covering a big variety of the articles enumerated in the tariff law.

The sale was in charge of Deputy Collector J. Henry Storey, who represented Collector Malone, while J. Gordon Noakes acted as auctioneer. Yesterday's sales included 601 miscellaneous lots of merchandise, for which $7,460.35 was paid. A good-sized crowd was in attendance and many goods went at prices considerably above their appraised value. One of the surprises of the day came when lot 231 was reached. This included "1 bag belladonna root," the appraised foreign and domestic value of which was set down at $61.60. After spirited bidding the root went to an unidentified buyer for $305.

The dearth of Oriental rugs in the domestic market resulted in $15 being paid for one catalogued as having a home value of $6. Teddy Bear stock appeared to be in the ascendancy, as lot 62 covering 12 dolls, 2 Teddy Bears, 14 pairs dolls' shoes, and 8 doll hats brought $10, although their home appraisal called for a value of only $6.75. Three cases of door checks officially priced at $440 went at only $75, while 10 sets moving picture films, 6 reels each, 34,000 feet, although scheduled as worth $2,700, fell to an East Side theatre operator for $210. Approximately 666 dozen straw hats were knocked down for $1,025, the catalogued price being $1,544.

Owing to the shortage in the American market of imported artificial leaves, a lot numbering 1,000 gross brought $130, although the appraised foreign value at date of exportation was only $75. The existing shortage of sardines was also reflected in the sale of 83 cans of the fish packed in oil for $20.50, whereas the foreign value at the time of shipment from the other side was $10.

Church vestments and accessories, including 2 chasubles, 8 covers, 2 canopies, and one cross, brought $46, their scheduled foreign value being $87.10. An old accordion, foreign value $10, caught the fancy of several bidders and finally went under the hammer at $24. A seed pearl necklace and brass chain catalogued as worth $81 was awarded a woman purchaser for $116. Thirty-four books entitled "Heart Songs," while having a foreign value of $25, went for $3.

The wine offerings, most of which were in small lots, were taken up at prices for the most part above the catalogued values. A cask of wine, identity not stated, went for $11 against its catalogued value of $5. Other offerings were dry goods, tobacco, and cigarettes. The auction will be continued today, starting with lot 602.

Named Secretary of Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 4.—Harry A. Hitchcock of New York has been appointed Secretary of Cornell University, succeeding H. W. Peters, resigned. Mr. Hitchcock will begin his duties May 1. He is a 1909 graduate and has been employed almost entirely by publishing houses.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Trading in the wheat market yesterday was somewhat restricted by the holiday in Chicago, as well as six other Western markets, owing to Spring elections. Interest was centred on operations in the Northwest, especially in Minneapolis and Winnipeg, and prices in those markets moved feverishly within a range of about 3 cents a bushel. On the advance there was heavy profit taking, as well as selling by mills and elevator interests, and prices declined sharply. Toward the close of the day there was a gradual recovery, and final quotations in the local market were ¼c lower. Minneapolis also showed a loss of ¼c, while Winnipeg was ⅝@¾c net lower. In the local cash market, No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.37; No. 2 hard, $1.34; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.42¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.47¼, all free on board, New York.

	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.27⅝	$1.29
July	1.20¾	1.21
		1.32½

CORN.

The corn market was very inactive owing to the holiday in the West, and price changes were unimportant. Receipts at primary points were moderate, and Bradstreet's visible supply showed a decrease of 744,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,898,000 last year. The local cash market was quiet, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 56¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

OATS.

The oats market was inactive, but prices in the cash position were firm owing to some improvement in the domestic demand as well as rumors of export inquiry. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 51½@52c; No. 3 white, 50¼@50¾c; No. 4 white, 49¼@49¾c; fancy clipped white, 52¾@53¾c; ordinary clipped white, 49¾@51¼c, all elevator.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, due partly to the holiday in the Chicago lard market. Early in the day prices were firm, however, with scattered buying, part of which was believed to be for Southern account, which led to more or less covering. On the advance there was renewed selling, and prices eased off late, closing at the lowest, final quotations ranging from 5 points net advance to 9 points decline. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			10.35@	10.35
April	10.57	10.57	10.40@10.63	10.35
May	10.67	10.65	10.58@10.62	10.54
June	10.68	10.62	10.57@10.62	10.60
July	10.70	10.66	10.62@10.64	10.67
August	10.59	10.54	10.59@10.61	10.63
September	10.00	10.59	10.51@10.53	10.58
October	9.40	9.40	9.35@ 9.40	9.44
November	8.71	8.68	8.65@ 8.67	8.68

COFFEE.

Total sales in the coffee market yesterday aggregated 5,250 bags, and there was a general absence of orders. Selling pressure was not great at any time, but the market showed a heavier tone, closing with net losses of 3 to 5 points. The local spot market was dull and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April			8.03@8.05	8.07
May			8.10@8.12	8.15
June			8.16@8.18	8.20
July	8.20	8.19	8.20@8.21	8.24
August			8.23@8.26	8.29
September	8.33	8.33	8.30@8.31	8.33
October			8.33@8.35	8.37
November			8.37@8.39	8.41
December	8.42	8.40	8.41@8.42	8.44
January			8.46@8.47	8.49
February			8.51@8.52	8.54
March	8.57	8.56	8.56@8.58	8.59

SUGAR.

Trading in futures was dull and the market inactive today. First prices were generally unchanged to a decline of 1 point, with sales on the call 550 tons. Trading throughout the day lacked interest and the market closed unsettled, though with a steady undertone, 2 points net lower to 2 points net higher, with total sales 2,550 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	4.98	4.96	4.95@4.96	4.93
May			4.97@4.98	4.96
June			4.96@4.97	4.96
July	4.96	4.95	4.95@4.97	4.96
August	4.96	4.95	4.94@4.96	4.95
September	4.95	4.93	4.93@4.94	4.95
October	4.88	4.88	4.87@4.88	4.89
November			4.68@4.70	4.69
December	4.50	4.50	4.50@4.52	4.52
January			4.35@4.45	4.35
February			4.25@4.30	4.25
March			4.25@4.30	4.25

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive owing to the holiday in Chicago. Hog receipts were lighter, but it seemed to be the general impression that packers as a rule are inclined to discourage an advance at this time. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 11,000, estimated for Wednesday, 38,000; Kansas City received 9,000, and Omaha, 6,500.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 41,551 packages, as compared with 44,408 packages last week. Exports for week to tropical countries, 681 packages. There has been a changeable market. Prices were on the upturn for two or three days, and then a reaction set in, the better grades of creamery falling about 1c. Part of this has been recovered, and the market is now fairly firm with moderate trading. Receipts show some decrease, largely because the held goods are pretty well cleaned up. The range of values has narrowed, and quite fresh creamery is now obtainable below 36c. Renovated has advanced fully 1c and closes quite strong. Ladies and packing stock have also gained ½@1c. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 37½c; higher scoring, 38@38½c; firsts, 36½@37c; seconds, 35@36c; thirds, 33@34c; dairy, held, extras, (92 score,) 36@36½c; firsts, 35@35½c; seconds, 33½@34½c; thirds, 32@33c; State dairy, finest, 37@37½c; good to prime, 35@36½c; common to fair, 30@33c; renovated, extras, 31@31½c; firsts, 29½@30c; lower grades, 26@28½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28½@30c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@27c; seconds, 25½@26c; lower grades, 24½@25c; packing stock, current make, fine, 25½c; No. 2, 25c; lower grades, 22@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 172,839 cases. Exports for week, 12,000 cases. There has been a continued active demand for high-grade eggs during the last week, and the market is now firm and slightly higher. Active speculative interest on the part of interior packers has given New York rather less of the fresh production than last year at this time. Local operators are conservative on the speculative deal, but lately there has been a little more trading in storage packings. The range of values is wide, due out owing to the poorer average quality of Southern receipts. Near-by eggs are firm and show some advance over last week's prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23@23½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 22½c; storage packed, firsts, 22@22½c; regular packed, firsts, 20¾@22c; seconds, 19¾@20¼c; dirties, No. 1, 20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@19¼c; checks, fair to good, dry, 16½@18¼c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25@26c; ordinary to good, 23@24½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23@24½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 23½@24½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@22½c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runner, 28@29c; other fancy, 35@37c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 35@36c; Western and prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 80@90c.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 125th St; C. Riegers Sons, Inc., against Richard A. Henriquez et al., April 12, 1915, by bond.....$1,910

81ST ST, 3 West; N. J. Art Glass Works against 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation et al., March 24, 1916, by bond.....$226

35TH ST, 234 and 236 East; William Korshon against Amelia Building Corporation et al., July 3, 1915.....$97

111TH ST, 66 to 70 East; Kittanning Sales Co., Inc., against Cathedral Construction Co. et al., Oct. 25, 1915.....$428

Bronx.

176TH ST, n e corner of Clinton Av, 40.1x103.8; Church E. Gates & Co., Inc., against 176th Street Building Co., Inc., et al., Dec. 20, 1915.....$132

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

32D ST, s s, 83.8 ft w of 4th Av, 66.4x107.5x irregular; City Mortgage Co. loans Hasco Building Co. to erect a twelve-story loft, 10 payments.....$200,000

LYNAR GUILTY OF BIGAMY.

"Count Louden" Smiles as He Admits Having Three Wives.

Max R. Lynar, known to the Federal authorities as "Count Louden," an inventor, traveler, and by his own admission "very much married," pleaded guilty to bigamy before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday. His wives are Amelia Wendt, whom he married in 1890; Rose O'Brien of Albion, N. Y., whom he married in 1912, and Laila Florence Allendorf, whom he married in this city under the name of Count de Passy. Records of their simultaneous existence were dug up by Federal agents when they were trailing "Count" Louden to ascertain whether he was really a German spy engaged in collecting plans of fortifications in the United States.

When his pedigree was taken by Judge Rosalsky yesterday "Count" Louden said he was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and that he was 42 years old. He said he was a fugitive from justice from Germany, having jumped his bail bond in a little city there after being arrested for insulting an officer. Asked by Judge Rosalsky whether he was married, the "Count" smiled and replied:

"Indeed, your honor, I'm very much married."

Following Louden's plea of guilty Judge Rosalsky released him in $10,000 bail until next Thursday, when he will be sentenced. To release Louden after he had pleaded guilty was an unusual act, but the presence of Joseph A. Baker, an agent of the Department of Justice, in the courtroom at the time indicated that the Federal authorities were still interested in the "Count's" movements.

It was reported that not more than two months ago the "Count" made a proposal of marriage to a woman in Chicago, and sought to persuade her to invest $20,000 in one of his inventions.

CASHIER AND $4,800 MISSING

Police Seek T. J. Boyle, Steamship Line Employe.

Thomas J. Boyle, cashier for the New York and South American Line of 11 Broadway, is reported missing after drawing $4,800 on a payroll check on Saturday. The police were asked yesterday to help find him.

Boyle was sent to the National Bank of Commerce to cash the check, which was certified, so that the crews of two steamers at Brooklyn piers could be paid off. He drew the money, but he did not visit the steamers, according to the information which officials of the steamship company gave to the police.

The missing cashier had been in the employ of the company for many years and had worked up to his place from an office boy. Frequently he had been intrusted with sums much larger than that which he got from the bank Saturday. According to the steamship officials, Boyle received a salary of $125 a month. He had no bad habits, as far as they knew, and they believe that he might have met with an accident. He was bonded for $10,000 by a surety company.

At 359 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, which was known as Boyle's address, the janitor said last night that he had left there with his belongings about a week ago.

Story of the Great The War in Photographs

The only means available to most people of visiting the battlefields of the European conflict—seeing the men in the trenches, under fire and on the march, the naval encounters, the life of the peoples at war—is the reproduction of the camera.

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The New York Times

Times Square New York

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two More Theatres to be Built in Times Square Section—$170,600 for a Third Avenue Corner—Investors Buying Bronx Flats—A $200,000 Broadway Lease.

Plans were announced yesterday for two new theatres to be erected in the Times Square section at a cost of about $600,000, exclusive of the land.

The largest and most important operation, plans for which were filed in the Building Bureau by Lord & Hewlett, architects, call for the erection of a twelve-story theatre, store, and studio building on the Barney Estate property, on the east side of Broadway, 25 feet north of Forty-ninth Street.

The plot has a frontage of 102 feet 2 inches on Broadway and a depth of 143 feet 6 inches, running through to Seventh Avenue. According to the plans it will be of fireproof construction, with a façade of limestone and terra cotta.

The theatre will have an auditorium seating 760 persons and a balcony seating 500 persons, making a total capacity of 1,260.

It is to be built by the Barney Estate Company as owner, the prospective lessee being George Backer. Lord & Hewlett estimate the cost at $500,000.

The second theatre is to be erected by the Shuberts on a plot 100 by 100 at 217 to 225 West Forty-fifth Street.

At present this site, on which the builders hold a long lease, is covered with several old brownstone private dwellings. According to the estimate of the architect, H. J. Krapp, the new structure will cost about $90,000.

$170,600 for Third Avenue Corner.

The old five-story building known as the Central Hotel, at 126 and 128 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Fourteenth Street, plot 53 by 100, was purchased at auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Cunningham & O'Keefe, tenants of the property, for $170,600.

It was sold at partition sale by Herbert A. Sherman. The price paid was $600 over the assessed value by the city. It adjoins Tammany Hall. The buyers have been tenants there for several years, their present lease running to 1920 at $10,370 net per annum.

Mid-Broadway Restaurant Lease.

An important mid-Broadway lease has been made by the Horn & Hardart Company, operators of a chain of Automat restaurants, who have rented on a long term from Harriet C. Coogan the ground floor and basement in the building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Houston Street. The aggregate rental will be over $200,000. Plans are being prepared to alter the space for restaurant uses by Frederick Putnam Platt. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Investor Buys East Side Dwelling.

An investor has purchased from Dr. William Hirsch the four-story dwelling 52 East Sixty-fourth Street, on a lot 20 by 100.5. Extensive alterations will be made to the property from plans by Frederick J. Sterner. Harris & Vaughn and the Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

The six-story apartment house at 559 Southern Boulevard, plot 50 by 117, has been sold by Paul M. Rines and the Schoen-Westchester Realty Company for a client of Clifford Van Schoonman.

The two five-story apartments on the west side of Bryant Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Home Street, 100 by 105, have been purchased by Henry Greenspan from the Vyse Building Corporation, Peter Sinnott, President.

The six-story new-law flat at 809 Elton Avenue, 31 by 125, has been purchased by John Grundler from Gustav Wein. In part payment the buyer gave a plot 50 by 100 on the east side of Bryant Avenue, 325 feet south of Randall Avenue. Eugene J. Busher was the broker.

Cahn & Pittman, in conjunction with Shaw & Co., have sold for Catherine C. Diles to Victor Van Better a plot on the southeast corner of Cannon Place and 238th Street, consisting of twenty lots. The new owner has filed plans to erect a row of two-family private dwellings.

Samuel Bitterman bought from William H. Jasie the large plot at the southeast corner of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and Echo Place. The property fronts 71.3 feet on the Concourse and 225 feet on Echo Place.

Eugene J. Busher sold for Gustav Wein 809 Elton Avenue, a six-story brick house on a lot 31 by 125, near 161st Street, to an investor.

Also for John Grundler two lots 50 by 100 on the east side of Bryant Avenue, 325 feet south of Randall Avenue.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company sold for the Italian Savings Bank 701 Prospect Avenue, a four-story single flat on a plot 21 by 95, to the One Sixty-one Building Company.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold to a client the one-family detached cottage, 946 Seventy-third Street, near Fort Hamilton Avenue, Bay Ridge Park, for L. Lehman.

Long Island.

Frederick Wallace has purchased the Peck property, on the southeast corner of Amity Street and Boerum Avenue, Flushing, and will erect a store and apartments on the site at once.

Charles Schwinbersky sold to Maurice D. Waller a plot 80 by 100, on the east side of Twentieth Street, near Franconia Avenue, Flushing.

Emma A. Colby sold to Thomas E. Rogers a plot 50 by 107 on the east side of Broad Street, near First Avenue, Newtown.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for cash, for Arthur H. Bissell, a plot of ground 50 feet front by 112 feet deep, on Warner Place, Montclair, to J. Boyce Smith, Jr., who will immediately improve the same with a residence costing $6,500.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization has sold for Dr. Albert Brown his residence on Greenacres Avenue, Greenacres, in the town of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Newcomb Cleveland of New York City.

Duplex Apartment Leased.

William K. Vanderbilt has leased a duplex apartment in the private apartment house at 40 East Fifty-second Street to Percival Farquhar, former owner of the residence at the northeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, which he recently sold to Malcolm D. Whitman.

This building, which was erected by Mr. Vanderbilt for the members of his family, contains the largest and most luxurious apartments yet erected in New York. The building, which is seven stories in height and 75 feet wide, contains only four suites, some of these occupying two floors, with ten servants' rooms in addition on the top floor. There is a private driveway into the building, with a large garage in the base ment for the accommodation of the tenants' autos. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the lease.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of years to John Carstensen, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, a duplex apartment of fourteen rooms and four bathrooms in the new house being built by the Park Avenue Improvement Company, on land belonging to the New York Central Road, on the west side of Park Avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street. The same brokers also leased in the same building a simplex apartment of sixteen rooms and four baths on the Fiftieth Street corner to William Ottman, President of the United States Lithographic Company of Brooklyn.

To Organize Metropolitan District.

A meeting will be held at the Hotel Woodstock Saturday, April 8, to discuss ways and means to enlarge New York in name and in form without disturbing at the present the existing political boundaries to minimize the gigantic annual loss in time and money arising from confused addresses in mail, express, and private comercial deliveries.

To minimize the losses of time incurred by citizens who attempt to move about in unfamiliar portions of the city and environs, to stimulate real estate prices and construction and development operations, to remove regional obstructive prejudices, and to define the skeleton on which the tremendous city of the near future will be built. All the Mayors of the metropolitan district have been invited, as well as the heads of large companies and business houses.

Real Estate Legislation.

The following is the status of several bills which are of particular interest to the taxpayers of New York City. The Real Estate Board is paying special attention to these measures, either to oppose them or to urge their passage.

The Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill is on the order of third reading in both houses and is engrossed. It will probably be passed without question this week and go to the Mayor. This is the end of a long and successful fight waged by the Real Estate Board and allied organizations which formed the Conference Committee, to secure simplicity in building inspection and consolidation in the Building Department.

The bill, which provides that yearly leases must be considered as expired one month after May 1 unless a new written instrument has been made, is in general orders in the Senate.

The bill introduced by Senator Boylan which provides for the taxation of indebtedness of corporations, which would have fallen very heavily upon real estate corporations with small capital and large mortgages, has not yet been reported by the committee in either house. If the bill is reported it will be with a provision exempting real estate corporations.

Commercial Leases.

The four-story residence at 14 East Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100.5, has been leased for William C. Wood by Frank D. Veiller to Frederick Rose & Co., interior decorators. The house will be altered for their business.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased to John H. Rechten for café purposes 196 Front Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $20,000.

Albert B. Ashworth, Inc., has leased the arcade store of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Building, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, to P. H. Sheridan, Inc.

Nelson, Lee & Green leased the store fourth from the corner of Forty-seventh Street on the east side of Broadway for the Publicity Realty Company (Walter J. Salomon) to the Maison Rose.

Louis Schrag leased for Margaret I. Knapp the building 19 West Thirty-seventh Street to Lelia B. Wall.

Cross & Brown have leased the entire building at 1,946 Broadway to the Mason Motor Company.

Realty Notes.

Construction work will soon be started by the Bush Terminal Company on another large loft building in its terminal centre at South Brooklyn. The new building will cover a plot 200 by 300 on Thirty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, and will cost $450,000. William Higginson is the architect.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $23,000 on the one-story and cellar brick taxpayer premises 1,037-1,041 Prospect Avenue, and $48,000 on the five-story and basement brick apartment house at 1,707 Nelson Avenue.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has placed two first mortgage loans of $63,000 each on two houses on the south side of West 171st Street, 15 feet west of Broadway. These are new five-story buildings, having just been completed, and contain all modern improvements.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

3d Av, 125th and 126th Sts, w corner of 14th St, 53.6x100, five-story Central Hotel; C. de M. Briggs against G. F. Gouraud et al.; C. A. Runk, attorney; partition; to O'Keefe & Cunningham, lessees, for $170,600.

By Henry Brady.

Monroe St, 137, n s, 130.5 ft e s of Jefferson St, 25.8x100, five-story tenement and stores; Jacob Powel against Julia Thorn et al.; Samuel Bitterman, attorney; partition; to the defendant for $26,750.

Bolton Court, s w corner of 212th St, 654.4x irregular, two-story brick dwelling and frame buildings; withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

70th St, 143 West, s s, 433 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5, four-story dwelling; withdrawn.

129th St, 167 West, n s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 20x50.4, four-story building and store; Louis Reichardt against Penniane Realty Co. et al; H. A. & C. E. Heydt, attorneys; due on judgment, $10,815.77; taxes, &c., $325; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Morningside Av, 0 East, s s, 75.3 ft s of 115th St, 43.6x56.9x37x79.2, five-story flat; H. F. Schwartz against Simon Anhalt et al.; Rounds, H., D. & D., attorneys; due on judgment, $29,834.28; taxes, &c., $411.80; to the plaintiff for $29,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

James St, 98, through to St New Chambers St, 49 ft n of Batavia St, 25.5x86.1x33.1x65.6, six-story tenement and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., as trustee, against Union Consolidation and Realty Co. et al; Geller, R & H., attorneys; due on judgment, $31,566.55; taxes, &c, $655.37; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

109th St, 328 East, s s, 357 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Anna Esposito against Rosina Vingelli et al.; Charles Novello, attorney; due on judgment, $3,666.55; taxes, &c, $14; prior mtg $15,000; to the plaintiff for $17,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Union Av, n e corner of 164th St, 75x100, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Financiers' Realty Co. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due on judgment, $12,022.49; taxes, &c., $761.99; to John Cowen for $14,500.

Prospect Av, n w corner of 163th St, 40x100; also Prospect Av, s w corner of 167th St, 120x100; Mylvern Corp. against N. Passman & Son et al; Arthur Knox, attorney; due on judgment, $13,191.34; taxes, &c, $950; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lafontaine Av, e s, 90.5 ft n of 179th St, through to Arthur Av, 50x190x25x irregular, frame house and vacant; Tax Lien Co. against C. A. Ross et al.; August Weymann, attorney; due, $7,085; taxes, &c, $1,114.30; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

141st St, 253-257 East, n s, 111 ft w of Morris Av, 50x100, three-story frame houses; administratrix sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50-52, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, extending through to 22-28 Elizabeth St, 75x200x100x200x25x100, Atlantic Garden buildings and tenements; Columbia Trust Co. against Louis Levy et al.; Merrill, B. & T., attorneys; due, $103,980.34; taxes, &c., $4,211.24.

Grand St, 383-383½, s s, 100 ft e of Norfolk St, 25x100, four-story tenement and store; M. A. Minaldi against P. A. Minaldi et al.; E. L. Bushe, attorney; partition.

West End Av, s w corner of 73d St, 24.4x95 four-story dwelling; G. H. Allen against E. F. Moffitt et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $70,633.34; taxes, &c., $3,367.30.

Madison St, 139 and 139½, n w corner of Birmington St, 37.6x168x irregular, two seven-story and one six-story tenements and stores; M. L. Vanderpoel against Lewis Krulewitch et al.; Wherry & M., attorneys; due, $21,980.47; taxes, &c., $507.77.

Henry St, 40, s s, 288.8 ft e of Market St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; C. H. Young and another against R. L. Pasinsky et al.; Albert Ritchie, attorney; due, $19,251.56; taxes, &c., $179.71.

Audubon Av, n w corner of 173d St, 100x100, five-story apartment house and store; New York Life Insurance Co. against Reed Realty Co. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $157,511.90; taxes, &c., $3,571.40.

115th St, 36 West, s s, 433 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; H. de F. Weekes and another, trustees, against Barnet Levy et al.; Weekes Bros., attorneys; due, $10,698.72; taxes, &c., $710.

East Broadway, 254, n s, 46 ft w of Montgomery St, 23x57.1, three-story building; W. B. Heyn and another against Harry Lessen et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $14,744.46; taxes, &c., $690.80.

By Henry Brady.

53d St, 106 and 110 West, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5, four-story building; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Van Schaick Estates et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $45,217.97; taxes, &c., $1,196.78.

Water St, 161 and 163, s e corner of Fletcher St, 35.4x50.7, five-story building and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against N. Z. Graves Co. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $42,358.78; taxes, &c., $1,250.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

113th St, 9 East, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat and stores; David Werner against Louis Hershfield et al.; Davis & D., attorneys; due, $4,025.26; taxes, &c., $60; prior mortgage, $16,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 142d St, 30.8x81.8x72.8x96, five-story building; L. M. Ebling against Vincenzo Rassano et al.; Eugene Cohn, attorney; due, $9,802.78; prior mtg, $26,000.

West Farms Road, w s, 501.2 ft n of 174th St, extending through to Boone Av, 38x107.8x38x97.1; Beck Memorial Presbyterian Church against Edwin Davoe et al.; H. C. Rickaby, attorney; due, $2,255.48.

Ellison Av, 1,312, e s, 125 ft n of Waterbury Av, 50x100; M. A. Keefe against Christian Wilhelm and another; M. E. McHugh, attorney; due, $2,806.26; taxes, &c., $184.94.

By Joseph P. Day.

184th St, 728-730 East, s s, 308 ft w of Willow Av, 26x106.9, two three-story frame houses; City Real Estate Co. against Edith Guy et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $5,512.15; taxes, &c., $162.82.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Jerome Av, n e corner of 172d St, 4.8x89.7x 26.7x29.7, vacant; S. M. Barber against E. O. Smith et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $1,469.78; taxes, &c., $102.50.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Willis Av, n w corner of 185th St, 25x100, five-story flat; R. H. Pfeiffer against C. L. Walinder et al.; Max Stern, attorney; due, $33,087.72; taxes, &c., $1,357.86.

By James J. Donovan.

Jerome Av, e s, 65.9 ft n of 172d St, 75.11x 48.8x60.9, gore, vacant; E. L. Brown against Denver Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $590.38; taxes, &c., $180.

Byer Av, 2,051, n w corner of 180th St, 25x 91.11, two-story frame house; American Savings Bank against J. Baldwin et al.; J. V. Irvin, attorney; due, $7,784.48; taxes, &c., $276.84.

By Charles Dunn.

Interior lot, 23x30, 6.2 ft s of Concourse and about 475 ft n of 172d St; S. M. Barber against C. F. Markgraf et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $471.16; taxes, &c., $559.97.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Yates Av, e s, 275 ft s of Neill Av, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 21x50; Louis Walsh, Jr., 1,015 East 179th St, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost.....$4,000

Valentine Av, e s, 100 ft n of Fairmount Av, for a one and one-half story frame dwelling, 20x20; Harry Levine, 20 Valentine Av, owner; Moore & Lansiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost.....$700

Arthur Av, e s, 89.23 ft n of 180th St, for a one-story hollow tile and stucco garage, 25x 50; Giovanni B. d'Urso, 1,982 Arthur Av, owner; N. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost.....$2,000

Mount Hope Av, w s, 45 ft n of 173d St, for a one-story brick storage and dwelling, 19x35, and one-story brick stable, 7x12; Veronica M. Wild, 564 West 184 St, owner; James W. Cole, 515 West 50th St, architect; cost.....$3,000

Broadway, e s, 25.5 ft n of 49th St, running through to 7th Av, for a twelve-story theatre, stores, and studios, 100.2x143.6x irregular; Barney Estate No. 111 Broadway, owner; Lord & Hewlett and William La Zinsk, 345 5th Av, architects; cost..$500,000

124th St, 407 to 423 West, and 125th St, 418 to 424 West, for a one-story frame church, 90x72; Mrs. Scott Cameron, 31 East 88th St, owner; W. H. Whitial, 123 East 23d St, architect; cost.....$500

8th Av, w s, 103.1 ft n of 15th St, for a one-story and balcony theatre, 43.10x100; T. Dimond, 20 West 72d St, owner; S. B. Eisendrath and B. Horwitz, architects; cost.....$18,000

Alterations.

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For Sale: Charming, homelike house, delightfully located; every modern improvement; forty-foot living room, three baths; acre and a half of ground; fine old trees, shrubs, garden; large garage with living quarters.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

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Two houses, both new—stucco—one furnished—at Orienta, Mamaroneck, New York. **Directly on deep water, L. I. Sound; all water privileges.** Furnished house has garage, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets, and is on a plot 75' x 185'. Unfurnished house has 10 rooms, 2 baths, servants' toilet and lavatory, and is on a plot 100' x 113'. Both bargains. For further particulars apply to E. M. HYDE, 120 Broadway, Room 1747. Tel. 8390 Rector.

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To Close Estate

Corner plot with modern house. Every improvement. 12 rooms, 3 baths. Wide verandas. Many trees. Three minutes' walk to New Haven Railroad station.

W. B. R.,
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Positive Bargain

$2,500 cash and mortgage of $9,000 buys this beautiful Colonial cottage in COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's high-class villa colony; 8 rooms, 2 tiled bathrooms; ample pantries and closets; commodious garage; magnificent trees; lot 100x100; all improvements. L. H. Tasker, Tribune Building, New York.

CHAPPAQUA

(5 acres, near station on State road.) Semi-bungalow, stucco, 10 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights. $10,000. Small amount of cash.

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Long Island City
Bridge Plaza Gore Lot

25 feet front, subway and elevated station in front of lot; big chance for small business stand. To quick cash buyer, only $5,000 cash.

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Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

Near Sound; 30 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.

JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

DOUBLE SHORE FRONT.

80 feet frontage on Sound, sandy beach, running back over 500 feet to harbor; shade trees, beautiful views; large bungalow, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fireplace, sleeping porch, etc.; garage with room for man; 40 miles from New York. Price, $8,500.

EDWIN N. ROWLEY, Northport, L. I., and 47 West 34th Street.

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At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,108, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

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only 40 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av., with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds, near private bathing beach; good fishing; $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. S. Farm, 245 West 34th St.

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VERY LITTLE CASH

BUYS THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony. If you are socially eligible for membership in Country Club; 6 large rooms; tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; 5 minutes' walk from Club House and Golf Course. For particulars, write

TREASURER, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y. CITY

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Contains 8 rooms, tiled bathroom, large living room and fireplace; steam heat; all improvements; PICTURESQUE, CONVENIENT, AND ECONOMICAL; craftsman interior, (something different;) now ready for occupancy; high, delightful location; 5 minutes from station and trolley; schools, churches, &c.; large plot; price $7,500; easy terms.

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Phone 6984 Barclay.

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Write for Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., Glynn K. Carver, 61 B'way.

A PERFECT GEM NEAR SUMMIT

Bungalow style all-year model home; has every modern improvement; spacious grounds, shade, fruit, garden; 8 minutes Lackawanna express station; high, healthful section; near canoe club; all water sports; price $3,500; small cash payment; $30 monthly; larger houses $4,000; also choice plots land improved with streets, walks, water, electricity, $275 upward; payable $5 monthly; photographs mailed. W. H. CARLOUCH, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR HEIGHTS

Bargain. Six unimproved, unrestricted lots free and clear; two blocks from trolley, three blocks from railroad station; 100 feet front, 200 feet deep. Ideal bungalow sites; low taxes; sixteen miles, one hour, nineteen trains daily from New York. Terms, half cash, half mortgage. No exchange considered. F. R. BROOKE, 55 Broadway, New York.

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Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong; handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; city improvements; electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage for two cars; scenery unsurpassed; lake 10 miles long, with 63 miles shore, 55 minutes D., L. & W.; Hopatcong first stop; commutation $12.10; cost $18,000; price $9,500; your terms. 503 5TH AV.

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Fine New Jersey Estate

Forty-five minutes from New York. 12-room house, garage and 2 acres of land. Large porches, beautiful garden and big shade trees. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.

CHAS. R. HOE, JR.,
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New York City.

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Beautiful stucco semi-bungalow, on hilltop, commanding magnificent view lake and mountains; running water, bath, electricity, steam heat; furnished; sacrifice for quick sale, photo. Owner, 1,128 Woolworth Building. Phone 6064 Barclay.

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

Estate Properties at Public Auction
Special Sales Day
Next Thursday, April 6

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

Special Sale
468-470 Cherry St. and 300-302 Monroe St.

(Bet. Jackson & Corlears Sts.) To be sold as one parcel.

Two six-story brick factory buildings (running through from Cherry St. to Monroe St., connected by bridges); steam heat, gas and electricity; two freight elevators. Size of plot, 50x153. Leased to one tenant.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK'S SONS, Agents, 37 Liberty St., N. Y.

Absolute Trustees' Sale

Estate of ISAAC T. CARPENTER, Dec'd.

45 Dominick Street
(Near Hudson Street)

A 2½-story and basement brick dwelling. Size of lot, 20x87.6.

Cor. Fox St. and Intervale Av.
(Known as 1,242 Intervale Av.)
BRONX BOROUGH.

A 5-story brick tenement and a 1-story brick extension, with 4 stores; steam heat and hot water. Size of plot, 97.90x95.36x irreg.

Absolute Executrix Sale

ESTATE of THEODORE R. SHEAR, Dec'd.

364 West 120th Street
(Bet. Morningside Av. East and Manhattan Av.)

A 3-story brownstone front dwelling. Size of lot, 17x100.11.

70% may remain on mortgage for 5 years at 5%.

WILSON M. POWELL, Esq., Atty., 7 Wall St., New York City.

Absolute Executor's Sale

ESTATE OF LINA MAYER, Dec'd.

894 Cauldwell Avenue
(Bet. 161st & 163d Streets)
BRONX BOROUGH.

A 3-story frame three-family house; furnace heat. Size of lot, 20x125.

LOUIS WERNER, Esq., Atty., 42 Broadway, New York City.

Executor's Sale

ESTATE of MORRIS GOLDSTEIN, Dec'd.

N. E. Cor. Water & Beekman Sts.
(Known as 227-229 Water Street)

A 4-story and 5-story brick loft building, leased to one tenant; steam heat and electricity; freight elevator. Size of plot, 50.8½x53.11½x93.6x irreg.

295½ Pearl Street
(Bet. Beekman and Ferry Sts.)

A 4½-story brick loft building, with 1-story brick extension. Size of lot, 17.5x98.5.

ASCHER & GOLDSTEIN, Attys., 201 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Executrix Sale

Estate of Mary G. Barrymore Valentin, Dec'd.

208 West 54th Street
(Bet. 7th Av. and Broadway)

A 5-story and basement brownstone front apartment house. Steam heat and hot water. Size of lot, 25x100.5.

66 2-3% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%.

WILLIAM F. S. HART, Esq., Atty., 35 Wall St., New York City.

Special Sale

1169-1171 Fox Street
(Adj. cor. Fox St. and Intervale Av.)
BRONX BOROUGH
To be sold as one parcel.

Two 2-story and basement frame two-family houses with 1-story frame extension. Plot 50x94.07x irreg (running through to Intervale Av.)

JAMES FRANK, Esq., Attorney, 20 East 42d St., N. Y. City.

Executor's Sale

ESTATE OF CHRISTINE KEAN GRIFFIN, Dec'd.

BAR HARBOR, MAINE
Kebo Street (Opposite the Malvern Hotel)

A 2½-story frame cottage, containing 11 rooms and 3 baths; electricity. Plot contains 62 square rods, more or less.

Also new No. 150, Calvary Church, New York City.

FREDERIC MAY, Agent, 806 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
MARVIN, HOOKER & ROOSEVELT, Attys., 52 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Absolute Executors' Sale
Estate of Max Ams, Dec'd.
Tuesday, April 18

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

Modern Manufacturing Plant
AT
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

(At Columbus Av. Station of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and N. Y., W. & B. R. R.)

Property consists of several thoroughly modern semi-fireproof one and three story brick factory buildings in excellent condition, containing 54,170 sq. ft. floor area. Main building 278.2x42.4; permanent light on all sides; high ceilings; equipped with electric light, steam heat and 175 H. P. plant. Land comprises about 1¼ acres.

64-66 North Moore St.
(Bet. Greenwich & Hudson Sts.)
ST. MARK'S LEASEHOLD.

expiring May 1, 1927. A 5-story and cellar brick loft building on a plot 50x87.6, subleased to one tenant; one freight elevator.

399 Washington Street
(Adj. Cor. Hubert Street.)

A 5-story and cellar brick loft building. One freight elevator. Size of lot 25x80.

S. E. Cor. Atlantic Ave. & Derussey Street
(and adjoining parcel)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A vacant corner plot 71x100x irregular and adjoining vacant plot 85.8½x60.5½x irregular. To be sold separately.

70% may remain on mortgage 5% for three years at

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Mt. Vernon Properties

N. E. Cor. North Columbus Ave. & School St.
A vacant plot, 50x114.

West Street
(110 feet north of N. W. cor. Stuyvesant Plaza.)

Two vacant plots, size 50x127 each. TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

E. S. North Columbus Av. and W. S. Hudson Av.
125.88 ft. north of Sidney Ave. To be sold as 8 parcels.

Seven vacant plots and 1 plot improved with a 2½-story frame dwelling with 11 rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat and electricity. Average size of each plot about 50x125.

Write for booklet

Phone 744 Cort. **Joseph P. Day AUCTIONEER** 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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$3,250 on EASY TERMS

And First Mortgage of $5,000 Buys This
New Mission Style Home
LARGE GROUNDS.
48 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sts.
Near the Water.
Actual Water Rights.
After the $3,250 Is Paid,
$34.90 Monthly
Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.

A fine, well built, livable house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; beamed ceilings and walls panelled in hard wood. Two open fireplaces. All city conveniences. Live, Open and Healthy. 800 Ft. Elev. Churches, Stores, Country Club, Golf, Ice Boating, Skating, Tobogganing.

Full Information from
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BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.

6 large rooms, tiled bath; front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.00 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 84th St. Phone 6748 Lenox.

Jersey City near D., L. W. Ferry

(Brick factory, 4 story and basement.) Plot 54x200. Boilers, engine, elevator, fire alarm. Rent received from two upper floors pays carrying charges. Bargain.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

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Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.

ALBERT T. ROBBINS,
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PREAKNESS

(Two miles from Pompton Plains Station.) Estate of 158 acres fronting on two roads. Large house, 20 rooms, outbuildings; elevation commands extensive views.

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Desirable Cottages
Reasonable Rents

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Auto at Station. Write for List.

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Five-room bungalow, furnished, including rugs and bedding, also boathouse and contents, on bluff facing lake; beautiful trees and fine views; refined and exclusive; moose and trout; meals at club, $7.00 weekly. Price for all $3,500.

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in hills of Rockland County, easy motoring distance from city, three railroads, hour from city; section of large country places and farms, grand views, high elevation, mountain scenery, healthful and free from mosquitoes; 74 acres in high state of cultivation; large orchards, also woodland; house twenty rooms, all modern improvements, wide piazzas, pure mountain air; house for superintendent, who has been on place for 20 years; farm buildings; horses, cows, carriages and farming implements; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance. Address OWNER, Lockbox 38, Monsey, New York.

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60 acres; charming village home. 130 acres; in sight of station; has cost $14,000; now reduced to $8,000. Nothing more beautiful in the country. Rev. George J. Newton, Clavecrack, New York.

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One of the Finest and Most Picturesque

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For particulars apply to
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'Phone 6200 Murray Hill.

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FOR RENT OR SALE.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses; also Farms. Reasonable prices.

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FOR SALE: 4,000-ACRE

IRRIGATED, HIGHLY IMPROVED ALFALFA RANCH

Stocked with thoroughbred cattle and horses, 3,500 head high-grade, young and select Hereford cattle, with fine range that is controlled by running water that I own, capable of running several thousand more cattle. Fine climate and water. Mountain trout streams with an abundance of trout all through range. Address Box 100, Colter, Apache County, Arizona.

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DWELLINGS TO LET | $720 and upward. CONCESSIONS. All offers submitted.

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Allenhurst
Deal **Asbury Park**

Choice Summer Homes now renting; compete list; all sizes and prices. Send for Booklet "T." Exceptional bargains for Sale.

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HOUSE, FURNISHED.

Will rent my suburban home from May 15 to Nov. 1 to desirable party; modern house, seven bedrooms, two baths; at $225 a month; 15 minutes to Herald Square. Address reply to Box 24, Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development"

In calling the Gardens a forward movement in Suburban Development we mean that Forest Hills Gardens stands for something more than is usually implied when reference is made to a Suburban Subdivision.

A forward movement implies a definite and concrete plan for the whole. Incorporated in this plan must be, first, the laying out of the property, not only with the view of preserving the natural charm, natural drainage and topographical advantages, but also to create an easy mode of circulation.

For easy circulation, minor streets must lead directly to main arteries, and main arteries to some definite point. It is obvious that where land is rolling or undulating the best effect is accomplished by gently winding streets, following the natural contour of the land.

A forward movement in Suburban Development means first a definite plan for the whole.

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$3,500 on EASY TERMS

AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS
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Near the Water. Actual Water Rights.

48 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sts. High and Healthy. 800 Ft. Elev.

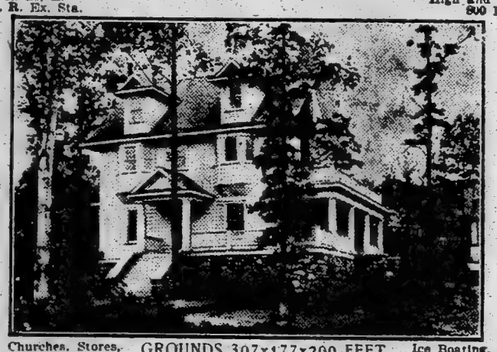

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After the $3,500 Is Paid **$36.84 Monthly** *Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance, and Water Rate.*

A fine, well built, livable house of 13 rooms and 3 baths; beamed ceilings and walls panelled in hard wood. Huge open fireplace. All city conveniences.

Full Information and Appointment to See House from
Telephone 1521 Cortlandt. RAYMOND F. BARNES, 170 Broadway

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Factory wanted in a town where female help is plentiful to operate power sewing machines making men's and women's pajamas. State rent, price of power and freight to New York. Address B 303 Times Downtown.

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Brand new, clean and attractive, excellent light, full office service.

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RENTING AGENT ON 8TH FLOOR
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Fifth Avenue Show Rooms
$1,200—$1,500.
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria
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J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
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Manufacturing Building
Light on All Sides.
12,000 Square Feet at 35c.
Steam and Electricity.
NEAR ASTOR PLACE.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
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Times Square
28-ROOM HOUSE.
Business or Dwelling
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J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
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Entire floor, 1250 sq. ft. Very attractive rental, highest grade modern office building.

6 Maiden Lane
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At 37-39 Liberty Street. Rent reduced one-half. 1000 sq. ft. for $2000. This is a bargain which will soon be snapped up.

Apply without delay.

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36 East 23d St., at Subway Depot.
Modern ten-story, fireproof building. 2 elevators.
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Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

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FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK. NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Corner Apartment.
All Outside Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets..$1,200
7 " " " " ... $900
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MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x33
Dining Rooms ... 19x19
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SPENCER ARMS
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2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

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Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, shower bath, telephone, elevator building; all other modern conveniences. Southern exposure; worth investigating. Moderate rent. Also main floor apartment suitable for physician or dentist. Apply to superintendent on premises.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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$10,000 cash wanted for 1st mortgage real estate loan secured by reliable bond and security company. Address Kirchner, 532 2d Av., Astoria.

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A five-story apartment house, with stores, at less than the tax valuation and rented so as to show a good return on investment. An opportunity for a speculator. No brokers.

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At a Great Bargain.
Vacant lots, Brook Av. and 137th St.
100 feet from subway station.
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1,772 AMSTERDAM AV.,
NEAR 147TH ST.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n. e. cor. 71st St., STORE, $30; BASEMENT, $20; possession May 1st. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 13th St.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

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Furnished private office, rent moderate, at Broadway and 42d. Room 402, 1,465 Broadway.

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Nicely furnished private office.
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Loft and basement for rent, 8-10-12 Forrest St., Brooklyn; strictly fireproof; low rent. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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15 FAIRVIEW PLACE; OPEN; FINE HOME; GARAGE; LARGE PLOT; FINE SECTION; FIVE MINUTES STATION AND SOUND; MORTGAGE AND $8,000 EQUITY TERMS. TELEPHONE OWNER, 3344 SOUTH, OR WRITE B 281 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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Best houses for sale or rent; furnished houses for Summer.
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A new, modern, exceptionally well built 7-room house for sale in Larchmont Manor, on plot 70x100, near water and station; price of $7,500 very reasonable; terms to suit. C. J. Quinlan, 250 West 71st St.

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BRIARCLIFF REALTY COMPANY,
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.,
or FISH & MARVIN, 527 5th Av.,
or ANY BROKER.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity; fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

New Rochelle—12 rooms, 2 baths; modern improvements; finest section, near station; can arrange mortgage; $12,000. Owner, M 100 Times.

Must sacrifice beautiful house superbly situated at Larchmont; 9 large rooms and 2 baths. E. W. H., 2 Rector St., Room 1,807.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room; paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath; decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,900; on easy terms. Water Front Bungalow, Box 137 Times Downtown.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.

Most convenient suburb of New York, 35 minutes from City Hall, modern all-year home, 9 rooms, bath, parquet floors; city improvements, handsomely decorated and newly painted outside, corner plot, garage; photograph mailed; lowest price $8,500. Owner, B 307 Times Downtown.

Elderly couple wish to dispose of farm with a fine 6-room house, barn, room for chickens, garage, large ground, clear, level, beautiful lawn; path, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sacrifice for $300 cash and balance to be arranged; in healthy location, within commuting distance of city. Further details, Couple, Box 332 Times Downtown.

Old fashioned farm house, with 2 acres of land, 11 rooms and bath, all improvements; one short block to deep water, good boating, bathing and fishing; 1½ hours out, North Shore of L. I.; for photographs and further particulars apply to Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.
New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall; all improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,000; $100 cash; $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Suburban homes, restricted and refined; 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500; send for 1916 "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 3576 Cortlandt.

Small house for $950, complete; only $50 down and $10 monthly; near trolley and water; short ride from city; bargain. Answer at once, B Home, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Furnished houses on or near the harbor and Sound shores, $300 to $1,500. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., New York.

LOT, 50x100, $190; all improvements; good location; near station; easy terms; wonderful bargain. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

Garden City, L. I.—Will sell cheap on buyer's terms, lot 60x100; desirable location. M 97 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent—Large, well appointed, furnished, modern camp and 300 acres virgin forest on Raquette Lake, Adirondacks; rental includes service of caretaker and one helper, use of steam launch, gasoline launch and guide boats, and wood and ice for season. Address W. E. Page, Fernandina, Fla.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut Beach, hour out; large, small cottages, furnished; all improvements; hotel, club; bathing, tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 24 E. 32d St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, ... 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, ... ishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid ser... optional; apartment has private bath an... ochenette; concessions lease or unfurnishe... ar subway and "L" ... must be seen to a... ate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus ... t door.

98th, 807 West.—... ur Arms Hotel, between Broadway ... Riverside strictly high-class, beauti... furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower bath; all-night service; rates $55-$115 monthly, $15-$30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3064 Riverside.

Corner apartment, Riverside Drive, 127th St.; unobstructed view; windows on three sides; coolest place in city; elegantly furnished; player piano, Oriental rugs, &c.; responsible people only; to Sept. 15, $120 a month. Phone 550 Riverside Drive.

Washington Heights.—Five rooms and bath; newly and completely furnished, including glass, china, silver, and linen; one flight up; overlooking Fairbanks; near 181st. Broadway division subway; $55, including new piano. Riverside. P 236 Times Downtown.

Sublet complete, exquisitely furnished, modern elevator apartment, seven rooms, two baths; Broadway and 150th St. subway; very low rental; reference essential; private. M 91 Times.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 50 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1480.

Beautiful corner apartment, richly furnished, 84th, West End; Steinway, linen, silver, &c.; 8 rooms, three baths; Hudson view. Schuyler, 7561.

Central Park West.—Nine large, light rooms, three baths; handsomely furnished; piano, victrola; from May 1, $125 month for Summer. Y 355 Times Annex.

Furnished apartment, six rooms, large foyer hall, 3 baths, all windows outside, exceptional location. Dick, 220 West 79th.

Beautifully, completely furnished 7-room, 3-bath apartment, seventies; occupancy at once. 8th floor. Telephone Vanderbilt 1432.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, fully furnished, light, airy; elevator, telephone. Phone after 5, Apt. 4-L, Bryant—7730.

Riverside Drive.—Beautifully furnished, complete seven-room apartment, all outside rooms; reasonable. Riverside—2400.

Luxuriously furnished apartment, three rooms and bath, 92d St. and Central Park West; $50. P 31 Times Annex.

113th St., 62d West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; third floor. Fisher.

150th, 573 West.—Beautiful, sunny, elevator apartment, seven outside rooms, furnished. Apt. 32.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 712, adjoining n. w. cor. 63d St., all of third floor, two large rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST., Telephone JOHN 5700.

81st, 102 East.—Elegant apartment containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

17th St., 333 East, (Stuyvesant Square.)—Entire second-floor apartment, seven rooms and bath, in a three-family house; rent $50.

Madison Av., 2,032, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BROADWAY, s. e. cor. 52d St., (206 West 52d St.)—Six rooms, corner, $75; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; quiet and respectable building; open for inspection. WM. A

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Southern storm is now off the Middle Atlantic Coast and moving northeastward. It has been attended by rains in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England, snow in Northern New England and extreme Northern New York. Local snows are also reported from the upper lake region and the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, and snow and rain from the Southern Rocky Mountain region, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any part of the country, and readings are considerably below normal over the plains States and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday over the States east of the Mississippi River, except that snow is probable Wednesday in Northern New England.

Temperature will be somewhat lower Wednesday in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee and higher in the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh east; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north to west; South Atlantic Coast, light, variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Overcast Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

New Jersey, Western New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Northern New England—Snow, followed by clearing, Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	34	38	4 P. M.	49	38
9 A. M.	34	37	6 P. M.	50	39
9 A. M.	37	39	9 P. M.	45	40
12 M.	45	37	11 P. M.	42	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34, at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 12:02 A. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 6:45 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M., 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
6:55	1,306 Hoe Av.; Michael Smulhoff	$50
9:45	1,523 Brook Av.; Isaac Brown	$500
9:15	231 W. 18 St.; Anna Thomas	$1,000
9:30	520 7 Av.; Gotham Rubber Co.	Not given
10:10	2,249 7 Av.; Sadie Stillman	Slight
11:25	64 Lafayette St.; F. Rohring	Slight
11:26	74 E. 99 St.; Hyman Weiner.	Not given
P. M.		
12:40	1,061 1 Av.; Michael E. Cleary	Slight
12:55	1,651 Bathgate Av.; Lena Fleig	Slight
1:25	319 E. 12 St.; Henry Goldberg	$35
6:20	140 W. 116 St.; Hyman & Linderberg	Slight
6:26	147 E. 25 St.; H. Hudson Co.	Slight
7:45	12 E. 55 St.; Augustine & Kissel	Slight
8:35	313 E. 13 St.; Nathan Weiss	None
11:10	533 3 Av.; Mason Hemboldt	Slight
11:20	449 E. 84 St.; Mary Weber	None
11:30	White Plains Road & Pelham Parkway; (auto.) Harry Goodman	Not given

EDUCATION NOTES.

The opera "Carmen" will be given at 8 P. M. today in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School by the school's Choral Society, assisted by Mr. Zeidler, tenor; Edwin Swain, baritone; Miss Anna Piellusch, contralto, and the Misses Ida Berger, Fischer, Honig, Levine, Weitzman, and Kadish. It will be under the direction of Lawrence Mooney.

A Shakespearean pageant will be given at P. S. 143, Dean Street and Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, on the afternoon of April 10 and the evenings of April 11 and 12. It will be presented by the children of the school.

More than 500 teachers will go to Albany today to attend the hearing at 2 P. M. upon the Teachers' Pension bill now before the Cities Committee. The Teachers' Pension Association announces that special coaches will be provided for those who go to the hearing on the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 8:45 A. M. Tickets may be obtained from Robert Allison at the gate to the train.

President Wilcox has announced that a public hearing will be held in the Board of Education Hall on April 7 upon the proposal to extend the modified Gary school plan to other sections of the city.

There were 472 public school buildings used yesterday as polling places.

At the Newtown High School this afternoon there will be exhibits of women's hats, art metal work, and sets of hand-wrought jewelry.

The American Physical Education Association Conference will be held in Cincinnati April 19 to 22. Among the subjects for discussion will be "Preparedness," which will be considered with reference to elementary schools, secondary schools, and colleges. The speakers will include Dr. E. H. Arnold, President of the association; Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Dr. W. A. Locker, Dr. G. W. Ehler, Dr. C. W. Dabney, Dr. W. A. Stecher and Dr. Louis Rapeer, President of the Pennsylvania State College.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission announces forthcoming examinations for important city positions as follows:

Director, Central Purchasing Commission; salary, $5,000. Reopened for receipt of applications for one week, closing April 10 at 4 P. M.; minimum age, 30 years.

Garage foreman; salary, $1,350. Applications close April 18 at 4 P. M. Three years' experience in general automobile repair work necessary.

Laboratory assistant, (male and female); salary, $600; minimum age, 18 years.

Application blanks may be obtained at Room 1,400, Municipal Building.

United States.

The commission announces for May 3 and 4 at the New York Custom House an examination for laboratory aid in chemistry and physics, for both men and women, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $600 to $900 a year. The duties will be to assist in the various laboratories of the department in the performance of routine operations. Competitors will be examined in elementary algebra, geometry, and trigonometry; general chemistry, general physics, freehand and elementary mechanical drawing, education and experience. At least two years' educational training in a college or university of recognized standing or two years' experience in a chemical or physical laboratory is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—1st Lt. B. Q. Jones, Signal Corps, to Newport News, Va., to test aeroplanes to be delivered at that point, then to this city.

1st Lt. A. G. Campbell, C. A. A., from assignment to 128th Co. to unassigned.

Capt. A. S. Fuger, F. A., relieved from duty in Q. M. Cl. effective April 20, is assigned to 2d F. A. April 21.

Orders of Jan. 21 directing Capt. J. B. Taylor, C. A. A., to sail from San Francisco about June 5, amended to direct him to sail about July 5 for Honolulu.

Leaves: Capt. D. C. Cailin, 1st Inf., 7 days further extension, and Capt. Le J. Parker, 13th Cav., 5 days extension.

Navy.

Chap. T. V. Thompson, the Utah, April 20 to Puget Sound Yard, May 25.

Act. Pay Clerk J. L. Cash, receiving ship at New York, to duty with administration of customs at Port au Prince, Haiti.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Cheyenne at San Diego, Maumee and Prometheus at New York Yard, Parker at Hampton Roads, and Tonopa at Block Island.

Sailed: Charleston, Bremerton for San Francisco; Denver, Corinto for Salina Cruz, and Nereus, Chicago for Nagasaki.

The Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, and Stewart, to Mare Island Yard about May 1 for overhaul.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

COOPER, JACOB, (March 28;) left about $50,000 personalty, realty unknown, to his son, Jacob, Jr.

McCREERY, ROBERT, (March 28;) left about $50,000 personalty to his widow, Emma.

POILLON, CHARLOTTE E., (March 28;) left more than $10,000 personalty, $250 to John H. Stitt, and the residue to her daughter, Lucinda Seaman Menendez.

SACK JOHN, (March 16;) left about $76,000 realty, subject to mortgages, and $360 personalty: Caroline, widow, $12,360; Joseph M., son, $16,666; Louisa, sister, $13,666; Maria Hearn, granddaughter, $16,666.

EINMANN, ISAAC, (Feb. 2;) left about $10,000 realty and $100 personalty to his widow, Hanna.

ONE DOLLAR.

Reviews of latest fiction published in The New York Times Book Review.

Also details of new books of biography, travel, art, politics, and war. Mailed to any address in the United States for one dollar a year. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., April 5: Patrol. M. Sheehy, 2 to 32, assign. as stat. house att. discont. From 37 to 36: H. L. Hilse, J. J. O'Connor, M. Morrison, H. Hagstrand, M. McNamara. (Mutual:) C. H. Wash., Traffic Div., sub-div. B to D; K. Farrell, Traffic Div., sub-div. D to B.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. Gorman, 13, to 6 I. D., 8 A. M., Apr. 5, to 4 P. M., Apr. 30, duty in raided premises. To 8 I. D. from precs. indicated, duty in raided premises, 8 A. M., Apr. 5, to 4 P. M., Apr. 30: P. J. Polaki, 148; J. Green, 163; F. J. Oberle, 103; M. Hanley, 167.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. B. J. Schoenholz, 23, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 7; H. O. Scrini, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 5; J. H. Pabst, 31, 1 day, 12 P. M., Apr. 8; A. Barthold, 36, 5 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 6; H. P. Allen, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 11; J. Honold, 162, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 9; J. A. Connors, Bridge, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 7; R. W. Smith, Traffic Div., sub-div. B, 1 day, 8:30 A. M., Apr. 6.

Suspended without pay: J. B. Mitchell, 149.

Fire Department.

Death: Fire, 1st gr. L. F. Neusch, Eng. 255, at 1:15 A. M., April 3, in discharge of his duty, at signal station 4-366. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 421 Herald Av., Richmond Hill, Queens, at 9:30 A. M. tomorrow. Interment St. John's Cemetery. Members of the department on leaves of absence, and those who may be excused from duty for this purpose, are requested to be present at the funeral. The members of the Department Band will be directed to report to Fire, 1st gr. W. H. Breuer, at the quarters of Eng. 294 at 9 A. M., who, in turn, will report to the officer in command of the funeral detail for instructions.

The following candidates for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, having filed appeals for a medical re-examination, will be directed to report at Room 1,402, Municipal Building, at 10 A. M. on date specified:

Thursday, April 6: Pilot A. C. Smith, Eng. 57.

Thursday, April 6: Engineers of Steamer T. E. Tyrell, Eng. 1; W. H. Robinson, Eng. 5; G. Heemsath, Eng. 59; P. J. Clancy, Eng. 68; M. Sloan, Eng. 87; C. J. Deegan, Eng. 231; C. A. Masterson, Eng. 260; W. H. Crouse, Eng. 279. Fire, 1st gr. E. J. Kearney, Eng. 7; T. J. Mahoney, Eng. 9; W. J. Broderick, Eng. 12; L. M. Burger, Eng. 18; P. Cohalan, Eng. 15; G. Kuhn, Eng. 15; R. Jaycox, Eng. 20; T. Smith, Eng. 27; L. E. Kneisel, Eng. 43; J. Hade, Eng. 49; J. L. Flannery, Eng. 55; J. E. Jones, Eng. 62; J. Crennan, Eng. 84; E. J. Caffrey, Eng. 84; J. J. Ward, No. 2, Eng. 80; J. G. J. Scanlon, Eng. 87; J. Strout, Eng. 93; G. F. Molloy, Eng. 241; H. Cyriacks, Eng. 248; A. C. Wetzel, Eng. 253; F. C. Melahn, Eng. 265; J. J. Lowery, Eng. 270; J. Maragino, H. & L. 28; J. F. Nelson, H. & L. 29; T. J. Tracy, H. & L. 34; J. J. Gould, H. & L. 35; J. J. McGrath, H. & L. 79; J. Rheinish, H. & L. 81; J. F. Scanlon, H. & L. 109; J. P. Dugan, H. & L. 111; J. Cudahy, H. & L. 112; J. McDonald, H. & L. 117; W. Miller, H. & L. 117; H. Lafferty, H. & L. 121; C. Beringer, H. & L. 126; M. Colgan, H. & L. 129; W. Leichsenring, H. & L. 156; W. L. C. Platt, H. & L. 140; R. Herons, Hose 8.

Friday, April 7—Engineers on steamer: J. J. Connell, No. 1, Engine 5; T. A. Campbell, 40; T. Porter, 68; P. Herlihy, 93; J. F. De Moll, 226; E. P. Reilly, 269; F. H. Kiernan, 289. Fire, 1st gr.: E. L. Linehan, Engine 2; P. Linehan, 8; J. F. Kenehan, 24; J. J. Deasy, 29; J. J. Horan, 26; P. F. Hayes, 32; J. L. O'Toole, 55; G. J. Scanlon, 44; J. J. Brady, 66; M. T. Power, 71; L. F. W. Fischer, 90; A. F. Leonard, 92; C. E. McCormick, 152; V. E. Shakespeare, 158; E. C. Christiansen, 201; R. V. Cooney, 215; P. J. Tyrell, 220; F. J. Ryan, 222; R. Kellock, 223; G. J. Harris, 242; F. L. Dulaff, 248; J. McConeghy, 253; M. Mayer, 263; F. R. Williams, 268; E. J. A. Wuertz, 277; F. H. Miller, 283; J. F. Boland, 289; P. J. Murphy, H. & L. 16; J. S. Fitzgerald, No. 1, 18; L. Castka, 20; P. J. Scully, 26; G. L. Higgins, 29; W. J. Madden, 45; P. Farley, 49; M. Farrell, 79; J. O'Hara, No. 2, 101; J. F. Leonard, 102; J. J. Fitzpatrick, 122; W. W. McKenzie, 127; M. J. Blake, 140; J. J. Maguire, 147.

Fined: Fire, 1st Gr. D. P. Travers, H. & L., $5. (loss of coat badge.)

Resignation accepted: Fire, 4th Gr. W. D. Strause, H. & L. 14, take effect 8 A. M. Apr. 8.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to secure a fine, large factory in BUFFALO with 47,000 square feet floor space, 1¼ acres of land, mill and dry kiln, located on New York Central Railroad; desirable for almost any kind of business. IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS PROPERTY. P. O. Box 182, Buffalo, N. Y.

A great opportunity is offered to a party with $60,000 to acquire the U. S. patent rights for the most sensational advertising article, patented in all countries; it will compensate every enterprising business man to investigate this real grand proposition. Call 1,182 Broadway, room 1,506.

A concern tied up in manufacturing their product, with offices in automobile section, would welcome opportunity to handle agency of some good proposition as New York representative; would consider only those of merit. Atco, 1,765 Broadway.

TEA ROOMS FOR SALE.

Beautifully furnished, fully equipped; on the ocean front, Jersey coast; reputation established; bargain if sold or rented immediately; pictures shown by appointment. M 86 Times.

Phenol plant for sale cheap; plant capable of earning $1,000 a day; located near New York; unusual opportunity; satisfactory reasons for selling; prompt action necessary. R 48 Times.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that I will in no way be responsible for the payment of any debts or accounts unless authorized by me personally. JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

Hotel wanted lease or manage by experienced and responsible hotel manager; in or out of town; not less than 200 rooms capacity. M 85 Times.

PATENTED UNDERWEAR OF DISTINCT MERIT REQUIRES PARTNER; PRINCIPALS ONLY WRITE. M 55 TIMES.

Treasurer desired as active partner; prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. Y 298 Times Annex.

Established ladies', gentlemen's, infants' wear; large stock; lease; retiring; Newark. Y 352 Times Annex.

Will purchase established pawn broking business; good location. Adolph Loewenthal, 12 East 12th St.

Hardware, housefurnishing store; leading avenue; good business; stocked. M 94 Times.

Draftsman will make patents, engineering drawing, $3.50 per sheet. Wedner, 309 Broadway.

Wanted—German or Austrian to build cheap small English lathe. W. R. Price, 127 5th Av.

MAX FRANKL, Vienna, communicate with Berthold Herrman, R 37 Times.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Burglars.—Protect your home from burglars and porch climbers. Write Perkins Electric Alarm Co., 1,777 Broadway, New York.

Business Loans.

DISCOUNTING

of outstanding accounts and advances on merchandise are strictly our specialty. We urgently request Manufacturers and Jobbers who can use additional funds to call on us. Our terms are liberal, our methods readily understood. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Printing and Multigraphing.

RUSH PRINTING A SPECIALTY.

Bond, letterheads, or envelopes, $1.75 1,000; reduction in quantities; other printing reasonable; catalogs, booklets, mail order printing. Century Printing Co., 259 William St. Phone 2224 Worth.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6521.
1915 Packard, 5-48, 7-pass. touring.
1915 Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring.
1914 Packard, 1-38, 5-pass. touring.
1915 Locomobile, 48 h. p., 7-pass. touring.
1914 Locomobile, 38 h. p., runabout.
1915 Cadillac, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring.

1916 Buick, big discounts, time payments; one-man tops, sale $25; envelopes $1; used cars, '14-'15-'16 models.
20th Century Co., 1,894 B'way, near 53d.

Packard (1916) touring; 38; like new.
Mercer (1913) runabout; perfect condition.
White (1916) landaulet; 30; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

BROOKS-OSTRUCK CO., 250 West 54th St.
AUTO BODY BUILDERS.
High-class repair dept. Estimates submitted. Opp. Automobile Club of America.

Abbott Detroit limousine, 1914 model; splendid condition, all the latest improvements; cost $4,200, will sell for $800. Inquire Abbott Jocelyn Garage, 112 West 52d St.

Rauch & Lang electric coupe, overhauled, high capacity battery, $750; will demonstrate. Baker R. & L., New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

Studebaker, six cylinder, 1914 model; Velie, 1914 model, and several other very fine cars, at ridiculously low prices. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Cole, eight, 1916 model; used about 3,000 miles; owner will sacrifice. For details apply 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7846.

1915 MARMON; 6-cylinder; 41; 5-passenger touring; used; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Havers-light six touring, $450; no fake. Owner, 7,904 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.

Chandler 1916 runabout, brand new; run 1,600 miles; $1,000. 8813 Bryant.

A.—Bargain; 1912, 66 h. Pierce-Arrow car with beautiful Quinby landaulet, Westinghouse shock absorbers, H. & N. carbureter; guarantee 8 miles to gallon; a truly beautiful car $2,500. James Stone, 416 East 59th St. Plaza 6221.

1914 S. G. V. five-passenger touring. Kennedy, 1,607 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Handsome seven-passenger touring car for monthly rental, owner to drive; terms moderate. Joseph Buckingham, 263 West 69th.

Packard, Renault landaulets; day, week, month. Block, 218 W. 65th St. Col. 5258.

Private Packard landaulet or touring car; monthly or seasons. Ansonia, Schuyler 5403.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 50th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. 302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large front rooms; clean, quiet, select house; telephone, reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Elegant front parlor; all conveniences; select private house; references; breakfast; phone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, bath, and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,043, Bronx.—Furnished room; all modern improvements; references required. Apt. 1G. Intervale 4400.

West Side.

107TH, 44 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; hot and cold water; also small room for rent; refined house.

107TH, 39 WEST. — Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3 to $8; references; telephone.

230, 254 WEST.—Furnished room; single, $4.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

307TH ST., 31 WEST.—Elegant large room; one flight; $6; clean, respectable.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; private bath; shower, electricity, telephone; references required.

107TH, 260 WEST.—Two good-sized rooms, connecting; showers; electricity; references. Sewell.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Double, single rooms; perfectly kept house; moderate. 3184 Columbus.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Elegant, large front room; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; gentlemen preferred; convenient transportation; telephone.

72D, 208 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; front parlor; select.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

75D, 302 WEST.—Large, elegant room, private bath, board; near Riverside Drive.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished parlor bedroom, with private bath; also medium rooms; $6, $12; convenient "L."

76TH ST., 147 WEST.—HANDSOME SUITE AND OTHER ROOMS; ATTRACTIVE HOME; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

159 WEST 76TH ST.
Rooms, singly, en suite; bath; electricity.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large sunny room, dressing room; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, attractive room; with, without bath; electricity; telephone; small rooms.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, high-grade rooms; running water; alcove; telephone; references.

92D, 68 WEST.—Nice, large room; private house; gentlemen.

96TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; alcove, bath. Apartment 6i.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentleman. Owner.

98TH, 254 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Single, en suite, private bath; excellent furnishings; refined environment; gentlemen, couple. Apt. 9.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny, outside room, bath; telephone; choice location; only $2.50. Wilford.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman, adjoining bath. Apt. 54.

113TH, 541 WEST. — Beautiful, light, comfortable room; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Harp.

143D, 501 WEST.—One or two large front rooms, with or without exclusive use of kitchen; clean. Apt. 27.

143D, 515 WEST. Apt. 22.—Large room for gentleman; private American family.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th.)—Beautifully furnished room; with lavatory; southern exposure; suitable for business gentleman. Ormonde, Apt. 5, east.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st.)—Cheerful single room, bath, elavator, telephone, electricity, $3.50. Engel.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room with lavatory; gentleman. Telephone 7015 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (Facing Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb.)—Attractive outside room. Apartment 44.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 32d St., Opp. Broadway.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up.

ONE or two gentlemen can secure unusually attractive room in high-grade private apartment on Broadway in the Eighties; inspection invited by those willing to pay for superior accommodations; references. Telephone Schuyler 7901. B 49 Times.

WEST END AV., 930, Corner 106th.—Large, well-appointed room, overlooking Broadway; 3 closets; running water. Riverside 8965. Loper.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

Large room; parquet floor; stationary water; reasonable. 180 Madison Av., cor. 34th.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, with bath, in exclusive private house for one or two gentlemen; near Park Av. and 64th St.; exceptional. M 99 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXPERT OFFICE MANAGER DESIRES TO MAKE CHANGE; BEST OF REFERENCE; A1 HOUSE WILL BE CONSIDERED ONLY. M 58 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and stenographer, 5 years' experience, wishes work 2 or 3 evenings a week. B 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-Accountant executive ability; 10 years' practical experience; thorough systematizer; excellent references. L. W., 52 Liberty Av, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—2½ years' experience; trial balance; excellent references; Christian. F. 3,928 Broadway.

COMPANION.—Refined, practical woman as attendant, companion to semi-invalid; neat, obliging, cheerful; personal reference. R 44 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, experienced, Christian, capable of handling sales and miscellaneous correspondence, seeks connection with reputable firm desiring the services of competent, conscientious assistant. R 40 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Typewriting, filing; high school, business school education; A1 references. 1147 J Melrose.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Rapid and accurate; technical and commercial experience; $18. M 109 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Spring dresses, rapidly; distinctive designs; elegant remodeling; cut. Telephone 1304 Audubon.

DRESSMAKING.—Exclusive designs. Mrs. E. Smith, Imperial Hotel, write giving phone number.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by refined woman, position as housekeeper or companion in small family. P. O. Box 162, Piermont, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS. — Experienced, takes wash home; best reference given. Ruckenbrod, 538 W. 126th.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS. — Refined French girl wishes position; references; $35. J. B., 232 West 34th St.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER. — REFINED, AMBITIOUS YOUNG LADY DESIRES POSITION AFTER 4 P. M. M 93 TIMES.

SECRETARY, 8 years' experience, young, attractive personality, desires position where executive ability is required; excellent references. M 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, Christian, high school graduate, living with parents, two years' experience in law and insurance, now secretary to head of concern, wishes position from which she can reach home for evening studies, only reason for change; reads notes accurately and transcribes readily; present salary $14; refined surroundings, appreciation and permanency desired. M 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable assuming responsibilities; technical, commercial dictation; quick, comprehensive, refined; absolutely reliable; American; $15. M 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, knowledge of bookkeeping, 3 years' office experience, wishes position with reliable firm; good penman; salary $8, with chances for advancement. Steno., 157 East 47th. Tel. Plaza 5155.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Competent young lady; permanent position; state age, experience, and salary desired. S. T., 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; refined; accustomed rapid dictation, technical or commercial; familiar office and secretarial duties; $15. B 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, businesslike, (22;) high school education; four years' experience; touch typist, custom rapid dictation; good speller; $12. B 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced every office detail; competent, reliable, energetic; $14. B 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, general office assistant; neat appearance; experienced; $10. B 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22;) 4 years' experience; reliable; references; $12. B 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Refined personality. Tel. Morningside 7318. 9-2 A. M. F. G., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; references; salary reasonable. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Businesslike; 6 years' commercial technical experience; quick, accurate, reliable. M 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, efficient; five years' experience; references. Box B 311 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 514 West 50th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housemothers, $25; couples, $60. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125d. 6018 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2690.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 501. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 701, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT. — Auditor, simple, comprehensive systems; books kept for small concerns; financial statements containing information you want; $5 monthly up. Wagner, 1,265 Broadway. Madison 5416.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED PUBLIC. Books systematized, closed, audited, disentangled; reports, investigations, certified service; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, office manager; wide experience in insurance, bonding, retail, corporation, import and export, manufacturer's agent, electrical supplies. E. G. Bunsman, 2,338 Creston Av.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor.—Opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 3635.

ACTIVE, capable mortgage broker desires connection reputable concern; eight years present firm; in touch Bronx territory. B 326 Times Downtown.

A POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY sought by young man, 23, thoroughly experienced in office, sales, or purchasing powers, able correspondent; location immaterial; tact, neat appearance, Christian; A1 reference; moderate salary. B 310 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT EDITOR, twenty years' experience in the trade paper field, is open for engagement; good writer on general subjects and able to take care of details of office; best of recommendations from present and former employers. Assistant, B 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly reliable, experienced manufacturing line, systematic, capable of taking full charge, desires position; sure to satisfy; recommendations, reference, and security. S., 1,038 Kelly St.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Office Manager.—Wideawake young man; university graduate; can take complete charge correspondence, credits, &c. B 301 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, assistant manager; (20;) employed; foreign exchange experience, systematizing, office details; convincing talker; salary $25. P 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, credit man, wants position with real future; can take full charge; excellent references; moderate salary. B 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, take full charge, desires position of responsibility and trust; moderate salary. B 331 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (30,) 8 years' accounting experience, wants difficult position, with responsibility, for showing results. Character, 2,602 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced manufacturing accounts, general ledger, voucher record, cost rolling accounts. M 83 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, wants evening work. Dale, 12 West 37th St.

BUSINESS DETAILS are expensive to look after, if they consume your time. Engage a specialist—for a trifle. HERMANN C. GOLD-SCHMIDT, Certified Public Accountant, 1,265 Broadway. Madison 4912.

BUTLER.—Japanese desires position as butler, valet, cook, housework. Hayashi, 148 East 55th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, single man, (30,) good appearance, desires position with private party; experienced driver and good mechanic; Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Hudson, or any make; highly recommended; cannot start before April 18. Answer Olsson, 324 West 55th St. Phone 5183 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Charles Deagan, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 20, wishes position in country; good vegetable gardener, willing worker; excellent reference from last employer. Robert Clark, 118 7th St., Garden City, L. I., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes steady position; 10 years' experience; domestic, foreign machines; A1 mechanic; best reference. Herman, 73 East 127th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young Danish man wishes position, useful chauffeur; willing and sober; will go anywhere. E. Petersen, 622 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, married, (32,) desires position; experienced mechanic; excellent reference. Tarncliff, 7 West 111th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese; eight years' experience; sober, honest; references. Goro, 330 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; former draughtsman; mechanic, cleaning, repairing, driving. Chauffeur, 145 East 56th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—A1 mechanic; all make cars; 6 years' experience; careful. B 316 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, 35; Belgian; 5 years last place; wages $25. Alfred, Circle 2918.

CHAUFFEUR, (32;) mechanic; 10 years' experience; good record. S., 3,013 3d Av.

CLEAN-CUT AMERICAN, (28,) good address, possesses selling and executive ability, with initiative, intelligence, and personality. B 306 Times Downtown.

DO YOU need a willing young man, (26,) with eight years' experience in general fidelity and surety work, office details? B 325 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Valuable private secretary, expert stenographer; exceptionally versatile; will furnish attestations from prominent and exacting men. F. D. Blythe, 403 West 127th. Phone Morningside 6722.

CREDIT MAN and office manager, aggressive and up to date, experienced in systematizing, at present employed, desires to connect with live concern. B 317 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Young man, 33, with legal education and exceptional experience, as private secretary and assistant to executives in large organization, desires position with large opportunities, where he can plunge in and get ahead; thoroughly familiar with whole routine of executive large affairs; best of references. R 30 Times Annex.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.
SALESMAN WITH 8 YEARS' SELLING EXPERIENCE IN SOUTH AMERICA DESIRES THE REPRESENTATION OF LARGE MANUFACTURERS

OBJECT TO CHANGING COMPENSATION LAW

Labor Interests Oppose Argetsinger Measure, Attacking the Insurance Fund Proposal.

COMMITTEE KILLS THE PLAN

Legislature Preparing to Work at High Pressure—Appropriation Bill Nearly Ready for Presentation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—With a majority of the members of both houses absent from the Capitol because of the primaries, the Legislature held only perfunctory sesions today. Interest centred in a hearing before the Senate Labor and Industrial Committee on a score of bills amending the workmen's compensation and labor laws. Representatives of organized labor attacked the provision of the Argetsinger bill which would take the administration of the State Insurance Fund from the State Industrial Commission and turn it over to an insurance fund manager as well as place it under the jurisdiction of the State Insurance Department.

It was decided by the committee tonight after a conference with members of the Industrial Commission and other State officials that the section of the bill changing the administration of the Insurance Fund would be killed. The fund, however, will be placed under the regulations of the State Insurance Department although the Industrial Commissioners will continue to make its rates and to write its policies.

In his annual report to the Legislature, Superintendent of Insurance Jesse S. Phillips asserted that the State Insurance Fund, because of exemptions under the law, was an unfair competitor of the casualty companies which write workmen's compensation insurance and recommended that it be subjected to the same regulations as the insurance companies.

John T. McDonough, counsel for the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, at the hearing today said that this provision of the Argetsinger bill would allow casualty companies to have a larger influence in the administration of workmen's compensation, just as, he said, the direct settlement law of 1915 had favored them.

"What better supervision of the State insurance fund do you want?" he asked. "It is the most successful department in the State Government. It has $1,000,000 surplus accumulated in the short time of its existence, and pays from 15 to 20 per cent. dividends. What you want to do is to load it down with burdens so that it cannot offer such attractive proposals as now, and thus help the casualty companies."

John H. Fitzgibbon, representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, opposed the proposed change in the administration of the fund, and said that the direct settlement was "an outrage upon the workingmen."

"Stop tampering with the workmen's compensation law," he said. "Repeal the direct settlement, which allows the casualty companies to bulldoze the injured worker, and put the law back where it was when it was enacted. If you keep on amending it there won't be any benefit to the workers remaining."

The Argetsinger bill extends the benefits of the compensation law to employment other than hazardous, to which the law now applies. It also would include city and State employes among those to whom compensation must be paid in case of injury, besides making many minor changes in the law. It is not generally believed that the measure will pass the Legislature, although it was drafted by a Conference Committee composed of members of the Federation of Labor, the Industrial Commission, the Manufacturers' Association, and the Legislature. The labor members did not consent to the change involving the administration of the Insurance Fund.

There was a discussion of three hours' duration over the general amendments to the labor and factory laws prepared by the special committee on labor legislation. The five members of the Industrial Commission appeared in favor of a recodification which would clear up many ambiguities in the present law, although Commissioner James M. Lynch spent two hours pointing out to the committee jokers which had got into the bill between the time it left the special committee and the time it reached the Legislature, in printed form. No one seemed ready to assume responsibility for the changes.

There was much opposition to a half dozen bills introduced by Senator Spring which, it was said, weakened the provisions of the factory law as to fire prevention. The industrial Commissioners opposed them on the ground that they increased the hazards to life. Mark A. Daly, for the Manufacturers' Association, composed of up-State factory owners, advocated the bills. Miss Frances Perkins, for the Committee on Safety, and Miss Nellie Swartz, for the Consumers' League, also opposed the bills.

The Legislature will get down to work tomorrow under high pressure, the Senate holding sessions tomorrow and Thursday nights. It is probable that work on the appropriation bill will be finished tomorrow and that it will be reported from committee.

The suffrage referendum will be considered in the Senate tomorrow by the Committee of the Whole. It is probable that final action on the resolution will be taken this week or early next week. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, leader of the suffragists, says that she has a majority of the Senators pledged to vote for it. The resolution has passed the Assembly.

More than two hundred teachers are expected here tomorrow from New York City to oppose the Lockwood Teachers' Pension bill, which was introduced for the New York City administration.

The Assembly today passed the Witter bill, which repeals the mandatory provision for annual conferences of local tax assessors in Albany. Tax Commissioner Saxe is responsible for the present law, which compels local tax assessors to attend an annual conference in the Capitol. The Witter bill makes attendance a matter of choice on the part of local assessors and provides for conferences biennially.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HALL'S BEDDING

The Standard of Quality

Notice of Removal

FRANK A. HALL & SONS

(Formerly at 44 E. 19th St.)

have removed to their new store in the uptown district,

25 West 45th St.

Mattresses, Springs, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Comfortables, Blankets, etc. Everything in Bedding at moderate prices.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS

Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding

25 West 45th St.

OSCAR IN THREE REELS.

Hammerstein and Rialto Go Twice to Police—Booked for Court.

The second installment of the serial, "The Troubles of Oscar Hammerstein," was released yesterday. In the first reel, issued on Monday, the impresario, called upon the police to help him gain entrance to his offices in the new Rialto Theatre, in course of construction on the site of Hammerstein's Victoria. The request was granted, and a patrolman accompanied him to the building and watched the intrepid manager foil the plotters who would keep him out.

Reel II.—Hammerstein returned to the Rialto yesterday and found the barricade had been replaced. Immediately he went to the West Side Court and obtained summonses for Crawford Livingston, a banker of 51 Exchange Place, who is President of the Rialto Company, and Robert E. Hall, Superintendent of the new building. Mr. Hammerstein wants to know why there were padlocks and other things intended to discourage him when he went to the Rialto yesterday, and the matter will be discussed in court this morning when the summonses are returned.

Reel III.—Later in the day Mr. Hammerstein, nothing daunted, and recalling the adage about trying again, returned to the theatre. He could not gain entrance by the door, so he scaled the fire escape, and soon came upon Mr. Hall. There were words, many of them, and Patrolman Dreker, happening to pass and overhear the discussion, suggested that both men accompany him to the West Forty-seventh Street Station and tell their troubles to a Police Captain. This they did, and Captain Underhill, cognizant of the meeting on the morrow, suggested that all hostilities be suspended till then. Accordingly, an armistice was declared.

Mr. Hammerstein said yesterday that his contract with the leasing company called for occupancy of his offices on the third floor by April 1. S. I. Rothapfel, managing director of the Rialto, issued a statement in which he said that as soon as the building was finished Mr. Hammerstein would be welcomed, but that in its present incompleted state he would only postpone the opening, now many weeks overdue.

"Mr. Hammerstein's little affair," continued Mr. Rothapfel, "is jeopardizing our opening, which had been set for a week from Saturday. That is his loss as well as ours, for I had him on the invitation list and was arranging a little complimentary feature in his honor in consideration of his long managerial activities on that corner. If he continues to give an imitation of Mount Vesuvius in eruption we may have to withdraw the invitation out of consideration for our other guests on that occasion."

ARREST DR. E. E. GARDNER.

Physician Charged with Violating Law Regulating Narcotic Sales.

Dr. Edward E. Gardner of 245 West Fifty-first Street, and who is well known among members of theatrical profession, was arrested last night by detectives of the Narcotic Squad and, until he was bailed out, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. The charge was that he had violated the Penal Code and the Public Health law in purchasing and disposing of narcotics. The arrest was made on a warrant issued by Acting Chief Magistrate House.

The detectives said that last October they were notified that the physician was selling cocaine without complying with the regulations of the law, and Dr. Gardner's books were examined by a chemist in the employ of the Police Department. As a result the detectives obtained the warrant, and late yesterday visited the doctor's office and arrested him.

After he had been bailed out by Andrew T. McKegney of 2,486 Devoe Terrace, the Bronx, Dr. Gardner said his arrest was based upon technical mistakes in his books. The irregularities, he said, happened in 1913, and had already been investigated by the Federal authorities, who, he said, were satisfied that no violation of the law had been intended and had not proceeded against him. The police, he said, knew all this, but decided to arrest him any way.

FAVOR A STATE POLICE.

Wotherspoon, Curran, and Choate Indorse Constabulary Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4. — Superintendent of Public Works W. W. Wotherspoon, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, said tonight that he would urge the creation of the proposed State Constabulary. He did not approve, he said, of the plan of Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury which provides for the detail of a part of the National Guard as a State constabulary.

"This State patrol would be at all times subject to the call of the President if it were a part of the militia," said General Wotherspoon. "I have been for many years an advocate of State police and I believe it would be of great aid in New York."

Among the letters received today by Senator Henry M. Sage in favor of the Constabulary bill was one from H. H. Curran, Fusion leader of the Board of Aldermen of New York City. Another letter from Joseph H. Choate, Jr., also advocated the passage of the measure.

TO BOYCOTT STANDARD OIL.

Pittsburgh Automobile Dealers Make New Move for Lower Gasoline.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 4.—The Pittsburgh Automobile Dealers' Association is overlooking nothing in its campaign for a substantial reduction in the price of gasoline, and has agreed to buy no more gasoline from the Standard Oil Company until its prices are justified.

Regarding a report that the Rev. R. J. McKnight of Wilkinsburg had invented a substitute for gasoline that could be retailed for 6 cents a gallon, Secretary John J. Bell of the association said today:

"The Rev. Mr. McKnight has the goods, and his invention is working out. Pretty soon it will be on the market, and we will have a staple of motor power just as good as gasoline and a whole lot cheaper."

An official of the association said today that every buyer of a car in Pittsburgh would be asked to refrain from buying from Standard Oil until prices come down to a normal basis.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Scottissue Toilet Paper

has 1000 sheets to the roll printed on the label. That's a definite quantity guarantee. It's easy to make 500 sheets look as large as 1000 sheets—that's the kind you usually get at bargain sales of 8, 10 or 12 rolls for a quarter.

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

ScotTissue is soft, white and absorbent. 10c a roll.

Sani-Tissue Toilet Paper. The balsam treatment makes it soft and clothlike. 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 30c. Ask your dealer.

SCOTT PAPER CO.

80 Church Street New York. *Makers of absorbent ScotTissue Towels*

BAFF GUNMAN TELLS OF POISONED DAGGER

Di Paolo Says Greco Gave Him Weapon to be Used if His Revolver Failed.

SIX FUTILE MURDER TRIPS

Then, He Testifies, He Gave Up the Job, but Saw Arichiello Paid for the Killing.

Calmly asserting to the jury that he himself was a horsethief and a professional gunman, Carmine di Paolo, a young Italian of college training, testified before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday that he went gunning for Barnet Baff, the poultry merchant, no less than six times, and that on one occasion he carried a poisoned dagger to accomplish his purpose if a bullet failed.

Di Paolo finally retired from the murder conspiracy, because the fee for which he undertook to do the "job" was too small—$75—and the risk too great. Under a promise of immunity, however, he was the State's chief witness against Giuseppe Arichiello, who was charged with having fired one of the shots which killed Barnet Baff in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914.

Di Paolo had a public school education, and attended St. John's College at Fordham University for a year and a half. Whatever education he had received, however, he said, could not withstand the influence of thieves, gamblers, and gunmen, who lured him into a life of crime.

Di Paolo, who is only 21 years old, was well dressed, quick and deft in speech, but so easily angered that a question on cross-examination often sent him into a fury.

Lawyer William G. Keir for the defense accused him of having killed Baff. But the witness smiled contemptuously and replied:

"Not on your life."

"You went out to kill him no less than seven times, didn't you?" asked Mr. Keir.

"No, six times," the witness replied with a smile.

"And you did it for money?"

"Yes, I had to," Di Paolo flared up in anger; "I had to, because I had already gotten some of the money."

His Comrade 16 Years Old.

Under direct examination by Assistant District Attorney O'Malley Di Paolo told how he and his sixteen-year-old "pal," Carmello Russo, were lured into the conspiracy by Joseph Zafarone and Ipolito Greco, the Harlem saloonkeeper, who hired the Baff murderers and who was subsequently killed by a member of his own gang. When the plot was first hatched in Greco's saloon, Di Paolo said, he was given to understand that the fund raised by the "men higher up" to procure Baff's murder amounted to $700.

After he and Russo had made six trips to "get Baff," however, Greco's anxiety to have the poultry merchant killed as quickly as possible caused Di Paolo to suspect that there was much more money in the fund than he was first led to believe. He therefore made a demand for more money. He told his "pal," Russo, that it would be the very height of foolishness to undertake such a "big job" for $75. Moreover, even of this amount, Di Paolo said, he had received only $30 when he decided to abandon his attempts on Baff's life. Di Paolo described in detail his six trips to West Washington Market.

After the fourth trip, as Di Paolo testified, when he returned to Greco's saloon, "Master Paul" swore at him for postponing the "job" so long. Antonio Cardinale, another member of the conspiracy, was there, and, shaking a finger at Di Paolo, Cardinale exclaimed: "The Cohen brothers are getting sick If you can't do this job, we'll have to get some one else."

According to Di Paolo, Greco abused him in strong language because he did not let the "kid," meaning Russo, do the job, because he was under 16 and "wouldn't get the electric chair."

A Poisoned Dagger.

On the fifth trip, Di Paolo said, Greco gave him what he called a cheese dagger. Asked to describe this dagger, Di Paolo said:

"It was really an ice pick poisoned at the end. Greco told me that if circumstances were such that I could not conveniently shoot Baff I should stick him in the back with this knife and that would end him. I took the dagger and went to the market again."

On the sixth trip he had so many suspicions and so many conflicting doubts as to the possible success of the plot that he abandoned it entirely, and advised Russo to do likewise. After the Baff murder, however, he said he was in Greco's saloon when he saw Arichiello, the defendant now on trial, being paid $100 for killing Baff. Greco touched him on the shoulder and said: "See, if you'd stuck to that job you would have gotten all that money."

"I don't care," replied Di Paolo. "You didn't give me enough money."

The trial continues today.

BISHOP ASSAILS FATHERS.

California Prelate Says Many Fail in Their Duty to Their Sons.

The Right Rev. William H. Moreland, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California, declared from the pulpit of Trinity Church at the noonday Lenten service yesterday that the problem of the proper training for the American boy was most serious.

"Discipline is lacking in American homes," he said. "An Eastern manufacturer showed me through mills where an army of men did his bidding, but in his home a 7-year-old boy broke into the conversation with interruptions until the father and I fled to the den upstairs.

"'A youngster is a problem,' the man said. 'One is all that I can handle.'

"He handled 5,000 by day because there was discipline, but the boy was growing up without obedience.

"The father of John Stuart Mill had no trouble in raising nine sons. He did not have the executive ability of the modern man, nor money enough to buy the cheapest automobile, but he gave the world a rich possession in John Stuart Mill."

Bishop Moreland related the incident of an American millionaire who was congratulated on his worldwide success, and replied bitterly, "What's the use of it all, when your son is a fool?" He had been too busy making money and indulging his family to get close to his own boy. In contrast was the clergyman with seven sons, who was honored with a Doctor's degree by a Western college because he had reared so fine a family. He commenced the business man who went home daily at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for a game of ball with his son.

The Bishop urged the men present to be the big brother of their boys.

ARTIST SARGENT RETURNS.

Painter, Who Has Lived in England 8 Years, Here for a Few Months.

John S. Sargent, the American portrait painter, returned yesterday on the Nieuw Amsterdam from England, where he has lived for the last eight years. He said that his paintings had been sent to Boston and that he was going there immediately. Mr. Sargent said he had nothing to communicate at present about art in Europe.

When asked how long he would stay in the United States, the painter replied that he expected to be in this country for several months, but not in New York, which he emphasized by ordering his baggage to be sent to the Grand Central station.

LETTER FROM FRANCE BY ZEPPELIN POST

New Yorker Hears from a Friend, Apparently by Courtesy of a Raider.

A member of the staff of a New York hotel received the other day a letter from a friend who is a member of the French Aviation Corps, which was delivered in England by Zeppelin post, after having been picked up in the trenches by the Germans, carried to England on a raid, and sent across the Atlantic with comments added to it by the English censor.

The letter, which stopped abruptly with a scrawl in the middle of the page, read as follows: "The night is very dark, and to the north we can barely see the glow of the flares lighting up the line of the trenches. Very soon we shall be over them. . . ." At the end was the name of the writer, Pierre Le Gall, at one time a clerk at Delmonico's, who returned to his native country two years before the beginning of the war. On the envelope, which had been torn open at one end and sealed again with the official label of the English censor, was the address in German script. Inside the recipient found two inclosures, one in German and the other in English. With the assistance of one of the staff of the hotel, who underatands German, the first inclosure was made out to read as follows:

"I found this letter in the clothes of a French observer whose aeroplane was brought down behind our lines last night, and I am sending it to you because I remember having met you once in New York. In the circumstances I cannot tell you my name, but I am sure you will remember me if we should ever meet. The Frenchman is injured, but not badly. He will recover. The next time I am over French territory I will drop the letter, hoping that some one will find it and mail it."

The second inclosure, evidently written in England, as the letter bore an English postage stamp, said: "I also remember meeting you, Mr. ——. Two years ago I arranged with you for a banquet in the ——. I hope that some time in the future—and soon—we may all meet again, and as friends."

The recipient of the letter is convinced that it was dropped from a Zeppelin, not in France, but in England, as it bore no signs of having passed through the French Post Office before having been read by the English censor. He says that he has no clue to the identity of the writers of the two inclosures.

FORD STILL LEADS SMITH.

Republican Leaders of Michigan Astounded by Primary Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, April 4.—With complete returns from two counties in the State and partial returns from forty-eight more, including the City of Detroit, and twenty-three townships of Wayne County, Henry Ford late tonight was leading United States Senator William Alden Smith in the Presidential primary by 1,830 votes. The totals were: Ford, 40,287; Smith, 38,457.

Fragmentary returns received doing the day operated to whittle down slowly the big lead, established by Ford in Wayne County, and gave hope to Senator Smith's friends that he would yet get a plurality.

A surprise of the election was the strength shown by Ford in far-off counties. In the northern part of the State, the majorities were for Ford. Presque Isle, on the northern shore, and Grand Traverse on the northwest coast, gave him the preference.

Republican leaders are astounded at the strength shown by the automobile manufacturer, in view of the fact that he attempted to withdraw his name from the primary ballot and declared his candidacy was a joke.

Senator Smith told the reporters he had nothing to say until the returns were complete.

MANY FEEL SEVERE SHOCK.

Large Area Is Shaken, but No One Hears Explosion.

Excited inquiries came to THE TIMES about 10:30 last night from points in Northern New Jersey, the Bronx, and Harlem asking news of the great explosion that had shaken buildings, rattled windows, and stopped clocks in those regions.

Hackensack and Englewood were particularly disturbed by the report, which sounded like the getting off of a huge magazine of high explosives. Search of New York City and vicinity, however, failed to find anything that might have caused the shock.

At Pompton Lakes, N. J., which is the centre of half a dozen big munitions plants, and is in a direct line east and west with the neighborhoods where the explosion was heard, it was said that there had been no accident, and that no sound had been heard.

It was recalled that on various occasions New York has been shaken by explosions as far west as the Pennsylvania anthracite district, the shock running through far-reaching veins of conductive rock to points much further away than the sound could carry through the air.

MARRIES JAN HAMBOURG.

Miss Isabelle McClung, Pittsburgh Society Girl, Weds Violinist.

Miss Isabelle McClung, a daughter of the late Judge Samuel A. McClung of Pittsburgh and prominent in society there, was married on Monday to Jan Hambourg, a violinist, in the Church of the Messiah here. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes officiated, only relatives of the bride being present, and the ceremony was followed by a small reception at Sherry's.

The bride lived with her brother, Samuel A. McClung, and a sister, Miss Edith M. McClung, until her marriage, and her brother gave her away. She had been stopping at the Wellington Hotel here. Mr. Hambourg is a Russian and one of three brothers, the others being Mark Hamourg, a pianist, and Boris Hambourg, a 'cellist, who recently gave a recital in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Hambourg met his wife while playing in London several years ago. Four years ago he went to Canada and started a school of music there, which he will continue to direct. Mr. and Mrs. Hambourg will live here.

I. W. W. STILL BUSY IN MINES

Conference Committee Here Gets More Reports of Activities.

A contribution of efforts by I. W. W. to spread dissatisfaction among anthracite miners at the colleries in Pennsylvania was reported to the joint subcommittee of anthracite operators and miners conferring on a new agreement at the Union League Club yesterday. The I. W. W. was reported to be especially active at Pittston and Minersville, Penn.

Members of the scale board of the United Mine Workers expressed concern at a meeting at the Continental Hotel yesterday over the delay in reaching an agreement with the operators. The talk at yesterday's session of the subcommittee was about machine mining.

"We have been here since Feb. 21, and we are no nearer an agreement, apparently, than when we began," a member of the scale board complained.

"IRISH NONSENSE ABOUT IRELAND." More "Infuriating Candor" from George Bernard Shaw, in next Sunday's New York Times. Order in advance.—Advt.

MOTOR FUEL CO.'S CHARTER GRANTED

New Corporation to Lower Price of Gasoline Begins with $25,000 Capital.

WILL BE MILLIONS LATER

Independents Organize a Second $4,000,000 Petroleum Products Concern at Dover, Del.

The first step toward the formation, by automobile men, of a company for the manufacture of gasoline on a large scale and at prices lower than those now prevailing was taken at Albany yesterday when the United Motor Fuel Corporation of Manhattan was chartered with an initial capital of $25,000. The new corporation is to begin business with $5,000.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which represents most of the automobile manufacturers in this country, announced last Friday, however, that the ultimate capital would be $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 or whatever amount was found to be necessary to carry out the project. The new corporation was formed to produce gasoline, kerosene, lubbricating oil, and all by-products of petroleum, not, it was said, for the purpose of injuring the business of the present manufacturers, but to show that the price of gasoline could be materially reduced without the loss of a profit. Automobile owners and dealers have been much disturbed about the varying prices of gasoline and about the reports that the price would soar still higher. However, the announcement that the new corporation would be formed came as a surprise to observers.

The Directors of the United Motor Fuel Corporation of Manhattan are S. A. Miles, manager of the New York and Chicago Automobile Shows; J. A. Royall, for many years identified with the production of gasoline; A. L. Prindle, C. H. Mapledoram, a lawyer with offices at 100 Broadway; E. L. Gluck, T. R. V. Fiske, E. W. Stettit, C. H. Adams, C. J. Elias, W. Sterin, A. T. Swords, W. Little, New York; H. Fobes, Ridgewood, N. J.; H. Carter, Plainfield, N. J., and J. C. Barr of Brooklyn.

Simultaneous with the announcement of the filing of the papers of the United Motor Fuel Corporation of Manhattan came a statement from Dover, Del., that a corporation known as the People's Engine Products Company with a capital of $4,000,000, had been formed yesterday to manufacture, produce and refine, buy, sell, and handle in every legal way petroleum, gasoline, gas, and lubricating oils. The incorporators were H. E. Footh of Pittsburgh, H. C. Swann of Bellevue, Penn., and R. Robbins of Crafton, Penn.

The incorporators of the United Motor Fuel Corporation of Manhattan expect that shortly after the corporation is launched it will include outside oil concerns. It is expected that the entire trade—all users of motor cars, boatmakers and owners, and motor manufacturers—will devote their energies toward the stabilizing of the new company. The formation of the company has been described by manufacturers as "insurance for the trade." A decline of 1 per cent. per gallon in the price of gasoline, those identified with the new company said, would mean a saving to consumers of over $17,000,000 a year. The production of gasoline, as reported to the Department of the Interior, was 41,000,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each, or 1,747,200,000 gallons. The price of gasoline has gone up 100 per cent. in several places, according to the Chamber of Commerce men, and in others less than 40 per cent.

SUE BARUCH ON GIRL'S BILL.

Admitting He Once Admired Manicure, Banker Refuses to Pay.

Evidence was heard yesterday by Justice Aaron J. Levy in the Municipal Court in a suit for a dressmaker's bill of $125 filed by H. Milgrim & Bros., dressmakers, of 122 Second Avenue, against Hartig N. Baruch, a member of the banking firm of Baruch Brothers of 60 Broadway. The bill was incurred by Josephine Collins, a manicurist, who Mr. Baruch admitted lived with him for nearly three years in his house at 574 West End Avenue. He denied her assertion that he had introduced her as his wife.

Mrs. Baruch has been in Bloomingdale Asylum for many years, and her husband admitted that early in 1913 he had taken Miss Collins, whom he had met in a manicuring establishment on Forty-second Street, to live at his house. She bought goods of many jewelers and costumers, charging them on accounts started for Mrs. Baruch, and the banker paid the bills, and, under the same arrangement, had clothes made by the Milgrims during 1913, 1914, and 1915.

About a year ago Miss Collins took a yachting trip south with Mr. Baruch, and remained with him for some time on his South Carolina estate. The two continued to live together till last November, when they separated, with a written agreement that he was to pay her $50 a week for a year.

Early last month the two met accidentally in the subway. What happened was differently reported—Mr. Baruch declaring that the girl cried and told him she was not getting enough to live on, and Miss Collins adding the detail that he told her to go ahead and buy some clothes, which he denied. At any rate, she ordered two suits from the Milgrims, costing, respectively, $60 and $65, which were delivered on March 2.

Mr. Baruch refused to pay for them on the ground that they were not covered by the agreement, and the defense contended that he was under no legal obligation to provide for the girl at all. Justice Levy gave both sides two weeks to prepare briefs, and reserved decision.

TO ACT AGAINST MARSHALL.

House Will Be Asked to Name Committee to Hear Contempt Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Preliminary action in the possible citation of H. Snowden Marshall, District Attorney at New York, for contempt of the House of Representatives, is to take place tomorrow when Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee will lay before the House a resolution to name a special committee to investigate the criticisms made by Mr. Marshall of his investigators under the Buchanan impeachment resolution.

Members of the Judiciary Committee decided today that the House should be asked to name a special committee to consider Mr. Marshall's two letters on the conduct of the inquiry into his alleged official misconduct. This special committee will report whether Mr. Marshall is in contempt. It is planned to have the letters written by Mr. Marshall reported to the Judiciary Committee with a resolution recommending the appointment of a select committee to investigate them.

If Mr. Marshall is held to be in contempt it will have no bearing on the conduct of the impeachment inquiry. The District Attorney's present status is due primarily to a letter written by Mr. Marshall accusing his investigators of unfairness and of attempting to shield Representative Buchanan of Illinois, who had been indicted in the New York jurisdiction for alleged complicity in anti-neutrality plots. Subsequently Mr. Marshall wrote the full Judiciary Committee that he did not intend to reflect upon the House of Representatives or the full committee, but he did not withdraw his criticisms against Representatives Charles Caplin, Warren Gard, and John M. Nelson, members of the investigating sub-committee.

WOMEN TO INVADE ALBANY.

Suffragists Impatient Because Their Bill Is Neglected.

Women suffragists of the State have for the last two weeks stayed away from Albany because of the "irritation" caused the legislators, it was asserted at the New York State Woman Suffrage Party headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, but as no action on their bill has been taken they will again invade Albany. If they find that a discussion is imminent, in a large force they will visit Albany on Thursday, large numbers going from New York City. Many men from the Men's League will accompany them this time.

Yesterday noon the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, James Lees Laidlaw, President, met at 16 Gramercy Park, and passed the following resolutions, which were sent to members of the New York Senate:

Resolved, That we, members of the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage earnestly call the attention of the members of the New York State Senate to our conviction, gathered from wide-spread evidences of public opinion, that a considerable body of voters in every Senatorial District in this State feel deeply concerned that the suffrage amendment, known as the "Whitney-Brereton" resolution, has met with many delays in the Senate, especially in view of the fact that it passed the Assembly by a very great majority, and we believe that a majority of the Senators favor it,

Be it further resolved, That in the name of many thousands of voters organized to advocate woman suffrage in the State of New York, we ask all the members of the Senate to support the Whitney-Brereton resolution and to bring it to a speedy passage.

A similar resolution was sent by the men to Senator Elon R. Brown personally. A resolution asking for action on the Whitney-Brereton bill was passed by the William Lloyd Garrison Association meeting at the house of Mrs. Henry Villard yesterday, and sent to New York Senators. The New York City division of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party forwarded resolutions from a city meeting at which 200 women were present; 600 suffragists at a dinner in honor of one of the Brooklyn suffrage leaders, Mrs. E. Edward Dreier, sent resolutions; a meeting at the house of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, addressed by the Rev. Charles P. Welch of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, also sent the wish to have the suffrage bill acted upon in the form of resolutions.

ADMITS HE'S A WISE MAN.

Father Smith Also Says "Bought-Up" Newspapers Confuse Us.

"The Wise Man of the Village" was the subject of a talk yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Father John Talbot Smith of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., to the Women's Health Protective League, of which Mrs. Ralph Trautmann is President, at the Hotel Astor. Father Smith said that there was general confusion of mind on all topics of the day—the war in Europe, Mexico, politics, and everything else, and the newspapers, he said, which might clarify things, only tended to confuse them more by giving but one side; hence the need of "the wise man of the village."

"There is the 'wise man' already," said Father Smith. "I'm the wise man of Dobbs Ferry, for every one there knows me. The ministers are wise men to their congregations, the village banker is the wise man to the coterie of people among whom he is thrown, and so it goes.

"Do I think that all ministers have clear views of temporal matters?" Father Smith queried in answer to a question. "Yes, I do; but they don't always like to say exactly what they think, for there are so many different opinions in their congregations that they sometimes keep quiet for the sake of peace. We have the wise man who can lead the people and inform them, and he is to be found in many different circles; but he ought to be organized, so that the output of his collective wisdom can be systematized. But, then, if he is organized he may be bought over to one side or the other as the newspapers are, and we will be no better off."

Members of the Women's Health Protective Association said, after Father Smith had gone, that perhaps they would be able to find a wise woman whose collective wisdom could not be bought, and then the world would be naturally straightened out.

JUDGE PUNISHES JURYMEN.

Keeps 12 in Court a Week Because of a Flippant Verdict.

In order to expedite matters, a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court, following adjournment by Justice Van Siclen, settled a dispute over the case of Louis Ragey of Sayre Street, Jamaica, who was suing R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses at 504 Grand Street, Manhattan, for $7,500 damages, by making out a "verdict" that they had agreed to disagree.

When the verdict was opened in court yesterday morning by Clerk James Winters, Justice Van Siclen wanted to know how the jury dared to bring in a verdict of that kind. They were unable to answer, so he directed the twelve jurors to remain in court all day, and also to attend every session for the rest of the week, and on Friday he said he would consider what further punishment he would give them.

McCrackin Not Rickard's Partner.

The application of Catharine McCrackin for $150 a month alimony pending trial of her suit for separation from Samuel H. McCrackin was adjourned by Justice Bijur yesterday until today. Ex-Boxing Commissioner Frank O'Neil, counsel for McCrackin, denied the report that his client was a partner of "Tex" Rickard. He said that for a time McCrackin was employed by Rickard, but had to give up the job because of ill health. The denial was made to show that McCrackin got no profit from the Willard-Moran fight and was unable to pay much alimony.

Institute Asks More Play Streets.

A petition has been addressed to Police Commissioner Woods by the People's Institute, 70 Fifth Avenue, asking that more "play streets" be created. These are streets which are closed to traffic between 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon and in which children may play without danger of being run over. Greenwich Village had six such streets last year, and the People's Institute stated that last Summer an average of 300 children romped safely in Second Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A.

PUT NEW STATUE IN PARK BY NIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

sight down Central Park West. The occupants were shouting at the policeman on the way, and the woman was singing about "every day the papers say there's been an outrage in the park."

No member of the Municipal Art Commission or Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, could be reached last night, and it is not known whether or not the midnight invaders had received permission to put their group upon the vacant pedestal.

Louis W. Fehr, Secretary to the Park Board, said this morning that he had heard nothing of the group of playing dogs placed upon the pedestal. As far as he knew, he said, he heard of no permission granted to anyone to put a bronze there, nor did he think any one had applied for permission to give the city an ornament.

He said that all statues or ornaments in public parks must be approved by the Landscape Architect and the Municipal Art Commission before they were put up. It was likely, he said, that the object would be taken down and taken to the park house. If no claimant appeared it would probably be sold or sent to the scrapheap.

Whether the men who placed the statue there could be prosecuted, he did not know.

The police did not discover the statue till long after the beautifiers of the landscape had gone away. And when they had found it they said it was not up to them to do anything, so the pedestal was still occupied by the greyhounds up to 4 o'clock this morning.

WANT PIRATE IN DELAWARE.

Federal Warrant Issued There Is Based on Matoppo Case.

Clarence Reginald Hodson, known also as Ernest Schiller, who, unaided, held up and was for some hours in possession of the British freighter Matoppo, is not averse to being adjudged a lunatic, now that he finds himself in danger of indictment for piracy. His prosecution might mean, in the event of conviction, a life sentence to a Federal prison. Last Friday, when Hodson was brought to New York, from Lewes, Del., he told Detective Barnitz, according to Barnitz's testimony, that, if necessary, he would pretend to be insane and that he was certain he "could get away with the game."

On Monday Hodson, in the course of a long talk with District Attorney Swann, convinced the latter that he was at least a mental suspect, and for that reason Mr. Swann requested Magistrate Koenig in the Jefferson Market Court to commit the man to Bellevue Hospital for observation. Magistrate Koenig issued the commitment yesterday, but hardly had the papers been signed when word came from the Department of Justice in Washington to return the prisoner to Delaware, where the United States authorities would place him on trial for piracy. A Marshal from the United States Court in Wilmington will arrive here today with a warrant for the arrest of Hodson, charging him with "piracy on the high seas."

In the meantime Hodson stands committed to Bellevue and more legal proceedings are necessary now to get him out so that he can be turned over to the Delaware authorities. District Attorney Swann is expected today to ask Magistrate Koenig to vacate the commitment, and it is probable that Hodson will spend tonight in a Delaware jail.

Before committing Hodson to Bellevue Magistrate Koenig asked him a number of questions.

"While on the Matoppo did you see any visions?" Magistrate Koenig asked.

"Yes, I saw a few," replied Hodson, "and one of them was King George of England, who was at the end of the boat, on the bowsprit, if you please. I have never seen the King, but I know that I saw him on the ship. I also had a vision in which two Generals appeared and one of them I recognized as Lord Kitchener. I do not know who the other one was, but he had a white mustache. I never saw any of these men in the flesh, but those visions, how they did gaze upon me. They dismayed as well as confused me. I believe that I am led by a Supreme Being."

Otto Milleder and George Haller, who are accused by Hodson of having conspired with him to blow up the Cunarder Pannonia, are still detained by the police. Both maintained they never took Hodson seriously and declare they never had any intention of engaging in any plot to destroy the big Cunarder.

FIND WOMAN'S BODY IN LOT.

Supposed to Have Fallen from Sidewalk a Month Ago.

The body of Mrs. Elizabeth Cropsey, 42 years old, who disappeared about a month ago, was found yesterday afternoon in a clump of bushes in a vacant lot between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. The body was identified by the police of the Fort Hamilton Station, who had known the woman, and by her husband, James C. Cropsey, of 1,184 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

According to the police, nothing was found to indicate that Mrs. Cropsey had been the victim of violence. It is supposed that she fell from the sidewalk into the vacant lot.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Excess Uric Acid Reduced in 3 Days

Uric acid, which causes so much suffering from rheumatism, gout and other kidney and bladder disorders, is reduced and the digestion improved usually in two or three days, simply by drinking all the Man-a-cea water one can. This is not only a simple and easy treatment, but a pleasant one as well, since Man-a-cea is a natural and delicious mineral water, so free from any medicinal taste as to be a most agreeable table water. It is widely prescribed by physicians in diabetes, Bright's disease and other serious troubles.

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This is the hat that is letting many a man wear a smart derby who never could before.

It is the one derby that can't hurt your head. We invented it—took particular pains to make it *comfortable*.

Plenty of style, too—just look at it. That's *one* thing about a Wallach styled hat—it looks good, always.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Friday fair, with lower temperature; light variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,257. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CARRANZA TROOPS KILL 52 IN FIGHTS WITH VILLA BANDS

Victorious in Encounters Near Torreon and at Cienequita, Mexicans Announce.

GEN. CAVAZOS DEMANDS AID

Calls on Gutierrez to Rush de Facto Forces to Refuges to Which Bandits Flee.

COL. DODD AT PROVIDENCIA

His Troopers 25 Miles South of Namiquipa on Monday, General Pershing Reports.

TORREON, Mexico, April 5.—A Villa band, under Simon Reyes and Chacon, lost forty-two killed in an attempt to surprise the garrison in the mining town of Parras, several miles east of here last Saturday. The garrison, under Colonel J. M. Gonzales, drove off the bandits and captured arms and horses.

General Luis Guiterres reported to General Trevino tonight that he was very hopeful that General Cavazos would capture Villa and the remnants of his men within three days. Villa prisoners confirm reports that their chief is wounded.

General Guiterrez thinks that Villa will try to double toward the western mountains, when he finds the road south strongly held. General Matias Ramos reports that he had a fight at Santa Teresa, between Torreon and San Pedro, with a band of twenty-three robbers, of whom only three escaped alive.

A band of Villa supporters wrecked a passenger train on a branch of the Mexican Central Railroad in the neighborhood of Sombrerete, last Thursday, killing a number of persons, according to reports reaching here today. Sombrerete lies between Durango City and Canitas.

Efforts to arrange the surrender under an amnesty grant of General Canuto Reyes and other Villista leaders of the Torreon district, are being hastened. General Trevino, military commander, here, has named a peace commission to confer with the chieftain.

General Reyes wishes six weeks in which to notify all his followers. General Trevino will insist, however, that all the Villa leaders must surrender inside a ten-day limit. Hilario Rodriguez and less important Generals are with Reyes and are expected to surrender with him if terms are agreed on.

Cavazos Defeats Villistas.

EL PASO, Tex., April 5.—In an attack on Villa forces at Cienequita yesterday General Cavazos killed ten and scattered the band, according to a report given out today by General Gavira, Carranza commandant at Juarez, today. Cavazos said he was following the fugitives, but called on General Gutierres to rush forces against Satevo, Maica, Santa Gertrudis, and other points where they were supposed to be heading. In Cavazos's force only one man was wounded.

This news came in a telegram from General Gutierres, commanding the State of Chihuahua, who reported other minor engagements with Villa's men.

Gutierrez reported to Gavira that he had talked with one of his Captains and two privates, who had been captured by Villa in Namiquipa and had escaped in the fight in Guerrero. They said Villa, after the fight, left with 200 men for Llanos, in the San Juan Bautista district. Candelario Cervantes, who had taken over Pablo Lopez's command of 200 men, and Julio Acosto, with 200, had escaped into the mountains of Guerrero. Martin Lopez, who was wounded, left with a hundred followers for Bachiniva. Ramon Loranzo and Lieut. Col. Hernandez were killed in the battle.

General Gutierrez also told of the locations of other Villa bands, as follows: A small detachment in the mountains near Aguascalientes, (Hot Springs;) a detachment in the vicinity of Cushuiriachic, the main column at or near Satevo, and another scattered band at San Juan Batista. General Benjamin Garza, a Carranza commander, reported that some of his scouts had engaged a few Villistas at Lago de Abacajo, near Aguascalientes, and had defeated the band, driving them off without pursuing any of the bandits, but capturing ammunition which was loaded upon a pack mule.

Insists Villa Is Wounded.

That Francisco Villa is wounded and that his capture is imminent were asserted again tonight by General Gavira.

General Gavira made public a telegram which he said he had received from General Bertani at Madera, specifically stating that the bandit had been shot and was in hiding somewhere between Bachiniva and Satevo.

The message is confirmatory of reports from American headquarters that Villa was heading toward Satevo. While the story that he is wounded is still accepted here with considerable reserve, it is pointed out that several days have elapsed since the fugitive was reported in the neighborhood of Satevo, on his way to Parral, and that nothing has been heard since of his movements. If Villa was in full possession of his health and traveling at his usual speed of forty or more miles a day, he should have reached and passed Parral by this time, a fact which could hardly escape being reported.

Bachiniva is on the eastern side of the continental divide, about thirty miles from Guerrero, with which it is connected by the famous Bachiniva Pass. It is through this pass, agree all accounts, that Villa made his way after the defeat of his followers by Colonel Dodd near Guerrero. From Bachiniva to Satevo the trail runs about seventy miles through a broad, well-watered and fertile valley. On each side of the valley there stretch for many miles the wildest mountain wastes in Mexico—an almost ideal country for a fugitive. Thoroughly to search this district would take weeks, according to Americans who are familiar with it.

A Torreon dispatch places Villa at Maica, ninety miles southwest of Guerrero. If this is true, he is probably proceeding along the old coach road that leads into Santa Rosalia, whence he could move on to Parral, his reported objective.

Dodd and Pershing Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Baker today received from General Pershing, through General Funston, a

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Zeppelin in New Raid Driven Off By British

LONDON, Thursday, April 6. — A Zeppelin attacked the northeast coast of England about 5:50 o'clock last night, but was driven off by the anti-aircraft defenses.

The official announcement says that some bombs were dropped, but there is no information yet as to the casualties or damage.

FRENCH MAKE GAINS NORTH OF VERDUN

Night Assaults Enable Troops to Advance Near Caillette Wood.

HEAVY FIRING IN WOEVRE

Germans Deny French Assertions of Successes Near Douaumont and Vaux.

LONDON, April 5.—Intermittent cannonading on the Douaumont-Vaux front was the chief feature of today's operations around Verdun. There was no infantry actio ntoday, but the French report having made progress last night north of Caillette Wood.

West of the Meuse comparative calm prevailed in the sectors strictly within the Verdun zone of operations; but on the borders of the Argonne, to the north of Malancourt, the French artillery continued its concentrated fire upon the German lines of communication.

The Germans have begun setting mines adrift in the Meuse south of Verdun. Twenty-two have been discovered and exploded by the French.

Tonight's official report from Paris says:

In Belgium a destructive fire on the enemy trenches in front of Steenstraete gave good results.

North of the Aisne our artillery was active between the Beaumarais Wood, south of Craonne, and Berry-au-Bac.

In the Argonne our artillery continued to direct concentrated fire on the lines and lines of communication on the enemy's front, especially in the region of Montfaucon and the Malancourt Wood.

West of the Meuse the day was calm. To the east there was an intermittent cannonade in the Douaumont-Vaux sector. No infantry action occurred in the region of Verdun.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

In the Argonne there has been a combat with hand grenades in the sector between Bolante and Fille Morte. We caused the explosion of two mines which damaged an enemy trench.

To the west of the Meuse last night was relatively calm To the east of the river we took part in several engagements, in the course of which we made progress in the connecting trench to the north of Caillette Wood.

In the Woevre district there has been an intense bombardment in the sectors between Moulainville and Chatillon. The Germans threw into the River Meuse north of St. Mihiel twenty-two mines. These floated down and were exploded by us without causing any damage.

In the Lorraine district the Germans, after a violent bombardment of our positions between Arracourt and St. Martin, delivered several small infantry attacks against various points in this sector. The enemy was everywhere thrown back by our machine guns and the fire of our artillery.

In the Vosges a reconnoissance in force on the part of the enemy, who were endeavoring to reach our trenches to the southeast of Celles, was easily dispersed.

In the region of Verdun French aeroplanes on April 4 engaged in no fewer than fifteen aerial combats, in the course of which a double-motored German machine was brought down near the pond of Haute Fourneaux. Another German machine fell near the wood of Pilly, and a third German aeroplane fell vertically to the ground. All the French pilots got back without suffering damage.

On the night of April 3-4 one of our aerial squadron threw fourteen shells on the railroad station at Nantillois and five others on the barracks of the enemy at Damvillers.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The artillery action was particularly spirited today in the central sector of the Belgian Army.

The British official statement reads:

Last night we sprang mines successfully near Hulluch and damaged a hostile gallery and wrecked posts established in the old craters. Today we bombarded hostile works near the Bois Grenier with good effect.

About St. Eloi the artillery of both sides was very active. North of the Ypres-St. Julien road our heavy artillery carried out a successful bombardment, doing much damage to hostile trenches and causing numerous explosions.

BERLIN, April 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The fallowing statement was issued today by army headquarters:

Artillery engagements in the Argonne and in the Meuse district are continuing with undiminished vigor. The situation is unchanged.

On the left bank of the Meuse the French were prevented by the Germans from again occupying the mill northeast of Haumont.

In the Fort Douaumont sector yesterday repeated counterattacks of the enemy broke down before the German line southwest of the fort and in front of the German positions in the northern part of the Caillette Wood.

German troops in Lorraine and on the Alsatian front carried out several successful patrol enterprises.

During the month of March, in aerial engagements on the western front, the Germans lost fourteen aeroplanes, of which seven were lost in air combats. Three were shot down from the ground and forts are missing. The British and French lost forty-four aeroplanes, of which thirty-eight were lost in air combats, four were shot down on the ground in our front, and two were forced to land within the German lines. Twenty-five enemy aeroplanes fell into German hands. The fall of nineteen others was noticed.

GERMANS SWEPT AWAY IN ATTACK ON VAUX

Foot of Ravine Turned Into Shambles Where Thousands Perished in French Fire.

From a Special Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMLET OF B—NEAR VERDUN, April 3, (via Paris, April 5.)—It is 2 o'clock in the morning, and I am writing in the living room of an abandoned farm three miles from the Vaux ravine.

Since noon yesterday an appalling

Continued on Page 4.

ROOSEVELT NAMES NOMINATION TERMS TO THE REPUBLICANS

Must Accept His Policies and Know He'll Not "Pussyfoot" on Any of the Issues.

NOT FOR WAR, HE NOW AVERS

But Insists That Uncle Sam Be Made Strong Enough to Defend His People.

MUST ARM TO "MAKE GOOD"

Tells Prospective Delegate Not to Nominate Him Unless Convention Believes in His Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 5.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is out in the open as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the United States.

He made known his attitude to a visitor from a nearby State who expects to go to the Republican National Convention as a delegate. There were five men present in the big trophy room at Sagamore Hill who heard the conversation.

The Colonel with his characteristic vehemence had been talking of Mexico and other international problems when the visitor broke in.

"You know Colonel," he said, "I may make up my mind that we will have to nominate you."

Like a flash the Colonel turned to his visitor.

"Well, now, let me give you a piece of advice," he said, pounding the chair arm. "If you have any doubt on the subject do not nominate me. Get it perfectly clear in your head that if you nominate me it mustn't be because you think it is in my interest, but because you think it is in your interest and the interest of the Republican Party, and because you think it to the interest of the United States to do so."

The Colonel hesitated a moment to collect his thoughts, and then burst out again. He put into his utterances all of the vehemence he would have used in a campaign speech, apparently oblivious of the fact that he was talking to a little group of men in his home and not to a great throng in some huge auditorium.

Says He Won't "Pussy-foot."

"And more than that, don't you do it if you expect me to pussy-foot on any single issue I have raised," he continued. "Don't be for me unless you are prepared to say that every citizen of this country has got to be pro-United States, first, last and all the time, and no pro- anything else at all, and that we stand for every good American everywhere, whatever his birthplace or creed, and wherever he now lives, and that in return we demand that he be an American and nothing else, with no hyphen about him.

"Every American citizen must be for America first and for no other country even second, and he hasn't any right to be in the United States at all if he has any divided loyalty between this country and any other.

"I don't care a rap for the man's creed or birthplace or national origin, so long as he is straight United States. I am for him if he is straight United States, and if he isn't I am against him. And don't you nominate me unless you are prepared to take the position that Uncle Sam is to be strong enough to defend his rights and to defend every one of his people wherever those people are, and he can't be strong enough unless he prepares in advance.

"I am not for war; on the contrary, I abhor an unjust or a wanton war, and I would use every honorable expedient to avoid even a just war. But I feel with all my heart that you don't, in the long run, avoid war by making other people believe that you are afraid to fight for your own rights.

"Uncle Sam Must Be Prepared."

"Uncle Sam must never wrong the weak; he must never insult any one or wantonly give cause of offense to either the weak or the strong, and the squarest possible way to enable him to keep the peace and to keep it on terms that will enable Americans to hold their heads high and not hang them in shame is for him to be so prepared in advance—and I mean prepared in his own soul as well as with his army and navy—that when he says anything the rest of the world will know that he means it, and that he can make it good.

"Don't you try to nominate me unless you think that is the policy that ought to be followed out, and followed out for your sake as much as for mine, and for the sake of the rest of us here in the United States, and don't forget that isn't a course that provokes war; it is the only course that, in the long run, prevents war, and secures national self-respect and guarantees the honor of this country, and the rights of its citizens wherever they may be."

The conversation between the Colonel and his visitors came as a logical sequence to the Roosevelt-Root-Lodge luncheon last Friday at the home of Robert Bacon in New York, which gave such a mighty impetus to the boom which Roosevelt's followers were conducting for his nomination.

It serves among other things to disillusion all who endeavored to draw from the luncheon party the conclusion that Roosevelt, Root, Lodge, and Bacon were working in the interests of Root, or even Justice Charles E. Hughes, as the nominee of the Republican Party.

Political observers felt tonight that the campaign from now on would be conducted frankly and openly on the part of the Roosevelt backers. They look to Root, Lodge, and others to give to Roosevelt their support or, if they do not take an open stand for the Colonel, at least to give the campaign for his nomination their sanction by not openly stating that they are opposed to the Colonel.

Will Take Silence for Consent.

Silence, in face of the many reports and rumors concerning what occurred at the luncheon, it was felt, would be looked upon all over the nation as acquiescence on the part of these men in the fight being conducted for Roosevelt.

If things go that way and Root develops into an out-and-out Roosevelt man, it is generally felt that William Barnes, should he attempt to check the Colonel, may have his own wings clipped

Continued on Page 8.

"Irish Nonsense About Ireland"

By George Bernard Shaw

The famous wit and satirist at his best, in next Sunday's Times. The only way to obtain The Sunday Times is to order it in advance.

SUFFRAGISTS WIN SENATE TEST VOTE

Upper House for the Referendum, 29 to 13—Will Pass It Today.

BROWN NOW WILL GIVE WAY

Senate Leader Promises to Make No Further Opposition—Sage Assails Fellow-Members.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Despite the opposition led by the Republican Party leader, Elon R. Brown, the woman suffrage referendum won, twenty-nine to thirteen, on a test vote in the Senate tonight and will be passed tomorrow.

Senator Brown and Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany poked fun at their fellow-members as men afraid to stand true to their convictions and afraid to say "no" to a woman.

With Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who have led the suffrage forces here in the fight for the amendment in the crowded Senate Chamber, with other suffrage workers, Senator Sage arraigned his fellows as pawns and jokes.

"We all know why this referendum is going to pass," said the Senator from Albany. "It wouldn't have any chance on its merits, but it's going to pass because a majority of you men don't seem able to say 'no' to a woman. But because you have yielded against your convictions, it won't help you any. This is the most promising Senate I ever saw. It's good on promising and it gave the women some promises. But don't you know what a woman does to a man when she gets the upper hand? Why didn't you think about that? Why didn't you recall the story of Samson and Dalilah? Remember what Circe did when she got men under her control—she turned them into swine and drove them over a precipice.

"I knew when I voted for the referendum the last time that it would be beaten, but I though the defeat would put an end to this senseless agitation. I see now I was wrong and I will not repeat the offense. As for you men who are voting for this, I want to say that you had better send home and get your wives to come to Albany and take care of you."

The Senate was in a flurry of excitement over a charge by Senator James J. Walker of New York that some one had tampered with one of his bills, pretty well emasculating it, when, as soon as Senator Walker sat down, Senator Ogden L. Mills, who was presiding over the Senate, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, entertained a motion by Senator George H. Whitney, introducer of the suffrage resolution, that it be advanced.

Senator Mills, in the confusion, ruled that it was advanced, but upon the insistence of Senator Charles D. Newton of Genesee took only the ayes on a vote to reconsider the advance of the resolution. Then Senator Newton offered an amendment inserting in the resolution the provision that a foreign-born woman could not vote until she had taken an oath of allegance to the United States and renounced allegiance to the land of her birth.

Senator Whitney charged that the amendment was only a move to kill the resolution, since it would result in a week's delay and bring final action in the last few days of the legislative session. Other friends of suffrage saw a move to continue the delay by which Senator Brown had blocked the resolution for two months.

When Senator J. Henry Walters, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said in reply to Senator Whitney that he was supporting the amendment in good faith, Senator Whitney made a reply to the effect that if Senator Walters had wished to amend the resolution he could have done so in the month he held it in his committee.

Senator Clinton T. Horton of Buffalo said that the naturalization laws of the United States would insure the citizenship of women voters. The Newton amendment was lost by a vote of 11 to 30.

Then Senator Brown got the floor. His speech was interrupted by applause both from the members and from the galleries.

"It is an unfortunate mistake to submit this question again," he said. "Beaten by almost 200,000 votes five months ago, they ask again to submit this question. It is folly; it is worse, it is being false to our trust.

"By solicitation about the corridors of the Capitol, there was secured a promise of a majority of the members of the Judiciary Committee to report out this resolution. And now we see a majority of the Senators, having yielded to solicitation, ready to vote for this, although I know wherefor I speak when I say they are themselves against it.

"I may be called old-fashioned. I am old-fashioned. I love honor and respect woman. I recognize her in many ways as the superior of man. She peoples the earth with men, the heavens with stars, and the sea with living things. I recognize her as great and noble in the sphere which is hers by nature and consent of man. But American woman has gone far afield from her rightful place, and I am old-fashined enough to fight to the last against any movement which will take her further from her God-appointed task and duty."

Senator George B. Wellington of Troy said that he believed the people who voted for suffrage fast Fall had an inherent right to ask for reconsideration of the vote by which they were defeated.

"I think if we could get a little chivalry into our politics, it would be a mighty good thing," he said.

Senator Whitney told the Senators that the resolution they were voting on was the same which passed the Legislature in 1914 and 1915.

A rising vote was then taken on the advancement of the resolution to order of final passage. The Senators who voted against the referendum were: Gilchrist of Brooklyn, Ramsberger of Buffalo, Brown of Watertown, Carswell of Brooklyn, Sage of Albany, Argetsinger of Rochester, Burlingame of Brooklyn, Hewitt of Cayuga, Wicks of Oneida, Cromwell of Richmond, Mullan of Rochester, Lawson of Brooklyn, and Newton of Genesee.

Senator Brown said after the vote that he would not block the passage of the resolution, which will be on tomorrow's calendar. It has been passed by the Assembly and must be passed again by the next Legislature for submission in 1917.

Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. Laidlaw were asked to comment on Senator Brown, but said that they did not believe that the Senator's remarks should be dignified by a reply. The Senate Judiciary Committee tonight reported favorably Senator Brown's proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing that if defeated an amendment may not be submitted again for five years.

STRIKE ON CENTRAL DELAYS MANY TRAINS

Ten Classes of Workmen Quit Here Because of Refusal to Deal with Union.

10,000 MORE MAY WALK OUT

Strikebreakers and Provisions Rushed to Melrose Yards, Where Work is Suspended.

Trains were delayed at the Grand Central Terminal, and gangs of strikebreakers followed by automobiles filled with provisions were rushed to the Melrose freight yards late yesterday afternoon as ten classes of craftsmen employed by the New York Central Railroad went on strike. Those who went out included car cleaners, air brake inspectors, car inspectors, carpenters, trackmen, machinists, blacksmiths, car repairers, and baggagemen.

The strikers, numbering 1,000 according to their leaders and 400 according to officials of the railroad, are members of the American Federation of Railroad Workers, which has an enrollment of 27,000 in the United States. Refusal by the railroad to deal with the union in a demand for shorter hours and an increase of 3 per cent. in wages was one of the causes for the trouble given by the workers. Another reason was the alleged discharge of officials of the union who had been in the service of the railroad for many years.

More than thirty policemen in charge of Inspector Edward Walsh of the Seventh Inspection District, and twenty-five detectives employed by the railroad, established a wide cordon about the Melrose and Mott Haven yards, between 138th and 161st Streets last night to prevent conflicts between the strikers and the men who took their places.

Every bridge crossing the cut through which New York Central trains pass was guarded by one or more men, and no one was permitted to pass the sentinels who could not give a satisfactory explanation of his business.

It was announced by President Patrick F. Richardson of the American Federation of Railroad Workers, after a meeting last night, that additional men would join the walkout if a speedy settlement was not reached. About 10,000 men of the classes involved are employed on the main line of the New York Central between New York City and Buffalo, it was said, and all of these were alleged to be ready to quit their places.

Places Filled, Says Official.

Vice President Patrick E. Crowley of the railroad disputed the claims of the strikers last night, asserting that the places of all those who went out had been filled and that no further trouble was expected.

The strike, according to President Richardson of the union, originated in an effort made by him six weeks ago to arrange a conference with the officials of the railroad on the subject of pay and hours. The railroad, he said, refused to deal with the men, and ignored the efforts at intercession of John J. Keegan and P. J. Gill, mediators of the United States Department of Labor, who came on from Washington at the request of the workers.

According to President Richardson the activity of officials of the union resulted in their discharge as employes of the railroad. Two of those let go were the President and Secretary of the local branch of the labor organization, who had been for seventeen and twelve years, respectively, in the employ of the New York Central, according to Richardson. Yesterday sixteen others were discharged, Richardson said, one of them being John Mopson, a car inspector, who had held the same job for twenty-three years.

A strike was at once declared by the union, and there was a general walkout at the Grand Central Terminal and at the Melrose and Mott Haven yards.

Newspaper men and others seeking information were not permitted to enter the Melrose yards, where the shops and branch offices of the road are situated, but it was asserted that all work there, not connected with the operation of trains, was completely suspended.

The railroad, which had admittedly been preparing for the trouble since the negotiations began, at once sent 300 operatives to the Melrose yards in a special train, and preparations were made to enable them to live there. A commissary was established in the headquarters of the railroad police at 160th Street, and a special detail of men was stationed there to guard the stores.

Strikers to Stand Together.

The strikers later met at Protection Hall, at 152d Street and Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, and voted to stand together in the strike. Speeches were made by President Richardson and Vice President John J. Martin. More than 1,000 men attended, and every mention of extending the strike was loudly cheered.

Vice President Crowley of the railroad stated early in the evening that only 150 men had gone out, 75 of them at the Grand Central Terminal and 75 at the Mott Haven yards; but G. H. Wilson, Superintendent of the electrical division, increased the number later to 400.

Trains leaving the terminal were delayed from five to twenty minutes, and there was some confusion during the rush hours.

"Despite the extravagant assertions of the labor agitators, and especially Richardson, who was responsible for the trouble, the strike is not serious enough to be dignified by a formal statement," said Vice President Crowley. "We had 300 men ready in anticipation of this, and there will be no further trouble."

The American Federation of Railroad Wofkers is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, although Richardson was formerly an official of the latter organization.

WILL YIELD NO 'ARMS OF DEFENSE,' CHANCELLOR TELLS THE REICHSTAG; SUSSEX TORPEDOED, SAY U. S. NAVY MEN

Norway Is Incensed Over Sinkings by U-Boats And German Envoy Seeks to Allay Public Feeling

CHRISTIANIA, April 5.—A remarkable statement made by Dr. Michaelles, the new German Ambassador here, is regarded by the press as an attempt to allay the anti-German feeling which has been rapidly rising in Norway recently owing to the losses to Norwegian shipping in the submarine warfare.

Discussing recent developments, Dr. Michaelles says in an interview:

"From the point of view of the neutrals there has been no change in Germany's submarine policy. It is still Germany's aim to make proper allowances for the rights of neutrals."

He went on to say in regard to the war in general:

"Germany is ready to make peace, and the Chancellor has officially said that any reasonable peace proposal will be considered. It is our antagonists who want to fight to the bitter end."

The following editorial from (name of newspaper deleted by censor) is characteristic of the utterances of leading papers:

"Germany in the past year has received numerous notes from President Wilson. It is evident that she has no more fear of little Norway than of great America and feels safe in her encroachments upon our small nation, which only wants to live in peace.

"She may be making a mistake, however, for it may be of importance during the last desperate struggle whether neutral nations look with trust or spite toward Germany."

According to the newspapers eleven Norwegian ships have been torpedoed without warning in the last few days, and twenty Norwegian sailors have lost their lives.

Spain Sends a Protest to Berlin About Sussex

MADRID, April 5, (via Paris.)—The Spanish Government has sent a note to Germany in which protest is made against the torpedoing of the steamer Sussex and the death of Spanish subjects as a result, among them Enrique Granados, the composer, and his wife.

The note also discusses the navigation rights of neutrals.

FIND THE SUSSEX WAS TORPEDOED

French Admiral and American Attaches Agree as to What Sunk Steamship.

NO WARNING WAS GIVEN

Submarine Hung Around After Attack to Prevent Rescues, It Is Charged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The French Embassy tonight furnished to the press the text of a report made at Boulogne on March 30 by Rear Admiral A. Grasset, Assistant Chief of the French General Staff, concerning the attack on the Channel liner Sussex. The report is addressed to the Vice Admiral of the French General Staff, who sent Rear Admiral Grasset to Boulogne to conduct an inquiry into the case. Its full text was cabled to the French Embassy.

Rear Admiral Grasset makes the flat statement that the Captain of the Sussex saw the track of a torpedo just before the explosion and that a passenger called attention to what he supposed was a big fish. A number of pieces of a torpedo were found on the Sussex, he asserts, and these were turned over to American officers.

Rear Admiral Grasset holds that there was a premeditated attack on an unarmed merchant ship made without the slightest warning. As evidence that a submarine was in the vicinity, he states that a torpedo was fired at a British destroyer on her way to announce the Sussex disaster.

The statements made by Admiral Gasset bear out evidence obtained by the United States Government. A report was received by cable today by the State Department that the American naval attachés at London and Paris had completed their examination of the hull of the Sussex, and were of the opinion that the vessel had been torpedoed. They were borne out in that opinion, it was said, by an analysis of metal fragments found in the Sussex which indicated that they were parts of a torpedo.

It is expected that this, with evidence sent on the steamship St. Paul, will bring to a head the present critical aspect of the relations of the German and United States Governments. The Administration intends to await, however, before taking action, any explanation that may be offered by the German Government in response to inquiries made by Ambassador Gerard under instructions from Secretary Lansing as to whether German U-boats were responsible for the alleged attacks on the Sussex and other merchant vessels.

The text of Admiral Grasset's report follows:

"Boulogne, March 30, 1916.

"In conformity with your instructions I proceeded to Boulogne, where I conducted an inquiry relative to the attack on the Sussex. On March 24 the Sussex, belonging to the State Railway Company, and running the regular service between England and France, left Folkestone at 1:25 P. M. for Dieppe. This boat carried about 325 passengers of all nationalities, a great number of these being women and children, as well as the Indian mails. This approximate figure is given by the Captain; according to the company there were 303 passengers; the officer in control of the tickets was severely wounded and taken to Dover; he is not in a fit state to furnish particulars. She was not possessed of any armament. The crew consisted of 53 men.

"From the start the speed was set at 16 knots; after having passed at a mile distance from Dungeness, the Cap-

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TWO NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK BY U-BOATS

One Spanish, One Norwegian, and One British Vessel, the Day's Toll in War Zone.

FOUR SAILORS MISSING

British Comment on the Fact That Only American Vessels Seem Immune from Attack.

LONDON, April 5.—The Spanish steamship Vigo, of 1,187 gross tons, was sunk in the Bay of Biscay by a German submarine, according to a Lloyd's report. The crew was set adrift in a boat and later was picked up by the British steamship Pola and taken to Gibraltar.

Lloyd's also reports the sinking of the British steamship Bendew, with the loss of one of the crew.

A report received here from the Captain of the British schooner, John Pritchard, a vessel of 118 tons, recently reported sunk, states that his ship was sent to the bottom in the Mediterranean by a submarine. The nationality of the undersea boat was certainly Austrian, the schooner's master declares, although no flag of any kind was flown. The schooner was sunk by bombs placed in her hold.

The crew of the Norwegian steamship Arena, 1,019 tons gross, has been taken to Ymuiden by the trawler Clare. A Reuter dispatch from Ymuiden says the Arena was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

HAVRE, April 5.—A German submarine has sunk the Norwegian steamer Baus, a vessel of 1,267 tons, in the English Channel. Four of the crew are missing. Fourteen others were saved.

PARIS, April 5.—A Havas dispatch from Valencia, dated yesterday, says a Norwegian steamer was seen during the morning thirty miles off the coast of Spain signaling for help. A British steamer approached to render assistance, but, perceiving a German submarine near, made for port under full steam and reported the incident to the Spanish authorities and the British and Norwegian Consuls. The fate of the Norwegian steamer is unknown, the dispatch adds.

Americans Ships Avoided.

LONDON, April 5.—The opinion is expressed in naval circles having access to the reports on the torpedoing of the British steamship Englishman that the vessel would have been saved if she had carried a defensive gun. The submarine was plainly seen as she pursued and shelled the steamer.

Since last August, when the British steamer Waimana was compelled by a ruling of the State Department at Washington to dismount a gun before clearing from Newport News, British merchantmen, calling at American ports, have been unarmed. The recent ruling of the State Department, allowing Italian armed liners to clear from an American port on the assurance that they are armed only for defensive purposes has caused much interest here in official circles, and it would not be surprising if the British Government, acting on this precedent, should arm merchantmen trading in American ports.

British naval circles express the belief that the retirement of Admiral von Tirpitz from the German Ministry of Marine was in the nature of a "sop" to American public opinion, as, in their view, the German submarine policy has become "more, instead of less, frightful."

The official reports show that seven or eight neutral vessels have been torpedoed without any warning whatsoever since the new German submarine campaign began. These reports state that the following neutral ships have been sunk without warning in the month of March: Norwegians—Silius, Langelie, and Kannik; Dutch—Tubantia, and Palembang; Swedish—Hollandia; Danish—Skodsborg.

The following vessels were warned and the crews permitted to take to the boats: Spanish—Vigo; Norwegian—Norne, Bell Lindfield, and Hans Gude. The Danish steamer Harriet is placed in the doubtful list as evidence of this vessel having been torpedoed is inconclusive. Thus seven are listed as having been sunk without warning; five after warning, and one doubtful.

The naval authorities point out as a significant fact that although a number of these were sunk in the Atlantic tracks frequented by American ships, not a single ship flying the American flag appears in the list.

GERMAN POSITION STATED

No Peace That Means the Overthrow of Prussian Militarism.

PREDICTS A NEW BELGIUM

Shall Not "Be a Franco-British Vassal," or Form Anti-German Coalitions.

NO PLAN OF CONQUEST HERE

Chancellor Derides the Reports That Germany Will War on Us if Victorious.

BERLIN, April 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—In the Reichstag today Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg, in the most comprehensive speech he has delivered since the war began, derided the reports—calumniously circulated by the Allies, he said—that Germany contemplated an attack upon the United States after the European war was ended, and had designs upon the territory of South American States.

Among the foreign diplomats present were the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard; the Argentine Minister, Luis Molina; the Dutch Minister, Baron Gevers, and the Greek Minister, N. G. Theotoky.

The Chancellor, whose address was delivered to a crowded house, also spoke of the questions presented in relation to the principle of nationality, considering the Polish, Lithuanian, Livonian, Belgian, and Flemish problems. He insisted upon the necessity of guaranteeing the peace of Europe after the war, and also of securing this result by giving to these races opportunity of free evolution along the lines of their natural individualities and mother tongues.

"Toward a Future of Liberty."

At the conclusion of his address the Chancellor elicited great applause by saying:

"The spirit of union shall lead us, as it shall lead our children and grandchildren, through the struggles of their fathers, toward a future of strength and liberty."

The Chancellor began his address with a review of the military situation. He said that since his last speech in the Reichstag the Dardanelles enterprise had ended as a failure, that the Serbian campaign, with the assistance of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, had been brought to a victorious conclusion, and that Montenegro and Albania likewise were now in the hands of Germany's allies; that the British attempt to relieve Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia, had been vain; that the Russians, although they had succeeded in occupying Erzerum with superior numbers, had found their advance checked by strong Turkish forces; that Russian attacks against the front in East Galicia and Italian attacks against the Isonso positions had been beaten back. Moreover, he said, the Russians had driven columns against the German lines, but their assaults had broken down before Field Marshal von Hindenburg and his "heroes."

The Chancellor declared that the reports of the enemies of this nation that the German military force had been expended were erroneous, as the Verdun battle had proved that where operations were prepared with great foresight and where the bravery of German troops was called into play one advantage after another had been obtained. He then expressed the nation's thanks to the soldiers and their leaders.

Discussing attempts which he said were being made to starve Germany, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg continued:

"I understood that in 1915 our enemies would not give up this hope, but I do not understand how cool heads, after the experiences of 1915, can cling to it. Our enemies forget that, thanks to the organizing powers of the whole nation, Germany is equal to the task of distribution of food supplies.

"Moral Reserves" Against Starvation.

"Our enemies forget that in cases in which there is a real shortage the German nation is able to make use of moral reserves which enable us to lower our standard of life, which has risen remarkably during the last decades. What would it mean, for instance, if the consumption of meat should temporarily be lowered to the level of the '70s? I should think our adversaries would remember how strong was the German race of those days."

Conditions of life in Germany were not easy, the Chancellor continued, but the difficulties were being met in admirable fashion by the entire nation, especially the poorer classes. The crop reports indicated, he said, that all the Winter crops were good; in fact, the reports had not been so favorable for many years previously. The harvest of 1915 was the worst of decades; nevertheless, the stocks of grain for breadmaking not only would be sufficient, but provided for a considerable reserve with which to begin the new year.

"We shall not run short of anything in the future, as we have not done in the past," he said.

The Chancellor asserted that it was the intention of Germany's enemies to extend the war to the women and children of the nation by starving them, and that for this purpose Great Britain and

her allies had interfered with the trade of neutrals.

"The American note of Nov. 5, 1915, gave an exact description of British violations of the nations' laws," he continued, "but as far as I know it has not been answered up to this day.

"No fair-minded neutral, no matter whether he favors us or not, can doubt our right to defend ourselves against this war of starvation, which is contrary to international law. No one can ask us to permit our arms of defense to be wrested from our hands. We use them, and must use them. We respect legitimate rights of neutral trade and commerce, but we have a right to expect that this will be appreciated, and that our right and our duty be recognized—to use all means against this policy of starvation, which is a jeering insult not only to all laws of nations, but also to the plainest duties of humanity."

"There Must Be a New Belgium."

Amid profound silence and the deep attention of the whole House the Chancellor turned to the Polish problem and to that of nationalities in general, saying:

"Neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary intended to touch the Polish question, but the fate of battles brought them in contact with it. Now this problem stands before the world and needs to be solved. Germany and Austria-Hungary must and will solve it. History will not admit that after such earthquakes things will ever become what they were before.

"After the war there must be a new Belgium.

"Formerly Poland was left in the hands of the tchinovnik [Russian police agent.] Even members of the Russian Duma have frankly admitted that he ought not to return to the place where Germans, Austrians, and Poles have honestly labored in the interests of this unfortunate land.

"Mr. Asquith also mentions the principle of nationality. If he puts himself in the position of this unconquered and unconquerable adversary, can he really suppose that Germany will ever of her own free will deliver into the hands of reactionary Russia the nations between the Baltic and the Volhynian swamps who have been freed by her and by her allies—no matter whether they are Poles or Lithuanians or Livonians of the Baltic?"

Denies Hope of American Conquests.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg protested vigorously against the report that Germany now or in the future contemplated aggression against the United States.

"The latest offspring of the calumniating campaign directed against us," he said, "is a report that after the end of this war we shall rush against the American continent, and that we shall attempt to conquer Canada.

"This is the silliest of all the imputations invented against us. Equally silly are the reports that we contemplate the acquisition of any territory on American soil, as in Brazil, or in any American country whatsoever.

"We fight for our existence and for our future. For Germany and not for space in a foreign country are Germany's sons bleeding and dying on the battlefield. Every one among us knows this, and it makes our hearts and nerves so strong. This moral force strengthens our will in order not only to weather the storm, but also to achieve final victory."

The Chancellor intimated that any suggestions of peace on the basis of the destruction of Prussian military power would make possible only one answer—the German sword.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg turned to the subject of eventual conditions of peace after a brief reference to the entrance of Portugal into the war. He pointed out that in his speech of Sept. 9 he had declared readiness to enter into discussion of peace, but that then, as now, Germany's enemies declined his offer.

"Let us suppose I suggest to Mr. Asquith to sit down with me at a table and examine the possibilities of peace," he continued, "and Mr. Asquith begins with a claim of definitive and complete destruction of Prussia's military power. The conversation would be ended before it began. To these peace conditions only one answer would be left, and this answer our sword must give.

Future Slaughter Blamed on Allies.

"If our adversaries want to continue the slaughter of human beings and the devastation of Europe theirs will be the guilt, and we shall have to stand it as men."

The Chancellor introduced a personal touch in the following passage:

"When I was last at headquarters I stood with the Emperor at a place to which I had accompanied him one year previously. The Emperor remembered this and, deeply moved, pointed out the enormous changes that had taken place since that time. Then the Russians were on the ridge of the Carpathians. At Corlice we had just begun to break through the enemy's lines, and Hindenburg's powerful offensive had just been started. Now we are deep in Russia.

"The British and French at that time had attacked Gallipoli, and were hoping to arouse the Balkans against us. Now the Bulgarians stand firmly on our side. Then we were engaged in the defensive Champagne battle, and now, at the Emperor's word, the cannon resound in the Verdun battle. Deep gratitude to God, to the army and to the nation filled the Emperor's heart.

Aims to Rescue Europe From Chaos.

"Our enemies wish to destroy united, free Germany," the Chancellor went on. "They desire that Germany shall be again as weak as during past centuries, a prey of all lusts of domination of her neighbors, and the scapegoat of Europe, beaten back forever in the dominion of economic evolution, even after the war. That is what our enemies mean when they speak of definitive destruction of Prussia's military power.

"And what is our intention? The sense and aim of this war is for us the creation of a Germany so firmly united, so strongly protected, that no one ever will feel the temptation to annihilate us; that every one in the world will concede to us the right of free exercise of our peaceful endeavors. This Germany, and not the destruction of other races, is what we wish. Our aim is the lasting rescue of the European continent, which is now shaken to its very foundation."

Says Peace Must Be Lasting.

Referring to the conditions which he wished to see prevail at the end of the war, the Chancellor said:

"This new Europe in many respects cannot resemble the past. The blood which has been shed will never be repaid, and the wealth which has been destroyed can only slowly be replaced. But whatever else this Europe may be, it must be for the nations that inhabit it a land of peaceful labor. The peace which shall end this war shall be a lasting peace. It must not bear the germ of new wars, but must provide for a peaceful arrangement of European questions."

The Chancellor declared that England wished to see military operations ended, but hoped then to continue the commercial war with redoubled violence, adding:

"First the British endeavor to destroy our military, and then our economic policy. Everywhere there is brutal lust of destruction and of annihilation and domination, to cripple a nation of 70,000,000 people."

As to Colonial questions, he quoted Bismarck to the effect that the fate of colonies was decided on the Continent. He asserted that Germany's enemies were now actively engaged in inventing new formulas in order to maintain the spell of illusion, hatred and deception which bound them.

Allies' "Lust of Revenge."

"Of all the nations in the war," he continued, "only Germany has been threatened by her enemies and by their responsible spokesmen with annihilation, with partition of her realm, with destruction of her essential political and economic forces, no matter whether they call them Prussianism, or militarism, or barbarism. The forces which before the war bound together the anti-German coalition were lust of conquest, lust of revenge and jealousy against German competition in the world's markets. During the war they have remained powerful with the Governments of our enemies in spite of all defeats.

"This is still the object and aim of the war alike in St. Petersburg (Petrograd), Paris and London."

"To this we oppose that Germany in this war had only one aim, namely, to defend herself, to maintain her existence, to hold her enemies back from the German frontiers, and whenever their lust of destruction had shown itself to drive them back as quickly as possible. "We did not want this war. We felt no desire to change our frontiers when the war began against our will. We threatened no nation with annihilation of her existence or with destruction of her national life."

"Loved Peace More Than All Others."

The Chancellor pointed out the roots of Germany's present strength, saying:

"And what gives us this force to conquer and overcome the difficulties caused by the interruption of our overseas trade, and, on the front, numerically superior enemies? Who can readily believe that greed of land inspires our columns at Verdun and makes them accomplish every day new deeds of heroism? Or shall a nation which gave to the world so many valued intellectual and useful gifts, which during forty-four years loved peace more than all the others—shall this nation overnight be transformed into barbarians and Huns?

"No, gentlemen, these are the inventions of the evil conscience of those who are guilty of the war and are now fearing for their power and influence in their own countries."

With respect to the intentions of Germany in the case of Belgium the speaker said:

"We must create real guarantees that Belgium never shall be a Franco-British vassal; never shall be used as a military or economic fortification against Germany. Also in this respect things cannot be what they were before. Also here Germany cannot sacrifice the oppressed Flemish race, but must assure them sound evolution which corresponds to their rich natural gifts, which is based on their mother tongue and follows their national character.

"We want neighbors that do not form coalitions against us, but with whom we collaborate and who collaborate with us to our mutual advantage. Remembrance of the war will still echo in the sadly tried Belgian country, but we shall never allow that this will be a new source of wars—shall not allow it in our mutual interests."

DUTCH DEMAND SEIZED BONDS.

Hold That British Have No Right to Confiscate Securities.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says that according to diplomatic correspondence published by the Dutch Foreign Office bearing on the protests against seizure of mail by Great Britain, the Foreign Minister contends that beyond all doubt the term "correspondence post" used in The Hague convention covers stocks or other valuable deeds. Therefore, he contends, belligerents are not entitled to confiscate them. The Minister asks restitution of all documents of this nature that have been seized.

TO ADOPT BEVERAGE CARDS.

Cologne Gazette Says Germany Will Seize Cocoa, Tea, and Coffee.

COPENHAGEN, April 5, (via London.)—The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, says it expects the German Government to apply the ticket system and seize all stocks of cocoa, tea, and coffee.

SHAW TO IRISH-AMERICANS.

A confidential talk from one Irishman to others, with the world listening. George Bernard Shaw's article in The New York Times next Sunday on "Irish Nonsense About Ireland" is another specimen of "infuriating candor." Order today.—Advt.

FIND THE SUSSEX WAS TORPEDOED

Continued from Page 1.

tain headed south 3 degrees east; the weather was very fine, the sea almost calm; most of the passengers were on deck. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, the Captain, who was on the bridge, saw before the port beam, some 150 meters away, the track of a torpedo.

"It was now 2:50 P. M., the time of the disaster being exactly registered by the stopping of the clocks on board the vessel. The second officer and deck officer, who were on the bridge, also distinctly saw the torpedo. With great presence of mind the Captain ordered the helm hard aport, and stopped the starboard engine, in order to avoid the torpedo by turning to starboard. These two orders were executed immediately, as is proved by the statements of the engineers.

"The ship was beginning to swing off, when, eight seconds after the torpedo had been seen, a terrific explosion took place, throwing up an enormous column of water. (Calculating from the distance at which the torpedo had first been seen and the time which passed before the explosion the speed of the torpedo must have been thirty-six knots, the normal speed of a torpedo.)

"The ship was cut in two opposite the bridge; the after part, thanks to the solidity of the bulkheads, continued to float. On deck several passengers who happened to be on the port side saw the torpedo when quite close to the ship, one of them even telling his neighbor to 'look at that great fish swimming toward the ship.'

"Everybody who happened to be in the bows disappeared with that portion of the ship which was engulfed, among others the passengers on the fore deck and in the first class saloon. The men of the crew who were in the forecastle, the lookout in the bows, and the lookout in the crowsnest on the foremast also disappeared.

"The Captain, who had been knocked down by the column of water resulting from the explosion, ordered the crew to go to their emergency stations. The firemen and engineers went to their stations after having stopped the port engine and closed the draught plates of the furnaces. At the same time the wireless operator tried to send out distress signals, but without success, the antennae having fallen with the foremast.

"The crew proceeded to their stations to launch the lifeboats and rafts, (there were 6 lifeboats, capable of carrying 184 persons; 22 rafts, capable of carrying 264 persons, and, in addition, 816 lifebelts; it appears from depositions made that these lifebelts were on the spar deck and that a number of them were in bad condition,) but the crowding on deck at the time made it very difficult to move about.

"A number of pieces of the torpedo were found on board the Sussex. Some of them have been handed over to the American delegation which had proceeded to Boulogne; the others will be forwarded to the Ministry of Marine by the maritime authorities.

"The submarine which torpedoed the Sussex could not be ignorant of the fact that she was attacking the mail packet of the regular cross-Channel service between England and France; not only are the outlines of these boats well known to all sailors, but the course of the Sussex and the time of her crossing were clearly indicative of her service. It is, therefore, obviously a premeditated attack on an unarmed merchant ship, carried out without the slightest warning.

"One last fact shows up still more clearly the premeditated and implacable character of the submarine's operations. A boat was dispatched at 8 P. M. to the Colbart Lightship to announce the catastrophe. This boat arrived at the lightship at 11:45 P. M.; her crew were picked up by a British torpedo boat destroyer at 3 o'clock in the morning.

"During the transshipment a torpedo was fired at the destroyer and passed a few meters astern of her. This fact has been confirmed by the British Admiralty. Judging by the course covered by this boat the lightship must have been at most six or seven miles from the Sussex. It follows that the submarine must have remained in the neighborhood of the Sussex in order to torpedo any ship which might come to the rescue of her victim.

"GRASSET."

WILSON'S COURSE IS DETERMINED

Disavowals and Pledges Will Not Avail If Germany Has Broken Her Pledges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Upon the estimate it forms of German good faith, after all the evidence has been received concerning the recent attacks on merchant vessels, will depend the decision of the Administration as to future relations with the German Government. It is now possible to give the Administration's attitude, the basic principle of which is embodied in the foregoing statement.

Much is involved in the character of Germany's answer to Ambassador Gerard's inquiry as to whether German U-boats attacked the Channel liner Sussex and other vessels that carried Americans among their passengers or crews. Should Germany seek to set up excuses President Wilson and his Cabinet will feel under the necessity of determining to what extent these excuses can be considered. Should Germany send a denial the President and the Cabinet will be obliged to fall back on the evidence that has been gathered from original sources.

But the main thing with which the Administration is concerned is whether Germany has shown a disregard for the pledges given to the United States that liners would not be sunk without warning. Should reasonable doubt be raised in Germany's favor this Government would then concern itself with the future. It does not intend to drop these cases, even if Germany holds that submarine commanders violated their orders and, promises to furnish reparation and punish the offending officers. The Administration believes that the day of reckoning, what officials describe as a "show-down," has arrived.

The main object is to secure the safety of American citizens on the high seas, and to that end it will insist, provided that it does not feel obliged to adopt a more radical course, that the German Government's conduct of submarine warfare in the future must be of a character that will insure absolute immunity of American travelers from attack. It may even go to the extent of calling on Germany to abandon U-boat warfare on merchantmen, but that is a matter that must be decided after all the obtainable facts are at hand.

No Hurried Verdict.

Press dispatches from Germany, apparently inspired, have indicated that officials there feel hurt that the idea should prevail in Washington that Germany was acting in bad faith with reference to the pledges to safeguard the lives of noncombatants at sea. The answer to this is that while all the circumstances of the recent disasters to merchant vessels have furnished good cause for suspicion that German U-boats have been responsible, this Government does not intend to render its verdict in the matter until all the evidence has been received and digested, and, furthermore, until the German response to Ambassador Gerard's inquiries has been furnished. This Government has no intention of deciding upon its course without due consideration. Officials have made that plain.

The evidence that has been gathered in the Sussex case seems particularly to emphasize recklessness or willingness to violate the pledges given by Germany. In other cases also officials in Washington have seen a display of recklessness that necessarily has had its effect in their consideration of the situation. But they do not intend to form a definite conclusion until all the testimony is available, and two weeks may elapse before this has been received.

Two more cases of attacks on merchant ships have been reported to the State Department, but in neither of these has the Government obtained convincing proof that a German submarine commander was at fault. One of these cases was reported in the following cable message that came to the State Department today from Consul Frost at Queenstown:

"British bark Bengarin sank April 1, 160 miles southwest of Fastnet, by gunfire. Ample warning given. No casualties. All saved, including two Americans."

The other case was that of the British steamer Berwendale. It was said at the State Department today that the facts received in this case were not sufficient to justify taking up the matter with the German Government through Ambassador Gerard. The Berwendale was sunk on March 16.

Will Consult Congress.

It is learned definitely tonight that President Wilson will not break relations with Germany, should that course be deemed necessary, until he has laid all the facts about the recent submarine attacks before Congress. While he will be guided by the decision of the Senate and the House, he will make a definite recommendation to those bodies as to the policy he believes this Government should pursue. It is certain, however, that he will not seek advice and consent of Congress unless he determines that the only proper course to follow consistent with national dignity and honor is a severance of relations.

He is actuated in this regard by the fact that he has been informed that if there should be a severance of diplomatic intercourse the situation would inevitably lead to a hostile clash. The President is anxious to avoid any such outcome, but no doubt exists here that if he should become convinced that Germany was disregarding its pledges the dismissal of both the German and the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic representatives and the recall of our Ambassadors at Berlin and Vienna would be the least action that could be taken to show American resentment.

Administration officials read with great interest this evening the cabled accounts of the speech delivered in the Reichstag by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. They were gratified over the assurances with reference to preserving friendly relations with the United States, but found these inconsistent with the statement concerning the continuance of submarine warfare. One well-informed official pointed out, however, that the United States could best judge German assurances as to the future in the light of past experience, and he emphasized that the Chancellor's remarks would be better understood after the German Government had made its response to the inquiries of Ambassador Gerard as to whether U-boats were responsible for the incidents involving the Sussex and other merchant ships.

It is believed that the statements of the Chancellor in denial of any intention on Germany's part to infringe on the Monroe Doctrine after the conclusion of the European war did not make a deep impression in official circles. Officials were reticent, but it was apparent that they had a lively recollection of the disregard for Belgian neutrality and other incidents which have made the neutral world suspicious of German pledges.

President in Night Conference.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Wilson discussed with Secretary Lansing tonight the situation growing out of the accumulation of evidence indicating that German submarines were responsible for the numerous recent marine disasters, in which the lives of American citizens have been lost or endangered.

Dispatches received today containing the reports of the Naval Attachés at London and Paris regarding the explosion which damaged the British Channel steamer Sussex and messages regarding other attacks were before the President. Secretary Lansing declined to divulge the contents of the dispatches. All reports from abroad have indicated that the evidence gathered by the Attachés tended to prove that the Sussex was torpedoed. The Secretary said, however, he did not think it advisable to discuss any of the information received until it was complete. So far no word has come from Germany in response to Ambassador Gerard's inquiry at the Foreign Office.

GERARD MAKES NEW INQUIRY.

Asks Germany About the Attack on Steamer Berwindvale.

BERLIN, April 4, (via London, April 5.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, today sent an inquiry to the German Foreign Office concerning the sinking of the steamship Berwindvale off Queenstown.

A dispatch from London dated March 29 said that the Berwindvale had been attacked by a German submarine, but that she had not been sunk.

SENDS SUSSEX APPEAL.

American Chamber of Commerce in Paris Protests to Wilson.

PARIS, April 5.—The American Chamber of Commerce of Paris today sent the following cablegram to President Wilson:

In defiance of what the Declaration of Independence calls "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," in violation of every principle of humanity, moral and legal; in the face of repeated admonitions, remonstrances and solemn warnings on the part of the United States, the German Government, like an assassin in the night, treacherously, without notice, has again struck down unarmed merchant and passenger ships, sending scores of helpless men, women, and children to their deaths.

"On behalf of humanity we demand that this intolerable situation shall cease. On behalf of our fellow citizens, murdered and maimed on the Englishman and on the Sussex, we protest against continuance of diplomatic relations with a Government whose blood madness, ferocity, and lawlessness have brought upon it the execration of the whole civilized world.

"American Chamber of Commerce of Paris,
"M. P. Peixotto, President."

PORTUGAL CASE ANGERS CZAR.

He Denounces Sinking of Red Cross Ship as an Outrage.

PETROGRAD, April 5.—Emperor Nicholas has sent a telegram to the chief of the Red Cross service, in which he expressed profound indignation over the sinking of the Russian hospital ship Portugal and declares that "the whole world should hear of this outrage."

The semi-official news agency gives out the following statement:

"The communication issued by Turkish General Headquarters under date of April 4 that a Russian transport with troops and war material was sunk near Batum, (in the Black Sea,) is false, as the only ship sunk was the hospital ship Portugal, which had on board neither troops nor war material, but only Sisters of Charity, nurses and the necessary crew for handling the vessel."

BLOCKADE RUNNER SEIZED.

British Cruiser Halts Brazilian Steamer Loaded with Rubber.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 6.—A blockade runner that tried to get through the British patrol in the North Sea—the first of the war—is now a captive of the British Admiralty. She is the Brazilian merchantman Saldanha da Gama, which was on her way from Para, Brazil, with a cargo of 120 tons of rubber. Cargo and ship are now in the prize court.

The ship's papers say she cleared from Para to New York, but if she ever intended to go to New York she steered an amazingly out-of-the-way course to do it. Never in the history of modern shipping has a merchantman been known to get quite so far out of her track. This gives rise to more than a suspicion that the Saldanha da Gama was actually heading for some continental port, where she would be able to unload the rubber.

A ship flying the Brazilian flag and commanded by a Brazilian Captain, was steaming at a good clip a few days ago off the Orkney Islands when suddenly an inquisitive British cruiser came along to ask where she was going.

"To New York," replied the Brazilian Captain.

"You're a long way from it," commented the cruiser. "What cargo have you got?"

"Oh, lots of stuff," yelled the Captain.

The cruiser ordered him politely but firmly to fall in and follow to port. When the Brazilian tied up it as found that the cargo consisted entirely of rubber. British officials regard the Brazilian as quite the most audacious ship of her class they have encountered in the war.

WOULD EXAMINE ALL MAIL.

British Claim Right Because It Sometimes Contains Contraband.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 5.—Publication in London newspapers today of THE NEW YORK TIMES Washington dispatch that France and Great Britain, in reply to the American note on the search of mails avoided explaining why the Allies had assumed the right to search neutral ships not calling at British ports, evoked great interest among British officials.

In a talk to THE TIMES correspondent an official explained that the Allies' reply, while not definitely referring to ships going through allied waters, as a matter of fact covered them in the broad handling of the whole question of the right to search the mails. The Allies maintain, this official explained, the legal right to examine all mail of any class on steamers bound from Continental neutral countries to America, whether or not the vessels touch at English ports.

The fact is that nearly every neutral ship does as a war exigency call at British ports both ways. Great Britain and France make the point that as contraband has been shipped in first-class mail they are entitled to examine it, no matter if they have to board the ship in patrol waters to do it.

U-BOATS DELAYED LINER.

The California Directed by British Navy to Anchor in the Mersey.

Officers of the Anchor liner California, which arrived last night with passengers and mails from Glasgow via Liverpool, said that the vessel was held in the Mersey from 5 P. M. Saturday, March 25, until midnight the next day on account of the presence of German submarines in the Irish Sea.

The California was on her way to the Bar when a patrol boat steamed up and the officer in command ordered Captain Henderson to anchor in the river until further instructions. The Tuscania, which sailed from Liverpool a week previous to the California, was delayed twenty-four hours by submarines.

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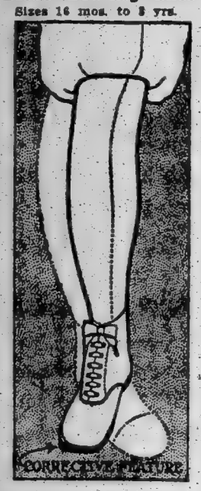

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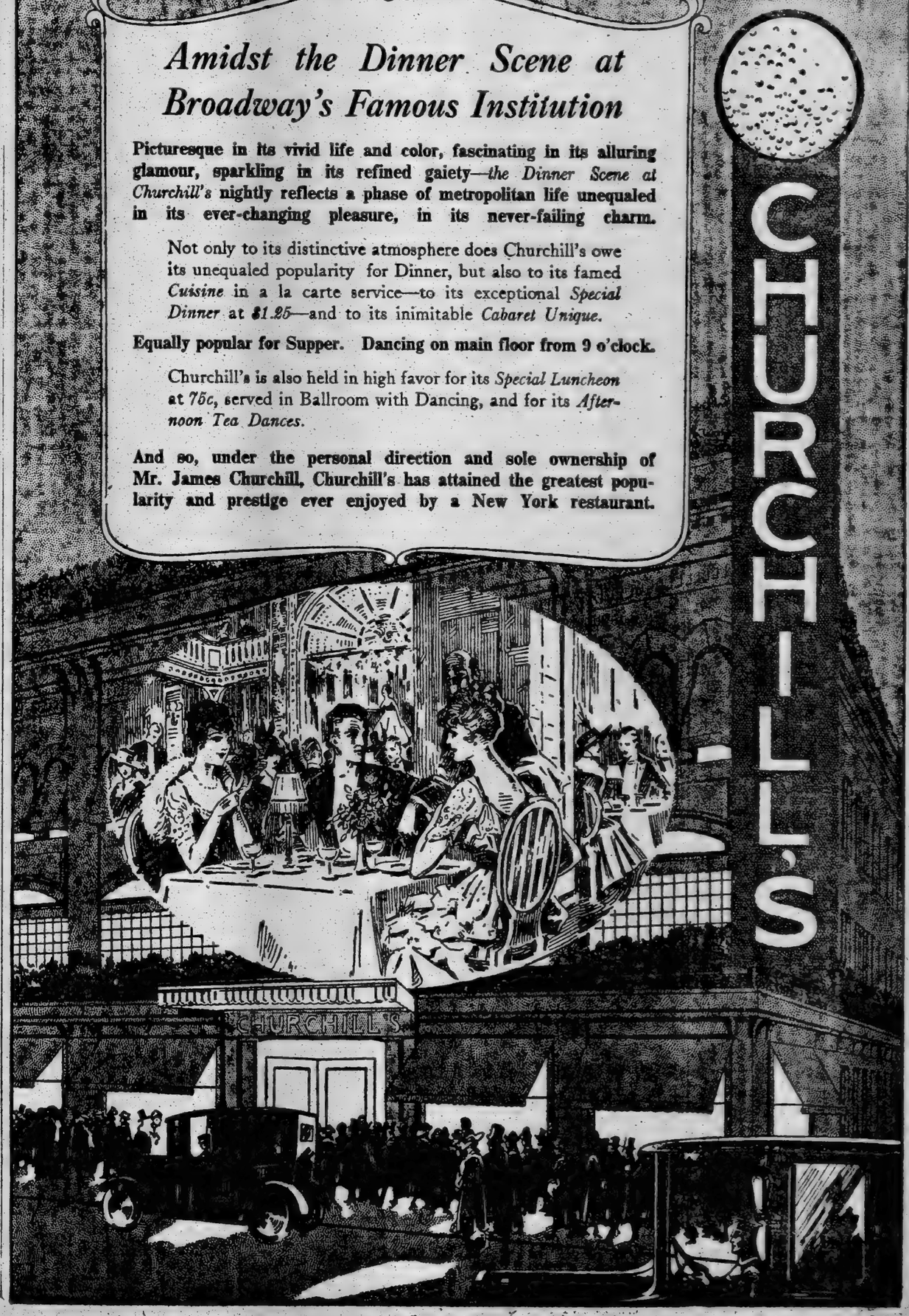

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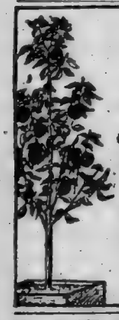

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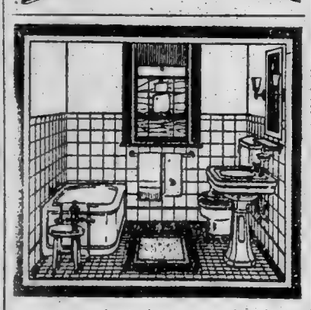

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IT'S odd, but true, that though a man's taste may be impeccable in Suits or Boots, only the *exceptional tenth man* wears a becoming Hat. That's because he chases the window-rainbow of "the latest thing," instead of choosing *the* Hat for his individual type and face.

I am perfectly content not to sell the most Hats, as long as the "exceptional tenth" man, who prizes *smart becomingness*, honors me with his patronage.

Spring Soft Hats in my own smartly becoming shapes and shades—$3, $4, $5.

Spring Derbies in my own smartly becoming blocks—$3 and $4.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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For Toilet and Bath and POSLAM SOAP will number you among its friends for life.

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Special Notice

As announced by the manufacturers of the Neverbreak Wardrobe Trunk No. 100, beginning April 10th, the price will be changed from $15 to $20.

We beg to notify our customers that all orders for these trunks received by us before that date (April 10th) will be filled at the old price of $15.

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CAVALRY TO ENTER VILLA STRONGHOLD

Seventh and Tenth Regiments Send to Columbus for Surplus Kits.

AUTO TRUCK TRAIN RETURNS

Arrivals Report Troops Undaunted by the Hardships of the Bandit Chase.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 5.—The Seventh and Tenth Cavalry regiments have sent for their surplus kits. The order came through today, and the surplus kits will go out tomorrow. Surplus kits are large canvas affairs, each accommodating extra clothing for eight men and capable of being used to carry all sorts of supplies.

The Seventh and the Tenth, the former white and the latter black, are the regiments that rode into Mexico from Hachita with Colonel George A. Dodd at their head, and that have been with the sixty-three-year-old Colonel in the dash through the wild Guerrero district during the last week. Companies of these regiments defeated bands of Villistas twice. The order for the kits is taken to mean that they are going on into the district which for years has been considered Francisco Villa's stronghold.

A long train of automobile trucks got in from the front early this morning, and the men told a story that indicated the attitude of at least a large part of the Mexican population of the upper part of Chihuahua, where revolution and bandit warfare have swept the country for years. The men said that a Mexican farmer pulled out of a road for them to pass near El Valle, sixty miles southeast of Casas Grandes.

"Those are my fields," he explained, pointing to the side of the road. "I've just finished planting the first crop I've planted in five years. That is because the Americans are here."

This truck train was one of the first to go all the way to the end of the line of communication, about 300 miles from the border, most of the supplies for the most distant points having been transmitted heretofore by relays. And the guards and drivers found that their American money, well known to the natives of the country between here and Casas Grandes and greedily sought by them, was a puzzle to the natives of the district further down. The natives seemed friendly though, and willing enough to sell, or tell anything, but they would rather, if Señor did not mind, have Carranza currency, or Madero currency even, or any of the fifty-seven varieties of currency that they had seen before, than the strange silver dollars that the Americans brought. They seemed afraid that it would not be good very long.

When they were finally convinced that American money could be exchanged for any of the varieties to which they had been accustomed they agreed to trade their food and delicacies for it. But a nickel would buy about three times as much as a dime. For it was considerably larger.

HAGGARD, BUT DETERMINED.

Our Travel-Torn Troops Relentless to Capture Villa.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 5.—Tales of the hardships of the American soldiers who are pursuing Villa over the desert and through the mountains of Chihuahua were brought here today by arrivals with a truck train which had carried supplies to Colonel George A. Dodd's command.

Far from being the smart cavalrymen who three weeks ago crossed into Mexico, the soldiers, their shoes ruined by the sharp stones of the mountains and their uniforms torn by brush, are wearing sandals made of cowhide and such clothing as can be obtained from natives, the truck train men declared.

It also was asserted that Colonel Dodd's command had lost so many horses in the relentless pursuit of the bandit chief that fully half the men were without mounts.

A train under the command of Captain C. B. Drake, consisting of twenty-seven trucks, went to within seven miles of Guerrero, its crew being the first Americans to meet the troopers of the Seventh Cavalry after their engagement at that town.

"The men were a nondescript looking crowd," said Captain Drake. "Their faces were caked with gray alkali dust and they had been without regular rations for some days. Coffee, salt, and tobacco were beyond price. Yet through their haggard dirtiness the men smiled and told of their resolute purpose—the getting of Villa."

Captain Drake also told of reports current in the Guerrero country that the American troops obtained their information that Villa had been wounded from an American physician taken captive by the outlaw band and forced to treat the leader's wounds. He said he did not get the name of this physician.

The soldiers, traveling with every ounce of surplus equipment eliminated, have extemporized numerous articles. Two bolts of calico, obtained from the pack of a mule in a Villa pack train, captured at Guerrero, have been used by the soldiers, the truckmen say, to fashion almost everything from hats to saddle bags.

"When I first saw some of these fellows of the Seventh coming toward me," said one man, "some of the men wore large Mexican sombreros, their own hats having been lost. Others were glad in the loose jacket of the Mexican laborer. If it had not been for the American equipment and the bits of slang coming through the alkali-caked lips, I doubt if I should have recognized our boys, for only a few were clad in the same uniform in which they left the United States."

MOUNTAIN INFANTRY TO AID.

Pershing Orders Soldiers to Take Long Hikes for Training.

AT THE FRONT IN MEXICO, COMMANDING GENERAL'S HEADQUARTERS, April 1, (by Aeroplane and Motor Courier to Columbus, N. M., April 4.)—America's first detachment of mountain infantry, a corps of specially trained men for such service as that in the mountain-studded country of Guerrero, soon will be actively assisting the cavalry in the search for the bandit Villa. The belief has been announced that such a command will prove invaluable in the work confronting the American troops in the Guerrero district.

"Much has been written," said the General, "about this being a cavalry chase. It is just as much an infantry task. There are places in the mountains where the cavalry cannot penetrate—rocks, cliffs, peaks, caves, cañons and forests, where at any time the chase might become a question of a man-to-man fight, of hand-to-hand work. The infantry in Mexico is now being brought into physical condition for this sort of campaign."

"Is that the reason," the General was asked, "why the infantry at the bases back of the front has been talking about the ten and fifteen mile hikes it has been ordered to take into surrounding mountains?"

"The infantry," replied the General, "may soon have reason to demonstrate the uses of its training."

The marching referred to has been along the line of communication as the infantry advanced toward the front, about two weeks behind the advance columns of the cavalry.

An aeroplane this afternoon sailed into headquarter's camp, stopped five minutes with dispatches, and then flew southward toward a mountain pass twenty miles away, flying over a mesa, where the distant mountains were reflected upside down, as in water, by the afternoon heat waves on the ground. The machine rocked and slipped over this boiling air.

Earlier in the day, from this same mesa, a troop of half-frozen cavalrymen came into camp for rest and food. They had been caught in a sudden norther. The cold was so biting that they had kept their fingers in motion, some of them said, so that in case of attack their trigger fingers would not be too numb for use. Yesterday afternoon in this mesa snow was flying so thickly as to obscure the adjoining mountains. Men and horses in the headquarters camp stood with their backs to the driving white flakes, the men's heads covered with blankets and the horses with noses almost to the ground.

This morning the men in this same camp, all sleeping in the open, awakened to find themselves covered with a layer of hard snow. They looked across an irrigation ditch to see General Pershing himself white with snow. There was not a tent in camp. The tents and abundant food are on the way, but thus far the troopers have moved ahead out of each advance camp without waiting for either tents or food.

The troop which kept its trigger fingers working for warmth had spent many hours in search for a mountain top cabin where scouts reported that two Villa bandits had called for food. This house was less than fifteen miles from the headquarters of the Americans. The information which the troop obtained bore out the opinion among officers here that most of the Villa force has been scattered into very small groups, some of whom are seeking inaccessible places. The censorship does not permit disclosure from here of these positions, but the reports of patrols indicate that a good many of Villa's band have been pressed so closely that they have hidden their arms and assumed the guise of farmers.

This particular cavalry patrol literally rode the mountains in its chase after quick news of the two Villa soldiers who had called for food. The patrol, not wishing to be seen from towns as it went out, took to the sides of mountains where trees, gullies, and small valleys afforded good shelter from view from the plains. The men rode through steep slopes along which there were neither roads nor trails except those made by deer and bear. Their horses slipped and stumbled over rocks and boulders. Before they reached the Mexican's house snow obliterated the trails by which they had hoped to follow the two bandits to their hiding place.

At the house the cavalrymen found only a man about 80 years, in a red and green blanket, and a young woman with a small baby. The two men who had called for food, said the aged man, had left for some place in the mountains.

The people of this region give the American troops just as little information as possible. A Carranza soldier, who had been condemned to death after capture by Villa at Guerrero and whose life the Americans saved, said he was willing to act as a guide, but balked after leading some cavalrymen on a long trail in search of a suspected house. When near the place he said he had lost the trail. A sharp order for him to find the house immediately brought results. He went almost straight to the place.

Many of the Mexicans here show undoubted evidence of being Villa soldiers. But nothing has developed so far, however, to indicate these sympathizers will carry their sympathies into action.

CARRANZA TROOPS KILL 52 VILLISTAS

Continued from Page 1.

dispatch which definitely located Colonel Dodd at Providencia, Mexico, on Monday. Providencia is twenty-five miles south of Namiquipa, where General Pershing had his headquarters and is at a fork in the roads seventeen miles northwest of Bachiniva, and thirty-one miles due north of Guerrero. The message showed that General Pershing had gone to Providencia and met Colonel Dodd, and indicated that General Pershing's headquarters had been moved twenty-five miles further south from Namiquipa. The message, dated April 4, read:

Met Colonel Dodd yesterday at Providencia and got details of fight with Villa bandits on March 29. His exceptional march with the Seventh Cavalry to reach Villa's camp and work done by that command deserve high praise.

Until a late hour tonight the War Department was without news of any new engagements between the American forces and the Villistas or additional details concerning the engagements of March 29 at Guerrero and April 1 near Aguascalientes.

HEARS DIAZ'S PLOT IS FINANCED HERE

Washington Officials Wonder Where Leader, Now in Mexico, Got Arms and Money.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Reports to the Department of Justice indicate that there is now no longer any doubt that Felix Diaz had landed in Mexico. Officials have been informed that he is at the head of a considerable force in the south of Mexico and has received material aid through Guatemala. It is the first official information of the revolutionary leader's whereabouts.

A propaganda in his favor along the border between the United States and Mexico is reported, and a member of his adherents there are under surveillance by the Department of Justice agents.

Thus far there has been little definite information as to his movements or the source from which he obtained arms and ammunition. It has been fairly well established, officials say, that he received considerable financial aid in New York. One of his agents recently was traced by department agents to Canada, and another was said to have left recently for Spain.

It is considered possible that Diaz may have armed his followers in Cuba. In this connection officials recalled today the sale about a year ago by the United States to Cuba of a quantity of old rifles.

Guatemala Denies Aiding.

Guatemalan officials repeatedly have denied that their country was concerned in any way in the Diaz movement, and reiterates that it is neutral.

The failure of the Carranza Government to grant the United States the right to use the Mexican North Western Railway for shipment of supplies to the expeditionary forces commanded by General John J. Pershing is forcing the War Department to make wholesale purchases of military motor trucks to maintain the expedition's long line of communications between the main base at Columbus, N. M., and the furthest field base in the Guerrero country.

Secretary of War Baker stated tonight that the army was getting along satisfactorily without the use of the railroad, and that the line of communications was being maintained at present. He had no comment to make with respect to whether motor truck movement of supplies of a rapidly lengthening line of communications could be maintained in future.

This line is now three hundred miles long as the crow flies, and longer by the twists and turns of the route from Columbus to Casas Grandes and thence southward to Madera, Namiquipa, and Guerrero.

Contracts For New Trucks.

Contracts have now been let for $621,000 worth of army motor trucks for the expedition. When the expedition started it was hoped that two motor truck trains of twenty-seven motor cars each might be sufficient to care for the movement of supplies into Mexico.

Secretary Baker today awarded the new contracts. There will be four more complete motor car trains of twenty-seven cars each, in all 108 cars, costing approximately $2,300 each, and making the value of today's automobile contracts about $248,000. Orders for the purchase of these trucks were sent by the War Department to Colonel A. L. Smith, Depot Quartermaster at New York. Fifty-four are to be White motor trucks, twenty-seven Jefferies, and the other twenty-seven Packard. They have been bought on one day deliveries, and shipments are to go forward to the border tomorrow on special trains.

When these trucks have been delivered the Quartermaster's Department at Columbus will control more than 270 motor trucks for moving supplies. There are now 162 motor trucks used in this work between Columbus, Casas Grandes, and Madera.

There are approximately 6,000 horses and mules being used by the expeditionary force which has been increased to the neighborhood of about 7,000 men. The original expedition consisted of about 5,000 men, but 2,000 soldiers have since been sent over the border to take care of the lengthening line of communications.

In the absence of further news of fighting in Mexico between the American forces and Villa bandits, attention of officials here today centred on the diplomatic aspects of the expedition.

Information of the War and State Departments regarding use of the Mexican railways to ship supplies to General Pershing was conflicting. The War Department had no reports indicating that Carranza authorities at Juarez had received orders to accept shipments from General Funston. Secretary Lansing, at the State Department, however, said he understood such orders had been issued. Mr. Lansing also declared he thought the difficulty was physical, not political, and was due largely to the disorganized condition of rolling stock and roadbed of the Mexico North Western.

Some officials still were inclined to connect the delay in permitting use of the railroads with a desire on the part of Carranza to see the American soldiers back on their own territory. Already, it is understood, de facto Government officials on the border have made informal inquiries as to how much longer the expedition will remain in Mexico, and how much further southward it expects to penetrate. As, legally, the United States now is pursuing a "hot trail," it would occasion no great surprise here if Carranza should suggest soon that the trail had become old, and question the propriety of the United States proceeding much further.

ARREST 25 PERSONS IN MEXICO CITY PLOT

Constitutionalists Accuse Well Known Residents—3 Frenchmen Are Among Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 5.—Twenty-five persons, including Luis Labadie, J. Tron, and Aristide Martel, three Frenchmen, well known in business circles here, were arrested this morning in San Angel, a suburb of Mexico City, and charged with plotting against the Constitutionalist Government.

The prisoners were sent immediately to Queretaro under heavy guard. Among them were Colonel Francisco Martinez, Mayor Arredondo of San Angel, General Moreno, a former Villista leader, and several other well-known men.

108 MORE TRUCKS FOR ARMY.

Makes Total of 270 Autos to Carry Supplies Into Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 5.—Major Gen. Funston today said the four new motor truck companies authorized by the War Department today would give the Quartermaster's Department 270 trucks for moving supplies, but with even that number the task of feeding the army would remain difficult. It was said at headquarters that there were in General Pershing's force approximately 6,000 horses and mules. The average daily ration of grain for each animal is ten pounds, while 84,000 pounds of hay is supposed to be provided.

Advices to General Funston today were that six of the eight aeroplanes in Mexico were again in service and that the aeroplane base had been moved from Casas Grandes south to Namiquipa.

No further reports regarding the activities of American troops in Mexico were given out here today.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Colonel Daniel E. McCarthy of the Quartermaster's office, Central Department, issued an order today for 108 automobile trucks, costing approximately $324,000. The trucks would be sent to El Paso, Texas, it was said.

CARRANZA GETS OUR NOTE.

It Is Delivered to Him by His Secretary of Foreign Relations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 5.—A memorandum sent from the State Department through Consul General Rodgers was delivered to General Candido Aguilar, Secretary of Foreign Relations, who immediately delivered the note to General Carranza at the Hacienda San Bartolo, where he is taking the hot baths.

It is supposed that the note deals with the signing of the protocol and the giving of permission for the use of the railroad by the American troops in pursuit of Villa. At the office of the Department of Foreign Relations no information could be had, as orders had been given not to talk about the international situation until all new arrangements had been completed.

REPRIEVED IN ALLEGED PLOT.

Three Men Saved from Death at Last Moment by Gavira.

EL PASO, Texas, April 5.—Mystery is involved in the condemnation to death of the three ringleaders of the alleged plot to seize Juarez and their sudden reprieve at midnight by General Gavira. Both General Gavira and Consul Garcia have alternately described the plot as that of Villa and Diaz followers.

As Villa and Felix Diaz represent opposite ends of the pole in Mexican politics, the former being the so-called champion of the peons and the latter representing the property and clerical classes, there is much speculation in El Paso as to the details of the alleged plot. The Mexican officials refuse to discuss the matter.

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"Cordovan" Low Shoes—the most practical shoe for general wear, of mahogany brown Cordovan (horsehide) leather. Cordovan leather is the best wearing leather used in Men's Shoes, making this the most serviceable shoe for general wear. Welted and stitched soles, on high grade custom lasts.

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To-Day at Special Prices

Men's Crepe de Chine Shirts

White grounds with satin stripes in various color combinations.

Special **4.50**

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Men's Japanese Crepe Shirts

New Summer Shirts in twenty different colorings of novelty stripes in fine quality Japanese cotton crepe, the newest and most desirable fabric for summer wear.

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For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest

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Two, three or four button exclusive models, made according to the highest standard of this season's newest herringbones, overplaids, stripes, tweeds, Oxford vicunas, also blue serge; full silk lined, including vest back.

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Semi-fitted or Conservative Models

Approved custom tailor models, silk lined or silk yoke and sleeves, in Oxford or Black Herringbone or Vicuna.

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Men's Spring Top-Coats

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A little pleasant tasting Benzomint will rid you of the sorest sore throat in a hurry, without the usual disagreeable gargling, spraying or nauseating swabbing of the throat. It also gives prompt relief in severe cases of tonsilitis.

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CANDOR FROM SHAW.

George Bernard Shaw will have a heart to heart talk with Irish-Americans in The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

WAR FORCES WOMEN IN SOLDIERS' PLACES

France Puts Them to Work in Garrisons and Experiment Proves Successful.

BERLIN IS USING 900,000

Germans Find Them Less Efficient Than Men, and Labor Chiefs Fear a Crisis Later.

PARIS, April 5.—Women are now being employed in garrisons in the place of soldiers of the auxiliary service.

The experiment, just begun at the headquarters of the Thirty-sixth Infantry at Caen, has proved so successful that the Minister of War has suggested that the commanders of other garrisons use the service of women wherever it is possible.

Thus the drafts of the 1888 military class will be limited, which will permit professional men to continue to attend to their regular duties and will give employment to the widows, mothers and sisters of soldiers killed.

All the women used in the garrisons are to be classified under the direction of the chiefs of the service and will be placed according to their qualifications.

BERLIN, March 14.—Nearly 900,000 women are now at one kind of work or another in Berlin. They have swarmed into almost every field of activity, no matter how difficult; they are earning more money than they ever had before; many have lost their own bread winners and are for all time dependent upon their own efforts. The probable unwillingness of the women to go back to their homes after the war is being more and more anticipated by the labor leaders, who say the women must go in favor of the men when the time comes.

By far the largest proportion of the women, now employed in Berlin, are unskilled workers—perhaps 600,000 of the 900,000. Of the 300,000 skilled workers, only a small part are customarily so employed. They have done wonderfully well, even in such difficult and strenuous occupations as metal work, but are not, because of physical handicaps, the equal of their male predecessors.

The first woman taxicab chauffeuse was noted early last Summer, and she has multiplied somewhat since then. The construction company building the new tube under the Friedrichstrasse connecting the northern and southern sections of the city has for months employed feminine "huskies," young and old, in shoveling out the sandy underpinning of the street.

Two years ago the streets of the capital were cleaned by men of military age. Their places were taken by boys, and now women are being introduced as fast as the youths grow up to military age and enter the army.

It is almost universally admitted that the women do not adequately substitute for the men. Women conductors, for instance, are said to be about half as efficient as their male predecessors.

LONDON, April 5.—The number of women postmen employed in London has just been increased from 500 to 1,000.

BAKER THANKS AERO CLUB.

Secretary of War Declines Its Offer of Two Aeroplanes.

Secretary of War Baker has written the following letter to Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, regarding the offer of two aeroplanes and trained aviators which the Aero Club made to the War Department to assist in supplying aerial forces for the Mexican campaign:

Mr. Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, 297 Madison Avenue, New York City:

Mr Dear Mr. Hawley—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very courteous letter of the 24th ultimo in which you offer the services of the Aero Club of America in connection with the punitive expedition of United States forces into Mexico, express the willingness of the Governors of your organization to donate two aeroplanes to the army, and suggest the advisability of employing the civilian and militia aviators now being trained at the expense of the National Aeroplane Fund.

The department is fully appreciative of your kind offer, but as you are probably aware, Congress has appropriated the sum of $500,000 for aviation purposes, which makes it unnecessary at the present time to take advantage of your kindness. Orders for additional aeroplanes have already been placed and the purchase of other machines is contemplated.

In view of the lively interest already shown by the Aero Club of America in the aviation service of the army, I feel that it would be unnecessary for me to express the hope that you and your organization will continue your efforts to increase and improve this branch of the service, which has become so very important in modern warfare. Your continued co-operation in this matter is solicited, and it is hoped that in due time we shall have an aviation service in the army that will be commensurate with our standing as a nation.

Thanking you cordially for your courtesy in the premises and expressing the hope that you will convey to the Governors of your club the gratitude of the department for the patriotic offer of its services, I remain, very sincerely yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

NOT STRIPPED BEFORE MEN.

Statement Complained Of Apparently Never Was Made in Congress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 5.—A British official today denounced as "a lie" the statement represented to have been made in Congress at Washington, news of which was cabled here today, that the British authorities caused an American woman suspect aboard a neutral ship at a British port recently to undress before men during a search.

"When we have women searched it is always done by women, and no men are present," he said.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Diligent search tonight failed to find any record of any statement made in Congress that an American woman was stripped by British officials.

Gen. von Dörrer Dies of Wounds.

AMSTERDAM, April 5, (via London.)—According to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, Lieut. Gen. Gottlieb Ferdinand von Dorrer of the German Army has died of wounds received on the battlefield.

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BRITISH DEFEAT TURKS NEAR KUT-EL-AMARA

Said to Have Passed the Last Serious Barrier to Townshend's Relief.

LONDON, April 5.—A victory for the British over the Turks on the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara has been reported by General Lake, in command of the British forces there.

The Turkish intrenched position at Umm-el-Henna was attacked and carried at 5 o'clock this morning by the Tigris Corps, General Lake telegraphs, and the operations are proceeding satisfactorily.

Umm-el-Henna is on the Tigris River, about twenty miles below Kut-el-Amara, where a British force under General Townshend is beleaguered.

The capture of Umm-el-Henna is the most important news from this theatre in some time and is regarded here as giving promise of the early relief of General Townshend's force, which has been besieged in Kut-el-Amara since the first week in December.

Emm-el-Henna is a strong position at an important bend of the river and is said to be the last serious barrier to the relief of General Townshend, although two or three less strong positions are still to be overcome before Kut-el-Amara is reached.

Next to the Dardanelles expedition the operations in Mesopotamia have been the subject on which the Government has been most severely criticised, not only on account of the breakdown in the hospital arrangements, but on the question of responsibility for the advance, with insufficient forces, toward Bagdad.

The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

In the Littoral the Turks, supported by their cruiser Breslau, attacked our right flank. We repulsed the attack, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Our troops simultaneously attacked the enemy's centre in the same region and captured a portion of his positions.

In the basin of the upper Tohoruk we dislodged the enemy from a series of his strongly fortified mountain positions.

TURKS MASS FOR BIG FIGHT.

Holding Hanikin Pass to Oppose Russian Invasion from Persia.

PETROGRAD, April 5.—Although there has been no recent official news concerning the developments on the Caucasus front, it has been learned from private sources that the Russian armies beyond Erzerum and in Persia are progressing swiftly and that the Turkish forces are offering only occasional resistance.

It is evident that the Russian troops advancing through Persia to the Mesopotamia frontier have not yet met the main Turkish forces. These, consisting of the Bagdad divisions and reinforcements sent southward after the fall of Bitlis and Mush, are reported to be assembling in the Hanikin Pass, and when the Russians reach this point they will be confronted no longer by mountain bands and remnants of broken and demoralized divisions, but with the full strength of the organized Turkish Army.

Therefore, although an ultimate junction with the British forces is not doubted here, it is not supposed that this consummation of the Russian plans will be easily reached.

REPEL AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

Italians Also Drive Air Raiders Away from Verona.

ROME, April 5.—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Trentino region and on the upper Adige there has been the customary artillery activity. In the Christallo zone Monday night, after intense artillery preparations, the enemy opened a fresh violent attack on our new positions on the Rauchkofel. The attack was repulsed with heavy losses and the enemy left some prisoners in our hands.

On the upper and middle Isonzo front there has been an intense artillery duel. Enemy detachments attempted to break our line east of Podsabotino, but were thrown back and dispersed.

Enemy airmen yesterday tried to reach Verona, but were promptly driven away. Other enemy aviators succeeded in throwing a few bombs on Bassano, killing two children. On the lower Isonzo and on the Lagune Grando similar aerial attempts were made and some bombs were thrown on hamlets. Our air squadrons drove the air attackers off. Two of the machines were seen to fall to the ground behind their lines.

SAVED AIRMEN FROM SEA.

Daring Exploit of Austrian Fliers Under Fire of Italian Machines.

BERLIN, April 5, (via Wireless to Tuckerton.)—The Austro-Hungarian Admiralty has issued the following communication, under date of April 4:

Replying to a visit of Italian aviators to Laibach, Adelsberg, and Trieste, an Austro-Hungarian squadron of ten naval aeroplanes bombed with destructive success the railroad station, two gasometers, the docks, and the barracks of Ancona today. Several fires ensued. Counter-attacks of two enemy aeroplanes with machine guns were easily repulsed.

One Austro-Hungarian air craft was forced to land before the port by the fire of three aircraft batteries. Another aeroplane, piloted by Flying Master Molnar, landed at the side of the wreck, picked up the two inmates and competely destroyed the air craft. Molnar, in consequence of the rough sea, was unable to rise again.

An enemy torpedo boat and two other ships sailed from the port in order to capture the Austro-Hungarians, but were forced to withdraw by the bombs and machine-gun fire of other Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes. Finally two aeroplanes, piloted by Naval Cadet Vamos and a Lieutenant, were sent out and rescued all four inmates of the damaged aeroplano and burned it.

This action was carried out under the fire of the machine guns and bombs of two Italian hydroaeroplanes, which flew at an altitude of only 100 meters.

The result of the attack was two Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes lost. All the other aeroplanes and all the aviators engaged in the attack returned safely.

SHAW TO IRISH-AMERICANS.

A confidential talk from one Irishman to others, with the world listening. George Bernard Shaw's article in The New York Times next Sunday on "Irish Nonsense About Ireland" is another specimen of "infuriating candor." Order today.—Advt.

Joseph

The fire in the adjoining building will in no way interfere with our business.

632 Fifth Avenue

HOLLAND EXPLAINS HER WARLIKE PLANS

Peril to Neutrality Cause of Suspended Furloughs, Leader Declares.

CHAMBER MEETS IN SECRET

Neutral Observer Says Mobilization Was Against Both Sides—Does Germany Want New Sea Base?

THE HAGUE, April 4, (via London, April 5.)—At the opening of the second chamber of the Dutch Parliament today, after a preliminary secret session in committee, the President of the Chamber read a brief statement declaring that the recent suspension of furloughs of army officers and men was a precautionary measure, as Holland was firmly resolved to maintain her neutrality, and there was a possibility of her incurring increased danger owing to the course of the war.

The suspension order, he added, was not a consequence of present political entanglements, but was decided upon on account of certain information which reached the Government and which the Government did not judge opportune at the present moment to make public. The Chamber then proceeded to the consideration of domestic affairs.

Deputy Lohman then made a motion to strike the old age pensions bill from the Government program, declaring it to be of a controversial nature and that it militated against the unity "necessary in these times when dangers are threatening the country."

The President of the Chamber declared that the situation was not so dangerous as to necessitate such a step, while the Minister of the Interior said the Government could see no objection to continuing the bill in its program. Deputy Lohman's motion was rejected, 61 to 41.

Holland's Move Made Quickly.

LONDON, April 4, (Delayed.)—"Holland bared its teeth to the belligerents on both sides so unexpectedly that the Dutch public was as much astonished as the remainder of the world," said a prominent neutral, just returned from Amsterdam, to The Associated Press today. This person, who enjoys exceptional opportunities of obtaining reliable information, stated that not only was the Dutch Army mobilized, but actual manoeuvres were held as if to repel forces landing from the North Sea in the neighborhood of Flushing.

The mobilization was accomplished swiftly. Virtually every private motor car in the country was seized. While mobilization took place along the German frontier, manoeuvres were held only along the sea coast. To add to the excitement the Germans massed men and guns along the Belgo-Dutch frontier near Antwerp, as if in preparation to repel an invasion from that direction.

The returned neutral is convinced the demonstration was aimed against Germany as much as England. He stated irritation in Holland against all belligerents had become so pronounced that there was a sullen feeling of hostility toward both Germany and Great Britain, which was becoming general throughout the country.

"On account of the British blockade Holland is experiencing shortage of food to such an extent that the American Commission for Relief of Belgium has been asked to loan some of its food supply to certain districts. The Dutch Government has determined that food shall be transported to Holland in vessels commandeered by it without reference to any limitation fixed by agreement with The Netherlands Overseas Trust.

Blacklisted Importers to Aid.

This food will be shipped in the name of the Dutch Government, which will regard any attempt to interfere with it as an unfriendly act. Many importers who have been excluded from the operations of The Netherlands Overseas Trust are so embittered by the ruin of their businesses, which are on the British blacklist, that they stand ready to offer the Government substantial support in any steps it may take to end the food blockade.

The feeling of hostility against Germany is equally pronounced. The Dutch believe the German Government has engaged in a deliberate campaign against Dutch shipping. Dutch warships are now patrolling North Sea trade routes, sweeping away or shooting mines.

Another neutral, who made the trip to Flushing last Saturday, stated that during the passage Dutch and British patrol boats shot forty-five mines. These mines were of a new type, colored like the water, and were difficult to dodge even in daylight.

This neutral asserted the Dutch have declared closed to belligerents the waters around North Hinder Light, and that in this vicinity a Dutch destroyer fired at the periscope of a submarine.

According to both these informants the excitement in Holland subsided as suddenly as it arose, and the army is once more occupying its usual stations.

Germany Wants Antwerp Harbor?

A well informed Hollander who has resided for some years in the United States without losing touch with diplomatic developments in his native land expressed the opinion yesterday that recent happenings in the Netherlands suggested more than anything else that Germany was meditating forcing war upon Holland and that her motive for this was to be found in her desire to open the Scheldt and use the harbor facilities of Antwerp for naval attack upon England.

"Holland's closing of the mouth of the Scheldt in accordance with the Dutch treaty obligations," he said, "now deprives Germany of the practical use of Antwerp.

"In case of war, Germany would not bother about the almost impregnable water defences of Amsterdam, but would occupy Staabrolaanderg and the undefended provinces of Arabont and Limburg, and would use the base Antwerp-Wilhelmshaven for North Sea operations.

"Apparently, however, Hollanders are fully aware of what is going on beyond the frontier."

MARCONI INVENTION TO CHANGE AERIAL WAR

Has New Apparatus for Operation of Aeroplanes and Dirigibles.

PARIS, April 5.—Guglielmo Marconi has invented a special apparatus based on a new principle which is destined to make a sensational change in the operation of aeroplanes and dirigibles. This announcement has just been made, according to a Rome dispatch to the Journal des Débats.

Marconi has at the same time carried on important wireless telegraphy researches with great success.

His inventions will be immediately employed by the Italian Army, after which they will be placed at the disposition of Italy's allies.

DE LESSEPS BAGGED ZEPPELIN

Ex-Aviator Was in Force That Brought One to Earth in France.

MONTREAL, April 5.—Count Jacques de Lesseps, a French aeronaut who took part in the Belmont Park-Statue of Liberty flight in New York some years ago, is in the anti-aircraft service in France and was in charge of the gun which recently brought down a trailing Zeppelin, according to information received here today by his friends.

Count de Lesseps in 1911 married Miss Grace Mackenzie, daughter of Sir William Mackenzie, President of the Canadian Northern Railway. The Count is 32 years old.

HIT A SECOND ZEPPELIN.

British Learn of Damage to Raider That Accompanied the L-15.

LONDON, April 5.—That another Zeppelin airship, in addition to the L-15, was hit in the recent raids in England was a statement made by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of War, in the House of Commons today.

Mr. Tennant would not specify the place where the airship was hit, but said he had received knowledge of it through a carbon copy of a wireless message sent by the commander of the Zeppelin, which was picked up on the ground.

ATTACK RUSSIAN FRONT.

Germans Pass to General Offensive Along Entire Northern Line.

PETROGRAD, April 5.—The German forces have passed quickly to a general offensive along the entire northern front in Russia, their attacks reaching the highest intensity in the Riga region, where the preliminary skirmishes have developed into a steady assault, supported by the heavy artillery bombardment. The Germans, however, have been unable to gain territory by frontal attack against the strong Russian positions, and now are attempting to flank the Riga positions from the southeast.

From the other points on the front there is little to report, except a continuation of mining operations and aeroplane warfare.

The official communication from General Headquarters issued today reads as follows:

In the regions of Riga, Jacobstadt, and Dvinsk there was cannonading and rifle firing at many points. On the Dvina the ice is breaking up.

South of the region of Dvinsk numerous enemy aeroplane flights have occurred. Bombs and machine guns have been used. In the region east of Baranovichi Zeppelins were observed Tuesday night.

West of Tarnopol a considerable body of the enemy opened an offensive, but were repulsed at the point of the bayonet, abandoning a great number of killed and wounded close to our entanglements. In the region north of Latatche our detachments occupied the village of Sviertskovtze and surrounding woods.

FIGHT ON SALONIKI FRONT.

Some Germans and Bulgars Captured by the French.

PARIS, April 5.—A Havas dispatch from Saloniki dated April 4 says that artillery was active along the line of contact of the adversary forces during the day.

Small skirmishes took place on the Gievgeli front, and resulted in the capture of a few German and Bulgarian prisoners by the French.

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FRENCH MAKE GAINS NORTH OF VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

struggle has been in progress at the ravine's foot. Even now the fighting continues with unslackened fury. The din of battle reaches me in a steady roar, like uninterrupted thunder. One cannot distinguish the different sounds save when an occasional crescendo like a titanic bellow betokens an exploding mine.

The German attacks have recovered the intensity of the offensives of the opening days of their assault on Vaux. They had been prepared by an unexampled bombardment. For a whole week the sector between Vaux and Douaumont had been overwhelmed by a torrent of shell fire until literally nothing was left to be destroyed.

On Saturday I was privileged, not to approach, for that meant fatal risk, but to scan through glasses from the Froide Terre vantage point that scene of desolation.

Man's work has transformed this Meusian countryside more dreadfully than the utmost havoc of nature. No earthquake could cause greater devastation to the slopes of Vaux and Douaumont. Once they were hidden by dense tree growth. Now the trees are uprooted, the brushwood burned, and a tangle of torn branches and splintered wood spreads like a network over the naked hillside.

Nothing remains that has the natural form of a tree. Even the stumps are twisted into fantastic fragments like prehistoric cromlechs, rent by storms of centuries. Here upflung earth heaps cover debris; there gaping chasms are festooned with trailing roots. Everywhere one sees gray-green patches, some singly, others in a confused mass.

It is the graveyard of Germany's bravest, and one mutilated body spreadeagled against a tree stump ten feet in the air seems to symbolize the crucifixion of the Kaiser's hopes. It is the uttermost limit of war's horror.

A hundred yards further down, the road entered Vaux village, but I could not perceive road or houses. Even the shell holes merged into the general chaos. Under the incessant cannonade, or perhaps through fire and poisonous gases, the earth itself melted into a strange ferro-powder which, covering everything, produced the effect of unfamiliarity, as though the spot were part of an unknown dead planet. Only in places black smudges marked buildings burned by incendiary shells.

Yet in this formless desert there were men, for soldiers of France held fast where everything inanimate was demolished. When the trenches ceased to exist they took cover in holes and organized defenses among the ruins. Scattered by the cannonade, but undaunted, each for himself built a breastwork or dug a shelter as the nature of his patch of ground demanded. All had one purpose—to withstand the enemy's onslaught.

It was noon on Sunday when, after a brief redoubling of the bombardment, the Germans moved forward against the village. Taught by their losses, they advanced in small bodies, but the French 75's were equal to the manoeuvre, and every group was scattered like a bunch of feathers by the well-directed shells. Still they pressed on in thousands until they entered the village. Then rifles and mitrailleuses began to crackle.

Officers who watched tell me it was impossible to perceive the defenders of Vaux. Buried in holes and so covered with dust and mud as to be indistinguishable from the ground, it seemed as if not they but the soil of France was spouting fire against the invaders. The German flood recoiled. Men ran wildly, seeking shelter until death stopped them. Others stood huddled like sheep awaiting slaughter. Vainly others came on. Officers tried to rally them in the confusion, but no human courage might face that fusillade.

One last desperate rush took them to the village's western rim, but nothing could drive them further. Again and again they tried. Each charge failed as its units broke to cover. Some flung themselves into the brook and tried to escape by crouching under the banks until the narrow channel was filled with struggling men whom later comers stamped into the mud before falling themselves under the French fire.

Observers reckon that two-thirds of a division must have perished between the village and the foot of the ravine, where an area 200 yards wide was carpeted with bodies.

FRENCH DEFENSE 'CRUMBLING.'

Only One Post Left on Original Verdun Front, German Writer Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS, April 3.—An officer just returned from the firing lines near the village and fort of Vaux told me some days ago that the very effective defensive positions of the French in the quarries on the northern slope of the ravine which runs between heights of Fort de Vaux on the south and Hill 349 on the north threatened a serious obstruction to our advance.

In the eastern part of this ravine lies the village of Vaux. At that time we had already taken possession of all but the western end of the village. The cannon and machine guns posted in these quarries flanking our positions at Fort de Vaux we had not yet been able to capture.

According to the German army report of April 2 we captured the enemy's flanking positions northwest and west of Vaux village on March 31, although this success was not reported until Sunday. The expected French counter-attack Sunday was flung back with heavy losses, giving us a complete victory. It is presumable that the French positions in the quarries are among the flanking positions mentioned.

With that fact in view the importance of the victory becomes manifest. That we also captured the remaining western position of the village of Vaux is evident from the official reports of Saturday afternoon.

Today the German report shows that the French defenses before Verdun are still steadily crumbling away. Before our offensive these extended the entire length of Forges Brook from the Meuse to Haucourt and Malancourt.

After our attack of March 7, which forced the retirement of the enemy from the Meuse to Bethincourt, the French still held the line from Bethincourt to Malancourt. Now Malancourt has fallen, together with the rest of the old positions between there and Bethincourt. This latter village, which counted about 380 inhabitants before the war and lies in the depths of the valley, appears to be the last point of the original French front to the north of Verdun still remaining in the hands of the enemy.

SAVE CRACK FRENCH TROOPS

Verdun Commanders Profit by Germans' Error, Poniatowski Says.

Prince Poniatowski, a Paris banker, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Espagne.

In his opinion the German commanders at Verdun made an error in putting their finest troops in the front lines in the first four days of fighting, when they were repulsed by the French with heavy loss.

"Many of the German prisoners captured at Verdun just before I left Paris," he said, "were of the 1916 class, and quite boys.

"France has called up her conscripts for 1916, but they are being held in reserve, and not sent to the front. The French commanders have discovered by experience that average class troops can hold the trenches just as well as a crack corps if they are well protected from the enemy's shell fire and have artillery to support them in an attack. The British generals at the conference in Paris just after the Germans began the bombardment of Verdun advised the French General Staff to use columns of infantry to attack the enemy's infantry, but General Petain decided that it was better to depend upon the artillery and machine-gun fire, followed by counterattacks of picked troops.

"Verdun is not going to fall. Since the early stages of the battle the German attacks have been growing weaker and weaker, and the enemy is beginning to be disheartened over the prospect of defeat. The Germans started this war in 1914 with a great army of professionals, and the French with amateurs. But we are fast becoming professionals at the great war game, and we can make better soldiers out of civilians in a given time than the Germans can. As the Germans sacrifice their best troops the odds between the two armies become less and less. Thus we are killing off the flower of the enemy's forces in the same way the Prussian Guard was wiped out at Ypres, with a relatively smaller loss to our mediocre troops, and are saving our best men. In some of the attacks at Verdun the Germans have lost four men to our one."

Miss Elizabeth West of New York, who returned on the Espagne after serving as a nurse in Lady Johnstone's Hospital at Fontainebleau, said that many of the soldiers there were suffering from wounds in the back, caused by hand grenades. The French and British soldiers have learned to hide behind their parapets from the machine gun and rifle fire, but the Germans hurl the hand grenades over the parapets, so that they strike the men on their backs as they are lying down.

CADORNA SURE OF VERDUN.

Italian Generalissimo Convinced It Never Can Be Taken.

PARIS, April 5.—"Verdun will never be taken. That is the sincere and positive opinion of General Cadorna," said a member of the Italian Generalissimo's suite to the Udine correspondent of The Petit Journal.

"What we saw on the French front is simply magnificent. France and Great Britain have heaped up all along the line, in innumerable depôts, so many men and such a quantity of guns and munitions that nothing that the Germans could now do, it seemed to us, could possibly catch the Franco-British higher command unprepared."

Belgian Relief Supplies Stolen.

ROTTERDAM, April 5. — Sixteen workmen were arrested here today charged with the theft of a large consignment of shoes and other supplies brought from New York on the British steamship Lindenhall for the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

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In pink, ciel blue, Copenhagen, rose, lavender or wistaria; hemstitched folds around neck, sleeves and down fronts, Empire waist line. *Special* **4.50**

Brocaded Charmeuse Negligees—*Draped model.*
In pink, blue, orchid or white, trimmed with large petal rosette or self-material. *Special* **9.75**

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DEFEND RESERVE ARMY AS VITAL

America Must Be Prepared to Demand Reparation After War, Senators Declare.

NATIONAL GUARD CRITICISED

Trying to Hamper Preparedness for Its Own Selfish Ends, Chamberlain Charges.

VOTE LIKELY TO BE CLOSE

Supporters of Volunteer Army Proposal Predict Victory—Day of Spirited Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The fate of the volunteer army section of the Army Reorganization bill, to which the friends of preparedness attach more importance than any other single feature of the bill, hangs by a thread in the Senate. The National Guard all over the country seems to be fighting the provision in fear lest the Federal volunteers stand higher than the State troops in the favor of the Washington Government. Today the efforts of the guardsmen to kill the volunteer provision were roundly denounced by Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, a Republican, as those of a "bald lobby." If efforts of this sort were to continue, said Mr. Chamberlain, in an unusual display of anger, he for one would favor "putting the guard out of business."

The friends of the bill, who come from both sides of the aisle, and include nearly every member of the committee that heard the testimony of experts, believe tonight that there is still hope that the amendment of Mr. Lee of Maryland, eliminating the section, will be defeated. But friends and opponents of the measure both admit that the margin is exceedingly narrow. According to an opponent of the volunteers this afternoon, there are three upcertain votes, which may decide the issue either way.

Lewis Using Race Issue.

A curious feature of the situation is that, while the volunteer army provision is but a short step removed from the Continental Army plan advocated by Secretary Garrison and recommended to Congress by President Wilson in his annual address, the fight against it is being actively prosecuted by Mr. Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip. The National Guard of Illinois is particularly hostile to the provision for volunteers, and Mr. Lewis has been working diligently with Southern Senators to arouse alarm by suggesting that negro volunteer regiments might be organized in the South by an unfriendly President.

This suggestion was made yesterday on the floor by Mr. Vardaman of Mississippi. Today Mr. Williams of Mississippi, though he did not mention his colleague's name, ridiculed the idea, while the Senate chuckled at the points he scored against Mr. Vardaman. But while the suggestion is generally regarded as too absurd for serious discussion, friends of the volunteer section are afraid that one or two Southerners may be influenced by it, and one or two votes might be enough to kill the section.

This was a day of unusually good speeches, all bearing on the volunteer section. Mr. Chamberlain, who has done nothing for the last nine months but study the military situation, made what was practically the closing speech for the provision, and throughout the several hours of his address he had the close attention of the Senate. Mr. O'Gorman of New York and Mr. Williams of Mississippi supported Mr. Chamberlain, adding their Democratic voices to the speeches made in the last few days by such Republicans as Mr. Warren of Wyoming, ex-Chairman of the committee; Mr. Borah of Idaho, Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, and Mr. Nelson of Minnesota.

Mr. Chamberlain's Plea.

"The time was," said Mr. Chamberlain, "when the predatory nations of the earth went about alone; they did not need assistance. But predatory nations nowadays, like predatory animals, travel in packs.

"We ought to profit by the lessons of the last eighteen months, and we ought, at least, not to measure the value of this splendid Republic and Government of ours by the expenditure of a few dollars on preparation to meet any emergency that may come. We ought to be willing to spend whatever is necessary to do that, even if in twelve months from now we disband every soldier and undo all that we have sought to do. The people of this country demand it and expect it, and no man who loves his country will raise his voice in protest against the action of a patriotic Congress in doing its duty toward our country in emergency.

"We do not need any preparation unless we intend to assert the Monroe Doctrine and make it a live force in this republic. We do not need any preparedness if we intend to allow one of the belligerents to take the lives of our people who have the right to travel in other lands than our own. We do not need any preparedness if we intend to let another of the belligerents take our ships into its ports, and not only our own ships but the ships of the other powers that are neutral in this trouble, and search them, and go aboard the ships and take people off our own bottoms.

"We do not need any preparation if we intend to submit to these indignities. But, for one, I insist that the same spirit that induced our forefathers to throw the tea into Boston Harbor and the same spirit that animated our forefathers in the War of 1812, and the same spirit that animated them in the Mexican war and in the later wars of the Republic ought to animate us. We ought to be prepared, if for nothing else than that, when this war is over, we may demand some recompense, if recompense be possible, for the lives that have been destroyed. If we intend to demand any recompense for the property that has been destroyed, if we intend to demand any recompense for the rights that have been asserted to go upon American bottoms and take off property and men, if we are going to demand any satisfaction for the treatment our people and our interests have received at the hands of those who are engaged in the present war, then we ought to be prepared to back all just demands, all legal demands, all righteous demands, by the force of arms if necessary.

Cannot Enforce Our Demands.

"In what shape are we? Like Hotspur, we might call up spirits from the vasty deep. But how many will respond? We have not the power to insist upon the performance of a single demand that we have made upon any of the Governments now engaged in the European war."

"Does the Senator from Oregon believe that the force provided for in the bill now before the Senate would be adequate to do the things he is talking about?" asked Mr. Works of California.

"I do not, to be perfectly frank with the Senator. Everything we do in life is a compromise. You heard one member of the committee say this morning he though the army provided was too large, I think it is too small. It is not easy to adjust these things. Here is a distinguished gentleman, who recently held a place in the Cabinet, who claimed that in twenty-four hours you could raise a million men if an emergency ever arose when our country needed them. I have not any doubt about that, but every man knows that to send 1,000,000 untrained soldiers against disciplined trained men would simply mean to send 1,000,000 men to their absolute and certain death.

"They say we are not going to have any invasion. We have had invasions in the past. Here within the last few weeks a hundred or more bandits from the south of us invaded the United States, and we have not caught them yet. We were invaded in 1812. Lying off the mouth of Chesapeake Bay was a small British fleet with a few thousand troops, and, against the militia organized as they were in the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, they marched into Washington and set fire to the Capitol. It would not take a very large force transported to the United States to wipe us off the map, with a part of our soldiery in the Philippines, a part in Hawaii, a part in Porto Rico, a part at the Panama Canal, and about 25,000 in the United States. How large a body of men from any other country would it take to put us out of commission?

"The Senator from California, (Mr. Works,) not long ago in a speech truly stated that on the Pacific Coast alone there were trained veterans of the Russo-Japanese war in excess of our own regular continental army. There is not any question about that. We sent back more than 40,000 reservists to the Greek army. Why shut our eyes to the conditions?

"Germany today, if I am correctly informed, has over 90,000 reservists in this country, and the name of every one of them is listed in their consular offices in this country. I am not an alarmist, but I have great fear that the time may come when this country ought to assert herself and when she will not be in a position to assert herself.

"The distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lodge,) introduced a resolution since I have been in the Senate protesting against the acquiring of property at Magdalena Bay by one of the military Powers on the ground that it was an unfriendly act toward the United States. The charge has been made since then that the same Power has tried to acquire a holding in Mexico, and we know that any alliance that might be projected by almost any Power with the Powers to the south of us would be gladly received, because we have not a friend to the south of us. Why blind ourselves to conditions?

"If the morning papers have correctly reported the facts, one of the great belligerents in this conflict going on in Europe is asserting the right that vessels shall not leave the United States unless their manifests are vised by them. How long, Mr. President and Senators, is the United States going to submit to such indignities as these? There is no better preparation against the assertion of these rights than to be prepared to resent them when the insults are offered.

Likens America to China.

"We are suffering the peace of China right now," said Mr. Chamberlain, "and every nation that comes along and wants a slice of poor China takes it. Have we reached the period of humiliation and degradation in our national life when we are going to submit to any such treatment as is now being accorded to China and to other non-militant powers? There has not been an obligation entered into at The Hague Conference or a single obligation except the Declaration of London that has not been violated and set aside whenever it has suited the nations to violate them.

"Referring to the Monroe Doctrine again, you know as well as I that colonization has already set in on the east coast of South America by some of the powers that are now engaged in this war, and if you do not know it you can very soon ascertain that colonization has set in on the west coast of South America by another warlike power. Is the Monroe Doctrine simply the assertion of a barren right, or is it the assertion of a doctrine that the United States intends to insist upon and to enforce? If occasion ever arises when the United States ought to assert it—she may have to assert it—and I believe she will have to assert it to maintain her own integrity.

"I sometimes am compelled to compare our present condition with the condition that confronted our small population in 1812. There is not a single rule of national or international law that was violated then and which led to war which has not been violated ten times as much in the past few days."

Mr. O'Gorman of New York was the next speaker.

"I favor the retention of the volunteer army section," said Mr. O'Gorman. "I am not enthusiastic about the bill as it comes to the Senate. I should like a larger army for the United States, considering the vast interests and the great wealth of the country. Both the volunteer and militia provisions of this bill are experimental and no one can predict how they will work out. I haven't any great confidence that either will work out successfully, for I am persuaded that the time will come when this country, profiting by the experience of belligerents in the European war, will find it necessary to have a conscriptive or compulsory service.

"I know there is no general sentiment now for compulsory service, and I do not press the suggestion. But I do not understand the protests against this volunteer army section from those whose interests seem to centre in the National Guard. I take pride in the accomplishments of the National Guard of my own State, but no Senator who has listened to the Senator from Oregon, (Mr. Chamberlain,) when he cited what Washington said, could fail to be impressed by the fact that the liberties of this country would hang on a slender reed if they depended on the militia of the various States.

"Neutral rights have been violated in the present war on all sides. Neutral protests are only heeded when backed by force. I do not expect any trouble, but we do need an adequate defense. I have more confidence in the proposed volunteer army section than in any other part of this bill."

"The Senator from New York, (Mr. O'Gorman,)" said Mr. Williams of Mississippi, "expects no trouble and says there is no danger of it. But unless we put ourselves in a position of defense, as surely as the sun will rise tomorrow, so surely we will have trouble unless we are prepared to submit tamely to the victor in this conflict. We have demanded an apology and reparation. Shall we back down? But no one believes that we can get what we have asked for in the position in which we now stand."

"What we ought to do," continued Mr. Williams, "is to put every navy yard, public and private, at work building ships so that at the end of two or three years, or as long as the war lasts—and it cannot last much longer than that without bankruptcy— we will be ready, not to whip on land any force sent against us, but to sink, at sea any force which may start against us. If we have the ships and if the world knows that we have them, none will start against us.

"What you are doing now is simply debating the question whether the National Guard is greater than Plattsburg. We are making this great deliberative body, which is celebrated, in its own opinion, for its wisdom, appear ridiculous.

"We should do the thing most needed first and not last. And if you have to consult with anybody consult the men who know. In this case the men who know are men in the regular army and men in the navy. If they do not know we do not stand any chance internationally."

Senator Williams said he would vote to increase any navy-building program that might be framed, and favored such a navy by 1918 that it could meet and defeat any force that might be started against it.

Secret of Guard Opposition.

Senator McCumber asked for an explanation of the real purpose of National Guard officers in opposing the volunteer force. Senator Nelson said he thought he could answer the question.

"Night before last," said Senator Nelson, "I received nine telegrams from officers of the Minnesota National Guard asking me to vote against the volunteer force in this bill. I called it to the attention of the newspapers of my State and said I thought the National Guard was trying to hamstring this bill. That was printed in Minnesota, and today I received a telegram from the Adjutant General of Minnesota stating that the National Guard believed the volunteer force, if adopted, would operate to the disadvantage of the National Guard; that they believed the National Guard could not exist as a unit if the volunteer section were adopted.

"That's the secret. The National Guard opposes this section because they are jealous and are fighting it because they fear it threatens their existence. In all my experience in this body I have never seen such lobbying as these outside influences brought to bear to defeat certain sections of this bill."

Investigation of charges that lobbies are seeking to influence preparedness legislation was demanded by Senator Sherman. He introduced a resolution directing the Senate Committee on Manufactures to determine whether lobbies are working for and against the Water Power bill, the bill for a Government-owned nitrogen plant, and for specific water-power projects. Mr. Chamberlain said he would favor the resolution if it came before the Senate in the regular way, but would not let it block the progress of the Army bill. He objected to its immediate consideration.

Telegrams from the Military Training Camps Association, protesting against the effort to strike out the Federal volunteer forces, were presented by Chairman Chamberlain.

PUTS PRESSURE ON SENATE.

Training Camps Association Seeks to Save Volunteer Army Project.

The Executive Committee of the Military Training Camps Association, composed of Mayor Mitchel and others, has addressed a letter to the men who attended last Summer's camps and those who have enlisted for the camps to be held next Summer, asking them to telegraph immediately George E. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, asking that every effort be made to have Section 56 of the Senate Army Reorganization Bill, which gives the President authority to organize what is practically a national system of Plattsburg training camps, retained in any bill that is finally passed by Congress.

"It has been our consistent policy to keep out of politics and legislative activities," the Committee writes, "but when it comes to a matter of self-preservation such as this, it is not only proper, but absolutely essential that we take measures to protect the future of the movement."

The letter was sent to between 4,000 and 5,000 men, scattered all over the United States.

MAY FREE THE CHINA'S MEN.

British Will Not Hold Them Unless They Belong to German Army.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Great Britain's reply to the representations of the United States regarding the thirty-eight Germans who were removed by a British cruiser from the American steamship China near Shanghai recently is understood to make it clear that the assertion of the right to remove subjects of an enemy country from a neutral ship on the high seas is limited strictly to persons who form part of the military establishment of the enemy.

Publication of the British note, which reached the State Department yesterday, has been delayed on account of some obscure passages in the cabled text. It is said, however, that it gives assurances that if investigation shows that there are among the men any who are not part of the German army or navy they will be released. The contention is that there is nothing inconsistent in this attitude with that assumed by the British Government in the Mason and Slidell case during the civil war, when the two Confederate Commissioners were removed by a United States warship from the British liner Trent.

Apparently an important factor in the case would be the status of a reservist, and if any of these Germans are of military age and subject to military service upon return to Germany it might be held that they were actually a part of the German military establishment.

From the State Department's point of view the destination of the passengers on the China is also a factor to be taken into account, and their status would be materially affected by a purpose on their part to proceed to Germany.

GAS KILLS AGED WOMAN.

Fall Disconnects Tube While She Cooks for Invalid.

While preparing a meal for her paralytic brother, Edward Reynolds, for whom she kept house at 484 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Margaret Gilboy, 83 years old, became overcome by an attack of vertigo yesterday afternoon, and in falling tore away the tube which attached the gas range to a wall jet.

Mrs. Gilboy was too weak to rise, and her brother, who is 81 years old and bedridden, though he smelled the escaping gas, was unable to assist her. Neighbors who smelled gas in the hallway summoned Dr. Adler from Bushwick Hospital, who worked over the two with pulmotors. Mrs. Gilboy was already dead, but her brother will recover.

Taft World Court League Speaker.

The World Court League announced last night that among the prominent speakers who would address the World Court Congress in Carnegie Hall on May 2-3-4 were ex-President William H. Taft, John Hays Hammond, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Bainbridge Colby, and Judge Alton B. Parker. A morning session will take place at the Biltmore and sessions at 3 and 8 o'clock in Carnegie Hall.

Daniel O'Day Shows Improvement.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 5.—The health of Daniel O'Day of the Standard Oil Company, who has been seriously ill at his country home at Rye-on-the-Sound, was said to be improved tonight by Dr. Charles Walker, who is attending him.

DANIELS EXPLAINS SHIPBUILDING DELAY

Waited, at Navy Officers' Request, on Experiments to Make Hull Torpedo-Proof.

NOW WORK WILL BE PUSHED

Has Word That Private Yards Can Undertake Construction of New Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In an interview today Secretary Daniels said that provision was being made for the prompt laying down of all the warships that may be authorized at the present session of Congress. He said that he was in possession of "direct information that private shipbuilding companies would be able to take care of the construction of the two dreadnoughts, the two battle cruisers, and three scout ships, which the Administration is recommending.

The interview with Secretary Daniels was obtained when his attention was brought to an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES, entitled "Planning a Paper Navy," which emphasized the fact that the most important part of the new naval program would be the measures adopted to carry it out. This editorial commented on reports, received by Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee, indicating that the chance of any one of the projected warships being laid down in 1916 was small, because private builders were reported overrun with work.

"The statement that none of the private shipbuilding plants of this country is in a position to undertake the construction of warships for a year to come is an error," said Mr. Daniels. "It is true that all of their yards are unusually busy with merchant construction. I have, however, direct information that the private shipbuilders whose plants are of sufficient capacity to handle vessels of the largest size are in a position to bid on proposals for new vessels and will be able to lay down in the normal time after the placing of contracts at least the number of large vessels recommended for authorization."

"At the beginning of the present session of Congress," Mr. Daniels continued, "when the authorization of the five-year building program was recommended, it was foreseen that special steps would have to be taken to expedite the preparation of designs of vessels included in that program. For this purpose I recommended to Congress appropriations for the employment of a large number of additional draftsmen both in certain navy yards in order to expedite new construction work already in hand, and in the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and of Steam Engineering in order to expedite plans and specifications of the proposed new vessels.

"Due to these measures it is expected the department will be in a position to invite bids on these new vessels more promptly after the passage of the appropriation bill than has heretofore been possible."

When asked about the status of battleships Nos. 43 and 44, the construction of which was authorized by the last session of Congress, and which while authorized on March 3, 1915, will not be laid down until the late Summer or early Fall, Secretary Daniels said he felt confident that no mistake had been made in awarding the construction of these battleships to the New York and Mare Island Navy Yards.

"No bid," said Mr. Daniels, "was received from private shipbuilding companies for either of these vessels within the limit of cost fixed by Congress. Under the law it was absolutely impossible for these vessels to be awarded at the lowest bids received."

"It has been asserted that there will be delay in beginning these ships," was suggested to Mr. Daniels. The Secretary replied:

"The delay in the construction of these ships will not be as real as some persons imagine. Before awarding contracts the Navy Department got into touch with manufacturers of steel and made contracts for the delivery of steel for these vessels.

"This steel is being manufactured and will soon begin to be delivered. Contracts were made before the recent rise in the price. At the time they were made the average price was 1½ cents a pound. Now the Pittsburgh quotations on this kind of steel are about 3½ cents a pound. If these contracts were now let it would cost the Government about $1,500,000 more."

Commenting on the assertion that if these battleships had been awarded to private companies the vessels could have been begun sooner, Secretary Daniels said the ship awarded to the New York Navy Yard could not be laid down sooner than next Fall because the battleship, under construction at that yard, will not be launched until this Summer. On the other hand Mr. Daniels pointed out that if one of the battleships, 44, had been awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, the second lowest bidder for the work, the ship could not have been laid down there much earlier than at the New York Navy Yard because the building slip at Newport News is now occupied by the dreadnought Mississippi which, like the dreadnought on the slip at New York, will also not be launched before Fall.

Secretary Daniels was asked whether he cared to comment on the criticism frequently made that battleships Nos. 43 and 44, while authorized on March 3, 1915, were not awarded for construction until this Spring.

"These two battleships were not given out for construction any earlier," said Secretary Daniels, "for two primary reasons. Before fixing the designs for these battleships we wanted to take advantage of lessons of the war in Europe. We also desired to complete important experiments before finally determining the characteristics of these vessels.

"Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and other officers, recommended that the final plans for these battleships be not made until after he and other experts had completed their caisson experiments, with a view to obtaining a method of better undersea protection for our battleships against submarine torpedo attacks."

Secretary Daniels said that these experiments had been finished successproved and that these two battleships will embrace features for undersea protection of their hulls that will be superior to that in any other battleships in the world.

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in taffetas, mohairs, checked velours, serges, and corduroys.

The latest spring modes in Separate Skirts, including the new jet-trimmed effects, are shown in this collection at moderate prices.

An Extraordinary Offering for to-day (Thursday) will consist of

TAILORED SKIRTS

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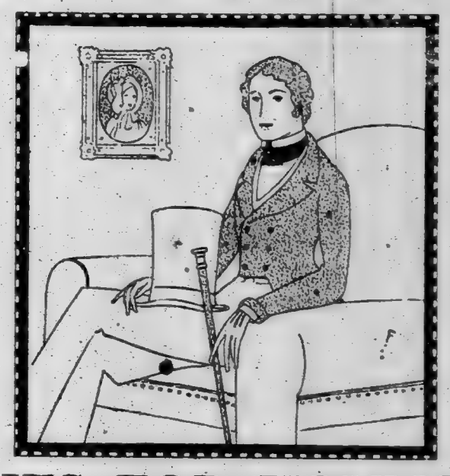

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Young men who are not self advertisers—who make their work speak for them.

You know one the minute you see him. His attire reflects his mental attitude. It is studied, correct, unassuming, harmonious.

Not for him the spidery waist, the puckered shoulder, the tight trouser, the flashy pattern.

He is a producer—not a parader.

He is our sort of customer.

We sell a great many of him—because we carry the kind of clothes he wants and wears.

And because we price them at figures that appeal to his keen sense of economy in purchasing. $18.50 to $30 is what we charge for our men's clothes.

Quiet, conservative clothes they are—impeccably correct; reflecting properly the newest styles, without garishness.

Right now our great Spring stocks are at their best—it is time for a young man to take thought of fresh raiment. New fabrics; new styles; new ideas—in the most ample variety.

We invite the inspection of the young men—and of the older men who are old in years only.

It is a time for buying—and we are ready.

Spring Suits—$18.50 to $30

Dress Suits—$30 upward. Cutaway Suits—$30 and up.

Fourth Floor.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Demand for More Room Lowers Their Prices

IN order to make more room for our display and sale of Summer rugs, we have selected 150 of well known weaves of Oriental rugs which we will sell at a discount of 25% off the regular prices.

There are Kashans, Sarouks, Kirmanshahs, Ghorevans, Asia Minor rugs, Mesheds, Kurdistans, Chinese, Afghans, Indias, antique Persians.

This is one of the best opportunities of the year to select a nice rug. Even though you do not want it for use this Spring, it would be to your advantage to buy it at this time. All Oriental rugs will be priced more this coming Fall, as it is almost impossible to get any rugs out of Turkey or Persia. Remember these rugs are taken from our regular stock; all perfect and desirable. A splendid assortment of room sizes. The following list contains a few examples of the different weaves, with size and prices:

	Regular Price	Special Price		Regular Price	Special Price
10.2 x 7.7 Kashan	$675.00	$505.00	12.4 x 8.7 Mahal	$130.00	$95.00
10.9 x 7.8 Kashan	875.00	655.00	12.0 x 8.0 Mahal	195.00	145.00
12.0 x 8.4 Sarouk	355.00	265.00	11.3 x 7.5 Kurdistan	250.00	185.00
13.7 x 8.9 Sarouk	410.00	305.00	12.10 x 6.0 Kurdistan	285.00	210.00
11.8 x 8.2 Kirman	395.00	295.00	10.8 x 9.0 Chinese	265.00	195.00
14.1 x 10.1 Kirman	465.00	345.00	14.9 x 11.8 Chinese	975.00	730.00
13.6 x 10.0 Ghorevan	280.00	210.00	10.0 x 7.4 Afghan	95.00	70.00
11.11 x 10.6 Ghorevan	295.00	220.00	9.8 x 7.2 Afghan	155.00	115.00
14.1 x 10.1 Asia Minor	195.00	145.00	12.0 x 9.0 India	180.00	135.00
14.4 x 11.2 Asia Minor	400.00	300.00	13.3 x 9.1 India	400.00	300.00
14.9 x 9.0 Meshed	280.00	210.00	16.3 x 6.5 Ant. Persia	410.00	305.00
13.2 x 10.2 Meshed	355.00	265.00	18.0 x 8.8 Ant. Persia	450.00	335.00

Many of these rugs will be displayed individually, making selections very easy.

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to meet individual requirements will be made-to-order at reasonable prices, employing only materials and trimmings favored by the foremost Parisian couturiers.

HUGHES CANDIDATE OF N. Y. DELEGATES

State Chairman Tanner, Who Favors Him, Says Others Do, Though Uninstructed.

BARNES'S FATE IN DOUBT

Fred Greiner Wins Two Out of Three Erie Districts—Whitman May Have Held His Own.

The question of whether Governor Whitman showed strength or weakness in the primary election on Tuesday continued to agitate the various elements in the Republican Party yesterday. According to information obtained from district leaders who kept a close tab on the vote in New York City, the Governor did not receive as many votes as did the other delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, State Senator Elon R. Brown, United States Senator James W. Wadsworth and State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner.

Information received from various sections of the State, however, indicated that the Governor broke about even with the other members of the Big Four. The losses he suffered, his friends said, were due almost entirely to the fact that his name was the last in his group on the ballot. Many voters, it was said, did not take the trouble to mark their crosses in front of each name but considered their duty fulfilled when they put a cross mark in one or two squares at the top. Mr. Whitman's friends do not deny that there was some knifing done, but they assert that this was only to be expected, especially in districts where he is not popular.

It will be several days before Tuesday's figures will be tabulated. Inspectors who officiated at the election filed their returns with the Board of Elections yesterday, but the only definite results known so far are the votes for State and County Committeemen. Yesterday's tabulation did not materially change the result from what was known late Tuesday night. The candidates of the regular political organizations in almost every case won without trouble.

Barnes's Fate in Doubt.

It will not be known until all the votes are tabulated whether enough district delegates to the National Convention have been elected to insure the continuance of William Barnes as National Committeeman. The anti-Barnes faction claim said that Barnes had been eliminated as leader. They said that his hold on the organization had been growing steadily weaker and that there was little hope of his being re-elected when the convention delegation meets in Chicago.

"If the Republicans at Chicago nominate a candidate who is in sympathy with the ideas and principles that Mr. Barnes cherishes he will be re-elected National Committeeman," said one of Mr. Barnes's lieutenants yesterday. "If the candidate is of a different stripe Mr. Barnes would not accept re-election."

The fight to put Barnes definitely out of power will be engineered by State Chairman Tanner. Mr. Tanner issued a call yesterday for the State committeemen elected on Tuesday to meet for organization at Republican State headquarters, West Thirty-ninth Street, at noon on Saturday. No opposition to Mr. Tanner has materialized and he will be reelected State Chairman.

Mr. Tanner is strongly in favor of the nomination of Justice Hughes at Chicago and he said yesterday that most of the delegates elected at the primary were Hughes delegates. So far as he knew, he said, there was not a Roosevelt delegate elected.

"While no instructed delegates were elected," said Chairman Tanner, "the majority of them favor the nomination of Justice Hughes. However, we must first get word that Justice Hughes will consent to the use of his name. If we can't get that there is no use of starting a fight for him. I hope that the Justice will announce that he is a candidate. There is no doubt that he will have the support of the New York delegation if he does."

It is the first time that Mr. Tanner has expressed a conviction that it may be difficult to get Justice Hughes to become a candidate, and his statement was taken to mean that he is beginning to look around for another candidate.

No T. R. Delegates in This State.

Despite the Root-Roosevelt luncheon and the stories that the Colonel is being favored by many Republicans, the old-time Republican leaders prophesied that Mr. Roosevelt would not get the support of the delegates from this State.

The situation in regard to the selection of a new State Chairman among the Democrats is far from harmonious. State Chairman William Church Osborn will issue a call in a day or two for a meeting of the newly elected Committeemen to be held on April 14 either in New York or Albany. A movement is already on foot to have Mr. Osborn succeeded by Edwin S. Harris, formerly Deputy State Controller. Mr. Harris is considered the spokesman for the State organization in regard to patronage at Washington. When Mr. Osborn was asked yesterday if he intended to remain as Chairman, he said:

"I shall not resign, but I shall make no contest for re-election. I believe I have served my trick. I have heard that there was a movement to elect Edwin S. Harris in my place. I shall not oppose him. I have been hearing recently from all sections of the State regarding our chances in the coming campaign. Both letters and telegrams indicate that there is a strong feeling that President Wilson will be re-elected."

When Mr. Osborn was asked if he intended to become a candidate for United States Senator, he parried with this question:

"Have you talked with Senator O'Gorman yet?"

The result up-State, returns yesterday indicated, were more favorable to Governor Whitman than was at first reported. What appeared to be a Whitman defeat in Saratoga County was turned into a semblance of victory by additional returns. First returns indicated that former Senator Edgar T. Brackett, a bitter opponent of the Governor, had regained control of the county organization. Revised returns from every district indicated that Senator George H. Whitney had enough members of the County Committee to make certain his re-election as County Chairman.

Greiner Is Safe in Erie.

Revised returns from Erie County indicated that the Greiner forces, which are pro-Whitman, did not have the clean sweep that was first reported, although there is no doubt but that Mr. Greiner will have control of the organization there. While Herbert S. Sisson, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has a big majority in the committee, he conceded his probable defeat as a delegate to the National Convention from the Forty-second Congress District. Simon Seibert, who was on the ticket with him in this district, also was beaten. The Greiner organization carried the Fortieth and Forty-first districts and a majority of the State Committeemen, in addition to a big working majority in the County Committee.

Chauncey J. Hamlin, former Progressive leader of Erie, who recently returned to the Republican organization, was defeated in the town of Amherst, where he was a candidate for member of the County Committee, by Edward Helfter, a village blacksmith.

The revised list of delegates and alternates to the National Convention follows:

Fortieth District—John Lord O'Brian, John A. Merritt; alternates, James P. Mackenzie, William G. Humphrey.

Forty-first District—George P. Urban, H. J. Knepper; alternates, Arthur S. Goltz, Philip Leininger.

Forty-second District—Edward W. Hodson, August Ebke; alternates, Walter M. Peek, Frank E. Gaylord.

The result of the contest between ex-Superintendent of Prisons C. V. Collins of Troy and Frank L. Stevens of Hoosick Falls in the Republican primary election for State Committeeman continues to be disputed and it was stated last night would probably be taken to the courts. The returns filed with the Board of Elections give Collins a majority of twenty-five votes.

The most decisive defeat administered to the Whitman forces occurred in Binghamton, where State Excise Commissioner George E. Green, the Whitman leader, was ousted from control of the County Committee by ex-State Senator Harvey D. Hinman.

Pulitzer and Mills Win.

Returns from Suffolk County show that the Lathrop Brown faction among the Democrats will control the new County Committee by a large majority. They won both State Committeemen as well as the delegates to the National Convention. In the First District, for State Committeeman, Captain William Kraemer defeated Samuel F. Robinson, and in the Second District Fred Sheide was re-elected over J. J. Robinson.

With three districts missing, the vote for national delegates among the Democrats shows that Rowland Mills polled the largest vote in Suffolk and Nassau, 2,657. Ralph Pulitzer ran next, with 2,150. Dayton Hedges received 1,138, and R. F. Newcomb 880. In the Queens end of the district, Newcomb and Hedges, who were backed by the Queens organization, headed by Borough President Maurice E. Connolly, received pluralities approximately of 400.

The returns in Kings County were also belated, but they indicate that Jacob A. Livingston has retained control of the organization there. The fate of Michael J. Dady, one of the veterans of the Brooklyn machine, is still in doubt. It is believed, though, that he has been elected a delegate to the National Convention. Alexander M. White, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, who contested with Mr. Dady for leader of the First Assembly District, seems to have ousted the veteran. In the Fourth District, John S. Gaynor has been re-elected State committeeman, but has been defeated as leader of the district by Alfred Hobley.

ATTACK WILSON'S POLICIES.

Indiana Republicans Addressed by Henry D. Estabrook.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.—All the preliminaries of the two-day Republican State Convention were cleared away and everything is in readiness for the nominations and the adoption of a platform, when the convention reconvenes for the closing session at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Two candidates for United States Senator and candidates for all State officers will be nominated, and four delegates at large to the National Convention chosen. The nomination of James P. Goodrich, who was chosen for Governor at the recent primary, also will be ratified by the convention.

Henry D. Estabrook of New York addressed the convention. When Temporary Chairman Myers referred to Charles W. Fairbanks as the most capable standard bearer of the Republican Party in the national campaign the crowd enthusiastically applauded.

Judge Myers attacked the foreign and Mexican policies of the National Administration. He said: "As patriots before partisans the Republicans have sought so far as possible to uphold the hands of the President, and have refrained from criticism until our Democratic friends, apparently thinking we were acquiescent in the President's course with respect to our foreign relations, are asking the support of the country to continue the failure."

ORDERS TRACK REMOVAL.

Ellenbogen's Bill to Relieve the West Side Passes Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Assembly today passed the Ellenbogen bill, making the operation of New York Central Railroad trains at grade on the west side of Manhattan a public nuisance. The measure makes fifteen months the limit of time in which an agreement shall be reached by the railroad company and the City of New York for placing the tracks underground and allows four years in which to complete the work.

Within three months after the passage of the bill the railroad company must submit to the Board of Estimate a tentative plan for the removal of the tracks. The measure also requires the use of electric locomotives in the four years allowed for putting the tracks underground.

In case no agreement is reached within fifteen months the Board of Estimate is authorized to receive from the railroad within seventeen months its plans for the removal of the tracks. If the railroad does not remove its tracks from grade, the Borough President is authorized at the expiration of four years, or at the expiration of seventeen months if the road makes no effort, to cause to be removed summarily all tracks at grade in the west side of Manhattan.

In the Senate the Thompson bill identical with that of Mr. Ellenbogen has been made a special order for tomorrow.

MAINE PROGRESSIVES MEET.

Decide to Put State Ticket in Field —Cheer Roosevelt's Name.

BANGOR, Me., April 5.—The Progressive State Convention today elected delegates to the national convention and adopted a platform, the principal planks of which advocated national preparedness, an adequate merchant marine and a protective tariff "framed by a non-partisan, scientific commission." There was prolonged applause when the name of Theodore Roosevelt was mentioned.

A resolution to nominate Fall tickets for State county officers for the State election next Fall was adopted. The announcement was made that George C. Webber would be the party candidate for United States Senator, and Edward M. Lawrence, candidate for Governor. Halbert P. Gardner of Patten, member of the National Committee, was made Chairman of the newly elected State Committee.

Former Congressman Victor Murdock of Kansas, in an address characterized Colonel Roosevelt as "not pacifist, but pacificator," and said that in the White House he would prove "this war-worn world's chief benefactor."

FORD STILL HOLDS LEAD.

Michigan Vote Probably Will Be In Doubt Until Canvass Is Made.

DETROIT, April 5.—Although only a few more returns from the Presidential primary Monday were received today, Henry Ford maintained a small lead over United States Senator Smith for the Republican preferential nomination.

Complete returns have been received from only nine counties and fewer than two-thirds of the voting precincts of Michigan have reported. Ford's plurality is about 1,700. It is generally conceded that the race will be in doubt until the State canvassers compile the returns.

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PLAN NOW TO AVOID DIRECT STATE TAX

Legislative Leaders Pin Faith on Increased Income from Active Stock Market.

FISCAL BILLS INTRODUCED

Call for Expenditures of $58,653,478—Many Items Omitted from the Governor's Budget.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—The final rush of the legislative session is on at the Capitol. With the introduction in both houses late today of the general appropriation bills, in what is thought to be their final form, the end is in sight. The legislative leaders will try hard to have the final gavel fall a week from Saturday.

When the fiscal bills came in today there appeared to be a distinct possibility that a direct tax might be averted. The Senate and Assembly appropriation bills which this year, as a result of close co-operation between the fiscal leaders are identical, call for $58,658,478 for the support of the State Government in the ensuing fiscal year, beginning July 1. Of estimated revenues there is in plain sight only $55,326,813, including an estimated surplus on June 30 of $10,-146,055. This would leave an apparent deficit of more than $3,000,000; but Controller Travis has expressed a belief, based on experience and a belief so confident that the legislative leaders are inclined to rely on it, that if the war continues, and the activity of the stock market keeps up, the revenue from the stock transfer tax, estimated at $5,-000,000 will be enough greater than that amount to make it possible to do without a direct tax.

The budget embodied in the appropriation bills introduced today is $1,491,961 greater than the tentative budget submitted by Governor Whitman at the opening of the session. To this there must be added $1,015,000 saved in interest on the State debt, owing to the change in the beginning of the fiscal year from Oct. 1 to July 1, so that really the budget plan of the legislative leaders involves an expenditure of approximately $2,500,000 more than the Governor's tentative budget.

Leaders Explain Increases.

In a statement made public by Senator Henry M. Sage and Assemblyman William J. Maier, Chairman of the Senate Finance and the Assembly Ways and Means Committees, respectively, a great number of these increases are ascribed to omissions in the Governor's budget bill of items absolutely needed, omissions due, the legislative leaders prefer to believe, to inadvertence and lack of experience in budget making in the Governor's office. The increases in various departments, due to omissions and other causes, are listed as follows in the statement of the fiscal leaders:

Secretary of State—Motor cycle plates, due to new law, and additional expense, automobile number plates	$25,000
Controller—Extra maintenance, on account of change of fiscal year and lapsing of balances	10,000
Assessments for local improvements	9,000
Legislature—Printing	160,000
Legislative Budget Board	21,000
Judicial—New Court House	250,000
Judicial—Court of Claims judgments	150,000
Excise Department—Extra detectives, &c	10,000
Health Department—New laboratory	65,000
Industrial Commission, Bureaus Omitted—Extra Inspectors	126,000
Public Service Commission—Grade crossing elimination	175,000
Superintendent of Elections, omitted, (error)	58,000
Tax Department—Necessary traveling expenses	12,000
Board of Embalming Examiners, omitted, (error)	4,000
Board of Port Wardens, omitted	6,000
Educational—Teachers' quotas, in accordance with law, omitted	170,000
Agricultural—Payment for animals slaughtered to March 1, 1916	110,000
Cobleskill Agricultural School, omitted, (error)	85,000
Nautical School, omitted	75,000
National Guard—Increase of $45,000 due to error	112,000
Board of Prisoners—Extra maintenance in accordance with law	84,000
Prisons—Convicts' work on roads	50,000
Charitable Institutions—Maintenance, due to the fact that suggested appropriations were based on 1915 figures, and no account taken of increased populations	260,000
Conservation Department—Extra game protectors	30,000
Conservation Department—Charge to construction," which is unconstitutional	60,000
Ten Per Cent. Reserve Fund—State and county highway maintenance, omitted	852,000
Department of Architecture—"Charge to construction"	23,000
College of Forestry, Syracuse—New power house	20,000
Morrisville Agricultural School—New building	40,000
Manhattan State Hospital—Power house	75,000
Tax judgment, Rockland County	43,000
State Board of Charities—Extra expense on account of Strong investigation	7,000
Total	$2,665,500

"This more than makes up the increase of this budget over the Governor's without taking into consideration numberless instances where it was necessary to grant more money for the efficiency of a department," the statement added by way of comment.

"The salary increases in this bill, of which so much has been said, amount to a very small sum. It is perfectly true that salary increases have been granted. It is also true that salaries have been decreased. It is necessary in the business of the State, as in any other business, that faithful service should be recognized and that small salaries given when work is first started should be increased as the workman becomes more proficient and rises to a higher grade."

Estimate of Revenues.

The estimated revenues from indirect sources as given by Controller Eugene M. Travis are:

Excise tax	$9,000,000
Corporation tax	12,000,000
Organization of corporations	900,000
Inheritance tax	9,500,000
Stock transfer tax	6,000,000
Mortgage tax	1,600,000
Motor vehicles	2,672,000
Court and stenographers' expense	412,883
Miscellaneous	4,120,875
Total revenues for fiscal year	$45,206,758

"The revenues from stock transfer stamps are now and have, for some months past, been largely in excess of the amount estimated by the Controller at the time he transmitted his financial prospectus in December," Mr. Travis's statement says. "It is estimated that the revenue from this source for the nine months ending June 30, 1916, will be $4,700,000 and for the full twelve months of the next fiscal year the estimate is $5,000,000. There are pending in the Legislature various measures which, if enacted, will increase the revenues materially over the amount estimated by the Controller and if even a part of these are enacted, will render a direct tax unnecessary."

Of these revenue measures, the bill continuing for next year the excise surtax of twenty-five per cent, which it is estimated will bring some $2,000,000 into the State Treasury, is one.

The appropriation bills introduced today carry a grand total approximately $3,000,000 below last year's appropriation bills. It is predicted that about $2,000,000 may yet be lopped off, making the total in the end practically the same amount the Governor's tentative budget bill carried. To this amount, however, must be added some large items not included in the present appropriation bill. Among these are $500,000 for the mobilization of the State militia, provided the State's military forces are called upon in connection with the Mexican punitive campaign, $250,000 to be appropriated for establishing a State constabulary and some lesser items in special appropriation bills.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, when the appropriation bill was introduced in the Senate, said that he thought from $10,000,000 to $11,000,000 could be lopped off without any injury to the State. The budget, he said, was $10,000,000 higher, exclusive of the sinking fund contributions, than the budget either of 1910 or 1914. He said the bill had been drafted without any consultation with the Democratic members of the fiscal committees.

"The Republican Party has increased the cost of running the State Government $10,000,000, for which there is no justification, and for which the only explanation is their desire to use the public funds to obtain political advantage," Senator Wagner said. "The fact that the Republican leaders have decided that no direct tax is necessary this year reflects no credit on them, because the former surplus created last year would obviate the necessity of a direct tax even if the appropriations were still higher. Their explanation that largely increased returns from the stock transfer tax have changed their plans only gives a humorous color to their statement.

"Every one in Albany knows that the failure to levy a direct tax is due to the fear of political consequences. If the minority are not gagged in the discussion of these appropriations they will certainly show how the amounts have been swollen in order to provide for the expenditures of public money where it would create the most favorable sentiment and secure the greatest influence for the party in power."

Whitman Fought Direct Tax.

Governor Whitman, it was said tonight, had been most insistent upon doing away with the direct tax and had urged upon the legislative leaders that in the year of a State campaign such a tax would prove a serious handicap to the Republican candidates of whom he expects to be one.

The Governor late today gave his approval to the Sage-Maier bill creating a permanent legislative budget bureau. The bill provides for the appointment of two additional clerks to the fiscal committees who shall be retained all the year for the purpose of collecting data and making analytical studies of the financial needs of the State departments. The bill also provides that the Governor must submit, not later than one week after the legislature convenes, a statement of the desired appropriations of the departments and that the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, acting either jointly or separately, must submit to the legislature the annual budget, included in a single appropriation bill, not later than March 15.

In a statement made public when he approved the bill, Governor Whitman said that he had been prompted in signing it largely because it provided for a single appropriation bill, embodying all the proposed expenditures, and because it fixed a date for the introduction of the bill, so as to avoid its passage, without sufficient scrutiny, in the eleventh hour of the legislative session.

Aside from the fiscal bills the Senate and the Assembly Reapportionment bills and the series of New York City relief measures introduced on behalf of the Brown committee are about the only measures of primary importance pending before the Legislature. The Brown bills are practically all on the Senate calendar ready to be considered in Committee of the Whole. The Reapportionment bill, it is expected, will be introduced before the Legislature takes its week-end recess and will be rushed through next week.

The Senate held a session this evening, and all day and night sessions in the Senate are planned for tomorrow, with Friday also a full working day. The work in the Assembly is further advanced than in the Senate, and night sessions will be dispensed with in that branch of the Legislature for the present week at least.

MOVIE CENSORS FAVORED.

Senate Passes Bill Authorizing Appointment by the Regents.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Senate today passed the Christman bill giving the Regents power to appoint three members of a board of moving picture censors, at salaries of $4,000 each. The same measure was advanced in the Assembly to order of final passage. The bill imposes a fee of $5 for the examination of 500 feet of film and $2.50 for duplicates.

Upon each film passed by the board would be printed and exhibited the words, "Approved by the State Board of Regents."

The Assembly earlier in its session, after a warm debate, defeated the Ahern bill providing for a board of moving picture censors, to consist of three members, to be appointed by the Governor, at $5,000 a year.

Would Eliminate Kingsbury.

ALBANY, April 5.—With many women who worked for the original Child Welfare bill of last year, including Mrs. William R. Hearst and Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, looking on, the Assembly today passed the McCue bill, which eliminates Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury of New York City from membership in the New York City Child Welfare Board. It was charged by Assemblyman Martin G. McCue that Mr. Kingsbury was not interested in the administration of widows' pensions. Consideration of the bill in the Senate was delayed because of the absence of the introducer, Senator William H. Hill of Binghamton.

TEACHERS WAR AT ALBANY.

Turbulence Develops at Hearing on Pension Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Several hundred school teachers from New York city, mostly women, appeared before the Senate Cities Committee today to advocate or oppose the Lockwood bill, embodying the teachers' pension plan evolved by a commission appointed by Mayor Mitchel. The hearing, which lasted nearly three hours, was one of the most turbulent ever held by a legislative committee.

The bill provides for the rehabilitation of the teachers' pension fund, which at present is bankrupt, by levying from 5 to 8 per cent. on the salaries of all teachers, with the city contributing an equal amount to the fund. In addition the city has agreed to pay approximately $886,000 to make up the shortage in the present fund and meet the claims of teachers eligible for retirement but remaining in the service because there is no available money in the retirement fund.

The city also has engaged to pay $1,-260,000 in sixteen annual installments to place the new retirement fund on a stable basis. Teachers upon retirement would receive one-twentieth of their average annual salary for the last ten years multiplied by their years of service. Teachers retired after thirty-five years' service would receive one-half their salary for the ten years next preceding their retirement.

The younger teachers object to the plan on the ground that it would place a burdensome tax on them for the benefit of a number of teachers in the higher grades of service eligible for retirement.

William Hendrie, President of the Teachers' Pension Association, led the opposing delegation, while Grace G. Strachan, head of the Interborough Teachers' Association, Chairman of the Pension Committee of the Federation of Teachers, was at the head of a large delegation advocating the passage of the bill. She said that of fifty-eight teachers' associations in the federation, thirty-one had approved the measure. There was a formidable array of speakers on both sides.

The first storm broke when Miss Strachan said that her delegation appeared to present views favoring the bill as the result of a referendum among the teachers.

"No, no!" cried the opposing teachers in chorus. More than two minutes elapsed before Chairman Argetsinger was able to quell the demonstration.

When G. A. Grover asserted that only a small percentage of teachers near retirement favored the bill, "for reasons of brutal selfishness," another angry wave of dissent swept the Senate Chamber, on this occasion led by the advocates of the measure.

"For your own benefit I'll tell you," said Senator Lockwood, sponsor for the bill, "that this committee has received 6,800 letters favoring the bill and only 300 opposing it."

The teachers opposed to the bill swept into the well of the Senate chamber armed with petitions which were deposited in a huge pile on the desk of Senator Argetsinger. Some persons cried out derisively, others cheered and applauded while this procession was in progress.

Arthur T. Gordon, a principal who spoke against the bill, was asked by Senator Ogden L. Mills:

"If you had your choice between this bill or let the pension fund go to bust, what would you choose?"

"I'd let it go bust and do my own saving," said Mr. Gordon. "I would prefer an intelligent scheme to no pensions at all, but this is not an intelligent scheme."

Stewart L. Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, said he and those he represented were opposed to all pensions for teachers.

"We gave them a $5,000 raise in salary only a couple of years ago," he said. "Ultimately the liability will mean from four to five millions a year of added burden to the New York City taxpayers for the benefit of the teachers who are well paid and not overworked."

Both delegations glared angrily at Mr. Browne when he finished speaking. Chairman Argetsinger promised that the committee would hear further argument on the bill tomorrow morning.

Assembly Kills Liquor Bill.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Talmage bill, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to persons under 21 years of age, was killed in the Assembly today when the introducer's motion that it be recommitted was carried. A measure with the same end in view, but different in form, was defeated recently. The present age limit is 18 years.

TO AMEND TORRENS LAW.

Bill Affecting Land Registry Passed by Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Brennan bill, made up of amendments intended to make the Torrens system of land registry workable in New York, was passed by the Assembly today. The Torrens system law has been on the statute books since 1908, but because of defects has not proved popular. Amendments passed today provide State insurance of titles, and include a provision that after real estate is registered under the Torrens system, it cannot be changed back to the old system. It was asserted by advocates of the measures that title companies by their power to influence loans induced owners of realty who had registered under the Torrens law to change back to the old system, under which the title companies earn fees for examination and guarantee of titles.

Assemblyman George B. Brennan of Kings, who introduced the measure, said that if its term were carried out the transfer of real property would become as easy as the sale of stocks and bonds. There have been many amendments to the Torrens law since 1908. This year eight amending bills were introduced, and the Brennan measure represents a consolidation of these.

The Torrens system of land registry is in effect in England, Ireland, Canada, and a number of the American States.

Socialist Lead in Milwaukee 1,000.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—Complete unofficial returns today show that Daniel A. Hoan, City Attorney, Social-Democratic candidate, defeated Mayor G. A. Bading, non-partisan, in yesterday's mayoralty election by a majority of 1,000 to 1,500 votes. The City Council will be non-partisan.

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Franco-American Soups are extraordinarily rich in sheer food values and exclusive in their subtle French satisfaction to the most delicate palate. No single item on your table could possibly contribute more of health and happiness than Franco-American Soup.

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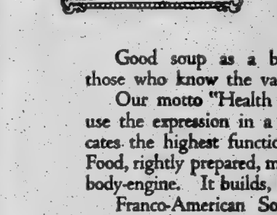

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You can just as well have a Sensible Cigarette

And why not? There are several genuinely sensible cigarettes being sold today. Fatimas are not the only one. And you would sooner smoke a sensible cigarette than the other kind—every man would.

So here's the way to pick out one of the sensible ones:

1st. It must suit your taste.

2nd. It must be comfortable to your tongue and throat—no burn or bite.

3rd. It must leave you feeling tip-top—free from any heady or heavy feeling after you have smoked as many as you want to.

Now, one of these sensible cigarettes is Fatima.

And Fatimas please so many men that they outsell any other cigarette costing over 5c.

The thing for you to do is to see if they please *you* too. If they do, be *sensible*—stick to Fatimas. They'll be good to you. Start in today.

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FATIMA was the Only Cigarette Awarded the Grand Prize, the highest award given to any cigarette at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"Distinctively individual"

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FATIMA
THE TURKISH BLEND
A Sensible Cigarette

BARRED FIGHT FILMS LEAP U. S. BOUNDARY

Johnson-Willard Pictures Rephotographed in Tent Set Up on State Border.

CUSTOMS OFFICER LOOKS ON

Movies Actually Made in New York Can Be Shown on Broadway, the Authorities Assert.

Special to The New York Times.

ROUSES POINT, N. Y., April 5.—Federal and State laws to the contrary notwithstanding, the motion pictures of the Johnson-Willard fight, which, as every one knows, took place in Cuba, will be shown in this and other States if the plans of certain promoters do not miscarry. The pictures have never been exhibited in the United States because the Federal law prohibits the importation of prize fight movies, and an additional embargo against the pictures has obtained in New York because the local law forbids the exhibition of fight pictures not made within the boundaries of the State.

But, even though these things are true, Broadway fight followers who were unable to go to Cuba will soon have the pleasure of seeing the Smoke and the White Hope punching each other on a screen, according to the confident expectations of L. M. D. McGuire of 135 Broadway, President of the Real Estate Dealers' Association of New York; "Jimmie" Johnston, a conspicuous functionary of the Willard-Moran fight; Harold T. Edwards, and others.

The object of the promoters was to get the Johnson-Willard pictures into New York and the United States without violating the laws. Here's how they did it:

Preparations Made With Care.

A few days ago a party of men arrived here with all of the paraphernalia necessary for taking motion pictures. They rode one mile north of the Delaware & Hudson railroad station to a stone that marks the boundary line between this country and Canada. Over this stone they set a tent, half in the United States and half in the Dominion.

The films of the fight pictures had previously been sent to Toronto, where they were in the possession of the Universal Film Company of Canada. A special messenger was started south with them, under positive instructions not to let them get out of his possession and not to set foot on United States territory with them. Having overcome difficulties resulting from the refusal of the railroads to accept the films as baggage, the messenger finally reached Lasalle Junction, a few miles from the boundary, from which place he traveled by automobile along a road leading to Rouses Point until he reached a stretch of the highway that runs in the United States. To avoid taking the pictures along this stretch, and violating the law against the importation of the films, the messenger had to carry the heavy box containing them on his shoulder while he trudged across a mile of unseven Canadian country.

At last, however, the tent was reached and the films were unpacked, but carefully on Canadian territory. If the foot of the workers had slipped and the box had been turned over on the domain of the United States, the films would have been seized promptly by Richard Parr, of the customs service who was on hand to see that the law was obeyed. But nothing unfortunate happened and the reels were set up in Canada just twelve inches away from the lens of a camera fixed firmly in the United States.

Synchronizing Device Used.

A synchronizing device to regulate the movement of the negative film on which the pictures had been taken and the positive to which they were to be transferred was put in operation, and the taking of the pictures within the boundaries of the United States, and of New York State was begun. The process was completed today.

According to every authority interviewed by the promoters the pictures have been made within this country and are, therefore, legitimate show property for American exhibitors. According to the same authorities, the pictures have been made within the State of New York and, therefore, can be legally shown on Broadway. Certain it is that the pictures are now in the United States and yet have not been imported in any material sense. If the Federal powers decided that the transferring of light waves across an international boundary constitutes importation, the labors of the promoters will have been in vain, but such a discomfiture is not expected by the owners of the films, "Made in America."

5,500 'PHONE MEN TO DINE.

Bethel Will Speak Here Over Wire to Gatherings in Two Other Cities.

Five thousand five hundred telephone men will gather in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on Friday night, May 19, at dinners, the feature of which will be the use of the transcontinental telephone line to bring together the diners of the three cities. In New York 3,000 members of the Telephone Society of New York from the metropolitan district, which includes New York City, Westchester County, Long Island and Northern New Jersey, will hold their 165th meeting in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. 1,500 employees of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania will gather at the same time in Philadelphia and 1,000 employees of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company will attend the dinner in Baltimore.

Union N. Bethell, Senior Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and President of the New York Telephone Company, will give an address by telephone to the men of the three telephone societies.

SEEKS HER SON'S RETURN.

Jewish Woman Says He Is Detained by Christians Up State.

Mrs. Mary Goldstein of 59 Henry Street appealed to the Hebrew National Orphan House, at 57 Seventh Street, yesterday to aid her to regain possession of her son by a former marriage, Charles Long, 14 years old, who, she says, has become a member of a Christian church at Schenectady, N. Y., and is now in the care of a religious society there, whose officers have refused to release the boy to the custody of his parents. The boy had been employed in a Hester Street store and was attending evening school when he ran away from home a year ago. Nothing was heard of him until the police here, who had been looking for him, were notified a few days ago that he had been picked up in Schenectady on a charge of vagrancy, and for a year had been the ward of the religious denomination.

Detective Morgan J. Callahan of the First Branch Bureau went to Schenectady and found that Charles was not anxious to return home and appeared to be contented with his new-found friends. While he admitted he would like to see his mother, he declined to return with the detective, and the officers of the society, in view of the boy's unwillingness to leave, refused to compel him to return home.

President Leo Lerner of the Hebrew National Orphan House, who is also its attorney, telegraphed to a member of the institution at Schenectady last night, Philip Naunoff, 530 South Centre Street, requesting him to investigate the case. If he is unable to secure the boy's release habeas corpus proceedings will be started, said President Lerner.

FRICK'S 'THE MALL' HERE.

Famous Gainsborough Painting Is Entered Duty Free.

Gainsborough's famous painting "The Mall," purchased by Henry Frick through Duveen Bros. for a sum ranging between $400,000 and $500,000, reached New York on the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam Tuesday, and yesterday was taken to the Appraiser's Stores for customs examination and appraisal.

Duveen Bros. appeared on the official papers as the importers, while Alpers & Mott, Custom House brokers, had charge of the cartage of the picture from the steamship pier in Hoboken to the Federal warehouse, and also made the entry. The value officially placed on the picture by the importers was not divulged by the Customs men or the representative of the Duveens, but it is stated to approximate $300,000.

Examiner John R. Hecht, the Government's art expert, identified the painting by affidavits accompanying the canvas. He found the work to be more than 100 years old, and passed it free of duty as required by the tariff law. As the Government was not responsible for any loss or damage to which the Gainsborough might be subjected, Assistant Appraiser Fay of the Fine Arts Division expedited its examination. Later in the day a permit for its removal was issued by Acting Appraiser Wolf. It was taken to the Duveen galleries on Fifth Avenue.

At Duveen Bros. it was said that "The Mall" would not be placed on public exhibition, but would be sent to Mr. Frick as soon as possible.

Mrs. Celia Frank Dies Suddenly.

Mrs. Celia Frank, 68 years old, who for several months suffered from melancholia, was found dead in the pantry of her home, 61 East Eighty-second Street, by her nurse. Mrs. Frank was the widow of the late Elias L. Frank of E. L. Frank & Co., bankers and brokers. Dr. Eli Moskovitz of 41 West Eighty-third Street, who was called by the nurse, said Mrs. Frank had been dead some time. She is survived by four sons: Leo, Dr. Robert Frank, Edgar B., and Walter P., a lawyer. Mrs. Frank was a member of many Hebrew charitable organizations.

Favor Building Zones for Bronx.

The district in the Bronx east of the Bronx River was taken up at the public hearing of the Commission on Building Restrictions and Districts in the City Hall yesterday. Only a few citizens appeared and all were in favor of the plan as presented by the Commission. Today the Commission will take up the First and Second Wards of Queens.

FOREMEN ON SUBWAY WILL STRIKE TODAY

Thomas E. O'Brien, President of Constructors' Union, Calls Out the Blasters.

SULLIVAN WARNS OF FIRES

Sees Danger Between 17th and 21st Streets—Advance May Affect 100,000 Laborers.

President Thomas E. O'Brien of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union announced last night that all foremen blasters engaged in work on the new subways in New York City would be called out today. The foremen did not go out with the others Tuesday. Frank X. Sullivan, attorney of the union, issued a statement at the same time that dangerous conditions existed between Seventeenth and Twenty-first Streets because of insufficient facilities for fighting fires. He attributed the danger to the condition of the new subways, and the lack of adequate high or low pressure water systems.

Circulars distributed by the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union disclosed yesterday that the demands of the laborers who went on strike on last Monday are not restricted to the new subways, but effect all members of the union throughout the city.

Workers engaged by street railway companies, railroads, by the city on construction work, on sewers, water mains, and on all other work of similar character, are involved. All of these will receive $2 a day for eight hours work if the union wins its fight against the General Constructors' Association.

"It is the first time in the history of New York City that common labor has been thus organized," said one contractor, "and it has a serious significance for all builders who have any amount of work on hand in the coming months." A conservative estimate offered by one of the contractors was that about 100,000 common laborers in New York City would be affected by the general rise in the "prevailing wages" demanded by the union.

Threaten Harm to Families.

Numerous instances of intimidation were alleged against the union by members of the General Contractors' Association yesterday. One hundred striking laborers visited the shaft of the United Realty and Construction Company on Broadway near Thirty-fourth Street, and drove off twelve men engaged in mixing concrete, according to persons in the building company. Policemen hurried to the spot in anticipation of trouble, but the strikers dispersed immediately. An assistant engineer in charge of construction stated that two men employed by the company, who did not join in the walkout, were severely beaten while going to their homes on Tuesday night. The men were bruised about the head when they reported for work yesterday.

Other contractors reported that many men had been frightened into quitting by threats that punishment would be visited on their families.

"We won't do anything to you while policemen are around to arrest us," one of the strikers was quoted as having told an employe, "but when you get home you'll find something has happened there. And we'll get you when the police are not around."

These charges were indignantly denied by members of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, who asserted that "no violence" was a rigid condition imposed on all the strikers.

Members of the General Contractors' Association met informally yesterday and decided to wait a few days longer before taking any definite action. They expressed the hope that the Public Service Commission would give them time to deal with the situation in their own way and not hurry them into a mediation that would force them to accept conditions that would add millions of dollars to the cost of construction. All expressed the conviction that the laborers would be eager to return to work in a few days.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, returned yesterday afternoon from Asheville, N. C., so that he might be ready to direct any action by the commission that might become necessary in regard to the strike on the new subways. The other commissioners had assured him by telegraph that there was no need of his hurrying back, but he felt he ought to be at his office prepared for any eventuality. When he was asked as to the attitude of the commission, he said:

"The commission is naturally deeply interested in the unfortunate condition, which delays the work on the subways and to that extent delays the time of beginning operation. It is ready, of course, to do anything in its power to bring about a resumption of work, and if both sides should request it to aid them in coming to an understanding.

Ready to Investigate Wages.

"Under the law it is provided that all contractors for the city should pay the prevailing rate of wages. We are not advised that contractors are not paying the prevailing rate. Should either side bring that subject before us, it will be the duty of the commission to take it up and to make such a decision as the facts warrant.

"Aside from that matter, we wish both sides to understand that our services and advice are at their disposal. The commission through its engineering staff is taking every possible precaution, and through its inspectors, to avoid any untoward conditions. Through all its various bureaus it is watching to protect the best interests of the city."

The commission, it was learned yesterday, would take immediate action if there were any disorders or damage to property. Otherwise its chief concern will be that the construction work is not so long delayed as to affect the beginning of operation. If there was any risk of delay in that the Commissioners would be obliged to act, but the strike must continue successfully for some time before that eventuality will arise.

Chairman Straus and Mayor Mitchel had dinner together at Mr. Mitchel's home last evening and discussed the strike situation.

MAYOR BOOSTS PLATTSBURG

Plans Extra Vacation for City Employes at Training Camp.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter to all heads of City Departments yesterday, in which, after expressing his approval of military training, he said:

> The Federal Government proposes to conduct next Summer various camps for military training. The period of training will be four weeks.
>
> I suggest that you advise employes that if the work of the department permits, a vacation of eleven working days in addition to the period of four weeks for training will be granted to men who wish to attend the camps for the entire period and take the full course of training.
>
> Members of the National Guard or Naval Militia will be permitted to attend the encampments and schools prescribed for their instruction as provided by law without deduction from their vacations.
>
> You should, of course, grant any leave of absence in accordance with these suggestions only after consideration of the needs of your department.

Many city employees receive a month's vacation with pay, while others have only three weeks. With the additional eleven days, employes who spend a month at training will have a vacation to spend elsewhere.

A meeting was held at Columbia yesterday to further the "Plattsburg idea" among students. About seventy-five students attended the meeting, effected a permanent organization and then adjourned subject to the call of F. C. Bellinger of the class of 1917, who was elected permanent Chairman. It is expected that many will go to Plattsburg and other camps.

Union Bank to Pay 52% of Debts.

State Superintendent of Banks Eugene Lamb Richards announced yesterday that an application would be made to the Supreme Court of Kings County on April 17 for permission to pay an initial dividend of 52 per cent. to creditors of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn. As a result of Superintendent Richards' efforts and with the approval of the Supreme Court, $182,000 will be disbursed among the depositors of this bank. The cash assets of the bank have been increased from $88,000 to $225,000.

WAS DRIVEN TO KILL, GUNMAN WILL PLEAD

Arichiello to Say He Shot Baff to Escape the Wrath of Gang Leader Greco.

DOESN'T DENY CONFESSION

A State's Witness Who Goes Back on Sworn Statement Is Committed as Perjurer.

With the jury in possession of all the evidence which the District Attorney could present against him, Giuseppe Arichiello, who is charged with the murder of Barnet Baff, will take the stand before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court today and testify how he killed the West Washington Market poultry merchant for $100. Instead of retracting his former confessions, as he desired to do when his trial began, Arichiello intends to convince the jury that he was bullied and coerced into committing murder by the threats which were made against his own life, if he failed to "get" Baff.

Arichiello's trial took an unexpected turn yesterday, when one of the witnesses for the State had to be committed for perjury. He was Phillip Luporte, a bartender employed in the Harlem saloon of Ippolito Greco, where the Baff murderers were hired and paid.

Until yesterday Luporte was considered a valuable witness for the people because he had said under oath that he had seen the payment of the money for the murder of Baff. When called to the witness stand, however, to tell the jury what he had seen and heard, Luporte, who is a man of great bulk and more than six feet in height, shifted uneasily in his chair and gave every indication of being reluctant to testify against Arichiello.

As soon as he sat down in the witness chair he winked at the defendant, which Assistant District Attorney O'Malley was quick to observe. The prosecutor asked Luporte point blank why he winked at Arichiello and Luporte shifted his gaze to the window and mumbled, "No, I didn't wink."

When examined as to the sworn statements he had made to Mr. O'Malley before trial with reference to the Baff conspiracy, Luporte showed a total loss of memory on every essential point. The best he would do in response to many of the questions put to him by Mr. O'Malley was to reply with a shake of his head. "Maybe yes and maybe no."

In his sworn statement to Mr. O'Malley he had described fully how he had seen Greco pay Arichiello money for the murder, but yesterday he was not sure whether he did see any such occurrence.

He finally admitted that he did see money passed, but he was not sure whether it was paper money. Asked whether he had received any money, Luporte replied, "Greco offered to give me $10, but I refused it because I did not want it. Greco then gave me a slap in the face."

It was Luporte's reluctance to testify definitely as to Arichiello's presence on the Baff gunning trips that finally caused Justice Shearn to commit him for perjury. He stubbornly declined to testify that he saw Arichiello leave Greco's saloon on the fourth expedition to kill Baff, although only as recently as Monday night he had sworn to Mr. O'Malley that such was the fact.

Among the witnesses for the people yesterday were William Baff and Harry Baff, sons of the murdered poultry merchant, who testified that three months before the shooting, they began to suspect some plot against their father's life. As early as the Summer of 1914, Harry Baff said, he made it a practice to follow close behind his father whenever he left the poultry shop and walked in the streets of the West Washington Market.

An important feature of the testimony yesterday was the reading of Arichiello's own confession of guilt as he made it to Inspector Gray and District Attorney Swann when arrested last January. District Attorney Swann took the stand himself to testify to the authenticity of the confession, after which Mr. O'Malley read it to the jury.

He declared in his confession that he had protested against being used in a murder conspiracy, principally because he was not adept at handling a revolver. On the very day of the murder Arichiello, according to his confession, refused to have anything to do with the murder, but Greco said to him, "If you don't get Baff, we'll get you."

Arichiello confessed that he fired one shot and said the other shot was fired by Gaetano Rino, who has not been caught.

As to the price paid for the murder, Arichiello, in his confession, declared that Rina received $700, Frank Ferrara, chauffeur of the murder car, $150; Joseph Zafarone and Antonio Zafarone $800 each; Ippolito Greco, $900; his brother, Joseph Greco, $600, and Antonio Cardinale $600. Arichiello received $100.

With the reading of Arichiello's confession, Assistant District Attorney O'Malley closed the case for the people.

OSBORNE MAKES NEW MOVE.

Prosecutor Says Trial Will Be Called Next Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 5.—The legal battle which ex-Warden Osborne of Sing Sing Prison has been making to try and have the immorality count in the neglect of duty indictment found against him by the Westchester County Grand Jury, stricken out as a violation of his constitutional rights, assumed a new aspect today, when he withdrew the motion he made last week to strike out this count.

Through Huntington W. Merchant, Mr. Osborne served notice on District Attorney Weeks that the motion was withdrawn. That nullifies the motion which District Attorney Weeks was to make before the Appellate Division in Brooklyn tomorrow for a writ of prohibition to prevent Justice Tompkins from hearing this motion and prevent Osborne's attornews from arguing it.

M. J. Tierney, of counsel for Mr. Osborne, said this morning that the application for the writ would be withdrawn by the prosecutor tomorrow.

"Another motion to strike out the immorality count will probably be made before some Judge tomorrow morning," said Mr. Tierney. "The matter is not dropped, it is to be pushed to the limit. I don't believe that it will be possible for Mr. Osborne to go to trial Monday morning next, as Mr. Osborne is determined to have the motion passed upon by some Judge."

Assistant District Attorney Fallon said:

"I am going to move the indictment against Mr. Osborne for trial on next Monday morning. The writ we got did the work. They didn't dare oppose it on Thursday. That is the reason why they withdrew their motion."

GERM CARRIER IS SOUGHT.

Baltimore Lawyer's Daughter Dies, He and Son Ill of Typhoid.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Francis K. Carey, a prominent lawyer, and his son are in a hospital here with typhoid fever. Mr. Carey's daughter, Eleanor, died Friday from it.

The rest of the family have quit their home while it is fumigated. Physicians are scrutinizing the house and others in the family to see if one of them is a carrier.

His Club to Entertain Wanamaker.

The Wanamaker Business Club, Philadelphia, will entertain John Wanamaker at dinner on Saturday next, that being the fifty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Wanamaker business, and also the dedication day of the new halls and class rooms of the American University of Trade and Applied Commerce.

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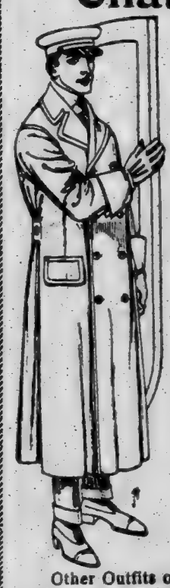

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Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-breasted Overcoat. A Smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete $43.50, or, as follows:

Overcoat . $25.00
Suit . . $16.50
Cap . . $2.00

Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00

Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$20 and $22

Motor Apparel Catalogue and Correct Chauffeur's Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

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Sow now Vaughan's "Central Park" and "Columbian" (for shade), originated by us; have been sold on their merits for more than thirty years in and about New York. **They are the best permanent mixtures; making a close, velvety turf; no foul seeds; no weeds; sure to grow.**

Prices: 25 lbs., $6.45; 15 lbs., $3.95; 5 lbs., $1.35; per lb., 30c.

Orders of $2.00 and over prepaid.

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THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE Co

Krumbles

The New Whole Wheat Food with the *Delicious Flavor* originated by the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.

THE youngsters of today are far luckier than father and mother when they were young. For breakfast it used to be mush and milk and then milk and mush. Today the youngsters ask for KRUMBLES—and get it, too.

This new whole Wheat food with its delicious flavor is just what active minds and bodies need—rich in protein, the food that builds brain and muscle—rich in starch, the great energy-food—rich in phosphates and mineral salts—rich in bran, with its valuable laxative properties.

All the wheat, cooked, "krumbled," and delicately toasted by the Kellogg special process that brings out the full, rich flavor of the wheat.

In the *WAXTITE* package—**10c.**

Look for this signature.

Children like Krumbles and it Builds them up

W. K. Kellogg

SOCONY KERO-SCENES

Mrs. Brighteyes—"There's something uncanny about those lamps."

Mr. B.—"You mean there's something *wicked* about them."

"Now B., you quit."

"But really you do have wonderful lamps—that's why I fell for you. No fooling, though, those lamps—not your eyes this time—certainly are giving the cleanest, clearest, softest light lately. New burner or what?"

"Neither. It's the SOCONY."

"The what 'ny?"

"The SOCONY—that's the kerosene we use now. SOCONY means "Standard Oil Company of New York." SOCONY Kerosene is as different from ordinary kerosene as milk is from limewater. Every woman in the neighborhood insists on SOCONY—we've forgotten the word kerosene."

"Where do you get it?"

"At Rand's grocery. You'll see the SOCONY Kerosene Sign there on the door."

"I'd have known it. He's a live wire anyway."

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WE SELL SO SOCONY NY KEROSENE OIL STANDARD OIL CO OF N.Y.

WAITE, READY TO DIE, PLANS HIS NEXT LIFE

Says He Wants to Pay In Full for His Crimes and Start at Peace in a New World.

SHARES BLAME WITH NO ONE

Executed Murderer Unaided and Was as Sane as Any One on Earth—Wife Tells Incidents.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, who poisoned Mr. and Mrs. John E. Peck, his wife's parents, and who is ill in Bellevue, poisoned by an overdose of drugs taken on the eve of his arrest for murder, talked to newspaper reporters yesterday for the first time since his crime became known.

Dr. Waite declared that he alone was responsible for planning and carrying out the murders. He refused to discuss some details of the crimes, but asserted that he was as sane as anybody in the world through it all. He said the only thing he wanted now was to pay the full penalty for his wrongdoing, so that in the life to come to which he looked forward he might be at peace.

The prisoner lay on a cot in a small, white-walled room in the alcoholic ward. Rays of the setting sun fell across his shoulder and accentuated the pallor of his face as he smiled a greeting to the newspaper men. Dr. M. S. Gregory, who has had Waite in charge since his arrival at Bellevue, stood beside throughout the interview. He had given strict orders that the divorce suit of Mrs. Waite should not be mentioned.

To questions Dr. Waite replied with a half smile as though he were a spectator of some interesting and slightly amusing incident. If no acute remorse for his deeds was indicated in his story neither was there a whine or an attempt to avoid any reprisal the law might exact. He talked and acted as though he felt that for him all was over in this world and he was ready to face what might come after.

"There isn't much I can tell you gentlemen," he said, laying aside the pad of foolscap on which he was writing a family and personal history for the use of Dr. Gregory. "I do not wish at this moment to discuss the details of what I have done. But won't you please make this clear: I know that society expects me to expiate my sin, and I myself wish to pay the full penalty for everything I have done.

"If there was anything I could say that would mitigate the crimes I have committed in the eyes of the world I don't believe I should say it. There is absolutely no justification or excuse for what I have done. I am as sane as anybody on this earth, and although some things about it all are not so clear to me now, yet I tell you that I knew what I was doing."

"Did you ever really believe in the 'Man from Egypt?'" he was asked.

"I can't talk about that, but Dr. Gregory knows all about it," Dr. Waite answered as he smiled and, with a gesture, common to him, pushed the heavy black hair back from his forehead.

"I want to correct one rumor," he continued. "I did not try to kill myself even when I knew they were coming to arrest me. I have been a light sleeper all my life and wanted to take something that would give me a little rest. It was merely chance which led me to take an overdose. Also let me say that what I did, I did alone. My plans were mine alone, and in their completion I considered nobody but myself."

"Are you completely at rest in your mind now?" he was asked.

"Yes," was the instant response. "I have worked it all out in my mind. I think now that I understand how I am to make reparation. But I want to pay the full penalty and expiate everything so that I can start anew with a clean record. I may say something later as a lesson to others, but I hardly expect to. You know, I believe that everybody has to work out his own salvation through his own experiences."

In reply to other questions, Dr. Waite told about the old lady, a mother of his friend, Steyn, the manager of his African farms, who always called him her American son while he addressed her as his "South African mother." He declared that he had given Kane the embalmer $9,000, keeping only $300 from the check which Gustave Cimiotti cashed for him two days before his arrest. In every answer he made he showed obvious desire to keep the name of every man implicated with him, in any way, free from blame.

At the District Attorney's office yesterday it was declared that Waite's trial would be held this month in General Sessions if possible, otherwise it might go over to next month.

Detective John Cuniffe, who was present when reporters interviewed Waite, said the prisoner had told him he could not be at all sure about the bills in the $9,000 he had given Kane. He had told the newspaper men that $1,500 was in $20 notes, but Detective Cuniffe said that when reminded of the fact that both Cimiotti and Kane asserted that the smallest note was for $50, Waite admitted that he did not remember clearly the denomination of the bills. The detective admitted that Waite had told him to go to the druggist who sold him the poison for a clue to the missing money, and had said to him that the undertaker had promised to get the receipt for the arsenic from the druggist's books.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling said that his office was through with Mrs. Horton until the trial. He said she had wanted to see Dr. Waite, but that the Bellevue Hospital authorities forbade it for fear of the effect a visit might have on Waite.

According to Harold Spielberg, attorney for the Hortons, Mrs. Horton will file an affidavit in the Waite divorce suit, denying guilt, and in case Dr. Waite contests the suit she will appear as a witness for the defense.

WAITE AS WIFE SEES HIM.

Tells of Sham and Hypocrisy While Murder Was Being Done.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 5.—An intimate glance into the life of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Waite during the period that Waite was negotiating the death of John E. Peck and his wife was given today when Mrs. Waite related several incidents to a girl friend.

"Since Arthur's confession," she declared, "features of our life have recurred to me which are almost too horrible for belief. It comes to me almost as the hazy aftermath of a dream. Why, I remember when mother, just before her death, experienced several chills that Arthur sat by the hour and sympathized with her. Once, only a few days before she died, she complained of having cold feet and Arthur immediately went out and purchased a foot warmer for her. He seemed to be so solicitous of her comfort that he neglected me to care for her. He bought her flowers every day, even up to the Saturday before she died.

"It was through mother that he gained consent to marry me. I don't believe I should ever have married him but for her. I knew him in school and then when I met him on his return from South Africa he was very pleasant. But he paid little attention to me. His time was all for mother. He sat with her and told her stories of his accomplishments, and he had her completely won over in a short time. She suggested the marriage, telling me that it would be an excellent match and that I would be pleasing her if I consented. I was averse at first, because father and Percy, my brother, were not favorable to the idea. We used to talk it over frequently, and then father and brother gave in to mother's wishes, even though they slyly insisted that I should investigate his past. After a time he began to lavish his attention on me, and with mother's helping influence he succeeded in winning me.

"And now, after all that, and with the murder of my father and mother on his hands, he declares that I will go and see him. It can never be. His anguish now is just a part of the suffering that he deserves and I can never make myself believe that I should mitigate his suffering by sympathy with him.

"When I filed my bill for divorce yesterday I had my mind thoroughly made up. I was absolutely sure of my position. It is all over now and the main idea with me is to forget. And that is what he had best do. If the woman, Margaret Horton, had been the only issue in this case I could gladly have forgiven Arthur for his conduct, but I cannot overlook his crimes. I loved my parents better than any other persons, and in robbing me of them he erased my affection for him."

Mrs. Waite is still confined to her home and is growing haggard under the strain. She takes little food and her sleep is fitful.

Percy Peck declared today that his cost of the investigation which led to the arrest of Waite was more than $5,000. He furnished the funds used in the work.

CATTLEMEN LOSE MILLIONS.

Delay in Selling Time at Yards Is Laid to Packers' Agreement.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—That live stock producers lose more than $2,500,000 a year through natural shrinkage in cattle and an untold amount through alleged stifled competition due to the packers postponing the buying hour in the yards, was asserted by Edward L. Burke of Omaha today to the House sub-committee considering the Borland resolution to investigate the packers for violation of the anti-trust laws. Mr. Burke represented the American National Live Stock Association.

The average steer will lose fifteen to twenty pounds in the yards as a result of the selling time delay, Mr. Burke estimated, and he pointed out that as the closing time for sales remained at 3 P. M., as formerly, producers must sell hurriedly once the buying starts or hold their stock until the following day.

Because of the short selling time, it was asserted, it was not unusual for raisers to be compelled to hold their stock until the following day and then be forced into a low market.

Arthur Meeker, Vice President of Armour & Co., interrupted to say that he could explain the cause for the postponement of the buying hour. One reason, he said, was that Federal inspectors were causing delay by examining every steer for foot and mouth disease. Burke responded that such examinations were not now being made.

EXTOLS MOTHER'S BRAVERY.

Court Praises a Drunkard's Wife Who Supports Five Children.

The trial of the suit for separation brought by Mrs. Charlotte Sagerstrand, against David Sagerstrand, came up yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Frederick E. Crane. Mrs. Sagerstrand lives at 483 Warren Street. The couple were married in 1901, and have five children ranging in age from twelve years to three. Mrs. Sagerstrand charged her husband with habitual drunkenness and with cruelty to herself and children. She testified that in December, last, he was sentenced to Riker's Island for drunkenness and non-support.

"What do you do to support these children?" asked Justice Crane of Mrs. Sagerstrand.

"I go to work every day," replied the woman, "and in the evening I take care of the children and do my own housework."

The Justice seemed amazed at Mrs. Sagerstrand's answer. After wrinkling his brow and pondering for a moment he said:

"You have shown a quality of bravery greater than any shown on the battlefields of Europe, of which we read so much. I will grant you a separation and allmony of $5 a week. If I could order any more I would do so."

Roosevelt Separation Motion.

C. Walter Randall, counsel for John Ellis Roosevelt, filed with the Supreme Court yesterday a motion to prevent Mr. Roosevelt's wife, Edith, from presenting any evidence in her suit for a separation in support of certain allegations made by her in her complaint. Justice Donnelly had ordered Mrs. Roosevelt to file a bill of particulars, but she failed to comply with the order. The motion will be argued today.

Strike in Munition Plant.

ORANGE, N. J., April 5.—A strike was declared today among the makers of the war munitions plant of the A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company in Norman Street, East Orange. It is said that the strike may extend to the entire plant. The company's normal business is the manufacture of water hydrants. The war orders consist of shells for the Russian Government.

SAVE $2,000,000 GEMS IN FIFTH AVE. BLAZE

Crowds See Fireman Rescued Unconscious as Top Floors of Clews Building Burn.

COSTLY ART WORKS LOST

Tenants in Offices Remodeled from Banker's Home Have Stocks Destroyed in Spectacular Fire.

The upper four stories of the Clews Building at 630 Fifth Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, which was converted recently from the home of Henry Clews, the banker, to the use of shops, containing more than $2,000,000 worth of jewelry, gowns, millinery, and works of art, were destroyed by a fire last night which started shortly after 8 o'clock. The jewelry, which represented most of the value in the building, had been locked up in fireproof vaults and went through the fire unscathed.

Policeman Mathew Solomon of the West Fifty-first Street Station, who was on duty at Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, first noticed that the front of St. Patrick's Cathedral was bathed in a red illumination. The light was thrown across the street through the plateglass front of the fifth floor in the Clews Building.

By the time the alarm had been turned in the blaze had eaten its way through a stairway and elevator shaft to the sixth floor and from there it swept soon through the seventh floor. The plate glass fronts of the fifth and sixth stories gave way and flames began to pour out of the front of the building and up through the glass roof, leaping a hundred feet into the air and scattering myriads of sparks.

The Cathedral is the only building in the neighborhood which towers much higher than the Clews Building, and the flames could be seen for a great distance. A crowd of many thousands had gathered in front of the Cathedral and along Fifth Avenue before the reserves arrived from the Fifty-first Street Station. The windows of the Buckingham Hotel on the southeast corner of Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue were occupied by spectators, while bellboys and most of the staff of the hotel were on the roof turning streams of water on the sparks. The windows of the Union Club at Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue were thronged with watchers.

Firemen Drive Back Firemen.

Firemen carried several lines of hose up the stairs to the fourth floor of the burning building, but were beaten back by the smoke and heat, which made its way downward. The fire tower which arrived after their first defeat in the attempt to advance the lines poured water into the fifth and sixth floors, where the worst of the blaze was, until the firemen inside the building were able to go forward again.

In the meantime Chief Kenlon, who had arrived in response to the fourth alarm, sent several lines of hose upstairs through the two adjoining buildings—the five-story building at 632 Fifth Avenue, all of which is occupied by Joseph, costumer and milliner, and the six-story building at 628 Fifth Avenue, the first floor of which is occupied by Dean's confectionery. These lines were carried up to the roofs and were played from there upon the flames, which were shooting up from the top of the Clews Building.

When the firemen were able to reach the fourth floor the powerful stream from the fire tower was shut off to permit the men on the inside to use their lines without interference. The tower, however, had only driven back the blaze into the rear of the building, which is 130 feet deep, and the flames came back to the front with a rush when the stream from the street was cut off.

Crowd Sees a Rescue.

The firemen were forced out of the fourth floor upon the staircase. Fireman J. J. Hamilton of Engine 8 was overcome by smoke and was carried to the street by Lieutenant Moge of the same company, the crowd on the Cathedral steps cheering the rescue when Lieutenant Moge appeared on the sidewalk with the unconscious man over his shoulder. The fire-tower resumed work and in a few minutes had the blaze conquered on the upper floors. The fifth, sixth, and seventh floors of the building were burned out and the interior of the fourth floor was damaged badly by water and smoke, though only slightly touched by fire. Among those who suffered losses was C. S. Pietro, sculptor. He had a studio on the fifth floor, which, he said, contained some completed work and two busts whose execution was far advanced.

The seventh floor was used as the workshop for E. M. Gattle, a jeweler, who occupies the ground floor as a store. Some polishing machines and the outfits used by jewelers in making platinum and gold mountings were destroyed, but the gems and precious metals used during the day on that floor had all been locked in a vault on the first floor. The store of E. M. Gattle had recently been furnished at a cost of more than $50,000 and was much damaged by water.

The fourth floor of the Clews Building was occupied as a workroom in connection with Joseph, the milliner and costumer in the adjoining building. The damage to machines and material here was considerable. Other firms which were burned out on the upper floors were Le Maitre & Macks, importers and costumers; J. Pikos, ladies' tailor; Nathan Greenberg, jeweler; Logan, dealer in jewels and beads; William Burden Stage, photographer. B. Schulich, a costumer, occupying the third floor, and Miss Rust, ladies' novelties, on the second floor, suffered damage from smoke and water. Some damage was done to Joseph's by leakage from the lines of hose carried up through the building. Redwood Woodmeyer, a fireman of Engine Company No. 8, was slightly cut by falling glass.

Chief Kenlon put the loss at $100,000.

Lyman's Bail Reduced to $50,000.

The bail of J. Grant Lyman was reduced yesterday from $100,000 to $50,000 by Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court. The original bail had been fixed by Judge Alston G. Dayton. Judge Hand, however, in reducing the amount, ordered that four bondsmen must be found, each of whom would be liable for $25,000. Opposing reduction of the bail, Assistant District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton argued that Lyman, when he got into trouble here, was already out on $20,000 bail which he had given to the California District Court, pending appeal from a conviction for a postal fraud charge. His bondsmen had been unable to find him for months.

ITALIAN SCULPTURES BOUGHT FOR $225,000

J. E. Widener Acquires Figure by Donatello and a Bust by Rossellino.

SOLD BY MARTELLI FAMILY

Both Works, Long in Florence, Famous Among Art Lovers as Fine Renaissance Products.

Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia has purchased two noted Renaissance sculptures in marble from the Martelli family of Florence, according to private advices received yesterday in this city. One is a figure of David, by Donatello; the other a bust of a youth by Antonio Rossellino. It was understood that for these two notable works of the Italian masters Mr. Widener had paid $225,000. A report reached here several weeks ago that they were held at $300,000.

Mr. Widener, to whom a great collection was bequeathed by his father, the late P. A. B. Widener, has, in acquiring the two Italian sculptures, shown again his deep interest in that period when Florence was the centre in which so many artists of genius gathered.

Both these works have a history which reaches back to the fifteenth century. They long were in the possession of the house of Martelli and have been described fully by Dr. Bode and other authorities. The sculptures have not left Italy, but the arrangements for their transfer to this country have been made by Señor Fenaro, a dealer in Florence. Permission for their exportation was given by the Italian Government on condition that Italy should retain a third important work held by the same owner.

The Donatello work shows a youthful David and resembles a bronze figure by the same artist. The Rossellino bust has all the fine qualities which have made the child heads by the Florentine master famous. It is called a St. John and suggests the fine marble bust by the sculptor in the Bargello and a similar work in the Berlin Museum.

The tradition is that it was modeled from one of the children of the noted family, which for so many generations has lived in the Palazzo Martelli. Reproductions from photographs of this fine work are seen in standard works of reference relating to the sculptors of the Renaissance. It comes from a period which was the very flowering time of an art of which Donatello was the inspiration. Indeed, at one time this bust was considered to be the work of the master himself, and it bears the impress of an epoch when Italian sculpture had an originality and imaginative quality comparable only to the works of the Attic period in the art of Greece.

Mr. Widener already owns several other works by sculptors who did much for the plastic art in Tuscany.

CANDOR FROM SHAW.
George Bernard Shaw will have a heart to heart talk with Irish-Americans in The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

TO-NIGHT, PROMPTLY AT 8:15
In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza
Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
(Admission by card to be had free of the managers.)
The Important Private Collection of
Mr. John Anderson, Jr.
Valuable Paintings
By Distinguished Masters of the Old and Modern Schools
On Exhibition To-day Until Noon
At the American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

Notable Forthcoming Art Events
BEGINNING SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK
At the American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
ON FREE VIEW FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
THE
Valuable Modern Paintings
BY FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MASTERS
Collected by the Late
Andrew Freedman
COMPRISING WORKS OF
STERLING ARTISTIC QUALITY BY
Troyon, Diaz (2), Corot, Cazin (3), Dupre, Fromentin, Jacque, Isabey, Pasini, Harpignies (4), Henner (5), Constable, Vibert, Fantin-Latour (2), Schreyer, Charlemont, Thaulow, Ziem (2), Deterlie, Gerome, Blakelock (2), Alma-Tadema.
TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
BY DIRECTION OF WALTER G. OAKMAN, SAMUEL UNTERMYER AND THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, EXECUTORS.
ON FRIDAY EVENING OF NEXT WEEK, APRIL 14TH
In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza
Fifth Ave., 58th to 59th Streets
*Illustrated catalogue mailed on receipt of one dollar.
—ALSO—
The Exceedingly Valuable Collection of Beautiful Old Chinese Porcelains
Jades and Other Cabinet Specimens Formed by the Late
Edward Wassermann
Mr. Wassermann, a connoisseur of rare judgment, was many years in forming his collection, which is particularly rich in Sang de Boeuf and other single-color Porcelains, Famille Verte of the Ming and K'anghi periods, including probably the largest group of Animal statuettes in America, a large number of beautiful snuff bottles and very choice specimens of Jade.
To Be Sold
AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
On Friday and Saturday Afternoons, April 14th, 15th
at the
American Art Galleries
***Catalogue illustrated with color and half-tone plates mailed on receipt of one dollar.
An Exceptional Collection of
Sumptuous Old Velvets and Embroideries
of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries
Consisting of Rare Gothic and Genoese Velvets, Church Banners, Altar Frontals, Ecclesiastical Vestments, Wall Hangings, Portieres, Table and Cushion Covers of exceedingly choice quality and in a remarkably fine state of preservation.
To Be Sold Without Restrictions
By Direction of the Experts in Textiles
Messrs. Vitall and Leopold Benguiat
No 34 Rue de Provence, Paris,
On Thursday Afternoon, Apr. 13th,
at the
American Art Galleries
***Catalogue mailed on receipt of fifty cents.
In the Book and Print Department
The Most Important Print Sale of the Season
Masterpieces by Master Engravers and Etchers
From the early Nielle to the XIX. Century.
Consigned by Mr. R. Ederheimer
Acting for himself and an undisclosed principal
To Be Sold Without Reserve or Protection
Wednesday and Thursday, Apr. 12 and 13, at 8:30 P. M.
*Historical Catalogue with Black and White and Color Plates Sent on receipt of One Dollar.
The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

"In my opinion nothing is so great a source of annoyance to telephone users, nothing results in so great a loss of temper and time, as the inconvenience of being called to the telephone and then having an office boy or the office telephone girl tell you to 'hold the wire' until the calling party is ready to talk.** If there's waiting to be done it's the CALLING party's obligation to do it."

This extract is typical of many letters we receive asking us to publish, from time to time, suggestions regarding the proper use of the telephone.

Telephone Courtesy Helps Gain Good Will

WOULD you call on a busy man at his office, send in your card, and then, when he had indicated that he could see you, *keep him waiting* while you finished reading an article in a magazine in his outer office?

When you finally came in, his welcome *might* not be as cordial as you would like—and you would be at fault.

It is just as important when you telephone that you *be ready to talk when your party answers!*

It shows consideration for the other person's time. It makes for a more cordial welcome, and it gives *you* the advantage of having gained good will by your correct telephone usage.

A prompt and courteous greeting at the telephone helps to smooth the way for a successful conversation.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Electrics Are Cheaper Than Horses

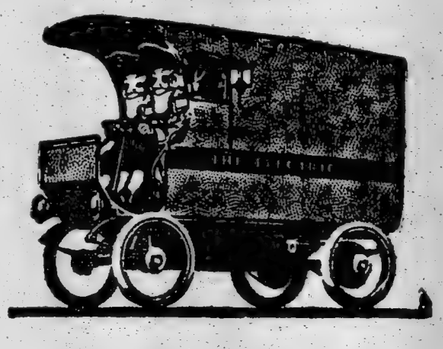

In this City, electric delivery is cheaper than horse delivery. During a recent test, lasting a week, the cost of electric current for a delivery route of 228 miles was $4.50. 1349 packages were delivered, making the average cost of electric current required for delivering each package about one-third of a cent. The feed bill for the two horses required for the same service would have been $7.50, or an increase of nearly 70%

With the electrics there are no increasing fuel costs and their useful life seems unlimited. Many have been in use continuously for periods of ten and fifteen years, with no signs of material depreciation

Electrics for Business are Sold by

Name	Address
Atlantic Electric Vehicle Co	52 Vanderbilt Avenue
Baker—R & L Company	Central Park West at 62nd Street
Commercial Truck Co of America	30 East 42nd Street
Couple Gear Co	Smith-Eldridge Co 544 West 30th Street
General Motors Truck Co	236 West 59th Street
General Vehicle Co	30 East 42nd Street
Walker Vehicle Co	Room 3709 Grand Central Terminal
Ward Motor Vehicle Co	1838 Broadway
Waverley Company	Poertner Motor Car Co 1759 Broadway

The New York Edison Company
At Your Service
General Offices: Irving Place and 15th Street
Telephone: Stuyvesant 5600
Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public

424 Broadway	Spring 9890	*124 W 42d Street	Bryant 5363
126 Delancey Street	Orchard 1960	*151 E 86th Street	Lenox 7780
10 Irving Place	Stuyvesant 5600	*27 E 125th Street	Harlem 4020
	*362 E 149th Street	Melrose 9900	

*Open Until Midnight
Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

.2 INCH TUBULAR PROPELLER SHAFT

That construction costs so much that it has heretofore been used only on high-priced cars. Yes, and the Hupmobile people have gone them all one better by using a larger diameter than has been used up to this time on any car. It eliminates vibration and cures the driving mechanism of any tendency to "whip." Only one more feature typical of every item all through the entire Hupmobile construction.

Chas. E. Riess

A car of inbuilt quality

Not a thing that you expect to find in the highest priced cars is lacking in the Hupmobile.

And that applies not only to those appointments that make for luxurious comfort, but also to the quality and completeness of mechanical equipment.

Let us go over the car with you, point by point, in our showroom.

This mark of superior motor car service.

Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.
1400 Broadway, at 43d St. Phone Chelsea 3000
HUPMOBILE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Wholesale Warehouse, 1391 Broadway
Five-passenger Touring Car or Two-passenger Roadster, $1,055. Seven-passenger Touring Car, $1,255. Prices f. o. b. factory.

Hupmobile

Two-Passenger Roadster, Price $1,055.

CIRCUS REHEARSAL LASTS ALL NIGHT

Twenty-five New Acts and Many Old Favorites in the Big Show This Year.

ELEPHANTS PLAY ON BRASS

Clowns, Tumblers, and Riders Went Through Drill Which Only Property Men Really Needed.

Tumblers tumbled, aerial performers made dizzy leaps and did daring stunts in mid-air, clowns rehearsed over and over again their funniest stunts, the elephants, fourteen strong, played "Home, Sweet Home" on brass instruments, equestrians and equestriennes went through their turns until even their big white horses were tired; parots rode bicycles, the freaks donned their exhibition togs, while ring masters, equestrian directors, property chiefs, and paraphernalia manipulators worked as only circus people can work the night before a season opens, last night. It all happened in Madison Square Garden, where at 2 o'clock this afternoon the Barnum & Bailey Circus will inaugurate its 1916 season.

The whole show, and the management gives its word that it is the biggest circus enterprise ever organized in this country, was given not once but several times, and when the chimes on the Metropolitan Tower toned out the midnight hour the performers and the property men were still rehearsing, the one their acts, and the others the various duties they have to perfom in order to make the big show move with the speed and accuracy and safety that those in charge demand.

For weeks the performers have been practicing, but last night was the big night. The audience that witnessed the full dress rehearsal numbered perhaps 300 or 400 people, half of them old-time circus veterans who criticised.

Among the performers were many old-time favorites and a host of newcomers. Among the old favorites were the Davenports, still among the most graceful of equestrian performers; the Viennese troupe of trapeze performers, 20 men and women; the balancing Arleys, the Resua sisters, who dance the tango and do other difficult things on tight and slack wires; Marcella's parrots and cockatoos and the big black raven; the six Neapolitans and the Hanneford troupe of riders, and the four Mellillo sisters, equilibrists and contortionists.

There are twenty-five acts which will be seen with the circus for the first time this afternoon; among them "Petroff's comedy circus," which will introduce a flock of clowns and a troupe of trained ponies and mules, dogs, and several mechanical novelties.

"Tonight's rehearsal," said Jay Rial of the publicity department last night, "is more of a rehearsal for the property men than for the performers. The performers have been ready for a week, but the property men, who have to do everything on the minute and exactly right, are getting their first real drill tonight, and they will be at it all night long."

DIVORCE RATIO NOW 1 TO 12.

Bishop, Citing Statistics, Says the Condition Menaces Nation.

Under the subject, "Fifty Years of Divorce in the United States," the Right Rev. William H. Moreland, Bishop of Sacramento, Cal., at the midday service in Old Trinity Church yesterday, delivered a severe attack against divorce.

He said in part: "Christ taught that marriage is a holy, indissoluble bond. United States census reports reveal how frightfully the practice of the nation has departed from the divine standard.

"The Far West leads the nation in divorce. Washington State is first, Montana second, California third, Colorado fourth. These have a percentage twice as high as the average divorce rate in the rest of the country. The average for the nation is one divorce to twelve marriages; for the Far West one to five. The highest record heretofore has been held by Japan, where the proportion was one to three prior to 1897. In that year Japan, determined to rise to a more decent civilization, adopted a uniform divorce law, and since then has never exceeded the rate of one to six.

"The census shows that in 1884, when the population of the United States was 30,000,000, there were 8,551 divorces granted. In 1914, with a population of 90,000,000, the divorces numbered 110,759. The population has increased three times, divorces twelve times. In a half century our neighbor, Canada, allowed but 600 divorces, the United States 2,063,812. Over 20,000 Canadians crossed the border to obtain divorce in this country. Our evil example makes it harder for a sister Christian nation to maintain a pure family life. Forty per cent. of the children in reformatories and orphanages of the Pacific Coast are offspring of divorced parents. Divorce is the darkest cloud on our American life.

"The remedies to be urged are a uniform divorce law to be enacted by Congress, a ten days' notice of application for a marriage license, and, most important, the education of public opinion."

BRANDRETH
100 Years Old PILLS
An Effective Laxative
Purely Vegetable
Constipation,
Indigestion, Biliousness, etc.
OR at Night
until relieved
Chocolate-Coated or Plain

Hotel Blend Coffee
Like You've Enjoyed at Leading Hotels
From Wholesaler Direct
FRESHLY ROASTED
DELIVERY FREE IN
5 LB LOTS $1.40
BEAN GROUND OR PULVERIZED

FIREMEN RESCUE LABORER.

Man Buried Fifty Minutes Under Earth Only Bruised.

Albert Mitchell of 61 Tillary Street, a laborer, 19 years old, was at work yesterday on the top of a subway construction shaft in the Long Island Railroad freight yard at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn. His duty was to signal the engineer in charge of a two-ton bucket that is used to carry earth from the excavation to a wooden hopper leading from the platform on which Mitchell was at work to the edge of the sidewalk, at which point the earth, after being released by a trapdoor, falls into trucks waiting to cart it away.

In some matter a large piece of rock became wedged in the hopper and kept the dirt from going through. Mitchell tried to remove the rock with a crowbar. It gave way, and Mitchell lost his balance and fell with it to the trapdoor at the end of the hopper. Just at this moment the two-ton bucket discharged a full load into the mouth of the hopper, and Mitchell was buried under the mass of earth and stones. His legs dangled through the open trapdoor.

Fellow-workmen tried to pull Mitchell through the opening, but he was wedged so firmly that they could do nothing. A call was sent to the Fire Department for a hook and ladder company, one to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital for an ambulance, and another to the Brooklyn Union Gas Company for a pulmotor. The firemen, aided by carpenters, sawed several boards from the end of the hopper and let the dirt fall to the sidewalk. After it was out they lifted Mitchell in an unconscious condition to the sidewalk. He had been buried for fifty minutes.

The ambulance doctor applied the pulmotor, and in a few minutes Mitchell recovered consciousness. He was removed to the hospital, suffering from nothing worse than a few cuts and bruises. His job is open to him if he cares to return.

GAS KILLS A RICH WOMAN.

Maid Finds Miss Chase Dead and a Bedroom Jet Leaking.

Susan Chase, daughter of the late William D. Chase, a varnish manufacturer, was accidentally killed by gas yesterday morning in her home at 120 Clymer Street, Brooklyn. A defective gas jet in the bedroom had allowed the gas to leak slowly. Miss Chase, who was 40 years old, was found by her servant, Mary Kelly, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Dr. Silas Blaisdell, who was called, said Miss Chase had been dead for less than half an hour. She had instructed the maid to call her so that she might try an automobile she had purchased the day before. When the maid received no response to knocks on the bedroom door, she went in and found her mistress lying on the bed with her eyes open. The room was filled with gas, though one of the windows was opened for about an inch from the bottom. Dr. Blaisdell notified Coroner Wagner, who discovered the defective gas burner.

The Chase family was one of the best known in Brooklyn. William D. Chase established the varnish and paint concern of Chase, Robert & Co., and on his death left his estate, valued at more than $1,000,000, to Miss Chase and her brother, Samuel O. Chase, who lives at 392 Clinton Avenue.

BANKER KILLS HIMSELF.

Baltimore Financier Had Been Depressed Over Failure of His Firm.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Wilson P. Heyward, head of the banking house of Heyward & Co., was found dead in his home here tonight with a bullet in his brain. Receivers were named for his business on Feb. 9.

Mr. Heyward had been depressed by the failure of his firm, which was considered one of the most conservative brokerage and banking houses in Baltimore. He was the sole member. Counsel for the receivers tonight stated that Mr. Heyward's death would not affect the receivership. The receivers have possession of the assets and have been winding up the business.

CITY BREVITIES.

Patrolman Frank Slocum of the West Forty-seventh Street Station stepped through a wooden door over a cellar entrance at 417 West Forty-second Street early yesterday morning and suffered a broken rib and sprained ankle.

A man believed to be Gustav Rucke of Buffalo was run over and decapitated by a New York Central freight train at Sixty-seventh Street and the North River yesterday afternoon. He was to have sailed for Copenhagen on the Oscar II. today.

Acting as her own counsel, Emma Goldman, who is charged with violating Section 1142 of the Penal Code by lecturing on birth control, asked for a postponement of her trial in Special Sessions yesterday until April 20. Justice O'Keefe granted her request.

The United Realty Owners' Association, of which Stewart Browne is President, has come out in favor of the extension of the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown line of the New York Railways Company from Central Park West to Broadway. It has adopted a resolution asking the Board of Estimate to grant the franchise for this piece of track.

CANDOR FROM SHAW.
George Bernard Shaw will have a heart to heart talk with Irish-Americans in The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

ROOSEVELT READY TO BE NOMINATED

Continued from Page 1.

by the attitude of Root and others. It may even mean that William L. Ward, who was with Roosevelt in the pre-convention days of 1912, as the leader of the anti-Taft forces in New York, will come back into power.

The situation promises to shape up definitely by April 29, when Colonel Roosevelt goes to Chicago to make his address before the Illinois Bar Association on the subject of preparedness. There are good reasons to believe that by that time other Republican leaders of prominence and power in various parts of the country will at least go as far as did Root, Lodge and Bacon and make it appear in one way or another that they look upon Roosevelt as the man to head the fight against Wilson.

What happens between now and April 29 will determine also the nature of the campaign to arouse the country on the question of preparedness during May, the month preceding the national conventions of the Republican and Progressive Parties.

The developments of the past ten days seem to have dealt the Hughes boom a hard blow, according to Roosevelt adherents. They feel that efforts to turn the Roosevelt-Root-Lodge luncheon to the benefit of Mr. Hughes have collapsed, and that the last chance of a convention united for Mr. Hughes has gone by. Even the Roosevelt adherents admit that had Hughes left the bench and come out with a vigorous statement of beliefs, he probably would have been nominated. Now they feel that the opportunity has passed, and that Colonel Roosevelt is the only man who can make an effective appeal to the patriotism of the country.

Think Hughes Will Stay Quiet.

And what is more, they are thoroughly satisfied that Mr. Hughes will continue in the background, and not make a statement of any kind. Hughes, they feel, must know by now that the Roosevelt boom has reached such proportions that he (Hughes) cannot hope to be named by acclamation. They feel also that Roosevelt has taken a position in the preparedness campaign, which would tend to weaken the effect of anything that Hughes might say at this time or just before the Convention.

The Roosevelt adherents who, a few months ago, were not over optimistic, are willing to give even money today that Roosevelt will be nominated by the Republican convention.

It is believed here that the reception Roosevelt gets when he takes his first jump to Chicago will have a tremendous bearing on the campaign to nominate him. If everywhere along the line he is hailed as the real leader of the preparedness movement, his followers feel that it cannot but bring more of the old line Republicans over to him, and none of the Roosevelt backers doubts that he will get a great reception when he fires his opening gun in his effort to rouse the country.

The trip Roosevelt makes to Boston on Sunday will be watched carefully. The Colonel is trying to strip it of political significance, but for all that the boom for him may receive further impetus there. He will also go to Connecticut on the trip when he visits his sister, the wife of Rear Admiral Cowles at Farmington. The purpose of the visit to Boston is to attend a meeting of the Harvard Overseers, but three days spent by Roosevelt in Massachusetts and Connecticut at this time are likely to have a bearing on the situation in the opinion of political leaders.

Shaffer Says West Wants T. R.

The Colonel's visitors today were George W. Perkins, Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse, Henry L. Stoddard, and John C. Shaffer. Mr. Shaffer has an interest in seven newspapers in the West. After his conference with Colonel Roosevelt he made this statement:

"The impression which prevails in the East that the great Middle West is not alive to the needs of preparedness is entirely and absolutely wrong. The West is not only for preparedness, but for preparedness of the real kind, not the pseudo preparedness of which Mr. Wilson is the exponent, but the real preparedness—the kind that Colonel Roosevelt preaches and stands for.

"Why this impression should prevail in the East is beyond me. It is a live issue in Chicago. It is alive in Denver. It is alive in Kansas. Make no mistake upon that. I may say that the belief I find current here is due to the fact that in the Middle West and Rocky Mountain country, a belief in preparedness is taken for granted, is a basic principle with everybody. That being the case, the folk in our country can be depended upon to the last ditch in any campaign for preparedness or in anything that looks for the protection of the country and its people against anything that may arise to threaten."

"How does the West feel about Colonel Roosevelt?" he was asked.

"Is is with him," said Mr. Shaffer. "I believe Colonel Roosevelt will be nominated in the Republican Convention, perhaps on the first ballot. The West is with him in this movement for preparedness, and it wants him. It may be that the votes for favorite sons may delay the nomination, but it would not surprise me if he is named on the first ballot. There is a world of Roosevelt sentiment in the Middle Western country. Just now it may appear to be dormant, but it is not. Underneath the surface the fire is smoldering. By the time of the convention you will find the West aflame with the demand that Colonel Roosevelt be named for the Presidency on the one big issue of the day, the issue with which he above all other Americans is identified—preparedness.

"The West wants Roosevelt because it believes in the man, believes he can be depended upon, and because it believes through him honorable peace can be maintained with all the world."

FEAR ROOSEVELT STAMPEDE.

Old-Line Connecticut Republicans Concerned Over His Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 5.—Republican Party leaders are concerned today over Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's plans to visit this city Tuesday on his way to Farmington to see his sister, the wife of Admiral William S. Cowles. They see more than a coincidence in the fact that Tuesday is the date of the Republican State Convention to elect Connecticut's fourteen Chicago delegates. To catch Connecticut's delegation would admittedly be a brilliant and premature coup.

The thirty-five Senatorial district conventions were held by the Republicans throughout the State last Monday, and ever since there have been growing reports of Roosevelt being favored as the Chicago nominee. Just why he should stop on his trip back from Boston to visit Mrs. Cowles, the Republican leaders cannot fathom, and they admit it. Farmington is only a short trolley ride from Hartford.

All the delegates to the convention will be on hand Tuesday afternoon and evening to organize for the business session on Wednesday, when "the big four" and the ten district delegates will be chosen.

None of those thus far prominently mentioned is considered favorable to Roosevelt, but it is known some of the veteran district Chairman are slated for removal by the convention this year, and it may stampede itself to the extent of instructing for Roosevelt. This was suggested tonight by an old Republican politician, but it is not considered likely with the Chairman, United States Senator George P. McLean, salving the disturbers with his soothing speeches.

BIG GUN PLANS STOLEN.

Negroes Arrested with Coast Defense Drawings in Their Possession.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 5.—Isaiah Williams and James Richards, negroes, were arrested here last night for having in their possession plans of the United States coast defenses. A white man and one negro escaped during the fusillade of bullets fired by officers in a raid on an empty box car where the negroes were captured.

The plans and drawings of the coast guns are believed to have been stolen by the white man who escaped. The Federal authorities are investigating.

ROCK ISLAND TRAIN HELD UP

Masked Men Rob Passengers and Escape in Oklahoma.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., April 5.—Two masked men held up and robbed the passengers in the smoking car of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific train No. 41 as the train was leaving Howe, Okla., tonight. After obtaining about $115 and four watches they forced the conductor to stop the train to allow them to escape.

Posses were formed at Howe and Red Oak to pursue the robbers.

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The new "Handy Volume" issue of the new Eleventh Edition was expressly made for that larger public which cannot afford to pay from $150 to $250 per set for an encyclopaedia, which is the price of the larger page Cambridge University issue. An enormous edition was contracted for and the distribution of this edition arranged for by Sears, Roebuck and Company, the largest retail merchandising business in the world.
Because the costs of printing and distribution could be so heavily reduced, it was arranged to sell this new "Handy Volume" issue at an amazing price—one-third the price of the larger-paged issue. This price is so low that many people who have long wanted to possess the Encyclopaedia Britannica could not believe that this was the genuine Britannica, the new Eleventh Edition, complete and unabridged. With every set that is sold we give the Publisher's guarantee that it is, and that not a line nor page nor an illustration of any kind has been omitted.
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The Price of the War
But even this enormous printing is being rapidly exhausted and can last for only a short time longer. We have tried to arrange with the publishers for another printing, but they advise us that owing to the drastic increase in the cost of raw materials—paper, leather, binder's board, cost of printing, etc., it will be impossible to supply us with any more sets at such low prices.
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DUMP DOGS OF PARIS INTO PARK POUND

Police Tumble Playful Hounds Ten Feet to the Ground from Bolivar's Pedestal.

BRONZE SERIOUSLY MARRED

Sculptor, Despite City's Ingratitude, Means to Repair Effigy and Tender It Formally.

General Simon Bolivar of Venezuela held title to his unoccupied pedestal in Central Park yesterday against the attack of Modern or Impressionist Art, represented by William Hunt Diedrich's "Levriers," or "Greyhounds," only with the timely aid of park police reinforcements. Three hours after they had been placed on the equestrian statue base by friends of the artist the playing dogs of Paris were thrown ten feet to the ground and "damaged almost beyond repair."

After a conference with his friends in his studio last night Mr. Diederich said that although New York City, through her park police, had scorned the gift of art "as a pretty woman sometimes spurns a flower" he was determined to give the hounds to the Park Department. In a few days he will reclaim them in their ruined condition from the Arsenal Police Station, where they were dumped from a patrol wagon, and attempt to repair the damage. Then he will offer them to the city in the formal way.

At first the artist and his friends were inclined to leave the hounds in the "pound" since they thought that the city, through the action of two policemen, had scorned their gift. Then it was decided to offer the dogs to the city, although it will cost almost as much as the whole cast is worth to restore it, and then, Diederich says, it will not be in a perfect state, since bronze loses its shape easily.

Hounds Whined for a Pedestal.

Although the affair did at first smack of a Bohemian prank, the artists who put up the canine effigy say they did have a serious desire to give it to the city, and that since General Bolivar deserted his post more than fifteen years ago to the blank pedestal on the eminence had no artistic value whatever. As Diederich told Paul Manship, the artist, who thought it would be in keeping with the spirit of modern art and impressionism to invade Central Park with a gift, and not with the usual spirit of bravery, "there is that pedestal screaming for a bronze, and there are my hounds whining for a pedestal."

The hounds that tried to bark the General out of his place were exhibited at the last Paris Salon. Frantz Jourdain, the President of the Salon, praised them in his letter conferring membership upon Diederich, and there was great competition among two Barons, Robert de Rothschild and Fould Springer, and Albert Poiret for the chance to buy the work. A compromise was reached when Rothschild was allowed to have the original for $5,000, with the understanding that Diederich was to cast another for Springer and one for himself. Another stipulation was that no private buyer should have another cast. "That is why I wanted to give the bronze to the city," said Diederich. "I could not sell it to an individual."

Called Magnificent Specimen.

Critics questioned yesterday on the artistic merit of "Levriers" said it was "a magnificent specimen of the Modern or Impressionist School." Stephen Bourgeois of the Bourgeois Galleries said that he thought it was "the best work of one of the greatest creative sculptors." Frank Purdy of the Gorham Galleries called it "a magnificent piece by one of the best decorative sculptors."

In reply to a question as to why "Levriers" with another piece of the same character had been rejected by the jury of the National Academy of Design, Mr. Purdy said he thought the work was "years ahead of its time," and that the epoch and art it represented was "head and shoulders above the academicians and critics."

It was reported that there had been unpleasantness when the bronze was rejected, and that this had been caused by a sharp letter written by the Academy asking the artist to remove his bronze after it had been rejected. The reason for writing the letter, it was said, was that the piece had been left with the Academy too long.

Mr. Diederich said yesterday that he did not care for those who knowing nothing about art supported it only as a matter of money. He told of the support of Henri Rothschild and other Frenchmen, who loved art, and said that he got his greatest encouragement from a little studio sweeper who stole one of his small statues. "Because he loved it he was willing to steal, and I allowed him to keep it."

Woman Ready to Pay Fines.

It was not decided until late Tuesday night to put the statue up in the park, friends of Diederich said. The plan had been discussed, and had been postponed several times. While they were working in their studios Tuesday night they decided suddenly to present the bronze to the public. Other artists were called by telephone, and the job was finished in less than an hour.

A woman well-known in society had already told the artists that if arrests followed the prank she would pay all the fines, and that she wanted the city to have the hounds. Several limousines visited Bolivar eminence to see the bronze after the performance at the Opera House was over, and the hill, as well as the Arsenal Price Station, had many visitors all day.

The park "invaders" remarked upon the training of the park police to "beware the Greeks bearing gifts," and said there was no mystery about the "invasion." There were about twelve persons in the party—Mr. Diederich, Henry Wadsworth Moore, A. Sheldon Pennoyer, Charles Hafner, Charles Alban, all artists; Nicholas Dunaew, a moving picture director, who uses quotation marks when he calls himself a poet; A. K. Pavlovich, an aeroplane designer; Alexander Stone, an inventor; Mrs. Katherine Wilson, N. B. Stern, and the two chauffeurs.

Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, took it as a joke, remarking that it "just shows how easily General Sherman and his gilded fame could be hauled away from Fifth Avenue at the Plaza." It was said that he did not intend to take any action, although the "invaders" had fractured three sections of the park ordinances.

At the Arsenal Station the affair was not taken seriously, and it was said that it had been reported to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau only as a matter of form. Neither the policeman who first saw the bronze on the pedestal, nor those who discussed the case later, knew what to do. It was at first decided to await orders from the Park Department.

The Park Department was in a quandary, too. Many have stolen from the parks, but few have given. It was so unusual that it was startling.

Then they ran across the section of the ordinances reading:

"No horse or other animal shall be allowed to go at large in any park or in any park street, except dogs that are restrained by a chain or leash not exceeding six feet in length."

"Are they leashed and muzzled?" asked the Lieutenant, "If they're not, catch them and bring them in."

That marked the downfall of the dogs of Paris.

KILLS FATHER, TRIES TO DIE.

Daughter of Aged Kentuckian Attempts Suicide Four Times.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—Four unsuccessful attempts were made today to end her life by Miss Anna Lee Stitzel, who shot and killed her 75-year-old father last night "to put him out of his misery." Miss Stitzel, who had been suffering from ill-health for several weeks, went to her father's home with a revolver and fired a shot into his back, which resulted fatally one hour later. Her father forgave her before dying. Miss Stitzel rushed into another part of the house and tried to shoot her brother John.

Miss Stitzel was taken to the City Hospital and placed in the psychopathic ward, where only constant surveillance kept her from committing suicide. She first broke a medicine glass and tried to cut her throat with a fragment of it. Later she tore the bandages from her throat. After her attendants left her at noon she was found nearly unconscious. She had knotted her long black hair about her neck and was choking herself into insensibility. Later in the day she seized a bottle of ammonia from one of the scrub women in the corridor and drank part of it.

Miss Stitzel has been incoherent in her talk since last night. She insisted she killed her father to put him out of misery, and that she experienced no qualms for her deed. Miss Stitzel was presented in Police Court today where, after formal arraignment, she was hurried back to the City Hospital. Relatives say she has been suffering from dementia for three or four weeks.

ADMITS ABANDONING BABY.

Daughter of Hoboken Policeman Makes Confession.

An abandoned boy baby was found in front of 318 Division Street, West Hoboken, on Friday night last, and the police of that town have been trying to find his parents. The police received an anonymous letter on the day after the finding of the baby, and this communication was sent to Chief of Police Patrick Hayes of Hoboken. Upon the strength of this letter they went to the home of Mrs. Joseph Lowenstein of 826 Garden Street, who is the daughter of Roundsman David Fall of the Hoboken police force. Mrs. Lowenstein was questioned and then flatly accused, and she broke down and confessed yesterday.

She told the police that the child was born on Thursday morning without medical aid, and a neighbor was asked to care for the mother and child for a while as Roundsman Fall has been confined to his home for several months.

RIGGS BANK MEN ASK SPEEDY TRIAL

Fear Controller Will Refuse to Renew Charter Unless They Are Exonerated by July 1.

APPEAL TO DISTRICT COURT

President Glover and Messrs. Flather Demand Bill of Particulars—Williams Issues Denial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The battle between Controller John Skelton Williams and the Riggs Bank was renewed today by the filing in the District Supreme Court of a motion by the defendants for expediting their trial under pending indictments for perjury. Demanding a bill of particulars, the attorneys for the bank officials declared that the existence of the bank was threatened unless they could have a speedy trial. They stated their belief that Mr. Williams had clearly indicated before trustworthy witnesses his purpose to deny a renewal of the charter of the Riggs bank which expires July 1, and to use the pending indictments as a pretext for this action. Controller Williams issued a statement this afternoon denying this allegation.

The indictments against Charles C. Glover, President; W. J. Flather, Vice President, and H. H. Flather, former cashier of the bank, were returned on Oct. 1, 1915, and were based on disclosures made by the failure of the banking house of Lewis Johnson & Co., on whose books were records of over 4,000 speculative transactions under the name of the Riggs Bank. President Glover, and the two Messrs. Flather had made an affidavit as officers of the bank that the bank had never bought or sold stocks through the Johnson firm. They held that the accounts with Lewis Johnson & Co. were conducted for customers of the Riggs Bank, the bank incurring no possibility of gain or loss, but the Grand Jury returned indictments against the three men for perjury.

The attorneys for Mr. Glover and his associates have sought to learn through the bill of particulars which of the many transactions carried on the books of Lewis Johnson & Co. are alleged to have been for the account of Riggs Bank and this information they have not yet been able to obtain from the District Attorney. The case for the Government is being conducted entirely by District Attorney John E. Laskey. In the original proceedings Louis D. Brandeis and Samuel Untermyer were associate counsel for the Government. Mr. Laskey said today that neither of these lawyers could be engaged in the present case.

When the attention of Controller Williams was called to the statement that he was believed to have indicated a purpose to deny the renewal of the charter of the Riggs Bank while the indictments were pending, he issued the following:

"This office has received no application for a renewal of the charter of the Riggs National Bank, and no statement has been made by the Controller to the effect that an application would be refused if the bank's condition at the time of filing the charter should be solvent, and if the proposed officers and directors of the bank should be men of character, integrity and unblemished reputation.

"This office has no possible control over the criminal suits referred to, which are being conducted by the Department of Justice; nor has it any knowledge as to any correspondence which the attorneys of the bank may have had with the District Attorney or with other officers of the Department of Justice."

The trial of the indicted bank officers is set for May 8. Their attorneys are J. J. Darlington, Frank J. Hogan, William G. Johnson, George F. Hoover, and Daniel W. O'Donoghue. District Attorney Laskey has served subpoenas on J. Cassin Williams of the Riggs Bank and Miss Bessie B. Sheehy, a stenographer employed in the office of Frank J. Hogan, one of the attorneys for the defendants.

It is alleged by the defendants' attorneys that on February 11 District Attorney Laskey promised a bill of particulars. In the affidavits, filed today in the motion to expedite the trial, the attorneys for Mr. Glover and the Messrs. Flather include a letter from the attorneys to District Attorney Laskey, which reviews the efforts to obtain a speedy trial.

Open Cars in Operation Here.

Spring and warm weather arrived officially yesterday according to the calendar of the New York Railways Company. A number of its open cars were put in operation, but not even the delight of smoking as they rode, on the four rear seats only of course, tempted very many passengers to use them. It was warm enough yesterday to walk without an overcoat, but hardly to ride in open street car.

SHAW TO IRISH-AMERICANS.

A confidential talk from one Irishman to others, with the world listening. George Bernard Shaw's article in The New York Times next Sunday on "Irish Nonsense About Ireland" is another specimen of "infuriating candor." Order today.—Advt.

No. 5

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"Thanks!" says I. "But I'll stick to 'Helmar.'"

"What's a 'Helmar?'" says he.

"A Turkish cigarette that suits me down to the ground!" says I. "Try one."

"Sure," says he. "Then!"

The next day he comes along smoking a cigarette.

"'Helmar?'" says I.

Says he, "Why didn't you tell me before?"

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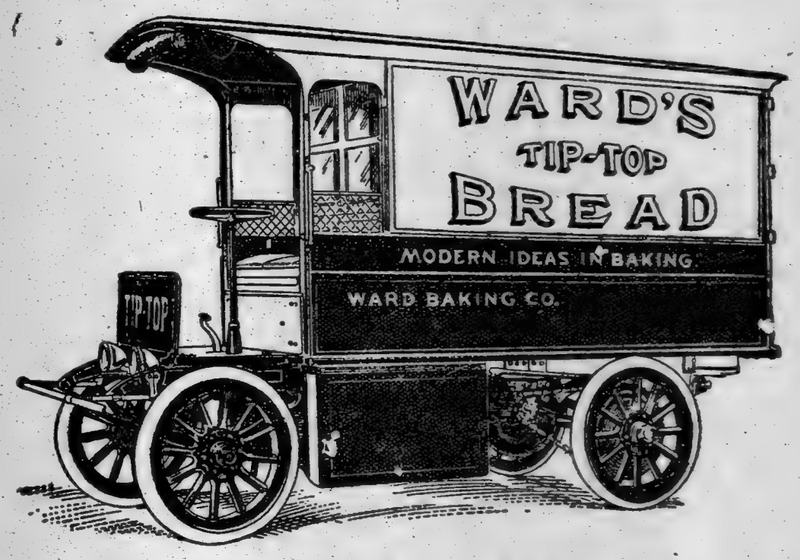

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Come and see the making of WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD in the big, white temples of cleanliness. After you have witnessed the making of it and seen with your own eyes the spotless cleanliness of every department and proved to yourself that TIP-TOP BREAD is actually made and wrapped untouched by human hands, you will decide to buy it always.

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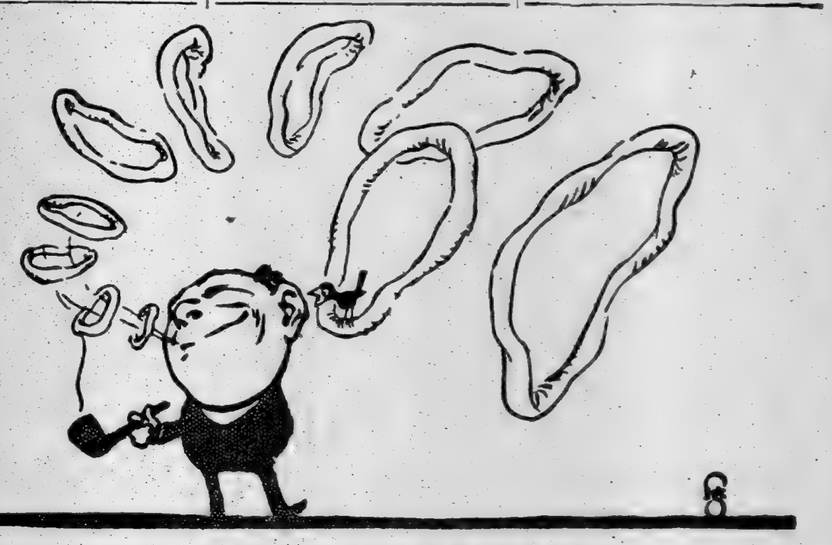

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'RAMONA' SHOWN UPON THE SCREEN

Elaborate Movie Version of Helen Hunt Jackson's Romance of the Mission Indians.

OVER THREE HOURS OF IT

Fine Photography in This Picturesque but Somewhat Tedious Photoplay at the 44th St. Theatre.

"Ramona," the long and lugubrious romance by Helen Hunt Jackson, over which America wept unnumbered gallons in the eighties and nineties, has reached the screen at last. This famous story of the mission Indians and their treatment by the white homesteaders in Southern California forty years ago has been made into a three-hour photo play, and this was revealed to the public for the first time when it was displayed with much pomp and circumstance last evening at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, now for a time become a motion-picture house and formally opened last night as the New York home of Clune productions.

Excellent photography, a wealth of picturesque and carefully considered detail, good work by a multitudinous company—all these pleasant things may be accurately reported of this newest of the big photoplays for which, however, no very stirring scenario was inspired by the long, uneventful stretches of the novel by the once mysterious "H. H." So the protracted second act where nothing in particular keeps happening and happening in an abstracted manner might be sliced unmercifully and still leave a full evening's entertainment. The prologue and two acts were preceded last evening by tableaux and singing of doubtful beauty which could also be spared.

The California of the early days offers an attractive and richly varied background for a movie romance, and of this full advantage is taken. All the color which did so much for "The Rose of the Rancho" is here reproduced. Fine effects are achieved in the sheep-shearing scenes and the baby and child who represent Ramona herself at different stages of her early career are quite adorable. Then Ramona, as a grown woman, and the Indian she married, are well done by Adda Gleason and Monroe Salisbury. The quest for types has been attended by success this time.

Other pictures of like scope are announced for this same theatre from time to time. The next will be "The Eyes of the World," a bit of Harold Bell Wright done into the terms of the movies.

NIJINSKI, DANCER, ARRIVES.

Principal of Ballet Russe Tells of His Hardships in German Camp.

After many delays through the difficulty in getting his papers Warslav Nijinski, the first male dancer of the Imperial Russian ballet, reached New York yesterday on the French liner Espagne accompanied by his wife and his little daughter Kyra. In spite of the hardships the dancer and his family had undergone during their long interment at Budapest, Hungary, they did not appear to have suffered much in health when they walked down the gangway from the ship.

Nijinski said that his friends who were in the German concentration camps appeared to be well treated judging by the letters he received, but in his case he was billeted in the house of a minor Austrian official and suffered many discomforts. He was not allowed to talk with any one, and the house was so narrow that there was no room for him to whirl round on his feet to keep himself in practice for dancing. At certain hours, when there was no one about, he was allowed to walk up and down the small sidewalk in front of the house. His landlord was so poor that he could not give them enough to eat, and Mrs. Nijinski could not get milk for the girl baby Kyra, who was born in Budapest on July 19, 1914, just before the war commenced.

"My wife could not nurse Kyra," the dancer continued, "and when I hired a Hungarian nurse she refused to stay directly she heard that it was a Russian baby. My wife had to go around and get baby foods in the chemists' stores, as we could not obtain any milk, although we could see the soldiers drinking it every morning outside our house."

After United States Ambassador Penfield had obtained Nijinski's release from the Austrian Government on Jan. 31 it was discovered that the dancer's wife and baby were to be held in Budapest as hostages for his return there after the season at the Metropolitan Opera House was over. This caused a delay of another two months in Budapest until, with the assistance of United States Consul Coffin in that city, Nijinski was able to leave for New York with his family.

During his long interment in the Hungarian capital the Government only allowed them twenty-five francs a week on which to live, and Nijinski and his wife often went hungry to buy delicacies for the baby. After their release in Budapest they were escorted to the Swiss frontier, and then allowed to make their way by train to Paris and Bordeaux, where they embarked on the Espagne.

Nijinski is one of the best-known ballet dancers in Europe, and has danced in the principal capitals. His last public appearance was in Madrid in 1914 at Kermit Roosevelt's wedding. The officials of the Metropolitan Opera House, who were at the pier to meet the Espagne, said that Nijinski would make his debut here early next week.

Gladys Cooper to Appear Here.

Gladys Cooper, an English actress, will make her American debut in the early Fall. Selwyn & Co. have completed arrangements to present Miss Cooper and Charles Hawtry here in a comedy, "Please Help Emily," in which the two have been appearing for the last eight months at the Royalty Theatre, London. The play is by H. M. Harwood, and is described by him as "a flirtation in three acts." Miss Cooper was the star in "My Lady's Dress," Edward Knoblauch's novel play, when it was produced at the Royalty two years ago.

GIVE BALLET 'CLEOPATRE.'

Russian Dancers in New Number—Mme. Revalles Fascinates.

At the second performance of its engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, the Diaghileff Ballet Russe produced for the first time here "Cleopatre," a ballet in one act arranged by Fokine, with music by A. Arensky and incidental numbers from the works of Tareieff, Rimsky-Korsakow, Glinka, and Glasounow. The scenery and costumes were designed by Bakst.

This ballet is one of the first ever done by the organization. A copy of its original version, from which that of yesterday differed in some particulars, was seen here several years ago in the season of Russian Ballet at the Winter Garden, under the direction of Morris Gest and F. Ray Comstock. The cast yesterday employed Mmes. Revalles and Sokolova and Messrs. Bolm and Gavrilloff in the principal rôles and used the entire personnel of the ballet in many of its scenes.

It is one of the most elaborate and spectacular of the company's offerings. There is much color and movement during its action and many opportunities for miming for the three principal dancers. The principal strength of the ballet lies in the effective incidental dances that have been arranged, the striking stage pictures that now and then are set as a result of clever grouping of the masses of dancers, the atmospheric effects that are secured by the duplication of ancient costumes, musical instruments and posture, and the individual work of the principals.

The "story" of the ballet had little power in itself. In its original form the scene of the climax was something of a shocker. This scene has been ruthlessly cut and is now entirely inoffensive, so much so in fact that it makes what follows rather pointless. Some very good dancing and miming is done by Mme. Sokolova and Mr. Bolm, while Mme. Revalles made Cleopatre a figure of extraordinary fascination, weird and inhuman and strangely powerful.

The other numbers of the afternoon's performance were "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil de Nuit," and "Carneval," with their usual casts.

In the evening the bill comprised "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Les Sylphides," and "Scheherazade." Warslav Nijinski, the newly arrived principal dancer of the company, occupied a box at the evening's performance with Mme. Nijinski.

BRUNO PLAYERS AGAIN.

Strindberg Piece and "The State Forbids" at the Thimble Theatre.

ning the second bill of their season at Charles Edison's microscopic Little Thimble Theatre, which you will find

The Bruno Players presented last evening flight up at 10 Fifth Avenue. Of the double program, the first was Strindberg's ingenious "The Stronger," a skillfull dramatic dialogue between two rival women wherin one speaks only with her glances. The performance was inadequate.

Then the morsel of a stage was given over to "The State Forbids," a brief, undigested, underdone piece in two scenes by Sada Cowan. This highly medicated drama has the State as its villain—the ruthless State which is cold to contraception and ready to rely on conscription in time of need, which lets the weak live on, but sacrifices the healthy in the days of its own danger. In this play by Miss Cowan the rôle of the rebellious mother is played eloquently by Alice Baker.

None of all this is sound theatrical entertainment, but it lasts only an hour and a half.

TREE TO ACT FOUR ROLES.

His Part in Shakespeare Festival a Benefit for Red Cross.

Sir Herbert Tree yesterday announced the program of the entertainment he will give Easter Monday, April 24 at the New Amsterdam as a part of his contribution to the Shakespeare Festival. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the British Red Cross and the price of orchestra seats will be $5 each.

The English actor-manager will appear in four rôles from Shakespearean dramas during the afternoon. He will first be seen as Macbeth in scenes from that tragedy. After an interlude he will appear as Falstaff in the inn scene of "Henry IV" (Part II). He will next impersonate Richard II in the abdication scene at Westminster, with Lyn Harding as Bolingbroke. The garden scene from "Twelfth Night," with Tree as Malvolio, will complete the program. Sir Herbert had planned making several productions during his engagement, but the success of "King Henry VIII" has precluded presenting any other play for the present. "The Merchant of Venice" will probably be his only other production during his engagement.

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GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. MRS. FISKE In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

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CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evs. 8. Matinee Saturday at 2. MR. HACKETT Announces the LAST WEEK of The Merry Wives of Windsor NEXT WEEK—THE MELODY OF YOUTH.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy. "The Melody of Youth" Next Week at CRITERION THEATRE. Beginning Sunday Night at 8:30, EDNA MAY in SALVATION JOAN.

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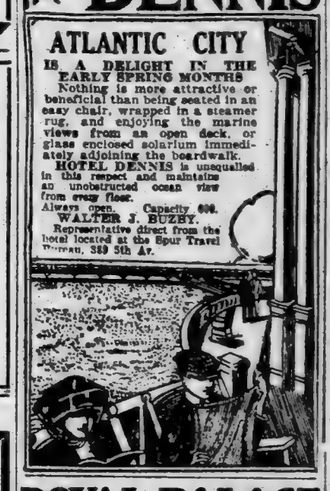

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...33 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1916.

NO LIGHT.

The speech of the Imperial German Chancellor before the Reichstag yesterday dashed the hopes of the world. He had been showing gleams of vision. A fortnight ago he seemed to have set himself against the forces that were striving to intensify the war by frightfulness, under symbols of national martyrdom. He was about to become the exponent of moderation. It raised a storm in Germany. Resolutions criticising his attitude were with difficulty smothered in the Reichstag. Manifestoes denouncing him were published by papers supporting the von Tirpitz party. It was thought that in him at last the civil intelligence of Germany had found its point of crystallization, and that the impotence of the military power to end the war was beginning to be perceived. But the face that was turned toward peace has been turned again toward chaos. The Chancellor invokes the old emotion:

> Our enemies wish to destroy united, free Germany. They desire that Germany shall be again as weak as during past centuries, a prey of all lusts of domination of her neighbors, and the scapegoat of Europe, beaten back forever in the dominion of economic evolution, even after the war. That is what our enemies mean when they speak of definitive destruction of Prussia's military power.

And what are Germany's intentions? He reproduces the original error:

> The sense and aim of this war is for us the creation of a Germany so firmly united, so strongly protected, that no one ever will feel the temptation to annihilate us, that every one in the world will concede to us the right of free exercise of our peaceful endeavors. This Germany, and not the destruction of other races, is what we wish. Our aim is the lasting rescue of the European Continent, which is now shaken to its very foundations.

He imagines what would happen if he sat down with the British Premier to discuss the terms of peace:

> Let us suppose I suggested to Mr. ASQUITH to sit down with me at a table and examine the possibilities of peace and Mr. ASQUITH begins with a claim of definitive and complete destruction of Prussia's military power. The conversation would be ended before it began. To these peace conditions only one answer would be left, and this answer our sword must give. If our adversaries want to continue the slaughter of human beings, and the devastation of Europe, theirs will be the guilt, and we shall have to stand as men.

The answer is the sword! If Germany's errand in the world had been to keep the peace of Europe, not conquest, not a larger place in the sun, won by the crowding aside of other races, there would be no war to stop, no peace to make, no sword to sheathe, no guilt to place. There is nothing new in what he says. After twenty months of war there is no light in Germany. He apparently has yielded somewhat to the clamor for intenser use of frightful means. Germany shall not run short of anything, he says; she cannot be starved. In the next breath he asserts the right of Germany to use every means and weapon against the "policy of starvation," that is, against England.

He comes to the question of relations with the United States. He is for preserving them unbroken. He denounces those who would embarrass them by circulating the calumny that Germany, after this war, intends to commit aggression upon American soil, or in Canada, or South America. But does not the Chancellor know that the relations between Germany and the United States are strained for other reasons? The myths and rumors to which he addresses himself are not in our minds. What the United States requires is a prompt and unequivocal definition of Germany's submarine policy. That is something she controls.

AMERICAN VICE CONSULS.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill reported to the House last week contains a provision, proposed by Mr. ROGERS of Massachusetts, allowing the Secretary of State to appoint other than American citizens as Vice Consuls only in an emergency. When the war broke out eighty-two aliens were American Vice Consuls.

The impropriety, the danger, of putting aliens in these posts is glaring. The custom is a reminder of the old system of helpless American Consuls, guiltless of knowledge of the language of the country to which they were accredited. It is a humiliating survival. And not only all Vice Consuls but all Consular Agents should be American citizens.

FALL OF THE BADGER BOSS.

The Little Giant of Primrose is fallen. Wisconsin is untrue to her LA FOLLETTE. To the depletion of The Congressional Record, he has spent on the stump a good deal of the time which he is paid for giving to the Senate. His audiences have been small. His defeat on Tuesday merely registers a fact that has been palpable for some years. Wisconsin is sick of the boss who has ruled her personally or by his substitutes since 1900, until the "reactionaries" of a State taxed to death for "reform" overcame him.

Irony cannot restrain a snicker at this discomfiture of the Badger Boanerges. He was the mover of the plan to protect the people against the bosses by the nomination of candidates by direct vote. Twelve years after its adoption his own device has laid him low. There is a sublimity of self-possession in his aspiring to be the Republican nominee for President. His political status is hard to define. He is a titular Progressive Republican, supported in North Dakota by prohibitionists and suffragists. A member of the Ways and Means Committee who "took a prominent part in framing the McKinley bill," as he records with a curious simplicity, he voted for the Underwood Tariff bill. He gave help to, and received it from, the Democrats. Whatever his exact shade of politics, be he Progressive, Democrat, Republican, or what not, he has never faltered in his devotion to the cause of LA FOLLETTE. Mr. ROOSEVELT took the Progressive outfit away from him in 1912. Now Wisconsin gives the solemn little man the most unkindest cut of all.

It was well deserved, though. Not only did he and his friends in the Legislature resist Governor PHILIPP's efforts to reduce the taxes of a tax-ridden and commission-ridden State, but Senator LA FOLLETTE, bobbing for "the German vote," has been one of the spineless surrenderers of American rights. He voted for the Gore resolution. He proposed an embargo upon the export of arms and ammunition. Inevitably, his alien feeling made him oppose preparedness. Only the other day La Follette's Magazine spoke of committees of the House and the Senate that "are working day and night, under the spur of manufactured sentiment, to load upon the American people hundreds of millions, if not billions, of taxation for the purpose of increasing our armaments." His hand in the Furuseth-La Follette Seamen's act marks him as unsound and demagogic in legislation as he is deficient in patriotism and Americanism. The ripping-up of such a humbug by a humbug of his own construction shows that Poetic Justice is still on the bench.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE has been in office of some sort for nearly half his life. As Governor and boss he put hooks in the jaws of the corporations, and especially baited the railroads. The fine fervor of those years of "reform" and La Follettism has cooled. The Hon. ISAAC STEPHENSON's patient hand no longer deals out a subvention to virtue in units of $2,500 or otherwise. Wisconsin is tired, the campaign fund box closed. Mr. LA FOLLETTE's career seems to be closing, too. His term in the Senate ends next year. Will the Democrats come to his aid, or must that relentless voice be heard only in the encampments of Chautauqua?

A DISORGANIZED NAVY.

The fatal result of discrediting naval officers and substituting politicians in the control and administration of a navy is told in Admiral MAHAN's comments on the naval battles of the French Revolution. Many distinguished officers of the French Navy had been retired from command and their advice ignored in the early days of the Revolution, and civilian Commissioners from the National Convention assumed control of naval affairs and often embarked to direct the movements of French squadrons. During this same period the fleets of England were commanded by great sea Captains and strict disciplinarians like HOOD, JERVIS, NELSON, and COLLINGWOOD. It was to be expected that the French would go to certain defeat whenever they met the English at sea, and they did. They had no competent commanders, and discipline in the French Navy had been destroyed by the leveling and anarchistic forces wielding political power in France. "Ships there were and guns, men also to handle the one and fight the other; but between these and the Government was needed an adequate official staff which no longer existed," says MAHAN. One navy was controlled from the sea by seamen, the other was controlled from the shore and by politicians; there could be but one result in war between the two.

In recent years, during the administration of M. PELLETAN as Minister of Marine, the efficiency of the French Navy as a fighting force was again destroyed, owing to the "assumption of military and technical omnipotence by an incompetent parliamentarian," and to "the interference of politics which made the navy yield to the interests of the party in power." A French writer in 1910, commenting further on the deplorable effects of the administration ashore and afloat, at the navy yards and in the fleet, asks the question: "How, under such conditions, would it be possible to prevent the most profound moral anarchy from taking possession of the navy?" The revelations made in the recent testimony of naval officers before Congress would indicate that we should take immediate steps to avoid a "deadly parallel" to the conditions that have at two different periods brought humiliating inefficiency to the navy of a great European power. The testimony is overwhelming that our navy is not ready for war in any part of its organization at sea or at the Navy Department.

Admiral FLETCHER admitted that the Atlantic Fleet has been reduced 25 per cent. and the torpedo flotilla has been depleted owing to lack of men and defects in material. Admiral WINSLOW testifies that one hostile battle cruiser could sink his whole force—in fact there are, properly speaking, no fleets in the Pacific nor in China. Assistant Secretary ROOSEVELT recommends that our navy be restored to second place. He favors a building program larger than that proposed by the Secretary in his five-year plan, and confirms the statement of Admiral FLETCHER that 25,000 men are needed to man the ships and torpedo craft that are now tied helplessly to our docks. He estimates that we would need 225,000 men in the event of war with a first-class Power.

Admiral FISKE, who was forced to resign as Aid for Operations because the Secretary would give no attention to his repeated efforts to promote naval efficiency and preparedness, testifies that it will take at least five years to prepare the navy for war, and that it can never be made ready until the Navy Department is so reorganized that there will be some intelligent continuity of policy and a proper recognition of seagoing officers in naval routine. The testimony of other officers confirms the statements of the Fleet Commanders, and there is alarming evidence of general discontent and bitter criticism everywhere in the navy; a condition which greatly injures the morale of the service.

The responsibility for this dangerous state of affairs must rest primarily with the Navy Department and secondarily with Congress. The General Board of the Navy and the Naval War College have advocated for years past an organization and a building program which would have kept the navy in readiness for war. Their recommendations have been completely ignored. Three years ago, when the present Secretary came into office, he found the Navy Department organized in a manner generally approved by Admiral MAHAN, and the navy yards were controlled on military principles by seagoing officers. The departmental organization has been much changed, not for the better, and non-seagoing and political elements have come to the fore in many of the navy yards. The Secretary has controlled the Navy Department with despotic power. Naval officers have been silenced and told that they "could not say that two and two make four." Consulting boards of civilians have been formed and encouraged, while naval officers of independent views and long service have been pushed into the background or ordered far away from Washington. A "great university" has been encouraged, and arithmetic gets precedence over seamanship.

In the present emergency it is plain that a Council of National Defense and a Naval General Staff are needed immediately to rescue the navy of the United States from the fate that overtook the French Navy.

GASOLINE.

Not many years ago a political campaign was fought and won by the forces of prosperity under the symbol of a full dinner pail. Now the stomach of the people's automobile is a matter of political solicitude. The high price of gasoline is debated in Congress bitterly. The predatory few prey upon the many, as always; but the universal commodity now necessary to social comfort and happiness is a product of crude oil to be burned in the poor man's motor car, instead of calories and proteins for human consumption. Means, manners, and conditions change, but, alas! nature is fixed. Evil reconstructs its form and possesses new things, without any alteration of spirit. Gasoline goes up for the eternal reason that people will take advantage of each other as and when they can. The only limit to what the seller will ask is what the buyer will pay, and when the seller is able to raise his price and increase his profit the quarrel is joined.

That there are economic reasons for the rise in the cost of the necessary social fluid dispensed at the roadside garage need not be denied. But that is only to say that the seller, by reason of new conditions, finds himself in a position of advantage. The consumption has enormously increased. That is as definite as one may be about it. Secretary LANE in his report to the Senate says there are no exact figures for gasoline consumption. The various trade journals estimate that in 1915 it was 25 per cent. greater than in 1914. The number of automobiles in use increased nearly 27 per cent. in 1915. The production of crude petroleum in the same time increased less than 1 per cent. and the production of gasoline from crude oil increased only about 2 per cent. Exports of gasoline increased about 30 per cent. It is true, also, that the production of crude oil tends relatively to fall, owing to the approaching exhaustion of certain large pools, especially one that yields a very rich product of gasoline. "It is conservatively estimated," says Secretary LANE, "that there was an excess of 2,000,000 barrels of gasoline stock in storage Jan. 1, 1915, which are reported as practically exhausted on Jan. 1, 1916." So that the consumption had exceeded the production so far as to exhaust all the reserve stock.

But the popular mind has no passion for statistics and percentage. It has, instead, a simple instinct for probability. The price of gasoline has more than doubled in one year. Were the conditions now so clearly understood and analyzed unknown a few years ago? Are they sudden and unexpected? That cannot be imagined. Therefore either the price of gasoline was too low a year ago or is now too high. Which end of it will the producer have?

The truth appears to be that the price was lower a year ago than it ought to have been and now is higher than it needs to be, for, in fact, there is no actual shortage of the crude oil out of which gasoline is produced. The converse is true. Says Secretary LANE:

> Notwithstanding the reduction of pipe-line stocks during November and December, at the end of the year the total stocks for the United States, both pipe line and field storage, are estimated at more than 200,000,000 barrels. Thus it is believed that the net increase in visible reserves of crude oil for the year was at least 45,000,000 barrels; that is to say, more than 15 per cent. of the total production for 1915 went into storage. With the owners of these stocks a shortage of crude must be considered only prospective.

The shortage is prospective. That is the point. The oil merchants raise their prices in anticipation of scarcity. But why did they raise them so abruptly? Were they made suddenly aware of the prospect of scarcity? No. That is not what happens. The shrewd merchant foresees a shortage, keeps his vision to himself, lays in a great stock of raw material, and then bides his time. He will stock up as cheaply as possible and sell as dearly as he may. Says Secretary LANE, again:

> The obvious fact is that the refining and transporting companies that are strongest in business foresight and financial backing take advantage of both the falling and the rising markets in crude oil to strengthen an already strong position by purchasing both stocks of crude and producing properties. Under these conditions a market shortage of crude may develop which is not wholly warranted by facts of actual production, yet it no less surely leads to higher prices in both crude and refined products. This furnishes the opportunity for the well-supplied refiners to sell at the higher price gasoline which is derived from crude oil purchased in a lower market.

All of this means that the present high price of gasoline is to be justified, if at all, by future conditions. The effect is economically and desirably certain. The rate of consumption will be decreased, means of economy will be discovered, better methods of production will be introduced, and an actual famine will be averted. But in the meantime there is the ethical question raised by every operation of a "forestalling" nature for the profit of those who have the power to withhold commodities for higher prices. Perhaps after all it is only a political question, deriving its character not from the means employed but from the number and condition of those who pay. The Government itself has assisted the cotton growers to withhold their produce from sale, in hope of obtaining a higher price, urging at the same time curtailment of production. That was to meet a national economic necessity. If control of cotton had rested in the hands of a few corporations whose shares went up amazingly, as those of the oil companies have, Washington would have taken a very different view of the matter.

END OF THE LAWMAKING SEASON.

Most of the Legislatures have adjourned, New York being one of the few whose work is unfinished. This has not been a good year for lawmaking, although the output of legislative proposals and speeches has been enormous. Of forty-eight States only twelve had legislative sessions this year, and none of them showed the activity of this State's. Part of the deficit in legal output is due to the tendency to leave regulation to the regulators appointed for that purpose, and not to interfere by statute. Roads and waterways are more favored topics, the automobile industry explaining one and commercial activity the other. Efforts to produce prosperity by law are most favored in bad times, and more by Congress than by the State lawmakers.

Whatever the explanation, the fact is that this year will not be pointed to as an awful example of lawmaking. Next year there will be more legislative sessions, but the session of Congress will be short, and the Presidential election will be past. The character of the laws must be left to be decided by the conditions of the future, with the example of how very well we have done with a minimum of legislation this year as a counsel of perfection.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Disproving Their Own Case.

In selecting the dinosaur as proof that ability to fight is useless, the local advocates of unpreparedness and peace at any price did not make a happy choice. It is true that this large and knobby lizard is now no more—that the world saw the last of him many, many centuries ago, and that many of his smaller and weaker contemporaries are still represented here by descendants very much alive. This only shows, however, that the second part of the name given to the dinosaur in these latter days fitted him much better than did its first part.

For apparently the dinosaur was "terrible" only in looks, like a Chinese warrior of the old school. All he asked, so far as known, was to be let alone by the other inhabitants of his swamps, and the quality of his courage and the nature of his temper are shown plainly enough by the fact that, instead of developing weapons with which to meet attacks, or, in case of need, to make them, he was content to cover himself with a ponderous armor, to be carried about with him, a most inconvenient burden, wherever he went. He did not even follow the policy of other beasts as unheroic as he, but more wise—that of providing himself with organs of locomotion capable of taking him rapidly out of danger.

The truth is that the dinosaur does not illustrate the worthlessness of preparedness, but the stupidity of trusting to preparedness of a wrong, because ineffective, sort. He had the sort and amount of intelligence to be expected of the vegetarian crank he was. Therefore he was too dull and sluggish to equip himself with the coward's one fairly useful talent. He wouldn't fight and he couldn't run; he could only curl up in his ponderous shell whenever his betters came along looking for dinner, and any one of them willing to take the trouble could claw him out of it in bits more or less toothsome. Doubtless many of them did.

So he went the way that all must go who will not adjust themselves to the world as it is. He was no loss. Instead of demonstrating the folly of preparedness for both peace and war, he was a lesson as to its necessity.

He Earned Gratitude, Not Reproof.

Although the much-discussed pastoral letter of Cardinal MERCIER, as it now comes to us, reveals, as was to be expected, that he is a brave man and a determined patriot, there is not enough in it either of defiance or of condemnation, directed at the ravishers and oppressors of his country, fully to explain why they have found so much fault with the document.

Everything considered, and particularly that, whatever the Cardinal might have written about the Germans, really rigorous treatment of him would have involved dangers such as only out-and-out madness could voluntarily face, they might well have congratulated themselves on his moderation of language. He does, indeed, express with some plainness his confident belief that a day of reckoning will come for the violators of treaties, and he assures his people that the dreadful sacrifices which, in German eyes, were mere failure to recognize the expedient, already have their adequate reward in the recognition of those sacrifices by the rest of the world as noble and heroic.

Of incitement to present revolt against German rule there is no trace in the pastoral, and of that alone could there have been just complaint by the military authorities now holding Belgium as the conquered province it unquestionably is. This grievance lacking, the Cardinal is none the less taken to task and sternly threatened with vague punishments to come if he offend again. He has been guilty of "political action," and is disturbing a "credulous people," because he prophesies an ultimate victory for the Allies and assures the Belgians that in the end they will recover their independence and get some sort of reparation for their losses.

That prophecies and assurances of this kind do not tend to make it easier either to rule or to exploit the Belgians is true, and that it should irritate the Governor General is easy to understand, but it would be judicious for him to remember how much more irritating the Cardinal could safely be if he were not a kindly and considerate man, and willing to make the poor best of a bad situation.

Nurses Are Not Like Doctors.

There would be more of general support for the bill now before the Legislature, defining the rights and increasing the privileges of trained nurses, if the latter and their special friends did not so often assert that their claim to an exclusive—and excluding—"degree" is as good as, and like, that of the physician. As a matter of fact, there is little analogy between the two classes, for though both work in the same field, the methods of their work, and the spirit in which it is done, differ in some highly important particulars.

The doctor, always in theory and usually in practice, renders service to any sick person who needs it, and he adjusts his fee to that person's capacity to pay or goes without one altogether when payment is impossible. This attitude, among trained nurses, as such, is quite unknown. They serve only where they can get the high weekly wage which they have agreed to demand.

Again, not only do doctors treat free their professional colleagues and the families thereof, but as a rule they extend the same professional courtesy to the trained nurse. The latter, however, when called to care for a doctor or his family, even though that doctor has himself given her gratuitous treatment in the past, expects to be paid exactly as for any other patient, and is so paid.

Nobody has the slightest desire to deny the superior efficiency of the hospital trained nurse, or would begrudge her the exclusive use after her name of letters indicative of her high rank in her profession. But as, already, none but her can profess to be a "R. N.," or even can take the State examination conferring that degree, her dissatisfaction with her present status has no very obvious excuse in the way of a desire better to promote any interests except her own. And even the regular training schools for nurses recognize that less than complete instruction and experience is something that the public can afford to pay for. The claim that nothing of value in regard to nursing can be learned outside of a hospital is not well founded.

Politics and Armor Plate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The all-sufficient reply to Mr. Sydney Brooks's admirable letter condemning the building of a Government armor plant and the Navy Department's persistent discouragement of private makers of munitions of war, including battleships, is simply this—politics.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1916. A. S. C.

BRANDEIS AND THE SHIPPERS

A Defense of His Position in the Rate Case.

The University of Chicago Law School.
Chicago, April 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Notwithstanding my admiration for Mr. Brandeis's legal ability and public spirit, I have so far not taken any part in the controversy over his appointment, since I have no first-hand knowledge of his professional activities upon which the charges against him purport to be based.

I find, however, now that Senator Cummins supports his adverse report in the main by the position Mr. Brandeis took as counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the 5 per cent. advance rate case. I quote from the report in this morning's Chicago Daily Tribune:

> Insisting that Mr. Brandeis was employed "to take the public side of the question," Senator Cummins declares that his action in admitting in the closing argument that the net revenues of the railroads were inadequate was an offense against common morality and professional ethics.

Assuming this report to be correct, Senator Cummins, in my opinion, entirely misconceives the duties that were placed upon Mr. Brandeis in that connection. Having been interested in questions of administrative law for many years, I took the liberty, when Mr. Brandeis was appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to act in that case, to write him the following letter:

> Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27, 1913.
>
> Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.:
>
> Dear Mr. Brandeis—I learn with great interest that the Interstate Commerce Commission has appointed you to act as counsel in the matter of the application of Eastern railroad companies for an increase of rates. In view of the fact that The Commercial Chronicle speaks of you as counsel for the opponents, and that this is, if not the first, yet the most conspicuous, instance of such an appointment, I venture to express the hope that you will set a precedent of importance in administrative law, and make it clear, whatever your conclusions, that a counsel of a quasi-judicial commission, as distinguished from counsel employed by a prosecuting department, represents, not one side or the other of the controversy, but purely the public interest which is the interest of justice to all concerned.
>
> ERNST FREUND.

Senator Cummins appears to believe that Mr. Brandeis betrayed the interest that he was charged to represent. The parties to the controversy at the time were the railroad companies on the one side and the shippers on the other. The public interest was identified with neither of the two sides, but was simply the interest of justice and fair dealing, and this, I take it, was the spirit in which Mr. Brandeis conceived his duty. It would be of interest to learn the terms of Mr. Brandeis's appointment by the commission and of his acceptance, but we certainly have no right to assume that Mr. Brandeis was intended to aid the cause of the shippers any more than the cause of the railroads. If his professional record is as clear in all matters as it seems to be in this, the case against him is weak indeed.

ERNST FREUND,
Professor of Law.

Canada and the Monroe Doctrine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quote from Sterling E. Edmunds's article in THE TIMES: "As to Canada, she is under the aegis of the Monroe Doctrine, which makes of the United States a guarantor of her territorial integrity, effectually safeguarding her from the possibility of subjugation."

If Canada sends tens of thousands of troops to take part in a European war having for its object, among other things, the wresting of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany by France, and the United States does not and cannot prevent this participation of an American country, by what logic can the Monroe Doctrine be applied in defending Canada against any territorial acquisition there on the part of Germany in any possible retaliatory action? Would not such a defense on the part of the United States in aid of Canada make the Monroe Doctrine a doctrine of might and not one of right or logic? M. R.

New York, April 3, 1916.

To Save the Old-Fashioned Garden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with much regret the statement in the Sunday Supplement of THE TIMES that the old-fashioned garden of Central Park may be discontinued this year on the ground of economy. Such a step would be most regrettable from an educational point of view. The children of the city can learn more practical botany by a Sunday afternoon stroll through this garden than they can by weeks of book study. Many city children know flowers only through the florists' windows. The point of literary allusions is therefore wholly lost on such children. Purely from an educational point of view, therefore, aside from the joy its beauty gives, the old-fashioned Shakespeare garden of Professor Southwick should be maintained.

If a few political heelers were dropped from the salary list of the city, or if the purchasing department of the city were properly co-ordinated along the lines which have already been laid down, there would be ample funds to spare the relatively small sum required to maintain this garden now that it has been established.

CASWELL A. MAYO.

New York, April 4, 1916.

A WINTER'S NIGHT IN FRANCE.

'Tis strange to lie here in the trodden snow
And watch those tiny lanterns come and go,
Yet feel no helping hand can rescue me—
That dawn will find me in eternity!
Just at the last, I pause a space to think,
To link my life together, link by link,
Small links of joy and weighty ones of pain—
Oh, but I'm glad to throw aside the chain!
For why repine? How better may one die
Than in the open, 'neath the starlit sky?
How bright they shine against the purple dome,
The selfsame stars we used to see at home!
Their charge was splendid, yet we beat it back,
And raced like bloodhounds in a roaring pack
To close and try the issue out with steel.
Was that tonight? My senses seem to reel,
I must have dreamed it—why, I'm safe in bed!
That sweet, faint rhythm running through my head
Is just the air to which we always dance.
I dreamed that I was hurt—that this was France!
I dreamed her hand had led me to the fight,
Where I lay dying in the starlit night!
I'll draw the covers snug about me, so!—
'Twas not a dream—the coverlet is snow!

O. C. A. CHILD.

SPANISH "MADE IN U. S. A."

Mistakes, Grave and Gay, That Hinder a Good Understanding and the Development of Good Business.

By ANTONIO LLANO.

New York, April 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a widespread belief in Latin America that Americans look down with haughty contempt on the people, customs, institutions, and all else pertaining to that part of the world, except its commercial possibilities; and that even in exploiting these they act, to say the least, untactfully. Among the things thus maltreated is the Spanish language. American exporters, manufacturers, and other business men circulate in the Southern countries advertisements, catalogues, and even books and periodicals in an infernal and grotesque patois which they call Spanish and sincerely believe serves well enough to attain their ends. Their opinion seems to be that anything is good enough for Latin America. Besides, they consider it an axiom that any man or woman who can "talk" a language can likewise translate well both from it and into it anything under and over the sun; and so they engage to make their translations whoever happens along, provided only that he can "talk" English and Spanish, and will work for low wages. Any one who was born in Madrid or Barcelona, in Havana or Santiago, in Bogota, Buenos Aires or Vera Cruz, or any American or German who has spent a few months in Mexico, Porto Rico or the Philippines will answer the purpose. Be he a street sweeper, a dish washer or a dealer in Malaga sausages, he will do, whether the subject to be translated be street sweeping, dish washing, sausaging, (pardon the word,) trigonometry, international law, hermeneutics, histology, eschatology, thermodynamics or electrotherapeutics.

The lofty American business gentlemen who think this kind of work will do are mistaken. In this, as in nearly all their other dealings with Latin America, their business sense, reputed so keen, has forsaken them. Much of the substance in their translated matter is hopelessly unintelligible, much of it is grotesque, and much ails from these two afflictions at once. It seems needless to say, and yet there is great need that it should be said; that stuff of this sort, although it may now and then bring an order, brings a great deal of disrepute to American trade and to Americans in general. The majority of the people to whom such "literature" is addressed are persons of culture; they are exceedingly punctilious and critical about matters of language; bad composition of any kind hurts their artistic sensibilities, and if it goes from the United States and is fathered or fostered by Americans, they regard it as at once a mark of general American coarseness and a mark of contemptuous indifference and disrespect to Latin America.

The grammatical blunders made by the great majority of these cheap translators (there is no exaggeration in saying by at least ninety per cent.) are really appalling. I shall give a few illustrations, taken from catalogues of leading manufacturers, and even from publications of scientific organizations, of ridiculous mistranslations. In order to do this, I shall give the English retranslation of what the translator really says in Spanish.

"Determination of the moon's *parallel.*" (The original said "parallax," which has the Spanish equivalent "paralaje"; but the translator, evidently not knowing what it was all about, said "paralelo," which means "parallel" and makes as much nonsense in Spanish as in English.)

"Gold, silver, *sulphide* and other chemical elements." (The original said "sulphur." As this word is very similar to the Spanish "sulfuro," the translator said "sulfuro," although "sulfuro" means "sulphide." Here the error was double; for "sulphide" by itself is not the name of any special substance, and, besides, sulphides are not chemical *elements*, but compounds.)

"The board should be protected from the wind." (The original said "out of wind"—pronounced wined—meaning "straight," "even," "not warped.' A slip like this, however, may be excusable, the phrase being too idiomatic.)

"Mexico lies in the southern part of the United States." (Original: "Mexico lies in the part—of North America—south of the United States." The translator's rendering is still premature.)

"This subject has been thoroughly investigated by some of the foremost *school children* of the United States." (The original said "the foremost *scholars.*" The word "scholar" in English has two almost opposite meanings, "learner" and "learned man." The corresponding Spanish "escolar" means only "learner," and generally "school child.")

"It is advisable that students of mechanical engineering be often taken to the dry goods store." (The original said "the *shop*," meaning, of course, the machine shop or workshop.)

Quotations like these, and worse, could be multiplied indefinitely. Those Americans who think that this kind of thing "will do" for Latin America are grievously in error. Not only will it not do, but it will be injurious. A few more cents per hundred words and a little discrimination in this matter would be both good business policy and good Pan-Americanism. Of course, to some of these gentlemen good Pan-Americanism means nothing but money coming in from Latin America; but abusing the language of prospective customers is a bad way to coax their money out of their pockets. They will be more prone to surrender their coveted treasure if addressed in respectful and dignified fashion.

I had the honor to address the recent Pan-American Scientific Congress on the very flowery subject of technical nomenclature in general and translation work in particular. As there was no one present, I, by your leave, take this opportunity to make the fact known. In that address I endeavored to make it clear to the auditorium that translating is really a very difficult art and requires a combination of qualifications which is rare. I also pointed out to it some of the many dangers that beset the translator, even if he is fairly competent. Perhaps the worst of these dangers is the existence of many words having the same or very nearly the same form, but not the same meaning in the two languages. The English "scholar" and the Spanish "escolar"; the English "sulphur" and the Spanish "sulfuro," both occurring in the preceding quotations, are examples. One of the words that are most likely to lead an inexperienced translator into ridiculous blunders is the English word "actual." There is also a Spanish word "actual" (pronounced ac-twal), but it means "now," "at present" (a meaning that the English "actual," too, may have). In the address above referred to, an example was given that came within my own experience. The following sentence was to be rendered into Spanish: "Mr. Roberts not only preaches honesty, but he actually is an honest man." The translator, who was still green, very naturally thought that "actual" in English meant "actual" in Spanish; and so his translation, when retranslated into English, read:

"Mr. Roberts not only preaches honesty, but is *now* an honest man."

ANTONIO LLANO.

MR. CHANDLER'S STAND.

A Constituent Attacks the Congressman's Views on the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The extraordinary sentiments recently expressed on the floor of the House of Representatives by Congressman Walter M. Chandler of this city have scarcely attracted the attention that they deserve. Mr. Chandler, in this speech on the subject of American rights in the present war, devoted precisely twelve words to Germany's numerous outrages committed against American citizens. These twelve words were: "Let us make Germany toe the mark if she violates our rights."

Small wonder that a member of Congress, who, after the Falaba, Lusitania, Hesperian, Arabic, William P. Frye, Cushing, Gulflight, and Petrolite outrages, to mention only a few, is still in such doubt as to whether Germany has actually violated our rights that he must qualify with an "if," felt it necessary in the same speech to deny that he is pro-German.

Mr. Chandler's doubt as to whether the murder of American citizens at sea is a violation of our rights contrasts strangely with his verbal castigation of England for what he termed her "repeated violations of international law resulting in damage to American commerce and in insult and outrage upon the rights and privileges of American citizens." Mr. Chandler demanded that Congress call upon the President to explain why "England treats us with the contempt of ignoring completely our notes of ministerial protests, and why she refuses absolutely to give any satisfaction for insults to our citizens, destruction to our commerce, and outrages upon the international mail service."

In view of which Mr. Chandler urges that, instead of taking steps which might lead toward war with Germany, we take steps which might lead toward war with England, not merely to redress trade injuries, but because England, being stronger, "the world would applaud our courage if we were to seriously throw down the gauntlet to a foeman worthy of our steel," instead of indulging in "the bravado and farce of a mimic war upon Germany, whose army and whose fleet could never reach us."

I voted for Mr. Chandler, so cannot be charged with prejudice against him when expressing the hope that his constituents will repudiate at the next election the position he has assumed on this grave question, a position which is contrary to the interests of America and of humanity. He not only fails to perceive the ethical and moral gulf between crimes against the lives of American citizens and mere interference with American trade, but even on the sordid and mercenary basis on which he is satisfied to discuss the question he stands not against British but against American interests.

American commerce is not being destroyed by England, but is being developed under the protection of the British fleet, to an extent never before approached, as Mr. Chandler must know. Our export trade is prodigiously profitable at present because England has both naval control of the seas and the world's largest merchant marine. Were England to lose control of the sea during this war our trade would be ruined, as the sum total of German, Austrian, and neutral merchant tonnage is hopelessly inadequate to take the place of British shipping in carrying our products abroad. In times of peace 61 per cent. of our exports go to the allied nations and their dependencies and only 15 per cent. to the Central Powers. Even if American trade is worth going to war for, rather than American lives, as Mr. Chandler believes, he suggests our going to war with the nations who take 61 per cent. of our output in peaceful times. This is as preposterous from a mercenary standpoint as the condoning of crimes of violence is abhorrent from the standpoint of justice and humanity.

FRANKLIN JOHNSTON.

New York, April 3, 1916.

FOR A STATE POLICE.

Why Should Labor Object to Protection for Rural Districts?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of a State constabulary for New York is of vital interest to the rural counties. It is notorious that there is no adequate police protection in this State outside of the cities. A few villages have uniformed forces. But the members are not competent to cope with any but the least dangerous criminals. And for the rural districts there is nothing. We residents of Westchester County have had a splendid experience of the value of such a corps, and most of us regret that the Board of Water Supply police no longer patrol our roads except in a very limited section.

Now a bill has been introduced in both houses of our Legislature to establish a force of State police modeled on that which has done such splendid work in Pennsylvania. At the public hearing on the bill supporters appeared from all over the State, and the only organized opposition came from the labor leaders. Why does labor object to efficient police? And whence comes this sudden affection for the militia?

Rioting, consequent to labor disputes, has been handled in this country within a few years by special deputies, by State militia, by Federal troops, and by trained bodies of police comparable to the proposed corps. In the history of our labor troubles there are many sore spots where bitterness, engendered by hasty or ill-considered action on the part of militiamen or special deputies summoned for riot duty, has lasted years after the cause of the rioting was forgotten. But in a period approximating ten years the Board of Water Supply police preserved order over a wide area, among many nationalities, and in every difficult situation. It is a matter of record that one of these men would go into a room full of excited men, make an arrest, or quell an incipient riot. And throughout the period of their service they have commanded respect and liking.

Labor is seeking its own in better conditions and higher standards. In those aims it deserves all support. But opposition to efficient policing is a shortsighted policy which will win no adherents to its cause. The constabulary would only act, in cases of labor disputes, when life or property was threatened. And since rioting will continue to be suppressed by police, special deputies, or militia, how much better it would be for both sides that there should be trained men on the job who would not lose their heads in an emergency. EFFINGHAM C. MURRAY.

Chappaqua, April 3, 1916.

MISS HARRIMAN WEDS F. T. ROSEN

Only Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Low Harriman a Bride in St. Bartholomew's Chapel

AMID FERNS AND ORCHIDS

Banker's Artist Brother Is His Best Man—The 75 Guests Limited to the Families.

The wedding of Felix T. Rosen, a son of Mrs. Max Thalman of New York and Paris, and Miss Mary Bishop Harriman, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Low Harriman of New York and Berryville, Va., was solemnized at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church. The chapel was decorated with Australian tree ferns, with sprays of pale mauve orchids arranged as though growing in them.

Miss Harriman was unattended, and wore a short-skirted frock of dotted mull with no train, the skirt showing two broad bayadere insertions of Brussels point lace, also worn by her mother at her wedding, and the simple corsage cut out the least bit at the throat revealed a short string of large matched pearls. The elbow sleeves were finished with lace frills. The tulle veil came below the gown skirts and was held in cap fashion over her dark hair by sprigs or orange blossoms over each ear, and her flat bouquet was made up of white pansies and lilies of the valley.

Mr. Rosen's best man was his brother, Ernest T. Rosen of Paris. There was no reception, but Mr. Rosen and his bride received congratulations and felicitations in a small room off the chapel vestibule.

The guests were limited to the families and numbered perhaps seventy-five in all. They included Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, and Miss Ethel Harriman, Mrs. Joseph Wright Harriman and Miss Miriam Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, James C. Bishop, and the Misses Mary C., Augusta H., and Nathalie H. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Rosen, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Harriman, Mrs. James Cunningham, and Miss Sara M. Cunningham, Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Miss Georgiana Harriman Owen, Mrs. C. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Hoyt, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, Miss Carol Harriman, Oliver Bishop Harriman, Bronson Winthrop, and Galen L. Stone of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer.

A luncheon for the two families followed at the St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosen have gone South on their wedding trip and on their return will live in this city.

The engagement of Miss Harriman and Mr. Rosen was announced on Feb. 21. Mrs. Rosen is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman and the anniversary of their wedding day, April 5, was chosen by Miss Harriman for her wedding day. She is a niece of Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and Mrs. F. H. Havemeyer. She is also a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop and a niece of Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Miss Mary C. Bishop of Paris, James C. Bishop, Heber R. Bishop, and Francis C. Bishop, and also of Oliver Harriman, Joseph W. Harriman, Herbert H. Harriman, and the late J. Borden Harriman.

Mr. Rosen is a banker and a member of the banking firm of Hayden, Stone & Co. His elder brother, Walter T. Rosen, married Miss Lucy Bigelow Dodge, a granddaughter of the late John Bigelow and a daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest of London. Another brother, Ernest T. Rosen, is an artist and lives in Paris.

Dr. Loughran Weds Miss Briggs.

The wedding of Miss Althea Hagadorne Briggs of Kingston, N. Y., to Dr. Robert L. Loughran of 46 West Fifty-second Street took place at 7 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. James Wood Lasher, in Kingston. The Rev. Charles Ellis performed the ceremony.

Daughter in Dr. J. A. Vietor's Home

Dr. and Mrs. John A. Vietor of 840 Park Avenue, are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter on last Sunday. Mrs. Vietor was formerly Miss Eleanor Woodward of Le Roy, N. Y. This is their second child, the first being a son.

MISS K. J. CASEWELL WEDS.

London Resident Married to Albert S. Terry at the Hotel Belmont.

The wedding of Miss Kathleen Jane Casewell of London, England, and Albert S. Terry of Cleveland, Ohio, took place at 5:30 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Belmont. The bride arrived a few days ago with her mother, Mrs. Isabel Casewell, from a trip through the West, and plans were at once completed for the wedding.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and a veil of tulle, which was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Only about twenty-five guests attended the wedding, which was followed by a dinner. Later Mr. and Mrs. Terry left for a short wedding trip, and expect to go within a few weeks to Atlantic City, where Mr. Terry has a Summer place.

MISS BUCKLEY'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Thomas R. Cox on April 26.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Marian Dunlap Buckley, daughter of Mrs. John Dunlap Buckley of 112 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to Thomas Riggs Cox of Albany, N. Y., which will be celebrated on Wednesday afternoon, April 26, at 4 o'clock, in the Reformed Church on the Heights, Brooklyn. The Rev. Charles E. Bronson of Philadelphia, Penn., an uncle of the bride-to-be, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Shannon, pastor of the church.

The bride, whose uncle, Charles Ramsey Buckley, will give her in marriage, will be attended by Miss Isobel Buckley, her cousin, who will act as maid of honor. The bridesmaids chosen are the Misses Margaret Varney Cutler and Amy Bradish Johnson of New York; Marguerite Little of Salem, Mass.; Josephine Howell of Newburg, N. Y.; Marion Blashfield of Brooklyn, and Margaret Cox of Albany, sister of the bridegroom.

James W. Cox, Jr., will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Travers Briscoe of Norwich, Conn.; Tristan Coffin and Cornelius H. Evans of Hudson, N. Y.; Winton S. Rossiter of Philadelphia, and Thomas H. Andrews and Henry Holt of Brooklyn. Following the ceremony a reception will be held at the home of the bride's mother.

Sonia Rosental, Sculptress, Weds.

William Gordon Brown of 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Sonia Frances Rosental, a sculptress of 6 Macdougal Alley, obtained a license yesterday in the Municipal Building and were married at the Old First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Duffield. Mrs. Brown is 26 years of age, and a daughter of Philip P. Rosental. She was born in Moscow, Russia. Mr. Brown is 24 years old, and was born in Germantown, Penn.

McCord-Lippincott Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. David Walter McCord of 883 Park Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy D. McCord, to William J. Lippincott of this city, and a son of J. E. Lippincott of Cincinnati. Mr. Lippincott was graduated from Yale in the Class of 1914. Miss McCord made her debut three Summers ago at East Hampton, L. I., where the McCords have a country home, Hither House. Miss McCord has a younger sister, Miss Janet McCord.

Commissioner Woods Weds June 10

It was announced last night that the marriage of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, and a granddaughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, will take place on Saturday, June 10, in St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo, N. Y. The plans, however, have not yet been completed. The engagement was announced on March 18.

Brown Musical Clubs in Concert.

The Brown University Musical Clubs gave a concert last night at the Ritz-Carlton. The Glee Club sang several numbers and the Mandolin Club was heard in two groups of pieces. Willard Ward, '02, baritone, sang songs with Kate Stella Burr at the piano, and the Hawaiian Quintet, made up of F. L. Ferris, A. L. Aarron, Jr., Moore, A. Palmer, and R. Dresser, played in a group of pieces. A quartet composed of W. Pickles, E. M. Pearce, W. K. Sprague, and H. H. Pepler hade a place on the program, and at the end of the evening the combined clubs gave several Brown songs.

"Salvation Joan" for the Fulton.

The Vitagraph Company has taken the Fulton Theatre for the exhibition of the picture, "Salvation Joan," for which Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, who before her marriage was Edna May, acted. Mrs. Lewisohn retired from the stage after her marriage and she consented to act before the camera only with the understanding that her remuneration be turned over to some charity. In the picture she appears in a role similar to that in which she won fame on the musical comedy stage in "The Belle of New York."

FLOWER PERFECTION PUZZLES PRIZE JURY

One Lot of Judges, Unable to Agree at Big Show, Passes Task to Others.

AWARDS FOR ROSES TODAY

Display at Grand Central Palace Opens Informally and Is to Continue for Eight Days.

The big International "Million Dollar" Flower Show opened its fourth annual exhibition at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon. At 2 o'clock F. R. Pierson, Chairman of the Flower Show Committee, and John Young, the Committee's Secretary, opened the outer doors and a crowd, which had already formed outside, entered and followed the two men as they passed up the stairs and down the centre aisle. There were no formal exercises. The Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel were guests of honor for the day, but did not arrive until late.

The floral exhibits have made the first floor a great, many-colored garden and on the second floor different organizations have booths. The Women's National Agricultural and Horticultural Society exhibits the works of its members. Mrs. H. H. Wescott is in charge. The next booth is Mrs. Ernest Iselin's Vanity Fair Shop, where garden clothes and accessories can be bought. It was a popular place yesterday. It was said that ten garden hats were sold to as many young women in the first ten minutes that the show was open. Mrs. Austin Gray and Mrs. Grace E. Shoonmaker were assisting Mrs. Iselen yesterday.

At the Commission Shop, at the other end of the floor, more people were buying garden clothes and Miss Freide Pearson, the Misses Street, Miss Lillian Endicott, Mrs. Franklin Richardson and Mrs. H. C. Beadleston were assisting Miss Davidson and Miss Matthews, who were in charge. Mrs. Walston Hill Brown was putting in order a booth for the International Child Welfare League of which she is President.

In the private growers' class for flowering plants and bulbs, covering 300 square feet, the prize jurors found a stumbling block and after a three-hour session a new jury had to be called to award the prizes. Adolph Lewisohn was finally adjudged the winner. F. E. Lewis of Richfield, Conn., took second honors; W. B. Thompson, third, and Mrs. H. Darlington of Mamaroneck, fourth.

For rose garden displays, commercial growers, the awards were: First prize, F. R. Pierson, Mayor of Tarrytown, and second, A. N. Pierson of Cromwell, Conn. A. N. Pierson got first prize for the most unique rock garden and second prize went to Bobbink & Atkins.

In the palms and foliage plants class for private growers F. A. Constable, William Ziegler, Jr., W. B. Thompson, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mrs. Pauline Boegler, Bertram H. Borden, and William Kleinheins carried off prizes. Six firsts were won by W. B. Thompson. William Ziegler, Jr., won three firsts.

In the orchid displays Arthur N. Cooley of Pittsfield, Mass., won first prize and the Edward S. Harkness Cup for the best group of orchid plants shown in variety in a fifty-foot space. Other first prize winners in the various divisions of the orchid class for private growers were as follows: George Schlegel of Bay Ridge, N. Y., six firsts and four seconds; Clement Moore of Hackensack, two firsts and three seconds; Louis Strauss of Bay Ridge, two firsts and one second; H. H. Rogers of Tuxedo Park, one first and one second; F. V. Burton and Mrs. J. Crosby Brown.

In the commercial growers' classes the following awards were made: Carnations—First, Cottage Gardens Company, Queens, N. Y.; second, Stroute, Rutherford, Me. Group of orchid plants in variety covering 200 square feet, arranged for effect; first, Julius Roehrs, Rutherford, N. J. Fifty-foot group in same section; first, Lager and Hurrell, Summit, N. J.

F. E. Lewis of Litchfield, Conn., was the private growers' first prize for his display of roses in pots. For bulbs in flower, covering 200 square feet, D. G. Reid won first prize. In the same competition, which was for private growers, Mrs. H. Darlington took second honors and captured the Stutz Automobile Company cup.

Roses, cut flowers, will be judged at the show today. Prizes have been offered by Manton B. Metcalf for private growers, and for commercial growers the first prize is $75 for the best 100 American Beauties. The show will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10:30 o'clock at night, and will continue through next Wednesday evening, April 12, Sunday included.

THE MITCHELS AT TEA GARDEN

Guests of Honor There—War Relief Work at Flower Show.

The Tea Garden at the Flower Show covers four times the space it did last year and has several entrances. In addition to growing shrubs and flowers it has several straw-covered pagodas to give it more the appearance of an out-of-doors garden. The Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel arrived yesterday just before 6 o'clock and Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper entertained them at tea, after which Miss Maud Kahn placed a boutonnière in the Mayor's buttonhole.

Mr. William A. Prime, Jr., assisted by Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Mrs. A. M. Dike, Miss Anne Morgan, the Countess de la Gresz, Mrs. Robert L. Campbell and Miss Marie Louise Emmet, representing the Vacation Relief Committee and the American Fund for French Wounded, were in charge yesterday afternoon, and also the committee of the New York Chapter for the American Red Cross, represented by Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany. Miss Bell Gurnee in a white cloth military costume, topped by a white shako with a black patent leather chin strap, solicited Red Cross memberships, and Miss Ruth Draper had charge of the flower girls, who wore fancy, smock aprons and wide brimmed hats. The waitresses wore red, white and blue costumes and headdresses designed by Miss Marjorie Curtis. They were society girls and included the Misses Muriel Winthrop, Katharine Price Collier, Cassie Collier, Marie Bradish Johnson, Georgia Appleton, Geraldine F. Adee, Gretchen Damrosch, Marie Rodewald, Katharine Van R. Crosby, Helen Flake, Josephine Parrott, Neomi G. Townsend, Adrienne Iselin, Belle Boynton, Mildred Rives, Gabrielle Warren, Doris Nevins, Joyce Shaw Kennedy and Georgia Applegate.

In the evening there were three demonstrations of transcontinental telephoning, and while 200 seated at the telephones listened to the roar of the Pacific against the California shores, they looked at moving pictures of the Golden Gate and Seal Rocks.

Today the American Ambulance Hospital Committee is to be in charge of the garden and the proceeds will be shared by the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mrs. Robert Bacon will represent the former and Mrs. W. K. Draper, the latter.

Mme. Therse Cerutti of the Opera Comique, Paris, will do Grecian, Egyptian and Byzantine dances and this evening Miss Marie Dressler is to sing some new songs and there is to be roller skating to music, but it is specially announced that Miss Dressler will not skate.

$740 FOR BURNS'S POEMS.

Books, Manuscripts and Autographs Bring Good Prices.

The sale of books, manuscripts, autographs, portraits, and drawings from the library of the late William H. Dunwoody of Minneapolis and other collections brought a total of $12,107.75 at the American Art Galleries yesterday. The highest price paid was $740 by Gabriel Weis for the first Edinburgh edition of Robert Burns's "Poems," a presentation copy from the author to Patrick Miller of Dalswinton. It was catalogued as No. 147.

A first edition of Robert Ferguson's "Poems," the original wrapper bound in by Zaehnsdorf, catalogued as No. 138, was bought by H. H. Palmer for $680. It was on reading these poems that Burns "strung anew my wildly sounding rustic lyre with emulating vigor."

Other important items in the sale, with their catalogue numbers and prices, follow:

139—The first or Kilmarnock edition of Burns's "Poems," some defects; Gabriel Weis	$370
144—First issue of the first edition of Burns's "Aloway Kirk, or Tam o' Shanter," no date but since 1791; Gabriel Weis	132.50
146—Burns's Verses to the Memory of James Thomson, "Author of 'The Seasons'"; Gabriel Weis	125
240—Autograph edition of Samuel L. Clemens's "Writings;" Gabriel Weis	340
251—Original edition of "Evalina, or Female Life in London;" Gabriel Weis	115
290—William Mudford's "Historical Account of the Campaign in the Netherlands in 1815," illustrated by George Cruikshank; H. Malkan	120
300—Payne Collier's "Punch and Judy," with illustrations by Cruikshank; H. Malkan	144
301—William H. Ireland's "Life of Napoleon," first edition, with Cruikshank colored plates; A. Swann	355
304—John Taylor's "Monsieur Tonson," first edition, with illustrations by Robert Cruikshank, with autograph inscription by George Cruikshank;	
George D. Smith	185
333—A collection of eighty-seven drawings, &c., by George Cruikshank; George D. Smith	360
338—Charles M. Westmacott's "English Spy," illustrated by Robert Cruikshank and others; H. Malkan	245
355—Collection of first editions of the writings of Charles Dickens, cost Mr. Dunwoody $671; Gabriel Weis	280
361—Extra illustrated edition of Dickins's Works; Mr. Madison	400
363—Collection of extra illustrations to the Works of Dickens; George D. Smith	295
388—Caesar's "De Bello Gallico, Mediolani, 1477;" James F. Drake	170
419—A series of seven letters of George Eliot; Gabriel Weis	160

The sale will be continued today.

Phi Beta Kappa Election in N. Y. U.

Twelve students in the upper classes at New York University were named for membership in the local chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society yesterday. They were: Joseph Jame, Louis Siff, J. Harvey Felton, William Darling, Maurice Keesing, Philips Carlin, Wilbur E. Fredericks, Frederick Irelan, R. Morse, Archibald Nichol, J. Bierman, Leon Gasparitsch, and William E. Frerich.

Passengers for Cuba and Mexico.

Among the passengers sailing today for Mexican and Cuban ports on the Esperanza are:

C. W. Robinson, Mrs. L. M. Dorris, J. W. Smith, Miss Violet Lee, C. Gordon, A. Rendon, J. J. Lemmens, Miss A. Fuebis, Otto Wagner, Pedro F. del Valle, E. R. Covian, Carlos Fernandez del Valle, Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Watts, J. Nunez, Mrs. H. R. Chapman, A. P. Wente, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cabrera, Percy Drayson, and Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Corral.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Richard Ordynski will lecture on "Classical and Non-Classical Plays" Sunday afternoon at the Bandbox. Mr. Ordynski will speak from the point of view of the producer. The lecture is one of the course arranged for subscribers to the repertoire of the Washington Square Players.

Dorothy Gwynne, a movie actress, has been engaged by John W. Mitchell for the role of an Egyptian woman of the court in the labor pageant that will be given at the Central Opera House the latter part of the month.

Charles Rann Kennedy is at work on a new play which he has named "The Rib of the Man." In it Edith Wynne Matthison will be starred when it is produced next season.

The Columbia 'Varsity show, "The Peace Pirates," will be nothing if not up-to-date. It will be equipped with futurist scenery, which is being painted by the J. P. Knight studios. The first performance will be next Wednesday night in the ball room of the Astor.

Five hundred residents of Danbury, Conn., came to New York yesterday on a special train to see the Hippodrome spectacle. In their honor Sousa's band played a march written for the occasion.

Klaw & Erlanger have sent a check for $54 for the first gallery ticket to be sold for the testimonial to F. F. Mackay. "This is a contribution," they wrote in a note to Daniel Frohman, Chairman of the committee on arrangements, "of $1 for each year of Mr. Mackay's life, and our sincerest wish is that he may give us the opportunity, on the same basis of calculation, to double the amount at his next benefit."

MISS MANN ENGAGED.

Troy Girl to Marry Evelyn du Pont Irving of New York.

Mrs. Francis N. Mann of Troy, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Carolyn Mann, to Evelyn du Pont Irving of New York. Miss Mann is a cousin of the Misses Janet and Helena Fish, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Mrs. John W. Cutler of Boston, and Mrs. William Lawrence Breese of San Mateo, Cal., her aunt, Miss Emily M. Mann, having been the first wife of Hamilton Fish, Sr., of this city.

Mr. Irving is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Duer Irving (Miss Ellen E. du Pont) of Sunnyside, Irvington, N. Y., and is a brother of Alexander Duer Irvin and Louis du Pont Irving, who married Miss Antoinette Erhardt, and is also a brother of Mrs. John Jaffrey Woodriff of Frascati, Somerset, Va. He was graduated from Harvard, in the Class of 1909, and is a member of the Union, Racquet and Tennis, and Ardsley Clubs. No date has been announced for the wedding.

The Irving country estate, Sunnyside, at Irvington, N. Y., was the home of Washington Irving, the author.

NOTED FIELD MARSHAL DIES.

Sir Charles Brownlow, British Veteran, Won Many Honors.

LONDON, April 6.—Field Marshal Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, the oldest of the British Field Marshals, died yesterday at Bracknell, Berks.

Sir Charles Brownlow was born in 1831, a son of Colonel George A. Brownlow. He served in the Punjab campaigns in 1848, the Hazara campaign in 1852-53, the expedition against the Momund tribes the following year, in which he was badly wounded, the Bozdar, Eusofzai expeditions, the China war, the Ambeyla campaign, and commanded a column in the Looshai expedition in 1871. He was decorated several times and was aid de camp to the Queen from 1869 to 1881, and Assistant Military Secretary at Horse Guards from 1879 to 1889. He was knighted in 1887 and appointed a Field Marshal in 1908.

George Walter Edwards.

George Walter Edwards, principal of Public School 70, Patchen Avenue and Macon Street, Brooklyn, since it was organized thirty years ago, died yesterday at his home, 359 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, from diabetes. Mr. Edwards was 70 years of age and was born in Providence, R. I. He was a graduate of Brown University, with the Class of 1868, and before going to Brooklyn he was a newspaper man in Syracuse, N. Y., for several years. Mr. Edwards was a member of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. and A. M., and Aurora Grata Lodge, Scottish Rite bodies. He is survived by his wife, who was formerly Miss Clara H. Mensing, a teacher in his school, and a sister, Mrs. Marion E. Lyman.

Obituary Notes.

ARTHUR MALTBY PELLETREAU, a broker, of 45 West Forty-ninth Street, died in Hudson Street Hospital yesterday of cerebral hemorrhage. He was taken ill in the office of Richard S. Kaufman, at 18 Broadway, and died without regaining consciousness an hour later.

Police Lieutenant DENNIS J. LYONS, who was attached to the Mulberry Street Station, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital, where he had been confined since March 13, suffering from a cancer. He was unmarried and lived at 19 City Hall Place. Lieutenant Lyons was 46 years old.

HARPER WINSHIP PRESTON, 43 years old, with the Flatbush branch of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, died on Tuesday at his home, 133 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss JULIA DILLON, for sixty-five years a resident of Brooklyn, and one of the oldest members of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, died at her home, 862 Eighteenth Street, on Tuesday, in her seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. HANNAH LUNN SAWYER, a native of Bagshot, England, and wife of John Sawyer, died on Tuesday at the home of her son, John Sawyer, Jr., in Sayville, L. I., in her eighty-third year.

THOMAS J. MORAN, 38 years old, well known in the printing trade, and a former President of the Franklin Union of Press Feeders, died on Monday at his home, 530 Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, from tuberculosis. He left a widow and three children.

Mrs. FLORENCE LONGSTREET NESBITT, wife of Thomas Nesbitt, and a daughter of the late Charles Cole Markham, a veteran artist and portrait painter, died yesterday at her home, 398 Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

LEOPOLD ALEXANDER, for a quarter of a century an agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, died at his home, 23 Fayette Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was born in Austria fifty-four years ago, and is survived by his widow, five sons, and two daughters.

PETER RAVENHALL, proprietor of Ravenhall's Hotel, at Sea Gate, Coney Island, died yesterday at his home, 964 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, aged 41 years. Mr. Ravenhall was a son of Richard Ravenhall, Sr., and had lived in the Gravesend and Coney Island sections most of his lifetime. The Ravenhall family for many years ran a large hotel and bathing establishment at Coney Island and were prominent in civic affairs. He left a widow.

Mrs. ANNA LOUISE PATE, for many years active in the work of the Central Congregational Church, and one of the managers of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, died on Monday at her home, 1129 Dean Street, Brooklyn. She is survived by her husband, William C. Pate, two daughters, and two sons.

ROYALE R. BIESECKER, a son of the late John S. Biesecker, and a graduate of Adelphi Academy and the University of Pennsylvania, died on Monday at his home, 103 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, aged 25 years.

FRANCIS GABRIEL HORN, 74 years old, for many years prominent in Democratic politics in the Sixth Assembly District of Brooklyn, and one of the lieutenants of William F. Thompson, Democratic leader in that district, died on Tuesday, and the funeral will be held from the home of his son, 89 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, tomorrow morning. Mr. Horn is survived by his widow and four sons, Lawrence, Aloysius J., Joseph, and the Rev. Gabriel Horn of Rome.

WILLIAM SIMON, who came to this country sixty years ago from Germany, died Tuesday night at his home, 514 Ninth Street, College Point, L. I., at the age of 86.

Miss MARY GRENNON, whose parents owned a farm on the site now occupied by part of Long Island City, died at her home, 214 Prospect Avenue, Long Island City, Monday night. She was a sister of Samuel Grennon, a Queens politician.

GEORGE W. HULST, one of the oldest residents of Little Neck, L. I., died Tuesday night at his home. He was 79 years old. Mr. Hulst was well known as a boatman about New York Harbor.

Miss MARY S. WAKEMAN, a descendant of a Revolutionary family, is dead at her home in Bayonne, at the age of 85.

ST. GEORGE TUCKER COALTER BRYAN, 72, of an old Virginia family, who as a boy was a private in the Richmond Howitzers, and had since become widely known in Confederate affairs, was found dead yesterday at the country home of his nephew, Judge Daniel Grinnan of Richmond, Va.

Mrs. JAMES J. SHEEHAN, wife of the Chief of the West Orange Fire Department, died Tuesday night as the result of an operation. She was married to Chief Sheehan twenty-eight years ago.

DAVID C. McCURDY, an Irvington, N. J., merchant, died early Tuesday morning at his home there.

ROBERT HALL LOCKWOOD, a retired merchant of Bloomfield, N. J., died early yesterday morning at the age of 78. Mr. Lockwood moved to Bloomfield from Brooklyn about a year ago.

Mrs. MARGARET DES ANGES BROWN, wife of Charles F. Brown, a merchant of 331 West Street, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 325 West 148th Street. She was a daughter of George White of Williamsport, Penn., and a granddaughter of the late Rev. Joel Parker, President of Union Theological Seminary.

HENRY OFFERMAN, a restaurateur, is dead at his home, 277 West Twenty-third Street. He was a member of many German societies.

HOBART AHRENS, manager of S. Anargyros & Brother, cigarette manufacturers, is dead at his home, 232 Walnut Street, Richmond Hill. He was once well known as an amateur oarsman.

J. B. ABLE, owner of the Oxford Kennels at Tappan, N. Y., who was well known as a breeder of fox terriers, died Tuesday.

JOHN ALLEN FOWL, for many years in the wool business in Boston, is dead there at the age of 90. He was Chairman of the Navy Association for the Relief of Sailors during the civil war, when he was an employe of the Navy Department.

CANDOR FROM SHAW.

George Bernard Shaw will have a heart to heart talk with Irish-Americans in The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

DR. CHAS. H. RICHARDSON.

Treasurer of County Medical Society Dies of Heart Disease.

Dr. Charles H. Richardson, a physician and Treasurer of the County Medical Society, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday of heart disease. Dr. Richardson was 56 years old. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1884 and began a general practice, which he continued until the time of his death. His office was at 336 Lexington Avenue.

He was a member of the State, County and National Medical Societies, and the Academy of Medicine and was active in all of them, particularly in the County Society, of which he had been Treasurer since 1904. For many years he had been a delegate to the State and National Medical conventions. He is survived by his wife.

Samuel Clinton Townsend.

Samuel Clinton Townsend, head of the Townsend-Grace Company, manufacturers of straw hats in Baltimore, with offices in this city and all large cities of the world, died yesterday afternoon in Ancon Hospital, in the Panama Canal Zone, according to word received last night by his cousin, Lemuel E. Quigg of this city. Mr. Townsend, who was 54 years old, was taken ill with heart disease while on a trip with his wife, daughter, sister, and niece. Mr. Townsend formed with John Grace the straw-hat-making company of which he was the head. Mr. Townsend's home was at 182 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, and he also had a home in Flushing, L. I. Mr. Townsend married Miss Clara Griffith Murray, who is a sister of Mrs. Lemuel E. Quigg. His widow and a daughter survive him.

David Douglas, Publisher, Dead.

EDINBURGH, April 6.—The death occurred here Tuesday of David Douglas, the noted publisher. One of his greatest services as a publisher was the bringing out in 1882 of a cheap series of reprints of American novels. The series had a great popularity and introduced to the British public, virtually for the first time, several American authors, including Henry James and W. D. Howells. For several years he was editor of the North British Review. He was born in 1823.

Rev. Joseph Gaston Symmes.

The Rev. Joseph Gaston Symmes, pastor of the Hill Top Presbyterian Church in Mendham, N. J., died yesterday from hemorrhage of the brain following an attack of the grip. He was 45 years old.

Mr. Symmes was a graduate of Princeton University and as "Sakes" Symmes he was known as a famous centre of the football team. He was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary and in 1897 he was ordained to the ministry. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and a brother, the Rev. Frank R. Symmes of Tennant, N. J.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SAGARRA.—April 5, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Sagarra, Jr., a son.

Married.

BROWN—ROSENTAL.—At the Old First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Duffield, Miss Sonia Frances Rosental to William Gordon Brown, April 5. Philadelphia papers copy.

ROSEN — HARRIMAN. — On Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, by the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Mary Bishop Harriman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Low Harriman, of Berryville, Va., to Felix T. Rosen of New York.

Brooklyn.

BARADAT—McCANN.—April 4, Marguerite H. McCann to Dr. Henry A. Baradat.
CYPHER—BRIDGES.—April 1, Emma R. Bridges to Stanley J. Cypher.

Long Island.

NEWELL—EBBETS.—April 5, Richmond Hill, Charlotte B. Ebbets to Lewis B. Newell.

Died

ARMINGTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 4, 1916, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ezra Teltter, Mary Turck Armington. Funeral services at her late residence, 97 West 163d St., near Ogden Av., on Friday, the 7th inst., at 8:30 P. M.

ARON.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 3, 1916, George W. Aron. Funeral Friday, April 7, at 10 A. M., from 160 East 126th St. Interment private.

AUSTIN.—On Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at the residence of her son, Elizabeth, N. J., Mary North Austin, beloved wife of Francis B. Austin and daughter of the late Rev. D. C. Weston, D. D., and Mary C. Weston. Funeral services at Calvary Church, Summit, N. J., on Friday, April 7, 1916, at 2 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:03 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

BERGER.—Isabelle, April 4, 1916, beloved wife of Samuel Berger, daughter of Simon and Anna Van Guns, sister of Dorothy, Samson, Reba, Lewis S. Van Guns. Funeral services April 7, 10:30, 3,905 Broadway.

BOARDMAN.—Elizabeth, infant daughter of A. D. and Marion Whitney Boardman, on Tuesday evening.

BOYD.—Suddenly, on April 4, 1916, James Boyd. Services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Thursday, April 6, at 11 A. M.

BRENNAN.—Michael Joseph, brother of Alfred Brennan. Solemn high requiem mass Friday, April 7, at 11 o'clock, Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea, Brooklyn. Interment Holy Cross, Flatbush.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at her home, Margaret Des Anges (White) Brown, beloved wife of Charles Frederick Brown. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 525 West 148th St., on Friday, April 7, at 11 A. M.

CERNY.—Anton. The John Hancock Lodge, No. 70, F. & A. M.—The brothers are invited to attend a special communication on Friday, April 7th, 1 P. M., at 2,140 Prospect Av., Bronx, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Anton Cerny. Henry Stern, Master; Morris Hirsch, Secretary.

CHASE.—Suddenly, on April 5, 1916, Susan Burrill, daughter of the late William D. and Lydia A. Chase. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 120 Clymer St., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 7, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

CHILDS.—On Wednesday, April 5, 1916, Loren Leartes Childs. Funeral services at his late residence, 48 75th St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

CLARK.—Entered into rest on April 3, 1916, Anita, beloved daughter of William Minott and Clara Allen Clark, aged 17 months. Funeral at the residence of her parents, 210 West 8th St., Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, April 6, at 11 A. M.

CONRAD.—On April 5, in his 50th year, Isaac, beloved husband of Sophia and devoted father of Milton and Harold and son of the late Herman and Johanna Conrad and brother of Henry, Rose Klein, and Frances Politzer. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 595 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, Friday, April 7, 2 P. M.

COSTELLO.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 4, at his residence, Rock Spring Farm, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., Harry G. Costello, beloved husband of Mabel L. Costello. Funeral private Thursday.

DOWN.—At his late residence, 312 West 51st St., on Wednesday, April 5, 1916, Frederick J., beloved husband of Ellen M. Down. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DWYER.—William. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Friday morning, 10 o'clock.

EDES.—At Turin, Italy, Feb. 27, in her eighty-fifth year, Ella B. Edes, formerly of New York.

ENGEL.—Tuesday, April 4, 1916, at her residence, 2 West 86th St., Frances Baumann Engel, beloved wife of Julius Engel and mother of Lillie, Harry M., George J., Mrs. Julian S. Rees, and Mrs. Walter G. Pollak. Funeral private.

FRANK.—On April 5, Celia Frank, widow of Elias L. Frank, in her 68th year, at her residence, 61 East 82d St. Funeral at the convenience of family.

GUTHRIE.—Suddenly, Wednesday, April 5, Elizabeth A. Long, wife of the late William N. Guthrie. Funeral services Friday, April 7, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 462 3d St., Brooklyn. Cleveland papers please copy.

HUESTIS.—On April 4, 1916, Robert S. Huestis. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,040 Forster Av., Flatbush, Thursday, at 8 P. M.

KOCH.—Louis, of the firm of L. Koch & Co., April 5, beloved husband of Rebecca Koch, father of Mrs. Abraham Posner, Charles, Max, Philip E. Abby, and Louis C. Koch. Funeral from his late residence, 68 Lenox Av., today, April 6, at 1 P. M.

DR. NATHAN OPPENHEIM DIES

A Specialist in Children's Diseases and Medical Writer.

Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, a physician and specialist in children's diseases, died yesterday at the Hotel Belmont, where he had been staying. He was 50 years old.

Dr. Oppenheim was born in Albany and was educated at the Albany High School and at Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1888, and at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1891. After his graduation he immediately began specializing on children's diseases.

He was attending physician of the children's department of the New York Red Cross Hospital and the New York City Children's Hospital. He was a member of the national, State, and county medical societies, the Academy of Medicine, and the Harvard Club.

Dr. Oppenheim was the author of several medical books, including "The Care of Children in Health," "Mental Growth and Control," and many scientific essays.

He l

YANKEES TAKE GAME FROM DODGERS—GIANTS TROUNCED IN SOUTH

FRANK BAKER'S BAT SPILLS THE DODGERS

Homecoming of Squire Ebbets's Team Results in Disappointment.

YANKEES BEAT THEM 4 TO 2

Bunched Hits by Donovan's Men Tell Tale of Brooklyn Club's Defeat—Play Again Tuesday.

When the Yankees paid $25,000 for that rare piece of batting bric-a-brac known as Home Run Baker they didn't imagine that J. Franklin was going to pay them dividends before the season opened. The former Athletics' star couldn't wait till next week to wave his club triumphantly, so he started his New York career right by breaking up the game against the Brooklyns at Ebbets Field yesterday. It was quite a hard blow for Squire Ebbets and some 8,000 Brooklyn fans, but the Yanks took the game 4 to 2.

The score was tied at 2 to 2 in the eighth inning when Frank Gilhooley thankfully accepted a pass from Ed Appleton, the Dodger pitcher. The best that Lee Magee could do was to croquet a grounder to Daubert and then up came Frank Baker. He gave the ball a jolly jolt which whisked it into the corner of right field for two bases, sending Gilhooley scampering over the plate with the run which broke the tie. Walter Pipp profited by the good example of Baker and he made a dent in the right field wall with a two-bagger which influenced Baker to come home.

The Yankees' batting, while not much in quantity, was judiciously bunched in the right spots. Brooklyn out-hit the Yanks two to one, but most of the Dodgers were left high and dry on the bases. Ten of the Brooklyn players decorated the corners when their ambitions urged them onward toward the plate. The Yankee pitchers, Fisher and Keating, had the good sense to tighten up when they scented danger.

As at most of the pre-season games in this section of the western hemisphere, it is necessary to take one's life in his hands to witness a baseball game at this time of the year. While it didn't pretend to snow or rain, there was more than enough ice in the air to make ice cream without the aid of cracked ice. It was damp, in fact, that might be expressed a little more forcibly.

There was much satisfaction for Brooklyn fans in the Dodgers' batting, for with the kind of slugging they uncovered yesterday, they are bound to drive in many runs at some time or another. Manager Robinson looks for the necessary activity on the bases to make its appearance when the championship season begins. The Yankee admirers who tubed over from this side of the river were overjoyed that the Yanks could manufacture so many runs with such a limited amount of batting material.

The Yankees are surely a greatly improved club. Lee Magee, the Federal Leaguer, didn't show anything, but Baker and Gedeon demonstrated that they were valuable additions to the Ruppert-Huston ensemble. Brooklyn has about the same team as last season, but the crowd shows a lot more interest in life. Old Mike Mowrey walked around with a melancholy expression. He isn't used to Brooklyn yet but the longer he stays over there, the more that dejected feeling will pass away. The Dodgers have a player named Goodbred, but they didn't buy him from a baker. Duster Mails, Ding Dong Dell, Hickman, Jimmy Johnston and much of the other new talent was closely scrutinized by the Brooklyn folks. Chief Meyers was greeted with much noise. All the Indian war-whoops that Chief used to get with the Giants are now being employed by the Brooklyn fans. Germany Schaefer, who is now a coach with the Yankees, tried some of his comedy on the Brooklyn crowd and found them a good audience. There wasn't much applause for Baker and Magee, but that was probably because it was so cold that the spectators had to keep their hands in their pockets to prevent them from getting frost bitten.

The Brooklyns handed a little surprise to the Yanks in the first inning by shutting them off suddenly with a double play. Maisel walked and was forced by Gilhooley, Getz to Cutshaw. Magee then hit into the double play, Cutshaw to O'Mara to Daubert. With two out in the first, Stengel singled and went to third on Wheat's Texas Leaguer to centre. Wheat stole second, but Myers couldn't bat them home. The Yanks got under way in the second inning. With one out Gedeon and Pipp singled and advanced on Peckinpaugh's out. Nunnamaker jammed a double to right centre which sent both travelers home.

Stengel got a triple in the third and Wheat fouled out. Baker fumbled Myers's roller on the third base line. Cutshaw grounded to Pipp, who tossed the ball home to get Stengel, but Casey slide in O. K. In the fifth, Brooklyn tied the score. With one out Stengel doubled to right and scored on Zack Wheat's single.

Wheat produced a double in the seventh with two out, and Johnston, the new player from the Coast, jammed a hot bouncer to deep short and Stengel started for home. Peckinpaugh made a remarkable stop. He then relayed the ball to Baker and Baker threw Stengel out at the plate.

The Yankees put an end to the frivolity in the eighth when Gilhooley, patient lad, walked. After Magee sent an easy grasser to Daubert, Baker got in his deadly slap at the ball and scored Gilhooley. Pipp's terrific bang against the right field wall scored Baker.

The Yankees and the Brooklyns will continue hostilities at Ebbets Field on next Tuesday afternoon. The score:

YANKEES.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Gilh'y, cf	3	1	0	0	0
Magee, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Baker, 3b	3	1	2	2	2
Ged'n, 2b	3	1	1	2	4
Pipp, 1b	4	1	2	9	0
P'p'h, ss	4	0	1	1	4
N'm'r, c	3	0	1	8	2
Walters,c	1	0	0	2	2
Fisher, p	2	0	0	0	3
Keat'g, p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	6	27	21

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss	5	0	1	4	3
D'bert, 1b	4	0	0	8	1
St'gel, rf	4	2	3	1	0
Wheat, lf	5	0	3	2	0
Myers, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Olson, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Getz, 3b	4	0	2	1	2
Meyers, c	3	0	0	7	1
Smith, p	3	0	2	0	2
Ap'ton, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Olson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	2	12	27	12

*Batted for Appleton in ninth.

Yankees	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Errors—Baker, O'Mara. Two-base hits—Baker, Pipp, Stengel, Wheat. Three-base hit—Stengel. Sacrifice hit—Gedeon. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 10. Double plays—Smith, O'Mara and Daubert; Baker, Gedeon and Pipp. Struck out—By Fisher, 1; by Keating, 2; by Smith, 1; by Appleton, 2. Bases on balls—Off Keating, 3; off Fisher, 4; off Appleton, 2. Wild pitches—Smith. Hits—Off Fisher, 9 in 5 innings; off Keating, 3 in 4 innings; off Smith, 4 in 7 innings; off Appleton, 2 in 2 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—San Francisco, 8; Portland, 4.
At Salt Lake—Salt Lake, 5; Oakland, 2.
At Los Angles—Los Angeles, 6; Vernon, 5.

Exhibition Baseball Results.

At Baltimore—Boston Americans, 5; Baltimore Internationals, 0.
At Philadelphia — Pennsylvania, 2; Villanova, 1.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 7; Columbus, 5.
At Washington—Washington, 7; Boston Nationals, 4.
At South Bethlehem — Lehigh, 15; Albright, 3.
At Carlisle — Dickinson, 9; Lebanon Valley, 2.
At Charleston—Philadelphia Americans, 6; Charleston, 1.
At Providence — Brown, 4; Rhode Island State, 1.
At Richmond, Va.—Philadelphia Nationals, 9; Richmond, 6.
At New Orleans — New Orleans, 3; Cleveland, 1.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. 3 P. M. Yankees vs. New Haven Colonials (Collegians). Polo Grounds, Admission.

GIANTS GET DRUBBING.

Kid Elberfeld's Chattanooga Team Pounds Perritt and Benton Hard.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 5.—It remained for Kid Elberfeld's Chattanooga team to hand the Giants the worst drubbing they have taken on the exhibition circuit this spring. There is really no excuse for this one, as it was the last game of the Spring training trip, and the Giants ought to be ready now if ever. They fell down in their hitting today, however, and the Lookouts banged Perritt and Benton for seven runs, while New York barely averted a shut out.

Chattanooga rattled off fourteen hits for a total of twenty-three bases, while the Giants extracted just five singles from the offerings of four Lookout pitchers. They simply could not hit, and the local team refused to make an error. Three of New York's five hits were bunched in the second inning for their lone run.

At no time were the Giants in the game, as the Lookouts scored twice in the first inning. It was one of those days when everything went wrong for the Giants, and on those days they can rival the rankest minor league team. Great elation was manifested by the small crowd because the local team had done no hitting all Spring until the Giants came along. The Yankees easily trimmed them here last week and if Chattanooga affords any real basis for comparison, the city series in New York will not contain much nourishment for the Giants.

The Giants paid a visit to Lookout Mountain this morning, and as a storm was threatening the game was started early this afternoon. The pastime moved through a constant drizzle, but it did not seem to dampen the ardor of Kid Elberfeld and his cohorts.

Neither Perritt nor Benson had anything on the ball that bothered the local hitters.

The Giants will start for New York early tomorrow morning. They pay no more calls en route, and are due home at 8 o'clock Friday morning. The score:

CHATTANOOGA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Daley, lf	4	1	2	3	0
Pitler, 2b	4	0	1	4	2
Harris, 1b	3	0	0	11	0
Allen, p, cf	4	1	2	1	2
Graff, 3b	4	0	2	3	1
Powers, rf	4	1	0	3	0
Kitch's, c	3	1	1	1	1
Peters, c	1	1	1	1	0
Smyk'l, ss	3	2	2	3	1
Allen, p	1	0	0	0	1
Carr, p	1	0	1	0	2
H'bert, p	1	0	0	0	1
Mar'a, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	14	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	0	1	1
Lob't, 3b	3	0	2	2	1
Kauff, cf	3	0	1	2	0
M'kle, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Flet'r, ss	3	1	1	1	3
Br'n'd, as	1	0	0	0	0
Kelly, rf	2	0	1	1	0
W'dell, c	3	0	1	0	3
Perritt, p	2	0	0	0	2
Benton, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Rariden	1	0	0	0	0
‡Roush	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	24	10

*Batted for Perritt in seventh inning.
†Batted for Benton in ninth inning.
Errors—Kauff, Fletcher.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chattanooga	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	x—7

Innings pitched—By Perritt, 6; by Allen, 2; by Benton, 2; by Herbert, 3; by Martina, 2; by Benton, 2. Runs off Perritt, 6; off Benton, 1; off Allen, 1. Hits—Off Perritt, 8; off Benton, 6; off Allen, 3; off Carr, 1; off Martina, 1. Two-base hits—Daley, Smykall, Peters. Three-base hits—Graff, Kitchens. Daley. Stolen bases—Nicholson, Graff, Smykall. Sacrifice fly—Daley. Struck out—By Perritt, 5; by Herbert, 1; by Martina, 1. Base on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Herbert, 1; off Carr, 2; off Martina, 2. First base on errors—Chattanooga, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chattanooga, 5. Double plays—Benton, Doyle, and Wendell; Smykall, Pitler, and Harris; Wendell, Lobert, and Merkle. Time of game—1:45. Umpires—Messrs. Gifford and Doolin.

COLTS RALLY AND WIN.

Young Giants Beat Columbus, Ga., in Eleventh Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 5.—The Giants' Colts visited this city today to play the scheduled game with the local club of the South Atlantic League, and was successful in winning a hard-fought eleven-inning contest. The local club tied the score in the ninth inning by bunching its hits, coupled with two errors. Kocher won the game in the eleventh by driving out a home run, scoring Cole ahead of him. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
N. Y. Colts	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—5	14	4
Columbus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3	9	1

Batteries—New York—Wacher, Schauer, Kocher; Columbus—Baker, Swartz, Baird, and Krebs. Two-base hits—Cole, Kocher. Home run—Kocher. Umpires—Messrs. Nevins and Eish.

BOSTON BRAVES ERRATIC.

With Score Tied, Senators Start Rally, and Visitors Blow Up.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Boston Braves were defeated 7 to 4 today by the Washington Americans in an exhibition game here. With the score tied in the sixth inning, the locals counted five runs on two hits, four errors and a base on balls. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morg'n, 2b	5	1	1	0	3
Fost'r, 3b	4	2	2	2	2
Milan, cf	5	1	4	2	0
Judge, 1b	4	0	1	8	0
Rend'n, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Barb'r, rf	4	1	0	0	0
M'B'de, ss	3	0	2	1	1
Henry, c	3	1	0	8	1
Gallia, p	1	0	0	0	1
Harper, p	2	1	0	0	1
Total	34	7	10	27	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'gr'ss, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Evers, 2b	5	1	1	1	2
Wilh't, rf	4	0	0	0	1
Magee, lf	5	0	1	3	0
M'Kech'y, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Smith, 3b	4	1	1	2	2
M'ville, ss	4	1	2	1	3
B'kb'n, c	5	2	1	5	3
Nehf, p	1	0	0	0	3
Knetz'r, p	1	0	0	0	1
†Tragre'r	1	0	0	0	0
Ryan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	4	7	24	16

*Batted for Knetzer in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Wilhoit in the ninth inning.
Errors—Snodgrass, Wilhoit, Smith, Blackburn, Knetzer, McBride.

Washington	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	—7
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2—4

Two-base hits—Smith, Maranville, Magee. Stolen bases—Milan, 2. Earned runs—Boston, 4; Washington, 2. Sacrifice hit—Nehf. Double play—Maranville and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Washington, 3. Bases on balls—Off Nehf, 4; off Gallia, 2; off Knetzer, 1; off Harper, 3. Hits—Off Gallia, 4 in five innings; off Harper, 3 in four innings; off Nehf, 7 in five innings; off Knetzer, 3 in three innings. Balk—Nehf. Struck out—By Harper, 4. Wild pitches—Knetzer, Harper. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Orth. Time of game—Two hours.

Browns Bat Steele Out of Box.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—After holding the St. Louis Americans runless for eight innings, Steele was batted from the box and the Americans won the third game of the city series from the St. Louis Nationals here today 4 to 2. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Americans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4	6	2
Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2	9	2

Batteries—Fincher, Wellman, Groom, Davenport, and Hartley; Severeid, Steele, Ames, and Snyder.

Lehigh Runs Up Big Score.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 5.—Lehigh's baseball opening resulted in an easy victory over Albright today by the score of 15 to 3. Heavy hitting and good pitching featured Lehigh's playing. Even the substitutes that Lehigh sent into the game aided in the using up of three Albright twirlers. The fielding of Yap, Rawle and Winterhalter, all new brown and white men, was excellent. Albright played errorless ball and Hoch shone with the bat for his team. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Lehigh	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	6	—15	15	4	
Albright	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3	6	0	

Batteries — E. Twombley, Friedenberger, Rawle, and Loos; Henry, Wolmer, Yost, and Beamsderfer.

Tigers Release "Red" Oldham.

DETROIT, April 5.—The Detroit Baseball Club has released Pitcher "Red Oldham to San Francisco, under optional agreement.

Kurtz and O'Dowd Box Tonight.

Davo Kurtz, the Newark boxer, will oppose Mike O'Dowd in the feature ten-round bout at the Clermont Athletic Club in Brooklyn this evening.

GIANTS vs. YANKEES, 7th, 8th, 10th. Tickets on sale at both offices.

COLUMBIA STARTS SEASON A VICTOR

City College Batsmen Get Few Hits Off Coakley's Veteran Pitchers.

Collegiate baseball opened in New York City yesterday afternoon in a game between Columbia and City College on South Field. Columbia won, 5 to 0, showing marked superiority in the hitting, fielding and base running.

Rosenberg twirled the entire game for C. C. N. Y. and, although he weakened in the first and seventh innings, he held the Morningside sluggers to seven singles and one two-base hit. Coach Coakley of Columbia used his all-star trio of veterans, Shea, Beck and Smith, working each for a three-inning period. Smith, who took the last turn on the mound, was in mid-season form, with curves and smoky offerings that forced seven of the City College men who faced him to retire after striking out. He gave two scattered singles. Eddie Shea, who started in the box for the Light Blue and White, struck out three, gave one pass and no hits. Don Beck, the southpaw, pitched the three innings in the middle of the game, allowing one base on balls, two hits, and striking out six.

Columbia sent across two runs in the first frame, when Mernstein poled a two-bagger to right field, scoring Watt and Buonaguro. In trying to stretch his hit into a three-bagger, Mernstein was put out by Tucker at third. Another run was registered in the fourth, and in the seventh two more slid across the plate after a batting fest, in which Smith and Laird contributed singles.

City College garnered a single run in each of the sixth and ninth innings, mainly as the result of Columbia errors. Lowenthal in left field had a big day for C. C. N. Y. by scoring one run and connecting for two hits out of four attempts.

During the game Columbia used fifteen men, many of whom were playing as unseasoned recruits. Houck and Buonaguro in the infield are both freshmen, but have shown up well in practice and are reasonably sure of their berths. Houck is a product of the Bushwick High School and Buonaguro prepared for college at Boys' High School. The lineup:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b	4	1	1	0	0
Laird, cf	4	1	1	0	0
Bu'ro, ss	2	1	0	1	1
M'st'n, 1b	3	0	1	4	3
Butler, 1b	3	0	1	4	3
Benson, lf	3	0	2	2	0
Houck, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
Dwyer, rf	2	0	1	0	0
Sp'ke, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Hask's, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Lane, c	3	0	0	12	0
G'dm'n, c	1	0	0	4	0
Shea, p	1	0	0	0	0
Beck, p	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	2	1	1	1	0
Total	29	5	8	27	6

C. C. N. Y.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Suffin, rf	3	0	1	1	0
K'm'r, 2b	3	0	0	3	6
L'thal, lf	4	1	2	0	0
Horak, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Tinsl'y, ss	3	0	0	1	0
Perk's, 1b	3	0	0	11	2
Sh'rm'n, 1b	1	0	0	1	0
Tuck'r, 3b	2	0	0	2	1
M'cs, 3b	1	0	0	0	2
Goldb'g, c	3	1	1	5	2
Ros'b'g, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	30	2	4	24	15

Errors—Buonaguro 2, Shea, Kramer, Tinsley 2, Perkins.

Columbia	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—5
C. C. N. Y.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1—2

First base on errors—Columbia, 4; C. C. N. Y., 2. Two-base hits—Mernstein. Sacrifice hits—Houck, Tinsley. Stolen bases—Buonaguro, 2; Watt, Mernstein. Left on bases—Columbia, 7; C. C. N. Y., 4. Double plays—Perkins and Kramer. Bases on balls—Off Shea, 1; off Beck, 1; off Rosenberg, 3. Struck out—By Shea, 3; by Beck, 0; by Smith, 7; by Rosenberg, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Rosenberg (Watt, 2.) Passed ball—Lane. Hits—Off Shea, 0 in three innings; off Beck, 2 in three innings; off Smith 2 in three innings. Umpire—Arlie Latham. Time of game, 1:45.

ARMY LOSES TO AMHERST.

Goodridge Generally Effective Against West Point Batsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 5.—The Army opened its baseball season this afternoon and lost to Amherst in a rather loosely played game by a score of 6 to 2. Bob Neyland pitched the first four innings for the Army lads and showed all his old-time speed. He fanned eight of the twelve batsmen who faced him. Sarcka started badly in the fifth inning, and the visitors chalked up two runs on a base on balls, a sacrifice and some weird fielding by the Army infield. Another base on balls and hits by Goddridge in the sixth inning tucked the game away for Amherst.

The Cadets never had a chance with Goodridge until the seventh, when Britton tripled, Coffin walked, Goodridge hit Mitchell, filling the bags, and Bonham scored Britton with a pretty single over second. Taber relieved Goodridge and the Cadets went out in order. Mitchell's homer to deep centre in the tally. The score:

AMHERST.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Seam'n, lf	5	1	1	5	1
M'nr's, 2b	4	1	1	1	5
Kn'th, 1b	5	0	1	6	0
G'ridge, p	4	1	1	2	2
Ib.	4	1	1	2	2
G'rich, 3b	3	1	1	2	1
Wid'r, ss	4	0	0	1	4
See, c	4	0	0	8	0
M'G'n, rf	3	1	0	2	0
M'gin'l, cf	4	0	0	0	0
Taber, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	5	*28	5

ARMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gerh't, 3b	4	0	0	0	4
Britton, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Coffin, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
Mitch'l, rf	3	1	1	2	0
B'h'm, 1b	4	0	2	9	1
B'gham, cf	4	0	1	0	0
McNeil, c	4	0	0	14	0
House, ss	3	0	0	1	0
Neyl'd, p	1	0	0	0	1
Sarcka, p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	5	27	9

*Bonham out, hit by batted ball in seventh inning.

Errors—Coffin, 3; Bonham, House, Seaman, Krauth, Goodbridge.

Amherst	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1—6
Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Stolen bases—Seaman, Goodrich, See. Sacrifice hits—Knauth, Bringham, See, Goodrich. Three-base hit — Britton. Home run—Mitchell. Double play—Seaman to Monroe. Hits—Off Neyland 1 in 4 innings; off Sarcka, 5 in 5 innings; off Goodridge, 3 in 6 innings; off Tabor, 2 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Neyland, 8; by Sarcka, 7; by Goodridge, 5; by Tabor, 2. First base on balls—Off Sarcka, 4; off Goodridge, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Goodridge, (Mitchell.) Left on bases—Army, 5; Amherst, 7. Time of game—2 hours and 5 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Callum and Marshall.

Lafayette Downs Middies.

ANNAPOLIS, April 5.—Lafayette baseball team won from the Naval Academy here today by 5 to 1. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1—5	6	2
N. Academy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	8	6

Batteries—Girad and Buechner; McFall, Blodgett, and Connelly.

Adelphi Wins on an Error.

An error in the seventh inning yesterday gave the Adelphi Academy baseball team an 11 to 10 victory over Curtis High School, at Curtis Field. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Adelphi	2	0	3	0	4	1	1	—11	9	6
Curtis	0	0	4	3	2	1	0	—10	9	5

Batteries — Demarest, Moneypenny, and Doblin; Lemmington, Strachen, and Bartsch.

FORDHAM'S ERRORS COSTLY

Result in Victory for Dartmouth in Each Team's First Game.

Fordham and Dartmouth opened their baseball season at Fordham Field yesterday when the New Hampshire Collegians defeated the Bronx players 2 to 1. Jim McQuade, the Fordham twirler, only gave three hits, but errors at critical moments gave the visitors their winning tally. Burnby, the visitor's pitcher, proved a stone wall in the pinches, and although his teammates have had only a single day of outdoor practice, they gave him faultless support.

Dartmouth started off briskly right at the start when Berrigan's error put Osborne on first base. Reese then drove out a single, carrying Osborne to third. With only one out Duhamel then sent a sacrifice fly to Blake, Osborne scoring.

The second Dartmouth run came in the next frame. Burnby took first when Blake dropped a difficult fly. Osborne again came to the rescue with a single, and two misplays gave the visitors the deciding tally.

Fordham then settled down and played errorless ball, but the damage had been done. Blake saved the Maroons from a shut-out in the fourth. He doubled to left centre, took third on a passed ball, and scored on Eustace's sacrifice fly. The score:

DARTMOUTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Osb'e, cf	4	1	1	2	0
Reese, lf	4	0	1	1	0
M'phy, c	3	0	1	9	3
T'len, ss	4	0	1	0	3
Duha'l, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Paine, 1b	4	0	0	11	1
Eske'e, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
P'kins, 2b	4	0	1	5	3
Burnby, p	4	1	0	0	1
Total	33	2	6	27	12

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Blake, lf	4	1	2	1	0
E'tace, 2b	3	0	0	0	2
Sh'key, rf	4	0	0	1	0
D'co, 1b	4	0	0	7	0
McG'n, c	2	0	0	13	2
F'p'k, 2b	2	0	0	2	0
Hall, cf	3	0	1	0	0
B'gan, ss	3	0	1	3	1
McQ'e, p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	29	1	4	27	6

Errors—Blake, Eustace, Berrigan. (3.)

Dartmouth	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Fordham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Blake. Sacrifice hit—McQuade. Sacrifice flies—Duhamel, Eustace. Stolen bases—Murphy, Thielscher. First base on errors—Dartmouth, 4. Left on bases—Fordham, 3; Dartmouth, 6. Struck out—By McQuade, 11; Burnby, 8. Bases on balls—Off McQuade, 1; Burnby, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Burnby, (Eustace.) Umpire—Mr. Lamar. Time of game—Two hours.

FAST DRIVERS IN SPRINTS.

Mulford, Oldfield, and Others to Race at Sheepshead Bay.

Sprint races will be the feature of the opening day program at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on May 13. There are four races scheduled, the longest of which is to cover a distance of 150 miles, with Mulford, Oldfield, Franchini, Carl Limberg, and other speed kings entered with the fastest cars in the world. The races will be for the Metropolitan Trophy at 150 miles, the Queens County Cup at 50 miles, the Coney Island Cup at 20 miles, and the William B. Kemble Cup at 10 miles. The Kemble Cup race will be in the nature of an innovation in auto racing, as only drivers who have not won prizes in the other three contests will be eligible to start. It is a sort of novice race to distribute the prizes more evenly and to give the younger drivers a chance to come to the fore.

Ralph Mulford, who will pilot a Peugeot, was the first to send in his signed entry blank for the three races for which he is eligible. His entry was received by Fred Wagner just twenty-four hours after the blanks had been sent out by the mail, but it was closely followed by entries from all parts of the country.

Harry S. Harkness is importing a team of Delages, with Carl Limberg in charge, to enter for the Metropolitan Trophy, the Queens County Cup, and the Coney Island Cup. It was one of these Delages that won the Grand Prix in Lyons, France, in 1914, but for fear that the climate and the board track may disagree with the delicate adjustment of the high-powered racers, Harry Harkness will also start his Baby Peugeot with Franschini at the wheel. The Baby Peugeot is equipped with a Sunbeam motor and is one of the gems of the racing world.

Barney Oldfield has entered his Christie and will drive it himself, and Billy Chandler will captain a fleet of Crawford cars that will shortly invade New York City to tune up for the contests.

The short-distance races will be a feature of the Sheepshead Bay program this season, as Everard Thompson, the guiding spirit of the policies of the motordrome, holds that not only will they arouse more interest than long-drawn-out contests, but that more amateur drivers and owners will be induced to enter their cars because of the comparatively small expense attached.

ELLIS RETAINS TITLE.

Three-Cushion Billiardist Defeats Maupome, 150 to 143.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 5.—Charles Ellis of this city retained the three-cushion billiard championship tonight by defeating Pierre Maupome of St. Louis by a score of 150 to 143. When tonight's play began the score was 100 to 94 in favor of Maupome, and Ellis overtook him in the forty-third inning, going one better before he missed the next shot. The winner's best work came in the innings between the fortieth and forty-fifth, when he tallied 18 points. Ellis's best run was 6 in the forty-fourth inning, and a 4 in the sixty-fourth gave him the fiftieth score for the night. He scored 4 in the sixty-seventh, missed the next, then came across with one in the sixty-ninth and the winning tally in the seventieth inning. Maupome's best run was 4 in the fifty-seventh inning.

Compton Awarded to Braves.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 5.—The National Baseball Commission today awarded the services of player Bash Compton to the Boston National League Club. Compton deserted the Kansas City club and signed with the St. Louis Federals. The St. Louis club gained his services under the rules of the peace agreement, but the Commission stated that, as Compton had returned to organized baseball by signing with the Boston team previous to the signing of the peace agreement, the latter team was entitled to his service.

Yankees to Play Colonials Today.

The Yankees will play an exhibition game today at the Polo Grounds with the Colonial A. C. team of New Haven. Playing with the Colonials will be Pie Way of Yale, Bill Deyo of Princeton, Charley Brickley of Harvard, Art Milburn of Yale, Gilhooley of Trinity, George Brickley of Trinity, and other former college stars. Over at Ebbets Field the Dodgers will match their skill against the Boston Red Sox in a series of three games. The games will begin at 3 o'clock.

Arena Hockey Team Beats B. A. A.

BOSTON, April 5.—The Arena Hockey team defeated the Boston Athletic Association seven, champions of the Amateur Hockey League, by the score of 4 goals to 2 here tonight.

Capron Wins Close 3-Cushion Game.

In the most interesting game to date of the interstate three-cushion billiard tournament, Joseph Capron of Chicago defeated Charles Otis, the Brooklyn player, last night at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy by the score of 50 points to 49.

FORCE CANADIANS TO EXTRA PERIOD

Portland Hockey Players Have Better of Second Night's Play, but Are Nosed Out.

Les Canadiens, world's h

CRANE WILL MEET WHITNEY IN FINAL

Cutting and Sands Put Out of Running in Play for Court Tennis Title.

RALLY WINS FOR WHITNEY

Sands Has Last Set at 5-2 and Is Within a Point of the Match, but Is Beaten Down by Opponent.

Tennis of an exceptionally high order marked the continuation of the amateur championship at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday, the players who advanced to the final round earning their way through the semi-final by sheer force and skill. Payne Whitney advanced by a victory over Charles E. Sands, much to the surprise of most of those who follow the game. It had been expected that Sands would be pressed to gain the upper hand, for Whitney has shown clever work on the court, but it was hardly anticipated that he would vanquish Sands. It took him five sets to accomplish the result, the second match of this length in which he has participated in the present event.

The other semi-final was more brilliant but came to a quicker conclusion. In this the veteran Joshua Crane of the Boston Racquet and Tennis Club, the only out-of-town player remaining in the tournament, defeated C. S. Cutting. The latter played a heady game and Crane had to extend himself to win. This match was a shining example of court tennis of a high order, each player showing remarkable quality in his work. That Crane won was due to greater experience on the court which stood him in well when Cutting threatened to come through with a rally in the fourth set that promised to force another playing session. The score was 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Whitney took two sets from Sands before the latter got under way, and then dropped the next two. The final set was a touch and go struggle. Crane at one time was within a point of victory, but lost his chance when he failed to win a chase, the match then going to deuce. In the final game of this match Sands was leading at 40-30 in an effort to bring the set back to deuce when Whitney hit a shot to the tambour that zipped away at a puzzling angle and Sands could not make the return. Whitney won the match at 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 2—6, 7—5.

In playing against Whitney Sands started well, but instead of playing a careful game he took to slamming the ball, which did not bring the desired results. Whitney was aggressive, and at the same time steady, and though Sands won three games straight, and then carried the set to 4—1, there was the indication that Whitney was biding his time and would make the set lively before it was played out.

The early success gave Sands apparently false sense of security, and when Whitney rallied from his early depression Sands was unable to cope with the fast play of his opponent, whose shots were remarkably true. He found the dedans for a number of points, and was also effective in stroking to the grille. Whitney also showed an aptitude for winning chases even in the early games which he lost, and when he started winning it was a combination of good elements of tennis that spelled defeat for Sands. Whitney took the fifth game at 5—3 on points, and from then on swept along for five straight games, much to the astonishment of Sands and of the spectators. Three of the five went to deuce, but Whitney always had the reserve power to snatch the victory.

The second set started auspiciously for Whitney, as he won three games in a row. The set went to 4—1, and though Sands won a deuce game to make it 4—2, the effort was not sustained, and Whitney scored one of the few love games of the match immediately following. Sands managed to place a third game to his credit before Whitney ran out the set.

With two sets to the credit side there seemed to be little prospect of defeat in store for Whitney, the third set, however, was to see him in one of his erratic moods. Sands started off by sending three shots carroming off the side wall to the dedans, and he followed this with a service ace. He won two chases at the outset of the second game, and then on a placement and an error by Whitney, ran it out. There was a temporary cessation of the run as Whitney took the third game, but Sands was playing with a determination that would not be denied, and he followed by taking the next three games, bringing the score to 5—1.

Whitney rallied and took two games, but he could not withstand Sands's crafty playing indefinitely and the set went to the latter at 6—3. In this set Sands changed his tactics. He waited calmly for Whitney's shots and placed his returns so well that his opponent was covering a wide court in his endeavor to shoot the ball back. Whitney was so much on the jump that he could seldom place with precision and seeing the success of this policy Sands adopted the same type of campaign in the fourth set.

Again it met with success, Sands carefully selecting the openings and at all times forcing the play to his opponent. This time the set was easier for him. He took three straight games and Whitney replied with two, one of them the only deuce game of the set. After that Sands ran it out quickly.

This appeared to indicate the exhaustion of Whitney's resources, but such judgment was ill-founded. Whitney rallied for the final set and as the match wore on showed that he had a great strength in reserve. For the first four games the men alternated in the victories. Sands then forged ahead. He took the fifth game, which went to deuce and followed with two more victories so that the set stood 5—2 in his favor. On the ninth game Sands closed the match, but Whitney braced formidably and pulled out a deuce game. The loss of a half yard chase was almost the determining factor of the match, for it was this that allowed Whitney to bring the game to deuce and he won on a drive to the grille and an error by Sands. Then Whitney, who was now playing at top speed, proceeded to run out the set and match, brilliant playing marking his final work.

Cutting showed excellent play in his match with Crane, but he was not so steady as his opponent. Crane, a master of court generalship, played a splendid match and even the dashing strokes of Cutting were not enough to cause him serious dificulty. The Bostonian was particularly effective in his play for the certain aces. He shot as true as a bullet to the grille and many times passed Cutting with straight shots to the dedans, the speed of the ball making the effort good. Again he played from the side wall to the same objective. He scored many points by this method of attack and almost as many shots as he made missed by the narrow margin of an inch or two above the dedans.

Crane won the first set handily and then Cutting came through to victory in the second by speedy work. The New York player weakened in the third set, being drawn out of position by Crane's slashing plays for placement. Each of the contestants went after everything, chases and hazards being of infrequent occurrence.

It looked as if Cutting might retrieve himself at the start of the fourth set. Crane took the first game after it had gone to deuce, and then Cutting developed a period of good playing and took three games in a row, Crane getting only four points. Crane evened the score, but Cutting again raced ahead in the seventh game. Crane, however, was equal to the emergency and ran out the three games necessary for the set.

CYCLIST DUPUY ARRIVES.

Frenchman, Discharged from Army, to Ride at Newark Velodrome.

Marcel Dupuy, the French cyclist, who distinguished himself in races at the Newark Velodrome last season, has arrived in this country from Falmouth, England. Despite the fact that he lost twenty pounds during two months' service in the French army, Dupuy appeared to be in the pink of condition. He will start in the Shanley handicap and the other open races scheduled for Sunday at the Velodrome.

Dupuy expects to make America his permanent home. He has a discharge from the army and will never be required to serve again, owing to an injury which necessitated the amputation of half of one foot.

The Paris bike race promoters, according to Dupuy, are paving the way for a resumption of racing as soon as the war is over. Race meets are run every Sunday at the Parc des Princes track in Paris, and the contestants are boys under sixteen years of age. The races are promoted to develop riders to replace those who have been killed and crippled in battle.

A number of the most prominent French riders are engaged in service so far removed from the scenes of action they are not in immediate danger. Emil Friol, a former world's champion, who won many sensational races here in 1912, is driving an automobile for the war department, and other riders are engaged in a similar capacity for generals. Victor Dupré another former champion, is working in an ammunition factory, which is a comparatively safe pursuit in France. Woodie Hedspeth, an American rider, is also driving a car for an officer.

Dupuy stated that he knew nothing of any effort to stop him from riding for the Velodrome people, and in fact knew nothing of the outlaw movement other than that a six-day race had been promoted in Chicago without a sanction from the National Cycling Association.

It was learned yesterday that the outlaw promoters, Harry Pollok and Dan McKetrick, are negotiating for the lease of the eight-lap track at Sheepshead Bay, which was promoted a part of last season by Bill Wellman, but which is now in the possession of a lumber company. The lumber people are holding it for the failure of Wellman to pay for the material in the track and stands.

The outlaw riders are waiting patiently for the fifteenth of this month to roll around. That is the day on which tracks in the Bronx and Brooklyn are to be started.

At a conference at the Hotel Belmont John A. Matthews, vice president of the Federation of American Cyclists, met some of the capitalists interested in the proposed tracks in New York and Brooklyn and went over the plans for the tracks and the leases on the properties. He stated this morning that work on the tracks would probably be started prior to the fifteenth of this month.

McCOY AND MOORE DRAW.

Memphis Bantamweight Makes Promising Debut in Local Ring.

Benny McCoy, the clever little Baltimore bantam, and Pal Moore of Memphis, Tenn., who comes to this city credited with a decisive victory over Kid Williams, former holder of the bantamweight titled, divided honors in a fast and interesting ten-round bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club last night. It was the first appearance of the Memphis bantamweight in a local ring, and his aggressive style of boxing made a favorable impression.

For the first half of the bout the men boxed on even practically terms terms, first one taking the lead and then the other. Moore was continually boring in with head down, and swinging with blows for the face, some of which found their mark, while others were cleverly evaded by McCoy. The latter often countered cleverly after making his opponent miss, and in the boxing at close quarters seemed to have a slight edge on Moore, because he landed the cleaner blows.

In the later rounds McCoy was troubled by blood flowing from a cut on his nose, and several times he missed awkwardly. Moore continued to carry the fighting to his opponent and managed to even up the slight shade which McCoy had acculumated in the early rounds of the bout. The weights were, McCoy, 119 pounds; Moore, 116½.

Pete "Red" MacDonald won the honors over Knockout Eggers in the closing ten round bout. An unexpected victory was furnished in the semi-final contest scheduled for six rounds, when Young Joe Rixers knocked out Frankie Sullivan in the first round with a hard right hand blow to the jaw.

JAMAICA STAKES CLOSED.

Twelve Feature Races to be Run on Metropolitan Track.

Stakes to be run this season at the Metropolitan Jockey Club's course at Jamaica closed yesterday with the racing Secretary, Walter C. Edwards. There are twelve events, five of which will be run during the first meeting, which starts on May 18, the date set for the opening of racing around New York. The other seven stakes will be held during the second meeting, from June 15 to June 23.

The stake events in the first meeting are the Paumonok Handicap, Kings County Handicap, Stuyvesant Handicap, Garden City and Suffolk Stakes. The last named is for two-year-olds at five furlongs. Secretary Edwards said yesterday that it would take at least two days to get the nominations classified, after which the owners and entries would be announced.

Jamaica track has always been a favorite place for the opening of racing in the Metropolitan circuit, but with the exception of last season, when a short meeting was held, there has been very little racing at this course since 1909. Red River took the Paumonok Handicap that year, and in 1907. This event, since then, has been run both at Aqueduct and at Belmont Park.

Clarence Turner, who was set down during the Havana, Cuba, meeting, by Judge Fitzgerald, arrived in New York yesterday. Turner, whose suspension was indefinite, has laid his case before the Stewards of the Jockey Club and hopes to be riding again by the time of the opening at Jamaica.

DR. HAWLEY BEATS MUNOZ.

Shoemaker Defeats Osborne in Pool Games at Bridgeport.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 5.—At the conclusion of the annual billiard and pool dinner at the Algonquin Club tonight, J. H. Shoemaker and J. M. Munoz played exhibition games of pool with the club's best players and split even.

Shoemaker defeated Henry S. Osborne, the club's best player, by 125 to 35. The former's best run was 20, but his playing was consistently strong.

Dr. H. W. Hawley of Danbury defeated Munoz by 125 to 69. Hawley is not considered as strong at pool as at billiards, but he played excellently, having two runs of 26. He had the luck of the breaks, too. Munoz did not appear to get into the game till after Hawley had scored his 100 points.

Sixteen Prussian Studs.

Interesting details are given in Deutscher Sport of the Prussian Government's studs, which are nineteen in number. Five of them, inclusive of Graditz, Trakehnen, Beberbeck, Friedrich Wilhelm, and Georgenburg, are scheduled as chief studs. The total number of thoroughbred stallions doing duty for the Prussian State this year is 124, added to which the other German States, such as Bavaria and Würtemberg, have royal studs of their own. It is a significant fact that at Graditz, where are seven thoroughbred sires, only one, Hammurabi, was bred in Germany, and even he is by the English stallion, Gallinule, out of an English mare, Helm, bred by the late Duke of Westminster. The other British Graditz stallions are Galtee More, Ard Patrick, and Dark Ronald, while Biniou and Nuage are French, and Talion is Belgian bred.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Max M. Frits of Boston and Blaine Fred Sturges of Medina, N. Y., were admitted to practice.

984—M. Helmer v. the State of Georgia.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs.

865 to 872—United Railways Company of St. Louis et al. v. the City of St. Louis.—Argument continued for plaintiffs in error and concluded for defendant in error.

731—H. E. Filler v. B. Steele, Sheriff et al.—Argument commenced.

664—Chin Fong v. S. W. Backus, Commissioner, &c.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 6: Nos. 664, 402, 777, 866, 806, 830, 449, 614, 847, 863, (and 864 and 865,) 611, and 889.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 438, P. O. Bldg.:
Nat Binding Mach Co vs Porter Safety Seal Co
Larkin Co. / Brooker Co.
Munson SS Line vs Robinson vs Roe.
Glasgow Naviga Co, Stager vs US. / Napier vs Westerhoff, Safford vs U. S.
Herzog vs C Killer & Co. / Re Barker Piano Co.
Autoplano Co vs Claviola Co.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Star Co vs Nonpareil / Kaufman vs Phillips.
F F Corp. / Goodman F & C Co vs
Toledo Scale Co vs Jacobs. / Lumiere J Co. / Same vs Powers.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Hogg vs Maxwell.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328 P. O. Building.
At 9:30 A. M.—Naturalization.
Admiralty calendar at 2:30 P. M.
McWilliams et al vs SS Sif.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312 P. O. Bldg.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Butterick Pub Co vs Pearless Pattern Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.
O'Loughlin vs Beverwyck Co. / People vs Schmidt.
Glass vs Glass. / Re Wise. (Smedley.)
Tiedeman vs Tiedeman. / Voska, Foelach & Sidlo vs Ruland.
People vs November. / Oppenheimer vs Sicilian Asph Pav Co.
Zeimborak vs CNY. / Cox vs St. Luke's Home, &c.
Mullen vs Frees. / Kane vs Golde.
Davis vs Abee.
Weiner vs Raunheim, (2)

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Flanagan vs CNY. / Rupprecht vs Reidenbach.
London Finance Co vs McSherry. / Berrie vs Willys Utility Truck Co.
Liebowitz vs L I R R. / Re Weinberg vs Marks.
Guide Service Co, Inc vs Clark. / Re Smith.
Uetzmann vs Uetzmann. / Connolly vs Hebner.
Smith vs Comm Travelers Mut Accident Association. / Rolls-Royce, Ltd vs Devlin.
McWhirter vs Same. / Daab vs Richard Carvel Co, Inc.
U. S Press Assn vs Presbery Co. / Poolin vs Weissman.
Re Berolzheimer, (2.) / Galiana vs Galiana.
Le Roy vs Penington. / Clews vs Joseph, Inc vs same.
Southern Leasing Co vs Williams. / B. Schulich, Inc vs same.
Re T. Hofstatter & Co vs Queen / Kohn & Baer vs Jarie-Hatch Co.
Scheffer vs Schmidt. / Connelly vs Star Co, (2.)
Eckel vs Hart. / Re W. Adler Theatrical Costume Co.
Liebowitz vs L I R R. / Weinkoff vs Kahn.
Corp of the Brick Presbyterian Church vs Floyd. / Unity Iron Works vs Edison Elec Ill Co.
Harman vs Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co. / Kohn vs Harris.
Societa, &c, Cinematographiaa, &c vs Pine Holding Co. / Re Fraad Cont Co, &c.
Budgor vs Berestitsky. / Erlanger vs Erlanger.
Miller vs Steiner. / Nobel vs Eldridge.
Holmes vs Crane. / CNY vs Froehlich.
Roosevelt vs Roosevelt. / Heiman & Kirsch Co, Inc vs Rosenberg.
Auerbach vs Man Wrecking and Const Co. / Schorr vs Nat Ry News.
Gilbert vs 7th Av Holding Co. / Harris vs Emerson.
Waller vs Waller CNY vs Eppinger & Russell Co. / Solomon Proctor's 23d St Theatre Co.
Seidelman vs Beeber. / Cooper vs Greenhut.
Fates vs C. H. Evans & Son. / Irwin vs Sidenberg.
Rizzo vs Lefkowitz. (2.) / Re Cook.
N Y Water Supply Equipment Co vs Bayer. / CNY vs Landau.
Floersheimer vs Purdy. / Collins vs Boyle.
Lacroix vs Delmine Motoren Gesselschaft. / Faucus vs Weatherall.
Kirwan vs Windolph. / Blumenreich vs Wasser.
Feltelson vs Moser. / Perine vs Silverstein.
Floersheimer vs Purdy. / Weinstein vs Hirsch.
Guaranty Trust Co vs Av R R Co. / Greyjoy vs Oliver Typewriter Co.
Tomba vs Tomba. / Re Pawel.
Bacon vs Stiner. / Srsen vs Bell.
Zacharos vs Mallujie. / Gartner vs Hocking V Ry.
Holmes vs Camp. / U S Trust Co vs Hendricks.
Re Goldsmith vs Board of Education. / Gonzalez vs Gonzales.
Dayton vs China American Imp Co.
Re Am Water Supply Co vs Public Cup Vandor Co.
Collins vs Boyle. / Clark vs Davis.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:
Re Whitlock Av. / Am Bill Posting Co vs Springer.
Re E 210th St. / Magnard vs Wagner.
Capone vs Forastiere. / Parsons vs Parsons.
Berney vs Berney. / Griffin vs Griffin.
Ford vs Heaney. / Lefkowitz vs Lefkowitz.
Faitoute Iron, &c, Co vs Tasher. / Ferrel vs Ferrel.
Schmidt vs Halprin. / Rosenbaum vs Rosenbaum.
Carpenter vs N Y Trust. / Roth vs Roth.
Ryan vs McPartland. / Muldoon vs Slaver.
Demurrers: / Whitehead vs Polk.
CNY vs Whitridge. / Caswell vs Caswell.
Brown vs Thiele. / Sobel vs Sobel.
Crucible Steel Co vs Thiele. / Wilson vs Wilson.
Undefended divorces: / Hastings vs Hastings.
Edwards vs Truax. / Haldane vs Rogan.
Sher vs Werner. / Serritella vs Indelli.
Clemente vs Grossman. / Forman vs Wavecrest Const Co.
General calendar: / Sprung vs Giblits.
Petry vs Matz. / Hiller vs Hiller.
Christman vs Merritt. / March vs Brigante.
Horner vs Schreiber. / Crippled Children, &c, School vs Dunbar.
Cohen vs Cohen.
Heilborn vs Rosenbaum.
Clear.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Case on—Oppenheimer (State Bd of T C '13, '14, '15.) / Rockland Erie Rty Co same. Case on.
Norwood Park Co same ('14, '15.)

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Morgan vs Morgan. / Corn Exch Bk vs Michelbacher.
Donnelly vs O'Brien. / Dulac vs Lepe.
1st Nat Bk of Fort Lee, N J vs King. / Elmore vs McMartin. Clear.
Blumberg vs Grunwald. / Fasano vs Ricciteli.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gershenson vs Stone. / Watson vs Rexton Rty.
Schrieber vs Du Chette. / Cohn vs Nase Elec RR.
MacLeod, Jr vs Birdsall. / Barrett vs N Y & Q C Ry Case on.
Rothman vs Gluck. / Bobyoch vs N Y C RR.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Ortelero vs Dougherty. / Case on—Dixon vs N Y Rys. No day calendar.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Tetanis vs Vlasto. No day calendar.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Marshall vs NY Rys. / Wolinsky vs Lichenstein.
Mallon vs Lyons. / Vellone vs Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Walsh vs NY Rys. / Lambert vs Wolf.
Sheppard vs N Y Cop Co. / Eosche vs 5th Av Coach.
Carroll vs Otis Elev Co. / Webber vs Sternecker. Case on.
Inness vs La Vigne.
Lemler vs Friedman.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Liebowitz vs NY Rys. / Wertheimer vs N Y Rys.
Ainezaga vs Fernandes. / Waskowski vs Boekhaus.
Farrell vs NYC Int Ry. / Kelly vs Int R T Co.
Bodine vs Talbot. / Benkovic vs Stoller & Cook Co.
Kilger vs Deutsch. / Sulmonetti vs Maillard. Clear.
Cintini vs Yonkers Ry. / Smith vs Bernheimer & Schwartz P B Co.
Smith vs Bernheimer & Schwartz P B Co. / Olkott vs Schacht, (2.)

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Yonkowitz vs Besunder. / Mogelof vs Ruppert.
Delaney vs Gallagari. / Keneely vs Halpern.
Siegel vs Brudley Cont. / Farrissy vs Clements.
Low vs Spitzner. / Weinstein vs Hodweck.
Chapin vs Taylor. / Northeastern Con Co vs Carlan.
Markowitz vs Carpenter. / Falsone vs Wells.
Gottlieb vs Polach, (2.) / Freiman vs Weil.
Bolulschuck vs Am Wet Wash L Co. / Bernstein vs Columbia O K Ice Cream Co.
Josephowitz vs Jager. / Zoplin vs Werner.
Majolsky vs N Y Tel Co. / Fortunato vs Fusco.
Scannell vs Gillespie Co. / Golden vs Bergen.
Cody vs Preuss. / Haupt vs Mayer.
Randolph vs Field. / Crosby vs Gruaz. Clear.
Spiceman vs M. Groh's Sons.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hogan vs Hecker-J-J Milling Co. / Rines vs N Y C & H R R. Case on.
Meehan vs Bamberg, (2.)

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Chambers vs Bradley Cont Co. / Stanton vs Steinert.
Tobin vs Letter Co. / Ruyen vs CNY.
Gordon vs CNY. / Moore vs Bloch.
Dennehy vs Kingsbridge Con Co. / O'Brien vs Bronx Taxicab Co.
J Weintraub vs Jacklowitz. / Druss vs B, Q Co &c, RR.
A Weintraub vs same. / Rosenberg vs B H R R.
De Palma vs Forest Box, &c, Co. / Silverman vs B, Q Co & S R R.
Stanziale vs Briante Con. / Bowden vs N Y Rys.
Reiter vs Garside. Case on.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Boody vs Baker. / A Medal vs same. Case on.
P Medal vs Mondesheim.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bader vs Wiener, (2.) / Galomb vs CNY.
Kirschman vs Steeplechase Park Co, (2.) / McMahon vs McGuire.
McNamee vs Borland. / Duffy vs Penn RR.
Dunne vs Kahn. / Lounsbury vs CNY.
Knopfer vs CNY. / Aymar vs Rodman. Case on.
Nahoum vs C I & B RR.

PART XIII.—, J.—Recess. Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part VIII.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Suare & Triest Co vs CNY.
No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Nager vs Lipman.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Recess. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
East Asph Pav vs CNY. / Sutter vs Century Bk.
Thompson Starrett Co vs Federal Huber. / Branower & Sons, Inc vs Walden.
Harris vs Lawrence. / Mann vs Malatsky.
NY Assets Realization Co vs Thompson. / Saks & Co vs N Y Edison Co.
New Netherlands Bk vs Seminole D & D (2.) / Kerr vs Ward.
Perlman vs Donohue. / Atterbury M C Co vs Atterbury C T Co.
G R Read & Co vs Sturges. / Dollan vs Littlefield.
Fleming & Reaveley vs Shubert. / Lande vs Imperator Film Co.
Wilson vs Ill Surety. / Murray vs Dillingham. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Smith vs Montgomery. / Jakovics vs Vas.
Donnelly vs Murphy. / Prudential Mtlg Co vs Goodstein.
Williams vs Saldino. / Grau vs Chandler.
Halperin vs NY Cons RR. / US Wood Preserv Co vs CNY.
Hale vs Cort. / Weil vs Globe Ind Co.
R B Shimer & Co vs Kings Co Refrig Co. / Heilbronner vs Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Peace vs MacKinstry. / Mack vs Field.
Cohen vs Kessler. / Central Brew Co vs Campbell.
Allen vs Lincrusta Wks. / O'Toole vs Hammer. Case on.
"Pallas," Inc. vs Asso Authors & Composer-Ward Synd.
McManus vs Crandall. / Cragin vs Berkeley.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate: / Julia Euste.
Ruth M. Ford. / Janie M. Averett.
Esther Morris. / Nathan G. Boyeman.
Clement Berger. / Charles B. Hawkes.
Samuel S. Chamberlain. / John Sack.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills: / Estates:
Dennis Scanlon. / Hascal Strulowich.
Jacob Vetter. / Eliza M Garcua.
Jennie Abraham. / Leopold Wilsin.
Helen E Dodge. / Max Rechwitzer.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Harris vs Landay Bros. Transportation Club of Lenox. / Geer vs Halcyon R R Corp.
Kelly vs Young. / Brown vs I R T.
Fool vs Howes. / Gugino vs Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Doernberg vs Interocean Transp Co. / Dominitz vs Green.
Aall vs Adel Co. / Wood & Selick vs Eisele.
Cimiotti vs Fisk & Co. / Flores vs Houghton.
Feldstein vs Standard Ice Cream Co. / Aetna L I Co vs Birkett.
Shapiro vs Scheer. / Rosendorf vs Majestic Elec Appliance Co.
Stockman vs Cohen. / Rogers Peet Co vs Van Allen.
Strefsky vs Lasky. / Buongiorno vs Austro-Am S S Co.
Noble vs Haff. / Weill vs Nolan.
Neulander vs Schriar.
Ackerman vs Bohm.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Hall vs Dilg. / Misdrian vs same.
White vs Grifenhagen. / Baroff vs same.
Eisenberg vs Engel. / Giachetto vs Richter.
Godden vs Lipman. / Civarelli vs Mastrangelo.
Lefkowitz vs Shanoutt. / Fine vs Barrett.
Wesserman vs Labkousky. / Gaydon vs NY Rys.
Anderson vs same.
Smoley vs NY Rys (2.) / O'Neill vs I R T.
Di Bari vs same. / Harman vs Webb.
Builders H & M Co vs Capital Rity, &c, Co. / Bostock vs Mosle.
Schaus vs J Everard's Brew. / Zingaser vs Miller.
Froaks vs NY Rys. / Candee, Smith & H Co vs Grant Const.
Montano vs same. / Etberg vs Berzon.
Finan vs same. / Galfunt vs Winternitz.
Kashdin vs same. / Lufrano vs Bing.
Trahan vs Bros & Steinberg vs Amsterdam. / Joseph vs Greisman.
Haberstroh vs Hetherington. / Sanlicht vs Greenberger.
Bacher vs Elliott. / Fogel vs Zeller.
Varney vs Wayne Oil Tank, &c, Co. / Piscotzke vs Rufus Rty.
Fish vs 5th Av Coach. / Redelsheimer vs Imboden.
Shaw vs Wagner. / Qualemberg vs Kalisky.
Newgold vs Rosenbaum. / Heath vs Mutual Taximeter Cab Co.
Muller vs NY Rys. / Margolies vs same.
Neidlinger vs Rowe.
Goldberger vs Maas.
Alexander vs Hamburger

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases to be sent to Part II. for trial.
Sachs vs Kurzrok Bros. Co. / Flores vs Houghton.
Rosenthal vs Stern. / Cohen vs Hapaltrum Rty Co.
Young vs Fields. / Case on.
Wells vs Aurora Film Plays.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Gilleland vs Schlinger. / Horan & D, L & W RR.
Olcott vs Walker. / Wolff vs Gottheil.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit, in strict compliance with the rules of the court.
Almemador Co of A C vs St. Nicholas, &c, Co. / Panzerosky vs Grand-Deplancy Co.
Cristall vs Newman, Williams vs Mosolevsky. / La Molle vs Kelly. Clear.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Franklin Sav. Bank vs Hartley—Eugene L. Bushe.
SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Buck—Sidney Harris. Gens & Co. vs Frankel—Timothy A. Leary. Moses vs Moses—George J. Gillespie. Pincus vs Platt—Edw'd H. Kelly. Smith vs Kramer et al—Levi S. Hulse.
SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Titus, Jr. vs Central Park & C. RR—Enos B. Booth. Brosnan vs Dempsey—Irving Bookman.

Receivers Appointed

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Re R. P. K. Pressed Metal Co.—Thomas H. Low. Falkenau & Hamerschlag vs Strathcona Co.—Samuel Marx. Isaac Hendler vs Michael Henig—Alfred Katz. Frederic de P. Foster vs Joseph Newmark—A. Mitchell Leslie.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Jones vs Rohrbach. / Powel vs Diamond.
People vs Gaglio. / Wade vs Dachtera.
Fine vs F F Frenoh. / Wilson vs Metzger.
Kraemer vs Weil. / Davies vs Levy.
Bertieri vs Merendino.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Flynn vs Kenny. / Sergeant vs Sergeant.
Singh vs Winton Motor Car Co. / Davis vs Bamman.

Highest number reached in regular order, 613.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Kamet vs Otto. / Hartigan vs same.
Urbach vs Greve. / Di Iorio vs Rodgers & H
Watson vs Bohemian Benevo Assn. / McCreech vs Eichler Brew Co.
Fenton vs same, (2.) / McGlynn vs Whitridge.
Recello vs NY Cent RR. / Nelson vs P A Gillespie.
Pink vs Leschink. / Kohn vs I R T.
Herman vs NY Edis Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 560.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.
Kemp vs Ninstern Rity Co (2.) / Reinhardt vs Gass.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Hahnenfeld et al vs Hillmann et al—Arthur N Giegerich. Gregg vs Ciambrone (2)—J Clifford McChristie.
SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Re Silverman (Sadek)—Albert Cohn. Re Morgenbesser (Maran)—Albert Cohn.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Antonio De Grummo vs Louis C Rose et al—Isidore Silver.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.—At 1 P. M.
Bruer vs King. / Kremen vs London Assurance Corp.
Duryea vs Knapp (4.) / Schaefer vs Adamson.
Knapik vs Waterbury. / Deffay vs Martin.
CNY vs NJ & S I Ferry. / Spring vs Conklin.
Bresslin vs Star Co. / Re Benedict.
Sweeney vs CNY. / Amer Bonding Co vs Kelly.
Mahoney vs Burch. / Mutstein Co vs Richman.
Conklin vs Conklin. / Schn vs Nassau RR.
Re Wasley. / Re McDonald.
Carr vs Gottschaldt. / Belden vs Nor Hotel Co.
City of Yonkers vs Yonkers Power Co. / Hunt vs Heath.
Hague vs Woods. / Rossi vs Prostor Co.
Bossard vs same.
Dolan vs same.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Rudes vs Finberg. / Grant vs Thos B Jeffrey et al.
Re E 94th St (Guiler.) / Bonoff vs Bklyn Coat & Apron Supply Co.
Re Bulwinkle. / Schurr vs Schurr.
Shields vs Shields. / Re Younez.
Weil vs Band et al. / Anderson vs McDermott et al.
Timmes vs Timmes. / Rigby vs Keating.
Cox vs Cody & ano. / Re Crescent Field for Boys.
Newman vs Bloch et al. / Penny vs Maloney et al.
Bradley vs Williamsburgh Savs Bank. / Pearlstein vs Pearlstein.
Kelly vs James et al. / Waldron vs Waldron.
Barnard vs Hughes et al. / Earl vs Earl.
Aldrich vs Potts et al. / Re Siegelan Lien.
Re Jenkins. / Minvielle vs Minvielle et al.
Michaelson vs Michaelson. / Greenfield vs Tosbell.
Rity Asso vs CNY et al. / People vs Bergman.
Petkowicz vs So Pac (2.) / Grimm vs Sperry Gyroscope Co.
Lane vs B H RR. / Thornton vs Platt.
Donaldson vs Newtown Gas Co. / Menville vs Sandow.
Feit vs Ehler et al. / Madden vs Keary.
Land & Lien Co vs Kress et al. / Mooney vs Baker.
Gurlitz vs Isaac et al. / Manne vs Duberstein.
Land & Lien Co vs Plamer et al. / Bell-Blaisdell Baking Co vs Hall.
Re A W R Elec Mfg Co. (Assigned.) / McKee vs McKee.
Re Bay 13th St (Slimon.) / Samuels vs Haviland (2.)
Burr Mfg Supply Co vs Helman. / Wilson vs Levy & Baird.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.
Rowan vs Cole. / Papp Laundry.
Hoffman vs Hoffman. / Schneider vs De Rhues.
Gilroy vs Russo. / Korchin vs Rosenfeld.
Molastowsky vs Stander. / Chester vs Chester.
McCarthy vs Norton & Gorman Cont Co. / Petersen vs Petersen.
Hart-Berger Real Co vs Schnell Realty Co. / Bush vs Bush.
Gale vs Gale. / Burchard vs Billiman.
Homsey vs Liberty Hld. / Dominick vs Principe.
Roberts vs James. / Druss vs Rosenblatt.
Lott vs Kings Pk Real Mechanical Bank vs DeCaballero. / Neugass vs Staverly Rty.
Degnon vs O'Connor.
Fischer vs Fischer.
Langer vs Davis.
Titus vs Titus. / Walsh vs Walsh.
De Pelle vs De Pelle. / Goldberg vs Seligman.
Van Doren vs McCarthy. / Frank vs Frank.
Romano vs Cazza. / Clark vs Carpenter.
Salzmon vs Erlich & / Roeder vs

BURN BONDS ABROAD; REISSUE THEM HERE

That Is Plan Proposed to Wall Street to Prevent Their Capture by Allies.

WOULD SAVE CARRIAGE, TOO

Insurance Scheme Suggested Similar to That Applied to Lusitania Security Losses.

Bankers and surety companies are considering an unusual plan for transferring securities from Europe to this side by burning those liable to seizure by the Allied Governments and reissuing substitutes in their place. It is proposed that stocks and bonds bearing the stamps of the Central Powers be destroyed in the presence of European bankers interested in them, the American Consul at the point of assembly, and a representative of the surety company which engages to insure the issuing corporation against future trouble if substitute securities are put out. These witnesses will certify the names of the owners of the burned securities, the serial numbers and full descriptions of the particular securities.

The plan is suggested by R. H. Towner, of the Towner Rating Bureau, which formulates advisory rates and rules for procedure for many of the leading surety companies. Mr. Towner says in a bulletin to his clients that upon receipt in this country of a certificate and the attestation of witnesses that the securities were destroyed application may be made for the issue of new securities.

"Such securities will be reissued," he says, "on the usual indemnification of a surety company's bond, as for 'Lost Securities.' Surety bonds furnished for bankers under these circumstances will be classified as 'Lost Securities' bonds. The rate will be the same as heretofore given for securities lost on the steamers Titanic and Arabic.

"Should it appear that a necessity for similar bonds may continue during 1917 consideration will be given next December to the question of rate for such transfers next year. This method will avoid seizure of securities by the enemy and will save insurance premiums now charged for transatlantic shipments."

Mr. Towner said yesterday that he was not able as yet to say how the proposal would be received by bankers, as the situation would have to be considered from several angles before action was taken. From the point of view of the surety companies, he said, the plan was feasible and sound. When the suggestion was made that the State Department might have something to say about the method of avoiding the actual shipment of securities from continental ports Mr. Towner said that this did not seem possible inasmuch as the corporations issuing securities were subject to State and not Federal laws in regard to the issues.

"If the issuing corporations are willing to replace destroyed securities with new ones, under the proper guarantee," he added, "I cannot see why the plan could not be carried through."

It is expected that the views of the international bankers who have had securities seized on their way from Amsterdam will be made public within a few days regarding Mr. Towner's suggestion. They are waiting now to hear from the State Department on complaints made recently over the retention of stocks and bonds by Great Britain.

TO BOOM DOMESTIC WOOLS.

Foreign Products Arriving Slowly and Supply Being Consumed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 5.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Domestic wool sold during the last week would show a loss if sold on a basis of the prices for new contracts, because the ideas of the growers are still so high. When the cheap Australian wools have been absorbed, the manufacturers will turn more to the domestic wools. Fleeces are starting to move in some sections. Foreign wools are slow in arriving.

"The woolen goods market has not been very active. There has been a number of inquiries for merchandise for export purposes. The dress goods market is about as lifeless as the men's wear market. Summer fabrics have increased in demand.

"In the cotton goods market, while less activity has been shown in the last week than for the previous two or three weeks, prices will remain firm. The export situation in regard to duck has improved considerably in the last few weeks. The fine and fancy goods market is undoubtedly in the best position for years."

HOLD SKIPPER FOR CRUELTY

Sailor Brings Bark Belmont's Captain to Court.

Charged with cruelty on the high seas to John Johnson, a member of his crew, Captain Henry William Fansey of the bark Belmont, now lying at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was held in $2,000 bail by United States Commissioner Michael F. McGoldrick yesterday to await the action of the United States Grand Jury. The Belmont is owned by John G. Hall & Co. of Boston.

In addition to the criminal charges against the Captain, Johnson has entered suit against the owners of the vessel.

Johnson testified that on April 4, 1915, while the Belmont was somewhere off the West Indies, on a trip from Rosario, Argentina, to Brooklyn, he was ordered by the first officer to "swab decks." He told the officer that he had just concluded his watch above decks and was to go on watch below. The officer struck him several blows, he said, and dragged him before Captain Fansey. The Captain locked irons on Johnson's wrists, he testified, and ordered him thrown into the forepeak, a place in the forward part of the vessel without ventilation that is used for the storing of cordage and junk. He was kept in the darkness without food or water for sixteen hours.

Upon being released from the forepeak, Johnson was brought before the Captain, who, he said, ordered him hung by his wrists so that almost his entire weight was off the deck of the vessel. For four and a half hours he was kept in this position under a burning tropical sun. When he was released he could not use his arms for some time, and the irons had caused deep cuts on his wrists, he testified.

Tiremakers Want Protective Duty.

LONDON, March 10.—Employes of the largest rubber tire making concerns in England are getting up petitions to the Government asking that a duty be imposed on foreign-made tires coming to this country. They say that after the war the security of their employment and of fellow-workers now with the troops will be threatened if foreign tires are allowed to come into the country free.

The Youthful Father.

A certain young father in Madison, who is celebrating the arrival of his first born, neglected to visit the barber for several days. When asked the reason he said: "I don't want the young gentleman to see how much like a kid his daddy looks when he's shaved."—Madison (Kan.) News.

MARSHALL INQUIRY VOTED.

House Committee to Decide Whether to Cite Him for Contempt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House voted today to name a select committee of five members to report whether District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York is in contempt of the House because of a critical letter he wrote a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee delegated to investigate impeachment charges against him.

Speaker Clark appointed Representatives John A. Moon of Tennessee, John N. Garner of Texas, Charles R. Crisp of Georgia, John A. Sterlin of Illinois, and Irving L. Lenroot of Wisconsin as members of the select committee. The comittee is directed to report by April 14.

Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee submitted to the House a committee report containing extracts from the testimony taken in New York by the Carlin sub-committee regarding an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES which said that "it is the belief of the District Attorney's office that the real aim of the Congress (impeachment) investigation is to put a stop to the criminal investigation of the pro-German partisans."

It was this newspaper story that brought on Mr. Marshall's letter to the sub-committee and the consequent issue over his alleged contempt. When Leonard R. Holme, the NEW YORK TIMES reporter, declined to give the source of information on which the statement was based, the District Attorney came forward and accepted responsibility.

Representative Claude Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, presented the formal resolution for the appointment of the select committee, which is empowered to subpoena witnesses and compel the production of papers. The resolution was adopted without debate, and on a viva voce vote.

The first meeting of the select committee will be held Friday.

FAVORS ARMOR PLATE PLANT

House Committee Votes for Building a Government Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs today by a vote of 15 to 6 ordered a favorable report on the Senate bill which appropriates $11,000,000 for the construction of a Government armor plate plant. Representatives Fred A. Britten of Illinois, and William D. Stephens of California, Republicans, voted with all the Democrats for report of the measure.

By a vote of 13 to 8 the committee defeated an amendment offered by Representative Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania to authorize the construction of a Government plant, but withhold the erection of the plant if private manufacturers of armor plate would agree to sell their product at a price deemed reasonable by the Federal Trade Commission. On this vote Representative Oscar Callaway, a Texas Democrat, voted with the Republicans, and Representative Stephens against.

Before the vote was taken Mr. Britten asserted that the offering of amendments would be useless because the President had informed the majority members that the Administration did not desire the Senate bill amended.

The Armor Plate bill will probably be put through the House under a special rule. Representative Kitchin, the majority leader, said today that the bill would pass by an overwhelming vote.

"We were paying 80 cents a pound for powder until the Government erected its own powder plant," said Mr. Kitchin. "We are now making powder at a cost of only 34 cents a pound, and are buying it on the outside at 53 cents. The same situation exists in the armor plate industry and the Government can lower the cost of this product by making its own armor plate."

A proposal was made in the committee today that the Government should manufacture 60 per cent. of the armor plate it requires, permitting private contractors to furnish the remaining 40 per cent. Mr. Stephens suggested this as a means of keeping the private plants going, but his amendment was defeated.

Utah Instructs for Wilson.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 5.—James H. Moyle of Salt Lake was elected National Committeeman, succeeding William R. Wallace after a lively contest in the Democratic State Convention today. The convention named sixteen delegates to the National Convention and instructed them for President Wilson and a national prohibition plank in the platform.

Senate Passes Prison Bills.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Sage and Towner prison bills, providing for the rehabilitation of Sing Sing Prison and for the construction of a new farm prison, were passed by the Senate today. The bills, while similar in many respects, differ radically in others, and if the Assembly follows the Senate procedure final determination of the question will be left to Governor Whitman.

NEW CITY BOND SALE.

Corporate Stock for $55,000,000 to be Put Up on April 19.

Controller Prendergast announced yesterday that on April 19 he would sell a new issue of $40,000,000 4½ per cent. gold corporate stock payable April 1, 1966, and $15,000,000 4½ per cent. gold corporate stock maturing serially from April 1, 1917 to April 1, 1931, inclusive.

The latter class will be sold only in series.

At least two syndicates will be formed in Wall Street to bid for the entire issue. Gossip yesterday had it that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co. would again put in an all-or-none bid, and that a second syndicate, composed probably of J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co., would make a competing offer. This alignment may be changed, and there may be a third syndicate. It is expected that the serial bonds will command a slightly higher price.

Rarely have conditions been as favorable for a bond sale as now. The floating supply of city bonds is very much smaller than usual, and the demand has caused a considerable rise in price in recent months. Unless the political situation changes radically before the sale the city should get its money on a 4 per cent. basis or better.

Sales of the new bonds, "when, if and as issued," were negotiated yesterday on the Curb at from 102⅝ to 102⅝.

Tax City for Volunteer Firemen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Over the protest of Democratic members the Senate today passed the Marsh bill which for almost twenty years to come will impose an annual outlay of $50,000 on Manhattan for the Volunteer Firemen Benevolent Fund. Senator Foley, from Tammany Leader Murphy's district, called attention to the fact that Manhattan had not employed a volunteer fireman since 1865, and expressed the belief that the kin of volunteer firemen in that borough were extinct. The bill passed by a vote of 42 to 5 after Senator Cromwell of Richmond had made a speech urging its passage.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1915

To the Bond and Share Holders of the Erie Railroad Company:

The following report of the operations and affairs of your Company for the year ended December 31, 1915, is respectfully submitted by the Board of Directors:

Operating Revenues and Expenses

The following statement shows the gross operating revenues, operating expenses and operating income for the years ended December 31, 1915 and 1914:

REVENUES

	1915	1914	Increase	Decrease
Merchandise	$34,205,143.97	$27,727,822.11	$6,477,321.86	.....
Coal	16,362,948.09	16,180,536.86	182,411.51	.....
Passenger	9,424,489.48	9,951,478.60	.....	$526,989.12
Mail	465,353.07	457,055.09	8,297.98	.....
Express	2,089,600.72	1,862,713.15	456,887.57	.....
Milk	1,093,399.13	967,633.28	125,765.85	.....
Miscellaneous	1,494,094.69	1,488,258.59	5,836.10	.....
Water line	315,053.31	349,428.47	.....	34,375.16
Incidental	1,046,767.75	968,323.56	78,444.20	.....
Joint facility—net	10,130.54	13,004.10	2,873.56	.....
Gross operating revenues	$66,436,719.68	$60,660,225.33	$6,776,494.35	.....

EXPENSES

	1915	1914	Increase	Decrease
Maintenance of way and structures	$5,630,281.32	$6,653,187.72	.....	$1,022,906.40
Maintenance of equipment	11,484,232.70	12,647,922.76	.....	1,163,690.06
Traffic	1,339,635.42	1,408,576.24	.....	68,940.82
Transportation—Rail line	22,923,085.19	22,784,180.90	$138,896.19	.....
Transportation—Water line	287,497.44	341,431.32	.....	53,933.88
Miscellaneous operations	401,214.67	413,083.49	.....	11,868.82
General	1,466,836.89	1,408,251.05	57,585.84	.....
Transportation for investment—Cr.	116,101.37	125,064.86	8,963.49	.....
Operating expenses	$43,416,682.26	$45,330,576.72	.....	$2,113,894.46
Railway tax accruals	2,206,407.16	1,511,050.56	$695,356.60	.....
Uncollectible railway revenues	47,658.68	13,929.08	33,729.60	.....
Operating expenses, taxes, etc.	$45,670,748.10	$47,055,556.36	.....	$1,384,808.26
Operating income	$20,765,971.58	$12,604,668.37	$8,161,303.21	.....
Ratio of operating expenses, taxes, etc., to operating revenues	68.74%	78.87%	.....	10.13%
Ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues	65.35%	76.32%	.....	10.97%

Operating Revenues

MERCHANDISE

The merchandise tonnage for the year was 22,334,836 tons, an increase of 3,127,664 tons, or 16.28 per cent.

The increase in revenue from haulage of merchandise was $6,477,321.86, or 23.36 per cent. more than for the previous year.

COAL AND COKE

The total coal and coke tonnage for the year was 17,640,160 tons, an increase of 443,725 tons, or 2.58 per cent. more than for the previous year.

The anthracite tonnage was 9,436,093 tons, a decrease of 565,334 tons, or 5.65 per cent. less than for the previous year.

The bituminous tonnage was 7,104,854 tons, an increase of 985,456 tons, or 16.10 per cent. more than for the previous year.

The coke tonnage was 1,099,213 tons, an increase of 23,603 tons, or 2.19 per cent.

The revenue from haulage of coal and coke increased $182,411.51, or 1.13 per cent.

The coal and coke tonnage was 44.13 per cent. of the total revenue tonnage hauled.

GENERAL FREIGHT

The total revenue freight traffic of the Company for the year, including merchandise, coal and coke, was 39,974,998 tons, an increase of 3,571,389 tons, or 9.81 per cent.

The number of tons of revenue freight hauled one mile was 8,504,634,875, an increase of 1,194,857,310 ton-miles, or 16.21 per cent.

The total revenue derived from haulage of freight was $50,568,092.06, as compared with $43,908,358.60 for the previous year, an increase of $6,659,733.37, or 15.17 per cent.

The average freight revenue per ton per mile was .590 cents, as compared with .596 cents for the last year, a decrease of .006 cents, or 1.01 per cent.

In addition to the above, 4,337,009 tons of Company's freight were hauled, making the total tonnage 44,312,065 tons.

In hauling this tonnage 12,705,208 train miles were run, an increase compared with the last year of 469,175 train miles, or 3.83 per cent.

The average distance each ton of revenue freight was hauled was 214.250 miles, an increase of 11.804 miles, or 5.83 per cent.

The revenue per freight train mile was $3.98, as compared with $3.50 for 1914, an increase of 39 cents, or 10.91 per cent. The average train load of revenue freight was 674.10 tons, an increase of 71.80 tons, or 11.92 per cent. Including Company's freight, the average train load was 732.93 tons, an increase of 80.85 tons, or 12.40 per cent. The average carload of revenue freight was 21.93 tons, an increase of .65 tons, or 3.05 per cent. Including Company's freight, the average carload was 23.84 tons, an increase of .80 tons, or 3.47 per cent. more than for the year 1914.

PASSENGER

The total number of passengers carried during the year was 26,769,048, a decrease of 328,347, or 1.21 per cent.

The number of passengers carried one mile was 590,652,978, a decrease of 42,684,248 passenger miles, or 6.73 per cent.

The decrease in gross revenue therefrom was $526,989.12, or 5.3 per cent.

The average fare received from each passenger per mile was 1.596 cents, an increase of .025 cents, or 1.59 per cent.

The average distance traveled was 22.08 miles, a decrease of 1.31 miles, or 5.59 per cent.

The average fare received from each passenger was 35.21 cents, a decrease of 1.51 cents.

The passenger train mileage was 9,968,219 train miles, an increase of .53 per cent.

The passenger train revenue per train mile was $1.319, an increase of .27 per cent.

The average number of passengers in each train was 59.25, a decrease of 4.49 passengers, or 7.04 per cent.

The average number of passengers in each car was 16.44, a decrease of .48 passengers, or 2.84 per cent.

Of the total number of passengers carried, 26,137,843 were local and 631,705 were interline passengers, both the local and interline traffic showing a decrease in number of passengers carried, while the average revenue received per passenger per mile increased.

MAIL

Revenue from the transportation of United States Mail increased $8,297.98, or 1.82 per cent.

EXPRESS

Revenue from the transportation of express for the year amounted to $2,089,600.72, an increase of $456,887.57, or 28.87 per cent.

MILK

Revenue from transportation of milk was $1,093,399.13, an increase of $125,765.85, or 13 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS

Revenue from miscellaneous sources was $1,494,094.69, an increase of $5,836.10, or .39 per cent.

WATER LINE

This item includes the revenue of the Erie Railroad Lake Line, which decreased $34,375.16, or 9.84 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

INCIDENTAL

Under this heading are included revenues from the operation of dining cars and restaurants, demurrage charges, storage, and station and train privileges. This account shows an increase of $78,444.20, as compared with 1914, or 1.1 per cent.

JOINT FACILITY

The net of these accounts shows an increase in revenue for the year ended December 31, 1915, of $2,873.56, as compared with 1914.

Operating Expenses

MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES.

The expense of Maintenance of way and structures was $5,630,281.32, a decrease of $1,022,906.40, or 15.37 per cent.

54 bridges were reconstructed or are in the course of reconstruction, 360 repaired and 124 repainted.

35,099 tons of new 100-pound, 3,812 tons of new 90-pound, and 704 tons of new 80-pound steel rails were laid, with the necessary frogs, switches, etc.

908,924 cross ties and 2,671,822 feet of switch timber were used in the track, with 660,379 tie plates.

110.85 miles of track were fully ballasted and 22.23 miles of track were partially ballasted.

64 miles right-of-way fences were built.

13.84 miles of passing and other sidings and 6.31 miles industrial side tracks were constructed.

New stations were constructed at Awosting, Malverne, and Chester. At Grand View, South Nyack, Cleveland and Spencerville the stations were rebuilt.

MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT.

Maintenance of equipment expenses were $11,484,232.70, a decrease of $1,163,690.06, or 9.2 per cent. less than for the previous year.

The total tractive power of locomotives is 50,499,340 pounds, a decrease of 874,458 pounds.

The total number of locomotives on December 31, 1915, was 1,488, a decrease of 55; 4 new locomotives were received, 30 old locomotives were scrapped and 29 were sold.

The average age of locomotives is 14 years 4 months.

The average mileage made by steam locomotives was 22,961 miles, an increase of 1,477 miles, 6.87 per cent.

The average mileage made by motor cars was 31,270 miles, an increase of 1,972 miles, 6.73 per cent.

Two tug boats, one combination steam lighter and tug, two steam barges, fourteen covered barges, twenty-six open barges and two car floats were purchased and two covered barges condemned. The floating equipment was fully maintained.

TRAFFIC.

Traffic expenses decreased $68,940.82, or 4.76 per cent., principally due to reduction in expenses of outside agencies and fast freight lines.

TRANSPORTATION—RAIL LINE.

Transportation—Rail line expenses were $22,923,085.19, an increase of $138,896.19, equal to .61 per cent.

TRANSPORTATION—WATER LINE.

This account, representing transportation expenses of the Erie Railroad Lake Line, shows a decrease of $53,933.88, or 15.8 per cent., for the year ended December 31, 1915, compared with 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS.

Miscellaneous operations expenses, the principal items being dining cars and restaurants, show a decrease of $11,868.82, or 2.87 per cent., for the year 1915, compared with the year 1914.

GENERAL.

General expenses were $1,466,836.89, compared with $1,408,251.05 for the previous year, an increase of 4.09 per cent.

Railway Tax Accruals

Taxes for the year were $2,206,407.16.

Additions and Betterments—Road

Additions and Betterments Capital for the year is charged with $423,666.52.

Additions and Betterments—Equipment

Capital has been charged during the year with $1,521,015.55 for additional equipment as follows:

86 Steam locomotives, balance	$193,006.22
800 Gondola cars, balance	762,996.57
8 Steel passenger cars, balance	105,300.21
4 Parlor cars	63,267.01
10 Covered and 5 open barges, balance	46,630.85
2 Tug boats	117,019.59
23 Lighters	126,125.00
2 Barges and 3 lighters	35,066.25
16 Barges, partial payment	18,068.68
2 Car floats and 2 lighters, partial payment	38,910.66
8 Locomotive cranes	15,400.12
Total	$1,521,015.55

Additions and Betterments—Income

During the year $1,383,754.07 has been appropriated from Income for additions and betterments for the property, as follows:

Engineering	$16,290.82
Land for transportation purposes	2,113.22
Grading	14,075.58
Bridges, trestles and culverts	134,068.17
Ties	38,874.17
Rails	336,422.92
Other track material	200,934.56
Ballast	232,335.13
Track laying and surfacing	45,055.71
Right-of-way fences	1,290.84
Crossings and signs	20,892.04
Station and office buildings	85,093.89
Roadway buildings	1,514.92
Water stations	1,881.26
Fuel stations	4,229.21
Shops and enginehouses	17,801.42
Wharves and docks	14,867.02
Coal and ore wharves	270,583.82
Telegraph and telephone lines	10,552.54
Signals and interlockers	1,756.78
Miscellaneous structures	6,302.85
Roadway machines	5,000.00
Assessments for public improvements	13,825.12
Other expenditures—Road	11,268.75
Shop machinery	7,615.94
1 Steam locomotive	7,000.00
350 Caboose cars, partial payment	44,378.26
3,400 Box cars, partial payment	6,147,345.27
259 Cinder cars, partial payment	17,314.79
2 Locomotive cranes	14,359.78
1 Covered barge, balance	25,000.00
Miscellaneous improvements to equipment	104,787.44
	$7,801,285.82
Less credits account of property destroyed or sold as follows:	
Steam locomotives	$349,800.62
Freight train cars	5,224,049.95
Passenger train cars	14,881.98
Work equipment	701,253.58
Floating equipment	24,940.00
Buildings	96,885.84
Miscellaneous	4,590.82
	6,417,511.75
Total	$1,383,754.07

Your Company has expended from current cash for construction and equipment purposes from December 1, 1905, to December 31, 1915, $39,527,282.71, for which it has not been reimbursed from the sale of securities.

Capital Stock

The Company's outstanding Capital Stock remains unchanged.

	Authorized	Issued
Common	$158,000,000	$112,378,900
Non-cumulative four per cent. First Preferred	48,000,000	47,892,400
Non-cumulative four per cent. Second Preferred	16,000,000	16,000,000
Total	$217,000,000	$176,271,300

Bonded Debt

Of the Prior and General Lien bonds secured by the First Consolidated Mortgage Deed, an additional $1,000,000 General Lien Bonds have been issued during the year. There has been no increase in the amount of bonds secured by the General Mortgage.

The total amounts of bonds issued under these mortgages now outstanding are:

First Consolidated Mortgage Deed:

Prior Lien Bonds	$35,000,000
General Lien Bonds	52,724,000
General Mortgage: Convertible Bonds	82,000,000

Collateral Notes

The amount of Collateral Notes outstanding December 31, 1915, was as follows:

AMOUNT	DATE OF MATURITY
$10,000,000	April 1, 1916
13,280,000	April 1, 1917
$23,280,000	

Income Statement

Gross Operating Revenues	$66,436,719.68
Operating Expenses, Taxes and Uncollectible Railway Revenues	45,670,748.10
Operating Income	$20,765,971.58
Other Income	2,464,214.91
Gross Income	$23,230,186.49
Deductions from Gross Income	14,994,145.15
Net Income	$8,236,041.34
Appropriated to Sinking Funds	$836,068.14
Appropriated for Additions and Betterments	1,383,754.07
	2,219,822.21
Surplus	$6,016,219.13

General Remarks

Owing to the unfavorable market for long-term securities during a number of years past, the company has been obliged to provide for its corporate financing in part by the issuing and renewal of series of short-term notes bearing a relatively high rate of interest, secured by pledges of various treasury assets, including convertible bonds and general lien bonds, and in part by devoting substantially all of the company's current income to additions and improvements, which ordinarily and properly would be provided for from new capital. Since January, 1906, the company has not done any long-term financing, except through the recent sale of the Erie & Jersey divisional bonds and the Genesee River divisional bonds, to discharge and refund a part of its outstanding short-term notes, and the sale of $1,000,000 Pennsylvania collateral bonds.

The modification of the terms of the general mortgage, details of which have been sent all stockholders of the company, is in course of negotiation. This will provide for the issue and sale of $19,627,130 general mortgage convertible bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used (a) $10,000,000 in retirement of the 5% notes of the Erie Railroad Co., due April 1, 1910, (b) about $2,000,000 to complete the double-tracking and grade reduction on a stretch of about thirty-five miles on the Chicago & Erie division between Lomax and Griffith, Ind., the plans for which work have been prepared, and to increase the terminal facilities at several points in Ohio, notably at Youngstown and Akron, the balance being used in part for the retirement of the company's issue of 5½% notes, due April 1, 1917. The retirement of that issue of notes will complete the refunding of all of the company's short-term obligations, which in March, 1914, amounted to $34,550,000. Interest charges on the convertible bonds to be issued and sold will be at a rate approximating one and five-eighths per cent. per annum less than that heretofore paid on the notes to be refunded.

The increase in freight rates allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission it is expected, will result in material additions to the company's net income, which should increase with the volume of business.

On June 29, 1915, occurred the death of Hon. John G. McCullough, a director for over thirty years. On October 11, 1915, occurred the death of Mr. Thomas P. Fowler, who on May 26, 1915, had been elected a director of the company.

To fill existing vacancies Mr. George F. Brownell was elected a director for the term expiring in 1916, and Messrs. A. M. Anderson, Grenville Kane, and George G. Mason for the term expiring in 1919.

Mr. G. A. Richardson resigned as vice-president. Mr. G. N. Orcutt was elected a vice-president in charge of Purchasing, Land, Tax and Federal Valuation Departments.

On November 1, 1915, the $239,500 first mortgage bonds of the Tioga Railroad Company, the capital stock of which is owned by the Erie Railroad Co., were renewed for a term of twenty years. The principal and interest of the extended bonds are guaranteed by the Erie Railroad Company.

On July 1, 1915, the $400,000 of bonds of the Blossburg Coal Co., the capital stock of which is owned by the Erie Railroad Co., were extended to July 1, 1922. The principal and interest of the extended bonds are guaranteed by the Erie Railroad Company.

In compliance with an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, your company has divested itself by sale of its fleet of eight lake steamers at a price somewhat in advance of the appraised value. For a period of fifty years the Erie Railroad has been engaged in lake transportation, which it now abandons. The effect of this action on its revenues is as yet problematical.

Certain classes of employes in the transportation department have asked for an eight-hour day, with a penalty of time and a half for all hours worked over eight. Your board desires to go on record that these demands are mainly unjust and unreasonable. For the reason that railways are required to furnish service every hour in the day and every day in the year, the principle of penalizing overtime is unsound.

During the year $36,643,287.14, equivalent to 61.37 per cent. of the Operating expenses, was paid by the Company direct to labor. The average number of employes was 34,202.

The efficient services of the officers and employes are hereby acknowledged.

By order of the Board,

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK D. UNDERWOOD,
President.

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1915.

Railway Operating Revenues:		
Merchandise	$34,205,143.97	
Coal	16,362,948.09	
Passenger	9,424,489.48	
Mail	465,353.07	
Express	2,089,600.72	
Milk	1,093,399.13	
Miscellaneous	1,494,094.69	
Water line	315,053.31	
Incidental	1,046,767.75	
Joint facility—Cr.	5,701.26	
Joint facility—Dr.	15,851.80	
Total railway operating revenues		$66,436,719.63
Non-Operating Income:		
Rent from locomotives	$132,851.05	
Rent from passenger-train cars	151,285.23	
Rent from floating equipment	4,525.89	
Rent from work equipment	8,445.36	
Joint facility rent income	683,556.61	
Income from lease of road	23,700.00	
Miscellaneous rent income	179,498.02	
Separately oper. properties—profit	135,350.40	
Dividend income	645,334.96	
Income from funded securities	165,538.84	
Income from unfunded securities and accounts	340,119.33	
Miscellaneous income	13,709.02	
Total non-operating income		2,464,214.91
		$68,900,934.59
Railway Operating Expenses:		
Maintenance of way and structures	$5,630,281.32	
Maintenance of equipment	11,484,232.70	
Traffic	1,339,635.42	
Transportation—Rail line	22,923,085.19	
Transportation—Water line	287,497.44	
Miscellaneous operations	401,214.67	
General	1,466,836.89	
Transportation for investment—Cr.	116,101.37	
		$43,416,682.26
Railway tax accruals	$2,206,407.16	
Uncollectible railway revenues	47,658.68	
		2,254,065.84
Total operating expenses, taxes, and uncollectible revenues		$45,670,748.10
Deductions:		
Hire of freight cars (balance)	$681,266.00	
Rent for locomotives	44,698.54	
Rent for passenger-train cars	129,162.84	
Rent for floating equipment	16,669.78	
Rent for work equipment	1,104.35	
Joint facility rents	731,901.54	
Rent for leased roads	2,295,149.35	
Miscellaneous rents	201,615.01	
Separately oper. properties—loss	5,137.55	
Interest on funded debt:		
Equipment obligations	693,787.21	
Bonds and collateral gold notes	9,239,830.35	
Serial 5% gold notes	10,875.00	
Mortgages	20,357.50	
Construction obligations	12,717.60	
Interest on unfunded debt	868,264.37	
Maintenance of investment organization	19,706.91	
Miscellaneous	21,854.16	
Total deductions		14,994,145.15
Net income		8,236,041.34
		$68,900,934.59
Net income for year		$8,236,041.34
Appropriated to sinking & other reserve funds	$836,068.14	
Appropriated for investment in physical property	1,383,754.07	
		2,219,822.21
Balance for year transferred to the credit of Profit and Loss		$6,016,219.13

TRAIN AND CAR STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1915 AND 1914

TRAIN MILEAGE

	1915	1914	Increase or Decrease	Percentage of Increase or Decrease
Freight train miles	12,442,414	12,152,887	Inc.	2.38
Passenger train miles	9,705,425	9,852,550	Dec.	1.49
Mixed train miles	262,794	83,146	Inc.	.....
Special train miles	4,937	4,287	Inc.	15.15
Total revenue train miles	22,415,620	22,092,870	Inc.	1.46
Work train miles	446,688	545,128	Dec.	18.04
Total train miles	22,862,308	22,637,998	Inc.	.99

CAR MILEAGE

Freight Car Miles:				
Loaded	330,628,030	346,365,704	Inc.	12.79
Empty	190,192,444	157,745,522	Inc.	20.57
Caboose	12,898,987	12,384,245	Inc.	4.15
Total freight car miles	593,719,461	516,495,471	Inc.	14.95
Passenger Car Miles:				
Passenger	28,158,754	29,242,927	Dec.	3.71
Sleeping, parlor, and observation	6,075,484	6,413,088	Dec.	5.26
Dining and cafe	1,694,422	1,778,429	Dec.	4.73
Baggage, mail, express, and milk	28,457,582	26,779,228	Inc.	6.27
Total passenger car miles	64,386,192	64,214,634	Inc.	.27
Special Train Car Miles:				
Freight, loaded	81,290	54,097	.....	.....
Freight, empty	30	.....	.....	.....
Caboose	4,557	3,675	.....	.....
Passenger	15,847	16,136	.....	.....
Sleeping, parlor, and observation	.....	362	.....	.....
Dining and cafe	.....	199	.....	.....
Baggage, mail, express, and milk	36	805	.....	.....
Total special train car miles	71,760	75,274	.....	.....
Total revenue service car miles	636,177,413	580,785,869	Inc.	12.33
Non-revenue service car miles	2,622,271	3,018,887	Dec.	13.12
Total car miles	660,799,684	583,803,756	Inc.	13.19

*CAR STATISTICS

Average number of loaded freight cars in train	30.75	28.31	Inc.	8.62
Average number of empty freight cars in train	18.98	13.90	Inc.	14.66
Average number of cars in each freight train	46.73	42.21	Inc.	10.71
Percentage of loaded cars in each train	65.80	67.07	Dec.	1.27
Average number of passenger cars in train	3.60	3.77	Dec.	4.51
Average number of baggage, mail, express, and milk cars in train	2.86	2.69	Inc.	6.32
Average number of cars in each passenger train	6.46	6.46	.....	.....
Average number of cars in each special train	14.39	17.56	Dec.	18.05

*Caboose, mileage combined with empty car mileage.

MILEAGE OF LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1915 and 1914

	1915	1914	Increase	Decrease
Freight:				
Steam	12,442,414	12,152,887	289,527	.....
Helping, steam	1,716,803	1,452,685	264,118	.....
Light, steam	445,740	367,775	77,965	.....
Total freight	14,604,957	13,973,347	631,610	.....
Passenger:				
Steam	9,460,859	9,618,722	.....	157,863
Motor	244,566	233,828	10,738	.....
Helping, steam	23,387	20,672	2,715	.....
Helping, motor	66,062	57,597	8,465	.....
Light, steam	138,221	166,810	.....	28,589
Light, motor	1,819	989	830	.....
Total passenger	9,934,934	10,098,118	.....	163,184
Mixed, steam	262,794	83,146	179,648	.....
Special, steam	4,987	4,268	719	.....
Special, motor	.....	19	.....	19
Switching, steam	7,091,586	7,211,525	480,061	.....
Work, steam	716,158	889,828	.....	173,670
Work, motor	228	546	.....	318
Total locomo. miles:				
Steam	32,902,949	31,967,818	935,131	.....
Motor	312,695	292,979	19,716	.....
Total loco. miles	33,215,644	32,260,797	954,847	.....
Average mi

Michigan Light Co

First & Refund'g Mortgage 5% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds

Price 99 and interest

To Yield Over 5%

Authorized by the Michigan Railroad Commission.

These bonds are secured by an absolute first lien on properties of the company in Saginaw and Manistee and by a lien on properties in four other cities.

Net earnings for 1915 were in excess of four times the interest requirements on all bonds outstanding.

For further information send for Circular No. A-77.

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20 Broad Street New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Forward Again—Trading Lighter—Interest In City Bond Issue.

The irregular reaction of Tuesday gave place on the Stock Exchange yesterday to a renewal of buying which centred upon the industrial issues, but which extended to the railroads sufficiently to bring about gains in a number of those stocks. The activity in that quarter was hardly sufficient to be regarded as marking any decided change in the status of railroad issues, although it went far enough to bear out recent suggestions that the financial district was disposed to pay more attention to the railroad list.

The dealings were on a considerably smaller scale than on the day before, the strength of the market under this condition suggesting that one of the influences at work was a lifting of bearish pressure which had been exerted on Tuesday, but which failed to dislodge a sufficient amount of stock to encourage the traders engaged in that operation to carry it any further. It was in general rather than in specific influences that yesterday's upturn in prices found its origin. Supported as the market is by exceptionally favorable underlying conditions, selling movements are easily checked, just as buying movements have recently been checked by the opposite considerations based on the uncertainty of the war and particularly on the uncertainty of our own relations with Germany. It was not because of any striking feature of the news that the market rallied yesterday, but rather because traders found that they were making little headway with selling tactics and turned to the other side of the market.

The financial community talked about as much about the forthcoming city bond sale as it did about the stock market, which was suggestive of the present attitude of Wall Street as a whole. Instead of investment money being very scarce, as many thought it would be on account of the war, investors are keen bidders for such issues as New York City bonds, the appetite for which is increased by the income tax and the possibility, periodically recalled to investors, that the existing rate may be increased.

The other matter in the day's news to which greatest attention was paid was the speech of the German Chancellor before the Reichstag. Just as Mr. McKenna's budget speech before the British Parliament on Tuesday was followed for such hints as it might give of the British view of the duration of the war, so yesterday's speech by von Bethmann Hollweg was followed in the thought that it might throw some light on Germany's views on that same momentous question. It could hardly be said that either speech gave the casual observer in the financial district any clearly defined ground upon which to base an opinion as to when the discussion of peace terms is likely to begin. The Chancellor's speech was thought to indicate that Germany would be very glad to talk peace if the Allies would only admit themselves beaten. The conviction is as firm as it was at the beginning, even firmer in fact, that that is something which the Allies will neither do nor have to do.

What the immediate market effect of peace will be when it comes is a question which Wall Street will probably be debating up to the very time when events will bring their own answer, but what is perhaps significant is that among the leading bankers who are now predicting that business activity in the United States will outlast the war are some who a while back were of the opposite opinion.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

TRADE ACCEPTANCES.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	5
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	5
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	5
Chicago	5	5		5
St. Louis	5		3½	
Minneapolis	5			
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 months	2@2¼
90 days	2¼@3	6 months	2@2¼
4 months	2 @2¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	2 @2¼
60 to 90 days	2¼@2½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	2½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76¼	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅞	..
Cables	4.77	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	—.06⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.98⅛	5.98⅛	5.98⅝	—.00⅛
Cables	5.97½	5.97½	5.97½	—.00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	72.00	71.87½	71.93¾	..
Cables	72.00¼	71.93¾	72.00	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the unit of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅛	4.77
5.1826 Paris	5.98⅝	5.97½
92.28 Berlin	71.93¾	72.00
20.20 Austria	12.32	12.36
26.70 Scandinavia	19.40	19.50
19.20 Spain	19.32	19.37
5.1826 Switzerland	5.20¼	5.19⅛
19.325 Greece	19.33	19.39
40.19 Holland	42.75	42.87½
5.1826 Italy	6.59¼	6.58⅜
51.45 Russia	....	31.62½
China—		
Hongkong	49.25	49.37½
Shanghai	67.50	67.63
India—		
82.44 Bombay	33.00	....
82.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.62½	42.75
22.40 Rio	22.87½	23.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71	$4.72⅜	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $448,258,588; balance, $25,475,246; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $583,426.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.75 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 28⅝d, off ⅛d; New York, 61⅝c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 47¼@49¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs receipts	$2,237,959	$155,096,677
Ord. int. rev	8,885,912	289,523,518
Income tax	260,089	20,875,147
Miscellaneous	993,502	34,719,895
Total receipts	7,414,064	500,215,238
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburseme's	108,874	.....
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	.....	49,622,480
Excess of total receipts over total disburse...	6,428,095	.....
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	.....	26,789,603
Expenditures	7,865,189	549,737,718

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	463,968
Same day last year	523,885
Year to date	45,019,709
Same period last year	19,978,463
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.39 + .39
Same day last year	65.88 ..

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	66.43	Apr. 6	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
140	145	300	Adams Express	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	....
20⅜	20½	700	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
10	10⅛	300	Alaska Juneau	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	29⅝	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29⅜	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ¼
96⅛	97½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	97	97	97	97	....
73	73¼	1,200	Am. Beet Sugar	72¼	73⅜	72¼	73	+ ⅛
94½	95	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛
61⅛	61¼	1,500	Am. Can	61⅜	61½	61⅛	61¼	+ ⅛
111	111½	100	Am. Can pf	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
69¼	69½	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	70	70⅜	69¼	69¾	— ⅛
116	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	+ ⅛
162¼	163	100	Am. Coal Products	162⅝	162⅝	162⅝	162⅝	+2
116½	117½	50	Am. Coal Prpd. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	....
127	127½	600	Am. Express	128⅛	128⅛	127⅛	127⅛	+1⅛
82¾	83	25	Am. H. & Leath. pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	....
28¼	28⅜	700	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	200	Am. Linseed	24¼	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
45¼	45⅝	900	Am. Linseed pf	46	46⅛	46	46⅜	+1
79¼	80	12,300	Am. Locomotive	79⅞	80⅜	79¼	79⅞	+1
102½	103	100	Am. Loco. pf. x d	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
33½	35	100	Am. Malt pf	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
103½	103⅝	29,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102⅝	104½	102½	103½	+1⅛
93	93⅝	810	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝	+ ⅛
....	....	100	Do., s. 30 f	93	93	93	93	....
85	85⅜	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	— ⅛
52¼	52⅜	300	Am. Steel Fdries	52⅜	52⅝	52½	52½	....
109	110	200	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	110	109½	110	+1
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	— ⅜
127*	128½	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128¼	128⅝	128	128⅛	+ ⅛
196	198	100	Am. Tobacco	196½	196½	196½	196⅞	+ ⅛
50	50¼	1,350	Am. Woolen	50¼	50⅜	50¼	50⅜	+ ⅛
19	20	100	Am. Writing P. pf	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
89⅝	89¾	2,000	Am. Zinc Lt. S	90	90⅛	89½	89⅝	— ⅛
86½	86⅝	3,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	86⅝	86⅞	86½	86½	— ⅛
68	68½	200	Associated Oil	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
103¼	103⅞	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	104	104⅜	103⅞	103⅝	....
100⅞	101	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
111	112	100	Atlantic Coast Line	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½	+ ⅛
107⅛	107½	8,900	Baldwin Loco	106¾	108⅜	107	107½	+ ⅛
108½	110½	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	108½	109½	108½	108½	....
87⅝	87⅞	1,550	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅜
76	76½	50	Baltimore & O. pf	76	76	76	76	....
....	....	61	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	....
2¼	2⅝	800	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	....
490	485	10	Bethlehem Steel	485	485	485	485	....
85¼	85½	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅝	85⅝	85½	85½	— ⅜
128	130	100	Bklyn Union Gas	129	129	129	129	....
128	130	12	Do., odd lot	128	128	128	128	....
9	10	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	9	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
91	91¾	1,100	Butte & Superior	92¾	92¾	91½	91½	— ½
24½	24¾	800	California Petrol	23½	24½	23½	24⅝	+ ⅝
52¼	52⅜	900	California Pet. pf	51⅝	52⅝	51⅝	52½	+1⅛
167½	168½	1,800	Canadian Pacific	168½	169½	168¼	168⅝	+1⅝
54½	54½	600	Central Leather Co	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅞	+ ⅛
110½	111	100	Central Leather pf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅜
110½	111	10	Do., odd lot	111	111	111	111	....
94	94⅜	1,200	Chandler Motor	94⅜	94⅜	94¼	94⅜	+ ⅛
62½	63	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	62¼	63⅜	62¼	62⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	13	100	Chi. Great Western	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+1⅛
36	36¾	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. x d	36	36	36	36	— ⅞
94⅝	95	4,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¾	94⅝	93½	94⅝	+1⅛
129¼	131	1,600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130	130	130	130	+1
126½	127½	200	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	+ ⅝
17½	17⅝	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17¼	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	23	3,500	Chile Copper	22⅞	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
54¼	54½	600	Chino Copper	55	55	54½	54⅝	— ⅛
71	73⅜	700	Cluett, Peabody Co	72	72	72	72	....
43⅝	43¾	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
135	136	100	Consolidated Gas	135½	135⅝	135½	135½	+ ⅛
107	109⅝	100	Continental Can pf	100½	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅛
20⅞	21	500	Corn Products Ref	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
92⅞	93	84,300	Crucible Steel	94	94⅝	91½	93	+ ⅞
116¾	116⅞	100	Crucible Steel pf	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116⅞	+ ⅛
226	230	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	226	226	226	226	+6
217	220	180	Del., Lack. & West	218	218	218	218	+4½
18	20	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
92	96	200	Detroit United Ry	92	93	92	93	—2½
48⅝	49¾	5,100	Distillers' Secur	48⅝	48⅞	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅝	700	Dome Mines	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
87	87½	3,400	Erie	86⅜	87½	86⅝	87	+ ⅛
52	52¼	1,000	Erie 1st pf	52¼	53⅜	52	52¼	+ ⅛
44⅛	44⅜	100	Erie 2d pf	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
41¾	43	200	Federal M. & S. pf	43	43	43	43	+1½
41¼	43	120	Do., odd lots	43	43⅛	43	43¼	....
114	116	100	General Motors pf	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
77⅛	78	27,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76⅞	78¼	76⅞	77⅞	+1⅜
90	91¼	100	Granby Consol	91	91	91	91	....
122	122½	700	Great Northern pf	122	122¼	122	122¼	+ ⅛
44	44¾	600	G. N. certs. ore prop	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
49½	50	200	Greene-Cananea	49⅜	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	+ ⅛
21	21¼	500	Guggenheim Explor	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
102¼	103	300	Illinois Central	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	— ⅛
48¼	48¾	4,700	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48⅜	48	48¼	+ ⅛
59½	60	100	Int. Agricultural pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	....
110⅜	111	300	Int. Harvester, N.J.	111½	111½	110⅝	110⅞	— ⅛
118	119½	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	+1⅝
19⅞	20	47,600	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	19⅜	20¼	18⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
74⅝	74⅞	20,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	74½	74⅝	73	74⅜	+1½
48¼	48⅜	2,400	Int. Nickel	48¼	48⅝	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
11½	12	300	Int. Paper	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	....
47¾	48¼	500	Int. Paper pf. x d	48	47¾	48	48	....
91	92	1,500	Jewel Tea	95⅝	95⅝	91	91	—4
26	26¼	500	Kansas City South	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
75	75¼	1,800	Kelly Spring Tire	74	75¼	74	75	+1
57⅝	57⅞	12,800	Kennecott Copper	57⅝	58	57¼	57½	— ⅝
77⅞	78	1,100	Lackawanna Steel	77¼	77⅝	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛
104½	105½	500	Laclede Gas	103¼	104½	103¼	104½	+1
51⅝	52	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	52¼	52¾	51⅞	52	+ ⅝
77½	77⅞	700	Lehigh Valley	77¼	77¾	77¼	77½	+ ⅛
16	16⅛	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	....
51	58	200	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	51	51	51	51	+1
118	120½	200	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	119⅝	120	119⅝	120	+ ⅛
124½	125½	400	Louis. & Nash	124½	125	124½	125	+1⅛
79⅜	80	100	Mackay Cos	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
73⅞	73⅝	4,700	Maxwell Motors	73	74	72⅞	73⅝	+1⅛
85½	86	500	Maxwell M. 1st pf	85⅞	86	85⅞	86	+ ⅛
56⅜	57	4,800	Maxwell M. 2d pf	56⅝	57⅜	56⅜	57	+ ⅛
52½	55	100	May Dept. Stores	55	55	55	55	+ ⅛
111½	111½	22,400	Mexican Petrol	111	112⅜	110¼	111¼	+ ⅛
88⅝	88⅞	5,800	Miami Copper	88⅞	88⅞	88¼	88⅜	+ ⅛
4½	5	100	Mo. Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
78½	79¼	200	Montana Power	80	80¾	80	80¾	+ ⅛
123	124¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	123¼	123½	123¼	123¼	....
73	76	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅛
67	67⅞	200	Nat. Lead	67⅛	67⅝	67⅛	67½	+ ⅜
114⅝	115½	140	Nat. Lead pf	115	115	115	115	+1
17⅝	17⅞	1,400	Nev. Con. Copper	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
142½	145	300	N. Y. Air Brake	145	146	145	146	+1
105	105¼	8,300	N. Y. Central	104¼	105¼	104¼	105½	+ ⅝
33	36½	100	N. Y., C. & St. L	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	+1½
2,000	65	2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	64	65¾	63¾	65¾	+1½
....	....	900	N. Y. O. & W	27⅜	28¼	27⅜	28¼	— ⅝
122½	123	3,550	Norfolk & West	121⅞	123	121⅞	123	+1
68¼	69½	100	North American	69	69	69	69	....
113¾	114½	3,400	Northern Pacific	113⅞	114½	113¾	113⅞	+ ⅛
8	8½	100	Ontario Mining	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
23½	25	200	Pacific Mail	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+1⅛
57⅜	57⅝	11,120	Penn. Railroad	56⅜	57⅝	56⅜	57⅛	+ ⅛
104	104½	470	People's Gas, Chi	104¼	104½	103¾	103¾	— ⅝
44¼	44⅝	1,000	Philadelphia Co	44	44⅝	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
53¼	54	100	Pressed Steel Car	53½	53½	53⅛	53½	—1
102½	103	200	Pressed S. C. pf	103	103	103	103	+1
....	....	800	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
96⅞	97¼	100	Ry. Steel Spring pf	96⅞	96⅞	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
24	24¼	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24½	24	24	— ⅛
85⅞	85⅞	11,700	Reading	85⅜	86¼	85¼	85¾	+1⅛
51⅝	51⅞	800	Republic I. & S	51¾	51⅝	51½	51½	....
7	7⅛	800	Rock Island Co	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
15	15½	100	Rock Isl. Co. pf	15	15	15	15	....
2⅝	2⅞	1,700	St. L. & San Fran	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8¼	8¾	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
15	15½	100	Seaboard A. L	15½	15½	15½	15½	....
86	86⅜	200	Seaboard A. L. pf	86	86⅛	86	86⅛	+1⅛
86	86¼	1,100	Shattuck-Arizona	86⅜	86⅜	86	86¼	+ ⅛
56	57	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co	56	56	56	56	....
98⅝	98⅛	2,600	Southern Pacific	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅜	+ ⅜
210	212	600	South P. R. Sugar	210	210	200	210	+1
210	212	35	do., odd lot	208⅞	208⅞	208⅞	208⅞	....
20⅝	20⅜	900	Southern Railway	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
60	60	200	South. Ry. pf	59⅝	60	59¼	59⅝	+1⅛
87	87⅜	200	Stand. Mf. pf. ex. d	87	87	87	87	+ ½
142¼	143	2,500	Studebaker Co	145	145	142⅜	142⅜	— ⅛
52⅜	53¼	900	Tenn. Copper	53¼	53¼	52½	52½	— ⅛
196½	197	700	Texas Co	197	197	196½	196⅞	....
18	18⅛	1,600	Texas Co. rights	18	18	17⅞	18	....
8	8½	2,200	Texas Pacific	8	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
6¾	6⅞	3,200	Union B. & P. Co	6⅞	7¼	6¼	6¼	—1⅛
31	32	1,800	U. B. & P. Co. pf	31	31	28	28	—3½
133½	133⅝	8,300	Union Pacific	133¼	134	133¼	133⅝	+ ⅛
82¾	83	200	Union Pac. pf	82¾	83	82¾	82⅞	— ⅛
61	62½	500	United Cigar Man	62	62	62	62	+ ⅛
108	110	100	United Cigar M. pf	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
93¾	94	600	United Cigar Stores	94	94	93½	93⅞	— ⅛
148¼	148⅝	4,500	United Fruit	149⅜	149⅜	148	148½	— ⅜
30	31	200	United Rys. In. pf	30	30	29½	29½	— ⅝
21	22¼	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅝
166	166½	17,900	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	162	167⅞	162	166½	+5½
105	110	300	U. S. In. Alcoh. pf	108	108½	108	108½	+3⅝
52	52⅜	4,400	U. S. Rubber	52¼	53⅜	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅜
110	112	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	111	111	111	111	—1
69	69⅜	4,300	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	68½	69½	67⅞	69½	+1⅛
85½	85⅞	22,400	U. S. Steel	85¼	85⅞	85½	85⅞	....
116⅞	117	700	U. S. Steel pf	117	117	116⅞	117	+ ⅛
116⅞	117	45	do., odd lot	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	....
81¾	82⅛	1,000	Utah Copper	82	82⅛	82	82	+ ⅛
17½	18	100	Utah Securities	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
15	15¼	200	Wabash	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
46¼	46¾	1,700	Wabash pf. A	46⅜	46⅝	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅝	1,400	Wabash pf. B	28	28⅜	27½	28¼	+ ⅛
126½	130	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	128⅛	128⅞	128⅛	128⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	32⅞	8,750	Western Md.	31⅞	33⅛	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅛
48	48½	1,000	Western Md. pf	47½	48⅝	47½	48⅝	+ ⅛
90¼	90⅜	200	West. Union Tel	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅛
64⅞	65	7,800	Westing. E. & M	65⅜	66

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RAIL ADVANCE SEEN IN GARY STATEMENT

Prices in Effect Since 1901 Not Guaranteed Beyond May 1, 1916.

RUSH OF ORDERS EXPECTED

Schwab's Prophecy of 40,000,000 Tons of Ingots a Year by 1920 Already Fulfilled.

Much interest was evident in steel circles yesterday in a brief statement issued by E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Steel Corporation. In reponse to numerous inquiries about the rail situation, Mr. Gary said:

The subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation who manufacture rails have decided to maintain the present prices until May 1, 1916, as to rails sold for delivery up to May 1, 1917, but will make no commitments beyond that date.

It was taken for granted in numerous quarters of the trade that this implied that prices would probably be increased above the long-standing figure of $28 a ton for Bessemer rails and $30 a ton for the open hearth product. Independent steel makers for several months have been urging that quotations be raised, inasmuch as rails were selling far below the market prices for other products of the same class. The Steel Corporation has all along been unwilling to make a move in this direction, although it is known that the big organization would follow any advances made by competitors if they were maintained for several weeks.

In steel circles it is expected that Mr. Gary's comment will stimulate greatly the placing of contracts by the railroads in the next seven weeks. Already about 1,000,000 tons have been ordered for delivery in the first half of 1917, but several of the leading carriers have not yet covered their full requirements for next year. The advance, if put into effect, will probably carry the price for Bessemer rails to the neighborhood of $35 a ton, with open hearth product several dollars higher. The present quotations have been in force since 1901.

Commenting on the Steel Corporation's attitude toward the rail market, The Iron Age says:

The statement is taken as the forerunner of advances in rail prices, which for some time have been justified on the score of wage advances, the high price of ferromanganese and the much higher prices paid for other forms of steel with which the mills are crowded. It may safely be added that this notification means a large influx of rail orders in the present month, though how much space is still available at rail mills for rollings in the first four months of 1917 is a question. On some of the rails ordered last month deliveries ran up to July 1, 1917.

There has been a growing sentiment that more stringent rail specifications would in time bring higher prices, and independent rail manufacturers are not likely to be behindhand in putting rails in closer relationship to the general steel market. It is now nearly a year since the railroads were advised of the danger of overstaying their market.

The expansion of steel making in March, according to this periodical, brought the country's rate of output up to an annual total between 43,000,000 and 44,000,000 tons of ingots. This tremendous figure is of especial interest as it bears out the prediction made more than a decade ago by Charles M. Schwab that the United States would be producing 40,000,000 tons of ingots a year by 1920. The extraordinary demand for war munitions has helped to make Mr. Schwab's prophecy come true several years before the set time.

The Iron Trade Review says, in regard to current conditions:

Steel makers appear to be giving less attention at this juncture to the taking of new business than to the problems of the manufacture of the enormous tonnage which they now have upon their books. There is quite a general improvement on the part of the producers to restrain by high prices and deliberate refusal continuation of the recent heavy buying, especially since the filled-up condition of the mills forces consumers, if they close at all, to accept deliveries more and more in the extended future. This situation tends to increase the speculative factor, and the policies of leading producers are being framed to meet this problem.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, April 5, (via Sayville.)—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes, according to the Overseas News Agency: Gold reserve, 2,460,000,000 marks, increased 513,000m.; commercial paper and treasury bills, 8,112,060,000 marks, increased 2,214,000,000m.; circulation and banking notes, 6,988,000,000 marks, increased 614,000,000m.; deposits, 4,257,000,000 marks, increased 1,644,000,000m. The above changes were mostly influenced by requirements of the end of the first quarter of the year. The most remarkable increase was in deposits, which was largely connected with preparations for payments of war loan installments.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
4½s —Sept., 1917	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s—June, 1965	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s—Mar., 1965	106⅞	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜
4½s—Nov., 1957	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s—May, 1957	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s—Nov., 1917	101⅛		101⅛	
4½s—May, 1917	100⅞	101	100⅞	101
4½s—Mar., 1964	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
4½s—Mar., 1942	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
4½s—Sept., 1960	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
4½s—Mar., 1960, pr.				
4s —Consol 1930	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4s —May, 1959	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s —Nov., 1958	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s —May, 1957	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s —Nov., 1956	99½	100	99½	100
4s —Nov., 1955	99½	100	99½	100
4s —Nov., 1938	99½		99½	
4s —1917-1919	100		100	
3½s—Nov., 1957	89½		90	
3½s—Nov., 1954	89½	90½	90½	90½
3½s—May, 1954	89½	90¼	90¼	90½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s—June, 1916	2.80		2.80	
4½s—June, 1917	3.60		3.60	
4½s—1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s—1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1916-1954	4.00	4.02	4.00	4.02
3½s—1940-1950	4.07	4.00	4.02	3.95
3½s—1930-1940	4.10	4.00	4.03	4.00
3½s—1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1916-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1916-1919	3.95		3.95	
3s —1940-1950	4.07	4.00	4.05	3.95
3s —1918-1925	4.05		4.05	
3s —1916-1918	3.95		3.95	

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
Atlantic Refining	675	685	675	685
Borne-Scrymser	305	315	300	310
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	106	103	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	955	1000	950	1000
Colonial Oil	165	180	165	180
Continental Oil	312	317	312	317
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	42	44
Cumberland Pipe Line	95	98	95	98
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Galena Signal Oil	150	152	150	152
Illinois Pipe Line	178	179	176	179
Indiana Pipe Line	100	101	100	103
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12½	12	12⅛
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	187	193	187	198
Northern Pipe Line	102	104	102	104
Ohio Oil	222	224	222	224
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	92	95	92	95
Pierce Oil	14¼	14⅜	14½	15
Pierce 6s, 1924	83	85	88	85
Prairie Oil & Gas	413	417	413	417
Prairie Pipe Line	220	223	220	223
Solar Refining	290	300	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	290	295	290	295
South. Penn. Oil	348	352	350	355
South. West. Penn.	106	109	106	109
Standard Oil of Cal.	248	252	249	252
Standard Oil of Ind.	540	545	540	545
Standard Oil of Kan.	450	460	450	460
Standard Oil of Ky.	363	368	363	368
Standard Oil of Neb.	360	370	360	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	513	516	513	516
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	211	209	211
Standard Oil of Ohio	545	555	545	555
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	82	85	82	85
Vacuum Oil	241	244	240	243
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	77.05	77.41	77.79	+ .60
25 industrials	99.48	96.73	99.00	+ .19
50 stocks	88.71	88.07	88.39	+ .39

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 5	88.71	88.07	88.39	+ .39
April 4	88.58	87.89	88.00	— .25
April 3	88.87	87.76	88.25	+ .56
April 1	87.82	87.46	87.69	+ .17
March 31	87.76	86.22	87.52	+1.11
March 30	87.03	86.22	86.41	— .41
March 29	87.86	86.05	86.82	— .77
March 28	88.06	87.15	87.59	— .30
March 27	88.06	87.06	87.89	— .02

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
April.					
1915	73.50	30	64.54	1	72.60
1914	70.66	2	65.24	25	67.23
1913	62.51	4	58.44	30	56.68
1912	71.18	26	68.03	1	70.39

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.57	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	88.39
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.90

*To date.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
4th week Mar.	$379,800	$637,000	$342,800
Mo. of Mar.	2,907,000	1,898,500	708,500
July 1-Mar. 31	21,843,900	16,627,900	5,218,000

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

4th week Mar.	1,436,408	1,153,121	283,287
Mo. of Mar.	4,166,767	3,270,842	895,925
July 1-Mar. 31	35,714,714	28,779,468	6,935,246

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

4th week Mar.	226,226	175,942	50,284
Mo. of Mar.	674,997	556,722	118,275
July 1-Mar. 31	5,671,543	4,874,354	797,209

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

4th week Mar.	882,279	1,007,635	*125,356
Mo. of Mar.	2,968,023	2,784,387	*116,364
July 1-Mar. 31	24,487,544	25,633,076	*1,145,532

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

4th week Mar.	546,822	475,130	71,186
Mo. of Mar.	1,617,152	1,451,488	165,689
July 1-Mar. 31	14,730,739	13,982,860	747,879

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

4th week Mar.	104,618	99,343	5,275
Mo. of Mar.	445,831	404,507	41,324
July 1-Mar. 31	4,140,252	3,480,271	659,981

WESTERN MARYLAND—

4th week Mar.	310,736	251,049	59,686
Mo. of Mar.	887,256	756,200	131,217
July 1-Mar. 31	7,968,588	6,297,467	1,770,121

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for February—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Mileage	2,044.57	2,002.99	1.58
Freight rev.	2,011,264	2,220,831	690,432
Passenger rev.	2,137,089	1,849,087	287,981
Total op. rev.	5,502,158	4,590,998	1,211,211
Maint wy & st.	534,145	457,583	296,552
Maint. of equ.	853,828	647,055	286,772
Transp exp.	2,457,464	1,811,152	646,311
Total oper exp.	4,365,194	3,106,206	1,257,025
Taxes	240,000	195,000	45,000
Operating inc.	1,196,373	1,289,685	*91,309
Eight months:			
Freight rev.	24,375,000	19,674,159	4,700,840
Passenger rev.	19,670,438	18,076,201	1,594,236
Total oper. rev.	49,628,585	42,408,061	7,220,277
Main. of way.	5,529,411	5,147,307	682,013
Main. of equip.	7,248,827	6,367,154	881,672
Trans. exp.	17,950,020	16,286,299	1,662,727
Total oper. ex.	32,222,797	29,541,986	3,380,780
Taxes	1,900,000	1,775,000	126,000
Operat. inc.	14,790,774	11,083,039	3,712,533

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
T'l rcs. f'm op.	$4,045,734	$3,167,103	$878,630
Exp. priv.	1,560,311	1,583,494	400,816
T'l trans. rev.	2,050,423	1,583,609	466,813
Non-tr. rev.	43,712	41,097	5,614
Total op. rev.	2,100,135	1,624,707	475,428
Total op. exp.	1,536,779	1,050,293	186,486
Net op. rev.	283,355	*25,586	288,942
Taxes	20,292	17,113	3,179
Operating inc.	242,745	*43,052	285,806
Six months:			
T'l rcs. f'm op.	20,502,025	17,733,604	3,068,421
Exp. priv.	10,253,228	9,129,252	1,124,993
T'l trans. rev.	10,740,799	8,098,371	1,943,428
Non-tr. rev.	294,813	288,702	36,111
Total op. rev.	10,841,813	8,862,074	1,979,539
Total op. exp.	9,414,653	9,365,500	19,152
Net op. rev.	1,426,960	*503,425	1,960,386
Taxes	108,805	102,244	6,560
Op. income	1,318,107	*608,409	1,953,517
Steam roads	37,891	37,890	1
Other lines	7,079	7,032	47

*Deficit.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the month of December—

December:			
To. rec. fr. op.	5,356,727	4,108,479	1,248,249
Express priv.	2,710,505	2,224,986	346,518
Tot. trans. rev.	2,646,222	1,884,492	681,769
Non-trans. rev.	386,265	154,188	209,077
Tot. op. rev.	3,032,488	2,118,681	890,807
Net oper. rev.	346,988	*5,335	552,324
Taxes	44,783	35,320	8,442
Oper. income	302,025	*40,896	542,922
Six months:			
To. rec. fr. op.	28,152,933	23,977,755	4,175,148
Express priv.	14,205,428	12,038,406	2,167,022
Tot. trans. rev.	13,947,505	11,839,379	2,008,125
Non-trans. rev.	1,549,132	1,079,112	470,039
Tot. op. rev.	15,496,637	12,918,491	2,478,185
Tot. op. exp.	14,327,498	12,869,482	457,953
Net op. rev.	2,169,221	149,008	2,020,212
Taxes	260,218	213,111	47,107
Oper. income	1,904,606	65,045	1,969,652
Mileage			
Steam roads	71,220	69,988	1,231
Other lines	2,285	2,273	12

*Deficit.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY LIGHT & POWER for February—

Gross	480,543	444,404	45,139
Net	311,727	265,476	45,301
Sur. after chg.	137,204	170,161	27,043
Two mos. gross	981,617	918,128	63,489
Net	617,568	552,709	64,857
Sur. after chg.	347,596	350,995	46,401

NEW YORK RAILWAYS for February—

Gross	1,040,676	982,481	58,195
Net after taxes	277,322	248,280	29,051
Other income	47,203	46,101	1,102
Total income	324,525	294,381	30,153
Sur. after chg.	39,719	9,202	30,517
Pass. carried	20,784,706	19,581,160	1,203,546
Eight mos. grs.	9,107,997	8,887,645	220,352
Net after taxes	2,806,947	2,497,003	309,944
Other income	372,822	339,735	33,088
Total income	3,205,770	2,836,738	433,032
Sur. after chg.	982,278	547,008	435,270
Pass. carried	182,442,872	175,995,903	6,446,969

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	390	395
American Light & Traction pf	114	116
Adirondack Electric Power	21	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf	78	80
*American Gas & Electric	138	142
*American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Power & Light	65	66
American Power & Light pf	86	86½
American Public Utilities	47	47
American Public Utilities pf	75	77
American Waterworks & Electric	7	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	53	55
American Gas Co.	120	122
Associated Gas & Electric pf	50	65
Atlantic Power & Light pf	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	29	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	99
Cities Service	190	195
Cities Service pf	84¾	85¾
Colorado Power	28	29
Colorado Power pf	100	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	63	64
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	85	87
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers Power (Me.) pf	96	98
Denver Gas & Elec. gen 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf	73	76
Electric Bond & Share pf	101	103
Empire District Electric pf	80	85
Federal Light & Traction	14	16
Federal Light & Traction pf	47	49
Gas & Electric Securities	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf	88	93
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pow. pf	90	95
Northern States Power	59½	61
Northern States Power pf	94½	95
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	60	61
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf	92	93
Pacific Gas & Electric original	92	94½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	27	30
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	71	73
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf	102	†105
Southwestern P. & L. pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	10	11
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	37	39
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12½	13½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	55	56
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	24	28
Toledo Traction, Light & Power pf	52	55
United Light & Rys.	53	55
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	75	77
Western Power	16¾	17¾
Western Power pf	60	62

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Springfield Body Corporation announces that deliveries on contract increased 50 per cent. in March over the February output. The company is now up with all its deliveries. April is expected to show a further increase of 33 per cent. over March.

John Muir & Co. have issued a booklet outlining a new method of cumulative investment in stocks and bonds.

The Guaranty Trust Co. is prepared to exchange the temporary stock certificates of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, preferred and common stocks, for the permanent certificates.

The Philadelphia Company has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on its common stock, an increase of ¼ of 1 per cent. quarterly.

Douglas Fenwick & Co. are offering a part of 10,000 shares of common stock of the Nymo Zinc & Lead Company at its par value of $5 a share. The issue is on a 12 per cent. dividend basis.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

It was the upturn in the railroad shares that was the feature which probably attracted most attention in the dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It was accompanied by talk about recent excellent earnings exhibits, and also on the likelihood of a turn for the better in the labor situation. Reading, Union Pacific, Erie, New Haven, and Pennsylvania were among the prominent railroad stocks that recorded advances.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
100	Am. Beet Sug.	72¾	73¼	72¾	73
50	Am. Can	61⅞	61⅞	61¼	61¼
240	Am. Car & Fy.	70	70½	69½	69½
50	Am. Ice Sec.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
90	Am. Linseed	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
1,880	Am. Locomo.	79⅝	80	79⅛	79⅜
8,500	Am. Smelting	102⅜	104⅜	102⅜	103⅜
50	Am. Zinc	89⅝	89⅝	88⅝	89⅜
480	Anaconda Cop.	86⅝	87	86½	86½
720	Baldwin Loco.	108	108¼	107	107½
40	Balt. & Ohio	88	88	87⅜	87⅜
80	Butte & Sup.	92⅜	92⅜	92	92
70	California Pet.	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛
120	Cent. Leather	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54½
50	Ches. & Ohio	63⅛	63⅛	62½	62½
80	C., M. & St. P.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94½
10	C., R. I. & P.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
20	Col. Fuel & I.	46	46	46	46
70	Corn Products	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜
6,960	Crucible Steel	93⅞	94½	91⅞	92⅞
140	Distillers Sec.	48	48⅛	48	48⅛
880	Erie	36⅜	37⅛	36⅜	37⅛
350	Goodrich Co.	77⅛	78½	77	78
870	Int. Mer. Mar.	19⅞	20⅛	18⅞	20
620	Int. M. M. pf.	73¼	74⅛	73	74⅛
140	Inspiration C.	46⅝	48⅜	43⅝	48¼
480	Kenne. Copper.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅛	57⅛
20	Lackawan. St.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
380	Maxwell Mot.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅛	72⅜
50	Maxwell 2d pf.	57	57	56½	56⅞
3,710	Mexican Pet.	111⅜	112⅜	110¼	111⅝
140	Miami Cop.	38⅞	39	38⅝	38⅝
120	Nevada Cons.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
70	N. Y. Central	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
520	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
720	Pennsylvania	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝
50	Ray Copper	24½	24½	24¼	24⅜
1,680	Reading	85⅝	86⅛	85⅝	85⅞
50	Rep. I. & S.	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅜
240	South. Pac.	98½	98⅝	98¼	98⅜
30	Studebaker	144¼	144¼	143¼	143½
10	Tenn. Copper	53½	53½	53½	53½
20	Union Bag & P.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
20	Un. Bag&P. pf	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞
870	Union Pac.	133⅛	133⅞	133¼	133⅝
20	United Fruit	149	149	149	149
390	U.S. Ind Alco.	164	167	162¼	166¼
270	U. S. Rubber	52½	53⅜	52½	53⅛
3,635	U. S. Steel	85¼	85⅞	85¼	85⅝
50	Utah Copper	82⅛	82½	82½	82½
20	West. Md.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
390	West. Elec.	66	66¼	65¼	65¾

85,775

MINING STOCKS.

2,400	Atlanta	15⅛	15⅛	14½	14⅛
2,000	Cash Boy	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
300	Halifax	.68	.68	.68	.68
300	Iron Blos.	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½
800	Rescue Eula	.29	.31	.29	.31
1,000	Silver Pick	.07	.07	.07	.07
300	Tonopah Bel.	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65
200	Tonopah Ext.	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20

7,300

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 5.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 63 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 53½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Adventure	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7	Ahmeek	101	101	100	100
115	Alaska Gold	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20½
50	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1	1
20	Allouez	70	70	70	70
2,960	Am. Zinc	90¼	90⅝	89½	89⅝
25	Anaconda	87	87	86⅞	86⅞
820	Ariz. Com.	9⅛	9¼	9	9
290	Butte & Sup.	92⅛	92⅝	91⅝	92
190	Cal. & Ariz.	74	74	74	74
7	Cal. & Hecla	555	555	550	550
10	Chino	55¼	56¼	55½	55⅛
900	Copper Range	63⅝	64⅛	63⅝	64½
2,130	East Butte	12⅝	13¼	12⅝	13
100	Franklin	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
65	Granby	90¼	91	90½	91
10	Hancock	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
20	Island Creek	46¼	46¼	46½	46½
50	Island Crk pf	89½	89½	89½	89½
100	Isle Royale	28½	28½	28¼	28⅜
60	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
835	Keweenaw	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
10	Lake	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
20	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Mayflower	3½	3½	3½	3½
65	Miami	39	39	38⅞	39
1,655	Michigan	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
411	Mohawk	96½	101	96½	100
115	New Arcadian	8	8½	8	8
520	New Idria	16	16⅝	16	16⅛
80	Nipissing	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
490	North Butte	29	29½	29	29½
385	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Oilbway	2	2	2	2
150	Old Colony	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
180	Old Dominion	68¼	68¼	68	68
25	Osceola	94½	94½	94¼	94½
20	Pond Creek	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
250	Quincy	94½	94⅝	93⅝	94
10	Ray Con.	24¼	24½	24¼	24½
905	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
80	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
255	South Lake	8	8	8	8
200	South Utah	42c	45c	42c	45c
830	St. Mary's L'd.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
151	Sup. & Boston.	8¼

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Chicle Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 American Shovel & Tool Pfd.
100 American Thermos Bottle
75 Columbia Mills
50 Continental Insurance
800 Cumberland Corp. Com.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
25 N. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
75 Germania Life Insurance
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
25 New Jersey Zinc
20 Victor Talking Machine
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com.
100 American Thermos Bottle
15 Bankers Trust
500 Cumberland Corp. Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
25 Franklin Insurance
100 Goldschmidt Detinning Com. & Pf.
100 Great Northern Paper
25 Germania Insurance
60 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
25 Home Insurance
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 New Jersey Zinc
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phone 4001 to 4010 John. 66 Wall St., N. Y.

WILL BUY:
Bordens Condensed Milk com.
Hercules Powder pfd.
Am. Thread pfd.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Continental Insurance Co.

WILL SELL:
Remington 1st and 2nd pfd.
Babcox & Wilcox
Nassau & Suffolk Ltg. com.
Realty Associates
Title Guar. & Trust Co.

L. A. NORTON
Tel's Broad 2860-2865. 25 Broad St.

BUY—SELL
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL COMPANY
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
PIERCE OIL CORP. 6s
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMER.
COLORADO POWER COMPANY
PREFERRED STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4360-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Eastern Steel
Amer. Graphophone
Amer. Sumatra Tob.
Gulf States Steel
General Baking Pfd.
Amer. Thermos Bottle

DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

Appalachian Power Com.
American Chicle Stocks
Cushman Sons Stocks
Claflin (H. B.) Pref.
General Baking Pref.
General Gas & Elec. Stocks
International Power Com.
N. Y. State Railways Com.
N. Y. & Richmond Gas Co.
Rockwood Co. 1st Pref.
St. L., Rocky Mount. & Pac. Com.
Standard Asbestos Corp.
U. S. Steamship
St. Croix Power 5s, 1932
Standard Motor Cons. 6s, 1927

DIDRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Gulf States Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmast."

Bankers Trust Co. STOCK
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Dealers in Bank Stocks
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Pacific Gas
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
49 BROAD ST. Tel. 1680 Broad

WANTED
500 Spokane & Inland
Empire Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Winchester Arms
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phone 4001 to 4010 John. 66 Wall St., N. Y.

We Will Buy U. S. Finishing
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building Phone 8354 Rector

Why Don't the Stocks I Own Go Up?
Call or Write for Daily Letter.
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.
N. Y. Coffee Exch., N. Y. Produce Exch.
Established over 15 years.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Greater Activity in the Curb Market, with Prices Generally Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 520,484 shares of stock and $375,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 65,140; oil, 97,329, and mining, 358,015. The range of prices of all issues in which transacations were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Aeolian-Web.	25	25	25	25
1,100	‡Aetna Ex. t.c.	21⅞	23	21⅝	23
600	Ajax Rub., Inc.	69¾	70	69¾	70
1,150	Atl., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	33	33¾	31⅞	33¾
300	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	46	49	48	49
900	Balt. Tube Co.	119	120	119	119
800	‡Butler Chem.	3	3¼	2¾	3
100	Can. N. G. C.	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	1¾
400	‡Car Lt. & P.	6¾	8⅜	6¾	6¾
235	Carwen Steel.	10	10	10	10
100	‡Central Fdy.	12	12	12	12
8,010	Chev. Motor.	181	187	183	187
400	‡Cramp Shipb.	82	83	82	83
10,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	65¼	66¾	65¼	66⅞
2,800	‡Cuba C. S. pf	96¾	97	96¾	96¾
35	Curtiss Aeros. v. t. ctfs.	45	46	46	46
100	Emerson Phe.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
700	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,000	‡Ga., W. & W.	70	70¼	69¾	70
220	‡Hall Signal.	19	19	19	19
1,200	‡Holly Sug. C.	43¼	45	42	45
1,000	‡Holly S.C. pf.	93	96¼	93	95¼
700	Int. Arms F.S. Corp.	14	14	14	14
400	Intern. Rubber	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
1,600	Kath. Brenne.	29	30½	27	28
2,500	Kene. Z. Cor.	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅞
1,200	‡S. S. Kresge.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
700	‡S. S. Kres. pf.	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
500	‡Lake Tor. B.	10¼	10¼	10	10¼
300	‡Lynn Phon.	8	8	8	8
800	Marconi of Am.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
40	M. A. v. t. ctfs.	30	30	30	30
500	‡Maxim Mun.	6	6	5¾	5¾
5,720	‡Midvale Steel.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¾
1,200	T. & M. C.	28½	27	28	28½
100	‡P. E. & M. Co.	120	120	115	115
300	Corp of R. & M.	5½	5½	5	5
200	St., L., R. Mt. & P. v. t. ctfs	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼
300	‡St. Jo. Lead.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,300	S. B. v. t. ctfs.	35¾	36¼	35⅝	35⅝
3,500	‡Tob. Products.	44¾	46	43¾	43¾
2,100	Un. Profit S.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	‡U. S. L. & H. C.	3¾	×3⅝	3¾	3¾
100	‡W. P. T., w. i.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
10	‡Wab. Pitts. T. pf., w. i.	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¾
4,000	White M. Co.	60¾	61	59¾	60¾
1,300	World F. Corp. v. t. ctfs.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
1,800	‡Zinc Con. Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	Atlantic Ref.	679	675	679	— 1
10	Ill. Pipe Line.	178	178	178	..
110	Ohio Oil.	223	220	222	..
65	Prairie Pipe L.	223	222	223	+ 1
25	S. O. of Cal.	250	250	250	..
84	Vacuum Oil.	247	242	242	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Am. Oil & G.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	‡Bar. O. & G.	8	8¼	8	8¼
1,900	‡Cos. (Oil R.).	20	20¼	20	20¼
200	‡Cos. O. & G. w. i.	..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
250	‡Cos. O. & G. w. i. pf.	..	4¾	4¾	4¼
100	Empire Pet.	..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5,850	‡Federal Oil.	..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	‡Houston Oil.	..	17½	17½	17½
10	Int. Petrol.	..	12¼	12¼	12¼
10,000	‡Midw. Oil.	..	62	62	60
810	Midw. Ref.	..	64½	66¼	64¾
5,200	‡Musk. Ref.	..	7¼	7¼	7¼
47,000	‡Okla. Oil.	..	18	17	16½
3,500	‡Okla. Oil pf.	..	½	½	½
2,600	Okla. Pr. & R.	..	6¾	6¾	6¾
8,000	‡Sap. O. & R.	..	13	11	11
200	Savoy Oil.	..	10¾	10¾	10¾
10,700	‡Un. Oil.	..	75	76	75
1,000	‡Vac. Oil & G.	..	6	6	6
100	Ventura	..	9	9	9
1,000	‡Victoria Oil.	..	1⅝	×1⅝	1⅝
4,200	Way. O. & G.	..	8¼	8¼	7⅞

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	‡Amer. Com.	..	10	10	10
80,000	‡Atlanta	..	15	16	14
1,500	Bingham Min.	..	12¾	12¾	12¾
3,700	‡Booth	..	21	21	19½
12,400	‡Boston & M. (a prospect).	..	76	77	75
640	Buffalo Mines.	..	1¼	1¼	1¼
850	Butte & N. Y.	..	8½	8½	8
4,900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	..	8½	9	8⅝
400	‡CalaverasCop.	..	35	35¾	35
8,700	‡Calumet&Ariz.	..	85	85	84
4,000	‡Canada Cop.	..	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,500	‡Cashboy	..	7¾	8	7¾
1,360	Cerro de Pasco Copper	..	89	×90	88¼
8,500	Con. Ariz. S.	..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9,200	Con. Nev.-Utah.	..	½	½	½
1,900	Crown Reserve	..	½	½	½
850	‡Dupont Cop.	..	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	‡Eagle & Blue Bell.	..	2¾	2¾	2¼
5,250	‡Emma Copper	..	61	63	61
1,000	‡Foster Cobalt.	..	9½	9½	9½
250	First Nat. Cop.	..	5¾	5¾	5¾
8,700	‡Goldfield Con.	..	80	77	79
9,000	‡Gold. Merger	..	15½	14½	14½
800	‡Granite Gold Copper.	..	..	..	..
2,300	‡Greenwater	..	6	6	6
2,100	Howe Sound.	..	6	6¾	5¾
100	Hecla Mining.	..	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,300	‡Int. Mines.	..	24	24	24
8,200	‡Iron Blossom.	..	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,000	Jerome Verd.	..	2	2¼	2
400	‡Jim Butler.	..	96	97	96
15,700	Jumbo Ext.	..	85	85	77
8,000	‡Kawanas	..	14	15	14
200	La Rose Con.	..	5¾	6	5¾
5,500	Magma Cop.	..	18¾	18½	17½
1,000	Majestic Mines	..	..	..	..
12,700	‡Marsh Min.	..	32	32	29
2,000	McIntyre	..	91	91	91
600	‡McK-Dar.	..	45	46	45
600	Mines of Am.	..	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,000	‡Mojave T. & C.	..	4½	5	4¾
105,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	..	84	83	84
100	N. Utah Bing.	..	3	3	3
500	Nip. Mines Co.	..	7¾	7¾	×7¾
8,000	‡‡OatmanAris. Central	..	85	85	85
400	Oat'n Big Jim.	..	1¾	2	1¾
200	‡‡Oat'n Crescent (a prospect).	..	41	41	41
200	‡‡Oatman Ex (a prospect).	..	17	17	17
4,800	‡‡Oat'n Lazy Boy (a prospect).	..	39	40	39
10,000	‡‡Oatman So.	..	40	43	40
10,000	‡‡Oro	..	4	5	4
3,500	‡‡Peterson Lake	..	26	27	26
1,400	‡Ray Herc. Min	..	4¾	5	4¾
1,000	‡‡Rex Con. Min	..	19	20	19
10,000	‡‡Rochester M.	..	57	57	57
800	‡San Toy	..	18	18	18
1,200	‡Scratch G. G.	..	¾	1	¾
100	‡Seven T. C'in	..	87	87	87
6,400	‡‡Silver Pick.	..	8	8	7¾
1,800	Stand. S.-L.	..	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,700	Stewart.	..	1¾	1¾	1¾
12,700	‡‡Success Min.	..	85	87	84
8,000	‡Superstit. Min. (a prospect).	..	82	83	82
1,000	‡‡Temiskam'g.	..	56	56	56
900	‡Tone. Belmont	..	4½	×4¾	4½
8,000	Tono. Ext.	..	5¾	6¼	5¾
800	Tono. Mining.	..	6¾	6¾	6¾
115	United East.	..	4¾	4¾	4½
2,000	‡‡U. S. Con. M	..	15¾	15¾	15¾
8,600	‡Un. V. Ext.	..	24	24¾	23¾
1,200	‡West R. Con.	..	78	76	77
500	‡White O. Min.	..	6¼	6⅝	6¼
100	Yukon Gold M.	..	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	‡Yuscaran Con.	..	1¾	1¾	1¾

BONDS.

$150,000	‡Chas. & O. conv. 5s.	..	96¼	96¼	96¼
550,000	‡Midvale Steel cv. 5s. w. i.	..	97¾	97¼	96
175,000	N. Y. City new 4½s, '64.	..	102¼	102¼	102¼

*044 lot. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o.	15	17	15	17
Driggs-Seabury	136	142	136	142
Hask. & Barker Car.	42	48	42	48
Hopkins & A. Arms.	..	65	..	65
Marlin Arms pf.	78	83	..	..
Nymo Zino	..	5	5¼	5
Penn. Salt.	17¼	18¼	17¼	18¼
Steel & Radia, Ltd.	35	40	35	40

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	17	18	17¼	18
Pierce Oil	14¼	14¾	14¼	15

MINING STOCKS.

Oatman Gold Key	23	25	23	25
Oatman Nellie	29	31	29	31
Tri-Bullion	⅞	1	⅞	1

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	85	95	80	95

*044 lot. ‡Sell cents per share.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass.	268	278	268	278
Atlas Powder.	295	305	295	305
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	127	120	127
Bliss, (E. W.).	403	420	410	425
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. Forg.	175	190	170	200
Canadian Explosives.	800	850	800	850
Can. Exposives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	850	800	850
Du Pont Powd., new.	340	350	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	106	105	108
Hercules Powder.	370	390	370	390
Hercules Powder pf.	116	120	116	120
International Arms.	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond.	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	555	565	555	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2100	2200	2100	2200

SAYS ENGRAVERS OBEY LAW

Swann Decides Board of Trade's Price Increase Is Legal.

District Attorney Swann brought about an amicable settlement yesterday of a dispute between A. J. Powers of the Powers Engraving Company and the Photo Engravers Board of Trade, which had raised the standard scale of prices of photo engravings from 20 to 50 per cent. The new scale went into effect on April 3, and the Powers Engraving Company was invited to subscribe to it by becoming a member of the board.

Mr. Powers thought the Photo Engravers Board of Trade might be violating the Donnelly anti-trust law and brought the matter to the attention of District Attorney Swann, who conferred with attorneys for the board. They convinced him that the increase of the scale of prices was made necessary by increased cost of materials; and that no violation of the law had been committed.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—Fifty-four corporations were chartered today having aggregate capital stocks of $1,800,750. They include:

Newkraft Mfg. Co., Inc., fibre products, floor coverings, textiles, $500,000; W. A. W. Davis, P. A. Brown, N. E. Boomhower, 230 5th Av.

W. A. W. Davis Corpn., commission, selling agents, fibre products, floor coverings, textiles, $200,000; same Directors.

The Keenen Metal Co., Inc., Camillus, guns, firearms, projectiles, chemicals, $125,000; R. Jeffery, Jr., K. G. Wormuth, G. G. Cotton, Camillus.

Metropolis Ice Co., Inc., Brooklyn, refrigerating plants, ice machines, $100,000; A. and L. Hertzberg, R. R. Baisley, 2,247 Broad St., Philadelphia.

Christy Color-Printing-Engraving, Inc., Rochester, $100,000; F. J. Korb, F. E. Brown, F. C. Christy, Rochester.

Rochester Autographic Camera and Supply Corpn., Rochester, photographic apparatus, supplies, accessories, $100,000; J. L. Hotchkiss, A. Beck, B. C. Mathes, 306 Oxford St., Rochester.

Nectar Cigarette Co., tobacconists, $100,000; M. D. Barnes, F. H. Kellogg, N. E. Marogiou, 44 Lispenard St.

Hydrol Co., Inc., chemists, druggists, oil and color men, greases, soaps, toilet articles, $75,000; W. D. Howe, J. A. and T. Chard, 101 Park Av.

The Boyuhilda Shipping Corpn., transportation, navigation, $72,000; E. P. Harris, A. A. and S. E. Wolff, 60 Beaver St.

Saratoga State Waters Corpn., Saratoga Springs, mineral waters, mineral bathing establishment, $75,000; L. R. Rounds, M. L. C. Wilmarth, L. W. Noland, Saratoga Springs.

The Reliable Trading Co., Inc., jobbing, commission, merchandise, $60,000; C. Miller, L. S., and J. P. Schwebel, 584 Riverside Drive.

Mutual Corp. of New York, factors, commission, purchasing, selling agents, mercantile, $50,000; C. Cohon, J. S. Gutter, D. J. Lefowitz, 1,344 St. Mark's Av.

Famoth Investing Corp., merchants, agents, brokers, natural manufactured products, merchandise, $50,000; G. B. Goldin, S. H. Diman, R. E. J. Corcoran, 328 Union St., Brooklyn.

The Clemens, McDowell & Pierson Co., Inc., Linwood, farm products, supplies, lumber, $25,000; W. P. Pierson, R. McDowell, W. Clemens, Linwood.

Fred E. Rosebrook & Co., Inc., dairy, farm products, chickens, $25,000; T. J. Whalen, M. R. Lawrence, F. E. Rosebrook, 208 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Wilbur-Hancock Co., Inc., Johnson City department stores, $20,000; W. A. Burlingham, R. A. Hancock, D. H. Wilbur, Binghamton.

The Belair Manor Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $15,000; D. A. Edgar, C. G. Kolff, Jr., L. W. Kaufman, 225 Pelton Av., West New Brighton.

A. H. Parsons, Jr., Inc., builders, Mineola, realty, construction, $10,000; A. E. Downey, H. H. and H. H. Parsons, Jr., Rockville Centre.

The Raminus Co., Inc., lace, embroidery, $10,000; S. S. Barnstein, M. Meyer, E. L. Manpal, 241 East 197th St.

Van Orden Shop, Inc., women's underdresses, wearing apparel, $10,000; E. Curley, M. Knowles, L. A. Barnum, 379 Fifth Av.

National Wood Products Co., Inc., timbering, saw mills, factories, lumber yards, $10,000; A. A. Peterson, F. E. Vossnack, A. W. Anderson, 1,552 Bryant Av., Bronx.

Hooven Sales Corporation, automatic printing machine, typewriting, phonographic, office furniture, $10,000; F. H. Butchorn, T. S. Buckingham, J. J. Jansen, Jr., 1068 East 13th St., Brooklyn.

Marmor Construction Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, agency, brokerage, contractors, $10,000; H. and B. Pollak, M. Herman, 927 East 163d St., Bronx.

Dee and Fukushima, Inc., oriental works of art, interior decorations, furnishings, $9,000; O. Fukushima, W. F. and M. V. Dee, 59 Hawthorne Av., Yonkers.

Reliance Sales Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, agency brokerage, construction, managerial insurance, salvage, $10,000; J. S. Schacht, E. H. Matting, E. R. Beran, Woodhaven Av., Woodhaven.

Amsonia Garage, Inc., storage houses, garage, $10,000; B. B. Oslhoun, T. J. and V. P. Goodwin, 100 Broadway.

Demarest and Co., Inc., design, manufacture auto bodies, autos, garage, $10,000; F. Housechild, W. R. Demarest, H. S. Velsor, Huntington.

Bay Building Co., Inc., building, construction, building materials, realty, $10,000; A. Greenbaum, M. Bernstein, L. Yavne, 597 West 183d St.

Sturniolo Fruit Co., Inc., fruit brokerage, commission, $5,000; R. Greenbaum, I. Finkler, J. Sturniolo, 304 Washington St.

Kallmann and Schwartz, Inc., manufactured goods, merchandise, $5,000; J. Steinberg, A. Kallmann, H. Schwartz, 1,638 47th St., Brooklyn.

Medal Film Co., Inc., deal in and exchange moving picture films, $5,000; J. T. Hogan, L. A. Lyons, M. Zeno, 110 West 40th St.

Knapmore Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerages, factors, syndicate, manager, auctioneer, $5,000; J. P. Morgan, W. B. and W. Belknap, 204 West 83d St.

B. Baum, Inc., Jamaica, bakery, ice cream, confectionery, $5,000; B. Bloch, S. Korba, B. Baum, 17 Rockaway Road, Jamaica.

Joe Hirsch, Inc., men's, boys' clothing, $5,000; J. Hirsch, A. H. Rubenstein, H. S. Singer, 411 West End Av.

H. and B. Amusement Co., Inc., Brooklyn, moving pictures, vaudeville, $5,000; H. and C. F. Haring, L. F. Blumenthal, Jersey City, N. J.

Sunwise Turn, Inc., art stores, $5,000; J. V. Hogan, W. H. Darrow, D. L. Griffen, 55 Liberty St.

Shaffer Expanded Envelope Corpn., stationery, paper goods, $5,000; E. E. Mills, E. B. and M. J. Shaffer, 455 Fort Washington Av.

Pyro Chemical Co., Inc., chemicals, products, $5,000; P. J. Morris, B. Guttman, H. Heineman, 403 West 127th St.

Humphrey & Young, Inc., Napanoch, paper, wood pulp, and other fibre, $5,000; M. L. and D. B. Humphrey, C. Young, Napanoch.

Authorization: Moore & Warren, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., printers, book manufacturers, at 54 Beekman St., Manhattan, $20,000. Representative, J. McGuinness, 54 Beekman St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Niagara Searchlight Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, $100,000 to $200,000; The Terry & Tench Co., Inc., Manhattan, $75,000 to $250,000; Ratchik & Rubenstein, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,500; Kotlitzkis Warschauer Conditorei, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000; Lorimer Industrial Association, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Capital reduction: Wall Street Exchange Building Association, New York, $1,700,000 to $1,500,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Fred D. Rosebrook & Co., Manhattan; Kam Production Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 5.—Charters filed here: Federal Air Craft and Motor Corporation, New York, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and own machine engines, aeroplanes, balloons, boats, &c., $1,000,000; J. Bennett Hill, Robert K. Taylor, Walter H. Kittel, all of New York.

Jersey Metals Products Co., to manufacture oil engines and war munitions of all kinds, $500,000. Incorporators, local Dover (Del.) parties, R. R. Kennedy, A. M. Daly, C. M. Warrington.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—Charters filed: Douglas Land Company, Atlantic City, real estate, $25,000; Isaac H. Mitten, Harry P. Anderson, and William J. Garrison, Atlantic City.

Handy Hook Bay Land Co., East Orange, to construct buildings, $2,000; Harry H. Pickering, Charles O. Geyer, and Gordon Grand, all of East Orange.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line.	1916-'23	4	×4⅛	4.25	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'23	4½		4.30	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	×4⅜	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½		4.50	4.20
Care., Cl. & Ohio.	1916-'24	5		4.62	4.88
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½		4.45	4.25
Chicago & Alton.	1916-'20	4½		5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	5		4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½	×4⅜	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.55	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.60	4.50
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½		4.20	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½	×4⅜	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley.	1916-'26	4	×4	4.45	4.20
Illinois Central.	1916-'23	4½	×4⅜	4.50	4.10
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.25	4.10
Mo., Kan. & T.	1916-'23	5		5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific.	1916-'23	5		5.75	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines.	1916-'28	4½	×4⅜	4.45	4.15
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½		4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.40	4.20
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4	×4⅛	4.20	4.05
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.25	4.75
St. Louis & S. F.	1916-'23	5		5.65	4.85
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5		4.60	4.30
So. Pacific.	1916-'23	4½		4.50	4.15
So. Railway.	1916-'24	4	×4⅛	4.50	4.30

COTTON BULLS TURN TO DISTANT MONTHS

Advances in October, December, and January Options on Change of Commitments.

SOUTHERN SPOTS HELD FIRM

Texas Reports $150,000,000 Rain Covering State—Strength Shown in the Textile Industry.

In a narrow and somewhat irregular market, the cotton list yesterday closed at a decline of about two points for the near positions, while the late months advanced four to five points. There appears to be a tendency on the part of local bulls to shift their commitments from the old crop markets to October, December, and January.

Southern spot advices report holders still firm in their views regarding prices, and no decline in quotations for the actual is expected unless the new crop gets a fine start. Texas press advices pay a good deal of attention to the heavy rains which have fallen all over the State. The moisture appears to have come in time to save at least a part of the grain crop and one of the United States farm demonstration agents estimates the value of the rain to Texas at $150,000,000.

Texas wires received yesterday morning said that the spot demand had fallen off considerably. Memphis advices expressed the view that much of the recent spot demand in that territory had been speculative, based on the expectation of lower ocean freight rates, and a revival of buying by England. This view received some corroboration by the small shipments from the Memphis district recently and the large increase in cotton for resale.

The prosperity of the American textile industry is shown by the strength of New England cotton mill shares in the face of unsettled labor conditions. It is said that the union leaders in the New Bedford district are planning to renew their demand for a further wage increase at the regular meeting of the Textile Council late in April.

Bleached cotton goods have been advanced ¼ of a cent per yard thus far this week. The general cotton goods market continues strong, especially for spot goods.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Savannah ⅛ point decline, Norfolk six points decline, Houston five points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, five points advance. Middling, 12c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.85	11.71	11.83@11.84	11.85@11.86
July	12.00	11.91	11.97@11.98	11.99@12.00
Oct.	12.16	12.04	12.18@12.14	12.07@12.08
Dec.	12.32	12.20	12.29@12.30	12.24@12.25
Jan.	12.36	12.24	12.34@12.35	12.29@12.30
March	12.57	12.34	12.42@12.44	12.39@ Bid

Total port receipts, 19,457 bales; last week, 14,943 bales; last year, 82,815 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	6,710	5,129	12,487
New Orleans	8,773	4,084	12,246
Mobile	400	871	197
Savannah	1,142	754	2,753
Charleston	31	118	894
Wilmington	1,172	658	141
Norfolk	1,859	1,635	2,365

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	758	598	474
Memphis	816	3,814	4,462
St. Louis	174	1,705	6,388
Houston	4,883	4,999	5,170

Exports, 9,516 bales; total this far this season, 4,022,296 bales; total last season, 4,690,188 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
280 Galveston	12.25	313,585	414,962
1,080 New Orleans	11.88	258,338	378,869
150 Mobile	11.75	15,681	48,496
1,047 Savannah	11¾	151,734

AUTO OUTPUT OF 1916 MAY REACH 1,250,000

Manufacturers Think 3,500,000 Cars Will Need Gasoline by End of Year.

ALL BACK NEW FUEL CO.

March Shipment of 28,600 Carloads Breaks Previous Monthly Record by 5,000 Carloads.

Automobile manufacturers gave full indorsement yesterday to the plans thus far made for a company, backed by the motor car industry, to manufacture gasoline. The subject was taken up at the conclusion of a meeting of the Directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. After the members present heard reports of what had been done, including the incorporation of the Motor Fuel Corporation, with an initial capital of $25,000, "the manufacturers," states a report sent out by the National Chamber last night, "gave tangible evidence of enthusiastic co-operation and pledged additional financial support to the preliminary work of the company. There were many offers of personal assistance at various points as soon as conditions make such efforts desirable."

Before this action was taken the manufacturers had heard a remarkable report of the great increase in the automobile business, which carried with it the corollary of a greater demand for gasoline. The total shipments of automobiles for the month of March, which were available yesterday for the first time, amounted to 28,600 carloads. This was a gain of 11,400 over March of last year, and by 5,000 carloads breaks the best previous monthly record in the history of the industry. The distribution represents all grades of cars. There is an unprecedented demand for the highest as well as the lowest priced automobiles. Both January and February of this year made new records.

At the present rate of increase, it is estimated that the total sale of cars in 1916 will reach 1,250,000, which would be a distribution of something like one car to every eighty persons in the United States. At the beginning of the year the prediction of 1,000,000 new cars in 1916 was considered by some to be lacking in conservatism. If the present demand continues, there will be at the end of the year close to 3,500,000 cars needing gasoline in the United States.

Up to the present time the automobile industry has made an average gain of about 40 per cent. a year, which has been referred to as one of the most remarkable achievements of American enterprise. It was said yesterday that it was doubtful if there was a single man in the industry who foresaw the extraordinary extension in the use of the automobile that is taking place today; it is considered to express the prosperity in the United States better than anything else.

Those present at the meeting yesterday were: Wilfred C. Leland, Cadillac Company; H. H. Rice, Waverly; R. D. Chapin and Howard E. Coffin, Hudson; C. W. Churchill, Winton; J. Walter Drake, Hupp; D. C. Ranch, Studebaker; W. E. Metzger, Argo Electric; Carl H. Pelton, Maxwell; C. A. Pfeffer, Chalmers; Windsor T. White, White; H. H. Hillis, Packard; S. A. Miles, Manager of the New York and Chicago Automobile shows, and Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the Chamber.

FAKIRS' BALL AT VANDERBILT

Art Students in Costume Dance to Music of Five Bands.

There was nothing even faintly resembling a fake about the costume dance given by the Society of American Fakirs at the Hotel Vanderbilt last night, where nearly 1,300 fakirs and their friends swung to and fro to the music of five orchestras.

There were Chinamen, Japanese and Russian Grand Dukes, the latter costumes apparently being especially dear to the fakirs' hearts. There were satyrs and nymphs, monks and matadors, Indian princes and devils, and some others whose costumes consisted of a sheepskin slung over the shoulders à la Hercules and a Herculean smile.

The dancing was confined to only two floors of the Vanderbilt, downstairs in the Della Robbia Room and the main ballroom upstairs. The guests at the ball were bidden to come and stay until the management of the Vanderbilt ejected them, and from comments early this morning every fakir was determined to stick it out.

The fakirs had evidently decided that none but fakirs should enter their domains on the ballroom floor last night, and at every turn in the halls of the hotel which led in the direction of either ballroom was as carefully policed as are the German Great Headquarters somewhere in France.

Every fakir who could not fake a costume was fined $2 and made to stand apart for a certain time. The money thus made, together with the other receipts of the party, are to be used in aid to needy art students.

GIRLS SING 'CARMEN.'

Opera Done at Washington Irving High School.

Bizet's "Carmen" was given in concert form with the choruses arranged for women's voices at the Washington Irving High School last night. The singers were a chorus of two hundred of the girl students of the institution with Anna Piellusch as Carmen, Ida Berger as Micaela, Lewis Zeidler as Don José, and Edwin Swain as Escamilo. Others of the students, who had rôles were the Misses Kadisch, Weitzmann, Fischer, and Honig. The performance was given under the direction of the music department of the high school with Lawrence Mooney conducting.

Gypsy dances were given incidentally to the performance by a class of twenty students drilled by Miss Ida Sandman. The accompaniment was provided by Wilhelm Mattfield and Miss Anna Caron, pianists, and Miss Margaret Gaines, organist. The performance was for the benefit of the music department's fund to purchase additional musical instruments and for other purposes in extension of its work in the school.

Southerner, Once Rich, a Suicide.

Beverly Barnes, 65 years old, said to have been a member of a once wealthy Southern family, committed suicide by gas in his room at Meyer's Hotel, 119 South Street, yesterday. Barnes was well known about the hotel and often told of his early life in the South and of the estate on which he had lived. The police will try to find his relatives.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Stumpf and Langhoff, Milwaukee; Ed. Klam, Houston, Tex., and M. Lichtenstein & Sons, Corpus Christi, Texas, are now represented in this market by Alfred Fanti, resident buyer, 116 West 32d St.

The Government's two-day auction of unclaimed and abandoned merchandise ended yesterday, with receipts amounting to $16,420.50. The offerings, which in many instances again brought good prices, included dry goods, jewelry, damaged Oriental rugs, whisky, brandy, and chinaware.

U. S. GAINS GOOD-WILL.

Dr. Pratt Says War Aids America's Foreign Trade.

About fifty men interested in the development of this country's foreign trade listened yesterday to explanations of the workings of the new Business Training Corporation, formed by William H. Lough and others, for the purpose of educating young men for export business. Mr. Lough, Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, E. A. DeLima, President of the Battery Park National Bank, C. A. Richards, of Bowring & Co., and P. M. Nussbaum of Boston spoke briefly. In a statement issued in connection with the dinner Dr. Pratt said:

"There is no doubt that the European nations are at present losing good-will. Good-will depends upon the ability to establish and to maintain a going business — just what the European manufacturers have been unable to do since August, 1914. American manufacturers and merchants are picking up whole, as it were, the good-will that has been voluntarily dropped by their European competitors. Just recently a large English concern withdrew from business in Spain, closing the Madrid offices and recalling its manager. Its principal competitors had been German and American firms. With the Germans entirely out of that market, the Americans are free to take over the good-will built up by their former competitors.

"What do these facts indicate? It seems to me that they forecast a generally increased level of costs in Europe following the war and, in consequence, much higher level of prices than for the period immediately preceding the conflict. If these facts be true the United States will be better able to compete with the nations of the old world than ever before. Not only will we be enabled to hold our domestic trade, but in addition to make still further advances in outside markets."

THE MAYOR CROWNS QUEEN.

Harlem aCrnival Ball and Coronation a Brilliant Scene.

Mayor Mitchel attended the ball of the Harlem Carnival, in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, last night, and crowned Mrs. I. R. Halliday as "Queen of the Carnival." The Armory was crowded, more than 10,000 persons being present as the Mayor was escorted to the middle of the large drill floor where the Queen sat on her throne.

To the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" the Mayor placed the golden crown on her head and presented her with a diamond ring. Various gifts of jewelry were then presented to the four maids of honor by the Mayor.

Following the coronation, Mrs. "Rube" Marquard sang a song composed especially for the occasion, entitled "In Harlem." The Twenty-second Regiment Band played several airs and then the floor was given over to dancing. At midnight there was a grand march, headed by Thomas P. Fowler, President of the Harlem Board of Commerce, and his wife.

TO RENAME SUFFRAGE CAR.

Bottle of Gasoline Will Replace Champagne at Ceremony.

"Golden Flier," the little yellow automobile which will take Mrs. Alice Snitje Burke and Miss Nell Richardson over the circuit outlining the United States in a suffrage tour for the National Woman Suffrage Association, will be officially named this morning at Columbus Circle when the National President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, will break a bottle of gasoline over its radiator.

The ceremony will be preceded by an automobile parade which will start from the National Headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue, at 11 A. M., traveling down to Washington Square, and by a circuitous route up to Columbus Circle. The parade will then escort the "flier" to Weehawken Ferry at West Forty-second Street. In the automobile will be, besides prominent suffragists, members of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree's company, and representatives of the suffrage leagues of different Assembly districts of the city.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Jewelry and Glass Provisions Among Others Passed On.

Real amber necklaces imported by Marshall Field & Co. were held yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers to be properly dutiable under the jewelry paragraph at the rate of 60 per cent. The firm through its counsel urged that the jewelry provision was limited to articles made of metal, and therefore excluded the necklaces in question. Duty was accordingly claimed at 10 per cent. as "manufactures of amber." While holding that the importers had failed to submit adequate proof in support of their contention, Judge Sullivan took occasion to point out that the board had held the jewelry clause to cover all merchandise commonly or commercially known as jewelry of whatever material composed. The protests were overruled.

Another decision made yesterday dealing with the jewelery provisions of the tariff stood in the name of Snow's United States Sample Express Company, Ltd., and had to do with platinum mountings for brooches, pendants and rings which are subsequently set with precious stones. Collector Malone took duty at 60 per cent. as jewelry, while the claims relied upon by the importers were 50 per cent. as "articles composed in part of platinum," or as "materials of metal, whether or not set with glass or paste, finished or partly finished, separate or in strips or sheets, suitable for use in the manufacture of any of the foregoing articles" (jewelry).

Judge Sullivan said that in the board's judgment the merchandise under protest in its imported condition could not be worn as an article of personal adornment, and, therefore, was not "jewelry." It was rather unfinished jewelry; but the tariff contains no provision for unfinished jewelry. The merchandise, however, in the opinion of the board, answered the description of the provision reading "materials of metal suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry." It was therefore held that the platinum mountings were such "materials," entry being given at 50 per cent. under one of the claims filed.

A controversy over so-called musical steins, imported by L. D. Bloch & Co., was settled in favor of the importers. The steins were composed of decorated earthenware, having metal covers and a small musical toy inserted in the bottom. They were returned for duty as musical instruments, toys chief value at 35 per cent. The board reached the conclusion that the metal covers were the most valuable parts of the steins. Duty was ordered at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal.

Gallagher & Ascher, Chicago, asked the board to cut the Collector's assessment on metal exposure meters, instruments used to determine the strength of light. The article exhibited as a sample was about the size and shape of a watch, composed of nickel-plated metal, with dial, stem and ring, adapting it for attachment to a chain. It was shown to be used with the camera in photographing. Its precise use was to determine the length of time to expose a photographic film or plate to the light. Judge Sullivan reversed the Collector in levying 60 per cent. as "articles designed to be worn or carried on or about the person." The claim for entry at 20 per cent. under the metal schedule was approved.

The board sustained the Semon Bache Company regarding the duty rate on panes of glass marked with the word "exit." Assessment was made as "articles of glass, cut and colored," at 45 per cent. The protest claimed the merchandise to be dutiable at seven-eighths of a cent per pound, as unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass, and at 4 per cent. additional for being "ground, flashed, or decorated." Judge Sullivan sustained the protest.

London's Wool Sales to Resume.

LONDON, April 5.—The dispute between wool merchants and buyers has been settled, and the third series of auction sales will be opened next Tuesday, it was announced today. Buyers demanded an extension of time for payment, owing to transportation difficulties entailing increased charges. The merchants today extended the period for settlement to three instead of two weeks.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

UNITED 5 AND 10-CENT STORES, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the United 5 and 10-Cent Stores, Inc., a Delaware corporation, at 106 East Nineteenth Street, by John S. Sheppard, Jr., receiver of the New York corporation of the same name, on a claim for $1,000 for merchandise. The petition was filed to straighten out the affairs of all the companies and to give a good title in case of a sale.

ISIDOR ROSENFELD, who did business as the Colonial Dress House at 18 West Twenty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $20,832 and assets $8,475.

OLINER BROTHERS.—Specifications of objections to the discharge from bankruptcy of Oliner Brothers, private bankers of 97 Clinton Street, who were put into bankruptcy on Nov. 27, 1914, have been filed by Morris Friedman a creditor. He alleged failure to keep a true account and concealment of books and records. Their liabilities were $273,208 and assets $285,111. They had 2,500 depositors.

THE RUSZITS COMPANY, INC., dressmaker, 7 East Forty-eighth Street, has assigned to Ezra P. Prentice. The company succeeded to the business of the John Ruszits Fur Company, established in 1851. Liabilities are said to be $50,000 and assets $25,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Aetna Boiler Works, Inc.—K. G. Welding & Cutting Co., Inc. $168.35
Beckman, Virginia—W. J. Travis, costs $107.45
Broadhurst, George—I. R. Broadhurst $750
Bishop, James M., and Mary M. Bishop —M. A. Riker $341.98
Bachner, Louis H.—Travelers Tire and Tube Co. $177.15
Boughton, Elbert S., and Joseph R. Ross —W. N. Boynton $7,261.80
Bendheim Construction Co.—H. Meitzer $1,140.37
Black, Madeline—D. Bertlik $543.52
Brown, Elias G.—Edward H. Rogers, Inc. $103.83
Christie, Frank W.—People's Bank of Haverstraw $147.24
Dahl, Maria S.—S. Wallach $171.07
Cowperthwaite, Fred N.—Corn Exchange Bank $1,030.00
Cunningham, Thomas—C. A. Stone $100.93
Coleman, C. Floyd, or C. Floyd C. Bassett—W. Wilson $234
Cohen, Alexander—M. H. Westin et al. $217.49
Dolin, Samuel C. Bloch $217.57
Dickerson, Herold—F. R. Zelley $389.80
Durhette, Marie—George H. Squire, Inc. $124.91
Dekker, Bessie—George Bernard Co. $171.75
Editor and Publisher and Journalist—C. Seester $300.91
Ederer, Max—B. Berger $2,528.10
Ehrgott, George M.—E. L. Le Cluse ..... $ 52.18
FitzGibbon, Benjamin—W. V. Kelley $207.00
Fox, Jesse K.—D. Kahn $237.30
Glens Falls Insurance Co. of Glens Falls, N. Y.—H. Wolfert $1,734.64
Galvan, Manuel De J.—W. Logie $237.10
Gross, Henry A.—Travelers Tire and Tube Co., Inc. $206.26
Gasparrini, Frank—United Distillers Co. $161.47
Hirsch, William—B. L. Webb 4,089.78
Hamilton, Benjamin F.—J. B. Wilson 110.83
Hetzler, John, guardian—Jacob Bayer Lumber Co. 108.06
Hess, Ludwig—M. Kraushaar $13.82
Italian Fine Arts Co., Inc.—M. A. Raymond 342.96
Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and Manhattan Ry. Co.—C. Schnabel 150.17
Incamamorte, Gaetano—L. Harris 182.44
Johnston, Frederick—E. M. Pease 2,338.02
J. Marcus Woodworking Co. of Williamsbridge—Ilsley & Held Co. 643.03
Kerrigan, Catherine—Coney Island Construction Supply Co. 148.08
Kenner, Irving—M. Ayrkin 338.91
King, Henry—X. Grisez, Jr., costs 108.08
Lipschitz, Isidore—C. Spechlandler 100.95
Lamont, Alexander—Empire Square Realty Co. 182.91
Lesser, Harry—A. C. Curry et al. 305.31
Lahey, Joseph A., Anna A. Lahey, and Nora M. O'Meare, executor, &c.—Red Star Towing & Transportation Co., costs 102.13
Metzger, Abraham—F. Casolaro 120.41
McCarthy, Thomas J.—J. Prem 716.97
Michelson, Conrad—M. Barr et al. 403.24
Mincer, Jacob—H. N. Goodstein 406.65
McClave, W. Parke—L. H. Allsop 200.35
Ostheim, Abraham—Hotel Walton Co. 342.91
North British Mercantile Ins. Co. of London and Edinburg—H. W. Lloyd 1,471.59
Oppenheim, William—C. G. Cornell, Jr. 535.47
Post, Woodruff L.—Accounts Realization Co., Inc. 113.91
Pincus, Harry—G. W. Slater 152.16
Pomerantz, Morris—P. Gerstein 120.41
Powell Improvement Co., Inc.—J. B. Owens 110.57
Pasinsky, Rachel L.—B. E. Bachich 1,120.86
Reutti, Joseph F.—A. T. Lytle 239.66
Rossi, Pietro—M. Milanese 115.41
Rossi, Michael—M. Milanese 232.41
Resp, George and Theckla—C. W. Anthes 452.92
Ryan, Amy F.—F. Rogers et al., costs 108.62
Rosenzweig Bros., Inc., and John J. Rosenzweig—M. Freudenheim et al. 155.76
Rose & Sant, Inc., Marion J. Ross, and Marco A. Sisti—A. Liedeker 121.81
Reliance Lumber Co.—E. L. Gaston 435.91
Renco, Mary E.—G. O. Hiers 276.09
Raynor, I. Merwin—W. De Ruyter et al. 435.02
Schroeder, George—W. Von Erlenbell 208.74
Seletsky, Max—J. Talcott 144.08
Sutioj, Edwin A.—J. Pratt Carroll, Inc. 552.90
Spencer, Harry—P. H. Buehrle 116.30
Seventh Av. and 31st St. Hotel Co., Inc.—Starr Plumbing Co. 297.65
Schaufele, Rose—G. S. Gavereaux 204.29
Sussking, Michael—G. Heritage 123.30
Turner, W. Mason—Watson Mfg. Co. 115.91
Thompson, Beatrice C.—J. Nehn 3,347.40
Vance, John D.—Browning King & Co. 191.14
Verstaudig, Abraham—J. Solomon 187.05
Wicks, Coda A.—E. D. Hobson 128.25
Wadrassi, Ben A—C. Alf 105.91
Wolf, Charles—R. Kappel et al. 146.40
Weisman, Nathan—American Newspaper Pub. Ass'n, Inc. 124.92
Walter, Frank J.—L. Salzer et al. 141.77
Interstate Pneumatic Tube Co.—City of New York 122.34
Imperial Turkish Tobacco Planters Corp.—Same 133.85

In Bronx County.

Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co.—S. Feraca $135.72
Christie, Frank W.—People's Bank of Haverstraw 147.24
Same—Clark & Bennett Lumber Co. 1,193.00
Durante, James—W. Schlossberg et al. 27.72
Gass, John—E. D. Murphy et al. 328.32
Hedges, Dayton—Link-Belt Co. 1,906.77
Krianenbaum, Joseph—S. Marmoeck 140.90
Kantrowitz, Eli M.—I. E. Schlesinger 32.22
Levy, Max—B. Greenberg 22.71
Michelsen, Conrad—M. Barr et al. 403.24
Meister, August—A. J. Schwarzler Co. 63.72
Municipal Asphalt Co.—Link-Belt Co. 1,906.77
McElroy, William—J. Ventimiglia 84.72
Perlman, Abraham—G. Abeel et al. 266.14
Reich, Samuel—B. Reich 443.75
Resnick, Joseph, and Mary—M. M. Hayward & Co., Inc. 850.91
Spencer, Harry S.—P. H. Buehrle 116.30

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Hansen, Theodore—City of N. Y., March 24, 1913, vacated $264.41
Gardner, Charlotte V.—Wise & Ottenberg, Jan. 27, 1916 ..... 552.20
Waterbury, Granville T. and Anna—Oppenheim Collins & Co., July 2, 1915 ..... 131.87
Zimmerman, Loesey, Lobel Zimmerman, and Joseph Gotthelf—F. Glanna, Dec. 11, 1912 ..... 313.82
Meyer, Jacob—Joseph Beck & Sons, Aug. 6, 1915 ..... 533.28
Sanger, Margaret H.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Co., Feb. 4, 1916 ..... 260.16
Spruance, Daniel C.—J. G. Hartley, Aug. 25, 1914 ..... 2,896.34
Engbrocks, Joseph K.—Simon Strauss, Inc., Feb. 19, 1914 ..... 226.82
Crotona Parkway Co., Inc.—M. Zimet, March 6 1914, canceled 1,500.13
Hise, Caroline, Cornelia H. Bancroft and Margaret H. Green—A. L. Johnson, Dec. 8, 1903, reversed 9,886.26
Bordens Condensed Milk Co.—B. Passel, Oct. 27, 1915 ..... 500.00

In Bronx County.

Cippolla, Filomena and Carmine—Northern Bank of N. Y., June 19, 1914 ..... 724.88
Kloberg, Edward—Union Boat Club of the City of N. Y., July 26, 1915 ..... 81.23

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS AND SUITS.—Open for Palm Beach, linen, and pongee coats and suits. Levitman & Fein, 33 West 34th St., (Oppenheim-Collins Building.)

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 356 6th Av.

PLUSH COATS.—3,000, 42 inches long, 70 inches sweep, trimmed with dog fur collar, cotton twill lined; best price for spot cash. Y 347 Times Annex.

RATINE.—Wanted, about 10,000 yards 36-inch ratine, assorted colors; also job of 36-inch fancy dress silks. G. Mehringer & Co., Inc., 352 4th Av., Madison Square 3586.

SERGE.—Dunmore navy, also American poplin, black and Copenhagen, for cash. M. Abramson, 15 West 26th St.

SILK UNDERWEAR.—Contractor wanted on fine silk underwear. Box R 35 Times.

SUITS.—Open to buy for spot cash Spring suits. 8985—Madison Squire.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard, Franklin 4343.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Franklin 2956.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Misses', children's Spring coats; high-grade, classy merchandise; immediate delivery; $12 down to $4.75. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St.; full commission to salesman.

COATS, velour, poplin, chinchilla, and corduroy; 500 for immediate delivery; $2.50 to $8.50. Charles Plaza, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Spring, $3 up; nifty models, low price. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bruther, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out at cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS, AND DRESSES.—A chance for big users to make quick money; big jobs, ready to ship; nicely assorted lots. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Big users can make quick money; nice, large stock; immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; smart styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for immediate delivery the latest creations in taffeta, crepe de chine, and crepe meteor dresses at very low prices. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 22 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—In stock for immediate delivery, novelty silk sport dresses; also silk street and afternoon dresses. Tip Top, 134 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—We have nifty novelty stripe taffeta dresses in stock for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

DRESSES.—To close, 150 silk dresses; lowest prices; latest styles. Nivel, 149 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—White, children's, juniors' lace embroidery, net, organdie. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESS GOODS for sale; A. Joel No. 9293, 77½c net; Julliard's 34259, $1.05 net; Bachmann's 4228, 65c net; Louis Walther, 1398, $1.10 net; Lymansville Pastel cheviot, $1.00 net; Gera Mills poplin, 9093, $1.00 net. Telephone 9220 Farragut.

DUSTERS.—Job of about 100 ladies' linen dusters, at a price to close. L. Felsenheld, 141 West 36th St.

SNAP FASTENERS, snap fasteners, snap fasteners. Snappers, 47 West 34th. Greeley 3308.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported, sonomore, also domestic. Call Mad. Sq.—3358.

SUITS.—Have 300 on hand for immediate delivery, in poplins, velours, checks, and taffetas. F. Fishman, 3 E. 17th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—300 wool and silk poplin suits, to close out at big reduction. D. Gutman & Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—Jobs to close out; also regular stock; immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118 W. 27th St.

SUITS for immediate delivery; taffeta, serge, poplins, guberdines. Klar Bros., 36 W. 20th.

SUITS.—All-wool poplin, $8.75, peau de cygne lined. Martin, 22 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS, for immediate delivery. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

TAFFETA.—Black taffeta for sale, 95 cents per yard. Call Greeley 4582.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine waists, $18 dozen. Columbia Waist Co., 160 Wooster St., Spring 5390.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Don't Seem to Appreciate It.

Just how much certain women in the metropolitan district apparently do not appreciate the return privilege extended by retail dry goods stores is illustrated by this incident: A woman bought a doll carriage for her daughter, paying about $6 for it. The little girl took it out with her the day it was delivered, and returned home shortly afterward in tears. She finally explained that the other girls had made fun of her carriage, which evidently did not come up to the standard of the neighborhood. After keeping the carriage for several days, the mother acceded to the demands of the child for a better one. Consequently she got the store to take it back. She then bought a second carriage at about $12, which was regularly priced at $15. The hard part was that she did not buy both carriages at the same store.

Shirt Lines for the Fall.

Shirt manufacturers are now showing their Fall lines to the trade. Few increases have been made despite the rising cost of raw materials and the extravagant prices demanded for dyes. There is not, however, the usual number of novelties, the manufacturers seeming content to concentrate their energies on the staple numbers. While the ordinary amount of novelty goods is lacking, the retailers will be offered quite a variety of merchandise in view of stringent conditions. Vivid coloring effects are not so frequently seen, and it is easy to perceive that the trade is conserving its dyes. White shirts are expected to be more and more in demand, and quite a little ingenuity has been shown in the pleated designs. Silk and artificial silk shirts have passed that period when they were bought only for Summer wear, and the Fall and Winter business on goods of this character has shown a rapid growth.

Quicksilver Still Breaking.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that quicksilver continues to decline, now being quoted at $180 per flask of seventy-five pounds. Larger spot stocks and keen selling competition among the leading agents are contributing causes. Carbolic acid is tending downward owing to the growing increase of domestic production, which is estimated at about 950 tons a month. It is intimated that some manufacturers of picric acid whose contracts with foreign Governments are nearing expiration are making preparations for the production of carbolic acid. Seeds and herbs continue to rule steady to firm, while essential oils show strength under a scarcity of spot stocks and rising primary markets for the raw materials. Many advances in general drugs and chemicals have occurred during the week.

Neckwear Makers' Difficulties.

The rising cost of silk continues to be the main difficulty in the path of the men's neckwear manufacturers. Forced to produce their goods to sell within fixed price limits, the increased cost of material is causing a good deal of worry. Some improvement was brought about through the use of narrower scarfs, but even this measure will lose its value if silks continue to advance. Another condition adverse to the interests of the manufacturers is the lack of novelty goods. The tie silk market is being scoured for something new, and all sorts of means are being taken to provide for the usual variety that the retailer demands. Dress silks have been used in a number of instances, and some of the manufacturers are understood to be so pleased with the effects obtained that they may continue to buy dress silks even after the conditions have improved. Prices for the dress silks are also said to be somewhat lower than those ruling for tie silks.

Disturbing to Dress Goods Trade.

Dress goods sellers are growing rather uneasy over the labor situation in the coat and suit trade. The largest advance Fall business in years has been booked by the woolen manufacturers and, if there is a strike called in the garment trade with the inception of Fall business, the effect will be very unsettling to the orders taken. While there have been few cancellations and revisions received thus far by the mills, selling agents are keeping a very close eye on developments in the suit trade. Some of the agents believe that the "union means business this time," and that a number of individual shops' strikes are to be expected during the coming season.

Sheetings Were the Feature.

Aside from a pretty good demand for sheetings on the part of the bagmaking and converting trades, there was not much of interest happening in the local gray goods market yesterday. In the sheeting business referred to, the feature was the selling of around 1,000,000 yards of 48-square, 4-yards at 6 cents for late delivery. Drills were quiet, but continued firm on the basis of 6⅜ cents for 3.95s. Printcloth trading was confined almost entirely to odd lots here and there. Prices were firm generally, however, at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5½c	27-inch, 64-80s	3¾c

*Asked.

A Novelty for the Milliners.

One of the largest notion goods houses is taking quite a nice business from the millinery trade on a novelty hatpin. This pin is designed with a large spike head made of different materials and goes in an appropriate color with the hat. The materials used are imitation pearl, jet, crystal, imitation coral and seed pearl. Sometimes two of these pins are arranged in the hat, giving more or less of a horned effect. The buckle ornaments, put out by this house and others some few months ago, are now being featured by a number of Fifth Avenue milliners. These were on the style of medallions, made of colored celluloid with metal settings.

Last Call for Sheets and Cases.

So greatly have stocks of sheets and pillow cases, in the finished state, shrunk in this market that sellers are virtually sounding the last call for them. According to one of the best posted men in the market, not only will buyers who have lagged in the placing of orders for these goods have to pay a great deal more for them than they would have had to pay some months back, but they stand a real chance of being left in the cold if they do not "get busy" soon. This applies particularly to jobbers and big retailers. So impressed was one Western buyer by a letter to this effect which he received from the merchant in question that he did not take time to write an answering letter. Instead, he wired for some goods he wanted for December delivery. Ordering December goods in April by telegraph is said to be close to a record occurrence in the dry goods trade, if it actually is not one.

Are Buying Bandage Cloths.

While the names of the buyers were held back, it was said yesterday that there has been quite a little trading locally in the last week or two in lightweight sheetings suitable for the making of bandages. Most of the goods wanted have been the kind that run about eight yards to the pound. There are not many of them to be had, it was said, and the prices asked are not altogether to the liking of the buyers. It is for this reason as much as any other, it was strongly intimated, that they are working quietly. Experience in this market in the last year and a half has taught several war buyers that the way to get certain cotton goods prices run up on them is to let everybody know at once what they are after.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky Co.; H. O. Polsky, dry goods, notions, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Ave.

ALBANY, N. Y.—S. L. Muson Co.; K. D. Hager, piece goods, trimmings; 225 5th Ave.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Landau Co.; M. Landau, dry goods, general merchandise; Wallick.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; L. K. Gutman, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 58 Bleecker.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, dry goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, kimonos; 354 4th Ave.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Gutman, Joel & Co.; Miss E. Rice, jewelry, leather goods; 200 5th Ave.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, notions; A. A. Dieterle, linens; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Economy Clothing Co.; H. Abrahams, clothing, furn. goods; Union Square.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. Politzer, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; T. Lyford, asst. mdse. manager; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Magrane Houston Co.; Miss Carroll, girl's wear; Great Northern.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; F. W. Stearns, dry goods, ladies' garments; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—C. F. Hovey & Co.; Miss E. Boas, women's, misses' gowns; 243 Church St.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss R. Reddington, misses' waists; Miss J. Griffin, women's waists; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; F. J. Smith, leather goods, silverwear, jewelry; Miss Quinn, children's, infants' wear; 315 5th Ave.

BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss K. Desmond, cloaks, suits, low priced dresses; Miss A. Doyle, children's wear; 16 E. 56th.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; G. Lee, laces, ribbons; W. M. Lichtenstein, men's furn. goods, hosiery; M. F. Collins, representing; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Miss N. C. Mackey, muslin underwear, kimonos; L. F. Hill, girls' coats, dresses, factory-made dresses; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons & Co.; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' costumes, dresses; Mr. King, machine-made dresses; Mr. Phillips, bathing suits; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; F. J. Smith, silverware, jewelry, leather goods; Mrs. Quinn, girls' infants' wear; Miss O'Brien, suits, skirts; 315 5th Av.; Prince George.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan Marsh Co.; E. H. Bell, upholstery, curtains, portieres; Miss E. F. Nolan, vellings; Miss E. O'Gorman, trimmings, braids (basement); H. Owens, ribbons; Miss A. Kelley, women's, children's year; W. D. Williams, representing, 432 4th Ave.

BRISTOL—H. P. King Co.; C. H. King, general mdse.; A. R. King, ladies' garments; C. T. Wright, notions, laces, hosiery; 1,178 B'way; Flanders.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. Goldig, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. Printzmatel & Co.; H. Printzmatel, clothing; Bway Central.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. & J. Meldrum Co.; A. J. Fish, domestics, blankets; 315 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. E. Goode, men's, boys' clothing; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Lenzenhuber, jewelry; H. J. Ellsworth, dress, wash goods; 18 W. 35th.

CANTON, Ohio—C. S. Harrison Co.; C. S. Harrison, hosiery, gloves, underwear, laces; Imperial.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Masters & Agee Co.; J. F. Masters, men's, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way.

CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; H. M. Kelso, cotton goods; 438 Bwy.; Murray Hill.

CHICAGO—Glanz & Co.; C. Glanz, fur garments; Imperial.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. R. Betcher, silks, velvets, (wholesale); Vanderbilt; W. T. Matthias, men's shirts, collars, cuffs; McAlpin; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI—Hugo Stein Cloak Co.; Hugo Stein, cloaks, suits; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—Smith-Kasson Co.; Miss E. Windt, waists, dresses, skirts, corsets; Prince George.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; J. G. Stirm, men's clothing; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Freedman Bros.; B. M. Freedman, woolens; Breslin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Root & McBride Co.

URGES INVESTMENT IN ARGENTINE BONDS

Carlos A. Tornquist Asserts Americans Should Take Advantage of the War.

FAVORS ACTION AT ONCE

Believes United States Can Obtain All the Best National and Private Issues of Republic.

An unusual opportunity exists for the profitable investment of American capital in Argentina, according to Carlos A. Tornquist, president of the banking house of Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Ltd., of Buenos Aires, which has transacted the greater part of the Argentine Government's business for the past quarter of a century.

Mr. Tornquist gained his early banking experience in New York. He said yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton:

"American traders must realize that the powerful hold Europe has had in the past in Argentina was through the money invested in local industries and public utility companies, which naturally gave the preference in their orders to the country to which their directors and shareholders belonged. This circumstance has in former years told against American trade. The time to remedy this situation has arrived. It is here now.

"According to my calculation, foreign capital in Argentina amounts to $3,000,000,000, of which almost half is invested in railways, 15 per cent. in mortgages, and the balance in land, public utilities, and pastoral pursuits. Much of this capital will be compulsorily withdrawn from Argentina, owing to the necessities of the situation. It is certain that the European nations will need their money at home, while the heavy war taxes are an element in the situation.

"The strain brought about by forced selling of foreign-held stocks and bonds in Argentina is sure to depress the market, thus permitting Americans to come in on very convenient and advantageous terms. This will pave the way for the United States to obtain a foothold in some of the financial, commercial and industrial enterprises in the republic, which hitherto have been handled by Europe. At the same time American capital will be in a position to initiate industries not yet taken up."

Another object of Mr. Tornquist's trip here is to familiarize American capitalists with the profits to be made in lending money on mortgages in Argentina. Although this field has been a poular one for practically all European investors, not an American company has participated in the large profits made from that form of investment. One of these European mortgage companies, the banker said, had actually distributed dividends of 31 per cent.

Relative to the mortgage proposition as it exists in Argentina, Mr. Tornquist said:

"Among the mortgage companies distributing the largest dividends were Big French and Belgian concerns which have declared and paid dividends of between 30 and 40 per cent., some of them even more, although most of them have been under the necessity of reducing these dividends on account of the war. The secret of the mortgage business carried on by foreign companies is that with a small share capital, only partly paid up, these companies have issued proportionately large amounts of 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. debentures, and these funds have been loaned on mortgage at between 7 and 9 per cent., according to times, clients, and guarantee."

The Buenos Aires banker was convinced American capitalists would do well to put money into rich lands in Argentina as a permanent investment, since prevailing prices were relatively low. Such lands, he explained, could be rented, exploited for agriculture, or utilized for ranching cattle, sheep, or hogs. Lands of this character he said, could be made to return from 7 to 10 per cent. If personally exploited by the owner, the return was usually greater.

Turning to the question of American export trade with Argentina, Mr. Tornquist commended the enterprise shown by the National City Bank of New York in opening a branch in Buenos Aires, and other South American centres. At the same time, the banker asserted American manufacturers and exporters had not up to the present time taken advantage of the favorable position offered to capture the Argentine market.

"Exports are increasing daily," said the banker, "and at prices never before seen. Shipments of agricultural and pastoral products, including wool and hides, reached in 1915 the high total of $525,000,000 gold, notwithstanding lack of tonnage. Nevertheless, prior to the war, the normal annual movement of foreign capital into the country reached $200,000,000 to $300,000,000. Regardless of the big exports, this loss cannot be made up, and therein lies one of the great opportunities for American capital."

PASTOR GOES TO AID BRITAIN

Dr. Gammack of Glen Cove Seeks Post as a Riding Instructor.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Gammack, pastor of St. Paul's Church in Glen Cove, L. I., where J. P. Morgan and other prominent persons worship in the Summer, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the American liner Finland to offer his services to the British Government. He was born in Scotland and was naturalized nineteen years ago when he became the pastor of St. Paul's.

He said he had not resigned, but had a leave of absence to regain his health. Dr. Gammack said he did not intend to enlist in the British Army, but would try through friends at the War Office to get a post as riding instructor in the cavalry remount service.

Mrs. H. W. Simpson of Toronto sailed on the Finland to visit her son, who is with the Canadian forces in France. The Finland had 92 first, 83 second and 103 third-class passengers and 2,600 sacks of mail.

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Free Catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n, 1,012 Times Bldg. Bryant 6150.

Chappaqua Mt. Institute, Valhalla, N. Y. School for girls, 6 to 18 years. Catalog.

TO BOOM NATION'S PARKS.

New Bureau Urged to Exhibit Country's Great Reserves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Officials of the Department of the Interior and of the American Civic Association today argued before the House Committee on Public Lands in favor of establishing a bureau in the Department of the Interior which would administer all the national parks. The discussion, which related directly to a bill for this purpose introduced by Representative Kent of California, referred, in part, to the great increase recently in public interest in the parks.

Commenting on the necessity for a national park service, Stephen T. Mather, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, said that the great increase of travel to the parks last year was due in part to the expositions held on the Pacific Coast and to the fact that foreign travel was impossible. He told the committee that the increased use of the parks emphasized the need for a national park service.

The way in which Canada had developed and advertised its national parks through the Dominion Park Commission was explained to the committee by Richard B. Watrous, Secretary of the American Civic Association. He cited the official recommendations of Secretaries Ballinger, Fisher and Lane of the Department of the Interior in favor of the national park service and read the special message to Congress of President Taft in February, 1912.

Robert Sterling Yard of the Department of the Interior explained the present economic value of the parks and their future economic possibilities to the country, citing the returns that came to Switzerland year after year from the Alps.

J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Penn., President of the American Civic Association, dwelt upon the recreational value of the parks, and also upon the wisdom of abandoning irregular methods of administration and substituting for them a national park service.

The hearing will be continued on Thursday morning, when R. B. Marshall, General Superintendent of the National Parks, and H. K. Bush-Brown, representing the American Historic and Scenic Preservation Society of New York City, will address the committee.

HAMMERSTEIN ARMING.

Impresario Is Eager to Get Into the Operatic Fight Again.

Oscar Hammerstein told a TIMES reporter yesterday that the reason he was so anxious to get into his offices on the third floor of the new Rialto Theatre was that he might begin preparations for throwing his impresario's hat into the ring again.

"The contract with the Metropolitan," he said, "preventing me from giving opera here has only three and a half years more to run. I will need all of that time to get my plans in shape, and then watch me."

The hearing of the complaint made by Mr. Hammerstein against Robert Hall, superintendent in charge of construction of the Rialto Theatre building, was held yesterday before Magistrate Breen, in the West Side Court. Robert T. Swaine, of the law firm of Cravath & Henderson, admitted that his client, the defendant, had prevented the complainant from occupying the offices, but, he said, this action had been taken because delay in the completion of the building had been due largely to Mr. Hammerstein's interference with the workmen. He said that as soon as the building was completed the offices would be turned over to Mr Hammerstein. Mr. Swaine made the statement that Mr. Hammerstein's presence was only possible through the courtesy of his clients.

The hearing was adjourned till April 19. By that time, it is thought, the offices will be in readiness. The impresario denied that his occupancy of the offices would be a matter of courtesy. He said the Rialto Company merely leased the property from him, and that a clause in the lease stated that he should retain his offices.

BOOKMAKERS' FINE CRAFT.

Bindings, Plates, and Illuminations at a Public Exhibition.

There is an interesting display of book bindings, illuminations, book plates, &c., shown at the tenth annual exhibition of "The Guild of Book Workers" which opened to the public at the Architectural League's roms in the Fine Arts Building in Fifty-seventh Street yesterday. The exhibition will end on Saturday. There is no charge for admission.

There is a Belgian table on which are many small things made by the members which would make excellent Easter or Christmas presents.

"A Chant of Love for England," is a small volume in white levant with the Union Jack of England in colors inlaid at the top, by Florence Dowden. A little green volume, "Fables de la Fontaine," is in green levant, the decoration a pot of flowers in the centre of the covers and real jewels inset. "English Cathedrals," by Sarah J. Freeman, is bound in a soft dove gray leather with a circular design inlaid in colors, suggesting a rose window of stained glass. "British Naval Operations in the West Indies," is by Caroline Alden Weir, daughter of Alden Weir, President of the National Academy. The binding is of a soft blue levant, the color suggesting the sea, while an old-time vessel in deep rich colors is inset.

There are charming productions of old ivory book covers by Frank M. Miller of Providence, R. I.; illuminations and book plates, hand made papers, hand decorated, for bookbinders' use, and fine skins for the bindings.

BROOKLYN GAS VOTE TODAY.

Republican Senators Determine to Pass Thompson Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—At a conference of the Republican Senators this evening it was determined to pass tomorrow the bill introduced by Senator George F. Thompson, head of the Public Service Investigating Committee, establishing a uniform rate of 80 cents a thousand cubic feet for illuminating gas throughout Brooklyn.

The Thompson bill will cut down the rate for gas charged by the Kings County Lighting Company in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn or Bay Ridge from 85 cents, and in the Thirty-first Ward or Coney Island district from 81 to 80 cents. It was introduced on account of the length of time which the rate case concerning this company had been before the Public Service Commission without reaching a definite conclusion.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, telegraphed on March 21 to the committees considering the bill in the name of the Commission announcing that it had no desire to object to the bill, as it desired to help the consumers affected to obtain the reductions, which had already been too long delayed by the technical provisions of the law.

NINE CHILDREN ENOUGH.

Dippel Wanted Twelve and Wife Sues for Divorce.

The trouble between Mrs. Christine Dippel of 827 Washington Street, Hoboken, and her husband, Samuel Dippel, a plasterer of 680 Washington Street, West New York, resulted, so Dippel told Vice Chancellor Griffin in Jersey City yesterday, from a difference of opinion about the size of their family. They had nine children, which Mrs. Dippel thought a sufficient number.

Dippel thought there should be twelve. Mrs. Dippel is suing for divorce. Her husband, according to her testimony, was either very affectionate or else beating her, abusing the children and throwing the furniture around. He had threatened to "skin her alive," she said. She corroborated what her husband said about his wanting more children. The case came up on an application for alimony. The court allowed $5 a week.

BOY SWIMS THE BAY, ESCAPING FROM SHIP

Jackel, 15, Says He Was Lured on a Sailing Vessel and Then Locked in a Cabin.

LOOKING FOR MARINE JOB

Crew of Norwegian Bark Haakon Admit That Lad Signed for Voyage and Then Got Away.

Elliott McCrea and Lucien Tribua, 15-year-old boys, who live on Townsend Avenue, Clifton, S. I., were walking along the shore behind St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Rosebank yesterday afternoon, when they saw something apparently floating in the water a little way out from shore. They threw stones at the object and were surprised to hear a yell from the thing they had thrown at. A moment later a boy of about their own age stumbled in through the shallow water and begged them, shivering, to get him to a doctor at once.

They helped him up through the church grounds to the residence of Dr. H. C. Walker, at Bellair Road and New York Avenue, where he was revived, dried off, warmed and clad in clothing that the two boys got from their own homes. Then he told his story to the boys and to the Rev. Henry Post, curate of the church.

He said he was Louis Jackel of Spring Valley, N. Y., and that he had come to the city with his mother's consent to ship as a cabin boy and see something of the world. But he wanted a good job on a steamer—nothing on a sailing ship would do. On Tuesday, he said, he had talked to two men at the barge office, who finally got him to sign articles on what they told him was the large Norwegian steamer Haakon, where his duties would consist of carrying meals to the captain.

Yesterday he met the two at Stapleton, S. I., with his baggage, and rowed them out in a skiff to the anchorage, nearly a mile and a half down the bay, where the Norwegian bark Haakon was lying at anchor. When he saw that it was a sailing ship he balked, but the men told him that he had signed and would have to go through with it. He was put aboard and taken to the forecastle, where the two men locked him in. Then they disappeared.

Sailors came and went in the forecastle from time to time, and to each Jackel told his tale of woe. Finally one seaman, softer-hearted than the others, forgot to lock the door after him as he went out, and in a moment the boy was up on deck and dived overboard. From the ship's anchorage to the spot where he came out was fully a mile through chilly water, but he made it without any serious results.

Detective Thniken went out to the ship, where it was admitted that the boy had come on board and had escaped. The detective got his baggage and brought it back to Dr. Walker's house, and the boy was then sent to his brother's home at 347 West Fourteenth Street.

TRIBUTE TO MORGENTHAU.

Called an "Ambassador of Humanity" at Reception in His Honor.

Ambassador Henry Morgenthau was called an Ambassador of humanity at a reception last night at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. He was referred to also as a "home-made diplomat, who excelled in world diplomacy," and as "a patriotic American who had expressed in his work abroad the true ideals of American citizenship."

The reception, which was under the auspices of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, District 1, had as speakers Henry B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor; Bishop David H. Greer of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of the temple; Abraham K. Cohen of Boston, President of the district order; Adolf Kraus, President of the national order; Simon Wolf of Washington, and others.

After all the complimentary things had been said of the Ambassador and of his work in Turkey, he modestly disclaimed great credit for himself.

"I feel," he said, "that I have been greatly favored in being sent to Turkey as the successor of those two Ambassadors, Solomon Hirsch and Oscar S. Straus, whose splendid records made at Constantinople paved the way for my reception there and laid the foundation for American diplomacy in that quarter which contributed so much to any success which I may have obtained. I sought always to efface myself and attack the work I had to do."

Referring to the "melting pot" of races in America and their development, Secretary Wilson continued:

"Ambassador Morgenthau is of German birth and Jewish origin; I am of British birth and Celtic origin, and what more fitting than that one American born in another country should come here tonight to extend to another American born in another country the respects of the President of the United States for the services of a faithful public official."

JORDAN SEEKS SEPARATION.

New Suit Revives Milk President's Litigation with His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., April 5.—Joseph V. Jordan of this city has instituted proceedings for a separation from his wife, whom he married after a very brief courtship, following a casual meeting on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City, N. J., a few years ago, shortly after his first wife had obtained a divorce on statutory grounds. Mr. Jordan is reputed to be a millionaire. He is President of the Hudson Valley Dairy Company.

Mr. Jordan charges that his wife is cruel to him, and that she has an ungovernable temper. About the time the papers were served on her at the family mansion she was reputed to be suffering from iodine poisoning, and physicians were summoned. Her life was saved.

The couple had been married only a year when Mrs. Jordan began a separation action against her husband. She was then residing in New York. This suit was withdrawn, and the couple lived together again.

Mrs. Jordan declines to leave the house and her mother, Mrs. Evans of New York, is with her. In another portion of the mansion, Mr. Jordan is ill under the care of a trained nurse. Both have private detectives on the grounds.

SEEKING FUGITIVE CONVICT.

Auburn Authorities Baffled by the Flight of Gaskins.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 5.—After searching vainly throughout the neighboring country for four days the Auburn prison authorities today conceded that John Gaskins, the Brooklyn hold-up man, who was serving a sentence of thirty-on years for robbery, had succeeded in his escape.

Gaskins had recently come into disfavor among his fellow-inmates and his reputation as a trouble-maker brought him into clashes with prisoners. He was working on the coal gang, a group of irregulars shoveling coal from cars in the outer yard. Gaskins went to work as usual Friday with the other "huskies" in the coal gang, but vanished when an empty car was picked up by a New York Central engine and hauled away.

Auburn police and officers of surrounding towns were notified to be on the lookout, a reward of $50 having been offered by the State. Gaskins had taken a leading place in the prison Mutual Welfare League, but his aggressive manner soon caused him to disagree with other prisoners.

Gaskins was sent to prison from Kings County on Nov. 17, 1914. He was only 22 years old, but had served terms in Elmira and the Rahway Penitentiary.

JAPANESE PRINTS $12,726.

Highest Price, $470, Paid for One by Eishi in Blanchard Sale.

The first part of the notable collection of Japanese color prints of Mrs. John Osgood Blanchard, brought together during a residence of several years in Japan, was sold at the American Art Galleries yesterday in an afternoon and evening sale, 489 numbers bringing a total of $12,726.

The highest price of the day was given for a print by Eishi or Yeishi, (Hosoda,) No. 29 in the catalogue.

"Furyu Yatsushi Genji: Extravagant and Luxurious Genji," showing a prince and princess and ladies in waiting, a print in magnificent condition, a ground of yellow with the colors green, gray, purple, and black. It went to Bernet, agent, for $470.

Of other prints bringing the higher prices was No. 7, "A Musume Moso," by Harunobu, (Suzuki,) which went to Frederick W. Gookin for $390. It showed a young girl searching vainly in the snow for a bamboo sprout to tempt the appetite of her invalid mother, when one springs miraculously up through the snow in front of her.

"Hanayome Seran: Beautiful Bride," by Koriusai, No. 15, went to Henry Phillips for $110; No. 17, by the same artist, "Two Girls in Present-Day Costumes of Geisha Girls," went to F. J. Kovach for $105; Tachibana Chugi: Showing Tea House Beauties," by Kiyonaga, No. 23, went to A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Art Museum, for $135; "A Lady, Her Son and Maid and Man Servant Out Walking," by Shuncho, No. 27, considered one of the gems of the collection, went to Howard Mansfield, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, for $165.

"A Yoshiwara Beauty," by Eishi, No. 31, went to Bernet for $110; "Sumidagawa Kakkei: Eight Views of the Sumida River," by Masanobu, No. 52, went to F. J. Kovach for $100; "Furyu Genji: Extravagant and Luxurious Genji," by Yeiri, No. 54, went to Mrs. Gains for $130; "Koromo, Uchi Tamagawa: the Clothes Beating Tama River," by Toyokuni, No. 55, went to Seaman, agent, for $370, and No. 56, "Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove, Representing the Month of May," by the same artist, went to Elizabeth Randol for $330.

"Inari Matsuri: Celebrating the Festival of the Fox—Nigatsu, or February," No. 59, by Toyohiro, went to Frederic May for $105. A very remarkable print, "Abe no Nakamaro," by Hokusai, No. 176, went to Frances E. Osborne for $220; "Ariwara no Narihira, No. 177, went to Hamilton E. Fields for $125; "Sen pu Kai Sei," No. 184, went to F. J. Kovach for $265; "Ushibori; in the Province of Hitati," No. 186, went to Mrs. L. C. Currier for $100, and No. 188, "Totomi Sanchu," went to the same buyer for $80. The last few prints were all by Hokusai.

"Okabe, Utsu No Yama," No. 400, by Hiroshige, went to G. Spalding for $55; "A Moonlight View of Kanasawa, Inlet in Tokio Bay," by the same artist, No. 434, went to Bernet for $125; "Fukawa," by Hiroshige, No. 435, went to C. H. Chandler for $150, and George Church paid $80 for No. 450, "Hara," by the same artist. Mrs. Blanchard herself wrote the catalogue of the prints and gave the translations of the Japanese names. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

RUSSIANS HONOR FRANCIS.

New Ambassador to Czar Chief Guest at Dinner Here.

On the eve of sailing for Petrograd, David R. Francis, the newly appointed United States Ambassador to Russia, was the guest at a farewell dinner at Sherry's last night given by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. Among the guests were several of America's leading financiers. The Russian Embassy at Washington was represented by J. Loris Melikoff, First Secretary; Colonel M. L. Golojewsky, Military Attaché, and Commander I. W. Mishtowt, Naval Attaché.

Mr. Francis was introduced to a bit of real Russian atmosphere when a male choir from the Russian Cathedral of New York sang. Archbishop Edvokim, representing the Russian Church in America, was present in his priestly robes to wish the new Ambassador success in his mission.

Among those who attended the dinner were Robert L. Bacon, Alexander W. Behr, C. K. G. Billings, C. H. Boynton, Edward F. Carry, William A. Coton, Charles R. Crane, Elbert H. Gary, Frank H. Hitchcock, Dudley Field Malone, Melville E. Stone, Thomas Buckner, Irving Bush, Frank D. Ryan, and Frank Presbrey.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,153, store and basement; Walter M. Phillips and another, trustees, to Max Schwarz, 36 West 70th St, 6 years from May 1, 1916.....$6,000

GREENWICH ST, 275, all; James A. Macdonald to George Klessling, 255 West 145th St, 6 years from May 1, 1916.....$3,300

MACDOUGAL ST, 101, all; John H. Henshaw, trustee, to Antonio Cancilla, as Charles St, 3 years and 3 months from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, N. A. Bruno, 57 Thompson St.....$3,600

MULBERRY ST, 224-228, all; Thomas F. Farrell to Peter J. Cavelle, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorneys, Phelps & East, 30 Broad St.....$6,000

VESEY ST, 32-34, first loft; Charles M. Russell to Ignatz Jellinek, 422 State St, Brooklyn, 3 years from May 1, 1916..$2,500

2D AV, 21, stores; Herman Hochstein to Herman Levit, 776 10th Av, 4 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, J. M. Kram, 299 Broadway.....$1,360

8D AV, 879, store and basement; Albert Erdman to Joseph A. Foppiani, 879 8d Av, 4 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$1,380

9TH ST, 448, 451; Maze Realty Co. to Joseph Berkowitz, 448 9th Av, 5 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, James H. Carmesey, 31 Chambers St.....$2,280

35TH ST, 25 West, store; McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School Corporation to Saul Elfenbein and another, 236 East 5th St, 5 years and 6 months from April 1, 1916; attorney, Alex. S. Hohn, 320 Broadway.....$2,400

101ST ST, 160-162 West, all; Joseph Carr to Bonair Garage and Auto Co, 160 West 101st St, 15 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Marx & S., 256 Broadway.....$5,300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ELDRIDGE ST, 172; Sam Lakser against Fannie B. Hecker, owner and contractor; J. McKeon Hecker, contractor.....$130

8TH AV, 461 to 479; Keystone Fire Proofing Co. against 461 8th Av. Co., Inc., owner; John O. Devlin Construction Co., Inc., contractor.....$2,120.74

8TH AV, s w corner of 34th St, 197.6x100 to 33d St; Trussed Concrete Steel Co. against 461 8th Av. Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$21,802

11TH AV, 440 and 442; Eller Manufacturing Co. against Corn Re Co., Inc., owner; Rosen Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.....$253.76

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,372, and 601 East 186th St; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against Barba Realty Co., Inc., owners; Joseph Barba, Barba Realty Co., Inc., and Charles Bachman, contractors.....$250

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

57TH ST, 238 West; Union Trust Co. of New York against Lillian E. Bates et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

14TH ST, 319 and 321 West; 15th St, 324 and 326 West; Frank Seely against Edward L. Larkin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hatch & Clute.

159TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of Broadway, 37.6x 99.11; Frederic de P. Foster et al. against Joseph Newmark et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. F. De Rham.

29TH ST, 338 East; American Mortgage Co. against Devonshire Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

Bronx.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY NORTH, n e s, 312.2 ft e of Gun Hill Road, 56.4x139.1; Charles Dickinson against John C. Fisher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stimson & Williams.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, where the land of Croton Aqueduct Appropriation adjoins the land late of the estate of Matthew Kyle, 24.7x90.1; Daniel Seymour et al., as executors and trustees, against William G. Rose et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. Seymour.

WALTON AV, 2,259; Gustav Basch against Millis Seebeck et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Herrmann.

LOT 679, Map of Laconia Park, Williamsbridge; Frank C. Mayhew et al., as trustees, against Anna McDermott Healey et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Hickox.

LOT 679, Map of Laconia Park, Williamsbridge; Frank C. Mayhew et al., as trustees, against Anna McDermott Healey et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Hickox.

MONFORD PLACE, w s, 221.6 ft n of 172d St, 25.9x100; Emily M. Bussing et al., as executrix and executors, against Estate Holding Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stitt & Phillips.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

August Heckscher Sells His Fifth Avenue Residence to Millinery Firm—Operator Increases Eleventh Avenue Holdings

Fifth Avenue, in the upper retail blocks, furnished a deal yesterday in the sale by August Heckscher of his five-story dwelling at 622 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Fiftieth Street. The land is owned by Columbia University, and it is understood that Mr. Heckscher has sold the building with the ground lease for about $125,000. The buyer is the firm of Maison Maurice, milliners, now occupying space in the building at 516 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-third Street. The former Heckscher residence will be extensively altered for their business occupancy on the expiration of the lease in the present quarters. The entire block front, except the Heckscher house, is given up to trade. Mr. Heckscher has just rented an apartment for his city home at 320 Park Avenue.

Albert J. Moore was the broker in the deal.

Operator Increases Eleventh Avenue Holdings.

William Lustgarten has increased his holdings on Eleventh Avenue by the purchase of No. 672, a four-story tenement with stores, on a lot 25 by 100.

The buyer now controls a plot 100 by 100 on the northeast corner of Forty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue, having purchased the 75-foot plot last year.

William A. White & Sons were the brokers in both transactions.

Morris Schinasi Sells Dwelling.

Morris Schinasi has sold to L. J. Newburgh the three-story private dwelling on the southwest corner of 117th Street and Manhattan Avenue.

Schinasi Bros. formerly owned the entire block front on Manhattan Avenue between 116th and 117th Streets, the corner just sold being the last of their holdings on this particular block. S. S. Friedberg negotiated the sale.

Builders Buy Edgecombe Avenue Plot.

The Candler Holding Company, of which Julius H. Zieser is President, has purchased from Mrs. Alice D. Blauvelt, through her attorney, William V. Simpson, thirteen lots on the west side of Edgecombe Avenue, adjoining Trojer's Hotel, at 155th Street.

The plot has a frontage of 328 feet, and is to be improved with apartment houses. It was reported sold several weeks ago, but the deal was never consummated.

East 86th Street Deal Pending.

Negotiations are well advanced, it was said yesterday, for the purchase by a builder of the two five-story flats at 64 and 66 East Eighty-sixth Street, covering a plot 64.10 by 102.2, between Madison and Park Avenues. They are owned respectively by the Robert W. Tailer Estate and Sarah E. Davis. The holding price is $125,000. A big apartment improvement is contemplated. Frederick T. Barry is conducting the negotiations.

Harlem Flats Sold to Investors.

Abraham Stern has purchased for investment from Mary E. Brady 171 and 173 East 103th Street, two four-story single flats on a plot 36.8 by 100.11. Henry Brady negotiated the sale.

Agnes Farrell has resold to a client of O'Reilly & Dahn, 257 East 114th Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100.

Lena Gehringer has purchased from Arnold Thayer and others 410 West 124th Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100.11, near Morningside Avenue. The price was $24,450. A mortgage of $21,000 was taken back by the sellers.

A Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

The Henry Morgenthau Company sold the apartment house at the junction of Wilkins and Intervale Avenues, with 155 feet frontage on the former, and 133 feet frontage on the latter, and known as 1,337 Wilkins Avenue, to an investor.

In addition to a substantial amount of cash, the company took in part payment the leasehold premises known as 148 and 150 Essex Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, being four front and rear buildings, on a plot 50 by 100. The brokers in the transaction were Nathan Regenstreich and Baruck Bursitner.

Bronx Sales.

The John J. Tully Company sold to an investing client of Brady & Reale, the five-story twenty-family apartment on a plot 37.6 by 85 known as 1,687 Carter Avenue. The purchaser gave in part payment the five-story cold water flat on a plot 25 by 100 known as 548 West Fifty-third Street. This property immediately adjoins the five-story apartment 1,691 Carter Avenue, recently sold

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company sold at public auction yesterday at the Bronx Salesroom, the five-story flat with stores, on a plot 25 by 100, situated at the northwest corner of Willis Avenue and 135th Street. The bidding started at $30,000, and after some interesting competition, was knocked down to Jonathan Friedmann for $34,200.

David Bloomberg sold to Henry Hornstein, 780 Prospect Avenue, a five-story new law tenement on a plot 373.6 by 110. Nathan Gottsegan was the broker in the transaction.

Brooklyn.

The Sinmacros Realty Company sold for Ellen T. Hughes a plot on the west side of Fourth Avenue, eighty-nine feet south of Seventy-ninth Street to an investor.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Louis Kannon, to a client for investment, the two-story and cellar brick two-family dwelling, 1,049 Fifty-eighth Street, on a lot 20 by 100.

The Ruland & Whiting Company sold for the estate of Rebecca T. Mathews, a large plot of ground containing nearly 15,000 square feet, on Sedgwick Street, Brooklyn, near the Hamilton Ferry, to the International Provision Company.

The Realty Associates sold to George A. Morris, 1,968 Rockaway Avenue, five lots on the northeast corner of Avenue L and East Eighty-ninth Street. The same buyer has also taken an option on fourteen more lots on Avenue L, East Eighty-seventh and East Eighty-eighth Streets, and Avenue L, East Eighty-eighth and East Eighty-ninth Streets.

Recent Buyers.

Patrick B. McDonnell is the buyer of the flat 944 Kelly Street sold last week by the Henry Morgenthau Company.

The Glass Realty Corporation is the buyer of 223 to 231 East Fifty-fourth Street, two and three-story buildings, 125 by 100.5, sold recently by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The buying company was formed last month with a capital of $20,000, and Frank F. Hatch, Luke Blake, and Michael Burgman as the Directors.

Mirror Candy Co. Leases Three Stores.

At an aggregate rental of about $225,000 the Mirror Candy Company has leased the store on the southwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street from the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company.

This store was for years occupied by Benedict Brothers. Edmond J. Loughran negotiated the lease.

The Mirror Candy Company has also leased from Walter J. Salomon the store at 744 Sixth Avenue, and the rear half of store at 63 West Forty-second Street, which adjoins the Huyler store at 61 West Forty-second Street, which they leased last week for a period of ten years. Albert J. Moore was the broker in the uptown leases.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum Property to be Sold.

Joseph P. Day has been appointed sole agent for the disposal at private sale of all the property belonging to the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, forming the block front located at Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, First Avenue to Avenue A, covering a land area of some thirty-five full city lots.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Newark Shoe Stores Company to Joseph Lewis the store at 75 Nassau Street to the Dollar Shirt Establishment.

The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company have leased for Schwartz Brothers, the store 1,368 Broadway to the Martha Washington Candy Shops.

William A. White & Sons have leased to Julius I. Cohn the store at 187 East Fifty-seventh Street for Edward L. Parris, Jr.

The Erie Railroad Company has leased for the Athletic Association, composed of its employees, the entire third, fourth and fifth floors of the building at 72 to 76 Park Place and extending through to 73 Barclay Street, owned by the George W. Bassett Estate. Pease & Elliman negotiated the lease.

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased the large store on the southeast corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets for a term of years to Henry Krauss, for a wearing apparel shop; also the store and basement 214 Pearl Street to Patriarche & Bell, and the small store at 32 East Twenty-third Street to Max Brochman.

The Ruland & Whiting Company leased the store and basement at 123 Nassau Street to E. T. Burroughs Company, and the building at 512 Pearl Street to Ira L. Beebe & Co.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the building 32 Moore Street to the Block Forwarding & Trucking Company; also the building 7 St. John's Lane to Hubbard Portable Oven Company of Chicago, Ill.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

141st St, 253-257 East, n s, 111 ft w of Morris Av, 50x100, three-story frame houses; administratrix's sale; to Fraser Brown for $7,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50-52, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, extending through to 22-28 Elizabeth St, 75x 200x100x100x25x100, Atlantic Garden buildings and tenements; adjourned to April 12.

Grand St, 383-383½, s s, 100 ft e of Norfolk St, four-story tenement and store; M. A. Minaldi against P. A. Minaldi et al.; E. L. Bushe, attorney; partition; to Martin I. Goldstone for $40,500.

West End Av, s w corner of 73d St, 24.4x95, four-story dwelling; G. H. Allen against E. F. Moffitt et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $70,458.34; taxes, &c., $3,567.30; to the Lawyers Mortgage Company, a party in interest, for $85,000.

Madison St, 189 and 189½, n w corner of Birmington St, 37.6x158x irregular, two seven-story and one six-story tenements and stores; M. L. Vanderpool against Lewis Krulewitch et al.; Wherry & M., attorneys; due, $21,990.47; taxes, &c., $507.77; to the plaintiff for $61,000.

Henry St, 46, s s, 288.8 ft e of Market St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; C. H. Young and another against R. L. Pasinsky et al.; Albert Ritchie, attorney; due, $19,-231.56; taxes, &c., $179.71; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

Audubon Av, n w corner of 173d St, 100x 100, five-story apartment house and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against Reed Realty Co. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $157,150.10; taxes, &c., $3,771.40; to the Hudson Trust Company, a party in interest, for $141,000.

115th St, 36 West, s s, 433 ft e of Lenox Av, 15x100.11, three-story dwelling; withdrawn.

East Broadway, 254, n s, 46 ft w of Montgomery St, 23x57.1, three-story building; W. B. Heyn and another against Harry Lessen et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $14,744.46; taxes, &c., $690.80; to the Lawyers Mortgage Company, a party in interest, for $12,-000.

By Henry Brady.

53d St, 108 and 110 West, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5, four-story building; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Van Schaick Estates et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $45,217.97; taxes, &c., $1,196.78; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

Water St, 161 and 163, s e corner of Fletcher St, 35.4x50.7, five-story building and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against N. Z. Graves Co. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $42,-838.72; taxes, &c., $1.50; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

18th St, 9 East, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11, five-story flat and stores; David Werner against Louis Hershfield et al.; Davis & D., attorneys;

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24 minutes to Park Row on Subway now running. Ideal 1-family, 7-room homes; brick and stone, parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, sun porch, lawn, garden.
$4,000 TO $6,000.
$500 to $750 cash; balance $35 monthly, including all carrying expenses. Booklet 24 on request. OPEN FOR INSPECTION. COME TO-DAY.

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OPPOSITE 22D AVE. STATION.
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Modern home of 10 rooms and 2 baths; open fireplaces; hardwood, spacious porches; hot-water heat; sewer, water, gas, and electricity; 3 minutes to restricted bathing beach, dock, etc.; deep-water anchorage; 2 blocks to station; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. R. I. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St.

ROCKAWAY PARK.
New House, 3 story, 18 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each room; 14 bath houses in basement; plot 40x160; 250 ft. from ocean. Bargain for quick buyer; might consider part exchange and cash.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

IDEAL HOME
of 7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; large plot of ground; $200 cash needed at once, balance as rent.
B. FLORAL, 243 W. 34th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of CALLMAN S. LEIBOWITZ and MARTIN J. LOEB, individually and as copartners trading as C. S. LEIBOWITZ & CO., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, April 6, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 16 East 12th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' wearing apparel, coats, suits, machines, electric cutting machines, power tables, motor, fixtures, etc.
MORRIS ISRAEL, Assignee.

SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of JAMES A. JENKINS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 17, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 14 East 48th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of books, stationery, victrola, records, fixtures, etc.
OTTERBURG, STEINDLER & HOUSTON, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditor, 200 5th Av., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 29,958.
Notice is given that MAX MOSES and SYDNEY LITT, individually and as copartners under the firm name of MOSES & LITT, alleged bankrupts, have applied for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 17, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 29,810.
Notice is hereby given that MANHATTAN RIBBON COMPANY, alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 17, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 23, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 2 BOXES OF SCOLLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916 at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
March 29, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SHAW TO IRISH AMERICANS.

A confidential talk from one Irishman to others, with the world listening. George Bernard Shaw's article in The New York Times next Sunday on "Irish Nonsense About Ireland" is another specimen of "infuriating candor." Order today.—Advt.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

One of the finest Summer and Winter homes for a business man in New York; about 6½ acres of land, with a very handsome, commodious house, with stable, garage, etc.

House was designed by James Barton Keene, and has frequently been pictured in "Country Life" on account of its architectural beauty. About $140,000 has been expended on this property, which is beautifully laid out.

Can be purchased for $105,000 net. A representative of the owner will be on the premises each Saturday and Sunday.

This place is located adjoining the

Woodmere Country Club at Woodmere, Long Island

For information apply to J. L. Phipps, 546 Fifth Avenue. Telephone Bryant 1263.

Motor out to-day or take a train from the Pennsylvania Station to

Kensington, Great Neck

25 Minutes by Express Trains
55 Trains a Day
Automobiles Meet All Trains

BEST SUNDAY TRAINS:
9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M. and 12:20
1:20, 2:20, 3:20 and 4:20 P. M.

BEST WEEK-DAY TRAINS:
9:10, 10:16, 11:16 A. M. and 12:22,
1:22, 2:37, 3:38 and 4:39 P. M.
Extra Saturday Trains—
1:05 and 1:41 P. M.

BY MOTOR

From Queensboro Bridge, follow Jackson Avenue and Broadway through Flushing, Bayside, Douglaston and Little Neck, and then follow our signs to Kensington.

Or, turn north from Jericho Turnpike at our big sign in New Hyde Park, continuing straight ahead to the entrance gates, four blocks beyond Great Neck Station.

Write or telephone for illustrated booklet, "A Week-End in Kensington."

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Telephone 5600 Greeley 1 West 34th Street

North Shore, L.I.

For Rent.

We have still a few of the good houses left on the North Shore of Long Island, ranging in price from $1,000 to $4,000.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. 4030 Murray Hill.

A COUNTRY GEM

All year home near Great South Bay, 45 minutes from city, for sale or rent; price moderate; nice grounds, trees and shrubs. House and garage both in perfect order. Lighted by gas; steam heat; open fireplaces, hardwood floors, baths; lavatory on first floor; laundry, etc. Particulars, pictures and floor plans, inquire of

H. SCHUYLER CAMMANN,
84 William St., New York. Tel. John—1630.

IDEAL BUNGALOW
Five rooms, bath, combination gas and electric fixtures; hardwood trim, up-to-date in every detail; large plot overlooking ocean; 3 minutes to water; boating, fishing, bathing; great bargain for $2,950; responsible party can take possession for $350 cash and pay off balance $18 monthly; only 40 minutes from city. B. HUGHES, 349 East 14th St.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

Near Sound; 30 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.
JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

FURNISHED COTTAGES RENT OR SALE
Two hours out; directly on water; extended view; 200 feet shore frontage; one six rooms, attic; other five rooms; ranges; fireplaces; boat house; hen house, etc.; five acres of land. Rent for summer season, $225, $175, respectively. Apply Thomas E. Brown, Jr., 35 Liberty St., New York City.

DOUBLE SHORE FRONT.
80 feet frontage on Sound, sandy beach, running back over 500 feet to harbor; shade trees, beautiful views; large bungalow, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fireplace, sleeping porch, etc.; garage with room for man; 40 miles from New York. Price, $8,500.
EDWIN N. ROWLEY, Northport, L. I., and 47 West 34th Street.

Homestead in the Woods.
In a pretty location, near water; beautiful shade and fruit trees; plenty of garden space around house; remodeled and roomy house; makes a fine all-year cozy home; will sell to quick buyer for $200 down and $20 monthly. Write for photo, etc., "Homestead," 103 Times Downtown.

ACTUAL WATERFRONT.
Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, electricity; water, sidewalks, etc.; 40 minutes from city; will dispose of considerably less than their real value for cash if bought at once. BALD, Box 157 Downtown.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW
At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PELHAM MANOR.
FOR SALE OR RENT.
Beautiful gentleman's estate of 16 acres, shade trees, shrubs, vegetable garden, small lake and two tennis courts; modern house of 12 rooms, three baths, steam heat, large sun parlor.
Cottage of four rooms.
Stable, garage, outbuildings.
P. H. COLLINS,
Bank Bldg., Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 882.

BREAK AWAY
From your dreary city apartment; come out into God's Sunlight and pure air. Nearer to Herald Square than 125th St. Magnificent semi-bungalow, 7 delightful rooms, sun parlor and tiled bath with shower; steam heat, electricity, parquet floors throughout; abundance of closets, window seats, shades, etc. Ready to move into. Only 16 minutes from Penn. Terminal to Brooklyn Manor station. Price $6,250. Accept $1,000 cash. Wm. Robinson, 2,408 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill.

FURNISHED FOR SEASON.
Charming country place, high elevation, beautiful views; large, modern dwelling, 8 baths; tennis court; garage and stable; fruit, garden, very attractive grounds.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

A BARGAIN To Close Estate
Corner plot with modern house. Every improvement. 12 rooms, 3 baths. Wide verandas. Many trees. Three minutes' walk to New Haven Railroad station.
W. B. R.,
155 Nyac Ave., Pelham Heights, New York.

RYE BUNGALOW For Sale—$3,950
NEAR OAKLAND BEACH
Four rooms, bath, large living room, with open fireplace; kitchen, and dining room; convenient terms.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL
30 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 3498

RYE
AND ALONG THE SOUND.
FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.
ALSO PLACES FOR SALE.
STEWART C. SCHENCK,
503 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 2992 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

Scarsdale—White Plains.
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
1 EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK CITY

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Only $2,000, on Terms to Suit

$4,000 May Remain on Mortgage, Balance $2,000, on Terms Arranged to Suit

Craftsman All Year Villa—Near the Water

With Plot 100 by 275 Feet.
CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO N. Y. C. EXPRESS SERVICE.

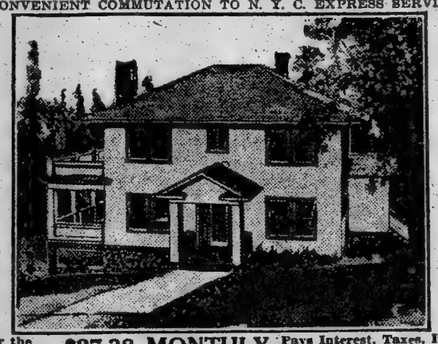

After the $2,000 is Paid **$27.38 MONTHLY** Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rent.

Separate entrance porch; huge return veranda, sleeping porch, back porch, central library hall. Living room with open fireplace. Dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen on first floor. Four large bed chambers, tiled bath. An unusually well built house, with parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwoods. Established social centre; every modern convenience; laundry, extra toilet, electric light. "Perfect" heating plant; convenient schools, churches, select social organizations and country club; tennis, fishing, bathing, boating, water sports in summer; skating, tobogganing, ice-boating, hockey in winter; delightful walks and drives around the lakes; best of outdoor recreations.
Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York
For Further Particulars Address
R. F. BARNES, Tel. 1521 Cort. 170 Broadway, N. Y. C.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

6 rooms and bath; all city improvements; on large shaded plot; near express station; only 32 minutes out in the hills of New Jersey.
Bargain, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City

A PERFECT GEM NEAR SUMMIT
Bungalow style all-year model home; has every modern improvement; spacious grounds, shade, fruit, garden; 3 minutes Lackawanna express station; high, healthful section; near canoe club; all water sports; price $3,500; small cash payment; $30 monthly; larger houses $4,000; also choice plots land improved with streets, walks, water, electricity, $275 upward; payable $5 monthly; photographs mailed. W. H. CARLOUCH, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME
Hour out on North Shore; near water; old-fashioned homestead, 11 rooms, bath; electric lights, stable, garage, icehouse, artesian well; 3 acres, garden; all kinds fruit trees; broad lawns, flower beds, tennis court; beautiful old shade trees around house; also small lake and running brook; great bargain, $12,500; terms.
THEO. S. HALL, 47 WEST 34TH ST.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.
6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6748 Lenox.

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Select Offices
At 160 Broadway in the well managed fireproof building of the Lawyers' Title & Trust Co.
Good Light, Good Service, Superior Location.
Rents $360 to $6500
Lawyers especially solicited.
Ask for Mr. Nee at the building or
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John 92 William St.

Browning Building
1265-1269 Broadway,
(Near 32nd Street.)
Attractive Offices
at $250 to $500 a year.
C. J. Fisher, Supt.,
Room 412, on premises.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR
New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Av.
LOFT 247-253 WEST 19TH ST.
Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.
LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.
Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or Your Own Broker

SHOWROOMS and STUDIOS AT 15 West 34th Street.
Brand new, clean and attractive, excellent light, full office service.
LOW RENTS.
LARGE SKYLIGHTS
RENTING AGENT ON 8TH FLOOR
For full information.

30-32 East 20th St.
Near Broadway and 4th Ave.
Offices, Salesrooms, Studios
Absolutely fireproof, all modern conveniences; business or manufacture agents.
Rental $25 Up.
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.
59 William St. Tel. John 1868.

Fifth Avenue Show Rooms
$1,200—$1,500.
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria
25 x 50.
Unusual Opportunity
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

SINGLE OFFICES AND SUITES FOR RENT IN THE HAVEMEYER BUILDING,
26 Cortlandt St., 25 Church St. & 25 Dey St. Entire Church Street block front from Dey to Cortlandt Street. Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre downtown. Six passenger and one freight elevator. Service of the highest standard. W. B. DUNCAN, Room 107. Tel. 5516—Cort.

Manufacturing Building
Light on All Sides.
12,000 Square Feet at 35c.
Steam and Electricity.
NEAR ASTOR PLACE.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

Times Square
28-ROOM HOUSE.
Business or Dwelling
POSSESSION.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42d St.

STORE AND BASEMENT
36 E. 23d St. 25x100.
Between Broadway & 4th Ave. at entrance to Subway depot.
Term of lease to suit.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC.
Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

Easy Commuting Estate and Profit Farm
75 acres; hour out, and eight minutes' walk either of two stations; on favorite Lackawanna Railroad; 600 feet elevation; walking distance stores, churches, country club; fine large house, beautifully located, twelve rooms, bathroom, steam heat, electricity; on knoll with noble shade surrounding; rich garden land; pretty brook; small lake available, and within 15 minutes walk large lake; finest air and health conditions near New York; farmer's house, garage, barns. Only $16,000, easy terms. Here's your opportunity. Photographs.
ALLABOUGH & SON, 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

IDEAL LARGE SEMI-BUNGALOW AND ALL YEAR ROUND HOME
In Madison; nearly 400 feet elevation; 15 mile views and breezes; choice district; amidst all nice people; a place for all year; delightful Summers, enjoyable Winters, and always convenient. 50 minutes New York; 10 trains. Town has 6,000 population; high class social conditions; the town and commuting you would like. Charming brick semi-bungalow; living room 20x25, Dutch tiled fireplace; parquet floors; American Radiator Steam Heat, electricity; gas kitchen; 2 modern bathrooms, 4 bedrooms, billiard room, den. A house that will charm you, and "$1,000 under value." $9,500. Terms.
ALLABOUGH & SON, 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

IDEAL HOME.
Price $5,500, including garage.
Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York, good transportation.
Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.
This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.
H. D. DOUGLAS,
Room 516, 1328 Broadway, City.

40 Minutes, D., L. & W.
BEAUTIFUL HOME For Rent Furnished
ADJOINS SUMMIT, N. J.
11 rooms, new, modern stucco House, garage, large lawn, flowers, orchard, all kinds berries; high elevation, mountain views; show place of this section; 5 acres; rent, completely furnished, reasonable; terms and photos.
Address Owner, Room 518, 156 5th Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LA ROCHELLE 57 West 75th St.
7 EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, BRIGHT ROOMS, 2 BATHS CORNER APARTMENTS.
FIREPROOF Building; two passenger, one service elevator.
Service of the Highest Standard.
THIS House is situated in the heart of one of New York's most exclusive residential sections.
Rents $1,700 to $1,800
Superintendent on Premises.

Netherland Apartments
340 West 86th St.
On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway.
High-Class Apartment House.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents Very Moderate.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

NEW HIGH-CLASS APTS.

Southwick	The Loyal
674 W. 161st St., at Riverside Drive.	894 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $480 to $864.	7 Rooms, Corner, $1,140.

Open evenings. Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Audubon—9282.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

4 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,300
New Fireproof Apartment
West End Ave., below 98th Street.
(2 chambers, dining room, living room, and large foyer); maid's room may be had in building. Especially adapted for Doctor or Dentist. Also an apartment of either 6 rooms, 2 baths, or Doctor's office. Full particulars of Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d Street.

207-209 Dyckman St.
6-7 ROOMS.
Near Broadway; every modern improvement; ideal location, with excellent transit facilities.
RENTS $30-$39.

CARVEL COURT
N. E. Cor. 114th & St. Nicholas Ave.
High Class Elevator Apt., 6 Rooms and Bath. Rent $50.00.

TERRACE COURT
202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.

THE CLEBURNE
West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

Bronx.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32 $38 JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments,
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave. trolley, 5 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

PARK VIEW APARTMENTS
2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $38 up
OWNER ON PREMISES.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.,
3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 196th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms.....$28-$38-$45

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

SUBLET—June 1 to Oct. 1, elevator apartment, attractively furnished, 7 rooms and 3 baths, situated on 9th floor; every convenience; directly off Park Av.; rent $150 per month. Can be seen any afternoon. Henry M. Day, 115 East 53d St., New York.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.

Furnished—West Side.

THE WILSONIA.
226, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $45.
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $65.
4 rooms, kitchenette, two baths, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; rear subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

119th St., 421 West.—Three-room and kitchenette apartment; to sublet at a sacrifice from May 1 to Oct. 1; complete in every detail; piano, phonograph, sewing machine, linen, silver, and bedding. The Kingscote, 421 West 119th St., near Columbia University. C. E. Fay's apartment.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Exceptional three-room apartment; three exposures. Barbour, 105 W. 72d. Columbus 8881.

119th, 430 West.—Two large outside rooms, bath, kitchenette, $50; exceptional restaurant.

Large, airy, bright room, bath; meals unsurpassed. Schuyler 7868, Apt. 64. Tupper.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; six bright rooms and bath, 3 and 5 West 104th.

Wonderfully cool five-room apartment. Barbour, 105 W. 72d. Columbus 8881.

92d, 251 West.—Beautiful 8-room apartment, $125 month. 1356 Riverside. Chaney.

Furnished—West Side.

96th, 307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside. Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower bath; all-night service; rent $55-$115 monthly, $15-$50 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

Corner apartment, Riverside Drive, 127th St.; unobstructed view; windows on three sides; coolest place in city; elegantly furnished; player piano, Oriental rugs, &c.; responsible people only; to Sept. 15, $120 a month. Ferris, 550 Riverside Drive.

Furnished Apartment.—Kitchen, bedroom, bath, and studio living room, top floor of building next but one to Plaza Hotel; overlooks Central Park; price $500 for season May 1 to Oct. 1. Ryder, 24 West 59th St.

116th St., 610 West, near subway; 5-room apartment, 10th floor front, also 2-room bath and kitchenette apartment, 4th floor; immediate possession. Thompson, Tel. Morningside 3040.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

645 WEST END AV., (COR. 92D ST.) Sublet elegantly furnished, unfurnished apt., 8D, 6 rooms, 3 baths, until Oct.; one block subway and Hudson River.

113th, (Broadway.)—Furnished suite or single, two bedrooms, living room, high-class apartment. For particulars 3049 Morningside.

78th, 205 West.—Large parlor and bedroom suite; kitchenette, bright, cheerful, attractive; $50 monthly; maid service included.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1334 and 1647 Academy.

Luxuriously furnished apartment, three rooms and bath, 92d St. and Central Park West; $30. R 31 Times Annex.

113th St., 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; third floor. Fisher.

Furnished—West Side.

85th, 330 West.—Six or eight room apartment, attractively furnished; convenient location.

Unfurnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.
Sublet
Two rooms and bath, corner, overlooking Gramercy Park, $45, including service; meals served in rooms if desired; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

1,185 PARK AV., corner 92d Street.
12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

81st, 102 East.—Elegant apartment containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

17th St., 333 East, (Stuyvesant Square.)—Entire second-floor apartment, seven rooms and bath, in a three-family house; rent $30.

6-7-8 rooms: $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof Apartments, 122 East 76th St.

414 Madison Av., at 48th St.—Two rooms and bath; hotel service.

Unfurnished—West Side.

307 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths; particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

36TH STREET, 52 TO 56 WEST.
Two and three rooms and bath, kitchenette apartments; steam heat, electric light, shower baths, and all improvements; rents $40 to $48. A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 33th St.

Roxborough, Northwest Corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Eight-room corner apartment, two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis H. Preston, Inc., 103 Broadway, Cort. 7475.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,020 Broadway.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
REAL ESTATE. 1 WEST 34TH ST.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

GOOD AVENUE CORNER.
A five-story apartment house, with stores, at less than the tax valuation and rented so as to show a good return on investment. An opportunity for a speculator. No brokers.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
Uptown office. 489 5th Av.

PRIVATE HOUSE BARGAIN.
95th St. and Central Park West; price below ground value. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (103d St.)

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic, nine rooms, garage, large plot, near beach and station; half hour out. Owner, Severance Johnson, Whitestone, Queens.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

PARK SLOPE.
284 Garfield Place, at 8th Av.; 3-story basement brownstone box stoop, 20x100; hardwood floors and trim; electric light; $8,000 equity, terms. Telephone Owner, 8006 Franklin, or B 286 Times Downtown.

Stone bungalow overlooking New Dorp and ocean; grand picturesque location; furnished, only $300 for season. Bungalow, 135 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5788.

Corner Lofts—Steam Power—Elevator. 174-182 Worth St., bet. subway and 3d Av. "L" stations; sprinklers; high ceilings; 2 fireproof stairways. Apply premises or your broker.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

84th St., 140 West, (between 6th and 7th Avs.)—Store and basement and parlor floor. Open for inspection. William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 13th St.

42 West 39th St.—Street floor store with large display window in this centre of best retail trade. Apply Pease & Elliman, (agents,) 340 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

OFFICES.—Large and small attractive offices, modern conveniences, $17.50 to $50 monthly. 109 Broad St. Apply on premises.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

AT BROADWAY AND 42D STREET, Nicely furnished private office. J. W. Buckley, 1,476 Broadway.

Loft and basement for rent, 8-10-12 Forrest St., Brooklyn; strictly fireproof; low rent. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

Madison Av., 180, (34th.)—Large, light parlors; parquet floors; good location; reasonable.

Lofts.—59-61 Orchard St.; electric elevator. Inquire Janitor, 57 Orchard, or E. Ridley, 59 Allen St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

Floor, finest retail district, suitable dressmaker or studio. Wallace, 9 West 46th.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $800; monthly payments if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av.

Park Hill on the Hudson, New York's most accessible, beautiful and attractive all-year-round suburb. Beautiful houses already built or built to order. Attractive terms. American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av., N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON AND VICINITIES.
Best houses for sale or rent; furnished houses for Summer.
A. CONE REALTY CO.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

A new, modern, exceptionally well built 7-room house for sale in Larchmont Manor, on plot 70x100, near water and station; price of $7,500 very reasonable; terms to suit. C. J. Quinlan, 250 West 71st St.

Irvington.—Beautiful year-round home; ten-room modern house; spacious grounds; fine trees and shrubbery; moderate; lease, sale. F. L. Hurt, 170 West 74th.

New Rochelle—12 rooms, 2 baths; modern improvements; finest section, near station; can arrange mortgage; $12,000. Owner, M 100 Times.

House, 11 rooms, two baths; all improvements. Larchmont Manor, ideal location. Address G. M. Dever, 310 East 47th St.

Must sacrifice beautiful house superbly situated at Larchmont; 9 large rooms and 2 baths. R. W. H., 2 Rector St., Room 1,807.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., corner B'way and Oakmont Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little chicken farm, with six-room cottage; poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated, ready to work; near harbor, trolley, and big town. Where there is a demand for poultry and eggs; near enough to city to commute; want good party to take care of same and will sell on easy terms. A. Kuch, Box 136 Times Downtown.

Old fashioned farm house, with 2 acres of land, 11 rooms and bath, all improvements; one short block to deep water, good boating, bathing and fishing; 1½ hours out, North Shore of L. I.; for photographs and further particulars apply to Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

$10 monthly buys neat cottage of six rooms and bath, with improvements; block from trolley; easily reached from city; will accept $100 as first payment from good, honest party; references. B. Barshad, 6 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

BUNGALOW HOME, $1,400.
Large porch, open fireplace; big grounds; shade, near trolley, station, and bay; high land; hour out; $125 cash, balance $10 monthly. C. & C. Exchange, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Suburban homes, restricted and refined; 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500; send for 1916 "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 5876 Cortlandt.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 8 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Bargain.—Overlooking Sound; Colonial house; 25 minutes out; nine rooms, two baths, open fireplaces; restricted beach; big trees; $12,300; also building plot. Johnston, 60 Northern Av., New York.

LOT, 50x100, $190; all improvements; good location; near station; easy terms; wonderful bargain. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

Garden City, L. I.—Will sell cheap on buyer's terms, lot 60x100; desirable location. M 97 Times.

Furnished cottages, North Shore. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, New York City.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

7TH AV., NO. 2,424, NEAR 141ST ST.
High-class elevator house.
Four rooms, $30; six rooms, $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

212 WEST

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The coast storm has passed rapidly northeastward to Nova Scotia, attended by rains and snows Tuesday night in New England and New York. The weather remains unsettled over the interior and south districts, and within the last twenty-four hours there were local snows in the upper lake region, rains in the interior of the South, and snows and rains in the Rocky Mountain regions.

Considerably cooler weather has overspread the great central valleys, the north plains States, and the middle Rocky Mountain region. Temperature was below freezing Wednesday along the north border from Michigan to the Dakotas and in Wyoming.

Indications are that there will be light local snow flurries in the lake region and local rains in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States Thursday. Otherwise the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River.

Temperature will be lower Thursday in the Ohio Valley and Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England. Somewhat lower temperature also is probable in the East Gulf States, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light west, becoming variable; Middle and South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECAST: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair south, cloudy north, Thursday. Friday, fair, cooler.

Southern New England—Fair Thursday. Friday, overcast.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair and cooler.

Western New York—Cloudy, probably snow or rain Thursday. Friday, fair.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday. Friday, overcast, local rain or snow.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M....38	36	4 P. M.....44	55
9 A. M....38	37	6 P. M.....41	54
10 A. M....42	45	8 P. M.....41	51
12 M.....44	55	11 P. M.....42	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 47, for the corresponding date last year it was 42, average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum 35 degrees at 2:30 A. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.99 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
2:10—1,472 Amsterdam Av.; Bella Mustard $25
5:05—133 Amsterdam Av.; A. Fredd...Slight
8:50—1,316 So. B'vard; F. Rohrich....Slight
10:05—N. W. cor. Vanderbilt Av. and 42d St.; Town Taxicab Co..... $50
10:00—285 Grand St.; H. Kaufman....Slight
P.M.
1:15—509 6 Av.; L. Mendelowits.....Slight
2:05—517 E. 115 St.; St'd Gas Co.....None
2:05—435 E. 175 St.; J. Spitzer.....Slight
2:50—68 Madison St.; not given.....Slight
4:50—Front of Pier 19, N. R. (auto.) Frederick Stimpson .....Slight
5:05—874 Columbus Av.; C. Gramlick..Slight
6:45—Foot Willis Av.; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. yards.....Slight
8:30—270 W. 145 St.; Stark & Spitcher. .....Slight
9:10—246 E. 136 St.; C. Sacks.....Slight
9:45—68 Madison St.; not given.....None
9:45—72 Sheriff St.; L. Newberg.....Slight
7:30—630 5 Av.; W. Borden et al.; Not given
8:05—S. W. cor. C. Park W. and 74 St., (auto:) Holzwasser Co.....Not given

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—1st Lt. J. A. Gallogly, C. A. C., assignment to 143d Co. to unassigned.

Orders of March 17 relating to Capt. S. Abbot, retired, revoked.

Capt. H. S. Whipple, retired, is assigned to active duty as Acting Quartermaster at Philadelphia, Penn., as assistant to Depot Quartermaster.

Maj. J. S. Winn, Inspector General, in addition to his other duties, is assigned as Inspector of the Cavalry Division.

Orders of March 20 directing 1st Lt. P. J. Morrissey, attached to 3d Inf., to join that regiment upon relief from present duties, amended to direct him upon expiration of leave granted to joint regiment to which attached.

Capt. W. W. Whiteside, Cav., is assigned to the 10th Cav.

Following aviation officers of Signal Corps will make not to exceed two visits from this city to Newport News, Va., to test aeroplanes to be delivered at that place, then to this city after each visit: Capt. V. E. Clark, and 1st Lts. T. De W. Milling and B. Q. Jones.

1st Lt. J. C. Waterman, Inf., Inspector-Instructor, from Burlington to Northfield, Vt., and take pe manent station in connection with his duties pertaining to the organized militia of Vermont.

Additional 2d Lt. C. C. Herrick, 30th Inf., is assigned as a 2d Lt. to the 11th Inf.

Leaves—1st Lt. R. W. Holderness, Cav., 2 months; Capt. T. G. Worrilow, Inf., recruiting officer, 5 days; 2d Lt. C. P. Barnett, 4th Cav., extension to May 1, and 2d Lt. C. W. Jenkins, C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. A. S. Kibbee from command of the Jarvis to temporary duty the Birmingham.

Surgn. G. L. Angeny to Philadelphia Yard April 10.

P. A. Surgn. A. H. Allen, Philadelphia Yard, April 12, to the Texas.

Chief Mach. G. W. Fairchild, the Nebraska, home, waits orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Birmingham at Key West, Cheyenne, Ferry, and Whipple at San Pedro, D-2 and D-3 at Block Island. MacDonough at Pensacola, Parker at Norfolk Yard, Nero at Topolobampo, and the Winslow at Crampe'.

Sailed.—D-1, New London, for Newport; Eagle, Guantanamo, for Haitian waters, and the Farragut, Mare Island, for San Pedro.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Mayor Mitchel has promised to attend the amateur cabaret performance and dance to be given by the employes of the commission in Palm Garden, Monday evening, April 24.

Forestry and the expert care of the city's trees are to be made the subject of a civil service test. Applications will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, up to April 30. The salary is $2,250 and the minimum age 21 years.

United States.

The commission announces for April 19 at the New York Custom House an examination for junior telegraph and telephone engineer, Grades I and II, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers. The following positions will be filled from the register resulting from this examination:

Junior telegraph and telephone engineer, Grade I, $1,200 to $1,680 a year.

Junior telegraph and telephone engineer, Grade II, $720 to $1,080 a year.

In addition to the above salaries necessary expenses will be allowed when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments to these positions will be principally for field service.

Competitors will be examined in theory and practice of telegraph and telephone engineering, including overhead and underground construction, office equipment, and systems of operation, and the mathematics used in this branch of engineering, including algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, but not including calculus; education, training and experience.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—In the matter of the application of the Public Service Commission for the First District, of the State of New York, by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple absolute in and to certain premises situated on the easterly side of the Bronx River near West Farms Road and Devoe Avenue, Lebanon Street, East 179th Street, Bronx Park Avenue, Unionport Road, East 180th Street and Birchall Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance and operation in perpetuity of a Rapid Transit Railroad, known as the Boston Road and White Plains Road connection.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report of Charles L. Hoffman, Abram Sebring and Francis P. Kenney, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 10th day of March, 1916, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 20th day of March, 1916.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said report will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, for the Hearing of Motions, to be held in the First Judicial District at the County Court House in the Borough of the Bronx, the City of New York, on the 7th day of April, 1916, at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, and that a motion will be made that said report be confirmed except as to the parcels designated in said report and upon the map accompanying said report as Parcels Nos. 1 and 29, and that as to said Parcels Nos. 1 and 29 a motion will be made that said report be not confirmed and that said report, in so far as it relates to said parcels, be referred to new Commissioners to be appointed by said Court to reconsider the subject matter hereof.

Dated, New York, March 24th, 1916.

LAMAR HARDY, Corporation Counsel, Office and P. O. Address, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The special meeting of the Board of Education to consider the Finegan bill for the reorganization of the city public school system was not held yesterday. The members of the board received notices to that effect. Notices were not sent to the press, nor to such departments as the City Superintendent's office.

Acting City Supt. Straubenmuller has notified Superintendents and Principals that they must furnish the teachers at the close of each school term with a statement showing their respective ratings as reported to the City Superintendent.

There have been placed as of March 31, 1916, upon the eligible lists of teachers holding licenses for promotion the names of the following and rating given after the name:

Drawing and Constructive Work.—Helen R. McAfee, 26, Brooklyn, 89; Adele Van de Carr, 134, Brooklyn, 87.5, and Mrs. Marie W. Merrill, 70, Brooklyn, 85.5.

English.—Mary A. Hallinan, 104, Manhattan, 89.18.

Geography and Science.—Jessie L. Stokes, 122, Brooklyn, 70.25.

German.—Helen M. Handrick, 57, Brooklyn, 77.5.

History and Civics—Men.—Israel Leopold, 84B, Brooklyn, and Edward M. Kanser, 36, Brooklyn, 70.33. Women—Mrs. E. Anne De La Vergne, 1, Manhattan, 76.5; Alda W. Barton, 75, Brooklyn, 74; Mrs. Esther A. Barnes, 148, Brooklyn, 73.5, and Lenora E. Stillman, 81, Queens, 70.75.

Mathematics.—Edward Sussmann, 45, Bronx, 73.5; Cassie McPhail, 56, Manhattan, 66.5, and Katharine D. Swick, 79, Queens, 65.5.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The following Lieutenant assigned to the Bureau of Telegraph is designated as Acting Captain, P. M., Apr. 6: G. H. Ellis.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. Ward, 2, and A. W. Jayne, 145, to Marine Div., 30 days, 4 P. M., April 10.

Leaves of absence (without pay): Patrol. A. Goldstein, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 9; J. Isaacs, 43, 1 days, 12 A. M., Apr. 9; J. E. Cone, 171, 2 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 6.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. E. Rolston, 63, 3:45 A. M., Mar. 31, during disability; H. E. Roosa, 275, 1:30 P. M., Mar. 22, to noon, Mar. 25; J. Gunahlman 278, 2:30 P. M., Mar. 27, during disability; W. W. Crawford, Traffic Div., Sub-div. C, 9:35 A. M., Mar. 29, during disability; W. J. Fleming, Traffic Div., Sub-div. C, 6:30 P. M., Mar. 29, during disability.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. Ed. Kenn, 48.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR BUS. OPPS.

Investors entrusting their requirements to us have at least the assurance that we select only bona fide, investigated openings for their consideration. Those having met with various schemes and unsound propositions should appreciate our services.

BUTTENLY'S SERVICE BUREAU, INC., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 6219.

Wanted.—Whole or part interest in established, manufacturing or commercial enterprise, located preferably in the East, by two young men of seasoned selling and executive ability, willing to invest from $5,000 to $25,000 and active services. Substantial propositions considered only. State full particulars. Communications confidential. Address P. O. Box No. 1,816, Boston, Mass.

Foundry and machine shop, established over 50 years, doing $70,000 yearly business at good profit, for sale, $30,000; half cash; this is a real chance for young man who knows the business or can learn it under the guidance of retiring, aged owner; fullest investigation by responsible parties solicited. Address P 240 Times Downtown.

Want to represent exclusively some out of town, reputable concern, or take position with local concern with intent to buy interest later; building trade preferable. E. B. P., Room 912, 1,123 Broadway, N. Y. City.

GOOD CHANCE FOR RIGHT PARTY WITH $15,000 TO BECOME ACTIVELY INTERESTED IN WELL-ESTABLISHED STAPLE, PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; EXTRA CAPITAL FOR EXPANSION. B 282 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TEA ROOMS FOR SALE.

Beautifully furnished, fully equipped; on thee ocean front, Jersey coast; reputation established; bargain if sold or rented immediately; pictures shown by appointment. M 86 Times.

Have "wool to case" mohair mill in the West, and times are now ripe to start up again; mill is strictly up to date, and any money invested would go into quick assets only; want textile man with money to join me. L 79 Times.

Young mining engineer or mining man, with some capital, to take an active as well as financial interest in developing a gold-silver-copper property in Southern Idaho. Address L 84 Times.

$40,000 loan wanted for one year; secured by $100,000 first mortgage bonds; fair commission paid. X 358 Times Annex.

Lady wanted, small capital, join another establish petite blouse shop. R 62 Times.

HOTEL.

60 minutes from Broadway; new and beautifully furnished, high-class clientele, well advertised, excellent transportation facilities, great automobile resort; this is a real place with many natural advantages; excellent investment for practical man; absolutely no incumbrances. Golden, R 54 Times.

Active or silent associate desired with $35,000 to join company about to organize high-grade retail business in this city; very competent management and superior location secured; ready to do business May 1; interest in the business carrying unusual profits to right parties. P 29 Times Annex.

Will divide with man of standing, capable of promotion, developing business, dealing with public utilites, Government, and patents, able to finance himself. L 81 Times.

Successful manufacturing business desires active partner; investment required; references exchanged. Y 291 Times Annex.

PATENTED UNDERWEAR OF DISTINCT MERIT REQUIRES PARTNER; PRINCIPALS ONLY WRITE. M 55 TIMES.

Partner wanted with $2,000 for picture theatre business, by experienced woman. P 28 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Accountants.

SYSTEMATIZING, installing bookkeeping systems free from red tape is my hobby. HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT, Certified Public Accountant, 1,285 Broadway. Madison 4912.

Business Loans.

DISCOUNTING

of outstanding accounts and advances on merchandise are strictly our specialty. We urgently request Manufacturers and Jobbers who can use additional funds to call on us. Our terms are liberal, our methods readily understood. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 869.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 500, $1.75; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 8294.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Limousine body, brand-new, has never been mounted; sloping roof, exceptionally roomy; extra disappearing seats; imported grey whipcord lining; large, sashless plateglass windows, vanity case, toilet articles, flower vase; painted Brewster green, black molding; will fit any chassis 120-inch wheel base up; cost $2,250; make offer. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

SACRIFICE 7-PASSENGER TOURING. Magnificent late model; electric self-starter and lighting; used 8 months; cost $2,200; accept $700. Owner, 365 West 79th, near Riverside.

1916 Buick, big discounts, time payments; one-man tops, sale $25; envelopes $1; used cars, '14-15-16 models.

20th Century Co., 1,694 B'way, near 52d.

Studebaker, six cylinder, 1914 model; Velie, 1914 model, and several other very fine cars, at ridiculously low prices. 800 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

1915 Mercer, 6 pass. touring; gunmetal color; driven 9,000 miles; will guarantee condition; have purchased sporting model; price $1,900. Y 319 Times Annex.

Hupmobile three-passenger coupe, 1914, electric lights and starter; no reasonable offer refused. CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,690 Broadway.

Cole, eight, 1916 model; used about 3,000 miles; owner will sacrifice. For details apply 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7846.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

Dodge Touring for sale; perfect condition. Call or telephone after 6, Bailey, S. E. cor. Broadway and 84th. Schuyler 8685.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Packards, all models, new, used. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,570 Broadway, Columbus 5078.

For Sale—1913 Ford touring, $200; runs well. Dr. A. D. Smith, 159 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

Chandler 1916 runabout, brand new; run 1,600 miles; $1,000. 8813 Bryant.

Pierce 1909 4-40 limousine seven-passenger; will demonstrate. 117 East 76th.

Packard, phaeton, 80, 1911, in excellent condition and good running order; just painted; has been used only Summers; will be sold at very reasonable price. Address Owner, K. E. BUNNELL, 134 Nassau St. Tel. 5450 Beekman.

Automobiles for Rent.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8853.

Packard twin six, special designed landaulet; summer or winter use; reasonable. Herman Karp, 1,700 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 5322.

Seven-passenger Garford touring, reasonable, by month; owner driver. Ross, 3580 Columbus.

Elegant Packard Landaulet month trip; lowest rates; exceptional chauffeur. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Packard, Renault landaulets; day, week, month. Block, 218 W. 65th St. Col. 3258.

Private Packard landaulet or touring car; monthly or seasons. Ansonia, Schuyler 5403.

Automobiles for rent; moderate terms for prompt service. Call Lenox 8767.

Up-to-date limousine and touring cars; hour, day, month. Lenox 8603.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Wanted: Automobiles! Any make bought for cash! Bring car, 1,761 Broadway, near 57th St.

Pierce-Arrow limousine wanted, no later than 1912 model. 123 West 52d.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A., Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park.)—Parlor suite; private bath; other rooms.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH ST, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone.

56TH ST., 320 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms; excellent board; very convenient; reference.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor floor suite; southern exposure; small, large rooms, bath; references.

65TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional; reasonable.

72D, 242 WEST. — Handsome, large, sunny room; private bathroom; electric light; references.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; electricity; excellent table. Telephone 8017 Columbus.

75TH, 102 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Delightful suite or single room; private family; board optional; gentleman. Phone Col. 3384.

76th, 249 West.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luguelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Handsome double, single rooms; well-appointed house; excellent table.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; large, small rooms; homey atmosphere; table accommodation.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; references.

100TH, 251 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath; exceptional table; modern; private home; $12-$30 per week.

102D, 263 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished; suitable couple or two gentlemen. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, rent with board; large rooms, private baths, facing Hudson. 867 Riverside Drive. (159th St.)

WEST END AV., 822, (75th.)—Desirable room for bachelors; table board.

West Side.

WEST 141ST, (Hamilton Terrace, 18.)—Two large rooms with bath, suitable for friends; private house; English cooking; references.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Gentleman desires large, light front room, electric light and all conveniences, with or without board; no private family; full privileges; west side; bath; 96th St.; state best terms. R 77 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

Guests taken in splendid private house, near water, golf, and station large grounds and porches; best cooking; rates reasonable; fifty minutes from New York. Box 92, Massapequa, L. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Roolinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
46 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $28 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Invalids, convalescents; ideal conditions near New York; beautiful grounds; moderate. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Couple and child desire rent two furnished rooms, private family, within thirty minutes city; Long Island or Connecticut preferred; conveniences and good train service required; give full particulars and advice regarding board. Write C. C., 1,664 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN AND MOTHER OF REFINEMENT DESIRE PERMANENT ACCOMMODATION IN EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE FAMILY IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. P 17 TIMES.

Gentleman desires, during Summer, room in refined family home life as paying guest, Rockaway Park or Far Rockaway. R 53 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

30TH ST., 128 EAST.—Nicely furnished, large room, hot and cold water, phone.

52D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, comfortable, steam-heated front room, $5. Ackermann.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Elegant back parlor; all conveniences; select private house; references; breakfast; phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 850, (64th.)—Under own management; comfortable, homelike, clean rooms; conveniences; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, bath, and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

West Side.

16TH, 29 WEST. — Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3 to $5; references; telephone.

32d St., off Broadway.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $6 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel New Strand.

32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up. Hotel Aberdeen.

36TH ST., 31 WEST.—Elegant large room; one flight; $6; clean, respectable.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; for doctor; other rooms; electricity; select service.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Single room, near bath, in distinctive home; electricity; references.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable large, clean second and third front; modern convenience.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; private bath; shower, electricity, telephone; references required.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two good-sized rooms, connecting; showers; electricity; references. Sewell.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large rooms; home surroundings; electric, telephone; reference.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor; other suitable vacancy; near Park; private bath; telephone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; gentlemen preferred; convenient transportation; telephone.

71ST ST., 251 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; private. Bailey, phone 1205 Columbus.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; board; near Riverside.

76TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished parlor bedroom, with private bath; also medium rooms; $6, $12; convenient "L."

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms, singly, en suite; bath; electricity.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large sunny room, dressing room; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Large, attractive room; with, without bath; electricity; telephone; small rooms.

50TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 9017.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; medium room, running water; bath; references.

84TH ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping, $12. Schuyler 7012. Crecker.

92D, 68 WEST.—Nice, large room; private house; gentlemen.

86D, 308 WEST, (Apt. 6W.) Near Riverside Drive.—Homelike, sunny suite; elevator, electricity; convenient subway; references. Phone Riverside 5143.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; conveniences; near subway; references.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentleman. Owner.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well furnished room; bath; telephone; gentleman; $3.

98TH, 254 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Single, en suite, private bath; excellent furnishings; refined environment; gentlemen, couple. Apt. 9.

112TH, 503 WEST.—Sunny, outside room, bath; telephone; choice location; only $2.50. Wilford.

115TH, 541 WEST. — Beautiful, light, comfortable room; bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Harp.

148D, 501 WEST.—One or two large front rooms, with or without exclusive use of kitchen; clean. Apt. 27.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with lavatory; southern exposure; suitable for business gentleman. Ormonde, Apt. 5, east.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room with lavatory; gentleman. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

WEST END AV., 936, Corner 106th.—Large, well-appointed room, overlooking Broadway; 3 closets; running water. Riverside 8985. Loper.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

Large room; parquet floor; stationary water; reasonable. 180 Madison Av., cor. 34th.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, with bath, in exclusive private house for one or two gentlemen; near Park Av. and 64th St.; exceptional. M 99 Times.

Young man wants big, airy room, modern improvements; cheerful family. B 348 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN. — We require saleswomen for our women's and misses' suits, ready-to-wear, and untrimmed millinery, flower, feather, and ribbon departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; one who understands full set of books; bright, ambitious girl; opportunity for advancement. Call National, 310 East 22d.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS. — White woman wanted, cook and laundress, that will do some housework, for a family of two Americans in a small apartment on Broadway, near the Eighties; city reference. Address, with particulars, R 76 Times.

FINISHERS for waists and skirts. Apply Marianne & Buzenet, 714 5th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman wanted for general housework, able to cook; no washing; good wages; city references required. Apartment 5E, 318 West 100th St.

LAUNDRESS; experienced white laundress; six in family; references required; permanent place; good wages. Phone Rye 208, or write P. O. Box 555, Rye, N. Y.

MAID, white; experienced second maid for chamberwork and to help with table; references required; good wages; permanent place. Phone 208 Rye, or write P. O. Box 555, Rye, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN. — We want two educated women, over 24, to learn our business; $50 per month to start; references required. D, E. Brainerd, 220 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for builder's office; first class, experienced; experience in building line preferred. Please reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired. R 64 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for secretarial work; state age, experience, and salary; permanent position for competent person; no other need apply; must be accurate and rapid. B 351 Times Downtown.

SUPERVISOR.—Woman to take charge of a group of boys in child-caring institution; must be mature and have had some institutional experience. Apply mornings, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted for builder's office; experienced; must have had experience in building line; state experience, references, age, and salary desired. R 63 Times.

WAITRESS, chambermaid; small family; city references. Call before 12, 267 West 90th.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, high-class, $10-$18; good education, appearance. Brody Agency, 289 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced, accurate girls; $15, $12, $8; no registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

TUTOR.—Young lady to teach modern French and English literature. P 242 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, controlling accounts, trial balances, wishes position mercantile house. B 347 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Lady, American, desires position as companion and housekeeper; highest references from people of position in United States and Europe; would travel; languages. Y 360 Times Annex.

DAY'S WORK.—Good laundress; Mondays or Fridays. Bohringer, 323 East 125th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent; home, out. Tel. Audubon 6416. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th.

GOVERNESS. — German; highly educated; fluent English; French. Katharine Meyer, 233 West 24th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by refined woman, position as housekeeper or companion in small family. P. O. Box 162, Piermont, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wants family hamper at home; good work; prompt return; city reference. 409 Amity St., Flushing.

MASSEUSE. — Swedish graduate, doctors, ladies; excellent references; treatments ladies' residences. Ring manicurist's bell, 49 West 63d St. Columbus 5904.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—A refined person desires position as mother's helper or companion, country preferred, or is willing to travel. R 65 Times Downtown.

NURSE, companion, secretary to invalid; (massage,) experienced correspondent, linguist, traveler, refined, sympathetic; references first class; services for good proposition. W., 642 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS, French, wishes work by day. Apply Y. Hubert, 242 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; educated; prepossessing; above ordinary; capable holding responsible position; ten years' technical experience; quick, comprehensive; absolutely reliable; highest credentials; American; $18. A 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, brainy, accurate, reliable, 7 years' practical experience, capable assuming responsibilities, versed up to date office methods, seeks permanency reputable concern; $15. Y 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, thoroughly experienced, rapid, now employed, desires position where accuracy, dependability, initiative, refinement required; highest credentials; $16. R 75 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, businesslike, (22;) high school education; four years' experience; touch typist, custom rapid dictation; good speller; $12. R 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, good business ability, active, as confidential secretary; 6 years' experience, thoroughly competent; all detail work; $16. B 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; neat appearance; fast dictation; accurate typist; high school education; $8. Lillian Fischer, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wide-awake, touch typist, good education, legible penman, 3 years' mechanical experience, neat, $10. Brown, 129 Edgecombe Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, general office assistant; neat appearance; experienced; $10. B 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; references; salary reasonable. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Protestant; conscientious worker; trustworthy, experienced; salary $8; references. S. M., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER, familiar office work; good education, languages; prefers export, import. B 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, handle any work; Christian; good address; $15. B 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced; general office assistant; good references; $12. B 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; high school education; reliable; some experience; $8. B 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant; competent, neat, and accurate; $12. A 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22;) 4 years' experience; reliable; references; $12. B 383 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD operator, run busy board; central office experience; $10. B 358 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly hospitalized, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 69th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housemaids, $25; couples, $60. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9138.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help, gardeners, chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 821 Madison Av., (42d.)

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

White, colored, couples, housemaids, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9266. Noel, 241 6th Ave.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 138d. 6918 Morningside.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINES FOR SALE.

We have for sale, in good

SUIT MAY BRING OUT OLD POLICE SECRETS

Testimony About Raids and Robbery Sends Subpoena Servers After Men Once High Up.

GEO. S. DOUGHERTY ACCUSED

Stenographer Says He Had Good Man Transferred and Knew About Bancroft Securities Case.

Because of astonishing statements made yesterday before Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court, and a jury, by James V. Ortelero, former confidential stenographer to the Second Deputy Police Commissioner, there may be a parade of old-time members of the force through the court room before the trial is over. Ortelero was employed first by William J. Flynn when he was the Second Deputy, and when George S. Dougherty succeeded Flynn, Ortelero was retained until he resigned under pressure on Aug. 30, 1911.

Ortelero charged that Dougherty, in a published interview, had said that Ortelero had been discharged because he was incompetent and because of suspicion that he was responsible for leaks which had enabled gamblers to escape raids. Because of these statements, Ortelero said, he had been unable to procure employment, and he sued Dougherty for $60,000.

One of the chief figures in the testimony was the late Inspector Russell, who died on June 19, 1913. Ortelero said Russell was the real boss of the Detective Bureau, and that he held Dougherty in the hollow of his hand.

Other interesting statements made by Ortelero were to the effect that he had threatened Dougherty to lay before the District Attorney evidence of alleged misdeeds of Dougherty, that the latter had transferred Detective Tony Vachris from the Bomb Squad when Vachris was doing his best work, and that Dougherty knew more about the Bancroft robbery, for which Daniel O'Reilly, the lawyer, served a term in prison, than had been made public.

Efforts were begun yesterday afternoon to serve subpoenas on a number of men connected with the Department at that time and others.

Ortelero admitted having taken away the notes of certain correspondence, and of having given them to a newspaper man named Harry J. Hatfield, who afterwards caused some of them to be published.

Ortelero told of a raid that had been arranged, to be led by Dougherty, Young and Lieutenant Reilly, but which failed because the gamblers had fled. He said Dougherty returned to Headquarters in a rage and asked the witness whether he knew how the thing leaked.

"I told him I didn't know," continued the witness, "and advised him to keep Inspector Russell out of his office and that Flynn wouldn't have Russell around. Russell had offered all kinds of money for tips about intended raids."

Ortelero told of the close friendship between Mr. Hatfield, the reporter, and Flynn, and that Dougherty had warned him to keep away from Hatfield. Then Ortelero testified that he said to Dougherty:

"I suppose Russell told you I was talking to Hatfield. When you were talking to Dan O'Reilly, charged with receiving stolen goods in the Bancroft case, Inspector Russell said to me: 'O'Reilly has the goods on Dougherty and I have too. That big stiff Flynn—' I turned to Russell and said: 'You are sore because I didn't sell Flynn out to you, because Flynn wasn't with the crooks.' Russell said to me, 'I'll have to drive you out of the department as I did every one here who was with Flynn.'"

Ortelero said that he told Dougherty that the latter was afraid to put him out of the department and added:

"My eyes had been opened and I was thinking of going to the District Attorney. He told me if I did he would send me to Sing Sing. I told him he was in with Dan O'Reilly in the robbery case, that Russell was running the department and that Russell understood the situation. I told him Russell had made him remove Vachris and that he had Waldo transfer Vachris to City Island when he was cleaning up the city."

Justice Donnelly turned to the witness and asked: "You said all this to the Commissioner?"

"Yes Sir," replied Ortelero.

Cross-examined, Ortelero told of taking away his note books when he gave up his job and one sheet of stenographic notes was exhibited and impounded by the Court. The sheet contained notes of a letter written by Dougherty to Judge Rosalsky about certain gamblers who had been paroled.

Dougherty was asked last night if he cared to reply to any of the statements made by Ortelero. He said he would deny all of the statements reflecting upon him when he testified and until then he thought it wise to remain silent.

The trial will be continued today.

MAYORS AID D. A. R. CHARITY.

Mrs. Story Expects Million Dollars to be Raised on Saturday.

According to a statement issued yesterday by Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, more than 2,000 Mayors of American cities have issued proclamations urging the people to respond and co-operate with the D. A. R. in their efforts to raise $1,000,000 next Saturday, Belgian Flag Day. The money is to be used to feed and clothe 3,000,000 destitute noncombatants in Belgium and Northern France.

Mrs. Story is conducting the work of the flag day from the offices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 120 Broadway, where a small army of women workers are preparing the materials.

"Two weeks ago," said Mrs. Story yesterday, "the Daughters of the American Revolution decided to hold a Belgian Flag Day for the destitute women and babies in Belgium and northern France. The time was short and we were compelled to work, not only through our 100,000 members, but to make public appeal to State and Municipal authorities. More than two thousand Mayors, up to date, have issued proclamations urging their people to a big response next Saturday.

"Next Saturday will usher into this country an epoch-making event in war relief. All indications now point to the million dollar mark set by our society being passed. We have estimated there will be more than 350,000 workers in our army of humanity. Flag Day next Saturday is wholly a woman's campaign, and it will be the first time in the history of the world that so many women have made a concerted effort on so vast a scale."

ANOTHER BLAKELOCK SOLD.

"Lone Indian and the Setting Sun" Brings $260.

"Lone Indian and the Setting Sun," another picture by Ralph A. Blakelock, was sold in the collection of ancient and modern paintings, the property of different owners and estates, at the Anderson Galleries last evening. No. 263 in the catalogue went to J. C. Tomlinson for $260. The returns for the evening were $7,540, making a total for the sale of 300 numbers of $19,416.

Among the higher prices brought last evening was $175 paid by John Levy for 254, "The Old Bridge," by Jose Weiss; $135 given by A. T. Kork for a pair of circular panels, 256, "The Parable of the Sower," and "The Parable of the Heir," by Abel Grimmer; 257, "Therolgne de Mericourt," by Antoine Vestier, went to J. Fleming for $330; 259, "Flaggelation of Christ," attributed to El Greco, went to William Beck for $420; 261, "Grand Canal, Venice," by Thomas Moran, a water color, went to H. F. McCutcheon for $265.

269, "Saskia," by Ferdinand Bol, went to E. Roberts for $140; 270, "Woman Plucking Grapes," by Pantoja de la Cruz, went to H. McNear for $230; 275, a landscape, by George Inness, was bought by John Levy for $105; 278, "Infanta of Spain," by Martinez, went to T. L. Watson for $135; 279, "Flight into Egypt," by Barocci, went to Dr. Fowler for $225; 280, "Lady Caroline," by Francis Cotes, went to J. Topping for $400; 282, "Still Life," by Desportes, went to J. Brummer for $270; J. Gilmartin paid $205 for 286, an Italian primitive, "The Judgment of Paris." "Grand Canal, Venice," by Canaletto, 283, went to J. D. Kern for $300; "Marie de Gonzaque," by Pourbus, 292, went to T. L. Watson, for $270, and a "Man Leading a Bull," by Cuyp, 300, went to E. Govatt for $275.

Senator Hinman Seriously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 5.—Former Senator Harvey D. Hinman is seriously ill at his home in this city with an attack of pleurisy. It was stated that a slight improvement had been shown but that his condition was such as to cause much anxiety.

ART STORED IN NAVY YARD.

Loans of France and Italy to Panama Fair Arrive in Brooklyn.

The collections of statuary, antiques, and paintings lent by France and Italy for the Panama Exposition are now safe in buildings at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

The exhibits were brought from San Francisco on the navy repair ship Prometheus, and arrived here on Tuesday.

The French and Italian Commissioners, it is said, want this Government to return the collection to Europe on a navy vessel, but it is considered unlikely that the Government will take chances with such a cargo on a Government vessel. The property is in bond and will probably be kept in storage here until it is taken by the owners.

GREAT CROTON WATER LOSS

Cornell Dam Overflow Estimated at 5,000,000,000 Gallons a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CROTON, N. Y., April 5.—Five billion gallons of water went to waste today down the spillway at Cornell dam, where the overflow of Croton lakes is the heaviest in the history of New York's waterworks.

This huge body of water is due to the sudden thaw of snow upon the Croton watershed. The depth of the water rolling over the spillway varied from fourteen to eighteen inches for the last twenty-four hours.

The water rolls down the spillway, which is 1,200 feet wide, and built, stair-like, on a steep incline through the rock gorge and down the Croton River to the Hudson.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Arnheim $20 Suit Always Satisfies Men Who Have Paid More

They are surprised that so good a suit costs so little, surprised at the wide selection of materials, at the perfect fit, and exceptional style. If you've been paying $25 or $30 for ready-made clothes, try an Arnheim $20 suit, made to your measure. Samples on request.

The Same Prices at Both Stores

Arnheim

Broadway and Ninth Street — 30 E. 42nd Street Bet. Fifth and Mad. Aves.

Exclusively Custom Made Clothes $20 to $50

Few folks know

that thousands of girls have been educated at the best colleges and musical conservatories in the United States, free of a penny's expense, by THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

One girl is now famous as a concert singer all over the country.

Another is manager of a large business house.

A third girl is at the head of the English department in a large city High School.

A fourth girl is the editor of a Metropolitan newspaper.

All college graduates at THE HOME JOURNAL'S expense; they didn't have to spend a penny.

Didn't know it? No. Few do. The plan is simple.

Instead of watches and dinner sets, THE HOME JOURNAL gives free educations.

And this is only one of the real, practical helps to girls that is carried on by

The Ladies' HOME JOURNAL

It's only 15 cents

Clothes for father and son

THEY both want style, but not the same style. We make clothes for both; Varsity Fifty Five for son; and different, but equally smart, for father.

Our label is important; be sure it's there; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find. Suits and overcoats, $25 to $50; big values at every price.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Good Clothes Makers

That's just one advantage of our Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes—smart style for every man, of any age or stature. Sold in New York ONLY in the Wallach Stores.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

Browning, King & Company

Our cutaway Coats are ready-to-wear and sure to fit.
$25 and $30
Silk-lined, some with bound edges.
Striped worsted Trousers $5 to $10.
Top coats, in fancy patterns, Oxfords & blacks, $15 to $35.
Some silk-lined, or in yoke only, and many are rainproofed.
Silk hats, $5 & $6

New patterns in Manhattan Shirts.

Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

Batwood

E&W 2 for 25¢

EARL & WILSON

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat colder today; probably fair tomorrow; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,258. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SEE OLIVE BRANCH EXTENDED TO FOE BY CHANCELLOR

Berlin So Interprets Cryptic Utterances of Bethmann Hollweg in the Reichstag.

READY TO RESTORE BELGIUM

Would Give Back French Territory Also, but Only on Conditions in Both Cases.

GERMANY'S SECURITY FIRST

Annexationists and Pan-Germanists Significantly Cool to His Moderate Proposals.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 6.—The eagerly awaited speech of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in the Reichstag yesterday contained some unexpected and sensational elements, which marked it as one of the most important official utterances of the war, since it lifted the veil, though slightly, from Germany's concrete war aims, and more than hinted at the specific terms on which Germany was prepared to make peace.

The reception of the speech by the House varying from strong and sustained applause, by the Liberals, the bulk of the Socialists and even members of the Centre party, to lukewarmness or silence on the part of the pan-Germanists and annexationists generally gave a good idea of the significance of the Chancellor's address, which was written primarily for home consumption.

Immediately after the Chancellor concluded, a political specialist in the Reichstag lobby interpreted the Chancellor's cryptic utterances on peace terms as follows: The Chancellor's very moderate program calls for no annexation of Belgium and no annexation of French territory. He hinted only at the annexation of Courland and Lithuania, as chiefly inhabited by peoples of Germanic race. His peace terms also included as a guiding principle that under no circumstances must Poland revert to the Muscovite yoke. Furthermore an independent Belgium must be a Flemish Belgium, freed from French influence and British "vassalage."

The restitution of conquered French and Belgian territory, however, said this interpreter, must be conditional upon Germany receiving binding guarantees that French territory will not in the future be a gateway through which Germany can be attacked, and that the independent Belgium will not be a British bulkhead against Germany.

To an American listener the portion of the Chancellor's speech dealing with these matters seemed to be of the nature of an extension of the olive branch to France and Belgium.

Particular importance, as indicating the Chancellor's tone of moderation, was attached by political experts to his reference to France, Belgium, and Poland after the war as "neighbors," and his hint that as far as Germany was concerned nothing was intended or desired that could leave behind the germs of future wars.

By emphasizing the point that the German armies in their fight against heavy odds were not actuated by a desire to conquer territory, but solely sought to defend the Fatherland, the Chancellor struck a popular note. His first intimation of the concrete bases on which peace is possible, as far as Germany is concerned, will be hailed with enthusiasm by the bulk of the German people.

Party Leaders Back Chancellor.

BERLIN, April 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre Party, and Friedrich Ebert, Socialist leader, delivered speeches in the Reichstag concurring in the views which Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, had expressed, the Overseas News Agency says.

Herr Ebert asserted that Germany's enemies, and especially the Socialists in enemy countries, declined peace and asked for the annihilation of Germany, and that, therefore, it was the duty of Germans to stand firmly by their Government and their country.

With regard to the question of annexations, Herr Ebert pointed out that Germany could not give back the freed Polish, Lithuanian, and other provinces to the reactionary Russian yoke, and that this was to be understood in the light of the Chancellor's declaration that Germany did not want to crush other races, but wanted a basis for the peaceful development of European civilization.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's words in connection with the possibility of Germany withdrawing from Belgium, which, however, he said, must be a "new Belgium," are interpreted generally as an affirmation that Germany would not evacuate a country where the blood of her sons had been shed without receiving necessary guarantees regarding its future, and that the "new Belgium" must include a special disposition for the Flemish portion of the kingdom.

LONDON, April 6.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The German papers are disappointed that the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, said nothing in his Reichstag speech about Admiral von Tirpitz or the submarine policy as affecting America and Holland.

"The radical papers fear that the Chancellor's remarks about helping the Flemish people to free themselves from French bondage will cause serious trouble in Belgium."

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—Sec—Med—All dealers.—Advt.

Zeppelin Raids on England Cause Jubilation in Germany

GENEVA, April 6.—The newspapers of Friedrichshafen and other points near the Zeppelin headquarters express great satisfaction over the recent air raids over England. In their comment, however, the newspapers make no mention of the women and children and other noncombatant victims.

Count Ferdinand Zeppelin at Stuttgart is daily receiving telegrams and letters of congratulations on the success of the air raids.

The newspapers state that the raids will continue throughout the Spring with London as their principal objective.

GERMANS AT NIGHT STORM HAUCOURT

Another Village on French Salient West of Meuse Carried After a Hard Battle.

FRENCH WIN AT DOUAUMONT

Underground Works on a 500-Meter Front Are Swept Clear of Germans.

LONDON, April 6:—German attacks have won more ground west of the Meuse, the village of Haucourt, on the Avocourt-Bethincourt salient, having been taken by storm. Admission of this success of the Crown Prince's forces is made by Paris, which sets forth that French pressure succeeded in making gains in the region north of Avocourt.

To the east of the Meuse French troops, it is stated, have carried underground works of the Germans to the southwest of Fort de Douaumont, the total area captured having a front of 500 meters and a depth of 200 meters. A violent bombardment was directed by the Germans against Côte du Poivre, but the French curtain of fire prevented an infantry attack, according to the Paris bulletin.

The capture of Haucourt, the most important result of the operations chronicled today, was the climax of intense fighting yesterday and last night. This village and fortified works to the eastward lay north of Forges Brook, being the northern end of the French lines on that side of the stream.

A heavy preliminary fire was directed at the entire French front, between Avocourt and Bethincourt. Then a series of attacks in force was made by the Germans. At Bethincourt they were repulsed, but repeated assaults finally drove the French out of Haucourt and back on the elevations behind.

The German official statement, telling of the success at Haucourt, reads:

"There was great activity west of the Meuse during the day, chiefly on account of the preparatory fire which we directed against the district of Haucourt.

"During the afternoon the activity of our infantry became more pronounced. It stormed the village of Haucourt and the strongly fortified French point of support east of the village. In addition to very considerable losses in killed and wounded, the enemy lost eleven officers and 531 unwounded prisoners, belonging to two different divisions.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the French renewed the attempt against positions we captured in Cailette Forest and northwest thereof on April 2. This attack was checked quickly.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office reads:

"In the Argonne district a surprise attack delivered by us this morning on one of the enemy's trenches near the highway of St. Hubert resulted in our inflicting perceptible losses on our adversaries and in bringing back to our lines some twenty prisoners.

"During this attack our artillery, in the next sector, violently bombarded that portion of the Avocourt woods occupied by the Germans.

"In the region of Verdun the enemy, after the relative calm of Yesterday afternoon, gave evidence of very great activity during the evening hours. As the night progressed there took place to the west of the Meuse a bombardment of extreme violence in the region between Avocourt and Bethincourt. This was followed by a series of attacks, in which large numbers of men took part, against the two principal salients of this front. All the efforts of the enemy against the village of Bethincourt were checked by our fire.

"During this same time the enemy delivered a furious attack on the centre against the village of Haucourt. In spite of repeated checks and bloody sacrifices, they were successful in getting a footing during the night in this village. We now hold the village under the fire of our dominating positions.

"On our side, after a short preparatory artillery fire, we delivered a spirited attack, our men coming out from the redoubt of Avocourt, their purpose being to connect this redoubt with one of our works situated on the boundary line of the wood to the north of Avocourt. During this operation, which was in all respects successful, we occupied a large portion of the territory known as "Le Bois Carre" and took fifty prisoners.

"To the east of the River Meuse two attacks on the part of the enemy directed against our position to the north of the Cailette wood resulted only in serious losses to the Germans.

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

French Use Curtain of Fire.

The French night bulletin says:

In the Argonne we exploded a mine in the region of Vauquois.

To the west of the Meuse the Germans continued to bombard persistently the Bethincourt salient and the villages of Esnes and Montzéville.

To the east of the Meuse Côte du Poivre was subjected during the course of the day to a violent bombardment, which foreboded an attack, but our curtain of fire prevented the enemy from setting out from his trenches.

To the southwest of Fort de Douaumont a series of small engagements of a hand-to-hand nature enabled our troops to progress in the underground passages and works of the enemy on a front of 500 meters to a depth of more than 200 meters. A counterattack delivered by the enemy at the end of the day completely failed.

In the Woevre our batteries concentrated their fire on various points of the enemy's front.

In Lorraine our artillery displayed activity to the east of Luneville, between the Vezouse River and the Vosges.

There is no other important event

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BERLIN DENIES NEW U-BOAT ORDER

Foreign Office Says Rule Against Sinking Liners Without Warning Holds.

ASKS FOR SUSSEX DETAILS

Unofficial Hint That Perhaps She Resembled a Troopship or a Cruiser.

MAY SEEK TO MAKE AMENDS

Assertion That Greater Part of Neutral Vessels Sunk Hit Mines—Wilson and Lansing Confer.

Spain Will Ask Berlin to Explain Vigo Sinking

MADRID, Friday, April 7, (via Paris.)—The Spanish Cabinet has decided to instruct the Ambassador at Berlin to request from the German Government an explanation of the sinking of the Spanish steamer Vigo and a definition of its policy with regard to the rights of neutrals on the seas.

The steamship Vigo, 1,137 gross tons, was sunk by a German submarine, according to a Lloyds report issued Wednesday.

BERLIN, Monday, April 3, (via London, April 6,) (Delayed.)—A fourth American inquiry was added today to others awaiting reply at the Foreign Office when the American Embassy requested information regarding the steamer Eagle Point recently sunk off Queenstown, and asked whether she was destroyed by a German submarine. The Foreign Office states that it has no information from the Admiralty regarding the Sussex, the Englishman, the Manchester Engineer, or the Eagle Point.

The Admiralty has countered the question regarding the Sussex with a request for more exact details on the time, place, and circumstances of the Sussex disaster. No suppositions or possible explanations covering the case of the Sussex have been advanced in authoritative circles either at the Foreign Office or at the Admiralty. Only one supposition heard on unofficial circles to account for the incident in case it should develop that a German submarine is concerned, is that the Sussex in build resembled a transport or a cruiser. Another possible explanation frequently heard is that the sinking of the Sussex occurred in the region not only theoretically but actually within the zone of regular war operations and on a route used largely for the conveyance of troops.

Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, informed The Associated Press today that any doubts concerning a possible change of policy regarding the treatment of passenger steamers was unjustified. The old order to submarine commanders against the destruction of unarmed and unresisting passenger steamers without warning and providing an opportunity for safety to those on board was still in force, Dr. Zimmermann said, and added that in case of error or violation of orders Germany would not hesitate to accept the consequences and make all suitable amends.

Dr. Zimmermann also declared that the same policy and orders were still in effect regarding neutral steamers, the attitude of the German naval forces toward these vessels being that they are governed by the established regulations of the so-called cruiser warfare. According to these regulations, Dr. Zimmermann explained, neutral vessels were subject to destruction only when it was found after an examination that more than half of the cargo consisted of war contraband.

Dr. Zimmermann expressed the opinion that the greater part of the cases of sinking neutral vessels, which are being reported with increasing regularity in news dispatches, would be found to be due to mines, which, he said, were admitted and used by all parties as recognized weapon of war.

BERLIN, April 5. (via London, April 6.)—An official report on the submarine discussion in the Ways and Means Committee of the Reichstag, published today, gives new details regarding the attitude of the committee itself as voiced by the Nationalist Major Ernst Bassermann, one of the leaders of the faction urging an extended use of submarines, who drafted the report.

The earlier reports of the committee's deliberations were from Government sources. Major Bassermann, in his report, declares that the resolution of the committee intended to express neither confidence nor lack of confidence in the Government, nor to criticise the earlier conduct of the submarine campaign, but only to bring out the belief in the Reichstag that the submarine weapon could be used as an effective means of meeting Great Britain's methods and winning a satisfactory peace.

Referring to the passage in the resolution regarding "justified interests of neutral States," the report declares:

"Even though respect for justified States is a matter of course in German policy, the committee believed it important, in view of the agitation among neutrals stirred up by England, to declare expressly that their justified interests would be taken into account, just as naturally as we Germans would know how to refuse to comply with unjustifiable neutral demands.

"In adopting this decision the committee's guiding thought was to give renewed proof at home and abroad that the Reichstag in this desperate war for German existence regards unity as so important that doubt and further reaching desires must give way before it."

AMSTERDAM, April 6, (via London.)—Commenting on the American inquiries regarding the torpedoing of the steamers Sussex and Englishman, the Hamburger Nachrichten says:

"Who on earth cares in Germany whether these ships were torpedoed by

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"Irish Nonsense About Ireland"

By George Bernard Shaw

The famous wit and satirist at his best, in next Sunday's Times. The only way to be sure of obtaining The Sunday Times is to order it in advance.

FIGHT IS NARROWED TO HUGHES AND T. R.

Colonel's Latest "Terms" Supposed to Have Knocked Out All Other Candidates.

WAITING NOW ON JUSTICE

Local Republican Leaders Anxious to Hear from Him—Progressives Are Joyful.

Colonel Roosevelt's statement defining the terms under which he would accept the Republican nomination for President was discussed with interest yesterday by local Republicans. Many party leaders are convinced that the Colonel has achieved his purpose and that it is time for Justice Charles E. Hughes, the most talked of Republican possibility, to tell the people of the country just how he feels regarding the situation. It is the accepted opinion among the Hughes adherents that the situation has narrowed down to a choice between Hughes and Roosevelt.

Republican leaders feel that an announcement from Justice Hughes at this time regarding his purpose will clear the atmosphere more than anything else, and possibly bring to an end the Roosevelt boom. The situation, however, is complicated, for many friends of Justice Hughes do not want him to show his hand now. For instance, should he announce that he is not a candidate it would leave Roosevelt in practically undisputed possession of the field, with all eyes focused upon him. These friends of the Justice will try to arrange things so that he will not make an announcement of his position until about a week before the convention.

The situation is still further complicated by the fact that many of the old-line Republicans are still convinced that ex-Senator Root is the logical Republican standard bearer. The Root and Hughes men are doing everything in their power to head off the Colonel, but they realize their limitations with Roosevelt taking the centre of the stage.

It is a significant fact that nobody is appealing to William Barnes to save the situation. The view generally taken yesterday was that Barnes was eliminated at the primaries on Tuesday. Mr. Barnes maintains silence. He refused yesterday to say anything about Roosevelt or the result of the primaries. Friends of the former State Chairman, however, asserted that he was very despondent over the turn of affairs, and that he was most chagrined over the attitude of Mr. Root.

The recent luncheon at the home of ex-Ambassador Bacon, where the Colonel and Mr. Root buried their differences, was a heavy blow to Mr. Barnes, his friends said. Mr. Barnes knew nothing about the luncheon and the resultant burial of the hatchet until the publication in the newspapers.

Friends of Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said that the Republicans were merely marking time until something definite came from Justice Hughes. Mr. Tanner was annoyed at being quoted on Wednesday as saying that Justice Hughes should announce his candidacy at once. He denied that he had said anything for publication. There was a report yesterday that certain Progressive leaders had been in communication with Chairman Tanner within the last forty-eight hours, but this could not be verified.

George W. Perkins, Bull Moose leader, was in extremely good humor over the trend of events. When asked if he had any comment to make regarding Mr. Roosevelt's statement, he said:

"The Colonel's statement is merely an amplification of what he said on his West Indies trip. Nobody can possibly find fault with it. Where is the American who wouldn't subscribe to everything he said?"

Victor Murdock, Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, was in the city yesterday and said that in a recent trip through many States he had found nothing but Roosevelt sent ment. Mr. Murdock has traveled through the Middle West and Eastern States and on Wednesday he addressed a Bull Moose convention at Bangor, Me. He said his observation led him to believe that the Colonel would be nominated by both the Progressives and the Republican conventions. Asked if the Progressives would nominate the Colonel, should the Republicans overlook this detail, Mr. Murdock laughed and remarked:

"I can't imagine the Progressives nominating anybody but the Colonel. It is impossible for a crowd of Bull Moose getting together and not nominating Mr. Roosevelt."

Mr. Murdock said that the change in the sentiment of the people regarding the Colonel was most surprising. Nine months ago, he said, the Roosevelt sentiment was at the peak in California. Now, he said, the feeling for the Colonel was stronger on the Atlantic seaboard than anywhere else. In the East, he said, the people were stirred up on the question of preparedness.

Chairman Tanner said yesterday that he had heard some opposition had developed up-State to his re-election, but he did not take it seriously. The committee will meet tomorrow noon. The opinion yesterday was that Mr. Tanner would succeed himself. Friends of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth started a rumor yesterday that Mr. Wadsworth might be elected National Committeeman at Chicago to succeed Mr. Barnes. The Whitman faction is opposed to the selection of Mr. Wadsworth, as it believes he is too closely affiliated with Mr. Barnes. If a change is to be made, it was said, a committeeman would be selected who was thoroughly opposed to the Barnes policies.

ROOSEVELT IN TOWN TODAY.

Admirers Praise His 'Terms' in Letters and by Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 6.—Colonel Roosevelt will go to New York tomorrow, and he looks for a busy day. As a result of his recent utterances in which he has set forth the conditions on which he would accept a nomination from the Republican Party, and by which he tossed his hat into the ring, the Colonel has been flooded with letters and telegrams, many of them asking for appointments. He has endeavored, as far as possible, to arrange for all meetings during his visits to New York.

Hundreds of letters and telegrams were received today congratulating him upon the stand he took in his conversation yesterday with a candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention, when the Colonel said that he

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The famous "Koh-i-noor" Drawing Pencils—made in Austria—can now be obtained in all degrees from dealers in Drawing Supplies.—Advt.

ROUT N.Y.C. STRIKERS; SAVE POWER PLANT

Reserve Police and Road's Detectives Arrest 26 After a Battle in the Bronx.

NEW HAVEN OFFERS ADVANCE

Central's Workers on Harlem Division Quit—Westchester Sheriff Is Asked to Protect the Yard.

The police at Bronx Headquarters were notified yesterday afternoon that a gang of 200 striking employes of the New York Central Railroad, who had been called out by the American Federation of Railroad Workers on last Wednesday, had left their hall at Courtlandt Avenue and 152d Street for the purpose of wrecking the big central power station of the railroad company at 149th Street and the East River.

Reserves from the Walton Avenue and the Morrisania Avenue Police Stations, under Inspector Edward I. Walsh of the Seventh Inspection District, and twenty-five detectives in charge of Acting Captain Andrew Wines, were at once sent in patrol wagons to intercept the strikers. Another force of railroad detectives under Charles Steyn, an employe of the New York Central, hastened toward the power house on a similar mission.

The policemen and detectives were stationed at the mouth of the Pocahontas cut, about 200 feet from the power house, where they waited for the strikers. When the latter arrived, laden with lumps of coal and stones, they were charged by the police with drawn revolvers, and twenty-three of them were arrested after many of their fellows had been heartily thumped with clubs in the hands of the uniformed men. Before dispersing, the strikers showered the power house with missiles, and succeeded in breaking several windows.

The speedy arrival of the reserves and the detectives did not prevent the strikers, however, from attempting to tie up several gangs of employes of the railroad in the Westchester freight yards. The strikers entered the property of the railroad company above the Westchester yard and marched through the cut in the direction of Port Morris and the power plant. The success of this manoeuvre was due to the fact that the police and detectives, in their anxiety to protect the big dynamos furnishing power for the operation of electric trains, had left the entrances to the company's property unguarded.

The Port Morris power plant furnishes all the current by which electrically driven trains are run from the Grand Central Terminal to the Harriman terminus, and the strikers, it was reported, had planned to demolish the plant at 6 o'clock in the evening, when travel by commuters leaving New York City for their homes was heaviest.

The fight after the gang reached the mouth of the cut was a running one, the members of the Federation of Workers stopping only long enough before taking to their heels to throw the coal and stones they were carrying at the windows. Several of the rioters were knocked down before they could escape, and of these twenty-three were bundled into the waiting patrol wagons and taken to the Bronx Headquarters. All were later arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in Night Court where, despite the remonstrance of Assistant District Attorney Murray Spiess, counsel for the union, each of them was fined $5 on charges of disorderly conduct.

"We cannot allow mob rule," said Magistrate McQuade in answer to the lawyer's protests. "These men certainly had no right on the property of the railroad company."

A large percentage of the rioters had not produced the amount they had been fined up to a late hour and were forced to remain in their cells.

The strike, which developed larger proportions yesterday owing to a walkout of about 250 men on the Harlem Division of the road at North White Plains, N. Y., disclosed the fact that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad had taken steps to avoid a similar walkout on its lines.

The New Haven, it was announced, had offered 4,500 of its employes in the ten classes involved on the New York Central an advance in pay of 1½ cents an hour each, but the offer has not been accepted as yet by the American Federation of Railroad Workers. The union, it was learned, had demanded an advance for each worker of 4 cents an hour, but this the railroad refused to grant. The Federation tok the 1½ cent offer "under advisement," with the promise that a reply would be forthcoming in a short time. The increase, according to the railroad, will aggregate an addition to the annual payrolls of $200,000, if it is accepted.

The 250 who quit on the Harlem Division at North White Plains included trackmen, air brake inspectors, carpenters, and machinists. General Manager Miles Bronson of the Grand Central Terminal sent forty armed guards to the different yards about North White Plains in the afternoon and also called on Sheriff Weisendanger to station Deputy Sheriffs along the rails and in the yards. All of the machinists in the Putnam Division shops also quit their places.

It was reported that Sheriff Weisendanger might be called to summon several of the wealthy men who are relied on as Deputy Sheriffs to assist in strike duty. Trains on the Harlem Division were delayed only a few minutes, delays being cut down through the efforts of strike breakers, who were rushed to North White Plains in two passenger coaches.

It was stated yesterday at the Grand Central Terminal by a subordinate of A. T. Hardin, Vice President in charge of operation, that no more than 500 employes had been called out by the American Federation of Workers. The places of most of those who had gone out had been filled, it was said, and no trouble was experienced in carrying on the work. It was asserted by an employe of the Central that there was some little difficulty in handling parcel post packages, but the delays were trivial. There had been no interruption in the work of taking care of the mails.

President Patrick Richardson was severely criticised for the manner in which the strike had been called. Mr. Richardson, it was asserted, was a troublemaker whose only thought was to get members for his union, and who was not recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

"Mr. Richardson's appeals have been directed mainly to workers not well informed enough to understand that what he is doing will not result in their betterment," one official said. "He has been trying to stir up trouble for many railroads, but was not successful until the present good times for labor came on. He has no standing and should be suppressed."

CONTINENTAL ARMY UPHELD BY SENATE

Vote of 36 to 34 Indorses Plan Like Garrison's in Bill for 261,000 Reserves.

FACTIONAL LINES WIPED OUT

Southern Democrats Alone Are Swayed by Fear of Negro Militarism Later.

O'GORMAN CRITICISES FOES

Takes Offense at Letter from Col. Sternburger and Praises General O'Ryan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—By a vote of 34 to 36 the Senate this afternoon, after five days of debate, refused to strike from the Army Reorganization bill the section authorizing the President to organize a volunteer army analogous to the Continental Army recommended by President Wilson and Secretary Garrison. This vote, which came on an amendment offered by Mr. Lee of Maryland to strike out the volunteer section, cut across all party and factional lines, though it was noteworthy that twenty-four of the thirty-four votes hostile to the volunteer force came from the Democrats.

Only ten Republicans voted to kill the volunteer section of the bill, seventeen Republicans voted to save it, while nineteen Democrats did likewise. The Progressive Republicans were almost equally divided, four voting to strike the section out, while three—including Mr. Poindexter of Washington, who is Roosevelt Progressive—voted to preserve it. The final vote suggested that the fear of the formation of negro volunteer regiments had its weight with Southern Senators, for seventeen of the twenty Democrats voting to kill the section were from the South. Fourteen regular Republicans voted for the section recommended by the President and only six voted against it.

The vote follows:

Voting to eliminate the section: Democrats: Ashurst, Bankhead, Clarke, (Ark.,) Culberson, Gore, Hardwick, Hughes, Kern, Lee, (Md.,) Lewis, Martin, Overman, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Shafroth, Simmons, Smith, (Ga.,) Smith, (S. C.,) Stone, Swanson, Taggart, Thompson, Vardaman—24.

Republicans—Clapp, Cummins, Curtis, Jones, Kenyon, McCumber, Norris, Page, Sherman, Works—10. Total, 34.

Voting for the section: Democrats—Beckham, Broussard, Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Hollis, Husting, Johnson, (Me.,) Johnson, (S. D.,) Lane, Newlands, O'Gorman, Pittman, Pomerene, Saulsbury, Sheppard, Smith, (Md.,) Thomas, Walsh, Williams—19.

Republicans—Borah, Brandegee, Catron, Clark, (Wyo.,) Dillingham, Dupont, Gallinger, Lippitt, Lodge, Nelson, Oliver, Poindexter, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Warren, Weeks—17. Total, 36.

O'Gorman Attacks Sternburger.

The friends of preparedness believe the hardest fight relating to the bill is over, and that if another sharp struggle comes it will be the result of the desire of many Senators to increase still further the proposed increment in the regular army. The members of the Committee on Military Affairs now hope that, having fought out the volunteer question so thoroughly, they will be able to retain the provision in conference and pave the way for the enlistment of the various classes of men who for different reasons are reluctant to join the National Guard.

The most interesting phase of today's debate was the scathing comment of Mr. O'Gorman of New York on Colonel H. L. Sternburger of the New York National Guard, because of a peremptory message Colonel Sternburger sent to Mr. O'Gorman, asking him to defeat the volunteer provision.

"Something was said yesterday by certain Senators," said Mr. O'Gorman, "regarding an extremely offensive propaganda, organized by certain citizens who are especially interested in the National Guard. I hold a letter in my hand, addressed to me, signed H. L. Sternburger, Colonel, on the letterhead of the Headquarters Division, National Guard, New York, Municipal Building, New York City. I ask to have this letter read.

"It will be noted that it lacks the phraseology of the ordinary communication of a citizen to a Senator, or any other public officer. It is more in the nature of a command to eliminate the volunteer army provision from the pending bill. It is based upon a positively selfish proposition, namely, that in the opinion of the writer the adoption of that provision will be prejudicial to the National Guard. He loses sight entirely of the larger and the more patriotic aspects of the question as to what is the best thing for the country in this grave crisis."

Text of Letter to Senator.

The letter, dated April 4, 1916, is as follows:

"1. I desire to inform you that the Hay bill as passed is satisfactory to the National Guard, and I urge particularly that Sections 76 and 77 of the House bill as passed be incorporated in the Senate bill. I am opposed to Section 58 of the old Chamberlain bill, which authorizes the President to organize volunteers in time of peace. This to my mind is detrimental to all the National Guard.

"2. I wish to call to your attention the fact that I shall use my influence not only with the National Guardsmen, but with all citizens with whom I come into contact, toward pointing out to them that the so-called continental army scheme is impracticable, and will have a bad effect if passed. I urge upon you as Senator from New York State, having about 18,000 National Guardsmen in active service at present, and about three times that number who have served in the National Guard, to oppose any contemplated measure that is detrimental to the interests of the National Guard at large."

After the Clerk of the Senate had read the letter, Mr. O'Gorman added:

"I have not the honor of any personal acquaintance with the writer of that letter, and I suspect he does not know me. If he did he might know he adopted the very worst form of persuasion with the Senator from New York. I am not accustomed to accept dictation from any source, and in a matter of this grave character I resent any attempt at coercion from any source.

Praises General O'Ryan.

"Now, with regard to one objection the writer of that letter makes against the provision for the volunteer army, let me make this observation. The head of the National Guard of the State of New York is Major Gen. O'Ryan, a

Continued on Page 4.

RUMOR OF KILLING OF THREE AMERICANS

Bandits Said to Have Slain Them and a Spaniard in Sinaloa.

TUCSON, Ariz., April 6. — Three United States citizens and one Spaniard were killed yesterday by Mexican bandits nine miles south of Rosario, Sinaloa, Mexico, according to advices received here today from Mazatlan at the offices of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

The Americans killed were F. C. Burke, former railroad agent at Morrado; Roderick Davidson, and a former conductor named Wallace, according to the railroad report. The Spaniard was a former conductor, named Rodrigu.

The party was moving on handcars from Acaponeta to Rosario when they were attacked. The bandits, after killing the four and looting their baggage, compelled section hands to load the bodies on the handcars and bring them to Rosario station.

REPORT P. & O. LINER LOST IN MEDITERRANEAN

The Simla May Be Transport Previously Rumored Lost with Many on Board.

LONDON, Friday, April 7.—The Daily Mail publishes a report this morning that the Peninsular & Oriental line steamer Simla has been sunk in the Mediterranean.

An earlier dispatch from Athens to The Mail said that a telegram had been received from Preveza to the effect that a large transport belonging to the Entente Allies has been sunk off the west coast of Greece. It is suggested that this may be the Simla.

The Preveza telegram added that it was believed that many were lost.

The Simla was last reported as leaving London on Nov. 23, since which time she is supposed to have been in the service of the Government and no record of her movements has been published. She was a steel screw steamer of more than 5,800 tons, and was built in 1896 by Caird & Co. at Greenock.

She was 430 feet long, had fifty foot beam, with a depth of thirty feet. Her port of registry was Greenock, and when last heard from was under the command of Captain K. Jenkins.

TWO BRITISH VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Two of the Zent's Crew Killed and 48 Missing—Three Injured on the Vesuvio.

QUEENSTOWN, April 6.—The British steamer Zent has been torpedoed without warning west of Fastnet. Forty-eight members of her crew are missing and are supposed to have been drowned. Two men were killed. Captain Martin and nine of the crew have landed here.

LONDON, April 6.—The British steamer Vesuvio has been sunk. Three injured survivors have been landed. The vessel was unarmed.

BRITISH TARIFF WAR DEPRECATED BY BRYCE

Would Delay Action, as Countries Now Neutral May Be Drawn Into Armed Conflict.

MANCHESTER, April 6.—Viscount Bryce, addressing the free trade members of the Chamber of Commerce at a complimentary luncheon today, deprecated the starting of a war of tariffs before Great Britain was out of a war of arms.

Peasion, he said, was a bad counsellor in framing economic or political schemes, and before the war ended countries now neutral might come into it, and their views on any such fiscal changes would have to be considered.

Sir John A. Simon, the former Home Secretary, also emphasized the necessity of realizing that Great Britain could not ignore the neutrals or completely control the trade of Europe after the war.

COMMONS BALKS PLAN TO ABOLISH ITS PAY

Members Turn Angrily Upon the Sponsor and Accuse Him of Attacking Government.

LONDON, April 6.—During a discussion in the House of Commons today of the motion presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, that no member of the House should receive a Parliamentary salary and also payment as a member of the army or navy, but must elect which he would receive, a stiff breeze arose among the Unionist members owing to Sir Frederick Banbury moving an amendment seeking the abolition of payment to Members of Parliament altogether.

This question has a large number of supporters among Unionist members, but the Banbury amendment was denounced by some Unionists as a breach of the party truce. Andrew Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, rebuked Sir Frederick for raising the question. He said if Sir Frederick's object was to get rid of the present Government he should do it openly and upon an issue big enough that the Unionists should not be ashamed.

Sir Edward Carson, Ulster Unionist leader, also characterized the amendment as "mean and inopportune," and finally the amendment was rejected, 247 to 32.

TO SET GERMAN TIME ONE HOUR AHEAD

Federal Council Adopts Measure to Decrease the Necessity for Artificial Light.

BERLIN, April 6, (via Sayville.)—The German Federal Council has passed a measure providing that on May 1 all clocks shall be set ahead one hour.

The measure was proposed for hygienic and economic reasons, as lengthening working time during daylight and decreasing the necessity for artificial light.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Ent. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote.—Adv.

FUNSTON CALLS FOR MORE TROOPS ON THE BORDER

Army Recruits Will Be Sent Forward to Replace Those Going Into Mexico.

VILLA CHASE WILL GO ON

Pershing's Advance Guard Now Reported at Satevo, 100 Miles South of Guerrero.

ORDER MORE AUTO TRUCKS

Permission to Ship In Supplies by Railroad Not Yet Obtained from Carranza Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Lansing made a positive denial late today of reports that American troops might be withdrawn from Mexico soon, inasmuch as the Villa band had been scattered. On the other hand, it was disclosed that Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Mexican border patrol, had today recommended to the War Department that the recruits enlisted for the United States army under authority of the Hay emergency resolution be sent to the border as fast as obtained so that they may be utilized in strengthening the border forces. Nearly 4,000 recruits have been obtained since the passage of the Hay resolution, which authorizes the enlistment of the regiments in continental United States up to full war strength, thus adding about 20,000 men to the military service of the United States.

As fast as these recruits are obtained they are being sent to training camps at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Logan, Colorado, and Fort Alcatraz, California, to be drilled and instructed. General Funston's request that these recruits be sent immediately to the border as fast as they are obtained was approved by Secretary of War Baker today.

The recruits will be sent from the four training camps to Brownsville, Texas, opposite Matamoros, for distribution along the border. It is not the purpose to send these recruits into Mexico immediately, but to utilize them in filling up gaps in organizations along the border and take the place of trained men to be sent into Mexico from time to time to strengthen the line of communication of the expeditionary force.

General Funston also notified the War Department today that orders for the movement of a squadron of the Fourth Field Artillery from Galveston to Panama for service in the Canal Zone had been revoked. General Funston informed the War Department that, in his opinion, these troops were needed for service along the border and could not be spared at this time for service on the Isthmus. The War Department has approved the action of General Funston in retaining these artillerymen.

While War Department officials declined to comment on the situation today's action is interpreted as pressaging the dispatch of more troops into Mexico.

Ever since the Pershing expedition first crossed the international boundary one unit after another has been ordered to Columbus, and these units have been gradually fed into the line of communication to prevent the supply column from breaking by too much attenuation, as the vanguard of the expedition under Colonel Dodd moved deeper into Mexico.

The State Department today sent a communication to Special Agent Rodgers of the State Department, at Queretaro, instructing him to bring to the attention of the Carranza de facto Government the fact that the authorities at Juarez were not yet being permitted to grant authority to the United States Army to ship supplies over the Mexico Northwestern Railway for use by the advance base of the Pershing column. A dispatch from Rodgers to the Secretary of State last week indicated that the de facto Government would not object to the shipment of supplies, if not accompanied by train guards, from Juarez to Casas Grandes and other points, on the Mexico Northwestern Railway.

When that dispatch was received instructions were sent by Secretary Baker to General Funston to instruct his quartermaster and commissaries to tender supplies for shipment to the railroad at Juarez. These tenders have been made, but none of them has been accepted. General Gavira has insisted that these supplies should not be shipped over that road until he had instructions from the de facto Government.

Border reports to the effect that Carranzista authorities were beginning to look with dissatisfaction on continuation of the American military operations in Mexico lacked confirmation in Washington. Carranza Consul Garcia at El Paso was credited by this afternoon's press dispatches with having declared himself in favor of the withdrawal of the American forces from Mexico, on the theory that it had achieved what he regarded as its purpose, that of scattering Villa's followers, and that it was not necessary to capture Villa to make the expedition a success. If the Carranza authorities are about to suggest that the expedition should be withdrawn, that fact has not been communicated to the United States Government.

In high official quarters the positive statement was made tonight that there had been no change in policy in the plans of the Administration for the capture of Villa. Members of the Cabinet asserted that no orders had been given by the President altering the plans, and that the expedition would carry forward its work vigorously unless halted by orders from the White House.

Only yesterday the War Department let contracts for the immediate delivery on the border of 107 army motor trucks, costing $240,000, for use in forwarding supplies over the desert of Chihuahua from Columbus to General Pershing's field bases, and there are other evidences of activity around the War Department which show that no backward step is being taken. All of General Pershing's requests, as submitted through Major Gen. Funston, have been granted. The War Department has adopted the policy of giving the expedition free rein, and has tried to facilitate its work in every possible manner.

No dispatches from "the front" were received by Secretary Baker today or tonight. It is believed in military circles that the cavalry forces commanded by Colonels Brown and Dodd have

moved a considerable distance south of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad, below Guerrero, and that vanguard of the expedition has been out of touch with General Pershing's headquarters for several days. Colonel Brown has not been heard from since last Saturday, and Colonel Dodd's column was last heard from yesterday regarding its work up to Monday of the present week.

EL PASO RELIEVED.

Lansing's Denial of Abandonment of Pershing Expedition Welcomed.

EL PASO, Tex., April 6.—Secretary Lansing's denial that the Government was considering the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico was received here with a feeling of relief. Two classes especially, army officers and American refugees, were emphatic in demonstrations of approval over the official quietus put on the persistent reports that the Pershing expedition was to be abandoned.

So far as can be gleaned from the meager dispatches from the front and from unofficial Mexican sources, the pursuit of Villa, as far as the Americans are concerned, has reached a stage of marking time until the question of the transportation of supplies is solved. Washington and not Guerrero is the focus of all eyes on the border at present. The belief is general that everything now depends on the outcome of the negotiations between Secretary Lansing and General Carranza, and that it is imperative that they be brought to a conclusion in the near future.

According to Mexican information here today, General Pershing's advance patrols have pushed beyond Satevo. There is no means of verifying this report, but army officers believe that if it is true it refers only to small scouting bodies. The difficulty of forwarding supplies so far south is thought to preclude the possibility of any large number of troops being so distant from the nearest base.

For the first time in ten days a train left Juarez for Casas Grandes and Pearson today. It consisted of twelve cars loaded with food and forage, and was consigned to merchants in Casas Grandes. While the Quartermaster's Department here professes no official knowledge of these shipments, it seems reasonably certain that they will find their way to General Pershing's base at Colonia Dublan.

That General Carranza had deferred final action on the question of permission to the United States for the use of the railroad south of Juarez was announced by Consul Andreas Garcia this afternoon following the receipt of a long code message from General Alviro Obregon, the Carranza Minister of War. This message said that the Minister of War was confident that the Villa banditry had been completely crushed and that the work of the American punitive expedition was practically completed.

The message was from Queretaro, the provisional capital of the republic. It said that General Gutierrez had telegraphed that before long Villa would be the prisoner of the Chihuahua forces.

With the addition of 108 new trucks, about 830 trucks will be in use on the Columbus-Casas Grandes trail. The total cost of the truck trains will be about $750,000, it is estimated. The sweet tooth of the American expeditionary force is to be gratified. The Quartermaster's depot today received from the Field Quartermaster at Casas Grandes a requisition for 2,000 pounds of chocolate candy and 3,000 pounds of stick candy.

CHASE NOW LEADS SOUTH TO SATEVO

Colonel Brown Reports That He Is On a "Hot Trail" In That Direction.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 6.—A report from Colonel W. C. Brown of the Tenth Cavalry received tonight, indicated that he, at least, believed Francisco Villa had fled from the district about Guerrero and was making his way south. He sent his report from Cushuirachic, west of Chihuahua, two days ago, and now that he was pursuing what he characterized as a "hot trail" of the fugitive chief.

Colonel Brown referred to the skirmish his force had April 1 with 150 of Villa's men, in which three Mexicans were killed. There were no American casualties. It was assumed at headquarters that this was the same engagement reported by Major Evans to General Pershing. Major Evans sent no details, but General Pershing added that natives arriving at his camp had stated that the Americans had killed between thirty and forty of the Villa men.

Colonel Brown sent the report received today to Consul Letcher at Chihuahua, who forwarded it to General Bell at El Paso.

It is the first time the Mexican wires have been used for the transmission of military reports. The report was sent on to General Funston from El Paso.

Colonel Brown said that after the fight April 1 he had chased the Villa force through San Antonio, Cuihuahua, toward the south. The presence of a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry at Cushuirachic on April 4 served to support the assumption to day of officers here that the advanced forces perhaps already had arrived at Satevo, south of Chihuahua. The air line distance between Cushuirachic and Satevo is fifty miles.

General Pershing has made no late report as to Villa's whereabouts or concerning the movements of the advanced cavalry columns, but General Funston said today he had no doubt that by this time at least one detachment had gone as far as Satevo, 100 miles from Guerrero, the scene of the first clash with the Villa band.

From Satevo trails lead east and south, and if Villa did go to Satevo, it is regarded as practically certain that he has continued toward Parral. General Pershing still is searching the district about Guerrero with cavalry and infantry, but this is being done to clean up that part of the bands scattered at the fight at Guerrero, as much as to locate Villa, who many insist is still hiding within a half day's ride of Guerrero.

News that Secretary Lansing had denied the Government was contemplating the withdrawal of the troops before the object of their entry into Mexico had been accomplished, was received without comment at General Funston's headquarters.

Colonel Slocum's detailed account of the attack on Columbus by Villa and his men has been sent to the War Department by General Funston.

WIRELESS WAS INTERRUPTED.

Communication from Pershing Delayed in Getting Through.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 6.—An attempt made today by General Pershing to make a report concerning the movements of the troops scouring the Guerrero district for Villa failed because of an interruption in wireless communication between the advance base at Colonia Dublan and points south. Later, communication was resumed between Columbus and Namiquipa by both wireless and field telegraph, and it was expected that General Pershing's delayed reports would be received before morning.

Only unofficial and conflicting reports found their way across the border today. These, in the main, indicate that no definite trace of the bandit chief had been found, but that the troops are centring most of their efforts south of the town of Guerrero and in the direction of Parral.

CAVALRY'S GREAT ENDURANCE

Both Horses and Men Scale Peaks at 10,000 Feet Altitude Easily.

AT THE FRONT IN MEXICO, GENERAL PERSHING'S CAMP, April 3 (by aeroplane and motor courier to Columbus, N. M., April 6.)—A cavalry officer coming in from an eighty-mile ride last night said:

"I never saw a country where men could ride as hard without sleep and still keep well as in these mountains."

This officer had ridden on a scout with 230 picked men of the cavalry. "It seems to be the air at the altitude of 7,500 to 10,000 feet that keeps the men up," he added.

The troopers in the course of their eighty-mile rides in two days made a fifty-five-mile ride, literally up and down the tops of a ridge of mountains. The fifty-five miles was made in thirty-six hours, through canyons, through heavy snow at 10,000 feet high, and up and down mountain sides. There was neither road nor trail.

After taking their mounts safely through this ride the cavalrymen made a twenty-five-mile dash across country to head off the possibility of a Villa rally at a place which has been under suspicion for several days. In the mountain work the cavalrymen led their horses over the worst places. The horses have shown that they can climb almost any mountain that a man can ascend.

Pride in their horses has become a passion with the cavalrymen in their mountain riding. "Our horses," one officer asserted, "are just as good today as when they crossed the border. They are fit for a charge right now. Just let us get on Villa's trail and we will get him sure."

An officer here tells how he retreated from a house where he believed he was about to discover a Villa bandit. It was during search of a mountain district where there was a suspicion that Villa might be concealed until his wounds healed.

Many houses were under search when this officer saw what he took to be a wounded man lying in bed in a room. He swung open the door, pistol in hand, and hurried across the room. The man in bed in the very poor light looked more than ever like a wounded bandit. The officer started to turn down the blanket covering the Mexican, but after one look he fled. He had discovered a case of smallpox.

The wonder of cavalrymen now searching the mountains is an American cowboy scout who rides with the troopers in these cold altitudes clad in what the soldiers say is only a thin cotton shirt.

"You can read a newspaper through it," is the soldiers' description of the shirt. The cowboy rides bareheaded, never appearing to mind the cold.

SEES VILLA CAPTURE SOON.

Gen. Guiterrez Declares Bandit Again Is Surrounded.

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—General Guiterrez reported to the War Department today that the capture of Francisco Villa within a short time was certain. He said Constitutionalist forces again were reported to have located Villa and to have surrounded him.

It is also reported that a combined force of Constitutionalists troops from the States of Jalisco, Aguascallientes and Zacatecas is closing in on General Bracamontes, who, with a large force of Villa cavalry, has been located near Juchipila, in southern Zacatecas.

GET VILLA AID IN EL PASO.

Soldiers and Police Surround House, Seize Woman and Two Men.

EL PASO, Texas, April 6.—Mrs. Angie Williams and A. J. Abrams, Americans, were arrested tonight after the discovery in an attic of the house they occupied of Pablo Sianez, a former Villa General. All three were held for investigation.

Sianez was said to have a long record of murders to his account, among them those of several Americans. His latest crime, it is charged, was the killing of another Mexican named Pablo Luna in Juarez last December, after a quarrel over a woman. After this he fled to Torreon, where he lived until a short time ago, when a demand was made on General Carranza by citizens of Torreon for his arrest and execution. At the time it was stated a list of eighteen murders were charged to him. He disappeared and had not been heard from until his arrest tonight.

The police determined to take no chances in capturing him. When they had located Sianez they asked for the aid of the military, and a detachment of infantry surrounded the house while detectives broke in and seized the prisoner.

After his arrest two automobiles, filled with police, were sent out to search for other Villa adherents who were said to have been in hiding in the Mexican district of El Paso.

THE SEVENTH ALL BEARDED.

Soldiers, in Letters to Wives, Tell of Hardships in Mexico.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 6.—The wives of officers and men of the Seventh United States Cavalry, which is a part of the punitive expedition into Mexico, received a heavy batch of mail from the front today. All letters were written in pencil, and only one or two inclosed in envelopes. The latest one was dated from Guerrero, March 28.

The chief privation endured, one letter said, was in having to throw away all their personal effects, even toothbrushes and razors. Every officer and man in the Seventh is letting his beard grow, one letter said. One man said he lived for five days on parched corn while on duty with a small detachment. Another said that he had lived for days at a time on hardtack.

The letters expressed the utmost confidence and determination to succeed in capturing Villa.

50 KILLED BY BANDITS AFTER WRECKING TRAIN

Mexican Outlaws Slew Women and Children Near Torreon, Says Texas Report.

LAREDO, Texas, April 6.—Fifty persons, including women and children, were murdered by bandits between Torreon and Zacatecas on March 28 when the marauders wrecked a passenger train, according to word brought here today by passengers.

The bandits, according to the story told here, wrecked the train in a hilly section, far from any place of habitation, and shot down the passengers, one by one, as they emerged from the wreckage. When all the passengers were killed or wounded, the bandits set fire to the wreckage and cremated the bodies.

A military train following reached the wrecked train shortly afterward, but turned back to Torreon without rendering aid. No other details were available. The source is considered authentic here.

MOBILIZING IN CHIHUAHUA.

Carranza Troops Numbering 3,800 Move Up from South.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 6.—Americans arriving here today from Sonora say 1,800 de facto Mexican cavalry have been sent to the Chihuahua border, in the vicinity of Colonia Marelos, during the last two days. Two thousand infantrymen started today marching from Fronteras, twenty-nine miles south of the border, toward the same point, they said.

It is currently reported among these soldiers that they are to traverse the mountain passes and enter Chihuahua. The cavalry is part of the command of General Arnulfo Gomez, who at present is reported in Colonia Morelos.

The base camp established several weeks ago by General P. Elias Calles at Cabullona, eighteen miles south of Agua Prieta, has been practically abandoned. The forces have been moved to Fronteras from that point. Four large-bore cannon also have been moved to Fronteras, the Americans stated.

TO ISSUE $500,000,000 PAPER.

Carranza Orders New Money, Which Will Take Place of Old.

MEXICO CITY, April 6.—General Carranza, head of the de facto government, issued a decree tonight, calling for a new issue of paper money not to exceed $500,000,000, which will be a substitute for the present issue and will be put into general circulation on May 1. The next new issue will renew paper money at present in circulation, all of which will be recalled by Dec. 31.

The decree, issued tonight by General Carranza, says that the present issue has depreciated because of wholesale falsifications, but that the total amount in existence would not exceed 600,000,000 pesos.

20 REDSKIN SCOUTS READY TO GET VILLA

Patriarchal Apaches, 14 of Whom Tracked Geronimo, Marshaled at Border.

DANCED DEATH TO BANDIT

Feathers in Their Army Hats—Wily and Fond of Food and Money, Too.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 6.—"Ska-lah-hah, Nonotolth, Yet-skay, Loco-jim, Es-ki-ben-de, Zogotah, Chow-big."

The First Sergeant, Eskenahdesta, was calling the roll of the latest arrivals at the expeditionary camp, and as he called off each name there was a deep bass grunt. It was a grunt of vast satisfaction that was emitted by Chow-big, for the roll call was at retreat this evening, and the new arrivals had just come from mess or "chow," as it is more generally called in the army today, and Chow-big had just won new claim to the name by which even his squaw back on the Indian reservation knows him.

They came in the rain from El Paso at midnight last night—nineteen of them—and their Mexican half-breed interpreter, who is indignant indeed if you fail to prefix his name, Jesus Velesquez, with the title Monsieur. They are the Apache scouts for whom General Pershing sent to help the American expeditionary force find Pancho Villa.

All day today these, the most silent of Uncle Sam's sons, strolled solemnly about the camp and the town, and everywhere they went all else was forgotten and attention focused on them. Soldiers and civilians hailed them as they passed, and they ignored the civilians and grunted agreeably in response to the soldiers' salutes.

Olive Drab Blow to Movie Men.

Strange-looking soldiers they are, but regular soldiers, and proud of it as any in the army. Five of the twenty have for years been enlisted men in the army, on duty at Fort Apache, and the other fifteen were recruited especially for the present expedition. The battalion of moving picture men here had been awaiting eagerly for a week the opportunity to catch these newcomers in all the glory of their Navajo blankets and colorful costumes. Instead they arrived in olive drab, the regulation costume of the American soldier, but neither rules nor officers could make them give up their eagle feathers. These sprouted incongruously from the regulation army wide-brimmed hats of the Apaches.

And hidden beneath their costumes they carried their soft-leather moccasins. Some of the officers here have done duty at the army post in the middle of their reservation, and they say that as soon as the Indians get across the border there will be twenty pairs of heavy army shoes thrown away on the desert and the Indians will put on the moccasins for the real work ahead.

Captain O. P. Hazzard of the Tenth Cavalry, who is in charge of the army post at Fort Apache, which is in Arizona, was the officer who brought the Indians from their tepees to Columbus. Hazzard himself—"Hap" Hazard, as he is called—has lived among them for years and has their implicit confidence. He is the type of hero of "The Heart of Wetona," and the men he brought with him look like they might have escaped from behind Mr. Belasco's scenes for emergency duty in Mexico.

Past Threescore, but Hardy.

They are mostly squat, rawboned, powerful-looking fellows, the color of a well-used saddle, their unaccustomed clothing bunching on them like sacks, some of them with long black hair falling about their shoulders and most of them being 60 and 70 years old, but with the physical endurance of an ox. Captain Hazzard received orders last Friday to rush his scouts to the border. He had previously received word that they would be wanted and had given them time to hold pow-wows in the tribal councils and to decide to help the white brothers, for, according to Captain Hazzard, they will not take orders, but must be allowed time to decide for themselves. When he received the word to leave at once he gave the new recruits their costumes.

"They couldn't get the uniforms on quickly enough, they were so proud of them," Captain Hazzard said.

The Indians objected though, that they had no time to paint for a war dance—their first in a quarter of a century. By diplomacy he induced them to hold the war dance in the costume of the American soldier. We went throughout the reservation which covers 100 square miles, and between 2,000 and 3,000 of the many tribes gathered at the edge of the army post Friday night. Even the venerable Apache chief, Alchesay, who is more than 90 years old and about whose exploits several books have been written, condescended to lead the dance of "the war of the white father in Washington," and all night this ancient and his men shouted and danced the wild dance of the Apache warpath. Saturday morning the twenty who had been honored by selection, without a minute for rest, climbed on their little cow ponies and set out to ride to the railroad.

Rode Sixty Miles in a Day.

The test for American cavalry officers is a ninety-mile ride in three days. The ancient Apaches did sixty miles the first day and made the railroad on the second. Captain Hazzard had provided a sleeping car for them, and showed them their berths. He woke up sometime after midnight and found all the Indians bunched together on the platform of the train. The sleeping car was "heap too stuffy."

At El Paso they were transferred to a day coach for the remaining seventy-three miles of their 570-mile journey, and they immediately opened all windows.

When the train was run off on a siding here they were told that they might sleep in the coach for the night. But they spread their blankets out on the ground beside the coach and slept there. Today they were waiting patiently for their little cow ponies which are being shipped and will be here probably tomorrow.

They prefer their own horses, partly because they are accustomed to them, partly because the Government pays them 40 cents more a day when they supply their own mounts. Harry Lauder has nothing on the Apaches.

When the camera men here descended upon them today they turned their backs until some one discovered from the interpreter that they would charge 25 cents apiece for permission to take their pictures. Quarters made quick and voluminous appearance, and the price went up to 35 cents.

Fourteen of these Indians were scouts in the long chase after Geronimo, the Indian medicine man who roused his followers to take the warpath thirty years ago, and led American troops for two long chases. Geronimo was chased through the very country in which Pancho Villa has taken refuge, and it was these Apache scouts who led the American troops to Geronimo.

Patriarch Walking to Border.

One of them, only known as Sharley, was in at the end of the second chase, when Geronimo was captured in the Arizona mountains. There is still living one other Apache who was in at the end of this chase. He is "Peaches," nearly 80 years old, who lives about seven miles from the army post, and Captain Hazzard sent a mounted messenger to ask him to join the present chase. "Peaches" sent back word that he had no pony, but that he would walk. Captain Hazzard had to leave before "Peaches" arrived.

"Unless they stop the old fellow, I'm afraid he will walk all the way to the border in the hope of joining us," said Captain Hazzard this afternoon.

"Peaches" and Sharley are considered the two best scouts on the reservation. They were the two who trailed Geronimo down.

Several of the Indians who are here today were wounded in the Geronimo campaigns. One of them, Loco-Jim, which means in everyday Broadway "Crazy Jim," is said to have been shot and stabbed about sixty times in his long career, most of which was spent as an outlaw.

Patois of the Desert in Names.

One of them is chief of his tribe, which is known as the H tribe. This one's name has long been Americanized. It is John Chasenday, and he is 75 years old and looks a thousand. After mess this evening he accidentally used an indelible pencil for a toothpick, and now he looks like he has been painting up for war. Another of them, also of an Americanized name, Charley Shipp, was graduated from the Haskell Indian School in Kansas, and gave up the duties of Police Magistrate on the reservation to hunt Villa.

Some of the names are mixtures of Indian and American, French or Spanish; some have a meaning of their own. For instance, Ska-lah-hah means "The Trap." He won the name many years ago on the trail. Eskenahdesta, the First Sergeant, is more commonly known as "Chicken." Some of the other names in this unusual roll call are Netta, Classe, Charl, Chisshay, Nakay.

"They are as good at following a man's trail as they ever were," Captain Hazzard said tonight. "They keep in trim in manoeuvres and tests all the time, and they have a good deal of real trailing to do, too, for during the Summer months two or three tourist parties are lost in our neighborhood every month. These fellows go out and lead the way to them without the loss of a step. It's almost uncanny, and they trail, it appears, by instinct, and it's the greatest pleasure of their lives.

"We send a few soldiers out at 3 in the morning sometimes to 'steal horses' from our corral, and some time during the next day call in our scouts to find them. The men with the horses pick out the most impossible routes, wade along a river for miles sometimes; but the Indians go right to them every time. They move at a rapid pace, but miss nothing. On a rock ledge that seems to show nothing they will find some little stone lying in a position they know is unnatural. That is often enough to establish the new direction of the trail. They seem to know unfalteringly which way a man will logically turn under certain conditions, or illogically. They are a thousand times as certain as bloodhounds. If these men find Villa's trail, they will find Villa."

Captain Hazzard has done much scout duty himself, and he was in charge of the company of scouts that led General Funston, the man in charge of the present campaign, to Aguinaldo in the Philippines.

SAY DIAZ HAS MILLIONS.

Revolution Financed in This Country, Carranza Agents Declare.

The statement printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that the Department of Justice was no longer in doubt as to the correctness of the report that Felix Diaz had landed in Mexico to engineer a new revolution occasioned little surprise in local Mexican circles. The Consulate General of Mexico, however, is still without official verification of the Diaz report, and it was stated that the latest information in the possession of the Consulate General was that Diaz was in Mexico.

That Diaz is plentifully supplied with money is admitted by the Carranzista agents, one of whom said that between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 has been raised to back the new revolution. Most of this money, it was said, was raised in the United States.

It was announced that Dr. Alfredo Paganel of Mexico City, whose pamphlet, "What the Catholic Church Has Done to Mexico," was sent recently to every member of Congress, a pamphlet which a few weeks ago was denounced as false by Cardinal Farley and other eminent Catholics in this country, would visit the United States shortly and that he would bring with him documentary evidence dealing with certain phases of the Villa and other anti-Carranzista movements in Mexico.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Vigorous denial that he had sent a letter from the United States to Mexico predicting success for a new plan for securing political and military supremacy for the Cientifico Party has been made by Ignacio Valdespino, Bishop of Aguascalientes, now living in San Antonio, Texas. The denial was in the form of a sworn statement by Bishop Valdespino, given out today by Francis C. Kelley, D. D., President of the Catholic Church Extension Society.

The affidavit of Bishop Valdespino quoted the dispatch which said: "An explanation from Governor Calles of Sonora of his order expelling priests from his State was contained in a message received at the Mexican consulate here today. The message says: 'Archbishop Valdespino sent a letter from the United States to Hermosillo in which he predicted that within a short time the whole country would rejoice in the success of a new plan which he said the reactionaries had organized for once more securing political and military supremacy for the Cientifico Party. This caused the order regarding the expulsion of priests from Sonora.'"

The affidavit further read: "I hereby authorize the statement that the entire report as coming from me is absolutely false, given out for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of the Mexican people against the Catholic people, if not directly against me."

HOW BRITAIN AIDS BELGIUM.

Sir Edward Grey Says $2,500,000 Is Advanced Monthly.

LONDON, April 6.—The British Government's contribution for the relief of Belgium and Northern France is about $2,500,000 monthly Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, said today in the House of Commons. He explained that this money was not paid directly, but was given by the Belgian Government from funds loaned to it.

Sir Edward was asked whether the American Government had contributed anything to the fund. He replied: "The United States Government, of course, has not so far as I know, lent any money to the Belgian Government, and is not one of the Allies."

No guarantee, the Foreign Secretary said, had been given that Germany would not commandeer German ships in neutral ports which Great Britain had allowed to be chartered by a Dutch company for use of the Commission for Relief of Belgium.

Sir Edward explained, however, that the ships would not enter Belgium ports, but, like all other ships of the Commission, would discharge their cargoes at Rotterdam.

DENIES BRITISH SEEK TO LAND IN HOLLAND

Dutch Minister Says No Request for Permission to Pass Army Has Been Made.

LONDON, April 6.—A dispatch from The Hague to Reuter's Telegram Company states that the Foreign Minister denies the report published in a Dutch paper that Great Britain suggested to Holland that she should allow the passage of an army through Dutch Flanders.

THE HAGUE, April 6, (via London.)—The British Government has asked the Dutch Government to call the newspaper Avondpost to account for spreading a false report of a British ultimatum to Holland, thus sowing distrust between two friendly nations.

The newspaper Handelsblad claims to know that the Avondpost report was inspired by the German Consulate at Amsterdam. The German Consul excuses himself, saying that he "had heard it from The Hague."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 6.—The Dutch Government's official explanation that the sudden recall of furloughed soldiers to the colors is not due to any immediately threatening political complications but is merely a "precautionary" measure, has temporarily stopped the war scare talk without at all relieving anxiety as to the future.

In declining to disclose the reasons for the issuance of the drastic new military orders, Minister Cort Vander Linden has only confirmed the feeling that Holland has very good chances of being called upon to face a serious crisis in the near future with one or the other of its powerful belligerent neighbors.

Speculation as to the nature of the "danger" to which the Minister referred as threatening the nation is widespread. Officials and members of the diplomatic corps seen by THE NEW YORK TIMES representative today expressed the belief that there was no immediate risk of a clash between Holland and other powers, but that in getting her entire available forces in readiness for instant use she was merely conveying a gentle hint to all concerned that she means to have her neutrality respected.

The press generally has received the Government's announcement with cool reserve and unconcealed dissatisfaction that the public should still be kept in the dark as to the nature of the pending crisis. The view which seems to have widest currency among the people is that taken by the influential Amsterdam paper, Telegraaf, which says: "We are taking precautionary measures simply and solely against a concentration of German troops on our frontiers."

SANK A TURKISH STEAMER.

Russian Submarines Also Destroy Eleven Sailing Vessels.

PETROGRAD, April 6.—The Russian officals bulletin, issued tonight, says:

"In the Black Sea our submarines sank near the Bosphorus a steamer which was being escorted by a torpedo boat of the Millet type and destroyed eleven sailing ships laden with coal.

"One of our ships of the line bombarded at long range the cruiser Breslau, which rapidly withdrew."

BERLIN DENIES NEW U-BOAT ORDER

Continued from Page 1.

German submarines or not? They belonged to and were used by the enemy and were destroyed. That is all we care about at the moment."

PRESIDENT AWAITS GERMANY'S ANSWER

Discusses With Secretary Lansing Ambassador Page's Report on the Sussex Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary of State Lansing went to the White House at 2 o'clock this afternoon for a conference with President Wilson, which continued an hour. Before going to the White House, the Secretary of State, in response to a direct question, said it was not his purpose to discuss the German submarine situation with the President. After the conference, Secretary Lansing declined to say whether the submarine situation had been considered.

It is currently believed in well-informed quarters here, however, that the situation growing out of the Sussex case was canvassed on the basis of the cablegram that has been received from Ambassador Page, forwarding the results of the joint investigation of the hull of the Cannel liner Sussex and of the fragments of metal, supposedly of a torpedo, found in that vessel.

Colonel E. M. House, confidential adviser of President Wilson, is also at the White House, where he had been in conference with President Wilson. All information regarding the matters canvassed in these talks between the President and Colonel House is withheld.

Secretary Lansing asserted late this afternoon that no report had yet been received from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, regarding the investigation into the Sussex, Englishman, and other cases that the German Government has promised to make promptly. While it is the present purpose to await the German answer to the American inquiries before the Administration definitely makes up its mind as to the line of action to be followed, it is understood that the Administration is disposed to wait for the German answer only a reasonable length of time.

Meanwhile circumstantial and material evidence tending strongly to show that the Sussex, Englishman, Manchester Engineer and Eagle Point, carrying American citizens whose lives were jeopardized, were torpedoed without warning, is piling up on the desks of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. The cablegram received yesterday by the State Department from Ambassador Page, stating that the American Naval Attachés at London and Paris had completed their investigation, and which summarized the results of their expert inquiry, indicated the belief of these American naval officers that the Sussex was torpedoed, and this statement of expert opinion will carry great weight with the Administration. Ambassador Page has forwarded to the Department of State fragments of metal, believed to be parts of a torpedo of German origin, that were found on the Sussex, but these fragments have not reached Washington.

WANTS WILSON TO ACT SOON.

Give Three Days to Investigate Sussex Sinking, Says Educator.

"President Wilson should be given three days longer in which to find out what Germany is going to do in settling the issues raised by the Sussex affair, but if at the end of that time he has not done something definite the American people should realize that the time has passed when it is wise to withhold their opinion for fear of embarrassing the President and by their expression force a decision upon the Executive," said Professor William Star Myers of Princeton, speaking last night before the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences.

"The recall of representatives of the Central Powers in this country and of our representatives abroad should follow immediately upon the discovery by this Government that Germany intends to evade the settlement of the submarine question, and there ought, for the sake of our national honor, be no further hanging back by Washington," added Professor Myers.

SQUADRON SINKS U-BOAT.

French and British Warships Take Part—Crew Is Captured.

PARIS, April 5.—A German submarine was sunk today by a squadron of French and British warships, the Ministry of Marine announced tonight.

The crew of the submarine was captured.

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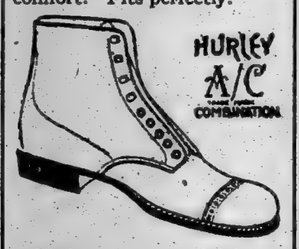

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SAY ZEPPELIN BOMBS HIT BRITISH GUNS

Three Airships in Attack Which Killed a Child and London Avers Caused Little Damage.

RAIDS TO BE CONTINUED

Metropolis Given as Principal Objective of Campaign Planned to Last All Spring.

BERLIN, April 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Admiralty announced today that German airships last night silenced a battery near Hull, England, with bombs, and destroyed a large iron works near Whitby. The statement follows:

During the night of April 5-6 German naval airships destroyed a large iron works, with blast furnaces and extensive establishments, near Whitby, after having put out of action with explosive bombs a battery north of Hull.

The raiders also attacked factories in Leeds and the surrounding region, and several railroad stations in the industrial district. Good effects were observed.

The airships were shelled heavily. All returned undamaged.

LONDON, April 6.—One person was killed and eight persons were injured in last night's Zeppelin raid, it was officially announced this afternoon in the following bulletin:

The air raid of last night on northeastern counties apparently was carried out by three Zeppelins. The first one made an attack about 9:10 P. M., but was driven off by the fire of anti-aircraft guns after dropping five bombs which caused no damage or casualties. Numerous observers state that this Zeppelin was struck by gunfire.

The second raider made its appearance in another locality at about 10:15 P. M. Although it was in the neighborhood for some time no bombs were dropped.

Another raider delivered an attack in a third locality during the night. Although several bombs were dropped only slight material damage was done.

The total number of bombs dropped was twenty-four explosive and twenty-four incendiary. The casualties at present reported are: Killed, one child; injured, eight. No military damage was done.

Another Zeppelin May Be Lost.

LONDON, Friday, April 7.—One of the Zeppelins which took part in the raid Wednesday night, according to The Times, received a vital hit from the anti-aircraft artillery and is believed to have gone down at sea.

35 GERMAN AEROPLANES DESTROYED IN MARCH

Paris Reports Only 13 French Aircraft Lost—Differs From Berlin's Totals.

PARIS, April 6.—The War Office issued tonight, as part of the official bulletin, this statement concerning aviation activities during March and the relative losses of aircraft by both sides. Thirty-five German aeroplanes were destroyed during the month, it is said, while only thirteen were lost on the French side. The statement reads:

During the month of March our aviators displayed much activity along the whole front, particularly in the region of Verdun. In the course of numerous aerial combats thirty-one German aeroplanes were brought down by our pilots, nine of which fell in flames or were crushed on the ground within our lines, and twenty-two fell inside the German lines.

No doubt exists regarding the fate of these twenty-two aeroplanes, which our pilots had attacked within the enemy lines. Twelve of these were seen to fall in flames, and ten were driven down in spirals under the fire of our aviators.

In addition, four German aeroplanes were brought down by our special guns, one of them within our lines in the environs of Avocourt, and three inside the enemy lines, (one in the neighborhood of Suippes, one near Nouvion, and one near Ste. Marie-a-Py.)

To this total of thirty-five German aeroplanes destroyed during the month of March should be opposed the number of our aerial losses, which reached thirteen aeroplanes, as follows: One French aeroplane, brought down inside our lines, and twelve French aeroplanes, brought down within the German lines.

The great disproportion between the falls effected within the French zone and those within the enemy zone, with reference to French and German aeroplanes, is significant. According to a document found on a prisoner, German pilots received the order to cross their own lines as little as possible.

The results of the month of March prove, on the other hand, that our pursuit aeroplanes have flown incessantly over the territory of the adversary seeking combat.

This French statement concerning aerial losses is probably intended as an answer to the assertions made in the German headquarters bulletin of Wednesday, which figured that the Allies lost forty-four aeroplanes during March, against the Germans' fourteen.

Says British Air Service Is Superior.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 6.—A high British authority states to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the reports, published in American papers recently, relative to the air supremacy of Germany on the western front, are exaggerated. He also asserts that Mr. Pemberton-Billing's statements in Commons as to the number of accidents which have befallen British aviators, must be considered in relation to the total number of flights made by members of the Royal flying corps. This total, it is said, runs to nearly a million, and that 150 out of a million flights should have been unsuccessful or even disastrous is held to be a small percentage.

There was a period during which the Germans, thanks to the Fokker machines, had in certain respects a considerable advantage, but this lead, it is stated, was speedily made up, and during last month the British aircraft in France and Flanders more than held their own.

Flying men, back from the front on leave, are unanimous in their views that the optimistic statements, made by Under Secretary Tennant in Commons, are entirely justified.

AIR RAIDS ON RUSSIAN LINE.

Spring Thaw Renders Roads Impracticable for Army Movements.

PETROGRAD, April 6.—The official statement from General Headquarters, issued today, reads as follows:

On the Dvina front enemy aeroplanes have been very active and have dropped many bombs. The breaking up of the ice continues and the marshes are thawing, the muddy roads rendering movements of troops impracticable.

Lively artillery duels have occurred in several sectors in the Jacobstadt-Dvinsk region.

Our aircraft have made several successful raids. In the region southwest of Dvinsk Aviator Lieutenant Brbass brought down a dirigible which fell inside the enemy's lines.

South of the Dvinsk region the hostile artillery developed a violent fire.

Aeroplanes flew over a great part of General Evert's front, dropping many bombs.

In the Upper Stripa region our scouts dispersed enemy working parties, wrecking trenches which were under construction.

During the occupation of the village of Sverjkovce we unearthed forty-two land mines and seized many cartridges, rifles, and hand renades. Yesterday the enemy tried to recapture the village but was repulsed.

DERBY QUITS AERIAL BOARD.

Lord Montagu Also Out—Dissatisfied with Board's Lack of Power.

LONDON, Friday, April 7.—The resignation of Lord Montagu as a member of the Joint Naval and Military Board, in control of the aerial service, is announced by the morning newspapers. The resignation of the Earl of Derby as Chairman of the board was announced by The Evening Standard yesterday afternoon.

According to the newspapers Lord Montagu, like the Earl of Derby, is dissatisfied with the limited powers of the Aerial Service Board. It is said that both the Earl of Derby and Lord Montagu wanted the centralization and coordination of the air services into a single department.

The newspapers declare that the resignations of the Earl of Derby and Lord Montagu have not yet been accepted and that there is no confirmation of the statement made by The Evening Standard that the chairmanship of the committee had been offered to Earl Curzon.

ASQUITH SPOILS PLOT TO OUST HIM

Premier Gets Great Reception in Commons on His Return from France and Italy.

DELAYS RECRUITING ISSUE

Bonar Law Says Continuance of Coalition Cabinet Is Necessary to Prosecution of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, April 7.—Premier Asquith arrived in London in the early hours of yesterday morning from his trip to France and Italy.

Prior to Mr. Asquith's return doubts and fears were paramount among politicians as to his ability to checkmate the moves which have been made to undermine his leadership. The Westminster Gazette on Wednesday said:

"Mr. Asquith will find that in his absence a little group of people who pursue him with unsleeping hostility have prepared what they imagine to be a fatal trap for him. The married men's agitation is to have its climax in Parliament one day next week when, according to their calculation, either Mr. Asquith or Mr. Bonar Law will be driven to resign and in either case the coalition will be broken up.

"Mr. Asquith has said he will not carry the military service act beyond single men. Mr. Bonar Law has said he will not remain in the Government if the Unionist Party votes against him. It only remains, therefore, to obtain a vote of the Unionist Party in favor of compulsion for married men to require Mr. Bonar Law to resign or the Prime Minister to go back on his word, and either course it is considered must be fatal to the Government."

Mr. Asquith appeared in the House this afternoon and received a royal reception. He knocked the bottom out of the conspiracy by declaring that the Government was not going to be rushed into a premature decision on the recruiting problem and the position of untested married men. He intimated plainly that he was not going to allow himself to be hustled by either the "ginger" groups in the Commons or by newspaper campaigns outside the House.

The Government's position was strengthened by a debate which followed on the payment of M. P.'s. Mr. Law, whose loyalty to the Coalition Government never has been in doubt, made a speech which carried the great majority of Unionists. He expressed his conviction that continuance in office of the coalition was necessary to the prosecution of the war.

Henry Duke, the eloquent K. C., followed with a vehement onslaught on "the intriguers and cabals underground plotting secret tactical manoeuvres."

After that, as The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says, nothing mattered. The conspirators were scattered in confusion. The battle was won, Asquith returned, saw and conquered.

One of the commonest reproaches made against Premier Asquith is that he takes matters too easily. The Daily Chronicle editorially remarks:

"Indolent critics who tax the Prime Minister with their own fault would do well to observe his time table during the last few days. His visit to Italy followed immediately on a busy visit to Paris, and it was one long round of consultations and public functions in which it is universally acknowledged he gave of his best and rendered the cause of the Anglo-Italian alliance a signal service.

"He left Italy on Wednesday and traveled straight through to London without a break in his journey; though not without receiving a visit from

FISKE ASKS CHANCE TO ANSWER DANIELS

Admiral Has Diary to Uphold What He Said About the Navy Wine Mess.

PADGETT NOT TO PERMIT IT

Committee Fight Likely, as Officer Insists Secretary's Memory Is Faulty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—With the statement that the "testimony of the Secretary of the Navy has cast a serious cloud on mine," Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske today made an ineffectual attempt to get another hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Although Admiral Fiske pointed out in a letter to the committee that there were marked discrepancies between the Secretary's testimony and his own testimony and records, Chairman Padgett wrote the Admiral this afternoon that the House committee had closed its hearings and could not hear him.

"I fear the Secretary's memory has led him to do me a great injustice," wrote Admiral Fiske, contributing another chapter to the departmental controversy between the Admiral and Secretary Josephus Daniels.

When he was informed late today that Chairman Padgett had declined to permit Admiral Fiske to appear and reply to Secretary Daniels, Representative Fred A. Britten, Republican member of the committee and stanch defender of the Admiral, asserted he would demand a vote in committee on Admiral Fiske's request. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Britten said, had ruled arbitrarily not to hear the naval officer, although his letter was addressed to the full committee and has not yet been presented to it.

Among the points at issue between Secretary Daniels and Admiral Fiske is the statement of the Secretary that when he issued his anti-wine mess order Admiral Fiske said naval officers would take to using cocaine if deprived of the wine mess aboard ship.

Another discrepancy exists concerning ambitions of Admiral Fiske to be Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, and still another point of dispute is whether Secretary Daniels, through Admiral Fiske, directed the General Board to eliminate his recommendation for an increase of 19,600 in the navy personnel.

In his letter Admiral Fiske reveals that he keeps a diary on developments in the Navy Department touching himself and possibly other important matters. He seeks to lay this diary before the committee in support of portions of his own testimony.

In his testimony Secretary Daniels asserted Admiral Fiske's ambition to be commander of the Atlantic fleet brought on unharmonious relations between the Admiral and the Secretary.

The Secretary also testified that Admiral Fiske wanted put at the head of the service men "whose fathers and grandfathers had been in the service." Admiral Fiske desires an opportunity to deny both these statements.

Secretary Daniels's testimony regarding the alleged fear of Admiral Fiske that naval officers might use cocaine was reported stenographically as follows:

"The first time Admiral Fiske wrote me a letter showing any difference of opinion was when I issued the order known as the 'wine mess order.' He was greatly aggrieved, and feared if I held to that order the naval officers who were compelled not to have their wines and drinks on the ships would go to using cocaine, and therefore I ought to annul it. I told him I thought naval officers would do nothing of the sort, that it was a good order, and it would stand."

"Referring to my testimony," wrote Admiral Fiske, "I beg leave to request your attention to the fact that the testimony of the Secretary has cast a serious cloud on mine. For this reason I respectfully request permission to appear before the committee to explain certain occurrences concerning which I fear that the Secretary's memory has led him to do me great injustice.

"According to all the papers that I have seen the Secretary said I told him if naval officers were deprived of their wine they would take cocaine. It is true I tried to persuade the Secretary not to prohibit wine and beer; spirituous liquors had been forbidden by law for fifty years. My arguments were expressed in a closely typewritten letter to him, four pages long, dated May 27, 1914, and covered many points. It would be necessary to read this entire letter to get a correct idea of what I told the Secretary. I should like to show a copy of the letter to the committee.

"In the matter of desiring to be Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet I did make application for the command. Such an application was proper as I had served successfully in command of three divisions at different time, and was then Aid for Operations, which many officers thought a more important position. I wish an opportunity to convince the committee I did not tell the Secretary that Fletcher did not want the command. The Secretary's memory leads him into error there. What I did tell the Secretary was that Fletcher had told me some time before that he thought the natural thing to do when Admiral Badger gave up the command was to give it to me, make Fletcher Aid for Operations, and then make Fletcher Commander in Chief when I retired, Fletcher being eighteen months younger than I and my junior in rank.

"I find in my diary under date of June 15, 1914, 'Secretary of the Navy told me that he is going to make Fletcher Commander in Chief. I told him I could make no objection, that I had continually praised Fletcher as a fine admiral, and that he could make no mistake in making Fletcher Commander in Chief.' I have never had the slightest ill-feeling about this episode, and I have told every one to whom I have talked about it that if I had been in the Secretary's place I would have appointed Fletcher, because he had made good in important practical work in Mexico. For many years Fletcher and I have been close friends, and we are so still.

"As to my telling the Secretary not once but many times, that 'if we did not put men at the head of the navy whose fathers and grandfathers had been in the service, we would never be able to obtain any degree of preparedness.' I have never entertained such ideas.

"Referring to that part of the Secretary's testimony that bears on my testimony that the Secretary directed the omission of a recommendation for 19,600 men from the General Board's report of December, 1914, I should like an opportunity to convince the committee of the correctness of my recollection, by showing the entries made in my diary at the time."

DRIVE ITALIANS OUT.

Austrians Recapture Trenches They Lost East of Selz.

BERLIN, April 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Austrian troops have expelled the Italians from the position east of Selz recently taken from the Austrians, according to the Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters statement issued today in Vienna. The statement says:

The trenches recently taken by the Italians east of Selz have been completely cleared of the enemy. Italian counterattacks failed.

Italian artillery is active in the Ledro and Giudicarian sectors. Feeble attacks by the Italians on our positions northeast of Ledro and in the Daone Valley were repulsed.

ROME, April 6.—The official communication issued by the Italian War Office tonight says:

Our detachments are active along the front from Stelvio to Giudicaria. There have been artillery duels from Garda to Upper Astico. In the Sugana Valley there have been artillery engagements. In the zone of the Larganza torrent, in the vicinity of Brenta, the enemy was repulsed with serious losses.

In the Upper Isonzo rain and fog have hindered operations, except artillery, which has been intense on the heights northwest of Gorizia. On the Carso on Tuesday night we repulsed two small attacks on Monte San Michele.

BRITISH ON TIGRIS CAPTURE FELAHIE

Win Two Victories in Two Days in Advance to Relieve Beleaguered Kut-el-Amara.

LONDON, April 6.—The town of Felahie, in Mesopotamia, has been captured by the British, it was announced officially today. All the positions gained have been consolidated, and counterattacks by the Turks repulsed. The official statement says:

General Lake reports that the Tigris corps under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir George F. Gorringe, who succeeded General Aylmer, attacked the enemy's entrenched position at Umm-el-Henna on April 5. Our trenches had been pushed forward by means of saps to within 100 yards of the enemy's position and the leading battalions of the Thirteenth Division then rushed the enemy's first and second linea in quick succession.

The third line was captured by 6 A. M. under the support of concentrated artillery and machine gun fires. The Thirteenth Division continued their victorious advance and by 7 A. M. had driven the enemy out of his fourth and fifth lines.

Aeroplane reconnoissances then reported that the enemy was strongly reinforcing his entrenchments at Felahie and Sannayyat, positions respectively 6,000 and 12,000 yards from the front trenches at Umm-el-Henna. As those positions could only be approached over very open ground, General Gorringe ordered a further attack deferred until evening.

In the meantime, on the right bank, the Third Division under General Keary, captured the enemy's trenches opposite the Felahie position. During the afternoon the enemy on this bank made a strong counterattack with infantry and cavalry, supported by guns. This counterattack was successfully repulsed and the position won was consolidated.

About 8 P. M. General Gorringe continued his forward movement on the left bank and carried the Felahie position.

The reports indicate that the Ummel-Henna position was strongly entrenched, its left flank resting on the Suwaichi marsh and its right on the river. The front trenches are stated to be nine feet deep and the whole system extended in successive lines for a depth of 2,500 yards.

TURK SHIPS ROUT RUSSIANS.

Former German Cruiser Breslau Also Sinks Enemy Vessels.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6, (via London.)—The official statement issued today from General Headquarters reads:

Irak Front.—No change.

Caucasus Front.—An engagement occurred between reconnoitring parties. An enemy cruiser fired 100 shells against the coast near Edundjik, west of Negri, but without effect.

On the 3d our fleet successfully bombarded the enemy positions on the Caucasian frontier. The enemy troops, surprised by this attack, abandoned their positions and fled in disorder, leaving a multitude of dead and wounded. The same day our fleet shelled and sank a Russian ship laden with ammunition.

On the night of the 3d the cruiser Midullu (formerly the Breslau) sank a large enemy vessel laden with war implements and other material and took the crew prisoner.

On the morning of the 4th the Midullu met a Russian fleet consisting of a large vessel of the Imperatritsa Maria class, a cruiser and three torpedo boats, which contented themselves with firing at the Midullu from a distance and without effect.

NEW BLACKLISTED SHIP LIST

Tonnage Reaches 115,000—Value of Condemned Cargoes Exaggerated.

LONDON, April 6.—The total net tonnage of blacklisted neutral shipping on the latest list reaches 115,000, as against 80,000 on the previous list. The present issue represents the fourth list, which cancels all previous issues. While exemptions prevent the total withdrawal of this tonnage from allied trade, enough has been withdrawn to form a serious factor in the existing shortage of tonnage.

The estimate of $150,000,000 worth of cargoes condemned by prize courts is shown to be greatly exaggerated by returns just completed by the Treasury for the consideration of Parliament.

Figures in the returns, which include only courts in the United Kingdom up to the end of March, show that condemned cargoes brought a total of $2,428,375, while proceeds from cargoes of freight uncondemned and still awaiting adjudication and release represent a total of $10,561,225. Much of this, according to the returns, represents perishable cargoes, which had to be sold, and therefore a large proportion of this sum may yet reach the original owners.

BIGGER COAST GUNS TO GUARD NEW YORK

House Gets Fortifications Bill, Carrying $17,000,000 More Than in 1915.

TO HAVE 30,000-YARD RANGE

Giant Cannon and Mortars to be Placed at Rockaway and Elsewhere If Measure Carries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A fortifications appropriation bill nearly $17,000,000 in excess of last year's budget was reported to the House today by the Appropriations Committee as a part of the national defense programme. The bill carries $21,997,050 in direct appropriations, and $12,300,000 additional in authorizations.

A striking disclosure of the report is that there are to be placed at New York and other seacoast defense points 12-inch guns with a range of 30,000 yards, or about seventeen miles, which is approximately 8,000 yards greater than the range of the guns aboard battleships of the newest Queen Elizabeth type.

The report also says that immediate provision is made for six 16-inch guns, four of which are to be placed at Cape Henry, Va., guarding the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay and the approach to the capital, and two at Rockaway Beach, N. Y. These 16-inch guns will likewise have a range of 30,000 yards, or approximately seventeen miles. The sum of $1,400,000 is appropriated for the acquisition of sites, the major portion of this amount being required for additional land at Rockaway Beach.

Increased appropriations for reserve supplies of ammunition and for improved types of field artillery, including large cannon, are authorized.

To Buy Radio Torpedo Control.

An important new provision is the appropriation of $750,000 to acquire the patent rights, after further investigation, of the invention of John Hays Hammond, Jr., for the wireless control of torpedoes.

A provision similar to that inserted in the Hay Army Reorganization bill for the standardization of parts used in the manufacture of arms and munitions for the United States is carried in the fortifications budget. This provision is for "the procurement of gauges, dies, jigs, tool fixtures and other special aids and appliances for immediate manufacture of arms, ammunitions and other material necessary for the defense of the country, and for plans and the installation of such material in private plants of the United States under such contracts and agreements as may be made by the Secretary of War." The sum of $1,000,000 is appropriated for this purpose.

The object of this authorization is to expedite in private manufactories the making of material needed by this country in the event of war.

Details of fortifications at the various points of seacoast defense are withheld, as a matter of policy, in the committee report, but the following statement is made regarding the $96,000,000 fortifications program worked out by the Board of Review of the War Department, toward which the pending bill is a start:

"While it may not be proper to state in detail the proposals made, it is proper to state that the ends sought by the additional armament are at certain points to defend the harbors and existing defenses against long-range naval bombardment, made necessary by the increased range of guns of modern battleships; to increase the volume of gun fire at certain places in order to make it adequate to meet the increased volume of gunfire that could be directed against the fortification by a fleet of modern warships, and in a few instances to cover water areas not covered effectively by existing armament, and to deny to an enemy the use of certain harbors not now protected.

Big Guns and Mortars.

"The total additional armament for continental United States included in the above projects comprises twenty-two 16-inch guns, twenty-four 12-inch guns mounted for long-range fire, twenty-three 6-inch and four 3-inch guns, and forty-eight 16-inch mortars; for the insular possessions eight 12-inch guns mounted for long-range fire, and for the Panama Canal four 16-inch guns, four 12-inch guns mounted for long-range fire, and twelve 16-inch mortars.

"In addition to the above, the projects of the board include 134 3-inch anti-aircraft guns for the seacoast defenses of Continental United States, seventeen 3-inch anti-aircraft guns for the insular possessions, and eight 3-inch anti-aircraft guns for Panama Canal.

"The board also recommends the construction of six 16-inch movable howitzers and an experimental 14-inch gun on railroad car mount for defense against hostile landings in unfortified harbors."

Concerning the fortifications at New York and elsewhere the committee report, presented by Representative Swager Sherley of Kentucky, says:

"The Board of Review in its report recommends the use of mobile mortars and guns of large calibre, transported by rail, as auxiliary defenses for our coast, and the committee has recommended an appropriation for the building of one such mortar and gun. The Ordnance Department is engaged at present in working out detailed plans for such gun and mortar, and it is believed they will solve successfully the problem, in which event provision can be made for the rapid acquisition of a number of such mortars and guns.

To Buy Land at Rockaway Beach.

"Aside from the usual estimates submitted in connection with the maintenance of existing fortifications and those for the completion of fortifications recently started, the estimates submitted by the department had in view the procurement of necessary land at Rockaway Beach in connection with the defense of New York City, and for additional land at San Francisco and San Pedro. Sums adequate for all these purposes are carried in the bill. Estimates also were submitted and allowed for the building of emplacements and mounting seven twelve-inch guns upon barbette carriages, with high-angle fire, so as to give such guns a range of 30,000 yards.

"It is contemplated that these guns shall be placed at New York, Boston, and either Portland or San Francisco. Estimates also were submitted, and sums are carried for the emplacement of fifty-four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns at various fortifications.

"Sums were asked and allowed for pushing forward the fortifications at Cape Henry as fast as physical conditions would permit. Provision also was made for the construction of six 16-inch guns, four of which will go to Cape Henry and two to Rockaway Beach."

PRINCE NICHOLAS DEFENDS GREECE

In Letter to Lord Burnham He Pleads for Better Treatment of His Country.

LONDON, Friday, April 7.—Prince Nicholas of Greece in a letter to Lord Burnham, pleads for better treatment of Greece by the Entente Allies. He says:

"The great grievance of the Greeks is that their maritime communications have been paralyzed to such an extent that the country has repeatedly been on the verge of starvation. Ever since German submarines made their appearance in the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas the rumor has persistently been set afloat that they had bases in Greek waters. Such preference would be explicable if these boats needed to have their base close to the radius of activity. Proof to the contrary is that it is now commonly believed that the Arabs in Egypt and Tripoli were supplied with arms and ammunition direct from Pola by submarines."

The letter mentions as an aggravated instance of the Allies rigorous control of Greek commerce the case of a ship carrying a quantity of telephone apparatus from America for use in the palace of King Constantine. The same ship, the letter asserts, carried as passengers General Moschopoulos, commander of the Saloniki army corps, with all of his staff, but despite the standing of these passengers, the ship was taken into Mudros and detained there many hours without adequate reason. The letter after a reference to the close ties between Great Britain and Greece says:

"The Greek nation is under the painful impression that full justice has not been done them and the Greeks resent accusations constantly made against Greece of not having kept the Greek-Serbian treaty and of fostering hostile intentions toward the Entente Allies, especially the Allied Army in Macedonia. Happily, however, it appears that the British public has begun to appreciate matters more justly.

"The absurdity of secret hostile designs seems to be coming self-evident. A study of the case has made it clear that neither the spirit nor the letter of the Greek-Serbian treaty obliged Greece to intervene, while from a practical point of view it is obvious that such intervention would have brought disaster for Greece and no material benefit to Serbia.

"Greece on several occasions offered to place herself at the disposal of the Entente Allies, and these offers were sacrificed to chimerical desire to befriend other powers. Every unbiased onlooker recognizes that the Hellenic General Staff acted purely on military grounds when, in February, 1915, they foretold the failure of the first Dardanelles expedition, and when months later they showed that the only way to reach Constantinople and enlist Bulgarian help was to march through Thrace with a large army."

ALLIES COMPLAIN TO GREECE.

Object to Arbitrary Arrests Made by the Local Police.

PARIS, April 6.—The Entente powers have complained to the Greek Government of arbitrary arrests declared to have been made by the Greek police. The reply to the complaint was not conclusive.

A new inquiry will be made, and the Greek Government, it is said, will take measures according to the result of this investigation.

CABINET CONSIDERING NEW RECRUITING CRISIS

Asquith, Fresh from Italy, Is Asked Whether Single Men Must Come Up First.

LONDON, April 6.—The whole question with reference to obtaining recruits for the army is under the consideration of the cabinet and its decision will be announced before Easter, Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The Premier's statement was made as a response to the agitation of married men that all single men should be called up before the married men enlisted, and the equally insistent demands of political leaders that service be made compulsory for all men of military age.

The Premier said that the Government was engaged in examining figures of recruits obtainable under the present system and was estimating what additional number of recruits would be necessary. Premier Asquith, who arrived today from Italy, was bombarded with questions from various members, but in most cases his replies were non-committal.

His answer with respect to recruiting was hardly calculated to satisfy Unionist advocates of conscription, who demanded from Andrew Bonar Law, Unionist leader in the Commons and Secretary for the Colonies, an immediate decision, threatening to put a motion of want of confidence in case of an unsatisfactory reply.

SEE AMERICA'S HOPE IN UNPREPAREDNESS

Carnegie Hall Rings with Cheers for Henry Ford and Prowess of the Raw Recruit.

PLEA FOR A BLIND NAVY

"If Our Fleets Do Not Hunt Trouble, Why Do They Need Battle Cruiser Eyes?" Asks Callaway.

Carnegie Hall was packed to the doors last night with an audience that went there to applaud opposition to military preparedness for the United States. They cheered for a full minute when a speaker uttered the name of Henry Ford, and they cheered even longer when Congressman Oscar Callaway of Texas shouted that the American raw recruit is as good a soldier as there is in the world, a fact which he added was proved by old Sam Houston, who nearly seventy-five years ago defeated 2,000 "Mexican regulars" under Santa Anna, with a force of 750 untrained recruits.

Other speakers, all of whom denounced the policy of preparedness advocated by President Wilson, were Miss Lillian D. Wald, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Amos Pinchot, Oscar J. Bolton of the New York State Federation of Labor, the Rev. Dr. Adolf A. Berle of Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, John A. McSparren of the National Grange, and James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, who, among other things, declared:

"I positively refuse to fight, because I have nothing to fight for."

It is doubtful if a more demonstrative audience ever jammed Carnegie Hall. And it was a gathering of one mind. In the whole course of the evening not a voice was raised against the anti-preparedness utterances of the speakers. Henry A. Wise Wood wanted to attend and talk preparedness, but those in charge told him they did not care to hear his views, and besides, they had all the speakers they could place.

Opening of Campaign.

Above the stage, stretching across the hall, was a banner reading "Democracy versus Militarism," and hanging from the boxes were the twenty-one flags of the twenty-one North and South American republics. The meeting opened a campaign to combat the progress of the preparedness sentiment and is to be followed by meetings in various cities, the next in Buffalo tonight. After that the campaigners will visit Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh, the route being practically that followed by President Wilson in his preparedness tour.

Miss Lillian D. Wald opened the meeting. She said she could hardly hope to convey adequately "the uneasiness, nay the sorrow and unhappiness, of men and women who see in the military propaganda of the day a great peril to the America that has the passionate love of its true patriots."

"Under the seemingly reasonable term, preparedness,' militarism has invaded us from every side," she added, "and even marched into our schools, threatening legislative enactment where exhortation failed to establish conscription there. Extraordinary and unprecedented measures have been taken to promote a public demand for military and naval expansion, and these have brought in their train hysteria and the camp followers of self-interest.

"Fear has dethroned reason, and people are seeing things at night. In all sincerity one man declares that at 2 o'clock in the morning he saw Germans drilling in Van Cortlandt Park, and yesterday I was told by a Boston friend that women there were registering their automobiles as available to carry women to safety," if necessary.

Hunted Navy Needs No Eyes.

Dr. Jefferson, as Chairman, introduced Congressman Callaway of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Callaway said he did not see need for battle cruisers in the navy of this country. Battle cruisers, he said, are the eyes of a fleet, and as our fleet will not do the hunting, but will be the hunted, it won't need any eyes. The defense of the United States, he added, does not depend on the regular army and the navy, as the officers of those services would have the people believe.

"The defense of this country," he added, "rests on the shoulders of every red-blooded American who loves his country. Sam Houston never went to West Point and with 750 red-blooded Americans he defeated at San Jacinto 2,000 Mexican regulars under Santa Anna, and Santa Anna called himself the Napoleon of the West. Andrew Jackson had raw recruits at New Orleans, and with them he whipped the English, and in that English army were veterans who had fought under Wellington."

The speaker then read from the printed testimony of General Nelson A. Miles before the House Military Committee and said the General declared it was foolish to consider the possibility of a foreign army landing on our shores. "General Miles," said the speaker, "ought to know more about this than anybody else, oughtn't he? General Miles knows what he is talking about, and, furthermore, he knows America through and through, and inside and outside, too."

Makes a Queen of His Prince.

The speaker then paid his respects to those who argue for a greater navy, and cited as an example of the doubtful value of dreadnoughts the activities in the Dardanelles of the British superdreadnought Queen Elizabeth, which vessel, he added, "was the Prince of the ocean."

"I mean the Queen of the ocean," he added, when the audience laughed.

Andrew W. Boulton, speaking for labor in New York State, assured the audience that labor is against preparedness, while Mr. Maurer, speaking for the organization in Pennsylvania, declared that the workmen of that State would never "fight for the military capitalists." When he spoke for an embargo on the exports to Europe the audience cheered long and loud.

"I positively refuse to shed a drop of my own blood," said Mr. Maurer, "or to advise any of my class to shed theirs in fighting anybody's battle but their own."

Mr. McSparren said the farmers were against preparedness, while Dr. Holmes caused a storm of applause when he referred to the City College student who had been "suspended or dismissed" for daring to assert his views when General Wood visited the college.

Dr. Berle eulogized Henry Ford and then asked why, if the navy was as good ship for ship and man for man, as any in the world, a few years ago, advocates of preparedness were now referring to it as "a lot of old hulks manned by cowards." Nobody disputed the correctness of this statement. The Ford peace ship, he said, would be remembered "long after the Oyster Bay bludgeon has sunk to rise no more."

Rabbi Wise said the next Presidential campaign may be fought with military conscription as the issue. He did not believe President Wilson would ever consent to a program of conscription.

Amos Pinchot, the last speaker, referred to Mexico as a country that it would be well for the United States to leave alone. "Mexico should be invaded, and so should Wall Street," he said, "by a corps of reliable Secret Service agents to find out who is responsible for the pressure and violence that has been stimulated to force our country into war."

WANTS PEACE AT ALL COSTS

Prof. Phelps Would Have Nation Make Sacrifices to Prevent War.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6.—That the only royal road to peace was through the degradation and ignominy of a martyred nation, and that he hoped the United States would be this nation, were statements made by Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale, in a lecture on "War and Peace," delivered this afternoon under the auspices of the Connecticut Peace Society. Professor Phelps spoke strongly against national defense, saying that the flag and patriotism were largely an illusion, and that to spit on the flag was not to disgrace it nearly so much as to spill the nation's blood on it.

"We may be called upon in the future to make tremendous sacrifices," he had said. "I am one of those people who are willing to make sacrifices for peace, to make sacrifices to prevent war, and not for war. I think we've got to do it, if we really believe in peace. I'm perfectly willing to take the consequences of my conviction.

"It seems to me that Christianity condemns war. I can't quite see the consistency of going to church, if we mean to murder those who interfere with our personal liberty. I can't quite see the sense of talking about the brotherhood of man, if there is a whole section of the human race which we hate. I think we ought to get rid of that American motto, 'Safety first. Honor, love, and charity come first. Let safety take care of itself."

DECRY PLATTSBURG CAMP.

Section of Columbia Students Sees No Use in Attending.

Columbia's Anti-Preparedness League held a mass meeting in Earl Hall yesterday noon to voice dissent with the present movement rapidly growing on the campus to send a large delegation of undergraduates to Plattsburg next Summer. About 400 students, with a generous sprinkling of young women, attended. Silas P. Seadler, the student who criticised the Plattsburg camp in the first issue of "Challenge," spoke, but avoided repeating the charges he made in the magazine article.

Edward M. Earle, Captain of the debating team, said:

"What did the presence at Plattsburg of such men as President H. P. Drinker of Lehigh University, S. S. Menkel of the National Security League, and Theodore Roosevelt mean? Dr. Drinker is the President of a college subsidized by the du Ponts. Mr. Menken is a mere propagandist. Mr. Roosevelt, despite his presence at San Juan Hill, has a military knowledge that is of minor quantity. What we need is an investigation of our army and navy expenses rather than increased expenses. Our army men should strive to increase the efficiency of the regular army before undertaking to train the citizens of our country."

Professor B. B. Kendrick of the History Department said the training camp served no useful purpose. Leon Fraser, an instructor in the Politics Department, said the movement was a bandwagon affair. President Danahy of the league insisted that the movement spelled profit for the backers of the Army and Navy Co-operating Company.

BIG CONCERNS TO AID MILITARY TRAINING

50 Banking and Business Houses Will Pay Salaries of Workers While at Camps.

COST WILL TOTAL $2,000,000

30,000 Employes Will Be Enrolled in the Summer for Thirty Days' Training Each.

The big financial and industrial concerns in this city have responded favorably without exception to the request that their employes be granted a full month's leave with pay to attend the Summer camps for military training at Plattsburg and elsewhere. More than fifty of them, including banks, trust companies, life insurance companies and industrial organizations have agreed to give a full month's leave without loss of pay or prejudice to advancement.

The list of employers, which was given out yesterday by the Military Training Camps Association at 31 Nassau Street, represents only a few days' canvassing. It was said yesterday at the office of the Association that in no case had a concern refused to give the vacation. New names were being added every day to the list, it was said, and employers in large number were writing to the association to subscribe to the declaration.

Representatives of the association said yesterday that the willingness of the employers to give the services of their men for military training showed conclusively that the objections raised in the Senate against the volunteer provision of the Chamberlain bill to the effect that employers would not be willing to let their men off for military service were not valid.

The following concerns have agreed to let their men attend the camps with full pay for a month:

Banks.

The National City Bank.
J. P. Morgan & Co.
First National Bank.
Speyer & Co.
National Bank of Commerce.
American Exchange National Bank.
The Chatham & Phenix National Bank.
The Chemical National Bank.
The Hanover National Bank.
The Fifth Avenue Bank.
Northside Bank of Brooklyn.
Irving National Bank.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
The National Park Bank.
The Bank of America.
The Citizens Central National Bank.
The Nat'l Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
Bank of the Metropolis.
Lincoln National Bank.
Battery Park National Bank.
Union Exchange National Bank.
Mechanics & Metals National Bank.
The National City Bank of Brooklyn.
The Market & Fulton National Bank.
Mechanics Bank, Brooklyn.
Sherman National Bank.
New Netherlands Bank.
Union Dime Savings Bank.
The New York Savings Bank.

Trust and Insurance Companies.

Guaranty Trust Company.
Columbia Trust Company.
The New York Trust Company.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.
The Equitable Trust Company.
Commercial Trust Company.
Hudson Trust Company.
Bankers Trust Company.
Franklin Trust Company.
Lincoln Trust Company.
Metropolitan Trust Company.
Broadway Trust Company.
The Peoples Trust Company.
Central Trust Company.
United States Trust Company.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society.
New York Life Insurance Company.
The Travellers Insurance Company.

Industrial Corporations.

United States Steel Corporation.
Standard Oil Company of New York.
The Western Union Telegraph Company.
American Telegraph & Telephone Company.
New York Telephone Company.
W. R. Grace & Co.
Rogers, Peet & Co.

It was calculated that the additional vacation time over the usual period allotted, which the employers have agreed to, will cost the companies something like $2,000,000 additional. Besides this, each man attending the camp pays an average of $60 for uniform, transportation, &c., so that the men themselves will contribute a total of nearly $2,000,000 to perform military service.

More than 3,000 have already enrolled for the Plattsburg camps, and the other camps are filling up just as rapidly. About 30,000 men are expected at the camps this Summer, as follows: In the East, (Plattsburg and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.,) 16,000; in the Middle West, 7,000; in the Southwest, 2,000; in the Far West, 5,000.

The camps will be at Plattsburg, N. Y.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; San Diego and Monterey, Cal.; Fort George Wright, Wash.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Sheridan, Ill., and San Antonio and Galveston, Texas.

MEAT CARDS IN GERMANY.

Bavarians and Saxons to be Limited to One-third Pound Daily.

BERLIN, April 5, (via London, April 6.)—Meat cards will be introduced in Bavaria and Saxony on April 15, permitting consumption of a third of a pound per capita daily except on two meatless days each week.

Bavaria has forbidden the sale of canned meats, whole hams, whole sausages, &c., to individuals, to prevent the accumulation of stocks in advance. Individual meat cards probably will not be issued in Berlin. Regulation of distribution will be effected by limiting the supply for each retailer.

GERMANS AT NIGHT STORM HAUCOURT

Continued from Page 1.

to report on the rest of the front except the usual cannonading.

Hard Fighting at St. Eloi.

The British official statement, issued tonight, reads:

Early this morning after a very heavy bombardment the enemy attacked our new trenches at St. Eloi strongly. The fighting proceeded all day and still continues.

At Hooge a small hostile raiding party which entered our trenches was promptly ejected, suffering several casualties.

The artillery on both sides has been active today about Lievin, Lens, and south of Boesinghe.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Artillery duels of considerable intensity occurred in the region of Dixmude and Steenstrate.

Haucourt Victory Called Important.

BERLIN, April 6, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"German newspapers today carry comment on the capture of the village of Haucourt, northwest of Verdun, by German troops," says the Overseas News Agency. "They point out that the village was exceedingly well fortified by all means of modern military art, the place being a redoubt, with machine guns disposed in terraced formation, dominating the whole Forges Brook Valley.

"While Haucourt held out, the Germans could not cross Forges Brook. For this reason the French defended it with the utmost tenacity.

"The capture of Haucourt is an important step in the systematic rolling up of the French front. The German losses were insignificant."

HARD FIGHTING IN CAILLETTE.

German Correspondent Reports Steady Gains in the Forest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.

GERMAN GRAND HEADQUARTERS, April 4.—While the French resistance in the Malancourt-Bethincourt district of the sector of the battleline west of the Meuse is steadily crumbling away as the result of German successes in Avocourt wood, new and bitterly-fought actions are developing in the area between Douaumont and Vaux, east of the Meuse. In these also the Germans are making slow but sure progress.

Important French flanking positions northwest and west of the village of Vaux were taken on March 31 and successfully defended against a heavy French counterattack on April 2. Today a further victory was announced, in which the after effects of these successes were to be seen.

Following a severe fight, a number of strong defensive works were captured from the French southwest and west of Fort de Douaumont and in Caillette forest. This action was really won on Sunday, but the victory was not made known till today, after the expected French counterattack had been repulsed with heavy losses.

On March 31 we took 11 officers and 720 men unwounded prisoners and five machine guns and on April 2 19 officers, 745 men, and eight guns, altogether nearly the equivalent of one and a half battalions.

The French made furious but costly efforts to retake their lost positions in the Bois Caillette, but they were fruitless.

Caillette forest is a triangular wood with the sides each about one kilometer long. It covers the southeastern declivity of Fort de Douaumont heights, which slopes southward toward the ravine wherein the village of Vaux is situated.

In a ravine at the western end of the village lies a pond about 400 meters long. The French right wing now rests on this pond, running thence on an east and west line through the centre of Caillette forest.

PARIS IS PUZZLED BY GERMAN ATTACKS

Believes Verdun Is Impregnable and Thinks the Germans Should Realize It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 6.—The situation at Verdun is puzzling military critics here. After deciding that the Germans had renewed their attacks to prevent a French counterstroke elsewhere, the experts have been startled by today's news that yesterday's battle brought into the field furious massed German charges like those of February.

The general opinion of these is illustrated by Raemaeker's cartoon in the Journal, showing the Crown Prince and Kaiser staring through glasses from the summit of a heap of corpses and the former saying:

"Papa, we cannot see Verdun. The heap isn't big enough."

The Temps suggests the possibility that the recent fighting is merely preliminary to another gigantic effort, but qualifies this statement by criticism of the reported German theory that Verdun is thought so important in France that its fall would be followed by an appeal for peace.

Meanwhile, however, Paris believes Verdun is impregnable, and cannot understand why Germany does not realize it.

Henry Bidou in the Journal des Débats draws a parallel between Verdun and Austerlitz. Both were defensive battles for France. In both the enemy offensives were pushed by a young Prince against the advice of wise old Generals. In both the French gave ground at first, and even lost, but afterward retook what seemed to be the key position. The incident of Heudelet's corps being taken by Merles for the Austrian enemy coincides with the rumors of early confusion at Verdun.

Only the duration of the battles is different, but, says M. Bidou, that is squared by the fact that days in a modern war are equivalent to hours of former battles. The writer wonders whether the French will snatch a victory by a well-timed counterattack.

CONTINENTAL ARMY UPHELD BY SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

man of unusual military ability. He is probably the only officer connected with the National Guard in any State in this country who has been invited to take the course in the War College in this city, and he has completed it. In the opinion of regular army officers he is a born soldier. I am sure that the subordinate officer who wrote the offensive note to me was not voicing the sentiments of the patriotic citizens of the State of New York who are identified with the National Guard in that State, and that this volunteer army provision will not impair the efficiency of the National Guard is shown by a letter written by General O'Ryan under date of Jan. 17, 1916."

The section under dispute provides for the organization by Congressional districts of 261,000 Federal volunteers, wholly under the control of the President, and for their training in peace times under such regulations as the President may prescribe. It was designed to provide for Summer training camps, similar to those held last year at Plattsburg, N. Y., and elsewhere, and also for the organization of volunteer army units in country districts where its members could spare time during the Summer for a month or more of intensive military training during each of the three years of their service with the colors.

An amendment accepted by the Senate last week fixed thirty days annually as the period of training. Senator Williams has announced, however, that he will offer a further amendment, fixing the maximum time at ninety days should any unit be found able to devote that amount of time to its work.

Senator McCumber offered a substitute for the section providing that high school, academy and college students be assembled in military training camps, those of suitable age being liable for service in the regular or volunteer army in time of war and to remain in the class of available reserves for ten years after graduation. It was defeated without a roll call.

Senator Chamberlain reflected the anxiety of the Administration for more prompt action on the bill when he gave notice today that he would ask for night sessions in future in order to hasten consideration of the measure. He made several attempts to limit the debate today by appeals to the Senate, but took no parliamentary steps to that end.

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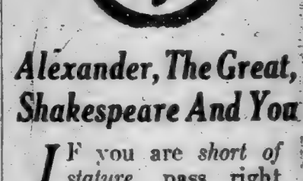

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STRIKERS SUMMONED TO SHORE UP SUBWAY

Contractors Fear Danger in Broadway, Lexington Av., and the Bronx.

STRIKE MAY END SOON

Employers and Representatives of the Union Arrange for a Conference Today.

Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, announced last night that the union had received a request from the contractors for timbermen to help brace up the shoring in the new subways along Lexington Avenue, Broadway, and in the Bronx. Work of this kind, it was explained, made continual bracing necessary because the vibration caused by passing street cars and vehicles loosened the supports.

"We thought it best to investigate the conditions before complying with the request," said Mr. Sullivan, "and we sent an engineer into the works to make an inspection. He reported that the bracings were loose and that if a storm occurred there would be a cave-in."

Two of the strikers were accordingly sent to do such work as was immediately needed, and more may be sent after the conference today.

Mr. Sullivan also asserted that he had received several letters from persons in business in the vicinity of the new subway lines on Broadway between Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, complaining that the water had been shut off in the fire hydrants.

Members of the General Contractors' Association and representatives of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union will meet today in an effort to settle the strike of workers in the new subways. Preliminary negotiations for the meeting were carried on yesterday after several of the contractors had held a long conference with labor leaders. It seemed, from the nature of the discussions, that an agreement was probable and that the labor disturbance that had almost completely tied up millions of dollars' worth of construction would be over by the end of the week.

One of the problems in the way of a settlement was a demand by the hoisting engineers employed in the new subways for a general advance in wages of $5 a week for each worker. Combined with what had already been asked in the way of increases of pay by the laborers, timbermen, and timbermen's helpers, this promised a heavy addition to the financial burden sought to be imposed on the employers, it was explained. The average pay of engineers engaged in hoisting operations is $25 a week.

That the engineers would seek the $5 a week advance became known weeks ago. It was announced that a new prevailing rate would go into effect on May 1 on all work in the city upon which men of this class were employed. The engineers are a very important branch of the workers engaged in subway work, and the contractors thought it wise to take up their demands now, in order that, if a settlement was reached, no problems would come up later to renew the disturbance and trouble brought on by the laborers and timbermen.

International Secretary Carraher of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union announced at labor headquarters, 208 and 208 East 128th Street, yesterday that all the foremen blasters had responded to the order of their leaders and had gone on strike. He asserted this raised the number of strikers to 15,000. It was stated, also, at the labor headquarters that 1,700 hoisting engineers had given notice of their willingness to join the walkout. The Richard Carvel Company, Inc., one of the contractors, had asked for a settlement, it was asserted. No news that any such request had been made had reached the office of the General Contractors' Association at 31 Chambers Street, however.

Yesterday was pay day for the workers at some of the shafts of the contractors, and several details of policemen were sent to preserve order among those who came to draw their wages. No trouble, as far as could be learned, was reported. The strikers seemed in high humor, but they attempted no demonstrations as they passed in lines past the cashiers' windows.

There was a report during the afternoon that a gang of strikebreakers had been sent to a section of the subway being built in the Eastern Parkway district of Brooklyn, but the picket committee hurried there at once from the labor hall could find no substantiation of the rumor, it was said.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, asked last night about the subway strike, said:

"I should suggest that the first thing is that both sides come together and discuss their differences face to face. The hearing room of the commission is always at their disposal for such a conference."

PARTY LEADERS TO CONFER.

Meet Today to Discuss an Executive Committee Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—Senator Elon R. Brown, majority leader of the Senate, left for New York late this evening to attend a conference of Republican leaders tomorrow, preparatory to the meeting of the Republican State Committee.

One matter which will come up at the conference will have to do with the selection of a successor to Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Lewis, who has been at the head of the Executive Committee during four of the most eventful years in the history of the Republican Party in this State, said today that he would not be a candidate for re-election. Mr. Lewis did not seek re-election to the State Committee in the primaries.

Alexander M. White, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, will not serve any longer in that capacity, according to a report which reached the Capitol today.

It is understood that Frederick C. Tanner will have no opposition for re-election to the place he now holds, although some of Mr. Tanner's friends at the Capitol were somewhat disturbed today by a report that Colonel Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, has called upon members who cannot attend the meeting of the committee on Saturday to send their proxies to him instead of to Chairman Tanner, as has been customary.

Friends of Colonel Gleason, however, characterized as absurd the suggestion that he might be a candidate for election as State Chairman.

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STANDS BY TRACK BILL.

Senate Refuses to Reconsider Eleventh Avenue Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—Under a suspension of the rules the Senate today defeated a motion of the majority leader, Mr. Brown, to undo the action taken last week on the Thompson bill, which is supposed to provide the New York City authorities with a club to hold over the New York Central to compel the removal of its tracks from the surface in Eleventh Avenue and along Riverside Drive. Senator Thompson's bill contains an omnibus prohibition against the use of steam locomotives in Manhattan after Jan. 1, 1919.

It is directed chiefly against the New Your Central and would compel the electrification of its lines on the west side of New York City. There is another bill before the Legislature favored by the Citizens Union which has already passed the Assembly, which would give the Board of Estimate power to order these tracks placed underground at the expense of the New York Central, unless the railroad company reaches an agreement with the city authorities for the removal of the tracks from the surface within the next fifteen months.

The Thompson bill came up under Senator Brown's motion to reconsider the vote by which it was passed last week. In the course of the debate several Tammany members took occasion to criticise the Board of Estimate while Senator Thompson himself took a dig or two at Controller Prendergast.

Senator Brown said that he understood that an agreement had been reached between the New York Central and the New York City authorities which would insure the abatement of the smoke nuisance by the removal of the tracks from the surface.

"The City of New York does not favor this measure," said Senator Brown, and he followed this by reading a letter from Controller Prendergast in which the Controller said that the legislation was not wanted.

"I would like to hear what Senator Thompson has to say about that?" said the Senate leader.

"I have only this to say," he replied, "that there is a great deal of official hypocrisy within the boundaries of Greater New York. When the Controller with all his far-famed lung power declaims about a satisfactory agreement having been reached he fails to give us any details. What we want to know is what the agreement is, who is satisfied with it, and why the details are being held back. The fact is that no legal agreement has been reached, and that they don't dare to let the people know what has been done until after the Legislature quits, so that they can dilly-dally along for another year. They complain that this bill is too drastic. Of course it is drastic. It demands that something be done."

When it came to a vote Senator Brown's motion was lost, only 18 Senators voted with him, against 25 who voted with Senator Thompson.

AMENDS BOND TAX BILL.

Committee Indorses Change for Protection of Brokers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—An amendment offered at a hearing today by New York City bond brokers to the Mills bill amending the secured debt taxation law, was accepted by the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment and the bill was reported favorably tonight.

The amendment, which was advocated by Francis Lynde Stetson, is for the protection of bond brokers, who under the original bill would be subjected to the regular rate of taxation on bonds which they acquired for customers. The Mills bill provides that securities purchased in the future shall pay a tax without exemption for debt.

The amendment to the bill allows bona fide brokers to have the benefit of the debt exemption for eight months from the time of the purchase of bonds. This means that a broker may purchase bonds and immediately pledge them at banks and secure exemption from taxation up to the amount he borrows.

If the bonds are held by him more than eight months they are taxed as investment.

Mr. Stetson also advised a change in the Mills bill aimed to impose an inheritance tax on persons who made their money in New York and conducted business in this State, yet claimed residence in other States. The bill provided that four and a half months' continuous stay in this State shall be construed as establishing a New York domicile. On the advice of Mr. Stetson it was made six months.

PASSES BAKING POWDER BILL

Assembly Adopts Measure Opposed as Favoring One Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Assembly today passed a Baking Powder bill which has appeared periodically at Albany for about ten years. The opponents of the measure say that the effect of its final passage and enforcement would be to put all baking powder concerns but one practically out of business. Assemblyman Everett of St. Lawrence introduced the baking power measure. Mr. Everett, who fathered the underworld bills, which were killed at the request of the New York City Police Department, after it had been disclosed that "Edward King," who had been lobbying for them, was an ex-convict.

The Everett bill was passed today under somewhat remarkable circumstances. Upon a viva voce vote to kill the bill by recommitting it, Speaker Sweet ruled that the motion was lost. It was then attempted to pass the bill by a rapid roll call, but, upon insistence, there was a slow roll call, which showed a majority of 4 votes over the 76 necessary for passage, the Republicans voting pretty solid with the member from St. Lawrence.

The measure provides a fine of $50 for the sale of every can of baking powder which does not bear a label telling the number of cubic inches of gas which will be generated by dissolving an avoirdupois ounce of the powder. Opponents of the measure say that there is one concern in the State which has a patent process under which it would be easy to comply with the proposed law.

Restricts Use of Silencers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—Governor Whitman today signed the Joseph bill making it a felony to manufacture, sell or possess a firearm equipped with a silencer. Members of the National Guard, Sheriffs and other peace officers are exempted from the provisions of the law.

AITKEN ESTATE HAS VALUE OF $2,219,075

Great Trade Boom Shown in the Balance Sheets of Dry Goods House.

PROFITS GROW RAPIDLY

Wealth of Merchant Invested in Railroad, Bank, and Power Securities.

Papers filed yesterday in the appraisal of the estate of John W. Aitken, the retired dry goods merchant, who left property valued at $2,541,553, illustrated the tremendous stimulus which trade has received during the last year. In showing that there was no assessable good-will in Aitken Son & Co., Inc., wholesale dry goods and millinery, at 417 Fifth Avenue, balance sheets of the firm were given. They showed that the profits for 1913 were $21,166, for 1914, $17,202, and for the first six months of 1915, $51,786.

The net value of the net estate was fixed at $2,219,075. The assets consisted of realty, $327,979; bank deposits, $28,425; personalty, including notes, automobiles, mortgages, and jewelry, $292,763; stocks and bonds, $1,846,947, and an open account due from Aitken, Son & Co., $75,437. The realty was 28 West Fifty-fourth Street, appraised at $125,000; 30 West Fifty-fourth Street, $71,000; 146 East Fifty-third Street, $30,000; 9-13 East 129th Street, $16,000; 67-69 Spring Street, $75,500; 71-73 Spring Street, $63,000; 238 Lafayette Street, $8,000, and 38 West Houston Street, $29,500. There were mortgages aggregating $76,020 on the parcels at 67, 69, 71, and 73 Spring Street.

There were notes of John Aitken aggregating $34,888, and notes of Aitken, Son & Co. aggregating $196,754. The largest item in the schedules of stocks was 525 shares Aitken, Son & Co., Inc., appraised at $472,500. Other large holdings were 500 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, preferred, $48,937; 200 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, common, $20,100; 222 shares Baltimore & Ohio, common, $18,259; 200 shares Chicago & Northwestern, common, $25,550; 300 shares Consolidated Gas, $38,362; 400 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, preferred, $48,350; 450 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, common, $37,125; 134 shares Corn Exchange National Bank, $40,200; 455 shares General Electric Company, $77,805; 500 shares Great Northern, preferred, $59,125; 331 shares Niagara Falls Power, $71,305; 240 shares Northern Pacific, $24,900; 484 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, $26,499; 408 shares Pullman Company, $64,974; 800 shares Reading Company, first preferred, $32,000; 104 shares Second National Bank of New York, $42,900, and 200 shares Southern Pacific Company, $18,000.

The largest items among the bond holdings were: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, $32,080; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, $1,013; New Orleans Great Northern Railroad, $34,093; St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railroad, $30,542, and Consolidated Gas Company, $11,625.

L. C. GRISWOLD'S WILL FILED.

Hunter, Accidentally Shot, Directs Paying Debt to Mother.

The will of Le Grand C. Griswold, who on March 10 was accidentally shot while hunting at Aiken, S. C., was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogates' Court. In the hunting party with Mr. Griswold at Aiken were Colonel and Mrs. H. W. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, and Frank R. Hitchcock.

The decedent directed his executors "to pay to my mother, as soon after my decease as possible, $87,000 which I now owe her, or such part of said sum as shall remain owing to her and unpaid at the time of my decease." The decedent's mother is Mrs. Grace C. Griswold of 23 West Forty-eighth Street.

All the rest of the estate is left to the decedent's wife, Mrs. Esther Tone Griswold of the same address. The will was executed July 17, 1907. A brother, Chester Griswold of Smyrna, Turkey, is named as executor. Bowers & Sans, 46 Cedar Street, are attorneys of record. The size of the estate is not yet known.

LITTLEFIELD ESTATE $177,395.

Former Maine Congressman Left All to Family.

An appraisal of the estate of Charles E. Littlefield, who died on May 2, 1913, and who was for many years a member of Congress from Maine, but who before his death became a resident of New York, was filed yesterday by Appraiser George Brokaw Compton. The total assets were $185,551, the net estate being $177,395.

Mrs. Clara N. Littlefield, the widow, a daughter, Caroline A. Littlefield, and a son, Charles W. Littlefield, each received $50,131. The assets consisted of bank deposits to the amount of $19,010; notes and mortgages, $35,960; library and office furniture, $949; personalty, $1,495; stocks and bonds, $83,597, and the decedent's interest in the law firm of Littlefield & Littlefield, $44,613.

Maurice Rothschild's Will Filed.

The will of Maurice Rothschild, who died on April 1, and who was for many years a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a member of Miller & Co., was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Rothschild was the founder and a Vice President of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, and an active member of its Board of Directors. He left two-thirds of his estate to his wife, Mrs. Bella Rothschild, and the remainder in trust for his daughter, Kathryn E. Rothschild, who is to receive the principal outright at the age of 25 years. The wife and a brother, Louis F. Rothschild, are named as the executors. No petition was filed yesterday with the will and the size of the estate was not given.

$6,700 Raised for Jews in Dayton.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 6.—At a meeting held last night in Memorial Hall $6,700 was raised for the relief of Jews in the war-stricken countries of Europe. The Rev. Charles A. Campbell, pastor of the Third Street Presbyterian Church, participated and contributed $50 for his church. The meeting was addressed by Albert Lucas, Chairman of the Central Jewish Relief Committee of New York City.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.
"The Smart and Unusual"
in
Younger Womens Apparel
The *chic* and *smartness* of *youth*, combined with the *conservatism* of *good taste*—just a touch "here and there"—a "*different*" *lining*—a new facing—an *unusual button*—an *adaptly placed pocket* in the jacket or skirt of the suit—*these* are *little things* that go toward making our *youthful suits* so DISTINCTIVE.
FOR MISS OR MATRON——GIDDING STYLES ARE THE SUPREME EXPRESSION OF FASHION——AND SELECTIONS ARE MOST EXTENSIVE.

FIGHT IS NARROWED TO HUGHES AND T. R.

Continued from Page 1.

would run only on a platform of America first, last, and all the time, and that no one must expect him, if nominated, to pussy-foot on anything he had said.

The Colonel had no further comment to make on the subject, and would add nothing today to what he said in the conversation. His supporters were overjoyed at his declaration of principles.

One of the visitors today was a political leader from California, who came on to tell him of the strong sentiment for him in that State. The Colonel has made it plain to all visitors, however, that he has not entered a campaign which might appear to be a scramble for delegates, and is not seeking a nomination which would come to him as the result of factional fights in the primaries.

It is probable that at the conferences tomorrow in New York the campaign which the Colonel is to make "to arouse the patriotism of the country" during the month of May will be discussed with particular reference to centres of population to be reached in the effort to stir the people to what the Roosevelt leaders call a proper realization of the needs of the country, if its safety and honor are to be guarded. The details of this campaign have not yet been settled definitely. As a result of recent developments, the Colonel has received many requests to deliver addresses.

Colonel Roosevelt will spend most of the day tomorrow at the offices of the Metropolitan Mazazine, 432 Fourth Avenue. He has an appointment to meet Miss Frances Keller and a delegation of women members of the Progressive Party. The Colonel will motor back to Oyster Bay early in the evening, and will remain here until Sunday morning, when he will start on a three days' trip to Massachusetts and Connecticut.

THINK T. R. HAS AIDED HUGHES

Few Washington Republicans Surprised at Announcement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Some practical Republican politicians here believe, so they said today, that Colonel Roosevelt's statement yesterday indicating that he was to be counted as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, would have the effect of increasing the rather formidable strength which Justice Hughes was developing in connction with the nomination. The Hughes boom had received momentum, they said, through two factors, first, that it was believed he could defeat President Wilson, and, second, that Republicans regarded him as the only man who would be able to head off the Roosevelt boom should the Colonel become a formidable competitor for the nomination

Most of the practical politicians do not favor either Colonel Roosevelt or Justice Hughes, but they hold that it would be a great mistake for the Chicago Convention to choose as the Presidential candidate a man who wrecked the party four years ago, and on this account they are inclined to work for Justice Hughes if the Roosevelt candidacy becomes dangerous.

In some quarters the statement made by Colonel Roosevelt yesterday created surprise, for since the luncheon at Robert Bacon's house in New York at which Colonel Roosevelt and ex-Senator Elihu Root buried the hatchet and laid the foundation for a political alliance, the impression has been growing here that the Colonel would not permit his name to be entered in the Presidential nomination race.

See a Change of Mind.

According to the story that politicians have heard as a result of inquiries in the proper quarters, Colonel Roosevelt was provoked on his return from his trip to the West Indies when he learned of the effort to send pledged Roosevelt delegates to the Chicago convention. It is being asserted that he told his friends that in no circumstances must he be regarded as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and since the luncheon at Mr. Bacon's house these politicians have become convinced that he was not to be counted on as an important factor in the convention unless circumstances arose that started a Roosevelt boom among the delegates that could not be checked and that would make him the convention's choice practically by acclamation. That is, politicians were of this opinion until they read in the newspapers this morning the statement of his position attributed to the Colonel.

But in the face of this statement Republican politicians here today still clung to the belief that Colonel Roosevelt was not as anxious to be the Republican standard bearer as many people suppose. They had heard that the Colonel believed that he would be a weak candidate against President Wilson, and as his main desire was to accomplish the defeat of the President for re-election he would not be willing to take the chance of Republican vanquishment.

In this connection it was asserted that nearly all the delegates to the Republican National Convention elected in the Wisconsin primaries this week, while they differed on other questions, were fixed in their determination not to vote for the ex-President.

Party primaries will be held in Illinois next Tuesday. The Republicans have two tickets in the field for delegates to the Chicago convention, but with one exception the candidates on both tickets are pledged to support Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of their State. The exception is John M. Harlan, candidate for delegate at large. He declared Colonel Roosevelt to be his choice for the Presidential nomination when he entered his name in the primary lists, but subsequently withdrew that preference and announced that he would stand unpledged.

James M. Cox, former Democratic Governor of Ohio, who called on President Wilson today, said at the White House that Colonel Roosevelt would be nominated by the Republican convention. He predicted that President Wilson would be re-elected. Even Colonel Roosevelt, he said, could not get back in the White House "by the Wilson route." Among Democrats here the impression prevails that Colonel Roosevelt would make a poor race for President on account of his unpopularity with German voters, the desire of the country for peace and the feeling against him on the part of a large number of Republicans.

Few Senators Would Comment.

Few Senators would be quoted today regarding Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy, but in general they did not seem to be surprised by it. One old line Republican was asked his view, and he said:

"Well, I am not in an heroic mood."

Senator Page of Vermont, a regular Republican, said:

"I should prefer Justice Hughes to Colonel Roosevelt, but I can support the Colonel. Today's report from Oyster Bay shows Colonel Roosevelt as an aggresive candidate."

Senator Norris of Nebraska, a Progressive Republican, who has always been friendly toward Colonel Roosevelt, but who differs with him on the question of defense, said:

"Colonel Roosevelt is strong out in my country, but a great many of his old friends will not support him. I believe he has lost some strength on the question of preparedness. If he ran with preparedness as a paramount issue, I should oppose him myself."

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, a Progressive Republican, supporting the Presidential aspirations of his colleague, Senator Cummins, said:

"I hope the contest will narrow down to a struggle between Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Cummins. I believe Mr. Cummins would be the stronger."

TO CHOOSE CHAIRMAN TODAY.

G. O. P. Sub-Committeeman Doesn't Think T. R. Will Affect Action.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The sub-committee of the Republican National Committee will meet at the Congress Hotel tomorrow for the avowed purpose of picking a Temporary Chairman for the convention on June 7 at the Coliseum. The advance guard maintained tonight that the news from Oyster Bay would have no effect on the sub-committee's plans.

Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio came to Chicago tonight. He put Taft in nomination in 1912, and at the last meeting of the sub-committee he was ranked as a favorite for the "keynoting" honors. He is to make one of the chief addresses at the annual banquet of the Hamilton Club at the La Salle Hotel Saturday night. The sub-committee put its meeting a week ahead in order to attend the dinner. Senator William E. Borah of Idaho is also on the program.

The gossip in the hotel corridors tonight was that the choice for Temporary Chairman was among the following: Senator Harding of Ohio, Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania; Elihu Root, New York; James R. Mann, Illinois, and Senator Borah.

Ralph E. Williams of Oregon, one of the sub-committee, expressed the opinion that the appearance of Roosevelt's hat in the arena had not changed the situation.

"Roosevelt's receptive attitude has been known and discounted for a long time," he said, "and it will have little bearing on the committee's action. It has been pretty generally understood that he would take the Republican nomination if he could get it. I cannot predict who the Temporary Chairman will be, but I shall support Senator Borah."

The news that Roosevelt had come out in the open as a candidate was widely discussed, and the Colonel's interview was interpreted in divers ways.

Mayor Thompson agreed with Colonel Roosevelt on one point—the preparedness issue.

"I agree with Teddy on that," said the Mayor. "My great-grandfather owned eight clippers, merchant ships, which sailed out of Portsmouth, N. H. A few weeks ago wheat was quoted at $1.05 in Chicago and $1.75 in Liverpool. There were no American boats to deliver it. What we need is a larger navy. Along with that would come a larger merchant marine."

WILL HELP THE BIRD TICKET.

Roosevelt Headquarters Welcomes the Colonel's Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 6.—Theodore Roosevelt's expression of willingness to be nominated on an anti-hyphen, straight Americanism platform, was hailed with enthusiasm at Roosevelt headquarters in Boston today. Campaign Manager Lufkin and other leaders declared it would add a lot of impetus to their fight to elect delegates pledged to Colonel Roosevelt and his policies.

Roosevelt candidates for delegates and alternates held an organization meeting at the City Club last night, and heard Charles Sumner Bird, Grafton D. Cushing, City Solicitor Beckwith of Springfield, and J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., in speeches.

Mr. Bird declared that while Colonel Roosevelt could refuse the assistance of the Roosevelt men in this State, they were bound to nominate him in any event. He said:

"The Hughes talk developed only after our delegation was announced. It is largely a bluff—a blind behind which the anti-Roosevelt forces are hiding.

Grafton D. Cushing said:

"I believe that Theodore Roosevelt is the one man who has all the qualities that the country needs at this particular time, but I am always willing to be governed by the decision of the majority, and if the people do not want Theodore Roosevelt, I do not want to see him nominated."

DAY SEES A NEW ROOSEVELT.

Chancellor Says Country Might Be Safe in His Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 6.—Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University said tonight:

"My objections to Colonel Roosevelt in the past were twofold. In the first place I opposed his attitude toward 'big business.' Secondly, I could not agree with his views regarding the recall and referendum, especially as applied to the courts of the country. I understand that recently he has modified to a considerable degree his views on both these subjects."

The declaration of principles just made by Colonel Roosevelt, stating terms upon which he would accept the Republican nomination, was a remarkable pronouncement, Chancellor Day thought.

"If that is the present-day Roosevelt he is not a very 'dangerous' candidate for the Presidency," he said. "If he follows out that policy the country would be safe in his hands. The statement has all the vigor and positiveness of the Roosevelt we all know so well, together with an even balance and conservatism essential to these critical times. It has none of the 'watchful waiting' policy, and at the same time gives no indication of a reckless attitude toward any possible menace of war."

REPUBLICANS ARE COLD.

New Haven Leaders Not Aroused by Oyster Bay Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6.—Republican leaders in this section of Connecticut are decidedly opposed to the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt, while the Progressives hail his stepping into the ring with delight. Professor Yandell Henderson, Town Chairman of the Progressives; Frederick L. Leighton, President of the Bull Moose Club; Dr. Delmar Croft, and scores of others feel now that he will be nominated and elected.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Dennis A. Blakesley, now candidate for Governor; Seymour Judd, Town Chairman; Colonel Robert O. Baron, one of the leaders in the State Republican machine, and Frederick L. Gaylord, County Commissioner, all emphatically declared Roosevelt ought not to be considered.

Colonel Ernest L. Isbell, majority leader in the State Senate and an important cog in the State machine, could say nothing in approval of the Roosevelt declarations. All the Republicans seen threw ice water on the Roosevelt candidacy.

COLORADO LIKES ROOSEVELT.

McLaughlin, Republican Leader, Says He'll Have Delegation.

DENVER, Col., April 6.—Coincident with Colonel Roosevelt's statement from New York came a declaration today from State Industrial Commissioner E. E. McLaughlin, recognized leader of the Republican Party in this State, that the Colorado delegation to the National Convention in June will be for Roosevelt.

It is reported that McLaughlin contemplates a visit to Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay in the near future, but he denied this. He declared Colonel Roosevelt to be the only logical candidate for the Republicans.

"Roosevelt is the only man who can beat Wilson," he said. "The Colonel comes nearer representing what Western Republicans desire than any other man. He is the only man in America commanding the respect of foreign nations with which the United States will have to do considerable dealing in the future. I predict that the Colorado delegation to the Chicago convention will be for him. It may or may not be an instructed delegation, but it will be for T. R.

"I doubt if two-thirds of the delegations will go to the convention with instructions."

Whitman Not Cut in Westchester.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 6.—It was reported previous to the primaries that because Governor Whitman did not appoint a Westchester politician to be Superintendent of Prisons the organization Republicans would cut him as a delegate at large to the National Convention. The official vote made public today shows that Whitman ran second in Westchester County. Senator E. R. Brown received 5,531 votes, while Whitman's vote was 5,518. Senator Wadsworth was third and State Chairman Tanner was the low man.

INDIANA FOR FAIRBANKS.

Delegates to Republican Convention Instructed to Present His Name.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 6.—The State Republican Convention, which today nominated two candidates for the United States Senate and a complete State ticket, adopted a platform and elected four delegates at large to the National Convention to be held at Chicago in June, was enlivened by a number of contests for places on the State ticket, but was regarded as harmonious throughout.

The twenty-six delegates to the National Convention and the four delegates at large were instructed to present the name of Charles W. Fairbanks to the National Convention as Indiana's choice for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Fairbanks's name was cheered every time it was mentioned in the convention. Late today the entire delegation called on Mr. Fairbanks at his home and pledged him its support.

The platform adopted criticises the National Administration's "foreign and Mexican policies, pledges the party to work for a program of preparedness, and the re-enactment of a protection tariff."

AGREE THAT FORD HAS WON.

Detroit Newspapers Concede Primary Victory to Automobile Maker.

DETROIT, April 6.—Detroit newspapers which compiled returns of the Presidential Preference Primary held in Michigan on Monday agreed today that Henry Ford of Detroit defeated United States Senator Smith of Grand Rapids for the Republican nomination by a majority of from 3,500 to 4,500. An extremely light vote, probably not more than 130,000 was cast.

Incomplete returns from seventy-six of eighty-three counties compiled today gave Ford 82,030, and Smith 57,749. The State Board of Election Canvassers will meet at Lansing in about two weeks to count the ballots.

BRUMBAUGH TO WITHDRAW.

Action, However, Will Not Be Taken to Bring About Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 6.—Governor Brumbaugh will withdraw as a Presidential candidate. This was practically conceded tonight at the Capitol, but his action will not be taken as a compromise step to bring about party harmony in the State. It is said that Penrose will force his withdrawal from the race.

The Governor had a statement of withdrawal prepared, it is said, but was influenced not to use it yet.

HADLEY NOT A CANDIDATE.

Asks Missouri Republicans Not to Instruct Delegates for Him.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., April 6.—Missouri Republicans meeting here today in State Convention named four delegates at large to the National Convention and elected Jacob L. Babler of St. Louis as National Committeeman to succeed Thomas K. Neidringhaus. The following were elected as delegates at large: John C. McKinley of Unionville, ex-Governor Hadley of Kansas City, John Schmoll of St. Louis, and Mr. Neidringhaus of St. Louis.

Mr. Hadley announced he was not a candidate for the Presidency, and asked that nothing that could be construed as an indorsement be put in the resolutions.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate
$2,750 at 5% on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value $4,500
10,000 at 5% on four-story and basement stores and apartments, value 15,000
Other mortgages for various amounts. Details furnished.
New York Mortgage & Security Company
(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000
135 Broadway, New York. Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phones: 7100 Main.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No More Milk and Nursery Diet for Me!

Declare your independence from diets and drugs! Just because you have been pampering a "delicate digestion" for years is no reason why you should not begin *today* to eat the rich, delicious, nourishing food you crave. Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Mas-a-cea, a delicious, refreshing mineral water that stimulates the secretion of digestive fluids and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by natural means. Mas-a-cea is not a laxative, and, while high effective, is so free from any medicinal taste as to make a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Sold by druggists and first-class grocers. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

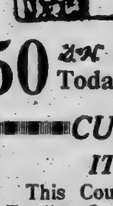

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" SIXTH AVE., EIGHTEENTH STREET
Next to the Elevated

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Today with Purchases of $1 or More

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY
This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, April 7.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
GREENHUT'S.
N. Y. T., 4-7-16. 148

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Spring Suits

are displayed in a great variety of styles, in which reproductions of smart Paris and London models predominate.

Special attention is devoted to the quality of materials and workmanship.

The new silk Tailor-mades are particularly worthy of notice, and interesting assortments of Riding Habits and Sports and Travel Suits are shown.

Others ready for immediate selection are

Choice Silk Suits, in several styles, at $68.00
Dressy Suits, of superior quality, at 48.00
Mannish Tailor-mades . . . at 38.00

Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR
Women's Silk and Kid
GLOVES

Nearly 6,000 pairs of Women's Silk Gloves representing "seconds" from a world-famous manufacturer.

50c and 75c Short and Long Silk Gloves—pair, today, at 38c
$1 and $1.25 Short and Long Silk Gloves—pair, today, at 68c
Black, white and all colors in the assortment.

We offer a newly received shipment of Women's Glace Kid Gloves in Black, White, Tan, Brown and Gray—also White Gloves artistically embroidered on the back in black; specially priced 85c

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

Days Devoted to the Boys and Girls

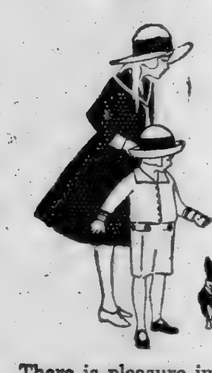

There is pleasure in shopping for the younger members of the family at a store built especially for them.

Friday afternoon and Saturday are the particular days for boys and girls.

They are given an opportunity, which exists here alone, to judge between many things, all of which are correct and appropriate.

Easter is in the air, on every floor and in every department.

Easter Suits and Dresses for Girls Who Are Growing

De Pinna tailored suits in many new models, meeting the requirements of every stage of growing girlhood.

Those first suits, in which a girl feels pardonable pride—simple and graceful—designed to look well on the youngest of girlish figures.

Tailored as carefully as a woman's smart suit, and appropriately silk lined.

In English serges, gabardines, velour checks and tweeds.

De Pinna tailored linen dresses for girls from 4 to 14, in a wonderful assortment of Spring colorings.

Made of imported materials, guaranteed in color, as all De Pinna apparel is guaranteed.

Girls' Spring Coats and Hats

Whether you are starting for the country early, or are remaining in town—the exactly suitable coat and hat for dress, school or vacation.

Coats that are the extreme of plain tailoring.

Hats designed to go with the coats.

DE PINNA Boys' Norfolk Suits and Spring Topcoats

Possessing the points the boy is quick to detect, which make them brothers in tailoring to the clothes of young men.

Norfolks, English in pattern and in line, the materials having been selected with reference to wear as well as appearance.

Spring topcoats of distinguished appearance with the same air of lightness and smartness that a man's topcoat has.

Clothes a boy likes to wear.

Spring Hats and "Anniped" Shoes

Boys' hats of correct English shape, to go with every suit and coat.

Soft felt hats, stitched knockabouts and straws; English caps.

"Anniped" Shoes, the special designs of this house—made to meet the exact demands of boys, young men, girls and misses.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

ROSES DRAW CROWD TO FLOWER EXHIBIT

George J. and Howard Gould, Ralph Pulitzer, and William Ziegler, Jr., Winners.

WILD BLOOMS CHARM MANY

Silver Medal Awarded J. B. Duke for His Collection of Orange Trees—Carnation Day Today.

Rose Day drew a great crowd to the Grand Central Palace yesterday, and the rockeries, the special new feature of this year's show, again attracted great attention. Trailing arbutus is one rock garden flower that delights many people who have never before seen it growing, and there are checkerberries, cowslips, columbine, hypatica, and blood root among other wild flowers. Bleeding heart, dianthus, also attracts attention, a picturesque old-fashioned flower that many people have not seen for years.

The Princess Patricia, a new white orchid grown by Clement Moore, being in a class by itself, received a special silver medal yesterday. The case in which he shows the process of hybridization of orchids and their process of growth was surrounded by crowds all day. This exhibit received a special honorable mention, being in a class by itself. The Princess Patricia is expected to visit the exhibition and her namesake on the last day of the show, the 12th, Canadian Day. The orchid Princess Patricia is to be sold for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross. A new Cattley, "Olympus," raised by Arthur W. Cooley of Pittsfield, Mass., also received a silver medal.

Winners in Cut Rose Class.

Howard Gould, Port Washington, L. I., carried off the greater number of prizes in the cut rose class, the exhibit of the day. His Ophelia roses were excellent, as well as his My Maryland and Hadley roses. W. B. Thompson of Yonkers took first with some Mrs. Charles Russell. He also won first premium for the best display of cut roses of six or more varieties. Mrs. Oliver Hoyt of Stamford, Conn., was the first prize winner in American Beauties. J. D. Brady of Hamilton Farm, Gladstone, N. J., was also a prize winner.

The commercial rose growers made some remarkable exhibits, L. A. Noe of Madison, N. J., scoring first for both the vase of 100 and the vase of fifty American Beauties. F. R. Pierson, Mayor of Tarrytown, was second in these classes, and scored first for fifty Francis Scott Key and fifty Richmond roses. L. B. Coddington of Murray Hill, N. J., was the first prize winner for fifty sunburst roses. An exhibit coming a long distance was the first prize exhibit of French & Salm of Union Grove, Wis. These flowers had been shipped a week previously, but they were in perfect condition.

The Redford Flower Company of Redford Hills, N. Y., received first prize for a vase of 100 Killarney Queen roses and Robert Simpson of Clifton, N. J., received first for his Mrs. Aaron Ward.

Awards to Private Exhibitors.

Among private exhibitors Ralph Pulitzer received honorable mention for a pot of Iris Jamanica; Mrs. Oliver Hoyt of Stamford, Conn., received a certificate of merit for a specimen of Asparagus Sprengeli; George J. Gould of Lakewood, N. J., won a silver medal for his display of fifty Gloxinia plants, and William Ziegler, Jr., of Noroton, Conn., won a silver medal for a group of hydrangeas. These plants were one year old and an innovation in exhibition plants. He also carried off a silver medal for a group of new varieties of pansies.

Among the special awards made yesterday was the silver medal to J. B. Duke for his collection of orange trees. E. E. Lewis of Richfield, Conn., received a silver medal for Antirrhinum Crimson Queen, and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., was awarded a silver medal for seven plants of Spiraea.

A new tulip was put on exhibition by Mrs. A. N. Booth of Great Neck, N. Y. The judges awarded the silver medal to her on account of the novelty of the variety.

Today is Carnation Day, and a fine collection of the blossoms were on hand last night. Yesterday was New Jersey Day, and members of the State Legislature and officials of the different large New Jersey cities attended the show in a body. At 11 o'clock this morning George V. Nash of the New York Botannical Garden will lecture on "Water Gardens and the Reclamation of a Swamp." The lecture will be illustrated with colored slides.

NURSES SERVED THE TEA.

American Committee in Charge at the Flower Show.

The American Ambulance Committee had charge yesterday of the tea garden at the International Flower Show with the American Red Cross. Mrs. Robert Bacon, the Chairman of the committee, was present, and other members, who are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. W. H. Russell, Mrs. C. H. Sherrill, and Miss Elsie Nicoll, arrived during the afternoon.

There was exhibition dancing in the dance hall opening off the tea garden, and Mme. Cerutti of Paris danced, but Marie Dressler's voice was so hoarse in the morning when she telephoned Mrs. Bacon that she could scarcely be heard, and she dared not sing last night, the evening, therefore, being devoted to roller skating and music.

The costumes worn in the tea room by the American Ambulance waitresses were designed by F. V. Hoppin, and were of pale blue voile, the skirts divided into panels by bayadere strips of white striped with scarlet satin ribbon. The Garibaldi blouses were finished with white fichus tied in the back, and the hats were small, black Continental turbans, edged with military braid and showing the French cockade, each topped by a broom aigrette.

The girls were the Misses Martha M. McCook, Elsie Nicoll, Pauline Robinson, Civilise Alexandre, Gabrielle Warren, Carol Harriman, Beatrice Pratt, Cornelia Landon, Clafre Bird, Leonie Burrill, Camilla Morgan, Maud Kahn, Mrs. J. S. Stevens, Mrs. M. Taylor Fyne, Jr., Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and Mrs. L. D. Morris. Yesterday's Red Cross Waitresses, all last Winter's debutantes, were the Misses Antiss de Veau, Alma de Gersdorff, Hope Williams, Dorothy Greer, Constance Chappell, Margaret Busk, Florence Lincoln, Esther L. Denny, Marion Perry, Dorothea Camp, Ethel Simmons, Grace Bristed, Eleanor Stevenson, Mary Francke, Angeline Krech, Pauline Bacon, Mary Knapp, and Frances Towsend Riker.

Miss Belle Gurnee, who is enrolling Red Cross members, was assisted yesterday by Mrs. Harry Pelham Robbins and Mrs. Walter Gurnee, Jr. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Amory Carhart, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Newbold le Roy Edgar, Mrs. W. K. Draper, Miss Margaret Cameron, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Miss Luisita Leland, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, and General T. Coleman du Pont were among those seen taking tea yesterday in the garden. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is expected to attend today.

SANG AS HE LAY DYING.

Opera Tenor Retained His Art Through His Delirium.

Shortly after singing faintly, "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," John Bardsley, a tenor who formerly was a member of the Covent Garden Opera Company in London and the Century Opera Company here, fell back on his bed and died yesterday at his home, 520 West 120th Street. He had been delirious for the last two days and sang constantly until death put an end to his sufferings from pneumonia.

Mr. Bardsley was an Englishman and studied abroad. After singing at Covent Garden for several seasons he came to America and sang at the Century Opera House in 1913. Since that time he had sung in concerts. He leaves a wife and three small children, in addition to four brothers, two of whom are now with the British army in Flanders.

To Oust the Marriage Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6. The Assembly today passed the Marsh bill designed to put an end to the so-called Marriage Trust in New York City. It provides for the designation by the City Clerk of deputies to perform civil marriage ceremonies. A room in the Municipal Building is to be set aside for the ceremonies and a fee of $2 is to be charged.

5 STABBED, 14 HURT IN RAID BY STRIKERS

Band Besieges Brooklyn Factory and Wounds Employer and Workers.

GIRLS AMONG THE INJURED

Armed Gang Flees Down Fire Escapes as Police Approach and Get Away.

Five men were stabbed, and fourteen other persons, five of them girls, were otherwise injured by a band of alleged shirtwaist strikers in a raid on the Albert Kaplan shirtwaist factory, 860 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon. The five men, all of whom were seriously hurt, were removed to St. Catherine's Hospital, after the raiders had made a spectacular flight down the rear fire escape of the building. Three ambulance surgeons worked for three hours attending the injured.

The raid, according to the police, was inspired by men formerly employed by Mr. Kaplan, and who were discharged following the general walk-out in the needle trades weeks ago. Late yesterday afternoon twenty of these men walked into the office of the factory and began a heated argument with Mr. Kaplan. According to the story told by him to the police, the leader of the band was Carmelo Trovno, 24 years old, of 210 Meserole Street, a former employe whose place, like those of his followers, had been taken by other workers.

Several men employed by Mr. Kaplan, hearing the argument, gathered about the office door, and their arrival was the signal it was said, that began the fighting. The raiders, drawing knives, first stabbed Mr. Kaplan in the chest, and then charged the crowd, which in the meanwhile had provided itself with chairs and other missiles available for fighting.

In the general melée that followed girls were knocked and kicked about, and flying weapons filled the room. The raiders, by a vigorous use of their knives, forced their way toward the fire escape at the rear of the factory, where they were halted for some minutes by the men who had gone to Mr. Kaplan's aid, and who tried hard to capture the raiders.

The surgeons and police found Mr. Kaplan bleeding from a knife thrust in the chest and from other hurts. The cut was not a deep one, but it was serious enough to have him removed to the hospital.

The other four men were also slashed about the chest and face. They were: John Albert, 18 years old, of 118 Varet Street, Brooklyn; Charles Albert, 21, his brother, of the same address; Harry Rose, 20, of 19 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn, and Gustave Sober, 21 years old, of 211 East Ninety-sixth Street, Manhattan. They also were sent to the hospital.

The surgeons gave treatment, also, to the ten other men and five girls who had been injured. Most of these had been bruised by chairs and other missiles thrown in the fighting, but their hurts were not serious.

The police of the Hamburg Avenue Station at once began a vigorous search for the members of the gang. Mr. Kaplan told the police he could not be mistaken about the leader, whom he had known for some time, but Trovno could not be found at his home when the police went there in the evening. A search was also made for those alleged to have assisted in the attack, but no arrests had been reported several hours after the raiders had made their escape.

TRAINMEN UPHOLD DEMAND.

Contend That Eight-Hour Day Will Benefit Shippers and Merchants.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6.—In a statement issued here today by four railroad brotherhoods which are demanding an eight-hour day from 400 railroads in the United States, it is contended that the shippers and merchants in the country will be benefited if the brotherhoods win their fight because the eight-hour day demand is based on freight trains making 12½ miles an hour in order to escape paying crews overtime. The statement says:

"All merhcants and moet manufacturers try to buy in as small quantities as possible and make quick turnovers in their stock, but with slow freight shipments it is impossible to do this. Railroads in order to increase their train earnings per train mile are loading their locomotives with every car that they can possibly pull. If the demand of the men for an eight-hour day, with payment of time and one-half for overtime, is granted, the railroads will see to it that there is very little overtime and will move their trains faster and if necessary make shorter trains to get them over the road quicker and cut out unnecessary delays."

Whitman's Financial Bill Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—The Assembly today passed the Argetsinger bill providing that all State expenditures of $1,000 or more shall be made by contract, and that the contract shall not be valid until after the Controller has certified that he has set aside a sum for the payment. The bill now goes to Governor Whitman. This measure was one of the bills constituting the Governor's financial program. It is intended to prevent the expenditure of moneys by department heads in excess of appropriations.

ROCKEFELLER GIFTS.

Foundation Issues a Supplementary Report on Its Work.

The Rockefeller Foundation gave out yesterday a further report of its disbursements in 1915. The list follows:

To subsidiary organizations of the Rockefeller Foundation:		
International Health Commission, 1914 account	$1,093.00	
International Health Commission, 1915	441,801.23	
China Medical Board	157,623.40	
War relief	582,839.58	
Department of Industrial Relations	19,609.77	
Scientific study of Governmental problems	50,000.00	
National Committee Mental Hygiene	5,000.00	
Mental Hygiene—Administration	6,999.96	
Total to subsidiary organizations		$1,263,866.94
Payments made to unaffiliated organizations, on account of Foundation appropriations		940,948.50
Payments to unaffiliated organizations on account of Mr. Rockefeller's designations		1,341,561.11
Grand Chenier Tract—taxes, fees, &c.		6,250.34
Merchandise held in stock for hookworm work		11,341.28
Furniture and library		12,755.71
Administration expenses		86,646.22
Total		$3,643,377.10

These disbursements were paid out for war relief:

War Relief Commission Administration, salaries and expenses		$31,757.40
Belgian Relief:		
Food supply	$2,828.54	
Belgian relief work in Holland	78,410.94	
Belgian University of Professors	20,000.00	
Commission for Relief in Belgium	200,000.00	
		301,250.48
Serbian sanitation and relief		104,332.00
Persian relief		30,000.00
Armenian relief		40,000.00
International Committee Y. M. C. A.		25,000.00
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research		25,000.00
Advanced for war relief, but not expended		25,000.00
Total		$562,339.58

The office of the foundation is at 61 Wall Street, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is its President.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO PLAN WINS.

Senate Favors the Proposal—Brown Bills Are Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Brown Committee bills, proposing legislation changing New York City's system of financing, were advanced to the order of final passage in the Senate today after debate on the pay-as-you-go policy measure had caused many political personalities. The fight forced a division on party lines before the debate was over, although at the outset several New York City Republicans were against the bills.

It was charged by Senator Ogden L. Mills that the minority members were opposed to fastening a pay-as-you-go policy upon the city by the legislative enactment because in the event of a Tammany victory in New York next Fall the Democrats did not want the purse strings too tight.

"I believe the people of New York will retain the Fusion Administration in power," said Senator Mills, "but it is possible they may not, and it is in anticipation of that contingency that I want to see this bill enacted into law."

Then Senator Carswell, Democrat, of Kings, said that, inasmuch as the present Fusion Administration had pledged itself to the pay-as-you-go policy, the bill was premature.

"We do expect to replace the present city officials with able men," he said. "But we know of no reason for tying up the City Government in this way. It will mean the end of permanent improvements in New York City."

Senator Wagner, the minority leader, said that placing the cost of every non-revenue-producing improvement in the annual budget would ruin the New York City taxpayer.

Senator Brown said that it was the duty of the State to see that its greatest municipality remained solvent. He referred to the danger of bankruptcy which he saw confronting New York City. A group of bankers, because of civic pride, he said, had saved the city from bankruptcy when it was called upon to settle its foreign loan in 1914.

The bill was advanced by a vote of 22 to 9. It was then agreed by both sides to advance all the bills and consider them at one time at a session next week. There will be a bitter fight on the proposed referendum in New York City on whether the State shall continue to fix the salaries of New York City employes or whether that power shall be given to the Board of Estimate.

PHILIP MORRIS

"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"

PLAIN END CORK TIP

HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Spring Suits and Overcoats for the Chauffeur, $25

Demonstrating in forcible fashion that Saks clothes for chauffeurs solve the problem of finding perfect-fitting, correctly styled garments at a popular price.

Suits at $25	Overcoats at $25
Norfolk or plain styles, made of Oxford gray worsted whipcord, with trousers or breeches.	Double or single-breasted, with convertible collar. Made of Oxford gray worsted whipcord.

Saks Motor Apparel Shop, Sixth Floor.

Gimbels

Broadway and 33d Street

Our New Chauffeur Clothing *Is Ready*

A VISIT to our new Chauffeur Clothing Section on the fourth floor will reveal the completeness and excellence of this specialized clothing.

Of more than ordinary interest and importance is our offering of

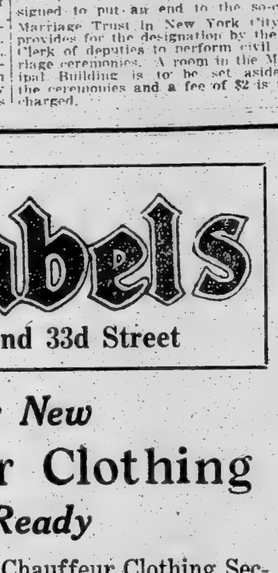

Complete Chauffeur Outfit *for* Only $39.50

The outfit consists of

Chauffeur's Suit
Chauffeur's Overcoat
Chauffeur's Cap

Better than printed description is for you to come and see these garments. The more you've seen of others the more impressive will be the value of these we offer.

The Suit is made of dark gray whipcord cloth; Norfolk style coat and long trousers.

The Overcoat is made of dark gray whipcord cloth in full length model, with inverted pleat on each side; convertible collar and slash pockets.

The Cap—a new shape, made of dark gray whipcord cloth to match the coat.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

For New Yorkers Looking for Style

Saks Suits

at $17.50, $20 and $23 are it

¶ We don't believe in framing a $20 suit in $35 worth of prose.

¶ But it would be equally wrong to give a Saks $20 suit an average $20 send-off.

¶ Saks popular suits haven't an average feature in them—except the price.

¶ They toe the line when it comes to figures, but they buck the line when it comes to style!

¶ They are ready-to-wear suits with tailored-to-order touches—they are popular-priced suits with every evidence of a costlier origin—they afford a latitude of choice in fabrics which is frankly unusual in their class—they offer many variations of treatment which are exceptional at their figures—and they are, without question or qualification, ahead of any popular-priced suits in New York on the score of character and style!

We are closing out

125 COVERT TOPCOATS

that were $25 to $30

Can you use one at $17?

All smart models, earmarked with the skill and style of Saks workmanship—ideal garments for light Spring wear.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Men who Design Macy Clothes Are Artists

They study the effect of every line in the appearance of the suit. They are well informed in regard to the demands of fashion and every style that leaves their hands is right in every sense of the word. The finest examples of their art are shown in our

Spring Suits for Men at $19.75

If you desire a distinctive suit, one that is second to none for quality, materials and smart appearance, you should visit Macy's Men's Clothing Department, Fifth Floor.
The variety of materials and styles is large and the prices are right, for they are Macy's usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

The large assortment of American Woolens, fancy and unfinished Worsteds, Cassimeres, Homespuns and Flannels in rich, soft tones of stripes, mixtures and solid colors is sure to meet your approval.
The style most popular with the young man this season is the English Soft Roll Sack, with one or two buttons, narrow shoulders and high waist effect.
For the man of affairs we have more conservative models, cut for comfort as well as style.
Some of the suits have patch pockets, and are full half or quarter lined; some with silk. Other suits from **$14.75** to **$38.50.**

Spring Top Coats That Command Attention, $14.75 and $19.75

Silk lined Chesterfields, smart yet conservative models, in Oxford or Black Vicuna. Other styles cut in the fashionable English Box style and buttoning through are made of mixed cassimeres, homespuns, and the new knitted fabrics in many of the leading new shades.

Suits for the Man and Young Man At $14.75

If you will examine these suits and then compare them with those sold elsewhere at much higher prices, you will get an idea as to their real worth. It is the well-known Macy policy of cash buying that enables us to sell suits like these at the price quoted above.
The snappy new Soft Roll model is the leading style for the young man. It is represented in many materials and colors, some of which are certain to please you. There is also a large assortment of more conservative models for the man whose years and profession demand more dignity in clothing.

Ask the Clerk to Show You a Guaranteed Blue Serge Suit at $14.75

Youths' First Long Trousers Suits, $14.75

Ages 15 to 19 Years.

No years are more critical in regard to sartorial correctness than those between boyhood and full grown youth. It is a difficult age, too, for men's clothing seems awkward and a boy's too small, and this is the problem Macy's between-age suits gracefully solves. The Norfolk or plain English models are carefully tailored from mixed cheviots, cassimeres and flannels in stripes and plain colors. The ever desirable blue serge is represented, and each detail is up to the demands of the fastidious, observant youth. Others at **$9.75** to **$16.75.**

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

W. H. HANSON SLAIN, HIS SON TESTIFIES

As Wife's Witness in Her Alienation Suit He Says the Tragedy Was Hushed Up.

HE CHARGES CONSPIRACY

Tells California Referee His Father and Mother Taught Him to Gamble and Drink.

That his father, the late Walter H. Hanson of Brooklyn, was killed by being "blackjacked" and the matter hushed up, that his parents taught him to drink and smoke, and that his mother, Mrs. Aimee Lathrop Hanson of 375 Clinton Place, Brooklyn, had conspired with her attorney, former Judge Nash Rockwood, to have him declared incompetent and exiled to Canada, as a part of a scheme to deprive him of his inheritance of between $500,000 and $750,000, are some of the allegations contained in the affidavit of Walter Lathrop Hanson, filed yesterday in the Supreme Court.

The affidavit was made on Feb. 26 in San Diego, Cal., where Hanson is working as chauffeur for Dr. C. L. Stoddard, and is filed in connection with the action brought by his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Reutti Hanson, who is suing Mrs. Aimee Lathrop Hanson for $100,000 for the alienation of her husband's affections. Hanson married his wife in Newark on Nov. 5, 1912, when he 22 years old.

After considering Hanson's affidavit Justice Ford placed the alienation suit on the "ready calendar," so that his charges against his mother and former Judge Rockwood may soon be investigated in open court. In addition to this suit there is an action pending, brought by the elder Mrs. Hanson, to have her son's marriage annulled.

Wife Was Once An Actress.

Mrs. Henrietta Reutti Hanson was formerly a vaudeville actress, and it is said that Hanson met her when she was singing in a Harlem theatre. In the case now on file, her address is given as 446 Central Park West. In his affadavit, Hanson, who is a grandnephew of the late United States Senator Leland Stanford, the founder of Leland Stanford University in California, says that he intends to remain in San Diego, Cal., because he is afraid that his mother and her attorney, former Judge Lockwood, would have him locked up in an institution for the insane if he came to this State, where he was declared incompetent in June, 1915, on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

Justice Francis B. Delehanty appointed Arthur Wright to take Hanson's deposition in San Diego. He says that at his father's death he inherited $50,000 and that he wished to use it to go into business. With this end in view he consulted Bob Cusack and Judge Rockwood, and the latter advised him to place the money in his mother's keeping until he was ready to enter business.

"On the day after your father's funeral," Hanson was asked, "did you call at Judge Rockwood's office in New York and sign a paper relating to your inheritance?"

"Not in New York," he answered, "but at his Saratoga office. I thought I signed a document which placed the money in my mother's hands for me and that I could have the income and the whole principal when I desired to go into business.

"Would you have signed the paper prepared by Judge Rockwood if you had known that it was an absolute assignment of all your property and interests?"

"No, sir, absolutely not. I brought an action through Vincent S. Lippe to recover or get my income and Judge Rockwood kept putting off my lawyer on the ground that he was trying to persuade my mother to settle without trouble."

Says Mother Urged Divorce.

In answer to the question of how his mother treated him after his marriage, Hanson says: "She was against me but stated that if I would leave my wife she would get me a divorce or an annulment and then everything would be as smooth as ever."

In November, 1912, Hanson says he engaged Mr. Lippe to bring suit against his mother and Rockwood to have the assignment set aside, and then Rockwood got the injunction. "They restrained me for about three months," he says, "while they were framing up the incompetency proceedings against me," and that it took him five months to start his suit.

In regard to the incompetency proceedings Hanson was asked, "After your marriage did your mother ever threaten you with insanity proceedings if you did not leave your wife?"

"Yes, Sir," he answered, "she threatened to put me where I could never make any more trouble for her."

"Were insanity proceedings begun shortly after your marriage?"

"Yes, Sir," he answered.

Hanson then goes on to say that he worked to support his wife, and he was asked: "When did you first leave your wife?"

"I think it was May, 1913."

"What were your reasons?"

Hanson said that his lawyer thought his mother in the humor to settle and that he went to Saratoga with his attorney. His mother agreed there that if he would go to Canada and stay there while she put the incompetency proceedings through, she would give him $4,000 a year. If he did not do so she would have his marriage annuled. Hanson says that he was on excellent terms with his wife at that time. At the same time he was asked to settle the suit he had brought against his mother and Rockwood, and with his lawyer went to Rockwood's home and "got him out of bed, and then they tried to bulldoze me into an agreement which I could not accept, but later my mother made different terms, which after my return to New York I decided to meet."

He says that this agreement was that he receive $4,000 a year, and his mother told him that while there was no grounds for divorce she thought the incompetency proceedings would be better and the annulment of the marriage would come after them. He agreed to this with the stipulation that he would not have to be present when the incompetency proceedings were brought. So, in May, 1913, he went to Canada.

Accuses Ex-Judge Rockwood.

In answer to the question of why his mother did not sign the settlement agreement, Hanson said: "She said Rockwood would not allow her to because if she did Henrietta would have grounds for suit for alienation of affections." Hanson also says that his mother threatened to kidnap him and that he is heir to one-third of $1,000,000.

In regard to his learning to drink liquor, he was asked: "Were your parents accustomed to serve liquor on the table?"

"Yes," he said, "all the kinds you can buy in a café."

"How old were you when you were first permitted to take any liquor?"

"I always was."

"Who taught you to play poker and bridge for money?"

"My mother and father both."

He then tells of an occasion when he played his mother's hand at poker and won $4 from his father and a friend.

In regard to his father's death, Hanson was asked:

"How did your father meet his death, as far as you know?"

"My father was held up and blackjacked and died of concussion of the brain, so I was told. I was told that by my mother and Edward T. Dempsey, and was told by them not to mention it outside the family."

Hanson then tells how a private detective was hired by the family to recover some jewels his father had pawned and how he paid $2,500 to redeem them.

LAST ZULU ELEPHANT DIES.

Was Survivor of Immense Herd That Once Roamed Native Forests.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 18.—There is not a single elephant left in Zululand, once a paradise for the great animals. The last survivor was found dead the other day on a farm on the banks of the Unfolozi River, where he had lived since the early part of the reign of the great chief, Cetewayo.

An immense herd once roamed the Dugugugu forest and along the Unfolozi, but it was diminished by incessant hunting, until Cetawayo one day finally drove it away forever. The Chief used to make medicine of certain portions of their bodies. On the occasion referred to he organized a mighty drive in which two elephants were killed and many wounded. One of the latter turned and trampled one of his pursuers to pulp. It was this animal which was captured and whose death is now reported.

The remainder of the herd broke away and thereafter none was seen again in Zululand.

STRIKERS ATTACK WOMAN.

Six Arrests Made at Garfield Worsted Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 6.—There was some excitement at the plant of the Garfield Worsted Mills early this morning when the 300 striking weavers of the company pelted workers with bad eggs and stones. Six women strikers were arrested.

The trouble started when one woman made a move to go into the mill. There were cries of "At her!" and eggs and stones were freely thrown. Many struck the woman. She did not enter the mill. The six women arrested were seen by the police to throw eggs. In all there were over 400 at the mill gates this morning.

The Forstmann & Huffmann mill weavers, more than 800 in number, are still on strike. They have been out nearly two months and there are no signs of a settlement now. The Botany Worsted Mills averted a serious strike last week by increasing the wages of nearly 1,000 weavers 25 per cent.

IN GAMBLERS' GUISE POLICE RAID 'CLUB'

"Players" Who Drew Pistols as "Al" Levy's Doors Fell In Were Bluecoat Rookies.

37 PRISONERS IN DRAGNET

65 Plainclothes Men Make Successful Descent on Seven Alleged Gambling Houses.

"Al" Levy's social club, at Forsyth and Grand Streets, which had the reputation with the police of being the most scientifically protected gambling resort in the United States, and six other places were raided yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock by Lieutenant Dan Costigan and sixty-five policemen and detectives. Thirty-seven prisoners were arrested, and a large amount of gambling and pool-selling implements and $2,300 in money taken.

The social club had every defense that could be thought of except a standing army and barbed wire entanglements. It was fortified, in the first place, with an injunction issued by the Supreme Court of New York against police "persecution." Next, the club employed a detective agency, which looked up the records of candidates for membership and rejected those not dependable. Then there were the ordinary physical barriers, such as lookouts and thick oak doors.

There were about forty men in the club rooms yesterday when Lieutenant Costigan's axe crashed on the outer door. One man ran to a safe for the legal documents which had kept the police in awe for the past year. Others began to hide dice, cards and racing charts. They were suddenly checked, however, by orders to hold up their hands from two men who had been playing the races a few minutes before. Both had revolvers in their hands and displayed police badges. The players were lined up against the wall a few seconds later when Costigan's axe battered down the inside door. Ten of the players were arrested on warrants which had been issued earlier in the day by Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

Players Were Policemen.

The two men with revolvers were new policemen who had formerly been iron workers. They and four other iron workers, who had just got on the force, were sent out five weeks ago to get evidence against the social club. The forces of law and order had been invoked so successfully by the social club through judicial process and detective investigations that repeated efforts by Lieutenant Costigan, under the direction of Police Commissioner Woods, had ended in failure.

Several members of the club were found to be ironworkers and traced to a boarding house in Jersey City frequented by ironworkers. Commissioner Woods then sent the six police "rookies" from that trade in the boarding house or near it. They became companions of the ironworkers, who belonged to the social club and about five weeks ago began to accompany them to the club. Forming a wide acquaintance with gamblers, they were able to visit the six other places which were raided.

The young policemen then began to promote a "syndicate," which was planned to get underground advices on a sure winner and to have bets placed on the day of the race by different members of the syndicate in all seven of the resorts. On the pretext of working up to this big coup, the six young policemen have made daily visits during the last two weeks to all seven of the places raided.

The six policemen spent all morning yesterday in making affidavits, on which Magistrate McAdoo issued the sixty-six warrants. In the afternoon Lieutenant Costigan drew on the police school for forty raw "rookies," and with them and twenty-five experienced men he carried out the seven simultaneous raids. Only twenty-nine of those for whom warrants had been issued escaped arrest. The greatest disappointment to the police was the fact that "Al" Levy was not found at his club rooms.

Politicians Caught in Raid.

All those found in the seven places were forced, under penalty of arrest, to give their names. One of those compelled to give his identity was a prominent official of Massachusetts, according to the police, and several others are well known in New Jersey politics.

A roll of bills worth $2,000 was captured by the police on a table in poolrooms at 34 West 114th Street, where ten men were arrested.

The names and addresses given by the prisoners, and the places where they were arrested were:

At 102 Fulton Street: George Kessler, 302 West 116th Street; Sidney J. Frank, 1,867 Fifth Avenue; Daniel Siegel, 6 West Sixty-sixth Street; Isidore Siegel, 121 West 116th Street; Samuel Franklin, 87 Springfield Avenue, Long Island City; Max Linde, 838 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx; John Brown, 148 Bowery and Bernard Thomas of 221 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City.

At 34 West 114th Street: Sol. Lichenstein, 14 Brown Place; James Buckley, 633 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn; Samuel Lefkowitch, 121 West 114th Street; Herman Solomon, 40 West 111th Street, George Miller, 156 Park Row; Peter Butler, 237 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, and Harry Cohen, 2,007 Marion Avenue, the Bronx.

At 2 Monroe Street: James Vincent, 149 Frost Street, Brooklyn; James Farina, 37 Division Street, and John Dugan, 430 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn.

Edward Mackey of 409 West Forty-ninth Street was arrested at 225 Fifth Avenue, and the following at the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 116th Street: Jacob Leife, 117 West 117th Street; Solomon Lewis, 22 East 114th Street; Joseph Davis, 234 East 112th Street; Samuel Frankel, 140 East Tenth Street; James Kahn, 30 West 120th Street, and Saul Meyer of 40 West Eleventh Street.

In the "Al" Levy clubrooms were Joseph Brocton, 243 West Fourteenth Street; Frank Kelly, 1,280 St. John's Place, Brooklyn; James Casey, 1,248 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; Harry Wilson, 124 Second Avenue; William Marshall, 867 East Sixty-seventh Street; John Lewis, 50 East Seventh Street; Max Cohen, 106 West 116th Street; Frederick Brown, 211 East Twenty-first Street; Harry Wolff, 50 Forsythe Street; Max Gross, 920 Longwood Avenue; Isidore Brown, 330 East Fifth Street, and Harry Friedlander, 959 Tiffany Street, the Bronx.

GREAT AFRICAN CHIEF DEAD.

Lewanika of Barotseland an Amazing Product of the Dark Continent.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 18.—Lewanika, King of Barotseland, on the Zambesi, is dead, and his demise closes one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of the old-time Darkest Africa. Thirty-two years ago, after six years of savage warfare with his uncle, Nguanawina, he had established his claim to succeed Sepopo as ruler of his tribe. Sepopo had made himself unpopular in the Zambesi region by his predilection for a sport which consisted in hunting down native children, rowing them over in large numbers to an islet in the great river, and feeding them to the crocodiles. He was deposed in 1878.

When Lewanika in 1884 found himself in undisturbed possession of his figurative throne, he was not less of a savage than Sepopo had been. There were no chiefs left to dispute his authority, for he had slaughtered with their followers all those whom he had suspected of any disposition to oppose him. Poison, the stake, and strangulation were the usual methods he employed to dispose of individuals who incurred his displeasure. Witches and wizards were burned almost daily to furnish amusement to himself and the population.

When Coillard, the great Zambesi missionary, first sat down to a meal with Lewanika in the late 70s the terrible chief squatted naked on the ground, tearing a duck to pieces with his teeth. In recent years, attired à la white man, he has dined at tables spread with European napery.

It was Coillard who converted him from paganism. He found the chief to be of unusual intelligence and quick to see the advantages of civilized methods once his confidence had been gained. This was a long process, but Coillard succeeded in gaining such an ascendency over him that Lewanika one day appealed to him to teach him how to govern his country. Coillard's reply, as the missionary gave it in his diary, was:

"Take the secret spear from under your cloak and throw it away; renounce vengeance once far all; attach your people to yourself by making their welfare your first object; put a stop to theft; give them justice, quiet sleep and food to eat."

Lewanika took the advice to heart and remained a firm friend of the whites to the day of his death. Thus an immense territory, little by little, was opened to civilized government. The transformation was completed when the chief journeyed to England to attend the jubilee of Queen Victoria. On his return he set about establishing schools.

He even settled the Suffragette question among his people in a way that proved eminently satisfactory—to the women. He ordained that once a year on one day the head woman of the Barotse tribe should be permited, in the presence of other women, free freedom to criticise the Council of the nation at a council meeting, a privilege which she exercised with great gusto.

Her criticisms of the men usually were prolonged and scorching and their manifest discomfiture under her tongue lashing was a source of unalloyed delight to the female portion of her audience, who had helped prepare the list of grievances and shortcomings. It kept the women quiet and contented for another year.

GUNMAN RECANTS BAFF CONFESSION

Arichiello Now Says Police Beat Him Until He Admitted the Murder.

DENIES HE FIRED THE SHOT

Prosecutor Says Case Against Accused Is Only a Wedge to Get the Men Higher Up.

Recanting all the confessions he had made to the police and the District Attorney, Giuseppe Arichiello, a young Italian, who was described by his own counsel as a "rat without the slightest semblance of brains," took the stand before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday and denied that he had killed Barnet Baff, the poultry merchant, in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914. He admitted that he did sign the confessions which were presented as evidence of his guilt during the course of the trial, but he insisted that he was bullied and beaten by the police into swearing to things that were not true.

"I did not kill Baff," he declared on the stand, "I never killed anybody."

Even to his counsel, William G. Keir, Arichiello's stubborn denial of guilt was a surprise. Only as recently as Wednesday night, Mr. Keir believed that his client would admit the confessions to be substantially true, with the further contention that he had been forced to kill Baff by the older members of the conspiracy, who threatened to "get him" if he did not "get Baff."

But as soon as he took the stand Arichiello showed an entire change of front. He had nothing to do with the Baff killing, he swore. As to his confessions, he said they were statements beaten out of him by Detectives De Martini and Banano. He said the detectives, after arresting him, took him into a room in the basement of Police Headquarters, where there was a brick flooring.

The detectives, Arichiello testified, when he denied that he killed Baff, kicked and punched him and threw him against a pile of bricks. According to his testimony, they continued to handle him in this fashion until he admitted everything they wanted him to admit.

By this time, he said, he was so terrified and so weak that it was an easy matter for the detectives to make him repeat what he had said to them, before Inspector Cray and District Attorney Swann. During the entire course of the examination in the District Attorney's office, Arichiello says he was unconscious of making any confession of guilt. After the ordeal was over he said he was handed a printed statement in English which he could not read and to which he put his signature for fear that the detectives would take him back to Police Headquarters and beat him up again if he did not sign.

Under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney O'Malley the young Italian continued to insist that he did not kill Baff. The confessions, he said, were lies. He would never have signed them if he had had his senses with him or had known what they were about.

As a character witness for his client, Lawyer Keir called a laundryman to the stand, for whom Arichiello had worked, and who testified that the defendant, so far as he knew him, was very well behaved. A brief rebuttal followed the closing of the case for the defense, during which the prosecutor produced several witnesses to prove that Arichiello in appearance, and especially in the fact that he was left-handed, matched the description given by an eyewitness of the Baff murder, who saw one of the shots fired by a gunman who held a revolver in his left hand.

In summing up for his client, Lawyer Keir attacked the District Attorney's office for granting immunity to Carmine di Paolo, who was originally hired to kill Baff, but who withdrew from the conspiracy because he could not get enough money for the "job." Mr. Keir said it would be a gross injustice to allow such a man freedom and to send Arichiello, "who was nothing but a poor rat without any semblance of brains," to the electric chair.

Assistant District Attorney O'Malley, in his summing up, however, declared that the case against Arichiello was merely "an opening wedge with which the District Attorney hoped to reach the men higher up." Di Paolo had to be used by the prosecution, Mr. O'Malley declared, because, without him as a witness to corroborate Arichiello's confession, none of the Baff murderers could have been brought to trial.

"We never will get the men higher up in this conspiracy," said Mr. O'Malley, "until we first get the men lower down."

Justice Shearn will charge the jury today.

WOMEN HONOR MISS HAY.

Suffragists Give Dinner at Which 1,200 Cheer Leader.

Members of the Woman Suffrage Party gave a dinner last evening in honor of Miss Mary Garrett Hay at the Majestic. Covers were laid for 1,200, and several hundred women who wanted to attend were disappointed for lack of room.

There were many addressees. Marcus M. Marks spoke for the Borough of Manhattan and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, made an address. The tables were decorated with yellow jonquils and white carnations and the hotel orchestra played.

THUNDERER IN HIGH FAVOR.

Horsemen Accord Colt Best Chance in Kentucky Derby.

For the first time in twenty-five years a winner of the Futurity, the richest of all three-year-old races in this country, bids fair to rule favorite for the Kentucky Derby this season. While the running of this $10,000 classic is over a month off, the impression prevailed among local horsemen yesterday that the first choice would be Harry Payne Whitney's chestnut colt Thunderer, which, in its breeder's colors last season, won the Futurity as well as both of its other starts.

The first Futurity winer, Proctor Knott, was in 1888, a warm odds-on favorite for the Derby. Since then there have been Futurity winners among the nominations, but from Proctor Knott's year down to Thunderer's time, no Futurity winner entered in this important classic has ruled favorite.

Proctor Knott was beaten in 1889, in a desperate finish, by Spokane, virtually an outsider, but which had to cover the mile and half course, in record time to win.

In winning the race last year, the Broomstick filly, Regret, which was leased by Harry Payne Whitney to L. S. Thompson, established a record for her sex. But brilliant as was the field last season, it will hardly compare in class with that eligible for the rich stake this year. The fifty-five other entries for the race not only embrace the best three-year-old prospects of this country, but include a splendid representation of English and French thoroughbreds.

REVOLT AMONG SWIMMERS.

New Body in Canada Seeks Authority Over Contests at Baths.

Swimming circles in Canada are stirred up over the appearance of a new organization known as the Amateur Athletic Association of the Public Baths of Montreal. The new body is open to all swimmers who pay a membership fee of $1, and in its constitution it is stated that the Directors shall all be caretakers of permanent baths, and that all competitions at the public baths shall previously be authorized by the Board of Directors by resolution.

The Amateur Swimming Association of Canada and the Quebec Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society have combined in a fight on the new body. These associations, which are affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, claim to have jurisdiction over all swimming competitions in Canada and any swimmer whom they declare to be a professional, which is likely to be the punishment meted out to any registered Canadian A. A. U. swimmers who join the new organization, cannot compete in events conducted under the supervision of either the United States or Canadian branches of the Amateur Athletic Union.

BIG DOG RACE STARTS APR. 11

Nome-to-Candle-and-Return Event Will Have Six Teams in It.

NOME, Alaska, April 6.—The ninth annual All-Alaska Sweepstakes dog team race, the great sport event of the north, will be run April 11 over the snow trail from Nome to Candle and return, a total distance of 412 miles, according to announcement made today by the Nome Kennel Club.

It is probable that six or seven dog teams will be entered, including that of Leonard Seppala, whose Siberian wolf dogs won last year's race in 78:44:37. Two famous drivers will not be represented this year. John Johnson, who established the record of 74:14:20 in 1910, and A. A. (Scotty) Allan, driver and part owner of the Allan-Darling team which won in 1911 and 1912, are in the States.

Navy Beats Cornell at Lacrosse.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 6.—The Naval Academy won at Lacrosse from Cornell this afternoon, 5 to 2.

SEES A NITRATE LOBBY.

Illinois Lawmaker Declares Two Concerns Work for Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Representative Martin B. Madden, Illinois Republican, introduced in the House today a resolution seeking an investigation of an alleged lobby for and against the provision in the Hay Army Reorganization bill for the construction of a government nitrate plant.

The preamble of the resolution asserts that a member of the Senate "charged the Du Pont Powder Company with using improper methods to defeat Section 82 of the Hay Army bill," which was striken from that measure.

It also is declared in the preamble that "it is said among those favoring the adoption of Section 82, or some other similar section, are Frank S. Washburn, President of the American Cyanide Company, and J. W. Worthington, President of the Alabama Power Company."

The Madden resolution says further that it is charged these two companies would have been benefited had the nitrate plant section of the Army bill been approved, and that army engineers, without specific authority, have been persuaded to make borings at Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, one of the points proposed for the nitrate plant.

Mr. Madden says the cyanide company and the power company have interlocking directorates, "and the men now lobbying in behalf of the Muscle Shoals have steadily attempted to conceal the fact that they are working in behalf of the American Cyanide Company and the Alabama Power Company, the latter of which is just about to attempt to float $100,000,000 in bonds."

Investigation of the two alleged lobbies by the House Committee on Judiciary is sought in the resolution.

The nitrate plant provision of the Hay Army bill was stricken from that measure during debate, and efforts since have been made to have the House consider as an independent proposition the appointment of a commission to investigate the practicability of such a plant.

W. H. Mead Struck by Auto.

William H. Mead, 67 years old, a lawyer living at 157 West Fifty-fourth Street, was struck by an automobile owned by Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll of 41 East Forty-ninth Street last night at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street. Frank McGowan, the chauffeur, of 143 East Sixth Street, with the aid of Patrolman Solomon of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, carried Mead to the sidewalk, where it was ascertained that he

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Current History, published by The New York Times, describes operations of the war in Europe. Portraits, maps, and charts. Every month, 25 cents; $3 a year. Vols. 1, 2 and 3 now ready, $2 each, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Cut out and file this advertisement for future reference and selection.

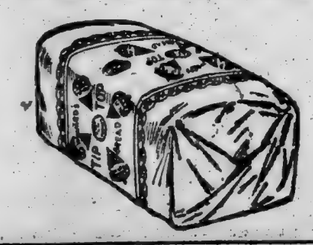

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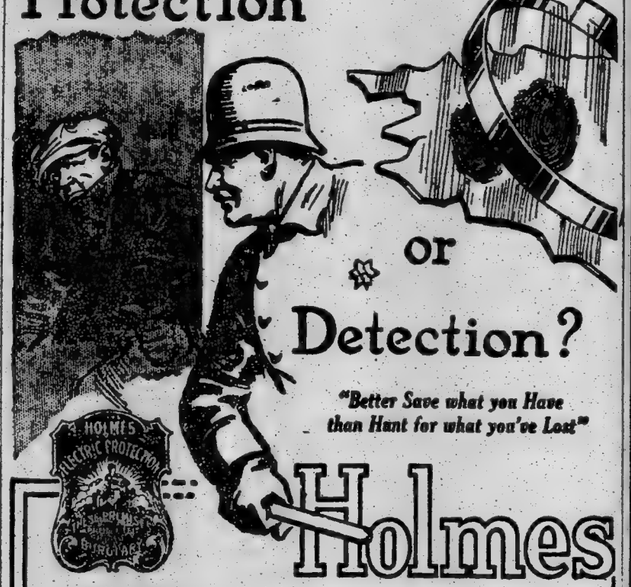

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RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

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SELL SPITZBERGEN MINES.

American Interests Dispose of Arctic Coal Properties.

LONDON, April 6.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says a syndicate of Norwegian bankers and shipowners has purchased for 7,500,000 kroner from Norwegian and American interests large coal districts at Advent Bay and Green Bay in Spitzbergen.

It was reported from Copenhagen last month that the Russian Government had purchased coal properties in Spitzbergen from Norwegian and American interests for $20,000,000.

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$250,000 ART LOSS IN FIFTH AV. FIRE

Two Old Masters and Entire Collection of Young Artists' Exhibition Destroyed.

NOTABLE STATUES RUINED

Vanderbilt Busts and Figures of J. P. Morgan and John Burroughs Lie Chipped and Broken.

The $100,000 estimate of the damage caused by Wednesday night's fire in the building at 630 Fifth Avenue grew to $350,000 yesterday after account had been taken of the art objects destroyed in the studio of C. S. Pietro, on the sixth floor. His $250,000 loss, Mr. Pietro explained as he took sorrowful stock among the wreckage, includes the entire collection of paintings and sculpture of young American artists only recently exhibited in New York in the Blakeslee Galleries in Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the Friends of the Young Artists, of which Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is a leading spirit.

In ashes also is the collection of 375 drawings that art students had just prepared for the exhibition that was soon to have been given in Mrs. Whitney's studio, at 8 West Eigth Street. Mr. Pietro fixes his loss at $250,000. It includes, he said, two old masters that were destroyed, and there was no insurance on these works of art. This estimate of loss, it is said, does not include the Young Artists' collection, exclusive of Mr. Pietro's exhibits, or the drawings for the Whitney studio contest. These were in the office of the Friends of the Young Artists, in a corner of the studio.

The sufferers are young artists from New York to California. Matthew Morgan, manager of the exhibition, said, and it will be a more than financial loss in that the work represented the best efforts and the first recognition of some of those whose pictures were hung in the Blakeslee Galleries. Of the entire lot only one is whole today. That is Jonas Lie's "Moorings," which is valued at $2,100 and which was sent away from the studio only a few days ago. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's head of a Spanish peasant, in bronze, was also destroyed.

List of the Losers.

Here is the list of the works in the Young Artist collection and the price at which each was valued:

Vanity—Daniel Chester French	$150
Gypsy—Robert Henri	500
Study—Alonzo Kimball	50
Summer Days on a New Hampshire Farm—Arthur Dawson	300
Fragment—Paul Manship	
Peasant Type—Nell Walker	75
Spanish Peasant Head—Gertrude V. Whitney	400
Nymph—James Vaccaro	250
The Road to Chilham, England—J. Alden Weir	200
Monte Cuccio—C. S. Paolo	250
Nina—C. S. Paolo	500
John Burroughs, (Summit of the Years) —C. S. Pietro	500
Turtidu—C. S. Pietro	175
Proletarian—C. S. Pietro	350
An Etching—John F. Kaufman; donated by Mr. Pietro.	
Autumn—Cullen Yates	150
Head—B. Hiram Danzi	50
Bear Island Light—De Witte Farshall	250
Palisade Amusement Park—Marie H. Tannahill	50
Five Volumes of Photographien of His Sculpture—Gutzon Borglum: each	10
Foggy—Hamilton King	250
The Storm Line—Elliott Dangerfield	2225
Mountain Goat—James E. Fraser	40
Seal—Chester Beach	20
Seal—Chester Beach	20
Blues and Whites—Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy	400
Gold Lustre Vase—Louis C. Tiffany	60
Cup-Bearer—F. Tolles Chamberlin	225
Marine—Mathews.	
Etching Mouck—Paul Roche.	
Augustus Saint-Gaudens Miss Mears	100
Virgin and Child—J. Sterling Calder	400
Head—Harriett Phillips	100
Bronze Donated by Mr. Bertelli—Roman Bronze Works.	
Christmas Wreath in the Studio—J. Carroll Beckwith	150
Home Pastures in New England—J. A. S. Monks	700
The Youth of Buddha—S. K. Hesh	250
Carvatid Fountain—Gertrude V. Whitney.	
A Sketch—Mario Korbel	75
Laughing Fawn—Sarah Morris Green	125
The Visitor—S. Werner	200
Midnight Sunset, Alaska—Leonard M. Davis	60
Sea Foam—Augustus V. Tack	250
Landscape—Albert Groll	150
Blue Dance—Paul Swan	175
Lion—Eli Harvey	25
Brooklyn Bridge—C. S. Paolo	500
Afternoon Sun—Jonas Lie	300
High Tide—Louis Mora	250
Cigarette—S. Montgomery Roosevelt	1,000
Marine—C. S. Paolo	50
A Study—Paul Swan	
Dream—C. S. Pietro	1,500

Vanderbilt Busts Destroyed.

In Mr. Pietro's studio was a marble bust of Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, which he had just completed, and which was a companion piece to the bust by Pietro of the late Mr. Vanderbilt. In a heap of wreckage near the rear door are the shattered busts of Mrs. Vanderbilt's children. These were done at Mrs. Whitney's studio several months ago, and only recently Mr. Pietro obtained the loan of them to have them photographed.

One of the paintings destroyed by the fire was, Mr. Pietro said, from the brush of Franz Hals, and this is said to have been worth, according to Mr. Morgan, about $150,000. It was a lifesize portrait of a cavalier. Mr. Pietro was not prepared to make known the name of the owner of this painting. He said that its loss fell upon him, for it belonged to the family of a man who is comparatively poor. The painting had been intrusted to his care and was for sale. The other old master was, he said, by Paolo di Veronese. This was a canvas four and a half feet by five feet in a heavy old Italian frame. All that is left of it is the charred frame. This painting belonged to the artist, and he did not estimate its value.

The whole of the studio was wrecked. In the centre is a great gap in the roof where the skylight was. This glass-covered dome was some twenty feet above the ceiling of the rest of the room, and directly under it had rested the plaster model of a $50,000 monument upon which Mr. Pietro was engaged. He had just completed the work, after five months' effort. The model was fifteen feet high and about ten feet at the base.

From one corner upon what had once been a stand a blackened, chipped bust of Caruso looked out while from another corner the wreckers dug out what had been before the fire a bronze figure of the same sinker. On a fire escape at the rear was what was left of a great bronze bust of Elihu Root. Almost under the skylight is a cracked marble pedestal, the base of what had been a marble bust of the late J. P. Morgan. The head was buried under the wreckage of the roof. Under the debris is what Mr. Morgan said had been Louis XV chairs and gothic furniture. A few charred books were pointed out as the remains of Gutzon Borglum's autographed books on his works.

Figures of Notable People.

Among the works of Mr. Pietro also destroyed are, according to Mr. Morgan, a bust of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, a bronze head of the late Mr. Morgan, three bronzes of John Burroughs, the naturalist; a lifesize bust of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, a model of a Booth memorial, and the model of Mr. Pietro's statue at the San Francisco Exposition. In addition he lost the collection of souvenirs given to him by his patrons.

The fire killed the hopes of many who had contributed for the competitive exhibition at the Whitney studio. Wednesday was the final day for submitting drawings for the contest, and when the studio was closed on Wednesday night some 375 exhibits were in Mr. Morgan's office. Many students in art schools here had entered the competition. The first prize was to have been $200, contributed by Otto Kahn; second prize, $150, given by J. Stewart Blackton, and third prize, $100, given by the society. In addition, Mrs. Whitney was to have given ten prizes of $25 each.

"I hope the loss of this collection will induce patrons of art in this city to come to the assistance of these young artists," said Mr. Morgan. "Some of those who contributed drawings have met a bitter loss. It was only on Monday that an old man and a young girl called at the studio to enter one of the girl's drawings. The man was very proud and explained to me how hard the girl had worked to finish the drawing and how high her ambition was. Just try to imagine what her feelings were when she learned that her drawing was gone."

There will be a meeting of the Friends of Young Artists in Mrs. Whitney's studio today to consider what can be done toward arranging for another competitive exhibition.

WINTER LEAVES THE CUNARD

Objection to Assistant Manager Because of His German Blood.

Herman Winter, an American born in Baltimore of naturalized German parents, and one of the best-known steamship men in the United States, who has been Assistant Manager of the Cunard Line since 1911, announced yesterday that he had resigned from the company. He said that his action was due to the fact that the officials of the main office in Liverpool had objected to Charles P. Sumner, General Manager of the Cunard Company in this country, against the retention in the service of a man of German descent.

Mr. Winter said that he was leaving on the most amicable terms with Mr. Sumner and the office staff, and knew of no reason why the Cunard Line should have taken such a step. His father and mother had lived in the United State twenty-four years before he was born.

The news of Mr. Winter's resignation caused considerable comment in shipping circles, where he had become so well known during his twenty-six years with the North German Lloyd Company in this city. It is understood that the British Admiralty requested the withdrawal of Mr. Winter in the same manner that the demand was made eighteen months ago for the retirement of Ernest Farenheim, the victualling Superintendent.

In view of the fact that the British Board of Trade still permits men of German birth like Captain Bergner of the Matoppo to command vessels flying the British flag which are engaged in carrying war munitions, the demand or the resignation of Mr. Winter caused surprise.

HOSTS AT BUENOS AIRES.

Count and Countess Minotto Entertain McAdoos and Other Guests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, April 6.—Count and Countess James Minotto, the latter the daughter of Louis F. Swift of Chicago, gave a dinner at the Plaza Hotel tonight in honor of Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo. The guests included the whole American delegation to the Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires.

Among other guests were the American Ambassador and Mrs. Stimson, the Ministers of Italy, Spain, and Sweden; the President of the Argentine Government bank, Manuel Iriondo; the delegates of the Chilean Government, Luis Izquierdo, and leading members of Argentina society.

Count Minotto is now visiting the Argentine in the interest of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

REBELS TAKE SWATOW.

American Gunboat Protects Foreign Interests in Chinese City.

AMOY, China, April 6.—Revolutionaries have the entire city of Swatow in their possession. Business is at a standstill. The native population is reported to be panic-stricken, fearing an attack by Government troops from Canton.

The American gunboat Wilmington is protecting foreign interests. The commander of the warship and the American Consul are co-operating to prevent fighting in the foreign property area if an attempt is made by Government troops to recapture the city. The rebel forces are well disciplined.

OPERATE ON MRS. NICOLL.

Surgeon Again Has Lawyer's Wife Under Knife in London.

LONDON, April 6.—Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll of New York, who is at Claridge's Hotel, and who was seriously injured in a motor accident at Northampton several months ago, underwent another operation Monday for removal of plates and draining of injured bone and removal of the dead bone.

While there is a long period of convalescence ahead, Sir Arbutinot Lane, the distinguished British surgeon, who performed the operation, confidently expects recovery.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.
The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.
The Clark School for Concentration
250 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

DESIGNING, dressmaking, millinery taught; day and evening classes; visitors welcome; catalogues. McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School, 25 W. 35th.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Catalog free.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

Dalton Swimming School
19-21-23 West 44th St. Booklet B.
Branch 308-10 W. 59th (Col. Circle).

NEW WAITE LETTER USES KANE'S NAME

Embalmer Must Tell Why Poisoner Planned $15,000 Gift Besides $9,400 Check.

SOLD STOCKS FOR THE CASH

Dentist Began Preparations for Murder with Disease Germs a Few Days After Marriage.

Eugene Oliver Kane, to whom Dr. Arthur Warren Waite said he gave $9,000, and promised $25,000 as "hush money" on Kane's agreement to testify that he used arsenic in embalming the body of John E. Peck, Waite's father-in-law, will be summoned to the District Attorney's office today and asked to explain why Dr. Waite should have written the following letter to his brokers, Spaulding, McLellan & Co., of 74 Broadway:

Dear Mr. Spaulding,
I want you to do me a favor. I send check for $1,085, and a draft for $7,398. Will you please pay these in to your account and sell sufficient stock, (say New York Central,) to bring the amount up to $15,000, and make a check out for that amount, ($15,000,) payable to Eugene O. Kane, and mail said check to me immediately?
You might put this letter away so no one else can refer to it, and of course I depend on you to favor me with the utmost discretion at all times and to all questions.
Can you do this for me?
Yours sincerely,
A. W. WAITE.

The letter, which was turned over to the District Attorney yesterday by the brokers, was written by Dr. Waite on his private stationery, which bore at its head the address of Dr. Waite's apartment at 485 Riverside Drive.

What Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling considers one of the most significant features of the letter is that it was dated and mailed on March 20, 1916, the day on which Dr. Waite said he gave Kane $9,000, and on which Kane has admitted that he received a roll of $7,400. Furthermore, within a few hours after he had mailed the letter Dr. Waite telephoned to Mr. Spaulding and told him not to make out the check for $15,000 to Kane, but to hold the money and await further instructions. Mr. Dooling has in his possession the letter written by Mr. Spaulding to Dr. Waite, acknowledging receipt of the letter, notifying him of the sale of stock according to instructions, and agreeing to wait for further instructions regarding the money.

Dr. Waite mailed his letter to Mr. Spaulding at about the time when he delivered the check to Kane, and Mr. Dooling pointed out that the $9,400 of the check plus the $15,000 provided for in the letter would make a sum of $24,400, just $600 short of $25,000.

Some hours after Kane received the check, according to Dr. Waite, he returned and said that John S. Potter, the undertaker whom Dr. Waite has charged with suggesting the whole conspiracy, had advised him not to bank it, and that, therefore, he wanted his money in cash. Dr. Waite then made arrangements, he told the District Attorney, to meet Kane later, and in the meantime he drew $9,300 in cash from the University Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, $5,000 of which he said he gave to Kane the same day in a cigar store in Fifty-ninth Street near Ninth Avenue. Kane has admitted that Dr. Waite pushed a roll of bills into his pocket while he stood in the cigar store, which roll—intact, according to the embalmer's statement—was dug up last week on Long Island, where Kane had buried it, and found to contain $7,800.

"I made no charges," Mr. Swann said yesterday, "but I am not satisfied with what Kane and Potter have told me. I do not propose to let the matter of their dealings with Dr. Waite rest where they seem to desire to have it rest. We have learned all of the important facts bearing upon every other ramification of the Waite case, and we intend to have all of the facts, whatever they are, in this direction. We want to know the whole truth concerning Kane and Potter and their relations with Dr. Waite."

Assistant District Attorneys Dooling and Mancuso learned yesterday that Dr. Waite began the study of deadly disease germs on Sept. 17, 1915, under Dr. Louis Heitzmann of 110 West Seventy-eighth Street, who received him in good faith upon the recommendation of Dr. Richard W. Muller, who accepted Dr. Waite's word that he was a wealthy young physician interested in research work. This evidence indicates that within eight days after his marriage to Miss Clara Peck Dr. Waite began to equip himself for the murder of his wife's parents, his wife herself, and her aunt.

Dr. Heitzmann gave Dr. Waite instruction in his West Seventy-eighth Street laboratory, and later in his laboratory at Flower Hospital, where Dr. Waite met and studied under Dr. P. L. De Nyse, associate pathologist with Dr. Heitzmann at the hospital. Dr. De Nyse was in Mr. Dooling's office yesterday and delivered to him a large quantity of virulent disease germs purchased by Dr. Waite and left at the hospital.

Dr. De Nyse described to Mr. Dooling what symptoms probably would appear in persons to whom these germs had been given, and Mr. Dooling said afterward that both Mr. and Mrs. Peck had manifested these symptoms. Dr. De Nyse also said that Dr. Waite had always seemed to want the most virulent germs he could obtain. He complained, the pathologist said, that the germs he had were not "live enough," and, upon Dr. De Nyse's suggestion, he wrote to Parke Davis & Co., of Detroit for more virulent bacilli.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren W. Waite left yesterday for their home in Grand Rapids.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from Emma Morris for the benefit of a deserted family in distress for whom the Charity Organization Society appealed.

KNOX HATS
meet every requirement of style, exclusiveness and personality.

UPTOWN 452 Fifth Ave. at 40th St.
DOWNTOWN 161 Broadway, Singer Bldg.

"CHARITY TRUST" DEFINED.

Krackowizer, in Pamphlet, Gives Views of Provident Loan Society.

E. W. Krackowizer, whose name does not appear in the City Directory, and of whose identity nothing could be learned yesterday, is the latest contributor to the literature growing out of the inquiry into the State Board of Charities. A pamphlet entitled, "What Is the Charity Trust?" bearing Mr. Krackowizer's signature and the address 42 West Forty-fourth Street, which is the Bar Association, where the hearings took place, is being distributed.

The pamphlet, which is addressed to Commissioner Strong, attempts to explain the term, "the Charity Trust," as follows:

What is dubbed the "Charity Trust" is fairly comparable to the famous "Gary Dinners," which in effect constituted the "Steel Trust," likewise to the more general term, "Gentlemen's Agreement," applied in euphemistic paraphrase to "pools," "corners," and similar colloquially clear definitions of academically vague developments in contemporary economics.

The pamphlet refers to the Vice President of the Provident Loan Society as "a philanthropic poohbah," an officer of ten organizations, which he names, and then goes on:

In further illustration let us again take the Provident Loan Society as a shining example. Devoted to the succor of self-respecting and self-supporting persons in financial straits from the proverbial "loan shark," this society, operating a "chain" of model pawnshops, after paying 5 per cent. on its borrowed and 6 per cent. on its contributed capital; and after writing off gilt-edged real estate to the amount of nearly $1,500,000, has further accumulated (practically within ten years) surplus profits approximately $2,000,000 as an avowed endowment fund for subsidizing charitable institutions at the pleasure of its Trustees, all of them dominant in the councils of the Charity Organization Society and dominating organizations affiliated in "friendly co-operation," the C. O. S. thus being de facto either the foreordained beneficiary or the potential grand almoner of this philanthropic pawnbrokers' philanthropic foundation.

Frank Tucker, Vice President of the Provident Loan Society, said last night that evidently he was the person referred to as "the philanthropic poohbah." "I am happy to say, however," he added, "that I no longer hold most of the offices mentioned. I have held them at different times, but I have been relieved of many of them. The screed contains some facts, but most of the statements are conclusions, and 'wild and woolly ones.' The statement about the existence of an endowment fund is absurd. It would take me some time to explain to you the constitution of the society, with its safeguards against exploitation. There is no element of profit in the organization."

SHUBERT SUIT DISMISSED.

Justice Philbin Finds No Fraud on Part of Selwyn.

Justice Philbin, in Special Term, Part VI. of the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the suit of Joseph W. Jacobs, in behalf of the Shubert Theatrical Company, who has been suing Arch Selwyn, the American Play Company and Selwyn & Co. for one-quarter of all profits of "Within the Law" from April 29, 1912, up to the present date. In his dismissal, Justice Philbin held that Jacobs failed to show fraud on the part of the defendants, and dismissed the complaint on its merits.

Jacobs in his complaint said that on April 29, 1912, he had entered into an agreement with the American Play Company to produce "Within the Law." He alleged that that company was a cloak for Selwyn & Co., and that the latter concealed the fact that they had acquired the interests of both the authors of the play, Bayard Veiller and George Broadhurst. After the case had been in court all the week, William Rand, Jr., of Ernst & Cane of 31 Liberty Street, moved yesterday that the complaint be dismissed.

Justice Philbin said in doing so that it appeared on the face of the agreement and appended contracts between the Shuberts and the American Play Company that Selwyn & Co. was named as owner of the play and was to receive the royalties for its own account as owner. He expressed astonishment that such a claim as Jacobs made should come from Lee Shubert and Jacobs, as they were experienced in theatrical affairs.

ACCIDENT DELAYS OSCAR II.

Miss Jane Addams Too Ill to Leave for Stockholm.

The agents of the Scandinavian-American Line announced yesterday that on account of a crack in one of her piston rods the steamer Oscar II., which was to have sailed for Copenhagen at 2 o'clock this afternoon, would not be able to leave before the same hour tomorrow afternoon. More than 800 letters and telegrams were sent out to the passengers late on Wednesday night, but in the hurry the agents omitted to notify the newspapers.

Among the passengers who arrived in New York yesterday to sail on the Oscar II. was Miss Emily G. Balch, Professor of Economics at Wellesley College, recently appointed to replace Miss Jane Addams as one of the delegates at the International Peace Conference now in session at Stockholm, as Miss Addams is seriously ill.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Miss Jane Addams has become ill again. She was taken from Hull House today to the residence of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, 1,430 Astor Street, an old friend. Dr. James B. Herrick said rest and quiet would do much for her.

"Miss Addams has tuberculosis of the kidneys," he said, "which is not necessarily dangerous. The trip to California resulted in a marked improvement in her condition, but she has been advised to give up all thought of a trip to Europe."

MITCHEL SAYS CITY NEEDS PRESS AGENT

Appeals to Advertising Men for Plan to Arouse Interest in Administration.

FEARS FOR ALBANY BILLS

Mayor Says He Federated All the Civic Organizations and Results Were Discouraging.

New York City needs a press agent, according to Mayor Mitchel, who spoke yesterday after luncheon to the Advertising Club in its rooms at 47 East Twenty-fifth Street on the subject of "Good Publicity and Good Government."

"Good government," said the Mayor, "depends upon good advertising, and a government succeeds by carrying to the people a knowledge of its acts and purposes. Many important measures affecting the city are threatened and killed because the public does not understand them or take any interest in them."

The Mayor instanced his failure to arouse public sentiment—or even public opposition—concerning his legislative program of eight bills which, if enacted at Albany, would save the city $25,000,000 a year in taxes, according to his estimate. He told how he had been successful in bringing together for conference the city members of the Senate and Assembly, and of how he had won their support for most of the proposals.

"But," he continued, "these bills will not be made laws unless public opinion supports them. The Legislature will not act unless there is strong demand from voters in this city. I have attempted to arouse the people, therefore, but have not met with encouraging results.

"Some one suggested that I federate all of the civic organizations and organize them for support, and I tried this plan. We held two mass meetings, one in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn, and I feel almost ashamed to confess that the halls where we held our meetings were not half full. The people simply were not sufficiently interested to attend.

"And yet these same people will rise up and criticise the administration when these bills fail and the taxes are consequently high. They will say that we have not done our duty in the matter of tax reduction.

"What are we to do? We know of no way in which to place information before the people and command their interest. The city cannot get paid advertising and we have no press agent. We must rely upon the statements of officials made through the columns of the newspapers, and we cannot hope to advertise our affairs fully in this way.

"This problem of publicity is really one of the most difficult we have. I wish you advertising men, experienced in such matters, would come to our assistance. If you could devise some effectual means by which any city administration could make the citizens interested in what it was trying to do, you would be rendering a great service and the difficulties of government would be divided by 100."

When the Mayor had finished, O. C. Harn, Chairman of the meeting, put the question of the club's assistance to a vote.

"Can we help the Mayor in this problem?" he asked.

"Yes, yes, we can," came from all over the room.

A resolution in which the assistance of the club was promised was then passed unanimously.

"And we are going to get something definite done," said Mr. Harn after the meeting had adjourned.

VICTIM OF NERVES A SUICIDE

Clerk Shoots Himself in Prudential Building, Newark.

Suffering from a nervous disorder, De Witt Smith, 35 years old, of 77 Myrtle Avenue, Irvington, N. J., ended his life yesterday by shooting himself in the right temple in the retiring room of the Prudential Insurance Company's Building, Newark, where he had been employed as a supervising special clerk for several years. The body was ordered removed to Holle's morgue by County Physician McKenzie.

Smith went into the retiring room at the close of business, and a short time later a shot was heard by other employes. Entering the room, several clerks found Smith lying dead with a revolver by his side. He had suffered for a long time from nervousness, and a short time ago was forced to take a vacation. He leaves a wife and two children.

Seek Gardens for Crippled Children.

The New York City Visiting Committee yesterday issued an appeal for flowers, shrubs, flower and vegetable seeds, children's gardening tools, "and above all a little money," for the purpose of making gardens on Blackwell's Island for the benefit of permanently crippled children in the City Hospital, and neurological patients in the City Home. Contributions should be sent to the pier of the Department of Public Charities, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, directed to Dr. Charles B. Bacon, Superintendent of the City Hospital; contributions of articles for the other garden should be sent in the same manner to Edward E. McMahon, Superintendent of the City Home, and contributions of money should be sent to J. F. Curtis, 62 Cedar Street, City.

On the Avenue—

The men of New York who buy for Summer comfort and protection, regardless of price, usually select Balbriggan undergarments. Most of them prefer

KAVANAUGH BALBRIGGAN
the comfortable underwear

yet it sells everywhere for just 50c a garment—a mighty small price for the satisfaction and value received.
KAVANAUGH LISLE is extra quality, from selected Sea Island cotton—very fine weave, sterilized—hygienic.
This label on underwear for men means finest quality, made from the bale of cotton to the finished garment in the Kavanaugh mill.
BALBRIGGAN, 50c; HYGIENIC LISLE, $1.00.
Ask your dealer.
KAVANAUGH KNITTING CO., Inc.
Makers, Waterford, N. Y.

BUILDING AND UPBUILDING

The mechanics of construction we call Building, but the extraordinary efforts we make to save to the Owner every possible dollar on the cost and every possible day on the time may be properly described as an Upbuilding process, in that it contributes to the value of the Owner's investment from a purely economic point of view.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Green River Rye
For those who prefer Rye Whiskey
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15 South William St.
NEW YORK CITY
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
HOLLAND SYSTEM, INC.
BOSTON, MASS.
Distributors of the Famous Fenway Products

SCHILLER FIGHTS REMOVAL.

Denies the Capture of the Matoppo Was an Act of Piracy.

Ernest Schiller, who captured single handed the British steamer Matoppo as she was sailing with a cargo of barbed wire for Russia, was brought yesterday before Commissioner Houghton in removal proceedings. He is wanted in the Delaware Federal District on the charge of piracy, and Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood wants to send him there. Schiller, however, has decided to fight removal, and has retained Joseph W. Keller, a former Deputy Attorney General of the State, to represent him.

He denied yesterday that in the affair aboard the Matoppo he was acting as a pirate. His capture he urged was an act of war and the Captain and Chief Officer acquiesced in that view of it when they joined him in drinking the health of the Kaiser. Commissioner Houghton adjourned the case for hearing until 10 o'clock tomorrow, and fixed the bail bond at $25,000. As Schiller could not provide that he was sent back to the Tombs.

George Haller and Otto Milleder, who are alleged to have been accomplices of Schiller, were brought yesterday before Magistrate Koenig in the Jefferson Market Court on a short affidavit alleging felonious assault. They were held for forty-eight hours, and Assistant District Attorney Dunham of Bergen County, New Jersey, said that the papers would be so drawn that the men must answer the charge in New Jersey.

PRINTS SALE YIELDS $15,857

Flower and Bird Panels in Blanchard Japanese Collection.

The closing sale of the Blanchard collection of Japanese color prints at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon brought returns of $3,130, making a total for the collection of 383 numbers of $15,857. The beautiful flower and bird panels, "masterpieces of poetic design and rhythmic drawing," were sold yesterday. The first, "Kujaku to Botan: Peacock and Peonies," No. 402, one of the gems of the collection, went to Rudert for $90. Five of the same beautiful prints, which went to Seaman, agent, were No. 486, "Oshidori to Mubekazura: Mandarin Ducks and Clematis," which brought $80; No. 498, "Shijukara to Tsubaku: Titmouse and Camelia," $50; No. 489, "Kawasemi to Hydrangea," $80; No. 503, "Kinkei to Matsu-no-ki: Golden Pheasant and Young Pines," $80; No. 504, "Omu to Ringo-no-ki: Parrot and Apple Tree," $50. These were all of the first size, 15 by 7 inches.

"Sekirei to Fusoka: A Golden Wagtail and Hibiscus," No. 505, the second size of the Flower and Bird Panels, 15 inches by 5, went to Church for $50, and No. 507, "Sekichiku: Pinks," went to Howard Mansfield for $60. "Aoji to Fusoka: Blue Bird and Hibiscus," No. 509, went to Church for $50, and Spalding paid $55 for No. 511, "Kiji to Matsu-no-ki: Pheasant, Pine Tree and Snow," No. 515, Uz Uru to Nami: Stork and Wave," went to Spalding for $100.

FOUNDED 1856

Students of Williams College and Cornell College, who began their Easter Holidays April fifth, will find everything they may require for dress or play in our broad showing of Spring Suits, Overcoats, Haberdashery, Hats, Shoes and Clothes for Sport—typifying refinement of design and thorough tailoring.

We are fully equipped to furnish all the Spring clothing requirements of "Prep. school" boys too.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

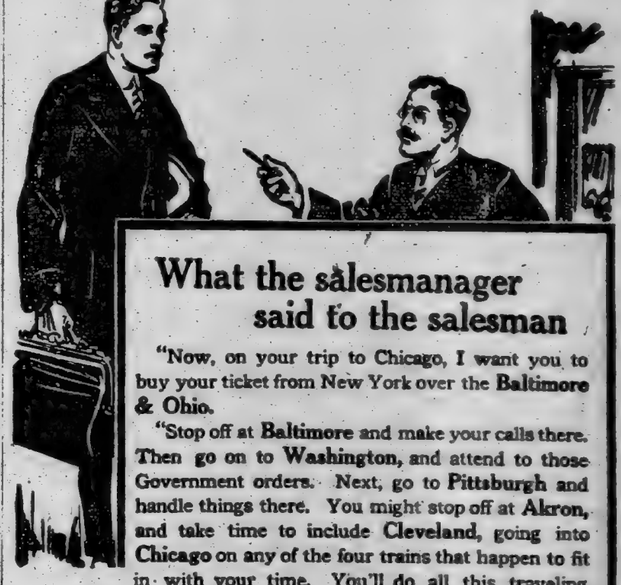

What the salesmanager said to the salesman

"Now, on your trip to Chicago, I want you to buy your ticket from New York over the **Baltimore & Ohio.**

"Stop off at **Baltimore** and make your calls there. Then go on to **Washington,** and attend to those Government orders. Next, go to **Pittsburgh** and handle things there. You might stop off at **Akron,** and take time to include **Cleveland,** going into **Chicago** on any of the four trains that happen to fit in with your time. You'll do all this traveling ***on the same ticket.*** Be sure and deposit ticket at the station where you stop off.

"You ought to be bright and fresh and full of 'pep' all the trip, for you'll travel as we like our men to do—on the very best trains that are run anywhere, over the finest track and road-bed, and in the very latest models of Pullman sleepers. Incidentally, you'll save the house some money by using this stop-over through ticket.

"Telephone the **Baltimore & Ohio** ticket office, Madison Square 3626, and they will fix you up properly. There are four all-steel through trains out of New York for Chicago every day. Leave Liberty Street 8.15 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 6.00 p. m.; 10 minutes earlier from 23d Street. Night train leaves 23d Street at 11.50 p. m., and Liberty Street at 1.30 a. m. The **'Chicago Limited'** and **'Interstate Special'** are observation trains and carry compartment sleepers as well. Get a copy of the handsome 'Descriptive Book of Trains' and keep it in your pocket."

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General Eastern Passenger Agent,
1276 Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio
"Our Passengers Are Our Guests"

JOSHUA CRANE QUALIFIES TO PLAY JAY GOULD FOR THE COURT TENNIS TITLE

CRANE IS VICTOR IN COURT TENNIS FINAL

Defeats Whitney Handily and Will Meet Gould in Challenge Match Tomorrow.

LOSER CAPTURES ONE SET

Boston Expert's Wily Tactics and Force Too Much for Local Player —Doubles Begin Monday.

Joshua Crane of Boston defeated Payne Whitney in the final round of the national court tennis championship tournament at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday afternoon, and by his victory won the right to play Jay Gould in the challenge round to-morrow. Whitney proved to be unequal to the task of defeating the veteran, who won by a score of 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Crane played excellent tennis, usually having reserve power in hand for critical moments. Whitney, too, played sturdily, but he was no match in craftiness for the Boston expert, who was content to let Whitney play himself out against clever placing.

Whitney won the second set by heroic endeavor. It was a costly victory, for he exhausted himself, and could not play with the same aggressiveness in the succeeding sets, so that it was comparatively easy for Crane to run out the match. The weakness of Whitney was especially noticeable in the final set, which Crane closed out, allowing his opponent but one game.

Strategy was the keynote of Crane's game from the first instant of play. He judged his strokes so well that the burden of court covering was placed on Whitney, with a consequent wearing down of his strength. Crane's shots flashed with the speed of a bullet, the ball shooting low to the corners, so that in many instances the return was impossible. He also caught the tambour a number of times for the most baffling stroke of the game, and while Whitney was frequently able to make returns of these shots, he did not have the opportunity to sense direction. His play from such strokes was one of his weak points, mainly because of the speed with which Crane drove the ball.

The grille was not a particular object of attention from Crane in yesterday's match. Though he made some strokes to this vantage point, he depended more largely on the corners, with a view to weakening his opponent by playing first one and then the other. The dedans, however, was a mark which caught many of Crane's plays. He could not get the ball straight past Whitney, but he did play accurately from the side wall, the sphere slipping past Whitney after he had previously been drawn a bit out of position.

Crane's better eye and better stroke enabled him to win many of the chases, both of them frequently adding points to his total. Crane's chief fault was a proneness to make errors on what should have been easy returns. Sometimes, to be sure, it was the play of Whitney that forced him into them, but there were many which came soft from Whitney's racquet, and could have been sent back.

It was largely because of errors that Whitney won the second set. Crane was leading at 4—3, having won the seventh, a deuce game, by two chases, one, worse than the second gallery, and one better than 2. In the next game he played into Whitney's hands. The latter took a love game on four nets by Crane. The Boston player's only good stroke was one that called off Whitney's chase of better than 3. In the next game Whitney had it 30—0 on two additional nets by Crane, making six in succession. A victory gave Whitney the lead at 5—4, and he took the next game purely on merit after it had been 30—0 in favor of Crane.

In winning an uphill struggle in this set, Whitney played himself out, which was just what Crane desired. Whitney had contested sturdily and well, but he could not keep up the pace to which Crane forced things in the third set. He played gamely, breaking even on the first four games, but after that he weakened perceptibly and it was easy for Crane to register a victory at 6—3.

Whitney made a hard fight to stave off defeat in the fourth set, but Crane was playing too strongly to allow of any recovery by his opponent. After the Boston man had won the first game at 4—1 on points, Whitney secured the second by a duplicate score, and this was his final one of the match. He carried two subsequent games to deuce, only to lose them to the indefatigable Crane. The Bostonian took the third game at 7—5, mainly by superior placing. The game went to deuce in the first instance on Crane's net, and though Whitney twice scored the vantage point, Crane brought it back to deuce and finally won on a drive to the dedans and a placement.

The last stand by Whitney came in the fifth game, the longest of the match. This also went to deuce on Whitney's net. Three times Whitney secured the vantage point, only to be beaten back by Crane. Then the Bostonian forced his opponent into errors, Whitney netting two drives at this critical stage and losing the game at 9—7. The next was an easy victory for Crane, and though Whitney carried the last game to deuce, Crane won it and with it the set, match, and tournament. The scores:

Crane and Whitney.

FIRST SET.

Crane	6	5	4	4	2	2	4	5	30—6
Whitney	1	3	2	2	4	4	1	3	20—2

SECOND SET.

Crane	2	4	4	4	4	4	6	0	0	2	30—4
Whitney	4	2	2	6	2	6	4	4	4	4	40—6

THIRD SET.

Crane	4	4	1	1	4	5	0	4	4	2	27—6
Whitney	0	0	4	4	1	3	4	2	2	0	20—3

FOURTH SET.

Crane	4	1	7	4	0	4	5	5	34—6
Whitney	1	5	1	7	0	5	2	1	22—1

Play for the doubles championship will start Monday. The draw announced yesterday is as follows:

First Round.—W. B. Dinsmore, New York, and Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, vs. Jay Gould, Philadelphia, and W. H. T. Huhn, Philadelphia; C. S. Cutting, New York, and L. Waterbury, New York, vs. Wilson Porter, Philadelphia, and D. L. Hutchinson, Philadelphia; P. Stockton, Boston, and D. P. Rhodes, Philadelphia, vs. C. E. Sands, New York, and Payne Whitney.

Second Round, First Round Bye.—G. R. Fearing, Boston and Joshua Crane, Boston, to play the winner of the Stockton and Rhodes vs. Sands and Whitney match.

Dunning Victor in Casino Squash.

C. A. Dunning won the Class C squash championship of the Heights Casino, when he defeated W. H. Thurston in a five-game match Wednesday night. Every game was closely contested. Dunning won the first at 16—14, only to have Thurston defeat him in the second at 16—13. One point won the third game for Dunning, the score being 17—16. He lost the fourth at 15—11 and won the deciding game at 15—13.

Parker Reaches Casino Final.

In the semi-final round of the men's tennis tournament at the Heights Casino yesterday, Harry Parker defeated B. L. Dodge at 6—3, 6—2. An exhibition tennis match in doubles will be played tomorrow afternoon, Harry McNeil and Harold Throckmorton being paired against Dean Mathey and Watson M. Washburn. The match will start at 3:30.

GENTLEMAN RIDERS MANY.

Two Dozen of Them Seek Licenses for Hunt Club Meetings.

The Saratoga Racing Association received a license to hold jumping races during its Summer meeting from July 31 to Aug. 26, inclusive, yesterday at the regular meeting of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, held at 18 East Forty-first Street.

Six members of the organization attended the conference, with the President, August Belmont, in the chair. More applications for licences, both riding and training, than in any recent year, were acted upon favorably. Besides the applications of professional steeplechase jockeys, who asked for permission to ride across country and at the hunt meetings, there was a large increase in licenses applied for by gentlemen riders, many of whom have not been seen through the field for many seasons.

Certificates were granted to E. A. Russell, Jr., and Harry Lee. Twenty-two other amateurs made applications, which were temporarily held up to wait the approval of the Hunt Committee. This delay is only a matter of form and the other riders will receive their licenses in a few days. They include A. W. Porter, G. Allen Lee, E. H. Carle, James G. Leiper, Jr., Karl Whittindale, Charles A. Appleton, Thomas Wright, Raymond Belmont, Bayard Tuckerman, Henry L. Bell, George Brooke, 3d, Welsh Strawbridge, W. R. Martin, James Park, Richard Mortimer, Jr., C. Mahlon Kline, Alfred Borden, Francis R. Appleton, Jr., John Tucker, David Dows, Lawrence B. Smith, and S. C. Stich.

A number of new names appeared among the trainers who received licenses. There were seventeen in all, as follows: John L. Coyle, Patrick Deegan, E. Finnegan, S. C. Hildreth, T. Madden, J. Murphy, James K. Frayling, J. Merryman Black, Silas Veltch, A. Allen, William Hogan, A. Stewart, J. F. Newman, P. J. Healey, A. T., Lewis, T. J. Donohue, and Frank Greeves.

Several more professional jockeys applied for licenses than last year. They include most of the steeplechase riders seen in jumping events around the metropolitan circuit. Among them are Allen, Henderson, Waugn, Heider, Booth, T. Chandler, Bush, Thomas O'Bryan, Boyd, and F. J. Levi.

ARBITERS FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

New Committee to Solve Knotty Athletic Questions for A. A. P. S.

A committee of revision, which will make decisions in matters of dispute among schools, was appointed at a recent meeting of the Athletic Association of Private Schools of New York, an organization formed in January to control athletics in the private and preparatory schools of the metropolitan district. This body will consist of Douglas Bomeisler of Poly Prep and Yale football fame; John Harsen Rhoades, a graduate of Harvard University, and one of the prime movers in the old New York Interscholastic League, and Rowland Patterson, Inspector of athletics in the Board of Education.

Fifteen schools have already joined the new league. The main features of the organization are Faculty control and responsibility for all interschool athletic contests, scholarship requirements for every athlete, the limitation of each student to four years of interscholastic competition, a maximum age limit of 21 years, and an attendance of twenty school days after Oct. 15 of each year for eligibility to play on a representative team.

The following schools have joined the new league: Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn Prep, Ethical Culture School, Horace Mann School, Poly Prep, St. John's Prep, Barnard School for Boys, Collegiate School, Franklin School, Kirmayer School, Buckley School, De La Salle Institute, Kelvin School, St. Francis Prep, and Xavier High.

The officers are as follows: President, Virgil Prettyman, Horace Mann School; Vice President, F. R. Lane, Poly Prep; Secretary, W. H. Hazen, Barnard School; Treasurer, Father Clarke, Brooklyn Prep.

BOXING PERMITS DELAYED.

New Jersey Clubs Disgruntled Over Retarding of Sanctions.

General dissatisfaction is manifest among officials of a number of New Jersey clubs over the failure of the Amateur Athletic Union either to act on their applications for sanctions to conduct amateur boxing tournaments or to give a reason for failure to do so. Amateur boxing is legal in New Jersey under the recently enacted Dugan law, which provides that the A. A. U. shall decide on the matter of permits to hold bouts, and that no club can receive a sanction that has not been incorporated for three years.

In Hudson County the clubs are appealing to Tom Cassidy, A. A. U. Commissioner for the district, and he has promised to take up the question with the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association, which has authority to grant or deny sanctions. Senator Charles Egan of Jersey City is reported to have threatened to ask the repeal of the Dugan measure unless action is taken soon on the applications of the clubs.

The only club in Jersey City which has as yet received permission to conduct an amateur tournament is the Warren A. C. This club received two dates, April 29 and 30, after applying for six. What has become of the other applications the Registration Committee has not announced.

CHARLEY WHITE WINS BOUT.

Chicago Lightweight Gets Decision Over Matt Wells.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6.—Charley White, the Chicago lightweight, received the decision over Matt Wells, English lightweight champion, in a fifteen-round bout here tonight.

TWELVE RACES IN REGATTA.

Schuylkill River Events Announced to be Rowed May 13.

The program for the fourteenth annual regatta of the American Rowing Association on the Schuylkill River has been announced by the regatta officials. Twelve races will be held on Saturday afternoon, May 13, with the Childs Cup race between the crews of Columbia, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Annapolis as the chief attraction.

The other events are single sculls for the Farragut Cup, intermediate single sculls, double sculls, centipede, four-shell, special four-oar shell race for the United States Navy Cup, open to crews from colleges and boat clubs eligible as second fours; eight-oar shell race, open to colleges and boat clubs except the crews competing for the Childs Cup; but the winning crew in the Childs Cup race may make a post entry in the eight-oar shell race; special interclub eight-oar shell contest for second eights, junior collegiate eight-oar shell race for New England Challenge Cup, open to oarsmen who have not had a seat in the Varsity boat up to the day of the regatta; interscholastic eight-oar shell race, for the Franklin Challenge Cup, and a freshman eight-oar shell race, open to all colleges and universities in the country.

The distance for the Childs Cup race is a mile and a half, and for all other races a mile and 550 yards.

Wanderers Vanquish Quebec on Ice

BOSTON, April 6.—The Montreal Wanderers defeated the Quebec team in a professional hockey match tonight, 6 goals to 3.

RED SOX CRUEL TO PETS OF BROOKLYN

World's Champions Whirl Their Deadly Bats at Pfeffer and Win by Score of 6 to 0.

The world's champion Boston Red Sox paid their first visit to Brooklyn yesterday. They were not very much taken with the scenery as seen from the elevated train windows, and they did not care for Brooklyn weather, which was not on its best behavior, but they did like the Brooklyn Baseball Club. The Red Sox are fond of any team they can beat as easily as they did the Dodgers. Boston won by a score of 6 to 0.

Brooklyn was deeply mystified by the pitching of Caarl Mays. His underhand delivery held them spellbound for the six innings during which he lingered on the rubber. They got two infant hits off Mays, but the total length of both was about six feet. A bunt by Wheat in the second sputtered a few feet in front of the plate and another scratch by Daubert in the sixth got a few feet away from the catcher. Brisk running made hits of these wee taps.

When Mays was succeeded by Marty McHale in the seventh inning, every one who remembered Marty's work for the Yankees last season, expected that Brooklyn would at least catch up with the visitors. But McHale, who is perhaps the best tenor singer in the major leagues, seems to have started life anew. The Dodgers couldn't hit him either. Jimmy Johnston, the Brooklyn's newly imported speed boy from the Pacific Coast, was the only batsman to bruise McHale's pitching. In the ninth inning Johnston laced a two bagger to left field.

Big Ed Pfeffer pitched six innings for Brooklyn, and it was while he was on the job that the Boston bats were most destructive.

The far-famed Duster Mails, who brought a big reputation here all the way from the coast, succeeded Pfeffer, and this overgrown southpaw looks like a pitcher. He has a cross-fire ball which shoots past a batsman's vision without a word of warning. Mails has several nicknames, including "United States," "Delayed," and "Duster," but his folks know him by the name of Walter.

The Bostons got all their runs promptly in the first three innings. Hooper singled in the first and Scott sacrificed him to second. Speaker was thrown out at first by Getz, and Hoblitzel singled. Hobby and Hooper then inaugurated a double steal. Lew McCarty threw badly to second and Hooper scored.

With two out in the second inning, the Red Sox got very familiar with Pfeffer's pitching. Cady singled and so did Mays. Hooper slashed a trippie over Zack Wheat's head, and scored Cady and Mays. Scott doubled to right centre and Hooper counted, while Scott tallied on Speaker's two-base smash to left. Hoblitzel then walked, but Henriksen was out at first and end ed the flood of runs.

In the third Jack Barry was safe on Getz's error, and he went down on Cady's out at first. Mays drove Barry home with his second hit of the afternoon. Mails showed good nerve in the eighth inning when he had the bases full with two out. Speaker was at the bat and the situation was enough to disconcert any youngster, but Mails dusted the ball over so fast that the only thing that Speaker could do was to pop a fly out to Wheat. Speaker, by the way, is still a hold out. He has until Wednesday to sign.

At no time did the Brooklyns show any symtoms of the hitting fever. They were powerless against Mays and almost as weak against McHale. The Dodgers have hopes of doing better today and tomorrow against the champions. The score:

BOSTON. (A. L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoper, rf.	5	2	3	2	0
Scott, ss.	4	1	2	2	0
Speker, cf.	5	0	1	1	0
Hobtl, 1b.	2	1	0	8	0
Jans'n, 1b.	1	0	1	2	0
H'ksen, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Sh'ton, lf.	2	0	1	1	2
G'ding, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
McK'y, 3b.	2	0	0	0	4
Barry, ss.	4	1	0	1	3
Cady, c.	4	1	2	7	1
Mays, p.	3	1	3	0	1
M'Hale, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	41	6	15	27	10

BROOKLYN. (N. L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
D'bert, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Stgel, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
Myers, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
J'ston, cf.	2	0	1	2	0
Cut'w, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0
Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
McC'ty, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Pfeffer, p.	1	0	0	0	3
†L. Miller.	1	0	0	0	0
Mails, p.	1	0	0	0	0
†Mowrey.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	0	4	27	11

Errors—Gardner, Getz, McCarty.

Boston (A. L.)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6—6
Brooklyn (N. L.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

*Batted for Pfeffer in sixth inning.
†Batted for Mails in ninth inning.

Two base hits—Scott, Speaker, Johnston. Three base hit—Hooper. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Stolen base—Hoblitzel. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Brooklyn, 8. Struck out—By Mays, 6; by Pfeffer, 2; by Mails, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 2; off McHale, 1; off Pfeffer, 1. Hit by pitcher—By McHale (McCarty). Hits—Off Mays, 2 in six innings; off McHale, 2 in three innings; off Pfeffer, 9 in six innings; off Mails, 6 in three innings. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Klem. Time of game, 1:40.

BOEHLING WEAKENS IN NINTH

Washington Pitcher Batted for Five Hits and Three Runs.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Boston Nationals made the series even today by winning from the Washington Americans, 4 to 1. With the score 1 to 1 in the ninth the Braves found Boehling for five hits and three runs. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'cle, ss.	5	0	3	1	5
Evers, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
Wh'lt, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Cllns, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
Magee, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
K'chy, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Smith, 3b.	3	1	0	0	1
Cpton, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
S'dg'a, cf.	3	2	2	0	0
Gowdy, c.	2	0	0	5	3
Tr'gr'r, p.	2	1	1	2	1
Rud'ph, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Tyler, p.	1	0	0	1	2
*F'pat'k.	1	0	1	0	0
†Egan	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	43	4	11	27	15

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mgan, 2b.	4	0	0	2	7
Foster, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Milan, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Judge, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Sh'ks, lf.	3	1	1	3	0
J'son, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
McH'e, ss.	3	0	1	3	1
Ghar'y, c.	3	0	2	0	2
Ayers, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Boehl'g, p.	1	0	0	0	1
‡Rondeau.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	1	5	27	18

*Batted for Rudolph in sixth inning.
†Batted for Wilhoit in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Ayers in fifth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Boehling.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3—4
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Magee. Earned runs—Boston, 4; Washington, 1. Double plays—Gharrity and McBride; Ayers, Morgan and Judge; Morgan, Gharrity and Judge. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Washington, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ayers, 1; off Boehling, 4. Hits—Off Ayers, 1 in 5 innings; off Boehling, 10 in 4 innings; off Rudolph, 4 in 5 innings; off Tyler, 1 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Ayers, 3; by Rudolph, 4; by Boehling, 3. Wild pitch—Rudolph. Umpire—Mr. Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Red Sox Get Clarence Walker.

BOSTON, April 6.—The acquisition of Clarence Walker, heavy hitting outfielder of the St. Louis Americans, by the world champion Red Sox was announced today. Lewis, Boston's left fielder, is out of the game at present with an injured thumb and Walker may play his position.

Stevens Pitcher Hurt in Practice.

Charles Struppmann, one of the mainstays of the Stevens Tech pitching staff, was severely injured in practice yesterday when he collided with the second baseman, who attempted to touch him out at first base, and may be kept out of the game for some time. Stevens will open the season with Manhattan at Hoboken on April 12.

Results of Other Games.

At Richmond, Va.—Richmond, 3; Philadelphia Nationals, 2.

At Louisville, Ky.—Pittsburgh, 8; Louisville, 2.

At Wilmington, N. C.—Philadelphia Americans, 8; Rocky Mount, 1.

GIANTS AND YANKS TO CLASH

New York Teams to Play at Polo Grounds This Afternoon.

New Yorkers will have their first chance to look over the Giants and Yankees at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, when McGraw's clan, fresh from Texas and way stations, will grapple in Harlem with Bill Donovan's Yankees. The Yankees have been exposed to public view in Brooklyn and everybody knows about Frank Baker, Lee Magee, Frank Gilhooley, et al.

Now come the Giants with Benny Kauff and Eddie Roush in the outfield. As to Benny and Eddie, much is known from the reports from the South. New York will reserve decision until the inhabitants see these boys in action. The game this afternoon will begin at 3 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, the Dodgers will continue their strife with the Boston Red Sox and will endeavor to do their best.

GIANTS' TRAIN LATE.

Anderson or Tesreau to Pitch Against Yankees Today.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 6.—Either Fred Anderson or Jeff Tesreau will face the Yankees tomorrow at the Polo Grounds in the first game of the city series. McGraw has not decided which one of these moist ball pitchers will start, but it is Anderson's turn to work.

The Giants passed through here tonight an hour late on their way to New York, where they will arrive about 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, if they lose no more time.

Pitcher Rube Benton, who has a sore arm, will be allowed to linger a few more days in the South. Benton left the team here tonight and started for Norfolk, where he will join the second team Saturday. Manager McGraw wired Bill Martin, manager of the Colts, to send Ralph Stroud and Rube Schauer home Saturday night.

The batting order of the Giants tomorrow will be the same as in the last few exhibition games, with Rariden catching.

If Manager Donovan uses a right-hander tomorrow Kelly may play right field instead of Roush.

CHASE TO PLAY FOR REDS.

Cincinnati Club Signs Yankees' Old First Baseman.

Hal Chase, formerly first baseman and manager of the New York Americans, was yesterday signed to play first base for the Cincinnati Club of the National League. Chase jumped the Chicago White Sox last season and joined the Buffalo Club of the Federal League, where he played the sort of sensational baseball that made him famous with the Yankees when he first came here from the Pacific Coast. Chase was one of the players turned over to Harry F. Sinclair by the Buffalo Club when the Federal League collapsed.

Last season, with the Buffalo Feds, Chase played in his old-time form, and when he is at his best there is not a player in the major leagues who is more spectacular than "Prince Hal." His failure with the New York Americans was due to petty controversies and rebellion against the club's discipline. Manager Herzog of the Reds is glad to get Chase and believes that with his fielding and batting ability he will put the Reds in line as a pennant contender.

Chase first played ball with Santa Clara College in California. In 1904 he joined the Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Coast League, and in 1905 joined the New York Americans. He jumped the Yankees in 1908, but was reinstated in the following Spring.

Augusta Downs Giant Colts.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 6.—The Giants colts were defeated today by the local club of the South Atlantic League. The game went ten innings and was won by the Augusta club after two men were retired. The locals hit Schauer freely. The score:

	R	H	E
New York.	3	9	1
Augusta.	4	8	2

Batteries—Schauer, Kenny, and Kecher; Hall, Henderson, Patterson, and McDonald. Umpire—Mr. Culiy.

Cardinals Defeat Browns, 4 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Davenport and Fincher were easy for the St. Louis Nationals, and the latter took the fourth game of the city series from the St. Louis Americans here today, 4 to 2. The score:

	R	H	E
Nationals	3	9	1
Americans	2	7	0

Batteries—Doak and Snyder; Davenport, Fincher, Koob, Crandall, and Hartley.

Pacific Coast League.

At Oakland—Portland, 7; San Francisco, 2.
At Los Angeles—Vernon, 5; Los Angeles, 4.
At Salt Lake—Oakland, 5; Salt Lake, 1.

YANKEES IN PRACTICE GAME.

Defeat Colonial A. C. at the Polo Grounds with Yale Man Pitching.

"Wild Bill" Donovan and his Yankees opened the Polo Grounds baseball season yesterday by defeating the Colonial A. C. of New Haven, 5 to 0, in a listless game. Pie Way, the former Yale star, who was in the box for the New Haven club, held the Yankees well in hand until he became tired in the fourth inning, when Gilhooley scored on his single to right field, following an error on an attempted double play by the ex-collegians and a sacrifice fly by Gedeon.

In the fifth inning Peckinpaugh sent a hot bounder through shortstop to left field and got around to third base on a two-bagger that Alexander treated himself to before retiring from the game in favor of Nunamaker. From this vantage point he scored easily when Ray Caldwell was removed from the umpire's position long enough to bat for Tipple and to score the runner on a sacrifice fly to Hanes in right field.

Way was showing the effect of poor condition and in the sixth inning the Yankees again hit his curves with ease. Gilhooley made his second hit of the game, a double to right, and after Magee went out on a fly to Harry Falsey, Baker produced a single to left that scored Gilhooley. Not having made a hit up to this time, and having been informed that the game was to be called in the next inning, Gedeon thought it the proper time to introduce himself as a slugger, so he slammed out a three-base hit to deep right-centre, which scored Baker, and a moment later he came home himself when Dugan at second for the Colonials threw wild to catch him turning third base. The score:

YANKEES.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Gilh'y, rf.	3	2	2	0	0
Magee, lf.	3	0	1	4	0
Baker, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3
Gedeon, 2b.	2	1	1	1	3
Pipp, 1b.	2	0	0	5	0
Peck., ss.	3	1	1	2	1
A'ander, c.	2	0	1	5	3
Tipple, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Nunam'r,	1	0	0	0	0
Cook, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
H'mann,	0	0	0	2	0
Boone, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Ehgn, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
Mullen	1	0	1	0	0
*Caldwell.	1	0	0	0	0
Markle.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	25	5	10	21	12

COLONIAL A. C.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P. F'sey, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
H. F'sy, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
Brown, cf.	3	0	0	3	1
Hanes, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
Pepe, ss.	2	0	1	1	0
Dugan, 2b.	2	0	1	2	1
Gilooly, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0
Waters, c.	2	0	0	5	1
Way, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Total.	22	0	5	18	8

Yankees	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	5—5
Colonial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

*Batted for Tipple in fifth inning.

Two-base hits—Hanes, H. Falsey, Alexander, Gilhooley. Three-base hit—Gedeon. Sacrifice flies—Caldwell, Gedeon. Stolen bases—Falsey, 2; Dugan, Gilhooly. Left on bases—Colonial, 7; Yankees, 8. Double plays—Waters to Gilhooly; Brown to Dugan. Struck out—By Tipple, 5; by Way, 2. First base on balls—Off Tipple, 3 in five innings; off Markle, 2 in two innings. Wild pitch—Markle. Passed ball—Alexander. Hits—Off Tipple, 5 in five innings. Umpires—Messrs. Caldwell, Schaefer, and Baumann. Time of game—1:45.

N. Y. U. LOSES CLOSE GAME TO DARTMOUTH

Violet Team's Erratic Playing at Start Enables Hanoverians to Win on Ohio Field, 2 to 1.

Ragged fielding in the opening inning proved disastrous to the New York University baseball nine yesterday, and the Dartmouth team nosed out the local nine on Ohio Field by a score of 2 to 1. Osborne, who led the visitors' batting list, began the scoring with a liner to Mendelsohn, the Violet third baseman, who was slow in throwing the ball to first bag. After advancing to third base, Osborne brought in Dartmouth's first run, when Mooney, the local team's first baseman, fumbled Haggblom's throw of Reese's bunt.

After the poor showing made at the opening of the game, the Violet players rallied and tied the score in the next inning. Draper's clean drive through shortstop brought in the Violet's first run by enabling Mendelsohn, who had reached first base by being hit with a pitched ball, and who had advanced to third, to cross the plate.

The local nine found Williams, the Dartmouth twirler, rather a difficult problem to solve, eight players striking out in the course of the game. Except for the hit realized by Draper in the second inning, Williams had good control and gave no bases on balls.

Haggblom, who pitched for the local nine, was effective for five innings, allowing only two hits, and striking out two batsmen. Coach Kellogg made a radical shift in the line-up of the Violet nine at the beginning of the sixth inning, including the removal of Haggblom from the box and the substitution of Wolf in his place. It was in the inning following this change that the visitors received their opportunity to clinch the game, when Paine walked, followed by Perkins. A passed ball by Pfau brought Paine across the plate and gave the visitors a lead of one run. The score:

DARTMOUTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'B'ne, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Reese, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Murphy, c.	4	0	0	10	1
T'oher, ss.	4	0	0	1	0
Duh'el, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Paine, 1b.	3	1	0	10	4
E'lins, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
P'kins, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3
W'lms, p.	3	0	0	2	4
Total.	30	2	3	27	12

N. Y. U.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'T'man, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
McC'gh, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
K'ting, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Pfau, c.	3	0	0	4	2
M'son, 3b.	1	1	0	0	2
Fr'tag, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
S'ney, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
Ergas, lb.	2	0	0	5	0
S'b'ge, ss.	2	0	0	1	0
Sch'tz, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
Draper, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
G'gory, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
H'blom, p.	1	0	0	0	5
Wolf, p.	1	0	0	0	3
*Marden	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	1	1	27	17

*Batted for Wolf in ninth inning.
Errors—Mooney, Strawbridge, Mendelsohn, Eskeline.

Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
N. Y. U.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Double play—Tettleman and Strawbridge. Left on bases—Dartmouth, 6; N. Y. U., 3. Bases on balls—Off Haggblom, 1; off Wolf, 3. Hits—Off Williams, 1; off Haggblom, 2 in five innings; off Wolf, 1 in four innings. Struck out—By Haggblom, 2; by Williams, 8. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, (Mendelsohn;) by Wolff, (Osborne.) Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. E. Thorp and Swenson.

WILLIAMS LOSES FIRST GAME

Massachusetts Nine Starts Well, but Virginia Wins Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 6.—Returning today from a clean-up trip in the South, where victories were gained over North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina, Virginia played errorless ball and defeated Williams College 12 to 6.

Young held Virginia hitless for three innings, but proved easy thereafter, as he lost control, issuing twelve passes. His support was excellent, considering the fact that it was the purple squad's first game. Clark put up a brilliant game at short, covering wide territory and figuring in two fast double plays. Bok and Howland also fielded sharply, in addition to leading with the stick, each getting two singles. The score:

VIRGINIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'k'l'y, ss.	4	3	2	6	0
St'rns, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Smith, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
T'man, 1b.	2	2	0	12	1
S'kley, 3b.	5	1	1	1	4
D'Wit'e, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
M'ton, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2

HARVARD ROWING POLICY ATTACKED

Crimson Questions Captain's Authority—Believes Head Coach Should Rule.

INSTRUCTOR'S HANDS TIED

Mature Judgment and Experience Needed in Development of Oarsmen, College Paper Points Out.

Harvard Crimson, the undergraduate daily newspaper at Cambridge, has instituted a campaign against the present rowing system at Harvard, wherein the Captain of the crew has supreme power in rowing. The Crimson appeals to the Athletic Committee to change the system and give the head coach full power to act in all matters concerning the development of the crews.

It is pointed out that a Captain should not be held responsible for rowing because he lacks the mature judgment and experience of the coach, who is free from and above all undergraduate friendships and social affiliations; that in all other sports the Captain has in practice no authority over the coach; that if the Captain is the more efficient director of the sport it is absurd to employ a coach at all.

The Crimson says in its news columns that "this year D. P. Morgan, Jr., '16, Captain of the university oarsmen, has apparently assumed control of the crew, as evidenced by a petition presented to the Athletic Committee by a member of last year's crew stating why the Captain should not bear the responsibility. With this as a basis, the Crimson has made an extensive investigation into prevailing conditions, and, although hampered by the reticence of the rowing authorities, has come to the conclusion that the Captain, and not the coach, is directing the work this season."

In discussing the situation editorially The Crimson says:

"Heeding not a few complaints that have come forth lately, the Crimson has undertaken to find who, if any one, is to bear the responsibility for the glory or the ignominy of this season's university crew. The Crimson has hesitated to offer suggestions on the delicate adjustment between the coach and the Captain of a major sport, in the hope that Mr. Herrick, like Mr. Haughton, would inaugurate a system wherein the coach takes supreme control.

"It now seems, however, that the crew policy this year is liable to follow last year's as regards the captain's exercise of authority over the coach. At present the captain has complete control theoretically; it is unfair to saddle him with this responsibility, and it is unjust to deny complete authority to the coach, whom the public holds responsible. This injustice can be righted by a vote of the Athletic Committee.

"Any adverse criticism of the crew does not come from distrust of the present captain or the present coach. The Crimson, for one, has the utmost confidence in Coach Herrick as a teacher of oarsmen, and the sincerest faith in Captain Morgan as a courageous and able leader. Through no fault of his own, Captain Morgan is the victim of a long-continued system that has now reached its climax. And there seems to be no friction between the present coach and the captain; they say that they can forsee no cause whatever for conflict between themselves. It is in order to bring about a final definition of Harvard's crew policy, in order to remove from every captain the chagrin of adverse criticism, and in order to put responsibility where it belongs—on the coach—that the Crimson is now seeking a solution of this problem.

"For the following reasons, the supremacy of a crew captain over the coach is injurious to the best interests of the sport:

"1. Mature judgment is lacking in an undergraduate because of (a) age, (b) inexperience as compared to a coach, (c) inability to observe his own and other crews because of his personal participation in practice.

"2. The coach is free from and above all undergraduate friendships and social affiliations.

"3. In all other major sports the Captain has in practice no authority over the coach. There is no reason to believe that crew is an exception, since the general principles of administration are the same for all.

"4. If the Captain is the more efficient director of the sport it is absurd to employ a coach at all.

"The Crimson believes that the time has come when the Athletic Committee should by vote designate the coach in every major sport as the absolute director of the squad. If the Athletic Committee will say that the coach and not the Captain is responsible and in complete charge, the committee will follow the logical tendency of the Harvard system; will remove from any coach the embarrassment of asserting his authority; will lift from every Captain the burden of such onerous responsibility, and will probably accomplish great good for the university crews of future years."

COLLEGES IN CLASS RACES.

Pennsylvania Arranges List for Relay Carnival April 28-29.

The University of Pennsylvania has arranged the final classification for the colleges in the class races at the relay carnival on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, April 28 and 29.

The entries for the championship races have not all been received, but the colleges that are expected to compete have been requested to send in their entries not later than tomorrow night.

The class races have filled better than in any previous Pennsylvania carnival, and it is expected that there will be increased interest in the championship events, too.

The one-mile championship race has the entries to date of Harvard, Chicago, Princeton, Dartmouth, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania. These six names include all the one-mile relay teams that have made a good showing this Winter. Chicago, Princeton, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Pennsylvania have all beaten three minutes thirty seconds at the distance indoors, showing that they are up to the requirements for the championship race at this distance.

The two-mile championship race has Michigan, Kansas, Princeton, Yale, and Pennsylvania entered, and some other teams will probably be heard from by the end of this week. Cornell will, of course, run in the four-mile championship race, where they will meet the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team that defeated the Cornellians at the indoor intercollegiates. The other championships have also filled, so that these events will produce sensational races, as was the case last year.

There are always a number of colleges with first-class athletes represented in the special events. This is the case with some of the Western colleges, though most of them will be represented by relay teams.

The list of the college teams that have entered for the championships and their various class races follows:

Championships or Special Events.—Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Dartmouth, Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Wisconsin, Notre Dame, Kansas, Indiana, Occidental, Brigham Young, Iowa State, Georgetown.

CLASS RACES.

Class B Championship.—Columbia, Syracuse, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Hamline, Michigan Agricultural, Holy Cross, Penn State.

Class 1.—Swarthmore, Fordham, Johns Hopkins, Pittsburgh, Coe, Buffalo.

Class 2.—Dubuque, Carnegie Technology, New York University, Haverford, Wesleyan, Hamilton, Newberry.

Class 3.—Colgate, Lehigh, Lafayette, Bucknell, Worcester Polytechnic, Rutgers, Dickinson, George Washington.

Class 4.—Washington and Jefferson, Franklin and Marshall, Gettysburg, Muhlenberg, St. John's, (Annapolis,) Catholic University, Brooklyn Collegiate.

Class 5.—College of Jersey City, New York Law School, Brooklyn Polytechnic, City of New York, Drexel Institute, Temple, New York College of Dental and Oral Surgery, Indiana Normal School, Virginia Military Institute.

Class 6.—Mansfield Normal School, Delaware, Maryland Agricultural, Ursinus, Villa Nova, Lebanon Valley, Juniata, Rhode Island State, Trenton School of Industrial Art.

Class 7.—Jefferson Medical, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Art and Textile School, School of Pedagogy, La Salle College.

MUSIC CHARMED BLAKELOCK

A. E. Schoch Tells of Playing Piano to Inspire the Painter.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 6.—For hours at a time Albert E. Schoch of 74 Evergreen Place, this city, used to play the piano so that his artist friend, Ralph Albert Blakelock, might get inspiration for his brush. The efforts of Blakelock to obtain his freedom from the Asylum State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., recalled to Mr. Schoch today his old friendship with the man who has been incarcerated for the last sixteen years and who is called by some critics America's greatest painter.

"'A man must suffer to become great,'" was an oft repeated expression of Blakelock's when he lived in East Orange. He was in dire poverty when he made his home for several years prior to 1888 in an old house in Evergreen place near Mr. Schoch's residence. It was while living there that he exchanged a number of his paintings for a piano upon which he would set partially finished canvases and then play by the hour movements from Beethoven and Mendelssohn until, inspired by an idea, he would seize the picture and rush off to his studio to work upon it.

Mr. Schoch has several paintings which were given to him by the artist in his early days. Among them is a sunset painted from the porch of Mr. Schoch's home following a storm. Another is a snow scene of Central Avenue, East Orange, which is painted on a cigar box lid.

Blakelock moved from East Orange to New York, where Harry Watrous, now Secretary of the National Academy, who recognized in his paintings the work of a genius, permitted him to use a part of his studio.

STRAND TO BE CO-OPERATIVE

Theatre to Begin Its Second Year with Bonuses for Employes.

The Strand Theatre Company yesterday announced the adoption of a system of bonuses for its employes to go into effect Sunday, which will be the second anniversary of the opening of the playhouse. The Strand is the largest theatre devoted to the exhibition of motion pictures in the world, and its success prompted the directors to adopt the system of awards, the amount of which will be partly governed by the initiative of the individual.

Ninety-one employes will be benefited by the plan. These are divided into two groups—those receiving less than $25 a week and those receiving a salary above that figure. Members of the first group will receive bonuses up to 10 per cent. of their annual wage, the exact amount being determined by the efficiency of the individual. In this group are the ushers, doorkeepers, cleaners, cashiers, stenographers, maids, and porters. The second group embraces the orchestra musicians, the men in the mechanical department, and members of the executive staff. Five per cent. is the maximum of the bonus any of these may receive.

The first apportionment will be made Jan. 1, 1917, and yearly thereafter. The arrangement will apply to all employes who remain on the staff from one distribution period to the next.

The Strand has a seating capacity of 3,500, and since it was opened it has played to a daily average of 12,500 persons, or a total of 9,125,000. It was the first theatre to present a program of movies in conjunction with a musical program given by a large orchestra, by soloists, and on the pipe organ.

Harvard-Hasty Pudding Club Show.

Harvard's Hasty Pudding Club is to give its seventy-second annual production on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, April 18 and 19, at the Plaza. This year it is to be a musical comedy in two acts, "The White Elephant." The music is by Douglas McC. Stewart, '16, and A. P. Sears, '17. The play has already been presented at Jordon Hall, Boston. George A. McCook, '16, a son of Anson G. McCook of New York, takes the part of Tom, a newspaper correspondent, in the comedy, and the New Yorkers in the chorus are Frederick S. Whitlock, '16; Francis H. Whitmarsh, '16; Donald Moffat, '16; John E. Morgan, '17; James Averell Clark, '17, and William H. Meeker, '17.

French Players Resume Next Week.

Lucien Bonheur's French Theatre Company will return to the Théâtre Français Monday for an engagement of three weeks. The company has been on a tour that embraced Boston, Montreal, and Chicago. It will return to Montreal in May for a two weeks' engagement. "L'Amour Veille," de Caillavet and de Flers comedy, in which Billie Burke was seen here some years ago when the play was called "Love Watches," will be the offering next week. Jules Bois, who is here arranging for the appearance of the Comédie Française next season, will deliver an address Monday night.

A London Bid for 'Hip Hip Hooray'

Charles Dillingham received a cable from Oswald Stoll of London yesterday, in which a bid was made for the English rights to "Hip Hip Hooray," the Hippodrome show. Stoll recently took over the London Opera House, built by Oscar Hammerstein, and his plan is to present the spectacle there beginning June 5, with the entire American cast. A similar offer has been received from Alfred Butt.

Drama League to Discuss "Justice."

Thomas Mott Osborne will speak on prison reform at a meeting of the New York Centre of the Drama League to be held Monday afternoon at the Candler Theatre. John Galsworthy's drama, "Justice," the current offering at that playhouse, will be the general topic for discussion. The other speakers will be Judge Wadhams, O. P. Heggie, Walter Prichard Eaton, and John Cooper Powys. Mr. Powys will tell about Galsworthy himself.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Richard Ordynski has been engaged to stage "Through the Ages," the version of Jerzy Zulawski's Polish drama to be presented by the Loyalty Productions Company, Inc. Mr. Ordynski is himself a Pole by birth and will direct the players from the prompt book loaned him by the author's widow.

"Pensive Patricia" is the title of a one-act operetta that will be a feature of the program to be given at the Plaza tomorrow night by the combined musical clubs of Williams College. The music of the skit is by E. L. Stone, leader of the Glee Club, and F. H. Hutchinson wrote the book and lyrics.

Sir Herbert Tree will appear at the benefit for the Actors' Fund on Sunday night, April 16, at the Century. Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, who was Edna May; Mme. Nazimova, Elsie Janis, and Marie Dressler will be among the entertainers.

A. H. Woods has purchased the rights to a new play, entitled "The Squab Farm," by Frederic Hatton and Fanny Locke Hatton, who wrote "Years of Discretion" and collaborated with Leo Ditrichstein in writing "The Great Lover." "The Squab Farm" is a comedy in four acts and will be produced in New York Labor Day week.

Will Rogers, the Arnaut Brothers, and the rest of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" crew will appear at the dinner in honor of Marcus Loew in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor Sunday night.

The last two performances of the Russian pantomime-ballet, "Petrouchka," will be given at the Neighborhood Playhouse tomorrow and Sunday nights. Divertissements by pupils of Helen Moeller and by the Neighborhood Players will precede the ballet. On April 23, the Neighborhood Players will give a new program of four one-act playlets.

Oscar Hammerstein, 2d., a grandson of the impresario, will be the principal comedian in "The Peace Pirates," the musical play the Columbia undergrads will give in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor, beginning next Wednesday night.

The African Film Trust, Ltd., has acquired the rights to market in Africa all the motion pictures produced by the Jesse L. Lasky and Famous Players Companies. The agreement goes into effect at once and includes all the films manufactured by these companies to date.

Kitty Gordon has been engaged by Arnold Daly for the role of Mrs. St. Aubyn in his revival of Clyde Fitch's "Beau Brummell." Mr. Daly will present his revival in New York Easter Monday.

Pedro de Cordoba, Hedwig Reicher, and Mary Lawton have been added to the list of entertainers who will take part in the benefit for the destitute children of Hungary at the Lyric next Tuesday afternoon.

A hundred members of the New York Theatre Club saw the Paylowa picture, "The Dumb Girl of Portici," at the Globe last night.

NO DARE-DEVIL ACT IN OLD-TIME CIRCUS

Bareback Riders, Aerial Performers, Clowns, and Scores of New Features.

RECORD CROWD AT OPENING

Ford Peace Ship Is Burlesqued and the Freaks Include Twelve Feet of Whiskers.

The 1916 season of the Barnum & Bailey Circus opened in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. Then, and again last night, the Garden was crowded. They were said to have been the most largely attended opening performances the Circus has ever enjoyed in all the years it has been coming to New York, and this despite the fact that, as a rule, the Circus begins its New York season on a Saturday. Two features of previous seasons are eliminated this year, both to the advantage of the performance. One is the long-drawn-out spectcle that hitherto has started the show and the second the nerve-racking dare-devil act that has generally brought it to a close.

The freaks have many new recruits, among them a Scotchman, Alstair Macwilkie by name, who sports a beard 12 feet and 1 inch long; Miss Grace Gilbert, 60 years old, and with a beard that makes her look like an ancient patriarch, and Hugo, the French giant, whose altitude is 8 feet 5 inches, and who has not been with the circus before since it passed from the control of the Bailey family to that of the Ringling Brothers.

Immediately the parade around the rings had ended, the regular programmed displays begin. First come the elephants, three rings full of them. They do all the usual stunts, after which the centre ring is called to attention and for the first time there is heard the Circus Elephant Brass Band, which actually plays "Home, Sweet Home." The music could be better, but it is possible for anybody to catch the tune, the blowing of the horns being directed by one of the trainers.

The main aerial performers this year are the Siegrist-Silbon troupe, and the Six Neapolitans. The performance of these forty men and women is one of the thrilling events of the show.

And there is the usual regiment of clowns. There is a clown band, a clown fire rescue, and a clown peace ship. The peace ship is known as the "Boscar II." and is drawn around the arena by a Ford automobile, the chauffeur of which is made up to look like Henry Ford, while the companion in the car is made up to look like William Jennings Bryan. "Mr. Bryan" never stops speaking and bowing during the voyage around the arena, while the dummy figures on the ships, through a clever mechanical device, fight it out, hammer and tongs fashion.

New acts which get a lot of applause are those of Burton and Jones, the boomerang throwers; Henri Fillis and Co., who direct the dancing antics of a band of beautiful horses; the Belford troupe of acrobats; Moran and Wiser, the hat throwers; the four new Chinese troupes from Peking, and Petroff's comedy circus, in which clowns, ponies, mules and dogs are featured.

These are just a few of the things to be seen at this year's Circus.

"ALPINE" PREMIERE.

Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra to Give Strauss's New Work.

Word was received here yesterday from Cincinnati that Richard Strauss's new "Alpine" Symphony, one of the most important novelties of the present season abroad, would have its American premiere on Thursday afternoon, May 4, as part of the Cincinnati May Festival, under the direction of Dr. Ernst Kunwald, conducting the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. The news was particularly interesting in New York, since the Philharmonic Society had announced the symphony for first performance at one of its concerts here some weeks ago, but the announcement was withdrawn and familiar works of Strauss were substituted for the symphony at the concert. The reason given was that many of the orchestral parts had not arrived from Europe on account of delays in mail due to the war, and the incident received considerable notice at the time.

Arrangements for the production of the work by Dr. Kunwald were evidently hastily made, for the advance prospectus of the festival arrived here this week and contained no mention of the plan. When the Philharmonic Society announced the work it was said the organization had exclusive rights for the American premiere. Felix F. Leifels, manager of the Philharmonic Society, said yesterday he still believed this to be the case and did not understand how the Cincinnati Orchestra could have acquired the rights. A telegraphic inquiry to Cincinnati as to whether there had been any conflict between the two organizations over the rights to the work, which has received more notice than any new orchestral work of the present season, brought the response that Dr. Kunwald could not be reached, but that Mrs. Kunwald had said there had been no conflict.

Fight a Fire in Evening Clothes.

While the members of the Bayside Volunteer Fire Department were dancing at their headquarters early yesterday morning they were called out in their evening clothes to fight a fire which started in the home of Herman Crouze at Seventh Street and Broadway. The Crouze family was awakened by the smoke which came from a blazing chimney. The fire was extinguished with little damage.

Diaghileff Dancers Repeat Ballets.

The Diaghileff Ballet Russe in its fourth performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night repeated ballets which have already been given during the present week. They were "Petrouchka," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil de Nuit" and "Cleopatre." The casts were the usual ones, comprising the names of all the principal dancers of the company.

It was said last night the ballet was considering an offer that had been made for its appearance for several weeks in Havana, Cuba, at the end of the present engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. "Popular Success." —World RIO GRANDE "Popular Success." —Tribune

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2. Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival Tree in Henry VIII. with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 125.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30. MITZI "A comic opera novel and amusing all the way through."—Times. in "POM-POM"

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. MRS. FISKE In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Evs. World. The Cinderella Man

A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter. CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday. The Dramatic Sensation of the Year, JUSTICE JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE with John Barrymore, O. P. Heggie, etc.

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8. Matinee Tomorrow at 2. MR. HACKETT Announces the LAST WEEK of The Merry Wives of Windsor NEXT WEEK—THE MELODY OF YOUTH.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy. "The Melody of Youth" Next Week at CRITERION THEATRE.

FULTON THEATRE.....BEGINNING SUNDAY NIGHT and TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30. EDNA MAY in SALVATION JOAN PRICES 25c, 50c & a few Choice Seats, $1.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:50. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs. 2:30. The Boomerang

EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:30.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH THE GREAT LOVER

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. COMMON CLAY

PIANOLA RECITAL
AEOLIAN HALL
Saturday, April 8th
11 A.M.
MISS VERA CURTIS, Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Co.
GERARD CHATFIELD at The Pianola
DION W. KENNEDY at The Organ
Programme to include compositions by Debussy, Ravel and Cyril Scott
Admission Without Charge

PARK B'WAY & 59TH STREET. 12 Noon to 11 P. M. 15c, 25c. LAST 3 DAYS WILLARD-MORAN Official Motion Pictures

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th THE GLOBE Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15 TROTTERS Popular Prices.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW
TWICE DAILY, 2:15 AND 8:15. Short Season.
BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
And the Mighty Spectacular Pageant, Or THE PAGEANTS OF THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS. PERSIA
1,400 Persons, 3,500 Costumes, 785 Horses
King Solomon said there was nothing new under the sun. HE NEVER SAW THIS CIRCUS.
Monster Zoo—Freak Congress.
Admission to Everything 25c and 50c. Reserved Seats 75c, $1, $1.50.
Private Box Seats, $2.50. Children under 10 half price to afternoon performances.
BRANCH TICKET OFFICES:
Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Bros., R. H. Macy & Co., and N. Y. Central Ticket Office, 125th St. & 7th Ave.
BOX OFFICE OPEN 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

44TH ST. THEATRE Nr. B'way. Bry. 7342. Nights, $5-1.50. Mats., 25-1.00. All Seats Res'd. TWICE DAILY at 2 and 8 Sharp
INCLUDING SUNDAY
CLUNE'S MASSIVE PRODUCTION OF HELEN HUNT JACKSON'S FAMOUS ROMANCE.
RAMONA
A Cinema-Theatric Entertainment.
"'Ramona' a master picture of sentiment and atmosphere."—Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail.
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TIMOTHY MATHER SPELMAN II. WILL GIVE A RECITAL OF HIS OWN SONGS AT THE PUNCH AND JUDY THEATRE ON THURSDAY, APRIL 13, AT THREE O'CLOCK. STEINWAY PIANO.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8.
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Sat. Eve., April 8th. Washington Irving High School, PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY Ann'ce
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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1916.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

"You know, Colonel," said the visitor at Oyster Bay, a gentleman who expects to be a delegate to the National Republican Convention, "I may "make up my mind that we will have "to nominate you." It was the first time the thought of the Presidency had entered the Colonel's head. He was taken unaware, altogether by surprise. But THEODORE ROOSEVELT is a ready man. "Like a flash the Colonel turned to his visitor," say the newspaper reports, and then he delivered that brief, thrilling, quite extemporaneous address which all the newspapers printed yesterday morning. It was as spontaneous as a performance of "Hamlet" after a run of a hundred nights. Everybody knows that the players speak trippingly the thoughts that come into their minds without antecedent preparation or meditation. So the Colonel. Yet the scene was so impressive that the newspaper reports agree even as to the details of the stage "business." And let those who rail at the inaccuracy of the press now forever hold their peace, for the reports of the Colonel's utterance are textually identical, for all the world as if they had been written out in advance and handed to the reporters. It is a priceless and memorable testimony to the accuracy of New York reporters.

But it was most unfair to Colonel ROOSEVELT, for in that unstudied moment he was betrayed into saying things he will be sorry for. It looks like a deliberate plan to entrap him into hasty speech, into saying things that will prejudice his chances at Chicago. "Get it perfectly clear in your head," said the Colonel to the expectant Republican delegate, "that "if you will nominate me it must not "be because you think it is in my interest, but because you think it is "in your interest and in the interest "of the Republican Party." That was fair spoken, but at once the Colonel proceeded: "And more than that, "don't you do it if you expect me to "pussy-foot on any single issue I "have raised."

The Colonel has "raised" millions of issues, he has forgotten none. They are stored, classified, and labeled in the vast chambers of his memory, and, difficult as the task may be, he will be faithful to every cause he has preached, he will redeem every promise, he will make vital every one of his issues. He says so—"don't you do it if you expect me "to pussy-foot on any single issue I "have raised."

It is too bad, for the Gary dinner had heartened the Colonel's followers, it had inspired them with the belief that big business was flocking to his support, and Mr. BACON'S luncheon was big with the promise of Republican reconciliation. Yet in his great speech to the Progressive Convention that nominated him at Chicago in 1912 he said: "Our aim is to pro-"mote prosperity and then see to its "proper division." He told his audience that there should be created a National Industrial Commission with "complete power to regulate and "control all the great industrial con-"cerns engaged in interstate busi-"ness—which practically means all "of them in this country." He said that experience had shown the "preposterous failure" of judicial interference in these matters, "that "only damage comes from the effort "to substitute judicial for administra-"tive control of the great corporations." Away with courts! He insisted that when the Judges and the legislators differ about the meaning of the Constitution, the people themselves must authoritatively determine "what "interpretation it is that their rep-"resentatives shall thereafter adopt as "binding"—that is, judicial decisions must be subject to review at the polls. Five years earlier, in his Pilgrim Memorial speech on Aug. 20, 1907, speaking of great fortunes and the inheritors thereof, he declared that "where the power of law can "be wisely used to prevent or to "minimize the acquisition or busi-"ness employment of such wealth "and to make it pay by income or "inheritance tax its proper share of "the burden of Government, I would "invoke that power without a mo-"ment's hesitation." Upon many occasions he has insisted that these taxes should be graded, rising rapidly in proportion to the bulk of the fortune to the point of virtual confiscation.

The soft feline footfall of THEODORE ROOSEVELT as he backtracks from these issues will not be detected by the sharpest ear. He will stand by them, every one of them—he said so at Oyster Bay. Yet, hoping for the support of men of great fortunes and great business undertakings, it was politically most inexpedient for him to say so. It is not in his own interest that he seeks the nomination, it is in the interest of the Republicans, of the country. It was therefore an act of despicable meanness to betray him into any rash, unconsidered utterance that might stand in the way of his securing the nomination.

There is another issue from which he will not retreat. In an article in the Century Magazine no longer ago than October, 1913, Mr. ROOSEVELT wrote that "the doctrines pro-"mulgated by Mr. NICHOLAS MURRAY "BUTLER when he writes Mr. "BARNES'S platform serve to salve "the consciences of those who, "although they object to bossism on "aesthetic grounds, yet sincerely feel "that governmental corruption is pref-"erable to the genuine exercise of "popular power." Again, he said in his address to the Progressives at Chicago:

> The men who presided over the Baltimore and the Chicago conventions, the great bosses who controlled the two conventions, Mr. ROOT and Mr. PARKER, Mr. BARNES and Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PENROSE and Mr. TAGGART, Mr. GUGGENHEIM and Mr. SULLIVAN, differ from one another, of course, on certain points. • • • They come together at once as against a common enemy when the dominion of both is threatened by the supremacy of the people of the United States.

These bosses at Chicago are the men who "stole" the nomination from him. It was theft, the Colonel has often said so. This is an issue he has raised, most vociferously raised, the issue against the corrupt bosses of the Republican Party, against the Republican Party itself, which he sought to destroy in 1912, and now through the malignant cunning of this unnamed Republican who is to be a delegate of that party to the convention this year the Colonel, taken unawares, is made to assert with all the emphasis of his picturesque vocabulary that he will not pussy-foot on this issue against Mr. ROOT, Mr. PENROSE, Mr. BARNES, President BUTLER, and the Republican Party. The Republican delegate-to-be who, with malice in his heart, started the Colonel upon this line of talk must know that the newspaper reports of what the Colonel said will not be likely to stir old-line Republicans and men of large affairs to a fury of enthusiasm for his nomination.

The Colonel did not pussy-foot on Mexico, although a few days ago that was the chief theme of his discourse. He is merely awaiting events which may remove that issue altogether. He cudgeled the hyphen, he insisted on America-first, and that reads like an indorsement of the Wilson Administration. In his annual address last December President WILSON said all that the Colonel says and much more—some will think that the President said it better. Still, the Colonel will stand by the issue, though Mr. WILSON long ago made it his own. Probably, if Mr. ROOSEVELT had had time for an instant's thought, he would have put forth some issue as to which he could claim prior discovery and use. But that is only one count in the arraignment of the Republican visitor at Sagamore Hill who abused his host's hospitality by a base betrayal.

THE EAST RIVER CHANNEL.

An appropriation of $200,000 has been added to the River and Harbor bill by the House of Representatives to begin the much-needed work of deepening the channel of the East River from the Battery to the navy yard. This improvement is needed not only for the benefit of commercial traffic, which is now frequently impeded on that crowded waterway, but to facilitate the approach of large battleships to the navy yard. The channel should be improved along the whole reach of the river as far as Throgs Neck, but the present appropriation will be applied only to the lower part. This work will cost altogether about $500,000, and the bill authorizes the extension of the contracts to that sum.

Much credit is due to Representative MURRAY HULBERT of the Twenty-first New York District for his energetic advocacy of this improvement. The appropriation should stand, though opposition to it is quite likely to develop in the Senate. President WILSON has used his influence to secure its acceptance by the House, and probably he will endeavor to interest the Senate in it. Mr. O'GORMAN and Mr. WADSWORTH will do well, however, to bear its importance in mind and exert themselves to prevent its elimination. River and Harbor bills are often curious measures, and any provision in one of them of so vast importance to the whole country as this modest appropriation should be carefully protected and fought for, if need be.

THE VOTERS CAN SAY NO.

Woman suffrage was beaten in this State by a majority of 194,984 on Nov. 2, 1915. The majority was not large enough, it seems. The feminists want to hear something more decisive from the electorate. They are to be gratified in 1917, for presumably the next Legislature will be as weak-as this one has just shown itself to be. All this pother because, as Senator BROWN puts it, most of the legislators can't say No to a woman.

The voters can say No. There is no good reason why this emphatically rejected proposal should be flung at them again; but the irresistible petticoats have conquered at Albany. A sufficient commentary on woman suffrage. Likewise on the Legislature.

MR. HAYWARD'S ATTITUDE.

Public Service Commissioner HAYWARD seems to think that if this country is ever in peril it must be defended entirely by unmarried men. He said yesterday, in the discussion before the board of Mayor MITCHEL'S proposal that city employés should have extra vacation time so that they may attend the training camp at Plattsburg, that "a man of family has no business in a military camp." If that view were generally held, the condition of the country would indeed be dangerous. Very many of the men who attended last year's camps were married. There is a large proportion of married men in the regular army and the organized militia. Commissioner HAYWARD regards attendance at a military camp as a sort of midsummer spree. The men go, he says, because they want to. Many who go, however, could have much more fun elsewhere. All are inspired by a sense of duty to the country. Men do not submit to intensive military training just for fun.

The Public Service Commission may or may not be justified in refusing to permit its employés to go to Plattsburg. The reason given, that it cannot afford to be too generous with the public money and public time, is in itself commendable. But Commissioner HAYWARD'S attitude toward the pressing subject of national preparedness is not commendable. A pretty example he sets for private employers of young men. If the Hayward view is to prevail, we must have compulsory training. There will be no other way out of our difficulties. But we do not believe that this view will prevail.

THE PREMIER CITY'S BOND.

The "man in the street," meaning the trader on the curb, has no doubt about the success of the forthcoming city loan. He is bidding a premium, and the significance is all the greater if the appraisal is inspired rather than original. It is true that he bid too high for the previous issue, and had to pay smart money to settle. That was a clear case of misadventure, and nothing to the prejudice of the new loan. Everybody's attention was attracted in 1915 to the worth of the tax exemption feature, which was emphasized by the personal tax fiasco, and all start fair this time. There is an established premium on the bonds, although the city has reduced the rate, and the indications rather are for the increase of the premium than for the increase of the yield. It is a reassuring feature in the situation, for the city's commitments on account of subway construction and current expenses are so large that the rate of interest is important in any calculation. The sale of last June was the first occasion upon which the city offered serial bonds for public subscription, and they were then favored to the extent that the bids for them exceeded the bids for the regular fifty-year term by four million dollars. The award to the syndicate was at 101.044 for the long-term bonds and 101.166 for the serials.

The city therefore promises to be put in funds for a year or so to come on acceptable terms. But a city loan offered at public bidding concerns all in any degree interested in the money market. That the city gets its money cheaper raises the question why it does not get it more cheaply still. Never was there such a flood of funds, both of actual gold and of potential credit. Yet the city's bonds within ten years have sold as much below a 4 per cent. yield as they now sell above it.

There are many reasons why the city cannot now, as formerly, sell 3½ per cent. bonds at par or at a premium. For one thing, the special demand that during so many years existed now is shared with other issues. The premier city's bond was for long the premier investment of this country. Only one thing could be rated higher, namely, a Government bond, and as the United States was not borrowing money, no Federal bonds were being offered. Now Anglo-French bonds, Canadian bonds, and offerings of many cities of the United States beyond suspicion of unsoundness provide a feast for investors such as never was, and there is an endless flood of them to come. Government is outbidding the private user of funds. But why does the private user of funds allow himself to be outbid? It is not because of any despondency. It may be partly from caution and partly from canniness. The public bidders are such from necessity. The warring world must have funds at any cost. Even New York City is a necessitous borrower. Private borrowers, on the other hand, are financing themselves with profits, and there is an inexhaustible supply of credit in sight. There are single corporations with scores of millions of cash in their own possession, to a total of hundreds of millions. They are the old-time customers of banks, and are doing business in the manner of the new era. None knows better than they of the huge displacements of trade, and of the chances for quick changes for either good or ill which attend the fortunes of war. During the war the United States has exported two billion pounds of sugar, a value of $75,000,000, compared with $2,000,000 for the preceding twenty months. In 1915 England sold 30,000,000 tons of coal less than in 1913, and the United States is overwhelmed with an unaccustomed business. There never was known such an iron and steel business at such a range of prices. Any day or night the telegraph may bring the news which shall alter the situation and outlook in a manner no man is wise enough to control, to foresee or strong enough to control.

Upon the whole, it would seem that the commercial and investment markets are acting commendably. The bond market is not a refuge for timidity, as is the case when stocks go down and bonds go up. The commercial money market is not running as wild as it might be expected to. Whether from the caution of lenders or from self-control of those making marvelous profits, the fact is that the borrowing is good enough for the business doing and in prospect, and not so good as to frighten the timorous.

FOR COAST DEFENSE.

The Fortifications bill reported to the House of Representatives yesterday provides for the expenditure within the next year of $34,290,050 for the development of our continental coast defenses and those of the Panama Canal. The committee has reduced the estimates of the War Department for these important purposes only $1,378,073, so that the annual appropriation for fortifications will be nearly $17,000,000 more than it was last year. But the need of this money at present is urgent. Where we have good modern guns in our forts they are mounted in such an old-fashioned way that their range would be insufficient to reach enemy ships bombarding our coasts. New carriages must be provided which will give the twelve-inch guns a range of fifteen sea miles. Provision is also made to extend the Coast Artillery service by the employment of mobile artillery. Railroad cars will be specially constructed to carry sixteen-inch guns and fourteen-inch howitzers along the coasts, East and West, to protect points where there are no permanent forts. This plan has been under consideration in Congress since last January, when a bill to provide for mobile coast artillery was introduced by Representative CAPSTICK. The plan has the approval of Generals SCOTT, WOOD, CROZIER, WEAVER, and other prominent army officers, and co-operation has been promised by railroad companies having lines along the coasts.

The proposed development of our coast defenses will require four years, if the present program is adhered to, and will cost the country about $100,000,000. But when it is finished we shall be in a much safer condition, and the assurance that it is to be begun, after a long delay, is encouraging.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Certainly Argued in Vain.

Connecticut pays its legislators only $300 a year. That amount, in the opinion of The Hartford Courant, is not enough, and it supports its opinion by various arguments, presented with apparent earnestness. First it calls the attention of the too-economical Nutmeggers to the fact that other States pay more for their annual grist of new laws, and some of them a lot more.

Illinois, for instance, thinks its Wise Ones worth $8,500 a year. At any rate, that is what it gives them. New York and Pennsylvania fix the legislative remuneration at $1,500, while Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Ohio, though cutting it down to $1,000, are still three times as generous—or appreciative—as Connecticut. To Connecticut's $300 The Courant applies the harsh word "paltry." Better revive England's abandoned policy of paying nothing at all than pay so little, it is almost tempted to advise, and apparently would, if it did not know "the modern way" to be different. Also it recalls that "people get just about what they pay for"—an adage cold and cynical, indeed, but of a veracity admitted not less generally than sorrowfully.

Thus The Courant argues, and then it spoils its whole case by adding: "We frankly admit that the larger salaries paid in New York and Pennsylvania, and even across the line in Massachusetts, do not get any better product than we get for so much less money here." Of what use is it to add, after an admission like that, the further statement, "but salaries are not the only factor"? That statement is so darkly enigmatic that it will carry no weight at all.

If Connecticut gets for $300 a "product" as good as others purchase at far higher rates, the logical conclusion certainly is not that the salaries of the Connecticut legislators should be raised. To do so might be magnificent, but it would not be business, and if business counts before magnificence anywhere in the country it is in Connecticut. There be those, especially all the people who for one of several widely different reasons object to selling munitions to the Allies, who would say that nowadays business in Connecticut counts for more than anything and everything else. Of course it doesn't, but—well, there's no doubt that The Courant wrecked its own contention.

Impressive, If Not Surprising.

Automobile statistics lost, some years ago, the power of startling, or even astonishing, anybody by their size. The steadiness of their growth soon came to be taken as a matter of course, and now the only mental reaction to them is an effort to realize the meaning of figures so large. To facilitate this process, presumably, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce is not content with announcing in its annual report that its members compute from the orders in hand a sale this year of 1,250,000 cars. It adds that this is one sale to every eighty people in the country.

The commentary is natural enough, but perhaps not altogether judicious, for it is almost sure to revive an old question in a new form. Can it be that of the Americans still unprovided with automobiles one in eighty can afford to buy a machine so expensive both to get and to keep? To that inquiry there can be no definite answer; but probably it need cause no very deep anxiety to the social economist, for the chances are that before now most of the unjustifiable buying of motor cars has been done—with results considerably less disastrous than gloomy prophets used to foretell—and that at present the things are rarely bought without either a good reason or a decent excuse.

Another assertion of the report was that by the end of this year, if existing demand holds out, there will be in the hands of American owners something like 3,500,000 motor vehicles of one sort or another. That is about three to every hundred of us, or one to every eight family units. It seems plausible enough to anybody who watches the streets, whether in cities, towns, villages, or the open country. Everywhere the automobile is nearly as common as horse-drawn vehicles were in the old days. The change to the new means of transportation, however, is not yet by any means complete, for the horse still does so much more than survive that those who talked of his doom to extinction are quite evidently going to be proved false prophets, at least as regards the near approach of his ultimate departure. His field of service has been much restricted, but in a not inconsiderable part of his former domain he remains without a dangerous rival, and it looks as if he would always do so.

Violated All of the Rules.

There are still American boys, it seems, who hear and answer the call of the sea to which so many of them formerly gave glad response. There is something of reassurance in that, and the revelation would almost quiet anxieties caused by recent successes of pacifist propagandists among our college youth if the behavior of the boy whose nautical experience was told in yesterday's TIMES had not been such as more than to hint a strange, sad difference between him and his predecessors.

For one thing, this boy didn't run away to sea, as was the old-time fashion—the fashion of the true adventurer. He came here from the country with his mother, and it was under her care and with her help that he started out to see the world. That was a change indeed, and though one would not venture to call it exactly reprehensible, the Spirit of Old Romance views the phenomenon askance and a little mournfully.

In the next place, this boy evidently didn't yearn to be a real sailor. He "signed on" only when told that he would serve as waiter in the Captain's cabin! The boys of old often took that position, too, but reluctantly, and only till they could do better and more manly work.

The worst remains to tell. This boy encouraged only to disappoint, for he rebelled when he found that he had been shipped on a sailing vessel instead of a steamer! That settled his mental and moral status, and he did well to swim ashore at the first opportunity. His is not the sailor soul, else would he have rejoiced at the deception that put him where alone sailoring can be learned. What he wants is a job on land in one or another branch of domestic service.

PICTURES IN TREES.

More Figures Discovered in the Kentucky Photograph.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the rotogravure of your paper of Sunday last representing that remarkable photograph with the figure of Christ, another has been detected by me, namely, a German soldier in whole, from helmet to the boots. CARLOS VAN BERGH.

New York, April 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your "striking picture of Christ produced by the artless work of Nature," in the centre of the tree I see a very good picture of a Russian—or is it a German soldier—the cartridge belt very prominent. CHARLES W. UNDERHILL.

New York, April 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With a great deal of interest I readily found the figure of Christ in the picture published in the supplement of THE SUNDAY TIMES. But also my first glance across the room brought out very strikingly another picture. I wonder if any one else has seen it? It is the figure of a man and to me it looks like a French General and I call it General Joffre. The cap is that used by him in many pictures. M. A. BOGART.

New York, April 3, 1916.

Barbarities to Noncombatants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your exceedingly illuminating and forceful editorial discussions of U-boat matters one point bearing upon the "humanity" aspect seems to be overlooked. The inherent "sneaking" character of U-boat operations and of night forays of air craft against noncombatants, including women and children, renders it impossible, in most cases, to discover the identity of the perpetrator and thus to fix responsibility.

While ambuscades and deceptive ruses are sometimes held permissible to active enemies in the field, we cannot as a nation permit to pass, without protest, the extension of war's barbarities to innocent noncombatants whether on sea or land. If our stand for principles of humanity is to be a real thing and not a disgraceful sham our Government must speak out in no uncertain tones. A SUBSCRIBER.

Cincinnati, April 3, 1916.

A GARDENING SONG.

Supreme I rule in my domain,
Teaching my subjects the way to go,
Out in the morning, sun or rain,
Hoeing and weeding each slender row. . .
But, dwellers in gray city streets,
How should ye ever know
The joys that Youth and Age both share,
Watching the garden grow?

Flat brown beds 'neath a cloudy sky,
My kingdom looks to your town-bred eyes,
Yet beauty to haunt each passer-by
In a few short weeks shall there arise.
But ye who live in towers of brick,
How should ye ever know
The peace of mind that comes with eve,
Watching the garden grow?

Open my gate when May is here,
Pass by the wallflowers in velvet-brown,
Wafting their welcome far and near—
There is no perfume like that in town! . . .
O pent-up folk of stony streets!
Wait not too late to know
All that ye miss each budding year
Watching no garden grow.

ETHEL WOLFF.

GERMANY IN THE NEAR EAST.

Diplomatic Success and Military Failure with Turkey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been said in the past of the German lack of diplomacy, and certain writers have brought forward an imposing amount of evidence to substantiate their arguments. Yet, of late, little reference has been made to the diplomatic successes of the Central Powers in the Near East, which have enabled them to compel the Allies to divert large masses of troops to Saloniki in order to counterbalance the influence of Bulgaria and Turkey on the neutral Balkan States. It is, moreover, of interest to note that the alliance between Germany and Turkey was greatly influenced by the safe conveyance to Constantinople, which the German warship Loreley gave to the deposed Sultan, Abdul Hamid, on Oct. 29, 1912, at the time of the first Balkan War, when he was in imminent danger of falling into Greek hands. The importance of this act cannot be over-emphasized. We must remember that although Abdul Hamid had been imprisoned for three years in Macedonia after the Young Turk revolution, he was still powerful enough to become the centre of a score of conspiracies, which would have sprung up around him on the capitulation of the city to the Greek forces. Indeed, the Young Turk party owes its political supremacy to the fact that Abdul Hamid is at present in their safe custody.

Not only has German diplomacy been subjected to much criticism, but even the military organization has suffered a certain amount of condemnation. The classic example, which is quoted at the slightest provocation, is the complete collapse of the Ottoman Army during the Balkan wars, despite the fact that it had been under German military supervision. The facts, however, hardly warrant this assumption. The German mission was not only given insufficient time to make its influence felt on the Turkish troops, but at the outbreak of the war it was forced under the circumstances to abandon its work. Yet with such thorough efficiency had the German officers prepared the Turkish mobilization that not a single train reached its projected destination more than five minutes late. When, however, the Turkish General Staff was left to its own resources, there arose immediately a complete lack of co-ordination and unity in the conduct of the campaign.

VERNAM HULL.

Cambridge, April 4, 1916.

Origin of "Boche."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the beginning of the European war numerous attempts have been made to explain the origin of the word Boche, which is now almost universally used by the French soldiers when speaking of the Germans. The correct explanation is probably as follows:

Boche is an abbreviation of caboche, (compare bochon, an abbreviation of cabochon.) This is a recognized French word used familiarly for "head," especially a big, thick head, ("slow-pate.") It is derived from the Latin caput by means of the suffix -oceus. Boche seems to have been used first in the underworld of Paris about 1860, with the meaning of a disagreeable, troublesome fellow. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, it was not applied to the Germans, but soon afterward it was applied by the Parisian printers to their German assistants, because of the reputed slowness of comprehension of these foreign printers. The epithet then used was tete de boche, which had the meaning of tete carree d'Allemand. The next step was to apply Boche to Germans in general. Alboche, which has the same meaning, is a recent word due to a confusion of Allemand and Boche. Now numerous derivatives are beginning to appear, for example, Bochonnie, Germany, &c.

DOUGLAS L. BUFFUM.

Princeton, N. J., April 5, 1916.

Opponents of Classical Studies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the many mysteries attending the history of education is the apparent inability of those who oppose classical studies to get away from the idea that those who advocate such studies wish them to be pursued by every human being to the practical exclusion of everything else because they once constituted the only form of intellectual training available. From a somewhat long and extended contact with classicists, I can unhesitatingly affirm that this idea is mistaken in every particular. Classicists do not want everybody to study classics; they merely want to be sure that it will not be rendered impossible or difficult for those who should study the classics to do so. They do not want anybody to study classics exclusively; in fact, they would insist that every one, even those who specialize in classics, should take up also a liberal portion of natural and social science. They do not even wish the majority of students to specialize in classics. The "system of education they advocate" is not by any means the one that was devised for the requirements of the Middle Ages, and they advocate it precisely because of their conviction that it will enable its beneficiaries "the better to make their livings and do their work," really as well as commercially the better, both for themselves and for the age they live in. G.

Barnard College, April 5, 1916.

Political Power for the Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call your attention to one vicious provision of the army legislation now being considered by Congress?

It is proposed to establish, as a part of the Army General Staff, a commission of National Guard officers to represent the interests of the guard, and to have particular charge of the details of their administration and training.

In reality, will not this commission resolve itself into a lobby, paid by the National Government and always present in Washington, to work politically for the interests of the State troops? At present the National Guard is a political power in this country, and with the prospects of pay from the Federal Government it should become more powerful.

It is easy to conceive that, in the future, this commission, representing the guard in Washington, will be able to hold a powerful club over the heads of Congressmen.

J. S. JONES.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 4, 1916.

"Pestiferous Naggers" at Albany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a recent luncheon given by the anti-suffragists at the Hotel Plaza a pledge was made to counteract what they termed "pestiferous nagging and hysteria of lobbying" at Albany.

I am a little more than irritated that my colleagues should choose to characterize correct political methods in this manner. Although I am thoroughly opposed to the extension of the franchise to women, I am not, nevertheless, beneath the justice of frank fairness toward my opponents. The legislators are there in Albany to express the will of their constituents. The suffragist who approaches them on any subject proves that even without the ballot she is not hindered in so doing. The anti-who is not making use of such freedom of approach may suffer the reward of seeing this issue more up the calendar and possibly the eventual loss of her unbiased position in the body politic. TOMA LEWIS.

New York, April 5, 1916.

Long College Services.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with a great deal of pleasure your biographical sketch of the late ex-President James B. Angell, but I will have to take exception to one of your statements. You speak of President Angell as having been, in point of service, the oldest college President in the country. My wife, who is a great-granddaughter of Eliphalet Nott, says that he was President of Union College for over sixty years, and this statement has been verified by encyclopaedias, biographers, &c.

JOHN McK. CAMP.

New York, April 5, 1916.

A RUMANIAN'S CALL TO NEUTRAL POWERS.

A German Victory Would Mean the End of Liberty, He Says, Even for the Great American Democracy.

By TAKE JONESCU.

From a Speech Delivered in the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies, Translated by The London Morning Post.

Those who lived in the time of Jesus Christ had no idea of how the history of humanity was to be affected by the coming of Christianity. During the barbaric invasions nobody took into account what transformations they involved. Nobody knew that therefrom might result the death of civilization for a thousand years. If people had realized the meaning of these things they would have made better defense against them. At the time of the French Revolution people had no idea of the tremendous consequences it was to bring; of the far distance they would reach. Today, gentlemen, I think we are confronted, not with an ordinary war which will simply involve a certain changing of frontiers, with things after that very much as they were before. We are faced by a catastrophe involving the whole of the human race; we have before our eyes the declining twilight of one world, preceding the dawn of another and a new.

And note, gentlemen, how grave is the problem with which humanity is faced today! You see Italy, instead of accepting a gratuitous increase of territory, throwing herself of her own free will into the horrors of war. And it is not alone the people of Europe who are throbbing with excitement today. Have you never asked yourselves what these new nations are doing in the great conflict—the young republics founded by the Anglo-Saxons across the ocean? Why is it that we see Canada, Australia, New Zealand enrolling from 7 to 8 per cent. of their populations as volunteers for the front? Is it for love of the Motherland?

Sentiment does not move humanity to such a degree as that. How is it the conscience of the United States of America has become uneasy? Out of love for England? Nothing of the sort, gentlemen. To attack Great Britain has always been recognized as a safe and popular note by orators in the United States; it is known as "twisting the British lion's tail." Why, then, is it disturbed, this democracy of a hundred million souls, engaged in making the most glorious experiment imaginable; the creation of a civilization without prejudices, with no class distinctions, with no monarchy, no militarism, no hindrance of any sort—a civilization based solely on the nationalist sovereignty carried to its extremist limits?

This entire movement can have but one explanation, namely, that we are confronted with a transformation of the human race, a transformation which expresses itself in the form of a general massacre. It is a struggle between two worlds, and we shall see which of the two shall succeed in obtaining the mastery. Were it otherwise this war would not be possible, and it would not be waged with the fury that distinguishes it from all others.

Gentlemen, the truth is that in this war, which was most certainly provoked by the Germans, we see the last attempt made by a single people to secure for itself a universal hegemony.

If the German soldier were to win today the first result would be that the same military force, which is the greatest in the world, would also be the greatest naval force, and there would be no more independence, no more liberty for any one in the world, not even for the great American democracy. If ever the day should come when one and the same State had domination not only on land but also on sea—the day on which the Roman Empire should be reconstituted in conformity with the affirmation once made by the Emperor William that the time would come when all men would be happy to call themselves German, just as formerly one exclaimed joyously, "Civis Romanus sum," then the free life of each one of us would be at an end.

Well, and what is the basis of this attempt that is being made? Is it founded on some higher state of civilization? Is it justified by a superiority of such a nature that it should have the right to dominate the whole world, with the rest of us content to run behind the conqueror in his triumphal car?

You will have noticed that M. Stere, who was compelled, of course, to deal with this subject—he did so very superficially, by the way—in his speech could do no more than declare that it would be an injustice to deny the Germans credit for their contribution to the common treasure of human civilization.

But who ever dreamed of denying them their due share of credit?

And what, after all, is this contribution of Germany's? Is it of finer quality than that produced by France, for instance, or than that of Italy, or than that furnished by the Anglo-Saxon races?

Is there a single hypothesis among all the hypotheses forming the basis and all the poetry of science; is there one of all the discoveries which have contributed to the progress—the material progress—of modern life; is there one among all the ideas that have roused the world to enthusiasm; is there one of all the creations of art which would be lost if we were to remove Germany's contribution? No, gentlemen, the treasure possessed by the human race would remain intact, a little reduced, to be sure, but in no wise diminished in quality. It would remain as it was before. What is there in the assets of Germany to set against the extraordinary productions of our neo-Latin civilization? One thing alone there is that is characteristic in Germanic culture, and that is its political organization, which to us is a puzzle.

How is it possible to reconcile an ultra-modern economic organization with a political organization dating from the Middle Ages? How reconcile a teaching so generalized, a material well-being so highly developed, with a political system which enables one man to declare, "My will is the highest law," or, "I owe my power not to the assent of the German people, but solely to the Divine mission with which I have been intrusted on earth"?

Such are the characteristics of German civilization, of the far-famed Kultur. And, gentlemen, that springs, unhappily, from the manner in which the unity of Germany has been formed.

If this German unity had sprung from the Liberal movement of 1848, a great new nation would have been added to the existing Liberal nations of Europe. But German unification is the product of Prussian "caporalism," with regard to which a very intelligent Teuton holding a high position remarked to me five or six months ago: "You are right, all you say is true; there is nothing more antipathetic than Prussian 'caporalism,' but it is invincible, and we are forced to accept it just as we accept the Deluge or the locust, just as we accept, in fact, all the ills that Fate may send us."

But, gentlemen, that is not the fact. While M. Diamandy was speaking of the battle of the Marne some one replied that it was just an engagement like any other. To which I retort: It was not a battle, it was an historic moment, it was the proof that even the brute force of "caporalism," in a State in which one man can proclaim that the highest law is his own will, may be vanquished by the armies of a democratic republic wherein abuse of liberty was mistaken by fools for moral decline and loss of virtue.

And if such is the meaning of the war now raging, how can it be supposed that it can end with the customary peace, the sort of peace in which so many gold-laced, decorated plenipotentiaries will discuss a lot of nothings around a green cloth? Can one imagine that it will end like a duel with button-tipped foils, in which the swordsman hit exclaims, "Touche!" and after shaking hands and putting the weapons in their case the two adversaries go off and drink to each other's health?

No, gentlemen, today it is a war of nations rather than a war of armies; the conscience of all the races is awakened; this war must and will go on until one of the two sides shall have been crushed in such a manner that the victor shall be able to impose his rule upon the vanquished. No other peace will be acceptable to the nations.

If Germany is victorious her rule will be the rule of the mailed fist, the reign of a single people chosen by God; if the others win—and they will—the law they will impose will be the law of justice, in order that the whole world may enjoy the benefits of civilization.

Such is the problem. But you will ask me: "What! Is Germany to disappear?" Who can imagine any such thing? It is Austria that might and should vanish away.

Austria ought to have disappeared long ago. When she has vanished from sight a general sigh of relief will be heard; every one will be glad that at last she has paid the price of centuries of wickedness, for you may search the pages of her history through and through and you shall not find that she has done good to any one of any sort, while many and many have been the sufferers from her treachery and her brutality. What would I not give to any one who should point out to me a single good action ever done by this monarchy?

And things being as they are, gentlemen, can you doubt on which side victory will rest? I forget who it was said just now that it was childish to introduce the idea of morality into international politics.

How slight must be his acquaintance with the philosophy of history. Individuals, like peoples, pay the price of the offenses they commit against morality. In the one case punishment follows immediately, in the other case it is delayed, but there would be no order in the universe, life would be without value were it not that we have the conviction of the existence of a moral law above us.

And if, gentlemen, the problem is as I see it; if the events through which we are passing are as I have attempted to describe them, how can one talk of neutrality? Is there a single State throughout the world which will not be affected, which will not be transformed by the results of this war? No, gentlemen, there is not one. But now this difference: There are some States which will suffer from the consequences of the war without power to have the say, because they let their sword rust in its scabbard; others there are which, while suffering no less severely from the effects of the conflict, will at least have a hearing; their utterance will either be that of the conqueror, who decides, or that of the vanquished, who, having done his duty, may rightly claim the respect of the victor.

TALK OF INVADING AMERICA.

Some German Ideas Picked Up by a Traveler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with interest in your issue of March 12 the story of Le Queux, under heading of "Says Kaiser Spoke of Ruling America." This information should certainly be very interesting and shed a light throughout America which should put us on our guard.

The writer, having spent a number of years on the other side, and a considerable part of that time in Germany, can state that not only one but many well informed, eminent business men in Germany asserted that some day Mexico and Brazil would be made German colonies; that Germany was not looking actually to dominate America, but that it was bound to come. The Monroe Doctrine would cause a war, and a German victory would be the result.

A retired officer let out something of the plan of campaign; that with an army of about 250,000 Germans, the whole Eastern coast of America could be held until the United States was willing to pay a few billions of indemnity; that while we boasted of our navy, the gunnery was absolutely inferior, and our navy, being soon out of the way, the Hamburg-American line fleet alone would bring the German army here, which could hold the whole of America until such time as the United States was willing to pay for its freedom. And Mexico and Brazil would be German colonies.

New York, April 4, 1916. A. P. B.

CELLAR APARTMENT BILL

Opposed as Adding to the Rent Burden of the Poor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read a letter in THE TIMES urging the people of New York to write to their representatives at

INNESS LANDSCAPE IS SOLD FOR $3,050

"A Sunshiny Autumn" Brings the Highest Price of Anderson Collection.

A BLAKELOCK FETCHES $510

Old Masters Fare Poorly, and Rembrandt's "The Entombment of Christ" Goes for $2,500.

Rain evidently kept the big buyers from the sale of modern paintings and great masters of the collection of John Anderson, Jr., under the auspices of the American Art Galleries, at the Hotel Plaza last evening, Thomas E. Girby selling, and many of the prices did not equal the size of the names of the artists.

An Inness brought the highest price of the evening. It was a pleasing picture, "A Sunshiny Autumn Landscape," No. 83, and went to the Holland Galleries for $3,050. It showed a sloping pasture with sheep feeding, the lower part of a large tree in the background and the sloping trunk of a smaller one in the foreground. It was from a sketch contributed by Mr. Inness to the exhibition of the Black and White Club, held in the rooms of the Salmagundi Club many years ago. J. M. Booth of Rochester, N. Y., liked it and commissioned the artist to give him a painting from it in oil, 25 by 30 inches. The picture remained in the possession of Mr. Booth until his death, and in that of his sister until purchased by Mr. Anderson. A smaller Inness, "The Pond in the Fields," No. 84, 17 by 20, went to J. J. Burchenal for $300.

Two Blakelocks Sold.

One of two Blakelocks in the collection had also belonged to Mr. Booth of Rochester. "Indian Encampment," No. 28, 14 inches by 20, tents under trees and a lone Indian on horseback standing like a sentinel in the open. This went to C. B. Hemroff for $510. The second picture by the artist, a larger one, "The Mountain Defile," No. 80, a picture of Blakelock's transition period, mountains rising darkly on either side, went to J. E. Aldred for $260.

A charming picture, "English Seaport Town," No. 83, by George Herbert McCord, went to Henry Schultheis for $520. There was much competition. It was a picture of Turneresque effect, a water view, boats with sails, a bit of warm rose color showing in the centre, the soft light on the rippling water, and the town at the sides indistinctly seen through a haze.

It was not a night for old masters. A pretty picture, "Young Spanish Girl Raising Her Veil," No. 50, by Murillo, went to W. H. Reid for only $210. Thomas Sully's "Head of Rembrandt," No. 51, brought only $45.

"The Entombment of Christ," by Rembrandt, No. 62, sold on the first bid, going to Bernet, agent, for $2,500. "The Pieta," by Hubert Van Eyck, No. 67, sold also on the first bid, going to O. T. Chester for $2,600. No. 71, portrait of a "Happy Spanish Beggar," by Velasquez, went to E. T. Gilchrist for $200, also the first bid.

An interesting number of the sale was 81, a colored lithograph of 1820, by Thomas Thompson. It was 24½ inches high by 61½ in length, made in three pieces. It shows "The Battery Promenade and New York Harbor," and went to Max Williams for $4,025. It is signed by Thompson in the lower right-hand corner. The only other copy of this lithograph known was shown at an exhibition of the Grolier Club in December, 1916. The present lithograph was found in England. The earliest known lithographs in America were issued in 1819.

Paintings and Prices.

Following are paintings bringing prices of $200 and over, with names of artists, purchasers, and prices:

8	Dr. Johnson's First Visit to Flora Bernet, agent	$260
	Bernet, agent	$260
12	Fishing Boats at Mouth of Meuse, Jan Van Goyen, panel; W. H. Coverdale	425
19	An Autumn Melody, William Hart; M. Tannenbaum	460
22	The Artist Painting His Mother's Portrait, Gabriel Metsu; T. Brummer	220
26	A Traveler Bestowing Alms, Aelbert Cuyp, panel; Bernet, agent	500
54	Selling Fish, George Morland; C. T. Ulrich	525
56	The Village Surgeon, Adriaen Brouwer; T. Brummer	350
57	North Sea Off Lowestoft Light, Turner; water color; N. B. Herstoff	510
58	New York City from Weehawken Heights, William Henry Bartlett; J. Clarence Davies	270
40	Man With Cattle in Landscape, Paulus Potter; J. J. Burchenal	240
41	A Passing Shower on Hampstead Heath, John Constable; C. T. Ulrich	500
42	A Flemish Village Fete, David Teniers, the Younger; J. J. Burchenal	500
44	Old Church by the Riverside, Van Ruysdael, panel; E. J. Carpenter	250
45	Portrait of George Frederick Cooke, Thomas Sully; T. Brummer	210
46	Madonna and Child with Infant St. John, Correggio; D. George Dery	2,800
47	Dutch Fishing Boats Putting Out to Sea, Mesdag; Henry Schultheis	300
48	Cows and Sheep in Landscape, Troyon; A. K. Richardson	200
58	Head of Young Girl, Greuze; G. H. Blakeley	325
84	Portrait of the Artist by Himself, William Hogarth; O. T. Chester	200
86	Ecce Homo, Attributed to Raffaello; O. T. Chester	200
88	The Bather, William Etty; W. E. Benjamin	210
66	Portrait of an Unknown Ecclesiastic, Hans Holbein, the younger; Seaman agent	525
68	Moonlight on the Tare, John Sell Cotman; C. T. Ulrich	230
69	The Halt at the Inn, Cuyp; Seaman, agent	575
70	Portrait of Benjamin Franklin; Bernet, agent	210
72	Keene Valley, New Hampshire, Wyant; E. J. Carpenter	500
73	Woodland Scene With Sheep and Cattle, Van Ruysdael; A. K. Richardson	300
74	Merry Peasants Outside a House, panel, Van Ostrade; J. J. Burchenal	260
75	A Dutch Landscape in Sunshine, Hobbema; E. T. Gilchrist	500
76	Death of Cardinal Beaufort, Sir Joshua Reynolds; F. W. Morris	260
78	Portrait of Samuel Northcote, James Northcote; J. E. Aldred	425
82	The Return to the Farm, William Shayer, the elder; J. E. Aldred	300
86	At the Mouth of the River, William van de Velde, the younger; Bernet, agent	240

The returns for the eighty-seven pictures were $27,915.

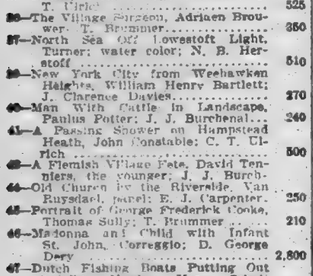

For pleasure or profit, the best is the cheapest, good ones require no more space, no more care.
OUR MIXTURE OF WAVED SPENCERS
VAUGHAN'S "BUTTERFLY"
Contains the best of the new types, with long stems often carrying four flowers, the colors ranging from the faintest creams and pinks to the deep blues and other dark shades. Prices:
"Butterfly" ¼ lb., 75c; oz., 25c; Mixture pkt., 10c.
Vaughan's ¼ lb., 30c; oz., 15c; "Prize" Mixed pkt., 10c.
Mammoth "Gardening Illustrated," 160 Pages, with leaflets FREE.
Vaughan's Seed Store
THIRTY NINTH YEAR
Barclay Street, Cor. Church.

ITS SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

Washington Club, Composed of Women, Celebrates with a Tea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Washington Club, the most exclusive feminine organization of the District of Columbia, celebrated its silver anniversary this afternoon with a tea for members only. The occasion also served for the delivery to the House Committee of a large and valuable collection of silver plate purchased by voluntary contribution of the members through the last Winter. There were also several individual gifts, including a large tray, candlesticks, and compotiers.

The club, with a membership restricted to residents of the District of Columbia, was incorporated April 6, 1891, by five women representing the most distinguished capital circle of that day, Mrs. Samuel Phillips Lee, mother of Senator Blair Lee of Maryland, heading this group and later becoming the President of the organization. Her niece, Mrs. Stephen O. Richey, is now President. All the incorporators are dead, while Mrs. Richey and Mrs. William A. Hammond, widow of the late Surgeon General of the army, who were among the promoters of today's entertainment, are among the few surviving charter members. The club now carries on its roll Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who was an active member of the Tuesday Morning Committee.

While never claiming to be ultra-fashionable and always avoiding any sort of public discussion, this body of representative Washington women has carried out that part of their constitution which declared "the particular business and object of our society is the establishment and maintenance of a club for literary purposes, mutual improvement, and the promotion of social intercourse."

A year ago the club purchased, and is now occupying, the property 1,701 K Street, the former residence of Representative Edward DeV. Morrell, and the home of Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks throughout the Roosevelt-Fairbanks Administration. Still later this served as the Russian Embassy.

WED AT THE RITZ-CARLTON.

Miss Fannie P. Markwell the Bride of Albert Floersheimer.

Miss Fannie Pereles Markwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan M. Markwell of 27 West Ninetieth Street, was married to Albert Floersheimer of this city at 6:30 last evening at the Ritz-Carlton. The Rev. Dr. Stephen Wise performed the ceremony.

The bride's gown was of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace and embroidered with pearls. Her tulle veil was held in place with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Eda Floersheimer, sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor, and wore a gown of orchid shade and carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. Marguerite Floersheimer, in a frock of flesh colored Gerogette crepe, acted as flower girl, and Master Jack Rosenberger was the page.

Herman Floersheimer was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Samuel and Julius Floersheimer, brothers of the bridegroom; Irving Callman, George Schwab, Harold Bornstein, and Henry D. Kaufmann.

The ceremony was followed by a large reception. Later the couple left for a trip to California. Upon their return they will live in New York.

MISS McCLELLAND A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mrs. L. L. McClelland Weds Charles R. Parmele, Jr.

The wedding of Miss Grace Marie McClelland, daughter of Mrs. Lewis L. McClelland of 574 West End Avenue, to Charles R. Parmele, Jr., of New Brighton, S. I., took place at 7 o'clock last evening at Sherry's. The Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of Brussels net over silver tissue and a tulle veil which was caught up about the coiffure with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Her only attendant was her sister, Mrs. S. J. Titus of Pittsburgh, Penn., who acted as matron of honor. She appeared in a gown of orchid shade trimmed with silk net, topped with a hat to match, and carried a bouquet of lavender orchids. Henry B. Parmele was his brother's best man.

The ceremony, which was witnessed by the nearest relatives and friends, was followed by a small reception. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Parmele will reside in this city.

Koemmenich Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Koemmenich of 496 West End Avenue will celebrate their silver wedding anniversary on Saturday, April 15. On the same day the final concert of the season will be given by the New York Oratorio Society, of which Mr. Koemmenich is conductor and Andrew Carnegie is the President. Mr. Koemmenich also conducts the Mendelssohn Glee Club and the Beethoven Society of New York.

Miss Dorothy Lazarus Engaged.

Mrs. Florine Lazarus of 215 West Ninety-eighth Street announces the engagement of her only daughter, Miss Dorothy Lazarus, to Jean Cauchois, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Cauchois of 405 West 117th Street. Miss Lazarus is a daughter of the late Edward Lazarus and a niece of A. Lincoln Stadler, who married Mrs. Muriel V. Spencer, a daughter of Professor Archibald P. Knight of Queen's University, Ontario.

Harriette Cady, Pianist, Plays.

Harriette Cady, pianist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Bandbox Theatre, with a program devoted to the works of Chopin. Her first group consisted of preludes and etudes; the second comprised a ballade, two mazurkas, the Berceuse, and Fantaisie-Impromptu; while the last contained the Fantaisie in F minor, two waltzes, and Andante Spianato et Grande Polonaise. Miss Cady brings seriousness and intelligence to her work, but she lacks the vigor and warmth necessary to making her playing thoroughly interesting.

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VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled at the Springs

300,000 IN RAIN SEE BIG HARLEM PARADE

Ancient Horse Car Feature of Pageant to Celebrate New Transit Era.

2,000 FROM NEW JERSEY

The Bronx Had Host of Marchers—National Guard and Decorated Floats Swelled Long Line.

Despite last night's heavy fall of rain more than 300,000 persons, the police estimated, turned out to review the pageant and parade which was a part of this week's Harlem Carnival to celebrate the opening of a new car line from Willis Avenue to Fort Lee Ferry, connecting the Bronx, Harlem, and New Jersey. The parade was reviewed at Morningside Avenue and 125th Street by Assistant Commissioner of Public Works John H. Boschen and County Clerk Schneider. Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel, who were invited to review it, sent regrets.

A feature of the parade was a float on which stood a sixty-year-old horse car, which years ago ran from South Ferry to Central Park, and which was followed by a new Willis Avenue car of the new line. The parade was made up of six divisions. More than 10,000 persons marched after the platoon of police which preceded and was followed by Grand Marshal Louis S. Weber with his staff. Then came 1,000 men of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., in command of Colonel William Graves Bates; Battery E of the Second Field Artillery, in charge of Captain Wilbur T. Wright, with 300 men and six field guns; an infantry corps of Boy Scouts in charge of Major Robert Greenfield, and a naval division commanded by Major E. Trimm; 500 Spanish war veterans, who carried a banner captured in the Boxer uprising in China, and who were commanded by Captain William Jones; Company H, Tenth Regiment, of Mount Vernon, and a corps of Inter-Church Cadets" from Calvary M. E. Church at 129th Street and Seventh Avenue.

Several hundred Mardi Gras marchers in fancy costume followed the military divisions and were themselves followed by thirty floats led by the ancient horse car. On the second float was a gigantic picture of the ferry boat Fort Lee. Twenty members of the Nonpareil Boat Club manned a float of two eight-oared shells, under Captain Edward Nickola, and the Bernheimer & Schwartz Brewing Company sent a band wagon drawn by ten huge, gray horses.

The Bronx was represented by marchers, floats, and horse-drawn vehicles in which were approximately 2,000 persons, led by John Schleisser, who rode a full blooded Arabian horse, valued at $3,000, and which amused the crowd along the line with dancing and high stepping.

The last division, composed of 2,000 marchers from New Jersey, was led by Mayor Edward T. White of Fort Lee, who was followed by eleven other Mayors of New Jersey towns, composing a group known as the "fighting mayors." There were 110 motor cars full of Jerseyites.

HOLLAND SOCIETY LOYAL.

Pledges Fealty to the Federal Government at Washington.

The Holland Society of New York, at its annual meeting last night at the Hotel Astor, passed resolutions supporting the policy of President Wilson in international affairs. Gerard Beekman, the retiring President, Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy, the new President, John W. Vrooman, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, and ex-Justice Frank Hasbrouck were among the speakers.

The resolutions, said in part:

"Whereas, In the crisis which now threatens our country through the introduction of ideas of intolerance and military domination in Europe, such as confronted the Netherlands in the time of William of Orange, it behooves the descendants of citizens of that little country who brought here principles fought for in the eighty years' war, to support their native land, America, in the maintenance of the same fundamental ideas which our Dutch ancestors stood for—principles which are universally recognized as foundation stones of the civil and religious liberty of this country.

"Resolved, That with European militarism threatening individual rights, the sacredness of treaties, international law, humanitarian axioms, and even the national man of the world, the Holland Society of New York tenders to the Federal Government at Washington its earnest sympathy and support in the maintenance of the traditions, the dignity, and the honor of our native land, the United States of America."

About 200 members attended the meeting.

OPPOSE NIGHT CLINIC.

Resolutions Passed by Physicians' Protective League.

At the regular meeting of the Physicians' Protective League, held at the Hotel Cecil last night, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The County Medical Society at a regular meeting passed a resolution condemning the opening of a night pay clinic at Mount Sinai Hospital; and,

Whereas, The Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital expressed himself that the night clinic will be opened, the physicians notwithstanding;

Be it Resolved, That we do not consider it to be within the province of a hospital maintained by voluntary contributions and being exempted from taxation to engage in the practice of medicine; and,

Be it Further Resolved, That it will have the tendency to degrade and pauperize the public and will also act to the detriment of the public welfare in disorganizing the practice of medicine and discouraging men of ability from following the pursuit of medicine.

The resolutions are signed by Dr. L. W. Zwisohn, Secretary.

MacMonnies Model Put In Park.

Following out the plan recently adopted of submitting models of projected city statues to the consideration of New Yorkers, the Municipal Art Commission yesterday granted permission to Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, to place a wooden model of his heroic size statue, "Civic Virtue," in City Hall Park. The statue was put up shortly after noon yesterday by two Japanese servants from Mr. Macmonnies's studio, and the work of erection attracted a large crowd of passers-by. The Municipal Art Commission contemplates a statue on the site of the present fountain before the City Hall.

Alpha Beta Phi Sorority Benefit.

A theatre party will be given this evening by the Alpha Beta Phi Sorority at the Colonial Theatre, the profits to be added to the treasury of the club, which is engaged in personal charity work. The officers of the club are the Misses Irene Bernstein, President; Maymie Meyer, Vice President; Mildred Rubenstein, Treasurer, and Madelyn Frank, Secretary.

The Kentuckians Dine.

The Kentuckians held a dinner and smoker at Delmonico's last night. About sixty of the members attended the affair, which was followed by a vaudeville entertainment. William H. Reid was the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Engineer Arrested as Fugitive.

Frederick Sage, 30 years old, a civil engineer, was arrested in his home in the Madison Square Apartments, at 37 Madison Avenue, last night, charged with being a fugitive from justice from Jacksonville, Fla. He was arrested by Detectives Fitzgerald and Picco of the Second Branch Bureau on request of Sheriff William H. Downing of Jacksonville, who alleges that Sage passed several worthless checks there and is wanted on a charge of grand larceny.

PRAISES THE COAST SURVEY.

President Speaks at Celebration of Government Scientific Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A two days' celebration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey ended here tonight with a dinner at which President Wilson declivered an address. Others who spoke were Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister. The Coast and Geodetic Survey is the country's oldest scientific bureau. Its first Superintendent was a Swiss, Dr. F. R. Hassler, appointed by Thomas Jefferson.

President Wilson said that the Coast Survey was one of the few branches of the public service in which the motives of those engaged could not be questioned. The President pictured the survey as lifting a curtain which before the country was mapped rested on all the continent's great spaces.

"There is a great human side to the things you are doing," he said. "You are making it safe to bind the world together with those great shuttles we call ships that move in and out and weave the fabric of international intercourse. You are providing the machinery by which the web of humanity is woven.

"Sometimes when the day is done and the consciousness of the sordid struggle is upon you you go to bed wondering if the sun will seem bright in the morning, but you have only to look back and see mankind working its way up the slow steps which it has climbed to know itself and to know nature and nature's God, and to know the destiny of mankind, to have all these little things seem like the mere mists that creep along the ground and have all the courage come back to you by lifting your eyes to those blue heavens where rests the serenity of thought."

DISCORD IN THE SENATE.

Thompson Rebels and Bennett Attempts a Filibuster.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The session of the Senate tonight ended in stormy confusion. When Senator Brown, the majority leader, made the motion that the Committee of the Whole arise some bills introduced by the Thompson Committee, which is investigating the Public Service Commissions, had just been reached. Senator George F. Thompson said that if the bills went over to next week they could not be advanced in time to be considered by the Senate and passed in the Assembly.

When the Senate went back into regular order Senator Thompson objected to the advancement of several bills, thereby sending them into general orders insuring that the Senate would go back into that order of business in good time.

Senator Thompson provoked personalities from several Senators who sought unanimous consent for the introduction of measures Senator Brown assured them Senator Thompson and his Public Service bills would have due consideration.

After the consideration of two Thompson bills under a suspension of rules, Senator Brown, who was anxious to have his New York City bills advanced, asked unanimous consent to pass at once into the Committee of the Whole, passing the third reading bills on the calendar.

Senator William Bennett of New York, who for the first time this session had a bill which had been advanced to third reading and was anxious to have it considered, became angry, rebelled, and started a shortlived filibuster. It ended when the Committee on Rules hastily convened, and brought in a report recommending that Senator Brown have his way. This report was adopted with the aid of four Democratic votes supplied by Senators Sullivan, Carroll, Joseph, and Greiner.

Before adjournment Senator Brown announced that business sessions of the Senate would not be held tomorrow or Saturday, but that the Senate would convene at 2:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon instead of at 8 o'clock in the evening.

POE MSS. BRINGS $410.

Sale of Dunwoody and Other Collections Totals $8,384 for the Day.

The sale of the Dunwoody library and other collections at the American Art Galleries yesterday realized $8,384.50, making the grand total to date $20,456.25.

An autograph manuscript of Edgar Allan Poe's critique about the poem "The Forsaken," by Estelle Anna Lewis, catalogue No. 860, was knocked down to Gabriel Weis for $410. George D. Smith gave $320 for the manuscript of Washington Irving's unfinished and unpublished sketch, entitled "Polly Holiman's Wedding," catalogued as No. 581.

Other important items, with the prices and catalogue numbers, follow:

560	Complete set of Thomas Hood's writings, all first editions; Henry Malkan	$165
570	Manuscript of Leigh Hunt's "Lines on the Birth of the Princess Alice"; A. Towne	100
580	Set of the original English editions of Washington Irving's writings; George D. Smith	280
582	Autograph edition of Irving's works; Edward Plant	240
615	Manuscript of Rudyard Kipling's "The Elephant and the Lark's Nest"; Gabriel Weis	162.50
626	"Tales and Novels in Verse" of La Fontaine, London, no date; bought on order	187.50
653	Extra illustrated copy of Ida M. Tarbell's "Life of Abraham Lincoln"; A. P. Harris	175
684	Original manuscript contract for George Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways," bought on order	162.50
724	"The Martial Achievements of Great Britain and her Allies from 1790 to 1815," bought on order	180
791	The Independent Reflector, Nos. 1 to 111, New York, 1752-53; Lathrop C. Harper	90
869	Autographs and portraits of the Presidents of the United States, 1789-1916; Gabriel Weis	150
885	W. H. Payne's "Royal Residences," London, 1819, bought on order	152.50

The sale will be concluded today.

PRINCETON IN BARD'S PLAYS

English Actress to Aid Students in Shakespeare Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 6.—Preparations have been completed by the authorities of Princeton University for the celebration to be held here on April 17 in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the death of Shakespeare. The committee in charge announced today that it had obtained the services of Edith Wynne Matthison, a member of Sir Herbert Tree's company, for the celebration. Alfred Noyes, the English poet and critic, will also take a prominent part in the affair.

The celebration will consist of an afternoon and evening program. In the afternoon Miss Matthison, who first came into prominence by her superb impersonations of Rosalind and Portia when she superseded Ellen Terry as leading woman in the company organized by Sir Henry Irving, will give recitations of several of Shakespeare's most famous scenes. The Orphic Order is to play selections from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and German's "Henry VIII," while another musical feature will be the singing of several numbers by the University Glee Club, which recently won the intercollegiate singing championship. The entertainment for the evening will be a lecture with readings by Professor Alfred Noyes.

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FAVOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Delegation in Capital Would Use German Insurance as Model.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Unless the United States shall at once take steps to insure the 20,000,000 workers in its industries against sickness, unemployment, and old-age disability, this country may fall in the commercial struggle with Europe in the next thirty years, according to testimony of a group of social insurance experts of New York and of State Insurance Commissioner Potts of Illinois before the House Committee on Labor today. Even Turkey, it was pointed out by Dr. Royal Meeker, chief of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, is now ahead of the United States in this field of legislation.

"Social insurance is inevitable," was the opinion of Secretary John B. Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Miles M. Dawson, actuary, who was chief assistant to Charles E. Hughes in the life insurance investigation in New York, testified that Germany had added twelve years to the average life of her people in the working class since adopting sickness insurance and old age pensions.

Commissioner Potts assailed the "insurance monopoly," declaring it was offering concerted opposition to the creation of Government insurance funds. He said the reason no insurance legislation of any character was secured in Illinois last year was that forty insurance agents sat in the Legislature.

Dr. I. M. Rubinow of New York, J. P. Chamberlain of Columbia University, and Insurance Superintendent Nesbit of the District of Columbia testified to the inadequacy of all present means of dealing with sickness and unemployment in this country, and showed that German industrial efficiency had rapidly increased since 1870, because of insurance of workers against losses.

Dr. N. I. Stone, formerly Statistician of the old Tarrif Board, proposed a scheme of national public works, including highway construction to employ surplus labor in times of industrial crisis. Germany and England have this plan in operation.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS B. MADDEN, principal keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, died in Trenton last night. He was taken ill with pneumonia last Sunday.

Dr. EDGAR KELLY, 62 years old, a well-known physician of Trenton, N. J., died in St. Francis's Hospital there yesterday.

Captain NELSON HOLMES, one of the best-known coast guards on the Atlantic Coast, died in Norfolk, Va., last night. He was 63 years old, and for many years had been in charge of the Cape Henry Coast Guard Station.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LORD NEWELL, widow of George Lee Newell, and formerly a resident of Passaic, N. J., died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Marion L. N. Swisher, in New London, Conn.

FRANK EUGENE ADAMS, senior member of the firm of F. E. Adams & Son, weighers, at 98 Water Street, died yesterday in a Brooklyn hospital after an operation. Mr. Adams was in his seventy-second year and was born in Boston, Mass. He lived at 58 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, and left a widow, three sons and a daughter.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GUTHRIE WHEELING, widow of Joseph Wheeling, who was a retired member of the New York Fire Department, died on Tuesday at her home, 100 Ross Street, Brooklyn, aged 59 years.

Mrs. KATE T. TOWNSEND, aged 54 years, wife of Thomas H. Townsend, a produce merchant in Wallabout Market, died in the Midwood Sanatorium, Brooklyn, on Wednesday after an operation. Mrs. Townsend lived at 125 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and is survived, besides her husband, by three sons and two daughters.

JOSE PANDO, a retired cigar manufacturer, formerly of the firm of Garcia, Pando & Co., of Franklin Street, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 557 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, aged 68 years. Mr. Pando was a native of Asturias, Spain, and had lived in Brooklyn for forty years. He left a widow, a son and three daughters.

Miss SARAH MIDDLETON, daughter of the late William H. Middleton, formerly of the old firm of Middleton, Coman & Co., and a prominent Brooklynite, died at her home, 29 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Miss Middleton was born sixty-three years ago in Groton, Conn., but had lived in Brooklyn most of her lifetime.

FREDERICK D. REBENKLAU, for the last eighteen years in the employ of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, died yesterday at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., in his thirty-seventh year. Mr. Rebenklau was the Treasurer and Financial Secretary of St. Luke's Lutheran Church and a teacher in the Sunday school. He was a member of Marsh Lodge, No. 188, F. and A. M., Orient Chapter, and of Clinton Commandery. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN GUTHRIE, 68 years old, widow of William N. Guthrie, died on Wednesday at her home, 462 Third Street, Brooklyn, leaving a son and a daughter.

ISAAC CONRAD, for twenty-five years a salesman for the fruit firm of Frank Brenner & Co., in Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 535 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, in his fiftieth year.

ROBERT S. HUESTIS, for twenty years a teller in the New York Clearing House, died at his home, 2,610 Foster Avenue, Flatbush, on Tuesday, aged 59 years. He was a member of Commonwealth Council, Royal Arcanum, and left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. ESTELLA McLEA GRUNOW, a native of Montreal, Canada, and widow of Gerdon C. Grunow, a New York merchant, died on Tuesday at her home, 8,020 Twentieth Avenue, Brooklyn.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, a retired manufacturer of wire goods, died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William S. Buchanan, 54 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Williams for many years owned the Globe Wire Works, in Hilton Street, Manhattan, which was established by his father, and was a former member of the Wire Manufacturers' Association of New York. He is survived by his daughter and two sons, Edward and George Williams.

Mrs. ELLEN CECILIA COTTRELL, wife of George Roscoe Cottrell of San Francisco, Cal., an inventor of gas appliances, died on Monday at her home, 571 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

Mrs. MARY L. ELLSWORTH, widow of Richard B. Ellsworth, a prominent merchant of Northern New York, died in the Midwood Sanatorium, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, and the body was sent to her late home in Canton, N. Y., for burial.

HENRY SANDERS CALDWELL, the Eastern representative of the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo., died in this city yesterday in his thirty-first year. Mr. Caldwell was a son of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, of Queen's College at Charlotte, N. C., and was a graduate of Princeton University in the class of 1909. He was a member of the Colonial Club and the Princeton Club. His funeral will be held in Charlotte, N. C.

ELISHA C. HILLARD, President and Treasurer of the E. E. Hillard Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Hartford, Thompson, in London, England.

Mrs. A. FULLERTON PHILLIPS, formerly prominent in Philadelphia, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Julia Thompson, in London.

CHARLES W. GUY, a former member of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts, died on Wednesday at his home in Quincy, Mass., in his seventy-third year.

DRAPER MAINS, a former Superintendent of Public Buildings of Newton, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his sixty-second year.

FRANK VANNUIS, a retired New Jersey farmer, died on Wednesday at his Winter home in Daytona, Fla., in his sixty-first year.

JESSE SHERRERD, a former member of the Stillwater Township Committee and the Township Board of Education, died yesterday, his eightieth birthday, at his home, Swartswood, in Newton, N. J.

Mrs. MARY NORTH WESTON AUSTIN, wife of Francis B. Austin of Summit, N. J., died on Wednesday at the home of her son, William Morris Austin, in Elizabeth, N. J. She was a great-granddaughter of General William North of the Revolution, who was an Aid de Camp to Baron von Steuben, and granddaughter of James Duane, first Mayor of New York.

PATRICK HEALY, a former well known restaurant proprietor in Manhattan and a brother of Thomas Healy of Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, died yesterday at his home in Hartsdale, N. Y., aged 48. Mr. Healy for years was in the dry goods business in California and later became connected with his brother in the restaurant business. Then he branched out for himself in Harlem. He left a widow and three children.

AUGUST MAIER, a retired pipe manufacturer, is dead at his home, 11 West 184th Street, in his ninety-first year. He was born in Germany, and is survived by a son and three daughters.

WARREN B. SEERING, an undergarment salesman with the H. B. Claflin Company for twenty-five years, is dead at the home of his sister, Mrs. William Smith of Maplewood, N. J., in his fifty-sixth year. He was born here.

LOWTHER'S WORK IN TURKEY

Late British Ambassador Greatly Aided by His American Wife.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 6.—Sir Edwin Pears, in the course of a personal tribute to the late Gerard Lowther, said:

"When he was appointed to Constantinople he did not reach the city until after the revolution of July 24, 1908. Even before he arrived great crowds had assembled before the British Embassy and cheered for England and the British Ambassador, it being correctly assumed that England would rejoice at the establishment of a constitutional form of Government.

"On his first public appearance in the streets a large number of people gave him a hearty greeting. I remember Mr. Leishman, the American Ambassador, was with him, and much to his surprise, as he told me himself, shared generally in the cheers given for England but occasionally and not less heartily for America.

"If he lacked energy on account of ill health, Lady Lowther, who is the daughter of Atherton Blight, of Philadelphia, made up for it by well-directed zeal and power of organization. Possibly the splendid work done by the British committee in Constantinople for the relief of Turkish refugees during the years 1910-13 will never be fully written, but we British subjects who were in Constantinople during that time never failed to give her credit for the valuable and successful work she did in aid of the sick and wounded. Nor were her energies confined to this subject. It was to her that was largely due the organization of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

Dwight Alumni Dinner.

The Dwight Alumni Association, composed of graduates of law colleges where the Dwight system was taught, held its annual dinner last night at the Hotel Astor. Among those who attended were Justice Vernon M. Davis, Justice Francis M. Scott, Justice Frank C. Laughlin, ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Presiding Justice Clarke of the Appellate Division, Chief Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, ex-Justice George L. Ingraham, William D. Guthrie, Justice Almet F. Jenks, ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, Justice Henry D. Hotchkiss, Nathan L. Mi

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it."

WE have issued a booklet entitled *"Voluntary Trusts,"* suggesting how those who have accumulated wealth may arrange to enjoy its full benefits, and pointing out a few instances wherein the services of the *Franklin Trust Company* may be utilized to advantage by individuals. A copy will gladly be sent upon request.

Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street

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Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
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ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Investment Bonds

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York buys and sells investment bonds; investigates and examines bond issues; maintains for the Company and its clients a bureau of statistical information on investments.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before April 29 earn from May 1.
Dividend—Jan. 1, 1916—4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York City.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL LIEN NOTES CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY (MINNESOTA).
(Now Called Northern States Power Company)

Pursuant to the provisions of that certain collateral trust agreement between the Consumers Power Company, a Minnesota corporation, (now by change of name pursuant to law, Northern States Power Company,) with Guaranty Trust Company of New York as trustee, dated November 1, 1913, securing an authorized issue of three million dollars ($3,000,000) par value of six per cent. collateral lien notes, dated November 1, 1913, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, in the exercise of the right and option reserved in said collateral trust agreement, has elected to pay or redeem, on May 1, 1916, all of the notes described in and secured by said collateral trust agreement, then outstanding and unpaid. In accordance with the terms of said collateral trust agreement, said notes will be redeemed at par and accrued interest to the date of redemption at the office of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City. The notes and all interest coupons attached thereto should be presented and surrendered at the office of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York on May 1, 1916. On and after said date interest on said notes shall cease.

Dated March 31, 1916.

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY
(formerly Consumers Power Company)
By ARTHUR S. HUEY, President.
By R. J. GRAF, Secretary.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
TO HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. TWENTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY (MINNESOTA)
(Now Called Northern States Power Company)

Pursuant to the provisions of that certain Deed of Trust executed by the Consumers Power Company, a Minnesota corporation, (now by change of name pursuant to law, Northern States Power Company,) to The Standard Trust Company of New York and Edward M. F. Miller, as Trustees, (Guaranty Trust Company of New York and William C. Cox, Successor Trustee,) dated November 1, 1909, securing an authorized issue of Ten Million Dollars ($10,000,000) par value First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds dated November 1, 1909, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, in the exercise of the right reserved in said Trust Deed, has elected to pay and redeem on May 1, 1916, all of the bonds described in and secured by said Trust Deed, then outstanding and unpaid, by paying the par value of said bonds, accrued interest and a premium of five per cent. (5%), all as provided by said Trust Deed. The bonds and all interest coupons attached thereto, should be presented and surrendered at the office of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on May 1, 1916.

On and after said date interest on said bonds shall cease.

Dated March 31, 1916.

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY
(formerly Consumers Power Company)
By ARTHUR S. HUEY, President.
By R. J. GRAF, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors of said Company, to be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday, the 22nd day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

(a) to consent to, approve and authorize an increase of the authorized common capital stock of the Company by the addition thereto of stock in the par amount of $55,000,000, to be divided into 550,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, so as to make the total authorized par amount of such common capital stock $155,000,000, consisting of 1,550,000 shares of the par value of $100 each;

(b) to authorize the creation of an issue of convertible bonds of the Company, to be known as its Five Per Cent. Convertible Thirty-Year Secured Gold Bonds, to be limited to a principal amount of not exceeding $40,180,000 at any one time outstanding, such bonds to be issued, from time to time, either as coupon bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, or as registered bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars and of any multiple or multiples of one thousand dollars that the Board of Directors of the Company, by resolution, may from time to time prescribe, such bonds to be payable, both principal and interest, in gold coin of the United States of America of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, and to bear such date or dates, to be convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Company at such prices (which may be less than par), and upon such terms, and to be secured by the pledge of First Lien and Improvement Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company in such amounts, as said Board may determine and as may be provided in any trust indenture approved by said Board under which such convertible bonds may be issued; such bonds and such indenture to contain such provisions as to security, conversion, redemption, maturity and otherwise as said Board may determine and such indenture to contain appropriate provision to the end that the Company may, in its discretion, extend the maturity of any of its First Lien and Improvement Twenty-Year Mortgage Bonds to a date not later than April 1, 1946;

(c) to approve the form and terms of such bonds and of such indenture; to authorize the issue and disposition of such bonds; to authorize so much of such additional stock, as may be required, to be reserved and set aside and used solely for the conversion of such bonds, and to authorize the reduction of said $55,000,000 additional of said common stock to be issued from time to time as said board may, in the exercise of its lawful discretion, determine;

(d) to ratify and confirm such action heretofore taken or authorized by said board, in anticipation of such action of the stockholders, as may be submitted to the meeting; and

(e) to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed for said meeting on Monday, the 3rd day of April, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated, Richmond, Va., March 22, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CARL REMINGTON,
Secretary.

MERCANTILE MARINE MAY PAY $6,355,000

Receiver Franklin to Seek Permission to Use That Sum for Bond Interest.

$20,000,000 CASH ON HAND

Both Factions of the Stockholders of the Company Favorable to Plan, It Is Asserted.

P. A. S. Franklin, receiver for the International Mercantile Marine Company, according to plans which became known yesterday, will shortly apply to the Federal Court for permission to pay to the holders of the International Mercantile Marine Company's collateral trust 4½ per cent. bonds and the holders of the International Navigation Company's 5 per cent. bonds a sum of approximately $6,355,000.

This sum is equivalent to all unpaid interest on these two issues of bonds plus the interest at 6 per cent. on the unpaid interest money. The sum is equivalent to about 9 per cent. on the defaulted bonds.

Nominally this amounts to a request for all of the back interest on the bonds. There is a technical point in the procedure, however, which makes it impossible to ask specifically for the back interest. Such interest cannot be paid until a court has finally settled the status of the International Mercantile Marine Company. In the event that the court allows the payment of the $6,355,000, such a sum, of course, would be subtracted from the sum finally agreed upon in the settlement of the claims of the bondholders, now pending in the foreclosure action.

The basis of Receiver Franklin's request will be that it would be to the interest of the International Mercantile Marine Company to make such a payment. It is understood that there is about $20,000,000 cash in the treasury, exclusive of the investments made in British Government securities. The marine company is getting only 2½ per cent. on its deposits in bank. This amounts to $158,880 a year on the $6,355,000 which it is proposed to pay out. The company, however, is forced to pay the bondholders 6 per cent. on all unpaid interest, and this is compounded. At the 6 per cent. rate, therefore, the company loses more than 3½ per cent., or about $225,000 a year. It would be good business, it will be contended, to allow the bondholders to have some of their money on account.

Attorneys said yesterday that the procedure was unusual and they could think of no parallel cases. It is most unusual, of course, for a company which is in receivership to have such a surplus of money on hand as the International Mercantile Marine Company has. In view of the fact that both factions of the stockholders of the company favor the payment in full of the company's bonds it is probable that the plan will not meet with opposition. The application for the money, it is understood, will be made within the next three days.

Additional details of the recent proposal made by the preferred stockholders' committee to the bondholders were reported yesterday. The preferred stockholders, it appears, are willing to take 100 per cent. of their holdings in new stock and 38 per cent. in warrants for additional stock, which shall be released at the rate of $4,000,000 a year for a period of five years. These warrants will not bear interest, so that they would probably not be considered on a parity with the new stock. On this basis the present preferred stockholders would have a slightly less favorable participation in the new company than was suggested in yesterday's accounts. As the proposal now stands the ratio of the preferred stockholders' interests in the new company to that of the common stockholders' interests is 5½ to 1.

PLAN NEW HAVEN FINANCING.

$27,000,000 5 Per Cent. Notes Fall Due May 1.

The Finance Committee of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will meet next week to agree on a method of financing the New Haven's $27,000,000 5 per cent. notes, due May 1. As indicated in a recent statement by Chairman Elliott, there will be no issue of preferred stock, and a part of the note issue will be paid off in cash.

It was stated yesterday in the financial district that about $2,000,000 of the notes would be paid off in cash. This is in line with a policy of the New Haven inaugurated several years ago. It would then be necessary to sell a new note issue of about $25,000,000, and this could be satisfactorily arranged, it is believed. The new notes will bear either 5 per cent. or 4½ per cent. interest.

Another piece of railroad financing which was rumored in the Street was the pending sale of $8,000,000 4½ per cent. equipment trust certificates by the Southern Pacific. The road, like the other systems whose traffic has increased greatly of late, has need of additional cars and locomotives.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering at 98½ and interest $3,000,000 first mortgage and refunding 5 per cent. bonds of the Whittaker-Glessner Company. The company owns five steel manufacturing plants, including the Wheeling Corrugating Company. The bonds fall due April 1, 1941.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued a revised edition of its "Digest of the Federal Reserve Act."

The Midwest Refining Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable May 1.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as reorganization managers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, announced yesterday that the plan and agreement dated Feb. 15, had been declared operative. The time for receiving deposits of bonds under the plan has been extended to May 15.

Rolland G. Monroe, of Monroe, Paris & Co., was elected a Director of the Fifth Avenue Bank yesterday to succeed the late Gardner Wetherbee.

Luis R. Munoz of Havana, George H. Earle, 3d., of Philadelphia, Frank Finlay, and Joseph Purcell of this city have been elected members of the Coffee Exchange.

E. J. Rosenbaum, Paul Liftman, F. L. Salomon, John W. Hammond, and Samuel H. Ginsberg have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Sales of the Jewel Tea Company in four weeks ended March 31 were $364,56., against $351,612 in the same period last year.

Joseph J. Loughlin has been admitted to partnership in the Stock Exchange firm of Tailer & Robinson.

The Ingersoll-Rand Company has declared a dividend on the common stock of 30 per cent. in cash and 20 per cent. in stock, payable April 25, to shareholders of record April 14.

The Eastern Steel Company has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. on the first preferred stock, on account of payments in arrears, payable May 15 to shareholders of record May 1.

The Reece Buttonhole Machine Company reports gross earnings of $892,995 in 1915, and net income of $294,862.

The Arkansas Light and Power Company reports net earnings for the year ending Jan. 1, 1916, of $107,979.71, as against $83,240.85 in the previous year.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 15, 1914, from a collision between tug P. R. R. No. 7 and her tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. R. R. No. 7 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $32,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 26, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Jewelry and Other Duties Come Up for Consideration.

R. F. Downing & Co. won yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers when it was decided that celluloid sheets imported by the firm were not to be regarded as finished celluloid articles. The Collector thought they were, and exacted duty at 40 per cent. It was shown that the goods were entered in sheet form, not made up into completed articles. On this account the board gave entry at 25 per cent. Reliquidation was ordered.

The Attleboro Manufacturing Company lost in a protest against the Collector's classification of metal rings used in the manufacture of jewelry. Duty at 60 per cent. was taken as jewelry articles, whereas the importers claimed entry at only 20 per cent. under the general metal provision. Judge Sullivan decided that the Collector erred in his classification and should have returned the goods at 50 per cent. as materials suitable for use in making jewelry. As that claim was not made in the protest, the board was obliged to overrule the protest without, however, affirming the Collector. Another protest relating to the jewelry paragraph stood in the name of the Baker-Miller Shipping Company, and had to do with the rate on expansible holders for watches. These were taxed 60 per cent. and claimed dutiable at 20 per cent. Here, again, the importers failed to file the proper claim, the protest being overruled.

Abraham & Straus were upheld in a contention relating to paper hats, caps, and boxes, all of which were returned for duty at 35 per cent. as "toys." The claim was for entry at 30 per cent. as manufactures of paper. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that the articles were frequently used as favors or for other purposes. While sometimes used for the amusement of children, the general use was for adults. A reversal was ordered.

Phelps Bros. & Co., Chicago, disputed the Government classification of slippers. The Collector held the goods dutiable at 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel, whereas the importers claimed cotton predominated. As an analysis by the United States chemist showed cotton chief value, the protest was sustained. Charms of bone and metal imported by the same firm were held properly taxed at 60 per cent. as jewelry.

A controversy arising at Seattle regarding the material used in making furniture was settled in favor of the importers. The Collector levied 25 per cent. duty, alleging as a reason that the articles were made from seagrass, while the importers claimed wood predominated. As they were able to substantiate their claims, board ordered the goods admitted at 15 per cent. The protestants included the Frank P. Dow Company, Inc., J. T. Steeb & Co., and B. R. Anderson & Co.

Tall, thin bottles containing lime juice figured in a protest made by James P. Smith & Co. No objection was filed regarding the Collector's classification of the contents. The bottles were molded and ornamented with sprays of leaves and fruit. The Collector took duty at 45 per cent. on the bottles as ornamented, while the importers claimed 30 per cent. duty as plain glass bottles. The board ruled that the bottles in question were in the same category with molded or decorated glass stoppers, and accordingly affirmed the Collector.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—Forty corporations having $2,670,500 aggregate capital stocks were chartered today. They include:

Covert Gear Co., Inc., Lockport, autos, trucks, tractors, other vehicles, $1,000,000; W. W. Armstrong, P. A. Clum, B. V. Covert, Grand St., Lockport.

Neisner Brothers, Inc., Rochester, five and ten cent stores, $850,000; M., A. H., and J. M. Neisner, Philadelphia, Penn.

Miss Swift, Inc., interior decorations, furniture, paintings, upholstery, fabrics, $100,000; J. F. Russell, Jr., G. Mayo, A. M. Swift, 11 East 55th St.

Transeo Corporation, sell, assign, transfer shares of stock, bonds, debentures, securities, realty, capital no par value, to begin business with $20,500; L. G. Henderson, T. Conyngton, P. J. Warner, 20 Vesey St.

Union Truck Manufacturing Co., Inc., motors, engines, machines, machinery, $150,000; M. P. Wilbur, F. C. Simons, A. Marshall, Islip.

Stallforth & Co., Inc., bonds, stocks, securities, merchandise, personal property, brokerage, $50,000; F. E. Sturgis, R. Sherman, E. L. Durkin, 14 Wall St.

Lumex Film Co., Inc., motion-picture films, apparatus, exhibitions, $200,000; P. Van Holland, P. T. Davis, W. H. Griffin, 52 William St.

The Headquarters Building Association of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York, Inc., temple for fraternal purposes, $50,000; J. Simons, C. H. Gibson, J. F. Adair, 1,212 St. Mark's Av.

The Andrews Adjustment Co., Inc., Binghamton, for protection of interests of insured, adjust losses, realty, $25,000; J. V. Schad, R. W. Rymer, J. H. Andrews, Binghamton.

Universal Nitrogen Corporation, nitrogenous substances, or liquids and by-products, capital no par value, begin business with $5,000; J. J. Reilly, C. I. Hamilton, F. Holman, 111 Seventh Av.

United Economy Groceries, Inc., Buffalo, foods, food products, $100,000; B. S. Linethy, L. J. Bayliss, A. Nelson, 134 North 50th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Hamilton and Chambers Company, Inc., steel construction, buildings, bridges, shops, $100,000; W. W. Beers, H. J. Chambers, J. H. Hamilton, 29 Broadway.

Seller-Rogers-Brown Co., Inc., coal, coke, $50,000; C. T. Rogers, W. H. Brown, G. W. Seller, 1,918 Avenue N, Brooklyn.

Concordia Coupon Corporation, Wyandauch, make trading premium stamps, tickets, coupons, $50,000; E. M. Beybl, F. B. Knowlton, J. McLaren, 154 Nassau St.

No. 143 East 89th St. Co., realty, personal property, managerial, $80,000; I. L. Englehart, J. T. Cashman, F. L. Holt, 220 Broadway.

Sunshine Chemical Co., Inc., Brooklyn, alkalies, chemicals, $10,000; F. C. Albee, W. I. Glover, C. Pinney, 115 Broadway.

David Brown Co., Inc., lumber, metals, minerals, chemicals, dyestuffs, fabrics, ores, glass, tiles, $10,000; J. W. Heymann G. W. Seaman, D. Brown, 17 Battery Place.

George Gimbel & Co., Inc., paints, varnishes, roofing, papers, chemicals, drugs, hardware, $10,000; J. W. Atwood, G. Gimbel, P. J. Reynolds 235 West 182d St.

Tiger Shirt Makers, Inc., shirts, collars, cuffs, cotton, silk, linen goods; $10,000; B. Moses, G. Bostwick, F. V. E. Didrechsen, 84 Pine St.

Cruickshank Transportation Co., Inc., transportation, navigation, $50,000; B. A. Lebett, D. J. Murphy, C. Cruickshank, 338 Fourth Av.

Agmel Co. of America, Inc., letters patents, agent, merchandise, $5,000; F. B. Fountain, J. D. and W. E. Bell, 161 West 103d St.

Frank E. Pearson, Inc., plastering, cement, stucco, concrete, glass conuactors, $5,000; M. E. Lamburger, M. Meon, F. E. Pearson, 220 W. 42d St.

Homestead Supply Co., Inc., bakers' supplies, $5,000; E. C. Davidson, J. J. Hayden, J. L. Woldenberg, 258 Broadway.

Dunns Brook and Northwestern Telephone Co., Inc., route from Northwestern to Boonville, $5,000; T. Burch, C. Nastle, H. S. Kelley, Boonville.

Flexo-Builde Co., Inc., Syracuse, paper, cards, toys, manual training, supplies, $10,000; H. J. and W. E. Gaylord, S. H. Cook, 502 Walnut Av., Syracuse.

Rockwell Terrace Cafe Co., Inc., Brooklyn, hotel, restaurant, cafe, $10,000; B. E. Walker, I. Kupperahind, B. Walker, 688 Fulton St.

E. B. Olmsted, Inc., Buffalo, autos, parts, accessories, commission, selling agents, $10,000; W. R. Houpt, E. S. and E. B. Olmsted, Kenmore.

Tofino Copper Co., Inc., mining, metallurgical operations, construction, foresters, lumbermen, mercantile, $100,000; L. V. Walkley, S. L. Silverman, H. L. Dudley, 3 Rector St.

Woodridge Estates Corporation, realty, construction, steel, wood, stone, $40,000; F. A. Gellis, G. W. Bailey, A. Stein, Times Bldg., Times Sq.

Chinese Rug Co., Inc., Oriental and other commodities, china, $80,000; F. Moore, C. E. Wing, A. U. Dilley, 101 Park Av.

V. De Sanctis & Bro., Inc., groceries, olive oil, wines, liquors, distilling, $9,000; J. D. and V. de Sanctis, 538 East 158th St.

Irving Leasing Corporation, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; G. Lambert, L. and J. Weinberger, 5 Beekman St.

Authorization: Southern Engineering Equipment Co., Inc., Bluefield, W. Va., agent mine fans, cars, tipples, machinery, locomotives, hoists, $10,000. Representative, Charles E. Stuart, 120 Broadway, New York.

Capital increases: Holly Sugar Corporation, Manhattan, common stock 5 to 55,000, no par value; preferred, 5 to 55,000, of $100 each; increase for carrying on business from $325 to $5,590,000. (Tax paid, $5,549.) Chartered April 4, 1916. Defiance Paper Co., Niagara Falls, $375,000 to $750,000. Sherman & Bryan, Inc., Manhattan, $60,000 to $100,000. Fairchild & Co., Manhattan, $60,000 to $100,000. W. I. Addis Co., Inc., Kingston, $25,000 to $40,000. H. E. Stout Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000. Allan Herschel Co., Inc., North Tonawanda, $27,000 to $60,000. Frank Richard & Gardner Co., Manhattan, $8,000 to $16,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Hamilton & Chambers Co., Inc., Manhattan, Sallforth, Inc., Manhattan. Cascade Lakes Club, Cascade. Central New York Veletable Exchange, Inc., Syracuse. The B. L. B. Skirt Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—Charters filed:

Jefferson Tungsten Co., Hoboken, to smelt and refine metals, $100,000; Jocob Goldberg, Brooklyn; William P. Cea, Lyndhurst; Leon Headley, Tompkinsville, S. I.

Lovelace Engineering Co., Marion, to manufacture engines, &c., $150,000; T. T. Lovelace and W. J. Foster, New York, and Julius C. Halkman, Passaic.

E. L. Grover Co., Grand Avenue, between Central and Summit Avenues, Trenton Junction, to manufacture church, school, and theatre equipment, $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares at $100 each; Edward L. Grover, Grand Avenue, Trenton Junction; James B. Dayton, Trenton; John W. Mannfield, Trenton.

Wardlaw School, Plainfield, to conduct private school, $16,000; C. O. Wardlaw, Plainfield; Albert L. Nichols, Fanwood; W. D. Hartshorne, Jr., Kenneth Square.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 6.—Charter filed here: Utah Petroleum Company, New York, $5,000,000, to acquire property for and engage in the production of oil, natural gas, &c., to pipe the same; L. H. Gunthen, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE PENSACOLA HOTEL COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1923.

The undersigned, Successor-Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said Mortgage to expend the sum of Five Thousand Fifty-four Dollars and Forty-four cents ($5,054.44) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 3rd, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon. Bonds accepted must be delivered on May 4th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, April 3rd, 1916.

VIRGINIA TRUST COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., April 5th, 1916.

The Virginia Trust Company, Trustee in the deed of October 1st, 1898, from The Tredegar Company duly recorded securing certain Tredegar Company bonds, has received under that deed ($62,290.38) sixty-two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-eight cents, to be applied in accordance therewith to the extinguishment at the lowest price offered of a portion of said bonds if they can be bought at not exceeding ten per cent. premium. Sealed bids will be received by the said Trustee up to 12 M., April 12th, 1916, for the sale to said Trustee of as many of said bonds as will at the price offered not exceeding 110 per cent. absorb the amount above mentioned, and said bids will be opened at 12 M. on that day.

VIRGINIA TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By HERBERT W. JACKSON, President.

DIVIDENDS.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.,

COMMON DIVIDEND No. 10.

Troy, N. Y., April 5th, 1916.

The Board of Directors of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., have this day declared a dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable May 1st, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 19th, 1916. Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company.

E. HAROLD CLUETT, Treasurer.

The International Nickel Co.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared this day, payable May 1, 1916, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business April 15, 1916.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Sec'y & Treas.

New York, April 3, 1916.

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC., No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, N. Y.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
April 5, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 25, 1916, to Preferred Stockholders of record April 15, 1916.

Transfer Books for Preferred Stock will be closed from April 16 to April 25, 1916, both days inclusive.

Checks will be mailed.

F. L. BELIN, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.
1,790 Broadway, New York, April 6, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared from its net profits a quarterly dividend of Two per cent. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock and a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, to Stockholders of record at 12 M. on Saturday, April 15, 1916, payable, without closing of the Transfer Books, April 29, 1916.

W. G. PARSONS, Treasurer.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, March 15, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½% (or $1.25 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record March 25, 1916; and a quarterly dividend of 2½% (or $1.25 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record March 25, 1916; both payable April 8, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

C. J. KULP, Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Dividend (Number 6) for the three months ending March 31, 1916, at the rate of $1.25 per share upon the common capital stock of this Company, will be paid on April 15, 1916, to shareholders of record at close of business March 31, 1916. The transfer books will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER, Treasurer.
San Francisco, Calif., March 31, 1916.

PROPOSALS.

ICE AND LAUNDRY SERVICE, MARINE Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1916.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received in this office until eleven A. M., May 1st, 1916, and then be publicly opened for furnishing ice and Laundry Service during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Hingham, Mass.; Iona Island, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Dover, N. J.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; San Diego, Cal.; Mare Island, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Bremerton, Wash., and Guantanamo, Cuba. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained upon application to this office, Depot Quartermasters, M. C., 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn., and 36 Annie Street, San Francisco, Cal., and the Commanding Officer or Post Quartermaster, Marine Barracks, at the stations named. In applying specify whether proposal for Ice or Laundry service is desired. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. G. L. McCAWLEY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

American Brass
Amer. Light & Trac.
Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Cond. Milk
Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Ingersoll-Rand
New Jersey Zinc
Remington Typewriter
Scovill Manufacturing
Tide Water Oil & Rights

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCK Chasses. Office Depot Q.M., Army Building, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., April 15, 1916, for furnishing in lots as required before July 1, 1916, from 1 to 100 motor truck chasses to carry 10 foot bodies. Alternate bids invited for bodies, and for trucks complete with bodies. Also for from 1 to 5 chasses equipped with 600 gal. steel tanks, and 1 to 5, complete repair trucks. Further information on application.

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Deposits (March 7, 1916), $179,000,000

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company
REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of First and Refunding Mortgage 4% 50-Year Gold Bonds of The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company;
Holders of such General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1939, of the same Company as have not already been sold to the Reorganization Managers; and
Holders of First Mortgage 4% 40-Year Gold Bonds of The Piqua and Troy Branch Railroad Company:

Considerably more than a majority of the above bonds and of The Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton Railroad Company First Mortgage 5% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds having been deposited, the Reorganization Managers have this day declared operative the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, dated February 15, 1916. In order to afford to holders of the above bonds who have not so far deposited an opportunity to participate in the benefits of the Plan, the time for receiving deposits is hereby extended until the close of business on May 15, 1916.

Dated, New York, April 7, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

DEPOSITARIES.

For First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds of The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
14 Wall Street, New York.

For General Mortgage Bonds, due 1939, of The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
140 Broadway, New York.

For First Mortgage Bonds of The Piqua and Troy Branch Railroad Company:
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 Wall Street, New York.

The Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton Railroad Company

To Holders of First Mortgage 5% 50-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company:

In order to afford to holders of the above bonds who have not so far deposited under the Deposit Agreement dated January 28, 1915, as amended, an opportunity to participate in the benefits of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, dated February 15, 1916, which has been declared operative by the Reorganization Managers, notice is hereby given that the time for receiving deposits is extended until the close of business on MAY 15, 1916.

Dated, New York, April 7, 1916.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman.
FREDERICK H. SHIPMAN,
L. EDMUNDS ZACKER,
Committee.

LYMAN RHOADES, SECRETARY,
37 Wall Street, New York.

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COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again feverish, and early in the day prices advanced ⅝@⅞c on scattered buying prompted by the belief that Wednesday's selling movement had strengthened the technical position of the market. On the advance there was renewed selling, and prices eased off 1⅞c from the top, with several leading commission houses more aggressive on the selling side. Reports that exporters had taken about 600,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat caused a rally in the

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6% Coll. Trust Bond	Jan. 1925
6% First Mortgage Bond	Oct. 1932

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which can be relied upon is even more necessary now than during ordinary times. Our Investors' Service Department as the result of many years of study and gathering of data is prepared to provide information regarding practically every investment security of any prominence. This information will be given without charge to those interested. As we are very desirous that investors should know the valuable service this department of our organization renders, we have prepared a booklet which explains in detail the character of this service and we will be glad to mail it gratis to those who apply for Booklet No. 113.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Small Group of Stocks Active and Higher—General List Irregular.

It seemed to a part of the financial community that yesterday's news regarding the Sussex findings was grave enough to induce caution if not to invite active selling in the stock market, but as a matter of fact events showed that it exerted very little effect upon market sentiment. No evidence at all was afforded of a change in the general character of the trading which for some time has been left almost exclusively in the hands of habitual traders, but among these willingness was shown to carry forward the bidding up of certain stocks which was undertaken on Wednesday. The net result was a list of substantial gains in a relatively small group of industrials which among them supplied the great bulk of the day's somewhat enlarged total of transactions.

The activity imparted to this part of the list left the rest of it practically unaffected. Apart from Mercantile Marine and half a dozen industrial stocks, all of which exceeded United States Steel in point of activity, the net changes with very few exceptions were fractional and irregularly distributed between gains and losses. The chief trading interest of the day centred in the International Mercantile Marine issues, which were active and strong on buying induced by the proposed terms of reorganization. It was understood that steps would be taken with the object of giving the bondholders the equivalent of their accumulated interest without waiting on the formal reorganization of the company, and it was believed further that new effort would be made to bring the common and preferred shareholders into agreement, which would obviate the loss of time if not of value which would be involved in a long contested controversy over the reorganization. It was in these issues that occurred the chief contact between the day's market and the day's news.

The Street talked about many other things besides the Sussex findings, among them the ebb and flow of the Verdun battle, the Mexican news, Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy, and so on, but it talked about these with little if any reference to the day's stock market. Superficially what was most surprising was that the news bearing on our relations with Germany, dependent as those are upon the course of the submarine warfare, caused no concern which found reflection in the market. The explanation seems to be that some time ago the great majority of those in the financial district made up their minds that the attack on the Sussex would merely be added to the list of other more or less wanton submarine attacks without proving an occasion for any action by this Government. If it be argued that that is not a prudent attitude to take in view of the evidence in the Sussex case, and in view of the Washington dispatches outlining the purposes of the Administration, the Street's reply is that several times in the past it felt concerned over similar situations and found by experience that it had worried unnecessarily. That is the explanation of the present market attitude toward what on the surface at least seems a very grave situation.

Some of the active New York City issues were higher than they were before Wednesday's announcement of the forthcoming sale of $55,000,000 of bonds by the city. That was an unusual sequel to the offering of a new large supply of bonds. The explanation is to be found apparently in the fact that many who had been waiting on the news of the city's offering were induced to buy some of the outstanding bonds when they noticed the strength of the new issue in the "when issued" trading on the curb. In that market the price of the still to be issued 4½s rose to 102⅝, at which figure the bonds would yield less than 4¼ per cent. This is but one of many current indications of the breadth of the demand for bonds of this sort. Another indication of this demand is the rise in the new Canadian bonds to a new high price, the fifteen-year issue selling up to 98, which is a premium of slightly more than 3 per cent. over the issue price.

BUDGET AFFECTS MARKET.

Increased Income Tax Reduces Offerings in London.

LONDON, April 6.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were quiet today.

The stock market is still affected by the budget. The increased income tax, which reduces the interest yield, caused a number of offerings of gilt-edged securities and home rails, making the general tendency dull and easy. Brazilian traction, Courtalds, and Cities Service shares were the only strong features. American securities were moderately active around parity.

The American tax on dividends of non-resident aliens is causing some comment, especially regarding the retrospective nature of the tax. Further details are awaited by bankers and financial people who are large dealers in American coupons.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 6.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs 15 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 58½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 5 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, April 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£492,000
Circulation increased	207,000
Bullion decreased	195,136
Other securities increased	7,789,000
Other deposits increased	387,000
Public deposits increased	12,851,000
Notes reserve decreased	568,000
Government securities increased	5,350,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 26.03 per cent.; last week it was 28.37 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, April 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand decreased	19,887,000
Silver in hand increased	1,300,000
Notes in circulation increased	202,514,000
Treasury deposits decreased	33,227,000
General deposits decreased	46,979,000
Bills discounted decreased	28,620,000
Advances decreased	6,091,000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$2,822,766	$155,661,485
Ord. int. rev. receipts	4,440,943	290,098,549
Income tax	841,072	20,919,519
Miscellaneous	1,110,893	34,887,288
Total receipts	$8,715,678	$501,516,853
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	465,960	50,097,813
Excess of total rec'ts over total disburs.	5,688,955	
Excess of tot'l disburs. over total receipts		27,528,748
Expenditures	9,181,589	$51,514,188

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	531,949
Same day last year	649,129
Year to date	45,551,658
Same period last year	20,627,592
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.48 + .09
Same day last year	86.31 + .43

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	67.12	Apr. 8	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
142	144	200	Adams Express	143⅞	144	143⅞	144	— ⅞
20¼	20⅝	300	Alaska Gold Mines	20½	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
10	10⅛	900	Alaska Juneau	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	...
29⅛	30	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29⅛	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	...
77	77¼	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77⅝	77⅞	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
73	73⅛	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	73½	73⅝	73	73	...
61¼	61⅝	2,000	Am. Can	61⅜	61½	61	61¼	...
111	112	100	Am. Can pf	112	112	112	112	+ ⅛
69¼	70	1,300	Am. Car & Fdry	69⅞	70	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
117	118	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117	117	117	117	+1½
117	118	50	Do., odd lot	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
126	127	400	Am. Express	127½	120	127¼	129	+1⅛
10	10¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
52⅜	53¼	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52½	53¼	52½	53	— ⅜
28⅛	28½	100	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	...
24	24¼	5,800	Am. Linseed	24	24⅛	23¾	24	...
46¾	47	5,800	Am. Linseed pf	45⅝	47⅜	45⅝	46⅞	...
79¾	80	7,400	Am. Locomotive	79⅜	80¼	79¼	79⅝	— ⅛
102⅞	103	300	Am. Locomotive pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	+ ⅛
103	103¼	9,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	103⅛	104	103	103	— ⅛
86	86½	530	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	85⅝	86¼	85¾	86¼	+ ½
109½	110⅛	1,800	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	110⅝	109½	110¼	+ ¼
65	69⅞	50	Am. Tel. & Cable	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	...
128	128¼	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128¼	128⅝	128	128	— ⅛
197	198	100	Am. Tobacco	197	197	197	197	+ ½
50	50½	500	Am. Woolen	50½	50⅝	50¼	50¾	...
18⅛	19½	300	Am. Writing P. pf	19⅜	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—1¼
92	92¼	20,300	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	90	92¼	89½	92	+2⅜
86⅛	86⅝	3,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	86⅛	86⅞	86¼	86⅝	+1⅛
67	68⅛	700	Associated Oil	68	68	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛
103⅝	103⅞	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅝	104	103⅜	103⅝	— ⅛
100½	101	500	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	101	101	101	101	...
109	111	900	Atlantic Coast Line	112	112	110	110	— 1½
107⅛	108	14,100	Baldwin Loco	107¼	108¾	107½	107½	+ ¼
87⅞	87⅞	900	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	...
76	76½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅜	76⅝	76⅛	76⅛	...
76	76½	10	Do., odd lot	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
86⅝	87	2,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85½	87	85⅜	86⅝	+1¼
56½	58	100	Brown Shoe	57	57	57	57	...
93⅜	94	11,000	Butte & Superior	91⅝	94	93⅛	93⅝	+2¼
28	28¼	100	Butterick Co	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	700	California Petrol	24⅝	24⅞	24	24½	+ ⅛
52	52⅜	700	California Petrol. pf	52½	52⅝	52	52½	...
167⅝	168½	300	Canadian Pacific	168⅜	168⅞	168	168	— ⅝
85¼	85½	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	87⅜	87½	87½	87½	+2⅜
54½	54⅞	1,700	Central Leather Co	54½	55	54½	55	+ ½
138	140	77	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	138	140	138	140	...
95	95⅜	1,500	Chandler Motor	94½	95¼	94½	95¼	+ ⅛
62	62⅜	150	Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	...
12¾	13	200	Chi. Great Western	12⅝	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
95½	95⅝	4,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	95⅞	95	95⅞	+1⅛
128½	129⅛	1,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130	130	129¼	129¾	— ¼
126	127¼	100	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	...
17⅝	17½	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	650	Chile Copper	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
54½	54½	1,500	Chino Copper	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54½	...
45½	46	1,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅝
45	47	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	46	46	46	46	...
85	85¼	700	Continental Can	84½	85¼	84½	85	+2¼
21	21¼	2,650	Corn Products Ref	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
94	94½	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94⅜	94⅝	94½	94½	— ¼
94	94⅛	50	Do., odd lot	94	94	94	94	...
93⅝	94	34,100	Crucible Steel	92⅜	93⅝	92⅜	93⅝	+ ⅝
94	95	100	Deere & Co. pf	94½	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
20	20¼	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
132	133	100	Detroit Edison Co	132½	132½	132½	132½	+ ½
132	133	15	Do., odd lot	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	...
93	95	43	Detroit United Ry	93	93	93	93	...
48⅝	48⅞	4,200	Distillers' Secur	49	49	48⅝	48⅝	...
25	25⅞	300	Dome Mines	25	25⅞	25	25½	+ ⅛
37	37⅛	2,100	Erie	37½	37½	37	37	...
52⅜	52⅝	700	Erie 1st pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52½	— ⅛
18	20	100	Federal Min. & S	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
114½	116	10	Gen Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	...
166	168	100	General Electric	168	168	168	168	...
460	470	100	General Motors	460	460	460	460	—25
114	116½	100	General Motors pf	116	116	116	116	...
78¾	79	18,250	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	78⅝	79⅛	77⅝	78⅝	+ ⅞
116	116½	500	Goodrich pf	115⅞	116	115⅞	116	+ ⅛
122¼	122½	1,200	Great Northern pf	122¾	122¾	122¼	122¾	+ ⅛
44	44¼	1,400	G. N. certs.ore prop	44⅛	44⅜	43⅝	44	— ⅛
40¾	40⅞	700	Greene-Cananea	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	— ⅛
21	21⅛	8,300	Guggenheim Explor	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+1
102⅝	103¼	600	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
48⅜	48½	5,600	Inspiration Copper	48¾	48½	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
17½	17⅝	3,100	Interboro Consol	17	17⅜	16⅞	17½	+ ⅛
72½	73	1,100	Interboro Con. pf	72⅝	73¼	72⅝	73	...
111½	112¼	800	Int. Harvester, N.J.	110¾	112⅜	110¾	112⅜	+1½
21½	21⅝	72,000	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	20½	22⅛	20½	21⅝	+1⅝
77⅞	77¾	65,550	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	74⅝	77¾	74⅝	77⅛	+2⅝
49¼	49½	23,110	Int. Nickel	48¼	49¾	48¼	49½	+ ⅜
11¼	11⅝	250	Int. Paper	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
47	48	250	Int. Paper pf	48	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
88	90	925	Jewel Tea	91	91	88	88	—3
111	111½	300	Jewel Tea pf	111	111	111	111	—1
26¾	27	700	Kansas City South	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
60	62	100	Kan. City South. pf	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
74½	75	1,000	Kelly Spring Tire	74½	74½	74	74	—1
96¾	97	100	Kelly Spring T. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¼
57½	58	10,700	Kennecott Copper	57⅝	58	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅛
128½	129¼	100	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	129⅜	129⅜	128⅜	128⅜	— ½
128½	129½	10	Do., odd lot	129	129	129	129	...
77	77¾	900	Lackawanna Steel	77⅛	77⅝	77	77	— ⅝
104½	105½	200	Laclede Gas	105	105½	105	105¼	+ ¼
51⅝	52⅜	2,700	Lee Rubber & Tire	52¼	52⅜	51⅝	52	...
77¼	77¾	300	Lehigh Valley	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
45	55	200	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	51	51	51	51	...
70½	82	100	Mackay Cos.	70⅜	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅜
68	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	— ⅜
68	68¼	10	Do., odd lot	67⅞	68	67⅞	67⅞	...
72½	73⅜	2,000	Maxwell Motors	73	73	73	73⅛	— ⅛
85½	86	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	85½	85⅞	85½	85¾	— ⅝
56⅝	57	2,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	57¼	57¼	56⅝	57	...
112¼	112½	23,200	Mexican Petroleum	112	113½	111⅝	112¾	+1
38⅝	38⅞	3,700	Miami Copper	38⅞	39	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅛
118	119	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118⅜	118⅜	118¼	118¼	— ⅛
3⅞	3⅞	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅞	50	Do., odd lot	4	4	4	4	...
4⅝	4⅞	200	Missouri Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
124	126	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	123	125	125	125	—1½
25⅝	26	1,600	Nat. En. & St. Co	25	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
67	68	100	Nat. Lead Co	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ¼
114	115½	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	115	115	115	115	...
17⅝	17⅞	1,500	Nevada Con. Cop	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
143	144	300	N. Y. Air Brake	145½	147	143½	147	+1
2,530	103⅜	2,530	N. Y. Central x d	104¼	104⅝	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅝
10	13½	120	N. Y. Dock	10½	10½	10½	10½	—3½
64	64½	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	65¼	65¾	64½	64⅝	— ⅛
123¾	123⅝	4,800	Norfolk & Western	123¼	123⅝	123	123	...
113⅞	114⅛	1,300	Northern Pacific	114⅛	114⅝	113⅜	113⅝	— ⅛
...	...	1,700	Pacific Mail	25	25½	25	25	+1¼
33	40	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	1,700	Penn. R. R.	57⅜	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅝
103	104	200	People's Gas, Chi	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	— ⅛
44½	44⅞	900	Philadelphia Co	44¾	44⅞	44¾	44½	— ⅛
27½	28¼	100	Pittsburgh Coal	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
99	99¾	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	99½	99½	99½	99¾	+ ⅛
53⅝	54	100	Pressed Steel Car	53½	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	...
39⅞	40	100	Railway Steel Sp	39¾	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
24	24½	2,000	Ray Con. Copper	24½	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
85¾	85½	7,400	Reading	86	86¼	85½	85½	— ⅝
52	51½	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	51⅝	52¼	51⅝	52¼	+ ⅛
100	103½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	105	106	103	103	—1
⅝	⅞	100	Rock Island Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
½	⅞	700	Rock Island Co. pf	½	⅝	½	⅝	...
2½	2⅝	100	St. Louis & San F	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
4½	5½	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅝	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
17	19	300	St. L. Southw. pf	16½	17	16½	17	+ ⅝
42	44	100	St. L. Southw. pf	42	42	42	42	—1
178	180	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	179	179	179	179	+1
36¼	36¼	1,100	Shattuck-Arizona	36¼	36⅝	36	36¼	...
56	57	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	56	56	56	56	...
98⅝	98⅝	1,300	Southern Pacific	98⅝	98¾	98⅜	98⅝	+ ⅛
214	215	365	So. Porto Rico Sug	214	215	214	214	+4
20¼	20⅝	300	Southern Railway	20⅜	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
94	97	100	Standard Milling	95	95	95	95	— ⅛
142¼	142⅝	1,500	Studebaker Co	143⅜	143⅝	142⅝	142⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	53¼	450	Tennessee Copper	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
197½	198	900	Texas Co	197½	199	197½	197⅝	+1
181	183	8,370	Texas Co. rights	174	184	174	181	+ ⅜
84	84½	100	Texas & Pacific	84	85	84	85	+ ⅛
62¾	62¾	1,100	Third Avenue	62	62¾	62	62¾	+ ⅛
103	105	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	—2½
6¼	6¾	1,500	Union B. & P. Co	6¼	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
28	29	700	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	28¼	29	28¼	29	+1
133⅝	133¾	2,000	Union Pacific	133¾	133¾	133⅞	133⅝	...
82¾	83	100	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
148½	149	3,500	United Fruit Co	148½	149⅝	148¼	148⅝	+ ⅜
29½	31	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
21½	22	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
167½	168	19,800	U. S. Ind. Alco	167	170½	167	167½	+1½
109	112	600	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	109¾	110	109¾	110	+1½
1¼	1¾	300	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
53	53⅝	1,000	U. S. Rubber	53	53¾	53	53⅝	+1
111	112	16	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	112	112	112	112	...
72	72¼	16,300	U. S. Sm., R. & M	69¼	72	69	72	+ 2⅜
52½	53	500	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
85¼	85⅝	19,200	U. S. Steel	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85¼	+ ⅛
116⅞	117¼	500	U. S. Steel pf	117	117	116⅞	116⅞	— ⅛
81⅜	82	1,100	Utah Copper	81⅜	82	81⅜	81⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	100	Utah Securities	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	...
44½	45	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	— ⅜
109½	109⅞	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109	109¾	109	109¾	—1⅝
15¼	15½	500	Wabash	15⅜	15½	15¼	15½	...
46¼	46⅞	1,900	Wabash pf. A	46¼	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	— ⅛
28	28½	1,600	Wabash pf. B	28¼	28½	28	28	— ⅛
32⅞	33	2,100	Western Maryland	32⅜	33	32⅜	33	+ ⅛
90¼	90⅜	100	Western Union Tel	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
65⅝	65⅞	5,400	Westingh. E. & M	65¾	66	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
237	238	200	Willys-Overland	237	238⅝	237	238½	+1½
104	104¾	200	W.-O.pf.sub.cfs f p	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅛
123½	123⅞	1,700	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	124⅝	124⅝	123⅞	123⅞	— ⅛

PLAN $114,500,000 LOAN.

Philadelphia to Raise Funds for Great Municipal Improvements.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—A plan to borrow $114,500,000 to be used for municipal improvements was presented to City Councils today by the Finance Committee and will be brought up for final action at a special meeting on Tuesday. The proposed loan will go to the people for authorization at an election to be held on May 16. The loan will be divided, one part to run for fifty years and the other for thirty years, both bearing interest at 4 per cent.

One part of the big loan will provide $57,100,000 for additional subways and elevated railroads, and $10,000,000 for the improvement of port facilities. The second part will provide $47,400,000. Of this amount $2,460,000 will go to the free library system, $8,900,000 to abolish grade crossings, $9,000,000 for the parkway leading from City Hall to Fairmount Park, and $1,000,000 for an art gallery in the park.

The total funded debt of the city at present is $117,660,000, on which the annual interest charge is $4,900,000.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.07	77.77	77.83	+ .06
25 industrials	99.50	98.83	99.09	+ .09
50 stocks	88.78	88.31	88.48	+ .09

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 6	88.78	88.31	88.48	+ .09
April 5	88.71	88.07	88.39	+ .39
April 4	88.88	87.86	88.00	— .25
April 3	88.37	87.76	88.25	+ .56
April 1	87.82	87.46	87.69	+ .17
March 31	87.76	86.22	87.52	+1.11
March 30	87.03	86.22	86.41	— .41
March 29	87.65	86.65	86.82	— .77
March 28	88.06	87.13	87.59	— .30
March 27	88.06	87.06	87.89	— .02

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
April, 1915	73.36	30	64.54	1	72.90
1914	70.66	2	65.24	25	67.26
1913	62.51	4	56.44	30	56.68
1912	71.18	26	68.08	1	70.39

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	88.48
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.69
1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.50
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	78.24	Feb. 1	78.23
1911	84.41	June 30	69.67	Sep. 25	77.90

*92 days.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Fort

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NONRESIDENT ALIENS OPPOSE INCOME TAX

Bankers Seek Suspension of Regulation Until Hearings Are Held.

CALL IT AN INJUSTICE

Question Right of Nation to Seize Moneys Owed by Its Citizens to Security Holders Abroad.

Organized opposition to the new ruling of the Treasury Department, extending the application of the personal income tax to dividends and interest on American securities held by non-resident aliens, took shape yesterday at a meeting of bankers with foreign clientele. E. H. Iselin was made chairman of a committee. The houses on the committee are Iselin & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., and the Guaranty Trust Company.

At the same time action was being taken by the Investment Bankers' Association of America to obtain a suspension of the new regulation until hearings can be held on the matter. Reed & McCook, counsel for the association, wrote to W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, asking that the ruling be held up. They said in part:

"This new regulation has, as you know, the effect if not the character of a law, made without any prior notice to the public, and without any opportunity to the public to be heard with respect to it. Its effect is serious and far-reaching, not only on the persons taxed, but also on the banks, fiscal agents and corporations charged with the administrative burdens of collecting and paying coupons on foreign-held bonds. Though there may be no precedent for giving a public hearing on a proposed regulation, there are few precedents for so drastic and in effect legislative ruling by a Government department, and we submit to your consideration that a regulation completely changing the law as enforced in so important a matter, should not be made effective until the department has given such notice and has itself had the benefit of a public hearing in which the arguments for and against its contemplated action can be fully presented.

"We do not at this time enter into merits or correctness of the new regulation, except to point out that when the bill was in Congress, an amendment extending the tax to interest payable to non-resident aliens was adopted in the Senate and later stricken out of the bill as finally enacted by both Houses. It was urged at that time that no nation has a moral right to seize for its own use moneys owing by its citizens to non-resident aliens, and that an attempt to do so would be no defense to an action for the full amount of the interest due. The present European war may seem a favorable opportunity for raising a million dollars a year out of our foreign creditors, but the effect of such action on our future credit relations with other countries may conceivably be more disastrous than if taken under different circumstances."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2½
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	1¾	1¾	1¾

TIME LOANS.

30 days	2½@2¾
60 days	2¾@3
90 days	3
4 months	3
5 months	3
6 months	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2¾@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.76⅞	$4.76¾	+.00½
Cables	4.77	4.77	4.77	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.90	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	—.01
Cables	5.88⅞	5.89	5.90	—.01⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	72.25	72.18¾	72.18¾	+.25
Cables	72.62½	72.25	72.25	+.25

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Rates of Exch.	Normal Demand or Check.	Yesterday's Close— Demand	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76¾	4.77
5.1826	Paris	5.90⅝	5.89
95.95	Berlin	72.18¾	72.25
20.20	Austria	12.87	12.42
26.80	Scandinavia	23.70	23.80
19.20	Spain	19.32	19.37
5.1826	Switzerland	5.19½	5.19
19.295	Greece	19.00	19.35
40.19	Holland	43.00	43.12½
5.1826	Italy	6.50¼	6.56¾
51.45	Russia	....	31.50
	China—		
	Hongkong	48.50	48.65
	Shanghai	67.50	67.63
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.62½	42.75
32.40	Rio	27.87½	28.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71	$4.72¾	$4.70¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $460,220,336; balance, $30,605,368; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,270,804.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 28 7-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 61¾c, up ⅛c. Mexican dollars, 47¼@49¼c.

5 Per Cent. More for Union Bank.

State Superintendent of Banks Richards will apply on April 17 to the Supreme Court of Kings County for permission to pay an initial dividend of 5 per cent. to creditors of the defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn. Through an error a statement was printed yesterday that the dividend to be disbursed would be 52 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Firmness showed in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange during the greater part of the day, although there were some irregular reactions toward the close. The activity in Crucible Steel was one of the features, nearly 13,000 shares of that stock changing hands. The International Mercantile Marine shares were strong.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chalmers.	30	30	30	30
140	Am. Can	61⅛	61⅝	61⅛	61⅛
110	Am. Car & Fy.	70	70¼	69⅞	70
50	Am. H. & L.pf.	53¼	53¾	53¼	53½
30	Am. Linseed.	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛
50	Am. Lins'd pf.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
1,590	Am. Loco.	80½	80⅝	79⅝	80
2,870	Am. Smelting.	103¾	104	103	103
100	Am. Sugar.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
20	Am. T. & T.	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
540	Am. Zinc.	90	92¼	90	92
1,080	Anac. Copper.	88⅝	89⅝	88¼	89¼
20	A., T. & S. F.	103¾	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
380	Baldwin Loco.	107¼	109⅜	107⅜	108
80	Balt. & Ohio.	88	88	87⅞	88
100	B'klyn R. T.	85½	86¾	85½	86⅜
220	Butte & Sup.	91⅝	94⅞	91⅝	93⅝
70	Cal. Petrol.	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝
150	Cent. Leather.	54⅝	55⅛	54⅝	55
320	C., M. & S. P.	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅝
30	Chino. Copper.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜
90	Col. F. & I.	45⅝	46	45⅜	45½
110	Corn Products.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛
12,870	Crucible Steel.	92⅞	95	92⅝	93⅜
60	Dist. Secur.	49	49	48½	48½
40	Dome Mines.	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
370	Erie	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
10	Erie 1st pf.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
640	Goodrich Co.	78⅝	79¼	77⅝	78⅝
50	Gt. Nor. Ore.	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞
150	Guggen. Expl.	21⅜	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛
420	Interboro Con.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
270	Inspiration C.	48	48⅝	48	48⅜
740	Inter. Mer. M.	20¼	22⅛	20⅛	21⅜
3,130	Int. M. M. pf.	74⅝	77½	74⅝	77
70	Int. Nickel.	49¼	49⅝	49	49¼
140	Kenne. Copper.	57⅛	57⅞	57½	57½
50	Max. Motors.	73½	73½	78	73½
3,570	Mex. Petrol.	111⅞	113⅝	111½	112⅛
210	Miami Copper.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅞
10	Nev. Con.	17¼	17⅜	17½	17⅜
40	N. Y. Central.	103⅜	104	103⅜	104
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	65	65	64⅞	64⅞
10	Northern Pac.	114½	114⅝	114⅛	114⅜
20	Ont. Mining.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
30	Pacific Mail.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
10	Pennsylvania.	57½	57½	57½	57½
90	Ray Copper.	24⅛	24⅛	24	24
520	Reading.	86	86¼	85⅝	85¾
50	Rep. Iron & S.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
30	Southern Pac.	98½	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜
110	Studebaker.	143	143½	142⅝	142⅝
25	Union Bag & P.	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
110	Union Pacific.	133⅜	133⅞	133⅜	133⅞
100	United Fruit.	148⅜	149½	148⅜	149½
610	U. S. Ind. Alco.	166⅞	170½	166⅜	168
140	U. S. Rubber.	53½	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝
1,950	U. S. Steel.	85⅛	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛
170	Utah Copper.	81⅝	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝
40	Wabash	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
270	Westingh. Elec.	65¼	66	65¼	65¾

35,485

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
1,000	Cash Boy	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
350	Goldfield Con.	.80	.80	.80	.80
400	Gold'd. Flor.	.45	.45	.45	.45
400	Iron Blossom.	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½
200	Jumbo Ext.	.78	.78	.78	.78
1,000	McNamara	.09	.09	.09	.09
700	Midway	.23	.23	.23	.23
1,000	Mizpah Ext.	.22½	.22½	.22½	.22½
400	Ophir	.28	.28	.28	.28
1,700	Rescue Eula.	.30	.30	.30	.30
500	Silver Pick	.08	.08	.08	.08
325	Tonopah Ext.	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½	5.37½
200	Tono. Mining.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
600	Union Con	.46	.46	.46	.46

9,775

Guaranty Trust Changes.

The Guaranty Trust Company yesterday appointed Alexander Phillips as foreign representative. Mr. Phillips was Secretary of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company and before that was connected with the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Credit Industriel of Paris. Other appointments made by the trust company in connection with its foreign business were Sigmund Metz, Assistant Manager of the foreign department, as South American representative, and Adiarn H. Morham as assistant manager of the foreign department to succeed Mr. Metz.

ADAMS MEN ON THE BOARD.

Four Officials Take Places in the Southern Express Directorate.

As a result of the passing of control of the Southern Express Company to the Adams Express Company these Directors were elected to the Southern Board yesterday: President W. M. Barrett and Vice President C. S. Spencer of the Adams, John B. Hockaday of Atlanta, and Dr. William MacFarland of Birmingham, Ala. Messrs. Hockaday and MacFarland are Department Managers of the Adams company.

The men who retired from the Southern Directorate to make room for the Adams's representatives were George W. Sherer, F. D. C. Sullivan, Ernest Pope, and O. M. Seadler. President Barrett said after the meeting that no other changes in the management of the Southern would occur.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101⅛	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	.95	95⅜	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101½	5.10
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101	101½	5.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.62
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Dom. of Can.	6	Apr., 1921	98½	99⅜	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	97⅜	97⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	97¼	98	5.20
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¼	99⅞	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101¼	3.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101¾	102½	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.70
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	101	4.50
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅛	100¼	4.93

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'18	97½	98¼	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101½	3.40
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100¼	100⅝	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	102⅝	5.45
‡Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101⅛	101⅜	2.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅜	4.70
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98½	98⅝	4.25
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1918	93	98	19.00
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	101¼	102¼	6.81
*Cons. Pow.	6	May 1,'17	100¼	100⅛	3.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅜	103	4.50
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	102¼	102⅜	5.80
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅝	101⅞	3.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	101	4.80
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	102	5.35
**Min. Gen.	6	June, 1917	101⅛	101½	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	88	92	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	98½	3.50
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	..
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.80
§Nor. S. Pow.	6	June, 1917	101	101½	2.00
‡‡N. States P.	6	June 1,'17	101	101½	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101⅝	101⅞	4.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98⅞	99¼	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅝	100⅝	3.00
U. S. S. R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	107½	108	4.75
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98⅛	100½	5.75
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101⅛	4.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101¼	102⅛	3.45
††West. P. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.00
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.85
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05

*To be called June, 1918, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1918, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for payment June, 1916, at 101. ‡‡Called for redemption May 1, at 100⅜. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ††Called for redemption May 3, at 100½. ‡‡Called for redemption June 16, at 101.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
420	Adventure	3⅝	3⅞	3½	3⅝
40	Ahmeek	100½	101	100	101
20	Alaska Gold.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1,410	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11,391	Am. Zinc.	90	92⅛	89½	91⅞
10	Anaconda	86⅞	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝
1,280	Ariz. Coml.	9	9⅛	8⅞	9
200	Arnold	75c.	75c.	75c.	75c.
250	Butte & Bal.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,390	Butte & Sup.	92	94	92	94
231	Cal. & Ariz.	74	74⅛	73½	74
14	Cal. & Hecla.	555	555	550	556
60	Centennial	18	18	18	18
20	Chino	55	55	55	55
305	Cop. Range.	64½	64½	64¼	64¼
185	Daly West.	21½	21½	21½	21½
470	East Butte.	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
358	Franklin	9¼	9⅛	9	9
100	Greene Can.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
35	Hancock	15½	16	15½	16
40	Inspiration	48⅝	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝
180	Island Creek.	48	48⅝	48	48⅛
100	Isl. Creek pf.	89½	90	89½	90
10	Isle Royale.	28½	28½	28½	28½
300	Kerr Lake.	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
6,445	Keweenaw	4⅝	8	4⅝	7⅛
404	Lake	17	18	17	17⅜
840	Mason Val.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Mass. Con.	13½	14	13½	14
25	Mayflower	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3½
10	Miami	38	39	38	39
2,305	Michigan	3	4	3	3⅜
251	Mohawk	101	101	100⅜	101
40	New Idria.	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
175	Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
505	North Butte.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
165	North Lake.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
775	Ojibway	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
320	Old Colony.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
52	Old Dom.	68	69	68	69
90	Osceola	95	95¾	95	95
1,955	Pond Creek.	13½	14⅜	13½	14¼
230	Quincy	94⅜	95	94⅜	94⅝
50	Ray Con.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
1,720	Santa Fe.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5	Shannon	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	South Lake.	8	8	8	8
500	South Utah.	45c.	45c.	45c.	45c.
30	St. Marys.	72	72	72	72
50	Sup. & Bost.	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
100	Tamarack	55	53⅝	53	53⅝
220	Trinity	9	9	8⅞	9
50	Tuolumne	32c.	32c.	32c.	32c.
5,843	U. S. Smelter	69¼	72	69	72
800	U. S. Smel. pf	52	62⅜	52	52⅝
8,150	Utah Apex.	4⅜	5⅜	4⅞	5
395	Utah Con.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜
90	Utah Cop.	81⅝	82¼	81⅝	82⅛
550	Utah Metals.	10⅛	10⅜	10	10⅜
75	Victoria	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
725	Winona	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
66	Wolverine	59	59½	59	59½

RAILROADS.

32	Boston Elev.	79	79	78⅝	78⅝
2	Bos. & Lowell.	138	138	138	138
1	Boston & Me.	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
5	B. & M. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½
7	Fitchburg pf.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
10	Maine Cent.	100½	100½	100½	100⅝
10	Mass. El. pf.	35½	35½	35	35
135	New Haven.	65¼	65¾	64½	64½
1	Old Colony.	152	152	152	152
80	West End.	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Ch.	68	68	68	68
36	Am. Ag. C. pf.	97	97	96¾	96¾
20	Amoskeag	70½	70½	70½	70½
150	Am. Pneu. Sv.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	Am. P. S. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
135	Am. Sugar.	110½	110½	110½	110½
50	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	116	115¾	115¾
417	Am. T. & Tel.	128	128½	127⅞	127⅞
1,490	A. G. & W. I.	32⅝	33¾	32⅝	33½
150	A.G. & W.I.pf.	48⅜	48⅞	48¼	48¼
18	Edison	230½	240	230½	240
4	Ga. Ry. & El.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾
101	Mass. Gas.	84	84	83¾	84
11	Mass. Gas pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½
5	Mergenthaler	162	162	162	162
85	Miss. Riv. P. pf.	43	43	43	43
35	Reece Folding.	4	4	4	4
55	Swift	131½	131½	130¾	130¾
500	Torrington	48½	49	48½	48½
190	United Fruit.	149	150	148½	149
457	Un. Shoe Mac.	57½	58	57	57⅝
85	Un. S. M. pf.	29¾	29¾	29	29¼
135	U. S. Steel.	85½	85½	85½	85⅛
10	U. S. Steel pf.	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
2,080	Ventura Oil.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
45	Western Un.	90½	90¼	90	90

BONDS.

$1,900	Am. T. & T. 4s.	107⅜	107⅝	107½	107½
32,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	92	92¼	92	92¼
2,000	Atchison 4s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
8,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	79	79¼	79	79¼
1,000	C. B. & Q. jt. 4s.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1,000	D. G. R. & W. 4s.	71	71	71	71
2,000	Pond Creek 6s.	92	92	92	92
5,500	Swift 5s.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
3,500	West. Tel. 5s.	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Radiator.	395	395	395	395
70	Am. Ship.	46	46	46	46
10	Booth Fish pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½
20	Chi. Pn. Tool.	73	73	73	73
20	Chi. Ry. No. 2.	15	15	15	15
4	Com. Edison.	144½	144½	144½	144½
5	Diam. Match.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	H. S. & M. pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½
200	Lindsay Lt.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
58	Mont. Ward pf.	114	114	114	114
100	Peo. Gas.	60	60	60	60
68	Peo Gas pf.	104	104	103¾	103¾
20	Pub. Service.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝

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100 American Thermos Bottle
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
500 Cumberland Corp. Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 First National Bank
50 Germania Insurance
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
50 New Jersey Zinc
50 Niagara Insurance
50 North River Insurance
10 National City Bank
100 Ward Baking Com.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

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100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Cyanamid Com.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
500 Cumberland Corporation Com.
50 Continental Insurance
100 Cranford Trust
50 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 German American Insurance
55 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Irregular Price Movements on Moderate Trading — Bonds Less Active, but Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 580,488 shares of stock and $498,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 102,780; oil, 90,188, and mining, 387,520. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	‡Aet. Ex. w. i.	22	22	21¾	21¾
200	Amer. Br. Mfg.	22	23	22	23
2,000	A.G.&W.I.S.S..	33¼	33⅞	33	33½
350	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	*49	49	48¼	48½
200	Ajax	69⅞	69¾	69¾	69¾
900	Butler Chem...	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
400	Can. Nat Gas	1½	1½	1½	1½
12,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	6¾	7¼	6¾	6⅞
410	Carwen Steel..	10	10½	10	10½
8,500	Chev. Motor...188		197½	188	196½
125	Cons. Ord....	25	25	25	25
1,000	Corpn. R. & H.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	‡Cramp Ship..	83	85	83	85
10,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	65⅝	68½	65¼	68⅛
3,500	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	96¾	96¾	95⅞	96
900	Driggs-Seab...138		140	138	139
1,200	Electric Gun..	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1¼
1,200	Emer. Phono..	12	12	12	12
1,000	‡G.. W. & W.	70¼	70¾	70	70
500	Grant Mot. Car	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
500	‡Hall Signal..	18⅝	19	18½	19
150	‡Hall Sig. pf..	35	35	35	35
200	H. & B. C. Co.	42½	42½	42¾	42¾
900	‡Holly S. Cor..	44¾	49	*44¾	46
2,700	‡Hol. S. C. pf.	96	98	96	98
1,200	I. A. F. S. C.	14	15⅝	14	15⅜
30	Inter. Motors.	18	18	18	18
2,500	Inter. Mer. Ma.	20	22½	20	22
200	I. M. M. pf....	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	67½
3,000	Kathed. Br. pf.	29	30	29	29¾
5,000	Ken. Zinc (or.)	13⅞	15⅝	13⅞	15
100	Lake T. Boat	10	10	10	10
55	‡L. L. new pf.	95	95	95	95
1,200	‡Lynn Phono..	8	8	7⅞	8
800	Man. Transit..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
300	Mar. of Am....	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
170	Mc. A. v. t. ctfs.	31	31	*30	31
360	*M.A.v.t.ctfs.pf.	80	83	*80	82
400	‡Maxim Munit.	6	6	5⅝	6
6,100	‡Midvale Steel.	66	66¾	65¾	66⅝
300	N. Y. Trans...	15½	15½	15½	15½
400	‡Poole E. & M.	120	123	118	121
2,620	‡Springf. Body	51	55¼	51	55
800	‡Springf. B. pf.	102	102	101	102
100	St. L.. R. M. & Pac. v. t. ctfs.	37½	37½	37½	37½
1,000	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16⅝	17	16½	16⅞
500	‡Stand. Motors	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼
1,200	Sub. B. v.t.cfs.	36	36	35⅝	36
7,400	‡Tob. Prod....	44	47⅜	43	46⅜
300	Univ. Motors..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3,000	Un. Prof. Sh..	⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	U. S. L. & H.	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜
7,500	White Motors.	50½	*51	50½	50¾
4,100	World Film Co. v. t. ctfs....	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅛
2,500	‡ZincConcent'g	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	Ill. Pipe Line..178	178	178	...	
56	Ohio Oil 223	225	223	+ 1	
400	Pierce Oil....	14½	14⅜	— ⅛	
42	S. O. of N. Y.212	210	210	...	
40	Vacuum Oil...243	242	243	+ 1	

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
430	Am. Oil & G.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Bar. O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3	3
700	‡Cos. Oil R.).	20½	20½	19¾	19¾
700	‡C. O. & G.w.i.	7	7	7	7
2,000	‡C. O. & G.w.i.pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
800	Empire Petrol.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝
12,500	‡Federal Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1¼	1⅜
1,000	‡Inter. Petrol.	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12¼
5,000	‡Midwest Oil.	60	61	59	59
700	‡Midwest Ref.	66	66	64	65
2,500	‡Muskogee Ref	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
50,500	‡Okla. Oil ...	16	19	16	17
1,500	Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Okla. P. & R.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,000	‡Sap. Oil & R.	11¼	12¼	11¼	12
4,500	‡Un. W. Oil	75	76	75	76
100	‡Ven. Con. Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,200	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,200	Way. O. & G.	8	8	7½	7⅝

MINING STOCKS.

11,500	‡‡Atlanta	14½	14¾	14	14
2,000	‡Beaver Con...	42	42	42	42
600	Bingham Min..	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
3,300	‡‡Booth	19	20½	19	20
150	Buffalo Mines.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾
10,900	Butte Cop. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	9	9⅜	8⅞	9
1,000	‡Calaver. Cop..	3¾	4¼	3¾	4
3,700	Caledonia	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	‡Canada Cop..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	‡Cashboy	7½	7½	7½	7½
800	C. de P. Cop..	38½	38½	38½	38½
3,600	C. Ariz. Smelt.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
4,500	C. Nev.-Utah..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Davis-Daly	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,500	‡‡Dome Ext....	37	37	35	35
550	‡Dupont Cop..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	‡Eagle & B. B.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8,300	‡‡Emma Cop..	62	62	55	55
4,500	First Nat. Cop.	6	6¾	5⅞	6
2,600	‡Goldfield Con.	80	80	77	78
5,000	‡Gold. Mer....	14½	14½	14½	14½
3,000	‡Greenwater ..	7	7	7	7
800	Hecla Min....	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Howe Sound..	6	6⅜	6	6
2,300	‡Inter. Mines.	23	25	24	24
8,500	‡Iron Blossom.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
1,000	‡Jim Butler....	96	96	95	96
12,500	‡Jumbo Ext...	81	81	77	77
5,000	‡‡Kewanas	14	14½	13½	14
2,000	Magma Cop....	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
100	Majestic Mines	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	‡Mason Min...	31	31	30	30
700	‡McKin.-Dar..	45	47	45	47
1,100	‡Mojave Tung.	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
50,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	41	41	36	37
450	Nip. Mines....	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600	N. Butte Dev..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	‡Oatman Am. Central	37	37	37	37
250	Oatman BigJim	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
4,600	‡Oatman Lazy Boy, (a prospect)	40	40	38	38
16,500	‡Oatm'nSouth.	42	46	42	44
4,600	‡‡Oro	4½	4¾	4¼	4½
5,000	‡Peterson Lake	27	27	26	26
800	‡Ray Hercules.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
800	‡‡Rex Consol..	19	19	19	19
8,000	‡Rochester	68	70	67	68
1,500	‡Rfd. Mount'n.	72	73	72	73
700	‡San Toy	18	19	18	18
2,600	‡Scratch Gravel	1	1	1	1
600	Seven Troughs Coalition	38	38	36	36
4,600	‡Silver Pick..	8	8	7½	7½
200	Sid. Sil.-Lead.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,200	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15,600	‡‡Success Min.	84	84	79	79
2,000	‡‡Temiskaming	56	56	56	56
20	‡Tono. Belmont	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
600	Tintic Copper..	1	1	1	1
2,500	‡Tonopah Ext...	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	5¾
200	United East....	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,500	‡‡U.S. Con. M.	15⅞	15½	15½	15½
18,350	‡Un. Ver. Ex.	24	27¼	24	26⅜
2,500	‡W. End Cons.	78	78	76	76
1,150	‡White O. M.	6¾	7⅛	6½	7⅛
500	‡Yuscа. Cons.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$200,000	‡C. & O. cv. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
10,000	C.M.&St.P.4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	C. U. S. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
11,000	ConAriz.8.5s	40	40	38	38
100,000	‡Mid. S. cv. 6s, w. i...	97	97½	97	97½
150,000	N. Y. C. n.	4½s (1964)	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
22,000	Sulzb'rger 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

‡Unlisted. ‡Sell cents per share. *Odd lot.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Hopkins & A. Arms..	..	65	..	65
Nymo Zinc	5	5½	5	5½
Pyrene Mfg.....	17½	18½	17½	18½
Steel & Radia, Ltd..	35	40	35	40
Wab. Pitts. Ter.....	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
Wab. Pitts. T. pf...	47½	48	48	49

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	17	19	17	18
Savoy Oil	11	13	11	13

MINING STOCKS.

Oatman Crescent....	40	41	40	41
Oatman Gold Key...	23	25	23	25
Oatman Nellie	29	31	29	31
Tri-Bullion	⅞	1	⅞	½

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	83	85	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass.....	270	280	268	278
Atlas Powder.....	230	240	235	245
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	120	127	120	127
Bliss, (E. W.).....	405	420	405	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry. & Forg..	170	190	176	190
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Exposives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	775	825	800	850
Du Pont Powd., new.	340	350	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	106	105	106
Hercules Powder....	370	390	370	390
Hercules Powder pf..	116	120	116	120
International Arms....	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Revoli Mfg. Co.....	535	565	535	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2000	2100	2100	2200

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot.....	54.00	....	55.00	60.00
Lead	7.75	....	7.75	....
Spelter	18.75	....	18.00	....
Antimony	43.00	44.00	43.00	44.00
Quicksilver $155.00		....	$170.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	61.00	58.00	61.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 27¼@27⅝c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot.....	117	0	0	117	0	0
Copper, futures.....	114	0	0	114	0	0
Tin, spot.....	201	0	0	199	5	0
Tin, futures.....	198	0	0	198	15	0
Spelter	92	0	0	92	0	0
Lead	32	0	0	32	0	0

ROCK ISLAND PLANS HELD UP

New York Bankers Refused to Underwrite Without Foreclosure.

A statement issued yesterday in Boston by N. L. Amster, a Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, discloses that New York bankers whose services were solicited in connection with Rock Island reorganization plans had refused to underwrite a plan calling for the sale of $25,000,000 Rock Island preferred stock unless there was a foreclosure and sale of the property. The Amster Stockholders' Committee refused to comply with such a condition and nothing came of the plan.

Another suggestion that was made at the conferences was that the Peabody Committee for the refunding bonds, which favors a foreclosure, should be asked to arrange for a change in the indenture of the mortgage for the refunding bonds so that a new mortgage of $25,000,000 might be placed ahead of these bonds. This was also opposed by the Amster contingent on the ground that such a course was unnecessary and might embarrass the railway company.

It was proposed at the conferences that the debenture bondholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific share equally with the stock of the railway in the reorganization. This also was opposed by the Amster contingent.

The Amster plan of reorganization will make its appearance within a few days, according to the statement. This plan will call upon stockholders to buy a new security at par to the amount of 33 per cent. of their holdings, thus raising $25,000,000. Mr. Amster does not say what this security will be, but intimates that it will be an 8 per cent. income bond. The earnings of the road, he said, are sufficient to pay all fixed charges and 8 per cent. on a new issue of securities.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

		Increase.
4th week March.....	$383,330	$134,112
Month of March.....	1,100,751	328,165
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—		
4th week March.....	334,843	46,971
Month of March.....	1,357,320	258,746
July 1-March 31.....	11,421,360	791,372
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
4th week March.....	414,112	40,710
Month of March.....	1,201,113	105,802
July 1-March 31.....	12,043,841	911,628
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—		
Southern Railway:		
4th week March.....	2,099,428	277,589
Month of March.....	6,172,057	881,808
July 1 to March 31.....	51,764,034	4,437,801
Alabama Great Southern:		
4th week March.....	203,326	59,344
Month of March.....	491,687	105,063
July 1 to March 31.....	4,090,488	613,631
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
4th week March.....	387,146	81,528
Month of March.....	1,032,287	248,188
July 1-March 31.....	8,100,307	1,061,947
Mobile & Ohio:		
4th week March.....	344,453	37,219
Month of March.....	997,083	69,147
July 1-March 31.....	8,677,142	459,639
Virginia & Southwestern:		
4th week March.....	59,307	13,722
Month of March.....	168,784	30,976
July 1-March 31.....	1,471,036	83,051

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	323,796	341,951	248,868
Net	114,728	145,850	27,252
Surp. aft. chgs	20,792	40,873	*78,005
Eight months:			
Gross	2,326,984	2,881,740	2,346,832
Net	795,718	789,929	735,804
Surp. aft. chgs	18,811	23,150	*30,056

*Deficit.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	27,809	23,451	4,347
Net aft. taxes	10,750	7,867	2,883
Def. aft. chgs.	301	3,073	*2,771
2 mos. gross..	56,674	49,274	7,400
Net aft. taxes.	22,870	17,653	4,717
Surp. aft. chgs	253	*4,247	4,505

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	106,507	89,201	17,307
Net aft. taxes.	29,848	20,467	9,381
Def. aft. chgs.	6,479	15,525	*9,046
2 mos. gross..	219,876	187,537	32,339
Net aft. taxes.	66,397	46,993	19,406
Def. aft. chgs	6,031	24,928	*18,888

*Decrease.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line...	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.05
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.05
Buff., Roch. & P..	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific..	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.20
Caro., Cl. & Ohio.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.30
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton.	1916-'20	4½	5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P.....	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.80	4.30
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.30	4.10
Erie R. R.....	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Hocking Valley....	1916-'28	4 @5	4.45	4.15
Illinois Central...	1916-'23	4½@5	4.80	4.05
Louisv. & Nash...	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., Kan. & T....	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific.....	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines....	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.10
Norf. & Western..	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Penn. Gen. Frt....	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.65
St. Louis & S. F.	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.75
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.30
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.05
So. Railway.....	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.25

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	16	15¼	15⅝
Atlantic Refining....	675	685	675	685
Berne-Scrymser	305	315	305	315
Buckeye Pipe Line...	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg....	975	1000	975	1000
Colonial Oil.....	165	180	165	180
Continental Oil.....	312	317	312	317
Crescent Pipe Line..	42	44	42	44
Cumberland Pipe L...	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line....	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	140
Galena Signal Oil...	150	152	150	152
Illinois Pipe Line...	176	179	176	178
Indiana Pipe Line...	102	103	100	103
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd..	12	12½	12	12½
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit.....	187	193	187	193
Northern Pipe Line..	102	104	102	104
Ohio Oil	222	224	222	224
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	62	65	62	65
Pierce Oil.....	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
Pierce 6s, 1924....	85	85	85	85
Prairie Oil & Gas...	413	417	413	417
Prairie Pipe Line...	220	221	220	223
Solar Refining.....	295	305	290	300
Southern Pipe Line..	200	205	200	205
South. Penn. Oil...	348	352	348	352
South. West. Penn..	105	108	106	109
Standard Oil of Cal..	248	252	248	252
Standard Oil of Ind..	540	545	540	545
Standard Oil of Kan.	450	460	450	460
Standard Oil of Ky..	363	368	363	368
Standard Oil of Neb..	360	370	360	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	513	517	513	516
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	212	209	211
Standard Oil of Ohio.	550	560	545	555
Swan & Finch.....	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	82	85	82	85
Vacuum Oil.....	243	245	241	244
Washington Oil.....	35	45	35	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	130	136	135	140
American Cigar pf...	100	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	350	325	375
J. S. Young.....	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M..	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F....	152	155	148	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds.....	475	482	475	485
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	120	122	120	122

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916....	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
6s	—Sept., 1917....	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101¾
4½s	—June, 1965.....	107⅛	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	—March, 1963....	107⅛	107⅛	106⅝	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1957.....	106⅝	107⅛	106⅛	107
4½s	—May, 1957.....	106⅝	107⅛	106⅛	107
4½s	—Nov., 1917.....	101	....	101	....
4½s	—May, 1917.....	100¾	....	100⅝	....
4½s	—Apr., 1966, when issued....	102⅝	103	....	....
4½s	—March, 1964....	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	—March, 1962....	102⅜	102⅝	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	—Sept., 1960....	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1960, optional 1930...	102⅜	102⅝	102	102⅜
4s	—May, 1959.....	99⅝	100	99⅜	100
4s	—Nov., 1958.....	99½	100	99⅜	100
4s	—May, 1957.....	99⅝	100	99⅜	100
4s	—Nov., 1956.....	99½	99⅞	99⅜	100
4s	—Nov., 1955.....	99½	100	99⅛	100
4s	—Nov., 1930.....	99¼	....	99⅛	....
3½s	—Nov., 1955.....	89⅝	....	90	....
3½s	—Nov., 1954.....	90¼	90½	90¼	90½
3½s	—May, 1954.....	90	90⅜	89½	90⅜

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	—June, 1916.....	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	—June, 1917.....	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	—1918-1925.....	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	—1924-1930.....	4.05	4.00	4.05	3.93
3½s	—1930-1954.....	4.03	3.95	4.02	3.93
3½s	—1940-1950.....	4.06	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	—1930-1940.....	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	—1924-1930.....	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	—1916-1924.....	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	—

SENATORS ATTACK SERVICE BOARD HERE

Pass 80-Cent Gas Bill for Brooklyn Districts, Charging Dilatoriness to Commission.

CALL DELAY A "SCANDAL"

Chairman Straus's Telegram Advising Action Stirs Resentment in the Upper House.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—The rules were suspended in the Senate today to permit the passage of a bill, introduced by the Public Service Commission of the First District, that will give 80-cent gas to the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards in Brooklyn, which take in the Bay Ridge and Bath Beach districts. The bill, which will establish a uniform gas rate of 80 cents throughout Brooklyn, was not passed until after leading Republican and Democratic Senators had joined in a series of attacks on the Public Service Commission for the First District.

In the debate charges of incompetency and habitual dilatoriness were freely made by members of the Senate who ordinarily weigh their words well.

Many Senators took exception to a message from Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the First District Commission, in which he virtually urged the Legislature to pass the commission's bill. Senator James A. Foley, who hails from Tammany Leader Murphy's district, cried excitedly after the telegram from Chairman Straus had been read that Mr. Straus ought to be removed from office.

Chairman Straus in his telegram said that the commission "would look with favor upon such legislation provided it can be had in justice to all interests concerned." The telegram continued: "This commission wishes it to be understood that it will not interpose any objection to action by the Legislature which will secure the people of these sections reductions in rates that have been delayed by the technical provision of the law as it stands. This commission intends shortly to submit bills which will expedite the making and enforcement of decisions."

"The man who sent that telegram to us should be removed from office," Senator Foley fairly shouted. "The trouble with the present Public Service Commissioners is that they suffer from hook worm."

Many of the legislators, including both Republicans and Democrats, interpreted the message as an admission that the commission was unable or unwilling further to deal with the application for a cheaper gas rate. The case has been pending before the Public Service Commission for six years. This delay in reaching a final determination was the chief cause for the emphatic language used by the advocates of the legislation.

Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the Senate committee which sponsored the measure, said the delay amounted to a "public scandal."

"This gas company was organized some years ago with a capital stock of $200,000," he said. "Now it finds itself incorporated for $10,000,000 and is impressing on the commission that it is entitled to earn on that amount. The situation is simply ludicrous to any one who had studied it. Here we have consumers in the same section of a city using gas from the same main. On one side of the street they pay 80 cents. On the other side they are assessed $1, and for six years the Public Service Commission has been unable to enforce a uniform rate."

Mr. Grady, for years in the administration of justice is to clean out the courts," Senator Straus asserted. "I am sorry some of that work has been done in this case. I am almost willing to continue this session of the Legislature another month to see if we can't establish a tribunal capable of administering the law justly."

Senator Wagner, the minority leader, who followed Senator Brown, said that the minority would be glad to keep the majority company at the Capitol for another month if such consummation could be reached. Senator Wagner levied his attack chiefly against Colonel William Hayward, Mr. Whitman's former campaign manager and first Public Service appointee.

"After struggling with this question for more than a year," Senator Wagner said, "he comes to the Legislature and says, 'Please, Messrs. Legislators, come and help us to correct this public scandal.'"

Senator Lawson of Brooklyn expressed the opinion that the commission "didn't dare settle this case."

Senator Sage of Albany said that the Senate should share some of the responsibility for confirming the present Commissioners "who now come like lads of thirteen and ask the Legislature to give them relief when they have the power to dispose of the matter themselves."

His suggestion that the responsibility be shared was greeted by cries of "No! No!" from the Senators.

Turning about and facing his colleagues, Mr. Sage replied:

"Well, the majority members are partly responsible, anyway, for they made the confirmation possible."

Senator Sage opposed vigorously the confirmation of Governor Whitman's nominations of Messrs. Whitney and Harvey for Commissionerships.

Senator Cullen, a Brooklyn Democrat, said that he was in favor of legislating the Commissioners out of office, "for, he continued, "they have today proved their incompetency."

Senators Slater of Westchester and Wellington of Rensselaer were the only defenders of the Commissioners. Mr. Slater said that the delay had been due to the provisions of the law creating the commissions. Mr. Wellington said the case once had been carried to the Court of Appeals; that new testimony would have to be taken before a final determination could be reached, and the Commissioners advocated the passage of the measure merely as a short cut to the relief desired.

The vote on the bill was 46 to 8. Senators Brown, Argetsinger, and Mullan, Republicans, voted in the negative. They explained that their opposition was based upon the fear that the action of the Legislature in attempting to fix rates when that power had been delegated to a commission would set a bad precedent.

The Public Service Commission of the First District came in for further attack this afternoon at a hearing before the Senate Public Service Committee. William S. Dykman, appeared for four Queens County gas companies in opposition to the Patten bill fixing an 80-cent gas rate in the Second and Fourth Wards of the Borough of Queens.

Records of the commission showed that the situation in those wards had been investigated by the commission; that last November Commissioner Hayward had written an opinion recommending a reduction from $1 to 85 cents, but that no order directing the reduction had been made.

"The commission didn't want to make an order in favor of the gas companies," Mr. Dykman said. "It couldn't make one against it, so it made none at all."

When the criticisms passed in the Senate on the Public Service Commission's indorsement of the Thompson bill were brought last night to the attention of Commissioner Hayward, he said:

"The commission does not wish in any way to shirk responsibility for the reduction of the price of gas in the districts affected, but it does want to get the reduction as quickly as possible, and as things are that will be by legislation.

"The company affected by the bill is the Kings County Lighting Company. A complaint was made against it five years ago and the commission took it up. When it made an order for a reduction the company began certiorari proceedings and took the case to the Court of Appeals. The court sent the case back to the commission, and we have been given to understand by the company that if our new ruling is not in accordance with its views it will start fresh certiorari proceedings.

"To remedy this condition of affairs, which gives the company the power to drag out the proceedings indefinitely, the commission sent to the Legislature only this week bills providing for the abolition or at any rate restriction of the right of court review by certiorari proceedings. The companies would still have the right to ask a review by an injunction suit or mandamus proceedings, and these would provide a much more speedy determination of a case.

"It should also be remembered that only Commissioner Whitney and myself are familiar with the record in the Kings County case, which is very bulky, and that it would take the other Commissioners some time to familiarize themselves with it. Moreover, we have found that there is one distinct advantage in regulating the price of gas by legislation. Evidence we took recently shows that those companies, which have their price fixed at Albany, get their gas oil from the Standard Oil Company at a good deal cheaper than those which have no legislation to comply with.

TO HAVE THEIR OWN SHIP.

What Manufacturers' Export Association is Trying to Do.

The American Manufacturers' Export Association, with a view to eliminating delays in the shipment of its members' merchandise to England, has a plan under way to pool the interests of members and hire a ship to take a cargo across the Atlantic. This arrangement would also reduce materially the prevailing transportation charges, as well as lower insurance.

At the last monthly luncheon of the association held in March, the troubles of shippers of goods to England at the present time were discussed at length, and suggestions made that vessels be chartered or bought in order to solve the problem. The matter was taken up by the Transportation Committee, which, after deliberation, decided to dismiss all suggestions looking either to chartering or purchasing of vessels. Instead, an arrangement was sought whereby members would have no responsibility beyond the payment of a reasonable freight rate and the delivery of their shipments according to contract, allowing the steamer owners to provide for the floating, unloading, possible delays, &c. The committee reported yesterday that several offers had been made to the association by shipping concerns in this city, including a tentative proposal whereby one firm offered to accept 5,000 to 6,000 tons of cargo at the rate approximately of $50 per ton, weight or measurement. The steamer would fly neutral flags, and under the charter would load late this month or early in May. The committee was advised that the owners of the steamer would guarantee under bond for the delivery of the vessel and the proper insurance.

If the plan goes through, members of the association desiring to avail themselves of the offer will guarantee to deliver alongside the steamer their share of the cargo. It is also expected that they will hold themselves responsible to pay for the space engaged regardless of their subsequent ability or inability to deliver their goods. In other words, it will devolve upon the shippers to make their arrangements in due time with the railways or other transportation companies to assure their merchandise reaching the steamer on time. The shipper taking advantage of the association's plan would possess the right to dispose of the space engaged in case of inability to deliver his own cargo.

E. T. Douglass, Secretary of the association, who is directly in charge of the arrangements, has sent out notices to all members asking them to advise him at once of the amount of tonnage wished reserved in order that negotiations for the vessel may be closed, and a date set for the steamer's departure.

Stocks Are Being Held Down.

So close are the women's ready-to-wear stocks in many stores throughout the country being held this season that the current business of manufacturers of these goods is said actually to fluctuate from day to day with the up and down of the thermometer. On a day following a warm one duplicate orders for small assortments are said to be numerous, while on days following a drop in temperature business is made noticeable by its absence. This is said to be especially true of orders that come from stores located within easy reaching distance of this city. Just why stocks are being held so close that small and immediate duplicating is necessary is not altogether clear, but one reason advanced is that a much larger investment than usual is required this year for a department to make a showing. In cases where the money is not readily forthcoming prompt replenishment is necessary to keep stocks in the proper shape.

BUS. WORLD.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WINK-BROCK INTERNATIONAL FILM CO., INC., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of April, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to AMERICAN FILM EXPORT CO., INC.

Dated New York City, April 4th, 1916.

WINIK-BROCK INTERNATIONAL FILM CO., INC.

By HENRY J. BROCK, Vice President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

M. BURR, JR., & CO.

The interest of the estate of Melancthon Burr, Jr., in the above named firm has this day ceased. The undersigned will continue the business of said firm under the name of M. Burr, Jr., & Co., at No. 16 Broad Street, New York City.

Dated New York, April 1, 1916.

VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
FREDERICK I. BERGEN.

Season's New Books

Three hundred new books for Spring listed and briefly described to facilitate selection by buyers in the Spring number of The New York Times Review of Books, Sunday, April 16. Articles and news of literary activities, and complete bibliography of recent war publications.

The New York Times is the acknowledged medium for literary announcements and is read by more book buyers than any other newspaper in the world.

Sunday circulation exceeds 400,000 copies.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Western jobber in market for $25,000 worth of high-grade, immediate delivery ladies' coats; cash transaction. Telephone Farragut 4282. Call Mr. L.

COATS and SUITS.—Boston jobber open for 1,000 coats and suits; snappy styles; immediate delivery, and to close out, call with samples before 11 o'clock. 41 West 25th, 9th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Open for Palm Beach, linen, and pongee coats and suits. Levitman & Fein, 32 West 25th St., (Oppenheim-Collins Building.)

COATS, SUITS, AND SILK DRESSES.—Open to buy jobs any quantity. Florence Dress & Suit Co., 22 West 26th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on white voile dresses. 7th floor, 137 West 35th St.

MERCHANDISE WANTED.—We buy merchandise of every description for spot cash; quantities no object. Tel. Chelsea 6167. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 100 5th Av.

SERGE.—Dunmore navy, also American poplin, black and Copenhagen, for cash. M. Abramson, 15 West 26th St.

SHANTUNG.—Can use 300 pieces; awning stripes and gabardines at a price. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking Palm Beach suits entire week. 15 East 26th. Room 1,901.

SUITS.—Open to buy, for spot cash, Spring suits. 8985 Madison Square.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at the better grades Palm Beach, jersey, and silks; ready to place large orders. Freight elevator, fourth floor, 128 West 27th St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 3 Lispenard. Franklin 4943.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—2,000 ladies', misses' coats and suits in stock, up-to-date styles, for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,359 Broadway.

COATS, velour, poplin, chinchilla, and corduroy; 500 for immediate delivery; $2.50 to $8.50. Charles Press, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—$8.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out at cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS and SUITS for immediate delivery. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—Big users can make quick money; nice, large stock; immediate delivery. J. F. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; smart styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out Spring stock cheap. F. Hutner, 60 East 11th

DRESSES.—We have in stock for immediate delivery the latest creations in taffets, crepe de chine, and crepe meteor dresses at very low prices. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 22 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—In stock for immediate delivery, novelty silk sport dresses; also silk street and afternoon dresses. Tip Top, 154 West 37th St.

DRESS GOODS for sale; A. Joel No. 9293, 77½c net; Juliard's 54259, $1.05 net; Bachmann's 4228, 65c net; Louis Walther, 1398, $1.10 net; Lymansville Pastel checks, $1.00 net; Gera Mills poplin, 9088, $1.00 net. Telephone 9220 Farragut.

FELT SPROOCKS.—Felt in Copenhagen and green, for sale. Telephone Farragut 3834.

GABARDINE.—4983, in navy and Copenhagen; also black and white checks, 256 Farragut.

GABARDINE.—Garfield, in tan and green, at mill price. Phone Chelsea 8585.

HOSIERY.—Various styles; jobs ladies' men's silks, 90c doz., $1.60 doz., case lots. Gold Hosiery Co., 18 Orchard St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—0, 00 black or white snappers. 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3800.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported, anonomors, also domestic. Call Mad. Sq. 3358.

SPRING SUITS.—To close out cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 158 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Offering job Spring poplin suits; $4.75, formerly $10.50. Myer Loeb Co., 13 East 50th.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—All-wool poplin, $8.75, peau de cygne lined. Martin, 22 West 27th St.

TAFFETA.—Black taffeta for sale, 95 cents per yard. Call Greeley 4582.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine waists, $18 dozen. Columbia Immediate Delivery, 160 Wooster St., Spring 5390.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3@3¼ per cent. for the best names Wednesday 3@3¼

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Offers Japanese Shirtings.

Quite a little interest is being shown in the Worth Street dry-goods district in the efforts being made by a Japanese manufacturer of shirtings to sell his wares to local shirtmakers. One of his best offerings, it is said, is a 32-inch madras at 15 cents a yard, for delivery in August from orders placed now. While details concerning the cloth are not very plentiful, it is said that the cloth is a good value at the price. No one seems to know whether the colors are guaranteed or not.

Piece Dyes Hard to Deliver.

One of the main drawbacks to prompt delivery of Fall dress goods is the fact that orders call mostly for piece dyes. The amount of color used in these goods is much larger than in fancier materials. For this reason the mills have to wait upon the dyers or upon their own ability to get the requisite coloring stuffs. The inconsistency of the fashion trend with conditions as they exist is at once apparent. If women called for other than staple goods and staple dyes the delivery situation, in the opinion of selling agents, would not be as serious as it is today.

The Bakst Vogue.

The millinery and women's neckwear trades have not been slow to take up the Bakst idea. A large quantity of hats are being sold with small designs painted on crown and brim. Some of the neckwear is also being decorated in a similar manner. In one of the designing schools a student is kept busy the whole day long doing work of this sort. The point has been raised that this color work may fall a prey to the effect of strong sunlight and weather conditions. The manufacturers claim, however, that the idea is merely a fad, and is not expected to give long wearing service.

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The present position of the leather market and other factors that enter strongly into the steadily increasing cost of shoes and other leather footwear are making it difficult for manufacturers to do advance business for the coming Fall season. It is said that some makers do not want to book orders now for deliveries more than three months away, but in other cases normal Fall business is being taken on staple and semi-staple lines. In the immediate business at retail the high-class stores are showing more combination effects in high-cut lace shoes, which are selling well. The "shadow lace oxford" is the newest thing here. It is a white calf oxford, with cut-out vamp and sides.

A Question of Market Value.

In view of the wide application to which a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers is susceptible, the case of the J. S. Johnson Company, importers of pineapples, is, it was announced yesterday, to be appealed to the Customs Court. The specific question to be determined by the court is whether merchandise which has no market value in the country of its origin is to be assessed for duty on the basis of cost of production or at the market prices prevailing in the United States for similar merchandise. In the Johnson case the board held the cost of production method must be followed. The Treasury Department holds the board erred in its finding.

Problems of Credit Men.

The April letter of the National Association of Credit Men refers to the apparent lack of unity in the business world as to the value of financial statements as credit determinants. Attention is called to the fact that such statements did not get a great deal of praise at a recent convention of shoe jobbers and manufacturers in this city, while in other instances they were regarded as the most valuable of all credit information. An interchange of ideas on the subject is desired, the association offering no recommendations at this time. The letter also deals with the countenancing by credit men of attacks on the bankruptcy law. This, it suggests, is dangerous to the life of the present system of interchanging credit information.

Gray Goods Buying Improves.

There was some improvement in the demand for gray goods in this market yesterday, but it was not large enough to cause any stir. There was further trading in 38 square, 4-yard sheetings at 6 cents, this time for September-January delivery. Drills continued quiet. In the printcloths, business was done on 39-inch 56-44s at 4½ cents for April-June delivery, and on 38½-inch 64-60s, both for spot and late delivery, at 5¾ cents. Supplies of the latter construction are very low for immediate and nearby shipments. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

*Asked.

Japanese Raw Silk Prices Lowed.

After being closed for a brief holiday, the Yokohama raw silk market opened $10 a picul lower than the high level touched during the previous week. The cables say this was due to an absence of demand, though sales for the week amounted to 3,600 bales. Stocks now total 8,000 bales. The Canton market is firm, with some forward business being done at current quotations. The first crop is estimated at only 4,000 bales. Shanghai continues very strong as to price, particularly steam filatures. Not much is heard from Italy, where many of the filatures have been closed for the season by the lack of cocoons. Stocks at Milan are almost exhausted. Locally business has slowed up and prices are somewhat irregular. Spot silks are strongest.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

RUSZITS COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Ruszits Company, Inc., dealer in dresses and furs, at 29 East Forty-eighth Street, by Saul H. Myers for Beth-Dureshe, Inc., $1,612; Wm. Lennox, $250, and James M. Shaw, $92. Liabilities are $50,000, and assets, $20,000.

THE N. C. M. P., INC., motion picture films, at 226 West Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,132, and assets of $13,514. Charles H. Hughes, the President, is a creditor for $25,000 salary. Other creditors are the Strobridge Lithographing Company, $2,048, and A. Leon Brans, $1,812.

MEYER BLEISTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Meyer Bleistein, doing business as the Empire Hair Works, manufacturer of human hair goods, 30-32 East Fourteenth Street, by Galchinsky Brothers, $800; S. Kalinsky & Co., $465, and L. Blaufarb & Son, $287.

FREDERICK E. TOWNSEND, architect, 320 West 113th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,482, and assets of $6,851. Among the creditors are representative Securities Company, $3,696; Starrett & Van Vleck, $2,250, and J. Walter Bell, $2,000.

JAMES L. WILHOIT, 1,472 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $34,400, and assets of $5. Among the creditors are Miss Fannie and S. R. Lewis, $20,000 each; $3,000; Standard Printing Company, $500, and Transylvania Casualty Company, $2,000.

ABRAHAM BACHLIN, salesman, 1,232 Washington Avenue, formerly a hatter at 2,118 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,207, and assets of $2,500. He made an assignment on Sept. 25, 1911.

HERBERT W. BEARCE, detective, 92 Liberty Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,235, and no assets. He has sixteen creditors.

A. W. MAURICE, INC., women's wear, 400 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $42,479, and assets of $15,290.

VICTOR LEIBOWITZ, dealer in silks, woolens, and dress goods, 76 East 110th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,487, and assets of $850.

JAMES S. JENKINS, Judge Hand has denied an application for a receiver for James S. Jenkins, bookseller and stationer, 14 East Forty-eighth Street, but ordered Thos. Thorogood & Sons, the official auctioneers, to take possession of the assets, sell them at the store at auction on five days' notice to creditors, and to hold the proceeds until a trustee is appointed. He also appointed Bernard J. MacCarty, Frederick H. Bange, and Oscar W. Friedentich appraisers of the stock.

E. P. K. PRESSED METAL COMPANY.—Judge Platzek of the Supreme Court, has appointed Thomas Hill Low receiver, bond $2,500, of the E. P. K. Pressed Metal Company, a New York corporation, with salesrooms in this city and plant at Bridgeport, Conn., in proceedings for a dissolution of the company, which was incorporated in September, 1912, with a capital stock of $70,000, brought by two directors, Irving Ruland and John Slater. Liabilities are $30,342, and assets small. Among the creditors are the First National Bank of Bridgeport, $12,000; City of Bridgeport, $700 taxes, and the Bridgeport Brass Company, $2,900.

ABANGAREZ GOLD FIELDS OF COSTA RICA.—Judgment for $417,389 by default was entered yesterday against the Abangarez Gold Fields of Costa Rica, which had an office at 17 Battery Place, in favor of Minor C. Keith, on twenty-eight notes made between Oct. 28, 1912, and Feb. 29, 1916. The company was incorporated four years ago, with a capital stock of $5,000,000.

KARPE & HILL, manufacturers of women's hats, 222 Third Street, have made an assignment to Ralph Copland.

MORRIS MORRISON, wholesale and retail dealer in butter and eggs, 185 Duane Street, and also at 880 Jennings Street, Bronx, has made an assignment to Herman Retnan.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, April 6.—John R. Amiott Tinner filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $11,911; assets, $8,888.

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*Asked.

Japanese Raw Silk Prices Lowed.

After being closed for a brief holiday, the Yokohama raw silk market opened $10 a picul lower than the high level touched during the previous week. The cables say this was due to an absence of demand, though sales for the week amounted to 3,600 bales. Stocks now total 8,000 bales. The Canton market is firm, with some forward business being done at current quotations. The first crop is estimated at only 4,000 bales. Shanghai continues very strong as to price, particularly steam filatures. Not much is heard from Italy, where many of the filatures have been closed for the season by the lack of cocoons. Stocks at Milan are almost exhausted. Locally business has slowed up and prices are somewhat irregular. Spot silks are strongest.

GASOLINE FROM GAS NEW PROFIT SOURCE

Columbia Co. Finds That at Present Prices It Pays to Compress Natural Vapor.

MIDWEST CO. TO ENTER FIELD

Product Said to be Superior as Motor Fuel to the Output of Oil Refineries.

Stockholders of the Columbia Gas & Electric Company were informed in the annual statement yesterday that three plants were being erected in the concern's natural gas fields for the manufacture of gasoline direct from gas. The company plans to add materially to its income from this source, according to President A. B. Leach, and two other plants will shortly be started. By Dec. 1 it is expected that the gasoline output will exceed 20,000 gallons a day.

The company last year produced 46,598,669,000 cubic feet of gas, of which the Cincinnati district consumed 16,614,119,000 cubic feet. Mr. Leach said that the gas was not injured by the extraction of gasoline, and could be used afterward for fuel and lighting as well as though it had been allowed to flow directly from the wells to the consumer.

Inquiry suggested by the Columbia's plans resulted in statements by oil men that the process was not new, but that it had been used heretofore only to a small extent. It was said that other companies with natural gas lands were preparing to produce "casing head" gasoline from gas. The Midwest Refining Company, one of the leading independent oil corporations, with wells and refineries in the Wyoming fields, was mentioned as one which is planning extensive additions to its facilities for utilizing its gas output in that way.

In the making of gasoline from gas the gas is put under great pressure and reduced to a liquid state. The liquid, according to an oil man yesterday, is highly volatile and of especial value for automobile fuel. Production runs at the rate of about five gallons of gasoline to 1,000 cubic feet of gas, which sells at a substantially higher figure than the ordinary distilled product. At the present time, it was said, casing head gasoline sells in the oil fields at about 25 cents a gallon, which is from 5 to 8 cents higher than the refineries get for gasoline produced from petroleum. Automobile users in the natural gas belt who desire a high-grade product fill their tanks at the natural gas plants, paying the higher price willingly.

One reason more use has not been made of the gas-reduction process, it was said, is its relatively greater cost than to make gasoline from crude petroleum. In times past, when gasoline prices were low, the natural gas producers were able to make a greater profit by selling gas than by manufacturing motor fuel, but the great demand and rising price has changed this situation.

The Columbia Gas and Electric Company and subsidiaries report gross income of $8,044,532 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, against $7,810,214 in the preceding year. After all deductions had been made, except fixed charges of the parent concern, a net income remained of $1,062,547, a decline of $3,447. The final surplus was $299,802, compared with $296,032 the year before.

EXPECTS HIGHER GASOLINE.

Head of Pennsylvania Co. Says No Contracts Will Be Accepted.

E. D. Warren, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Gasoline Company, denied a rumor heard yesterday in the financial district that control of the concern was to pass to new interests, although, he said, Eastern financiers had acquired an interest in the stock.

"With one exception," he said, "we have no outstanding contracts to deliver gasoline and will not make any exclusive contracts. We prefer to sell our output from day to day at the prevailing market price. There is a serious shortage of gasoline in this country at present, and I believe prices will reach a much higher level before Aug. 1."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. Muhlfelder; F. Muhlfelder, representing; 621 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. McKeown, men's, boy's clothing; 18 W. 25th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; M. M. Kirchenbaum, Fall coats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—S. L. Hayman, clothing, &c.; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—Oriole Dept. Store; S. Goldstein, silks, dress goods, cotton goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; M. M. Blumberg, blankets; 43 Leonard; Herald Square.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; B. F. Welden, china, glassware; J. Thompson, representing; 220 5th Av.
BOISE, Idaho—The Mode; H. L. Falk, cloaks, suits, waists; 384 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. J. Smith, men's furn. goods, underwear; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss B. Armstrong, waists; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Griffin, waists; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Mrs. Barrett, machine made dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, women's cloaks, suits; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 370 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Crawford, Plummer Co.; Miss Gerst, waists; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON, Mass.—Allen & Paisley Co.; F. W. Allen, furniture; New Victoria.
BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, muslin underwear; Miss B. Garner, ladies', misses' coats, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON, Mass.—Farley, Harvey & Co.; W. T. Farley, silks, wash goods; 87 Leonard.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss C. Sweeny, misses' suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Shepard-Norwell Co.; G. E. Miller, furs; 220 5th Av.; Wellington.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. J. Smith, furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Dickman & Levine; Mr. Dickman, ladies' suits; Prince George Hotel.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss N. Thurlow, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; W. W. Webber, white goods; 396 Broadway.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. W. Kelley, worsteds, art embroideries; 432 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, women's ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. G. Stevens, ready-to-wear; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; C. R. Shipley, merchandise manager; 13 W. 35th.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Abney Barnes Co.; E. Shaver, hosiery, shirts, underwear; 75 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Reliance Mfg. Co.; M. F. Goodman, shirts; 364 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward Co.; R. E. Bernhard, Fall millinery; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Harrison & Co.; R. Harrison, dry goods, shoes, general merchandise; Endicott.
CHICAGO, Ill.—H. Jacobs; clothing; Murray Hill.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. H. Powell, muslin underwear, fancy knit goods; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Ederheimer, Stein & Co.; A. Stein, clothing; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; T. R. Brownlee, upholstery goods; 72 Leonard.
Chicago—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; P. O. Perry, ladies' misses' coats; S. Stern, corsets, leather goods; 115 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—A. J. Leitch, cloaks, suits; York.
CLEVELAND—Hollo Bros. Co.; S. H. Hollo, general merchandise, 220 5th Av.; Ritz-Carlton.
DALLAS, Texas—A. Harris & Co.; L. A. Harris, general mdse; 148 W. 23d.
DAYTON, Ohio.—The Fair; M. Rosa, jobs dresses, suits, coats, childrens' dresses, muslin underwear; 170 Fifth Av.
DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. & Carpet Co.; T. J. Livesy, cloaks, suits, waists; 31 Union Square; York.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; J. Mc-Knight, ladies, children, ready-to-wear; 48 Leonard.
DETROIT, Mich.—Himelhoch Bros.; Z. Himelhoch, coats, suits; 1,133 Broadway.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner Co.; T. P. Stack, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
DULUTH, Minn.—Miller-Wohl Co.; L. Cohen, jobs silk cloth suits; 303 5

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 147, s s, 43.2 ft w Lafayette St, 17.9x80.4; Jacob Frana to Frederick Feuring et al., executors Philip Feuling, 15 Van Deventer Av, Princeton, N. J. April 1, 5 years; attorney, P. Feuring, 2,326 Morris Av, Bronx $14,000

PARK AV, s w corner 69th St, 67.11 x —; Arthur C. James to Emily W. Leland, 662 Park Av, April 6, due April 30, 1918; attorney, Title Guaranteed & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100,000

2D AV, s e corner 85th St, 23x88; Edward G. Glenn to Florence Oliver, 316 West 82d St, April 4, prior mtg $23,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

10TH ST, n s, 47.10 ft e of Avenue A, 23.10x109.7; Sarah Deugasch to Morris Deugasch, 715 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, April 5, prior mtg $24,416, due as per notes, 6 p. c.; attorney, Abraham J. Halpin, 41 Park Row $3,000

19TH ST, n e s, 140 ft n w of 3d Av, 20x75; Samoth Realty Co. to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, April 3, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $20,000

22D ST, s w s, 300 ft n w of 8th Av, 20.9x98.9; Frank Curran to N. Y. Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, April 4, due as per bond; attorney, J. A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane..$6,500

34TH ST, s s, 353.4 ft e of 2d Av, 23.4x98.9; Dorothea Sternfeld to James Girardo, 313 East 34th St, March 31; attorney, D. Sternfeld, 25 West 37th St, prior mtg $60,000, 5 years $5,000

34TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 28.4x98.9; Dorothea Sternfeld to James Girardo, 313 East 34th St, March 31, prior mtg $60,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, D. Sternfeld, 25 West 37th St $5,000

70TH ST, s s, 188 ft w of 1st Av, 28x100.4; Leopold M. Heidenheim to August Kahn, 215 West 121st St, April 5, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 p. c. $1,000

115TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Pasqualina F. Malgieri to Ralph V. Wechsler, 575 West End Av, April 6, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $5,300

Bronx.

CARTER AV, n w corner of 174th St, 97.6x 116.10, to Anthony Av x100.8x106.8; Moritz Kendel to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, April 3, due as per bond; attorney, E. C. Bell, 309 Willis Av $3,000

PARK AV, w s, 151.4 feet n w of 179th St, 50x125; same to same; April 3, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $34,000

PARK AV, w s, 101.4 ft n of 170th st, 50x irregular; Lindo Building Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, April 3, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $34,000

UNION AV, 583, w s, 18.9x100; Richard Butler to Frans Aulbach, 174 East 91st St, et al., April 5, due Jan. 1, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,250

ROBBINS AV, w s, at s s of passageway connecting Robbins Av with Terrace Place, 25x100; Michael B. O'Connell, Sr., to Dora Frank, 7 W. 126th St, March 6, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 238 East 138th St $300

TOWNSEND AV, s e corner of 176th St, 83.4x102.11; Sadie Ehrmann to Lulu Weinstein, 1,184 Madison Av, April 4, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $6,372

JACKSON AV, e s, 50 ft n of Beck St, 16.8x 105; Michael Bohnet to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 238 East 138th St, March 31, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 238 East 138th St $140

151ST ST, n s, 100 feet w of Courtlandt Av, 50x132.1; Benenson Realty Co. to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, April 4, due as per bond; attorney, E. C. Bell, 509 Willis Av $7,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 904 to 908, store and basement; Harriet G. Coogan to Horn & Hardart Co., 15 years, from March 31, 1916; attorneys, Pease & E., 55 Liberty St $11,500

BROADWAY, 817 and 819, ground floor and rear basement; Isabel Anderson to Exchange Buffet Corporation, 32 William St, 21 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, E. R. Otheman, 31 Nassau St $6,300

GREENWICH ST, 164, store and basement; John Glackner to Herman F. Siemers, 18 West 103d St or 59 Cortlandt St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916 .....$5,000

3D AV, 1,590, store, basement, and floor above store; Wendolin J. Nauss to Louis P. Treiss, 153 East 92d St, 5 years, from April 30, 1916 .....$2,400

6TH AV, 62, south store; Louise Finlayson to Antonio Barna, 92 6th Av., 3 years, from April 1, 1916 .....$480

42D ST, n s, between 7th and 8th Avs; Republic Theatre, all; Arthur Hammerstein to Albert H. Woods, 235 West 44th St, 7 years, from May 1, 1917; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway $30,000

Bronx.

149TH ST, 740 East, second floor; M. J. B. Construction Co. to Victor Gayda, 740 East 149th St, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1915, option 5 years renewal; attorney, Charles Weishaupt, 320 Broadway .....$312 and $324

RICHMOND COUNTY COURT.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Callaghan, J.

H Paul, an inf< Consol Firewks Co.
H M Paul<same.
Rafferty, an inf<Rich L & RR.
Pt Rich & Bergen Pt F Co<No Riv Ferry.
Garzetta<Stat I M Rway.
C Stockle<same.
P Stockle<same.
Pearl<De Wolf.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—937—H. C. Callaghan v. the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Massachusetts submitted for petitioner.

964—Chin Kong v. C. W. Backus, Commissioner, &c.—Argument continued.

402 — Le Roy Brazee v. People State of Michigan.—Argued.

777—Kelly v. E. J. Griffin, jailer, &c.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 7: Nos. 777, 866, 808, 880, 449, 614, 841, 864, (and 865,) 611, and 889.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Munson SS Line< Glasgow Navign. Co.
Stager<US.
Herzog<C Killer & Co.
Autoplano Co<Cleola Co.
Porter Safety Seal Co<Brooker Co.
Holtzman<Roe.
Napier<Westerhoff.
Re Barker Piano Co.
Bklyn Eastern Dist Term<L Val RR.
Susquehanna Coal Co< Tug Edw G Murray.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Egan<Erie RR.
Barnes<Martin.
Wright & Cobb<Royal Mail & Caruba.
Dalley & Ivins< Carroll.
Moore<Lighter George.
Vierow<St Greenport.
Re J R Wink.
Rierce<Bell.
Susquehanna Coal Co< Interstate Coal Co.
USCL Val RR.
Ansorge<Barnett.
Wolf, Sayre & Heller< Fridenberg.
Haas<Feist.
Dormer<Shoninger.
Hodges<Monoroad.
Gideon<Rep Seg Co.
Smith<Burd.
Corsi<Alpha Portland Cement Co.
Re Gulf Ref Co.
West India SS Co<Chi House Wreck Co.
L Val Transp Co<SS Kelvinia.
S I Shipbuilding Co< Lezinsky.
Buffalo Gas Eng Co< Motor Boat Wasp.
Am Inj & Transp Co< Bacon.
Franco-Am Chem Co< McKee.
Underhill<Guide S Co.
NY Berriendez Co< Manrichel, (2.)
Palmer<Doull.
Hewitt<Speyer.
Re Stallforth.
Fridley Voehart< Reliance.
Halloway<Autosales G & C Co.
Interocean<Quina.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Clark<Rapp.
Friedley Voshart Co< Reliance Metal Shoe Co. (2.)
Kuperschmidt<Cohn.
Lesser<Butterick Co.
Nat Metal, &c, Co< Horwitz.
Auto Pneu Action Co< Kindler & Collins.
Fink<Ahlstrom.
Irving Pitt Mfg Co< Trussell Mfg Co.
Faigman<Desure.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Hogg<Maxwell.
Roche<Goodman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323 P. O. Building.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 2 P. M.

Discharges:
Torp & Wachspress.
Charles G Rainier.
Charles Hauser.
Florence D Lunn.
Edward Ginsberg.
Josephson Bros.
Lawrence T Olvany.
Joseph Freedman.
Abraham Prisilin.
Mendez Golischalk.
Saul D Love.
Joseph Rader.
Mary E Wandewater.
Moe H Baron.
Eymann & Kaplan.
Joseph Wojciechowicz
Motions:
Kaiser & Pollack.
Louis Schwab.
Philip Rochelsky.
Frank F Doreck et al.
Roch-Linc, Inc.
Walter B Bliss.
George L Tarshis.
Leo B Cohen.
Boris Thomasefsky.
Herman Cohen.
Haum & Schlesinger.
A D Matthews, Sons, Inc.
Hermine C Peyser.
Max Reich.
Maurice Newman.
Doreck & Lipshitz.
Abraham L Kass, (5.)
Jacob Shapiro.
I S Remsen Mfg Co.
Joseph Sklar.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312 P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Butterick Pub Co<Peerless Pattern Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Davis, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Motions:
Re Stockwell.
Re Sussman.
Mackey<Hasbrouck.
Waters<Donovan.
Re Bronx Boulevard (Weissbarth.)
Tedaldi<Hitchcock.
Am & Brit Mfg Co< International Power Co.
Esposito<Comp Francaise de Navigation.
Knapp<French.
French<Cummings.
Twomey<Westcott Exp Co.
Beatty<Rosenberg.
Baucus<Weatherall.
People<Guarrano.
Same<Ripstein.
Nonenumerated motions
Re Newton Av, &c, (Van Cortlandt.)
Re same (Harris.)
Re same (Well.)
Re same (Schloss.)
Re same (Levi).
Re same (Stuart Realty Co.)
Re same (Oetjes.)
Re same (Fiegenheimer.)
Re same (Bretz) (2.)
Horlman<Pierce.
Haskin<same. (2.)
Ablon<same.
Seed Filter Mfg Co, Inc<Stocking.
Morris<Alstetter.
Bronx Garage< Adamson.
John Forsythe Co, Inc<Tribune Assn et al.
M I Stewart & Co, Inc<same.
Uhr<Coulter et al.
Monahan<Cromwell.
Re Place.
Re Knapp & French.
Feinberg<Poughkeepsie City & Wappingers Falls Ry.
O'Brien<Ordway.
People, &c<Abrams.
French<Cummings.
Re Herrmann.
Colonial Sav Bank & Trust Co<Morton Truck & Tractor Co.
Same<Damico.
Re Robinson.
Nicholson<Sprague.
Callahan<Coffin.
Trap<Blumberg.
Same<Kahn.
Bagby<Elliott-Fischer Co.
Gates<Dudley.
Seagriet<Reid.
Bowne<Colt.
D'Utassy<Barrett.
Nat Nassau Bk< Cleary.
Kelsey<McTigue.
Travis<Met Trust Co (Martin.)
Brill<Brill.
Maloney<Cunard SS.
Chapin<Marks.
Hatzfeldt<Davis.
Re Hayes.
Caterino<Third Av Ry.
Schneider<Prendergast.
Simon<Morrison Silk.
Hoenig<Hoenig.
Condon<Buchsbaum.
Wolff<De Vaux.
Re Bronx Boulevard, &c. (Weissbarth.)
R F Conway Co< Cumisky.
Pomeroy<Hocking Valley Ry.
Flamingo Film Co, Inc<World Film.
Associated Lozier Purchasers, Inc< Harry S Houpt, Inc.
Brill<Brill.
Green<Rosenthal.
Wade<Wade.
Lavey<Dodge.
Rothenberg<Greenthal.
Walsh<Mississippi Glass Co et al.
Forward Assn<Purdy.
Dags<Galland.
Conlon<Marsh.
Ament<Schubert Piano Co.
Powers<Crystal Film.
Giles<Edwd Langer Print Co.
Staten Island Bridge Co<Price.
Schneider<Prendergast.
Simon<Morrison Silk.
Hoenig<Hoenig.
Condon<Buchsbaum.
Wolff<De Vaux.
Re Bronx Boulevard, &c. (Weissbarth.)
R F Conway Co< Cumisky.
Pomeroy<Hocking Valley Ry.
Flamingo Film Co, Inc<World Film.
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Lavey<Dodge.
Rothenberg<Greenthal.
Walsh<Mississippi Glass Co et al.
Forward Assn<Purdy.
Dags<Galland.
Conlon<Marsh.
Ament<Schubert Piano Co.
Powers<Crystal Film.
Giles<Edwd Langer Print Co.
Staten Island Bridge Co<Price.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Bellev<Hyman.
Lowanchick<Susquehanna Coal Co.
Sandy<same.
Manuga<same.
Lowanchick<same.
Sandy<same.
Tanza<same.
Lammy<Ware Rty Co.
De Vorne<Miller Res.
Vulcan Detinning Co< Aseman.
Pucinsky<Brothers Valley Coal Co.
Cusimano<Barber Asp Pav Co. (2.)
E M Sargent Co< Hoffman.
Wolf<Colonial Nav Co.
Schloss<Selara Holding Co.
Mutual Life Ins Co< Althouse.
Cowan<N Y Phys Mut Aid Assn.
Monteray Rty Co<Underhill.
Weaverson<Chalmers Motor Co.
Re Superior Doll Mfg. Co<Cook.
O'Malley<Gen Baking.
Guormandi<Cavagnaro.
Gallo<Silco.
Gershell<Gershell.
Bretholz Krumholz Con Co<Rosenthal.
Nacirema<Cassidy.
Reikin<Hanford.
Ile Title & G Sure Co.
McPartland<Stilger.
Strobridge<N C M P.
Strobridge<N C M P, Inc.
Ridley<Kaufman.
Newbury<Levy.
Moran<Harbor Asp Paving Co.
Schneider<Little Falls Fibre Co.
Miller<Carmana Rty.
United Dressed Beef Co<Wild.
Andruchusky<Little Falls Fibre Co.
Kusher<Perlstein, (2.)
Miller<Carmana Rty.
Fogg<Winston.
Re Adams, (2.)
Robinson<Gilsey, (2.)
Healy<McGuire.
Minese<10 W 20th St Corp.
2d Av Dev Co<Schor.
Ostroff<CNY.
MacDonigle<MacConigle.
Title Guar & Tr Co< Capodilupo.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
C & C Light & Ac Co< Walker.
Berney<Berney.
Stein<Chem Imp &c.
McCarthy<McAllister Steamboat Co.
Van Loan<Smith.
Zagury<Zagury.
Rooff<Rooff.
Gibson<Gibson.
Cohen<Cohen.
Demurrer<
Rubber & Celluloide Sho Co< Federal Adv Agy
Preferred causes:
NY Life &c Co<Wells.
Walk<Walk.
Liewin<Rich Devel Co (2).
Undefended divorces:
Packer.
Sikoreka.
Baust.
Kissiday.
Burtt.
Gramm.
Perets.
Demarest.
Wallenstein.
Newman.
General Calendar:
Am. Bill Posting Co< Springer.
Horrer<Schreiber.
Magnard<Wagner.
Parsons<Parsons.
Rosenbaum<Rosenbaum.
Roth<Roth.
Whitehead<Polk.
Caswell<Caswell.
Sobel<Sobel.
Haldane<Rogan.
Forman<Wavecrest Const Co.
Sprung<Gitlitz.
March<Brigante.
Heilborn<Rosenbaum. Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Oppenheimer<State Bd of T C ('12, '14, '15.)
Norwood Park Co< same ('14, '15.)
Rockland Erie Rty Co<same. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Morgan<Morgan.
Fasano<Riccitelli.
Grieme<Grove Hill Realty Co.
Re Kaplan.
Fuchs<Stellano.
Gregg<Renault Selling Branch.
Cosmopolitan Bk< Tuthill.
Robinson<Lamfort.
Bellmont<Oppenheim.
Illinois Surety Co< McMahon.
Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gershenson<Stone.
MacLeod, Jr<Birdsall.
Rothman<Gluck.
Bobyoch<N Y C RR.
Watson<Rexton Rty.
Cohn<Nasa Elec RR.
Barrett<NY & Q C Ry Case on.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sprwalk Bros<Endler.
Sinshelmer<Underpin & Foundation Co.
Tucker<Taylor (2).
Okun<Duval Co.
C Gatanzaro<NY Rys.
T Gatanzaro<same.
J Gatanzaro<same.
Botassi<Erie R R.
O'Shea<Int R T.
L Russnak<Feinberg.
D Russnak<same.
Duchemin<Cons Gas.
Guarino<Reidy Elev.
Ronshein<Knick Ice.
Marks<Stoltz.
Mendelowitz<Nassau Elec RR.
Robertson<Int R T.
O'Connor<same.
Golden<Bradly Cont.
Walsh<same.
Renaldi<NY Rys.
Meisel<Schwarzstein. Case on.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Zsembery<Mischan.
Worthsalzer<B H R R. Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Malion<Lyons.
Sheppard<Nich Cop Co.
Carroll<Otis Elev Co.
Inness<La Vigne.
Wolinsky<Lichenstein.
Vellone<Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Boscho<5th Av Coach.
Webber<Sternecker.
Clair<Lehman. Case on.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Farrell<N Y C Int Ry.
Liebowitz<NY Rys.
Bodine<Talbot.
Cintini<Yonkers Ry.
Olkoff<Schacht, (2.)
Waskowski<Bookhaus.
Kelly<Int R T Co.
Sulmonetti<Maillard.
Zunian<N Y Rys.
Kliger<Deutsch.
Smith<Bernheimer & Schwartz F & Co.
Wertheimer<N Y Rys.
Benkovic<Stoller & Cook Co. Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Siegel<Bradley Cont.
Lurie<Spilaner.
Markowitz<Carpenter.
Boluischuck<Am Wet Wash L Co.
Josephowitz<Jagar.
Scannell<Gillespie Co.
Mogelof<Ruppert.
Feisey<Elements.
Fortunato<Fusco.
Haupt<Mayer. Clear.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Meehan<Bamberger, (2.)
Rines<N Y C & H R R. Clear.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Tobin<Am Letter Co.
Gordon<CNY.
J Weintraub<Jacklowitz.
A Weintraub<same.
Dos Palma<Forest Box, &c. Co.
Rugen<CNY.
Reiter<Garside.
Moore<Bloch.
O'Brien<Bronx Taxicab Co.
Druss<B, Q Co &c, RR.
Rosenberg<B H R R.
Silverman<B, Q Co & R R.
Bowden<N Y Rys.
Chambers<Bradley Cont Co.
Senior<Star Co. Case on.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Boody<Baker.
P Medal<Mondschein.
A Medal<same.
Migliore<Kry Lyn Rty Co.
Morton<N Y Rys. Case on.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McNamee<Borland 2.)
Dunne<Kahn.
Knopfer<CNY.
Nahoum<C T & B RR.
Galomb<CNY.
McMahon<McGuire.
Duffy<Penn RR.
Lounsbury<CNY.
Aymar<Rodman.
Fay<Sun Printing Co. Case on.

PART XIII.—Recess. Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part VIII.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Snare & Triest Co<CNY. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hanna<Di Paoli.
Stewart<Thorburn.
Fried<Tilzer.
Axelrod<Steckler.
Regg<Walsh.
Adams Laundry Mach Co<Stun.
Dunlop<NY Aico Film Service.
Goldsmith<Schuss.
Durham Rty Corp< Holmes. Case on.

PART XVI.—Recess. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

NY Assets Realisation Co<Thompson.
Perlman<Donohue.
G R Read & Co< Sturges.
Wilson<Hill Surety.
Sutter<Century Bk.
Branower & Sons, Inc<Waldes.
Mann<Malatsky.
Saks & Co<N Y Edison Co.
Kerr<Ward.
Dollan<Littlefield. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Smith<Montgomery.
Donnelly<Murphy.
Halperin<NY Cons RR.
Hale<Court.
R B Shiner & Co< Kings Co Refrig Co.
Pesos<MacKinstry.
Cohen<Kessler.
Allen<Lincrusta Wks ("Re Allen," Inc.
Asso Authors & Composers<Ward Synd.
McManus<Crandall.
Cragin<Berkeley.
Jakovics<Vas.
Grau<Chandler.
US Wood Preserv Co <CNY.
Well<Globe Ind Co.
Heilbronner<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Mack<Field.
Central Brew Co< Campbell.
O'Toole<Hammer.
Koven<Campbell.
Rusk<Garland.
Garlock<Kuhne Libby Co.
Hunt<Harrisburg Pipe, &c, Co. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Solomon Cohen.
Ellen Dellett.
Timothy J Kieley.
Hyman Schnitzer.
Amos F Eno.
Bessie Mauer.
Emil Hauser.
Henry Van Schaick.
Cecile E Elishemius.
Moses Pechter.
John Brzezinski.
Ellen Donnelly.
Michael Curley.
Nellie De Forest Jones
Ida J. Dow.
Carl L Voickhausen.
Max C Anderson.
Frank E Fake.
Thomas Byrnes.
Isidor Zippert.
Dennis Shea.
Aron Dategold.
Charles Sturm.
Frederick Carlucci.
Barbara Brugger.
Daniel S Doran.
Clark W Dunlop.
Amanda S Surman.
Sadie Cohen.
Elizabeth Kehoe.
James B Horner.
Alexander Don.
Anna U Bowen.
Ann Wiley.
Louis L Schwartz.
Augusta G F Stuckardt.
John H Wright.
Lewis Whittington.
Margaret Kane.
William Threlkeld.
Herman Brand.
Isaac Muzett.
Johan Moller.
Alfred M Wood.
Rosa Josephowitz.
William T Crook.
George R Storm.
Catherine Adams.
Helen L Mackay.
Washington L Bollard
Ella E Broughton.
Leopold Wilsin.
Paul Shapero.
Michael Stack.
Anne Jaensch.
Kejdi Grucela.
Catharine Condon.
Everard G Toel.
Samuel H Spingarn.
Isidor Pinkel.
Louis A Rodenstein.
Sarah A Tompkins.
Barbara Abraham.
George W Wellman.
David Leon, &c.
John Gallagher, (2.)
John Hart.
Estates of:
Frances Levy.
Anna Goodman.
Giuseppe Zibelli.
Anna R Kling.
Denis Shea.
Forrest Infants.
Wills for probate:
Edward J Butler.
Lina B Michael.
Clement Berger.
Carolina Schwarz.
Henry Heilebrandt.
Thomas G Turner.
Caroline Schwarz.
Charlotte E Pollion.
Harris Greenberg.
Thomas J Tobin.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will—Helen E Dodge.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Kandel<Greenberg.
Newman<Dalberg.
O'Neil<Adams Co< Rich.
Smith<Beebe.
Wm Horne Co<Brown.
Linde Paper Co<Dershowitz.
Steevens<Lakin & Commerce Bldg Co.
Gershwanter<Whitridge.
Leitelheum<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Ring<same.
Coady<same.
Reinrich<Lipschitz.
Weinberg<Brand.
Fye<Siebert.
Joe Beck & Sons< Danaher.
Block<Baptist Temple.
Mechanics & Metals Nat Bk<Termini.
Mann<Malatsky.
Saks & Co<N Y Edison Co.
Kerr<Ward.
Dollan<Littlefield. Case on.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kashdin<N Y Rys.
Fish<5th Av Coach.
Wasserman<Labkousky.
Schwartz<J Everard Theatre.
Franken Bros & Steinberg<Amstercam.
Rothenstroh<Hetherington.
Shaw<Wagner.
Civarelli<Mastrangelo.
Gaydon<NY Rys.
O'Neill<I R T.
Etberg<Berson.
Galfunt<Winternitz.
Fogel<Zeller.
Pisckotzie<Rufus Rty.
Redelsheimer<Imboden.
Naidlinger<Rowe.
Waumbeck Mfg Co< Geeta.
Crowell Pub Co< Southern Surety Co.
Cleveland Osborne Mfg Co<Brown Co.
Henderson<Westcott Exp Co.
Clemente<Fagan.
Geller<Rosencrans.
Engel<N Y Rys.
Fox<West.
Condon<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Lipsky<Kroohs.
McDoal<Gray.
Reliance Trading Co< Harris.
Hart<Marx.
Frankel<Borden's C M Co.
Schultz<N Y Rys.
Oklander<M O'Connell
Bergoffen<Terrey.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Clark, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.

Murphy<Haggerty.
Harris<Meury.
Smith<Smith.
Suhr & Nelson< Connor.
Hart<Goodell.
Jacobson<Bershataky.
White<Potter.
Taber<Marks Laundry
Kenny<Honoff.
Leon<Vaughan.
Madaio<Nat R R.
McGurren<Rocco.
Schilling<C I & B RR.
Kerr<B H RR.
Sacher<Dusel.
Gross<So Brklyn Ry.
Henry<Roulston.
Bryan<NY C & H RR.
Polinkoff<McKinney.
Henken<Edison El Ill.
Nielsen<Witt.
Miller<Farquhar et al.
Vernacf<Empire State Dairy Co.
Fitzpatrick<CNY.
Talnsky<Lawrence.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until April 10.

Highest number reached on regular call 4,042.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J. Calendar called in Part V.

Re Mary Amador (an incompetent.)
Fader<Deutscher.
Halpern<Long.
Levin<Cohen.
Solvinsky<Black.
Gans<Hurwitz.
Joachim<Lavinsky.
German Stone Co< Green.
Same<Feinstein.
Krommuller<Sigrist.
Cohen<Goldowitz.
Nechamkus<District Const Co.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Erlanger<Erlanger, Kammerer<Brandau.
Fenn<Kirstein.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR.

Carr<Gottscheidt.
Hague<Woods.
Kremen<London Assurance Corp.
Spring<Conklin.
Re Benedict.
Sohn<Nassau RR.
Re McDonald.
Hunt<Heath.
Duryea<Knapp, (2.)
Knapik<Waterbury Co
Schaefer<Adamson.
Belden<Northern Hotel Co.
Int R T<CNY.
Lambden<Thompson.
Arnold<Boston RR.
Neustadt<Soyer.
Rynehart<Rowe.
Bosser<Ducker.
Hazard<Philips.
Macumber<Detroit Motor Co.
Frenkel<Nassau RR.
Stolowitz<Stolowitz.
Manne<Havemyer Theatre Co.
People<Moy He.
Re L I RR<Am Bridge.
Christie<C of Beacon.
Carlucci<Socletta Antonio.
Barnsley<NY Cons RR

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Richards<Vogel.
Caplinger<Caplinger.
Sackville<Greenfield et al.
Re Woronow.
Candidus<Candidus.
Lindsay<Lindsay.
Bareet<Cahill.
Title G & T Co<Carragher.
Re Flatlands Av (Crooke.)
Re Av J (same.)
Deininger<Liebohls et al.
Brown<Drysdale.
Meyers<Morrow et al.
Slowack<N E RR.
Harrigan<same.
Goldman<same.
Vasta<B H RR.
Robinson<same.
Lynch<same.
Rebhun<same.
Conboy<Matthews.
Mulligan<Mulligan.
Sterling<Torpedo.
Schneuer<Schlegel Rty co et al.
Cahn<Monroe Holding
Tiedman<Tiedman.
Parnoli<Parnoli.
Eichenbronner< Eichenbronner.
Bradley<Bradley.
Feiler<J J Hearn Co
Dennis<Domis.
Rode<Feiten et al.
Cunningham<Cunningham.
Gundel<C I & B RR.
Re Meyers.(Lineburgh)
Hammatt<NY Tel Co.
Breslin<N Y Staats Zeitung.
Gurlitz<Isaac & ano.
Grant<Thomas B Jeffery Co.
Mooney<Baker & ano.
John Wilfert Co< Meisner.
Re NY Mun Ry Co (Weber.)
Golden<Balzar.
People<Walton.
Toplitzky<Horowitz.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Moore<Nat Surety Co.
Robert<NY, NH & H R R Co. (2.)
Lo Calio<Petretta.
Thompson<Holt-Chandler Auto Co.

The rest of the calendar goes over until Monday.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Elizabeth Rosenberg.
C. Archinger.
Trust accounting:
Jane Griffiths.
Compulsory acctg:
E. Van Houten.
Guardian acctg:
Chandler Bates.
Admr's acctg:
Mary Craig.
Executor's acctg:
M. C. Kellogg.
Charles W. Park.
John F. Craddock.
W. G. Vanderroest.
Edward L. Gard.
Motion:
Mary Douglas.

County Court.

Young, J.—Motions only.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J., case on; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—Naturalizations. No day calendar.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 887.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—Equity causes at 10 A. M.

Anderson & Macken-zie, Inc<Lange et al.
Copp<Piromi et al.
Plunkett<Ridge.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases to be sent to Part II. for trial.

Radin<Weinstein.
Salmon<Sloman.
Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases to be sent to Part II. for trial.

Kinemacolor Co<St Nicholas, &c, Co.
Cohen<Walworth.
Case on.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit, in strict compliance with the rules of the court.

United Dressed Beef Co<Kern.
Berg<Rudolph. Case on.
Frank Brewery< Dzadik.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Good<Howard—John D Harrison. Scudder<Runge—Edward D Dowling. Rogers<Garafale—Joseph R Truesdale.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—American Mtge Co<Devonshire Realty Co—Henry Brady.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Durschlag<Bernstein.
People<Maher.
Yandoli<Sheriff Bronx County.
Strube<Bfohmer.
Young Women's Hebrew Assn, &c<Sanders.
Rector, &c, St Ann's Church<Ehrmann.
East River Sav Inst< McAfee.
Re Public Service Com (Devoe Av.)
Brandt<Schumacher (2.)
Re Gleason.
Re Relmer.
Rogener<Robinson.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Singhi<Winton Motor Car Co.
Skahan<Lamb.
Bronx Enterprise Co, Inc<J W R Realty Co, Inc.

Highest number reached in regular order, 613.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Fenton<Bohemian Benevo Assn (2.)
Herman<NY Edis Co.
McCreech<Eichler Brew Co.
McGlyn<Whitridge. Kuntze<Schlernitzauer

Highest number reached in regular order, 560.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Short causes.

Barrington<Tesla.
Cohen<Pessenar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Haberk<Garrie & Sons
Johnson<Lehman.
Burke Impt Co<Mc-Caffrey.
Brady<Gallan.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Short<Short et al—Charles M O'Keeffe.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Scrims<Brunings—Harry G Guttman.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:31|Sun sets..6:27|Moon sets..11:58

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:42	11:03	4:51	4:48
Governors Island	11:12	11:21	5:34	5:35
Hell Gate	1:02	1:18	7:15	7:16

Arrived—Thursday, April 6.

SS St. George, Liverpool, March 25.
SS Belvernon, Jamaica, March 30.
SS Dictator, Maracaibo, March 22.
SS Frixas, Patras, Feb. 25.
SS Santiago, Porto

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$300,000 Residence Purchase in East Fifty-third Street—Operators Buy on Hanover Square—West Forty-seventh Street Deal—Protective Park Avenue Purchase—Big Bensonhurst Sale.

Two good deals, one in the Fifth Avenue residential section below Fifty-ninth Street and the other in the downtown Hanover Square area, contributed to an active day in the realty market yesterday.

The former transaction involved the purchase by Walter Douglas, Vice President of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of the five-story American basement residence at 18 East Fifty-third Street, 40 by 100, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The purchase was made from James W. Ellsworth, who recently moved to his new house just completed at 12 East Sixty-ninth Street. The property has been held by Mr. Ellsworth at $300,000. Several expensive private homes are in the block.

The sale was made through William B. May & Co.

Hanover Square Purchase for Big Building.

In the downtown district the vacant plot at 122 and 124 Pearl Street, running through to 86 and 88 Water Street, about 47 feet on each street by 126 deep on the southerly line, has been purchased by William D. Kilpatrick and James H. Cruikshank from the Robert W. Taylor estate. The Pearl Street portion is at the upper end of Hanover Square and opposite Hanover Street, in the export mercantile centre. The new owners, who have been active operators in the Greenwich section in the erection there of large commercial structures, are having plans prepared to improve the plot with a ten or a twelve story building. The entire investment, on completion, will represent about $350,000. The sellers acquired the property about five years ago for $125,000.

The brokers in the transaction were the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and the Charles F. Noyes Company.

West 47th Street Sale.

The five-story building at 247 and 249 West Forty-seventh Street, on lot 50 by 109, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, has been purchased by the West Forty-seventh Street Realty Corporation, L. L. Hill, President, from the Edgar estate. The buyer owns the adjoining property on the east and was represented by John M. Gardner, as attorney. The sale was closed through the realty firm of William Cruikshank & Sons.

A. C. James Buys Park Avenue Corner.

The recorded transfers of property yesterday showed that Arthur Curtiss James has purchased the plot covered by a four-story residence at 692 Park Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, from Emily W. Leland, and he has taken title subject to a $100,000 mortgage. The plot is 25 feet on the street by 67.11 on the avenue. It is opposite the new home nearing completion for Mr. James on the northwest corner. Mr. James owns the residence at 56 East Sixty-ninth Street, adjoining the corner just purchased, and early in the year he bought 50 and 52, which he resold last February to Logan G. Timberlake, who is erecting a large residence on these plots.

Tenement Investments.

The five-story tenement at 346 East 119th Street, between First and Second Avenues, on plot 25 by 100, has been purchased for investment by Anjello Malgieri from Ralph V. Wechsler.

The five-story flat at 208 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5, west of Seventh Avenue, has been sold by Joseph P. Day to an investor for the estate of Mary G. B. Valentine. It was scheduled for auction sale yesterday.

The five-story flat at 153 West 103d Street, 21.3 by 100.2, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, has been sold by Ennis & Sinnott to a client of John A. Meehan.

Bronx Sales.

Charles and August Funck purchased from John Yule 291 East 162d Street, a five-story tenement house, on a plot 43.8 by 115. The purchasers gave in exchange a three-story brick stable, 207-9-11 East 145th Street, a leasehold, 75 by 100, and the balance in cash. Richard Dickson negotiated the trade.

Alexander Selkin, David Mintz, and H. T. Wood have sold for the Henry Morgenthau Company the three five-story apartments at 1,166, 1,170, and 1,174 West Farms Road, each on a plot 38 by 91 and irregular.

The purchasers are the Thornton Bros. Company, who recently bought through the same brokers the similar houses at 1,157, 1,161, and 1,165 Longfellow Avenue, directly in the rear. The entire transaction aggregates $200,000.

Builders Buy Two Bensonhurst Block Fronts.

A big deal, which will lead to a large building operation in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn, has been closed by O. L. & W. G. Perfect, who have sold two block fronts on Twentieth Avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth Streets, to the Special Constructing and Contracting Company. The property contains twenty-seven lots, and will be improved by the new owners with twenty single-family stucco houses, with garages.

This makes the fourth block front sale in Bensonhurst by the same brokers to builders, who are improving them.

Brooklyn.

Martin A. Ansbro sold a two-family brick residence at 520 Eighteenth Street for the J. W. Sands Realty Corporation to an investor.

Edward J. Hollahan sold the one-family brick dwelling at 544 Seventy-seventh Street for Herman Zohbel to a client for occupancy.

Apartment Traded for Long Island Property.

Michael J. Mulqueen has purchased from the Ella W. Baird estate the "Baldwin," a six-story elevator apartment, covering a plot 50 by 100, at 46 and 48 West Ninety-sixth Street.

In part payment the buyer gave a Colonial dwelling on the west side of Storm Avenue, Arverne, L. I., on a plot 75 by 75, also a plot of lots, 100 by 100, on the southeast corner of Storm Avenue and the Boulevard, Arverne, L. I., and a plot of lots, 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of Bayside Drive and Orienta Avenue, Belle Harbor, L. I. The Lewis H. May Company negotiated the trade.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold Richard Buckman a plot 60 by 100 on President Avenue, and at Hicksville a plot 40 by 100 on Cecil Place.

The Cutler Building Company has sold to the Marlton Company of Manhattan five plots in Newtown. They are all on Elliot Street near Fresh Pond Road and are 20 by 100 each.

Cecelia M. Bennett sold to Helen M. Reynolds two parcels at the southwest corner of Queens Boulevard and Betts Avenue, Woodside. The first plot is 119 by 413, and the second plot is 116 by 238. These plots are in the line of improvement on Queens Boulevard.

Edsall & Dodge sold for Mrs. M. L. Ash to J. W. Seymour a plot of land at Coronado Beach, Far Rockaway, N. Y., and for Homer Craft to M. Hanlon of Peapeck, N. J., a dwelling and grounds 86 by 200 on Central Avenue, Cedarhurst, L. I.

In the Glendale section of Long Island the Mirror Film Company has taken title from the Glendale Development Company, Inc., to a plot, 275 by 1,830, on the west side of Trotting Course Lane, adjoining the right of way of the Long Island Railroad.

The purchasing company has given a mortgage of $55,852 on the property and is now proceeding with the development of plans for one of the largest moving picture studios in the vicinity of New York City.

Lester C. Brimmer has sold to Helena Dudik a tract of three acres adjoining the farm of William Van Nostrand at Little Neck.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, have resold the greater part of the Kahle House property on Fifth, Westervelt and Sherman Avenues, Fort Hill, at an advance of several thousand dollars over the price at which they sold the property to Carl F. Grieshaber, last week. The new owner, Henry G. D. de Mell, will occupy the residence as soon as alterations can be completed.

Meister Builders, Inc., have sold the northeast corner of Cedar Street and Arthur Avenue, 40 by 90, at South Beach, to a client.

Westchester County.

Edwin Wilson Bullinger has sold his property at Premium Point, New Rochelle, consisting of five acres directly on the water, with a large dwelling and outbuildings, to Lucius N. Littauer of New York City. The property was held at $100,000.

The River View Building Company has sold the new two and one-half story, one-family dwelling in the River View Colony, at 707 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Commercial Leases.

Nelson Lee & Green have leased the entire basement, comprising 2,200 square feet in the Rialto Theatre Building, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street. There is a unique condition in the lease that the tenant is given an entrance and staircase through the store north of the entrance to the theatre until the subway is running, which it is hoped will be before 1918. The lease was closed at a rental of $4,000 per annum for eight years.

Everett M. Seixas Company, in conjunction with S. Alvin Piza, has leased for the Remor Construction Corporation the eleven-story apartment building known as Greyton Court, 530 West 141st Street, for a term of years, at a gross rental approximating $200,000.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased the store at 401 Sixth Avenue to the Superior Stationery Company, the store at 487 Sixth Avenue to George Aronof, and the store at 495 Sixth Avenue to J. Gluckman.

Kindel Bed Company Leases Big Long Island City Plant.

The Degnon Terminal and Realty Improvement Company, Michael J. Degnon, President, has closed a lease with the Kindel Bed company, P. E. Kroehler, President, as a result of which the Degnon Company will erect a modern four-story factory building on a plot 200 by 100 feet, on the easterly side of Annable Avenue and the north side of Creek Street, Long Island City.

The structure will be for the exclusive use of the lessees, who take it for twenty-one years at a total rental of about $300,000. The building, to be planned by William Higginson, architect, will be of such construction that it can be increased to several times the original size as greater space is needed. In design and construction, the new building will be similar to the plants of the Studebaker Company and Brett Lithographing Company, near which it will stand.

Sixteen-Story Building for Broadway Corner.

Schwartz & Gross, architects, have awarded for Robert M. Catts the contract for the demolition of the five four and five story buildings at 912 to 920 Broadway, southeast corner of Twenty-first Street, which property Mr. Catts recently acquired from Livingston Phelps. The plot will immediately be improved with a sixteen-story building.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cherry St, 468 and 470, w s, 175.11 ft s of Cutlers Slip, extending through to 300 and 302 Monroe St, 50x195; two six story buildings; voluntary sale; to F. H. Pearce for $45,000.

Dominick St, 45, n s, 100 ft e of Hudson St, 20x87.6, 2½-story dwelling; trustee's sale; to W. D. Coffin for $7,000.

Intervale Av, 1,242, corner Fox St, 97.9x95.3x irreg, five-story flat, with stores; withdrawn.

Cauldwell Av, 884, e s, near 161st St, 20x125, three-story frame house; executor's sale, estate of Lina Mayer, deceased; to Peter Duncan for $6,650.

Water St, 227 and 229, n e corner of Beekman St, 50.3x99.8x irregular, five-story loft building; executor's sale; to C. Schumacher for $48,000.

Pearl St, 295½, w s, 118 ft n of Beekman St, 17.5x98.5, four-story loft building; withdrawn.

54th St, 208 West, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat; withdrawn; sold at private sale.

Fox St, 1,169 and 1,171, through to Intervale Av, 50x94, two two-story frame houses; voluntary sale; knocked down to Norman Denzer for $11,100.

234 St, 121 and 123 West, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 41.6x98.9, two three-story buildings; adjourned to April 13.

23d St, 122 to 128 West, s s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, three four-story buildings and stores; also 119 West 22d St, abutting, 16.8x98.9, three-story building and stores; adjourned to April 13.

Bar Harbor, Me.—Two-and-one-half-story frame cottage on Kebo St, opposite Malvern Hotel; executor's sale, estate of Christine Kean Griffin, deceased; to J. Wells, for a client, for $6,100.

By Henry Brady.

168th St, 253 West, n s, 102 ft e of 8th Av, 17x80, three-story house; German Savings Bank against J. W. Allison et al; Amend & A., attorneys; due on judgment, $7,448.85; taxes, &c., $163.60; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

64th St, 14 West, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5, five-story flat; East River Savings Institution against J. W. Willis et als; O. F. Hibbard, attorney; due on judgment, $20,480.39; taxes, &c., $904.10; to Bernard A. Ottenberg for $29,750.

AT 2,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Hall Place, 1,063, w s, 1,343.9 ft s of 167th St, 31x111.4x irregular, three-story dwelling; Henry Wendt, guardian, against Alfred Benson et al; John Arends, attorney; due on judgment, $4,374.18; taxes, &c., $407.36; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 337, w s, 75.2 ft n of Spring St, 37.3x200 to Mercer St, five-story loft building; East River Savings Institution against Esseff Realty Co. et al.; O. M. Hibbard, attorney; due, $103,278.57; taxes, &c., $1,374.45.

49th St, 126-128 West, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5, four and five story buildings; Felix Hirsch against C. M. Swiney et al.; Louis Werner, attorney; due, $87,516.64; taxes, &c., $427.70.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x75, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & P., attorneys; due, $16,337.32; taxes, &c., $1,517.98.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

141st St, 208 and 210 West, s s, 165 ft w of 7th Av, 60x99.11, six-story Ivanhoe apartment house; E. F. Callan against Lizzie Kane et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $57,911.73; taxes, &c., $862.20.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Fort Washington Av, n e corner 172d St, for a six-story tenement, 99.5x151.6; 172 Building Co., 30 E. 42d St., owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av., architect; cost $200,000

Dyckman St, w s, 300 ft n of Sherman Av, for a six-story tenement, 100x88, Maxon Realty Co., 42 Broadway, owner; A. J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av., architect; cost $90,000

Grace Av, e s, 112.7 ft n of Bronxdale Rd, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18.10x20.10; Florentin W. Benner, 375 E. 150th St., owner; Rowe & Smith, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost $8,000

Quimby Av, e s, 241.11 ft w of Havemeyer Av, for a 1½ story dwelling, 20x28; Ludwig Lubes, 2,217 Ellis Av., owner; Anton Pirner, 2,089 Westchester Av., architect; cost $3,000

Jackson Av, e s, 100 ft n of 150th St, for a six-story brick garage, 49.9x100, Pasquale Sanitini, 909 Jackson Av., owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 381 East 149th St., architect; cost $50,000

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Broadway, s w corner 181st St, to a one, three and five-story garage, S. G. Sherman, 3,251 Broadway, owner; F. Wolfgang, 585 E. 177th St., architect; cost $7,000

1st Av, s e corner 44th St, to a three-story office and storage building, United Dressed Beef Co., premises, owner; E. Tidestrom, 198 Broadway, architect; cost $10,000

Fulton Av, n w corner 173d St, to a five-story brick public school, 200x85, City of New York, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av., architect; cost $20,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

PLEECKER ST, 127 and 129, n w corner of Wooster St, 50x100; Ferdinand T. Haber, referee, to Excelsior Savings Bank, 79 West 23d St, April 3; attorney, J. C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St $70,000

PARK AV, 584, w s, 40.5 ft n of 63d St, 20.3x73; Park Av. s w corner of 64th St, 20.5x73; Hy. T. Smith to William H. Bagleson, 295 Hawthorne St, Brooklyn, April 3; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $100

PARK AV, s w corner of 64th St, 22x67.11x irregular; Emily W. Leland to Arthur C. James, 92 Park Av; mtg $100,000, April 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

191H ST, 12 West, s s, 240 ft w of 5th Av, 20x92, foreclosure March 24; Charles S. Guggenheimer, referee, to Lincoln Trust Co., 284 5th Av, trustee will of Mary G. Pilkney for Julia Lawrence et al., April 3; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway $25,000

22D ST, s w s, 300 ft n w of 8th Av, 20.9x98.6; McTavish, Phillips et al., heirs, &c., Isaac Phillips et al. to Frank Curran, 237 8th Av, April 1; attorney, John A. Dittes, 80 Maiden Lane $11,100

26TH ST, 506 West, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x88.9; Griffin Roofing Co. to Frank S. McGraw, 1,081 Delaware Av, Buffalo, N. Y., mtg $12,500, all liens, April 6; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

70TH ST, 230 and 232 East, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.4; Ida Hertz, Wyoming, Penn., to Devin Construction Co., 257 Broadway, mtg $72,000, all liens, March 28; attorney, E. G. Collyer, 257 Broadway $1

113TH ST, 9 East, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Charles E. Bostwick, referee, to Germed Realty Co., 75 Madison Lane, mtg $16,000, April 5; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,200

113TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Ralph V. Wechsler to Pasqualina F. and Angelo Malgieri, 204 Mott St, mtg $5,500, all liens, April 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,500

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 174.2 ft s of 168th St, 82.6x irregular; Jas. M. Reid to Gramont Construction Co., Inc., mtg $10,000, March 15; attorney, T. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway .....Exchange

CAULDWELL AV, n w corner of 158th St, 72.4x100; also 158th St, n s, 100 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 50x105; to Joan Riegelman, 1,582 Grand Concourse, mtg $27,000, March 27; attorney, R. H. Mitchell, 594 East 136th St $100

EAST HALF LOT 341, map Wakefield, 50x108; also 3d Av, w s, 58.6 ft s of 145th St, 20x80; also Lots 296 and 297, map Pugsley Estate; George Dannenfelser to Mary Dannenfelser, Clarkstown, N. Y., March 15; attorney, Harvey De Baun, Haverstraw, N. Y .....Gift

GOUVERNEUR PLACE, 16, s s, 26x95; Wm. Wallman to Henry T. Widmann, Spring Valley, N. Y., mtg $10,000, April 6; attorney J. V. Rooney, 220 Broadway .....

$100 New York Title Insurance Co. to Geo A. Park $23,000

KELLY ST, 344, e s, 25x100; Anna Goldberg to Geo. Schulhoff, Morristown, N. J., and ano (trust), April 4; attorneys, L. T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway $100

N E ¼ Lot 283, map Wakefield, 100x108; also Av B, w s, 58 ft n of 12th St, 50x105 (Wakefield); Geo. Dannenfelser to Mary Dannenfelser, Clarkstown, N. Y., March 15; attorney, Harvey De Baun, Haverstraw, N. Y .....Gift

PROSPECT AV, s w corner 167th St, 200 to 166th St x100, except from above Prospect Av, 989.5 ft w s, 45x100; Vance Hewitt (ref) to Mylvirn Corporation, 38 East 30th St, April 5; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway .....$1,000 over mtg.

136TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of Brook Av, 20 to 137th St x50 to Mill Brook x x66; Sadie Ehrman to Arthur W. Sneafer et al., Pottsville, Penn., mtg $12,500, April 4; attorney, Thomas Hooker, 309 Broadway $250

167TH ST, 811 East, n s, 20x126.5; Hattie Zachorias to Albert Bossert, 1,228 St. Lawrence Av, mtg $6,500, March 20; attorneys, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $1

233D ST, s s, 65.2 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100; Nunziata Yodice to Emma Yodice, 176 East 233d St, April 3; attorney, J. T. Judge, 2,970 Decatur Av $1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,926; Bernhard Knopping against Ocemore Building Co., owner; Samuel Cohen, lessee and contractor $320

BROADWAY, 1,140 to 1,146; Mendel Raschkind against John Doe, owner; C. J. Diel and H. L. Brill, contractors $67

8TH AV, w s, whole front between 33d and 34th Sts, 197.6x120; M. S. Kellogg Co. against 461 Eighth Avenue Co., Inc., owner and contractor $983

47TH ST, 127 West; Daniels Sidelsky against Joseph Richards et al., owners; Sam Warnstein and Abraham Feigenstein, contractors.

115TH ST, 215 West; Tom Weiss et al. against Morris S. Trop, owner; E. J. Gordon, contractor $120

.....$310

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

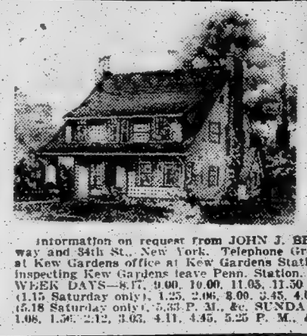

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 11.05, 11.30 A. M.; 12.30 (12.52 Saturday only), (1.15 Saturday only), 1.25, 2.06, 3.00, 3.45, 4.07, 4.29, 5.00, (5.41 except Saturday), (5.18 Saturday only), 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8.25, 9.05, 10.00, 11.17, 11.34 A. M.; 1.08, 1.56, 2.12, 3.03, 4.11, 4.45, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals

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Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.

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Prices $9,600 to $22,500. On Convenient Terms.

Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.

Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,

47 W. 34th St. or Forest Hills, L. I.

Send for Booklet T.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

New House, 3 story, 18 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each room; 14 bath houses in basement; plot 40x100; 250 ft. from ocean. Bargain for quick buyer; might consider part exchange and cash.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

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Alco Building Co

ASSOCIATED WITH Corley Tract

22d Ave. & 66th St., Brooklyn

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Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22nd Ave.

$5,800

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplaces, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

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Easy terms; detached, 9 rooms, bath; 40x100; garage space. Splendid neighborhood. Worth $7,000. Don't be a rent slave. Investigate. Owner, 1566 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

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my newly-decorated 7-room cottage; all modern improvements; bath, electricity, gas, &c.; large grounds for poultry and garden; near station, trolley, and stores; good neighborhood, fast building section; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; wonderful bargain, $3,700, worth $4,500; must have $250 cash at once; will take $18 per month for balance. B. Klotz, 349 East 14th St.

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Overlooking Bronx Parkway and within 5 minutes' walk of station

For Particulars Apply

Fish & Marvin

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Corner plot with modern house. Every improvement. 12 rooms, 3 baths. Wide verandas. Many trees. Three minutes' walk to New Haven Railroad station.

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Directly on the water, modern house, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage; 2 acres. Price $25,000. Rent, furnished, $2,000. Complete list on application.

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CHAPPAQUA

(5 acres, near station on State road.) Semi-bungalow, stucco, 10 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights, $10,000. Small amount of cash.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, 110 to 114; Adam Happel against Adolph Schwartz et al., Dec. 10, 1915 .....$4,017

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph H. Goldblatt against Louis Richards et al., Dec. 16, 1916 .....$1,012

SAME PROPERTY; Knickerbocker Fireproof Co., Inc., against Louis Richards et al., Feb. 28, 1916 .....$2,230

SAME PROPERTY; Feelle Co. against same, Dec. 23, 1915 .....$515

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

150TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 170 x99.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans Parkside Avenue Realty Co., Inc., to erect three five-story apartments $150,000

Bronx.

PARK AV, w s, 101.4 ft n of 179th St, 100x 126; City Mortgage Co. loans Lindo Building Co., Inc., to erect two five-story apartments $60,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 55.11 ft s of 105th St, 25x100; Mary A. Cohnfeld against Union Dime Savings Bank et al., action to recover dower; attorney, J. P. M. Berg.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,360; Daisy L. Prasby against Louisa D. Simpson et al., partition; attorneys, Strasbourger & Schalleck.

MONROE ST, 467; Henry Jones against Harris Seal et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. J. Danziger.

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.5x 100; Citizens Savings Bank against Lewis Krulewitch et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Beall.

76TH ST, 23 West; City Real Estate Co. against Carl F. Boker et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

LOT 15, Block 2,934, Section 11 on tax map; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Ditchett Realty Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

LOTS 112, 113, 114, 115, and 116, map of 126 lots belonging to Hudson F. Rose Co.; Joseph Kapp against Thomas F. Roy's et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

LOT 104, map of 181 lots of Varian Estate, 24th Ward; Joseph Kapp against Thomas F. Roy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

3D AV, 3,398; Manhattan Railway Co. against Celestia Wells et al.; 3d Av, 3,399; same against Andrew Vacarezza et al.; 3d Av, 3,402 and 3,405; same against Fannie A. Weschler et al.; 3d Av, 3,410 and 3,412; same against Frederick T. Hoffman et al.; 3d Av, 3,413; same against Isabel B. Tyte et al.; 3d Av, 3,421; same against Ida L. D. McMurtie et al.; 3d Av, 3,426; same against George J. Schaik et al; 3d Av, 3,456; same against Eberhart Building Co., Inc., et al.; 3d Av, 3,476 to 3,480; same against Philipp Hill et al.; 3d Av, 3,492 and 3,494; same against Maria Boehm et al; 3d Av, 3,593; same against Simon I. Schwartz et al.; 3d Av, 3,788; same against Elizabeth Schultz et al; 3d Av, 2,750; same against Sarah Grossman et al.; 3d Av, 2,756; same against Newman Grossman et al; 3d Av, 2,772; same against Moritz Pollak et al.; 3d Av, 2,774; same against Josephine Werner; 3d Av, 2,776; same against Maria Andres; 3d Av, 3,807; same against Conrad Simon et al.; 3d Av, 3,818 and 3,820; same against Charles Petroff et al.; 3d Av, 3,824; same against Adam Schaefer et al.; 3d Av, 3,857 and 3,859; same against William Pollak et al.; 3d Av, n e corner of 172d St, 25x100; same against Rachel Lyon; 3d Av, 3,850 and 3,852; same against Meyer Goldberg et al.; 3d Av, 3,924; same against Edward Gruner et al.; 3d Av, 4,008; same against Morris Silberman et al.; 3d Av, 4,127; same against Grace Saunders Mulck et al.; 3d Av, 4,207; same against George Heuser et al.; 3d Av, 4,217 to 4,223; same against Napoleon Levy et al; 3d Av, 4,218; same against Bernard J. Keegan et al.; 3d Av, 4,220; same against Alfred Lewin et al.; 3d Av, 4,222 to 4,230; same against C. Adelbert Becker et al.; 3d Av, 4,235 and 4,237; same against L. Napoleon Levy et al.; 3d Av, 4,239 to 4,247; same against same; 3d Av, 4,533; same against Charles Maurer et al.; 3d Av, 4,545; same against Jacob Cyrulis et al.; 3d Av, 4,754 and 4,756; same against Margaret L. Shea et al.; 3d Av, 4,760; same against Henry Mayer et al.; 3d Av, 2,829 to 2,833; same against David L. Phillippe et al.; 3d Av, 2,817 to 2,821; same against August Kuhn et al; 3d Av, 2,808 and 2,810; same against Columbia Trust Co. et al.; 3d Av, 2,804 and 2,806; same against Haffen Realty Co. et al.; 3d Av, 2,788 and 2,800; same against Margaret Rogge et al.; 3d Av, 2,796; same against Sevilla Heineman et al.; 3d Av, 2,787; same against Henry Wallenstein et al.; 3d Av, 2,780; same against Adelheid Meyer et al.; 3d Av, 2,835 and 2,837; same against Henry L. Morris; 3d Av, 3,031 and 3,053; same against Sophia Lerck; 3d Av, 3,013 and 3,015; same against same; 3d Av, 2,987 to 2,991; same against Annie L. Hohn; 3d Av, 2,981 and 2,983; same against same; 2d Av, 2,938; same against L. Napoleon Levy et al.; 3d Av, 2,914; same against Sophia G. Lehmaier et al.; 3d Av, 2,891; same against J. Blyn & Sons et al.; 3d Av, 3,054; same against Joseph Sebel et al.; 3d Av, 3,397; same against Georgiana Daab et al.; 3d Av, 3,201 and 3,203; same against Matilda Mott et al.; 3d Av, 3,197; same against James Rothschild et al.; 3d Av, 3,061; same against Angelo Boggiano et al., actions to acquire title; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

180TH ST, s s, 42 ft w of Prospect Av, 49x 169; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Antonio Galiana et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

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Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

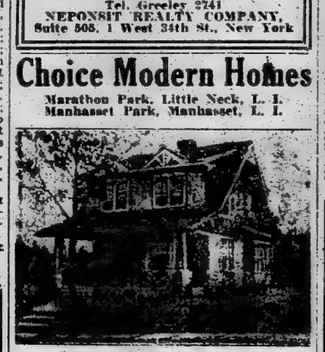

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From your dreary city apartment; come out into God's Sunlight and pure air. Nearer to Herald Square than 125th St. Magnificent semi-bungalow, 7 delightful rooms, sun parlor and tiled bath, with shower; steam heat, electricity, parquet floors throughout; abundance of closets, window seats, shades, etc. Ready to move into. Only 16 minutes from Penn. Terminal to Brooklyn Manor station. Price $8,250. Accept $1,000 cash. Wm. Robinson, 2,408 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill.

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Hour out on North Shore; near water; old-fashioned homestead; 11 rooms, bath; electric lights, stable, garage, icehouse, artesian well; 3 acres, garden; all kinds fruit trees; lawn, flower beds, tennis court; beautiful old shade trees around house; also small lake and running brook; great bargain, $12,500; terms.

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only 40 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av., with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds, near private bathing beach; good fishing; $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. B. Farm, 243 West 34th St.

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Bungalow style all-year model home; has every modern improvement; spacious grounds, shade, fruit, gardens; 3 minutes Lackawanna express station; high, healthful section; near canoe club; all water sports; price $3,500; small cash payment; $30 monthly; larger houses $4,000; also choice plots land improved with streets, walks, water, electricity; $275 upward; payable $5 monthly; photographs mailed. W. H. CARLOUCH, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.

6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 66x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6748 Lenox.

Jersey City near D., L. W. Ferry

(Brick factory, 4 story and basement.) Plot 54x200. Boilers, engine, elevator, fire alarm. Rent received from two upper floors pays for carrying charges. Bargain.

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(Two miles from Pompton Plains Station.) Estate of 153 acres fronting on two roads. Large house, 20 rooms, outbuildings; elevation commands extensive views.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

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CRANFORD, N. J. New, attractive residence, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,500; also very pretty house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; price $7,500; terms to suit. S. R. Droescher, 19 Warren St., N. Y. City.

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**SINGLE OFF

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 6. — Unsettled weather continues over much of the country and within the last twenty-four hours there were local rains in the Atlantic and Gulf States, snow flurries near the Great Lakes and snows and rains in the Rocky Mountain region and the Plains states.

Moderately heavy snow fell in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado and there were heavy rains in north and central Texas, North Carolina, and Southeast Virginia.

Temperatures have fallen and are considerably below the seasonal average in the Lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley and the south Plains States, while moderate temperatures prevail throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, and warm weather was general in the Pacific States.

Indications are that the disturbance that now covers the Southwest will advance northeastward and be attended by rains Friday in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the East Gulf States, and Saturday in South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley and snow and rain in the Upper Lake region. In the Middle Atlantic States and the Lower Lake region fair weather Friday will be followed by increasing cloudiness Saturday and probably rain by Saturday night. In New England the weather will be fair Friday and probably Saturday.

Temperature will be lower Friday in the Atlantic States from New England southward to Georgia and it will change little elsewhere East of the Mississippi River, during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be, fresh west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair and colder Friday. Saturday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, colder Friday. Saturday, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain.

Western New York—Fair Friday. Saturday, cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	42	45	4 P. M.	52	47
6 A. M.	44	44	6 P. M.	51	47
9 A. M.	45	45	9 P. M.	51	38
12 M.	44	45	11 P. M.	49	37

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 43; for the corresponding date last year it was 47; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 45; maximum temperature, 48 degrees, at 12:15 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees, at 10 P. M. Humidity, 42 per cent., at 8 A. M.; 77 per cent., at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.00 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
- 8:55—147 Spring St.; Triangle Leather Co. ..... Loss. $500
- 4:40—19-21 Roosevelt St.; Lakas & Drivas $20,000
- 8:30—6,178 University Av.; (auto.) Charles Snyder ..... Slight
- 9:55—231 W. 67 St.; S. Markowitz ..... Slight
- 10:00—288 Front St.; J. Becillis ..... Slight
- 10:55—Amsterdam Av. & 67 St.; (auto truck.) George Bride ..... Slight
- 11:40—331 E. 46 St.; Alex. Sehrens ..... Slight

P. M.
- 1:05—$15 E. 118 St.; Isaac Reduff ..... Slight
- 4:30—1,270 Amsterdam Av.; Mrs. Bulkman ..... Slight
- 8:00—105 Park St.; not given ..... Slight
- 8:55—147 Clinton St.; Alex. Marsoty ..... Slight
- 10:06—395 E. 8 St.; Fred Farb $50
- 10:15—30 W. 15 St.; Moll Bros. ..... Slight
- 11:35—931 E. 178 St.; Isidore Perman $100

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—1st Lt. H. W. Harms, Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, will make two visits to Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and two visits to Sturtevant Aeroplane Co., Jamaica Plain, Boston, to inspect aeroplanes being made for the Aeroplane Corps.

2d Lt. M. F. Scanlon, 19th Inf., aviation student, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly in aerial flights.

Order of Dec. 17 relating to 2d Lt. J. W. McNeal, 2d C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lt. L. Kelly, C. A. C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to West Point for duty.

Navy.

Lt. Commander F. R. McCrary, works of Gallaudet Co., Norwich, Conn., to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. L. L. Babitt, the New Jersey, to the North Carolina, and C. T. Hull, the Arkansas, to the North Carolina.

Chief Gunner H. Johnson, the Missouri, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Carp. L. T. Herrmann, Norfolk Yard, May 1, to the Louisiana.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Conyngham, at Cramp Ship Yards; Farragut, at San Pedro; McCall, at Whitestone Landing; Nero, at La Paz, and the Raleigh, at Corinto.

Sailed—Culgoa, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Denver, Salina Cruz for Acapulco; Perry and Whipple, San Diego for San Pedro, and South Dakota, San Francisco for Bremerton.

The Prometheus, now at New York Yard, to Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., and Norfolk.

The orders to the Uncas to proceed from Charleston to Key West and return, as published April 2d, have been revoked.

The Panther, now at Key West, to Norfolk Yard and return to Key West.

The Princeton was placed out of commission at Puget Sound Yard April 4.

Coast Guard.

Capts. J. H. Brown to Northern Division, and H. L. Boyd of Engrs., to duty as Fleet Engr. of Bering Sea Fleet.

1st Lts. G. W. David of Engrs., to the McCullough.

2d Lts. G. R. O'Connor of Engrs., to the Bear, and G. R. Stewart to the Sonomish.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for garage foreman, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on April 18. The subjects and weights are: Duties, 6; experience, 4. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must have had three years' experience as mechanics in general automobile repair work. There is one vacancy in the Department of Bridges. The pay is $1,380 a year. Candidates must be 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

Commission announces for April 19, at the New York Custom House, an examination for junior mechanical engineers, Grades 1 and 2, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers. The following positions established under the above act will be filled from the register resulting from this examination: Junior mechanical engineer, Grade 1, $1,200 to $1,680 a year; junior mechanical engineer, Grade 2, $720 to $1,080 a year. In addition to the above salaries necessary expenses will be allowed when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments to these positions will be principally for field service. Competitors will be examined in: 1. Theory and practice of mechanical engineering as applied to railway rolling stock and other machinery, and the mathematics used in this branch of engineering, including algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, but not including calculus. 2. Education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BECKWITH, ERMINA R., (March 30,) left about $75,000 personalty to her daughter, Marcia Beals.

BURALL, WILLIAM T., (March 17,) left more than $5,000 personalty to his mother, Jennie.

DE DILECTIS, MICHELE, (Dec. 3, 1915,) left more than $10,000 personalty to his sister, Adelaide Miele, who resides at Torre del Greco, Italy.

DOSCHER, HENRY, (March 29,) left about $30,000 personalty. Charles Doscher, brother, at Freisdorf, Germany, $5,000; John H. W. Doscher, brother, $1,000; residue in equal parts to J. Fred W. Doscher, Dora Doscher, Anna Wichman.

DWYER, WILLIAM, (April 5,) left about $12,000 personalty to be divided equally between his sons, William L. and John D.

EHRHARDT, JOHN, (Aug. 10, 1915,) left about $15,000 realty and $2,000 personalty. John Schreiber, nephew, $10,000, and smaller bequests to sisters and brothers.

FOX, DELL CARRERE, (March 10,) left about $12,000 personalty, her son, Joseph C., receiving $1,000 and Alan, her husband, $10,000.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

BLYN, ISAAC, (June 26, 1915;) net estate, $50,068. Millie Blyn, daughter, given $25,000; Hannah Stoff, daughter, $5,000; Eva Currick and Rose Levinson, daughters, each $2,000; Henry Blyn, son, $5,000. Assets: Bank, $553; personalty, $180; due to decedent from I. Blyn & Sons, $14,846; bonds in I. Blyn & Sons, Inc., $33,483; 100 shares preferred stock of I. Blyn & Sons, $12,240.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., April 7: Patrol. E. N. Distler, 86, to 285, bicycle to mounted duty; J. E. Collins, 68, to 66, to bicycle duty; B. M. Whalen, Marine Div., to clerical and house duty. Temporary assignments: Surgeon F. J. Schoenenberger, 8 S. D., in charge 7 S. D. in addition to his own, 16 days, 8 A. M., April 10; Patrol. M. J. Corley, 38, to boiler squad, 30 days, 4 P. M., April 7.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Surgeon A. H. Brown, 7 S. D., 16 days, 8 A. M., April 10, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. G. Schneider, 32, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., April 9; H. C. Behan, 145, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 9.

Sick leave: Matron Mary A. Sheridan, 12, 90 days, 8 A. M., April 7.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire 1st gr. W. H. Breuer at the 5th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., Sat., April 8: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherstall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 86; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 36; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 96; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; E. Erzenzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 283; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.;) T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, 3d, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Decisions rendered: Fire, 1st Grs. J. J. Kelly, Eng. 11, (neglect of duty,) seven leaves withheld; Fire, 1st Gr. J. J. Frein, Eng. 21, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed; Eng. of Str. J. J. O'Donnell, Eng. 33, (intoxication,) ten leaves withheld; Fire, 1st Grs. E. J. Daley, Eng. 55, (absence without leaves,) reprimanded; Fire, 1st Grs. A. J. Boucher, H. & L. 5, (absence without leave,) seven leaves withheld.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Fire, 2d gr. H. F. Gray, H. & L. 12, 36 hours, 8 A. M., April 6; Fire, 1st gr. E. Bender, Eng. 76, 12 hours, 8 A. M., April 6; Fire, 1st gr. E. P. Brady, Eng. 84, 12 hours, 8 A. M., April 6; Fire, 1st gr. J. A. Johnson, No. 2, H. & L. 9, 48 hours, 8 A. M., April 9; Fire, 1st gr. W. F. McManus, Eng. 2, 48 hours, 8 A. M., April 7; Fire, 1st gr. W. S. Bensel, Eng. 58, 24 hours, 8 A. M., April 8.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Exercises will be held on April 11 in the Evening High School for Men, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. The exercises in the auditorium will begin at 9 P. M. Classes will be in session from 8 to 9 P. M. There will be an exhibit from 8 to 9 P. M.

A meeting of the Council of Community Centres was held in the Board of Education Hall yesterday afternoon. The topics for discussion were "Duties and Powers of the School Janitor in Relation to the Local Organization" and "Permits and Continuous Use of School Buildings."

Formal dedication exercises of new P. S. 91, Queens, will be held this evening.

Associate City Superintendent Haaren will speak at the meeting of the Brooklyn Heads of Department Association at 4 P. M. on April 11 at Grant Hall, Washington Avenue, near Fulton Street, that borough.

City Superintendent Maxwell will probably leave St. Augustine, Fla., on or about April 15.

Albert Shiels, Director of Reference and Research, has returned from his vacation in the North Carolina Mountains.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders. Investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Moreemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, N. J., at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, N. J., at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

For Investment or Development.—100 acres in the finest home section of Northern New Jersey, only 45 minutes from Times Sq.; commutation, $5.00 monthly; all improvements; bargain to quick buyer. R. T. Davison, West Englewood, N. J.

Fanwood, N. J.—Handsome 8-room semi-bungalow, $5,900; all latest improvements; large open fireplace; hardwood finish; beam ceilings; $500 cash; balance easy monthly payments; write for photo. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield, — For sale, unusually desirable, well-located, modern 9-room residence; wonderful, large living-room; porch; refined station and trolley convenient; bargain for cash. Telephone for appointment, Murray Hill 1715.

Nutley, N. J.—Near station; two modern houses in complete order; ten living rooms, two bathrooms; electricity and gas. Particulars of Owner, 7 East 50th St., New York City.

Fanwood, N. J.—Beautiful large bungalow plots among the trees; $5 per month pays for one; we will help you to build; write us for particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO.,

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey E. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Highlands of Navesink.—Plots offered at low prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Mountain Lakes—Furnished houses for rent. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old fashioned farm house, with 3 acres of land, 11 rooms and bath, all improvements; one short block to deep water, good boating, bathing and fishing; 1½ hours out, North Shore of L. I.; for photographs and further particulars apply to Stepehen Yates, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

BUNGALOW HOME, $1,400.

Large porch, open fireplace; big grounds; shade, near trolley, station, and bay; high land; hour out; $125 cash, balance $10 monthly. C. & C. Exchange, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Suburban homes, restricted and refined; 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500; send for 1916 "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity; fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Flinegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

WATERFRONT SITES 50 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111 61 Chambers St., New York.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Artistically furnished stucco house, 11 rooms, (6 bedrooms,) 2 baths; May 1 to Sept. 23, $750; references required. B 373 Times.

Furnished houses on or near the harbor and Sound shores, $300 to $1,500. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., New York.

LOT, 50x100, $190; all improvements; good location; near station; easy terms; wonderful bargain. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

Garden City, L. I.—Will sell cheap on buyer's terms, lot 60x100; desirable location. M 97 Times.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished house to let for the Summer; five minutes' walk from North Elizabeth Station; flowers and fruit in abundance; garage to hold two cars; 1,365 North Av., Elizabeth, N. J.; rentage $75 per month.

Summer in the Berkshires; for rent at Litchfield and Bantam Lake, furnished cottages at from $300 to $2,500 for season. I. W. Valentine, 373 4th Av.

To Let, Furnished.—Large, new, elegant house, with two baths. Owner, 152 Livingston St., Forest Hills, L. I.

FOR RENT—Furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mount Pocono, Penn.

Unfurnished.

THE "ORANGES," N. J. Free booklet of "New Homes" mailed. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

An apartment of 7 rooms and three baths, with two servants' rooms, in the 75s, off Park Av., for rent from May 1st to October; linen and silver included; rental, $250 per month; attractively furnished. Apply to Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 6200.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 6153. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

Corner apartment, Riverside Drive, 127th St.; unobstructed view; windows on three sides; coolest place in city; elegantly furnished; player piano, Oriental rugs, &c.; responsible people only; to Sept. 15, $120 a month. Ferris, 550 Riverside Drive.

A BUSINESS woman occupying a very homey apartment desires a business woman to live with her and share expenses; references exchanged. Companion, Y 372 Times Annex.

West End Av., 70s.—Beautifully furnished 7-room apartment; $80 month to October; immediate possession. Phone Vanderbilt 1450.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

190th St., 602 West.—Five rooms, completely furnished; piano; all outside; elevator apartment; May-October; rental, $55. Apartment 55.

Beautiful corner apartment, richly furnished, 840th, West End; Steinway, linen, silver, &c.; 8 rooms, three baths; Hudson view. Schuyler, 7591.

Riverside Drive.—Beautifully furnished, complete seven-room apartment, all outside rooms; reasonable. Riverside—2400.

Comfortably furnished six-room apartment; cool, airy outside rooms; May-October; $80. Apt. 5 D, 316 West 97th St.

119th, 430 West.—Two large, outside rooms, bath, kitchenette; $50; exceptional restaurant.

113th St., 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; third floor. Fisher.

96th, 330 West.—Six or eight room apartment, attractively furnished; convenient location.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

92d, 251 West.—Beautiful 8-room apartment, $125 month. 1356 Riverside. Chaney.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Unfurnished—East Side.

94 BRAND PLACE, CORNER UNIVERSITY AV.—Three blocks north Washington Bridge, four, five rooms; most ideal location.

Two large rooms and bath; open fire; very desirable. Teague, 179 Madison Av.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 158, between 32d and 33d Sts., three rooms, kitchen and bath, duplex, roof garden; $1,500. Possession May 22. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

1,155 PARK AV., Corner 92d St. 12 rooms and 4 baths; Yearly rental, $1,200. Ready for immediate occupancy.

31st, 102 East.—Elegant apartment containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 32d to 33d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

Unfurnished—West Side.

For rent, unfurnished, within 100 feet of 5th Av., near Metropolitan Museum, 7-room apartment with two master's baths; extensive south and east exposure; monthly rent, $120. Address E. A. D., 475 5th Av.

Will sublet or rent at a sacrifice—high-grade new elevator apartment; desirable location; convenient to subway and "L;" 4 rooms and bath. Call 666 St. Nicholas Av., Apartment 8.

36TH STREET, 52 TO 56 WEST. Two and three rooms and bath, kitchenette apartments; steam heat, electric light, shower baths, and all improvements; rents $40 to $45. A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

For rent, apartment, two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; southern exposure; $900 per year. Apply C. P. H., 130 West 57th St.

7TH AV., NO. 2,424, NEAR 142ST ST. High-class elevator house. Four rooms, $30; six rooms, $45. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.—19 West 54th St. Open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Telephone John 5700.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

130th, 202 West.—Attractive, modern apartments, seven large, light rooms, $45-$50.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

56th, 59 West.—Bachelor apartment; also studio; unfurnished.

Bronx.

Grand Concourse, (198th St.)—Five large, light rooms, front; new; all latest improvements; healthy, high location. Apply on premises.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, to let or sublet, furnished bachelor apartment with maid service; 3 rooms and bath, from May 1 to Oct. 1, between 42d St. and 72d St.; rent $40 to $75. Address B 371 Times Downtown.

Wanted, first-class furnished 5 or 6 room front apartment; good location; about $70. Porteus, care Meccano Co., 71 West 35th St., New York.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished apartment five or six rooms, modern conveniences, wanted by State employe and wife; rent not more than $40; write particulars, &c., E. C. C., Room 5,007, State Industrial Commission, 230 5th Av.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 65 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. "20 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1588.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rockson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 Min. Delightful Salt Manhattan. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN AND MOTHER OF REFINEMENT DESIRE PERMANENT ACCOMMODATION IN EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE FAMILY IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. P 171 TIMES.

Wanted, on Long Island or Connecticut, board for two adults and child; commuting distance; near beach; moderate. R 83 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST. (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Desirable, airy rooms; phone, hot water, home cooking.

16TH ST. 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor floor suite; southern exposure; small, large rooms, bath; references.

58TH ST., 46 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PARLOR DINING ROOM.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; electricity; excellent table. Telephone 8017 Columbus.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Medium front room; phone; first-class house and board.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luguelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Handsome double, single rooms; well-appointed house; excellent table.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large front rooms; clean, quiet, select house; telephone; reasonable.

30TH ST., 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished, large room; hot and cold water, phone.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath; electricity; $6; telephone; gentlemen.

62D, 238 EAST.—All comforts; good home; all improvements; old couple owners.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, with bath, in exclusive private house for one or two gentlemen; near Park Av. and 64th St.; exceptional. M 99 Times.

West Side.

47TH ST., 244 WEST.—Elevator apartment; business district; refined; suitable terms; South.

16TH, 89 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $8 to $6; references; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Room; use of bath; single; $3.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh.

32d St., off Broadway.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel New Strand.

32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $10, to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up. Hotel Aberdeen.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; for doctor; other rooms; electricity; select service.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Single room, near bath, in distinctive home; electricity; references.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; private bath; shower, electricity, telephone; references required.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Large, single rooms; exquisitely kept house; moderate. 8184 Columbus.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Elegant, large front room; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large rooms; home surroundings; electric, telephone; reference.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor; other large rooms, with bath; private house; telephone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large double room; private bath; suitable studio; convenient transportation; telephone.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; board; near Riverside.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished parlor bedroom, with private bath; also medium rooms; $6, $12; convenient "L."

159 WEST 75TH STREET. Rooms; singly; en suite; bath; electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Delightful rooms, adjoining bath; refined surroundings; $4 up; board optional.

West Side.

78TH, 156 WEST.—Large, attractive room; with, without bath; electricity; telephone; small rooms.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Light comfortable, big and small rooms; running water; private house.

93TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; closet, bath. Apartment 41.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; running water; telephone, gentlemen. Owner.

98TH, 254 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Single, en suite, private bath; excellent furnishings; refined environment; gentlemen, couple. Apt. 9.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; attractive furnished room; bath, telephone.

106TH, 301 WEST.—Large, outside room; lavatory; private family, elevator, conveniences. Apartment 6 B. Tel. Academy 1288.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny, outside room, bath; telephone; choice location; only $2.50. Wilford.

115TH, 403 WEST.—Two front rooms, single or suite; all conveniences. Apartment 31.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Attractive room, high-class elevator apartment; connecting bath. Apartment 54.

143D, 501 WEST.—One or two large front rooms, with or without exclusive use of kitchen; clean. Apt. 27.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (70th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with lavatory; southern exposure; suitable for business gentleman. Ormonde, Apt. 5, east.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room with lavatory; gentleman. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (Facing Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb.)—Attractive outside room. Apartment 44.

LARGE, airy room and bath; charming furniture; breakfast; $15. River 1943.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 38 (123d.)—Front room, elevator, telephone, running water; $5. Apartment 51.

WEST END AV., 836, Corner 106th.—Large, well-appointed room, overlooking Broadway; 3 closets; running water. Riverside 8965. Loper.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN desires room with bath, private family, Riverside or West End Av. S. M. N., care Mitsui & Co., 25 Madison Av.

Gentleman wants room, private family, between 90th St. and 70th St.; all particulars about $4. R 101 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS, FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We require saleswomen for our women's and misses' suits, ready-to-wear and untrimmed millinery, flower, feather, and ribbon departments. Apply to Superintendent.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent bookkeeper and stenographer; having charge of cash, receive and attend customers; also charge of two or more operators; efficiency the principle object; apply stating salary. R 91 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS wanted; only those unemployed considered. John E. Ransom, Auctioneer, 30 Church St., New York.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted for general housework, able to cook; no washing; good wages; city references required. Apartment 15, 815 West 100th St.

NURSE.—English couple want nurse for year old boy and to help in light housework. Apply Apartment G9, 780 Riverside Drive, corner 158th.

NURSE.—Undergraduate; cheerful; willing to assist with meals for patient. Rosenberger, 604 West 112th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and copyist, in law office, under 25; $8. P 246 Times Downtown.

WANTED Experienced trimmers on men's soft hats. Steady employment.

Girls to learn trimming on men's soft hats; must be good needle workers; pay while learning.

Excellent workrooms; modern facilities; plenty of light and air. LUNCHROOM, &c.

Knox Hat Co., Inc., 601 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

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Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced on contracts. BOOKKEEPER.—With stenography. Stenographer.—With dictaphone experience. Stenographers—One residing uptown, and other. Credential Agency, 258 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; $20; good opportunity; ledger clerk, $10, permanent. No registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses. Apply for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.,) director.

A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

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Forty cents an agate line.

SALESMEN to sell to consumers automobile accessory; opportunity for future sales manager. Call between 9 and 12, Room 415, 1,790 Broadway.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Burglars.—Protect your home from burglars and porch climbers. Write Perkins Electric Alarm Co., 1,777 Broadway, New York.

Accountants.

CHURCH FINANCES are greatly improved by proper accounting. Service FREE, if necessary, and glad to help at that. HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT, Certified Public Accountant, 1,265 Broadway. Madison 4912.

Business Loans.

LIBERAL ADVANCES supplied to manufacturers and jobbers on outstanding accounts and on merchandise. Reasonable terms. Up-to-date, clear methods. Principals only. Inquiries treated confidentially. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Money advanced on accounts, Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 61 Chambers St. Worth 860.

Established, well-rated manufacturer desires loan $4,000; good collateral and bonus given. R 96 Times.

Wanted immediately loan $1,000 for A-1 business proposition; good interest. R 94 Times.

Printing and Multigraphing.

RUSH PRINTING A SPECIALTY. Bond, letterheads, or envelopes, $1.75 1,000; reduction in quantities; other printing reasonable; catalogs, booklets, mail order printing. Century Printing Co., 259 William St. Phone 5224 Worth.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

In Millinery, Women's, Misses', and Children's Apparel, Shirtwaists, Hosiery, and Shoe Departments; good wages, good working conditions, and steady position offered to applicants with previous experience in first-class houses. All applications strictly confidential.

BEST & CO., 5TH AV. AT 35TH ST.

SALESWOMEN.—We want two educated women, over 24, to learn our business; $50 per month to start; references required. D. E. Brainerd, 220 West 42d.

SECRETARY.—Excellent opportunity occurs for bright, well educated young lady, with knowledge of stenography, to be trained for private secretary to executive; good opportunity for advancement; salary to commence $10. R 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Long experience; take charge busy office; must be exceptional worker and be executive, systematiser; none other considered. H. Mamber & Co., 100 Broadway.

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Agency.—General merchant, domiciled in Newark, N. J., middle aged, active, experienced, able to finance himself and, if necessary, capable of investing a few thousand dollars in the business, desires to represent prominent manufacturer of machinery or other merchand

SEXTON A SUICIDE IN ST. PAUL'S BELFRY

Philip Walter Hangs Himself Under Bells He Had Rung for 31 Years.

LEFT NOTE TO THE RECTOR

Friends Believe Monotony of His Duties Preyed on His Mind and Made Him Despondent.

With the cord of a window sash knotted about his neck the body of Philip G. Walter, for more than thirty-one years sexton of old St. Paul's at Broadway and Vesey Street, was found hanging from the ceiling of the organist's storeroom in the tower of the church early yesterday morning by Walter's assistant, Paul Schaeffer, at the time for the opening of the building before early service. The body was hanging on the floor below the bells which it had been Walter's duty, during the course of his years at St. Paul's, to ring for services.

Wednesday afternoon, although it was Walter's day off, he appeared at the church as usual, giving instructions to Schaeffer to take charge of an afternoon service at St. Augustine's Chapel in East Houston Street, saying that he himself would remain at St. Paul's till the time to close the building.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Schaeffer opened the doors at the west entrance, and went into the gloomy office which he had shared for thirty years with Walter. On his desk lay two notes, addressed in pencil, one to himself, the other to the rector, the Rev. Dr. Montague Geer. Schaeffer's note read as follows:

Paul: Go up to Jacques' room and tell Mr. Cox to telephone to Thomas P. Browne.

Running up the belfry stairs which led to the room used as office and storeroom for music by Edmund Jacques, the organist of the church, Schaeffer, at the entrance, stumbled over a piano stool which lay on its side. Beyond, in the dim light which came through the tower windows, he saw Walter's body, hanging in a corner, tied with the sash of a window cut from another room, although the heavy bell ropes hung nearby. Schaeffer ran to the street, and called to Patrolman Rhodes for help. With Rhodes's help the body was cut down and carried downstairs to Walter's office.

On the arrival of Dr. Geer, the note addressed to him was opened, and found to contain, not the explanation of the suicide which Schaeffer had expected, but the key to Walter's desk, in which he had kept his own records of the building and the minor accounts of the parish which Dr. Geer had intrusted to him. The fear that a discrepancy might be found in the accounts was dispelled by a short examination of them.

No motive for the sexton's act could be assigned among the members of the parish who had known him intimately for many years. It was said by Schaeffer that he had complained from time to time of the increasing monotony of his duties, and that a total lack of variety had appeared to prey on his mind. Although Walter was only 55 years old he had seemed much older to the many visitors to St. Paul's, to whom he had pointed out the points of interest in the building. His whole life from one year to another centered within the half lights of the church itself and the dark walls of his office, with a view of the graves beyond.

No one was able yesterday to give an account of Walter's life before he came to St. Paul's. It was said that at one time he had been assistant to the sexton of Trinity, and that he had worked in the same capacity for Thomas E. Browne, sexton of St. Agnes' Chapel in West Ninety-second Street, whom he had mentioned in the note left for Schaeffer. It was recalled that a fall several years ago had left him slightly lamed, although it was not known whether he had suffered from his injuries.

Walter lived with his wife at 4,812 Hillside Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queensborough. Mrs. Walter said last night that her husband had telephoned late Wednesday afternoon that he would not be home for the night. She said that it had been his custom, although many times he had been detained in New York till late, to return to his home, and that at the time of his telephone she had thought it strange that he should find it impossible to return. Late yesterday afternoon she was notified of her husband's death.

CUT OFF HIS LEG TO FREE HIM

Friends Sever Limb of a Man Caught Under a Coal Car.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 6.—Heroic methods were resorted to late this afternoon to save the life of Frank Mornski, 22 years old, when he was thrown under a coal car and so wedged in that it was impossible to get him from under the trucks. His right leg had been practically severed at the thigh, but the young man retained consciousness and called to several of his companions to get a knife and cut off the rest of the leg so that he could be released.

A long-bladed knife was used by one of the men to sever what remained of the flesh, and then the man was pulled from under the trucks and carried to the Hackensack Hospital. He is so weak from the loss of blood and has suffered so much from shock that the physicians fear he cannot live.

WILLCOX ON SCHOOL NEEDS.

Seat for Every Child Would Cost $50,000,000, He Asserts.

The public schools were discussed yesterday at the monthly luncheon of the Members Committee of the Bronx Board of Trade in Ebling's Casino, St. Ann's Avenue and 136th Street. President William G. Willcox, of the Board of Education took for his subject "The Public Schools from the Business Man's Standpoint," and Borough President Mathewson, of the Bronx, spoke of the schools in that borough. Eugene H. Rosenquest, President of the Board, introduced the speakers.

Mr. Willcox said that it would take $50,000,000 to establish proper school conditions if the old plan of one seat for every child was adhered to. Borough President Mathewson, who followed, called attention to the fact that an appropriation of $50,000,000 would mean a confiscatory tax rate.

A business man, he said, would be impressed with two facts regarding the schools, one was that there was great need of additional school accomodations and the other that the advantages provided were very inadequately used. He said that the economic extravagance of using a $150,000,000 school plant less than 200 days a year was bad enough, but the inefficient use of these important parts of the plant during the school term was worse.

"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben"
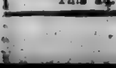
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GRAND JURY TO GET GERMAN CONSUL'S CASE

Von der Goltz's Story to Be Made Basis of Action Against Envoy at Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Government's investigation of the alleged connection of Carl A. Luderitz, German Consul at Baltimore, with the issue of an American passport to Horst von der Goltz, a confessed German spy, under the name of Bridgman Taylor, has reached a point where the next step is to lay the facts before a Federal Grand Jury.

The story told to Department of Justice agents by von der Goltz at New York is to be made the basis of Grand Jury action. In his statement von der Goltz is quoted as saying he went to Baltimore with a letter from Captain von Papen, the former German Military Attaché here, requesting the Consul to aid von der Goltz in any way he could. Von der Goltz has told the agents he presented the letter and discussed with Luderitz plans for obtaining fraudulently an American passport.

Von der Goltz's story, it is said, has been corroborated by the prisoner Tucker, arrested three weeks ago at El Paso and now held at Ellis Island, N. Y. Tucker, it is asserted, was familiar with von der Goltz's plans to obtain an American passport and has corroborated von der Goltz's story in its essentials.

Department agents have obtained other material for the investigation from an American lawyer at Baltimore, who knew something of the plan through his connection with the German Consulate, but is in no way involved.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—Consul Luderitz, when asked this evening concerning dispatches from Washington that the Department of Justice intended to present his case to the Federal Grand Jury, said:

"Why such charges are being trumped up I do not know. To show how absurd they are, I would like to point out that I would not issue a passport for any one, could not even apply for it. The most I could do would be to issue a German passport, but that would not amount to this," and he snapped his fingers.

"In the face of no official confirmation of the work of the Department of Justice, I do not care to go into deeper details, but upon receiving a copy of the indictment officially I will prepare my answer."

Agents of the Department of Justice visited me here and questioned me at length. They even examined some of the property of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company that was here."

Mr. Luderitz admitted that he was acquainted with Horst von der Goltz, the confessed German spy.

"The State Department as well as the Department of Justice know I am acquainted with that man, but to what extent I do not care to say."

AUTO BANDITS ROB A BANK.

Threaten Cashier of Houston, Penn., Institution and Escape with $15,000

CANONSBURG, Penn., April 6.—Two men robbed the First National Bank of Houston, near here, soon after noon today of $15,000 and escaped in an automobile. Joseph K. McNutt, cashier of the bank, was alone at his window when an automobile drove up in front of the building. A man entered and laid a piece of paper about the size of a check on the counter in front of the cashier. On the paper was written: "Make a move and you will be shot." McNutt looked up to find himself facing an automatic pistol.

Meantime the other occupant of the automobile had left the machine and made his way to the door leading to the cashier's cage, which happened to be open. McNutt was made to lie on the floor and one of the robbers guarded him while the other went through the vault. He collected $15,000 in bills, ranging in denomination from $1 to $20, but did not touch $2,000 in gold or $1,000 in silver.

The men then told McNutt to lie perfectly still, which he did, while they hurried to the automobile and drove quickly away in the direction of Canonsburg.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 6.—An automobile containing two men and running at high speed passed through Trafton, a suburb, this afternoon. George Taylor, Chief of Police, had been notified to look out for the Houston robbers, and attempted to stop the machine. He was almost run down. County detectives and city police were watching all roads leading from Houston and Canonsburg to Pittsburgh in the belief that the thieves would come direct to this city.

TOWNER BILL OPPOSED.

Prison Council Protests to Whitman Against Wingdale Site.

Senator Towner's bill providing for reorganization of the State Commission of Prisons and the selection of the Wingdale site for the proposed State Prison Farm brought a strongly worded protest from the New York State Prison Council to Governor Whitman yesterday, based on the grounds that the bill would be a step backward in prison management and would delay reorganization of prison affairs on a modern, scientific basis. Following a meeting of the Executive Committee of the council at 605 Madison Avenue yesterday, the protest was telegraphed to the Governor in this message:

New York State Prison Council,
605 Madison Avenue,
New York, April 6, 1916.

To His Excellency, Governor Whitman, Albany, N. Y.:

The undersigned earnestly protest against the enactment of the Towner bill to reorganize the Commission on New Prisons, and for other purposes, because, first, the commission created by it excludes the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Architect; second, it commits the State to the selection of the Wingdale site, instead of leaving the determination of that question to an impartial commission; third, with possible modifications, it commits the commission to a prison at Wingdale, constructed on the Beardsley plans, and to be called the Harlem Prison; fourth, we believe that the bill would be a step backward, and would tend to delay the putting of the New York prisons on a modern scientific basis.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
Judge WILLIAM H. WADHAMS,
THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE,
JAMES BYRNE,
Dr. WALTER B. JAMES.

This protest by the Executive Committee will be followed by active opposition to the bill and further objections by the full board of the council, it was said. Some of the members of the council and others interested actively in prison reform matters met last night at the home of Richard M. Hurd, Secretary of the council, at 12 East Sixty-eighth Street, and informally discussed the situation.

"We find that the Towner bill," said one of the signers of the message, "provides for four paid jobs, whereas the Sage bill, which has the approval of all who are trying to reach better conditions in prison development, would add no additional cost in the supervision for the establishment of the new prisons."

DOUGHERTY WINS ON ORTELERO STORY

Court Dismisses $60,000 Libel Suit Without Hearing Any but Plaintiff's Evidence.

FINDS CRITICISM WAS JUST

Ex-Deputy Commissioner and Ex-Secretary Deny All of Former Stenographer's Statements.

Taking into consideration only the testimony of James V. Ortelero, who was heard on Wednesday in his own behalf, Supreme Court Justice Donnelly yesterday dismissed Ortelero's $60,000 libel suit against former Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty on the motion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas Price. Ortelero said, on the witness stand, that he was discharged by Dougherty from his employment as confidential stenographer because he threatened to make charges to the District Attorney against Dougherty, then head of the Detective Bureau. He sued Dougherty after the former Deputy was alleged to have made the statement that he had discharged Ortelero because he gave out confidential police information.

Justice Donnelly in his decision said: "Although the published statements are libelous per se, the plaintiff has proved to my satisfaction that the defendant was justified in uttering the remarks about his stenographer not being 'closemouthed.' The complaint is dismissed."

At the conclusion of the trial, Mr. Dougherty gave out a statement in which he said: "Referring to the testimony of James S. Ortelero, that as early as May 25, 1911, he began talking to me about my administration of the Second Deputy Commissioner's office, that is, having informed me of statements made by Inspector Russell and others, I wish to say that Ortelero never had any conversations with me about my administrations.

"If he had proposed any such conversations, I should have dismissed him immediately. If he had spoken of going to the District Attorney's office, I should have promptly sent a member of the police force there with him. I would not permit a subordinate to discuss the business of the Police Department with me, as he says he did. As a matter of fact he was not a member of the Police Department. He was simply a civilian stenographer.

"Every statement made by him on the stand yesterday concerning conversations held with me are absolute falsehoods. The fact that Justice Donnelly dismissed the complaint without a single word from me seems to be sufficient answer to the reckless charges made by Ortelero."

Mr. Dougherty followed his statement by offering to give $5,000 to any one who would prove that he had been guilty of any maladministration while connected with the Second Deputy Commissionership. When asked if he would call the District Attorney's attention to the assertions made by Ortelero on the witness stand, the former Deputy said there would not, as he was "done with the case."

In a letter to THE TIMES, yesterday, George H. Young said:

"The statements published today of the testimony given by James V. Ortelero, in which Ortelero alleges that I asked him to make a false affidavit and identify an innocent man in a gambling raid, are absolute falsehoods.

"In Ortelero's testimony in which he alleges that he held certain conversations with Commissioner Dougherty, I, as Secretary to the Commissioner, and in charge of the office, know these to be falsehoods, because I was present at all interviews."

LIFT FREIGHT EMBARGOES.

New Haven and Erie Roads to Handle More Goods.

The Embargo Committee of the Eastern Freight Accumulation Conference yesterday lifted the embargo on the New Haven Railroad on coke, charcoal, salt, milk bottles, tobacco stems, and on these iron and steel products: Angles, bars, billets, blooms, ingots, and other semi-finished material. The Erie Railroad embargo was revised to permit acceptance of carload freight by way of the Port of New York of live stock and perishable goods, and grain by way of Undercliff or Edgewater.

The committee approved the extension of the New York Central embargo to cover shipments of cured meats, lard, butter, eggs, dressed poultry, and cheese consigned to the British Isles and to ships under the British flag. The extension also applies to shipments of fresh dressed meat for export out of New York, except under the special authority of the Foreign Freight Agent at New York, based upon assurances of prompt clearance upon arrival at seaboard.

New Head for Realty Brokers.

The election of a new President and six State Vice Presidents was the principal business transacted at a meeting of committees and members of the National Association of Realty Brokers held yesterday afternoon in Newark. J. Ball Pefre of Wilmington, Del., who was President, died March 2. M. E. Reinsmith of Allentown, Penn., was elected to the office. Since the last meeting, held in New York in January, members representing six States not hitherto represented have been admitted, and Vice Presidents for each of these States were elected yesterday, as follows: Kansas, John F. Lewis; Arkansas, J. P. Shook; Louisiana, R. L. Coleman; North Carolina, D. F. Foot, Jr.; Georgia, George W. Hardwick; South Carolina, W. T. Thompson.

Delay Suffrage Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—Final action on the suffrage referendum will not be taken in the Senate until next week. This decision was reached today when Senate Leader Elon R. Brown determined that his New York City relief measures must be considered in Committee of the Whole and advanced to third reading before the Senate quit work for the week.

Nominates Port Wardens.

ALBANY, April 6.—The nominations of Ambrose C. Neal and Joseph E. Nejedly of New York, Richard O'Brien of Port Chester, James B. Montgomery of Newburg, and William W. Smith of Patchogue as Port Wardens at the Port of New York were sent to the Senate by Governor Whitman today. They were referred to the Finance Committee.

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MAYOR'S HEARING ON BILLS.

Kingsbury Fears Vagrant Act May Disrupt Homes for the Aged.

Mayor Mitchel gave public hearings yesterday on eight bills amending the Greater New York Charter that have passed the Legislature. The Mayor did not indicate whether he would approve or reject the amendments.

One bill provides that no pensioner of the city shall have employment in any State, city, or county department if the total of the pension and the salary of the office shall amount to more than $1,200.

Another provides that the city shall pay to Mary E. Delany, widow of Justice John J. Delany, the salary of the office he held for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1915. Another provides that policemen retired for disability may be restored if they show that the disability has been removed.

An amendment to the Inferior Courts act in relation to the commitment of vagrants showed wide difference of opinion between Correction Commissioner Lewis and Charities Commissioner Kingsbury. Mr. Lewis held that while Police Magistrates must send persons convicted of vagrancy to the workhouse or penitentiary, it should not be so, because many non-criminal vagrants, simply poor people unable to work, should be sent to the Charities Department. The amendment provides that a Magistrate may commit non-criminal vagrants to the city home for the aged for not less than six months.

Mr. Kingsbury feared that if Magistrates had such discretion his institutions would be filled with what he characterized as "roughnecks," who would disrupt the institutions.

"When we get them there we cannot get rid of them, even though they commit robbery," said Mr. Kingsbury. "A short time ago we had a man who was caught twice in one night trying to rob a storeroom. He was taken to a police station and the Lieutenant refused to hold him. A Magistrate has ruled that such a person cannot be arraigned before his term of commitment has expired."

"Why, that does not seem possible," said the Mayor.

"But that is the ruling," replied Commissioner Kingsbury, "and what can I do about it?"

"Take him before a Magistrate who knows the law better," replied the Mayor.

The other bills before the Mayor are technical administration bills.

TO PRINT PRINCETON VERSE.

Work of Undergraduates to be Compiled by Alfred Noyes.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 6.—A book of verse entirely the product of college undergraduates, a project that differs from anything ever attempted previously, is to appear next Fall. The editor of the work is to be Alfred Noyes, the English poet. And the editor declares that the volume will be something of a revelation to the critics who are prone to speak slightingly of the work of the younger generation in this country.

In compiling the volume Mr. Noyes is to make exclusive use of the work of Princeton undergraduates of the present generation. The only analogous venture is the production every three or four years of the book of "Oxford Verse" at Oxford University, which is edited by Sir Gilbert Murray.

"When we first undertook the work," Professor Noyes said, "we were doubtful if there would be sufficient material to warrant an edition. On further investigation we found that not only was there an abundance of material but that it was of a higher standard than is found in similar works edited in England by Gilbert Murray and Quiller-Couch. Furthermore, there will be no need of a prefatory apology such as Murray thought necessary for the character of some of the work in his edition of Oxford verse. The entire work rings sound and the verse is of a strong, clean character. The poems are more original and more distinctive in every way."

The critic who differs so greatly in his principles of criticism from Bernard Shaw and the school of "moderns" declares that the war has stimulated the production of verse rather than hindered it.

AUTHOR WOULD BE BAVARIAN

Chamberlain, Son-in-Law of Wagner's Widow, to Renounce Britain.

BAIREUTH, April 5, (via London, April 6.)—Houston Stewart Chamberlain, the author, has applied for naturalization as a Bavarian subject. Mr. Chamberlain has lived in Germany since his youth, although he is still a British subject.

Mr. Chamberlain, the son of a British Rear Admiral, is the husband of Eva, reputed to be the eldest daughter of Richard Wagner, until her mother, Frau Cosima Wagner, declared two years ago that Mrs. Chamberlain was the child of her first husband, Hans von Bülow.

Mr. Chamberlain has written several articles supporting Germany and holding England responsible for the war. Last year Emperor William decorated him with the Iron Cross.

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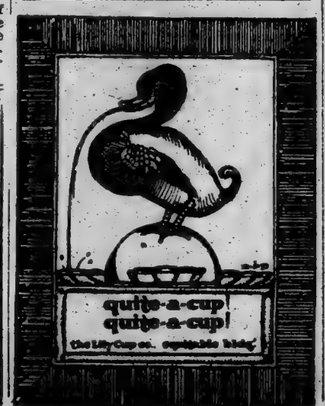

SAVE MILLION A YEAR ON CITY REPAIR WORK

Mayor Has Bill in Legislature to Consolidate 71 Separate Shops in One Bureau.

BASED ON ADAMSON REPORT

Bridges Would Go Under Department of Plant and Structures in Senate Measure.

At the request of Mayor Mitchel, Senator Brown has introduced in the Senate at Albany a bill to reorganize the Bridge Department under the title of the Department of Plant and Structures. The head of this department is to have jurisdiction and control over the management and maintenance of the Brooklyn Bridge, the operation of the railroad on the bridge, the collection of fares and tolls, and the construction, repair, maintenance, and management of all other bridges in the city.

The bill also provides that the Board of Estimate may in its discretion transfer all of the work in connection "with the construction, maintenance, upkeep, and repair of buildings and structures, the repair of boats, vehicles, apparatus, and equipment to the Department of Plant and Structures. At the request of the Mayor, Senator Brown amended the bill so as to include in the work of the reorganized department the consolidation of all the repair shops of all the city departments under the Mayor. There are seventy-one repair shops. This change was made as a result of a report made to the Mayor by Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson.

Commissioner Adamson in his annual report suggested this consolidation and was asked by the Mayor to investigate its practicability. In a report to the Mayor he said that more than $1,000,000 a year could be saved by consolidating all of the repair shops under one department and that a much more modern and satisfactory repair service could be rendered.

To Consolidate Seventy-one Shops.

Commissioner Adamson said:

"There are now seventy-one separate repair shops in your departments and in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, not including the repair shops of the Borough Presidents. The consolidation of the repair shops in your departments alone would not only save the city at least $1,000,000 a year, but would afford us an immensely better and more modern repair service.

"Such a central repair shop should be located at a point convenient to all boroughs, preferably at the eastern end of the Queensboro Bridge, and it should be large enough to provide space for a central municipal storehouse, for the central testing laboratory, and for the police and fire drill squads.

"This consolidation should include not only the repair shops and their mechanical forces, but also the floating groups of carpenters, plumbers and other mechanics, who make repairs to buildings, bridges, park structures and the like.

"The present method of handling repair work is necessarily wasteful and unbusinesslike. Fourteen different Commissioners now control the seventy-one repair shops. Many of these shops do the same kind of repair work, the shops are scattered haphazard about the city, and few of them are suitably housed or equipped. Each shop is operated as independently of the others as if it were a private plant. Each has its own machinery, its own mechanical force, its own electrical force, and the larger ones maintain independent trucking service, which covers the same ground daily that is covered by trucks of other departments. Sixteen of these shops occupy buildings and sites which are extremely valuable and which could be sold at substantial prices.

Central Plant to Save $1,034,526.

"Necessarily there is much duplication in such a system. If the repair work of all these departments were treated as a whole and the force combined, a reduction of at least 25 per cent. in personnel would be possible. In addition to this, much of the machinery could be eliminated, all the machinery for the new shop and all repair supplies standardized, purchases consolidated, and the stock of supplies greatly reduced, and the whole service co-ordinated and made vastly more efficient.

"It is estimated that the new central plant could be operated at an annual cost of $2,987,868.92, a saving of $1,034,526 per year. This estimate is made by John R. Keefe, Chief of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies of this department, who, after careful study of the total volume of repair work now done, believes that 2,348 mechanics and 155 clerks would be sufficient to take care of this work in a central plant. The reduction in personnel if this plan is adopted, should be made, not by dismissal, but by dropping out unnecessary positions as they fall vacant, through death, resignation, retirement, or dismissal on charges. Such a reduction could very quickly be made, as the experience of this department has proved."

Commissioner Adamson stated that the building and site for the new consolidated shop would cost approximately $1,500,000. Sixteen buildings and sites now occupied by repair shops could be sold, he said, and the proceeds of these sales would go a long way toward covering the cost of the new plant.

Special—
Bath Robes
$2.65
Friday and Saturday Only
Made of Terry cloth—with woven Jacquard figures and stripes in pink, blue, helio, tan, black-and-white and other fancy color combinations.
These bath robes would be splendid value at $4. You'll certainly need one this Summer—buy it NOW. Preparedness is the watchword nowadays.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

DINNER TO GEN. BLACK.

R. A. C. Smith Recognizes Value of His Work to New York.

In recognition of the services which Brig. Gen. William M. Black rendered the city as Federal engineer of this district, and of his promotion to be Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith gave a dinner last night at the Union League Club. Nearly one hundred men were present, and the decorations were designed to illustrate the work of General Black.

On one side was the skyline of New York, to bring to mind the removal of Coenties Reef, and a battleship nearing the Navy Yard showed why the Government had deepened the channel to thirty-five feet.

On the other side was the Hudson with a liner of the Lusitania type, flying the American flag, which the guests named the General Black. This was an allusion to the 1,000-foot piers.

Among those present were Colonel F. V. Abbott, Brig. Gen. Appleton, August Belmont, Irving T. Bush, Nicholas Murray Butler, Professor W. H. Burr, S. W. Fairchild, Admiral Harris, Corporation Counsel Hardy, A. Barton Hepburn, William Loeb, Jr., E. H. Outerbridge, ex-Senator Root, Admiral Usher, U. S. N., General Leonard Wood, and John F. Wallace.

Speeches were made by Commissioner Smith, Controller Prendergast, George McAneny, General Wood, and General Black.

POLICE ACCUSE PHYSICIAN.

Dr. D. J. Hoyt Arrested for Alleged Illegal Sale of Drugs.

Dr. Daniel J. Hoyt, 40 years old, whose offices are at 113 West 126th Street, was arrested in his office at 6 o'clock last night by Detectives Greer and Hassam of the Narcotic Squad charged with a violation of section 246 of the Public Health law, which forbids the sale of narcotics by a physician without a medical examination of the patient. The detectives found thirty patients waiting for Dr. Hoyt when they entered. Greer accuses the physician of selling eight tablets of morphine sulphate to him on March 22, when Greer went to Hoyt's office complaining that he suffered from the after effects of the use of morphine.

Greer returned on different dates and purchased double doses of the drug, after police surgeons had made formal statements to the effect that he was in normal health. Hoyt was locked up in the West 122d Street Station to appear in the Washington Heights Court today.

Inspectors Hunt 'Sanded' Chickens.

Following a conference in the District Attorney's office yesterday, Inspectors were sent to all live poultry markets to collect evidence against dealers who handle "sanded" chickens. The District Attorney said later: "This business is a fraud and dealers who have been mixed up in it now probably will run to cover."

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Frank Gallagher, 6 years old, fell twenty feet from a window in his home, 11 East Nineteenth Street, early yesterday morning and landed on the sidewalk with only a few bruises. He was taken to the City Hospital, but later went home.

BAYONNE.—John A. Sloan, proprietor of the Bergen Point Brass Foundry, which has been robbed five times, said yesterday he would remove the plan to some other place unless he received better police protection.

JERSEY CITY.—The Henry Lembeck estate has rented the building, formerly a brewery, at the foot of Bartholdi Avenue to the city to be used as a training school for firemen.

JERSEY CITY.—Louis Anderson, 70 years old, of Richmond Hill, L. I., admitted yesterday that he had come here to commit suicide. A policeman arrested him at the Montauk Lodging House after taking a loaded revolver away from him. Judge Charles F. O'Brien of the Second Criminal Court suspended sentence when he heard his story, and after taking up a collection for him sent him to his sister, who lives on Long Island.

NEWARK.—The police are trying to find out who the man was who threw a body into the Morris Canal from the Jackson Street bridge yesterday. He wore no clothes, and in his hand was a wallet showing that he had $40 on deposit in a bank at Stapleton, S. I., when he was arrested. He was taken to the City Hospital. He will not say who he is.

PASSAIC.—Patrick Bublik, 35 years old, of 10 Hope Avenue, assistant foreman at the Aldrich Bleachery at Delawanna, was killed yesterday while making repairs to machinery. He leaves a widow and five small children.

PASSAIC.—Catherine A. Mimna, a housekeeper in the home of the late Edward Mead for thirty-two years, receives by his will property and cash to the amount of $35,000 as a reward for her faithfulness.

PATERSON.—Mrs. John De Vries and her six small children narrowly escaped death yesterday when their home collapsed. It was being raised, preparatory to adding another story, and were thrown from their beds and were rescued by the firemen.

PATERSON.—The Paterson Branch of the National Security League announced plans yesterday by which the young men of Paterson and the vicinity may become soldiers without joining the regular army or militia. Military classes will be formed under the direction of the officers of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—Because more priests are needed in the Diocese of Newark, eight of the fifteen members of the fourth year class at the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception at Seton Hall College will be ordained on May 3 by Bishop O'Connor.

ORANGE.—The strike at the munitions plant of the A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company in East Orange has been called out for a time, to see if the men can make 35 cents an hour by piecework.

PRINCETON.—Professor Archibald C. Coolidge of Harvard University, formerly exchange professor at Berlin and the Sorbonne, began a series of six lectures yesterday on recent European history, at Princeton University.

JEWELER HAD THIEF'S LOOT.

Police to Take Inventory of Duboff's $50,000 Stock.

Abraham Duboff, a jeweler of 156 Chrystie Street, was locked up at Police Headquarters last night on a charge of receiving stolen goods, after Detectives Manning, Downey, Asip and Dowd of Brooklyn Headquarters had found in his stock jewels which were identified as among those stolen from the residences of ex-State Senator John Dresher at 184 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, and of F. W. Lefrents of 185 Eight Avenue. The detectives found a stock of jewels worth $50,000 in Duboff's stock and started taking an inventory in order to try to identify other pieces as stolen goods.

Harry Leskowitz, who was convicted in Brooklyn several days ago on the charge of robbing the Dresher residence, confessed that he was implicated in other crimes and told the police that he had sold his loot to Duboff. Duboff was arrested after members of the Dresher and Lefrents families had identified their property in the jeweler's stock.

DELAYS FIRE PROTECTION.

Atlantic City Mayor Opposes System Voted in His Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 6.—Mayor William F. Riddle, said to have been influenced by the determined opposition of the hotel men to his re-election to the Board of City Commissioners, has attacked in court the immediate installation of a high pressure main, costing upward of $100,000. Judge Clarence L. Cole, his counsel, obtained a writ of certiorari which effectually prevents any further movement until the matter can be argued in June.

The order was obtained on an alleged technical defect in calling for bids. Riddle also contended that the project was being pushed in order to provide employment for hundreds of laborers, who might also, incidentally, work for partisan purposes on the eve of the election next month.

SHAKESPEAREANA ON VIEW.

Grolier Club Makes a Notable Exhibition for Bard's Tercentenary.

The Grolier Club, as its contribution to the celebration of the Shakespeare tercentenary, gave an exhibition last evening illustrative of the text of Shakespeare's plays. It also showed a large collection of engraved portraits and miniatures of the poet. In connection with the exhibition Miss Henrietta C. Bartlett gave a lecture on Shakespeare, illustrated with stereopticon pictures. Other speakers were W. A. White of Brooklyn and George Parker Winship of the Widener Memorial Library. The exhibition will remain open until April 29.

In the first part are the four folio editions, 1623-85, including the copy until lately belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, which Sir Sidney Lee chose for reproduction in making his facsimile of this book. The first folio was printed partly from the earlier quartos and partly from manuscript copies in the hands of players. It did not have the careful editing that so important a work should have had, but it preserved from destruction a number of the plays that had not appeared in quarto form.

Nicholas Rowe, poet laureate and dramatist, in his edition of 1709, made the first attempt to edit Shakespeare in the modern sense. He modernized spelling, punctuation, and grammar, added lists of dramatis personae, and divided the acts and scenes properly. Since his time editors have been busily engaged in corrections and emendations.

Alexander Pope, the second editor, issued his Shakespeare in 1723, and this was followed in 1733 by Lewis Theobald's edition, whose bitter attack upon Pope in "Shakespeare Restored" led to the latter's making Theobald the dull and pendantic hero of his "Dunciad." The handsome edition by Sir Thomas Hanmer appeared in 1744, and William Warburton's in 1747. Dr. Samuel Johnson's edition was published in 1765. Then came Edward Capell's in 1767-68, George Steevens's in 1773, Joseph Rann's in 1786-94, and Edward Malone's in 1790.

The nineteenth century division of the exhibition shows, among others "Boswell's Malone" of 1821; Singer's little edition, printed at the Chiswick Press in 1826; the edition of Verplanck, 1847, who was the first American to attempt original critical work on the subject; Richard Grant White's, and the notable Cambridge edition, 1863. There is also the "Variorum edition" of Dr. Furness, the first volume of which appeared in 1871.

It is believed that never before were so many engraved portraits of the dramatist shown at one time. They number more than 400. The bust in the church at Stratford-on-Avon and the Droeshout engraving which first appeared on the title page of the First Folio in 1623 are the only portraits that have practically the indorsement of Shakespeare's contemporaries. Many engravings of both of these are in the exhibition, as well as numerous samples of all the other varying types, the most popular being the Chandis portrait, now in the National Gallery, but which probably has no claim to authenticity. There are among them the fraudulent portraits of Shakespeare.

PLEADS FOR CONSTABULARY.

Major Landon Tells Chamber of Commerce Farmers Need Protection

The Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meeting yesterday heard a plea made by Major Francis G. Landon for an effort on the part of Chamber members to bring about the establishment of a State Constabulary.

"You all probably live in the country in the Summer," said he, "and the farmers who live there the year round all want the kind of protection that a constabulary affords. The country districts are absolutely unprotected from murderers and from all kinds of depredations. Last year the constabulary of Pennsylvania arrested something like 3,500 persons, with a force of only 200 members, and of these arrests they obtained something like 90 per cent. of convictions."

Major Landon said that Major Groome, commander of the Pennsylvania Constabulary, was the guest of the Chamber's committee at Albany and told the legislative committee that in all of last year the force had spent but one day on strike duty. This was in response to a charge by advocates of labor that the constabulary acted as strikebreakers much of the time.

The Chamber passed resolutions approving amendments to the Torrens system of guaranteeing land titles and indorsing the Cromwell-Simpson-Kelly bill which would extend the provisions of the motor vehicle license laws so as to make traveling on the State highways safer. Another resolution supported the recommendations made by Governor Whitman that the construction of public institutions on the Croton watershed be abandoned.

David R. Francis, Ambassador to Russia, and Jules Bois, the French dramatist, were the Chamber's guests of honor. They arrived rather late in the session and were entertained at the luncheon following the meeting.

CLUE TO ALMA MYERS.

Harrison Druggist Thinks She Was in His Store Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 6.—A possible clue to the whereabouts of Alma Fuller Myers, the 20-year-old daughter of Charles Myers, an insurance broker, of 86 Ellington Avenue, who was last seen boarding a subway train at Simpson Street, the Bronx, on Saturday evening, was offered in a story told to the police here today by John Sloan, Manager of the People's Pharmacy, Central Avenue and North Street, Harrison.

According to Sloan, a young woman, accompanied by a man of apparently her own age, came into his place early Saturday night, and said that she was ill. He summoned Dr. William B. McGlennon, the proprietor, who advised her to go to her home or to the hospital. The young woman spoke of having had an attack of appendicitis last Summer and of her fear of a recurrent attack. She also mentioned to the physician that she lived in one of the Oranges.

Mr. Sloan said that he and Dr. McGlennon thought no more of the incident until they read of Miss Myers's disappearance in the papers, when they agreed that the description tallied with that of the girl they had seen.

SUFFRAGE CAR DEDICATED.

Mrs. Catt Dents Radiator with Gasoline Bottle.

With an escort of thirty automobiles the little yellow automobile in which Mrs. Alice Snitjer Burke and Miss Nell Richardson are to tour the United States was escorted to the Plaza and dedicated to its work with the name "Golden Flier" yesterday noon.

Gasoline was the appropriate liquid with which the little car was dedicated to its work.

"In the name of the enfranchisement of women and of the National American Suffrage Association I name thee the 'Golden Flier,'" said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, as she broke the bottle on the radiator.

In her earnestness she made a dent in the radiator.

With banners flying the automobiles finally reached the West Forty-second Street ferry, where they left the yellow car and its occupants en route for Weehawken, the first stop in the trip.

Arrested for Swindling Writers.

Alexander Jessup of 500 West 114th Street was before Judge Howe in the Federal District Court yesterday on an indictment charging him with the use of the mails to defraud authors. He was held in $1,000 bail. According to Post Office Inspectors, last October he began to advertise in The Black Cat and The Editor for short stories for The Blue Moon, a fiction magazine, which, as far as the Government has discovered, has never appeared. He invited the submission of stories of from 2,500 to 10,000 words to him as "author's adviser," asking a fee for editing them.

Browning, King & Company
If a man's limit for

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today and probably Sunday; fresh east winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,259. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

OUR CAVALRY HOT ON VILLA'S TRAIL SOUTH OF SATEVO

Fugitive Located Last Night at La Boquilla, Evidently Bound for Parral.

NEWS OF FIGHT EXPECTED

Bandit Is Likely to Flee by 20-Mile Ravine to an Outlaw-Infested District.

1,000 MEN FOR HIM THERE

Hard Battle in Prospect if Villa Succeeds in Uniting Benito Juarez Brigands.

Mexicans Are Co-operating and Cordial, Says Pershing

By FRANK B. ELSER.
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

WITH GENERAL PERSHING IN THE FIELD, NORTHERN MEXICO, April 3. (By Aeroplane and Motor Truck Courier to Columbus, N. M., April 7.)—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the forces of the United States punitive expedition in Mexico, gave THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today the following statement on the reception accorded the American troops by the Mexican people:

"After having progressed 350 miles into the interior of Mexico, it is very gratifying to be able to state that our relations with the Mexican people, both military and civil, have been exceptionally cordial and friendly. From the military forces of the de facto Government we have received hearty co-operation."

EL PASO, Texas, April 7.—Francisco Villa was definitely located at La Boquilla tonight in a code message received here from Torreon, Mexico. La Boquilla is fifty-five mile southeast of Satevo, and about an equal distance north of Parral.

The message said that the bandit had been at Santa Rosalia a couple of days ago, and from there had turned west to La Boquilla. Santa Rosalia is on the Mexican Central Railroad eighty miles southeast of Chihuahua City. It was formerly one of the most important mining towns in Central Chihuahua. Some millions of American dollars are said to have been invested in the Santa Rosalia mines and smelter, but the place has been practically deserted since Mexico's present troubles began.

From Santa Rosalia a short spur on the Central Railroad runs west to La Boquilla, about twenty miles distant. The latter place is the site of the famous Galentine Hot Springs, a health resort, which rivaled the most celebrated spas of the continent in the days of Porfirio Diaz. It was run by Americans, who operated a magnificent hotel there, but like Santa Rosalia, it has been deserted for the last two years.

Renews Hopes of Success.

The message from Torreon has revived the drooping hopes of a successful termination of General Pershing's expedition. American troops are known to have reached Satevo, and are believed to have pushed south to that town. The chance that another dash like Dodd's ride to Guerrero may bring the troopers of the United States up with the fugitive bandit is being eagerly discussed here.

The news from Torreon, provided it proves correct, gives fresh support to the belief that Villa's immediate objective is Parral. From La Boquilla a great gulch or ravine, known as the Arroyo Alamo, runs directly south toward Parral for more than twenty miles. It is through this arroyo that the bandit is expected to strike toward Parral.

The region between Satevo and Parral is infested with bands of Villa brigands. American refugees from the Benito Juarez district say that if Villa should succeed in uniting these bands he would have a force of 1,000 or more men and would be in position to give the advance American troops a hard battle before reinforcements arrived.

It is believed that more frequent reports will now be obtained from Colonel Dodd inasmuch as it is now possible for him to relay his messages by courier to Chihuahua City and thence by Mexican telegraph lines to El Paso for retransmission to Major Gen. Funston at San Antonio.

Pablo Sianez, the "Boy General," whose murderous exploits made him one of the most feared of the Villa officers and who was arrested by the local police last night, today was turned over to the Texas Rangers. The latter took him out of town to an unknown destination, but it was supposed he had been sent across the border into Mexico.

More Arrests in Juarez.

By General Gavira's orders fifteen more men in Juarez suspected of being concerned in the Felix Diaz-Villista plot, have been arrested. The three men sentenced to be shot are still being held. Carranza Consul Garcia is urging General Gavira not to execute them at this time, because of the feeling which will be aroused among the Diaz followers in El Paso and the fear of further outbreaks by the followers of the Diaz and Villa on the border.

General Gavira and Colonel Garcia both denied today that General Pablo Gonzales, Commander of the southern military zone, was coming to the border with 10,000 troops. Consul Garcia stated that if General Gonzales came it would be with his staff of ten men to confer with General Gavira regarding the further disposition of troops in the Villa hunt, and that no troops would be moved further north than Chihuahua City should any be sent from the southern zone to assist Gov. Gen. Luis Gutierrez in the hunt for Villa.

There is considerable interest here in persistent reports that General Gavira, the Carranza Commander at Juarez, is about to be superseded. One story, pub-

Continued on Page 3.

70 Republicans, Including 20 Delegates to Convention, Urge Root for President

Thursday evening's Union League Club conference of Republicans who favor the nomination of Elihu Root for President resulted last night in the issuance of the following address to the party:

Elihu Root is the ablest living American.

The next four years will be critical in the life and influence of the people of the United States. New and vitally important problems confront the American people. Not only the domestic questions of national prosperity, of economic and industrial readjustment, of the social welfare, and of the best use of our national resources are pressing for solution, but the international policy of the nation is now to be defined in terms of present-day needs and relations. At this time the nation requires its best trained, most experienced, and most thoroughly tested leader in the highest executive office. After sixteen years of devoted public service, as Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Senator of the United States, Elihu Root stands pre-eminent among contemporary Americans as a constructive, far-sighted, and forward-facing statesman. While he has declined to become a candidate for even the highest political office, yet if nominated for the Presidency by the coming National Convention at Chicago his sense of public duty must compel his acceptance.

As Americans, believing in an American policy at home and abroad, in proper preparation to express and to defend such a policy, we favor the nomination of Elihu Root for the Presidency of the United States.

(Signed) Nicholas Murray Butler, Elon R. Brown, James A. Burden, Jr., Francis S. Bangs, Cornelius N. Bliss, Otto T. Bannard, Charles H. Betts, Lyons; Jesse Brayton, Utica; J. D. Bashford, Lyons; Samuel H. Beach, Rome; Edward C. Blum, Brooklyn; Charles E. Bush, Essex County; Joseph H. Choate, A. T. Clearwater, Kingston; R. Fulton Cutting, George Cromwell, J. C. Curtis, Albion; Henry P. Davison, Chauncey M. Depew, Cyrus Durey, Fulton County; I. T. Deyo, Binghamton; James C. Egbert, L. W. Emerson, Warren County; Samuel W. Fairchild, William D. Guthrie, Right Rev. David H. Greer, S. W. Griffith, Palmyra; Job E. Hedges, Alexander J. Hemphill, John Henry Hammond, J. Kneewitz, Bronx; Thomas A. Kirby, Albion; L. F. Loree, Gates W. McGarraghi, Chester B. McLaughlin, Port Henry; John G. Milburn, H. C. Mandeville, Elmira; Arthur H. Masten, Louis M. Martin, Clinton; John H. Moffatt, Plattsburg; Eugene H. Outerbridge, John Parmenter, Geneva; Charles A. Peabody, Henry S. Pritchett, Edmund Platt, Poughkeepsie; W. A. Prendergast, Brooklyn; Charles R. Rogers, Utica; Rush Rhees, Rochester; Rev. Karl Reiland, R. B. Sanford, Henry L. Stimson, John A. Sleicher, Troy; George R. Sheldon, Charles H. Sabin, James R. Sheffield, Frederick Strauss, Isaac N. Seligman, Henry M. Sage, Albany; Sevryn B. Sharp, Kingston; E. G. Staley, Albany; Homer Snyder, Herkimer; Thomas Thacher, Ray Tomkins, Elmira; William H. Truesdale, James W. Waddsworth, Jr., Beekman Winthrop, Nassau County, Bronson Winthrop, Albert H. Wiggin, Samuel Wallin, Amsterdam; William Watson, Warsaw; William Williams, G. W. Whitehead, Niagara Falls; Frank S. Witherbee, Essex County; E. Stagg Whitin.

Among the seventy signatories are a score of eighty-four delegates to the Republican National Convention. One of those who attended the conference said last night that the address was prompted by a desire to keep the name of former Senator Root before the public.

ROOSEVELT CONFERS WITH G. O. P. LEADERS

"Like the Old Days," His Admirers Comment on Crowds at His City Office.

PENROSE MAY BE FOR HIM

Alex. P. Moore Tells Him This, and Sherrard Says West Virginia Is Not for Hughes.

Reports that Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania probably would fall into line and bring with him the delegates from the Keystone State, that the delegates from West Virginia would follow suit if the conditions at Chicago when the Republican National Convention meets on June 7 were ripe, and that William Barnes faced the danger of a total eclipse of his power in this State, were among the encouraging bits of news which reached the Roosevelt camp yesterday while the Colonel was busy receiving delegations at his office here and consulting with political leaders from all parts of the country.

The Colonel was never more taxed for time during the preconvention days of 1912, when he was staging his fight against Taft. The lobby was crowded with visitors from the time he arrived, about 10:30 o'clock in the morning, until he hurried away at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Many commented on the fact that the scene reminded them of "the old days."

For publication, at any rate, the Colonel refused to comment on the political situation, and would not even say what he thought of the selection of Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio as the Temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention. He was told also of a reported meeting of the Barnes forces on Thursday night at the Union League Club, but he simply smiled and said nothing. But there was abundant evidence of the fact that he was in fine fettle and enjoying the excitement that had been stirred up by his appearance as a candidate for the Republican nomination.

See Harding as a Compromise.

Other political leaders who favor the nomination of Roosevelt, however, saw in the selection of Harding an effort at a compromise, which would not give cause for an open break at this stage of the battle for the nomination, for whatever the Colonel may say about not fighting for delegates, his followers undoubtedly consider the contest a battle. These leaders felt that Harding had been selected instead of Representative Mann, who had appeared as the favorite of the regulars because it was known that Roosevelt was opposed to Mann as a result of his support of the McLemore resolution, warning Americans to keep off armed merchantmen.

Alexander P. Moore, former Progressive leader in Pennsylvania, who returned to the Republican Party, and who expects to go to the national convention as a delegate, brought the news about Penrose.

"What do I think about Penrose?" he said. "Penrose is a wiser man than William Barnes of New York. He has his ear to the ground and knows the way things are going. He won't oppose the nomination of Roosevelt.

"I think Governor Brumbaugh is out of the race as the favorite son candidate from Pennsylvania. If there is any favorite son he is Philander C. Knox, who was Attorney General in Roosevelt's Cabinet. I am sure that Roosevelt will get forty of the Pennsylvania delegates on the first ballot at Chicago, and if conditions are ripe he may get the entire delegation. There is no real sentiment among the leaders in Pennsylvania for Justice Hughes and he hasn't got a chance of being nominated."

"How does Mr. Knox feel about the Roosevelt boom?" he was asked.

"He hasn't told me," replied Moore, "but I feel sure that Mr. Knox will be in favor of the nomination of Roosevelt. I think that Roosevelt will appear at the convention practically as the only candidate of importance. There is not going to be any sentiment for a man like Justice Hughes, who hasn't told any one where he stands on the big problems of today."

Knox's Ambition the Senate.

In connection with the Pennsylvania situation it was said that Mr. Knox's real ambition was to be elected United States Senator, and that he had no thought that he would be nominated for the Presidency. It was said also that Pennsylvania was perhaps the strongest Roosevelt State in the country, and that would undoubtedly be elected to the

Continued on Page 4.

WADSWORTH LEADS IN FIGHT ON TANNER

Wicks of Oneida Chosen as Anti-Whitman Candidate for State Chairman.

BARNES BACK OF MOVEMENT

At Last Night's Conference 25 Republican Leaders Planned to Capture Today's Meeting.

A fight will be made to prevent the re-election of Frederick C. Tanner as Chairman of the Republican State Committee when the new members of that body, elected at the Spring primaries last Tuesday, meet at the Republican Club at noon today to effect organization. Charles W. Wicks, a wealthy farmer of Oneida County, who is serving his first term in the State Senate, will be placed in the field to oppose Mr. Tanner.

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth has assumed the leadership in the fight on Mr. Tanner. The movement has the backing of William Barnes. A number of the powerful leaders up-State are identified with the movement, as are several prominent Republicans from this city.

Senator Wicks was selected for the place now held by Mr. Tanner at a conference held last night at the Hotel Manhattan. Senator Wadsworth presided. The original choice of the conferees was M. Jesse Brayton, the new Republican leader of Oneida County. Mr. Brayton, however, declined and urged the selection of Senator Wicks.

Republicans who participated in the conference strenuously denied that their movement had any bearing whatsoever either on the somewhat tangled situation surrounding the prospective Presidential nomination or on the prospects of a second term for Governor Whitman. Friends of Governor Whitman, however, are aligned solidly with Mr. Tanner and do not deny that a victory for the anti-Tanner Republicans would involve a serious blow at the prestige of Governor Whitman.

May Make Wadsworth Leader.

Should the fight today result in the election of Senator Wicks, this beyond any question would mean that Senator Wadsworth, and not Governor Whitman, would be recognized henceforth as the Republican leader in this State.

"The conference here, and the change we propose to effect at the meeting of the State Committee, will have no bearing on any question of vital importance to Republicans in this State except the mechanics of the organization," said one of the prominent Republicans who attended the conference. "The friends of Mr. Tanner have sought to create an impression that this move is to checkmate the movement for the nomination of Justice Hughes for President. Governor Whitman's friends have sought to have it appear that it is a fight on the Governor as an aspirant for a second term. Neither construction is justified. The name of neither Governor Whitman nor Justice Hughes was mentioned while the conference was in progress."

The same leader who asked that his name be not used said that the fight on Mr. Tanner was made for the purpose of realizing a desire on the part of the up-State Republicans, who supply the bulk of the party vote, to have the affairs of the Republican organization in the hands on an up-State Republican.

Both sides claimed victory last night. Chairman Tanner said that he expected to be re-elected with at least 100 votes out of a possible 150 on the committee. Senator Wadsworth, when the question was put to him after the conference, said simply:

"We have the votes to elect Senator Wicks Chairman of the Republican State Committee."

Gleason Got Many Proxies.

About twenty-five Republicans of prominence attended the conference. All of them were members of the new State Committee, and together they were said to have held proxies which assured them of more than eighty votes, a majority of five. Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, has been busy getting the proxies together for some weeks, even before the result of the primaries had been announced.

The news that a fight would be made on Chairman Tanner came with the suddenness of a clap of thunder. So quietly had the opposition carried on its work of preparation that Mr. Tanner got his first word of the coming contest only on Thursday evening. Since then the Chairman has kept the wires hot with S. O. S. calls to friendly leaders throughout the State, only to find in many instances that they had already given their proxies to Colonel Gleason. Everywhere he

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BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

ATTACK HIGH PAY FOR GUARDSMEN IN ARMY BILL

$500 a Year to Officers for 72 Hours' Work, Opponents of Plan Point Out.

NEW ATTACK IS OPENED

Move to Defeat Federalization Clause by Raising Question of Its Constitutionality.

O'RYAN DEFENDS THE GUARD

Assails Volunteer Army as Being Impracticable—More Charges of Lobbying at the Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A determined fight to eliminate the National Guard pay feature of the Chamberlain Army bill as well as the Hay bill, recently passed by the House, is to be made on the Senate floor by a strong faction led by Senator Borah of Idaho. Allegations have been made on the floor of the Senate that the National Guard organizations are maintaining a lobby here, and are applying unusual methods to force the Senate to accept the so-called federalized militia provisions of the Hay bill.

Under the provisions of the Chamberlain bill, Senator Borah estimates, the Federal appropriation to the National Guard would be approximately $75,000,000 annually. It receives about $6,000,000 a year now. On the contention that history from the Revolutionary war down to the present time has demonstrated the folly of depending upon the National Guard as a first line of defense, Senator Borah will argue that the money can be better spent in adding more battleships to the naval program.

The effort to strike out the National Guard pay provision will bring a line-up in the Senate similar to that displayed when the Senate yesterday voted 32 to 34 to retain the Federal Volunteer Army section of the Chamberlain bill. However, some of the Senators who voted for the Federal Volunteer Army will also vote for the National Guard pay feature.

High Pay for Militiamen.

Regular army officers are making no secret of their displeasure over the proposed Federal pay to the National Guard. Under the provisions of the Hay bill, the minimum annual pay for second lieutenants is $500 a year. The maximum work required would be forty-eight evenings of one and one-half hours each. In other words, a National Guard second lieutenant would receive $500 for seventy-two hours' work. The pay of higher officers would be in the same proportion, while the compensation to National Guard enlisted men for seventy-two hours' work a year would be equivalent to one quarter the wage of a regular army private, for the entire year.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, believes that since the National Guard exists it should be improved as far as possible, and will advocate the National Guard pay feature on this ground, he says.

In making his fight against the National Guard efforts to kill the Federal Volunteer Army plan, Senator Chamberlain did not mince words in speaking his opinion of the National Guard. He gave a detailed account of its record in action since the Revolutionary war, but said he believed it had greatly improved in training and discipline since then.

In addition to the opposition to the proposal for the Federal Government to spend approximately $75,000,000 on the National Guard, there is a strong feeling in the Senate that the proposed Federalization of the Guard would be in direct violation of the Constitution. This feeling was reflected today in the unanimous adoption of Senator Brandegee's resolution asking the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate any opinion the Judge Advocate General of the army may have on the question. On both sides of the Senate and even in the Military Affairs Committee, which brought out the Chamberlain bill, there is serious doubt as to whether the Constitution would permit the proposed Federalization plan.

If an opinion comes from the War Department to the effect that the plan violated the Constitution, there will be no difficulty in killing it when it comes to a vote early next week, Republicans here believe.

Counter Charges of Lobbying.

Lobby charges flew thick and fast yesterday and today in the struggle between the National Guard's friends and the supporters of the Federal volunteer army. Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, a civil war veteran, declared he had never seen in his whole public career such a piece of "bald lobbying" as that conducted by the National Guard in its efforts to defeat the Federal volunteer army plan. Then the National Guard countered with assertions that hundreds of telegrams which have been pouring into the Senate from all parts of the country pleading for retention of the Federal volunteer army plan have been inspired and in some cases written from the same source.

The hand of organized labor has also been seen in the opposition to the federalization of the National Guard. The use of the National Guard against organized labor in strikes, it is contended, has inspired a feeling of distrust against all things military among the mass of workingmen, and has done more to injure the cause of preparedness throughout the country than any of the efforts of the ultra-pacifists.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska has taken the position throughout the preparedness fight in the Senate that there will be no enthusiastic response to the movement for military training in the big industrial centres as long as the National Guard is considered the reserve of the national military establishment.

On the other hand, it is contended that the Federal volunteer army, under no obligation to be called out by the State Governors for strike duty, would draw thousands of workingmen into its ranks after it became plain to them that its only purpose was the national defense.

All these points are to be thrashed out when the conference committee meets. Senator Borah, when he makes his final assault upon the National Guard, will charge that its support in the Senate has been fostered by the prospect of machine building, with the National Guardsmen as the nucleus.

"The passage of this section of the bill would mean the addition of 300,000 persons to the Federal payroll without helping the cause of preparedness one

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BRITAIN SPURNS BERLIN PEACE TERMS; GERMAN PARTIES BACK CHANCELLOR; WILSON WANTS ANSWER FROM BERLIN

CABINET DELAYS ACTION

Merely Giving Germany Time to Make Some Form of Explanation.

CASE CONSIDERED COMPLETE

Sussex Disaster Believed to Comprise a Clear-Cut Issue.

NOT TO ACCEPT EXCUSES

Belief Now That Berlin Must Stop Attacks on Merchantmen to Avoid a Break.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A significant development of the serious situation confronting the United States in its relations with Germany was found in statements of some officials after the regular meeting of the Cabinet today that the evidence of German violation of the pledges given to this Government with respect to the future conduct of submarine warfare was complete and action need not long be deferred.

Other officials having equal opportunity to know the inner mind of the Administration indicated that the decision of the Government as to the manner in which it should deal with the situation would not be determined until next week at the earliest. These officials gave the impression that more evidence as to the recent explosions on merchant ships off the British coasts would be awaited before the Government would lay down its policy.

The conflicting statements are believed to be due to conviction on the part of some members of the Cabinet that although all the evidence obtainable is not at hand, enough is known of the case to justify positive action by this Government, while others who share that view are of the opinion that no move should be made until every scrap of testimony has been received and carefully considered. This appears to mean that those holding these differing views are not so far apart in their conclusions as to what the course of the United States should be. At the same time the most conservative element of the Administration, which is supposed to be in accord with the views of President Wilson, thinks that the German Government should have full opportunity to furnish an explanation of recent submarine attacks that may tend to lessen the indictment of German good faith that the evidence now in the possession of the State Department appears to justify.

Time for an Understanding.

At the same time it is clear that whatever the showing in behalf of Germany, the Government will not let the present situation pass into history without obtaining from Berlin a hard and fast understanding as to the future. The question that has been asked here most frequently is, "Of what use are explanations and excuses for submarine attacks if the attacks continue?" This is emphasized by another question: "If submarine commanders are to continue to make errors or violate instructions to the jeopardy of the lives of innocent Americans, do not these things show that Germany's submarine policy is impossible under international law and should be abandoned?"

There is reason to believe that the Administration contemplates asking Germany to put a stop altogether to U-boat activity against merchant vessels. That course will be followed, according to the belief here, as a preliminary step to a break in relations should the Administration come to the conclusion that a severance of diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments is necessary to upholding American honor and dignity.

The interest here today in the situation centred in the statement from well-informed sources that the evidence against Germany was complete. It was reported, but not confirmed, that a message had been received from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, giving an advance summary of the answer which the German Government would make to his inquiries as to whether German submarines were responsible for the damage to the Channel liner Sussex and the steamers Englishman, Manchester Engineer, and Eagle Point, all of which are believed to have been the victims of submarine attack. Responsible officials would admit only that they had not received the answer of the German Government.

Nothing has developed, however, to change the view that even if Germany admits that some of these merchant vessels were torpedoed through error or disobedience of orders of submarine commanders, this Government will still be of the opinion that Germany should be called to account. What the United States is after is the preservation of American rights on the high seas, and it does not see how it can tolerate any further the plea that "We didn't mean to do it."

Sussex a Clear Case.

The idea that appears to prevail rather generally in the Administration circle is that the Sussex case presents a clear-cut issue with Germany. The other cases may be complicated by circumstances that make any indictment by this Government of doubtful international legality; but the Sussex incident is believed to be clear. The Sussex was a passenger liner. Apparently she was torpedoed without warning while hundreds of passengers, including women

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Four Vessels Sunk by Submarines; 14 Lost on the British Steamer Simla

LONDON, April 7.—The British steamship Simla, of 5,884 tons gross, has been sunk. Eleven members of the Asiatic crew were drowned. The rest were saved.

Lloyd's announces that the French sailing vessel St. Hubert has been torpedoed and may become a derelict. Her crew was rescued.

Twenty French fishermen reached land today after spending several hours in a small boat. Their vessel, the Jeanette, was sunk.

Lloyd's reports that the Dutch steamer Eemdijk, from Baltimore March 18 for Rotterdam, has been damaged and is being towed into harbor. All the crew were saved. The steamer passed the Isle of Wight today.

COPENHAGEN, April 7, (via London.)—The Danish steamer Stjerneborg, from Newcastle for Bagnoli, Italy, has been torpedoed and sunk outside Cagliari, Sardinia. The crew was saved.

The Stjerneborg was a vessel of 1,593 tons. She was built in 1903 and her home port was Copenhagen.

The Simla, which belonged to the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Line, was 430 feet long and was built at Greenock in 1894. The London Daily Mail published a report yesterday morning that the vessel had been sunk in the Mediterranean. It was suggested that this steamer may have been the transport reported sunk in an earlier dispatch to The Daily Mail.

REICHSTAG BACKS SUBMARINE WAR

Adopts Committee Resolution Indorsing Campaign of the German U-Boats.

MEMBERS ASSAIL AMERICA

Dr. Spahn Charges That We Favor Allies—Munition Trade Is Attacked.

AMSTERDAM, April 6.—(Via London, April 7.)—The German Reichstag today adopted the committee's resolution on submarine war as well as the budgets of the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Office.

BERLIN, April 6.—(Via London, April 7.)—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's enunciation of a modified Monroe Doctrine, in which he disclaimed any intention to attempt to set foot on the American continent after the war, and his declaration regarding the submarine campaign furnished texts for several speeches in the Reichstag.

Following these orators, Dr. Spahn devoted a considerable part of his discourse to consideration of American relations. The important passages of his speech, which, owing to his indistinct manner of delivery, were utterly unintelligible at the time and available only from the official stenographic report, read as follows:

"The press and people and the Government of America have shown by their conduct that their sympathies and business instincts favor England and not Germany. America has become a regular arsenal and base of supplies on a large scale for our enemies. The American Government has bound itself, where we were concerned, to the formal letter of the law and has employed regularly a more generous interpretation of the regulations of neutrality only in favor of the States hostile to us. Much has been permitted there which if done by us would have been used in America to provoke an outbreak of hatred against us."

Dr. Spahn referred to the prolonged negotiations with the United States in regard to the submarine question, saying in that connection:

"Americans of German descent have, indeed, endeavored to create a sentiment for our view, unfortunately without success. It is incomprehensible, in view of the sound business instinct of Americans, that the interests concerned in legitimate export trade continually bow to British encroachments on maritime rights. The hopes placed in the American Congress in this regard have been disappointed."

Sees No Hope of Peace.

Herr Ebert said he welcomed the enunciation by the Chancellor of a more definite peace program, but declared he had no expectation of any response from the Governments at London, Paris, and Petrograd, although it was evident the inclination for peace was increasing among the peoples. Therefore, he continued, Germany must continue the war for defense of the Fatherland, and the Socialists, who as representatives of the working classes would be the chief sufferers from the projected throttling of German trade and industry, must continue to support the Government resolutely. With the same resolution they would oppose all efforts directed toward subjugation of foreign races, and all plans of annexation.

"We believe sharp defensive measures are justified against the British, who plan to throttle and starve us," he continued. "We are fighting for our existence. Therefore, no one can complain if we answer the British starvation plans with submarine warfare. The British Government makes ruthless use of the right of capture at sea, and submarine war is the only measure of self-preservation against this.

"Neutrals cannot be held responsible for the British plan. We therefore must oppose with the utmost sharpness unrestricted use of the torpedo. Rights of neutrals naturally must be respected most conscientiously in the use of the submarine."

Although he upheld the Government on questions involving foreign relations, Herr Ebert criticised severely the conduct of internal affairs. He demanded more effective measures for the distri-

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CHANCELLOR WINS PARTY FACTIONS

His Peace Terms So Elastic That Every Element Gets Some Satisfaction from Them.

CALLED THE MINIMUM OFFER

The Lokal-Anzeiger, Perhaps Inspired, Says They Are All Germany's Foes Will Get.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 7.—The terms of peace suggested by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in his speech in the Reichstag on Wednesday continue to be the sensation of the hour here, and the general verdict is that he is backed by the confidence and authority of the Kaiser and is stronger today than he has ever been before.

Apparently he has hit upon a formula, which comes as near as is humanly possible to satisfying, for the time being at least, all political parties and factions with the exception of the Pan-Germans and the radical Socialists. The opinion is unanimous that by very plain talking at this time the Chancellor has taken a very important step toward peace.

Of perhaps equal importance is the service the Chancellor has done to German public opinion by broaching the long forbidden topic of specific peace terms. While the German press is still unable to comment on the peace program he suggested, or to criticize or interpret it, there is no doubt that his speech will prove an entering wedge for ameliorating the censorship sufficiently to permit franker newspaper discussion soon of the vital question of war aims.

Another important result of the Chancellor's speech is that it has served to allay the widespread popular uneasiness and apprehensions, caused by the recent political developments that culminated in the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz and at the same time refute the more or less veiled insinuations and charges that the Chancellor was "weak." The Chancellor has accomplished the no mean political feat of posing as "the strong man of Germany," without alienating any of his supporters.

Concrete Yet Elastic.

While the peace suggestions offered by the Chancellor are held to possess the crowning merit of being reasonably concrete, they also seem to be sufficiently elastic to meet almost all views on the subject of annexation.

Many interpret his Reichstag declaration regarding Belgium to mean that "Belgium would come to lie in Germany's hand politically, militarily, and economically," as a Centrist speaker said. Thus it coincides with the wishes of that party. The Socialist spokesman just as unconditionally subscribed to the Chancellor's peace program, apparently thinking that what the Chancellor said about Belgium was to be interpreted in line with his further statement that Germany had no intention of violating other nations.

The Liberal and Democratic elements are just as convinced that the Chancellor is championing their own particular style of moderate terms which is a golden mean between the Socialists, who want next to nothing, and the Centre Party. One of the principal spokesmen of the Liberal element, Theodor Wolff, editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, writes:

"Last July about one hundred men of widely varying party tendencies signed and sent a joint memorial to the Chancellor. Leading scholars like Harnack, Liszt, Delbrück, many members of the aristocracy, former high State officials like Dr. Dernburg, diplomats, divines, and leading personages of the banking and business world got together from motives of pure patriotism. The principal sentence of their memorial read:

"'We subscribe to the principle that the incorporation or annexation of politically independent nations and people, accustomed to independence, is to be condemned.'

"This memorandum of the one hun-

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CECIL SPEAKS FOR ENGLAND

Rejects With Contempt the Peace Suggestions of Bethmann Hollweg.

OLD BELGIUM TO LIVE AGAIN

But Not with Germany "Playing Providence with the Pieces," Says the Minister.

SCORNS U-BOAT PROMISES

And Declares Prussia Still Wars Ruthlessly and Uses Untruths as a Diplomatic Weapon.

LONDON, April 7.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, made a sharp reply tonight to the speech in the Reichstag of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor.

Conversing with American correspondents on behalf of the Foreign Office, Lord Robert said that the suggestion that Germany might abandon her submarine warfare, if Great Britain relaxed her food blockade, was hardly likely to be entertained by Great Britain, which had no faith that any promise made by Germany regarding submarine warfare would be kept.

"Germany slackened her submarine warfare for some time," said Lord Robert, "when the operations of the British Navy deprived her of the necessary number of submarines, but has now begun it again. I am convinced that Germany cannot be trusted to keep any promise."

Reviewing the address of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, Lord Robert said:

"The Chancellor's speech covers much of old ground. As usual he claims that the Allies have no legal right to blockade Germany, and appears to think that the neutrals are of the same opinion. Yet among all the neutral Governments who have protested against our action none has been found to argue that the blockade is in itself illegal precisely in the proportion in which it is effective.

"That is Germany's contention. Germany has openly proclaimed her intention of blockading this country and has done her best to do so. We presume her action is justified, because it is ineffective."

Cannot Take Speeches as Overtures.

Referring to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's statement that Great Britain alone was responsible for the continuation of the war and that he made proposals last September to which he had received no reply, Lord Robert said:

"It may be well to make a clear answer to this. By singling out separate powers among the Allies the Chancellor endeavors to sow mischief and distrust among them, but he has failed. The Allies stand together and have pledged themselves to make peace in common. The Chancellor knows this well. He knows, too, and the people of Germany, whom he deludes, should know, that nothing in any public speech he makes can ever form the basis of peace overtures.

"These periodical speeches in the Reichstag are cunning blends of bombast and peaceful protestations. Through them all runs the deliberate design to nourish German hatred of England above all her allies, to bolster the fiction that the German Government are fighting a defensive war, and to forestall and prevent that which the German Government must fears—a popular demand in Germany for peace.

"Never can the Allies dignify this attitude by taking it as an overture. The Chancellor made his so-called proposals last year solely that he might be able to refer to them virtuously today."

Lord Robert recalled Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's words of Dec. 9: "None of our enemies has approached with peace proposals, and they believe it to be in their interest falsely to attribute peace proposals to us," and the Chancellor's statement that if he was to speak of peace conditions, "he must first see the conditions of Germany's enemies."

"It is clear," Lord Robert went on, "that the Germans themselves did not make any proposals, in spite of what the Chancellor now pretends. Even if he were sincere, and in the precise proportion as we believe him sincere, we reject, with indignation and contempt, the basis of peace he offers:

Two Opposing Principles.

"The Chancellor invokes the principle of nationality in Poland and Belgium.

"There are two principles of nationality. One proclaims the simple right of each man to free self-development and association with his fellows, and looks to the exercise of that right through the establishment and steady development of democratic government within each country. The other summons all the professors from all the universities, covers its political designs in a cloud of ethnological theories, sends out its secret service agents to foment insurrection and stimulate bloodshed, and in due course reaps the rewards of its efforts in the establishment of rigid tyranny, fringed by a buffer borderland of anarchy.

"The first principle is the endeavor of this country; the second is the ambition of Germany. We know it of old. We encountered it in Napoleon, and it was Canning who fought hypocritical

nationalisms to death, and afterward, in the name of true liberty, called in the new world to redress the balance of the old.

"So Germany and Austria are to solve the problem of Poland! A truly comfortable prospect for the Poles. If Germany wants Suwalki, there will be no dearth of German professors to prove that it is Lithuanian and not Polish. Poland is to be free, but not for the Poles, for their country is reserved for the noble function of a buffer between Germany and Russia, delicately colonized by Germans.

"And Belgium. There is to be a new Belgium. Listen to the Chancellor, setting the oppressed Flemish free by oratory after they have refused for months to be set free by the mild rule of the German kommandators in Belgium, or to swallow the precious Flemish University, which the German Government has tried to force down their throats.

"To such peace proposals there is only one answer: We refuse. We are fighting for the old Belgium. That which has been broken shall be restored; and with the nation and Government who broke it we shall never have peace so long as they have the effrontery to claim the right of playing Providence with the pieces.

"Has not the world made up its mind where the responsibility for starting the war rests? Upon the Allies, whose forces were not ready for offense, or upon Germany, who had planned in advance the violation of Belgium?

"Now Germany says that she wishes an end to the hostilities. Is it because she loves peace? No, because her early hopes of victory are dwindling, and she wishes to draw full advantage from her peace overtures and be in a position after the war still to dominate the Continent with the threat of her formidable military machine.

"What would such a peace mean? It would mean the triumph of the German idea of international morality—the triumph of the system which regards treaties as scraps of paper and finds everything permissible in war, provided only it is successful.

"Do not make any mistake. Germany is unchanged. We have still to deal with the same Prussianized power.

"Zeppelins still creep by night over the peaceful countryside and drop bombs on women and children; submarines still lurk in the depths of the sea, and send to the bottom unarmed merchant vessels, neutral, or belligerent, with all their noncombatant passengers and crews.

"Their methods of warfare remain ruthless and inhuman, just as falsehoods and effrontery continue to be their chief diplomatic weapons."

TIGRIS ADVANCE HINDERED.

British Army Encounters Floods and Stormy Weather.

LONDON, April 7.—Stormy weather in Mesopotamia has complicated the situation along the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara, where a British relief force is fighting its way to the relief of General Townshend's beleaguered garrison at Kut, and recently has made marked progress toward its goal, says a British official statement issued this evening.

A further rise of the Tigris, accentuating the flood conditions, also is reported.

The official communication follows:

"It appears that the second Feilahie position carried by the Thirteenth Division in the course of the determined advance consisted of several lines of deep trenches. The northern flank rested on the Hawecheish swamps, and the southern flank on the Tigris River.

"During the day of the 6th of April and the night of April 6-7 the operations on the north (left) bank of the river were confined to a close reconnoissance of the Sannayyat defenses, and the execution of the measures necessary to the movement of artillery preparatory to an assault upon this position.

"On the south (right) bank the advance of the Third Division continued until positions were reached from which an enfilading fire can be brought upon Turkish defenses on the opposite bank.

"The situation is somewhat complicated by the continuance of stormy weather, and the fact that the floods in the Tigris are increasing.

"The Turkish official communication regarding the situation in Mesopotamia as received here today merely reports that there has been no change on any front.

FRENCH OFFICERS YOUNGER.

Gen. Roques Tells Deputies the Army Is Being Rejuvenated.

PARIS, April 7.—The age limit of Colonels and General officers in the French Army was discussed today in the Chamber of Deputies on a motion to reduce the limit to 59, 60, and 62 years, respectively. The motion was referred to a committee.

During the debate General Roques, Minister of War, said that the age of Generals of armies and of army corps now ranged from 49 to 64 years. The army, he said, was on the way to a complete rejuvenation. This remark was greeted by applause.

Deputy André Maginot, who spoke with difficulty owing to wounds received at the front, was also applauded for the statement that "after twenty months of war we are justified in asking the chief command for more activity and more warlike energy."

German Fleet at Target Practice.

LONDON, April 7.—The heavy firing heard on several evenings in Kiel Bay west of Bagnkop, on the Danish Island of Langeland, which has given rise to rumors of a naval battle, is explained by Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent as having been due merely to German naval gunnery practice of unusual proportions. Many ships have been out each evening, firing at targets towed by fast cruisers. This practice always takes place after dark, by the use of searchlights.

GERMANS POUND FRENCH SALIENT

Assail from East and West to Break Down Strong Position West of the Meuse.

GAIN NEAR BETHINCOURT

Drive a Wedge Into First French Lines and Hold Part of Area Against Assaults.

LOSE IN HAUCOURT FIGHT

Kaiser's Forces Make Progress Near Ypres, Driving the Canadians from St. Eloi Crater.

LONDON, April 7.—A gigantic squeezing operation has been begun by the German forces on the west of the Meuse in an attempt to break into the Avocourt-Bethincourt salient from both east and west, and force the French troops, holding that area, to withdraw southward.

French official reports today give the only information concerning two severe assaults made by the Crown Prince's troops on the salient last night and today.

The first attack, and apparently the most severe, was directed at the eastern side of the French wedge, between the heavily fortified village of Bethincourt and Hill 265 to the southeast. As has been the case with most of the successful German attacks lately, this one was started under cover of darkness, following a very severe artillery bombardment.

The German infantry penetrated the first line of French trenches at a point on the Bethincourt-Chattancourt highway. A counterattack was begun immediately, and, according to the French account, won back all of the lost ground except on a front of 300 yards. Today the French troops resumed the fighting there, and by a hand grenade attack drove the Germans from other portions of the trenches.

The other assault by the Germans on the salient was directed on the west from around the village of Haucourt, which was wrested from the French during Wednesday night. An advance was made on a front of a mile and a quarter, but after some stiff fighting the Germans were compelled to retire.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office says:

To the west of the River Meuse, in the course of a night attack delivered after a violent preparatory bombardment against our positions between Bethincourt and Hill 265, German forces made their way into a French trench of the first line on the highway between Bethincourt and Chattancourt.

We at once made a counterattack, which drove the Germans back from the greater part of the possessions they had been able to seize. At the present time the enemy holds only certain advanced sections along a front of about 300 yards.

East of the Meuse there has been an intermittent bombardment, and we have continued to make progress in the communicating trenches of the enemy located southwest of the fort of Douaumont.

There have been some artillery exchanges in the Woevre district, but the night along the remainder of the front passed quietly.

The night report of the French War Office says:

In Belgium our heavy artillery has carried out a destructive fire on German organizations at Middelkerke and Langemarck.

To the west of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment lasting several hours, the enemy directed against our positions to the south and on the eastern outskirts of the village of Haucourt, a strong attack on a front of about two kilometers.

Stopped by our curtain of fire and the intense fire of our mitrailleuses the Germans were unable to reach their goal, and were forced to retreat to their trenches, leaving on the ground numerous bodies.

To the southeast of Bethincourt we made, through the use of grenades, some progress in the communicating trenches and the element of trenches, captured last night by the enemy between Bethincourt and Hill 265.

A rather violent bombardment of Le Mort Homme and Cumières village has taken place.

To the east of the Meuse and in the Woevre there has been artillery fighting during which our batteries scattered several enemy gatherings.

On the rest of the front there have been the usual bombardments.

The Belgium communication reads:

A small surprise attack last night against one of our advance posts near Steenstraete was repulsed by our fire.

This afternoon rather violent artillery actions have taken place in the sectors of Ramscapelle and Dixmude.

The French Salient West of the Meuse

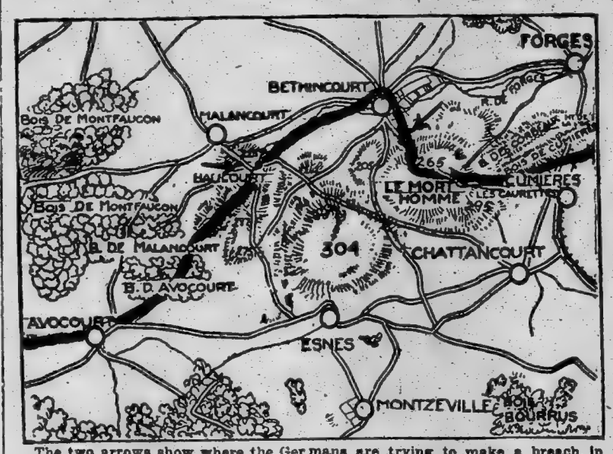

The two arrows show where the Germans are trying to make a breach in the line.

GERMANS WIN AT ST. ELOI.

Expel Canadian Troops from a Mine Crater Near Ypres.

BERLIN, April 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Capture from the British of mine crater positions south of St. Eloi, near Ypres, was announced today by Army Headquarters. The positions were defended by Canadian troops. The official statement says:

German troops, after careful preparation and tenacious fighting, conquered British crater positions south of St. Eloi defended by Canadian troops.

In the Argonne the French sprang mines south of Four de Paris. Following this briefe engagements ensued. The enemy, who had advanced with a flame thrower, was rapidly driven back.

Several attempts of the enemy against German positions in the wood northeast of Avacourt were not equal to their first efforts or their vain partial attacks.

East of the Meuse the French were unable to carry out attacks against our positions in the Caillette Wood, which are firmly in German hands. French troops who had made ready for the contemplated attacks were efficiently shelled by the German artillery.

This account of the fighting near Avcourt is given in the translation of the official German statement as cabled to New York by way of London:

Repeated attempts by the enemy against our positions in the forest northeast of Avocourt either broke down at the outset or did not get further than fruitless local advances.

LONDON, April 7.—The British official communication, issued tonight, says:

Yesterday at St. Eloi the enemy succeeded in regaining a portion of the ground we captured March 27. The fighting continues.

Last night, after a very heavy bombardment, a small enemy raiding party entered one of our trenches north of the River Ancre, but was quickly driven out.

Today there has been artillery activity about Souchez, Aix-Noulette, St. Eloi, and Ypres.

GERMANS ON HAUCOURT HILLS

Berlin Says Whole Forges Valley Is Now Dominated.

BERLIN, April 6.—After battering down the bitterest opposition imaginable, the Germans yesterday took possession of the village of Haucourt, northwest of Verdun, and moved one step nearer the fortress in their slow but steady advance.

The capture of Haucourt is universally regarded as one of the most important recent developments in the German offensive, as the position formed a supporting point for the French left wing, and as from it a large section of the French line and fortifications can be taken under the German fire, including the strongly fortified village of Bethincourt, lying on Forges Brook, which the Germans have now crossed for the first time.

Notwithstanding the stanchness of the French opposition, Haucourt was captured with losses which are officially characterized as "extraordinarily light," in contradiction to French reports.

The French statements of the last few days that their positions north of Forges Brook were voluntarily evacuated, in some cases even without knowledge of the Germans, is denied in the strongest of terms here, the German assertion being that the large number of prisoners taken and the bitter opposition encountered at each step, just as at Haucourt, absolutely refute such statements.

The capture of Haucourt was accomplished despite a strong flanking attack by the French from a redoubt on the north bank of the Forges Brook. The attack was not stopped until the Germans had taken firm control of the heights above the Forges valley, from which the entire valley can be swept by their fire.

GREAT PEACE CONGRESS FEARED BY GERMANS

Government Urged to Make Separate Treaties With Small Belligerents Without Delay.

ZURICH, March 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—How peace will be made, in a great congress or by separate treaties, is a question attracting more and more attention among international jurists in both groups of belligerents, though perhaps more especially in Germany. There England's determination to prevent the conclusion of separate peace treaties meets with the bitterest opposition. A congress on the lines of the famous gathering in Vienna, just over a century ago, would, it is argued, be fatal to the interests of Germany. For the Central Powers separate peace treaties are held to be absolutely necessary.

One of the most famous German authorities on international law, Privy Councillor Professor Karl Binding, who has devoted much attention to what he calls the "Technique of Peace," and who is a firm opponent of all ideas of peace congresses, says Germany and her allies would be hopelessly outvoted in such deliberations, and what the soldiers have won the diplomatists would lose.

According to the English proposals, all the belligerents would participate in the congress. Thus there would be on one side England, France, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, and Japan, and on the other side only Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey—eight votes against four. England would have all the majority on her side, including the Japanese.

Professor Binding thinks it highly probable that England would seek to smuggle America into the congress as a reward for her "benevolent neutrality." Naturally, the Central Powers would not permit this, he says, and it would actually make one more opponent for them. He continues:

"If the English say 'No separate peace,' the Germans must say 'Only separate peace.' Their plan must be to make separate peace as quickly as possible, and they are in a position to do this. Let them say to the small States which are already conquered, to Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro, 'Make peace or we shall not recognize you as a State any more.' This means simply annexation, and that these States will have no share in the peace negotiations. If such separate peace is made it will be absolutely incontestable in international law, in spite of the objections of the foe".

CONTRADICTS FRENCH REPORTS

German Correspondent Says Enemy's Press Is Resorting to Tricks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, April 5.—In the battle for the fort and village of Douaumont, the German capture of the fort, according to French reports, was a matter of no importance. The only thing that mattered was possession of the village itself, for which the Germans were then still fighting.

Now, when the French are forced to admit that the Germans have taken the village of Vaux, they declare the village a worthless heap of ruins, the capture of which we are exploiting in order to create the impression that it is the fort we have taken. The report of April 2 says the Germans can hardly hold the western part of the Vaux, because it lies too near the guns of Fort Vaux. We can only point out that the eastern end of the village, which we have occupied since March 10, is twice as near those guns.

The French press is resorting more and more frequently to the trick of inventing alleged German statements, then branding them as lies. Thus it is now indignantly denying that the Germans have captured Avocourt and Bethincourt, but no assertion to that effect was ever made on the German side.

SAY GERMANS LOST 200,000 AT VERDUN

Paris Estimates Figure 150,000 Men Have Fallen in Infantry Attacks Alone.

50,000 UNDER FAR GUNFIRE

Specific Instances of Terrible Slaughter in German Units Cited to Back Up Statement.

PARIS, April 7.—The German losses before Verdun up to the present time have reached the huge total of 200,000 men, one of the greatest battle losses in the whole range of warfare, according to estimates made public today from a semi-official source. The estimates are declared to be "the result of careful inquiry made in the highest quarters, in which the figures have been rigorously checked and verified."

"Documentary and verbal testimony gathered and authenticated permit the giving of precise details concerning the losses suffered by the Germans and by us on the Verdun front," says the semi-official communication. "During the period from Feb. 21, when the battle began, to April 1, it is known that two army corps, namely, the Third and the Eighteenth, have been withdrawn from the front, having lost in the first attacks at least one-third of their force. They have reappeared since and have again suffered like losses.

"The German reinforcements are practically used up as fast as they are put in line. The total effectives of the Eighteenth Corps have in this way lost 17,000 men and the Third Corps has lost 22,000 men.

"Concerning the One Hundred and Twenty-first Division, which took possession of North Vaux about March 12, we have precise information. More than half of the Seventh Regiment of the reserves was put out of action by our machine guns in the ineffectual attack against the slopes of the fort. The Sixtieth Regiment met similar losses, of which the total reached 60 per cent. of the regiment's effectives.

"The Nineteenth German Infantry had already suffered similar losses in attacking the village of Vaux on March 9. The Thirteenth Company was annihilated.

"The fighting in entering the village houses its first battalion was reduced 60 per cent.

Three regiments of the Eleventh Bavarian Division, which led the attack on the Malancourt and Avocourt woods on March 20 and 22, were each reduced by one half. Their losses varied between 40 and 60 per cent. The same is true of the losses of the Fourth Regiment of the Second Division of Landwehr engaged under similar conditions.

"The foregoing are only losses during actual attack and do not include the losses of regiments in the trenches or in reserve under the fire of our cannon. They are solely the current actual losses. We know that certain German regiments have had very high current losses—that is to say, losses from artillery fire, when no action of the infantry was in progress.

"We cite, for instance, the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, which was surprised by our fire while on the march to the trenches. It lost about 500 men, and from this fact was so reduced that it could not, on March 10, take part in the attack on the village of Vaux, as was ordered, in place of the Nineteenth Regiment, which had been cut up by our machine guns.

"Summarizing, during the forty days from Feb. 21 to April 1 the Germans had on the Verdun front from Avocourt to Eparges exactly 239 battalions of infantry, representing a minimum of 1,075 companies of infantry besides 21 battalions of engineers of three companies each, which give an aggregate of 1,144 companies fully reinforced, the companies varying from 250 to 280 men. The assaulting army, therefore, represented at least 205,000 infantry alone.

"Since Feb. 21 the reinforcements have been frequent and heavy. At least eighty battalions have been sent to the rear to be reconstituted. Others have received their reinforcements on the field. It is, therefore, nearly 450,000 infantry which have appeared upon the firing line, and this estimate is even under the mark.

"Declarations gathered from prisoners and our own observations lead us to estimate at least one-third of the total force engaged as the minimum losses of the German infantry up to April 1. It is, therefore, 150,000 men who have fallen solely upon the first battle line.

"But the German losses do not stop there. In a modern battle long-range guns reach far behind the first line, striking lines of communication and the quarters of troops. As the range of the artillery lengthens the zone of destruction behind the battle line increases proportionately. The German artillery, literally piled up in the woods, suffered losses comparable with those of the infantry. Finally, our heavy artillery reached supply camps and innumerable convoys in the rear.

"We arrive thus, keeping within a most moderate estimate, at upward of 200,000 men as the figures of our enemy's losses before Verdun."

WILSON WAITS REPLY FROM BERLIN

Continued from Page 1.

and children, were on board. About fifty persons lost their lives and some of the twenty-five American passengers were seriously injured. It is the expectation here that the Government will test the issue on this case and that it will be the last count in the indictment that the Administration may draw against Germany as the basis of a severance of relations.

It was conceded after today's Cabinet meeting that the situation was very grave. Some members of the Cabinet are understood to see little hope that conditions can be remedied unless Germany agrees to abandon submarine warfare on merchant vessels, and nobody is so optimistic as to believe that the Imperial Government will make that concession. Only on that condition, according to the present outlook, can a severance of relations be avoided.

Gets Colonel House's Counsel.

Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's close friend and confidential adviser, who came to Washington yesterday, returned to New York at midnight Thursday, after having been in consultation with the President during the evening. It is apparent that the President is seeking all the information and advice obtainable with reference to the situation before taking action. Colonel House is practically fresh from Europe and well acquainted with the conditions that will follow in the event of a break with Germany.

American Ambassadors and Ministers in most of the warring countries are in charge of the interests of enemy citizens and subjects and arrangements for the transfer of German and Austrian interests from American control in Great Britain, France, Russia and the other Entente countries, and for transfer of the interests of Great Britain and her partners in the Teutonic empires from American control must be made before a severance of relations is ordered.

Officials here read with interest the statement of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg denouncing rumors that Germany might attempt to attack Canada and parts of South America after the war. While the Chancellor's statement was reassuring, there is a strong belief in some quarters that Germany's colonization scheme, interrupted by the war, would lead her to Latin America if she emerged with strong military prestige after the conclusion of hostilities. While positive evidence of any such intention on Germany's part is not at hand, the Chancellor's characterization of these reports as silly rumors has not changed the opinion that the danger of Teutonic assault on the Monroe Doctrine exists, and will continue to exist as long as Germany retains her present militaristic policy.

Early in the war Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, made a statement to the effect that it would not be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine for Germany to invade Canada as a war measure. This was construed in some quarters to be a threat of German invasion of Canada, but Count von Bernstorff explained that he used it merely as an illustration of Germany's rights while hostilities were in progress. For years the idea has prevailed in diplomatic, military and naval circles here that Germany had her eyes on a portion of Brazil and that she desired a naval base in the West Indies.

Recent dispatches from Copenhagen have indicated that the Danish Government looked upon Germany as a prospective purchaser of the Danish West Indies. It is rather generally believed among men who study international affairs that Germany's colonial policy looks toward the American hemisphere, and that this view is not cast aside by the United States Government is shown by the efforts of the Government to arrange the differences between Latin-American countries and European powers before the conclusion of the war.

President on a Cruise.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—President Wilson left Washington tonight on the naval yacht Mayflower, taking with him complete data on the Sussex and other cases prepared for him at the State Department. He expects to be away until Sunday night or Monday morning unless definite word from Berlin is received in the meantime. Any information will be sent to him immediately by wireless.

Although some ranking officials of the Government already have concluded that Germany is deliberately attacking vessels regardless of the rights of neutrals, it is declared authoritatively that the United States cannot question the German Government's good faith until full opportunity has been allowed for a response to Ambassador Gerard's inquiries, and for a demonstration of whether submarine commanders are supported in attacking vessels contrary to international law.

The Administration virtually has concluded that a German submarine torpedoed the Sussex, and officials now consider the principal point at issue to be whether Germany will adequately punish the officer responsible. Just what punishment would be considered adequate apparently has not been determined.

Statements in Berlin press dispatches regarding the attitude of German officials are taken by the Administration to forecast an admission of the Sussex attack. The statement of Dr. Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that in such an event Germany would be ready to meet the United States "more than half way" was read with interest, but judgment was reserved until just what was meant was made clear. It was stated definitely that no argumentative notes would be sent to Berlin.

Affidavits on the attack on the Sussex forwarded on the steamer St. Paul are not expected to reach Washington until Monday, and in well-informed circles decisive action is not expected before next Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. At today's meeting a point was made of the number of neutral vessels which apparently had been sunk without warning within the last two weeks.

SAYS PIECE OF BRONZE PROVES SUSSEX CASE

Providence Journal Declares Embassy Has Indisputable Evidence of Torpedo Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The United States Government is in possession of information as to the exact character of the section of the torpedo found imbedded in the bow of the Sussex. This information provides positive proof that a German submarine attacked the Channel steamer.

"The portion of this torpedo which was transferred by the French naval authorities to the American Ambassador in Paris weighs about twenty-four pounds, and is constructed of phosphor bronze, a metal that has not been used in the manufacture of torpedoes by any European nation except Germany since 1890. Germany's modern torpedoes are all manufactured of phosphor bronze. Great Britain and Italy were the last two countries in Europe to discard this material, on the theory that it was too soft for use. The torpedo used by both these nations at that time was known as the No. 5 Plumb.

"About eight years ago Germany renewed experiments with phosphor bronze, and it was through the personal efforts of Admiral von Tirpitz and Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia that this metal was brought back into use in her torpedo construction. Their theory was that the defect in this material in lack of toughness was more than offset by its ability to withstand rust from salt water and salt air. Germany's present phosphor bronze torpedo, in universal use in her navy, is known as the Schwarzkopf model.

"President Wilson and members of his Cabinet were notified last week that Germany might attempt to dodge responsibility for the Sussex and other marine disasters of the last month by claiming that most of these vessels had come to grief by colliding with mines. The Government has received notification from its representatives in Berlin and Paris that German submarines, in order to destroy unarmed merchant vessels and still keep the technical pledge made to the United States, have been carrying contact mines into the path of these ships, and by running ahead of a vessel a short distance and scattering a half dozen mines in her course, have made her destruction practically certain.

"The German Government will claim that this kind of activity is not in contravention of any rules of sea warfare, as a ship has the right to lay mines. If any such claim as this is made by Germany in connection with any one of these cases, the United States Government will be prepared to declare that mines deliberately scattered by submarines in the path of an approaching unarmed vessel are in exactly the same category as torpedoes discharged from those boats."

REPORT SUSSEX TORPEDOED.

Our Embassies at London and Paris Said to Have Confirmed It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 7.—Inquiry at the American Embassy today elicited the definite statement that the final report on the Sussex torpedoing had been cabled to Washington. The report bases its conclusions on the fragments of a torpedo found in the ship and on the character of the explosion.

On telegraphic orders from Washington Lieut. Commander W. R. Sayles, Jr., Naval Attaché, went to London to consult the embassy there, with the result that both embassy reports were cabled from London. The fragments of the torpedo were sufficiently large to permit their comparison with pieces of German torpedoes in the English and French naval arsenals.

Both reports state unequivocally that the Sussex disaster was caused by a German torpedo.

GERMAN FORCE BAGGED IN EAST AFRICA

Surrenders After Being Surrounded in Mountain Stronghold by British Mounted Troops.

LONDON, April 7.—Another success for the British in East Africa is reported by Lieutenant General Jan C. Smuts, commander of the British expedition operating against the Germans, in the following dispatch:

"As the result of a movement commenced on the afternoon of Monday, mounted troops under General Vanderventer successfully surprised a German force with machine guns stationed in a mountain stronghold in the Arusha region. This force was surrounded during the course of Tuesday and surrendered Thursday morning."

Queen's Bracelets at Red Cross Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—At the second day of the Red Cross sale, a brilliant necklace, presented by Mrs. Adair, realized $8,350. Two gold bracelets, gifts of Queen Mary, brought $350 and $850. The anonymous purchaser afterward resold them for $350 and $900.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A leading Wisconsin doctor writes:

"I know of nothing in medicine so effective, prompt and satisfactory as Bell-ans for Indigestion; it has won me many friends. This is an ardent, earnest expression of my hearty and grateful approval of Bell-ans. No string is attached to this statement, no favors asked—it is simply a strong plea for a very good remedy."

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25c package at all druggists

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

GERMAN TEA AND COFFEE TAKEN OVER BY STATE

People May Have to Do Without Cocoa Also for Remainder of the War.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 7.—The Government has resorted to still another radical measure in connection with the food problem, for the coffee embargoes in Holland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark have practically checked importation and the stocks on hand are beginning to get short.

From the coffee census taken in January there are only about 350,000 sacks of coffee in Germany today, which at the present rate of consumption would last the German people just a month and a half, while the needs of the army and navy are covered for four months. The result is that all stocks of tea and unroasted coffee will be taken over by the Government and the entire trade monopolized through a newly organized "War Committee for Coffee." Tea and health drinks, such as malt, rye and wheat coffee, will in time be almost exclusively served at the German breakfast table. The German papers are beginning to blossom out with articles by doctors and professors pointing out the deleteriousness of tea and coffee, and the healthfulness of grain substitutes. A specialist in The Berlin Gazette today advises confirmed coffee drinkers to wean themselves gradually, so as not to suffer from shock if forced to do without it all of a sudden. Wise Berlin housewives who knew what was coming have been hoarding raw coffee for weeks, but the real rush for coffee came today.

The Government is also working out far-reaching measures against a contingency which seems almost a certainty—that all imports of coffee, tea and cocoa will be cut off for the balance of the war. There is enough tea in Germany to last for a year at the present rate of consumption, but with coffee eliminated the tea stocks are expected to be exhausted very much more steadily. The Government's proposed measures aim at providing substitutes with chicory in the first line. Most of the last chicory crop was used for cattle feed, but an imperial ordinance will reserve coming crops exclusively for human nourishment. Even tea and chicory together, however, will not make up for lack of coffee.

The public is facing the inevitable with patient fortitude, and an admixture of good nature and even humor.

PUT BELGIAN WOMAN TO DEATH FOR TREASON

Two Others Sent to Prison by Germans, One for Life, Newspaper Asserts.

AMSTERDAM, April 7.—The assertion is made by the Echo Belge that Miss Gabrielle Petit of Molenbeek, Belgium, has been put to death by Germans after trial by court-martial on charge of treason. It is alleged she conducted an information bureau in the interest of Germany's enemies.

The newspaper also says that Louise de Bettignies of Lille has been sentenced to death, but that the sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Another woman, Marie van Houtte, the newspaper says, has been sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years.

Rumania Now to Ship Goods.

BERLIN, April 7, (via wireless to Tuckerton.)—"A recent interview between the Rumanian Ambassador and the Bulgarian Minister of Finance resulted in a complete understanding concerning the transportation of goods from and to both countries, and the first train will start within a few days," says a Sofia dispatch given out by the Overseas News Agency.

REICHSTAG BACKS SUBMARINE WAR

Continued from Page 1.

bution of necessities of life and the extension of political rights of the masses after the war.

Friedrich von Payer of the Progressive People's Party said: "If people impute to us warlike intentions in America, that is untrue."

Count von Westarp, Conservative, condemned the attitude of the United States in supplying ammunition to the Entente Allies, and continued:

"The German people are firmly resolved to disregard the unjustified demands of America. We shall, of course, respect justified interests of neutrals, but they must acknowledge our duty and right to defend our existence with all means at our disposal."

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal, touched upon Europe's probable economic future after the war, saying:

"We already hear warning voices which raise the problem of Europe and America. People ask what will be their relations after the war. Europe after the war will be a quivering body, bleeding from a thousand wounds, and Goethe's words will become truer than ever: 'America, you are better off than our old continent.'"

Dr. Stresemann remarked that the economic advance of the United States during the war would give it a preponderance which would touch Germany, but would affect England still more.

Growth of Our Influence.

LONDON, April 7.—Friedrich von Payer of the Progressive People's Party touched upon German-American relations in an address in the Reichstag yesterday, from which Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent quotes as follows:

"The political influence of America has risen with the duration of the war. Its growth lays the heaviest responsibility on those European States which caused the war. We must have the right to live and to be of some account. We feel ourselves united with America by ties of blood, and we hope the American people will give us justice. At the present moment America can perhaps render the world the greatest service by keeping out of reach of the flames of war. Common dangers and successes bind us to our allies. Cooperation in peace must follow comradeship in war."

Herr von Payer said the disposal of the submarine matter before the Reichstag was satisfactory to his party.

The correspondent quotes Dr. Gustav Stresemann, National Liberal, as follows:

"Against the more stringent blockade of Germany which was decided upon at the Paris conference we must use our sharp weapons in order to bridle England's arrogance. Just interests of neutrals must be respected, as has hitherto been done by the Government, in the strictest manner. America has interpreted the idea of neutrality in a manner incompatible with the German conception. It is an unjustifiable demand that armed merchantmen should be permitted to sail unhindered within the war zone.

"Every month brings record figures for American trade, obtained by taking full advantage of the situation in Europe. The result of this interpretation of American neutrality is to cause great excitement among us."

HAASE STARTS UPROAR OVER BELGIAN INVASION

Radical Socialist's Demand That Kingdom Be Restored Rouses von Jagow.

LONDON, April 7.—There was an uproar in the Reichstag yesterday, the Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs, when Hugo Haase, leader of the newly formed Socialist minority group, declared that his party was strongly opposed to partition of Poland and demanded the restoration of Belgium.

"The Baltic peoples, Lithuanians and Letts, did not desire union with Germany before the war," said Herr Haase. "The injustice done to Belgium must be compensated for, by her restoration as a State. In 1913 Herr von Jagow [Foreign Minister] declared that Germany would uphold the neutrality of Belgium. Thus all the more surprising was the Chancellor's announcement on Aug. 4, 1914, that German troops probably had crossed the Belgian frontier."

Herr von Jagow said in reply:

"Herr Haase has dished up again old Belgian stories. When I made the declaration about Belgian neutrality I considered her a neutral country. It has been thoroughly proved that the responsibility for what has happened lies on Belgium's side."

BERLIN, April 6, (via London, April 7.)—Following the Imperial Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag yesterday, when he referred to the future of Belgium and other occupied countries, Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Centre Party, picked up his words and endeavored to expand them into a declaration that Belgium, whatever its formal status after the war may be, "must remain politically, militarily and economically" in German hands.

Friedrich Ebert, leader of the Socialists, immediately uttered a protest against such interpretation.

Herr von Payer, of the People's Progressive Party, interpreted the Chancellor's utterances regarding Poland and Belgium as meaning that the "liberated peoples of the east" would not come again under the power of "reactionary Russia." He said that the frontiers of East and West Prussia must be protected against Russia, and that there must be, after peace had been concluded, a Belgium which would still be Belgium and yet inwardly and outwardly different from the Belgium of August, 1914. He expressed agreement with the Chancellor's outline of peace terms, which he said harmonized with conclusions already reached by his party. Concerning Holland, Herr von Payer said that affairs had reached a state such as did not concern that nation alone. He continued:

"So far as we can see, Holland finds herself compelled to protect her coast, not against Germany but against England. Holland has been warned by the tragic fate of Greece. We not only feel ourselves racially related to Holland but deeply sensible of the fact that Holland is now suffering not for herself alone but largely for Germany. The only purpose of action against Holland is to strike a blow at Germany."

Herr von Payer saw in the proposed economic war against Germany after the conclusion of peace "tacit renunciation of hopes for military and political victory" on the part of the Entente Allies.

CHANCELLOR WINS PARTY FACTIONS

Continued from Page 1.

dred" contains nothing which is inconsistent with the Chancellor's utterances regarding the Poles and the Baltic peoples, the Lithuanians and the Livonians."

The Chancellor satisfies as well the Democratic element, which, as a whole, is opposed to any policy of conquest, but goes a step further than the Liberals and believes that Germany should keep such portions of conquered territory as absolutely essential to insure the future safety of the empire. The Morgenpost, a representative of Democratic opinion, says:

"As to what the new State organization in Belgium and Poland will be after the war the Chancellor gave no indication, but we know now and all the world knows that the Chancellor and the German Government are firmly determined to rear a strong boundary wall, affording protection against new attacks of our enemies, without, however, making concessions at the same time to the wishes of those politicians who see Germany's salvation in the forcible annexation to Germany of elements of strange races of foreign tongues.

"No unbridled policy of conquest, therefore, but on the other hand no surrender of those territories which Germany needs for the security of its borders and no abandonment of those political and economic guarantees which we must demand for Germany's safety—that is the goal toward which the policy of the Imperial Government is striving and on the road to this goal the German nation can joyfully follow its leaders."

The Lokalanzeiger, which is close to the Government, says:

"For the first time since the beginning of the war the highest authority has indicated in clear and sharp outlines the aims for which our armies are fighting in the field. For this reason this Reichstag session will be characterized by future historians as a milestone in the history of the world war, for since then our enemies have known at what price they can have peace from us. To be sure, they do not know in full detail the conditions under which Germany is prepared to sheathe the sword, but the fundamental thoughts are no longer a secret. Whether beyond Germany's borders these conditions are deemed acceptable or not, our enemies will have to make the best of them.

"In any case our enemies, if they have not quite lost their senses, must say one thing to themselves: That between the war aims set up by their statesmen in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg and those which the Chancellor indicated as Germany's war aims, there is this fundamental difference, namely, that they have still to fight for everything they desire to achieve, whereas we, as a matter of fact, demand less than we already possess.

"The time has not yet come for going minutely into the political war aims the Chancellor has set up, but one thing can be said today. They are so moderate that in the face of them the unity of the Government, as set forth by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, will have the support of all Germans with the exception of the most extreme Socialists. Striking features of this editorial discussion are the open or tacit assumption that the Chancellor's words regarding the Polish provinces meant nothing less than their annexation, and the fact that the annexationists have no objection to what the Chancellor said.

The Kreuz Zeitung says that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg spoke "along the lines of a decided annexation policy."

The press is uncertain what the Chancellor meant by his utterances regarding Belgium, but asserts that the Government's program is the minimum that can be demanded.

Only the Conservative organ, the Tageszeitung, refrains from taking a clear stand on any point. It contents itself with a noncommittal summary of the Chancellor's speech, and hints at what it would say if it could.

The Vossische Zeitung thinks the speech means Germany must fight until England desires peace, since the speech would quench any possible existing Russian inclination to make peace and remove any possible disharmony among the Entente Allies.

Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, is highly dissatisfied with the Chancellor's remarks, holding that he has gone over to the camp of the annexationists. Its indignation is directed chiefly, however, against Herr Ebert, leader of the Socialists, for the stand which he took in the debate.

Only Extreme Socialists Disagree.

BERLIN, April 7.—Comment of the German press indicates that the war

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IS wardrobe is a point of pride with the average prep-school chap.

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PERSHING SAYS HUNT IS 'JUST BEGINNING'

Discourages Idea That Mexican Campaign Is "All Over but the Shouting."

VILLA TRUE TO REPUTATION

Famed Riding Ability and Uncanny Knowledge of the Country Are Demonstrated.

By Frank B. Elser.
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN THE FIELD WITH GENERAL PERSHING, RANCHO SAN GERONIMO, MEXICO, Tuesday, April 4 (To Columbus, N. M., by aeroplane and motor truck courier.)—More than seventy of Pancho Villa's estimated force of 300 that attacked Columbus, N. M., have been accounted for. These are the dead alone. Probably twenty of the 300 have been wounded. Yet General Pershing, commanding the punitive expedition, iterated to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that the campaign was only in its beginning.

Two dusty Mexicans, driving two dustier mules to a buckboard, pulled up in this camp about sundown last evening and gave the General the first news of the second engagement of the campaign. They had come from the southeast, from the country lying near that squalid adobe settlement called Bachiniva on the map, and they brought word of how Colonel W. C. Brown with a squadron of black troopers of the Tenth Cavalry had ridden into a band of Villistas resting their fagged horses at noontime at an arroyo southeast of Bachiniva.

What happened closely parralleled what happened at Guerrero when the Seventh Cavalry entered that town last Wednesday. The Villistas, surprised in the first place, and further handicapped by the fact that their mounts were either picketed or hobbled while the band ate the noon meal of jerked beef and stale frijoles, bolted precipitately, and with a few scattering shots fled toward a pass in the continental divide through which they had come after the rout at Guerrero. They left on the field some thirty dead, and carried with them, Yaqui fashion, many of their wounded.

Official News Lacking.

With the squadron of the Tenth which made the attack beyond the reach of field radio and buzzer line, it may be some days before a full official account of engagement is available. More than an hour General Pershing and his staff talked with the Mexicans who brought the news, questioning and requestioning them. They talked, they said, with ranch hands near Bachiniva and had learned from them details of the fight as related by a peon acting as guide for the American forces. They could not say whether Villa was with the band and General Pershing himself would hazard no guess on this point. They were certain, however, that there were upward of a hundred Villistas in the band, which would indicate that the force encountered at Guerrero had, though scattered, reformed itself to some extent and made its way east and north over the mountain from Guerrero, roughly following the route that the Seventh Cavalry took in the opposite direction in its fifty-five mile dash from Bachiniva to Guerrero last week.

Tonight, seated in the tonneau of a motor car with a lantern in his lap, General Pershing dictated dispatches and rearranged the disposition of his cavalry forces with the idea that the fighting to come will continue to have a southward drift.

Couriers will go out in the morning in an attempt to catch up with Colonel Brown's squadron of the Tenth. They have forty horses captured from the Villistas, but the condition of these is probably such that they will be of no use to us. The General was jubilant over the second engagement. The Mexican couriers who brought the news knew nothing of the American losses, if any, but the General, basing his judgment on past performances, assumed that they were negligible.

Officers and enlisted men also were buoyed up over the news. They were beginning to think that the Guerrero fight was a one-ace hit and that weeks might elaps before any of the bandits were encountered again.

It is unquestionably true that Pancho Villa's almost magical disappearance after the fight at Guerrero brought a great change of feeling among officers and men of the punitive expedition. When the expedition crossed the border into Mexico there was much talk of Villa's elusiveness, of his uncanny knowledge of the country, and of his ability to ride inordinate distances by day and by night. Hearsay and gossip a few weeks ago, these things have been demonstrated as facts. For, Villa, wounded, was able to elude our cavalry north, south, east, and west of him, and to drop out of sight so completely that today, nearly a week after the fight, neither army aviators nor scouts had picked up his trail.

Long Campaign in Prospect.

This does not mean that officers of the expedition are discouraged, but it does mean that they are coming more and more to appreciate that the campaign may be long and arduous, given not to fighting but to searching. On the other hand, there is the ever-present possibility of an unexpected encounter, such as that near Bachiniva, a sudden discovery of Villa's hiding place, and the delivery of one blow that will end the whole affair. All reports agree that his followers are badly scattered and loaded down with wounded, but the character of the country is such that they could separate, temporarily disarm and, disarmed, attract no attention, to meet again at a given rendezvous.

A Villista without arms becomes merely a Mexican, and in this fact lies one of the great problems confronting the American troops searching for stragglers. After the Guerrero fight an attempt was made to investigate every adobe dwelling where Villa or any of his men might hide, but to do this systematically is as obviously impossible as prying into every cave and cañon in these mountains.

General Pershing himself pointed this out to THE TIMES correspondent, not because he is pessimistic, but because he is a practical soldier. He smiled when shown a bulletin from Washington telling how the soldiers had cheered when the news of Dodd's clash with Villistas was received there.

"You can say for me," he said, "that this campaign is just beginning. I don't want people to get the idea that it is all over but the shouting."

The General had said this in other words before. He repeated it because the dispatches that went out after the Guerrero fight all bespoke a confidence that the end was at hand. They were written at a time when this was the predominant feeling among nine out of ten officers of the command. THE TIMES correspondent was here at headquarters when a flying squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry went down the valley that Thursday night, and Villa was supposed to be heating northward. There was not a man among the two hundred and forty odd who did not think that Villa had been trapped. Some were discussing how they were going to spend their share of that $50,000 offered for the bandit's head.

Doubt About Villa's Wound.

It is significant that reports of Villa's being wounded have all come from Mexican sources. Colonel Dodd, after the Guerrero brush, reported it as a fact, but General Pershing is just a wee bit skeptical. He knows that all commanders like to spread reports misleading to the enemy, and there is a possibility that Villa himself may have spread the report of his injury. This may or may not be true, and it is cited here merely as showing how carefully the army must weigh and sift and analyze every report obtained from natives.

Aside from the engagement near Bachiniva, there was from March 29 up to and including today little change in the military situation. Companies of motor trucks are getting supplies further south and west, and considering the roads, they are doing their work in a way that is remarkable. The drivers who came down here from the factories to handle these new carriers of the desert are now tanned and burned, and their lips are cracked and their hands scaly.

But they are learning the country and they are becoming accustomed to handling the army automatic they are required to wear on their hips. The men were like fish out of water at first. Their idea of the border and West had been derived solely from certain literature and the movies. After two weeks of mixing with cowpunchers and Mormons and scouts and Mexicans they are becoming sophisticated and it would be difficult to distinguish them from the white brother dwellers were it not for the fact that most of them cling to their caps.

The army aviators, like swimmers becoming accustomed to baffling currents in a stream, are breasting the mountain passes with more ease, and their machines, like locusts springing from the sands, hum the length of our line each day. From the airmen of the expedition, trained observers as they are, General Pershing is learning more than he is from the scouts. Distances between towns and camps and ranches are being correctly reckoned and army maps are being revised. Few of the scouts ever worked in this far south heretofore, and there are not more than six of the squad who can be relied on for accurate guiding. But with the aid of the aviators, short cuts through the mountains are being discovered and rocky distances that the cavalry would otherwise have to travel are being looped off.

Sharp Stones in Roads.

Traveling oftentimes at night, the cavalry has gone through passes and along rock defiles, where the troopers have had to dismount and lead their horses single file. From the trails jagged bits of stone protrude, knife-sharp and ruinous to a horse's foot. The armies fighting in Europe are equipped with a sinister thing called a crow's-foot, three barbed contrivances built on the order of jacks that little girls like to play with. No matter how they fall, one barb points upwards. These are strewn in roads and fords to block the passage of cavalry and of automobiles. Down here in Mexico THE TIMES correspondent has seen roads as impassable as if strewn with these. In many places so many sharp stones are to be found that it almost seems as if they were sown there by Villistas.

On the theory that many Villistas will shed their arms and appear in the role of law-abiding Mexicans, if there is no other way of escaping punishment, officers of the expedition are already doing a little detective work along the line of communication, especially among the Villa wounded left behind after the Columbus affair. From these wounded we are learning the names and the former abode of members of the Villa band, information that will prove of great value in picking the goats from the sheep as the expedition moves southward.

Musicale in Night Camp.

April 3.—We believe here that it was the strangest concert ever heard anywhere and heard, perhaps, by the strangest audience. Everybody from General Pershing down applauded and cried "bueno," and he musicians departing carried away five pesos in silver.

It was just about dusk Sunday evening when they came in sight—the cornet player, the fiddle player, the guitar player, the bass viol player, and the woman and three children. All were piled in a rickety wagon drawn by two horribly thin and moth-eaten burros. They came so silently that they did not raise any dust and before the camp knew it the wagon had stopped and the little Mexican behind was untying his bass viol. That being almost as big as the wagon itself, was strapped on behind, moving day fashion.

Silently the musicians lined up by the side of the wagon, the woman and three children, all of whom she held to her bosom at once, alone remaining in the vehicle. She had the place of honor on the seat. Came then a great thrumming of strings by way of tuning up and some gargly note from the cornet. A crowd had collected by now, dough boys in khaki, and troopers, and cowboys, and half-breed guides, and officers, and correspondents.

Seeing that they were not to be hustled out of camp the musicians began their concert. The camp fires were burning and the stars were out. The wind had died down and there was a hush in the valley. Back of the players reared the mountain cliffs whose acoustic properties must have been superlative, for the music we heard sounded sweet, and everybody cried "mas."

Songs that we did not know they played, mostly typical Spanish songs, sad and sweet love songs, gay and rollicking airs, and those that had been dedicated to bullfighters and to the Villistas. This camp is hunting Villa, but that did not prevent the musicians from rendering the bandit's favorite. "La Cucharacha" it is called, (The Cockroach), and they say it has a thousand verses. Villa troops sing it and the people sing it, and from time to time verses have been added setting forth the exploits of Pancho and his men until the cardinal points of his career have been woven into the fabric of the song. It has a brave swing to it and would probably go well in vaudeville.

They sang many, but not all the verses of this song, then they gave "Adeleta" and "La Paloma" and several others. They were singing some fifty yards from the General, but presently his orderly came to the wagon and we thought that he was going to order the music to cease. Instead he invited the players to come and play for the General. The audience followed. Seated on an empty hardtack box, the General commanded them to play. Their repertoire was not great, so they had to repeat some of the songs.

In the General's presence the players were a bit embarrassed, but he listened attentively and cried "bueno" so heartily that they soon played with a will. Then the cornet player sang and, as he finished, explained that they would conclude with a salute to the "jefe," the chief. While the General smiled they played a swinging march. Then "Buenos noches, señors," they chorused and climbed again in the rickety wagon, the big bass viol strapped on behind. They had come to the camp, we later learned, after playing at a felicitation, or birthday celebration, at a ranch house down the valley.

WRITE HOME ON CARDBOARD.

Troops in Mexico Send Missives on Bits of Hardtack Boxes.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 7.—Cardboard sides of "hardtack" cartons are being used by advanced detachments of American troops in Mexico for letter-writing purposes. Three bags of mail, all written on bits of box, arrived at the army base here today. Some of the soldiers contented themselves with fashioning postcards, while others extemporized envelopes by folding a second bit of the cardboard over the communication. This was taken by officers here to substantiate reports that the troops are close on the trail of Villa, making all possible speed, not even waiting for supplies.

Long messages were received from General Pershing today for transmission to General Funston at San Antonio, but none was made public here. It was learned that General Pershing reported the wounds suffered by four troopers in the Guerrero engagement were so trivial they were not considered worth reporting, and that all of the men are in the saddle again.

Only the usual unofficial reports found their way across the border today, these in the main indicating that the American cavalry, assisted by detachments of infantry, were searching for Villa somewhere in the vicinity of Rosario on the Rio Conchos, about sixty miles south of Chihuahua City.

Orders for the detachment of Apache Indian scouts from the White Mountain reservation of Arizona, to proceed to the frontier at once, were countermanded by General Pershing today, and the Indians are being held here for further orders. No explanation could be obtained at military headquarters.

Aeroplanes in Demand.

The army aeroplane dispatch line from Columbus to the advanced chain of field bases has been discontinued temporarily because of the imperative demand for aeroplanes in searching the cliffs and crags of the Guerrero district for Villa bands, according to reports reaching here today. All of the aeroplanes are now operating in the San Antonio-Chihuahua district, where General Pershing has announced they are invaluable for scouting.

It was asserted today that the dispatch line probably would be resumed with the arrival of the eight new aeroplanes which have been ordered to the expeditionary corps. In preparation for their arrival a new aviation field has been prepared here.

Proof of the accuracy in marksmanship of American soldiers has done more than any other development of the campaign in Mexico to strike fear into the hearts of Villa's followers, according to reports seeping across the border. The straight shooting done at Columbus, that of the little detachment that pursued the bandits across the line after the raid, and that at Guerrero and Aguascalientes were totally unexpected by the Mexicans. It was utterly different from shooting they had experienced in engagements between factional troops in the five years of civil strife, close followers of the situation assert.

"Villa's followers had been taught that the Americans were weaklings, cowards who were afraid to match their strength with Mexican forces," a naturalized Mexican living here said today. "They believed, in their ignorance, implicitly in themselves and their ability to conquer any force they should encounter. I am convinced that before the Columbus raid their feeling was that of contempt of a larger man for a smaller, weaker antagonist."

Bandits' Arrogance Shaken.

The first shock was given the Villa bandits when seventy-nine of their men were killed by half as many troopers of the Thirteenth Cavalry, who made the sortie across the international line after the raid. But even then they did not realize their own weakness, soldiers and civilians returning from the front reporting that in the towns through which the band passed in its flight its members boasted of their superiority over the "gringo" forces. It was at Guerrero that the contrast between the marksmanship of the two forces was demonstrated. There the troopers of the Seventh Cavalry, shooting coolly and steadily, sent almost every bullet to its mark, while General Hernandez's soldiers fired wildly as they ran, nearly all shooting high above the heads of the Americans. As a result, when the smoke of the engagement had cleared it was learned that only four American cavalrymen had been slightly wounded, while fifteen times that number of Villa followers had been killed and as many more wounded.

A similar demonstration of marksmanship at Aguascalientes confirmed the suspicion already growing in the minds of the bandits that the ability of the "gringoes" had been misrepresented to them.

Army men here point out that, although important, the moral effect on Villa's command of the display of American marksmanship is a minor consideration as compared with the effect on the peons of the district. For it was in Chihuahua that Villa first held sway, and it is in Guerrero that many of the natives worship Villa as an idol. Realizing this, General Pershing has taken every precaution to prevent outbreaks among the Villa adherents and has placed small detachments in towns along the American line of communication not garrisoned by Carranza troops.

"General Pershing believes that a wholesale respect for the ability of American soldiers will go a long way toward solving his problems with the natives," an officer said today.

Route of Villa's Flight on Way to Parral

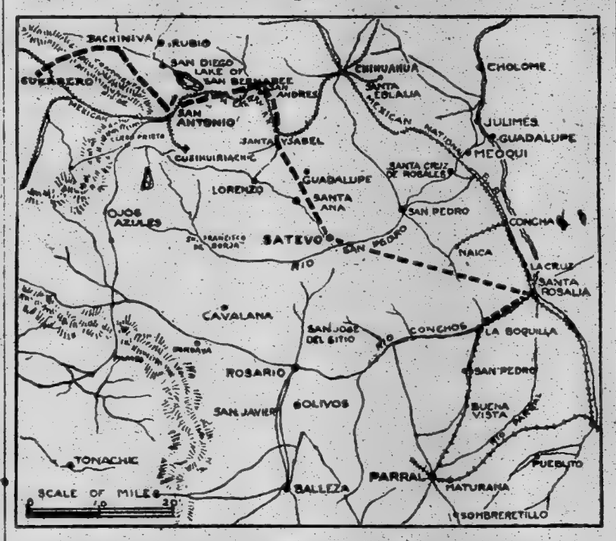

The bandit was located last night at La Boquilla, while American troops are believed already to have proceeded southward from Satevo.

OUR CAVALRY HOT ON VILLA'S TRAIL

Continued from Page 1.

lished in a Mexican paper, declares that General Pablo Gonzales is on his way here from Mexico City, and that when he arrives he will take supreme charge of all the Carranza soldiers in the field. These reports cannot be verified, but it is believed that General Carranza is planning some changes among his field commanders.

Four Soldiers Return.

Four soldiers were brought in from the front this afternoon, including two officers, who have been sent back to the border hospital because of their physical condition. One of the officers is Captain Clemens McMillan of the Hospital Corps, who said that the trip from Casas Grandes to Columbus, N. M., by motor truck was one of the most trying experiences he had ever undergone, and asked to be left at Casas Grandes rather than be jolted over the desert road. The other officer was Lieutenant Robert S. Donaldson of the Thirteenth Cavalry. He said that the trip out was "horrible," and that all of the sick prefer to be left at the field hospital at Casas Grandes rather than be subjected to the return trip. Private Yarborough of Troop K, Thirteenth Cavalry, will be the first soldier to be pensioned as the result of the Mexican expedition. When he was fighting the Villa bandits at Columbus a dum-dum bullet tore his right arm off at the elbow. He was sent to the department hospital at San Antonio today.

The Quartermaster's department here is negotiating with the Carranza officials to permit the use of the big motor trucks on the Mexico North Western Railroad in place of steam engines and cars. The plan is to put steel flanges on all of the motor cars in the Quartermaster's service and run them over the rails between Juarez and Casas Grandes.

Two Americans, the first to arrive here from the interior for several days, reached El Paso today on a train from Chihuahua City. They said that there was absolute quiet in the State capital when they left, but that everywhere there was apparent a curious feeling of expectancy that important developments were imminent.

Peons in Dire Need.

Stories reach here through Mexican sources of desperate conditions among the peons in the bandit ravaged regions of Southern Chihuahua and Durango, toward which Villa is heading. It is said that the unfortunate people in the district around Torreon, where Canuto Cano is upholding the cause of Villa by wholesale looting and murder, are facing actual starvation. A letter which reached here from Torreon, dated six days ago, said in part:

"Industry is at a standstill, and the disheartened peons in the country districts have abandoned all efforts to cultivate their farms. If a man was known to have a little grain or beans he could be certain that a band of bandits would pay him a visit, take what he had, and probably his life as well. General Trevino has succeeded in bringing some carloads of food into the city, but this relief was only a drop in an ocean of suffering and distress. The peons do not know whom to attribute their sufferings to, but they are willing to join any one who will sprinkle them a hearty meal. They have been taught that Villa is their champion, and it will be a hard task to disabuse their minds of that idea."

Another Villa agitator, General Jesus Ontiveras, was arrested by the police in El Paso tonight and thrown into jail.

COL. BROWN CONTINUES DRIVE.

Believed to Have Reached Satevo After Replenishing Supplies.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 7.—General Pershing in a delayed report to General Funston received here today confirmed previous information that American troops were moving southward from Cusihuiriachic on the rail through Satevo, and that all information available at his headquarters indicated Villa was traveling in the direction of Parral.

In explanation of his failure to report more frequently, General Pershing said that the aeroplanes on which he had depended for communication had been unable to operate successfully and that weather conditions had interfered with transmission of messages by field wireless. He added that he had not been in communication with his headquarters at Colonia Dublan for nine days.

General Pershing informed General Funston of the exact positions of the advanced columns and what those units are, but this information was withheld. He said the four privates wounded at Guerrero were in no danger and two had almost recovered. He did not report their names.

The General stated that one of his flying scouts had found Colonel Brown's column at Cusihuiriachic on April 5. It was believed here that by this time Colonel Brown, after the receipt of supplies which arrived at Cusihuiriachic April 5, had again joined in the chase. Another column of American cavalry arrived at Cusihuiriachic to support that of Colonel Brown who got there April 4. The Colonel explained his delay in rendering a report after the engagement a few days ago at Aguascalientes, near Bachiniva, by saying he and his forces had exhausted their money and he had none to pay the expense of getting a message to a commercial office.

Colonel Brown, it was learned, fell back on Cusihuiriachic on account of the complete exhaustion of his supplies. The column that followed him into Cusihuiriachic convoyed a heavy pack train and it is probable that, newly provisioned, he has resumed his chase of the bandit chief, now headed toward the waiting forces of Carranza, according to reports from Chihuahua City. Colonel Brown made arrangements to get money from American mining companies operating in that district.

The Colonel's brief report, forwarded through the American Consulate at Chihuahua, served to strengthen the assumption here that the American advanced forces already had reached Satevo. Cusihuiriachic is fifty miles from Satevo.

Francisco Villa was at Cieneguillas, ten miles south of Satevo, on April 4, according to General Luis Gutierrez, commanding Carranza troops in Chihuahua. General Bell received this information from Chihuahua and transmitted it to General Funston today. Gutierrez reported that Carranza troops engaged fifty Villa men at Cieneguillas, killed ten, and captured two. The prisoners said Villa had left there early in the morning with 90 men, leaving the fifty as a safeguard.

General Bell reported that information from Mexican sources indicated some thousands of de facto government troops were being moved south of Chihuahua, with the ostensible purpose of checking the retreat of Villa. Carranza troops were reported by American Consul Letcher to be concentrating in the vicinity of Chihuahua City. The reason for such concentration was unexplained, but officers at General Funston's headquarters assumed that it was part of the de facto government's plan of cooperation in the pursuit of Villa.

15 MORE WATER WAGONS.

War Department to Buy Auto Vehicles Here Today.

Acting on the urgent request of General Funston, received yesterday at the Army Building, the War Department will buy fifteen additional water motor wagons here today for immediate shipment to Mexico. The order came from Washington, and today Colonel A. L. Smith, Depot Quartermaster, will get into communication with automobile firms handling this class of motor vehicles.

The first shipment of three 600-gallon trucks left Boston on March 21, and is now being used in Mexico. The trucks wanted today are of the same general type, and of the same capacity. The first trucks were built by the White Company for the Standard Oil Company, and the oil company allowed them to be diverted to the Government's use when it was explained that there was an urgent need of them.

Bill to Promote Col. Dodd.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A bill to authorize the President to promote Colonel George A. Dodd to the grade of Brigadier General was introduced today by Representative Kiess of Pennsylvania. The Colonel, who will retire next July, recently led a force of American soldiers in a successful dash against Villa's men in Mexico.

CARRANZA DEFERS RAILWAYS RULING

Cabinet Conference Withholds Permission to Use Lines for Our Soldiers.

NOT EVEN SUPPLIES BY RAIL

Obregon Arrests General Natera and Disciplines Troops for Insubordination.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 7.—First Chief Carranza and his Cabinet today discussed President Wilson's note asking for permission to use the Mexican railways for the American expeditionary force that is hunting Villa. The First Chief arrived here yesterday from San Bartolo, where he has passed a week taking the hot baths.

After the Cabinet meeting it was announced that the Mexican Government had not granted the permission sought by the United States.

Secretary of Foreign Relations Aguilar, calling the newspapermen together, yesterday issued the following statement:

"As the local papers and also the American papers have published the statement that the Mexican Government has permitted the use of the railroads by the American troops to ship supplies destined for the use of the American troops, please rectify this notice. It is false. The Mexican Government has not given permission to the American Government to use the railroads to the object of transporting supplies destined for the use of its troops or for any other object."

General Luis Gutierrez in a telegram to General Obregon, Minister of War, states that a small column of Constitutionalists is in close touch with Villa, who is badly wounded and carried in a stretcher. This column of scouts will not seek a fight with Villa, but will keep his trail until forces enough are near to make sure of killing or capturing him. Latest accounts put Villa's men in two parties, one of which is headed for the Tarahumare Mountains, west of Tuluaca, where a crossing can be made to the River Molatos in Sonora. The other party is near Temasachi. General Gutierrez is confident that Villa will be captured before many days, as with the assistance of General Calles in Sonora, who has placed cavalry at all of the mountain passes, there is no danger of Villa's crossing into Sonora.

General Obregon has placed General Panfilo Natera under arrest and disarmed part of Natera's troops for refusal to obey an order directing him to arrest and try a Captain who had robbed a young girl. Natera was put in jail to be tried by court martial. The troops disarmed were confined to barracks during the day. A large number of officers and men held on General Obregon to protest their loyalty and to disown the acts of their General.

Natera is a former Villa General, who operated in the State of Durango, and who surrendered to Obregon after the capture of Guadalajara. He is a tall, dark, slim Indian, with cold eyes, and has a reputation for being a fearless but undisciplined fighter.

General Obregon is determined to make a well disciplined army out of the present Constitutionalist soldiers. Many sweeping changes will be made. Officers who are not fitted for service and who cannot be made good soldiers will be dropped. Plans are made to have the army officered by men who are willing to study so that Mexico will have an army superior in material to that of any other Latin country.

Tomorrow will be the first anniversary of the battle of Celaya at which Villa was defeated by Obregon. Five thousand troops will parade here, and there will be other civil and official ceremonies.

QUERÉTARO, Mexico, April 7.—The Mexican Government has not given the American Government permission to use Mexican railways for any purpose whatever, said General Candido Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Relations, after a meeting of the Carranza Cabinet today.

General Carranza and his Cabinet discussed the modifications suggested by the United States in the recent proposals for an agreement for crossing the frontier between the United States and Mexico by the armed forces of the respective Governments. The latest proposals of the Washington State Department were received here yesterday, having been sent by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Minister designate to the United States.

General Aguilar denied vigorously stories published in the American press to the effect that the Carranza Government had given permission to the United States Army forces to use Mexican railways for transportation of foodstuffs and supplies.

"Please rectify these false statements," Aguilar said. "The Mexican Government has not given the American Government permission to use Mexican railways for any purpose whatever."

WASHINGTON, April 7.—General Carranza agreed about two weeks ago to "commercial" use of the Mexico North Western Railways for shipment of supplies to United States troops in Mexico, and such shipments already are being sent over the road by private parties.

Special Agent Rodgers at Queretaro now has been instructed to urge the de facto Government to issue immediately necessary orders to define especially to what extent the local authorities on the border may permit the railroad to be employed for such purposes.

It is assumed here that the statement of General Aguilar was made to reassure the Mexican people that the Carranza Government had not allowed the American expedition to take control of the road.

MILLIONS TO BUY CURRENCY?

El Paso Bankers Hear of Heavy Gold Deposits in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 7.—Local bankers here say they have discovered the reason for the sudden rise of Carranza currency on the money market. One million dollars in gold has been deposited in a New York bank by D. B. Serana, representative of the Hennequin Commission of Yucatan, with which to buy Carranza currency by draft on the New York gold deposit.

Another deposit of $15,000,000 is to be made in New York soon, according to Consul Andres Garcia, and the gold reserve will be increased until the price of Carranza currency has gone above 10 cents American money, the Consul declares.

TROOPS' RECALL NOT ASKED.

Lansing Denies a Request Has Been Made by Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—No request has been made by the Carranza Government to the United States for the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition sent into Mexico under command of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing to capture Villa and disperse his bandits. Secretary Lansing said this evening, in response to a question, that no such request had been made, and that no suggestion that the American troops should be withdrawn had been made.

After today's meeting of President Wilson and his Cabinet, officials declared that there had been no change of policy with respect to the expedition. It is fully realized in high official circles that the retreat of Villa toward Parral makes more difficult the task of the army in the execution of its orders. Both effort and money will have to be spent to sustain the expedition successfully. But the time is not considered ripe to withdraw the expedition.

The Carranza Government, in the agreement made between this Government and the de facto authorities before the expedition crossed into Mexico, assented to the action taken by the United States Government. It was made plain to the de facto Government that the sole purpose of the United States was to "get" Villa and his band and that the expedition should in no wise be considered as an invasion of Mexico.

It is being argued here that for the Carranza Government to ask for the withdrawal of the expedition at present would have to be construed as meaning that the Carranza authorities were not anxious to bring about the capture of Villa, because if the Carranzistas themselves cannot capture or defeat him when 8,000 American soldiers are cooperating, it is not probable that the de facto forces, acting alone, would be able to capture him for many months. The reports of General Pershing show that the Carranza forces have been cooperating with the American forces, despite the fact that the Carranza Government itself for political reasons has not been willing to facilitate the supplying of American forces to the extent of permitting the Mexico North Western Railway to be used.

Carranza Forces Aiding.

Additional evidence of the co-operation of the Carranza forces came to Washington today in dispatches relayed from Colonel W. C. Brown of the Tenth United States Cavalry through Marion Letcher, the American Consul at Chihuahua City. Brig. Gen. Bell at El Paso, and Major Gen. Funston at San Antonio. This dispatch showed that Colonel Brown's forces were at Cusihuiriachic, an American mining centre, on April 4, and it is believed that by this time the American vanguard has advanced south of Satevo, a point which Villa passed last Sunday on his way toward Parral.

The message sent through Consul Letcher confirmed the report of Colonel Brown's victory over a band of Villistas near Aguascalientes, southeast of Bachiniva, on April 1, and also showed that another band of Villistas was worsted in a fight with Carranzistas under command of General Cavazos, on April 4, at Cieneguilla, near Satevo. In this skirmish the Carranzistas killed ten and captured two of the Villistas. War Department officials were pleased over part of the telegram from Mr. Letcher, which stated that General Gutierrez, Commander in Chief of the Carranza forces in Chihuahua State, had told the Consul that he had informed the American military authorities in Mexico regarding the disposition of the Carranza forces in the vicinity of Chihuahua.

This is interpreted as being evidence of willingness of the de facto military authorities to co-operate in the hunt for Villa. With information in his possession as to the location of the Carranza forces around and below Chihuahua City, it is argued that General Pershing, Colonel Dodd, and others responsible for the strategy of the American expedition will be able to make better disposition of their forces in a joint campaign with the Carranzistas.

Consul Letcher's report stated he had been in communication with Colonel Brown by telephone at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In this conversation Colonel Brown confirmed previous reports about the engagement in which a squadron of four troops of the Tenth Cavalry on April 1 struck a band of 230 Villistas at Aguascalientes, near Bachiniva, and scattered them. Colonel Brown informed the Consul that thirty or forty Villistas were killed. He said also that his squadron of cavalrymen had been living on beef and corn for two weeks and that their supplies were nearly exhausted, but that a mining company had relieved the shortage by sending a special train with supplies and forage, as well as fresh food and money.

Reports Villists Defeat.

Consul Letcher said that reports still persisted in reliable quarters in Chihuahua City that Villa had been badly wounded in the hip. The Mexican Embassy today received this dispatch from Andres Garcia, the Carranza Consul at El Paso:

"According to messages I have received from General Gutierrez, General Villa's forces have been practically annihilated, and Villa himself is seriously wounded. Our forces are pursuing him at close range, and his capture is imminent."

The State Department received official reports tonight that the value of Carranza currency had risen materially in the last few days, more than 50 per cent. in some districts.

Reports from Acapulco and other interior points said conditions were quiet. Tranquility along the east Mexican coast also was reported to the Navy Department. Uneasiness among the some 200 Americans in and about Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico, was reported in official dispatches received late tonight. Reports of bandit raids in the country surrounding Mazatlan were said to have alarmed the Americans, and caused them to request the constant presence in port of a warship to take them aboard if necessary. The protected cruiser Chattanooga is dividing her time between Mazatlan and Guaymas.

Official reports from Nuevo Laredo, opposite Laredo, Texas, told of several Americans who had arrived there from the interior of Coahuila district in a destitute condition.

VILLA'S BROTHER RELEASED.

United States Fails to Press Extradition Case in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 7.—Colonel Hipolito Villa, Francisco Villa's brother, who was arrested ninety days ago at the request of the United States, was released today because the Cuban law forbids longer confinement when the Government soliciting an arrest fails to fulfil the extradition requirements.

Hipolito Villa was arrested in Havana on Feb. 7 at the request of the American Minister. He is under indictment in Texas for complicity in cutting a railway line near El Paso last December to hamper the movement of Carranza forces through American territory to attack the Villa forces in Mexico. Evidently the United States failed to produce evidence warranting his extradition.

WOMAN DEPICTS VILLA RAID.

Mrs. Reed Says Bandit Threatened Her in Chihuahua.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 7.—A graphic account of Francisco Villa's attack on San Buenaventura and the adjoining town of El Valle on March 14 was given here today by Mrs. George Reed, wife of an American mining man and for twenty years a resident of that part of Chihuahua. Her eldest son, who afterward accompanied Colonel George A. Dodd's force on its dash to Guerrero, escaped Villa by fleeing scantily clad, to the mountains, where he hid for three days without food until informed by friends that Carranza troops had driven off the bandits.

First a squad of Villa soldiers and later Villa himself went into the Reed home, looting and wrecking it. Villa cursed Mrs. Reed, she said, charging that her husband and son had a large store of food, arms, and ammunition hidden in the house. This she denied. As Villa insisted, she invited him to search the premises. Several soldiers were set to work with picks and crowbars digging in the garden and tearing up floors. Finding nothing, Villa sent several of his men after kerosene and with a superstitious fear of cremation of spreading this through the house when the Carranza soldiers arrived, and the bandits fled.

Villa had 230 men, Mrs. Reed said, of whom 15 were wounded. She added she saw several American cavalry horses among those ridden by Villa's men, presumably being some of those stolen in the raid on Columbus.

In San Buenaventura and El Valle Villa's men looted, and they attacked women and little girls, carrying away thirty-seven boys and five girls as captives. For ten days Mrs. Reed and her children subsisted on gruel and beans, until Mr. Reed, who was in Douglas, Ariz., received news of her plight and brought her here from Casas Grandes.

George Reed, who also has returned to the border after his trip with Colonel Dodd's men, declared that one of the most valued guides with the expedition was Jesus Andrijo, a Mexican youth captured at El Valle by Villa, who escaped and joined the American soldiers. Andrijo, Reed said, had sworn vengeance against the bandit, alleging that Villa mistreated his cousin, Manuela Parra, one of the girl captives. The youth said that boy prisoners were told they must fight for Villa. Andrijo is said to be thoroughly familiar with the country as far south as Parral.

In the first clash with American troops, Reed said, Villa, with but eight men, fled at the first sign of trouble, leaving his main force to its own resources. He declared that Villa was not wounded.

Reports Villa Hiding on Ranch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 7.—It is officially reported from Queretaro today that Villistas were badly defeated by Government forces headed by General Jose Cavazos at Cieneguilla, west of Chihuahua City. Prisoners captured report that Villa is hiding at a ranch near Cieneguilla. Constitutionalists are moving in that direction, according to the Government report.

CAPTURES SWEDISH SHIP.

German Torpedo Boat Seizes the Vega, Bound for Copenhagen.

LONDON, April 7.—Capture by a German torpedo boat of the Swedish steamship Vega, from Stockholm for Copenhagen, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The message says the Swedish Government has protested against the capture and demanded release of the steamship.

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REPUBLICANS PICK HARDING TO PRESIDE

Old Guard Senator Selected to Open Chicago Convention and Outline Policies.

RADICALS ARE ENRAGED

Progressive Senators and Representatives Consider Selection a Rebuff—May Lead to Bitter Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, who placed Taft in nomination in 1912, was selected today as Temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention, which will meet in the Coliseum on June 7. Senator Harding was the unanimous choice of the sub-committee of the Republican National Committee, which met at the Congress Hotel this morning.

The selection of Senator Harding is construed as meaning that the "Old Guard" intends to control the organization of the convention if possible. The sub-committee was prepared to elect the Ohioan as temporary Chairman at its meeting last month, but deferred action until it sounded the sentiment of the National Committee as a whole. At the time it was generally understood that the committee might demur on the theory that the part played by Senator Harding in naming Mr. Taft four years ago might offend the Progressives who have returned to the fold. In the coming convention, however, the temporary organization will amount to little, in the view of some of the leaders. Few contests will be filed, and the steam-roller will have little to do in the credentials committee.

In contradiction to views expressed in Washington, which were to the effect that the Progressive wing was angry and considered the selection a rebuff, Charles D. Hilles, the National Chairman, said this afternoon:

"Senator Harding will be acceptable to all factions of the party. That answers the question of the Progressives. There will be fewer contests this year than at any other Republican convention. Double sets of delegates already chosen in two Virginia districts and as delegates at large from Kentucky will not be recognized by the convention. They will have to fight it out among themselves. There will be no half votes this year."

The National Committee will open headquarters in this city on May 10, and about ten days before the convention the committee will meet to hear contests.

Besides the Temporary Chairman, the committee today selected these officers: Temporary Secretary, Lafayette Gleason of New York; Chief Clerk, D. Edward Monroe of St. Louis; Official Reporter, George L. Hart of Roanoke, Va.; Sergeant-at-Arms, William P. Stone of Baltimore; Chief Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Edwin P. Thayer of Indianapolis; Chief Doorkeeper, John J. Hanson of Baltimore.

Discuss Roosevelt's Statement.

The meeting attracted to the city many State Committee Chairmen and other party leaders. Among these there was much informal discussion of possible Presidential candidates and issues. Recent reports that Colonel Roosevelt had indicated a willingness to accept the Presidential nomination of the party formed the basis of several impromptu conferences and interchanges of views between the politicians. Several State leaders said they had been unable to discover that the Roosevelt statement had any marked effect on the situation.

Many of the leaders said that whatever sentiment had crystallized in their States largely was in favor of Justice Hughes, although Senator Cummins, ex-Senator Burton, Charles W. Fairbanks, Senator Sherman, and other favorite sons had many supporters.

It was the consensus that about 70 per cent. of the delegates in the convention would be uninstructed.

The sub-committee adopted a resolution declaring that seats would be provided only for the exact number of delegates provided for in the official call, and that States electing double the number of authorized delegates with half a vote each would have to settle the fight for seats before the convention meets.

The committee ruled that it would not hear contests from States electing delegates by direct primary, and that in these States the delegates certified by the Secretary of State would be placed on the temporary roll without question. This action will, it is believed, reduce the number of contests to a minimum. The only contests thus far reported are from Georgia and Louisiana.

Progressive Republicans Angry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Bitter anger was displayed here today among Republican Senators and Representatives of the progressive stripe when they received word that Senator Harding had been chosen Temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention. It was plain that they regarded Mr. Harding's selection as a rebuff to the progressive wing, if not a blow at Colonel Roosevelt personally. Colonel Roosevelt has denounced Senator Harding as one of the men responsible for "stealing" the four delegates at large from Ohio to the Republican National Convention of 1912, and Senator Harding replied as emphatically through the columns of his newspaper, The Marion Star.

Conservative Republicans in Congress indicated today that they were not inclined to attach much significance to the selection of Senator Harding, and contented themselves with saying that Mr. Harding could be depended on to make a good "keynote" speech, which is the principal function of the Temporary Chairman of a political convention. But the attitude of the Progressive element is considered significant, and it would not create surprise in political circles here if the action of the Republican Committee on Arrangements in Chicago today would start a bitter fight over the Temporary Chairmanship that would develop a test of strength in the convention between the old guard and the factions of the party that would align themselves with Colonel Roosevelt and others who are against old guard methods.

When Senator Harding was informed of his selection today he said:

"Of course, I am pleased. It is a very great honor. One could not say now what the opening address will be, but it will certainly be inspired by the hope that the Republicans will be returned to authority for which the country is calling."

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ROOSEVELT CONFERS WITH G. O. P. LEADERS

Continued from Page 1.

Senate. Penrose, it was said, would much prefer to see Roosevelt nominated and elected than to have Hughes in the White House.

T. J. Sherrard, State Chairman of the Republican Party of West Virginia, came on here as the Old Guard representative of that State to find out what there was to the report that the Roosevelt sentiment was on the rise. He was admittedly on the fence, aside from the statement that ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton was favored in West Virginia. If it was shown at the Republican National Convention that the other delegates wanted Roosevelt, he said, the Colonel probably would get the West Virginia delegation.

Sherrard was a supporter of Taft in 1912, although West Virginia gave Roosevelt the delegates in the primaries that year. The Roosevelt faction of the Republican Party there has since declined in power, but it was said yesterday that unless the Colonel was assured of the support of the West Virginia delegation of regulars if it was evident that his nomination was desired by the country, a full ticket of Roosevelt delegates would be placed in the field in that State.

The primaries in West Virginia will not be held until the day before the national convention meets, and if a contest is staged, there is little chance that the vote could be counted in time to seat the delegates elected. This situation is created by the fact that the convention is to be held this year at so early a date. The Roosevelt men, as a result of the recent developments, are confident that they could win in the West Virginia primaries again, but would rather have no delegation at all from the State than face one opposed to the Colonel.

No Sentiment for Hughes.

Mr. Sherrard said there was practically no sentiment for the nomination of Justice Hughes in his State. He felt that West Virginia would not favor any man who would not come out with an announcement of his beliefs before the convention met.

Another visitor was James R. Garfield of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior under Roosevelt, who joined the Progressive Party after the split in 1912. Mr. Garfield had just made a tour of the Western Slope States and said that the sentiment for Roosevelt in California and other Western States where he was so strong in 1912 was amazing. Almost every one there wanted Roosevelt, he said. He had not a doubt that the Republican Convention would have to answer the call of the people and put Roosevelt in the field as the opponent of President Wilson.

Colonel D. C. Collier, Commissioner General of the San Diego Exposition, a candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention from California, dropped in to tell the Colonel it was all over but the shouting.

"The Colonel is nominated now," he told the newspaper men. "I told him two months ago that he would be nominated and now all hell can't stop it. The Hughes sentiment is all manufactured. Nobody knows what the Justice's attitude is on any important question."

The other visitors included George W. Perkins, Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse, Frederick M. Davenport, Victor Murdock, Progressive County Chairman J. J. O'Connell, Chief Victor M. Locke, of the Choctaw tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, and his counsel, P. J. Hurley.

Murdock Criticises Wilson.

Ex-Congressman Murdock said he was convinced Roosevelt entered the campaign of agitation to awaken the people against the dangers which threatened to destroy "the honor of this country without thought of his own political fortunes." He continued:

"For months he preached this doctrine of American virility and the average American politician stood against it all over the country, simultaneously the people began to take notice. They didn't want war; they wanted to avoid it and they had before their eyes two major figures, one the President of the United States, Mr. Wilson, and the other, Roosevelt. The Lusitania went down, a note. The Frey was captured, a note. The Falaba, a note. The Sussex, which had no more chance against a submarine than a kitten in a tiger fight, went down, another note. In every instance Americans traveling within their rights upon the high seas suffered injury and death. The nations of Europe in every possible way began to show a dangerous scorn of us. And this was accentuated by three years of dallying and outwilling with Indian anarchy across the Rio Grande.

"And with the two men before their eyes, regardless of the politician and his pussyfooting proclivities, the average American began to sift the two methods—Wilson and his proposition of retreating from one postponement to another, or Roosevelt, with his quick, flat-footed challenge. Which method would insure peace? Facing a danger with your eyes open and your heart steady, or turning your back on it and scuttling?

"The average American is red-blooded. He has not only deep wells of patriotism, but he is by instinct a creature who takes his own part and who hates evasion and loves directness. And in four months there came to Roosevelt, by reason of this contrast by far the most remarkable degree of popularity that has marked his career.

"It is everywhere—North, South, East and West.

"It has percolated through all parties. It is the individual's tribute to the strength of a single mind, a mind which most people believe today far transcends ordinary political considerations and becomes a national need."

The Colonel also talked with a delegation of women members of the Progressive Party, including Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Miss Frances Keller, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Winston Churchill of New Hampshire, and Mary H. Ingham of Philadelphia.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Colonel went to the studios at 100 East Thirty-ninth Street, where he met John Burroughs, the naturalist who celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday this week. The Colonel greeted him as "Oom John" and they shook hands heartily. Then they went to look at a portrait of Mr. Burroughs which was painted by Princess Lwoff Parlaghy. They had a half-hour talk about birds and animals, but whether they discussed the whiskered bird the Colonel found in the caves of Trinidad the Colonel didn't say.

Late in the afternoon the Colonel went to the Flower Show in the Grand Central Palace and then returned by motor to his home in Oyster Bay. He will leave for Boston on his three days' trip to Massachusetts and Connecticut tomorrow.

Robert Bacon in a statement made public last night said that he had the greatest esteem and admiration for both the illustrious guests at his recent luncheon—Messrs. Root and Roosevelt—and that the election of either "by the Republican Party upon a declaration of American principles and ideals such as has been recently made by them both will bring home to the national consciousness a true appreciation of the country's international obligations and responsibilities, in the performance of which we have signally failed of late."

BRUMBAUGH FIGHT GROWS.

Governor Anticipates Foes by Revealing Unrecorded Campaign Gift.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—As a climax to the factional fight in the Pennsylvania Republican organization growing out of the announcement of Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh that he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the United States came the announcement today that the Governor had received a contribution in his recent Gubernatorial campaign for which he had made no accounting in his statement of campaign expenses filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The case parallels that of ex-Governor Sulzer of New York. Already the cry of "impeachment" has been raised by the followers of Senator Boies Penrose. The announcement was made by Governor Brumbaugh himself, who hearing that his political opponents were about to use the missing check as campaign material against him, issued a statement from the Capitol at Harrisburg this afternoon. In it the Governor admitted receipt of the check and failure to include it in his campaign expense account, but said that he had been of the opinion that the money was intended as a personal gift for private use.

The check was for $1,000, and came to the Governor from David B. Oliver, a brother of Senator George B. Oliver, a close associate of Senator Penrose. After the election of Governor Brumbaugh friends of Mr. Oliver found, by examination of the State records, that the Oliver check had not been listed among contributions. In his statement today Governor Brumbaugh said that a letter had accompanied the check setting forth that the Governor was to use the money as he saw fit, but that the letter had been lost and the Governor was unable to prove this because of the recent death of his private secretary.

In reply David B. Oliver was quoted from Pittsburgh as saying that he had specified in his letter accompanying the check that the $1,000 was for Governor Brumbaugh's campaign expenses. To support his statement, Mr. Oliver produced a letter from the Governor acknowledging receipt of the check, in which the Governor was quoted as saying:

"I wish to add a word of sincerest gratitude for your generous help in this fight, which I am confident, should we win, will work out to the welfare of the good people of this Commonwealth."

When the Governor announced himself as a candidate for the Presidency, it was the opinion of politicans that he was manoeuvring for control of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican National Convention, and endeavoring to set himself up as leader of the Republican organization in Pennsylvania in place of Senator Penrose.

DEVOY A PLOT WITNESS.

Government Summons Irish Editor in Franz Rintelen Case.

John Devoy, the old Clan na Gael leader, who has served ten years in a British prison for his part in the Fenian movement, has been subpoenaed, it is understood, as a witness before the Federal Grand Jury, which is investigating the account of Franz Rintelen with the Transatlantic Trust Company. The Government is seeking to find if Rintelen paid out any money to the Irish weekly newspapers for German propaganda work. Mr. Devoy is now the editor of The Gaelic American.

He was at the Federal Building, but the Grand Jury was not in session, as Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who is conducting the Sherman law inquiry into the alleged fomenting of strikes at munition works, was out of the city.

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In glace and suede leathers; also Havana shades of Prix seam Mocha Gloves, with spear point backs. Also

Men's Grey Silk Gloves, 75c

Saks—Main Floor.

WADSWORTH LEADS IN FIGHT ON TANNER

Continued from Page 1.

Wadsworth had been ahead of him.

It was said last night that Chairman Tanner would have the support in his fight for re-election of such powerful up-State leaders as Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, who came to town from Washington yesterday; George W. Aldridge of Monroe, and William L. Ward of Westchester. Mr. Tanner said last night that he expected the support of the full delegation of nine from Erie County.

At midnight, however, ex-Postmaster Fred Greiner of Buffalo, leader of the Republican organization in Erie County, and in control of four of the nine members of the State Committee from the district, was in conference with Senator Wadsworth, and, it was said, had been won over by Tanner's opponents.

Barnes at the Conference.

Among those who attended the conference at the Hotel Manhattan last night were William Barnes, Philip Elting, the Republican leader of Ulster; Jacob A. Livingston, the Republican leader of Kings; ex-Congressman Cyrus Durey of Fulton-Hamilton, Senate leader Elon R. Brown, Senator Arden L. Norton of Schenectady, M. Jesse Brayton, the Republican leader of Oneida; Charles H. Betts of Wayne, Alfred E. Vass, Chairman of the Republican County Committee in Kings; ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott, ex-Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott, J. P. Windolph, Joseph Levenson, Assemblyman Abraham Ellenbogen, Deputy State Controller William Boardman, and Assemblyman Burt Z. Kasson of Fulton-Hamilton.

The Whitman-Tanner clans gathered at the Hotel Biltmore. All through the day William L. Ward was in charge at the Tanner headquarters. George W. Aldridge of Monroe, regarded as Governor Whitman's chief political backer in the State, is recuperating at Lakewood after a serious illness. Senator George W. Argetsinger of Rochester, Mr. Aldridge's chief lieutenant, arrived last night and said that his chief would be on hand today. Lieutenant Governor Edward S. Schoeneck and Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet joined the Whitman-Tanner forces at the Biltmore late last night.

The program of the anti-Tanner contingent is to re-elect Colonel Lafayette B. Gleason Secretary of the Republican State Committee. While the proxies were being gathered and preparations for the fight made by the forces opposing the re-election of Mr. Tanner veiled hints were sent out to the effect that Mr. Gleason was to be placed in nomination as the rival candidate for Republican State Chairman.

Made Use of Colonel Gleason's Name.

As Mr. Gleason is regarded as exceedingly close to William Barnes, whose popularity in the Republican State organization just at present is not at high tide, the friends of Mr. Tanner and Governor Whitman believed that they would have an easy fight. The promulgation of Senator Wicks as the rival candidate after the conference late last night, placed an entirely different aspect on the situation, and the supporters of Mr. Tanner, while still claiming victory, became visibly worried.

The result of the strategy employed by the clever tacticians fighting Mr. Tanner's re-election was that until nearly midnight the Republican State Chairman did not know whom he would have to fight.

The announcement that Senator Wicks would be his rival and that Colonel Gleason was a candidate for re-election merely brought as much surprise to Mr. Tanner as the announcement that a movement was on foot to fight his renomination had brought forty-eight hours earlier.

Mr. Tanner, when seen late last night, expressed the utmost confidence in the result, but looked decidedly worried. He said he was hankering for a straight-out fight on the Barnes and Hughes issue.

"I want a straight fight," said Mr. Tanner. "Barnes is very handy at throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery and obstructing things. I sent word to him this afternoon that I want him to stand up and make a fight at the meeting tomorrow. I want a line-up and I am not worrying over the result."

Tanner Hears from Gleason.

Mr. Tanner said he had talked with Colonel Gleason over the telephone yesterday afternoon and told him that he would be for him for Secretary. The same message came from close followers of Governor Whitman in Albany, although some of the Governor's friends professed to see in Colonel Gleason a personification of all the things William Barnes typifies in the popular estimation.

"Gleason," said Mr. Tanner, "told me that he intended to remain neutral in the fight tomorrow, as he wished to be good friends with whoever was elected Chairman. I could not help telling the Colonel: 'Well, Lafe, you surely are playing safe.'"

For some days there has been talk at Albany and in Republican circles elsewhere of Henry Sellheimer, Secretary of the Erie County Republican Committee, as a rival for the Secretaryship. Mr. Sellheimer came to this city last night with the Greiner delegation. He said he was not a candidate.

Mr. Root Is in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root arrived in Washington tonight. At his hotel it was said that Mr. Root had retired and could not be disturbed.

Dr. Hoyt Released in Drug Case.

Dr. Daniel J. Hoyt of 113 West 126th Street was released in the Washington Heights Court yesterday on the charge of selling morphine to a detective. Hoyt was arrested on a warrant Thursday night and taken to the West 123d Street Station, where he was immediately bailed out by Mrs. Elizabeth Tyties, owner of the house at 113 West 126th Street.

B. Altman & Co.

are now holding

A Sale of Men's Shirts, Pajamas and Night Shirts

offering well-made garments, in desirable fabrics and color effects, at decidedly advantageous prices.

Men's Habutai Silk Shirts at . . . . . $3.85 & $4.85

Men's Negligee Shirts of madras or mercerized materials . . . . . at $1.35

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Of cloth and silk—in two and three-piece effects.

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In a wonderful array of styles; for all occasions.

Blouses: to complete the tailored suit,

AND ALSO FEATURING:

The "Smart and "Unusual"
in
Younger Womens Apparel

$100,000 TO SALVATION ARMY

First Gifts Toward $500,000 Fund Announced at Astor Dinner.

A campaign to raise $500,000 for the extension of Salvation Army work was officially opened last night with a dinner at the Astor Hotel. More than 150 Salvation Army workers and members of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations were present. Among the speakers were William M. Kingsley, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and Commander Evangeline C. Booth.

Of the fund which the Salvation Army Campaign Committee intends to raise $300,000 will be used for the building of a training school for officers, $50,000 for a Bowery Branch, and $30,000 for a Rescue Home for Women. It was announced at the dinner that $100,000 had already been contributed, $50,000 by two wealthy workers, and the rest by men and women of small means.

Commander Evangeline C. Booth said she got up from a sick bed to attend the dinner. She hoped that the proceeds of the present campaign would give the army many facilities now needed in its work.

"Successful slum work is an art, a science, and our people need training in this," she said. "For our work to grow and expand we must have this college. We have been desperately handicapped by the want of this school."

New York Lehigh Club Dines.

The members of the New York Lehigh Club gave a dinner last night at the Machinery Club, 50 Church Street, in honor of Archibald Johnson, vice president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who is a graduate of the class of '89 of Lehigh University. Among the 250 members and guests who attended the dinner were Charles M. Schwab, William Cornelius, president of the National Tube Company of Pittsburgh, Ralph and Frank Davo, Homer D. Williams, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, and many other prominent steel manufacturers. There were no formal speeches.

LIFE & GABRIELLA
By Ellen Glasgow

It is pleasant to see that Miss Glasgow's novel "Life and Gabriella," a book of the first literary quality, is also *the best selling book in America* according to the April Bookman's tally.

32nd Thousand

Net, $1.35.
At All Bookstores

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Leading writers of all European nations express their sentiments in Current History, published monthly by The New York Times, 25 cents a copy; $3 a year. Comprehensive story of the European war as it proceeds. Pictures, maps, original documents. Bound Vols. I., II., and III., $2 each, (plus postage.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Sold in complete sets ONLY. Bound in 3/4 leather and buckram, and each set in wooden box.

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Balzac	cloth	18	10.00
Balzac	1/2 calf	18	18.00
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De Maupassant	cloth	17	9.25
Dickens	3/4 lea	15	10.95
Dickens	1/2 calf	15	15.00
Dickens	cloth	15	7.50
Eliot	3/4	12	12.50
Emerson	1/2 calf	5	5.00
Emerson	cloth	5	3.50
Fielding	cloth	8	3.75
Fielding		7	3.50
Flaubert	cloth	10	5.95
Guizot's France	3/4 lea	8	8.50
Hawthorne	1/2 calf		10.00
Hugo	cloth	10	5.00
Hugo	1/2 calf	10	10.00
Hugo	3/4 lea	10	6.75
Hugo	cloth	10	4.25
Kipling	1/2 calf	10	10.00

Name.	Binding.	Vols.	Sale Price.
Kipling	cloth	10	$4.50
Kipling	3/4 lea	10	6.95
Lamb		5	2.50
Lincoln	cloth	9	6.50
Longfellow	full lea	3	16.00
Macaulay		3	1.50
Muhlbach	3/4 lea	17	17.50
Old Spelling Shakespeare		13	1.50
Pepys	by calf		4.00
Plutarch	cloth	5	3.25
Plato	3/4 lea	4	3.75
Plato	cloth	4	2.25
Poe	cloth	5	3.50
Poe		6	3.00
Poe	3/4 lea	10	10.00
Poe	1/2 mor	5	4.95
Reade		12	6.50
Ruskin		13	6.00
Stevenson	3/4 lea	10	8.50
Schiller	cloth	5	5.25
Scott	cloth	12	6.00
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Shakespeare	cloth	10	2.95
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Shakespeare	3/4 lea	10	6.25
Shakespeare	1/2 lea	13	10.50
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Standard Authors. Sets Printed on Bible Paper

We have been successful in securing the remaining bound stock of these editions, which we now offer at about half their usual prices. Each set is printed from extra large type on Bible paper and bound in cloth or full leather; each volume is 4 3/4 x 7 1/8 inches in size.

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Fielding, 6 volumes, the complete novels, 3,838 pages, red flexible leather, gold tops, $4.50. Dark blue cloth, $3.00.

Plutarch, 5 volumes, revised by Arthur Hugh Clough, 2,712 pages, dark blue flexible leather, gold tops, $3.75. Maroon cloth, $2.50.

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10 volume set *Guy de Maupassant,* bound in buckram; special $2.95 set.

Slightly marred Sets of Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia at Special Prices. GIMBELS—Main Floor

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are extended a cordial invitation to visit this Young Men's Department—to inspect the Spring and Summer assortments of Morning Coats, English Lounge Suits, Sport Clothes made of imported sport fabrics, Riding Suits, Tattersall Vestings, Evening Clothes, Hats, Boots and Haberdashery. Confining its efforts strictly to younger men, this department is unique in America.

Young men are invited to use the College Lounge on the mezzanine floor as they would their club.

CLERGYMAN ACCUSES DR. MAINS OF HERESY

Head of Methodist Book Concern Announces Retirement Because of Health.

CIRCULARS SENT BROADCAST

The Rev. George A. Cooke of Wilmington, Del., Asks the Church to Take Action.

Circulars accusing the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains of heresy are being sent broadcast through the mails. He is one of the best-known Methodist clergymen in the United States, and for twenty years has been at the head of the Methodist Book Concern in this city. Dr. Mains announced last Thursday at the meeting of the New York East Conference that he would retire from his post as publishing agent on account of ill health. He made a brief reference then to his having been attacked through the mails in the manner described.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received in the mail one of the circulars. They are sent out by the Rev. George A. Cooke, a Methodist pastor in Wilmington, Del., who several years ago had a church in this city. He is known for the severity of his religious views and for the literal manner in which he interprets the Scriptures. Associated with him is an evangelist living in Philadelphia, a dentist by profession, and an occasional preacher, who also assails the orthodoxy of Dr. Mains. The attack is based upon a recent book by Dr. Mains entitled "Modern Thought and Traditional Faith," which is devoted to the so-called higher criticism and contains thoughts on evolution and other scientific subjects.

The Wilmington critic heads his pamphlet with the words, "Shall Dr. George P. Mains be Continued as Publishing Agent of the Methodist Book Concern?" and proceeds to answer the question.

"It becomes my painful duty at this time," he writes, "to disclose the anti-Christian character of one of the books written by Dr. George P. Mains. The Church has long ago put the stamp of her disapproval upon such strange doctrines as are taught in this dangerous book. Should not the Church, through its representatives, go a step further and refuse to elect General Conference officers who are in sympathy with such rationalistic heresy? This would be consistent with our doctrines and our history."

Says Book Has Forced Issue.

Mr. Cooke then reproduced a long letter which he wrote to Dr. Mains.

"The publication of your book on 'Modern Thought and Traditional Faith,'" writes the critic, "has forced an issue upon the Church. You have placed the Church in an embarrassing light. Either we must accept your views and by silence give consent, or we must accept your publication as a challenge and register an open protest. By the former course the Church will soon be perverted in doctrine and must in the end come to ruin. By the latter course the Church may be saved from apostasy. In any case the Church should not surrender her time-honored doctrine without a struggle."

Dr. Mains is taken to task for the manner in which he refers to the Book of Genesis, which according to the orthodox view is the oldest book in the Bible and authentic history, as the most recent and mostly myth.

"You have," continues Mr. Cooke, "accepted the views of the extreme rationalistic school of Biblical critics, and have with cold-blooded calculation attempted to commit the Methodist Church to those views. What becomes of the Ten Commandments under the theory of those destructive critics whom you admire so much?"

The Delaware pastor asks the critical attention of all members of the approaching General Conference to the book of Dr. Mains. Dr. Mains informed the East New York Conference that although he expected to retire as the agent of the publishing house of the Methodist Church, he would like to be sent as a delegate to the General Conference.

Dr. Mains in Ill Health.

Dr. Mains could not be reached last night. One of his closest friends said, however, that ill health was the real reason for his retirement, for when he read his report at the meeting held in Stamford he was very weak and was obliged to omit portions of it. Dr. Mains is 70 years old and has done much hard work, both as a scholar and an organizer. He has declared that he intended to devote his time to literary work on his retirement. His friends say that although Dr. Mains holds advanced views on the higher criticism he is not out of touch with the majority of the leaders of the Church, and that his doctrines are displeasing only to those who take literally every line in the Scriptures and believe that mistakes of grammar in the King James version are inspired, and that Jonah was literally swallowed by the whale.

Dr. Mains several weeks ago addressed the New York ministers' meeting on "Evolution," and, it was asserted, made a profound impression upon his hearers.

Some inkling of his attitude toward Mr. Cooke appears in a letter from him quoted in the pamphlet, in which he says that between now and the next meeting of the General Conference his time is so mortgaged that he cannot afford any diversion in giving any public or private attention to a challenge for discussion with a man who is capable of such methods, both moral and intellectual, as his critic.

JAPANESE RESENT SEIZURES

Urge Government to Protest Against Action of British Cruisers.

TOKIO, March 11, (correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The frequent recurrence of detention and examination of Japanese merchant steamers by British converted cruisers in Indian and Chinese waters, especially the reported firing on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liners Chikuzen Maru and Miyazaki Maru, has excited public opinion in Japan. The press and prominent naval officers denounce the reported action of the British warships as unlawful, and even go to the limit of calling it an insult to the national flag of Japan as well as a menace to Japanese shipping, involving losses to overseas trade.

The Nippon Kaiyokai, (Japanese Maritime Association,) and the Kaiji Rengo Tsushinsha, (Associated Maritime News Agency,) jointly started a movement to arouse public opinion in connection with the incidents, and yesterday they presented a memorial to the Foreign Minister urging the necessity of lodging a protest to the British Government. The National Diplomatic League, which recently adopted a resolution condemning the Administration of Yuan Shih-kai in China in connection with the revolutionary disturbances, has also taken up the question of inaugurating an investigation, preparatory to definite action.

It is reported that the Government has requested Great Britain to explain the recent seizure of nine Hindu passengers from the Japanese steamship Tenyo Maru. The matter is one requiring delicate handling from Japan, because she is an actual ally of England and committed to a war for the defeat of Germany. Some newspapers interpret the action of the British cruisers as a result of British feeling that Japan is not carrying on a sufficiently energetic campaign against enemy intrigue. At all events it is believed here that Great Britain and Japan will settle the question in a manner satisfactory to both countries, England taking into consideration the resentment caused among the Japanese public.

ANALYZE GERMAN LOAN.

Subscriptions Exceeded Two and a Half Billion Dollars, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, April 7, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—"The total sum subscribed to the fourth German war loan is 10,712,000,000 marks," [at normal exchange about $2,678,000,000,] says a statement given out by the Overseas News Agency. "Subscriptions by persons on the fighting front and in foreign countries are not contained in this amount.

"The number of subscriptions was 5,379,846, which proves that success was obtained by a truly popular subscription in which all classes participated.

"The number of subscriptions for 200 marks or less was nearly two million and a half. These small investors subscribed 200,000,000 marks. Five hundred and seventy-four subscriptions each exceeded 1,000,000 marks, and totaled 1,812,000,000 marks. In bank offices 6,000,000,000 marks were subscribed and in savings banks 2,700,000,000 marks."

WEST SIDE TRACKS PLAN IS COMPLETE

Detailed Drawings by Engineers Are Filed with the Board of Estimate.

TWO SETS ON PUBLIC VIEW

One Is at the City Hall and the Other at Grand Central—Public Hearing Set for April 25.

Detailed plans for remodeling the New York Central's west side lines, including elimination of the tracks from Eleventh Avenue, were filed with the Board of Estimate yesterday by the Port and Terminal Committee. A detailed report on the financial phases of the projected work is in course of preparation, and, Controller Prendergast says, will be ready for transmission to the Board of Estimate next week.

The board has fixed April 25 as the date for a public hearing on the proposals, and in order that all who were interested might become familiar with them two original sets of plans have been prepared. One of these will be on exhibition in the Grand Central Terminal offices and the other in the City Hall for thirty days at least, and longer if it should appear desirable.

When the plans were received by the board yesterday some surprise was expressed at the action of Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, who moved that the drawings be referred back to the committee for further modification, as it was understood, he was not satisfied with the changes to be made in the parks under his care. His request was refused.

The plans were worked out by Ernest P. Goodrich, consulting engineer of the Borough of Manhattan; Charles W. Staniford, chief engineer of the Dock Department; John F. Sullivan, engineer of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, representing the city, and by George A. Harwood and H. D. Jouett, representing the New York Central. The plans covered the entire west side lines, from Canal Street to Spuyten Duyvil, and were designed not only to get rid of the New York Central tracks along streets and at the waterfront, but also to provide the railroad with better yards at Canal, Thirty-fourth, and Seventy-second Streets, and about 137th Street.

Tunnel Under Inwood Hill.

Beginning at the northern end, the new plans provided for removal of the railroad tracks from the river front at Inwood by tunneling through that wooded hill and emerging on Dyckman Street, which occupies a valley, and is the natural business approach from the river to the new residential district springing up in that section. The improvement plans provide for the New York Central leaving the thoroughfare unincumbered by crossing it on an elevated structure. To the south of this the railroad would cede its old right of way to the city in return for an underground easement, and so would traverse Fort Washington Park entirely out of sight. The present two-track cut would be enlarged to allow four tracks, which would be covered over and the roof sodded. From the plants it appeared that the course of the railroad would be visible in the park as a long, narrow depression of the surface, which would conform as far as possible to the present slopes.

When the tracks emerged from the park they would still be covered and would so continue until they reached the Manhattanville valley, but the plans do not provide for covering over all the railroad yard, which would be constructed under the brow of Riverside Drive, between 123d and 148th Streets. This yard is necessary, it is contended, to accommodate the increasing business of Harlem, especially the milk trains. In the plans now before the board the railroad and city have endeavored to meet the criticisms passed upon the plans made in 1913 for remodeling that particular portion of the line. The attempt to meet those criticisms was by getting as much of the yard as possible into the business districts of the Manhattanville valley.

The plan on file showed that, to the west of the main line of the railroad, a series of milk platforms would be erected, served by switches from about 133d to 137th Street. To the north of these there would be a system of switching and storage tracks, running off the main line in a slanting direction. The plans showed twenty-eight of these.

The Manhattanville valley will be crossed on a viaduct, and the tracks, which will run south as far as the Seventy-second Street yards, will enter the bluff overlooking the valley not far from the southern end of the Riverside Viaduct. The line will bear toward the west and will emerge on practically its present right of way at about 122d Street. A number of changes have been made in the present alignment of the tracks as they skirt Riverside Park, the result being that, as the road now needs six tracks, the underground easement which it is to acquire will require that a part of the trackage run under the park.

The Park Tracks Covered.

All six tracks, however, are to be covered over with steel arches, and earth is to be placed on the top of them, so that the park turf will be carried continuously to the water's edge. This has been declared to be one of the principal merits of the plan, as it would free the river bank from the unsightly railroad and would permit free access to such land as may be reclaimed further out. In the plans filed with the Board of Estimate some rough ideas are presented of how his might be treated from the landscape gardening point of view. It has been suggested that certain playgrounds be established near the waterfront between Ninety-ninth and 101st Streets, Ninety-second and Ninety-fourth Streets, Eighty-first and Eighty-fourth Streets, and Seventy-second and Seventy-fourth Streets.

It appeared from the plans that the covering of the tracks would sometimes project above the present level of the park and sometimes be a good deal below it, according to the slope of the land, and it was suggested in the plans that the contour of the park be so altered as to prevent any sharp changes through differences in grade. It was indicated that the engineers considered the top of the tunnel structure could be used for some such purpose as a bridle path.

Seventy-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets are to be kept open to the water's edge as at present. From Seventy-ninth Street the tracks will "fan out," so as to give easy access to the big yards below Seventy-second Street. At Eighty-second Street the railroad will have six tracks, at Seventy-eighth Street eight tracks, at Seventy-sixth Street nine tracks, at Seventy-fourth Street sixteen tracks, and at the actual entrance to its yards at Seventy-second Street there will be twenty-one tracks. To have these it will be necessary for the railroad to acquire an easement under a considerable section of Riverside Park at its southern end.

To Remodel Yards.

The existing yard from Seventy-second to Fifty-ninth Street will be entirely remodeled, so as to bring it up to modern requirements, and it is proposed to construct four piers running out diagonally into the river, as well as a large float-bridge. When the main line emerges to the south of this yard it will be reduced to four tracks, and will run as an elevated road down Twelfth Avenue as far as Thirty-seventh Street, keeping to the east of the avenue, and the plans show that room has been left between the proposed elevated structure and the docks for construction of another elevated structure of the same kind, which would be owned by the city and would be open to the use of any railroad that desired it.

The new long piers, of which one at Forty-sixth Street is now building, cut into Twelfth Avenue, and the New York Central will be forced to curve eastward to pass them.

A great development is planned for the district near the western end of Thirty-fourth Street, it being proposed to create a great warehouse system there, served by the railroad.

Below Thirtieth Street the Central will have only two tracks, occupying a private right of way 33 feet wide, to be acquired by the company at its own expense. This curves from Thirtieth Street so as to cross Twenty-ninth Street 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue. From that point it will run directly south through the back yards of the houses facing on Tenth Avenue, and will, of course, take the place of the surface tracks, which the Central is using at present as far as St. John's Park.

At about Sixteenth Street the road encounters West Washington Market, and it is proposed that additional trackage facilities be provided there by means of elevated spurs. The road would follow the line of Washington Street, forsaking its present tracks along the Marginal Way, and leaving that thoroughfare entirely free for ordinary traffic. Along Washington Street, from Gansevoort Street to West Tenth, the elevated structure will occupy the edge of the block, but from West Tenth to Canal Street it will strike again into the heart of the blocks, and will give opportunities for development of a manufacturing centre on both sides of it.

New Terminal Planned.

At present the southern terminus of the New York Central is at St. John's Park, but now it is proposed to establish an entirely new one just north of Canal Street, running as far north as King Street and bounded on the east by Washington Street and on the west by West Street. Spring and Charlton Streets, west of Washington Street, are to be discontinued, and thus abundant space will be provided for the erection of the warehouses necessary for such an important terminal. Some additional space will be gained by erecting, on West Street from about King Street to Canal Street, an elevated structure wide enough to accommodate an extra track, and convenient loading platform.

It is reckoned that, if this plan is adopted, the Central will have to spend about $50,000,000. The city will facilitate the improvement by giving many easements and pieces of property along the route in exchange for the old right of way of the road. How the balance will be struck in this real estate matter has not yet been worked out. It is estimated that 100 buildings will have to be pulled down in order to construct the new roadway between Thirtieth and Canal Streets and to provide the new freight yards. The cost of building the new tracks along Riverside Park will be $9,000,000 and through Inwood Hill $2,000,000. To cover the railroad cut in Fort Washington Park will, it is expected, take $500,000.

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You will favor your purse in months to come by anticipating now your summer needs. The cost of leather is still on the rise and no man knows its eventual altitude.

All from our regular stock. New Spring High and Low Shoes, Tan and Black. Smart in Lines and Finish.

Our usual price $4.00 — **$3.45**

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Special for Saturday

Silk Shirts

Spring patterns in crepes and heavy silks. New in design and full of variety in assortment..... **$4.95**

Silk mixtures, novelty stripes, in color combinations of bright and harmonious effects..... **$1.95**

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Four-in-hands, open-end, silks both imported and domestic, in self stripes and fancy patterns..... **$1.15**

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Spring Suits and Overcoats at $15

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YOU men can be judges of the good quality and style of these garments. But we have them made the GIMBEL way (and that is the best). All the suits are new, made for the Spring and Summer.

Look at this range of colorings:

Plain Blue Serge — *Oxford Grey*
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A suit for most any day. Spring overcoat of the knitted fabrics, in green, brown, grey and blue. Tan covert. Form fitted or box model and a few fancy overcoats, ¼ silk lined. (100 full silk lined Chesterfield Oxford Grey Overcoats.)

1,000 Men's Spring Suits, $17.50

A "Pre-Easter" Special in Men's Suits.

The newest models and colors of the latest patterns that are new. Any color you may ask for and any size. The range of materials is the largest we have ever shown.

Also a Swell Overcoat, $17.50

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2800

Fashionable Spring Shirts

Sleeve alterations free of charge.

Soiree Plain Colored Silk Shirts—Finest quality pure bright silk used in the construction of this, the finest of all twilled silks. Plain and two tone colorings. *Real Value $10.00.* **7.50** **3 at 7.30 each**

Special Quality All Silk Shirts—For Saturday only we shall put on sale 30 doz. shirts of our own make and of all silk materials. Neat and fancy patterns. *Real Value $4.50 and $5.00.* **3.00** **3 at 2.90 each**

New Silk Striped Flannel Shirts—Medium weight qualities with handsome colored silk stripes. Neck-bands for business and soft collars on for outing. *Real Value $3.00.* **2.00** **3 at 1.90 each**

Mercerized and Silk Finished Shirts—Another fine assorted lot specially priced for Saturday only. Better grades of the newest advance Spring styles. With soft cuffs. *Real Value $2.00* **1.45** **3 at 1.40 each**

100

Men's Spring Coats

All New Models.

Every coat in our store is new this Spring and are from fabrics selected well in advance of the tremendous high prices now in effect—Auto Coats of special rainproof fabrics and the much wanted tweeds, cheviots and fancy mixtures for street wearing. Also silk lined dress Oxford coats. *Values $28.00 and $30.00.*

Saturday only — **22.00** — Sale Price

500

Men's Silk Ties

The Season's Advance Styles, Suitable for Easter Wear.

Fancy foulards of English block printed effects—English Madder colorings from handkerchief silks—rich heavy silks in stripes and figures—Subdued Roman stripings in fine silks—Scroll and flowered effects—All this season's styles—Wide folded four-in-hands. *Values $1.00 and $1.50.*

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BRITISH INTENSIFY SCRUTINY OF MAILS

All Postal Matter from the Liner Frederick VIII. Taken to London for Examination.

STRANGLES GERMAN TRADE

Foreign Office Asserts That What Remains of It Is Transported in Mails.

LONDON, April 7.—The determination of the British authorities to go through the mails with a fine tooth comb is indicated by the departure from Kirkwall of the Danish liner Frederick VIII., for New York without her mails, which have been sent to London for examination.

Inquiries by The Associated Press at the Foreign Office today developed the statement that the total overseas exports of Germany, now only from 4 to 6 per cent. of those of normal years, go exclusively through the mail, with the exception of exports shipped to the United States under license granted to cargoes purchased before March 1, 1915. In explaining this Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said that any other leakage must be infinitesimal. The Minister added that the Foreign Office therefore felt that the examination of westward bound ships was necessary if German trade was to be stopped absolutely.

It was necessary to bring the mails to London for thorough examination, The Associated Press was told at the Foreign Office. The assertion that letters seized aboard liners taken into Kirkwall were used as evidence before the Prize Court was not formally denied, but the authorities were incredulous concerning the charge. They said the authors of the charges must refer to letters seized either in transit in England or aboard neutral vessels which voluntarily called at British ports. The Prize Court officials are now making an investigation of the situation, and doubtless will be able officially to deny the charge of violating postal correspondence on the high seas, it is asserted.

Questioned concerning the contention of the Dutch Government that securities should come under the head of postal correspondence, which is protected by The Hague Convention, Lord Robert Cecil said:

"That is a matter of opinion. The British Government holds that securities form a parcel representing valuable goods."

MAIL SEIZED BY GERMANY.

Allies Point to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's Capture of Parcel Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Secretary Lansing today made public the official translation of the text of the replies made by the British and French Governments to the note of the United States protesting against the seizure of neutral mails by the British Government and which were taken from steamers touching at British ports. Substantially it is the same as the unofficial translation published in THE TIMES on Tuesday morning. It denies any violation of neutral rights and asserts the right and intention of the Allies to treat merchandise shipped by parcel post like merchandise transported in any other way, but promises that legitimate neutral mails will not be subjected to avoidable delay.

In supporting the right to treat parcels as merchandise the communication offers proof that Germany is also so treating it as shown in the letter from the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich to the Second Assistant Postmaster General:

"I have the honor to inform you that the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich delivered to the Postmaster of Newport News, Va., on March 12, 141 mail bags for places in South America which had been trans-shipped from the French steamer Fiore de to the said cruiser before it sank the steamer. The dispatches, which appeared to be intact, were sent on to the New York office, whence they were forwarded to destination in the same condition and at the first opportunity.

"In delivering to the officials at Newport News the aforesaid dispatches the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich declared that the post parcels on board the steamship Floride had been regarded as merchandise and not as correspondence; that is the reason why he did not have them taken out of the Floride as the other mail matter was, but allowed them to sink with the vessel, basing his action on the Declaration of London, according to which parcels are merchandise and not correspondence.

"I further inform you that the New York Post Office advised the Bordeaux office of these facts by means of a check slip."

As another exhibit this table is presented of mails destroyed by the Teutons from Dec. 31, 1914, to Dec. 31:

The following is the name of ship, tonnage, dates, enemy ships, and remarks:

1—Highland Brae, 7,634, Dec. 31, 1914; Kaiser Wilhelm; mails and post parcels from Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Montevideo.

2—Toyo Maru, 6,084, Jan. 30, 1915; torpedoed by a German submarine; parcels and printed matter from New Zealand.

3—Aguila, 2,114, March 27, 1915; torpedoed by a German submarine; mail from Madeira and the Canary Islands.

4—Falaba, 4,806, March 28, 1915; torpedoed by a German submarine; mail and post parcels for West Africa.

5—Lusitania, 30,896, May 6, 1915; torpedoed by a German submarine; United States mail.

6—Candidate, 5,853, May 7, 1915; torpedoed by German submarine; post parcels for Jamaica.

7—Arabic, 15,801, Aug. 19, 1915; torpedoed by German submarine; mail for the United States, Canada, &c.

8—Hesperian, 10,920, Sept. 4, 1915; torpedoed by German submarine; mail and post parcels for the United States and Canada.

9—Silver Ash, 2,753, Oct. 6, 1915; —; mail of his British Majesty's ships.

10—Linkmoor, 4,306, Sept. 20, 1915; —; mail of his British Majesty's ships.

11—Persia, 7,964, Dec. 29, 1915; torpedoed; mail and post parcels for the Near East.

12—Ville de la Ciotat, 6,390, Dec. 24, 1915; sunk by German submarine; Far East mail.

13—Author, 3,496, —; —; African mail.

$1,000,000 FOR BELGIANS.

Daughters of Revolution Start Fund on King Albert's Birthday.

Today is the forty-first anniversary of the birth of King Albert of Belgium, and as a tribute to the Belgian ruler the Daughters of the American Revolution will start a campaign for a fund of $1,000,000 for relief of the destitute of Belgium and Northern France. Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, is in charge of the campaign, which has enlisted practically the entire national membership of the order, which totals more than 100,000 prominent women. The Commission for Relief in Belgium is assisting Mrs. Story and her aids in the campaign.

To the offices of the commission there came yesterday many checks to be applied to the fund. One of $10,000 was from Mrs. William Church Osborn, while Mr. Osborn sent another of $1,000, as did also Robert Fulton Cutting. An anonymous well-wisher sent $1,600 to purchase little Belgian flags to be sold over the country at 7 cents each. The committee appointed by President Wilson to aid the relief work in Belgium sent a joint donation of $3,600 to the fund.

Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the committee appointed by the President, sent the following cablegram last night to King Albert:

New York, April 7, 1916.

His Majesty, King Albert of Belgium,
La Panne, Belgium.

The American Committee appointed by the President of the United States, co-operating with the Commission for Relief in Belgium, send felicitations and assurances of their most respectful regard on the occasion of your Majesty's birthday.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
Chairman.

The other members of the committee are Henry L. Stimson, Oscar S. Straus, Elbert H. Gary, Frank A. Vanderlip, John Beaver White, R. Fulton Cutting, C. A. Coffin, Frank Trumbull, and A. Reading Berton.

TO WORK WITH COLLEGES.

Dr. Nichols Explains Plan of General Chemical Co.

Dr. William H. Nichols, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Chemical Company, speaking last night before the New York section of the American Chemical Society, at the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street, described a plan he had devised for close co-operation between the universities of the country and his concern.

"Briefly stated," said Dr. Nichols, "my plan is as follows: We are forming what we call an 'Advisory Council' composed of great chemists in their several lines, located in various universities and schools of science. Each member of the council will receive a modest honorarium, and be expected to attend meetings occasionally at which specific problems will be discussed, as well as any other subject of interest to any of the members. In order that the co-operation may be as complete as possible, I hope to attend these meetings myself, and to have the highly valuable assistance of two or three of the best of our staff.

"Naturally, as the meetings will only be occasional, correspondence between the head office and the members of the council, and between the members themselves, will be frequent. New problems will be referred to the council, and by it referred to the member best qualified to solve it. The report, if favorable, will after discussion, be passed along to the research department of the company, which in turn, if thought advisable, will bring it before the engineering staff."

ATTACK HIGH PAY FOR GUARDSMEN

Continued from Page 1.

lots," said Senator Borah. "I for one will oppose to the last ditch the spending of one additional cent upon the National Guard, which has demonstrated from Washington's time down its unreliability as an arm of the national defense. Under the provisions of this bill we would spend approximately $75,000,000 a year on the National Guard, with the prospect of raising it to a hundred million in the course of time, and I believe the people will demand a more substantial return for the enormous expenditure they are going to be called upon to make for preparedness. The money ought to be put into a more substantial naval building program."

Senator O'Gorman said tonight that in answering General O'Ryan's statement issued in New York, he could do nothing more than refer to the letter signed with Gen. O'Ryan's name, which had been read by the Senator during his remarks in the Senate yesterday with reference to the attempt to influence his vote on the militia features of the Army Reorganization bill. The O'Ryan letter, he said, was contained in a circular issued by the National Training Camps Association, and he had read it from the association's circular. The circular had been sent out by the association, he said, from its headquarters at 31 Nassau Street, New York.

GEN. O'RYAN ASSAILS VOLUNTEER ARMY PLAN

Denies His Letter Indorsed It—National Guard at War With Training Camps Leaders.

The breach that separates the two groups most interested in the army legislation now pending in Congress, one group being composed of the officers of the National Guard and those in sympathy with them, and the other group comprising the men who attended the training camps held last year, and numerous officers of the regular army, is widening to the point where the two groups are almost openly at war. Section 50 of the Chamberlain bill, which creates a "volunteer army" separate and distinct from the National Guard organization as provided for in Section 58, is the cause of the division.

The National Guardsmen almost to a man maintain that the existence of the two forces at the same time is impossible, because, as an officer of the New York Guard expressed it yesterday, it requires "two bodies with identical functions to occupy the same space at the same time." Among the officers none is more outspoken in his opposition to the "volunteer army" than Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of this State. He said yesterday that he believed that Section 56 of the Chamberlain bill was backed by "a strong ultra-military group, who can see nothing good in the way of preparedness, except a huge regular army, supported by conscription."

The letter written to Senator O'Gorman by Colonel Henry S. Sternburger, Chief Quartermaster on the staff of General O'Ryan, which Senator O'Gorman interpreted as a command to vote for the elimination of the "volunteer army" provision of the Chamberlain bill, is approved by the great majority of guard officers in New York. In the opinion of brother officers, Colonel Sternburger was within his rights when he wrote that letter in which among other things he said:

"I shall use my influence not only with the National Guardsmen, but with all citizens with whom I come into contact, toward pointing out to them that the so-called continental army scheme is impracticable and will have a bad effect if passed."

General O'Ryan did not say so, but it is believed that he indorsed every word that Colonel Sternburger wrote.

Senator O'Gorman, in expressing in the Senate Thursday his disapproval of Colonel Sternburger's utterances, stated that General O'Ryan had written on Jan. 17 a letter stating that the volunteer army provision would not impair the efficiency of the National Guard. General O'Ryan said yesterday that he was at a loss to understand how such an interpretation could be placed upon the letter referred to, which relates to training camps, and not to any volunteer army, such as is proposed in the Chamberlain bill.

General O'Ryan's Views.

"The letter referred to as having been written by me," said General O'Ryan, "was doubtless a letter written to General Wood or Captain Johnston of his staff, commanding the Plattsburg Training Camp, and suggesting the co-operation of the National Guard regimental commanders. The letter had no reference to the Federal Army proposition.

"The officers of the National Guard generally throughout the country do not believe in the wisdom of the volunteer army provision of the Chamberlain bill, and I am of the opinion that this sentiment is not based on selfish grounds, for if there is any unselfish aggregation of men in this country, it is the army made up of the officers and men composing the National Guard. Their practical spirit of self-sacrifice over a long period of years has demonstrated this. They believe the provision referred to unwise, because they think there is a strong ultra-military group who can see nothing good in the way of preparedness, except a huge regular army, supported by conscription, and that the opposition to the reorganization of the National Guard as a federal force is fostered by this element.

"They further believe that the volunteer army provision, while resulting in nothing practical in the way of creating an efficient fighting force, will nevertheless create a new organization to assist in fighting the National Guard—a force to be later discarded as evidence of an honest but fruitless attempt to develop a force other than by conscription. They believe that the wealthy men and the professional and business men who constitute the personnel of the training camp associations would not enlist in a volunteer army any more than they would enlist in the National Guard; or, if they did, it would be for the sole purpose of attempting to give the organization a start, after which they would drop out. They believe that the members of these training camp associations do not realize the probability of this outcome.

"The sentiment of the National Guard is that while the widely advertised shortcomings of the National Guard have been greatly exaggerated, there are faults of organization and insufficient Federal control, all of which will be corrected after the passage of the legislation now pending in Congress, which will give to the National Guard a Federal status.

"I say this is the sentiment of the National Guard as I understand it from correspondence and conversation with officers from all over the country. They feel that they have not had sympathetic support, and some go so far as to state that the recent remarkable increase in efficiency has resulted in increased antagonism on the part of the group referred to. It is to be regretted that this sentiment exists, but that it does exist is not to be denied.

"Some officers, who make these criticisms, give voluntary acknowledgment of their confidence in the large number of regular officers working with the National Guard, and who believe in the possibilities of its future development under Federal control.

"Personally I do not believe in the volunteer army provision of the Chamberlain bill for the reason that it creates an additional category of troops of the same class as the National Guard of the United States under the new bill, and because it will constitute a force that will be worthless without the expenditure of millions of dollars to provide it with facilities which the National Guard already possesses. An additional objection is the fact that the new force will necessarily be in conflict with the reorganized Federal National Guard in the matters of recruiting and obtaining appropriations for field training and armament. The results could not but be contrary to the best interests of the country."

"Much misinformation exists concerning the effect of the new legislation on the National Guard. If any one will take the trouble to read the provisions of the bill it will be found that they provide for uniformity in every detail of military organization, discipline, training, armament and equipment throughout the country."

Other officers at National Guard Headquarters in the Municipal Building stated that General O'Ryan had expressed their views. One of these officers referred to a letter sent to members of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States this week, in which the men who attended the military training camps were asked to telegraph their Senators immediately to support the Volunteer Army section of the Chamberlain bill, under which section the President would have the power, in discretion, to organize camps, similar to the Plattsburg camp, in all parts of the country.

"If a guard officer writes his Senator it is dictation, but if a member of the Training Camps Association telegraphs him it is a perfectly proper thing to do," was one officer's comment.

Training Camps Leaders Busy.

As a result of the agitation following the introduction of the Chamberlain bill there has grown up in the National Guard an element which no longer sees any good in the Plattsburg system of military training. The Plattsburg graduates realize this and the result is that the Executive Committee of the association is leaving nothing undone to make clear their position to members of Congress.

Among the members of the Executive Committee are Mayor Mitchel and Grenville Clark of New York, Professor McElroy of Princeton University, George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, and representative citizens of other cities. It was in the name of the committee that the letter calling for support of the volunteer army section was mailed a few days ago.

In a memorandum addressed to the Senators in Washington, and received by them yesterday, the Executive Committee of the Training Camps Association incorporated the letter of General O'Ryan which Senator O'Gorman held to be an indorsement of the proposed volunteer army. The letter reads:

New York, Jan. 17, 1916.

The question is sometimes asked whether there is any conflict of interest or of effort between the organizations of the National Guard and the training camps for college and business men. This question may not only be answered emphatically in the negative, but it may be affirmatively stated with equal emphasis that the training regiments have been of benefit to the National Guard of this State at least. A very considerable number of men of the Plattsburg training regiment have joined organizations of the New York division, some as commissioned officers and some as enlisted men.

Wholly aside from the foregoing there is another aspect of the training camps which should not be lost sight of. There are in some localities men who desire military training, but who are so circumstanced that they cannot make available for the purpose the amount of time demanded by service in the National Guard. Some of the men in this class find it possible to devote thirty days for training during the Summer months. The training camps furnish the needed opportunity for men in this class. These camps are therefore performing a service to the nation in respect to such men, which it is not possible for the National Guard to perform.

I have no hesitation in urging upon officers of the National Guard throughout the State their fullest co-operation in support of the excellent movement represented by the training camps. In New York State facilities have been provided in some of the armories for detachments of men of the training camps who desire to continue the work begun at Plattsburg.

JOHN F. O'RYAN,
Major General, N. G. N. Y.

The purpose of the training camps is stated in the memorandum to the Senators to be to bring into "the service of the nation as reserve troops great numbers of men who can be made available in no other way," meaning men whose occupations or home ties do not permit them to enter the National Guard with its fixed night drills, laboring men who are prejudiced against the Guard because of liability to strike duty, men who will not support a force subject to State control of any kind, and men who live where there are no militia organizations.

"These sources of men," the memorandum adds "are not tapped in this country under present conditions. To this condition is due the fact that our citizen soldier system is able to produce hardly more than one soldier to every 1,000 inhabitants, while other English-speaking nations in times of peace have been able to secure several times the proportion of volunteers (Great Britain 5 to 1, Canada 6 to 1.) The men in these camps can be formed into regiments, subject to a prescribed course of field training in successive years and form a reserve force, under exclusive Federal control, side by side with the National Guard."

The minimum number of men who will attend the training camps this year the committee estimates at about 30,000. "With immediate Government recognition and aid," the committee adds, "100,000 men can be secured the first year, and the number greatly increased as the system is developed."

None of the regular army officers on duty in this part of the country would discuss for publication yesterday the bitter fight that has developed as a result of the Volunteer Army provision of the Senate bill. In the meantime the committees in charge of recruiting for the training camps are busy and it was stated that the number of enlistments at 31 Nassau Street alone now averaged more than 130 a day.

TO TEACH ENLISTED MEN.

Senate Adopts Plan for Peace-Time Vocational Instruction.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Administration leaders in Congress are hopeful that the Army Increase bill, the first of the three great national defense measures, will enter its final stage next week before the Joint Conference Committee. Indications tonight were that the only remaining section likely to cause prolonged debate in the Senate is the one fixing the peace strength of the regular army.

The Senate voted on only one amendment to the bill today, adopting without roll call the proposal of Senator Smith of Georgia that enlisted men in the regular army hereafter shall have an opportunity for seventy-five hours of vocational education each month during their active service in peace times. The employment of civilian instructors to aid army officers in this work is authorized by the amendment, which specifies that the training shall be in agriculture or the mechanic arts. Senator Chamberlain accepted the amendment when Senator Smith reduced the time allotted from ninety-four to seventy-five hours a month.

Debate on various proposals for the construction of a Government plant for the recovery of atmospheric nitrogen occupied the remainder of the day. The pending amendment was that of Senator Smith of South Carolina to appropriate $15,000,000 for a plant, site, and process. The surplus capacity over the Government's needs in peace times, under the proposal, would go into the manufacture of fertilizer to be sold by the Government through the Secretary of Agriculture.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia attacked this phase of the amendment as socialistic. He expressed himself as unalterably opposed to embarking the Government on any such venture and questioned its constitutionality.

Senator Smith said that he had framed the amendment with the purpose of reducing the cost of fertilizer to the farmer, because, by a happy circumstance, the Government's military needs and those of the farmer could be met at the same time. He inserted that the disposal by the Government of its surplus capacity by lease or otherwise was justifiable under the Constitution.

Senator Lodge said that by leaving private enterprise alone the Government could get nitrogen cheaper than in any other way.

"I do not believe in making the Government socialistic," he said. "Advocates of Government manufacture often point to the powder situation. It is true that we are paying a cheap price for powder and we are getting a cheap powder as a result. If I am correctly informed not one of the belligerent nations is using as inferior a powder as we are making."

Senator Lodge said his information was that the belligerents all had powders only one-fifth as destructive to the guns in which they were used as the powder made by the Government at Indian Head.

The explosive question, he insisted, could be met by the coke oven industry through use of the by-products, and at the same time the dyestuff industry, vital to the country, could be built up.

WANT HANSON IN COURT.

His Mother and Ex-Judge Rockwood Anxious to Question Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 7.—Ex-County Judge Nash Rockwood, who is accused in an affidavit by Walter Lathrop Hanson of conspiring with the young man's mother, Mrs. Aimee Lathrop Hanson, to defraud him of an inheritance of $500,000, was not in town tonight. His law partner, District Attorney Lawrence B. McKelvey, said, however, that both Mr. Rockwood and Mrs. Hanson have been seeking for a long time to obtain the attendance in court of young Hanson, so that he might be cross-examined as to the various charges he has made.

A year ago, on the complaint of his mother, Hanson was declared incompetent to manage his own affairs on the ground of habitual drunkenness. Testimony in these proceedings was to the effect that he had wasted large sums of money, and that he had figured in many escapades.

"Young Hanson," Mr. McKelvey said tonight, "is involved in several lawsuits with his mother, and also young Hanson's wife is suing Mrs. Hanson for the alienation of his affections.

"In none of these suits has it been possible to procure young Hanson's attendance in court, he being in California and evidently afraid of cross-examination, but his attorneys have taken his testimony in writing.

"Apparently for the purpose of forcing his mother to a monetary settlement, he has run out of the way to cast aspersions against her motives, and also against Judge Rockwood. None of his statements in these connections is true, and they will be proved false when the cases are tried."

W. & J. SLOANE

New Designs and Color-effects in

SUMMER RUGS

Including Many Attractive Novelties Suitable for Porches and Sun Rooms

Willow Grass Rugs—Our most popular Grass Rug. Suitable for indoors as well as porches. Plain and figured effects. Various sizes, from 3 x 6 ft. to 9 x 15 ft., at *$1.55 to $11.25.*

Rag Rugs in a profusion of quaint, old-fashioned effects; made of entirely new materials. Many sizes, from 30 x 60 in. at *$1.10 to $5.50*, to 9 x 12 ft. at *$10.00 to $38.50.*

Imported Oval Rush Rugs—Plain centres with black mixed borders. Sizes from 3 x 6 ft. at *$2.00*, to 11.8 x 15 ft. at *$18.00.*

"Lakewood" Oval Rush Rugs—Made in Japan, these are the best of the imported novelties for exposed porches. Plain natural color with or without black braided borders. Sizes from 30 x 60 in. at *$2.75*, to 10.6 x 13.6 ft. at *$30.00.*

Heavy Imported Rush Rugs—Hand-made in blocks about 20 in. square—the only Rush Rug that can be made in almost any required size.

Old-fashioned Hand-Braided Wool Rugs in a variety of unusual, bright-colored effects.

Genuine Navajo Indian Rugs in native bold, striking designs. Very small and large sizes.

Japanese Matting Seamed Rugs in characteristic designs. Size 6 x 9 ft., *$2.40*; 9 x 9 ft., *$3.60*; 9 x 12 ft., *$4.75.*

Japan and China Mattings of the best qualities, at $16 and upward per roll of 40 yards.

Imperial Smyrna Rugs—*Reduced*

Sizes 18 x 36 in., regularly $1.60, at *$1.10*, to 3 x 6 ft., regularly $5.65, at *$3.95.* Other sizes at similar reductions.

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"Neverbreak Hundred" Wardrobe Trunk at $15

Beginning Monday next the price will be $20

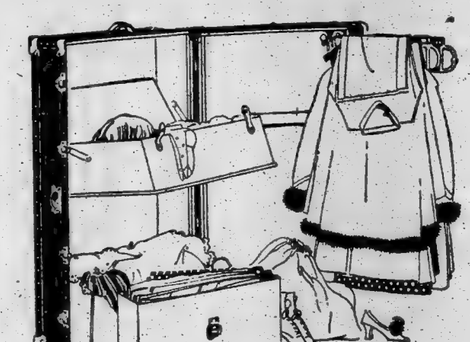

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Saks Luggage Department.

Prison Reform Is in Grave Danger

Your Immediate Help Is Necessary

Please Read This Carefully and Act at Once

THE VITAL QUESTION:

Which are we to have?

A new prison site chosen and designated by the author of a legislative bill?

Or a site chosen by a commission after due examination and comparison of the two available sites?

Those who will decide are THE ASSEMBLY and THE GOVERNOR.

Two bills, one introduced by Senator Sage and one introduced by Senator Towner, providing for the erection of a Farm Industrial Prison, have been passed by the Senate. The Sage Bill (Senate Print 1165) provides for a Commission of Five, consisting of the Superintendent of Prisons, the Superintendent of Public Works, the State Architect, and two appointees of the Governor, the latter to serve without pay, and the three first mentioned State officials to serve without additional compensation.

To this Commission is left the decision as between the Wingdale site and the Beekman site, together with the decision as to the type of buildings that are to be erected. The choice of architects by a public competition is permitted. The Sage Bill was drawn after a most careful study of the situation, and consultation with prominent men interested in prison reforms, many of whose suggestions were adopted. The Sage Bill has the backing of these men and also of organizations devoted to the study of prison reform.

The Towner Bill (Senate Print 1532) provides for a Commission of Five, consisting of the Superintendent of Prisons and four appointees of the Governor, which latter are to receive $10 a day for their services. The Towner Bill designates Wingdale as the site for the new prison.

Wingdale was acquired by the State in 1910. The site comprises about 625 acres. The construction of a cell-block was started some years ago on the Wingdale site, and later abandoned.

Why is this site now designated in the Towner Bill?

The Towner Bill authorizes the Commission to modify the plans heretofore prepared by an architect for the aforesaid cell-block type of prison at Wingdale. The Bill also provides that the Commission may employ an architect to prepare plans and to supervise the work. It does *not* provide for public competition of architects. Is this an effort to perpetuate the cell-block type of building at Wingdale and to continue the present architect?

If Wingdale is selected it is likely that the acquisition of adjoining property will be urged. Who are the owners of the available adjoining property, and at what prices are they willing to sell to the State? These are important questions and should be determined before a site is selected. The Beekman site is two hundred acres larger than the Wingdale site, is level and rolling, and has a high proportion of good farm land.

MUST THE STATE BE FORCED TO USE WINGDALE, WITHOUT THE FAIR AND REASONABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR A COMPARISON OF THE TWO SITES AFFORDED BY THE SAGE BILL?

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH MADE ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO EXHAUSTIVE STUDIES OF THE TWO SITES AND MADE OFFICIAL REPORTS THEREON. THESE REPORTS SHOULD BE IMPORTANT FACTORS TO THE COMMISSION PROVIDED BY THE SAGE BILL IN THEIR DETERMINATION OF A SITE.

WHY SHOULD THE STATE BE DEPRIVED OF THE RIGHT TO UTILIZE THE FINDINGS OF ITS OWN DEPARTMENTS, BY THE ENACTMENT OF THE TOWNER BILL?

Please telegraph or write the following persons, Committee on Rules, Capitol, Albany:

THADDEUS C. SWEET, WILLIAM J. MAIER,
SIMON L. ADLER, H. EDMUND MACHOLD,
HENRY E. H. BRERETON, JOSEPH M. CALLAHAN,
WILLIAM J. GILLEN.

To report out of Rules Committee Sage Bill, Print 1165. Not to report out of Rules Committee Towner Bill, Print 1532.

Ask the Governor to support the Sage Bill.

C. C. AUCHINCLOSS
Mrs. FRANCIS McNEIL BACON, Jr.
Mrs. AUGUST BELMONT
Miss KATHARINE B. DAVIS
Mrs. SIMON GUGGENHEIM
Mrs. CHAUNCEY J. HAMLIN
Mrs. A. H. HILDRETH
RICHARD M. HURD
BURDETTE G. LEWIS
Miss ANNE MORGAN
WILLIAM FELLOWES MORGAN
WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN
EUGENE SMITH
Miss MAUDE K. WETMORE
WILLIAM H. WADHAMS

ADVERTISEMENT.

How to stop dandruff and loss of hair with Resinol

Here is a simple, inexpensive treatment that will almost always stop dandruff and scalp itching, and keep the hair thick, live and lustrous:

At night, spread the hair apart and rub a little Resinol Ointment into the scalp gently, with the tip of the finger. Repeat this until the whole scalp has been treated. Next morning, shampoo thoroughly with Resinol Soap and hot water. Work the creamy Resinol lather well into the the scalp. Rinse with gradually cooler water, the last water being cold.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment easily heal itching, burning, skin-eruptions. Sold by all druggists.

THE BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

THE END OF A CHAPTER

By Shane Leslie

A notable contribution to the memoir literature of his generation is this book by Mr. Shane Leslie, a young Cambridge graduate with wide and interesting connections.

With its anecdote and gossip of Victorian England, its keen comment on politics, on the English public school, university, etc., the book contains a fascinating store of material. $1.23 net.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

SWANN JOINS POLICE TO STOP GAMBLING

Will Take Raid Cases Before a Grand Jury If Magistrates Do Not Act Promptly.

WARNS PROPERTY OWNERS

Commissioner Woods Declares More Raids Are to Come, and That the "Tin Horns" Must Go.

As a result of Lieutenant Dan Costigan's raid on "Al" Levy's social club and six other alleged gambling houses, District Attorney Swann promised yesterday a vigorous crusade not only against the gamblers but also against owners of premises. If the Magistrates do not act with alacrity on the thirty-seven arrests made in Thursday's raids the District Attorney says he will bring the cases before the Grand Jury of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a member.

"The men who operate gambling houses," said the District Attorney yesterday, "are parasites and criminals at heart and should be put behind the bars as quickly as we can get them there."

To Police Commissioner Woods the District Attorney wrote yesterday assuring him of full co-operation in any move to rid the city of gambling houses. The letter read in part:

"In dealing with the gambling situation I propose to co-operate with you with all the force of this office, and am giving special instructions to every assistant to spare no pains to have the evidence in gambling cases properly presented in legal form and to co-operate to the fullest extent with the police with the object of making it too perilous for gambling houses to operate in this county.

"If any City Magistrate fails to hold any violator of the anti-gambling laws where there is sufficient legal evidence I wish you would notify me and I will have the witnesses immediately presented to the Grand Jury.

"In the cases now pending if you desire the matter presented to the Grand Jury and will have the witnesses here by 12 o'clock today, I will request the additional Grand Jury to put aside all other business and present the evidence that you obtained in the gambling cases yesterday. I have already telephoned your office to this effect.

"I call your attention to the fact that the owner of the premises is also guilty of a felony for knowingly permitting the premises to be used or occupied for gambling."

Lieutenant Costigan conferred with the District Attorney and requested, on Commissioner Woods's authority, that the Magistrates be allowed to handle the cases first.

Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday that the expedition of Thursday night was merely a forerunner of many more raids to be made.

"The tin-horn gamblers," said the Commissioner, "the only species attempting to operate in the city at the present time, will soon be put out of business."

A squad of detectives from Inspector Daly's district, led by Captain Underhill of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, raided the third floor apartment of William Davis in West Forty-third Street, last night, and confiscated a number of racing charts. Davis, who is 63 years old and who gave his address as 105 West Forty-third Street, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station on a charge of keeping a gambling resort. He was alone in his apartment when the raid was made.

Nine men arrested in the raid on the social club in Grand Street were arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan, in the Essex Market Court yesterday and held in $500 bail each for further examination next Tuesday. Eleven other prisoners were taken before Magistrate Murphy in the Tombs Court and held in $500 bail each for examination next Friday. Frank Weston, who was arrested on Park Row on a charge of making a book, was held in $500 bail for examination on April 11. Sixteen men were arraigned in Washington Heights Court and were held by Magistrate Cobb in $500 bail each for examination next Wednesday.

BOY READY WITH ROMANCE.

Tells Different Stories, Both Good, at Lodging House and in Court.

A story of a trip from California to have deciphered a message written in strange characters on a bone confided to his care by a dying father was related yesterday by a fifteen-year-old boy who applied for lodging at the Newsboys' Home, 14 New Chambers Street.

Francisco Pupa's father was a Mexican and his mother an Indian, he said. Later he told Justice Hoyt in the Children's Court that he had wandered from Boston to live in the woods in upper New York, and to prove it gave the Justice a paper of fish-hooks and a graphic description of "life in the forest."

At the Newsboys' Home he spoke thus to Assistant Supt. Henry I. Spring: "Father discovered a mine and soon after was shot in a dispute over a nugget of gold. Before he died he handed me this piece of bone. On it is written something I can't make out. 'Take this bone to New York,' he said, 'and give it to Clarence J. Brown, who lives there. He knows me and he will read the letters on the bone and tell you the meaning. There is a fortune in it.'"

He said his father had written to Mr. Brown and that Mr. Brown had sent $50 with which the boy started for New York. "No, Sir, I don't know Mr. Brown's address and I have spent every cent of the $50," honest Francisco added.

He related many adventures and said he had found his warm overcoat on the banks of the Delaware River. His suit was given to him by "a kind lady."

"What's all this about your journey from California?" asked Justice Hoyt when Francisco was brought forward in the Children's Court.

"It's all a lie," came the prompt response.

Then he told how his father had been drowned in Boston Harbor, and so on and on and on.

He stuck to the story that he had found his overcoat and that a "kind lady" had given him his suit. When shown that the maker's name in the overcoat was the same as that on the suit and that both had come from the same shop in Philadelphia, he agreed with Justice Hoyt that it was a coincidence.

He was put in the care of the Children's Society and was sent to a solitary room to read a little book about George Washington and a certain cherry tree.

The first wheat food with a real-hustle-down to-breakfast-taste

Look for this signature

W. K. Kellogg

Kellogg's Krumbles

All Wheat Ready to Eat

The Original Has This Signature W. K. Kellogg

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Kingdom of Grief

There is no joy of Spring in Belgium today.

Only dead men and women who are better dead.

And little children who are wise in all the ways of death.

Chimes lie silent in the broken belfries.

Help the innocents—the nameless babies that can never know their fathers—the mothers whose lives are deserts.

This is King Albert's Day—the birthday of the King without a country—who lost his lands to found an empire in the hearts of all humanity.

So long as memory shall treasure valor and set right above might, so long as martyrdom stirs the world, his splendid crown shall shine through the years. He needs no monument.

All of which moves you to spend a tear on Belgium and send a cheer to Albert.

But while you're about it, why not spend something more substantial? Belgium has had tears enough of her own.

And if you really believe that this dauntless exile deserves the admiration of a freeborn American, then for his sake and the destitute women's and children's sake and for the sake of your own conscience, raise a few dollars for the Kingdom of Grief.

Your sentiment does you proud, but it doesn't do any good. It can't be worn for a coat or cobbled into a pair of shoes or baked into a loaf.

Put it to work. Write it on a check. Change it into a magic spell and watch it achieve a miracle four thousand miles away.

The Belgians are up against it harder than ever. Some of them had clothes to start with and little hordes of money.

The thousands who were utterly destitute at the beginning are still bereft of everything (except anguish and a superb faith), but a multitude who could look out for themselves for a while are likewise in tatters and despair.

Refined women are without necessary garments.

Please understand how bad it is. They can't find work; there isn't any. And if there were, half of them are too young or too old to do anything but suffer.

Will you help the three million destitute—most of them women and babes? The other man's money is already spent and the dollar you forgot to give can't be..

Do you believe in letting babies die when a penny a day from everybody in America will save them?

It's King Albert's Day—it's time to do something fine and noble.

For God's sake give—give SOON.

Please make checks payable to
WILLIAM C. POTTER, Treasurer,
140 Broadway, New York

Greater New York Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium:—

SAMUEL W. FAIRCHILD, Chairman;
WILLIAM C. POTTER, Treasurer;
J. F. BRESNAHAN, Secretary.

HARPER BOOKS

Seventeen

A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and The Baxter Family —Especially William

By Booth Tarkington

"Under all the laughter that the story provokes there is such complete comprehension of the boy, such sympathy with him, that now and then a little tearful catch checks the shouts of mirth."—*Washington Star.* "Nothing less than the genius of a man with the inspired heart of a boy could depict, as Booth Tarkington, in 'Seventeen,' his latest book, so literally, searchingly and alluringly, the seething emotions, the secret ambitions, the bitterness of defeat and of being misunderstood, the supreme elation of spirit, the poignant sensitiveness deeply hidden under cover of a phlegmatic self-containment and indifference, as exist in the make-up of the average boy of seventeen."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

On Being Human

By Woodrow Wilson

"Here is the world humanity has made. Will you take full citizenship in it?"

This is the theme of the book. Then the author shows in what the real humanity consists and how it may best be attained. Each of us wishes to be human—but in these days when men are narrowed into specialists' grooves, to be human, interested in all that affects all men, becomes more and more difficult. What is the remedy? Look at the sea man, or the hunter, says the author; in their eyes you will find a look not to be found in the eyes of city dwellers. *They take a wide-eyed view of the world.* Wide-eyed sympathy is necessary to the best citizenship.

The Hidden Spring

By Clarence Budington Kelland

With his dog and a suitcase—and not much else—the young man stepped off the train and into a situation both humorous and thrilling—with a blue-eyed girl at the other end of it. A millionaire kicked the dog and the easy-going young man suddenly became a human torpedo—very human and very explosive. The millionaire owned the town and was good at cooking and fighting. The young man found out how to fight—and to love.

A-B-C of Motion Pictures

By Robert E. Welsh

Answers the hundred questions asked by those interested in this new form of entertainment. Every stage in the process of making motion pictures is covered.

A-B-C of Correct Speech

By Florence Howe Hall

The aim of this volume is to set forth the best usage with regard to our mother tongue, and to state the principles which should guide our own conversation.

Other new volumes in Harper's A-B-C Series are:

A-B-C of Vegetable Gardening
By Eben E. Rexford

A-B-C of Golf
By John D. Dunn

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World

3d Edition of the "Book of Constant Chuckles"

Uneasy Money

By PELHAM G. WODEHOUSE

If you like good, clean fun and a bright love story, read this deliciously funny story of a chase for a fortune which resulted in a struggle to avoid it. A reader says: "Anyone who begins this story and does not chuckle happily through every chapter should be a cast-iron ornament for a lawn—not a human being." Illustrated by Clarence F. Underwood. At all bookstores.

NEW STRIKE TIES UP ALL NEW SUBWAYS

"Sandhogs" Demand Dollar-a-Day Advance for East River Tunnel Workers.

ENGINEERS MAKE THREATS

Say They Won't Hoist for Non-Union Men—Conference with P. S. Board Brings No Result.

Work on the two tunnels building under the East River to connect the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the new subways was suspended at midnight last night, when between 800 and 1,000 "sandhogs" went on strike. The men are members of the International Compressed Air and Concrete Foundation Workers' Union of America, which is a different organization from the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, the members of which went on strike on last Monday. The strike of the sandhogs makes the tie-up of the new underground roads complete.

Although several explanations were given for the walk-out of the men last night, more pay seemed to be the chief reason. Workers of this class receive from $3 to $6 a day, the pay being graduated, in some instances, on the air pressure in the locks. The three-dollar-a-day men, it was explained, asked $4 and an advance of 50 cents a day was demanded for the rest.

Between 500 and 600 of the "sandhogs" were employed at the Brooklyn entrances to the new tunnels at the foot of Clark and Montague Streets. Those who went out in Manhattan worked at the shafts at the foot of Whitehall Street and Old Slip. A detail of policemen was sent to these shafts earlier in the night at the request of John F. O'Rourke of the Flynn-O'Rourke Company, the contracting firm building the tunnels from the Manhattan side.

A tentative offer by members of the General Contractors' Association to pay their laborers $2 a day on all work under future contracts for subway construction did not bring the strike of laborers and timbermen nearer to a settlement yesterday. The offer was made at a meeting held with the Public Service Commission, but the officials of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union did not give their sanction. The contractors maintained that the work in hand was accepted on a basis of $1.50 a day for common labor, and that $2 a day was more than they could afford. They had advanced the rate voluntarily to $1.75 a day, and they argued it was only fair for the workers to wait until the new contracts were awarded, when the contractors would be in a position to meet the terms demanded by their employes.

The contractors expressed determination before and after the meeting not to recognize the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union. They were also a unit in denouncing the demand by the timbermen for an advance from $2.75 a day to $3.25 a day, as exhorbitant and unjust. An announcement by M. A. McConville, head of the United Portable and Floating Engineers, that the members of that organization would refuse to work with non-union men, added a complicating feature to the situation.

It became known late last night, however, that the negotiations for a settlement of the strike had not been abandoned, and that another meeting between contractors and representatives of the labor organization would be held today.

The meeting yesterday with the Public Service Commission was unusual. All the members of the Commission, including Chairman Oscar S. Straus, were present, but there was an obvious effort to make the gathering as informal as possible. The contractors were represented by Charles A. Angell of the Cranford Company, George H. Clark of the Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins Corporation, and others. Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union; International Secretary Michael Carraher, International Organizer Tieto Pacelli, were the spokesmen for the labor organization. Thomas E. O'Brien, President of the local branch of the union, who presided when the strike was called last Sunday at the headquarters on East 128th Street, did not attend.

Chairman Straus welcomed the representatives of the contractors and of the union in a speech in which he said he was glad that they had come together to talk over their differences, and that he should have been glad, also, if they had come together before the strike was called.

"This great work," said Mr. Straus, referring to the construction of the new subways, "can be carried on only in peace. There will be great loss if the work is not carried on. I am interested in limiting and preventing that loss. These divisions that are held back delay the benefits of this great rapid transit which benefits the man who does not own a motor car."

During the discussions that followed between the representatives of the contractors and the labor organization there were frequent intervals when each side held private conferences on points brought up by the other. Most of the talking was done by Mr. Angell, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. McConville, the latter being an important factor in the conference because of the power exerted by his organization.

Attorney Sullivan warned the contractors that labor would flow away from the city as State road work became brisk in the Spring and Summer months, and he urged them to hold their employes by signing an agreement that would insure them against desertions. Mr. Sullivan scoffed at the reports that the union had encouraged intimidations, and he asserted that 6,000 men were clamoring to obtain membership in the labor organization.

Mr. Angell admitted in a speech that the time was coming when the $2 rate for common labor would have to be granted, but he asserted that the contractors were bound, as far as the present work was concerned, by the estimates under which they had accepted the contracts.

Chairman Straus again thanked the representatives of the contractors and the union when the meeting was over, asserting that the commission would welcome them at any time.

"We are glad to hear that the laborers who are out are under good discipline, and that nothing untoward will happen," he said. "If anything should happen it would injure the great body of citizens. I hope peace and good order will be maintained."

MAY INVOLVE OTHER ENVOYS

Secretary to Baltimore Consulate to be Questioned in Passport Case.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—That others in the office of Carl A. Luederitz, German Consul at this port, may be involved in his alleged connection with the issuance of an American passport to Horst von der Goltz, the German spy, under the name of Bridgeman Taylor, was learned today. The Federal Grand Jury here will probably be asked by the Department of Justice to determine whether Frederick F. Schneider, a notary public, and Secretary to the Consulate, who knew of the passport, also knew that Taylor was in reality von der Goltz.

Consul Luederitz today reiterated that he knew von der Goltz, but made it clear that he knew him only under the name of Taylor. Whenever the name von der Goltz was mentioned to the Consul, he quickly interjected the correction "Mr. Taylor."

New York and Baltimore special agents of the Department of Justice discovered a trunk and a box belonging to von der Goltz stored in the cellar of the Hansa House, North German Lloyd headquarters in this city. These were opened and searched, but nothing having a bearing on the case was found.

In the trunk the detectives found a uniform of a Mexican Army officer that had been used, it is said, by von der Goltz before coming to this country. There were also a sword, bearing the Mexican coat of arms, a brace of Mexican revolvers, besides a number of instruments used by surveyors and civil engineers.

PASS LIE AT HEARING ON THE GARY PLAN

Much Excitement as President Willcox Listens to Views of Parents and Teachers.

OPINION EQUALLY DIVIDED

Question of Extending the System to More Schools in the City Interests a Large Crowd.

President Willcox of the Board of Education gave a public hearing yesterday to the parents of public school children on the modified Gary system as applied to the schools of this city. The debate was on the question whether the plan should be introduced into other New York schools before it was fully tried in the schools where it has been already established. All the members of the board were invited to attend by President Willcox. There were present Dr. Ira S. Wile, Thomas J. Carroll, John Martin, Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, and Miss Mary E. Dreier.

It was an exciting hearing. Advocates and opponents of the plan were about equally divided. President Willcox gave an hour and a half to the opponents, and a little less time to the advocates. The feelings of the two opposing forces ran so high that one of the women declared that if President Willcox did not use his gavel more freely there would be a riot.

There was a large crowd present, the ground floor of the board room and the gallery being taxed to accommodate the throng. Women formed the large majority of those present. The different speakers were greeted with such questions as, "Are you a mother?" "Have you children in the school?"

Mrs. Samuel Cahan of the Bronx, whose children attend Public School 25, the Bronx, where the Gary plan is being tried, objected to the action of clergymen in that part of the city on the religious feature of the plan. She said that they might better be employed in caring for the souls of their own people.

Represented Her Eleven Children.

Mrs. Harry C. Arthur, a powerful looking woman who wore glasses, said that she did not represent the Gary people nor the anti-Gary people. She represented her eleven children, five boys and six girls. She wanted them to be educated so that they could get along in the world. She believed that the Gary plan was doing this.

When Mrs. Alice E. B. Ritter, Principal of Public School 89, the only school in Brooklyn where the Gary plan is being tried, attempted to read a report from Mrs. A. S. Barker, who is ill, in regard to the view of parents whose children are attending that school, Mrs. Arnold objected and a score of women also raised their voices in opposition. Mrs. Ritter was compelled to sit down, and the report was read by one of her teachers.

There was another uproar when Abbie Brouck and Lillian Peltz, graduates of Public School 45, came forward to read papers in favor of the plan. Mrs. Arnold said: "This is a meeting for parents, not for children. We do not want kindergarten discussion." Another anti-Gary woman cried out: "Ask who wrote those papers." The two young girls were obliged, after a vote by the raising of hands, to retire without reading their views.

"That is the kind of a pupil the Gary system turns out," said a woman. "I would not want my daughter to be like that."

William Janssen, a teacher in School 45, said that he knew the reports in the hands of the young girls were written by them. When they asked him to look the papers over he replied that it was better for them to express themselves without anybody's assistance, he created excitement, declaring. Mrs. Arnold said that the teachers make special preparations to show off the Gary plan to visitors. That is a lie."

This aroused an outcry, and the excitement was added to by the teacher's further statement: "That is the worst lie that has been uttered in this room today." One of the antis exclaimed: "You have shown yourself to be a good exponent of the Gary plan by your remarks."

Peter J. Brady, representing the trades unions, asserted that they were not notified of the hearing. It should have been called at night or on a holiday, when working men and women could attend. The trade unions were concerned chiefly in the vocational feature. They favored play grounds and other recreational activities. The speaker criticised the Rockefeller Foundation and certain society women who tried to tell working people the kind of education their children should have. Instead of spending millions for other purposes it would be better, he said, to build schools, so that all the children could have a seat.

Says Tail Wags the Dog.

"The trouble with the Board of Education," he added, "is that it is being wig-wagged by the smaller end of the dog down at the City Hall."

Other speakers for the antis were Gerald Griffin, President of the Federation of Parents' Association; Mrs. F. Shadholt, Mrs. F. Z. Lewis, Mrs. Cramer, W. J. Casby, Mrs. M. Waldman, Mrs. Luchtenberg, and Mrs. Muhlfeld.

The report of Mrs. A. S. Barker showed that of the 1,126 families whose children attend P. S. 89, Brooklyn, only twenty-five would go back to the old system. Others made objections to things not in the Gary plan, which could be easily rectified.

Among the speakers on the Gary side were Mrs. Wesley Mitchell, Mrs. Stuart Barr, George Boochiver, Thomas Kane, Dr. L. Corwin, W. R. Burgess, Eleanor H. Johnson, Mrs. Charles Satterley, and Louis Margon.

TO RETRY $350,000 FEE SUIT.

Lawyers Hallander and Bernheimer Win Appeal Against Ex-Clients.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday ordering a new trial in the suit brought in the Supreme Court by Barnett L. Hallander and Edgar J. Bernheimer, attorneys, against Henry Kaufmann, Morris Kaufmann and Isaac Kaufmann, who conduct a large department store in Pittsburgh, Penn., to recover $350,000 for alleged legal services in connection with a plan to incorporate their business. The Appellate Division reversed a judgment of the Supreme Court which dismissed the complaint in the action.

The defendants requested the plaintiffs in 1912 to bring them in touch with some New York bankers for the purpose of enlisting aid in disposing of their business to a corporation; the complaint stated, and arrangements were made whereby the business was to be turned over to a corporation capitalized at $10,000,000, the bankers to purchase the stock to the extent of $2,500,000, but the complaint asserted the defendants refused to consummate the agreement with the banker. Supreme Court Justice Philbin dismissed the complaint on the ground that the contract for services between the plaintiffs and the defendants was different from the one set up in the complaint.

225,000 WORKERS INJURED.

John Mitchell Gives Figures for Last Year in This State.

Speaking before the Thannawaga Democratic Club, 326 East Eighty-sixth Street, last night on "Workmen's Compensation and Industrial Accidents," John Mitchell, Chairman of the State Industrial Commission, said that more than 225,000 men were injured in the industries of New York State in the last year. Alarming as this appeared, the percentage was much less than in many other States throughout the country, he said.

"This is not right," he declared. "I believe that it is the highest duty of the nation to promote the health and safety of its people. No nation, however powerful, can be deemed truly great which does not provide for the safety of the men in its industries."

Commissioner Mitchell praised the Workmen's Compensation act which he believed was superior to the laws of other States in many aspects. He urged a larger number of factory Inspectors and the institution of Museums of Safety in the large industrial centres, to safeguard and instruct the workmen.

FORD'S VIEW OF VICTORY.

Declares It Shows People Are for Peace and Against Preparedness.

DETROIT, April 7.—Henry Ford today declared the result of last Monday's presidential preference primary, in which he defeated United States Senator Smith by more than 5,000, was a victory for peace, rather than for himself. He interpreted it as meaning that a majority of Michigan voters indorsed his views on preparedness and reiterated his assertion that he is not in politics.

"I am glad," said Mr. Ford, "because I interpret the honor as an expression of a majority of the voters that they believe, as I do, against military preparedness and the exploitation of the workingman by the moneyed munitions interests.

"I believe that if the people urging us to prepare get us into the state of preparation that they desire they will find us in a war in a short time. The primary vote leads me to believe that the majority of the voters in Michigan feel the same way."

Mr. Ford at present plans to return to Europe and the Ford Peace Conference in May.

"I don't know how much success will attend my forthcoming trip," continued Mr. Ford; "but we're going to continue our effort until results are so apparent that the shell manufacturers will have a few idle moments to look at them.

"I'd like to take a vote of the men in the trenches to determine the sentiment for peace. The vote for Henry Ford in Michigan wouldn't be a bagatelle to the plurality peace would get in the trenches."

PLOT TO KILL WAR RULERS.

Chicago Prosecutor Told of Anarchist Plan—Czar First Victim.

CHICAGO, April 7.—State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne has discovered the existence of a plot among anachists to assassinate every monarch now involved in the European war. The alleged plot was unearthed by the State's Attorney's men while investigating the activities of Jean Crones, poisoner of the guests at the banquet in honor of Archbishop Mundelein a few weeks ago. The State's Attorney said that a list of the proposed assassinations was headed by the Czar of Russia and that Emperor William was second on the list.

According to the information which reached the State's Attorney, the plot was known to anarchists in various cities in America as well as in Europe. One man from each city was believed to have been delegated to the work of assassination. Mr. Hoyne said that a written statement had been made to him by an anarchist baring the details of the alleged plot.

The State's Attorney refused to divulge the identity of the man who revealed the alleged plot and said that his investigators were seeking to confirm the statements.

"This man said that secret meetings have been held in Chicago and a number of other cities," said Mr. Hoyne. "He said he attended a meeting in this city at which lots were drawn for the purpose of picking the assassin, and that the meetings were so guarded that only the man chosen for the crime and the leader of the individual group knew the particular ruler singled out."

The information given to the State's Attorney will be turned over to Federal authorities.

BRITISH IMPORTS GROW.

Efforts to Overcome Adverse Trade Balance Still Futile.

LONDON, April 7.—The economy campaign for righting the balance of trade apparently is not progressing much at present, as the Board of Trade figures for March show that imports increased $53,150,000. Exports increased $37,100,000.

The chief increases in imports are in food and drink, $25,000,000; raw cotton, $10,000,000, and chemicals, $6,250,000. The increase in exports is chiefly in manufactured articles, cotton textiles showing a gain of $10,000,000.

Notable Forthcoming Art Events
BEGINNING TO-DAY (SATURDAY)

At the American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
ON FREE VIEW FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

Valuable Modern Paintings
BY FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MASTERS
Collected by the Late

Andrew Freedman
COMPRISING MANY WORKS OF STERLING ARTISTIC QUALITY
TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
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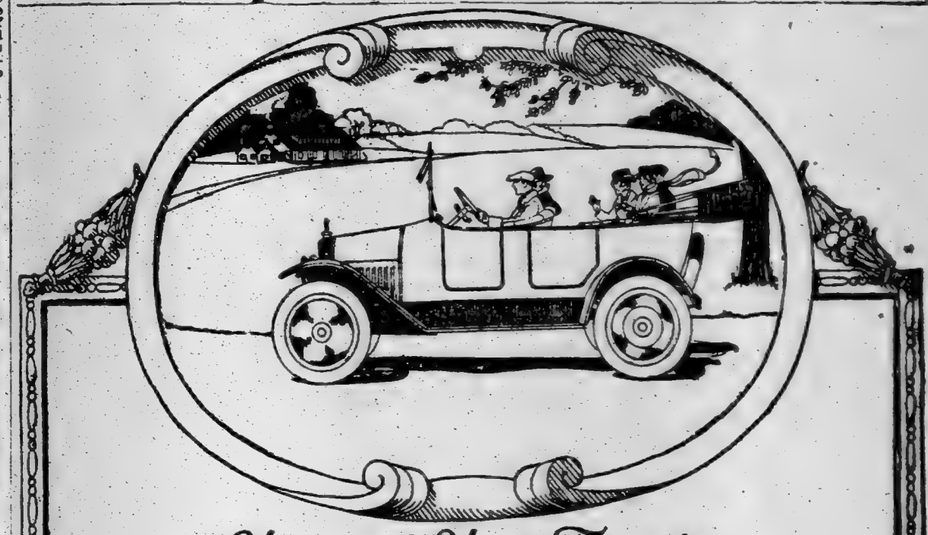

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GREEK MARBLE BUST ADDED TO MUSEUM

Lovely Head of a Young Athlete Is Believed to be a Work of Fourth Century, B. C.

A PAUL MANSHIP MARBLE

Portrait of the Artist's Baby Is a Notable Gift—Model of Great Hall of Penhurst Castle.

A Greek marble bust, another distinctive acquisition for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, not only in its own class but standing out among the Museum collections as a whole, is that of a "Young Athlete," which was placed on exhibition in the Recent Accessions Room of the Museum yesterday. It was purchased by the Museum last year out of the income of the Rogers Fund, and is now shown for the first time.

A fragment of an entire statue, the head, has remained intact, and is a remarkable example of Greek beauty. It has a charm from every point of view. The profile is no more lovely than the full face and every feature is lovely in itself. The ear is small and well shaped, and the hair grows back from the low brow in small curves. It is of heroic size, the face measuring 8¼ inches.

It is believed to be an original Greek work of the fourth century, B. C., executed under the immediate influence of Praxiteles, and probably by a member of his school. For the present it occupies the place in the recent accession room of the Museum, where it can be seen by the public today.

In the same room is another marble which is altogether delightful in its way and a notable piece of modern workmanship. It is a marble high relief, "Portrait of a Baby," by Paul Manship, and is the gift to the Museum by Mrs. Edward F. Dwight. It is the portrait of the child of the artist and was commenced when the baby was a week old and completed in a week, because the little model grew so rapidly that the work could not stand. Made first in bronze, the portrait was exhibited at the Academy last year. Now in marble, given a soft tint of age, it is mounted in a delightful frame of beautiful workmanship of gold and colors as the Italian artists mounted their work. There is in it the soft blue of the shade seen in Italian pictures, and the arch back of the little figure is all of this delightful color. The baby is a very human, characterful little person. This marble relief was shown in a recent exhibit of the works of the artist.

This is also in the Recent Accessions Room not far from the older statue, and in the same room is another recent accession, a purchase, a very pleasing picture by Jongkind, "Honfleur," a sea view. There are a number of textiles which are purchases and which will interest many people, and a couple of drawings in pencil, gifts of George Blumenthal, are by Adolph Menzel.

One of the important new works of the Museum to be seen on the main floor of the Museum, passing down on the left side of the big stairway is a model of the Great Hall of Penhurst Castle, Kent, England. The work of reproducing in miniature rooms of different periods and countries has been under consideration by the Museum for some time, and this is the first to be undertaken. It is picturesquely pleasing as well as historically interesting. The great hall which is represented, is still in existence, walls, ceilings, windows, tiled floor, fireplace in the centre of the room, and even the big fire irons.

These have been reproduced exactly and in this setting has been filled in with absolute accuracy the furnishings and hanging of the room, the banners, antlers, spoils from the hunt and even tiny personages, the lord and lady sitting at the table at one end of the room under a canopy, those of lower estate at another table and a follower is arranging the logs in the fireplace. On the walls are tapestries which represent those of the period, on the small dresser are the trenchers, such as were used, and even the dog presumably of the breed popular at the time, lays in front of his lord's table looking anxiously for recognition, as a dog of the present might do. There are many interesting historical associations with the hall which the Museum has rehabilitated, and these are given in the April Bulletin of the Museum, which will be out this week.

The Museum has now opened a new, the eighth, Egyptian room in the series, and shows some important acquisitions and the older ones rearranged. An important piece is a wooden statuette of the seventeenth or early eighteenth dynasty, a man riding bareback upon a black and white mare. It is one of the earliest reresentations of the horse in Egyptian art, and is said to be the only representation of an Egyptian riding horse modeled in the round.

In the armor collection of the Museum the walls show the recent purchases of pictures made by Curator Bashford Dean and loaned to the museum. These were of men in armor, purchased by Mr. Dean at the recent sale of the Blakesley pictures at the American Art Galleries. Since acquiring them, Mr. Dean has placed the subjects of two of them from Italian pictures and finds that they represent respectively Cosimo and Ferdinand de Medici. A helmet in one of the portraits also identifies a helmet in the armor collection.

HOW TO AVOID 'MUSEUM FAG'

"Stupid to Wander Around Aimlessly," Prof. Dow Tells Art Class.

Professor Arthur Dow of Teachers College told the reason for "museum fag" at a talk at the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday afternoon. "Museum fag" is the great weariness that often comes to the general visitor to an art museum.

"It is very stupid to wander around aimlessly," said Professor Dow. "The immense amount of material is overwhelming. To use this material you must take it in a systematic and orderly way. If you take one thing at a time and study it you will not have 'museum fag.'"

There was a large attendance at the talk which was given in Class Room A of the Museum. Professor Dow had an exhibit of the work of his pupils at the Teachers College. The object of the talk was to teach the use of the Museum collections and how to obtain from them valuable help in different lines of art study. He made the suggestion of a study of line through Greek art and Chinese pottery, and suggested a study of rhythm to be found in painting and sculpture, as well as in dancing and music.

SAYS HE SAW 3 DROWN.

But Randall's Island Authorities Doubt Tale of Escaped Inmate.

Detectives of the Third Branch Bureau and officials of the Children's Schools on Randall's Island, are looking for three boys who, with a fourth, climbed down a fire escape and got away from the institution about 8 o'clock Wednesday night. All had been confined as defectives. One of the boys, Harry Hessenger, 19 years old, appeared at his home in the Bronx and told his parents that the other three had been drowned by the overturning of a raft in the Bronx Kill after they had got away from the island. His parents returned him that same night.

Nothing has been heard of the other three boys—John Blumberg, Isaac Young, and John Cernovsky—each 17 years old, but Dr. W. B. Cornell, Medical Director of the school, doubts the story that they were drowned. He said yesterday Hessenger had told conflicting stories, and that he was known to have a vivid imagination.

"All of the boys were good swimmers," Dr. Cornell said, "and the story that Hessenger watched them getting away, rushed out when he saw them struggling in the water, and tried in vain to save them, doesn't impress me as being true. Besides, there is no raft missing from the island. I am inclined to think that the boys got a rowboat and made their way over to the Bronx in it."

The parents of Young and Blumberg have been notified. Cernovsky has no home.

DEFENDS SERVICE BOARD.

Commissioner Whitney Explains Action on Brooklyn Gas.

Commissioner Travis H. Whitney explained yesterday why the Public Service Commission had supported the Thompson bill for the reduction of the rate for gas in South Brooklyn, although it had the legal power to order such a reduction itself.

"The commission holds that the Legislature must make the law more effective, if the responsibility of ratemaking is to be left to it," he said. "It is not particularly interested in a jurisdiction so phrased as to protect the corporations and not the public. The commission has sent up bills to the Legislature proposing such amendment of the law as it thinks necessary.

"These would prohibit or restrict the court review of rate and service cases by certiorari; would give the commission power to make a new rate effective at any time after a proceeding had been begun; would permit the commission, after complaint, to declare existing charges excessive and to order their repayment, and would change the penalty provision of the law, so that the commission could sue for an amount up to $5,000 a day and not only for $5,000 a day.

"The commission lays most stress upon the restriction of the right to review by certiorari and the power to make a rate order effective from the time that proceedings are begun."

Captain Cullen to Retire.

Captain Thomas Cullen, one of the veterans in the Police Department in point of service, appeared at Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, yesterday, and filed a request to be retired on half pay. He is in his sixty-sixth year, and has been a policeman for forty years, twenty-four of which he has served in various precincts as Captain. He is a widower and has three sons and two daughters. One son and one daughter are married. He lives with the others at 193 Harrison Street, Brooklyn. He is now in charge of the Prospect Park Police Station.

FIGHT ON TAX LEVY OF PULITZER ESTATE

Attack on Assessment of Contingent Remainders Before Final Disposition.

MAY GO TO SUPREME COURT

Appraiser Refuses to Remit Taxes on Bequests to Editors and Employes by Testator.

The foundation has been laid by attorneys for the estate of Joseph Pulitzer for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States against the State tax on the contingent remainders of the estate before they pass into the hands of the ultimate beneficiaries. This is shown in the second supplemental report filed yesterday by Albert J. Berwin, transfer tax appraiser, on the distribution of the estate, with particular reference to the remainders of several of the trust funds created. It has not been decided as yet, however, that the appeal will be taken.

According to the law as interpreted in the Zborowski case, the estate must pay taxes upon the amounts which, under conditions not yet determined, will eventually go to the decedent's grandchildren. These taxes are based upon the highest possible rate which might finally have to be paid by the heirs in question, although upon the settlement of the bequest a lower rate might be found to apply, and the difference between that and the rate actually paid might be returned.

The report showed that in the argument of Charles A. Boston before Appraiser Berwin, the Zborowski decision was questioned under both the State and Federal Constitutions. Such a tax, it was declared, deprived the estate of property without due process of law. Also, it was argued that the beneficiary might be deprived of property without due process of law through the loss of interest on the money collected for the tax before the contingent interest had passed to the beneficiary.

The report does not make any change in the valuation of the estate, $18,837,345, nor does it change the interest of any beneficiary, but makes a number of changes in the estimated values of contingent remainders and fixes the basis for the payment of the transfer tax in conformity with the Zborowski decision.

The report shows that the executors asked that the legacies to employes, editors, secretaries, readers, and companions of the decedent be exempt from taxation, but the appraiser did not allow the exemption.

Title Swimming Meet of P. S. A. L.

After more than two months of training, the elementary schoolboys of New York will contend this morning in the Municipal baths in West Sixtieth Street for the indoor championships of the Public Schools Athletic League.

Fully 500 boys will participate in the five events, which are as follows: Twenty-yard swim, for boys weighing 85 pounds or less; 40-yard swim, for boys weighing less than 100 pounds; 60-yard swim, for boys weighing 115 pounds or under; 80-yard swim, for boys of any weight, and an 800-foot relay will be contested for boys of any weight.

Arthur McAleenan, captain of the New York Athletic Club, and donor of the trophy which is emblematic of the city championship, will referee the meet.

GOLDWATER DEFENDS CLINIC

Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital Answers Critics.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital, yesterday replied to adverse criticisms which certain members of the medical profession have directed against the plan of establishing a night pay clinic, which is being considered by the Trustees of the institution.

Dr. Goldwater said yesterday that he was surprised to see in the newspapers the report of the action of the County Medical Society, because the plan of Mount Sinai was not yet complete, and therefore could not be considered thoroughly from a professional standpoint.

"Experience has shown," continued Dr. Goldwater, "that persons of moderate means who are in need of the services of high-grade specialists have the greatest difficulty in obtaining them, for such physicians, either in their private offices or in the field, do not give their services for nominal fees. This problem, it is universally conceded, must be solved, and a great many patients are forced to solve that problem in their own way by going to free dispensaries. In fact, many such patients are referred to the dispensaries by general practitioners, who send cases to the dispensaries for diagnosis. This is especially the case when the making of diagnoses requires the use of special apparatus and equipment and the co-operation of a number of physicians. There is a large number of patients who certainly could not be put in the pauper class who cannot afford to go to the specialists. The question before us is how to solve the problem, and to this the Trustees have been devoting much attention. There is no reason why there should be anything hostile to the profession in this plan, for we seek the co-operation of the medical profession in developing it. There have for several years been evidences of the need of such a plan.

E. H. Lewinski-Corwine, the Executive Secretary of the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, out of which grew the Associated Out-Patient Clinics, said last evening that personally he thought there was much merit in the proposal to establish a pay clinic.

SEEK A PARK OBSERVATORY.

Weather Bureau May Use Old McGowan's Pass Tavern.

The attic of the old McGowan's Pass Tavern in Central Park, near 104th Street, may be used by the Weather Bureau for a meteorological observatory, as the result of a suggestion made yesterday by Borough President Mathewson. Park Commissioner Cabot Ward and James H. Scarr of the Government's Weather Bureau had appeared before the Board of Estimate in the interest of new quarters. Commissioner Ward said that, as the city was under contract with the Federal authorities to provide a home for the observatory, the razing of the old Arsenal necessitated the finding of a new location.

It had been proposed to use the top of the Natural History Museum or the Museum of Art. Commissioner Ward said, but both these were inadequate for scientific observations, according to the Government experts. Both the Commissioner and Mr. Scarr recommended the Belvidere tower, which is south of the lower reservoir. The facilities for observation at this point were excellent. Commissioner Ward said. He estimated at $11,000 the cost of putting the tower in good repair.

At this point President Mathewson inquired as to the desirability of McGowan's Pass Tavern for the purposes of the Weather Bureau.

"That would make a magnificent observatory. I do not know of a better site," Mr. Scarr said.

The question of permitting the bureau to use the tavern was referred to the Bureau of Contract Supervision.

TEUTONS ON THE CHINA HELD AS PLOTTERS

Sir Robert Cecil Declares They Were in an Anti-British Conspiracy in Shanghai.

LONDON, April 7.—The controversy between the American Government and Great Britain over the seizure of Germans and Austrians on board the American steamer China apparently is no nearer settlement than when Secretary Lansing made his first request for an explanation of the action of the commander of the British cruiser which removed the men from the steamer. Discussing the case with The Associated Press today, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said:

"All the nations maintain the right to take men from vessels on the high seas, as men are the most dangerous and explosive kind of contraband. The Germans and Austrians seized on the China were undoubtedly engaged in warlike operations against the Entente Allies. They were conspiring against us in Shanghai, and were bound for the neutral port of Manila, where they could be expected to continue their efforts to stir up trouble."

When questioned about the report that Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department at Washington, had informed Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to the United States, that the American Government would demand the release of the men unless it could be proved that they were on their way home for service as combatants, Lord Robert Cecil said:

"I cannot make any reply to that question, as the British Government has not yet received any such demand."

DRIVE TURKS ALONG COAST.

Russians Reach the Kara Dere, 20 Miles from Trebizond.

PETROGRAD, April 7.—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

In the Caucasus Coastal region our troops by a surprise attack dislodged the enemy from positions on the right bank of the Kara Dere (River) twenty miles east of Trebizond, forcing him across the river.

In the basin of the upper Tohoruk our detachments, despite frost and a violent snow storm, are making progress.

FREES WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

Judge Says Death of Child Is Sufficient Punishment for Mother.

Although she caused the death of her ten-year-old daughter while trying to commit suicide, Mrs. Emma Spiegel, wife of Frederick Spiegel, a waiter, was released by Judge Rosalsky yesterday on a suspended sentence. The woman said she was driven to attempt suicide by her husband's conduct.

On Jan. 2 last she turned on the gas in the bedroom of her flat at 153 West Ninety-eighth Street. With the tube in her mouth, she lay down at the side of her daughter Agnes. After the mother became semi-conscious the tube slipped from her mouth and the child was asphyxiated. Judge Rosalsky, in passing sentence, said:

"You were a good woman and a devoted mother, and the loss of your only child will constitute a greater punishment upon you than any I could possibly inflict."

FOR POSTAL PENSION BILL.

Congressmen Appear Before House Committee to Urge Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—More than two score members of the House sought recognition before a sub-committee of the Post Office Committee today to say a word of approval for the Griffin bill to pension superannuated postal employes, including railway mail clerks, rural delivery and city delivery carriers. There was a constant scramble before the committee, as members from both city and country districts insisted on being heard in defense of the bill.

The bill, introduced by Representative Griffin of New York, provides an annual pension of $50 per annum for incapacitated and superannuated postal employes. Representative Murray Hulbert, one of the New York members who supported the measure, told the subcommittee that the profits of the New York Post Office last year were $20,000,000.

"There are in New York City," he said, "ninety letter carriers of 60 years and over, whose average length of service exceeds thirty-six years. Of these men twenty-six have served over forty years, and two of them are in their fiftieth year. For the sake of these veterans the other 3,300 carriers in New York would cheerfully sacrifice their hopes of improved conditions if thereby they might assist in some reasonable form of retirement for the old men.

Mr. Hulbert said that Miles Dawson, an actuary, estimated that the enactment of the Griffin bill would mean an expenditure of $382,250, which would cover pensions for all superannuated employes in the postal service in New York and elsewhere. It is probable the committee will report the bill.

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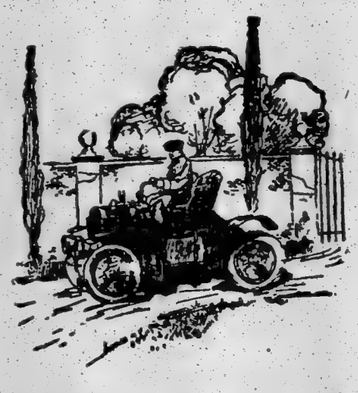

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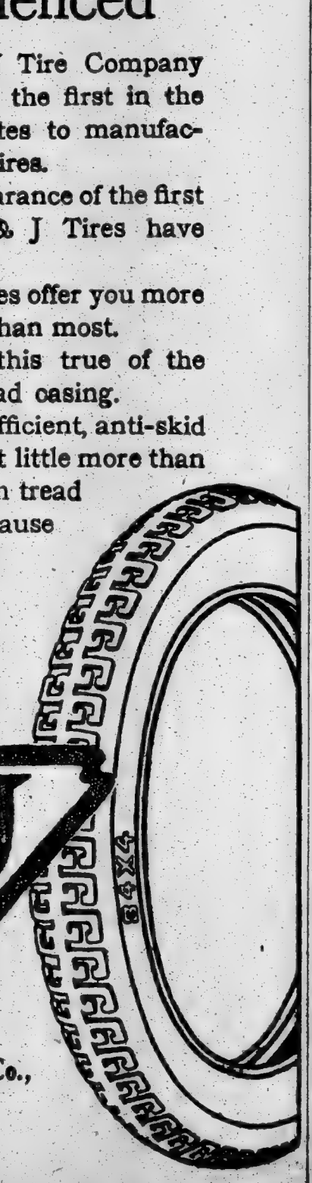

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4 WOUNDED IN FIGHT IN CENTRAL STRIKE

Armed Section Hands Meet Sheriff's Posse and Detectives on the Tracks at Beacon.

MOB ATTACKS AN ENGINEER

Fifty Laborers Swarm Over Train at Tarrytown—Pay Car Guarded—Strikers' Places Filled.

Four men were wounded in a battle with revolvers between striking employes of the New York Central Railroad and Deputy Sheriffs at Beacon, near Poughkeepsie, yesterday. Large details of detectives and police maintained order along the lines and at the yards in New York City, but as more men quit their places between this city and Buffalo, many acts of violence were reported. One of these was an attempt by fifty Italian section hands at Tarrytown to overpower the fireman and engineer of a locomotive as it entered that city. The Italians were beaten off in a free fight with a force under Sheriff Nossiter of Tarrytown.

The battle at Beacon followed a strike of section hands under the leadership of Jake Pedizio, a labor organizer. Because an increase in wages from 15 to 25 cents an hour, the laborers armed themselves with guns, picks, clubs, and stones, and marched north along the rails until they met the Sheriff and his posse.

Both sides began firing and the strikers held their ground until a detachment of railroad detectives, approaching from the rear, forced them to scatter. One Deputy Sheriff and three of the strikers were wounded in the affray. Twenty-three men were arrested as members of the gang that took part in the fighting.

Armed deputies were detailed to patrol the tracks of the company and to frustrate any attempt to tear up rails or otherwise interfere with the running of trains.

Fifty Italian laborers took part in the trouble at Tarrytown. They had struck for higher wages, in connection with the general walkout on lines of the New York Central, east of Buffalo, announced by the American Federation of Railroad Workers.

When the work train on which the fifty trackmen were riding reached Beekman Avenue Bridge at Tarrytown the men swarmed into the cab of the locomotive and pulled out the engineer and firemen. Sheriff Nossiter, with a force of men, saved the enginemen from serious injury. The train was taken to Harmon guarded, and the Italians were driven from the railroad's property.

It was announced at the offices of the New Haven Road in New York yesterday afternoon that the 1½ cents an hour increase offered to that road's 4,500 workers had been accepted. The advance, it was said, was given to the men as employes of the road and not as members of the American Federation of Railroad Workers. The New Haven, as did the New York Central, refused to recognize the union or to deal with it.

Deputy Sheriffs and a guard of detectives kept the strikers in order at Harmon yesterday. The pay car of the New York Central when it passed Harmon for North White Plains, where several men quit on Thursday, was protected by guards armed with rifles. It was feared that there might be trouble when the strikers were paid off, but there was no demonstration.

Strikebreakers yesterday filled the places of those who had walked out at the terminal of the electric zone at North White Plains. The strikebreakers asserted that they were to receive $5 a day and their board. A score of detectives were sent to guard the roundhouse of the Harlem and Putnam Divisions, where the employes had joined the strike.

In spite of the additions to the strikers' ranks and the acts of violence, the New York Central ran its trains on schedule yesterday. The business of the road was conducted as in normal times, the mails and baggage going forward without apparent difficulty.

Employment agencies to engage strikebreakers were established in several parts of New York, and at none of them did there seem to be a dearth of available men. At some of the employment agencies men were turned away, it was said.

The New York Central also brought in many men from other cities and put them into the places deserted by the strikers.

SPRAGUE IS EXONERATED.

Collector Says Mrs. Pelton's False Entry Deceived Him.

Collector Dudley Field Malone announced yesterday that after a careful investigation of the charges against Daniel O. Sprague, Acting Deputy Collector in the Customs Service, in connection with the importation of merchandise by Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon-Pelton on the Espagne he had decided that, while Mr. Sprague facilitated the passage of the goods for Mrs. Pelton, his action was not based on any improper motive.

"In order that hereafter the exercise of judgment and discretion in these matters shall alone be vested in the Collector of Customs," Mr. Malone said, "I have relieved Mr. Sprague from duty on the steamers and piers and have assigned him to the Entry Division, without loss of rank or compensation.

"I am persuaded," the Collector continued, "that there was an intent to defraud the Government of certain revenues through a false affidavit of entry, which also deceived Mr. Sprague, and, as a consequence, seizure has been made of the merchandise consigned to Mrs. Pelton on the steamer Espagne, which arrived in New York in January, 1916, and the case will be reported to the United States District Attorney for the institution of the proper forfeiture proceedings."

When Mrs. Pelton arrived she brought with her a quantity of dresses and other goods worth $1,200, which were undervalued in her declaration; but this was not discovered until after the baggage had been taken from the pier.

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ALMA MYERS FOUND; WAS IN PORT JERVIS

Ran Away to Escape Annoying Attentions and Dissensions at Home.

WIDE SEARCH WAS MADE

Failing to Get Employment as Stenographer, She Took a Place as Household Servant.

Alma Fuller Myers of 86 Ellington Street, East Orange, N. J., who has been missing since last Saturday, and for whom police have been hunting all over the Eastern States, was discovered yesterday at Port Jervis, N. Y., where she had gone to look for work. According to statements which she made there she left home because she had had a disagreement with her father and because she had been annoyed by the undesired attentions of a man.

The girl, who is 20 years old, went to visit Mrs. Arnold Nettel at 1,130 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, last Saturday, with the understanding that she would come home Saturday afternoon. It was then she disappeared.

The search that followed resulted in many false clues, so when a woman in Port Jervis telegraphed to Charles Myers of the insurance firm of Benjamin Hastings, Inc., of 56 Maiden Lane, the father of the missing girl, that Alma had been discovered in Port Jervis, he thought at first that it was only another of the many misleading rumors. However, he telegraphed to William Sawyer, a resident of that city, with whom the family was staying two years ago when the Myers's only other child, a boy, was drowned. Mr. Sawyer and Policeman Stephen Campbell went to the rooming house, and the girl was identified, after which she went to the Sawyer home to stay until her parents arrive to get her.

Miss Myers went to Port Jervis on Wednesday last, according to her story, engaged a room at the Wickham House under the name of Grace Davis, and started to look for work as a stenographer. She could get no employment, however, and finally, finding her money running short, she got work as a servant in the home of John D. Swinton, Jr., a hardware merchant.

SETS CONSPIRATOR FREE.

Canada Releases Nolan, Who Attacked Welland Canal Locks.

CHICAGO, April 7.—John Nolan, who, with two others, was convicted in 1900 of attempting to destroy the locks of the Welland Canal, has been released from a Canadian prison, according to information made public here today.

The announcement was made by Bernard MacGillian, a Chicago newspaperman, on authority of a communication from John E. Redmond, the Irish leader.

John Walsh, who was convicted with Nolan, died in prison in 1900, and Luke Dillon, another conspirator, was released in 1914. According to Mr. MacGillian, owing to the efforts of Mr. Redmond Nolan was to have been set at liberty in 1914, but the war interfered.

The attack on the canal was planned, it is asserted, for the purpose of curtailing shipments of supplies to British soldiers in South Africa during the Boer war. Nolan, whose health is impaired, is on the way to his wife and family in Dublin, according to Mr. Redmond.

CRICKET LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Metropolitan District Games to Start on May 20.

Thirty-six games have been scheduled in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League for the ensuing season. A four-game schedule was arranged by the Executive Committee for all the clubs entered, but the Paterson eleven, which will participate in only three contests against the other clubs. The schedule follows:

May 20—Manhattan vs. Brooklyn. 27—Paterson vs. Manhattan; Columbia Oval vs. Brooklyn. 30—Paterson vs. Kings County; Columbia Oval vs. Manhattan.

June 3—Brooklyn vs. Paterson; Kings County vs. Manhattan. 10—Manhattan vs. Columbia Oval. 17—Columbia Oval vs. Kings County; Manhattan vs. Brooklyn. 24—Brooklyn vs. Kings County; Paterson vs. Manhattan.

July 1—Kings County vs. Columbia Oval; Paterson vs. Brooklyn. 4—Columbia Oval vs. Brooklyn. 8—Manhattan vs. Kings County; Columbia Oval vs. Paterson. 15—Columbia Oval vs. Manhattan; Paterson vs. Kings County. 22—Kings County vs. Brooklyn; Manhattan vs. Paterson. 29—Brooklyn vs. Manhattan.

Aug. 5—Brooklyn vs. Kings County; Manhattan vs. Columbia Oval. 12—Paterson vs. Columbia Oval; Kings County vs. Manhattan. 19—Brooklyn vs. Columbia Oval; Kings County vs Paterson. 26—Paterson vs. Brooklyn; Kings County vs. Columbia Oval.

Sept. 2—Brooklyn vs. Columbia Oval; Manhattan vs. Kings County. 4—Brooklyn vs. Manhattan; Columbia Oval vs. Kings County. 9—Kings County vs. Brooklyn; Paterson vs. Columbia Oval.

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Manufacturer's Real Estate Estimated to be Worth More Than $500,000.

BEQUEST TO EMPLOYES

Family, Churches, Hospitals Get Legacies Under the Will.

The will of Col. Edward M. Knox, civil war veteran and head of the Knox Hat Company, filed yesterday, showed by the bequests made that he had accumulated a fortune of more than $1,000,000. Large bequests are left to his kin, and the wife of a former employe receives $20,000.

The value of the real property is put at more than $500,000, and the personal property at more than $20,000. Besides the smaller bequests there are four of $270,000 each. J. Frederic Kernochan was named as executor of the estate.

Florence Cook Bronson, 26 East Eighty-third Street, niece of Mr. Knox's wife, who died some years ago, is to received the personal chattels and jewelry of the decedent, together with $250,000 in trust and one-fourth of the residuary estate outright. Mary Ella Little, 546 West 144th Street, a niece; Florence L. Hope, another niece, and Charles Knox Robinson, a nephew, 567 Seventh Avenue, are to receive $250,000 each in trust, the principal to go to their issue, and one-fourth of the residuary estate. The decedent's sister, Mary Knox Robinson, 330 Eighth Avenue, receives $10,000, and Miss Rilla E. Bronson, a cousin of the decedent's wife, will receive an annuity of $1,500. Stephen Little, Robinson Little, Tyler Cook Bronson, Frederick P. Bronson, grandnephews of the decedent, each receives $5,000.

The Charles Knox Memorial Methodist Church at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, receives $10,000. The English Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, will receive $5,000. In memory of the decedent's wife, Florence A. Knox, a fund of $10,000 was left to the St. James Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 19 West 101st Street, will benefit to the amount of $5,000, and the Methodist Episcopal Church Home at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street receives a similar amount.

Marie C. Simindinger, the wife of A. J. Simindinger, "an old and faithful friend and employe of mine," is to have $20,000. A like sum will go to John T. McKenna. The Knox Benevolent Association, composed of employes of the Knox Hat Manufacturing Company, got $2,000 in trust. Catherine Maher, store cashier at 161 Broadway, and Margaret McLoughlin, store cashier at 452 Fifth Avenue, together with eight other employes of the Knox Company, receive $1,000 each.

BROTHERS BREAK HER WILL.

Mrs. Mary Powers Left Bulk of Her $6,000 Estate to Husband.

Three brothers of Mrs. Mary Powers, who died on Nov. 25, 1915, leaving each of them $5, succeeded in having her will declared invalid yesterday. A verdict was returned in their favor by a jury before Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn. In her will Mrs. Powers left the bulk of her estate, amounting to $6,000, to her husband, William Powers.

Testimony was offered at the trial to show that Mrs. Powers and her husband were separated for about ten months and that in that period he courted a young woman in Manhattan and told her that Mrs. Powers was his mother. The young woman wrote a note to Powers's "mother" and Mrs. Powers went to Manhattan and explained who she was.

In her will Mrs. Powers stated that she had knowledge that her marriage to Powers was not valid because she heard he had not been legally separated from two previous wives. The three brothers of Mrs. Powers, who are Frederick, August, and Richard Spaeth, in their contest of her will introduced testimony to show that Powers had served a penitentiary term for bigamy in 1904, and in 1890 had married the testatrix, Mary Diffendale, who was then 62 years old.

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Organization "Not to Combat Religious Activities, but Political Encroachments," Pastor Hess Says.

A "secret, oath-bound order," ostensibly organized for the advancement of Americanism, but whose real object is anti-Catholic, "not to interfere with their religious activities, but with their political encroachments," is being organized in this city. The objects of the movement are explained in a circular addressed to "the patriotic citizen," and bearing the signature: William Milton Hess, Trinity Church, 170th Street and Washington Avenue, New York City.

Mr. Hess said yesterday that he was not the organizer of the society, but that some young men who were interested in it had asked him to attach his signature to the circular as a place where further information could be obtained. He admitted that he was interested in the organization, which, he said, was nation-wide.

"It is very strong in Minnesota, Florida, and Illinois," he said. "We are trying now to get it started in this city. Its chief object is the advancement of Americanism."

"But the pamphlet bearing your name is chiefly devoted to an attack on Roman Catholics," it was called to his attention.

"That is only one of the very many objects," he replied.

"What is the name of the society?" he was asked.

"That is a secret."

"Can you give the names of any prominent men who are members?"

"No, the names of the members are secret also. We do not want their names known, for it is a favorite plan of the Catholics to boycott all anti-Catholics, and even all non-Catholics. The order does not want any publicity, its only hope of success is to work secretly."

Mr. Hess admitted that many persons who were connected with the Guardians of Liberty were now in the new organization.

The circular telling of the aims of the new organization says in part:

We are confronted with a condition which in the future will surely lead to a curtailing, if not complete loss, of our liberties, unless this indifference is overcome and the warning heeded; for is it not plain that the Roman Catholic hierarchy is striving persistently to gain control, political and religious, of our fair land, while those who do not bow the knee to their images and relics are blind to the facts and their influence divided and scattered! She is thoroughly organized, and through secret and other agencies is insidiously gaining control of national affairs. The Knights of Columbus includes countless politicians in its membership who give tremendous power to the organization. The Jesuits, for centuries a most powerful secret order, and so malignant in their influence that they have been driven out of practically every country in Europe, work their secret machinations in these United States in a manner scarcely realized by American citizens.

We find in municipal affairs that the police and other departments are made up of those under the control of the Roman Catholic hierarchy far in excess of the non-Catholics. In the army and navy she has been playing politics, and her influence is felt in the various other departments of our National Government as well as in our foreign relations, while at diplomatic functions and ceremonies at Washington, the chief emissary of this church takes places denied to the clergy of any other denominations, Protestant or Hebrew. This is true in disregard of the fact that less than 15 per cent. of our population are claimed as Roman Catholics. Whenever any one of her followers has appointive power, be it to West Point, Annapolis, or in the various departments of the Government, clerks, secretaries or positions of any character, a letter from the priest is an open sesame to the vacancy.

Through the public statements of Pope, Cardinal, Bishop, priest and layman, it has been acknowledged that she desires to make this a "Catholic" country and get control of the Government. If this control is obtained, we may then bid farewell to freedom of press, speech, conscience, public and private worship; and our taxes will be trebled to support her parochial schools, her convents and other institutions, with their hordes of non-productive priests, nuns and monks. Is it not time that non-Catholics arise from their indifference and lethargy, and present a solid organized front to this public enemy! Not to interfere with their religious activities, but their political encroachments!

Leading men of affairs have investigated these things and have conclusively proved the dangers lurking in our midst, and have brought into existence a secret, oath-bound order, pledged to the cause of American manhood and womanhood, and the freedom our forefathers shed their blood for. This society is well organized with men of character and standing, and it intends to push forward continuously, persistently, until freedom shall again be planted upon a solid rock.

Mr. Hess, who is now pastor of the Trinity Congregational Church in the Bronx, is a former Recorder of Yale University, and a former instructor there. Mr. Hess was an active opponent of the Gary system of instruction in the public schools, providing for religious instruction according to the different creeds.

SHAPIRO A DRUG ADDICT.

Hackensack Prisoner Says Brother Was Becker Case Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 7.—The young man who was arrested in the Hackensack drug store on Wednesday afternoon after an attempt to steal a jar of cocaine, and who said he was Harry Silverman of 442 River Street, East New York, today admitted to a Federal officer that he was Harry Shapiro, a brother of the chauffeur who figured in the Rosenthal murder.

"I was desperate for the drug and came to Hackensack hoping to be able to steal some from a drug store," said Shapiro. "I have been paying as high as $7 for sixty grains in New York, but the price was too much for me. I have been using ten grains three times a day for five or six years."

Shapiro says he lives at 42 Rivington Street, Manhattan. The man with him, who escaped, was George Stein, also a cocaine user. Shapiro is receiving special treatment in the Hackensack jail.

Blank's $500,000 Will Upheld.

The will of George Blank giving his estate worth $500,000 to his only child, Mrs. Catherine Inken of 257 Fourth Street, Hoboken, was upheld in a decision filed yesterday by Judge Mark A. Sullivan in the Hudson County Orphans' Court. Mr. Blank, a retired manufacturer, died in Hoboken in March, 1915, at the age of 80 years. The will was contested by Mrs. Finken's grandson, George, who alleged that his mother and his sister, Emma, allowed no one to see Mr. Blank except in their presence, and that they unduly influenced him in the making of this will a few days before his death.

ACCUSED AS THIEF, GIRL TAKES POISON

Brightest Junior in Jamaica High School Says Her Life Is Ruined Unjustly.

PRINCIPAL MAKES CHARGE

Julia Pinchuk, In Hospital, Denies Dishonesty, but Dr. Mitchill Says She Confessed to Him.

While Dr. Theodore C. Mitchill, Principal of Jamaica High School, was telling detectives yesterday that 18-year-old Julia Pinchuk of 19 Allen Street, Jamaica, one of the brightest girls in the junior class, had confessed to him that she was the thief who has for some time been despoiling other girls of pocketbooks, furs, umbrellas and even hats, the girl herself was lying in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, recovering from chemicals, self-administered, in an attempt to die. She vehemently denied that she had stolen anything from anybody, or that she ever had confessed to doing so. She admitted, however, that she had sought to end her life because of the Principal's accusation, which, she insisted, was unfounded. He had told her, she said, that she must not return to school, and she had understood, she said, that he would expel her. He told detectives, however, that he had meant to suspend her.

Julia, according to her mother, Mrs. Jennie Pinchuk, was an ambitious student, and hoped some day to be a teacher, also a great musician. She is already an accomplished pianist, 'cellist and mandolinist, and recently commenced taking lessons on the violin.

"My daughter's life has been wrecked, and I will consult lawyers to learn what I can do to restore her good name," said the girl's mother yesterday. "I am not one to stand up blindly for any of my children if they are in the wrong, but, with my daughter's assurance that she never stole anything from anyone, and in the absence of proof to the contrary, I certainly believe her innocent and very much wronged. If Principal Mitchill had any evidence against my daughter, why didn't he notify me? Wasn't that the thing for him to do? But no, he sends my daughter away from school, where she would have been graduated first in her class in June of next year, for her marks were always the highest, and this morning my child tries to kill herself, she is so ashamed of what had happened. She had no reason to fear for herself by telling her father or me what had happened, but she could not bring herself to do it. She decided that death was the only way out, and all on account of that man Mitchill."

For months there have been thefts going on in the Jamaica High School. Dr. Theodore C. Mitchill, the Principal, who has a reputation as an amateur detective among his students, did his best sleuthing on the case and enlisted the aid of his teachers. After school Thursday a scrubwoman heard something drop in a fire bucket in a coatroom, and went in just as a girl student hurried out of the room, according to Dr. Mitchill's story. In the bucket the woman found an empty pocketbook, and told the Principal. He called Julia Pinchuk to the office, he said, and the scrubwoman accused her of having had the pocketbook. At first, Dr. Mitchill said, Julia indignantly defied her guilt, but then broke down and confessed to a long series of peculations from other students. Dr. Mitchill sent for the girl's mother, he said, and told her Julia must leave school.

Mrs. Pinchuk noticed, she said, when Julia came home from school that day that she looked worried, and yesterday morning when she went to wake the girl Julia admitted having swallowed lysol and said that Dr. Mitchill had accused her of theft—falsely, as she insisted.

"The first I knew of any thefts," said Julia in the hospital yesterday, "was when Dr. Mitchill stopped me in the hall and said, 'Now I've caught you.'

"'What have I done?' I demanded.

"He told me I had stolen a pocketbook. I protested my innocence, but he told me I must not come back to school; that I would be suspended. I begged him to turn me over to the police if he had any evidence that I had done wrong, but he said my good record as a scholar would save me from that. Then I asked him to refer the case to the Board of Education.

"'No,' he replied, 'My mind is made up what to do with you and no higher authority will change my decision. You cannot come back to school.'"

Each time detectives went to the hospital to question Julia she denied any theft or any confession of theft.

Mrs. Shonts Sues Broker for $4,000

Mrs. Milla D. Shonts, wife of Theodore P. Shonts, sued Grosvenor Swan Kinney, a broker, in the Supreme Court yesterday for $4,000, and interest from June 11, 1912. Mrs. Shonts said she had given the defendant the money to buy 200 shares of the common stock of the Bontempi Rust-Proofing Company for her, and that she neither received the stock nor was the money returned to her.

LOSS IN OIL FIRE $250,000.

Hard Fight to Subdue Flames at Texas Co.'s Plant, Bayonne.

Petroleum by-products valued at $250,000, two piers and a barge at the foot of East First Street, Bayonne, owned by the Texas Company, were destroyed shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when a fire originating from some unknown cause swept the 400-foot length of one pier, attacked a second, and set aflame an oil barge which was tied alongside. It required the entire Bayonne Fire Department, reinforced by three companies from Jersey City, to get control of the flames, which broke out anew with each reverberating explosion of one of the 50,000 cans of gasoline, kerosene, and lubricating oil, as well as 500 barrels of glue, all of which had been stored on the pier awaiting shipment.

The barge which was destroyed contained 45,000 gallons of kerosene, none of which was saved. Fireboats from the Standard Oil Company, three miles away, from the Tidewater Oil Company, and the New York Fire Department were rushed to the fire to keep lines playing on the water about the piers. It appeared at one time before the fire was under control that flames from the pier would reach the six huge oil tanks 300 feet away. Had it not been for a fortunate shift of the wind at 6 o'clock, firemen asserted, nothing could have prevented the loss of the tanks.

The firemen had difficulty in combating the fire when the pier collapsed. The blazing tins and barrels floated with the current toward Staten Island, endangering the fireboats and shipping generally about Kill van Kull. The fire, though well under control, was burning at a late hour last night.

DEATH ENDS HONEYMOON.

Mrs. Aronsohn Thrown from Horse Six Weeks After Wedding.

Mrs. Jane Burrell Aronsohn, who was married to Harry Aronsohn, a wealthy silk manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., at the Hotel Astor only seven weeks ago, died yesterday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Burrell at 25 Washington Avenue, Clifton, N. J., from injuries received when she was thrown from her horse a week ago.

She was riding from her parents' home to the new house that was being built for her by her husband in Graham Avenue when her horse became frightened.

Mrs. Aronsohn, who was formerly a telephone operator in the Paterson exchange, was married less than two months after her husband's first wife, Mrs. Esther Maskowitz Aronsohn, had obtained a divorce. With their son, 19 years old, and daughter, 17, the former wife is now living in this city.

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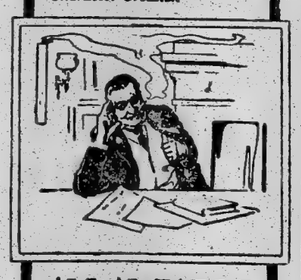

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GIANTS VANQUISH YANKEES IN FIRST GAME OF CITY BASEBALL SERIES AT THE POLO GROUNDS

MERKLE'S BAT AIDS IN ROUT OF YANKS

Timely Blow In Seventh Inning Brings Home Tying and Winning Tallies.

SCHUPP STEADY AS A ROCK

Pitches Entire Game for Giants Without a Waver—Baker and Kauff Stay in Background.

The first Spring baseball duel ever fought between the Giants and the Yankees got under way at the frigid Polo Grounds yesterday and the National Leaguers turned a little surprise by beating the Yanks by a score of 3 to 2, rushing ahead in the seventh inning when the remodeled American Leaguers were so sure of winning that they were all ready to send the bag of bats back to the clubhouse.

Spring herself was not among those present at the game, but many of the regular followers of both clubs went out to put the official stamp on the rejuvenated combinations. In the grandstand, as usual, were many fans who do not deny that they know more about both clubs than McGraw and Donovan put together. As a matter of fact, the most casual onlooker can see that both teams are faster and take a lot more interest in the widely favored pastime than the same teams of 1915. All hands played as if they wanted to win.

The cold Wintry blasts which breezed over Harlem kept the attendance down to about 5,000, but this hardy gathering unpacked a big bale of enthusiasm over the appearance of Home Run Baker on one New York team and Benjamin Kauff on the other. The crowd was on its feet yipping like mad in the third inning when Baker pounded the ball into the right field stand for what looked like a certain home run. It was one of those high powerful drives with which Baker did so much damage when he played with the Athletics in the world's series against the Giants. But, sad to tell, this one fell foul by a couple of inches.

Benny Kauff didn't get a hit, but he walked twice, and would have scored on one occasion save for the fact that he was tagged out at the plate. Benny showed plenty of speed, but so did the Yankees. Eddie Roush looked good and got a nice hit. Manager McGraw said that he was more than satisfied with the condition of the club on its homecoming, and his satisfaction was in no wise diminished when his clan nipped yesterday's game away from the hosts of Monsieur Donovan.

Not the least remarkable thing about this game was the fact that Ferdie Schuppe, the limber southpaw, pitched the whole game and got away with it. That's enough to prove that the Giants must be better than last year, for winning a game in 1915 was a thrilling experience in Ferdie's life. He didn't have thrills enough to hurt him, because he only won once.

Schupp was unusually good yesterday when Yankees loitered about the bases. In the ninth inning the American Leaguers threatened to wreck the game, and rushed in Paddy Bauman and Charley Mullen as pinch hitters, but Schupp stuck to solid earth and retired the side in the face of the impending debacle. On such occasions in the past it has been his habit to ascend vertically into the firmament.

Caldwell pitched five innings for the Yankees and when he retired the Yankees were in the lead by a score of 2 to 1. Nick Cullop, the lefthander from the Federal League, succeeded the Yankee star, and held the Giants safe until the seventh, when he lost control. He was wild from the start and issued four passes while he was in the box.

Baker and Kauff got more applause than the other players when they came up to bat, and when they failed to tear the cover right off the ball disappointment was manifest.

The catching of Bill Rariden for the Giants was excellent, while the snappy work of Gedeon at the bat and in the field brought encouragement to Yankee fans.

It was trusty old Fred Merkle who won the game for the Giants in the seventh inning. His chance came after Benny Kauff had stepped to the bat with two runners, Burns and Doyle, aboard the base paths, and only one out. Cullop judiciously gave Benny a walk to first and filled the bases. Then, with the score 2 to 1 in the Yankees' favor, Merkle whacked a smashing hit to right field and rushed Burns and Doyle over the plate with the tallies that meant victory.

The Yankee fans gave a loud cheer in the first inning when Maisel, the first batter up, walked. Gilhooley sacrificed him to second, but Magee fouled out to Lobert.

Baker then made his first appearance at the plate, and the crowd cheered him loudly. Baker made some vicious swings at the ball, but was called out on strikes by Umpire Dineen, amid a demonstration of exultant noise from the Giant fans.

It was the Yankee followers' turn to gloat in the second inning. Gedeon got a single through third and Pipp fanned. Then Peckinpaugh grounded out, Doyle to Merkle, and Nunamaker spilled a hit near first and scored Gedeon. Nunamaker went to second when Merkle made a bad toss to Schupp and he scored when Caldwell slapped a single to right. The Giants got their first run in the game session. Merkle walked and Fletcher filed out to Magee. Roush singled to centre, Rariden's bad bouncer through third base went for a two-bagger and Merkle raced home.

There was no more scoring until Merkle sent in the two runs for the Giants in the seventh inning. Burns singled to left center and so did Doyle. Lobert's sacrifice sent them along a base each, and Benny Kauff got a pass, filling the bases. Merkle's single settled the game. The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	YANKEES.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, rf.	5	1	2	0	0	Maisel, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	1	3	3	4	Gilh'y, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2	*Mullen, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Kauff, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	Magee, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Merkle, 1b.	1	1	1	8	2	Baker, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Flet'r, ss.	4	0	0	4	1	Pipp, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Roush, rf.	2	0	1	1	1	Peckp'gh, ss.	4	1	3	2	1
Kel'y, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Nunam'k'r, c.	4	1	2	4	0
Rari'n, c.	4	1	2	6	1	Caldwell, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Schupp, p.	4	0	0	1	2	Cullop, p.	1	0	0	0	3
						†Baum'n,	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	3	9	27	13	Total.	34	2	9	24	10

Errors—Merkle.
*Batted for Gilhooley in ninth inning.
†Batted for Cullop in ninth inning.

Giants	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Yankees	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Doyle, Rariden. Sacrifice hits—Gilhooley, Lobert. Stolen bases—Gedeon, Pipp, Doyle, Peckinpaugh, Cullop. Left on bases—Giants, 12; Yankees, 9. Struck out—By Schupp, 6; by Caldwell, 2; by Cullop, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 3; off Caldwell, 3; off Cullop, 4. Wild pitch—Schupp. Balk—Schupp. Hits—Off Caldwell, 4 in 5 innings; off Cullop, 4 in 3 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Klem. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Cy Pieh to Pitch Against Yankees.

Cy Pieh, the former Yankee twirler, will oppose his former teammates when the Yankees appear in Newark tomorrow for an exhibition game with the Indians. Cy is anxious to get a chance to show what he can do against the New York team. Pieh will more than likely be on the mound for five innings, with Walter Smallwood pitching the last four. The remainder of the team will be made up of Egan and Schwert, catchers; Durgin, first base; Cable, second base; Mowe, shortstop; Zimmerman, third base; Milan, left field; Callahan, centre field, and Witter, right field.

Scores of Other Games.

At Columbus, Ohio—Cincinnati, 2; Columbus, 0.

At Norfolk—Philadelphia Americans, (second team,) 5; Norfolk, 3.

At Washington—(georgetown, 5; Williams, 3.

At Raleigh, N. C.—Philadelphia Americans, (first team,) 16; Raleigh, 9.

QUAKER ATHLETES HONORED

Seniors Exalt Hardwick, Chickering, Littleton, and Meredith.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—At the election for honor men of the Senior class at the University of Pennsylvania, held today, Gordon A. Hardwick, President of the class, won first place as the Spoon man; W. E. Chickering obtained second place as the Bowl man; Arthur Littleton won third honor as the Cane man, and J. E. (Ted) Meredith, ran fourth as the Spade man.

Hardwick was guard on the university basket ball team for three years. His home is in Fort Dodge, Iowa. He got ninety votes out of a possible 100. Chickering, who is Captain of the Varsity crew, got sixty-eight votes. Littleton is a member of the crew and manager of the wrestling team. Meredith, the Olympic middle-distance runner, holds the world's records for a half-mile and 800 metres.

The Bowl, for over fifty years one of the most famous of Pennsylvania's trophies, will not be fought for again because of the death of William Lifson, an undergraduate, who met his death in the contest last January. It is possible that Chickering will present the Bowl to young Lifson's father, Albert E. Lifson of Elizabeth, N. J., who requested it after his son's death.

SENATORS BAT DEMAREE.

Phillies Defeated in Washington—Dumon a Puzzle.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Washington Americans defeated the Philadelphia Nationals 3 to 2 in an exhibition game here today. Dumont held the Phillies runless until the eighth inning, when two passes and Luderus's double produced two runs. Washington's three runs were earned off Demaree. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	M'gan, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2
Burl't, ss.	1	1	1	4	0	Foster, 3b.	4	1	2	4	1
Pkert, cf.	4	0	0	1	1	Milan, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
Crav'h, rf.	3	1	0	2	0	Judge, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	2	4	1	Shanks, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Whit'd, lf.	4	0	0	4	0	Jam'n, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Nich'f, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2	M'Hde, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Burns, c.	4	0	1	7	0	Henry, c.	2	1	0	5	1
Dem'e, p.	2	0	1	0	1	D'mont, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Mayer, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
*Good	1	0	0	0	0						
†Byrne	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.	32	2	6	24	7	Total.	30	3	9	27	10

*Batted for Demaree in seventh inning.
†Batted for Mayer in ninth inning.
Errors—Stock, Rancroft, Milan.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—	—3

Two-base hits—Demaree, Luderus. Stolen base—Jamieson. Earned runs—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hit—Judge. Double plays—Henry to Foster, McBride to Judge; Paskert to Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 4; off Demaree, 1. Hits—Off Demaree, 6 in 6 innings; off Mayer, 3 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Dumont, 3; by Demaree, 3; by Mayer, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Orth. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

CORNELL NINE LUCKY.

Ithacans Get Only Four Hits, but Defeat Maryland Aggies.

Special to The New York Times.

COLLEGE PARK, Md., April 7.—Although outbatted by the Maryland Aggies, Cornell won by 3 to 1 this afternoon. Young Mornhinweg, who pitched for the Aggies, was unfortunate.

The visitors made two runs in the second inning on a hit by Burpee, an error, a steal by Sauters, and a fielder's choice. Sauters walked in the seventh, was sacrificed to second, and crossed the rubber on an infield out. A home run by Richmond in the eighth inning gave the Aggies their only run. They often had men on bases, but the necessary hit for a score was not forthcoming. The score:

M. A. C.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Q'lan, ss.	4	0	0	3	3	R'ch'd, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
L'wig, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1	Rover, c.	3	0	1	7	2
Mellon, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3	Knode, ss.	3	0	0	1	4
O'Cl, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	Derk, cf.	4	0	2	2	1
Clary, c.	4	0	0	10	1	Sigert, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Burpee, rf.	3	1	1	2	0	Oblin, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0
D'Sile, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3	Seitz, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
M'weg, p.	4	0	0	0	1	Sters, 2b.	3	1	0	3	2
Mess, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	P'kins, p.	4	0	0	2	3
*Mathews.	1	0	1	0	0						
Total.	33	1	7	27	8	Total.	33	3	4	27	12

*Batted for Mornhinweg in ninth inning.
Errors—Quinlan, Clary, Royer.

Cornell	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
M. C. A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Bases on balls—By Mornhinweg, 2; by Perkins, 3. Batters hit—By Mornhinweg, (Quinlan, Burpee.) Struck out—By Mornhinweg, 10; by Perkins, 11. Left on bases—M. A. C., 9; Cornell, 2. First base on errors—M. A. C., 2; Cornell, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Handiboe.

COMMERCE SCHOOL TEAM.

N. Y. U. Department Nine Has Four Games Already Arranged.

Thirty N. Y. U. School of Commerce baseball candidates have been practicing for over a week at the Chelsea Park Field, in preparation for the opening game of the School of Commerce team with the Cooper Union Institute nine on Tuesday. Although a large number of students in the Commerce division of the university are members of the regular Varsity squad, this is the first attempt of the Commerce men to form a nine of their own.

The manager, James F. Neagle, announces that the recruits who have responded thus far include many erstwhile prep school stars, as well as several players who have figured prominently on other college nines. The candidates include D. McFarland, a candidate for the mound position, who pitched for Villanova two years ago; C. C. Edgarton, who is trying for a position at the initial bag, and who played on his freshman team at Harvard, and J. Silverstein, who played shortstop on the Peekskill Military Academy nine.

The schedule of games arranged by Manager Neagle is as follows: April 11, Cooper Union at the Williamsburg Bridge Playground; April 19, Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill; May 1, Cathedral College at Van Cortlandt Park; May 10, Hamilton Institute at Hamilton Institute Field.

Columbia Defeated by Cubans.

A ninth inning rally gave a 4 to 3 baseball victory to the Poughkeepsie Cubans over the Columbia Varsity team yesterday afternoon on South Field, and evened up the series of practice games between the two teams which began Thursday, when Columbia won. The Cuban aggregation, under the management of Dr. Carlos Henriquez, played at Long Branch last season, but will represent Poughkeepsie this Summer. Jack Laird, former Princeton player and now a Columbia outfielder, had a big day with the stick. In the fifth Clute scored on his two-base hit, and in the seventh Laird drove Newman home on a single. The score by innings:

	R.H.E.
P'keepsie Cubans	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2—4 4 2
Columbia	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—3 8 2

Batteries—Pedron and Jonas; O'Neale, Levy, Clute, and Temple. Umpire—Tom Thorp.

Seton Hall Starts with Victory.

Seton Hall College players opened their baseball season at South Orange, N. J., yesterday with a victory over the Ursinus College nine, by a score of 9 to 7. The game was a free hitting affair and marked by many misplays by both sides. The Ursinus team was charged with ten errors. Eddie Dillon, although touched up for eleven hits, managed to hold Ursinus off in the ninth inning when they threatened to tie the score. The score by innings:

	R.H.E.
Seton Hall	2 0 4 0 3 0 1 0 —9 11 4
Ursinus	1 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 2—7 11 10

Batteries—Seton Hall, Dillon and English; Ursinus, Zeigler, and Stugart. Umpire—Mr. Merrity.

Boston Braves Lose at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The Baltimore Internationals defeated the Boston Braves here today. Shortstop Fewster of Baltimore was hurt by a thrown ball during batting practice. Score:

	R.H.E.
Boston	3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 8 5
Baltimore	0 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 —5 8 2

Batteries—Allen, Barnes, and Tragessor; Sherman and McAvoy.

DODGERS GET EVEN WITH THE RED SOX

Overtaken and Passed in Eighth Inning, They Rally and Pound Out Victory.

Brooklyn evened its score with the champion Red Sox yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field, and thereby gladdened the hearts of the few fans who had the hardihood to intrude on a ball park that was just a shade removed from the atmosphere of a hockey rink. The Dodgers behaved better yesterday than in the first struggle against the Bostonians, and a victory at 3 to 2 crowned their efforts. Brooklyn was in the mood to win, and even a home run in the eighth by Tris Speaker, driving Foster in ahead of him, failed to have a dampening effect on the ardor of the Ebbets team. The circuit drive by Tris gave Boston the lead at 2 to 1, but just to show the haughty champions that they are not invincible, Brooklyn proceeded to gather two runs in its half of the eighth, and thereby were the Red Sox defeated.

It's hard to place exactly the credit of those two Dodger runs. Daubert started things going by smashing a double to left field. That was a fair beginning, and gave encouragement to Jimmie Johnston of the Pacific Coast, who is just as much at home in the April chill of New York as in sunny California, where he gathered a reputation for breaking up ball games. Jimmie batted at the .500 mark yesterday, but one hit was without fruit in the score column, while the other followed along after Daubert's. Foster had paved the way for Johnston to score Jake by sending down a well-placed wild pitch that Thomas never even became acquainted with, and Daubert trotted over to third to await developments. Johnston laced one of the Bostonian's pet curves unmercifully, and it raced away to left field, while Daubert scored in a canter. One run was in and the score tied.

The fans had visions of extra innings, which was not altogether an enjoyable outlook, for a wan sun hardly cast a glimmer through gathering clouds. When Hickman laid down a sacrifice Johnston moved along to second. Myers popped up a foul that was an easy out, and then Cutshaw advanced to the centre of the stage. He ripped the ball toward Gardner as if he was going to annihilate the Boston third baseman. The ball was a blur, and Gardner, though he managed to get in the way of it, could not stop the sphere any more than if it had been propelled from a gun. It caromed away to left field, and Johnston whirled around from second with what proved to be the winning tally.

Brooklyn tried Larry Cheney and Rube Marquard on the mound. Cheney proved effective against the Bostonians. He had one bad time, in the first inning, when Hooper, Scott, and Speaker rapped out singles, but he closed out the session without damage. Hoblitzel striking out and Shorten and Gardner popping up easy flies. In the six innings in which Cheney pitched he allowed only one other hit.

Of Rube it may be said that he was his natural self. Sometimes his pitching was masterly, and again he interpolated bad spells that gave the Dodgers heart failure. It was his trifling with Tris Speaker that nearly ended the game disastrously for Brooklyn.

Foster had reached first on a hit through short, and after Hooper and Scott went out, Rube took a chance on Speaker, scorning to pass the Boston slugger. Speaker shot one of Rube's slants over the right-field fence, and thereby put Boston in the lead. Before this Rube invented a wild throw to second that went over Cutshaw's head, but it happily did not result in any damage, though Shorten went to third.

Daubert scored the first Brooklyn run in the sixth inning. He led off with a single that bounded over Foster's head and stole second. Johnston and Hickman both struck out, but Myers produced a hit to centre field that brought Daubert to the plate. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	0	0	3	3	Hoper, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Dibert, 1b.	3	2	2	14	0	Scott, ss.	3	0	1	3	2
Johnston, rf.	4	1	2	0	0	Speker, cf.	3	1	3	3	1
Wheat, lf.	2	0	1	1	0	Hoblitzel, 1b.	4	0	1	5	1
Hickman, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Thomas, c.	4	0	1	5	0
Myers, c.	4	0	3	0	0	Gard'r, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Cutsh'w, 2b.	4	0	3	2	5	Barry, 2b.	4	0	0	5	3
Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3	Tho's, c.	3	0	0	8	1
Miller, c.	1	0	0	2	1	Leon'd, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Meyers, c.	1	0	0	1	0	Foster, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Cheney, p.	2	0	0	0	1	Janvrin,	1	0	0	0	0
M'q'd, p.	1	0	0	0	1						
Total.	31	3	12	27	15	Total.	33	2	8	24	12

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	x	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

*Batted for Thomas in ninth inning.
Errors—Marquard and Daubert.
Two-base hits—Cheney and Daubert. Home run—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Gardner, and Hickman. Stolen bases—Daubert. Double plays—Scott to Barry to Hoblitzel; O'Mara, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Struck out—By Leonard, 4; by Foster, 2; by Cheney, 2; by Marquard, 1. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 2, off Cheney, 1. Wild pitch—Foster. Passed ball—Thomas. Hits—Off Leonard, 8, in five innings; off Foster, 6, in three innings; off Cheney, 4, in six innings; off Marquard, 4 in three innings. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

HANNER LEADS SWIMMERS.

Captures Handicap 220-Yard Event at West Side Y. M. C. A.

C. Hanner, with ten seconds handicap, last night won the feature event of the West Side Y. M. C. A. swimming meet when he captured the 220-yard race in the good time of 2:47 1-5. Harry Knecht, the scratch man, was only a touch back of Hanner at the finish, and in another yard probably would have won. C. Dixon, with five seconds allowance, was only a short distance back of Knecht, and until fifteen feet from the finish held the lead. The summary:

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by B. Nedine, (17 seconds;) H. Ripperger, (8 seconds,) second; C. Dixon, (5 seconds,) third. Time—1:14 4-5.

220-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by C. Hanner, (10 seconds;) H. Knecht, (scratch,) second; C. Dixon, (5 seconds,) third. Time—2:47 1-5.

50-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by C. Revoir, (5 seconds;) R. Eichler, (6 seconds,) second; W. Titus, (5 seconds,) third. Time—0:32 3-5.

Fancy Diving.—Won by R. Eichler, with 59.57 points; W. Titus, second, with 57.68 points; C. Revoir, third, with 55.72 points.

HAWAIIANS TO RACE YALE.

Duke Kahanamoku to Lead Relay Team in New Haven Tank.

Duke P. Kahanamoku, the world's champion swimming sprinter, who set a world's record in the 100 meter race at the last Olympic games and who holds the 50 and 100 yards' records, will swim in Carnegie pool at Yale University on April 11.

Arrangements have been made for him to compete with members of Yale's championship team. A special feature will be a relay race between the Yale relay team and a relay team composed of Kahanamoku, and others from Hawaii. Kahanamoku, Von Holt, Steiner, and Alexander will race Schlaet, Mayer, Jenks, and Howe.

Ouena Wins in L. I. K. C. Show.

Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Ouena of Lienrud, a Pekingese, was adjudged the best dog in the show at the monthly match of the Long Island Kennel Club last night in the Johnson Building, Brooklyn. The reserve went to a French bulldog owned by John Cresser. Mrs. Heiblien won the ribbon for the best Boston terrier with her handsome bitch, Belle. More than thirty dogs were shown, representing many breeds, the largest exhibitor being William Artz, who had fifteen entries. There were seventy-five members present.

GIANTS vs. YANKEES.
Game today, 3:15 P. M. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

JAMAICA ENTRIES INCREASE.

Nearly 100 More Horses Named Than in Last Year's Spring Meets.

Nearly one hundred more nominations than last year have been received by Walter C. Edwards, Secretary of the Metropolitan Jockey Club, for the twelve stakes to be decided at the two Spring meetings at Jamaica. While these events closed early in the week the tabulation was not completed until yesterday. The present total of 542 will doubtless be increased when the mails from Kentucky and other distant points have been received.

The principal event is the Excelsior Handicap 1or three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a sixteenth, for which there are forty-eight entries, as against thirty-seven last year. Nominations for the Excelsior include the best of the all-aged division—Roamer, Stromboli, Sharpshooter, The Finn, Tartar, Trial by Jury, Hauberk, Coquette, Borrow, Prince Henry, Harry Shaw, Boots, and numerous others. The race last year went to John Sanford's Addie M. after a fighting finish with August Belmont's Stromboli.

In the races exclusively for three-year-olds the nominations include Dominant, Bromo, Chicle, Achievement, Celandria, Spur, Friar Rock, White Hackle, Neville, Old Koenig, Lena Misha, and Clapperbill.

The two stakes for three-year-olds, the Stuyvesant, which will be run for the first time, and the Southampton, have attracted the best of that division, while in the four two-year-old events a most gratifying increase in nominations has been recorded. The Youthful has sixty-two against fifty-four in 1915, and the Rosedale, which is for fillies, has an increase of twenty-one over last year.

In addition to increasing the value of the stakes, Secretary Edwards has also decided to make a substantial increase in the added money in over-night races. In all the events in which an entrance fee is charged the added money will be $500, $600 or $700, according to whether the races are selling or handicaps. In regard to selling races, Secretary Edwards said yesterday that they would be put on the program, according to the new rules, if he found that the horsemen demanded them.

The Jamaica track is already in condition to race over, the harrows having been at work for the last week, and the course will be thrown open to the horsemen next Thursday.

IMPROVE RACING GROUNDS.

Belmont Park Terminal Gets Spring Overhauling for Hunts Meet.

Work has been started at Belmont Park Terminal in preparation for the annual Spring meeting of the United Hunts Racing Association, to be held on May 13 and 17. In addition to freshening up the entire plant, a number of improvements are being made. A committee composed of officials of the organization visited the course yesterday and reported that the alterations were going along satisfactorily.

New brush fences are to be built on the steeplechase course, and the turf is to be placed in the best possible condition. This course has long been considered the stiffest in the country. The brush fences range from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches in height, the former being at the water jump, which has a twelve-foot stretch beyond. The timber course, where the hunt races are run, is being rebuilt also, with the purpose of making it a severer test. There will be twelve jumps to each mile, including post and rails and board fences.

Twenty-four additional boxes are being built in front of the big grandstand, and the stand and paddock, as well as all other buildings and fences on the grounds, are to be repainted in green and white, the association's colors. In addition to the ample stable accommodation available at Belmont Park, which is just across the road, extra room is being arranged in the stables of the Turf and Field Club, adjoining the terminal.

Big fields of starters are assured, both in the Great United States Steeplechase, with its record purse of $5,000, and in the other events.

CHUN CHANG LEADS DOGS.

Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter's New Pekingese Triumphs at McAlpin.

Mrs. Arthur M. Hunter, owner of the Arden Kennels at Pelham Manor, brought out a new Pekingese yesterday at the show of the Toy Dog Club of New York, held at the McAlpin Hotel. In spite of the fact that she had to face judges who are strong for Pomeranians and that she had a good looking one of this breed as her chief competitor, Mrs. Hunter won the prize for the best of all breeds in the show with Chun Chang of Alderbourne. This newcomer, which is a recent importation, is a deep red of good bone and of medium size and of good coat.

A Pomeranian named Sharro was a close second to the victor. It was an orange-shaded sable, possibly a bit light in its coloring. It is owned by Mrs. William Penhay and was shown by Mrs. William Sheppard. The chief characteristic in this dog was its profuse coat and lovely plume.

In spite of the fact that it has been rumored that the hotels are going to abolish dog shows, it was announced that another exhibition of this organization would be held at the same place on Wednesday, April 19. This will be the final indoor exhibition of the season, but the club will resume shows in the Autumn.

About forty dogs were benched, and these included Chihuahuas, chow chows, English toy spaniels, Boston terriers, English bulldogs, Pomeranians, and Pekingese. Miss Theodore Wilbour, who was to have done most of the judging, was unable to keep her engagement owing to an injury she received to an ankle.

NEWS FOR THE SWIMMERS.

The great general interest that has been aroused here over the appearance on Monday of Duke Kahanamoku in the 220-yard national championship at the New York A. C., has compelled the club authorities to take means to curb the crowd which is expected to seek admission to the limited quarters of the club. Admission for friends of members has been placed at $2 each, and if it is possible efforts will be made to confine the small accommodations surrounding the pool to members only. Secretary Fred Fortmyer has been practically swamped with applications for invitations to the swim, and has found it almost impossible to make replies to them.

Until it is definitely known how many contestants there will be no arrangement can be made by the New York A. C. for holding heats for the 220-yard championship. It depends on the number of men who will come from Chicago whether preliminary trials will be needed. Word has been received by Captain McAleenan of the Mercury Foot Club that Harry Hebner of the Illinois A. C., will not come East, but that his teammate, Perry McGillivray, is certain to accompany Kahanamoku on his trip to New York. If Clement Browne, the youthful representative of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, also comes, heats will be contested in the New York A. C. natatorium at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The N. Y. A. C. has nominated Herbert Vollmer, the all-around metropolitan champion; Joseph Wheatley and Tedford Cann, the interscholastic champion, for the titular contest.

Arrangements were made yesterday by the New York A. C. for sending a relay team to Chicago on April 28 to compete in the national championship of the Amateur Athletic Union which will be contested under the auspices of the Illinois A. C. Coach Mann of the Mercury Foot Club has been pointing Nerich, Vollmer, Ramme, Cann, and Wheatley for this event, and in his opinion these men will be in such excellent condition on the day of the race that a new record will be established. A Mercury foot combination will also take part in the national titular water polo tournament at the Illinois A. C. on April 29. The five men mentioned, with the addition of Joe Ruddy, Jim Curran, John Zimnoch, and John Cattus, probably will comprise the team.

M'GINN VICTOR IN NIGHT ROAD RACE

Veteran Paulist A. C. Runner Leads More Than 600 Athletes Over 9-Mile Course.

Harry McGinn, the rejuvenated veteran distance runner of the Paulist A. C., last night scored his second big victory of the week when he led an army of harriers over a nine-mile course in the night road race of the Harlem Home News, contested through the Harlem, Yorkville, and Bronx sections of the city. More than 600 athletes were in the pack, which trailed the junior cross country champion of 1912 over the automobile-choked course. McGinn negotiated the distance in the fast time of fifty-five minutes, seventeen seconds. Many thousands of persons cheered the victor in the final stages of his journey, which was completed at 125th Street and Morningside Avenue, for, with the Harlem carnival at its height, 125th Street was packed black with people.

Willie Kyronen, of the Millrose A. A., a former national five-mile champion, was McGinn's closest competitor, but it was only a mild effort he made to take the lead away from the Paulist veteran. There was fully 250 yards separating the winner and the runner-up as they snapped the worsted, and McGinn had evidently enough stamina in reserve to continue for miles more, while Kyronen appeared fatigued from his efforts in the final mile.

Third place went to John Phillips of the Bronx Church House, who finished strongly, and in the last two miles passed Hugh Honohan, the New York A. C. star; Arthur Roth of the Mohawk A. C., winner of the recent Bronx County Marathon, and Frank Masterson, another New York A. C. distance crack, who finished fourth, fifth, and sixth, respectively.

Only frantic efforts by the police, who handled the crowd remarkably well, prevented the race from becoming a flivver at several points. Hundreds of automobiles swarmed over the course, and between dodging between the automobiles and ducking street cars, the athletes had about all the work they could comfortably take care of. Many spectators, too, because of the darkness, got inside the lines drawn for the protection of the runners, which were guarded by hundreds of boy scouts.

McGinn was never interfered with at any stage of the race and led practically throughout the entire nine miles. He assumed command about five blocks after the start and never relinquished it. As soon as the immense line straightened out he confidently followed his own pace, altering his speed to suit his strength, and he evidently used good judgment, for he was hardly breathing heavily when his chest hit the finish tape.

The pace was a fast one from the start, and Charles Pores of the Millrose A. A., winner of the last Brooklyn-to-Sea Gate marathon and one of the favorites for first place, was seized with a nose bleed at four miles, being compelled to retire.

The course led through the principal streets of the upper section of the city.

Bill Donovan, Manager of the Yankees, had been selected to fire the starting gun. Donovan was there at the start, with gun in hand, but he never had the chance to discharge it, for the moment he stepped out of his automobile, preparatory to giving the "getaway" signal, every one of the 600 or more athletes on the line headed due east for Park Avenue, though 125th Street.

There was a general scramble for places in the first stage of the race, with the eventual leaders fortunate in getting away to a good start. Kyronen, Pores, Masterson, and McGinn got out in front, but after the first few blocks McGinn began to make a procession of the event. Once he got under way he was never less than fifty yards ahead, and his biggest advantage was that which he held at the tape.

The Mohawk Athletic Club took first honors in the A. A. U. team competition, with the unusually low score of 58 points, its men finishing in third, fifth, eighth, ninth, and fifteenth positions. The Morningside A. C. quintet took second with 80 points, and the Bronx Church House third with 96. The team trophy was the eighty-eighth won by the Mohawk A. C. in road races.

Other awards of prizes, among the 100 which were distributed, were the following: First prize in the Long Island Athletic League to the Brooklyn A. A., with 323 points; first prize for Yorkville Athletic League clubs to the Hungarian-American A. C., with 154 points; first prize in the Catholic A. L. and Young Men's National Diocesan Union to the St. Anselm's A. C., with 144 points; out-of-town team prize to Yonkers Y. M. C. A.; out-of-town individual prize to Joseph Schwartz of Philadelphia. Novice prizes were awarded in order to the following: Clifton Mitchell, St. Mark's Catholic A. C.; J. P. Knox, unattached; J. Dent, St. Mark's C. A. A.; C. A. Morling, Ozanam A. A.; E. Sille, Hungarian-American A. C. The summary:

Name and Club.	Time.
Harry McGinn, Paulist A. C.	55:17
Willie Kyronen, Millrose A. A.	56:08 3-5
John Ph

CRITICISM PILED ON HARVARD ROWING

Undergraduates Assail Policy of Making Captain Dominating Figure.

WANT TO SEE CREW BEATEN

Then System May Be Changed, Asserts Bingham, Captain of Track Team—Coach Herrick's Defense.

With the Harvard Crimson strongly advocating a change in Harvard's rowing policy and prominent undergraduates severely criticising a system which gives the crew Captain control over rowing instead of the head coach being the dominating figure, the rowing situation at Cambridge has reached a serious aspect and probably a crisis.

Following the Crimson's strong criticism of the present policy and advocating a change whereby the head coach would have absolute authority in the development of the crew as Percy Houghton has had in handling the football team, William J. Bingham, '16, first marshal of the senior class and Captain of the track team, makes a vigorous attack on the Harvard rowing system in a letter in The Crimson. Bingham asserts that the crew has not the support of the undergraduates; that a certain member of the 'Varsity eight does not want to remain in the boat if things continue as they are, and that several men have expressed a wish to see the crew defeated.

E. W. Mahan, '16, Captain of last year's football team, is also opposed to the present system, which puts a youngster at the head of rowing, and H. L. F. Kreger, '16, coxswain in the present 'Varsity boat, asserts that while he is "behind the Harvard crew, heart and soul," yet he wants the coach to control the crew instead of the Captain.

But a strong advocate of the prevailing system is Robert F. Herrick, head coach of the Harvard crew, who does not want absolute authority over the crews and asserts that "the Captain of the crew is elected by the crew itself as their leader and to the fullest possible extent should act so throughout the season and in the race."

Mr. Herrick's statement in The Crimson says:

"I am not, nor is the Rowing Committee, in favor of any action by the Athletic Committee at the present time conferring absolute authority upon the coach. The college sports are for the undergraduates and should, in my opinion, be managed so far as possible by them.

"Coaches have become in the development of the sports of much more importance than formerly and the teams and crews rely upon them to a far greater extent. Coaches have not, however, taken the place of undergraduate leadership and skill, and I hope they never will. The Captain of the crew is elected by the crew itself as their leader, and to the fullest possible extent should act so throughout the season and in the race. The history of Harvard rowing is full of splendid work of Harvard Captains and the names of the coaches would be a poor substitute for theirs."

The communication of Captain Bingham, of the track team, in The Crimson, follows:

"The articles referring to the crew printed in yesterday Morning's Crimson are the result of a growing discontent among undergraduates regarding the whole attitude of the rowing authorities to undergraduate opinion. At the last two meetings of the committee on the regulation of athletic sports, this situation was the chief topic of discussion. But no results can come from these meetings, or from undergraduate protests, until a very few men can be convinced that this system is wrong.

"At the present time, the crew has not the support of the undergraduates. Obviously, something is radically wrong when this discontent has reached such a degree that several men have expressed a wish to see the crew defeated, until we learn from bitter experience that our system is not only wrong, but unfair. That this dissatisfaction is not confined to men who have no connection with the crew, is evidenced by the fact that one member of the present first boat has notified the graduate treasurer that he would rather not be in the boat than to have things running as they are at the present time.

"By placing the Captain at the head of the rowing situation, the rowing authorities have vested him with a power that he is incapable of handling. Surely, no twenty-year-old boy can have the conceit to think that his judgment is superior to that of a man twice his age, who has given his whole life to the study of rowing, temperaments, and other qualifications necessary for the development of any well-organized team. There are several reasons why an undergraduate Captain is incapable of selecting the best crew. Some of these were enumerated in the editorial column yesterday morning.

"Although it is the hope that such is not the case, there are many students who will always feel that club politics and favoritism are exercised in the selection of the crew. The prejudice is not evidenced by any such attitude toward other Harvard sports because the undergraduates and graduates feel that a man has been hired to pick the best men for the position, and that this important function is not left to an inexperienced undergraduate who, in some cases, has shown himself to be a poor oar, as was the case at Yale in 1914 when the crew Captain was removed by the coach. Besides all of this, the crew Captain is placed in an unfavorable light to the men on the crew and to the undergraduate body as a whole. For the last few years the crew Captain has been unpopular in the college, and all because he is the victim of a system which has been proved worthless by Yale and Harvard.

"At a recent meeting of the Athletic Committee, one former crew Captain made the arrogant remark that although our crew had been defeated by six lengths, it was composed of eight of the finest men in the university. This is just the spirit that we undergraduates interested in Harvard sports resent. If the crew is to be composed of men who embody the principles of fellowship, and whose rowing ability is of secondary importance, it should not row on the water as a Harvard crew, but as a crew of good fellows. The crew is supported by the Athletic Association, and should be governed by those principles carried out in other Harvard sports.

"If there is to be any result of this discontent that is now prevalent in the university, the crew must vindicate itself by falling in line with other Harvard sports. If the Captain is to run the crew, it is a waste of money to hire a coach. We do not want to see our crew defeated this year, but we want the system changed in order that a defeat may be avoided before it is too late. Furthermore, the system is unjust to the Captain, since it places him in such an unfavorable light to the undergraduates. The crew should not be a detached part of our athletic system, but an integral part of it, and until it is, there will be discontent among members of the university interested in a democratic development of Harvard athletics."

WASHINGTON CREW WINS.

Stanford University Boat Defeated by Five Lengths at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 7.—The University of Washington 'Varsity won its annual race with the Stanford University boat crew today by five lengths.

Washington and Stanford have raced ten times, Washington having won seven.

Castleman Again Leads Horsemen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7.—General John B. Castleman of Louisville, for twenty-five years head of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, today was re-elected President at the annual meeting here. All other officers were re-elected.

STUDENTS IN MIRACLE PLAY.

N. Y. U. Gives 'Abraham and Isaac' and a Mediaeval French Farce.

New York University concluded its Shakespearean celebration last night, when the 'Varsity Dramatic Society presented the mediaeval French farce, "Master Pierre Patelin," and the old English miracle play, "Abraham and Isaac," before a fairly large audience in the auditorium at University Heights. Undergraduates who participated in the reproductions had been carefully coached by Wade Boteler of the American School of Dramatic Art, and rendered the two pre-Shakespearean plays quite in harmony with the spirit of the early period of dramatic art which they represented.

For the reproduction of the French farce "Pierre Patelin" an elaborately designed stage setting was provided in the auditorium, in accord with plans worked out by Professor B. S. Allen and Assistant Professor Carey D. Briggs, the Faculty representatives of the Dramatic Society.

The complicated plot, interspersed with robust humor of early French life, as reproduced in "Master Pierre Patelin," convinced those who witnessed the play that there was another phase to life in the Middle Ages besides that of the Court and Church. The play revolved about Pierre Patelin, a clever lawyer, which part was taken by Leon Schwarz, '18, who proceeds to steal some wearing apparel for his wife, Guillemette, from an innocent tailor. A peasant shepherd is apprehended in the act of stealing sheep from the same tailor, and then followed a clever sketch in an old French court of law, in which first Patelin turns the tables against the tailor through his bold manipulations with the law, only to be worsted in his turn by the apparently half-witted shepherd, who cheats him out of his fee. The cast was as follows: Leon Schwarz, '18, Pierre Patelin; Harold B. Huse, '18, Guillemette; Harold V. Arnold, '18, as a draper; Harry S. Mackler, '18, as the draper's assistant, and Charles O. Miller, '17, as the Judge.

In the representation of the biblical narrative of Abraham's sacrifice of his son Isaac, the university students reproduced the drama of an old tragedian of Brome Hall, Suffolk, after the manner in which it appeared on the public squares of England almost 500 years ago. The play was significant for its strong human appeal, as accentuated by the tragic situation of the Deity calling upon the old Hebrew patriarch to slay his child. The novel setting of the old miracle play produced a powerful emotional appeal, no less effective than the description of the sacrifice as contained in the Scriptures. The characters were: Irvin Edelman, '16, as Abraham; Archibald J. Nichol, '17, as Isaac; Morris Magid, '19, as an angel; James Farrell, '18, as the Deity, and George H. Coburn, '17, as the expositor.

The performance, which was the first public production of the 'Varsity Dramatic Society, was followed by a dance in the University Heights gymnasium. The Shakespearean fête was opened on Thursday, when former Dean Francis Hovey Stoddard of the University College lectured on "Suggestions of Maturity in Shakespeare's Later Art."

KNICKERBOCKER LEASED.

Theatre Is to Play Attractions Again Next September.

The Knickerbocker Theatre will become a legitimate playhouse again at the expiration of the Triangle Film Corporation's lease next September.

The Charles Frohman Estate and Klaw & Erlanger leased the Knickerbocker yesterday for another term of five years from Robert Walton Goelet, and will book musical and dramatic attractions there as in former years. Before the theatre is reopened in the Fall it will be completely remodeled.

The Triangle Corporation subleased the Knickerbocker from the Charles Frohman Estate and Klaw & Erlanger with the idea of operating it as a picture theatre with a $2 scale of prices. When this did not prove profitable and the scale of prices was reduced Mr. Goelet sued to revoke the lease on the ground that the class of the theatre was lowered by this action. The picture people won the suit.

WILL REVIVE WILDE PLAY.

Margaret Anglin to Appear in "A Woman of No Importance."

Margaret Anglin announced yesterday that she would revive Oscar Wilde's comedy "A Woman of No Importance" this Spring in conjunction with the estate of Henry B. Harris. Two years ago Miss Anglin revived Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan" at the Hudson, and since that time she has been importuned by managers to present the play she is about to revive. The last performance in New York of "A Woman of No Importance" was nearly twenty years ago, when Rose Coghlan and her brother, the late Charles Coghlan, appeared in the principal rôles at Wallack's Theatre.

Livingston Platt will design the stage decorations for Miss Anglin's production. She will play the rôle of Mrs. Arbuthnot, and well-known players will be seen in the other rôles. Their names and the date and place of the revival will be announced within a few days.

TO TAKE UP GASOLINE BILL.

House Committee to Hold Hearings on Embargo Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Two House Committees gave attention today to the gasoline situation when the Interstate Commerce Committee arranged to begin hearings on bills before it to regulate the price of petroleum products, and a sub-committee of the Mines Committee held a hearing on the Randall bill for the Government ownership of oil wells and refineries. The Interstate Commerce Committee will conduct hearings next week on the Howard measure for an embargo on the exportation of petroleum, and the Steenerson bill delegating to the Federal Trade Committee authority to regulate the price of petroleum. Representatives Steenerson and Howard will be the first witnesses heard.

Representative Howard of Oklahoma appeared before the Mines sub-Committee today and urged the adoption of his resolution for a Federal bureau of oil products to collect information and statistics regarding the production of oil and gasoline.

FEDERAL CLERKS' UNION.

5,000 Employes Join Organization Affiliated with American Federation

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Approximately 5,000 Government clerks here have formed a union, which has become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The men have recently made unsuccessful efforts to have Congress pass a law requiring them to work eight hours a day.

The Federal Employes' Union is the name of the organization, and it pledges itself not to engage in or support any strike against the Government. Its aims are to be sought through legislation. All departments of the executive branch of the Government are represented in the membership. There are approximately 40,000 Government clerks in the capital.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Governor Whitman and Mrs. Whitman saw last night's performance of "Justice" at the Candler.

Emanuel Gatti, an Italian actor, well known in Europe for his interpretations of Shakespeare's dramas, will present "La Gerla di Papa Martin," translated into Italian from the French of Cormon and Granje, at the Amsterdam Opera House Thursday night of next week. Mr. Gatti will act in Italian.

Butler Davenport will present a series of scenes from Shakespeare in his Bramhall Playhouse the week of April 22. Margaret Campbell, Edna Archer Crawford, Muriel Hope and Philip Barton will be included in his company.

Frederic Thompson, senior partner of the firm of Thompson & Dundy, who built the Hippodrome, and Arthur Voegtlin, for several years scenic director of the big house, will participate in the tenth anniversary festivities a week from tomorrow night.

An entertainment for the benefit of Military Hospital No. 28, Bourges, France, will be given Monday afternoon, April 17, at the Punch and Judy Theatre. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard will tell about her experiences in France on a recent visit, and a musical program will be given by Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, John Powell, and Miguel Llobet.

NIJINSKI AT ODDS WITH BALLET RUSSE

Famous Dancer Says That His Financial and Artistic Terms Have Not Been Met.

WOULD REHEARSE DANCERS

His Objection to Diaghileff's Way of Performing His Ballet "Faun" Leads to Its Withdrawal.

Warslav Nijinski, the world's most famous male dancer, who landed here a few days ago, and whose appearance with the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera House was accepted as a foregone conclusion, may not, after all, be seen with that organization. Mr. Nijinski admitted this fact last night to reporters who had been led by the events of the day at the Opera House and the mystery the ballet officials threw over them to suspect that trouble was brewing again within the ranks of the organization.

The first result of the differences between the dancer and the ballet became public property when posters were put up last night for this afternoon's performance, omitting "The Afternoon of a Faun," to the presentation of which Nijinski had strongly objected. The dancer did not know it had been withdrawn when the reporters saw him last night.

Mr. Nijinski was found with Mme. Nijinski in the restaurant of the Claridge, where he lives, and told the inquirers that he had no contract with the ballet and had found no one who would assume the responsibility of meeting the financial and artistic terms which he proposed for his engagement.

The dancer talked in French and Russian, and his wife, who is constantly with him and keeps in close touch with his affairs, occasionally added remarks in English. The gist of what they said was this:

"I was released from detention in Austria through the intervention of Ambassador Penfield at the instance of Otto H. Kahn. At that time I had no contract with the Diaghileff Ballet, and I was surprised when I arrived here to learn from friends that I had been advertised to appear with it over the United States.

"When I arrived here I naturally expected that I was to dance with the ballet since I had been a member of the organization and had been connected with its activities. When I spoke to Mr. Kahn he referred me to Mr. Diaghileff on arranging the details of my appearance. I found Mr. Diaghileff unwilling to take a definite agreement, and I was referred to John Brown.

"The only progress our negotiations made was to a point entirely inadequate for an artist of my standing. The ballet was unwilling to make what I considered satisfactory financial terms, and was equally unwilling to make artistic concessions, which I insisted upon just as strongly as the financial side.

"These artistic demands concerned details of stage production, which concerned my work as a principal dancer.

"One of the principal of these was that the ballet, 'The Afternoon of a Faun,' should not be given as the organization is now presenting it. That ballet is entirely my own creation, and it is not being done as I arranged it. I have nothing to say against the work of Mr. Massine, but the choreographic details of the various rôles are not being performed as I devised them. I therefore insisted strongly to the organization that it was not fair to me to use my name as its author, and continue to perform the work in a way that did not meet my ideas.

"I also wanted to rehearse the company in others of the ballets in which I appeared to bring them to the shape in which they were originally created by Fokine, with whom I was in the closest association when he was working them out. The only person now connected with the organization who knows these things and how they can be put into effect is Adolf Bolm, the choreographic director.

"These things are what I mean when I speak of the artistic conditions I have made. But I cannot see any agreement to meet them, any more than I can see a willingness to meet my financial terms. What they have offered is less than is proper for an artist of my standing.

"I am only too ready to appear as soon as it can be arranged. I have kept myself in practice, even doing daily exercises on the ship coming over, because I assumed there would be no difficulty about my appearing. During my negotiations they have told me that if I did not dance it would damage me with the American public, who would think I had no wish to dance.

"That is not true. I am an artist and only too anxious to get before the public, especially because I have not danced in so long a time. I have not appeared with the Diaghileff Ballet in four years. Mr. Diaghileff and I had a break at that time over some financial matters which have never been satisfied as far as my side goes.

"If matters are arranged on a basis compatible with my professional standing, the American public will see me dance and will see me doing my best."

It had been whispered about the Opera House during the afternoon that Nijinski had issued a flat ultimatum to Mr. Diaghileff to the effect that if "The Afternoon of a Faun" were done at today's matinée he would not dance with the company. The eleventh hour withdrawal last night was regarded as a concession to the dancer.

The difficulties with the star are reflected in the fact that the ballet has not published its répertoire for the coming week except the bill for the Monday night performance, which does not include ballets in which Nijinski is necessary. It is always customary for organizations of this type to publish the répertoire for one week not later than the middle of the previous one, so that the public will have ample opportunity to learn when the works it is interested in will be performed.

The bill for last night's performance at the Metropolitan Opera House included no ballets which have not been given already this week. The list comprised "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Carneval" and "Scheherazade."

CHEER ROOSEVELT'S NAME.

Methodists Told We Will Make Sacrifices to Maintain Honor.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 7.—A reference by Bishop Luther B. Wilson to the international situation and his declaration that if the country should be called upon to make great sacrifices it would be found ready were received with demonstrations of hearty approval from the delegates to the sixty-eighth annual session today of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Later in the day an incidental mention of the name of Theodore Roosevelt during a debate was the signal for brief cheering by some of the delegates.

The conference voted not to concur on a resolution giving the bishop presiding at a conference the veto power. This action was taken after prolonged debate.

Delegates to the general conference were chosen as follows: The Rev. D. G. Downey, the Rev. E. G. Richardson, the Rev. F. M. North and the Rev. A. H. Kavanaugh. Lay delegates named were: Judge Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven; John Roberts, Stamford; E. M. Travis, New York; Frank Horne, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. L. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y., and F. M. Tischner, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Democrats to Meet April 14.

William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, issued a call yesterday for a meeting of the committee at noon on Friday, April 14, at the Hotel Knickerbocker. A successor to Mr. Osborn is to be elected.

DEMANDS COTTON INQUIRY.

Heflin Declares New York Exchange Is Manipulating Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—An investigation of the methods of the New York Cotton Exchange as to "the causes of the fluctuations in the price of cotton" is demanded in a House resolution introduced today by Representative Heflin of Alabama, who represents a voluntary committee of members of the House from the cotton-growing States.

Mr. Heflin says the resolution was prepared in part by the Attorney General, with whom Southern members have consulted regarding the cotton situation. The resolution directs the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House to make the inquiry "with the particular object of ascertaining whether or not fluctuations in prices have resulted in whole or in part from the contracts and deliveries made on the Cotton Exchanges dealing in futures, or is the result of any combination or conspiracy which interferes or hinders commerce in the States or with foreign countries."

Representative Heflin issued a statement condemning Cotton Exchange methods as being responsible for the depressed price of cotton.

"We are convinced that a conspiracy exists and has existed for some time to hold down the price of cotton. The daily conduct of the Exchange discloses that fact.

"For instance, the spot market in the South is above the contract price on the Exchange, and in the absence of manipulation the New York market used to be, and should be now, several points above the spot price in the market. It used to be frequently said in the South, 'Why, cotton is 12 cents here and I notice that it is nearly 13 cents in New York,' and immediately this difference was explained by stating that the freight rate on cotton from the Southern market to New York made that difference. Now when spot cotton is 12 cents in the South the contract price in New York is below 12; so it is plain that the market in New York is manipulated and controlled by a conspiracy among bear operators. The investigation that we propose to have will disclose exactly how the Exchange is being operated, and then Congress can judge for itself whether the dealing there is legitimate, and whether the Exchange as conducted today is helpful or hurtful to legitimate cotton business."

RIGGS BANK FEARS BIAS.

Indicted Officials Object to Trial Before Justice Covington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Following the appearance in court today of counsel for the indicted officers of the Riggs National Bank to urge that their trial be expedited because of a fear that John Skelton Williams, the Controller of the Currency, would refuse to renew the charter of the bank, correspondence between counsel was made public, showing that the defendant's lawyers objected to having the case tried before Chief Justice Covington of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who, they said, was prejudiced against them.

It was decided by Justice Siddons of Criminal Court, No. 2, today, that he would hear arguments tomorrow on the question of setting a date for the trial earlier than May 8, when it would, in due course, come up in Criminal Court No. 1.

United States Attorney Laskey today filed an affidavit explaining all conferences and agreements in regard to the trial. Attached to it was the correspondence had by his office with the attorneys for the bank officers. From this correspondence it appears that the defendants felt that Chief Justice Covington, because of his loyal identification while a member of the House of Representatives with the policies of President Wilson and on account of the intimate and friendly relations between the Justice and the President, would not act in an entirely impartial manner in trying the cause. The attorneys for the defendants asked that some other Judge be assigned to try the criminal case in Criminal Court No. 1.

The District Attorney took the matter up with Chief Justice Covington, who expressed a disinclination to preside over the trial when the defendants felt that he would be prejudiced against them. At the same time the Chief Justice said that he could not, as a Justice, recognize as matter of right existing with any defendant the exclusion of a trial Justice for bias.

Mr. Laskey characterized the action of the defendants as an "unusual request." Mr. Laskey in his affidavit said that he had not desired or tried to delay the date of trial, but had set aside other business in order to obtain an early hearing.

FAVOR PHILIPPINE BILL.

House Committee Recommends It Just as It Passed Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Passage of the Philippine Independence bill was recommended to the House today by the Insular Committee, just as passed by the Senate, including the Clarke amendment to withdraw sovereignty within four years and empowering the President to take steps to institute a free and independent government.

"The war spreading death and ruin over Europe and large portions of Asia," says Chairman Jones in the committee's report, "has brought the United States face to face with the vital questions of preparedness against foreign aggression, and Congress is called upon to make adequate provision for national defense.

"If the Philippines are to be included in any scheme of national defense which may be adopted, the cost to the American people will be many millions greater than would be otherwise necessary. If the policy shall be to retain control over them, not to attempt their defense, but to abandon them to their fate, as has been suggested by military men, we shall risk inviting the scorn of the world and of standing humiliated in the presence of all mankind.

"If the United States, unfortunately, should become involved in war with any first-class military and naval power, the Philippines would constitute our most vulnerable point of attack, and so long as they are held as an American colony they will prove a source of national weakness and constant menace."

There will be a minority report later.

WHITMAN WAS NOT CUT.

New York City Vote for Delegates at Large Is Tabulated.

The results of last Tuesday's primary vote for delegates at large to the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive Conventions in New York City were tabulated yesterday.

In Manhattan Governor Whitman received 383 fewer votes than Brown, who polled 14,453. In the Bronx and in Queens he ran ahead of the other candidates by a few votes. Brooklyn, where it was expected that he would be cut heavily, gave the Governor a vote of 22,549, which was 383 more than Brown received. In Richmond Brown polled 459 and Whitman 451.

The Democratic vote in Manhattan totaled more than 18,000 for each of the four candidates. Brooklyn made a better showing with approximately 24,000, followed by Queens with 13,000. Voters to the number of 6,000 turned out in the Bronx and about 3,000 in Queens.

The Progressive candidates, Straus and Wilkenson, polled about 3,500 votes in the five boroughs.

Governor Whitman ran 300 behind in the First District of Manhattan and was cut in the Second and Twenty-seventh Districts. In other districts he led the "Big Four."

DUMONT 2¾ IN.
PEER 2½ IN.
WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

BEGIN MARSHALL INQUIRY.

Select Committee of House Invites District Attorney to Appear.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Inquiry into the question of whether United States Attorney Marshall of New York should be haled before the House for contempt because of the letter he wrote criticising the methods of the Judiciary Sub-Committee investigating Representative Buchanan's impeachment charges against him, began today before a select committee of the House.

Members of the sub-committee were heard and later Chairman Moon wrote to Mr. Marshall inviting him to appear Monday to state his side of the case.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
RIO GRANDE
AUGUSTUS THOMAS' NEW WAR PLAY.

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
THE HEART of WETONA

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2.
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
Mitzi in "POM-POM"
"A real comic opera star."—American.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20
MRS. FISKE
In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Form of Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
JUSTICE
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
LAST TIME TONIGHT
The Merry Wives of Windsor
NEXT WEEK—THE MELODY OF YOUTH.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Matinee TODAY 2:15.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy.
"The Melody of Youth"
Next Week at CRITERION THEATRE.

FULTON THEATRE.....BEGINNING
SUNDAY NIGHT and TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30.
EDNA MAY
in SALVATION JOAN
PRICES 25c, 50c & a few Choice Seats, $1.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Halliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20.
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH.
THE GREAT LOVER

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

8th St. THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
BROADWAY & 61ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER.
1st Exclusive Uptown Showing
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in "THE HABIT OF HAPPINESS."
"FATTY" in A KEYSTONE COMEDY.
SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
TODAY 15c, 25c, 50c

Strindberg's "THE STRONGER."
Sada Cowan's "THE STATE FORBIDS."
Bruno Players
Charles Edison's Little Thimble Theatre, 10 Fifth Avenue. Tel 701 Stuyvesant.
Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday at 8:45 P. M. Sat. Mat. at 3 o'clock.

FRANCE AT WAR
A COLLECTION OF FRENCH WARTIME POSTERS, SKETCHES AND CARTOONS
Sent to America by the
HARVARD CLUB OF PARIS
will be on exhibition at
Mrs. H. P. Whitney's Studio
8 WEST 8TH STREET,
April 3rd to 9th, Inclusive.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Cort W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evgs. 8:25. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:25.
"Sure-Fire Farce."—Tribune.
THE BLUE ENVELOPE
with WALTER JONES and other funmakers.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 to 75c. | "The Unchastened Woman." Next Week, "Potash & Perlmutter in Society."

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX
Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c-15c-25c.
TODAY—Virginia Pearson in 'The Vital Question.' Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
Ernest Evans and Society Circus, 11 People, Le Roy Lytton & Co. | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c
Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable.

ATOP 44TH ST. THEATRE. Adm. $1 at 10:30
CASTLES IN THE AIR and EMILY STEVENS in ICE PALACE
WORLD CHAMPION ICE SKATERS
Adm. Free 8 to 9. Dinner, $1.50 & a la carte. Skating & Dancing at Dinner & Supper. Table reservations Dinner & Supper. Tel. 5925—Bryant.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE | Today Mat. at 2:15.
Tonight 8:15, the latest hit (operetta), "DIE PRINZESSIN VOM NIL"
Tues. Eve., Richard Feist in "Graf Charolais."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY. 47TH ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1.
SAM BERNARD, NORA BAYES, Nan Halperin, Wm. Gaxton & Co., Halton & Fuller, Morgan Dancers, others.

PARK B'WAY & 50TH STREET. 12 Noon to 11 P. M. 15c, 25c
LAST 2 DAYS WILLARD-MORAN Official Motion Pictures

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. Nxt. W'k, Mary Pickford in "The Eternal Grind"
Lenore Ulrich in "The Heart of Paula" Strand Orch. & Soloists

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Today 50c-$1
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
Children. Age of Reason. Magical City. Patelin.

BERKELEY, 19 W. 44th St. Today 2, Tonight 8.
EAST-WEST PLAYERS
Four Plays from the Yiddish in English. 50c-$1.00

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way.
TREASURE ISLAND
8:30. Mats. Today & Fri. 2:30. Circle 1366.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th THE GLOBE TROTTERS
Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
CHOICE SEATS FOR MAHLER CONCERT All Parts of House.
KAISERHOF OPERA TICKET OFFICE, 133 W. 40th St., nr. B'way. 5890 Bryant.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW
TWICE DAILY, 2:15 AND 8:15. Short Seats.
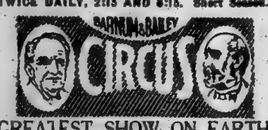

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
And the Mighty Spectacular Pageant.
PERSIA OR THE PAGEANTS OF THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS.
1,400 Persons, 3,500 Costumes, 785 Horses
King Solomon said there was nothing new under the sun. HE NEVER SAW THIS CIRCUS.
Monster Zoo—Freak Congress.
Admission to Everything 25c and 50c Reserved Seats 75c, $1, $1.50.
Private Box Seats, $2.50. Children under 10 half price to aft. perform., except Sat.
Half Tickets on Sale at Garden Only.
BRANCH TICKET OFFICES:
Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Bros., R. H. Macy & Co., & N. Y. Central Ticket Office, 125th St. & 7th Ave.
BOX OFFICE OPEN 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Summer TODAY at the Fourth Annual

FLOWER SHOW
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
April 5th to 12th
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
$16000 IN PRIZES
ADMISSION 50 CENTS

Hippodrome
Mat. Every Day | HIP HIP HOORAY | SOUSA 100 Wonders
SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET
EARTH'S BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICE.
SUNDAY Gala All Feature Program with SOUSA
MAINE DONALDA...Covent Garden Soprano
EVELYN STARR.....Violinist
THE MANHATTAN LADIES' QUARTET
LOVENA & GADESKOFF.....Ballet Russe
ROBIN ELLIS BLENDENING.....Humorist
HALEVY CHORAL SOCIETY.....150 Voices

91st ANNUAL National Academy of Design
ADMISSION 50c
EXHIBITION OF PAINTING & SCULPTURE
FINE ARTS GALLERIES
215 W. 57th St. OPEN DAILY 10 TO 6 AND 8 TO 10, SUNDAY, 1:30 TO 6 P. M.
INCLUDES A CATALOGUE.

44TH ST. THEATRE Nr. B'way. Bry. 7292
TWICE DAILY at 2 and 8 Sharp
INCLUDING SUNDAY
CLUNE'S CINEMA DRAMA RAMONA
THE LOVE STORY OF THE AGES
CHOICE SEATS Bryant 6166-7. | BALLET RUSSE | MAHLER SYMPHONY
FEINBERG'S, 1481 B'way. Ent. 40th St. Bet. B'way and 7th Ave.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ABORN OPERA CO. | PRICES: 25, 50, 75c, $1
Today Mat. & Night, WEEK OF APRIL 10th, "MARTHA" | M'd'm Butterfly & Lucia

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Evenings (Except Tuesday) at 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday at 2:30.
DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE
This Aft. "Cleopatre," "Les Sylphides," "Carnaval."
Tonight "Scheherazade," "Petrouchka," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil de Nuit."
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...42d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....393 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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Paris.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916.

MISSIONARIES OF DISASTER.

The Socialists and the pacifists who preached the gospel of cowardice at Carnegie Hall Thursday night are to sow through the country the seeds of national degradation and disaster. This shameful utterance of JAMES H. MAURER, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, is the essence of their doctrine:

> I positively refuse to fight, because I have nothing to fight for.

Men and women without a country, or they would fight for it if need be. Freedom, democracy, self-government, the protection of the homes, the thrift of the United States, the defense of its honor and welfare, these are nothing. The Socialist infusion in the pacifist poison is strong. There is great talk of "classes and military capitalism." Why strengthen the army and navy to defend them? Spend the money on social legislation, awaiting the hour of confiscation and the socialized State, producing and distributing everything. The Socialists are naturally for unpreparedness. The overthrow or ruin of the existing state of things is their goal.

As for the pacifists who are such for other than Socialist reason, who are honest, and not pacifists for notoriety, they are lightly entering on a dangerous work. The military and naval weakness of the United States is better understood abroad than at home. The meagreness of our forces, our deficiency in all the modern means of defense and attack, are notorious. A little punitive expedition into Mexico strains our utterly inadequate military resources. The state of our fleet is spread before the world. The pacifists would continue this weakness. They have the sentimental or millennial fancy that war is to cease when this war is done. Human nature and the chance of war will be altered. Every nation concerned in it will be too exhausted to fight again, they say. Not every nation; and how quickly prostrate nations rise. Greece, after her inglorious conflict with Turkey in the nineties, Turkey after defeat by the Balkan Alliance, Bulgaria after the second Balkan war, Russia after the Japanese war, how notably they revived and fought again.

An enormously rich country, naked to its enemies, invites attack. The United States has some unfriends across the water. Some of our public men lightly insult the sensibilities of sensitive peoples. Brag and bluster without the force to back them: that is the position of the United States. We can "lick all creation," we can improvise armies. When the art and science of war have become more complex and difficult than ever before, when long preparation must be made for it, the United States will continue to be a greenhorn and 'prentice hand at it, trusting to the luck of fools.

Much pacifist rhetoric is given to "mothers" and "children" and "tears." If the United States were invaded, as it can be, if rich regions of it were occupied by the enemy, if raw recruits were sent to slaughter, after the destruction or capture of our cities, the loss of countless lives, unimaginable sufferings and calamities, and the sharp humiliation of defeats earned by unreadiness, in what hole would the counselors of ruin, the orators of unpreparedness, hide themselves? A great price in indemnities as well as in tears, in blood, the nation would have paid for following their teachings.

Dour old JOHN KNOX, preaching before MARY, Queen of Scots, with the pitiless personal "application" of that sternest and frankest of Calvinists, saw that the lady wept. "Better that women should weep," he went on, unmoved, "than strong men in the hour of their country's desolation." These easy sobbers of pacifism should take the moral home. In the colleges, too, the Socialists have made some converts. But the generous ardor, the brave, the spirit of young men, receive that fatal evangel. The college of ALEXANDER HAMILTON deplores the unpatriotic course of a few misled or posing youths. The college of NATHAN HALE hears with anger a professor who says that "to spit on "the flag is not to disgrace it nearly "so much as our nation's blood spilt "on it." The colleges will send numerous and eager battalions to Plattsburg and the other training camps. Business will be as amply and enthusiastically represented. The firms and corporations that are going to give their employés a month with full pay at Plattsburg besides the usual paid vacation, illustrate the general feeling, the patriotism, of business men. Defenders of property, the Socialists will say. Well, there are mighty few Americans, except Mr. MAURER and his friends, who have "nothing to fight for." And what they have to fight for is not lands or houses, stocks, bonds, and mortgages; it is an immaterial possession; it is the safety, the honor, of the United States. The itinerants of Socialism and pacifism will preach in vain against the defense of that property.

A PLEA FOR THE FILIPINOS.

We are trustees for the Philippine people. We are trustees for the Moro as well as for the Tagalog. We are trustees for the Visayans and equally for the Igorot. We are trustees for the Ilocano and trustees for the Kalingan also. And we must honestly legislate not alone for a tribal oligarchy, but for all the other peoples of the islands who are less able to care for themselves, and for whom, therefore, we are in honor bound to act just as truly, or more truly, as trustees.

These stirring and truthful words were uttered, in a speech in the House of Representatives, against the passage of the Jones bill committing this nation to the dishonorable abandonment of its trust in the Philippines, by Mr. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, now Secretary of Commerce in the Cabinet of President WILSON. Mr. REDFIELD and his friends owe a debt of gratitude to The Boston Transcript for recalling his speech of some years ago, which is one of the ablest and soundest arguments against the policy of scuttling now favored by the Administration.

Mr. REDFIELD then believed that we should hold the archipelago we had been forced to occupy, until we had prepared its people to establish a stable Government. He contended that it was our duty as trustees "to make "them a strong and free people—a "people who shall live to thank us for "what we have done for them." We cannot believe he has changed his opinion.

THE COMMERCE COMMISSION'S DOCKET.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued an order that its docket shall be cleared of cases more than five years old. It is said that there are hundreds of such cases, and that most of them are under the long and short haul clause. It is curious how little trouble these undecided cases have given. It is risking little to say that the Commission has made many decisions which have troubled all hands more than those which it now insists upon being taken from the docket in form, as already they have been in fact. At least it is the Commission's opinion that these undecided cases have been "automatically disposed of by the railroads," with the assent of the shippers it must be presumed, or otherwise they hardly would have been silent for five years.

Why is not that a very good way of settling the accumulation of conundrums under the clause which was to clarify the rate situation beyond all cavil? Could there have been any idea that any such confusion and contention would arise as the result of the law that there should not be a higher rate for a short haul than for a long haul? There was only one surer and simpler rate-making rule, that adopted in the nation's experiment station, Wisconsin, to the effect that the reasonable rate was the minimum rate set by competition. Wisconsin accordingly ordered that all rates should be minimum rates, with the result that no road under the law paid a dividend and only four maintained interest payments. The law was repealed forthwith, and it was twenty years before Wisconsin set the country another example in rate making.

The Federal long and short haul clause is not quite so simple, but it is hardly less disturbing, not through the hundreds of undecided cases, but from the turmoil over the decisions which the Commission itself has run away from and is reconsidering in some cases at the present time. Rate making by those responsible for results is hard compared with the issuance of edicts by men who have nothing at risk.

BELGIUM AS GERMANY'S VASSAL.

On the afternoon of Aug. 4, 1914, Dr. VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG, German Imperial Chancellor, addressing the Reichstag, said of the invasion of Belgium: "This is contrary to international law." He added: "We shall "try to make good the injustice we "have committed as soon as our mil-"itary goal has been reached. Who "like we are fighting for the high-"est must only consider how victory "can be gained."

The opinion of the world was scandalized. It denounced the violation of Belgium's neutrality on the ground of necessity even though amends were promised. Whereupon Germany flung away from her the only honest sentiment concerning Belgium of which any record exists and proceeded not only to argue herself out of her sense of sin, as people so easily do, but to put in its place a feeling mingled of virtue, forbearance, and self-pity. For instance, what had been violated? The neutrality of Belgium? There was no such thing. It could be as easily disproved as the existence of space, time, or morality. From the disproof of Belgian neutrality to the assumption of latent hostility was but a step, and presently Belgium as it was had come to be seen in the light of an immemorial menace to Germany which should never be reproduced. Instead of Germany making amends to Belgium for injustice done, Belgium would have to be politically and morally reconstructed in a good German pattern. Now the evolution of feeling is complete, and on April 4, 1916, the Imperial German Chancellor, again addressing the Reichstag, says:

> We must create real guarantees that Belgium never shall be a Franco-British vassal; never shall be used as a military or economic fortification against Germany. Also in this respect things cannot be what they were before. Also here Germany cannot sacrifice the oppressed Flemish race, but must assure them sound evolution which corresponds to their rich natural gifts, which is based on their mother tongue and follows their national character.
>
> We want neighbors that do not form coalitions against us, but with whom we collaborate and who collaborate with us to our mutual advantage. Remembrance of the war will still echo in the sadly tried Belgian country, but we shall never allow that this will be a new source of wars—shall not allow it in our mutual interests.
>
> She shall never be a Franco-British vassal; she shall be a German vassal and never point guns at Germany. She shall collaborate with Germany, because Germany wants it. She shall not cherish revenge against her violator, because vassals ought not to harbor revengeful feelings. But why talk of liberating the Flemish tongue and uplifting a submerged people? That is a simple question. A romantic minor motive is required.
>
> Solicitude for the tongue and racial gifts of the Flemish people in Belgium, where friends are wanted for political reasons, may be romanticized in the name of liberation. When you think of the treatment of Serbia and Montenegro you have only to remember with Dr. VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG that "who like we are fighting for the "highest must only consider how vic-"tory can be gained," or, that "neces-"sity knows no law." Everything can be perfectly explained and named and classified. The horizontal may be plumbed, the vertical may be leveled, the exterior may be covered by its interior, and a crime against the weak may become a righteous grievance against the victim.
>
> The tragic fact is that things persist in being what they are to all concerned, no matter what you call them. Germany really does not fool herself any more than she fools the world. The categorical imperative torments her. A frenzy for self-justification, even though as by dialectics, is but a reflection of her conscience.

THE WAR AFTER THE WAR.

The cable reports Viscount BRYCE as saying that "before the war ended "countries now neutral might come "into it." The Viscount is so well informed that it would be interesting to know whether his words make any cars burn in this country. However it may be regarding the military war, the Viscount left little doubt of his opinion that this country will be involved in the economic war which some are planning to start promptly after the treaty of peace in the war of arms. Viscount BRYCE explicitly says that the neutral he has in mind will have to be considered in framing fiscal changes involving economic alliances. Decidedly so. If the heterogeneous politics of Europe are to evolve into two economic camps with hostile tariffs the United States will have two bidders for its trade, and the one which opposes the United States will throw this billion-dollar country into the arms of the other. The alternative would be that the United States should fight the modern economic world alone.

There is an element in this country which favors only domestic trade and loves a hostile policy in foreign trade. That is the element which thinks that trade can be fostered better by retaliation than by reciprocity, by a club rather than by profits. It is premature to be too anxious on the subject, since there are obvious seeds of dissension in the program; but it is just as well for the economic thinkers of this country to be in a state of mental preparedness regarding the alternative of economic peace or war. Mr. SCHIFF said some time ago that peace was unstable on a basis of hostile tariffs, showing his prevision of a situation rapidly drawing nearer in the development of thought on one side of the Atlantic as well as on the other. The French are reported to have produced a 480-millimeter cannon, a 19-incher, which dwarfs the 16-inch peacemaker proposed for Rockaway. But the biggest foreign cannon are small in comparison with our tariff equipment, which beats the world's. Yet how weak seems our economic system in comparison with the prodigious reserve force disclosed in the British budget.

It is well to understand that an impartial tariff is not necessarily indicative of neutrality in trade, and that neutrality in trade is a poor substitute for mutual promotion of interests of both sides to a good bargain. The age of exclusiveness in trade died with MCKINLEY, and yet there are interests trying to resurrect it at the very moment that some of those at whom a hostile tariff would be aimed are planning to train that sort of artillery on us. Why play into the hands of our enemies?

PERENNIALS.

DANIEL PRATT, the Great American Traveler, is still affectionately recalled by those of us who, in the colleges which he visited annually, or elsewhere, had the happiness of listening to the products of his "word laboratories." A keen Yankee Evartsian face, a high nose of command, he "looked" the statesman. A perpetual candidate for President, he was scoffed at by the unthinking. He was a precursor of notable figures of this wiser time. Here is Senator LA FOLLETTE, from whose word laboratories came the largest discharge of speech ever stored by The Congressional Record. Just on the eve of his temporary decline and fall-off in the Wisconsin primaries, he is speaking to hushed dozens of Milwaukee Progressives:

> I have an ambition, I grant you. I am still inordinately ambitious. I would not mind being President, and I rather think I am going to be. It may not be right now, though I rather suspect it will be pretty soon. But what's four years? I never put my hand to the plow that it did not go straight through to the end of the furrow.
>
> I was a candidate for Governor in 1896, in 1898, again in 1900, [in 1902] and again in 1904—five times in succession—and I have only been a candidate for President twice up to the present time. Suppose it don't happen in 1916. There's 1920 and 1924.

Still nursing the unconquerable hope! A candidate for President in 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920, 1924. For additional years consult tables of the expectation of life at 60. Why should the Senator mar this fine expression of persistence by opening the Thersites vein against the Governor of Wisconsin and other leaders:

> PHILIPP will trade you off for BURTON, or PENROSE, or ROOSEVELT, or any other fraud who serves the special interests.

Mr. ROOSEVELT serves a sole special interest, himself. He, too, is a Great American Traveler, as, in his modest way, and among the tents of Chautauqua, Mr. LA FOLLETTE is. He, too, has massive word laboratories. He, too, has an ambition. In 1904, in 1908, when he lost the nomination by overfineasing, in 1912, in 1916; with 1920, 1924, and many and many a happy year to follow. What if, in exuberance of humor, he hoaxed Mr. LA FOLLETTE in 1912? Perennials should stand by one another. Mr. LA FOLLETTE should forgive a comrade bent inexorably on the same quest as his own. Then, speed the plow!

EMANCIPATION BY PRIMARY.

In March, 1912, The Detroit News was hot for the passage of a Presidential primary law because "the peo-"ple want the primary and the bosses "do not." Last Tuesday, the day of the liberation of the Michigan people from boss rule, this sometime advocate of the patent boss shatterer said, sardonically, of the Republican freedmen:

> To those who hold dear the principles of the Emancipator there are three choices: WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, HENRY FORD, WILLIAM G. SIMPSON.

The iridescent bubble, the all-saving virtues of the primary, have disappeared. A disillusioned editor sees the Car of Peace honking merrily into Nebraska. The Idaho Statesman, which "led in conducting a five-year "campaign in behalf of the introduc-"tion of the direct primary," admits that "in many respects the results "flowing from it were worse than "those flowing from the old conven-"tion system." The Indianapolis Star, a progressive and reform paper, admits that the primary candidates to be voted on in November are "consider-ably below the average," and that it is "practically impossible for good citi-"zens to combine in support of any "candidate against the machine "choice." So State after State. "The "talk about the voters having some-"thing to say about their convention "delegates," remarks The Sioux City Journal, "is a good deal of a joke." So is the direct primary.

Another Iowa journal, The Cedar Rapids Gazette, hardly goes too far in declaring that "so great has been "the failure of the primary plan that "it is now practically without news-"paper champions." What is the use of this expensive "weapon of defense"? Whenever the "rank and file" were really resolved to have their way against the bosses they had it under the old system. FOLGER and MAYNARD and HILL were memorably beaten when the voters were sufficiently aroused. Under any system the experts and professionals will control the amateurs ordinarily. The direct primary and the absence of a real State convention simply make the work of the professionals easier, enlarge their power of secret combination. The Presidential primary has been a general and confessed failure, a costly jest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Presidential Praises Well Earned.

It was not to be expected, of course, that much of popular attention would be attracted, or any popular excitement caused, by the meeting in Washington this week of a few scientific persons with a turn for practical application of the higher mathematics. They and the anniversary which they met to celebrate both really deserve, however, more of public recognition than they have received, for few men have served the country either more unselfishly or more efficiently than those who in the past have been, and now are, connected with the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and there are not many centenaries worthier of grateful observance than the one recalling the humble start eof that organization's work.

From the beginning the Survey has had to approach Congress almost on its knees when pleading for appropriations. That was because the expenditure of any money granted would have been of political benefit to nobody and the positions it remunerated simply had to be awarded, not in payment for partisan activities, but for actual competence in lines quite unfamiliar to the seekers and providers of votes. Naturally the allotments have usually been grudging and hardly ever sufficient for the Survey's needs. Its officers of all ranks have been ill paid, and they have lacked the consolation of fame. Yet in spite of all difficulties there have constantly been men able and willing to carry on its operations so far as possible with the facilities provided.

The results achieved on the coast and in the interior of the country have been of a value really remarkable, considering the circumstances, and the work has gone forward too slowly for the realisation of all the benefits that might have been derived from it only because of Congressional inappreciation of how great those benefits might be. The work done has invariably been well done, and to it is owed not only a great collection of admirable maps, but an enormous amount of information as to national resources that could not otherwise have been obtained.

The publications of the Coast and Geodetic Survey are not interesting or even comprehensible to everybody, but everybody has profited from them in one or another way and degree, and they rank among the most valuable issued at Government expense. Its establishment so soon after the United States came into existence is not the least convincing evidence of "the wisdom of the fathers."

Her Duty But Half Performed.

Contributions to what in Washington is called the "conscience fund" are usually in one or another way interesting for their queerness, and almost always they raise questions puzzling to the economist or the moralist, or to both. The latest to be reported is not notable for size, but it shows the familiar characteristic of having peculiar features—indeed, one at all like it is not remembered, even by some by whom this particular manifestation of human compunction for wrong done has long been carefully observed.

The addition to the fund in question is of £10, and it comes from a woman in Scotland, who explains that it is her proportionate share, as one of several heirs, of money due the United States Government from an estate the original possessor of which knowingly evaded the payment of certain customs legally due.

The other legatees, it seems, though knowing the circumstances of the sin committed, have consciences less tender and scrupulous than hers, and have refused to join in the act of righteous reparation. That being the case, however, can she rest quite easily o' nights under the mental burden of knowing that complete restitution has not been made? Whether or not she still has money belonging to us is indeed a delicate question, but hers is a delicate conscience, and she should, or at least well may, ask herself if it is not her duty to do one of two things—either pay the whole amount due or else reveal the identity of her less virtuous relatives.

Following the former course, she would remove even the shadow of doubt as to her own uprightness, while the second expedient, if it did not put us in the way of getting what belongs to us—probably the claim is outlawed by this time—would at least bring upon those whom she presumably considers little if any better than the wicked the obloquy which she presumably thinks they deserve. She is better justified than are most contributors to the conscience fund in concealing her own name and address, but that fact does not warrant her acquiescence in the wrongdoing of others. As it is, she but compromises with evil—performs the easier of two tasks and recoils from the harder, just like many another sinner, not, in a last analysis, more miserable than she.

Ingenuous, if Not Ingenious.

After May 1 all clocks in Germany are to be set ahead one hour. So an order of the Federal Council commands, and, as orders are obeyed in Germany with beautiful docility, no doubt the thing will be done. The object is to make people go to bed earlier and so to save the cost of an hour of artificial illumination.

The economy is not a trivial one, and its desirability, with Germany's situation given, is not incomprehensible, but the device for effecting it does seem a little—well, naïve. The clocks, though set forward, will deceive nobody as to the time of day, or of night either, for that matter, and the power of suggestion hardly goes to the extent of producing at 6 A. M., say, or at 11 P. M., the desire to get up in the one instance or to retire in the other that is or may be felt at 7 and 12.

The purposed saving could as well, and even better, because more reasonably, be obtained, it would seem, by setting acts ahead, not clocks. The troublesome change of habits is the same in both cases, and, after all, there is a certain satisfaction in knowing that clocks and watches are right, not wrong.

But there! to call 11 o'clock noon goes well enough with claiming that other nations, not Germany, started the war, and that America is "prolonging the slaughter" by selling arms to the Allies. It is Teutonic to be thoroughgoing in inaccuracy as in everything else.

WHAT CARETH NATURE?

What careth Nature that the fields are red
With blood of those who were her last and best—
Her masterpieces, that had put to test
Eternal prowess? Over these, the dead,
Whose million bodies upon earth are spread,
Doth not the sun still in its grandeur shine,
The moon smile on, and all the vaulted blue
Its joyous host of spangling stars enshrine,
Careless if strife its deeds of death renew?
Again earth's magic hath the seasons led
To Spring's enchantments! Land and sea aglow
Bespeak no agony of human fate.
Men live and die, the nations come and go—
What careth Nature for man's love or hate?

LURANA SHELDON.

ART NOTES.

Paintings by Manet and Degas—Art in Table Furnishings.

An exhibition of paintings by Manet and Degas is at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, "lest we forget." It is very well indeed to be reminded of the soundness and fineness, the sensibility and richness of knowledge in these two great painters. Manet's "Devant la Psyché" ("Before the Mirror") of 1876 is there, the most delicious drawing with paint brush and pigment to be imagined. Not a stroke of the big, competent brush that did not define a plane. And the color is as fresh as the flowers of the field. No doubt Cezanne would have given us a calmer oval in the structure of the head, but he could not have been quite so joyous, so youthful, and pungent with his color.

Here also is "l'Homme Blond." One remembers the blond man by Van Gogh, how his yellow hair burned itself into the consciousness, how everything became a foil for it and served to intensify its blondness. After such excitement Manet's little head comes like a cool and soothing touch. The hair is that ashen brown which means blond to a Frenchman of Paris. The skin is a baby's skin, pink and crumpled a little. Then there is the artist's palette, with the glass of bock beer reflectively painted in among its grave blues and sallow whites. And the little Hanging Committee of the Durand-Ruel Galleries had the inspiration to place next to this quiet palette a beach scene in which precisely these yellows, blues, and grays are reproduced. Then there is Mme. du Paty labeled "Pastel." It might just as well have been labeled "Gouache" or four or five other things. Manet made it like a French salad dressing with a little of everything in the matter of flavor. By the time you are through with the Manets you hardly have time for Degas unless you happen to have begun with him; but it would not do to miss his portrait of a man, the most solidly modeled physiognomy in the room, and done with the faintest stains of pigment. The exhibition lasts until the 29th.

The Art of Exhibition.

The Keramic Society of Greater New York is holding a thoroughly well planned, intelligently conceived and practical exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History. The special feature is table furnishings and a succession of tables present different types of decoration. The tables are laid as they would be for a variety of feasts and to suit a variety of purses; you see not a row of plates or a row of cups and saucers representing different artists, but a completely set table representing one artistic idea and composed of harmonious objects. Marshall Fry, who is responsible for this feature of the exhibition, is trying in this way to demonstrate the relation between keramics and modern ideas of furnishing. Color is emphasized and the table no longer is seen as a white elephant in a richly colored interior, but as a component part of the room, playing its effective rôle in the total effect. Here, for example, is one scheme: A tablecloth of gray linen has a central square of yellow linen appliqued to the gray. Yellow Wedgwood ware is used for the dishes. There are pewter candlesticks, salt-cellars and bowls with the elusive gray of pure glassware to carry out the color.

A more inexpensive table, the furnishings of which would cost between $25 and $30, is even more individual and effective. A violet linen cover has a border of blue and white check. The blue Wedgwood is used for the dishes. There are finger bowls and small odd dishes of imitation blue Bristol glass, striking a strong color note. A couple of copper compotes from the Russian section of lower New York have been silver plated and their charming form adds distinction to the design.

Nothing could be a greater boon to that intelligent public which wishes to know and knows that it doesn't know than such an object lesson in methods of using color. The field is one from which color as an artist understands it long has been excluded, and it is no simple matter to get it back. Study, ingenuity, and taste, all are necessary for an artistic effect, and if the result is successful it is quite as much a work of art as a picture or piece of sculpture. Let every one visit the American Museum of Natural History before April 19 if only to learn how we at last are proving ourselves as truly lovers of color as the gifted aborigines whose country we are occupying.

Many of the exhibitors at the Museum are showing a new tact in adding decoration of an entirely appropriate kind to inexpensive wares. The cheap and pleasant Sedji ware, for example, has been taken in hand and much improved by Miss Krafft and Mrs. Freeman. Mrs. Woolcott has taken a simple peasant ware and added a slight decoration casual enough to be in keeping with the irregularities of form and surface, and has also made for it a table cover in filet with a spirited hunting scene design. This is another example of the excellent impression made by unity of thought in this field of art as in other fields. It matters comparatively little from this point of view whether the materials are Mrs. O'Hara's precious and exquisite enamels, or a little service of improved Sedji; if an artist has been at work on the thing and has made harmony and beauty it is worth while.

The Chancellor's Dilemma.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The speech of the German Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag yesterday is remarkable, no more for its logic than for its consistency. The Chancellor claimed that it was impossible for their enemies to starve out Germany because of her internal resources, and said:

> 1. Our enemies forget that, thanks to the organizing powers of the whole nation, Germany is equal to the task of distribution of food supply.
>
> 2. The crop reports indicate that all the Winter crops are good; in fact, the reports have not been so favorable for many years. The harvest of 1915 was the worst in decades. Nevertheless the stocks of grain for breadmaking not only would be sufficient, but provide for a considerable reserve with which to begin the new year.
>
> 3. We shall not run short of anything in the future, as we have not done in the past.

He then justifies the submarine warfare as a necessity to prevent the starvation of Germany, saying:

> No fair-minded neutral, no matter whether he favors us or not, can doubt our right to defend ourselves against this war of starvation, which is contrary to international law. No one can ask us to permit our arms of defense to be wrested from our hands; we use them and must use them.

One naturally wonders why the Chancellor thus justifies himself in defying all international laws when he, in the same breath, insists that Germany can internally care for herself for an unlimited period.

M. GREENWOOD, Jr.

New York, April 6, 1916.

From an Embarrassed Subscriber.

Mexico City, March 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to remittance to cover my subscription—when I sent in the subscription I did not know the price of the same, and as soon as your receipt arrived the rate of money exchange between America and Mexican money became so great that I have hesitated. Right now it takes a little more than fifty Mexican dollars to buy one American dollar, and this would make the subscription cost me something more than $425, an amount which I believe you would not expect me to pay for your papers. Just think of it, a Mexican dollar of the money in circulation here now being worth less than 2 cents, American money! W.

FAVORING INTERVENTION IF THE ALLIES LOSE.

The Proposal of Professor Adams of Yale Called Most Cold-Blooded by a Canadian Jurist.

By BENJAMIN RUSSELL,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, April 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to make a few remarks with reference to the article in the April number of The Yale Review on "America's Obligation and Opportunity"? I have always considered it a tenable proposition that America was under no more obligation to intervene in the present war than England was to intervene in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. I believe that there is no Englishman worth mentioning, and I am certain that there is no Canadian, who does not feel that the United States has a perfect right, and may indeed be under a moral obligation, to think only of its own national interests in determining the question of intervention or letting alone.

But Professor Adams does not hold to this view. As he sees the matter, Germany is not simply a nation obsessed by the agonizing fear that she has been surrounded by a ring of conspirators envious of her prosperity and greatness, and determined at all hazards to reduce her to impotency. She is not a sovereign power, justly or otherwise, conceiving herself to be threatened by a circle of enemies and heroically striking out against them while she may yet have a hope of preventing them from utterly destroying her. Germany to him is not even merely the faithful ally of an Austria justly incensed at the aggressive movements of the Slav power aiming at the sundering of her empire into its original fragments, and the destruction of her national existence. To the apprehension of Professor Adams the true cause of this war is the determination of Germany to achieve the dictatorship, not of Europe, but of the world. "That was the meaning of the Morocco-Algeciras incident, of the dictation to Russia on the Bosnia-Hersegovina question to which she was forced to yield, of the Agadir incident. * * * The Balkan situation in 1914 differed from these crises only in the fact that the settlement of that situation as the Balkan peoples were settling it threatened to close against Germany one of the most likely roads remaining to world dominion." This being the ambition and the design of Germany, the United States, as he views the situation, is as much concerned in the issue as any of the nations of Europe. A victorious Germany is a menace to every national object that the people of the United States value and every national ideal that they cherish. Germany, in other words, is the enemy of democracy the world over and her victory would be the final victory of autocracy over democracy.

The interest of the United States in the result is thus clearly demonstrated. But what is the practical conclusion? "What are you going to do about it?" Here is the conclusion presented in the words of the writer:

> Have we no interest in such a result? What will lie before us in the not distant future, if such is the result? How long should we be able to remain ourselves at peace, with a military despotism dominating the world? Let me ask this question: Is it the part of prudence, is it the part of practical wisdom, to wait for these results? As we look forward to a future in which Germany is triumphant over all resistance in Europe, can we discover any chance that we may enter a conflict which will then be inevitable, with greater advantage, with better allies, with more prospect of success, than before Germany wins through to such a place? Let me recall what I said at the beginning of this article. I am not asserting that the time for such action on our part has yet come. I do not think it has. Only this one contingency—the probability of final defeat for the allied nations—will justify us in action. But I do believe that the time has come when we should ask ourselves in all seriousness if we are ready in determination of spirit and in preparation of resources for this obligation which the war surely may lay upon us.

Now, I cannot help saying that this seems to me the most cold-blooded proposition I have ever read. Precisely what does it mean? A desperado is abroad. He means to shoot up the town. The nearest householders are out with their rifles, and, after a protracted and dangerous struggle, in which some of them have fallen and others are dangerously wounded, they have him pretty nearly rounded up. But he may outwit them yet. If they fail, this neutral householder will be in serious danger himself. Not only so; his position will not merely be extremely perilous; it will be absolutely hopeless and remediless. Therefore, it may become obligatory upon him to get into the scrap himself. But not just now. Those active and courageous householders already engaged and who are risking their lives in the pursuit will probably succeed in downing him. This neutral householder is under no immediate obligation, because there is no immediate personal danger. Let him be wise and wary and save his own skin. To vary a little the old jingle,

> He that fights not but runs away
> May live to fight another day.

Only after enough of the more heroic householders have been murdered to make it look as if his own household, his own wife and children may be threatened, and his own life put in peril, only then will there be any obligation resting upon him to enter the fray.

Kindly remember that this is not my view of the situation. It would be nothing short of impertinence on the part of a Canadian to so describe the conditions or suggest the appropriate line of conduct. I am simply interpreting, as I understand it, the article of a professor of history in Yale University, whose authority as a historian is beyond question. His reasoning and his conclusion are clear. Let me paraphrase his article in a few sentences:

The Prussian autocracy with its aim of universal dominion is a menace to the whole circle of democratic nations. The United States is the leader of the world's democracy and the most powerful and prosperous and competent exponent of democratic principles. The triumph of Germany means the ruin of democracy and the permanent establishment of autocracy throughout the civilized world. That triumph is not merely theoretically conceivable—it may quite possibly be the ultimate outcome. The powers now engaged in the effort to avert the calamity are nearing the end of their resources. They have suffered and are still suffering untold and, to us at this distance, wholly inconceivable agonies in the struggle against the giant power by which they are confronted. We acknowledge that they are fighting a battle in the outcome of which our own interests are deeply engaged and our own safety deeply involved. Their failure means our ruin. But we are under no obligation to intervene so long as it is possible to hope that their efforts and sacrifices will be successful without our aid.

Was ever a people more distinctly invited to incur the curse of Meroz. "Curse ye Meroz, said the angel of the Lord, curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

B. RUSSELL.

TREES FOR CITY STREETS.

Dr. Stephen Smith Suggests Personal Requests to the Park Board.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am frequently in the receipt of letters from landowners requesting information as to the method to be pursued in securing the planting of trees in the streets adjoining their property. The law authorizes the Park Board to plant and cultivate trees in the streets when requested by citizens, but as the Board of Estimate has never appropriated a fund for that purpose no trees have been planted under that provision of the law.

I am in receipt of a very interesting pamphlet by Thomas W. Whittle, Commissioner of Parks for the Borough of the Bronx, in which he states "that this department is now prepared to furnish, plant, and guarantee any of the following-named trees in the streets of the Borough of the Bronx for the sum of $12 each: Norway maple, Oriental plane, red oak, pin oak, American elm, European linden. All of the above trees will thrive well in city streets, and all trees planted by the department will be guaranteed. The department will also furnish and adjust around each tree a suitable tree guard for purposes of protection. The best time for planting is from March 15 to May 1, and from Oct. 15 to Dec. 1."

Although Commissioner Whittle's statement is "a plea for street trees in the Borough of the Bronx," I assume that it applies to the other boroughs, and I advise all persons who wish to have trees planted now to apply directly to the Park Board, Municipal Building. Do not fail to obtain the Commissioner's pamphlet, which is full of information in regard to the selection, planting, and cultivation of trees.

STEPHEN SMITH,
President of the Tree Planting Association.

New York, April 6, 1916.

Eloquence and Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you explain the speech reported in THE TIMES this morning made by Senator Brown at Albany? Was it just a "burst of eloquence" or is there a hidden meaning? He said: "She (woman is the grammatical antecedent) peoples the earth with men, the heavens with stars, and the sea with living things." This is so poetic, but what does "peoples with" mean? I have heard of "feeding the fishes," but never of "peopling with living things." It is all so wonderful! The eloquent Senator goes on to say that his old-fashioned love, honor, and respect for woman makes him fight any movement which will take her further from her God-appointed duty or remove her from her sphere, (earth, sky, and sea—almost enough to satisfy the most advanced feminist,) that sphere which is "hers by nature and the consent of man." God appoints, man consents!

And just one more puzzle in this remarkable speech. Since antis thronged the Senate Chamber, what must we conclude when the eloquent Senator says his colleagues yielded to the women, although he knows that they are against the Suffrage bill? Aren't antis "women"? W. R. B.

Brooklyn, April 6, 1916.

Under Fifth Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A new stairway to the subway platform at the corner of Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue has been started. Would not an easy solution of the pedestrian congestion on this corner be accomplished by running another stairway westward to a subway passage under Fifth Avenue to the opposite, or northwest, corner, there emerging by another stairway to the sidewalk? OBSERVER.

New York, April 6, 1916.

NURSES' WORK AND DOCTORS'

The Difference Between Having One Patient and Several.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any one not knowing the real truth of the matter would imagine from your editorial article, "Nurses Are Not Like Doctors," that nurses are mercenary, heartless wretches. To be sure, they charge a fairly high wage, but what person who has had a good trained nurse in time of sickness is not willing and more than willing to pay the price for the comfort and peace of mind it brings to have one who knows her business to care for him? Also kindly remember that a surgeon may operate upon six patients in one day and charge them nothing, but the seventh pays the price for all the rest. A physician may call upon many people in one day and only half be pay cases, but he makes his living from the other half, who do pay, and pay well. A nurse is with one patient all day or all night, and very often both, so how could she possibly make her living unless she received the wage she has earned? The nurse of good standing claims to be like a doctor, but they certainly have their rights, and how many of the general public realize the difference between an R. N. and a so-called "practical nurse"? The nursing profession is being raised to a higher level all the time, and to stand in the way of its further progress is an injustice to a very hard working and long suffering class of women. A REGISTERED NURSE.

New York, April 6, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While nurses do some, it is true that they do not do as much free work for the sick as doctors, for if they did the majority of them would either

ACCLAIM ROOSEVELT AT FLOWER EXHIBIT

Crowds Inside and Outside the Show Hail Colonel as the "Next President."

SWEEPSTAKES FOR PIERSON

The Chairman's Rose Garden Wins Silver Trophy—Prizes for Carnations Awarded.

Cries of "Three cheers for our next President" greeted Colonel Theodore Roosevelt outside and inside the big Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace, where he was the guest of honor yesterday. It was Carnation, Brooklyn, and Roosevelt Day at the show, but while the carnations and Brooklyn celebrants were on hand early, the Colonel, who arrived late, dominated them all.

The ex-President was due at the show at 4 o'clock, and when he finally arrived with a number of secret service men at 4:30 the crowd outside the building was dense. Commissioner Arthur Woods had arrived some time before and waited in his automobile across the street for Colonel Roosevelt's arrival, and when he had greeted him, with the aid of the secret service men, plain clothes men, and police, the entrance to the show was made.

Word had come to the crowd above that Colonel Roosevelt had arrived, and it surged down the stairs to meet him and shake his hand. Hands were stretched out to him on all sides. The escort had a hard task to press back the crowd, and the party fought its way upstairs.

The officers of the show, F. R. Pierson, Chairman; John Young, Secretary; Frederic R. Newbold, Treasurer; R. G. Hollanan, and G. E. M. Stumpp, received Colonel Roosevelt at the door, and Mr. Stumpp presented him with a red, white and blue boutonniere which he had prepared himself and which he pinned in his buttonhole. This was made of corn flowers for the blue and red, and white carnations.

"If the Republicans pin their hopes to the Colonel as deftly as the Chairman pinned that 'Old Glory' posy on him, I'll bet some one will say, 'bully,'" said a bystander.

General Wood Receives Colonel.

The party made its way directly to the tea garden, where General Leonard Wood was waiting to receive them. There were cheers and shouts for the next President of the United States all along the way. Commissioner Woods asked the Colonel on the way up in the elevator how it seemed to be so popular. "I might say, with the Duke of Wellington. 'How they will yell when I am hanged.'" returned Mr. Roosevelt. A woman squeezed out of the throng around the group and inquired: "Are you going to speak, Colonel Roosevelt?"

"Of course," he replied. "On 'Preparedness,' and then General Wood is going to sing 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier.'" But the duet did not go on the program.

In the Tea Garden Mr. Roosevelt's daughter, Mrs. Richard Derby, aiding in the management of the garden, asked bystanders to aid in keeping the crowd off the platform where her father was standing.

"It's a false platform and might fall down," she explained.

"Then get the Colonel off quick. A false platform is no place for him. Give it to the Democrats," advised a spectator.

"Put some of Teddy's planks in it. Then it'll be all right," said another.

Mr. Roosevelt took his tea in a bamboo pagoda much like the dining room he must have had when he had that meal of monkey meat. A great part of the time here was spent in conversation with General Wood.

The former President remained only a short time on his first visit to the tea room, leaving it for the third floor of the show, where there are many flowers, but which is also used for a temporary photograph gallery. There he posed for the photographers and the moving picture men. The photographers wanted too many poses, and each one wanted the subject to look "this way." "Well, what the thunder!" he said. "Can't you fellows decide by a majority vote which way I'm to look?" Finally he fled and refused to come back for more "snaps." "You have enough," he said.

Mr. Roosevelt Praises Show.

The Colonel was much impressed with the exhibition, said it was better than last year and was allowed to walk over the gravel walks of Chairman F. R. Pierson's rose garden, which took the sweep stakes prize yesterday, a silver trophy for the best exhibit in the show. The trophy was standing in the centre of the garden and Colonel Roosevelt admired it and the flowers.

"This garden would look fine at Oyster Bay," he said in answer to a question.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward was also on hand to meet Colonel Roosevelt and joined his party. There were tumultuous demonstrations wherever the Colonel went in the building, following him until he had left the show and his automobile was out of sight.

Many prominent society people were among the contestants for the carnation prizes yesterday, and Mr. Payne Whitney, Manhasset, L. I., took a first prize for a group of yellow carnations. Mrs. Whitney received a special medal for a new white tulip called "Mme. Montet," which branches out with three sprouts while the ordinary tulip has only one.

Mrs. A. M. Booth of Great Neck, L. I., received a special silver medal for her garden of bulbous and other plants. One of the plants conspicuous in her garden is the grape hyacinth, a plant with the blossoms in small grapelike clusters of purple or white. It is an old-fashioned, scentless flower. Mrs. Booth's gardeners are French, and hers is the one garden to offer to the public a poem on flowers. It is by Alfred de Musset upon the growing flowers and the Springtime, and is placed among the flowers.

Fine Exhibit of Carnations.

The exhibit of carnations was a fine one, said to be the best ever brought together in one building. The blossoms ranged in color from purest white through all shades of pink, from the palest to deep rose, and through the reds to a dark shade almost black. E. C. Converse of Conyers Manor, Greenwich, Conn., took first honors for a display of twenty-five carnations, a splendid variety called "Matchless." Daniel G. Reid of Irvington won first in the flesh pink classes and first in the dark blossoms with the variety called "Mrs. C. W. Ward." He took a special certificate for other groups.

In the commercial section growers from many states competed. Cottage Gardens of Queens, L. I., receiving the majority of the premiums. A. A. Pembroke of Beverly, Mass., was a close contestant in many of the classes, taking first for one hundred flesh pink, one hundred pink, and one hundred yellow carnations. Mount Hope Portland, Me., took first with one hundred crimson carnations. E. F. Lieker of Landsdown, Penn., received a first for one hundred variegated blooms. In the class calling for fifty flowers of any new variety not in commerce Cottage Gardens won first honors for a light pink called "Cottage Maid."

Howard Gould took a first prize for "carnations with all suitable accessories permitted." Mortimer Schiff of Oyster Bay, L. I., received a special award for a splendid exhibit of assorted carnations. A new rose placed on exhibition yesterday, known as "Greta Kluis," shown by Max Schling, took a certificate of merit. A white carnation, "Preparedness," was presented to General Leonard Wood for a boutonniere by F. N. Pierson.

A delegation of prominent officials from Brooklyn were present yesterday in honor of Brooklyn Day. Roses and sweet peas will be judged today. The show will be open tomorrow, Sunday.

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TEA GARDEN SALES DOUBLE.

Yesterday the Banner Day at the Flower Show.

Yesterday was the banner day of the week for the tea garden at the International Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace, the receipts suddenly jumping to more than double, the secret of it being the presence of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as guest of honor. Mrs. William Kinnicut Draper was the hostess, and the others who had tea with them were General Wood, Park Commissioner Ward, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. H. H. Howland, Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. E. Reeves Merritt, and Mrs. James J. Higginson.

It was noticed that while he was having tea the Colonel and General Wood had their heads together over a long clipping from some newspaper. The young women who served the tea to the Colonel were the Misses Janet Brower, Mary Ellis Opdycke, and Mrs. George E. Roosevelt.

The Committee of the American Hostels in Paris for Refugees and the Commission for the Relief in Belgium, together with the American Red Cross, divided yesterday's receipts. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones is Chairman of the former and Mrs. Pierre Mali was Chairman of the latter. Assisting them as waitresses were the Misses Janetta Alexander, Mrs. Charles Greenough, Margaret Overton, Mary Opdycke, Margaret Schroeder, Marie Lamarche, Vieva Fisher, Janet Brower, Ellen Semple, Evelyn Scott, Marion Perry, Nina Backsland, Marie de Sedeleer, Clara Helen Lee, Elizabeth Thompson, and Mrs. J. Lloyd Derby.

Many well-known and fashionable women had tea in the garden during the afternoon. Among them were Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mrs. Francis W. Murray, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Amory Carhart, Mrs. John Beaver White, Mrs. Leo Backsland, Mrs. Henry Lamarche, Mrs. Johnston de Forest, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. W. D. Straight, Mrs. Fairman Dick, Mrs. Samuel Van Dusen, Mrs. Walter Eyre Lambert, and the Misses Jean Roosevelt, Olivia Cutting, and Harriet and Mary Crocker Alexander.

Today the German Relief Committee, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Chairman, will have the tea garden in hand. Mrs. Reisinger will have assisting her Mrs. George Hilliard Benjamin, Mrs. Joseph Stransky, Mrs. Carl Schurz, and others.

MISS BROWN'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Edwin Muller, Jr., on April 25.

The wedding plans of Miss Eleanor Ryckman Brown, a daughter of Mrs. Howard McWilliams of 525 Park Avenue, New York City, and Plainfield, N. J., and Edwin Muller, Jr., of Lexington, Ky., have been arranged. The ceremony will take place on Tuesday, April 25, at 8 P. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, and the Rev. Edwin Muller of Lexington, Ky., the father of the bridegroom, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. John S. Zelie of Plainfield.

Miss Marjorie Walbridge Brown, a sister of the bride, will be her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Katherine M. Mayer of Indianapolis, Ind.; Sarah Washburn of Evanston, Ill.; Margaret Mears of Portland, Ore.; Frances Walbridge of Springfield, Mass.; Helen Harrington of Plainfield, N. J., and Dorothy Tuttle of Brooklyn.

Mr. Muller will have his brother, Mortimer Glover Muller, for his best man, and the ushers are to be Kenneth H. Condit of Princeton, N. J.; Charles Bann of St. Paul, Minn.; Robert Lyndof Louisville, Ky.; John N. Gatch of Cincinnati, Ohio, Charles Bates Hunter of Cambridge, Mass., and James O. Murray of Plainfield.

The wedding reception will be held at the Gotham, and about 500 guests have been invited. On their return from their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Muller will live in Garden City, L. I.

A dinner and dance to be given on Monday evening, April 24, by Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams at their Park Avenue home for Miss Brown and her fiancé.

MISS CUSHMAN ENGAGED.

Smith College Senior to Wed Charles Lewis Livermore.

The engagement of Miss Mary Allerton Cushman to Charles Lewis Livermore is announced. Miss Cushman is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Cushman of 256 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, and Andover, Mass. She was graduated from Adelphi Academy, and is now in her senior year at Smith College.

Mr. Livermore is the eldest son of Dr. Charles H. Livermore, who for several years was the President of Adelphi College, and is now Secretary of the World Peace Foundation, with headquarters in Boston. He also was graduated from Adelphi Academy, and from Dartmouth College in the class of 1909, and is a member of the Psi Beta Kappa. Since his graduation, in 1913, from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Livermore has been connected with the General Chemical Company of New York.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

A Dance for Miss Rosalie Coe.

Mrs. Henry E. Coe gave a midwinter dance last evening at her residence, 2 East Tenth Street, for her younger daughter, Miss Rosalie Coe. The house was decorated with branches of flowering trees and shrubs, and soon after 12 o'clock a buffet supper was served. There were about 100 guests, who included Mr. and Mrs. Harley Lord Stowell (Miss Emily Coe) and members of the young unmarried set. They included the Misses Augusta Bishop, Elizabeth Russell, Louise Butler, Vieva Fisher, Virginia Townsend, Margaret Knapp, Eleonora Kissel, Agnes Claflin, Margaret Strong, Jane Morgan, Margaret Trevor, Mary Knapp, Eloise Bloodgood, Margaret La Farge, Caramal Carroll, Jeannette Whitlock, Jean S. Roosevelt, Alice Pine, Caroline Murray, Miriam Harriman; also Harold Herrick, Bruce Brown, Paul Chapin, Oliver Wagstaff, R. Garver, Cooper Bryce, L. L. Delafield, Jr., Frederick Kobbe, Webster Stetson, Robert Neeser, Maitland Belknap, and Edmund W. Peaslee.

La Place-Valentine Wedding Date.

The wedding of Miss Lillian L. Valentine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Valentine of 660 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, to Edmond P. La Place, will be celebrated on Wednesday evening, April 12, at 8:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Read of the Flatbush Congregational Church will officiate. Mrs. Marion Funk will act as matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Margerie Zabriskie, Mrs. Beatrice Hoyt, and Miss Annette Harras. Charles R. Valentine, brother of the bride, will be the best man, and Louis W. May and Dr. Merten L. Funk will be the ushers. Upon their return from their honeymoon the couple will reside in Brooklyn.

Livingston-Corning Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Corning of the Moorings, Shippan Point, Conn., have announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Margie Corning, to W. Gilbert Livingston of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Livingston is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Livingston. He was graduated from Trinity College in the class of 1909. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

AID FOR FRENCH ORPHANS.

300,000 Fatherless Children in Need, Says Miss Schofield.

More than a hundred thousand homes in France have been made fatherless by the war and 300,000 of the young children of those soldiers need assistance to preserve their lives, said Miss Florence M. Schofield, who described some features of her work in France yesterday at the home of Mrs. George Blumenthal at 23 West Fifty-third Street. Several prominent men and women, who are working under the auspices of the City of New York Committee, in raising funds for the orphans, were present. Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia University presided at the meeting.

"Herbert Ward, the English sculptor, who has lost a son in the war," said Mr. Matthews, "told me there were not enough hospitals, physicians and nurses to care for all the French wounded. Frequently conditions are such that soldiers fatally wounded must be left where they fall for the moment and all the available care given to those among the wounded whom it is thought possible to save. Those who may live and may be able to fight again must be attended to first; to be saved that they may return to the battle lines."

Miss Schofield, who has lived in France many years, has been working with the French National Committee for the care of the orphans of the soldiers since the beginning of the war.

"The people and France were so unprepared for the war, but the principles for which they are fighting are invincible and cannot die," said Miss Schofield. "Both will survive and be perpetuated in the lives of the little ones left behind, the children of the slain soldiers, and the others of the younger generations. The manhood of the country has gone down and the womanhood and the little children remain. The wounded who escape death and recover go back to the work of the war again and again, and if they thought there were to be more wars like this they would not do that. They regard it as a war against war, and to end war.

"All the diseases of privation threaten the lives of the 300,000 children deprived of the support of a father. Some of them are actually starving, paving the way for tuberculosis and other afflictions in addition to their bodily sufferings, and whole generations of the little ones may be lost. Each child must have at least 10 cents a day for its support. As far as possible this work is being carried on by the French National Committee, and we have come here to ask for help. The reconstruction of destroyed cities may wait. Save the helpless children of France, and they in time will do the work of reconstruction that is to come after the war."

The American Committee here is headed by Paul Bartlett, Joseph H. Choate, and Frederic R. Coudert. The local work is being done by the City of New York Committee, of which Mrs. J. Borden Harriman is the Treasurer, at the Colony Club. Contributions may also be sent to Walter Price, 111 Broadway, or to J. P. Morgan & Co.

CRITICISES GIRLS' GOWNS.

School Head Blames Mothers for Objectionable Styles.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 7.—Superintendent of Schools John W. Lumbard in an address before the Mothers Council of the Fisher Avenue School tonight criticised the styles of dresses worn by high school girls. The Mothers Council is one of the largest women's clubs in the city. It is affiliated with the Federation of Women's Clubs and has among its members residents of the wealthy Fisher Hill and Ridge View sections. Mr. Lumbard said that "there have been cases where high school girls have worn dresses to and from school that have attracted attention a block away.

"The dress of the daughter in the school," he said, "reflects the taste of the home, usually the mother's taste. The responsibility rests with the home which allows daughters to go to school in a way that will attract undue attention and cause other girls dissatisfaction. A girl who has a sensible mother will come to school dressed in good taste, and does not attract attention."

NURSES QUENCH A FIRE.

Put Out Blaze in Training School Before Firemen Arrive.

Nurses in the Post-Graduate Hospital Training School for Nurses at 308 East Twentieth Street, opposite the hospital, last night successfully fought a fire which started in one of their bedrooms on the fifth floor, when an alcohol stove exploded. The nurses did double quick team work with a fire hose in the corridor which they soon put in operation, so much so that when the fire engines arrived under Battalion Chief Skelly there was nothing for the firefighters to do.

One of the Battalion Chief's staff congratulated the nurses on their quick and effective work. The alarm was turned in from the hospital when smoke was seen issuing from the bedroom window. There was no excitement in the hospital.

Morgenthau-Fatman Wedding Plans

Miss Elinor Fatman, whose marriage to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., son of the Ambassador to Turkey, will take place on Monday, April 17, will have Miss Ethel Freeman as her maid of honor, and little Miss Florence Wertheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wertheim, and Master Mortimer Fox, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer J. Fox, and niece and nephew of the bridegroom, are to be the flower girl and page. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise is to officiate, and, as already announced, the ceremony will be at the residence of Miss Fatman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fatman, 23 West Eighty-first Street, and will be a quiet one. The Ambassador is to be his son's best man.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Nieuw Amsterdam and Espagne.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam).—J. S. Allen, Miss Nellie Anderson, J. R. Ardery, Miss Dorothy Ayre, Mrs. W. Baillie, R. C. Baker, F. L. Berry, William Boles, John F. Boyer, F. W. Broad, Mr. and Mrs. L. de Bruyn, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bullitt, Mrs. Royal Burrell, Miss Frances Burritt, E. J. Carpenter, E. R. Carrington, Alfred P. Cartier, Dr. A. D. Chambers, Haddon Chambers, John R. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Coster, Lady Davidson, J. H. D. Draper, Miss Edith H. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. S. Evans, J. B. Ferguson, Mrs. L. Fuller, Miss Claire Grant, H. C. Greene, E. J. Hansford, A. B. Hubbard, John Jordon, J. R. Hyde, W. B. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. King, Frederic A. Landes, W. H. Lane, Miss Kay Laurell, Mrs. Grant McIlvain, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mattan, Captain C. R. Mayer, Mrs. C. V. Miller, Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, Mrs. J. E. Osborne, A. Ross Owen, Miss Mary Parsons, A. H. Patterson, E. A. Pierce, C. T. Poppe, Mrs. A. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stone Robertson, Jr. and son, Mrs. E. H. Robinson, W. E. Sands, John D. Scully, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Roosevelt, Miss C. E. Smith, Miss R. Smith, Mrs. H. E. Southam, Colonel and Mrs. V. Stockley.

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux).—F. A. Allen, J. H. Borland, Mrs. G. S. Beckwith, Miss Jessie Campbell, A. N. Decker, Mrs. H. T. Dortle, Jean Duplan, A. D. Dodge, Emile Garden, Miss Emily S. Harris, Thomas Heney, Miss Ruth Harrison, Mrs. J. Lightfoot, J. C. Marchan, Miss Minnie H. Nave, Mrs. L. L. Rodier, Miss Yseult Rodier, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Stern, M. Seabrook, Mrs. B. A. Whitney, J. R. Woolie, Dr. C. A. Whitney, C. S. Faulkner, Mrs. Annie Fleming, Dr. D. Donnelly.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among the tourists sailing today for Bermuda on the Evangeline are:

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bond, C. D. Bartlett, H. S. Bartlett, Mrs. M. M. Boxgilch, R. C. Belden, Miss P. Compton, R. W. Crane, T. Davis, Miss Alice Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Deahwood, M. Ayers, Miss M. Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hall, Mrs. H. Jenkins, Captain O. Lange, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Mortimer, L. S. Osbourne, John H. Reese, William Stewart, W. P. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wood, Mrs. F. H. Wilkes, Mrs. L. J. Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. B. Shields.

TENADORES, (Havana).—S. P. Clark, F. T. Clark, E. L. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ashby, Mrs. S. G. Davenport, C. T. Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Carr, Scott Turner, M. J. Helligan, C. M. Lingo, J. R. Firth, Jr., Dr. Walter B. Pierce, C. J. Martin, Mrs. E. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. A. Rolkely, W. J. Ladd, C. E. Stratton, T. J. Whelan, H. W. Hicks, F. N. Jones.

WILLIAM A. READ, BANKER, IS DEAD

One of the Leading Bond Authorities Expires Suddenly in His 58th Year.

MEMBER OF MANY CLUBS

A Collector of Rare Books and Fine Bindings, and Active in the City's Charities.

William A. Read, head of the banking and investment firm of William A. Read & Co. of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and long regarded as one of the leading authorities on bonds in this country, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 4 East Sixty-second Street, in his fifty-eighth year.

He was born in Brooklyn, and was a son of the late George W. Read and Mrs. Augusta Curtis Read. Mr. Read was educated in the Brooklyn Juvenile High School, later being graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic and the Collegiate Institute. In 1877 he entered the offices of Vermilye & Co., of which firm he became a member in 1896. In 1904 he retired from Vermilye & Co. and formed his late firm.

Mr. Read had an intimate knowledge of securities, and his advice on investments was often sought by both individuals and corporations. At the time of his death he was a Director in the Bank of New York, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Alliance Assurance Company of London. For many years he was a Director of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company and a Director of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

In addition to his business activities Mr. Read was an enthusiastic collector of books, and owned a library noted for its many rare books and fine bindings. He was active in charities, and for years was one of the Trustees of the East Side House. Mr. Read owned a country home at Purchase, N. Y.

He was a member of a number of clubs, among which were the Century, Union, Metropolitan, Riding, Grolier, New York Yacht, and Down Town Clubs of this city; the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the Union Club of Boston, the Apawamis Club of Rye, N. Y., and the Lenox Club of Lenox, Mass. His wife, five sons, and two daughters survive him.

NO MORMON OFFICE FOR HIM.

Maguire, Real Estate Man, Scouts 'Revelation' That He'll Be a Bishop.

Many revelations have been made in times past—scriptural, secrets of State, domestic secrets, and others—and it is to be hoped that many more will be made in the future for the good of the world's equilibrium and to satisfy its curiosity, but according to James Maguire, a real estate man, whose home and office is at 2,023 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, a certain revelation concerning him, which emanated from Independent, Mo., yesterday, has nothing to do with real estate.

When a NEW YORK TIMES reporter found him last night in a future rose garden in front of his home he said that the revelation was a piece of news to him, as it would be to his friends. Mr. Maguire had been informed that it read as follows: "James Maguire of 2,023 Ocean Avenue is to succeed a present Bishop of the Mormon Church, who is E. L. Kelly."

Mr. Maguire was asked to state his opinion of the matter and whether he had had a similar experience with regard to a future episcopal office. He said:

"The origin of the revelation is easily found. There is one in every drug store and in almost every house, or, at least on every corner. Some one wanting to work a press agent scheme or the like looked up the Brooklyn directory or the telephone book; but why he ever picked out my name requires still further revelation—I, a Roman Catholic, happily married, and with a good business."

Mr. Maguire told his wife of the prophecy and she declared in no uncertain terms that he would hold no such office. Mr. Maguire is slightly over sixty.

What started the whole business is this news telegram from Independent, Mo.:

"INDEPENDENT, Mo., April 7.—The President of the Reorganized Latter Day Saints, Fred L. Smith, declared here today that he had experienced a revelation to the effect that E. L. Kelly, present Bishop of the Mormon Church, will be succeeded by James Maguire, of 2,023 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JONES AND FISK BOOKS SOLD

Two Libraries, Auctioned at Anderson Galleries, Bring $4,997.

The libraries of the late Edson S. Jones of Greenwich, Conn., and of Charles J. Fisk of this city were sold at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total was $4,997. The important items, with prices and catalogue numbers, were as follows:

364—Edition definitive of Balzac's works, printed on Japan paper. Gabriel Wels. $85
416—Euclid's "Elementa," first edition, Venice, 1482. F. W. Morris. 52
452—Artist's edition of Oliver W. Holmes Works. Gabriel Wels. 118
460—Edition de bibliophile of Victor Hugo's works. Gabriel Wels. 100
482—The Joseph Jefferson autograph edition of Washington Irving's works. Gabriel Wels 270
484—The author's autograph edition of Irving's works. O. G. Smith. 230
498—The Coquelin edition of Moliere's works. A. W. Clark. 105
537—The "Masterpieces of George Sand," limited edition, printed on Japan paper. Brentano 55

NAVY BALLOON ESCAPES.

Breaks Away at Pensacola and Comes Down 100 Miles Away.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 7.—An 80-foot navy observation balloon recently brought here for manoeuvres snapped its anchor lines today and took a hundred-mile unguided cruise, finally coming to earth in a swamp near Argyle, Fla. How badly it was damaged was unknown to naval officers tonight. A detachment from the Naval Station was sent to bring the balloon back.

The balloon was being inflated when it broke away, and as the wind carried it over the brick wall surrounding the navy yard, a half dozen of its "tails," or stabilizers, were torn off. This turned it upside down before it had gone far, and, in the opinion of naval officers, eventually was responsible for its coming to earth.

Eulogy at Dr. Oppenheim's Funeral.

Funeral services for Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, who died last Wednesday, were held yesterday morning at the Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and Sixty-third Street. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, made a brief address eulogizing Dr. Oppenheim, and emphasizing the debt of gratitude which the community owes him. The honorary pallbearers were D. Crawford Clark, the Rev. Arthur R. Gray, George Zabriskie, George Gordon King, Alfred M. Coats, Frank L. Hackett, George Haven Abbott, and Huger Jervey.

George E. Hughes.

BATH, Me., April 7.—George E. Hughes, former member of the Democratic National Committee, and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee from 1894 until 1904, died today at the age of 65. He was twice Mayor of this city, and had practiced law here for many years.

Admiral Giovanni Bettolo.

ROME, via Paris, April 7.—Admiral Giovanni Bettolo, several times Minister of Marine in the Italian Cabinet, is dead.

OKUMA DEFENDS ALLIANCE.

Rebukes Critics, Insisting Japan Is Loyal to England.

TOKIO, March 13. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Spurred to speech by persistent attacks on the Anglo-Japanese alliance by several Japanese newspapers, Count Okuma, the Premier, in an interview yesterday insisted on Japan's unwavering fidelity to the agreement with Great Britain. He declared that Great Britain, Japan, Russia, France, and Italy must hold together to crush their common foe.

"The spirit of chivalry and loyalty to a friend," said the Premier, "is strong among the Japanese, and this spirit has been manifested in many ways since the outbreak of the war. I have no fear that the leading men of America or of any other country will doubt Japan's sincerity or loyalty because of the writings and mouthings of a sensational newspaper any more than we of Japan doubt the friendship or the loyalty of England or America because a few newspapers say unkind things or publish untruths about us. We are doing everything we can to assist England in fighting her enemy.

"It is true that recently a small section of the Japanese press has taken a stand that might be regarded as anti-British. It has been suggested to me that such newspapers should be rigorously dealt with, but I regard the muzzling of the press as a dangerous thing unless the newspapers overstep the bounds. The absolute freedom of the press is a principle to which I have always adhered. Besides, every one should endeavor to take a broad view of any situation, and if we do so in this case it will readily be seen that a so-called anti-British sentiment is confined to an extremely limited circle, and that, indeed, the vast majority of the people of this country and of the press of Japan are extremely friendly to England and the Allies."

Count Okuma declared he desired to assert positively that Japan was loyal to her alliance, friendly to Great Britain, and faithful to all her undertakings.

"The alliance," he asserted, "is just as strong today as ever it was, benefiting Japan and benefiting Britain."

TENOR AND 'CELLIST HEARD.

Craig Campbell Sings and Max Gegna Plays in Aeolian Hall.

The recitals of yesterday were two in number, one given in the afternoon at Aeolian Hall by Craig Campbell, tenor, and the other given in the evening at the same place by Max Gegna, 'cellist.

Mr. Campbell has been heard here already this season. His program yesterday comprised a group of German songs in English, five songs in French, and a concluding group made up of Scottish airs and songs by American composers. Mr. Campbell confirmed the agreeable impression he had made at his previous appearance. Hector MacCarthy, one of whose songs was sung, assisted at the piano.

Max Gegna, the young 'cellist who appeared in the evening, was heard for the first time here. His program included Rubinstein's Sonata in D, Dvorak's Concerto in B minor, and smaller pieces by Bach, Becker, Saint-Saëns, and Popper. The player has a good tone and certain graces of style, but he is not altogether exact and polished when technical difficulties arise. The accompaniments were very well done by Harry Kaufman.

East-West Players Repeat Playlets.

The East-West Players repeated the program of playlets translated from the Yiddish, first presented by them several weeks ago in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, last night in the Théâtre Français. Except for the substitution of "The Yellow Passport," a playlet by Abraham S. Schomer, for one of those originally given the program was the same.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MAGDALENE HEISER, widow of Diedrich Heiser, and a resident of Brooklyn for the last sixty years, died on Thursday at her home, 374 Jefferson Avenue, aged 85 years.

Mrs. MARY L. PINK, widow of William H. Pink, died on Wednesday at her home, 303 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-first year. She was born in Stratford, Conn., the daughter of the late J. Freeman Stagg, and was one of the oldest members of the James M. E. Church. She left two daughters and two sons.

Mrs. MARTHA RUDOLPH, 77 years old, widow of Philip Rudolph, and an old member of the New Brooklyn Reformed Church, died at her home, 233 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Mrs HENRY KORNAHRENS, wife of a retired business man, died on Wednesday at her home, 173 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years.

DANIEL F. McCANN, a retired builder of Manhattan, died at his home, 312 Avenue C, Flatbush, on Thursday. Mr. McCann was 62 years old, a member of New Amsterdam Council, Knights of Columbus, and left a daughter and two sons, Thomas A., and Dr. Daniel F. McCann, who is on the staff of the New York Foundling Hospital.

Mrs. ELLA MARIA ROBBINS, widow of Marvin Robbins, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 532 East Seventy-first Street, Flatbush, in her sixty-fifth year. She was born in that borough, the daughter of the late James E. Cornell, who started the real estate business that was later Rustin & Robbins, with her husband as a member of the firm.

FRANK J. FORSTER, a member of Washington Council, No. 132, K. of C., the St. Catherine's Aid Society and the St. Sebastian Society of the Most Holy Trinity, R. C. Church, died on Wednesday at his home in Elmhurst, L. I., in his seventy-second year. He left two daughters and a son.

Mrs. MATILDA W. SHAW, widow of William Petrie Shaw, a New York business man, died at her home, 20 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Mrs. Shaw was born in England, the daughter of the late Captain William John Williams of the British Royal Navy.

CHARLES H. BERKEMEYER, 79 years old, died on Wednesday at his home, 190 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Amelia Moeller, and a son, Dr. William H. Berkemeyer.

Mrs. LUCINDA DEMAREST WALLING, formerly for many years active in the work of St. George's P. E. Church, died on Thursday at her home, 554 Park Place, Brooklyn, aged 80 years. She was the widow of Daniel N. Walling, and is survived by two sons and a daughter.

LOREN LEASTES CHILDS, 75 years old, formerly in the fire insurance business in the West, died at his home, 48 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, on Wednesday.

Mrs. BRIDGET A. McGARRY, wife of James McGarry, a retired police sergeant, and a daughter of the late Maurice Dudley, a Brooklyn contractor, died on Wednesday at her home, 209 Clinton Place, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM KRUMBECK, formerly for many years the Manhattan agent for the Duryea Starch Company, died on Thursday at his home, 914½ Ross Street, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. Mr. Krumbeck was one of the organizers of the Hanover Club, and was a member of Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, F. and A. M.

Mrs. SOPHIE DURBROW PATTERSON, one of the oldest members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church and widow of Thomas H. Patterson, a shipping agent of New York, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Francis D. Dodge, 291 Henry Street, Brooklyn, in her ninetieth year.

Mrs. CLARISSA TREAT WARRINER, widow of Perlin N. Warriner and a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church for more than forty-five years, died on Thursday at her home, 141 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year. She is survived by a son and three daughters.

Mrs. MARY W. THOMPSON, widow of Joseph Thompson, died yesterday at her home in Washington, N. J., in her ninety-third year.

Mrs. MARGARET C. WILLIAMS, widow of William Williams, formerly of Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Sherwood, in Belleville, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year.

CHESTER CHAPIN RUMRILL, died in Springfield, Mass., yesterday. He was born Feb. 14, 1876, the son of Colonel and Mrs. James A. Rumrill and the grandson of Chester W. Chapin, who was President of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HEAD, widow of Samuel Head, died yesterday at the home of her son in Flushing, L. I., in her seventy-fourth year.

ALGERNON DOUGHERTY, a son of the late Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia, died on Thursday in Paris, France, in his fifty-ninth year. He was formerly Secretary to the American Legation in Mexico and to the American Embassy in Rome.

CHARLES WELLINGTON, the oldest fox hunter in New England, died on Thursday in Waltham, Mass., in his eighty-eighth year.

Captain HENRY P. GODDARD, a veteran of the civil war and a writer on Shakespeare, died on Thursday at his home in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. SARAH MEREDITH, wife of Harry N. Meredith and mother of Lois Meredith, the actress, died recently in Los Angeles, Cal.

GEORGE R. COLTON DEAD.

Ex-Gov. of Porto Rico, Who Drafted New Tariff for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—George R. Colton, Governor of Porto Rico from 1909 until 1913, died at the Walter Reed Army Hospital here during the night. He was born in Galesburg, Ill., and was in his fiftieth year. In early life he became a ranchman in New Mexico, remaining there until 1886, when he removed to Nebraska, and during 1889-90 was a member of the Nebraska House of Representatives.

In 1897 Mr. Colton was appointed a national bank examiner, and after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war went to the Philippines as Lieutenant Colonel of the First Nebraska Volunteers. Under the American occupation he organized the customs service of Manila and remained in charge until 1905, when he went to Santo Domingo and organized the Dominican customs receivership under the agreement between the United States and that country.

During 1907-1909 Mr. Colton was Insular Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands and drafted and presented to Congress the new tariff for the Philippines, which was enacted at a special session of Congress. Mr. Colton also took a prominent part in drafting provisions of the Payne bill relating to free trade between this country and the Philippines.

Mr. Colton was a member of the Metropolitan and Army and Navy Clubs of Washington.

Sir Colin C. Scott-Moncrieff.

LONDON, April 8.—Sir Colin Campbell Scott-Moncrieff, widely known as an authority on irrigation, died here on Thursday. He was born in Scotland and was in his eighty-first year. After being graduated from the Edinburgh Academy and the Military College at Addiscombe Sir Colin became a Second Lieutenant

CANTON REVOLTS FROM YUAN'S RULE

China's Great Southern Province, Kwang-tung, Declares Its Independence.

PREDICT MORE DEFECTIONS

Belief in Shanghai That This Action Points to Probable Downfall of the Executive.

SHANGHAI, China, April 7.—The independence of Canton and the Province of Kwang-tung was formally declared yesterday afternoon, after a conference of military and naval officers and leading citizens with Lung Chi-kuang, the Governor of the province. No fighting took place.

The secession is considered important here, as observers of the situation regard it as pointing to the probable downfall of Yuan Shih-kai. It is expected to lead to the defection of other southern provinces and strengthen the hands of the southern leaders in their reiterated demand for Yuan's retirement and the restoration of the Nanking Constitution.

The influence at Peking of Vice President Li Yuan-hung and Secretary of State Hsu Shih-chang and Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, it is thought possible, may result in the peaceful solution of the situation that the southerners ardently desire, but information from a usually well-informed foreign source in Peking is to the effect that Yuan Shih-kai will fight bitterly.

The China Merchant Steamship Company has refused to transport northern troops to Canton. Lack of tonnage available was given as the reason.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati is on her way to Amoy. The Galveston is due at Swatow tomorrow, when the Wilmington will sail for Canton.

It is considered noteworthy that there are no apprehensions for the safety of foreigners.

PEKING, China, April 7.—Paul R. Josselyn, American Vice Consul at Canton, telegraphed to the American Minister, Dr. Paul Reinsch, today that no disturbances had occurred in Canton following the declartion of the independence of Kwang-tung Province. Both the civil and military Governors of the province proclaimed its independence.

Kwang-tung is an important province of China, in the southeastern part of the empire, on the China Sea. Its capital is Canton. Its population is estimated at between 22,000,000 and 30,000,000.

EXPECTS NANKING TO REBEL.

Hwang Sing, Refugee Here, Says Yuan Is About Bankrupt.

General Hwang Sing, for several years a political refugee because his political differences with Yuan Shih-kai, the President of China, said yesterday at his home, 404 West 115th Street, where he has been living with his suite since he came to this country two years ago, that he had received a cablegram from China announcing the secession from Yuan's rule of the Province of Kwang-tung. General Hwang made the following statement through his secretary, who acted as interpreter:

"This declaration of independence simply goes to show the ill-feeling and spirit of rebellion which most of the people of China are nursing toward their President, the would-be Emperor. Yuan Shih-kai has proved to be inordinately ambitious. After saying that the Chinese were not suited to a republican form of government he deliberately set about to wreck the Republic and establish himself as Emperor.

"When the nation found out that an Emperor's rule was not what it wanted the wily Yuan Shih-kai came forward with the declaration that he would gladly revert to the republican government and call himself President.

"The people of Kwang-tung have been rapidly getting tired of misrule and despotism. Kwang-tung, you know, has a population of more than 25,000,000. It is important, likewise commercially and strategically, because of its arsenal and port. Millions in Government funds are kept there, but better, almost all of the officers of the Chinese navy are natives of the Province and in sympathy with its every move. Yuan Shih-kai, then, cannot depend on the navy to aid him much.

"The secession of Kwang-tung only presages to my mind the formal declaration of independence on the part of several other provinces. The people of the city of Nanking are very much in sympathy with the action of their compatriots and from a trustworthy source I have been informed that a definite move may be expected from them very soon.

"Yuan Shih-kai has practically no resources now whatever. The well-known six-Power loan, which was borrowed ostensibly for constructive purposes, has been squandered, the money being paid out for the annihilation of the ruler's enemies, in bribery and the like. I sincerely hope there is nothing to the report that there is to be another loan made him by American capitalists to aid in carrying on his despotism, as such a loan would only be repudiated by the republicans.

"If money went from this country now for the support of Yuan Shih-kai it might prove disastrous to the friendly relations existing at present between the Chinese and this country. One of my objects in coming here from Japan, where I was a refugee for some time, was to see what could be done to set this loan matter right."

General Hwang said that his information concerning the political affairs of his native country came to him at first hand, as he was in receipt of almost daily messages.

REVOLT IN COCHIN CHINA.

Natives Attack French in Saigon, Killing Several Soldiers.

MANILA, April 7.—Passengers arriving here report a native uprising at Saigon, the capital of French Cochin China, and an attack upon the local prison. The majority of the insurgents were captured, after a French officer and several soldiers had been killed and injured, according to the travelers' statements.

MRS. FRENCH LOSES DECREE

English Court Reverses the Action in Divorce Proceedings.

LONDON, April 7.—The decree nisi granted to Mrs. Ida Marcelle French, a daughter of Robert J. Wynne, formerly American Consul General at London, was rescinded today by the Divorce Court. This action means that Mrs. French's application for a divorce from Captain H. R. French, formerly of the Seventh Hussars, is refused.

The King's Proctor intervened in the case on April 4 and opposed making the decree nisi absolute. The jury today decided that the charge of the King's Proctor regarding the association of Mrs. French with Frank Andrews, whom Mrs. French, it is said, announced she intended to marry when she was set free, had been proved.

Government Official Executed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Tsai Nai-wang, a high civil officer of the Yuan Shi-kai Government, has been executed in Kwang-tung Province by revolutionaries, according to a dispatch to the Chinese Republic Association here. The message confirmed the independence declaration of Lung Chi-kuang and said that conditions in Kwang-tung Province were not unsettled.

Jamaica to Send 12,000 Recruits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 7.—This colony has decided to send 12,000 recruits to Kitchener's army. Business organizations are investing in the British war loans to the amount of $1,000,000.

Chile Sends New Envoy Here.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 7.—Santiago Aldunate Bascunan, who has been Chilean Minister to Italy since 1907, will be appointed Ambassador to the United States, succeeding Eduardo Suarez-Mujica, who resigned in January.

France Honors Mrs. Wharton.

PARIS, April 7.—The French Government has conferred on Mrs. Edith Wharton the decoration of the Legion of Honor for her relief work in behalf of French war sufferers.

THE MATOPPO SAILS.

British Steamer Held Up by Schiller Resumes Voyage to Russia.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., April 7.—The British steamer Matoppo, whose Captain and crew of fifty-five men were held up on the high sea last week by Ernest Schiller, now under arrest in New York, resumed her voyage today to Vladivostock. The steamer sailed from New York March 29 with a cargo of barbed wire and railroad ties for the Russian Government.

The Matoppo had been in harbor here more than a week, while a search of the ship was made for supposed bombs which Schiller said he had placed in her hold. Depositions for use in the charge of piracy brought against Schiller have been obtained by the Federal authorities from Captain Bergner and members of the crew.

ROB SATTERLEE HOME.

Burglars Visit Country Residence at Highland Falls.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., April 7.—It was discovered early today that the country homes of Herbert L. Satterlee, son-in-law of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mrs. Jennie Bigelow Tracy, daughter of the late John Bigelow, had been entered and robbed.

Both families being away, the Satterlees in New York and Mrs. Tracy in Washington, D. C., the amount of valuables helloed to have been stolen will not be definitely known until their return. Some valuable rugs are missing from the Tracy home. Discovery of the burglary was made by some of the resident help.

BIG GRAIN CARGOES HELD UP

Vessels Lying at Portland, Ore., Can't Get Enough Sailors.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 7.—With a cargo of 172,660 bushels of wheat, the British bark Alice A. Leigh, which completed loading here today, is being detained on account of her inability to sign a full crew. Her cargo is the largest grain shipment loaded here by a sailing vessel this season.

The Norwegian bark Olive Bank, also laden with grain, which has been held up since the first of the week, still is unable to get enough sailors. The Norwegian bark Musselcrag, another delayed grain ship, managed to start out last night.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 7.—The Department of Commerce, which was asked by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to permit clearance of vessels without fully certified crews, replied today that the Department could not suspend or annul the law.

WOMEN CRUSADERS START

To Work in Western Suffrage States for Federal Amendment.

To the music of a brass band playing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the New York women who are to go to the West to get western women's votes for legislators who will vote for the Federal suffrage amendment, left the Pennsylvania station yesterday for Washington, D. C., whence, with the rest of a large delegation, they will start in private cars for the West tomorrow night.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Miss Anna Constable, and Miss Helen Todd were three of the crusaders. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was prevented from going by an attack of neuralgia, and Mrs. Inez Milholland-Boissevain remained home to take the place of Miss Todd in work for the Child Welfare Association.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks made a nice little speech to speed the crusaders on their journey, and Mrs. Blatch said the women of the West would be pledged to put the getting of the vote before any other political question. Mrs. Blatch will take up her residence in the West, and will vote in the Presidential election, she said.

Lion Cub Not in St. Regis Lobby.

R. M. Haan, proprietor of the St. Regis Hotel, yesterday denied the story that a few weeks ago H. Nelson Slater of Boston, who was spending the week end here, brought a lion cub into the lobby of the hotel. It is said by Mr. Slater that final arrangements for the purchase of the cub were made by correspondence and it was sent to Boston by express.

Sing Sing to Have a Glee Club.

OSSINING, April 7.—Musically inclined members of the Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing are organizing a glee club of fifty voices among inmates who were once cabaret, chorus, and choir singers. Percy Stevens of New York, who has visited the prison occasionally, has promised to train the club.

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Spring and Early Summer Classes (evening) form week of April 10—No classes during August.

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FERGUSON DEMANDS $85,804 OF DR. HILLIS

Preacher's Former Financial Adviser, in Accounting, Says That Sum Is Due Him.

REPORT COVERED 5 YEARS

Settlement of Suits, Names of Investors, Deals, and Other Details Are Set Forth at Length.

Frank L. Ferguson, former attorney and financial adviser to the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, has filed with Referee William D. Dickey a detailed statement showing every financial operation transacted by him for Dr. Hillis from 1910, when he assumed charge of Dr. Hillis's financial affairs, to 1915, when his relations with Dr. Hillis were severed. The statement was made by Mr. Ferguson pursuant to an order issued by Justice Walter Jaycox of the Supreme Court in Dr. Hillis's suit against Mr. Ferguson for an accounting.

The accounting rendered by Mr. Ferguson covered more than 200 typewritten pages. It required seven stenographers two weeks to get it in shape to be submitted to the official referee. Mr. Ferguson credited himself with $1,151,471.58 and charged himself with having received only $1,065,667.15, leaving a net balance of $85,804.43, which he alleged was still due him from Dr. Hillis. He declared that when he took hold of Dr. Hillis's affairs the pastor's liabilities amounted to $820,000 and that when he ceased handling Dr. Hillis's money he owed only $302,800. Mr. Ferguson said he had made profits of $123,990 for Dr. Hillis.

That many men prominent in the religious and business worlds were involved in the financial operations of Dr. Hillis was shown by the accounting. Among those who purchased timber licenses from Dr. Hillis were the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church; the Rev. Dr. Nacy McGee Waters, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church; the Rev. Dr. William J. Dawson of Newark, Rodney (Gypsy) Smith, the evangelist; A. F. Nightingale, former Superintendent of Sunday school in Dr. Hillis's church in Chicago; Sir Harold Harmsworth and Pomeroy Burton of London, England; R. M. Patrick of Marengo, Ill.; Dr. Hillis's father-in-law; E. D. Patrick, his brother-in-law; Miss Lucy Whitlock, his secretary, and many others.

Mr. Ferguson, in the accounting, asserted that he had settled a number of suits filed against Dr. Hillis, as well as a number that were threatened. Among those with whom Mr. Ferguson treated were the Royal Bank of Canada, E. Hodgson, a timber cruiser; a man named Hamilton of Victoria, B. C.; the Orange National Bank of Orange, N. J.; Leon de Camp, from whom Dr. Hillis secured money on a note; the Rev. William J. Dawson, Leigh Hunt, a banker; the Martin Kingman Estate, A. F. Nightingale of Chicago, the A. C. Frost Company, and Braxton & Lawbaugh of Chicago. On a statement made by Dr. Hillis concerning settlement of the last suit was based an action for libel brought against him by his nephew, Percy D. Hillis. The accounting summarized Dr. Hillis's plans and operations in timber and coal deals.

No copy of the accounting has yet been served upon Charles T. Lark, attorney of record for Dr. Hillis, and Mr. Lark, when asked yesterday if he had seen the original papers at the office of Official Referee Dickey, said he had not.

"We will go over them very carefully before we submit an answer. That is certain," said Mr. Lark.

Mr. Ferguson said last night that he was willing to let the accounting speak for itself, and had no further comment to make.

RICH RAISE ROYAL WAR FUND

Thirty Persons Make Up a $300,000 Relief Gift.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and twenty-eight of their wealthy friends in New York and Philadelphia are raising a sum of $300,000, according to report, to be equally divided among the Queen of England, the Czarina of Russia, and the President of France for use in war relief.

The fund is unique among war relief subscriptions. Whereas other amounts have been collected by the aid of much canvassing and publicity, this fund, according to the report, is being raised among a select few with what amounts to star chamber secrecy. Although news that she was the prime mover in the plan to make the present of $300,000 to the foreign rulers had been spread broadcast and had come to her personal attention, Mrs. Vanderbilt when interrogated yesterday replied that she had "nothing to say." In like manner nothing could be learned at the office of her husband, 30 Pine Street, nor from the alleged contributors to the fund.

The current report is that the presentation of the money is to be a strictly "society" affair. Thirty persons, including Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Henry C. Frick, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and others, are to give $10,000 each. The total, $300,000, will be obtained in gold coin, and $100,000 enclosed in a gold bag will be sent to each of the rulers named. Accompanying each gift will be a gold book bearing the golden autographs of the ten contributors to the particular $100,000. In acknowledgment of the generosity of the Americans, it is said, each ruler will send to each of the ten contributors whose names he or she receives a little gold book containing his or her autograph—in gold, of course.

SWINDLE IN LAND GRANTS.

Ex-Government Clerk Stole Veterans' Certificates, Is Charge.

David W. Scott, a former Government clerk, was held yesterday in $5,000 bail in the Federal District Court on an indictment charging him with using the mails to defraud in connection with land certificates. These were for grants of Government lands to old soldiers, and, according to the indictment he came into possession of them by extracting them from the files of the General Land Office at Washington and forging the assignments upon them.

On Feb. 28 it is charged Scott wrote to the Western Land Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, stating that he had for sale certain certificates of land rights, and that where executed by himself or his assignee to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a patent for the land they represented would be issued.

Suit Against Kodak Co. Settled.

A compromise has been reached in the $750,000 Sherman law suit, which the Hall Camera Company filed in July, 1914, in the Federal District Court against the Eastman Kodak Company. Judge Learned Hand yesterday made the order for the discontinuance of the suit. The terms of the compromise have not been given out. In the complaint the Hall Camera Company alleged that it had been driven out of business by the unfair methods of the Eastman Kodak Company, and that its business had been injured to the amount of $250,000.

WOODS REVIEWS HIS WORK.

Police Commissioner Has Made Many Changes in Two Years.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, ending his second year as head of the department yesterday, told of some of the things he had accomplished. Following are some of the innovations of his administration:

Establishment of weekly conferences among the Commissioner, his deputies, and the Inspectors.

Change in method of patrol, which permitted an increase in the number of men for suburban precincts.

Substitution of bicycles, motor cycles, and automobiles for horses.

Installation of telephone booths in the suburbs and of the flashlight system of patrol in the city.

A decrease in the number of mounted men from 306 in 1914 to 350 at present. This change nets the city a saving of $46,000 a year.

The Detective Bureau has been completely changed. There are at present 650 detectives scattered through the nine detective bureaus. Specialists in safe, loft, and automobile thefts were divided into squads, and other squads were formed known as the bomb, blackmail, mendicancy, strong arm, gang, pickpocket, and white salve squads.

There are at present 650 men in the traffic squad, as compared with 550 in 1914. Car-stop safety zones were established at important traffic centres and play streets for children from which vehicular traffic is barred. The semaphore system of traffic signaling was adopted for Fifth Avenue.

Automobiles were adopted in place of horse-drawn patrol wagons, saving the city $30,000 a year.

NAME DONLEY PROSECUTOR.

Ryder, Conservation Commission Agent, Got Duck-Killing Evidence.

The identity of the man who posed as "Mr. Milford" and who obtained the evidence of unlawful hunting against William Donley of Babylon, who killed himself after wounding five persons, was disclosed by the State Conservation Commission yesterday. He was Roland M. Ryder, a special game protector employed by the State Conservation Commission to investigate charges that considerable illegal hunting of ducks was going on around Babylon. The Conservation Commission disclosed "Milford's" identity in order to set at rest the rumors that Donley had been "hounded" into insanity and suicide.

According to Ryder's statement, which accompanied the explanation sent out by the Conservation Commission, he went to Babylon under instructions and obtained room and board at Donley's home by representing himself to be a chauffeur in ill health. He remained at Donley's home for the greater part of March, under the name of "Milford," and accompanied Donley on many duck hunting expeditions. Then he came to New York City, according to his statement, and submitted the evidence he had gathered to Confidential Agent D. C. Speenburgh of the commission. The arrest of Donley followed.

Donley, according to the commission, could have been fined $1,500, but was let off with $300 and expressed himself as pleased with having escaped with so slight a punishment. An official of the commission expressed the hope last night that the explanation would end the stories of a "frame up."

"Discreditable the commission simply means encouraging lawlessness by hunters," he said.

COUNCIL LODGE FOR PARK.

Van Cortlandt Structure Expected to be Ready Next Month.

Van Cortlandt Park has the distinction of being the first park in the United States to erect a council lodge for meetings of out-of-doors organizations.

The council ring and ceremonies are an Indian custom, first used among white men by Ernest Thompson Seton in his organization of Woodcraft Indians, and adopted later by the Men's Camp Fire Club of America, the Red Lodge, the Woodcraft Boys and Girls, the Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, the Inkowa Club, and other organizations. Miss Grace Parker, Director of the Inkowa Club, is responsible for securing for Van Cortlandt Park the council lodge.

It will be erected on historic ground, just north of Deer Range Hill, occupied several hundred years ago by the Manhattan Indians. The lodge will be of chestnut slabs built in the form of a circle, forty feet in diameter, with side walls seven feet high. The roof will be open for a space twenty feet in diameter, making possible the council fire in the centre of the lodge. Seating capacity will be provided for two hundred persons. The lodge will be ready for use by the middle of May, and will be opened with a graund council under the auspices of the Inkowa Club.

EX-CONSUL'S WIFE SUES.

Mrs. Wackerow Asks $300 a Month Alimony in Separation Action.

Richard Wackerow, for seven years United States Consul at Breslau, Germany, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by his wife, Amelia Jaeger Wackerow, for a separation. She asks $300 a month alimony and says that since she married the defendant in Lucerne, Switzerland, on Oct. 6, 1910, he had not contributed toward her support. Out of her own means, she says, she was compelled to maintain their home at a total cost of $30,000.

Mrs. Wackerow is wealthy. She alleges the usual cruelty, non-support, and abandonment.

Mrs. Wackerow says she has been informed that her husband is earning much money producing pictures of the European war; also that he was in the employ of the German Government.

Argument on the alimony demand will be heard by Justice Bijur on Monday.

GIRL INJURED BY DIVE.

Daughter of Irving S. Chase Improving at Hospital Here.

The condition of Miss Marjorie S. Chase, the daughter of Irving S. Chase, head of the Waterbury Clock Company, who has been seriously ill in the Polyclinic Hospital, as the result of injuries received from a high dive at Port Antonio, Jamaica, on March 27, was much improved yesterday, it was said at the hospital. Dr. Charlton Wallace, in charge of the case, could not be reached, but Dr. Pritchard, another physician, said that her chances for a speedy recovery were excellent. He said that the discomfort caused by the plaster cast, which incased her back, had disappeared. It will be several weeks before Miss Chase will be able to leave the hospital.

The accident occurred while Miss Chase, accompanied by her father and some friends, was making a tour of the West Indies. At one of the beaches Miss Chase, who is an expert swimmer, dived from a railing into the water, which she did not know was shallow. Her head struck the sand and she was stunned. It was not until later that it was discovered that her spine had been injured. Her father immediately made arrangements to bring her to New York for treatment. Miss Chase, who is 19 years old, lives at Waterbury, Conn.

Wilson's Boy Defenders Win.

The three defenders of President Wilson's policy of national defense won last night in the interscholastic contest in extemporaneous speech, held under the auspices of Colgate University, in the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street. Harry Halpern of the Eastern District High School won the first prize, Archie Dawson of the Morris High School the second, and Eric Howlett of Newton High School the third.

WIFE CONFESSES IN SEEKING REVENGE

Gives Husband Letters So He May Name Former Admirer as Co-respondent.

HATE FOLLOWED MARRIAGE

Court Asserts He Never Knew of Case Similar to That of Mr. and Mrs. Melville Minton.

Because the man she loved had married another woman, and for the purpose of injuring him, Mrs. Alice Minton placed in the hands of her husband, Melville Minton, a publisher, evidence on which he could procure a divorce. The man upon whom Mrs. Minton was anxious to wreak vengeance, even though she destroyed her own reputation, was Bert Well, whose home is in Philadelphia. Mr. Minton was willing to forgive his wife and they tried to live together again, but they quarreled so often that Mrs. Minton sued for a separation, and Mr. Minton brought an action for a divorce. The divorce suit was heard by Justice Newburger of the Supreme Court yesterday. At the conclusion of the hearing, in which decision was reserved, the Justice said:

"In all my years on the bench I have never before known of a case like this. A wife, in order to be revenged upon a man who scorned her affections, has deliberately supplied her husband with evioence to divorce her."

Mr. Minton, in testifying, said that his married life had been ordinarily happy, and he had never suspected his wife of deceiving him. When she handed him a package of letters written to her by Well, said Mr. Minton, her face was wreathed in smiles and she appeared to be jubilant. After he had read the letters his wife said to him:

"They were written to me by Bert Well, who lives in Philadelphia. I have been deeply in love with him since 1912 and I have not been a true wife to you since that time until a few months ago."

In response to a question Mr. Minton said his wife asserted:

"I am confessing that I deceived you because I want to make Well suffer as he has caused me to suffer. He was good and kind while I knew him, and I thought that I was the one girl in all the world to him. Then I learned that he had married another woman. I hate him now as much as I loved him before. You use these letters in a divorce suit and name him as the co-respondent.

Mr. Minton said that he did not sue for a divorce until his wife began her separation action, and then he sued, not for the purpose of punishing Well, but to protect himself. Mrs. Minton was not in court, but her counsel filed an affidavit which she made and which ran in part:

"It is true that I made a confession to my husband. The two of us had a long talk about our past married life. Both of us made confessions. We felt they were good for the soul and would explain why we had not been able to get along together."

Both of them felt better after relieving themselves by a talk, she said, and they began living together again at 315 West Ninety-eighth Street. But they didn't get along.

"Manlike," said Mrs. Minton, "my husband could not forgive my wrongs, although he had promised to do so. He denounced me for the things I had confessed to. After that it was fight, fight, and fight, and when I could stand it no longer we parted for good."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Determining the Duties on a Variety of Imported Articles.

So-called blood pudding, in the composition of which little or no meat is used, cannot be regarded under the tariff as "prepared meats." This was the conclusion reached yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the protest case of Manuel Caragol & Co. The firm objected to the action of the Collector in returning the pudding at 15 per cent. as an unenumerated manufactured article. An official analysis showed the presence of 51 per cent. fat or fatty tissue; 20 per cent. chopped onions; 6 per cent intestinal skin, and the remaining 23 per cent. ansitto coloring matter, dried blood, &c. The Collector was affirmed.

The mere fact that an article is labeled with advertising matter does not necessarily take it out of the toy class, according to a decision by Judge Sullivan in the case of Q. Nervione, Chicago. This merchant brought in small rubber balloons, some with and others without advertising matter printed on the sides. The Collector levied 35 per cent. duty on the articles on the ground they were "parts of toys." Entry at 10 per cent. was asked under the provision for "manufactures wholly or in chief value of india rubber or gutta-percha, not specially provided for." One of the protestant's witnesses testified that most of the balloons were sold for advertising purposes. The General Appraiser said that nowhere in the record was there proof that the balloons were not used by children as playthings, or that they were reasonably fitted for other purposes. Affirming the Collector, the decision held that advertising matter on an article did not prevent a child from using the balloons as playthings.

T. D. Downing & Co. imported merchandise claimed to be free of duty as anthracene or anthracene oil. It was classified as a product of coal tar at 15 per cent. When the case came up for trial, it was submitted on the official record without the introduction of any testimony. The failure to introduce evidence rendered the protest legally insufficient, in the opinion of Judge Brown, to overcome the presumption in favor of the Collector's return.

Bernard, Judae & Co., Chicago, undertook to convince the board that the milky color in glass rods was not of a character warranting their classification at 45 per cent. as "colored." Instead, the firm claimed entry at 30 per cent. as plain manufactures of glass. It was shown at the trial that the ends of the rods had been tapered apparently by cutting or grinding. They were, however, plain, without ornamentation of any kind. While a good deal of testimony was taken, Judge Sullivan found against the importers. He said the fact remained, as a mere inspection of the official sample showed, that no matter how the milky color was produced, the glass in controversy was "colored."

Franz Euler & Co. figured in a protest relating to the rate on merchandise returned by Appraiser Sague as gelatin, or manufactures of gelatin consisting of what is known as cellophane, or biophane. Duty was taken at 25 per cent. as a manufacture of gelatin by virtue of the similitude clause of the tariff. Judge Brown held that the similitude clause did not apply, and directed entry at 15 per cent. under the unenumerated manufactured article provision.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, were given a rate of 25 per cent. on magnifying glasses known as linen prooters, the board holding that the articles fell under the provision for "microscopes." The Collector was reversed in his assessment of 35 per cent. as "optical instruments."

May End Passaic Garment Strike.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 7.—The strike at the plant of Wolf & Abraham, garment makers, will probably end at a meeting of the strikers' committee and representatives of the firm tomorrow. There are 500 workers on strike for a wage increase of $3 a week, and they demand that the company recognize the union. The officials of the company, it was learned today, have already agreed to recognize the union, and they will talk over increases with the committee tomorrow.

JERSEY BANKS PROSPEROUS.

Deposits Increase $12,500,000 Since Last November.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—An increase of more than $12,500,000 in New Jersey bank deposits since last November is shown in a report made public today by George M. Lamonte, State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. The statement includes the 106 trust companies, 25 savings banks, and 25 State banks.

The deposits of the trust companies at the close of business March 7 aggregated $257,527,218.20, of the savings banks $131,235,877.85, and of the State banks $21,044,273.43, a grand total of $409,806,869.48.

The total on Nov. 10 last was $397,010,101.44, or $12,796,768.04 less than last month.

The resources advanced $11,972,003.13 in the same period, the surplus $892,645.87, and the undivided profits $228,048.76.

AMERICA LEADS EXPORTS.

Year 1915 Shows $1,784,000,000 of Manufactures Sent Abroad.

Exports of manufactures from the United States in 1915 exceeded those of any other country of the world. A compilation by the National City Bank shows that the $1,784,000,000 worth of manufactures exported from the United States in 1915 exceeded by about $350,000,000 those of Great Britain, formerly the world's largest exporter of manufactures.

The total value of manufactures exported from the United States in the calendar year 1915 was $1,784,000,000, those from Great Britain $1,426,000,000, France $350,000,000, Italy approximately $225,000,000, Canada approximately $150,000,000, Spain $121,000,000, India $143,000,000, Russia approximately $35,000,000. No figures are available regarding the 1915 exports from Germany, Austria-Hungary, or Belgium.

Final Call on Anglo-French Loan.

The last of the proceeds of the sale of Anglo-French bonds, deposited with 1,100 banks throughout the country, will be paid into the National City Bank for account of Great Britain and France on April 20. A call just issued is for the remaining 30 per cent. on the last deposit, and will bring in about $16,000,000. This is the final call on the proceeds of the loan, and is taken to mean that the $480,000,000 raised by the sale of bonds has been practically exhausted in a little over six months.

Tide Water Oil Capital Increased.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—The Tide Water Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, today filed a certificate with the Secretary of State increasing its capital stock from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. The company is located at Bayonne.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—Thirty-four corporations, whose aggregate capitalization is $18,382,200, were chartered today. They include:

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., mercantile, manufacturers, merchandise, personal property, agent, broker, factor, 300,000 shares, no par value, carry on business with $2,000,000, tax paid; $15,000; H. O. Coughlan, S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard, 75 West 71st Street. The company takes over corporation of same title, chartered Oct. 9, 1914, with $1,000 capital, which was on June 11, 1915, increased to $1,000,000.

Egg-Lau-Fine Products Co., Inc., eggs, dairy farm products, poultry food, $500,000; D. F. Dilworth, L. B. Iserman, B. V. Butterfield, 15 Broad Street.

H. Michaelyan, Inc., rugs, tapestries, art goods, jewelry, ceramics, $100,000; A. A. Meschini, A. Holtzoff, H. Michaelyan, 670 West 150th St.

Bendit, Drey & Co., Inc., glass, mirrors, kindred merchandise, $100,000; W. H. Jeffers, A. L. Bendit, M. Drey, 181 Franklin St.

The Neighborhood Co., Inc., Irvington, realty, $60,000; R. Stern, N. D. Whitehouse, C. Eddison, Irvington.

Eastern Dredging Corporation, Manhattan, wrecking, towing, dredging, sand, gravel, $50,000; W. J. Doesch, N. Kropp, E. W. Chandler, 276 Jefferson St., Buffalo.

Garden City Country Club, Inc., golf links, tennis courts, athletic grounds, $30,000; J. N. Bossert, S. V. Rogart, B. L. Atwater, Nassau Boulevard, Garden City.

Aurora Lumber Co., Inc., East Aurora, lumber, hardware, agricultural tools, farmers' supplies, $25,000; C. F. Groover, B. E. Jackson, Albert O. Zink, East Aurora.

Deutsch-Amerikanisches Hydgenoblatt, Inc., newspaper, publishers, $25,000; Garthner, J. and A. Kaim, 467 Broadway.

Tifft Construction Co., Inc., Buffalo, contractors, engineers, $10,000; M. J. Nieman, W. G. Evans, R. H. Tifft, 186 Linwood Ave., Buffalo.

The Music Shop, Inc., Poughkeepsie, musical instruments, talking machines, $10,000; J. M. Wicks, D. M. and C. Hickok, Poughkeepsie.

E. & S. Holding Co., Inc., Yonkers, realty, agency, brokerage, insurance, $10,000; M. W. Smith, M. W. and F. W. Ertmann, 1,612 Broadway, Brooklyn.

K. & G. Clothing Co., Inc., merchandise, new and second-hand men's apparel, $20,000; S. M. Garfunkel, S. M. and D. L. Kessler, 367 Longwood Ave., Bronx.

The Willard Clothing Co., Inc., clothing, dry goods, merchandise, $20,000; A. Solomon, C. Grossliandler, A. Malbaum, 240 East 83d St.

The Hudson Valley Orchard Co., New Paltz, realty, construction, bonds, notes, $20,000; J. H. Vanderlyn, E. Harp, F. M. Ohl, Toledo, Ohio.

Sheffield Amusement Co., Inc., Brooklyn, moving-picture establishments, $20,000; I. Miller, R. and J. Spielberg, 460 Ralph Ave., Brooklyn.

W. E. Sexton, Inc., Mineola, civil engineering, $10,000; S. B. Bowne, H. W. Andrews, W. E. Sexton, Mineola.

Riverside-City Line-Realty Co., Inc., contractors, builders, gas, electric work, furniture, furnishings, trucking; stevedore, insurance, realty, $10,000; W. J. Powell, W. L. Sayers, J. K. M. Ewing, 31 Nassau St.

Gurn Spring Co., Inc., mineral waters, household furnishings, realty agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; O. Dommasch, O. Fischer, M. A. Barry, 149 West 79th Street.

F. & L. Novelty Co., Inc., toys, souvenirs, leather goods, $10,000; F. V. Goldstein, M. Leventhal, A. F. First, 8,769 Bay 24th St., Brooklyn.

Cornell Real Estate and Auction Co., Inc., Richmond Borough, realty, insurance, auctioneers, $10,000; J. S. Cornell, A. Gilligan, Schutzendorf, Albion Place, Port Richmond.

Theresa Cafe Co., Inc., retail liquors, $10,000; M. Rothman, H. L. Horowitz, J. Newman, 291 Broadway.

Hudson Theatre Corp., Albany, motion pictures, vaudeville, theatrical, $10,000; W. A. Cook, G. Roberts, B. Bernstein, Albany.

Duplex Vitalizer Mfg. Corp., Elmira, machine shop, devices for gas engines, $10,000; E. A. Faulkner, C. Huslander, E. B. Hawley, 604 Robinson St., Elmira.

Simpson-Gordon Patents, Inc., inventions, personal property, $5,000; A. McClintock, G. Straid, W. Wittenberg, 11 Broadway.

S. & J. Beef Co., Inc., Brooklyn, meats, provisions, $5,000; J. Ginden, B. A. and J. Segal, 558 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Authorizations: Spanish-American Trade Alliance Co., Inc., Dover, Del., general import and export business between countries of North and South America, $150,000; representative, Frederico Agusto, 37 Liberty St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Van Praag & Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $75,000; Robinson Machine Co., Camden, $1,500 to $10,000.

Capital reduction: Lewis Gun Co., Inc., Albany, $10,000 to $1,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Regis Amusement Co., Inc., Brooklyn; Vintage Realty Co., Inc., Queens.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 7.—Charters filed here:

Port Wentworth Lumber Co., $1,000,000, to acquire timber tracts and to manufacture lumber of all kinds. Incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement W. Egner.

Lower California Metals Co., New York, $2,000,000, to mine for materials and metals of all kinds. Incorporators, Carroll G. Waite, Thomas Robinson, Charles Richter, all of New York.

Standard Automatic Machine Co., $500,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with vending machines of all kinds. Incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties, Scott S. Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis.

Increase in capital stock of National Cash Voucher Corporation of New York, increasing from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—Charters filed:

American Steam Co., Newark, to conduct a steam laundry business, $100,000; Allen Unger, Benjamin Harris, Golde Unger, and Eva S. Harris, Newark.

Electric Laundry Co., East Orange, to conduct a laundry business, $70,000; Harry H. Picking, Charles O. Geyser, Gordon Grand, East Orange.

International Development Co., Millville, builders and contractors, $250,000; Henry K. Mulford, Ralston C. Ware, Wayne, Penn.; Alonzo R. Moore, Paul C. E. Fredrich, Millville.

Montclair Paper Co., Montclair, to manufacture paper, $5,000; William P. Hill, John D. Huddell, Montclair; Hollis R. Towsley, Upper Montclair.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:29|Sun sets..6:28|Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:30	11:40	5:37	5:21
Governors Island	11:57	12:00	6:25	6:25
Hell Gate	1:51	2:03	8:06	8:06

Arrived—Friday, April 7.

SS Agnella, Gibara, April 1.
SS Corning, New Orleans, April —.
SS El Alba, Galveston, March —.
SS Hostilius, Boston, April 6.
SS Pacific, Philadelphia, April 5.
SS Socony, Sabine, March 19.
SS Splendor, Naples, March —.
SS Bretwalda, Bermuda, April 8.
SS Calabria, Palerm

REACTION IN COTTON ON REALIZING SALES

Exports, Unusually Heavy, Include 46,000 Bales for Britain and 11,000 for France.

SOUTHERN SPOTS ADVANCE

Liverpool a Liberal Seller of Late Positions—Rains Reported Over All the Cotton Belt.

There was enough realising in cotton yesterday to cause a reaction of about 12 points, and prices closed easy on that basis. Southern spot markets report belated advances of 6 to 12 points at some centres, largely in response to the strength displayed by contracts late Thursday afternoon. Exports for the day were unusually large, and reached a total of 75,612 bales, including 46,000 bales for Great Britain, 11,000 bales for France, and 15,000 bales for the Continent. Clearances this week amounted to 122,000 bales, against 124,000 bales last year.

Liverpool was again a liberal seller of the late positions, and Wall Street also sold.

Rains were reported over practically every section of the belt, and were particularly heavy in portions of Alabama, Texas, and Arkansas.

Washington advices said that Representative Heflin of Alabama had offered a resolution calling for a thorough investigation of the New York Cotton Exchange by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The local trade is puzzled as to the occasion for the inquiry, but one of the Exchange humorists suggested that the Alabama statesman might have started his investigation to discover why the market had been so dull recently.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the movement of cotton into sight for the week was 158,451 bales, against 244,739 bales last year. The total for the season is 10,804,000 bales, against 13,640,000 bales last year. Spinners' takings for the week were 215,000 bales, against 394,000 last year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 12 advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, middling 12c. Futures closed easy.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.90	11.32	11.81@11.82	11.92@11.93
July	12.08	11.97	11.97@11.98	12.09@12.10
Oct.	12.28	12.15	12.15@12.16	12.26@12.27
Dec.	12.41	12.31	12.30@12.31	12.42@12.43
Jan.	12.45	12.37	12.36@12.37	12.47@12.48
March	11.56	11.47	12.48@12.47	12.55@12.57

Total port receipts, 27,000 bales; last week, 39,039 bales; last year, 33,592 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	3,480	7,893	7,584
New Orleans	2,449	7,353	5,129
Mobile	241	431	864
Savannah	2,236	2,597	8,213
Charleston	1,039	42	601
Wilmington	531	617	235
Norfolk	1,500	2,412	2,676

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	295	409	572
Memphis	873	2,000	3,572
St. Louis	111	1,422	2,790
Houston	3,028	3,580	6,910

Exports, 76,612 bales; total thus far this season, 4,122,090 bales; total last season, 6,735,380 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,435 Galveston	12.30	281,190	413,211
1,695 New Orleans	11.88	357,051	470,013
.... Mobile	11.75	17,528	48,314
.... Savannah	11¾	149,330	175,241
200 Charleston	11¾	65,173	58,600
.... Wilmington	11¾	41,036	54,015
1,145 Norfolk	11.75	113,253	98,169
1,017 Augusta	11.5	134,711	129,711
.... Memphis	12	183,749	180,292
126 St. Louis	12	19,772	38,421
2,319 Houston	12.30	115,761	139,936

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling 5 points advance at 7.62d. Sales 5,000 bales. Receipts 8,000 bales. American 3,000. Market closed steady.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
4th week Mar..	$33,003	$32,506	$1,097
Mo. of Mar....	100,548	92,121	8,426
July 1-Mar. 31.	816,238	785,945	30,293

GRAND TRUNK—

4th week Mar..	1,592,442	1,446,969	145,473
Mo. of Mar....	4,500,248	4,014,204	405,059
July 1-Mar. 31.	40,164,028	37,262,161	2,902,767

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

4th week Mar..	1,785,200	1,393,550	391,650
Mo. of Mar....	5,342,175	4,319,740	1,022,435
July 1-Mar. 31.	44,646,276	39,130,397	5,515,879

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,740,939	1,540,525	1,536,045
Net after taxes	564,207	295,882	323,786
Other income..	99,609	81,759	91,854
Total income..	663,906	377,591	415,139
Sur. aft. chgs..	91,294	*177,085	*120,958
Sks.&renew.fd.	20,000	28,588	28,117
Surplus	71,294	*208,924	*154,076
8 mos. from..	16,971,117	15,020,381	16,604,945
Net after taxes	6,072,119	4,302,629	4,342,482
Other income..	1,085,344	1,121,479	1,211,124
Total income..	7,157,463	5,424,118	5,553,606
Sur. aft. chgs..	2,420,472	736,935	956,285
Sks.&renew.fd.	1,205,354	1,010,008	1,191,973
Surplus	2,213,084	545,946	774,482

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	472,259	444,421	27,838
Net after taxes	261,305	256,689	4,726
Surplus*	118,965	108,471	10,494
Surplus*	48,088	45,842	2,246
2 mos. gross..	967,818	917,813	50,206
Net after taxes	545,689	530,205	15,484

*Available for interest on adjustment income bonds.

WEST PENN TRACTION (and subsidiary companies) for January—

Gross	477,904	408,085	74,869
Net after taxes	289,250	194,401	41,849
Sur. aft. chgs..	77,634	45,088	32,546

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.28	4.12
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.50	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5		4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.45	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'26	4½		5.38	4.62
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'23	4½	@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.82	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.20	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.75	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.80	4.05
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.25	4.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.75	4.90
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5		6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.50	4.20
Nor. & Western	1916-'24	4½		4.25	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4		4.55	4.25
Penn., Gen. Fight	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.25	4.00
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.30	4.70
St. L. & S. Fran.	1916-'22	5		5.65	4.95
Seab. Air Line	1916-'23	5		4.60	4.30
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.80	4.05
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.65	4.25

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Forecast: N. Car.—Rain Sat. Sun., fair; fresh shifting winds.

S. Car.—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun., fair; moderate to fresh w. winds.

Ga.—Overcast in n. and fair and cooler in s. Sat. Sun. fair; fresh w. winds.

Fla.—Fair and cooler Sat. Sun., fair; fresh w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy and cooler Sat. Sun., fair; fresh n. winds.

Tenn.—Rain in e. and cloudy in w. Sat. Sun., cloudy.

Ky.—Rain or snow Sat. Sun., cloudy.

Ohio and Lower Mich.—Rain or snow Sat. and probably Sun.; fresh e. winds.

Ind.—Rain or snow Sat. and probably Sun.

Upper Mich.—Overcast Sat. and Sun.

Ark., La., Okla., and E. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Showers turning to snow flurries Sat.; colder in n. Sun. unsettled and continued cold, fresh n. winds, shifting to s. w.

Mo.—Cloudy Sat., warmer in e. Sat.; continued cold. Sun. cloudy and warmer; fresh n. winds, shifting to n. w.

Wis.—Light snow in e. and s., cloudy in n. w. Sat., continued cold. Sun. probably fair and warmer in w.; fresh n. winds, shifting to n. w.

Minn.—Cloudy Sat., warmer in n. w. Sun. fair and warmer.

Iowa—Light snow Sat., colder in s. e. Sun. cloudy and warmer; fresh n. winds, shifting to s. w.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair in w., cloudy in e. Sat., warmer Sun. fair and warmer.

Neb.—Fair and warmer in w., snow flurries in e. Sat. Sun. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Fair in w., unsettled in e. Sat. Sun. fair and warmer.

BRITAIN BUYS HERE 100,000 TONS COPPER

Biggest Contract Ever Placed in This Country Brings Price Near 27 Cents a Pound.

HOME CONSUMERS ALARMED

Metal May Be Scarce for Domestic Uses Despite Recent Large Expansion of Production.

Domestic consumers of copper were considerably disturbed yesterday when news came to the general trade that the British Government had closed contracts for the greatest tonnage of the metal ever sold in this country. It was learned that English agents, after canvassing the copper situation carefully, had exercised options for between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 pounds at a price reported to be 27 cents. Expressed in tons the order called for 100,000 tons at least, against the preceding high record purchase, made last Autumn, of 60,000 tons. Great Britain will pay in excess of $54,000,000 for the copper.

It was learned that the options closed were with the American Smelting & Refining Company, the United Metals Selling Company, and the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company. The metal will be supplied from the mines and refineries of the Anaconda Copper and affiliated companies, through the United Metals Selling Company, the Calumet & Hecla, the Kennecott, Braden, Chile, Utah, Nevada Consolidated, Ray Consolidated, China and other producers which sell their output through the American Smelting & Refining Company. Deliveries will be made monthly during the remainder of the year, according to report in the trade, in quantities specified by the British Government as they are needed.

According to some close observers of copper conditions, the filling of this order may make the metal actually scarce for some time to come. Production is expanding rapidly, but has not yet reached a point where it keeps much in advance of consumption. Stocks built up last year before buying began on a vast scale have been cut down. While it is not expected that another Government order as great as the one just placed will be brought here for some time, the steady purchase for domestic and foreign account persuades refiners that an extended output will be taken up rapidly throughout the year.

Negotiations in relation to the huge purchase are understood to have extended over several weeks. For more than a month copper for delivery in the next four or five months, has been holding rather steady between 27 and 27½ cents. It is understood that the British agents tried to secure concessions from the twenty-seven-cent level because of the great amount of copper sought, but were unable to do so. The last few days the demands of consumers, both at home and abroad, have been so insistent that the market appeared ready for another advance, and when this state of affairs became evident the British buyers decided they should act quickly.

From one angle the purchase was in the way of a "repeat" order, inasmuch as the 60,000 tons bought before were also to be delivered as called for throughout 1916. Belief was expressed in copper circles yesterday that the consumption of the metal by Great Britain and her allies in the last three months had exceeded expectations and that it was found imperative to contract for immense supplies without further delay. The first order was filled around 23 cents. The war munition factories are absorbing the bulk of the metal; but the expansion of shipbuilding is said to be taking far more copper in the United Kingdom than normally, and more is being used in other peaceful arts than a year ago.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103½
4½s	—June, 1963	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	—Mar., 1963	107¼	107⅝	106¾	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106¾	107¼	106⅝	107⅛
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅝	107¼	106⅝	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917	100⅝	...	101	...
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅝	...	100⅝	...
4½s	—Apr., 1968, when issued	102⅞	103	102⅝	103
4½s	—Mar., 1964	102⅝	103	102½	102⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1962	102⅝	102⅞	102½	102⅝
4½s	—Sept., 1960	102⅝	102⅞	102½	102⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1960, optional	1930	102½	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4s	—May, 1959	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	—Nov., 1958	99⅝	...	99⅝	100
4s	—May, 1957	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	—Nov., 1956	99¾	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4s	—Nov., 1955	99½	100	99½	100
4s	—Nov., 1936	99¼	...	99¼	...
4s	—1917-1919	100	...	100	...
3½s	—Nov., 1953	89¾	...	89¾	...
3½s	—Nov., 1954	90	90½	90¼	90½
3½s	—May, 1954	90	90¼	90	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	—June, 1916	2.80	...	2.80	...
4½s	—June, 1917	3.60	...	3.60	...
4½s	—1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	4.00
4½s	—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.03
3½s	—1930-1954	4.05	3.95	4.03	3.95
3½s	—1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	—1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	—1916-1918	3.95	...	3.95	...
3s	—1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	—1918-1925	4.05	...	4.05	...
3s	—1916-1918	3.95	...	3.95	...

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining	675	680	675	685
Borne-Scrymser	310	390	305	315
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	975	1000	975	1000
Colonial Oil	185	190	185	190
Continental Oil	312	317	312	317
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	42	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	90	95	90	95
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	216	220
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Galena Signal Oil	150	152	150	152
Illinois Pipe Line	178	179	178	179
Indiana Pipe Line	101	103	102	106
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12¼	12	12¼
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	187	193	187	193
Northern Pipe Line	102	104	102	104
Ohio Oil	224	226	222	224
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	62	65
Pierce Oil	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
Pierce Oil, pf.	84	85	83	85
Prairie Oil & Gas	415	417	415	417
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	220	223
Solar Refining	300	305	295	305
Southern Pipe Line	200	205	200	205
South. Penn. Oil	536	548	536	552
South. West. Penn.	108	109	108	109
Standard Oil of Cal.	248	252	248	252
Standard Oil of Ind.	540	545	540	545
Standard Oil of Kan.	460	480	480	490
Standard Oil of Ky.	560	580	560	590
Standard Oil of N. Y.	360	370	360	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	513	517	513	517
Standard Oil of N. Y.	210	212	208	212
Standard Oil of Ohio	550	590	550	590
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank Co.	44	46	44	45
Vacuum Oil	244	246	243	245
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The feature of the day in the wheat market was the publication of the Government report showing the condition of the crop on April 1. The report made the condition 78.3 per cent., compared with 87.7 last December, 88.8 a year ago, and a ten-year average of 87.3. Taking the average loss in acreage, the Government estimated the prospective yield on this condition of 495,000,000 bushels, or 160,000,000 less than the final yield last year. After advancing 1@1⅛c early in the day on covering, due to firmness abroad and bullish private-crop advices, the market eased off sharply under active selling, and at the close was ⅝@1⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.34½; No. 2 hard, $1.31½; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.40½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.43, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last. Close.	Year.
May	...	...	1.19½	1.19¾	1.00¼
July	...	...	1.18½	1.19	1.31

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last. Close.	Year.
May	1.19⅜	1.17⅛	1.17⅛	1.17⅞	1.55
July	1.17⅜	1.15⅛	1.15⅛	1.16⅜	1.23½
September	1.13¼	1.13⅛	1.13⅜	1.14⅛	1.19½

CORN.

Firm cables caused a little early firmness in the corn market and prices advanced about ⅛c per bushel, aided by the strength of wheat and talk of a better cash demand. Owing to wet weather through the West country offerings were light and receipts have decreased somewhat during the week, as farmers are behind with their work. Later in the session realising developed following a sharp setback in wheat and considerable selling by Western commission houses, under which the early advance was lost, final prices showing a partial ⅛c net decline. No. 2 yellow corn in the local market was quoted at 90c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last. Close.	Year.
May	74½	73½	73⅝	73⅝	73½
July	77⅛	76½	76⅞	76⅝	76¼
September	79⅝	78⅝	79⅛	79⅛	77⅛

OATS.

Unfavorable weather for seeding gave oats a steady opening and later prices sold ⅛@⅜c over the previous night, but the subsequent weakness in other markets caused corresponding depression in oats, and the afternoon market was easy, closing ⅛c net lower. The Western movement increased for the week, while shipments were smaller, compared with a year ago. Cash oats here were quoted as follows: Standard, 51¼@52c; No. 3 white, 50¼@50½c; No. 4 white, 49¼@49¾c; fancy clipped white, 52¾@53¾c; ordinary clipped white, 49¾@51¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	45⅝	45	45	45¼	57⅛
July	44	43¼	43½	43⅝	54⅞
Sept.	41⅛	40¾	40⅞	40⅞	46⅝

PROVISIONS.

Price changes in the provision market were narrow and the close showed little net changes. A leading commission house in the West was said to be a good buyer, but the demand was readily supplied. Receipts of hogs in Chicago were 23,000, estimated for Saturday, 14,000; Kansas City received 2,500, and Omaha 5,000. The hog market was generally lower.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last. Close.	Year.
LARD—					
May	11.52	11.42	11.47	11.47	10.22
July	11.72	11.62	11.67	11.67	10.50
RIBS—					
May	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	10.10
July	12.40	12.35	12.37	12.40	10.42
PORK—					
May	23.80	23.15	23.20	23.20	17.35
July	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.92	17.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, total sales aggregating 12,000 barrels, and the undertone was easy with final prices showing net losses of 3@10 points. Outside interest in the market has fallen off materially recently, and values were susceptible to moderate selling, which was thought to be by Western refiners. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	10.50@11.50	11.40
April	...	...	10.35@10.55	10.40
May	10.45	10.40	10.41@10.43	10.49
June	10.40	10.39	10.38@10.40	10.46
July	10.45	10.43	10.42@10.44	10.52
August	10.45	10.43	10.42@10.43	10.52
September	10.39	10.38	10.36@10.37	10.45
October	9.36	9.33	9.32@ 9.34	9.39
November	8.61	8.56	8.58@ 8.61	8.61

SUGAR.

The futures market was steady and active. After opening unchanged to an advance of 4 points, with sales on the call 1,400 tons, the demand increased with buying by trade and fresh interests, and prices in the early afternoon were close to the best of the day. Cuban interests and a leading broker with trade connections sold rather freely, but all offerings were quickly absorbed. The market closed steady, net unchanged, to an advance of 4 points, with total sales 17,850 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	...	...	4.98@5.00	4.96
May	5.05	5.04	5.02@5.03	5.01
June	5.03	5.02	5.01@5.03	5.00
July	5.03	5.02	5.01@5.02	4.99
August	5.03	5.02	5.01@5.02	4.97
September	5.00	4.98	4.98@5.00	4.96
October	...	...	4.90@4.92	4.89
November	...	...	4.70@4.72	4.68
December	4.55	4.55	4.54@4.56	4.54
January	...	...	4.35@4.37	4.35
February	...	...	4.23@4.27	4.24
March	...	...	4.20@4.25	4.20

The local market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged, at 7.00 to 7.10 for fine granulated. Trading was moderate, but considerably less than on Thursday, with no further sales reported for export. There was no change in the local market for raw sugar, but offerings were limited, and holders still asking higher prices. There were further sales of about 40,000 bags of Cubas to operators at 4⅛c, cost and freight, for prompt and April shipment, but refiners were still inclined to hold off.

COFFEE.

Reports from Brazil were of a decidedly bullish nature in the coffee market yesterday, at least private advices said that Santos 4s could not be purchased under 11 cents and Rio 7s at 10 cents London credits in the cost and freight market, but while there was moderate buying here by commission houses, the local market again responded reluctantly to bullish influences, and closing quotations were only 2@3 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	...	...	8.14@8.16	8.12
May	8.25	8.22	8.22@8.23	8.20
June	...	...	8.27@8.28	8.24
July	8.31	8.32	8.31@8.32	8.29
August	8.37	8.37	8.36@8.37	8.33
September	8.43	8.41	8.41@8.42	8.38
October	...	...	8.44@8.46	8.41
November	...	...	8.47@8.49	8.45
December	8.53	8.52	8.51@8.52	8.49
January	...	...	8.56@8.58	8.54
February	...	...	8.61@8.63	8.59
March	8.68	8.68	8.66@8.68	8.64

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,484 packages. With fairly liberal supplies and some pressure to sell the market declined another 2c on most grades of creamery, but in the reduced figures there is fair trading, though the feeling is still somewhat unsettled. Renovated barely sustained. Ladles holding up pretty well, and packing stock is still scarce and favoring the seller. Creamery, extras, (ninety-two score), 29½@30½c; higher scoring, 37@37½c; firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 34@35c; thirds, 32@33c; creamery, held, best, 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; thirds, 32@33c; State dairy, finest, 35½@36c; good to prime, 34@35c; common to fair, 30@33c; renovated, extras, 31@31½c; firsts, 29½@30c; lower grades, 26@28½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28½@29½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26½@27c; seconds, 26c; lower grades, 24@25½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 25½c; No. 2, 23c; lower grades, 22@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 22,811 cases. Trading was active Thursday afternoon, and the market, while not quite so firm at the opening, closed yesterday with a better tone, and with quite an active demand for both high and low grades of fresh-gathered stock. The quality of the receipts is more irregular, but the range of values is not widening out further. Most demand still chiefly for current use, and only moderate speculative interest at prevailing prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 21½@24c; regular packed, extras, firsts, 22½c; storage packed, firsts, 22¾@23c; regular packed, firsts, 21@22½c; seconds, 20¼@20½c; dirties, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@19½c; checks, fair to good, dry, 18@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery whites, fine to fancy, 25@26c; ordinary to good, 24@24½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 24@24½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 33@36c; other fancy, 35@37c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 35@36c; Western and prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 30@36c.

THIS COUNTRY'S EXPORTS.

Last Year They Were Far Greater Than Those of Any Other.

The United States is now the world's largest exporter of manufactures, according to statistics compiled by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank given out yesterday. The compilation shows that the manufactures exported from the United States in 1915 exceeded by about $350,000,000 those of Great Britain, formerly the world's largest exporter of manufactures.

The total value of manufactured products exported from this country last year was $1,784,000,000; those from Great Britain, $1,426,000,000; France, $350,000,000; Italy, approximately $225,000,000; Canada, approximately $150,000,000; Spain, $121,000,000; India, $143,000,000, and Russia close to $35,000,000. No figures were available regarding the 1915 exports from Germany, Austria-Hungary, or Belgium, but the bank's foreign trade department reported that unde existing circumstances such shipments must have been extremely small. The statement further says:

"Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Spain are, aside from the United States, the world's chief exporters of manufactures. In recent years the United States has held third rank in exports of manufactures, those from Great Britain and Germany being larger than from the United States. In 1913, the year immediately preceding the war, the exports of manufactures from Great Britain were $2,001,000,000; those of Germany, $1,607,000,000; those of the United States, $1,117,000,000; France, $718,000,000; Belgium, approximately $450,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $361,000,000; Italy, $321,000,000; Netherlands, $257,000,000; Switzerland, $198,000,000; Spain, $51,000,000, and India, $139,000,000, making it apparent that the United States, which ranks as the largest exporter of manufactured products in 1913, held third rank as an exporter of manufactures in 1913, the year immediately preceding the war and therefore the latest normal year in international trade in manufactures."

According to the compilation, the share which manufactures form of the total domestic exports of the principal countries of the world is, under normal conditions, as follows: Great Britain, approximately 80 per cent.; Germany, 69 per cent.; France, 58 per cent.; Switzerland, 75 per cent.; Italy, 31 per cent.; Austria-Hungary, 46 per cent., and the United States, 48 per cent. In the calendar year 1915 the share which manufactures formed of American exports was 51 per cent.

SMALL WINTER WHEAT CROP

Due to Reduction in Acreage and Low Condition of Growth.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A total production of 495,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat was predicted today by the Department of Agriculture, basing its estimate on the condition of the crop April 1 and an assumption of average abandonment of acreage and average influences on the crop to harvest. That compares with 655,045,000 bushels, the estimated production in 1915, and 684,990,000 bushels in 1914.

Condition of Winter wheat on April 1 was 78.3 per cent. of a normal, against 88.8 last year, 95.6 in 1914, and 87.3, the average for the last ten years. There was a decrease in condition from Dec. 1 to April 1 of 9.4 points, compared with an average decline of 3.5 points between those dates in the last ten years.

The average condition of rye on April 1 was 87.8 per cent. of a normal, against 90.5 on April 1 last year, 91.3 in 1914, and 89.9, the average for the last ten years.

The Department of Agriculture in a statement analyzing the report said:

"The small production forecast is due partly to a reduction of about 11 per cent. from the acreage of the preceding year and to a low condition of growth, namely, 78.3 per cent. of normal, which is lower than the condition on April 1 in any year since 1904; it is 10 per cent. poorer than the ten-year average on April 1.

"The cause of the low condition was a wet, cold Fall, causing poor seedbeds and poor start for Wintering. Much of the crop was sown late, partly from necessity of the season and partly to avoid Hessian fly. Climatic conditions were harder on late than on early seeded wheat."

HITS TREASURY SECRETARY.

Appraisers Set Aside His Rules for Tares on Sugar Bags.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday decided that the recently issued regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury dealing with real tare on sugar bags were "unreasonable, variable and difficult of application." It was therefore concluded that such regulations were not of the kind authorized by Congress to be made by the head of the Treasury. Judge Waite, who wrote the decision in the test case brought by the Federal Sugar Refining Company, held that the regulations were not binding upon the importers in so far as they provided for steaming and drying of the bags, and for the amount of sugar to be deducted from the weight of the dry-cleaned bags.

The importers claimed that the steaming and drying process as ordered by the Government did not work out to give a proper and just amount of tare to the handlers of the sugar. Judge Waite said that it was sought by the Government to substitute an estimated tare for a tare which had been arrived at with care and in conformity with the valid regulations promulgated under the statute. He said that the fact that "real tare" was sought must not be lost sight of. After stating that the board was called upon to decide the question upon the record as it was presented, the decision said:

"We are bound to determine the question involved according to the evidence in the case. Our opinion is that the allowance upon each bag which should be made for tare is that which was agreed upon by the joint efforts of the City Weigher and the weigher for the importers. The Collector is authorized to make the allowance indicated in Schedule A."

AMSTER ROCK ISLAND PLAN.

Scheme for Reorganizing Railway Sent to Stockholders.

The formal plan of the Amster Committee for reorganizing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific appeared yesterday. The plan calls for a subscription by stockholders to an issue of $25,000,000 8 per cent. preferred, rights, or 8 per cent. thirty-year debenture income bonds at par. The holders of the 750,000 shares will have the privilege of subscribing for $83 of the new security for each share of stock.

The new security will have preference over the common stock as to dividends to the extent of 8 per cent., and preference in liquidation to the face value of the issue. The new security is to be cumulative after June 30, 1917, at the rate of 8 per cent., and is to be convertible into common stock at par up to Dec. 31, 1927.

Out of the proceeds of the new issue it is proposed to pay the floating debt to the amount of $16,700,000, leaving $8,300,000 working capital. The payment of the debt would release $21,195,000 first and refunding bonds, $2,355,000 St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line first mortgage 4½s, $1,965,000 Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana first mortgage 4½s, and $1,800,000 Memphis Terminal and Depot first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. There would be available, in addition, several millions of miscellaneous bonds.

The Amster Committee estimates that net income next year over present fixed charges will be $8,555,576, equal to three times the annual dividend requirement on the new security. According to the committee there would be left over for the common stock an amount equal to 6 per cent.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Western jobber in market for $25,000 worth of high-grade, immediate delivery ladies' coats; cash transaction. Telephone Farragut 4262. Call Mr. L.

COATS, SUITS, AND SILK DRESSES

April Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our April General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

FOR SALE
10 Bank of America
50 Continental Insurance
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance
50 German-American Insurance
10 German Alliance Insurance
20 Niagara Fire Insurance
J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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Bought—Sold—Quoted
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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Acts as Executor Trustee Custodian Agent
Accepts Deposits and Pays Interest on them

Investment Bonds
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York buys and sells investment bonds; investigates and examines bond issues; maintains for the Company and its clients a bureau of statistical information on investments.

A.D. Converse & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline on Rumor of Break with Germany—Wheat Report—French Exchange.

If the horse which shies at the shadow of a thing would shy at the thing itself the stock market would break sharply were we to sever diplomatic relations with Germany. Whether the market in that case would break or not has been a moot question in Wall Street. It was answered in the affirmative yesterday when many stocks sold off sharply on a rumor circulated on the Stock Exchange that we had recalled our Ambassador from Berlin and dismissed the German Ambassador at Washington. The rumor was followed by denials that any such action had been taken or was presently contemplated. That checked the selling and brought some recoveries, but practically the entire list of active issues closed with net losses, some of them of substantial proportions. It has been said that this answered the question whether a break with Germany would be looked upon as sufficiently disturbing news to cause a sharp decline in the stock market, but one can draw the inference that it would only with broad reservations. As a matter of fact the stock market often shies at the shadow of things and refrains from shying at the thing itself. The ability of the market to remain calm in the face of something, the mere prospect of which has disturbed it, is one of the fruits of the process of discounting. It is that process which leads to selling on the declaration of an increased dividend and to buying on the passing of a dividend. And so what happened yesterday showed only that traders are concerned over the possibility of a break with Germany. If their concern finds sufficient expression before a break comes, if a break does come, the market might well be fortified against what would appear to be the obvious market influence of such an event.

Considering yesterday's movement in itself, it was largely a matter of fitful fear among professional traders, for the stocks which lost most ground were those in which traders with very little, if any, assistance from the public at large had been carrying on buying operations during the last few days. The volume of trading was above the average of recent days, but was hardly large enough to suggest any large accession of business from outside sources. Traders had been buying partly on the assumption that no crisis would grow out of the Sussex and the other supposed cases of submarine attack which the United States Government has under investigation. Yesterday they sold stocks precipitately on a rumor which they accepted freely, although it was directly at variance with one of the chief assumptions on which they had previously been buying. Their action showed that they hardly had the courage of their own convictions, for the Washington rumors of the dismissal of the German Ambassador, if they really were Washington rumors, hardly seemed plausible as matters stood.

The fact of the matter is that yesterday's downward movement, while accentuated by the too ready acceptance of an adverse rumor, was in keeping with the recent general character of the market. It has moved backward and forward under the alternate waves of buying and selling by habitual traders, showing neither sustained strength nor prolonged weakness. It has moved as though it were held in pretty clearly defined bounds, marked on one side by the fundamentally strong position of affairs in the United States and on the other by the uncertainty of our international relations, and, from a purely practical market point of view, by the present public indifference.

The unfavorable character of the Government's initial report on the condition of Winter wheat would in an ordinary market be regarded as possibly one of the chief reasons for weakness in stocks, but as a matter of fact the Government report, indicating a Winter wheat yield slightly under 500,000,000 bushels, was had only by comparison with the larger and in some respects abnormal yields of the previous two or three years. Spring wheat has not yet been put in the ground in many sections, and the fate of that crop will necessarily determine whether more or less importance should be attached to the shortened crop of Winter wheat. Incidentally it must be borne in mind that the April condition by no means fixes the limit of Winter wheat output, for improvement between the April report and harvest has not yet been a rare occurrence.

Guaranty Buys Mobilized Bonds.

The Guaranty Trust Company has purchased approximately $6,000,000 of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. dollar bonds, which were formerly held in England. The bonds, which are a part of the issue of $50,500,000 bonds of 1888, mature in 1938. They were bought in England under the mobilization scheme and were sold to the Guaranty Trust Company by another banking house. It is understood that a public offering will be made shortly.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Railroads	77.81	77.20	77.89	—.50
Industrials	98.48	96.64	97.48	—1.61

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
April 7	98.14	96.46	97.48	—1.66
April 6	96.78	96.31	96.48	—.09
April 5	98.71	98.07	98.89	+.39
April 4	98.58	97.89	98.00	—.35
April 3	98.87	97.76	98.26	+.56
April 1	97.82	97.46	97.69	+.11
March 31	97.76	96.22	97.52	+1.11
March 30	97.03	96.22	96.41	—.41
March 29	97.85	96.65	96.82	—.77
March 28	98.06	97.15	97.59	—.30
March 27	98.06	97.08	97.89	—.02

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
April	98.14	7	96.46	7	97.48
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	88.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	This Year.
Customs receipts	$3,392,651	$156,431,870
Ord. int. rec. rects	5,634,819	291,292,425
Income tax	400,700	20,979,157
Miscellaneous	1,180,933	34,907,328
Total receipts	$10,809,105	$508,610,279
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	281,402	50,562,787
Exc. of total receipts over total disburse.	5,135,878	
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts		28,081,821
Expenditures	11,740,507	554,178,066

NOTICE.
The Bristol County National Bank, located at Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
SETH L. CUSHMAN, President.
Dated March 27, 1916.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.
SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Gold Bonds, Due July 1, 1937.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the Mortgage made by the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, dated July 1, 1887, will receive bids for the sale to the Sinking Fund under said Mortgage of so many of the bonds of said issue as Fifty-five thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-nine cents applicable to the purpose will redeem at or under par and accrued interest, and that it will, to the extent of said Fifty-five thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-nine cents purchase and redeem such bonds as may be offered at or below the rate above stated, giving preference to the lowest bid received.
Bids should be presented before twelve o'clock noon on the 24th day of April, 1916, and should be enclosed in a sealed wrapper, directed as follows:
"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, April 1, 1916.

EDWARD C. MARTIN, Auctioneer.
JAMES L. WELLS CO.
Will Sell at Auction.
TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1916,
At 12:30 P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 VESEY STREET,
By order of the Executors of the Estate of William Stahl, 400 shares preferred stock Jacob Stahl, Jr., Company, Inc.; 5 shares common stock Jacob Stahl, Jr., Company, Inc. For particulars apply to Ray N. Barnum, Attorney for Executor, No. 5 Court St., White Plains, or James L. Wells Co., Auctioneers, 141 Broadway.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	584,004
Same day last year	1,282,545
Year to date	4,135,962
Same period last year	21,910,137
Average price and change 50 stocks	97.43 —1.05
Same day last year	97.87 +1.56

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	98.16	Apr. 9	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
19⅜	20⅛	4,500	Alaska Gold Mines	20	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
9¼	9⅝	2,700	Alaska Juneau	10	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
29	29½	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29⅞	30	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅞
76½	76⅝	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	77	77	77	77	— ¼
66½	67⅜	500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67¼	67¼	67	67	—1
71½	72¼	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	72⅝	72⅝	71⅝	72	—1
60	60¼	4,100	Am. Can	61¼	61¼	59½	60	—1¼
111	112	200	Am. Can pf.	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
111	112	10	Do., odd lot	111	111	111	111	— ⅛
68¼	68½	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry.	69½	69½	67⅞	68	—1½
116	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf.	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	— ⅛
158½	160½	800	Am. Coal Products	160	160	158½	159	—3⅝
53½	53½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53½	53½	53½	...
9⅞	10	100	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	10	10	...
28	29	700	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28½	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
23⅜	23½	1,800	Am. Linseed	24	24	23¼	23½	— ⅛
45¾	46	200	Am. Linseed pf.	46⅝	46½	46	46	— ⅜
77¼	77⅝	15,000	Am. Locomotive	79¼	79¼	76	77⅜	—2⅝
102	102⅜	400	Am. Locomotive pf.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	...
94½	94⅞	2,000	Am. Malt	9⅛	10	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
34	34½	200	Am. Malt pf.	35	35	35	35	+1
101⅜	101⅞	11,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	102¼	102¼	101⅛	101⅞	—1⅛
112⅝	112⅞	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	— ⅝
93⅞	94⅛	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	+ ⅜
93⅞	94⅛	25	Do., odd lot	94⅛	94¼	94⅛	94⅛	...
		100	Do., s. 30 f.	93⅛	93½	93½	93½	...
86	86¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	86	86	86	86	— ¼
52	53	300	Am. Steel Fdries	51⅜	52¼	51⅜	52½	...
109	109⅞	300	Am. Sugar Ref.	110¼	110¼	109½	109½	— ⅜
115⅜	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116	116	116	116	+ ¼
67	68¼	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
67	68½	20	Do. odd lot	67¼	67½	67½	67½	...
128	128½	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	128⅜	128⅝	128	128	—1
498	500	1,000	Am. Woolen	500	503	498	498	—1
90⅞	91⅜	18,200	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	92⅛	92⅝	90⅜	90⅞	—1⅛
88⅝	88½	20,675	Anaconda Cop. Co.	89¼	87⅞	85¾	86⅝	—1¾
67	68⅛	200	Associated Oil	67⅝	67⅝	67¼	67⅝	—1
103⅜	103⅝	800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	— ⅝
100½	101	100	A., T. & S.F.pf.3 ds	101	101	101	101	...
109⅞	110	100	Atlantic Coast Line	110¼	110¼	109½	109½	— ⅛
105⅞	106	15,800	Baldwin Loco.	107¼	108¼	105¾	105¾	—2⅝
108⅝	110¼	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	108¾	108¾	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
87	87⅝	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	87	87⅝	87¼	87¼	— ⅜
475	480	900	Bethlehem Steel	475	479	465	479	—15
86¼	88½	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86⅝	89⅜	86⅛	89⅛	— ⅝
55	58	100	Brown Shoe	57	57	57	57	...
97	99	50	Brown S. pf. s. 30 f.	97	97	97	97	...
6	10	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	9	9	9	9	— ¼
110⅜	114	100	Bush Terminal	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ⅜
92	93½	7,600	Butte & Superior	94	94⅝	91½	92⅛	—1⅝
85¼	89	100	Butterick Co.	88	95	88	88	—2
23	23½	500	California Petrol.	23½	24⅛	23	23	—1⅛
167	167½	1,300	Canadian Pacific	167½	167⅞	167	167	—1
167	167½	15	Do., odd lot	168	168	168	168	...
54½	54⅝	1,100	Central Leather Co.	54⅜	54⅜	54¼	54⅝	—1
110	110½	100	Central Leather pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	— ⅛
110	110½	300	Do., s. 30 f.	110	110	110	110	...
94⅜	95	1,100	Chandler Motor	95	95½	94⅞	95	— ⅛
81⅜	82	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	82⅜	82⅝	81⅜	81⅝	—1
12⅝	13	100	Chi. Great Western	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	...
53½	58	800	Chi., Gt. West. pf.	53½	56½	56	56	...
94⅜	94⅞	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95¼	95¾	94⅜	94⅜	—1⅛
94⅜	94⅞	90	Do., odd lot	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	...
129¾	129⅝	500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129¼	129⅜	129¼	129⅜	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	1,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17½	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	1,300	Chile Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
54	54½	1,000	Chino Copper	54¼	54½	54	54⅛	— ⅛
71	72⅜	200	Cluett, Peabody Co.	72	72⅜	72	72⅜	+ ⅛
44	44½	2,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	44⅞	44⅞	43¾	44	—1⅝
38¼	38⅝	100	Col. & Southern	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	...
84	85	400	Continental Can	85⅜	86	84	85¾	...
20¼	20½	2,800	Corn Products Ref	20¾	20¾	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
93¼	94	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	94⅛	94⅛	93¼	93¼	—1
91¼	91⅝	48,500	Crucible Steel	93⅛	93⅛	91¼	91½	—2½
92	93	100	Deere & Co. pf.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
8	10¼	600	Den. & Rio Grande	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
18	20	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	— ¼
131	133	50	Detroit Edison Co.	133	133	133	133	+1
105	106	100	Diamond Match	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
47¾	47⅞	4,400	Distillers' Securities	48¼	48⅛	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
24½	25¼	100	Dome Mines	25	25	25	25	...
38⅜	38⅝	6,325	Erie	38⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	— ⅛
51½	52⅜	300	Erie 1st pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52	52⅛	— ⅛
43	43¾	300	Erie 2d pf.	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	—1
41	42	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	42	42	42	42	—1
320	330	10	General Chemical	330	330	320	320	—10
166	167½	400	General Electric	168	168	168	168½	—1⅞
450	470	400	General Motors	455	460	455	460	...
116	116½	200	General Motors pf.	116	116	116	116	...
77⅜	77⅞	15,400	Goodrich, (B.F.) Co.	79⅛	80	77½	77⅞	—2⅜
89	91	200	Granby Consol.	90½	90½	90	90	+1
120½	120⅝	1,700	Gt. North. pf. x d.	120¾	120⅝	120⅛	120⅜	+ ⅛
43¼	43½	2,200	G. N. certs.ore prop	44	44	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
48¼	49	800	Greene Cananea	49⅛	49⅝	48¾	48⅞	— ⅛
27	27½	2,700	Guggenheim Explor	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+⅛
280	300	278	Ingersoll Rand	285	285	285	285	— ⅝
280	300	55	Do., odd lot	285	285	285	285	— ⅝
46½	47¼	9,500	Inspiration Cop. x d.	47⅛	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	— ⅛
17	17½	1,700	Interboro Consol.	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
73	73½	800	Interboro Con. pf.	72⅞	73	72⅞	73	—1
58½	58⅜	700	Int. Agricultural pf.	59½	59½	58½	58½	—1
111	112⅝	600	Int. Harvester, N.J.	112½	112⅝	111	111	—1⅜
71	73	100	Int. Harvest. Corp.	72	72	72	72	1
30	30¼	34,600	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	30	30¼	30	30¼	— ⅛
73⅜	73⅝	64,500	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	73¼	73⅝	73⅛	73⅜	—3⅝
49¼	49⅝	7,900	Int. Nickel	49⅝	49⅝	48¾	48¾	— ⅝
11	11⅛	300	Int. Paper	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
47	48	100	Int. Paper pf.	47	47	47	47	— ⅛
88¼	88	900	Jewel Tea	86	87⅜	86	86¼	—1⅝
111	112	50	Jewel Tea pf.	112	112	112	112	— ⅛
26½	27	300	Kansas City South	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
59	61	100	Kan. City South.pf.	60	60	60	60	—1½
73⅜	74¼	1,000	Kelly Spring Tire	74⅜	74⅝	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅛
96½	97½	100	Kelly Spring T. pf.	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
56⅞	57⅛	19,000	Kennecott Copper	57¼	57½	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅝	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	76⅞	77¼	76¾	77¼	+ ⅛
103¼	106	200	Laclede Gas	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	52	600	Lee Rubber & Tire	52	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
77½	78	700	Lehigh Valley	77⅝	78	77⅝	77⅞	— ⅛
125	126¼	300	Louis. & Nash.	125½	125½	125	125	+ ⅛
79¾	80	200	Mackay Cos.	80	80	79	79	— ⅛
79¼	80	75	Do., odd lot	79	79	79	79	— ⅛
68	68½	50	Mackay Cos. pf.	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
72⅝	72⅞	6,100	Maxwell Motor	73¾	73¾	72⅜	72⅝	— ⅛
85¼	85⅝	300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
56½	57	5,800	Max. Motors 2d pf.	57	57	56	56⅞	— ⅛
100⅜	100⅞	18,600	Mexican Petroleum	112	112⅜	100½	100⅝	—2½
388⅛	388⅝	4,500	Miami Copper	388⅜	388⅜	387⅛	388⅛	— ⅛
38⅜	38⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
4¼	4⅜	400	Missouri Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4½	4⅝	200	Do., trust rcts.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
78⅝	80	300	Montana Power	79⅝	79⅝	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅜
82⅝	83½	100	Morris & Essex	83½	83½	83½	83½	— ⅛
122½	123½	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	123	123	123	123	+ ⅛
123	126½	300	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	125	125	125	125	— ⅛
25	25½	200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
66½	67	600	Nat. Lead Co.	67¼	67½	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	17	2,500	Nevada Con. Cop.	17¼	17½	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
103	103⅝	2,300	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103⅝	103	103¼	— ⅛
63⅜	64	300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64	63¾	63¾	—1
121½	122	8,450	Norfolk & Western	123	123	121¾	122¼	— ⅛
68	68	200	North American	68½	68½	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
113¾	114⅛	700	Northern Pacific	113⅞	113⅞	113¾	113¾	— ⅛
7⅞	8	400	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
24	25	100	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
33	36	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	35	35	34	34	—1
57⅛	57¼	1,700	Penn. R. R.	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
59	60	100	Pettibone, M. & Co.	55	55	55	55	+5
43¾	44	800	Philadelphia Co.	44	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
26⅛	27¼	200	Pittsburgh Coal	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
102⅜	103¼	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	102½	102½	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
98	99½	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
51⅝	52¾	600	Pressed Steel Car	52⅝	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—1⅜
161¼	162½	100	Pullman Co.	162	162	162	162	— ⅛
...	...	100	Quicksilver pf.	5	5	5	5	+ ⅞
39¼	40	400	Railway Steel Sp.	39¾	39¾	39½	39¾	— ⅛
23⅜	24	2,400	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
84⅝	84⅝	5,500	Reading	85½	85¾	84⅛	84⅝	— ⅜
50⅜	51	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	51½	51¾	50¾	50⅞	— ⅜
108½	109	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	109	109	109	109	—1
⅝	¾	700	Rock Island Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
1½	1½	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
21¾	21¾	800	St. Louis & San. F.	21½	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	5	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	3¾	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3½	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15	15⅜	100	Seaboard Air Line	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
36¼	36⅝	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	36⅛	36⅝	36¼	36⅛	...
176	178	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	177½	177½	177½	177½	—1½
34⅜	34¾	22,300	Shattuck-Arizona	36⅛	36⅛	34	34⅜	—1½
97½	98	3,300	Southern Pacific	98⅛	98½	97½	97½	—1
208	212	200	So. Porto Rico Sug.	211	211	210	210	—4
20⅛	20¼	1,400	Southern Railway	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
58⅞	59	200	Southern Ry. pf.	60	60	59	59	— ⅝
94	97	100	Standard Milling	95	95	95	95	...
141¼	141¼	5,600	Studebaker Co.	143	143	140¼	141¼	—1⅝
52¼	52⅝	850	Tennessee Copper	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	— ⅝
196¼	196⅜	2,200	Texas & Co.	197⅛	198½	195½	196⅜	—1⅝
18	18¼	6,373	Texas Co. rights	18⅛	18⅜	18	18¼	— ⅛
10	10⅛	3,500	Texas & Pacific	8⅞	10⅛	8⅞	10	+1⅝
61⅜	62	500	Third Avenue	62½	62½	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
88	91	100	Underwood Typew.	90	90	90	90	+4
6	6¾	900	Union B. & P. Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
28½	30	700	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	29	29½	29	29½	+ ½
132½	132½	5,000	Union Pacific	133⅜	133⅜	132½	132½	—1¼
82⅜	83	70	Union Pacific pf.	83	83	83	83	...
93⅜	94	100	United Cigar Stores	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ⅜
115	120	50	Un. Cigar Stores pf.	115	115	115	115	...
147¼	147⅜	2,650	United Fruit Co.	148½	148½	146⅝	147⅛	—1⅛
165	166	300	United Rys. Inv.	166½	166½	165	165	—1½
31	32	700	United Rys. Inv. pf.	31	32	31	32	+2
21¾	22	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
51¼	51⅝	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
162⅜	163	33,740	U. S. Indus. Alco.	167⅜	167⅝	162⅜	163	—4⅝
1½	2	100	U. S. Ited. & Ref.	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
51⅝	52	1,000	U. S. Rubber	53	53	51⅞	51⅞	—1⅞
72¼	72¾	11,100	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	72⅝	73⅛	72	72½	— ⅛
52½		200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf.	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
84⅜	84½	30,200	U. S. Steel	85½	85¾	84⅜	84½	— ⅜
117	117⅜	400	U. S. Steel pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ⅜
81½	81⅞	2,750	Utah Copper	82	82	81	81¼	— ¼
44	45	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅜

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Slightly Easier in Tone on Moderate Trading—Bonds Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 432,991 shares of stock and $287,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 102,348; oil, 98,228, and mining, 287,420. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,800	‡Aet. Exp.,w.i.	21¾	21¾	21	21⅞
500	Ajax Rub. Inc	70	70	70	70
210	Am.-Br. Mf.Co	22	24	22	24
5	Atlantic Steel	90	90	90	90
1,700	A.G.&W.I.S.S.	33¾	35	33¾	33¾
100	At. G. & W. I. S. pf.....	49	49	49	49
400	‡Butler Chem.	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
155	‡Carbon Steel	77	77	73	73
3,000	‡Car L. & P.	6¾	7	6¼	6¾
850	Carwen Steel	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
12,080	Chev. Motor	197½	199½	187	196
160	Consol. Ord	25	25	25	25
5,000	Cor.of Ry.& H.	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
7,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	66¾	66¾	65	65⅝
5,450	‡C. C. Sug. pf	95⅞	95⅞	95	95⅞
800	Driggs-S'bury	140	140	136	136
500	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
140	Emerson Phon.	11½	12	11½	12
300	‡G., W. & W. W.	70	70¼	70	70¼
800	Grant M. Car.	8	8	7¾	7¾
25	Guant. Sugar.	82	82	82	82
400	H. & B. C. Co	42	42	42	42
920	‡H. Sug. Corp	45	45½	45	46
1,100	‡H. S. C. pf.	97¾	97¾	97	98¾
800	Int. Arms F. Sec. Corp	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾
800	‡Int. Mer. Ma.	22	22	21	21
3,000	Kath. Br. pf.	30	30½	28½	29½
2,000	Ken. Z. Corp.	15	15	14¾	14¾
850	Leh. V. Coal Sales Co.	88	90	88	90
100	Lake Tor. B.	10	10	10	10
165	‡Lima Lo. n pf	96	95	95	95
300	‡Lynn Phone.	8	8	8	8
400	Manhat. Tran.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Marconi Am.	3⅜	3½	3¾	3⅝
300	‡Maxim Mun.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,400	‡Midvale Steel	66¼	66½	65	65⅜
105	‡Poole E. & M.	120	*115	120	120
300	Peerless	26	26¼	26	26¼
2,500	‡Pfield Body	55	59	55	57
325	‡Pfield B. pf.	101	102	101	102
200	St. L., R. Mt. & P. v.t.cfts.	37¼	37½	37	37
800	‡St. Joe Lead.	16¾	16⅝	16½	16¾
100	S'marine Bt. v. t. cfts...	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
3,000	‡Tob. Prod.	46	46	45	45
800	Triangle Film. v. t. cfts.....	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
4,300	Un. P. Shar.	1¼	1¼	1	1
800	‡U.S.L. & H.	3¼	3½	3¼	3¾
200	Universal M.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	‡Wab. - Pitts. Ter., w. i.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
900	‡Wab. - Pitts. Ter., w. i. pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
26,500	White Motors.	50¼	50¾	50	50¼
	W. Flim Corp., v. t. cfs.....	1¼	1¾	⅞	1
800	‡Zinc Concen.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Ill. Pipe Line	175	175	175	— 3
28	Ohio Oil	225	223	225	+ 2
35	St. O of N. Y.	211	210	210	..
175	Vacuum Oil	248	243	245	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	Am. Oil & Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	‡Barnett O.&G.	3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅛
500	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	20	20	19¾	19¾
1,800	‡Cosden O. &G.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,800	‡Cos. O.&G. pf.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Emp. Pet.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4,500	‡Federal Oil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	‡Houston Oil.	17½	17½	17	17
100	Int. Pet.	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
1,000	‡Midwest Oil.	61	61	60	60
1,400	‡Midwest Ref.	66	67	66	67
4,000	‡Muskogee R.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
48,000	‡†Okla. Oil	19	20	17	18
500	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	Okla. P. & Ref.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,100	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	48¾	49¾	48½	49
1,200	‡Sapulpa O.&R.	12	12⅝	12	12⅝
17,150	‡†Un. West. O.	76	79	75	77
10	‡Ventura C. O.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1,900	‡Victoria Oil	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¾
3,200	Wawi'd O. &G.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾

MINING STOCKS.

100	Alaska-Yukon.	40	40	40	40
3,800	†Atlanta	14½	15	14½	14½
200	Bing. Mining.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
19,200	†Booth	23	25	22	24
12,000	†Boss. & Mont. (a Prospect).	73	76	73	75
500	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	3	3
700	Buf. Mines.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,800	Butte Cop. & Zc., v.t. cfs.	9	9¼	8¾	8¾
1,600	Calaveras Cop.	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
3,500	Caledonia.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
650	†Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,500	†Cannboy	7¾	8	7	7¾
1,800	Cerro de P.Cop	38½	38¾	37¾	37½
6,800	Con. Aris. Sm.	1⅝	1¾	1½	1½
18,000	Con. New Utah	11	11	11	11
200	†Dupont Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,000	†Eagle & B. B.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
500	†Emma Cop.	54	55	54	55
650	First Nat. Cop.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
500	†Gfield Cons.	77	77	77	77
6,500	†Gfield Merg.	14½	14¾	14	14¾
500	†Granite Gold	80	80	80	80
4,000	†Greenwater	7	7	7	7
500	Hecla Mining.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,100	†Inter. Mines	20	24	20	24
8,000	†Iron Blos.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
1,100	Howe Sound.	6¾	6¾	5¾	6¼
10,000	Jerome Verd.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,100	†Jim Butler.	99	99	93	96
8,600	†Jumbo Ex.	77	77	76	77
2,500	†Kawana	14	14	14	14
50	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,000	Magma Copper	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
1,200	Majestic Mines	¾	¾	¾	¾
12,500	†Marsh Min.	30	30	28	28¾
4,000	†McIntyre	93	93	93	93
1,100	†McK. Darragh	45	45	45	45
1,500	†Mojave Tung.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
80,000	†Mother Lode.	37	37	33	33
1,000	N. Utah Bing.	3	3	2	1¾
300	Nipissing M.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,000	†† Oat. Arts. C.	36	37	36	37
4,700	†O.G.K.(a pro)	23	24	23	23
2,000	†O.L.B.(a pro)	37	37	36	36
800	†O.Lon.(a pro)	66	66	66	66
2,240	†Oat.N.(a pro)	20	20	20	20
10,000	†† Oatman So.	47	48	46	48
2,000	‡†Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
3,000	†Peterson Lake	27	27	26	26
1,000	†Ray Her. M.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,800	†Rochester M.	69	71	69	70
200	†Round Mt.	73	73	73	73
1,500	†S. G. G. M.	1	1	1	1
3,700	†‡Silver Pick.	8	9	8	9
1,100	St. Sil.-Lead.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	Stewart	11	11	11	11
14,500	†Suc. Min.	76	76	71	72
11,200	†Tintic Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	†Tonopah Bel.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,000	†Tonopah Mid.	22	22	22	22
3,000	Tonopah Ext.	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5¾
800	Tonopah Min.	6	6⅛	6	6
1,840	Un. Eastern.	4½	4½	4	4
1,000	†U.S. Cont.	15½	15½	15½	15½
5,500	†Un. Verde Ex.	26⅞	26⅞	25¾	25¾
6,400	†Un. West. (a prospect)	31	34	31	33
100	†Utah Apex	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,300	†W. E. Cons.	76	76	75	75
200	†Yuscaran C.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,200	White Oaks.	7	7¼	7	7⅛

BONDS.

$7,000	‡Chi. U.S.4½s	100	100	100	100
100,000	‡C.&O. cv. 5s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
8,000	Con. A. S. 5s.	42	44	40	42
90,000	L. V. 4½s w.i.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
100,000	‡M.Sec.3s w.i.	97¾	98¾	97¾	98¼
61,000	N. York. City n. 4½s(1966)	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Sulzberger 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

n, Assessed. ‡Steel cents per share. *Odd lots.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. h.	15	17	15	17
Hopkins & A. Arms	..	65	..	65
Marlin Arms	30	33	30	33
Marlin Arms pf.	76	83	79	83
Nymo Zinc	5	5½	5	5½
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Steel & Radia. Ltd.	35	40	35	40

OIL STOCKS.

Fierce Oil	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
Savoy Oil	11	13	11	12

MINING STOCKS.

Oatman Crescent	40	41	40	41
Oatman Big Jim	1⅞	2	1⅞	2

BOND.

Fierce Oil 6s	82	84	80	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass	270	280	270	280
Atlas Powder	230	240	230	240
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	127	120	127
Bliss, (E. W.)	405	420	405	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry & Forg.	170	190	170	190
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	775	825	775	825
Du Pont Powd., new	340	350	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	370	390	370	390
Hercules Powder pf.	116	120	116	120
International Arms	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	540	575	535	585
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1950	2050	2000	2100

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 7.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs, 60½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs, 5 centimes.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Reports from Washington that the submarine issue with Germany had again become acute unsettled the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the afternoon. A little earlier the Government crop report had been published announcing a low average condition for Winter wheat. In fact, the market displayed heaviness from the opening.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Alaska Gold	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
120	Allis-Chalmers	30	30	29	29
180	Am. B. Sugar	72½	72½	71½	72
370	Am. Can	61½	61½	59¾	60½
480	Am. Car & F.	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾
3,420	Am. Locomot'e	79¾	79¾	78¼	77¾
2,980	Am. Smelting	103¾	104¾	101¾	101¾
15	Am. T. & T.	128½	128½	128½	128½
50	Am. Woolen	50	50½	50	50½
690	Am. Zinc	92¼	92¾	90¾	91½
3,750	Ana. Copper	86¼	87½	85¾	86⅝
1,880	Baldwin Loc.	107¾	108¾	105¾	106
10	Balt. & Ohio	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½
30	Brooklyn R. T.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86½
430	Butte & Sup.	94½	94½	91½	92¾
70	California Pet.	22¾	23	22¾	23
40	Can. Pacific	138	138	136¾	136¾
20	Cent. Leather	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
110	Ches. & Ohio	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾
50	C., M. & St. P.	95	95	94¾	94¾
10	Chino Copper	54	54	54	54
240	Col. Fuel & I.	45½	45½	43¾	44¾
110	Corn Products	20¼	20½	20¼	20½
15,930	Crucible Steel	93¾	93½	90¾	91¾
220	Dist. Securit's	46	48¾	47¾	48
390	Erie	36¾	36¾	36	36¾
380	Goodrich Rub.	79	79¾	77½	77¾
40	Guggenh'm Ex.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
90	Insp. Copper	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾
110	Interboro Con.	17¾	17¾	17½	17¾
910	Int. Mer. Mar.	21¾	21¾	20	20
4,210	Int. M. M. pf.	76¾	77¾	74	74½
10	Kan. City S.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
440	Kenne. Copper	57¾	57¾	56½	57
220	Max. Motor	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾
4,830	Mexican Pet.	111¾	112¼	109¾	109¾
215	Miami Copper	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
2	Nevada Con.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
90	N. Y. Central	103¾	103¾	103	103¾
20	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	64	64	63¾	63¾
50	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25
140	Pennsylvania	57¼	57¼	57½	57½
60	Ray Copper	21¾	21¾	22¾	22¾
1,020	Reading	86¼	86¼	84¾	84¾
20	Rep. I. & S.	51	51¾	50¾	50¾
90	So. Pacific	98¼	98¼	98	98
165	So. Railway	20½	20½	20¼	20¾
220	Studebaker Co.	142¾	142¾	140¾	141½
110	Tenn. Copper	52¾	52¾	52¼	52½
300	Third Ave.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
20	Un. Bag & P.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
270	Union Pacific	133¾	133¾	132½	132½
60	United Fruit.	147¾	147¾	146¾	146¾
355	U. S. Ind. Alc.	166¾	167¼	163¼	163¾
300	U. S. Rubber.	52¾	53	52	52¾
6,450	U. S. Steel.	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾
140	Utah Copper	81¾	81¾	81	81½
780	Westing. E.&M.	65¼	65¼	63¾	64
58,207					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.14¼	.14¼	.14½	.14½
500	Blue Bull	.03	.03	.03	.03
200	Goldf. Con.	.79	.79	.79	.79
300	Iron Blossom.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
500	Isabella	.23	.23	.23	.23
300	Jumbo Ext.	.77	.77	.77	.77
1,500	McNamara	.09	.09½	.09	.09½
600	Midway	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	Portland	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
500	Rescue Eula.	.30	.30	.30	.30
300	Sierra Nevada	.23	.24	.23	.24
1,500	Silver Pick.	.07¼	.07¾	.07¼	.07¼
965	Ton. Exten.	8.37½	8.75	8.37½	8.75
100	Union Cons.	.46	.46	.46	.46
$3,065					

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	135	140	128	133
American Cigar pf.	100	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	375	325	335
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin Foil	140	160	140	155
MacAndrews & F.	148	155	152	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	98	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	475	485	475	482
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.	Rec.	Feb. 21,'17	95	95⅝	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101½	5.10
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101½	101½	5.80
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.77
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.99
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅜	2.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99¼	99⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	97⅝	97⅞	5.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	97⅜	98	5.18
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅝	8.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101¼	3.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101¾	102⅛	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.70
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101	4.50
Swiss Govt.	8	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.85
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100¼	4.98

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.00
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101¾	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100¾	100¾	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	97¾	98¾	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	..	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅞	3.40
A. V. R.L.&P.	6	July 1, '19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅞	100⅝	2.00
†Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101	101½	2.00
Brklyn R. T.	5	July 1, '18	100⅞	101¼	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	102⅞	5.45
‡Ches. & O.	..	June, 1919	101¼	101⅜	2.40
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	101¼	102¼	6.81
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.70
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98½	98¾	4.25
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	19.00
¶Cons. Pow.	6	May 1,'17	100½	100¼	3.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅝	103	4.50
Den. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1917	102	103	5.80
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	95	96	6.00
Erie R. R.	6½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	101	4.80
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100¾	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101¾	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	102	5.35
**Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101¼	101½	3.00
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅝	4.70
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	88	92	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99½	6.30
M. West Utils.	6	Jan. 1,'25	104	106	..
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100⅝	100⅝	5.80
‡Nor. S. Pow.	6	June, 1917	101	101½	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101⅜	101⅞	4.10
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98¾	99¼	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	3.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅝	100⅝	3.00
U.S.S.R.&M.	6	Feb., 1926	108¾	109	4.75
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101⅜	101⅝	4.30
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101½	102	3.45
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101½	4.95
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	99⅞	5.05
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅛	101	5.45
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
††West. P. Co.	8	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for redemption June, 1916, at 101. ¶Called for redemption May 1, at 100. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ††Called for redemption May 8, at 100½.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Lauren J. Drake has been elected Vice President and Director of the Galena-Signal Oil Company to succeed E. H. Baker, who recently withdrew from the company.

H. E. Elder, formerly in the Utica office of Glidden, Lyon & Co., has become connected with the firm of Stranahan & Co.

F. W. Ellsworth, publicity manager of the Guaranty Trust Company, addressed the Florida Bankers' Association at Daytona yesterday on "Modern Developments in Banking."

The Muskogee Refining Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent. yesterday and the usual monthly payment of 1 per cent., to be distributed on April 25.

A syndicate managed by J. S. Bache & Co. has underwritten half of an issue of 100,000 shares of the Perlman Rim Corporation, recently formed to make demountable rims under the Perlman patents.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,115	Adventure	3¾	4¼	3¾	4⅛
110	Ahmeek	101	101	100	100
940	Alaska Gold	20	20	19¾	20
6,399	Algomah	1¾	2	1¾	2
80	Arcadian	70	70	70	70
8,268	Am. Zinc	92¼	92¾	90¾	91¾
210	Anaconda	86	87¾	86	87
1,050	Arizona Com.	9¼	9¼	9	9
700	Arnold	1	1	95c	95c
120	Butte & Bal.	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3½
1,820	Butte & Sup.	94	94¾	92	92¾
270	Calum. & Ariz.	73¾	73¾	74	74
15	Calumet & H.	555	555	554	555
55	Centennial	17½	17½	17½	17½
797	Copper Range.	64½	65	64	64½
35	Daly-West	3½	3½	3½	3½
200	East Butte	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
280	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
30	Granby	90	90	90	90
380	Goodrich Rub.	79	79¾	77½	77½
40	Guggenh'm Ex.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
90	Insp. Copper	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾
110	Interboro Con.	17¾	17¾	17½	17¾
910	Int. Mer. Mar.	21¾	21¾	20	20
4,210	Int. M. M. pf.	76¾	77¾	74	74½
10	Kan. City S.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
440	Kenne. Copper	57¾	57¾	56½	57
220	Max. Motor	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾
4,830	Mexican Pet.	111¾	112¼	109¾	109¾
215	Miami Copper	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
2	Nevada Con.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
90	N. Y. Central	103¾	103¾	103	103¾
20	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	64	64	63¾	63¾
50	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25
140	Pennsylvania	57¼	57¼	57½	57½
60	Ray Copper	21¾	21¾	22¾	22¾
1,020	Reading	86¼	86¼	84¾	84¾
20	Rep. I. & S.	51	51¾	50¾	50¾
90	So. Pacific	98¼	98¼	98	98
165	So. Railway	20½	20½	20¼	20¾
220	Studebaker Co.	142¾	142¾	140¾	141½
110	Tenn. Copper	52¾	52¾	52¼	52½
300	Third Ave.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
20	Un. Bag & P.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
270	Union Pacific	133¾	133

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Winifred Sullivan of New York was admitted to practice.

177—T. Kelly v. E. J. Griffin, jailer, &c.—Argument continued.

666—People of State of New York ex rel W. S. Kennedy v. F. W. Becker, Sheriff, &c.—Argument commenced. Leave granted to file supplemental brief within one week on motion of attorney for plaintiff.

808—U. S. v. New Youth Farm and Home Co. et al.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for April 10: Nos. 830, 449, 684, 847, 866, 885, 889, 295, (and 254), 244, (and 271.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

Archibald C. M. L. Stewart, respt., v. Jeanie A. Stuart, et al., impld., appts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. John W. Williams, Inc., appt.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged. Opinions by Scott and Davis. (Clarke, P., and Davis, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Albert J. Davis, appt. v. Helen M. Kelly, respt.—Judgment reversed with costs and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Louis Sherry, appt., v. Federal Terra Cotta Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Scott and Page, JJ. (Page, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Barnett L. Hollander et al., appts., v. Henry Kauffman et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Tennye R. Farquhar, respt., v. Norman Farquhar, appt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Page, J. Settle order on notice.

Holzman, Cohen & Co., appts., v. Edward P. Teague, respt. Determination modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs in all courts to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

Margaretha Amsler, respt., v. Sorsel Contracting Co., appt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Henry W. Hayden, indv., &c., respts., v. Amos R. E. Pinchot, appt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs to appellant. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

James P. J. Morris, respt., v. Henry G. Hay, appt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Louis C. Freeman, appt., v. William Hartfield, respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Davis, J. (McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

L. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., respt., v. Isabel M. Ilanga et al., impld., appts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Alphonso Cangaro, appt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

George de Carlton, respt., v. Vaughan Glaser, appt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Midtown Contracting Co., respt., v. Louis Goldstein, et al., appts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

German National Bank, respt., v. Carnegie Trust Co. et al., appts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Davis, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed. (Carnegie Trust Co. v. 1st Nat. Bank, No. 2, N. Y. Co., Order filed.

Re N. Y. Railways Co., appt., v. William A. Prendergast et al., respts. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

William D. Martin, appt., v. New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Re Hinds, Spindler & Eldridge.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Re application of E. I. du Pont De Nemours Powder Co., respt., to Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., as tax., appt. Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Julia Pollock et al., respts., v. Samuel Sachs et al., appts.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

Seaboard National Bank, appt., v. Richard I. Reid et al., impld. with Edmund Roure, respt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion by McLaughlin and Smith, JJ., (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re Amos F. Eno, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Publicity Leasing Co., appt., v. Alfred Ludwig as Supt., &c., et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion, with $50 costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Settle order on notice.

Kern Horse Remedy Co., appt., v. William Seiner et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Re William B. Dressler.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Albert W. Duckworth.—Report approved and proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Annie M. Austin, respt., v. Buffalo Electric Vehicle Co., appt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. (Dissenting opinion by Scott, J.) Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Platzek, J.—at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate.

Rose M. Ford, William Dwyer.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Re Kramer—Adolf Hangsen, Re Aaron—Theodore Arnold. Re Cook—Henry Fluegelman. Re Eagle—Roy M. Robinson. Springer-Kershenbluth—John Gruenberg. Wise-Marx—Bernhard Rabbino.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Kremer-Kessler—Carrington G. Arnold.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Mel. Life Ins. Co.-Brody, Adler & Koch Co.—Henry M. Goldfogle.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Platzek, J. — Henry Jones-Harris Seal—801 Baerlein. Mary F. P. Wells-Repetti Co—Wm. H. Malcolm.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Re Tunick, &c., (Goramson)—Charles V. Halley, Jr.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

J. E. Davis, appt., v. Sarah C. Davis and May A. Hoffman as admrs., &c., respts.—Motion denied on condition that appellant perfect his appeal, place the same on the May calendar, and be ready for argument when reached, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

J. C. De Gioff, respt., v. A. Pansini et al., appts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

L. T. Dempsey, appt., v. M. F. O'Rourke as admr., &c., appt.; E. R. Comly et al., respts.—Motion denied without costs and without prejudice.

Eastchester Savings Bank, respt., v. C. A. Dow et al., defts.; H. Jones, appt.—Motion granted, with costs.

C. W. Hall, appt., v. P. T. Kenny, respt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Re application of the Brooklyn Bar, M. M. Black, respt.—Matter referred to the Hon. J. T. Marean as official referee.

Re application of C. N. Y., (Public Park at C. I.)—Motion granted.

Re application of C. N. Y. (Washington Ave., Bath, Queens.)—Motion granted. H. Doht substituted in the place of C. Edwards, and order signed.

Re judicial settlement of the accounts of G. M. Clapp, &c., respt., Warren E. Clapp et al., by C. W. Boote, their guardian ad litem, appts.—Motion to the extent of remitting the papers to the Surrogate's Court of Dutchess County for the purpose of resettling the case granted, otherwise motion denied.

Re G. M. Crooks, for admission to the Bar. Application granted.

Re judicial settlement of the account of Fidalma Del Genovese, as admx. of Virgilio Del Genovese, decd.—Motion denied, without costs.

Re last will of J. F. Fournier, decd., W. K. Trimwell, exrs., &c., appts. Anne E. Reeve and Fannie M. Aldrich respts.—Report of referee confirmed.

Re M. J. Gerson for admission to the Bar. Application granted.

Re appointment of a general guardian of William G. Lee, an infant.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re last will of Mary Oates, decd.; as a will of real and personal property.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

McDermott Dairy Co., respt., v. P. F. Brennan et al., appts.—Motion for reargument denied.

P. G. Peed, appt., v. Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary of Scarsdale, N. Y., et al., respts.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless the appellant perfect the appeal, place the case on the May calendar, and be ready for argument when reached.

Carol Prendergast, appt., v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co., respt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

P. Sonnedder, appt., v. N. Y. & L. I. Traction Co., respt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted on condition.

J. Zubow, pltf., v. Main Bldg. Co., Inc., et al., defts.—Motion for stay granted on condition.

The Com. of Public Charities, &c., on complaint of Mary Mlnik, respt., v. L. Hallgarten, appt.—Order of affiation of the Court of Special Sessions reversed and deft. discharged.

Eva Conklin, respt., v. Robert E. Conklin et al., respts.; Elizabeth Klein et al., appts.—Judgment affirmed by default, with costs.

J. A. Hamilton, appt., v. Royal Indemnity Co. et al., respts.—Motion for reargument denied, with costs.

Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re the last will of Melcena B. Merritt, decd. (Acts 1, 2 and 3.)—Orders of the Surrogate's Court of Orange County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

R. T. Knoll, appt., v. L. I. R. R. Co. & S. R. R., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Max Meyer, respt., v. United Dressed Beef Co., appt.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Mary Meyer, respt., v. Edward Friedman, appt.—Judgment of the County Court of Nassau County and the final order of the Justice's Court reversed and proceedings dismissed, with costs.

Wm. A. Shipman, respt., v. J. H. Shipley & Bro., W. A. Maroney, &c., appts.—Judgments and order affirmed, with costs.

Elenor L. Morgan and Frank S. Waller, appts., v. Elmer E. Sampson, as exec., &c., respt.; Emma L. Waller et al., appts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Florence Morris, as admx., of William H. Morris, decd., respt., v. Thomas Morris, appt., impleaded with others, defts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion to amend complaint denied, with $10 costs.

V. Nanpoiris, respt., v. N. Drakos, appt.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. F. Dalton, appt., v. William Williams, as com., &c., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Thos. F. Smith, respt., v. Sarah A. Smith and Edward J. Smith, appts.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

W. J. Sweezey, respt., v. Joanna O'Rourke, appt.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

L. Tompkins, respt., v. E. Yale, appt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

J. Vinokur, respt., v. F. C. Ellis, appt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

Decision by the Presiding Justice on application to appeal from the Appellate Term: Mary Sands, respt., v. Penn. R. R., appt.—Application dismissed, without costs.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BLEECKER ST, 358, store and basement; Felix De Luca to Nathan Pechenik, 1,507 2d Av, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Bernard Baar, 220 Broadway.....$600

JOHN ST, 85 and 87, stores; Emily P. Gibson and another to John F. Seitz Co., 58 John St, 2 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, W. C. Ridgway, 41 Park Row...$5,000

67TH AV, 968, store floor; The 75 West Fifty-fifth Street Corporation; Hermann Kuhnast and another, 321 West 55th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, M. W. Quigley, 358 Lexington Av.....$2,400

87TH AV, 2,410, store and basement; Henry Albers to Bernhard Walter, 1,031 Grand Concourse, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, H. A. Eberhardt, 37 Liberty St...$1,500

97TH AV, 1572 nll; John J. Duff, executor, to Morris Rashiel, 272 9th Av, 3 years from May 1, 1916.....$1,380

43RD ST, 229 and 222 West, all; Edendale Construction Co. to William E. Woodman, 142 West 40th St, 15 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, Cohen Brothers, 64 Wall St.....$16,000

104TH ST, 29-31 East, all; Parker K. Deane to Isaac Rubin and another, 197 2d Av, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Isaac Rubin, 197 2d Av.....$6,000

123D ST, 51 East, store; Isaac Cohen to Joseph Hirschkowitz, 217 East 117th St, 2 years from May 1, 1916; address, 330 East 121st St.....$480

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 882, store, &c.; Gabriel Berkowitz to Alexander Selkin, 959 Prospect Av, 5 years and 4 months from Jan. 1, 1915, rerecorded from Jan. 7, 1915; attorney, Alexander Selkin, 882 Prospect Av.

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, 3 years from May 1, 1920; same attorney.....$1,320

WILLIS AV, 382, south store, &c.; Lena Goetz to Anton Keil, 399 Willis Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Charles Kuntze, 2,804 3d Av.....$564

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,874 to 1,880; J. F. Duffy Co. against John Wendel Estate, Elbert T. Otto & Sons, Inc., owners; M. Whitelaw & Sons, contractors, relewal.....862

127TH ST, 552 to 558 West; Barnet W. Rod Co. against John A. Summers, owner; Klein Operating Co., contractor; $18

131ST ST, 616 West; Joan J. Conner against Gustavus L. Lawrence, owner; H. A. De Lue, contractor.....$18

SAME PROPERTY; Frank W. Phillips against Gustavus L. Lawrence, owner; Carl Reed, contractor.....$4

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

20TH ST, 11 West; L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc., against Ferris Land Co. et al., March 7, 1916, by bond.....$100

Bronx.

CHARLOTTE ST, e s, 100.7 ft n of Seabury Place, 75x—; George Colon & Co. against Charlotte Construction Co., et al., Sept. 1, 1915.....$1,000

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Lower Broad Street Purchase for Tall Building.—Twelve-Story Structure Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel—West Fifty-eighth Street Apartment Site Deal—Big Long Island City Lease.

An important deal on lower Broad Street for a tall building and a twelve-story building project for Thirty-fourth Street adjoining the Vanderbilt Hotel gave an active tone to the realty market yesterday, illustrative of good business conditions in widely different sections of the city.

The Broad Street deal, which is the largest sale of property in that locality for a long time, involved the block front between Water and Pearl Streets, being 102 and 108 Broad Street, on the west side, and the buildings in the rear, back to and including 14 Water Street and 42 Pearl Street. The entire frontage is 112 on Broad Street, 139 on Pearl, and 118 on Water Street.

The properties were purchased from three owners, Elbridge T. Gerry being the seller of 14 Water Street, the John Black estate of the building in the rear at 42 Pearl Street, and the remainder including 16 to 20 Water Street, 44 to 50 Pearl, and the Broad Street front, by the Empire Mortgage Company. Eight old five-story structures cover the plot, which contains about 14,000 square feet. Its assessed valuation last year including improvements was $360,500.

The Ruland & Whiting Company were the brokers in the deal. The Cruikshank Company represented Mr. Gerry and William A. White & Sons represented the Empire Mortgage Company in the transaction.

Plans are being prepared by the buyers, who are said to be a large export firm, which will occupy the greater part of the new structure for a twelve or sixteen-story building to be erected as soon as the existing leases expire. Fraunces Tavern is on the opposite southeast corner of Broad and Pearl Streets and opposite on the north is the home of the Bush Terminal Company.

Big Business Building Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.

The first important business operation on East Thirty-fourth Street between Park and Madison Avenues, with the exception of the Vanderbilt Hotel, projected for that block since the erection several years ago of the Cameron Building on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue, is planned for the plot at 62 and 64 East Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the Vanderbilt Hotel on the Park Avenue corner. The property, now covered by two old dwellings, has been leased, after prolonged negotiations, by Menschel Brothers, who are having plans prepared for improving the plot with a twelve-story commercial building to be used as offices and salesrooms.

The property has been leased from Edward N. Dickerson of Monte Carlo for twenty-one years, with two renewal privileges—sixty-three years in all. The frontage is 42.8 on the street by 98.9, and it is diagonally opposite the Church of the Messiah.

Frederick Zittel & Sons were the brokers in the lease. Menschel Brothers were represented by Montgomery & Peabody as attorneys.

Buys $200,000 Apartment House Site.

As a site for a nine-story apartment house, Edgar A. Levy has purchased from Granville F. Dailey, executor of the estate of Caroline T. Searle, the three four-story brownstone dwellings at 140 to 144 West Fifty-eight Street, and from Charles M. Brooks the four-story dwelling at 146 West Fifty-eighth Street, making a plot 72 by 100.

In front of the property on Fifty-seventh Street is the Calvary Baptist Church, which assures permanent light. This is the first sale of these premises in over thirty years. The property has been held at $200,000. The Hall-Berwin Company negotiated the sale.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Mrs. Emily Price Post has sold through Pease & Elliman 125 East Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, adjoining the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue. The buyer is a physician, who will occupy the house.

The recently incorporated 148 East Thirty-ninth Street Company is the buyer of the new four-story private dwellings 148 to 147 East Thirty-ninth Street, on a plot 53.1 by 98.8. The site will probably be improved with an apartment house.

Bronx Sales.

S. H. Frankenheim has sold for William Swift to Louis De Liccia the three-story stone dwelling known as 419 East 140th Street on a plot 17 by 100.

Samuel A. Sugerman has purchased for investment from Alfred Olenich 311 East 136th Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100.

Alexander Selkin, David Mintz and H. T. Kay have sold for the Henry Morgenthau Company the four-story flat on a lot 37 by 100 at 932 Kelly Street. The purchaser gave in part payment 58 East 131st Street, a three-story two-family house on a lot 17 by 100.

Brooklyn.

O. L. & G. W. Perfect sold two blocks on Twentieth Avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth Streets, containing twenty-seven lots, to the Special Constructing and Contracting Company for immediate development with twenty one-family stucco houses with garages.

Long Island.

Bramwell Davis has sold for S. Casola to George A. Sheffield two lots on Fourth Street near Montauk Avenue, Bayside.

Michael Nolan purchased from George Harnden for $6,000 the new house on Woodland Avenue near Palace Boulevard, Bayside.

Ellen Ilieslin has sold to Elizabeth F. Haight a plot 50 by 100 on Franklin Place, near Bowne Avenue, Flushing, and to Margaret M. Cole one and a half lots on the old Isaac Peck property at Flushing.

Fannie D. Haak has sold to Mortimer D. Wandell a plot 25 by 87 feet on Flushing Place, near State Street.

Defender Company in Big Long Island City Lease.

The Defender Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of white goods, sheets, and pillow cases, have leased through M. & L. Hess from the Degnon Realty and Terminal Improvement Company, M. J. Degnon, President, a four-story concrete building, 270 by 88, to be erected for them on the east side of Pearson Street, adjoining Meadow Street, Long Island City. In the same block are the Brett Lithographing plant and the Studebaker factory. The Defender Company will provide work for 600 employes and the aggregate rental will exceed $400,000.

New Jersey.

Albert Robbins has sold the Manderville property on Spier Avenue, Allenhurst, N. J., to William H. R. Killeen of Brooklyn.

The following sales are reported at Mountain Lakes, N. J.: To Willard Mack, house 291; to Mrs. W. J. Morgan, house, 259; to E. E. Androvette, house, 73, and to J. Moran, house, 181.

Good Mid-Broadway Leases.

Another indication of the improving business conditions in the mid-Broadway section is shown in the lease just closed through Daniel Birdsall & Co. and Manning & Trunk of the old building at 371 Broadway, between Franklin and White Streets, for Mrs. Carson C. Peck to W. R. Ostrander & Co., who have been for over twenty years at 22 Dey Street. The lessees are one of the large electrical supply houses of the city. The lease has been taken for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $70,000.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., also rented for the estate of John E. Parsons the store and basement at 388 Broadway to the Walker-Keenan Co., representing the Hall's Safe Company, dealers in safes and vaults. The lease is for five years at an aggregate rental of nearly $20,000.

Commercial Leases.

Unger & Watson, Inc., have leased for a term of ten years the building, 322 East Fiftieth Street, to Deans, Inc., caterers.

William A. White & Sons have rented the entire building at 4-6 Jones Lane for the Cruikshank Company to David Brooks.

J. B. English has leased for John H. Martin to Louis Dauffalder the store and premises, 172 West Forty-eighth Street, for a term of years.

A. A. Hageman has leased the Easterly store, 59 West Thirty-ninth Street, to W. Wilson for a dancing academy, and the store at 65 West Thirty-ninth Street to Frank O'Neil.

The New York Real Estate Company has leased the four-story building at 669 Eighth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, for ten years to Charles Schiffer, millinery and ladies' wear. The aggregate rental is $41,500. Harold Davis of the company negotiated the deal.

Nelson, Lee & Green have leased to the Newark Shoe Stores (M. Samuels & Co.) the 18-foot store on the north side of 125th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the premises known as 245 West 125th Street.

Ames & Co. have leased for Hugh Healy, Jr., the building at 326 East Forty-eighth Street to Fred Evert, for automobile moving van business, and also for Charles Gachot the four-story building at 158 West Thirty-fifth Street to Mrs. Margaret Scott for a restaurant.

The Schulte Cigar Company has leased through Pease & Elliman from the Horn & Hardart Company the corner portion of the ground floor in the property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Houston Street, which was recently leased to the Horn & Hardart Company by the same brokers.

The Duross Company has leased for Edward McGuire the building at 17 Leonard Street to Femenella Bros.

The Avenue Realty Company has leased the store at 1045 Park Avenue to Daniel Reeves, Inc.

4½ Per Cent. Bronx Loans.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned to Mrs. Dalton $5,000 on her property northeast corner of 208th Street and Hull Avenue, and also $3,500 on her house on seventy-five feet of ground on the east side of Hull Avenue, north of Mosholu Parkway. Both of these loans were at 4½ per cent.

March Building Report.

Reports to Bradstreet's Journal from 107 cities of the United States show 18,721 permits filed during March with an estimated value of building planned or permitted for of $68,181,668, a decrease of 12.5 per cent. in permits, but a gain of 14.1 per cent. in value as compared with March a year ago.

The returns are very irregular, as shown by the fact that every group of cities shows a decrease in permits, while all but two groups show gains in estimated expenditure. In the detailed list by cities, too, it is found that fifty-six cities show gains, while fifty-one show decreases from March a year ago. New York shows a gain of 26.6 per cent., three boroughs reporting.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 357, w s, 76.2 ft n of Spring St, 27.3x200 to Mercer St, five-story loft building; East River Savings Institution against Esseff Realty Co. et al.; O. M. Hibbard, attorney; sale on judgment, $918,278.87; taxes, &c., $1,375.45; to the plaintiff for $89,000.

40th St, 312, s s, 128 West, a, 25x98.9; 9th Av, 50x100.5, four and five-story buildings; Felix Hirsch against C. M. Swiney et al.; Louis Werner, attorney; due on judgment, $35,516.64; taxes, &c., $427.70; subject to a prior mortgage of $70,000; to the plaintiff for $35,941.

141st St, 220 and 222 West, s s, 365 ft w of 7th Av, 60x99.11, six-story Ivanhoe apartment house; E. F. Calhan against Lizzie Kane et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due on judgment, $57,911.23; taxes, &c., $862.20; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

150th St, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for three five-story tenements, 86.8x85.11; Parkside Realty Co. 516 5th Av, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 398 5th Av, architects; cost, $150,000.

Broadway, w s, 77 ft s of West Houston St, and s e corner of Mercer St and West Houston St, for a twelve-story loft, 50x200, irregular x50; F. Ayer, Boston, Mass., owner; J. O. Whitemack, 231 West 18th St, architect; cost, $350,000.

Division St, n e corner of New Market St, for a two-story store, 125.8x140.8; city, owner; T. Y. Parsons, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

Freeman St, n w corner of Stebbins Av, for a one-story brick store, 81.6x33.6; Lopard Building Co., Barbara Lopard, 883 Trinity Av, President, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 39 East 149th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

238th St, s e corner of Broadway, for two five-story brick tenements, 75.0x85.6, 53.5x90.0; 5,780 Broadway Building Co., Inc., George O. Van Orden, 212 Broadway, President, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $110,000.

King Av, w s, 50 ft n of Elizabeth St, for a one and a half story frame garage, 20x30; James Lock, King Av, owner; S. H. Booth & Sons, City Island, architects; cost, $1,500.

178th St, n w corner of Marmion Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 38.0x36.6 and 82.11x48.10; Henry F. Sharp Construction Co., Israel Weinberger, 500 Broadway, owner; Norman Ederer, 1,341 Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

57th St, 10 to 14 West, to a ten-story store and show rooms; H. Bendel and A. Lewisohn, owners; H. D. Chapman, 334 5th Av, architect; cost, $75,000.

Broome St, 400 to 412, to a seven-story and basement offices, storage, and factory; American Express Co., 65 Broadway, owner; V. Jarboe, 381 4th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

Broadway, 365 and 367, to a six-story store and loft; American Express Co., 65 Broadway, owner; V. Jarboe, 381 4th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Lafayette St, 203 and 205, to a six-story loft; American Express Co., owner; V. Jarboe, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, s e corner of White St, to a six-story loft; V. Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; Tracy & Swartwout, 244 5th Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 916, e s, 42 ft n of 21st St, 18x36.1x17.3x61.3; Broadway, 914, e s, 60 ft s of 21st St, 18x30.11x17.8x58.1; Livingston Phelps to Ritz Realty Corp., 14 East 46th St, all liens. Purchase price not stated. Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, 920, s e corner of 21st St, 24x66.6x23x75.5; Broadway, e s, 24 ft s of 21st St, 18x31.3x17.3x60.6; Broadway, 912, s s, 96.3 ft n of 20th St, 17.10x50.11x17.3x45.9; United States Trust Co. of New York, trustee of Livingston Phelps and another, to Ritz Realty Corp., 14 East 46th St, April 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$125,250

COOPER ST, s s, 170 ft e of Academy St, strip, 0.2x100; 15 Cooper Street Co. to Ceri Realty Co., 11 Cooper St, April 7; attorney, Clark B. Augustine, 261 Broadway.....$1

INTERIOR GORE, begins at centre line of block between 40th and 41st Sts and 100 ft w of 3d Av; runs s 33.11x n w — to centre line of block x e to beginning; Helen G. Carpenter et al., Chicago, Ill., to Samuel M. Cohen, 507 West 112th St, all title, quitclaim, March 15, attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

JONES St, 20, n s, 200 ft e of Bleecker St, 25x100; Jogert Realty Co. to Knariton Realty Co., 1,064 Findlay Av, mtg $22,000, April 7; attorney, Abraham S. Wolfisch, 299 Broadway.....$100

LUDLOW ST, 40, e s, 125.6 ft n of Hester St, 25.3x87.6; Jacob H. Herschkowitz to David Herschkowitz, 140 Rivington St or 709 Trinity Av, all title, mtg $28,000, March 15, 1915.....$100

MERCER ST, 79, w s, 201.4 ft n of Broome St, 24.10x100; Maurice Rabinowitz to Burden Realty Corporation, 257 Broadway, mtg $24,000, March 31; attorney, Kenneth G. Newman, 257 Broadway.....$1

VANDEWATER ST, s s, 106.11 ft w of Pearl St, 28.2x50.2x irregular; United States Savings Bank to Dorbar Realty Co., 80 Maiden Lane, mtg $5,000, all liens, Feb. 29; attorneys, Merrill, Kellogg & Hoyt, 100 Broadway, April 3; attorney, I. Greyhead, 34 Pine St.....Gift

LORING PLACE, 1,920, e s, 40x106.2; Oesting Building Co., Inc., to Charles L. O'Shea, 98 Claremont Av, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, April 1; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles L. O'Shea to Henry L. Bloch, 913 Park Av, and another, mtg $26,000, April 1; attorneys, same.....$100

LORING PLACE, 1,934, e s, 40.6x112.10; Oesting Building Co., Inc., to Charles L. O'Shea, 99 Claremont Av, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, April 1; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles L. O'Shea to Tinsley May, 2 East 116th St, mtg $27,500, April 1; same attorneys.....$100

LOT 4, partition map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Christian Kulmer to Frederick Wein, 339 St. Ann's Av, May 10, 1904; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av.....$1

LOT 488, map Lohbauer Park; Cornelius R. Sutton to Gustave L. Siebenmann, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., April 1; attorney, Gustave L. Siebenmann, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Gustave L. Siebenmann to Helen M. Sutton, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., April 3; attorney, Helen M. Sutton, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.....$100

LOT 169, map of Century Investing Co., Patrick Curley to Madeline A. Curley, 647 Crotona Park North, Nov. 12, 1912; attorney, Joseph A. Curley, 1947 Crotona Park North.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Madeline A. Curley to Mary J. Curley, 647 Crotona Park North, ½ part, March 31, 1915; attorney, same.....$1

LOTS 613 to 620 and 635 to 640, map of Elizabeth R. Keegan, 1,036 irregular, Monteford, s w corner of Bridge St, being Lots 633 and 634, same map; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Louise Schuler, 247 East 83d St, mtg $5,000, April 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Bway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Louise Schuler to Rose Weil, 807 West 137th St, mtg $15,000, April 6; same attorney.....$1

PROSPECT AV, 1,388, e s, 40.5x104.9; Ira L. Wood to Frank Gens & Co., 230 Grand St., mtg $25,750, April 4; attorney, M. A. Rabinowitch, 230 Grand St.....$100

PUBLIC ROAD leading across Westchester Creek, n s, 40 ft from s s corner of land conveyed by William Cooper to Charles H. Sherwood, Sept. 5, 1866, 100x20x100x30; Elizabeth Boese to Rudolph Joseph, 80 Westchester Square, April 6; attorney, Cokeley, 1,325 Fort Schuyler Road.....$1

ST. PETER'S AV, n e s at n w s Maclay Av, 25x100; Charles A. Hickey, referee, to Philip A. Moore, 1,900 St. Peter's Av, April 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,700

186TH ST, 311 East, n s, 25x100; Sadie L. Horowitz to John J. Sullivan, 203 West 140th St, mtg $9,000, April 5; attorney, A. Superman, 35 Nassau St.....$100

140TH ST, 419 East, n s, 17x100; William H. Swift to Luigi De Liccia, 322 East 144th St, April 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 21st St, 96x45.9; Ritz Realty Corporation to Edw. S. Clark, Cooperstown, N. Y., April 6, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$75,000

PRESCOTT AV, n w s, 100.10 ft n e of Bolton Road, 25x138; Julia Marer to Citizens Savings and Loan Association, 215 West 125th St, April 7, installments, 5 1-5 p. c.; attorney, W. Ansell, 141 Broadway.....$3,250

2D AV, 1,164, e s, 25.5 ft n of 61st St, 25x75; Bernard J. Foss to Clara Goldberg and another, March 3, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.

22D ST, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 45.7x98.9; S. S. Construction Co. to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av., April 7, 5 years; attorney, W. M. Powell.—Wall St.....$80,000

22D ST, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 45.7x98.9; S. S. Construction Co. to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av., April 7, 5 years; attorney, W. M. Powell.—Wall St.....$60,000

22D ST, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 45.7x98.9; S. S. Construction Co. to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av., April 7, 5 years; attorney, W. M. Powell.—Wall St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles L. O'Shea to Henry L. Bloch, 913 Park Av, and another, mtg $26,000, April 1; attorneys, same.$100

LORING PLACE, 1,934, e s, 40.6x112.10; Oesting Building Co., Inc., to Charles L. O'Shea, 99 Claremont Av, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, April 1; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles L. O'Shea to Tinsley May, 2 East 116th St, mtg $27,500, April 1; same attorneys.....$100

LOT 4, partition map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Christian Kulmer to Frederick Wein, 339 St. Ann's Av, May 10, 1904; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av.....$1

LOT 488, map Lohbauer Park; Cornelius R. Sutton to Gustave L. Siebenmann, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., April 1; attorney, Gustave L. Siebenmann, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Gustave L. Siebenmann to Helen M. Sutton, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., April 3; attorney, Helen M. Sutton, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.....$100

LOT 169, map of Century Investing Co., Patrick Curley to Madeline A. Curley, 647 Crotona Park North, Nov. 12, 1912; attorney, Joseph A. Curley, 1947 Crotona Park North.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Madeline A. Curley to Mary J. Curley, 647 Crotona Park North, ½ part, March 31, 1915; attorney, same.....$1

LOTS 613 to 620 and 635 to 640, map of Elizabeth R. Keegan

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—An extensive disturbance now covers the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the Southeast and it has its centre over Georgia. During the last twenty-four hours the disturbance caused general rains in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, snow and rain in the Lower Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and snow in the Plains States. Snow and rain have also fallen in New England and New York.

Temperatures have fallen decidedly over the North Plains States, the Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys and the interior of the South Atlantic States. Readings are decidedly below normal over all interior districts east of the Rocky Mountains, while temperatures much above seasonal prevail to the westward.

In the Middle Atlantic States there will be rains Saturday and probably Sunday. In New England overcast weather Saturday will be followed by rain or snow Saturday night and Sunday.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee clearing weather Saturday will be followed by fair weather Sunday. In the Ohio Valley and the south portion of the region of the Great Lakes, there will be snow and rain Saturday and probably Sunday. Temperature will be considerably lower Saturday in the East Gulf States, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.

Cooler weather will continue elsewhere east of the Mississippi during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh north to east; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh east; South Atlantic Coast, fresh, shifting, becoming west.

FORECAST TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain on coast and rain or snow in interior Saturday and probably Sunday.

Southern New England—Cloudy, followed by snow or rain Saturday and probably Sunday.

New Jersey—Rain Saturday and probably Sunday.

Western New York—Rain or snow Saturday and probably Sunday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow Saturday. Sunday rain.

Northern New England—Cloudy Saturday. Sunday snow or rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	47	36	4 P. M.	51	49
9 A. M.	46	35	6 P. M.	49	46
9 A. M.	49	40	9 P. M.	45	42
12 M.	45	44	11 P. M.	44	43

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
3:00—2,216 5 Av.; John Borella	Slight
3:25—Front 428 E. 48 St., (auto truck;) Charles E. Hase	Total loss
10:00—800 W. 175 St.; Chas. Rosenthal	Slight
11:40—172 Av. A.; Thomas W. Wilhs	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—416 E. 74 St.; George Buerch	Slight
3:35—Waldo Av., Spuyten Duyvil; Mrs.	None
8:45—Riverside Drive & 116 St., (auto;) Samuel Crabb	Slight
9:00—247 W. 111 St.; not given	None
6:40—112-114 W. 144 St.; Jacob W. Bartlet	Slight
9:05—Perry Av. & 204 St.; (vacant lot)	None
9:06—304 E. 20 St.; Post-Grad. Hosp.	Slight
9:30—228-231 E. 44 St.; Max Gross	$100
9:00—Vacant lands, about 178 and 180 W. 9—21:11	
11:55—2,258 5 Av.; Edward Odesser	$500

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the parents of Public School 90, Richmond, under the auspices of the Mothers' Club of the school, was held last night.

The Association of Women Principals will hold a meeting at the Hotel Manhattan at 4 P. M. on April 10.

The Executive, Editorial, and Publicity Committees of the Association of Substitute Teachers will hold a meeting at 1:30 P. M. today at 302 Madison Avenue.

The following amendments are being incorporated into the Teachers' Pension bill: At the time of retirement any person shall be entitled to receive his benefits in an annual pension, payable monthly throughout life; in an annual pension actuarily determined, payable monthly throughout life, with the provision that in case or death of the pensioner before he receives the amount of his contribution plus the interest of 4 per cent. compounded annually, the balance shall be paid to his legal heirs; in an annual pension actuarily determined, payable monthly throughout life, with the provision that in the case of the death of the pensioner the annual pension, or a smaller pension as he shall elect at the time of retirement, shall be paid to such person as the pensioner shall designate at the time of his retirement. Upon retirement after thirty years of service of any class teacher in the elementary schools, who retires before Jan. 1, 1922, the annual pension shall be based on the average annual salary received during the five years preceding the date of retirement.

Mrs. Willard D. Straight was elected yesterday a Trustee of Teachers College. Dr. Frederick G. Bonser, Associate Professor of Industrial Education, was promoted to a full Professorship of Education and given charge of the elementary school curriculum. J. M. Gambrill, Instructor in History, was promoted to an Assistant Professorship with a seat in the Faculty of Practical Arts. Dr. Warren H. Wilson was appointed as adviser of students in rural education. Miss Marie Lavouea was appointed an instructor to assist Professor Bonser and Dr. Wilson. Short courses in rural education will be given by Professor Edwin L. Holton of the Kansas Agricultural College and Professor Guy M. Wilson of the Iowa State Agricultural College.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments ordered, 4 P. M., April 8: Captains C. E. Northrup, 156 to 158. E. P. Hughes, 168 to 156. Lieut. C. Carmody, 172 to 149. Patrol. T. O'Connor, 25 to Traffic Div., Sub-div. E. P. H. L. Meyer, 154 to Traffic Div., Sub-div. A. C. E. Smith, 153, assigned to clerical and house duty.

Temporary assignments: Sergs. W. F. Shea, 18 to Train. School, 14 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 10. R. V. McCauley, 21, to C. O. Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 9. Patrol. E. P. Halpin, 156 to C. O. Squad, duty in Record and Filing Bureau, 10 days, 9 A. M., Apr. 8.

To Training School from commands indicated, 5 days, from 9 A. M., Apr. 10, excused from 12:01 A. M., said date: J. F. Kervin, 5; E. C. Blanken, 21; T. J. Ford, 26; A. Moloney, 12; J. A. Gannon, 29; F. See, 39; J. R. Boylan, 42; G. W. Brewster, 66; E. Powers, 150; P. J. Dooley, 276; I. Levy, 278; J. J. Fisher, Traf. A; D. Harnett, Traf. C; E. J. Hoffman, 43; J. Mackintyre, 77; I. Oppenheimer, 274; E. Powell, 276; C. Schilp, Bridge; M. Kelly, Traf. B; T. J. Milan, Traf. E.

Leaves of absence, (without pay: Patrol. H. Daum, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 9. W. Blanwiss, 154, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 9. J. B. Hagen, 172, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 9. Sick leaves granted: Acting Det. Serg. First Gr., H. C. Jessup, D. B., 90 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 8. Patrol. P. Hanley, 148, 90 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 15.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. R. Beated, Traf. Div., Sub-div. C.

Deaths: Lieut. D. J. Lyons, 12, at noon, Apr. 5, Patrol. J. J. Dorsey, 22, at 7:20 P. M., Apr. 5.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ECKMAN, FANNIE, (April 20, 1915;) net estate, $78,542; Helen E. Hendricks, Ruth E. Goldsmith, Hattie E. Weiss, Meta E. Hammerslough, and Frances E. Hersog, daughters of decedent, each received $15,548; Ophalia Meyer, sister, was given $500, and three grandchildren each received $100. Assets: 72 East 86th St., $32,500; bank, $5,004; personalty, $50; due from Louis R. Hammerslough, $5,172; stocks and bonds, $38,876.

HENDRICKS, Mrs. BLANCHE, (June 5, 1915;) net estate, $125,741. Ernest Hendricks, son, $6,333 and a life estate in $58,954; Guy Hendricks, son, $5,333 and a life estate in $58,954; Fanny Hendricks, daughter, $6,768 and a life estate in $58,954; Ethel Hendricks, daughter, $6,768 and a life estate in $58,954, and Helen R. Hendricks, daughter, $6,768 and a life estate in $58,954. Assets: 18 East 80th St., $80,000; bank, $2,446; mortgages, $10,132; personalty, $5,971; stocks and bonds, $243,820; due to decedent from estates of Isabel B. Brush and Fanny Hendricks, $1,784. The largest holdings of stocks and bonds were: 369 shares Chicago & Northwestern Railway common, $34,028; 183 shares Illinois Central Railroad, $19,398; 200 shares Morris & Essex Railroad, $17,586; 70 shares United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Co., $15,540. Bonds: Northern Pacific Railway, $18,442, and corporate stock of the City of New York, $35,585.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BELLEVUE, FERDINAND S., (March 16;) left more than $5,000 personalty and more than $10,000 realty; Anna E. Bruch, friend, $10,000 and residuary estate; Frederick A. Bellevue, brother, $13,000; Henrietta Beinhorn, friend, $2,000; Adriene Bellevue, nephew, $5,000; Nanetta Bellevue, niece, $4,000; Adriene Bellevue grandnephew, $5,000; Rosie Mater Nelle Francalee, $10,000; various friends, amounts of $1,000 or less.

KATZ, MARRIS, (March 22;) left more than $17,500 personalty to his widow, Sadie.

RAYNOLDS, MATTIE C., (March 25;) left about $19,000 personalty in equal shares to her children, Adelaide H. Raynolds, Anna C. McCarthy, and Charles T. Raynolds; a bequest of $500 was made to Charles Walton, and one of $250 to Lizzie Waugh.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Col. L. W. V. Kennon, [illegible], from office of Chief of Staff, to absence with leave.

Orders [illegible] Jan. 24, relating to 1st Lt. R. P. Glassburn, [illegible] A. C., amended to direct him to join 8th Co., as soon as practicable after completion of testimony before the Federal Court.

Capt. R[illegible] Reaney, 8th Cav., to service in Q. M. C., April 7, vice Capt. E. M. Tompkins, relieved.

Capt. W. T. Patten, retired, is relieved from duty at University of Washington, Seattle, is assigned to active duty and detailed as Acting Quartermaster at Ft. Lawton, Wash. and will, in addition, assume charge of buildings, public property, and employes, that may be sent to Ft. Lawton Military Reservation while awaiting shipment to the Philippines, also of construction work at Ft. Lawton.

Maj. L. F. Garrard, Jr., Q. M. C., to Andersonville Prison Park, Ga., to inspect work done by Americus Machine Shop, then to his station.

The Commanding Officer, Madison Barracks, N. Y., will designate and detail an officers' station at that post, to relieve Capt. R. B. Lister, Q. M. C.

Adjt. L. F. Foster, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as Acting Q. M. at Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.

Capt. J. S. Fair, Q. M. C., from Hawaiian Dept., to Manila on or about April 15, and sail for San Francisco.

Leaves: Capt. G. V. Packer, 3d Inf., two months; 1st Lt. F. Thorp, Jr., from date of relief from present duties until sailing of the June transport for the Philippines; Capt. C. S. Babcock, 1st Cav., one month and ten days; and Col. G. M. Davis, two months.

Navy.

Lt. F. M. Perkins, to the Cassin.

Jr. Grade Lts. H. A. Waddington, the Indianapolis, home and wait orders; F. H. Kelly, the Iris, to the Buffalo; G. W. La Moutain, and S. D. McCaughey, the Connecticut, to Boston.

Gunners: J. S. Conover, the Rainbow, to the Colorado, and A. Anderson, the Chester, temporary duty, receiving ship at New York.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ammen, at Whitestone Landing; Blakely, at Newport; Burrows, at New York Yard; Charleston and Oregon, at San Francisco; McCall, at Rosebank; Perry and Whipple, at San Diego; Prairie, at Guantanamo; Supply, at Honolulu, and the Wheeling, at Vera Cruz.

Sailed—Chauncey, Zamboange, P. I., for Jolo. P. I.; Jacob Jones, Tampa for Key West; and the Ozark, Hampton Roads for Rappahannock.

The tug Active has been detached from duty at Naval Training Station, San Francisco and assigned to duty at Mare Island Yard.

The Solace will proceed to Washington en route from Guantanamo for New York.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for laboratory assistant, bacteriological laboratory, men and women, will be received until 4 P. M. on April 19. The subjects and weights are: Duties, 6; experience, 4. Candidates must be at least 18 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The usual salary is $600 a year. Vacancies occur frequently in the Health Department.

United States.

The commission announces for May 16 an examination for assistant pathologist in citrus fruit investigations, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,800 per annum. The duties will be to make investigations of diseases of citrus, pineapples, and other subtropical fruits in the laboratory at Washington and in the field, particularly in Florida and the Gulf Coast States. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and training experience in plant pathological investigations, and publications or theses. Graduation with a B. S. or equivalent degree from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least four years' subsequent research work in plant diseases either as a post-graduate student or an experiment station investigator, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Whole or part interest in established manufacturing or commercial enterprise, located preferably in the East, by two young men of seasoned selling and executive ability, willing to invest from $5,000 to $25,000 and active services. Substantial propositions considered only. State full particulars. Communications confidential. Address F. O. Box No. 1,816, Boston, Mass.

Agency.—General merchant, domiciled in Newark, N. J., middle aged, active, experienced, able to finance himself and, if necessary, capable of investing a few thousand dollars in the business, desires to represent prominent manufacturer of machinery or other merchandise, in New Jersey or further afield; state specialty. R 97 Times.

Active or silent associate desired with $35,000 to join company about to organize high-grade retail business in this city; very competent management and superior location secured; ready to do business May 1; interest in the business carrying unusual profits to right parties. P 29 Times Annex.

TEA ROOMS FOR SALE.

Beautifully furnished, fully equipped; on the ocean front, Jersey coast; reputation established; bargain if sold or rented immediately; pictures shown by appointment. M 95 Times.

Finely appointed gentlemen's drinking place in large building; location suburban to New York City; long lease. For details of sale address Owner, L 409 Times Downtown.

ESTABLISHED BOARDING HOUSE.

Bronxville, for rent; furnished if desired; gas, electricity; high ground; near station. R 111 Times.

For sale, good paying clothing store in Freehold, N. J., to quick buyer. Inquire the shop, 340 George St., New Brunswick, N. J.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to secure a fine, large factory in BUFFALO with 47,000 square feet floor space, 1¼ acres of land, mill and dry kiln, located on New York Central Railroad; desirable for almost any kind of business. IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS PROPERTY. P. O. Box 182, Buffalo, N. Y.

I have a profitable manufacturing business and want to meet man with $10,000.00 to invest in order to increase the business. Principals only. B 372 Times Downtown.

Partner.—Well-established fur manufacturer, best reputation, looking for salesman as partner with a few thousand dollars. Address Fur, Box 224 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Accountants.

TAKE YOUR LAWYER'S ADVICE.
Keep your affairs properly recorded. It saves litigation, and is advantageous itself. HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT, Certified Public Accountant, 1,265 Broadway. Madison 4012.

Reports, testing, inspection, specification, &c. General Industrial Engineering Co., 207 Market St., R. 303, Newark, N. J.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers st. Worth 3000.

Wanted immediately loan $1,000 for A1 business proposition; good interest. R 94 Times.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loans.

Want first mortgage loan, $26,000, for three years, at 5%, on high-class Manhattan, improved; principals only. Box R 36 Times Annex.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
166 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

PARK SLOPE.

284 Garfield Place, at 8th Av.; 3-story basement brownstone box stoop, 20x100; hardwood floors and trim; electric light; $8,000 equity, terms. Telephone Owner, 3006 Franklin, or B 286 Times Downtown.

Beautiful Flatbush, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms; all-night hall and phone service; see them; Brighton Beach "L" to Newkirk station.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Doctor's opportunity, Bronxwood Av. and North Chestnut Drive; large house, A-1 condition; subway; room for garage; assessments paid, $8,500. Edward Kehoe, Bronxwood Park.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

GREAT BARGAIN.

52 East 77th St.; 4-story and basement; foyer hall entrance; conveniences; exclusive neighborhood.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a 4-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c., 2 minutes from trolley, only 30 minutes out, complete for $1,800, easy terms, answer at once as owner cannot occupy. B. Bischoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

New homes in Laurelton, 30 minutes out, $6,400 and $7,100; seven rooms and bath; city conveniences; near stores, churches, public and parochial schools, tennis, golf. Vose, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Artistic nine rooms, garage, large plot, near beach and station; half hour out. Owner, Severance Johnson, Whitestone, Queens.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Two delightful houses, five and seven rooms, bath, heat, electricity, hard wood floors, exclusive neighborhood, beautiful grounds, wonderful view, thirty minutes from South Ferry. Apply mornings, Brown, Emerson Hill, Staten Island. Telephone 783 Tompkinsville.

3, 4, and 5 room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., $115 to $175 for season. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or New Dorp 449 W.; or E. R. Fox, 203 East 9th St., City, Orchard 3767.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To Let, Furnished.—Large, new, elegant house, with two baths. Owner, 152 Livingston St., Forest Hills, L. I.

FOR RENT—Furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mount Pocono, Penn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

An apartment of 7 rooms and three baths, with two servants' rooms, in the 70s, off Park Av., for rent from May to October; linen and silver included; rental, $250 per month; attractively furnished. Apply to Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 6200.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.

120 East 31st St.—Completely furnished apartment, 5 outside rooms; rent, $110 a month. Telephone 5217 Madison.

Furnished—West Side.

Corner apartment, Riverside Drive, 127th St.; unobstructed view; windows on three sides; coolest place in city; elegantly furnished; player piano, Oriental rugs, &c.; responsible people only; to Sept. 15, $120 a month. Ferris, 550 Riverside Drive.

Delightful Summer location; couple will rent two rooms and kitchen or whole apartment, modern all outside. The Redcot, 677 West 204th St. Telephone 9183 Audubon. Boynton.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, Vanderbilt 1460.

Riverside Drive, 227.—Six-room apartment, complete for housekeeping, April 15 to June 1; exceptional opportunity; $100 per month. Phone Riverside 1149. Seymour.

536 West 111th St.—Beautiful, sunny three rooms; bath, kitchenette; elevator apartment; fully furnished; April to September; references. Purdy.

121st, 537 West, (cor Broadway, Apt. 65.)—A three-room apartment, with kitchen; all light rooms; eastern exposure; above adjoining buildings.

Riverside Drive, 468, (cor 119th St.)—Seven rooms, two baths, and extra lavatory; beautifully and completely furnished. Boderick.

Comfortably furnished six-room apartment; cool, airy outside rooms; May-October; $80. Apt. 5 D, 316 West 97th St.

Attractive, well furnished, six rooms; May to October; high-class house; all conveniences. Hutchins, 209 West 97th St.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

47th, 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Select two-room-and-bath suites; extremely reasonable; special monthly rates.

113th St., 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; third floor. Fisher.

96th, 330 West.—Six or eight room apartment, attractively furnished; convenient location.

92d, 137 West.—3-room apartment, kitchen; electricity included; $60; reference. Miller.

92d, 251 West.—Beautiful 8-room apartment, $125 month. 1156 Riverside. Chaney.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Madison Av., 2,062, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

Two large rooms and bath; open fire; very desirable. Teague, 179 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31st, 102 East.—Elegant apartment containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

5 LARGE	ROOMS	$55-$60
6 LIGHT		$60-$70
7 CORNER		$80-$95

40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St. 3 min. 116th St. Exp. Sta. 6th & 9th Av. 'L.'

86TH STREET, 52 TO 56 WEST.

Two and three rooms and bath, kitchenette apartments; steam heat, electric light, shower baths, and all improvements; rents $40 to $45. A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

106TH, 204 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.

Beautiful apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, bath; electricity, phone, hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance; $30 to $37; owner's management.

7TH AV., NO. 2,424, NEAR 141ST ST.
High-class elevator house.
Four rooms, $30; six rooms, $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

21 FORT WASHINGTON AV., (near 160th St. and Broadway.)—4 rooms, elevator apt.; extra large, all outside, to sublet; unusual opportunity. Rio Vista.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside bank over telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1324 and 1647 Academy.

Six large, elegant rooms, overlooking Hudson; coolest point in city; liberal concessions. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Non-housekeeping apts., Spencer Arms; 2, 3 & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Two rooms, private bath; maid service; moderate. 704 West End Av.

56th, 59 West.—Bachelor apartment; also studio; unfurnished.

Bronx.

94 BRAND PLACE, CORNER UNIVERSITY AV.—Three blocks north Washington Bridge, four, five rooms; most ideal location.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Man and wife, no children, want completely furnished apartment, east side, southern exposure, for Spring and Summer; give full details; price must be moderate; the best of references given and required. 60 Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted—First-class furnished 5 or 6 room front apartment; good location; about $70. Portens, care Meccano Co., 71 West 23d St., New York.

Completely furnished six-room apartment, two months; not over $150 per month. R 104 Times.

One, two rooms, bath, April-October, near 62d St., Park Av., furnished or unfurnished. R 141 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

MADISON AV., 218.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

49TH, 309 WEST.—Adjoining rooms; also other rooms; quiet home atmosphere; reasonable.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor floor suite; southern exposure; small, large rooms, bath; references.

58TH, 306 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot, cold water; meals optional; reasonable.

66TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; private baths; steam heat; electricity; Southern cooking.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; running water; twin beds; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

78D, 143 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE most attractive newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Exceptional rooms and table; homelike; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; electricity; excellent table. Telephone 8017 Columbus.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove, water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 201 WEST.—Pension Luguelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Handsome double, single rooms; well-appointed house; excellent table.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Hall room; all conveniences; refined surroundings; table boarders accommodated.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea rooms, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome; tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; southern exposure; home cooking; reasonable.

83D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small room; private house; home cooking; Summer rates.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths; refined; convenient location; references exchanged.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, five windows, overlooking Riverside; suite, with private bath; exceptional surroundings; excellent table.

93D, 138 WEST.—Large light rooms; private house; all conveniences; table guests; reasonable.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Private house; elegantly furnished; homelike. 9673 Riverside.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single; board optional.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, private bath; exceptional table; modern; private home; $12-$30 per week.

West Side.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av.)—Near beautiful Morningside Park, block west of elevated station; family hotel, cosy rooms, good board; pleasant surroundings; real home, especially for young people. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

142D, 516 WEST.—Large front room; board; telephone; convenient Subway and "L."

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 one, $14 up two; suite of two rooms, $20 up, social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

144TH, 510 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Large, attractive room; elevator apartment; electricity; reasonable.

227TH ST.-ARLINGTON AV., Spuyten Duyvil.—24 minutes Grand Central; 9 cents commutation; 231st St., Broadway subway convenient; references, Lesley.

HAMILTON PLACE, 61.—Attractive home, congenial surroundings; refined couple or two, three gentlemen; conveniences. Apartment 4, Broadway Subway, 137th St.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 18, (West 141st.)—Two rooms, with bath; English cooking; references.

LENOX AV., 197.—Attractive double room; refined Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 349.—Elegant connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; excellent board; $10 and $15 weekly. Telephone 4980 Morningside. Payne.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Double furnished room; excellent food; private house. Audubon 6883.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

BUSINESS WOMAN desires to board boy, 4, and girl, 1 year old, in refined home in country within commuting distance; highest references exchanged; $12 per week. J 3 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Part Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1538.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food or trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths, steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses. Booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

30TH ST., 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished, large room, hot and cold water, phone.

45TH, 27 EAST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; electricity; steam heat; phone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; sunny square room; single room; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Physician's private residence; select rooms, single and en suite; private hall; gentleman.

West Side.

4TH ST., 244 WEST.—Elevator apartment; business district; refined; suitable terms; south.

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone; select house; references.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Stately, newly furnished, renovated, large double rooms; elegant bath; exceptionally clean; electricity, steam, telephone; continuous hot water.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelors; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; telephone.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; hot and cold water; also small room for rent; refined house.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3 to $6; references; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Room; use of bath; single; $3.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Single room, near bath, in distinctive home; electricity; references.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable, clean, large second and third story front; modern conveniences.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; private bath; shower, electricity, telephone; references required.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Suite; running water; elevator apartment; also 2 large rooms. Sewell.

64TH ST., 147 WEST.—Front parlors, one flight up; $5 and $6; all conveniences.

68TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 8655.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large rooms; home surroundings; electric, telephone; reference.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor; other desirable rooms; three-room suite with bath.

70TH, 130 WEST, (Columbus 7634.)—Attractive rooms; baths; hot water; breakfasts; references.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room; alcove; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

71ST ST., 251 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; private. Bailey, phone 1205 Columbus.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentleman; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—Elegant, large room; private bath; small room; board; phone.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Large room, private bath; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; electric light. Schuyler 5675; reference.

159 WEST 75TH STREET.
Rooms; singly; en suite; bath; electricity.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Room, private bath; room, adjoining bath; private residence.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room, lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 205 WEST.—High class, large front suite; kitchenette; service included; permanent; $50.

78TH ST, 142 WEST.—Delightful rooms, adjoining bath; refined surroundings; $4 up; board optional.

78TH, 186 WEST.—Large, attractive room; with, without bath; electricity; telephone; small rooms.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; gentleman preferred; reasonable.

79TH ST, 302 WEST.—Two large, light rooms, bath; $12. 2859 Schuyler, Harvey.

80TH, 226 WEST.—Apartment, large corner room, overlooking Broadway; suitable couple. Vollum.

80TH, 306 WEST, (SCHUYLER 8917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; medium room, running water; bath; references.

94TH, 33 WEST.
Medium, large rooms, some with baths.

95TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful front rooms; homelike; small, congenial family; near subway, "L." Deer.

96TH, 55 WEST.—Light comfortable, big and small rooms; running water; private house.

West Side.

98TH, 173 WEST.—Large room; running water, electricity; meals optional; French cooking.

99TH, 320 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, kitchenette; other rooms; steam, electricity.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Desirable sunny rooms; conveniences; American family; private; references. Riverside 3744.

92D, 68 WEST.—Nice, large room; private house; gentlemen.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; running water; telephone, gentlemen. Owner.

98TH, 254 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Single, en suite, private bath; excellent furnishings; refined environment; gentlemen, couple. Apt. 9.

99TH ST, 245 WEST.—Large, light double room, every convenience; kitchenette, private bath; main floor; also front basement parlor; bright, sunny; double room; comfortably furnished, hot and cold running water; use of kitchen and laundry.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; attractive furnished room; bath; telephone.

104TH, 80 WEST.—Gentlemen; nicely furnished, medium room, modern conveniences; $5; references.

106TH, 248 WEST.—Large sunny room, southern exposure, electricity, elevator; gentlemen. Arbuckle.

106TH, 213 WEST (Broadway.)—Sunny parlor, bedroom adjoining bath; private entrance; gentlemen. Lawrence.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive room, near bath; elevator apartment; private family. Woodland.

113TH, 505 WEST.—Sunny, outside room, bath; telephone; choice location; only $2.50. Wilford.

115TH, 408 WEST.—Two front rooms, single or suite; all conveniences. Apartment 31.

116TH, 616

WAITE ONCE VICTIM OF HIS GERM STUDY

Inoculated Himself as Experiment and Had Typhoid, Dr. Barrowes Says.

KANE WANTS BURIED CASH

Embalmer's Lawyer Demands $7,800 Gift from Poisoner—Tells Kane to Answer No More Questions.

The efforts of the District Attorney to question further Eugene Oliver Kane, embalmer, and John S. Potter, undertaker, whom Dr. Arthur Warren Waite charged with conspiring with him to suppress evidence of the murder of John E. Peck, Dr. Waite's father-in-law, were halted yesterday. Burt L. Rich of 31 Nassau Street, attorney for the two men, told Mr. Swann that he had advised his clients not to go to the District Attorney's office any more and not to submit voluntarily to any more official questioning. Mr. Rich said the District Attorney had had sufficient opportunity to talk with Kane and Potter, and that both had told straight stories which had not been refuted by any evidence.

Mr. Swann, who had expected to question both Kane and Potter yesterday, would not say what his next move would be. He repeated, however, his assertion that he was not satisfied with their explanations of their dealings with Dr. Waite, and would not let the matter rest until he had learned "the whole truth." The District Attorney wanted especially to question Kane about the appearance of his name in the letter written by Dr. Waite to his brokers in which the dentist told the brokers to sell stock and cash checks sufficient to make up a sum of $15,000, and then to make out a check to Kane for this amount.

This mention of Kane's name seemed important to the District Attorney, because, in connection with the subject matter of the letter, it tended to corroborate Waite's story that he had given Kane $8,000 and promised him $16,000 more for his alleged agreement to testify that he used arsenic in the fluid with which he embalmed Mr. Peck's body.

Mr. Rich, according to Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, when in the District Attorney's office yesterday "made a formal demand" for the $7,800 which Kane admitted receiving from Dr. Waite and which was found by Detective John Cunniff where Kane had buried it near Orient Point, L. I. Kane's story was that Dr. Waite gave him $7,800, and not $8,000, but that he made no promise to suppress Mr. Peck's murder. Mr. Rich's claim yesterday was that Dr. Waite had made a present of the money to Kane, and that it was, therefore, the property of the embalmer.

The District Attorney informed Mr. Rich that A. B. Morrison, attorney for Miss Catharine E. Peck, an aunt of Waite's wife, had already put in a claim for the money in the name of Miss Peck on the ground that it was part of $40,000 which she had intrusted to Dr. Waite for investment. Mr. Swann added that he would keep the money for use as evidence in Dr. Waite's trial for murder and take action regarding the claims afterward.

Although the news of Mr. Rich's demand for the money was given out in the District Attorney's office in all seriousness, Mr. Rich, when questioned about the matter, said that "it was all a joke."

The District Attorney began yesterday to amass further evidence to combat any defense of Dr. Waite on the ground of insanity. He obtained letters written by the dentist to friends in Grand Rapids and elsewhere which, he said, reflect a normal mind. Assistant District Attorney Francis X. Mancuso and Detective Sergeant Healy leave today for the West with the intention of visiting Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor, Lansing, and other cities in Michigan where Waite was known. They will make investigations and take affidavits bearing upon the mental condition of the dentist. Drs. William Mabon and Smith Ely Jelliffe have been employed by the District Attorney to determine, with Dr. Menas S. Gregory, chief alienist of Bellevue Hospital, the exact mental condition of the prisoner.

Dr. David Nye Barrowes of the Cornell Medical School told Assistant District Attorney Dooling yesterday that Dr. Waite began the study of virulent disease germs under him last November, and that, in an effort to determine the effect of typhoid germs upon the human system, actually inoculated himself with a culture. Dr. Waite suffered a mild attack of typhoid as a result, Dr. Barrowes said.

Dr. William H. Porter, who treated Mrs. Peck before she died, was at the District Attorney's office yesterday, and told of her symptoms.

Strike in Munition Plant Goes On.

ORANGE, N. J., April 7.—The strikers at the A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company's plant in East Orange, who, it was expected, would return today, are still out. The plant is engaged in making shells. The men had a secret ballot this morning and voted against a return. They want 40 cents an hour. Thus far there has been no trouble, but the police are guarding the plant.

SEEK LYMAN'S SECURITIES.

Officials Believe Swindler Had Safe Deposit Box in Newark.

In an attempt, if possible, to link all the evidence in the chain connecting "Dr." John Grant Lyman, the alleged swindler, with "George M. Brown," who rented Box No. 50 in the safe deposit vaults of the Essex County National Bank, Abner S. Werblin of New York, attorney for the bankruptcy receiver of Lyman's brokerage companies, continued his examination yesterday before Referee George W. W. Porter of Newark as special master.

Mr. Werblin is trying to get possession of the contents of Box 50, the value of which is unknown. Upon the direction of Judge Thomas G. Haight in the Newark branch of the United States District Court the matter came up again before Mr. Porter on a rule directing the bank to show cause why the contents should not be turned over to John H. Lyttle of New York, the ancillary receiver for John H. Putnam & Co., and Charles A. Curtiss & Co., Lyman's companies.

A legal adjudication as to the identity of Brown as Lyman was requested by John R. Hardin, attorney for the bank. For the bank's protection Mr. Hardin asked for the order of the Judge of the court upon a rule directing the bank to turn over the contents if the evidence warranted such a decree.

Post Office Inspector Swain told of having received the key with others from Post Office Inspector Reese of Tampa, Fla. The witness testified that Lyman's keys were taken from him after his arrest by the Chief of Police of St. Petersburg. The chief turned them over to Reese. The other keys on the ring, Swain testified, fitted Lyman's trunks and suitcase.

TELLS OUR CHEMICAL NEEDS

Dr. Backeland Would Build Plants to Produce Acids Used in War.

Any bill for national defense, which does not make this country independent of imported nitrates, forgets an essential matter and puts us in the position of one who would buy an automobile without obtaining a supply of gasolene, in the opinion of Dr. L. H. Backeland, former President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and a member of the Naval Consulting Board.

He spoke before the Patria Club in the Seventh Regiment Armory last night on the vital need for chemical preparedness for war. He dealt especially with the importance of nitric acid. The doctor told of what the warring nations had done to obtain nitric acid, and their success in making part of their supply from the air.

"The United States," he said, "does not possess a single plant for producing its own synthetic nitric acid. In case of war we would have to depend entirely upon our small supply of Chile saltpeter, which would soon be exhausted. If we bought enough from Chile to last us for one year's big war the interest and loss on investment would almost equal the cost of installing a permanent plant, which in time of peace could operate for cheap fertilizer."

Professor Arthur Gordon Webster of Clark University and a member of the Naval Consulting Board, Colonel Charles Lydecker, and Cornelius A. Pugsley, ex-President of the Sons of the Revolution, also spoke.

CANNOT HIRE GARY EXPERT.

Corporation Counsel Rules Against Employing Dr. Wirt.

The Corporation Counsel has filed an opinion that the Board of Education has not the right to employ Dr. William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., as educational adviser in the New York public school system at $10,000 a year for twelve weeks of his time. The Committee on Vocational Schools of the Board of Education has been considering a resolution offered by John Martin for the transfer of Mr. Wirt from the Board of Estimate's employ to that of the Board of Education. The latter body paid Mr. Wirt $10,000 for his work last year. A taxpayers' suit may be instituted to test whether that payment was legal. If the board cannot employ him, there is a question as to its right to permit him to continue his experiments in the public schools. This work, it is said, must hereafter be under the immediate supervision of the Board of Superintendents.

The question of the legality of Mr. Wirt's employment was raised by Associate Superintendent Meleney in a recent letter to John Martin.

College Journalists Meet.

College journalists met at Columbia University yesterday for the opening conferences of their fourth annual convention. Delegates came from universities in all parts of the East. The program includes, besides business sessions, luncheons, dinners, and a general tour of New York City. A luncheon was served in the University Commons, at which Dr. Talcott Williams, director of the Columbia School of Journalism, presided.

Edith Cavell Memorial Abandoned.

Lucien Henry, who arranged a benefit performance, which was to have been given last Sunday at Carnegie Hall, to raise funds for an American memorial to Edith Cavell, the nurse executed by the Germans, and who postponed the event until April 30, sent out a notice yesterday saying the projectors had been obliged to abandon the scheme, "owing to lack of interest."

ARICHIELLO GUILTY OF BAFF'S MURDER

Jury Brings in a First Degree Verdict Against the Young Slayer for Hire.

TO TRY CHAUFFEUR MONDAY

Swann Hopes Others Indicted, Scared by Conviction of Gunman, Will Reveal Men Higher Up.

The first conviction of any person concerned in the murder of Barnet Baff, the poultry merchant in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914, was obtained before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday when a jury, after six hours' deliberation, found Giuseppe Arichiello, one of the hired gunmen, guilty of murder in the first degree. Arichiello's eleventh hour attempt to save himself from the electric chair by recanting two confessions made by him before trial failed completely.

Owing to his youth—he is only 21—and the fact that the older members of the murder conspiracy might have coerced him into committing the crime, the jury was at first reluctant to return a verdict that would send him to the chair. After deliberating for five hours, the jury came into the courtroom for instructions and asked Justice Shearn whether it would not be possible to find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree with a recommendation for clemency. But Justice Shearn informed the jury that the court was bound by law to ignore such a recommendation, if the verdict was for murder in the first degree.

Arichiello took the verdict quietly. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Anna Arichiello, who was in the courtroom, however, became hysterical, and hurled imprecations in Italian at Detectives Di Martini and Banana, who had obtained from the gunman the two confessions which helped to convict him. According to the defendant, he was bullied and beaten until he made admissions against himself, which were not true.

"You sent an innocent man to the electric chair!" Mrs. Arichillo shouted as the accused man was led out of the courtroom to his cell in the Tombs, where he will remain until he is sentenced on April 14.

In his charge to the jury Justice Shearn spoke at length of Arichiello's confessions. He addressed himself principally to the question of whether the confessions were obtained from the gunman by force. If the jurymen were to believe Arichiello's story that the confessions were clubbed out of him, Justice Shearn said, they would have to believe that the interpreters and District Attorney Swann himself were implicated in the conspiracy. Justice Shearn warned the jurors that they were not trying the District Attorney or the Police Department for their methods. On the contrary, both the District Attorney and the police, Justice Shearn said, were worthy of high commendation for their work in the case. As to the Baff murder plot itself, Justice Shearn said:

"Such a crime strikes at the very heart of our civilization."

With Arichiello convicted of murder in the first degree, the District Attorney will endeavor to dispose of all the other men under arrest in connection with the Baff killing as quickly as possible. They are Frank Ferrara, driver of the automobile in which the Baff gunmen were conveyed to the West Washington Market on the day of the murder, and the brothers, Antonio and Joseph Zafarone, who, acting as "lookouts," waved the death signal to their fellow-conspirators. Ferrara will be put on trial before Justice Shearn on Monday.

As a result of Arichiello's conviction Assistant District Attorney O'Malley hopes to find the other defendants more willing to talk than heretofore. Until now, none has made any revelations as to the identity of the "men higher up," the men who contributed about $4,500 to procure the murder of Baff. Fear of the electric chair may cause them to tell all they know.

So far, the District Attorney has been unable to trace the murder fund to its origin. All he has learned was that Ippolito Greco, the Harlem saloon keeper who has been killed by a gangster, and Antonio Cardinale, chicken merchant, who has fled to Italy and joined the army, handled the money. These two men, however, were believed to have been only the agents of a clique of chicken dealers who wanted to rid themselves of Baff's persistent competition in the live poultry business.

FREED IN ILLICIT STILL CASE.

Just After Franchesi Is Released Federal Grand Jury Indicts Him.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 7.—Joseph Franchesi of 618 Lincoln Place, Garfield, arrested there five days ago by Federal officers and Captain Boyle of the Garfield police, as an alleged operator of an illicit still, said to have been found in his home, was released today on the ground that there was no specific charge against him. He was being held awaiting word from Federal officers.

Shortly after the release of the prisoner, however, word was received that Franchesi had been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Newark. A bench warrant will be issued for the man's arrest and a search made for him.

WILL WED A BARONESS.

Lieut. Theodore Marburg, Jr., Injured Aviator, to Marry a Belgian.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 7.—Lieutenant Theodore Marburg, Jr., of the Royal British Flying Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Marburg, Sr., of Baltimore, now on furlough and awaiting a ship to bring him home, is to wed the Baroness Gesselle de Vavario, a member of one of the oldest families in Belgium. This announcement was made today by Mrs. Marburg, following the receipt of a cablegram from her husband, the former United States Minister to Belgium. Mr. Marburg, his son and the Baroness are now in London.

The cablegram received by Mrs. Marburg read: "Ted now out of danger. Announce his engagement to the Baroness Gesselle de Vavario." It was signed by the father of the young aviator.

Mrs. Marburg said the ceremony would probably be performed in England, before her husband, son, and the Baroness sail for this country. They are now awaiting a ship to bring them to New York. It was originally planned that the party sail on the steamer Nordham of the Holland-America Line last Saturday, but the vessel did not sail. According to information from the State Department at Washington she will not sail before April 19.

Lieutenant Marburg is on his way here to recuperate from the injuries he suffered when his aeroplane fell in northern France. As a result of his injuries he lay in a hospital for months. To save his life it was necessary to amputate his leg.

WOMEN PLEAD FOR DOGS.

Protest Against Town Selling Strays for Use of Science.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 7.—Ridgefield Park is exercised because the Board of Commissioners has contracted to sell all stray dogs to a New York institute for $1 each. When it was reported that Dr. F. W. Langstroth had sent three crates of dogs to the laboratory in New York, Miss Helen I. James of the United Stataes Export Rubber Company of New York wrote a letter of protest to the Civic Club against the town gaining profit by subjecting animals to the "ghastly tortures of vivisection."

Dr. Langstroth admitted that he had suggested the sale of dogs for scientific purposes, but said he had nothing to do with the purchase or sale of the dogs, for did he know where the crates of dogs had been sent.

"If I had a dog," said Mr. Langstroth, "I should rather have it treated in this humane manner than have it shot or put into a gas tank."

Mayor Ernest Webben said: "These dogs are being used to benefit mankind. If we can get a dollar for each stray dog that's better than killing it in a gas tank and then having to bury it."

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Aves.
SUNDAY SERVICES, APRIL 9,
11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
9:45 A. M. Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Midweek Bible Study, Thurs. 8 p.m. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11.—"LOVING GOD WITH THE MIND."
8.—"OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 5 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers.
Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
PASTOR, J. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"THE TRUE LORD'S PRAYER, AN EXPOSITION OF JOHN SEVENTEENTH. HAVE CHRISTIANS A RIGHT TO USE THE COMMONLY ACCEPTED LORD'S PRAYER, BEGINNING, 'OUR FATHER WHO ART IN HEAVEN?'"
8 P. M.—"WAS OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST THE ORIGINAL HELL FIRE PREACHER? DID HE MEAN WHAT HE SAID? HAS THE MODERN PREACHER A RIGHT TO EXPLAIN AWAY THE TERRIBLE WORDS HE USED ABOUT HELL?"
DR. HALDEMAN WILL PREACH EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK EXCEPT SATURDAY NIGHT.
The following is the list of Themes:
April 10—"THE MAN WHO MADE HIMSELF GOD." April 11—"THE TRANSFIGURATION OF CHRIST; OR, THE SURE WORD OF PROPHECY." April 12—"THE WISE AND FOOLISH VIRGINS; OR, WHO WILL BE LEFT OUTSIDE THE DOOR?" April 13—"THE NOBLEMAN IN A FAR COUNTRY; OR, THE QUESTION OF REWARDS." April 14—"THE BOOK OF EXODUS, THE BOOK OF KEYS."
All cordially invited.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ.
REV. A. RAY PETTY.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning, "Inside Information." Evening, "Christ and the Coward." Second in series on the crises of the Christ.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
preaches Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—GUTZON BORGLUM, M. A.
11 A. M.—THE FREEDOM OF THE SPIRIT.
8 P. M.—THE AMERICAN ATROCITIES!

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CH.
145th Street and Convent Avenue.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"THE TRANSFIGURATION."
8 P. M.—"WHAT IS TRUTH."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.
NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Ave.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A. M. Church Service 11.
The Pastor will preach.
Subject: "The Sacrament of Baptism."

CONGREGATIONAL.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET.
The Pastor, Dr. JEFFERSON, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject 8 P. M.: "The Final Test." Wednesday Evening, 8:15, Free Lecture by Dr. Jefferson, "John Knox." Brief noonday services every day, except Saturday, at 12:35.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.
Services 11 and 8.
8—Speakers, Laymen's Missionary Convention.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.
CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 143 West 81st St. 11 and 8. "At the Sign of Old Glory."

ETHICAL CULTURE.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Prof. NATHANIEL SCHMIDT, Speaker. Subject: "Christianity in the Crucible."

JEWISH.
FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45.
HON. THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE.
"THE TRUTH ABOUT PRISONS."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

VINCENT says:

Direct to you

means I make and retail. It means more—you secure good suits and overcoats at the price of ordinary. The extra quality is worth finding. Ready to wear suits and overcoats, $12.50 to $30.

G. N. VINCENT,
824-826 6th Ave., 31st St.

You can't tell a Kaufman from a high priced hat

Our customers say it —the hats prove it.

$5 Style
$3 Quality
$1.50

Mail Orders Prepaid.

Kaufman

Manhattan's Man Hatter

45 Stores—All Cities

WOMEN PLEAD FOR DOGS.

Protest Against Town Selling Strays for Use of Science.

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Dr. Langstroth admitted that he had suggested the sale of dogs for scientific purposes, but said he had nothing to do with the purchase or sale of the dogs, for did he know where the crates of dogs had been sent.

"If I had a dog," said Mr. Langstroth, "I should rather have it treated in this humane manner than have it shot or put into a gas tank."

Mayor Ernest Webben said: "These dogs are being used to benefit mankind. If we can get a dollar for each stray dog that's better than killing it in a gas tank and then having to bury it."

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.
11 A. M.—Mr. Marshall. 8 P. M.—Aida Quartette. Sermon, "Sodom, or the Hill Country."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., west of Broadway.
10 A. M., Sunday School.
The new pastor, Rev. T. B. Young, will preach. 11 A. M.: "The Pattern of Service." 8 P. M.: "The Call of God."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th Street and West End Avenue.
Rev. CHAS. H. MACDONELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. 8 P. M.—"Shakespeare the Man."

16TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av.
S. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.
FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.
HARRY GAZE,
218 Madison Av., Sunday.
11:15 A. M.—"The Miracle Power of Imagination."
8:15 P. M.—"The Majesty of the Real Man."
All welcome.

HENRY FRANK,
Romford Hall, 50 E. 41st, at 8 P. M.
SHAKESPEARE'S "SHYLOCK": Parody on Justice. Novel and Original Interpretation.
Did Shakespeare Mean to Malign the Jews?
Did He Mean to Ridicule Popular Prejudice Against Jews?
Has World Been Fooled by a Satire?
ALL WELCOME.

HOW TO APPLY NEW THOUGHT PRINCIPLES TO YOUR DAILY NEEDS.
Every Sunday at the Hotel Empire, Broadway & 63d St., at 11:15 A. M.
"Tomorrow's topic: "Old Wine in New Bottles."
Brooklyn, Sunday, 8 P. M., Apollo Studios, Carlton and Greene Avs.

MRS. CHAPIN will speak at THE BILTMORE
in Music Room, Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "GETTING A NEW GRIP."
Sunday evening, 8, at studio, 28 West 44th. "The Way to Win Out," followed by social and tea. All welcome. Interviews and classes Saturdays and Mondays.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St.
SUNDAY 11 A. M.; THURSDAY 8 P. M.
Speaker, IV. Ellis Williams—Public invited.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.,
150 West 78th Street.
Service Sunday at 4 P. M.
Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday. All classes free. Subject tomorrow: "ABUNDANCE." All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sunday Meeting, 501 Madison Av., 11 A. M. Subject: "The Great Thing."
Speaker, WALTER NEWELL WESTON.
Public Invited.

"The man with the 'iron will' should protect it from rust."—SEARS.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
No other Church like it anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT.
Have you a weak will? Did the "iron" in your will rust and become useless just when you needed to use it most? Did you mistake obstinacy and stubbornness for strength of will? Would you like to learn how to develop a strong, powerful will and know how to use it constructively? Then come tomorrow morning to the
CRITERION THEATRE,
Broadway at 44th Street.
Sunday, 11:15 a. m., F. W. Sears, M. D., Speaker. Subject: "The Will Power."
Beautiful Environment. Inspiring Lecture. YOU are Welcome. Good Music. Free Seats.

UNITY SOCIETY,
28 West 12th St.
Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject: "THOUGHT PHOTOGRAPHY."

WALTER DE VOE
of Cleveland, Ohio,
AUTHOR
of "Healing Currents," "Doors of Life,"
FOUNDER
of Eloist Ministry,
will lecture Sunday evening, 8. Subject: "VITAL PRINCIPLES."
Mr. De Voe will meet his friends by appointment at above address until April 12. Telephone Columbus 3506.

PRESBYTERIAN.
BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
4:30 P. M.—MUSICAL SERVICE: 3 quartets and orchestra will render the "GALLIA" by Gounod.

DR. PARKHURST
preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Evening: "The Holy City." (Gaul.)
Prelude, violin, harp, and organ, 7.45.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Lord's Day Alliance and New York Sabbath Committee.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The usual midweek service will not be held in consequence of the Laymen's Missionary Convention in the Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.
FORT GEORGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
185th St., East of St. Nicholas Av.
Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, A. M., Pastor.
Opening Service Sunday, April 9.
Graded Bible School 3 P. M.; address by D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D.
Mr. HARTLEY preaches at 8 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON.
174th St. at Broadway.
DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11—Dr. Work. 8—Rev. P. E. Erickson. Harpist 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 72d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
EDWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "SUFFERED UNDER PONTIUS PILATE."

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill. Frank Latimer Janeway.
DR. L. MASON CLARKE will preach at 11 o'clock and DR. MERRILL at 4.
Bible School at 9:40 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock. Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, Leader.
Midweek Service, Monday, at 8:15 P. M.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor JAMES EVERETT FRAME, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner 10th Street.
Rev. George L. Gelwicks of Hengchow, China, will speak at 11 A. M. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (Italian.)
11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Richardson of Fredericton, N. B.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Dickinson S. Miller.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.) Address at 5 P. M. on Tuesday, (Rev. Dr. A. R. Gray,) and on Friday, (Dean Grosvenor.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. Delancy Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion on ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M.
Cantata: "Man of Nazareth" ..... 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS', St. Nicholas Av., 115th St.
Rev. George S. Pratt, Rector.
Preaching: Mission every night by the Rev. Clarence A. Bull from Sunday, April 9, to Palm Sunday.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services 8, 10:15, 11, and 8.
At 8 P. M., Gounod's "Gallia."

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,
11th St., west of 7th Av.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., will speak on "Preparedness" at 8 P. M.
Rev. John A. Wade, Rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, 10:30. Evensong and Sermon (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) at 4. Noonday preaching daily except Saturday, 12:25 to 12:50, by Dr. Barry and Dr. Delany alternately.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer; Sermon by Rector.
4 P. M.—Musical Service—Dubois' "Seven Last Words."
8 P. M.—Public Forum, Inc. Speaker, Hon. Lawson Purdy. "The Ethics of Taxation."
TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 8:15 P. M.
Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert, of Union Seminary. "The Development of the Idea of God."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
East 99th St., near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30-10 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer. Sermon by Rev. William T. Walsh.
Prelude—"Andante in F" ..... H. Fliege
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Anthem—"As Pants the Hart" ..... Spohr
Postlude—"Elegie" ..... Victor Heinisch
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
CANTATA—"GALLIA" ..... GOUNOD
FULL CHOIR AND INSTRUMENTS.
Offertory—"God So Loved the World" ..... Stainer
Postlude—"Andante" ..... Oscar Fuchs
8 P. M., Closing Service of the Mission. Sermon by Rev. William T. Walsh, Missioner.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
Lexington Av. and 35th St.
Rev. W. T. CROCKER, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 8 P. M., Cantata, "Olivet to Calvary," by Maunder.
Wednesday, April 12, 8 P. M.—The Rev. Wm. H. Garth.
Thursday, April 13, 12 M.—Professor Tyson.
Friday, April 14, 3 P. M.—Organ music.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Ave.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
4:00 P. M.—Instruction on Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. L. Kinsolving

8:00 P. M.—Thursday, Organ Recital.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rector.
4 P. M.—Annual Service, Loyal Legion. Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Barbour.
RUSSIAN MUSIC. Organ and 'cello playing begins at 3:45.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.,
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer, (Rector) ..... 11:00 A. M.
Evening Prayer ..... 5:00 P. M.
Organ and Harp Recital ..... 7:30 P. M.
Mission Service, (Dr. Carstensen) ..... 8:00 P. M.
SPECIAL SERVICES
for Churchgoers and Non-Churchgoers, Conducted by the
Rev. G. A. CARSTENSEN, D. D.,
in the
CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
335 West 57th St.,
Sunday, April 9, to Friday, April 14, at 8 o'clock each evening.
All Seats Free. Everybody Welcome.

Two-O'clock

The Hat of the Hour

It's my latest Spring creation.
A range of Ten different shades to suit the young, old, smart or conservative dressers.
Every style up to the minute.
See my windows for the timely styles.
Mail order charges prepaid.

Truly Warner $2

New York and Everywhere.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. Howard R. Weir).

OLD ST. PAUL'S, B'way and Fulton St. NOON, Tues., April 11, MIDDAY Gounod's Cantata, "Gallia."

ST. ANDREW'S,
Corner 9th Av. and 127th St.
Communion every Sunday of the year, 8 A. M. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR.
preaches 11 A. M. on "Life Eternal." Rev. James M. Whiton, D. D., at 8 P. M., on "The Riddle of the World." Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.—Rector, on "Christian Creeds."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, east of 3d Avenue.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Reverend KARL REISLAND, Rector
Sunday Services 8, 11, 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St.
Rev. Maxwell Ganter, Rector.
Sunday: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily: Mass at 7 and 10. Vespers with address at 5. Wednesday and Friday: Sermon at 8:15 P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Confirmation and Sermon. (Bishop Greer.)
4—Evensong and Sermon. (RECTOR.)

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St.
Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE.
Tenth St. and Second Av.
10:30 a. m., musical service; 11, sermon, theme from Shakespeare's Plays. 8 p. m., New Ritual of Symbolic

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow and rain Sunday; Monday partly cloudy; fresh shifting winds, becoming strong west.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,260. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1916.—108 PAGES, In Nine Parts, Including Picture, Rotogravure and Shakespeare Tercentenary Sections, and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VILLA IN A LITTER IS CARRIED SOUTH WITH GUARD OF 100

Goes Comparatively Slowly and Has 400 of His Men Some Miles in the Rear.

REPORT BY AVIATOR SCOUT

Says Our Cavalry, in a Swift Advance, Again Has Picked Up Bandit's Trail.

WITHDRAWAL TALE DENIED

Secretary Baker Flatly Contradicts Rumor That Pershing Force Will Be Recalled Now.

Secretary Baker's Optimism Increased by Night Reports

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Baker, who was at the War Department until late tonight, seemed even more optimistic after reading the evening's dispatches from the border. He gave out none of the information transmitted by General Funston, but indicated strongly that his hope for an early capture of Villa had been increased by the dispatches.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO, April 7, (by Field Telegraph to Colonia Dublan, Mexico, thence by aeroplane and motor truck to Columbus, N. M., April 8.)—Francisco Villa, with a force swelled by 500 men—whether voluntarily or by conscription is not known—is beating almost due south, with detachments of American cavalry pursuing.

I learn that Dr. Estelle, an American medical man of Guerrero, treated Villa for a serious hip wound there, thus clearing up contradictory reports of his condition. It is understood here that Villa, still lying upon a stretcher and surrounded by 100 picked men, is moving comparatively slowly, being borne by soldiers and peons. Some miles behind this force are 400 more Villistas, in addition to those scattered in the hills after the fight of Bachiniva. The bandit chief is fast losing sympathizers.

Aviators now at this base today made another long flight. After winging into a canyon the furthest south that they had gone, and in the most perilous flight of the campaign, they officially reported that our advance cavalry, moving swiftly, had again picked up Villa's trail, he being transported on the stretcher with his bodyguard.

Tenth Cavalry Unscathed.

The Tenth Cavalry, under Colonel W. C. Brown, which encountered the Villistas at Aguscalientes, has been reinforced, and is preceded by fresh troops which are pressing the chase. Returning aviators confirm details of the fight substantially as they were sent by wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES, except that the Villistas' casualties were not so large as first reported. The Tenth Cavalry had neither dead nor wounded. Our men, riding into the rugged Aguascalientes pass from the open, were sighted first by the bandits, who opened fire, sprang to their horses, and scattered northward and eastward.

Our troops were hampered by larger horses, owing to the extreme roughness of the country. A running fight for four or five miles developed, until the bandits were swallowed up in the foothills, leaving their mule equipment behind.

Today's aeroplane flight totaled 160 miles, the longest of the campaign, with both pilot and observer. Mexicans, where the machine landed, were most friendly. They supplied a mule on which the pilot rode six miles to catch the American column.

A young Mexican on a horse of the Thirteenth Cavalry, brazenly rode into the camp outpost last night. He was arrested, and was found to be wearing a hat from a Columbus store. When questioned he said Villa had forced him to serve, and that, escaping, he stole a Villista officer's horse, which accounted for his having the mount from the Thirteenth.

Suspicion Bred by Villa.

Although kindness and generosity have convinced most of the Mexican people in the towns which the troops of the punitive expedition have passed that we have come neither as despoilers nor as conquerors, the mystery and suspicion bred by Villa and his men have not been entirely dispelled.

After the fight at Guerrero, where the Seventh Cavalry defeated a band of Villistas, killing nearly fifty of them, the commanding officer desired to send a Mexican courier here to report to General Pershing. He picked a man and a horse suitable for the errand, offered ample compensation and was ready to hand the messenger a code dispatch, when the latter suddenly demurred. He had heard from Villistas, he said, that if he was caught at an American camp he would be killed.

No amount of persuasion could convince the man that he would not be molested. The American officer was turning away in disgust and chagrin when the Mexican suggested a solution. He would make the trip, he said, if the officer would put up some sort of surety guaranteeing his safe return. The officer clinched the agreement at once, depositing with the village President his watch and his diamond ring. And the courier departed.

That occurred nearly ten days ago, but the messenger never reached headquarters. What happened to him is a mystery.

On Short Rations in Camp.

The American troops are well and the water is good. The nights are still freezing, and the cavalrymen working in the mountains are forced to lead their horses for miles along rocky trails

Continued on Page 10.

Refuse To Let Liebknecht Discuss Tirpitz's Resignation

LONDON, April 8.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, dated April 7, says that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Socialist, was the only speaker when the naval budget was presented yesterday in the Reichstag for second reading. He tried repeatedly to discuss the motive for Admiral von Tirpitz's resignation as Naval Minister and also the question of Germany's submarine warfare, but he was called to order, and finally ordered to desist.

The budget passed its second reading during the evening, the dispatch adds.

SUBWAY EMPLOYERS BREAK NEGOTIATIONS

Contractors Are Determined to Resume Operations Tomorrow Morning.

"OPEN SHOP IF NECESSARY"

All Places of Danger to the Public to be Guarded—Sandhogs Deny Breaking Contract.

The General Contractors' Association broke off negotiations yesterday with representatives of the timbermen and laborers who quit work on the new subways on last Monday. The contractors held a fruitless meeting with the labor chiefs in the afternoon at the office of one of the contractors, and later issued a statement expressing their determination to resume operations tomorrow morning. If necessary, they said, they would put all subway work on an open shop basis. A similar announcement was made by the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, Inc., which asserted that the strike of the sandhogs employed on the East River tunnels was a definite violation of an agreement signed by their union with the company.

Extensive preparations were made at the same time to protect workers who reported at the shafts in response to the call of the companies. Private detectives and policemen will guard all sections where underground work is being carried forward, and protection will be furnished employes on their way to and from work. Special vigilance will be enforced at all places of possible danger to the public and to prevent destruction of property. According to the contractors the elaborate precautions were made necessary by threats of intimidation and violence made by some of the strikers.

Fear Use of Dynamite.

John F. O'Rourke, Vice President of the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, Inc., contractors in charge of the work of boring the two new tubes under the East River, said:

"If dynamite was used on our shafts fifty men would lose their lives." Lieutenant Casey, in the Old Slip Police Station, asked him if he had any ground to base the suspicion that an attempt would be made to dynamite the tubes.

"No," responded Mr. O'Rourke, "we have received no threats. It is simply possible, but not probable, that such an attempt might be made. It is best to be on the safe side."

Every one of the contractors engaged in subway construction was present at the meeting yesterday afternoon. Deputy Compensation Commissioner Thomas Curtis, formerly International President of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, went to the meeting in company with the labor leaders. These were Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Constructors Union; International Secretary Michael Carraher, International Organizer Tieto Facelli, M. A. McConville of the Hoisting and Portable Engineers, and others. Deputy Commissioner Curtis did not take part in the discussions, and was permitted to remain at the request of Attorney Sullivan.

The Contractors' Statement.

The statement issued by the contractors after the meeting was as follows:

At a conference held this afternoon the contractors engaged on subway work were unable to come to any arrangement with the representatives of the men on strike. There will be no further conferences, and it is the decision of the contractors to proceed with their work, increasing their forces as rapidly as the men return to their old positions. All labor applying for work will be employed until the forces are recruited to their full strength. The contractors have been unable to meet the demands of the representatives of the men on strike, by reason of the fact that it is financially impossible for them to do so. At the meeting of the contractors held today, it was resolved that if forced to do so, they will put all subway work on an open shop basis, paying the prevailing rates of wages required by law. At the present time they have no dispute with any of the skilled trades, the entire controversy being between them and unskilled labor.

The contractors have been informed that 75 per cent. of their men have expressed a desire to return to their places, and only remained away on account of the threats of violence made against themselves or members of their families.

As to the charges made by representatives of the strikers that the subways, or sections of the subways, are in an unsafe condition, it is only necessary to point out that the engineers of the Public Service Commission are in continual charge of the work, and are making daily inspections.

John F. O'Rourke of Flinn-O'Rourke Company, Inc., which is building the East River tunnels, also issued a statement in which he asserted that his company received its first notice that the sandhogs intended to strike on last Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

"A committee of the Compressed Air Workers came into our office by appointment and tendered a form of contract to take the place of the contract which was signed with them on Aug. 11 last," he said, "and which was to continue until the completion of the tunnels. They had no excuse to offer for breaking the contract and they were not accompanied by either their counsel or any of their officers, the man in authority among them being the walking delegate who had been appointed to that position two weeks previously, apparently for the purpose of assisting the troublemakers in evading their legal obligations.

"From the best information we have they constitute a small faction of the organization, but by their rowdy methods have obtained control."

To Hold Union Responsible.

Mr. O'Rourke made public copies of letters sent by his company to the International Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Union of America and to the office in New York of Organizer Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor in connection with the demands of the sandhogs. The letter to the union advised the officials that they would be expected to live up to the agreement with the company, and that

Continued on Page 5.

TANNER CHOSEN CHAIRMAN AGAIN; BARNES IS ROUTED

Whitman Forces in Republican State Committee Defeat Senator Wicks, 82 to 63.

SHARP FIGHT FOR PROXIES

Seven Members Reported to Have Been Won by Governor's Promise of Patronage.

NO ROOSEVELT SENTIMENT

Resolution Is Adopted in the Interest of Justice Hughes for President.

Frederick C. Tanner was re-elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee yesterday, after one of the sharpest fights of recent years. Of the 150 members on the new committee, elected at the primaries last Tuesday, 145 were present in person or represented by proxies when the committee met at the Republican Club shortly after noon to effect organization. Of the 145 votes cast Mr. Tanner received 82 to 63 for his opponent, State Senator Charles W. Wicks of Oneida.

The clean-cut victory of Mr. Tanner was regarded among the Republicans who attended the meeting as a finishing blow to the political prestige of William Barnes. Mr. Barnes was one of the prime factors in the fight, although he kept away from the scene of battle, and left it to James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the youthful successor of Elihu Root in the United States Senate, and to Senate Leader Elon R. Brown to lead his cohorts. Practically every leader in the Republican State organization who ever lined up with Mr. Barnes in any of his recent fights to keep in power was opposed to the re-election of Mr. Tanner.

Mr. Tanner had the full backing of Governor Whitman, and all the leaders friendly to the Governor were arrayed solidly behind his candidacy. Speaker Sweet of the Assembly and George W. Aldridge, the Republican boss of Monroe County, led the fight of the victorious forces.

Whitman's Friends Happy.

Governor Whitman himself, who had come to town to be within easy call, remained in his suite at the St. Regis, with a telephone at his elbow, while the fight was in progress. When he learned of Mr. Tanner's re-election he expressed satisfaction. The Governor's friends on the Republican State Committee declared that the outcome of yesterday's contest had established the Governor firmly as leader of the Republican forces in this State, and placed his nomination for a second term beyond question.

While practically all who attended the meeting and participated in the fight were a unit in declaring that the result would have no bearing on the attitude of the New York delegation to the Republican National Convention, the meeting adopted by unanimous vote a resolution by Senator Ogden L. Mills, which he declared had been offered in the interest of Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the United States Supreme Court. Here is the resolution:

Resolved, that this committee, in confidence of the country's anxiety for a return of the Republican Party to power, urges the Republican National Convention, and especially the delegates from New York, to select as our candidate for President a tried Republican in whose record and character the nation can rely as a guarantee of wise statesmanship in the management of foreign and domestic affairs.

The "tried Republican," in the text of the resolution, prompted one of the newspaper men to ask Senator Mills this question:

"Is this an anti-Roosevelt resolution?"

"It is a Hughes resolution," was the prompt reply. "I am for Justice Hughes first, last, and all the time."

Wadsworth for Root.

Before the meeting began United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who led the fight for the election of Senator Wicks as head of the Republican State Committee, declared that he was working for the nomination of Senator Root. It may be merely a coincidence, but many regarded it of more significance, that Senator Wicks hails from Senator Root's home county—Oneida.

"We are going to work for Senator Root," said his youthful successor. "He is our first, second, and third choice for President of the United States."

After the meeting and the defeat of Senator Wicks, Senator Wadsworth declined to make any comment in response to a suggestion that he give his views on the bearing of the Tanner-Whitman victory to the national situation.

George W. Aldridge, who has been one of the principal pillars of the Whitman combination within the Republican organization, voted for Colonel Roosevelt in 1912. When asked after the meeting yesterday whether he would be for Roosevelt, Root, or Hughes in 1916 Mr. Aldridge said:

"I will go to Chicago with an open mind. I will not be pledged to the candidacy of anybody until I get to the convention."

No Sentiment for Roosevelt.

Close questioning of the leaders who attended the meeting failed to disclose any sentiment for Colonel Roosevelt. The opinion was very generally expressed that not a handful of delegates from Colonel Roosevelt's own State could possibly be won over by the Colonel. Chairman Tanner in a speech he made after his re-election said that he was "for the nomination of a true Republican, and do not misunderstand the meaning of what I say."

The victory of Mr. Tanner came as a shock and a surprise to the Wadsworth-Barnes-Brown forces. After their conference at the Hotel Manhattan, which lasted until a late hour on Friday night, they had fully expected to muster a sufficient number of votes to depose Chairman Tanner and put Senator Wicks in his place.

In making their calculations they figure, for some reason not disclosed,

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Germany Is Negotiating New Outlet For Her Goods

BERLIN, April 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Negotiations between Rumania and the Central Powers concerning the sale of manufactured goods by the Central Powers to Rumania are nearing conclusion, according to the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger.

The negotiations resulted from the contract made for the sale of Rumanian corn, flour and vegetables to the Central Powers in March.

GEO. VON L. MEYER OUT FOR ROOSEVELT

Taft's Secretary of the Navy Calls the Colonel the "Psychological Candidate."

MAY END BAY STATE ROW

Weeks, Lodge, and McCall Thought to be Reconciled—Root's Support Expected at Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., April 8.—Another political sensation was provided this afternoon when George Von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy in the Administration of ex-President Taft, called at Sagamore Hill and after a conference announced unreservedly that he believed Roosevelt was the "psychological candidate" for the Republicans for President.

With Mr. Meyer at the time was Charles G. Washburn, who managed the campaign in Massachusetts to have Senator John W. Weeks, an old-guard Republican, named as the favorite son candidate from that State. Mr. Washburn was noncommittal when asked about Senator Weeks's attitude toward Roosevelt, but added that the Republicans and Progressives were "one big family."

His presence here has been taken as an indication that Senator Weeks will not do anything to harm the Roosevelt boom, and may even openly support the Colonel.

Here is what Mr. Meyer said:

"It is my belief, with world conditions as they are today, that Mr. Roosevelt will be the psychological candidate and that public sentiment is rolling in that direction. His experience, his extensive knowledge of affairs and of men, not only in this country but abroad, make him the most available man.

Fears Factional Contest.

"Now as to Massachusetts, I am not in sympathy with the Gardner-Cushing movement. As has been shown by Mr. Roosevelt's statement, what they did was done without his knowledge or consent, and their activities created a factional contest that might jeopardize the Republican candidate's re-election as Governor and even complicate or embarrass Senator Lodge's re-election, which is of vital importance to the State, and even to the nation."

Mr. Meyer's reference to Lodge and Governor McCall, both candidates for delegates at large to the Republican Convention, was taken to indicate that both McCall and Lodge might be counted upon for Roosevelt at the convention if the Massachusetts contest was so arranged as not to endanger the re-election of either. Senator Weeks is also a candidate for delegate at large on the same ticket, which is in the field in opposition to that headed by the Cushing-Gardner faction.

The statement by Colonel Roosevelt to which Mr. Meyer referred had been given a few minutes before the Meyer interview. In it the Colonel emphasized that he wished to avoid a factional fight in Massachusetts, another indication that there was a pretty good chance of the Roosevelt-McCall-Lodge-Weeks love feast becoming an important factor in the campaign for Roosevelt's nomination.

Only the Trinidad Statement.

The Colonel, asked whether he had anything to say about the situation in Massachusetts in view of the visit of Mr. Meyer and Mr. Washburn, said:

"I have nothing to add to the Trinidad statement. In that statement I said I disapproved of any factional fight in my interest either in Massachusetts or elsewhere, and that any such factional fight was begun without my knowledge and would be continued without my acquiescence. I have stood and now stand on that statement, in Massachusetts as well as in every other State. While in Boston I do not intend to see any man interested on either side in the primary contest."

Colonel Roosevelt was in fine fighting trim today, and the statement made by Mr. Meyer, who is looked upon as a power in the politics of Massachusetts, seemed to put a new punch into his campaign. Meyer's presence with Washburn was taken as a good promise that Massachusetts would be with Roosevelt. Mr. Meyer was Postmaster General in Roosevelt's second-term Cabinet, but he did not follow Roosevelt in 1912, and he has always been known as a true-blue Republican.

The Colonel wouldn't talk about the New York State situation, even after he heard of the action taken at the Republican State Committee meeting. The Roosevelt adherents frankly believe that an effort on the part of New York State to put Elihu Root forward as a candidate will serve simply to end all chance for an effective fight for Justice Charles E. Hughes at convention time.

Root's Support Expected.

They have not the slightest doubt, it was said, as to the attitude of Mr. Root if it should be shown at the National Convention that the people wanted Roosevelt, Root, they feel certain, and they are basing their beliefs partly on the Roosevelt-Root-Lodge luncheon and partly on other information, would not stand in Roosevelt's way under such conditions, and would even do his best to deliver delegates favorable to him to Roosevelt rather than to any other candidate. The Bacon statement that he was for Root first and after that for Roosevelt was taken as another indication that Root and Bacon do not believe that Root can be nominated and are preparing to favor Roosevelt.

In addition to this, as told in THE TIMES, there is excellent authority for the statement that Root has admitted he cannot appear as a formidable candidate at the convention and has made that known to at least some of the leaders high in the councils of the Republican Party. His rôle in the next Administration, if the Republicans win, is to be Secretary of State, not President, it is said.

Roosevelt, while quite openly in the race for the nomination, as shown by his conference with Mr. Meyer, and the statement by Meyer which followed the

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GERMANY DENIES SUSSEX ATTACK; WILSON SOON TO PASS ON EVIDENCE; GERARD EXPRESSES FAITH IN BERLIN

THINKS PLEDGES UNBROKEN

Ambassador Confident Berlin Is Acting With Sincerity.

SO CABLES TO WASHINGTON

United States Must Now Base Its Case on Affidavits of Survivors.

DOCUMENTS ARE DUE TODAY

Whole Situation to be Laid Before the Cabinet on Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The critical aspect of the relations of Germany and the United States has been materially lessened. On the basis of information received in Washington within the last twenty-four hours the chances of an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two nations are brighter. It is too early to say what course this Government will take with reference to the recent disasters that have befallen merchant ships with Americans on board, but it is apparent tonight that the danger of a break between Berlin and Washington is not so imminent as it appeared to be yesterday.

Advices from Mr. Gerard, our Ambassador in Berlin, have brought an easier feeling to those in the Administration who are hoping that a clash will be avoided. The Ambassador has notified the State Department in a preliminary confidential message that he has been informed by the Imperial Foreign Office that it has no information to indicate that a German U-boat attacked the Channel liner Sussex. The Admiralty, he said, was continuing its inquiries with the object of ascertaining definitely whether a German submarine was in any way to blame for the disaster that befell that vessel. But, more important than this, the Ambassador has informed the department that he is convinced that the Foreign Office, at least, is absolutely sincere in its professions to him that no orders have been issued to U-boats that would in any way violate the pledges given to the United States that liners would not be sunk without warning and without making provision for the safety of passengers and crews.

Mr. Gerard seems to be satisfied that the German Government is living up to these pledges. He included in his dispatch a statement that he had been assured officially that if any submarine commander had violated the pledges given to the United States the German Government would take steps to remedy that condition. This statement is construed as meaning that the German Government will severely punish any offending commander of a U-boat.

Officials Relieved.

It is understood that the assurances conveyed by Mr. Gerard have caused a great feeling of relief in official circles. Some of those high up in the Administration are not satisfied with the protestations of German good faith, however. They believe that the evidence at hand shows clearly that the Sussex was the victim of a German submarine and that Germany should be called to account in a positive manner. What view President Wilson will take is not disclosed, but it is the opinion here that while he may not feel justified in forcing the issue with Germany in view of the German protestations of innocence, and the lack of absolutely convincing evidence of German misdoing, he will not let the present opportunity pass to obtain a clearer statement from the Imperial Government of its present submarine policy, with particular reference as to whether it in any way infringes or modifies the prior pledges given to the United States.

The easier feeling has been accentuated by the official statement of Berlin, contained in press dispatches, that the German Government is able to announce that no German submarine or warship was responsible for the explosion which damaged the Sussex. That this announcement is authentic is not doubted here, and it is confidently expected that confirmation of it will come from Ambassador Gerard within the next day or two. Press dispatches from Berlin are received in this country as a rule twenty-four to forty-eight hours in advance of messages containing the same information sent by the American Embassy to the State Department. If the United States should undertake to dispute this declaration it would have to produce testimony of the most convincing character and in so doing would place itself in the position of challenging the good faith and truthfulness of the German Government.

Rests With Wilson.

Whether President Wilson will be willing to go to that extreme in the face of the testimony of Ambassador Gerard to the honesty of the Foreign Office, is something that nobody here appears to be able or willing to disclose. It is known that some officers of the Administration will not be satisfied if the Government decides to let the Sussex case pass without using it as a foundation for calling for what they term a "show down" from Germany as to assurances for the future. But what influence they will exert in the final determination is problematical. The view is rather general, however, that the President intends to ask Germany to give in more explicit and positive form the previous pledges upon which this Government has relied and

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Nine Killed on Ship Sunk by U-Boat; Four More Vessels Destroyed; Three British

LONDON, April 8.—The loss of three more British vessels and a French fishing sloop was reported today by Lloyds. The British steamship Braunton and the schooner Clyde of Whitstable were blown up. The crews were saved. The other British ship lost was the steamer Chantala, on which nine firemen are reported to have been killed.

The French fishing smack Sainte Marie has been sunk. Her crew have been landed.

A cablegram to Lloyds from Kobe, Japan, says that the Japanese steamship Ide Maru, which left Seattle, Feb. 22, for Vladivostok, is twelve days overdue. The cablegram says there are reasons to fear the worst concerning the Ide Maru's fate.

MARSEILLES, France, April 8.—The large French passenger steamship Colbert was shelled without warning by a submarine in the Mediterranean, but, being under a full head of steam, escaped by superior speed. The Colbert sent out a wireless warning of the submarine's presence to other ships in the vicinity.

The Braunton, 4,575 tons gross and 380 feet long, was built in 1911 and owned at Cardiff, Wales. Her recent movements are not reported. She arrived at Spezia, Italy, from Philadelphia, on Dec. 18.

The Chantala was in London on March 10, and was booked to sail for Calcutta. She was built in 1913, was 405 feet long, 4,949 tons gross, and was owned in Glasgow.

The Clyde of Whitstable, 204 tons gross, was built in 1871.

The Ide Maru, formerly the Hakushika Maru, has a gross tonnage of 4,543 tons, and is 400 feet long. She was built in 1889 and is owned by the Tatsuma Kisen Goshi Kaisha of Yokohama.

SHIPPERS WIN OVER PRIZE COURT

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Grants Appeal in Zamora Copper Cargo Case.

VICTORY FOR AMERICANS

Reversal of Sir Samuel Evans's Decision Clears Away Need of Diplomatic Intervention.

LONDON, April 8.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has rendered a decision permitting an appeal from the order of Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Prize Court, which was to the effect that the War Office might requisition, on behalf of the Crown, the cargo of copper seized from the Swedish steamship Samora last Spring while on a voyage from New York to Stockholm.

This decision is regarded as of great importance by representatives of American prize court claimants, who believe it assures them satisfactory adjustments in British prize courts without the necessity of diplomatic intervention. One of these representatives, who is interested in claims amounting to millions of dollars, said to The Associated Press:

"The decision is a milestone in prize court procedure of the present war. In a few words, the decision allows an appeal reverting to the old-time practice of British prize court Justices, who did not hesitate to rule against the Government when it appeared to them that Orders in Council promulgated by the Crown were in violation of accepted international law.

"We are naturally delighted, for after the Evans dictum we felt that our only chance of securing redress was diplomatic intervention, which is difficult to resort to until the cases have passed through the prize courts, thus entailing delay which meant ruin to small shippers."

The decision permitting the appeal lays stress on this point by stating that the prize court must provide means of redress for anyone aggrieved by acts of a belligerent power, for otherwise he must appeal through diplomatic channels at the risk of disturbing international unity. Therefore every belligerent power must appoint and submit to the jurisdiction of a prize court to which any aggrieved person may have access and which will administer international as opposed to municipal law.

The court further points out that, with these facts recognized, it has long been well established that a neutral aggrieved by any act of a belligerent power of which the prize court may take cognizance, ought, before resorting to diplomatic intervention, to exhaust remedies in the prize courts of the belligerent. A case for diplomatic intervention would arise only if a decision amounted to a gross miscarriage of Justice. The decision of the Judicial Committee states, therefore, that the reason for that rule of diplomacy would vanish entirely if the prize court, while nominally administering the law in accordance with international obligation, were in reality acting under the direction of the executive of a belligerent power.

The paragraph of the decision which, according to American attorneys, reverses the Evans dictum, follows:

"It could not, of course, be disputed that the prize court, like any other court, was bound by legislative enactments of its own sovereign State. The British prize court certainly is bound by acts of the imperial legislative. But it is none the less true that if the imperial legislative passed an act the provisions of which were inconsistent with the laws of nations, the prize court giving effect to such provisions would no longer be that prize court. This country would be bound by the act. The imperial legislation afforded no grounds for arguing that they were bound by executive orders of the King in council."

It is set forth further in the decision that a prize court on which such limitations were imposed would no longer be administering international law, and would be deprived of its proper functions.

Therefore the President of the prize court was not justified by the evidence before him in issuing the requisition order. The appellants are allowed, in the event of their ultimate success in the condemnation proceedings, to apply to the court below for such damages, if any, as they may have suffered by reason of the order of the prize court and what has been done under it. The decision was rendered by Lord Parker, Lord Sumner, Lord Parmoor, Lord Wrenbury, and Sir Arthur Channell.

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VON JAGOW FOR MONROE DOCTRINE

German Foreign Secretary Ridicules the Idea of Encroachment Here After the War.

BUT HITS AT OUR POLICY

Hints at Possibility of an Understanding Between Washington and Entente Allies.

BERLIN, April 7, (via London, April 8.)—Recent press dispatches have brought word of statements in the Canadian Parliament and Canadian newspapers that Germany was planning after this war to plunge upon the American Continent, and particularly to demand cession to Germany of the Dominion of Canada. In the course of a conversation with Herr von Jagow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, The Associated Press correspondent referred to these rumors. The Foreign Minister's first reply was an outburst of laughter.

"How can people invent or believe such stories?" he asked. "To any one not entirely blinded by passion it is evident beyond doubt that Germany never pursued such senseless aims and never contemplated doing so.

"Can one imagine a state of affairs in Europe after the war such that we should have the leisure or a free enough hand to divert our strength and efforts to such a task on the American Continent?

"Equally ridiculous, though unfortunately this phase has a serious side, are rumors, which I understand are current in the United States, that Germany after the war will take revenge on the United States by pursuing an anti-American policy. It is even reported to me that some apprehensive souls in America foresee from victorious Germany an attempt to break down the Monroe Doctrine, plant its flag in South or Central America, or even a design to leap upon the United States and crush them in order to attain mastery of both continents.

"I need hardly assure you such reports, which from time to time have been set afloat by enemies of Germany, in the evident intention of stirring feeling against it, are too absurd for denial. I need only recall the fact that Germany has never placed itself in opposition to the American principle of the Monroe Doctrine.

Points to Mexico.

"Again, I would ask American doubters to remember the attitude of Germany during the Mexican crisis. Although extensive German commercial interests were involved and although there was a strong demand for independent action to protect those interests at various times during the protracted era of disorder, the Imperial Government consistently and at all times stood for leaving the United States a free hand in its policy toward Mexico. The Washington Government was not at any time left in doubt as to the attitude of Germany, and I am sure comparison of our policy with that of any other European power would not redound to the disadvantage of Germany.

"It is unfortunately true that during the war, when the thoughts of every German are bound up heart and soul in the struggle for German existence against a worldwide coalition, and when the attitude of the Washington Government at times has been almost forced, even we think that there might be some basis for stories of an understanding of some sort between Washington and the Allies. A strong feeling of resentment and bitterness against the United States has sprung up among the masses in Germany.

"Unfortunately, too, there are foolish persons among us who talk darkly and foolishly of taking revenge upon the United States after the war for that attitude, but no responsible official takes or can take such a view. We shall have quite enough to do at home to safeguard our own position in Europe, heal the wounds of the war, restore our industry and business life at home, and regain and build up our foreign trade without reversing our traditional policy in regard to the American Continent and taking on a new and powerful enemy across the Atlantic."

Accuses American Jingoes.

"But what of the recent letter in the Frankfurter Zeitung, attributed to a naval officer, proposing even to exact from the United States after the war an indemnity to cover Germany's financial sacrifices? What of frequent intimations

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ALL U-BOATS HEARD FROM

Absolutely Certain None Attacked Channel Boat, Says Berlin.

RECALLS PLEDGES TO US

Declares Prompt Reparation Would Be Made if Guilt Were Proved.

OTHER DENIALS TO FOLLOW

Accepts No Blame for Englishman, Manchester Engineer, or Other Recent Attacks.

BERLIN, April 8, (via London.)—The German Government is able to announce that no German submarine or warship was responsible for the explosion which damaged the British steamship Sussex.

When Germany on April 5 handed to Ambassador Gerard an interim note replying to the inquiries of the United States Government regarding the Sussex and four other steamers, the matter of responsibility was still in doubt and the investigation was still proceeding. The German Foreign Office, appreciating the agitation in the United States over these cases, transmitted an interim response declaring the readiness of the Government, should the Sussex prove to have been destroyed by a German torpedo contrary to the understanding with the United States, to make all reparation, including the payment of compensation.

The Associated Press was authoritatively informed today that the investigation had been completed; that all the craft which might possibly have been involved in an attack on the Sussex had reported, and that from the reports of their commanders it was absolutely certain that the Sussex was not destroyed by a German torpedo and that Germany was in nowise responsible for the disaster.

From the material at hand it also will be possible to reply to the American inquiries regarding the steamers Englishman, Manchester Engineer, Eagle Point, and Berwindvale, and to establish, according to the German contention, that no blame attaches to Germany.

Denies Palembang Attack.

LONDON, April 8.—Reuter's correspondent at The Hague telegraphs that Germany has informed Holland that the Dutch steamship Palembang, which was sunk near Galloper Light last month, was not torpedoed by a German submarine. It is said that no German submarine was in the vicinity at the time.

BERLIN, April 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The text of the German Government's communication to the Dutch Government with regard to the investigation of the sinking of the Dutch steamer Palembang is as follows, according to a dispatch from The Hague, which was given out by the Overseas News Agency today:

"The reports of all men-of-war which might come into the question (the Palembang incident) have been received. At the time when the Palembang met with the accident no ship belonging to the German Navy was even in the neighborhood of the place where the vessel was sunk. It must therefore be considered impossible that the Palembang was hit unintentionally by a torpedo fired against an enemy man-of-war."

A Rotterdam dispatch to the Copenhagen Politiken on March 30 said that, according to evidence gathered by the Dutch Ministry of Marine, the Palembang was torpedoed while she was lying alongside a British destroyer which was engaged in picking up mines, and that it was inferred that the Palembang was sunk by a submarine which intended to destroy the British warship and not the Dutch merchantman.

NO U-BOAT IN THAMES.

London Denies Story of Captured German Craft Being Seen.

LONDON, April 8.—The following official statement was issued here today:

"A statement has appeared in a Dutch newspaper to the effect that a Captain of a Dutch mail boat has confirmed by oath that he saw a captured German submarine on the Thames under command of British officers. This is a sheer invention."

BRITISH SEIZURES INCREASE.

More Ships Detained Now Than Before License Decree.

LONDON, April 8.—The record number of seizures of cargoes from the United States by the British authorities during the past fortnight is causing some surprise here, in view of the fact that the new plan under which American shippers may receive licenses certifying to the innocence of the consignments was put into operation two weeks ago. Many of the ships detained have been subsequently released, but many more than

usual have been ordered to put their cargoes into the prize court.

Among the seizures have been several cargoes consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

FORDNEY TRIAL OPENS.

British Base Prize Case on an Intercepted Message.

LONDON, April 8.—Attorney General Sir Frederick Edward Smith opened today the case of the American steamer Joseph W. Fordney, which was detained a year ago while on her way from New York to Malmo, Sweden, and her cargo of cattle and oilcake thrown into the prize court.

In his opening speech the Attorney General indicated that the Government would rely largely on the evidence of intercepted messages to prove a German destination for the cargo. These messages are alleged to show a transfer of funds to Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, who is referred to as the German financial agent in America. Attorneys for the Joseph W. Fordney will maintain that the intercepted cablegram from an American trust company mentioning Dr. Albert, referred to cargoes with which the owners of the Joseph W. Fordney's freight had no connection.

Hears Neutrals Oppose Blockade.

BERLIN, April 8, (by wireless to Sayville.) — The Overseas News Agency today quotes the Neue Zuricher Zeitung as saying that it has reports from reliable sources that all the neutral countries will protest to Great Britain "against the unlawful interpretation of the Declaration of London in connection with the intensification of the British blockade."

The Rijndijk Struck a Mine.

LONDON, April 8.—The Dutch steamship Rijndijk, which was yesterday reported damaged off the Scilly Islands, struck a mine, according to Lloyd's, which today reports her as now in harbor with her holds full of water. The Rijndijk was bound from Portland for Rotterdam.

AUSTRIAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

Sent to the Bottom of Adriatic by French Submarine.

PARIS, April 8.—It was officially announced today that a French submarine has sunk an Austrian transport in the Adriatic.

GERMANS PRESS ON TOWARD HILL 304

Drive French Out of Some Strong Positions to the South of Haucourt.

CAPTURE 714 PRISONERS

Counterattack by Joffre's Men Defending Salient West of the Meuse Fails.

BERLIN SEES STEADY GAINS

Importance of Fighting in This Area Emphasized by German Correspondents at the Front.

LONDON, April 8.—Renewing their attacks last night on the western flank of the French salient at Bethincourt, the German troops succeeded in gaining ground south of Haucourt and between that village, which the Germans hold, and Hill 287. They have thus made appreciable progress toward Hill 304, which dominates this entire region northwest of Verdun.

The Berlin account of this success says that Silesian and Bavarian troops took part in the storming operations, capturing the entire French position on the ridge of Termiten Hill, extending over a width of more than a mile and a quarter. The German report adds that Joffre's troops failed to gain by a counterattack today and lost heavily, "owing partly to the treacherous behavior of some." A total of 714 unwounded French were taken prisoners, it is stated.

Paris admits the loss of only "two small works" by this particular attack, and asserts that the Germans were beaten back in an attempt to advance east of Haucourt.

Fighting with hand grenades continues on the eastern flank of the salient, to the southeast of Bethincourt, where the Germans on Thursday night penetrated French trenches which lined the road to Chattancourt.

Artillerymen are busy on the east of the Meuse and in the Woevre, but the infantry has done little.

The German Headquarters bulletin reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse Silesian and Bavarian troops took by storm a strong French point of support south of Haucourt. They captured the entire enemy position on the ridge of Termiten Hill, extending over a width of more than two kilometers.

A counterattack attempted early this morning failed completely. Our losses were slight. Those of the enemy, owing to the treacherous behavior of some, were very heavy. In addition to those, fifteen officers and 699 men were captured uninjured, including numerous recruits of the class of 1916.

On the hills east of the Meuse and in the Woevre sector the artillery was very active on both sides.

On Hilsen ridge, south of Sondernach, in the Vosges, a small German detachment came upon an advanced French position, the occupants of which were killed, with the exception of thirty-one men, who were captured. The enemy's trenches were blown up.

The official communication, issued tonight by the French War Office, reads:

South of Avre the fire of our artillery destroyed the St. Aurin Mill, where there was an observatory, and shattered the enemy trenches north of Beauvraignes.

In Champagne in the region of Navarin we replied by a curtain of fire to a very violent bombardment which presaged an attack. The enemy did not leave his trenches.

In the Argonne we directed a concentrated fire on the enemy batteries in the Cheppy Wood and in the region of Montfaucon and Malancourt.

In the region of Verdun there was no event of importance save a somewhat spirited bombardment of our front, comprising Bethincourt, Le Mort Homme, and Cumières.

In the Vosges our artillery was very active in the Fecht Valley.

The British official statement, issued tonight, reads:

Last night and today there has been some mining activity about the Hulluch quarries, Givenchy, and southwest of Rochincourt. There was artillery activity today on both sides about Rochincourt, Bellacourt, Souchez, Lorette Ridge, and Wulverghem.

About St. Eloi, (south of Ypres,) the enemy shelled our trenches heavily this afternoon. We retaliated.

French Admit Loss of Ground.

The day bulletin of the French War Office says:

In the Argonne district there has been fighting at Fille Morte, where we exploded two small mines with success. At Hill 285 we have occupied the southern side of a mine crater created by the explosion of a German mine.

To the west of the River Meuse the Germans last night renewed their attacks against our positions to the south and east of Haucourt. At this latter point, in spite of repeated efforts, the enemy found it impossible to dislodge us from our lines. We poured out upon him a murderous fire which caused heavy losses.

To the south of Haucourt the Germans succeeded in winning a footing in two small works between Haucourt and Hill 287, which we had occupied.

To the southeast of Bethincourt there has been continuation of the fighting with hand grenades in the communicating trenches on the road between Bethincourt and Chattancourt, which resulted in some advantages to ourselves.

To the east of the River Meuse there has been an intermittent bombardment of our positions. An attack made by the enemy with hand grenades against one of our trenches north of the Vaux Fort was repulsed by the French fire.

In the Woevre district the night passed quietly.

In the Vosges a reconnoissance on the part of the enemy, in an endeavor to occupy one of our small posts at Langenfeldkopf, to the south of Sondernach, was dispersed by our artillery.

DOGGED PERSISTENCE SHOWN BY TEUTONS

Step by Step, Say Correspondents, They Are Gaining in a Difficult Terrain.

By Dr. MAX OSBORN.

Berlin Vossische Zeitung Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, April 7, (via Berlin, April 8.)—Step by step the German troops are working ahead east and west of the Meuse with an iron persistency, fighting against a brave enemy, who is determined on the utmost resistance, and who, relieved by his English ally at other points, has been able to draw together almost the whole of his military might, including artillery, on the Verdun front.

The German troops are fighting under difficulties. The terrain consists now of barren hills and ridges, bare of every natural covering, and now of wide stretches of dense woods, barricaded with unparalleled skill with fortifications, and offering attackers one obstacle after another. That under such circumstances they are able almost daily to better their positions, tearing one supporting point after another from the enemy and inflicting heavy losses, is an achievement belonging to the most glorious deeds in the history of warfare.

Once more I have been able to visit a considerable part of the battleground north of Verdun and gain a conception of the colossal difficulties which it is necessary to overcome day after day—the barbed wire entanglements and hedges of branches that extend in many broad girdles behind one another through the woods, the many destroyed French block-houses and machine gun emplacements, the small earth holes that pockmark the open ground, where the foremost storming troops were often forced to spend the night under the enemy's fire. All speak a language that can be understood.

Those who have looked on impatiently from a distance at the systematic slowness of the advance before Verdun would be filled with shame if they could survey the situation personally.

Yesterday's success was the taking of Haucourt. With all their might the French had sought to hold the village. Like Bethincourt, which is becoming more isolated, it appears that Haucourt was to have been held under all circumstances. This was indicated by a large number of troops thrown into the village, but they could not stem the German tide. Once again the sack, which is all that remains of the former French territory west of the Meuse, has been made smaller.

The German advance southwest of Fort de Vaux, on the one hand, and west of the village of Vaux, on the other hand, has resulted in a most important improvement in the German position on the right bank of the Meuse. I spoke with fighters from this region, who characterized the stone quarries on the north flank of the Vaux ravine as a highly important objective. Now this supporting point of the French lines is taken, which formerly the German artillery could reach only with difficulty. By this a path has been broken for a further advance in this sector also.

Hill 304 the Vital Point.

By KARL ROSNER.

Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, April 7, (via Berlin, April 8.)—With the German capture of Haucourt the French have lost the next to the last village which remained to them in the ever-tightening "sack position," after the German capture of the wood of Avocourt. The French now have only left Bethincourt, lying in the far northeast corner of the sack, which since the taking of the heights at Malancourt seems to have its connection with the main French front seriously menaced.

The only line of communication out of Bethincourt now is the road to Esnes, and the road, as well as Esnes itself, now lies under the German flanking fire. Despite the diminished fighting value of the place the French Commander in Chief, it is known here, has ordered troops in Bethincourt to hold out to the last, just as was done in the case of Haucourt. The enemy never forgets for a moment that every foot of land here is the foreground and approach to Hill 304, which lies at the base of the sack now disappearing under German pressure, and as the greatest height between the southeast tip of the wood of Avocourt and Le Mort Homme dominates the terrain for a long distance around.

Thus in the fighting during which Malancourt and Haucourt were wrested from him the enemy was really fighting for Hill 304, and for it he is still fighting with desperation at Bethincourt.

BERLIN, April 7, (via London, April 8.)—Information obtained from French prisoners and orders found on them, indicate, according to German correspondents in the Verdun region, that the French are fully aware of the importance of every yard of territory in their salient, the northeasternmost point of which is Bethincourt, now the only village of this section of the battlefront remaining in their hands. French troops have been ordered to hold every inch of ground with all the force at their command, the correspondents aver, and every German gain is registered only in the face of desperate resistance.

The character of the terrain is well suited to defensive purposes. The assailing forces are obliged to storm over open ridges, which are flanked by forests in which large numbers of skilfully built-in and concealed machine guns are located, protected by barbed wire and other hindrances to a hostile advance.

CANADIANS BUSY AT ST. ELOI.

Germans Tried for a Week to Dislodge the British There.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 8.—According to an eye-witness communication received from the front today by the Militia Department, German efforts were made during the week of March 28 to April 4 to dislodge the British troops from trenches captured March 27, at St. Eloi.

The attempt involved an action by Canadian troops in driving the Germans out of five mine craters, which they had fortified. From these craters the Germans attempted to seize another crater and prevent the linking up of the new British line with trenches to the northeast.

On April 1, says the eye-witness, bomb squads from the Eighteenth Western Ontario and the Twenty-first Eastern Ontario battalions, under Lieutenants Speer and Brownlee, were sent by Brig. Gen. Rennie to capture the advanced positions. With the British grenadiers the Canadians established themselves in the new positions before midnight and took one officer and four men prisoners. Canadian casualties were one killed and six wounded, and the German loss was "very heavy," the account says.

The positions captured proved valuable as a base of operations, as starting from this line the following night, British troops captured commanding positions, and the new lines were joined and consolidated.

BRINGING OAKMAN BACK.

Parents of Roscoe Conkling's Grandson to Meet Him in England.

LONDON, April 8.—Lieutenant Walter G. Oakman, Jr., of New York, who enlisted in the Grenadier Guards soon after the beginning of the war and who was recently wounded in action in France, has been brought to Calais en route to England. His father and mother are coming to see him on a steamship due to arrive tomorrow.

Lieutenant Oakman is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman of New York and a grandson of Roscoe Conkling. He was graduated from Harvard and was about to enter a profession when the war began. He enlisted in the armored motor service of the British Army and soon after was offered a commission in the Guards. For months his regiment was almost constantly under fire, but Lieutenant Oakman escaped injury until recently.

VON JAGOW FOR MONROE DOCTRINE

Continued from Page 1.

of the possibility of backing up Japan by alliance in a coming war against the United States?" asked the correspondent. "These stories and others like them that have reached the United States are brought back by every returning American traveler. Can your Excellency wonder that they find credence from many Americans who are not accustomed to thinking in terms of world politics and are unfamiliar with the limitations of the policy of a State in international affairs?"

"Do enthusiasts and jingoes in your country never talk foolishly?" countered Herr von Jagow. "The policy of a State cannot be dictated by sentiment. cannot afford to allow itself to be guided or swayed in its permanent form by temporary feelings of bitterness or resentment, but only by issues in which its interests are really and materially involved. The permanent interests of Germany nowhere, east or west, run counter to those of the United States. On the contrary, they everywhere require the United States and Germany to be friends. For this reason reports attributing to the German Government an intention of pursuing an anti-American policy after the war are absurd.

"Our Emperor long ago saw this necessity for a policy of friendship and co-operation between Germany and the United States, and during his reign has worked actively and consistently to improve the relations of the two Governments and the mutual understanding between the two nations. No German statesman conscious of the real interests of his country could take any other course."

This conversation occurred, and the manuscript was submitted for censorship before the delivery by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg of his speech before the Reichstag, with its references to Canada.

ALLIES TO UNITE FOR TRADE CONTROL

Delegates from Entente Powers to Meet in Paris Next Week for Economic Conference.

PLAN RECIPROCAL LAWS

Italo-American Suggests That the United States Should Join in the Movement.

PARIS, April 8.—The conference of the Entente Allies for discussion of economic and commercial questions will assemble in Paris on April 20. It will be attended by many distinguished delegates, including a number of Cabinet ministers from the various countries.

The sessions will extend over four days. President Poincaré will preside at the opening. The principal topic of discussion will be mutual exchange of commodities under a tariff system favorable to the Allied nations.

Premier Hughes of Australia, who will be a delegate, is expected to take an advanced position for a joint tariff system which will establish minimum rates among the Allies and their colonies, reasonable rates for neutrals and strong discrimination against all dealings with hostile countries.

Other subjects to be taken up are:

1. An understanding concerning all legislation intended to regulate commercial relations among the belligerents, such as the execution of contracts, the recovery of credits, sequestration of goods and the subject of patents.
2. Precautionary measures to be taken against invasion of Allied countries by German products after the passage from the state of war to the state of peace.
3. Reparation of war damages.
4. Reduction of postal telegraphic and telephone rates among the Allied countries.
5. Agreements relative to the international transport of goods.
6. Creation of an international patent office.
7. The commercial régime of the colonies of the Allied countries.
8. Internationalization of laws concerning stock companies.
9. Measures intended to reduce metallic circulation through an international chamber of compensation and postal check system.
10. Uniform principles to be inscribed in the laws relative to false designation of merchandise.
11. Failures.
12. Legislation regarding the loss and theft of bonds payable to bearer.

REPORT ITALIAN REPULSES.

Vienna Says Austrians Won Several Positions from Foe.

BERLIN, April 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Further successes for the Austrians along the Italian front are announced in today's official statement from Vienna. The statement says:

"In the Doberdo sector, the Italians were driven from some of their advanced saps.

"South of Mrzlivra, the Austro-Hungarians captured an Italian position and took forty-three prisoners and one machine-gun.

"Italian artillery has been active on the Tyrolean front, especially to the west of Riva.

"By counterattacks an enemy attachment was ejected from a sap on the southern slope of Rochetta.

"The number of prisoners taken at the Rauchkofel has increased to 3 officers and 150 men. All the other Italians who were engaged at this place fell in the hand-to-hand struggle.

"Austro-Hungarian squadrons of land and naval aeroplanes attacked the railway stations at Caserza and San Giorgio di Nogaro with visible success. Three of the raiders who descended considerably in order to drop bombs have not returned."

ROME, April 8.—The official communication, given out by the War Office today, reads as follows:

Along the entire front there has been artillery activity and minor actions. In the Cristallo zone the enemy concentrated the fire of numerous batteries of all calibres on positions recently occupied by us on Rouchkofel. In order not to expose our troops to useless losses, our first advanced line there was evacuated in good order.

In the Carnia region we repulsed a small attack in the direction of Val Grande. Our artillery dispersed enemy columns marching along the Valentina and Kronla Valleys.

A surprise attack on our positions in the Vodil district of the Monte Nero zone was repulsed and a prompt counterattack threw back the enemy in dirorder. Seventy-six prisoners and a machine gun were left in our hands.

In the Geobna sector on the middle Isonzo an advance enemy post was surrounded and captured.

BRITISH GAINS IN AFRICA.

Capture More Than 400 Men, Some Guns and Supplies.

LONDON, April 8.—The British success against the Germans in the campaign in East Africa which was reported yesterday included the capture of more than 400 men, with machine guns and large supplies of ammunition, according to an official statement issued this afternoon. The statement follows:

"Further reports from the south indicate that General Vanderventer's success in the Arusha district was more extensive than at first appeared. The German force surrounded and compelled to capitulate was considerable. The German casualties were numerous. Already seventeen Europeans and 404 native soldiers have surrendered, with machine guns and large quantities of ammunition. More prisoners remain to be brought in."

Cardinal von Hartmann in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, April 8.—Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, arrived here Thursday on a visit to the Belgian front. At a breakfast given in his honor by the Rev. Mr. Middendorf, the chief military chaplain, Cardinal von Hartmann thanked General von Bissing, Governor General of Belgium, for the assistance given in carrying out the purposes of his trip.

HAVRE CELEBRATES ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY

Enthusiasm at Temporary Capital While Ruler Remains at Front —Wilson Sends Felicitations.

HAVRE, April 8.—The birthday of King Albert of Belgium was officially celebrated here today by an imposing manifestation at the Belgian Ministry of War. The ceremony was attended by all the members of the Belgian Cabinet and the foreign diplomats accredited to Belgium.

King Albert was represented by General Jungbluth, Chief of the Royal Staff, who decorated 250 maimed Belgian soldiers who came from field hospitals to take part in the ceremony. Great enthusiasm prevailed as the Belgian and French guards of honor defiled and the bands played the national airs of Belgium, England and France.

King Albert remained at the fighting front, where a great number of cable and telegraphic messages of congratulation were received by him from the heads of nations throughout the world.

PARIS, Sunday, April 9.—On the occasion yesterday of the birthday of King Albert, says a dispatch from Havre, the Belgian Chamber of Representatives sent a telegram to the King renewing "their profound and faithful attachment, and the assurance, daily growing stronger, of their patriotic hopes." The members of the Belgian Government likewise telegraphed, assuring the King of their homage "while waiting for the hour of triumph of right to strike." The telegram continues:

"All Belgians are more jealous than ever of independence, and of a union which the manoeuvres of the enemy can only have the effect of strengthening, have but one heart with which to acclaim their King, and but one will to work with him for the liberation and grandeur of their beloved country."

WASHINGTON, April 8.—President Wilson today congratulated King Albert of Belgium on the celebration of his birthday anniversary. The President sent the following telegram:

"I beg your Majesty to accept my cordial felicitations and greetings of friendship, on this anniversary of your Majesty's birth, and the assurances of my high regard."

OVATION TO VENIZELOS.

Athenians Frantically Cheer the Leader on National Fete Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, April 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—On the occasion of the national fête, celebrating the anniversary of Greek independence, there was a great popular demonstration in favor of ex-Premier Venizelos.

The King and Queen, members of the Ministry, and members of the diplomatic corps attended divine thanksgiving service.

This was practically the first public function that Venizelos had attended since his political retirement. When he left the Cathedral at the conclusion of the service thousands of persons followed the motor car occupied by the leader of the Liberals, cheering enthusiastically. In the Place de la Constitution, which was packed with thousands of sightseers, further progress was impossible. Venizelos's car was surrounded by the people, who shouted, "Long live Greece!" "Long live our national leader!" and sought to lift the statesman from his seat with the intention of carrying him shoulder high.

This demonstration was witnessed by the Ministers of the Central Powers, whose vehicles were hemmed in by the crowd and were unable to find an outlet for several minutes. The representatives of Germany and Austria had thus an opportunity of seeing for themselves the extraordinary affection which the people of Athens bear toward the man who today no less than yesterday is regarded as the national hero of Greece.

CHECK TURKS IN CAUCASUS.

Russians Frustrate an Attempt to Cross the Karadere River.

PETROGRAD, April 8.—The Russian War Office report today says of operations in the Caucasus:

In the coastal region during Wednesday night the Turks attempted to cross to the right bank of the Karadere River, but were forced to retire by our guns and grenades.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.—At Army Headquarters today this statement was issued:

Caucasian front: Unimportant encounters occurred among reconnoitring parties in various sectors. In these fights we captured sixty Russians.

This encounter on the banks of the Karadere River shows that the Russian forces have pushed forward within fifteen and one-half miles of the great Turkish port of Trebizond.

ARTILLERY DUELS IN RUSSIA.

Great Activity by German Guns Reported by Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, April 8, (via London.)—The official statement, issued by the War Office today, says:

Western (Russian) Front.—Artillery and rifle fire duels occurred today on the Dvina front. Our artillery opened a concentric fire on the sectors near Illoukst in the Dvinsk region. In the same district we exploded four mines, which destroyed a German blockhouse and trenches.

Enemy artillery displayed great activity in the regions facing Postavy and Lakes Miadziol and Naroczi, sometimes using shells containing poisonous matter.

The Austrians attempted an offensive with considerable force on the middle Stripa, east of Podgacie in Galicia, but retired hurriedly before reaching our positions under threat of our counterattack.

BERLIN, April 8, (via London.)—The German War Office report today says of operations in the Russian theatre of war:

Russian attacks yesterday were limited to a narrow front in the sector south of Naroczi Lake. They were easily repulsed.

Meat Cards in Wurttemberg.

BERLIN, April 8, (via London.)—Following the example of other German States, Württemberg has issued cards to regulate the consumption of meat.

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If you grow garden or field crops for profit or pleasure, or if you have a stretch of lawn, send postal or letter now for this New Free Book—"Permanent Soil Fertility." It tells how to double or treble the soil's efficiency—how to supply it with the essential elements it lacks—how to vastly increase crop production and beautify your lawn. It fully describes

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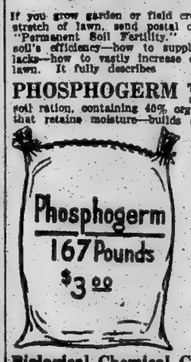

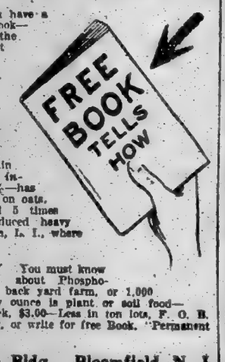

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HOLLAND MAY CALL MORE TROOPS TO COLORS

Bill Introduced to Give Government Power to Summon 1917 Class.

LONDON, April 8.—A bill has been submitted to the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament to authorize the Government, in view of the prevailing extraordinary circumstances, to call up if necessary the recruits of the 1917 class, says a Reuter dispatch from The Hague.

BERLIN, April 8, (by wireless to Sayville.)—"Reports from Holland state that the British Government has asked Dutch shipowners to make trips each year to British ports with British goods," says the Overseas News Agency. "In case of refusal Dutch ships, it was stated, could not receive pilots for passage through mine fields along the British coast, nor would they be allowed to take coal from British stations. The Dutch shipowners refused, and in future their ships will sail around Scotland."

ROTTERDAM, April 7, (via London, April 8.)—The first step was taken today to make Holland independent of the Liverpool and German Cotton Exchanges by the organization of a cotton exchange in Rotterdam.

The meeting, which was under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, was attended by cotton traders, brokers, shippers and bankers, including representatives of some prominent American cotton exporters, and resulted in forty-two joining in membership in the exchange. A guarantee fund of $20,000 was raised and it was decided to apply immediately for a royal charter and to start business at once.

GREETING TO HINDENBURG.

Reichstag Message Calls Him Liberator of East Prussia.

BERLIN, April 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The telegram sent by President Kaempf of the Reichstag to Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the fiftieth anniversary of the Field Marshal's entry into military service, just celebrated, read as follows:

"In the name of the Reichstag, I express herewith on the occasion of your Excellency's fiftieth military anniversary the heartiest congratulations and gratitude of the nation to the ingenious strategist and the glorious liberator of East Prussia."

HOLD POINCARE'S RELATIVE.

Son-in-law of French President Is a Prisoner in Germany.

BERLIN, April 8, (via London.)—The Taegliche Rundschau publishes a report that the son-in-law of President Poincaré of France is a prisoner of war at Erding, near Munich.

Strike Holds Up Steamers.

ROTTERDAM, April 8 (via Berlin to London, April 9.)—The crews of steamers of the Holland-America Line, which have arrived here recently, have joined the ranks of the striking seamen. The strikers now number 460. The liner Ryndam of the Holland-America Line is still held here on account of the strike.

French Plan to Check Imports.

PARIS, April 8.—Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, has submitted to Parliament a bill authorizing the Government to suspend by decree the importation of any products that may be dispensed with, in order to diminish French obligations abroad. The purpose of this legislation is to improve the foreign exchange situation.

New Hungarian Loan.

BERLIN, April 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following item:

"Budapest reports that subscriptions to the fourth Hungarian war loan will begin at Easter time. The loan will be issued in the form of 6 per cent. consols and 5½ per cent. Treasury bonds, each for a term of ten years."

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND SALES at the

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Leech Collection
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The largest Leech Collection in existence, exhibited at the Grolier Club in 1914, will be Sold on the Afternoon and Evening of Monday, April 24. On Public Exhibition from April 15th. Books illustrated by Leech and hundreds of his Original Drawings.

Persian Collection

Of His Holiness Haji Ali Agha of Farce, Persia, to be Sold Thursday Afternoon, April 13, by order of
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of New York City. Now on Public Exhibition. Rare Persian Miniatures, Manuscripts, Books and Bindings; a remarkable Bronze Bowl of the Seventh Century, and a variety of valuable and important Rugs and Carpets, including a rare double face Ispahan Rug.

Books and Bindings

Library of the late S. F. Haddock of Philadelphia, including First Editions, Books with Colored Plates, and Works on Napoleon; and rare and fine Books from other consignors. Now on Exhibition. To be Sold on the Afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, April 10, 11, and 12.

First, Second, and Fourth Folios of Shakespeare; Smith's New York and other rare Americana; Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493; First Editions of English and American Authors; Bindings by Derome, Champolle-Duru, Riviere, Padeloup, Roger Payne, and others. And important books from the Library of the late John Wylie Barrow of New York. Now on Exhibition to the Sale on Friday Afternoon and Evening next, April 14th.

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SPANISH for BUSINESS MEN and WOMEN

New Yorkers to Have Opportunity to Prepare Themselves for Handling South American Trade.

In response to a widespread demand from business men and women for an opportunity to learn Spanish well enough to use it in business conversation and correspondence a class has been formed to start early in April. Sessions will be held at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, 57th Street, between 6th and 7th Avenues.

Professor Oscar Galeno of Valparaiso, Chile, whose methods were endorsed at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, will conduct the class.

Professor Galeno is profound and instructive without being pedantic; brilliant and witty but never trifling; scholarly, capable, and intensely in earnest, always commanding the closest attention and interest of his classes. There can be no doubt in the mind of one who has attended one of the Professor's classes that he has a marvelous method, and that he can accomplish all that he promises.

In view of the wide interest at the present in South American trade and commerce, the class should prove a real opportunity to ambitious young business people in this city.

The cost of the course will be only $5.00. The class is limited. Particulars may be obtained by addressing Frank H. Golding, Secretary of the Business Spanish Class, at Studio 611, Carnegie Hall. Telephone Circle 1350.

NOTE.—The course of Spanish instruction above referred to will be personally taught by Professor Oscar Galeno, who originated and copyrighted this system of teaching.

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TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 108 Pages,
as follows:

I. General News.
II. Fashions, Society, Music, Drama.
III. Automobiles, Real Estate.
IV. Rotogravure Shakespeare Section.
V. Picture Section.
VI. Magazine Section.

"Irish Nonsense About Ireland"
By George Bernard Shaw

PREPAREDNESS FOR PEACE.....*By James J. Hill*
ARE WE PREPARED TO ENFORCE NEUTRAL RIGHTS?
By Professor George Trumbull Ladd of Yale
EMILIANO ZAPATA WOULD DRIVE AMERICANS FROM MEXICO.....*By Guillermo Ojara*
LINCOLN TRIAL COURT REPORTER TELLS HIS STORY.
SOUND PENSION SYSTEM FOR NEW YORK CITY.
ALL NEW YORK DOES HONOR TO SHAKESPEARE.
EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON DEFINES POETRY.
COLLEGE RANK AN INDEX TO FUTURE SUCCESS.
PRINTS, PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURES ON VIEW.
ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VII. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section.)
VIII. Editorial Section, Business and Financial News.
IX. Sports, Want Advertisements.

WILSON WILL DECIDE ON SUSSEX SOON

Continued from Page 1.

to make them applicable to the future conduct of submarine warfare.

There are cases other than that of the Sussex in which the suspicion is strong that German U-boats attacked merchant vessels having Americans on board. Some of these are so complicated that it may be difficult to establish that the vessels were immune from submarine attack. For example, in the case of the British merchant steamer Englishman, the evidence shows that the vessel tried to escape and was fired upon by the battery of a U-boat. Subsequently she was sunk by a torpedo, but the testimony at hand is not clear that she had come to a standstill when this occurred and therefore rendered herself immune from sinking until those on board had been given an opportunity to escape to places of safety or was still trying to escape.

The information as to the attack of the British merchantman Eagle Point is that she was struck by torpedo fired by a submarine, but enough evidence has not been received to make certain whether the Eagle Point was or was not endeavoring to escape at the time. The German contention is that the Eagle Point was an Admiralty transport and thus had the status of a warship. This Government has never conceded that a merchant ship chartered for temporary service was to be regarded as having changed her merchant status.

An American on board the British freighter Manchester Engineer has made an affidavit, which is to be forwarded to the State Department by mail, that he saw the track of a torpedo just before the vessel felt the shock of the explosion. This case may form the basis for a demand for an explanation from the German Government, but it is not possible to say at this time what the course of the Administration will be in regard to it.

It is conceded here that if the German Government, as a result of the inquiries that the United States is expected to institute, should set up the contention that the German pledges were never intended to apply to merchant vessels carrying munitions of war for the enemies of the Teutonic powers, the Administration would charge Germany with a violation of faith. It has been the understanding of this Government that the German pledges were intended to apply to all merchant vessels and that the German term "liners" was not to be construed as limiting immunity to passenger vessels. There is suspicion in Washington that Germany will seek to show that she meant to pledge herself to respect only passenger ships. If this suspicion proves to be well founded the relations between the two Governments will again assume a serious turn.

President Wilson returned to Washington this afternoon from his yachting trip in the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, which was to last until Monday morning, but his change of plan had no relation to the German situation. A heavy storm caused the President to decide to abandon the trip.

May Turn from Sussex Case.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Germany's disclaimer of responsibility for the destruction of the Channel liner Sussex surrounds the position of the United States in the present submarine situation with further difficulties, and may turn action, if any be taken, from the Sussex case itself to the accumulation of ships destroyed without warning since Germany gave assurances governing the submarine campaign.

Before the next step is taken the collection of evidence, intended to prove legally that the Sussex was destroyed by a German submarine, will have to proceed further. Additional evidence in the form of affidavits and statements gathered by the American Embassy in Paris is arriving on the steamer St. Paul, due in New York tomorrow, and will be in President Wilson's hands on Monday. The situation will be thoroughly discussed at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, and soon afterward a decision on the next step is expected.

The apparent difficulties of proving the Sussex case alone leads many officials close to the President to believe the decision will hinge on consideration of cumulative evidence that Germany's promises are being disregarded by her submarine commanders. Upon the strength of that evidence as it finally is judged by the President and the Cabinet will depend what steps, if any, the United States will take at this time.

Must Act as Judge.

The United States was described officially tonight as being placed in the position of a Judge of a court of law. Upon the evidence a decision will be reached, and the United States will be absolutely sure that it stands upon firm ground before rendering one. The final decision will be rendered by President Wilson. It is likely that if drastic action is called for Congress will be consulted. While it will be difficult for the United States to question the good faith of Germany, the Administration is prepared to act upon circumstantial evidence of sufficient strength should it be obtained.

All the evidence thus far obtained indicates that the Sussex was torpedoed. There are two weaknesses in the case of the United States at this time, however. One is that no American citizen saw the wake of a torpedo before the bow of the channel steamer was torn off by an explosion. The other is, that, while American naval officers declare that the pieces of metal removed from the hulk are parts of a German torpedo, there is, so far as is known, no conclusive evidence at this time that the metal fragments actually were removed from the Suss

GET MANY SECRETS IN GERMAN MAIL

Lord Newton Explains Why It Is Legal and Necessary to Examine the Post.

CITES CIVIL WAR RULING

British Official Says His Government Is Doing All It Can Not to Encroach on Neutrals.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 24.—"The censorship of mails always has had in free countries an ominous sound. It is a subject which is very easily confused because there is more than one sort of mail and more than one kind of case which must be contemplated. It is therefore well worth while to explain exactly what is claimed and what is being done by the British and Allied Governments.

"The neutral powers have a right to demand that nothing is done against the law, and further, when this has been demonstrated, it is only reasonable that they should expect that whatever is done should be performed with the maximum amount of regard for their convenience which it is possible for the belligerent to exercise. A clear statement will do very much to remove a sense of grievance, which is produced and magnified by the suspicion of overbearing or tyrannous conduct easily believed to lie behind what is unknown or imperfectly understood."

In these words Lord Newton, who has taken over at the British Foreign Office some of the departments of which Lord Robert Cecil had charge before he became Minister of Blockade, began an exhaustive and carefully considered statement in reply to American criticisms of and objections to the policy of the Grand Alliance in regard to the examination of the mails. There has been an exchange of diplomatic correspondence between the governments at Washington and London on this vexed question, and while the exact terms of the notes have not been disclosed, it has been generally assumed that on the American side the correspondence began with a formal protest against British interference with American mails. While Lord Newton speaks as an individual, it may equally be assumed that the statement which he has prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES closely follows the lines of the official reply drawn up by Sir Edward Grey.

"Mails may be parcels or letter mails," Lord Newton continued. "Let us start by clearing up the case of the former. It was at The Hague Conference of 1907 that the first proposal was made for the immunity of postal correspondence, and it was made clear in the discussion of the fourth commission of that conference that there was no intention of extending to parcels the proposed immunity of letter mails. An express reservation for this purpose was made by the German delegate and accepted without dissent.

Parcel Mail as Merchandise.

"Parcels then are covered by no convention and can be treated in exactly the same way as ordinary cargo. This is a view accepted by the United States. In a letter dated April 8, 1915, the Second Assistant Postmaster General at Washington, who has charge of the division of foreign mails, writing doubtless with the authority of the United States Administration, admits without comment the contention of the Commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich that the parcel mail on board the French steamer Floride, which he had sunk, could legally be regarded as merchandise.

"On Sept. 22 last his Majesty's Government informed the neutral Governments that the attention of the Allied Governments had been drawn to the increasing extent to which goods on their way to or from enemy countries were being sent by parcel post. The British Government stated that they would regret if the Allies were obliged to interfere in any way with parcel mails, but they pointed out that if the practice continued they would have to exercise their undoubted right of seizing goods in parcel mails which were liable to capture. Other goods could not prevent contraband reaching the enemy or restrict effectively their export trade. "Thus every opportunity was given to neutrals, if they wished to avoid interference with parcel mails, to take steps to prevent goods being sent by them which would render it necessary for the Allied Governments to interfere.

"It is therefore idle to exercise belligerent rights against the parcel mails, but when once this has been admitted, there is the further point whether or not international courtesy toward the neutral powers is really over-ridden by the necessity of war from the point of view of the belligerent. To this the Allied Governments must answer in the affirmative. One might make out an extremely long list of ships which ostensibly convey parcel mails, but are in reality conveying nothing more nor less than merchandise in that form to the Central Powers. I will content myself with quoting a few examples, but the list can easily be prolonged on the demand of any inquirer who is curious. For instance, the steamship Gelria carried no less than 60 parcels by the parcel mails service, which contained 490 revolvers destined for Germany via Amsterdam. In eight ships destined for Hamburg (steamships Tijuca, Bahia, Jaguaribe, Maranhao, Acre, Olinda, Para, Brazil) there were discovered no less than 1,302 parcels containing in all 437,510 kilograms of raw rubber. In the steamship United States, bound for Scandinavia, it was discovered that the parcel mails contained 1,594 parcels of furskins, 221 parcels of military boots, 418 parcels of strip iron, and 80 parcels of ferro-vanadium. In the parcel mails on the Oscar II., inward bound, were found 21 packages of machinery tools, in the Bergensfjord two packages of iron pyrites, and six of machinery parts.

All of Military Value.

"It is unnecessary to emphasize the great military value of all these articles, and you will probably agree that the action of the Allied Governments, which has never been disputed as illegal, has been guided by sound military considerations which over-ride their disinclination to inconvenience the legitimate business interests of neutral countries."

Passing on to the question of mails, Lord Newton said he would divide these into two subdivisions.

"There are, on the one hand, the mails from England or France to the United States, or from the United States to England or France," he said, "and there are, on the other hand, the mails, which, coming from another country, are unshipped at English or French ports and pass in transit under English or French jurisdiction, just as coming into United States territory they would pass under the jurisdiction of the United States. These two types form the first subdivision, and it is not denied by lawyers that mail in this subdivision has always been liable to censorship, which forms part of the sovereign rights of the country through which the mail passes, a censorship which has been employed in all wars since Government-carried mail existed; the Spanish-American and the Russo-Japanese, to mention only two of those in recent history.

"It is necessary once more to prove something beyond the mere legality of the restrictions upon this type of material which the Allied Governments impose.

"It is necessary to prove not only that it is legal, but that it is essential for military reasons if neutral opinion is to accept its reasonable character.

"What is it that this kind of censorship discovers? There is first of all the type of letter which gives information as to those military secrets which have passed through the German censors, a perfectly possible contingency, however vigilant the censors may be, secrets which the German Headquarters Staff would have given much to have suppressed. These may seem innocent enough to the civilian eye, but the censor will transfer them to the intelligence division of the General Staff and there they will be noted and compared with a hundred other statements of like nature and, when these counter checking statements are numerous enough, it may be that both the position of more German troops are fixed and German plans anticipated.

Inside Light on Germany.

"Again there are important discoveries to be made about the condition of Germany or Austria or Turkey, discoveries which throw a flashlight upon the question of all questions which our sailors have to watch—is or is not Germany approaching the condition of exhaustion which finally crushed the gallant South in your civil war?

"Lastly, this is a war in which not only land and sea but commerce is an area of warfare. The desperate efforts of the German export trade to wriggle from the allied navies' clutch, together with the struggle of enemy or neutral firms to trade with German houses, and the more honorable attempts of venturesome seamen to run the gauntlet of blockading squadrons, evidence on all of these is lying in the mail. While finally the ramification of the German spy system, all embracing in its clutches and tending to decentralize to more distant countries as the nearer ones become too hot to hold them, this we should be all but powerless to check but for the censorship we exercise upon the mail."

Lord Newton next referred to a change which has been made in Congress.

"Before I leave the question of this first subsection of letter mails, it will be well to deal briefly with one point which has very naturally caused some comment in the United States. It has been asserted that the censorship of these mails, which as a military measure may be legitimate enough, has been warped by the censors of the allied powers into a censorship for other than military reasons; in effect the accusation is nothing less than that the British Government in particular has collected from the censored correspondence information of material use in capturing from neutral countries trade which should be theirs legitimately. The accusation is without a particle of truth; the instructions issued to the censors make perfectly clear that no reason other than that of possible damage to the enemy can justify the interference or even the examination of any correspondence.

Changed Conditions.

"There remains the second subdivision of the letter mail, that which is carried on neutral ships and which in the ordinary course of business will not pass through the belligerent countries or enjoy the postal facilities of belligerent powers. Let it be stated at once that the Allied Governments do not depart from the principle which was initiated during the American civil war, and laid down by Convention No. II. of The Hague Conference, 1907, the principle of the inviolability of neutral mails. At the same time the Allied Governments hold a conception of international law which admits that changing conditions may necessitate the re-interpretation of established principles. In every country the postal facilities have undergone what amounts to a transformation since 1861; more and more the conveyance of mail much cheaper and consequently enormously swollen, but trading houses taking advantage of this fact have resorted to every kind of device for twisting the postal facilities to suit their purpose.

"We do not have to deal merely with an occasional consignment to and from Germany, but with a systematized attempt to employ the letter mail service for the dispatch of merchandise which otherwise could not possibly get through. For example, on board the Tubantia on its inward voyage 1744 pounds of rubber of the first quality and seven parcels of wools were discovered; on board the steamer Medan seven parcels of raw rubber were seized, while the same control exercised upon the Dutch steamer Zaandijk discovered no less than 368 packages of different merchandise. An instances of articles found in mails bound inward to European ports may be mentioned coffee, seeds, linseed, vegetable oil, saltpetre, &c. The Gelria, on its inward voyage, contained 1,390 bags of high-grade raw rubber, each weighing about one pound, and on its outward voyage thirteen packets of diamonds valued at $3,350. The Hollandia, outward bound, contained 1,255 packets of rubber. The Ryndam, the Tubantia, the Frisia, the Coen, the Nieuw Amsterdam, the Noordam, the Rotterdam, and other boats contained on their outward voyages an enormously varied cargo of merchandise consisting in moderate consignments of sometimes as often as fifty different species of merchandise.

"I think you will agree that such a traffic, both outward and inward, however vexatious certain individual seizures may appear for the moment, does take on the character of a serious abuse of transactions, and one which if left unchecked can produce very serious military effect to the detriment of the allied powers.

Perversion of Facilities.

"I need only refer to these instances, which I might largely extend, to show that the conveyance of rubber or revolvers in the same fashion as the conveyance of domestic correspondence has produced a system which is somewhat anomalous. A parcel does not cease to be a parcel because its postage is paid for at letter mail rates. To a modified extent this perversion of legitimate facilities was foreseen by the Secretary of State who conducted the blockade in 1861. Secretary Seward in giving Mr. Welles instructions as to the inviolability of letter mails concluded a letter of Oct. 31, 1862, in the following terms: 'This instruction, however, will not be deemed to protect simulated bags.'

"We see here the establishment of that distinction which the Allied Governments find necessary to a very much larger degree.

"The Allied Governments have formed the conclusion," concluded Lord Newton, "that it is necessary under the present conditions to exercise the discretion described by Secretary Seward and to examine the mail bags taken from neutral ships in order to make a distinction between the mail that is true mail and the mail that is false.

"The true mail is not delayed. It is picked out by the censors and forwarded as quickly as possible to its destination by special officers charged with its dispatch, and only mail which is found to contain merchandise is retained for further examination. Injury to neutrals using the post for legitimate purposes is therefore reduced to a minimum. The clash of their desire to avoid inconvenience to neutral powers with their determination to submit the Central Powers to every possible rigor of blockade can be seen in the twofold assurances of the Allied Governments to the various neutral powers. They deny that the inviolability of postal correspondence, stipulated for in the Eleventh Convention at The Hague in 1907, restricts the Allied Governments from visiting and if necessary stopping and seizing such merchandise as is disguised in covers, envelopes, or letters contained in the mail bags. Nevertheless, they promise that they will scrupulously regard their engagements respecting genuine correspondence and will undertake the most rapid transmission of such correspondence to its destination."

As THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was leaving, Lord Newton added:

"Did you ever read my 'Life of Lord Lyons?' because if you have done so you will not be surprised that I am sometimes reminded of the case of Consul Bunch. Mr. Bunch, who was British Consul at Charleston during the civil war, was accused by the United States Administration of allowing letters dangerous to the Northern cause to be carried in a Foreign Office bag which he was sending to England. The United States insisted that the bag should be opened on its arrival in London and examined for the purpose of seeing if it contained such letters. As a matter of fact it did not, but I think when we consider it was that specially sacred subject, a diplomatic bag, that was involved in this request of the United States, it has a pertinence when we are discussing the sanctity of the mail."

WILL FREE WOUNDED MEN.

Norway to Release Those Incapacitated for War Duty.

BERLIN, April 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from Christiania say the Norwegian Government has agreed with the German, British, French, and Russian Governments that men belonging to the navies of belligerents who, under international law, are subject to internment in Norway, shall be permitted to return home in case they are incapacitated for service by poor health.

RUSSIA STIRRED BY TURKS' DEFEATS

Advance in Asia Minor Brings Dream of Centuries Near to Realization.

TURKEY'S FATAL PLUNGE

Abandonment of Comfortable Neutrality Opened Wide the Gates to Her Traditional Foe.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.—The whole of Russia is uplifted by the telegram from the Grand Duke Nicholas laconically announcing the fall of the great fortress of Erzerum in Asiatic Turkey, after five days of what the message called "unprecedented" storming. And this intense emotion of the Russians, which has hardly been paralleled by any other Russian feat in the whole course of the war, is not merely that another victory has been gained or another town taken in the course of war. I doubt if in the United States we can have any conception of what this event means to the Russian.

To us it means in a vague way an incident to be viewed only in its connection with the other military operations of this many-fronted war. We hardly know the name of the place, few of us have the energy to look it up in an atlas, and fewer still can realize why it should be of such preponderating importance in Russian eyes. When taken into consideration simply as one factor in the struggle, the fall of Erzerum is a great step forward, indeed, for strategic reasons and is a victory to be welcomed by those who wish to see the Allies win and the Teutonic powers defeated.

To the Russian the advent of Turkey among the countries taking an active part in the great war was not merely an additional burden in the shape of one more front to defend, one more army to fight, one more antagonist to wrestle and throw. It meant to the Slavonic race another chance to fight against their foe of centuries past, their historical and traditional enemy, the Ottoman Empire, with all that Islam means.

A Struggle of Centuries.

From the very dawn of Russian history we find the Slavs struggling with Asiatic Tartar hordes related by race and religion to the Turks of today. We find whole regions of Russia as we know it today snatched from the hands of Islam and brought into the community of Christian nations by the patient, ceaseless and unwearied pressure of the Russian peasant. History shows us that European Russia was at one time, with the exception of a small and sparsely settled territory, absolutely under Moslem or Tartar domination. Gradually with infinite trouble and labor the great plain of Central Russia was freed from the invader and made the nucleus of the vast empire of our own time.

The capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 and the marriage of the Czar Ivan III., Prince of Moscow, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, to Sophia Palaeologus, niece of the last Byzantine Emperor of Constantinople, gave to the Russian Czars the historic mission of freeing from Turkish dominion the capital of the Greek Eastern Empire. If the Crusades of the Middle Ages were holy wars to the Knights of the Cross, the constant struggles of the Russians against the Ottoman Empire were no less so.

It must be remembered that the Turkish dominions in the sixteenth century did not connote what the same phrase would now, or even a hundred years ago. Instead of a small territory on the European Continent governed in a half-hearted way from Constantinople, the Ottoman power then extended north and west into Europe and included almost all of the present Hungary, Transylvania, Bukowina, Bessarabia, the present Rumania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, and nearly all of the Aegean Islands. It was not until the failure of the terrible attacks on Vienna in 1683 and the loss of Budapest in 1686 that Turkish advances in Europe were definitely stopped and the retrograde movement began which for nearly 250 years has been steadily pushing back and lopping off chunks of Turkish territory.

At first, the empire of the Hapsburgs was the bulwark of Christianity against the Turks, but with the gradually increasing strength of the Muscovite giant, the Moslem hordes living in the regions north and east of the Black Sea began to be forced back further and further toward the Asiatic Continent. It is hard to realize now that when the Empress Catherine II. of Russia came to the throne in 1762, the Black Sea was a Turkish lake. Only around the mouth of the Don had Russia been able to extend its boundaries anywhere near it, and, since Turkey had a huge navy and Russia had none, this was of no military importance.

Visions of Peter in Realization.

By 1900 the whole of Siberia down to the Chinese frontiers had been brought into the Russian Empire by the Cossack conquests, and the fulfillment of the visions of Peter the Great for making Russia a European nation, as well as an Asiatic power, began to show visible results in the ever-increasing interest taken by Russian sovereigns in Polish and other questions of the western boundaries of the rapidly expanding empire.

The necessity for Russia of having a "window in Europe" and a port on the Baltic had already led to the founding of Petrograd, but the longing for the possession of Constantinople—an ambition which has always been present somewhere in the background of the dreams of Russian statesmen and empire builders—continued. From time to time districts had been lopped off of the old Kingdom of Poland and given to the neighboring powers. By the partition of Polish territory in 1772 and the later divisions of 1793 and 1795 Russia obtained great increases of territory, namely, what is now known as the Baltic Provinces, and the Governments of Vitebsk, Kovno, Vilna, Mohilev, Grodno, Minsk, Volhynia, Kiev, and Podolia.

Russia was already assuming its future position of general protector and patron of all the Slavic peoples and natural enemy, by virtue of that position, of the Ottoman Empire which held under its suzerainty so many millions of Slavs in the Balkans. The reign of the great Empress Catherine, (1762-1796,) saw the whole of the north shore of the Black Sea united to the Russian dominions and brought under the influence of the Greek Orthodox Church. The eastern shore, that is, the region known as the Caucasus, was conquered piecemeal during the first sixty years of the nineteenth century and the heterogeneous tribal elements living there were converted into Russian subjects.

Beginning about 1825, the conquest of the Transcaspian territory was commenced, a process which lasted by the gradual assimilation of the indigenous population of the khanates of Central Asia or Russian Turkestan as it is now called, and ended only in 1895 with the addition of the Pamir region. The inhabitants of all these conquered territories were of one or the other sects of Mohammedans and to the desire for territorial aggrandizement was added the zeal for bringing the inhabitants officially under the wing of the Church, although individually the people have been left in their own customs and religion.

For some twenty years after the final expansion to the Pamirs there was a lull in Russian expansion, due to the fact that all the territory left in that part of the world had been annexed in one way or another by either England or Russia, and to the growth of interest in expansion in the Far East. During nearly the whole of the nineteenth century, moreover, the Christian races under Turkish rule in the Balkans had been gradually throwing off their old allegiance, and one by one had proclaimed themselves independent. Montenegro only of all the nations of the peninsula could make the proud boast that it had never had to endure the Moslem yoke, in spite of the struggles carried on against it by Turkish power for century after century.

As a result of the kaleidoscopic changes of Governments and territorial frontiers, there was nothing left of Turkey in Europe by 1914, except a small triangle extending a couple of hundred miles beyond Constantinople. For the continuance of Turkish power in Europe during the nineteenth century the world has Great Britain to thank. Had it not been for her moral support to the "Sick Man of Europe," there would long ago not have been a foot of soil on the European Continent in the hands of the Ottoman Empire.

Real Home of the Turks.

Historical geography will show us by the gradual diminishing of Turkish territory in Europe that the real home of that race must be looked for on the Asiatic continent. Pushed out of Africa, for all purposes of possession, the Ottoman Empire now connotes, one may say, Turkey in Asia alone. Geographically this region is composed of five divisions—Anatolia, or the real Asia Minor; the Armenian and Kurdish highlands, Mesopotamia, (the rich river basins of the Tigris and Euphrates,) the provinces of Syria and Palestine, and the Arabian coast land, a long tongue of land of an average width of only about 150 miles.

With the exception of the Russian advance through the Caucasus and some slight changes in the boundaries with Persia, Asiatic Turkey has seen little change in its frontiers since the eighteenth century. Arabia has remained practically independent of the Ottoman power, and a number of local chiefs on and around the Persian Gulf are now united in a British protectorate, which will never be relaxed, owing to the importance of this region to British ambitions.

Almost surrounded by rival spheres of influence, either already frankly and openly stated or tacitly understood, Asiatic Turkey has long held a most interesting and important position among the great future trade routes of the world. Whatever nation can obtain either by conquest or diplomacy a preponderating position in Asiatic Turkey must have from that fact alone an important place in the commercial development of the country, and, what is even more desirable, a position of far-reaching influence in the question of land communication with India.

For this predominating position Germany has been working for years. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug. 31, 1907, she had been shut out finally from any influence in Persia by the practical division of that country into three "zones," a northern, recognized as the Russian sphere of influence, arising naturally from the territorial proximity of that country; a central "neutral zone," in which both signatory powers agreed to abstain from political interference without previous arrangement with each other and mutual consent, and a southern zone, assigned to the British on account of the recognition by Russia that Great Britain had and must have "special interests" in and around the Persian Gulf.

The British interests had been laboriously constructed by a continuity of foreign policy for over two hundred years for the purpose of protecting the overland communications and trade with India. The British Government had systematically gone about the work of suppressing piracy and lawlessness along both sides of the Persian Gulf. It had been publicly known, in fact, that the establishment of a foreign power, threatening the British dominion in India, could not and would not be allowed.

In spite of this fact the German Government has not ceased its efforts, ever since embarking on its career of commercial expansion, to obtain diplomatic and trade concessions in Asiatic Turkey which, it was hoped, when taken in connection with its influence in the Balkan States would give it the predominant position in Turkish affairs which it coveted and which Great Britain could not see with composure.

The Bagdad Railway Scheme.

After a period of vacillation and spasmodic groping after the most suitable means of compassing the desired end, a systematic policy of concentrating (openly at least) attention on the securing of the means of communication in Asiatic Turkey was determined on, and some fifteen years ago these plans crystallized into what became known as the Bagdad Railway scheme. The Anatolian Railroad was already under German control, and the chief feature of the Bagdad proposal was to extend the main Anatolian line, which runs from Scutari (Constantinople) to Konia and from the latter place by a trunk line via Adana, Mosul, Bagdad, to Koweit or some other port at the head of the Persian Gulf.

This proposed line obviously was of the highest importance to Germany, for, on the one hand, it would give through communication with the German and Austrian cities, and, on the other, it would give a land route from those places to the Indian Ocean via the Persian Gulf and later on, if found advisable and feasible, it could be further extended through Southern Persia and Beluchistan to Karachi and Bombay, and thus connect with the India systems, the central and most important portion of which Turkey being under German control, Germany had already such a powerful hold on Turkey that it could doubtless have had the desired control of the new railroad throughout the whole extent of Turkish territory, and it would have been difficult for the British Government to have successfully overcome this control, at least politically.

But beyond Basra the British were in a position to have something to say about the extension of the lines, and if the Germans could not get this extension the whole political strategy of the road would be set at naught. A long series of attempts had not accomplished anything substantial, when in 1914 the outbreak of the war brought all negotiations to an end. The main points insisted on by England had been economic equality for the trade, and a definite settlement of the position in the Persian Gulf.

The military events of the war, that is, the Mesopotamian campaigns of the British and the hold which they now have in that region, cannot, it would seem, fail to remain permanent, to some extent at least, after the conclusion of peace. The important successes of the Russian armies from the Caucasian front, on the other hand, which they hope may also be permanent, must have given the Turks "furiously to think" as to why they ever entered the war.

Of all the nations now in the struggle none had less reason to abandon their comfortable neutrality and engage unpreparedly than the Turks. The other countries believe themselves to be fighting for principles of enormous importance, but it is difficult to explain the participation of the Constantinople authorities except by one supposition which is not very creditable either to their patriotism or their honesty.

Having definitely entered the war on the side of the Germanic powers, they at once became subject to old and traditional hatred of the Russians, and the great losses they have been subjected to and the years of poverty and anarchy which they have brought upon Turkey are no more than their deserts for having as a nation allowed corruption and venality to occupy the places which should be devoted to patriotism.

The Russian advances through Erzerum are all the more important for the direct and immediate effect they must have on the shocking Armenian massacres perpetrated by the Turks and Kurds on the innocent Christians in their power. If there are Armenians still left alive in those regions, they will now be able to live at peace and protected from the Turks as their brethren and coreligionists in the Caucasus have been doing for so many years under the Russian Government's protection.

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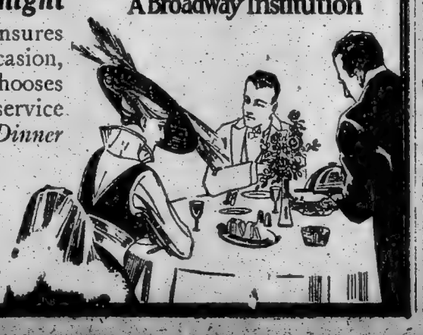

HOLLAND'S STAND IN EUROPE'S WAR

Her Guns Will Be Aimed at the First Invader of Her Strict Neutrality.

OTHERWISE WANTS PEACE

Nothing to Gain and Everything to Lose by Being Involved—Her Attitude as Seen by a Belgian.

By EGBERT HANS.

Quite recently I received a letter from one of my friends, a Sergeant in the Dutch Army, in which the following passage particularly struck me:

"Every day we wonder what the next will bring, and this waiting game gets on our nerves, especially now that the feverish activity of the first months of getting ready are past. For ready we are."

Ready we are: that is all. Nothing about an eventual foe or friend, but ready to meet him who first crosses the frontier, rifle in hand. It is the expression of strict neutrality of the soldier who, although he may have his own opinions and sympathies, dismisses all that as soon as he dons the uniform of a neutral army.

Ever since hostilities began there have been rumors of Holland entering the war. There is no doubt that her position is the most difficult of all neutral nations. However, certain occurrences in the very first week of the war give the Dutch every reason to feel assured that Germany has no intention to make Holland share the fate of Belgium—that is, unless there shall be a change of importance in the general situation.

There is a tongue of land called Dutch Limburg, to the north of Liége, but one side is Belgium, on the other Germany. When the Germans met at Liége the unexpected resistance of the Belgians they felt greatly tempted to forget that this strip of land was Dutch territory. It is hardly a few miles wide, there are no defenses of military importance, and the Germans by crossing it would have been able to attack the Belgians on the flank and reduce considerably the time during which the forts of Liége held out.

Yet the Germans left the Dutch alone, a proof that either they wanted to spare Holland or could not afford to lose her friendship, which seems the more probable, for Holland, although allowing her neutrality to be infringed in any way, cannot help being commercially a help to Germany by her situation, especially because of the Rhine treaty, which, giving Germany free passage along the Rhine, simplifies for Germany the transport of supplies into Belgium for Zeebrugge and even for the North of France. The second international river, the Scheldt, runs into Belgium through territory of German hands. The use of this river is also subject to treaties. There is no doubt that Holland would be a desirable ally for Germany, and only the spirit of independence and of justice of the Dutch people, as well as the knowledge that the Dutch Army from a defensive standpoint is very strong, has saved Holland from being dragged into the war.

That is why Germany did not cross that small strip of land called Dutch Limburg.

Holland Prepared.

The Dutch Army, as it is today, counts nearly 500,000 men. It is not so very long ago that every young Dutchman had to draw lots to know whether he was to be a soldier or not. A low number meant service, a high number freedom. Moreover, even those whom fate had destined to be a soldier could by paying a sum amounting to about $200 buy themselves out.

The rising democracy soon did away with this purchase system, and Holland also underwent the influence of the spirit of militarism which has reigned over Europe during the last ten years and gradually introduced general service. More or less the Dutch Army is built on the basis of the German Army, as far as composition is concerned. The duration of the different services is moderate, and Holland has solved the problem of establishing a conscription which, while being efficient, handicaps the soldier only slightly in his social position or the making thereof. Besides the standing army there are the Landsturm and Landwehr as reserves, while today the latter corps also includes a certain number of those who were free under former laws.

There is no doubt that Holland has neglected nothing in her scheme of preparedness.

Military critics, following Dutch manoeuvres, frequently pointed out the accuracy with which every detail is observed in Holland for the benefit of the individual soldier, and this is quite logical when one considers that the Dutch means of defense are of a peculiar nature; Holland does not rely on forts made by man, but on that very element against which she has had to fight for centuries: the water of her rivers and canals, checked by an admirable system of sluices and dikes. The difficulties which the Germans experienced in their attempt to cross the flooded little river Yser in Flanders, so often colored red with blood, are a lasting example of what an attempt to invade Holland would mean.

During the last year Holland, moreover, has made important purchases of guns and ammunition. All this makes her feel safe enough to decide for herself what Dutch neutrality and Dutch honor shall mean.

German Influence.

It cannot be denied that German influence prevails in Holland. Germany is her neighbor on her longest frontier. German science is eagerly sought in Holland and German art is liked and appreciated. Last and not least, trade with Germany has always proved remunerative.

A change in these friendly relations was noticeable when Belgium fell victim to German militarism, and since the Germans gave unexpected examples of German "kultur" in practice. This has resulted in the forming of two parties—pro-German and pro-Ally—leading often to hot scenes when the two met, and violent articles in the press all the time.

All this, however, would be forgotten instantly if the time should come for action. Then the spirit of independence so strongly felt in Holland would dominate all others, and the "No" of the Dutch soldiers would be as firm as that of the Belgians.

Holland is a nation of sailors. Not that the greater part of the Dutch male population make their living as sailors, but every man has in him something of the characteristic spirit of the sailor—the spirit of independence, freedom, and calm decision. Every Dutchman feels the noblesse oblige which glorious traditions and a great history impose. He proudly says that the Dutch guns have been the only ones which were ever heard on the Thames, and that Admiral Van Tromp was the greatest naval commander of his time.

One would hardly recognize the Dutchman of the popular reproductions standing idly smoking his pipe, his hands in the pockets of his patched trousers, when one sees that same man rush for the spade to defend his dike against the rising flood which menaces his home. And every time he conquers the powerful element. He knows that sooner or later the flood will come back, but he waits for it once more, pipe in his mouth and hands in his pocket.

Calmness, strong principles and respect for tradition are the national virtues of the Dutch, sometimes logically degenerating into a certain narrowmindedness and obstinacy. The Dutchman of the old type is unshakable in his religious principles; he would rather walk ten miles than take a train or a car on a Sunday. I have known when Dutch farmers have been waiting days and days for dry weather to enter the harvest, and one of the few sunny days happened to be Sunday, not a stroke of work was done, nevertheless. I could not help but admire them.

Such features of the character of a nation are of importance when this nation has to take a decision like that which Holland may have to take any day.

The Queen's Personality.

During these days of anxiety for Holland, the personality of Queen Wilhelmina seems to appear relatively little in the foreground. It would be an error, however, to think that the fact that she is a woman reduces in any way her influence as head of the nation or would prevent her from expressing and maintaining her personal desires.

It was Queen Wilhelmina who after the Boers were defeated by the English sent the Dutch cruiser Gelderland to South Africa, thus bestowing on the defeated honors which seemed to ignore the defeat. The Queen did this in spite of her councilors, one of whom called her act "a slap in the face of England." It was that same spirit of independence and freedom that she has inherited from her forefathers, the Princes of the House of Orange.

All this accounts for the extraordinary worship which the Dutch feel for their Queen, the last descendant in direct line of the House of Orange. There is a glamour of melancholy in this worship. William III. saw all his sons die, some tragic deaths, and the widower found himself without heir. He married again and Princess Wilhelmina was born. The anxiety of the Dutch was relieved and they put all their hope in the little Princess who would enable the House of Orange still to reign over Holland. The calm Dutch people were in a state of exaltation every time the little Princess was seen in public, and when Queen Wilhelmina married Prince Hendrik of Mecklenburg-Schwerin the latter found it a hard task to make himself popular with the Dutch, whose love was all for their Queen.

Prince Hendrik, on becoming Prince Consort, was made Admiral of the Dutch Navy. At the same time he kept his rank in the German Army, in which he served before his marriage. It is a fact that sons of several Dutch aristocratic families serve as officers in the German Army, and some are actually fighting. When one considers all this, one cannot but say that it is to the honor of Holland that these close relations with Germany have not had the slightest influence, however Germany may have tried to profit by these relations.

Courting Dutch Sympathy.

Ever since the war broke out Germany has been courting Dutch sympathy. What is more, German agents have spent much time in trying to arouse ill feeling toward the Allies. One of the strongest arguments to attain this object has been the Boer war, ever cited to prove Britain to be the oppressor instead of the defender of small nations. It is a fact that the Boer war has left bitter feelings in Holland, but after what has happened in Belgium they will not let a German mention the Boer war without saying, "Look what you did in Belgium!" This has ever broken the power of the German argument. Besides, the partaking by General Botha, hero of the Boer war, in the capturing of German colonies puzzles the Dutchman so that, after all, he does not really know what to think of the Boer war.

For the same reason the German argument that the Allies might attempt a landing will have little effect, and if Germany strengthens this warning by massing troops on the German frontier, Holland will simply reply by doing the same. On the other hand, wherever the Allies might land they would probably experience something reminiscent to them of the Dardanelles. But why would the Allies land in Holland unless invited to do so? Would a landing in Holland with the latter's strong defenses and fresh army be easier than, for instance, at landing at Zeebrugge? Holland will not be so frightened of two barking dogs as to run blindly into the unknown which might ruin her. Her position, short is exactly the same as that of Belgium—he who first crosses the frontier is the enemy and Holland will take the other side by the law of logic. Prince Hendrik may be a German Prince, but was not Queen Elisabeth of Belgium a German Princess?

The Role Holland Wants.

As I have said already, the strength of the Dutch Army is governed by a defensive standpoint, and this emphasizes the fact that Holland's line of conduct is predicated upon strict neutrality, for therein lies her safety and, what is more, her biggest chance of keeping out of the war.

For almost two years Holland has managed to "sail between the cliffs" as a Dutch expression says. The Dutch rifle has only been raised incidentally to fire at a passing Zeppelin or an aeroplane gone astray. What is more, twice the Dutch army has fulfilled the rôle of helper in need at a time that soldiers are told to kill and destroy. It was in Sluis on the Dutch Belgian frontier that I saw Dutch soldiers carrying Belgian babies in their arms and helping Belgian mothers to find shelter and food for themselves and their children.

Quite recently Dutch soldiers had to take up the spade to help in repairing the dikes broken by the water of flooded rivers; it was during the last inundations in Holland. Dutch mothers blessed the soldiers, for, thanks to them, many children were saved and, thanks to their help, many a house and many a farm was saved from destruction. That is the rôle that the Dutch hope to fulfill, that of the helper in need, sparing to their country the fate of the too many small nations ruined by this war—nations who have nothing to gain, but everything to lose.

ARTISTS AID RED CROSS.

Spirited Bidding for Portraits to be Painted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 8.—An interesting feature of the Red Cross sale at Christie's today was the competition among several well-known artists for the distinction of having the biggest price paid for a portrait. The artists, of course, were only passive spectators, but some of their friends took the competition very seriously.

Those who offered to paint portraits at the instance of the highest bidders were P. A. De Laszlo, John Lavery, the Hon. John Collier and Augustus John. Laszlo presented a canvas, 35 by 29 inches, on which he will paint the portrait not necessarily of the highest bidder, but of somebody selected by the highest bidder. Lavery's canvas was 71 by 35 inches, and the size of the Collier and John canvases were not mentioned.

After brisk bidding, C. Agnew paid $5,250 for the honor of having the Laszlo portrait, and Sir M. Samuel $4,162 for the Lavery canvas. Augustus John's canvas brought $1,630 and John Collier's $1,050.

OUTLET FOR GERMAN GOODS

Negotiations for Sale of Manufactured Products to Rumania.

BERLIN, April 8, (by wireless to Sayville.)—Negotiations between Rumania and the Central Powers concerning the sale of manufactured goods by the Central Powers to Rumania are nearing conclusion, according to the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger.

The negotiations resulted from the contract made for the sale of Rumanian corn, flour and vegetables to the Central Powers in March.

CAMMEYER

Branch De Luxe 381 Fifth Avenue New York

Exclusive footwear for Men Women & Children

Children's Shoe Department

Child's "NATURAL SHAPE" shoes. An aid to weak ankles, and help to strong ones. Sizes 7 to 10½. White Buckskin, Button or Lace; White Linen Button (white soles) $4.00. Tan Russia or Black Russia, Lace or Button $3.00.

Children's "PERFECT SHAPE" button and lace shoes permit perfect development of the growing foot. Sizes 4 to 8.

White Buckskin, Button	$3.00
White Buckskin, Lace	3.50
Tan Russia, Black Kid and White Linen, Button	2.00
Tan Russia and White Linen, Lace	2.25

Baby's "AID-TO-WALK" ankle support shoes have the endorsement of the highest medical authorities. Sizes 2 to 6

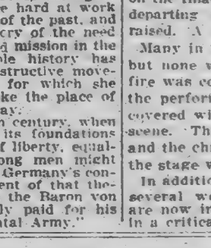

White Buckskin, Lace	$3.00
White Buckskin, Button	2.50
Tan Russia or White Linen, Lace	2.00
Tan Russia, Black Kid or White Linen, Button	1.50

Booklet of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes Upon Request to Dept. T.

GERMANY TRUE TO HER PAST

The Same Today as When Rome Knew Barbarians, Prof. Cohn Says.

"The war in Europe is merely a repetition in the present instance of all the wars of the past in which the Germanic peoples, whether known as Germans, or as the barbarians beyond the pale of Empire, have taken part," said Professor Adolphe Cohn of Columbia, speaking last night at a conference of the Alliance Francaise at the Engineering Society, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. "For we must remember that the ancestors of the Germans of today were known only to the Romans as 'barbarians,' and true to the meaning which the word came later to receive, have always remained so. 'Tedesci' of today, and 'barbari' of other times, the Germans have always been magnificently prepared for war, and have, time and again, overrun their more peaceable neighbors, and their leaders have always spurred them on to the fight with the false cry of a liberty and freedom which they have never comprehended. As at the present time, the fight against them has been hard and long, but the march of civilization through Europe has gone on in spite of them, as we know it will when they have been once more put down."

Professor Cohn, in making an analysis of the histories of France and Germany since the time when their individual national characteristics appeared, said that the culminating wrong which the Germans were a party to was the division of Poland. The spirit of that division, he said, was the keynote to the whole attitude of the Germans toward the smaller peoples of the Continent, as they had once again proved in their disposition of the conquered districts of Belgium.

"Going back to the days of the great discoveries, to the centuries of Columbus, of Henry the Navigator, of Champlain, and the rest, where were the Germans? What was their share of that great period? And what were they then doing for the great cause of the ages? Then, as now, they were hard at work destroying the heritages of the past, and filling the air with the cry of the need for fulfilling their appointed mission in the world. Germany's whole history has been a succession of destructive movements and expeditions, for which she has given nothing to take the place of what

RUNAWAYS MARRY WITH POLICE HELP

Providence Couple Ride All Night in Auto and Wed in Greenwich Station.

CHAUFFEUR LOST HIS WAY

Capt. Nedley Lost at Lunch Wagon Feast as Lovers Wait for Marriage License.

"This isn't a marriage bureau; it's the police station at Greenwich, Conn. Who are you?"

"I'm Earl R. Fisher, talking from the Hotel Woodstock in New York. Oh, yes; we did try to get married here and in New Jersey, too, but it can't be done. You see, the lady and I live in Providence, R. I., and we came here expecting to get married in New Jersey this afternoon. Tomorrow won't do; you must help me tonight. You will? Fine! You are Police Captain James J. Nedley? All right. We will go there in an auto at once."

In this way the brief and somewhat hurried wedding plans of Miss Ruth Levernois, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Levernois of Providence, R. I., and Earl R. Fisher, a mechanical engineer of the same city, were made at 11 o'clock on Friday night, the sequel to an elopement made under pretense of a visit to her classmate at the convent at Nicolet, Canada, where Miss Levernois graduated last June when she was twenty-one years old. Miss Levernois left her home on Friday morning and came here to the home of Miss Crystal Shepard at 210 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Fisher, who is 22 years old, followed his fiancée on a later train, and registered at the Woodstock. There he was joined by Miss Levernois, Miss Shepard, and Ray L. Howard of 210 West Fifty-sixth Street, a friend of Fisher, and they tried to have the ceremony performed in Jersey City. Several ministers consulted there declined to perform the ceremony because the couple had not obtained a license, whereupon Fisher decided to try the aid of the police at Greenwich, where the marriage provisions are less strict.

Howard placed his car at the disposal of the wedding party, and with Miss Shepard as bridesmaid they started for Greenwich just before midnight on Friday. The chauffeur lost his way, and the party found themselves at South Norwalk early yesterday morning. They turned back toward Greenwich, but lost the right road again, and had to go back a dozen miles, finally reaching the police station at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

There the wedding party was welcomed by Captain Nedley and a squad of policemen, one of whom was dispatched with the bridegroom to the home of Town Clerk Robert Wellstood, who raised a window when the request of his services was explained to him, but he insisted that ill-health prevented him going to his office for a license at that hour. Back to the police station went the disappointed bridegroom, where all remained in the Captain's room for three hours.

"Come on, folks; let's have a wedding breakfast," suggested the Captain at 6 o'clock. He led the wedding party to an all-night lunch wagon at the curb, where everybody partook of ham and eggs and coffee. At 7 o'clock the Town Clerk appeared with the license. An hour later Justice of the Peace Albert F. Mead performed the ceremony in the police station with a group of patrolmen as witnesses. The weary bride and bridegroom, without sleep for more than twenty-four hours, returned with their friends in the automobile to the hotel here.

"We wanted to keep the wedding a secret for a month or two," said Fisher last night. "I am employed by the National Fireproofing Company, and as the firm had told me I was soon to be sent to look after some of its contracts in China I didn't want the marriage known until we were ready to go there."

A CITY COMMISSION URGED.

Montclair Civic Association Starts Movement for New Government.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 8.—Action looking toward the adoption of a commission form of government for this town was taken at the annual meeting of the Montclair Civic Association last night. President James H. Kennedy was authorized to appoint a committee, with Dallas Flannagan as Chairman, to take up the question, with the possible view of bringing about an official referendum.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed with the present form of town government because it did not centralize responsibility, the Mayor being Mayor in name, only, without any real power. Union Noble Bethell recently proposed a change in the form which would give the office of Mayor more authority, but it was not adopted by the Council.

LOST LIFE CARRYING BEER.

Company Must Pay $1,700 for Death of Shop Refreshment Bearer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 8.—Supplying beer for their employes proved costly to the Simplex Automobile Company today when a verdict for $1,700 was returned against the company in a suit by the widow of an employe killed while carrying the beer.

The company had been having trouble keeping its employes and, in order to humor them and make their work as pleasant as possible, George Geba was engaged to carry beer to the workmen at lunch time, so that they could have refreshments without leaving the plant. On Dec. 15 last Geba was carrying two sacks filled with beer bottles on his back, when he slipped and the weight of the bottles, falling upon him, caused him to burst a blood vessel. Death from apoplexy followed almost instantly.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—About 2,000 cans of gasoline and kerosene were picked up in the Kill van Kull and New York Bay yesterday which had floated from the pier of the Texas Company, which was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Men, women, and boys in boats gathered them up, and the police fear that there will be accidents when they try to use the contents of the cans, owing to their labels having been washed off and there being no way to tell them apart.

JERSEY CITY.—It was reported here yesterday that the Presidency of the Union Trust Company, from which Samuel Ludlow, Jr., resigned a few days ago, had been offered to Frank C. Ferguson, Vice President and Secretary of the Savings Investment and Trust Company of East Orange, and that he would probably accept the place.

JERSEY CITY.—George Hart, a freight brakeman of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was killed yesterday when he fell from the top of a box car here. He was 55 years old, and lived with his family at 7 Orient Avenue.

ORANGE.—Three new Methodist pastors will occupy pulpits here for the first time today. They are the Rev. George W. Gardner at the Methodist Church of Orange, the Rev. Edgar M. Compton at the Sanford Street Church in East Orange, and the Rev. George H. Ketterer, who takes the place of the Rev. Karl K. Quimby.

ANNADALE.—The body of an unidentified man was found beside the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey here yesterday. It is thought he was struck by a train during the night.

COLD SPRING.—By order of the Supreme Court, Edward H. Foshay was yesterday installed as Justice of the Peace here. There was a dispute as to whether Elmer H. Miller, appointed by the Town Board, had a better right to the place than Foshay, who was elected by vote, and the matter was referred to the Supreme Court.

PRINCETON.—The sixth annual dinner of the Princeton Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held last night at the Princeton Inn, and was attended by seventy-five members. Dean William J. Magie of Princeton University, President of the chapter, presided.

"BOB" BURMAN KILLED IN CALIFORNIA RACE

His Mechanician and a Track Guard Also Die When Machine Overturns.

CORONA, Cal., April 8.—Bob Burman of Detroit, noted automobile racer; his mechanician, Eric Schroeder of Chicago, and a track guard are dead tonight as a result of the overturning of Burman's car in the Corona road race here today. Five spectators were injured, several seriously.

Burman suffered a fracture of the skull and his left leg was broken. His car threw a wheel in the ninety-seventh lap on the back stretch and the machine overturned in a crowd.

The race was won by Eddie O'Donnell, who covered the 301 miles in 3:29:52. Joe Thomas was second, with a time of 3:36:01, and Eddie Pullen third, with 3:38:36 2-5. Teddie Tetzlaff and R. C. Durant finished fourth and fifth, respectively.

Burman died in a hospital at Riverside, twelve miles away. His wife was with him when he died. As she stood beside him in the council chamber of the Corona City Hall, where Burman was first taken after the accident, a woman came beside the cot. When she left, Mrs. Burman accused this woman of taking from her husband's clothing a diamond pin valued at $800.

A. C. Ramsey, Chief of Police, ordered her searched. He reported that two nurses found the pin concealed under her corset. The woman was held pending the filing of a formal charge.

DETROIT, April 8.—Bob Burman, who died at Riverside, Calif, tonight, lived in this city. He was born at Imlay City, Mich., in 1884, and did his first racing in this State. In three races on the Pacific Coast this season he finished second twice and won one event.

Burman was one of the best known of the racing drivers. He was not a particularly successful contestant in either speedway or road races, but had the reputation of being a fearless driver, and time records frequently fell to him. The most remarkable record made by him was in 1911 at Daytona, when in a 200-horse-power Blitzen-Benz he established a mark of 25:40 for the straightaway mile. This was made April 23, and lowered a mark of 26:12, which Burman had made the day previous in the same car.

The two-mile record of 51:28 was also held by Burman, this having been made the same day as the one-mile record. Burman held the mile speedway record of 35:35, make at Indianapolis May 29, 1911. His record of 47:35 for a circular dirt track was made at Brighton Beach Sept. 7, 1912. Burman's most recent achievement was the winning of the fifty-mile Panama-California International Exposition race on March 25.

Killed by a Motor Bus.

Finkus Sornowitz of 119 West 115th Street, porter for an East Harlem liquor dealer, was propelling a push-cart full of bottles from East 100th Street into Fifth Avenue last night, when he was struck by a Fifth Avenue motor bus, south bound, and run over. He was carried into Mt. Sinai Hospital, in front of which the accident occurred, and died there fifteen minutes later from internal injuries. The motorman was exonerated.

ALMA MYERS HOME; SAYS SHE WILL STAY

East Orange Girl, Missing a Week, Brought from Port Jervis by Her Father.

SORRY SHE CAUSED WORRY

Mother Is Unable to Speak as She Clasps Her Daughter in Her Arms on Her Return.

Alma Fuller Myers, the twenty-year-old girl, whose disappearance from her home at 88 Ellington Street, East Orange, N. J., eight days ago, attracted much attention until she was found in Port Jervis, N. Y., on Friday, was brought home by her father, Charles Myers, late yesterday afternoon.

Her father, with the Rev. John C. Donnell of East Orange, a friend of the family, went to Port Jervis early yesterday morning, and he met his daughter at about 11 o'clock at the home of Charles D. Mattice, 25 Elizabeth Street, where she had been staying since she was found the day before working as a domestic in the home of John D. Swinton, Jr.

The meeting between the father and daughter was touching, and after the first greetings were over Miss Myers said that she was sorry that she had caused her parents so much worry and that she wanted to go "right home and stay." After reaching their home in East Orange, Mr. Myers said that his daughter ran away on the impulse of the moment and that it was a "foolish, childish prank." Her mother could say nothing; she clasped her in her arms as she entered the door and refused to be interviewed or allow her daughter to be seen.

Miss Myers went to visit Mrs. Arnold Nettel, at 1,130 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, a week ago last Saturday, and that was the last heard of her for about a week. Many reasons for her going were given, among which were that she had been annoyed by the attentions of a man, which was emphatically denied by her mother, and that she had had a disagreement at home. When she did not return home and no trace of her could be found a general alarm was sent out, and then began a police hunt for her in all the Eastern States. It was not until a woman in Port Jervis telegraphed to her father, who is a member of the insurance firm of Benjamin Hastings, Inc., 56 Malden Lane, that his daughter was in that place, that the mystery of her disappearance was solved.

According to her own story, Miss Myers went to Port Jervis on Wednesday and stopped at the Wickham House under the name of Grace Davis. She tried to get work as a stenographer, but, finding no employment and her money being exhausted, she went to work as a servant in the home of John D. Swinton, Jr.

It was said last night that Miss Myers had gone home to stay.

CLINIC FOR SING SING.

Specialists to Study Inmates in Reorganized Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, April 8.—Plans are being laid to reorganize the hospital of Sing Sing and establish a clinic and bureau for medical research.

Prison officers report that the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York is to furnish specialists and students to make experiments on inmate patients.

Warden G. W. Kirchwey admitted today that he intends to reorganize the medical department and has submitted his plans to "several eminent physicians and surgeons." The specialists will co-operate with Dr. A. O. Squire and Dr. H. E. Mereness, the prison physicians. The idea of a clinic is in line with the theory of prison reformers that most of the inmates are mental defectives and offer interesting subjects for medical survey.

Whitridge Sails for England.

F. W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, sailed yesterday for England on the liner Nieuw Amsterdam, accompanied by Mrs. Whitridge. He said that he was going away for a pleasure trip and that he did not know just when he would return.

MAKE PEACE WITH NIJINSKI.

Dancer Will Probably Appear with Ballet Russe This Week.

Warslav Nijinski, the dancer, and the Diaghileff Ballet Russe have apparently settled most of their serious difficulties, and the dancer will probably appear this week. There was a long conference late yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, which was attended by representatives of the dancer, the ballet, and the Metropolitan Opera Company, together with their lawyers. The result was not made known definitely, but last night John Brown said that practically everything had been adjusted and a formal statement would be given out today. The repertoire for the coming week has not yet been published, Monday night's bill only having been announced.

The two performances of yesterday brought forward no new ballets. "The Afternoon of a Faun" was omitted from the matinee bill in deference to Nijinski's objections, and the ballets given were "Cleopatra," "Les Sylphides," and "Carnaval." In the evening the bill consisted of "Petrouchka," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Soleil re Nuit," and "Scheherazade." The usual casts were seen in these ballets. Adolf Bolm, who injured his leg Friday night by a fall in "Cleopatra," was not in the best condition.

No Connection With Any Other Establishment in the World

WORTH

43 & 45 West 34th Street Opposite McAlpin Hotel

Newest Suits, Coats and Dresses

An initial Exhibit of New Models for Easter Wear; prices are unusually low

Tailleur Suits Of Serge, plain or hairline stripes, Gabardine, wool checks, worsted checks, in the new semi-fitted and straight line ripple effects. *Special* — ***18.50***

Tailleur Suits Of Callot checks, velour checks, taffeta silk, gabardine; also serge in plain colors and hairline stripes, in all the newest style effects. *Special* — ***25.00***

Tailleur Suits Of Taffeta silk, velour checks, serge in plain colors and hairline stripes, Poiret twill, in all the newest style effects. *Special* — ***35.00***

Spring Coats Of velour checks, Callot checks, gabardines, coverts, white chinchillas and domino checks, ¾ or full length, new flare models; body lined and full lined with peau de cygne. *Special* — ***16.50***

Afternoon Dresses & Danse Frocks New Models of taffeta, gros de londres, georgette and crepe meteor, some combined with silk net, in the new draped and flare models. *Special* — ***20.00***

Tailleur Serge Suit $25.00

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Have designed and manufactured a number of very attractive

Washable Sport Shirts 12.00 up

Afternoon Blouses 25.00 up

which will be displayed on their first floor Monday, April 10.

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Franklin Simon & Co. direct particular attention to their full page advertisement in the Pictorial Section of To-day's New York Times. Illustrating "Correct Easter Apparel" for Women, Misses, Girls, Boys and Infants.

Fur Storage—Remodeling and Repairing
PHONE 6000 GREELEY

Franklin Simon & Co.

Women's Shoe Shop
Third Floor, Fifth Avenue Building

Women's White Kidskin Boots
Laced boots of white washable kidskin, pearl gray or sand color kidskin. Also black kidskin with white calf tops. High arch lasts, light welted soles and Spanish heels.
Special **8.50**

Tan and White Kidskin Pumps
Of tan chrome kid, patent or dull leather with white washable kid backs. Also all pearl or dark gray, white or Havana brown kidskin. Hand turned soles and Spanish heels.
Special **6.50**

Women's Patent Kid Spat Pumps
Of patent kid or black gunmetal calf, bronze or white calf. Perfectly plain pumps to be worn with spats. Hand turned soles and Spanish heels.
Special **5.00**

Novelty Sport Boots
Of highest grade white buckskin, trimmed with tan or black Russia calf or brown kidskin. Superior quality white rubber soles and heels.
Special **7.00**

White Buckskin Sport Oxfords
Of highest grade white buckskin, made on smart lasts, superior quality white rubber soles and heels.
Special **5.00**

Franklin Simon & Co.

Special Sale—Monday

Women's and Misses' Gloves

Of real French Glace Kid or Suede, made in France for Franklin Simon & Co.

2 Button or Clasp Gloves Of suede or kid, in white, black or colors.	*Heretofore $1.75*	**1.35**
8 Button Kid or Suede Gloves White, black or colors.	*Heretofore $2.25*	**1.65**
12 Button Kid or Suede Gloves White, black or colors.	*Heretofore $2.75*	**1.75**
16 Button Kid or Suede Gloves White, black or colors.	*Heretofore $3.50*	**1.95**
20 Button Kid or Suede Gloves White, black or colors.	*Heretofore $4.50*	**2.95**

Washable Capeskin Gloves
6 button length with strap and clasp or shirred elastic at wrist; also one clasp; white or colors.
Special **1.50**

Washable Doeskin or Chamois Gloves
6 button length with clasp and strap or shirred elastic at wrist; also one button; in white or natural.
Special **1.50**

New Baby Book Just Issued—Mailed Upon Application
Every Requisite for the Infant's First Outfit, also Nursery Furniture

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

A Store of Individual Shops

Women's Suit Shop

Tailored Suits of Serge, Velour Checks or Scotch Tweeds,	29.50 to 98.50
Silk Suits of Taffeta, Faille or Gros de Londres,	29.50 to 145.00
Paris Model Suits from "Cheruit," "Bernard," "Jenny" and others,	85.00

English Tweed Suits — *In the New Grey and Brown Mixtures*
Tailored flare suits, plain or braid bound models of imported English tweed mixtures, in Oxford, light grey, tan, brown or green colorings.
Special **39.50**

Copies of Paris Suits — *After "Jenny," "Bernard" or "Doeuillet"*
Exact copies of three successful Paris models in navy serge or velour checks, in black and white, gold and blue, green or brown colorings.
Special **45.00**

Women's Coat Shop

Top Coats of Serge, Bolivia cloth or Velour checks,	29.50 to 79.50
Wraps and Capes of fashionable Silk and Wool fabrics,	39.50 to 145.00
Paris Model Wraps Callot, Cheruit, Jenny, Georgette, etc.	95.00 to 195.00

"Geraldine Farrar" Capes — *1830 Period Cape*
Full draped flare evening cape cut in circular yoke effect with petal shirred collar made of Georgette satin, in the new high colorings.
Special **59.50**

The New Travel Capes — *Of Soft Velour Cloth*
Full swing circular cape with set-in sleeve opening and large roll convertible collar, made of velour cloth, in high colorings, lined with contrasting silk.
Special **45.00**

Women's Gown Shop

Afternoon Gowns of Taffeta, Serge, Georgette or Foulard,	18.50 to 98.50
Evening Gowns of Plain or Brocaded Silks, Taffeta or Net,	29.50 to 195.00
Paris Model Gowns Doucet, Callot, Paquin, Jenny, etc.	95.00 to 145.00

Georgette Gowns — *After "Martial-Armand"*
Afternoon gown of Georgette crepe, in grey, copen, navy or black, silver emb'd bodice of taffeta, skirt of Georgette crepe with soft shirred fold of taffeta at bottom.
Special **39.50**

Georgette Gowns — *After "Maurice-Mayer"*
Afternoon gown of Georgette crepe, in brown, light grey or navy, bodice of silver emb'd taffeta, lace vestee and collar, skirt of Georgette crepe with taffeta folds made over silk.
Special **59.50**

Women's Waist Shop

Lingerie Waists of plain, novelty or striped washable fabrics,	3.75 to 9.75
Paris Hand-made Lingerie Waists,	7.50 to 39.50
Silk Waists of Georgette or Satin, also Nets and Laces.	5.75 to 49.50

Striped Linen Waists — *An Exact Copy of a French Waist*
Made of handkerchief linen, in alternate white and navy, rose, Copenhagen, lavender or green stripes; collar and cuffs of organdie, featuring the new hemstitched tabs.
Special **7.50**

Embroidered Voile Waists — *An Exact Copy of a French Waist*
Of white self veined novelty voile, embroidered in rose, Copenhagen or yellow floral design; fluted organdie collar and cuffs, combined with colored batiste.
Special **9.75**

Summer Furs—Paris Fashion

For Daytime or Evening Wear

Real Fox Scarfs, one whole solid animal skin of natural white fox, Poiret brown, red, gray or the new Kamschatka blue fox. *Special* **29.50**

Ermine Collarettes or Stoles of pure white real ermine, also collarettes of white fox, or the new Kamschatka blue fox. *Special* **49.50**

Franklin Simon & Co.

Misses' and Girls' Shops

Easter apparel of distinction—youthful and different

***A Separate Shop for Misses' Tailored Suits*—14 to 20 years**
***A Separate Shop for Misses' and Girls' Coats*—6 to 20 years**
***A Separate Shop for Misses' Gowns and Dresses*—14 to 20 years**
***A Separate Shop for Juniors and "Hard-to-fit" Girls*—13 to 17 years**
***A Separate Shop for Girls and Children*—6 to 16 years**

Misses' Tailored Suits
14 to 20 years
Copies of Paris Models and Originations
18.50 to 125.00

Misses' Silk Suits
14 to 20 years
Copies of Paris, also exclusive creations
29.50 to 145.00

Misses' Spring Coats
14 to 20 years
For Sport, Travel, Afternoon and Evening
18.50 to 98.50

Girls' and Junior Coats
6 to 17 years
For School, Dress or Sport Wear
9.75 to 39.50

Misses' Dresses and Gowns
14 to 20 years
Afternoon or Evening Gowns, Summer Dresses
14.50 to 98.50

Girls' and Junior Dresses
6 to 17 years
ashable Frocks, Aftern oon, Dancing Dresses
3.75 to 45.00

URGES THE EXPORT OF MANUFACTURES

B. D. Harris Asserts Proportion of Raw Material Sent Abroad Is Too Large.

FINISHED GOODS FORM 47%

National City Bank Official Says Foreign Trade Is One-tenth of Total Commerce.

Even with the great increase in the foreign trade of this country brought about by the inability of some of the principal European nations to supply their customers, the export business is still less than it should be, and the proportion of raw maerials in that trade is unduly large. For that reason, in the opinion of B. D. Harris, a Vice President of the National City Bank, every effort should be made to encourage the exportation of manufactured goods.

For the last fiscal year before the beginning of war 18 per cent. of this country's exports consisted of foodstuffs, as against 44 per cent. in 1894, whereas manufactured products formed 47 per cent. of the trade as against only 28 per cent. in 1894. The value of the products of factories increased 81 per cent. from 1890 to 1910. It is seen tha the tendency even before the war was in the right direction.

"Few of us realize fully the tremendous potential resources and energies of this country," said Mr. Harris. "Few of us fully comprehend the tremendous domestic and foreign commerce to which the United States has already attained. The total estimated value of the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States for 1914 is approximately forty-four billions of dollars. This means all merchandize sold once and at wholesale prices. Of this total approximately twenty billion is represented by manufactures. But while our manufacturing capacity, as the above figures indicate, has so greatly increased, and billions of dollars of new capital have been employed in manufacturing lines in recent years, figures on our foreign commerce are not proportionate and are disappointing. Out of a total of forty-four billions of dollars in the year mentioned, our imports consisted of $1,804,000,000, and our exports $2,239,000,000, a total of $4,223,000,000, or less than 10 per cent. of our total commerce. Of the exports of domestic products, crude material for foreign manufacture forms 34 per cent., foodstuffs 18.5 per cent., manufactures 47.2 per cent.

From this it will be seen our exports are not as large as they should be, and that they have been in too large proportion of crude or semi-crude material, with comparatively little labor in it, as for instance, copper and iron, in pigs and bars, raw cotton and the like, rather than in manufactures representing the value of skilled labor and better profits in the selling price.

"We sell cotton at 12c a pound, with hardly any labor in it—we buy it back from the thrifty Swiss at $40 a pound, in fine handkerchiefs—all labor. Of course, it is only proper to say our labor conditions have not been those of Europe, and that as a practical proposition many comparisons of this character might be regarded as extreme, but in theory and principle, and so far as may be capable of demonstration that our forces may be organized to successfully meet foreign competition and foreign markets, the large and outstanding considerations at the present time are—that our continued welfare is largely concerned in the scientific development of our manufacturing and industrial resources, and in the extension of our foreign commerce, and particularly the sale of manufactured goods.

"It is not sufficient that we are above all other nations favored with great natural advantages of location and materials—water-power, fuel, capital, in organization, efficiency, economy of production, cheap labor, cost of living, in the lack of mercantile marine, the unfavorable operation of some of our laws, and in other respects, we find ourselves under serious disadvantages; and among the most serious disadvantages under which we have labored in the past has been a less efficient financial, banking, and credit system, in comparison with other great nations.

"It was providential that the Federal Reserve Banking System came into being when it did, for while it cannot yet be regarded as perfect in all respects, and in the process of time will undoubtedly be changed, elaborated, and modified in various respects, the basis is there for a system suitable to our needs, and it has so far afforded us a degree of safety and protection which has been invaluable under the extraordinary conditions following the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, and it has given us a means of extending our banking operations into foreign lands, without which our foreign commerce would always have been under the most serious handicap."

SUBWAY EMPLOYERS BREAK NEGOTIATIONS

Continued from Page 1.

the union would be held responsible for any damages resulting from breach of contract.

The communication to the American Federation of Labor called upon that organization to use its authority to force the union to live up to its agreement and to give such assistance as was in its power in the "carrying out of obligations" assumed by the men.

"We will lose no time in filling the strikers' places," said Mr. O'Rourke, "as both boroughs, (Brooklyn and Manhattan, are dependent for an extention of the transportation facilities upon the completion of these tunnels, which are the connecting links. The importance of avoiding, delay in their construction is so great that everyone should be interested.

"It is particularly important that wherever contracts are enterd into between employers anu employes they should be carried out if the employer observes his part of the contract, and he should be sustained by both the press and the public in his efforts to carry out his work."

President James P. Holland of the State Federation of Labor said at his home last night that the letter written by Mr. O'Rourke had not reached him, but he asserted he did not believe the Compressed Air Workers had broken their agreement.

"If they have done so, it is the first time in the history of their organization," Mr. Holland said. "The Compressed Air Workers have a particularly clean record in keeping their pledges, whereas Mr. O'Rourke has frequently disappointed his employes in the matter of good faith."

Following a meeting of the striking sandhogs at 12 St. Mark's Place, the headquarters of the Compressed Air Workers, a statement denying that the organization had violated its agreement was issued by Secretary Henry Kuhlmann last night.

"The contractors violated their contract with the men by compelling them to work for illegal periods of time under air pressure," he said. "Section A, article 134, of the State Labor law, provides that men under air pressure of twenty-one pounds or less shall work eight hours with a half-hour intermission in normal temperature, and that when the pressure is between twenty-two and thirty pounds the men shall do only six hours work a day, with one hour intermission.

"The contractors broke their agreement by compelling their men to work eight hours under the higher pressure. Not only their own gauges, but ours, proved this to be true. Having broken their agreement the contractors cannot complain if the union has decided to take advantage of the occasion to correct other evils. The contract broken by the contractors provided for only four classes of workers, heading men, heaving men, muckers, and locktenders, whereas many other classes were employed. We now ask that definite provision be made for these other classes. The contractors also reduced salaries without reason. Pipe fitters who were paid $3.75 originally were lowered to $3.25 a day; caulkers were reduced from $4 to $3.75 a day, and iron workers from $4.50 to $4 a day, and in all instances without cause or reason."

Mr. Kuhlmann stated that the new demands established $4 a day minimum for all classes, with $5.50 a day for foremen; $5 a day for assistant foremen; $4.50 for locktenders, heading men, shield, and erector men, and iron workers. The union also asked additional payments of 25 cents a day each time the air pressure was increased beyond certain set limits, with pay of double time for Sunday and holiday work.

BREAK GROUND FOR SUBWAY

Celebration Marks Beginning of Eastern District Line.

The program planned by the Eastern District Subway Celebration Committee to mark the breaking of ground for the new subway connecting Williamsburg with Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, was not interfered with by the bad weather, and Borough President Lewis H. Pounds turned the first spadeful of earth at North Seventh Street and Bedford Avenue at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Williamsburg, Greenpoint, and Ridgewood, which will be benefited by the new subway, participated in the celebration. Whistles of all the factories in the district and of the boats docked along the waterfront greeted the beginning of the work. Parades were held in the morning by civic organizations and school children.

The contract provides for the completion of the subway between North Seventh Street and Fourteenth Street within twenty-seven months from the signing of the contracts on Feb. 29 last. The estimated cost of the line is $15,000,000. It is to be operated by the B. R. T.

STRIKE HAMPERS CENTRAL

Difficulties Met in Providing Cars for Newspaper Trains.

Lack of sufficient men to unload baggage and mail cars because of the strike of employes of the New York Central Railroad made itself felt in various ways at the Grand Central Terminal yesterday. Coaches were delayed more than an hour, in some instances, in being brought back from the Mott Haven and Melrose yards, and there was consequent confusion along the loading levels at the big station. Passenger trains, as far as could be learned, left on regular schedules, and with the exception of the stoning of a pullman car by two strikers, who were arrested and held for examination in the Morrisania Police Court, no acts of violence were reported.

Eight of the coaches held up because of an insufficient number of men to unload them belonged to the newspaper trains leaving for Boston and Sprinfield at 1:30 and 2:35 o'clock this morning. All of them were 1 hour and 15 minutes late when they were ginally returned to the passenger terminal for the allotment of newspapers. The trains left on time, however, through extra efforts put forth by employes of the mailing departments of the newspapers and by the men employed to sort the packages for delivery at the various stations.

The absence of many car inspectors, who went out in the strike called by the American Federation of Railroad Workers, also caused considerable inconvience and there was a noticeable impairment of the usual well disciplined routine of getting the trains ready for their runs.

Magistrate Weeks's Jury Disagrees.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., April 8.—Standing eleven to one for conviction, the jury in the trial of Joseph Weeks, the Pleasantville Magistrate accused of attacking Mrs. Imogene Boss of Baltimore, was discharged this morning after deliberating on a verdict. This was Weeks's second trial. Prosecutor Moore will move for the third trial at an early date. Weeks is known to thousands of autoists for his wholesale arrests for speeding along the shore road and on the Meadow Boulevard, and is at the present time under heavy bonds for failing to account for some of the fines he collected.

GETS $449 IN $10,000 SUIT.

Girl Abandoned After Auto Accident Gets Verdict.

A jury before Justice Callaghan in the Supreme Court of Richmond yesterday brought in a verdict of $449.40 in favor of Ruth Booth and her father, Frank, of Union Place, West Brighton, S. I., against Adrian Duffie, son of a wealthy Staten Island realty owner. Duffie, with another young man, abandoned Ruth Booth and Elsie Kress of 72 Manor Road, West Brighton, after his motor car, in which the party was riding, collided with a motor truck on Old Stone Road, Graniteville, S. I., on Oct. 28, 1915. Ruth Booth was slightly injured at the time.

The original suit was for $10,000, and was brought by both father and daughter. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, sent to inquire of Judge Callaghan whether they could tie up the money so that Frank Booth could not use it. Justice Callaghan informed the jury that they could not.

URGES BOXING LAW REPEAL

Rabbi Harris Asks His Congregation to Work for That.

Rabbi Maurice H. Harris preached a sermon on "The Prizefight and Civilization" in Temple Israel yesterday, in which he advocated repealing the law that allowed such contests as the Willard-Moran bout. He said:

"By all means let us join the movement to repeal the laws now on the statute books of the State of New York permitting bouts of the kind that took place last week, though the present law was supposed to be of a palliative character. It is important for our future that our boys in their schools should no longer be encouraged to settle their differences with fists, but to resort to gentler methods.

"Yes, these are the days in which force is put upon a pedestal and all bow down in worship to this idol, more cruel than the Moloch that the Bible condemns. No wonder we still refuse granting the suffrage to woman."

BONWIT TELLER & CO. direct particular attention to their advertisement of Women's Evening Wraps in the Pictorial Section of to-day's New York Times.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Millinery Fashions

CHAPEAUX de PARIS

Original Models and Reproductions

A display which features the newest millinery notes from the leading modistes. Including model hats from Talbot, Reboux, Varon, Hamar, Lewis, Lanvin, Georgette and others of equal prominence.

Tailleur & Sport Hats

A collection of hats revealing every trend and tendency of the mode is assembled in the department on the main floor which is devoted exclusively to hats of this type.

"Bontell" Footwear

Original types in spat pumps, Colonial ties, afternoon and walking boots, evening slippers, sports shoes and riding boots. Many new shades in leathers are introduced. Lightness and flexibility, finesse and grace of line mark "Bontell" footwear.

The New Corsets

Latest Paris Silhouettes

In Imported French Corsets
Made Expressly for this Shop by

AUGUSTINE THOMAS, also the exclusive French DUPREE CORSETS

8.75 to 28.50

Made of fancy broche and coutil for every type of figure.

SPORTS APPAREL

Shown in the Enlarged and Specialized Department on the Third Floor.

This department is devoted to highly specialized types of apparel for Women and Misses who hold to a punctilious etiquette and correct code in matters of dress for various forms of sports.

Silk Sweaters

Silk Knit Sweaters, reproduced in the new French colorings, presenting many beautiful monotone and combination shadings, new weaves and new models.

Exclusive *"BONTELL" SHIRTS*

Specialized at 5.50

Color combinations and patterns held exclusive by this shop in crepe de chine, men's silk shirtings, pussy willow, satin stripes and linen.

New Fashions in Summer Furs

Stoles, capes and pelerines of mole and ermine mounted on chiffon. Wholeskin animal scarfs in white, red, natural blue and natural silver fox.

Mourning Apparel

An individual department on the Second Floor wherein selections may be made in privacy.

Mourning apparel—distinctively Bonwit Teller—designed on lines in accord with the silhouette of the day. Modes that are fashionably simple and tempered with refinement.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS MONDAY

Glove Silk Underbodices
Plain and lace trimmed regulation shoulders and bodice effects, in white and flesh pink. *1.00 to 2.95*

Glove Silk Envelope Chemises
Superior quality glove silk, bodice top, satin ribbon shoulder straps, white and flesh pink. *2.75*

Glove Silk Embroidered Vests
Tailor finish or bodice tops, satin ribbon shoulder straps, white and flesh pink. *1.95*

One Clasp Gloves
Pique kid gloves, white with self or white with black stitching. *1.15*

Slip-on Gloves
Strapped wrist pique sewn kid gloves in white only. *1.75*

French Hand-Made Nightgowns
Made of fine batiste, Empire model, hand embroidered, Val. lace trimmed. *3.95*

French Envelope Chemises
Made of fine batiste, Empire model, hand embroidered, Val. lace trimmed. *2.25*

French Hand-Made Combinations
Made of fine batiste, Princess model, hand embroidered, Val. lace trimmed top and bottom. *3.95*

New Model Flare Petticoats
In Armure taffeta changeant and costume colorings, full flare scalloped flounce. *7.95*

Fifty Odd NEGLIGEES

At Decisive Price Reductions

10.75 16.50

Formerly 19.75 and 29.00

Unusual and distinctively Bonwit Teller Negligees of heavy crepe de chine with lace coats, also crepe meteor and satin models, lace and fur trimmed.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

PERFUMES, sachets, personal and boudoir requisites in exquisite de luxe packets and bottles

TROUSSEAUX—French hand made lingerie of most illusive fineness for the bridal chest

Tailleurs de Paris

Women's Original Paris Suits

Cost of Import 175.00 to 250.00

98.50

Models from the latest Paris Fashion openings by Callot Soeurs, Cheruit, Lanvin, Jenny, Georgette, Doucet, Bernard, Brandt and Mayer.

Women's Tailleur Suits

at Especially Moderate Prices

29.50 35.00 45.00

Featured at these moderate prices is a large collection of smart suits in unusual and distinctive models made of serge, gabardine, Poiret twill, serge and Bradley checks in Godet flare, long line, blouse, strap belt, braid bound and waistcoat effects.

Reproductions of Women's Paris Model Silk Suits

A collection of exclusive replicas of original models developed in rich silk fabrics.
Regularly up to 165.00 *98.50*

Pastel Checked Suits

Large, medium and small checks developed in fine velour finished fabrics in various French pastel color combinations. *45.00 to 125.00*

Exclusive Hand Tailored

Tailleurs Simple

In Foreign Mixture Fabrics

55.00 75.00 85.00

Extreme simplicity and grace of line, elegancies of tailoring and exclusiveness of fabrics mark these suits. Made of specially imported foreign suitings—light and dark gray tones, blue and gray Oxfords. The linings lend in most instances the needed touch of color.

GEORGETTE CREPE *Blouses*

27.50 to 45.00

Unusual style-themes and motifs introducing colored batiste embroidery in combination with Georgette crepe and dainty beading treatments.

Imported French Blouses

Handmade models to be found exclusively at the Bonwit Teller & Co. Shop

5.00 to 21.50

An extraordinarily large collection emphasizing batiste, handkerchief linen, monotone cords and hairlines, striped voiles, striped dimities and novelty materials in white, color combinations and solid colors. Exquisitely needleworked, hand-embroidered and touched with beads.

Other French Blouses up to 75.00

Originations

An interesting impertinence—the gorgeous vest of Directoire times developed in thoroughly washable pique.

* * *

A boa of ostrich in ombre shades winds 'round the throat—one tasseled end to the back—another to the front.

Tiny squares of linen in flower colorings have tiny flower wreaths embroidered in one corner. A picturesque spring when even handkerchiefs conspire to furnish a decorative color spot.

* * *

From a slender chain of silver swings a miniature set in sapphires or rhinestones.

* * *

So that there may be no confusion of the business of life and its vanities—a new hand bag of faille silk is really two bags—one for money and appointment book—the other for puff and mirror.

A leather vanity case has corners of sterling silver in flower scroll.

* * *

Very crisp — very new — an organdie vestee with wide plaited frills—down the front and edging the sailor collar.

* * *

And a sailor collar of pearl gray Georgette crepe — very deep in back, and edged with an even deeper box-plaiting of Georgette.

Scalloped at the edges and banded in ostrich—a new ruche of black satin.

* * *

Veils are pearl gray and veils are beige—of diamond mesh with spider dots of chenille.

* * *

A thread scroll of brown-eyed-susans is the means by which one veil achieves a harmony with springtime, while another prefers an oak-leaf scroll.

Sports hosiery striped in many colors has an embroidered clock of black.

Women's Trotteur and Sports Frocks, Apres-Midi and Decollete Evening Gowns

The most exclusive Paris Fashions and Bonwit-Teller originations in serge, satin, beaded Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, printed chiffons, taffeta net, Bianchini embroidered silks, Oriental brocades tulle, silver and gold cloth.

Daytime Coats

Exclusive Cloth & Silken Textures

29.50 to 155.00

Town and country coats for informal and formal service in unusual and original silhouettes—imported pastel checks, velours de laine, silk Bolivia, Guernsey cloth, gabardine, twill, taffeta, faille, poult de soie, gros de Londres, tussore in black, pastel shadings and vivid colorings with here and there touches and bandings of fur.

"Jeunes Filles" Fashions

Highly Individualized TYPES in MISSES' APPAREL

Misses' Tailleur Suits

29.50 35.00 39.50

New features and treatments are introduced in belts, button trimming, pockets, braid binding, cape and tie collars, linked fronts, pointed fronts, waistcoat and flare sides. In serge, gabardine, Poiret twill, pastel checks and velour.

New Lounge Suits

Suits developed with a studied leisure of silhouette that corresponds to the college-man type of sack suit.

Misses' Silk Suits

27.50 35.00 65.00

A large collection of smart, youthful styles in taffeta, radium silk and cloth-and-taffeta.

Misses' Velours and Bolivia Coats,	22.50 to 85.00
Misses' Capes and Coats,	20.00 to 69.50
Misses' Smock Dresses, upwards, from	29.50
Misses' Afternoon Frocks,	18.50 to 95.00
Misses' Trotteur Frocks,	16.50, 25.00, 35.00
Misses' Evening Gowns,	35.00 to 150.00

"FLAPPER" *Apparel*

Reg. U. S. Patent Office.

For the Hard-to-Fit Girl of 12 to 16

Originated by and to be had exclusively at the Bonwit Teller Shop.

"Flapper" Suits,	16.50 to 39.75
"Flapper" Coats,	15.00 to 35.00
"Flapper" Afternoon Frocks,	12.75 to 35.00
"Flapper" Wash Frocks,	7.95 to 15.00

GIRLS AT BARNARD HOLD GREEK GAMES

Sophomores Defeat the Freshmen in Annual Contest by a Score of 67 to 39.

SCENE AN ANCIENT TEMPLE

Columbia Gymnasium Filled with Enthusiastic Friends of the Competing Classes.

The sophomores of Barnard College won in the great yearly contest, the Greek games, by a score of 67 to 39, yesterday afternoon. The freshmen made a good showing, and walked off with most of the points for the dance, but never once, from the very beginning, could they get ahead of the sophomore score. The Columbia gymnasium was crowded to the last row, and the undergraduate section, filled by the senior and junior classes in cap and gown, cheered their respective sister classes. The noise was something almost deafening, owing to the efforts of the "even" classes to sing down the "odds."

The white pillars and altar of a Greek temple formed the background, and from this came priestesses swinging incense censers and strewing flowers. Headed by a chorus in gray the Freshman class entered at the side, singing music adapted from Beethoven's "Sonata Pathétique," turned toward the altar and hailed Poseidon, to whom this year's games were dedicated. The costumes were of many colors, purple, gray, red white and green, but all so planned as to blend perfectly. After the Freshmen were seated on mats half way around the floor, the Sophomores entered. Miss Stella Adler ran in first, decked gaily with flowers and playing ball. Next came a dignified couple reading a Greek scroll, followed by two small maidens. As more persons strolled in the chorus came out from the temple and halted on the steps singing. The crowd joined in, but presently all was hushed, as the athletes entered from one side. They approached the altar and there was another fervent song—"Send, mighty Poseidon, send moments of favor." There was a brief pause and then all shouted together, "Nikè, nikè, (victory.)" The judges awarded to 1916 fourteen points and to 1919 eight points for the entrance march.

At this point the games were formally opened by the two priestesses. While Gertrude Geer, President of 1916, Eighty the fire on the altar with a torch, Mary Griffiths, President of 1915, delivered the invocation to Poseidon very solemnly in Greek. Gladys Cripps, '16, then stepped to the foot of the altar, and in Greek gave the challenge to 1919. Ruth Morrison replied for the freshmen.

Freshmen Win Chorus and Dance.

The contest in chorus and dance was then on. Perhaps no event in the Greek games is so worked over by the Chairmen as this. It is interpretative dancing to original music and words. The freshmen easily won this, walking off with 15 to the sophomores' 14 points.

The idea of the freshman dance as given in the program was:

The land of Argos has been suffering from droughts. Maidens wandering toward the temple of Poseidon in search of water find that even the sacred spring is dry. In vain they appeal to the god. The Princess of Argos, Amymone, beloved of Poseidon, offers an ardent plea for the deliverance of her people. The god, in his love for her, answers her prayer by sending the Spirits of the Spring, and his all-powerful trident causes water to rise from the parched earth. The maidens fill their empty jars and join their Princess in a prayer of glad thanksgiving.

The dancers included:

SPIRITS OF THE SPRING.

Edith Conway, Eleanor Curnow, Armitage Ogden, Mabel Smith, Leolyn Smith, Pamela Thomas, Violet Rowell.

First Maiden ..... Betty Smith
Amymone ..... Vera Klopman

MAIDENS OF ARGOS.

Lola Crandall, Vivian Tappan, Marion Townsend, Marion Warren.

As the chorus sang "Parched Are the Crystal Springs Far and Near," and the maidens with their pitchers searched wistfully in the pool for water, they were applauded loudly. There was wild enthusiasm when Emile Dowling, '19, went forward to have the laurel placed on her head, the girls crying out, throwing up their arms and leaping around in truly Greek fashion.

The sophomore dance which followed was described as follows:

Awaiting the prayed-for omen, the people are eagerly watching the sea as it is rhythmically swelled by the incoming tide. With leaping spray the waves crash, and the foam-flecked water crawls along the sand, to be swiftly recalled to the deep by the whirling ebb. Again out of the formless mold the waves well up, and now with a mighty surge they proudly bear the glad gift of Poseidon, Aphrodite, born of the sea. The receding waves leave her on the glistening sands, a newly awakening spirit of Youth, Love, and Happiness. Three Horae, Spring, Summer-Autumn, and Winter, playing on the shore, laughingly approach the strange and fair creature. Their prankishness gives way to awe before her queenly dignity, and in reverence they crown her. As the Horae run off to their play, Three Graces, sent by Zeus, draw near Aphrodite and bear her aloft to Olympus. Filled with joy and gratitude for this wonderful omen, the people sing the praises of great Poseidon, who has answered their prayer.

The sophomore dancers included:

WAVES.

Margaret Giddings, Carolyn Grimshaw, Jessie Newburger, Natalie Plough, Dora Randall.

GRACES.

Mina Grimm, Sylvia Poole, Wendela Liander.

HORAE.

Stella Adler, Jessie Ehrlith, Esther Schiff.

APHRODITE.

Dorothy Stockbridge.

Waves Wear Green Gowns.

The waves in green dresses, dark hair flowing, and seaweed hanging from their arms, brought the restless waters before one's eyes. When they brought in Aphrodite, casting her upon the shore, according to the legend, they ebbed and flowed, ebbed and flowed, as naturally as any little wavelet in the harbor.

Lyrics were read and judged next. First place was won by Miss Lelia Taylor, '18; second by Miss Hildegarde Diechmann, '18, the sophomores thus gaining 17 points. The judges were: Music, Frank Damrosch, Alger Gildersleeve, and Cornelius Rubner; dance, Miss Elizabeth Duncan, Professor Margaret Maltby, and Miss Elizabeth Palmer; costumes, Dr. Edward Robinson, Miss G. M. A. Richter, and Mrs. T. Leslie Shear; lyrics, Professor Charles Sears Baldwin, Professor John Erskine, and Robert Underwood Johnson.

The judges for the athletic events included: Frank Fisher, Marjorie Hillas, Elsa Kish, Lilian Schoedler, Marguerite Smith, Isabel Totten, Bernadine Yunck, and Mary Wegener. They were in Greek costume, to the amusement of the undergraduates for a while.

Hurdling for form was the first and most popular event. Miss Dorothy Keck, '18, flew over the hurdles like a bird with such beautiful form as to draw cheers each time she ran. She won first place. Myrrha Wesendonck, '19, second, and Harriet Van Nostrand, '18, third. Except for Dorothy Potter, '19, who won first place, the discus throwing was not an interesting exhibition, as the throws were wild. Lucy Dewey, '19, won second place; Ruth Wachenheimer, '18, and Georgia Stanbrough, '19, tied for third. The relay race was started by Miss Dorothy Keck, for '18, with a lead that '19 never caught up to, in spite of one of '18's team tripping and thus loosing a few steps.

Chariot Race a Pretty Affair.

The chariot race for form is one of the prettiest events of the Greek games. Four girls draw each chariot and a charioteer cracks his whip spiritedly over their heads. Eighteen's team—Dorothy Connor, Frieda Kenyon, Hedwig Koenig, and Marion Levy—tossed their heads and pawed the ground with such good effect that they won the credit; the '19 team drew in good form also. The torch race is always the most exciting contest, and there is always a quiet person on the side lines with two blankets in case of accident. The floor was fired over by the burning alcohol from the torches, but was stamped out before the next runner came by. Neither torch went out this year, and '18 won the race. The final score was 67 to 39.

The capped and gowned undergraduates then joined their sisters on the floor and pandemonium broke loose. The jubilant evens formed a swaying ring, singing "Ain't We Neat, A—ha," and cheering everybody they could think of, rather drowning out the odds, who were gathered on the temple steps, game, but not quite so jubilant. Finally Miss Rosemary Lawrence, college song leader, gathered the whole college to sing

"Beside the waters of the Hudson
Our Alma Mater stands serene,"

and the snake dance broke up. Broadway was filled for some time with capped and gowned figures flying through the snow across the campus to Barnard.

The committees worked hard for months before this, and to them is due credit for the smoothness with which things went. The Central Committee included, ex-officio, 1918, Dorothy Graffe, Chairman; Alice Gibb, Isabel Greenbaum, Rhoda Milliken, and Mary Griffiths; ex-officio, 1919, Edna Brand, Constance Lambert, Bertha Mann, Josephine Powell, and Gertrude Geer.

The Chairmen of the Special Committees were as follows: 1918, Dorothy Graffe; 1919, Edna Brand.

Dance, 1918, Natalie Plough; 1919, Vera Klopman
Costumes, 1918, Ethel Dawbarn; 1919, Ruth Lewy.
Music, 1918, Theresa Mayer; 1919, Emily Dowling.
Lyrics, 1918, Mary Barber; 1919, Rose Le Vino.
Athletics, 1918, Dorothy Keck; 1919, Georgia Stanbrough.
Finance, 1918, Wendela Liander; 1919, Edith Rosenthal.
Supervisor, Mary Porter Beegle.

Captain R. C. Smith Transferred.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Captain R. C. Smith, Naval Supervisor of New York Harbor, today was ordered to the naval station at Guam to succeed Captain William J. Maxwell as commandant of the station and Governor of the Island. Captain Smith will be succeeded by Captain J. W. Oman, ordered detached from the battleship Georgia. Captain Maxwell has completed his assignment of one and one-half years at Guam and will be given sea duty.

PROF. PHELPS'S SPEECH.

Gives Out Text of Anti-War Declaration He Says Was Misquoted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8.—Asserting that he was misquoted in his recent address at Hartford on preparedness and the flag Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale tonight gave out the speech he delivered there this week regarding war and Christianity. Professor Phelps's address was in part as follows:

"I want to call attention at the start to a few inconsistencies in the attitude to those who believe in national defense.

"First of all, I am speaking today from the Christian point of view, and it seems to me that Christianity condemns war. I can't quite see the consistency of going to church, if we mean to murder those who interfere with our personal liberty. I can't quite see the sense of talking about the brotherhood of man, if there is a whole section of the human race which we hate. I think we ought to get rid of that American motto 'Safety first.' Honor, love, charity come first. Let safety take care of itself. If we go in for armaments, let us abandon the church. Otherwise we are in an awkward position, for the two don't go together.

"Second, there is no good calling names. I don't believe in armaments. But I don't believe that those people who disagree with me are all owners of shares of munitions factories, or that they are not just as sincere and as patriotic as I try to be. Only, we differ. By the same token, although I am certainly a pacifist, it doesn't mean any good to call me a coward. Whatever the pacifists are, they are not cowards. We may be fools, it is true, may be mistaken, may be totally wrong.

"Third, it seems to me inconsistent that those people who are now shouting most eagerly that we should take part in the European war most loudly proclaim that our army and navy are no good. Isn't there an inconsistency there. Either proposition may be true, but they don't go well together.

"Fourth, don't let's curse Germany and then imitate her. I myself never approved of Germany's course in this war. I think Germany as a national organization is on the wrong track. But I find that those persons who most loudly curse Germany are most anxious that we should follow her lead, that we should have large armaments. Isn't it foolish that, while condemning Germany, we secretly envy her armament, her efficiency!

Professor Phelps then declared that war, apart from its tragedy and horror, was essentially childish, and was certain to go as dueling had gone. After pointing out that he was not pro-German, Professor Phelps said that Germany's hatred of England first began violently when England went into the Boer War, which he characterized as a "wicked war." A German had told him in 1911 when he was in Germany, he said, that there would be war between Germany and England because England had formed secret alliances with France and Russia and was "ringing Germany in."

"This man," Professor Phelps said, "told me to look at the map. He said that England was indulging in a policy of isolation against Germany. Those people look at a map too much. It was a great delusion on the part of Germany. There's no room in this world except intellectual room; no liberty except liberty of the spirit.

"One of the most dreadful things about war is that it takes away the precious possession of liberty. When we go to war we lose the liberty of the body and the liberty of the mind. The Czar says 'I'm going to get into Berlin if it takes my last peasant.' The Kaiser says, 'I'm going to enter Paris if it takes my last man.' That is the liberty of the body. Aren't the Czar and the Kaiser noble examples of patriotism?

"One of the most pitiful things about this war is the way the great thinkers and intellectual leaders have lost their power of thinking. The bravest man in Germany is Liebknecht.

"What is patriotism—the desire to have a nation lick any other nation on earth, or the desire to have a nation that is right? The common, sentimental passion for the flag and for patriotism was an illusion; the brave soldiers are made to believe that they are fighting for their flag, whereas they are really fighting so that others may make money through increased trade and commerce.

"The common idea that a foreign insult to our flag should be avenged is also wrong. If a foreigner should spit on our flag that would not disgrace us so much as if we dyed our flag in American blood in an endeavor to avenge the insult.

"There is nothing noble, nothing sentimental about war. Men who go to war become fiends in battle and the women at home go insane from grief."

College Journalism Meeting Ends.

A busy day was spent by the college journalists yesterday at Columbia in the closing day of their fourth annual convention. The journalists elected their officers for the ensuing year yesterday. They are as follows: H. M. Heywood of The Daily Princetonian, President; E. A. Whitney of The Harvard Crimson, Vice President; N. W. White of The Williams Record, Secretary, and H. P. Isham of The Yale News, Treasurer.

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Have assembled for Monday, April 10th, a special collection of

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BY DIRECTION OF WALTER G. OAKMAN, SAMUEL UNTERMYER AND THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, EXECUTORS.

ON FRIDAY EVENING OF THIS WEEK, APRIL 14TH, AT 8:30

In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza

Fifth Ave., 58th to 59th Street

(Admission by card to be had free of the managers.)

***Illustrated catalogue mailed on receipt of one dollar.

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The Exceedingly Valuable Collection of

Beautiful Old Chinese Porcelains

Jades, Enamels, Fine Old Japanese Lacquers and Other Cabinet Specimens

Formed by the Late

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Mr. Wassermann, a connoisseur of rare judgment, was many years in forming his collection, which is particularly rich in Sang de Boeuf and other single color Porcelains, Famille Verte of the Ming and K'anghsi periods, including probably the largest group of Animal statuettes in America, a large number of beautiful snuff bottles and very choice specimens of Jade.

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Friday and Saturday Afternoons of This Week, April 14th, 15th, at 2:30, at the

American Art Galleries

***Catalogue illustrated with color and half-tone plates mailed on receipt of one dollar.

An Exceptional Collection of

Sumptuous Old Velvets and Embroideries

of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

Consisting of Rare Gothic and Genoese Velvets, Church Banners, Altar Frontals, Ecclesiastical Vestments, Wall Hangings, Portieres, Table and Cushion Covers of exceedingly choice quality and in a remarkably fine state of preservation.

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The Most Important Print Sale of the Season

Masterpieces by Master Engravers and Etchers

From the early Niello to the XIX. Century.

Consigned by Mr. R. Ederheimer

Acting for himself and an undisclosed principal

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Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Selected models from the unusually complete assemblage of High Grade Apparel for Women and Misses, now on display in our show rooms.

Mail or Phone Orders Filled Promptly

The newest and most desirable creations of the foremost Paris couturiers, reproduced and adapted at popular prices.

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982—Sport Suit of men's wear serge or check. Sizes 14 to 20 & 36 to 40.. $18.50

980—College Club suit for Misses of men's wear serge, gabardine or checks. Sizes 14 to 20, 36 & 38... $29.50

1248—Silk wrap trimmed with marabou, suitable for afternoon or evening wear. All colors and sizes, $24.50

848—Tailored suit of serge, gabardine or checks. Sizes 14 to 20 and 36 to 44, $29.50

571—Dressy suit, braid and button trimmed, of serge or gabardine. Sizes 36 to 46..... $29.50

902 — Street coat in gabardine or poplin. Sizes 14 to 20 and 36 to 40, $10.00

950—Dressy coat of wool velour or gabardine. All colors. Sizes 14 to 18 and 36 to 44... $24.50

714 — Dressy chiffon taffeta suit, hand embroidered. Sizes 14 to 18 and 36 to 44..... $34.50

595 — Silk taffeta suit. Sizes 14 to 18 and 36 to 44.. $29.50

574—Corduroy sport skirt in white, tan, rose and blue, all sizes..... $5.00

618 — Sport skirt of Awning Stripe "Silver Bloom" fabric. Rose with tan, Copen with tan, and lavender with tan. All sizes $2.95

150 — Dressy suit of serge, gabardine or check. Sizes 14 to 18 and 36 to 44 ..... $29.50

583 — Smart tailored suit of serge or gabardine, braid trimmed. Sizes 14 to 18 and 36 to 44.. $29.50

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29 West 34th St.

IMPORTANT SALE MONDAY

New Spring Suits and Coats

SUITS at $17.50

Serges, Poplins, Gabardines, Velour Checks, Homespuns and Serge-and-Taffeta Combinations.

Tailored, Demi-Tailored and Sport Models.

COATS at $15.00

Full Draped, Belted, Postilion and Sport Models, of Plaid and Check Velours, Gabardines, Corduroys and Novelty Fabrics.

Sizes 14 to 44.

This Suit $17.50

Reproducing the very costliest models to sell at prices within the reach of all — without losing any of the charm or style of the originals—is the specialized function of RALPH & CO.

This Coat $15.00

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FOR LIBRARY TABLE.

The beautifully printed pages of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial provide entertainment for old and young. War pictures, forming a record of the European conflict. 10 cents everywhere —$5 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.

FINDS 3 EVIL FORCES IN ALL DEMOCRACIES

Briton, Debating Here, Scorns "Violent Labor, Greasy Bourgeoisie, Rascally Capital."

SEES ONLY HOPE IN 'BRAINS'

Cambridge Man Replies to Oxonian That Popular Government, at Least, Is Tolerant.

An audience that filled the Hudson Theatre turned out yesterday morning to hear a triangular debate, under the auspices of the Civic Forum, on the motion: "Democracy Has Evil Results and Is a Failure." The debaters were three Englishmen from Oxford and Cambridge Universities, John Cowper Powys, lecturer and author; Ian C. Hannah of Cambridge, and L. B. Stoughton Holborn, poet and lecturer. Robert Erskine Ely was the Chairman.

Mr. Powys took the affirmative and annihilated democracy to his own satisfaction.

"What is democracy?" he said. "It is the political state of sentimentalists. It is a thing of false ideals, phrases, catch-words, and a condition of mind. It never existed in reality and never can exist, except in a low, base way."

The speaker then distinguished the three classes in the societies called democratic today—the laborers, the capitalists, and the bourgeoisie. Of the laborers he said:

"The laboring classes suffered under the old despotisms as they are suffering under democracy now. And they will always suffer under democracy until they have the intelligence and the gall and the blood and the spirit—and possibly the food—to revolt and overturn the whole thing. Labor does not want democracy. It is not democratic. Could anything be more undemocratic than labor unions? Take their arbitrary methods—violence, the exclusion of nonunion men—are these democratic?"

Mr. Powys then attacked the bourgeoisie, which he blamed for all of the evils and failure of democracy.

"The bourgeoisie," he exclaimed—"that greasy, limited pack of doormats with low ideals, whose greed is not great enough to be a passion, who are untouched and untroubled by anything terrible or beautiful, fearing always a revolution from below and pressure from above, who allow themselves to be fooled by words with no meaning except the meaning of 'safety first' for themselves."

The capitalists, Mr. Powys said, really ran democracies for their own benefit by deluding the bourgeoisie and oppressing the laborers.

"Isn't this a pretty democracy," he said, "with wage-slaves flagellated and pushed down at the bottom, with unctuous, self-complacent, unintelligent, unillumined bourgeoisie in the middle, and a gang of rascals at the top?"

"No great artist was ever a democrat," the speaker continued. "Walt Whitman did dream in his dotage that he was a democrat, but he was really a spiritual anarchist."

Mr. Powys then predicted that the only approximately successful state would result from "the clash of anarchists and Nietzschean aristocrats." He feared his opponent would hold up France as a noble example of democracy, so Mr. Powys anticipated the argument by denying that France was a democracy.

"The French people have too much humor," he said, "to be fooled by the sickly sentiment of democracy. And what is democracy's ideal as belched forth by the bourgeoisie? Ethical uplift? Can you imagine the French people standing for anything like that?"

Mr. Hannah began his argument for democracy by saying that, according to a story, a visitor to heaven had found there only three men—a prison keeper and two humorists. "Mr. Powys," he added, "will surely get into heaven as a humorist."

Mr. Hannah then complained that he had hoped that Mr. Powys's argument would have "points as a porcupine" so that he might pluck them, "even at the risk of being pricked," but that the argument really was "as pointless as a football." Proceeding to his own argument, Mr. Hannah indicated the Parthenon, Aristotle, the Panama Canal, and the Woolworth Building as manifestations of democracy. He also [illegible] it was well for Mr. Powys that he was talking in democratic America and not in undemocratic Russia.

"The one great virtue of democracy," he said, "is its toleration, evidenced in the fact that we are able to have this debate without spies in the wings listening to determine whether we should be sent to Siberia or Sing Sing."

Mr. Holborn was announced to sum up the arguments, and in doing so, "in the main," as he himself qualified his position, agreed with Mr. Powys.

"Democracy," he said, "always has and always will be jealous of its great men; it is a conspiracy of the weak and stupid to rule those who are bigger and stronger than they."

Considering the principle of majority rule, he continued:

"If you want to build a battleship or a bridge or to do anything that requires brains and ability, you don't call a crowd together and ask them to hold up their hands on the questions to be decided. Why do you then consult the mob in the greatest problem of society—government."

Mr. Holborn said that the important thing was to determine the end of civilization as between the production of many commonplace men or a few men of genius, and he gave it as his conviction that the few of genius were more worth while than the many of mediocrity.

The speaker, however, took Mr. Powys to task for his intolerance of moralists.

"Mr. Powys," he said, "should not get so angry about moral uplift. Why not let the bourgeoisie go to Heaven if they want to?"

Denying that any system in itself was more than a means to an end, Mr. Holborn said that possibly the best Government could be obtained by a constitution which would "give the masses some voice so that they will not be oppressed, but will, nevertheless, give the greatest power to those who know the truth."

In his rebuttal Mr. Powys ignored Mr. Hannah as having been demolished by Mr. Holborn, and turning his attention to Mr. Holborn said that that speaker's agreement with him troubled him more than Mr. Hannah's disagreement. He said that there was "something chilling" in Mr. Holborn's harmony.

"It's an interesting psychological thing," he said, "but Mr. Hannah's opposition does not excite the same reaction of antagonism in me as does Mr. Holborn's agreement. I believe the explanation lies in the fact that Mr. Holborn is willing to work through democracy to something else. He does not want to shatter it. But the only advance can be made by a bloody, destructive revolution from below that shall bring chaos, out of which will come a Napoleonic despotism more enduring and greater than that of the first Napoleon."

In his rebuttal Mr. Hannah insisted that everything said against democracy by either of the other speakers would apply just as well to autocracy, and did not touch the foundations of democracy.

"Of course there are evils in democracy," he said, "but it has not been a failure, and the cures for the evils lie in more democracy."

In bringing the meeting to a close, Mr. Ely thanked all of the speakers for appearing to debate "in democratic fashion from a public platform."

Julia Pinchuk's Suicide Effort Fails

The condition of 18-year-old Julia Pinchuk of 19 Allen Street, Jamaica, who attempted suicide Friday because she had been accused of stealing by Dr. Theodore Mitchill, Principal of Jamaica High School, was said to be better yesterday. All fear that she would die was practically dispelled from the mind of the Jamaica Hospital physicians. Mrs. Jennie Pinchuk, who had asserted that she would engage lawyers to see what they could do to restore her daughter's good name, had not engaged counsel yesterday, it was said.

AL DAVIS WINS AN APPEAL.

Gets Judgment Reinstating Libel Suit Against Mrs. Kelly.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has handed down a decision reversing an order of Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss, which sustained a demurrer interposed by Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, the mother of Eugenia Kelly Davis, to the complaint in a suit brought against her by her son-in-law, Albert (Al) J. Davis, for $50,000, for alleged libel and slander.

The Appellate Division, in an opinion written by Justice Laughlin, held that the alleged libel and slander by innuendo "is susceptible of the meaning ascribed in the innuendo, for it may have been understood by readers of ordinary intelligence as charging that plaintiff stole a pin."

The higher court held, therefore, that the judgment must be reversed, and the demurrer overruled, with leave to the defendant to answer on payment of costs of the appeal and of the demurrer.

MARSHALL TO TESTIFY.

Accepts House Committee's Invitation to Appear as Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York will appear Monday before the House Select Committee appointed to determine whether he is in contempt because of severe criticisms of the Judiciary sub-committee which investigated impeachment charges against Mr. Marshall. The District Attorney telegraphed Representative Moon of Tennessee today, accepting the committee's invitation to make a statement.

The statement of Mr. Marshall probably will be the only oral testimony heard by the special committee. Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee formally presented to the special committee yesterday the letters which Mr. Marshall wrote in criticism of the Carlin sub-committee.

Under the resolution passed by the House the Moon committee must report by April 14 whether the District Attorney should be punished.

WAITE NEARLY WELL AGAIN.

Probably Will Be Arraigned Tomorrow—Kane Cash to Grand Jury.

Detectives Cuniffe and Gallagher spent yesterday tracing the $1,200 difference between the $9,000 which Dr. Arthur Warren Waite says he gave to Eugene Oliver Kane and the $7,800 which Kane says he received.

District Attorney Swann showed no disposition yesterday to return the $7,800 to Kane, as the embalmer had requested through his counsel on Thursday. It will be used as evidence in the Grand Jury inquiry which will begin tomorrow and also at the trial of Dr. Waite for the murder of his father-in-law.

Assistant District Attorney Mancuso left for Grand Rapids yesterday to obtain additional affidavits from members of the Peck family. It is expected that these affidavits will be used at the trial of Dr. Waite to offset any insanity defense that he may make. It is the intention to arraign Dr. Waite in General Sessions to morrow on a charge of murder in the first degree. Reports from Bellevue say that Dr. Waite has recovered sufficiently to go to court. Following his arraignment he will be sent to the Tombs.

MORE N. Y. U. MEN TO DRILL.

Students in School of Commerce May Organize a Company.

Students in the day division of the New York University School of Commerce are planning to organize a company of students in connection with one of the National Guard regiments, similar to the plan undertaken by men in the University Heights schools of the university. Over a hundred men have indicated their intention of enrolling with the State militia and the majority of students in the school are openly in favor of compulsory military training, according to sentiment recently expressed in a debate upon that question.

Although no definite plans for incorporation of the student company with a militia organization have been concluded, it has been suggested that the location of the Seventy-first Regiment, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, will be the most convenient for students in the downtown division of the university. The advantages connected with joining a National Guard regiment are well appreciated by the Washington Square students of the university, because of athletic facilities that will be afforded them in connection with the use of an armory.

See also our illustrated announcement of Girls' Spring Fashions in the Rotogravure section.

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New York Women of Fashion are finding in Best's Correct and Exclusive Modes for Women the same Acknowledged Style Supremacy enjoyed for so many years by Best's Departments for Children.

Latest Easter Modes

Women's Silk Dresses

Two New Models

***Special* 29.50**

A graceful new tunic model of soft taffeta after a late Bernard model; lower sleeves, over collar and cuffs of embroidered Georgette; vestee of lace. Colors, navy, black, gray or Copenhagen.

***Special* 35.00**

A gracefully pleated model of fine crepe de chine, trimmed with taffeta bands. Paquin yoke of Georgette crepe. Navy, gray, black or Copenhagen.

These are two exceptional values.

Women's Suits and Coats

***Special* 29.50, 35.00, 45.00**

Suits —Belted and non-belted, many with sharply flaring jackets; others preserving the slender silhouette; each bearing the hall-mark of fine, careful tailoring.

Serges of various weights, gabardines, Poiret twills, tweeds and novelty mixtures are among the fabrics.

Coats —for street, touring and country wear; full utility models, belted and half-belted. Fabrics include black and navy serges, Bolivia cloth, and fine gabardines

2nd Floor

Easter Sale of Women's Silk Stockings

"Ahlab" Brand—Made only for Best & Company

Special **1.15**—Regularly 1.50

All-silk and extra fine, in a desirable medium weight with double garter-tops and extra-spliced heels and toes. Black or white only—1st Floor.

Other stockings of "Ahlab" brand—95c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00

Corsets For Easter Gowns

Whatever their minor differences, on one point the masters of style are all agreed—the new silhouette. Flat back and front, with fulness at the sides, a natural waist-line and gracefully curving hips—almost as well an old frock as a new one this Spring without a smartly fitting new corset beneath it.

Special preparedness in fine American Corsets at—**3.50 5.00 7.50 10.00**

Silk Petticoats—Full Flaring

Taffeta and messaline, in a wide variety of street and evening shades—**3.95, 5.00, 5.75, 6.50.**

3d Floor

Misses' Easter Suits

Serge-and-Taffeta composé—after Worth

35.00

A very dressy model with white faille collar; peplum and upper skirt of taffeta, and rich embroidered motifs, back and front. Fancy amber buttons and gay yellow pipings complete their youthful chic and dash—**35.00.**

Other exclusive models in Misses' Tailored Suits—**25.00** to **65.00.**

4th Floor

See also our illustrated announcement of Girls' Spring Fashions in the Rotogravure section.

Girls' and Misses'

Hand-smocked Middies

1.25

A full-belted model of white compton jean with laced front; collar and cuffs smartly trimmed with rose or Copenhagen crash; front hand-smocked to match. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

1st Floor

Women's and Misses'

Shetland Wool Sweaters

4.85

A picturesque coat-model with long roll collar and half belt at back. Finish of large crochet buttons. Colors, rose, pink, azure and Copenhagen, with collar and buttons of white.

2nd Floor

Best's "Liliputian Bazaar"

EVEN if you haven't any Little Folks of your own you are bound to adore these cunning little Easter Clothes that play at following your own smart styles. And nowhere in the wide, wide world will you find quite such fascinating little frocks as at "The Liliputian Bazaar."

And nowhere will you be more welcomed—whether to look or to buy: we of the "Liliputian Bazaar" take a very justifiable pride in being the oldest, the largest and the best Baby Store in the world.

A pride, too, in the fact that "You never pay more at Best's" even when you get a little bit better merchandise.

Children's Spring Coats

In navy serge or black-and-white check: At **6.00**

Children's smart Spring reefers, with pique piping and hand-embroidery on right sleeve. Sizes 1 to 3 years.

At **6.75**

Children's pleated coats, with Spring-like lingerie collar and handsome pearl buttons. Sizes 2 and 3 years.

Babies' White Dresses

At **2.25**—*Sizes 6 mos. to 2 years*

White dimity or lawn; hand-smocked in rose and blue; one model with belt and collar of blue chambray, feather-stitched in pink; the other with white turn-over collar.

The Best's Children's Barber Shop—the cleanest and pleasantest in town.—4th Floor.

Also full assortments Go-Carts and Pullmans—4th Floor.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

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Are Now Offering the Following Exceptional Values in

Women's Tailor Made Suits

Smart and Exclusive Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s Models.

Women's Suits of Serge, Gabardine and Checks; tailored and trimmed models. Special } **25.00**

Women's Belted and Flare Suits of Serge, Gabardine and Cords; superior tailored. Special } **29.75**

Women's Custom Tailor Suits; exclusive models of high cost plain and novelty materials. Special } **35.00**

Women's Exclusive Silk Suits

The latest Paris Models accurately reproduced.

Semi-tailored and dressy models of Faille Silk, Chiffon Taffeta, Brocaded Silk and Gros de Londre, in prevailing colors.

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America's Foremost Specialists

Women's Fashionable Coats—Special Values

Women's Silk Lined Street Coats, of Serge, Whipcord, Gabardine and Velour Checks; smart tailored models. Special } **19.75**

Women's Motor, Travel and Sport Coats, belted, slip-on and semi-fitted, of superior mixtures and checks. Special } **29.75**

Women's Afternoon Coats of Charmeuse; copy of French model; trimming of Marabou; richly silk lined. Special } **39.75**

Women's Afternoon and Street Dresses

In the accepted fashion developments.

A comprehensive and unusual collection of extremely smart and exclusive models, expressed in the materials and colors now in vogue.

29.75 35.00 48.00 55.00 and upward

Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses

The apparel for Misses presents individual styles which lend a particular charm to the youthful figure.

Misses' Suits of Serge and Checks	22.50	29.75	35.00
Misses' Dressy Suits of Various Materials	29.75	35.00	45.00
Misses' Street Coats of Cloth and Silks	15.00	22.50	29.75
Misses' Sport Coats, in Novelty Cloths	11.75	15.00	22.50
Misses' Silk Afternoon and Street Dresses	15.00	22.50	29.75
Misses' Dancing and Evening Dresses	15.00	25.00	35.00

Misses' Tailored Suits—Special Values

Misses' Suits of fine Serge, in Navy and Black, new Norfolk model, faille silk collar. New model skirts. Special } **20.00**

Misses' Silk Lined Coats—Special Values

Misses' Coats of Gabardine, Serge and Covert; several models; Silk and Velvet trimmed; superior tailored and silk lined throughout. Special } **18.50**

Juniors' and Girls' Shoe-Top Suits—10 to 16 years.

Juniors' and Girls' Shoe-top Suits, especially designed as becoming to hard to fit figures, of Serge, Gabardine and Checks.

18.00 22.50 25.00 29.75

Girls' New Spring Top Coats—Sizes 4 to 16 years

Critical shoppers tell us we are showing the best assortment of Girls' and Children's Coats in New York City.

Dressy and practical models of Poplin, Serge, Gabardine, Covert, Velour Checks, Mixtures, Silks and Novelty Fabrics.

9.75 12.75 15.00 22.50 and upward

BANKERS WIN PRIZES ON FLORAL EXHIBITS

Adolph Lewisohn First in the Sweet Pea Table Decoration Competition.

WARBURG GETS A TROPHY

Count von Bernstorff, German Day Guest of Honor, Pays Quiet Visit to Flower Show.

Sweet peas were the flower of the day at the Grand Central Palace Flower Show yesterday, but it was also Rose Day. There are special exhibits of the Queen of Flowers almost daily. Adolph Lewisohn took first prize for table decorations with sweet peas, pink blossoms being used. Mrs. E. Darlington took the second prize.

There were many spectators when the judges awarded prizes for the roses. The prizes were for quality of bloom and arrangement, each competitor showing his exhibit in 200 square feet of space, with not less than 500 or more than 1,000 blossoms. There was a cash prize of $250 and trophies offered by members of the Horticultural Society of New York. The prize for the best 1,000 roses went to A. N. Pierson of Cromwell, Conn. G. E. M. Stumpp arranged the prize winning exhibit.

Warburg a Prizewinner.

F. M. Warburg carried off the highest honors for displays of sweet peas by private growers. He captured the Charles Mallory trophy for a display covering twenty-five square feet, in which artistic arrangement, quality of bloom, and general effect were the main considerations. Mr. Warburg also won the prize offered by Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy for a collection of six varieties of twenty-five sprays each. Mrs. C. Bradley of Convent Station, N. J., got first prize for her sweet pea collection of 100 sprays. Other prize-winners in the sweet pea classes for private growers were D. G. Reid and the Bellefontaine Gardens of Lenox, Mass.

In the comercial growers' section William Sim of Cliftondale, Mass., took the greatest number of awards, winning five first and four second prizes. Other first prize winners were A. M. Jackson Summit, N. J.; John M. Barker, Morristown, N. J., and E. M. Elsenhart, Torresdale, Penn.

James Bell, gardener for C. K. G. Billings, was awarded the National Association of Gardeners' Medal for the best exhibit made by a private grower of six plants of Schizanthus.

It was German Day yesterday, with Count von Bernstorff as the guest of honor, but if the German Ambassador was recognized, there was no demonstration. He passed through the crowds to the tea garden as quietly as any private citizen.

The show will remain open today, the hours being the same as on weekdays, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10:30 at night. Monday will be British-American War Relief Day, with Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. Alfred M. Coates, and Mrs. Ralph Sanger. Tuesday is to be Serbian and Polish Relief Day, and great plans are being made for the closing day of the show Wednesday.

Princess May Attend.

This will be Italian and Canadian Day, and societies of both nations from the vicinity of the city are expected to be present. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are patrons of the show for that day, but will not be present. It is hoped that the Princess Patricia will come from Ottawa to see the white Princess Patricia orchid, named for her by Clement Moore. There will be a band of Canadian Scotch pipers in the Tea Garden for a part of the day.

One of the features announced for the Flower Show, for which visitors have asked in vain since it opened, is the big floral clock which was to be stared in a central part of the main floor. It was to tell the different hours of the day by means of flowers, different blossoms opening at different times all through the day, from early morning to late evening. However, the man who had the 6 o'clock flowers needed them for his special exhibit in another part of the show and took his "hour" away. That being abstracted, the 3 o'clock man felt that he needed his plants also and then the clock was abandoned.

The New York Florists Club which, with the Horticultural Society of New York, arranges the International Flower Shows, held its annual dinner at the Biltmore last evening.

ENTERTAIN VON BERNSTORFF.

Mrs. Reisinger Tea Garden Hostess to the Ambassador.

Yesterday was German day at the Tea Garden, and Count von Bernstorff came up from Washington to attend. Mrs. Hugo Reisinger was Chairman of the committee in charge, the other members being Mrs. Josef Stransky, Mrs. Albert de Bary, Mrs. George Hillard Benjamin, Countess Leary, Miss Lackland, Mrs. Carl Schurz, Mrs. Rudolph Erbslöh and Mrs. Pavenstedt.

Mrs. Reisinger entertained the Ambassador at tea in the same straw covered pagoda in which Colonel Roosevelt had tea with General Wood the previous afternoon. Others having tea with Mrs. Reisinger were Miss Lackland, Mme. Hauge and Dr. Albert.

The waitresses wore Dresden printed frocks with frilled skirts, white fichus and mob caps, and included Mrs. Alexander von Gontard, Mrs. Bernard Ritter, Mrs. Konta, and the Misses Elsa Kraus, Mary Camova, Amy Magnus, Edna Schaefer, Elizabeth Chalmers and Lilly Ruperti. Among the flower girls were the Misses Ida Ruperti, Eleanor Pavenstedt, Cornelia Ruppert and Beatrice Hines. Others serving or selling flowers were the Misses Hyatt, Zinsser, Laflin and Warrin.

Today will be given over to the Woman's Auxiliary of the People's Relief Committee, of which Mrs. Philip Lewissohn is Chairman, the other members being Mrs. Sidney Borg, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Henry Meyers, Mrs. Sholon Ash, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. Abraham Cahan, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Mrs. Lipsit and Mrs. Halpern.

REAM MUST DEFEND SUIT.

Court Orders Hearing on Former Wife's Charge of Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 8.—Louis Marshall Ream, who interited one-sixth of the estate of his father, Norman B. Ream, who left several millions, must appear in court and furnish evidence to prove that the annulment of his marriage to Eleanor Davidson, an actress, performed by a justice of the peace in Hoboken, N. J., in 1911, was not obtained through fraud, according to a decision by Judge Henry V. Borst today in proceedings brought by Mrs. Ream to have the annulment set aside.

Judge Borst overruled a motion made by Ream's attorney, Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, to discontinue the proceedings on the ground that ex-Senator Brackett, Mrs. Ream's attorney, had served the papers on J. Norris Miller, Ream's former lawyer, instead of on the attorneys who are now representing him. Trial of the case was set for April 22 at Amsterdam.

Senator Brackett, in opposing Judge Garrison's motion, asserted that the marriage of Miss Davidson and young Ream on Sept. 1, 1911, by Justice Warring, was entirely legal; that Ream left his wife by parental direction, although he still loves her, and that Mrs. Ream was deceived when she consented to bring annulment proceedings a short time later. Ream is now in Massachusetts.

Jewelry Strike Near End.

M. L. Lorentz, chairman of the strike committee of the Jewelry Workers' Union, announced last night that the organization had reached an agreement with seven jewelry manufacturers. "I am not permitted to disclose the names of these manufacturers until Tuesday," he said. "They have not formally recognized the union, but they have agreed not to discriminate against members of labor organizations. This is the first break in the deadlock resulting from the strike begun eight weeks ago. The manufacturers have agreed to pay time and a half for overtime, to grant the eight-hour day, to abolish piece and home work, and to pay their workers weekly."

Woman Pleads for Her Annoyer.

After her testimony had convicted James Herlihy of 438 East 188th Street of annoying women, Miss Sophie Rosenbaum, a dentist, of 2468 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, last night pleaded for him, and persuaded Magistrate McQuade to impose only a $10 fine instead of a workhouse sentence. Miss Rosenbaum had been moved by Herlihy's statement that he had a wife and three children who would suffer if he lost work through going to jail.

SAYS HE IS POSTAL ROBBER.

New York Authorities Doubt Story of California Confession.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 8.—James Moran, a New York chauffeur, confessed today to participation in the robbery two months ago of a mail truck in New York City, from which securities valued at thousands of dollars and valuable bonds were stolen. "I've been double-crossed and I want to get even," Moran asserted in his confession.

Moran surrendered last night, and, according to United States Commissioner Burch, he made a confession today declaring he was aided in the robbery by three others, one the ringleader, whom he named, and two postal employes whose names he said he did not know. Moran then was taken to Los Angeles for further investigation.

After the robbery, Moran said, he received $200 and went to San Francisco, where the loot was to be divided. The other men did not appear as arranged and Moran decided to give himself up.

According to Moran's confession he was approached by a man whom he named as the ringleader in the robbery, who asked him if he could furnish a car "for something big."

"He explained to me that registered mail coming from Weehawken, N. J., could be got on the ferryboat coming over, as it was a half hour's run, and he wanted to know if I could get a car and I told him I could. I think it was Jan. 18 that I went to the leader and we laid for the mail wagon and as it went on the ferryboat we drove in back of it."

The key to the back of the wagon was handed to the ringleader by one of the postal employes, Moran said, "and we opened the back of the wagon and took out eight or nine registered mail sacks."

According to the confession, the mail sacks were opened in Bronx Park.

The leader, according to Moran, lives in Canandaigua, N. Y. He is about 45 years old, and has a hatchet face. Moran says he had other deals with him.

When Post Office Inspector Joseph Jacobs last night was asked about the above dispatch, he replied:

"Pure bunk. It's just a fellow who wants free transportation to New York. Why, he has not even got the facts of the robbery right. He says it was committed on Jan. 18 and there were eight packages stolen. As a matter of fact it was on Feb. 26 and there were four packages taken. Just a pure fake."

CITY BREVITIES.

Mrs. Delia Larkin, a dressmaker, of 578 West Fifty-fourth Street, suffered a sprained ankle last night when she misjudged the distance between the car and the station platform in alighting from a southbound subway train at Times Square. Mrs. Larkin fell between the car and the platform. She was taken to Polyclinic Hospital by Dr. Lowry and later went home.

Hannevig & Johnson, ship agents, announced yesterday that Joseph P. Day would offer one motor tanker, one steam tanker, and one general cargo steamer at auction on the floor of the Maritime Exchange tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. It was proposed to hold these auctions for disposing of vessels at least twice a month, Mr. Day said.

An appeal for periodicals for the benefit of the inmates of the Home for the Aged on Blackwell's Island was issued yesterday by the Island League. Contributions of magazines should be sent, it was announced, to the pier of the Blackwell's Island ferry addressed to the Island League, care of Chapel of the Good Shepherd.

Under the auspices of the Society of the Genesee it is proposed to form an employment bureau in New York to assist worthy men from the Genesee Valley to obtain employment and better their condition. It is intended to invite the co-operation of the University of Rochester, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the Mechanics' Institute of that city, and other educational and industrial institutions in that region.

TO SEND BODIES TO SPAIN.

Cervera's Sailors, Now Buried Here, Will Be Reinterred at Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The bodies of thirty-one Spanish sailors who were members of Admiral Cervera's fleet in the naval battle of July 3, 1898, off Santiago de Cuba and who were captured by the United States and later died in this country will be formally transferred to the representatives of the Spanish Government at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard next Wednesday.

The bodies had been buried at Cevies Island, near Portsmouth, by the United States Government, and on each Decoration Day the United States has placed thirty-one Spanish flags over their graves. The Navy Department today turned the thirty-one flags over to the State Department to be formally presented to the Spanish Government. The bodies have been exhumed by the United States naval authorities and prepared for burial.

The coffins containing the bodies will be placed on board the Spanish warship Almirante Lobo on Wednesday to be taken to Spain for reinterment. On that occasion Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College at Newport, will represent the Navy Department. Thomas Hinckley, Secretary of the American Embassy at Madrid, will represent the State Department.

Schiff Gives Charities More Time.

The Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities announced yesterday that the offer made some time ago by Jacob H. Schiff to double his subscription of $2,500 in aid of the work of the federation if $30,000 in new and increased subscriptions had been obtained by April 1, had been extended to May 15. The subscriptions received since the offer was made amount to $13,098. Among the Brooklyn organizations for which the federation is the collecting and distributing agency are the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Jewish Hospital, United Jewish Aid Societies, Training School for Nurses, and Young Men's Hebrew Association.

SUFFRAGETTES ON TOUR.

Will Invade West to Consolidate Women in "Free" States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Thirty-one woman suffragists from the Eastern States will leave Washington tomorrow afternoon on a special car for a tour of the enfranchised territory in the West to complete the formation of a woman voters' party. The project was launched by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage at a conference of advisory counsel members held at the national headquarters yesterday.

The object of the Western invasion is to consolidate the suffragists in the twelve "free" States into a group that will fight for the immediate passage of the Federal amendment and refuse support to the party opposing nation-wide suffrage. Mass meetings have been arranged at many cities.

Miss Lucy Burns, Vice Chairman of the union, will be in charge of the expedition. The other officers who will assist her are Miss Ella Riegel of Philadelphia, business manager, and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker of Washington, D. C., Press Chairman. The party on the train will include Miss Julia Hunbut of New Jersey, Miss Ella Riegel and Miss Caroline Katzenstein of Philadelphia, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Miss Helen Todd, Miss Melinda Scott, and Miss Anna Constable of New York.

Recital by Miss Fitz Allan.

Miss Adelaide Fitz Allan, who was the leading woman of the younger Salvini and has played Juliet, Ophelia, Desdemona, Portia, and Rosalind in famous productions of Shakespearean drama, will give a Shakespeare recital with descriptive music at the Biltmore on Thursday evening, April 27. Her program will include scenes from "The Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," Romeo and Juliet," "Macbeth," and "Othello."

Discontinues Farm Labor Bureau.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Farm Labor Bureau of the State Department of Agriculture, established in 1907, has been discontinued, Commissioner Charles S. Wilson of the department announced today. The discontinuance was ordered, Mr. Wilson said, because the Industrial Commission had employment bureaus in various parts of the State which had taken over the work of the Farm Bureau.

BOYS' TRIP WEST PUT OFF.

Mother's Jewels Found Before They Could Be Pawned.

Three boys thought they would like to see the West. To see it required money. One knew where the money could be gotten in an indirect way. The others knew where they could get clothes for the trip and then some. The first, had he not been caught, would have pawned his mother's jewels, once reputed to be valued at $1,500, but according to the police now only worth $500. The clothes were stowed away, but they, too, were found.

The boys were August Kohler, 13 years old, of 24 Metcalf Street, Stapleton, S. I.; Anisdam Cozzoli, 16, and William Maguire, 16, of the same town. Mrs. Johanna Hilder, Kohler's mother, went to Greenwich, Conn., several days ago and returned yesterday. She found that her jewels were missing and that her trunks had been ransacked. She notified the police, and Detective McKettrick found August and made him confess. In the cellar of Cozzoli's house the jewels were found buried in an old tin. Clothes of every description were also discovered by the detective. The older boys were bailed before Magistrate Handy in Stapleton Police Court, and the Kohler boy was discharged. The trip may be deferred, the police think.

Leonard's

Everything made on the premises. Very moderate prices—personal attention. Designs to suit individual tastes.

24 West 39th Street (Just off Fifth Ave.)

Remarkable Pre-Easter Sale

SUITS—DRESSES—COATS

For Women and Misses

A very fine ensemble in all the fashionable materials and styles. All especially priced. Best values ever offered for dependable merchandise.

Special Offerings for Monday

SUITS of Gabardine, Serge and Poiret twill. Some with belted waist lines and some medium length coats with semi-fitted backs. Workmanship and material of excellent quality. *Very special* **27.50**

SUITS of Faille Silk and Taffeta. Very pretty models, in very fine materials. *Very special* **36.50**

DRESSES of Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, some with overskirts and some with coatee effect, also a number with very dainty embroidery. *Very special value* **27.50**

COATS—Newest models, suitable for immediate wear, in wool poplin, serge and black and white checks. *Very special* **16.50**

For Stout Figures

In stock at all times an excellent assortment of **Coats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Waists, etc.,** especially designed for the Stout or Hard-to-fit Figure. **Sizes up to 58 bust.** The best of merchandise at prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

SOROSIS SHOES

SPRING MODELS

Women's "Sorosis" Boots and Low Shoes, introducing the new leathers and materials, in distinctive and exclusive styles for early Spring wear.

Colored Kidskin, Tan Russia Calf, Black Kidskin, Colored Suede, White Buckskin, Patent Leather — **5.00 to 12.00** — Among the favorite colors are Pearl or Smoke Gray, Ivory, Champagne, African Brown, White and new Shades of Tan.

The standard of the materials in "Sorosis" Shoes, and the character of the workmanship in their construction are their best and broadest guarantee

Note:—*A complete line of sizes and widths always in stock in the staple styles that have made "Sorosis" Shoes universally famous, moderately priced.*

Boys' and Girls' "Sorosis" Shoes

for Dress, School or General wear; scientifically constructed to properly train growing feet and help them develop naturally. Made of the best grade materials.

2.50 to 5.00

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY

Sonora

"SUPREME"

Our newest and greatest achievement

$1000

THE utmost that human ingenuity, inventiveness and artistry have accomplished in perfecting sound reproduction. The value and emphatic superiority of this instrument are evident when it is heard and seen.

You are cordially invited to call and hear it.

Nine superb models from $35 to $1,000.

SONORA PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION,
George E. Brightson, President,

Demonstration Salons
5th Ave. at 53d St. — *50 Broadway* — *57 Reade Street*
New York City

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Exceptionally Attractive Offerings in Desirable Merchandise

Exceptional Values
WOMEN'S SMART BLOUSES

1. Blouse of White or Flesh Color Crepe de Chine, finely tucked; flat collar trimmed with hemstitching. 2.95
2. Crepe de Chine Blouse in White or Flesh Color, with double pleated ruffle down front; finished with hemstitching. 5.00
3. Dressy Blouse of Georgette Crepe,—front and back trimmed with soutache braid, finished with lace vestee. White, Yellow and Flesh Color. 6.95
4. Effective Blouse of embroidered Georgette Crepe with hemstitched yoke shoulder. White, Yellow and Flesh Color. 5.00
5. Handsome Blouse in Georgette Crepe with finely pleated ruffle down front edged with lace. White, Yellow and Flesh Color. 7.95

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

For Complete Assortments, Quality and Values

The Finest Silks the World Produces are shown in very comprehensive, carefully selected color assortments, representing a variety of entirely new style features from every fashion centre; suitable for bridal, reception, evening, fete, sport and travel wear.

New Chiffon Taffeta Silks, Gros de Londre, Faille Francaise and Georgette Crepe,—the leading dress fabrics of the season, in the latest fashionable colors for Easter and Summer wear. Plain, Changeable, Chameleon shades and Black; also Pompadour Taffeta, Pekin, Raye and Girdle Stripes; Shepherd and Harlequin Checks; Tartan and French Plaids; and Washable Shirting Silks in unlimited varieties.

Special

New Novelty Taffeta Dress Silk

In a wide selection of this season's latest styles and choice colors. Special, yd. 95c

Genuine Natural Ecru Chinese Shantung Pongee....yd. 48c

NEW WOOL DRESS FABRICS

All Wool Black and White Check Suitings in the most desirable sized checks. 56 inches wide. Special yd. 1.65

All Wool Gabardine Suiting in a full line of new colors.... Special, yd. 1.45

Pencil Stripe Serge,—Navy Blue and White or Black and White. Special, yd. 1.35

White Summer Weight Broadcloth,—superior quality..... Special, yd. 1.85

Imported Black Broadcloth for tailor-made suits; sponged and shrunk. Special, yd. 1.85

COTTON & LINEN GOODS

For Summer Wear

Imported Novelty Cottons,—bordered and embroidered effects in the latest Paris colorings on white grounds. 40 inches wide. regularly 3.50, yd. 1.50

White Novelty Skirting, including Gabardine and fancy stripe effects. 36 inches wide. Special, yd. 50c

Imported White Non-crushable Dress Linen, 45 inches wide Special, yd. 68c.

Plain Silk and Cotton Marquisette, Crepe de Chine and Cotton Sport Suiting in a variety of new Summer colors. 36 to 42 inches wide. Special, yd. 38c

5,000 yards of Voile and Linon in Printed, Striped and Pompadour designs. 38 inches wide. Special, yd. 19c

Extraordinary Values
WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS
28.00

Representing a choice assortment of the season's latest and best models, in the most fashionable materials and colors.

In addition to the above—Special Offerings in

WOMEN'S HANDSOME SILK SUITS
28.00 to 200.00

The very newest and most attractive models in Taffeta, Gros de Londre, Poult de Soie, Pongee, Silk Faille and various combinations.

A number of high price Suits included in this sale at greatly reduced prices.

AFTERNOON & STREET DRESSES

An attractive assortment of Women's Dresses in models suitable for afternoon or street wear. The materials include Chiffon Taffeta and Georgette Crepe or Gros de Londre and Chiffon combinations in the season's most wanted colors.

28.00 and 39.50

Women's Dainty Summer Frocks

A splendid collection of Women's Summer Dresses of excellent quality Cotton Voile and Linen, including charming and distinctive models in beautiful colors and color combinations; carefully made and finished.

5.95, 8.75, 10.50 and 16.50

Unprecedented Offering
WOMEN'S SPRING COATS
At 19.50

Attractive models in Afternoon Coats of Gabardine,—full flare, with taffeta silk folds; fancy lining.

Street Coats of Taffeta Silk,—full model; trimmed with band of serge; collar, cuffs and belt of serge; collar has inlay of white silk; belt trimmed with buttons. } 19.50

Semi-Evening Coats of Silk Poplin trimmed with marabout; very effective model.

Remarkable and Opportune Sale
WOMEN'S SILK & KNIT UNDERWEAR, SWEATERS & HOSIERY

Knit Underwear

Lisle Union Suits,—sleeveless, knee length; plain or lace trimmed. 95c

Lisle Union Suits,—sleeveless, knee length; plain or lace trimmed. 65c

Lisle Union Suits,—sleeveless, knee length; plain or lace trimmed. 50c

Imported Lisle Vests,—plain or fancy yokes.....50c

Lisle Vests,—sleeveless; low neck. each 35c, 3 for 1.00

Silk Underwear

Glove Silk Vests,—band top. White or Pink.....1.45

Glove Silk Corset Covers elaborately trimmed with ribbon and lace. 1.00

Glove Silk Envelope Chemises,—bodice style or with shoulder straps; elaborately trimmed. 1.95

Glove Silk Union Suits,—band top; reinforced. White or Pink. 2.85

Glove Silk Bloomers,—reinforced. White or Pink.....1.95

Silk & Lisle Hosiery

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine guage. Black or White. pair 1.00

Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles. Black or White pair 69c

Silk Boot Hosiery—lisle tops and soles. Black only. pair 40c

Fine Gauge Lisle or Fine Cotton Hosiery,—Black or White. pair 35c. 6 pairs 1.95

Sweaters

Shetland Weave Worsted Sweaters in a variety of colors also white; belted models. 5.90

Glove Silk Sweaters made with belt; attractive models 9.25

Angora Finish Worsted Sweaters,—plain collar and cuffs; various colors. 6.90

Thread Silk Sweaters with sash; many colors.....22.50

Worsted Sweaters in various models; belted back, plain or fancy collar and cuffs. 4.95

Remarkable Offerings
MISSES' & GIRLS' SPRING APPAREL

Misses' Suits,—14 to 18 years. Large variety of the later models, made of Taffeta, Poplin, Gabardine, Serge, Velour or Shepherd Check Fabrics.
26.50, 29.50 and 39.50

Misses' Coats,—14 to 18 years. Newest models in Covert Cloth, Tweed Mixtures, Check Velour, Serge, Gabardine, Duvetyne or Poplin.
14.75, 18.50 and 26.50

Misses' Afternoon Dresses,—14 to 18 years. Smart and chic models in Taffeta, Meteor or Crepe de Chine; also Novelty Stripe, Plaid and Check Taffeta.
18.50, 26.50 and 35.00

Misses' Separate Skirts,—14 to 18 years. Sport models made of Stripe, Check or Plaid Velour; also Washable Corduroy in White and Colors.
5.75, 8.75 and 12.75

Juniors' Suits,—13 to 17 years. Smart models—in Serge, Gabardine, Poplin and Check Fabrics; dressy or plain tailored styles; lined with peau de cygne.
22.50 and 26.50

Girls' Three-piece Suits,—12 to 16 years. Youthful models with shoe-top length skirts. Made of Gabardine Serge and Black and White Check Worsted.
18.50 and 22.50

Girls' Coats,—6 to 16 years. Practical models in Serge Gabardine, Poplin and Check Fabrics.
6.95 and 10.95

Girls' Afternoon Dresses,—6 to 16 years. Made of Taffeta, Chiffon or Georgette Crepe and Taffeta combined; very pretty and dainty models.
10.95 and 16.75

TRIMMED HATS

(Third Floor)

An exceptionally attractive collection of Smartly Trimmed Hats embracing many of the newest ideas in trimmings.

Specially priced 15.00 and 20.00

FEATHER NECKWEAR

In All the Spring Colors

Ostrich Feather Ruffs.....2.25 and 3.75
usually 3.50 to 5.50

Extra Quality Ostrich Boas.....4.25 and 6.75
usually 5.50 to 8.75

Ostrich Feather Boas,—1 yard long.....6.25
usually 8.75

Also an attractive assortment of Novelty Boas, Capes and Scarfs, Marabout and Ostrich Trimmings, at popular prices.

NEW VEILINGS

A complete assortment of Plain and Tuxedo Meshes and Novelties in Hand-run, Chenille Dots and Chenille Cluster Effects. New Lace and Net Veils in a large variety of shapes, designs and colors; moderately priced.

Specials

Lace Veils in all colors.....regularly 1.25, 50c

White Silk Shetland Veils.....65c and 95c
regularly 95c and 1.50

Chiffon Motor Scarfs with satin stripe border; various colors. regularly 2.25, 1.75

STERLING SILVERWARE

New and exclusive designs appropriate for wedding and Easter gifts, at moderate prices.

Sandwich Plates,—pierced design.....10.50, 13.50 to 25.75

Compotes,—plain and pierced designs. 13.50, 18.75 to 22.50

Bon Bon Baskets,—pierced design.....7.50, 9.50 to 31.50

Bud Vases,—plain design; flare tops.....4.50, 5.25 to 22.50

Candlesticks,—plain or octagonal shape; 7 and 8½ inch. each 4.50

Pie or Cake Knives,—sterling silver handles; plain or engraved. each 1.50 and 2.25

Very Low Priced
ELECTRIC LAMPS

Boudoir Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Antique Ivory or White Enamel finish; 10-inch cretonne shade. 1.75

Table Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold, Antique Ivory or White Enamel finish; 28 inches high; 18-inch cretonne shade with 4-inch fringe. 4.50

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel finish; also gold and black or ivory and black striped effects; 22-inch cretonne Empire shade, 4-inch fringe. 10.00

Floor Lamps of Heavily Hand-carved Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel finish; 22-inch cretonne Empire shade, 4-inch fringe. 15.00

Solid Mahogany Candlesticks,—Colonial shape; various styles; 6½ to 12 inches high. pair 1.50

Hand-painted Candlesticks with hand-painted candles to match.....pair 2.50

BED COVERINGS

Specially Priced

White Wool Blankets,—full size.....pr. 4.25, 5.00 and 10.00

Jacquard Blankets,—full size.....each 3.50 and 5.00

Comfortables,—cotton filled.....each 1.85 and 3.00

Comfortables with silk mull coverings; wool filled.....each 5.75

Comfortables covered with silk in solid colors; wool filled.....each 7.50

White Bed Spreads

Dimity, hemmed, size 62x90 inches.....each 1.00

Dimity, hemmed, size 80x99 inches.....each 1.35

Dimity, hemmed, size 90x99 inches.....each 1.50

Satin Scalloped, size 88x98 inches.....each 2.95

Clearance Sale
McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

Our increased Furniture business makes it necessary to secure larger warehouse facilities, and rather than move our enormous stock of High Grade Furniture we have decided to sell it at greatly reduced prices.

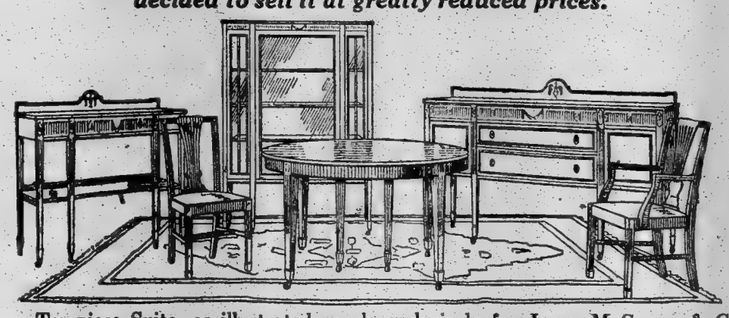

Ten-piece Suite, as illustrated, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., including Buffet, 72 inches long, China Closet, Side Table, Extension Table, five Sidechairs and one Armchair. 375.00 regularly 480.00

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Charles II. Model Suites, finished in Jacobean Oak. 195.00 regularly 300.00

Ten-piece Elizabethan Model Suites, finished in Jacobean Oak. 245.00 regularly 300.00

Ten-piece Adam Model Suites made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. regularly 600.00, 435.00

Ten-piece Chippendale Model Suites.. regularly 689.00, 621.00

Annual Spring Sale
DOMESTIC RUGS

New and varied stocks at special prices that show marked savings in view of the extraordinary high prices now prevalent for raw materials.

Fine Royal Wilton Rugs.—Popular because of their reliable wearing quality; rich colors and pleasing designs.

8.3x10.6 ft. or 9x12 ft.....32.50.....regularly 37.00 and 39.50

36x63 inches..... 5.95.....regularly 7.50

Seamless Beauvais Axminster Rugs.—Thick heavy nap of fine woolen yarns woven in one solid piece without seams; choice Oriental and Chinese designs, suitable for town or country home use. 9x12 ft... reg. 33.00, 27.50

Special Offerings in Summer Floor Coverings

"Ye Olde Tyme" Rag Rugs,—plain colors and the popular "hit-or-miss" designs.

9x12 ft.....Special 9.00 | 6x9 ft.....Special 4.95

8x10 ft.....Special 6.95 | 3x6 ft.....Special 1.45

Scotch Art Rugs.—All wool rugs, most desirable for Spring or Summer use. A special group reduced for immediate clearance. Size 9x12 ft. regularly 18.50 and 30.00, 12.75 and 19.50

ORIENTAL RUGS

Choice Rugs offered at prices, in many cases less than import cost, for immediate clearance.

Persian Mahal Rugs,—Room sizes; serviceable rugs; rich colors and practical designs. regularly 125.00 to 200.00, 87.00 to 165.00

Persian Gorevan Rugs for library or dining room.....157.00 to 185.00
regularly 215.00 to 245.00

ONLY HEROIC WOMEN WERE DOCTORS THEN

Dr. Anna Manning Comfort Tells of Indignities She Suffered at Bellevue in 1865.

PUBLIC ALSO ANTAGONISTIC

Member of Women's Medical College's First Class Honored at Luncheon—Memorial for Her.

Changes in the position of women in the world in the last fifty years were emphasized by Dr. Anna Manning Comfort, graduate of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Womer in its first class in 1865, at a luncheon in her honor, given by the Faculty and Trustees of the college at Delmonico's yesterday. Dr. Comfort was graduated at the age of 20, and she is only in the early seventies, alert and well preserved, though she has had a vigorous career, has been married, and is the mother of three children.

"Students of today have no idea of conditions as they were when I studied medicine," said Dr. Comfort. "It is difficult to realize the changes that have taken place. I attended the first meeting when this institution was proposed, and was graduated from the first class. We had to go to Bellevue Hospital for our practical work, and the indignities we were made to suffer are beyond belief. There were 500 young men students taking post-graduate courses, and we were jeered at and catcalled, and the 'old war horses,' the doctors, joined the younger men.

"We were considered aggressive. They said women did not have the same brains as men and were not trustworthy. All the work at the hospital was made as repulsively unpleasant for us as possible. There were originally six in the class, but all but two were unable to put up with the treatment to which we were subjected and dropped out. I trembled whenever I went to the hospital and I said once that I could not bear it. Finally the women went to the authorities, who said that if we were not respectfully treated they would take the charter from the hospital.

"As a physician there was nothing that I could do that satisfied people. If I wore square-toed shoes and swung my arms they said I was mannish, and if I carried a parasol and wore a ribbon in my hair they said I was too feminine. If I smiled they said I had too much levity, and if I sighed they said I had no sand.

"They tore down my sign when I began to practice, the drug stores did not like to fill my prescriptions, and the older doctors would not consult with me. But that little band of women made it possible for the other women who have come later into the field to do their work. When my first patients came and saw me they said I was too young, and they asked in horrified tones if I had studied dissecting just like the men. They were shocked at that, but they were more shocked when my bills were sent in to find that I charged as much as a man.

"I believe in women entering professions," said Dr. Comfort, "but I also believe in motherhood. For the normal woman it is no more of a tax to have a profession as well as family life than it is for a man to carry on the multitudinous duties he has outside the family. I had three sons of my own and two adopted ones, and I am as proud of my motherhood as of my medical career. I gave as much of my personality to my children in an hour as some mothers do in ten. My children honored me and have been worth while in the world."

There were many expressions of esteem for Dr. Comfort and she was overcome when it was announced that money had been raised for an Anna Manning Comfort scholarship in the hospital.

Letters of regret were read from John Burroughs and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt among others.

"I believe in women in the medical profession, and in politics, and in all worthy pursuits," said John Burroughs.

"I am amazed to learn that this is the only institution in this State, and one of two in the United States, exclusively for the woman medical student," said Colonel Roosevelt. "There should be others and women of refinement would be drawn into the profession who will not study medicine in a coeducational college, and more women doctors are needed."

Dr. Walter G. Crump, who spoke of the need for medical colleges exclusively for women, said:

"We learn from the Flexner report that there is an overproduction of doctors, but nine out of ten of the women doctors practice. There are demands continually for women physicians which cannot be filled. They are needed in many places where women and girls are to be under a physician's care."

Dr. Mary A. Brinkman, who was one of the early graduates of the college, spoke. Sh said she could corroborate many of the things told by Dr. Comfort.

Dr. W. H. Diffenbach presided, and other speakers were the Rev. William L. Sullivan, Jefferson M. Levy, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Dean Cornelia C. Brant of the college, and Mrs. Augustus C. Dexter, Second Vice President, who has been connected with the institution for eighteen years.

MAINS RIDICULES ATTACK.

Asserts He Regards Mr. Cooke Among Negligible Quantities.

The Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, for twenty years the agent of the Methodist Book Concern in this city, declared yesterday that he did not resign his post under fire and that he had no fear of the unofficial charges of heresy which had been made against him by the Rev. George A. Cooke of Wilmington, Del., published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES.

"This attack which Mr. Cooke has seen fit to make," said Dr. Mains, "has had no effect whatever upon me and cannot have. I had made up my mind not to stand for re-election and to devote my time to literary work. This is the third attempt which Mr. Cooke has made to discredit ministers of the Methodist Church. He tried to bring about the trial on charges of heresy of the Rev. Dr. Borden Parker Brown of Boston University, one of the best known of American philosophers, and he used the same tactics against the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley. I am informed that he has sent copies of a circular attacking me to every one of the 900 members of the General Conference.

"The book of mine which he assails, entitled 'Modern Thought and Traditional Faith,' contains nothing radical or revolutionary. It follows the beaten track of modern scholarship. It is in accordance with the united constructive Christian scholarship of the world."

Dr. Mains said that the objections of Mr. Cooke to having Genesis mentioned as one of the more recent books of the Bible despite the fact that it was first as printed could hardly be discussed in a popular way. In point of antiquity the book of Amos might be considered as the oldest, he said.

Dr. Mains declared that when his book first appeared it was indorsed by leading theologians and ministers, and that he regarded such men as Mr. Cooke among the negligible quantities in so far as their effect upon the religious world was concerned.

500 Garment Workers Get Increase.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 8.—The 500 strikers of Wolf & Abraham, garment makers, agreed to return to work on Monday, at a meeting today. They received a wage increase of $1 a week, and a week of fifty hours' work. They formerly worked from fifty-five to fifty-seven hours a week. Less than 100 weavers of the Brighton Mills, cotton goods manufacturers, went on strike this morning. They made no demands on the company, but simply walked out of the plant. Nearly forty workers of the Paul Guenther mill went on strike this morning.

ELIGIBLE TO TEACH.

As High School Assistant Teacher and License No. 1 Holders.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, on the eligible lists of persons holding licenses as assistant teacher in high schools the names of the following:

Subject. Placement as of. Rating.
Economics—Dec. 22, 1915, Jacob A. Rubel.75.5
English—Dec. 22, 1915, Edith C. Younghem.72.0
English—April 1, 1916, David Meyers....71.0

There have been placed, as of April 7, 1916, upon the eligible list of men holding License 1 the names of the following:

S. Gutowitz	82.05	Irving M. Wolk	78.04
Martin Siegel	81.13	M. Abrahams	77.92
Michael Icahn	80.82	M. Popkin	77.09
Jacob Graham	80.67	O. Schwartz	76.95
D. G. Krinowsky	80.35	H. Shapiro	76.21
Jacob Aine	80.15	A. A. Hirschberg	76.18
E. F. Brown	79.95	T. F. Murphy	75.67
Nelson S. Klein	79.63	Henry Waldman	75.46
Morris Meister	79.50	Francis M. Smith	75.04
Isidore Levy	79.29	J. Zinner	75.02
Victor L. Busch	79.19	J. E. Carroll	74.94
Ira A. Sasserath	79.19	C. R. Hopkins	73.27
James V. McGill	79.15	S. W. Smith	73.08
A. A. Schneider	78.99	B. P. J. Gross	72.94
Joseph K. Ryan	78.82	Morris Koppel	72.07
Robert Henck	78.22	L. Notarius	72.00
J. Zimmerman	78.10		

There have been placed, as of April 7, 1916, upon the eligible list of women holding License 1, the names of the following:

Dora Smith	92.80	J. M. Hanley	77.85
Marie A. Duffy	91.28	Dorothy Burton	77.83
Elsie Rouelle	88.10	Florence Shapiro	77.83
H. L. G. Groser	87.40	C. M. Brummel	77.80
B. Goldberg	87.26	Anna M. Young	77.78
F. M. Pitman	87.16	May Curry	77.76
Ida Glaseroff	86.95	Sarah Gross	77.76
M. E. Edwards	86.90	Dora A. Eckes	77.75
Frances Schaff	86.81	C. D. Berenberg	77.73
A. Schweitzer	86.60	Alice Weever	77.73
Berina Goldman	86.43	Bertha Meyers	77.70
R. Kirschenbaum	86.30	M. J. Donohue	77.66
M. H. Solomon	86.29	K. McDermott	77.65
M. H. Davis	86.26	Margaret Martin	77.65
L. Petermann	86.01	Ida L. Sprole	77.60
Salome Kane	85.95	E. V. Bornemann	77.56
Frances Cohen	85.78	H. May Phillips	77.56
M. M. Ferguson	85.76	H. M. H Wahl	77.53
Josephine Hipp	85.73	M. G. Comerford	77.46
A. F. Cohen	85.71	Frances Selman	77.46
Mildred Strom	85.71	Emma Rischan	77.45
F. C. Stoelzer	85.70	Grace D. Wilson	77.43
Lena Eisenstein	85.65	E. H. Joffe	77.36
H. Greenwald	85.46	Edith A. Becker	77.33
F. E. Cohen	85.41	T. E. Fabbrini	77.20
M. E. Reitz	85.28	Colette Dumas	77.21
C. Bershadsky	85.11	O. T. Turnquist	77.11
Lyons, Ellen	85.00	Irene R. Chieffo	77.10
Ida Strougin	84.70	L. M. Flerthaler	77.06
T. Gallagher	84.70	Belle B. Furman	77.06
Sadie Goin	84.60	B. L. Gilbert	77.03
Hannah Perle	84.60	E. L. Brundage	77.01
M. S. Clapp	84.56	F. V. Dooley	76.98
L. G. Kaltenberg	84.43	Genevieve Moran	76.92
Ella Markowitz	84.40	R. Schlossberg	76.90
E. E. M. Karl	84.36	M. E. Schisler	76.88
Sara Weinraub	84.36	M. E. Byrne	76.86
Hannah Davis	84.33	G. D. Schweitzer	76.85
S. L. Flachman	84.26	A. V. Karpas	76.76
Charlotte Selector	84.25	Frances Silbert	76.70
Florence Levine	84.13	G. A. Sullivan	76.70
H. M. Henderson	84.06	C. E. Baldwin	76.68
Lena M. Huth	84.05	Marie R. Dee	76.61
Marion E. Lewry	84.00	L. M. Canavan	76.56
E. L. Beringer	83.98	E. P. M. Glennon	76.53
Helen Kunte	83.93	Mary Lavin	76.51
Frieda Leder	83.83	C. C. Cuccia	76.50
E. H. Lorentz	83.90	Mary E. O'Leary	76.50
H. M. O'Brien	83.80	D. Peckham	76.35
I. D. Rappaport	83.76	C. C. Somer	76.35
Ella W. Buckley	83.73	I. O. Christopher-sen	76.33
Mary E. Dobbin	83.70	M. I. Townsend	76.33
B. H. Muan	83.68	C. H. Mandlberg	76.30
Etta Rosenbaum	83.53	A. E. Rosenzweig	76.25
H. A. Witzel	83.41	Cecilia Marcus	76.20
M. E. Constantine	83.40	Myra A. Taylor	76.15
Rose Atlas	83.38	W. McCron	76.11
Rosie Aaron	83.36	Martha Amend	76.10
S. F. Hayman	83.20	C. E. Becker	76.10
Ray Mann	83.20	Lucy E. Sulzer	76.10
Ruth M. Heck	83.18	L. Fleischhauer	76.06
Edna Wolff	83.00	A. Radinsky	76.06
Anna R. Keane	82.90	M. A. Healey	76.05
R. M. Farrell	82.80	H. Koffler	76.05
H. M. C. Krueger	82.80	C. R. Minns	76.05
A. M. Willmann	82.76	G. E. O'Mahony	76.05
Sarah Heitner	82.75	Elsa Salinger	76.05
Vera Main	82.73	Eliza A. Dabow	76.04
K. M. A. Murphy	82.60	L. A. Donovan	76.01
E. R. Chasnoff	82.50	M. A. Hession	75.92
E. M. M. Diekmann	82.63	R. Alpert	75.91
D. Mayerhofer	82.61	R. C. Vincent	75.86
Rose M. Lurie	82.51	D. M. Kretz	75.85
Edna Wilson	82.51	K. L. Evers	75.81
G. V. Kane	82.45	M. Greif	75.81
M. K. Holahan	82.41	M. G. Donohue	75.80
E. R. Bender	82.40	Edith Beeson	75.75
Mildred Bragin	82.33	Clara Blum	75.73
A. C. Woelber	82.29	M. A. McAuliffe	75.73
A. Feldmann	82.28	P. H. O'Hare	75.70
T. Schiffer	82.21	E. L. Thurber	75.70
Ida Lazarus	82.16	M. M. Coughlin	75.66
L. Teltelbaum	82.16	A. A. Dugan	75.66
P. Jacobs	82.15	L. M. Rabell	75.65
Bella Lasker	82.01	Agnes C. Jones	75.61
E. Taylor	82.01	H. M. D. Schulte	75.58
G. L. Higgins	81.96	E. Marinelli	75.55
M. A. Potter	81.94	E. C. Hoffmann	75.48
Yetta Cohen	81.85	K. E. Barrett	75.45
Ethel Dowdall	81.80	G. Mahlstedt	75.45
P. Gottlieb	81.80	Helen M. Clark	75.41
Elsie L. Vint	81.80	E. J. Skelton	75.38
Helen L. Koch	81.73	M. M. Fogarty	75.38
E. M. Levine	81.71	Julia H. Hock	75.30
F. H. Allan	81.68	G. E. Morrisson	75.21
F. Malmar	81.68	Arizene Burford	75.16
E. S. Kaufmann	81.65	Ann E. O'Brien	75.16
Ida Wirth	81.60	K. V. Kelly	75.15
May E. Fletcher	81.59	Minnie Grau	75.10
Lena Katz	81.58	A. J. McNamee	75.16
G. Chotzinoff	81.55	L. E. Slattery	75.16
Julia E. Scott	81.53	Eva Calman	75.06
A. V. McAuley	81.50	M. A. Collins	75.03
B. L. Southwick	81.43	S. J. Grosobel	75.01
Mary R. Serra	81.41	Anna Kolb	74.98
L. L. Wardell	81.38	Rose Wolfcheck	74.96
S. H. Orphal	81.30	I. E. Bostrom	74.85
Edna Phillips	81.25	Gertrude Hoppen	74.85
Eva Greenman	81.20	May L. Lantry	74.85
O. G. Ward	81.23	J. M. Pierce	74.75
Anna Hentel	81.21	Yetta Feil	74.71
C. F. Kratzenstein	81.18	G. D. Arndt	74.70
E. H. Terrill	81.14	M. E. Barnett	74.68
S. K. Rothberg	81.10	P. Lovinkind	74.63
Adele D. Topper	81.07	J. M. Fletcher	74.56
M. M. Sepp	81.00	May Mulligan	74.51
B. Phillipson	80.96	Sarah Rashkin	74.45
A. Regan	80.95	Anna B. Kelly	74.45
C. Carroll	80.81	Celia Schulman	74.45
Helen A. Flood	80.81	Marie S. Figott	74.42
C. Bellstein	80.80	H. M. K. Miller	74.42
S. M. Roeder	80.78	A. B. Slane	74.38
M. E. Waddell	80.74	G. G. Wilson	74.33
C. H. Lockwood	80.58	Jane Hamer	74.31
Frances Feman	80.45	A. Weingarten	74.31
G. M. Sheerin	80.43	M. J. Bachenheimer	74.27
Elsie Schmidt	80.31	M. A. G. Roach	74.21
M. Benesch	80.30	G. M. Fachs	74.18
A. L. B. Graven	80.26	B. Magnus	74.18
E. C. Kloepfel	80.26	E. L. Loebel	74.15
G. C. Gaiser	80.25	Mary E. Bowe	74.13
M. G. Armstrong	80.23	A. T. Hobs	74.13
M. E. Williams	80.21	A. Love	74.10
R. H. Wadsworth	80.20	S. C. Silverstein	74.08
M. Alexander	80.18	M. L. Macaluso	74.05
F. E. Frors	80.18	M. R. McKillop	74.03
D. F. Rosenthal	80.18	L. Fitzpatrick	74.00
Isabel Jennings	80.16	S. Strang	74.00
G. E. Carr	80.10	M. M. Bierschenk	73.98
Vera Gillespie	80.06	C. Goldfine	73.98
M. T. O'Mahoney	80.06	E. E. Kingston	73.98
E. V. Pearson	80.04	E. M. Solterg	73.95
M. C. Teevan	79.98	A. H. Kahan	73.88
A. E. Meffle	79.96	P. Rostetter	73.86
Anna M. Fox	79.95	I. Sirota	73.83
Anna H. Price	79.93	G. L. Leary	73.81
L. C. Mottern	79.91	D. V. Newbold	73.78
S. Auslander	79.86	F. N. Leibowitch	73.73
E. L. Brown	79.86	A. I. Hanbury	73.70
M. McDougall	79.86	D. V. Ohlandt	73.70
Amorita Mayer	79.76	K. M. Kenney	73.66
[illegible]	79.76	G. A. McDonald	73.65
[illegible]	79.70	F. Loop	73.61
[illegible]	79.69	E. Jackson	73.60
A. E. Chalmers	79.53	L. G. Jackson	73.58
A. K. Sherman	79.53	M. R. Mahony	73.58
D. C. Monahan	79.50	K. A. Tully	73.55
C. M. Gansert	79.46	N. Schwartz	73.35
G. G. Quenzer	79.46	M. A. Byrne	73.50
L. M. Nickerson	79.45	E. Jacobs	73.48
M. Rosenblum	79.41	M. Otto	73.40
H. Niederman	79.40	L. Diamond	73.34
H. L. Curry	79.35	S. Levenson	73.30
A. M. Beasley	79.[illegible]	M. N. Tucker	73.26
Susanne Helle	79.25	L. S. Poppe	73.23
A. J. Jorgenson	79.25	S. Sandrowitz	73.21
G. I. Achilles	79.21	M. G. McMurray	73.20
E. B. Schumann	79.21	Alva C. Ballou	73.16
F. A. Kearns	79.18	Mary E. Harvey	73.16
Jessie Hubel	79.16	T. M. Giegengack	73.08
S. Alexkowitz	79.11	Helen V. Coyne	73.01
L. Ehrlich	79.11	V. L. Feinberg	73.01
E. M. I. Hucke	79.11	M. C. Walshak	73.01
P. Sternberg	79.10	H. C. Perkins	73.00
F. Dickinson	79.01	G. A. Conolly	72.93
L. P. Devitt	79.00	F. L. Levene	72.91
N. F. D. Greenfield	78.98	Ruth T. Werbin	72.85
J. R. Irvine	78.91	T. Donnellan	72.76
R. Lazarus	78.90	M. L. O'Connell	72.76
J. Manno	78.85	Miriam Parmet	72.70
L. Abraham	78.80	S. B. Goodman	72.65
L. Axelrod	78.76	E. A. Grenke	72.61
E. Altman	78.73	S. H. Peterson	72.58
T. Berkowitz	78.73	E. V. Turner	72.50
S. L. Stein	78.68	Kathleen McCool	72.43
F. Settle	78.66	C. E. Tierney	72.41
L. Imershein	78.58	Julia F. Kenny	72.31
M. N. Bailey	78.56	Mary O'Brien	72.31
B. Tweedy	78.50	N. M. Peters	72.28
S. R. Saffian	78.45	M. B. Robbins	72.28
E. E. McElroy	78.43	A. M. Teevan	72.23
G. V. Monarch	78.43	Ethel D. Curry	72.16
I. Nadworney	78.43	D. V. Kennedy	72.16
J. J. Wurtzenberg	78.43	Mrs. E. W. Spencer	72.13
E. Rosenblum	78.41	Sarah A. Kield	72.03
F. T. Healey	78.38	Mary Casey	72.00
A. Brennelsen	78.35	Irene V. Gsw	72.00
M. F. Burns	78.35	L. F. Hanlon	72.00
M. A. Wendel	78.35	E. Horowitz	72.00
M. Mahoney	78.30	Mary W. Joyce	72.00
D. M. Tooker	78.28	J. M. Keller	72.00
A. C. Killeen	78.18	Etta Leopold	72.00
H. A. McMahon	78.18	B. H. McGill	72.00
L. Reiss	78.15	K. McIntyre	72.00
H. Gawron	78.13	M. R. McKeown	72.00
D. E. Moskowitz	78.13	A. M. McNally	72.00
E. Wisoff	78.13	Agnes L. Mackin	72.00
C. A. Graefe	78.11	C. Millheiser	72.00
A. M. Crawford	78.10	C. P. V. Newman	72.00
F. X. Winters	78.06	M. R. O'Connor	72.00
F. I. Gurnee	78.03	Mary R. Powers	72.00
Mary C. Rudolph	78.01	Marie M. Sabater	72.00
Mary F. Nauke	77.99	I. D. Shannon	72.00
B. V. McCafferv	77.98	C. M. Sieber	72.00
H. R. Zuckerman	77.95	Emma C. Singer	72.00
E. M. Gallagher	77.90	H. Speakmaster	72.00
Marie C. Lewis	77.90	F. L. Stapleton	72.00
Bertha Slater	77.86	Hilvi F. Stream	72.00
Beatrice Camier	77.85	C. Traendly	72.00

$84,744 COPIES.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, reported according to law, daily and Sunday, for six months ending March 31, 1916, was 84,744 copies.—Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

Distinctive Footwear

for the woman of fashion is the salient feature of the display in the Women's Shoe Department. The very comprehensive range of styles shown includes every chic novelty introduced for Spring and early Summer wear, the shapes and colors being selected with a special view to harmonious conjunction with the dominant modes in dress.

(Department on the Second Floor)

American-made Undergarments

provide an attractive display that is of particular interest at the present season.

Every new feature is represented, both in styles and materials. Among the latter are crepe miracle, crepe Georgette, crepe de Chine, chiffon and washable satin, as well as the familiar and always acceptable lingerie fabrics.

Trousseaux, Bridal Sets or separate Undergarments made to order are a specialty of the Women's Underwear Department. The work is done by expert needlewomen in workrooms in the establishment.

Brassieres

are an interesting feature of the display in the Corset Department. Extremely dainty are those made of filet, point de Venise, Cluny, Bohemia and other real laces; while for more substantial use there are attractive Brassieres of hand-embroidered linen, trimmed with Irish or Cluny lace.

The "Bebe," made of white or pink batiste, is a bust supporter of ideal design for wear with the decollete evening gown.

The Fashionable Fabrics

for Spring and early Summer Suits and Dresses invite attention in the Department for Woolen Dress Goods. The best products of the French, English, Scotch and American looms are here assembled, including Jersettes, Cashmere Velours, Tweeds, Homespuns, Cheviots, Gabardines, Veilings and Mohairs, covering a very wide range of color tones appropriate for street, sports or home wear.

Semi-made Skirts

smartly cut, of durable materials for Summer outdoors, are specially featured in this Department.

Special Salespeople will, if desired, be detailed to accompany patrons to the Store's various departments; or goods will be assembled for inspection in a private showroom.

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF WOMEN'S MARVEX GLOVES

(GLACE KIDSKIN)

has been specially prepared for to-morrow (Monday). Unmatchable values will be offered in these well-known Imported Gloves at the prices quoted.

SHORT LENGTH MARVEX GLOVES

in white, black, tan or gray; or in black with white embroidery, or white with black embroidery . . . per pair $1.75

MOUSQUETAIRE MARVEX GLOVES,

in white, black, tan or gray:

Eight-button length . . . . . per pair $2.25
Twelve-button length . . . . . per pair 2.50
Sixteen-button length . . . . . per pair 2.85
Mousquetaire Marvex Gloves, twenty-button length, in white or black only . . . . . per pair $4.00

Linen Damask Table Cloths & Napkins

will be on special sale to-morrow and Tuesday at prices much lower than are ordinarily asked for merchandise of similar qualities.

Linen Damask Table Cloths
each $2.65, 3.50, 4.50 to 8.75

Linen Damask Napkins
per doz. $3.25, 3.75, 4.25 to 7.50

(Department on the Fourth Floor)

On TUESDAY, April 11th

A Special Offering of Misses' Tailor-made Suits

will take place, presenting five of the newest Spring models, developed in smart navy blue serge or shepherd's check worsted, at the exceptional price of

$32.00

(Misses' Dep't, Second Floor)

The Department for Imported and Special Costumes
(Third Floor)

The Season's Importations of Paris Models

ARE NOW BEING SHOWN

introducing the latest and most striking style features in Tailor-made Suits and Afternoon and Evening Gowns.

Copies or adaptations made to order at prices ranging from $125.00 upward.

Charming Summer Frocks

of the wanted cotton and linen fabrics, are shown in a wonderful assortment of captivating styles in the Department on the Third Floor (Madison Avenue section). In regular stock at the quoted prices are:

Elaborate Dresses (including many imported models) of net and lace combined with silk and crepe, trimmed with braiding or embroideries applique . $78.00 to 275.00

Luncheon and Visiting Dresses
at . . . . . $15.00 to 68.00

Simple Before-luncheon Frocks
at . . . . . $5.00 to 12.75

Also

Tailored Coat Suits of various linens
at . . . . . $12.75 to 26.00

Separate Skirts, in a great diversity of smart models and materials . $2.75 to 21.00

Imported Wraps

of rare beauty and richness, embodying the supreme inspirations of the leading Paris creators, command instant and interested attention in the Department for Women's Outergarments. Among them are handsome Wraps of taffeta, charmeuse, gros de Londres and brocade, at prices ranging from $125.00 to $475.00.

Smart English Coats for touring and general wear are shown at $28.00 to $42.00.

American-made Coats, in the desired materials, at $25.00 to $58.00 and upward.

Parasol Fashions

for Spring and Summer are accurately represented in the attractive collection of imported and American-made Parasols now being shown. Among the most charming of the foreign novelties are quaint Victorian Parasols of plain and flowered taffetas, trimmed with ruffles or fringe; these harmonize delightfully with the early nineteenth-century type of costume just being revived. There are also some very effective designs in, combinations of black-and-white.

Spring & Summer Hosiery for Men and Women

Every recent innovation is represented in the new assortments, just received from foreign as well as home sources. The range of colors has been carefully chosen with reference to the demands of fashion in dress.

Betalph Guaranteed Silk Hosiery is a special feature.

Rugs for Summer Homes

are displayed in a large and unusually attractive variety in the Department on the Fifth Floor, the magnitude of the stock affording a rare opportunity for making satisfactory selections. Owing to B. Altman & Co.'s system of anticipating their requirements, they are enabled to offer these Rugs at prices which show no advance over those quoted last season for similar qualities of merchandise.

Inspection is invited.

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

Safe Storage in the establishment for Furs, Rugs and Draperies

Thirty-fourth Street **Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York** Thirty-fifth Street

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Apropos of

Neckwear

Maline Ruffs—soft and becoming, finely pleated and featured in every new color. Copies of the latest Paris novelties, with clever touches of ribbon and flowers. **$1.95** to **$4.95**

The Maline Ruff (illustrated) in all colors; ribbon and flower trimmed.....**$2.95**

Ostrich Boas in every conceivable style, color and color combination; many with frills of maline and tassels. **$2.25** to **$6.95**

Hand-embroidered Collars — lovely trifles of net, voile or Georgette crepe in smartest of new shapes, **$1.00** to **$2.95**

Hand-embroidered Guimpes of fine nets and Georgette crepes; exquisitely embroidered and of novel style. Each **$2.95**

Ground Floor.

WOMEN'S SUITS—*Remarkable Values*

***Tailored Suits—Special* $39.50**

Copy of a $55.00 Model

As illustrated, a Suit of unusually smart style, in navy gabardine or shepherd check worsted; the very flaring coat's collar is of black satin; the lining peau de cygne. Exceptionally well tailored.

***Tailored Suits—Special* $35.00**

Copy of a $45.00 Model

Extremely modish, this Suit of navy gabardine or men's wear serge of fine quality, or in Shepherd check. Heavy stitching ornaments the belted coat and flaring skirt in both of which novel pockets are introduced.

Sixty-five Models in Suits

At $19.50, $25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $39.50 to $50.00

Serges, gabardines, checks, hairline and novelty stripes, Spring mixtures, Poiret twills and other fine fabrics; models distinguished by their excellent tailoring and smart lines.

Suits in the New Silks

$35.00, $39.50, $60.00, $75.00 to $115.00

Copies of the leading Paris successes, these distinctive models are developed in Gros de Londres, Chiffon Taffeta, Soiree, Poult de Soie, Faille and Satin Charmeuse in the rich new shades; many with linings of soft printed crepes.

Third Floor.

WOMEN'S COATS—*Specially Priced*

***Satin Charmeuse Coats*—$25.00**

Marabout Trimmed

As illustrated, a decidedly effective Coat, appropriate for both afternoon and evening wear. Lustrous charmeuse in black, white, taupe, rose or Copenhagen, trimmed with wide bands of marabout feathers.

***Showerproof Topcoats*—$19.50**

Of "Fishkin" Tweed

Clever copies of London Topcoats, belted or with full sweep. Smart utility and touring Coats in grey, brown, blue or green mixtures or check velour; yoke and sleeves peau de cygne lined.

Street, Touring & Afternoon Coats

$19.50, $25.00, $29.50, $35.00 to $75.00

Scores of new models in serge, gabardine, coverts, checks, fancy mixtures, Bolivia cloth, wool velours and fine poplins. Linings are gorgeous and include the richly effective printed crepes.

Afternoon & Evening Coats

$50.00, $60.00, $75.00 to $150.00

Reproductions of foreign models, developed in the most fashionable silks.

Charmeuse, Chiffon Taffeta, Satin Sublime, Gros de Londres, Ombre Taffeta and Marquisette elaborately trimmed with ostrich and marabout and superbly lined.

Third Floor.

New Fashions

For Misses

Suits and Frocks distinguished by their delightfully youthful air.

Suits—Six Models in shepherd checks, gabardines and serges, strictly tailored or trimmed with contrasting silks. Sport models, too, in Spring tweeds and mixtures. Special **$25.00**

Suits — Ten Models in checks, serges, gabardines, in tan, navy and black; wool poplins in smart styles. Many reproductions of more expensive Suits. Special at **$29.50**

Afternoon and Evening Frocks of serge, taffeta, check and novelty silks, nets, chiffon and lace in delightfully pretty styles. Exceptional values. **$19.50, $25.00, $29.50.**

Third Floor.

PARIS LINGERIE

For the Bride's Trousseau

More than usually exquisite are these dainty garments, Spring importations, that will interest June and April brides.

Fabrics are sheer and lovely and the delicate patterns wrought by the most expert French needleworkers are cunningly combined with the finest of Valenciennes lace edges and insets in bands, medallions and motifs. Ribbon shoulder straps and knots, bows and girdles add a further note of charm.

Prices are attractively moderate and the assortment most comprehensive.

Gowns	**$2.45** to **$85.00**
Combinations	**$1.95** to **$58.00**
Chemise	**$1.50** to **$22.50**
Trousseaux Sets	**$12.75** to **$115.00**

Special for Monday

Gowns	**$1.95, $2.95, $3.95** to **$6.95**
Combinations	**$1.95, $2.45, $2.95** and **$3.95**
Trousseaux Sets	**$12.75**

At One-half Their Value

Odd Imported Petticoats	**$1.95** to **$6.95**

Second Floor.

PRETTY NEGLIGEES

Of Albatross Are Specially Priced

Summer Negligees, soon to arrive, make the immediate disposal of these dainty and practical House Gowns imperative. Prices therefore have been radically reduced.

Three Models at $3.95

Our former price $5.95

Wool Crepes in simple wing sleeved model, white silk lined; two Empire styles with lace edged voile or embroidered Swiss collar and cuffs; accordion pleated skirts.

Negligees at $6.95

Our former price $8.75

Robe model, body silk lined, girdled with cord. Deep cape collar of novelty Swiss, lace trimmed.

Six Models at $4.95

Our former prices $5.95 to $8.75

Imported models, with hand-embroidered collars and cuffs, others with Valenciennes lace, embroidered organdie or frilled chiffon collars and cuffs.

Coatee Negligees at $7.95

Our former price $10.75

The draped jacket, effectively hand embroidered and of picturesque style, falls over a very full accordion pleated skirt.

Second Floor.

THREE NEW PARIS HATS

Which Arrived by the S. S. Rochambeau
Now Grace the French Millinery Salon.

Scarcely a fortnight ago, these brilliant examples of the genius of Varon, Reboux and Maria-Guy had their premier showing abroad.

Tomorrow, the originals and our own clever copies and adaptations make their American debut.

View these and you view the latest Millinery triumphs. Hats which even in Paris created a distinct sensation.

Reboux is represented by a picturesque Mushroom of midnight blue Milan, its drooping brim draped with cyclamen pink moire, caught here and there with a gardenia, shading from delicate to a deep rose pink.

The Evelyne Varon Model illustrated is a new version of the Canotier with a brim that rolls just the merest trifle. Against the soldat blue Milan crown, the facing of grey faille is wonderfully fetching. Velvet band bow and cherries are of the soft new blue tint.

Maria-Guy sends a marvelously effective Hat of chartreuse green Milan with bias flange crown with brim of black satin. Clusters of grapes and vivid green leaves, its only adornment.

Lord & Taylor copies of the Reboux Hat, made of imported materials..**$18.00**

The Varon creation, copied in various color combinations.....**$25.00**

Adaptations of the Maria-Guy Model, **$28.50**

Other Paris Model Hats on display will be copied to order at equally moderate prices.

Fourth Floor.

THE BLOUSE MODE

As Paris Proclaims It

Interpreting the individual art of every notable French designer of Blouses, the Lord & Taylor collection includes not only the imported "originals," but our own copies and adaptations of the cleverest Paris models.

Voile Blouses

Three Models, in rose, blue, bisque, orchid, flesh and white.

Hand embroidered Voile Blouses, prettily tucked and with sheer organdie, scalloped collar and cuffs. Lace trimmed Voile Blouses, the novel collar, pleated revers and cuffs inset and edged with wide Valenciennes lace. Two-tone effects—the blouse of white, the collar, fichu and revers edged with triple folds of rose or blue organdie. Special **$3.95**

A charming Voile Blouse—copy of a Paris model in flesh, bisque, blue, coral or orchid tints. Deep sailor collar and cuffs are finely tucked and edged with organdie embroidery in dainty fashion. **$6.95**

Crepe de Chine Blouses

White, flesh, rose and maize.

Net puffings add a novel and effective finish to the wide sailor collar and soft full frill of a tailored Blouse in white only. **$5.95**

A Paris Blouse has been faithfully copied in a small, double-breasted model, featuring ornamental hemstitching **$6.95**

Georgette Crepe Blouses

In white, flesh, coral, bisque and Joffre blue shades.

A Cavalier Cape Model—the double collar, bell cuffs and revers edged with taffeta folds.....**$5.95**

Hand-embroidered model, collar of self color; radium silk and cuffs finely pleated; trimmed with fancy pearl buttons.....**$6.95**

Soutache Braided Model—the design outlining insets of sheer net; very elaborately embroidered front, back and cuffs **$14.75**

Ground Floor Specials

Voile and Batiste Blouses in white and the new colors; many pretty styles..**$1.95, $2.95** and **$3.95**

Crepe de Chine Blouses, tailored and trimmed models in white and fashionable shades, **$2.95** and **$3.95**

Third Floor.

MME. IRENE CORSETS

Meet Fashion's Every Demand

Women most fastidious in matters of Corsetry have accorded their favor to Mme. Irene Corsets, notable for their beauty of modeling, their superior fabrics, their exquisite finishing details. Featured are Spring Models for every type of figure.

Batiste—$5.00 & $11.00	**Broche—$7.50, $10.00 & $16.50**
Coutil—$5.00, $10.00 & $12.00	**Silk Tricot—$18.00**

"Successo" Corsets

In Batiste, Coutil and Broche—**$2.50, $3.00, $3.50** and **$5.00**

Second Floor.

During the Week of April 10-15

The Lord & Taylor Bookshop

Conducted by

Doubleday, Page & Company

will make a display of Modern Garden Books

Ground Floor, 38th St. Entrance

Also

On Monday, April 10, at 11 A. M., in Chickering Hall, (Lord & Taylor Building, 7th Floor), there will be a short address on "Gardening Books," by Mr. Leonard Barron, and an exhibition of stereopticon slides, beautifully colored, illustrating gardens in America. Also a motion picture showing the blooming of a plant.

4000 Boxes of "Cameo"

Initial Stationery

Special 20c a box

Writing Paper and Correspondence Cards, daintily initialed and in the newest of new shapes.

The Initial is in "cameo" effect in Wedgwood blue and white on blue bordered white paper and cards.

The Envelopes are of the new "Lenox" shape and are also bordered.

Ground Floor.

FOOTWEAR NOVELTIES

The Latest Creations of the Bootmaker's Art

The Marquise

$10.00

A Smart High-cut Lace Boot for Spring

White Glace Kid Tops

With Vamps of Grey Kid, Brown Kid, White Kid, Grey Suede and Patent Leather.

A New Colonial and Pump

In dull or shiny leather.

$5.00 a pair.

Colonials with large tongue and buckle; medium weight sole.

Pumps with small pointed tongue; neat, easy fitting style.

Second Floor.

SPRING FROCKS

In Fascinating New Silks

The revival of the picturesque Fashions of 1830 brings into favor the quaintly flowered Pompadour Silks, crisp taffetas, foulards and gay striped silks.

Though the Lord & Taylor collection faithfully mirrors the new mode, these latest arrivals, while decidedly smart, are in no way extreme.

Afternoon Frocks

A most effective model in crepe de chine, the bodice of creamy novelty lace, over a satin camisole foundation, veiled with Georgette crepe, bead embroidered. The skirt, accordion pleated, features a pointed tunic over a very full skirt..... **$42.50**

Dancing Dresses

Picturesque to a degree, these Frocks of pale pink or blue chiffon taffeta. The bodice of lace over silver net is simply charming, its girdle caught with a quaint nose-gay of roses. The silken draperies of the skirt, artfully distended to give the new silhouette, fall over a shadow lace and silver net petticoat..... **$47.50**

Georgette Crepe Dresses

Copied from a Jenny model, this Summer Afternoon Frock of white Georgette, striped with black or navy, has girdle and paneled sashes of bright colored taffeta. Triple rings of feather bone at the sides give the new lines to the very full skirt, while the bodice is adorably simple..... **$49.50**

Third Floor

STORE YOUR FURS

Now Is the Time

There is a vast difference between ordinary storage and Scientific Storage. Ordinary storage is a gamble with the elements of corruption and destruction. Scientific Storage is an assurance of hygienic protection and an insurance of intrinsic preservation. At least, that is Storage Science as originated and perfected at the

Lord & Taylor Cold Dry Storage Plant

The storage vaults are located on the tenth floor of the store, under the supervision of experts, on the immediate premises.

Furs, Wearing Apparel, Draperies, Oriental Rugs and similar damageable articles dry cleaned by a method of compressed air, unequalled in the thoroughness with which it removes every particle of foreign and destructive matter.

Furs remodelled and repaired at specially advantageous prices, during the Summer months. Estimates given.

Insurance against loss by fire, moth, theft, etc., at a very small cost.

Upon request (Telephone Greeley 1900) articles will be promptly called for, anywhere within the store's regular delivery limits.

Third Floor.

THE VEIL'S VOGUE

Makes These Values Interesting

Novelty Veils

Pointed and circular Veils in several pretty styles. Sheer, delicate meshes with patterns in hand-run, chenille or velvet effects; also shadowy lace-like designs. Special...**$1.00**

Auto Veils

Dustproof Veils of fine washable net in colors and white. Width 1¼ yards; length 2½ yards. Special.....**$1.00**

Sport Veils

Striped chiffon in the new bright colors.....**$2.95**

Ground Floor.

THE NEW GLOVES

Are Amazingly Smart

Kayser Silk Gloves in gauntlet and the new "Queen Elizabeth" styles; the latter with frilled wrist. In black and white.....**$1.00**

Pique Glace Kid Gloves—one clasp, pique sewn and with embroidered backs. In white, self or black embroidered, tan or black. A pair.....**$1.35**

Washable Glace Kid Gloves in beige "Ivory" tones; the "Newport" yellow shade and in pearl; pique sewn and heavily embroidered. A pair.....**$2.00**

White Washable Kid Gloves—the finest made; all white or white with black. Guaranteed.....**$2.25**

Ground Floor.

START ON NEW QUEST FOR JIMMIE GLASS

Parents of Lost Lad, Who Have Searched the Country Over, Go to Kentucky.

MOVIES GIVE THE CLUE

Child Like Pictures Thrown on the Screen Calls Out Messages to Relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glass of 13 Lainau Place, Jersey City, started out once again yesterday on a long trip to see a child who is believed to be their missing son James, who disapepared on May 12 of last year, when he was about 4 years old, from Greeley, Pike County, Penn., where his parents have a Summer home. With them went Detective Lieutenant James Rooney of Jersey City, who has been their scout and advance guard on other quests, and has besides made many trips on false clues in pursuit of which they did not accompany him.

This time the search takes them to Nicholasville, Jessamine County, Ky., and the Glasses are going forth with a firm expectation that the quest will be successful. In the last eleven months the search has kept them busy. Police descriptions and photographs of the boy have been supplemented by lantern slide pictures thrown on the screen in moving picture houses all over the country, and by the efforts of various lodges. Every day a heavy mail comes to the Glass home from persons who have seen a child which they believe to be the missing boy. Mr. Glass's bank account and that of his wife's parents have been almost exhausted in the search, and the municipality of Jersey City has spent several thousand dollars on traveling expenses for Lieutenant Rooney. As the months have passed, with their inevitable alteration in the appearance of a growing child, the difficulty of identification has become greater.

Went Once to Oklahoma.

Last August Mr. and Mrs. Glass, with Lieutenant Rooney, made a 2,500-mile trip to Norman, Okla., only to find that the child who was being held there for them was not their own. Only a few weeks ago they made a trip to Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and were once more disappointed. But this time the precautions taken before starting have been greater than ever before, and the father and mother think that there is a probability that this time their son will be restored to them.

The following of the present clue began three weeks ago, when the Postmaster of Greeley, Penn., received a letter postmarked Nicholasville, Ky., from a man who said that he was writing on behalf of his neighbor, a Mrs. Martha Miller, who was illiterate. Some time before this, he said, a woman known as Minnie Woody had appeared in Nicholasville with a little boy and had worked as a servant in various houses. One day she came dressed in a mans' clothes to Mrs. Miller's house in the outskirts of town and asked her to keep the child while she went away for a few days. The woman did not return, and Mrs. Miller, who is quite poor, found that it was a severe strain on her slender resources to support the boy. Then she began to hear stories about Minnie Woody. Some one had seen her in a Nicholasville saloon drinking with a man with whom she eventually got into a quarrel; whereupon, so the story ran, she has told him that she could put a rope around his neck any time she felt like it. At this he had answered: "Shut up; don't make a fuss. We can get $500 for the child."

This was one story that came to Mrs. Miller. A night or so later she went to a moving picture show, and was surprised to see thrown on the screen before the movies began a picture of a child who looked much like the one under her care. She couldn't read the legend under the picture, and when she asked neighbors after the show they could remember only that the photograph was one of a boy who had disappeared at Greeley, Penn. So she got her literate neighbor to write to the Postmaster and ask him about the circumstances of the disappearance.

Sought Proof of Boy's Identity.

The Postmaster forwarded the letter to Mrs. Glass at her home in Jersey City, and without much confidence as yet the father and mother began another investigation. Previously Mrs. Glass had been accustomed to write to persons who thought they had found her son, giving them a description of the missing boy and telling them various questions to ask him about recollections of his sister Blanche, aunt Tillie, and other members of the family. It was found that this always brought false replies, for in practically every case the persons who had the child found the resemblance upon reading the description, and the boi, interrogated, always thought he remembered the persons named. But this time she wrote to the man acting for Mrs. Miller and asked for a description of the child, and for a report of anything he could remember of his family without prompting.

It was some days before an answer was received, and in the meantime, apparently, everybody in Nicholasville had become interested in the case and was hoping for a successful outcome. Eventually a letter was received from friends of Mrs. Hiller with some inadequate snapshots of the child, from which little could be gleaned as to his identity, and a description which fitted Jimmie Glass with the allowance that would have to be made for eleven months' growth. So far there was nothing to rouse their interest; but it was said that the child had a distinct remembrance of his Aunt Emma, and that he wanted papa and mamma to tell Blanche that he had some nice new toys that he would divide up with her as soon as he saw her. In the letter was enclosed a prettily marked feather which Jimmie was sending to Blanche as a pledge of the pretty things he would give her when he saw her again.

It was the feather that decided Mr. and Mrs. Glass. Jimmie and Blanche were always close companions. They divided their toys impartially and without a quarrel, and when they saw the feather the parents decided at once that this was so like Jimmie that it was worth the risk of another disappointment to go out to Nicholasville and see. Moreover, though Miss Matilda Engelbrecht, the baby's aunt, saw much more of him than her sister Emma, the latter had always had an extraordinary fondness for the child, and had shown such affection toward him that they were not surprised that he remembered her. So, with Lieutenant Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. Glass started for Nicholasville at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, without waiting for the better photographs that were on the way, but confident that the child's unprompted recollection of the names could not be a coincidence, and that this time they were really on the trail of the right boy.

$157,288 IN SALVATION FUND

Campaigners Greatly Encouraged by First Day's Work.

The first day's contributions to the Salvation Army campaign for $500,000 to build a training schol in Harlem and to add to the Rescue Home in the Bowery as a memorial to the late General Booth, amounted to $157,288. The result was announced by William M. Kingsley, the Treasurer, at the first luncheon held at 50 Broad Street yesterday. The campaign is to last until next Saturday.

A big clock face has been painted on canvas outside of 50 Broad Street which will show the results each day. Luncheon will be served to all the workers at 12:30 daily, and tomorrow an address will be made by T. Coleman du Pont.

Of the amount announced yesterday $100,000 had been subscribed before the campaign began. Of the remainder $25,000 was sent with a request that the name of the donor should not be made public, and the balance was collected by the Salvation Army teams chiefly from the poorer districts in New York. It was also said that $10,000 had been sent from Boston and New England, $5,000 from Philadelphia, and $5,000 from New Jersey.

The largest sum collected by teams was $10,000 by the team headed by Brigadier W. Ambrose, $5,110 by Team 5 under Staff Captain Halpin, and $4,402 by Team 6 in charge of Colonel M. Bovill.

The odd $2 was contributed to Team 6 by a sailor who went into the meeting at 50 Broad Street yesterday with his spirit room loaded to the hatches. He said he had $2 to give and handed over the note.

In addition to the Salvation Army teams Miss Helen A. Ballard of the Y. W. C. A. collected $741 and John Sherman Hoyt of the Y. M. C. A. $685.

FIND FOUR CHINESE IN SMUGGLER'S AUTO

Federal Inspector in Albany Overhauls Fleeing Car at Hudson Drawbridge.

BOUND HERE FROM CANADA

Chief of Chinese Smugglers Believed to be in Custody—Auto Used as Sleeping Car.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—Albert B. Wiley, Chinese Inspector of the Federal Immigration Service, today captured an automobile in which were concealed four Chinese who, it is alleged, were being smuggled from Canada to New York. The Federal authorities believe that they have in custody Frank Hawkins, conceded to be the leader of Chinese smugglers in this country. The suspect gave the name of Charles Baker of Hamilton, Canada.

As Inspector Wiley stepped out of the Federal building about 10 o'clock this morning a suspicious looking automobile attracted his attention. The car was covered with the exception of the front seat. The Inspector jumped aboard a passing taxicab and told the chauffeur to follow the car, which was fast disappearing from view. The fugitive car stopped at the toll office of the Hudson Bridge at Ferry Street, where Wiley's taxi caught up.

Inspector Wiley, with drawn revolver, jumped to the bridge and commanded the driver of the strange automobile to stop his engine. Baker, who was at the wheel, showed no intention of obeying the command. Mrs. William Chambers, who was in the toll office of the bridge while the brief altercation was going on, then signaled the engineer to open the draw, which he did. Baker then stopped his engine. By this time William Scott, Deputy Revenue Collector, and Police Paul Engle had arrived.

Disregarding the protests of Baker, Inspector Wiley pulled aside the side curtains of the car, showing a supposed pile of blankets.

A smile came over Wiley's face as he threw aside one of the blankets. There were four Chinese underneath. He dragged them out and then ordered Baker to drive to the Federal Building. The Chinese told Inspector Wiley that they were on their way to New York.

Baker and a companion, who said he was William Carpenter of Lewiston, refused to talk. Inspector Wiley said that the four Chinese would bring about $1,000 in New York.

The Chinese and the two escorts were arraigned before United States Commissioner Borden H. Mills, and in default of $10,000 bail each were sent to jail to await arraignment in Syracuse.

The automobile was a Cadillac and had a license plate marked B 16-488, New York, 1916. Every mark that would reveal the ownership of the car had been removed. Even the number on the engine had been obliterated. The rear apartment of the body of the car was extraordinarily large and the four Chinamen could sleep there in comfort.

The records at Police Headquarters in this city show that license plate B 16-488 is for a Ford car, and was issued to Herman S. Visscher, 200 Vassar Street, Rochester.

Took Insurance Agent's Number.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, April 8.—Herman S. Visscher of 200 Vassar Street is an insurance agent with offices downtown. He was shocked tonight to learn that his auto plate number was employed in a Chinese smuggling plot. Mr. Visscher has a Ford car, which bears license number B-16-488. Both plates are on the machine at this time. Mr. Visscher knows no one of the name of Baker, and has not employed a chauffeur in a year.

Founded 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Featuring Easter Apparel and Furnishings for the Summer Home

CARPETS

A $250,000.00 stock of only highest grade Carpets carried in stock for your selection.
From $1.25 to $10.00 yd.

UPHOLSTERY

Fabrics to $250,000.00 always in stock. Unexcelled facilities for furnishing of houses, apartments, hotels and clubs.

Our Annual

Easter Linen Sale

Table Cloths and Napkins of heavy Irish Satin Damask in beautiful designs and of superior wearing quality.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—*These goods were purchased before the recent sharp advance in Linens, and while this limited stock lasts will be offered at these prices*

⅓ below present market value

TABLE CLOTHS, 2x2 yards...each	4.50	TABLE CLOTHS, 2x2 yards...each	3.00
TABLE CLOTHS, 2x2½ yards..each	5.50	TABLE CLOTHS, 2x2½ yards..each	4.00
TABLE CLOTHS, 2x3 yards...each	6.25	TABLE CLOTHS, 2x3 yards...each	4.50
NAPKINS, ¾ size, to match.. dozen	6.50	NAPKINS, breakfast size.....dozen	3.50

NAPKINS IN DINNER SIZE—dozen 4.50

Decorative Linens

A very choice display of the finest Cluny and Madeira Tea Cloths, Luncheon Sets and Centre Pieces, many desirable for Easter and wedding gifts.

At Attractive Price Concessions

TEA DOILIES, Madeira embroidered and scalloped; specially priced, dozen, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00

MADEIRA SETS, comprising 13 pieces; specially priced, set, 6.00, 7.00, 9.50

Linen Towels

A large and varied stock

⅓ below present value

GUEST OR CLUB TOWELS, dozen, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 6.50, 8.00

HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS, in regular sizes, dozen, 3.00, 3.75, 5.25, 10.00

Bath Towels

HIGH GRADE TURKISH TOWELS, heavy, soft and absorbent, dozen, 3.00, 3.50, 4.75, 5.50, 8.00

The Season's First Sale of

Summer Bedding

Our stock of housekeeping supplies for Summer homes is now complete and offers exceptional values.

Our "*Clydesdale*" Cotton

Sheets and Pillow Cases

of firm, tightly woven muslin, remarkable for its extra long wearing quality.

All sizes—⅓ below value

PILLOW CASES.

	Plain Hem	Hemstitched
Size 42x38½.....	20c each	25c each
Size 45x38½.....	22c each	27c each
Size 50x38½.....	25c each	30c each
Size 54x38½.....	28c each	33c each

COTTON SHEETS.

	Plain Hem	Hemstitched
Size 63x99.....	78c each	88c each
Size 72x108.....	95c each	1.05 each
Size 81x99.....	95c each	1.05 each
Size 81x108.....	1.00 each	1.10 each
Size 90x99.....	1.00 each	1.10 each
Size 90x108.....	1.10 each	1.20 each

"Summer Weight"

White Wool Blankets

Purchased before the last advance in wool, which enables us to sell them at

Fully ⅓ under present value

SINGLE BED SIZE.....now, pair 4.75
DOUBLE BED SIZE.....now, pair 6.50

Outdoor Sleeping Blankets

High-grade Wool Blankets, in shades of tan, specially woven to resist dampness and mist, suitable for camp, boating, etc.,
Special price, each 3.75

Comfortables ⅓ Less

FIGURED SILKOLINE TOPS, with lamb's wool filling; full size; Specially priced, 3.75

SILK MULL, in plain colors, with French stitching; wool filled and full size; Specially priced, 7.50

The New Imported Colored Bed Spreads

Also Printed English Bed Spreads in pretty colors.

SINGLE BED SIZE.....each 1.85
¾ BED SIZE.....each 2.00
DOUBLE BED SIZE.....each 3.25

Monday Specials in

Women's Spring Suits

In Regular Sizes, also in styles designed for the stout figure.

250 Tailor Suits

Of French serge, velour checks and tweeds—smart, youthful, becoming styles, all handsomely tailored and lined.
Specially priced
29.50

125 Tailor Suits

In this collection are many models especially adapted to the stout figure, including one copied from Bernard. Materials are gabardines, Callot checks and mannish fabrics.
Specially priced
34.50

75 Taffeta Suits

In two advanced models, featuring the smartly tailored plain suit, and more elaborate models for dressy occasions; colors are black, navy and green.
Specially priced
37.50

75 Handsome Afternoon Frocks

Original Design by Jenny.
Sizes 34 to 42

Of Taffeta and Georgette in combination in the most fashionable Spring colors, and sufficiently dressy for calling, restaurant and matinee wear.
Copy of a $50.00 Model.
32.50

Spring Opening in our CARPET DEPARTMENT

Showing a Complete Spring Stock of

ARTISTIC FLOOR COVERINGS
For City and Country Homes

Comprising Foreign and Domestic Axminster and Wilton Rugs in exclusive designs and all standard sizes.

"TEA ROOM" RUGS

Large importation of this most serviceable porch and bungalow Rug, in oval and round shapes, in plain and all-over effects; green, tan, blue, brown and black.

"HEAVY RUSH RUGS"

In the plain natural color, especially suitable for the seashore and country cottage, and upon which dampness has a preservative effect.

6.6x9.10.....	24.00	8.2x11.6.....	35.00
6.6x11.6.....	28.00	8.2x13.0.....	40.00

Also in stock in rolls 6.6 and 8.2 wide, from which rugs may be cut any length at intervals of about 20 inches.

NEW PRAIRIE GRASS RUGS

In very unique and novel effects, and in desirable shades of green, black, light blue and brown; a most inexpensive, yet very durable, floor covering.

SPECIAL "ACCO" WOOL ART RUG

In plain colors, with band borders; also plain centres with fancy borders; suitable for all rooms and to harmonize with any style of furnishing. Blues, browns, greens, pinks, grays; reversible.

2.7x5.4.....	2.00	7.6x10.6.....	13.00
3 x6	3.25	9 x12	17.00
6 x9	9.00	10.6x12	21.00
		12x15.....	29.00

COLONIAL RAG RUGS

In most up-to-date novel effects, plain band and chintz borders. Pinks, light blues, grays, greens, lavender, golds, etc. A very cool and decorative floor covering.

In sizes from 30x60 at 3.00, to 9x12 at 28.00

Monday Specials in

Misses' Spring Suits

Sizes 14 to 20 Years
Also for Small Women

75 Tailor Suits

Adapted from Bernard in navy and black gabardine; full peplum coat, and overlay collar of striped Tussah.
Specially priced
27.50

50 Tailor Suits

Of navy and gray serge, in a youthful loose coated model, trimmed with fancy buttons and stitched in contrasting colors; taffeta silk overlay collar in red.
Specially priced
34.50

50 Tailor Suits

Dressy model adapted from Lanvin, in navy and black gabardine; a very smart coat with yoke and peplum effect; full puff sleeves, trimmed with contrasting silks.
Specially priced
45.00

50 Smart Silk Dresses

For Afternoon Calling, Etc.
Sizes 14 to 20 years

Of taffeta, with the new coatee blouse effect and triple ruffles at side of skirt; navy, green, black, pearl gray and biscuit.
Specially priced
32.50

Women's

Spring Gloves

Including the New Styles for Easter Wear

2 Clasp White Glace, 3 Clasp Gray Suede, 3 Clasp White Suede, 1 Clasp Washable Glace

In white and new Spring shades.

2 Button Doeskin, in white and yellow.
Specially priced
1.50
3 pairs at 1.40 pair

White Washable Doeskin, 1 clasp, of high grade finish. Black or white stitching.
Value $1.25 pair
95c
3 pairs at 90c pair

White Glace Biarritz, soft, elastic and beautifully finished.
Value $1.25 pair
95c
3 pairs at 90c pair

Women's

Silk Hose

Very Unusual Values in Plain, Colored and Clocked

Clocked Silk Stockings, pure thread, pure dye, free from chemical adulteration, insuring unusual wearing qualities. White with black clox, or black with white clox.
Value $1.50 pair
95c
6 pairs at 90c pair

Pure Thread Ingrain Silk, dependable quality and desirable weight; very brilliant, in black or white.
Value $1.40 pair
95c
6 pairs at 90c pair

Colored Silk Hose, plain or Richelieu ribbed; cotton tops and soles, in 28 best Spring shades; also novelty stripes, plaids and embroidered effects.
Specially priced
95c
6 pairs at 90c pair

1500 Yards

Spring Suitings

The Most Fashionable Weaves, 50 and 54 Inch

In Black—Gabardine, serge, plain and stripe mohair, wool poplin and broadcloth.

In Navy Blue—Gabardine, serge and mohair.

Full Range of Spring Colors in Serge; also Cream Serge.

Black and White Checks.

Cheviots in Sky, Rose, Cerise, Helio, Gold and Chartreuse.

April 10th Sale Price
1.50 Yard

White Washable Corduroy 27, 32 and 36 inch

Of superior quality and velvet finish; launders perfectly and gives unusually long service.
Specially priced
58c to 1.00 yard

35,000 Yards

Spring Silks

Principally Taffeta and Gros de Londres in Smartest Shades.

10,000 Yards 40-Inch Imported Black Dress Taffeta; extra fine quality, brilliant finish and pure dye.
Regular Price $2.25
Monday **1.65** only

5,000 Yards 40-Inch Imported Navy Taffeta, in various hues from light to dark midnight blue, made expressly for handsome dresses.
Specially priced
2.25 yard

20,000 Yards Plain and Changeable Silks, imported and domestic weaves of superior quality, including Taffetas, Radiense and Gros de Londres, in all the new fashionable colors. 36 to 40 inch.
Special at
1.75 2.00 2.25

Women's

Easter Blouses

Imported and Hand Made Blouses in Batiste, Voiles, Georgette Crepes and Laces.
From 6.00 to 55.00

Also unusual facilities for reproducing French models in the larger sizes.

Georgette, hand-embroidered in all the Spring shades; hemstitched yoke models.

Georgette Crepe, with deep collar of white, double collar of colors, finished with pique edge frills.
Value $6.75
5.75

Pussy-willow silk in sport model, and also a tailleur model.

Fancy Voiles, in check pattern, combined with plain.
Value $7.50
6.50

Crepe-de-chine, in hemstitched tailleur models.

Colored Organdies, with flat and frill collars.
Value $5.00
3.95

Founded 1827

Arnold, Constable & Co.

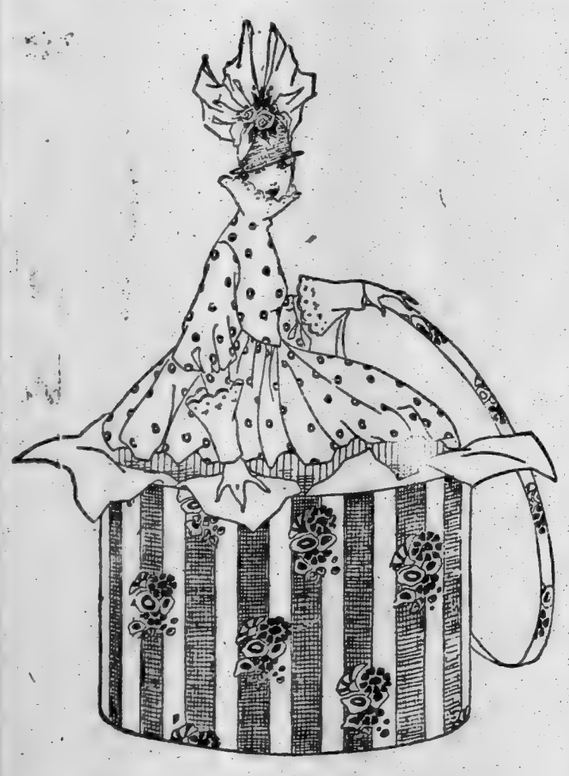

SPRING MILLINERY

LATEST FOREIGN MODELS
CLEVER CREATIONS
FROM OUR
OWN WORKROOM

Men's, Women's and Children's

Footwear

The Spring styles are ready—shapes that will mould the season's smartest Fashions for street, for evening and for sport wear.

Every pair was made especially for us, bears our name, and is broadly guaranteed by us.

The display of Women's Footwear includes staple and novelty effects in great varieties of materials and colorings. Styles that appeal to quiet, simple tastes; styles that appeal to extreme ideas. No matter what you choose you may be sure of fit, comfort, service and price-economy.

Men's Shoes that the most particular and fastidious will appreciate. Those who have the greatest knowledge of Shoe goodness admire them most. A large assortment of practical and ideal lasts to select from.

Be sure to visit the Children's Shoe department. It is unique, artistic and full of interest. A surprise awaits all children who come. But the main attraction is the Shoes. They are fitted by experts.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Cold Storage of Furs

DROP us a postal card, or telephone 2626 Greeley, and our automobile will call at your door. Repairs and alterations carefully made at lowest possible cost.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Men's Imported Neckwear

SEE to-morrow morning's papers for important announcement of a remarkable sale of men's imported pure silk neckwear. A big event for Monday.

Extraordinary Offering of 1,000 Women's High-Grade Tailored Suits

In the Women's Suit Salon To-morrow

20 Models	*30 Models*	*35 Models*	*14 Models*
at $19.50	at $25	at $29.50	at $37.50

Suits for every occasion, in every color and combination, in every fabric, and tailored to a nicety. Suits that are equal to those expected at higher prices, but seldom seen at these popular figures.

At $19.50—Plain tailleur models, sport models with smart patch pockets, and dressy models with fancy collars and cuffs. Skirts are in pleated and flare effects with yokes, belts and pockets. Fashioned in English serges, gabardines and worsted checks.

At $25—Dressy afternoon Suits, trimmed with braid or contrasting colored silks or embroidery, showing fancy vestees and collars. Also smart sport models with belts and fancy shaped pockets, and tailored models, either plain or braid bound. Plain or fancy belted skirts. Fashioned in English serges, gabardines, velour checks, worsted checks, taffetas, and taffeta and serge combinations.

At $29.50—Braided tailleur Suits, and sport models with new pockets, sleeves and collars; fancy suits, trimmed with beautiful silks, and silk and gold embroidery. Skirts are in flare, pleated and gathered models. Fashioned in gros de longre, taffeta, Poiret twill, velour checks, stripes, gabardines, English serges and silk failles.

At $37.50—Semi-tailored vestee suits, plain tailleur suits, dressy models with short or medium length coats with stylish collars and sleeves. Some with beautifully embroidered skirts to match coats. The fabrics are excellent quality soiree, gros de longre, taffetas, Poiret twills, men's wear serges, gabardines, velour checks, and worsted checks.

The wool fabrics and silks are in black, navy, twilight blue, green, rookie and grey.

The worsted checks are in black and white, navy and white, brown and white, green and white.

The velour checks are in black and white, brown, green, grey, rose and lavender checks.

Each suit handsomely lined with either plain or fancy crepes, or fancy taffetas. Sizes 34 to 44; some models up to 50 busts.

In the Women's Coat Salon Tomorrow

Women's Waterproof Tweed Coats, $16.50

The Smartest Spring Coat in Town

The coat illustrated is not to be classed according to the price quoted. One glance will reveal it to be a garment of the better sort. Made of imported fabric, with convertible collar and set-in sleeves, showing the new pockets. In seven-eighth length only. Sleeves and yoke lined with good quality silk lining.

In grey and brown tones. All sizes.

Women's Street and Dress Coats, $25

A Wonderful Collection of Models

Suitable for all occasions. Three-quarter and seven-eighth models, in belted and loose ripple effects. All the new conceits are shown, and the fabrics are wool velours in high shades, gabardines, serges, wool poplins, corduroys, chinchillas, fancy mixtures, overplaids, taffetas, satin and silk poplin. Sizes up to 50.

FOR MONDAY ONLY—COMBINATION

Satin and Serge Coats, $15.50

Owing to the great demand for these coats, we shall continue this sale for one more day. Three-quarter length model only, with square convertible collar and deep cuffs. In navy or black. Sizes to 44.

Attractively Grouped and Priced Tomorrow

Women's Dressy Silk Skirts, $9.75

In ten distinctive models, beautifully tailored in taffeta or fancy plaid silk. Flare or ripple effects, with plain or shirred backs. Waistbands to 36.

Special for Monday

Women's Novelty Stripe

Silk Hosiery, $1.00

In colors to match the new gowns and shoes.

Miss Alewhire, the well-known demonstrating expert of

Modart Front-Laced Corsets

will commence a series of demonstrations in the Saks Corset Shop tomorrow.

The new Modart Corsets are splendidly proportioned, the new cambre effect at the waistline lending a graceful outline to the figure. The unbroken back-line and front lacing are two exclusive features in this special corset.

It would be impossible, in limited space, to describe the delightful models for Spring, but suffice to say that only the very finest materials are employed throughout.

We will be glad to arrange appointments for fitting by mail or 'phone.

Prices range from $3.50 to $15

Our fitting room is specially equipped for the fitting of Modart Corsets.

Easter Furs Moderately Priced

Furs for Summer use are to be the vogue. Not only foxes in their various shades, but mole and ermine scarfs, capes, stoles, and combinations of both.

Note these low prices for New Summer Furs

Beautiful Mole Scarfs	$18.50 to $87.50
Handsome Ermine Scarfs	$48.50 to $100.00
Full-furred White Fox Scarfs	$22.50 to $49.50
First-quality Cross Fox Scarfs	$32.50 to $60.00
Dyed Blue Fox Scarfs	$22.50 to $49.50
Choice Red Fox Scarfs	$12.50 to $39.50

Select your Easter Hat tomorrow from 1,000 new Creations

THE SAKS

$5.55 Wonder Hats

are most remarkable for design, quality of material employed, and artistic coloring. We are only reiterating what thousands of pleased New Yorkers have said, when we say that they are

the most remarkable values in trimmed millinery ever seen in New York.

A—Dainty Natural Leghorn Hat, artistically trimmed with pretty colored ribbon and beautiful silk flowers.

B—A dainty hair hat, flanged with silk and trimmed with ostrich tubing on edge, ribbon and flowers. Light or dark colors.

C—A lisere straw sailor, faced with silk. Trimmed with wings. Black, also black with white, and navy with white.

D—A charming small hat of Milan hemp straw, trimmed with wings and rows of box pleated ribbon. In black or fashionable colors.

Of Especial Interest Tomorrow

Women's Glove Silk Top Union Suits, 85c

Very carefully made, with fine lisle body. In pink or white. Sizes 36, 38 and 40.

Women's Glove-Silk Top Union Suits, At 95c	Women's Swiss Cotton Ribbed Union Suits, At 50c
Tailored top. Fine lisle body. In pink or white. Sizes 36, 38 and 40.	Made in low neck, sleeveless model. Reinforced. Sizes 36, 38 and 40.

Also in extra sizes at 55c

Just received—An Importation of

Japanese Strap Books and Nitsuki

Made of the most beautiful brocaded Japanese silks, in exquisite Oriental colorings. Lined with fine quality silk linings. Contain compartments for cards, change, stamps, handkerchief and memorandum book.

Five models to select from, three of which are illustrated, with Oriental perfume container attached.

Prices: $1.50 $1.95 $2.50 $2.95

For Monday Only, a Sale of

Boys' Blue Serge Norfolk Suits, $5

In pleated front or patch pocket models. Beautifully tailored throughout. Made of good quality all wool serge. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Boys' and Youths' Shirts, 59c

New Spring patterns. Guaranteed tubproof. 12 to 14½ neckband.

Gray Hair Switches and Transformations

At Liberal Reductions Tomorrow

Gray hair in all its various shades is a very important feature in our hair goods department, and in order to direct your attention to them tomorrow these special prices are quoted:

Gray Hair Switches, 20 inches long	$2.95
Gray Hair Switches, 22 inches long	$3.45
Gray Hair Switches, 24 inches long	$5.45
Gray Hair Transformations	$5.45
Gray Hair Transformations	$8.45

Experts in attendance to perfectly match the shade and texture of your hair.

Beginning Monday at 9 A. M., in the Dress Salon,

Annual Spring Sale of Women's Gowns and Dresses at $25

Many weeks of preparation were necessary to complete arrangements for this important event, the idea being to offer at one price unprecedented values in dresses for all occasions.

As a result of the hearty cooperation received from our dressmakers this will be the greatest sale of dresses ever held in New York.

Reproductions of and adaptations from designs by these famous modistes are included:

Jenny Klein — *Agnes Beer* — *Bertha Paquin* — *Hermance Doucette*

Some of the dresses are exact reproductions, while others, which we deemed too extreme, have been modified to suit the Saks clientele.

Dresses for Afternoon Wear
Fashioned in radium taffeta, Puppy-skin taffeta, Georgette crepe; Summer dresses of net; and coatee dresses that resemble suits.

Charming Sport Dresses
Fashioned in pongee, in plain or stripe combinations, Jersey silks, and wool Jersey and silk. Excellent examples of new sport attire.

Evening Gowns in taffeta and net, satin and net; and all black silk lace.

Lingerie Dresses of net and lace combined, in white, cream or black.

Twenty-six models to select from, the two illustrated being exact reproductions of designs by "Beer" and "Agnes." Sizes from 34 to 44.

One special Taffeta Afternoon Model for large women in sizes 42 to 50.

Considering the scarcity of silks, we feel justified in saying these are the greatest dress values ever known at $25.

In the Glove Dept. on Monday

Women's White Glace Gloves, at $1.15

White Glace lambskin with black forchettes and wide black embroidered backs. Two clasps at wrists, pique sewn and made with English thumb.

White Glace Lambskin Gloves at 89c

Two-clasps. Black embroidered backs overseam sewn.

Specially Grouped for Monday

Beautiful Blouses for Easter

Including copies of imported models at very attractive prices

We *illustrate* one of the most beautiful blouses created for Spring, a copy of a recently imported model. It is fashioned in good quality Georgette crepe, in all the new brilliant shades. The fichu is of embroidered net in cream color, and the pointed collar and cuffs are of net with hemstitched bands of Georgette crepe. Excellent value at $9.95.

New Tailored Blouses at $2.98
Made of heavy linen, in colors combined with white batiste. Front is embroidered in cross stitch design. Collar and cuffs are finished with hemstitching. Trimmed with pearl buttons.

Blouses of Washable Net at $5
Made in cream color, over foundation of chiffon, with sailor collar and broad revers, and full jabot of net, edged with dainty lace. Finished with black moire tie. One of the newest Paris Blouses.

For Monday Only

Sale of Summer Kimonos and Negligees

at 85c, $1.35 and $1.95

A timely offering. May be obtained in Empire or loose models, beautifully trimmed. The materials are:—

Crepes, Voiles, and Swiss, either plain or in flowered designs

On Sale and Display Monday

New Petticoats for Easter

$2.98 $3.98 $4.98 $5.98 $6.98 $8.98

The very latest models, designed to give the flaring silhouette. Scalloped, gathered or pleated frills, with ruchings, shirrings and tucks. Beautifully made of

Taffeta — *Crepe de Chine* — *Washable Satin*
Radium — *Silk Jersey* — *Soiree*

Satin Striped Tub Silk Petticoats
Very Special at **$2.98**

In street and evening shades; also in white. Full flounce, trimmed with two ruffles. Also in extra sizes at $3.98.

TURKS RENEWING ARMENIAN EVICTIONS

Relief Committee Gets Word That More Funds Are Needed at Once.

SEND TALES OF OUTRAGES

All Men of Many Families Slain and Women and Girls Carried Away —Thousands Face Starvation.

The Turks are renewing their oppression in Armenia, according to the news received yesterday by the American Committee for Armenia and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue, in the form of a communication from the State Department. This is a message transmitted by the American Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, under date of March 19, with the request that it be forwarded to the American Committee. The message is from a member of the committee, now engaged in the relief work. It says:

"Fresh deportations are reported to be uprooting such small trade and business as this industrious people had begun to develop in some localities under present difficult circumstances. This requires opening new centres of distribution. Requests from all distributing centres increasingly urgent. German missionaries with the approval of their embassy are free in the matter of distribution, although they are unable to raise funds in Germany. Armenian Patriarch, although unable to assist in the distribution, furnishes substantial funds from Armenian sources. Starvation threatened. Funds thus far received, including $40,000 sent by you, now exhausted. How best draw at once for immediate use?"

Other late telegrams from Constantinople show that the field members of the American Committee are meeting with success in their work. Under date of March 17 the American Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople wired:

"The American Consul at Aleppo reports that 500,000 Armenian refugees are now in the districts of Damascus, Zor, and Aleppo. All of these are within reach of the relief committees at Damascus and Aleppo. All relief committees strongly urge larger remittances. Peet declares that the relief already received has worked wonders, and if properly continued will save a Christian nation from extermination. According to his information there are 300,000 refugees in Turkey who need help, besides the 500,000 referred to. Present sums are inadequate to bring these people through the Winter, and $1,000,000 can be very profitably employed."

A more recent cablegram, dated March 20, from Consul Smith at Tiflis, speaks of the attempts being made to return the refugees to their homes.

"Committee undertaking repatriation of refugees," he says. "Wilson and Hill leaving for Van, Macullum and Gracey following on completion of distribution here. The Governor of Van urges immediate provision of cattle, grain, and implements to start cultivation, which would provide for the coming needs of returning thousands. Work must be undertaken on large scale. The immediate requirements are hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Details of the conditions that have to be met and some of the horrors the refugees have suffered are contained in a report from the Rev. S. G. Wilson, head of the Commission, who writes from Erivan, in Transcaucasia:

"We have just returned from a tour of some of the Armenian villages, where the refugees are living," he says, "and are ready to report on their condition from personal observation. In this district, or the Governorship of Erivan, there are 105,000 Armenian refugees besides Nestorians and Yezidees. Of these 18,000 are in the town of Erivan; of these many are scattered in the homes of the people and others are gathered in large buildings, orphanages, etc. We visited the barracks, where 450 are living. Room after room was full; in some rooms forty, in others half that number. The lucky ones were those that had a plank platform or board floor on which to sleep and sit. Many of them were in the kitchens and storerooms on the bare ground.

"Most of them had insufficient bedding and many of them scarcely any. Some were lying four under one coverlet, head to feet. One man told us how he sat and shivered in the night till his teeth chattered. Another man stayed in bed in the day time because he had no clothes. One room contained among others two Protestant families from Van; the fathers of both died lately of disease, and the mother of one group was lying sick. Seven or eight was the number in each household lying in rags on hay and with scarcely enough to cover two people. The atmosphere of the rooms was foul in the extreme. These people were from the city of Van and had lived comfortably."

Conditions in other villages were even worse. In all cases the suffering was aggravated by the intense cold. At Somaghar Dr. Wilson heard tales of Turkish atrocities.

"We enter one bake house," he writes. "One young man appeared among fifteen women and children. They had been a prosperous patriarchal family of thirty-six persons—father, three sons, and their wives and children. Of them twenty-one were killed, including all the men except the young fellow, who threw himself into the arms of a Kurd and was saved by some freak of mercy. This was a Protestant family from the village of Perkhus. We saw families of thirteen and sixteen, consisting of mothers, daughters, brides, children, but no men.

"We asked, 'Where are your men?' They answered, 'They were killed,' or 'Of seventy men but one escaped,' or 'We had one hundred men in our village and only twenty escaped,' or 'There were 450 households in our village, but twenty or thirty men escaped.' They told us about their women being taken. 'Our pretty girls were carried off.' 'Four of mine were taken, and we were stripped naked, too.'

"We addressed the one surviving man and asked, 'How are you here?' He replied, 'I was a soldier in the Turkish Army. I heard of the massacres. By byways in the mountains I returned to find our village destroyed. I escaped to Russia.' A woman from Arjesh, near Van, said, 'All our men were collected from the bazaars and taken before the Government. After dark we heard the shots which killed them. We fled in the night.'

"In the village of Kurpaloo, with 800 houses, there are 900 refugees. Of these 300 are from the first exodus, January to April, 1915, and 600 from the second during July-August. The first were able to bring with them some of their property. Many of the men came safely. The second was the terrible flight, the massacres. Of these, 40,000 are said to have died of disease after reaching Russian territory. The condition of the late refugees is most heartrending. Let me give a few glances at conditions at Kurpaloo. A woman surrounded by seven or eight persons, with scarcely a bed for all and rags as their clothes, said: 'I escaped by throwing myself in the mud, a dead child lying over my head. There were fifty in our household. Nine women and boys were taken captive by the Kurds.'

"Nor did all the women escape death. Women were wantonly slain. Some threw themselves and children into streams and from the precipices to escape outrage. One woman lately arrived who was captured by a Kurd. She escaped, after killing the Kurd, and brought her two children with her."

Dr. Wilson gives detailed accounts of shocking conditions in a number of other villages and tells of the hundreds of thousands of refugees who are practically facing starvation. The committee reports that the Russian Government is taking the lead in returning great numbers of the Armenians to their homes, many of which are in the formerly Turkish Province of Van. Plans are being made to have them raise crops, so that they will have food for themselves and for the multitudes who will return in the wake of these agricultural pioneers. In the months that must elapse before the harvest they will be dependent on continued relief.

Figures in the possession of the committee regarding the deaths of Armenians in Turkey show that between 600,000 and 800,000 of a total population of between 1,600,000 and 2,000,000 have been massacred or died since the beginning of the war. Relief work is going forward as fast as funds permit in the Russian Caucasus, Persia, and Syria, and the committe reports that $421,531 had been expended up to March 20, 1916.

In making its appeal for funds the committee says: "In Persia, $5 will keep 400 people alive a day or 12 alive a month; in Turkey $5 will keep 83 people alive a day or 3 people a month. How many lives are you willing to save?"

James L. Barton is chairman of the committee, with Samuel T. Dutton, Secretary; Walter H. Mallory, Field Secretary, and Charles R. Crane, Treasurer. Among the members of the committee are John D. Crimmins, Cleveland H. Dodge, James Cardinal Gibbons, the Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, H. Pereira Mendes, Isaac M. Seligman, Oscar S. Straus and Stephen S. Wise. The committee asks that all contributions be sent to Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue.

HELD IN POISON PEN CASE.

Ohio Stenographer Accused of Spreading Scandal in Salem.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 8.—Miss Anna Gemmell, 40 years old, a stenographer of Salem, Ohio, was arraigned here today before Judge Clarke in United States Court on a charge of sending objectionable letters through the mails. Her arrest last night came as the climax to a "poison pen" sensation, which has torn Salem church and society circles for two years. Miss Gemmell pleaded not guilty, bail was fixed at $500 and furnished.

The Government charges her with sending nineteen objectionable letters, postal cards and valentines to several different persons in Salem, most of them going to Miss Vera Ziegler, now living in Akron, of whom it charged Miss Gemmell was jealous because of attentions paid to Miss Ziegled by O. R. Barrett, for whom the accused had formed an attachment.

BELGIAN TAG DAY AGAIN.

Collection Begun Yesterday Will Continue Tomorrow.

Snow, rain and wind failed to dampen the ardor of thousands of women and girls who were engaged all day yesterday in collecting money for the Belgian war sufferers. Owing to the bad weather, the Commission for Relief in Belgium sent out an official notice postponing Belgian "tag day" until Monday. But before the notice could go into effect at the various collecting centres of the city, the collectors had already ventured forth to sell their Belgian flag tags.

More than ten thousand women and girls, enrolled for the work by the Daughters of the American Revolution, were ready to take their places at the various subway and elevated stations, office building entrances, and theatre doors when the postponment order was received by telephone. On Monday, however, they will be out in full force, determined to dispose of 200,000 tags and raise $1,000,000.

The "tag day" was practically a national affair, the Governors of thirty-five States having honored it with a proclamation. "Belgian Sunday" will be observed in many of the churches today. Prayers will be offered for the war sufferers and collections will be taken for their aid.

Strike at Westinghouse Plant.

PITTSBURGH, April 8.—Five hundred shellmakers in the Twent-eighth Street plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company went out on a strike today for increased wages, and double pay for Sunday work and overtime. Efforts were being made to arrange a conference with the management in the hope that the strike would be ended by Monday.

ARTIST COMMUNITY STILL AN AIR CASTLE

Penrhyn Stanlaws Calls Report of $2,000,000 Hotel Plan Premature.

NEGOTIATING FOR LAND

Rough Draft of Scheme Given to Carrere & Hastings—Clark and Littleton Not Interested.

Reports that a $2,000,000 community hotel was soon to be erected at Port Washington, L. I., by a group including a number of well-known artists and politicians, were called premature yesterday by some of those named in the story. Penrhyn Stanlaws, the artist, who lives at 33 West Sixty-seventh Street, admitted that several men, of whom he was one, had contracted to purchase some property near Port Washington, and were negotiating for more, but that unless they were able to get what they wanted no hotel would be erected.

"A rough draft of the proposed scheme has been presented to the architects, Carrere & Hastings," he said, "but no detailed plans have yet been made, and no decision has been reached regarding the size or style of the main building."

Reports from Port Washington said that options had been secured on a 300-acre tract on Manhasset Bay, and that $900,000 had already been subscribed toward the erection of the hotel. Details were given of the supposed plan for a three-story building of white marble, with esplanades, statue-bordered roadways, clubhouses, golf links, tennis courts, an auditorium, and possibly even a community kitchen, but Mr. Stanlaws insisted that the whole thing was still in an embryonic stage, and that the plans had not come to anything definite. He would not confirm the report that 200 shares were to be sold at $10,000 each, and that the holder of a share would own an apartment.

Among the men named as interested in the plan besides Mr. Stanlaws were ex-Senator William A. Clark of Montana, George Randolph Chester, and Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, authors; Cornelius Fellows, Carlton M. Pankard, Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, and ex-Congressman Martin W. Littleton. Mr. Stanlaws said that several of the men mentioned, particularly ex-Senator Clark and Mr. Littleton, had nothing to do with the scheme.

VERDI SAW NO U-BOATS.

Italian Liner Arrives with Reservists Who Have Served Their Time.

The Italian liner Giuseppi Verdi, which arrived last night with 1,700 passengers from Genoa, had two three-inch quick firing guns mounted on her upper deck aft, as she had on her previous voyage to New York in January. The officers said that the liner steamed through the danger zone in the Mediterranean at night without lights and did not sight any German or Austrian submarines.

Most of the passengers, they said, were reservists who had completed their service in the army and were returning to America to resume their occupations. Fifty of them were taken off at Quarantine by order of the Health Officer of the Port.

Forty Customs Inspectors and relatives of the passengers waited at the company's pier in Jersey City until 9 o'clock last night for the Giuseppe Verdi to come to her pier, but as the agents had not arranged for any tugboats to meet her and assist in berthing the vessel the Captain decided to anchor off Liberty Island for the night.

CAUCUS TO CENSOR PAPER.

German Socialists Put Agent in Office of Vorwaerts, Party Organ.

BERLIN, April 7.—The Vorwärts informs its readers of the decision of the Socialist Party caucus forbidding the Vorwärts, as a party organ, to print anything that is "calculated further to disorganize the party, and also thereby to injure the Vorwärts as a business undertaking." The caucus based its action on the fact that the Vorwärts had been officially designated as the party organ, and hence was bound to obey instructions.

The editors of the Vorwärts admit this in a short statement, and announce that the orders will be followed.

The caucus placed one of its number in the office of the Vorwärts to censor all proofs. The censor has already forbidden the publication of an article by Herr Bernstein.

CHARITIES.

Prosperity Is General

Many people therefore reason that the work of charitable organizations should decrease.

But prosperity has no effect on those who are in need because of old age, sickness, desertion or widowhood.

75 per cent. of the 8,000 families under care of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities come from classes such as these.

That's why your financial assistance is urgently needed in this period of prosperity when people are likely to forget that there is still much suffering and want.

Checks should be made payable to BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 30 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

OLD FAMILY JEWELS
Renew Their Youth at Lamberts

When brought to us to be remodeled the ancient diamonds, bright and lovely as ever, are fashioned into the newest creations of Platinum by skilled workmen in the Lambert factory on the premises. **You Deal Direct With the Factory, and You Get Factory Prices.**

New model hand-made Platinum oval Brooch or Lace Pin, ablaze with 33 fine full cut, carefully chosen directly imported Diamonds, $275.00.

Odd design, hand-made Platinum Brooch or Lace Pin, engine turned, basket weave effect, artistically set with 1 large centre diamond and 16 smaller diamonds, $180.00.

Others in similar styles, $150.00 up. Solid Gold Brooches, $2.00 up. Diamond Platinum Barpins, $50.00 up.

WALTHAM WATCHES

No rise in prices of Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings. Fine Diamonds, only $10.00 to $1,500.00.

Watch your Waltham Watch—or any other high grade watch from Lamberts — inspected and regulated in the Lambert factory by experts — for accuracy. Doubly guaranteed for faithful service.

Easter Wedding Rings. "L. B." stamp guarantees them Solid Gold and Seamless. All styles.

$25 $50 $75 $100 $125 $150 $200 $250

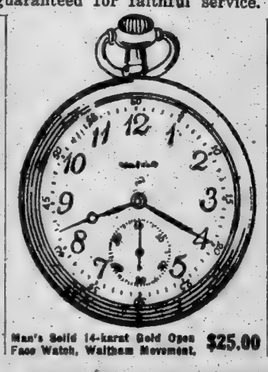

Man's Solid 14-karat Gold Open Face Watch, Waltham Movement. $25.00

14-karat, $3.30 up
18-karat, $4.00 up
22-karat, $5.25 up

14-karat, $4.40 up
18-karat, $5.50 up
22-karat, $7.00 up

14-karat, $5.50 up
18-karat, $6.75 up
22-karat, $8.75 up

LAMBERT BROTHERS,
Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches
Third Ave., Cor. 58th Street
Store Open Daily Until 6. Saturday Nights Until 9

Stern Brothers

Forty-second Street — *Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, New York* — *Forty-third Street*

THE Easter Displays of Women's Fashionable Apparel

In the Ready-to-Wear Sections, on the Third Floor, include the most extensive and diversified assortments of Outer Attire for all occasions that we have ever had the privilege of presenting to the public. Special consideration has been given to Sports Costumes appropriate for both indoor or outdoor pastimes in town or country.

Exclusive ultra and conservative modes in Tailored Suits; Sports and Utility Coats and Suits; Street, Afternoon and Dance Costumes; Evening Gowns and Wraps; Blouses and Millinery from the later Paris creations.

An Exceptionally Advantageous Pre-Easter Offering, Monday, of

Women's Smart Tailored Suits

SUITS of mannish mixtures, checks, serges, gabardines, mohairs and poplins, entirely new styles, at $24.50, 29.50

SUITS of taffeta, silk faille and gabardines, in a most interesting variety of models and colorings, at $34.50, 37.50

Women's Charming New Coats

COATS of checks, tweeds, gabardines, wide wale cheviots and serges, for general wear, special at $24.50

COATS of silk poplin, taffeta and satins, dressy models, lined throughout with colored silk, ...special at $35.00

Dress Silks for Spring and Summer

A VERY IMPORTANT OFFERING, TO-MORROW, ON THE SECOND FLOOR, WILL COMPRISE

Chiffon Taffetas, 85 ins. wide; soft finish, dress quality, in a full line of evening and street shades, also glacé effects and white, at $1.10 — Value $2.00 a yard

Fleur de Soie Taffetas, 40 inches wide; in white, black and a very large variety of light and dark shades, at $1.58 — Value $2.50 a yard

Imported Black Chiffon Taffetas, best French make, soft finish, high lustre. 35 inches wide; the Value $2.50 yd, at $1.48

Cotton and Linen Dress Fabrics

AT DECIDED REDUCTIONS FROM PREVAILING PRICES, FOR MONDAY, ON THE MAIN FLOOR

French Crepes, 45 inches wide; in this season's fashionable colorings, and white, also ..... 25c yard

Sport Suitings, in this season's smart awning striped effects, shown in Copenhagen, old rose, green, gold and black .....

Imported Dress Linens, 45 inches wide; in a large collection of very attractive colors.....yard 48c

Semi-made Skirts, at $1.95 to 4.75

stylish models, made of Linens, Piques, Corduroys, Ratines and Striped Suitings

Smart Paris Blouses

have just been received, introducing the latest style notes from the most eminent couturiers, at very reasonable prices.

A PRE-EASTER OFFERING TO-MORROW, MONDAY, OF

Hand-made French Blouses of Batiste and Voile, hand embroidered and trimmed in contrasting pastel shades, $7.50, 8.75, 11.50 & 13.75

Striped Voile Blouses — Reproductions of a Callot Model, made of imported material, Special at $9.75

Parasols for Easter

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Taffeta Silk Parasols, plain and fancy, including striped black and white effects; shirred and Japanese models, $2.25 & 2.95

Taffeta Silk Parasols, heavy quality silk, plain model with wide top edge; also Silk Parasols for sun or storm, novelty handles, $3.75 & 4.95

Men's and Women's Umbrellas

Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, in black, navy blue and green, natural and mission wood handles, $2.50

New Walking Sticks — Men's Walking Sticks, with sterling silver Prince of Wales handles, ...at $2.95

Misses' Spring Suits

A MOST NOTEWORTHY OFFERING, TO-MORROW, ON THIRD FLOOR, OF

Plain Tailored and Dressy Models

developed in serges, gabardines, shepherd checks, silk and serge combined, also Poiret twills. The coats are in belted, flare or blouse effects.

Priced extremely low at

$29.50 and 37.50

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Women's Imported and American Made Underwear

Is being displayed on the Second Floor, featuring recent importations from France and the Philippines of Gowns, Envelope Chemises, Combinations, Pantalons and Petticoats, together with attractive American-made garments, some of which were designed in our own workrooms and are being offered at very moderate prices.

Unusually Attractive Values for To-morrow, Monday:

FEATHER WEIGHT SATIN

Night Gowns, - - at $3.95 — desirable models, washable, in pink and white.

Envelope Chemises, - at $2.95 — prettily trimmed, to match the above.

SUPERIOR NAINSOOK UNDERWEAR

Night Gowns, - - 98c, 1.39, 1.90 and 2.95
Envelope Chemises, - 98c, 1.45, 1.95 and 2.25
Plain Chemises, - - 72c, 1.00, 1.35 and 1.69
Drawers, - - - 55c, 89c, 1.00 and 1.50
Petticoats, - - - 98c, 1.45, 1.90 and 2.85

CREPE DE CHINE UNDERWEAR

Night Gowns, - - at $3.90 — superior quality, in pink and white.

Envelope Chemises, - at $2.85 — in pink and white, daintily trimmed.

Easter Apparel for Children

Will be presented on Monday in an important offering in the Infants' Wear Department, on the Second Floor,

AT THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES:

Children's Sport Coats of corduroy, in rose, Copenhagen tan and white; Empire model, at $5.25 2 to 5 yrs.

Children's Dresses of sheer batiste, hand-smocked, in blue and rose; sizes 1 to 3 years, at $1.65

Children's Taffeta Coats — Superior quality; silk lined; in navy, rose and Copenhagen; shirred model at $9.75 2 to 5 yrs.

Children's Dresses of fine voile and batiste; richly hand-smocked; Empire model; 2 to 5 yrs. at $2.50

Children's Hats, of fine straw; copies of French models, $2.65 & 3.75

Practical Nursery Furniture

Enameled Bassinets, in white; very desirable, at $5.25

Enameled Cribs, in white or ivory, at $11.50

Enameled Wardrobes in white or ivory, at $7.85

A Sale of Oriental Rugs

Notwithstanding the constantly advancing prices of Oriental Rugs due to conditions in the Far East, we have decided to close out a number of highly desirable weaves at prices that are very much below importing cost.

FOR TO-MORROW, ON THE FIFTH FLOOR:

Mahal, Serebend and Ghoerevan Carpets, $78.00 to 140.00 — 7 to 10 ft. wide by 10¾ to 15½ ft. long; formerly $110.00 to 200.00

Kirman, Sarouk and Kashan Carpets at $165.00 to 495.00 — 9 to 10½ ft. wide by 12 to 16½ ft. long; formerly $225.00 to 625.00

Chinese Rugs — a very choice selection in blue, tan gold, rose, etc. at $29.75 to 310.00

Persian Hall Rugs in narrow and wide widths; regular values up to $68.00, at $29.75 to 49.50

In the Domestic Rug Department

We are showing a large assortment of desirable novelties for Summer Homes, Porches, Bungalows, etc., at reasonable prices.

YUAN SEEKS FLIGHT, REBEL LEADER HEARS

Says China's Ruler, Beset by Foes, Finds Peking Getting Untenable.

EXPECTS REVOLT TO GROW

General Hwang, Price of $100,000 on His Head, Arraigns Yuan as a Despot.

General Hwang Hsing, refugee political opponent of Yuan Shih-kai, President of China, who has been a resident of this country for two years, received a cable dispatch yesterday from his headquarters in China while he was discussing the Kwang-tung secession with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, saying that President Yuan Shih-kai was ready to flee from the capital, and it was rumored that the President had already sent his family and personal effects ahead of him to Tien-tsin.

In discussing the report General Hwang said that the President would need a large force to protect him if he attempted the flight, and that he doubted whether such force could be found to support him in the emergency.

"The trip from Peking to Tien-tsin," said General Hwang, "is a little too long to be safe for the President. He would need an army to follow his train for the three-hour trip by rail—and it is doubtful what sort of reception he would get in Tien-tsin. There might be another avenue of escape, however, but it would mean that Yuan Shih-kai would not only have to leave his Presidential 'throne,' but would be left out in the cold in Siberia. He might go north to Mukden and thence to Russia, but for that, too, he would need a stronger bodyguard than he is able to find."

"The poor President is now in very hot water. He not only has the monarchists, whom he has duped, against him, but he has the tremendous force of Republicans to deal with. I understand that the General in charge of his personal bodyguard resigned not so very long ago, in fact within the last few days, because he found that his orders were not being obeyed. That meant that his own bodyguard was in rebellion."

At this point the bell rang and one of General Hwang's Secretaries found a messenger at the door with another cable dispatch, which he and the General proceeded to decipher with the assistance of a Chinese code book. General Hwang expressed satisfaction with the message, which he translated as follows:

"The independence of Kwang-tung has already produced a very marked moral effect on the other provinces, and has been a stimulus, it is thought, to them. The rapid progress of the Republican army has been reported."

Expects Further Defections.

"This only bears out what I said yesterday," General Hwang said. "I said then that other provinces would take similar action and now they are about to do it, and possibly there may be more important news in the near future. When Yuan Shih-kai assumed the throne he dismissed many of his former supporters. He made many of the Governors of provinces noblemen. He created Earls and Barons. All these Governors are now about to show him what they thought of his benefactions. They were stanch republicans and always will be. The effect of the western civilization has been too strong."

"Yuan Shih-kai's funds won't do him much good now. Persons who doubted whether he was the man he pretended to be before the Kwang-tung secession now have the facts before them and they see that they have been played false by a despot. They are certainly not going to lean to him now when he is in trouble. Kwang Si went into Hunan to subdue a revolt. What did he do? With his army he declared his own independence, and there you are.

"My ideas as a revolutionist have been that the real revolution should start in the interior of China, so that it would not interfere with foreigners and commerce. Those little riots and so-called revolutions reported from Shanghai and other places were not of any importance. The reason I abandoned the second revolution two years ago in the south was because I saw that the movement did not elicit the sympathy of foreign powers, for every item of expense that I put on the shoulders of Yuan Shih-kai meant that more of the loaned money was being utilized for anything but the purpose for which it was lent.

"This revolution could not have been carried out to the bitter end, but the expenses of the worthy Yuan Shih-kai would have been paid by foreigners. I have always attempted to stay revolutions in times past. Yuan has employed a course which was foolish. He tried to frighten the world at large, but the world, as well as the Chinese, have seen through his familiar tricks. He has been working for self, self, self ever since he came into power.

Calls It War on Despotism.

"Many Americans have a mistaken idea concerning the present conflict. They think of it as they do of their own civil war. It is not a struggle between the North and the South, but is entirely political—very much like the European trouble. It is a war on despotism. A great many of the northern provinces, which have not declared their independence, are in sympathy with their southern compatriots. It is quite probable that Yuan Shih-kai is trying to give the world the impression that is going to keep the North for himself. He has tried to imitate Napoleon, but he has not the character of that great man. He has left nothing to perpetuate his name except his misdeeds, a record of a despotism.

"Here is a sample of one of the telegrams sent out by the Governors of the Provinces of Yunnan and Kwei-chow for the support of the Republic. The original Chinese was translated by F. K. Tong, a member of my suite:

To the Military and Civil Governors and Military and Civil Officials Throughout China.

Sirs: Lament ye! Heaven has sent a scourge upon China! A President has turned traitor, a Destroyer of our Constitution, a Betrayer of his solemn oaths of office, and the Violator of the Will and Rights of the people; and by infamous intrigues has usurped an Imperial Throne. He has now aroused the emphatic protest from without and has necessitated determined opposition from within, thus sowing the seeds of Civil War and foreign intervention.

We, Governors, having the welfare of our people at heart, and mindful of the difficulties of establishing our Republic, cannot endure to have our Democracy consigned to oblivion and our people again thrown into the shackles of Despotism, have repeatedly telegraphed to Yuan Shih-kai and besought him to lay aside his unholy ambitions and to punish the intriguers to satisfy a wronged people; all of which telegrams we have successively transmitted throughout China, which, no doubt, have received your careful consideration. But, alas, to no avail!

Yuan Shih-kai, being obsessed with a selfish love for power, turns a deaf ear to our earnest entreaties and admonitions and redoubles his intrigues for usurpation.

The President is the servant of the people, as all other officials are likewise the servants of the people. A President who betrays the sacred duties of his Office becomes a traitor of his people and forfeits the position and consideration as its President.

We, Governors, realizing our solemn obligations to the people, cannot with a clear conscience abet the infamous designs of our Arch-Traitor, and have emphatically disavowed our allegiance to Yuan Shih-kai, and we hereby proclaim that all within the borders of Yunnan and Kwei-chow have arisen for the support of the Republic, and earnestly exhort the officials and people of all the other provinces to respond to our patriotic call and unite in casting from our midst a deadly incubus.

We submit to you with lamentations and tears a few most important considerations: Of all conflicts a civil war is the most awful calamity that can befall a people, and we who have ever loved peace and peaceable measures resort to arms against Yuan Shih-kai with the utmost regret; yet in view of the fact that he has ignored our people on the one hand and deceived foreign nations on the other, he is the cause of foreign complications, calamities, and disolution in China, so that unless we now arise to the support of the Republic and forever eradicate Despotism from China, the welfare of China and the permanent peace of the Orient will never be attained.

We, at the head of the Republican army, all alike dedicate ourselves to the cause of our country, earnestly hoping that all who partake of the solemn obligations of the Republic and all who serve the cause of the People, may awake to their solemn and patriotic duties as citizens. But should you neglect your sacred duties and be so callous as to view with indifference the awful slaughter of a fratricidal carnage, or even unsympathetic with the Popular cause, the direful results and consequences cannot be imagined.

We, people of Yunnan and Kwei-chow, with one heart and purpose are resolved to oppose Yuan Shi-kai to the bitter end; we live for the republic and we die for its cause! Should you choose to neglect your duty and remain on the fence, we cannot force you, but let us remind you that the conflict will be protracted, the fratricidal carnage and devastation more frightful, and opportunities offered to ambitious powers to interfere, and should the result be the ruin and dissolution of our beloved Fatherland, the future generations will place the blame upon your shoulders. But if you respond to our patriotic call and arise to our succor, we can with cooperation speedily attain the goal of our endeavors and much carnage and devastation avoided; for, what we support is a Republic which is existent and universally recognized by our Foreign Sister nations; what we overthrow is only one Traitorous Usurper.

With your decision now will rest the prosperity or calamity of our people and country.

Respectfully submitted,
General TANG SHI-JAO,
Military Governor of Yunnan.
JEN KO CHENG,
Civil Governor of Yunnan.
General LIU HEISN-SHIH,
Military Governor of Kwei-chow.

Yuan's Course Arraigned.

This is a part of one of the telegrams sent to Yuan Shih-kai by General Tang Shi-jao, the Governor of Yunnan, at the instance of the people before he became Emperor:

Since the question of the form of government was raised, consternation has seized the public mind; and on account of the interference of various Powers the spirit of the people has been more aroused. They have asked the question, "Who has invited and brought upon us such a great disaster?" Some one must be responsible for the alien insults heaped on us.

We have learned that each day is given to rapid preparations for the Grand Ceremony, and it is now true that internally public opinion has been slighted, and externally occasions have been offered to foreigners to encroach on our rights. Our blood runs cold when we face dangers at our door.

The telegram continues with an arraignment of Yuan Shih-kai for the suspension of the National Academy and the revision of the Constitution and the centralization of the power in one person.

The second Yunnan telegram is even more bitter. It reads in part:

For the perusal of the President: In our humble opinion, the reason why the people, Chinese and foreign, cannot excuse the President is because the movement for the change of form of government has been inspired and originated in Peking, and that the ring of leaders of the plot against the republic are all "bosom men" of the President.

There is a strong movement in China, said a prominent Chinese in this city yesterday, to place General Hwang in the Presidential chair when he is able to return to China.

General Hwang said yesterday that a price of $100,000 had been put on his head by Yuan.

RIOTS AT AMOY, CHINA.

Mob Attacks Government Office Owing to Increase in Salt Tax.

AMOY, China, April 8.—Withdrawal of troops from Chiobe, in Fokien Province, was followed by local disturbances. Mobs attacked and looted the tax and salt offices.

PEKING, China, March 12, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Rumors of an increase in the salt tax have caused much complaint among enemies of the Government. The increase is being contemplated because of the additional expense entailed by the revolution. The output is controlled by the salt gabelle, or salt monopoly.

The increase probably will be slight, but as the annual consumption of salt in China is nearly 5,000,000,000 pounds, an advance of one-fifth of a copper cent a pound would yield the Government an income of $10,000,000.

China's Telegraph Interrupted.

The Chinese telegraph administration informed the Commercial Cable Company last night that the international telegraph service with Kwang-Tung has been suspended until further notice, except for Government telegrams, which are accepted only at the senders' risk and, except for Canton, subject to censorship restrictions.

5½%

A SOUND INVESTMENT IN CHICAGO'S BUSINESS CENTER

Coupon Bonds in Denominations of

$500 and $1,000

Security conservatively valued at over double amount of total Bond issue loan.

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THE NEW MUSICAL ART

An Interview with HAROLD BAUER on the DUO-ART Pianola

Mr. Bauer Autographing a Duo-Art Record-Roll

HAROLD BAUER stands today in the very forefront of the world's greatest pianists. But he is more than an artist. One cannot be in his presence a moment without realizing the strength, the intellect, the keen, analytical insight of the man. Bauer is a big man *mentally*. The world-wide pre-eminence he has achieved in musical art is the inevitable result of a great genius coupled with a great mind.

"IT is the instrument of a new musical art!" Mr. Bauer arose slowly from his chair as he gave this answer to a question I had put. He went on thoughtfully, choosing his words unhastily.

"I am intensely interested in the Duo-Art Pianola. I am spending much time and effort with it.

"Do you know what work I was engaged in when you were admitted?" He turned and took from the top of the Pianola which stood against the wall a music-roll. As he drew it out I saw that there were cryptic blue and red pencil-marks and annotations opposite many of the perforations.

"This roll," he said, "is a very wonderful record of the Chopin Valse, Opus 37, as I played it a few days ago upon the Duo-Art Recording Piano. Placed in this reproducing Duo-Art Pianola, it duplicates my performance with remarkable precision.

"And I have been sitting here playing the roll a few bars at a time—going over it most carefully—changing here the length of a note, there the strength of a tone—an accent.

"When I first began recording for the Duo-Art, it was the reproducing of my playing that was interesting to me. Now it is the *correcting*—the 'working-up' of the record, so to speak. Do you see? For the first time I stand aside and impersonally listen to *my own playing*. I am both critic and artist. Artist, because I can build—improve on the performance.

"Never before has this been possible in the same way. It is wonderful. I am like the sculptor. He views his clay model before him. He steps forward, changes here, refines there.

"The comparison is perfect. This instrument materializes the hitherto transient and intangible work of art—the pianist's performance.

"I can listen to myself playing. I can hear my performance as a whole and I can repeat a single passage again and again. And I can *change* what I wish. I can remodel and refine.

"Do you comprehend? It is a new art. When I finally sign the record-roll, it is more than simply my playing. It is my carefully considered artistic conception of the music. As such, it is preserved—a new and wonderful form of musical creation."

He drew a tobacco-case from his pocket and rolled himself a cigarette. Bauer is a man of vigorous mental calibre and like big men in more prosaic callings, inclined strongly towards conservatism. His unexpected enthusiasm and earnestness were therefore all the more significant.

"You consider, then," I asked, "that the Duo-Art is an instrument of real and prime importance to music?"

"Unqualifiedly yes," he answered. "The interesting and authoritative records by all the masters of the pianoforte cannot but make it so."

"And its effect upon musical taste?"

"A magnificent one," he spoke with emphasis. "It will develop a taste for the best in music. For it provides an opportunity to hear interpretations by the great musical artists of the world—an opportunity, I say, for the millions who live today, and the generations of the future to become intimately acquainted with the most wonderful art the pianoforte is capable of.

"The public is extremely sensitive to music in this country," he continued. "During the sixteen years I have been coming here, I have watched and realized an extraordinary progress.

"Unquestionably it has been due largely to the influence of such instruments as the Pianola. These have been teaching musical appreciation. Most people crave means for expressing their personality. Music is one of the most desirable means and the Pianola furnishes a truly wonderful medium.

"I have known The Aeolian Company for many years—have been an admirer of their ideals. And certainly the Duo-Art Pianola is a fitting climax to the really great Aeolian contributions to the art of music. Its value is almost incalculable. This is obvious. Need anyone be told that a piano of splendid musical quality, which furnishes *everyone* a means of musical expression and which, in addition, reproduces the best aesthetic conceptions of the world's leading artists, is a great instrument?—a wonderful innovation?"

I have read the above interview in print and find it an accurate report.

Harold Bauer

The DUO-ART PIANOLA

The Duo-Art Pianola is the greatest—the most wonderful piano the world has ever known.

In the first place it is a magnificent piano, unequalled in tone, in action, in physical beauty. Secondly, it is an improved Pianola—a "player-piano" for *you* to play with ordinary Pianola music-rolls. As such, it infinitely surpasses anything hitherto known amongst instruments of this type.

And greatest of all—it is a *Reproducing Piano* of truly miraculous power. By means of special music-rolls, made by pianists while playing a wonderful *recording* piano, it reproduces their actual performances with absolute fidelity. Every phrase, every nuance, every subtle shade of tone and tempo, every touch of foot to pedal, is reproduced.

Bauer has made rolls for this instrument; Gabrilowitsch has made them; so has Busoni, Saint-Saens, Godowsky, Granados, Friedberg, Schelling, Laparra, Grainger, Carreno, and scores of other famous musicians.

To possess the Duo-Art Pianola is to command the greatest talent of the world—to be able to hear in your own home as often as you will, the most glorious music of the world, played for you by the world's most famous artists.

The Duo-Art Pianola is obtainable in the Steinway Piano, the Steck Piano, the Stroud Piano, or the famous Weber Piano—Grands as well as Uprights. Prices range from $750 upwards.

We invite you to come in and hear the Duo-Art, regardless of any thought of purchase. We want you to know what a remarkable instrument this newest Pianola is.

An Interesting Booklet, "Bringing to You the Message of Great Music," Sent Upon Request

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FREAK SNOWSTORM PUTS LIVES IN PERIL

Barge with Men Aboard Drifts Out to Sea—The Crews of Others Are Rescued.

STEAMSHIPS IN COLLISION

Accidents in the Streets Frequent, Drivers and Pedestrians Being Blinded by Downpour.

A barge with several men aboard lost off the Jersey coast, a collision of steamers in the harbor, numerous street accidents, and general discomfort to the whole city were some of the results of the freak April snowstorm which pelted New York all day yesterday.

Besides the barge, which was known to have been lost in the thick fall of flakes, and which was still missing late last night, other similar craft were imperiled. Two barges flying distress signals and dragging anchor more than a mile off shore, were reported by the Long Branch (N. J.) Coast Guards in the afternoon. The identity of the barges could not be established on account of the weather conditions. The coast guard cutter Mohawk was notified and went to the assistance of the vessels.

Earlier in the day the United Fruit steamer Tenadores, painted white and invisible against a background of snow as she was leaving the harbor, was rammed by the Lamport & Holt liner Murillo, inbound from Genoa.

The storm caught the tug Defiance, which was towing three barges off Barnegat. The tow ropes broke as the wind whipped up a violent sea, but the Defiance hailed the Southern Pacific steamer Nomus, inbound from New Orleans, which stood by and took on board the nine men of the barge crews, after the Defiance had rescued them.

The Barge Vanishes.

About the same time, and in the same manner, the tow ropes broke between the tug Albatross and two barges off Long Branch. The Albatross reached one barge and took off the men on board, but in the meantime the wind had blown the other barge a few hundred yards away and it was cut off from sight by the snow. The tug steamed in the direction in which the barge had disappeared, but failed to find it. After searching a long time over the waters in which the barge was last seen without being able to sight it or hear from it over the roar of the sea, the Albatross signaled the steamer Madison of the Old Dominion Line, which took on board the one crew that had been rescued, and then sent a wireless request for the coast guard cutter Mohawk to join the search. The Albatross, which had evidently been damaged, was later reported to be on its way to New York. The Madison continued to stand by, waiting for tugs to arrive which could continue the search with the aid of searchlights.

The Tenadores, after her collision with the Murillo, turned back and docked at Pier 15 at the foot of Maiden Lane, where it was found that the only damage was a crack in the port hawse pipe and that she would be able to proceed to sea in the morning.

Pilot Blames Murillo.

E. T. Butler, the pilot, who was on the bridge of the Tenadores, said the Murillo was to blame because she had crossed signals when she was warned of the approach of the outward bound steamer.

"At 1:20 P. M.," the pilot said, "we were off the Thirty-ninth Street ferry, about 500 yards from shore of Governor's Island, and the Murillo was coming on the starboard bow toward us. I gave her two blasts to signify that we were going to starboard and got one in reply, instead of two. After giving three blasts, I went full speed astern and the Murillo followed suit, but it was too late. As she crossed our bow the port anchor of the Tenadores struck her a glancing blow, which caused the damage to our hawse pipe."

After anchoring off Liberty Island to learn the extent of the damage, Captain Harry P. Smith decided to go back to his pier. He said later that if the Murillo had starboarded and gone full speed ahead instead of astern nothing would have happened, as the vessels would have cleared each other.

Yesterday's downfall was real snow—until the flakes touched the ground, anyhow, though none of the snow stayed on the ground as such. When the weather man was asked what the precipitation was he said that before the skies cleared he expected to measure "about an inch of water."

Snow Melts as It Falls.

This was good news to the Street Cleaning Department. The Commissioner prepared to call out his shovelers when he got up yesterday morning and saw the white flakes descending, but there wasn't anything to shovel through the day. The snow was all in the air.

It kept coming down and melting, however, pretty much all day and night, becoming lighter as Sunday approached. The weather prophet said that he expected a clear sky by noon today and a continued drop in the mercury.

The drop in temperature was really the most unspringly act of the weather. The thermometer was bearish all day and gave no sign of a rally. As the weather became colder and colder the man who do business under the sign of the three balls reported an amazing redemption of overcoats.

Indications yesterday morning were that the city would have to struggle through another real snowstorm such as buried it on April 3 and 4 of last year, when ten inches of snow not only fell but stuck to the ground.

Although there is snow in April nearly every year in this vicinity, April 8 is usually clear. According to the records snow had fallen on that day only twice before yesterday in the last thirty-one years—in 1894 and 1912.

A storm warning for moderate easterly gales covering the region from the Delaware Breakwater to Boston was sent out by the Weather Bureau yesterday morning.

The snow fell yesterday over a wide region. A heavy driving fall was reported from Middletown, N. Y., and a blizzard was feared in Poughkeepsie. Three inches of snow, according to reports from Pittsburgh, covered Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and Northwestern West Virginia. Philadelphia reported that six inches of snow fell in many parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and from Cincinnati and Indianapolis came reports that the precipitation was heavy all over Ohio and Indiana.

Many Street Accidents.

Several accidents on the streets yesterday were due to pedestrians or drivers being blinded by the snow. Policeman Fitzgerald of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was knocked down at Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue at 5:10 o'clock when he was hanging a green lamp on a stanchion, by a southbound street car operated by Motorman Benjamin Harris of 267 West Forty-fourth Street. Policeman Fitzgerald was treated at Polyclinic Hospital for severe lacerations of the scalp. The motorman said that he could not account for the accident, but witnesses reported to the police that the window in front of him was closed and coated with sleet.

Mrs. Jennie McCoy of 217 East Sixtieth Street was knocked down and dragged a distance on Fifty-first Street near Broadway by an automobile driven by Joseph Goldstein of 238 West 111th Street. Mrs. McCoy was taken to Polyclinic Hospital, suffering from a possible dislocation of the spinal column and other injuries. It was found that the windshield of Goldstein's automobile was covered with snow and sleet, and he was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where it was ascertained that he did not have a chauffeur's license. He was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

While it was snowing yesterday afternoon Mrs. Mary Smith, who gave the address of 42 East Fifty-sixth Street, was run down on Eighth Avenue near Fiftieth Street, by a horse and wagon driven by Raymond Ash of 58 Eighth Avenue. She was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, but left when it was found that she was only slightly bruised.

Leon Cicot of 7 East Fifty-third Street drove a limousine owned by Ogden Goelet into an Eighth Avenue street car at Fifty-fourth Street yesterday, when his vision was obscured by the snow. The street car and its occupants were unhurt, but the limousine body of the car was badly scratched and one mudguard was crumpled.

The motor box of a street car at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street caught fire after the storm had caused a short-circuit yesterday afternoon, and a fire alarm was turned in by frightened passengers, but the blaze was put out by the motorman with a bag of sand.

PRIEST REFUSES TO SPEAK.

Father Higgins Fails to Attend Child Welfare Meeting.

Dissension stirred the "Information Tea" of the International Child Welfare League, Inc., held in the Delia Robbia Room of the Vanderbilt Hotel yesterday. At the close of the function several of the Catholic women members intimated that they would resign.

The trouble started over the failure of the Rev. Father James Higgins, Supervisor of the Catholic Child Caring Institutions on Long Island, to appear as the principal speaker, as the league had announced, both on postal cards and through the press. He said last night he never had consented to such an arrangement.

The Chairman of the meeting was Adolph Lewisohn and Miss Helen Todd, head of the recently founded Information Bureau of the league, explained why Father Higgins had been announced as a speaker. Miss Todd said she had attended the charity investigation hearings held by Commissioner Charles H. Strong and had met the priest there. The league, two weeks ago yesterday, had heard Commissioner Kingsbury state his side of the controversy at a meeting at the Hotel Plaza, and, Miss Todd said, Father Higgins told her the league would be unfair to give a hearing to only one side. Thereupon, she said, she arranged with him to address the meeting of the league at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

"I had supposed that there was no question about Father Higgins being present," remarked Miss Todd, "and it was not until Thursday, in fact, that I received a special delivery letter from him, asking why I had had the impertinence to announce that he was to address this meeting when he had never consented to do anything of the kind. I had called up his house twenty or thirty times in my effort to make the final arrangements. He was always coming in or just going out and I never could talk with him at all. I considered the arrangement for him to speak here as definite, however, and so made the announcement."

Father Higgins said last night that he had taken pains to impress upon Miss Todd that he would speak only when the hearings by Commissioner Strong were closed and that, as they were to be resumed again on April 17, it would be eminently improper for him to make a public address on the subject. He said that in his letter to Miss Todd he had not used the word "impertinence," but had reminded her that no definite arrangements had been made for his speaking and that he would not appear.

$200,000 IN PAPER AFIRE.

Joseph & Miller's Water Street Warehouse Water-Swept.

A stock of paper worth more than $200,000 was badly damaged yesterday afternoon by a fire which swept a large four-story building at 449-451 Water Street, occupied as a warehouse by Joseph & Miller, paper manufacturers.

The building had been closed for the day and the fire was believed to have started on the second floor, but, with paper to feed on, it speedily made its way up to the third and fourth floors and down to the ground floors and basement. Three alarms were turned in because of the danger that the fire would spread, and the efforts of the Fire Department were at first directed to preventing that. The smoke and the danger that the old building, which supported on its roof an immense water tank, would collapse, caused Deputy Chiefs Binns and Martin to abandon efforts to carry hose inside of the building and the streams were played on the flames from ladders in Water Street and from the tops of adjoining buildings.

A stable in which several horses were kept stood directly in the rear of the burning building and had a narrow escape from the flames. Fireman William Hartnett of Engine Company 7 was overcome by smoke while assisting in removal of the horses. Fireman Edward Hedwald of Truck Company 1 was cut slightly about the face and hands by fallen glass. Deputy Chief Martin estimated the damage to the building at $30,000, but said it was impossible to tell the loss in the destruction of paper.

CHARGES INTERBORO' LOOTED SUBSIDIARY

Thompson Committee Hears Queens County Railway Was Overcharged for Power.

HIGH PRICE FOR OLD CARS

John H. Clark, Jr., Report Called Public Service Board "Lazy and Inefficient."

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company's connection with the New York and Queens County Railway Company, a subsidiary line, was inquired into yesterday by the Thompson Legislative Committee when it resumed its sessions in the Municipal Building. The first witness was James S. Eadie, Secretary of the Flushing Taxpayers' Association.

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, read into the record a letter dated March 2, which Senator Thompson had received from the association complaining of conditions on the Queens County line. The letter called attention to a report of an investigation of the road made by John Holley Clark, Jr., then counsel to the association and now Secretary to Public Service Commissioner William Hayward. Mr. Clark's report maintained that the service on the line was grossly inadequate; that the Interborough had charged the company exorbitant rates for power after it had obtained control of the stock and that the company's financial condition figured in the Interborough's preferential in the city's subway contract. Regarding the Public Service Commission, the report stated:

"I have studied each of the commission's reports since 1907. I have waded through the volume of testimony of the thirty-six proceedings brought against the New York and Queens County Company and I am forced to the conclusion that the Public Service Commission of the First District, if not corrupt, is and has been as a body lazy, inefficient, and devoid of any sense of responsibility to the people whose servants it is. The evil must be attacked at its root and these facts must be brought home to the people: First, that the New York and Queens County Railway is a myth; second, that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is converting into cash dividends every cubic inch of foul air the trolley riders breathe and every moment of discomfort they suffer; third, that it is the sworn duty of the Public Service Commission, and it has ample power, to put a stop to this unsafe and inadequate service."

Reports Tallied in Detail.

Dr. Abner F. Weber, statistician of the Public Service Commission, was called to the stand and asked about an investigation of the service and equipment of the New York and Queens County Railway Company, upon which he reported to the commission on May 27, 1914. Dr. Weber's facts were gathered independent of the Clark investigation, but the conclusions tallied almost in detail. Mr. Moss read portions of the Weber report which showed that on June 30, 1914, the Interborough owned $3,204,800, par value, of the $3,235,000 outstanding stock of the Queens County line, acquired Dec. 29, 1903.

Dr. Weber stated in his report that during the eleven years of Interborough control of the Queens road traffic and revenue had doubled, but operating expenses had increased threefold. The heaviest increase in expense was for maintenance. The conclusions of Dr. Weber were as follows:

1. That the expense of the Queens road alone had been abnormally high, having increased from 60 to 85 per cent. of the company's revenue.

2. The principal causes of such increase were deferred maintenance and overcharging for power, &c., by the controlling company.

3. The expenditures prior to 1903 were small and probably inadequate, and that, therefore, the surplus shown as of 1903 was probably fictitious.

4. The purchase of fifty steel cars from the Interborough in 1906 unduly burdened the property, injured the tracks, increased accidents, and doubled the interest charges.

5. During the five years from 1908 to 1912, inclusive, the Interborough charged the Queens County road 1½ cents per kilowatt hour for current, and in 1913 reduced this charge to ¾ of a cent. If this reduction had been made previously, $398,000 of the company's deficits would have been retired.

6. If these excessive power charges and maintenance expenses were eliminated, the operating ratio would not exceed 75 per cent. and the next revenue would have been able to pay the taxes and bond interest during every year for which a deficit is shown.

High Price for Cars.

In reply to question by Mr. Moss, Dr. Weber said he understood the fifty steel cars cost about $14,000 each. Originally they were bought by the Interborough for use in the Steinway tunnel and were then turned over to the New York and Queens County road. Mr. Moss then read a comparative statement showing the operating results of the Queens road for the years 1913 and 1914. This statement, prepared by Dr. Weber, showed that the total operating expenses of the road under Interborough control had increased more than threefold in eleven years.

Mr. Moss emphasized the fact that, due to the purchase of the fifty steel cars from the Interborough, payment for injuries and damages had increased nearly threefold. Mr. Clark, who had conducted the investigation for the Flushing Taxpayers' Association, told Mr. Moss that he had presented the facts in the report to Commissioner Hayward during the early sessions of the Thompson Legislative Committee, but that no marked improvement in the service had resulted.

The report called attention to the fact that the Queens road had to pay $14,000 a piece for the steel cars which injured the roadbed and increased accidents, whereas ordinary cars, more suitable for surface use, could have been purchased for $4,500 each. Secondly, the report stated that the road had spent $263,000 for a power sub-station through which it was to obtain Interborough current and shut down its own power plant.

Mr. Clark stated in his report that from 1905 to 1912 the power cost to the Queens line increased from 11 per cent. to 27 per cent., while the average cost for railway current in the entire city was 9 per cent.

Report on Subway Wages.

Miss Pauline Goldmark, research secretary of the National Consumers' League, took the witness chair and submitted a report relating to the wages paid workers in the new subways under construction. She said some of the workers have been receiving as low as $1.50 a day and were only recently raised to $1.75 a day, as made known by the recent strike. She said some of the workers made only $468 a year, which is just what the State allows a widow with three children as a pension, and is only half what the city pays its street cleaners.

The report also called attention to the fact that women ticket agents in Brooklyn have to work twelve hours a day, and some of them eighty-four hours a week, as against a fifty-four-hour week for other women workers under the State law. She thought this should be regulated by the Public Service Commission. Girl employes at the news stands in the subway were also mentioned in the report, with the statement that 66 per cent. of those so employed received $7 a week or less. The witness said the situation had been brought to the attention of the Public Service Commission, but nothing had been done to remedy the condition. Miss Goldmark referred to the present strike of "excavators" in the new subways, saying that there are 10,000 men now asking for $2 a day instead of the $1.75 they receive. Senator Thompson told Miss Goldmark that the committee could not interfere in the strike or take sides one way or the other.

The committee then adjourned until next Saturday at 11 o'clock.

DENIAL BY JOHN DEVOY.

Irish Editor Tells Why He Was Called Before the Grand Jury.

John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American, who was summoned before the Federal Grand Jury on Friday, writes to THE TIMES to deny the report current in the Federal Building on that day that he was "wanted as a witness in the investigation of the account in the Transatlantic Trust Company of Frans Rintelen, the German agent, and to ascertain whether any of the money expended by Rintelen reached the Irish weekly newspapers for propaganda work." The correct version, Mr. Devoy says, is that he was summoned in connection with the investigation conducted by Assistant Attorney Roger B. Wood into the alleged attempt to blow up the Welland Canal, the Federal authorities believing that he could give them valuable information as to whether Irishmen here had given aid to German agents.

"The Federal authorities," Mr. Devoy says, "apparently believed this before I appeared before the Grand Jury, but if they believe it now it will be in spite of the evidence I gave, and I am satisfied that those who heard the evidence were convinced of their error.

"I am not at liberty to state what occurred in the Grand Jury room, but if I could do so it would effectually refute the other falsehood. I can only say that I am quite satisfied with the result and that I have every reason to believe that Assistant District Attorney Wood and the Grand Jury are not dissatisfied. Mr. Wood conducted my examination fairly and ably, with an evident purpose to get at the truth, whatever it might be, and the members of the Grand Jury struck me as fair and reasonable men animated by the same spirit."

AMBASSADOR FRANCIS SAILS

Miss Balch Leaves to Attend Peace Conference in Stockholm.

Ex-Gov. David R. Francis of Missouri, the newly appointed United States Ambassador to Russia, sailed yesterday to take up his post at Petrograd on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. The Ambassador said that Mrs. Francis was not well enough to sail with him yesterday, but would join him at Petrograd in July.

Mr. Francis said that this was his first diplomatic post, and added that he expected to get valuable assistance from the four secretaries attached to the embassy, who have all had considerable experience in diplomatic service. F. B. Dearing, the First Secretary of the embassy, has been abroad ten years, and has just been transferred from Madrid to Petrograd. He is a graduate of Missouri University, of which Mr. Francis is Chairman of the Board of Curators. Fred Sterling, one of the Second Secretaries, he said, he had known since his boyhood, and Jack White, the Third Secretary, is the son of former Ambassador Henry White, who was in Paris for some years.

Another passenger was Professor Emily Balch of Wellesley College, who is going to Stockholm as a delegate to the Peace Conference. She takes the place of Miss Jane Addams, who is ill in Chicago.

Just as the steamer was leaving her pier at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, Mrs. Anna Hansen, from Paterson, N. J., who had booked a passage in the second cabin with her baby, rushed down, followed by a porter carrying her baggage, and burst into tears when she discovered that it was too late to go on board. She said that her father was dying in the hospital in Copenhagen, and offered $25 for a tug to take her off to the Oscar II. She was told she could not obtain one.

EMANCIPATED MULE OWES ALL TO BRAINS

Rises from Underfed Cotton-field Job to be King of "The Biggest Show on Earth."

PLAUDITS RING IN LONG EARS

Unselfishly Leaves a Few Honors to Pair of Birds That Are Not of Mediocre Mentality.

Two of the biggest assemblages before which the Barnum & Bailey Circus ever appeared packed Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and last night.

There was not a vacant seat at either performance. In the afternoon the jolly throng was made up mostly of children, for whom an April snow storm has no terrors when the circus is in town. The grownups were in the majority at night, but there was no falling off in the sale of peanuts and red lemonade.

Jay Rial, who writes the mastodonic literature of the big red posters, in the course of a little talk yesterday afternoon on circus acts, past and present, drew attention to the three features of this year's show which have made big hits with New Yorkers. One is a mule and the others are birds. The mule is a Southern cotton field product, while the birds are from overseas, one from the Black Forest and the other the wilds of Australia.

The mule is Little Fritz, who until four years ago was a plain, every day and much-underfed hybrid, whose address was Birmingham, Ala. One day there appeared at a local theatre in Birmingham a small-animal show, known as Petram's Circus. Petram at that time owned a very small German mule named Hans, who, by the way, is with the circus this year, and several small ponies, not to mention several dogs and a cat. Between performances in Birmingham Petram was taking a stroll when his attention was attracted to a mule driven by an old plantation negro.

"The moment I saw that mule I recognized him as one born for the stage and not for the cotton farm," said Petram yesterday, "and I immediately hailed the owner and began negotiations. That darkey proved to be a good trader and he got $60 out of me for that mule. Today I wouldn't take $6,000 for him. At first I decided to make a bucker out of the mule, but he bucked so perfectly that the training became a bit dangerous and so I switched to the two-step and tango and made him a dancer. It took two years to teach him to waltz, and it was only last week that I decided to let him do his tango stunt in public. Despite the fact that Fritz is not wholly beautiful, I maintain that he is mentally the greatest mule ever born, and I think that those who witness his performances will agree with me."

Now, for the birds that Colonel Rial discussed. They are both in Mme. Marcella's act. One is a raven and the other a cockatoo. The raven is a German and the cockatoo an Australian. The raven hops through fiery hoops and the cockatoo, a beautiful white bird, rides a bicycle, and brings Mme. Marcella's act to a end.

"It was just thirty years ago that I bought that raven," said Mme. Marcella yesterday, "and for twenty-eight years he has been darting in and out of those burning hoops. Thirty years sounds like a long time, but it is only youth in the lifetime of a raven, a bird that sometimes lives to be 100 years old, so you see long after I am gone this wonderful raven from the Black Forest will probably be doing his burning hoop act to the delight of the circus crowds.

"As for Pasha, my bicycle-riding cockatoo, he is the dearest thing in my bird family. I found him in Australia eighteen years ago. He was the most ignorant cockatoo in all the world then, but he was quick to catch on and before he had been with me a year he was the leader of the troop. You may not believe me, but it is a fact just the same when I tell you that he learned to ride his little bicycle in just four lessons and now he is a regular Jimmy Michael, isn't he?"

On the way out Colonel Rial introduced the reporter to Alstair Macwilkie, the man with four yards of whiskers. The reporter asked Alstair how long ago he had his last shave.

"Just fifty years this coming May," he replied with a sad Scotchy smile.

There'll be three weeks more of the circus.

Result of Vassar Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 8.—The Vassar student elections were announced tonight. The President of next year's Students' Association is Mary Stucksinger of Lisbon, Iowa; President of the Dramatic Association, Ann Alloy of Philadelphia; President of the Christian Association, Grace Tyler of Baltimore. President; of Athletics, Lucy Smith of Chicago. Barbara Stimpson, 260 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York was elected Secretary of the Christian Association. Helen Turner of Garden City, N. Y. will be Secretary of the Athletic Association.

DEDICATE NEW UNIVERSITY.

John Wanamaker Endows Institution of Applied Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—At a dinner tonight John Wanamaker briefly announced that he had provided by an endowment fund for the permanent maintenance of the American University of Trade and Applied Commerce, an integral part of the John Wanamaker store, which was dedicated today in commemoration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Wanamaker business. The dedication exercises, which consumed the day, included speechmaking, an inspection of the school, and military evolutions. They concluded with a dinner given to prominent educators and other guests. The American University is the outgrowth of the Commercial Institute, which was established in 1891 for the education of employes. It was chartered in December, 1908.

Following the morning exercises of actual dedication, several speakers gave their impressions of the educational idea as adopted by the Wanamaker store.

Among the representatives of other institutions who attended the dedication exercises were President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University, President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College, Dean Riley of Bryn Mawr College, Professor William E. Lingelbach, representing Provost Edgar Fahs Smith of the University of Pennsylvania, and James C. Egbert, director of the Bureau of Extension Teaching at Columbia University. Dr. Joseph Kosuth Dixon presided.

The new American University of Trade is housed on the eighth floor of the Wanamaker Building, divided into University Hall, Princeton Hall and fifteen large classrooms. University Hall seats 1,200 persons, while the stage accommodate 700 persons. Equipment for dramatic and musical entertainment is provided.

Princeton Hall is a splendidly appointed room, a replica of the hall in Princeton University, in which the Continental Congress sat in 1783. Gymnasium facilities are provided in a stadium on the roof.

The work of the university will be primarily to educate the Wanamaker employes in every branch which is included in the curriculum of the modern university, although stress will be laid on the useful arts, civil and political sciences, commercial arts, languages and manual training. In addition there will be a postgraduate course for advanced work.

Following the opening of the afternoon exercises by Dr. Dixon, Joseph H. Appel, who is Vice President of the new university, read a paper in which he considered the institution from the view point of the worker, of the educator and of society.

President Hibben, is extending congratulations to the new university, said that Socrates had struck the keynote of human service when he said that every trade and every profession had its art. Dr. Hibben said that one of the fundamental lessons of life was that a man's trade and a man's profession could never be followed in a detached way.

"No man is accounted a successful business man today," Dr. Hibben continued, "whose success is measured merely by his balance in the bank."

Dr. Hibben asserted that man had talked too long of the rights of man. "The time has come," he said, "to emphasize the duties of man."

President Woolley of Mount Holyoke said that the ideal university was that which combined opposites, such as the magnitude of enterprise, the perfection of detail, the training of the worker, and the development of the thinker. The combination of utilitarianism and idealism proved, she said, that "men shall not live by bread alone."

OUSTS LICENSE MEN.

Commissioner Removes Ten Bureau Employes on Charges.

The ten employes of the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses, against whom Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein recently made charges, were dismissed yesterday by License Commissioner George H. Bell. Nine men were dropped on the ground of having taken unlawful fees. The other, Thomas B. Tully, was found guilty of making a false report. Five of the ten are Brooklynites. The following three employes in the Brooklyn office were dismissed. John J. Rorke, inspector; Michael Schaefer, inspector, and William A. Russell, inspector. The seven others, employed in the Manhattan office, were: Charles M. Strauss, clerk; William A. Smith, clerk; James Gaw, inspector, John Mulvihill, inspector; John S. Spietaler, Thomas Tracy, inspector; Thomas B. Tully, inspector.

The charges were heard by Commissioner Bell, who made this statement:

"Following the receipt of these charges, and also after listening to the explanations the men made, I went very carefully into the details of every case. I wanted to be dead sure no attempt was being made to establish a record at the expense of any of the accused men. I find that the evidence completely corroborates the charges in every case. I assured both Mayor Mitchel and Commissioner Wallstein that no man would be fired unless it was absolutely sure he ought to be."

Commissioner Wallstein had submitted the charges to the Mayor after an investigation, in which he was aided by Commissioner Bell. Copies of the report have been sent to District Attorneys Swann and Cropsey.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A New Era in Hair and Scalp Treatments

Loss of Hair, Dandruff, Etc., Now Effectively Treated By Quartz Light

The question of effective scalp treatments has long been a problem.

Massages, electricity, vibrations bring about at best a stimulation lasting only for a few hours, while to nourish the hair roots properly an abundant blood circulation in the scalp for days and weeks is necessary.

Ointments, lotions, tonics cannot reach the deeply imbedded dandruff germ,—the cause of most scalp trouble.

To be effective, a scalp treatment must combine a strong germicidal and penetrating action with the power to generate a lasting blood supply.

By applying chemically active rays (not heat), Solar Ray Quartz Light fulfills this requirement, and remedies loss of hair and dandruff. This scientific and most thorough treatment is given at moderate cost at the Century Building, One West Thirty-Fourth Street, Suite 612. Phone Greeley 3148 for an appointment, or write for further information and free leaflet.

E. Charles Bldg. Est. 1900

E. CHARLES

62 West 47th Street, New York

To Ladies Who Appreciate charming elegance and distinction as well as economy in matter of dress we recommend the following:

Charming Afternoon Gowns
Made of Chiffon Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, in all newest shades and most up-to-date creations.
$12.75, $13.75, $16.75 up.

Dressy Tailored Suits
Combining both style and economy, up to the mark in material and workmanship, from
$16.75, $18.75, $27.50 up.

Our Display of
Smart Spring Hats
A combination of style and beauty; cannot be surpassed at these prices ranging from
$4.75 to $6.75, $7.50 up.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Creates and reproduces stunning models from $48.50 to $68.50 and $75.00 up.

We direct particular attention to our announcements in the Rotogravure-Picture Section of today's Times, depicting ultra fashionable apparel for extra-size or stout figures, as well as for maternity wear.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St. Just West of 5th Ave.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Unusual opportunity, at the opening Spring season, to secure beautiful Easter apparel at very low prices.

Spring Suits

Smart, hand-tailored suit of all-wool poplin showing youthful semi-fitted flare and trimmed with self cordings. Black or navy.

Special **16.75** Value $25.00

Another stunning model, featuring the fashionable semi-fitted flare coat and smart distinctive skirt. Black or navy men's wear serge.

Special **24.95** Value $35.00

Other Distinctive Spring Suits Specially Priced at $29.75 and $34.75

Waists

Slightly handled waists—dressy, Suit, and semi-tailored waists—lace, chiffon, Georgette, crepe de chine, etc.; black or colors. One or two of a kind—Sizes 36 to 42 bust.

To Close at **4.75** Values to $13.75

25 West 38th St. Just West of 5th Ave.

Having workrooms on premises and selling direct, we give you exclusive styles, and even our regular prices are always lower than elsewhere.

SALE

Pre-Easter Special For This Week Only

Champagne kid, battleship grey kid, dull kid and patent leather, all with white kid tops.

Special numbers in dark grey kid with pearl grey suede tops, all champagne kid, all white kid and all ivory kid, and many other combinations.

$6.95

Were $12 and $10.

Mail Orders Filled

Send for Spring Booklet T.

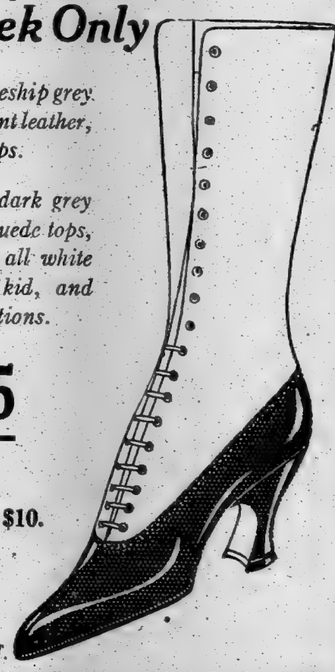

No Exchanges. No C. O. D.'s and No Credits Given on Sale Goods. Open Evenings Until 9:30 o'clock. Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

MAX HERNSTEIN

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR

1540 Broadway Near 45th St.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

7,777 Prizes

First Prize

$1,000

What is the 7th Point?

From Maine to California, from Texas to Hudson Bay, millions of people have been asking "What is the 7th Point in Sterling Gum?"

In practically every town, city and village in the United States and Canada, the published six points of superiority have brought Sterling Gum fast-growing popularity.

But the seventh point still remains a riddle.

Point ⑦ What?

Now, we are offering liberal prizes to those who send us the best suggestions for the Sterling Gum Point 7.

Before you make your suggestion for the 7th Point, read the following:

The Following Story Unfolds the Secret of the Famous Point 7

To most people chewing gum is a mystery. They may know that different chewing gums are made from different ingredients. But that is about all. Here are facts which we believe you will be glad to know about Sterling Gum:

Your Sterling Gum is made from the following materials:

The basis is the pure sap of the tropical Sapota Tree—a natural gum.

This natural Sapota Tree sap is boiled, sweetened and flavored. The sweetening is simply pure cane sugar and pure corn syrup.

The flavoring is of two kinds—Peppermint (in red wrappers), Cinnamon (in blue wrappers).

There are some twenty varieties of the mint plant. The Sterling Peppermint is a product of the choicest, smoothest-flavored of these many mint varieties.

The spicy Cinnamon flavor is extracted from the Cassia bush which grows in the tropics.

The sap of the Sapota Tree, the cane sugar, the corn syrup, the Peppermint and Cinnamon flavors all come from the sap of some plant or tree. Nature herself supplies these delicious materials from which your Sterling Gum is made.

Requirements for Winning Phrase

When you read the above facts on the materials that Sterling Gum is made of, you will know all that it is necessary for you to know in entering this contest.

The first prize will go to the one whose suggestion, based on the above story, most impressively presents the natural purity of Sterling Gum—in the opinion of the judges.

Remember that your suggestion must be in six words or less.

The next best suggestion will win the second prize—and so on down.

It is understood that the Sterling Gum Company will have the right to use the 7 Point suggestions sent in by the prize winners.

The contest is easy to enter. Just think out your way of expressing the 7th Point. Then write it out in six words or less and send it in as directed in the conditions printed below. Even if you don't win the first prize of $1,000, you stand a chance to win one of the 7,777 smaller prizes.

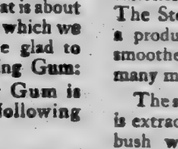

PEPPERMINT IN RED WRAPPER CINNAMON IN BLUE WRAPPER

First Prize $1,000
Second Prize $500

Third Prize	$250.00	700 Prizes—each, Box of 20 five-cent packages of Sterling Gum.
7 Prizes—each	$25.00	7000 Prizes—each, Box of 10 five-cent packages of Sterling Gum.
70 Prizes—each	$2.50	

Conditions of the Contest

Sterling Gum Company employees cannot enter this contest.

If two answers are entitled to the same prize, the full amount of the prize will be paid to each.

All answers must come in on a postal card. On the back of the postal card write nothing but your 7 Point suggestion (six words or less) and your name and address. The postal may be mailed in an envelope if you choose.

Mail answers to
Sterling Prize Judges
Room 310, 405 Lexington Ave.
New York City

You may send in as many suggestions for Point 7 as you choose. But each suggestion must be written on a postal card as directed above.

Contest Closes

All answers must be received in New York by midnight of May 15, 1916.

Answers will not be examined by the judges until after that date. The judges, therefore, cannot mail acknowledgments of the suggestions received.

Judges

The prizes will be awarded by the following committee of five well-known men:

John A. Sleicher, Editor of Leslie's Weekly.

Edgar Sisson, Editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Jno. M. Siddall, Editor of The American Magazine.

Frederick L. Collins, Editor of McClure's Magazine.

Robert H. Davis, Editor of Munsey's Magazine.

Announcement of Awards

The winners of the first 80 prizes will be announced in the July first issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Please do not write to the judges. They cannot correspond with individual contestants. Just make a note now of the date on which the prize winners will be announced in the Saturday Evening Post.

Now put on your thinking cap. Get your family to help you. Send in as many suggestions as you want to. All will be considered in awarding these many prizes. Do not write the Sterling Gum Company regarding the contest or its conditions as all suggestions will be judged by the Prize Committee named above.

The Sterling Gum Co., Inc., New York
The Sterling Gum Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto

Ask the man who owns one

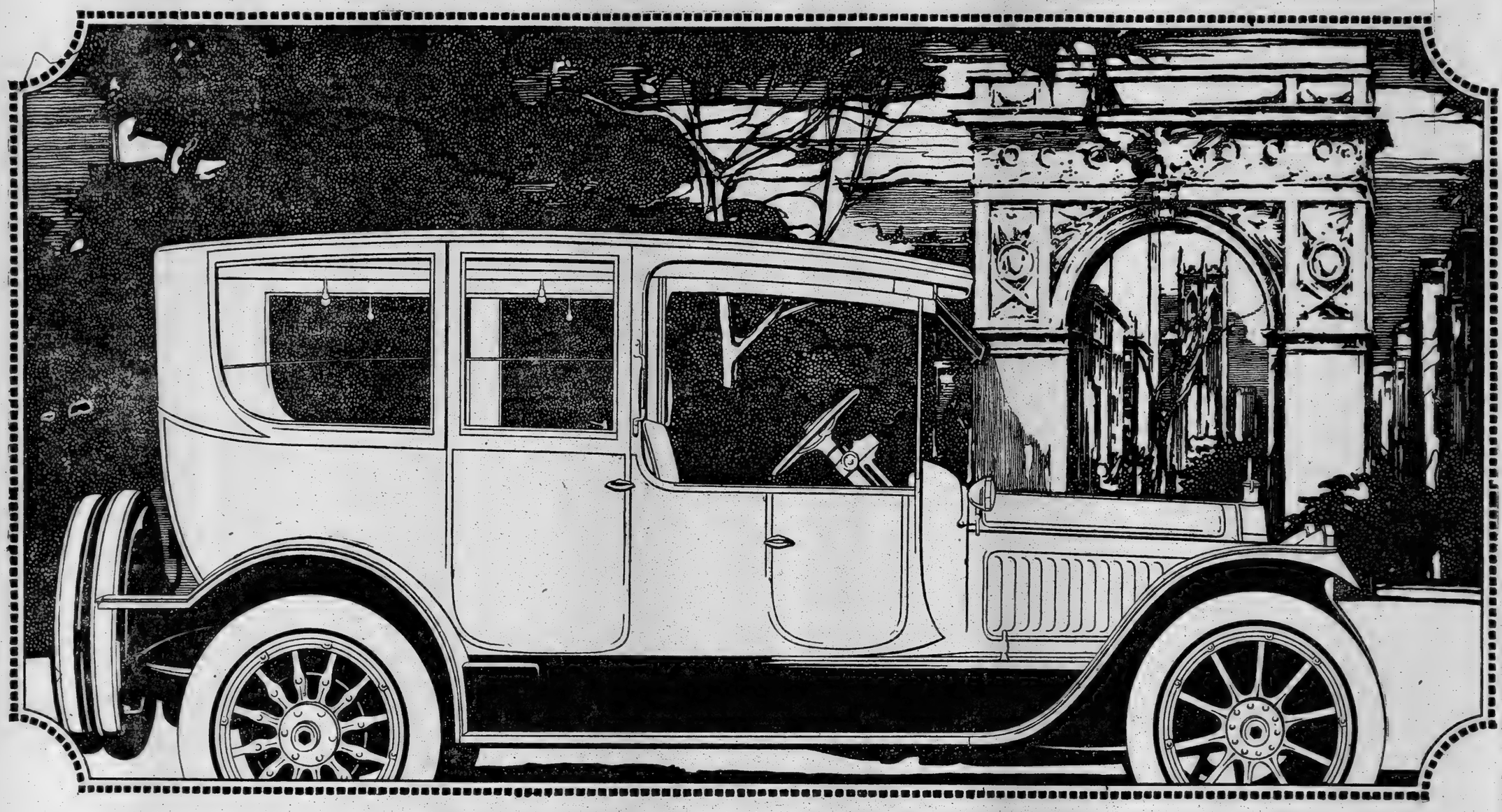

Claim Your Heritage

The fine enclosed car should embody four qualities.

COMFORT, first of all—comfort in every sense that security, ease and engaging surroundings can mean.

LUXURY—the luxury of exquisite harmonies in line, form, fabrics and tones.

DISTINCTION—as expressed in a conveyance that at all times and in any company adequately bespeaks its owner s estate.

ACTIVITY—the ability to go anywhere, anytime: to meet and master any situation in town or country travel.

The principles of enclosed car elegance are a heritage from its aristocratic forerunner, the private coach.

In Packard Twin-Six enclosed cars these principles are preserved. More—they are fostered, developed, amplified.

Packard enclosed bodies are dustproof, stormproof, rattleproof. They are quietly and surely fashionable, free from specious effect. Summer or winter, they afford the highest protection and refinement.

They properly crown the most efficient automobile mechanism ever sent upon a highway—the Packard Twin-Six chassis.

The superior smoothness, faster pick-up and increased ability of the twelve-cylinder motor give Packard Twin-Six enclosed cars dash, alacrity, eagerness—*the spirit of the open car.*

They will file through massed traffic, take hills at a rush or at a velvet march, cover levels at racing speed or in a saunter—with the same silent and amazing ease.

They are the supreme product of a company that, for seventeen years, has served satisfactorily the most exacting clientele in the world.

The dictates of the most fastidious of GEORGE WASHINGTON'S *day could not bring forth so notable a combination of beauty and utility.*

▪ ▪ ▪

The 1-35—Wheelbase 135 ins. Thirteen styles of open and enclosed bodies:

Limousine or Landaulet, seven passengers	$4600	Limousine or Landaulet, six passengers	$4550
Limousine or Landaulet, cab sides	$4650	Brougham, four passengers	$4600
Imperial Limousine, seven passengers	$4800	Any standard open car	$3150

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

The 1-25—Wheelbase 125 ins. Nine styles of open and enclosed bodies:

Limousine or Landaulet, six passengers	$4150	Coupe, three passengers	$3700
Brougham, four passengers	$4200	Any standard open car	$2750

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Broadway at Sixty-first Street ▪ BRANCHES *at Brooklyn, Newark, Hartford, Springfield, Buffalo, Erie*

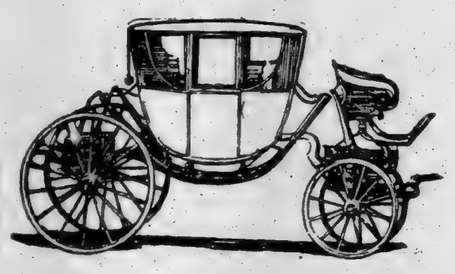

Packard

TWIN-SIX

SENATE SETS DATE FOR ARMY BILL VOTE

Orders Final Action on April 18 —Hint of National Guard Compromise.

MAY TRADE VOLUNTEER PLAN

Report of Possible Agreement for Larger Standing Army and the House Federalized Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Senate today made greater progress in considering the defense program than had been made in any week previously. It was agreed by unanimous consent that the bill continuing the sugar duty should be disposed of on Tuesday next, and that the Army Reorganization bill should be disposed of on the Tuesday following, April 18. With these agreements entered the Senate laid aside the Military bill long enough to pass the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, carrying about $33,000,000. As the appropriation bills must be passed before adjournment, they are regarded almost as part of the defense program, and the Sugar bill, which will provide some of the needed revenues, is essential.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who has been doing his best to expedite the Army bill's consideration, was delighted with the success of his efforts. The only possible delay that now can overtake the two bills in the Senate covered by today's agreement is an extension of perhaps one day in the debate on each, for a clause in the unanimous-consent agreement permitting five-minute speeches after the hours set for voting might postpone final disposition for one day.

After the Sugar bill is out of the way general debate will continue on the Army bill until Friday, when a ten-minute limit on speeches will become effective. This rule will continue until the following Tuesday afternoon, when the time for each speech will be cut in half.

It is probably under this severe restriction that most of the remaining points at issue in the Military bill will be fought out in the Senate. Except for an effort that may be made by enemies of the volunteer army provision to force another vote on that section when the bill comes into the open Senate from the Committee of the Whole, the chief struggle will be to reduce or strike out the privisions for increasing the pay of the National Guard.

Assail Guard's Lobby.

The efforts of National Guardsmen to defeat the volunteer army section have been roundly denounced on the floor of the Senate by members of both parties as lobbying of an offensive kind. It was said to day that these efforts had weakened the National Guard's support, and that some Senators who had been prepared to work for the Guard's increased pay were now willing to let things take their course.

Mr. Chamberlain, who naturally stands by the proposals of pay embodied in the Senate committee's bill, which are, however, materially lower than those in the measure passed by the House, is fully aware of this situation. When the volunteer section was under debate he said that the lobbying of the National Guard almost inclined him to "put the guard out of business." But the opposition aroused by the methods of the National Guard he believes is unorganized, and he thinks in the end, though only after a sharp tussle, the pay provisions of the Senate bill, in which $500 a year is the maximum for any officer of the National Guard, will be retained.

Friends of the volunteer proposal have not been lulled to a sense of security by the narrow victory they won in retaining the section by a vote of 36 to 34. One of them said today that the motion to strike the section from the bill probably would be renewed at a later stage, and of course the change of a few votes would be fatal.

Friends of the volunteer provision believe that the National Guard, although it is weaker in the South than in most other parts of the country, is holding the Southern Senators in line against the volunteer provision. The supporters of the volunteer idea say that while the Southern Senators, who voted against the provision, were anxious to have it appear at home that they voted because of the remote possibility that negro regiments might be formed in the South, they really were influenced by pressure from the National Guard. According to this view most of the Southern Senators realize that the injection of the race question into the discussion is absurd, but wish to use that suggestion, which came from Senator Lewis of Illinois, as a cloak for their surrender to the organized militia of their States.

Compromise Plan Predicted.

An apparently well-founded belief exists at the capital that the National Guard section of the Hay Army Reorganization bill will figure in a trade between the Senate and House conferees when the Army bill goes to conference, and that the section will be retained. The report is that the Senate will accept something like the National Guard provisions in exchange for the acceptance by the House of the larger army proposed in the Senate measure.

When the House passed the Hay bill with a provision for a standing army of 140,000 men and refused to strike out the National Guard section, which had been attacked as "pork barrel" legislation in a preparedness measure, one of the well-informed members of the House, who advocated a larger army, said:

"We will get a bigger army eventually. It is my understanding that when the showdown comes the House will agree to accept an army of 160,000 to 200,000 men, (the Chamberlain bill provides 178,000,) and the Senate in return will take the House authorization for a federalization of the National Guard."

The same authority said that in the process of elimination between the houses the Senate provision for a volunteer army would go by the boards.

It is believed by those of the "inner circle" of the House that the cardinal differences between the groups of conferees will centre about the size of the regular army and the federalization of the National Guard, which is the net project of Chairman Hay of the House Military Affairs Committee and apparently of the House itself. A fair exchange, it is reasoned by those accustomed to the ways of conference committees, will be the acceptance by the House of the bigger army item if the Senate will take the National Guard scheme.

Much depends, of course, upon the result of the fight that will be made in the Senate on the National Guard section. If the Senate should record itself overwhelmingly against the House provision it would stiffen the backs of the Senate conferees and might result either in a conference deadlock or the refusal of the Senate finally to accept a conference report containing the $75,000,000 National Guard authorization.

Representative Augustus P. Gardner led an unsuccessful House fight against the Hay proposal. He contended that vast sums of money were about to be expended for "forty-eight little armies" that would be controlled in the last analysis by State officers and probably dominated by State politics.

Nevertheless it is a fact that the House is wedded to the National Guard's "federalization" and its defeat must be accomplished by a firm stand of the Senate. The National Guard section of the Hay bill carries out, in effect, the "militia pay bill" idea that has been strong in the lower chamber for years. It has had powerful backing by the constituencies of the House members. The charge that officers and men of the National Guard would receive pay for a few hours' work out of proportion to the amount of time and money given and received by men and officers of the regular army had no influence apparently in the House.

It is denied, however, that a "joker" in the Hay bill would give officers of the National Guard, who have served by attending forty-eight drills per year, a rank exceeding that of the West Pointer with four years of steady service behind him.

"No Jokers" Kahn Asserts.

Representative Julius Kahn, ranking Republican member of the House Military Affairs Committee, said when this construction of the bill was brought to his attention:

"There are no 'jokers' in the bill, so far as I know. There is a difference of opinion, of course, between those who advocate the federalized National Guard and the Federal volunteer system. The House approved the National Guard idea.

"As to a National Guard man outranking an officer of the regular army it may be said that there is little danger along this line. The bill plainly provides that a National Guardsman does not get a place unless he is appointed by the President to fill a vacancy in the army, and the bill specifically states that West Point graduates shall be given preference in the filling of vacancies.

"If the National Guard is called into the service, all officers must be recommissioned by the President and officers of the National Guard would have to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"All vacancies in the regular army must be filled first by the available graduates of West Point, and if the Second Lieutenant of West Point is better qualified than the First or Second Lieutenant of the National Guard he would get the prior recognition. This is plainly required in the bill, and the President receives authority to make the appointments, keeping in mind always that West Pointers are to have the preference. I do not see how it can be figured that the National Guard provision is subversive of ambition at West Point."

Mr. Kahn also pointed out that National Guard officers, in their own organizations, were appointed after passing an examination prescribed by the War Department, and there was no opportunity anywhere along the line for discrimination against the West Pointer, because the President would dictate the commissions in the event the services of the National Guard were required.

Nitrate Projects Debated.

Debate in the Senate today was confined to the Government nitrate plant projects. None of the pending amendments was voted on. Senator Kenyon expressed himself in favor of the plan offered by Senator Smith of South Carolina for the appropriation of $15,000,000 for a nitrate plant, the site and process to be determined by the War Department. The Iowa Senator said that Senator Underwood's proposal for an investigation to select the best site was so framed that it might as well direct specifically that the plan for a plant at Mussel Shoal, Ala., be carried out.

Senator Lewis took the Senate to task for the time it was devoting to consideration of the bill.

"The conduct of the Senate," he said, "manifests a disposition to avoid responsibility. We should either surround the country with force or we should announce to the country that force is not needed and direct our attention to the discussion of legislation for the advancement of the nation's civil life."

Saying the diplomatic situation was precarious, and that the Mexican problem "multiplied embarrassments," Senator Lewis added: "We cannot utter a doctrine and ignore its execution."

The reference to Mexico drew from Senator Chamberlain and Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, statements that the Army Reorganization bill had no relation whatever to the situation beyond the border.

"I would have the people in Mexico understand," said Senator Stone, "that the movement to increase the power of the United States would have been just as great even if Mexico were one wide field of peace and prosperity."

NO LOBBY, FOSTER SAYS.

National Guard Leader Denies Charges Made in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—For the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, General J. Clifford R. Foster of the Florida National Guard has written to Senator Lee of Maryland denying charges made on the floor of the Senate that the guardsmen were lobbying against the volunteer provision in the Army bill. General Foster's letter says in part:

"Those composing it (the Executive Committee) have not sought to interview or called upon any Senator or Representative except when specially invited to do so. The writer has not written or spoken to either of the Senators or Representatives of his own State upon the subject of military legislation, a privilege that probably would not have been denied him.

"No printed matter has been gotten out or circulated. No headquarters is maintained; no publicity agent is employed, and no propaganda put forth.

"The members of Congress have not been circularized and their mail has not been burdened with letters from this committee.

"The above humiliating confession as to these further defects in the National Guard system, indicating lack of efficiency in the methods of influencing legislation which are recognized and practiced by the experts, is unwillingly wrung from us.

"On the other hand, practically every other branch of the military service has its 'league' for promotion, with paid publicity agents actively at work extending their propaganda. The President of one of the patriotic preparedness leagues recently employed a whole page in a Washington paper to warn the House of Representatives against legislating for the development of the National Guard and sent each member one or more letters.

"Presumably that newspaper space was not donated for the purpose. The organization referred to and the many others of similar character, rendered kin by a system of interlocking Directorates which would put the Standard Oil system to blush, is expending thousands of dollars in extending its propaganda against the long-established volunteer military system of this country and in favor of conscription and universal compulsory military service."

CALLS IT "PORK" FOR GUARD.

Senate Army Bill Provisions Extravagant, Former Lieutenant Says.

The militia pay features of the Chamberlain Army bill are designed to take the place of the River and Harbor and Public Buildings bills in "pork barrel" legislation, according to J. B. W. Gardiner, a former Lieutenant in the United States Army.

"As has been published," Mr. Gardiner said yesterday, "the Chamberlain bill proposes an annual appropriation that will amount to $75,000,000 for the National Guard, out of which 300,000 officers and troops will receive regular salaries. The present regular army appropriation amounts to about $100,000,000 a year, and provides for an army, at war strength, of about 100,000 men. The members of the militia will devote one and one-half hours a day for forty-eight days to the service each year, and the regular army men give all of their time to the service. The bill, therefore, would spend three-quarters of the regular army appropriation to obtain three times as many men as there are in the regular army, the men of the militia being less than 1 per cent. soldiers and the regular army men being 100 per cent. soldiers.

"The militia is now maintained under the so-called Dick act, and about $8,000,000 is appropriated annually for its support. The Government is obligated, under the Dick act, to equip the National Guard with ordnance and quartermaster supplies, which remain the property of the United States, for which the National Guard is required to account to the proper bureau heads in Washington. According to these accountings, about $1,125,000 worth of Government supplies intrusted to the National Guard are missing and can't be found or recovered.

"The custom in distributing these supplies is for the Federal bureau head in Washington to send them to the bureau head in any State, who divides them among the National Guard units under him. Reports on the receipt and location of property are made out by the unit commanders of the National Guard, who send them to the State bureau head, who, in turn, sends them to the Federal officer in Washington. If these reports of property received and in use do not agree with the list made out by the Federal officer when he issued the property, there is no way in which the Federal officer can force an accounting for every piece missing. As the Governor of each State is the head of the National Guard in that State the Federal officer has to appeal to him, but as no Governor can be mandamused the Federal officer is powerless to do anything more than utter vain complaints.

"Now, let any one interested figure out this proposition. If, on an appropriation of $8,000,000 a year, the National Guard is $1,125,000 short in its accountings for Government property, how much shortage will there be on an appropriation of $75,000,000 a year?

"The highest pay earned by any enlisted man in the regular army is $75 a month, and the highest pay that a guardsman may earn under the bill is $120 a year. The man in the regular army gives 365 days of the year, and therefore earns about $2.45 a day. The guardsman gives the equivalent of three days' service, and therefore receives an average of $40 a day. This comparison applies only to the best-paid men in the regular army. The bill provides that, when the total does not exceed $120 a year, guardsmen shall be reimbursed at a rate equal to 25 per cent. of the initial pay * * * for enlisted men of corresponding grades of the regular army.'

"Furthermore, the contract to which the Federal Government agrees, after appropriating $75,000,000, according to the bill, is not a contract with the National Guard as such, nor with the Governor of any State. The contract is between the Government and each individual guardsman who receives the pay, so that the Government will have 250,000 contracts with as many individuals and all of the difficulties of enforcement attached thereto. This means that the National Guard does not have to go into the service of the Government as a body, but that each man in the body will be obligated as an individual unit.

"The sum of the whole thing is that the bill violates the essential principle that national defense, to be effectual, must be under national control. But this bill is not aimed at national defense. It is a substitute for the completely discredited Rivers and Harbors and Public Buildings bills. It is just pork barrel legislation. It simply provides $75,000,000 for distribution among voters."

Mr. Gardiner said that in his opinion the bill would not be passed by the Senate because the public would realize its true nature and unite in sentiment against it.

TO TRAIN MEN TO COMMAND.

New Drilling Organization Will Use Brooklyn Armory.

A new drilling organization, to be known as the Business Men's Military Instruction Camp, to provide one night's training each week to the busy men of New York, is now in process of formation. The headquarters of the organization is 41 Park Row, and it is said that the number of enlistments has far exceeded expectations and that active work will begin in a few days. The prospectus describes the organization and its aims as follows:

The Organization.—Business and professional men seeking military knowledge for the benefit of home and country under the direction of competent officers.

Aim.—To prepare men of the required intellectual standard to act as commissioned officers in either the regular army, National Guard, volunteer service, reserve corps, or as drill instructors.

To have a trained body of leaders to cooperate with the authorities for protection of New York and its environs in the event of serious trouble.

Present Program.—Infantry instruction is given at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, each Tuesday at 8 P. M.

Military map reading and sketching are given at the Manual Training High School, Seventh Avenue and Fourth Street, Brooklyn, each Wednesday at 8 P. M.

Tentative Future Program.—As soon as the weather permits all work will be out of doors. Infantry work in all its branches will be carried on. Close and extended order drills, patrols, advance guards, map sketching, and problems in minor tactics will be given.

There are no dues. Attendance at but one drill a week is required. The cost of a uniform is approximately $9. The textbooks required cost about $1.50.

Captain J. A. Anderson, 41 Park Row, is the Adjutant of the organization, and information can be obtained from him at that address.

RATIFY NICARAGUAN TREATY.

State Department Notified of Action Taken by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—American Minister Jefferson in Nicaragua today advised the State Department that the Nicaraguan Senate had unanimously ratified the treaty with the United States granting this Government an exclusive option on the Nicaraguan Canal route and naval bases in the Bay of Fonseca for $3,000,000.

Minister Jefferson stated that the other branch of the Nicaraguan Congress probably would vote on the treaty next week.

BOTH PRISON BILLS MAY GO TO WHITMAN

Move in Assembly to Allow Governor to Decide Between Sage and Towner Measures.

CHANCE FOR OPEN HEARING

Advocates of Beekman and Wingdale Sites Lined Up for a Fight This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—The question of whether a Legislature can take home as a piece of "pork" the new prison which is to replace Sing Sing promises the liveliest fight of the session on the floor of the Assembly this week. On the one side are arrayed prison reform advocates who have fought for years to replace Sing Sing and who favor Senator Henry M. Sage's bill, which provides for a commission to choose between the site at Beekman and the site at Wingdale, both in Dutchess County.

On the other side is arrayed Senator James A. Towner, an experienced and able politician, in whose district are both of the sites, but who wants the new prison built at Wingdale.

Senator Towner has been working quietly among the lawmakers, and how effectively is known by the fact that he passed his bill in the Senate last week by a vote of 40 to 3, while the activities of Senator Sage with the help of Elon R. Brown, President pro tem., scheduled only 26 votes to 15 for the Sage bill.

Both measures probably will be on the Assembly calendar next week, either Wednesday or Thursday. They are now in the Assembly Committee on Rules, and in all likelihood the Towner bill will be reported. Mr. Towner says he has enough votes to pass his bill in the Assembly, and he does not believe Senator Sage's bill will be passed.

Although protests against the Towner bill are pouring in from prison reform advocates there is no opportunity for another hearing before members of the Legislature. The bills are out of the hands of the Senate, and the Assembly season for hearings ended on March 27 when the Committee on Rules took control of all legislation. But there is an opportunity for a hearing before Governor Whitman, and it is expected that a request for it will be filed with the executive if the Towner bill passes. There is considerable talk among members of the Assembly of passing both bills and putting the decision squarely up to the Governor.

One of the factors in the situation emphasized by Senator Sage in his debate in the Senate last week, when he urged that a committee of experts be allowed to decide which was the better site, was that Beekman was many acres larger than Wingdale, which hasn't enough acreage to serve as a farm prison. That means the purchase of more acres and the holders of those acres are constituents of Senator Towner.

There are other differences in the bills. The Sage bill provides for a commission of five, consisting of the Superintendent of Prisons, the Superintendent of Public Works, the State Architect, and two members to be appointed by the Governor. This commission would decide on the site and the type of buildings to be constructed. There is no pay attached to the jobs. Public competition for the choice of architects also is provided for. Senator Sage spent six months in the preparation of his measure.

The Towner bill also provides for a commission of five, consisting of the Superintendent of Prisons and four other men, to be appointed by the Governor. They are to receive $10 a day. The Towner bill says that the prison must be built at Wingdale, and does not provide for competitive plans, but directs that the commission may designate an architect. Senator Towner wants the job to go to William Beardsley of Troy, who has already received $100,000 for plans which were not used.

Since 1906, when the Legislature voted to have a new prison to replace Sing Sing, the State has spent $750,000 on the project, and all it has gained is a long-continued squabble. Bear Mountain was acquired and abandoned, in compliance with Mrs. E. H. Harriman's bequest to the Interstate Palisades Park; Wingdale was bought and construction was started, but was abandoned by Governor Dix. Wingdale was bought in 1910. Beekman was bought by the State in 1912 for a tramp farm colony—a project which has since been abandoned.

COL. DUNN CALLED HOME.

Military Attache at Rome Will Be Judge Advocate at Border.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Colonel George M. Dunn, now Military Attaché to the American Embassy at Rome, has been ordered to San Antonio, Texas, to become Judge Advocate General of the Southern Department. He will be succeeded at Rome by Captain Elvin R. Heiberg, Sixth Cavalry, now on duty in the office of the Chief of Staff at the War Department.

Captain Alexander M. Miller, Eleventh Cavalry, who has been on duty at the American Embassy at London, has been ordered to assume the duties of Military Attaché there until an officer of field rank can be sent to replace Lieut.-Col. George O. Squier of the Signal Corps, who was recently ordered home.

PUT ON CONSULTING BOARD.

Dr. Bacon of Pennsylvania Will Also Look After Preparedness.

PITTSBURGH, April 8.—It became known here today that Dr. Raymond F. Bacon, Director of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh, has been appointed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels as an associate member of the Naval Consulting Board and a Director on the board of the organization for industrial preparedness in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Bacon was also notified by Dr. Charles H. Herty, President of the American Chemical Society, that he was to have charge of chemical preparedness in Pennsylvania.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

The convention of New York laymen, connected with Laymen's Missionary Movement, will open at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Hippodrome. Afternoon and evening meetings will be held tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

There will be a Kosher dinner this evening in honor of Jacob de Haas at Vienna Hall, 133 East Fifty-eighth Street.

"The Bitter Cry of New York's Underfed School Children" will be discussed this evening at the Church of the Messiah by Edward F. Brown.

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URGE VOLUNTEER ARMY UNDER SENATE'S PLAN

Federal Control Principle Is Vital to Nation, Says Spokesman of Plattsburg Contingent.

The volunteer army section of the Chamberlain bill, which the National Guard of the country is opposing bitterly, continued yesterday to claim the attention of guardsmen and regulars. Members of the National Guard indignantly deny that they are maintaining a lobby in Washington to aid in the defeat of Section 56, the volunteer army section, of the Chamberlain bill, and say that their activity in the matter has been strictly proper, the purpose of which is the defeat of legislation which they assert has as its ultimate object the elimination of the National Guard as one of the great military organizations of the country.

Men interested in the Plattsburg Camp say that they have no feeling in the matter that is antagonistic to the Guard, and that so far as they are concerned they are friendly to the Guard system and want to see it made a great deal stronger and more efficient than it is at present. The Plattsburg men, however, support Section 56, and they frankly say that they are doing everything possible to have it retained in any bill that may be passed by Congress.

"The Senate bill, (Section 56,)" says Grenville Clark of the Executive Committee of the Military Training Camps Association in a bulletin just issued by the association, "does not specifically mention training camps, but authorizes the President to organize a Federal volunteer force in times of peace under some of the provisions of the Volunteer act, which now operates only in time of war. The importance of the Senate provision for the Federal volunteers is that it embodies the 'Federal principle,' that is, the principle of undivided Federal organization and control of our reserve citizen forces, as opposed to the system of divided State and Federal control of State militias, on which the House Militia Pay bill is based. It was on this vital issue that Secretary Garrison resigned.

"The Senate provision still gives hope that some effective Federal citizen reserve will be created, and that the country will not be committed to a system of paid State forces under only partial Federal control. The indications are that the great issue of the 'Federal principle' will be fought out in the conference committee of the two Houses.

"If our training camp idea stands for anything, it stands for the principle that the nation must organize and control absolutely its military forces without interference from the States, and it is safe to say that the members of the First Training Regiment, (the Plattsburg veterans,) will unanimously hope for the adoption of the Senate bill embodying that principle.

"Many of those interested in the subject believe that the establishment of the principle of Federal control is more difficult and at present more important than the question of universal training. It would be of comparatively small value, (even if it were possible,) to establish universal training under forty-eight different sets of laws in forty-eight States, while if it is once definitely settled that our military forces are to be under the sole control of the nation the question of how to raise those forces in an equitable and effective way under a universal system will be relatively simple. It is this vitally important issue between State and Federal control that will shortly be determined in Congress, and the ultimate fate of the Federal training movement is bound up with it.

"It is to be hoped that members of the regiment will do what they can by writing to their Senators or otherwise to secure the adoption of Section 56 of the Senate bill. The provision was framed largely as the result of the success of our camps, which indicated the existence of a Federal spirit seeking expression. It marks a long and vital step forward on the road to a really sound and satisfactory system, and if the 'Plattsburg ideal' results in the enactment of this part of the legislation, it will have done a national service."

It was announced yesterday that beginning next Saturday the members of the Plattsburg regiment, resident in New York and vicinity, will begin field training under the command of Captain G. H. White, U. S. A., at Governors Island. The drill will be held every Saturday during the month, beginning at 2:30 P. M.

The Union Trust Company announced yesterday that those of its employes who take the Plattsburg training next Summer will receive full pay during their period of instruction.

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SENATE TALK ON COOKING.

Smoot Wants All Girls Taught How to Manage a Home.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—"The American garbage can is the fattest in all the world," declared Senator Smoot to the Senate today, injecting into the discussion on preparedness a plea for preparedness for good housekeeping and better homes. Senator Smoot urged action on his bill for increased appropriations for home economics, "to prepare the girls and mothers of the country for their life duties."

"If I had a dozen daughters and was able to give each of them a million dollars the day of their marriage, I would still want each to know how to cook, make her own clothes, and, in fact, be a superior housekeeper," said the Senator.

"I cannot understand why girls of the working classes are ashamed to confess any rather pride themselves upon their ignorance of the simplest form of cooking. Then, after marriage, they bewail their fate if their husbands, tormented by dyspepsia, seek relief at the restaurant or in many cases in strong drink.

"It is a crime, and is wicked in the sight of God, to have the products of the farm made next to useless by poor cooking. Tens of thousands of homes are ruined by helpless and ignorant housekeepers, and the American garbage can is the fattest in all the world.

"Every girl should know what to eat, how to eat, and how to cook. An old lady about to pass to her future reward was asked while on her deathbed by her pastor which of all the Divine mercies she was most thankful for at such a time, and she replied: 'Well, I have always enjoyed my victuals.'"

In a short investigation the Senator said he found domestic science was not taught in any one of six nationally known colleges for women, which he named.

"And in nearly all of these schools," said he, "four years of preparatory Latin are positively required. Perhaps it can be expressed better by saying that these colleges consider proficiency in a dead language of more importance than proficiency in a modern language. This simply means that our leading schools for girls do not teach the one thing that every girl should be taught, namely, how to manage a home. I am in full sympathy with the splendid work accomplished by our magnificent schools for girls. I believe in the refining influences they exert on students. I am an advocate of highest education possible for women, but I do believe no woman's education is complete until she knows how and could, if required, manage a home successfully."

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Every Hat in Our Shop Without Reserve At Half Regular Prices

All Hats That Were $6.50 Reduced to 3.00

All Hats That Were $10.00 Reduced to 5.00

All Hats That Were $15.00 Reduced to 7.50

Greatest values of the season; Lisere, Leghorns, Milans, trimmed with Paradise, Flowers, &c. Many faced with Crepe Georgette or Taffeta.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Have completed a charming collection of

Imported Neckwear

Exquisite hand-embroidered patterns in linen and net

French Neck Ruffs

In Marabout, Ostrich and Tulle

Veils and Veilings

In the newest meshes

New Handbags

In Bead Embroidery and Silks

Gloves

Including a wide range of sizes

Many attractive novelties for Easter Gifts.

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

Lee-Morris Co.

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Fifth Avenue's Newest Fashion Shop

HAS WON the approval of Fashion's enthusiastic seekers of individuality and character in the new modes. All expressed admiration for the beautiful things displayed on the various floors.

Six distinct shops with distinctive styles.

The Shop for Coats — Fourth Floor.
The Shop for Suits — Third Floor.
The Shop for Misses — Third Floor
The Shop for Waists — Main Floor.
The Shop for Millinery — Second Floor.
The Shop for Dresses — Third Floor

Exquisite Easter Suits—Coats—Gowns

Millinery

A LAVISH Representation of the Latest Developments IN ULTRA Fashionable SUITS

For Women and Misses

22.50
25.00
29.75
35.00
AND UP TO 95.00

Poiret Twill—Callot Checks
Mannish Serge—Velour de Laine
Yorkshire Check—Wool Jersey
Taffeta Composee—Poplin de Laine

Swagger Top Coats

17.50 19.25 29.75 39.75

Taffeta, Satin, Silk Poplin, Bolivia, Velour de Laine, Velour Checks and Scotch Mixtures for Dress, Street, Motor and Sports Wear in an extensive variety to meet every style want.

200 Beautiful Hats

Go on Sale Monday 7.50

Rare charm and individual exclusiveness expressed in every dainty line: richly garnished in a broad variety of trimmings portraying Springtime thought in an unequalled display.

AVIATORS IN MEXICO GAMBLE WITH DEATH

Army Officers Encounter Gusty Winds and Pockets in the Rarefied Atmosphere.

THEIR MOTORS LACK POWER

In the Bitter Cold, Flying Men Use Chamois Face Masks—Wrap Ankles in Tire Tape.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 4.—The aviators with the American expedition in Mexico have no sinecure. With low-power machines of a type that has been condemned for military service by the armies of Europe, they are daily performing feats which they themselves admit are perilous, but which are necessary down here at present because the army has no better machines with which to supply them.

The military value of the aeroplane has been demonstrated all over again by this campaign, and demonstrated so conclusively that the army cannot wait for the new and more powerful machines that it has ordered, but must make constant use of its present equipment until the new aeroplanes arrive, despite the fact that the little machines now doing srvice here are coming to be known among the army men as "suicide aeroplanes."

There are half a dozen of them flying about in Mexico doing valuable scout duty and more valuable duty as couriers for military messages from base to base in Mexico and from the main field base at Casas Grandes to the expeditionary base here. Eight started from here a little more than two weeks ago, but two were wrecked within twenty-four hours and have been destroyed. It was almost a miracle, the aviators say, that Lieut. Willis, whose machine was smashed, escaped uninjured, and that Lieut. Bowen got off with no greater physical injury than a broken nose and a black eye. And that none of the men has met his death yet is also considered lucky, for they are flying over mountains and mountain passes that reach up to within a few hundred feet of the altitude records for these machines, and in the rarfied atmosphere of these altitudes the driving force of the propellers is almost lost. Sometimes it is entirely lost, if there is a little breeze in the wrong direction, and after futile battling with the air currents the aviator has to give up and return to one of the field bases to try to figure out another route to carry his dispatches.

Air Pockets and Winds.

Treacherous gusts of wind, too, make these high mountain passes of Chihauhua exceedingly dangerous. But the American airmen have won the admiration of all the army officers here and in the field. They have bucked the air currents and plunged through the numerous air pockets which the irregular contour of the land creates, and have pitched themselves over the high hurdles without making any comment except to express hope that their work will prove to the American public that the aeroplane constitutes a very important part of the army's equipment.

"Those fellows surely are good soldiers," Major W. R. Sample, the Commander of the base of operations, said in talking about them with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. "They seem ready to try anything. Young Gorrel reported to me the other morning, saluted, and said: 'I've got a broken wing, Major, but I think I can make it by flying under the clouds.' And Gorrell meant it, for he had flown from Ascension to Casas Grandes and from Casas Grandes back here to Columbus with that broken wing patched up with tire tape."

One of these aviators, who has just returned here with dispatches and some provisions for the men in the field, was a fair example. Without show of bravado he made the casual comment: "If I'm not killed on this trip I hope to get a 160-horsepower engine on the next trip." He said this would be somewhat safer, but that the important feature was that much more work could be done with the aeroplanes at the front when they had this more powerful engines. These engines are slowly being installed in the machines here, only two of them having been put in thus far.

There has been much said about the suffering among the infantrymen and the cavalrymen on account of the cold nights in the mountains in Chihuahua. The nights are rather sharp even here, where the altitude is just a little more than 4,000 feet, and occasionally it snows at night, and correspondents who brought along Palm Beach clothes to "cover" the campaign in Mexico have made a raid on the quartermaster and are wearing army sweaters instead. The tropical weather is confined to daytime. Many of the places which the expedition has reached in Mexico, however, are 7,000 feet high or more, while there are peaks 9,000 feet high, and from here the mountains can often be seen to be snow capped in the early morning. And the aviator has a harder time of it than the cavalrymen or the foot soldier on account of the cold.

Start at Dawn in Cold.

An hour before daybreak the aviator in the field is awakened by one of the night sentries. The mechanicians, of whom there are ninety-three in the field at present and seven at the aviation headquarters here, go to the aeroplanes at once and heat water to the boiling point for the radiators, for the radiators are drained each night to keep them from freezing. Even with the water heated before it is poured in, the aviators have frequent trouble with their engines at the start on account of the cold. By the time these helpers have the machines in order the aviators have dressed and had breakfast, and at daybreak they all fly into the air together. Then they head off toward the various destinations.

The cold is intense during these early morning flights, the aviators say. The propeller is directly in front of the airmen, and the blast from it drives into the face of the pilot with force the equivalent to a 100-mile hurricane. On March 31 one of the aviators flew from Casas Grandes to Columbus in an hour and forty minutes during a driving hail storm. One of the men in the field, the same day, was nearly frozen when he descended. He had delivered his dispatches before descending, however. It took him half a day to get into condition to fly again, and four or five hours of washing his hands in cold water to get the numbness out of them, for they had become senseless in the cold while gripped in rigid position during his long flight.

On some mornings, the aviators say, there are thick fog banks in the passes between the mountain peaks, and these must be flown through by compass. In clear weather they can see for thirty or forty miles when 5,000 feet in the air, but on these mornings they can scarcely see the fronts of their machines.

There are several little features of his attire during his service in this high country that show the ingenuity of the American army airmen. Heretofore the army has not supplied mufflers, and so the aviators in Mexico are wearing bath towels for mufflers. Despite their tight breeches and leather puttees the cold wind got in about their ankles, and so now they are wrapping their ankles in tire tape. The hail felt like red hot pellets when hammered into their faces by their propellers, and so they have devised chamois face guards which, combined with their goggles and football helmets, make them look like European soldiers prepared for a gas attack.

LOGS KEPT BY AVIATORS.

Valuable Data Being Compiled in the Punitive Campaign.

By FRANK B. ELSER,

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO, April 8, (by Aeroplane and Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., April 8.)—Logs of the performances of every aeroplane attached to the United States punitive expedition are being kept by the aviators—data which promises to be of great value to the army. Eight new machines, four Curtiss and four Sturtevant, are expected within a fortnight. Meantime the airmen must continue their reconnoissance trips with the old craft available. Low powered and dangerous as these machines are, the aviators, by dint of perseverance and daily risk, have accomplished wonders, and without them the expedition could not have moved with the dispatch that it has.

The blistering hot days, the freezing cold nights, and the desolated, Villista-infested country in which the aviators may be forced any moment to land, require them to carry a variety of equipment undreamed of by the fliers attached to the European aero corps. On every flight the men down here take the following equipment: Arctic sleeping bag, elderdown comforter, two heavy army blankets, special canteen holding a gallon, emergency tool kit, collapsible bucket for gas, oil, or water; funnel, two map cases for pilot and observer, two compasses, emergency rations for two, field glasses, extra goggles, flashlight and extra battery, motor and propeller covers, tie-down bands to secure the aeroplane when landing, mess kit, a cavalry lariat for use in emergency, a Winchester automatic and a Colt's automatic pistol.

Each machine carries oil and gas for a four-hour flight, roughly 250 miles, under fairly normal conditions. To date most of the flights have been made by pilots alone. This means that if they are forced to land they must make repairs unassisted, meanwhile keeping a close eye on any natives who may happen to be about, and placating them with chocolate and kind words.

Picked Up Advance Column.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent quotes herewith from the diary of one of the army aviations who, flying south from here yesterday, picked up our advance cavalry, and, returning at dusk, reported that they were on Villa's trail. The first few entries tell of the hurried departure of the first aero squadron from Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, and of the arrival at Columbus, N. M., where the machines were assembled. Then:

"March 16—Pilot with No. 44 and myself as observer made first reconnoissance trip into Mexico today. Left camp at 9:45 A. M., returned at 10:05. Flew to Las Palomas, where the troops made first camp, then southwest and overhauled the troops en route to Boca Grandes. Could see nothing suspicious ahead of our troops."

A few entries detail how the aviators worked forward until they joined General Pershing and staff at Colonia Dublan, near Casas Grandes. The diary continues:

"March 20.—Reported to General Pershing, who directed reconnoissance trip to the south to get in touch with advance troops. Left Colonia Dublan at 12:30 P. M., returned at 1 P. M. Unable to get over the Sierra Madre. Worst flying I have ever experienced. Bucked whirlwinds out and back. Flew into camp at 6 P. M.; was caught in bad gust just as I started to turn and land. Struck ground, completely wrecking machine. Nose broken and badly bruised."

"March 22.—Pilot and observer in No. 44 attempted to cross Cumbre Pass, but were beaten down almost into the trees and cañons. Were compelled to return. Time of flight, 2 hours; distance, round trip, 140 miles. Lieutenant X. in No. 33 also tried to cross Cumbre Pass, but was beaten down to within twenty feet of the tree tops and forced to return."

"March 23.—Sent out aeroplanes 42, 44, and 33 to communicate with Colonel Dodd's column. Terrific wind and sand storm came up at 10 A. M. Machines sent out unable to return. Light snow storm in the afternoon for about two hours."

"March 24.—High winds and dust storms prevented machines sent out yesterday from returning." (These machines subsequently returned.)

Perilous Flight in Canyon.

The next few entries detail how the aircraft worked further and further south, to the advance base at Namiquipa, and finally to General Pershing's field headquarters. From this headquarters Wednesday morning, April 5, began the most important flight of the campaign. The entry follows:

"April 5—Directed by General Pershing to proceed south to locate Colonel Brown's command, Aeroplane 43 left at 9:03 A. M., proceeded southeast. Landed six miles north of San Antonio alongside pack train of —— Cavalry at 9:45 A. M. Was informed that Colonel Brown's cavalry had left this date and was now south of ——. Started again at 12:02. Overhauled Colonel Brown's column at 10:20 as column was proceeding down. Flew into cañon over troops to attract attention, then returned to open ground and landed at 10:25 A. M. The cañon drops 1,000 feet in six miles and not a level piece of ground in it over 50 yards square.

"After attracting attention of troops, was just able to get aeroplane out of cañon without smashing up, just grazing top of cañon on way out. As no one turned back from Colonel Brown's command, I borrowed a Mexican pony and rode into cañon, overtaking Colonel Brown in the mining town of ——. Delivered messages to Colonel Brown, received reports from him, and left cañon at 4:50 P. M., arriving at 5.55."

LIEUT. COL. RIVERS VERY ILL.

Pneumonia Victim Cannot Be Moved from Field Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 8.—In the improvised field hospital at Casas Grandes Lieut. Col. Tyree Rivers of the Thirteenth Cavalry is reported to be dying tonight, and the special train for which General Pershing arranged over the Mexico Northwestern cannot be used to bring the cavalry officer to the base hospital here. Colonel Rivers has been suffering with pneumonia for a week. He contracted the illness on the first hard ride into Mexico in pursuit of Villa, being second in command to Colonel H. J. Slocum. Riding over the mountains of the Guerrero district he contracted a severe cold which, because of his age and his inability to get proper care, developed into double pneumonia, considered fatal in almost every case in the table-land country of Mexico.

As soon as General Pershing learned of the officer's illness he made a personal request to General Pablo Bertani, commandant of the Casas Grandes garrison, for the use of a special train to carry Colonel Rivers to the border. The request was granted immediately by General Bertani without consulting with General Gutierriez.

When the time came for the special train to leave today, Major J. B. Clayton, the surgeon in charge of the field hospital, declared the patient too ill to be moved and his relatives here were expecting a message at any time tonight announcing his death as the disease was expected to reach the crisis tonight.

MEXICAN TROOPS MOVING.

Transfer Toward Chihuahua Border Is Practically Completed.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 8.—Americans arriving from Sonora today said that the movement of de facto Mexican Government troops eastward from Fronteras, twenty-nine miles south of Douglas, toward the Chihuahua border, had been practically completed. Today there remained in Fronteras fewer than 100 men as a garrison.

The rest are concentrated around Colonia Morelos, to which point 1,800 cavalrymen went from Fronteras during the week, being followed by more than 2,000 infantry, Americans say.

Other troops previously stationed in that locality, and reported officially from time to time by Agua Prieta officials and the local Mexican Consulate, increase the total known available de facto force along the Bavispe River, near the Chihuahua mountain passes, to approximately 6,000.

BAKER TO MAKE OVER THE AVIATION CORPS

Tells House Committee He Will Add Materially to It with Men and Machines.

TO DROP ALL DEADWOOD

Men Doing Well in Mexico with Under-Powered Machines—Trouble with Wireless, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, made his first appearance before the House Committee on Military Affairs today in connection with estimates for the Army Appropriation bill. He discussed army matters with the familiarity of one who had had much experience, one of his most important announcements being that there is to be a reorganization of the Aviation Corps.

This reorganization, the Secretary said, would be by "addition if not subtraction." Secretary Baker said he was giving serious consideration to the organization of the Aviation Corps independently of the Signal Corps. Army aviators are now under the Signal Corps. The Secretary intimated that the recall of Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, who has been an official observer on European battlefields, was preliminary to placing that officer in charge of army aeronautics.

Secretary Baker told the House Committee that competition among private manufacturers was a good thing, and it was not deemed essential that the Government shall make its own machines. There was no threat of a monopoly, he said.

In detailing the operations of aeroplanes on the Mexican border and the difficulty encountered, Secretary Baker answered a question as to whether "aeroplanes are really useful there."

"Yes, we are relying on the aeroplanes entirely for communication with the front," said the Secretary. "We cannot use the wireless sets at all in the daytime in Mexico because of the bad static conditions, and only irregularly at night. There is a very profound disturbance of the electric field by the large bodies of iron ore there.

"All our aeroplanes are biplanes. These engines have approximately 90 horse power and should have 140 or 150. Engine development is the great trouble with aeroplanes. Our trouble is in not getting over the high mountains in Mexico."

Secretary Baker admitted that some of the friction in the aviation service is due to the fact that the fliers are supervised by officers who are not practical airmen. He defended the skill of army airmen, and said that he had determined to put the aviation service under better supervision than it has had heretofore.

"I have decided," he said, "to reorganize the entire aviation section and put it under better supervision. Our aviators are wonderfully brave, and hold an amazing number of records, not only of this country, but the world. We will reorganize the service under a new set of rules, and we will have in the supervision work the service of Colonel Squirer, returning from Europe."

Secretary Baker also announced the approaching appointment of a board to test aeroplanes, including the eight to be purchased under a recent act of Congress. This board will consist of Captain Virginius Clark, Lieutenant T. De Witt Milling, and Lieutenant Byron T. Jones.

Admitting that at one time during the present Mexican expedition only two of the eight aeroplanes sent south of the border were in serviceable condition, Secretary Baker said that at the present time all but two of the number were doing duty. He said that at no time were the difficulties serious, but he explained that the high altitudes at which the machines must fly over the Mexican mountains affect the exhaust.

Secretary Baker told the committee that the United States Army had no armored aeroplanes, because they are not intended for use in making attacks. They are being used solely for scouting purposes. Secretary Baker said that a machine flying at a height of 7,000 feet was safe from rifle and small gun fire, and that the war in Europe had demonstrated the fact that an aeroplane was safe from anti-aircraft guns when flying at 14,000 feet.

Secretary Baker explained to the committee that the European censorship was so rigid that even the official observers representing the American Government had been unable to supply the War Department with information concerning the wonderful development of aeroplanes abroad. He said that the aeroplanes being bought in this country by the belligerent nations were used abroad only for practice and instruction.

The Secretary asked for $1,785,000 for the signal service, mainly for regular army and National Guard aviation purposes. There is about $600,000 available under previous appropriations, and the Secretary expects to buy thirty-two new machines. He said the fifty-nine aeroplanes now owned by the army are underpowered.

ASK $50,000 FOR AIR SQUADS.

Aero Club Wants State to Equip Two for Guard Service.

The Aero Club of America yesterday appealed to Governor Whitman and Senator Henry Sage, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the State Senate, urging that an appropriation of $50,000 be made to further the work of the two aero companies of the New York National Guard, one of which is stationed in Buffalo and the other here.

"The two aero companies of the New York National Guard," the telegram read, "are asking for very moderate appropriations in connection with the highly important work they are doing. Under ordinary circumstances $100,000 would be needed to bring these two companies into existence, but owing to the unpaid efforts of a number of able men, together with private subscriptions, this vitally important department of our military organization can be brought into existence at an expense to the State far below its true value.

"We strongly recommend that you urge the Finance Committee to add to the appropriation $50,000, to take immediate advantage of the opportunities."

VILLA IN A LITTER IS CARRIED SOUTH

Continued from Page 1.

which ruin their boots. In order to feed the troops afield this camp has been stripped of rations, General Pershing and his subordinates all denying themselves coffee and in some cases even hardtack.

Salomon Raheim, an Egyptian who says he was a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, but who is now engaged in the hazardous undertaking of keeping a store in a mining town south of here, saved a squadron of cavalry from starvation. The squadron, after driving far afield from our line of communication for two weeks, found itself not only out of fodder and rations, but out of money as well. In the face of General Pershing's order that all supplies taken from Mexicans shall be paid for with cash, the squadron's predicament was serious. Horses were fagged and weak for want of forage and the troops were ravenous.

Every trooper and every officer had spent his last cent. Even the Colonel in command was strapped. As showing his financial extremity he had sold his pocket knife to a Mexican for 50 cents, and with that 50 cents had paid for a dispatch to General Pershing, filed at Chihuahua City. That dispatch, routed via Juarez and back to Columbus, thence here by radio and aeroplane, duly reached the General. As the Colonel could say only 50 cents' worth the message was brief, chronicling in a sentence the fact that he had engaged a band of Villistas near Bachiniva. That 50 cents was the command's bottom sou, and thus strapped it rode yesterday into the mining town to the south where Salomon Raheim has his store. Having fought with Roosevelt, he greeted our troops noisily and asked if there was any little service he could render.

"There is," said the Colonel. "Can you cash a check?"

Raheim nodded. Whereupon the Colonel drew out his personal check book and wrote out his check for $1,100.

That night the squadron and its horses dined well.

Pershing's Line 400 Miles Long.

GENERAL PERSHING'S CAMP, SOUTH OF NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, April 7, (by Aeroplane and Wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 8.)—New cavalry columns were hurried southward today, while the other columns in the field were taking a new direction.

The new movements, coupled with other reports received, increased the conviction of Brig. Gen. Pershing and his officers that troops on the new trail of Villa, opened several days ago following reports made by an aviator, are on the right track.

The American line of pursuit is now 400 miles long, and some of the difficulties encountered by troops threading their way through the rocky passes were indicated in the report of an aviator today that he had been obliged to drop messages in a small parachute to an advanced detachment.

New reports of Villa's flight received today said that, because of his wounds, he was riding upon a stretcher carried upon the shoulders of his men, and that he was accompanied only by a small personal bodyguard and rearguard.

RUMOR OF RECALL OF TROOPS FALSE

No Basis for Story of a Withdrawal from Mexico, Says Secretary Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary of War Baker late this afternoon denied flatly and positively current intimations that preparations were under way for the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition from Mexico without the capture of Villa. On the contrary, he asserted, the original orders to the expedition stood unchanged; up to the present moment no consideration had been given to any suggestion for the withdrawal of the troops before their mission had been performed; the vanguard of the Pershing expedition was now on a hot trail after Villa, and Mr. Baker hoped there was a fair chance for early success.

"There is no foundation whatever for that statement," said the Secretary of War when his attention was called to reports published here today that preparations were believed to be under way for the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico. These reports were revived by the fact that Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott today made public the original orders of March 10 to Major Gen. Funston. Because these orders did not contain any statement that the expedition was to capture Villa the inference was drawn that General Funston had authority to withdraw the troops when Villa's bands were dispersed or broken up. These inferences were without foundation, Secretary Baker asserted most emphatically.

"The object of the expedition was stated when it was undertaken," said the Secretary of War. "It has never been changed. No other orders have been given and the expedition is busily pursuing that object now with what, I hope, is a fair chance of early success. I wish to state that at this moment the original orders stand unvaried and there has been absolutely no change in them."

Order to General Funston.

Intimations that the troops might be withdrawn soon without capturing Villa were published here this afternoon under display head lines. The original orders to Major Gen. Funston, made public today, were issued March 10 and bore out the statement printed exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES of that morning that a large expedition would be sent into Mexico after the Villa band. When asked for the text of the original orders to General Funston, Major Gen. Scott gave it as follows:

Washington, March 10, 1916.

Commanding General, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

You will promptly organize an adequate military force of troops, under command of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, and will direct him to proceed promptly across the border in pursuit of the Mexican band which attacked the town of Columbus, N. M., and the troops there on the morning of the 9th inst. These troops will be withdrawn to American territory as soon as the de facto Government of Mexico is able to relieve them of this work. In any event, the work of these troops will be regarded as finished as soon as Villa's band or bands are known to be broken up.

In carrying out these instructions you are authorized to employ whatever guides or interpreters are necessary, and you are given general authority to employ such transportation, including motor transportation, with necessary civilian personnel, as may be required. * * *

You are instructed to make all practicable use of the aeroplanes at San Antonio for observation. Telegraph for whatever reinforcements or material you need. Notify this office as to force selected and expedite movement. McCAIN.

This order was sent by Brig. Gen. McCain, the Adjutant General of the Army, by order of Secretary Baker, transmitted through Major Gen. Scott, the Chief of Staff.

The President's Statement.

While the orders do not specifically say that the expedition is to remain until it captures Villa it was shown in official circles today that there could be no mistaking the purpose. It was pointed out that immediately after the Cabinet meeting of March 10, the day that the orders were issued, President Wilson issued this statement through Secretary Tumulty at the White House:

An adequate force will be at once in pursuit of Villa with the single object of capturing him and putting a stop to his forays. This can and will be done in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic.

It is a known fact that fifteen days after the orders for the punitive expedition were given, President Wilson again announced that the purpose of the movement was to capture Villa. On Saturday night, March 25, President Wilson issued his statement from the White House dealing with the purpose of the Pershing expedition and denouncing alarmist talk and reports circulated from the border. The statement, since printed by the State Department, as an official document, and delivered to the various members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, read:

As has already been announced, the expedition into Mexico was ordered under an agreement with the de facto Government of Mexico, for the single purpose of taking the bandit, Villa, whose forces have actually invaded the territory of the United States, and is in no sense intended as an invasion of that republic or as an infringement of its sovereignty. * * * The expedition is simply a necessary punitive measure, aimed solely at the elimination of the marauders who raided Columbus and who infest an unprotected district near the border, which they use as a base in making attacks upon the lives and property of our citizens within our own territory. It is the purpose of our commanders to co-operate in every possible way with the forces of General Carranza in removing this cause of irritation to both Governments, and retire from Mexican territory as soon as that object is accomplished.

In denying that there had been any change in the policy originally announced, Secretary Baker pointed out that only today contracts were awarded for fifteen automobile gasoline tank cars, and that this of itself should indicate no steps had been taken contemplating the withdrawal of the expedition until its work had been accomplished.

Railways No More Factors.

Secretary Lansing today confirmed reports from Queretaro that counterproposals have been made to the Carranza Government in connection with the proposed protocol. These were understood to be before Carranza and his Cabinet. The Secretary would not disclose their nature. Regarding use of the Mexican railways, Secretary Lansing issued the following formal statement:

"I do not consider the railroad question worthy of discussion. It really isn't a factor in the situation any longer." He indicated that this Government was entirely satisfied with the transportation situation.

General Funston reported to the War Department that natives were beginning to talk in secret scouting went forward. General Pershing in the Santa Maria Valley, and that Colonel Brown of the Tenth Cavalry stated that high winds had interfered with aeroplane communication.

Ten Carranza soldiers held by Villa as prisoners at Guerrero and released by Colonel Dodd have been examined and allowed to rejoin their commands with the de facto troops.

"A large number of others made their escape during the fight," General Funston added. "Understand some held for execution and seven soldiers and civilians were executed March 27 by the Villistas."

General Pershing reported ten troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry pursuing Villa, but did not give their location.

General Carranza has decreed that in the reorganization of Mexico's finances the issue of paper money shall be limited to 500,000,000 pesos, with an equivalent of $250,000,000 American gold, which will provide a currency circulation of about $17 gold per capita. On the basis of dispatches from Mexico City the Carranza Embassy here today issued this statement:

"Such a limitation as this is made because the Constitutionalist Government is convinced that the sum of 500,000,000 pesos is ample to meet every commercial need of the country and also in order that liabilities of the people of Mexico may be clearly known and defined. The limitation also simplifies the steps necessary to be taken in providing and protecting the metallic reserve of the department of Hacienda. [Treasury.]

"The total amount of paper currency issued by the various authorizations of First Chief Carranza in combination with the issue from time to time made by different military chiefs to meet the exigencies of the campaigns do not aggregate more than 700,000,000 pesos. These issues will be reduced to 500,000,000 pesos, and all these old issues retired by Jan. 1, 1917. The new non-counterfeitable bills will be put in circulation on or before May 1, 1916, and thereafter the retirement of the old issues will proceed as rapidly as possible."

FUNSTON STAFF GRATIFIED.

Gets Assurance Troops Are Not to be Withdrawn Now.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 8.—Gratification was manifest today at General Funston's headquarters when it was learned that Secretary of State Lansing and Secretary of War Baker had denied the United States Government was contemplating withdrawing American troops from the pursuit of Francisco Villa in Mexico.

General Funston does not regard the task set him of breaking up Villa's band or bands as accomplished. The only doubt under the terms of his orders, it was said, rests in the part that provided for the removal of the troops whenever the soldiers of the de facto Government "are able to relieve them of this work." That is a phase of the situation the army men here do not discuss.

The net result of the three weeks campaign against Villa is a killing of more than 150 of Villa's men and the extension of a line of American troops approximately 400 miles into Mexico. Villa, so far as army officers here know, has divided his force into smaller units, and one of these was attacked and defeated at Guerrero. There is evidence that the fugitive chieftain, although perhaps wounded and possibly traveling upon a stretcher, as stated in some reports that have reached here, is in a general way yet directing their movements.

General Pershing's infrequent reports to headquarters continued throughout the week to indicate the optimism of himself and his officers that they soon would overtake Villa or his main force, but none has indicated that he regarded his task as accomplished.

Funston to Stimulate Chase.

Instead of anticipating an early withdrawal of the troops, General Funston has planned to stimulate the chase, and to do this has daily watched for advices from Washington that Carranza at last made it possible to use without restriction at least one of the railroads extending south from Juarez. Failure to get this right, however, and realization of the impracticability of maintaining the 400-mile line from Columbus to the extreme front below Satevo, caused General Funston and his staff to consider seriously the establishment of a new base at some point on the border nearer the field of operations, perhaps Ojinaga, and from there the running south of a line of communication. Unofficially it was intimated that such a change of base would be suggested to the War Department unless permission for the use of the railroad was received soon.

Little of what was done south of Chihuahua was known at General Funston's headquarters today, but no uneasiness was shown and increased confidence was manifested. This confidence was not gun altogether to the belief that the Americans would be able to overtake Villa, but to news of the co-operation of Carranza's forces, who were reported officially by agents of the Mexican Government to have occupied strategic positions in the path Villa was reported to be following. If the thousands of men Carranza is said to have scattered through the territory in front of Villa can check him in his flight to the south General Pershing's troops, it was believed here, might do their part in bringing him to a stand.

General Pershing was officially reported to have left his temporary headquarters of the San Geronimo Ranch and gone south toward Satevo, south of which the greater part of the Tenth Cavalry is operating. Colonel W. C. Brown, at the head of those troops, was known to be searching every trail and investigating every story as to the whereabouts of Villa or his followers. Supporting forces have been moved forward along the line of communications.

Trailers Behind Auto Trucks.

Trailers were put in service behind the auto trucks today in an effort to increase the volume of supplies demanded by 5,000 horses and mules and by more than that many men.

Officers at General Funston's headquarters were interested today in the report from Torreon that a conference was to be held tomorrow that might result in the surrender Monday of General Canuto Reyes, who has been leading the most formidable band of Villa followers in the vicinity of Torreon.

General Antonio I. Villareal, former Governor of Nuevo Leon, was detained today by the United States immigration authorities on a warrant from Washington charging him with such activities as to render undesirable his further residence in the United States.

Authorities said Villareal's detention was the first move of the Immigration Bureau to rid the border country of Mexicans who have made the entry of American troops into Mexico the occasion for derogatory comment.

RUMORS DISTURB EL PASO.

Alarmists Take Pessimistic View of the Pursuit of Villa.

EL PASO, Texas, April 8.—Notwithstanding credible reports that American troops are driving ahead on Villa's trail south of Satevo, an American Army officer holding a place of responsibility asserted here tonight that the pursuit of the bandit had been brought to a definite halt.

"Even a layman should be able to understand that General Pershing with the relatively small number of men under his command cannot maintain lines of communication from 300 to 500 miles long, and at the same time press the pursuit of a bandit into a country where he is known to have thousands of sympathizers, if not active supporters," he said. "I cannot see that the army can do anything more until the railroad problem is settled in our favor or substantial reinforcements are sent in to General Pershing."

Other army officials here do not regard with apprehension the announcement of Secretary of Foreign Relations Aguirs at Queretaro that the Mexican Government had not granted to the American War Department permission to ship supplies over the Mexican railways.

Plans are now being made by General Bell for utilizing the Ojinaga-La Mula trail direct to Chihuahua City for the motor trucks transport service, instead of the Columbus-Casas Grandes trail. This Ojinaga trail is the one used by the refugees from Chihuahua when Villa drove General Salvador Mercado and General Luis Terrazas ahead of him from Chihuahua City. This is also the trail which Villa used in making his attack on Ojinaga when the Huerta forces were driven across the border to Presidio, where they were interned. The trail is a hard road for a part of the distance, and sandy, shifting loam for the remainder. It passes through La Mula Pass, southwest of Ojinaga, and parallels the Orient Railroad into Chihuahua City, where General Bell hopes to make his supply base.

It is hoped that there will be no opposition, as the Carranza troops in Chihuahua, especially in Chihuahua City, have proved most friendly to the Americans.

New Route Considered.

If the route is finally adopted the new line of communications will be guarded by the troops now here. The Twenty-third Infantry, which is at Camp Cotton, was ordered to prepare to take the field at once today, and it is reported that this command will be the first to establish the communication line south of Ojinaga. There are few troops in this district of Carranza's territory and no resistance is anticipated at any point on the route. The greatest source of trouble will be the water supply, as there is no water on the desert trail south of Ojinaga until Algama is reached.

Meantime the quartermaster department is investigating the possibilities of shipping freight to Chihuahua over the Mexican Central as commercial shipments to civilian traders there and not as army supplies. There have been thirty-three cars of hay, nine carloads of oats, 10,000 pounds of coffee, and large quantities of canned goods, gasoline, and other army supplies which reached the quartermaster corps of the army at Casas Grandes without delay.

Consul General Garcia intimated today that there would be no objection to the use of the railroads, either the Mexican Central or the North Western, as long as the freight shipments were made by individuals. However, he declared that further military operations in the central and southern part of Chihuahua might lead to friction, and, as the purpose of the expedition has been accomplished, he has advised the United States Army officers that the best course is the withdrawal of troops from the republic before any overt acts, over which his Government has no control, occur in the interior.

Information from Mexican sources today said that Villa had reached the environs of Parral, and had sent emissaries into the town to test the spirit of the garrison, and also to obtain provisions. No verification of the report was possible, but the fact that the bandit was reliably reported to have been only fifty miles from Parral two days ago gave color to the story.

Alarmists on Border Busy.

The disappointed hope of a speedy termination of the pursuit gave new life to the alarmists on the border. The stories of the massing of the Carranza troops in proximity to the international line, which had died away for a period, were revived in all their old vigor and with several additions. While there is no question that there are considerable numbers of Carranza soldiers concentrated at various points within twenty miles of the Sonora and Chihuahua line, there is equally no doubt that their numbers have been greatly exaggerated by the alarmists.

No exact estimate is possible as the troops are constantly shifting from town to town, but Americans who have passed through Northern Sonora and Chihuahua in the last two weeks are convinced that the total is not more than 10,000 and possibly less. General Calles in Sonora has between 4,000 and 5,000 men, with some artillery. In Northern Chihuahua there is apparently a slightly larger number scattered over a very large district.

Every day brings a fresh story here that the garrison at Juarez is about to revolt, the sole basis being the fact that the men are undeniably ill-fed and clothed and consequently discontented. One factor which has undoubtedly caused much murmuring among the people of Juarez is the decree of General Carranza closing the gambling and other vicious resorts in the town and suppressing the sale of all intoxicants except beer. Formerly a tide of American gold flowed into Juarez from the pockets of tourists and others who patronized the night life of the town.

A statement from Mexican sources tonight declared that General Gavira had received orders to proceed to Casas Grandes to take a field command, and that he would be succeeded by General Petronillo Hernandez. General Hernandez was said to be already on his way, having entrained at Villa Ahumada with 3,000 men. Villa Ahumada is half way between Juarez and Chihuahua City.

A train which arrived here today from Chihuahua City carried several Americans, including two women. They brought a story of the burning of the million dollar plant of the Durango Lumber Company, an American concern, near Durango City. The plant was said to have been destroyed by Villa followers operating under the direction of the Arrieta brothers. Passengers said they had been told this story in Chihuahua City by Americans arriving from the South.

Amazed at Aeroplane.

An American employe of the Chihuahua Smelter who arrived here on the train left Chihuahua City one hour after the American aeroplanes arrived there for the conference with General Gutierrez. He says the arrival of the big biplanes caused a panic in the town, as many of the natives had never heard of the airships before. When it was learned what they were, there was a rush to the field to the east of the Mexican Central station where the biplanes had landed and every carriage, wagon, cart and horse was commandeered by the people of the capital to get to the aviation ground. There was no demonstration of any kind, he reported, the people showing only the most friendly curiosity.

Villa bands were reported operating in the neighborhood of Satevo by General Gutierrez, commandant at Chihuahua, in a telegram today to General Gavira. He said that Generals Suazua, Garza, and Maldonado were advancing against the rear guard, right and left flanks, respectively.

An official of the de facto Government said today that five men, now prisoners in Juarez, were being held as the local leaders of the frustrated plot to capture that town, while the instigator of the affair was a wealthy Mexican, now a refugee in Texas. The five leaders had confessed in the hope of leniency, he said.

According to these confessions, said this official, the plot was aimed at Americans. During the band concert in the plaza last Sunday evening, which it was safe to surmise would be attended by all classes, including the soldiers off duty, the conspirators intended to open fire on all Americans in sight and immediately rush the barracks and seize the arms. They were then to attack the American patrol at the International Bridge and other points. Their object was said to be not so much to overthrow the Carranza régime as to force American intervention, which the conspirators believed would end the Carranza régime and restore peace with guarantees of security of property, including the great estates, now confiscated.

WANTS TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

Mexican Official Says Punitive Force Has Done Its Work.

EL PASO, Texas, April 8.—The American troops have accomplished their object in destroying Villa's military power and therefore should withdraw from Mexico without delay, in the opinion of a well-known member of the Carranza Government, as expressed unofficially today.

"The punitive force," he said, "has done all that it could expect to do. It has shattered the forces of Villa, who is now a fugitive, robbed of all prestige and power he ever held among the people. The peons may be ignorant, but they are no fools. They will never again respect a man who turned tail and ran like a coward before the Yankees, without even making a stand.

"Meantime it must be admitted that the Mexican people have behaved well toward the American troops. They have received them courteously. But to allow them to remain in Mexico indefinitely—20,000 men hunting for a single bandit, who may not be caught in months—is another matter. To allow them to continue their progress to the south indefinitely is still more serious.

"Americans would not tolerate the presence of Canadian military forces within their borders. Similarly, the presence of Americans is beginning to irritate the Mexican people. It looks and feels like a surrender of sovereignty.

"With Villa crushed, now is the logical time for the punitive force to withdraw. No causes of conflict have yet arisen, and the affair has so far turned out fortunately for both sides."

REYES TO TALK PEACE TODAY.

General and Other Villa Leaders Will Meet Commission.

TORREON, Mexico, April 7. (via El Paso Junction, April 8.)—Word has been received from the peace commission that went to arrange for the surrender of General Canuto Reyes and other Villa leaders that a conference will be held Sunday. If this was satisfactory, the message said, Reyes and his supporters would come to Torreon on Monday under an amnesty grant.

Some Villa men made prisoners by the forces of General Trevino had a letter from Villa in which he urged them "to arise against the Northern invaders."

DIAZ CONSPIRACY FOILED.

Prisoners to be Tried by Court-Martial in Queretaro.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 8.—The arrest of many persons in Mexico City who were alleged to be plotting in favor of Felix Diaz recall a death blow to the hopes of the Felicistas, who had expected to stir up a new revolution that would spread over the country.

Owing to letters found in Sonora the police were able to make wholesale arrests, nipping the plot in the bud. Among the prisoners are Mexicans, Spaniards, and one lone American. It is expected that the prisoners will be brought to Queretaro for trial by a court-martial.

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Introductory to the New Suit,

LINER SAILS READY FOR U-BOAT ATTACK

The Nieuw Amsterdam Will Take Extra Precautions Crossing the North Sea.

WOMEN DELAY DEPARTURE

Gangplank Lowered for Seven Who Came All the Way from Detroit—Four Others Left.

In spite of dangers from mines and submarines to be encountered in the North Sea the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam had 321 first cabin passengers when she sailed yesterday for Rotterdam via Falmouth. Captain van den Heuvel said that all possible precautions will be taken to safeguard the lives of the passengers and crew crossing the North Sea from Deal, England, to the mouth of the Maas River on the Dutch coast. In addition to her lifeboat accommodation the liner has been equipped with thirty light life rafts, which can be easily thrown overboard in case of danger.

Passengers will be assigned to their stations on deck after the Nieuw Amsterdam leaves Deal and will remain on deck wearing their life belts until the danger zone has been passed, the Captain said. Two big seagoing tugs to accommodate 1,000 people will follow the liner across the North Sea and the Dutch Government has another tug equipped with wireless off the North Hinder Lightship, forty-seven miles from the mouth of the Maas, where there are torpedo boat destroyers ready to put to sea on receipt of news of any accident to vessels in the North Sea. The Captain went on to say that the navigation of the North Sea was more dangerous than it has been at any time since the war began on account of the number of mines drifting and the submarine warfare carried on by the Germans.

The Nieuw Amsterdam sailed at 1:45 o'clock P. M., instead of at noon, on account of having to wait for the ship's papers from the Netherlands Consulate. The gangway had been lowered at 1:25 o'clock, when seven excited women came running down the pier at the foot of Fifth Street, Hoboken, shouting for the steamer to stop for them. When they recovered their breath they explained to the passenger agent that their tickets had been purchased in Detroit, where their husbands were employed in the Ford factory, and they were going to Hungary to see their relatives. The passports had been held up by the Austro-Hungarian Consul in New York on Friday afternoon and an appeal was made to the legation in Washington. When the Consul was notified to visé the passports he sent for the women, who numbered eleven all told, to call at his office yesterday morning, which caused them to be late at the pier. The seven women said they had run all along River Street from the ferry to the pier, and the gangway was placed on the ship for them to go on board.

A few minutes later the remaining four women came along and one was carrying her baby, but the agents would not put the gangway out again, although the Nieuw Amsterdam was at the pier for nearly twenty minutes after they arrived. It was suggested that their tickets should be transferred to the Oscar II. for Copenhagen or the Espagne for Bordeaux, but they declined and said they preferred to wait and go to Rotterdam.

HARDING DEFINES ISSUES.

Believes Campaign Centres on Tariff, Defense, and Americanism.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The vital issues of the Presidential campaign as viewed by Senator W. G. Harding of Ohio, who will make the keynote address in the Republican National Convention, are a protective tariff, preparedness, and Americanism. Senator Harding was the chief speaker tonight at the Appomattox Day dinner of the Hamilton Club. Harmonious action by a reunited party was forecast by Senator Harding, who said there was "every assurance of concord of leadership."

"Hamilton was the great founder," said Senator Harding, "Clay was a great disciple, Lincoln was a cordial supporter, Harrison a defender, McKinley a great apostle, Roosevelt a believer, and Taft a supporter."

Senator Harding asserted that but for the war the country would now be enduring business depression similar to that of the early nineties. Continuing, he said:

"Not only has the European war not destroyed our business but it has given us the only business we have. It has given us a fictitious, sectional prosperity, but it does not blind us to the depression likely to follow, nor to the industrial reconstruction which must be worked out, nor to the industrial and commercial menace of desperate Europe struggling in peace for its own rehabilitation."

Asserting that the tariff would be the great issue of the coming campaign he added:

"There will be more spectacular issues; there will be the patriotic appeal for preparedness, with Republicans committed to an adequate programme for national defense. It will be no new declaration for the Republican Party. But the protective policy is inseparable from any preparedness discussion."

Concerning our foreign policy Senator Harding said: "When we encourage American enterprise and attempt to go into foreign lands under treaty rights, every American assurance ought to go with them. I wouldn't think much of the Americanism which encouraged an American to go abroad in peaceful pursuits in developing trade or teaching or preaching, which says, when hunger threatens: 'You chose to go on your own account; now take your chances.'"

In an interview this afternoon Senator Harding said that as the Temporary Chairman he would maintain an impersonal attitude toward Presidential candidates, although he expected to come to the convention as a delegate pledged to ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of his home State. Questioned regarding Colonel Roosevelt, he said:

"Any of the candidates will be acceptable to me. The platform will be more important."

GEO. VON L. MEYER OUT FOR ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

conference, takes the position that he is not dealing with politicians. If the people show that they want him his followers believe the politicians will not be able to prevent his nomination. Unless the country shows that it is aroused Roosevelt does not expect to get the nomination and does not want it.

Thinks Spirit Will Come.

But he believes the country will be aroused to the "true patriot spirit" by June 7, and his close advisers say that despite all his enemies may do he is assured of the nomination.

Mr. Roosevelt made one other statement today. It had to do with a series of questions in an editorial in a New York newspaper, calling upon him to say what he would do if he were President with the Mexican situation and with Germany. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"It is impossible for me to answer hypothetical questions in editorials. If I did it in one case I should have to do it in hundreds of cases. A correct judgment can be formed by taking what I actually did during the seven and a half years I was President, and if any man has forgotten how I handled international matters during that time let him turn to Mr. Hard's article on the subject in the current number of the Metropolitan Magazine, and if any man has forgotten what my attitude as President was on the subject of preparedness let him turn to Charles G. Washburn's recent published biography of me, pages 95 to 100, and particularly to the quotations from my message to Congress given on pages 106 to 108."

The most significant part of the Washburn book was the quotation from Mr. Roosevelt's April 14, 1908, message to Congress, from which the Colonel, after issuing his statement, read extracts. Mr. Washburn, who was present, considered this part of the message as prophetic and highly important in view of the present crisis and the Roosevelt candidacy. He spoke of it as exactly illustrating the Belgian situation, and the Colonel smiled his agreement in such a view.

Words Colonel Is Proud of.

Here is what Mr. Roosevelt said in the message:

"To provide for but one or two battleships a year is to provide that this nation, instead of advancing, shall go backward in naval rank and relative power among the great nations. Such a course would be unwise for us if we fronted merely one ocean, and it is doubly unwise when we front on two oceans. I earnestly advise that Congress now provide four battleships of the most advanced type.

"I cannot too emphatically say that this is a measure of peace and not of war. I can conceive of no circumstances under which this Republic would enter into an aggressive war, most certainly under no circumstances would it enter into an aggressive war to extend its territory, or in any other manner seek material aggrandizement.

"I advocate that the United States build a navy commensurate with its powers and its needs, because I feel that such a navy will be the surest guarantee and safeguard of peace. It is idle to assume, and from the standpoint of national interest and honor it is mischievous folly for any statesman to assume, that this world has yet reached the stage or has come within measurable distance of the stage when a proud nation, jealous of its honor and conscious of its great mission in the world, can be content to rely for peace upon the forbearance of other powers.

Weak Still Oppressed.

"To any public man who knows of the complaints continually made to the State Department there is an element of grim tragedy in the claim that the time has gone by when weak nations or peoples can be oppressed by those that are stronger without arousing effective protests from other strong interests. Events still fresh in the mind of every thinking man show that neither arbitration nor any other device can as yet be invoked to prevent the gravest and most terrible wrongdoing to peoples who are either few in numbers or who, if numerous, have lost the first and most important of national virtues—the capacity for self-defense.

"When a nation is so happily situated as is ours—that is, when it has no reason to fear or to be feared by its land neighbors—the fleet is all the more necessary for the preservation of peace. Great Britain has been saved by its fleet from the necessity of facing one of the two alternatives—of submission to conquest by a foreign power or of itself becoming a great military power.

"The United States can hope for a permanent career of peace on only one condition and that is, on condition of building and maintaining a first-class navy.

"The United States ought not to indulge a belief that contrary to the order of human events they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

Flies for the Fighting Edge.

Other quotations from the Washburn book, entitled "Theodore Roosevelt: the Logic of His Career," to which the Colonel referred yesterday, and to which he gave his sanction as campaign material today, follow:

"Unjust war is to be abhorred, but woe to the nation that does not make ready to hold its own in time of need against all who would harm it and woe thrice over to the nation in which the average man loses the fighting edge, loses the power to serve as a soldier if the day of need should arise.

"A wanton or useless war, or a war of mere aggression, is to be condemned as a peculiarly atrocious crime against humanity. As the world is now, only that nation is equipped for peace that knows how to fight and that will not shrink from fighting if ever conditions become such that we are demanded in the name of the highest morality.

"One of the prime dangers of civilization has always been its tendency to cause the loss of virile fighting virtues, of the fighting edge. When men get too comfortable and lead too luxurious lives there is always danger lest the softness act like an acid into their manliness of fiber."

At luncheon today Colonel Roosevelt entertained Dr. Lyman Abbott and his sons, Ernest and Lawrence Abbott, Regis H. Post, former Governor General of Porto Rico; City Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, W. Austin Wadsworth, a relative of Senator Wadsworth and an old-time friend of Colonel Roosevelt, and Francis Carroll Bostock. It was said that no political significance was to be attached to the visit of Mr. Wadsworth.

Colonel Roosevelt leaves for Boston tomorrow morning. He will attend a meeting of the Harvard Overseers and will remain in Massachusetts until Tuesday, when he will go to Farmington, Conn., to visit a sister. He will return to New York on Wednesday morning.

COLONEL STRONG IN JERSEY.

Republicans Admit Roosevelt Is Gaining Popularity.

There is strong sentiment for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in New Jersey and it is growing all the time. Republicans, both progressive and regular, admit that the feeling for Roosevelt in the State is gaining every day. The Republicans who opposed Roosevelt at one time do not say in so many words that they are for him, but they give the impression he is the one man who can bring success to the party.

The avowed Roosevelt men assert that it won't be long before the old guard will be ready to climb aboard the Roosevelt wagon if they really want Republican success next November. They say that whatever sentiment there is for Justice Hughes is divided and doesn't mean anything in the present hour of turbulent political life. The followers of the Colonel throughout the State declare that there has always been a warm spot in New Jersey for Roosevelt.

Republicans who have long been identified with the regular wing of the party concede that the Colonel's stock is going up even among some of the standpatters. They are said to be waiting to see what the Hughes boomers are going to accomplish, but these are admitted, by close political observers, to be very few.

Ex-State Senator Everett Colby and Borden D. Whiting, who were among those who waged the fight for Roosevelt in New Jersey in 1912, are extremely enthusiastic over the sentiment for the Colonel. Mr. Colby feels that there is nothing to it but Roosevelt from all angles. He asserts that the former President has blazed the trail for Republican success, and that he is the one man who can defeat Wilson.

The ex-State Senator does not believe that there is anything to the boom for Justice Hughes. He asserts that the Justice is not the man to make the fight, such as is to be made in the coming national campaign. He is of the opinion that the Justice does not want to leave the bench, being entirely satisfied with his present office.

Mr. Colby points out that the policies of Roosevelt are well known throughout the country and to nominate any other man would be suicide for the Republican Party. He is of the firm opinion that a majority of right thinking Republicans are for Colonel Roosevelt, and for his policies with but few exceptions. He asserts that for the Republican Party to defeat Wilson it must make Colonel Roosevelt its candidate.

In South Jersey the Roosevelt sentiment has been keen and the recent return to the Republican ranks of ex-Assemblyman Frank B. Jess for the purpose of working for the nomination of Roosevelt has had a marked effect. Mr. Jess made it plain that by returning to the fold he was doing it to aid the Republican Party by advocating the Roosevelt policies.

READY TO TAKE ROOSEVELT.

Canvas Shows Connecticut Republicans Sad but Resigned.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8.—As a result of a statewide canvass conducted the past week by The Hartford Times, that newspaper announces tonight that Connecticut Republicans will swallow Theodore Roosevelt if they have to, and that many a Republican who swore four years ago he would never again vote for the Colonel has made up his mind to recant.

E. P. Wilcox, Winsted's richest man, is quoted as saying it's a pity the tigers didn't get Roosevelt in Africa, but he supposes he'll have to vote for him.

Of the thirty-six members of the Republican State Committee, which party holds its convention here next week, the same day that Colonel Roosevelt arrives on a visit to his sister, only six openly declare their opposition to the Colonel. Walter W. Holmes, a Waterbury banker, believes Roosevelt's nomination would be a disgrace to the party, and would not want to be a delegate to such a convention.

The canvass is the basis of a leading editorial, which predicts the election next Wednesday of fourteen colorless, uninstructed delegates with sufficient agility to grab good seats on the Roosevelt band wagon.

It is reported tonight that the Connecticut Progressives who meet in committee here next week are willing to support the Republican State ticket next Fall if the Progressives are permitted to name the nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

OPEN FIGHT FOR ROOSEVELT.

Massachusetts Followers Declare Unpledged Candidates Oppose Him.

BOSTON, April 8.—Candidates for places on the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention who favor the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt opened their campaign here tonight. Charles S. Bird asserted that the men on the "unpledged" opposition ticket were "anti-Roosevelt, first and last," and if elected would go to Chicago, "not unpledged, but pledged in reality to do everything in their power to defeat Colonel Roosevelt."

Mr. Bird predicted that the former President, if elected, would invite to his Cabinet ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root.

"If Roosevelt is President in 1917," Congressman A. P. Gardner said, "I predict that for the second time he will perform services which will be rewarded with the Nobel Peace Prize." Congressman Gardner characterized the advocates of an unpledged delegation as "the Dark Horse Cavalry, if they would declare for Justice Hughes as their choice, he said, "I would believe them but otherwise we must wait until convention time to learn who is their unseen boss."

Grafton D. Cushing, a third candidate on the Roosevelt ticket, called upon the opposition candidates for delegates at large, United States Senators Lodge and Weeks, ex-Senator Crane, and Governor McCall, to announce their individual preferences.

LEGISLATORS FOR HUGHES.

Ninety-four of 129 at Albany Make Justice First Choice.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Republican legislators of both houses, by a large majority, have picked Justice Charles E. Hughes as the man their Republican constituents desire most for President. Elihu Root and Theodore Roosevelt are about even for second choice, while Root leads slightly for first choice after Hughes.

This is indicated by a complete poll of the Republican members taken by the Knickerbocker Press. Of the 129 legislators questioned 94 picked Hughes first., 10 named Root, and 7 Roosevelt. Three legislators chose "any good Republican" first, and fifteen were noncommittal. Roosevelt led for second choice with 29 votes. Root followed them with 24, and Hughes had 9. Twenty-two of the legislators chose "any Republican" for second choice and 43 more were noncommittal or had no second choice. There was a scattering for Burton, Wadsworth, and Herrick for second choice.

Several members who said the sentiment in their districts was strongest for Hughes personally chose others.

Most of the sentiment for Roosevelt comes from Kings, Queens, Westchester, and Erie. The nation's difficulties with foreign countries has caused a growing sentiment for Roosevelt, several of the legislators declared.

Several members said that while Roosevelt might poll a big independent vote in their districts, there was likelihood that the organizations there might cut him. "They still remember 1912," said one.

I THANK YOU, SAYS MR. ROOT.

Glad of Townsmen's Good Opinion —Is Not Going to Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—"I am much obliged to the gentlemen and I am grateful for their good opinion," was the only comment Elihu Root would make today upon the address issued in New York last night by seventy-four prominent citizens favoring his nomination for President.

Mr. Root, who arrived in Washington last night, went back to New York today, after attending a session of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, called for the purpose of fixing the time and place of the next annual meeting of the association. As far as is known, Mr. Root did not see any prominent Republicans with reference to the action of a number of his political friends in New York. He made the statement while here that he would not attend the Chicago convention.

Opinion in Washington differs as to the significance of the announcement in behalf of Mr. Root. One view is that Mr. Root has been entered in the race in order to give the New York delegates to the Republican National Convention some one on whom to concentrate their votes in the preliminary stages of the battle for the nomination. It was agreed, however, that most of the men who placed Mr. Root's name in the list were honestly of the belief that he would be the best candidate for President that the Republican Party could select.

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Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

TANNER RE-ELECTED; BARNES IS ROUTED

Continued from Page 1.

that ten members of the Republican State Committee would remain away from the meeting without sending proxies. With seventy votes actually pledged they would have won. They also claim that seven committeemen pledged to Senator Wicks had been won over to the Whitman forces by promises of patronage over night.

On the initial calling of the roll it dawned upon them that they had reckoned without the absentees. All except five of the latter had sent proxies and sent them to the wrong person from the viewpoint of the Wicks men. The only unrepresented absentees were the two representatives on the State Committee from Orange County, Benjamin B. Odell's old political bailiwick, ex-Congressman Louis W. Emerson, who is the Republican leader of Warren County and who was generally supposed to have refrained from either coming to the meeting in person or sending a proxy from a desire to "play safe"; Stewart F. Matthews, representing the First Assembly District of Onondaga County, and Clarence E. Bird, the representative of Delaware.

Delaware is the home county of Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee. Colonel Gleason announced when the roll was called that Mr. Bird had sent him his proxy by mail, but that he had not as yet received it. Colonel Gleason, had he been permitted to exercise his proxy rights, would have cast the vote of Mr. Bird for Senator Wicks. Speaker Sweet, on behalf of the Tanner forces, objected, and so the vote from Delaware County was not reported.

On the final roll call the vote divided as follows:

For Tanner.

BROOME.
W. F. Sherwood.
CAYUGA.
A. T. Fancher.
CAYUGA.
F. A. Eldridge.
CHAUTAUQUA.
L. S. Lakin, Jr.
H. A. Wise.
CHEMUNG.
H. C. Mandeville.*
CHENANGO.
J. J. Hay.
CLINTON.
J. H. Moffatt.*
CORTLAND.
G. Champlin, 3d.*
DUTCHESS.
M. Smith.*
G. Schlude.
ERIE.
L. A. Kell.*
W. J. Wardle.
F. W. Willard.*
P. S. Lansdowne.
H. S. Hunt.*
ESSEX.
P. J. Finn.
FRANKLIN.
J. G. Gokey.
KINGS.
J. S. Gaynor.
G. Marshall.
C. S. Devoy.
J. T. Rafferty.
F. J. H. Kracke.
R. L. Haskell.*
MADISON.
M. E. Talbot.
MONROE.
J. W. Hopkins.
J. L. Hotchkiss.
G. F. Argetsinger.
G. W. Aldridge.
E. W. Arnold.
NASSAU.
G. W. Doughty.
NEW YORK.
A. Delassandro.
J. E. Marsh.*
A. A. Ash.
S. A. Katz.
C. S. Koenig.
T. B. F. Fox.
L. Jacobsen.
M. H. Blake.
H. C. Schrader.
H. W. Beyer.
T. F. Shea.
*Proxy.

For Wicks.

ALBANY.
E. J. Staley.
J. H. Rea.
H. M. Sage.
ALLEGANY.
F. H. Otter.*
BRONX.
W. H. Ten Eyck.
A. B. Simonds.
E. W. Bradbury.
T. W. Whittle.*
FORT ERIE.
W. Smith.
ERIE.
E. J. Penfold.
L. Schmidt.
J. T. Tarbs.*
W. T. Tenbusch.
FULTON-HAMILTON.
B. Z. Kasson.
GENESEE.
F. B. Parker.*
GREENE.
W. E. Thorpe.
HERKIMER.
E. Small.
JEFFERSON.
E. R. Brown.
E. H. Parker.
KINGS.
H. P. Erwin.
R. Wellwood.
P. P. Scanlon.
J. Diemer.
S. J. Bremer.*
S. Warbasse.
W. Fagan.
E. Vass.
C. A. Owens.
J. McCrate.
M. B. Campbell.
L. M. Swasey.
Bartlett Sherer.
W. Schnitzpan.
A. Levy.
J. A. Livingston.
LEWIS.
F. C. Bothart.
LIVINGSTON.
J. F. Connor.*
MONTGOMERY.
J. L. Hess.
NEW YORK.
J. D. Levenson.
W. Henkel.
A. P. Ludden.
J. P. Windolph.
M. K. Olcott.
J. J. Lyons.
NIAGARA.
M. S. Mland.
ONEIDA.
M. J. Brayton.
F. W. M. Bensberg.
S. Townsend.
ONTARIO.
C. Smith.
QUEENS.
T. G. Tinden.
H. Corkling.
J. H. De Bragga.
RICHMOND.
G. Cromwell.
SCHOHARIE.
H. G. Tennant.*
SENECA.
N. J. Gould.
SULLIVAN.
M. J. McGibbon.
TIOGA.
W. A. Smyth.
TOMPKINS.
E. C. Stewart.
ULSTER.
P. Elting.
F. J. Le Fevre.
WAYNE.
C. H. Betts.
YATES.
S. F. Lincoln.*
Total—63.

Fight Starts Early.

The initial roll call had scarcely begun before the fight was on. When Secretary Gleason called Allegany County, the second on the list, Senator Elon R. Brown arose and said that he held the proxy of Dr. Frank R. Utter, the committeeman from that county. Speaker Sweet jumped to his feet and said that he had received a telegram from Dr. Utter in which he said that the proxy should be voted for Mr. Tanner. Speaker Sweet said a copy of the telegram had been sent to Senator Wadsworth.

"I hold that this telegram is a superseding proxy," said Speaker Sweet.

Senator Brown said that he would not answer Mr. Sweet until he had conferred with Mr. Wadsworth. After a whispered conference with him, Senator Brown said that the latter had communicated with Dr. Utter on the telephone and been assured by him that a new proxy to be used in the interest of Senator Wicks had been sent by wire. The proxy came later.

The roll call disclosed only five absentees not represented by proxies. Immediately after the roll call had been concluded Speaker Sweet moved that the meeting proceed to elect a Chairman of the State Committee, and placed Mr. Tanner in nomination.

Percy S. Lansdowne, who for years has led a fight on the Republican machine in Erie County headed by Fred Greiner, arose and seconded the nomination of Mr. Tanner on behalf of five of the nine committeemen from Erie.

Weak Applause for Wicks.

M. Jesse Brayton of Oneida got the floor next. He placed the name of Senator Wicks before the meeting. There was some applause, but not nearly as large in volume as the plaudits that had greeted the nomination of Mr. Tanner. It was the first indication spectators at the meeting had that the Wicks forces might in the minority.

"The Republican Party in this State is fortunate in having a great many men competent to discharge the duties of the position we are going to fill here today," said Mr. Brayton. "You have men in New York City, and of these Mr. Tanner is one. We esteem him very highly. But we Republicans up-State feel that we should have an up-State man as Chairman. In naming Senator Wicks I urge his election on the ground that he has risen above all factional considerations."

The principal speech in favor of Mr. Tanner was made by Senator Ogden L. Mills, who recalled the fact that he had been a candidate for State Chairman when Mr. Tanner first was elected under dictation from Mr. Whitman.

"I am glad now that I was not elected," said Mr. Mills. "The men who supported me in my fight have been loyally behind Mr. Tanner. I am sorry the same cannot be said for those who put him in his present place.

"Despite the lack of support to which he was entitled, Mr. Tanner has conducted the affairs of the party in an efficient manner and on broad nonfactional lines. If you turn him down now you will merely revive a factional issue (Barnes) which has been buried for the last year and a half, and should have been buried long before for the good of our party. I especially warn you against raising sectional issues by arraying the up-State Republicans against the Republicans in this city. Are you going to turn an efficient man down merely because he comes from this city, as though the city was beyond the party pale?

"The most important campaign in fifty years is approaching. We are called upon to supplant a national Administration which has not lived up to national ideals. We should not approach that duty in a spirit of narrow factionalism. We owe it to the country to put in a real American Administration at Washington. I ask the friends of Senator Wicks to withdraw his name. Only in that way can sectionalism within our party be buried."

Senate leader Elon R. Brown made the speech in favor of the election of Senator Wicks. He said that Senator Wicks possessed all the qualities to make a successful State Chairman.

"With all due respect to the present Chairman, we will do better with Senator Wicks," said the Senate leader. "If he is elected there will be no factionalism in the party in this State."

Made It Unanimous.

After the vote had been announced, Mr. Brayton moved to make it unanimous for Mr. Tanner. This motion was adopted by a rising vote after Senate leader Brown, United States Senator Wadsworth, and others who had voted for Wicks had pledged their support to Mr. Tanner. Senator Wadsworth decried the talk of factionalism.

"We must be united," he said. "The entire country looks to this State. And the country has already determined that the Republicans must run the country and control the next national Administration."

Mr. Tanner in acknowledging his re-election said that if he could have withdrawn with dignity an honor in favor of an up-State man of unquestioned Republicanism he would have been glad to do so.

"I am for the nomination of a real Republican for President," he said. "Make no mistake about it and let no member of this committee misunderstand the meaning of what I have said."

This statement brought applause. After Mr. Tanner had spoken the committee unanimously and by viva voce vote re-elected Lafayette B. Gleason Secretary and gave the Chairman power to appoint a Treasurer to succeed Alexander M. White of Brooklyn. Mr. Tanner was also empowered to appoint an Executive Committee of nine, the membership of which need not be confined to State Committee members. It was said last night that Mr. Tanner had asked Senator George F. Argetsinger, chief lieutenant to George W. Aldridge, to become Chairman of the Executive Committee.

St. Lawrence Co. Indorses Hughes.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 8.—The St. Lawrence County Republican Committee, in session today, adopted resolutions indorsing Justice Charles E. Hughes as the Presidential candidate of the party and expressing the hope that he would be the unanimous choice of the convention.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Justice	.02
Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.08	Mexican	.28
Best & Belcher	.11	Occidental Con.	.28
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.28
Caledonia	.41	Overman	.04
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.15	Savage	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.17	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.22
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.41
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Jacket Con.	.10		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.07
Belmont	4.60	D'field B. B.	.03
Halifax	.65	D'field Daisy	.05
Jim Butler	.34	D'field Consol.	.50
McNamara	.08	D'field Kewanas.	.12
Midway	.21	D'field Merger	.12
Mizpah Exten.	.26	Jumbo Exten.	.76
Montana	.24	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.17	Silver Pick	.08
Rescue	.29	Spearhead	.07
Tonopah Exten.	3.85	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	8.00	Big Jim	1.85
West End	.75	Nevada Hills	.17
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Packard	.41
Atlanta	.13	Rochester Mines	.69
Booth	.22	Round Mountain	.70
C. O. D.	.04	White Caps	.16

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Tpot	10⅛	11	Gold Sov.	3½	4½
Elkton	28	28½	Isabella	20¼	20½
El Paso	77	80	Jackpot	6½	8
Findlay	3	5½	Portland	175	182
Gold Dol.	5	4	McKinney	35	41½
Golden C.	221	222	Vindicator	247	249

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Dancing.

ANNOUNCEMENT: W. S. REEVES, master of dancing, cordially invites his pupils and friends to his complimentary social ball, Easter Monday night, April 24, at Hotel Marseilles. Teachers' exhibition specialties. Pupils in contest for ballroom dancing.

HOTELS.

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THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

(Note.—All lectures, unless otherwise specified, begin at 8:15 P. M.)

Sunday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Professor Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

TOLSTOI ON CONSCIOUSNESS OF JESUS, by Jonathan C. Day, 4 P. M.; "Gerhardt Hauptmann: Idealist," by William J. Durant, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 4th St. and 2d Av.

HUNGER THAT HELPS, by the Rev. Dr. Henry P. Schauffler, Director Brooklyn City Mission, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

PREPAREDNESS, by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Church of St. John the Evangelist, West 11th St., near 7th Av., 8 P. M.

INFLUENCE OF RECONSTRUCTION IN ART, by Gutzon Borglum, Mount Morris Baptist Church, 5th Av., near 125th St., 10 A. M.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS, by Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, at the Public Forum, P. S. 101, 111th St., west of Lexington Av.

ORGAN RECITAL, by William J. Kraft, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx, 3 P. M.

Monday.

THE BIBLE IN HUMAN CONDUCT, by Dr. Enelow, Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., 11 A. M. sharp.

SHORT BALLOT ORGANIZATION, by Richard S. Childs, lecture in course on "Types of Social Work," New York School of Philanthropy, 105 East 22d St., 4:10 P. M.

I GRANDI VIOLINISTI DEL MONDO, lecture in Italian by Maestro Giacomo Quintano, with musical selections, Public School 102, 115th St., east of 2d Av.

AN ELECTRICAL THEORY OF NERVE IMPULSE, by Prof. H. B. Williams; "The Morphology of the Azygos Veins," by Prof. H. von W. Schulte; Section of Biology N. Y. Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West.

WOMAN THROUGHOUT THE AGES, by Ida K. Hinds; "Man and Woman in Government," by Ferdinand Pecora, Political Equality Association, 15 East 41st St., 8:30 P. M.

BALZAC, THE SECRETARY OF SOCIETY, by Prof. Christian Gauss, Washington Irving High School, Irving Place, 16th and 17th Sts.

SUMMER DAYS IN SWITZERLAND, by Dr. Curtis Lee Laws, P. S. 27, 42d St., east of 2d Av. Illustrated.

MADRID, by Prof. Charles U. Clark, P. S. 46, 156th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Illustrated.

WHAT VACCINATION HAS ACCOMPLISHED, by Charles McDowell, M. D., P. S. 59, 228 East 57th St.

NEW ORLEANS, by Flavius Brobst, P. S. 62, Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Sts. Illustrated.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE: A GALAXY OF INDEPENDENT NATIONS, by Edward P. Humphrey, P. S. 165, 225 West 106th St.

NEW YORK: OUR OWN CITY, by Alfred D. F. Hamlin, Hunter College, 68th St. and Lexington Av. Illustrated.

PETER THE GREAT, by Arthur D. Rees, N. Y. Public Library, 96th St. Branch, 112 East 96th St.

THE HEALTHY HUMAN BODY, by Theron W. Kilmer, M. D., N. Y. Public Library, Tompkins Square Branch, 331 East 10th St. Illustrated.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, by Edward Justus Parker, Pilgrim Hall, 50th St. and Broadway. Illustrated.

RUSSIA AND TOLSTOY, by Dr. Peter Macqueen, St. Columba Hall, 343 West 25th St. Illustrated.

UNCLE SAM AND HIS NEIGHBORS, by Leland Rex Robinson, Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, Bronx.

ANIMAL PROTECTION, by H. Elmer Gilchrist, P. S. 46, 196th St., between Bainbridge and Briggs Aves., Bronx. Illustrated.

BRUGES, BRUXELLES, AND THE FIELD OF WATERLOO, by Miss A. Helene Magrath, P. S. 50, Bryant and Vyse Aves., Bronx. Illustrated.

Tuesday.

SACRED CANTATAS: GALLIA: PRAISE AND SONG, Gounod and Dvorak, Old St. Paul's, Broadway, Fulton and Vesey Sts., 12 o'clock noon. Edmund Jaques, organist-choirmaster. Soloist, Mrs. Mary Hissem-de Moss. Dr. Victor Baier at the organ.

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION OF THE MUCORS, by Dr. A. F. Blakeslee. Illustrated with lantern slides. Torrey Botanical Club, Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University.

WILD BIRDS IN OUR PARKS, illustrated lecture, by Edward Fleisher, Hebrew Educational Society, Hopkinson and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn, 4 P. M.

DEMOCRACY AND RESPONSIBILITY, by Mayor George R. Lunn, Schenectady, N. Y., auspices the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

SOME GLIMPSES OF THE WAR, by Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge, Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Madison Av. and 31st St., 8 P. M. Illustrated.

NEW FACTS AS TO THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE SOUTH GEORGIAN TEAL, by Robert Cushman Murphy, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVERS, by Francis Rolt-Wheeler, Wadleigh High School, 115th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

ANIMAL PROTECTION, by H. Elmer Gilchrist, P. S. 63, 4th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

ELECTRICAL MEASURING INSTRUMENTS, by T. Wallace Ker, P. S. 66, 88th St., east of 1st Av. Illustrated.

COMPOSERS AND MUSIC OF ITALY, by Clarence De Vaux Royer, P. S. 90, 147th St., west of 7th Av. Illustrated.

THE MODERN DEBT TO GREECE, by J. B. Stoughton Holborn, P. S. 122, 162d St. and Wadsworth Av. Illustrated.

JULIUS CAESAR, by Louis U. Wilkinson, American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West

LORD TORPHICHEN TO MARRY MISS PIERCE

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce Engaged to John Gordon Sandilands.

SERVING IN BRITISH ARMY

Peer, 30 Years Old, Holds a Title Created in 1564—His Fiancee Made London Debut 2 Years Ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce of Dunstable, Bay Shore, L. I., announce the engagement of their younger daughter, Miss Grace Douglass Pierce, to John Gordon Sandilands, Lord Torphichen of Calder House, West-Lothian in Scotland.

Lord Torphichen, who is serving in the British Army, succeeded his father as thirteenth Baron within a year. His title, which is an old one, having been created in 1564, is in full Baron Torphichen of Saint John of Torphichen, West-Lothian in Scotland. He was born in 1886, his mother having been a daughter of Lieut. Gen. Charles Edward Parke Gordon, C. B. He has an elder sister, Alison Margaret Sandilands, and a younger brother, Walter Alexander Sandilands.

The history of the Sandilandses is a romantic one, and several times the title has gone from an uncle to a nephew or grandnephew. The first Lord Torphichen held at the time of the Reformation the office of Prior of St. John, head of the Knights Hospitallers, a position that gave him a place in Parliament among the greater Barons.

Miss Pierce's elder sister, Miss Allison D. Pierce, married Louis de Bebian Moore, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Chandler Moore, several years ago. Winslow S. Pierce, Jr., is her brother. She came out in London two years ago, when the guest of Miss Beatrice Elliott, a daughter of Sir Arthur and Lady Elliott, at their town house on Portman Square, and Mr. Sandilands, now Lord Torphichen, paid her a great deal of attention at that time, and came over here last Summer to visit the Pierces. Her début was made in New York a year ago last Winter.

Mr. Pierce is counsel and Director of a number of large railways, and his law offices are at 37 Wall St. He is a member of many clubs, among them being the Metropolitan, Lawyers, and New York Yacht Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

Fairy Lore for School Settlement.

An entertainment will take place on Friday afternoon at the Women's University Club entitled "Portraits and Histories of Fauns, Fairies, Fishes and Other Pleasant Creatures," by Dugald Stewart Walker, for the benefit of the Music School Settlement for Colored People. Mr. Walker, who has illustrated Hans Christian Anderson's "Fairy Tales," and other books, has painted pictures that are accompanied by word sketches, which he recites. Among those interested in the entertainment are Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. Kingsbury Curtis, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Henry Loomis, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, and Miss Clara B. Spence.

SOCIETY CIRCUS FROLIC.

Riding and Hunt Club Members Aid Army Y. M. C. A.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A fashionable company gathered at the Riding and Hunt Club this evening for the society circus in aid of the army Y. M. C. A., with members of the club taking the part of bareback riders and trapeze performers and otherwise furnishing the usual circus program. The departure from Fort Myer of many of the officers included in the original cast curtailed the program, which was, however, put through with entire satisfaction to the audience.

Count Bonde of the Swiss Legation, Stephen de Hedry of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, Dr. Breckenridge Bayne, and Melvin Hazen did some daring stunts on real horses, while George Oakley Totten led a cavalcade of men and maidens on wooden steeds after the fashion of the tournament of the recent Beaux Arts ball. In this highly entertaining number were Miss Dorothea Owen, Miss Margaret McChord, Miss Dorothy Deeble, Miss Louise Deleno, and Miss Margaret Howard.

Real horsemanship was shown in the riding and driving of Miss Edythe Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beale L. Howard, with Miss Anna Hamlin, daughter of the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Miss Helen McLanahan taking high honors among the juveniles.

The patronesses, most of whom entertained large companies for the evening, were Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Robert H. Chapman, Mrs. Frederic A. Delano, Mrs. William F. Draper, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Hugh Legare, Mrs. Isaac T. Mann, Mrs. Junius W. MacMurray, Mrs. George K. McLanahan, Mrs. Henry T. Oxnard, and Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman.

Miss Grace Wolf Weds Wednesday

The wedding of Miss Grace C. Wolf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wolf of Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, to Herman F. Hagerman will take place on Wednesday at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. The Rev. T. J. Whitaker, pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Baptist Church, will officiate. Miss Jillian Wolf will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Thelma Camier and Ethel Hunter. Miss Lisette Pinner will be the flower girl. Frederick Hagerman will act as best man. The ushers chosen are S. Shattuck of Brooklyn and R. Gerdes of Mount Kisco.

Fitzgerald-Frank Engagement.

Dr. Louis Frank and Mrs. Frank of Louisville, Ky., have announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Carolyn L. Frank, to John Alexander Pryor Fitzgerald of 121 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York. Miss Frank, who has many friends here, was an attendant yesterday at the wedding in Louisville of her niece, Miss Julia Cecil Frank, to William A. Wareing of Cleveland, Ohio.

Bowman-Shaw Wedding April 29.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Lord Shaw, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Ellsworth Shaw, to Frederic Charles Bowman of London, Ontario, will take place on Saturday evening, April 29, at the home of the bride's parents, 435 Convent Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Harold Pattison will officiate. Miss Mary Braman Shaw will be the bride's only attendant and Hubert Bowman will be his brother's best man.

Miss Goldsmith Weds April 25.

The Wedding of Miss Winifred Goldsmith, a daughter of Morgan J. Goldsmith, and Frank E. Greene of Brookline, Mass., will take place on Tuesday, April 25, at the New York residence of the bride's uncle, John Henry Judge, 27 West Ninety-fourth Street. Miss Helen Goldsmith is to be the maid of honor and Mr. Greene's brother, Robert Greene, will be his best man.

C. W. POST'S WIDOW WEDS.

Worth $5,000,000, She Marries L. J. Montgomery, Hotel Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 8.—Mrs. Lelia Y. Post, wealthy widow of the late C. W. Post, of Battle Creek's cereal food industry, and L. J. Montgomery, manager of the Post Tavern, owned by Mrs. Post, were married at 11 o'clock today in the bride's apartments in the Tavern, the Rev. W. S. Potter officiating.

Mrs. Post, though nominally a resident of New York City, living at the Hotel Seville for the last year or more, has maintained apartments on the second floor of the Post Tavern annex. After the ceremony the couple hurried away to New York City for their honeymoon, planning to return here May 1.

Mr. Montgomery will continue to manage the Tavern, which is one of the pieces of property Mrs. Post recently accepted in exchange for abandoning all claims to an interest in the Postum Cereal Company. Her wealth is estimated at not less than $5,000,000. Mr. Montgomery was brought to Battle Creek by the late C. W. Post from the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, four years ago. The bride, before her marriage to C. W. Post was his stenographer. Mr. Montgomery is a native of Camilla, Ga.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. William Scully of 40 East Eighty-third Street are being congratulated upon the birth of a son. Mrs. Scully is the daughter of the late Congressman and veteran State Senator J. K. P. Hall of Pennsylvania, who for almost forty years was the Democratic minority leader in the Keystone State.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Flammer of Bronxville, N. Y., are also being congratulated upon the birth of a son, Harold Flammer, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Flammer were married at the bride's home, at 37 West Seventy-second Street, last April. Mrs. Flammer was formerly Miss Madeline Miller.

Miss Newcombe's Wedding Date.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude M. Newcombe, the daughter of Charles M. Newcombe of 225 West Eighty-sixth Street, and Francis F. Steers, formerly of Detroit, will take place on Saturday, April 29, in the Church of the Transfiguration, in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends. Mr. Newcombe, a member of the firm of Denny, Pomroy & Co., is Treasurer of the New York Stock Exchange. The reception will be held at the St. Regis.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Augustine Smith of South Bend, Ind., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dona Regina Smith, to Lieutenant William Middleton Quigley, U. S. N., of Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. John Riefe of 173 East Ninety-fourth Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Edna Riefe, to John F. Collins. The wedding will probably take place in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Kaufman of 815 West Ninety-eighth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise Kaufman, to Sylvan Levy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Levy of Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Charles Wolpon of 244 West 102d Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Etta L. Wolpon, to Joseph W. Wolf. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Caroline Hausman of 347 West Fourth Street announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Nell Francis Lauber, to Harry O. A. Seligmann. The wedding date has been set for June 14.

TWO FAREWELL RECITALS.

Mischa Elman and Pablo and Susan Metcalfe Casals Appear.

Farewell concerts were given yesterday afternoon by Mischa Elman at Carnegie Hall, and by Pablo Casals and Mme. Susan Metcalfe-Casals at Aeolian Hall. Mr. Elman's program consisted of Handel's Sonata in D, Bruch's Concerto in D minor, Praeludium and Fugue from Bach's Sonata in G minor, and numbers by Chopin-Auer, Paganini-Vogrich, Reger, Brahms-Joachim, Sarasate and the violinist's own "In a Gondola."

The appearance of Mr. Casals and Mme. Metcalfe-Casals was their second joint concert this season. Mr. Casals played Handel's Sonata in G minor, Bach's Suite in C minor for 'cello alone, and Schumann's "Stucke im Volkston." Mme. Metcalfe-Casals sang a group of songs by Caldara, Caccini, Gluck, and Mozart, and another which consisted of five of the many Scottish and Irish songs which Beethoven arranged. In the latter group the accompaniments were played by Edouard Dethier, violinist; Mr. Casals, and Jean Verd, pianist.

Williams College Clubs' Concert.

The Williams College Musical Clubs gave a concert last night at the Plaza. The Glee Club and Mandolin Club were heard in individual and concerted numbers, and there were several other features on the program which attracted a large audience of those identified with the institution. A dance followed the concert.

Theodore Bisenz to Give a Concert.

Theodore Bisens and his pupils will give a concert at the New York Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, on Saturday evening.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The annual Catholic police service for the members of the Police Department of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens will be held at 4 P. M., Sunday, April 30, at St. Joseph's Church, Pacific St., near Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn. These services are held for the benefit of the department, and all members are invited to attend. Rev. Frank A. J. Woods, S. T. L., Prefect of Studies in Junior Seminary, will deliver the sermon; Chaplain William T. McGuirl will deliver an address.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., Apr. 9. Mounted Patrol., with horse and equipts., G. E. Golding, 168 to 83; Patrol. F. Kupec, 85 to 26; mutual, 4 P. M., Apr. 9, Patrol. C. W. Young, 277 to 285; P. E. Best, 285 to 277.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. S. J. Loughman, 43 to Tr. School, 28 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 10; T. A. Ryan, 68 to Bur. of Tel., designated as Act. Capt., 14 days, 9 A. M., Apr. 10; C. A. Wilson, 65, to C. O. Squad, 14 days, 8 A. M. Apr. 10; Patrol. L. P. Marschall, 2 to 2 I. D., duty with Committee on Revision of Posts, 30 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 9; F. J. Reilly, 60, F. Hochwald, 167, and J. P. Shea, 172, to 169, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 14. To 4 I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 20 days, from 4 P. M., Apr. 10: P. J. Kenny, 26; J. P. O'Hara, 28; M. Shelly, 82; P. S. McCarthy, 26; W. C. Morris, 28.

Leave of absence, (without pay): Patrol. W. Pepper, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 12.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. R. Bosted, Traf. Div., Subdiv. C.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 8.—Charters filed here: The Emerson Company, New York, to carry on the business of general engineering and contracting of all kinds, $500,000; S. Anderson, Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, all of New York.

Lykens Valley Light and Power Company, to acquire, own, and operate public service corporations, $50,000; Herbert S. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egnar, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:27|Sun sets..6:29|Moon sets..12:45

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:01	12:22	6:30	6:26
Governors Island	12:10	12:50	7:20	7:25
Hell Gate	2:16	2:56	9:01	9:06

Arrived—Saturday, April 8.

SS Giuseppi Verdi, Genoa, March 26.
SS Amazonia, Bermuda, April 6.
SS Concho, Galveston, April 2.
SS Etna, Palermo, March 3.
SS Gulflight, Philadelphia, April 7.
SS Murillo, Genoa, March 15.
SS Mariensen, Delaware Breakwater, April 6.
SS San Juan, Boston, April 7.
SS Uranus, Lisbon, March 6.
SS Russian Prince, Trinidad, April 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ethelstan	Marseilles	Mar. 8
Texel	Huelva	Mar. 16
Signe	Huelva	Mar. 15
Italia	Palermo	Mar. 13
Nordanger	Lisbon	Mar. 21
Attuallia	Gibraltar	Mar. 22
Freshfield	Liverpool	Mar. 24
Antares	Las Palmas	Mar. 25
El Oriente	Galveston	April 2
Ancon	Cristobal	April 2
Wasaka Maru	London	Mar. 24
Harriet	Oran	Mar. 22
Atherstone	Havre	Mar. 27
Honorius	Havana	Mar. 30
Halbjorg	Shields	Mar. 21
Remier	Port Natal	Mar. 15
Sergento Albuquerque	Lisbon	Mar. 24
Bonface	Barbados	April 3

DUE TOMORROW.

Minas Geraes	Pernambuco	Mar. 27
Trinidad	Barbados	April 2
Iroquois	Macoris	April 3
Teikoku Maru	Marseilles	Mar. 20
Hellenic	Copenhagen	Mar. 22
Brazos	San Juan	April 5
Bermudian	Bermuda	April 8
Mexico	Havana	April 7
City of St. Louis	Savannah	April 7
Creole	New Orleans	April 5
El Mar	Galveston	April 4
Rugbein	Havre	Mar. 27

DUE TUESDAY.

Montebello	Hull	Mar. 26
Wentworth	London	Mar. 27
Eggesford	St. Nazaire	Mar. 27
Mongolia	London	Mar. 31
Navigator	Seville	Mar. 27
Dinnamare	Spezia	Mar. 23
Havana	Havana	April 8
Metapan	Havana	April 1
Medina	Galveston	April 6

DUE, WEDNESDAY.

Querida	Huelva	Mar. 28
El Occidente	Galveston	April 3
Ant Caesar	Hull	Mar. 27
El Oriente	Galveston	April 4
Ferrona	St. Nazaire	Mar. 22
Panama	Colon	April 6
Brilliant	Baton Rouge	April 8

DUE THURSDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	April 5
Frederik VIII	Kirkwall	April 4
Missourian	St. Nazaire	Mar. 30
Almirante	Kingston	April 5
Antilles	New Orleans	April 8
El Paso	Galveston	April 7
Caracas	San Juan	April 8
City of Savannah	Savannah	April 11

DUE FRIDAY

Iroquois	London	Mar. 31
Dorington Court	Algiers	Mar. 20
El Cid	Galveston	April 8
Sutton Hall	London	Mar. 30
Dinnamare	Spezia	Mar. 23

DUE SATURDAY.

Korea	Liverpool	April 5
Rance	Bordeaux	April 1
Breiz Izel	Cardiff	Mar. 8
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 13

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
California, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Californian, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Naples, Vladivostok	—	12:00 M.
Trym, Archangel	—	12:00 M.
Walter D. Noyes, Rio Janeiro	—	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kursk, Kola Bay	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rio Janeiro, Bahia	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cloughton, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Knut Hamsen, Bergen	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Frances, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Colon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
C. of Mexico, Nuevitas	—	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	—	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Rodfax, Gaibarien	—	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

El Mar, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Mongolia, London	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ystad, Azores	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Drammensfjord, Bergen	—	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	—	3:00 P.M.
Clare, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Paso, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Munwood, Matanzas	—	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., APRIL 8.

SS Princeton, Buenos Aires to New York, was 200 miles S. W. of Santo Domingo at noon 7th.
SS Antilla, Santiago to New York, was 1,161 miles S. at 7 P. M. 7th.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 60 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tampico to New York, was 120 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 128 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, was 144 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 134 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 440 miles S. at noon.
SS Georgia, Port Arthur to New York, was 158 miles S. of Overfalls at noon.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah to New York, was 15 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 726 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 433 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 213 miles S. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 198 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 245 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 522 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 553 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 306 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 226 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 125 miles N. E. of Brunswick Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 142 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 139 miles S. at noon.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Panama Maru.....April 9
Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco) (specially addressed)—Canada Maru.....April 9
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.....April 13
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....April 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....April 15
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Maitai..April 21
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....April 27
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...April 30
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....May 6

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 10, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 22, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 14, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 8 A. M. April 10, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. April 12, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Italy—Close at 10:30 A. M. April 13, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Caserta, at Gibraltar, April 8.
SS Escalona, at London, April 8.
SS Headcliffe, at Hull, April 8.
SS Florida, at Laith, April 8.
SS Arlonzan, at Rio Janeiro, April 7.
SS Francisco, at Hull, April 7.
SS Pomone, at Bayonne, March 31.
SS Czaritza, at Nowak, March 30.
SS Conde, at Bordeaux, April 8.
SS Nordfarer, at Marseilles, April 4.
SS Adora, at Sfax, April 8.
SS Strathdene, at Havre, April 5.
SS Kaikoma, at Havre, April 7.
SS Waaldyk, at Port Natal, April 6.
SS Eurthates, at Port Natal, April 7.
SS Strinda, at Port Natal, April 7.
SS England, at Port Said, April 7.
SS Tynemende, at Shields, April 7.
SS Chipana, at Talcahuano, April 7.
SS City of Agra, at Shanghai, April 7.
SS Holmen, at Kirkwall, April 7.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Liverpool, April 8.
SS Hellig, Olav, from Christiansand, April 8.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, April 8.
SS Havana, from Havana, April 8.
SS Almirante, from Kingston, April 8.
SS Monterey, from Vera Cruz, April 8.
SS San Giovanni, from Naples, March 31.
SS Idaho, from Hull, April 8.
U. S. S. Buford, from Colon, April 8.
SS City of Memphis, from Colon, April 8.
SS Alexander, from Shields, April 7.

"A Collection of Royal Furnishings in Brooklyn at Public Auction."—Wise.

BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer

has the honor to announce that he has been instructed to sell to the highest bidder the entire MAGNIFICENT FURNISHINGS contained in the 35-foot

PALATIAL MANSION
590 BEDFORD AVENUE, Corner of KEAP ST., **BROOKLYN**
5 minutes' walk from Williamsburg Bridge or Nostrand Ave. Car.

Sale takes place WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 12th & 13th
Commencing at 2 P. M. Each Day.

PROMINENT IN THE CATALOGUE WILL BE FOUND
The Royal Aubusson set of 5 pieces, formerly owned by the Spanish Queen Isabella, (the authenticity guaranteed by Maison Sache, Paris.) This suite is in perfect condition and considered one of the greatest masterpieces of Aubusson.
A Museum Curio Cabinet and a specially made Aeolian Orchestrelle, from the famous Grigsby sale.

PAINTINGS by Well-known Foreign and American Artists.

Superb Exhibition Bronzes; Artistic Modern Sterling Silverware, from famous Silversmiths in Europe—Silver and Gold Russian Samovar, Loving Cup, Tea and Wine Sets, Etc., Etc.
Life Size Carrara Marble Statuary, Large Sevres Vase valued at $1,000, and a collection of rare and costly Curios, Objets d'Art, Gold Screen, Leather Library Suites, Easy Chairs, Etc., Empire Clock Sets, Ruselan Bronzes, Library Desk Sets; PERSIAN RUGS and CARPETS.
Bedrooms in Mahogany; Library in Mahogany; Collection of Valuable Books (about 500); Dining Room in Oak; Combination Billiard and Pool Table, complete; Lace Curtains and Rich Hangings; Tiffany Electroliers; Tiger Skin Rug; Gold Drawing Table and Pedestals.

Also LOZIER TOURING CAR, Lakewood Model
Perfect condition, only used 6,000 Miles.

EXHIBITION Residence will be open for inspection TUESDAY, April 11th, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NOTE—Arrangements can be made for shipping the goods to city or country.
Auctioneer's Office, 428 Columbus Ave., N. Y. City; Phone 7175 Schuyler.

On View Tomorrow and Following Days
At the Galleries of
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th Street,
A COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS
BY EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS
The Property of
Mrs. Louise Lucker and Miss A. M. Webb
of Brooklyn, N. Y., and other collectors
To be sold by Auction Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, April 12 and 13, commencing at 8:15 o'clock.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

ON EXHIBITION TUESDAY AT
The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.
Important Unrestricted Executors' Sale of
Oil Paintings
By American and Foreign Artists.
I have been instructed by the Executor for Estate of
Samuel S. Brown (dec'd)
To Sell by Auction
Thursday and Friday,
April 13th and 14th, at 8 P. M.
the Collection of Ancient and Modern Paintings. Also to close other Estates a number of Paintings by distinguished Artists, represented by the following:—
J. J. Tanschmas — George Innes, N. A.
William Hart, N. A. — Carl Becker
F. F. Breer, A. N. A. — Winslow Homer
Charles T. Grupse — R. A. Blaskfield
Addison T. Millar — Louis Moeller, N. A.
Walter Blackman — Albert Bierstadt, N. A.
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

To Wind Up the Business of the
Louis Katz Art Galleries, Inc.,
No. 103 West 74th St. (Col. Ave.)
The Absolute Sale By Auction of
THE ENTIRE STOCK
Including
The Valuable PAINTINGS by American Artists, FINE ARTIST PROOF MEZZOTINTS IN COLORS, A. P. ETCHINGS, Choice Art Objects, Mirrors, Lamps, Frames, Office and Gallery Fittings and Fixtures
Commences on the Premises, As Above,
TOMORROW (MONDAY)
at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
(TWO SESSIONS DAILY)
THE PAINTINGS & WATER COLORS will be sold on Thursday Evening, April 13th, at 8:15 P. M.
"This attractive sale presents an unusual opportunity for private buyers as well as the trade."
NOW ON VIEW—Over 3,000 Lots.
SEE CATALOGUE.
The Sale will be conducted by
Mr. Augustus W. Clarke of Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West 44th Street.

OLD GOTHAM.
Valuable books on New York in the old days may be obtained through the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday.

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The Jackson Health Resort
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REFERENCES FROM LOCAL PHYSICIANS AND PATRONS
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Write for literature. NEWTON B. GORHAM, Man'g Director

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at
MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
Mount Pocono, Penna.
The Finest Resort Hotel in Northeastern Pennsylvania.
FREE GARAGE.
Rooms with bath. Magnificent views. Unique in quality of food, cooking and service.
SPECIAL SPRING RATES.
W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

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AT BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.
OPENS MAY 11TH
BOOKING OFFICE AND FULL INFORMATION
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TELEPHONE 7070 MURRAY HILL.

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Edgemere, L. I., N. Y.
Notice to Patrons.
The booking office of the club is located at No. 40 West 58th St., New York
MORTIMER M. KELLY, Manager.
Tel. Plaza 9230.

Pavilion Hotel and Cottages
Sharon Springs, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 24, 1916.
The celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, last season being the largest in its history, has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged to supply the increased demand. Opens May 12. Sulphur, Pine Needle, Douches, Steam Massage, Inhalation and Nauheim Baths, for treatment of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SKIN AND NERVOUS DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS, MALARIA AND HEART DISEASE. Folders on application.
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W. H. CRAIG, Lessee.

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Forest Hills, L. I.
minutes from Herald Square.
Electric Trains Daily.
Rates, $15 Per Week Up
References required.
Town Office—Room 718.
47 West 34th St.

Belle Terre Club Hotel
Port Jefferson, Long Island
OPENS MAY 27TH, 1916.
An up-to-date seaside and country resort 58 miles from New York City. An ideal motor trip for week ends.
Reduced rates over Decoration Day and the month of June.
Room 218, 30 East 42nd St., N. Y. City.
THOMAS MORTLAND.

WHITEFACE INN
ON LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
Hotel reservations now being made. Cottages and Camps to rent to desirable patrons, furnished and cared for by hotel.
Address J. J. SWEENEY, Manager.
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Hotel BRIGHTON
LONG BEACH, L. I.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Reservations Now Being Made For Spring and Summer.
Special Rates for May and June.

Rhodonolia House, Norwalk, Conn.
Located on high hill, overlooking Long Island Sound. Five minutes' walk to trolley, 6 minutes to electric trolley; also auto conveyances. Will open April 15 for week-end season, and all-year guests. Rates $8 to $20 per week, according to location of rooms.
Tel. 1591. A. G. SOUTHEY, Mgr.

THE VILLA
Of The Westchester Academy,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Accommodates parents of boys and girls who attend our Summer School. Boating, swimming, golf, tennis, and riding.
Courses in Modern Languages.
Address 53 NO. BROADWAY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

TALLWOOD CAMPS
ON LAKE MARANACOOK,
Nicely furnished; electricity; refined, healthful; free boat; famous fishing; every diversion. $75 upward. Hotel $12.50 upward. Reservations. Booklets. TALLWOOD INN, MARANACOOK, MAINE.

HOMESTEAD HALL
Greenwich, Conn.
Overlooking Long Island Sound; 45 mins. from New York; newly decorated; new bathrooms; best home cooking; all modern conveniences; open all year; exclusive patronage. Mrs. E. P. Lovejoy.

O-TE-SA-GA
On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.
June to October
Rooms—Hooklets—Maps
C.B.KNOTT, Prop. & Mgr.
1 W. 72d St., N. Y. City

SPRUCE CABIN INN—Where you CAN catch trout. Rooms en suite with bath. Garage. Saddle horses. All amusements. Season opens April 14th. Bklt. Cresco Station, Lack. R. R. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

To Rent, Summer Cottages
and bungalows, various sizes and furnishings. hotel service, in Oswegatchie colony, near New London, Conn. H. M. MANWARING, 500 5th Av., New York.

BEVAN HOTEL
and Cottages on the Sound, Larchmont, N. Y. Opens May 15; caters to children; special rates May and June.
A. E. COPELAND, Mgr.

Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooke,)
Greens Farms, Conn.
For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert, sympathetic treatment.

Summer homes for rent on Connecticut coast. Houses furnished; running water, electric lighting; garage; Country Club, golf. Rentals $300 to $1,000 season. Request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

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RICHFIELD SPRINGS, NEW YORK.
Furnished cottages for season; excellent hotels. Write W. T. Weldon.

PINE GROVE COTTAGE, Tillson, Ulster Co. Heated; bath; German cooking; reasonable terms. M. Baum, (Bakery,) 732 Amsterdam Av., Manhattan.

SYDNEY FARM HOTEL, White Plains, N.Y. Open all year. Manag't Edward H. Crandall.

Dutcher House and Cottages, Pawling, N. Y. Always open. L. W. Blankinship, Lessee.

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EASTER HOLIDAYS
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FREE GARAGE.
Rooms with bath. Magnificent views. Unique in quality of food, cooking and service.
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Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan.
There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Moderate prices. 20 miles from New York. Frequent electric trains from Penna. Station.
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GREENWICH INN
and Cottages Accommodating 300
Opens May 30th
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
On the Water, 30 Minutes from N. Y.
Frequent trains. Golf. Tennis. Bathing. Boating. Delightful Ballroom. Excellent Orchestra.

MILLROSE A. A. DEFEATS NEW YORK A. C. IN RACE

FIREMEN RUN FAST IN RELAY RACE

New York A. C. Defeated by Millrose A. A. in Another Event at 69th's Games.

There were few high-class athletes in the annual games of the Sixty-ninth Regiment A. A., held last night in the Lexington Avenue Armory, but handicap relay races, which principally comprised the program offered by Director Mel Sheppard, furnished competition that supplied lots of thrills for a crowd that half filled the armory. Representatives of almose every local athletic organization were brought into competition, but it remained for the employes of the civil service departments of the city, State, and Federal Governments in New York to contribute the best race of the meet.

In an eight-lap contest which brought together combinations from the Police and Fire Departments Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York Post Office, and Department of Water Supply, the fire fighters proved the fasted aggregation, but just won by the proverbial eye-lash from the first team of the Post Office. The Post Office men also took third place, and the Police Department, which ruled favorite, was virtually outclassed, despite a splendid bit of running by Jack Eller, the national indoor hurdle champion. From start to finish this exhibition was a fine contest, with the firemen leading from the start. Dick Egan, the Irish-American A. C. runner, held a small lead for the firemen on the final leg, despite the courageous efforts made by Phil Hauser, a scratch man, to overtake him. The policemen showed lack of condition, with the exception of Eller, or otherwise they would have made a harder fight.

Lawson Robertson's "Fighting Fourteenth," boys came off victorious in the medley relay for Military Athletic League teams, which for a change was run in legs of a mile, 200 yards, 880 yards, and 440 yards, respectively. Robertson had three teams with which to win, and his main squad was the one to triumph. This combination was composed of Dave Politzer, Frank Zuna, Henry Browser, and R. Gallagher, all of whom did an equal share in scoring the victory. The Thirteenth Regiment got away to an early lead when Sidney Leslie ran the first leg of a mile, but the advantage the Long Island A. C. boy turned over to Willie Fisher was soon lost, and Jim Rosenberger's entrants dropped back to third place at the finish, following the representatives of the Seventy-first Regiment A. A. across the line. Fine running by Homer Baker, who journeyed the half-mile, brought the "Safety First" athletes into the runner-up position.

The Millrose Athletic Association was the only back-mark team to get home in front. The Wanamaker men captured the medley relay, open to Amateur Athletic Union clubs, and their triumph was no close affair either. Mike Devanney, starting off the relay, closed up in his mile the big advantage his club conceded to their rivals, and thereafter it was easy sailing for Matt Geis, Fred Wilkins, and Fred Safarowic. Victor Casey, anchor man on the New York A. C. team, which finished second, chased Safarowic hard throughout the deciding quarter mile, but he failed by ten yards to catch him. Third place was taken by the Knights of St. Antony quartet.

Al Dolder pulled the West Side Y. M. C. A. across the tape first in the eight-lap relay for Intersettlement, Y. M. C. A., and Catholic and Church Athletic League teams.

The Paulist Athletic Club, which in the last few months has been one of the most successful small clubs in the city, continued its winning endeavors last night with two victories, one recorded by T. Larkin in the half-mile open handicap and the other by J. Georgio in the mile-and-a-half open handicap. Each of these men had big marks, but they won without trouble.

In the mile-and-a-half handicap a new scratch man made his appearance in the person of G. S. Courage of the Central Congregational A. A., and had he not lost a shoe soon after passing the mile mark he might have gained first honors in this event. However, he took second prize. The summary:

Eight-lap Relay Race, Handicap, Open to Civil Service, City, State and Federal Employes.—Won by New York Fire Department, (R. J. Egan, A. F. O'Connor, Jas. J. Shea, and J. McCue,) 16 yards; New York Post Office, first team, (Dave Politzer, A. D. Dougherty, H. Browser, and P. Hauser,) 25 yards, second; New York Post Office, second team, (O. Heilman, S. Lichtman, A. J. Washington, and H. Weinberg,) 50 yards, third. Time—2:48.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. Larkin, Paulist A. C., (40 yards;) J. Rand, Knights of St. Antony, (30 yards,) second; Edward Haupt, Bronx Church House, (15 yards,) third. Time, 2:02.

800-Yard Run, Handicap, (Closed to Sixty-ninth Regiment A. A.)—Won by P. McMenamin, Company I, (7 yards;) T. Kelly, Company L, (scratch,) second; T. Hefferman, Company L, (10 yards,) third. Time, 0:37.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by A. B. Mills, unattached; J. P. O'Sullivan, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C., second; C. L. Way, unattached, third. Time—5:04 1-5.

Medley Relay Race, Handicap, (Closed to Military Athletic League, Men to Run Mile, 220 Yards, 880 Yards, and 440 Yards.)—Won by Fourteenth Regiment A. A., first team, (Frank Zuna, D. Politzer, H. Browser, and R. Gallagher,) 132 yards; Seventy-first Regiment A. A., (R. Geis, E. J. Hussey, Homer Baker, and R. Wright,) 98 yards, second; thirteenth Infantry A. A., Sidney Leslie, William Fisher, J. Savage, and J. McGuire,) 66 yards, third. Time—7:42 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by A. J. Hoffman, unattached; H. Gurin, Millrose A. A., second; E. J. Shea, Brooklyn College, third. Time—0:56 3-5

Eight-Lap Relay, Handicap, (closed to Intersettlement, Y. M. C. A., Catholic, and Church Athletic Leagues.)—Won by West Side Y. M. C. A., (E. H. Church, W. Severins, W. A. Weber, and A. H. Dolder,) 37 yards; Loughlin Lycaum, (P. Hauser, R. W. McDonald, J. O'Brien, and P. Holley,) 11 yards, second; St. Luke's Church School, (H. Von Borstel, S. M. Jones, G. L. Rose, and F. F. Leslie,) 42 yards, third. Time—2:49 2-5.

One-and-One-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Georgio, Paulist A. C., (75 yards;) G. S. Courage, Central Congregational A. A., (scratch,) second; J. P. Phillips, Bronx Church House, (25 yards,) third. Time—7:16.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap, (closed to Sixty-ninth Regiment A. A.)—Won by Thomas Kelly, Supply Department, (30 yards;) M. McGuire, Company L, (15 yards,) second; W. Finley, Company M, (35 yards,) third. Time—3:25 4-5.

Medley Relay Race Handicap, (Open to A. A. U. Clubs, Men to Run Mile, 220 Yards, 880 Yards, and 440 Yards Respectively.)—Won by Millrose A. A., (Mike Devanney, Fred Wilkins, Matt Geiss, and F. Safarowic,) 86 yards; New York A. C., (Frank Masterson, E. Sanger, J. Hoak, Jr., and Vic Casey,) 101 yards, second; Knights of St. Antony, (W. Banfield, S. Johnston, W. Mc. Sweney, and W. Hunter,) 110 yards, third. Time—7:44 2-5.

Stakes for Poughkeepsie Racing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 8.—Announcement was made today of the early closing purses for the Grand Circuit trotting meeting to be held at Poughkeepsie the week of Aug. 28, under the auspices of the Hudson River Driving Park Association, of which Colonel Jacob Ruppert of New York is President, and Horatio N. Bain of this city Secretary. The early closing classes will be: The Knickerbocker, the 2:08 class, trotters, purse $5,000; The Poughkeepsie, (Devereux plan,) for trotters that have never won more than $2,000 gross nor have a time or race record faster than 2:14¼, purse $2,000; The Duchess, 2:13 class pace; The Guy Axworthy, for 3-year-old trotters, 2:10 class, purse $2,000; The Vassar, 2-year-old trotters, purse $2,000, and The Pleasureland, 2:09 class, pacing, purse $3,000. Entries for these events close April 25.

More Sanford Tennis Courts.

The Sanford Tennis Club of Flushing is increasing its courts on Murray Street, and with a large increase in membership intends to be more active the coming season than heretofore. The club was organized four years ago, and the officers are: A. H. Stilwell, President; J. B. Jones, Vice President; Mason M. Smith, Treasurer; Glenn F. Fontaine, Secretary.

BROOKLYN Y. M. H. A. WINS.

Captures Point Trophy in Annual Meet by Wide Margin.

The Brooklyn Branch of the Southern Division, Metropolitan League, of the Young Men's Hebrew Associations won the annual indoor meet held last night at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory. The Brooklyn Branch scored an overwhelming victory with 38¼ points to its credit, while its nearest rival, Brownsville, was more than 25 points behind. The winners of the joint trophy came in first in only one event on the program, the 60-yard dash for seniors, but they scored many points on seconds and thirds.

The best contest of the evening was the senior mile run, in which S. Goldstein of Brooklyn led the field to the final lap. In the final dash for the tape H. Cohen of Bath Beach and D. Anguss of Brooklyn passed the tired leader, Cohen winning easily by 20 yards, with Anguss second and Goldstein third.

In the 880-yard junior race a large field was bunched right up to the finish. In the dash for the tape a post entry, M. Rosofsky of Borough Park, won by about three strides, with M. Goldstein of Brooklyn and A. Kurzman of Williamsburg staggering across the line in a dead heat.

A. Goldstein lost the 440-yard senior race by looking over his left shoulder near the tape while S. Greenberg of Brownsville passed him on the other side and won by inches. The Ninety-second Street Branch, which has the strongest track team of the association, was barred from competition, but its athletes ran in three special races closed to their own members. The summary:

60-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by E. Levy, Brooklyn; R. Fried, Brownsville, second; A. Goldstein, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:07.

60-Yard Dash, Handicap, (closed to 92d St. Branch.)—Won by K. Geist, (4 feet;) J. Goldstein, (14 feet,) second; M. Feitler, (15 feet,) third. Time—0:07 1-5.

Mile Run, Senior.—Won by H. Cohen, Bath Beach; D. Anguss, Brooklyn, second; S. Kobrin, Brooklyn, third. Time—5:16.

60-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by P. Magid, Borough Park; H. Peyser, Brooklyn, second; S. Goldstein, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

Medley Relay, Handicap.—Won by Royal A. C., (Ornstein, Frischman, Samuels, Geist;) Atlas A. C., (Zicherman, Merber, Feitler, H. Zicherman,) second; Pawnee A. C., (Banov, Goldman, Kapper, Garmire,) third. Time—5:08 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by S. Greenberg, Brownsville; A. Goldstein, Brooklyn, second; J. Jackson, Staten Island, third. Time—0:56 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Junior.—Won by M. Rosofsky, Borough Park; dead heat between M. Goldstein, Brooklyn, and A. Kurzman, Williamsburg. Time—2:18 4-5.

High Jump, Senior.—Won by H. Katz, Brownsville, (5 feet 4 inches;) S. Braunberg, Brooklyn, (5 feet 3 inches,) second; H. Meyersohn, Brooklyn, (5 feet 2 inches,) third.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap, (closed to 92d St. Branch.)—Won by D. Zicherman, (145 yards;) M. Feitler, (170 yards,) second; A. Kupper, (70 yards,) third. Time—10:24 4-5.

Point score—Brooklyn, 38½ points; Brownsville, 13; Borough Park, 10; Bath Beach, 9; Williamsburg, 4½; Staten Island, 2.

BASKET BALL SERIES A TIE.

Paterson Team Beats Philadelphia Quintet in Second Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 8.—The Paterson Crescents, champions of the Interstate League, won the second game in their series for the so-called world's basket ball championship with the Philadelphia Greystocks, winners of the Eastern League pennant, at the Paterson Armory tonight. The score was 30 to 17. Philadelphia won the first game last night by a score of 38 to 16.

The Paterson players worked their passing system effectively and at practically every stage had the Greystocks at their mercy. The score at half time was 17 to 5.

Philadelphia won the toss at the end of the game, and the final game of the series will therefore be played in that city next Friday night.

Elmhurst Has Rifle Club.

The Elmhurst Rifle Club, which has applied for membership in the National Rifle Association, has been organized in accordance with the rules governing the parent body. The officers are: Paul Stewart, President; William Wilson, Vice President; Charles Brinckerhoff, Treasurer; D. Hansen, Recording Secretary; Edward Thomas, Corresponding Secretary; Meredith Springer, Financial Secretary; Walter Heidelburger, Executive Officer. As soon as the certificate of membership is received from the national organization weekly practice will start. Later the members will compete for medals offered for marksmanship and sharp shooting.

NEWS FOR THE ATHLETES.

The indoor track and field season, rapidly drawing to a close, will have three more big indoor meetings before the curtain is rung down. Two of these will be staged this week, one in Manhattan and the other in Brooklyn. On Tuesday night the Brooklyn-Queens Police A. A. will give its first set of games, which will be made up of twenty events, thirteen for the police, five for all registered athletes, and one for members of the Thirteenth Regiment. In the events closed to members of the police force Eller, McDonald, McGrath, Jennings, Flinn, Murphy, Morz, and other well known police athletes, will compete. The open sprint races have drawn entries from Howard Drew, Roy Morse, Frank Stephenson, Les Rose, Dave Politzer, and others. Ted Meredith, Homer Baker, Joe Higgins, Sid Leslie, and Dick Egan are entered in the 880-yard police derby which will be the feature event of the meeting.

The Young Men's Democratic League games, which take place on Friday night in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and the Smart Set A. C.'s annual indoor sports and "Easter Promenade" will be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on April 29. The Smart Set is advertising the final appearance, until the national championships, of Drew, who will return to California in all probability and come East again for the titular meeting in Newark.

Many local clubs have been overlooking the fact that the A. A. U. rules require the use of batons in relay races and have been cautioned by President Rubien of the Metropolitan Association. Some of the clubs admit that the oversight has been intentional because of the cost of the batons. Fifty cents is asked for these pieces of wood, which are not hollow, as required by the International Federation Regulations. A few clubs have cut up broom handles to supply batons rather than pay the demanded price, which they assert is exorbitant.

Sparrow Robertson, who has superintended the building of the track at Weequahic Park, Newark, on which the national championships will be contested, will start tomorrow to put the cinderpath in readiness for the opening in May. Robertson says the track is in great shape, and in his opinion will be fast enough for world's record performances this Summer.

The small clubs of New York are beginning to benefit greatly from the activity of their men in the district leagues which have sprung up throughout the city. The Harlem, Yorkville, Bronx, and Long Island Leagues have been bringing into competition a large number of youth who otherwise would not take part in races, and although no runners of note have been developed as yet they probably are in the making.

It is a difficult proposition to check a handicap road race, but some athletes are making it doubly hard for the officials by tearing off their competitive numbers before they reach the finish marks. In the St. Anselm's A. C. run last Sunday many boys finished without their numbers, making it impossible for the scorers to tell who they were. The consequence was that they were either omitted in the scoring or received places below those in which they finished. The Registration Committee has asked all the road runners with whom they could get in touch to try to prevent such happenings hereafter, for it not only counts against the runners themselves, but upsets the scoring generally.

M'GILLIVRAY WINS FROM KAHANAMOKU

Illinois A. C. Swimmer Beats the Hawaiian for 100-Yard Title After a Superb Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 8.—Perry McGillivray, the star swimmer of the Illinois Athletic Club, took the measure of the famous Hawaiian, Duke Kahanamoku, in the 100-yard A. A. U. championship race, contested here tonight under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Aquatic Club.

Pitted against McGillivray and Kahanamoku were Arthur Raithel, a club mate of the winner, and Ted Cann, the speedy eighteen-year-old New York Athletic Club swimmer, who has attained prominence during the past month or two.

The four men got away on nearly even terms at the starter's word. They swam like a team for the first fifty yards. Then McGillivray and Kahanamoku began to pull away from the other two swimmers inch by inch.

The race between the two leaders during the last ten yards was thrilling. Both men threw every ounce of strength into their efforts and the Illinois crack, with a final burst of speed, shot across the line a winner by inches. Raithel finished third, a yard back, with Cann two yards behind the winner.

The time, 56 1-5 seconds, is considerably slower than that established by Raithel when he won the 100-yard championship last year, but is a new record for a 90-foot tank. Raithel's feat was accomplished in a 60-foot pool. The summary:

100-Yard A. A. U. Swimming Championship.—First, Perry McGillivray, Illinois Athletic Club; second, Duke Kahanamoku, Ui Hui Nalu, Honolulu; third, Arthur Raithel, Illinois Athletic Club; fourth, Ted Cann, New York Athletic Club. Time—0:58 1-5.

GAME MASTERS FOR LADS.

Physical Training Put in Curriculum of English Schools.

Authorities of English schools who supervise the athletic competition of the schoolboys have come to a realization of the fact that systematic training under proper supervision is of vital importance, and a movement has been started to introduce physical training as a part of the curriculum of the institution. This movement had its origin in London, and will follow closely along lines suggested by Professor Tait MacKenzie of the University of Pennsylvania, who is now in England on leave of absence. Professor MacKenzie is in charge of the physical training at a military camp near Manchester.

Sir Lauder Brunton, a distinguished London scientist and author of many standard medical books, has outlined the new plan as follows:

"Our public schools will henceforth have 'game masters' recruited from the same classes as the ordinary men teachers and of equal rank in the Faculty. Hitherto some of the schools have had athletic coaches who dealt with practice and training and selection of teams. These coaches have been of great practical importance, but the game masters will be more efficient. They will necessarily have to be equipped with a sound knowledge of physiology and medicine, as well as with intellectual fitness for skilled scientific direction, in order to wield more authority and bring about the object in view.

"This object, broadly put, is the absolute bodily fitness of the students, produced by a judicious alternation of games, gymnastics, and physical culture of the right sort. The usual objection is bound to be made—that is, that cricket and football are already taken too seriously by the schools. But that is shallow talking. The future physical fitness of young England is a matter of grave national concern."

100 YARDS IN 9 3-5 SECONDS

Texan Credited with Remarkable Time in Sprint.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 8.—Frame, of the University of Texas, was timed at 9 3-5 seconds in the 100-yard dash in a triple meet here today.

Texas won the meet with 78 points, Texas A. and M. was second with 34½ points, and Rice Institute was third with 13½ points.

Bull Defeats Crescent Champion.

W. W. Pell, who holds the squash tennis championship of the Crescent Athletic Club, was defeated in the playing of the first round of the Class A event yesterday, by Charles M. Bull, Jr. Bull won the first game at 15—12, but Pell took the second at 17—14. The third game was closely contested, Bull winning at 17—15. The summary:

Class A.—First Round—C. M. Bull, Jr., defeated W. W. Pell, 15—12, 14—17, 17—15.

Class B.—First Round—M. Sterling defeated J. W. Ivins, 18—17, 15—7; H. K. Hurdy, Jr., defeated W. C. Perkins, 15—7, 15—8; W. Bouck defeated J. S. Moore, 18—15, 15—12; H. Rowe defeated J. Pendas, 15—5, 15—10.

Second Round—M. Sterling defeated L. G. Godley, 15—10, 15—7.

Class C.—Second Round—W. F. Carter defeated L. H. Smith, 15—4, 10—15, 15—11; L. P. Collins defeated J. F. Griffin, 6—15, 17—16, 15—12; E. B. Hutchings defeated H. M. Taylor, 15—5, 15—5; W. F. Atkinson defeated M. Tompkins, 15—0, 15—3; T. H. S. Andrews defeated W. E. Merriss, 15—5, 15—5; N. P. Geis defeated A. M. Voorhees, 15—8, 15—9.

Second Round—N. P. Geis defeated T. H. S. Andrews, 15—10, 15—9.

Harvard and Yale Fencers Qualify.

BOSTON, April 8.—Harvard and Yale fencing teams earned the right to enter the intercollegiate championship fencing tournament in New York later in the month by eliminating Bowdoin in preliminary matches tonight. Harvard defeated Yale 6 points to 3 and won all the bouts with Bowdoin. Yale defeated Bowdoin 7 to 2.

NEWS FOR CHESS PLAYERS.

While on his way to the Pacific Coast, Jose R. Casabianca of Havana stopped off at Salt Lake City and engaged thirty of the leading Utah players in simultaneous play. The Cuban champion made a clean sweep on all of the boards. It is his plan to go to San Francisco by way of Spokane, Seattle, Portland, and Sacramento. He will then visit Los Angeles and San Diego and may possibly travel through the South by way of Texas.

Giving his first exhibition of simultaneous chess at the Brooklyn Chess Club, F. K. Perkins, champion of that organization, played against twenty-three opponents with a record of 14 wins, 3 losses, and 6 drawn games. The winners were L. W. Jennings, H. Kroin, and G. Doane, while W. D. Rismieer, E. Simonson, W. J. Harpet, H. Adelsberg, A. J. Mandell, and L. McCudden drew.

A. Kupchik, State champion, and J. Bernstein, champion of the Isaac L. Rice Progressive Chess Club, have decided to start their match for the State championship, which was not played on Washington's Birthday, as had been the custom in previous years. Both experts are competing also in the annual championship tournaments of the Manhattan and Progressive Clubs, and they have agreed to let their club games count as two of the games in their match.

The winners of the preliminary round of the championship tournament of the Empire City Chess Club have been decided. O. Juschke leads with a score of 8 to 2, followed by P. Lipschuetz, with 7 to 3, and S. Wintner, with 6½ to 3½.

BIG YACHT FOR DODGE.

Will Be Largest Craft of Its Kind Afloat—140 Feet 5 Inches Over All.

One of the most noteworthy of the yachts which will be launched the Spring is being built by the George Lawley & Son Corporation for W. Earle Dodge of the New York Yacht Club, from designs by Tams, Lemoine & Crane of this city. This craft will be one of the largest and most heavily powered yachts afloat. It will have the rakish lines of the torpedo boat destroyer and the gasoline storage capacity of 7,000 gallons will give a cruising radius of 2,000 miles. The boat will be 140 feet 5 inches over all, 130 feet on the waterline, 19 feet 5 inches beam, and 11 feet 5 inches depth with a 7-foot draft. Though there are one or two motor boats which have a greater length there are none so heavily constructed. The tonnage will be greater than that of any other motor driven yacht.

The yacht will be equipped with three six-cylinder Speedway motors, each of which will develop about 500 horse power. The lines of the yacht are designed for speed and the object in having three motors is to get the maximum speed when going from New York to Newport. In cruising two motors will probably be used, though if only one were used the craft would go pretty fast.

Although it is very early in the season, probably twice as many sales and charters have been closed this year, even at this date, as have generally been consummated much later in the season; in fact, the demand this year is astonishingly brisk, and there is likely to be a shortage of yachts later in the Summer.

Among the recent sales and charters reported by Tams, Lemoine & Crane of this city are the following:

The 85-foot houseboat Onowa II. has been sold for J. H. Wichert to J. W. Minturn of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, who has renamed her Day Dream.

The 55-foot express cruiser Elsie IV. has been sold for St. George Barber of Chesterfield, Md., to Clinton H. Crane of the New York Yacht Club. The boat is now at Annapolis, where she is being overhauled, and will within the next few weeks leave for New York. Her name will be changed to Momo.

The 100-foot twin-screw ocean-going motor yacht Nemaha has been chartered for the entire season by Huston Wyeth to a prominent New York yachtsman, who will use her in Eastern waters this season.

The 90-foot twin-screw motor yacht U. S. A. has been chartered for the McCoy Brothers of Daytona to a prominent New York yachtsman, who is now cruising on her on the west coast of Florida.

The eighty-five-foot auxiliary ketch Autocrat has been sold for C. H. W. Foster to Walter C. Hubbard of the New York Yacht Club. Autocrat recently was brought down from Marblehead to City Island.

The 100-foot motor yacht Itasca has been chartered for the entire season for Senator Hawkins. She is a twin-screw vessel, at present in Miami, but will leave for the North within a short time.

The 100-foot twin-screw houseboat Conewago, one of the most modern of the shallow-draught vessels of this type, recently built, has been chartered for Senator J. D. Cameron to one of the flag officers of the New York Yacht Club. She is at present in Florida waters.

SYRACUSE BOWLER WINS.

Dowd Beats Strickland of Yale in Intercollegiate Final.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8.—Dowd of Syracuse won individual honors in the intercollegiate bowling tournament at Yale late today, heading a field of thirty-two bowlers representing Stevens, Yale, Lehigh, Cornell, Syracuse, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

The contest was decided by elimination, Dowd being matched against Strickland of Yale in the final contest. Dowd had a total of 191 pins to Strickland's 169.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Maj. R. S. Abernethy, C. A. C., in addition to his duties as Assistant to the Inspector, Western Dept., is assigned as Inspector of the 3d Div., effective May 8.

Maj. J. Stafford, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as Acting Quartermaster. He will proceed to New Orleans and assume charge of the office of the Q. M. C. there, and also of all construction work at Jackson Barracks and Ft. St. Philip, La., relieving Capt. W. F. Jones, Q. M. C., who will proceed to Columbus, N. M., for duty in charge of Motor Truck Co. No. 9 (Whites,) and by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for further instructions.

1st Lt. I. P. Swift, 2d Cavalry, is attached to the 13th Cav. for duty for 5 months and 21 days, after which he will return to Ft. Riley, Kan., and resume his duties at the Mounted Service School.

2d Lt. H. A. Flint, 4th Cav., (relieved from assignment to that regt., effective April 20,) is assigned to 13th Cav., effective April 21. He is assigned to Troop I of that regiment, with station at Ft. Ringgold, Kan.

1st Lt. A. Moreno, 28th Inf., from Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., May 15, then to his regiment.

Maj. D. MacArthur, Corps of Engineers, is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps.

1st Lt. E. E. Farman, Jr., 2d Cav., from the Academy, May 15, then to his regiment.

1st Lt. J. A. Crane, 5th F. A., from Mounted Service School, Ft. Riley, Kan., May 5, then to his regiment.

Following 1st Lts. of Inf. are relieved from duty at the academy, effective on date indicated: O. A. Dickinson, June 14, and H. H. Slaughter, 14th, May 17.

Following are relieved from assignment to regiment indicated, effective on date specified: Cav.—Capts. C. G. Hall, 4th, June 20; C. F. Martin, 15th June 21 and N. K. Averill, 9th, June 25; 1st Lts. W. V. Carter and F. A. Ruggles, 9th, June 21; Inf.—1st Lts. G. C. Marshall, Jr., and A. W. Kane, 13th, June 15, and E. G. McCleave, 25th, June 1, and 2d Lt. W. H. White, 27th, June 2. Each will proceed on first available transport on or after date of his relief to the United States, and upon arrival report to Commanding General, Western Dept.

Capt. P. Whitworth, 10th Inf., from assignment to that regiment, June 14, and proceed as soon as practicable after date of his relief to the United States and report to the Adjt. General of the Army upon arrival for orders.

Capt. C. B. Humphrey, now attached to 5th Inf., is assigned to the 10th Inf., effective June 15, then join that regiment.

1st Lieut. J. A. Warden, now attached to 15th Cav., is assigned to 9th Cav., effective June 22, then join that regiment.

Leaves: Col. S. D. Sturgis, 1st F. A., 2 months, and 2d Lt. L. D. Beach, 18th Cav., 2 months.

Navy.

Capts. R. C. Smith, Supervisor, New York Harbor, to Commandant, Naval Station, Guam, via May transport, and J. C. Oman, from command of the Georgia, to Supervisor of Harbor of New York.

Lt. Comdr. G. B. Landenberger, the Louisiana, April 15, to the Florida.

Lt. J. N. Ferguson, aid on staff of Commander, Cruiser Squadron, to temporary duty the Alabama.

Jr. Grade Lt. M. S. Tisdale, the Neptune, to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, connection crew for the Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned.

Ensigns A. L. Soder, the Rhode Island, to the Prairie; N. W. Hibbs and O. H. Ritchie, the New Orleans, to the Colorado.

Bosn B. E. Rigg, receiving ship at Boston, to the Chicago.

Gunner E. G. McCluen, the Prometheus, to temporary duty receiving ship at New York.

Mach. J. J. Oettinger, receiving ship at Boston, to the Chicago.

Chief Carp. E. L. Kempton, the West Virginia, to the Rainbow.

Carp. H. H. Newby, receiving ship at San Francisco, to the West Virginia.

Pay Clerk F. R. Tuck, New York Yard, to two months' leave of absence.

Act. Pay Clerk V. V. Dunham, receiving ship at Puget Sound, to the Saratoga.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Culgoa, at Port au Prince; D-1, D-3, and Tonopah, at New London; Jacob Jones, at Key West; Ozark, at Hampton Roads, and the South Dakota, at Bremerton.

Sailed—Benham, New York Yard for trials; Birmingham, Key West for Charleston; Cincinnati, Shanghai for Amoy; D-8, Block Island Sound for New London; Denver, Acapulco for Manzanillo; Dubuque, Pensacola for Norfolk; Galveston, Shanghai for Swatow; Hector, Boston for Hampton Roads, and the Jouett, Rosebank, N. Y., for Philadelphia.

The Sacramento will stop at Boston en route from Portsmouth, N. H., to Haytian waters.

The Arethusa, now at Guantanamo Bay, has been ordered to Port Arthur, Texas, and return to Guantanamo Bay. The Chester, which left the Cape Verde Islands on March 30 for New York, has been directed by radio to proceed to Boston Yard.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for superintendent of asphalt plant will be received until 4 P. M. on April 11. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; duties, 3; oral, 3. The salary ranges from $2,100 to $3,180 a year, depending upon the size of the plant. The vacancy immediately to be filled is at the large municipal plant in Manhattan, which carries a minimum salary of $2,400 a year.

United States.

The United States Commission announces for May 9 an examination for valuation analyst, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Division of Valuation, Interstate Commerce Commission. As a result of this examination two grades of eligibles will be established, the salaries in the first grade ranging from $3,600 to $5,000 per annum; and in the second grade from $1,800 to $3,300 per annum. Entrance salaries are usually fixed at the minimum amount provided for each grade, but in cases of exceptional qualifications the entrance salary may be above the minimum provided for that grade. Appointments to those positions will be principally for duty in Washington, D. C., but some appointments may be made for duty in the field. Appointees will receive a reasonable allowance for expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. The duties will be to compile data and to prepare complete, concise, and logical reports upon valuation subjects, and to analyze, edit, and digest reports submitted by sections of the Division of Valuation. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, reports and writings submitted. For positions under Grade 1, applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their sixtieth birthday, and for Grade 2 they must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ENDICOTT, CAROLINE LEACH, (March 11;) left over $75,000 personalty. Her daughters, Caroline E. Rantoul, Grace E. Kendall and Edith E. McMillan, each receive one-third of her jewelry and one-third of the residuary estate; Louise C. Leach, daughter-in-law, receives $5,000, and each of four grandchildren receive $1,000.

OFFERMANN, HEINRICH, (April 3;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty to Mary, Annie, George, and Earnest Offerman in unknown amounts.

WESTERVELT, CAROLINE A., (March 28;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty. Livingston A. Leeds received the residuary estate and small bequests were made to other relatives.

ALLIES' WAR RELIEF BAZAAR.

Committee Arranges a Ten-Day Event—Fund to Aid Poles.

At a joint meeting of the executive officials of the National Allied Relief Committee and the War Relief Clearing House for France and her allies, held at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday, final plans were submitted and approved for the holding of a bazaar for the benefit of the war sufferers in the countries of the Allies. The bazaar will be held in the Grand Central Palace, beginning June 6 next and lasting until June 14.

Members of the committee arranging for the bazaar are: Joseph H. Choate, Myron T. Herrick, William F. McCombs, Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Frederick H. Allen, Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mrs. Fiske Warren, Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, August Belmont, Howard Elliot, Frank H. Mason, A. Barton Hepburn, Horace E. Andrews, S. R. Berton, Charles R. Bangs, Edmund L. Baylies, C. A. Coffin, W. T. P. Hollingsworth, William Greenough, Ralph J. Preston, Francis Louis Slade, Henry W. Taft, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Whitney Warren, Walbridge Taft, John Moffat, James Marwick, Augustus W. Kelley, Edwin G. Merrill, and James A. Blair, Jr.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, now totals $269,479.17. New gifts of $10 or over received the past week follow:

His Grace Emil J. Legal	$500	Mrs. J. H. Williams	$25
Rev. C. Barnecki	25	Mrs. M. P. Soper	50
St. Joseph's Ch	500	D. W. Fay	25
St. Joseph's Par	50	R. W. Bailey	25
Pol. Rel., Ware, Mass.	636	Mrs. C. G. Mather	100
Pol. Nat. Council, Schenectady	600	Messrs. B. & R. C. Maibeu	10
Rev. A. Duczmal	624	Rabbi A. I. Moses	10
Rev. V. Fligier	10	Miss L. C. Wheeler	35
Rev. L. A. Malecki	50	All Souls Ch.	33
Rev. S. C. Zdebel	130	Allies Rel. Fund	100
Rev. C. Zwiklinski	300	T. V. V.	100
Rev. A. M'k'wicz	3,788	R. S. Brown	10
M. Sternberger	50	R. E. Peabody	10
Mrs. E. W. Sargent	50	J. W. Johnson	25
Mrs. F. Sprague	100	Mrs. D. C. McCor'k	10
Pol. Nat. All., Meriden	37	S. R. Ure	25
Mrs. S. Thorne	100	Rev. K. G. Finley	15
Pol. Falcons	15	Miss L. Kennett	20
Pol. Comm., Gardner, Mass.	100	Mrs. W. S. North	15
Rev. O. Loreton & Rev. F. Schnider	20	C. H. Lewis	30
Rev. L. M. Cyman	500	Bangor Theo. Sem.	12
P. P. Storszyk	25	War Rel., Utica, Member, Pac. Un. C.	778
Photographs	250	Miss M. W. Whitney	10
		Mrs. C. H. Price	10
		C. M. Nelson	10
		Smaller gifts	215

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GEN. JOS. G. STORY DIES IN 81ST YEAR

Veteran Was Prominent in the New York National Guard for Fifty Years.

SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR

He Was Ex-Assistant State Adjutant General and Once Director of National Rifle Association.

Major Gen. Joseph Grafton Story, New York National Guard, retired, and a veteran of the civil war, who was closely identified with the New York National Guard from 1861 to 1912, when he retired, died yesterday at his home, 21 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year.

He was born in Brooklyn, and was a son of the late Robert Randall Story, a prominent merchant there more than fifty years ago. In early life General Story was in business here, and in April 1861, joined the City Guard Reserve. In January, 1862, he was the first man enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment, N. Y. N. G., with which he served nineteen years, and went to the front as a First Sergeant of Company A of that regiment in 1863. When he severed his connection from the Twenty-third, in 1880, he was Captain of Company A.

General Story then became a Colonel and Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice for the State of New York and Assistant Chief of Ordnance. He later became Assistant Adjutant General of the State of New York, and when he retired in 1912 had been connected with the National Guard of this State for fifty years. General Story was brevetted Brigadier General "for long, faithful, and meritorious service," later being brevetted Major General.

He was director of the National Rifle Association of America at the international rifle matches at Creedmoor in 1870, and was in charge of the competition with the title of Range and Statistical Officer. For many years General Story was Post Quartermaster and Assistant Commissary of the State Camp at Peekskill, and while there became known to thousands of the National Guard.

In 1907, he suffered an accident at the State Camp from which he never fully recovered. General Story was on duty at all the riots and other active service of the National Guard and during the Spanish-American War, was attached to Camp Townsend at Peekskill.

He was a charter member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R.; a veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment; a member and former President of the Veterans' Association, and at the time of his death, President of the Veterans' Association of Company A of the Twenty-third Regiment. In addition, he was an honorary member of many military organizations and of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Military Society of the War of 1812. He was for fifty-four years a member of Central Lodge, No. 361, F. and A. M. For fifty years he was a member and for thirty years a trustee of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn.

In 1863, General Story married Miss Emma A. Freeman, a daughter of the late Henry T. Freeman of Brooklyn, who died a few years ago. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Col. Frederick von Schrader, U. S. A.

Colonel Frederick von Schrader, U. S. A., retired, died on Friday in San Francisco, Cal., in his sixty-sixth year. He was a native of Illinois and was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the Twelfth Infantry in 1873. In 1878 he became a First Lieutenant and in 1893 was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department with the rank of Captain.

During 1873-1881 Colonel von Schrader was stationed in Arizona and New Mexico and participated in several Indian campaigns. He served as Quartermaster on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee during the Spanish-American war, and in 1910 reached the rank of Colonel. After serving at Fort Seward in Alaska, Colonel von Schrader returned to this country, and in 1914 was retired.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Mayor Mitchel and President Wilcox of the Board of Education will attend the fiftieth anniversary exercises of the New York Evening High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on next Tuesday night. Francis Melville, 87 years old, one of the first force of teachers in the school in 1866, will be present.

Another talk on street safety and an educational moving-picture show for school children has been planned by Mrs. E. H. Harriman for this afternoon at 2:30 at the American Museum of Safety, 14-18 West Twenty-fourth Street. Children of Public Schools 40 and 45 have been invited. A. S. Regula will talk to the children about the danger of playing on the street, and there will be three films, one showing the work of the New York Fire Department, another the war on the mosquito, and a third animal life under the microscope. Miss Edith M. Wetmore, Chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the Museum, will be in charge.

An amendment to the Teachers' Pension Bill provides that the accumulations in the fund shall be invested in such securities as are legal investments for the savings banks of the State.

The Socialist Party has issued a circular saying that this city, the richest in the world, by its refusal to appropriate necessary funds has crippled the educational system. "And all this," it adds, "is to what purpose? Merely to save $1,500,000. Merely to enthrone the treacherous god of economy."

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BANKER DIES IN SUBWAY.

Adolph Holz of J. S. Bache & Co. Is Stricken on a Train.

Adolph Holz of 345 West Seventieth Street, manager of the foreign department of J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and brokers of 42 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday morning on the Fifty-ninth Street subway station. He collapsed in the train and was dead when Dr. Lowery of the Polyclinic Hospital arrived.

Mr. Holz was born in Breslau, Germany, and came here eighteen years ago. He had been prominent in banking circles for many years. His widow and several children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

STEPHEN TEETS, 83 years old, a pioneer resident of Sheepshead Bay, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,619 Emmons Avenue, from pneumonia. Mr. Teets was born in Coeymans, N. Y., and removed to Sheepshead Bay in 1876, where he opened a general store and was an active member and for many years a trustee of the Sheepshead Bay Methodist Episcopal Church. He was one of sixteen children of Edmund and Phoebe Terry Teets, all of whom, with the exception of two, lived to be more than 70 years of age. Mr. Teets left a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

DUNCAN GOURLAY, prominent in Republican politics in the Seventh Assembly District of Brooklyn and for several years employed in the Highways Department, died on Friday at his home, 237 Ninth Street, South Brooklyn, in his fiftieth year. He was a native of Scotland and a member of Long Island Lodge, No. 832, F. and A. M.; Undine Council, R. A., and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He left a widow.

Mrs. ANNIE E. DODD, widow of Charles John Dodd, a Manhattan merchant, died from pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 592 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 82 years.

Mrs. CATHERINE STAMM, a resident of Corona, L. I., for the last twenty-five years and widow of Charles Stamm, a hotel keeper at that place, died in the Flushing Hospital on Thursday, aged 63 years.

Miss ANNA PAULINE FUCHS, 22 years old, a teacher in Public School 84, Brooklyn, died at her home, 841A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She was a daughter of Mrs. Pauline Kaestner Fuchs and the late Gustav Fuchs, and was a graduate of Erasmus Hall High School and the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

LAWRENCE ALEXANDER ALBERT, head of the bond department of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, bankers, died in the Lutheran Hospital on Thursday after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Albert lived at 6 Schenck Court, Highland Park South, East New York, and left a widow.

FREDERICK KNIGHT COTTON VAN HOREN, a son of Theodore J. Van Horen, a well-known promoter and head of the Jamaica Park South development, died from heart disease on Friday at the home of his parents, 344 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, aged 18 years.

JAMES ALLEN FREEMAN, Treasurer of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and head of the Freeman-Smith Lumber Company, which has branches throughout the South, died at his home in Pasadena, Cal., yesterday, from malignant malaria. Mr. Freeman formerly was President of the Southern Lumberman's Association. He was 68 years old.

HENRY KONTHER, at one time active in Progressive Party politics in Queens Borough, died on Thursday at his home, 170 Foxhall Street, Ridgewood, from heart disease. Mr. Konther was in his fifty-eighth year and a member of Socrates Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F., and of S. F. Dupont Camp, Sons of Veterans. His wife, four sons, and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. ELIZABETH REYNOLDS, 57 years old, widow of Walter George Reynolds, died from heart disease on Friday at her home, 200 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving three sons and three daughters.

Mrs. EUGENIA VALENTINE BLUNT, widow of Edmund Blunt, a New York commission merchant, died on Friday at her home, 82 Montague Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-fourth year.

FRANK RIDDER, 65 years old, for the last fifteen years proprietor of the Ridder Hotel, at North Valley Stream, L. I., died there on Friday from pneumonia. He left a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

AUGUST UEBERLE, well known in the theatrical profession as a maker of wigs, died at his home, 363 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday from heart disease. He was born fifty-two years ago in Heidelberg, Germany, and formerly lived in Manhattan, where he was a member of New York Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor. His wife and a son survive him.

LOWELL FLETCHER HUNTINGTON, formerly a representative of Procter & Gamble here and recently a real estate agent in Cincinnati, was found dead yesterday in his apartment in that city. He was 40 years old and was a friend of Congressman Longworth.

Mrs. KATHERINE M. JENSEN, wife of Julius Jensen, a retired business man of Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday at her home there in her seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. SARAH E. COGGESHALL, widow of Walter Coggeshall, formerly Cashier of the Bowery Savings Bank for many years, died on Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Crane, in Bloomfield, N. J.

THOMAS STRACHAN, formerly Superintendent of the Guttenberg race track, died on Friday in Washington. Death was due to poison, which he took by mistake.

HENRY B. MARSHALL, a former member of the Connecticut Legislature, died on Friday in Greenwich, Conn., in his sixty-fifth year.

Captain CHARLES B. BURCH, for forty years an employe of the Old Dominion Steamship Line, died on Friday at his home, 69 East Ninety-fifth Street.

SAMUEL D. KERNER, President of the American Flax Company, died on Thursday at his home in Westboro, Mass., in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. JOSEPH T. THOMAS, whose late husband was a Philadelphia lawyer, died on Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George de B. Keim, in Edgewater Park, N. J.

Mrs. HANNAH O'SULLIVAN, wife of Humphrey O'Sullivan, died on Friday at her home in Lowell, Mass.

HENRY C. ALLCOT, a retired builder, died on Friday at his home in Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. LUCY M. JONES, widow of William A. Jones, a lumber merchant of Newark, N. J., died on Friday at her home there, in her seventy-seventh year.

JOHN HANNAN, former Democratic Mayor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and a prominent business man, died in Ogdensburg yesterday. He was 73 years old.

JEREMIAH McAULIFFE, an architect for the Board of Education, died yesterday at his home, 441 East 140th Street, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in Hartford, Conn., and was a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Benevolent League. His wife, Mrs. Catherine McAuliffe, survives him.

THOMAS O. AALHOLM, formerly a business man here, died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., in his sixty-third year. He was born in Brooklyn, and is survived by a son and two daughters.

Mrs. ANNIE G. HENNEBERGER, wife of Colonel Herman Henneberger, a retired commission merchant of this city, died on Friday at her home, 157 West Seventy-ninth Street, in her fifty-eighth year. She was born here, and, in addition to her husband, is survived by a son and daughter.

PARKER B. PRINCE, assistant general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died Friday night at his home at Cynwyd, near Philadelphia. He was 65 years old and had been connected with the company since 1872.

JOHN B. HOLMES, one of the leaders of the Rensselaer County bar and prominent in the legal profession throughout New York, died in Troy yesterday. He was 62 years old.

LOUIS B. FULTON, aged 75, inventor, and President of the Chaplin-Fulton Manufacturing Company, is dead at his home in Pittsburgh, Penn.

EUGENE BIRMINGHAM, for twenty-one years Superintendent of Bridgeport police and for forty-three years a member of the force, died at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., last night. He was 67 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Born

ARGALL.—On April 7, to Mr. and Mrs. William Argall, 219 West 45th St., a daughter.

PHILLIPS.—To Mr. and Mrs. David F. Phillips, 333 Central Park West, a son, April 4.

SIEGEL.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Siegel of 967 Aldus St., Bronx, a son, April 1, 1916.

TISHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. David Tishman, (nee Anna Valentine,) 160 West 95th St., receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Married

BAMBERGER—FUERTH.—April 3, Selma W. Fuerth to Wilbert Bamberger.

BIRNBAUM—BERNSTEIN.—April 2, Emma Bernstein to Samuel Birnbaum.

COHEN—GRINSTEIN.—April 2, Jessie Grinstein to Emanuel Cohen.

GREENFIELD—HELFAND.—April 2, Beatrice Helfand to Dr. Stephen Greenfield.

JELLINEK—NEULINGER.—April 4, Bertha Neulinger to Max Jellinek.

ROTHSON—MENDELSON.—April 2, Etta Mendelson to Phineas Rothson.

SCHARMAN—KAPLAN.—April 2, Anna Kaplan to Meyer Scharman.

Engaged.

AARONSON—WEINBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Weinberg of 378 Kelly St., Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter Anna to Mr. Emanuel Z. Aaronson.

ALBERTS—ISEKS.—Lillian Iseks to Isidore Alberts.

ASCHER—MEIROWITZ.—Helen B. Meirowitz to Moses Ascher.

BOYD—KEKEY.—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Kekey of Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Hazel Genevieve, to Mr. Howell D. Boyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Boyd of Lee, Mass.

DE VRIES—STEINFELD.—Mrs. B. Steinfeld announces the betrothal of her daughter, Marie, to Mr. Jack De Vries of Amsterdam, Holland.

HUEBSHMAN—COHN.—Mrs. Minnie Cohn of 315 West 110th St., announces the betrothal of her daughter, Sylvia J., to Mr. Henry M. Huebshman. Reception at Hotel Ben Ray Sunday, April 16, after 8 o'clock. No cards.

KROGER—BARNARD.—Mr. and Mrs. John C. Barnard of Bernardsville, New Jersey, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Laura May Barnard, to Bernard Henry Kroger, Jr., of Cincinnati, Ohio. Wedding to take place in June.

MICHAELS—NAIBIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Naibis announce the betrothal of their daughter, E. Belle, to Mr. Hugo Michaels. English and Canadian papers please copy.

ROSENBLOOM—SHAPIRO.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Shapiro, 91 Fort Washington Av., wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Tillie to Mr. J. Philip Rosenbloom of Pittsburgh, Penn.

SIFF—LOEWY.—Mr. M. Eschelbacher of 9 West 81st St. announces the engagement of his granddaughter, Blanche Loewy, to Mr. Samuel R. Siff of Elizabeth City, N. C. Reception Hotel Ansonia, Sunday, April 9, after 5. Southern papers please copy.

STERNBERG—ADAMS.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Adams of 1,871 4th Av., beg to announce the engagement of their daughter Olga to Mr. William F. Sternberg of New York. Reception Sunday, April 23, at Hotel Astor, from 3 to 6 P. M.

TENENBAUM—VALENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Valenstein wish to announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude L. Valenstein, to Mr. Harry Tenenbaum of New York.

WALDMAN—HIRSCH.—Mr. Adolph Hirsch announces the betrothal of his sister, Belia Hirsch, to Mr. Herman Waldman.

Died

AALHOLM.—At his residence, 824 Second Place, Plainfield, N. J., Saturday, April 8, 1916, Thomas Otto Aalholm. Services private.

AUSLANDER.—Sylvia, beloved daughter of Ignatz and Tillie Auslander, (nee Zucker,) in her 6th year. Funeral on Sunday, April 9, at 10 A. M., from 145 West 142d St.

BATON.—At East Moriches, L. I., on Friday, April 7, 1916, Maria A. Baton, widow of Joseph Baton, in the 84th year of her age. Interment at Peace Dale, R. I., Tuesday, April 11, 1916.

BEERS.—On Friday, April 7, 1916, Henrietta J., widow of Andrew B. Beers, in the 94th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 125 Franklin Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Sunday, April 9, at 2 P. M. Interment at Bridgeport, Conn.

BLUNT.—Eugenia V., widow of Edmund Blunt, on Friday, April 7, at her residence, 62 Montague St., Brooklyn, in her 74th year. Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, April 10, at 2 o'clock.

COGGESHALL.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on April 7, 1916, Sarah Emily, widow of Walter Coggeshall, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son-in-law, Henry W. Crane, on Sunday, April 9, at 4 P. M.

CURLEY.—Patrick, beloved husband of Mary J. Curley. Funeral from his late residence, 647 Crotona Park North, on Tuesday, April 11, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church at 10 A. M. Interment at Calvary. Canadian papers please copy.

DALY.—April 7, 1916, Denis Daly. Funeral from his son's residence, 1,162 3d Av., Sunday, April 9, at 2 P. M.

DYAS.—In Milford, Conn., on April 7, 1916, Mariam Wicks, wife of Robert W. Dyas. Funeral service will be held at her late home, Cherry St., Milford, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment in Greenwich Tuesday morning on the arrival of the 10:19 train. Hartford papers please copy.

ECKERSON.—Suddenly, at Englewood, N. J., on Friday, April 7, 1916, J. Esler, second son of the late James and Anna Maria Bogert Eckerson. Funeral services at his late residence, 90 Engle St., Englewood, N. J., on Monday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

GEGAN.—On Saturday, April 8, William Lee Gegan, beloved husband of Loretta M., (nee Willis,) brother of Edward J. Gegan. Funeral from his late residence, 134 East 87th St., on Tuesday, April 11, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St.

GUBELMAN.—On Friday morning, April 7, Julia S., wife of Theodore Gubelman. Funeral private at her late residence, 792 Montgomery St., Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon.

HAGBERG.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, in his 35th year, Albin Natanial Hagberg, beloved husband of Theodora Hagberg, native of Kaga, Ostergotlands Lan, Sweden. Funeral from the chapel of the Willard Parker Hospital, foot of East 16th St., New York City, Sunday, April 9, 1916, at 4 P. M. Friends and relatives kindly invited without further notice. Interment in Lutheran Cemetery, Brooklyn. Swedish and Hungarian papers please copy. Lete Recording Secretary of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 56; late Chief Engineer Hotel Athena.

HOLZ.—Adolph Albert, suddenly in his 68th year, beloved husband of Julia Holz and devoted father of Herman, Margaret, Sophie, Werner, from late residence, 345 West 70th, Monday, April 10, at 3 P. M.

HUNTINGTON.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, Lowell Fletcher Huntington of 1,939 Madison Road, in his 48th year.

HYMAN.—On April 8, Samuel P. Hyman, beloved husband of Hattie Hyman, after a short illness, at his residence, 545 West 111th St. Funeral private.

JOHNSTON.—On April 8, Isabel Ormsby, widow of the late Algernon K. Johnston, New Brighton, Staten Island. Notice of funeral later.

JONES.—April 7, Mary O., beloved wife of David G. Jones, age 65. Funeral services Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 151 8th Av., corner 18th St., Monday, 1:30. Interment private.

KNOX.—At her residence, 151 West 90th, on April 8, Elizabeth Knox, beloved wife of Samuel J. Knox. Funeral services at her late residence on Sunday evening, 7:30 o'clock. Interment private.

KRUMBECK.—Passed away after a lingering illness on April 6, 1916, William Krumbeck, at his late residence, 01½ Ross St., Brooklyn, in his 80th year. Funeral service Sunday, April 9, at 4:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at convenience of the family.

LAMONT.—In New York City, on April 7, 1916, in the 54th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Lamont, son of the late Thomas William Lamont and Elizabeth Maria Paine. Funeral private.

McAULIFFE.—On April 7, 1916, Jeremiah D., beloved husband of Catherine McAuliffe. Funeral from his late residence, 441 East 140th St., Monday, April 10, 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Jerome's Church, 138th St. and Alexander Av., where solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary. Boston and Hartford papers please copy.

McDERMOTT.—On April 6, 1916, James, beloved husband of Katherine Lee. Funeral from his late residence, 1,080 Hoe Av., Bronx, on Monday, April 10, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of St. John Chrysostom, 167th St. and Hoe Av., Bronx.

MACKENZIE.—At New York City, on April 8, 1916, Colin Mackenzie, in his 79th year.

MARSHALL.—At Greenwich, Conn., April 7, 1916, Henry B. Marshall, aged 66 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 149 Field Point Road, on Monday, April 10, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

MASSIE.—At his home, Lincoln Park, Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, April 8, 1916, Henry L. S. Massie, aged 42 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 54 Sherman Av., Lincoln Park, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

PETERSON.—April 7, in his 61st year, William Tompkins Peterson. Funeral service Monday, April 10, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 935 College Av., corner 163d St.

PETERSON.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Members are requested to attend the funeral services of William T. Peterson (Fourth Company) at his late residence, 935 College Avenue, New York City, on Monday, April 10, 1916, at 8 P. M.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

READ.—On Friday, April 7, 1916, at his residence, 4 East 62d St., William A. Read, son of the late George W. and Rowland Augusta Read. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Monday morning, April 10, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

SADOWSKY.—On Saturday, April 8, Jacob Sadowsky, in his 18th year, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Sadowsky. Funeral Sunday, April 9, 12 o'clock, from late residence, 1,851 7th Av. Kindly omit flowers.

SHAW.—At her residence, 20 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 6, 1916, Matilda, wife of the late William Petrie Shaw. Funeral services at the house at 2:30 P. M. Sunday.

SPERRY.—At Larchmont, N. Y., on April 8, Sarah S., widow of John J. Sperry and daughter of the late William Leonard. Funeral notice later.

STORY.—In Brooklyn, on April 8, 1916, Major Gen. Joseph Grafton Story, aged 80. Funeral services will be held at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Clinton Av., corner of Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, Monday evening, April 10, at 8 o'clock.

STORY.—Joseph G. Members of the Veteran Association, Co. A, 23d Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are invited to attend the funeral of our late President, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph G. Story, retired, at Clinton Av. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, Monday, April 10, at 8 P. M.
CARL G. RASMUS, Vice President.
H. S. WYNKOOP, Secretary.

URGO.—Frank, 50 years, April 8, 1916, at 857 East 181st St. Funeral April 11, 1916, from his late residence, to the old St. Patrick Cathedral in Mott St. Mass of requiem at 11 A. M. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

VAN HOREN.—On Thursday, April 6, 1916, at the home of parents, 344 McDonough St., Brooklyn, Frederick Knight Cotton Van Horen, aged 18, son of Theodore J. and Frances A Van Horen. Funeral from his late residence Monday, April 10, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

VINGIPROVA.—Josephine, age 82, on Thursday, April 6. Funeral from residence, 1,733 Sedgwick Av., 10 A. M., Monday, April 10.

WAKEMAN.—Suddenly, on April 7, Isabella Gertrude Wakeman. Funeral services at her late residence, 772 Park Av., Sunday, April 9, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

WHITTEMORE.—Richard B., in his 79th year, at his residence, 136 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WINTHROP.—On Thursday, April 6, 1916, at his residence, 23 East 33d St., New York City, Egerton Leigh Winthrop, son of the late Benjamin Robert and Eliza Neilson Winthrop. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th St. west of Broadway, on Monday morning, April 10, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WINTHROP.—St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Egerton Leigh Winthrop, a member of this Society, at his residence, 23 East 33d St., New York, on April 6, 1916.
CHANCEY NICOLL, President.
GUY VAN AMRINGE, Secretary.

WINTHROP.—The members of the Delta Chapter of the Delta Phi Fraternity are requested to meet at Trinity Chapel on Monday, April 10, at quarter before ten promptly, in order to attend the funeral service of their late Brother, Egerton Leigh Winthrop.
WILLIAM REMSEN, Secretary.

WYNNE.—Fred. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Monday, 10 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

BISSINGER.—Charlotte A., April 7. Funeral 168 Amsterdam Av., tomorrow, private.

BOHAN.—Charles, 143 East 127th St., April 6.

BURCH.—Charles B., 69 East 96th St., April 7, aged 68. Funeral notice later.

CAMPBELL.—William J., 847 2d Av., April 6.

CLEARY.—Andrew, 295 East 136th St., April 7. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

Died.

CORCORAN.—Patrick F., 108 West 61st St., April 7. Funeral tomorrow.

DOWNING.—Sarah, 713 East 178th St., April 6. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

DUGGAN.—Daniel, 210 West 70th St., April 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GILL.—Mary, 1,478 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, April 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HEALY.—Edward, April 6. Funeral 428 West 34th St., today, 1 P. M.

HENN.—Mary, 3,254 Broadway, April 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HOLLOWELL.—Mary, April 6. Funeral 320 West 16th St., today, 2 P. M.

HOWELL.—Mary, 535 West 173d St., April 7. Funeral notice later.

HUNTLEY.—Catherine M., April 7. Funeral 263 West 118th St., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ITSCHEN.—William, April 6. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., April 6.

KEELEY.—James F., 441 West 36th St., April 6. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

LEES.—Bertha, 300 West 121st St., April 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McDERMOTT.—James, 1,080 Hoe Av., Bronx, April 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McGARRY.—Francis, 1,945 Benedict Av., Bronx, April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

PAGGI.—Francisco, 404 West 46th St., April 6, aged 44. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

PFEIFFER.—Louis, 335 East 86th St., April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ROSENBERG.—Bertha, 1,831 7th Av., April 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SCHECHTEN.—William, April 7, age 41. Funeral 851 Amsterdam Av.

SCHWIMER.—Mary, West New Brighton, S. I., April 6.

SCOBIE.—Andrew, 319 West 37th St., April 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SPRINGSTEAD.—John G., April 7. Funeral 161 8th Av., today, 10 A. M.

TOOP.—Nellie, 491 East 175th St., April 7. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

TRACEY.—Kate, 1,285 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ALTENAU.—Friedericka, 129 Prospect Place, April 7. Funeral services today.

BARRY.—Joseph, 16 Wolcott St., April 7, aged 79. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DANFORTH.—James F., 2,604 Newkirk Av., April 6. Funeral service today.

DIEDERICHS.—Charles, 257 Evergreen Av., April 7, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DINAN.—Patrick, 98½ Dupont St., April 7, aged 42.

DONIGAN.—Eleanor, 83½ Diamond St., April 7, aged 3. Funeral today.

DOSCHUES.—Katherine R., 956 St. John's Place, April 7. Funeral April 11.

DOSCHER.—Margaretha, 168 South 9th St., April 8. Funeral services tomorrow.

DURKIN.—Theresa C., 390 Prospect Av., April 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FINCH.—Ella, 722 East 4th St., April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GILLEN.—John, East 15th St. and Neck Rd., April 7, aged 31.

GOURLAY.—Duncan, 237 9th St., April 7, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GRAU-HEIDENREICH.—Elizabeth, 995 Lafayette Av., April 6.

GRIFFIN.—John, 267 Leonard St., April 6, aged 51. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HARTLEY.—Frederick, 39 Devoe St., April 6, aged 79. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HASSENFLUG.—Philipp, 321 Greenwood Av., April 8. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HESS.—Susanna, 1,815 Greene Av., April 5. Funeral service tomorrow.

HOCHFELD.—Wilhelm, 1,910 Park Av., April 6, aged 58.

ISENHART.—Marsh, 4,208 17th Av., April 7. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KEEN.—Ann, 426 Gates Av., April 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LAMPEL-SCHEFFEL.—Elizabeth, 493 Central Av., April 6, aged 75. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LANE.—John J., 182 Nevins St., April 8. Funeral April 11, 9:30 A. M.

McCABE.—Felix J., 148 North 8th St., April 6, aged 52. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCUSKER.—Mary C., 247 Wellfield St., April 6, aged 69. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McELLIGOT.—Nellie, 884 Baltic St., April 7, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McKENNEY.—Catherine, 243 Front St., April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PFAUS.—Louis W., 402 Pacific St., April 7, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PRITCHARD.—James C., 1,480 35th St., April 7. Funeral notice later.

REYNOLDS.—Elizabeth, 200 Utica Av., April 7, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SHAUGHNESSY.—Margaret, 230 Lexington Av., April 7. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

STISTA.—Salvatore, 420 4th Av., April 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TEETS.—Stephen, 1,617 Emmons Av., April 6, aged 83. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TWOMEY.—Cornelius, 545 Clinton St., April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

UEBERLE.—August, 363 Franklin Av., April 7, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

AGNE.—Augusta R., 418 Bergen St., Newark, April 7, aged 54. Funeral today.

ARMSTRONG.—James E., 693 Bloomfield Av., Newark, April 6. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

BAUER.—Henry H., 335 Pacific Av., Jersey City, April 7, aged 48.

FRANCK.—Katarina, 263 Webster Av., Jersey City, April 7, aged 91. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HEBELER.—Catharine, 230 Nye Av., Newark, April 7, aged 79.

HIRSCH.—William, 123 Livingston St., Newark, April 8, aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HUMMEL.—Catharine, 450 South 10th St., Newark, April 8. Funeral April 11.

KEEVER.—Archimedes S. T., Newark, April 7, aged 54. Funeral today.

KELLER.—John, 276 Ridge St., Newark, April 8, aged 71.

LANGFELD.—Frederick, 439 Springfield Av., Newark, April 7, aged 30.

RUF.—Agatha, 288 5th St., Jersey City, April 7. Funeral April 11, 9 A. M.

WIRTH.—Anna, 82 Washington St., Hoboken, April 7, aged 68. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

YOUNG.—Christina, 22 Longworth St., Newark, April 8.

Long Island.

DOUGHERTY.—Helena M., Corona, April 7. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McGARRY.—Katherine, Corona, April 6, aged 31.

MILLER.—Minnie, Woodhaven, April 7, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

REITHLINGSHOEFFER.—George, 536 8th Av., Long Island City, April 7, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow.

SEVERIN.—Barbara, Brooklyn Manor, April 6, aged 54. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam

HIRSCH.—Herman, in sad and loving memory of our beloved father, who passed away, April 9, 1908.

McCREADY.—A solemn high mass of requiem, the anniversary, will be sung at 10 A. M., Monday, April 10, at Holy Cross Church, West 42d St., for the repose of the soul of the late pastor, the Right Rev. Charles McCready. The reverend clergy, relatives, and friends are respectfully invited to be present.

ENNIS.—Francis H., in memory of; died April 9, 1914.

WINCKLHOFER.—Catherine, nuns St. Mary's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 7 A. M.

UNVEILING.

CANE.—Unveiling of the monument to the late Jacob Cane at Mount Hope Cemetery, Long Island, on Sunday, April 9, at 3:30 P. M.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The disturbance now covers much of the country east of the Mississippi River, and has two centres, one off the New Jersey Coast and the other over Ohio. The former storm is moving northward up the coast, and gales have set in along the coast from Delaware Breakwater to Boston. The remarkable feature attending this disturbance has been the widespread snow which has fallen over the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, the lower lake region, and the Ohio, Middle Mississippi, and Lower Missouri valleys, falls of considerable amounts occurring in the New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and in the Ohio Valley. Rains are again reported from the South Atlantic States. Temperatures considerably below the seasonal average prevail in practically all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and Saturday morning freezing temperatures occurred as far south as the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Warm weather prevails west of the Rocky Mountains.

Indications are that there will be snow and rain Sunday in New England and the middle Atlantic States, the lower Lake region and the upper Ohio Valley, followed by overcast weather in the districts on Monday. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday.

Unseasonably cold weather will continue Sunday and Monday generally east of the Mississippi River, although the temperature will rise somewhat Monday in the Great Central Valleys, the east Gulf States, and the upper Lake region.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the north Atlantic coast will be east to northeast gales, diminishing and becoming northwest; middle Atlantic coast, fresh shifting winds, becoming strong northwest; south Atlantic coast, fresh to strong west and northwest.

F

HOW CANADA AIDS THOSE LEFT BEHIND

Every Corner of the Dominion Helps Dependents of Men at the Front.

PLAN BIG MEETING HERE

Canadian Society to Help the Patriotic Fund—Six Thousand Americans at the Front.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, April 8.—That there are 6,000 citizens of the United States fighting in the Canadian army, and that several battalions of American-born are at present being organized in Canada, was the statement made today by Sir Herbert Amos, M. P., honorary secretary of the Canadian Pacific Fund. His figures are accurate, for it is his business to see that the families and dependents of every soldier of the Canadian troops are cared for. And he is doing it. He is recognized as a splendid organizer. That was why he was called upon to take charge of this important work.

"When the Patriotic Fund was organized," he said, "we made provision only for the wives and dependents of men who were with us in Canada. We later included the dependents of the Newfoundlanders serving on Canadian ships. We did not anticipate American enlistment, but as nearly as we can estimate 6,000 Americans came to Canada to serve with the Canadian colors. And now there are several American battalions being organized, and men of all ranks are coming over to enlist.

"The war had not been in progress long before the problem arose as to how the dependents of these men were to be looked after, for on account of the provisions of the Constitution we were not able to help them. We, however, got in touch with a British society in Boston, and the members of it agreed to look after all the dependents of the men who came from the Northeastern States, through Boston and Providence, where there were excellent organizations for that purpose.

"Then the Canadian Society of New York, of which the Rev. Dr. C. A. Eaton is President, undertook to look after the families of the men from the Middle States, and it has been doing this for over a year. Meanwhile, as more and more men came over from the United States, new centres of aid were organized in Rochester, Schenectady, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and other places, which undertook to see that the dependents of men who came over from the States were as well treated as those of the men who enlisted from Canadian homes.

"As we cannot send any money for these men we must raise money locally. We are doing it largely by entertainments, and as an instance, one of these will be held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on Friday evening, April 14, under the auspices of the Canadian Society of New York and Auxiliary Branch No. 1 of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund. The proceeds will be divided equally between them. I have promised to be present and deliver an address on the British Navy."

Sir Herbert said that the story in brief of what was being done in Canada would show the American friends of the Canadians what it was necessary to do in the United States for the dependents of the soldiers.

"Although the Canadian Government's separation allowance was in some cases ample," he said, "in the case of a woman with no other resources and a large family to support it was found to be inadequate, and early in the war a number of us guaranteed every man who might enlist the assurance that his family would be comfortable and well cared for while he was gone. On that idea we started to raise funds.

"At first the response was very generous, but confined to a few places. By Jan. 1, 1915, the fund had reached about $2,500,000, and we had spent about $800,000, leaving a balance of nearly $1,800,000.

"At that time there were about 12,000 families which were receiving aid from the fund, but from that time on the demands increased very rapidly, and by midsummer 20,000 families were receiving aid from the fund. By the end of last year there were 30,000, and today there are 35,000.

"But although the demands increased from $250,000 to $400,000 a month in that time, the growing receipts kept pace with the growing demand, and our surplus, which accumulated during the first five months of the war, has remained intact. Early in January last the Duke of Connaught issued an appeal for funds, and pointed out that if the war continued during the present year $8,000,000 would be required. That sum has already been pledged, and if the war lasts until Christmas $15,000,000 will have been paid in. This, of course, by no means includes all the generous benefactions of the Canadian people since the war began.

"To do the work of the Patriotic Fund well three things are involved. First, a widespread and all enduring and well organized campaign for funds, so that every county likely to neglect to do its duty may be stimulated. Second, it involves the creation of responsible relief committees in every town and city, and in every rural district, committees in actual personal contact with the soldiers' families. This is done through 500 branches. Third, it involves a very careful and elaborate system of check and audit by the head office at Ottawa, so that every item of disbursement may be carefully checked and all extravagances eliminated.

"Lastly, it involves an immense amount of correspondence, the obtaining and disseminating of information, as everything that can affect the life of a soldier's family left behind is likely to come up, and the fund be called upon to assist and defend the soldier's family."

In describing features of the campaign Sir Herbert said that in some cities day's pay was given quarterly and monthly by tens of thousands of employes in factories. In Montreal alone $540,000 was given in day's pay by factory employes. Railroad men were generous givers and the famous mounted police had given one day's pay a month since the war began. It was the same in the provincial civil services, in mining and lumbering camps, and among the fishermen. Contributions had come from the distant posts of the Hudson Bay, and from the Indians. Nearly every Indian tribe had contributed something, he said, and sometimes as much as $1,000 has come from one tribe.

"The fund," continued Sir Herbert Ames, "has studiously avoided giving its sanction to any money-raising schemes whereby only a portion of the profits would reach the desired end, feeling confident that the direct appeal would bring ample funds.

"At the outset it was hoped that the fund might be operated on the bank interest on the reserve. This has almost been accomplished. The actual impairment of the fund represents only 60 cents on the $100. When you consider that 35,000 checks are sent out each month, and that there is three cents postage and two cents war tax, the balance left for salaries and other expenses is very small."

YOUNG DEVLIN FOUND.

Son of Detroit Auto Man Regains Memory in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 8.—A strange story of loss of memory and identity and of wandering from place to place for two weeks until he found himself in New Orleans, was told here today by Earl E. Devlin, 28 years old, who said he was a son of an automobile manufacturer of Detroit.

Devlin said that two weeks ago he became possessed of a desire to travel. He recalled boarding a train at Detroit, but from that time until he recovered his memory here he said his mind virtually was blank.

Devlin said that reading newspaper accounts of his disappearance brought back his memory.

The Gimbel Store Presents for Easter
The Smartest Clothes in New York

The most authentic styles, the most comprehensive assortments. the prettiest innovations and the most pleasing "price incentives." Truly it seems as though all the superlatives apply to GIMBELS this Easter Season.

Taffeta Cape-Coat, $35

For Women

ONE of the most charming models of the season is a ¾ length Taffeta Coat with the ultra-width at the hem, and a graceful Cavalier-cape with the two fronts cut to wear loose or fastened in surplice fashion. Midnight Blue, or Black.

Other Taffeta Coats in various styles, the little Eton jacket, the half-length circular coat, and several models in the ¾ and full lengths, smartly cut and emphasizing the season's most fashionable details. Black or blue.

From $10 to $69.50

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Smart Modes in

Women's Footwear

EVERY woman knows what a satisfaction it is to be clad in smart shoes. She may profit, moreover, in the distinct quality and price advantages in smart shoes that GIMBELS Shoe Department offers.

White Calfskin Pumps, covered heels, turn soles. $4 to $5.50

White Kidskin Ascot Pumps, covered Louis heels, turn soles. $7

New Madison Pumps, shown in ivory ooze, gray ooze, or brown calfskin with white collar. Covered Louis XVI. heels and turn soles. $5.50

Ivory and Battleship Gray Kidskin Pumps, small perforations, Louis covered heels and turn soles. $7

Mocha and Pearl Gray Kidskin Pumps, covered Louis heels, turn soles. $7

Bronze Kidskin Pumps, Louis heels, turn soles. $5.50 and $7 pr.

Colonial Pumps, in patent colt, dull leather or buckskin, $3.50 to $6 pr.

White Canvas Pumps, $3 and $3.50 pr.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Loveliest of

Embroideries

SHEER, pretty flouncings beautifully embroidered in white or delicate colors are used for the beruffled and beflounced frocks of the present season. Equally charming and useful are the dainty edgings listed here:

Swiss, Nainsook and Convent Edges, beautifully embroidered in eyelet and blind patterns, 3½ inches to 7 inches wide, some with insertions to match, 15c yd.

Embroidered Organdie and Batiste Flouncing, embroidered in French floral designs, 45 in., 55c yd.

Swiss and Nainsook Flouncings, 18 in., shown in eyelet and blind work, 25c yd.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Easter Apparel

for Juveniles

NEWEST and daintiest of dresses, coats, bonnets, hats and underthings for little children and girls.

For Baby

Adorable little Coats, long and short, of cashmere, crepella, crepe de chine and silks. $5 to $18.50

Dainty Caps and Bonnets, of lawn or organdie, belaced and beriboned or adorned with fine embroideries. 85c to $6

Sheer, pretty nainsook and lawn Dresses, simply trimmed with laces and embroidery. $2.95 to $5.50

For Little Boys

2 to 4 years

Tailored black-and-white check or navy serge Coats. $5 to $11.50

Milan Straw Hats, navy and white or combinations of colors. $1 to $3

Tub Suits in several styles—white or colors. $1 to $2.95

For Little Girls

2 to 6 years

Beautiful Coats, box pleated, belted, Empire or waist models. Shown in shepherd checks, serges, taffetas, and faille silks. $5 to $18.50

GIMBELS—Baby Shop, Second Floor

Blouses

from At-Home and Abroad

CREPE GEORGETTE and Georgette Crepe Blouses—all the new frill models, and graceful cape-collars—tucked and lace-trimmed and fashioned with all the little excellencies of fine workmanship. White, flesh or peach.

$5, $5.95 and $6.95

Paris-made Lingerie Blouses, of the sheer white materials the French love to use. Delicately tucked, and trimmed with frills or ruffles.

$3.95, $5, $6.95 and $8.95

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Beautiful Laces

AN exquisite Lace known as the Radium All-over, so shimmering and lustrous it is, will be used to adorn delicate blouses and light, graceful chapeaux. It is shown in white and cream and is 36 inches wide. Certainly $1 is very little the yard for it.

Delightful Cotton Esprit Net has been recalled to fashion and is seen in bridesmaid's gowns and other dainty Summer frocks; 72 inches wide, white only, 65c yd.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Our French Millinery Salon

Contains the Choicest Creations of the World's Greatest Modistes

INSPIRATION direct from Paris is felt in all our products of millinery art in our French Salon.

Every hat is a masterpiece—the result of intelligent study of the great creators in the millinery world. Our copies are unrivaled—for not only is the workmanship the most skilled obtainable, but the materials are all imported in order to exactly reproduce the original models.

The Fame of Paris Millinery and GIMBEL Millinery is Synonymous.

A splendid aggregation of the finest hats ready for tomorrow—the latest ideas of those who decree what the votaries of Fashion must wear.

Hats from the French Salon, $15 to $38.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

A Gala Showing of Taffeta

Silk Petticoats

EVERYTHING smart in Taffeta Petticoats for street and evening wear is most inclusive.

All the newest models are featured in this beautiful collection.

Full flaring flounces, ruffles with cordings and ruchings and every effect to obtain the desirable bouffancy.

Covering an extensive range of plain and changeable colors, ranging in price from $3.95 to $12.50.

A very smart model in taffeta of beautiful colors displays ruching in scallop effect on its flaring flounce. $6.95.

Another model at the same price is beautifully corded—it, too, is a colorful taffeta.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Silk Hosiery

for Fastidious Women

IT goes without saying that new Spring hosiery is an important feature of the well-costumed woman's wardrobe.

For this reason and because these stockings are of such worth-while value we bring them to attention:

Clocked Stockings—Fine hand-embroidered silk clocked stockings in several beautiful designs. Double soles and high spliced heels. $1.75 pair.

Fancy Stockings—Beautiful variety of the new striped, plaid, or boot hose, made of fine quality silk, at 95c to $2.50 the pair.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

An Incomparable Collection of

Silks

in GIMBELS Silk Section

EVERYTHING in the world of silks may be procured in our Silk Section.

Our range of colors is limitless, and this season we are specializing in Blue Silks. Every great Paris Fashion Master this year has featured blue in at least one of its lovely shades.

We believe that we have the most extensive and finest collection of Blue Silks in America. In taffetas alone we offer 60 shades of blue for your inspection.

Taffetas, double width, a complete range of shades and designs, including stripes, checks, floral designs and wonderful original designs.

$1.50 to $4

Foulards, in all the various finishes, and featuring the variety of dots, discs, and coin spots in all their multiplicity of size and combination of sizes.

$1.75 to $4

Pongees, from 24 to 36 inches wide, in natural and all fashionable shades. Plain color as well as stripes and dots. Among these pongees are imported as well as domestic silks.

50c to $4.00 a yard

Washable Silks, 31 to 36 inches, wide, striped or plain.

85c to $2.50

GIMBELS—Second Floor

New Spring

Dress Fabrics

BEAUTIFUL textiles presented in favored weaves and colors are priced most reasonably. Note these special items:

54-Inch Velour Check Suiting, in checks of every desirable size, may be had in brown-and-tan, tan-and-black, green-and-black, tan-and-white, blue-and-white, black-and-white, white-and-black and other fashionable color combinations, $1.75 yd. Regularly $2.50.

Imported Men's Wear Serge, woven in light weight of finest yarns and carefully dyed; warranted fast colors; two shades of navy blue, and black; 55 in.; $2.35 yd. Regularly $3.50.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Negligees

as Enchanting as Spring Blossoms

SOFT, shimmering robes de chambre betraying fascinating touches of delicate color, here and there a rosebud, and graceful draperies of lace, are charming. Or it may be a simple, demure little model with just a petal-like scalloping and wee bit of embroidery that delight you. To be sure there's a beautiful collection of negligees here for your choosing!

A graceful robe of crepe de chine with lace fichu caught at bodice with rose is $7.95.

Tiny rosebuds encircle the waist of another crepe de chine negligee with drapery and bodice of shadow lace, $8.95.

Captivating is a little flesh-colored chiffon negligee that seems nothing but ruffles. Its ruffled cape-like coatee is worn over a little skirt of rows of ruffles edged with French blue baby ribbon. High Empire bodice, trimmed with wide ribbon. $21.50.

Other lovely negligees are priced $9.75, $12.50, $15, $19.50, $25

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Smart Gloves

of Fabric and Kid

GLOVES are such important accessories that one is sure to be interested in this list of fine, new modes in Gloves:

Women's 2-Clasp Novelty Kid Gloves, $2.25 to $3.25.

Women's "Kayser's" Silk Novelty Gloves—2-clasp, in 16-button length, tucked, embroidered and ruffled, in all new shades and stitchings, $1 to $3.50.

Men's Silk Gloves, $1.

Men's Chamois Gloves, spear and black embroidered backs, $1.50.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

In the World of

Women's Suits

At all prices, in the most wanted materials, and in the very smartest models—Easter Suits for Everywoman.

AN assortment of Suits in velour checks, gabardines and serges—jackets belted or semi-fitted, and skirts with the approved flare, carrying out the new ideas in collars, pockets, etc. Black and White Checks; and plain colors of Blue, Black Copenhagen, Tans and Grays. $16.50

Another Group of Women's Suits, fashioned of velour or worsted checks, serges, taffetas, or combinations of serge and taffeta, in many styles, including models featuring the waistcoat; black and white checks and all the street shades; $25.

Suits of Exclusive Designs, of extreme or conventional styles, and many copies of the new imported models, ranging in price from

$29.50 to $97.50

GIMBELS—Third Floor

French Corsets and Their American Rival

"La Markette" Corsets

"La Markette" Corsets, made especially for GIMBEL BROTHERS, are modeled on the lines of the French corsets, and are made by the most finished maker of corsets in the country.

"Eugenie" Corsets, the French Corset of elegance and distinction, made of pink or blue coutil, medium high bust, $8.50.

"Eugenie" Corsets with the girdle top, in white coutil, lightly boned, $7.50.

"La Markette" Corsets, low bust, long skirt, heavily boned, pink broche, trimmed wide satin ribbon, $6.

"La Markette" Corsets, of pink coutil, trimmed with wide satin ribbon, $4.50.

"La Markette" Corsets from $2 to $15.50

GIMBELS Pink Corset Shop—Second Floor

Crisp, White

Costume Linens

SHOWN in newest and accepted weaves, crepe, ramie, and cossack—White, oyster and ivory white.

French Novelty crepe weave white costume Linen in four beautiful moire and flower designs, 46 in., $1 yd.

All-Linen, in ramie weave, oyster white, 45 in., 50c, 75c, 80c and $1 yd.

Crash Suiting—Real Russian crash, in natural flax color, homespun and irregular weaves, 50 in., 85c yd.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

The Greatest Easter Season in Gimbel History

Gimbel Brothers

BROADWAY AND THIRTY-THIRD STREET

The Result of Triple Buying Power

Section 2 | Fashions—Society Week's War Operations

The New York Times.

Drama—Music Queries | Section 2

SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1916.

ENGLAND'S "MILITARISM"

Prof. Herman Oncken of University of Heidelberg Contends That It Threatens World's Peace.

The contention that England instead of Germany has the brand of militarism under which the peace of the world is threatened is made in the following article by Prof. Herman Oncken, head of the Department of Modern History of the University of Heidelberg. The article is one of a series published under the title "Germany, England, and America" in the Internationale Monatsschrift fur Wissenschaft, Kunst, und Technik.

By Professor Herman Oncken of the University of Heidelberg.

IT is now time to discuss the catchword with which England has most successfully carried on the poisoning of public opinion throughout the world, and nowhere more lastingly than in America. The catchword is "German militarism."

Is this a case of the innate insular aversion to the general compulsory military service which is established in France and Russia just as well as in Germany? Yet have they not for some years been eagerly agitating for the establishment of compulsory general military service in England because leading men thought they recognized in this system—and not in the substitute system of hired mercenaries and of auxiliaries of enslaved races—the sole means of keeping up the endangered artificial structure of the world empire?

The charges against German militarism which have found such a loud echo in America are in their substance not believed by the Englishmen themselves. Can it be that they are merely calculated to divert the attention of the world from the nobler English system, with which they are obliged for the present to help themselves, and from its traditional methods, in the use of which they have surpassed even themselves in the present war?

Every race develops the military constitution most consonant with its position and needs in the world, its political thought, and its ethical conceptions. I shall therefore not begin with a general ideal of a military constitution, and shall for the present pass over entirely the question whether a professional and mercenary army or an army of compulsory general service embodies a higher ethical value. The point from which I wish to start, with the help of English declarations, is the decisive question which of the two systems in its workings out can develop a more or a less warlike mind in a race, a stronger or a lesser impulse and desire for conquest.

General Hamilton, a collaborator of the former Minister of War, Lord Haldane, in the organization of the Territorial Army, frankly admits in his book on compulsory general service, to which Lord Haldane has written the introduction, that England was unwilling to do away with its mercenary military system for the reason that it alone afforded the guarantee of a strong foreign policy which did not see its only goal in defense, but was at any time prepared to assume the offensive.

England needs, for world conquest, an army of mercenaries who, torn away from family and native soil, live only for their profession and can be used for years at any time in any part of the world. Thus is made possible that ideal division of labor which Marine Minister Churchill announced with the words: "Business as usual," and which General Hamilton, too, characterizes with the sentence: "And so the mass of the nation does not look upon the war as altogether too tragic."

Precisely in the reverse manner does a race with compulsory general service in arms think and act. It looks upon the war as something tragic, because it affects all, without exception, the prince and the workingman; seizes equally upon the academician and the farmer, and brings the same sorrow into palaces and hovels. General Hamilton may say with the arrogance of the aristocratic professional soldier:

Truly, compulsory general service is a terrible leveler of inequalities. The proud are humbled, the weak are made strong, the national idea is cherished, all other ideals are sacrificed.

We Germans know that this terrible leveler begets the true democracy of duties which is based not on Nietzsche's superhumanity, (Uebermenschtum,) but on Kant's categorical imperative.

Above all, however, such a democratic army of compulsory general service is not an instrument that can be used at will for world conquest, but a means of defense that is taken up only in case of need in the protection of one's own country, the defense of all by means of all. In the English professional army, the world-conquering poor devils may sing in Rudyard Kipling's verses:

Walk wide o' the Widow at Windsor,
For 'alf o' Creation she owns;
We 'ave bought 'er the same with the sword an' the flame,
An' we've salted it down with our bones.

But in the army of the German people there float the strains of the old song about the comrade, with the refrain which the people themselves have added to it: "In der Heimat, in der Heimat, da gibt's ein Wiedersehen," ("In our homeland, in our homeland, we shall see each other again,")—for to guard the soil of the homeland they all stand embattled in the field.

The army composed of the German people is therefore peaceful by nature, and so has our policy been since 1871. The English professional army is by nature an army of conquest, and so was the English policy a policy of conquest in all times. But in America they permit themselves to be told by Englishmen where the dangers of militarism to the peace of the world are embodied.

The auxiliary arrangements of the English system—the use of auxiliary peoples and colonial troops of alien races—make its disposition even clearer. Since the days of the Renaissance we see the leading races selecting from among various opposing forms of warfare those based on opposite philosophies of life, (Weltanschauungen.) With stern words, Machiavelli, the herald of compulsory general military service, maintained:

Hired soldiery and auxiliary troops are useless and dangerous. Whoever deems that he can guarantee his leadership by means of hirelings is not standing on firm ground and cannot stand safely, since such hirelings are at odds among themselves, hard to keep under control, without discipline, disloyal, overbearing toward their friends and cowardly toward the enemy; they do not fear God and they act faithlessly toward men.

Machiavelli knew that the national deliverance of Italy could be accomplished only by national military service. On the other hand, his contemporary, the Englishman Thomas Morus (More,) the anti-Machiavelli of his time, explains how the island people of the Utopians, heartily detesting war, prefer the system of hired mercenary races; he pictures a race of mercenaries which is hired by the Utopians at a price so high that nobody is able to pay it; and he consoles himself with the thought that the use of this method has the edifying advantage that it will ultimately eliminate this pest from the world.

The recipe of More, however, stands at the entrance gateway of the entire modern war history of Great Britain. Of hundreds of examples let me mention only that one which is best known to the Americans. As is well known, the English, in the American War of Independence, used in the first place German mercenary troops, and even today we still see a degraded depth of our national history in the fact that German princes sold themselves for that purpose, and we are still pained that the name of the brave Hessian tribe of our people at that time acquired for itself an ugly sound over there.

But the Englishmen did even more. They did not hesitate to hire bands of Indians to make war against the colonists, who, for the most part, were of their own blood. Even today there still lives in the memory of the German-Americans the heroic battle of the Pfälzer Herzheimer in the Mohawk Valley against Englishmen and Indians. Unforgettable is the bath of blood which thousands of Englishmen and Indians gave to the settlers in the lovely Wyoming Valley, made fertile by the silver band of the Susquehanna; unforgettable is the triumphant announcement of the English commander, Colonel Butler, that in this "feat of arms" 227 American scalps had been taken.

Today the Englishmen are using throughout the world the tried methods of their system. They drag tens of thousands of Hindu troops to France and Belgium to figure worthily on European soil at the side of the French Turcos and the Russian Tartar hordes. They ship as freight upon their ships Senegalese negroes to the German colony of Kamerun and seek to hold Egypt, which does not belong to them, by means of coupling together unwilling Hindu regiments and Australian volunteers; they turn the Japanese loose against Kiao-Chau and the South Sea Islands.

Compare with that the manner in which, for the defense of our outpost which was lost to the overwhelming yellow odds, a few thousand men, true unto the death to the call of the Fatherland, hurried up from offices and factories throughout East Asia; and then you will clearly realize the moral difference between the German and the English systems; or, to use the formula of The Morning Post, the difference between "militarism and the abuse of militarism."

Brooklyn's Greatest Store

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

The Store Accommodating

Abraham & Straus Private Subway Entrance

at Hoyt Street, is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:

From	
247th St. (B'way)	51 min.
180th St. (Bronx)	48 min.
96th St.	25 min.
72d St.	22 min.
Grand Central	17 min.
14th St.	13 min.
Brooklyn Bridge	9 min.
Bowling Green	5½ min.

Mastery In Millinery

Diamonds and paste are no farther apart than style and the lack of it.

Pick out a store that does a great business in some particular branch of Fashions, and you may depend upon it that at the head of that particular branch is some one who KNOWS style.

Style is hard to capture, in the tilt of a hat, the poise of a feather, the flare of a coat. But just as its presence is immediately recognized, so its absence is painfully noted.

The knowledge and possession of this elusive element, combined with a most matter-of-fact manner of pricing, has built up for Abraham and Straus Millinery a remarkable popularity, and in this the spirit of the whole Store is reflected.

Of course, our guiding star is Paris—Paris, which keeps on emitting style as naturally as a dynamo emits sparks.

Always on the alert is our permanent Paris representative. By mail and by cable we advise him of our wants — by steamer after steamer he sends us examples of the latest thoughts of Paris designers.

These, frequently received, furnish continual inspiration to our own expert milliners; and the Hats—amazingly low-priced considering their style — are the products of our own workrooms; new and changing from day to day.

Now, before Easter, the showing of Millinery, as well as in the other Fashion Sections of the Store, is brilliant with marvelous examples of

"Style at a Price"

More Monday Bargains

Boys' $4 Spring Reefers, $2.95. Sizes 2½ to 8 years. Second floor, East Bldg.

$3.49 Comfortables, $2.49 each. Subway floor, West Bldg.

$3.97 Simplex Dress Forms, $2.98. Store orders only. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Men's All Worsted Spring Suits, $13.50. Second floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

$8.48 100-pc. Dinner Sets, $5.89. Subway floor, Central Bldg.

Holland Rose Bushes, 19c. Subway floor, East Bldg.

Cut Glass Orange Bowls, $2.98. Subway floor, Central Bldg.

Box of 50 $2.49 Flor De Merode Cigars, $1.98. Street floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

29c. White Fabrics, 19c. yd. Street floor, Central Bldg.

25c. Pique Dress and Coat Sets, 15c. Street floor, Central Bldg.

"Storm Hero" Umbrellas, 98c., $1.47 to $4.97. Street floor, Fulton St., Central Bldg.

79c. Guaranteed Lining Satin, 68c. yd. Street floor, Central Bldg.

24c. Montauk Chocolate Peppermints, 19c. lb. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Silk Hand Bags, 94c. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Women's 24c. Voile Handkerchiefs, 12½c. Street floor, Central Bldg.

White Silk Embroidered Skirting Flannel, 59c. yd. Subway floor, West Bldg.

Men's $1 and $1.50 Fancy Shirts, 79c.

Men's Lisle Thread and Cotton Socks, 11c. pr. Street floor, East Bldg.

Women's Summer Dresses, $3.95. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Georgette Crepe Blouses, $3.98. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Dressy Silk Skirts, $7.95. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Sheets—exceptional at 63c. Subway floor, West Bldg.

79c. Indestructible Silk Net, 59c. yd. Street floor, Central Bldg.

29c. Stamped Damask Doilies, 14c. each. Second floor, West Bldg.

Women's Combination Suits, 33c. each. Street floor, Central Bldg.

Women's $14 and $16 Coats, $9.95. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Women's Silk Dresses, $9.98. Second floor, Central Bldg.

Linen Hemmed Scotch Huckaback Towels, 19c. each. Street floor, East Bldg.

45c. Lawn Aprons, 29c. Second floor, East Bldg.

New Petticoats of Angora Taffeta, $2.25. Second floor, East Bldg.

Women's Easter Gloves, 98c. pr. Street floor, Court, West Bldg.

Women's White Lace Shoes, $3.50. Second floor, West Bldg.

Women's Morning Dresses, 94c. Balcony, Central Bldg.

$3.50 to $5 Corsets, $1.98. Second floor, East Bldg.

Children's Coats, $4.98. Second floor, East Building.

We Were Offered 500 Dozen More

Fine Untrimmed Hats at Less

The News of Last Monday's Sale Spread Like Wildfire Among the Wholesalers—Result!—This Offer

$1.50 & $2 Hats	$2.50 & $3 Hats	$5 Hats
89c	$1.59	$2.89

Thousands of customers participated in the wonder-values of last Monday's occasion, and as a result of the tremendous response we have been given the choice of the reserve stocks of one of the largest wholesale hat dealers in America.

We secured the 500 dozen, 6,000 hats in all, at a concession that creates Monday's sale.

Finest Italian Milan, Milan Hemp and Liseret In Every Fashionable Paris-Copied Style

There are in the collection every type of sailor of which Fashion approves. Great flaring styles, mushroom, straight, rolling, side-turn, and sailors. Tricornes and quatrecornes, mushrooms, Watteau bonnets, Directoire hats, saucer styles, turbans, close-fitting hats, etc., etc.

Every color in vogue, from Spanish red, through orchid, grey, buttercup, green, to navy and black.

Remember, These Hats Will Be Trimmed Without Charge Upon Purchase of Materials Here.

To make it an all-round event, beautiful collections of hat trimmings have also been specially priced. Of these, no other store carries as large a variety from flowers to feathers.

$6 Genuine Goura, $3.95
Large bow shaped effects, sweeps and eyed fans; each a complete trimming for any hat. Black and natural.

$3 Made Goura, $1.95
Shaped pieces, made with a base to fit the hat; black only.

$10 Ostrich Trimmed Hats, $4.95
The smartest new sailors, tricornes and other shapes of liseret, with hemp edges; banded in ostrich or trimmed with ostrich tips, rosettes and cire ribbon.

Mezzanine and Street floors, East Building

Women's Suits, $18.75 and $27.50

At these two prices, thousands of women wish smart, serviceable, well-tailored suits. They must combine these three virtues—which they do in the collection we have secured for Monday's selling.

So new are they that many have not yet arrived at this writing, others are just being unpacked.

Beautiful Dressy Models of All Chiffon Taffeta
Handsome Suits of Twill Gabardine, Fine Poplins, Shepherd Checks
Fashionable Pastel Velours, Compose Suits of Silk and Serge
Smart Pencil-Striped Poplins

The varieties are practically unending in materials and the modes into which they have been fashioned.

There are round yoke, belted models; box-pleated styles, suits that flare from the shoulder; waist-line shirred models; corded, banded, ripple-flared, close-fitting, straight-line; others—and still others.

There is every fashionable color and all sizes in the assortment, from 32 to 46.

Perfectly Fitting Suits for Large Women Specially Planned in Tailored and Dressy Models.

Made in every detail for the woman of larger than regular size, producing a slenderness of silhouette.

Prices are $19.75 to $79.50. Sizes 42½, 44½, 46½, 48½, 50½, 54½ and 56.

Second floor, Central Building

500 Young Women's Tailored Suits

Made to Sell at Much Higher Prices

Special at $12.98

Quality Serge Suits
Fine Poplin Suits
Twill Gabardine Suits
Shepherd Check Suits

In Many Cases Only A Few of a Kind Sizes Are 14, 16, 18

Taffeta-Banded Models
Norfolk Sports Styles
Side-Pleated, Loose-Belted
Ripple-Flare Suits

Hundreds of young women are thinking, talking, buying suits—for Easter is just around the corder, and Spring days are already here with their sunshine. No reason why the suit, in a decidedly fashionable style, should not be bought at a worth-while saving in price—with enough money left for a hat, for instance.

Here are Spring's Suit Offerings in every charming treatment that the mode allows.

Many materials from which to choose—at least a dozen varieties in style—to suit every inclination.

Many tans in the collection, too, besides navy blues, black and shepherd checks.

Second floor, Central Building.

1466 Solid 10k and 14k Gold Rings

In the Most Extraordinary Sale We Ever Knew

At $1.94, $2.94 and $3.94

We almost hesitate to quote the actual values of these Rings—they are so far above the prices we shall ask for them on Monday. But, based on the wholesale cost, the retail prices were intended to be $2.59 to $27.50. In other words, we shall sell many of the Rings AT LESS THAN THE INTRINSIC VALUE OF THE GOLD IN THEM.

The story is that a noted factory making fine Jewelry got tired of carrying too much stock and decided to clean up—with a vengeance! Original costs didn't count for anything in selling to us the 1466 pieces in this offering. You will find, set in handsome, heavy rings of artistic workmanship:

Genuine Opals, Pearls, Garnets, Amethysts, Topaz, Fine Imitation Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Etc.,

in a variety of combinations. Also many 10-k. and 14-k. Signet Rings, grouped as follows:

At $1.94	At $2.94	At $3.94
A. & S. Regular Prices $2.59 to $6.30	*A. & S. Regular Prices $6.45 to $12.85*	*A. & S. Regular Prices $13.20 to $27.50*
Regularly	Regularly	Regularly
131 Rings....$2.59 to $3.20	208 Rings... $6.45 to $7.45	39 Rings....$13.20 to $15.75
487 Rings....$3.65 to $4.65	89 Rings... $8.65 to $10.30	29 Rings....$17.25 to $19.75
360 Rings....$5.10 to $6.30	40 Rings...$10.45 to $12.85	23 Rings....$21.50 to $27.50

No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled. None C. O. D.

Street floor, Central Building.

$1.49 Chiffon Taffeta Silk, $1.12 Yd.

Undoubtedly the Greatest Silk Offer This Season

Last Monday the demand for this Silk and others established a precedent in our Daylight Silk Store. With this remarkable bargain again leading for this Monday's selling, we confidently expect to break another record.

This is a splendid grade of all silk taffeta and a good range of the most wanted street and evening colors, also white. 35 inches wide. None C. O. D. Store orders only.

Faille Taffeta and Faille Francaise, $1.79 Yard
40-Inch Grosgrain Taffeta, $2.98 Yard
35-Inch Puppy Skin Taffeta, $1.89 Yard

The softest kind of Chiffon Taffeta, we sell it exclusively in Brooklyn at a price that is the lowest. All street and evening shades, also black.

$1.75 Silk and Wool Faille Francaise, $1.12 Yard

40 inches wide, showing a distinct round cord, lustrous quality in shades of Belgian blue, rose, silver wistaria, corn, plum, raisin, King's blue, amethyst, brown, admiral and a rich lustrous black.

$1.59 Navy Blue French Serge, $1.19 Yard
59c Shepherd Checks, 44c Yard

$1.89 Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.49 Yard

50 inches wide, fast dye; sponged, shrunk and spotproof. Store orders only.

$1.25 Black Prunella, 94c Yard
$1.49 Silk and Wool Canton Crepe, $1.19 Yard
79c Black Storm Serge, 64c Yard
$1.00 Black Mohair Brilliantine, 79c Yard

Street Floor, West Building.

36-Inch Half Silk Butterfly Marquisette, 79c Yard

Just arrived, a striking printed Half Silk Marquisette. Printed on white and medium dark grounds.

36-Inch Imported Shadow Check and Silk Stripe Voiles, 75c and 89c Yard
36-Inch Printed Chiffon Voiles, 59c Yard
32-Inch Glen Roy Zephyr Gingham, 25c Yard
38-In. Fine Printed Voiles, 15c Yd.
27-In. Fine Dress Ginghams, 7c Yd.
36-Inch Striped Gabardine and Oxford Skirting, 59c Yard

Wash Goods Store, Subway floor, West Building.

Pure Linens That Are Fine Values

Due to Their Exceptionally Low Prices

Exceptionally low when you who have shopped know what others are asking for them. Our Linen Store has occupied a peculiar and enviable position this season in that while others have had to price their Linens in accordance with present wholesale cost we have gone along selling ours at the markings which, in many instances, they bore months ago. For examples note the following:

Heavy all linen hemmed Scotch Huckaback Towels. At 19c. each.

Fine all linen Hemstitched Huckaback Towels; guests' size; pretty Damask borders and monogram space. At 30c. each.

Fine all linen Huckaback Towels; scalloped and embroidered and hemstitched and embroidered; also some with lace insertion and monogram space. At 39c. each.

Heavy all linen bleached Satin Damask; 70 inches wide; very attractive designs. At $1.15 a yard.

Fine and heavy bleached Irish Satin Damask Dinner Napkins. At $3.49 a dozen.

Fine all linen Hemstitched Damask Tea or Luncheon Napkins, in a variety of very pretty designs. At $3.25 a dozen.

All linen Hemstitched Damask Table Cloths, 64 inches square. At $2.85 each.

Heavy soft finish all linen Toweling; suitable for Dish or Roller Towels. At 16c. a yard.

In the white and natural color Dress Linens, mostly all of our own direct importation, including the Old Bleach, we are showing a complete stock of fine, medium and coarse weaves; in widths 18 to 90 inches; prices range 19c. to $3.50 a yard.

Street Floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

Fine Embroideries and Laces

Most women know that Laces and Embroideries are not coming from abroad in sufficient quantities to keep up with the demand.

From the sale of the stock of a well known importer retiring from business, we bought these unusually fine lots of wanted Embroideries and Laces for Summer gowns, blouses and lingerie, to sell at much below their usual prices.

EMBROIDERIES

Each of the following groups contains a variety of pretty effects in combinations of open and blind embroidery.

10c. to 25c. Cambric Edgings, 7c. to 15c. Yd.

15c. to 29c. Swiss and Cambric Galloons, 10c. to 15c. Yd.

$1.25 to $1.50 Allovers, 45 In., 75c. Yd.

39c. to 59c. Allovers, 22 In., 29c. and 39c. Yd.

39c. to 69c. Corset Cover Embroideries, 29c. to 49c. Yd.

27-In. Hemstitched Flouncings, 49c. Yd.

These are particularly desirable for children's dresses; dainty embroidery above the hem.

27 and 38 In. Organdie Flouncings, 49c. to 75c. Yd.

In medium designs of solid embroidery.

LACES

29c. to $1.25 Valenciennes Laces, 19c. to 69c. Dozen Yards.

Such low prices on French and German Valenciennes are most remarkable in the present state of the market. There are many edges and insertions that match exactly, some with beading top; also odd edges and insertions of even greater value.

Street floor, Central Building.

37c "Orient" Coffee, 29c Lb.

Delightful aroma, full bodied, rich and mellow. Blended, roasted and packed daily in our own laboratory, insuring uniformity, freshness and cleanliness.

5 1-lb. cans $1.42, instead of $1.85.

25 pounds for this sale $6.91, instead of $8.85.

68c Priscilla Brand Teas at 49c Pound

Fragrant teas of exquisite bouquet and flavor, mixed, Oolong, Ceylon, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Japan and Gun Powder. Blended and packed at our own laboratory.

5-Pound caddie, usually $3.14, at $2.39.

10-Pound caddie, usually $5.96, at $4.64.

Third floor, West Building.

Summer Furniture—Lowest Prices Ever

The various new styles of reed, willow and rush Furniture, many with gay cretonne upholsteries for indoors, and the attractive porch and rustic Furniture, suggesting all sorts of charming schemes for Summer furnishing.

Prices such as those quoted on the following desirable new pieces are lower, we think, than have ever been offered on Furniture of equal quality.

Enameled Porch Suites, $28.25
Made of broad slats and finished in white and gray, black and white, and green and white. The pieces separately: Sofa, $8.00; Rocker, $6.00; Arm Chair, $5.00, and Side Chair, $3.25; Tables, $6.00.

Breakfast Room Suites, $33.00
Drop Leaf Table and four Chairs in a combination of old ivory with mahogany finish—extremely handsome. Separately: Table, $10.00; Chairs, $5.75 each.

Cedar Box Couches, $18.50
All cedar, denim covered, well upholstered with excellent springs; a fine storage place for Winter clothing.

Fibre Rush Rockers, $3.50
In a large and roomy design, finished in green, brown and natural color.

Folding Tiffin Tables, $2.90
A Chinese style, very effective; folding, with portable tray.

Fourth floor, Central Building.

Nottingham Lace and Scrim Curtains

2,000 Pairs at Less Than $1.00 Pair

This is an offering of special interest to furnishers of Summer homes. These Curtains are inexpensive, attractive and serviceable. Prices range from 29c. to 98c. pair.

150 patterns to choose from, including 20 patterns at the single price of 98c. pair.

28c to 35c English Rep Cretonnes, 16c Yd.

8,000 yards of beautiful Cretonnes imported from England, in verdure and floral effects, in charming colors—our best Cretonne offering for the year.

Many other beautiful and often exclusive patterns in Cretonnes at 18c. to 59c. yard.

Time to Order Awnings and Slip Covers.

Third floor, Central Building.

With a Scarcity of Desirable Goods

These Fine Floor Coverings Are Low Priced

This announcement will create as much interest among other dealers as it probably arouses in you. It is only too true that wholesale prices have advanced on an average of 25 per cent. since last November.

BUT—and here is where we have the advantage over so many—we made our purchases previous to last November, foreseeing what was coming as we did, and NOW we are prepared to show the largest and most carefully selected stock of dependable Floor Coverings in the Greater City.

The prices we quote are our REGULAR LOW PRICES. In addition to these there are many special items that show savings of 25 per cent. on these low prices. Here are a few of the splendid offerings:

Smith and Hartford Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 89c. yard.
Printed Wool Velvet Carpets, 98c. yard.
Hartford plain color Berlin Carpets, $1.50 yard.
Smith plain color Wilton Velvet Carpets, $2.00 yard.
Smith Saxony Axminster Carpet, $1.00 to $1.35 yard.
Hartford Busorah Axminster Carpets, $1.50 yard.
Extra quality Oil Cloths and Ringmalt's new process Linoleum, 38c. square yard.
Printed Cork Linoleums, 6 and 12 feet wide, 39c. to 64c. sq. yd.
Inlaid Linoleums, 50 patterns to choose from, at 85c to $1.00 square yard.

Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs
Seamless Wiltana and Colonial Velvet Rugs
The Axminster Rugs
The Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs
The Larchmont Wilton Rugs

Third floor, East Building.

Summer Furs

All Sorts of Coats

Stein & Blaine

Furriers and Ladies' Tailors

8 and 10 West 36th St. New York

Copyright Stein & Blaine

WHY INDIVIDUALITY IS SUPREME IN SPRING FASHIONS

Big Paris Names and Uniformity of Styles Have Lost Their Prestige Among American Buyers---Some Attractive Models Seen About Town.

ONE recoils with irritation and weariness at any further mention of the doings of the Defense Syndicate in Paris, because so much has been written about it, true and untrue, that the public must be tired of the subject.

And yet, temptation to do it is enhanced by the far-reaching influence of this syndicate on the dress of the average American woman. One likes to indulge in the bromidic oratorical expression, "from Maine to Mexico and from the palm to the pine," when describing the effect of the council of ten in Paris on the millions of people in the United States.

It would probably seem an absurdly far cry to the woman living on a rural delivery route to say that she has a chance to be dressed differently from her neighbors because Paul Poiret fell out with his neighbors. Yet, such is the case. If a handful of the great dressmakers in the world had not decided to keep their models this Spring from the gaze of every buyer who wished to pass through their doors, and if the big American buyers had not become incensed over this edict, and if all the minor dressmakers had not rushed to the front to claim American money for their wares, we should all be wearing duplicates of a few certain models throughout this stupendous continent.

The thing that was devoutly wished by the merchants therefore has come to pass. American women have found out the reasons for the coming over of so many gowns from minor houses in Paris, and they are buying liberally without demanding the names of the great houses that heretofore ruled the world of fashion. Who knows how far this situation may carry the dress industry into high honesty?

No one will deny that the false label usage had become a scandal in the merchandising of women's clothes. Every one blamed every one else for it, but that it was done, every one knew. As the public always pays, so the public is always blamed for whatever goes wrong. The rich American women wore gowns that bore the label of a few French firms, and so, for the sake of trade, the clothes people said, there grew up a vast industry in this country of using false labels.

But in the twinkling of an eye has sounded the trumpet of doom against this condition. The few great houses in France said they would not sell to any one they did not care to, and the American houses took their revenge by buying half of their stock from minor houses who had never had a chance.

And what is the condition now? It is this: A good customer with a large purse walks into a fashionable dressmaking place and is shown gowns. She likes one immensely. She asks if it is a Cheruit or a Doucet.

"Neither, it is from Arnold," is the answer. "She designs for some of the greatest Parisiennes. There is no duplicate of this over here; she designed it for this house."

"And who made that evening gown?" asks the customer further. "Worth or Lanvin?"

"It is by Monjaret. I know this is a new name to you, Madam, but Mlle. Monjaret was the artistic and delightful première with Paul Poiret, and now that his house has been closed since the beginning of the war, the buyers have found that his disciple can make wonderful gowns. If you buy it, you will not see yourself as in a mirror at every party."

"Please have your mannequin put on that amazing wrap with ruffles and the Louis XV. vest in front," requests the customer. "Was it made by Paquin?"

"No, indeed, it is by Royant, whose fame in Paris for wraps has been great for four years. The glory of leading the new fashions in sport clothes at Deauville has rested between Royant and Channel. You Americans have not been familiar with these names, but no smart woman in Europe goes without a wrap from one of these two houses."

Now, you can see for yourself how easy it will be to persuade women to wear gowns that are not reflected on every side. Here are some of the channels along which rebellion may run:

If you don't like skirts that flare out into ten yards at the hem, you can wear the barrel skirt to which Callot, Doetuillet, and Bulloz have given their approval. It is really newer and more original than all the other skirts, and it is not generally known or handled. Even some of the best dressmakers show models that are not true to type.

By the way, Bulloz has one of the best models made of fine, blue serge that looks like silk, the hoops of the barrel placed on the under side of the skirt, holding it out in a modified manner above the knees and letting it fall in at the ankles. The hem of this skirt does not measure over three and one-half yards, probably, and the top of it is laid loosely, but flatly, over the hips.

The odd feature of this gown is the placement of a few dull pink, silk roses on the barrel hoops, here and there. The blouse has the new and accepted Renaissance neck, which means a straight line to the collarbone and finished with a turnover collar of some soft fabric or embroidery. There is as much chiffon used as serge in this slim little bodice; there is also a pink rose and long, loose sleeves of blue chiffon over rose-colored net.

If you don't like panniers, you need not have them, for there are just as many good models without them as with them. There is usually some kind of drapery on the hips, but you can choose from a half hundred ways, some of which are so inconspicuous that you would have to tell your friends that your gown is bunched up in the new manner.

Jenny has sent over two especially attractive gowns with hip drapery, to which no conservative woman could object; one has a skirt of black silk with a figured satin design on it and a hem, which is surely not over four yards wide; the hip drapery formed of a piece of the silk used with its selvage going around the figure, loosely falling nearly to the knees and bunched up on the hips just below the waistline; the bodice is a conventional combination of iridescent crystals on net, and the joining of the two would for all the world look like a skirt and separate blouse if the belt had not been featured. It is made of blue satin and has pleatings of the black and blue, standing high up in back, and rather queer, blue satin ornaments holding them in place.

The week that this gown came out, it was worn at the same time by a distinguished young actress and by a smartly dressed society woman at a restaurant dinner. Two days after I saw the original gown exhibited at an opening, which goes to show how difficult it is to get hold of anything that is not reflected by some one else.

There are few women who will rebel sufficiently against long sleeves to put them out of fashion. It is passing strange that long sleeves will always come in with the advent of warm weather instead of cold, but the modern version of using transparent fabrics to cover the arms robs the long sleeve of its terror.

It is fascinating to go among the many French gowns that are offered for inspection and try to classify the different kinds of sleeves; and the next thought is that any woman who does not care for one kind may have a chance at several others.

There are even sleeves in evening gowns, and some of them reach to the knees. There are mousquetaire ones of silver or gold net that, before they are put on the arms, look like the stockings of some greedy child hanging on a Christmas mantel. When they are put on the arms, the entire length is wrinkled up between wrist and armhole.

In all this vast variety of sleeves, one kind is missing; nothing fits the arm without a break or bulge between the armhole and the cuff. There are coat sleeves that start out to be quite conventional, but which run up when they get below the elbow or reach the wrist.

One of the most amazing sleeves in an evening gown is nothing but a pair of long mitts of lace that are made of the ends of lace and tulle drapery that flow down the back of the gown. As the wearer spreads out her arms either in talking or dancing, she widens the back drapery until it looks like the wings of a butterfly.

It goes without saying that hundreds of women are going to revolt against the Renaissance neckline which cuts straight across the top of the shoulders, letting the bare neck come out like a column from a huge, basic framework.

It is not easy to explain why this Moyen-age neckline has become fashionable during an era of Louis XV. and Louis Philippe fashions, unless one remembers that Cheruit and Premet have emphasized this kind of neckline for several gowns from being true to type.

The French designer never likes to be accused of copying pictures or periods exactly; she would think that such slavishness would be an insult to her genius for original designing; she would frankly own to the source of her inspiration, but she would always add something to the gown to keep it from being a copy. This curious neckline is an example.

There is no doubt that some of the French designers exaggerate this last feature to the point of freakishness, and others, like Paquin, for example, seem to handle it in the most graceful way.

She has sent to this country a gown of black net and velvet ribbon that is entirely suitable for the middle-aged woman who does not want to appear like a fledgling; and such a gown is rare these days. The foundation of the skirt is black chiffon, with loose strips of black velvet ribbon hanging over it in the Spanish effect. Above this is a slinglike drapery of white and black lace. By the way, slings of transparent materials are exceedingly smart for hip drapery, and Mme. Joire, who is the head of the Paquin establishment, has made a feature of them on street and evening gowns. There is really no need to describe them further, for all you have to think of is a surgical sling used to rest a wounded arm.

The bodice, which is quite low in front, is of black and white lace, and it is made quite high at the back by a wide band of black velvet ribbon, lined with black silk, which is made to stand straight up across the back of the neck, around the armholes and then down the front of the blouse, forming a surplice below the décolletage, then crossing around the waist and going to the back, where it hangs in two ends. Above its crossing at the back there are long ovals of jet, linked into each other and forming an attractive definition of the waistline.

One of the other good variations of this Renaissance neckline is to drop it a bit lower than the collarbone in front, round it up slightly at the outer edges, to reach the shoulder line, and finish it in the back with a turn-over collar of white organdy or crêpe. This has been effectively done in the new gowns to be worn in deep mourning.

One thing seems to be as nearly certain as anything can be in fashions; this is that the round neck in afternoon bodices and evening gowns is to be the fashionable line of décolletage.

In one of Jenny's admirable black and silver gowns there is a Brittany basque in fine jet on net, the peplum below the belt being cut into battlements that are held out by the stiffness of the silver embroidered taffeta used for the skirt; the décolletage gives the appearance of being a genuine 1870 one. Upon close examination it is found that the short, puffed sleeves of tulle and jet that are placed well below the shoulder line are held up by a cleverly arranged gusset of flesh-colored tulle that hugs the top of the shoulder.

This is offered as a brand-new frock at smart Fifth Avenue shops, and yet Florence Walton has been dancing in a marvelous gown with just this arrangement of the shoulders for the last two months.

BLUE SILK, JET TRAIN.

Model by Martial Armand. Blue silk with train formed of cloth or jet. Pink roses at the waist.

PINK TAFFETA, MAUVE VELVET.

Pink taffeta trimmed with mauve velvet ribbons. Model by Rondeau.

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PLANS FOR CHARITY BENEFITS AND WEDDINGS

THE coming week offers a diversified program of entertainment, chiefly charitable, but with a very few small luncheons or dinners for young girls or prospective brides. The Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace will continue to be a Mecca for those who love flowers—and who does not—and the tea garden with its scores of debutantes, past and future—is coining money for the war sufferers. The well-known women and girls who are working hard to make it a financial success and who are serving as waitresses may well be proud of the results. It will close on Wednesday evening with a considerable fund to its credit.

The past week made public several more interesting engagements and the announcement of wedding plans goes merrily on, and from now on until the end of mid-season the Spring brides, their families and friends, will be largely occupied with preparations for these events and the selection of frocks and gifts.

One of the most interesting weddings, that of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton and a granddaughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, will not not take place until the early Summer, as it is to be on Saturday, June 10, and will be celebrated in the private chapel of the Hamilton country estate, Table Rock, at Sterlington, N. J. The plans for it have not been arranged.

The engagement of Miss Carolyn Mann to Evelyn du Pont Irving is the percursor of another union between old families, one of Troy, the other of Irvington and New York. Miss Mann is well known in this city, where she has spent much time with her relatives. Her mother, Mrs. Francis N. Mann, married the son of Francis N. Mann, whose daughter was the first wife of Hamilton Fish of New York, who several years ago, and many years after his first wife's death, married Mrs. Florence Delaplaine Beekman Amsinck.

Mrs. Mann is a cousin of the Misses Janet and Helena Fish, Mrs. John Cutler of Boston, and Mrs. William L. Breese of San Mateo, Cal., and of Hamilton Fish, Jr. Mr. Irving is a Harvard graduate, class of 1900, and a member of numerous clubs, including the Union and Ardsley, and is an expert tennis player.

Mr. Irving's brother, Alexander Duer Irving, Jr., married Miss Caroline Cooper, and another, Louis du Pont Irving, married Miss Antoinette Erhardt, and occupies the old Irving home, Sunnyside, at Irvington-on-Hudson, the place which was once the home of Washington Irving. His sister, Miss Elaine du Pont Irving, married John Jaffray Woodruff, and their country place, Frascati, is at Somerset, Va. Mr. Irving's mother, Miss Ellen du Pont, was the daughter of Gen. Henry du Pont of Delaware. So far no date has been mentioned for the wedding.

New Yorkers are always interested in the Hasty Pudding Club entertainments, for there are so many Harvard students from New York taking part that the club is always certain of a large and fashionable attendance. This year the famous club, the oldest college dramatic club in the country, will give its seventy-second annual entertainment in New York on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, April 18 and 19, in the ballroom of the Astor. It has already registered a success in Boston, where it was presented in Jordan Hall. Douglas MacC. Stewart, '16, and S. P. Sears, '17, have written the music, the latter being something of a professional song writer, having written "The Battle Cry of Peace," under the name of Sammy Powers. "I'm on My Way to Yokohama Bay," which is the song hit of the comedy, has already been bought by Florenz Ziegfeld for next year's Follies.

The scene is laid in Siam, where three circus men have arrived from the United States in search of the sacred white elephant. Here also are an American missionary, his wife, his niece, and a persistent soul-mate. The Siamese are celebrating the birth of the sacred white elephant, Lulu. It being the law in Siam that on this day the women may choose husbands and the men are forced to abide by the choice. Pansy, the soul-mate marries the missionary against his will, and in an effort to rid himself of her by selling her to the King of Siam he sells his own wife. Many complications follow, owing chiefly to the plots of Zola, favorite wife of Phaya Takh Sin, the King.

Famous members of this club who have written comic operas for its production include Colonel Roosevelt and Winthrop Ames.

George A. McCook, '16, a son of Anson G. McCook of New York, one of the famous Fighting McCooks, takes the part of Tom, a newspaper correspondent, and James Averell Clark, '17, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark, of New York, and who is the captain of this and next season's hockey team, is in the chorus. Other New York boys in the cast are L. P. Mansfield, '16; F. Higginson Cabot, '17; Douglas McC. Stewart, who wrote some of the musical numbers and also takes the part of the King of Siam. In the chorus are also Frederick S. Whitlock, '16, Donald Moffat, '16; Francis H. Whitmarsh, '16, and John E. P. Morgan, '17.

Fortune's Fête is the title chosen by the managers of the benefit ball for the New York Association for the Blind, for its annual entertainment at the Astor on Tuesday evening, April 25. The ball is to be opened by special dances arranged to illustrate the characteristics of Dame Fortune and her followers. There are to be crystal gazers, palmists, veiled oracles and other readers of the past and future both in and out of the dances, and a number of well-known amateur fortune tellers will use cards, magic wands and other devices to add to the gayety of the affair. These any many others in the special dance are to be in fancy costumes.

The Committee on Arrangements includes Mrs. E. Roscoe Mathews, Mrs. Gardner W. Millett, Mrs. Lyle Evans Mahan, Louis Treadwell and Henry Morgan Post. The committee on invitations includes Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. L. L. Gillespie, and Miss Winifred Holt.

Mme. Marguerite Chenu will give five French conferences at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the "L'Union des Femmes de France," one of the three French Red Cross Societies, on Thursday, April 13, to May 11, both inclusive, under the patronage of Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, and Miss Anne Morgan and Miss Josephine Osborn. Mme. Chenu is here in the interests of French hospitals, being a delegate of the Central Committee of the Union des Femmes de France, the organization that received the Marie Feodorovna Award at the Exposition of the International Red Cross, held in Washington in 1913.

An interesting benefit for the Music School Settlement for Colored People scheduled for this coming Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the assembly room of the Women's University Club, is an entertainment that Dugald Stewart Walker will give, entitled "Portraits and Histories of Fauns, Fairies, Fishes, and other Pleasant Creatures." It will be a series of pictures, accompanied by little sketches of the various subjects recited by Mr. Walker. Some of the little "portraits," as they are termed, are fantastic, some are realistic, but in both pen and word painting he keeps alive the child spirit. Mr. Walker has illustrated Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales, and other books. The patronesses include Mrs. Stowe Phelps, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. Kingsbury C. Curtis, Mrs. H. W. Poor, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Harvey W. Corbett, Mrs. G. W. Bacon, Mrs. Cornelius W. Bliss, Mrs. Elliott Daingerfield, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, and Mrs. Ramsay Hunt, and Mrs. R. Osgood Mason, who has charge of the tickets.

Miss Isabelle McClung, a daughter of the late Judge Samuel A. McClung of Pittsburgh and a sister of Samuel A. McClung and Miss Edith M. McClung of Pittsburgh, with whom she had made her home, was married to Jan Hambourg, a violinist, on Monday in the Church of the Messiah by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes. Mr. Hambourg is a brother of Max Hambourg, pianist, who is now in England, and of Boris Hambourg, 'cellist. The two met in London several years ago, where Mr. Hambourg was playing. Four years ago he went to Canada and opened a music school, he having been a pupil of Ysaye, which he will continue to direct, though on their return from their honeymoon the Hambourgs will live here in New York. Mrs. Hambourg is President of the Dante Society, speaks Italian fluently, and has a considerable knowledge of art. The wedding guests were confined to the relatives. Samuel McClung gave his sister in marriage, and a small reception followed at Sherry's. Miss McClung had been staying in New York awhile before the marriage. The engagement was announced in these columns on March 1.

The wedding plans of Miss Frances W. Henry, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Henry, and Harvey Graham, a son of Mrs. Hubert Vos by her first husband, have been completed. The ceremony will be celebrated on Monday afternoon, May 1, at 4 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church and a small reception will follow at the Henry residence, 344 Lexington Avenue. Miss Henry's sister, Miss Grace R. Henry, will be her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Jeannie Emmet, Gabrielle Gourd, Eleanor Mellon, and Miss Margaret L. Strong, a cousin of Miss Henry and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Remsen Strong. Edward Shippen is to be Mr. Graham's best man and the ushers are to be his brother-in-law, Jay Gould, his step-brother, Marius Vos, Benjamin Moore, Le Roy Whitney, George Macculloch Miller, Jr., and Thomas Achelis.

Photo By The Parker Studio

Miss Frances W. Henry
Daughter of Mr & Mrs Howard H. Henry

A Summer sale for the benefit of St. Christopher's Guild of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children is to be held on Wednesday, April 26, from 2:20 until 6 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, 18 East Seventy-ninth Street. Tea will be served from 4 until 6 o'clock, and in addition to the useful and fancy articles there will be fruit, flowers, fish, and birds. Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., is President of the guild; Mrs. Arthur Butler, Vice President; Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr., Treasurer, and Mrs. George P. Cammann is the Secretary. There is to be a children's preparedness tent, in which children will act as saleswomen, and the young women who are to be at the booths and who will serve tea include the Misses Adrienne Iselin, Kate Haven, Fanny Dudley, Julia Coggill, Rene d'Hauteville, and others.

Sir Herbert Tree has become so far interested in the charitable purpose of the Shakespeare Flower Dance next Wednesday evening at the Plaza that he will give a Shakespeare reading, and Mrs. John H. Flagler will sing, as well as Miss Greta Torpadie. The final dress rehearsal will take place tomorrow evening. The first dance is to be the Romanesque, in which the Misses Eugenie O. Rand, Dorothea Camp, Katharine Collier, Marjorie Sherman, Eva Ingersoll Brown, and Isabel Yeomans will take part. The rustic dance will include the Misses Eleanor Randall, Katharine and Sarah Collier, Marion Carey Dinsmore, Marion Tiffany, and Rosalie Bloodgood as the principals.

A marigold and larkspur fantasy will follow with Edith Hayden, Lilly Robertson, Helen Rand, Frances Ward, Mabel Mayes, and others, and the Misses Margaret Trevor, Cathryn Swift, Josephine Wells, and Adelaide Hatch are to be columbines and thistles.

There will be a woodland setting showing Queen Titania's mushroom throne in combination with a bold flower scheme, which Inga Sontum, the dancer, who is instructing the girls, originated. Mrs. Robert Rutherfurd Emmet is to be Titania and the Misses Helen Geer, Emmalena Sizer, and Miss Fitch will attend her.

The proceeds are to be used under the direction of the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild and the International Child Welfare League.

The wedding of Miss Madeline Ashwell, a daughter of Mrs. William Cawley Ashwell of 24 Gramercy Park, and Dudley Hammond Barrows of Plainfield, N. J., is to take place on Thursday, April 27, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest at 4 o'clock, and the reception will be held at the Gotham.

Miss Ashwell's father, the late William C. Ashwell, when a young man spent several years in South Africa, a portion of the time hunting big game, and was among the first to arrive on the famous Kimberley diamond fields, and later he was associated with Cecil Rhodes. At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of Ashwell & Co., bankers and brokers, in New York.

Mr. Barrows was graduated from Princeton in 1907, and is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot T. Barrows of Plainfield.

The bride's sister, Miss Muriel Waterman Ashwell, will be her only attendant. Henry Brower is to be Mr. Barrows's best man, and his ushers include Ernest Akhurst, Elliott Laidlaw, Leonard Thomas, Charles King, Rushmore Wood, and Ames Brooks.

Miss Elizabeth Brower Wood, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood of 194 Riverside Drive, will be married to John Cyrus Distler of Baltimore at 4:30 o'clock on Saturday, April 29, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of that church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Birckhead, rector of Emanuel Church, Baltimore, will officiate. The Misses Ruth Riker and Virginia Keyes are to be the maids of honor, and the other attendants selected are the Misses Charlotte Denison of Baltimore, Florence Lewison of Paterson, N. J., Kate Hayes and Mildred Brewster of New York, Mrs. Warren D. Orvis, also of New York, and Mrs. Frank Cabot Paine of Boston. Mr. Distler's attendants will include Carl D. Distler, Walter Distler, Horatio W. Turner, Frederick Shoemaker, and Harry Salisbury. Miss Wood will give a luncheon for her attendants at Sherry's on April 27, and on April 18 the Marquise de San Marzano will give a luncheon for her. Miss Wood, who attended school in Italy, was while in Rome presented to the Queen of Italy. Her father, Henry A. Wise Wood, resigned in December last from the Navy Consulting Board, and has been devoting much time since then to the matter of national preparedness.

Miss Elinor Fatman, whose marriage to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., will take place on Monday, April 17, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fatman, 23 West Eighty-first Street, will have Miss Ethel Freeman as maid of honor. Little Miss Florence Wertheim, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wertheim, a niece of Mr. Morgenthau, and Master Mortimer J. Fox, Jr., a nephew of Mr. Morgenthau, are to be the flower girl and page. The Ambassador is to be his son's best man. The wedding is to be a very quiet one, and the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise will perform the ceremony.

Miss Margie Corning, whose engagement to W. Gilbert Livingston of Detroit, Mich., has just been announced, is the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Corning, whose country place, the Moorings, is at Shippan Point, Conn. Mr. Livingston is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Livingston, and was graduated from Trinity College in the class of 1909. Miss Corning is a sister of Miss Helen Corning and Edward P. Corning.

The smaller entertainments of the coming week include the dinner Miss Louisa Johnson will give on Thursday evening at Sherry's for Miss Ada Bryce Gray and her fiancé, Edward L. Norton.

Mrs. Edward A. Manice will entertain on Wednesday evening at her residence, 100 East Sixty-fourth Street, with a dinner for Miss Gray and her fiancé.

Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen of 5 East Sixty-second Street has invitations out for a luncheon at Sherry's on April 25 for her daughter, Miss Roxana Wentworth Bowen.

Mrs. Gustavus T. Kirby has sent out invitations for a dance for her younger sister, Miss Agnes S. Claflin. It will be held on Monday evening, April 24, in the new Colony Club ballroom.

The President and Board of Directors of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital have sent out invitations to the formal opening of the new hospital building at Sixty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 11 and 12, from 3 until 6 o'clock. Tea is to be served.

The cable Wednesday brought the news of the death of Sir Gerard Augustus Lowther. In 1905 he married Miss Alice Atherton Blight, a daughter of Atherton Blight of Philadelphia and New York, and a granddaughter of Greenough the sculptor. As Miss Blight she was one of the notable beauties of New York and Newport society, and is a sister of Mrs. William Payne Thompson. He first met Miss Blight when he was an Attaché in Washington of the British Embassy, which position he occupied from 1890 to 1901. He had held many diplomatic positions, having commenced his career in 1879. He served in Madrid, Paris, Vienna, Sofia, Bucharest, Tokio, Budapest, Washington, Chile, and Constantinople, being appointed Ambassador to Turkey in 1908, and remaining there for five years. On Jan. 1, 1914, he was created a Baronet.

Many New Yorkers are arranging their Spring and early Summer plans and residences. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold and Miss Mary Newbold will go to their country place at Hyde Park, N. Y., early in May for the Summer.

Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher, who with her family, Joel E. Fisher, Jr., and Miss Vieva Fisher, has spent the Winter at the Ritz-Carlton, has taken Shadow Lawn, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon, at Oyster Bay, L. I., for the coming Summer.

Mrs. Alexander Harvey Tiers and her daughter, Miss Esther L. Tiers, who have been spending some weeks at their plantation, near Tallahassee, Fla., will return to their city home, 43 East Sixty-second Street, on April 29. They have decided to spend most of the coming Summer at Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt have returned from Santa Barbara, Cal., and are occupying 18 East Sixty-eighth Street, the town house of Henry Sloane, who is at the Gotham.

Mrs. Samuel Thorne of 914 Fifth Avenue, has taken a villa at Southampton, L. I., for the Summer season.

The girls making up the Spence School Society are busy rehearsing Miss Katharine Lamont's musical comedy, "The Smugglers," which she has written especially for their annual entertainment, and Oliphant Downs's "The Maker of Dreams." The benefit proceeds will this year go to the support of a home for orphaned babies in East Sixty-second Street. There are only three characters in the later play, and Miss Margaret E. Trevor is to be the girl and Paul Bonner and Walter Roosevelt Thompson the two men. It is a Pierrette and Pierrot playlet.

Among those taking the principal parts in musical comedy are Miss Eva Mall, who is to be the leading lady, and the Misses Rita Boker, Helen Blagden Rich, and Eleanor Greene, and Mrs. William Bellows Scarborough. The chorus will include the Misses Margaret Overton, Christina Nichols, Flora McAlpin, Emmalena Sizer, Caryl Hackstaff, Carolyn Hicks Dorset, and Josephine Bedle.

The committee in charge of the entertainment is made up of the Misses Margaret Overton, Josephine Bedle, Gertrude Mali, Catherine Colt, Caramai Carroll, Mrs. Franklin S. Richardson, and Miss Vieva Fisher, who has charge of the tickets. There is to be dancing after each of the evening entertainments. The first performance will be on Monday evening, May 1, and the other two on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, May 2, at the Plaza.

The annual dance in aid of Haarlem House, formerly called the Home Garden Settlement, will take place on Wednesday, April 26, at Sherry's. The Dance Committee is composed of Mrs. J. Horton Iiams and the Misses Julia S. Gilbert, M. Louise Dixon, and Frances Townsend Riker, assisted by the Misses Pauline Bacon, Symphorosa Bristed, Cornelia Van A. Chapin, Katharine V. R. Crosby, Mary R. Haskell, Adrienne Iselin, Constance Peabody, Margaret L. Strong, Margaret Warren, and many more.

Miss Luisita A. Leland has sent out invitations to hear Miss Florence M. Schofield and Miss Eleanor Fell speak about the fatherless children of France on Tuesday, April 11, in the gallery of the French Museum of Art, 599 Fifth Avenue. Miss Leland is the Chairman of the New York Committee of the Orphelinat des Armées. Miss Schofield and Miss Fell are two Englishwomen who have lived for years in France, and who were sent over here by the French Government.

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RARE SHAKESPEARE BOOKS ON VIEW

Exhibition of Priceless Volumes Owned by Private Collectors--- Other Notable Material Shown.

NOT the least attractive feature of the Shakespeare Tercentenary celebration is the exhibition of early editions of the poet's works, now on view at the New York Public Library, where it will remain until the end of May. The exhibition has been made possible through the courtesy of private collectors. It is arranged in the big hall of the library, and includes also miscellaneous material associated with Shakespeare and the period in which he lived.

In the first section one finds all of the poems and plays of Shakespeare issued before 1709. The list begins with the poem, "Venus and Adonis," which was published in 1593. The earliest editions available of all Shakespeare's plays are shown in this section.

The second part of the collection deals with the works that have at various times been ascribed to the poet. These were issued, as is well known, by publishers who sensed the commercial value of printing books bearing the bard's name. Among these are the "Merry Devil of Edmonton," "Fair Em," and the "Birth of Merlin," all of which are still anonymous.

Here, too, one sees the adaptations of Shakespeare's works, those that had been changed to suit the whim of the stage manager, who was even then powerful. All of these plays are in first editions.

The third section is unique. It is a collection of the sources and books that Shakespeare might have read. The poet, it is recorded, delved into the volumes of earlier masters in getting material for his plots. Efforts have been made to find the very books that the poet fingered. Prominent among these are two Bibles which he is said to have used.

The fourth section consists of contemporary allusions to Shakespeare and his works. So many people, Baconians especially, declare that the poet was not popular in his own time and attempt to back up the statement by the argument that contemporary writers make no mention either of the man or his work. This is disproved by an allusion as early as 1592 in one of the two known copies of "Greene's Groatsworth of Wit," and actual mention of the bard's name in a book called "Willobie his Avisa," published in 1594. Besides these, there is the tribute by Ben Jonson printed in the first folio.

The other part of the exhibit deals with miscellaneous material that has a bearing on Shakespeare. One section is given to the pictorial representation of the actors who have played Shakespeare. It is so arranged as to give the visitor an idea as to what actors are associated with any special play. Another section is given to facsimiles of Shakespeare's autographs, as affixed to different documents and deeds.

In a corner are representations of buildings and places of interest associated with the poet, among which is the famous Anne Hathaway cottage. An object of more than common interest is a pictorial map of London, as Shakespeare knew it. Here one may trace in imagination the journeys that the bard made from the Globe Theatre to the taverns and other places where he worked and made merry. The map, it is interesting to note, was made in 1616, the year of Shakespeare's death.

The exhibition has been arranged largely through the efforts of Miss Henrietta Bartlett, known here and in England as a bibliographer and authority on rare Shakespeare editions. She had through her work come in contact with all the private owners of these priceless books. When she saw how enthusiastic the American public were in appreciation of the great poet, she decided to make an attempt to bring before them a complete collection of Shakespeareana, which she knew was to be found in the United States.

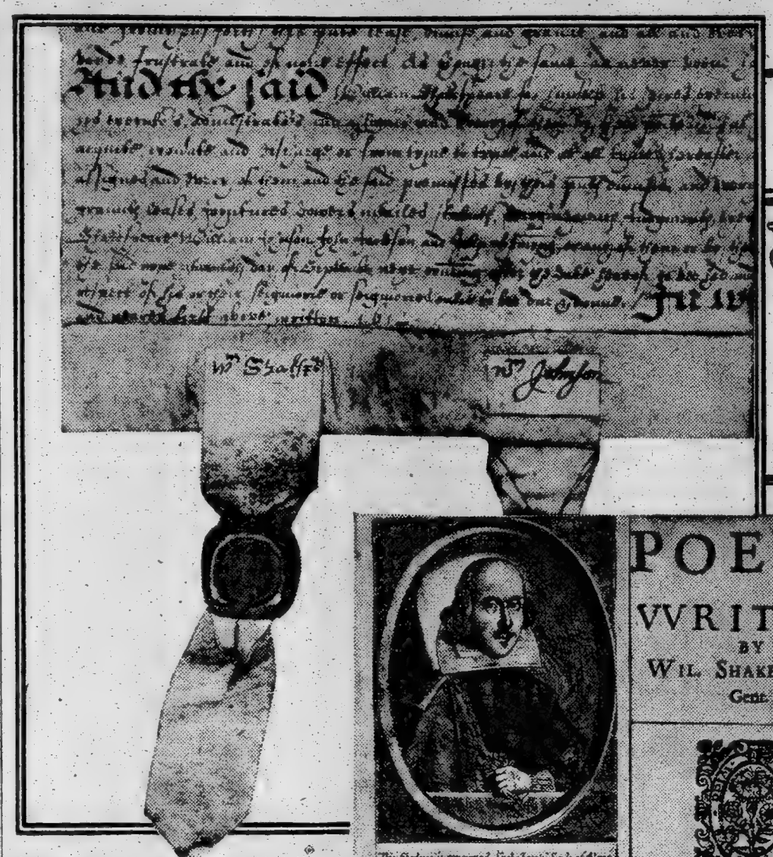

Shakespeare's Autograph, as Appended to a Mortgage of His House in Blackfriar's, London, March 11, 1613. The Original Document Is in the British Museum.

Marshall's Engraved Portrait of Shakespeare and Title Page of the Poems, Printed in 1640. From the Original, Owned by the New York Public Library.

"You see, I know exactly where to go for the different books I wanted," said Miss Bartlett, to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. "The collectors were, with a single exception, most kind in their willingness to help.

"After getting the books, the next thing to do was to label them, so as to make them intelligible to the average student. All of the technical points of the data have been eliminated and only facts which are of the greatest moment and which should leave a lasting impression have been printed. I have tried to humanize the old rare material which has been considered 'dry.'

"It seems to me that the greatest thing the American is afraid of is being 'high-brow.' He thinks he has done enough when he has mastered the rudiments of reading and writing. It was in this revival of Shakespearean interest that I saw a chance to bring to the American public those facts in literature which they have before been afraid to tackle.

"The masks and pageants are all right. They are serving their purpose, but after all the thing that Shakespeare did was to write, and it is with his works and materials that I want to acquaint the public.

"Do I think that the people will show great interest? Yes, and, if for no other reason, the people will come because it is fashionable to talk Shakespeare these days. And once there they cannot help being interested in the material so attractively put before them."

Edwin H. Anderson, the director of the library, was just as enthusiastic about the exhibition.

"We make no idle boast when we say that this is the most complete collection of Shakespeareana," he said. "England has just as much material as we have, but it is not collected under one roof. Part of it is in the British Museum and part in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. O naccount of the war it would be physically impossible to bring the mtogether now, when they are of most interest."

WHEN PINK TURNS GRAY.

HAVE you a little pile of discarded underwear and blouses in one end of a bureau drawer—clothes discarded because they have lost their once pink complexion and are now a disconsolate, grayish-yellow heap?

If you have such things, take heart. The blouse that through careless washing or sun or perspiration has turned yellow can be made pink again. The nightgown or petticoat, camisole, or other piece of under linen can be restored to its original pinkness.

More than that, a white garment that has grown yellow, because of water, perhaps, with which it is necessarily washed—a surprisingly large amount of water has a yellow tinge—can be dipped and made pink to cover the yellowness.

Now, there are several ways of coloring white things pink.

One way is to buy a package of red dye and use a very little of it, well diluted with water. Dip the thing to be pinked into this, and if it is not dark enough, add more dye. Let it dry and iron it, and it will be ready to wear. Of course, this color, easily applied, easily comes out; so, after a few washings the dipping must be repeated—perhaps the very next washing will take it all out. But it is no more trouble to use than bluing water.

Then there are special colored powders for the purpose that are dissolved in water, to be used like bluing. These powders come in most of the popular light shades—tan and lavender, blue and pink.

Lacking either of these coloring devices, however, you can still make your once pink clothes pink again. Dip a piece of red crêpe paper in a basin of water—and the resulting red water will serve admirably as dye to color the faded article.

SCENTS THAT ARE SWEET.

THERE are many women who delight in sweet perfumes.

There are few well-bred women nowadays who use scents so that they could possibly be objectionable to others. And this is well. For there are some persons who are truly distressed by perfumes. So before indulging your own liking for them, it is well to remember that your next-door neighbor at the theatre may find them very unpleasant—and therefore plan to buy and use very delicate perfumes.

Sachet powder is a very good way of distributing your favorite perfume daintily among your clothes, and there are many dainty sachet holders in the shops. It is, of course, quite a simple matter to make little bags or cases for sachet powder for yourself. Buy the powder you desire, sprinkle it thickly on cotton batting, and cover the batting with a silk or muslin cover, in the shape of a little cushion or a bag.

Then it is possible to buy inexpensive cases containing very good sachets. There are pretty paper sachet cases, covered with cases of flowered paper, that cost 10 cents each. Sandal wood sachet is one of the very delicate odors in these ten-cent packages.

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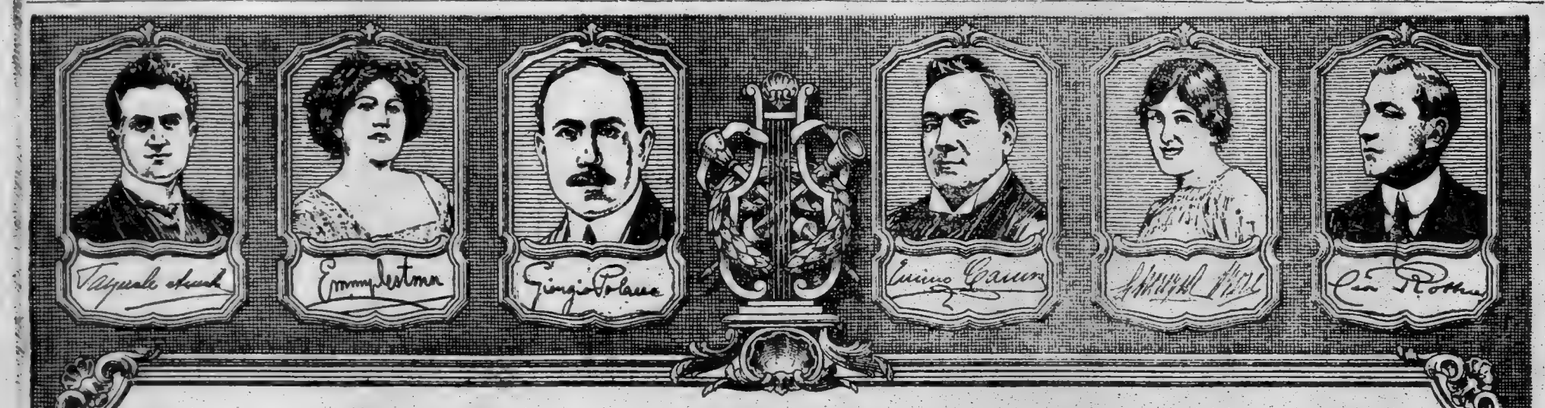

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"	"	"	Vera Curtis	450	395
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"	"	"	Mabel Garrison	475	400
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"	"	"	Florence Wickham	500	425
"	"	"	Mariska Aldrich	550	425
"	"	"	Enrique Granados	550	425
"	"	"	E. Ansermet	550	425
"	"	"	Enrico Caruso	550	425
"	"	"	G. De Luca	550	425
Hardman Grands		Mah.	Maria Barrientos	650	585
"	"	"	Frieda Hempel	650	585
"	"	"	Edith Mason	650	585
"	"	"	Julia Heinrich	650	585
"	"	"	Maria Mattfeld	650	585
"	"	"	Anna Case	750	600
Hardman Grands		Mah.	Luca Botta	$750	$600
"	"	Sheraton	Erma Zarska	850	650
"	"	"	Rosina Van Dyck	1250	975
Hardman Autotones		Mah.	Maria Barrientos	750	625
"	"	"	Riccardo Tegan	750	625
"	"	"	Jules Speck	750	625
"	"	"	G. De Luca	850	725
"	"	"	Guilio Rossi	850	725
"	"	"	Ida Cajatti	850	725
"	"	"	Lucrezia Bori	850	725
"	"	Circassian	Emmy Destinn	900	750
"	"	Mah.	G. Bavagnoli	900	750
"	"	"	Leon Rothier	900	750
"	"	"	G. Damacco	900	725
"	"	"	Adamo Didur	900	725
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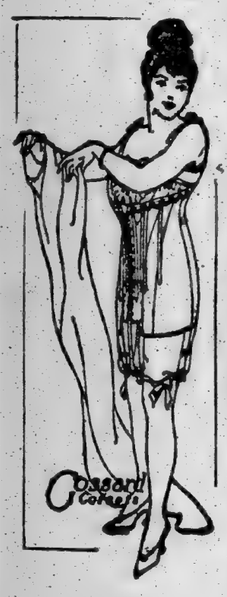

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THE WEEK'S WAR OPERATIONS ON THE WEST FRONT

Reasons for Sudden Shifts in Attacks Upon Verdun Front---Similarity Between Strategy of the Germans and That Which They Employed in Their Great Russian Drive.

By a Military Expert.
(This Review Covers the Operations Up to Friday Night.)

SUNDAY of the week just closed saw another shift in the German attack about Verdun, which is still the centre of activity and therefore of public interest. Last week closed with the German capture of Malancourt on the west side of the Meuse. The Germans took this town by smashing in the head of the salient at that point. On Saturday night, however, the attack was transferred to the other bank, the principal object of attention being the town of Vaux. Before taking up this attack in detail, I wish to call attention to these shifts which, for the last few weeks, have been very frequent.

During the first two weeks of the battle, when things were going very much the way of the Germans, the attack remained concentrated on the narrow sector embraced between Samogneux and Ornes. When the Germans had pushed the French back from their advanced posts and approached the main line of the French position, the French held absolutely in spite of the terrific attacks that were hurled against Douaumont and Vaux. This caused a spreading of the attack to other quarters. The first shift was then made eastward. For reasons that were explained last week, an attack on Verdun from the east offers peculiar difficulties, particularly at this time of the year. This the Germans found, and in a short time the attack again shifted to the west bank of the river.

This shifting is due to several causes, one of which was mentioned in previous reviews. In the first place, the Germans cannot lie idle nor can they afford to remain stationary. Political exigencies at home and in the East demand vigorous action. Therefore, when checked in one quarter they must perforce move to another. Again, there is the question of uneasiness in the German high command over the stubbornness of the French resistance. There is no doubt in the mind of any one now that the Germans, when the battle of Verdun was planned, calculated that the enormous mass of heavy artillery that had been assembled to prepare the way for the infantry was practically irresistible and would literally blast the way through in a comparatively short time. What this time was, no one knows, but it was probably considered that a week or ten days at the outside would be sufficient.

That the plan went awry as far as the element of time is concerned, is well calculated to disturb the peace of mind of the German General Staff, and to induce it to search the French line for other and weaker points on which to concentrate. Finally, the tactics that the German have been compelled to adopt by reason of their losses and the increased length of time necessary to gain their objective, have put a great drain on their communications and transport service, particularly in relation to the shell supply.

In the earlier fighting the Germans used their infantry freely. The artillery preparation, while severe, was of relatively short duration. Then the infantry was sent forward in mass. This proved an inexpedient method because of the unlooked-for ability of the French to withstand the shattering effects of the heavy artillery fire. The result was that the Germans began to spare their infantry and to depend more on their artillery, moving the infantry up only at the last moment. This uses up more shell, and has therefore strained the transportation service to its limit.

The obvious result of an attack delivered according to this plan is that the artillery preparation uses up, at any particular point, the available supply of shell, and the fighting must therefore shift to another point while the ammunition at the first point is being replenished. These facts, taken together, will do much to explain the frequent changes of the point of attack from one side of the river to the other.

But to return to the attack which began on Saturday night on the town of Vaux. The French reported the taking of this town on Sunday, the Germans on Monday. The village of Vaux is a small town with one main street, on either side of which houses and small stores were built. This street, and consequently the village itself, lies in a bottom or small ravine which runs between the plateau of Douaumont on the north and Hill No. 302 on the south. It is just south of this hill that the Fort of Vaux is situated. A semi-circular belt of woods surrounds the village on all sides but the east. On the north these woods are called the woods of Hardaumont and on the west the woods of Caillette. The Germans began, as usual, with severe cannonading in the woods of Hardaumont, and, after thoroughly covering these woods with artillery fire, delivered the infantry attack. The object was to get control of the two edges of the ravine, both north and south, and thus to get a footing on the heights of the Meuse.

The infantry attack was delivered simultaneously from the north and the south, the latter being possible as a result of a German movement early in March which gave them foothold on the slope, which extends from the Woevre to the plateau, on which is the fort of Vaux itself. The outskirts of the village were reached on Saturday and the entire village fell into German hands on Sunday. All attempts of the Germans, however, to continue past the village up the slope to the southerly edge of the ravine were, at least for the time being, checked, and the German attack forced to swing around to the west toward the forest of Caillette. Here the Germans were again successful, and in a short time seized the edge of the forest and penetrated it to some depth.

There was thus produced in the French line a deep salient, the two sides of which were on both sides of the main street of Vaux, but not on the southerly edge of the ravine. The apex was in the forest of Caillette. The position was a dangerous one for the Germans, unless they could succeed in fighting their way up the slope of the south edge of the ravine. Before they were able to accomplish this or, indeed, to begin an operation looking to this end, the French, who saw the plateau of Vaux endangered by the German success, counterattacked—one of the very few counterattacks they have delivered since the Verdun fighting began. This counterattack was delivered first against the troops who had taken the southerly part of the forest of Caillette. The French succeeded in clearing this part of these woods, and then extended their attack to the western end of the village at the head of the ravine. Here, also, they had a measure of success, and recaptured the western part of the village, establishing themselves almost in the position they held before the German attack of Saturday night.

On Wednesday the French continued their progress in the Caillette woods and finally drove the Germans out to the northern edge. As a defense against this move, the Germans, simultaneously with the French attack, began a severe bombardment along the entire front from west of the village of Douaumont to the village of Vaux. This was followed by an attack of infantry made both in successive waves and in what the French official reports term "small attacking columns." Notwithstanding the severity of the preliminary artillery fire, the Germans did not seem to be able to get a foothold in any part of the French trenches along this line and were compelled to retreat to the woods of Chauffour, northwest of the village of Douaumont. All during Wednesday night the French were creeping closer and closer to the line they had occupied before the German attack of Saturday and by Thursday morning had recovered practically the whole of the forest of Caillette, so that the Germans were once again thrown into the woods of Hardaumont.

In the meantime, however, on the west bank of the Meuse attacks of equal severity were being prepared for and delivered against the French positions between Bethincourt and Vauquois. The principal attack was directed against the short section of the line between the towns of Malancourt, which the Germans had taken last week, and Avocourt, the apex of the more westerly of the two salients. By the capture of Malancourt the Germans had bent the French line back to a rather sharp point, and had surrounded almost completely both the town of Haucourt and the hill of Haucourt, a small plateau a few hundred yards southwest of Malancourt, the guns on which had caused the Germans a great deal of embarrassment. On Sunday several hundred yards of French trenches near the Malancourt-Avocourt road were taken by the Germans, thus further endangering the French hold on the entire salient. On Monday, continuing the attack along the Bethincourt-Malancourt road in an effort to smash in the salient at its apex, a movement that had given them the town of Malancourt a few days before, the Germans advanced across the road, cleared the north bank of the Forges brook of the French and occupied a belt of a hundred yards between the road and the brook.

The French report that they had evacuated this belt before the Germans opened fire on it. This is entirely possible. The country is open, and if a retreat were forced the losses would undoubtedly have been great. It is obviously poor strategy, unless your opponent is sluggish and timid, to fight with a stream at your back. It is just as important to keep your line of retreat clear as it is to have your line of communications open. It is true that Lee fought the battle of Antietam with Antietam Creek at his back and lost it without undue punishment. But he knew the man against him—McClellan—and knew that even if he did lose, the chances were strongly against McClellan pressing the advantage. If he won, then the problem of pushing his victory forward and thereby obtaining the maximum results from his victory would be much more simple, and the pursuit of McClellan's army, if it could be forced to retreat, could be turned into a disaster.

It was a violation of strategic principles, but a violation in which the chances had been carefully reasoned out and weighed, and it worked out exactly as Lee had reasoned it. The Germans, however, under the able leadership of the Verdun Generals, would not be slow to take advantage of the situation were they able to defeat the French along the Forges brook. It may well be, therefore, that the French are correct in their report that the belt was evacuated before the German attack was delivered.

This German success only sharpened the point which had been made in the French lines about Haucourt and increased the danger of that position. Notwithstanding this, a heavy German attack on Wednesday was thrown back without gain and the French lines gave evidence of being able to hold. Late on Wednesday night, however, the Germans closed in on the almost completely surrounded town, and before morning Haucourt was in their hands. The French, at the same time, drove along the Avocourt-Esnes road and advanced the point of the Avocourt salient, occupying a considerable part of the woods, until they almost reached the road from Malancourt to Esnes. This move places the town of Haucourt again in danger, as it is again almost surrounded, this time by the French.

There is a striking similarity between the strategy of the Germans about Verdun and that which they employed in the great Russian drive late last Summer. After the Russians had been driven out of Galicia, and had fallen back upon their fortified positions, the Germans were confronted with a problem similar to that they now face. The method they employed was first to concentrate all available artillery on either side of a position they desired to take and drive forward until it was practically surrounded on three sides. Then they proceeded to drive in the sides and so threaten the troops within the angle which they had created with either annihilation or capture. The result was evacuation. Of this method of attack, Vilna is perhaps the best example. This was the situation that resulted in the capture of Malancourt and later of Haucourt.

At this writing, the same plan is apparently being followed in an attempt to take Bethincourt. The French lines from Bethincourt run south along the highway between that place and Chattancourt, turning eastward just north of Le Mort Homme. Bethincourt is, therefore, a sharp salient, the line breaking away from the town toward the southwest on one side and the southeast on the other. The latest German effort has been directed near Hill 265, between that point and Bethincourt. If successful, it will gradually bring closer together the sides of the angle and pinch the troops occupying it until they will have to evacuate. This will bring the Germans a short step nearer their objective. The step, however, will be only local in its effect and will do but little to hasten the fall of the French fortress. This may be said with truth when measuring the success the Germans have had this week.

In this connection the map of Vaux and its surroundings will prove a good illustration. Were the Germans to have taken the edges of the ravine in which Vaux is situated and thus secured a foothold on the heights of the Meuse they would have been in an excellent position to carry the attack further up Hill 323, on which the old fort of Vaux is situated. As it is, however, their effort resulted only in holding a section of the woods of Hardaumont. They did, as already said, take all of Vaux, but lost it again in the counterattack. This distinction between the village of Vaux and the fort of the same name must be borne in mind in reading the official reports. There is a vast difference between the two, and after the town is taken the hardest fighting is yet to be done.

The capture of Haucourt, however, promises more substantial results. It is a threat against about four square miles of territory lying between Avocourt and Le Mort Homme. Even this loss was discounted to some degree by the capture of Malancourt. The latter town is the point of juncture of several highways and thus has a certain strategic importance. This importance is not attached to Bethincourt or any other point in this endangered area.

The net result of the seventh week of the battle of Verdun may, all things considered, be said to be nil as far as any military advantage to either side is concerned. Both sides have suffered heavily without this loss bringing anything of importance to either. It must, however, from the nature of things, have a moral effect on the German commanders on whom has been thrust the burden of bringing the battle to a successful conclusion. The attack this week on the line between Douaumont and Vaux was one of the heaviest of the battle. Like many others, particularly the fight for the possession of Pepper Hill and for Le Mort Homme, it used up great quantities of ammunition and put out of action a great number of men; but after the price was paid there was little or nothing to show for it. When this is held up to the German higher command they will realize, if indeed they have not realized it long ago, that the French will demand a price for Verdun far in excess of its military value, if not a price which the Germans have not got to pay. This is all the more true when it is seen that, although the main line of French defense has been reached on the east bank of the Meuse, on the west bank the French are almost in the same position, as far as defensive works are considered, as they were on the east bank on Feb. 21, the day the battle began.

All the fighting on the west bank is for advanced posts, which are still far north of the main position. Each day makes it more apparent that the Germans have led themselves into a trap, as stated several weeks ago in these reviews. They cannot apparently hold on and they dare not let go. Verdun is infinitely more important to them than it was the day the opening gun of the battle was fired. It is daily becoming more important. A German defeat, a failure to take the fortress, will echo all over the neutral world, and will find its reflection, too, among the Teutonic allies, particularly in Bulgaria and Turkey. Germany has given the very best she had. The world is still wondering whether it is enough.

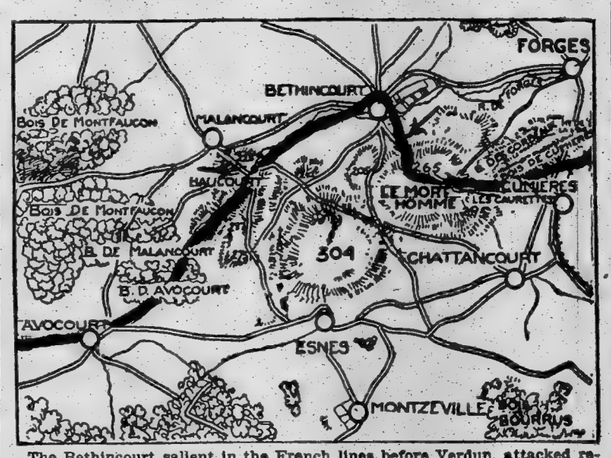

The Bethincourt salient in the French lines before Verdun, attacked repeatedly by the Germans.

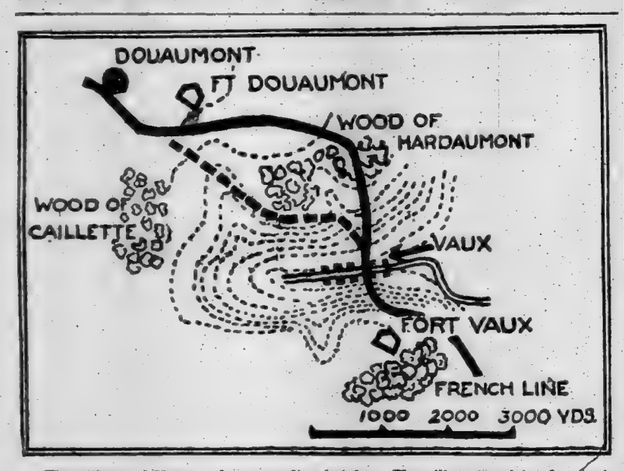

The village of Vaux and surrounding heights. The village consists of a single narrow street running into a pocket among the hills, which rise abruptly in some places and gradually in others. If the Germans could hold the heights they would be in an excellent strategic position for further advance toward Verdun. For this reason furious fighting has occurred within the last few days in the immediate vicinity of the village.

CHARITIES.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL CONCERT
For the Benefit of
St. Andrew's One-Cent Coffee Stands
Carnegie Hall,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17TH.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
The object of the benefit is for the support and enlargement of this much-needed and practical work, which caters throughout the year to the most dejected of God's creatures, and also to many respectable poor families who through misfortune have become objects of charity.
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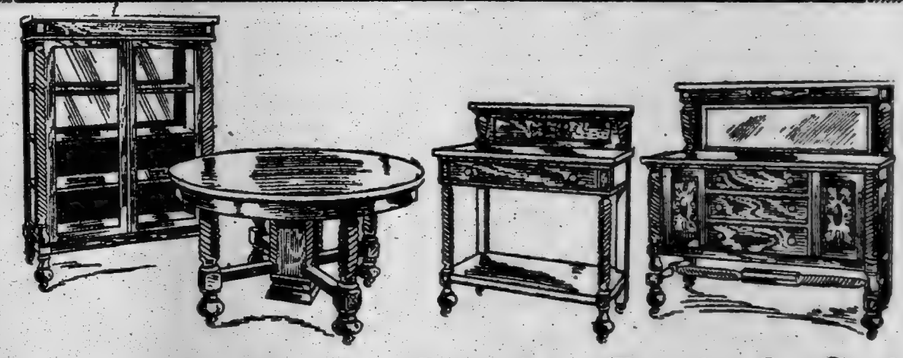

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This sale includes 324 Suits for Dining Room, Bedroom, and Library. Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, American Walnut, Jacobean Oak, Golden Oak, Fumed Oak, and Ivory Suits for Dining Room and Bedroom; genuine Leather and Tapestry Suits for the Library. Every desirable pattern is represented. The cabinet work and finish are guaranteed perfect.

The Suits pictured in this advertisement are but examples and can give you but a faint idea of the wonderful bargains on display at our stores. We invite you to see them—you are not obliged to buy. If you desire credit we will gladly open an account for you and you can arrange payments on small weekly or monthly payments.

The Dining Room Suit displayed above is an exceptionally beautiful Jacobean Oak Suit, consisting of Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table and Extension Table. Each piece is exquisitely carved. The doors and drawers fit perfectly. It is a Suit that will grace any home and is a wonderful bargain at the sale price. It sells regularly for $300..... 229.47 CASH OR CREDIT

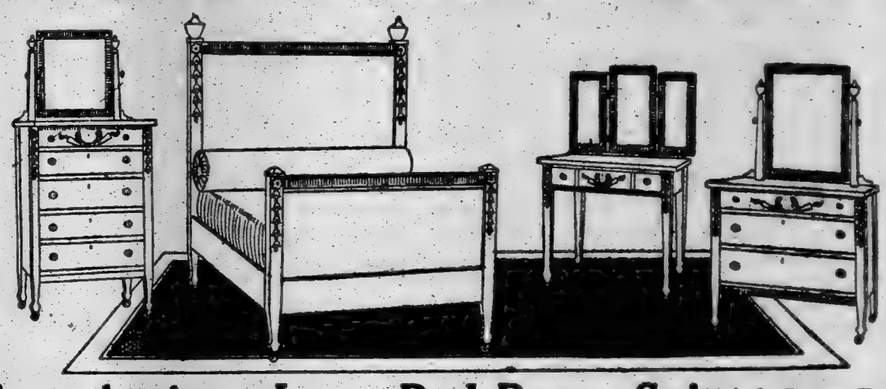

4-Piece Antique Ivory Bed Room Suit (Adam Design)

It requires but a glance at the exquisite tint and the dainty carvings of this Suit to win constant approval. The finest enamel, hand rubbed, gives it a lustre only found in the highest grade suits. Every detail is as perfect as master hands can produce, and is exactly what you would expect to find in a Suit selling for three times the price of this one. The Suit consists of full-size Bed, Dresser, Chiffonier, and Toilet Table. The regular price is $275. Special price for this sale..... 169.47 CASH OR CREDIT

Handsome Three-Piece Tapestry Library Suit

In luxuriousness and beauty this Suit will compare favorably with many suits selling at double the price. The massive frames are mahogany finished. Sofa upholstered all over. Covered with extra fine quality of Tapestry. The Suit consists of Sofa, Arm Chair, and Arm Rocker. There are many other Suits in Genuine Leather and Tapestry at proportionately low prices. The Suit above sold regularly for $75. Special for this sale at..... 59.74 CASH OR CREDIT

Sale of Baby Carriages
65 DIFFERENT STYLES AT
MONEY-SAVING PRICES

Full roll on body; braided hood. Sanitary corduroy lining. Soft cushions. Large wheels, with heavy rubber tires. All-steel gearings. Guaranteed in every respect.

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DOUBLE STAMPS MORNINGS — L.T. — SINGLE STAMPS AFTERNOONS

This $85 Victor Victrola Outfit
$75 Victor Victrola
$10 Worth of Records
Your Own Selection.
DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

OPEN AN ACCOUNT BY MAIL
Send your order for Victrola goods or anything else in this advertisement with your name and address to Dept. T-9, and your order will be promptly filled. You may make first payment on delivery.

PAY $5 ON DELIVERY
And the balance
$1.25 A WEEK

OTHER VICTROLAS
$15 to $350

RECORDS
We have in stock every record made. Our Victor salespeople will gladly play as many records for you as you wish to hear.

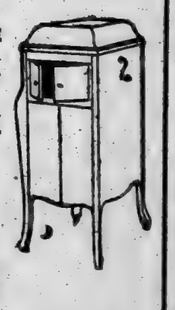

Our Liberal Credit Terms

You may select whatever you want whether advertised or not from any of our stores, and we will deliver your purchase to your home. You can pay in small weekly or monthly payments. On a purchase of $100 the first payment is $10, the balance to be paid $1.50 weekly or $6 monthly. Larger and smaller amounts in the same proportion. We open accounts from $5 to $5,000.

There are no extra charges for this service. No club fees and no interest added. If you desire to know more about our liberal credit, visit our stores; phone or write and we will gladly give you any information you want.

Sale of Summer Furniture

Included in this sale is furniture in Willow, Reed, Fibre, and Prairie Grass, Old Hickory, Mission and White Enamel. Hotels and Boarding Houses will save money here, for our prices are lower than you usually pay wholesale. Estimates submitted.

Bar Harbor Willow Arm Chair (With Cushion)
Reg. Price $6.50
4.48 Cash or Credit

LARGE SIZE hand made close woven willow. Natural finish. Cushion covered in fancy cretonne.

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You may open an account with a single advertised article or as many as you want without any extra charges of any kind.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The Confederate Flag.

AMERICAN.—I can find only eleven States that seceded from the Union, immediately preceding or during the civil war. Why, then, did the official Confederate flag of 1863 contain thirteen stars? What were the last two States that seceded?

Only eleven States seceded from the Union, and the Confederate flag, therefore, should properly, if the number of stars was to be the same as the number of States, have contained only eleven stars. But as a matter of fact, both thirteen and seventeen stars were used in the Confederate flag. The reason, as stated by F. Edward Hulme in "The Flags of the World," was simply that it is exceedingly difficult to make any sort of a pleasing design with eleven stars; the author adds that in neither the first nor second Confederate flag was much attention paid to the number of stars used.

Alaska Investigations.

Mrs. R. B. H.—Whom did President Roosevelt send to investigate Alaska?

During President Roosevelt's second administration as President, in the Spring of 1907, Richard Ballinger, then Commissioner of the Land Office, sent Horace T. Jones to investigate the "possibilities of collusion" in the development of the Alaska coal lands. Later in the same year Ballinger sent Luther B. Glavis, Chief of the Field Division at Portland, for further investigation.

Jamaica Bay Improvement.

C. D. C.—The city appropriated $1,000,000 for the Jamaica Bay improvement, of which it was designated that $750,000 was to be used for the purchase of land for the necessary basins, and for a strip of about 1,300 feet in width back of the basin to be used for terminal purposes, and $250,000 for the surveys of the bay and the actual work of dredging and construction of the bulkhead. $50,000 to be used for the surveys. The United States Government appropriated $600,000 for excavation of the inside channel of the bay, and assurances have been given that more will be appropriated when that sum is exhausted. The agreement between the Federal and city authorities provided that the city was to do the dredging, for which the Government would reimburse the municipality to the extent of eight cents per cubic yard. The city had surveyed by the beginning of the present year the entire route of the proposed main channel as far east as a point between Idlewild and Hook Creek, in the town of Jamaica, and the greater portion of the islands in the bay. The Government had dredged the inlet channel to a depth of between sixteen and seventeen feet and a width of about 400 feet from south of Barren Island at the southerly end of the main inside channel, and by Dead Horse Inlet and Plum Beach to the east end of Coney Island, where a channel of equal depth exists. The Hull Island Inner Channel was completed on Dec. 18, 1915, to a depth of eighteen feet and a width of 125 feet. The inner basin varies in width, for the greater part of its length, from 150 to 250 feet; there are, however, two portions that have a width of 1,000 feet each; the depth throughout is twenty-five feet. It extends up to Flatbush Avenue on its southwesterly side, and to Avenue U on its northwesterly side. A pier of 400 by 30 feet has been built along the side of Flatbush Avenue, and the basin will, it is stated, be gradually bulkheaded to meet commercial demands. The facts given answer your questions as to the progress, appropriations, and actual work of the harbor improvement.

In reply to your inquiry concerning the probable future of the Jamaica Bay waterfront, we quote the Eagle Almanac for 1916, which, after stating that an entrance channel, 1,500 feet wide and thirty feet deep, is planned, continues: "It will be about 10,000 feet in length, and connect with the Coney Island Channel, continuing westward to Ambrose Channel, the main entrance to New York Harbor. The waterfront of Jamaica Bay is about 50 per cent. longer than the waterfront of the whole harbor of Baltimore. It is nearly twice as long as that afforded on Manhattan by the Hudson River from the Battery to 135th Street, and the East River from the Battery to Hell Gate combined. Thus Jamaica Bay is a physical fact of compelling proportions; it is one of the dominating geographical features of Greater New York. Its size and location make it impossible to ignore. Its proper use is obviously of great importance." It is planned to make the inner basin the centre of a large coal, lumber, lime, cement, brick, stone, building material, and shipping business.

Brooklyn Trolley Systems.

C. D. C.—Will the surface trolley be extended down Flatbush Avenue from Avenue N to the dock at the foot of Flatbush Avenue? If so, when?

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company recently filed an application with the Borough President for a permit to construct a line on Flatbush Avenue from Avenue N to the waterfront. This application has been referred to the Corporation Counsel's office for advice. It is therefore impossible at the present time to make any more definite statement regarding the proposed line.

Naturalization.

V. A. G.—If a boy comes to this country with his father at the age of 9 years, will he become a citizen when his father is naturalized, or must he take out papers, too?

If his father becomes a fully naturalized American citizen while his son is still a minor the son becomes an American citizen on his father's naturalization.

American Soldiers and Sailors.

C. WICKLIFFE THROCKMORTON.—Please give me the following statistics, or as many as can be obtained: Percentage of native-born Americans at the Naval Academy, percentage at West Point, percentage of foreign-born in the United States Navy enlisted force, commissioned force; same for the army.

The percentage of native-born Americans in the enlisted personnel of the navy is 90.68, the percentage of naturalized citizens is 4.80, making the total percentage of American citizens 95.47. The percentage of native-born midshipmen at Annapolis and the percentage of native-born commissioned officers is very high. The exact figures are not available, but it is probable about 98 per cent. of the commissioned officers and midshipmen are native-born. There are eight foreign-born cadets at West Point. By the latest census and distribution the maximum number of cadets to be received at the academy is 580. In the regular army practically 86 per cent. of the original enlistments of white soldiers in the fiscal year 1915 were natives of the United States. Within each of the three years last preceding that the percentage was 84, 87, and 88, respectively.

Naval Aeronautics.

S. W. P.—The following information in answer to your question about aeronautics of the United States is taken from the "American Year Book, Record of the Year 1915":

"Commander Henry C. Mustin is in charge of the aeronautical station at Pensacola, where the old navy yard is being made over to suit the needs of an aeronautical base. Assisting him are 33 officers and about 155 enlisted men. Of the officers, 17 are qualified air pilots, the remainder being aviation students." Beginning with the present Winter the annual detailment of officers for instruction in aeronautics is being increased from ten to forty. The Year Book continues: "At present the Aviation Corps has at its disposal fourteen seaplanes, the most powerful being only of about eighty-two horse power. Under construction are sixteen seaplanes, the most powerful being of 140 horse power. A baby dirigible for experimental purposes, costing about $45,000, is now being built, and will be our sole representative in the line of dirigibles.

"The armored cruiser North Carolina is equipped as a training ship for aviation and will be used more extensively later on when sea scouting becomes practicable. The principal function of naval aeronautics is scouting at sea, but this cannot be attempted until sufficient funds are forthcoming for the purchase of reliable motors. A newly designed catapult for launching seaplanes from the deck of a ship was recently tried with much success, and a motor-testing plant is in process of erection at the Washington Navy Yard. During the year the Aviation Corps has been engaged in training officers and men, conducting experiments in conjunction with the North Carolina, bomb dropping, &c. The estimates for 1915-16 contain recommendations for the expenditure of $2,000,000 for aeronautics. When the expenses for upkeep and improvements of the station, for experiments and developments generally, are made there will remain only one-fourth or one-fifth of the original appropriation available for the purchase of new seaplanes and dirigibles."

West Point.

J. S. T.—Appointments to West Point are usually made one year in advance of the date of admission by the Secretary of War upon nomination by the Senator or Representative. These nominations may be made either after competitive examination or given direct. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between 17 and 22 years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass (unless a satisfactory certificate is submitted) an examination in English grammar, composition, and literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography, and the elements of physical geography, (especially the geography of the United States,) United States history, and the outlines of general history. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examinations.

The State Superintendent of Prisons.

E. J. DE MEY.—The new State Superintendent of Prisons is James M. Carter of Buffalo.

Rapid Transit by Assessment.

C. D. C.—Will an elevated extension of the subway be built along Utica Avenue from Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Avenue? If so, when?

The Utica Avenue extension of the Brooklyn elevated is the first line proposed to be built under the law which permits property owners to get a rapid transit line constructed if they are willing to put up the money by assessment. The Public Service Commission is now drawing the detail plans, which will be ready in the next few weeks; after that the Board of Estimate will be asked to determine the area of assessment.

American Chess Champion.

H. E. S.—Paul Charles Morphy, the famous American chess player for a sketch of whose life and career you ask, is classed as "perhaps the most remarkable chess player of modern times." He was born in New Orleans in 1837, and was notably precocious as a child; he showed this precocity particularly in games of chess, and before he was 13 had defeated many well-known amateurs. For several years he studied law at the College of South Carolina, and played chess only occasionally. But in 1857, at the first American Chess Congress, held in New York, he easily defeated the best players that could be brought against him.

In 1858 Morphy went to England, and there defeated Löwenthal, Boden, and Bird, and performed the most astonishing feats in simultaneous games without the board. When he was in Paris, the same year, he won five out of eight games with Harrwitz, and gave many exhibitions of blindfold playing. It was these last that were responsible for the early breakdown of his health. After his return to the United States, in 1859, he defeated the visiting German expert, Anderssen, in seven out of eleven games. He was admitted to the bar, and began to practice law in New Orleans. But the strain of his blindfold contests had been too great for his mind, and he was forced first to give up chess altogether, and then to abandon all mental occupation. He lived in retirement until his death, in 1884. His activity thus covered a comparatively short space of time. Morphy's skill is described as inexplicable. He never was a close student of chess. He played his games easily and quickly, with no preparation and little hesitation. Yet his combinations were "remarkable for finesse, depth, elegance, and soundness." He also possessed a phenomenal memory. Löwenthal published, in London, 1860, a book of analyses, "Morphy's Games of Chess."

The Subway Investigation.

M. P. P.—Will you kindly state the points involved in the present subway investigation and how the matter started?

The subway inquiry began with an investigation of the Public Service Commission in February, 1915. That resulted in charges against McCall, Williams, and Cram, which the Governor heard and dismissed. The Thompson Legislative Committee started again last Summer, and has since brought a vast number of allegations. It has alleged that in the proposed contracts for the third-tracking of the elevated was concealed prevision of $2,000,000, needed for Mr. Shonts's commitments and obligations. It has shown that Interborough and B. R. T. officials have received bonuses for their work on the dual subways, and has alleged that the city has had, unfairly, to pay for them. It brought about the indictment of Wood, the dismissal of McCall, and the resignation of Williams. It is now engaged in the effort to prove bribery in connection with the dual subway contracts and to extend its investigations to include practically any company which has had business with the Public Service Commission. You, of course, understand that the subject is too controversial, too complex, and at present too inconclusive, for complete satisfactory analysis.

St. Patrick.

C. E. R.—Did St. Patrick really bring the Latin Church to Ireland? Was he really a Latin diaconus? Was his father a Latin presbyter?

R. G. G.—What was St. Patrick's religion?

St. Patrick's father was Calpurnius, a Briton, a deacon, and a son of a presbyter. He was also a centurion, or member of the municipal council. St. Patrick was born either in Scotland or Southwest Britain, and at the age of 16 was taken captive to Ireland. Six years later he escaped to France, and fourteen years after that he went back to Ireland, of which country he was consecrated Bishop in 432. To quote a modern authority: "Patrick was rightly venerated as the greatest missionary to Ireland, but to say that he 'found no Christians in Ireland and left no heathen' is to err in both parts of the statement. There were Christians before and Pagans after him, but his work insured the speedy and complete triumph of Christianity over the Druid religion." While on the continent of Europe Patrick studied at St. Martin's Monastery at Tours and at the island sanctuary of Lerins; when St. Germain became Bishop of Auxerre, Patrick placed himself under his guidance, and accompanied him to Britain when he was commissioned by the Holy See to combat the teachings of Pelagius there. When Patrick set out on his mission to Ireland it was as the emissary of Pope Celestine I., who, on Germain's recommendation, had intrusted the mission to the young Briton.

San Marino and Andorra.

ADELAIDE M. PRIME sends the following:

Mr. Lawrence Grant in his interesting article on Andorra estimated the size of a republic by its population. I am still inclined to believe that the comparative size of republics, like our States, should be estimated by area; cities by populations. Thus we say that Texas is larger than New York State, although the latter has more than three times as many inhabitants. Both the Independent States of Andorra and San Marino include a considerable area—communes or parishes—not incorporated in their capitals. The Republic of Andorra has an area of 175 square miles and San Marino has less than one-fifth of that area, although it has more than twice the population of Andorra. The Encyclopaedia Britannica (eleventh edition) says of San Marino: "It is the smallest republic in the world."

As to the antiquity of each: Andorra was declared an independent State by Charlemagne; therefore, it must date somewhere between the years 742 and 814 A. D. According to the legend St. Marinus, a stone cutter, came to the mountain now known as the Republic of San Marino about 350 A. D. to ply his trade and spread the truths of Christianity. Monte Titano, the plateau on which San Marino is built, belonged to Feltoissima, a Riminese lady, who at her death bequeathed it to the mountaineers, recommending them to remain always united. In the sixth century, however, the Lombard age—it belonged for a time to the Duchy of Spoleto, but they soon freed themselves and formed a free commune. The exact date is not given in any authority at hand, and I have consulted some of the best; therefore, it is given in no spirit of controversy, but with friendly appreciation of Mr. Grant's interesting information and respect for his point of view that I repeat my recent statement that "San Marino is the smallest republic in the world, and one of the most ancient."

Oranges.

BOTANIST.—Will you kindly tell me the cause of the deep scar on the blossom end of a seedless or navel orange?

The morphology of citrous fruits has been especially studied by E. Bonavia and reported in "Oranges and Lemons of India," Vol. I. You will find a very accurate but popular account of the structure of the fruit of the orange on Page 60 of Colt's book. "Citrous Fruits," published in 1915. This particular reference reads as follows:

"According to Bonavia, the citrous fruit consists morphologically of two whorls of transformed leaves, one going to make the rind and the other to make the group of carpels or sections of the fruit. Each carpel is supposed to be a leaf folded over in such a way that its two edges meet in the centre on the axis of the fruit and along which the seeds are borne. The number of these sections or divisions varies considerably even in the same variety. The little juice sacks or vesicles within each carpel are supposed to be transformed oil glands of the leaves. As varieties of double flowers are formed by the growth of an additional whorl of petals, so varieties of double fruits may come about by the growth of additional whorls of carpels, and this is what has taken place in the case of the navel orange, as any one may observe by making a number of thin transverse sections through the apical end of a navel orange and studying these sections."

Thus you see the navel orange is, so to speak, a double orange composed of a small orange at the apex and nearly inclosed by the larger. This sort of variation is of the nature of a reduplication and is a rather common type of variation in plants and animals.

Cigar Store Indians.

As additional information on the subject of the cigar store Indian, asked by a reader recently, R. W. G. Vail sends the following:

I should like to add a bit to the literature of this curious subject, and am sure it will repay my brother reader to see both of the following items:

Mr. F. W. Weitenkampf, chief of the Art and Print Department of the Public Library, wrote a most interesting account of the origin and early history of wooden Indians in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 3, 1890, showing that they were carved out by the men who used to make a living by carving figureheads in the old sailing ship days, but who turned their hands to the creation of Indians when there were no more figureheads to carve.

The only real book on the subject is Kate Sanborn's "Hunting Indians in a Taxicab," published in 1911. This book gives the history of the Indian and tells the author's experience in photographing the few remaining examples in New York. It is illustrated with fifty portraits of the wooden Indians and their relatives, the Punches, baseball players, blackamoors, soldiers, fair ladies, &c.

Oriental Rugs.

QUESTIONER.—Will you please give me the figures of Oriental rug importations for the year before the European war and for the first year of the war?

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce issues the following report for the years ended June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1915: Total importations of carpets and carpeting, (dutiable:) 1914, amount 1,073,887 square yards, value $4,452,309; 1915, amount 1,059,072 square yards, value $2,947,057. This report is of importations from all over the world. Importations from Asia were as follows: 1914, amount 614,375 square yards, value $2,688,698; 1915, amount 330,501 square yards, value $1,320,278. Importations of carpets and carpeting from Persia decreased in amount from 400,433 square yards in 1914 to 139,433 square yards in 1915, and in value from $1,767,869 in 1914 to $606,371 in 1915; from Turkey in Europe in amount from 161,921 square yards in 1914 to 38,198 square yards in 1915, and in value from $809,931 in 1914 to $206,311 in 1915; from Turkey in Asia in amount from 124,783 square yards in 1914 to 80,553 square yards in 1915, and in value from $595,050 in 1914 to $406,409 in 1915. From Asiatic Russia the amount decreased from 38,019 in 1914 to 13,644 in 1915, and the value from $148,745 in 1914 to $62,750 in 1915. From Japan the importations in the two years increased in amount from 3,728 square yards in 1914 to 48,080 in 1915, in value from $17,271 in 1914 to $27,563 in 1915; from China, in amount from 15,138 square yards in 1914 to 20,950 in 1915, in value from $75,157 in 1914 to $98,080 in 1915. From British India the importations decreased in amount from 32,006 square yards in 1914 to 27,762 square yards in 1915, and increased in value from $83,649 in 1914 to $117,204 in 1915.

Indian Names.

J. A. B. sends the following appeal to TIMES readers:

I should like to know the meaning of the following Indian names in Monmouth County, N. J.: Chingarora, Lupatatong, Menhinkan, Matawan, Matawan, Monaskunk, (or Conaskunk or Monasconk,) and Navesink. They all apply to waters in Monmouth County.

National Institute of Efficiency.

QUERIST.—The National Institute of Efficiency, which was incorporated recently in the District of Columbia, was formally organized March 11 at a luncheon at the Aero Club here. The object of the institute is to develop and promote the study and practice of efficiency in personal, business, corporate, and community relations. The officers are: Dr. William B. Howland of this city, President; Alton B. Parker, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York, Vice President; Richard B. Watrous, Secretary of the American Civic Association and Washington, Secretary, and Herbert W. Rice of Providence, R. I., Treasurer. The Board of Governors consists of Gutzon Borglum, Melvil Dewey, William F. Dix, Dr. Henry S. Drinker, John H. Finley, Philip H. Gadsden, Job E. Hedges, Henry B. Joy, J. Horace McFarland, Alton B. Parker, Admiral Robert E. Peary, Herbert W. Rice, John A. Stewart, Conrad H. Syme, Richard B. Watrous, William R. Willcox, Henry A. Wise Wood, General Leonard A. Wood, U. S. A., and Truman H. Newberry.

The Population of Ireland.

J. B. D.—The first official census of Ireland was taken in 1821, and showed a population of 6,800,000. By the census of 1841 the figures were 8,196,000. Succeeding census reports have been, by provinces, as follows: 1851, Leinster, 1,682,000; Munster, 1,860,000; Ulster, 2,014,000; Connaught, 1,012,000; 1861, Leinster, 1,457,000; Munster, 1,513,000; Ulster, 1,914,000; Connaught, 913,000; 1871, Leinster, 1,339,000; Munster, 1,398,000; Ulster, 1,833,000; Connaught, 846,000; 1881, Leinster, 1,279,000; Munster, 1,331,000; Ulster, 1,743,000; Connaught, 822,000; 1891, Leinster, 1,182,000; Munster, 1,174,000; Ulster, 1,620,000; Connaught, 719,000; 1901, Leinster, 1,153,000; Munster, 1,076,000; Ulster, 1,583,000; Connaught, 647,000; 1911, Leinster, 1,102,000; Munster, 1,035,000; Ulster, 1,582,000; Connaught, 611,000.

William Dean Howells.

F. C. N.—William Dean Howells was born at Martins Ferry, Ohio, March 1, 1837. His parents were William Cooper and Mary (Dean) Howells. His father was a country editor, and a large part of the younger Howells's education was gained in the offices of his father's and other Ohio newspapers. He worked as compositor, correspondent, and editor. He has received the honorary degrees of A. M. from Harvard, 1867, and Yale, 1881; Litt. D. from Yale, 1901, Oxford, 1904, and Columbia, 1906; LL. D. from Adelbert College, 1904. He was United States Consul to Venice, 1861-65, and studied Italian language and literature there. From 1865 to the present time he has been editor of and contributor to various magazines. He was made President of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in 1908. Prominent among his many books are "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "Their Wedding Journey," "The Lady of the Aroostook," "The Undiscovered Country," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Tuscan Cities," "Modern Italian Poets," "A Hazard of New Fortunes," "The Sleeping Car and Other Farces," "A Boy's Town," "Criticism and Fiction," "Christmas Every Day," "The Coast of Bohemia," "My Literary Passions," "Their Silver Wedding Journey," "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," "A Pair of Patient Lovers," "Heroines of Fiction," "The Kentons," "Literature and Life," "The Flight of Pony Baker," "Questionable Shapes," "Miss Bellard's Inspiration," "London Films," "New Leaf Mills." He was editor of "Choice Autobiographies," with essays, and of the "Library of Universal Adventure." His home is in New York City.

The Orangemen.

R. G. G.—"Orangemen" are members of the Irish society called the Loyal Orange Institution. The history of the organization and the part it has played in Irish affairs is, briefly, as follows: After the battle of the Boyne in 1690 the Roman Catholics of Ireland, who had Jacobin leanings and were on that account looked upon with disfavor and, indeed, oppressed by the English, formed several "semi-revolutionary" societies. In opposition to them the Protestants founded the Loyal Orange Institution, naming it after the King, William III. of the House of Orange, who had driven out the Catholic James II. The society was first established in Ulster in 1795. Its object was to oppose Roman Catholicism, to maintain the union of Ireland and England, and to keep up the Protestant succession to the English throne. It extended its membership very rapidly, even organizing some lodges in England and in Canada, and on several occasions Parliament was forced to act to check its turbulence. It was suspended in Ireland from 1813 to 1828. Its political influence as an organization in Ireland has long since died out, but it still exists as a society, with numerous lodges in the United States. W. E. H. Lecky, in his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," (Volumes 7 and 8,) gives further details of its history, and a book by Lilburn, "St. Paul's in Boston, Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and Trinity Church, New Haven. She is the composer and author (words and music) of about 100 songs. Her home is at Williamstown, Mass.

Mary Turner Salter.

Mrs. M. L. B.—Mary Turner Salter was born at Peoria, Ill., March 15, 1856, the daughter of Jonathan and Mary E. (Hinds) Turner. She was educated at Burlington, Iowa, and in Boston. In 1881 she married, in Boston, Summer Salter of Burlington, Iowa; before her marriage she had taught singing at Wellesley College. She has been soprano at several prominent churches, including St. Paul's in Boston, Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and Trinity Church, New Haven. She is the composer and author (words and music) of about 100 songs. Her home is at Williamstown, Mass.

Cosmo Hamilton.

READER.—Cosmo Hamilton, dramatist and novelist, is the second son of the late Henry James Gibbs of the English Board of Education and Helen Hamilton. For family reasons he took his mother's name in 1898. His novels have been "Adam's Clay," "Brummell," "The Blindness of Virtue," "Duke's Son," "The Infinite Capacity," and "The Outpost of Eternity"; his plays, "The Wisdom of Folly," "A Sense of Humor," "The Mountain Climber," "Bridge," "Mrs. Skeffington," and "The Blindness of Virtue." He is "apparently the only living dramatist who is all in favor of the censorship of plays." He lives in London, and has also a country place at Princes Risborough, Bucks.

Harriet Ware.

Mrs. M. L. B.—Harriet Ware is the daughter of Silas Edward and Emily (Sperry) Ware, and was born at Waupun, Wis. She is a graduate of the Pillsbury Conservatory of Music, Owatonna, Minn., and has studied in New York, Paris, and Berlin. She is a member of the MacDowell Club of New York. Her compositions are "Boat Song," (1908;) "Sunlight Waits Song," (1908;) "The Cross," (1908;) "The Hindu Slumber Song," (1909;) "The Forgotten Land," (1909;) "The Princess of the Morning," (1911,) and other songs; and "Sir Olaf," (1911,) a cantata. Her home is at Garden City, L. I.

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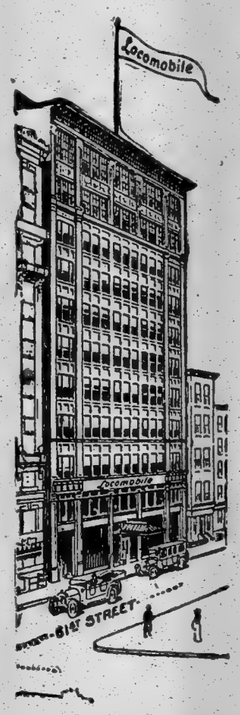

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GENERAL NEWS AND SPECIAL TOPICS FROM THE WORLD OF MUSIC

The Throng of Recital Givers---A Musical Season in Which They Have Been in Excess.

THE season of opera and of orchestral concerts is over in New York; but as the Russian Ballet comes to take the place of the singers at the Metropolitan Opera House, the recital givers keep up an uninterrupted activity. They have done their share to make it probably the most strenuous and diversified season of music that New York has ever had, though it must be said that they have not always worked toward diversity in their programs. It has often been remarked before that pianists, violinists and concert singers are in some ways a sheeplike folk. They are apt to flock in the direction given them by some leading spirit in the music they present.

Any who undertook to attend all the recitals given this season in New York would probably have been able to commit to memory a certain limited number of compositions that have been persistently repeated week after week. These things go in waves, or cycles. Why should all the orchestral conductors a few seasons ago have attempted to play Brahms's first symphony, and forget that there were others? Some have suggested that there is a spirit of rivalry; and thus when one plays such and such a symphony the others immediately fall into line in an attempt to show that they can do the same thing better. Another theory is put forth concerning pianists. One enterprising spirit takes up a work comparatively unfamiliar and pleases his public with it; it is well spoken of. Immediately the others say, "Ah, there is something to make a success with; let me do it too and make a success." Why otherwise should every giver of a pianoforte recital, especially in the earlier part of the season, have seized upon Brahms's F minor pianoforte sonata, and have given it in a continuous series of performances? Thus Harold Bauer played it at his first recital; in the following six weeks it had been heard half a dozen times; the surge began and gained great headway last season. Schumann's little pieces called "Scenes from Childhood" were long thought to be no concern at all of virtuosos. They were left for amateurs and served as material for the ambitious young. In the last few years one or two prominent pianists have taken them up as concert pieces to exert a charm at once unfamiliar in the concert room through their technical simplicity, redoubled by their familiarity at home. These have figured several times this season in the programs of pianoforte recitals, as they did last season.

* * *

The literature of the pianoforte, of song, and of the violin is very extensive; but, after all, when the number of recital givers is so enormous as it has been this season in New York it is not strange that many things, especially the "battle horses" of the respective instruments, should be repeated. Never in its history has New York heard in one season so many pianists, violinists, and song singers as it has this season. Never have there been so many of the first rank, and never so many unknown aspirants for public favor, with the middle ground between the two so fully occupied. There have been about ninety singers who have given recitals or concerts of their own; about sixty-five pianists, about thirty violinists. Several of them have appeared more than once, the most popular numerous times, so that the total number of recitals has been over 130. All these have come within a period of a little more than five months and are not included in the appearances of soloists in orchestral concerts.

It is needless to say that most of these concert givers have not only failed to realize a profit on their ventures, but have lost considerable sums of money. Excepting for a comparatively few well-known and admired artists, who are assured of large audiences whenever their performances are announced, the only way to secure even the appearance of public interest in recitals is to distribute tickets carefully among people who are accustomed to return the favor of receiving them by giving the favor of their presence. Even this is not always possible, the favor of their presence is not always granted, and it has been grimly suggested that the development of recital giving in New York points directly to the establishment of a free omnibus line or a system of free taxicabs to bring the listeners in.

All this is ancient history, but it is more and more emphasized as a present condition in New York. The same is true, doubtless, in still larger measure, in musical capitals that are —or were until the war began—even more musically active than New York. It is a part of the situation that the unknown aspirant deliberately gives his New York concert as a means of advertising, expecting to lose money, and frankly avows that all he hopes from New York is "press notices" to attract attention in other parts of the country that dislike to be called "the provinces" but that are supposed to lean heavily on New York's opinion.

It is a disquieting state of affairs, and what it may mean for the future of concert giving in New York may well be a matter of concern to the more thoughtful of those concerned with it. It is obvious that much of the appearance of musical activity is fictitious and misleading. This prodigal providing of music is not the meeting of a need or a demand, nor does it tend to the creation of a demand. It can only be regarded as the result of an oversupply of musicians. The conservatories, music schools and private teachers are pouring out each year large numbers of pupils supposed to be "finished," prepared for public appearance, expecting or hoping for the public favor that shall give them fame and success. A certain small proportion that are heard here each season have, unquestionably, great talent, musical endowment and ample technical equipment. A much larger number show a certain amount of musical ability, native and acquired, that will never be enough to give them standing as public performers, moving the emotions of the public and exerting the influence of artists. And, finally, it may be said truly that in these days there are only a few—though there always are a few—who show an obvious inefficiency, whose pursuit of art is plainly a misdirected effort.

But even the greatly talented and skillful do not necessarily find the path to success plainly opening before them. They are greeted as what they are; they are praised for their gifts and acquirements, they are recognized as real artists. But what if there is an oversupply of even real artists? The thing is not only perfectly possible but there are not a few cases where the real artists have been hard put to it to find means to live, have had to subside into some of the lesser drudgery of the artistic world, or to teach.

It is, indeed, rare that the communicating spark of real genius does not promptly set the public aflame. But the communicating spark of genius is excessively rare, and the public is often fairly well satisfied with something less, and ready to reward it. It is into this larger class of the less, and yet the successful, that the great push is made. Comparatively few succeed in getting in even here; but the chance of success is enough to arouse ambition. It is this chance, and the oversupply, that together fill the platform of the concert hall, though the seats be empty.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

Warslav Nijinski.

Those Concerned in Tonight's Production of Mahler's Eighth Symphony at the Metropolitan Opera House:
Left to Right—Margaret Keyes, Susanna Dercum, Inez Barbour, Clarence Whitehill, Leopold Stokowski, Conductor; Alexander Van Rensselaer, President Philadelphia Orchestra; Florence Hinkle, Reinald Werrenrath, Adelaide Fischer, Lambert Murphy.

PROGRAMS OF THE WEEK

FRITZ KREISLER will make his last appearance of the season with a recital at Carnegie Hall this afternoon for the benefit of needy musicians of all nationalities stranded in Vienna by the war. His program will comprise Bach's Suite in E, Tartini's "Devil's Thrill" Sonata, Wieniawski's Concerto No. 2 in D minor, Scherzo-Valse by Chabrier-Loeffler, three of Paganini's Caprices, and of his own compositions, Introduction, Scherzo-Caprice, and Rondino on a Theme by Beethoven.

***

Harold Bauer will give his farewell recital of the season in Aeolian Hall this afternoon, devoting his program entirely to Chopin. Its numbers are as follows:

Nocturne in C sharp minor, Op. 27, No. 1.
Nocturne in F sharp, Op. 15, No. 2.
Polonaise in F sharp minor, Op. 44.
Sonata in B minor, Op. 58.
Ballade in F, Op. 38.
Berceuse in D flat, Op. 57.
Fantasia in F minor, Op. 49.
Three Etudes: F minor, A flat, and D flat, Op. posth.
Etude in C sharp minor, Op. 10, No. 4.
Waltz in A minor, Op. 34, No. 2.
Waltz in G flat, Op. 70, No. 1.
Scherzo in C sharp minor, Op. 39.

***

John McCormack will give his ninth New York recital at Carnegie Hall this evening. He will sing an aria from "Don Giovanni," songs by Mendelssohn, Sjögren, Rachmaninoff, and Strauss; a group of Irish folksongs, and songs by James P. Dunn, Edwin Schneider, and H. T. Burleigh, with Bizet's "Agnus Dei," sung to organ, violin, and piano accompaniment. The singer will be assisted by Donald McBeath, violinist, and Edwin Schneider, pianist.

***

Gustav Mahler's Eighth Symphony will be given this evening at the Metropolitan Opera House in a special concert arranged by the Society of the Friends of Music. The production will be a duplicate of one recently made in Philadelphia by the Philadelphia Orchestra and a chorus of 950 voices under the direction of Leopold Stojowski. The soloists will be Florence Hinkle, Inez Barbour, and Adelaide Fischer, sopranos; Margaret Keyes and Susanna Dercum, contraltos; Lambert Murphy, tenor; Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, and Clarence Whitehill, bass. The chorus is made up from the following Philadelphia societies: The Philadelphia Orchestra Chorus, the Philadelphia Choral Society, the Mendelssohn Club, the Fortnightly Club, and a children's chorus of 150 voices.

***

Pauline Donalda, who was a member of Oscar Hammerstein's opera company, will be heard as the principal soloist with Sousa's Band at the Hippodrome this evening. Others to be featured in the musical program are Evelyn Starr, violinist; the Manhattan Ladies' Quartet, Mlle. Lovena and M. Gadeskoff, Russian dancers, and the Halevy Singing Society. The proceeds will be given to the West Side Hebrew School, and Mr. Sousa will therefore devote a portion of his program to the works of famous Jewish composers.

***

Arthur Friedheim, pianist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon, during the course of which he will deliver a talk on "Liszt Under the Spell of Cupid." His program will consist of compositions in the smaller forms by Liszt, Henselt, Rubinstein, and Chopin.

***

Greta Torpadie, soprano, will give a song recital at the Princess Theatre tomorrow afternoon. Her program comprises some old airs by Gluck, Handel, and Bach; a group of Scandinavian songs; six songs in French, and a concluding group in German and English by Wolf, Bungert, Horsman, Tweedy, and Jonson. Coenraad V. Bos will assist at the piano.

***

Helen Allen Hunt will give a song recital at the Punch and Judy Theatre tomorrow afternoon. Her program will comprise songs in Italian, English, German, and French. Isidore Luckstone, one of whose songs will be sung, will play the accompaniments.

***

Julia Allen, soprano, assisted by Sergei Kortiarsky, violinist, will give a recital tomorrow evening at Aeolian Hall. Each artist will make several appearances, the singer's numbers including songs and operatic arias in Italian, German, French, and English.

***

Julia Culp, the Dutch mezzo-soprano, and Percy Grainger, the Australian pianist, will give a joint recital on Tuesday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Each artist will be heard three times. Mme. Culp's numbers will be a group of songs by Mendelssohn and Lowe, another of old English airs, and a third of four songs by Hugo Wolff. Mr. Grainger will play four compositions of Brahms, a like number of Chopin's pieces, and a third group representing Schumann and Liszt.

***

Estella Neuhaus, pianist, who was heard two weeks ago in Aeolian Hall, will give another recital in the same place on Tuesday afternoon. She will play a group of three of Liszt's more extended compositions for piano, and five numbers from Chopin, including the Andante Spianato and Grand Polonaise. The two groups will be separated by a Shakespearean reading by J. Howe Clifford.

***

The Columbia University Chorus, Walter Henry Hall, conductor, will give a concert on Tuesday evening in Carnegie Hall, at which first hearings in New York, according to the announcements, will be given to Edward Elgar's "The Black Knight," and Frederick J. Converse's "The Peace Pipe." William Wade Hinshaw, baritone, will be the soloist and an orchestra of sixty will assist.

***

Tom Dobson will give his fourth recital in the Punch and Judy Theatre on Wednesday afternoon. His program includes songs in German, French, and English. There are some unfamiliar songs by Mahler, some of Mr. Dobson's own songs, and a considerable representation of American composers. Mr. Dobson will, as usual, play his own accompaniments.

***

Guiomar Novaes, the Brazilian pianist who has been heard here before this season, will give her final recital of the season at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon. Her program includes Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in A minor as arranged by Moor, Mozart's Sonata in A, and compositions of Schumann, Chopin, H. Oswald, and Alkan.

***

Mme. Ratan Devi will give a recital of music of India at the Princess Theatre on Thursday afternoon. Her program will consist of songs that are classic among the musician class of the people, set in the native scale of twenty-two tones to the octave, instead of the European system of twelve half tones to the octave. She will accompany herself on a native instrument, the tamboura. Explanatory remarks will be given by Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy.

***

Timothy Mather Spelman 2d, a young American composer, who has studied in American institutions, will give a recital of his works at the Punch and Judy Theatre on Thursday afternoon. Among the numbers will be three groups of songs under the collective titles of "Romances," "Songs from Over the Sea," and "Fantaisies," and a piano transcription of his suite for orchestra, "Florentine Sketches."

***

Lisbet Hoffmann, pianist, Paula Reed, soprano, and Theodore von Hemert baritone, will give a joint recital at Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening. Each artist will make two appearances, the program in general being miscellaneous in its nature. Max Liebling will assist at the piano.

***

Paquita Madriguera, a young Spanish protégé and pupil of Enrique Granados, will give her first recital in New York at Aeolian Hall on Friday afternoon. Her program will include the Bach-Busoni Prelude and Fugue, Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 81, a group of her own compositions, and works by Mendelssohn, Granados, Chopin, and Liszt.

***

Reinald Warrenrath, baritone, will give his first recital of the season at Aeolian Hall on Friday evening. He will sing a group of old Italian airs; songs by Schubert, Grieg, and Wolf; a group of songs in French, and a group in English of songs by F. Morris Class and Stanley R. Avery, and old Irish airs arranged by William Arms Fisher. Richard Epstein will be at the piano.

***

Ossip Gabrilowitsch will give his last recital of the season at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon. His program will be as follows:

Chromatic Phantasie and Fugue.....Bach
Sonata F minor, Op. 57 ("Appassionata").....Beethoven
"Des Abends," "Aufschwung," "Warum," from "Fantasy Pieces," Op. 12.....Schumann
Sonata B-flat minor, Op. 35.....Chopin
"Clair de Lune".....Debussy
"Witches' Dance".....MacDowell
"The Fountain".....Ravel
"A Pierrot Piece".....Cyril Scott
"Shepherd's Hey".....Grainger

***

The Oratorio Society of New York, Louis Koemmenich conductor, will give its final concert of the season at Carnegie Hall on Saturday night. The program opens with Brahms's "Song of Destiny," which will be followed by Haydn's "The Creation." The soloists will be Florence Hinkle, soprano; Paul Reimers, tenor, and Marion Green, bass. The People's Symphony Orchestra will assist in the presentation.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

The répertoire for the coming week for the Aborn Grand Opera Company at the Academy of Music will include "Madame Butterfly" for the first half of the week, with a matinée on Wednesday. Dora de Phillippe of the Chicago Opera Company will sing the principal rôle. The second half of the week will be devoted to Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Edith Helena in the title rôle.

***

Free organ recitals will be given under the auspices of the Board of Education at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon by Albert R. Norton at the Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush Avenue, near Church, and by Richard Keys Biggs at the Boys' High School, Marcy and Putnam Avenues.

***

Marjorie Douglas Arthe, pianist, assisted by Clarine van Bergen Matson, will give a concert on Thursday evening at the Bedford Library Auditorium, Franklin Avenue, near Fulton Street.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

The program which Samuel A. Baldwin will give at his free organ recital at City College this afternoon is as follows: Prelude in E flat, Bach; largo, Handel; Sonata No. 7, Guilmant; "Chant d'Amour," Gillette; "A Springtime Fantasy," Maxson; scherzo in G minor, Bossi; melody in F, Rubinstein, and "Prelude and Fugue on Name Bach," Liszt. On Wednesday at the same hour he will play Sixth Symphony, (two movements,) Widor; chorale-prelude, "Jesu meine Zuversicht," Bach; concert prelude and fugue, Faulkes; three tone pictures, "Death and Resurrection," Malling; toccata, Foote; Spring song, "From the South," Lemare, and prelude, "Parsifal," Wagner.

***

A free organ recital will be given at 3:30 this afternoon under the auspices of the Board of Education by Edward Shippen Barnes at the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Sixteenth Street. Barnett Smith, baritone, will assist.

***

Free organ recitals of the week include one by Daniel R. Philippi at St. Thomas's Church this evening and another at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

***

The People's Choral Union, Dr. Frank Damrosch, founder, will give a free concert on Friday evening in the Great Hall of City College. Edward G. Marquard will conduct and the soloists will be Mrs. May Stapleton Murray, soprano; Rose Bryant, mezzo-soprano; Charles Harrison, tenor; Wilfred Glenn, bass; Professor Samuel A. Baldwin at the organ, and Frederick G. Shattuck at the piano.

***

The fifth of a series of chamber music concerts given by the Walter R. Johnson Ensemble will be held this evening at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street. The program will be devoted to Russian music.

***

At a special noontime musical service at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, to be held at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, Gounod's "Gallia," and Dvorak's "Praise and Sing," will be given with the assistance of Mrs. Mary Hissem de Moss, soprano, and Dr. Victor Baier at the organ.

***

Free concerts under the auspices of the People's Institute scheduled for evenings of the coming week in public school auditoriums are as follows: Monday, P. S. 170, 111th Street, east of Lenox Avenue; Wednesday, P. S. 104, Sixteenth Street, east of First Avenue, and P. S. 7, Chrystie and Hester Streets; Thursday, P. S. 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, and P. S. 41, 36 Greenwich Avenue; Friday, P. S. 11, 314 West Seventeenth Street; P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue; P. S. 21, Mott Street, between Spring and Prince Streets, and P. S. 4, Bronx, 173d Street and Fulton Avenue.

Wanted—An Elephant.

The committee in charge of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival must find a tame elephant and bear within the next few weeks or change Percy MacKaye's Community Masque, to be presented in the City College Stadium as the crowning event of the festival next month. The masque calls for these animals, and it was thought they could be obtained at the Bronx Zoo, but Director Hornaday dashed these hopes the other day when he wrote saying there were no such animals, at least at his park.

A CALENDAR OF CONCERTS.

April.

9—Harold Bauer, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
9—Fritz Kreisler, violin recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
9—John McCormack, song recital, evening, Carnegie Hall.
9—Pauline Donalda and other soloists with Sousa's Band, evening, Hippodrome.
9—Philadelphia Orchestra and chorus, presenting Mahler's Symphony No. 8, evening, Metropolitan Opera House.
10—Helen Allen Hunt, song recital, afternoon, Punch and Judy Theatre.
10—Arthur Friedheim, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
10—Greta Torpadie, song recital, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
10—Julia Allen, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
11—Julia Culp and Percy Grainger, joint recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
11—Estella Neuhaus and J. Howe Clifford, joint recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
11—Columbia University Chorus, evening, Carnegie Hall.
11—William Kroll, violin recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12—Tom Dobson, song recital, afternoon, Punch and Judy Theatre.
12—Guiomar Novaes, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
13—Timothy Mather Spelman, 2d., composer's recital, afternoon, Punch and Judy Theatre.
13—Mme. Ratan Devi, recital of East Indian music, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
13—Lisbet Hoffmann, Paula Reed, and Theodore von Hemert, joint recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
14—Paquita Madriguera, piano recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
14—Reinald Werrenrath, song recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.
15—Ossip Gabrilowitsch, piano recital, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
15—Oratorio Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
16—Eddy Brown, violin recital, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
16—Harriette Cady, piano recital, afternoon, Bandbox Theatre.
16—Mary Zentay and Marguerite Hussar, joint recital, evening, Aeolian Hall.

OTHERS TO BE HEARD.

St. Thomas's Festival Chorus will sing Dvorak's "Stabat Mater" at St. Thomas's Church on Thursday evening.

***

There will be a concert at the Hotel Majestic on Friday evening, at which those to be heard are Florence Wallace, soprano; Harry Lawrence Hunt, tenor; Robin Ellis-Clendinning, reader, and Miss Collins Buchanan, pianist.

***

The Bertrand de Bernyz American Opera, Concert and Oratorio Society will give a concert on Wednesday evening at the Hotel Majestic.

***

The Schumann Club will give the second concert of its season at the Waldorf tomorrow evening under the direction of Percy Rector Stephens. Lucy Marsh will be the soloist. The program for the chorus will have as one of its features a group of Russian songs.

***

Heinrich Meyn will give a recital of Shakespearean songs on Friday evening at the MacDowell Gallery, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street.

***

Adolph Borshke, pianist, will give a recital tomorrow evening at the Hotel Lorraine.

"The Pied Piper" in Music.

Alfred Hertz, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, is not overlooking the claims of the American composer. At a recent concert in San Francisco he gave the first performance of a symphonic poem, "The Pied Piper," by Frederick Jacobi of San Francisco, who is also well known in New York. A San Francisco critic speaks of the "chromatic swirls of realism" of the rat theme; of the "folk-song simplicity and prettiness" of the children's theme, employed in a "big and choral manner"; of the Piper's theme of "Oriental and vague charm," a "singularly effective but baffling theme." "For the fussy old burghers he concocted a phrase of dissonant quality." Realism is not lacking, says the critic, but he did not observe any humor.

"Jubilee Year" for Philharmonic.

"Jubilee Year" is the New York Philharmonic Society's designation for next season, during which will occur the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the society. The event itself will be celebrated by a five days' festival, which will include performances in each of the four New York series—Thursday evening, Friday afternoon, Saturday evening, and Sunday afternoon. These series will, as usual, comprise twelve Thursdays, sixteen Fridays, four Saturdays, and twelve Sundays in Carnegie Hall, and the soloists engaged so far include Josef Hofmann, Mischa Elman, Efrem Zimbalist, Alma Gluck, Julia Culp, Elena Gerhardt, and Percy Grainger.

The society's subscription books are now open at the Philharmonic office for renewals. In addition to the New York series, the Brooklyn Sunday afternoons will be continued and the orchestra will tour more extensively than ever before.

The Labor Pageant.

Hiram Kelly Moderwell and Elmer L. Reizenstein have been added to the group of Directors that will be presented in the Central Opera House beginning April 28, under the direction and auspices of the Rand School. B. Russell Herts has been added to the Art Committee of the pageant, in which 500 persons will take part.

Guiomar Novaes
Brazilian Pianist

Greta Torpadie
at Princess Hall.

TREE AND TWILIGHT

Sir Herbert Tree is suffering the tortures of the dined, one of the penalties a visiting celebrity must pay in New York. Recently, he was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Twilight Club at the Hotel McAlpin, and that portion of his speech describing the events that led up to his appearance at the dinner is printed below.

By SIR HERBERT TREE.

IF there is a word undescriptive of the genius of New York, that word is "Twilight." You do not find here those half-tones in which your own Whistler immortalized London and the Thames. Here at the first approach of twilight there are flashed upon the skyline those wonderful illuminations of Broadway, which, while they would have delighted the eye, would have baffled the brush of Turner himself, the most modern of post-impressionists.

Twilight is not only an atmospheric condition, it is a mental state, an attitude toward life; the nearest approach to it to be found in New York is the Twilight of the high-browa. I have myself a sneaking lilt toward symbolism, though I am bound to say that in the modern drama I have failed to discover a symbolic substitute for a table, a bed or even a chair—if one sits down on a symbol one is apt to find one's self the victim of misplaced confidence—he that sitteth down on a nail riseth suddenly! In a restless age there is much to be said for the twilight condition. I suppose the Twilight Club was created to supply a long-felt want. Some primeval President said in his heart: "Let there be Twilight," and lo, there was a Twilight Club. Tonight we are luxuriating in the land of Twilight.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will make a confession to you now that I am here. I feel I owe you something in the nature of a personal explanation. Until quite lately I thought the Twilight Club was a myth, a phantasmagoria, a nebular hypothesis, a kind of "Mrs. Harris" among popular institutions, with no more reality than Stevenson's Suicide Club, a name without a local habitation, whose members were composed of "gentlemen of the shade, minions of the moon." It seemed to me a kind of Lorelei which should overturn the bark of the unwary exile who listened to the insidious songs of the temptress. By the side of the Twilight Club the "Götterdämmerung" of Wagner seemed a stern reality, a concrete crystallization of the moist element.

This is what happened. I left home last November; from the moment I started I was haunted by phantoms of the Twilight Club. When the good ship Ryndam churned the foam of Falmouth Bay and shivered toward these shores I received two messages—one, I am proud to say, was a message of good wishes from Mr. Page, your Ambassador in London, the other was an invitation from the Twilight Club. I had never heard of the Twilight Club, and I showed the cablegram to an important citizen of New York, an acquaintance of the basin, rather than of the loving cup. It was he who sowed the seed of poisonous suspicion in my mind. "Beware," said he, "of all documents purporting to emanate from that quarter. Do not compromise yourself by answering them."

From that time to the present I have not had a moment's peace. I have endeavored to pursue a diplomatic silence—the armed neutrality of discretion. On my arrival in New York I received another message to which there was no signature, only the mystic words, "The Twilight Club awaits your answer." That convinced me that I was the intended victim of a great conspiracy. I even suspected that it might be a form of frightfulness which should make my sojourn here unbearable; or worse, it might even be a practical joke emanating from the mischievous intellectuals of a Lambs Club gambol.

From that moment I was bombarded with letters, telegrams, cablegrams, and wireless messages. I began to suspect every fellow-being I met upon the street.

On leaving the stage door of the New Amsterdam Theatre, strange figures would dart from the darkness and hiss in my ear the words, "Twilight Club"; deputations from women's clubs would assemble in the hall of my hotel—they would pretend to talk about female suffrage, but there was always one fatal burden to their visitations, "Are you coming to the Twilight Club?" I still held on to silence, with set teeth. Did I take refuge in a taxicab or in the subway, still the magic words were repeated in my ears, till they created a kind of buzzing. Even the clocks seemed to be ticking, "Twilight Club, Twilight Club," till the words became a kind of obsession. I would lead the life of a hermit—I took refuge on the twenty-fifth floor of the Plaza Hotel—a telephone would ring—I lifted the receiver: "Twilight Club, good-bye." In despair I rushed to get air. I pulled up the blind, and there through the chimney tops opposite I saw the now-dreaded words in terrible, syncopating letters flashed in red upon the retina of my eye. I fell in a fit upon the floor. When I awoke from my nightmare I found a doctor holding my pulse. As he left me, clutching a prescription in my hand, he said, "I hope you are coming to the Twilight Club."

But worse remained behind—two days ago I received this letter from a young lady:

My Dear Sir Herbert: May I see you? I am an American girl with a broken heart, a sense of humor, and a university education, and I know I can act because I am terribly insincere and rather vain. I find the American manager prefers the type that is blond without and blank within, and has a limousine—I don't blame them—you get a man's ear through his eye. I am a member of the Twilight Club. I shall meet you there and publicly ask you for an engagement unless—

That was the last straw—I put it in my hair—when a man comes to his last straw he generally puts it in his hair, if he has any left. I was brought here tonight by a mysterious motor whose owner is unknown to me; I was hurtled into your presence, and here I am. Ladies and gentlemen, the dreaded moment has arrived, and like most dreaded moments, now that I am face to face with it, it does not seem nearly so terrible as its anticipation, but that is life. I have often read in the newspapers: "The criminal in the dock was the only person unmoved." Why? Because in his imagination he has passed through all the sufferings and terrors of his position, and the reality seems but an unsubstantial shadow cast by his imagination. So it is with people who are most imaginative; they are as a rule the most calm in a crisis. It is the unimaginative who are terrified when they face the tiger. To be calm in crisis—that is the test of men.

Hip Hip Parade.

The 1,274 persons connected with the Hippodrome will give a parade Wednesday morning as a part of the Hippodrome's tenth birthday celebration. John Philip Sousa and his band will head the procession in which every department will be represented. The line of march will be: Hippodrome to Forty-second Street, west to Eighth Avenue, South to Thirty-fourth, east to Madison, north to Forty-second and back to the theatre.

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THEIR EXITS AND THEIR ENTRANCES

FLORINE ARNOLD, LILY CAHILL AND GEORGE GIDDENS IN "THE MELODY OF YOUTH" *CRITERION*

FORBES-ROBERTSON
Majestic, Brooklyn

MRS. HOPKINS AND TIM MURPHY IN "TREASURE ISLAND" — PUNCH AND JUDY

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MARGARET HAWKESWORTH
PALACE

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SECOND THOUGHTS ON FIRST NIGHTS

"Justice."

THE first Monday in April is a red-letter night in the history of this season, for on that night there was produced for the first time in New York one of the finest plays written in any language in our time—"Justice," the tragedy in four acts by John Galsworthy. It was produced here six years after it was written and long after it might and should have been produced, long after it would have been produced if our theatre were always true to itself, if the theatre in America were, for the most part, a soundly managed institution.

Its belated Broadway première was a great occasion, not merely because the players rose to the play, but because, although its stomach might be expected to be weakened by much pap, the audience also rose to the play. The shrewdly chosen cast, from John Barrymore in the highest to those intrusted with the briefest and most inconspicuous rôles, gave a performance that warmed the heart and indelibly impressed the memory. So interpreted, Galsworthy's piteous and profoundly stirring story was received with an acclaim that echoed far and packed the theatre to the doors all the rest of the week—for all the world as though "Justice" were a Cohan revue with Tinney and the Castles as a few of the stars. Now the new piece at the Candler is the talk of the town, which observation is here recorded less in honor of the play than in honor of the town.

The complete artistic success of "Justice" in America is now a thing accomplished. It is sincerely to be hoped that its phenomenal first week will be repeated again and again and again, not merely because such a response would presumably encourage its producer, John D. Williams, to obey his apparent impulse to give always of the best there is, but because the substantial material success of such a work heartens to higher endeavor every true worker in the theatre, be he playwright, player, or producer. So it is not merely a duty but a privilege and an honor to beat the drum these days in front of the Candler. From the look of that long line at the bloated box office, however, it does not appear to be a necessity.

The Justice of "Justice."

ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, in calling attention to the fact that the modern playwright, like the author of "Ivanhoe" and "Wallenstein," is wont to name his work after its hero, has instanced "Justice," but it seems more probable it was in a spirit of irony that Galsworthy wrote this stinging title across the manuscript of his completed drama. The same thrust is made in an earlier and airier play presented only the week before.

"You have made me your accomplice in defeating justice," growls Sir Howard in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." "Yes," Lady Cicely confesses, and then adds blithely: "Aren't you glad it's been defeated for once?"

The same challenge was made in another Galsworthy play in which, years ago, John Barrymore's wonderful sister surprised her admirers in New York.

"Call this justice?" cried Jones in "The Silver Box." "What about 'im? 'E got drunk! 'E took the purse—'e took the purse, but (in a muffled shout) it's 'is money got 'im off. *Justice!*"

"We will now adjourn for lunch!" remarked the Judge, and that was the end of the play.

The much loftier play which has at last had its hearing in New York tells the story of a weak, undernourished young clerk who steals £81, and is, in consequence, crushed to nothing under the heavy, impersonal wheels of the chariot of justice. Mr. Galsworthy would have you see how inhuman a machine this justice can be when it becomes institutionalized, when it *becomes* a machine. A great compassion vitalizes every passage in his notable play, but it *is* a play and not a brief. There is a challenge to us all in "Justice," but it is an implicit challenge. Galsworthy is no special pleader. He is a playwright, not a pamphleteer, and as a playwright he never forgets his own creed, wherein he has said, "A human being is the best plot there is." So this "Justice" is a touching story of a human being in trouble. If you see more than that, it is because you and Mr. Galsworthy are children of the same age and that is an age of the social conscience newly astir.

And he is fair—with the fairness of intellectual honesty. He does not for a moment shut his eyes to the inescapable, the essential dilemma presented by a society bound to protect itself against the individual. There are in "Justice" spokesmen a-plenty to voice the theory of punishment as a deterrent. He will have no outward aid in his quest of your sympathies. He does not have his clerk wrongfully accused, does not let the accuser be vengeful. The court is upright, impeccable; the jailer is kindly, decent, sympathetic, a reluctant but helpless cog in "a machine, that, when once some one has given it the starting push, rolls on of itself."

"Nobody wishes you any harm," observes the ex-convict with a really impersonal gloom, "but they down you all the same."

You come to think of the chariot being driven by some one who is not mean, not ill-intentioned, but clumsy—tragically clumsy.

And in poor Falder, turned loose on the world at last, there is a new strength, the faint suggestion of a mind refined by suffering, purified as by fire, a change that is subtly indicated in Mr. Barrymore's vivid and exquisitely sensitive performance. The battered clerk comes out of that ghastly prison a better man than he went in. And Mr. Galsworthy could no more help showing that than he could help writing the play. The advocats might have covered it up, with a vague notion that it would be giving his case away. The artist is the servant of the truth he sees, and Mr. Galsworthy is an artist. But it so happens that the truth he sees is eloquent enough in its appeal to your sympathies. As a playwright who is a realist he sets the facts before you and they plead like angels, trumpet-tongued.

Modern Tragedy.

THIS "Justice" is interesting as an example of tragedy in the modern drama. How different its color from the purple of long ago, its gray as of the very prison walls whose shadows fall across its every scene. Once upon a time George Puttenham was able to say with great certainty: "Tragedy deals with doleful falls of unfortunate and afflicted Princes, for the purpose of reminding men of the mutability of fortune and of God's just punishment of a vicious life." But the democracy has taken over tragedy and the meanest subject may be the protagonist. "Before art, as before the law, all men are equal." Thus Hauptmann, in our day.

And certainly, from one point of view, tragedy is on surer, higher ground in this age of the realistic play, when grief is not imported wantonly, but because things are as they are. "Justice" may be, as Rebecca West has intimated, just dear Mr. Galsworthy having a good cry over the prison system, but at least he is not having a good cry over nothing. So, too, unlike the dread things in "Oedipus the King," or the blinding of Lear in another age, the stark horrors in Galsworthy can be defended as something not conjured up by the imagination, but reported sadly by one who has seen them when he looked out on the world. If you object to his staging of the solitary cell in all its misery, if you protest as against a policy of frightfulness in the drama, he probably will tell you the cell was none of his invention.

Perhaps you will be shocked beyond endurance by that fearful scene where, in the tiny, lonesome cage, the prisoner, passing to and fro, goes all to pieces as in madness, cowers before his shadow on the wall, crouches in the corner, tears at his suit of shame, prays wildly, and finally, yielding as in hypnotism to the rhythmic, rebellious beating on the walls of a hundred other cells, falls desperately to beating on his own—a scene conceived in compassion by the playwright and endowed by Barrymore with something of that monstrous nightmare quality that he could put into his drawings years ago. Perhaps, thus shocked out of your usual orchestra seat equilibrium, you will go out into the lobby lifting your voice against such excesses and vowing there could be no artistic excuse for such horror in the theatre. And Galsworthy, passing you at the door, perhaps, will make answer thus: "The truth is the excuse, Sir. Look about you." Sometimes to shut your eyes is just to enjoy your security, "and no questions asked." Sometimes it is a little too much like sliding into a seat in the subway of life and holding up a newspaper to prevent your seeing at whose expense you are so comfortable.

Beauty? In such a picture as this play paints there is only the beauty that derives from utter simplicity of treatment, utter fidelity to life, and the eternal wonder of the commonplace. It is the beauty you find in "The Way of All Flesh" and "The Old Wives' Tale." It is, of course, the sorry limitation of this age in the theatre that there are certain beauties it has lost altogether. It has lost poetry and it has mislaid romance. Run your finger over most of its properties, and you find a layer of soot, gray deposit of an industrial age. There is an unintended significance in the fact that the school of playwrights of which Galsworthy is foremost is called the Manchester school. But "Justice" is that drama at its best, and it is not altogether surprising that it is well played. This generation of players may feel ill at ease with Molière and Sheridan; they may fall short in Shakespeare, but Galsworthy is of their time and ours. Naturally, they attain perfection in "Justice." It is the kind of thing one would expect the modern stage to do best. At the Candler it is done supremely well. You must see it. You probably will.

THE FIRST-NIGHT CALENDAR.

"L'AMOUR VEILLE"—A comedy by de Caillavet and de Flers, acted in French at the Théâtre Français.

"THE PEACE PIRATES"—Columbia's annual 'Varsity show, written and presented by undergraduates, Wednesday night, in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor.

"DER GRAF VON CHAROLAIS"—Beer-Hofmann's drama acted in German, Tuesday night at the Irving Place.

LUCIEN BONHEUR'S French company will return to the Théâtre Française tomorrow after a tour that embraced Boston, Montreal, and Chicago. A three weeks' supplementary season will be played here, and then the company will return to Montreal, where the interest created by their appearance was such that a return engagement seemed advisable.

The offering this week will be "L'Amour Veille," by G. A. de Caillavet and Robert de Flers, a comedy that was produced with success at the Comédie Française in Paris. Yvonne Garrick will play the principal rôle. Some years ago "L'Amour Veille" was played here under the title "Love Watches," with Billie Burke in the rôle of Jacqueline.

At the performance tomorrow night Jules Bois, who is in New York making arrangements for the coming of the company from the Comédie Française next season, will make an address.

Brandon Tynan's Irish romantic comedy, "The Melody of Youth," will be transferred from the Fulton to the Criterion Theatre tomorrow night for an indefinite stay. Mr. Tynan continues in his original rôle, and the remainder of the cast is the same as when the play was produced at the Fulton. It includes Lily Cahill, Florine Arnold, Maggie Holloway Fisher, Eva Le Gallienne, Mary Leslie Mayo, George Giddens, William J. Kelly, Charles McCarthy, William Harrigan, and Thomas McGrane.

"The Peace Pirates" is the title of Columbia's annual 'Varsity show, the first performance of which will be given Wednesday night in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. As usual, the piece is a musical comedy, written and acted entirely by Columbia students. The performance will be repeated the remaining nights of the week, and will be followed by dancing.

The book and lyrics of "The Peace Pirates" is the work of H. J. Mankiewicz, and R. L. Perkins composed the score. The play has to do with the adventures of a band of American men and women who start for Europe to stop the war and themselves fall into the hands of pirates when the ship on which they are crossing is sunk by a submarine.

An entertainment for the benefit of the children of Hungary made destitute by the war will be given Tuesday afternoon in the Lyric Theatre. Many players from the casts of current attractions will appear on the program. Phoebe Foster will play the leading rôle in a one-act play by Brandon Tynan, entitled "Behold the Man," and in her support will be Lily Cahill, Mr. Tynan, William J. Kelly, and Charles McCarthy. Kathryn Kidder will present "The Washerwoman Duchess," Mary Lawton will read the war speech of Constance in Shakespeare's "King John," and others who will appear will be Viola Allen, Henrietta Crosman, and Louis Anspacher. A souvenir booklet in which original poems about children written for the occasion will be printed will be sold for the charity.

A performance of Beer-Hofmann's drama, "Der Graf von Charolais," will be given at the Irving Place Tuesday night in honor of Richard Feist, one of the favorite players of the company. Mr. Feist will play the title rôle, and others in the cast will be Heinrich Marlow, Anni Ruh-Foerster, Ernst Holsnagel, Christian Rub, Hanns Unterkircher, Marie Kierschner, Ernst Robert, Willy Frey, Ludwig Koppee, Gustav Paul Schuetz and Kurt Manthey.

Emanuel Gatti, an Italian actor, who is said to have something of a reputation as a Shakespearean actor, will present "La Gerla di Papa Martin," a drama translated into Italian from the French of Cormon and Granje, at the Amsterdam Opera House Thursday night.

"Peter Rabbit" Returns.

"Peter Rabbit in Dreamland," the pantomime presented at the Lexington Theatre during the Christmas holidays, will be given again, this time at the Century, beginning with a matinée performance a week from tomorrow. The engagement will be for the benefit of the Flower and Sydenham Hospitals, both of which institutions maintain free wards and dispensaries for the poor.

MINUTE VISITS IN THE WINGS

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN was in a mellow mood. He sat in the dingy little office across the street from the Rialto, the theatre that will soon be full grown on the site of his old Victoria, with the foot that has been causing him trouble cocked up on the waste-paper basket. A few hours before an effort had been made to exclude him from the offices in his new theatre, and this bit of impertinence set him to moralizing.

"Why fear death?" he mused. "What men should fear more is a living death. You know, men make great preparations for death and the conduct of their affairs afterward, as if it mattered to them; but as to being incapacitated by sickness and becoming a living dead one they never give a thought.

"Look at me and weep. A year ago I was counted as good as dead and my heirs, executors and assigns were in great glee. Then I fooled them and got well, a consummation not devoutly wished by any one but myself. I had my house in order for death, but not for a serious illness, and so here I am with $2,000,000 worth of property tied up in such a way that I cannot move, and so helpless that a crowd of workmen dare try to keep me out of my own property."

The Immortal Oscar's cheeks were rosy, his fighting spirit was again in evidence, and he seemed altogether so much more like himself that a question about his health was prompted.

"These doctors," he said, as his eyes twinkled and his head shook waggishly. "First they told me I had diabetes and would die. Then I went to another, and he made an X-ray examination and diagnosed my trouble as incrustations of lime about my bones. I'm afraid to try another for fear he will tell me I have bricks and sand in my system, and with all these materials there would be no excuse for my not starting to build another opera house."

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ROBERT WARWICK has made the jump from the movies to George Bernard Shaw, and while even Mr. Warwick concedes the jump to have been a broad one, the exertion was not perceptible on the occasion of his first performance in the spoken drama after a year or more in the movies. In fact, Mr. Warwick's voice seemed as resonant, his diction as clean cut and his poise as sure as when he was a Broadway regular. These things would seem to bear out Mr. Warwick's belief that acting for the movies cannot harm one's art, provided it is done under proper direction.

"I really believe," Mr. Warwick said the other afternoon, "that acting for the movies under a good director is a good thing for a player. One is apt to practice a redundancy of gesture on the stage and the movies correct that. There is not the voice to fall back on when one is acting for the screen. Gesture and facial expression must indicate every emotion; sometimes it is necessary to depend on facial expression alone without a movement of the rest of the body, and the ability to do this is an asset on the stage.

"Then acting before the camera gives the player poise. The space is so much more restricted than on the stage that in scenes, particularly indoor scenes, where there are several persons there must be a minimum of action or the entire scene would be spoiled. In the same scene on the stage, with its larger area, the characters might move about without spoiling it. Thus the camera gives poise."

"What about the voice and its lack of use?" the visitor asked, although there was nothing about Mr. Warwick's booming organ, filling the little dressing room with its vibrations, to warrant the question.

"There is no reason why an actor should neglect his voice just because he doesn't happen to be using it on the stage. All the time I have been in the movies I have kept up the care of my voice. Every day I read aloud. When I read the paper in the morning, for instance, I read aloud, giving as careful attention to each word as if I were appearing before an audience. In this way the voice may be kept in shape.

"Of course, if he should fall under a poor director, and there are plenty of them, untold injury might be done his art. That is the principal trouble with pictures—the scarcity of good directors and of good scenarios. Fortunately I had good directors, and I think that I am a better actor than I was before I went in for the movie thing."

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JOHN DALY MURPHY has a theory that an actor should keep a mental card index in which to record types as they come under his observation. If he does this consistently in the course of time he will have acquired a knowledge of many kinds of characters, and then when it falls to his lot to portray one of these on the stage he can approach the part with an understanding of it.

In his own experience Mr. Murphy has found this scheme to work out very well. Thus, once when he was playing in New Orleans, he lived at a French pension where only French was spoken. There he acquired a working knowledge of French that has since stood him in good stead in playing French parts. Again he played in stock in Milwaukee, where the dialect of Americans removed from Germany only by a hyphen and a generation amused him greatly. As a boy he used to take great delight in dialects, and whenever he heard one he would try it on the folks at home.

When Mr. Murphy, in the course of human events, was assigned to a rôle in "Erstwhile Susan," the play about the Pennsylvania Dutch, in which Mrs. Fiske is making audiences merry at the Gaiety, he discovered that the manner of speaking of the Pennsylvania folk was very like that of his Milwaukee friends. So he turned the cards in his mental index over till he came to the one on which were his mental notes about that dialect and he was ready for the part.

A knot of actors were spinning yarns about their experiences in the tap room of the Lambs one day, and they got as far back in their pasts as their stage débuts. Some one said his first rôle was in Salvini's company, and then it came Mr. Murphy's time to tell about his start. He took such delight in imitating people, he said, that he felt the only way he could be happy was to become an actor. He didn't know any one connected with the stage and was at a loss to know how to get a start, when one day he chanced to confide his ambition to an old, white-bearded man who worked at the church in Chicago where he attended Sunday school. The patriarch told him he was often a supe in some of the Columbia Theatre productions and that he would show him the ropes. So it came about that young Mr. Murphy was one of the supernumeraries in "La Tosca" with Sarah Bernhardt in Chicago some twenty years ago. He saw James Forbes among the supes that night, and later he learned that Zelda Sears was one of the mob, although he did not see her.

Alexander Clarke, who will be remembered as the constable in "The Princess Pat," listened to the reminiscences, and when Murphy had finished he said: "So you got your start with Salvini, Gottschalk, and you, Murphy, began your career with Bernhardt? Well, I must say, you fellows aren't pikers."

THE WHISPERING PLAYGOER.

A Practicable Suggestion for His Ruthless Extermination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading your remarks about the whisperer and the buzzer in the theatre.

I have been a long, lingering sufferer from this pestiferous pest of the play who infests the playhouses these days. Between the acts the minds of many of these nuisances seem to be a blank, and it is only while the play is on that the play and the author seem to give their brains a chance to work and their tongues a chance to wag.

How does this strike you as a remedy? Just before each act is on, the manager lowers a curtain with this sign printed large and readable from all parts of the house:

"The patrons of this theatre will confer a favor on the management by refraining from all conversation, whispered or otherwise, during the course of the play. The management feels that the compliance of the audience with this request will greatly add to the comfort and pleasure and interests of its patrons, &c."

If this were printed on the programme, the very people it would hit would not read it, and I am afraid it would do little good, but I think the time has come to protest loudly against the whisperer in the theatre, and the only way, I think, is to put the matter squarely before each audience and before each act is on.

JOHN J. SMITH.

Butler to William.

The Bramhall Players will present scenes from "The Taming of the Shrew," "Hamlet," and "Julius Cæsar" the week of April 22 at the Bramhall Playhouse. Assisting Butler Davenport will be Margaret Campbell, Edna Archer Crawford, Muriel Hope, and Philip Barton.

Ruth Draper's Debut.

Ruth Draper will make her first appearance as a monologist in New York Friday afternoon at the Princess. Among the numbers on her program will be "A German Governess," "A Board of Managers' Meeting," "A Debutante," "A Class in Greek Poise," and "A Scotch Immigrant."

The Rialto's Opening.

The date for the opening of the Rialto Theatre is now set for Friday, April 21. An invited audience, in which there will be many men and women prominent in the motion picture world, will attend the opening.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THESE PARTS

Barrymore as the Prisoner in "Justice."—Candler.

"JUSTICE" THE WORLD OVER.

By John Galsworthy.

A WELL-KNOWN American jurist once said to me: "I don't think your play 'Justice' adapted to American conditions."

I forget my answer, but it ought to have been this: "Human nature is the same the world over. The machinery, the setting, through which this story of the dispensation of justice is presented may be peculiar to Britain, but the essential features, the usual blind disproportion of the whole business, the departmentalism, the self-preservative attitude of society, and the emotions at work are the same in whatever white man's country you choose to take. The play is a picture of the human herd's attitude toward an offending member—heads down, horns pointed—and of its blind trampling of him out. A picture painted in facts—as all written pictures must be—facts that happen to be English, but which might just as well have been American, or Austrian, or Dutch. If you do not look through them to what lies behind, you have missed the gist and meaning of the play. 'Justice' is a machine that, when some one has once given it the starting push, rolls on of itself."

That is true with you as with us, and will most probably be true in the time of our children's children. If you don't believe this, attend your courts and prisons, not as a jurist, but as an observer of life as a whole, and ask of those who are under the wheels. You may not, in America, give vent to your self-preservative herd instinct in similar trial procedure, in solitary confinement, in tickets of leave; but you do in other ways—when once some one has given the starting push. Your institutions may be different from ours, may be more enlightened—I know not; but your human nature is the same. The great majority of you will stand shoulder to shoulder against erring members of your community, just as we do here. You are as liable, or nearly, to stick a label on a man and have done with him. In your huge and yet loosely knit country of many States an offender no doubt has more chance of escaping the results of the initial branding than he has in Europe; but that's a mere incident, and not the consequence of a different spirit. No! you also are civilized human beings, with the same social instincts of self-preservation and defense; the same fears of not doing your duty by society; the same wholesale, perhaps you would rather call it wholesome, blindness. Inevitable and right, you say. So be it! I would merely draw your attention to the disproportionate result which generally ensues.

In this way I have set down the main truth as I see it; cleared my conscience of a bit of vision. If you in America do not think it true because your rules of evidence are not the same, your Judges less formal, your cells more open, and your uniforms a different color, I am sorry; because those things to me seem mere surface differences. But if, divested of its superficial trappings—the trappings with which an Englishman whose deliberately chosen method is that of actuality must necessarily clothe the story—if, seen naked, seen to the heart, the play still seems to you untrue, that will mean a difference of vision, not between an Englishman and Americans, but between one human being and others; and each will hold to his own, as men ever must, without regret.

Hearts are deep wells. If only they who know what lies at the bottom of their own and of other hearts alone were allowed to "give the machine the starting push," your prisons and ours would stand empty. This play does not suggest that we should pursue justice to the point of such a calamity as that; but it does perhaps invite us all to look into those deep wells "before we lift a finger to set the wheels of justice rolling."

(Being part of a letter from the English dramatist to a friend in America.)

THE GOLDEN LAUGH OF SHELLEY HULL

Being an extract from a letter written by the happy author of the successful comedy at the Hudson.

By EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER.

SHELLEY HULL, the Anthony Quintard of "The Cinderella Man," has a laugh that is worth real money. Its fiscal value can be best understood when it is known that he actually laughed himself into the leading rôle. The chief quality of Hull's particular expression of mirth is its boyish contagiousness. It sets up a sort of kindred tickling in the laugh-pockets of all who hear it. It is a laugh that makes friends. It is a golden laugh.

It was last Summer at West Hill, Conn., that I first heard this laugh. I have a place up there near the shore of West Hill Pond. I was sitting on the veranda one August afternoon, racking my brains for some one to play Anthony Quintard, the young poet who starves without losing his sense of humor.

Presently I heard the most engaging laughter—a volley of it—rising from the lake. I listened. The laugh won me on the spot. I thought, "That man laughs like Quintard."

Whereupon I went down to the lake to investigate. At some distance offshore a swimmer was disporting himself like a porpoise, and laughing with the real joy of living at another swimmer, who was ineffectually chasing him to return a ducking. I called to Hull, and with no further introduction than the laugh, and a certain hankering to know more about the personality behind it, invited him to dinner.

It was not until then that I learned that the laughing man was an actor and that his name was Shelley Hull. We talked about cabbages and kings, and so on; and the more I learned of Hull's gay, boyish, spontaneous nature, the more I became convinced that he was born to play Quintard. "He is Tony," I declared to myself. "The name Hull is a rank alias." Finally I broached the subject of the play.

Did you ever put a chameleon on a piece of green silk and watch the way he adapts himself to its most delicate shade? Well, when Hull read the part after dinner, he just as readily adapted himself to the various shades of that character, and with as little effort as the chameleon takes on the color of its surroundings.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC.—Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson's farewell to the New York stage, in the following repertoire: "Hamlet," Monday and Thursday nights and Saturday matinée; "Passing of the Third Floor Back," Tuesday and Saturday nights and Wednesday matinée; "The Light That Failed," Wednesday and Friday nights. Laurie Cowie is Sir Johnston's leading woman.

TELLER'S.—Cyril Maude in "Grumpy," the Perceval-Hodges comedy in which the English actor-manager has been seen here several times, with the company that was seen with him in the piece at the Empire at the beginning of the season.

MONTAUK.—"Under Fire," Roi Cooper Megrue's melodrama originally presented at the Hudson, with William Courtenay, Violet Heming, Edward Mawson, Felix Krembs, Robert Fischer, Norman Tharp and Dorothy Abbott in the cast.

GRAND.—"Along Came Ruth," a comedy, adapted from the French, acted by the Grand Opera House Players.

ORPHEUM.—The Dolly Sisters in dances; Amelia Stone and Armand Kaliss in a song sketch entitled "Mam'selle Caprice"; "Capricious Cupid," a condensed version of a musical comedy presented by the alumni of the Polytechnic Preparatory School—these being the features of a new variety bill.

PROSPECT.—Houdini in a collection of tricks; Arthur McWaters and Grace Tyson in their "Revue of Revues"; Truly Shattuck and Marta Golden in an offering called "Musical Comedy Moments"—headline numbers on a new vaudeville program.

BUSHWICK.—Keith vaudeville with the following features—"Holiday's Dream," an aquatic novelty; the Primrose Four in one of their skits of song and comedy; Dorothy Regel and Company in "The Girl at the Cigar Stand."

Drama League on "Justice."

John Galsworthy's drama, "Justice," which was given its first performance here at the Candler Theatre last week, will be the subject of discussion at a special meeting of the Drama League to be held tomorrow afternoon at the Candler. Allen W. McCurdy will preside, and the speakers will be Judge Wadhams, Thomas Mott Osborne, O. F. Heggie, Walter Prichard Eaton, and John Cooper Powys.

Actors' Fund Benefit.

Marie Dressler will repeat her song about the Russian Ballet at the benefit for the Actors' Fund next Sunday night at the Century. Mrs Oscar Lewisohn, who before her marriage, was Edna May, will return to the stage on this occasion, and Sir Herbert Tree will appear in a playlet.

Farewell to "Petrouchka."

The last performance of the Russian pantomime ballet, "Petrouchka," will be given tonight at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

"THEY WOULDN'T BELIEVE ME"

MITZI HAJOS is, perhaps, the only light opera prima donna who hasn't grand opera ambitions.

"It wouldn't be any fun," she says, hands in her trousers pockets, her cap tilted back at a rakish angle. For those who have not seen the diminutive actress in her latest incarnation, that of Pom-Pom the pickpocket, and "some swell second-story worker, too," it should be explained hastily that Miss Mitzi wears long masculine trousers in the play.

"In my next rôle I want to be a boy all through the performance"—Miss Hajos is still speaking—"for at last I have found what I was meant to be." There were protestations about depriving the public of the sight of her in the fluff of the gentler sex, but when she makes such an adorable boy, too, one could not protest with any great vehemence.

Here the pickpocket lifted a box of cigarettes from the dressing table and offered her visitor one. They were cunning little cigarettes, almost too pretty to smoke with their tiny gold tips, a diamond-shaped monogram spelling "Mitzi," and the warning, "Watch Your Watch," printed just above the tip.

"From an anonymous admirer," said the boy, "500 of 'em."

"The one who sent you the diamond, mayhap?" queried the visitor, with a skeptical smile born of a knowledge of the devious ways of press agents.

"You never believed that story about the diamond from the sky, did you?" she replied. "And yet it was true. When I told the press agent at the time he said it might as well be a plant and then he could get something in the papers, but being a true story no one would believe it. That was what happened. It was a true story, though, and I still have the diamond—I wear it in this play when I'm a girl—and I don't know who sent it to me."

This is the story of the famous Hajos diamond. Once, early in the run of "Sari," at the Liberty, a bunch of violets was delivered to Miss Hajos, the dainty little prima donna of "Pom-Pom," the musical comedy produced by Henry W. Savage and current at the Cohan Theatre. There was nothing particularly startling about that, because every night since the opening a bunch of flowers had come anonymously to the little star. Each time they had been brought by a messenger, who, after the manner of his kind, had departed more swiftly than he had come.

Miss Hajos took the flowers from their purple box and buried her nose to breathe their fragrance for a moment. Something cold and slippery struck her nose and drawing back both bouquet and nose synchronously she peered into the former's fragrant heart.

The cold and slippery something then stuck her eye with the brilliance of eleven concentrated carats. All a-tremble, the prima donna plucked at it, and a great diamond, kohinoor in its proportions, struck the palm of her hand next. It was set in a frail platinum setting, just heavy enough to support it on a slender chain. Miss Hajos knew she ought to faint, out of deference to the press agent and tradition, but she was too curious and skeptical for that. So she gave a wretched performance, slept brokenly, and hastened to a jeweler's the next morning.

The jeweler tested the stone.

"Eleven carats," he said, "and a fine quality. Any time you don't want it, bring it to me and I will give you"—(here he quoted the then market price.)

Miss Hajos called the press agent, who sighed that such a thing should happen before he had thought of it. "They won't touch it," he said. "That's the trouble with these true stories."

The press agent was right. "A prima donna and her jewels," sighed the city editor. "Why don't those fellows think of something new?"

But three years afterward Miss Hajos protests that truth is stranger than fiction, and that the huge stone she wears as a pendant came to her anonymously in the centre of a bunch of violets, and that to this day she does not know the identity of the giver.

It was William Morris, who brought Harry Lauder to America, that discovered Mizzi (correct spelling) Hajos. Mr. Morris was in Vienna when he saw her in a revue. Miss Hajos appeared in a burlesque of Rostand's "Chantecler" in the revue, and Mr. Morris introduced her to New York at the American Music Hall six years ago in a translation of the sketch. She attracted managerial notice at once and soon was engaged for a Broadway revue. Next, Werba & Leuscher made her the prima donna in one of their companies presenting "The Spring Maid" on tour. After two or three seasons in that they presented her in "Her Little Highness," and while the production did not help the managers, it did Miss Hajos, for it assured her a place in Broadway's sun. Her hit in "Sari" followed, and now she is duplicating it in "Pom-Pom."

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE—Basil Durant and Margaret Hawkesworth, making their vaudeville début in a program of ballroom dances; Nora Bayes, with some new songs and the best of her old ones; Nan Halperin, in a cycle of character songs; Ben Ryan and Harriette Lee, in a comedy skit entitled "You've Spoiled It."

COLONIAL—The Dolly Sisters, in a program of dances; Kate Elinore and Sam Williams, presenting their familiar skit, "The Hunter and Hunteress"; "The Ladies' Reducing Parlor," a new comedy in three scenes by Mark Swan; Olive Briscoe, singing comedienne.

ALHAMBRA—Sam Bernard, in a dialect monologue written for him by Aaron Hoffman; the Misses Campbell, in their drawing room offering, "At Home"; Allan Linehart and company, in the comedy sketch, "The Meanest Man in the World."

ROYAL—Julian Rose, erstwhile Abe Potash, offering a new monologue; "The Might Have Beens," a new fantastic comedy by Robert W. Sneddon; the Three Keatons; Harris and Mannion, in a comedy skit, "Uncle Jerry at the Opera."

AMERICAN—The band of the interned steamer Vaterland, in concert; Captain Barnett and son, midget entertainers; "Springtime," a miniature musical comedy.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

STANDARD—"Potash and Perlmutter in Society," the second of the series of comedies based on Montague Glass's popular stories of the doings of the cloak and suit partners, with Barney Bernard as Abe Potash and Julius Tannen in the rôle of Morris Perlmutter, and Louise Dresser, Mrs. Jennie Moskowitz, and Lee Kohlmar in the supporting cast.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Twin Beds," the farce by Salisbury Field and Margaret Mayo seen last season at the Fulton and Harris Theatres, with Lois Bolton, John Welch, Clare Weldon, and Auguste Aramini in the principal rôles.

NEW AMSTERDAM ROOF—Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic," a nocturnal revue with Will Rogers and his rope, Oscar Shaw, the Arnaut Brothers, and Claire Rochester among the entertainers.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—Feature photoplays and vaudeville, with these headline acts: George Fisher in a comedy playlet entitled "Partners," the Mimic Four in a comedy skit called "The Day After," Bogart and Nichol.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—A variety program with the following features: Imogene Comer in a program of songs; Tom Nawn and company in a comedy sketch entitled "A Touch of Nature"; Archer and Belford in "The New Janitor," a musical playlet.

COLUMBIA—The Twentieth Century Maids in a two-act burlesque and a program of specialties, the company including Harry Cooper, Jim Barton, Frank Leonard, and Irene Chesleigh.

YORKVILLE—Dixon's "Revue of 1916," a two-act burlesque in which some of the season's successes are satirized, the cast including Harry Le Van, Claire Devine, Greta Skelly, and Joe Dixon.

OLYMPIC—The Gaiety Girls, headed by Pat White and Aurora Meaden, in a two-act burlesque entitled "Casey's Celebration."

DALY'S.—"The Twentieth Century Widows," a burlesque, with "Fedella" as an added attraction.

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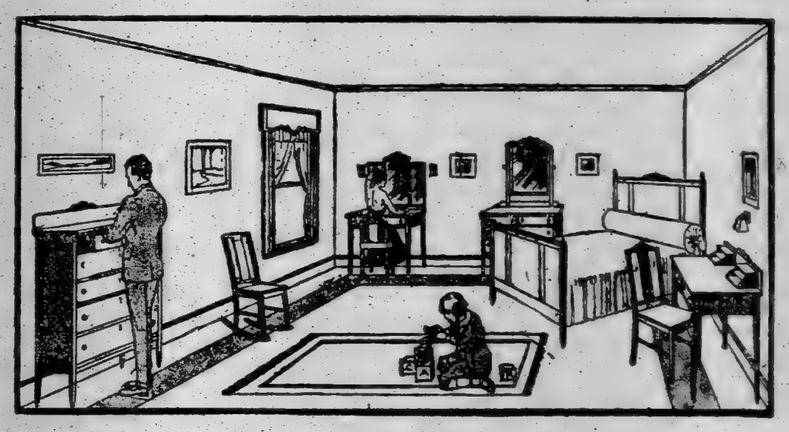

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"Well, Mabel," says the husband in the picture above, "we certainly were wise to pick out this pretty suite at Cowperthwait & Sons'. Just think, we have been getting along all these years with that shabby old set, when we could have had this new one just as well as not; and you know as well as I do that we never miss the $1.50 a week we are paying, and it will soon be paid for, too!"

No wonder the family shown in this picture are so delighted, and their pleasure is typical of that of a million others who furnish their homes here on credit.

The particular suite shown in the picture contains eight pieces and comes in Walnut, Mahogany, and Ivory. Each piece is exceptionally well made. The Chairs have cane seats. The suite includes: Bed, bureau, chiffonier, dressing table, desk, desk chair, straight chair and rocker. Price $99.50. Payable $1.50 weekly or $6 monthly.

This is only one of scores of equally attractive bedroom set offerings we have on our floor, but whether you want to buy a bedroom suit or furnish your entire home, or merely pick up a few odd pieces, we will gladly have you open a charge account.

Open Saturday Evenings

Cowperthwait & Sons

Reputation Behind the Goods—Long Service Ahead of Them

4-Piece Fumed Oak Library Suite, 50c Weekly

This massive well built suite will last a lifetime. Note the pretty carving on each piece; also the twisted legs and posts. The upholstered seats and backs of rocker and chairs are of brown Spanish "Mole." Price only..... $29.75

Many styles in Parlor and Living Room Suites Also.

Sliding Couch

This is a well built piece. Frames are of oxidized finish. Has a good mattress, which is divided in the centre, so as to be double thickness when used as a single bed. A nice couch in the day time and a dandy bed at night. Price..... $3.95

Many Models of Couch Beds at Low Prices.

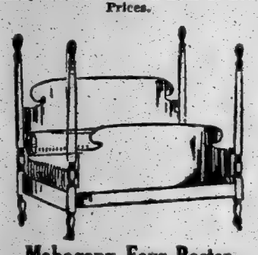

Mahogany Four Poster

This four-poster solid mahogany bed is a very handsome piece. Note the large size of the posts, which are 5 ft. 8 in. high. The bed is full size. Our price only..... $28.75

50 cents weekly.

Beds of all styles, $2.98 up.

Heavy Quartered Oak Table

Seldom are you offered a 6-foot extension table, with a large pedestal and heavy, carved claw feet at a price like this. A special quantity purchase brings this opportunity. Such a table is usually sold at about $25. Price..... $16.25

White Sewing Machine Special

This elegantly constructed machine is fitted with automatic lid, by means of which the simple raising of the cover brings the head of the machine automatically up into position ready for use. Nickel-plated hand wheel. Hanging centre panel. Two drawers at each end of table. Beautiful swell front furniture of golden oak, finely polished. Each machine fitted with ball bearings and supplied with a full set of the latest steel attachments. Price only..... $39.90

Others as low as $23.75.

The Columbia Meteor, $15

The pleasure of music is now within the reach of all. The Columbia Meteor costs only $15 and has the same fine tonal qualities possessed by the high-priced models. Other models from $15 to $350—a thousand double disc records at 65c each.

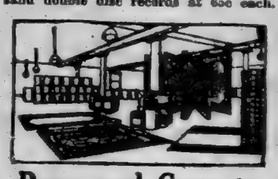

Rugs and Carpets

A Lot of Carpet Rugs made from Ends of Carpets and Borders—Tapestry, Velvets and Axminsters in sizes from 3.9x6 to 8.3x12 at ¼ less than regular price. These rugs are exceptional values.

27x54 VELVET Rug $1.75
36x72 Axminster Rug 3.85
6x9 Axminster Rug 14.75
8.3x10.6 Wilton Rug 38.50
Ingrain Carpet, half wool ..... .55
Ingrain Carpet, all wool ..... .65
[illegible] ..... .55
22½ in. Stair Oil Cloth for hall ..... .38
Inlaid Linoleum ..... .95
All measuring, sewing, laying, lining, etc., free.

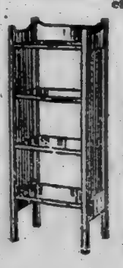

Magazine Stand

Comes in fumed and golden oak. This piece is unusually well made. Note that it has four shelves and side slats. Price $4.45

Odd pieces of all kinds at lowest prices.

Cowperthwaits' Liberal Credit Terms

$1 Monthly on $15
$3 Monthly on $50
$6 Monthly on $100
$10 Monthly on $200

Other amounts in proportion. Pay by the Week if you wish.

10% OFF FOR CASH.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
"Oldest Furniture House in America"
3rd Ave. & 121st St.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager

WHAT THE MORNING PAPERS SAID:
"DELIGHTS."—Sun. "THRILLS AND APPEALS."—Herald. "A HALF BROTHER TO 'ARIZONA.'"—World. "REAL CHARACTERS OF FLESH AND BLOOD."—Press "CANNOT FAIL TO BRING CROWDED HOUSES."—Tribune. "QUITE WORTHY OF HIS ESTABLISHED FAME."—American. "A VIRILE PLAY AND A GRIPPING LOVE STORY."—Telegraph.

CHARLES FROHMAN presents
RIO GRANDE
By AUGUSTUS THOMAS

WHAT THE AFTERNOON PAPERS SAID:
"ABSORBS AND THRILLS."—Globe. "WILL CERTAINLY BE POPULAR."—Post. "IS BETTER THAN 'ARIZONA.'"—Telegram. "BEST ACTED PLAY ON BROADWAY."—Sun. "INTERESTING AS SOON AS THE CURTAIN IS UP."—Eve. World. "FINEST THING MR. THOMAS HAS CREATED SINCE 'ALABAMA.'"—Journal.

"In the evening to the playhouse to see 'JUSTICE,' of J. Galsworthy's, and I deemed it the best play I had seen in many years, and finely acted, too. All the town will flock to see it."—F. P. A., Tribune.

CANDLER THEATRE

The Fountain of Youth, Love and Laughter!!
Ponce de Leon sought it in Florida
You will find it at the
HUDSON THEATRE
in OLIVER MOROSCO'S SUCCESSOR TO "PEG O' MY HEART"
THE CINDERELLA MAN
By Edward Childs Carpenter. Seats selling 8 Weeks in advance
100TH PERFORMANCE WED. NIGHT SOUVENIRS
FOR MAT. WED. MAT. SAT.

NEW AMSTERDAM
THEATRE, WEST 42D ST.
KLAW & ERLANGER, Mgrs.
NIGHTS AT 8 SHARP.
Carriages at 11:05.
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2.

Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree
IN
Henry VIII
SHAKESPEARE DAY
Easter Monday, April 24
SPECIAL MATINEE in Aid of the Red Cross. Sir Herbert Tree Will Appear as "Macbeth," "Falstaff," "Richard II." and "Malvolio." Orchestra, $5. Balcony, $3, $2 and $1.
Seats on sale Tues., Apr. 11

LYCEUM Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—SUN
Charles Frohman: David Belasco present GEO. SCARBOROUGH'S PLAY
The Heart of Wetona

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
30 MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN THE WORLD
MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

CRITERION BROADWAY AT 44TH ST. NIGHTS 8:15
Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15.
MR. HACKETT, Lessee & Manager.
3RD BIG MONTH
BRANDON TYNAN'S ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY.
THE MELODY OF YOUTH

GAIETY B'WAY & 46 St.
The Comedy with Its Message of "Gaiety and Kindness"
MRS. FISKE
In a comedy all about the Pennsylvania Dutch, in the funny little town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN
4TH MONTH

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 2:20.
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
DAVID BELASCO presents
THE BOOMERANG
By WINCHELL SMITH & VICTOR MAPES

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 43d Street. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Julia Sanderson
Donald Brian
Joseph Cawthorn
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy
SYBIL
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

ASTOR B'WAY, 45 St. Evs. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:10.
3rd MONTH "Greatest Musical Show in the World." Broadway Verdict.
THE COHAN REVUE
1916

Henry W. Savage offers
Mitzi in Pom-Pom
with Tom McNaughton
"Pom-Pom is a comic opera bright and zippy as its name."—Tribune.
at GEO. M. Cohan's theatre—now
Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

LONGACRE WEST 48th ST. Tel. Bryant 23 Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
6TH Month
COHAN & HARRIS Present
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH
THE GREAT LOVER
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead

HARRIS WEST 42D STREET. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
8th LAUGHING MONTH
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
GEO. M. COHAN'S GREAT AMERICAN FARCE,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as Billy Holliday
CATS SELLING 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

REPUBLIC THEATRE W. 42d ST.
Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WED.
9th MONTH
COMMON CLAY
A. H. WOODS PRESENTS
THE DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE YEAR
with JANE COWL and a Brilliant Company
"In sheer dramatic intensity the third act surpasses any scene in 'The Birth of a Nation.'"—Globe.

For that tired feeling---
FAIR and WARMER the great spring tonic
Eltinge theatre

Announcement!!
Beginning at 8:30 o'clock
TO-NIGHT
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
AT THE
FULTON THEATRE
46TH STREET, JUST WEST OF B'WAY.
and TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER,
at 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
THE VITAGRAPH COMPANY presents
First Screen Appearance of
"BELLE OF NEW YORK" FAME.
EDNA MAY
in SALVATION JOAN
PRICES 25c and 50c and a Few Choice Seats at $1

Peter Rabbit
IN DREAMLAND
CENTURY THEATRE WEEK OF APRIL 17
THE BIGGEST SHOW ON BROADWAY
300 People - 8 BIG SCENES
BROADWAY STARS - BIG ORCHESTRA
A DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA - WELL ACTED, AND BEAUTIFULLY STAGED - NEW YORK TIMES
130 IN THE JUVENILE FASHION SHOW WHICH WILL PRESENT GOWNS & FROCKS BY THE LEADING FIFTH AVENUE SHOPS
IT'S FOR A HOME CHARITY
BEING AN EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT FOR THE SYDENHAM AND FLOWER HOSPITALS (CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME)

IT'S A WONDERFUL SHOW
—DON'T MISS IT—
SEATS NOW ON SALE
AT CENTURY THEA TYSON'S & McBRIDE'S TICKET OFFICES. ALSO AT BEST & CO. 5TH AVE.
PRICES $1-75-50 A FEW CHOICE SEATS AT $1.50
MATINEES APRIL 17,18,19,20 AND 22

44TH ST. THEATRE Near B'way. Bryant 7292.
TWICE DAILY NIGHTS 8 Sharp. MATS. 2 Sharp.
NIGHTS 25c to $1.50. MATS. 25c to $1.00.
All Seats Reserved.
TWICE TODAY AND EVERY DAY AT 2 and 8 SHARP
"THE SUPER PHOTO PLAY."—Eve. Sun.
Olmes
MASSIVE PRODUCTION OF HELEN HUNT JACKSON'S FAMOUS ROMANCE OF CALIFORNIA AND THE MISSION INDIANS.
RAMONA
A CINEMA-THEATRIC ENTERTAINMENT.
"Ramona sets hard pace for others to follow. Well worth double the price managers ask to see it."—Eve. N. Y. Journal.
"Ramona, great film drama, marks an epoch in the cinema art."—Chas. Henry Meltzer, N. Y. American.
"Ramona is moving picture play spectacle of pleasing realism."—Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.
"Ramona a master picture of sentiment and atmosphere."—Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail.
THE LOVE STORY OF THE AGES

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT at 8:30 SHARP.
FIRST PUBLIC CONCERT SOCIETY FRIENDS OF MUSIC
MAHLER EIGHTH SYMPHONY
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
CHORUS AND SOLOISTS.
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, Conductor
Admissions on sale at 7:45 tonight, $1.00. PERFORMANCE BEGINS 8:30. Late comers will not be allowed to enter auditorium until conclusion of first movement, lasting 30 minutes.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Evenings (Except Tuesday) at 8:30.
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday at 2:30.
DIAGHILEFF'S
BALLET RUSSE
MON. "Cleopatre," "Carnival," "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Prince Igor."
. Repertory for rest of week announced later
Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $5.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Carnegie Hall, Sat., Apr. 15, 8:15.
ORATORIO
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. Founded 1873. Louis Koemmenich, Conductor.
BRAHMS - HAYDN
"Song of Fate" "The Creation"
Florence Hinkle, Paul Reimers, Marion Green.
Choir of 250 Full Orchestra. 75c to $2. Office 1 W. 34.

CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
9TH SONG RECITAL JOHN
McCORMACK
Seats at Box Office (OPEN ALL DAY.)
Mgt. Wagner & McSweeney, (Steinway Piano.)

TIMOTHY MATHER SPELMAN II. WILL GIVE A RECITAL OF HIS OWN SONGS AT THE PUNCH AND JUDY THEATRE ON THURSDAY, APRIL 13, AT THREE O'CLOCK. STEINWAY PIANO.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
KREISLER
A Concert in aid of Destitute Musicians, Music Teachers, Music Students of all Nationalities now stranded in Vienna.
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., April 11, at 3.
JOINT RECITAL
Culp-Grainger
Management Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

A HOLY WEEK RECITAL OF
RUSSIAN CHURCH MUSIC
By THE AEOLIAN CHOIR and RICHARD KEYS BIGGS, Concert Organist,
AEOLIAN HALL,
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1916.
Tickets at Box Office, West 43d St.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., April 13, at 2.
The Brilliant Brazilian Pianiste GUIOMAR
NOVAES
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., April 15, at 3
—FAREWELL RECITAL—
Gabrilowitsch
Popular Program Popular Prices.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3,
ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM
Piano Recital with Comments on "LISZT UNDER THE SPELL OF CUPID."
Mgt. Paul Sydow, 61 E. 53d St. Mehlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Mon.) Evg. at 8:15,
SONG RECITAL **Julia Allen**
PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO.
Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3,
CHOPIN RECITAL HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., April 16, at 3.
Farewell Recital The Great Violinist.
EDDY BROWN
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Punch & Judy Thea., Wed. Aft., Apr. 12, at 3.
TOM DOBSON
SINGER OF UNUSUAL SONGS.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., April 14 at 3,
Piano Recital PAQUITA
MADRIGUERA
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

Madame Paderewski
CORDIALLY INVITES
The School Girls of New York
AND THEIR FRIENDS TO A
FETE PASQUALE
POLISH MUSIC, DANCES, LEGENDS
Sale of Madame Paderewski's Polish Refugee Dolls at Special Prices.
HOTEL GOTHAM,
Fifty-fifth Street, Cor. Fifth Avenue,
Saturday Afternoon, April Fifteenth,
From 3 to 7 o'clock for the benefit of
The Young Girls of Poland.
Tickets $1, including Souvenir Program.

CENTURY THEATRE Central Park W. and 62d St.
NEXT SUNDAY, APRIL 16, AT 8:15,
A Special Unprecedented Star Bill
ACTORS' FUND
Benefit. (Direction Daniel Frohman.)
. Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Mme. Nazimova, Blanche Bates, Edna May, (Only Appearance.) Marie Dressler, Kitty Gordon, Elsie Janis, Barney Bernard & Julius Tannen, Chas. E. Bryant, Jack Wilson, Lew Brice, Metropolitan Ballet Stars, Ada Meade & Male Quartet. Also the American's Twelve Greatest Composers' Piano Act and other features.
BOX OFFICE OPEN—SEATS 50c TO $2. A Few Special Places Reserved (at the Lyceum Theatre) for Fund's Subscribers.

Broadway THEATRE Broadway at 41st St.
Commencing Today
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
BURLESQUE ON CARMEN
A MILLION LAUGHS
(Shown only at this Theatre)
Funniest Farce at which Charlie Chaplin has ever appeared, also
VICTOR MOORE & ANITA KING The Race

LYRIC THEATRE
42nd St., Just West of B'way.
TUESDAY, APRIL 11
2:00 P. M. PRICES 50c to $2
BENEFIT HUNGARIAN WAR ORPHANS
SPECIAL AND UNUSUAL FEATURES by
MRS. FISKE. VIOLA ALLEN.
HENRIETTA CROSMAN,
HEDWIG REICHER, KATHRYN KIDDER, MARY LAWTON, BRANDON TYNAN, WALTER HAMPDEN, LOUIS K. ANSPACHER, PEDRO DE CORDOBA, MADELINE DELMAR and OTHERS.
Seats—Tyson's and LYRIC Box Office.

LOEW'S AMERICAN ROOF Atop American THEATRE, 42d St. & 8th Av.
Every Eve., 8:15. Seats Reserved. 25, 35, 50c.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW (MONDAY)
S. S. Vaterland Band—25 Musicians.
Capt. Barnett & Son, "Springtime,"
Anthony & McGuire, oths. Mary Page.
ENCLOSED—HEATED—COMFORTABLE.

LOEW'S NEW YORK Theatre & Annex
Combined Capacity 5,000—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Change of Program Daily—Prices, 10-15-25c.
TODAY ETHEL BARRYMORE in "THE KISS OF HATE"
Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.

BANDBOX THEA., Sun., April 16, at 8:30
RUSSIAN RECITAL Harriette Cady
Tickets $2-$1. Box Office. Steinway Piano.

Princess Theatre, Tom'w (Mon.) Aft. at 3,
SONG RECITAL GRETA Torpadie
Tickets now on sale at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, FRI. EVE., APRIL 14, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL
Reinald Werrenrath
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Punch & Judy Theatre, Mon. Aft., April 10, at 3.
SONG RECITAL Helen Allen Hunt
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

CHOICE SEATS MAHLER SYMPHONY CONCERT
TONIGHT—All Parts of House.
Jacobs' Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway, cor. 38th St. 'Phone 4180—Greeley.
OPEN ALL DAY TODAY.
Seats for MAHLER CONCERT TONIGHT KAISERHOF OPERA TICKET OFFICE, 133 W. 40 St., nr. B'way. Phone 8890 Bryant.
OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAY.

Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c.
2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.
B. F. KEITH'S
PALACE
BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50
1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00. EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. | BEGINNING MON. MAT., APR. 10th
THIRD WEEK BY POPULAR DEMAND
NORA BAYES
AMERICA'S FAVORITE SINGING COMEDIENNE.
IN A NEW REPERTOIRE OF TOPICAL SONGS.
DONALD GANIARD AT THE PIANO.
ARE YOU A PATRIOT? PEACE OR WAR?
HERE'S AN APPEAL TO MANHOOD THAT STIRS THE BLOOD LIKE TRUMPET AND DRUM.
EXTRA FEATURE—Henry Chesterfield presents—EXTRA FEATURE
"THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY"
A DRAMA OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.
BASED ON THE FAMOUS CLASSIC BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE.
By WILLIAM ANTHONY McGUIRE.
With WILLIAM D. CORBETT AND CAST OF FIFTEEN.
EXTRA FEATURE. SECOND BIG WEEK.
That irresistible girl who has taken Broadway by storm
NAN HALPERIN
IN AN ORIGINAL AND DELIGHTFUL CHARACTER SONG CYCLE.
BEN | ADDED ATTRACTION | HARRIETTE
RYAN AND LEE
In "YOU'VE SPOILED IT."
LYONS & YOSCO THE HARPIST & THE SINGER | FRANCES NORDSTROM AND WM. PINKHAM In "ALL WRONG."
NEDERVELD'S BABOONS | BOB ALBRIGHT | JUGGLING NORMANS
DE LUXE ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. First Appearance on the Stage.
SMART SOCIETY'S EXCLUSIVE DRAWING ROOM DANCERS.
ROYALTIES OF THE BALLROOM IN PARIS, NEWPORT AND NEW YORK.
MR. BASIL DURANT AND MISS MARGARET HAWKESWORTH
IDOLS OF THE SOCIAL REGISTER
IN A REPERTOIRE OF MODERN DANCES.
BEST DANCING MUSIC IN AMERICA BY JOE SMITH'S PLAZA HOTEL ORCHESTRA.

HIPPODROME
THE AMUSEMENT CENTER OF THE WORLD
MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM
JUBILEE WEEK—THE 11TH (EPOCH-MAKING) RECORD YEAR
—THE PAGEANT OF A THOUSAND DELIGHTS—
HIP HIP HOORAY
STAGED BY R. H. BURNSIDE
SOUSA & HIS BAND. 1,000 PEOPLE. 100 NOVELTIES.
Matinee Daily Best Seats $1.00
Evenings & Sat. Mat., Best Seats $1.50
Seats now to May 20. Four Box Offices.
THE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET WITH A NEW THRILL EVERY WEEK.

TO-NIGHT ALL GALA FEATURE BILL
HIPPODROME—SPECIAL!
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
Benefit West Side Hebrew School.
Soloists: MME. PAULINE DONALDA, Covent Garden, Soprano; EVELYN STARR, Violinist; ROBIN ELLIS GLENDENNING, Irish Humorist; THE MANHATTAN QUARTETTE; LOVENA and GADESKOFF, Ballet Russe, and the HALEVY CHORAL SOCIETY —150 VOICES. Program Organized Under the Direction of Max Sanders.
SUNDAY, APRIL 16—11th ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE ALL THE STARS—PAST AND PRESENT.

CORT 48th St., East of B'way. Bryant 46. 2D MONTH
Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
WED. MAT. 50c to $1.50.
"AT THE HOUSE OF HITS"

THE BLUE ENVELOPE
By Frederick Lonsdale
WALTER JONES CARRIE REYNOLDS

SPRINGER'S 77th St. THEATRE
BROADWAY—77TH STREET
TO-DAY Continuous 1:30 to 11:30 P. M.
THE ELITE FEATURE PICTURE PLAYHOUSE
REX BEACH'S THE NE'ER DO WELL With Kathlyn Williams
Brilliant, Entrancing, Soul Inspiring
Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew—"Number One"
Mon., Apr. 10 PAULINE FREDERICK The Spider
Tues., Apr. 11 MARGUERITE CLARK The Crucible
Wednesday, April 12 CHARLOTTE WALKER
THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE.
Thursday, April 13 MARY PICKFORD Behind
Friday, April 14 GLADYS HANSON The Scenes
Saturday, April 15 FLORENCE ROCKWELL HAVOC
HE FELL IN LOVE WITH HIS WIFE.
Sun., Apr. 16 FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN The Wall
Ethel Clayton—Tom Moore Between Dollars and
Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew The Woman Child hood's Happy Days.

STANDARD THEATRE B'way & 90th St. Phone Riverside 42
PRICES: Evs. 25c to $1. Sat. Mats. 25c to 75c. Bargain Mats Tues. & Thur. 25 & 50c.
Week Starting TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8:20.
DIRECT FROM 7 MONTHS' RUN AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.
A. H. WOODS Presents
Barney Bernard, Julius Tannen, Louise Dresser, Mrs. Jennie Moskowitz, Le Kohlmar, Helen Collier, Leo Donnelly & 39 Others.
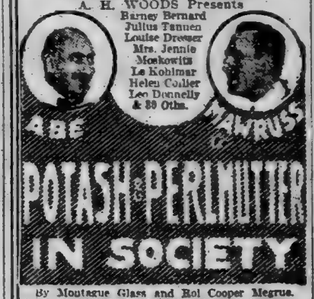
POTASH & PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY
By Montague Glass and Rol Cooper Megrue.
April 17. "UNDER FIRE," with Wm. Courtenay.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

TELLER'S & SHUBERT Last "Grumpy" Appearances
The Distinguished English Actor,
MR. CYRIL MAUDE
IN HIS INTERNATIONAL TRIUMPH, GRUMPY
April 17—Direct from Manhattan,
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with MARY RYAN and Original Cast.
April 24—Potash & Perlmutter in Society.

MONTAUK Evgs. & Sat. Mat., 25, 35, 50, 75c & $1. Wed. Mat., 25, 35, 50c
SELWYN & CO. Present
UNDER FIRE
A Tense, Thrilling Play of Love and War
By ROI COOPER MEGRUE
With WM. COURTENAY & 50 Others
ENTIRE N. Y. CAST—75 IN ALL.
Reserved Seats
Next Week TWIN BEDS
April 24—THE HOUSE OF GLASS.
May 1—DADDY LONG-LEGS.

B. F. KEITH'S **ORPHEUM** Matinee Daily
CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2:15 & 8:15 P. M.
Week Starting Monday, April 10th.
YANSCI—2d Successful Week—ROZSIKA
DOLLY SISTERS
& Jean Schwartz in Entire New Offering.
Amelia Armand
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Interpretations of Grand Opera
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Assisted by
JOHN HERMANN LOUD
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THE STORY OF A HOUNDED, DISGRACED WIFE WHO LOSES HOME, HUSBAND, CHILDREN AND HONOR, BUT FINALLY TRIUMPHS OVER FALSE ACCUSATIONS.
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LAST TIMES TODAY
WILLARD MORAN
OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

FULTON—Edna May in "Salvation Joan."

STRAND—Mary Pickford in "The Eternal Grind."

KNICKERBOCKER—Lillian Gish in "Sold for Marriage."

BROADWAY—Victor Moore and Anita King in "The Race."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Bertha Kalich in "Slander."

81ST STREET—First half of week—William S. Hart in "The Aryan"; second half—Dorothy Gish and Owen Moore in "Little Meena's Romance."

PROCTOR'S 23D STREET—Monday—"The Marble Heart," with daily change of feature.

NEW YORK—Monday—Robert Warwick and Frances Nelson in "Human Driftwood," with daily change of feature.

PARK.—"France on the Firing Line."

EDNA MAY, whose beauty made her the toast of Broadway a decade ago when she appeared in the musical play, "The Belle of New York," acted a rôle similar to that of the Salvation Army lass in which she won her greatest fame recently before the camera in the Vitagraph studio. The picture, which is called "Salvation Joan," will be exhibited publicly for the first time tonight at the Fulton. The Vitagraph Company has rented the theatre for two weeks and "Salvation Joan" will be shown there for at least a week.

Upon her marriage to Oscar Lewisohn Miss May gave up her stage career. She only consented to act again with the understanding that her remuneration, which it may be taken for granted was large, be devoted to some charity to be designated by her. Once before Mrs. Lewisohn left the seclusion of private life for the stage. That was on the occasion of a charity bazaar in London, when she appeared on the program at the request of Queen Mary.

The Strand will celebrate the second anniversary of its opening this week with a special program. A new Mary Pickford film, entitled "The Eternal Grind," in which Miss Pickford appears as a little factory girl, will be the feature of the bill, which will also include a new Metro comedy with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew in the principal rôles. Grace Hoffman, a coloratura soprano, who possesses an unusually brilliant voice, will sing, and a chorus will sing the Soldiers' Chorus from "Faust." Miss Hoffman has appeared at the Strand several times during the past year, and she is a favorite with Strand audiences.

Those who make up the large public of the Strand are not the only ones the directors of the theatre have thought of in celebrating the playhouse's second birthday. An announcement was made the other day that a system of bonuses based on salary percentages would go into effect today. The Strand employs nearly 100 persons, and hereafter each of these, from scrubwomen to members of the executive staffs, will receive from 5 to 10 per cent. of their salaries at the end of each year. Quite justly those earning the smallest wage will be given the largest percentage. The experiment is new in theatre management, and its workings should be interesting.

Tom Price, a newspaper man who has worked on New York and Philadelphia papers, will exhibit a collection of motion pictures taken by him on the Flanders front this week at the Knickerbocker. Mr. Price's tale is interesting if true. It is that he enlisted in England when he found that a correspondent had little chance at the front, that he sent back dispatches that got him into trouble, and that finally he escaped from a jail and was carried by an American aviator in the service of the British Army from France to England.

When Douglas Fairbanks was making "His Picture in the Papers" for the Triangle under the direction of John Emerson he increased his income greatly by refusing to have a double for many of the stunts which an imaginative scenario writer had prescribed for the hero. Not once in the five pictures he has made since last Fall has the fearless young comedian balked at any situation required by his author. As a matter of fact, as time goes on he finds that the inventive genius of the Triangle authors is not keeping pace with his screen development. So he has taken to writing his own scenarios. He believes he can think of a lot of things that have never been done in pictures by real actors.

The first Fairbanks author and actor feature is called "The Good Bad-Man." He has taken a leaf from the book of William S. Hart, and creates a Western characterization with the emphasis on the comedy side. In the filming of the play advantage was taken of a round-up of cowboys down in the Mojave Desert district. When Fairbanks arrived they gave him the ridicule that the tenderfoot merits and receives. Before the roundup dispersed the star was setting a fast pace for his now steadfast admirers. Having finished "The Good Bad-Man," Fairbanks has begun work on a new picture based on a scenario of his own. The only information he is willing to give out concerning it is that it "contains a peach of a fight."

Three names have come to be intimately associated with the career of De Wolf Hopper—Gilbert, Sullivan, and Casey. It would seem at a glance that the last two would make a good working combination, but every one knows that the first two collaborated on the material which has made Hopper an attraction in every hamlet that boasts an opera house. All Casey did was to strike out with three men on the bases. Hopper estimates that this little tragedy has forced him to recite "Casey at the Bat" no less than 8,000 times.

All this is preliminary to the announcement that the scenario writers at the Triangle-Fine Arts studios in California are adapting the verses to the screen. William E. Wing has submitted the best working scenario, and Hopper is collaborating with him to the exclusion of the others. The comedian is enthusiastic about the possibilities of preserving Casey in cans which can be shipped to any part of the world on demand. It will save him a lot of traveling and enable him to enjoy his dinner more. Since he joined the Triangle forces last Fall he has been the champion diner-out of the studios, and rarely has he returned to his Hollywood bungalow without describing the downfall of the mighty Casey.

S. S. Hutchinson, President of the American Film Company, recently received a communication from a Western museum offering $5,000 for a stage which appeared in many Mutual films of Western life. It probably transported its weight in gold many times for the Wells Fargo Express Company before the days of fast trains. Mr. Hutchinson replied that, while the stage could be duplicated for a small sum of money, the real thing is desirable because of the atmosphere and realism it lends a film.

"A ship, a ship, my kingdom for a ship," sighs William Farnum. Mr. Farnum's lament is due to the fact that a ship is needed for "Battle of Hearts," the next William Fox production in which he will appear, and that ships are scarcer than seats in the New York subway during the rush hour just now. The Pacific Coast from San Diego to Bellingham, Wash., has been searched to find a ship in which Mr. Farnum and his company can be wrecked. Farnum thinks he has a wonderful part in the new production, but it is simply impossible to complete the photodrama unless he can find a ship.

Scouts have wandered around, but they cannot buy, beg, borrow, or steal a ship. There is not one to be had anywhere. There are no idle ships, not even sailing ships or windjammers. The spur of commerce has pricked every vessel into new life; gaping seams have been plugged with oakum and even putty; rusty machinery has been pounded and polished into a counterfeit of worth, and even those that have lain in the mud have been drawn out and sent a-sailing. Crews are receiving exorbitant wages to take a chance in getting the rotting old hulks out to sea.

Oscar S. Apfel, who is directing the new Farnum picture, has issued orders that a ship must be procured and at once. At first he wanted a nice steel hull ship, and then a ship with wooden hull, but now any old kind of a ship that will last long enough to be properly wrecked will do.

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Fresh Apple Pie, Neufchatel, Cream, American Demi-tasse.

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FLYING IN RARIFIED AIR

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IF a proposal of great potential possibility is planned to suit well-known physical conditions it will likewise materialize by test and not by discussion, certainly not by perversion of well-known physical facts such as emanated from your correspondent, under the caption of "Problems of High Flying" to attain much greater speed with present aircraft.

What your correspondent says about "electric or air-turbine power," whatever that may mean, is beside the question, for the motor of popular type to do this is in use by the million, and the higher it goes the greater the power output per unit of gas without adjustment. And, further, the details of operating altiplanes are not only effective, but safer and simpler than the dangerous and complicated equipment of submarines. I may have omitted some of the factors of the problem, but he has not pointed them out; instead he has introduced misleading and erroneous ideas of terrestrial physics which are amazing. And then, calling them "the exact condition of the atmosphere eight or ten miles above the surface," an adjective I should hesitate using in any connection pertaining to the weather.

When he says the envelope of air is "variously estimated at from 75 to 250 miles in thickness" he says what can be disproved with any barometer and the arithmetical rule of three, where given three factors the fourth is calculated. In this and other ways it has been pretty well established that our atmosphere is around fifty miles deep, tapering off necessarily in density to great tenuity, lowering temperature, and material nothingness. Permit me to quote from Ganot's Physics:

> From the weight of the atmosphere and its decrease of density its height has been calculated at from thirty to forty miles. Observation of shooting stars make it probable that they become visible at a height of from ninety to one hundred miles. As their luminosity is ascribed to the heat developed by their friction against the atmosphere, we must suppose that at this great height there is some atmosphere, though it is so attenuated as to be in effect a complete vacuum.

Again your correspondent speaks of "the ever-increasing hurricane which sweeps from east to west the higher the altitude." Where does it get the density to hurricane? Do we get something out of nothing? Can nature raise hurricanes in a vacuum? And this is due to "lag" of the air because the "surface speeds eastward faster than the upper layers of the atmosphere can follow it." Does the ocean of water do the same? If not, why not, in plain sight of the destruction that would surely follow? And all this with "the result of a storm at the height of ten miles, a hurricane at twenty miles, and a rush of air which in speed surpasses anything on the surface at a height of thirty miles and over."

To prove this he instances the dust masses of the volcano Krakatoa in the Dutch East Indies traveling at speeds of more than a hundred miles an hour eastward. In rebuttal I will ask how does he account for the dust masses of Alaska's volcanoes coating Iceland with its ash a thousand or more miles eastward?

On the evening of Feb. 1, 1873, at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia I recall that Professor John Wise, our then most experienced balloonist, preliminary to getting funds for his and Daredevil Donaldson's attempt to reach Europe by balloon, tried to prove a constant wind strata aloft eastward.

But "The wind bloweth where it listeth." There are prevailing winds, it is true, but it is only common sense to say there is no "air in motion" on earth, high or low, which is constant in direction and velocity. Hence it is that Mr. Von Keler's "ever-increasing hurricanes which sweep from east to west the higher the altitude" will not affect this or any other problem of the superincumbent air.

Moisture and varying heat are the fundamental essentials of storms, hence their greatest development is near the earth's surface and wholly confined to a storm limit.

And why must there be a storm limit? Because air must have density to hold moisture. And again, the further up the lower the average temperature notwithstanding over the hottest regions, notably in Africa, zero temperatures have been detected in strata within a thousand feet of the surface.

And how do we fix the storm limit? The highest clouds are the cirrus clouds, and "from the low temperature of the space which they occupy it is probable the cirrus clouds consist of frozen particles, hence it is that halo and coronae and other optical appearances, produced by refraction and reflection from ice crystals, appear almost always in these clouds and their derivatives." These clouds have never been detected more than about six miles high. About that altitude is the storm limit, and from there the temperature gradually diminishes to the theoretic absence of heat—the absolute zero of space, minus 460 degrees Fahrenheit. The earth's warm coat of air has other uses than just to breathe! Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell made the record for altitude when they arose in their balloon from Wolverhampton, England, Sept. 5, 1862, to a distance of seven miles when they discovered the most quiescent environment in nature—profound solitude, silence, and repose. The tactics of aeronauts when in danger from lightning and stress of weather is to ascend above the clouds and let the elements hammer away beneath.

It's as plain as a pikestaff that the nearer the earth's core the greater the weight or density of either a solid, liquid, or gas; and conversely, the further from the earth's core the lighter all things, because gravity, the cause of weight and density, diminishes inversely as the square of the distance from the earth's core. Therefore, it is demonstrable that the atmosphere rarifies to the frontier of the globe's diameter of which it is a part, the boundary line of the finite with the infinite space of nothingness but the ether, and what is the ether? An assumption; a frictionless, gravity-defying, impalpable, imponderable essence or something pervading all matter and space—the entire cosmos—never isolated, analyzed, defined, or even proved an entity, but assumed by science to explain what would otherwise be inexplicable in nature and otherwise incomprehensible to the mind of man.

For useful purposes it should be better known that Governments and individuals have accomplished for the overlying ocean of air what Lieutenant Maury did fifty years ago for the underlying ocean of water. The latter has been charted and so has the former. The charts can be obtained. I have one in front of me now. The topic is a serious one. I have not the time nor inclination to discuss it further on elementary lines as above.

To any one interested in meteorology and the phenomenon of the heavens I would refer them to the American, French, and German Government records, Blue Hill Observatory, Hyde Park, Mass., and also Mount Weather Station, Virginia. A very entertaining and enlightening book of over 600 pages is "Through the Air," issued in 1873 by John Wise, giving his observations and thrilling experiences of forty years as an air sailor.

Once upon a time there came out of the Middle West a man who tried to get a patent on lifting, not himself by his boot straps, but freights—a house, for instance—bodily out of New York or vicinity with a large enough balloon, then stand pat three hours while the United States traveled 3,000 miles through space underneath, then descending and gently adjusting his load on a prepared foundation in San Francisco. That would take a Mark Twain or Irvin Cobb to do it justice! And to get back to his starting point he would again descend and remain stationary in suspension for about twenty-two hours and again descend on New York to the amazement of the metropolis.

SAMUEL E. MOTT, M. E.

Passaic, N. J., March 26, 1916.

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You will obtain keener pleasure and satisfaction from a Playerpiano in your home than you have ever obtained from music.

Think of playing yourself, with ease and accuracy, even if you have had no technical education.

We have them as low as $425, with terms to make buying easy.

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Slightly used pianos from $95 up that have been put in excellent condition and that will give a guaranteed service or may be exchanged any time within a year.

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Our stock of Victrolas is always complete. Innumerable styles and woods from $15 to $400.

It is by a careful selection of your Records that you will enjoy your Victrola to the full. Our Library is always complete and our expert service helpful. Have you all the Easter Records you should have?

MUSIC ROLLS

10c to 25c,
Regular 50c to $1.75

There are still enough of these Rolls left from last week's sale to make it worth your while to take advantage of the opportune prices.

They are Rolls from our discontinued Circulating Library and of course have been more or less used, but are all clean and in perfect condition.

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PLUTO AMERICA'S PHYSIC

PLUTO WATER contains ingredients wonderfully helpful in the treatment of constipation, indigestion, nervous disorders, rheumatism, kidney, liver and stomach troubles. For sale at your druggist, your club, at cafes, hotels and on trains. Look for the little red devil on the label—it is there for your protection. 56

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CONCENTRATED
SPRING WATER
PRICE 35 CENTS
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CHARGED WITH SODIUM AND MAGNESIUM SULPHATES
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Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

EASTER GLOVES

NEW Fabric Gloves are ready here in splendid variety. These Gloves have been scarce—and still are. They are imported, and of late supplies have not reached this country with any regularity. Fortunately we prepared our stocks almost a full year ahead of the usual time and are able to offer complete variety of Gloves in light, medium and heavy weights, one and two clasp, or the newer gauntlet styles with strap wrists.

One-clasp and two-clasp, 75c. and $1; gauntlets, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Complete stocks of French Kid Gloves at $1.50, $1.85 and $2 pair, including the famous Trefousse-made "Narcisse" Gloves to be had exclusively at Loeser's in Brooklyn. All the staple colors as well as plenty of the new shoe-top shapes; self and contrasting embroidery.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Additional Attractions

Easter Suits for Men and Young Men, $15.
$4.50 to $18 Handsome Lace Bed Sets, $2.25 to $8.95.
$1.50 Irish Linen Table Damask, $1.10 a yard.
$15 Gas and Electric Lamps, $7.50.
$2.98 Floral Cut Glass Relish Dishes, $1.98.
$3.98 Combination Cut Ice Cream Trays, $2.98.
$4.98 Salad Bowls, Floral Cut, $3.98.
Children's Coats, $3.50 to $5, instead of $5 to $7.50.—Infants' Store.
$14.98 Porcelain Dinner Sets, $11.98.
$60 Limoges China Dinner Sets, $35.
An Extraordinary Series of Sales in Men's Furnishings.
Excellent Wardrobe Trunks at $15.
Ribbon Loom End, 20c. to 40c. Values, 10c. yard.
16c. Pillowcases for 12½c.
85c. Full Size Sheets at 75c.
Kimonos of Serpentine Crepe at $1.95.
Brassieres, Bust Supporters and Bandeaux, values 49c. to $1.50, at 25c. and 49c.
Silk Petticoats, special, at $1.95 and $3.95.
Gold Filled Bracelet Watches, $5, instead of $8.50.
Many special values in Domestic Rugs and Carpets.
None Sent C. O. D.

$15 Gas & Electric Lamps, $7.50

SAVING half the regular price on Lamps of such fine design and workmanship is unusual, and, as the quantity is limited, early election is advised.

There are several styles and finishes. Solid cast bases with panel shade, in an overlay cast metal design.

All are fitted complete, ready to attach. The Electric Lamps have pull chain sockets, silk cord and the like. The Gas Lamps have burner, mantle, tubing, etc.

Many of these Lamps have sold in our own stocks at $15; special now at $7.50. Basement.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

EASTER HATS

WHETHER you wish to trim your own Hat or to buy it all ready to wear you will find in the Millinery Shop excellent variety of the mushroom and sailor Hats so much wanted; also many tricornes and small, round Hats. Black, shiny straws (much liked) are plentiful; also white straws and many of the delicate colors which suggest Spring. Priced 98c., $1.50, $1.98 and $2.98. Still finer kinds at $5 and $10.

Trimmed Hats in an equally satisfying assortment of shapes and colors at $1.95 to $7.50.

Trimmings, including flowers, wreaths, wings of various kinds and ostrich edging and fancies at moderate prices.

Second Floor.

2,500 Pieces French Valenciennes Laces
10c. to 49c. Dozen Yards Instead of 29c. to $1.50

THESE VALENCIENNES LACES are the prettiest and newest of the French styles, all in the round and diamond meshes.

They are foremost in demand for summer frocks and lingerie trimmings. Insertions and Edgings, some to match; others in odd widths. In an immense variety of pretty patterns.

The collection is an importer's broken sets, which is reason for our securing them below the regular market quotations.

On a Main Floor table Monday at 10c. to 49c. a piece of 12 yards.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

32-Inch Crystal Fiber Silks, 75c. Yard
And Other Extraordinary Easter Sales

TOMORROW THERE WILL BE thousands of yards of materials purchased for Easter frocks, and this, as well as other offerings, gives opportunity to choose some of the most fashionable cotton and silk-and-cotton weaves at exceptionally low prices.

Crystal Silks, which are a combination of fibre silk and cotton, have unusual brilliancy. Pongee and white grounds, with plain and novelty woven stripes in many beautiful color combinations.

25c. Printed Voiles at 15c
Flower and dot patterns in a wide variety; 39 inches wide.

29c. Printed Voiles at 19c
Floral patterns in attractive colorings on white grounds; 39 inches wide.

32-Inch Zephyr Ginghams at 15c
Six thousand yards in over a hundred patterns, including stripes, checks, plaids and plain colors.

Half-Silk Marquisette, 49c
Shadow weave half-silk Marquisette in plain colors or floral printed designs.

Second Floor.

Forty $126 Dining Room Suites, $68
A Record Offering : : Due to Error in Finish
Other Furniture 10 to 50 Per Cent Less

FORTY HANDSOME, well made oak Dining Room 4-piece Suites will go on sale tomorrow at the RECORD price of $68 each. These were ordered in a certain finish but through a factory error they were all finished in cathedral oak, which is very attractive but not what had been ordered. Rather than have them returned to the factory for refinishing the maker offered a concession which enables us to quote the present remarkable price.

Each Suite is composed of Buffet, China Closet with mirror back of top shelf, Side Table and Extension Dining Table. We have only forty of these Suites and they certainly will not last long at $68 each. Come early if you want one. Separate pieces sold as follows:

$46 Buffet, $26
$37 China Closet, $19
$15 Side Table, $8
$28 Extension Table, $15

$19 to $61 Brass Bedsteads, $14.50 to $48

Well made, splendidly finished. Some with round tubing and pillars; others with square. Both satin and bright finish in many cases and all Bedsteads in either single or double sizes.

$19 Brass Bedsteads at $14.50
$22 Brass Bedsteads at $17.50
$27 Brass Bedsteads at $21.50
$28 Brass Bedsteads at $22.50
$30 Brass Bedsteads at $24
$40 Brass Bedsteads at $32
$45 Brass Bedsteads at $36
$61 Brass Bedsteads at $48

$7.50 to $15 White Enamel Iron Bedsteads, $6 to $12

Third Floor.

Corsets at $1.98

FOUR splendid models suitable for most figures. One style for stout figures is made of coutil with spoon-shaped front steel; another of pink broche is in the high bust style; another a low bust model of white and pink coutil, and the other is a girdle top model of pink coutil with rubber insert at top. All are made with non-rustable boning.

Included at this price are some sample pairs and discontinued styles of Corsets. Also a small quantity of maternity Corsets.

Second Floor.

$1.50 Umbrellas, 98c
Men's and Women's Well Made

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD Umbrella at the price. They are as smart as Umbrellas costing more and are very serviceable.

8-rib frames, well made and neatly mounted. Each has case and tassels. Handles of natural or carved wood. Many trimmed with sterling silver.

None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Remarkable Sales Spring Hosiery

15c. Hose, 3 Pairs for 25c
25c. and 35c. Hose, 15c. Pair
50c. Hose, 3 Pairs for $1

FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

THREE SPECIAL OFFERINGS in thoroughly desirable Hosiery continued from last week's important sale. The sale is as large and as advantageous as any we hope to hold this Spring. The values are not equaled anywhere else, we think.

Women's 35c. to $5.50 Silk Hose at 25c. to $1.79

25c., reg. 35c. Black, white and tan silk boot Hose.

3 Pairs for $1, reg. 50c. Pair. Black, white and tan thread silk Stockings.

65c., reg. 85c. Black, white and colored thread silk with mercerized tops and soles.

$1.10, reg. $1.35 and $1.50. Black, white and colored regular and outsize thread silk Hose.

$1.79, reg. $2.50 to $5.50. Black ingrain thread silk with hand-embroidered insteps in self and contrasting colors.

Men's 35c. to $1.35 Silk Socks at 25c. to $1

25c., reg. 35c. Black and colored thread silk; spliced heels and toes.

Main Floor.

Street Dresses
For Misses and Women
$17.50—$25

In the Costume Room (Fifth Floor)

DRESSES which are thoroughly smart in every detail and which afford unusual value at the prices quoted. They are made of the new silks in the newest colors. They are trimmed with the good taste for which Loeser Frocks have wide reputation. They are up-to-the-minute in line and detail, but they do not force the fashion and they are not cheaply conspicuous in character.

300 Dresses at $17.50

Five new models. One of the prettiest a Russian blouse style of charmeuse. Others of taffeta with pointed tunic skirts. Some combine taffeta with Georgette crepe in very effective manner; others are of solid colored taffeta trimmed with checked silks. A number are ones and twos of a kind in Dresses which have been sold here all season at $25 each. Many different colors. Some handsome embroidered models such as are now much in demand.

400 Dresses at $25

Many of these Dresses are $35 to $39.50 values and have been offered here at that price recently. They are styles for afternoon and street wear in taffeta and combinations of taffeta and other silks with Georgette crepe. Great variety of colors. One style is of taffeta and crepe, full skirt, beaded and embroidered bodice; in black, navy, plum and pearl gray. Another is of plaited Georgette crepe in navy, plum, black or brown over white or flesh satin; finished with charmeuse piped edges.

200 "Minimum Cost" Sport Dresses, $4.50

Second Floor.

Dresses of linen crash and white linene striped in pink and white, blue and white and gray and white. Belted models with pockets and deep flounces. Excellent value at $4.50.

Second and Fifth Floors.

Blouses at $3.95 & $5

At $3.95 four good models. One of crepe de chine, square collar, four-in-hand scarf with picot edge, cuffs picot finished; white only. Another of crepe de chine in white or flesh; round frilled edge collar, hemstitching down front forming vest effect, frilled cuffs. Another of heavy white habutai silk with embroidered front and convertible collar. Still another of natural pongee striped with green, red or copen; convertible collar, pockets each side, self colored buttons on pocket and front.

At $5 three other models. One of Georgette crepe, convertible collar with satin undercollar; upper part of Blouse of Georgette with rows of pin tucks, lower part of soiree silk forming bodice, finished with hemstitching; in maize, flesh and white. Another of heavy habutai, convertible collar with frilled edge finished with picot and cuffs to match. In Nile, flesh, navy, gray, white and rose. Another of Georgette crepe, round hemstitched flat collar with fancy jabot finished with picot edge and hemstitching, cuffs to match; in flesh, maize, white and peach.

Second Floor.

Women's $5 Shoes, $3.85

BALANCE from our sale of last week, and considering the advance in the price of leather, the offer is astonishing at this low price.

The model is ideal for wear with tailored suits. Of fine grained black calfskin vamps and gray cloth whole quarters. Button style. Leather Louis heels. Welted soles.

Regular five-dollar styles for $3.85.

Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

Unframed Original Water Colors
$3.75 to $112.50
Instead of $5 to $150

An Event Unusual in Art and Economy

SOME of the finest works of the best water colorists join in this extraordinary happening at Loeser's tomorrow.

The sale embraces our entire stock of Unframed Water Colors, including both the works of American and foreign artists, and, as a special concession, we offer them at a

Full Fourth Off the Regular Prices.

The bright, cheerful colors of these Water Colors make them very attractive for summer homes and they will certainly make ideal wedding gifts.

As an exposition, lovers of art will enjoy viewing these Water Colors, and the fact that they are marked at such large concessions doubles the interest of the occasion.

Just a typical few are listed:

	Regularly	Now
A variety of Landscapes	$5	$3.75
Landscape, by G. Flavelle	$8	$6
Spring Landscape, by P. Chillman	$14	$10.50
Dutch Landscape, by G. Herdle	$15	$11.25
Marine, by Geo. Howell Gay	$20	$15
Sunset Landscape, by G. Flavelle	$18	$13.50
Sheep in Pasture, by R. L. Johnston	$20	$15
White Birches, Landscape, by Chaffee	$25	$18.75
Landscape, by J. C. Claghorn	$50	$37.50
Landscape, by G. B. Drake	$60	$45
Landscape and Cattle, by Carl Weber	$60	$45
Roman Water Carrier, by Ferranti	$90	$67.50
A Rainy Evening, by F. F. English	$75	$56.25
Marine, by Geo. Howell Gay	$150	$112.50

Frames for the Above a Fourth Off Regular

As an additional feature we offer our customers the privilege of selecting any Frame from our large stocks and the price will be a full fourth under the regular.

This will include the glass and the framing of the Water Color. Third Floor.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 12½c
Usual 25c. to 50c. Styles

SAMPLES, odd lots, and rumpled Handkerchiefs from our own lines and from importers who wanted to adjust their stocks.

Some are all linen; others are fine lawn. Embroidered all around and embroidered corner Handkerchiefs, odd initials, lace trimmed and plain styles.

Handkerchiefs, regularly twenty-five to fifty cents each, special at 12½c. each.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

Night Dresses Remarkable Sale
850 Garments in New Models, 59c. to $2.98

ONE of the most important sales of Night Dresses in several months. All are fresh, new and well made.

They were secured from one of the leading manufacturers of such wearables and are excellent values at the prices mentioned. Some we cannot hope to duplicate.

Night Dresses at 59c.; Values to $1

Nainsook, roomily cut and attractively trimmed with laces and embroidery.

Night Dresses, Special, 98c.

Nainsook, eight models, mostly low neck, variously trimmed with laces and embroidery. Some open front and semi-high neck.

Night Dresses, $1, $1.10, $1.25

At $1 and $1.10, of nainsook, assorted styles, round yokes with beading of ribbon and insertion of Val. lace; also square neck with French embroidery trimming.

At $1.25, Empire models, trimmed with V-shape medallions of lace and embroidery, ribbon beading. Also a sleeveless model of batiste, in pink, lavender or blue; picot lace edge and French ribbon beading around bottom of Empire yoke.

Night Dresses, $1.50 to $2.25

New models of white nainsook and flesh batiste, Empire and yoke models, lace trimmed. Others of pink batiste, with yoke of all-over Val. lace. At $2.25 is one sleeveless model with deep, pointed Empire yoke of alternate rows of Val. lace and cluster tucking.

Night Dresses, Special $2.98

A model copied from an $8 Night Dress. Of flesh batiste, Empire back and front, elaborately trimmed with filet shadow lace in pointed medallion style, buttonholing for wide ribbon. Second Floor.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1916.

AMERICAN GUNS THAT MISS THE MARK

East Orange, April 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I HAVE read a letter from Mr. E. S. R. Brandt, in which he takes exception to some of my statements about certain defects in the army's equipments, and beg to reply as follows:

My information about the defects in the machine guns, rifles, saddles, bridles, &c., was obtained from an American who until recently was an officer in the United States Regular Army, in the cavalry. He was for some time on duty in Texas on the frontier, and had ample opportunity for observation and knowing what he was talking about. He did patrol work along the boundary. He it was who told me, only a few weeks ago, about the percentage of defective rifles, and about the defects in the machine guns that came under his personal notice.

I wrote a letter to a Congressman containing the statements as set forth in my letter to THE TIMES, and in his reply he says: "I wish to say again that I do not know how you got all your information, which agrees very closely with a great deal that I have in my own possession." That would certainly seem to indicate that there was truth in my statements.

In speaking of the battle sight, Mr. Brandt tells us that the maximum distance which a rifleman would overshoot his mark at 100 yards, using the battle sight, would be twenty-seven inches. That is a matter of common knowledge to all possessed of an elementary knowledge of rifle shooting, and is simply in line with what I said in my letter, namely, that the soldier will overshoot the mark every time unless he aims away below the thing shot at. Mr. Brandt takes exception to "away below," as if by that I meant that the soldier would, aim several feet below what he was shooting at. A very small distance in shooting would be "away below," whereas in ordinary life it would be a very small matter. One inch is not much, but at the end of a man's nose it would mean "a tremendously long nose."

Certainly all properly instructed riflemen are instructed about the battle sight. Nevertheless, it is one thing to stand calmly at the rifle range, and at the command "battle sights" to allow for the proper depression of the rifle muzzle. It will be a very different matter, however, in the excitement of battle to remember exactly the amount to depress the muzzle, and as there is often a tendency to overshoot anyway, it is highly probable that in his natural excitement the soldier will overshoot his mark by considerably more than the theoretical maximum of twenty-seven inches.

Mr. Brandt says that my statement "that soldiers have to shoot with defective rifles and thereby become discouraged" is unjust to the army. He is "sure" of that. He does not offer any proof that I am wrong; he is simply "sure." I prefer to take the word of my officer friend, who saw the defects I have mentioned and noted the discouraged men.

Mr. Brandt says: "The 'ring' which is mentioned as forming under the front sight does not 'seriously impair' their [i. e. the rifles] shooting." If Mr. Brandt will take the trouble to turn to page 83 of the Small Arms Firing Manual, he will find the following statement, which I quote verbatim: "Any injury to the rifling at the muzzle will affect the shooting adversely. If the bore for a length of six inches is perfect, a minor injury near the chamber will have little effect on the accuracy of the rifle." The Manual is approved and published for the information and guidance of the regular army and the organized militia of the United States. So reads the introduction, signed by General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff.

Mr. Brandt makes one statement which all riflemen will laugh at as being utterly absurd, and which would seem to show that he does not know as much about rifle shooting as he would have us believe. He says: "With the latter [i. e., with a sight for only 200 yards] one would have to aim higher than his target, which procedure, of course, completely shuts the target from view behind the sight, and makes the rifleman shoot off into dimensionless space." That is the most remarkable statement about shooting that I have ever heard of. In shooting quickly and at unknown distances one does not point the muzzle above the object aimed at. On the contrary, one points the muzzle at the object, and depresses the breech of the rifle. Suppose a man is hunting a deer or a mountain goat, and the animal is a good distance away, say 200 or 300 yards. The hunter has not time to elevate his rear sight. What does he do? He simply brings his front sight to bear on the animal, depresses the breech of his rifle, and fires. On his accuracy in gauging distances, and on his being able to gauge the proper depression of the rifle breech, without the aid of the rear sight, will depend the ability to hit the mark offhand, be it a deer or a man.

As to the statements about the machine guns, I have the authority of an army officer, so it is rather useless to attribute its defects altogether to ignorance on the part of the users. If Mr. Brandt expects us to believe that the defects of the machine guns are due altogether to the ignorance and carelessness of the officers and men in charge of them, and because of their inability to make certain adjustments, I fear that he will not be able to convince many persons. We know that guns jammed during the Villa surprise. I believe that new guns are soon going to replace the defective types.

J. GRANT CRAMER.

SPEAR & CO.

22-24-26 West 34th St.

Home furnishings—high in quality—low in cost—warranted to give good service. On these sterling principles we've been furnishing homes for nearly 24 years. We've advertised our furniture, our methods, our service, and the response from the public has been generous. The reason is easily explained. We stand back of every statement in every announcement we make. Descriptions must agree with the goods and the prices must be the same as advertised. We have stated that our **Liberal Extended Payments** made an easy way to furnish your home, and that no better plan existed. Our patrons have proven this to be true. All these facts tend to show you the unquestioned reliability of the Spear Store. It is most conclusive evidence to you of the safety and the lasting satisfaction that will result from buying from us. Every article in our store marked with a plain figure price-tag, and again with emphasis we state **Every Article Guaranteed as Represented and Described in Our Advertisements.** *Let Spear show you at THE STORE WITH THE COTTAGE WINDOW.*

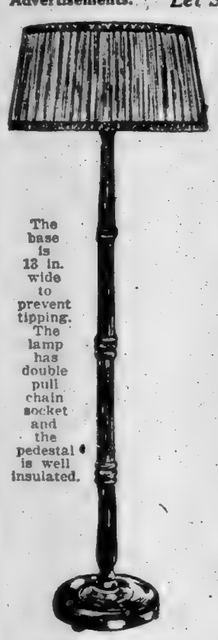

The base is 13 in. wide to prevent tipping. The lamp has double pull chain socket and the pedestal is well insulated.

Library Lamp

5 ft. 6 in. high, in Mahogany finish. Complete with silk shade $8.95

William and Mary Period Dining Room Suite

Ten-Piece Dining Room Suite, is built on the distinctive Period lines. The graceful patterning makes the suite attractive and strikes a note of originality. We show numerous other Period Dining Rooms at prices which will appeal.

The illustration depicts a Suite in Jacobean Oak, consisting of 48-in. Extension Dining Table with 54-in. top, Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table, Arm Chair and Five Side Chairs with Genuine Brown Spanish Leather Seat $195.00

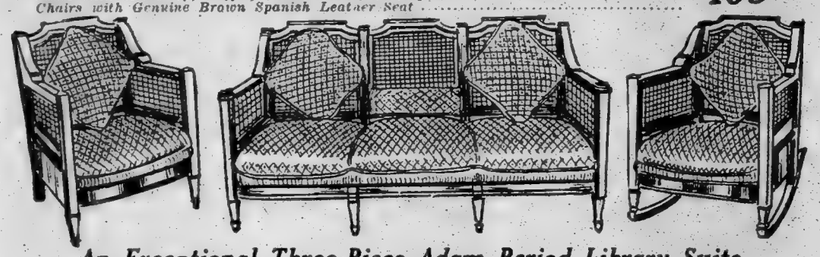

An Exceptional Three-Piece Adam Period Library Suite

Solid Mahogany, beautifully upholstered in fine quality Silk Velour of any color. Slumber Roll and four Silk Velour Covered Pillows to match. Very heavy frames, strongly constructed. We invite shrewd shoppers to try to duplicate this suite elsewhere at less than fifty per cent. higher price..... $131.50

Solid Mahogany Tea Wagon

Excellently made with removable glass tray, and rubber tires on wheels..... $9.75

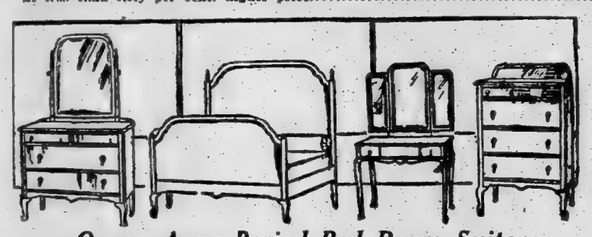

Queen Anne Period Bed Room Suite

Period Furniture of simple designing, as illustrated above; has sufficient ornament to satisfy the requirements of those who favor high grade, well designed suites at moderate prices. This is one of very many patterns we now have on display. The prices are uniformly moderate.

This represents a Queen Anne Period Bed Room Suite, consisting of Dresser, Chiffonier, Bed and Toilet Table in Mahogany or American Walnut finish. Chairs and Rockers to match. Sold separately $146.00

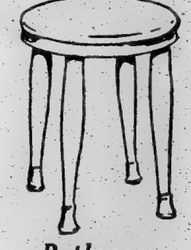

Bathroom Stools

Made of very good quality hardwood; white enamelled; with rubber tipped legs 95c

Spear's Rug Shop

Now one of the leading Rug Stores in the city.

For This Week We Offer:

9x12 Seamless Velvet Rugs, $27.50

9x12 Monarch Axminster Rugs, $26.50

8.3x10.6 Tapestry Rugs, $16.75

OUR LIBERAL EXTENDED PAYMENT PLAN enables you to make payments weekly or monthly as convenient.

Pay 50c to $1.00 Per Week and Have Delivered to Your Home a $75, $50, $35, $25 or $15

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

WITH $10 WORTH OF RECORDS.

Spear Columbia Service

OTHER MODELS UP TO $350 ON CONVENIENT CREDIT TERMS.

COME IN AND HEAR

The Latest Popular Successes

COLUMBIA DOUBLE DISC 65c RECORDS

Played in Our Sound Proof Booths

'Pullman Sleeper'

Reed Baby Carriage. Has full tubular steel frame; 16-in. wheels, heavy rubber tires, best grade imported reed, finished natural shellac, upholstered in Bedford cord to match. Exceptional value $19.45

Main Store
22-24-26 W. 34th St.
Between Broadway and Fifth Ave.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Downtown Store
Sixth Avenue
At Sixteenth St.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" "Meet me at the Fountain"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

We Have Mutual Friends

We can furnish a reference from our books on every block in town.

You and we have mutual friends. Ask THEM why.

Today's advertisement is a reason for your inclusion in the list.

Our advertisements are backed with a money-back guarantee. Is your time worth more than these savings?

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Unequalled for Value!

"La Vogue"

Trimmed Hats at $5

Loveliest Easter hats that possess all the style touches of higher priced millinery.

Choicest materials and trimmings, faultlessly reproducing original Paris styles; also clever new creations by our own milliners.

Hats that will instantly appeal to women of discrimination.

Other Trimmed Hats at $7.50 to $25

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

A Box of Fine Paper, Cards & Envelopes, With 2 or 3 Letter Monogram, all for..... 69c

Paper and cards stamped in gold, silver or plain color. Choice of six styles of monograms. (Two illustrated.)

THE DIE BECOMES YOUR OWN PROPERTY.

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

A $17.50 Brass Bed Outfit for $9.95

Outfit consists of:

2-inch POST BEDSTEAD; bright or satin finish; neat design; all regular sizes.

10-year GUARANTEED ROMELINK SPRING with high riser.

WELL MADE MATTRESS with soft top, covered in good quality of ticking.

NO MAIL, TELEPHONE OR C. O. D. ORDERS FILLED.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

DAINTY UNDERMUSLINS

DON'T MISS THIS UNUSUAL SALE of beautiful undermuslins of fine, richly trimmed fabrics; in flesh or white.

Prices are unusually low.

Nightgowns of sheer nainsook; slip-over effects, prettily embroidered or lace-trimmed.

Specially priced at $1.00, $1.50 and $1.95

Petticoats.—Excellent quality cambric or longcloth; made with deep flaring flounce, attractively trimmed with laces and embroidery.

Moderately priced at $1.00, $1.50, $1.95 to $4.50

Envelope Chemises, made of sheer nainsook, artistically trimmed with lace insertion and edging.

Special at 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.95

Lovely Camisoles of China silk—others of crepe de chine or satin, beautifully trimmed with lace edging.

Unusual values at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $1.95

Crepe de Chine and Satin Chemises, trimmed with pretty laces edgings and ribbons.

Remarkably low priced at $2.50, $2.95 $3.50 and $3.95

Nightgowns of fine China silk—others of crepe de Chine and washable satins—artistically trimmed with fine laces.

Specially priced at $3.95, $4.50, $5.50 and $6.95

$2.50 to $2.95 Tub Silk Petticoats, Monday at..... $1.95

GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT

Sale of 58c to 95c Triple Coated White Enamel Cooking

Utensils

Monday at..... 44c

Every piece is GUARANTEED PERFECT, DESPITE THE LOW PRICE NAMED. Any that should not prove satisfactory within a reasonable length of time will be exchanged

The capacities named are accurate. All items that come with covers are of the same grade of enamel, with the exception of the Preserving Kettle and Lipped Saucepan.

95c 5-quart Tea Kettles—at	44c
85c 4-Quart Tea Kettles—at	44c
60c and 67c 4 and 6-Quart Berlin Sauce Pans—at	44c
58c, 67c and 79c 4-, 6- and 8-Quart Berlin Sauce Pots—at	44c
69c 10-Quart Dish Pans at	44c
75c Rice Boilers—1½ quarts; at	44c
58c 8-Quart Pails—at	44c
58c 10-Quart Preserving Kettles—at	44c
68c Set of Lipped Sauce Pans—1½, 2- and 3-quart capacities; at	44c

No Mail, Phone or C. O. D. Orders Filled on These Items.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

ROYAL WILTON RUGS

Room and Small Sizes—Fine Qualities—Exquisite Colorings

Sizes.	Regularly.	Sale Price.	Sizes.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
9 x 12 ft.	$39.50	$33.50	8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6	$35.50	$29.50
9 x 12 ft.	$37.50	$31.50	6 x 9 ft.	$26.50	$22.50
9 x 12 ft.	$37.50	$31.50	6 x 9 ft.	$24.50	$19.75
8 ft. 3 x 10 ft. 6	$37.50	$31.50	36 x 63 in.	$6.75	$5.75

GREENHUT'S—SEVENTH FLOOR

These Eastertime Specials in

OUR CONSERVATORY

Dormant Rosebushes—extra fine stock; all leading varieties; each 18c; dozen	$1.75
Hybrid Tea Roses—pot grown; each	45c
Rambler Roses—4 colors; each	25c
Magnolia Trees—large pink flowering; each	$1.75
Apple, Pear and Plum Trees—each	59c
Grapevines, Gooseberries, Hydrangeas and Pot Grown Ampelopsis Vines—each at	25c
Quince Trees—each	49c
Forsythias, Rose of Sharon, Deutzias, Wistaria, Smoke Trees, Bignonias—each	39c
Large Flowering Clematis—all colors; each	49c
California Privet for Hedges—extra fine; per 100	$3 and $4
Phlox, Funkia, Larkspur, German Iris, Sweet William, Red Hot Poker Plants and Rhubarb Roots—each 15c; dozen	$1.75
Amaryllis and Caladiums—each	10c
Gladiolas and Tuberoses—dozen	25c
Cannas and Summer Flowering Hyacinths—each 7c; dozen	75c
Fresh Flower Seeds—dozen packages	20c
Fresh Vegetable Seeds—dozen packages	30c
Lawn Grass Seeds—quart, 15c; peck, $1; bushel	$3.75
Fertilizers—5 lbs., 35c; 12½ lbs., 75c; 25 lbs.	$1.20

Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Seeds, Etc., Sent Free on Request.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

This Silk Dress

And scores of others, made to retail at $9.75 to $15; Monday at

$7.95

Each and every model—for Misses and Women—is NEW and CORRECT, developed of the most desirable materials:—

Crepe Meteor, Crepe de Chine, Silk Faille and Taffet Silk, in Colors and Black; also Checked and Novelty Striped Taffeta.

To be able to buy a silk dress of such excellent quality at this remarkably low price is indeed rare—above all, this season, as silk materials are advancing in price daily.

This sale was made possible because a manufacturer for certain business reasons decided to dispose of all of his silk dresses. These he offered to us at a price that enables us to announce this sale of STUNNING SILK DRESSES IN THE CLEVEREST NEW STYLES at the beginning of the Spring season, just when you are thinking of your Easter Costumes.

Here's your one big chance to buy just the dress you want and at a substantial saving; so don't miss the opportunity, but come here tomorrow. You will recognize at a glance that in many instances the SALE PRICE—$7.95—DOES NOT COVER THE COST OF THE MATERIAL ALONE.

We illustrate one of the many models for style example only.

If interested, a personal visit will be necessary to fully appreciate their style beauty, quality of fabrics and workmanship.

Because of limited quantities in various modes and materials, no Mail, 'Phone, C. O. D. or Approval Orders will be filled

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Women's $3 & $3.50

Low Shoes at $1.75

Every pair perfect—the product of a well-known maker. CHOICE OF PUMPS, OXFORDS AND COLONIALS, in Patent Leather or Gun Metal Calf; plain or fancy quarters; Goodyear-welted or hand-turned soles; Cuban or Cuban Louis heels. All sizes 2½ to 7; B to E widths.

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

Greenhut's Big and Helpful Grocery

Orders amounting to $5 and upwards are delivered to your nearest railway station free of freight charges. FREE WAGON DELIVERY SERVICE to all homes in 900 towns within a radius of 30 miles. Mail and Telephone Orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000. ASK FOR A FREE COPY OF OUR NEW GROCERY CATALOGUE.

Advertised Cereals

F. S. PARCHED FARINOSE—usually $1.57; special, doz., $1.14; reg. 14c package..... 10c

YELLOW CORNMEAL—Golden Glow brand; regularly $1.15; special, doz., 70c; reg. 10c package..... 6c

Oatmeal

F. S. ROLLED AVENA—rolled oatmeal; usually $1.15; special, doz., 83c; reg. 10c package..... 7c

Sweet Peas

SWEET WRINKLED PEAS—Fountain quality; usually $1.70; special, doz., $1.45; 2 reg. 15c cans.. 25c

SCOURING POWDER—Pride of the Kitchen brand; doz.; 39c; 3 reg. 5c boxes..... 10c

FIFTY-CENT TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $2.10; lb... 43c

California Tomatoes

HUNT'S INDEX BRAND—cans filled with delicious red ripe tomatoes; case 2 doz., $2.35; doz., $1.18; large can..... 10c

ORDER THESE SPECIALS:—

PREPARED MUSTARD—Cudahy's best grade; 6 glasses, 29c; reg. 10c glass..... 5c

CORNED BEEF HASH—Rex Brand, doz., $1.75; reg. 25c can..... 15c

CHILI CON CARNE—Rex Brand; doz., 58c; reg. 10c can..... 5c

GENUINE POTTED HAM—Rex Brand; doz., 94c; reg. 15c ¼ size can..... 8c

GOLD COIN MINCE MEAT—Doz., 83c; reg. 10c package.. 7c

Pure Olive Oil

FRENCH OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality; reg. $1.65 half-gallon can 1.45

BEST WHITE POTATOES—120-lb. bag, $3.45; bush. 60-lb. bag, $1.75; peck, 15 lbs..... 45c

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—1-lb. can.. 42c

PURO BRAND SOUPS—doz., 57c; reg. 10c box.... 5c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs
BEST NEW PARINA	55c	28c
FRESH CORNMEAL	35c	18c
FANCY HEAD RICE	85c	43c
ROLLED OATMEAL	42c	22c
PINHEAD OATMEAL	55c	28c
CALIFORNIA PEA BEANS	95c	48c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS	88c	45c

Fresh Fruits

SPITZENBERG APPLES—fancy red table fruit; box of 100 $3.25; box.. 40c

GRAPEFRUIT—large, thin skin, juicy fruit; box of 46, $3.45; ½-box, $1.75; doz..... 98c

SWEET ORANGES—large, thin skin, juicy fruit; box of 126, $4.25; ½-box, $2.15; doz..... 38c

PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—7-lb. bag... 39c

EASY-JELL—dessert jelly; doz., 58c; reg. 10c package. 5c

WASH BLUE—in balls; reg. 15c ½-lb. box..... 10c

HARVEST BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.45; lb..... 25c

Patent Flour

FOUNTAIN PREMIUM FLOUR—Bbl., $7.75; ½-bbl., $4.10; ¼-bbl. bag 98c

Sugar

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
XXXX POWDERED SUGAR	95c	48c
SUGAR	98c	49c
CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR (pieces)		53c
POWDERED SUGAR	93c	47c
CUT LOAF SUGAR	$1.03	52c

SARDINES—Circus brand; imported in tomato sauce; doz., $1.40; reg. 15c can 12c

PURE BREAKFAST COCOA—3½ lbs., $1; lb..... 29c

Vegetables

RED or YELLOW ONIONS—5-quart basket..... 32c

CARROTS, parsnips, beets or white turnips; 5-quart basket..... 29c

Hams

SWIFT'S, CUDAHY'S OR MORRIS' MILD SUGAR-CURED HAMS—special, lb..... 19½c

SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAMS—lb..... 22c

SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb.... 17c

BONED HAMS—no surplus fat or waste; lb..... 27c

Bacon & Tongues

MILD SUGAR-CURED BACON—lb..... 21c

WESTPHALIA-STYLE BACON—lb.. 25c

SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb..... 23c

EVAPORATED MILK—Pot brand; doz., 94c; reg. 10c tall can..... 8c

NEW PEELED PEACHES—usually 25c a lb.; special, 2 lbs..... 39c

EVERGREEN CORN—Sunshine brand; tender, sweet corn; doz., $1; 3 cans..... 25c

Sugar

Best refined granulated; 25-lb. cotton bag, $1.80; 10-lb. cotton bag..... 74c

Sold at these special prices only with Grocery Orders.

DESSERT PEACHES—Fountain California extra yellow clings usually $3.50; special, doz. $2.90; reg. 30c large can..... 25c

FRENCH BONELESS ANCHOVIES—3 bottles, $1; reg. 50c ring bottle.... 35c

Sirloin Steaks

Cut from fancy native cattle; lb..... 23c

Double 2¼ Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2¼ Stamps Thereafter

WHAT IS NATIONAL CAPACITY IN USE OF MOTOR CARS?

HOW MANY CARS CAN THIS COUNTRY ABSORB?

Reeves Predicts 5,000,000 Motor Vehicles in Service in the United States—1,000,000 New Ones a Year.

What is the capacity of this country in the use of motor vehicles?

This is a question around which more and more interest is centring and to which more and more attention is to be given in the immediate future. It affects not only the production plans of the automobile manufacturers but its answer is related also to the material progress and the social well-being of the people of the United States. Coupled with this question is another of even greater importance as it bears directly on the problem of a just balance between production and consumption. What is the capacity of this country per annum for new motor vehicles?

So far, in its greatest aspect, the wonderful progress of the automobile industry has been in the introduction of a new vehicle of transportation of great value. Since the beginning the rate of gain has averaged 40 per cent. a year. This year and in more recent years the rate of advance, instead of lessening, as some had predicted, has increased decidedly. Thus far in 1916 the gain in production over the corresponding months of 1915 is close to 80 per cent. After the introduction period is at an end, or practically so, how many new cars will the United States take a year?

Statistics of income by families, and of commercial and industrial needs and possibilities, are now being gathered on this important subject, and the question is being given much thought by the leaders of the industry.

In the opinion of Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, a million or more cars a year can be made for some years to come to supply the demands of the people of this country and of our foreign trade in motor cars—with the ultimate use in the United States of 5,000,000 motor vehicles.

In an address by Mr. Reeves last week at the opening of the twelfth year of the Automobile School of the West Side Y. M. C. A. he said:

"Where a few years ago we talked of half a million cars as the annual production limit, we find that in 1915 892,000 cars were sold, and the sales this year will be far in excess of a million.

"This demand comes because of the service supplied by the motor car, not alone for this country, but for the entire world. Our exports last year exceeded $111,000,000, and America must in future supply the motor-car demand of all countries.

"The most striking figures are those of 892,000 cars sold in 1915, the average price for passenger cars being $672, whereas in 1907, when 85,000 cars were made, the average price was $2,113, and yet today's cars are better in every way.

"For the future of the business it is to be noted that 1,000,000 carriages a year were sold annually from 1908 to 1912; that according to Government figures there were 10,000,000 horse-drawn vehicles in use in this country in 1910, and that there are now 5,000,000 farms in the country, one-half of them free from mortgages. These are the figures which warrant the belief that a million or more cars a year can be made for some years to come to supply the demands of our people and those of other nations, with a use for 5,000,000 motor vehicles in this country."

GRIM FIGHTING QUARTERS—INTERIOR NEW NEW YORK ARMORED TRUCK.

In the upper picture the interior, looking forward, of one of the new armored motor trucks of the National Guard of New York is presented. In the lower picture an external view of the truck is shown. This truck is a Mack, two-ton capacity, made by the International Motor Company. When complete the battery will consist of forty cars, presented to the State by a group of men prominent in finance and industry. Ten of the cars have already been mustered into service.

GASOLINE TICKETS BY ENGLISH JUDGES

Proposed to Prohibit Use of Automobiles in Britain Except for Purposes of Business.

In order to economize the use of gasoline the British authorities are considering taking possession of all stocks and selling to the public only where the demand is found to represent a business need. This would cut out all pleasure driving. Under the plan, after the requirements of the army and navy have been satisfied, commercial vehicle users, physicians and other professional men would have the preferential call.

Tickets for gasoline, if the plan is carried out, will be issued by magistrates and Judges. Owners of automobiles would have to satisfy these authorities that the demand comes within the limits of the regulation. Each case would have to be judged on its merits, both as to whether any gasoline be allowed and how much. Seeing how cumbersome such a method would be, and claiming that pleasure driving has already been cut down to a minimum by conditions, English motorists generally are opposing the scheme.

$25,000,000 REMAIN AVAILABLE FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION, SAYS DUFFEY

The following from the report of State Commissioner of Highways Duffey to the Legislature is of interest to motorists:

All of the first $50,000,000 bond issue has been appropriated by the Legislature and the unexpended balance is obligated by existing contracts or expedited routes.

Of the second $50,000,000 bond issue authorized by the referendum of 1912 there has been appropriated by the Legislature $25,000,000 and all of these moneys have been substantially expended or obligated by existing contracts.

There remains available for the construction of State and county highways the balance of the second $50,000,000 bond issue, namely $25,000,000.

Contracts were awarded during the year 1915 for 1,073 miles of State and county highways, the total appropriations for which were as follows:

State appropriation	$11,994,406.73
County appropriation	3,043,277.27
City and village appropriations	702,690.00
Total	$15,740,374.00

Miles.

On Jan. 1, 1915, the total mileage covered by contracts in force for State and county highways was 1,148, of which there remained actual mileage to do, including reawarded contracts		749
Contracts awarded during 1915		1,073
Total mileage to do in 1915		1,822
During the year 1915 there were completed and officially accepted, miles	759	
There were completed, but not in time for official acceptance, miles	324	1,083

GRAY BANDIT CARS.

Does Slate Coat of Paint Have Depraving Effect on Owner?

What is there in the possession of a gray automobile that impels the owner to deeds of daring and crime? asks The Monthly Bulletin of the Automobile Club of America. In nine cases out of ten the newspaper accounts of automobile bandits have them rushing about in huge gray racing cars. In a recent issue of a Los Angeles daily newspaper were accounts of an attempted kidnapping of a young and beautiful woman and an attempt to hold up a street car by two automobilists. In each case the "high-powered gray racing car" figured in the alleged attempts.

Here is a subject for the attention of psychologists. Perhaps a gray coat of paint on an automobile has a depraving effect upon the owner.

NOTES AND ITEMS OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

The application made by the Fiat Company in the United States District Court of New Jersey for an injunction to restrain the S. G. V. Company from using its 1916 radiator on the ground that it infringed the radiator of the Fiat car has been withdrawn. The defendant introduced affidavits which bore testimony that the Mayo Radiator Company has manufactured radiators of this design as far back as 1906.

With recent additions the Dodge Brothers factories in Detroit contain sixty acres of floor space. A representative of the company announces it now occupies fourth position as a producer of automobiles.

Hugh Chalmers, at a luncheon given by the Oakland (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, announced that the Chalmers Automobile Company had definitely decided upon Oakland as the location of an assembling plant and factory for light manufacturing. From 300 to 400 men will be employed in the plant, and the capacity will be twenty-five to thirty cars a day.

The Chevrolet Motor Company will build a $600,000 assembling plant in Fort Worth. This company has also taken steps to establish new assembling plants at Oakland, Cal.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Kan., and Atlanta, Ga.

The General offices of the Carl H. Page Motors Company are now installed in the Mitchell Service Building at 419 West Fifty-fifth Street. The executive, accounting, and purchasing departments were moved to-day from the former location at 1,806 Broadway to their future five-story home just west of Ninth Avenue. The street floor showroom at 1,806 Broadway will be retained until the end of April.

Clarence H. Booth, President of the Scripps-Booth Motor Company, has taken over the general managership, and will devote himself hereafter directly to the affairs of the company. Mr. Booth has appointed as assistant manager C. G. Selden, formerly Superintendent of one of the Studebaker plants.

The Knickerbocker Motor Company of New York will act as the agent of the Stegeman Motor Company of Milwaukee.

Announcement is made by the Briscoe Motor Corporation, Jackson, Mich., that it has made a contract with Mensell Hackett, formerly manager of the Disco Starter Company, Detroit, for the sale of its interest in the Argo Motor Company of Jackson, Mich. Mr. Hackett will take immediate charge of the Argo Motor Company.

Peter S. Steenstrup, South American sales representative for the Hupp Motor Car Corporation, has just returned to the factory from a six months' trip. Mr. Steenstrup visited Chile, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, and the West Indies. Mr. Steenstrup reported United States business in South America much improved since his trip a year ago.

Interchange with New York.

The New York State Automobile Association announces that the Provincial Government of Ontario has finally introduced legislation which paves the way for a twenty-one-day limit interchange of motor car licenses with New York State. This arrangement is expected to take effect about April 15.

One Thousand Parts in Auto.

There are more than 1,000 parts used in the construction of the simplest type of an automobile. Bolts, nuts, and screws account for several hundred, and it is good material and workmanship in these that constitute an important factor in the endurance of the car.

LOZIER

"Choice of Men Who Know"

Save $100

by placing your order before April 15th for your

Incomparable Four
$1,695 After April 15th

The rapid rise in the price of the high grade materials used in the Lozier Four compels us to raise the price from $1,595, established on January 1st, to $1,695. This is a really small item to the man who wants Lozier quality and power—and a car that was designed to sell for no less than $2,100. Such wonderful value has never been offered before and may be withdrawn at any time.

We are in a position to give immediate delivery at the old price of $1,595 up to April 15th. We can also assure delivery at a later date on a limited quantity at the old price to those who make a small deposit before April 15th.

Aristocratic Six
$2,775

For the time being there will be no raise in the price of this great Lozier Six, which formerly sold for $3,250. A few cars for immediate delivery.

Both models on display in our showroom. Open evenings. Demonstration by appointment.

LOZIER MOTOR CO.
1850 Broadway New York
'Phone: Columbus 5480

COLE 8

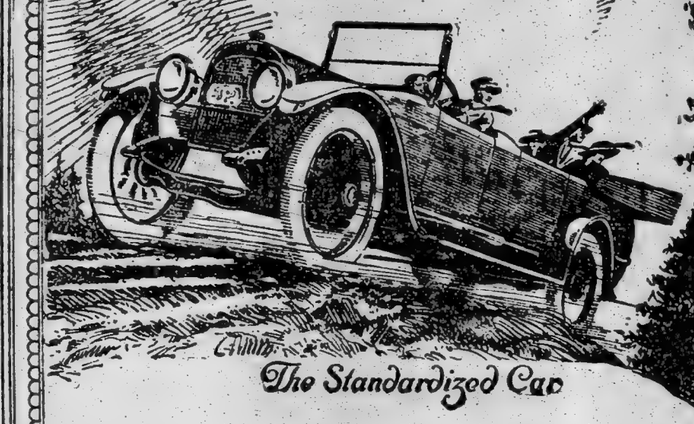

The Standardized Car

TEST IT ON ANY HILL YOU KNOW

In giving a demonstration of the Model 860 Cole 8 we let you pick the course.

We want you to test the car as thoroughly as you know how—for the harder the test the surer the sale.

The Model 860 Cole 8 is the example of refinements which have been made possible only by a great organization and a permanent policy of standardization.

In this V-type multiple cylinder car exists the rare combination of counterbalanced crankshaft with aluminum pistons and light reciprocating parts—the most advanced type of multiple cylinder construction.

If you have ever ridden over Fort George Hill in any other motor car you should experience the new sensation that a ride over it in a Cole 8 will give you.

$1595 f. o. b. Factory

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600
OPEN EVENINGS
BROOKLYN: Bishop, McCormick & Bishop
NEWARK: Wallace Motor Car Co.

Cole Motor Car Company, Indianapolis, U S A
Builders of the Standardized Car

DODGE BROTHERS
ROADSTER

You must have noticed that the first thing said about the car, in ordinary conversation, is almost always a direct reference to its quality.

The fact is that the average owner is not merely satisfied, but almost extravagantly enthusiastic.

It will pay you to examine this car

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.
The tire mileage is unusually high.
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)

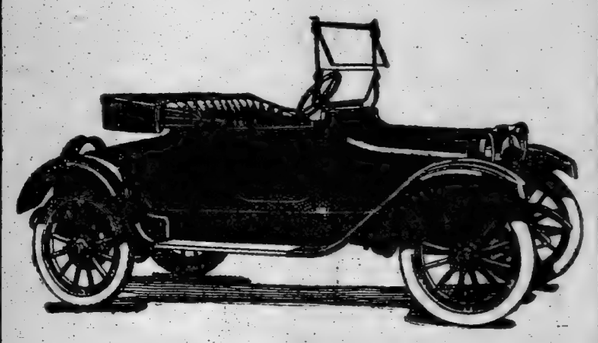

Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600
Open Evenings

Ford Owners Examine a Set

of LYNITE ALUMINUM PISTONS

Your garage man, repair man or supply dealer will show them to you. If he hasn't them, write us for the names of those who have.

Get the evidence yourself about this wonderful light piston equipment for Fords. Pick up one. Compare its weight with a cast iron piston. Four LYNITE Pistons together weigh only a little more than one of those pistons in the Ford motor.

Then you'll understand why LYNITE Pistons have been called the greatest Engineering improvement of 1916. How they must cut down vibration and by doing so, reduce riding discomfort, noise and rattle so materially. And what repairs are saved.

LYNITE Pistons represent a motor refinement that gives quicker, smoother, snappier action. There's no other improvement you can make that will result in such convenience, comfort and economy. There are 12

LEAK-PROOF PISTON RINGS

on every set of LYNITE Pistons. The rings that give better compression—increase power—get greater fuel and oil mileage—reduce carbon.

Manufactured by
McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Company
Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK OFFICE,
1919-29 Broadway. 70

Write For Free Booklet

"Pistons and Power" and learn all about these wonderful light weight pistons that have revolutionized motor designing. Gladly sent on request.

147 Days of Rain or Snow in New York in 1915

WHY call in the chain gang every time it clouds up when you can use

BATAVIA SECURITY TIRES

and while getting more speed and longer wear in fair weather, be ready for stormy weather at a moment's notice?

The Weather Bureau's figures show how important it is to be ready for bad weather, but your own bank account's figures show how much more important it is to be ready for good weather—ready with Batavias.

Is your car tired—or are you? Try BATAVIAS

Batavia Rubber Co.
1906 Broadway, N. Y.
587 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn
Ask to see Batavia Grey Tubes

PATHFINDER TALKS—No 28

Increase in Price—Prices on the Pathfinder Twin Six, on and after April 15, will be raised to:

Twin Six Touring, $2750.
Twin Six Special Roadster, $2900.
F. O. B. Indianapolis.

All orders registered with us before April 15 will be honored at the old prices, viz.:

Twin Six Touring, $2475.
Twin Six Roadster, $2750.

DELIVERIES NOW.
'Phone Columbus—6682 for demonstration.

Senior Bros
EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS
1875 BROADWAY
AT 62ND ST., N. Y.

Patents Pending.

EXAMINE

This cross section showing Smith reinforced NON-SKID Canvas Tread Tire—guaranteed for 6,000 miles, but averages 10,000. Fig. 1 and 2 shows the reinforcement of the tread, also inserts which are pressed in the tread, in such a way that they do not project above the surface and the tread is left smooth, and yet it has traction enough to grip the road.

The two strips of canvas, Fig. 1 and 2, are also radiators, preventing the tread from HEATING, splitting, peeling off, or coming apart; also prevents stone bruises, punctures, and blow-outs, which is a big item in a Pneumatic Tire, and which features are not found in any other tire ever made.

It draws 25% lighter than tires having KNOBS and saves that much in GASOLINE and wear and tear on your engine.

Write for free booklet, telling many other advantages and Agent's proposition

SMITH CANVAS TREAD TIRE CO.
69 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
NEW YORK AGENTS, SMITH-HAINES, INC., 1781 BROADWAY.

Record to Keep.

The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. Graphic pictures of the war, pages of description by first-class writers and selections of European wit and humor. 10 cents; $3 a year. Ten issues, bound in handsome cover, for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

PLANNING CALL ON MOTORISTS TO TRANSPORT 5,000 TROOPS

FIRST STEP IN MOTOR OWNER PREPAREDNESS

Tentative Plans to Ask for 1,200 Private Pleasure Cars to Transport 5,000 Troops to Sheepshead Bay Tournament.

Imagine a sudden call for 5,000 troops of the National Guard of New York City; if the emergency demanded the use of private automobiles, how readily could the required number of cars be assembled, and how quickly could the 5,000 troops be transported by them to the point where they were needed?

Tentative plans are now being made by officers of the New York Division of the National Guard to test out this question in a practical way. The idea has the support of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commander of the New York Division, and it is altogether probable that a formal announcement of the project, with a call for volunteers from New York City car owners, will be made in a short time.

A military tournament is to be held at Sheepshead Bay Speedway beginning May 20, and lasting one week. It is in this connection that the transportation of the troops from this city to the camp there by private pleasure cars is planned. During the tournament there will be a permanent camp at Sheepshead Bay composed of 600 infantry and from 200 to 300 of the auxiliary arms of the service. Besides the National Guard it is expected that the Naval Militia and the United States Army will be represented. On Sunday, the second day of the tournament, according to the present arrangements, there will be general field exercises, something like those in Van Cortlandt Park last year, and on that day it is proposed to call upon private car owners to transport the 5,000 troops from this city to the camp.

Twelve hundred automobiles will be required to carry out the experiment, it is estimated. Just how the appeal will be made to the car owners has not been determined, as the plans have not yet been advanced to that stage. It has been proposed that a circular stating the object of the call, with a blank attached for a description of the car, be sent to private car owners of New York City. Those who respond, in the number needed, would be ordered to report to respective armories for the guardsmen on the morning of May 21. At the end of the exercises of the day at Sheepshead Bay the troops would be brought back to New York City in the automobiles.

Records would be kept of the movement, with the hope that it would ultimately lead to a permanent organization of motor car owners ready to aid in the transportation of troops when some emergency arose that could not well be met in any other way.

WILL HOLD 24-HOUR RACE.

Total Value of Cash Prizes Offered Amounts to $10,000.

Arrangements have been completed for a twenty-four-hour automobile race to be held on the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Friday and Saturday, June 16 and 17, under the direction of the Trade Racing Association, Inc. A sanction has been granted by the American Automobile Association and entry blanks are now ready for distribution.

The contest will be open to stock cars only, and the cash prizes offered total $10,000. Besides the cash prizes the Universal Film Trophy will be offered. The trophy will be competed for in accordance with the terms of a deed of gift not yet disclosed. The cash prizes are to be divided as follows: First, $4,000; second, $2,500; third, $1,250; fourth, $1,000; fifth, $750; sixth, $500. T. F. Moore has been engaged to manage the meet. Headquarters of the new organization have been established at 1,733 Broadway, New York. Dealers of Brooklyn and New Jersey are showing an unusual interest in the race and will co-operate with the New York tradesmen who are behind the race in making it a success.

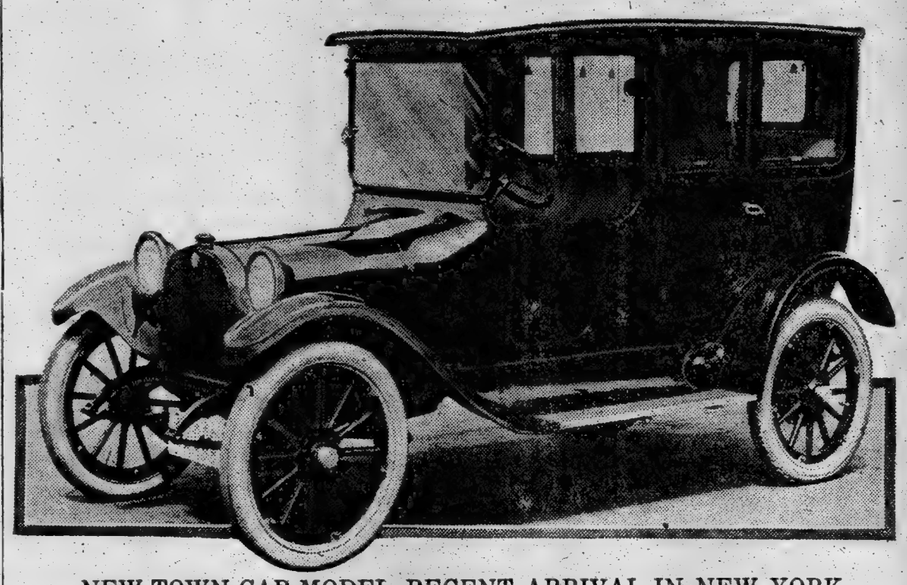

NEW TOWN CAR MODEL, RECENT ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

Here is a new model in the town car class, made by Dodge Brothers. The first ones were turned out of the factory in Detroit only a short time ago. The price of the car, delivered in New York, is $1,750.

AUTO OUTING FOR NEW YORK ORPHANS

Association Plans to Entertain 5,000 Children, and Volunteers Called For.

An automobile outing will be given to the orphans of New York City this year—this was definitely decided at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Orphans' Automobile Day Outing Association held a few days ago. The date selected is June 8, at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I.

At the meeting Horace De Lisser, who last year provided the food for the children, was elected President of the association, and William C. Poertner was elected First Vice-President. Paul B. Pugh was elected Second Vice President, George H. Robertson Treasurer, and John J. Korbel Secretary.

Last year the association entertained 5,000 children, and it expects that the number will be equally large this season. It is hoped that not only those who donated the use of their cars last year will again lend machines, but that there will also be new volunteers. The inmates of various children orphanages look forward to this outing eagerly, and the fulfillment of their wishes depends entirely on the number of cars and money given for this purpose.

Headquarters of the association have been established at the Motor Club, 222 West Fifty-ninth Street, and Secretary Korbel will be there to accept donations and car entries.

Another Advance in Price.

The Pathfinder Motor Company has joined the growing list of manufacturers who have made advance in price of cars. The twin-six Pathfinder touring car has been increased $275 in price, the roadster $150.

ROAD HOG FINED $10.

Farmer Who Refused to Pull Out Made to Pay Under New Law.

A new law on the statute books of Wisconsin is directed at the road hog, well known in all States, who refuses to share the road with a motorist. Herman Schlosser, a farmer living near Grand Rapids, Wis., recently kept a motorist trailing behind for two miles. The farmer would not turn out from the middle of the road, not being aware that he was violating a law when he refused to do so. He became fully aware of the new statute, however, when he was arrested and fined $10 for obstructing the highway.

43 STATES NOW HAVE ROAD DEPARTMENTS

Remaining Five Expected to Qualify if Bankhead Highway Bill Is Passed.

Forty-three of the forty-eight States would qualify for Federal aid in roads under the Bankhead bill, recently reported favorably to the Senate by its Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Indiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas are the five States which yet have to equip themselves with a centralized direction of roads improvement. Indiana has an active campaign in progress to do so. South Carolina is giving the question of a State highway department serious consideration. Georgia is in an equally hopeful condition, while Mississippi, in its House of Representatives, recently voted against the creation of a State commission. The Legislators opposed the legislation because it called for an engineer with a salary of $2,500 a year. Maine pays $5,000 and possesses an unusually competent official.

Texas, under the Bankhead measure, would obtain more Federal cooperation than any other State in the Union, its area taking it into first place, though it falls behind many other States in population and road mileage. It is a certainty that Texas will provide a highway department within three years, for Section 3 of the Senate measure contains this proviso: "Except that amounts apportioned for any fiscal year to any State which has not a State highway department shall be available for expenditure in that State until the close of the third fiscal year succeeding the close of the fiscal year for which such apportionment was made."

EXPECT LIGHT ON HEAVY STORAGE OF CRUDE AS GASOLINE WENT UP.

In a comparatively few days the preliminary report of the Federal Trade Commission on the gasoline situation is expected by Congress. Especial attention has been given, it is reported, to an investigation of the amount of crude oil in storage and to a solution of the seeming trade paradox that the more crude oil was put away for future use the higher the current price of gasoline advanced. Secretary of the Interior Lane in his report on gasoline to the Senate stated this situation as follows:

Notwithstanding the reduction of pipe-line stocks during November and December, at the end of the year the total stocks for the United States, both pipe line and field storage, are estimated at more than 200,000,000 barrels. Thus, it is believed that the net increase in visible reserves of crude oil for the year was at least 45,000,000 barrels; that is to say, more than 15 per cent. of the total production for 1915 went into storage. With the owners of these stocks a shortage of crude must be considered only prospective.

A *Different* Motor Car

Scripps-Booth is distinctly different from any other motor car.

And yet its individuality lies solely in greater comfort and beauty —not in an effort at eccentricity.

Scripps-Booth

4 cylinder Roadster . $825
8 cylinder, 4 passenger, $1175

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 West 57th Street

Branches
1677 Broadway, New York
985 Broad Street, Newark

Fifteen Months Guarantee

USL

U.S. LIGHT & HEAT CORPORATION

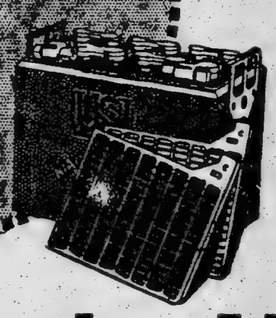

We are now the USL Storage Battery Service Station

Factory Experts—Perfect Service

After a thorough investigation of all makes of storage batteries, and after having sold many thousands of them with our Genemotor starting and lighting outfits, we recommend the USL as the best. We are distributors for the Metropolitan District and surrounding territory. We have installed a model service station with factory experts in charge. We want all of our customers and all battery users to try a USL on our recommendation.

It's the inside of the battery that counts. It's the inside that starts and lights your car. And the plates are 90% of the inside. USL storage batteries are the only ones containing plates made by the *exclusive* machine pasted process. This means a stronger and better plate—one that is more compact—one that wears evenly—one that does not crumble nor fall apart—a greater power producing plate—a plate that makes *USL batteries last longer than any other battery ever made.* In other words, the *insides* are *right* and that's the secret of a *good* storage battery.

Any manufacturer can duplicate USL doweled and dovetailed boxes; coated terminals and good looking exterior, but they cannot duplicate the wonderful *exclusive* machine pasted plate, the real source of *USL longer life* and *greater efficiency.*

USL batteries are *guaranteed for 15 months;* longer than any other storage battery sold today. They are made in sizes to fit all cars and for all starting and lighting systems, no matter what their makes or yearly models. We carry a complete stock of all sizes ready for instant delivery. We are right on Broadway at 55th Street on the ground floor—no hunting on side streets—no waits—no dissatisfaction.

We guarantee courteous treatment and intelligent service. We want your business and will gladly inspect and test your battery at any time, free of charge, regardless of its make.

We have an attractive proposition to offer dealers in the Metropolitan District.

A. J. Picard & Company

1720-22 Broadway, (55th St.) New York

Distributor for the Genemotor
"It starts your Ford and lights it too"

Distributor for Gabriel Snubbers
"Takes the bounce out of Rough Roads"

The "Barefoot" Tire——

——and Why.

WHEN you take your Shoes off tonight do this:
—Bear your weight on your right Foot and, without lifting it off the floor, press it forward and backward firmly.

Then observe that only the bony and muscular *Structure* of your Foot *moves* forward and backward, while its *Sole* stays *fixed* on the floor.

That demonstrates the *rolling motion* of flesh and muscle, the elastic Cushion quality which *reduces friction* in walking, and prevents slipping (backward, forward, or sideways).

It supplies that CLING quality, which gives *Traction without Friction.*

It protects the Bones and Sinews of the Foot against the Wear and Tear of action, as a lubricant protects Metal moving parts, while providing the wonderful "Barefoot" *hold* on *slippery* surfaces.

That ROLLING MOTION, then, is the ideal aimed at in this Clingy, Springy, and Stretchy black *"Barefoot"* Rubber of 1916 Goodrich Tires.

• • •

CONSIDER now the means by which many *Tires* have been given maximum Traction,—*i.e.*, by means of a "sandpapery" texture in the Rubber of their Anti-Skid Treads.

Every time the Brakes are put on, to make *such* Tires grip the road, the relatively hard, unyielding, and comparatively brittle, texture of the Rubber in their Treads causes these Treads to *grind away* on the pavement, to WEAR OUT fast at the point of contact.

The *sudden* efficiency of their *grinding-Traction* also tugs so sharply on the Rubber Adhesive between the layers of Fabric in Tire as to separate these layers.

There is little "give" to them—just as there is little *"slide"* to them.

So, they gain Traction at the expense of *Mileage.*

Naturally such Tires require *a great BULK of such Rubber* in order to deliver reasonable Mileage before worn out.

And, therein they differ radically from GOODRICH "Barefoot" Tires.

Because,—the Safety-Tread on Goodrich Tires is made of "Barefoot-Rubber," a new, and exclusive compound which discards all unnecessary whitish "frictional" ingredients that are heaviest and inert, as proved by its lighter weight.

• • •

HERE is how it acts in Automobiling,—
—When the weight of the Car bears on this clinging *"Barefoot-Rubber"* Tread, and the power is applied to go ahead or reverse, the wonderful *stretch* in the "Barefoot" Rubber Sole (or Tread) of the Goodrich Tire acts as a sort of Lubricant between the Fabric Structure of the Tire and the Road.

Then, the *Barefoot*-Rubber "Toes," of the Goodrich Safety-Tread Tire, CLING to the pavement (instead of *grinding against* it), in such manner as your Bare Foot would *cling* to a slippery surface—*without Grind,* and so, with the minimum of Frictional Heat or Wear for *maximum* Traction.

Goodrich "Barefoot-Rubber" is now made into *Goodrich* FABRIC Tires,—*Goodrich* Silvertown Cord Tires,—*Goodrich* Inner Tubes,—*Goodrich* Truck Tires,—*Goodrich* Motor Cycle, and Bicycle, Tires, as well as into *Goodrich* Rubber Boots, Over-Shoes, Soles and Heels.

Get a Sliver of it from your nearest Goodrich Branch, or Dealer. *Stretch* it thousands of times, but *break* it you can't.

That's the Stuff that GOODRICH Black-Tread Tires are made of.

GOODRICH

30 x 3	Ford Sizes	$10.40
30 x 3½		$13.40
32 x 3½		$15.45
33 x 4	Safety Tread	$22.00
34 x 4	"Fair-List"	$22.40
36 x 4½		$31.60
37 x 5		$37.35
38 x 5½		$50.60

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, Ohio.
New York Branch, 1780-82 Broadway

——"BAREFOOT" Tires

RATE OF FUEL COST TO TOTAL OPERATION ANALYZED

FUEL COST LOW COMPARED TO TOTAL EXPENSE OF CAR

Analysis by A. C. A.'s Engineer Shows What Percentage of Increase in Car Operation Expense Is Due to Rise in Gasoline.

By Herbert Chase,
Chief Engineer, the Automobile Club of America.

The rapid rise in the price of fuel used in automobile engines has resulted in certain apprehension on the part of motorists as to its effect on the general increase in the cost of motoring. Having this fact in mind, the Automobile Club of America has recently been accumulating certain data with the view to determining the precise result of exact percentage increase in car operation due to the rise in fuel prices. A careful analysis of these data reveals the fact that other expenses resulting from the use of motor cars are such as to make the rise in fuel prices an almost negligible factor in considering total expense. This is said not with a view of disparaging any efforts that may be on foot to minimize waste and decrease the average fuel consumption of automobiles, but rather to show that similar economy in the other expenses incident to motoring may be made to offset the increase in fuel prices. The data given in the accompanying table were taken from what were compiled by an examination of the cost accounts of five town cars used almost entirely for city operation in cold weather when the full consumption per mile is at a maximum.

It is to be noted that the record does not include any charges for depreciation, repairs, or chauffeurs' wages, three items which, if considered, would bring the total cost of car operation much above the figures given. Without considering these items, and taking the cost of gasoline at 30 cents per gallon, it has been found that in the average cases cited the cost of fuel amounted to less than 28 per cent. of the total operating cost; the other major items being tire expense, approximately 30 per cent., storage about 26 per cent., and insurance about 10 per cent. If without changing the other items we take the cost of fuel at 20 cents a gallon, the price at which it retailed a few months ago, the ratio of fuel cost to total operating expense is only approximately 20 per cent., tire expense 33 per cent., storage 29 per cent., and insurance about 11 per cent. on this basis.

It should thus be noted that an increase of 50 per cent. in the price of fuel increases the ratio of fuel expense to total expense only 7 per cent.

If in making a comparison we include an item of depreciation charged at the rate of 20 per cent. a year and other items, such as repairs and chauffeurs' wages, we shall find that the cost of fuel even at 30 cents a gallon is well under 10 per cent. of the total operating expense.

Looking at this situation from another angle, it has been found that the average car operated from the club garage consumes in the neighborhood of three and one-half gallons per day, this average including, of course, some cars which do not leave the building every day and others which are in almost constant service. An increase in fuel price of 10 cents per gallon would make a difference of only 35 cents per day, or approximately $10 per month in the cost of car operation.

While discussing the subject of fuel consumption it is well to consider a fact well recognized by all automobile engineers that the full consumption of the average car is fully 25 per cent. higher than it need be if the operator would see that the carburetor is set and kept in proper adjustment. If all operators of cars would give this fact the consideration it deserves, not only would his own bill be lower, but the average consumption of cars in general would be so much decreased that the smaller demand would operate to decrease the retail price.

Another prolific source of waste in fuel is that which results from undue friction in the mechanism of the car, notably at the brakes. In nine cars out of ten the brakes drag to a considerable extent, while those of the other 10 per cent. are seldom in such perfect adjustment that they do not drag at any point. The resultant friction not only increases the fuel consumption by making necessary the development of more power in the motor, but also means more rapid wearing out of the brake lining and brake drums.

Care should also be taken to see that the compression of the motor is not allowed to fall off, due to an accumulation of carbon on the valves or to worn or loose-fitting pistons. By observing these simple precautions the fuel consumption of the average car can be decreased from 10 to 30 per cent. or more.

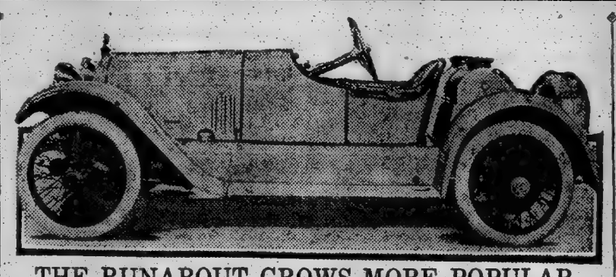

THE RUNABOUT GROWS MORE POPULAR.

This is the Mercer "raceabout." Its lines suggest the "speed demons" of the races. It seats two persons, and has a wheelbase of 115 inches. The motor is four-cylinder, with a horse power of 22.5. The car sells for $2,750.

TABLE SHOWS COST PER MONTH OF OPERATING LARGE TOWN CARS

Car.	A. 38-H.P.	B. 51-H.P.	C. 38-H.P.	D. 32-H.P.	E. 25-H.P.	Average.	P.C. of Total.
Miles traveled	903	883	662	1005	590	848	
Fuel consumed, gallons..	141	175	147	121.5	119	140.7	
Cost of fuel at 30c. gal.	$42.30	$52.50	$44.10	$36.45	$35.70	$42.21	27.6
Cost of lubricants	1.59	2.17	.87	2.73	....	1.45	.9
Tire expense	50.91	54.95	39.31	48.78	33.89	45.57	29.9
Insurance	29.13	17.14	10.35	13.80	7.47	15.58	10.2
Storage	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	26.2
Supplies, license fees, &c.	4.14	13.66	3.54	15.36	2.76	7.91	5.2
Total	$168.07	$180.42	$138.17	$157.12	$119.82	$152.72	100.0

148 SHERIFFS WILL WATCH.

Georgia Officials Pledge Support to Enforce State License Law.

It is difficult for a New York motorist to conceive of delinquency in obeying the law in regard to license number plates. In Georgia there have been so many failures to comply with the license law that the Secretary of State has just made a canvass of the Sheriffs of the counties of the State to aid him in the enforcement of the regulation. One hundred and forty-eight Sheriffs, all but three in the State, have pledged themselves to a vigorous co-operation in the enforcement of the law.

ANTI-GLARE BILL WINNING SUPPORT

Some Motor Clubs in State Indorse Measure and Claim Good Chance for Its Passage.

Some of the motor clubs have endorsed the anti-headlight glare bill in the Legislature and are working for its passage. For the information of motorists that part of the measure dealing specifically with light regulation is published as follows:

"Every motor vehicle, during the period from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, shall display at least two lighted lamps on the front and one on the rear of such vehicle, which shall also display a red light visible from the rear. The rays of such rear lamp shall shine upon the number plate carried on the rear of such vehicle in such manner as to render the numerals thereon visible for at least 50 feet in the direction from which the motor vehicle is proceeding. The light of the front lamps shall be visible at least 200 feet in the direction in which the motor vehicle is proceeding; provided, however, that no front lights shall be used the direct rays of which shall be projected at a greater height than a parallel of four and one-half feet above the road, or, if projected at a greater height, without the elimination of all dazzle and glare.

"For the protection of owners and operators, the Secretary of State shall cause to be examined and may approve any lighting device for such front lights, including the device for attachment to the motor vehicle, submitted to him for examination. In a prosecution for a violation of the foregoing requirements respecting front lights, no conviction shall be had if it appear that a primary fault in the lighting device, as thus approved, prevented a compliance herewith."

TO MAKE ALIENS CITIZENS.

Big Rubber Tire Company Starts Classes in English and Citizenship.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, has completed plans to organize classes in the English language and American citizenship for the benefit of the thousand men of alien birth in the employ of the company. Announcements of the coming classes have been posted in the Goodyear plant, printed in the various languages spoken, reading as follows:

Do you want to become an American citizen?

Do you want to help make the laws that govern you?

Do you want to vote? Do you want to be a better workman?

Do you want to learn English? The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company will help you. Tell your foreman that you want this help, and he will see that you get into one of our classes.

The classes will start at once—at hours convenient for every man. The Goodyear works twenty-four hours of the day, necessitating three shifts, but both day and night classes will be arranged so that all who desire may take advantage of them. The work in English will be adapted to the needs of the men. In the citizenship classes American history will be taught, together with the fundamental principles of our Government, the geography of our country, and other subjects necessary to make intelligent citizens and voters of the men.

FOR QUEENSBORO BRIDGE REPAVING

Meeting to be Held at Automobile Club of America to Push Repair of Roadway.

Complaints from motorists regarding the condition of the roadway on Queensboro Bridge continue to increase. They began months ago when the deterioration of the paving first became a serious hindrance to traffic, and since then the roadway has grown more and more bumpy, until now it takes a heavy toll in time and damage to vehicles from thousands of car owners.

Why can't something be done, and done right away, to start without further delay the repaving of this roadway?

This is the question that will be taken up at a meeting tomorrow at the Automobile Club of America. The notice of the meeting sent out from the club follows:

"On Monday, April 10, at 12:30, a meeting will be held over the luncheon table at the Automobile Club of America, under the auspices of the Citizens' Street Traffic Committee of Greater New York. The subject of the proper surfacing of the Queensboro Bridge will be the matter up for discussion. The Bridge Commissioner has been invited to be present, and it is hoped we will get some definite information as to the plans of the commission for the putting of this bridge in suitable condition for traffic."

Like an Eagle's Flight

Power that sweeps you up the hills on high, with a graceful, effortless ease that delights you, that rests you, that astonishes you afresh, at every hill,—that makes it a constant joy to come to a hill.

A yacht-like softness of riding that floats you over the rough, bad road-spots as though your car were flying above the ground—without jolt, without jar, not only without discomfort, but with a delightful restfulness—you just plain DON'T get, over such roads, in other cars.

The power, the sweep, the vigor, the mighty rush, the floating softness and the ease of the Eagle's Flight. Isn't THAT what you want in a car?

THAT'S what the Mitchell gives you—all that and more. The Mitchell gives you sixty miles an hour, if you want it, but better, far better, it sweeps you up and over the hills, where you NEED power, at forty miles an hour—as though they were only gentle grades. It carries you restfully over bad roads at twenty miles an hour faster than other cars of far higher price. It takes you farther in a day or in an afternoon because it sweeps up the hills—on high—faster than other cars can take the hills on any gear—because it floats you over the bumps, the ruts, the rough roads, as though they were not there. You don't have to slow down.

Fastest and Farther

That's what you want, isn't it? You buy a car to get about with and you can get about FARTHER with a Mitchell in a given time than you can with any other car, and the Mitchell will give you, while you are doing it, a graceful, restful, riding-comfort that you have never known, that you just can't believe exists till you feel it—that NO other car, at ANY price gives you—and THAT'S what you want in a car, too, now isn't it?

Bigness

The Mitchell gives you bigness, room and comfort, gives you an exquisite beauty of line, a thoroughbred look of class that delights the eye—that is evident the moment you see one—that makes you want to own one, because of size.

beauty, superb finish and and style alone—that will make every friend you have want to own one too, and make them envy you your car. That's what you want in a car, too, isn't it? That's what we all want—something so good that you can SEE it is JUST RIGHT every time you look at it.

It Stays YOUNG

The Mitchell stays NEW—it stays young. It stays so young, so full of fire, so full of pep, of ginger and of brisk, joyous performance that Mitchell owners who have driven their cars for forty thousand miles hate to give them up even when the styles in bodies change. They hate to give them up because each one thinks that he MUST have the EXCEPTIONAL car, the one GOOD LUCK car, that, somehow, MUST, by some happy accident, have had an unusually good motor and transmission. He just can't believe that ALL Mitchell Sixes give so continuously HAPPY a service—but they DO—yes, sir, they DO.

And THAT'S what you want in a car, isn't it? A car that has 184 drop forgings, where most other cars use half as many? A car that uses 256 light, tough, enduring steel stampings, while most other cars use half as many? A car that, because of these and other superiorities of design and construction, OUTLASTS other cars by many, many thousand miles, while it OUT-PERFORMS them every mile of the way? To take you 16 to 18 miles on a gallon of gas and give you great tire mileage? Of course.

What WE Say

Now WE are the people who hope to sell this car. We are the people you will look to to SEE that the Mitchell is and does just as we say here. We are the people you will hold responsible and to whom you will come if anything should go wrong. And we say to you here that nothing WILL go wrong. It doesn't with other Mitchell owners and it WON'T with YOU. They are PROUD of their cars, HAPPY that their good judgment led them to select the Mitchell—so will you be.

And we tell you here that we can SHOW you that the Mitchell DOES everything we say. That it DOES things that far higher-priced cars DON'T do. Now if ANY car will do these things, and if it is as big, as beautiful, as superior in CLASS as we say the Mitchell is, you want to know about it—don't you? Very well, then, WE say we can SHOW you—and we can show you sound, conclusive, mechanical REASONS for it, too. Now won't you come in and SEE?

CARL H. PAGE
"A Place in the Sun"
Columbus Circle, facing South

"NEW SERIES SIX of '16"
Mitchell
$1325

For the Five-Passenger Touring or Three-Passenger Roadster Body. Seven-Passenger Touring Body, $35 extra. All Prices F. O. B. Racine, Wis. 48 Horsepower. Six-Cylinder High-Speed Motor. Wheelbase, 127 inches. 34x4 Tires, Anti-skid on Rear. Two-Unit Starting and Lighting System. Complete Equipment, including *Engine-Driven Power Tire Pump.*

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.
Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

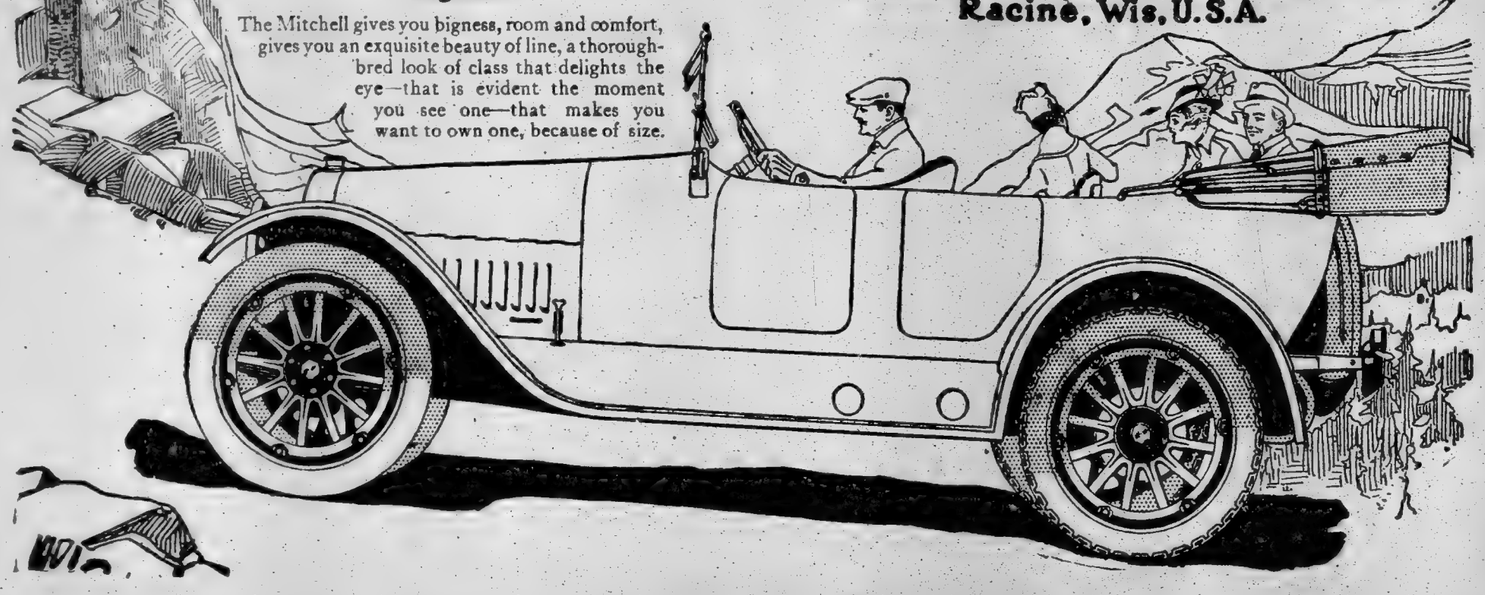

$12

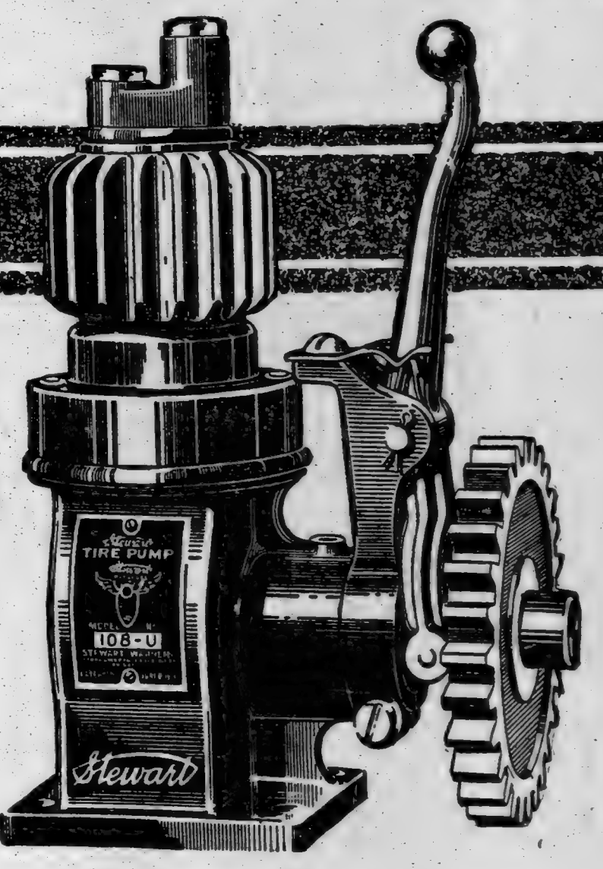

Steward
Motor-Driven
Tire Pump

Luxury at Low Cost

Formerly, tire pumps were an expensive proposition.

They were made in small quantities—hence sold at high prices.

Then came the Stewart Tire Pump—made in enormous quantities.

We increased the volume, increased the quality and decreased the price.

We put out a superior pump, which costs only $12.

Now, who can afford to be without the luxury of a motor-driven tire pump at this price?

Tens of thousands are in use. Automobile manufacturers on all sides are adopting the Stewart Pump as standard equipment.

In the meantime, what about you? You do not want to continue the nasty back-breaking job of pumping your tires by hand every time a tire goes flat.

Install a Stewart Tire Pump at once, and let your automobile engine do the work. It costs but $12 and it's worth its weight in gold.

Have one put on your car at once.

Any car equipped with Stewart Products is a quality car. Most cars are. It will cost you nothing extra in selecting your next car to see that it is completely equipped with Stewart Products: Stewart Speedometer, Stewart Vacuum System, Stewart Warning Signal and Stewart Tire Pump.

For Sale by Accessory Dealers, Automobile Dealers and Garages—Everywhere

STEWART WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORP.
233 West 58th Street, New York City

No car is better than its accessories

QUERIES ON THE WAR

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

"Les Boches."

M. W. sends the following interesting note on "Les Boches":

Those of your readers who were interested in Mr. McClellan's explanation of the term "boche" in THE TIMES recently may be interested also in a definition I found some time ago in a dictionary of French slang published in 1889. I quote the definition verbatim, from Albert Barrère's "Argot and Slang," London, 1889; "Boche, m. (popular), rake, 'rip,' 'molvower,' 'beard splitter,' Tête de —, an expression applied to a dull-witted person. Literally wooden head; also a German."

Sayville.

M. C.—The wireless station at Sayville was taken over by the United States Navy Department, July 8, 1915.

Appeal for Anaesthetics.

A. W. P.—Is it true that a statement was made to the effect that no more money was desired in the endless chain appeal for money for war anaesthetics, to be sent to Miss Whitman at the New York Eye and Ear Hospital?

Yes. THE TIMES published this statement Jan. 19. Investigation by the Post Office Department and by THE TIMES had established the fact that the appeal was made in good faith; but the Eye and Ear Infirmary had not itself officially sanctioned it; hence the effort made to break the chain.

Citizenship.

J. THORETON.—It has been stated that a Frenchman naturalized abroad is held to be amenable to French military laws and that there is no treaty between the United States and France defining the status of French-born naturalized citizens of the United States. But then what is the status of these citizens? Under what special laws have they been accepted? How is it that they can be claimed by a Government to which they have thrown off their allegiance to put themselves under the laws of their country of adoption? Supposing a Frenchman, a naturalized citizen of the United States, who left his country honorably, had complied with all the laws, having done his acts of military duty and been a part of the reserve force up to the time of his leaving France, what protection could he expect from the laws of his new country, for which he is ready to respond to the call? Why couldn't naturalized American citizens have the same rights and claim the same protection of the laws of the United States as native-born citizens? Having responded to the call of the country of his birth, can a naturalized citizen still claim the right of American citizenship? Would he be allowed to land if he came back?

A man who, born in a foreign country, has been naturalized as a citizen of the United States, has (unless he expatriates himself) all the rights of American citizenship so far as the United States is concerned. But if he has failed to meet the requirements of service to his own country, or has been naturalized here without the permission of his country, or if he comes from a country with which the United States has no treaty to define the status of naturalized citizens who have been its subjects, his "rights" as a citizen of the United States cannot be claimed in regard to the laws of the country of his birth or in case of his return to that country.

A citizen of the United States who was born a citizen of France, for example, and who became naturalized as an American citizen without having met the military requirements or received the permission of the French Government, can continue to live in the United States as an American citizen if the Government of France calls him to serve France; but if he returns to his native land the fact of his having been naturalized as an American citizen does not protect him from arrest under French military laws for that ignoration of service. When laws on nationality clash the only thing to do is to appeal to the competent courts; and the French Civil Tribunal would be the only authority competent in a moot case to determine the nationality of a French-born person under the laws of France. In the case which you cite of a man who has performed his military duty before he left France it would seem that the permission of the Government might be procured for his American naturalization, and that he might thus be released from all citizens' duty to France.

To sum up as generally as possible: naturalization as an American citizen gives a man the rights of an American citizen under American law in this country, but it does not free him from the action of the law of his native land in case of his return to it if the laws of his native country do not accept—for any general or specific reason—his American naturalization. And it should be remembered that two years' residence in the State from which he came, or five years' residence in any other foreign State, is presumed to expatriate an American citizen of foreign birth, although this presumption may be overcome by proper procedure.

An American citizen, native born or naturalized, who takes service in a foreign army, loses his American citizenship if such service has required an oath of allegiance to a foreign State. If otherwise eligible he would be allowed to land in this country upon his return, but he would not be a citizen until he had proceeded to become fully naturalized.

Empresses.

READER.—The Czarina of Russia is Alexandra Alice (Alix.) daughter of Ludwig II., Grand Duke of Hesse. The German Empress, whose title, for which you also inquire, is "German Empress and Queen of Prussia," was, before her marriage, the Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. The Empress of Japan is Sadako, daughter of Prince Kujo, to whom the present Emperor, Yoshihito, was married in 1900.

The Queen of Spain.

READER.—The Queen of Spain is Victoria Eugenie, daughter of the Princess Beatrice of England, and thus granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria. Before her marriage to the King of Spain she was known as the Princess Ena.

Turkish Royal Households.

READER.—Who is the Sultana of Turkey?

There is no Sultana of Turkey. It has not for centuries been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey to contract regular marriages. The Sultan designates from the inmates of the harem a number—nowadays very limited—of women who are called "Kadin," or full wives; this title is only given, however, after a child has been born to the Sultan. All children born in the harem, whether their mothers are free or slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage.

Declarations of War.

S. P. T.—Which nation declared war on the other, England or Germany?

England declared war upon Germany, following the latter's violation of the neutrality of Belgium. Germany did not declare war on England.

Orders in Council.

READER, Silverton, Col.—What are the British "Orders in Council"? Are they laws duly passed by Parliament and held in abeyance until an emergency arises, and then put into effect? Has the Council the legal right to make laws and regulations for the British Empire in a condition of affairs similar to the present? Of what and of whom is the Council composed? What is the full name of the Council, and are its members elected or appointed? Please answer fully.

"The King in Council" is the "supreme executive authority in the realm" of Great Britain. His Majesty's Privy Council (that is its full name) has, strictly, no power to legislate except so far as it is authorized to do so by Parliament. But in periods of emergencies it has occasionly issued and enforced orders of a legislative kind. In such cases those who have had to do with promulgating, passing, or enforcing the "orders" have taken upon themselves the personal responsibility of the proceedings, and have trusted to Parliamentary protection for their emergency action. A subsequent "act of indemnity" has in those cases in the past relieved from liability those who advised the order and those who acted on it, and has compensated all who may have suffered by its enforcement. Prior to the present war the most famous Orders in Council have been those issued in retaliation for Napoleon's Berlin and Moscow decrees.

The Privy Council "meets as a whole at the beginning of a new reign, and on other occasions of state and ceremony. It possesses certain administrative powers, and is the supreme court of the empire." Its entire membership is too long to list here. There is no limit set upon its members. Its personnel includes the royal Princes and Archbishops, the great officers of state and of the royal household, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Ambassadors, the principal colonial Governors, colonial statesmen, certain Judges, and members of both political parties who have never been in office. It is also understood that the Lord Mayor of London is an ex-officio member of the Council. The Lord President of the Council is the fourth great officer of State. The present President of the Council is Lord Crewe. As such the President of the Council is always a prominent member of the Cabinet. It is his duty to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to the King the resolutions taken thereon. The chief statesmen of England are members of the present Privy Council.

Orders in Council are not the work, however, of the entire Privy Council. The whole body of the Council is never summoned for the purpose of advising the Crown. It works through committees. And the emergency orders, which have all the force and validity of law, and which bring into operation the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, are promulgated not by the whole Council, but by a committee.

During the last hundred years the Council has been nominated by the sovereign, on the advice of his ministers, without any patent or grant.

In early periods of English history the Privy Council possessed great power. During the reign of Richard II. it even unsurped the functions of the House of Commons. But when the principle of cabinet government became firmly established in England in the reign of William III. the Privy Council ceased to exercise its ancient powerful function of advising the Crown.

It is interesting to note that the Naval Prize Act of 1864, for regulating naval prizes of war, which took up the questions of prize courts, their organization and proceeding, prize salvage, ransom, convoy, &c., concluded with the following provision: "Her Majesty in Council may, from time to time, make such Orders in Council as seem meet for the better execution of this act."

The Stuart Line.

WALTER HODGES.—I take the following extract from the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia: "Rupert, Prince of the Palatinate, born at Prague, December, 1619, died Nov. 29, 1682, third son of the Elector Palatinate Frederick V. and Elizabeth of England, and nephew of Charles I." Are you not incorrect in speaking of him as you do in THE TIMES Query Column of March 26 as a descendant of Charles I.?

The statement made in THE TIMES Query Column of March 26, to the effect that the eldest son of the present "legitimist" or Stuart line, descendants of the Stuart Kings of England, is Prince Rupert of Bavaria, is entirely correct. The Rupert to whom you refer, who was born in 1619 and died in 1682, is a very different person, and it is not through him that the present Prince Rupert (who is a descendant of Charles I.) traces his "claim to the British throne." Your not unnatural confusion of names can best be set right by a brief statement of the Stuart line: Prince Rupert of Bavaria, born at Munich, May 18, 1869, is the eldest son of the King, Ludwig, of Bavaria, and his Queen, Maria Theresa, who was, before her marriage, the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria.

It is from his mother that Prince Rupert traces his Stuart descent, as follows: Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Charles I., King of England, married Philip, Duke of Orleans, son of King Louis XIII. of France; their daughter, Anne Marie, married Victor Amadeus II., King of Sardinia, known as the "Sardinian line" of Stuarts. Their son was Charles Amadeus III., King of Sardinia, and his son was Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia. Victor Emmanuel's daughter, Marie Beatrice, married Francis IV., Duke of Modena, and their son, Ferdinand, was the father of the Austrian Archduchess, Princess Royal of Hungary and of Bohemia, Maria Theresa. She was born July 2, 1849, and was married at Vienna Feb. 20, 1868, to Ludwig Leopold Joseph Marie Aloyse Alfred, the present King of Bavaria.

(Continued on Page Following)

The New Case 40—$1090

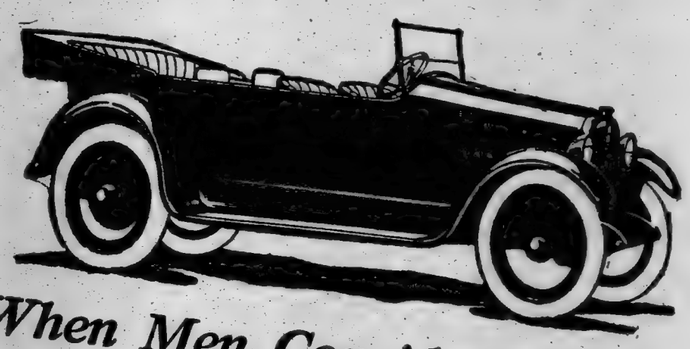

When Men Consider Details

In the *past*, it is regrettably true, many have bought cars for reasons they would not apply to any *other* investment.

But *now*, new buying standards prevail. They are indeed *welcomed* by Case, which has *long* been ready for this day of attention to detailed superiorities. Case has always built —since 1842—from a *quality* standpoint. No one can deny it.

We urge men to *scrutinize* Case details—we know that the *closer* the examination the *surer* the appreciation. All over the country men who know Case standards are *no longer satisfied* with lesser qualities.

At $1090 you will find it impossible to *match* this car. Our world-wide organization, immense factories and 74 years of successful manufacture give you an insurance of satisfaction, invaluable to you.

May we show *you* these details of construction so that you, too, may appreciate just what effect they will have on your investment? We know you will recognize the importance of car-life, economy and comforts, as well as beauty, power and speed. *Today?*

The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

New York Distributors

225 West 57th St., at Broadway. Phone 4541 Columbus

Prompt Deliveries

The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

How Many Miles

Are There in a Gallon of Gasoline?

That depends on the type of motor in your car.

When you buy a Buick Six Cylinder Valve-in-Head Motor Car, you not only get the last word in comfort, style, power and speed, BUT WE GUARANTEE THAT YOU GET AN AUTOMOBILE WHICH WILL GIVE YOU THE HIGHEST GASOLINE MILEAGE.

It is an admitted fact that the Valve-in-Head Motor does give 15% more power than any other type of gasoline motor which means 15% more mileage per gallon of gasoline.

This is not a theory but a fixed engineering principle resulting from the perfecting of the Buick Valve-in-Head motor.

Thousands of users of Buick Valve-in-Head Six Cylinder Cars give evidence daily that they are getting 20 miles or more per gallon of gasoline consumed while touring with full passenger load, and many users report over 25 miles per gallon.

Remember—cost of operation is a part of the cost of your car.

WITH THE PRICE OF GASOLINE GOING UP, THE ECONOMY OF THE BUICK VALVE-IN-HEAD CAR SHOULD MAKE IT YOUR PREFERENCE.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY

Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

FLINT, MICHIGAN

Branches in All Principal Cities *Dealers Everywhere*

Studebaker

When you buy a Studebaker, you SAVE from $250 to $400

This $250 to $400 represents the difference between the price of a Studebaker and the price of any other car that equals it in value.

The reasons for this difference are immaterial to you as a buyer. What you WANT is the car that gives the most for its price. And when you find, as you will, that cars with the same power, size and quality that the SERIES 17 Studebakers offer, cost hundreds of dollars more, make the salesman tell you WHY.

If a car gives no more, there's no reason at all for paying a higher price, is there? Just see these SERIES 17 Studebakers. Make your own comparisons with other cars—then ask the other salesmen why THEY want from $250 to $400 more than the Studebaker prices? Thirty minutes spent in making such comparisons will save you several hundreds of dollars.

STUDEBAKER

Detroit, Mich.
South Bend, Ind. Walkerville, Ont.

FOUR-CYLINDER MODELS	
Touring Car, 7-passenger	$ 875
Roadster, 3-passenger	850
Landau-Roadster, 3-pass.	1150
Sedan	1525
SIX-CYLINDER MODELS	
Touring Car, 7-passenger	$1050
Roadster, 3-passenger	1050
Landau-Roadster, 3-pass.	1350
Coupe, 4-passenger	1600
Sedan	1675
Limousine, 7-passenger	2500

F. O. B. Detroit

The Studebaker Corporation of America

Fifty-Sixth Street and Broadway

Brooklyn Show Rooms
1291 Bedford Ave.

Bronx Show Rooms
361 E. 149th St.

QUERIES ON THE WAR.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

son of the late Prince Regent Luitpold. Their eldest son (they have had nine children, of whom three are sons,) is the Prince Royal of Bavaria, Rupert Marie Luitpold Ferdinand; he married, July 10, 1900, Marie Gabrielle, Duchess in Bavaria, who died Oct. 24, 1912. Their oldest son died in August, 1914, and their present heir is Albert Luitpold Ferdinand, born at Munich, May 3, 1906, who will, if he outlives his paternal grandmother and his father, succeed to the "legitimist claim" to the British throne.

Persian Railways.

C. W. P.—Are there any railroads from Mesopotamia into Persia? Are there any railroads in Persia?

There are no railroads from Mesopotamia into Persia. The only railway in Persia is a six-mile-long road from Teheran to Shah Abdul-azim, which was opened in July, 1888. It is operated by a Belgian company bearing the impressive title of "Railway and Tramway Company of Persia."

Civil War Losses.

L. LUSTIG.—Losses in the civil war were, approximately, as follows: Union armies—Killed or died of wounds, 110,070; died from disease, accident, &c., 240,458; total, 359,528. Confederate armies—Killed or died of wounds, 95,000; died from disease, accident, &c., 164,000; total, 259,000.

German Submarines.

A. J. FROHOCK—What is the origin of the term "U-boat" to designate a German submarine?

A. M. C.—Why are submarines called "U-boats"?

Only German submarines are called U-boats. The letter stands for the German word for submarine vessel "Unterseeboote," and each German submarine is numbered and classed "Unterseeboote 1," &c., although only the initial is used. We have therefore come to speak of a German submarine as a "U-boat."

Submarine Submersion.

CURIOUS—The method of submerging a submarine, for which you inquire, may be briefly summed up as follows:

When on the surface a submarine is in what is technically known as "light condition," with her water-ballast tanks empty. When she is to be sunk so that only the tiny platforms or deck and the conning tower are above the surface, water is let into these ballast tanks and the additional weight causes the submarine to sink until her back is almost flush with the surface; that is what is called the "awash" condition.

When a submarine is "traveling awash" its hatch, which covers the mouth of the conning tower, must be screwed down and the submarine hermetically sealed, ready to sink. The total submersion of the submarine is accomplished by means of the vessel's propellers and rudders. A submarine has two or three pairs of rudders—vertical, to guide her to port or starboard, and horizontal, to cause her to dive and rise. She often has also two additional "fins," placed on each side of the fore part, to assist diving and rising. To sink the vessel, the horizontal rudders are deflected when the boat is proceeding at full speed, the bows are forced down, and the whole vessel slides under the surface, where it is held down by the action of the rudders on the water. When the propellers cease to revolve she automatically rises.

The Yacht Eclipse.

ARTHUR E. BROWNE.—The last report which we have of the yacht Eclipse is a dispatch from Galveston, Texas, on March 18 of this year, stating that "descriptions of the schooner La Providentia, reported wrecked off the Mexican coast, have led to the report that she is the yacht Eclipse, which escaped from Norfolk with the interned Germans. It is understood," the dispatch added, "that an official investigation is to be made. The descriptions say that La Providentia has a schooner rig forward and a jigger rig aft, both of which were said to be characteristic of the Eclipse. She has an overhanging bow, also similar, it is said, to the Eclipse."

German Government Ownership.

C. H. D.—The post and telegraph systems of Germany, as well as by far the greater part of the railroads, are Government-owned. To answer your question regarding the finances of the post and telegraph systems we find the following record: Expenses for the year ended March 31, 1915, 750,677,248 marks; revenue for the year, 881,286,500 marks.

The Karlsruhe.

ARTHUR E. BROWNE.—The whereabouts of the Karlsruhe has been a mystery for many months. She was off Pernambuco Dec. 3, 1914, when a British cruiser came in sight. The Karlsruhe disappeared, and nothing is known of her. There have been several reports about her since, but no actual, definite facts are known.

An Army Unit.

C. H.—What is meant by a "unit" in the army reports?

A unit means the same thing in army reports as it does anywhere else. The company is the basic unit of a military organization. Companies are grouped into battalions, and each battalion in the unit regiment. The regiments are further grouped into brigades, and each brigade is the unit for the division. Divisions are grouped into army corps, and each division is the unit for the army corps.

Sinking a Submarine.

CHARLES MURRAY.—Is it possible to submerge a modern submarine in five minutes' time? What is the shortest possible time for submersion?

The modern submarine can sink below the surface in about three minutes.

The Make-Up of an Army.

C. H.—The composition of the Army of the United States is as follows: One hundred men constitute a company, four companies a battalion, three battalions a regiment, three regiments a brigade, and from three to four brigades a division—although we have no division classified as such in our army. In Germany and Great Britain there are about 20,000 men in a division and 40,000 in an army corps; in the German organization a division of infantry is made up of two brigades, a brigade of two regiments, a regiment of six battalions; a cavalry division is composed of three brigades of two regiments each and two or three batteries of horse artillery. In the organization of the French Army two infantry regiments (composed of six or sometimes seven or eight battalions) form a brigade, two brigades a division, and two divisions an army corps. To every division is attached a field artillery regiment of nine batteries of four guns each. The corps artillery includes nine field and three howitzer batteries, to which six reinforcing batteries are added on mobilization. And an army corps in the field includes also a cavalry brigade of two regiments, one chasseur battalion, engineer companies, &c. A French cavalry division is made up of three brigades of two regiments each, and three batteries of horse artillery. The strength of an army corps in approximately 33,000 combatants; of a cavalry division 4,750.

German Ships in British Ports.

H. B. H.—When war was declared by England there were many German-owned ships in the ports of Great Britain and her colonies. Have such ships been used in England? If not, why not? If so used, has any of them been sunk by the Germans?

The German-owned ships in British ports have not, so far as we have authoritative record, been used by the British. They have been taken by the British, as though held in trust, pending the settlement of the war. There is no reason why they should not be used, although, according to international law, it would be incumbent upon the British to make settlement at the end of the war with the proper owners. So far as we have record none of these ships have been sunk by the Germans, although if any German-owned ship in temporary use by the British were sunk by German submarines in contravention of the laws of war it would naturally affect very materially any settlement made with the proper owners at the war's end. The whole question has been considerably agitated in England, and there has been a faction which has strongly advocated the taking over as English property of all German-owned property that remained there at the outbreak of the war. You, of course, understand that during the progress of the war it is not possible to obtain complete and reliable information upon all these points of procedure.

Lord Roberts.

A. C.—The late Lord Roberts, Field Marshal of the British army, first Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford, Viscount St. Pierre, and Baron Roberts, was born at Cawnpore, India, Sept. 30, 1832, the son of General Sir Abraham Roberts of the British Army, G. C. B., and his wife, Isabella, daughter of Major Abraham Bunbury, of the Sixty-second Foot, British Army, of Kilfeacle, Tipperary, Ireland. He was educated at Eton, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe, and received his commission as Second Lieutenant of the Bengal Artillery, Dec. 12, 1851.

Gas as a Weapon.

JOHN McCANN.—Was it the allies or Germany that first used poisonous gases in the present war?

The Germans were the first users of poisonous gases as a weapon in the present war. The first use was in one of the battles about Ypres.

The President and War.

ABRAHAM GELLER.—Can the President of the United States declare defensive war (when attacked by a foreign nation) without the consent of Congress?

The President of the United States cannot declare war at all. Power to declare war is, by the Constitution of the United States, vested in Congress.

Sir Douglas Haig.

A. C.—General Sir Douglas Haig is the son of John Haig, J. P., of Cameronbridge, Fife, and his wife Rachel, daughter of Hugh Veitch of Stewartfield, Midlothian. He was born June 19, 1861. He was educated at Clifton and Brasenose College, Oxford, and joined the Seventh Hussars in 1885.

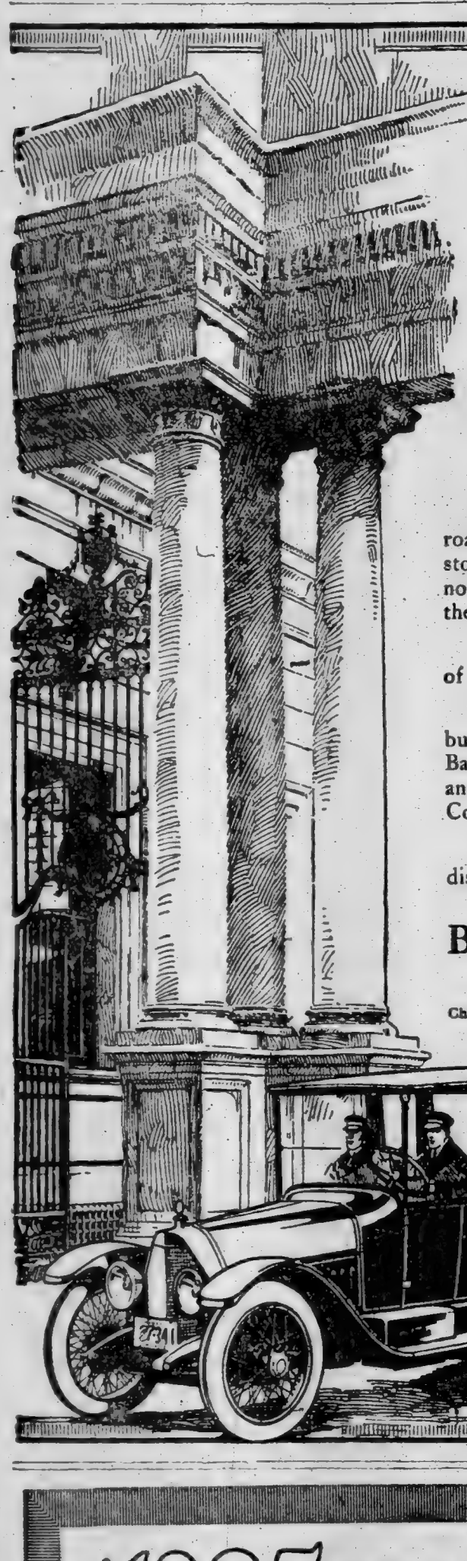

Owen Magnetic

The World's Smartest Vehicle

Two factors make the Owen Magnetic closed car stand out above all other automobiles:

Elegance of body and appointments—the work of master coach builders;

Mechanical superiority—power is carried from engine to wheels by smooth, elastic magnetic transmission.

Here is real motoring luxury. On a long road the sensation is like flying—in the constant stops and starts of Fifth Avenue traffic there is no jar. Nerve-racking jolts are gone because there are no change-speed gears.

To the experienced motorist the performance of this car is uncanny.

Bodies in stock and to order by great carriage builders, on chassis built and equipped by the Baker R. & L. Company, allied—both in finances and manufacturing — with the General Electric Company.

Distinguished people own this car of real distinction.

Baker R. & L. Company, Inc.

Broadway at 57th Street, New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston Cleveland San Francisco

OWEN MAGNETIC

Touring and Roadster Models from $3150 to $3750

$1295 CHANDLER

the Six with the marvelous motor

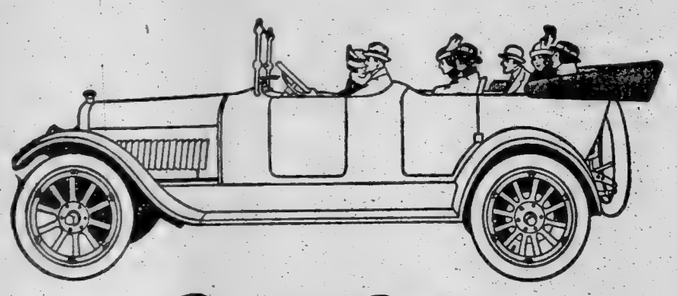

Beautiful Bodies

The new Chandler touring car is the most beautiful of the year. There could hardly be any argument as to this. Someone having reason to be biased might dispute it, but you are unprejudiced—you will look with open mind for grace of line and beauty of finish—and you will agree with what countless of critical observers have declared very positively. They have said the Chandler is the most beautiful car of the year. And the Chandler chassis is a proven mechanism, free from any hint of experimentation.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION

New York's Most Complete Motor Car Institution

1884 Broadway, at 62nd Street Telephone, 9175 Columbus

FARRELL AUTO CO. 1178 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO. 299 Central Ave., Newark
C. T. BECKMAN & SON 2351 Boulevard, Jersey City

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality

Once Again—We Must Ask You To Place Your Order Before It Is Too Late

Two weeks ago, we published an advertisement urging you to act QUICKLY in placing your order for a Paige, seven-passenger "Six-46."

At that time, we told you of the overwhelming demand for this model.

We told you that the factory was literally flooded with orders and predicted that there would be a shortage in the very near future.

Well—all that we said in that advertisement is now DOUBLY IMPORTANT.

SINCE THAT TIME, EVERY SINGLE PAIGE DEALER ON OUR BOOKS HAS APPEALED TO THE FACTORY IN AN ATTEMPT TO INCREASE HIS ALLOTMENT. This statement—astounding though it may seem—is the actual, literal truth.

And at the time this advertisement is written, our March orders for the Fairfield Model alone amount to ONE MILLION, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS. This represents 1,200 cars.

These are cold, uncompromising figures—the kind of evidence that no man can deny.

So, now, it is only a matter of a short time before Paige dealers will be compelled to refuse any orders for the "Fairfield" which are placed subject to "immediate delivery."

We are doing everything that is humanly possible to keep step with the demand. So far, our tremendously increased production has enabled us to satisfy most of our distributors.

But—with the spring retail season almost at hand—we know that this condition cannot continue. Soon we shall be compelled to apportion our production to the best of our ability—and many people will be obliged to wait thirty or even sixty days for their cars.

Such—in plain terms—is the condition that stares us in the face. A SHORTAGE OF "FAIRFIELDS" IS COMING.

Surely, after two such explicit warnings, the wise man will protect his own interests and see the Paige dealer while immediate deliveries are still possible.

And now—after turning these facts over in your mind—you will find yourself, face to face, with one inevitable conclusion.

The REASON for this overwhelming demand must be based upon the consistent day-in and day-out performance of the "Fairfield" in the hands of thousands of owners. This is the truest and safest of all tests.

No other construction can be placed upon such decided preference on the part of men who know automobiles. In short, the "Fairfield" leads in demand because it leads in "value received."

The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

Paige-Detroit Co. of N. Y.

63rd St. & Broadway
8371 Columbus

Fairfield "Six 46" $1295 f. o. b. Detroit

Paige-Detroit Co. of Newark, 588 Broad St.

Windsor Mahaul Co., 1410 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn

Fleetwood "Six-38" $1050 f. o. b. Detroit

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DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Apartment House in Upper Manhattan Centre Purchased for Investment.

DYCKMAN FLAT IN TRADE

Central Park West House in Bronx Deal—Watt Homestead Block Leased to Florist.

In the upper Manhattan apartment house centre the recently completed five-story house known as Paulmar Court, at 643 and 645 West 171st Street, 77 by 95, between Broadway and Fort Washington Avenue, was purchased yesterday by an investor from the Dayton Building Company. (Harris and Ely Moran.) It was erected last year with two similar structures at 633 and 635, which were sold in December.

Central Park West Deal.

The seven-story apartment house at 464 Central Park West, 18 by 100, between 106th and 107th Streets, has been sold by Margaret Furlong to Max Brill. The seller took in exchange the Bronx plot 100 by 105.4, on the south side of 181st Street, 100 feet east of Vyse Avenue.

Dyckman Apartment Trade.

In the upper Dyckman district the five-story apartment house with stores, on the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 215th Street, was purchased by Katherine Lehr from Ambrose F. Becker. It covers a plot 99.11 by 60 and is subject to a $78,000 mortgage. The buyer gave in part payment the five-story flat at 517 West 124th Street, 27 by 100.11, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

Buys Tenth Street Residence.

The three-story residence at 37 West Tenth Street, 22 by 103, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has been sold by Robert M. Bush & Co. for Alan R. Hawley to J. Frank McDavitt.

Moore Leasehold Sale.

The three-story dwelling at 326 West Twenty-fourth Street, 20.7 by 55, Moore estate leasehold, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, has been sold by Arthur F. Da Cret & Co. to a Mrs. Newton. The property carries a twenty-one-year leasehold from last May, with a renewal privilege. The holding price was $6,000.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the six-family brick flat at 425 Sixty-eighth Street for the Boyd Realty Company to an investor.

The four-story flat at 1,484 Fulton Street, between Brooklyn and Kingston Avenues, has been sold by the Bulkley & Horton Company for John F. Cohn to Abraham Dittenfass.

Long Island.

The J. Wilson Dayton Agency has sold the Leo Bugg cottage on Jackson Street, Bayside, to A. T. Harris.

Two two-family houses on Park Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, Corona, have been sold by J. B. Wohlfarth for Thomas Daly to a Mrs. Doremus, who gave in part payment ten lots on the west side of Madison Avenue, between Jericho Turnpike and the Long Island Railroad, town of Queens.

New Jersey.

John C. Tierney has sold his Montclair residence, fronting 300 feet on Afterglow Way, to M. A. Neeland. It was held at $35,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers.

Feist & Feist have sold for Frank Schmitz the one-family frame dwelling at 41 and 43 Osborne Terrace, Newark, to Thomas J. Maguire of Elizabeth.

Watt Homestead Block Leased.

The old Watt homestead block, bounded by Lenox and Seventh Avenues, 139th and 140th Streets, which the New York Life Insurance Company took over at foreclosure a short time ago, has been leased by Charles Edelson to the Nassau Floral Company for a term of years.

Commercial Leases.

J. Arthur Fischer has rented for the Helmken estate to Isadore Berliner the store at 200 West Fortieth Street, and to the United States Waste Products Corporation the building at 382 St. Nicholas Avenue, adjoining the corner of 129th Street.

The S. H. Raphael Company has leased for H. C. Horton the store at 10 West 125th Street to the Riley-Hogan Company, Inc., furniture.

The Louis Becker Company has leased for the estate of Bridget Scallon the store at 2,022 Amsterdam Avenue to F. Di Gennaro.

The Real Estate Management Company has leased for the City Real Estate Company the two buildings at 516 and 518 Broome Street for five years to B. Bianchini.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the estate of T. W. E. de Lemos the three-story dwelling at 63 West Ninety-second Street to Lawson V. Moore.

The Houghton Company has leased for William S. Patten the three-story dwelling at 147 East Seventy-first Street to Kate McCrea.

Realty Notes.

The New York Title Insurance Company has made three loans of $20,000 each to the John J. Tully Construction Company on the row of new houses on the west side of Findlay Avenue, 42 feet north of 166th Street. In all seven loans of $20,000 each have been made.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley have been appointed sole agents for the properties of the Lorena Company and the Dobbs Ferry Land and Improvement Company at Ardsley-on-Hudson, known as Ardsley Park.

MODEL HOME COMMUNITY ON FLUSHING BAY WATERFRONT— PLAN TO SOLVE PROBLEM OF SMALL HOUSES AT LOW COST

Over 1,200 Two-Story Semi-Detached Dwellings to be Built on Group System on Plot Six Miles from Times Square—Within Five-Cent Transit Limit—Admirable Facilities for Boating and Bathing—Shore Front to be Held in Common for Residents.

ONE of the most interesting housing operations projected in some time to provide at moderate cost for the flat dwellers of the city comfortable homes with all the attractions of the suburbs, is about to be started on a large tract overlooking Flushing Bay. Not the least interesting and important feature is the fact that this housing problem will be worked out, not several miles beyond the metropolitan limits, but well within the city boundaries.

The property to be used for these small houses at low cost is in the Borough of Queens, about six miles from Times Square, that is, as far east from that point as a radius as 160th Street is to the north. This fact, according to the projectors of the plan, is advantage No. 1. Advantage No. 2 is the five-cent transit fare to the property from Times Square or the Williamsburg Bridge. The transit facilities now include three trolley lines, and next August the new Queensboro Subway, with its station at Roosevelt and Junction Avenues, will provide another advantage.

Other desirable features are the elevation of the land, overlooking Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound opposite Hunts and Clason Points, and the waterfront benefits. The property has a half-mile front on Flushing Bay, not far from its head, thus providing admirable opportunities for boating and bathing.

The projectors of the enterprise have studied the housing problem as it has been worked out for persons of modest means in other cities of this country and abroad. Briefly, they intend to do for their eighty-acre tract on Flushing Bay what was originally proposed by the Russell Sage Foundation at Forest Hills, but which ultimately underwent radical changes and resulted in the building of houses at the usual cost in well-developed suburban communities.

The Flushing Bay plan will provide for the building of about 1,200 to 1,500 small houses of attractive appearance in the group system. Eight will constitute a group. Four houses on the semi-detached plan will form the central portion of the group, and on either end will be two houses, forming the wings, and well in front of the main community house building. They will virtually surround on three sides a lawn which may be used for tennis, croquet, or other amusements.

The architecture will be old English, and those who have visited the splendid small-house community at Hampstead, near London, will recognize a certain similarity in the architecture and method of construction. It is a system that combines utility with beauty, and, as has been worked out so admirably in the model towns of England, shows that it is possible to combine good architecture with small homes provided with the necessary conveniences at a very reasonable price.

These houses will cost from $4,500 to $5,000 apiece. All will be two stories high, with a small attic and a good cellar. Each house will have its individual furnace, and provision has been made for a small laundry in the cellar. The houses will be 32 feet wide by about 30 deep, built on a plot 40 by 100. They will be constructed of Fiske interlocking brick, which has generous air space in the middle, and will give an artistic exterior appearance.

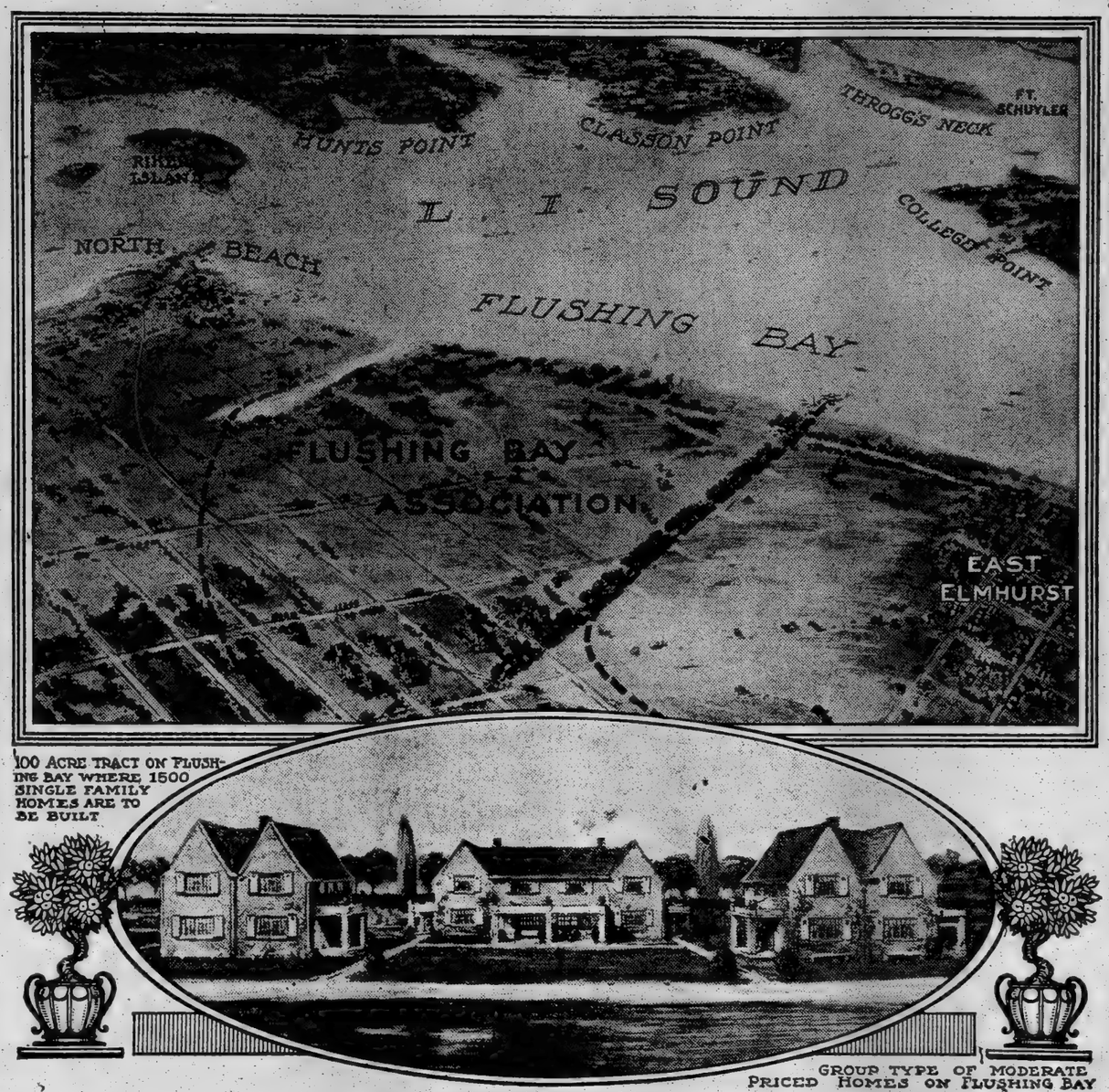

100 ACRE TRACT ON FLUSHING BAY WHERE 1500 SINGLE FAMILY HOMES ARE TO BE BUILT

GROUP TYPE OF MODERATE PRICED HOMES ON FLUSHING BAY

The houses will have six rooms. On the ground floor will be the living room, 16 by 14 feet; a dining room, 12.4 by about 10 feet, and a small kitchen. On the second floor will be three bedrooms and bath. Contracts will be awarded within a few days for the erection of two groups, that is, sixteen houses, and they will be ready for occupancy during the Summer.

Each house owner will obtain perpetual rights to the use of the water frontage within the limits of the property. This, as has been said, is about half a mile, between East Elmhurst and North Beach. The waterfront portion, which has a depth of a few hundred feet beyond Ditmas Avenue, the new 100-foot thoroughfare just completed by the city, skirting the west shore of Flushing Bay, will be kept free for the benefit of the community. When the owners become sufficiently numerous the developers of the tract propose to turn over this water frontage to the householders, and they will probably form a civic association similar to that at Douglas Manor and other places to care for the frontage and maintain it for the benefit of the community.

A few bathhouses will be erected this season, but there will be as few building obstructions as possible on the bay frontage.

Facilities may be provided for the keeping of rowboats, and plans are being prepared to build a small dock for the benefit of sailboats and larger craft.

When the new subway is opened next August there will be four transit lines giving access to the property. The station of the subway will be at Roosevelt and Junction Avenues, about eight blocks away, in the centre of the big building development of the Queensboro Corporation, which has erected a number of neat two-family houses and flats in the Jackson Heights section of Elmhurst.

The three trolley lines now running there are the Junction Avenue line from the Brooklyn end of the Williamsburg Bridge, going within half a mile of the property; the Jackson Avenue line, from the Queensboro Bridge, going within two blocks of the property, and the Flushing-Astoria line, from the East Ninety-second Street Ferry, Manhattan. This line runs to North Beach, and now turns off about half a mile from the property. The road has been ordered by the Public Service Commission to extend its tracks, in accordance with its original franchise, to Jackson Avenue, and it is expected that it will be done within a short time, although the road has resisted the order.

This housing problem will be carried out by a syndicate known as the Flushing Bay Building Corporation, of which Milton L'Ecluse is President.

"We believe," said Mr. L'Ecluse yesterday, "that this plan will provide homes for a large class of clerks, bookkeepers, and other city workers of a cultured type who are anxious to live in the country with pleasant surroundings and in an agreeable neighborhood, but whose means to enjoy these facilities are limited. I have talked with many persons of this class, and they have expressed keen interest in the plan. The community idea of tennis courts and bathhouses to be controlled by the owners has also appealed to them very strongly. The houses will be built very substantially, so as to preclude the necessity of repairs for some time to come."

TAX REDUCTION.

Bills in the Legislature Calling for Economies in Local Affairs.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has received from Mayor Mitchel a list of thirty-six legislative measures in which he is interested.

These bills have all been introduced into the Legislature by the City Administration, with a view of effecting certain economies in local affairs, so as to relieve the tax burden upon real estate. Several of these measures are contained within the legislative program prepared by Senator Brown as a result of his investigation of the city's financial condition.

Early in the year the Mayor prepared a program which planned to reduce the city's tax rate 31 points, or a decrease of $25,275,000 in the budget for 1917.

Senator Brown's program contemplates a reduction in the tax levy of $12,900,000. Since the several conferences between State legislators and the Mayor many other measures have been added to the list of bills introduced by the Mayor.

Senator Brown has, in addition, introduced a home rule bill giving to the City Administration more power over its own affairs than it has today.

NEW REALTY BOARD

Organized by Brokers Dealing in Westchester County Property.

The Westchester County Realty Board was duly organized last week at a meeting of the real estate brokers dealing in Westchester County properties held at the rooms of the New York Real Estate Board.

The constitution drafted by the committee was adopted with only a few minor changes, and a nominating committee was appointed for the purpose of submitting a list of officials to be voted upon at the next meeting, Thursday, April 13, at the same place.

The membership of the County Realty Board will be in three classes, active, associate, and nonresident, thus permitting all associate trades and professions, such as development companies, civil engineers, architects, &c., to be represented in the open discussions of the board.

Rockaway Improvements at Ostend.

A meeting of the Ostend Association, an organization of owners of dwellings at the seashore at Ostend, Far Rockaway, was held last week at the office of William S. Pettit. Among the various improvements discussed, it was voted to rebuild the sewer on Rue de St. Felix and to put the roadways along Fulton Avenue and Rue de St. Felix in good condition. Improved drainage conditions to care for any surplus surface water will also be provided.

EFFECT OF 'SAVE NEW YORK MOVEMENT' ON REALTY

By Dr. George M. Price.
Director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the Dress and Waist Industry of New York.

What are the purposes and significance of the "Saving New York" movement? What are the interests behind it? What is the probable outcome of this agitation? What effect will it have upon the real estate map of the city and upon the civic and social life of the community?

These are naturally questions which come to every one who is interested in Greater New York and its welfare.

The history of Manhattan Island is a history of constant migrations northward and a consequent change in the aspect and valuations of the districts involved. This is true of official, residential, office, and industrial building construction. Due to this constant shifting, migration, and transformation, section after section of the city has been thoroughly transformed, real estate valuations radically disturbed, and new sections of the city recolonized, while old sections either lost their erstwhile prestige or entirely changed in their aspect and values.

The rise and growth of women's wear and kindred industries within the last two decades has been a potent factor in a new development of real estate properties and the gradual evolution of the factory loft building.

The establishment of thousands of manufacturers, each needing a space not sufficient to fill the whole building, but enough to require a part of a building, one or more floors, gave an impetus toward the building of multiple loft buildings, first of six and eight stories, and later of ten and twelve stories and above.

The construction of loft buildings in Manhattan Island followed the same law and tendencies as the construction of resident and tenement buildings, and, beginning with the lower section of the city around East Houston Street, gradually developed and moved further and further uptown until, within the last ten years, it has culminated in the tens of thousands of factory buildings in the so-called "loft zone" between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth Streets.

The northward movement of factory loft construction and the steady shifting of the women's wear shops from the lower downtown to the upper uptown zones were natural tendencies and based upon economic and social factors. The city and State have made the same error in regard to loft construction as that which has been made in tenement house buildings and from which the city has suffered so much.

No regulations as to safety, fire protection and sanitation have been originally made for loft buildings, with the result of a complete laissez faire in loft construction, so that when newer buildings were erected on Eighth, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Streets, manufacturers on Mercer, Greene, and Houston Streets, especially those who have outgrown their premises and have become relatively well to do, naturally desired to go into better and safer quarters and filled the newly constructed loft buildings. The same is true of the loft buildings which have been later constructed between Fourteenth and Twenty-third and Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets.

Moreover, the shifting of the garment workers' homes from the east side to Brooklyn, Harlem, and the Bronx made the lower downtown loft buildings much less accessible by transportation than the loft buildings about Fourteenth Street, and later Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, which have become the centres of transportation and population.

The building of hotels in the same district has also contributed to the tendency of the better class of manufacturers to move to the uptown district. It has become a fact that the better class of women's wear manufacturers were known to be found only in the uptown zone, and it became practically impossible for a manufacturer in Greene, Mercer, Houston, Eighth Street, &c., to persuade buyers that his goods were of the same high class and should compel a similar price to the goods manufactured in loft buildings of the upper district.

The development of the loft zone in the upper district and the gradual shifting of shops into the uptown districts have created a number of serious problems,—financial, economic, safety and social.

The retail shopping districts have been gradually removed from Fourteenth to Twenty-third and later to Fifth Avenue and Broadway. The streets and avenues of the uptown loft districts have naturally become congested and during the morning, evening and noon hours the shopping streets and avenues have been filled to overflowing by the tens of thousands of garment workers.

Real estate values have been revolutionised. A loft building constructed ten years ago in Eighth Street or University Place and worth a certain sum has lost a third or half its value, due to the construction of new buildings and the change of the character of the manufacturing in the building.

Mortgages on loft buildings in the lower district which represented a conservative 50 per cent. valuation have come to represent 100 per cent. of the value of the building, and at times showed an actual loss in value. Owners of loft buildings in the section between East Houston and Fourteenth Streets, and then Fourteenth to Twenty-third, and later Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Streets, have become panic-stricken and entirely without a guarantee of values and without an assurance of even a minimum income for years to come for their property.

The loft zone has also presented a grave fire peril problem. The sporadic fires in some of the loft buildings and the practical impossibility of escape of workers from the many-storied shop buildings have gradually created a problem in safety, which, after the Asch Building fire, has culminated in the State Factory Commission and in the subsequent showing up of the fire perils and the passage of drastic building regulations and fire protection laws.

The formation of the Fifth Avenue Association, the "Saving Fifth Avenue" agitation, the Height of Buildings Commission, the Zone Restriction Movement, the awakening of the interests of the real estate people and mortgagees, and, lastly, the "Saving New York" agitation, are all results of the problems described above.

After having gone into the description of the rise and growth of the whole movement and the consequent problems caused by it, it will perhaps be much easier to answer the questions asked at the beginning of the article.

The purposes and significance of the "Saving New York" movement are now clear. It is an outcome of the desire of all of the various parts of the population to prevent the spreading of the loft zone beyond a certain limit and to retain and keep it without the constant changing and shifting which it has undergone heretofore.

The interests behind this movement are the owners of loft buildings in the district between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth Streets, the financial interests behind the mortgages on these properties, the retail department stores on the avenues suffering from noon congestion, and the manufacturers themselves whose overhead charges are constantly on the increase because of the higher rents of the newly constructed buildings in the more fashionable zone.

There is, however, a civic foundation for the "Saving New York" movement even though it may be based upon selfish interests, and, while approving the whole agitation and not opposing the movement, I simply wish to make certain reservations and conditions so that this movement does not culminate in the creation of greater perils than those from which we suffered before.

In the first place it would be the greatest calamity if the "Saving New York" movement were to result in lessening building competition and in the actual compulsion of manufacturers to remain in antiquated and unsafe loft structures in the lower district, or if the movement were to result in the discouragement of the construction of new and better class loft buildings and thus perpetuate the old fire traps in the lower district.

The whole agitation should not end in filling and overfilling of the present defectively constructed and improperly safeguarded loft buildings in the district between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth Streets. Manufacturers should not be compelled to remain in these buildings because of lack of new buildings in the same zone or because they have no better constructed buildings to go into.

Real estate values in the zone between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth Streets are such that it would not pay for builders to buy the six, ten, and twelve story old buildings, demolish them, and construct modern lofts. This is one of the most important objections against the movement, for it is self-evident that the manufacturers in this district must remain in it, or move to new buildings in the same district, but will never consent to move lower downtown to Spring and other streets where there is sufficient cheap land to make the construction of modern loft buildings possible and profitable.

The solution of the problem would be in a thorough organization of various industries, in a rapid construction of as many modern loft factories in the district between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth Streets, as there is unoccupied space therein.

But the main solution would be in the thorough reconstruction and rebuilding of the old loft structures with the view to modernize them, and especially to make them more safe, and of better fire protection. This may easily be done by constructing additional inside exits in the form of inclosed stairways and towers, and also in the construction of outside screened stairways and smoke-proof towers. It may also be done by constructing fire walls in all loft structures more than 50 feet wide, and thus create the best safeguard as far as fire protection is concerned.

In order to supervise the construction of new buildings and the reconstruction of old buildings, the powerful associations in the women's wear industries should adopt the loft certification idea which was promulgated by me several months ago, and which it seems to me will be the only guarantee to the manufacturers that their own interests as well as the interests of their workers will not be jeopardised in this general movement of "Saving New York."

BUILDING ZONE HEARINGS.

Plans for Brooklyn and Richmond to be Considered.

The Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions will hold a public hearing on the proposed height, use, and area districts affecting the Bedford, Eastern Parkway, Williamsburg, Greenpoint, and Bushwick sections at City Hall at 10:30 A. M. tomorrow.

All of that portion of Brooklyn east of Bedford Avenue and north of Malbone Street and East New York Avenue will be considered at this hearing.

On April 12, at 10:30 A. M., a public hearing is to be held at the City Hall, Manhattan, to consider the tentative plans for the Borough of Richmond.

Much interest is being taken in the work of the commission, and many public-spirited citizens have given a large amount of valuable time in perfecting its plans. The very considerable disturbance in real estate values in lower Manhattan, the migration of business from one locality to another, the smothering of one building by another of greater height, and the invasion of residential districts by objectionable uses have done so much injury that it has become evident something should be done to protect the rapidly growing boroughs from the evils arising from unrestricted building.

Many have said that this policy should have been carried out years ago, and while it is true of some of the other boroughs, in Richmond at least, districting has a fair field in which to do its work.

It is sought to promote the public welfare by substituting order and system for haphazard growth and by preventing the impairment of light, air, and access as building intensity increases.

Sale of Max Ams Estate.

Joseph P. Day will offer at executor's auction sale on Tuesday, April 18, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, the properties to close the estate of Max Ams, deceased. The decedent started in the canning and packing business in this city about a half century ago and was known as the most successful man in his line in this part of the country. He died several years ago, leaving many heirs.

The properties to be offered include a modern manufacturing plant at Mount Vernon next to the main line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, consisting of a three-story brick building comprising 54,170 square feet floor space and several Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn parcels.

NEW QUEENSBORO APARTMENT HOUSES

Many Being Built Adjacent to Corona Extension of the Subway.

CALLED "CORNFIELD ROUTE"

Completed Structures Fully Rented —Many Apartments Leased from Plans—Low Rents Attraction.

The section of Queens through which the Corona extension of the subway passes can no longer be referred to as the "cornfield route," as Mayor Gaynor once facetiously called it, for the fields have long stopped producing corn and now are producing high-grade modern apartment houses to which population is flocking rapidly because of low rents, superior facilities for the money, and accessibility.

Real estate men predicted that before the subway was in operation its construction would be justified by the great number of families that would locate along the route, and their predictions have been fulfilled.

One of the striking developments of the district is the apartment building on Twenty-fifth Street in the Jackson Heights section, a series of improvements beginning near the Twenty-fifth Street Station on the new subway extension and extending northward to Jackson Avenue for a distance of about five blocks.

In this section five-story apartment houses have been erected in groups with a total capacity of 200 families. What the demand for homes is in the district may be judged by the fact that 175 have been rented, though some of the houses are just now being completed.

As builders sometimes concentrate their activities on a certain district or a certain street, so they have concentrated on Twenty-fifth Street for the beginning of development of this great area in Queens, which is expected to become within a few years the home section of a very considerable portion of the working population of the mid-town business districts of Manhattan.

The street is at the highest point in that part of Queens, running along the ridge of a hill that starts to rise from the older portions of Long Island City. From its houses views are to be had of practically every part of the city, for it looks down upon a wide panorama of land and water.

The development of Twenty-fifth Street began soon after the dual subway extension was assured. At that time the Queensboro Corporation erected a group of five-story apartment houses at the corner of Jackson Avenue, on which the trolley from Manhattan runs. These houses were fully rented within thirty days of completion.

Since then four other groups have been built, and in every case renting was equally rapid. The last operation, a row of six high-class apartments on Twenty-fifth Street, between Hayes and Fillmore Avenues, midway between the subway and the trolley, was completed within the last month, and they are more than half filled already, with more tenants moving in every day, though the Spring renting season will not start for another month.

Builders attribute the success of the houses on Jackson Heights to their ability to erect superior buildings on account of the low cost of land compared to other sections suitable for apartment building. Values in this district are still from one-half to one-fifth as much as in Bronx or upper Washington Heights apartment sections, which permits builders to spread their houses over larger areas, with the result of larger rooms, larger courts for light and air, and better arrangement of rooms. Cheaper land also has permitted the erection of such houses at a total cost still so far below the cost of similar houses in upper Manhattan and the Bronx that builders can afford to rent at less per room and still make good profits.

BRIDGE CONNECTION.

To Start Work on Queensboro Bridge and Second Ave. Elevated Line.

Preparations are now being made for the actual work of connecting the Queensboro Bridge and the Second Avenue "L" in Manhattan.

It was announced last week that the work would be done without interference with the regular train service. It will be performed in the same manner as similar jobs in the construction of the third tracks of the elevated.

The Second Avenue "L" will have to be raised between Fifty-eighth and Sixty-second Streets in order to provide for the connection with the bridge.

The maximum lift required will be at Fifty-ninth Street, where the structure must be raised 3 feet 4 inches. The slope will begin at Fifty-eighth Street, and the old level will be reached again between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets.

Theatre Building at Bronxville.

A new building operation which will contribute several interesting features to the Bronxville community has been planned by the Lawrence Park Realty Company. It will be a three-story structure covering an entire block front on Kraft Avenue, near the station. At one end will be an artistic theatre, in Colonial design, with an auditorium for the accommodation of 500 persons. There will be stores on the ground floor, and the remainder of the building will consist of small apartments. The cost has been placed at $75,000. Bates & How are the architects.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 40, n e corner of 4th St, 24x99.11; 1st Av, 67, n w corner of 4th St, (131 and 133 East,) 24.5x99.3; Samuel Wachsman to Babetta Wachsman, 120 West 117th St, ½ part; all liens, April 7; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 280 Grand St. $1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 143d St, 24.11x85; Lenox Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 143d St, 50x85; Ephraim Stiff, Nyack, N. Y., and another, to Anna L. Healy, Cornaga Av, Far Rockaway, B. of Q., q. c., April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 143d St, 24.11x85; Sidney Samuels to Anna L. Healy, Far Rockaway, B. of Q., mtg $28,000, April 8; attorney same $1

LENOX AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of 143d St, 50x85, foreclosure, July 23, 1915; Carl Ehlemann, Jr., referee, to same, April 7; attorney same $9,000

20TH ST, 11 West, n s, 273.6 ft w of 5th Av, 23.6x92; Ferris Land Co. to Christopher C. Robinson, 16 Union St, Montclair, N. J., mtg $105,000, all liens, b. and s., April 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

21ST ST, 510 to 514 West, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 75x92; Frieda Hart to Baker & Williams, 512 Washington St, mtg $17,000, April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

24TH ST, 315 to 319 West, n s, 187 ft w of 8th Av, 54x98.9; Tillie Titus to Levine & Kempner, Inc., 135 Broadway, mtg $7,000, on No. 319, and all liens April 7; attorney,

27TH AV, 1,049, e s, 40.10 ft s of 118th St, 40x100; John M. Hyde to C. Amory Stevens, 39 Broad St, and Mary G. Richardson, 17 West 74th St, executors, &c., of Calvin Stevens, mtg $50,000, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 25; attorney, W. P. Vining, 51 Chambers St $100

Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

31ST ST, 123 East, n s, 63 ft w of Lenox Av, 34.1x100.5; Helen A. Howell, New York City, to Thomas C. Howell, Quogue, L. I., all liens, April 8; attorney, Walter J. Vreeland, 129 Front St $100

34TH ST, 327 West, assignment of all right, title and interest under will of Marie E. McCarthy; Leo A. McCarthy, Ridgewood, Md., to J. Barry Mahool, and John C. McCarthy, 2,437 Maryland Av, Baltimore, Md., in trust for party of the first part, March 18 ..... $1

118TH ST, 61 East, n s, 180 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Hy. von Bergen to Emma, his wife, 209 North St, Newark, N. J., mtg $20,000, March 6; attorney, W. H. von Bergen, 36 Wall St $1

171ST ST, 643 and 645, n s, 225.1 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 77x95; Dayton Building Co. to Tillie Titus, 545 West 111th St, mtg $67,000, all liens, April 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, n e corner of 181st St, 70x93; Jennie Wolff to Helen Fish, 137 West 110th St, Nov. 30, 1915; attorney, M. S. Krakower, 220 Broadway $100

BRYANT AV, e s, 150 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Samuel Lyttle to Lyman Construction Co., Inc., 1,058 Southern Boulevard, mtg $5,000, March 31; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $100

LOT 450, map of Unionport, 100x108; Frederick Geeks to Peter Geeks, 916 Forest Av, April 6; attorneys, Hines & B., 37 Liverty St $1

LOT 11, Block 31, map of Bathgate Estate; Frederick Geeks to Peter Geeks, April 6; attorneys, Hines & B., 37 Liberty St $1

LOTS 41 and 42, Block 6, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Whitehall Realty Co. to Thomas E. Lynch, June 30, 1905; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

NAME PROPERTY; Charles Husd to Ellen V. Lynch, April 4, 1907, mtg $1,120; attorney, same $100

STEBBINS AV, e s, 106.9 ft n of Freeman St, 25x irregular; Florence K. Ehlers to Tremont-Webster Building Co., 1,662 Boston Road, mtg $10,500, April 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

NAME PROPERTY; Tremont-Webster Building Co. to Community Ice Co., Inc., 524 West 57th St, mtg $10,500, April 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 181.3 ft s of Brandt Place, 50.5x irregular; also University Av, e s, 237.8 ft s of Brandt Place, 50.9x104.4; 1,640 University Av; due to Amalia A. Daly, Rye, N. Y., mtg $92,500, April 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

VAN COURTLANDT AV, e s, 26.3 ft n of Katonah Av, 25.3x95.8; Anthony W. Eustis to William Peters, 322 East 179th St, correction deed, March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

VAN COURTLANDT AV, e s, 62.6 ft n of Katonah Av, 25.4x95.11; same to same, correction deed, March 31; attorney, same $100

WALTON AV, 2,250, w s, 20x95; Millie Seebeck to Sarah Basch, 40 East 85th St, mtg $6,500, April 6; attorney, E. Herrman, 261 Broadway $1

137TH ST, 376 East, s s, 25x100; Rose Israel to Lazar Goldberg, 804 Whitlock Av, mtg $8,000, April 4; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway $100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT,

135th St, 523 West, for a one-story garage, 18.9x38.11; C. M. Gaulocher, 24 Fort Hamilton Av, Brooklyn, owner; Peck & Brown, 7 East 42d St, architects; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

9th Av, 503, to a four-story office building; J. P. Windolph, 328 West 88th St, owner; Werner & Windolph, architects; cost, $8,500.

Union Square, East, n e corner of 16th St, to a four-story and basement store, studios, &c; I. S. and M. S. Korn, 31 Nassau St, owners; G. & E. Blum, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $15,000.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

may be had from us promptly—

Lowest Rates, Favorable Terms, Large and Small Amounts.

Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Avenue, New York

MORTGAGE MONEY.

SOME SMALL FUNDS FOR MANHATTAN.

ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d Street.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 27, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 17 CASES OF CANNED PUMPKINS AND ONE CASE OF CANNED PEAS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the United States Food and Drugs Act approved June 30, 1906, as amended August 23, 1912.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 27, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 29, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against ONE BARREL OF SCALLOPS upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter.) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 29, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, April 10.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

20th St, 13 and 15 West, n s, 302 ft w of 5th Av, 66x92; 9-story loft building; I. Stern against C. H. Young et al.; M. J. Hirsch, attorney; due, $217,563.54; taxes, &c., $1,-902.35.

Bolton Rd, e s, Seaman Av to Prescott Av, 128.6x136.5x164x114.2, vacant; Trustees of Dyckman Library against G. B. Hayes et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $10,973.48; taxes, &c., $359.04.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Jerome Av, e s, 4.3 ft n of 172d St, 50x 29.7x41, gore, vacant; S. M. Barber against Denver Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $1,300.02; taxes, &c., $200.

Tuesday, April 11.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broome St, 18, n w corner of Mangin St, 25x80, 5-story tenement and stores; T. D. Weeks, trustee, against Isaac Rosenthal et al.; Weeks Bros., attorneys; due, $23,131.85; taxes, &c., $883.

Lewis St, 117, w s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25x100, 7-story loft building; Central Trust Co. against George Kocher et al.; Joline, L. & B., attorneys; due, $28,356.25; taxes, &c., $1,353.75.

1st Av, 1,937 and 1,939, w s, 40.11 ft n of 99th St, 40x100, 6-story flat and stores; estate of Thomas Suffern against Isaac Kleinfeld et al.; W. H. Hagen, attorney, due, $37,963.32; taxes, &c., $803.37.

By Henry Brady.

8th Av, 169, w s, 92.2 ft n of 18th St, 22.2x 100, 5-story building and store; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. and another, executors, against Charles Wolinsky; Gelder, L. & G., attorneys; due, $27,-470.29; taxes, &c., $332.50.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

26th St, 229 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement and stores; A.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM PENN, THE FOUNDER OF PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION On June 6th, 1916,

Pennsylvania Castle, Dorsetsh re, England

formerly the Residence of JOHN PENN (Grandson of WILLIAM PENN), occupying a position of great natural beauty, overlooking a magnificent stretch of the Dorset Coast and the Channel, surrounded by its own LOVELY TIMBERED GROUNDS, in which is the KEEP of RUFUS CASTLE, built by WILLIAM RUFUS, and presented by GEORGE III. to John Penn. The Castle and the adjacent Coast figure prominently in Works of Thomas Hardy and Victor Hugo.

The Castle is a substantial stone structure of moderate size, with modern comforts and sanitation, and would make an ideal and inexpensive Seaside Summer Residence for an American Family.

The Estate will be OFFERED for SALE by AUCTION on JUNE 6th next (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).

Full particulars may be obtained from HENRY DUKE and SON, Auctioneers and Land Agents, Dorchester, Dorset, or of Messrs ADAM, THRING, SHELDON, and CO., Solicitors, Bath, England.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

—Does Your Property Pay?—

Are Your Houses Well Tenanted? Are Expenses Kept to a Minimum?

Owners whose houses we manage will answer "YES" to these questions. May we show what we can do for you?

An interview will place you under no obligations,

NORMAN DENZER
(Audubon 8707) 3816 BROADWAY

Factory wanted in a town where female help is plentiful to operate power sewing machines making men's and women's pajamas. State rent, price of power and freight to New York. Address B 303 Times Downtown.

LONG BEACH LOT OWNERS

This office has several clients who would be interested in buying Long Beach lots if offered at low prices; one special customer looking for three boardwalk lots.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, INC.
(Long Island Dept.)
176 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WANTED FOR CASH

Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn properties—improved and unimproved.

HENRY BURR FANTON, 51 E. 42d.

REAL ESTATE.

HOMESTEAD IN THE WOODS

In a pretty location, near water; beautiful shade and fruit trees; plenty of garden space around house; remodeled and roomy house; makes a fine all year cozy home; will sell to quick buyer for $200 down and $20 monthly; write for photo, &c. Homestead, Box 105 Times Downtown.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DWELLINGS TO LET | $720 and upward. CONCESSIONS. All offers submitted.

PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125 St.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SAFE ELECTRIC WIRING
FORD ELECTRIC CO.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 29, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 1 TUB OF SCOLLOPS, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter.) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 29, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 24, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 10 Baskets of Dried Red Peppers upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter.) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 24, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

C. F. Schwarz against Louis Frooks et al.; Rounds, H., D. & D., attorneys; due, $21,-750.55; taxes, &c., $47.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

176th St, 330 East, s s, 214.9 ft e of Anthony Av, 21.8x106.1x irregular, three-story frame house; B. T. Downes against Carolina Wenninger et al.; H. T. Randall, attorney; due, $9,081.13; taxes, &c., $3,664.97.

Mount Hope Place, 20, s s, 190 ft w of Walton Av, 25x125, two-story frame house; George Mayer against E. R. Conover et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $7,695.29; taxes, &c., $97.45.

By Henry Brady.

Napier Av, n e corner of 233d St, 323.2x 101.1x irregular; Harlem Savings Bank against T. E. Munday et al.; E. S. Clinch, attorney; due, $10,879.86; taxes, &c., $674.50.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bonner Place, 9, n s, 166.6 ft e of Morris Av, 33.3x75, four-story flat; Matilda Muendel against Thomas Malcolm Construction Co.; Wesselman & K., attorneys; due, $2,260.08; taxes, &c., $629.55; prior mortgage, $16,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

3d Av, e s, 225 ft s of 171st St, 50x100; John Bussing, Jr., and another against Nora Construction Co. et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; due, $23,268.93; taxes, &c., $613.28.

Bush St, 165, n s, 134 ft e of Creston Av, 24.8x91.9, two-story frame house; M. H. Weight against G. E. Buckbee et al.; Williamson & B., attorneys; due, $6,533.12; taxes, &c., $389.

Wednesday, April 12.

At 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50 and 52, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, extending through to 22 to 28 Elizabeth St, 73x200x100x25x100, Atlantic Garden building, tenement; Columbia Trust Co. against Louis Levy et al.; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $103,080.34; taxes, &c., $4,-211.24.

137th St, 261 West, n s, 632 ft w of 7th Av, 18x90.11, five-story dwelling; Franklin Savings Bank against E. J. Krueger and another; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $11,-747.30; taxes, &c., $240.74.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Barnes Av, 1,851, w s, 175 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100, dwelling; G. L. Hoffman against Maria Dominich et al.; F. D. Arthur, attorney; due, $2,810.20; taxes, &c., $370.82.

By James J. Donovan.

Bruner Av, e s, 250 ft n of Edenwald Av, 175x100; also,

233d St, n s, 250 ft w of Gunther Av, 82.1x 101.1 to Edenwald x irregular; Harman Co. against Jennie Evalenko et al.; R. C. Durland, attorney; due, $38,534.96; taxes, &c., $1,450.83.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Lawrence Av, e s, 57.4 ft s of junction of Lawrence Av and Graham Square 25x72 to Graham Square x 40.1x103.8; New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association against J. A. Powers et al.; R. H. Bergman, attorney; due, $651.09; taxes, &c., $760.88.

Napier Av, e s, 484.9 ft n of road from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn station, 50x100; Tremont Building and Loan Association against J. A. Powers et al.; Friend & F., attorneys; due, $3,530.67; taxes, &c., $377.88.

Thursday, April 13.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

Broadway, s w corner of Academy St, 108x 125x irregular, vacant; E. D. W. Post against Hannah Freedman et al.; F. de P. Foster, attorney; due, $28,584.96; taxes, &c., $3,900.

By Joseph P. Day.

22d St, 121 and 123 West, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 44.6x98.9, two three-story buildings; Seamen's Bank for Savings against A. L. Goldsmith et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $61,496.54.

23d St, 122 to 126 West, s s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, three four-story buildings and stores; also 119 West 22d St, abutting, 16.8x 98.9, three-story building and stores; same against J. M. Gordon et al.; same attorneys; due, $228,574.82.

Ludlow St, 57, w s, 112.7 ft n of Broome St, 28.11x 87.6, five-story tenement and stores; Foreign Missions of Reformed Church against Jacob Volk et al.; W. H. Van Steenbergh, attorney; due, $26,823.21; taxes, &c., $825.72.

Friday, April 14.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

150th St, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 150x 99.11, vacant; Surety Realty Co. against 114th Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Co. et al., Action 1; Stoddart and another, attorneys; due, $37,807.00.

141st St, 321 East, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Commonwealth Insurance Co. against Vincent Garafalo et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $18,528.82; taxes, &c., $1,208.01.

2d Av, 1918, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & P., attorneys; due, $16,837.82; taxes, &c., $1,577.96.

By Samuel Marx.

114th St, 323 East, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; same against Lesh Strause et al., same attorney; due, $18,545.23; taxes, &c., $1,186.39.

89th St, 70 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, four-story dwelling; M. M. Mark against L. H. Abenheimer et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; due, $23,378; taxes, &c., $559.

Lewes St, 213 to 217, garage buildings; David Sachnen against Jacob Klanger et al.; Samson Friedlander, attorney; due, $1,971.28.

By J. H. Mayers.

Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 116th St, 50.11 x100, five-story apartment house; H. D. Greenwald and another, against 501 West 118th St, Inc., et al.; C. C. Roberts, attorney; due, $6,173.32; taxes, &c., $906.95; prior mtg $69,000.

By James L. Wells Co.

169th St, n s, 80.8 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 45x86.5; West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. against S. S. McClure Co.; Mackellar & G., attorneys; due, $2,398.97; taxes, &c., $145.80.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

119th St, 140 West, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; U. S. Trust Co. against N. L. Roedels et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $17,421.42; taxes, &c., $197.32.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

180th St, 746 and 748, s s, 100.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 49x156.4x irregular, one-story stores and vacant; J. P. Brady and another against G. Galiani et al.; E. N. Whitfield, attorney; due, $650.64.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Eastchester Av, w s, near Waring Av, 216.6x 485x irregular; G. A. Deuscher and another against T. B. Watson et al.; W. B. McHugh, attorney; due, $4,477.23; taxes, &c., $296.70.

Van Cortlandt St, n s, 315 ft e of Eastchester Av, 306x204.9x irregular; F. K. Upham against Corn Exchange Realty Co. et al.; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $3,-857.71; taxes, &c., $562.69.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

171ST ST, n s, 223.1 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 77x95; Tillie Titus to Dayton Building Co., 132 Nassau St, April 7, due April 15, 1919; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

84TH ST, n s, 236 ft e of Park Av, 20.5x 102.2; Nathan Lemlein to Edwin K. Scheftel et al., executors, 20 East 57th St, April 7, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

Bronx.

AVENUE A, w s, extends from 3d and 4th Sts 21dx305; also Avenue A, e s, extends from 3d and 4th Sts 210x205; also 4th St, s s, at w s of Westchester Creek, 214x216 to 3d Av x 250x218, Unionport; Municipal Asphalt Co., Inc., to Commercial Trust Co., 1,451 Broadway, prior mtg $62,500, April 5, due as per bond; attorney, Commercial Trust Co., 1,451 Broadway $32,000

BRYANT AV, e s, 150 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Lymond Construction Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, March 31, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $35,000

CLINTON AV, n e corner of 176th St, 40.12 103.8; Marmion Realty Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, April 6, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $40,000

FORSTER PLACE, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 75x100; William D. Grant to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, April 7, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,500

NAPIER AV, s w corner of 230th St, 50x100; Bronx Development Co. to Clementine E. Dunbar, Ward's Island, N. Y., April, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St $1,500

STEBBINS AV, e s, 106.9 ft n of Freeman St, 25x irregular; Community Ice Co., Inc., to Tremont-Webster Building Co., Inc., 1,667 Boston Road, April 7, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,500

VAN CORTLANDT AV, e s, 62.6 ft n of Katonah Av, 25.4x95.11; same to same, April 6, due as per bond; same attorney $4,000

VAN CORTLANDT AV, e s, 26.3 ft n of Katonah Av, 36.8x97.8; William Peters to Helen F. Ormiston, 225 West 86th St, April 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

137TH ST, 376 East, s s, 25x100; Lazar Goldberg to Rose Israel, 722 East 9th St, prior mtg $8,000, April 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway $750

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE B, 286; 17th St, 546 East, store and part cellar; John Coleman to Matthew F. Clark, 314 2d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Charles J. F. Bohlen, 128 East 23d St $1,170

GRAND ST, 391, store and first floor; Nathan Burnstine and Jos. Scherman and another, 391 Grand St, 3 1-12 years from March 20, 1916; attorney, Samuel Dickstein, 299 Broadway $3,000

112TH ST, 106 East, all; Anna Schneiders to Benjamin Mosforitz, 6 East 108th St, 10 years from May 1, 1916 ..... $840

Bronx.

WILKENS AV, 1,827, store, &c.; Utility Realty Co. to Levy Katz, 1,823 Wilkins Av, 5 1-12 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, Levy Katz, 1,823 Wilkens Av ..... $900 to $1,020

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

47TH ST, 127 West; Benjamin Levine against Abraham Leopistatt, action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, I. H. Taylor.

Bronx.

LOT 10, Block 2,835, Section 11, on tax map; Anna R. Crossin against William B. Ewing et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, B. G. Bain.

LOT 23, Block 2,844, Section 11, on tax map; Anna R. Crossin against Harold Swain et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, B. G. Bain.

LOT 24, Block 2,836, Section 11, on tax map; David Wallace against Anna R. Crossin, action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, B. G. Bain.

LOT 50, part of, map of Unionport; Elizabeth C. Woodward against Clarence Realty and Construction Co., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MOTT ST, 32 to 37; G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., against Estate of James Norton, owner, renewal $219

NASSAU ST, 111; Herman Slate Co. against Marx Ottinger et al., owner; Plumacher Iron Works, contractor $18

2D ST, 286 East; Mendel Raschkind against A. Bleucher, owner; Edward P. Briens, contractor $498

95TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x 100.8; Solomon Rothstein et al. against Monterey Property Co., Inc., owner; T. Backus, agent, contractor $111

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 50 ft n of 181st St, 50x 100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans Phelan Estates, Inc., for the completion of one-five-story apartment, two payments $11,000

BRYANT AV, e s, 150 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Lymond Const. Co., Inc., to erect one-five-story apartment, ten payments $30,000

RYER AV, w s, 97.7 ft n of 182d St, 98.1x 151.4; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans Phelan Estates, Inc., for the completion of three-story apartment, one payment $12,000

176TH ST, n e corner of Clinton Av, 40.2x 100.9; City Mortgage Co. loans Marmion Realty Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment, ten payments $32,000

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Executors' Sale

ESTATE of MAX AMS, Dec'd.

Tuesday, April 18

AT 13 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

Modern Manufacturing Plant

AT

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

(At Columbus Av. Station of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and N. Y., W. & B. R. R.)

Property consists of several thoroughly modern semi-fireproof one and three story brick factory buildings in excellent condition, containing 54,170 sq. ft. floor area. Main building 278.2x42.4; permanent light on all sides; high ceilings; equipped with electric light, steam heat and 175 H. P. plant. Land comprises about 1¼ acres.

64-66 North Moore St.

(Bet. Greenwich & Hudson Sts.)

ST. MARK'S LEASEHOLD,

expiring May 1, 1927. A 5-story and cellar brick loft building on a plot 50x87.6, subleased to one tenant; one freight elevator.

399 Washington Street

(Adj. Cor. Hubert Street.)

A 5-story and cellar brick loft building. One freight elevator. Size of lot 25x80.

S. E. Cor. Atlantic Ave. & Derussey Street

(and adjoining parcel)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A vacant corner plot 71x100x irregular and adjoining vacant plot, 60.5½x85.6½x irregular. To be sold separately.

Mt. Vernon Properties

N. E. Cor. North Columbus Ave. & School St.

A vacant plot, 50x114.

West Street

(110 feet north of N. W. cor. Stuyvesant Plaza.)

Two vacant plots, size 50x127 each.

TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

E. S. North Columbus Av. and W. S. Hudson Av.

125.88 ft. north of Sidney Ave.

To be sold as 8 parcels.

Seven vacant plots and 1 plot improved with a 2½-story frame dwelling with 11 rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat and electricity. Average size of each plot about 50x125.

70% may remain on mortgage 5% for three years at

MORRIS BLAU, Esq., Attorney, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
APPELL & TAYLOR, Attorneys, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City.
BERGEN & PRENDERGAST, Attys., 25 Broad St., N. Y. City.

Write for booklet

Phone 744 Cort.

Joseph P. Day AUCTIONEER

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS

No Reasonable Offers Refused

TO CLOSE ESTATES

Properties Free and Clear—Terms to Suit

GRAND PLOT JUST WEST OF EIGHTH AVE.
Two frontages—57TH AND 58TH STREETS—12,500 feet.

SPLENDID SITE—Ripe for Improvement.
154TH-155TH STREETS, west of Eighth Ave. 3 frontages—35,000 sq. ft.

BOLTON ROAD—North of Prescott St.
Magnificent corner suitable for immediate improvement—9 city lots.

POST AVENUE.
100 ft. north of 204th St. Site 50x150.

ACADEMY STREET.
Exceptionally fine corner site, 70x100.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—Just off Broadway.
Vacant site 25x122.

WESTCHESTER CO.
144 acres close to St. Andrew's Club.

240 EAST 23RD STREET.
3-story private house—20x89.

535-537-539-541 WEST 38TH STREET.
Forming a plot 100x100.

547-549-551 WEST 38TH STREET—Plot 75x100.

513-515-517 WEST 40TH ST.
Stabling 60 horses.

515-517 WEST 39TH STREET.
Four-story tenement, with store and vacant lot 50x100.

348 WEST 38TH STREET.
Three-story and basement—21.5x98.9.

233 WEST 60TH ST.—4-Story—25x100.5

N. E. COR. 80. BOULEVARD & BROWN PLACE.
Bronx Borough. Excellent site—50x100.

LARGE PLOT INWOOD AVENUE.
Running through to Macomb's Road—100x125.

N. W. COR. 173RD ST. & WEEKS AVE.—6x95.

All inquiries should be directed to

Phone 744 Cort.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Private Sales Department.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER **BRYAN L. KENNELLY** REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

TRUSTEES' SALE

By order of

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

and

MARY M. EVERARD, Trustees

Under the Last Will and Testament of

JAMES EVERARD, Dec'd,

to be sold at auction,

Wednesday, May 3, 1916,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City, by

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

The Following Valuable Properties:

621 HUDSON ST., Southwest Corner Jane St.

637 HUDSON ST., Northwest Corner Horatio St.

221 EAST 25TH ST., Near Third Ave.

205 EAST 32D ST., Near Third Ave.

484 NINTH AVE., Northeast Corner W. 37th St.

305 TO 313 EAST 40TH ST., Near Second Ave.

1402 SECOND AVE., Southeast Corner E. 73rd St.

1438 SECOND AVE., Southeast Corner E. 75th St.

156 & 158 EAST 105TH ST., Near Lexington Ave.

127 WEST 120TH ST., Near Seventh Ave.

1801 PARK AVE., Northeast Corner E. 124th St.

203 EAST 124TH ST., Near Third Ave.

2283 AND 2285 THIRD AVE., Northeast Corner E. 124th St.

25 & 27 EAST 132D ST., Near Madison Ave.

17 TO 21 EAST 133D ST., Near Fifth Ave.

2177 TO 2183 FIFTH AVE., Northeast Corner 133rd St.

23 AND 25 EAST 134TH ST., Adjoining Madison Ave.

2135 MADISON AVE., Southeast Corner E. 134th St.

14 TO 28 EAST 135TH ST., Adjoining Madison Ave.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT
Between Marion and Decatur Aves.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y. S. E. Cor. Clairmont & Partition Sts., with Dwelling.

65% May Remain on Mortgage, 1 or 3 Years, at 4½%

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys
for Trustees, 26 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS,
170 Broadway, New York.
O'GORMAN, BATTLE & VANDIVER,
37 Wall Street, New York,
ATTORNEYS FOR PARTIES IN INTEREST.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

Saturday, May 6, 1916,

At 2 P. M. on the Premises, Rain or Shine.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

41 CHOICE LOTS

SITUATED ON

GRAND PARK AVE., FAYETTE AVE.,
NORTHROP AVE., OGDEN AVE. AND CENTRE AVE.,

MAMARONECK, N. Y.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKMAP.

Wednesday, May 10, 1916

ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALE Estate of Mary Wallace, Dec'd

413 West 45th St., 176 Feet West of Ninth Ave.

The 3-story brick tenement front and 2-story brick building rear; size 24x100.8.

**42-44 BROOME ST., 75 Fe

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Our Loss—Your Gain

Cost Us $8,000—$9,000

For Sale to You at $6,500

Small Cash Payment—Balance Very Easy Terms

At East Ninth St., Bet. Aves. N and O

Near Brighton Beach "L" and Coney Island Ave. trolley line.

Frame houses, 2-story and cellar, 9 rooms and bath; hardwood floors, tile bath, electric light, gas ranges, hot water heater in kitchen, furnace, open plumbing. Lot 40x100, with room for garage. Open for inspection daily; man on premises, 1442 East Ninth Street.

New from top to bottom, inside and out

Kings County Mortgage Company

153 Remsen St., Brooklyn

Easy Housekeeping Homes

Private Driveway and Garage Space for 2 cars

20 just finished and sold—24 more under construction in the same block—no two alike.

Take your choice of Brooklyn's finest offering from the standpoint of *accessibility, appearance, construction and price.*

Seven large rooms and bath; living room 20 ft. x 20 ft., main bed room 20 ft x 13 ft. 6 in., superior selected trim throughout, parquet floors, hot water heat, electric brackets, unequaled closet room, tiled baths and kitchens.

LOTS 20 FEET WIDE BY 120 FEET DEEP.

Price $8,750—$1,500 Cash

BALANCE $55 MONTHLY TO COVER PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST. OTHER EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co. policy, insuring title to the premises, free to the purchaser.

Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., and reached by Rogers Av., Nostrand Av., St. John's Place, Ocean Av. or Franklin Av. cars to Crown St. Subway (now building) only two blocks away. Representative on the property. Tel. Main 6460.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn

A GREAT FACTORY PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR LEASE

IN GREATER NEW YORK

Suitable any business requiring great space, water frontage and ample light.

Keeler boiler, Ball engine, electric generators, all of the latest modern type and best condition. Buildings have over 70,000 square feet of floor space. Unlimited quantity of artesian well water. Six acres—700 feet of water front, docking facilities, within lighterage limits; short haul to Freight Depot. Five-cent fare to Manhattan or any part of Brooklyn. ARMOR COMPANY, (owners,) 100 Broadway, 9107 Rector.

$5,800

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FRENCH COLONIAL HOME

26 Min. from Penn. Sta., Man. 27 Min. from L. I. R. R. Sta., Bklyn.

In exclusive, beautiful country neighborhood, on a large plot at Addisleigh, in New York City. Trees, shrubs, flowers, lawns; golf, tennis.

$1,000 Cash; Mortgage $6,300.

Eight beautiful large rooms, electric light, running water, modern bath, steam heat, cement cellar, parquet floors.

WRITE OR 'PHONE R. L. KILBY, 347 5TH AV., NEW YORK CITY, FOR PICTURES AND PLANS. TEL. 1250—MURRAY HILL.

EXECUTORS SALE BARGAIN

Estate having taken at foreclosure, will sell 10-room house, bath and improvements, on large plot about 211x184; good-sized stable-garage; fine trees and shrubbery; 2 blocks from station, 28 minutes out; price $7,800; liberal terms; buildings need some repairs; land alone appraised at $6,800.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,

336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

$5250 REDUCED FROM $6500

10-room modern house, perfect order; bath, gas, electricity; new decorations; piazza; hardwood trim; restricted neighborhood; private hedge, shrubbery; bank mortgage; 3 minutes from station; must sell. Owner, 336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

$4650 NORTH SIDE JAMAICA

7-room house, Shelton Av., Jamaica; steam heat, bath, gas; decorated; piazza; good order; taken under foreclosure.

F. W. SCUTT & CO.,

336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

TRUE DUTCH COLONIAL

7 rooms, bath, open fireplace, electricity, gas, centre hall, end piazza; daintily decorated, beautiful shrubbery, hedges, brick walks; 60x100; garage room; near station, tennis, club; $7,500; easy terms.

ESTAB. 1895 **F. W. SCUTT & CO.,** OWNERS BUILDERS

336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

New House, 8 story, 18 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each room; 14 bath houses in basement; plot 40x100; 250 ft. from ocean. Bargain for quick buyer; might consider part exchange and cash.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

UNMATCHED IN QUEENS CO.

$4,750 for a $7,500 cottage at Dunton Lodge, plot 40x100, 9 rooms and bath, hardwood finish, steam, electric light, Dutch dining room, beam ceiling, &c.; Kings County "L" at Leffert's Av., L. I. BEAU CONSTRUCTION CO., owners, 1,627 Minnesota Av., Dunton Lodge, or GRUET, foot of "L" stairs.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.

Most convenient suburb of New York, 35 minutes from City Hall, modern all-year home, 9 rooms, bath, parquet floors; city improvements, handsomely decorated and newly painted outside, corner plot, garage; photograph mailed; lowest price $8,500. Owner, B 597 Times Downtown.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE

of 8 rooms and bath; near Long Island Road; large open fireplace; sleeping porch; tiled bathroom; sewer; water, gas and electricity; 30 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; shorefront privileges; deep water anchorage, etc.; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

LONG ISLAND CITY

Choice factory plot, 20,000 square feet, Jackson Av., near Bridge Plaza; railroad switch; full commission brokers; will build factory for reputable tenant; also other plots and factory space; over ten years' experience in this district. Judson A. Harrington, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

"BEAUTIFUL STUCCO COTTAGE"

Overlooking Sound. Corner, 40' x 100', 2½ story; 8 rooms, tiled bath, pantry, glass-enclosed porch; garage; restricted neighborhood; 5-cent fare; little cash required. Attorney, Room 34, No. 1 Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

30 MINUTES OUT.

Must be sold within 10 days; modern 7-room cottage, bath; house newly renovated; large plot for vegetables and poultry; stores, schools, churches nearby; price $3,700; will sell for $250 cash, balance $17.50 per month. B. Klotz, 349 East 14th St.

IDEAL HOME

of 7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; large plot of ground; $200 cash needed at once; balance as rent. B. Floral, 243 West 34th St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

URGENT

Must Be Sold Immediately.

CORNER PLOT at only entrance and exit to elevated station, new rapid transit line; direct to 42d St., Manhattan.

HENRY DUCHARDT,
7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill—4784.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PARK HILL

YONKERS, N. Y.

For sale only, 2½-story, all-year residence; 9 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors throughout, steam heat, screens, electric light, gas. Easy transit facilities. Plot 51'x100'. Access to and room for garage; good schools, churches; fine place for children; beautifully located in highly restricted locality in most beautiful suburb near city. Terms easily arranged. Offered at bargain for quick sale. Apply

DAYTON & BAILEY, Attorneys,

84 William St., N. Y. C. Tel. 3923 John.

Quaker Ridge.

In the beautiful hills of Westchester County, distant 50 minutes to City Hall. Bungalow sites, villa plots. Prices will make you buy. Our building department can design, construct and finance your home, and refer you to over one hundred people who have entrusted their home building problems to us. Send for illustrated booklet.

COOLEY REALTY CO.,

Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

RENTALS AT WHITE PLAINS

Within easy walking distance of station. New 9-room house, 2 porches, 2 baths, steam heat; beautiful outlook; $65.

10-room modern house, plot 75x150; best neighborhood; $85.

8-room stucco semi-bungalow, 2 baths; A1 neighborhood; $60.

8-room shingle semi-bungalow, Broadway section; $55.

I. & A. G. WRIGHT,

DEPOT PLAZA, WHITE PLAINS.

10 ACRE COUNTRY PLACE ONLY $15,000.

On outskirts of village 1 hour out; near trolley; 10 acres, fine land, with fruit, shade, lawn, garden, cow pasture, etc. Ten-room renovated farm house; electricity, steam heat; open plumbing, parquet floors. House stands back 300 feet or more from highway.

NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 EAST 42D ST.

A BARGAIN To Close Estate

Corner plot with modern house. Every improvement. 12 rooms, 3 baths. Wide verandas. Many trees. Three minutes' walk to New Haven Railroad station.

W. B. R.,

155 Nyac Ave., Pelham Heights, New York.

Positive Bargain

$2,500 cash and mortgage of $9,000 buys this beautiful Colonial cottage in COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's high-class villa colony; 11 rooms, 2 tiled bathrooms; ample pantries and closets; commodious garage; magnificent trees; lot 100x100; all improvements. L. H. Tasker, Tribune Building, New York.

PELHAM HEIGHTS Within five minutes of station on plot 125x125, most attractive English type of country home (now building; completed May 1st. Too interesting and "homey" to be described. Make an appointment. Price $26,000. Might rent $2,500 a year. COOLEY REALTY CO., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

Summer Rentals Along-the-Sound

I have an excellent list of properties of all sizes and types for rent furnished for the summer season from $1,000 up.

George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

Delightful Environments.

High elevation, beautifully wooded, picturesque outlook; modern stucco house, seven large rooms, sleeping porch, wide verandas; all improvements; city conveniences; 35 minutes Grand Central; near station, Sound, yacht club; $7,000; terms. Personal, Suite 506, 200 Broadway.

★ **Furnished Cottages** ★

LARCHMONT—MAMARONECK—RYE

FRED'K P. BOEHM,

Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.
Phone 500 Larchmont for Appointment.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS.

For rent unfurnished, $80; furnished, $100. Eleven Room Colonial Cottage; two tiled baths; large garage; lot 100x100; high elevation; all improvements, including gas and sewer. A. Reimer, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

LARCHMONT MANOR.

Furnished house, near bathing beach; four family and two servants' bedrooms; three baths; all improvements; garage; rent $900 season.

Frederick P. Boehm,

Post Road—Phone 500—Larchmont.

CIVIL SERVICE. | REAL ESTATE.

Factory Properties for Sale

Bayonne, N. J.

THE BAYONNE BOLT & NUT COMPANY PLANT.

EQUIPPED AND IN FULL OPERATION, located at the foot of Trask Avenue, fronting on Kill-van-Kull, WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS of New York Harbor; deep water and railroad siding; 400-FOOT PIER; additional land for expansion; one-story buildings; A-1 POWER PLANT.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

126-28-30-32 GREENPOINT AVENUE.

2½ blocks from ferry to 23d St. and 10th St., N. Y. Convenient to 34th St. Ferry, Long Island City; 25 MINUTES TO NEW YORK CITY HALL. BRICK BUILDINGS with about 36,570 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE. Steam heat, electric light, FIRE SPRINKLER and elevator.

Fully Equipped Machine Shop

ON TIDEWATER WITHIN 15 MILES OF NEW YORK CITY.

Shop is splendidly equipped with machine tools of every description. Efficient organization of skilled mechanics, managers and clerical force. Brick buildings in fine condition, having 60,000 sq. ft. of floor space, with foundry; cupolas and power cranes; 225 H. P. motive power plant; steam heating and electric lighting systems. In near proximity to three trunk line freight stations. Quick possession. GOOD WILL NEED NOT BE PURCHASED.

Bridgeport, Connecticut

NEW REINFORCED CONCRETE PLANT. (FLAT SLAB CONSTRUCTION.)

Built three years ago along modern lines; three stories and basement; main building 220x40—wing 165x62; 70,000 square feet of floor space, with CARRYING CAPACITY of 250 LBS. per square foot; about 6½ acres of land; ample room for expansion; New York, New Haven & Hartford RAILROAD SIDING; excellent light, open on all sides; power plant; trolley passes door. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. COMPLETE SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

Improved East River Waterfront

ENTIRE BLOCK.

THE AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY'S property on Avenue A, between 63d and 64th Streets, running through to the East River; excellent bulkhead; POWER PLANT; ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT ON EAST RIVER; large brick buildings; SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING, STORAGE OR TERMINAL PURPOSES.

Manganese Steel Safe Company's Plant

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Large, modern plant, located on tract of TEN ACRES, HAVING 2,200 FEET FRONTAGE on the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. J. MAIN BUILDING 80x325, with travelling crane; concrete floor; total floor area 50,000 square feet; modern brick buildings; high ceilings; railroad siding; power plant; GOOD LABOR MARKET; steam heat; electric lights.

Elizabethport, N. J., Plant

OF UNITED STATES PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPH CO.

Located in the industrial centre of Elizabethport, near the large plant of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. and the Elizabethport P. R. R. station. EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET. ONE AND TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, RAILROAD SIDINGS; 125,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE. Steam heat—power plant—electric lights—SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

Plainfield, N. J., Plant

OF THE SPICER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Plant is located on West 4th St., three minutes from the Central Railroad Station. The buildings are of brick, steel frame, and a few wood frame buildings, having a total floor area of 15,000 square feet; also two-story office building; power plant in excellent condition; large water supply from private well; READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

Connecticut Factory

Within 60 miles of New York City, in the heart of New England's Industrial Centre. Plant at present in full operation; completely equipped; modern brick buildings; having 69,000 sq. ft. of floor space; EQUIPPED WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM; electric lights; EXCELLENT POWER PLANT; artesian well.

Schaghticoke Woolen Mills

SCHAGHTICOKE, N. Y.—12 MILES FROM TROY, N. Y.

Located along the Hoosick River, in the Hoosick Valley, between Troy and Johnsonville, N. Y.; reached by Boston & Maine R. R.; FREE WATER POWER for about four months in the year. Electric power at very low rates. Brick buildings; 100,000 square feet of floor space. Boilers; SPRINKLER SYSTEM; electric lights. EXCELLENT MILL PROPERTY.

Josephine & Wahneta Mills

CEDARTOWN, GA.—60 MILES FROM ATLANTA, GA.

Well located along a creek from which water for manufacturing purposes can be obtained and into which sewage can be disposed. The buildings are heavy, slow burning, mill construction; EQUIPPED WITH SPRINKLER THROUGHOUT; good power plant; steam heat; electric light; railroad sidings; about fifteen acres of ground and twenty-eight tenant houses.

Verplanck Brick Company

NEAR FISHKILL LANDING-ON-HUDSON.

Property consists of two brickyards, with eighteen brick-making machines; large river frontage; water rights; kiln sheds; power plant; 40 tenant houses; 350 acres of land; one of the largest deposits of clay land along the river. ONE YARD IS FOR RENT.

Rifton Mills on Wall Kill River

9 MILES FROM KINGSTON, N. Y.

Water for manufacturing purposes the entire year. Two factories, 3-story and 5-story buildings, heavy mill construction; 170,000 sq. ft. floor space; steam heating; electric lighting. 80 acres of land. 30 tenant houses. Suitable for any manufacturing purposes, especially those required to be away from city restrictions.

East River Waterfront

On Brooklyn Shore, next to N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Freight Yard, near Williamsburg Bridge, foot of North Fourth St. Plot about one acre, with 110 feet frontage on East River.

Bronx Factory Site

ENTIRE BLOCK ON EAST 138TH ST., between Mott Av., Walton Av., and Cheever St. One block from Mott Haven Station of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., 3 blocks from Harlem River; RIGHT AT SUBWAY STATION.

NOTE:—I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF HANDLING FACTORY PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. IF IN THE MARKET FOR A FACTORY SEND ME YOUR REQUIREMENTS. IF YOU HAVE ONE TO SELL, SEND FOR MY SELLING PLAN.

For further particulars address

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. *Joseph P. Day* 'Phone 744—Cort.

Industrial Department

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"Uplands,"

The Magnificent Country Estate of the late

J. Borden Harriman

at

Mount Kisco, N. Y.

240 ACRES, with the beautiful Dwelling with over 30 rooms, numerous baths, showers, &c.; Cottage of 10 rooms, for extra guests; superintendent's house, coachman's house, gardener's house, greenhouses and outbuildings of every description; Italian garden; separate brick building for squash court or swimming pool; wonderful view for miles over picturesque Westchester hills and within an hour of New York; no reasonable offer refused.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Gentleman's Country Estate

Fifteen acres; stucco house, 15 rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 baths; gardener's cottage; garage with men's room; chicken house; artesian water; grounds are beautifully laid out; fine drives, bordered by flowering shrubs; all kinds fruit trees; old-fashioned flower garden; rose beds, asparagus and strawberries; near non-sectarian golf and country club; $75,000; very liberal terms.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.,

Specialists in Country Estates,
165 Broadway, New York.

Beautiful Estate BARGAIN

41 Acres—Commuting Distances. Elevation 600 ft.; 6 master's bed rooms; 8 baths; 3 servants' rooms and bath; open fireplaces; fine garden; all kinds of fruits; garage; with quarters. Price asking $65,000. Want offer.

SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

BIG BARGAIN

5 acres, 40 minutes from Grand Central, just off the Boston Post Road.

14 ROOM HOUSE,

3 baths; garage, 3 cars, 2 rooms and bath; stable, cow barn and chicken run. Five gardens fruit trees, good shade. The land alone is worth $7,500 per acre. High-class neighborhood. Price, $35,000 to Quick Buyer. OWNER, BOX J 30 TIMES.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED,

HARTSDALE.

Ten-room house, 3 baths; 5 minutes to station. $250 a month. Twelve-room house, 5 master bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 baths; garage; $300 a month.

George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

MUST BE SOLD

before May 1st, at Mamaroneck, N. Y.; stucco semi-bungalow, built day's work; vacuum wall system; eight rooms, tiled kitchen and bathroom; shower in floor; large closets; open fireplace; every improvement; must sell on account of leaving town; price $7,000; small amount in cash, balance to suit. Gustave Lipmann, 110 Warren St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 1494.

AT RYE.

Purchase section; attractive 50-acre tract, beautifully wooded, splendid stream, extensive views, fruit orchard; most desirable neighborhood. No reasonable offer refused. Owner prepared to sacrifice.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

22 EAST 42ND ST

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

This house now building at DARWOOD, at Columbus Avenue station on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and N. Y., W. & B. Ry. House and plot $9,250, $1,000 cash required.

We have five other types, from $8,000 to $12,500.

If you desire your own specific ideas worked into a home, our architectural department will design house and sell it on $1,000 cash. Ask for further information.

The Milligan Company,

Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. 2795.

CHOICE HOMES AT BARGAIN FIGURE.

The three remaining detached dwellings at

VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE

will be sold regardless of cost and on terms to suit purchaser in order to close partnership account. They have every modern convenience. Here is your opportunity to own a fine home at a bargain in one of the finest residential sections of upper west side.

Take Broadway subway to Van Cortlandt Park, then trolley to city line or Van Cortlandt Terrace. Salesman on premises. DAVID STEWART, 203 B'way, Manhattan.

PELHAM MANOR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Beautiful gentleman's estate of 16 acres, shade trees; shrubs, vegetable garden, small lake and two tennis courts; modern house of 12 rooms, three baths, steam heat, large sun parlor.

Cottage of four rooms.
Stable, garage, outbuildings.

P. H. COLLINS,

Bank Bldg., Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 352.

NEW ROCHELLE.

LESS THAN COST

to quick buyer. Situated on highest ground, with finest view of land and water; convenient to Wykagyl Golf Club and two stations; new stone and shingle house, 12 rooms, 3 baths; latest modern improvements; garage.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,

192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

PELHAM MANOR.

For Sale—Charming, luxurious, home-like house, delightfully located; every modern improvement; 40-foot living room; 3 baths; acre and a half of ground; fine old trees, shrubs, garden; large garage with living quarters.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,

192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

ONE OF MOUNT VERNON'S FINEST HOMES.

An unusual house, showing good taste and good planning; quaintly Colonial in style; hall 14 ft. wide; exquisite stairway, music room; living room, attractive east dining room; wonderful house for entertaining; five family bedrooms, 3 baths; large grounds, big trees, rare shrubs; garage; house too large for present owner; best location; terms to right party; make appointment. Tel. 585 Mount Vernon.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development"

A forward movement implies that the improvements, such as sewers, gas, water, electricity, have all been installed along modern scientific lines. In the Gardens the streets are paved with a concrete base laid on local sand and protected by a coating of tar and grit. The sidewalks and curbs are of concrete treated with a rough finish, pleasant in color and texture. All sewers are laid in accordance with the best modern practice in work of this character, with two separate systems, one for surface and one for house drainage.

Electric light and telephone wires are carried in underground conduits through the streets. Water and gas mains are laid throughout the property, and the streets are lighted by electricity.

A forward movement in Suburban Development means permanent and scientific construction of streets and underground work.

HOUSES For Sale, $9,800 to $22,000.

TALK No. 2. In a series of talks appearing in this paper, the company will set forth its aims and accomplishments in the development of Forest Hills Gardens. For a complete set address the Company.

PLOTS For Sale, $3,000 Up.

For transportation, booklet or information address Dept. T,

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES COMPANY,
47 West 34th St., New York.

15 MINUTES FROM PENNA. STATION

FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND.

HOWARD BEACH

on JAMAICA BAY — The Business Man's Paradise — 29 Minutes from Broadway

WHERE YOU ENJOY ALL THE COMFORTS OF AN ALL-YEAR COUNTRY HOME ON THE WATER WITH ALL THE CITY CONVENIENCES.

Summer Advantages Nowhere Excelled—Miles of Waterfront—Bathing, Fishing and Boating at their best. Casino, 600-Foot Pier, White Sand Beaches, Tennis Courts, etc., for the exclusive use of property owners and their guests. Cosey, Picturesque Homes, Shaded Asphalt Streets, Flower Gardens and Green Lawns.

Ample Restrictions—No Assessments—Titles Guaranteed

Lots $800 to $1,600, according to location on or near the waterfront. Payments arranged to meet convenience of purchaser.

We will help you plan your Home at Howard Beach. The opportunity we offer for a home, together with a Waterfront Investment, cannot be duplicated in New York City.

Call, write or phone for particulars.

Smith & Richmond, Inc.,

Sales Managers

HOWARD ESTATES DEVELOPMENT CO.

51 Chambers Street, NEW YORK

Phone Worth 3556

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station

15 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE

Via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.

MANY NEW HOUSES just completed. $9,000 to $22,500. On Convenient Terms. Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty. Information from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Tel. Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day.

Convenient trains leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05, 11:50 A. M.; 12:30 (12:52 Sat. only), (1:15 Sat. only), 1:25, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00 (5:11 except Sat.), (5:18 Sat. only), 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8:23, 9:05, 10:00, 11:17, 11:54 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:12, 3:03, 4:11, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

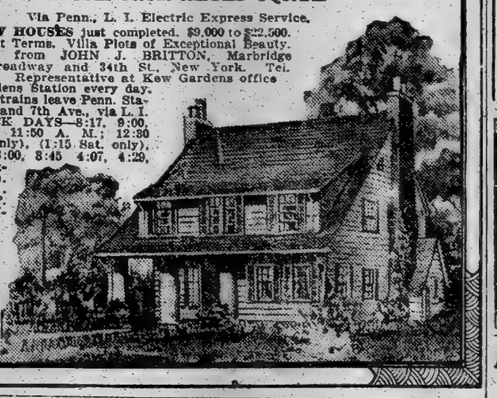

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Wykagyl Owned by the North Ave. Land Co. **New Rochelle**

This beautiful natural tract of 210 ACRES is to be devoted entirely to

RESIDENCES AND COUNTRY HOMES of the Better Class.

1 TO 10 ACRE PLOTS.

Will sell at very attractive prices to any who will purchase large plots or several acres.

Joseph Lambden & Son, Inc.,

Sole Agents.

At East 42d St., New York, and 236 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N.Y.

Brokers Protected.

THAT LOT OF YOURS!

It has been eating itself up in taxes and loss of interest. Why not convert it into income property? If lot is free and clear, we can design, construct and finance a suitable building. Write us for information concerning our proposition and facsimile copies of letters received from pleased customers.

The Milligan Co. MT VERNON, N.Y. TEL 2795

SAGAMORE, BRONXVILLE,

The most carefully restricted residence property in Westchester County.

New houses from $9,000 to $30,000 on convenient terms.

Plots from 100 to 200 feet front, from $1,600 to $12,000.

Sagamore Development Co.

BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK.
Or local brokers.

HUDSON RIVER BARGAIN.

Within the golf grounds of Ardsley Park we have for sale property consisting of handsome house and about nine acres; five master's bedrooms; ample quarters for servants; wonderful views of Hudson; property cost $160,000; modern in every respect; can be purchased at a bargain. For full particulars apply to

Burton Thompson & Co., Inc., 7 Wall St., N. Y. C. 'Phone Rector—1042.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IT is the fortunate combination of real accessibility—city conveniences and the charm of Westchester County that makes *Fieldston.*

Its accessibility makes it the only real suburb of New York. Its charm is exceptional.

It has all city conveniences—good schools, congenial neighbors, &c.

25 Minutes from 42d St.

Folder "T" sent on request.

DELAFIELD ESTATE

Tel. 277 John. 27 Cedar St.
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON,
242D ST. & BROADWAY.

For Sale at

SCARSDALE

FOUR ATTRACTIVE NEW HOUSES

Nearing completion, each of 9 rooms and 3 baths, with every modern improvement.

Six minutes' walk from Hartsdale Station and Scarsdale Golf and Country Club. High ground and most desirable neighborhood; near private and public schools. Each plot 75x125, or larger if desired.

For further particulars apply C-516

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

MODERNIZED FARMHOUSE ON 35 ACRES.

Thirty miles from Grand Central; macadam State road; woods, brook, orchard; house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat, piazzas; garage, barn, poultry plant; fine water supply; everything in first-class condition; $15,000.

NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 EAST 42D ST.

CHAPPAQUA

75 acres, near station on State road.) Semi-bungalow, stucco, 10 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights. $10,000. Small amount of cash.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SOLD

RESULTS COUNT!

If you have watched my advertisements in reference to FACTORY PROPERTIES, you have probably noticed that some of the properties have been taken from my list. THE REASON for this is, the properties have been SOLD or LEASED.

As a result of my advertising and selling campaigns, I have recently closed deals for the following plants:

Standard Gas Power Corp. plant at Jersey City, N. J.
TO THE SANITATION COMPANY

Luzerne Knitting Mills at Pittston, Penna.
TO THE SOUTHARD KNITTING COMPANY

Vaughn Motor Car Company plant at Kingston, N. Y.
TO THE REMINGTON MOTOR COMPANY

United Piece Dye Works plant at Nyack, N. Y.
TO THE KATHODIAN BRONZE WORKS

Cosmopolitan plant at Irvington, N. Y.
TO THE EMPIRE METALS PRODUCTS CO.

and others.

My Methods have helped others: Let me handle YOUR Factory Property

For further particulars address

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. *Joseph P. Day* 'Phone 744—Cort.

Industrial Department.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

On The Glorious Hills of the North Shore

LITTLE NECK HILLS

On the North Shore of Long Island, Third Ward, Borough of Queens, 27 minutes from the Pennsylvania Station.

This beautiful all-year-round Home on a 50x109 ft. plot. Six large rooms and bath, steam heat, modern improvements. Located in the beautiful Tree Section.

$6,350

Small Initial Payment. Balance Like Rent.

(Homes built like this in equally desirable sections bring as much as $8,000.) Other homes in this beautiful home community $4,750 to $8,350, or you can build to fit your own ideas on a plot that you can buy at $400 to $500 a lot.

Little Neck Hills has city improvements, schools, churches, fire and police protection, free mail delivery, &c. 200 miles of beautiful asphalt roads, 200 ft. elevation.

Write for booklet of photos and details, or come and see the property for yourself.

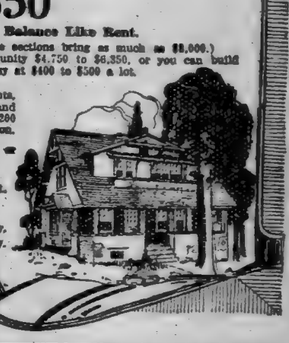

Joseph P. Day Sales Agent. 31 Nassau St. New York. Office on Property. Open Every Day.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Plots of Varying Size at Reasonable Prices and at Exceptionally Attractive Terms to Home Builders.

Edgemont Estate

AT SCARSDALE STATION

Westchester County's Ideal Home Community.

19 miles out—36 minutes by all-Electric Service from Grand Central Terminal — over 60 trains daily. Nearly 150 Acres of high, wooded land overlooking and bordering on Bronx Parkway. Within 5 minutes' walk of Scarsdale Station. Macadam Roads, Sidewalks, Sewers, Electric Light. Five Golf Courses within easy access; also two Tennis Grounds near by.

For Particulars Apply

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., N. Y. Scarsdale Office STATION PARK

FOR SALE OR RENT

AT KATONAH,

Westchester Co., N. Y.

73 acres; Colonial house, furnished; 7 master's rooms, 4 baths, 5 servants' rooms with bath; electric light, steam heat, modern plumbing; stables, garage, and farm house; rental $4,000 for the season—or sale on reasonable terms.

Estate of James C. Fargo,

66 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Rector 9330

Must Sell at Once

Spuyten Duyvil

Old House on splendid Corner Plot, running from street to street, 120 ft. by 256 ft.; asking $25,000, but will consider any reasonable offer for immediate sale.

George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

ALONG THE HUDSON

Large Estates and Country Homes, SALE OR RENT.

Riverdale, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley-on-Hudson, Irvington, Tarrytown, Briarcliff, Scarborough, Ossining, Croton, Peekskill, Garrison, Cold Spring, New Hamburg, Staatsburg, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, &c.

KENNETH IVES & CO.

7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 6067.

"HIGHCROFT"

PHYSICIAN'S FARM HOME ALONG THE HUDSON ONE HOUR OUT

65 acres; remodeled house, 17 rooms; hot-water heat; stable, outbuildings; fruit; price $15,000, including everything, furniture, stock, implements, &c.

Kenneth Ives & Co.,

7 East 42d St. 6067 Murray Hill.

14 ACRES At a Sacrifice.

Will Be Sold

Very attractively remodeled dwelling, 12 rooms, 3 baths; modern improvements; beautiful grounds; shade, fruit; charming views; garage, stable, other buildings; Grand Central 40 minutes.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

22 EAST 42D ST.

★ PELHAM HEIGHTS ★

NEW stucco house; 10 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplace; garage; plot 100x125; rent $115 per month, or will sell on easy terms.

CONNOLLY-PENNY 115 Wolf's Lane. Tel. 1655 W. Pelham, N. Y.

FINE HOUSE FOR RENT

30 minutes from 42d St., near Glenwood Station at Yonkers, Hudson River Railroad. Attractive 14-room Colonial house, several baths, hot-water heating, electricity, pleasant grounds, ½ acre; unobstructed views of Hudson and Palisades. To lease, $1,000 a year.

Apply

BELLOWS & WARREN.
20 GETTY SQUARE, YONKERS.

RYE BUNGALOW For Sale—$3,950

NEAR OAKLAND BEACH

Four rooms, bath, large living room, with open fireplace; kitchen, and dining room; convenient terms.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL
30 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 8496

12-ACRE ESTATE

25 Miles from City.

1¼ mile from station; macadam road. Improved house, stable, garage, gardener's cottage, chicken house; tennis court. Flower and vegetable gardens; number of bearing fruit trees. Fine lawn and shade trees. Can be purchased at a decided bargain. Terms.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, INC., 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.

CRESTWOOD.

Semi-bungalow, seven rooms and bath; just completed; first class equipment throughout; fine location; all improvements; a complete home; price reasonable. B 139 Times.

Westchester County Property

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

New Rochelle, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Rye, Port Chester, Greenwich, Belle Haven, Stamford, Noroton, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley, Irvington, Tarrytown, Scarborough, Bronxville, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains, Chappaqua, Mt. Kisco, Bedford, Briarcliff Manor

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Choice Water Front

for sale on the Sound at Larchmont, a point of nearly 4 acres; fine lawn, beach, sea wall, trees; water rights. A completed property worth $25,000 per acre, suitable for building a high class home for man of means.

Impossible to adequately describe it. Come and Inspect.

Edw. C. Griffin & P. H. Collins,

Bank Bldg., Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 352.

SCARSDALE & VICINITY

New Dutch Colonial house, large rooms, 3 baths, hot-water heat, large porch; near station; ready by May 1st; $13,500.

Other houses that deserve your attention. Furnished houses and choice building plots.

W. J. Reed, Scarsdale, N. Y.

THREE MILES FROM

SCARBOROUGH

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFERING.

35 acres. Woods, brook, fruit, etc. Stone and shingle house, commanding one of the finest views along the Hudson; 15 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, electricity, sleeping porches. Garage, 2 farm houses, barns, etc. Lake can be made on the property. House stands back ¼ mile from the highway; 500 feet elevation.

NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.

High Ground of Larchmont

Overlooking garden of an Estate and Sound view. Only $7,900 for 8 room new stucco home; large plot; trees; enclosed porch; hot water heat; improvements; near Station. Easy terms. Select location. K 104 Times Downtown.

A BARG

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ceptional Opportunity
FOR
B ilder OR Operator

Very Desirable Property Adjoining Stations of the New York, Westchester & Boston Ry.

New Rochelle	Scarsdale (Heathcote)	White Plains
(Wykagyl): 1 Acres of High Rolling Land Attractively Situated. Well adapted for Home Sites.	28 Acres of High Level Land adjoining Scarsdale's best residential section. Over 2,300 feet road frontage.	(Gedney Way) 35 Acres of Sloping Land, near Gedney Farm Country Club.

EACH OF THESE PROPERTIES IS READY FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.

The right party can purchase at low valuations on exceptionally easy terms.

For particulars and Maps showing tentative lay-outs, apply

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Charming Waterfront Home
Premium Point, New Rochelle

A little island of about 9 acres connected with mainland by finely constructed causeway; beautiful modern house of 11 rooms and 3 baths; splendid bathing-beach and boathouses; excellent outbuildings. A most unique, attractive and exclusive property. Only 35 minutes out. Price $25,000.

An Exceptional Bargain

George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

PELHAM MANOR ON THE SOUND
AT PELHAM BAY PARK

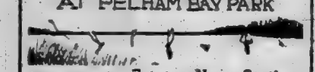

On Private Estate, Near Station.
12 rooms, $1,500; 11 rooms, $1,200; 2 baths Broad Piazzas. Garage. Golf. Boating.
A. W. COLE, 114 5th Av., N. Y.
Pelham 1991.—Tel.—New York. Chelsea 720.

NEW ROCHELLE

Beautiful new stucco house, 9 rooms, 3 baths; every modern appointment; good sized plot. Large trees; sleeping porch; restricted section; 10 minutes from station. Sacrifice at $11,500. Terms to suit.

NEW Colonial house, 7 rooms, bath, every improvement. Lot 50x100. High section. Price $4,850. Easy terms.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND
902 Huguenot Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Fine list—Rentals. Furnished, Unfurnished.
Open Sundays. Tel. 3242.

New Rochelle

Near the Sound, in desirable and convenient location, 2 houses, for sale or rent; frame house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, porches first and second floors; ground, 50x150.

ALSO, modern house, 9 rooms and bath, four open fireplaces; ground 100x130.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Rye Water Front Estate

4 acres directly on water near Yacht and Beach Clubs. Modern house, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 toilets. Magnificent view of Sound. Stable and garage with men's quarters. Garden, lawns, etc. $40,000. Liberal terms.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc. 165 Broadway, New York.
Specialists in Country Estates.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A COUNTRY GEM

All year home near Great South Bay, 45 minutes from city, for sale or rent; price moderate; nice grounds, trees and shrubs. House and garage both in perfect order. Lighted by gas; steam heat; open fireplaces, hardwood floors, baths; lavatory on first floor; laundry, etc. Particulars, pictures and floor plans, inquire of

H. SCHUYLER CAMMANN,
84 William St., New York. Tel. John—1630.

Long Island City
Bridge Plaza Gore Lot

25 feet front, subway and elevated station in front of lot; big chance for small business stand. To quick cash buyer, only $5,000 cash.

W. G. BUXTON,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

KENSINGTON
GREAT NECK, L. I.
BARGAIN

Beautifully situated corner plot, 510x195; cost owner $23,000 four years ago; will sell at a big sacrifice. Want offer.
SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE
NEPONSIT, L. I.

HOUSE AND GARAGE, about an acre of ground, on ocean front; house contains 5 master's and 3 servants' rooms and three baths. Garage has room for 3 cars with 2 rooms and shower. Address "J. M." box 400, 1,364 Broadway.

DESIRABLE SUMMER HOMES AT
EAST HAMPTON, L. I.

I have list of choicest estates in town. Make your selections now.

E. T. Bayton, East Hampton, L. I.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW

At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

BAY SHORE, L. I.

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The ideal North Shore suburban home; boating, bathing, fishing; 22 minutes by electric train from Penn. Station; have bargains; Colonial house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Bay and Sound; also a large corner plot. Send for particulars.

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6 Acres high land; good beach; 1½ hours out North Shore; bargain.

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Bay Shore and Brightwaters

Every Cottage Listed. For list apply to
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Modern in every detail: 5 rooms and bath; one minute walk to bathing beach; boating, fishing, etc.; 40 minutes from city; price $2,700; $300 cash, balance $17 per month. B Great Bargain, 349 East 14th St.

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Must Sell Now. Your Own Terms.

English Home on Sound

North Shore Long Island.

A beautiful property; 3 acres of land, with fine old trees. House in fine condition—contains 10 rooms, 3 baths, butler's pantry, and every modern convenience. Spacious veranda across house. Ideal sailing, bathing, and fishing. Most select neighborhood. Will sacrifice at a bargain price to effect quick sale. The house alone could not be built at price I am willing to let the entire property go for. Full information from Tel. 5405 Barclay.

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20 minutes from Penn. Sta., N. Y. Corner plot, 60x100; five minutes' walk from station; 6 rooms and bath; hollow tile, stucco and frame; cement porch, rubble stone finish, hardwood floors throughout; electric light, gas range, furnace heat. Price $6,500.
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Hour out on North Shore; near water; old-fashioned homestead, 11 rooms, bath; electric lights, stable, garage, icehouse, artesian well; 3 acres, garden; all kinds fruit trees; broad lawns; flower beds, tennis court; beautiful old shade trees around house; also small lake and running brook; great bargain, $12,500; terms.
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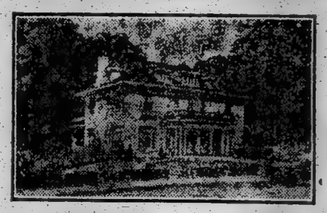

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Lots of one acre and upward, 400 to 725 feet elevation; fine river and inland views; good macadam roads. Unexcelled water supply.

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$3,400 QUALITY $3,400
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1 acre, house 10 rooms, 3 baths; garage; water rights; excellent beach Long Island Sound; $25,000.

2½ acres, 210 ft. excellent sand beach, Long Island Sound; house 14 rooms, 4 baths; large garage; tennis court; beautiful trees and shrubbery; $60,000.

8 acres, 580 ft. excellent sand beach; house 12 rooms, 4 baths; garage, boat house; beautiful shrubbery and trees; $125,000.

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In close proximity to the Edgemere Club Hotel.
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20 miles from New York. House has 7 sleeping rooms; 3 baths; fireplaces; verandas. Garage & dock. Clean, deep water. For sale, very reasonable price and terms. **PELL & TIBBITS,** 542 5th Ave., N. Y. Bryant 6285.

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Four-fifths acre, 95 ft. shore front, $15,000. Shore front estate, completely furnished; garage, boat house, dock, tennis court; rental $3,500.

House, 14 rooms, 3 baths; private beach; gas; awnings; garage; furnished, $1,800; unfurnished, $1,600.

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35-acre wooded hilltop Estate, overlooking Sound, with private beach; old-fashioned house, 12 rooms, improvements; outbuildings; offered low price; exceptional terms; might rent.
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House has 7 large rooms and bath, steam heat; spacious living room, with big tapestry brick fireplace and coat closet; roomy dining room, with plate rail; bright kitchen, with range, enamelled laundry tubs and sink; hot and cold water; butler's pantry, kitchen closet; four sleeping rooms, with large closets; modern bathroom; sanitary fixtures throughout; polished double floors; hardwood trim; handsomely decorated; electric chandeliers; shades and screens, steam heat.

Beautifully landscaped and Wooded plot, 65 x 140. Special Price..... $5900

Small amount cash, balance easy terms. In Long Island's most popular and fastest growing home community, beautiful

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For rent on Merrick road, a large handsome residence, 20 rooms and 6 baths, recently renovated, with about four acres of land. All modern improvements, gas and running water. Beautiful large trees and shrubs. Garage or barn to accommodate automobiles and horses. Streets lighted.

First Story—Large dining room, foyer hall; living room, music room, butler's pantry, kitchen, cook's pantry and laundry; coal range, gas range, four large open fireplaces, two having gas logs, large porch and terrace; also servant's porch; porte cochere in the rear.

Second Story—Six large master's bedrooms, three baths, linen closet, waste closet, five open fireplaces, plenty of closet room.

Third Story—Three maid's bedrooms, bath and large storage room.

Cellar—Two new furnaces and plenty of room and light.

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1,200 families wanted, preferably young people of culture who are paying from $25 to $40 rent monthly, who on account of the congested traffic conditions in New York City are compelled to stand to and from their work each day, and who might consider living on Long Island, as near as 150th St. is north.

The greatest housing opportunity with the right conditions within the 5-cent fare, with water rights, has been designed by one of the best town planning engineers of this city and only the above number can be accepted.

An ideal club plan has been arranged.

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Beautiful 12-room House

2 baths, with showers, 3 toilets; laundry; sun parlor; sleeping porch; tiled kitchen and pantries; spacious tiled piazzas; panelled walls. Awnings and screens for all windows and porches. Beautiful lawns, shrubbery and hedges. Plot 80x100. Owner has spared no expense in equipping this house with all the modern conveniences intended for the comfort and safety of its occupants. House and plot cost $17,500, will sell at a sacrifice for

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Can arrange mortgage and terms for responsible buyer. Will also sell at a sacrifice the contents of house, furniture, etc. Inquire Alex. A. Aarons, 5 West 46th St. 'Phone Bryant 4895.

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Artistic, modern, 11-room shingle bungalow; hardwood mission trim, three open fireplaces; copper screened; 1½ acres overlooking Sound; 2 minutes to beach; orchard, tennis court; beach rights in deed.
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Residence with magnificent interiors; Pipe Organ, Mural Decorations, Eight Master Bedrooms, Three Baths, Servants' Quarters, etc., Garage, Stable, Gardener's Cottage and Hothouses. Grounds of about seven acres contain fine Gardens, Terraces, Fountain, Orchard, beautiful Trees.

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Large living-room, (fireplace,) paneled dining-room, screened porch, pantries; kitchen, five bedrooms, baths, sleeping-porch; lot 60x230; near country club, station, schools, stores, etc. Fine views.
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85 acre high grade farm, 30 miles Manhattan, main line Penn. Railroad, modern 12-room residence, gas, improvements, tenant house, beautiful shade, every acre high cultivation; value $30,000, sacrifice price $16,000, $5,000 cash; see this wonderful opportunity.
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New modern 7-room house; ideal location; near station; large piazza; sleeping porch; balcony; tile bath; open fireplace, hardwood floor and trim; REAL BARGAIN; owner must sell.
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SOUTHERN COLONIAL HOUSE
11 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements. An ideal home; fine location. $15,000.
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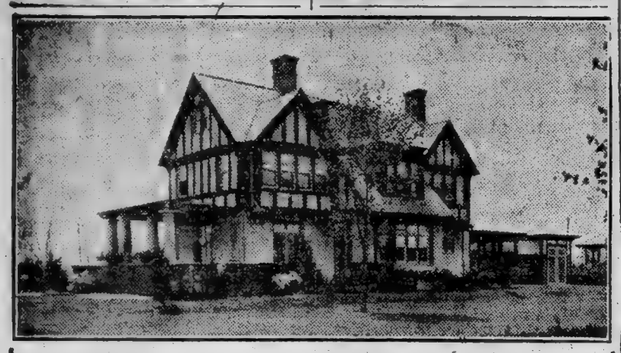

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No more healthful or picturesque spot can be found, in or about New York City, for 100 miles in any direction, than this. An all-year home less than one hour from the City. Property free and clear of any mortgage or debt of any kind. Price, $125,000, includes everything. For further particulars, and permit to inspect, call or address

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Ideal Large Semi-Bungalow

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In Madison; nearly 400 feet elevation; 15-mile views and breezes; choice district; amidst all nice people; a place for all year; delightful Summers, enjoyable Winters, and always convenient; 30 minutes New York; 70 trains; town has 6,000 population; high-class social conditions; the town and commuting you would like; charming brick semi-bungalow; living room, 20x25; Dutch tiled fireplace; parquet floors; American radiator steam heat; electricity; gas kitchen; 2 modern bathrooms, 4 bedrooms; billiard room, den; a house that will charm you and "$1,400 under value"; $9,500 terms.

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Modern hollow tile, stucco house; twelve rooms and attic; two baths; acre corner plot. Trees, garage, high ground, private park; cheerful surroundings; liberal terms, or will exchange $11,000 equity for N. Y. property. Owner, A 336 Times Downtown.

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Plot 54x200. Boilers, engine, elevator, fire alarm. Rent received from two upper floors pays carrying charges. Bargain.

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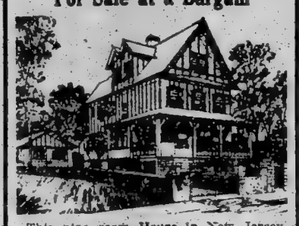

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ELEVATION 500 FEET,

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Large house with adjacent bungalow to rent to an exceptional tenant only; fully furnished. Main house 11 master's and 3 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths, 9 or 10 other rooms, mostly large. Bungalow has 5 bedrooms, bath, living room, kitchen and store room. Stable with living quarters—boat house. Garden planted. Water on 3 sides.

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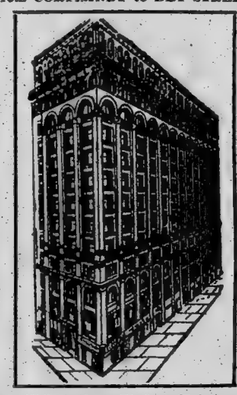

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All improvements, near Riverside Drive; wonderful values.
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Elevator Service.
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BEAUTIFUL COR. ELEVATOR APARTMENTS; fine location; all improvements; decorated in white enamel.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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Living Room, 12.4x20. Dining Room, 12x18. Chamber, 12x18.
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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
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RENTALS $360 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
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Northwest Corner West End Ave. and 106th St.—12-story fireproof Apartment in a most desirable location; 9 all light Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,400.

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97 Central Park West, near 69th St.—8 Large Rooms and Bath, $1,300; first floor 7 Rooms, Bath, suitable for doctor or dentist, $1,100.

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now in course of completion situated on the N. W. Cor. 103 Street and West End Ave. (one block from subway station). Should attract all those seeking the very latest improvements in elegance and comfort at a reasonable rental. Sizes of apartments 5, 6, and 7 rooms and baths. Full set of plans can be seen at the offices of the builders.

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JUST completed, attractive residential neighborhood, convenient to subway, elevated and surface cars. A few suites of

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Rooms of exceptional size, large reception foyers, abundance of spacious wardrobes, containing every modern and up-to-date improvement, and to be conducted under the personal supervision of the owner.

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THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents		
$1,500 to $1,800	Parlors	18x28
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Rentals $35 to $60

1246 Madison Av., Near 90th St. — 7 Rooms, Bath, Single flats, $45-$60.
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20 East 97th St., Near 5th Ave., Choice Single Flats. — 7 Rooms, Bath, Elevator; $32.50 & $33
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Studio 955 Madison Ave.
N. E. Corner 77th St.
5 Rooms and Bath.
Rent, $1,500.

34 GRAMERCY PARK **34**
Seven-room Apartment; electric light; hardwood floors; moderate rent; facing Park; also one Bachelor Room.
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5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
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University Heights Apartments, 1912-1928 LORING PLACE, BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX. Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

PARK VIEW
APARTMENTS
2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $40.
Only 3 Apts. to Rent.
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Elegant New Apartments
4-5 rooms, all modern improvements; highest location in West Bronx; 5 blocks south Washington Bridge. **$33-42**
OVERLOOKING PARKS AND RIVER.
1,360 University Ave., cor. 170th St.

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HONORE 4-5-6 rooms, $30 to $48. 2,851 Grand Concourse.
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CASTLETON APT.
GRAND CONCOURSE AND 184TH ST.
4-5-6 Rooms. All improvements. $25 to $47. Restricted.
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NEW JERSEY.

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Eight-story, fireproof, elevator; finest Apartment in State; beautiful view and surroundings; city life in the country; 6, 7 or 8 rooms; low rent; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, 57 Union St., or any real estate agent.

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WE PAY $75.00 A MONTH

unfurnished; will sublet from May 1 to Oct. 1 for the same money, fully furnished, five beautiful rooms, with outside balcony, overlooking Barnard College grounds and Riverside; near subway; always cool. Blauvelt, 610 West 116th St. Telephone 3040 Morning-

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Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan
5 ROOMS, $55-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
Restaurant in the Building. First-class Service. Reasonable Prices.
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N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

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3, 4, 5 Room Apartments.
Rental $325 to $525.
All Modern Improvements.
Attractive Apartments.
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Furnished or Unfurnished

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WEST END AV.
NO. 850, NEAR 102D ST.

High-class elevator apartments, 8 rooms and bath; parquet floors; rent $1,100 to $1,200.

The New York Times

FRENCH OFFICERS, SLIGHTLY WOUNDED IN THE VERDUN AND OTHER RECENT BATTLES, DINING IN A HOSPITAL AT LYONS AS THE GUESTS OF PROMINENT WOMEN OF THE CITY, WHO SERVED AS WAITRESSES.
(Photo © by Medem Photo Service.)

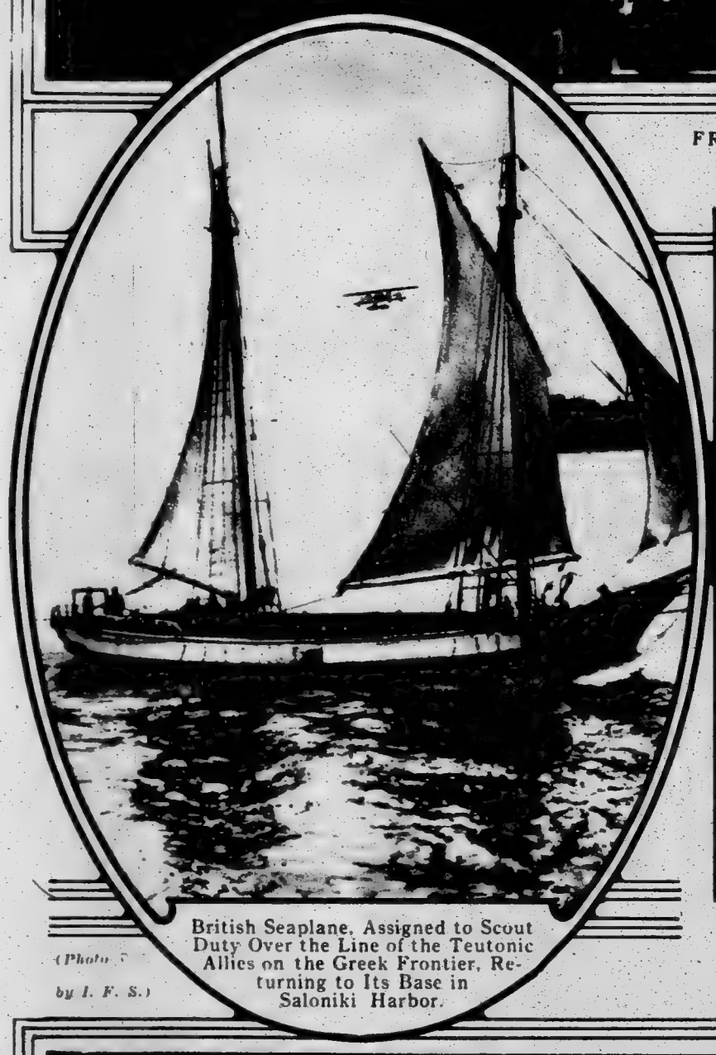

British Seaplane, Assigned to Scout Duty Over the Line of the Teutonic Allies on the Greek Frontier, Returning to Its Base in Saloniki Harbor.
(Photo by I. F. S.)

PRESIDENT POINCARE CONFERS THE DECORATION AS GRAND OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR ON GENERAL CHARLES ROQUES (Left), NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.

MISS ALICE GORDON,
Whose engagement to Dr. Cary T. Grayson, President Wilson's Physician, Has Been Announced.
(Photo © by Edmonston.)

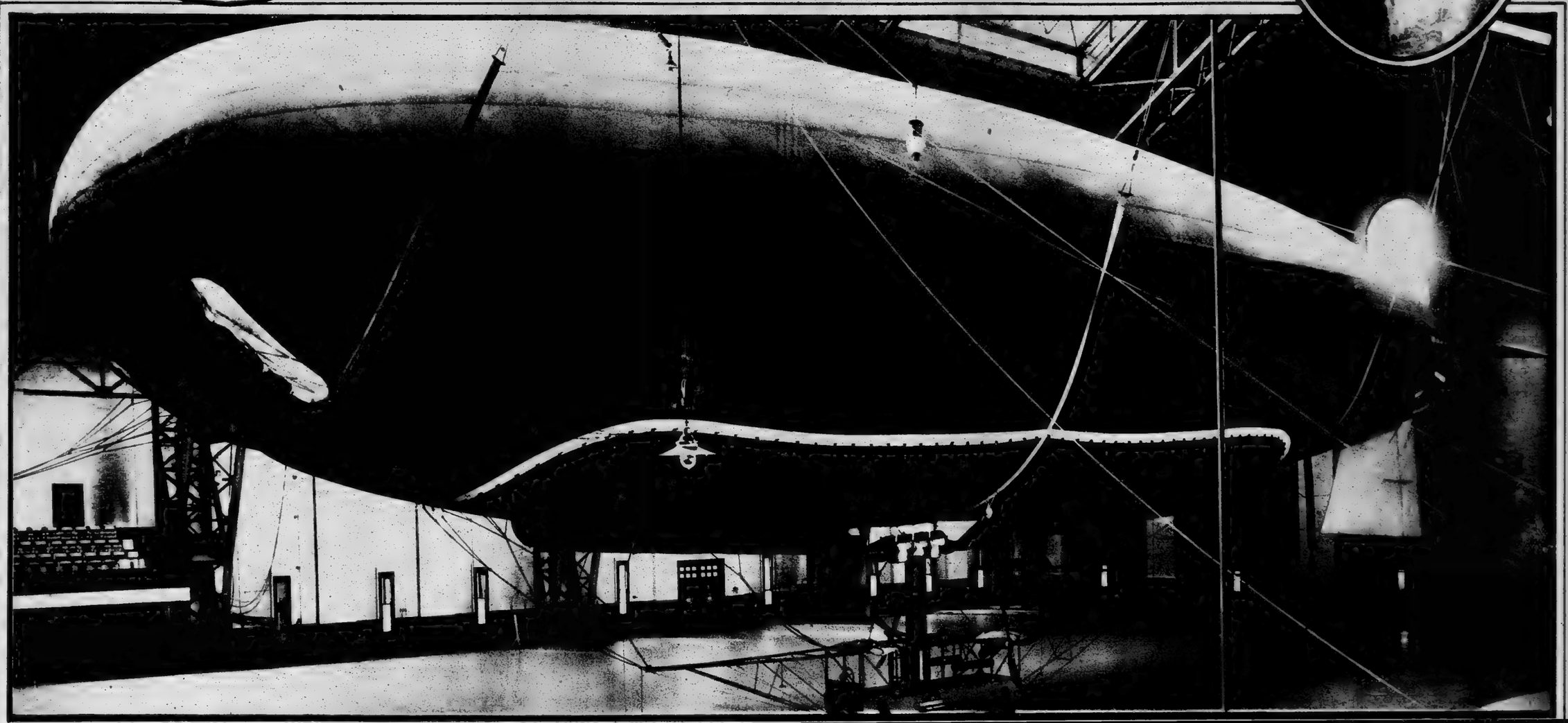

(Photo by White.)

THE FAIRY SCENE AROUND THE HAUNTED OAK IN WINDSOR PARK, FROM "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR," AT THE CRITERION THEATRE.
In the Group, First Row, Left to Right, Are: William E. Evans as Bardolf, Orrin Johnson as Mr. Ford, Viola Allen as Mistress Ford, Thomas A. Wise as Falstaff, Henrietta Crosman as Mistress Page and Fuller Mellish as Mr. Page. In the Central Background Are Owen Meech as Justice Shallow, Ernest Cove as Sir Hugh Evans, Robert Payton Gibbs as Dr. Caius, and Charles W. Butler as Host of the Garter Inn.

MRS. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR., WIFE OF UNITED STATES SENATOR WADSWORTH OF NEW YORK, AND THEIR CHILDREN. (Photo by Bachrach.)
Mrs. Wadsworth Was Formerly Miss Alice Hay, Daughter of the Late John Hay, Secretary of State.

Shakespeare Tercentenary : 1616-1916

The New York Times

April 9, 1916

(Copyright 1916 by The New York Times Company.)

Ben Jonson

Massinger

HE DIVINED LIFE, HE DID NOT MERELY COPY IT

Shakespeare Did Not Simply Report His Own Emotions; He Had the Power of Visualizing All from a Hint, and Vitalizing It

Written for The New York Times by Sir Sidney Lee

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.
Such tricks hath strong imagination,
That, if it would but apprehend some joy,
It comprehends some bringer of that joy.

THE creative imagination is the main implement in Shakespeare's workshop. The potent quality of his imagination may be measured as efficiency as anywhere by his dramatic interpretation of merely fanciful entities. Puck and Ariel owe nothing of their triumph to their identity with the concrete aspects of life, yet Shakespeare's dramatic intuition enables him to give impalpable creatures of admitted unreality as vivid a significance and individuality as men and women of recognizable physical lineaments. The dramatic spirit of life is as strong in Puck as in Bottom, in Ariel as in Prospero. The poet's imagination endows with the convincing semblance of life airy conceptions which were never touched by the same vitality before or since. Well might Alexandre Dumas, the prince of romancers, declare that "after God, Shakespeare has created most." The Frenchman pays a just tribute to the creative force of Shakespeare's imagination.

It goes without saying that the dramatist did far more than "turn to shapes" "the forms of things unknown." Observation of the life passing before his eyes provided his imagination with the largest part of the material which might serve a dramatic purpose. The activities and experiences of the men and women with whom he enjoyed personal intercourse chiefly fed the crucible of his imagination. It was mainly the humanity breathing around him which kindled his dramatic fire. The confessed aim of drama was, in his own terminology, to mirror nature. There is no possibility of misunderstanding Hamlet's definition of "the purpose of playing." The "end" of drama, the Prince of Denmark insists, "both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as it were, the mirror up to nature." It is an inevitable corollary that a playwright and actor should combine to "show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure."

The hastiest analysis of Shakespeare's imaginative power detects alike in it and in the diction which clothes it a visualizing or a mirroring property of magical sensitiveness. I have already compared Shakespeare's mind to a highly sensitized photographic plate, which need only be exposed, for however brief a period, to anything in life in order to receive upon its surface the firm outline of a picture which could be developed and reproduced at will. If Shakespeare's eye lighted in an alehouse on a burly, good-humored toper the conception of a Falstaff found instantaneous admission to his brain. The character had revealed itself to him in most of its involution as soon as his eye caught sight of the external form and his ear caught the sound of the voice. No syllable which is set by the dramatist on Falstaff's lips fails to enforce the illusion of a vivid reflection or reproduction of reality. For the careful student scores of Shakespeare's characters are as graphically delineated as Falstaff, and of all of them will the same diagnosis hold.

No formidable difficulty is presented by the fact that only a proportion of Shakespeare's great dramatis personae bear English names or claim English parentage. Juliet, Orsino, Othello, Iago, Shylock, Caliban, Cleopatra, Iachimo show obvious trace of alien kinship. It may be that the dramatist's main concern was with the essential features of humanity at large. None the less was he alive to the distinguishing marks of race.

No travel outside England diversified Shakespeare's career. But Elizabethan London offered his imaginative faculty opportunities of visualizing and mirroring most of the broad variations of racial temperament. Types of well-nigh all mankind were gathered within the city's walls. Apart from the diplomatic circle, where all the civilized States of Europe were actively represented, the ranks of English art, medicine, commerce, and highly skilled labor were in constant process of reinforcement and replenishment by alien immigrants. Although the London populace of the day cherished a healthy contempt for men or women of alien origin, they were governed by an immense curiosity, which kept their interest alert and made them in common practice tolerant of the stranger in their midst. Scarcely a race on the world's surface did not contribute to the sum of London's guests. Even explorers of hitherto undiscovered countries brought back with them specimens of the

Sir Henry Irving *as* Hamlet.
Collection of William Winter.

"The end of drama, the Prince of Denmark insists, 'both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature.'"

the observation of life and the investiture with "a local habitation and a name" of "airy nothings."

Shakespeare joined to the power of realizing or materializing his fancy the intellectual faculty of thoroughly assimilating, not only what he *observed*, but what he *read*. His imagination absorbed the fruits of reading as readily as the fruits of living observation. The reader's assimilative capacity immensely widened the dramatist's vision and strengthened the fibres of his intellect. Shakespeare's capacity of assimilating literature was indeed as spacious and as potent as his capacity of assimilating life. The estimate which is formed of the hero, Posthumus, in the play of "Cymbeline," is capable of a literal application to the dramatist himself:

> All the learnings that his time
> Could make him the receiver of * * * he took
> As we do air, fast as 'twas ministered,
> And in 's Spring became a harvest.
> (Cymbeline, I., 1, 43-46.)

Proofs of Shakespeare's "learnings" lie on the surface of all his work, whether one examines the matter or the manner. Save in the case of his earliest comedy, "Love's Labour's Lost," he never invented a plot. In the series of his English history plays, there is no kingly hero, and scarcely a subsidiary historical character, whose portrait was not previously drawn by an earlier dramatist. Shakespeare was constantly bringing his imagination and his dramatic faculty to bear on both the literary and the dramatic product of other pens.

In truth Shakespeare rarely experiments with themes of which earlier playwrights or novelists or historians had not already made trial. No question of plagiarism arises, nor is it adequate to assert, in Dr. Johnson's phrase, that the dramatist "touched nothing which he did not adorn." He metamorphoses well nigh all that he draws from his literary study into something that may justly be reckoned to be without precise precedent. He borrows long speeches from the standard English rendering of Plutarch as from Holinshed's chronicles, but by subtle retrenchments and expansions of phrase he imparts to the whole a novel significance. All the outlines of the stories of "Romeo and Juliet" and "Twelfth Night" come undisguised from popular pieces of Italian fiction which en-

The Immortal Light of Genius.
Painted by Thomas Nast for Sir Henry Irving.
Courtesy of Cyril Nast.

criticism cannot ignore the suggestion which his dramatic work owed to the literary composition of others. He walked in numberless paths to which his reading guided him.

"The truest poetry," said Touchstone, "is the most feigning." The saying may seem a hard one, yet a little reflection attests its validity. In dramatic poetry, at any rate, the writer produces an illusion of fidelity to life and truth by virtue of his capacity to feign, by dint of his ability to conjure up as in a mirror the convincing semblance of reality. Touchstone's apophthegm is interpreted harmoniously with all that is known of the operation of Shakespeare's imaginative faculty, whereby he hewed his drama partly out of the "airy nothings" of his fancy, and to a large degree out of his observation of literature as well as life.

A school of criticism has lately arisen which claims that well nigh every sentiment and sensation which Shakespeare dramatically feigned is a piece of the poet's private emotion; and that his work finally resolves itself into a massive series of autobiographic revelations or transcripts of personal experience. The "real Shakespeare" of the modern impressionist critic is the prey in his own being of the passions which he dramatically delineates. He is the private owner of the idiosyncrasies which go to the making of his dramatic world. According to this strange verdict, a private experience of Gargantuan dimensions and variety supersedes, in the analysis of Shakespeare's achievement, the imaginative or the "feigning" faculty which is nourished on mere play of fancy or on observation of literature and of the life outside one's self.

Such a diagnosis of Shakespeare's genius is of comparatively recent date. The seed appears to have been sown some seventy years ago by Emerson, when he wrote of Shakespeare: "We have [in his plays] his recorded convictions on those questions

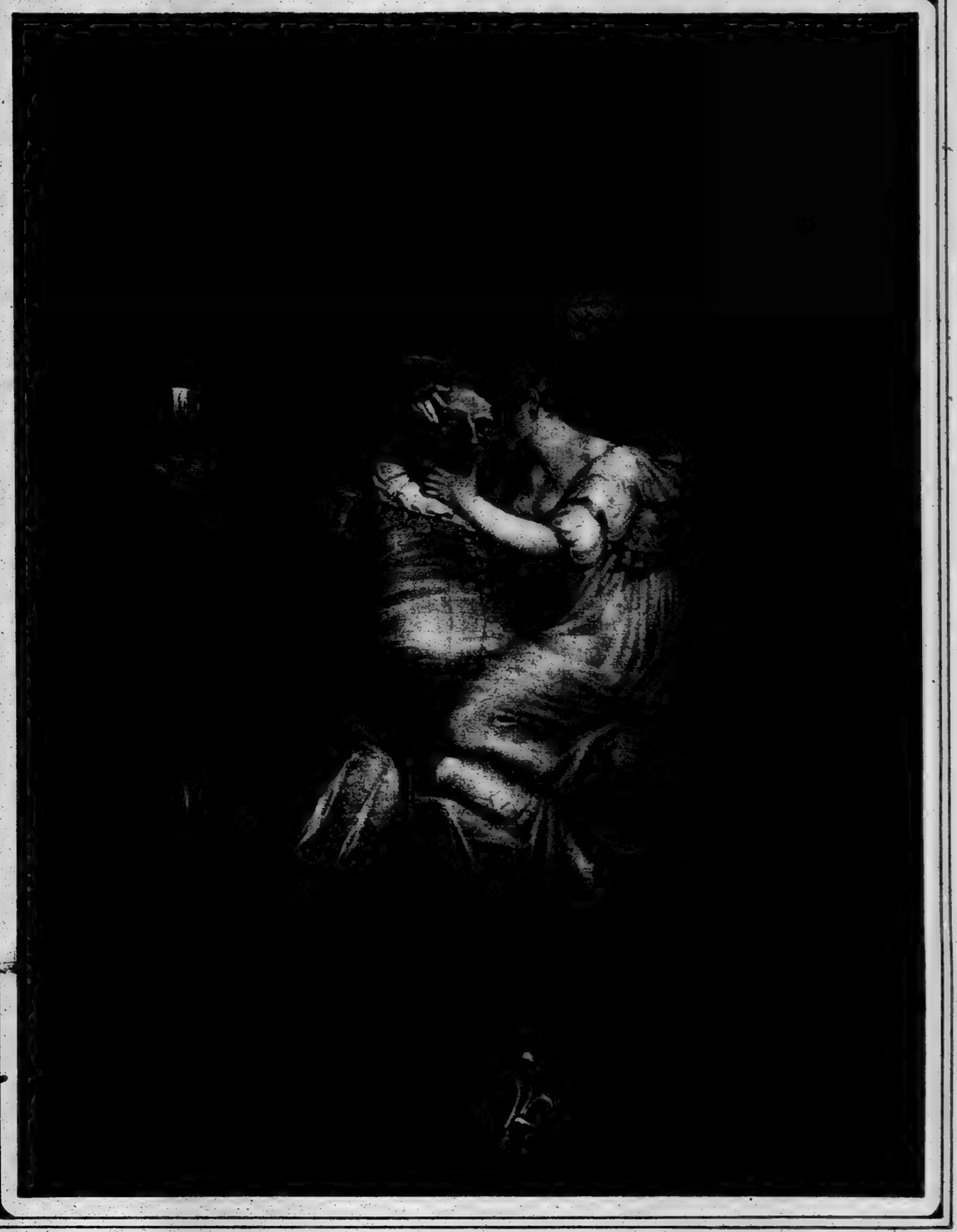

"If Shakespeare's eye lighted *in an* alehouse *on a* burly, good-humored toper"---
~ The result: Falstaff *and* Doll Tearsheet. ~
Doll. Ah, you sweet little rogue, you! Alas, poor ape, how thou sweatest; come, let me wipe thy face.
Collection of Emil F. Beguelin ~ Painted by Henry Fuseli.

works as to produce a convincing illusion, which is indistinguishable from truth—the illusion that his characters are disclosing to us all the secrets of their minds and hearts. Of necessity their emotions and sentiments are irreconcilable one with another. Their protean shapes are obviously "more inconstant than the wind." However wide the interval which separates Shakespeare from ordinary men, it may safely be denied that a mortal being could combine in any literal sense within the limits of his own personality and experience passion a dramatic instinct which seriously

dramatic poetry knows little. In lyric poetry the poet claims to speak in his own person, and his claim may be often admitted without demur. But there is justification for Browning's plea that the affluence and ceaseless activity of Shakespeare's dramatic faculty brought his lyric effort of the Sonnets in a large degree under the control of drama. The Sonnets give to the reader an illusion of personal confession, but many poet-critics besides Browning have detected in these poems of meditative

the murderers in both plays are depicted with rarest and firmest pencil, and betray the loftiest inspiration of dramatic genius. Yet who would venture to suggest that Shakespeare knew and learned from private experience of murder, or from any personal murderous propensity, the smallest hint for his intimate portrayal of the sentiment governing men and women in the actual perpetration of a murderous crime? His power of vitalizing murderous moods might well throw light on his treatment of other emotions of drama, might well suggest that the dramatic sentiment lay outside the scope of his personal activities or experiences.

Shakespeare's biography credits him with the normal share of human passion, anxiety, and responsibility. But no great emotional crisis arrested the even tenor of his way, which made for a normal sort of happiness and prosperity. The quality and amount of his work offer the surest confirmation of his habitual placidity and self-possession. It could not well be otherwise. No prolonged series of triumphs in dramatic art is possible for one who is repeatedly enslaved by colossal agitation of feeling, by overwhelming ebullitions of passion.

In tragic drama, at any rate, the poet relies for his success on the pliancy of his imaginative faculty, on the capacity to imagine passion rather than to feel it. He is the spectator of the passionate tumult, and not an actor in it. He is a student of emotion whose presentation he tempers with rhythm and measure. He reproduces passion not as it is, but so as to create the irresistible illusion of truth. The flashes of imaginative realism which seem to give his words all the vigor of nature attest his power of modulating language and of fitting it exactly to thought and feeling.

Shakespeare was reminding the dramatist no less than the actor of the primary principles of his art in the famous adjuration: "In the very tempest, and, as I

THE WORD MUSICIAN---WHO LOVED HIS TOOLS

Imogen. I draw *the* sword myself: take it, *and* hit
The innocent mansion of my love, my heart:
Fear not; 'tis empty of all things but grief.

Painted by J. Hoppner. From the Collection of Emil F. Beichling

Alchemy That Bathes in Strange Gold All His Plays

Written for The New York Times
By Richard Le Gallienne

THE determining factor in Shakespeare's genius, that gift without which, so to speak, his other gifts would walk instead of fly, is, of course, his unparalleled gift for poetic expression; his imaginative, atmospheric, and rhythmic use of words. His dramatic vision, his handling of character, his worldly and other-worldly wisdom, his all-inclusive humanity, draw their peculiar energy and wear their supreme naturalness of manifestation from this veritable elixir vitae of language. Action and thought alike, concrete objects, immaterial dreams, and aery fantasies take on their proper form and color and motion, and attain their intense visibility by means of this creative magic, this Prospero's wand of words. Human life, with all its conditions and accidents, thus moves and has its being in his writings at once in the light of our common day and

Othello. By heaven, he echoes me,
As if there were some monster *in* his thought
Too hideous *to* be shown.

Tommaso Salvini.
From William Winter's "Shakespeare on the Stage."

in speculo aeternitatis. Man and his doings have thus an unmatched tangible and audible every-day reality, and, at the same time, that significant look and accent, as of unknown beyond-the-world meanings that also belong to them: at once life as seen by the man-in-the-street, and by those high gods who, it may be, "kill us for their sport."

Variously fortunate in the period of his birth, Shakespeare as poet was particularly fortunate in finding the English language still to some degree in the process of fusion, not yet, at all events, grown cold, but still sensitively ductile to individual use. One could still, literally, conjure with it, treat it largely as one's own, bend it to one's will, make it the sport of one's fanciful experiments, and generally handle it as a "lord of language." Of course, great writers can always do this in some measure. It is their power to give it their individual impress that makes them great writers. But long traditional use obviously hampers that power. When Shakespeare wrote, it was still possible so to use it without the appearance of violence or eccentricity. Style or manner, however highly fantastical, could still seem a natural efflorescence, a spontaneous taking of shapes and colors, rather than a studied artifice. So Shakespeare's wildest flights or most decorated patterns seem to have an appropriateness such as, say, George Meredith's have not—they seem natural as the vagaries of streaming and leaping flame, on the "pied" or "freakt" quaintnesses of flowers.

His most tremendous and multitudinous effects have an elementalism which, perhaps, we only find again in Wagner, who found music still plastic as Shakespeare found language. If there is any parallel to the dark glories of "Macbeth" and "Lear," is it not to be found in such music as Siegfried's "Funeral March"?

Some modern novelists of the "realist" persuasion have professed a scorn of language, have forsworn the sour grapes of "style," and announced their superiority to "literature." A painter might as sensibly forswear his palette and brushes, or a soldier throw away his sword. No great writer has ever indulged in this egregious affectation. On the contrary, great writers, realising that the effects they aim at are to be compassed by words, and that their success in achieving them must depend on their mastery of their myriad tiny and delicate tools, study them from the beginning to the end of their lives with a craftsman's love. They are indeed first seen to be predestined to their artistic task by their love of their tools. They invariably begin by loving words for their own sake. So Shakespeare began in "Venus and Adonis" and "Lucrece," and nothing is more strikingly apparent throughout his plays, the sternest as well as the gentlest, than that he loved words, reveled in them boyishly at times, tossing them joyously about from hand to hand like colored jewels, or gathering and heaping them up greedily like flowers, as at times we see him taking an almost grim pleasure in his dark mastery over their terrible and subtle enchantments, as though in the exercise of some black, unhallowed magic: words charged with doom, as in his description of the coming on of night in "Macbeth":

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky wood:
Good things of day begin to droop and drowse:
Whiles night's black agents to their preys do rouse.

words of ribald exuberance and coarse vitality, as in the exchange of humorous abuse between Prince Hal and Falstaff at the Boar's Head:

There is a devil haunts thee in the likeness of an old fat man; a tun of man is thy companion. Why dost thou converse with that trunk of humors, that bolting-hutch of beastliness, that swollen parcel of dropsies, that huge bombard of sack, that stuffed cloak-bag of guts, that roasted Manning-tree ox with a pudding in his belly, that reverend vice, that gray iniquity, that father ruffian, that vanity in years?

Words of heartbreaking, tender prettiness, as in Perdita's catalogue of flowers:

O Proserpina,
For the flowers now, that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dis's wagon! daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty; violets dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes
Or Cytherea's breath; pale primroses,
That die unmarried, ere they can behold
Bright Phoebus in his strength. * * *

Some writers, of whom Flaubert is the type, exhaust themselves in a fanatic quest of the "mot juste," the one inevitable word, or set of words, for the matter they would express, or the effect they would produce, but Shakespeare is no such doctrinaire. Rather than miss his aim, he will let fly a cloud of arrows, any one or all of which will hit his mark. He prefers superfluity of effect to parsimony, for, while loving words, he is their master, not they his, and, while valuing them for themselves, he values them still more for the use he would make of them. Thus he will pile up half a dozen images where one would have satisfied a less vigorous and abounding imagination. He loves to gain his effects by a fine excess that seldom, however, suggests redundance. Even in the stress of dramatic action, his profusion seldom impedes, but usually heightens or enriches it.

More than any other poet, he realizes the superior power of symbolic over realistic utterance, and understands that the most potent force in words is their suggestive, atmospheric property, that they are used to most purpose to evoke rather than to define. The other property by which words act upon us is their sound, their music, and it was their pictorial and musical suggestiveness on which Shakespeare most constantly relied to weave the fabric of his vision. In the plays which haunt us most by their sheer loveliness—such as "As You Like It," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Romeo and Juliet," the pictorial and musical qualities of words seem to have suffered a sea-change and become blended one into the other, as one might imagine the influences of painting and music combining and becoming one under the action of moonlight. This verbal alchemy that bathes in strange gold all his plays in varying degrees is illustrated nowhere better than in the "In such a night" passage in the last act of "The Merchant of Venice." Here how distinguish the pictures from the music, or both from the moonlight:

The moon shines bright: in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees
And they did make no noise, in such a night
Troilus methinks mounted the Trojan walls
And sigh'd his soul toward the Grecian tents,
Where Cressid lay that night. * * *
How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here will we sit and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears: soft stillness and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony.
Sit, Jessica. Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold:
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims;
Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.

When, before or since, were words so dew-drenched and music-haunted, and certainly not even John Keats, high priest of the worship of the moon, has ever written such a page of pure moonlight.

Shakespeare was 29 when, in 1593, "Venus and Adonis," the "first heir of my invention," was published, with its dedication to Henry Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton. "The Rape of Lucrece" followed the year after, dedicated to the same noble lord. As Professor Raleigh has pointed out, the fact of his thus beginning his career as a poet, pure and simple, was probably an important factor in the subsequent worldly success of his career. A dramatist, however great, had as yet no social status; but it was a gentlemanly thing to be a poet. Poetry was a learned toy of the Court, a feature of the fashionable Italian Renaissance. Noblemen themselves affected it. Had not the young Earl of Surrey in the last reign been one of the first sonneteers and lyrists, and Sidney was a favorite of the Queen? Ovid, too, being the fashionable model of the time, two highly decorated poems written in his manner, and sponsored by a nobleman, might well make the young poet persona grata among the wits of the Court—a connection to prove of great practical value to the future dramatist and producer of plays. These two poems were no mere prentice work either. They show the poet as already the possessor of a highly polished art. They are full of clearly seen pictures, vividly wrought as those Italian paintings with which Professor Raleigh considers Shakespeare to have been familiar. They abound, too, in that minute first-hand observation, particularly of country sights and sounds, which was to be characteristic of the plays, as in that picture of "poor Wat," the hare pursued by the hounds; and they have already in a marked degree that individual accent in the rhetorical and meditative passages which we can only call "Shakespearean"—particularly that accent which is to mark the "Sonnets," several favorite themes of which are here already tried over with no immature touch:

The tender spring upon thy tempting lip
Shows thee unripe; yet mayst thou well be tasted.
Make use of time, let not advantage slip;
Beauty within itself should not be wasted;
Fair flowers that are not gathered in their prime
Rot and consume themselves in little time. * * *

Upon the earth's increase why shouldst thou feed,
Unless the earth with thy increase be fed?
By law of nature thou art bound to breed,
That thine may breed when thou thyself art dead,
And so, in spite of death, thou dost survive,
In that thy likeness still is left alive.

Again and again in the reflective apostrophes to Night and Time and Opportunity we have the very accents, the favorite rich and sombre words of the "Sonnets" and the tragic plays, and the moralizing is of the same cast as that of many a sententious soliloquy to come:

Time's glory is to calm contending Kings. * * *
To fill with worm-holes stately monuments,
To feed oblivion with decay of things,
To blot old books and alter their contents,
To pluck the quills from ancient ravens' wings,
To dry the old oak's sap and cherish springs,
To spoil antiquities of hammered steel,
And turn the giddy round of Fortune's wheel. * * *
Thou ceaseless lackey to Eternity.

or this of Opportunity:

When wilt thou be the humble suppliant's friend,
And bring him where his suit may be obtain'd?
When wilt thou sort an hour great strifes to end?
Or free that soul which wretchedness hath chain'd?
Give physic to the sick, ease to the pain'd?
The poor, lame, blind, halt, creep, cry out for thee;
But they ne'er meet with Opportunity.

In these early poems, too, the exuberant lyricism of Shakespeare's spirit sets the formal meter a-dance with that song which was to accompany the plays like aerial music, here at the beginning, as at the end with "The Tempest":

Bid me discourse, I will enchant thine ear,
Or, like a fairy, trip upon the green,
Or, like a nymph, with long dishevell'd hair,
Dance on the sands, and yet no footing seen:
Love is a spirit all compact of fire,
Not gross to sink, but light, and will aspire.

It was a lyric, as well as a dramatic, age. Out of the strong came forth sweetness. England's mighty youth sang out of its strength, and in no mere figure of speech, but in fact, the England of Elizabeth was "a nest of singing birds." In this impulse the Court partook, and helped to train it by its devotion to music, and its demand for madrigals that could be sung to the lute or viol. Shakespeare's natural lyric gift, therefore, had the advantage of an environment in which lyrical poetry and music were still inseparable, and words and music were born together. Thus, as Pater has pointed out, his songs so sing themselves that we can hardly distinguish the words from the melody, which indeed conveys the meaning no less, perhaps even more, than the words themselves. So is it with the "wood-notes wild" of "As You Like It"—that play in which all the birds of the wood seem to be singing together in that song of indescribable freshness and natural warbling sweetness which is the very voice of the woodlands in the youth of the world:

Under the greenwood tree
Who loves to lie with me,
And turn his merry note
Unto the wild bird's throat,
Come hither, come hither, come hither,

His Poems "A Shell Filled with the Rumor of Eternity"

Here shall he see
No enemy
But Winter and rough weather.

And his dirgelike songs of sorrow have the same spontaneous simplicity of art which only nature makes:

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious Winter's rages;
Thou thy worldly task hast done,
Home art gone, and ta'en thy wages.
Golden lads and girls all must
As chimney-sweepers, come to dust.

There is, obviously, no need to quote these or a hundred other familiar perfections, yet to recall them by the eye to the haunted memory of the reader is the only adequate form of critical appreciation. Of all the lyric enchantments of Shakespeare there is none of us but can say "My youth lies buried in thy verses." They are of the romantic stuff of our lives, of the very essence of our spiritual beings. And so is it, too, with the more solemn and stately glories of the high meditative and elegiac passages in the plays, or with those passages of descriptive splendor and beauty, or those passages of inspiring eloquence or heart-broken tenderness: with Claudio's terror of death:

Ay, but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling region of thick-ribbed ice,
To be imprison'd in the viewless winds,
And blown with restless violence round about
The pendent world; or to the worse than worst
Of those that lawless and incertain thoughts
Imagine howling. * * *

with Cleopatra's barge:

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burn'd on the water. * * *

or the trumpetlike prologue to "Henry V.":

O for a Muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention,
A kingdom for a stage, Princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the swelling scene!
Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the port of Mars and at his heels,
Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword and fire
Crouch for employment,

or Laertes at Ophelia's grave:

Lay her i' the earth:
And from her fair and unpolluted flesh
May violets spring!

or Romeo's:

For here lies Juliet, and her beauty makes
This vault a feasting presence full of light.

The beauty of nature made many great poets in the nineteenth century, but the dawn is still Shakespeare's:

But, look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high-eastward hill,

and who but he has put the multitudinous seas in one line:

In cradle of the rude imperious surge.

When we think of Shakespeare as poet, a thousand passages such as these spring to the mind, fair as the early mornings of boyhood, wonderful as our first sight of the sea, hallowed and strange, "enskied and sainted," as the face of young love in starlight, poignant as our first acquaintance with grief. To say over the names of some of the plays is to wander again in old dewy forests, or to recapture lost fairylands. They are, indeed, "the holy writ of beauty," and to hold a volume of the "Sonnets" in the hand is as though indeed we laid our hand on the solemn heart of man, or held to our ears a shell filled with the rumor of Eternity.

There is nothing in any other of our loved poets, however great or deep thoughted or lovely or fragrant or tender, that we cannot find, too, in Shakespeare in utterance more golden, in words of more thrilling bloom or majesty. All other poets seem his children, or his forerunners:

All stars are angels, but the sun is God.

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Othello. If thou dost slander her *and* torture me,
Never pray more.

John McCullough.
From William Winter's "Shakespeare on the Stage"

Shylock: O father Abram, what these Christians are,
Whose own hard dealings teaches them suspect
The thoughts of others!

Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson.
Sculpture by John F. Parker

Juliet: Love's heralds should be thoughts,
Which ten times faster glide than *the* sun's beams,
Driving back shadows over louring hills.

Mrs. Hopkins. *(then Violet Vivian of the Ben Greet Players, before Yale University).*

How to Read Shakespeare

From George Bernard Shaw's "Dramatic Opinions and Essays." Copyright, Brentano

SHAKESPEARE is so much the word-musician that mere practical intelligence, no matter how well prompted by dramatic instinct, cannot enable anybody to understand his works or arrive at a right execution of them without the guidance of a fine ear. At the emotional climaxes in his works we find passages which are Rossinian in their reliance on symmetry of melody and impressiveness of march to redeem poverty of meaning. In fact, we have got so far beyond Shakespeare as a man of ideas that there is by this time hardly a famous passage in his works that is considered fine on any other ground than that it sounds beautifully, and awakens in us the emotion that originally expressed itself by its beauty.

Strip it of that beauty of sound by prosaic paraphrase and you have nothing left but a platitude that even an American professor of ethics would blush to offer to his disciples. Wreck that beauty by a harsh, jarring utterance, and you will make your audience wince as if you were singing Mozart out of tune. Ignore it by avoiding "sing-song"—that is, ingeniously breaking the verse up so as to make it sound like prose, as the professional elocutionist prides himself on doing—and you are landed in a stilted, monstrous jargon that has not even the prosaic merit of being intelligible. Let me give one example: Cleopatra's outburst at the death of Antony:

O withered is the garland of the war,
The soldier's pole is fallen; young boys and girls
Are level now with men; the odds is gone,
And there is nothing left remarkable
Beneath the visiting moon.

This is not good sense—not even good grammar. If you ask what does it all mean the reply must be that it means just what its utterer feels. The chaos of its thought is a reflection of her mind, in which one can vaguely discern a wild illusion that all human distinction perishes with the gigantic distinction between Antony and the rest of the world. Now it is only in music, verbal or other, that the feeling which plunges thought into confusion can be artistically expressed. Any attempt to deliver such music prosaically would be as absurd as an attempt to speak an oratorio of Handel's, repetitions and all. The right way to declaim Shakespeare is the sing-song way. Mere metric accuracy is nothing. There must be beauty of tone, expressive inflection, and infinite variety of nuance to sustain the fascination of the infinite monotony of the chanting.

THE KING'S PLAYER AND HIS ROYAL PATRON

Hamlet and the Players.
Painted by Von Czarchorski.
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Mrs. D.P. Bowers as Lady Macbeth.
Come you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here!
Wendell Collection

Helena Modjeska as Isabella.
in Measure for Measure.
When you have vow'd,
you must not
speak with
men.

Fanny Kemble as Isabella.
To whom should I complain? Did I tell this,
Who would believe me?
Collection of William P. Harvey.

What James I. Did to Encourage the Drama---Shakespeare His Chief Playwright

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES

By Allan Westcott,
United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

JUST behind the heralds and the gentlemen of the chamber, in the coronation procession from the Tower to Whitehall after King James's accession to the English throne in 1603 walked William Shakespeare, chief among his Majesty's servants, the King's Company of Players, clad in a splendid red uniform provided for the occasion. By a shift of fortunes in no wise remarkable, his Royal Majesty must now be content to appear as a subordinate though not uninteresting figure in the train of his loyal subject.

To reconstruct the environment in which Shakespeare lived—his theatre, his audience, his personal life, and the London life of the time—is one of the ways by which we may pay tribute to the poet and at the same time come to a better appreciation of his work. Important elements in this environment, and elements that have perhaps received less attention than they deserve, are the Court before whom his plays were produced, and the monarch who was his royal patron. In days when Kings were hedged about by more divinity than now, the character and tastes of royalty, reflected by the nobility and Court society, had a good deal to do with changes in literary fashions and the general temper of the age. The drama in particular stood in the shadow of the Court. A large part of its revenue—in plague years its only revenue—was derived from Court performances; and it relied on royal protection in its frequent quarrels with municipal authority. Shakespeare wrote for his audience; and it is not too much to assume that the Court and the King had something to do with the character of his plays.

"The wisest fool in Christendom," that succinct and pungent epithet applied by Henry of France, has stuck in popular memory as an apt characterization of the sovereign who ruled over England during the last thirteen years of Shakespeare's life. So, too, the good Whig Macaulay's striking caricature of a slobbering, trembling, witch-baiting, cowardly pedant, has colored—or discolored—our modern conception of the first of the English Stuarts, in spite of the soberer and more kindly judgments of such historians as von Ranke, Gardiner, Spedding, and Andrew Lang. The truth is that Macaulay, and Scott, also, in his "Fortunes of Nigel," took their evidence unquestioningly from those "caperwitted" writers, as a contemporary called them, who in the days of James and Charles fed the ears of credulous Puritans with the dregs of Court scandal.

It is hard to believe that a King so fond of reckless riding that on one occasion he was thrown head first from his horse through the ice of the frozen Thames, was altogether a coward, even though he objected to naked swords about his Court; or that the monarch who proposed the method and supervised the translation of our modern version of the Scriptures, and who was so ardent a devotee of poetry and patron of the drama, was altogether the dull pedant Macaulay would have us believe. Many of his own verses, intimately personal in character, have come to light only recently; and, whatever their intrinsic merit, they show his character in a more favorable aspect. The son of Mary Queen of Scots had indeed some of the intelligence and wit, if little of the dignity, of his royal line; and most of his faults may be traced to the love of pleasure and lack of self-control which were common Stuart failings.

It was at least with a well-justified hope "of a more regard to the present condition of our writings in respect of our sovereigne's happy inclination that way," that poets lifted up their voices in mingled grief and rejoicing at the change from Elisabeth to James. "Sorrow's Joys and Mournful Ditties to a Pleasant New Note" greeted the King on his leisurely progress across the border. Fully to have gratified the hopes of these poets the royal revenues must needs have exceeded the bounds of their imaginations. But it seems clear that James, with his characteristic recklessness in money matters, and after the "patterns of virtuous Princes" he had studied in boyhood, seriously intended taking the arts and letters under his protection.

In this respect he could find no difficulty in surpassing the generosity of his predecessor. While Elizabeth's person and career stirred her subjects to high poetic enthusiasm, she gave literature little more substantial encouragement. The patronage which during her reign came chiefly from gentlemen scholars such as Sidney and Essex, or from noble ladies such as Sidney's sister, the Countess of Pembroke, was under James supplemented and in large measure supplanted by the direct support of the Crown. All the companies of players were attached to members of the royal family. Shakespeare's position as chief dramatist of the King's company of players, Bacon's political promotion, the poet John Donne's preferment in the Church by the King's influence, Ben Jonson's services as Poet Laureate and masque-maker, all illustrate the close relations between the Court and the chief literary figures of the time.

The effect of these relations forms an interesting subject for study. While the first ten years of James's reign, 1603-13, mark the culmination of the Elizabethan drama, the last twelve, 1613-25, saw the beginning of its decline. The cause of this decline—so far, indeed, as it is possible or necessary to explain why a great outburst of literary activity should not continue indefinitely—may be found in the clash between the drama and the growing reformatory spirit of the age, a clash in which the drama, as a matter of self-preservation, allied itself with the Court, or Anti-Puritan, party.

In this struggle even Shakespeare, most discreet and nonpartisan of writers, leaves little doubt as to the direction of his sympathies. "Dost thou think," asks stout Sir Toby Belch of the Puritan Malvolio, "that because thou art virtuous we shall have no more cakes and ale?" The clown in "All's Well That Ends Well," written not long after 1603, levels his shafts at both "young Charbon the Puritan and old Poysam the Papist" in a manner that must have pleased a King who had learned by bitter experience that Presbyterian Kirk Assemblies could threaten his sovereignty quite as dangerously as Papal bulls and legates. The theme of "Measure for Measure," another play of the same period, is the downfall of a straitlaced and hypocritical censor of morals.

However justified this choice of sides, it is quite true that the Jacobean drama was weakened by its more complete subservience to the tastes of the Court. On the other hand, to assert that these tastes were conspicuously lower than in the days of "good Queen Bess," or that King James himself was, to quote Professor Courthope, "no genuine lover of the drama," is to indulge in unwarranted conjecture. The King was devoted to the drama long before his coming to England; and throughout his life his pleasure in theatrical entertainment seems to have been second only to his delight in hunting and dialectic.

Regarding the King's early fondness for one form of such entertainment, the Court masque, which reached its highest development in the course of his reign and to which, incidentally, may be attributed the increasing element of spectacle and fantasy in Shakespeare's later plays, the best of evidence is furnished by a curious entertainment which he himself composed in 1588 for the marriage of his ward, the daughter of the first Duke of Lennox, and the Earl of Huntly. The piece, first published in this century and only recently connected with the marriage it celebrates, is crude enough, and remarkable chiefly as the sole extant example of its type in Scottish literature; but it mingles disguise, dialogue, gorgeous "shows," comic by-play, and classical mythology quite after the fashion of French Hymenée and English "maskings" at feasts and royal progresses. Though there is no indication of dancing or music, the component elements are otherwise much the same as those of the more elaborate shows of Ben Jonson and Inigo Jones, at which one may easily conceive the King as an appreciative spectator, capable of enjoying not only the laborious erudition of their pieces but also their finer artistic and poetic qualities.

In this connection it is interesting to recall the theory that Shakespeare's "Tempest," where masque and drama are charmingly commingled, was also written for performance at a Court wedding, possibly that of the King's daughter Elisabeth and the Elector-Palatine of Heidelberg, the date of which was originally set for November, 1612, but postponed to the following February on account of the death of the heir apparent, Prince Henry. Whether so intended or not, the play contains many passages which may be plausibly taken as flattering allusions to King James. The King himself, at least, would have discovered a striking resemblance to his own character in that of the wise and peace-loving Prospero, without a parallel in the liberal arts, so rapt in studies that he grew a stranger to the State.

To return to the King's early experiments, he had a hand also in devising the games and shows at the baptism of his eldest child, Prince Henry, in August of 1594. Iris, Juno, and Ceres appeared here, as in "The Tempest"; but the chief feature was an allegorical representation of the favor shown by the gods during his voyage to Denmark to bring home his Queen and in the happy issue of their marriage. A movable ship appeared, eighteen feet long and eight feet wide, with sails, ordnance, and rigging, and manned by Arion with his harp, Neptune, Thetis, and Triton, three sirens, six sailors, and fourteen musicians. The vessel approached the table, delivered the banquet, and departed to the singing of the 128th Psalm.

At a second banquet a chariot containing six allegorical ladies—Ceres, Fecundity, Faith, Concord, Liberty, and Perseverance—was to have been drawn in by a tame lion, but the experiment was given over, as the contemporary account tells us, "lest his presence might have brought some fear to the nearest." One is reminded of the lion whose roaring "might fright the Duchess and the ladies" in "Midsummer Night's Dream," the date of which falls in the same year.

Probably the King's first opportunity to see the regular drama, performed by professional actors, came during the preceding Winter, (1592-93,) when a company of English players visited Edinburgh and presented plays before the Court. Later visits, the records of payments for which are preserved in Edinburgh, occurred in 1594, 1599, and 1602. In each year the payments "to the Inglis comedianis" indicate at least three or four Court performances. In 1598 an Englishman at St. Andrews "desyrit liberty to mak ane publik play"; and in 1601 the players went as far north as Aberdeen. In 1599 the King got into a squabble with the Kirk Session of Edinburgh over an order they issued forbidding church members to attend the plays, in spite of the fact that the actors had already received the King's sanction and given warning by drums and trumpet of performances in "The Blackfriar's Wynd." Ultimately the plays went forward. The incident is noteworthy chiefly as indicating the settled hostility of the Church, and, on the other hand, James's friendly attitude and eagerness to give the drama a foothold in his capital.

Lawrence Fletcher, who is mentioned as head of the company in Scotland, seems to have gained the King's special favor. In 1595 he heard that Fletcher had been hanged in England, and took the matter up with Roger Aston, the English envoy, saying "in merry words, not believing it, that if it were true he would hang him also." Fletcher was not at this time in Shakespeare's company of players, nor have we evidence that Shakespeare accompanied any of these troupes to Scotland. But when the Lord Chamberlain's Men became the King's Company by royal patent of May 17, 1603, Fletcher's name appears first in the list of shareholders, followed by those of Shakespeare and Burbage. Either the King was responsible for this addition or the players themselves thought it expedient to join Fletcher to their fellowship.

Within a short time after the accession all the important London companies were taken, like the Lord Chamberlain's, under royal protection—the Lord Admiral's as the Prince's Players, the Earl of Worcester's as the Queen's, and the Children of the Chapel as the Queeen's Children of the Revels. This not only established a royal monopoly of patronage but brought the drama more closely under the influence of the Court. Players became in a sense members of the respective royal households; if the King gave a play he would ordinarily call on his own company of actors.

Court performances were also more frequent than in the preceding reign. Without entering at all fully into this vexed question, made more difficult by the inaccuracies or forgeries of early investigators, one may gather from the accounts of the Master of the Revels and similar sources a good general idea of the extent and character of such performances. During ten years between 1603 and 1614 (there is a gap in the Revels accounts from 1614 to 1626), excluding the plague year 1609-10, the writer has figured that there were in all 227 Court performances, or an average of nearly twenty-three a year. Of these, 148 were given before the King and 149 by the King's Company. In 1605 there were twenty-two performances in all, eleven by the King's Company, and of these the following plays of Shakespeare: "Merchant of Venice" (twice), "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Measure for Measure," "Comedy of Errors," "Love's Labor's Lost," "Moor of Venice" ("Othello"), and "Henry V."

In 1612-13 we have from the Vertue MSS. a record of fourteen plays given before the Lady Elisabeth and the Prince Palatine, as follows: "*Philaster*, one other called the Knot of Fooles, one much ado about nothing, The Maids Tragedy, The Merry Devil of Edmonton, The Tempest, a King and no King, The Twins Tragedy, the Winters Tale, Sr John Falstafe, the Moor of Venice, The Nobleman, Caesars Tragedy, and one other called Love lyes ableeding." "The Hot Spur" and "Benedicte and Betteris" were also given in this year. At least seven of these plays are Shakespeare's.

Court gayety was at its height between Christmas and Twelfth Night. During this period, as the French Ambassador Boderie tells us, the Court gave itself over to "games, comedies, dancing, and good cheer." At the close the King left town for his "chase ordinaire."

As chief dramatist of the King's Company Shakespeare was thus undoubtedly brought often into personal intercourse with his sovereign. We have plenty of evidence of the King's friendly relations with Jonson, Donne, Bacon, Drummond, Sir William Alexander, and other contemporary poets. That we have so little in the case of Shakespeare is not surprising in view of the obscurity which hides so much of his personal life. It must be accounted for, perhaps, by assuming that the actor-dramatist was on a lower social plane.

We know, at least, that Shakespeare was too good a practical playwright to disregard his audience. His shifts from one type of play to another illustrate his skill in following changes of popular taste. Success at Court must have given plays something like the prestige of a Broadway run today. And we may be sure that if such success was of value Shakespeare was not the one to run willfully counter to royal taste.

In his later plays there are a number of passages, such as Macbeth's vision of Kings,

"That twofold balls and treble scepters carry,"

and the reference to "touching for the king's evil" in the same play, which must be taken as mildly flattering allusions to the King; and there are other characters and lines which reasonably offer a similar interpretation. Critics have found traces of an idealised James, not only in Prospero, already mentioned, but in the benignant Duke of "Measure for Measure," shunning the "foolish throng" but still maintaining a watchful eye over his city. So, too, the struggles of Coriolanus with the Roman Senate and Tribunes have been compared to the strife between James and his Parliament.

The settings of "Macbeth" and "Hamlet" must have been of especial interest to the Scottish King and the Danish Princess who shared his throne. In 1589 (the date, by the way, when we first hear of the old "Hamlet" play) James had crossed to Denmark to bring home his bride, and on account of the lateness of the season had spent the Winter at Elsinore, "drinking and driving o'er" after the Danish custom of the time. The central situation of "Hamlet," also, bears a resemblance, which may have struck the author of the old "Hamlet," to the position in which James was placed by his mother's marriage with Bothwell, the suspected murderer of Darnley, though Shakespeare's Hamlet, scholar as he is, bears but a remote resemblance to the scholar King James. It has often been noted that Valdemar and Gertrude are good Danish names, and that two courtiers named Rosencrants and Guilderstern actually accompanied Queen Anna to Scotland.

In "Macbeth" there is said to be little definiteness of local color. But the introduction of the Weird Sisters and other supernatural elements may have been suggested by the King's well-known interest in demonology. Though he had written a book on the subject, and put to death some 200 Scottish crones for stirring up tempests to hinder his return from Denmark, he became skeptical as he grew older, and less inclined to encourage the Puritans in their favorite pursuit of witch-hunting.

In general there is found in Shakespeare's plays little or none of the abject flattery too often conspicuous in literature likely to reach royal ears. Such influence as may appear is of a more general character, arising from the dramatist's intimate relations with the Court, and his sympathy, based both on practical interest and natural tendency, with the opinions and policies of his royal patron. From a negative point of view, it may be said at least that one will search his plays in vain for lines that would have given offense to a monarch, even to one who, in his own age, was probably the most ardent expounder and exponent of the divine right of Kings.

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HEINE LOVED HIM AND HATED HIS COUNTRY

Imogen, *the* constant.
Such a foe, good heavens!
Adelaide Neilson.
(1846-1880)

Katharina, *the* Shrew.
If I be waspish, best beware my sting.
Elsie Leslie.
Photo by Sarony — Collection of William Winter.

Mrs. Ford *the* merry wife *of* Windsor.
If I would but go to hell *for* an eternal moment or so I could be Knighted
Peg Woffington. (1718-1760)

Types of Shakespeare's Women

Lady Macbeth, *the* ambitious *and* remorseless.
Infirm *of* purpose! Give me *the* daggers.
Adelaide Ristori.
(1821-1906)
©Gobbie & Co. Wendell Collection

"True *and* faithful Juliet."
O Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?
Adelaide Neilson.
Photo by Sarony. From the Wendell Collection

Portia, *the* "young *and* learned doctor." *of a* strange nature *is the* suit you follow.
Maxine Elliott.

Shakespeare's Relation to England Discussed in a Somewhat Acid Manner

From Heinrich Heine's "Shakespeare's Maidens and Women." Charles G. Leland's Translation.

IT is lucky for us that Shakespeare came just at the right time, that he was a contemporary of Elizabeth and James, while Protestantism, it is true, expressed itself in the unbridled freedom of thought which prevailed, but which had not yet entered into life or feeling, and the kingdom lighted by the last rays of setting chivalry still bloomed and gleamed in all the glory of poetry. True, the popular faith of the Middle Ages, or Catholicism, was gone as regarded doctrine, but it existed as yet with all its magic in men's hearts, and held its own in manners, customs, and views. It was not till later that the Puritans succeeded in plucking away flower by flower, and utterly rooting up the religion of the past, and spreading over all the land, as with a gray canopy, that dreary sadness which since then, dispirited and debilitated, has diluted itself to a lukewarm, whining, drowsy pietism. Nor had the kingdom, any more than the religion, in Shakespeare's time, suffered that heavy languid change now known to us as the constitutional form of government, which, however it may have benefited European freedom, has in no way advanced or aided Art.

With the blood of Charles I., the great, true, and last King, all the poetry ran from the veins of England, and thrice happy was the poet who did not live to witness this sorrowful event, which he had perhaps foreboded. Shakespeare has in our time often been called an aristocrat. This I would not deny. I would very much rather excuse his political inclinations when I reflect that his foreseeing poet's eye perceived the dead-leveling Puritan times which were to make an end, with the kingdom, of all enjoyment of life, all poetry and all bright and cheerful Art.

Yes, during the rule of the Puritans in England, Art was outlawed; as when the evangelical zeal raged against the theatre, and even the name of Shakespeare was long extinguished in popular remembrance. It awakens our astonishment when we read in the current literature of that time—for instance, in the "Histrio-Mastix" of the famous Prynne—the outbreak of wrath with which the anathema of the drama is croaked. Shall we blame the Puritans too severely for such zealotry? Truly not: every one is, in history, in the right if he remains true to his indwelling principle, and the gloomy Roundheads only followed the consequences of that anti-artistic spirit which had already manifested itself in the first centuries of the Church, and made its iconoclastic power felt more or less to this day.

* * * * * * *

Next to ascetic, religious zeal was the republican fanaticism which the Puritans in their hatred for the old English stage, in which not only heathenism and heathenism tastes, but also royalism and nobility were exalted. I have shown in another place how much resemblance there was in this respect between the Puritans of those days and the republicans of ours. May Apollo and the eternal Muses protect us from the rule of the latter!

In the whirlpool of the priestly and political upsettings and revolutions described, the name of Shakespeare was long lost, and it was nearly a century ere he again rose to fame and honor. Since then his renown has risen from day to day—and he was indeed as a spiritual sun for that country where the real sun is wanting twelve months in the year, for that island of damnation, that Botany Bay without a southern climate, that stone-coal-stinking, machinery-buzzing, churchgoing, and vilely drunken England! Benevolent nature never quite disinherits her creatures, and while she denied the English all which is beautiful or worthy of love, and gave them neither voice for song nor sense of enjoyment—and perhaps endowed them with leathern porter bottles or jacks, instead of human souls—bestowed on them for recompense a large portion of municipal freedom, the talent to make themselves comfortable at home, and William Shakespeare.

Yes, this is the sun which glorifies that land with its loveliest light, with its gracious beams. Everything there reminds us of Shakespeare, and by it the most ordinary objects appear transfigured and idealized. Everywhere the wings of his genius rustle around us, his clear eye gleams on us from every significant occurrence, and in great events we often seem to see him nod—not gently—softly and smiling.

This unceasing memory of and through Shakespeare became significantly clear to me during my residence in London, while I, an inquisitive traveler, ran about from early morn till deep into the night to see the so-called noteworthy objects. Every lion recalled the greater lion Shakespeare. All the places which I visited live an immortal life in his historical dramas, and were known to me from my earliest youth. But these dramas are known in England not only by the cultivated, but by the people, and even the stout beefeater who, with his red coat and red face, acts as guide to the Tower, and shows you behind the middle gate the dungeon where Richard caused the young Princes, his nephews, to be murdered, refers you to Shakespeare, who has described minutely the details of this harrowing history. Also the verger who leads you around through Westminster Abbey always speakes of Shakespeare, in whose tragedies those dead Kings and Queens whose stony counterfeits here lie stretched out on their sarcophagi—and whom he shows to you for eighteenpence—play such a wild or lamentable part.

He himself, or the image of the great poet, stands there the size of life, a noble form with a thoughtful head, holding in his hand a roll of parchment. There may be magic words inscribed on it, and when he moves at midnight his white lips and calls the dead who rest in the vaults below they rise with rusted armor and antiquated Court dresses—the knights of the white and red rose; even the ladies come forth sighing from their resting place, and a clatter of swords, laughter, and curses rings around, just as at Drury Lane, where I so often saw Shakespeare's historical dramas played, and where Kean moved my soul so mightily when he rushed desperately across the stage crying—

"A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!"

* * * * * * *

The want of more accurate information as to Shakespeare's life is readily explained when we recall the political and religious storms which burst wildly out soon after his death—calling forth for a time an absolute Puritan dominion, which long after had a cold, deadening influence, and not only destroyed the golden age of Elizabethan literature but brought it into absolute oblivion. When in the beginning of the last century the works of Shakespeare again came to the full light of day, all traditions which could aid in analyzing the text were utterly wanting, and commentators were obliged to take refuge in a criticism which drew from superficial empiricism, and a more lamentable materialism, their last dregs.

With the exception of William Hazlitt, England has given us no commentator of any consequence; in all the works of all the others we find only petty huckstering of trifles, self-reflecting shallowness, enthusiastic mysticism, pedantic puffed-upness which threatens to burst for joy when they can convict the poor poet of an anantiquarian, geographical, or chronological error, and thereby bewail that he unfortunately did not study the ancients in the original tongues, and had thereunto but little schooling. He makes his Romans wear hats, lets ships land in Bohemia, and suffers Aristotle to be quoted in the time of Troy! Which was more than an English scholar who had graduated Magister Artium at Oxford could endure! The only commentator on Shakespeare whom I cited as an exception, and who is indeed unique in every aspect, was the late Hazlitt, a mind which was as brilliant as deep, a commingling of Diderot and Borne, combining flaming zeal for the revolution with the most glowing sense of art, ever sparkling with verve and esprit.

But all the glosses and explanations and laborious laudation of commentators was of less practical use as regarded making Shakespeare known to the public than the inspired love with which talented actors produced his dramas, and thereby made them a subject for popular judgment. Lichtenberg, in his letters from England, gives us important intelligence as to the skill and method by which Shakespeare's characters were given on the London stage in the middle of the last century. I saw characters—not the works in their fullness, since to this day British actors have only felt or known what is characteristic, not the poetry, and still less the art. Such one-sidedness of apprehension is found, but in far more limited degree, among the commentators, who were never able to see through dusty spectacles of erudition that which was the simplest and nearest, or the nature which was in Shakespeare's dramas. Garrick saw more clearly into the Shakespearean thoughts than did Dr. Johnson, the John Bull of Learning, on whose nose Queen Mab doubtless cut the drollest capers while he wrote on the "Midsummer Night's Dream"; truly he never knew why he, when at work on Shakespeare, felt more tickling o' the nose and wish to sneeze than over any other poet whom he criticised.

While Dr. Johnson dissected the Shakespearean characters like dead corpses, dealing out thereby his dullest dogmatisms in Ciceronian English, balancing himself with heavy self-conceit on the antitheses of his Latin periods, Garrick on the stage thrilled all the people of England, as he called with thrilling invocation the dead to life, that they might set forth to all their fearful, bloody or gay and festive work. But Garrick loved the great poet, and as reward for that love he lies buried in Westminster near the pedestal of Shakespeare's statue, like a faithful dog at the feet of his master.

Ben Jonson's Famous Tribute

To the Memory of My Beloved Master William Shakespeare, and What He Hath Left Us

TO draw no envy, Shakespeare, on thy name,
Am I thus ample to thy book and fame;
While I confess thy writings to be such
As neither man nor muse can praise too much.
'Tis true, and all men's suffrage. But these ways
Were not the paths I meant unto thy praise;
For silliest ignorance on these may light,
Which, when it sounds at best, but echo's right;
Or blind affection, which doth ne'er advance
The truth, but gropes and urgeth all by chance;
Or crafty malice might pretend this praise,
And think to ruin where it seem'd to raise.
These are, as some infamous bawd, or whore,
Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more?
But thou art proof against them, and, indeed,
Above the ill-fortune of them or the need.
I therefore will begin: Soul of the age!
The applause! delight! the wonder of our stage!
My Shakespeare rise! I will not lodge thee by
Chaucer or Spenser, or bid Beaumont lie
A little further off, to make thee room:
Thou art a monument without a tomb,
And art alive still, while thy book doth live,
And we have wits to read, and praise to give.
That I not mix thee so, my brain excuses,
I mean with great but disproportion'd muses:
For if I thought my judgment were of years,
I should commit thee surely with thy peers,
And tell how far thou didst our Lily outshine,
Or sporting Kyd, or Marlowe's mighty line.
And though thou hadst small Latin and less Greek,
From thence to honour thee, I would not seek
For names: but call forth thund'ring Eschylus,
Euripides, and Sophocles to us,
Pacuvius, Accius, him of Cordova dead,
To live again, to hear thy buskin tread,
And shake a stage: or when thy socks were on,
Leave thee alone for the comparison
Of all, that insolent Greece, or haughty Rome
Sent forth, or since did from their ashes come.
Triumph, my Britain, thou hast one to show,
To whom all scenes of Europe homage owe.
He was not of an age, but for all time!
And all the muses still were in their prime,
When, like Apollo, he came forth to warm
Our ears, or like a Mercury to charm!
Nature herself was proud of his designs,
And joyed to wear the dressing of his lines!
Which were so richly spun, and woven so fit,
As, since, she will vouchsafe no other wit.
The merry Greek, tart Aristophanes,
Neat Terence, witty Plautus, now not please;
But antiquated and deserted lie,
As they were not of nature's family.
Yet must I not give nature all; thy art,
My gentle Shakespeare, must enjoy a part.
For though the poet's matter nature be,
His art doth give the fashion: and, that he
Who casts to write a living line, must sweat,
(Such as thine are) and strike the second heat
Upon the muses' anvil; turn the same,
And himself with it, that he thinks to frame;
Or for the laurel, he may gain a scorn;
For a good poet's made, as well as born.
And such wert thou! Look how the father's face
Lives in his issue, even so the race
Of Shakespeare's mind and manners brightly shines
In his well turned, and true filed lines;
In each of which he seems to shake a lance,
As brandish'd at the eyes of ignorance.
Sweet Swan of Avon! What a sight it were
To see thee in our waters yet appear,
And make those flights upon the banks of Thames,
That so did take Eliza, and our James!
But stay, I see thee in the hemisphere
Advanced, and made a constellation there!
Shine forth, thou Star of poets, and with rage,
Or influence, chide, or cheer the drooping stage,
Which, since thy flight from hence, hath mourn'd like night,
And despairs day, but for thy volume's light.

—*Ben Jonson.*

The Globe

WHY fret and fume o'er Shakespeare's playhouse site,
Or place the spot within such narrow bars?
When all mankind has known through centuries' flight
The earth's his "Globe," its footlights are the stars.

—*Eugene Geary.*

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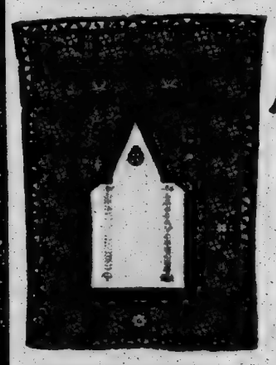

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111—Misses' Gown of blocked taffeta silk, in navy, Hague, or black; blouse and sleeves of Georgette. 14 to 20 years. *Special* **38.00**

113—Women's Taffeta Gown (*after "Klein"*) in light gray, taupe, Belgian, navy, brown or black; beaded to match. *Special* **55.00**

115—Women's Braid-bound Suit of Oxford gray melton, navy or black serge, black or navy hairline stripes or checks. *Special* **38.00**

117—Women's Coat (*after "Lanvin"*) of navy or black serge or black-and-white checks; flowered silk crepe lined. *Special* **38.00**

119—Women's Bolivia Vicuna Coat (*after "Lanvin"*) in gold, ruby, Santiago, taupe, navy or black; flowered silk crepe lined. *Special* **43.50**

121—Boys' Suit of homespun or cheviot, in gray or brown, also navy serge; with extra trousers. 7 to 18 years. *Special* **8.75**

123—Boys' Belted Middy Suit of white poplin; blue, gray or tan trimmed. 3 to 10 years. *Special* **2.95**

125—Women's Hand-Emb'd Clox. Pure Thread Silk Hose, in black, white and shoe shades. *Special* **1.45**

127—Women's Striped Pure Thread Silk Hose, in white with black or colored stripes. *Special* **.95**

129—Women's Gray, White, Brown, or Tan Kid Pumps, welted soles, Spanish heels. *Special* **6.00**

131—Women's White Washable Kid Pumps, enameled buckles. *Special* **6.50**

133—Women's Hand-Sewed Pumps, black or patent kid vamps, white kid back and heel. *Special* **7.00**

135—Women's High Laced Pearl Gray Kid Boots, also all white washable kid. *Special* **8.50**

137—Women's Hand-Emb'd Clox. Pure Thread Silk Hose, in white, black or shoe shades. *Special* **2.95**

139—Women's Hand-Emb'd Vertical Striped Silk Hose; white with black or colored stripes. *Special* **3.25**

141—Women's Polka Dot 'Kerchief Linen Waist, (*after "Carlot"*) white with dots of navy, Copen, green, rose or tan. *Special* **9.75**

143—Women's Georgette Crepe Waist, (*after "Carlot"*) in flesh, bisque or white, wide Val. lace trimmed, double frill. *Special* **9.75**

HATS and SHOES illustrated on models are from our own shops.

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled. Phone 6900 Greeley

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Infants Outfitting Shop

Misses' Apparel Shop

Women's Coat Shop

Women's Apparel Shop

Boys' Clothing Shop

Women's Hosiery and Shoe Shops

Waist Shop

The New York Times

ARRIVAL OF A TRAINLOAD OF UNITED STATES TROOPS AT COLUMBUS, N. M., TO REINFORCE THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST VILLA.
(Photos © by International Film Service.)

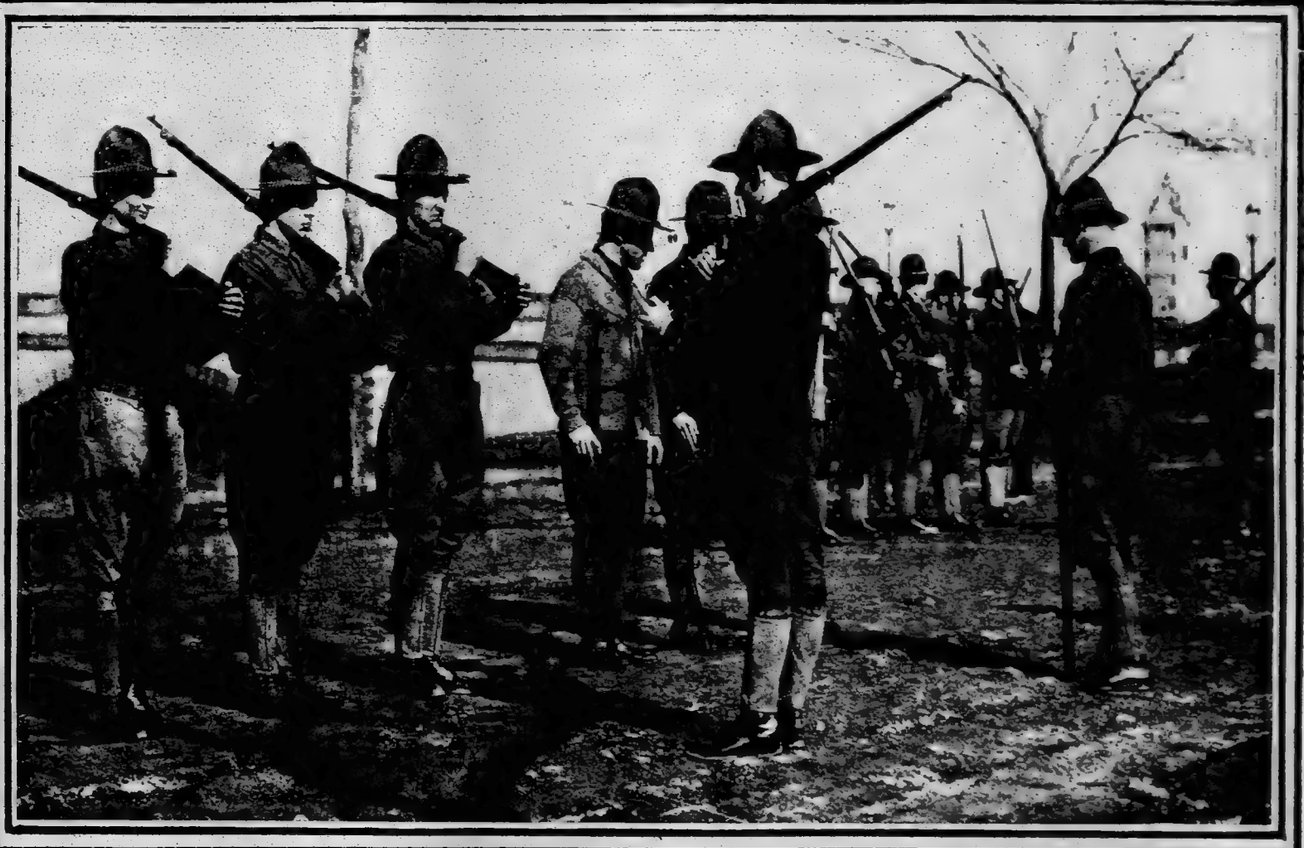

SQUAD OF HARVARD STUDENTS, WHO HAVE ORGANIZED A MILITARY TRAINING CAMP DRILLING OUTDOORS FOR THE FIRST TIME. *(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)*

United States Infantryman Seeking Shelter Under His Tent From the Blazing Mexican Sun.

United States Army Auto Train Rushing Supplies Across the Mexican Desert to Gen. Pershing's Command.

SCANDINAVIAN MINISTERS PLAN TO PROTECT NEUTRAL RIGHTS.
In the group, left to right, are: Knut A. Wallenberg, Swedish Foreign Minister; Nils Claus Ihlen, Norwegian Foreign Minister; Gunnar Knudsen, Norwegian Prime Minister; C. Th. Zahle, Danish Prime Minister; Erik Scavenius, Danish Foreign Minister, and Knut Hammarskjold, Swedish Prime Minister.

Teutonic Allies at Monastir, Celebrating King Ferdinand's Birthday, Greek Priests Saying Mass.
(Photo © by A. Grohs.)

WAR TIME SCENES ON THE ASSEMBLING FLOOR OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC'S PLANT IN GERMANY, INDICATING ABUNDANCE OF MEN FOR SHOP WORK.
(Photo © by Brown & Dawson.)

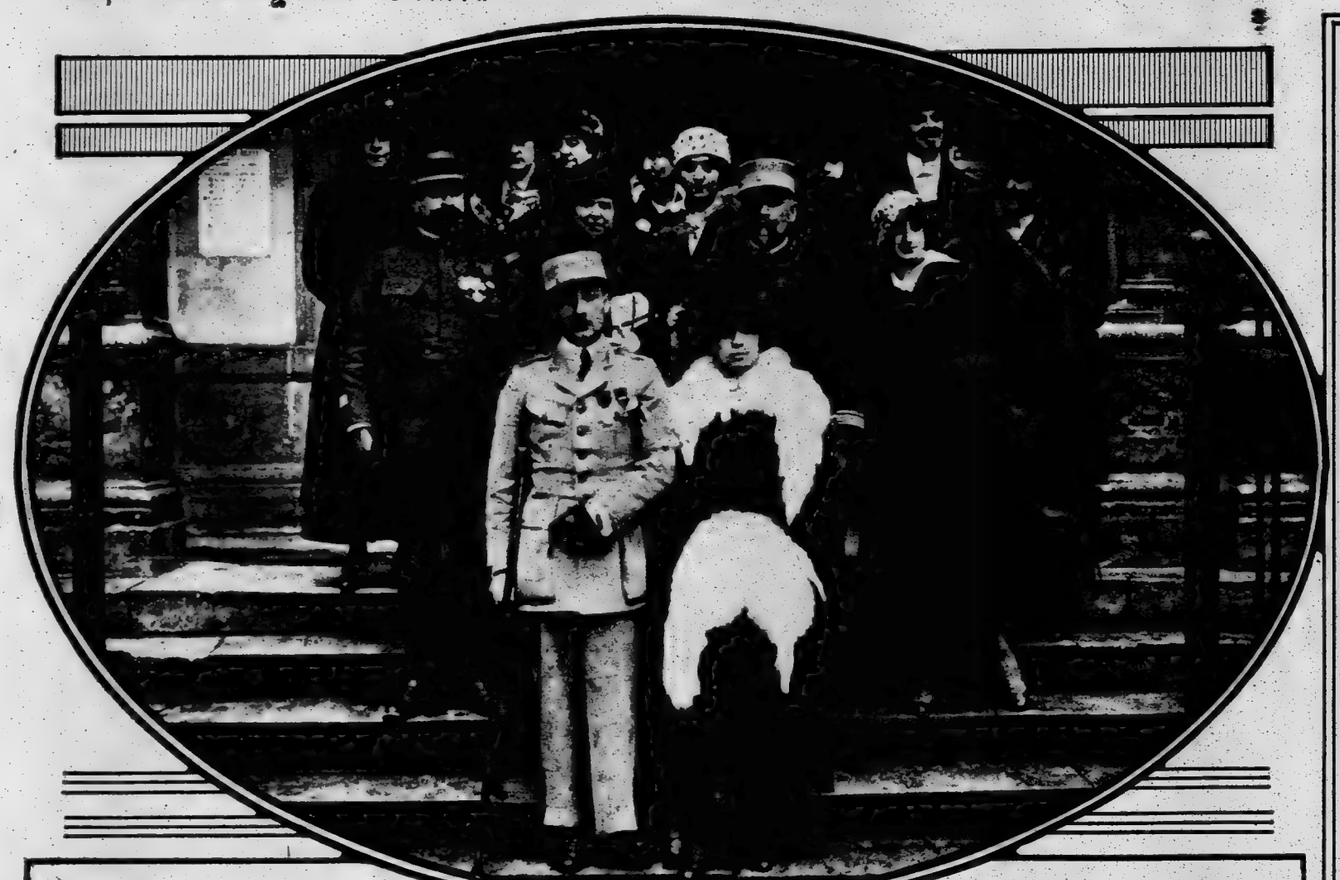

SERGEANT ROLAND LOMQUE-TEAU, Of the French Aviation Corps, Who Participated in Twenty-nine Battles in the Air, Losing a Leg in the Last One, and Who Has Received the Cross of War and Other Military Medals, Leaving the Church With His Bride and Friends After Marriage. (*Photo from Medem Photo Service.*)

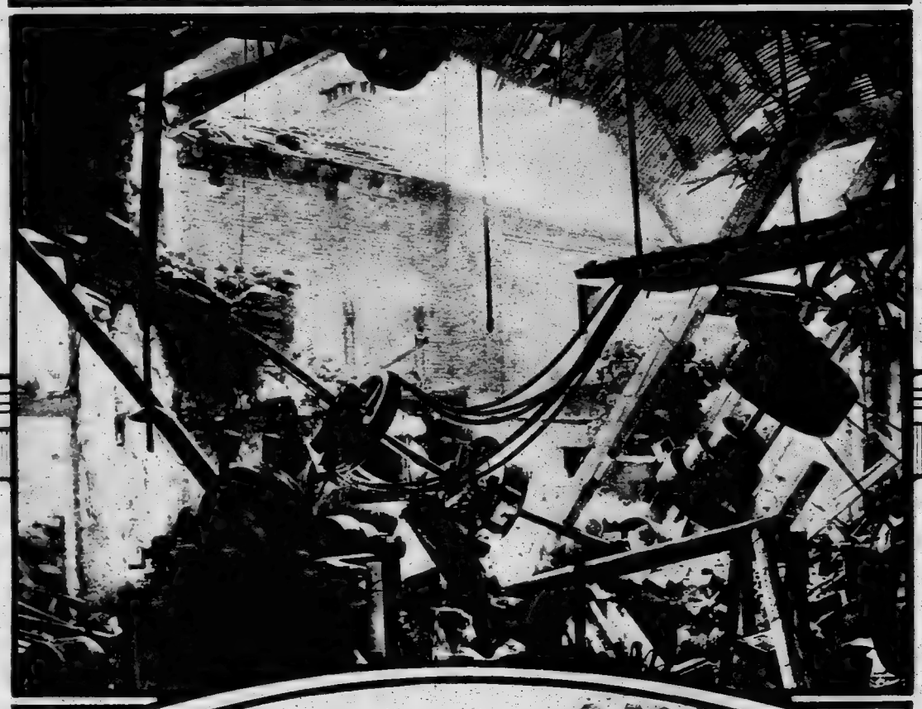

EFFECT OF A BIG GERMAN SHELL ON A FRENCH AMMUNITION FACTORY

IN THE VERDUN THEATRE OF THE WAR. (*Photo from Paul Thompson.*)

German Reinforcements Choking Up a French Village Street on Their Way to the Verdun Fighting Line. (*Photo by R. Sennecke, Berlin.*)

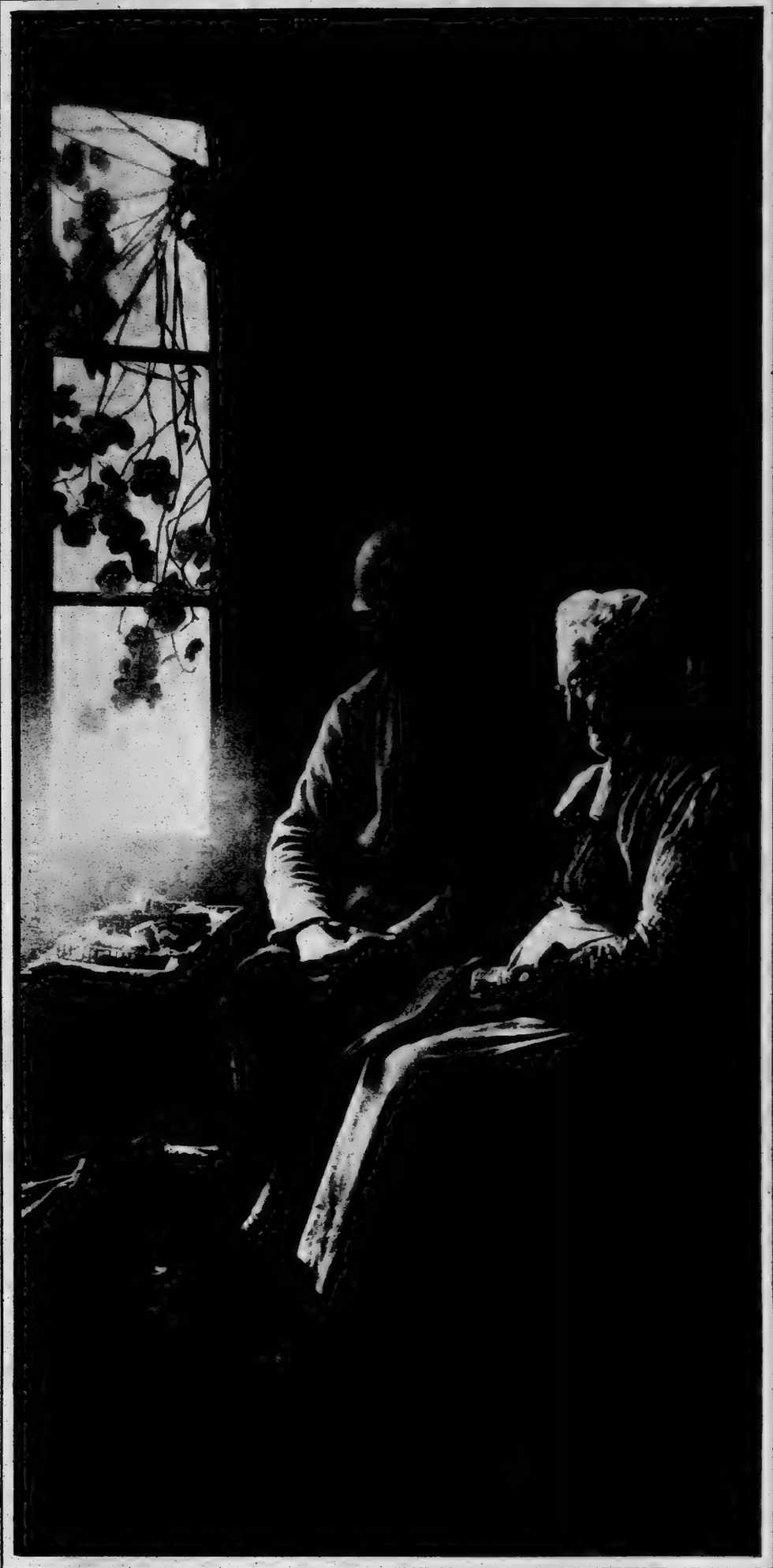

THE SOLE SURVIVOR OF FOUR BROTHERS IN THE FRENCH ARMY. At Home on Leave, Relating to His Aged Mother the Story of How Three of Her Sons Died on the Field of Battle. (*Photo © by Medem Photo Service.*)

ED STATES, WHO COMPOSE THE CANADIAN NINETY-SEVENTH BATTALION, KNOWN AS
"AMERICAN LEGION," SOON TO LEAVE TORONTO FOR THE WAR.
Battalion, Including Officers, Are Citizens of the United States, and Most of Them Are Natives.

E FASHION GROUP WHICH WON THE GOSSARD TROPHY AT THE EXPOSITION OF THE FASHION ART LEAGUE OF AMERICA IN CHICAGO.
Misquette," at the Left, Is a Dancing Frock of Flesh Shaded Taffeta Over White Net. The Bodice Is of
sh Yarn Embroidery on a Foundation of Crystal Beads; "Innocence," the Bridal Gown in the Centre, Is
ry Satin and Silver Lace, Court Train, and Juliet Veil; The "Mignon," an Evening Gown of Chartreuse
rchid Chiffon Over a Foundation of Metal Cloth, With Train of Orchid Tulle. *(Photo © by Moffett Stud...)*

MR. AND MRS. RICHARD CROKER AT THE RACES, WATERFORD, IRELAND.
From the Latest Photograph of the Former Tammany Chief and His Young Wife to Reach This Country.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

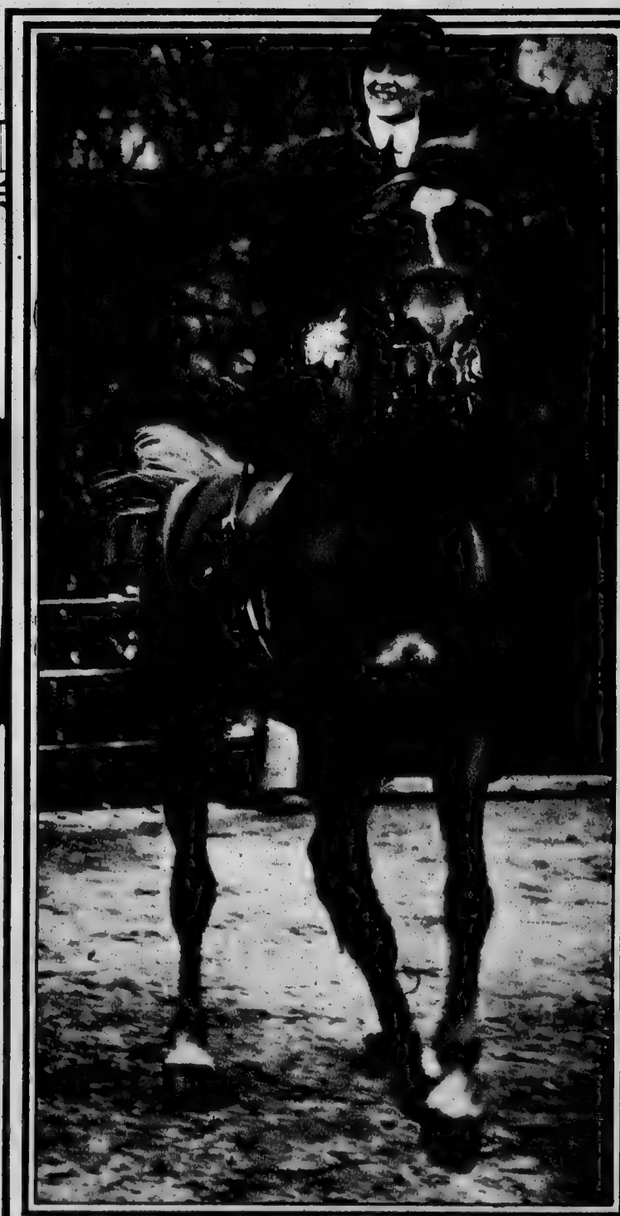

MISS MARY ALEXANDRE
On the Bridle Path in Central Park.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)

"THE GALE"--BY WINSLOW HOMER.
This Painting, Regarded by Experts as One of the Finest Examples of Homer's Art, Has Just Been Sold Through Snedecor & Company to the Worcester Art Museum for Approximately $30,000, Said to be the Highest Price Ever Paid for an American Painting. It Took a Gold Medal at the World's Exposition at Chicago in 1893, but Failed to Bring $1,500, the Artist's Price, and Was Finally Sold to Thomas B. Clarke for $750.

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A Garden Full of Gladioli for $1.00

The Gladiolus is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown because it blooms continuously when it is cut and put in water, just as well as when in the ground.

There is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower—it is as easy to grow as the potato.

You can have them in bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For only **ONE DOLLAR** we will send **75 Bulbs of our Grand Prize Mixture**, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladiolus kingdom.

Last year we sold thousands of these bulbs and have received numerous testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden. Simple cultural directions in package.

Present this advertisement at our store or mail with Dollar Bill, Stamps or Money Order and secure this splendid collection of Gladiolus Bulbs for only **$1.00**, prepaid to your home, anywhere in the United States, with our **1916 Spring Catalogue.**

Stumpp & Walter Co

30-32 Barclay Street NEW YORK

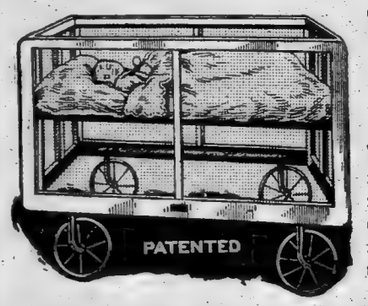

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8 East 46 Street — Maison Josef — New York City

White enameled "KIDDIE KOOP" for outdoors, complete with hair mattress, canvas cover and net curtain to protect BABY from flies, etc. Also practical and useful as play yard.

REGULAR PRICE 32.50. SPECIAL 29.50. OTHERS FROM 18.50 F.O.B. NEW YORK

NEW SPRING MODELS

Champagne Button Boot, Welt Sole, Louis XV heel..... **$7.00**

Its invisibility is an added charm

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The de Luxe

FACE POWDER

Made by L.T. PIVER, PARIS, France

Purest—Softest—Finest

Made in Four **Blanche—Rosee** Delicate Tints **Rachel—Naturelle**

At All Best Dealers

SEND 25c For "Surprise Box" containing charming miniature packages of "Azurea" Face Powder, Sachet and Perfumes.

CHAS. RAEZ, Sole Agent for U. S. and Canada, Dept. "W," 24 E. 22nd St., N. Y. City

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Save $5.00 to $10.00

ON YOUR SPRING COAT, SUIT or DRESS

By taking advantage of our Modern Method of Merchandising

We eliminate Enormous Ground Floor Rentals—Promiscuous Credit—Huge Advertising Appropriations. *You are the gainer.*

No. 2595 — *Fine grade Mens-wear Serge. Full Flare Skirt. Pongee Silk Collar. Ornamented on Belt with Smart Gun Metal Buckles. Specially priced, this week only.....* **$18.75**

Write for Catalogue. Desk 8

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Dame Fashion's Decree

A forearm and underarm as smooth and soft as your cheek.

For decades famous beauties have been using No. 4711 Depilatory as the easiest and safest method for removing superfluous hair. And you, too, will find it eminently satisfactory for attaining a skin clear and smooth and free from hair.

Made and guaranteed by the manufacturers of the world-famous

No. 4711

TOILET PREPARATIONS

No. 4711 Depilatory comes in one size only—an attractive 3-inch bottle, complete with orangewood spatula for mixing and applying, and full directions. Price

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Pronounced (VE-O-LAY)

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Toilet and Bath Soaps

Manufactured and marketed for over one hundred years

Only the finest grades

BATH SOAP

Large 3 oz. oval square tablet. Most remarkable soap made for the price.

Rose, Verveine, Almond, Lavender, Eau de Cologne .25c. each

Wrapped Toilet Soap in Violette, Rose, Santal, Bitter Almonds .25c. each

ROYAL DE THRIDACE 50c. per cake

No. 51 COLD CREAM (solidifie) Purest soap in the world 50c. per cake

AMBRE ROYAL $1.00 per cake

BOUQUET FARNESE $1.75 per cake

AMOROSA $2.00 per cake

These soaps are from twelve to eighteen months maturings and are all SOAP; hence the economy. A smooth, delightful lather, and the satisfaction of using the BEST. Ask for VE-O-LAYS.

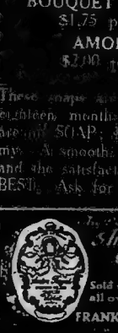

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CREME SIMON

The Velvet Complexion Maker

Made by J. Simon & Co., Paris, France, is responsible for the beauty you admire. It is ideal in every way.

CREME SIMON, 45c, 75c, $1.25.
POUDRE SIMON (Face Powder), 40c and 75c.
SAVON SIMON (Toilet Soap), One Size, 50c.

At All Good Dealers.

FREE—A handsome and practical CREME SIMON diminution mirror sent free for the name of your dealer.

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of distinction for the smartly gowned woman—presenting the best inspirations of the leading Paris houses and clever originations of our own.

Copies, adaptations, or individual designs to order on short notice.

Suits, 16.50 to 75.00
Dresses, 12.75 to 62.50
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Special attention to large or

STOUT FIGURES

Also inconspicuously smart and exclusive interpretations of the mode to meet every need of

MATERNITY

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Fashion Books Free—Write Dept. R-6 and state whether you want Regular, Stout, or Maternity Apparel.

Fashionable flare coat of finest chiffon taffeta. 34 to 44 bust. Special 24.85

Style 3020
Price $7.50

You Do Not Feel "All-Corset" in a BIEN JOLIE GRECIAN-TRECO

You experience, instead, a sense of abiding comfort and freedom, with the assurance of the perfect style that has given this corset its reputation.

The Grecian-Treco fabric, universally endorsed as the perfect corset material, distributes the pressure evenly and responds to every movement.

With models for every type of figure you can obtain a real fit—not a fit due merely to adjustment of laces, but a fit that is in the corset itself and that beautifully interprets the mode, yet secures your comfort absolutely.

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Bien-Jolie Corsets are designed for sizes from 19 to 36. Qualities from $3.00 to $10.00. Sold at the finer stores everywhere.

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10-PIECE CHARLES II. PERIOD DINING ROOM SUITE, $169.00

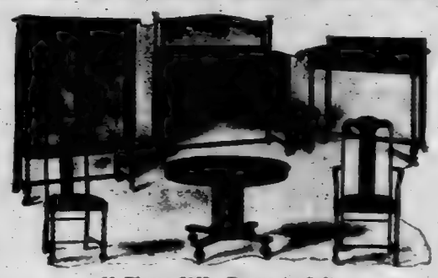

10 Pieces $169—Terms to Suit.

An elegant reproduction indicative of the historical age which it represents. Carefully made of the choicest quarter-sawed oak, beautifully toned to a deep brown shade, having all the earmarks of the antique. But one standard of workmanship measures up to Goldburg's requirements. Make yours as exacting as ours by trading here. We furnish apartments and homes complete. Convenient terms arranged without additional charge.

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TRANSFORMATION SIMPLEX

A revelation to women with straight, thin or gray hair. Light and airy with a perpetual loose wave.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE COPY OF

"The Society Woman's Dainty Frocks"

The most successful mail order series ever published.

OVER 250,000 SOCIETY READERS.

"RACHELLE"

Dressy gown of chiffon and taffeta reproduced from a successful French model; tucked front and

HOW to make your skin fine in texture

If the delicate pores of your skin have become enlarged and coarsened, it is because of cleansing methods unsuited to your skin. As a result, the pores have lost their power to contract and expand as they should.

You can restore them to their normal healthy condition and rebuild a smooth-textured skin by persistent use of the following Woodbury treatment:

Dip your washcloth in very warm water and hold it to your face. Now take the cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap, dip it in water and rub *the cake itself* over your skin. Leave the slight coating of soap on for a few minutes until the skin feels drawn and dry. Then dampen the skin and rub the soap in gently with an upward and outward motion.

Rinse the face thoroughly, first in tepid water, then in cold. Whenever possible, rub the face with a *piece of ice*. Always dry carefully.

Use this treatment persistently for ten days and your skin will show a marked improvement—a promise of that greater smoothness and finer texture that the *steady* use of Woodbury's always brings.

Do this today! A 25c cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is sufficient for a month or six weeks of this treatment. Go to your druggist or toilet counter today and get a cake. Begin at once to get the benefits of this treatment for *your* skin.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is for sale by every dealer and druggist in greater New York and, in fact, by dealers everywhere throughout the United States and Canada. Made by The Andrew Jergens Co., New York and Cincinnati.

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Hosts of Novelties For Spring, 1916

The Best Styles

from the whole world of shoe fashion are being shown in Eleven Big Blyn Stores.

Only big stores can contain the number of Spring styles—and only brisk selling can keep clean stocks in the face of the rapid style changes.

Wide variety, popular prices and small profits make quick sales and keep stocks always new. The name Blyn assures quality and a Full Money's Worth.

Style 803 Pearl Gray Buck High Cut Lace Boots

Mail Orders Filled

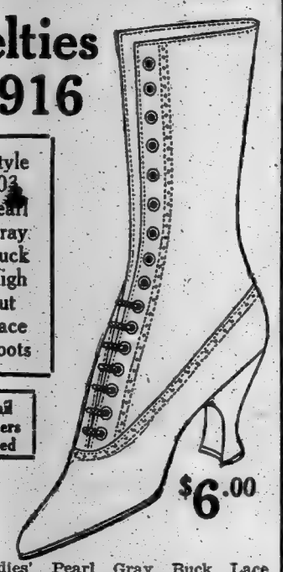

$6.00

Ladies' Pearl Gray Buck Lace Boots, high cut perforated quarters and lace stays. Tapering plain toes, covered Spanish heels and light turn soles. Special value at this price.

OUR FULTON STREET (BROOKLYN) STORE
is now located at 442-444 Fulton St., opposite Bridge, near Hoyt St. Across the street from our old store.

Newark Store } 689 Broad Street, Opposite Military Park

Style 1300½

Black Kid Patent Colt 3.50

Gray Kid White Calf $4.00

Ladies' Stylish Pumps of Dull Black Kid, Patent Colt, Gray Kid and White Calf. Narrow tapering toes, Spanish Louis heels and light turn shoes. A dainty style that you'll find higher priced anywhere else.

Style 1822

Patent Colt
Gun Metal
Tan Russia
Sizes
8½ to 11..2.00
11½ to 2..2.50
2½ to 6..3.00
White
Nu-Buck
Sizes
5 to 11.. 2.50
11½ to 2.3.00
2½ to 6..3.50

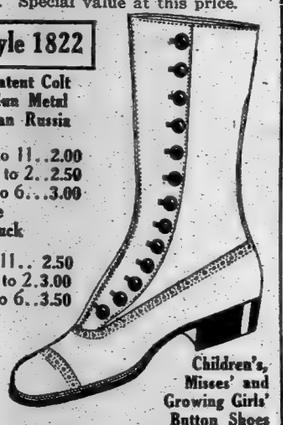

Children's, Misses' and Growing Girls' Button Shoes

Of patent colt, gun metal, tan Russia calf and white Nu-Buck. A high cut style that will meet the style wants of children and the economic ideas of parents.

Eleven Big Family Stores. Easy to Reach. New Styles for Spring

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Bowery, near Broome St.

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442-444 Fulton St., Opp. Bridge St., near Hoyt St. 511-519
1263-1267 Broadway, near Greene Ave. East 72d St.

Newark Store—689 Broad St., Opposite Military Park.

The Chippendale, Adam and Queen Anne Styles as adapted to Tables of Moderate Size

To simplify, lighten, refine the features which distinguished the old masterpieces—in short, to render these styles suitable for use in the less generously proportioned modern room—is a task which the present day designer handles with surpassing skill.

As an instance of his success, observe how excellently these three Tables are fashioned, how faithfully they preserve the characteristics of their more bulky predecessors, though measuring but 28 by 48 inches.

$31.00

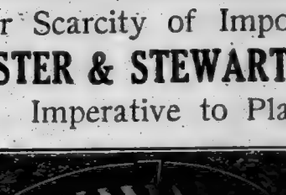

$19.50

$28.00

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62 West 45th Street, New York
"Furniture of the Better Kind."

The Washing, Rinsing and Wringing All Done By Electricity in Your Own Stationary Tubs

Do away with the back-breaking rubbing board that wears clothes out long before their time. Do away with the fuss, muss and expense of a washerwoman. Stop sending your clothes to laundries, where they are washed in the same water as other people's clothes, even though placed in a separate compartment. Return to the good old custom of washing clothes at home in your own clean, stationary tubs.

The Modern Home Washer is revolutionizing washing. Electrically connected, it does all the hard work—the actual washing, rinsing and wringing. All you have to do is pass the clothes through the wringer into the bluing water, then back again, and they are ready for the line. Electricity runs the wringer as well as the washing machine. The rubbing board and the necessity of putting the hands into the hot suds are eliminated. Costs less than two cents an hour for electricity.

MODERN HOME WASHER

Tested and Approved Good Housekeeping Institute 1154 Good Housekeeping Magazine

This wonderful machine—tested and approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute and awarded a medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition—*fits any stationary tub and stores in the tub when not in use.* It will do a *small washing in ten minutes* and a *washing for six people in an hour.* It makes wash day less than a half day. It does all the work. It washes the clothes cleaner and better than they were ever washed before. It washes dainty laces and lingerie without injury—as well as bath mats, small rugs, and blankets.

The rubbing board grinds the dirt into clothes, besides wearing them out. In the rotary, rustless, perforated cylinder of the Modern Home Washer all the dirt is loosened and *washed out.* It is expelled from the cylinder and settles in the bottom of the tub. Pulling out the stopper and flushing the tub washes it away. With clean water, you rinse the clothes without taking them from the cylinder, then pass them through the wringer into the bluing water. Pass them back again to the top of the first tub and they're ready to hang out.

We also make a *portable electric washer* for use where there are no stationary tubs—and a hand machine.

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Home Devices Corporation, 107 Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"For the Woman who cares"

PLEXO INCOMPARABLE CREAMS

These two essential creams are scientifically prepared to be used in conjunction with each other. They will produce results obtainable in no other way. 25c and 50c.

Greaseless Cream
Protects the skin from chap and wind burn; imparts to the complexion the velvety bloom of youth.

Cleansing Cream
Purest of Cold Creams.
Incomparable for ridding the pores of all impurities; will give the pure, clear complexion of perfect beauty.

PLEXO EVENING WHITE

—Imparts that soft, pearly white tone to arms, throat and shoulders. Unsurpassed for the evening toilette and dansant. *DOES NOT RUB OFF* and absolutely defies detection. Easily applied with a damp sponge. An absolutely harmless cream—contains no lead, mercury or other dangerous chemicals. 35c. Per Tube.

At Drug and Department Stores.

War Scarcity of Imported Colors Used in FOSTER & STEWART AWNING FABRICS

Imperative to Place Orders Now

Foster & Stewart awning fabrics must be ordered now, through the trade, to insure delivery for Summer season.

Made under a new process—sun and rain proof, any color scheme—to harmonize with building—in solid or striped effects—absolutely color fast—cannot run—guaranteed. This material will not fade, crack, harden nor rot, and withstands the hardest wear. Classy inside—classy outside.

F. & S. Awning Fabrics are used on many of the most prominent apartment houses, homes and hotels in America.

Send for Our New Catalogue

Sold by leading awning makers, upholstery and department stores throughout U. S.

Foster & Stewart Co., Inc.,

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Chicago, Illinois,
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VACUUM CLEANERS

At Big Reductions

Largest assortment in the world to select from. The sensational reductions apply to 75 different kinds of Brand New Hand Power and Electric Vacuum Cleaners, Latest Models. Every known make of Cleaners is on our price lists.

NOTHING RESERVED

Our enormous purchases from manufacturers enable us to buy "right," and our plan of selling

DIRECT TO YOU

saves you the big commissions usually paid to agents, canvassers and small dealers. In addition to saving you money we give you service, part of which consists of advising you impartially.

ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS	FORMER PRICE.	SALE PRICE.
Imperial 1916 Model C	$35.00	$24.75
Frantz Premier	30.00	23.75
Western Electric No. 11	32.50	26.75
Eureka Electric	40.00	29.50
Magic	38.00	29.50
Baby Hoover	40.00	32.75

HAND POWER CLEANERS	FORMER PRICE.	SALE PRICE.
Duntley Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper	$8.00	$3.95
Bissell Combination Vacuum Cleaner and Carpet Sweeper	9.00	6.90
P. & W. Cleaners reduced to $2.75		

WE SELL SOME MAKES OF CLEANERS ON INSTALMENTS.

SEND NO MONEY NOW Just send coupon for free copy of "How to Select a Vacuum Cleaner." It contains much valuable advice, and may save you from making a bad mistake. When we send it we will send you COMPLETE Price List and will tell you about our **Free Trial Offer.** Special attention to out-of-town mail orders and inquiries for information. We pay all express charges. Send coupon now—TO-DAY.

In connection with above sale of new Cleaners we are having a sale on agents' samples, shop-worn, and used Cleaners. These Cleaners will be sold only to customers calling at our 42d St. offices. Prices as follows:

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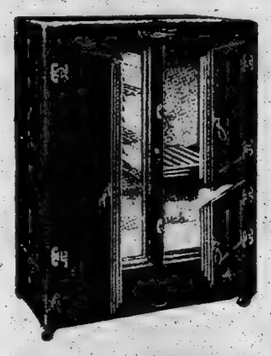

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The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION
SECTION SIX SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1916 SIXTEEN PAGES

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW
ON
"Irish Nonsense About Ireland"

This is the first of two remarkable articles by Mr. Shaw on some phases of the situation arising from the war. The second will be published next Sunday.

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THERE has come into my hands, from a quarter it was not meant to reach, a certain address "To the Men and Women of the Irish Race in America," which is so typical of the stuff which gives its title to this article that I feel moved, in the interests of my unfortunate countrymen in Ireland, to offer America a piece of my mind concerning it. As an Irishman I have been familiar with Irish patriotic rhetoric all my life. Personally I have had no use for it, because I always wanted to get things done and not to let myself go for the satisfaction of my temper and the encouragement of my already excessive national self-conceit. I have seen it going out of fashion with the greatest relief.

When something like an Irish national theatre was established in Abbey Street, Dublin, and a genuine Irish drama began to germinate, I enjoyed the new Irish plays because the heroes always brought down the house by declaring that they were sick of Ireland, by expressing an almost savage boredom at the expense of the old patriots who were usually the fools of the piece when they were not the villains, and, generally, by damning the romantic Old Ireland up hill and down dale in the most exhilarating fashion. And though this might easily have become as tiresome and insincere a trick as the most obsolete claptrap of the stage Irishmen who, obliged to confess that they have never been in Ireland, call themselves American Gaels, yet it was for the moment a notable step in advance; and it has finally straightened itself out in such admirable essays on modern Ireland as that recently put forward by a genuine Irishman of genius, St. John Ervine, in the guise of a biography of Sir Edward Carson, to whom about half a dozen lines are allotted in the course of the substantial little volume.

The first comment provoked by the appeal "to the men and women of the Irish race in America" is that, though it is dated 1916, there is no internal evidence that it was not written in 1860 (as indeed most of it was) except the inevitable allusions to the present war. In point of learning nothing and forgetting nothing these fellow-patriots of mine leave the Bourbons nowhere. Their belief that the Irish race not only takes with it to America the ideas of Athlone, but invincibly maintains in its new home not only its Irish nationality but its Irish ignorance, its Irish parochial narrowness, its Irish sectarianism, and its Irish conviction that the Irish are the salt of the earth and that all other races are comparatively barbarous, degraded, sordid, irreligious, ungenerous, tyrannical, and treacherous, and that this inferiority is essentially and disgustingly marked in the case of "the English race," shines ridiculously through every paragraph in their manifesto.

Ireland is to be freed from the horrible contamination of association with England by complete political separation from her. "Ireland looks forward with hope and confidence to the complete breakdown of British misrule in Ireland as the certain outcome of the present war." "Success for England would mean only additional heavy burdens for Ireland and a renewal of strength to her age-long oppressor and tyrant." Finally, there is an appeal to America to maintain the principles of—among other illustrious Americans—Abraham Lincoln! As Lincoln is the most famous Unionist known to history, the Separatist patriots could hardly have made a more unfortunate selection of a name to conjure with.

Now as against all this, I venture to ask the Americans of Irish race, and even those Americans who have to blush for less glorious origins, to keep a firm grip of the following facts:

It is now half a century since the most populous and productive States of North America, compared to the least of which Ireland is only a cabbage garden, and a barren one at that, renounced all idea of independence and isolation and fought for compulsory combination with all the other States across the whole continent more desperately than the many Irish soldiers engaged in the conflict had ever fought for separation. During that half century no small nation has been able to maintain its independence single handed: it has had to depend either on express guarantees from the great powers (that is, the combinations) or on the intense jealousy between those powers.

In the present war the attack of a huge army of men of different races, speaking half a dozen different languages and estranged by memories of fierce feuds and persecutions and tyrannies, but combined under the leadership of the Central Empires, made short work of national pride, of the spirit of independence, and of bitter memories of old hostilities in England, France, and Russia. These three ancient enemies, any of whom could have swallowed Ireland more easily than Ireland could swallow her own Blasket islands, had to pocket their nationalism and defend themselves by a combination of the British fleet, the French Army, and the Russian steam roller. And even when these immense combinations were in the field one of them was glad to buy the help of mori-

with severe restrictions, constantly subject to regulation and attack, limited in its profits by law, but left unsecured against the assaults of hard years and fluctuating industrial conditions in a time where the wisest man can do little more than hazard a sagacious guess. These conditions, endured in the past, with some hardship, it is true, but still not entirely suffocating enterprise, would be dangerous or impossible in the future that lies ahead.

What is best for us to do? We must continue to dispose of our products. They will need to go abroad by billions, even after the artificial war demand has ceased. If we do not produce, there will be no labor and no prosperity beyond mere self-support. But we cannot make our own terms, either with the people who are to buy these commodities or with the capital by whose help alone they can be produced. We must be prepared to face a competitive wage scale with Europe. We must not shackle or penalize business or drive it away.

Our manufacturing interest has been built up to a point where our own needs cannot consume the output. Our population engaged in agriculture has dwindled to 33.2 per cent. All the rest must be supported on that narrowing foundation. We must face competitive prices with Europe—the new prices induced by their desperate need to earn, to save, and pay—in all the outside markets of the world. We must face their discriminating legislation in their struggle to live. It is a trite remark that the world to be born from this mighty conflict will be a world different from any that man has seen. We ought to study its probable characteristics and adapt ourselves to them. We must, as far as possible, be economically prepared.

The United States meets this new future not only with the continental advantages that have won for it its place today, but also with resources greatly increased, instead of exhausted, as the result of war, and physical powers unimpaired by the murder and maiming of battle. However, with our rapid increase in wealth there has come a corresponding increase in our responsibilities to the other nations with whom we are to enjoy the world's trade and the blessings of peace. We can lose only if we fall into a foolish overconfidence that assumes a mastery which it has not won, if we refuse to understand the new conditions that must come with the new era. Nation for nation and man for man, the odds are on our side. Persistence in old policies, generally obstructive, never far-sighted or useful, and soon to become impossible without widespread destruction and disaster, would be worse than folly. Economic preparedness that shall permit our abundant capital to employ itself wisely here, where it belongs and would prefer to stay, create new industry, make more prosperous the old and pay wages to all our workers, is the test by which the future of our hopes and visions must stand or fall.

Are We Prepared to Enforce Neutral Rights?

Professor George Trumbull Ladd Discusses the Dilemma in Which the Unsettled Lusitania Case Has Left the United States

By Professor George Trumbull Ladd,
Of Yale University.

AMONG the many questions over which our minds have been thrown into a condition of doubt and perplexity by the European war there is no other more difficult of a reasoned answer, and none so fraught with serious practical consequences, as this: What are the rights remaining to neutral nations? More particularly, what rights, if any, remain to us of the United States so long as we keep outside of avowed and active alliance with either of the belligerent parties? But this question cannot be answered or even considered intelligently without keeping constantly in thought two highly important distinctions. The first of these is the distinction between the moral and the legal point of view; and the second is the distinction between what, if anything, is fixed and unalterable from either point of view and what is subject to changes of circumstance and opportunity.

Now, plainly, there is a very great difference between what it is right—that is, morally—to do or to suffer and what is a right such that it is somebody's bounden duty to attempt to enforce it by standing ready to apply the appropriate penalty. This distinction is so plain, so much a matter of those motives of control which, as the psychologists are fond of saying, "lie below the threshold of consciousness," that every man of common sense constantly acts upon it without clearly recognizing it.

It is right that the aged and those who have done the country distinguished service of any sort should be treated respectfully by the young, but no person, however aged or dignified, could maintain his claim to such treatment who tried to enforce it by physical or legal measures. On the other hand, no one, however willing to suffer wrong rather than avenge it, can be sure of always escaping the obligation to assert some right as established by common or by statute law—or by a certain "higher law," if you please, though here we are upon confessedly precarious ground—and then do his best to enforce it, either with his own right arm or by calling on the proper authorities.

On a larger scale, the striking miners or railroad men may think it right, and more or less reasonably, that their wages should be raised, but they acquire a right to enforce the higher wages only after contract with their employers. And the advocates of suffrage for women, however sure they may be that a wrong is being done them by not giving them the vote, if they try to vote or to obstruct the voting of those who have this as an already established right commit a breach of law which renders them liable to arrest and punishment.

This same distinction applies to the intercourse of nations, diplomatic and otherwise. Indeed, it has much to do with marking the limits between those wrongs that must be suffered with meekness and in silence and those violations of well-defined rights which it will become the duty of a self-respecting, righteous, and truly humane nation to take all available measures to enforce. For example, many of our business men are at the present time smarting sorely at having American business so interfered with by the belligerents in Europe. They feel that it is not right that those who want to fight and who have some sort of interest in fighting should involve in vexatious delays and losses those who do not wish to fight and whose interests are all concerned in the peaceful continuance of their quite legitimate business.

Of course the sufficient answer to all this is that certain rights of belligerents to interfere with even the otherwise most legitimate business, not only of the particular nations which happen to be their enemies for the time, but also with the business of neutral nations, have been pretty clearly established by custom, by that vague authority called international law and by the more definite enactments of The Hague Conferences. Or, again, we all think it not quite the right thing—at best, it is not at all the agreeable thing—to have our mail seized and opened and subjected to critical and prejudiced eyes who are sure to misunderstand our expressions of personal sympathy and friendship, or misinterpret or betray our business secrets.

It is a shame, we say, that either England, or France, or Germany, should have the power to do this, and should actually do it because they have the power, when we who suffer these things had nothing to do with bringing on the war, and do not care to be used in any way to secure by our suffering the triumph of either party to the horrid strife. Now, to any one who can feel in this way it is probably useless to argue that the cause of popular government and of humanity and of a truly Christian civilization is desperately at stake. But perhaps it may be of some use by way of making clear the distinction at which we are aiming to quote a sentence from one of our own Cabinet under the great Lincoln's Administration, the redoubtable Gideon Welles: "The prize court," says he, "has full right to examine the mail bag found on board of a captured vessel."

But the second of the distinctions referred to is much more the cause of our perplexity and our confusion. This is the distiction between fixed moral and legal principles, and these rules of conduct which are subject to a slow change, or even to a sudden shifting. There are, indeed, students of ethics who do not believe in the existence of any such principles in the moral realm of human conduct and character. With them, the question, what is right and what is wrong, whether as between individuals or as between nations, is always "in the swim," so to say. At any rate, when nations go to war with one another, these distinctions, so far as one's treatment of one's enemies are concerned, no longer remain in froce. Krieg ist Krieg, as the Germans are fond of saying.

Though it is rather credibly reported that there be a few of the official representatives of the application of this motto, which as recently applied amounts to the abrogation of all controlling moral principle, who, when forced into a corner, are fain to hold that the way of the greater terror is in the long run the way of the greater kindness.

It is the claim of all parties to the strife, and our Government has already to a large extent admitted the justice of the claim, that the notably changed economic and physical conditions of modern warfare justify and even demand in the interests of essential justice very great modifications in the rights of both belligerents and neutrals as involved in the conduct of the present war. In general, there is no sufficient answer to this claim. Even for the fixing of these rights before the present war began and when the extent of its ruthlessness and widespreading devastation could scarcely have been distinctly foreseen, no very rational or clearly assembled code was anywhere to be found or quoted by all as an accepted authority.

As late as 1911, when war was threatening between England and Germany, I listened to a lecture delivered before the University of London by the foremost authority on international law, on the principles accepted as regulating the treatment of unfortified and non-resisting towns by an invading enemy. The net result of the discussion, from the point of view of international law as a purely historical affair, amounted to about this: There are no such accepted principles. From the moral point of view, we may all feel sure that there ought to be, but from the point of view of so-called international law, there are not.

What was before the trial of war a matter of good-natured discussion by lecturers of international law, and by delegates to The Hague and other tribunals looking toward perpetual peace, has now become a matter of ugly fact.

The three-mile limit, the laws of blockade, the rights to the judgment of properly constituted and fair and respectably just prize courts, to a definite knowledge of what will be considered and treated as contraband of war, and to freedom from interference on our own ground with the policy of our own Government; all these, and other important neutral rights which we had supposed to be somewhat firmly fixed in international law, have been disregarded by one, or by both, of the belligerents. We have not been able to dispute altogether the reasonableness, in view of the vastly changed economic and material conditions of modern warfare, of most of these changes in the treatment of neutral rights. We have grumbled; we have protested, sometimes with clear and sometimes with equivocal diplomatic formulas; we have threatened to "have it out" with those who have aggrieved us, after the war is over, but we have not yet said in a way which could not be mistaken: "The thing must stop here; we will no further go backward in the surrender of neutral rights."

There is one of these neutral rights, however, which has caught us on the horns of a dreadful dilemma. We have avoided the necessity of rallying the nation for the immediate defense of any of the other of our professed or pretended rights. We have virtually said of all the others: "We will wait patiently for the adjustment of our claims as respecting them." In doing this, granted that we have done it from a genuine abhorrence of making dispute over such rights the ground of an appeal to the so-called (sardonically so-called) "arbitrament of war," we have shown our greatness rather than our pusillanimity.

But the same thing cannot, under any conceivable circumstances, become true of this last and most sacred and most obligatory of neutral rights. This is, of course, the right which Germany ruthlessly violated when it sunk the Lusitania; and which it now seems pretty clear it intends, so often as it promises to further Germany's interests to do so, continually to violate. We claim the right of our citizens to man ships, and to take passage on ships, that are not intended or equipped for offensive warfare—ships pursuing the course of peace as though in times of peace—without their being subject to what was, before the war, by all international usage considered no better than murder, and what we have ourselves pronounced to be no better than murder over and over again since the present war began.

Little by little, sometimes retreating backward behind a mist shroud of words, and sometimes sidestepping the real issue, we have for the time being surrendered the attempt to enforce all our other rights as the so-called "leading neutral nation." From one trench to another we have been driven until we have fallen back on our last reserves. Or, to change the figure of speech: We have been driven off the highway and driven off the sidewalk, where we supposed we had the right to travel without fear of being robbed and murdered; and now we are near to being thrust into an angle of the wall, where we can go neither backward, nor to the right, nor to the left, but must either surrender completely or fight for the right of way.

This is, then, the ugly dilemma upon one of the two horns of which we seem compelled to impale ourselves: Either give up this claim, and with it all claims to neutral rights, or else be prepared at all costs to enforce this claim.

This ugly dilemma has been shaping and hardening its horns for now about a full year. We are close upon the annual date of the sinking of the Lusitania. And thus far nothing approaching a satisfactory and final settlement of this claim has been reached. Indeed, the most recent actions of both the parties to the great European war have made our alternative more immediately serious and threatening. The Entente Allies have said—as I believe they had a plain and incontestable moral and legal right to say—that they do not propose to surrender the inalienable right to self-defense, when they deem it prudent to exercise it, in exchange for what they believe—and who can deny that they have ample reasons for the belief?—to be the evasive and untrustworthy suggestion of Germany that in this case it might modify its system of murderous torpedoing. On the other hand, Germany has given notice to the world that henceforth she intends more universally and ruthlessly than ever before to make use of this special means of worrying and defeating her enemy.

This is a kind of promise which Germany has proved herself most likely faithfully and punctiliously to keep. And if one accepts Germany's views of herself, her mission in the world, her freedom in the pursuit of her plans and in the interests of her terrible efficiency, from the obligations of morality and international law as most of the rest of civilized man had come at least to pretend to regard them, one cannot expect her Government to retreat from this policy. The chances are that the harder she is pressed the more ruthlessly will the Government insist upon and actually exercise what they deem their rights under the changed conditions of modern warfare. What would you; that we should lose our good submarines with the brave warriors who man them, and our best means of bringing hated England to terms, in the behalf of a few American sailors and business men, including of course—however regretfully—a few hundred of American women and babies? Let them keep out of our way.

This, then, I repeat, is the dilemma into the face of which we are pushed, and on one of the two horns of which we are pretty sure full soon to be impaled. Either enforce this claim, or abandon all claims to enforceable neutral rights.

Now it is conceivable that the individual may be morally right, may even be bound by the moral law or by his moral ideal, to relinquish his claim to have his legal rights enforced, either in the interests of prudence or of pity for the offender. One has the right, let us say, to shoot the burglar or the highwayman, but one may be right in failing to attempt it. One may prefer to relinquish the right rather than run the risk of being killed; or one may prefer to be killed rather than kill his attempted murderer. Even in such a case as this, he is a near-sighted and essentially selfish man who does not consider what fatal wrongs would result to society if every one took that view of the duty of the individual in defense of his own rights. But when the burglar or the footpad has his clutch upon the throat, or his pistol at the head, of my wife or my friend, am I morally right in refusing help, even to the extent of risking my life, in defense of the right of others not to be subject to murderous hands? Most men of sound hearts and unmuddled brains would have no difficulty in answering this question; and they could answer it only in one way.

For society is dependent, not only for its prosperity but for its existence, on the answer being pretty unanimously in that same one way. It is my duty to protect my wife and my friend in the enjoyment of their right to life. And I am not only a muddle-brained coward, but an immoral and dangerous member of society, if I shrink back from the discharge of this obligation.

But we have not yet the ultimate ground of the firm standing of this particular right. If I, or my wife, or my friend, while I am around, is attacked, I not only oppose myself to the attack, but I promptly call for the police. And the police surely have no right, either moral or legal, to abstain from the effort to enforce the right and to punish the violators of the right, to property and to life. That is what the police are for; that is what I pay them for; this is my inalienable right to demand of them, as a taxpayer and a citizen.

When the question is raised, who should undertake to enforce the one neutral right remaining of the rights in the before the war times regarded as so numerous and so well secured by international law and by Hague and other conferences, one does not have to search for an answer. It almost sounds silly to raise such a question. It is the Government at Washington, the President, his Cabinet, the Senate and the House of Congress. That is what they are for; that is what we appoint and pay them for; that is what we hold them responsible for, as of their bounden duty. And, it is scarcely necessary to add, that their personal and particular political interests have nothing to do with their decision as to which of the two horns of the very ugly dilemma now thrust into their faces they will choose to impale us upon.

If I have lost dear ones on the Lusitania, or sometime in the near future lose dear ones on another Lusitania—an awful thing which may, however, happen almost any day—I have no moral or legal right to plot for the assassination of von Tirpitz, or Reventlow, or the Crown Prince, in the attempt to vindicate my violated rights and to inflict condign punishment upon those chiefly responsible for the violation. I expect the Government of the United States to undertake the solution of the grievous dilemma into which the outrage has thrown me. I expect it to decide the measure and the method of the enforcement of my rights as a neutral.

It is supremely difficult for me to see how, after what has gone before and what is sure to follow, a true-hearted American can have doubt as to the answer which the Government of the United States, in the name and the behalf of all its people, must give to the choice of horns of this impending dilemma. To say, we relinquish the claim, is now virtually to say, we don't think we have any valid claims to any rights remaining to us in our serious and prolonged attempt to remain neutral. We remain neutral by proclaiming ourselves to have no rights as neutrals. But the shame, irretrievable, the blotch, irremovable, the danger, in the future incalculable, of such a course, whether put into words and left there, or also embodied in deeds, seem to me intolerable.

Let us say, then, that we are no nation at all; but that any other nation may treat us individually, and collectively as represented by our Government, as it pleases, regardless of any claim to remaining rights, whenever it is found convenient to do so in the interests of its plans for carrying on a victorious war. If we have no rights as neutrals, what better off are we than to be always at war ourselves?

One thing more must be had in mind as we make the choice so fraught with consequences for the near and the distant future of our country. This manner of a claim to rights is neither subject to apology and amendment when persistently violated, nor properly enforced and avenged against the violators by words, whether couched in mild diplomatic language or in terms of the more denunciatory sort. Promises to respect this manner of rights may not be habitually broken; threats to enforce this right may not be forever postponed or evaded. For a year now our Government has been carrying on diplomatic negotiations with Germany in the effort to get this right acknowledged and respected. We have been several times—as it has turned out, quite prematurely and somewhat over-gleefully—informed that Washington had scored a diplomatic triumph. We do not want a merely diplomatic triumph; we want an actual cessation of the murderous deeds. That, or nothing; and so in the same shape the dreadful alternative returns—either surrender the right or make ready to enforce it.

Every consideration of honor, duty, and safety in the future for the Republic seems to indicate that we should reaffirm this last remaining and most undoubtedly legal of neutral rights, and should at once prepare ourselves to enforce it and to punish its violators. To these considerations of national honor, duty, and safety I would add the interests of other neutral nations, of the future of international law, and of a humane, not to say even tolerable, code of intercourse, in war as well as in peace, between civilized nations. It is greatly to be regretted that we lost our chance to take at once the position of a fine-spirited and chivalric neutral nation. I fear we can never recover what we lost, or what the Government at Washington lost for us, in losing that chance. Nor have I any doubt that if we had been equal to our opportunity and our duty to the cause of humanity we should have been less suspected of sinister motives and sordid temper by the world at large, and should have been more respected and perhaps less sincerely hated, even by Germany and Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

It is not impossible that we might have done much to save the lives of a half million Armenians. At any rate, we have our choice now to make; and it is not simply the colossal arrogance of the Frankfurter Zeitung, or the ravings of Count Reventlow, which remind us how our future safety as a nation demands that our choice should be prompt, firm, and made effective by immediate preparation for whatever the course of action in which it may involve us.

And, finally, we ask: "In precisely what way shall this violated right be enforced, after abandoning mere words as hopeless and proceeding to action?" By common consent the first step is to break off all diplomatic intercourse with Germany. In doing this we say: "We have been very patient with you; we have waited on your word for a long time; but now we have reluctantly concluded that, in your present temper and condition as a belligerent, you are no longer to be trusted for fair, not to say friendly, treatment by a neutral nation." We have had abundant other reasons for saying this to Germany, but they are not our theme at the present time.

But we all at once ask: "Would not that mean war with Germany, and are we prepared for this extremity?" The answer to this question would be for Germany to make. The German press—some of it, at least—and some of the German officials, it is reported, through Colonel House if not through the German Ambassador, have more than intimated that it would. But Italy months ago broke off all diplomatic relations with Germany, and as yet Germany has not declared war on Italy. Nor is the reason far to seek. Germany does not wish to forfeit its immense financial interests in Italy. It has greater interests of the same sort involved in its relations with us. But Germany has promised to "show" Italy what it thinks of its treachery when Germany's hands are free from the tasks with which they are so full just now. Who that has watched the press and the course of events can doubt that Germany's real attitude toward us is essentially the same as this?

There are certain other rights and duties which follow, both for the Government of the United States and for all the people, from the supreme right and its dependent duties, which we have been discussing. The right of the Government to enforce "this claim" to be free from the risk of murder on the high seas includes the right to summon, and if need be compel, all citizens to aid the Government in its enforcement. It covers the duty of all loyal citizens to respond to this summons. It also includes the right to suppress and to punish all, whether citizens or aliens, according to the wise discretion of the Government, who oppose or thwart the defense of the public weal by even such means as, were we not driven into unfriendly relations with a foreign country, might be tolerated if not welcomed in the interest of free debate.

In a word, it covers the right to suppress all the German propagandism which has hitherto disgraced the country, and all menace of such propagandism in the future. In addition to this, it suggests the duty of allying ourselves with other neutral nations for the defense and the enforcement of the same rights for them all. And if worse comes to worst, it counsels our alliance with those other world powers who, as most of us believe, are worth supporting in all possible ways for their attempt to stay the tide with which the Teutonic allies are striving to drown the most precious works of those who have labored through the centuries to build up freedom and free institutions.

This, you will say, is a heavy-laden program that has been sketched, and sure to lead to serious consequences. I grant it. But I propose again the dilemma; and I urge again the question. The dilemma is indeed ugly; but which of its two horns will you embrace?

Letter of George Washington Comes to Light in Kentucky

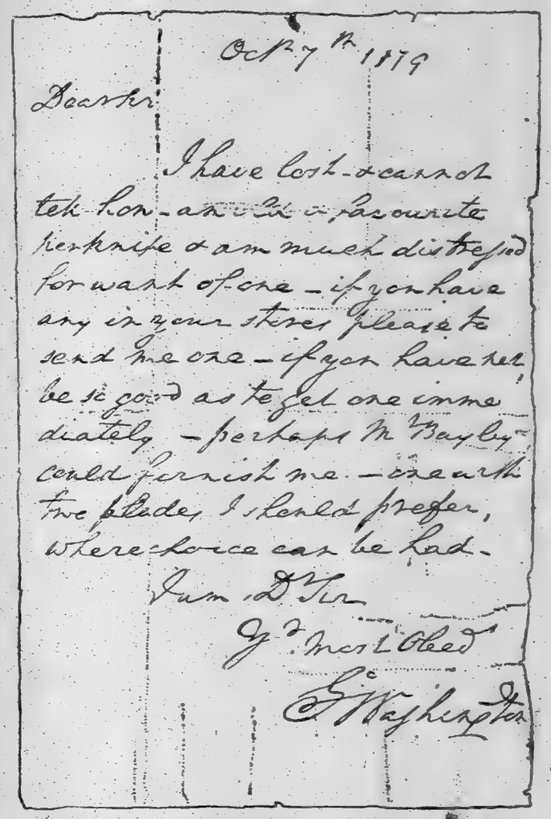
Oct 27 th 1779

Dear Sir

I have lost a cannot tek hon an old a favourite pen knife & am much distressed for want of one - if you have any in your store please to send me one - if you have not be so good as to get one immediately - perhaps Mr Bayly could furnish me - one with five blades, I should prefer, where choice can be had.

I am D Sir
Yr most Obed
Go Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S letter, a facsimile of which is here presented, is in the possession of Judge George B. Nelson of Winchester, Ky. It was given to his father, James Nelson, Sr., about 1835 by Samuel Hanson, a distinguished Kentucky lawyer, the father of General Roger W Hanson, C. S. A., commander of the "Orphan Brigade," who was killed at the battle of Stone River. Mr. Hanson was a native of Georgetown, D. C., and probably obtained the letter there. He moved to Kentucky about the beginning of the war in 1812.

The letter was written when Washington was 47 years old. He was then stationed on the Hudson River, with headquarters at West Point, watching the British army, which, under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, occupied New York City and part of the east shore of the Hudson. Whether the dealer in Philadelphia, to whom the letter was addressed, was able to supply a knife with two blades is a matter of curious speculation.

Lincoln Trial Court Reporter Tells His Story

Lewis Payne.

Edward V. Murphy Convinced That Mrs. Mary E. Surratt Was Not Guilty of Complicity in the President's Murder

Ford's Theatre, Washington. Where Lincoln Was Assassinated.

George A. Atzerodt.

MANY books have been written about the trial of the "Lincoln conspirators" concerned in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865, fifty-one years ago next Friday. Many controversies have arisen over the guilt of Mary E. Surratt. Opinions galore—official and otherwise—have been advanced for, or against, the contention, made more than fifty years ago by a Government lashed to passion by the assassination of a beloved President, that the Derringer bullet which cut short Lincoln's life was directed by the keystone brain of a widespread and carefully nurtured plot.

But as the years have passed since the day when a military court sent Mary E. Surratt, Lewis Payne, George A. Atzerodt, and David E. Herold to the scaffold, convicted of blood-guilt in the assassination, few of the men who could speak with authority about the things which occurred at the trial have survived.

Yet one man—and he believes that he is probably the only man now alive who took an active part in those grim proceedings in the barred and guarded courtroom where the "Lincoln conspirators" faced their fates—still lives. He assisted his brothers and the other official reporters in taking down in the shorthand of a day long gone and at a time when stenography was in its infancy every word offered in evidence at the trial. He is Edward V. Murphy, who has recently rounded out his fifty-sixth year of service as official reporter of the United States Senate.

Hardly more than a boy at the time of the trial, Mr. Murphy firmly believed that a great injustice was being done; that lives were being unjustly forfeited to quench the thirst for vengeance which seemed to have taken possession of the entire country.

Passing years have not dimmed Mr. Murphy's recollections of the trial, and he entertains today convictions as strong as those he felt in youth. Sitting in his Washington home a few nights ago, he said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES that, of the eight persons tried for complicity in the murder of Lincoln, but two, he believed, should have paid the penalty of death. He said further that Mrs. Surratt went to her death on perjured testimony.

Mr. Murphy and his elder brothers, D. F. and J. J. Murphy, Robert R. Hitt, and Richard Sutton composed the reporting corps, and while the trial was in progress they worked nearly twenty hours a day.

"The Military Court by which the 'Lincoln conspirators' were tried opened on the tenth day of May, 1865," began Mr. Murphy. "Sessions were held in the old Penitentiary building, which stood in the Arsenal grounds on the point of land marking the junction of the Potomac River and the Eastern Branch. Even while the trial was in progress the body of John Wilkes Booth, whose mad deed had started the whirlwind of passion which was to consume four of the 'conspirators,' lay buried in secret beneath the floor of this building.

"The courtroom itself, in the northeast corner of the third story, was big and bare. The windows were guarded by iron gratings. A door communicated with the cells in which the prisoners were confined between sessions of the court. Members of the Military Commission occupied a table near the eastern side of the room, Major General David Hunter presiding. At the foot of this table stood another, used by the three prosecuting officers. The centre of the room was given over to the witness stand, while to the left was the table at which sat the official reporters. The dock in which the prisoners were ranged was a narrow railed-off platform along the western wall.

"Such was the setting of the inquiry, which was the most extraordinary hearing with which I have ever had anything to do. The work of reporting the trial itself was extremely arduous. There were no typewriters in those days and carbon paper was unknown; therefore the reporters worked from 9 o'clock in the morning, when the court met, until late in the evening taking testimony, and from late in the evening until 5 o'clock the next morning transcribing it. It was also necessary to make another copy besides the official transcript for The National Intelligencer, which printed the testimony verbatim. Some idea of the volume of this may be gained from the fact that this paper devoted three or four of its pages each day to the publication of the evidence. The reporters got their sleep from 5 o'clock in the morning until 8.

"One of the deepest impressions left upon me by that ordeal is that, were I ever to be tried for any crime, I should most earnestly wish for a civil and not a military court before which to plead. Another point which I recall, and which shows, I believe, the prevailing attitude of the court, was that every objection made by counsel for the accused was summarily overruled, while all objections made by the Government prosecutors were sustained without question. I am thoroughly convinced that, had the trial been conducted before a civil court rather than a military commission, the chances are largely in favor of but two of the conspirators, Payne and Atzerodt, ever having been sentenced to death."

Mrs. Surratt.

"Davy" Herold.

Most valuable of all the facts which Mr. Murphy recalls are those in connection with Mrs. Surratt. Personally acquainted with Lewis J. Weichmann, the witness whose evidence proved most effective in sending her to the scaffold, and having a personal knowledge also of the woman herself, as well as of a statement Lewis Payne attempted to make just before he was hanged concerning her innocence, Mr. Murphy's recollections are productive of many details which bear directly upon the question of the woman's complicity in the plot.

"Mrs. Surratt was convicted on the testimony of two witnesses," said Mr. Murphy. "One had reared for years her motherly care, and was the companion of her son John, of Booth, Payne, Herold, and Atzerodt. Furthermore, he was undoubtedly aware of the conspiracy to abduct the President and a participant in it, although at the same time a clerk in the War Department. The other was a tavern keeper at Surrattsville, Md., a man so terrified by detectives that he made statements which would best serve their purpose.

"Mrs. Surratt was a woman of most exemplary life and character, a mother devoted to the care and welfare of her children, and a devout Christian. Every action of her life cries out against her complicity in Lincoln's murder and against 'the deep damnation of her taking off' on the purchased and perjured testimony of two interested and discredited witnesses.

"The late Father Walter of St. Patrick's Church in Washington, who had been for years her confessor, and who administered to her the consolations of religion down to the moment of her execution, proclaimed her entire innocence of any knowledge of the crime. David Miller De Witt, in his two books dealing with the trial, proves the execution of Mrs. Surratt to have been a 'judicial murder.' Reverdy Johnson, long an honored member of the Senate and one of the greatest leaders of the American bar, who was her counsel, was of the same opinion.

"John Randolph Tucker, in his work 'The Constitution of the United States,' in speaking of the military commission which tried her, said: 'The military power was left without restraint to work the death of its victims in defiance of the Constitution of the country.'

"General Benjamin F. Butler, on the floor of the House of Representatives, denounced John A. Bingham, a fellow-member, and the man who played the most active rôle in the prosecution, as 'the murderer of an innocent woman.'

"Benn Pitman, who was the Recorder of the Military Commission, in the last days of his life proclaimed his belief in the innocence of Mrs. Surratt.

"I was personally present during the entire trial, and I assert now, as I have from the beginning, my firm conviction of the absolute innocence of this unfortunate woman.

"And furthermore, although it has frequently been denied, it is nevertheless a fact that for the first few days of the trial Mrs. Surratt was brought into the courtroom with an iron ball and chain fastened to her ankles and with her hands manacled. The manacles were removed later because of comments made by the press. Some or all of the other prisoners were manacled throughout the trial.

"Her demeanor during the dreadful ordeal was such as might be expected of any modest matron. Overwhelmed with the terrible nature of the charges against her, and with the base ingratitude of which she was the helpless victim, she shrank from the gaze of those around her, a sorrowful and broken-hearted woman. It was said by those who saw her led—or, rather, carried—to the place of execution that she was more dead than alive when the hangman's noose was placed about her neck.

"The principal witness against Mrs. Surratt was Lewis J. Weichmann. He and I had been fellow-pupils at the Philadelphia High School. I came to Washington upon leaving school, and about two years later met him. I recall vividly my conversation with him, so far as its salient features are concerned. He asked me to call, and thereupon launched into an account of the family with whom he was staying. He extolled in the highest terms the virtues and delightful character of the family, that of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, and added that the latter was so kind and considerate to him that he venerated her as if she were his mother. At infrequent intervals thereafter I met him on the street, and upon all such occasions he would renew his invitation. And this was invariably followed by praise of the family, and particularly of its head. The call, however, was never made.

"After the close of the short session of Congress in 1865 I accepted a position to serve during the recess as private secretary to Provost Marshal General Fry. Shortly after the assassination of the President, under the direction of General Baker, Chief of the Government's detective corps, many persons were brought to Washington who claimed to have knowledge of the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln, as well as of what they described as movements on the part of prominent Confederates in Canada, not only to remove Lincoln, but to spread disease and death throughout the North. Such persons were examined by General Fry and his assistant, General Jeffries, and the preliminary testimony was reported and transcribed by me.

"While engaged in this work in the War Department one Sunday morning, I had occasion to visit the room assigned to Colonel Burnett, who had been summoned to Washington to assist in the prosecution of the alleged conspirators. Seated in the room I observed my old schoolmate, Weichmann, whom I at once cordially greeted. Upon leaving I was followed into the corridor by Colonel Burnett, who proceeded to question me about Weichmann, my relations with and my knowledge of him. Amazed at the character of the examination, I inquired the reason. Colonel Burnett replied: 'You will learn in good time.' The following morning in front of the White House I saw Weichmann in manacles being escorted by an armed guard of soldiers to the War Department. The next day I learned that he was charged with being in the conspiracy to murder the President.

"I saw nothing more of him until he was placed upon the stand as a witness for the Government during the trial. I observed closely his testimony and the manner in which it was given, and became convinced that he was perjuring himself to save his own neck. When the daily recess for luncheon took place, after Weichmann had been on the stand all morning, he approached me and asked what I thought of his testimony. I replied that I was satisfied he was falsely swearing away the life of an innocent woman, whom he had repeatedly told me he loved as a mother, in order to save his own worthless carcass, and that I would hold no further communication with him.

"Mrs. Surratt was executed and Lewis J. Weichmann was rewarded with an appointment as clerk in the Philadelphia Custom House.

"Passing through one of the offices in the Custom House during the brief incumbency of ex-Governor Johnston of Philadelphia as Collector, I happened to see Weichmann there. On reaching the Collector's office I expressed my surprise to him. Having been installed in office but a short time previous, he had had no opportunity to acquaint himself with the personnel of the staff. He was amazed to learn that Weichmann had found lodgment there, denounced him as a perjurer, and immediately sent a letter to Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch removing Weichmann and nominating another in his stead.

"Several days later the recommendation was returned disapproved. That very night the Governor went to Washington and appeared next morning at the Treasury Department. There he saw McCulloch. 'Mr. Secretary,' he said, 'one of two things must happen; either Lewis J. Weichmann leaves the Philadelphia Custom House or I do. Which shall it be?'

"The Secretary tried to appease the Governor, telling him, among other things, that Weichmann had been appointed on the personal request of a Cabinet colleague, who might regard his removal as an affront. Governor Johnston said he knew the Cabinet officer, who did not hesitate to stoop to subornation of perjury, and still vehemently insisted that he or Weichmann would have to leave. Weichmann was removed. Governor Johnston, however, failing of confirmation by the Senate, which at that time rejected all nominations of the President, vacated the office. The old Colthing which was going on, for his mother, if aware of the plot, would give the whole thing away and ruin them all. Payne was denied the opportunity to make his statement.

"He made no denial of his brutal attack upon Secretary Seward and his son Frederick, who rushed to the aid of his father. He did, however, express regret for the injuries inflicted on the latter.

"During the entire trial, with his hands manacled and wearing only an undershirt, trousers, and shoes, Payne sat like a statue, apparently oblivious or totally indifferent to the scene. Knowing the evidence against him was conclusive and that his conviction was certain, he had nerved himself—if indeed he possessed nerves or sensibility at all—to face the fate that was in store for him. When it came, he met it unflinchingly.

"Atzerodt and Herold, with Mrs. Surratt and Payne, were the two others who paid with their lives for Lincoln's death. Atzerodt, according to his own confession, knew nothing of the assassination plot until two hours before it was carried out, and then refused to have anything to do with it. And whether from fear or otherwise, it is at least certain that he made no attempt to carry out his allotted share in that plot—of killing Vice President Johnson.

"That he had been in the plot to

Edward V. Murphy.
(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

lector was reinstated and Weichmann was restored to his former position. Of his later history I know nothing, except that he died a few years ago somewhere in the West.

"Another point tending to prove the innocence of Mrs. Surratt was in connection with Lewis Payne, a fellow prisoner.

"Payne was a mystery throughout the entire trial. Little was known of him save that he had served for a time in the Confederate Army and had deserted. At first he declined to ask for counsel to assist him, and for a long time refused to communicate with General Doster, who had been asked by the Judge Advocate to defend him.

"His only request, so far as I know, was on the day before the execution, when he asked permission to make a statement, to be taken down by one of the official reporters of the court. He desired to exonerate Mrs. Surratt from any connection, near or remote, with either the conspiracy to abduct or kill the President. This statement, we were told, he would swear to, knowing that he was about to die.

"On one occasion, it seems, Booth, Atzerodt, and other conspirators were the guests of John Surratt, and were discussing plans for the abduction. Mrs. Surratt entered the room just as some remark was made that might excite her suspicions. John Surratt, who was sitting by the door through which she entered, her back being toward him, sprang to his feet, and, with forefinger to his lips, motioned for silence. The moment Mrs. Surratt left the room he cautioned the party to be most careful, and under no circumstances even to hint at anyabduct the President there can be no question, and had he been tried on that charge would have been justly convicted. It is questionable, however, whether he should have paid the price he did for the charge on which he was tried.

"Most uninteresting of all the prisoners, Atzerodt had a stupid, stolid look, indicating a low order of mental development, and a total absence of any spirit that would have led to the commission of any act requiring the slightest degree of courage or daring.

"Herold seemed entirely unaware of the gravity of the situation in which he was placed, or of the probable fate that was before him. He had accompanied Booth after the murder, and was with him when he was shot. According to the testimony he was a boy of light and trifling character.

"To me it seems impossible that a man of Booth's attainments and shrewdness would have confided his plans and plots to a creature so irresponsible. Herold, however, was familiar with the roads and had a large acquaintance among the people of that portion of Maryland through which Booth had planned to make his escape, so that his use of the immature youth merely as a pilot would seem the far more logical conclusion. Also it would be but natural for Herold to have been highly flattered by being made the companion of a man so eminent in the dramatic world as Booth and to become his willing tool and slave. But he was not the stuff of which conspirators are made. Booth himself, just before he died, said: 'I declare before my Maker that the man here is innocent of any crime whatever.'

"The four remaining prisoners were all convicted of being 'conspirators.' Three were sentenced to life imprisonment at Dry Tortugas, the other for six years at hard labor. These men were Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold, and Michael O'Laughlin.

"When Booth fled into Maryland, his first thought was for a physician, in order that his leg, broken when he leaped from the box at Ford's Theatre after shooting Lincoln, might be set. Upon reaching the locality in which Dr. Mudd lived, he sought his services, and the physician, not having heard of the assassination, treated and splinted the wounded limb. Booth when he left was unable to put his boot on the injured foot, and left it in the doctor's office.

"Upon hearing of the assassination of the President, Dr. Mudd, in common with all the people of that vicinity, was terrified. Cavalrymen and detectives were scouring the country in pursuit of Booth, and all those who knowingly or unknowingly harbored the fugitives were in dread of swift punishment. Upon discovering the initials, "J. W. B.," in the boot left in his office, Dr. Mudd's terror was increased to such a point that when questioned by the pursuers regarding any knowledge of the assassins, he declared he knew nothing. A search was made, however, and the boot being discovered, the doctor was arrested and hurried to Washington.

"It was testified that Booth had made a trip through the section of country over which he subsequently attempted to escape, under pretext of desiring to buy a farm, and that he called upon Dr. Mudd to make inquiries as to the character of the land there. It was also claimed that he had previously met the doctor in Washington. If this was so, Dr. Mudd probably recognized Booth in the first instance, and told the lie to shield himself. But he does not appear to have had any connection whatever with the conspiracy.

"The Dry Tortugas to which he and the others were sent are a group of islets off the Florida Keys. Upon Garden Key stood Fort Jefferson, a military prison during the civil war. This group of islets was made a Federal bird reserve by Congress in 1908, while upon one of the keys is a biological laboratory erected by the Carnegie Institute of Washington.

"During Dr. Mudd's imprisonment there an epidemic of yellow fever broke out, and among its first victims was the resident physician. Dr. Mudd stepped into the breach and worked so untiringly and to such good purpose that he was soon pardoned. Spangler and Arnold were pardoned about a year subsequently, and O'Laughlin died of yellow fever.

"Spangler was a ne'er-do-well, a scene shifter in Ford's Theatre. On the night of the assassination, when Booth dismounted from his horse at the stage entrance, it was Ned Spangler whom he called to hold the animal. In a few minutes, however, Spangler was summoned to shift the scenes, and he, in his turn, called a boy named Burroughs, known as 'Peanut John,' to care for his charge.

"When Booth rushed from the glare of the stage lights into the dark alley he saw a shadowy figure which in size and outline strikingly resembled Spangler. He struck at the man with the unsheathed knife he carried, and leaped upon his horse. Strange treatment for a co-conspirator!

"Save for the fact that he held Booth's horse, the only other evidence against Spangler was that upon hearing of the crime Booth had committed, he exclaimed, raising his arm: 'Shut up! Booth didn't shoot him!'

"But it must be taken into consideration that Booth, in his many visits to the theatre, was in the habit of tossing a quarter to obscure Ned Spangler; add to this the high position held by Booth in the dramatic world, and it seems but natural that when his patron was accused of such a heinous crime he should have attempted to defend him.

"I recall but little of the other two—Arnold and O'Laughlin—save that the testimony against them was of the flimsiest character imaginable. Certainly neither of them committed any act warranting life imprisonment, though they were probably for a time participants in the plot to abduct the President. The charge on which all the prisoners were tried, however, was assassination, and not abduction. On the latter charge four or five of them might properly have been convicted before a competent court having jurisdiction."

Edwin Arlington Robinson Defines Poetry

A Language, Says Well-Known Poet, That Tells Us Through More or Less Emotional Reaction Something Which Cannot Be Said

By Joyce Kilmer.

AT no time in the history of literature have the critics been able to agree upon a definition of poetry. And the recent popularity of vers libre and Imagisme has made the definer's task harder than ever before. Is rhyme essential to poetry? Is rhythm essential to poetry? Can a mere reflection of life justly be called poetry, or must imagination be present?

I put some of these questions to Edwin Arlington Robinson, who wrote "Captain Craig," "The Children of the Night," "The Town Down the River," and "The Man Against the Sky." And this man, whom William Stanley Braithwaite and other authoritative critics have called the foremost of American poets, this student of life, who was revealing the mysterious poetry of humanity many years before Edgar Lee Masters discovered to the world the vexed spirits that live in Spoon River, responded my questioning with a new definition of poetry. He said:

"Poetry is a language that tells us, through a more or less emotional reaction, something that cannot be said.

"All real poetry, great or small, does this," he added. "And it seems to me that poetry has two characteristics. One is that it is, after all, undefinable. The other is that it is eventually unmistakable.

"'Eventually!' I said. 'Then you think that poetry is not always appreciated in the lifetime of its maker?'

Mr. Robinson smiled whimsically. "I never use words enough," he said. "It is not unmistakable as soon as it is published, but sooner or later it is unmistakable.

"And in the poet's lifetime there are always some people who will understand and appreciate his work. I really think that it is impossible for a real poet permanently to escape appreciation. And I can't imagine anything sillier for a man to do than to worry about poetry that has once been decently published. The rest is in the hands of Time, and Time has more than often a way of making a pretty thorough job of it."

"But why is it," I asked, "that a great poet so often is without honor in his own generation where mediocrity is immediately famous?"

"It's hard to say," said Mr. Robinson, thoughtfully regarding the glowing end of his cigar. "Many causes prevent poetry from being correctly appraised in its own time. Any poetry that is marked by violence, that is conspicuous in color, that is sensationally odd, makes an immediate appeal. On the other hand, poetry that is not noticeably eccentric sometimes fails for years to attract any attention.

"I think that this is why so many of Kipling's worst poems are greatly overpraised, while some of his best poems are not appreciated. 'Gunga Din,' which is, of course, a good thing in its way, has been praised far more than it deserves because of its oddity. And the poem beginning 'There's a whisper down the field' has never been properly appreciated. It's one of the very best of Kipling's poems, although it is marred by a few lapses of taste. One of his greatest poems, by the way, 'The Children of the Zodiac,' happens to be in prose.

"But I am always revising my opinion of Kipling. I have changed my mind about him so often that I have no confidence in my critical judgment. That is one of the reasons why I do not like to criticise my American contemporaries."

"Do you think," I asked, "that this tendency to pay attention chiefly to the more sensational poets is as characteristic of our generation as of those that came before?"

"I think it applies particularly to our own time," he replied. "More than ever before oddity and violence are bringing into prominence poets who have little besides these two qualities to offer the world, and some who have much more. It may seem very strange to you, but I think that a great modern instance of this tendency is the case of Robert Browning. The eccentricities of Browning's method are the things that first turned popular attention upon him, but the startling quality in Browning made

more sensation in his own time than it can ever make again. I say this in spite of the fact that Browning and Wordsworth are taken as the classic examples of slow recognition. Wordsworth, you know, had no respect for the judgment of youth. It may have been sour grapes, but I am inclined to think that there was a great deal of truth in his opinion.

"I think it is safe to say that all real poetry is going to give at some time or other a suggestion of finality. In real poetry you find that something has been said, and yet you find also about it a sort of nimbus of what can't be said.

"This nimbus may be there—I wouldn't say that it isn't there—and yet I can't find it in much of the self-conscious experimenting that is going on nowadays in the name of poetry.

"I can't get over the impression," Mr. Robinson went on, with a meditative frown, "that these post-impressionists in painting and most of the vers libristes in poetry are trying to find some sort of short cut to artistic success. I know that many of the new writers insist that it is harder to write good vers libre than to write good rhymed poetry. And judging from some of their results, I am inclined to agree with them."

I asked Mr. Robinson if he believed that the evident increase in interest in poetry, shown by the large sales of the work of Robert Frost and Edgar Lee Masters and Rupert Brooke, indicated a real renascence of poetry.

"I think that it indicates a real renascence of poetry," he replied. "I am sufficiently childlike and hopeful to find it very encouraging."

"Do you think," I asked, "that the poetry that is written in America today is better than that written a generation ago?"

"I should hardly venture to say that," said Mr. Robinson. "For one thing we have no Emerson. Emerson is the greatest poet who ever wrote in America. Passages scattered here and there in his work surely are the greatest of American poetry. In fact, I think that there are lines and sentences in Emerson's poetry that are as great as anything anywhere."

I asked Mr. Robinson whether he thought the modern English poets were doing better work than their American contemporaries. At first he was unwilling to express an opinion on this subject, repeating his statement that he mistrusted his own critical judgment. But he said:

"Within his limits, I believe that A. E. Housman is the most authentic poet now writing in England. But, of course, his limits are very sharply drawn. I don't think that any one who knows anything about poetry will ever think of questioning the inspiration of 'A Shropshire Lad.'"

"Would you make a similar comment on any other poetry of our time?" I asked.

"Well," said Mr. Robinson, reflectively, "I think that no one will question the inspiration of some of Kipling's poems, of parts of John Masefield's 'Dauber,' and some of the long lyrics by Alfred Noyes. But I do not think that either of these poets gives the impression of finality which A. E. Housman gives. But the way in which I have shifted my opinion about some of Rudyard Kipling's poems, and most of Swinburne's, makes me think that Wordsworth was very largely right in his attitude toward the judgment of youth. But where my opinions have shifted, I think now that I always had misgivings. I fancy that youth always has misgivings in regard to what is later to be modified or repudiated."

Then I asked Mr. Robinson if he thought that the war had anything to do with the renascence of poetry.

"I can't see any connection," he replied. "The only effect on poetry that the war has had, so far as I know, is to produce those five sonnets by Rupert Brooke. I can't see that it has caused any poetical event. And there's no use prophesying what the war will or will not do to poetry, because no one knows anything about it. The civil war seems to have had little effect on poetry except to produce Julia Ward Howe's 'Battle Hymn of the Republic.' Whitman's poems on the death of Lincoln, and Lowell's 'Ode.'"

"Mr. Robinson," I said, "there has been much discussion recently about the rewards of poetry, and Miss Amy Lowell has said that no poet ought to be expected to make a living by writing. What do you think about it?"

"Should a poet be able to make a living out of poetry?" said Mr. Robinson. "Generally speaking, it is not possible for a poet to make a decent living by his work. In most cases it would be bad for his creative faculties for a poet to make as much money as a successful novelist makes. Fortunately there is no danger of that. Now, assuming that a poet has enough money to live on, the most important thing for him to have is an audience. I mean that the best poetry is likely to be written when poetry is in the air. If a poet with no obligations and responsibilities except to stay alive can't live on a thousand dollars a year, (I don't undertake to say just how he is going to get it,) he'd better go into some other business."

"Then you don't think," I said, "that literature has lost through the poverty of poets?"

"I certainly do believe that literature has lost through the poverty of poets," said Mr. Robinson. "I don't believe in poverty. I never did. I think it is good for a poet to be bumped and knocked around when he is young, but all the difficulties that are put in his way after he gets to be 25 or 30 are certain to take something out of his work. I don't see how they can do anything else."

"Some time ago you asked me," said Mr. Robinson, "how I accounted for our difficulty in making a correct estimate of the poetry of one's own time. The question is a difficult one. I don't even say that it has an answer. But the solution of the thing seems to me to be related to what I said about the quality of finality that seems to exist in all real poetry. Finality seems always to have had a way of not obtruding itself to any great extent."

College Rank an Index to Future Success

A COLLEGE senior has been defined as a man who is completing his education in science, philosophy, languages, and arts, and is about to begin it in work, worry, and the earning of a living. "A senior is like a President in the last gasps of office," said the late George Fitch. "He is a great man, who is about to become a common citizen." Just how uncommon a citizen the honor man at Harvard has proved himself to be, after he has removed his cap and gown and become a humble struggler at the foot of the ladder, has been the study of P. C. Knapp, Harvard '78, and the highly interesting and illuminating facts are presented by him in the current Harvard Graduate Magazine. The facts prove that, in the case of Harvard graduates at least, there is something in college standing, after all.

Of the eight to nine thousand graduates between 1851 and 1900 who had a chance to appear in "Who's Who," 1,305 are found there. But no less than 22 out of 30 of the "first scholars" are there; of men among the first ten of their classes, 41.5 per cent. are mentioned, and of those who took their degrees summa cum laude, 42.5 per cent.

These figures loom large at this time, when, from the kindergarten to the university, our educational system is encountering searching criticism and undergoing radical readjustment.

Every graduate of Harvard College, from Benjamin Woodbridge, A. B., 1642, to Harley William Zehner, the last A. B., alphabetically, of 1914, has heard of the man who led his college, but who, in later life, came down to driving a street car. Mr. Knapp has himself heard of this individual constantly, but whether any graduate ever actually knew the man is, he asserts, another question. The last edition of the Quinquennial Catalogue shows the relative rank in their class of certain graduates and the academic honors obtained in college. It, therefore, occurred to Mr. Knapp to inquire into the present status of the men who led their class. The idle inquiry developed into a somewhat portentous task, the results of which have a bearing upon the question whether distinguished rank in college has any relation to success in later life. To quote Mr. Knapp:

My inquiry was directed finally to the fifty years from 1851 to 1900. Concerning them the data given by the Quinquennial are not uniform. For thirty-seven of the fifty years, down to 1887, the catalogue shows not only the first scholar, but the best ten scholars in each class. Since 1861 it indicates also those who took their degrees summa cum laude, but for twenty years the summa cum was very difficult of attainment and few such degrees were granted. In 1872 the degree cum laude was first granted, and in 1880 the degree magna cum laude, and about the same time the requirements for the degree of summa cum laude were relaxed, so that it was much more frequently conferred. Final honors were first given in 1869. After 1872, when the cum laude degree was first given, men who took honors usually got their degree cum laude as well. In only a few instances after 1872 did a man take honors without a cum laude degree.

In this inquiry, then, I have taken into consideration the status, not only of the first scholar in his class, but of the others of the first ten for a period of thirty-seven years; the status of all those taking their degrees summa cum laude, magna cum laude, or cum laude, since those degrees were granted; and, finally, those men who took final honors without getting a cum laude degree.

As an estimate of a man's success in later life, Mr. Knapp has inquired whether his name appears in "Who's Who in America." "Who's Who" is not Bradstreet's, he asserts, and the man named therein may be in financial straits and may be even reduced to driving that otherwise mythical street car, like the justly celebrated traditional scholar, but mention in such a publication implies, says Mr. Knapp, a certain measure of prominence in the community and a certain degree of success in life. Although many men of distinction are not mentioned in that volume, the fact that a man must have done something beyond the ordinary in order to be named therein makes it, in the opinion of Mr. Knapp, the best available measure that can be used in an inquiry of this kind.

"There is, however, a serious defect," says Mr. Knapp, "in adopting 'Who's Who' as our measure in such an investigation. The first edition was published in 1900. In that was printed also a list of men who died after the first of January, 1895, who would have been included in the work had they lived. This list I have also considered in my investigation. It is obvious, however, that any graduate dying before 1895 must be omitted from consideration. A glance at the Quinquennial will show how many noted men in the earlier classes were thus omitted, one of the chief among them being the late Phillips Brooks.

"Furthermore, it is fair to suppose that many men who were graduated in the later years of this period will in future attain such mention, especially as only about 15 per cent. of those included in 'Who's Who' have been under 40, and the majority have been under 50 years of age. Occasionally, too, a Harvard man has made his home and his reputation in another country, and has been mentioned in similar works published elsewhere. To obtain complete results, therefore, assuming that 'Who's Who' will continue to be published, we should have to consider the classes from 1901 to 1905, and not make the comparison until somewhere about 2025, when they will all have completed their work."

Although the data furnished by the Quinquennial itself are incomplete, and the standard which the author has adopted is partial and defective, the results are of great interest. In estimating the success of the first scholar, Mr. Knapp has found that it was necessary to fix the standard of the average graduate. The first task, therefore, was to find out what percentage of the whole number of graduates attained that measure of success in later life indicated by mention in "Who's Who." To quote again:

Of the 9,530 men who were graduated in the half century from 1851 to 1900, 8,688 were living in 1895. Of these, 1,305 have been mentioned in "Who's Who"—almost exactly 15 per cent. Taking that as the average standard, therefore, the question is whether the first scholar, the first ten, the cum laude men, and the honor men are above or below that standard.

Of the 37 first scholars in the period under consideration, 30 were living in 1895; of these, 22 are mentioned in "Who's Who"—73.3 per cent.; 298 of the 370 first ten were living in 1895; of these, 138 are mentioned—41.5 per cent.; 338 men have taken their degrees summa cum laude; 221 were living in 1895 and 94 are mentioned—42.5 per cent.; 983 men have taken degrees magna cum laude; 865 were living in 1895; 173 are mentioned—20 per cent.; 1,504 men took their degrees cum laude; 1,461 were living in 1895; 251 are mentioned—17.2 per cent.

About one-half the magna cum laude and cum laude degrees have been conferred since 1890. Adding all the cum laude degrees together, Mr. Knapp finds that 2,725 have have been given in the period; 2,547 were living in 1895, 516 were mentioned—20.3 per cent.; 106 men were graduated with final honors, but without a cum laude degree; 78 of them were living in 1895, 33 are mentioned—42.3 per cent.

"These figures indicate," declares Mr. Knapp, "that rank in scholarship seems to have a relation to success in later life, the percentage of success being in direct relation to such rank, and that the marking system and the examinations really show something of the merits of the man and his chances in the future—a thing which we certainly doubted as undergraduates and concerning which some of us have been skeptical in later life. Nothing, however, has come to light about the old friend of our youth, the man who led his class and now drives a street car.

"One other thing is hinted at by my figures. Each succeeding decade of the half century shows a smaller percentage of men who have attained the standard of success which I have adopted—mention in 'Who's Who.'"

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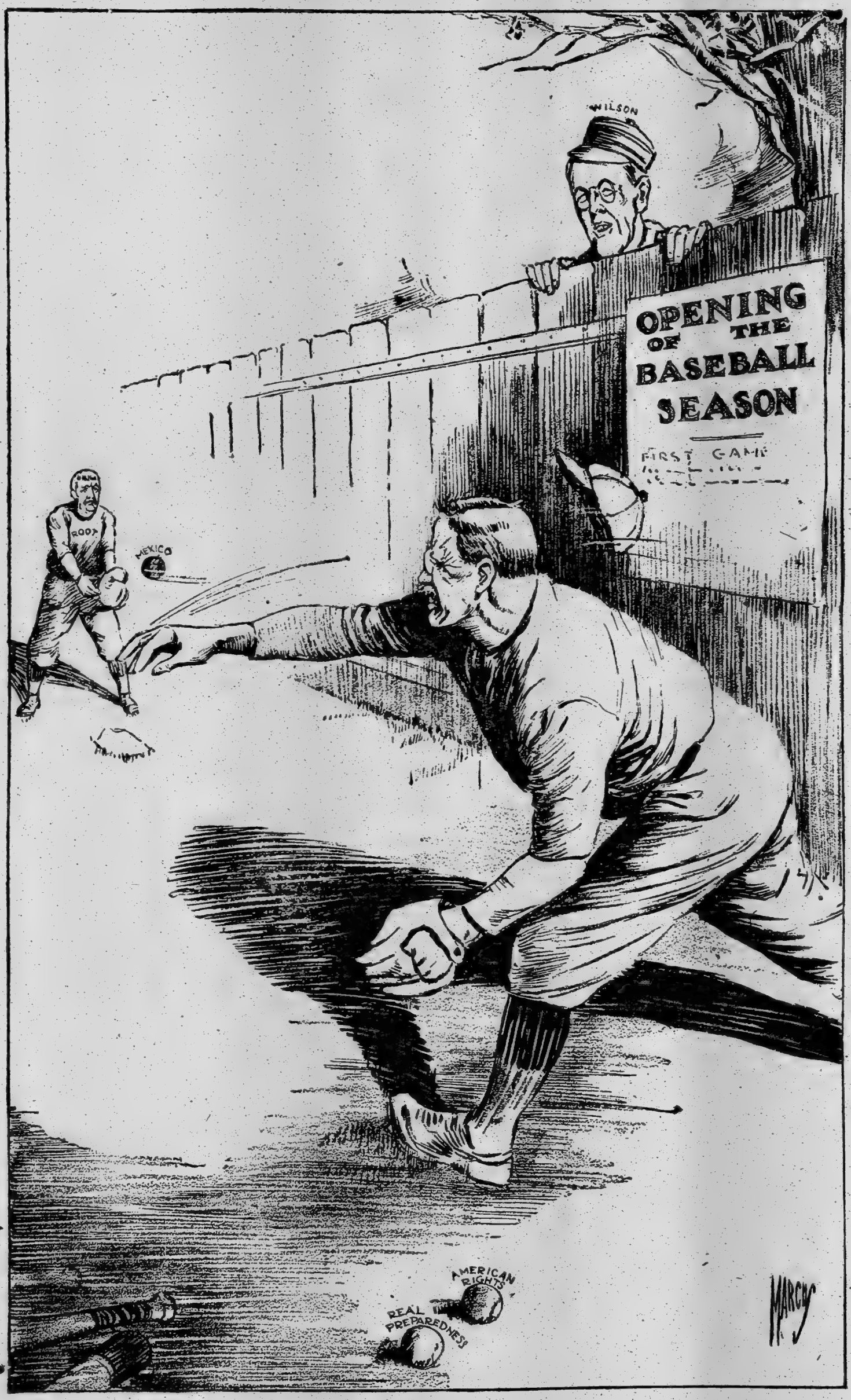
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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

and "We Three" is a psychological novel, a novel of character analysis rather than of plot or fancy.

The story is based on one of the oldest, and, to a writer, one of the most fascinating of situations—a situation whose variations and whose possibilities are well-nigh inexhaustible. A man, his wife, and the other man—this triangle has furnished farce and tragedy and all the intervening grades of drama for generations of story-tellers in the past, and will probably be equally useful to generations of story-tellers in the future. Mr. Morris has chosen to relate his version of this theme in the first person—the person of the other man. He it is who tells how: "Playing with fire, I singed a moth; I singed a butterfly, and I burnt a man." The moth is the very unheroic heroine of the story, Lucy Fulton, a pretty, magnetic, childish woman, with big blue eyes—"eyes that prayed"—an abundance of gayety, no intelligence whatever, and a total deficiency of moral sense. All her life she had been spoiled, all her life she had had only to cry for a thing in order to get it. "With the largest heart in the world" she spent money "which her husband could ill afford." She was in truth what Linda called her, "the kind of woman that's beneath contempt—lazy, selfish, spendthrift—always pampering number one—and going about the world looking like a sad, bruised lily." She takes everything, and gives only when giving is in fact but another form of self-indulgence. Utterly shallow, she is utterly sincere. Out of sight is with her out of mind; one fancy follows another, and each time she is infatuated with a man she believes herself the slave of a great passion. She talks quite honestly of self-respect, and does not even know the meaning of the word. But because she is beautiful and charming she is able to break the heart of a good, true man, who gave her "all that a man may have in him of purity and faith and purpose"; first she deprived him of his friends, because they were unlike her own idle, brainless set; then she tortured him. A very simple character, one comparatively easy to understand and to portray, she is the best drawn of the three. If she is a type, rather than an individual, and not an especially interesting type of that, she is one which has unquestionably had abundant influence for evil.

John Fulton, "the man" of "We Three," is the traditional American husband, patient, long-suffering, asking little and giving much. Like most of the other characters in the book he is a conventional type rather than an individual, but there are moments when he becomes quite real. The most difficult task Mr. Morris has set himself to accomplish in this novel is the character of the other man—"the butterfly"—one who learned to his cost "how much harm a man can do, if with no will to do harm he follows the lines of least resistance, and drifts." Both because of the method of presentation and because his is the most complex of the three personalities, his portrait is the one which requires the most artistry and skill in its handling, and it is also the one with which Mr. Morris has been least successful. Yet he is interesting, and some of his comments on life as he sees it are clever, though the point of view is often somewhat archaic.

AN AMIABLE CHARLATAN

AN AMIABLE CHARLATAN. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

MR. PAUL WALMSLEY was fortunate enough to possess something of a sense of humor. Had he been entirely lacking in that most desirable quality he—and, incidentally, the reader—would never have had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Joseph H. Parker or Joseph Henry Bundercombe, for the Amiable Charlatan answered to both names. And certainly his first meeting with the lively gentleman of the alias was not exactly what could be called with strict truth a conventional one, since it began with Mr. Parker's forcible annexation of the half-eaten dinner intended by Paul Walmsley for his own private and particular consumption. Moreover, Mr. Parker, being nothing if not frank, soon announced that he himself was an adventurer, and that his very pretty daughter, whose charms had immediately made an impression on Paul, was an adventuress—which declaration was necessarily something of a shock to a law-abiding young man with Parliamentary aspirations, like Paul Walmsley, although in justice to him it must be admitted that he stood it astonishingly well. Even the appearance of Mr. Cullen, the detective, coupled as it was with the curious, not to say suspicious, incident of the vanishing packet, was not too much for Paul's sang froid.

It is Paul who tells the story of his intimate association with the frank, entirely delightful and very clever Amiable Charlatan, whose high spirits even such an event as the one related in the chapter entitled "The Exposure" could not long dampen. He had an adventure in a smart gambling den, and one with which a valuable pearl necklace was nearly connected; he reconstructed a broken partnership, emancipated Louis, outwitted a gang of blackmailers, acted the rôle of "a silly old fool"—which bored him almost to tears—and played an important part in an election, finding English political methods quite startlingly different from American ones. In short, he was a very busy person. Geniality and humor were stamped on his expression. "I am enjoying life!" he seemed to say to everybody. "Come and enjoy it with me!" Taking risks was a delight to him; and to have a detective camping on his trail filled him with unspeakable joy. However, the time came when Cullen certainly got the best of him, and could say with entire sincerity that at a certain important moment: "I forgave Mr. Bundercombe freely for all the small annoyances he had ever caused me."

The story is amusing and cleverly told, with plenty of incident and some entertaining dialogue. Eve is an attractive young woman, but it is that rather unusual charlatan, Joseph Henry Parker—Bundercombe—who is, of course, the centre of interest. One receives the impression that Mr. Oppenheim thoroughly enjoyed writing the lively series of episodes which together make up this ingenious and sportive yarn.

STAMBOUL NIGHTS

STAMBOUL NIGHTS. By H. G. Dwight. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

MR. DWIGHT'S "Constantinople Old and New" was a book so full of charm, of fresh enthusiasm and familiar acquaintance, of fact and picture, that a new book by the same author is to be welcomed with joy—and with just a bit of fear. One is always somewhat timid in the case of a second book. First, then, "Stamboul Nights" does fulfill the promise of its predecessor. And, second, it is not that kind of a book at all.

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The first story in the book, "The Leopard

(Continued on Following Page)

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of the Sea," is perhaps the most notable in that, having appeared in a monthly magazine, it was recently chosen as one of the twenty-one best stories of the last year. It is a haunting tale of a ship and its strange wanderings, and it ends, in unforgettably dramatic fashion, with a sharp-drawn picture that is, conventionally, no proper "ending" at all. But the story that follows it, "Mortmain," shows as delicate a perception, as deep an appreciation of feelings and facts and words. "The House of the Giraffe" is an excellent tale that has the happenings of 1906 for background. And "Mill Valley" is a curious picture of a place and a man. All the fourteen stories are unusual, as being "Stamboul nights" they can hardly avoid being. But they are told with such vivid dramatic feeling, such a picturesque hinterland of acquaintance, and such a nice sense of words that their charm is by no means dependent upon their very interesting subject matter.

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(Continued on Page 136)

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, APRIL 9, 1916

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REVIEWING

ONE hears, every now and then, such unmitigated balderdash about book reviewing and book reviewers that it is refreshing to come across a dissertation bearing the marks of a genuine knowledge of the subject on the part of the writer. Such an essay, sprightly, humorous, eminently readable, appears in the current number of the Unpopular Review under the caption "The Hack Reviewer." Of course the anonymous author of the latter, who writes avowedly from his own experiences as a book reviewer, sets forth some opinions that others who have cultivated the same kind of literary activity will dissent from. For instance, one gathers that reviewing is, on the whole, a thankless task, and that those who engage in it are apt, sooner or later, to become "metaphorically bald" and quite callous to either the beauties or the blemishes characterizing the literature passing before them for review. Doubtless such transformations do overtake more than one professional literary critic. They are incident, however, to pretty much every calling and may be surely expected in cases where one regards his or her daily work as a wearisome task, a drudgery that one would gladly abandon if dire necessity did not stand in the way. The book reviewer who genuinely loves books—who is, in fact, a bit of a bookworm—is in very slight danger from that terrible oncoming "baldness." Moreover, it is inconceivable that any one who does not love books should deliberately become a reviewer. Without such liking the work of the latter is bound to drift into hopeless mediocrity, lacking at all times in any touch of inspiration or of that healthful spirit that stimulates others to enthusiasm. There are, of course, "hack reviewers"—the reviewer who is not enamored of his task—but there are also plenty of representatives of the other type, reviewers who find a sincere joy in introducing a book to the reading world. The anonymous writer in the Unpopular Review has met the latter kind of reviewer "very occasionally," but he is at least aware of his existence and describes admirably one who has come within his own personal acquaintance:

> • • • his interest is in the thing itself, in literature. He has all that one really needs in the world, he has the esteem of the most estimable people, and he follows with unceasing pleasure a delightful occupation. He is as keen today, he declares, on the "right way of putting three words together" as he was when he began to write. His mellow, witty, and gentlemanly style is saturated with the sounds, scents, and colors of literature. The exercise of his cultivated judgment is not a trade, but a sacred trust. To look at him and to think of his admirable career is to realize the dignity of his calling—disclussing with authority the books of the world as they come from the press.

THAT is the kind of reviewer who holds above all things else the ideal of fairness toward the author whose work comes to him for critical appraisal. He will try to be as impartial as possible in his judgments, aiming primarily to present the case of the book before the reader in such a way that the latter will be able to form his own estimate. Of course this ideal of reviewing is not always attainable in practice. The individual bias of the reviewer, his likes and dislikes, are bound, on occasion, and perhaps unconsciously, to make themselves felt. The other day a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, herself the creator of some of our finest contemporary literature, said that she recently bought several books on the strength of the praise accorded them by a reviewer in these columns. Having read the books, she complained that they were not so good as the reviews led her to expect. In other words, stories that pleased the reviewer did not please her. Such differences of opinion are, of course, inevitable, but can hardly be held to militate against the value of conscientious reviewing. The writer in the Unpopular Review gives an amusing instance of a similar difference between reviewers in their conceptions of a book—all of which goes to prove, if proof were needed, that there is no such thing as infallibility in literary criticism. It emphasizes the need, moreover, of the impartial, impersonal presentment of a book by the reviewer, already noted, from which the reader can form his own opinion. That is an ideal worth striving for, and must recommend itself particularly to those who are distinctly not "hack reviewers."

WITH so much interest in the Shakespeare tercentenary manifested in the press and on the stage and in books, it is curious that we have not heard more of the similar anniversary, falling on identically the same date, of the death of CERVANTES. Exactly three centuries ago, on the 23d of April, the famous Spaniard died in Madrid. The coincidence of date in the case of two such supreme writers is unparalleled in literature. In Spain CERVANTES holds quite as high and uncontested a position in the national regard as SHAKESPEARE in England and the United States. There is probably no single prose work, outside the Bible itself, that has reached the eminence of popular favor in all countries held by "Don Quixote." It marked an era in literature; it is the world's classic of humor; more than any other book it is at the basis of a great national language which, if it did not originate, it at least organized and enriched. Like SHAKESPEARE, CERVANTES was a prolific writer for the stage; but in this he did not achieve the success enjoyed by his English contemporary, nor does his reputation as a dramatist equal that of his countryman, CALDERON, or even LOPE DE LA VEGA. His shorter novels, also popular enough in their day, are now scarcely known outside of Spain, although of them it is held that they alone would give him a foremost place among Spanish novelists. Away from his own country CERVANTES remains a writer of one book—but that book supreme of its kind. As Professor FITZMAURICE-KELLY writes:

> "Don Quixote" entitles CERVANTES to rank with the greatest writers of all time: "Children turn its leaves, young people read it, grown men understand it, old folks praise it." It has outlived all changes of literary taste, and is even more popular today than it was three centuries ago.

THERE ought to be excellent reading in Mr. JAMES MARCHANT'S forthcoming volumes of letters and reminiscences of ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE. The latter, it will be remembered, "discovered" the "Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection" simultaneously with DARWIN, and the withdrawal of his claim to that discovery in favor of his equally modest friend has ever remained one of the fine unforgettable things in the literature of science. On account of his long career WALLACE may be said to have spanned two generations of scientific thought and speculation. He had the faculty—of incalculable value for one of his profession—of keeping abreast with the thought of his countemporaries, of cultivating a youthful flexibility of intellect that prevented his ever becoming a mere propagandist of outworn beliefs and theories. Mr. MARCHANT'S reminiscences should illuminate a wide field of nineteenth and twentieth century intellectual life.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended April 6 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

IN THE WAKE OF THE WAR CANOE. By Venerable W. H. Collison. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.
A record of forty years' experience among the Indian tribes of the Pacific Coast and the piratical head-hunting Haidas of the Queen Charlotte Islands. The author is Archdeacon of Metlakahtla. There is an introduction by the Lord Bishop of Derby.

RUSSIA AND DEMOCRACY. By G. De Wessilitsky. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. 75 cents.
Describes the growth of democratic thought in Russia during the last two centuries.

BERNARD SHAW. By Augustin Hamon. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.50.
A critical analysis in which Shaw is described as the twentieth century Molière. M. Hamon is the authorized translator of Shaw's plays into French.

RUDYARD KIPLING. By R. Thurston Hopkins. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $3.50.
A biographical and critical appreciation.

A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY. By Albert M. Hyamson. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50.
The biographies are, for the most, complete in single lines. The work covers all countries and generations.

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE. Edited by Edward S. Ellis and Augustus R. Kellogg. 12mo. New York: The International Historical Society. Volumes III. and IV.
Covers the period from 1256 to 1519.

NIGHTS: ROME, VENICE IN THE AESTHETIC EIGHTIES, LONDON, PARIS IN THE FIGHTING NINETIES. By Elizabeth Robins Pennell. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.
Gives the author's reminiscences.

JAPAN, THE NEW WORLD-POWER. By Robert P. Porter. 8vo. New York: Oxford University Press.
A detailed account of the progress and rise of the Japanese Empire.

OLIVER CROMWELL. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 75 cents.
A biography written especially for young people and published in the Heroes of All Times series.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A ROYAL GOVERNESS. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.50.
Describes the daily life at the Austrian Court and gives a version of the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph and Maria Vetsesera that is said to be "nearest the truth."

Drama and Poetry

THE OPEN ROAD AND OTHER POEMS. By Lucy E. Abel. 12mo. Boston: The Gorham Press. $1.
A collection of short lyrics.

SINGING FIRES OF ERIN. By Eleanor Rogers Cox. New York: John Lane Co. $1.
A book of poems on Celtic subjects.

FOUR IRISH PLAYS. By St. John G. Ervine. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.
The plays, in the order produced, are "Mixed Marriage," "The Magnanimous Lover," "The Critics," and "The Orangeman."

PROFILES. By Arthur Ketchum. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.
A collection of short poems.

CHIEF BRITISH POETS OF THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH CENTURIES. Edited by W. A. Neilson and K. G. T. Webster. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.
An anthology of poems with explanatory and biographical notes.

THE FAIRY BRIDE. By Norreys Jephson O'Conor. 12mo. New York: John Lane Co. $1.
A play showing the Celtic fairyland on the stage.

YEARNINGS. By William Ethel Phipps. 12mo. Boston: The Gorham Press. 75 cents.
A collection of short poems.

WOLFE'S-BANE. By John Cowper Powys. 12mo. New York: G. Arnold Shaw. $1.25.
A collection of short poems.

"MOTHER" IN VERSE AND PROSE. Compiled by Susan Tracy Rice. Edited by Robert H. Schauffler. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.
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HIGH TIDE. Edited by Mrs. Waide Richards. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25.
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Critical and historical review of the English mediæval romance.

European War Books

CANADA IN FLANDERS. By Sir Max Aitken. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Co. 50 cents.
Describes the achievements of the Canadian troops at Ypres.

THE GREATER TRAGEDY AND OTHER THINGS. By Benjamin A. Gould. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
A series of articles by an American living in Canada on the attitude of the United States to the war.

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THE WAR 1915. FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. By Elisabeth O'Neill. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.
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Illustrated description of Florida.

A NEW VIEW OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

Professor Harper Depicts Him as, "With the Single Exception of Milton, the Most Political of All Our Great Poets"

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH: HIS LIFE, WORKS, AND INFLUENCE. By George McLean Harper, Professor in Princeton University. Vols. I. and II. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.50.

IT is seven years since Professor George McLean Harper of Princeton published his "Life of Sainte-Beuve," in which he showed himself master of a method of critical biography, resembling, but by no means imitating, that of the distinguished Frenchman. The substantial aim of that method is to trace the events and the associations of a writer's life part passu with his work. Professor Harper has now produced, after many years of close study, a "Life of Wordsworth." It is an elaborate work in two volumes, nearly 900 pages in all. He has developed his method and applied it with almost unimaginable patience in detail, and at the same time with so firm a grasp upon his whole complex subject that the true perspective is at no time lost. Most of us realize the fearful errors that creep into our conception of notable characters, particularly of authors, from our failure to take account of the changes that time needs must work in mind and temper. Even in the cases of the early dead, like Keats, Byron, Shelley, these errors may be considerable. They may be still greater in writers who die in their prime, like Shakespeare. Professor Harper finds that the gravest injustice is done to Wordsworth by the general ignoring of the circumstances of the last half of his long life—a period in which his attitude toward life, and especially toward public life, completely changed, while at the same time his fame greatly broadened, and there grew steadily in him the habit of talking, with the emphasis of profound self-confidence and self-esteem, about his work, his theories, and his place in the history of English poetry. He says in his preface:

> I wish to do all that I can to replace these narrow views with the image of a very great poet, and to give an idea of what that means; to show him as a youth inspired with faith that he was called to a divine mission, as a young man burning with zeal for his fellowmen and with the fire of a generous philosophy, daring much, enduring much, renouncing much, for the sake of his beliefs; as a mature man vainly striving, as all men do, to reconcile worldly success with high ideals, and attaining meanwhile consummate technical skill and critical authority; as an old man prematurely broken by the violence of his feelings, then, as ever, under all the graces of his nature, a hard block of human granite. And especially I wish to show that he had a right, based on personal experience and conviction, to represent and interpret the Revolution. We are struck with the "coincidence" that he who was to be the imaginative critic of the Revolution was born in 1770, just in time to be 19 years old at the fall of the Bastille. It is more logical to think that if there had been no uprising in France there would have been no Wordsworth, no English poet capable of making an imperishable record of such an event. Instead of being remote from public life, he was, with the single exception of Milton, the most political of all our great poets.

This was the comprehensive aim which Professor Harper set for himself. In pursuing it he has held close to the chronological order, adopting the two-often neglected device of placing on each alternate page the year to which its contents relate. He has used very freely the available correspondence of the Wordsworth family and their friends, and especially the precious diary and letters of the poet's wonderful sister Dorothy. It is hard to decide which to admire the more, the biographer's unflagging industry and his affectionate sympathy in tracing minutely the personal and social relations of his "hero"—the epithet is justified—or the impartiality and discrimination with which he comments on his conduct, character, and works. His literary criticism is in the main acute at once and catholic; his personal criticism is kindly in spirit and emphatically just in intent and at times is surprisingly severe.

Professor Harper has one quite essential qualification for a true appreciation of Wordsworth and his poetry—a delicate, profound, and still wholesome joy in nature. It is a quality difficult to define and by no means so general as the talk about it in the last century might lead one to suppose. Wordsworth unquestionably had it, and his life and verse were deeply influenced by it. But he did not have it uniformly, and his expression of it was amazingly uncertain, dropping from heights of pure delight to levels of sentimentality worse than commonplace. So trying are some of his lapses, and so strangely rigid and empty are some of his theoretic conceptions, that one is tempted, under the spell of his best, to think of him as a poet *malgré lui*, but the impression due to that spell remains that his gift was the rarest possessed by any English writer save Shakespeare, and perhaps Milton.

Professor Harper's main proposition is amply sustained. He shows beyond doubt that there was a marked change in Wordsworth's general views of society and particularly in his view of the nature and consequences of the French Revolution. In this matter it was indeed, as the professor in effect states, as if the younger Wordsworth, ardent in sympathy with those who suffered most, defiant of conventional restraint, and superbly self-reliant, had died, and was replaced by one still self-reliant, but with sympathies narrowed and cooled, and conscious of the value of the privileges to which he had attained. And clearly the poetry of the master revealed the change. But perhaps the modification was not due in quite so great a degree, as Professor Harper seems to think, to the "political" element in Wordsworth's feeling. In his youth he was inspired with "faith that he was called to a divine mission." It was a dangerous gift. In those possessing it there is often the insidious tendency to transfer to themselves the divinity they at first worship until they fall into a sort of glorified conceit, the subtlest of all moral toxicants. In the case of Wordsworth it is possible, also, that physical causes contributed largely to the change in view and in spirit. After middle age, while he retained surprising vigor of limb, he suffered much severe pain, his headaches becoming nearly constant; his eyesight was impaired by inflammation of the lids; writing was a torment and reading difficult. Here were sources of nervous disturbance which, combined with his excessive native self-consciousness, may have accounted for much that was narrow and even morbid in his later attitude toward the society of which he was a part, contracting his interests and sympathies. It is not without significance that, while Milton's epics related to the fall and to the salvation of man, Wordsworth expended many thousand lines in recounting what he believed to be the history of his own soul.

It is one of the merits of Professor Harper's method, applied so patiently and skillfully as it is, that his work brings the reader into really familiar acquaintance with Wordsworth's family and his intimate friends. One may almost say that Dorothy Wordsworth and Coleridge are as much the subjects of the biography as the poet himself, while a fresh light is thrown on the ever-lovable Charles Lamb.

For so extensive a work, filled with such varied and interesting material, we find the index unsatisfactory. It is inadequate for what is not only a fascinating biography, but, by virtue of its completeness, a work of reference.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

A Lyric from the Sanskrit by an Unknown Poet—Sir W. Robertson Nicoll's Appeal—A Posthumous Poem by Longfellow

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

MRS. HENRY RICHMOND.—Please print the beautiful short poem, "The Salutation of the Dawn," which, I believe, is translated from the Koran.

"The Salutation of the Dawn" is as follows:

Listen to the Exhortation of the Dawn!
Look to this Day! For it is Life.
For yesterday is but a Dream,
And To-morrow is only a Vision;
But To-day well lived makes every Yesterday a Dream of Happiness,
And every To-morrow a Vision of Hope.
Look well therefore to this Day!
Such is the Salutation of the Dawn.

[illegible] from the Sanskrit, and [illegible] down.

The Four Masters

[illegible] by the Four Masters [illegible] the value of a [illegible] months, named [illegible] Conn.

[illegible] was printed in English in 1848, in [illegible] The last publication is worth from $5 to $10.

Evolution

T. S. H.—Some years ago a very unusual poem appeared in print, and I am anxious to procure a copy of it, or at least learn who the author was. The poem began this way:

When you were a tadpole and I was a fish
In the Paleozoic time.

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is entitled "Evolution." The author was Langdon Smith. It was printed in The Scrap Book for June, 1909, and has been published in book form, with many illustrations, by John W. Luce & Co., Boston.

The Recruiting Officer

W. A. I. DUNNE.—I have a copy of the play "The Recruiting Officer," by Farquhar. The imprint on the flyleaf states that it was printed in London for T. Lowndes, T. Caslon, T. Becket, and W. Nicoll, under which is the year imprint, MDCCLXXVI. It is in book form.

I also have a book copy of "Damon and Pythias," printed by Turner Brothers, New York, 1871, the book introducing a steel engraving of Edwin Forrest and his signature. On the leaf showing the cast of characters N. B. Clarke is named as stage manager. On the flyleaf is written: "Geo. H. Clarke, Nov. 9, 1876." I would like to inquire whether the latter was a relative of the N. B. Clarke named as stage manager.

The books are not of special value. N. B. Clarke made his debut at the Bowery Theatre on Sept. 12, 1848, as Quasimodo in "Esmeralda." His right name was Nathaniel H. Belden. George H. Clarke, an actor of a later date, was not related to him.

Poem by Jean Ingelow

G. McM.—Can you tell me the poem containing these words: "My son's fair wife, Elizabeth." All I recollect is this line and a few words—"Kusha Kusha calling." By whom was it written?

The poem for which our correspondent inquires is "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," by Jean Ingelow. It is also known as "The Brides of Enderby." It is printed in Bryant's New Library of Poetry and Song, in Stewenson's Home Book of Verse, and in many other collections of verse.

The Crock of Gold

F. E. W.—Will you kindly give me some particulars concerning James Stephens, author of "The Crock of Gold"?

James Stephens is so reticent about himself and his early life that it has been extremely difficult to learn any definite biographical data about him. The English "Who's Who" presents no information about this writer except to name his publications. It is known, however, that Stephens was a poor Irish boy, without education, who wandered all over Ireland endeavoring to earn a living. It is said that he almost starved in Belfast and was befriended by a charitable apple woman. Somehow Stephens managed to pick up an education and learned stenography and typewriting. He was employed in a lawyer's office in Dublin, earning a salary of 25 shillings a week, on which he had to support a wife and child, when his first book, "The Crock of Gold," was published. The book achieved a success, and was followed by "Here Are Ladies," "The Charwoman's Daughter," "Songs from the Clay," and "The Demi-Gods."

ANSWERS FROM READERS

V. T. ARTZ.—Inquiry was made very recently for some lines written by Henry W. Longfellow relating to the tragic death of Mrs. Longfellow by shock from burning, and which were not among the volumes of his poems as published. I quote as follows from the life of the poet by his brother the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, published by the Houghton Mifflin Company. It will be noted that he alludes to the manner of her death:

> Eighteen years afterwards, looking over, one day, an illustrated book of Western scenery, his attention was attracted by a picture of that mysterious mountain upon whose lonely, lofty breast the snow lies in long furrows that make a cross; but wonderfully clear image of a vast one. At night, as he looked upon the pictured commonness that hung on his chamber wall, his thoughts framed themselves in the verses that follow. He put them away in his portfolio, where they were found after his death, that has removed from them the seal of secrecy:
>
> THE CROSS OF SNOW.
>
> In the long, sleepless watches of the night,
> A gentle face—the face of one long dead—
> Looks at me from the wall, where round its head
> The night lamp casts a halo of pale light.
> Here in this room she died; and soul more white
> Never thro martyrdom of fire was led
> To its repose; nor can in books be read
> The legend of a life more benedight.
> There is a mountain in the distant West
> That, sun defying, in its deep ravines
> Displays a cross of snow upon its side.
> Such is the cross I wear upon my breast
> These eighteen years, thro all the changing scenes
> And seasons, changeless since the day she died.

July 10, 1879.

Martin Chuzzlewit

ELIZABETH WATSON.—In reply to the query of "J. D." in THE BOOK REVIEW of Feb. 20, would say that the lines quoted are from the thirty-seventh chapter of "Martin Chuzzlewit," and the correct reading is as follows:

> Mrs. Todgers might have sold her best friend. Commercial men and gravy had tried Mrs. Todgers's temper; the main chance—as was such a very small one in her case, that she might have been excused for looking sharp after it, lest it should entirely vanish from her sight—had taken a firm hold on Mrs. Todgers's attention. But in some odd nook in Mrs. Todgers's breast, up a great many steps, and in a corner easy to be overlooked, there was a secret door, with "Woman" written on the spring, which, at a touch from Mercy's hand, had flown wide open, and admitted her for shelter.

Answers to this appeal were received from L. C. McBride, Baltimore, Md.; Jean Middleton, New York; Maud Thomas, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Frank Ludlam, New York; Gregory Hall, Pittsfield, Mass.; Elizabeth C. Parsons, Providence, R. I.; A. Newcomer, White Plains, N. Y.; John J. Finegan, New York; H. S. Chilcick, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Mrs. Catharine L. Gomes, Brooklyn; May Phillips, New York; Helen M. Taylor, Thompson, Conn.; Ruth Wolcott, West Hartford, Conn.; L. White, Flushing, L. I.; Louise H. Palmer, Sugar Loaf, N. Y.; A. C. Bradley, Fryeburg, Me.; Louis N. Wilson, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. W. J. Ballard, Waterford, N. Y., and M. T. Middlewood, Geneva, N. Y.

Dixie

E. H. S.—In answer to "J. A. F." I find on my copy of "Dixie," in which both the words and score are in Mr. Emmett's handwriting, and accompanied by his picture, this indorsement:

> "Dixie's Land" was composed for the famous Bryant's Minstrels of New York in the Spring of 1859, and through their effective rendition it became immensely popular, and was ultimately chosen as the Southern national air.
>
> DAVID D. EMMETT.

"Dixie" was written one Sunday night in November, 1859. On Saturday Dan Bryant had asked: "Dan, can't you get us up a walk around for next week?" It was rehearsed on Monday morning, sung on Monday night, making an instantaneous hit.

Eolopoesis

HORATIO G. COZZENS.—In answer to the inquiry of "E. I. F." under "Appeals to Readers," in your issue of 20th instant, as to the authorship of a book entitled "Eolopoesis: American Rejected Addresses," &c., published in 1859 by J. C. Derby, New York, the same has been attributed to Dr. Jacob Bigelow, who was born at Sudbury, Mass., in 1787, and died in 1879. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1806, became Rumford Professor and Lecturer on Materia Medica and Botany in the same in 1816, wrote "Florida Bostoniensis: a Collection of Plants of Boston and Its Environs," &c., which ran through three editions, and other works, medical and botanical; was President of the Massachusetts Medical Society and also the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. With all this deep and serious work, he had a "rich fund of most delightful humor," as is evidenced by his "Eolopoesis" and other pieces of poetry and prose, which have from time to time appeared.

In an interesting "Memoir" of him by George E. Ellis, American historian and editor, published in Cambridge in 1880, a book of some hundred odd pages, on pages 96 and [illegible] a very pleasing reference will be found to "Eolopoesis" and other humorous work of his.

On the point of the authorship of the book in question, Mr. Ellis says:

> Perhaps Dr. Bigelow never in direct terms avowed the authorship of this amusing fabrication, and his friends, noting his preference of reticence, did not press him hard upon the subject. Nor can I fix explain how he came to be the distributer of a volume for a New York publisher. But if there was ever any mystery about it, his own papers solve it.

Canute the Great

F. R. H.—"T. O'C. S." will find his verse, "Merrily Sang the Monks of Ely," in Michael Field's "Canute the Great," a portion of which is included in Stedman's Victorian Anthology.

None but Americans

WILLIAM R. COCK.—Referring to the inquiry of G. B. Shaw in your paper of Feb. 13 would say that the quotation, "Put none but Americans on guard tonight," was used also by Colonel Corcoran of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York State National Guard, the first night the regiment was placed on guard duty at Quarantine landing (now St. George,) Staten Island, to protect the temporary buildings occupied by the sick who were driven from the hospitals destroyed by the infidelitanta, who wished the same removed to some other location. This event occurred in 1858, while the Sepoy rebellion in India was in full force, and the disturbance on Staten Island was dubbed the "Rebellion." The natives, who accomplished the dastardly act of burning the three hospital buildings, were called "Sepoys." As is well known, the Sixty-ninth Regiment was and is composed of Irishmen. The "force" of Colonel Corcoran's order, given in print by the newspapers in true Irish vernacular, was thoroughly enjoyed by us all. I always thought that the famous phrase was original with Colonel Corcoran, but it may be interesting at this time to know that it was used in latter days, as I have given it and which others who recall the event can verify. Frank Leslie, in his illustrated weekly publication, in the Fall of 1857 has a picture of the hospital buildings at Quarantine as they appeared before they were burned down by the Staten Islanders. I had a copy of this paper, loaned it, and it was never returned (quite a common occurrance.)

Gilman Hill Perkins

ROCHESTER.—In reply to the appeal of "A. V. V." in THE BOOK REVIEW for the poem beginning:

> I pass the house, I scarce can see
> For tears the black upon the door;
> The token that there breathes no more
> That heart so filled with charity.

Would say that the lines quoted are from a poem written in memory of Gilman Hill

(Continued on Following Page)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Perkins of Rochester, N. Y., who died on Nov. 16, 1886. The poem was written by the Rev. Joseph A. Ely, and was printed in The Rochester Post-Express on Nov. 19, 1886.

Byron's "Stanzas"

KAPPA SIGMA.—The three lines incorrectly quoted by S. L. Piggott in your issue of March 12 are evidently intended for the last three lines of the first of four verses, "Stanzas," written by Lord Byron on the road between Florence and Pisa, December, 1821, and first published after his death. Exactly the first stanza should read:

> Oh, talk not to me of a name great in story;
> The days of our youth are the days of our glory;
> And the myrtle and ivy of sweet two-and-twenty
> Are worth all your laurels, though ever so plenty.

The poem is declared by Palgrave to be "the most tender and true of Byron's smaller poems."

Answers to this appeal were also received from Ellen Galligan, N. Y.; Adele Alphe, New York; N. M. Quimby, Torrington, Conn.; Elbridge Colby, New York; W. W. Scrugham, Yonkers, N. Y.; W. Patterson Atkinson, Montclair, N. J.; Mary S. Sage, Albany, N. Y.; Isabella Campbell, Washington, D. C.; Charles Elkin, Jr., Glen Spey, N. Y.; Fanny H. Runnells Poole, Stamford, Conn.; Karl Hobart Wisewell, Washington, D. C.; John Meglert Mullin, Boston, Mass.; R. S. Meek, Wheeling, W. Va.; George Faldon, Stratford, Conn., and J. R. Brown, Newark, N. J.

Edinburgh

ROY COCHRANE.—In reply to the query of "E. G. S." in your issue of March 12 the lines

> All night long the Northern steamers shot across the trembling sky,
> Fearful lights that never "beason" save when kings and heroes die,

are from the poem "Edinburgh After Flodden," by the late cavalier poet, Professor Aytoun of Edinburgh University, also author of the "Execution of Montrose," "Burial March of Dundee," and many other poems dear to the heart of those who believe in the "White Rose of the Stuarts."

Answers to this appeal were also received from J. S. Thompson, Glen Ridge, N. J.; M. L. Williamson, N. Y.; A. R. Macdonald, Newark, N. J.; Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn; M. A. Coyle, Westport, Conn.; George Logan, Brooklyn; James MacNeil, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; Edith A. Frederick, N. Y.; Sinclair Lyon, Camden, S. C.; Isabella Campbell, Washington, D. C.; Marshall De Lancey Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.; Mary Whiting, Providence, R. I.; James McKinnon, Springfield, Mass.; E. L. Arnold, N. Y.; Mrs. C. C. MacKee, Waterbury, Conn., and Samuel Macdonald, Denver, Col.

The Rosicrucian

HORATIO G. COZZENS.—In response to the appeal of "J. H." in THE BOOK REVIEW for March 12 for a poem entitled "The Rosicrucian" would say that the poem was written by Annie Sheldon Coombs, who was born in Delaware in 1836, and died in New York City in 1880. It was printed in the Manhattan for May, 1884.

The School Girl

PAUL WEST.—In THE BOOK REVIEW of March 19 "S. B." asked for the poem beginning:

> Black's a simple color,
> White is simple, too.
> But they make a combination
> You oft-times may rue.

I shall be much astonished if any of your other readers recall the verses, which were part of an ephemeral ditty which I wrote in a great hurry, some dozen years ago, for the late James Blakeley, the English comedian, recently dead, who sang it in Edna May's production of "The School Girl," at Daly's Theatre. I had quite forgotten the song, of which I have not a copy. It was published by M. Witmark & Sons, who may still have some copies on hand.

A copy of the poem has been received from Edward H. Sherburne, Boston, Mass., who writes that it was set to music by J. W. Brattan. It is too long for our space.

Miriam

T. R. HERRING—The quotation asked for by "E. F." in your issue of Feb. 20 is probably from "Miriam," by Whittier, as follows:

> And I made answer: "Truth is one;
> And, in all lands beneath the sun,
> Whoso hath eyes to see may see
> The tokens of its unity.
> No scroll of creed its fulness wraps,
> We trace it not by schoolboy maps,
> Free as the sun and air it is
> Of latitudes and boundaries.
> In Vedic verse, in dull Koran,
> Are messages of good to man;
> The angles to our Aryan sires
> Talked by the earliest household fires;
> The prophets of the elder day
> The slant-eyed sages of Cathay.
> Read not the riddle all amiss
> Of higher life evolved from this.

The Eternal Dream

W. C. SMITH.—The poem asked for recently by "C. B." in THE BOOK REVIEW, which contains the lines—

> We fight and die, but our hopes beat high
> In spite of the toil and tears,
> For we catch the gleam of our vanished dream
> Down the path of the untrod years,

is by Wilma Kate MacFarland and appeared in the Methodist Journal for July, 1912. It is entitled "The Eternal Dream."

The Untrod Years

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APPEALS TO READERS

W. ROBERTSON NICOLL.—I should be much obliged if any correspondent could give me the name of the author of the following lines, and the data of their publication:

> Who hath this Book and reads it not
> Doth God Himself despise;
> Who reads and understandeth not,
> His soul in darkness lies;
> Who understands and savours not,
> He hath no rest in trouble;
> Who savours and obeyeth not,
> He hath his judgment double;
> Who reads, doth understand,
> Doth savour and obey;
> His soul shall stand at God's right hand
> In the great Judgment Day.

The Master's Design

R. B. H.—Can any of your readers give me the writer of the following lines:

> Seamy and dark, with despair and disaster,
> Turn it, and lo, the design of the Master.

When the Old Man Sings

FRANK HOPKINS.—Can any reader tell me where to find the poem which I think is entitled "When the Old Man Sings," and some of the lines are:

> There is music like the Harper played before the ancient Kings
> When the old man takes the fiddle and goes feeling for the strings,
> There is laughter choked with tear drops when the old man sings.

Another's Wife

MAUDE W. BELKNAP.—Will some of your readers kindly inform me the name of the poem from which the following two lines were taken and quote the rest of the verse:

> The one I loved through all those days
> Should be another's wife.

Tired

MARGARET HOLMES BATES.—Can some reader furnish the poem from which the following is quoted:

> I am tired of the subtle scheming
> Of a life but half alive;
> I am tired of the sickly seeming
> Of faces that pass me by.

Death

E. M. S.—Can some reader advise me of the authorship of the following lines:

> Early or late, come when it will,
> At midnight or at noon,
> With promise of good or threat of ill,
> Death always comes too soon.

Heaven and Youth

H. W.—I desire very much to know who wrote the following song, and where I may find a copy of the full text:

> If Heaven had tongues to speak, as well
> As starry eyes to see,
> What tales of love would have to tell
> Of wandering youths like me.

How to the Line

CHARLES ELKIN, Jr.—Can some reader tell me where and by whom the following expression was used:

> How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

I am not sure that I have the exact wording, but as I recall it, the expression is substantially as given.

Life

L. K.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can find the following lines? I read them in one of the magazines a few years ago:

> I have held my life too high,
> Love and laughter, smile and sigh;
> I should have it held it lightly,
> Like a young leaf.

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Sections 8 AND 9 | EDITORIAL SECTION SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL SECTION SPORTS BUSINESS—FINANCIAL | Sections 8 AND 9

B SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1916. B

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Macy's Information and Public Service Bureau has arranged a series of Easter Trips and Week-End Tours. Hotel accommodations included. For Washington, Atlantic City and Old Point Comfort.

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2 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in.	17.74	10 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in.	37.50
2 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 6 in.	27.50	12 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in.	42.50
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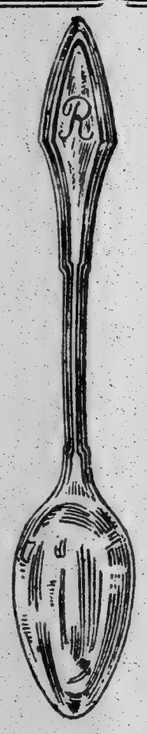

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8 ft. x 10 ft.	$13.48 & $17.48	8 ft.	$10.74
9 ft. x 12 ft.	$18.74 & $22.74	9 ft.	$13.74
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Women's Long Coats made of navy, black or tan gabardine; sailor collar and long revers faced with striped silk; set-in sleeves; two ruffles atwaist line give a flare effect; deep cuffs; narrow belt ties in front with a loose knot; navy coats are lined with striped silk in bright colors; black coats lined with black novelty silk, and the tan coats with navy blue silk lining. *(Illustrated* at left). $28.75

Women's Top Coats of Velour Checks, suitable for motor or travel wear, *illustrated* at right; convertible collar, semi-raglan sleeves, side belt, strapped cuff; lined with peau de cygne. $24.74

Very Handsome Coats of Gabardine, $34.75. Navy, black or tan. Deep cape collar has silken cord drawn through slashes; belted back, set-in sleeves; very full skirt; side pockets; lined throughout with fancy silk.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway, Centre.

See Macy's Grocery Advertisement on Page 3 of This Section.

AVIATORS' SCHOOL TO TRAIN FOR WAR

Automobile Chamber of Commerce Co-operates in Teaching Engine Work.

TESTS AT BOMB DROPPING

Elmer A. Sperry Reports Great Progress Made by America in Building Aeroplane Engines.

This country has made wonderful progress in the building of aeroplane engines, according to Elmer A. Sperry, Chairman of the Committee of Aeronautics of the United States Naval Consulting Board, and his opinion is now shared by foreign purchasers, the committee finds, as is evidenced by the fact that England has just placed here millions of dollars worth of renewal orders after subjecting the motors to the severest tests. Mr. Sperry read the report of his committee at the monthly meeting of the board yesterday afternoon in the Engineering Society Building in West Thirty-ninth Street.

The report took up the training of aviator engineers, engine tests, service operation of aeroplanes over large bodies of water, night flying, aids for detecting air ships and bomb sights. The committee announced that arrangements have been completed with the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce whereby at any one time as many as 200 aviators, or aviator mechanics, might receive a complete course of instruction on the internal combustion engine in several of the great automobile works. This course consists of six weeks of practical training with two weekly lectures on theory and technique. One thousand men can receive instruction in case of national emergency. The army has already availed itself of the offer and five army men are now under instruction in Detroit.

The committee has obtained the co-operation of the Automobile Club of America for official tests of all aeroplane engines. These tests, the report says, involve many technical steps and branches of observation and are the most thorough attainable. They are comparable in every way with those of the Royal Automobile Institute of Great Britain. The committee believes that through these tests deficiencies in the engines can be corrected without the frequent disastrous results of trials, under service conditions, of new engines or engines containing new departures.

Compass for Night Flying.

"It was early found that the magnetic compass is subject to very grave error when employed on the aeroplane, especially in heavy 'bank,'" the report continues. "To such an extent is this true that the ordinary compass is wholly undependable. Through the efforts of the Chairman of this committee an extended research has been made on the subject. The data that we have obtained of these changes and tests are looked upon as very valuable and will serve as a guide to our nation in this very important matter, especially with regard to night flying and flying in hazy or foggy weather, as well as over bodies of water where no land marks are possible. It is believed that to conduct experiments to obtain the same amount of data that are in hand it would be necessary to expend a great many thousands of dollars.

"The present war has shown the very great advantage of being able to fly at night, when the pilot is deprived of the sense of sight in determining his horizontality, and when acceleration and centrifugal forces, easily mistaken for gravitational sensations, are fraught with a great deal of difficulty. The pilot must know his direction and his attitude or angles with reference to the horizon at all points. No inclinometer thus far has been devised which is not seriously affected by acceleration and deceleration pressures, so that its indications are rendered positively dangerous."

The report then recounts the advance made in American engines and it is led to believe that the problem of power for air craft has arrived at a commercial state, especially in point of reliability on long extended trials. The Government aviators are now studying the present methods of bomb dropping. Some of the methods, the report says, are crude and some have advanced to a high degree of efficiency. The two important factors in bomb-dropping are reliability with reference to the absolute horizontal and a reduction to a minimum of the constant motions of the aircraft itself. The committee found, as a result of experiments, that the gyroscope may perform a very important function in connection with bomb-dropping.

To Build Special Engines.

One thing that may have a far-reaching effect, the committee believes, is that some of the leading automobile engine builders have started upon a serious campaign of designing and building original types of aeroplane engines. The committee recommends that the art of aviation be fostered in this country to the maximum extent, to assure its permanent development here. It is the feeling of the committee that our own industries should be treated as liberally as possible. The report continues:

"In order to inspire and promote the manufacture of the best air craft in the world, which we feel this country is capable of producing, if it is not already doing. And the Government aviation departments should concentrate their attention and bend every energy to training men in the most efficient use of aviation apparatus for the various branches of the military service—reconnoissance and scouting, signaling, directing artillery fire and bombardment. Not only should the direct construction of the machines be encouraged, but makers of such devices as are necessary for these various branches of service should also be given encouragement and support in advance design and achievement.

"The committee, acting through the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers, has inaugurated an extremely important work in standardization of the whole American aeronautic industry, especially from the military standpoint, providing for quick changes in engines, propellers, carbureters, tanks, fittings, &c. The immense amount of detail this has involved is indicated by the fact that about 160 experts have been mobilized and are working on some seventeen different committees in co-operation also with both branches of the Government aerial service. Many of the board, including H. E. Coffin of this committee, together with some of the most prominent leaders in the art, look upon this work as being of the utmost importance."

Brooklyn Family in Distress.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, appeals for help for the Gandy family. The father, a tailor, earned sufficient money at his trade to maintain a good home for his wife and six children, the youngest a boy of two years. Then his mind became unbalanced and he had to be sent to an asylum. Mrs. Gandy took up the task of supporting the children, but, being in delicate health, found she could not make ends meet. The Bureau wishes to raise a fund of $125 to provide a weekly allowance of food, rent, and other necessities.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....203 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1916.

A GERMAN PEACE.

Germany has a new thrill of self-righteousness. A reasonable peace has been agreed upon almost unanimously. The protest of a few extreme Socialists does not matter. The great fact has been announced in the Reichstag by the Chancellor. The newspapers are allowed to discuss the forbidden topic. This is the first time "peace talk" has been permitted at all. Political opinion is united, not in the technical details, of course—that is intrinsically impossible—but in the principle.

To the editor of the Berliner Tageblatt the proposals of the Chancellor are eminently reasonable because they are not incompatible with the celebrated memorandum of the one hundred, signed by HARNACK, LISZT, DELBRUECK, DERNBURG, and others, last July, declaring that "the incorporation or annexation of politically independent nations and people accustomed to independence is to be condemned."

To the editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung it seems that the Chancellor spoke "along the lines of a decided annexation policy," wherein his reasonableness was surpassing. The editor of the Morgenpost, organ of democratic opinion, interprets the Chancellor's words to mean that Germany has no policy of "unbridled conquest," but that, on the other hand, there shall be "no surrender of those territories which Germany needs for the security of her borders and no abandonment of those political and economic guarantees which we must demand for Germany's safety." The editor of the Tägliche Rundschau, believing that the "weakening of Russia is absolutely essential," pitches his enthusiasm on the fact that the Chancellor appeared to make "the most comprehensive demands upon Russia," and made no mention of France or England. A political interpreter of the speech is powerfully and favorably impressed by the fact that what the Chancellor meant was that "Belgium would come to lie in Germany's hand politically, militarily, and economically."

If the non-Teutonic mind fails herein to perceive an imposing symmetry of opinion or suspects an element of inconsistency, that is owing to its blindness. German thought is self-reconciling. That Belgium should lie in the hand of Germany, that no territory necessary to the security of Germany should be ever surrendered, and that every economic and political guarantee needful to the future of Imperial Germany should be exacted—all that is quite consistent with the principle, asserted in the memorandum of the one hundred, that the annexation or incorporation of people "accustomed to independence" is wrong. In Belgium, in Poland, in Lithuania people were not "accustomed to independence."

The proofs? They are historical, biological, ethnological, romantic, and abundant. Belgium was a Franco-British vassal State, and, besides, there were the Flemish people yearning for self-expression; therefore Belgium may lie in Germany's hand without violating the accustomed independence of a people. The Russian provinces conquered and to be conquered for the essential weakening of Russia are full of people of Teutonic origin. For that matter, were Russian subjects ever accustomed to independence? If you speak of Serbia, is it not well known that the Serbs wore the Russian yoke? But that is all in the way of immaterial argument. It is to debate the minor premises. Take the major one. Germany first of all is reasonable. A reasonable people want only what is right. Therefore what Germany wants is right. She wanted war, and that was right. Now she wants peace, and that is right. The conditions are anything that Germans want; therefore the conditions are right and reasonable.

But consider how unreasonable Germany's enemies are. They will not believe that what Germany wants is either right or reasonable. They obstinately insist that the war, which Germany now is willing on her own terms to discontinue, is a war involving two principles so profoundly antagonistic that one must prevail over the other forever. It is not a war to be settled on conditions of profit and loss or political expediency. Says Lord ROBERT CECIL, British Minister of War Trade:

> There are two principles of nationality. One proclaims the simple right of each man to free self-development and association with his fellows, and looks to the exercise of that right through the establishment and steady development of democratic government within each country. The other summons all the professors from all the universities, covers its political designs in a cloud of ethnological theories, sends out its secret service agents to foment insurrection and stimulate bloodshed, and in due course reaps the rewards of its efforts in the establishment of rigid tyranny, fringed by a buffer borderland of anarchy.

According to the Imperial Chancellor, Germany does not want peace really. She wants the fruits of her war with peace attached. The truth appears in the Lokal-Anzeiger, whose editor, unable to deduce from the Chancellor's speech precisely "in full detail the conditions under which the German Government is willing to sheathe the sword," exults that between the war aims set up by the statesmen of London, Paris, and Petrograd and those which the Chancellor indicates as Germany's, there exists this fundamental difference, "namely, that they have still to fight for everything they desire to achieve, whereas we, as a matter of fact, demand less than we already possess."

Why should Germany demand what she already possesses? The answer is obvious. She knows that she cannot keep it. The gains of war are more than she can continue to defend successfully, and what she offers for peace is less than her enemies can afford to take by so much that she apparently is incapable of understanding what they demand or the nature of the principle for which they contend.

JUNKETING PRIVILEGES.

According to an Albany dispatch, the Rules Committee of the Assembly favors the transfer to the Judiciary Committee of the duties, long expensively and scandalously mingled with pleasures in this city, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Judiciary sits and stays at the capital. That hardened offender, the Committee on Privileges and Elections, loves to wander, at the cost of the taxpayers, in Pullman cars, with a retinue of paid henchmen and hangers-on, back and forth between Albany and New York.

It can establish itself only in the most purple of hotels, where it runs up "prorated" bills for lodging, food, and drink that are a wonder and a shame. There is seldom any reason for its exits from Albany. Either it should be fixed there or its business should be made over to a body not committed by habit and tradition to junketing.

Incidentally, this is a year in which politicians will find it to their advantage, and that of their party, to lean, for a change, to the side of economy and honesty.

THE WEST SIDE TRANSFORMATION

After years of futile attempts at legislative edicts for the removal of the railway tracks and traffic which threaten the future of the west side district, the parties in interest have come together and signed an agreement. From the northern extremity of Manhattan Island to Canal Street the New York Central Railway tracks will be either elevated or depressed. There are to be no grade crossings of streets, and there is to be a great expansion of facilities. The southern terminus is to be in a much more suitable place than St. John's Park. The general line of the improvement is to be more easterly than hitherto planned, and through private property rather than through streets, of which there are now none too many, and of which there will be greater need with the expansion of the west side under the betterment of its facilities for commercial service.

All this is to be obtained at the expense of the railway whose traffic will be facilitated, but for the mutual benefit of the people of the city, of the railway, and of all depending upon its accommodations. The motive power will be electricity instead of steam, and that is for the benefit of all the city, although more particularly those residing near the line of the railway. Under Fort Washington and Riverside Parks the tracks are to run in tunnels, instead of being merely roofed over. The result is a great addition to the park area and the improvement of both the old and new parts. This is for the benefit of the city alone and will cost $15,000,000. Part of the promise rather than of the agreement is the prospect that on both sides of the new terminal line below Riverside Drive there will arise great warehouses and factories capable of receiving and delivering without wagon haul. The agreement is signed by officials of the city and the railway. The technical work is the joint product of the engineers of the railway and the city.

While the plan is admirable as a terminal for the New York Central Railway, it does not include the New Jersey railways. The ideal for the port would be the co-ordination of the nine independent terminals now existing. The main cause of the trade embargo now crippling the nation's trade is the uneconomic competition between the independent terminals of New York, and the excessive cost of service which is inefficient in comparison with what it might be if the enormous existing facilities were to be systematically related each to all. There is no reason for obscuring the point, because it is safeguarded in the proposal which is such a great gain for Manhattan. The marginal way along the waterfront is rather a national than a city possession, and it is not given to the railway which receives its share of the local traffic. Room and opportunity remain for the ideal development of the port which is more national than municipal. If it is in any way possible for the New Jersey railways to avail themselves of the privileges that await them and join in the great work, no opposition should be offered on this side of the river. Only last week one transriver railway announced plans for an exclusive ten million dollar terminal. It will be a great individual advantage, no doubt, an evidence both of wealth and enterprise. Also the cost will be of less advantage than as though it were contributed to a general purpose.

With the proposed plan executed, and with the marginal way held in reserve for transriver connections between export and import traffic at the shipside, New York is in good position to co-operate, or to go it alone. It is not for New York alone to maintain a national port, although it has gone far to do so. Within the past two years the city has done great things. It has provided seven miles of wharves and forty-five acres of dock space besides the $50,000,000 addition now arranged. That is no mean accomplishment, and shines in comparison with what the nation does not do for the harbor channels, and with the separatist ideas of the transriver railways. That is explained if not excused by the fact that the national service is done by the city. The port of London is unified without regard to local jurisdictions, and without prejudice to London as a city. Something of that sort may lie ahead for New York. That door is not shut by what the necessity of the case demands shall now be done for Manhattan.

THE NEW STATE PRISON.

What is the little game in Senator TOWNER'S bill, passed by the State Senate, for the erection of a farm industrial prison at Wingdale, in the town of Dover, Dutchess County, where the State acquired land for a State prison in 1910? Governor DIX dismissed the State Prison Commission on account of the Wingdale scandal. He dismissed it on the strength of the report of the commission to examine the State Prison Department. The Chairman of that commission, Mr. WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, wrote to THE TIMES in October, 1911, that "the Wingdale site is wholly unfitted for a large State prison, and is probably unfitted for any large institution." Be that as it may, the people behind the Towner bill have no doubts. If there is no Senegambian in the woodpile, why this obstinacy for one site?

The State Department of Health and the State Department of Agriculture have reported on the Wingdale site and the alternative Beekman site. The Sage bill, also passed by the Senate, leaves it to a commission of five to choose between the Beekman and the Wingdale site and to decide the kind of buildings to be erected; the choice of architect may be determined by public competition. The Towner bill provides that its commission of five may employ an architect and modify the plans prepared for the Wingdale cell-block type of prison. Is that outworn system to be retained?

This prescription of a particular site, this apparent prescription of a particular architect and of the cell-block condemned by prison reformers, is curious.

Who and what are behind the Towner bill? In the present state of public feeling, awakened to the condition of Sing Sing, keenly interested in prison reform, it is especially unwise for any members of the Legislature to hamper or prevent the choice of the best place for the new State Prison or its construction according to the most enlightened modern standards. The Assembly should pass the Sage bill. To force the Wingdale site on the State would be another Wingdale scandal. The Sage bill provides that a commission of five, composed of the Superintendent of Prisons, the Superintendent of Public Works, the State Architect, and two appointees of the Governor, shall decide between the two sites. The Sage bill was largely prepared, and is advocated, by prison reformers. The Towner bill represents whom?

THE STUDY OF SHAKESPEARE.

Sir SIDNEY LEE, author of the best biography of SHAKESPEARE and probably the most practical and broadest-minded Shakespearean critic of these times, contributes to the Shakespeare Supplement accompanying THE SUNDAY TIMES today, the eighth of the series of ten, a brief but lucid essay on the quality of the poet's mind and the force of his genius, which might well, for its very simplicity and directness, rank first among the discussions inspired by the celebration of the tercentenary. As an introduction to the study of SHAKESPEARE'S plays and poems, designed primarily for persons of all ages, but chiefly for the young, who have not hitherto informed themselves as to the real significance of the poet's product in its relation to the history of the English language and its literature, to the comprehension of human life and character, this series of articles was projected.

In the eight numbers thus far published SHAKESPEARE has been discussed from many points of view; the poets, the literary critics, the students of history, the approved judges of the contemporary stage, and the actors have had their say. In the article by Sir SIDNEY LEE the most essential facts about SHAKESPEARE for the youth who would prepare himself to appreciate at their full worth the undying beauty and the broad humanity of his product are set forth with a felicity of phrase unmarred by the technical jargon of conventional criticism. SHAKESPEARE'S creative imagination, his observation, his power of thorough assimilation, were, indeed, the gifts in which he surpassed other poets. All true appreciation of him is based on a realization of his possession of these great gifts and his wonderful gift of expression, and any attempt to account for his greatness otherwise is sure to lead the student far afield.

An article in this series, as notable in its way as Sir SIDNEY'S brief contribution, is Mr. JOHN PALMER'S defense of what is called "bardolatry," published March 26. In this it was made clear that each age discovers for itself the greatness of SHAKESPEARE, but finds its own explanation of his greatness. The critics, however distinguished they may be, who yield to the temptation to belittle SHAKESPEARE in an effort to square his views with theirs, to find defects in the mirror he held up to nature, inevitably suffer in reputation. Mr. PALMER contends that it is SHAKESPEARE'S privilege to be born again once in every quarter of a century, and he infers that there may be something lying in SHAKESPEARE for ages yet unborn, "something that we are as blind to as Dr. JOHNSON was blind to the quality of the lyrics or LAMB to his skill as a practical dramatist."

A series of Shakespearean discussions including these little essays so stimulative to thought, Mr. ALFRED NOYES'S sympathetic study of the poet's feeling for the sea, and the article on the music of the plays and their inspiration of musical composers, would have been accounted noteworthy if it had not included so much else of worth, like Professor J. W. CUNLIFFE'S exposition of SHAKESPEARE'S elevation of the Masque, a popular fancy of the Blackfriars Theatre epoch, and Professor ASHLEY THORNDIKE'S comprehensive account of the Elizabethan Theatre. We are confident that any person who has not hitherto pursued the study of SHAKESPEARE under the guidance of masters like HAZLITT, COLERIDGE, and LAMB, DOWDEN and FURNESS, can derive from the Shakespeare Supplements with which THE TIMES is doing its share to celebrate the tercentenary such an understanding of the poet as he has not possessed before, and an inspiration to continue the study of a subject that is of undying interest and value.

BULLETINS OF ROSE.

The correspondent of THE TIMES who interviewed in the military prison at Chatham Barracks the officers and crew of the Zeppelin L-15, brought down in the Thames estuary, gives this summary of the opinions of the captives and of German opinion as to the war:

> They were imbued with the idea that the war was going to end within three months, with Germany the victor. In Germany, they said, the impression prevails that the Kaiser's forces on land and his submarines at sea are about to put the enemy to rout, and that the Allies are ready to give up.

All statements of prisoners of war must be taken with more than a grain of salt. Presumably, their purpose is to deceive the enemy. If you got the sincere belief of German soldiers and sailors, you would get only what they are told to believe, German public opinion being officially manufactured; and it may be said that the ideas of undersea boatmen, absent for considerable periods from their base and there hearing probably only the gossip of their comrades, or, if furloughed, of their villages, are not worth weighing.

Letting these submarine reflections go, if you like, as tales to be told to the submarines; passing over, though these may have a substantive and cumulative value, the German reports of the almost uniform effective military success of the Zeppelin raids on England; admitting that the English accounts of those airy heroisms of the Germans have something of that "imaginative inexactitude" which is attributed to the Teuton official statements, the fact remains that a significant change has been noticeable for some months in the Berlin summaries of the campaign. For a year or more of the war Berlin told the truth, could afford to tell it. Notably since the beginning of the Verdun assault there have been suppressions, glossings, falsifications. A state of military things not as rosy as could be wished must be rouged for the benefit of the people at home. Short rations must be sweetened with hope.

In the East the German propagandists have carried on a campaign of Pan-Münchausenism calculated for Oriental latitudes. That deceives nobody. German expectation from the East is dead. But if the sober, scientific, exact German mind is monkeying with the facts in the West, the conclusion is evident.

CARELESS CITIZENS.

The programs of the Mayor and Senator BROWN for legislation beneficial to the city are different, but not antagonistic. Both the Mayor and the Senator approve of each other's proposals, and they are alike in the respect that both are dependent upon public opinion for the driving power behind them. The Senate has developed differences of opinion regarding Senator BROWN'S proposals, but did not refuse to allow them to go to final passage, with the understanding that they were to be debated next week. The Mayor makes the point that the Legislature will not act without a strong demand from the voters of the city, and he has not had encouraging results from his efforts to arouse them and he is compelled to rely upon the newspapers for public support.

That is fair warning to the people that they must share the blame if their taxes are not reduced. The Mayor has done his share. He has brought together most of the city's representatives in the Legislature, so that the reproach of division among them cannot excuse the Legislature in not acting. The Mayor's Administration has done what it could, and the opposition to the proposals of both himself and Senator BROWN is rather selfish or partisan than public spirited. This is the situation on the eve of the debate in the Senate this week.

Another bill on the list is one allowing the city to regulate the salaries of county officials. The city has five Sheriffs, and one of them gets more than the President of the United States. The Mayor has calculated that there is a saving possible in this single item of two millions. Naturally, those who would lose their excessive salaries and fees are against the proposal. The time is ripe for such an expression in response to the Mayor's appeal as shall convince the Legislature of the substantial public support of the program.

ART NOTES.

Freedman Paintings and Wasserman Chinese Porcelains on View.

The private collection of paintings owned by the late Andrew Freedman has been placed on view at the American Art Galleries prior to its sale by auction next week. The pictures range in style from the sentimental lady with a vase of lilies painted for the War Fund in 1900 by Alma-Tadema to the cattle subject by Constant Troyon. The latter is an interesting example of the artist. In composition it is divided against itself, the left hand group of sheep and the right hand group of cows making two pictures not successfully tied together by the rest of the work. As separated groups, however, these are expressively drawn and remarkably well modeled. One can see in the figure of the white cow how the painter's brush modeled the forms with succinct touches, almost in one tone and one color, but full of that complication of searching drawing which only a master can bring to a successful issue of simplification. The gesture of the little jumping lamb on the left also is eloquent of close observation and knowledge. It is a good picture, not the finest of Troyons by any means, or wholly worthy of that artist's genius for effective arrangement, but rewarding in its separate features.

The sheep picture by Charles Emile Jacque, hanging near by, is an agreeable but not an exciting work, the various poses and gestures wearing a commonplace air in comparison with the individuality of the sheep models in his best pictures. They have, however, a photographic accuracy of detail. Where Troyon bites into his light masses with a telling dark: result, sheep or cow in a rugged monumental form, Jacque is careful of mouths and noses and sharp little ears, careful, also, of the parallel ridges made by the wool on the necks and shoulders. All the textures and features are painstakingly described.

A large Corot, "Nymphs Bathing," comes first from the Mary Jane Morgan and later from the Alexander Blumenstiel collection. The three nymphs, partly draped, are lounging on the banks of a pool, one of them preparing to slip into the water. They draw the eye in spite of their small size and the weight and mass of the trees above them. There is an agitation in the foliage as of a light wind blowing, and the path of light through the composition is characteristic, but it is a somewhat dark and heavy picture for the period to which it apparently belongs, the painter having contented himself with a rather obvious arrangement of dark and light instead of the graduated films of tone by which in his richer moments he describes the retreating planes of the scene before him.

A "Sleeping Nymph" by Henner is a beautiful piece of modeling, within the color composition the customary blue and auburn, but subdued and enriched by subtleties of value. The Fantin-Latour nymphs are less convincing. It is interesting to compare the "Arabs en Route" by Adolf Schreyer, a very accomplished and vivacious picture, with Fromentin's "The Falconer" and Gérôme's "The Caravan" to note the three angles from which subjects similar in character are seen by these very differently temperamented artists. A competent Tissot, one of his English subjects, shows a young woman and two boatmen on the Thames, a cattle scene by Marie Dieterle, an excellent Julian Rix, a duck picture by Koester, examples of Dupre and Diaz, a fine Harpignies, are among the paintings that will claim special attention.

Old Chinese Porcelains.

Mr. Wasserman's old Chinese porcelains, jades, and crystals occupy the upper galleries and include specimens of the greatest beauty and interest. There are snuff bottles and snuff jars, very remarkable single color vases, many from the Richard Bennett and the Henry G. Marquand collections, and admirable blue-and-whites, but the particular interest of the collection centres in the animal and bird statuettes. In one case are a catlike animal in mottled brown and gray glaze, given to the Ming Period, a brilliantly executed Yung Cheng horse, and a Chien-lung deer, all expressive renderings of vital movement and character. In another case are the birds, somewhat more monumental in type and brilliant in color. These and many other pieces in the collection are material for connoisseurs and experts.

In still another gallery is the Benguiat collection of old velvets and embroideries, intricate and skillful in workmanship, most of them Renaissance in design.

LESSONS FROM DINOSAURS.

They Didn't Become Extinct Because of Their Armor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dinosaurs it seems are now familiar enough to the New York public to be used to point a moral and adorn a procession. This is a gratifying evidence of progress in the educational work of the American Museum of Natural History. But while not expressing any opinion as to the merits of the moral—that I can leave to you—I am bound to say that the gentlemen responsible for the recent dinosaur parade selected a very unfortunate illustration for their purpose. There are, as we want every one in New York to know, dinosaurs and dinosaurs. Some of them were ferocious carnivorous giants which preyed upon their peaceful vegetarian neighbors. These latter it seems resorted to three different methods of self-protection. Some of them, the so-called armored dinosaurs, went in for self-defense and became covered by heavy plates of bony armor. Others, the amphibious dinosaurs, gigantic in size but unarmored and helpless, retreated into ever deeper water to escape the assaults of their enemies, and developed a long neck which, like the periscope of a submarine, would enable them to see and breathe while remaining submerged and out of reach of enemies. A third group, mostly of little fellows, sought safety in flight, and developed first-class sprinting qualities.

Now all these things happened quite early in the age of reptiles, and these different kinds of dinosaurs—some of them—lived and flourished for a long time after that; some four or five millions of years, as we estimate it. And the unfortunate fact for the illustration is that the armored dinosaurs (of which the Stegosaurus shown in the parade is one) did survive and prosper during all that time, while the unarmored and helpless amphibious dinosaurs (Brontosaurus and its allies) were not merely compelled to get off the earth—the dry part of it—but became extinct altogether before the age of reptiles was half over. The gigantic predatory carnivorous kinds also prospered, and became more powerful until they culminated in the great Tyrannosaurus, whose skeleton we have recently put up in the museum, and compelled their peaceful neighbors to put on yet heavier armor, enough almost to crush them under its burden, or to adopt new devices, horns and spines and such, in the way of self-defense. The little runaways, too, survived in a more or less precarious way, but so long at least as they stuck to running away from danger they were always outclassed by the others in size and importance.

Finally, at the end of the age of reptiles, the whole dinosaurian race became extinct. Armored or unarmored, predatory or herbivorous, they all disappeared, and the mammals entered into their heritage of the earth. Why they disappeared I do not certainly know—probably bigness had something to do with it; probably lack of brains had more. But obviously the dinosaurs did not become extinct because of their armor.

W. D. MATTHEW.

American Museum of Natural History, April 7, 1916.

Observe the Jellyfish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have with us today the dinosaur, an animal with two ounces of brain, as an argument for pacifism. Happy thought! What could be more simple!

But observe: We have also the spineless jellyfish. Ah! there's an example for you. He lives today in all his pristine glory; he has not advanced a bit since he was first created. Having no red blood in his veins, he is not bothered with cold feet, although it is said that certain members of his family secure their locomotion by hoisting a large white feather above the surface of the briny deep. It is stated by some that he makes an excellent meal for others of the finny tribe, but I spurn these reflections on his honor. Moreover, he has no brain. What an ideal combination! Is he not an example to be followed? The dinosaur with his protected sides lived but a short 800 years or so, while a jellyfish is said sometimes to last one season. Could anything be more obvious than that it is dangerous to have two ounces of brain? I pause for an answer. D. A. W.

New York, April 7, 1916.

When Germany Awakes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to congratulate you on your splendid editorial on "The Blood-Maniacs," which, for clear, cold, and incisive treatment of the subject is the finest thing yet. It must have made the hyphenates of New York and elsewhere grind their teeth! It really seems to me as if the German Government and press had taken leave of their senses. "Quem Deus vult perdere prius que dementat," seems to be having an awful fulfillment in their case. And there must be some over there, like poor Dr. Liebknecht, who are sufficiently illuminated to deplore and repudiate the present policy of the ruling powers there. I can imagine nothing more painful than the situation he and his sympathizers are in, anticipating, as they must, what a cataclysm there will be once that blinded, deceived, and blood-drenched people are awakened to the realities of the conditions over there.

Americans cannot thank God enough for the privilege of being Americans!

LAURA FAY-SMITH.

Lynchburg, Va., April 7, 1916.

A Seagull With a History.

(Translation.)

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to inform you that on Jan. 13 I caught a seagull along the Aller River that had an aluminium ring on one of its legs. There are three names and a number engraved on this ring. The initial of the first name is L., of the second P., and of the third A., and the number is composed of five figures. I suppose this bird had been captured on the ocean and then set free by some one who would be pleased to know what has become of it.

J. FRANCOIS, Boatman.

Apremont, France, March 20, 1916.

The First Use of "Boche."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is but one error in Mr. Douglas L. Buffum's interesting note on the origin of the word "boche." It was applied to the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war. You will find it many times so used in Zola's realistic "La Debacle." Previous to 1870, it was merely a French slang word applied derogatively to any man. "Ce boche" was the equivalent of our "that chump," "that blighter."

L. M.

New York, April 7, 1916.

A Disclaimer from Prof. Phelps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I say that the press dispatch sent out from Hartford concerning my remarks about the American Flag was not only inaccurate, but totally misrepresented both the language and the spirit of my address?

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS.

Yale University, April 8, 1916.

IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Oh, it's south and south we're sailing,
Beyond the seagull's flight,
And all the spirits of the waste
Are in the winds tonight!

Above the mad dark waters
The baleful moon gleams red,
And, seething on the crested waves,
The coppery light is shed.

Now up, now down, the swaying masts
Sweep wide with the outflung spars,
And the dark cross at the masthead
Looms up among the stars.

Yea, the great cross at the masthead
Rocks out against the sky,
Where Sirius and Canopus
Deep in the deep South lie.

Down in the surging sea foam
The phosphor lies outspread,
Like mingling of the spirit lights
Above the unquiet dead.

And rising, falling, rising,
As in the seagull's flight,
Southward we go a-sailing
With all the winds tonight!

M. E. BUHLER.

FOR PUBLIC ART GALLERIES.

A Way to Recognition for Men Who Now Fail.

New York, April 8, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who was not thrilled when he read the story of the terrible struggle that the eminent artist, Blakelock, underwent, ultimately losing his reason through lack of a proper recognition that surely was well deserved? This parallels the case of the late Henry Linder (born Sept. 26, 1854, died Feb. 7, 1910), the sculptor, who executed a number of remarkably interesting and beautiful bits of sculpture, but for some unknown reason failed to receive more than slight recognition. He was devoted to his art, worked seven days in the week, and, in the course of the twenty-five years that he struggled, broke up hundreds of his productions because he had not the money to buy plasterine, and he felt that he must conserve the material with which to work and strive ever onward. Linder's work is now in the Brooklyn Institute, in the city of his birth. He died solely from a broken heart. He had decided to go to Germany, where he did his earliest studying; everything was packed, but he passed away two days before the date of sailing.

How can these things happen in a great municipality like ours? Could they happen if the City of New York, through the National Academy of Design, had a great public place in which to display the work of deserving artists? As one who has had the pleasure of attending the varnishing day of the Academy of Design for more than twenty years, and who has found these receptions remarkably pleasant, I may ask: "What are the results?" The same people are always there, but they are not buyers. There must be a public forum of art, where pictures and sculpture could be on exhibition all the time, where entrance would be free to everyone, either all the time or on certain stated days; a permanent public place where any one could enter without constraint. The late John W. Alexander, never, during his long presidency of the National Academy of Design, failed to endeavor to obtain the wherewithal for a great art exhibition building. There are hundreds of thousands of out-of-town people, many of them people of wealth, who are modest about entering a picture dealer's gallery, but who would buy works of art exhibited in this way, and many of whom would ultimately become enthusiastic picture collectors.

Such a gallery would not work injury to the dealers. It would rather be an encouragement to them. It takes the public forum to recognize true genius. With the recommendation of the exhibiting art association, buyers would feel a certain assurance in making purchases, and would become interested in modern art, thus giving the artist of today due recognition, as well as the monetary reward which is as essential to him as to the rest of us. Why cannot something be done so that such an institution may be created in a public place where, all the year around, modern art can be seen, encouraged, its fame spread abroad, and a repetition of such sad cases as those of Blakelock and Linder made impossible? Those who may be willing to come forward and accomplish the erection and endowment of a great building and institution for the enlightened encouragement of the highest art, and of those whose natural gifts should be developed under protecting and fostering conditions, will be sure to have their names handed to a grateful posterity.

GEORGE F. KUNZ.

Mobilization by Automobile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest an article in THE TIMES several days ago outlining a plan by Major Gen. O'Ryan, in command of the National Guard of New York, to mobilise 10,000 guardsmen at Sheepshead Bay by utilizing privately owned automobiles.

As an enthusiastic motorist, it struck me that this was a very fine idea, in which every owner of an automobile in the city who really has the welfare of the country at heart should gladly join. If there are 50,000 cars in New York, as General O'Ryan says, the National Guard should have little difficulty in obtaining the use of the 2,000 or 3,000 necessary for this most practical experiment. General O'Ryan has put the question squarely up to the people of this city, it seems to me, and it remains to be seen whether they will rise to the occasion.

I venture the assertion that if a hostile fleet appeared off New York and began hurling shells into the city there would be few persons hereabout who would not attempt to throw all the blame for lack of preparation to meet the attack on the military authorities. That is the great trouble in America today. We have too many people of the "I told you so" type, who never do anything themselves for the welfare of the State and are ever ready to criticise the few who are actually trying to do something worth while.

GEORGE TUPPER.

New York, April 7, 1916.

The D. A. R. and the War Sufferers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is stated in your paper of today that the Daughters of the American Revolution are going to raise $1,000,000 to be spent for food and clothing for the relief of the Belgians behind the German lines.

May I ask some member of the society, through the columns of your estimable paper, what the Daughters of the American Revolution have done or are going to do for the descendants of the French soldiers who helped their ancestors gain their liberty? Are there no women and children in France behind the French line who need food and clothing?

A STUDENT OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

Adrian, Mich., April 6, 1916.

An Italian Garden for Union Square.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When passing Union Square a few weeks ago I realized that the southern end would be a splendid site for an Italian garden. There cannot be an overabundance of beauty in New York City, and Union Square, since the trees have been removed, offers an excellent site if there is sufficient depth of earth. A wide pathway in the centre, with poplars at each side and proper ornamentation without excessive cost, would be a great improvement.

CHARLES A. S. FERGUSON.

New York, April 6, 1916.

Dr. Southwick's Garden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have heard that the lovely garden created by Dr. Southwick may be discontinued because of lack of funds. Is it not a deplorable fact, a disgrace to the metropolis, that the city cannot afford to give to its millions of people even one real garden? Not alone is it of great educational value to its countless students, but one of the truly artistic spots of which this city can boast, thanks to kind, gentle Dr. Southwick. Mr. Mayo is right; let a few political heelers be dropped from the salary list.

R. S.

New York, April 6, 1916.

For an Unfortunate Family.

The Charity Organization Society is trying to obtain $120 for the family of Joseph C. Illness has destroyed the father's strength. Comforts and then necessities vanished, until things reached a pathetic condition. Gifts for the C.'s should be sent to the office at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and they will be promptly acknowledged. The following contributions sent for another family are acknowledged with thanks: M. Fireman, $2; "Cash," $1; "Sympathizer," 25 cents; Mrs. A. G. N., $2; Mr. W., $5; "A. Z.," $10; Eugene J. Koop, $3; Hamilton Odell, $5; Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, $25; "K. M. M.," $3; "E. W. L.," $5; Miss Sarah L. Holt, $2; J. A. Tassi, $5; David E. Fromm, $5; "A. R. P.," $1; Caldwell, N. J., $1; "C. K. K.," $3; Mrs. M. H. Downing, $1; "In Memory of Mother," $1; Henry Wellman, $3; Mrs. Martha T. Smith, $3; "M. H. M.," $5; Mrs. Francis H. Saltonstall, $5; Carey L., $1; "M. H. H.," $1; the Misses Janet McMartin and Louise Lee, $4.50.

TO UNDERSTAND GERMANY.

Some Things That Her People Might Learn from Americans.

New York, April 8, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do we realise, I wonder, that the greater our assumption of superior humanity over Germany, the greater is our responsibility for correctly understanding the German character? We have had so much cynical depreciation of German shortcomings that it is urgent, considering our present diplomatic crisis, to appreciate other sides of the German. We are unfitted, otherwise, to deal intelligently with him.

Dr. Goldwin Smith fairly and appreciatively outlined the indebtedness of the world to German energy and genius; and, what is more, boldly told his heated countrymen that this war would not alter in the slightest that indebtedness.

But we need more than appreciation of the fruits of German genius. We need a working conception of the character behind that genius—a conception which will enable us not only to treat wisely with him now, but think sympathetically for him when that hour of international council comes during which his destiny will be shaped largely by our insight into him.

It is foolish to dogmatise about German character, especially because of very decided new trends which for ten or fifteen years have been developing. The German is a less simple character than ever before, but I think it must be admitted, still only a partially developed character. Hugo Münsterberg is fond of pointing out the "incomparable manifoldness and infinite variety" of German individuality—confessing that it often leads to "intolerable stubbornness which paralyzes co-operation," but nevertheless citing it as evidence of superiority. He deprecatingly cites the effort of Montana to be like New York, as against Württemburg's utter disinclination to be like Saxony, reading this fact as evidence of richer German personality.

But he and most Germans apparently fail to gather the true meaning of this quarrelsome impatience with another's individuality (which is the same in principle as its impatience with other nations.) This true meaning is that the individual German quite obviously lacks that humanistic intuition and sportsmanlike fellowship which is a growth from romantic character conceptions and susceptibility to social fashions and codes such as Germany has not had since Goethe's day, and then but thinly. Goethe's cosmopolitanism, it is readily admitted by Germans, has been deliberately trampled down as part of the conscious fostering of a closer nationalism. Self-conscious overvaluation is an almost universal German characteristic—accompanied by the natural twin attribute of undervaluation of others' individuality.

If it seem a paradox that such bristling individualism should go hand in hand with such amazing suppliance to a hereditary monarch and officialdom, the mystery is easily dispelled by the observations of any student of human nature the world over. The man with stern bosses over him is quite certain to make the most of such opportunities as may come to him to be a boss himself, and the more arbitrary and arrogant are the bosses over him the more equally arrogant will he be in whatever province he dares assume dictation.

Mexico affords a perhaps exaggerated parallel—but none the less a parallel. As long as the strong hand of Diaz ruled, arrogant and arbitrary, so long were the subjects obedient and tractable, though themselves none the less individual and arrogant wherever possible with impunity. Now that Diaz has lifted his iron hand, a thousand quarrelsome factions whose differences had lain smoldering are fanned into blazes, and every third soldier sets himself up as a "general." Why not acclaim Mexico's proud "manifoldness of character and inner variety" as Münsterberg acclaims that of the Germans? It is just as real—but just as indicative of weakness rather than of strength of character. Both Mexicans and Germans suffer from an inflated ego, which seems to be fostered rather than discouraged by dynastic rule. (In spite of the theory that every man is a king in a democracy, the actual effect of individual sovereignty is to deflate the ego.)

Curiously enough, our President has quarrels on hand with both Germany and Mexico, and is finding that the customary civilized principles of dealing do

RARE DICKENS ITEMS IN COGGESHALL SALE

Anderson Auction Will Also Scatter Many Pieces of Interest to Thackeray Admirers.

ONE ORIGINAL "PICKWICK"

Is Still in the Green Pictorial Wrappers as When Sold in 1836—Notable Autographs to Go, Too.

The sale of part of Edwin M. Coggeshall's library at the Anderson Galleries on April 25, 26 and 27 will offer to collectors many important Dickens and Thackeray items.

His copy of the "Pickwick Papers" is considered the finest that has ever been offered at public sale. It is in the original green pictorial wrappers, all dated 1836, and has the four scarce addresses, all the advertisements, the set of forty-eight additional plates, with the Seymour and "Phiz" duplicates, the unused plate by Buss and the wrappers of No. 1 of the Library of Fiction, containing the scarce preliminary notice. There is also a page of the original manuscript which Mr. Coggeshall obtained by private purchase in England. Only about thirty pages of the entire manuscript are known to be in existence.

Included in the collection are many copies of Dickens's books, which he inscribed and presented to friends. Among them are some of his best known works "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Barnaby Rudge," "Old Curiosity Shop," "American Notes," (of which there are two copies, one inscribed and presented to Carlyle), "Cricket on the Hearth," "David Copperfield," "Little Dorrit," "The Chimes," (which Dickens presented to his son), "Bleak House," and "Our Mutual Friend."

Four copies of the first edition of "Sketches by Boz" are here, one a presentation copy, another in the original binding, a third in parts with the rare insertions of his "Address to the Public" and the "Boz Proclamation," and the fourth, a rebound copy, with five signed pencil sketches by George Cruikshank. There are also three copies of the first edition of "Oliver Twist," in the original brown cloth covers, the octavo edition of the same in the original wrappers, and the first American edition. Of "Nicholas Nickleby," first edition, there are three copies, one in the original parts, with an original pencil drawing by "Phiz," one a presentation copy and one an extra illustrated copy, containing an autograph letter of Dickens. One copy of "Master Humphrey's Clock," is in the original 88 weekly parts, and another is bound with a complete set of the plates, and two extra plates.

"The Pickwick Papers" contains six of the original drawings by "Phiz." There are two copies of the "American Notes," one the first issue. Three copies of "A Christmas Carol" are interesting; one is the earliest of the copies of the first issue, and the others are presentation copies from Dickens. The "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "Little Dorrit," "A Tale of Two Cities," "Our Mutual Friend," and "Edwin Drood," are all copies in the original wrappers. Two copies of the first edition of "Pictures from Italy" are in the original blue cloth; one contains a presentation inscription from Dickens to Douglas Jerrold. One of the "Christmas Books" has an inscription to Mrs. Maria Winter, who was the Dora of "David Copperfield." There are copies of the second, third, and fourth issues of "The Battle of Life," and two copies of the first edition of "Sunday Under Three Heads," one of the scarcest of the minor books by Dickens.

The original manuscript of "Used Up" contains in Dickens's handwriting the names of those who appeared in the comedietta with him. In fifteen places he has made additions and corrections. The original manuscript, fourteen pages, octavo, entered in Dickens's hand, of the "Speed at Gore House" is important, as it contains nearly twice as many words as the printed version. A fine copy of the first edition of "The Village Coquettes" contains the original autograph dedication by Dickens. A desirable association item is his own copy of his readings, which, being printed especially for him in large type, was used by him in his public appearances.

Other items are Dickens's own copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; his copy of, George Eliot's first book, in which Dickens wrote his name.; the playlets of "Mr. Nightingale's Diary," and "The Frozen Deep," in both of which he acted; the latter book of "All the Year Round," with impressions of six long letters by Dickens; a broadside of the Great International Walking Match, and a large number of interesting autograph letters, beginning in 1834 and running almost to the time of his death in 1870. There are nine pieces of furniture which Dickens used at Gadshill.

The first editions of Thackeray embrace nearly everything he wrote. "Vanity Fair" is in the original parts, and with it are Thackeray's original drawing in colors of "Becky Sharp" and a fine autograph letter. One copy of the "Newcomes" is in the original yellow wrappers, and another, which has been beautifully bound, contains the presentation inscription "From the Author's Mother." The first edition of the "English Humorists" has a presentation inscription from Thackeray. The "Henry Esmond" is in the original cloth with the paper labels. The "Barry Lyndon" was Thackeray's own copy, and contains his autograph. The copy of "American Notes" was presented to Thackeray by George P. Putnam, and contains his inscription and Thackeray's autograph, his stamp, and seven original pencil sketches by him. The copies of "Yellowplush," "Paris Sketch Book" and "Second Funeral of Napoleon" and the complete set of the "Comic Almanac" are in fine condition. There are two desirable copies of "Mrs. Perkins's Ball." One of them was owned by Dickens; the other has an original drawing by Thackeray, and his presentation inscription to Lady Duff Gordon. The original sketches and autograph letters by Thackeray are interesting. They include his letter to Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning, apologizing for declining to print one of her poems.

In the miscellaneous items is an armchair which President Lincoln used in the White House. There are first editions of more than twenty-five distinguished authors, among them Aldrich, Mrs. Browning, Bryant, Carlyle, George Eliot, Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Motley, Reade, Stevenson, Tennyson, and Whittier. Many of them are presentation copies; others contain autograph letters. Among the rarities is Cicero's "Cato Major," as printed by Benjamin Franklin. There are books from Hawthorne's library; a presentation copy of "Table Talk," by Leigh Hunt, with his inscription; a complete set of Kate Greenaway's Almanac; Longfellow's copy of Hawthorne's "Passages from English Note Books"; a presentation copy by Irving of his "Sketch Book"; a complete set of "Punch," from 1841 to 1915; the first issue of the Edinburgh edition of Burns's Poems, with an autograph letter signed by the poet; Wordsworth's copy of Robert Greene's Poems; a presentation copy of one of Walpole's books; "The Grave and the Pen," by Stevenson; the first edition of Poe's "The Raven," and a copy of his "Tales," with an interesting autograph letter; a presentation copy of "Outre Mer," from Longfellow to Lowell; the large paper copy of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," which Holmes inscribed and presented to Dickens, and a copy of "Principal Sketches of the Prince Consort," with a presentation inscription by Queen Victoria.

Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," Mrs. Jackson's "Ramona," and Irving's "Knickerbocker" are extra illustrated with water-color sketches. The "Life of Irving" has inserted about 400 portraits, views, and autograph letters. Irving's "Life of Washington" has added to it hundreds of portraits, views and maps. "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" has been extended from four volumes to twenty-five; more than 1,700 engraved portraits, views and maps and more than 800 autograph letters have been added. This was the copy originally extra illustrated by Augustin Daly. Mr. Coggeshall removed some illustrations and letters and added about 500 of his own selections.

35,000 WORKERS KILLED.

Museum of Safety Reports 1,590,900 Hurt in Industries.

Advocates of preparedness say there is food for thought in some comparisons drawn by Arthur Williams, President of the American Museum of Safety, based on statistics compiled by the museum showing the number of workmen killed and injured annually in American industries.

"The United States," says Mr. Williams, "is continually waging a bloody war within its own borders—a war in which the casualties amount to 35,000 lives each year and in which the total number of wounded annually is 1,590,900. It sounds more like the returns from the battlefields of Europe, but in reality it is the number of workers killed and injured every year in our American industries. It is appalling when we stop to consider 35,000 wiped out every year in times of peace. This would constitute an entire division of the army or in other words the whole National Guard of New York State, with every unit recruited to war strength. In two years it would more than equal all of the union soldiers killed in battle during the Civil war, which was 67,066.

"We have actual proof at the museum of where accidents and fatalities have been reduced 50 per cent. and in many instances much more than 50 per cent. in a single year in the most hazardous industries. The museum is now planning the Third National Safety Exposition, which will take place in New York May 22-27.

The following men have consented to give the exposition their backing: Governor Charles S. Whitman, Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Thomas A. Edison, General Leonard Wood, General Rupert Blue, Joseph H. Choate, Dr. John H. Finley, Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, Elmer Sperry, H. H. Westinghouse, C. A. Coffin, George B. Cortelyou, Hiram A. Bliss, Nicholas F. Brady, R. J. Caldwell, General T. Coleman du Pont, Wilbur C. Fisk, E. H. Outerbridge, Haley Fiske, Charles A. Stone, Julius Kruttschnitt, Jacob H. Schiff, Herbert L. Satterlee, Henry R. Towne, W. F. Wells, E. P. V. Ritter, William L. Saunders, Finley J. Shepard, Henry A. Wise Wood, and Arthur Williams, Chairman.

Benjamin C. Marsh Threatens Suit.

Benjamin C. Marsh, who was expelled from the City Club after he had introduced a resolution at a meeting of the club asking for an investigation of the club's activities concerning the adoption of the dual subway contracts, wrote a letter to Nelson S. Spencer, President of the club, on April 7, which was made public yesterday, in which he said that the charges against him were not based upon fact, and "were apparently made with the intention of discrediting" him. "Unless, therefore," Mr. Marsh wrote, "you will publicly apologize for having attempted to discredit me, and acknowledge that you are incorrect in your statement, within one week from date—that is, by April 14—I shall start an action for libel against you."

To Exhibit 15 War Ambulances.

Fifteen motor ambulances, the gift of a group of American citizens to the Russian Government for use by the American Hospital and Ambulance in Russia, will be exhibited in Washington Square at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. There they will be inspected by the Russian Consul General and blessed by a priest of the Russian church. Following these ceremonies the ambulances will be paraded up Fifth Avenue. Dr. Philip Norton, who was decorated by the Czar for his services with the Russian forces, will drive one of the cars, and the other drivers will include Captain Philip Lydig, Hamilton Fish, Jr., and John Moffat. The cars will be shipped to Russia this week.

SUNLIGHT FLOODS STUDIO.

Woman Sends Artist $500 in Appreciation of Work.

No painter but likes appreciation of his work, but the reward of merit does not always come in a form so gracious as that which on a recent bleak day put sunlight into the studio of a certain well-known N. A. The artist in question had painted a picture and sold it to a leading Fifth Avenue dealer for $700. That was a few years ago. The dealer sold the canvas for $1,200 to a collector in whose gallery it hung until his death, when, with the rest of his pictures, it came up at auction and was knocked down for $750.

The new owner, learning something of the history of her prize, and what it had cost the former collector, ventured to write to the artist to tell him of her pleasure in owning his picture. She added that the only cloud over the transaction was in her regret that she had not bought the painting directly from the painter himself, and for its full value as determined by the price paid for it at private sale by its previous owner.

This was a high compliment. The susceptible N. A. was duly gratified. The incident was unusual. As he returned the kindly note to its envelope a slip of paper fluttered to the floor. It was a check for $500.

PIRATE AIDS PLEAD GUILTY.

Haller and Milleder, Conspirators, Held by a Magistrate.

George Haller and Otto Milleder pleaded guilty in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday to having conspired with Schiller, the pirate, to blow up the Cunard liner Pannonia. Magistrate Koenig, before whom they were arraigned, held them in $1,500 bail each for Special Sessions. Milleder and Haller assert that they never seriously intended aiding Schiller.

Schiller, or Clarence Reginald Hodson, as he calls himself, is wanted by the Federal authorities of Delaware to answer a charge of piracy. He was to have been arraigned on removal proceedings before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday, but because of the illness of the Commissioner the proceedings were adjourned until tomorrow. Hodson is fighting removal and denies the piracy charge, contending that his seizure of the British freighter Matoppo on the high seas was not an act of piracy, but one of war, in behalf of Germany.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

With 119 changes in a list embracing 321 items, Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices came close to a new high record in the week just closed. As it was, there were seven changes less than the highest total of the past several years, which was reached in the week ended Aug. 15, 1914, two weeks after the beginning of the war. In this total there were 118 advances and only ten declines, but in the week just passed the respective number of changes were 86 and 33.

The following selected list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-three standard commodities last week in this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to April 7, and with them are given comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar.,che..100 lbs.	$7.90	$7.80	$6.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb....	.09¾	.09½	.08
Coffee, Santos, No. 4....	.10¾	.10¾	.10¼
Stand. brown sh't's yd..	.08¼	.08¼	.06¾
Pr.cloths, 58½-in., 64x60	.06¾	.06¾	.04
Butter, cream, ex., lb..	.36¾	.37	.31½
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec., lb.	.18½	.18½	.17
Eggs, West. ists, doz...	.21	.20¾	.20
Apples, evap., ch., lb...	.05¾	.05¾	.07½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb...	.10¾	.11	.10
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.04½	.04¾	.04½
Raisins, lb.....	.07	.07¼	.07½
Flour, Spring pat., bbl..	$.20	$.10	7.25
Flour, Spg. clear, bbl..	5.40	5.30	6.75
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	*1.40	*1.38	1.64
Corn, No. 2 yel., bush.	.82¾	.81¼	.80
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.51	.50¼	.68¾
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.12	.12	.10
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.45	1.40	1.20
Hides, Chi. pack, No. 1, lb	.21¾	.21½	.18½
Hides, Chi., cows, native, lb	.21¼	.21¼	.18½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb	.34	.34	.31
Leather, union backs, lb	.33	.30	.31
Iron, pig, F.No.2, Ph., ton.	20.50	20.25	14.25
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	45.00	45.00	20.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.28¼	.28½	.17¼
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.28¼	.28½	.17¼
Lead, New York, lb.....	.08	.08	.042
Tin, New York, lb.....	.52	.49	.53
Petroleum, ref., gal. in bbl	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.00	7.50	9.00
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.35	9.25	6.90
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	8.25	8.90	7.40
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	11.87½	11.22½	9.85
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	11.87½	11.62½	9.00
Mess pork, Chi., bbl....	22.00	22.00	17.00
Rice, fancy head, lb....	.05	.05	.05½
Rubber, Up-Riv., Para, lb	.73½	.74½	.56
Sug., stan. gran., 100 lbs	7.00	7.00	5.90
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb..	.18½	.18½	.17½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.....	.19	.19	.19
Potatoes, State, new, bbl	4.00	4.00	1.50
Wool, av. 100, Phil., lb	.859	.826	.816

*Nominal.

One of the features of the week just closed was that twenty-eight of the thirty-three declines were confined to two markets, fourteen of them being contributed by the foodstuffs. Wheat again went up, and with it went prices on Spring patent and Spring clear flour to the extent of ten cents a barrel. The price of Winter clear, on the other hand, declined a similar amount, and Winter patent was unchanged. While hams were unchanged here, bacon continued to advance. At Chicago live sheep was off, and mess pork unchanged, but the other items in the provisions market all went up. In the dairy products, butter was the weakest item, the only change being a decline on the best creamery stock. Cheese was higher, and this condition was reflected by the egg prices.

There was more unsteadiness to the vegetables than usual, but the net change was not great. The strength of several varieties of beans was the feature. Fresh fruits showed some price weakness, and top seems to have been reached in the dried ones for the time being. Both of the basic grades of green coffee advanced, but there were no changes in the teas. The spices were weaker than for some time, and the leading raw sugars lost some of the ground gained in the previous week. Fine granulated did not change. Domestic salt was higher, but there were no other foodstuff changes.

The upward tendency of the iron and steel markets was again strong, the only decline being registered on furnace coke. Tinplate advanced, as did tin and spelter, and several of the crude and finished forms of iron and steel were also higher. There were eight advances in all. Domestic wool showed a solid advance, the figures being those quoted for the new clip. As a result the average price for 100 grades advanced from .328 cents a pound to .359 cents.

The hide market took on considerable strength. There were no declines, and eight of the ten listed grades showed advances. Liberal buying by tanners is the reason advanced. Leather, on the other hand, while firm, showed only one advance, which was on tannery run union backs. The grains list showed more strength than for some time, all of the items listed, save malt, showing advances. Malt did not change.

Twelve of the seventeen items in the lumber list showed advances for the week, probably due to the increased demand for export, as well as larger domestic needs. Eastern spruce lath was higher in the building materials, while common Hudson River brick declined. The week's remaining changes consisted of declines on heavy burlap, crude rubber, and turpentine, and advances on spot jute, tallow, and Chinese raw silk.

Dinner to James Blaine Walker.

Fifty friends of James Blaine Walker gave him a dinner last night at the Hotel Savoy in honor of his promotion to be Secretary of the Public Service Commission. With the exception of Commissioners Hayward, Whitney and Harvey, all of them were either newspaper men or ex-newspaper men. Charles G. Hambidge, President of the City Hall Reporters' Association, was in the chair, and the toastmaster was Commissioner Whitney.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Twenty-six corporations were chartered today, having aggregate capital of $422,550. They included:

Jarvis Drug Corporation, medical remedies, drugs, merchandise; $100,000; B. Klinger, I. S. Kutch, H. C. Jarvis, 162 Madison Av.

Emerson Audit Co., Inc., auditing, accounting; $50,000; J. B. Pruya, H. Emerson, C. N. Edge, 402 Madison Av.

The Arts Producing Co., Inc., motion pictures, advertising; $50,000; H. H. Hullis, G. L. Fox, J. F. Lilley, 189 8th St., Brooklyn.

Parker Preservative Products Co., Queens, enamels, paints, supplies, oils, chemistry; $50,000; H. B. and D. H. Lutz, H. Parker, 211 Suydam St., Brooklyn.

Excelsior Underwear Co., Inc., hosiery, cotton goods; $20,000; H. Hartman, S. B. Lavene, S. I. Hartman, 1,546 Union St., Brooklyn.

Champion Products Corporation, Albany, flour, grain, groceries, farm, garden, dairy products; $20,000; W. J. Hardy, M. G. Flynn, S. G. Hilton.

Altamont Flour Food Co., Inc., fertilizers, mercantile; $15,000; H. L. Valentine, H. and A. A. Matheson, 115 Broadway.

Facts and Deductions, Inc., news collecting, publishing, printing, bookseller; capital no par value, begin business with $1,050; G. P. G. Toby, C. C. Littleton, H. T. Dumbell, 56 Beaver St.

Billet Automobile Co., Inc., cars, carriages, vehicles, motors, engines, garages; $15,000; H. R. Zeamans, B. Aberman, J. Billingheimer, 36 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Thomas Drysdale, Inc., Brooklyn, contracting, construction, $10,000; P. Glen, T. Blumlein, T. Drysdale, 26 Court St.

John H. Hogan Contracting Co., Inc., Long Island City, electric work, cement, $10,000; C. M. O'Farrell, D. J. Wagner, J. H. Hogan, 7 Borden Av., Long Island City.

A. A. Matthews Co., Inc., Long Island City, realty, contracting, construction, $10,000; F. S. Picker, W. F. and A. A. Matthews, 468 Grand Av., Queens Borough.

Art-O-Graph Film Corporation, Brooklyn, motion picture exhibitions, vaudeville, $10,000; G. V. Sandberg, W. Monson, J. Poppe, 1,614 Avenue N, Brooklyn.

National Talking Machine Co., Inc., sound reproducing machines, graphones, musical instruments, $10,000; A. B. and S. Epstein, 792 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Royal Broach, Inc., Brooklyn, merchandise, personal property, $10,000; M. Lazaff, B. Siegel, M. H. Rubenstein, 73 South Ninth St., Brooklyn.

Blanchard-Bunnell Coal Co., Inc., Binghampton, fuel, building material, $10,000; C. N. Blanchard, F. P. McLaughlin, R. R. Bunnell, 460 Belmont Av., Springfield, Mass.

Kronman Corporation Works, Inc., sheet metal cornices, $5,000; E. S. and S. Kronman, 261 Keap St., Brooklyn.

The L. M. Contracting Co., Inc., realty, construction, contracting, $5,000; M. A. Lynch, W. S. Moore, G. K. Laird, 101 West 81st St., New York.

Fulton Star Steam Cleaning and Dyeing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. M. Altman, A. and S. Yudkovits, 2,081 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Authorizations: The Pulitzer Co., Inc., Dover, Del., publisher, printer, engraver, $600,000; representative, Charles P. Smith, 526 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Nature's Rival Co., Ind., Chicago, Ill., manufactures, corsets, ladies' apparel, $75,000; representative, Louis I. Scheinman, 1,265 Broadway, New York.

Pan-American Engineering Corporation, Wilmington, Del., mechanical engineers, manufacturers of plants, engineering, $1,000,000; representative, Bradford Bolles, 165 Broadway, New York.

The New York Gaiter Co., Inc., Massachusetts, boots, shoes, $300,000; representative, Edward L. Seaman, 170 Broadway, New York.

Commercial Organic Chemical Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., $5,000; representative, Nathaniel H. Brenghten, 61 Broadway, New York.

United Last Co., Inc., Auburn, Me., lasts, trees, forms, dies, patterns, $1,250,000; representative, George G. Schetter, 619 Insurance Building, Rochester.

Capital increases: Goldstein-Kirschner Co., New York, $10,000 to $35,000; United Ankor Tire Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $80,000.

Capital reduction: Kloos Trading Corporation, Manhattan, shares $30 to $5, working capital from $15,000 to $1,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Charles S. Morgan & Co., Manhattan; Owen Davis Stock Co., Manhattan.

La Place
THE ANTIQUE SHOP
DANIEL ADAMS, Mgr.
Formerly of 4th Av. and 6 West 22th St.
NOW LOCATED AT
242 Fifth Av.
West Side—bet. 27th & 28th Sts.
Period Furniture and Faithful Reproductions Sheffield Plate, Antiques, &c. Interior Decorations Curios—Prints, Period Mirrors, Oriental Porcelains Tapestries, &c.
By personally covering the European field, we offer exclusive selections

R. H. Macy & Co.
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.
GROCERY LIST Fifth Floor.

Passover Groceries
A special department devoted to Passover Groceries, Wines, &c., has been opened on the fifth floor.
No effort has been spared to keep only foods that have been prepared STRICTLY according to the Mosaic dietary laws.
Purchases made in the Passover Department will be held for delivery on any day designated.

A Special Sale of Macy's Vienna Brand Coffee—Roasted daily in our own laboratory; our reg. price, 28c lb.; for this sale, 25 lb. bags, beans only, $5.34; 5 lb. cartons, beans only, $1.09; 1 lb. cartons, beans, granulated or pulverized, 23c
Bourbon Santos Coffee—A good, rich breakfast coffee; roasted in the bean; our reg. price, 5 lb. bags, $1.22; for this sale, 5 lb. bags, beans only, 97c

"A SPECIAL SALE OF INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS."

"Rajah" Brand	"Punjab" Brand	"Durbar" Brand
Usual, 1 lb., 98c	Special, 84c	Usual, 1 lb., 68c.	Special, 52c	Usual, 1 lb., 48c.	Special, 39c

TEAS—A special sale of Mayflower tea, Mixed and Formosa Oolong; sold only in 2 lb. cartons; our reg. price, 64c carton; this sale, 54c

"SALE OF MACY'S BREAKFAST COCOA."
Our famous Red Star brand breakfast cocoa, guaranteed absolutely pure; our reg. price for 5 lb. can, $1.64; for this sale, $1.44; ½ lb. can, this sale, 16c
Red Star Brand Baking Powder—An absolutely pure cream of tartar powder of our own manufacture; lower priced than any other baking powder of equal merit; ½ lb. can, 21c; 1 lb. can, 39c; 5 lb. can, $1.79
A Special Sale of Lily White Brand Cornstarch—Guaranteed to equal the highest priced cornstarch on the market; a quality that generally retails 9c lb.; this sale, lb. pack., 8c
Genuine Virginia Whole Wheat Flour—Stone ground by the old process; packed in our own factory; 10 lb. cotton bags, each, 49c
A Special Sale Louisiana Rice—Guaranteed to be strictly half-head rice; grown in Louisiana; 5 lb. bags, 22c
A Special Sale of 10 lb. Bores Broken Macaroni or Spaghetti—Our reg. price, 54c box; for this sale, each, 44c
A Special Sale of Lily White XXXX or Red Star Brand Flour—Guaranteed absolutely pure; 24½ lb. bags, 89c bag.

Macy's Premium Chocolate—½ lb. cakes; 17c
Macy's Triple Vanilla Chocolate — ½ lb. cakes; 22c
Southern Samp—2 lb. cartons; our reg. price, 9c; this sale, carton, 7c
Lily White Brand Prepared Buckwheat—3 lb. cartons, 15c
Cracked Wheat—Made of the finest wheat; 2 lb. cartons, 10c
Tea Matzoths—Goodman's Berliner, cartons, containing 16 matzoths, each, 9c
Matzoths—Manischewitz Co.'s, freshly baked, 5 lb. cartons, 49c; 1 lb. carton, 10c
Matzoth Meal—Goodman's, Maas's, or Manischewitz's, No. 1 bag, 10c; No. 2 bag, 19c
Seeded Raisins—Del Monte brand; full weight cartons; doz., $1.21; each, 11c
Red Star Brand Free Running Table Salt—large cartons, each, 8c
Matzoths—Maas's Gold Medal tea matzoths, cartons containing 80 matzoths, 44c; cartons containing 16 matzoths, each, 9c
Lily White Brand Concentrated Soups—Including tomato, ox-tail, vegetable, chicken and mock-turtle; cans containing 10½ oz., doz., 89c; can, 8c

Jelly Powders—Lily White brand; the materials used are pure and wholesome; one package will make a pint of delicious dessert; including raspberry, strawberry, lemon, orange, peach, pineapple, vanilla, chocolate, wild cherry and unflavored; dozen packages, 98c; each, 9c
A Special Sale of Santa Clara Prunes—They average about 50 to 60 to the pound; 2 lb. cartons; 24c
A Special Sale of California Ruby Prunes—Fancy stock; they average about 60 to 70 to the pound; 2 lb. cartons, 29c
A Special Sale of California Fancy Dried Apricots—1 lb. cartons, this sale, 19c
Selected Spanish Queen Olives—Large queen olives, sound and perfect; packed in Mason jars containing 48 to 50 olives; quality that generally retails 25c to 30c jar; our price for this sale, 19c
Manzanilla Olives—Stuffed with Spanish red peppers; 12 oz. jars, containing about 90 olives; dozen bottles, $2.59; each, 22c
Pure Lard—Lily White brand open kettle lard; absolutely pure; in full weight pails, 2 lb. pail, 58c; 5 lb. pail, 97c; 10 lb. pail, $1.89
A Special Sale of Best White Granulated Farina—The finest milled; our reg. price, 1 lb. carton, 8c; this sale, 5 lb. cotton bag, 24c; pound carton, 6c

Special Sale of Canned Goods.

TOMATOES.
American Beauty brand, extra large cans, highest selection of whole Jersey; can, 15c; doz., $1.69

CORN.
Conewago brand, tender, rich and creamy; can, 8c; doz., 89c
Lily White brand, grated, Maine pack; can, 15c; doz., $1.74

CALIFORNIA PEACHES.
Teal brand, Lemon Cling; No. 2½ can, 15c; doz., $1.74
Jessamine brand, halves, extra heavy syrup; can, 19c; doz., $2.17
Semi-Tropic brand Peaches, No. 2½ can, 16c; doz., $1.14

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE.
Jessamine brand, sliced; No. 2½ can, 17c; doz., $1.93

BEANS.
Cut String, Blue Dot brand; can, 8c; doz., 89c
Cut String Beans, Jessamine brand; can, 10c; doz., $1.14
Stringless, American Beauty brand; can, 19c; doz., $2.19
Golden Wax, Lily White brand; can, 14c; doz., $1.57
Kidney Beans; No. 2 can, 8c; doz., 89c

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS.
Jessamine brand, green, tall cans; can, 10c; doz., $1.18
Manzanita brand, green; No. 2½ square can, 15c; doz., $1.74
Lily White brand, large can, colossal white; can, 37c; doz., $3.13

CHERRIES.
Tiger brand, white wax; can, 12c; doz., $1.39
Teal brand, California white, Royal Anne; can, 27c; doz., $3.18

PEAS.
Conewago brand, medium size; No. 2 can, 8c; doz., 89c
Early June Peas, Lily White brand; can, 12c; doz., $1.33
Marrowfat Peas, Jessamine brand; can, 10c; doz., $1.13
Sifted Early June, Lily White brand; can, 14c; doz., $1.57
Garden Sweet Peas, Lily White brand; can, 16c; doz., $1.81
Fine, can, 21c; doz., $2.41
Extra Fine, can, 24c; doz., $2.74

PEARS.
West Side brand Jersey; 2 lb. cans; 10c; doz., $1.18
Jessamine brand, No. 2½ cans; fine California fruit; can, 24c; doz., $2.74

A Special Sale of Lily White Brand Laundry Soap—the finest laundry soap made; large size cakes, each weighing about 16 ounces; our reg. price, 7c cake; this sale, 10 cakes for 59c

See Our Large Advertisement on Page 1 of This Section.

Haviland & Co
Announce the second week of their
SPECIAL SALE
25% DISCOUNT
on
Haviland Dinner Sets, Glass Sets, and Odd Pieces, Bronzes, Clocks, Lamps, Mahogany Tea Tables, and Easter novelties.
11 EAST 36th STREET
10 EAST 37th STREET

KELSEY
HEALTH HEAT
If it's fresh air you need to get well—Old Doc Common Sense says, its fresh air you need to keep well.
That's why the Kelsey Heat is called the Health Heat. It ventilates while it heats. The air in your home can be just as fresh, just as full of health giving oxygen, as the sunshiny outdoors air.
Burns less coal than any other heats. We can prove it.
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Lecture Hall
Metropolitan Museum of Art
(Courtesy of the Trustees of the Museum.)
Free Illustrated Lecture
By GARRETT CHATFIELD PIER,
Under Auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America.
APRIL 10, AT 8 P. M.
"The Jewelry of the Ancient Egyptians."

"The German Case Against Germany"
By
George Bernard Shaw
In Next Sunday's Times

ARE American Germans pro-Germans? Mr. Shaw thinks that in time of peace they are not—if they were they would stay under the Hohenzollern rule instead of "escaping" to America. "But war," says he, "has the effect of throwing men back into their primitive phases," and in next Sunday's Times he argues with them confidentially about it. He bases his right to do so on the fact that not long ago he read the Riot Act to England and was called a pro-German for it and bitterly denounced. He thinks, evidently, he has earned the right to speak what he considers plain truth to Germans as well as to Englishmen. Not that an Englishman will get unadulterated comfort out of this brilliant article, for he repeats and rubs in his attack on the English Government and points to the events of the war as vindicating his position. In this talk to German-Americans he undertakes to show them how in certain respects German efficiency is inefficiency and why Hohenzollernism is not German.

In Next Sunday's Times
Order It In Advance

MILLS TURN DOWN RAIL ORDERS AT $28

Serve Notice on Railroad Managers Who Expected Rise and Have Placed Contracts.

PIG IRON TRADE ACTIVE

More Plates Ordered by Shipbuilders and Inquiries Made for Shell Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 8.—It has been predicted in these columns that standard steel rail sections will be advanced in price. The base price has been $28 a ton since 1902. Indications have given additional evidence that rails will be advanced on a par with other lines of finished steel. Rail manufacturers have given notice that they will not accept orders for rails at $28 a ton for delivery after May, 1917. Railroad managers having advance knowledge of the expectant rise in price have placed their orders before they were caught in the upward movement. The steel trade can look for the greatest rail tonnage in history placed for 1916-17 rolling. Already more than 1,000,000 tons of rails have been contracted for and additional orders are being placed daily.

It is fair to presume that if rails are advanced two to five dollars a ton, that they may not be reduced in price again in as many years as they have remained unchanged. Rails are rolled by only a few steel mills. While there is no constraint of trade, the leading interest fixes the price and other makers follow. It is believed the new price will be around $32 a ton. If steel prices continue next year as firm as they are today, that will prove a very conservative advance.

There has been something doing in pig iron sales. Prices remain stationary, however. It was feared when the boom in the steel market came that the pig iron production would not prove adequate. It is holding its own, however, in spite of numerous drawbacks. Steel mills are also hampered in production, which about evens up the score. The lack of ore has kept some furnaces out of blast. Shortage of coke has caused inconvenience. The weather has been ideal for large outputs.

Mills Rushing Their Stacks.

Steel makers are rushing their stacks to capacity. The Carnegie Steel Company has fifty-six of its fifty-nine stacks in operation. An idle furnace at Zanesville, Ohio, is being got in readiness for lighting. Next month the Carnegie Company expects to have fifty-eight of its furnaces working to capacity. To increase production, iron borings and turnings are being utilized in lieu of ore.

The average price of Bessemer for March was $20.86 a ton, and for basic $18.25, an increase over February of 64.89 and 26.06 respectively. Cleveland furnaces sold about 275,000 tons of pig iron during March. Eastern smelters are out with inquiries for large tonnages, but actual buying has been rather light. Furnace owners know that all the iron being produced will be needed, and are not in a hurry to force sales. Basic is quoted at $18.25 to $18.50, Pittsburgh; Bessemer, $20.50 to $21, foundry No. 2 and malleable, $18 to $18.25.

Consumers of plates have about given up hope of placing any contracts during the remainder of the year. Mills are sold up solidly until the close of the first quarter of 1917. Owing to the falling off in inquiries some have been led to believe that the apex of high costs have been reached, and after the present demand is satisfied a decline will set in. Steel manufacturers argue, however, that the present boom will extend beyond the settlement of the European war, and they cannot see anything but prosperity in sight for several years to come.

Their predictions are predicated on the enormous demand for domestic consumption which has developed, and which they have been unable to supply. Since the beginning of the year embargoes on Eastern shipments by rail have cut off much export material. Domestic buying has increased at a far greater ratio than the failure of fulfillment of orders from abroad.

If one-half of the vessels which shipping companies have projected are built, there will be no dearth of business for the plate and structural mills of this country. Lake interests have figured on building several large freighters. Owing to the lack of material no ship yards could be found to undertake the work. Darrow & Maun Company has placed a contract with the New York Shipbuilding Company for two 8,500-ton freight vessels. The United Fruit Company has placed an order with the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation for three boats. A new 90-inch universal plate mill is to be erected at Granite City, Ill., for the National Stamping and Enameling Company, which is to be completed within four months.

Inquiries for Shells.

Steel plates are selling from 2.60c to 3.50c. Car builders covered by contracts are getting the minimum price. Numerous orders are being rejected.

Inquiries from abroad are out for 5,000,000 three-inch shells. Two inquiries for 10,000 tons of large rounds have been turned away. Eastern steel mills have demanded as much as $100 a ton for five-inch rounds and larger. As no orders of consequence are being placed it would be difficult to name an actual selling price. Ordinary steel bars might be bought at 2.35c to 2.50c, if rollers would accept orders. Cold rolled shafting has been advanced $5 a ton. Flat wire has been put up to 5.50c a pound. It had been quoted at 4.75c. Horseshoes are up from $3.75 to $4 a hundred pounds; toe calks from $4.15 to $4.65 a hundred pounds.

The smaller buyer who has to resort to the warehouse to obtain his product is confronted by vastly higher prices and very small stocks from which to select. Sales from warehouses are the largest in the history of the trade. On shafting warehouse prices are $70 a ton higher than they were one year ago. Other lines of finished steel are selling at similar advances.

It is evident that steel shapes will not stand much more of an advance. So many projects placed on paper have been pigeon-holed that inquiries have fallen off to an alarming extent. There will be great difficulty in having these plans brought forward again when the market does decline. Shapes are quoted at 2.35c, but actual sales are being made at 2.50c. Structural mills have specifications on hand to keep operations going full blast until late in the year.

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES.

Increases on Japanese Steamship Lines Since April 1.

Three Japanese steamship concerns—the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha—have put into effect, from April 1, an increase of about 20 per cent. on freight shipped by the unsubsidized American lines. The authorities have been considering the application for permission to increase rates on the subsidized lines. An Osaka paper says that the three concerns have agreed to enforce increased rates as soon as official permission is given, without any previous notice.

The new rates are 45 per cent. above the figures charged before the war, according to the Japan Times. Compared with the quotations maintained by the Hongkong Shipping Conference since the remarkable rise in January, however, the new rates are still very low in spite of the increases.

MEXICO TO DEPOSIT GOLD MILLIONS HERE

Government Will Establish a Fund for Use in Purchasing Supplies.

$50,000,000 MAY BE SENT

Financial Agent Sees Opportunity to Facilitate Payments and Make Saving in Exchange.

The Mexican Government is preparing to ship to New York from Mexico City several millions of dollars in gold, according to information obtained in official quarters yesterday. The purpose of the transfer will be to establish a fund here which the Government may draw upon in purchasing supplies. It was learned that already more than $1,000,000 has been deposited in local banks for the Mexican Government's account, part of which was arranged for through the importation from Yucatan of sisal grass, or hemp.

In commenting on the Government's financial plans yesterday, A. Caturegli, financial agent for Mexico in New York, said that he expected gold shipments to begin within a few days.

"A recent report of the Mexican Treasury," said he, "showed that about $40,000,000 gold was held in the vaults and since then this amount has been increased somewhat. It is the Government's intention to build up a substantial gold reserve, the size of which probably has not yet been determined, although dispatches from Mexico last week spoke of $50,000,000. The Government's operations in the way of purchases of supplies would be greatly facilitated if payment in this country could be made in gold, and beside there would be a great saving in exchange if the Government could draw directly upon its funds here instead of buying drafts of banks in Mexico, which have credits in New York."

The Mexican Government has no interest in the exportations of hemp, or sisal grass, the business being conducted by the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen, but funds paid at this centre by American purchasers of hemp have been added to the Government deposits. This has been done through purchases of drafts by the Government in Mexico City drawn against the hemp payments. The bulk of the purchases of hemp, which has amounted to about $1,000,000 a month so far this year, has been made in gold and silver shipped to Yucatan from the United States, so there has not been sufficient credits available for the Government's purposes in building up deposits here through draft purchases.

The paper peso issued under the Carranza Government is worth about 5 cents in United States currency. This tremendous depreciation of the Mexican dollar means that the merchant in Mexico City desirous of remitting to New York $1,000, United States, has to pay $20,000, Mexican, for a draft, plus expenses. It is to avoid this great discount that the Government desires to accumulate bank deposits in New York and other cities.

WANT CONSUL AT MESSINA.

Italian Chamber of Commerce Urging This as Necessary.

Importing interests in this city, headed by the Italian Chamber of Commerce, are bringing strong pressure to bear on the Department of State to re-establish the American Consulate at Messina. A Consular representative of the American Government was maintained at Messina for many years, until the earthquake of Dec. 28, 1908, when, on account of the temporary suspension of the commercial and social life of the city, the Consulate was removed to Catania, a distance of sixty miles.

According to officials of the Italian Chamber, the commercial and industrial life of Messina, and especially its maritime trade, both domestic and foreign, resumed its importance within a comparatively short time following the disaster. So much so was this the case that the number of passengers and the amount of freight from Messina to the United States grew to be larger than it was at the time of the earthquake. While it was conceded yesterday that the war may be responsible for something of a slump in the volume of trade at the moment, the present is deemed opportune for the restoration of the Consulate.

In its latest letter to Secretary Lansing on the subject the Italian Chamber of Commerce said:

"We have already pointed out to your department in our previous reports the inconveniences which shippers, passengers, steamship people, and all persons having interests of any sort in the United States are subject to, owing to the fact that all shipping documents, passports, manifests, and all papers and transactions whatever in which American authorities or jurisdiction are involved must be referred to Catania, with the only exception of some formalities of secondary importance transacted by an agent sent to Messina by the American consul at Catania at certain dates.

"These inconveniences are even more felt by merchants in the United States who import goods from Sicily, inasmuch as the Sicilian exporter cannot forward the shipping documents by the same steamer carrying the merchandise, because such documents must first be sent to Catania to be vised by the American consul. Therefore, trouble and expense are experienced here in no indifferent manner, as the goods cannot be entered at the Custom House or in any way disposed of, but must be stored in bonded warehouses for indefinite periods of time until arrival of documents."

While the Secretary of State has given no intimation regarding the action to be taken by the department, the importing interests here are hopeful of favorable action.

NEW COPPER CO. REPORTS.

Inspiration Has Surplus of $600,082 at Close of Six Months.

The Inspiration Copper Company yesterday reported a surplus of $600,082 at the close of the six months' period ended Dec. 31, 1915. This was the first statement put out by the concern, which precluded comparisons with the previous year. The mines began to produce copper last Summer for the first time.

The sales of copper amounted to $1,188,876, the price received being 19.44 cents on the average. The metal turned out in the half year totaled 20,448,670 pounds, of which but 6,184,855 pounds were delivered. President William B. Thompson informs stockholders in the report that the balance of 13,999,696 pounds was sold and the profits will appear in the 1916 statement of income. Mr. Thompson says that the cost of production was slightly more than 5 cents a pound, which must be considered satisfactory in view of conditions surrounding the early operations of a new plant.

MERCER

SIMPLICITY, plus the highest degree of quality, are the real reasons for the distinguished position held by the Mercer in the automobile world.

A demonstration will prove that the 22-72 models (Four Cylinders Exclusively) represent a combination of desirable features not found in any other car, regardless of the number of cylinders employed.

WHITING MOTOR COMPANY

1802 Broadway, New York City
436 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

Manufactured by Mercer Automobile Co. Trenton, N. J.

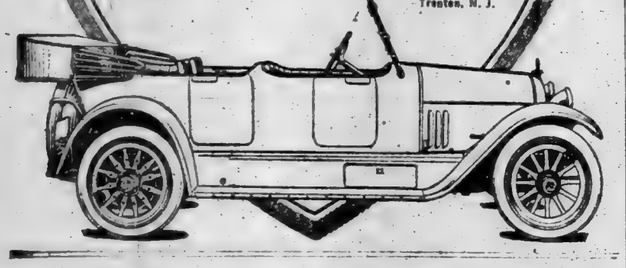

GIBNEY SOLID TIRES

Most Durable of All

GIBNEY TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Sales Headquarters
Broadway at 57th Street

ROGERS MOTORS CORPORATION
ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE BEEN APPOINTED EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS FOR

Herff-Brooks Motor Cars

BUILT—NOT ASSEMBLED.

50 H-P Six $1,095 F. O. B. FACTORY.
35 H-P Four 885 F. O. B. FACTORY.
WITH DIXIE MAGNETO.

ROGERS MOTORS CORPORATION
1839 BROADWAY NO. 6 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Automobiles on Time Payments

You Can Now Get Your Favorite Car On Time Payments

This announces the next great step in the automobile business.

From now on you can get almost any car you want—on a monthly payment basis.

All you have to do is to purchase it on the Guaranty Plan of Time Payments.

The terms are easy and convenient.

You simply make the first payment on the delivery of the car.

The balance in equal monthly payments. That's virtually all there is to it.

Any of the following cars can now be bought on the original Guaranty Plan of time payments.

Buick	Franklin	Oakland
Cadillac	Hudson	Oldsmobile
Chalmers	Hupmobile	Overland
Chandler	Jeffery	Paige
Chevrolet	Kissell	Reo
Dodge	Maxwell	Studebaker
Ford	Mitchell	Willys-Knight

No matter where you live, this plan is meant for you.

So if you are one of the tens of thousands who have just been patiently waiting for this announcement, here is your big chance.

See the local dealer who handles the car you want. If it is one of those listed above, tell him you want to buy it on the Guaranty Plan. He will understand and make all the arrangements immediately.

No longer is it necessary for you to take a big lump sum from your savings to pay for your car all at once.

The Guaranty Plan eliminates that.

No longer is it necessary for you to save and save until you have accumulated enough to buy a car.

The Guaranty Plan eliminates that.

No longer is it necessary for you and your family to be without the pleasures, benefits and advantages of a car.

The Guaranty Plan makes it possible for you to get your car *now*.

And the day you drive that car home, life will take on a new interest for every member of the family.

In a hundred ways every day your car will enable you to do things easily that are now a task.

There will be pleasant short trips on holidays and week-ends—and enjoyable long tours when vacation time comes.

You will lead a bigger life in a bigger world—*and the Guaranty Plan makes it possible for you to begin now.*

Cars are better than they ever were before—prices were never so low—upkeep was never so moderate.

Remember, any car on this list can now be yours on the new Guaranty (time payment) Plan. Make your first payment and drive home in your own car.

Get the car you want now—see the dealer today.

Or, if you would like to receive full particulars first, fill out this coupon and send it to us today, or write us a letter at once.

Send Us This Coupon

Buick ...	Dodge ...	Jeffery ...	Oakland ...	
Cadillac ...	Ford. ...	Kissell ...	Overland ...	
Chalmers ...	Franklin ...	Oldsmobile ...	Paige ...	
Chandler ...	Hudson ...	Maxwell ...	Reo ...	
Chevrolet ...	Hupmobile ...	Mitchell ...	Studebaker ...	
		Willys-Knight ...		

GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION,
Equitable Building,
New York, N. Y.

I have checked (√) the cars in the above list in which I am interested. Please send me complete information about the Guaranty Plan as it is applied to the purchase of the cars I have checked.

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

DEALERS:—Be prepared.

Have plenty of our forms on hand so that you can take full advantage of the buying which will follow this announcement and other advertisements which will follow it.

Write us at once if you need more forms or desire any information about the Guaranty Plan.

Remember—it costs you nothing—you sacrifice no part of your profit—in selling cars on the Guaranty Plan, and nothing has ever been such a sales stimulant as this thoroughly safe and practical plan of time payments.

As to the standing of this Corporation, we refer you by permission to the following financial institutions:

Metropolitan Trust Company, New York
Chase National Bank, New York
Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago

Guaranty Securities Corporation, Equitable Bldg., New York

$11,800,000 GAIN IN EARNING ASSETS

Reserve Banks Report Considerable Activity in the Open Market.

LOSS IN GOLD HOLDINGS

Probably Due to Heavy Purchases of Municipal Warrants and United States Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The weekly bank statement of the Federal Reserve Board outlines considerable activity in the open market during the past week, resulting in an increase by about $11,900,000 in the total amount of the banks' earning assets. Among the assets are $1,982,000 of United States Treasury notes issued in exchange for 2 per cent. bonds previously acquired. These notes bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and are payable one year after date of issue. The combined gold reserves of the banks decreased about $7,900,000 while the banks' aggregate cash reserves declined about $6,200,000. Considerable net withdrawals of gold are reported by the Boston, Atlanta, Chicago and Dallas banks.

The decrease in Boston's gold reserve by about $1,600,000 is practically offset by an increase in the total due from other Federal Reserve banks. As against a reduction of $1,500,000 in its gold holdings, Atlanta reports the purchase of over $500,000 of United States bonds and the deposit with the agent of $1,000,000 to enable it to withdraw maturing paper. The increase by $1,700,000 in the amount of United States bonds on hand more than accounts for the loss of $1,100,000 of Chicago's gold reserve, while the purchase of about $1,500,000 of United States bonds fully offsets the decrease of $1,300,000 in Dallas gold reserve.

A renewal of discount activity after a period of comparative inaction is shown for the Chicago and Dallas banks. The aggregate of discounted paper held by the banks indicates, for the first time during the present year, an increase over the figures shown for the preceding week.

Acceptances on hand show an increase of $1,700,000, the New York and Philadelphia banks reporting the largest gains under this head. Of the total holdings of this class of paper the three banks on the Eastern seaboard are credited with over 80 per cent. Of the total amount of paper on hand, 31.7 per cent. matures within thirty days and 34.1 per cent. after thirty but within sixty days. The week witnessed the purchase by seven banks of nearly $5,000,000 of United States bonds, also an increase of $2,200,000 in the holdings of municipal warrants, Cleveland reporting the purchase of about $2,000,000 of notes issued by Ohio municipalities.

Of the total earning assets of $146,800,000, bonds constitute at present 30.8 per cent.; acceptances, 28.7 per cent.; warrants, 24.0 per cent.; discounts, 15.2 per cent., and United States Treasury notes, 1.3 per cent. The ratio of total earning assets to paid-in capital now stands at 208 per cent., as against 246 per cent. the week before and 163 per cent. reported at the end of the first week in the present year.

Government deposits show a decrease for the week of about $1,500,000, the New York bank reporting the net withdrawal of $2,200,000 of Government funds. The aggregate member bank deposits increased about $3,500,000, largely with the Boston, New York, and Cleveland banks.

The outstanding circulation of Federal Reserve Bank notes increased about $300,000. Federal Reserve agents report a total of $190,500,000 net of Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks, against which they hold $180,600,000 of gold and $10,800,000 of paper. The banks show a note circulation of $168,200,000, and aggregate liabilities thereon of $9,500,000.

Statement of the combined resources and liabilities of the twelve banks follows:

RESOURCES.	
Gold coin and certificates in vault	$245,778,000
Gold settlement fund	80,011,000
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasurer	1,549,000
Total gold reserve	$327,338,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	11,600,000
Total reserve	$338,938,000
Bills discounted and bought:	
Maturities:	
Within 10 days	$8,911,000
From 11 to 30 days	13,558,000
From 31 to 60 days	21,630,000
From 61 to 90 days	20,134,000
Over 90 days	1,851,000
Total	$66,284,000
Investments:	
United States bonds	$45,226,000
One-year United States Treasury notes	1,932,000
Municipal warrants	35,288,000
Total earning assets	146,708,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	21,761,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks, net	11,161,000
All other resources	7,587,000
Total resources	$526,245,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in	$54,842,000
Government deposits	37,016,000
Reserve deposits, net	422,397,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	9,500,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation	1,251,000
All other liabilities	138,000
Total liabilities	$526,245,000
Gold reserve against net deposit and note liabilities	71.3%
Cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities	73.9%
Cash reserve against net deposit and liabilities after setting aside 40% gold reserve, against aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve notes in circulation	74.6%

Weekly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks was:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$11,616,000
Total reserve	11,637,000
Bills discounted and bought	12,447,000
Reserve deposits, net	28,467,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$165,119,000
Total reserve	169,618,000
Bills discounted and bought	16,461,000
Reserve deposits, net	188,425,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$13,067,000
Total reserve	15,585,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,853,000
Reserve deposits, net	28,419,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$21,671,000
Total reserve	22,628,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,853,000
Reserve deposits, net	27,410,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$16,496,000
Total reserve	16,575,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,245,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,372,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$8,605,000
Total reserve	8,980,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,478,000
Reserve deposits, net	8,843,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$41,506,000
Total reserve	42,586,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,565,000
Reserve deposits, net	59,239,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,065,000
Total reserve	9,889,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,896,000
Reserve deposits, net	14,083,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$8,287,000
Total reserve	8,770,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,560,000
Reserve deposits, net	15,271,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$8,911,000
Total reserve	9,104,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,767,000
Reserve deposits, net	16,229,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$13,810,000
Total reserve	14,012,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,665,000
Reserve deposits, net	9,656,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$9,625,000
Total reserve	9,638,000
Bills discounted and bought	1,723,000
Reserve deposits, net	12,063,000

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
210	Adventure	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
45	Alaska Gold	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
1,270	Algomah	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
9,710	Am. Zinc	91¼	95	90¾	94¾
700	Am. Z. pf., w.i.	75	75½	75	75½
10	Anaconda	86½	86½	86½	86½
250	Ariz. Com'l	9	9	9	9
75	Arnold	95	95	95	95
502	Butte & Sup	92	94½	92	94½
130	Cal. & Ariz	73¾	73¾	73½	73½
2	Cal. & Hecla	555	555	555	555
35	Centennial	17⅞	17⅞	17	17½
476	Copper Range	64½	64¾	64¼	64¾
100	Daly-West	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	East Butte	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝
50	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
15	Granby	90½	90½	90	90
4	Greene-Can.	49	49	49	49
20	Hancock	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	Indiana	5	5	4¾	4¾
625	Keweenaw	6	6	6	6
170	Lake	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼
820	La Salle	4½	4½	4¼	4¾
210	Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
370	Mayflower	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
145	Michigan	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
95	Mohawk	99	100	99	100
5	Nev. Con.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	New Arcadian	8	8	8	8
45	New Idria	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
230	North Butte	29	29	29	29
700	North Lake	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅞
350	Old Colony	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
5	Osceola	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
40	Pond Creek	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	Quincy	94½	94½	94½	94½
100	Santa Fe	3	3	3	3
95	Shannon	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
100	South Lake	8	8	8	8
100	South Utah	43c	43c	43c	43c
510	Superior & B	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Tuolumne	25	25	25	25
800	United C. Land	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,491	U. S. Smelter	72¾	72¾	71¾	72
70	U. S. Sm. pf	65	65	62½	62½
1,170	Utah Apex	4⅛	5	4⅛	5
60	Utah Cons	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
190	Utah Metals	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Victoria	4	4	4	4
20	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
15	Wolverine	58½	58½	58	58
250	Wyandotte	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

RAILROADS.

40	Boston Elev	78½	78½	78	78
4	C.,I.&S.Y. pf	103	103	103	103
25	Fitchburg pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
55	New Haven	63½	63½	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	A. g. Ch. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,631	Am. Pn. Sec. pf	2	3	2¾	3
345	A. P. Serv. pf	14¾	15½	14¾	15½
25	Am. Sugar	110	110	109½	109½
289	Am. T. & T.	128¼	128¾	128¼	128¼
385	A., G. & W. I.	34	34	33½	34
280	A.,G.&W.I.pf	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¾
400	Cuban Cement	91	91	91	91
175	E. Bost. Land	10	10	10	10
10	Edison	240	240	240	240
20	Mass. Gas	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
10	Mass. Gas pf	87	87	87	87
300	Miss. R. Pow.	16	17	16	17
25	Pullman	162½	162½	162½	162½
30	Swift	131	131	131	131
145	Torrington	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼
157	United Fruit	147¾	147¾	147	147
250	United Shoe	57½	57½	57	57½
100	U. S. Steel	84¼	84¾	84¼	84¾
960	Ventura Con	9	9	9	9¼
10	West. Union	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

BONDS.

$5,000	A. Ag. Ch. 5s	96¼	96¾	96¼	93¾
3,000	A. T. & T. 4s	92	92	92	92
10,000	Ang.-Frch. 5s	95½	95¾	95¾	95¾
4,000	A.,G.&W.I.5s	79	79	79	79
5,000	K.C.C.&S.6s	67½	67½	67½	67½
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
6,000	Swift 5s	100	100	99¾	99¾
2,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
11,000	West. Tel. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1⅜	J. Verde	1⅝	1⅞
Bay S. G.	.15	.18	La Rose	.57	.62
Bingham	12½	13	Majestic	.72	.76
Bohemia	2¾	3¼	M. K-Dar	.42	.47
Boscie	.90	1⅛	Mex. Met.	.42	.45
B. & N. Y.	2⅝	2¾	Mines of Am.	2½	3
Butte & L.	.80	.91	New Balt.	2⅜	2¾
Boston Ely	.40	.42	N. Cornelia	.14	.15
Rost & M.	.72	.73	New Dolsg.	.86	.92
Calaveras	4¼	4⅝	Old D.	.50	.75
Chief	1⅜	1⅝	Ohio Cop.	.10	.20
Cortez	.70	.80	Onseo	1	1½
Cons. Cop.	2½	2⅜	Onondaga	2¾	2⅞
Cons. Ariz.	1⅜	1⅜	Pilot B.	10¼	..
Cr. Reslve.	.48	.50	S. W. M.	1⅝	2
Cal. Cor.	6	7	Stewt. M.	.34	.37
Davis-D	1⅜	1⅝	Truro	2½	3
E. & B. B.	2¾	2⅝	Tono B.	4¾	5
First Nat.	6	6½	Tono M.	6	6½
Gifield C.	.85	.95	U. V. Ext.	2¼	2⅝
Houghton	2¾	2¾	Un. Pr. Sh.	1	1¼
Iron Blos.	2¾	2¾	Yukon G.	2¼	2½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
26	Bank of Com.	33½	33½	33½	33½
25	Con. Coal	98	98	98	98
122	Con. Power	110	110	110	110
900	Consden Gas	19¾	19¾	19½	19½
210	Cos. O. & G.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
855	Cos. O. & G. pf	4½	4½	4¾	4½
100	Davison Chem	61	61	60¾	60¾
10	Mer. & M. Bk	28	28	28	28
30	Penn. W. & P.	75	75	75	75
53	Sapulpa	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
10	Union Bank	133½	133½	133½	133½

BONDS.

$5,000	Balt. Elec. 5s.	100	100	100	100
3,000	City of Balt. 4s, '61	100	100	100	100
300	City of Balt. 4s, '57	100	100	100	100
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93½	93½	93½	93½
4,000	Consden Gs	110	110	110	110
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Elk. Corp. 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½
27,500	G. B. S. inc.	1	1	⅞	⅞
1,000	Ga.-Ala. cn.5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	Mer. Coal 5s	95	95	95	95
1,000	M. & M. T. 6s	102	102	102	102
1,000	St. P. C. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
400	Un. Ry. & El. fdg. 5s	86½	86¼	86½	86¼
2,000	W. & Wel. 4s	95	95	95	95

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Booth	31	31	31	31
25	Booth pf	74	74	74	74
50	Chi. City Conn. Ry. pf	17	17	17	17
225	Chi. Pneu. Tool	72	72	72	72
10	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
110	Com'nw'th Ed.	144	144	144	144
540	Lindsay Light	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Lindsay L. pf.	10	10	10	10
60	People's Gas	103½	103½	108½	103½
25	Public Service	114	114	114	114
25	Pub. Serv. pf.	103	103	103	103
9	Quaker Oats	317	317	317	317
10	Quak. Oats pf.	110	110	110	110
120	Sears-Roebuck	178	178	176½	176½
180	Stew't-Warner	85½	85½	85½	85½
150	Un. Carbide	174¾	174¾	174¾	174¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Com. Ed'n 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
5,000	Morris 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
19	Amn. Rys. pf.	99	99	99	99
20	Buffalo & Sus.	48	48	48	48
60	Buff. & S. pf.	80½	80	80½	80
18	Elec. Sto. Bat.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜
8	In. Co. of N.A.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
50	Lehigh Nav.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼
1	Lake Sup. Cor.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	L. Val. Tr. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½
108	Pennsylvania	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
5	Phila. Co.	44	44	44¼	44¾
50	Phila. Elec.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
2	Phila. Trac.	76½	76½	76¼	76¼
98	Reading	84½	84½	84¼	84½
300	Phila. R.T. tc.	18½	18½	18½	18½
15	Union Trac.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
2	W. Jer. & S.S.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
243	W. Cramp & S.	83¾	83¾	83	83¾

BONDS.

$500	Amn. G.&E. 5s	93¾	93¾	93½	93¼
1,000	Bal. Loco.1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½
500	Elec. &P.T. 4s	81	81	81	81
2,000	L. V. Coal 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
5,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	84	84	84	84
4,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	73½	73½	73½	73½
6,000	York Ry 1st 5s	96	96	96	96

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. W. G. Mach.	51¼	51½	51¼	51⅜
10	Am. W. G. M. pf.	136	136	136	136
10	Am. Sewer Pipe	16	16	16	16
100	Columbia Gas	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
10	Harb.-Walk. pf.	103	103	103	103
150	Ind. Brewing pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
15	La Belle Iron	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
25	La Belle Iron pf.	128	128	128	128
20	Mfrs. L. & H.	50½	50½	50½	50½
50	Nat. Firepf	87½	87½	87½	87½
110	Nat. Firepf. pf.	19	19	19	19
275	Pure Oil	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
45	Pitts. Coal	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
5,700	Ross Mining	10	10	9	10
200	San Toy	19	19	19	19
60	U. S. Glass	30	30	30	30
135	Westingh. Elec.	64¼	64¼	63¾	63¾
45	Union Nat. Gas.	144	144	144	144

BONDS.

$1,000	C. D. T. 1st 5s.	103	103	103	103
3,000	Pittsburgh Coal deb. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	W. P. Ry. 5s.	100⅛	100⅛	100¼	100¼

COTTON ENDS WEEK WITH 10-POINT GAIN

Buying in a Narrow Saturday Market Responsible for Quick Price Upturn.

COLD WEATHER IN SOUTH

But Only Bull Import of That Is Its Influence in Delaying Planting of New Crop.

Buying in a narrow Saturday market was responsible for a quick upturn in cotton yesterday, and local prices closed at a net gain of about 10 points. New Orleans was even stronger, and at one time showed an advance of about 15 points over Friday's closing. A New Orleans wire said: "Very heavy buying here of new crops by Austrian interests." Another wire stated that continental spot houses were buying against big sales yesterday.

The strength of the market may also have been influenced by unseasonable cold weather over the Southwest, with colder weather in the Eastern belt. About the only unfavorable feature of these low temperatures would lie in their bearing on the delay in crop preparations.

Fall River print cloth sales for the week amounted to 160,000 pieces, compared with 160,000 pieces last year. The wage question has again come up among the Fall River mills, and indications are that textile operators within the next two weeks will present demands for an increase of fully 10 per cent. Manufacturers are well sold ahead, but are said to be unwilling to accept contracts extending beyond next October.

Advices to a prominent local spot firm indicate a probable increase in acreage over the entire belt at at least 10 per cent., but deficient fertilization east of the Mississippi River, it is thought, may materially affect production in that section. Mail reports from Alexandria state that the progress of the new Egyptian crop is favorable. A record acreage will be planted, although the scarcity of coal for irrigation purposes is creating some anxiety.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 5 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was steady; middling 12.05. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.90	11.80	11.80@11.90	11.81@11.82
July	12.07	11.96	12.06@12.07	11.97@11.98
Oct.	12.25	12.14	12.21@12.22	12.15@1at
Dec.	12.40	12.31	12.38@12.39	12.30@12.31
Jan.	12.45	12.37	12.43@12.44	12.36@12.37
March	12.56	12.53	12.54@12.57	12.46@12.47

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,476	3,974	9,049
New Orleans	1,066	1,397	8,061
Mobile	300	420	454
Savannah	1,186	2,040	8,429
Charleston	234	63	813
Wilmington	887	890	862
Norfolk	2,085	2,100	2,719

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	318	520	820
Memphis	1,146	1,169	1,169
St. Louis	141	3,300	3,369
Houston	8,377	6,436	6,490

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
.... Galveston	12.30	228,204	421,000
145 New Orleans	11.88	....	380,852
.... Mobile	11.75	17,779	48,614
1,386 Savannah	11.78	149,922	176,706
.... Charleston	11⅝	65,407	89,413
.... Wilmington	11¾	42,545	54,987
.... Norfolk	11.75	....	86,477
188 Augusta	11.75	124,676	129,754
2,230 Memphis	12.00	192,625	178,988
.... St. Louis	....	19,560	36,104
1,405 Houston	12.35	115,401	138,683

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a neglected business in spot cotton, with middling three points decline at 7.59. Sales, 3,000 bales. Receipts, 4,000 bales, all American. Market closed quiet.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100¾	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95¾	5.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101¼	5.10
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101¼	101½	5.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.77
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¾	100¾	2.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100¾	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99¾	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	97¾	97¾	5.36
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	97¼	98	5.19
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100¾	101¼	3.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101¾	102½	5.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101¼	102	4.70
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101	4.50
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1919	99¾	101¼	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.65
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	100¾	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	97¼	98½	5.96
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100¾	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.40
A. V. R.L.&P.	6	July 1,'19	97⅜	98	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101	101⅛	3.00
Brklyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	102¾	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	103	103¼	4.15
Chas. & O.	5	June, 1919	101¼	101⅜	2.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.70
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98¼	98⅜	4.25
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	19.00
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	101¼	102	6.85
*Cons. Power.	6	May 1,'17	100¼	100¾	3.00
Den. G. & El.	5	Apr., 1921	102	103	4.80
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98½	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅝	3.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	101	4.60
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	5.80
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101½	102¼	5.25
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	..
**Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101¼	101¾	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1918	88	92	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¾	99¼	6.50
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.80
‡Nor. S. Pow.	6	June 1,'17	101	101¼	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101⅝	101⅞	4.10
P. S. C. N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98⅜	99¼	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	3.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
U.S.S.R.&M.	6	Feb., 1926	103½	103	4.75
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	100¼	5.75
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101⅜	4.30
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101¼	102	3.45
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.70
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99¾	5.05
W. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	98	7.00
††West. Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅝	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. **To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. †Called for redemption June, 1916, at 101. ¶Called for redemption May 1, at 100. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ††Called for redemption May 3, at 100½.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 8.—Following are the latest quotations on cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	77½	82½	..
Arkwright Mills	72½	..	75
Barnard Manufacturing Co.	57½	..	..
Bourne Mills	112	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	116	..	116
Charlton Mills	111	115	..
Chase Mills	108½	..	..
Cornell Mills	..

We Execute Orders in

Central Argentine Ordinary
Buenos Aires & Pacific Ordinary
Buenos Aires & Gt. So. Ordinary
Buenos Aires & Western Ordinary

Argentine Government 6% 1916
Argentine Government 5% 1946
City of Buenos Aires 5% 1913
Uruguay 3½% Consolid'ed Loan
Imperial Russian 4% Rentes 1894
Venezuelan Diplomatic 3%
Mexican Government 5% 1945
Mexican Government 4% 1954
City of Moscow (Russia)
Sinking Fund 4½% 1961

Details and prices on request

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WOOLWORTH
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The tremendous earning powers of the 5c and 10c store companies, their stability and the profitable nature of their business in both periods of depression and prosperity commends the securities of the Woolworth, McCrory and Kresge Corporations to the conservative investor.
In 1915 these three companies transacted a business in excess of $100,000,000 and earned approximately $9,150,000.
Write for descriptive circular (T-109).
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Seven Wall Street, Penobscot Bldg.
NEW YORK. DETROIT.
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NEW YORK BOSTON

4½% TO 6%
Has Been Regularly Paid to Savers, Under New York State Banking Supervision, 26th Year.
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A safe, short-term bond that pays 6%, that is especially well secured, and that can at any time be turned into cash, is offered by the Commercial Security Co., Knabe Building, New York City. Write or call for Circular T-9.

STOCK SALESMEN WANTED
Two or three big men with ability, character and nerve, who can handle a very high-grade stock proposition when furnished strong local leads. Unless you can qualify do not answer, as no attention will be given applications not conforming to the above. This is a quick and sure opportunity for the right kind of men to make a large amount of money. Positively no advances, as none will be required. Your immediate success is assured. Address "Quick Results," 231 Times.

Chain Stores
have proved profitable in the past, as is proved by the market value of their stocks. We are offering the stock of another such proposition at a price that should yield more than 8%.
This stock, neither preferred nor common, has been offered publicly, having been subscribed by many of the best people in the East and Middle West; particulars will be mailed on request. P 360 Times Downtown.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Move Narrowly and Irregularly—Loans Increase; Surplus Declines.

Within a very narrow range for most stocks the market moved uncertainly yesterday after its sharp decline on Friday. The rumor on which traders had hastened to sell was not borne out, but the fact remained that the submarine controversy was still open and apparently moving rapidly to a new crisis. The restraining influence of that fact sufficed to keep the market from rebounding in response to the disproving of the rumor circulated on Friday that the United States had severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

The market received calmly yesterday the report from Washington that the President had cut short his trip and was to be in Washington over Sunday, presumably to be in touch with the advices from our Ambassador in Berlin. Having sold stocks on Friday, depressing prices rather sharply, traders rested on their position, as they had after each forward or backward swing of the market in recent weeks. They are confronted with two many varying and counterbalancing influences to pursue any sustained movement in the market.

The bank statement was noteworthy in that it showed a decrease in surplus which for the first time since the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks carried the excess of reserve under $100,000,000. Loans by an increase of over $29,000,000 all but reached $8,400,000,000, wiping out all of the net decrease of recent weeks and setting a new high record.

All discussion of any material hardening of money rates has so far proved premature, but a renewed forward swing in loans on anything like the scale of last week's increase would eat into the existing surplus reserve of the New York Clearing House institutions to an extent which might well result in higher rates for money. Money cannot be regarded as in any danger of becoming scarce so long as the huge potential credit of the Federal Reserve Bank system remains practically unused, but presumably that credit will not be called into use save at considerably higher rates than those which now prevail in the open market. A hardening of those rates would seem to be a necessary forerunner of resort to the discount facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks on a large scale.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	260,933
Same day last year	810,771
Year to date	46,396,595
Same period last year	22,720,908
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.18 — .25
Same day last year	68.26 + .39

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 8	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	69.07	Apr. 10	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
19½	19½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ½
28¾	29½	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅝
76½	77	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76⅝	77	76⅝	77	...
71¾	72	100	Am. Beet Sugar	71½	71½	71½	71½	—1⅛
60	60½	3,000	Am. Can	59⅞	60	59⅝	60	...
68	69	700	Am. Car & Fdry	68	68¼	67⅝	68	...
116	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ⅝
158	159	200	Am. Coal Products	158¼	158¼	158	158	—1
52½	53	900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51	52½	50¾	52½	— ½
28	28½	400	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	— ¼
23½	23⅝	400	Am. Linseed	23¾	23¾	23¼	23½	...
46	46½	300	Am. Linseed pf	45	46	45	46	...
77¼	77⅝	4,500	Am. Locomotive	77¼	77⅝	76⅝	77⅜	— ⅛
102½	103	300	Am. Locomotive pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ¼
101¾	101⅞	5,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101⅜	102	101	101⅝	— ⅛
128	128½	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128	128	128	128	...
196	197	300	Am. Tobacco	196½	196⅞	196¼	196⅝	+ ⅛
49⅞	50¼	100	Am. Woolen	50¼	50¼	50¼	50½	+ ⅜
98¾	99¼	10	Am. Woolen pf	99¼	99½	99½	99½	...
95¾	95½	28,600	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	91½	95¾	90⅝	95½	+4½
88⅛	86¼	8,400	Anaconda Cop. Co.	86½	86⅞	85⅞	86¼	— ⅛
66	68¼	100	Associated Oil	67	67	67	67	— ½
102⅜	103	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103¼	103¾	103	103	— ⅝
100½	101	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	...
108½	109	200	Atlantic Coast Line	108⅞	108⅞	108½	108½	—1
106	106¼	4,200	Baldwin Loco	105⅝	106⅝	105¼	106¼	+ ⅝
87	87¼	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅛	87½	87	87	— ¼
76	76½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	...
132	140	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	135	135	135	135	...
83¼	83⅝	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
94⅝	94⅞	8,800	Butte & Superior	92⅜	95	91⅝	94⅝	+2⅝
28	29	100	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	...
23⅝	24	100	California Petrol	23	23	23	23	...
167¼	168	700	Canadian Pacific	166⅜	167	166⅜	167	...
54½	54⅝	500	Central Leather Co	54½	54½	54¼	54⅝	— ⅜
61⅞	62	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	62	61⅜	62	+ ⅛
94¼	95	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94¾	94¾	94½	94⅝	...
128	129	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129⅛	129½	129½	129½	— ¼
17⅝	18	11,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	200	Chile Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
54	54½	700	Chino Copper	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54½	+ ⅝
43¾	44⅞	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ⅞
27	28½	100	Col. & Southern	27	27	27	27	...
134	135½	400	Consolidated Gas	134	134	134	134	—1½
20⅜	20½	500	Corn Products Ref	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
91¾	91¾	14,000	Crucible Steel	90½	91⅝	89⅞	91¼	— ⅜
116¾	116⅞	600	Crucible Steel pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ⅛
229	240	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	230	250	230	230	+4
9⅝	10	200	Den. & Rio Grande	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
93	93½	200	Detroit United Ry	93	93	93	93	+2
47¾	47⅞	1,200	Distillers Securities	47¾	48	47½	47⅝	— ¼
24½	25	600	Dome Mines	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
36⅝	36¾	1,500	Erie	36½	36½	36⅜	36½	— ⅛
220	335	3	General Chemical	335	335	335	333	...
163½	168	400	General Electric	166	166	163¼	165¼	— ⅝
115¾	116½	300	General Motors pf	116	116	115¾	115¾	— ¾
78	78¼	6,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	77¼	78¾	77	78¾	+ ⅞
120	120¼	1,000	Great Northern pf	120⅛	120⅜	120	120	— ⅝
43⅝	43¾	1,000	G. N. certs. ore prop	43	43¼	43	43¼	...
49	49¼	840	Greene-Cananea	49¼	49½	49	49	+ ¼
21¾	22	400	Guggenheim Explor	21⅞	22	21⅜	22	...
280	300	15	Ingersoll Rand	280	280	280	280	...
46⅝	46⅞	2,300	Inspiration Copper	46⅞	46⅞	46¼	46½	...
17	17⅜	100	Interboro Consol	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
73	73¼	100	Interboro Con. pf	72	73	73	73	...
20⅜	20⅞	14,100	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	20⅜	20⅞	19½	20⅜	+ ⅝
73⅝	73⅞	16,700	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	74	74½	72¾	73⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	49½	7,000	Int. Nickel	48½	49½	47½	49⅜	+1½
10¾	11	100	Int. Paper	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
47	48	100	Int. Paper pf	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
63	65	5	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	64	64	64	64	...
23¾	25	100	Kansas City South	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—1
73½	74½	200	Kelly Spring Tire	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ⅝
95½	96⅜	300	Kelly Spring T. pf	96⅛	96⅜	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
57	57¼	6,300	Kennecott Copper	57¼	57¼	56½	57¼	+ ⅛
103½	106	600	Laclede Gas	105	106	105	106	+ ⅝
50½	51½	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	51	51	50½	50½	— ⅝
77½	78	500	Lehigh Valley	77½	77½	77½	77⅝	+ ⅜
245	248	300	Liggett & Myers	246	246	246	246	—1
129	130	300	Manhattan Elev	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	+ ⅜
72	73	1,200	Maxwell Motor	72⅝	73⅝	71¾	72⅝	...
57	58	100	Max. Mot. 2d pf	57	57	57	57	...
120	121	5,000	Mex. Petroleum	119¾	120¾	119¾	120¾	+ ⅝
38¾	38⅞	1,700	Miami Copper	38¾	38½	38¼	38¾	— ⅛
6½	7	50	Minn. & St. Louis	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
3⅜	3⅝	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	...
4¼	4⅜	100	Mo. Pacific t. r	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
79½	79¾	200	Mont. Power	79	79½	79	79½	— ⅛
24½	25	200	Nat. Enam. & St	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
17¼	17¼	300	Nev. Cons. Cop	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ½
102¾	103¼	1,200	N. Y. Central	102¾	103⅛	102¾	103⅛	+ ⅛
9	13¼	100	N. Y. York Dock	10	10	10	10	— ½
63¾	63¾	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	63⅜	63⅝	62⅝	63½	— ⅝
27½	28	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
20	28¾	100	Norfolk Southern	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	— ¼
120	122	300	Norfolk & West	121⅝	122	121⅜	122	— ⅛
89	89	200	Norfolk & W. pf	88	88	88	88	—1
70	70	400	North American	68¾	68¾	68	68	— ¼
114	114	400	Northern Pacific	113¾	113¾	113½	113¾	+ ⅛
33	35	100	Pacific T. & T	34	34	34	34	...
57¼	57¾	4,300	Penn. Railroad	57⅛	57⅜	56⅞	57	— ⅛
103	104	200	People's Gas, Chi	103⅝	104	103⅝	104	+ ⅛
43½	43⅝	400	Phila. Co	43½	43¾	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
51½	52½	200	Pressed Steel Car	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
100	101	100	Pullman Company	163	163	163	163	+1
50	100	50	Do. odd lot	162	162	162	162	...
97	97½	100	Ry. Steel Spring pf	96	96	96	96	...
23⅞	24	1,000	Ray Cons. Copper	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
84	84⅝	1,800	Reading	84½	84⅝	84	84½	— ⅛
50⅜	50⅝	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	50⅜	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	...
100	100	100	Rep. Iron & St. pf	100	100	100	100	— ⅜
50	50	50	Rock Island Co	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
2¾	2¾	200	St. L. & San Fran	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
33	33½	100	S. L. & S. F. 2d pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
14⅜	15¼	300	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
176	177	200	Sears, R'buck & Co	177	177	176	176	—1½
34½	34⅝	8,700	Shattuck-Arizona	35	35	34	34⅝	— ⅜
54	56	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	56	56	54	54	—2
97⅞	97¾	900	South. Pacific	97⅜	97½	97¼	97½	...
208	215	50	So. Porto Rico Sug	210	210	210	210	...
20	20⅝	300	Southern Railway	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
58	59	100	South. Railway pf	59	59	59	59	...
95½	96	200	Standard Milling	96	96	96	96	+1
86¼	87½	100	Stand. Mill. pf	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅝	+ ⅜
141	141½	2,300	Studebaker Co	141⅛	141⅛	140⅛	141⅛	+ ⅛
112	114	100	Studebaker Co. pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅝
51⅜	51⅝	1,100	Tennessee Copper	52	52	51½	51½	—1
196	196¼	600	Texas Co.	196½	196½	196	196	— ⅜
17⅜	17⅝	1,900	Texas Co. Rights	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
9⅞	10¼	500	Texas & Pacific	10⅛	10¼	9⅞	10	—⅝
61⅜	62	100	Third Avenue	61½	61½	61½	61½	— ⅜
29½	30	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	29¾	29¾	29½	29½	...
132⅜	132½	2,700	Union Pacific	132⅛	132⅜	132	132½	...
82¾	83	600	Union Pacific pf	83	83	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅛
93¾	94	200	United Cigar Stores	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
147½	148	400	United Fruit	146¾	147	146¾	147	— ⅛
21¼	21⅜	1,000	U. S. C. P. & F	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
162½	162¾	13,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	162½	162¾	160¼	161¾	—1⅜
52	52	700	United States Rub	52	52	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
72⅞	73	2,500	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M	72⅜	72⅝	71¼	72	— ½
52⅜	53	100	U.S. Sm. R.&M. pf	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	...
84⅜	84½	21,800	United States Steel	84⅜	84½	83⅞	84½	...
117	117⅛	100	United States St. pf	117⅛	117⅛	117¼	117⅛	— ⅛
81½	81⅝	2,200	Utah Copper	82¼	82½	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
44	45	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
14⅞	15	700	Wabash pf	15	15	14¾	15	...
45½	46¼	1,100	Wabash pf A	45⅜	45⅝	45	45¾	— ¼
27½	27⅝	400	Wabash pf B	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
126½	129	100	Wells Fargo Exp	127	127	127	127	—1½
82½	82⅝	1,400	West. Maryland	31⅜	32⅜	31⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
63⅜	63⅞	6,400	W'house E. & M	64	64	63⅝	63⅞	— ⅛
3	3¼	200	Wheeling & L. E	3	3	3	3	...
123½	124	200	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	123	123½	123	123½	+ ⅛

17,705

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Cash Boy	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛
300	Con. Va	.18	.18	.18	.18
400	Florence	.43	.48	.43	.48
300	Goldfield Con.	.77	.77	.77	.77
400	Isabella	22½	22½	22½	22½
400	Jim Butler	.95	.95	.95	.95
800	Kowanas	.13¼	.13¼	.13¼	.13½
1,000	McNamara	.10	.10	.10	.10
500	Mispah	.25	.25	.25	.25
320	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
500	Rescue Eula	.80	.80	.80	.80
400	Tonopah Ext.	5.70	5.77½	5.70	5.77½

6,320

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	...	4	4	4½
Atlanta	...	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	...	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	...	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	...
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	...	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	...	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2½
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

TIME LOANS.

30 days	2@2½
60 days	2@2½
90 days	2@2½
4 months	2@2½
5 months	3
6 months	3@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	2½@3
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.76¼	$4.76¾	..
Cables	4.77	4.77	4.77	..
Paris—				
Demand	6.01⅛	6.01⅜	6.01⅜	—.00⅝
Cables	6.01	6.01⅛	6.01⅛	—.00⅝
Berlin—				
Demand	72.18⅜	72.18⅜	72.18⅜	+.06¼
Cables	72.25	72.25	72.25	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted as many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅞	4.77
5.1826 Paris	6.01⅛	6.01⅜
92.28 Berlin	72.18⅜	72.25
20.20 Austria	12.36	12.40
26.70 Scandinavia	30.15	30.25
19.30 Spain	19.32	19.37
5.1826 Switzerland	5.18	5.17½
19.225 Greece	19.83	19.38
40.19 Holland	43.00	48.12½
5.1826 Italy	6.58	6.57
51.45 Russia	....	51.50
China—		
.... Hongkong	48.50	48.65
.... Shanghai	67.50	67.62
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.62½	42.75
22.40 Rio	22.87½	23.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71	$4.72¾	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $604,689,856; balance, $87,026,945; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $728,100.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29 7-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 61⅝c, up ⅛c. Mexican dollars, 47¼@49¼c.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1916.	Total U. S. 1916.
April 8	$8,118,874,961	$4,746,045,201
April 1	2,584,077,577	4,221,497,855
March 25	2,951,819,083	4,535,288,244
March 18	3,096,531,025	4,938,204,311
	1915.	1915.
April 10	$1,874,225,404	$3,364,506,309
April 3	1,869,506,436	3,244,521,491
March 27	1,655,914,460	2,936,427,823
March 20	1,695,089,888	2,984,818,961

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

One of the best features of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the short Saturday session was the well distributed volume of business in fractional lots handled by commission houses. A more favorable construction was placed upon the overnight news regarding the submarine dispute with Germany, but this was not reflected materially in the market until near the close.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Am. Beet Sug.	71¾	71½	71¼	71⅜
290	Am. Can	60	60	59½	59⅝
30	Am. Car & Fy.	68	68	68	68
10	Am. H.&L. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½
680	Am. Loco.	77¼	77⅝	76¾	77⅜
690	Am. Smelting	101⅝	102¼	101	101¼
690	Am. Zinc	91½	95½	90¾	95
1,090	Anac. Copper	96⅜	96⅞	95⅞	96¼
770	Baldwin Loco.	105¾	106¼	103¼	106
50	Batopilas	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
110	Butte & Sup.	92¼	95	92¼	94½
10	Central Leath.	54½	54½	54½	54½
50	Ches. & Ohio.	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
30	C., M. & St. P.	94½	94½	94½	94½
290	C., R. I. & P.	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛
20	Chile Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
90	Col. F. & Iron.	44	44½	43⅞	44¼
50	Corn Products.	20½	20½	20½	20⅝
5,120	Crucible Steel.	91	91⅜	89¾	91
290	Erie	36½	36⅝	36¼	36⅜
20	Erie, rights	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
820	Goodrich Co.	77½	77⅝	77	77⅜
90	Gt. Nor. Ore	43	43	43	43
70	Insp. Cop.	46¾	46¾	46½	46½
70	Int. Mer. Mar.	20¾	20¾	20	20

TRADING IN LONDON.

French Exchange Situation Causes Much Speculation.

LONDON, April 8.—The usual quiet Saturday session of the Stock Exchange was enlivened today by a hardening tendency in consols and the French loan and fair buying of rubber shares, Russian mines and several specialties, including Kaffirs. American securities were quietly steady around parity. Money and discount rates were quiet.

The French exchange situation arouses considerable speculation as to why measures are not taken to relieve the position, which is being affected by New York's rate on Paris.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1916	2½	1½	2	1910	4	1	3½
1915	2½	1½	2	1909	3	1½	1½
1914	2	1½	1½	1908	2	1½	1½
1913	4	3	3½	1907	45	1	3
1912	5	2½	3	1906	80	6	15
1911	2½	2	2½	1905	4½	2½	3½

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 8.—Trading was very quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 80 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 64½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 10 centimes.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bears Grow More Gloomy.

Perhaps the weather had something to do with it, but whatever the cause, a great many habitues of brokerage offices were bearish yesterday. In view of the gloom, which seemed to hang over some commission houses, it might have been considered strange that stocks did not decline further and more rapidly than they did. As it was there was a weak enough tone to most of the session to reflect the bearish attitude of professional traders. There were traders who professed to be more worried about the country's relations with Germany than at any previous period of the year. These were the ones who became badly upset over the numerous crises resultant from the submarine situation that have preceded the present tension, and it seemed as though repetition had made them more vulnerable to nervousness rather than more hardened.

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Zinc Shares Lighten the Day.

The zinc stocks afforded a bright spot in the otherwise mottled quotation boards. An upturn in the price of spelter and reports of extensive buying caused traders to bid up Butte and Superior and American Z

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 275,941 shares of stock and $145,050 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 35,700; oil, 90,141, and mining, 130,010. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	‡Aetna ex..w.i.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛
100	Ajax Rub, Inc.	70	70	70	70
400	Am.-Brit. Mfg.	23	24	23	24
200	A.-E. Mfg. pf.	65	65	65	65
1,000	A., G. & W. I.	24¼	24½	23¾	23¾
250	A.,G.& W.I.pf.	48	48¾	48	48¾
200	‡Butler Chem..	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,000	‡Car, L. & P..	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
1,800	Chev. Motor...	196	196	190	193½
200	Consol. Ord....	25	25	25	25
200	Cor. of R. & H.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
3,500	‡Cub. Cane S..	65	65⅝	64⅞	65¼
2,000	‡Cub. C. S. pf.	95	95	95	95
225	‡Electric Gun	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
80	Guant. Sugar.	82	82	81½	82
100	H. & R. Chr...	42	42	42	42
850	‡Holly Sugar..	48	*49½	*47⅛	48
1,500	‡Holly Sug. pf.	97½	97⅞	97	97⅞
300	Int. A. F. Sec.	15	15½	15	15½
300	‡Int. Mer. M..	20	20	20	20
2,000	Kathod. Br. pf.	28	28	26	27
900	‡S. S. Kresge..	123	123	123	123
100	‡Lake Tor. Bl.	103½	103½	103½	103½
15	Lehigh Coal....	90	90	90	90
800	Manhattan Tr.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Marconi of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,150	‡Midvale Steel.	65¼	65¼	64½	65¼
50	‡Poole E. & M.	120	120	120	120
670	‡Springfield F.	58	58	56	57
1,200	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
300	S. Bont v.t.cfs.	35½	35½	35½	35½
1,400	‡Tobacco Prod.	43½	43½	43	43
3,400	T. Film v.t.cfs.	3½	3½	3¼	3⅜
1,500	U. P. Sharing.	1	1	1	1
2,000	U. S. L. & H.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	White Motors..	50¾	50¾	50⅜	50¾
3,100	World Film v. t. ctfs.....	1	1⅛	1	1
800	‡Zinc Concent.	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	Eureka Pipe L.	218	218	218	..
5	Indiana P. L.	103	103	103	— 4
24	Ohio Oil.....	226	223	223	— 2
12	S. O of Cal....	251	249	248	— 1
10	S. O. of N. Y.	515	515	515	..
25	S. O. of N. Y.	210	210	210	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Oil & Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Bar. O. & R..	3	3	3	3
5,000	‡Federal Oil...	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Inter. Pet....	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
60,000	‡Midwest Oil.	60	60	55	57½
5,000	‡Musko. Ref..	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾
2,000	Ok. Pr. & Ref.	6⅝	7	6¾	7
100	Pan-Amer....	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
14,000	‡Un. W. Oil..	77	77	77	77
700	‡Ven. Con. O..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2,000	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Way. O. & G.	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼

MINING STOCKS.

15,500	‡Atlanta.....	14	14½	14	14
600	Bingham Min..	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
5,700	‡Booth.....	20	20	24	25
1,000	Bos & Mex pro	74	74	74	74
200	Buffalo Mines.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	2⅞	3
500	B.C.&Z.v.t.cfs.	5	5	5	5
2,500	Calumetas Cop.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Caledonia.....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	‡Canada Cop..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡Cashboy.....	7	7	7	7
230	C. de Pasco C.	37½	38	37½	38
6,000	Cons. Ariz. S.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	Cons. Nev. C..	2	2	2	2
1,000	‡Eagle & B. B.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6,075	‡Elmma Cop..	65	65	65	65
300	First Nat. Cop.	6¼	6¼	6	6
1,000	‡Gold. Mesa	14½	14½	14½	14½
1,000	‡Greenback....	6	6	6	6
5,000	‡Hut. Mines..	20	20	20	20
1,750	‡Iron Blossom.	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼
1,200	‡Jim Butler..	95	96	95	96
2,330	‡Jumbo Ext....	17	17	16	16
1,000	‡Wewanna.....	13½	13½	13½	13½
5,000	Jerome Verd..	1	1	1	1
700	Magma Copper	17½	17½	17½	17½
8,500	‡MarshMining.	28½	29⅛	28	29
100	‡McKin.-Dar..	45	45	45	45
1,125	‡Mojave Tung.	3½	*3¾	3½	3¾
250	‡Montana Con.	17	17	17	17
13,000	‡Mother Lode.	35	36	35	35½
400	New Utah Ring.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
100	‡OatmanCres. (a prospect).	45	45	45	45
1,900	‡Oatman Gold Keyes pass.)	24	25	24	25
2,900	‡Oatman Nat. Br. (a prosp.)	20	20	20	20
1,500	‡Oatman Sunset	50	50	50	50
1,500	‡Ore.....	4½	4½	4½	4½
500	‡Rae Her. ore.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5,500	‡Rochester....	70	70	69	70
500	‡Round Mtn....	73	73	73	73
2,000	‡Rex Con.....	19	19	19	19
500	Scratch Gravel	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	‡San Toy.....	18	18	18	18
8,000	‡Silver Pick..	8½	8½	8½	8½
800	Standard S.-L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Stewart.....	4	4	4	4
4,300	‡Success Min.	74	74	70	74
500	Tonopah Ext..	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
225	United Eastern	3¾	4	3¾	4
1,500	‡U. S. C. Min.	15½	16	16½	15½
3,875	‡U. Verde Ext.	26	26	24½	24½
200	‡West E. Con..	78	78	78	78
2,500	‡White O. Min.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
500	‡Yuscaran Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$16,000	‡C. U. S. 4½s.	100	100	100	100
4,050	C. Ariz. S. 5s.	40	38	38	40
20,000	L. V. 4½s, w.i.	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101¼
60,000	‡Midvale Steel cv. 5s, w. i.	98½	98½	98⅛	98½
35,000	N. Y. C. rec. 4½s. (1968)..	103	103	103	103
20,000	S. & S. Co. 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Not reported Friday: Sales of White Oaks Mining, 1,200 sold at 7⅛ and 7, and low sale in New Utah Birgham was 2¾ not 1⅝, and United Eastern sold at 3⅞.

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IND STRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Toh., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Toh., o. b.	17	17	15	17
Corwen Steel.....	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Driggs-Seabury	134	141	136	141
Gaston, W. & Wig.	70	70¼	70	70¼
Grant Motor Car....	7	8	7	8
Hopkins-Allen Arms.	..	65	..	65
Kenefick Zinc.....	14¾	14½	14¾	14½
Lima Loco. pf.....	98	99½	95	95½
Lyon Fdry. & Forg.	7½	7¾	7¾	8¼
Marlin Arms.....	80	87	80	87
Marlin Arms pf.....	77	83	77	83
Maxim Munitions..	5¾	6	5¾	6
Nymo Zinc	5	5½	5	5½
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Steel & Radia. Ltd..	35	40	35	40
Wab.-Pitts. Term..	14	18½	18	18½
Wab.-Pitts. Term.pf.	47	47¾	47	47¾

OIL STOCKS.

Ger. & Co. (oil ref.)	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Con. O. & G., w. i.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
Con. O. & G. pf., w.i.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Empire Petroleum..	7	7¾	7	7¾
Midwest Refining	66	67	66	67
Okla. Oil	17	19	17	19
Okla. Oil pf.....	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Prairie Oil.....	143	143½	141	143
Republic Oil & Ref...	12	13	12	13
Savoy Oil	11	13	11	13

MINING STOCKS.

Kerr Lake	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Magma Copper	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
Majestic Mines.....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Nipissing M. Co....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Oatman Ariz. Cent..	36	37	36	37
Oatman Big Jim.....	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Oatman Ex. (a prospect)	..	15	14	17
Oatman Lazy Boy (a prospect)	36	37	35	37
Oatman Lexington (a prospect)	66	68	68	68
Peterson Lake	26	28	26	27
Tonopah Mining.....	6	6¼	5¾	6

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	83	84

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass.....	270	280	270	280
Atlas Powder	230	240	230	240
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	120	127	120	127
Bliss (E. W.).....	405	420	405	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry & Forg....	170	180	170	180
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf....	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	775	825	775	825
Du Pont Powd., new.	340	350	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	106	105	108
Hercules Powder.....	370	390	370	390
Hercules Powder pf..	116	120	116	120
International Arms...	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	560	575	560	575
Wash. Reptg. Arms.	1950	2050	1950	2000

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	135	140	135	140
American Cigar pf...	100	101	100	101
Conley Foil.....	325	375	325	375
J. S. Young.....	140	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M..	130	140	140	150
MacAndrews & F....	150	155	148	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	475	485	475	485
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, April 8, 1916.
AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,779,100	$36,968,000	$2,220,000	$1,129,000	$1,033,000	$4,000	$1,000	$2,373,000	.....	$33,982,000	$1,537,000	$736,000
Mer. National	2,000,000	2,324,800	32,452,000	743,000	1,569,000	1,653,000	28,000	47,000	3,888,000	.....	32,806,000	.....	1,847,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,335,000	128,284,000	19,100,000	3,800,000	4,036,000	110,000	27,000	10,218,000	.....	143,902,000	2,431,000	4,937,000
National City	25,000,000	39,074,500	419,853,000	58,755,000	9,967,000	8,649,000	78,000	641,000	34,890,000	.....	464,064,000	1,497,000	1,799,000
Chemical National...	3,000,000	8,011,200	87,808,000	1,260,000	1,114,000	1,174,000	40,000	.....	2,456,000	.....	82,382,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National....	1,000,000	779,000	12,333,000	1,070,000	211,000	558,000	40,000	20,000	1,071,000	.....	13,515,000	125,000	50,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov..	300,000	83,700	2,332,000	45,000	34,000	92,000	5,000	.....	137,000	.....	1,822,000	.....	48,000
Am. Exch. National..	5,000,000	5,257,700	36,068,000	3,659,000	1,442,000	3,329,000	150,000	49,000	9,450,000	.....	38,078,000	3,625,000	4,705,000
Nat. Bank of Com...	25,000,000	18,211,900	234,061,000	21,575,000	5,059,000	2,310,000	.....	3,000	17,731,000	.....	239,818,000	545,000	155,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,210,800	58,154,000	2,991,000	1,163,000	2,008,000	271,000	181,000	4,643,000	.....	57,193,000	5,160,000	1,775,000
Hanover National....	3,000,000	15,538,300	127,338,000	24,113,000	4,540,000	3,873,000	17,000	18,000	12,386,000	.....	153,899,000	.....	130,000
Citizens' Cent. Nat..	2,550,000	2,512,600	27,637,000	1,395,000	237,000	1,097,000	87,000	7,000	2,213,000	.....	25,484,000	1,215,000	1,031,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	1,962,900	9,276,000	1,749,000	583,000	445,000	103,000	6,000	987,000	.....	10,027,000	.....	208,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,687,700	32,596,000	1,670,000	1,478,000	506,000	72,000	.....	2,379,000	.....	29,420,000	.....	50,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,679,900	148,196,000	9,338,000	2,044,000	5,139,000	90,000	66,000	11,618,000	.....	151,515,000	1,606,000	3,558,000
East River National.	250,000	76,300	2,278,000	102,000	28,000	171,000	9,000	.....	182,000	.....	2,284,000	.....	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,323,100	17,794,000	1,221,000	827,000	486,000	47,000	65,000	1,137,000	.....	15,373,000	.....	697,000
First National	10,000,000	22,754,300	168,095,000	18,098,000	4,311,000	7,347,000	67,000	.....	12,818,000	.....	172,589,000	125,000	4,962,000
Irving National	4,000,000	3,953,800	70,611,000	6,318,000	1,033,000	3,071,000	24,000	65,000	5,851,000	.....	78,513,000	118,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat....	500,000	1,215,300	10,153,000	417,000	137,000	510,000	112,000	17,000	751,000	.....	10,180,000	.....	199,000
Chase National	5,000,000	10,282,000	198,658,000	16,289,000	6,550,000	6,753,000	17,000	29,000	17,102,000	.....	225,167,000	4,763,000	450,000
Lincoln National....	1,000,000	1,910,500	19,587,000	1,594,000	839,000	342,000	63,000	195,000	1,464,000	.....	20,343,000	37,000	898,000
Garfield National....	1,000,000	1,272,900	9,553,000	727,000	168,000	880,000	23,000	58,000	762,000	.....	9,618,000	.....	399,000
Fifth National	250,000	417,600	5,205,000	195,000	123,000	219,000	3,000	5,000	362,000	.....	4,989,000	109,000	248,000
Seaboard National....	1,000,000	2,863,900	38,776,000	2,315,000	1,945,000	2,375,000	37,000	20,000	4,804,000	.....	46,584,000	.....	24,000
Liberty National....	1,000,000	3,340,400	58,778,000	3,451,000	1,716,000	1,553,000	18,000	.....	6,282,000	.....	55,527,000	1,943,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	706,000	8,855,000	812,000	101,000	167,000	15,000	9,000	784,000	.....	8,850,000	200,000	416,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,058,300	11,258,000	225,000	370,000	591,000	19,000	11,000	797,000	.....	10,842,000	.....	397,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,110,900	9,586,000	239,000	155,000	685,000	24,000	.....	648,000	.....	9,117,000	.....	139,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	920,900	18,509,000	1,501,000	201,000	517,000	53,000	31,000	1,403,000	.....	19,260,000	388,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,930,400	46,354,000	7,945,000	1,833,000	554,000	79,000	.....	$8,288,000	$385,000	62,922,000	1,000,000	.....
Bank of America....	1,500,000	4,308,100	34,280,000	4,680,000	2,887,000	1,121,000	32,000	.....	.....	.....	34,739,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,205,900	11,627,000	875,000	249,000	470,000	338,000	.....	668,000	.....	12,471,000	5,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,008,200	6,088,000	216,000	641,000	81,000	123,000	.....	.....	.....	5,408,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	447,800	2,539,000	143,000	101,000	97,000	6,000	3,000	155,000	232,000	2,578,000	5,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,015,200	14,139,000	963,000	1,233,000	671,000	49,000	30,000	.....	.....	12,995,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,029,400	85,457,000	6,210,000	1,976,000	3,975,000	560,000	.....	5,072,000	4,928,000	98,874,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	797,400	3,970,000	222,000	51,000	63,000	40,000	.....	213,000	.....	3,678,000	25,000	.....
German-American ...	750,000	758,300	6,506,000	730,000	363,000	52,000	10,000	.....	215,000	.....	6,752,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,283,600	17,581,000	1,752,000	1,052,000	984,000	37,000	.....	.....	.....	18,720,000	.....	.....
German Exchange....	200,000	826,000	4,855,000	451,000	55,000	87,000	89,000	.....	174,000	.....	4,435,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,077,000	6,410,000	983,000	55,000	163,000	100,000	.....	733,000	.....	6,495,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metrop..	1,000,000	2,154,100	14,087,000	1,008,000	286,000	344,000	44,000	55,000	$75,000	261,000	14,584,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	630,600	4,722,000	288,000	230,000	115,000	37,000	.....	252,000	.....	4,598,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,048,400	12,635,000	1,851,000	277,000	304,000	105,000	.....	1,050,000	3,330,000	14,378,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	581,500	21,984,000	1,893,000	633,000	472,000	157,000	.....	1,468,000	843,000	24,478,000	29,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,817,400	35,211,000	1,856,000	149,000	446,000	202,000	30,000	1,282,000	2,776,000	25,834,000	5,210,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	15,914,200	225,454,000	20,952,000	164,000	307,000	17,000	22,000	10,711,000	10,188,000	214,218,000	21,806,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,627,900	55,443,000	3,218,000	68,000	231,000	170,000	2,000	1,825,000	10,066,000	56,527,000	17,704,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,632,200	28,953,000	2,229,000	15,000	175,000	30,000	.....	1,153,000	1,804,000	24,014,000	6,851,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	12,235,300	35,980,000	1,556,000	385,000	151,000	131,000	10,000	1,072,000	5,342,000	21,429,000	743,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	30,838,400	333,298,000	34,454,000	1,778,000	1,635,000	641,000	.....	18,198,000	7,929,000	383,372,000	38,771,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,230,300	8,756,000	500,000	52,000	85,000	33,000	.....	325,000	780,000	6,525,000	1,004,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T...	4,000,000	5,378,000	25,021,000	1,386,000	465,000	58,000	22,000	14,000	870,000	930,000	17,409,000	1,331,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	7,779,100	87,268,000	5,595,000	151,000	980,000	223,000	82,000	3,470,000	2,142,000	69,402,000	18,521,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,822,300	19,962,000	1,300,000	176,000	325,000	102,000	20,000	939,000	1,967,000	18,763,000	1,354,000	.....
New York Trust.....	3,000,000	11,268,800	69,246,000	4,441,000	1,288,000	38,000	25,000	51,000	2,704,000	6,794,000	66,817,000	8,015,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,311,400	21,148,000	1,297,000	410,000	115,000	42,000	5,000	934,000	1,325,000	17,889,000	3,329,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	514,800	18,151,000	537,000	80,000	347,000	53,000	13,000	646,000	636,000	12,924,000	678,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust...	2,000,000	6,416,700	58,710,000	5,477,000	470,000	341,000	314,000	.....	2,654,000	2,379,000	53,077,000	6,774,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$115,350,000	$188,702,100	$2,040,965,000	$208,715,000	$52,114,000	$61,186,000	$1,576,000	$1,532,000	$169,552,000	.....	$2,174,898,000	$24,529,000	$31,578,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	15,450,000	33,109,600	294,124,000	29,976,000	11,892,000	9,753,000	1,806,000	61,000	12,763,000	$10,529,000	318,008,000	1,063,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	104,447,000	1,069,546,000	85,078,000	5,690,000	5,238,000	1,905,000	249,000	46,818,000	55,118,000	987,006,000	134,091,000	.....
Agg., 60 members....	$185,550,000	$326,258,700	$3,404,635,000	$313,769,000	$69,160,000	$76,127,000	$5,287,000	$1,842,000	$230,128,000	$65,647,000	$3,429,907,000	$159,682,000	$31,578,000
Change	.....	.....	+40,964,000	-4,752,000	+1,519,000	+1,082,000	-193,000	+109,000	-4,902,000	-381,000	+40,134,000	-2,197,000	+78,000

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$2,045,366,000	$198,882,000	$32,886,000	$62,437,000	$1,617,000	$1,418,000	$168,886,000	.....	$2,175,158,000	$24,531,000	$31,874,000
State banks, not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	208,827,000	28,745,000	10,884,000	10,077,000	1,529,000	65,000	13,980,000	$9,617,000	320,536,000	1,063,000	.....
Trust cos., not members of Fed. Res. Bank..	1,055,709,000	84,813,000	3,470,000	3,482,000	1,929,000	237,000	46,364,000	60,667,000	927,344,000	132,067,000	.....
Aggregate, 60 members.....	$3,309,902,000	$312,480,000	$47,220,000	$75,996,000	$5,336,000	$1,720,000	$229,210,000	$70,284,000	$3,423,338,000	$158,260,000	$31,874,000
Change	+29,574,000	-13,901,000	-1,141,000	-451,000	+254,000	+272,000	-5,442,000	+8,234,000	+21,037,000	-5,396,000	+240,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $3,000,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.		Reserve required on: Net demand deposits.....$391,481,640 Net time deposits..... 1,226,450	Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$316,965,000	$149,552,000	Net demand and time dep.	$392,708,090	$93,808,910	—$14,163,980
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	52,927,000	13,763,000	Net demand deposits.....	57,240,540	9,449,460	+ 383,240
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	97,881,000	40,513,000	Net demand deposits.....	140,550,900	4,143,100	— 290,900
Total.....	$467,773,000	$230,128,000	Total net deposits.....	$590,499,530	$107,401,470	—$13,071,840

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits.....	$391,528,440		
			Net time deposits.....	1,226,550		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$314,185,000	$168,886,000	Net demand and time dep.	$392,754,990	$80,296,010	—$20,186,760
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	51,575,000	13,980,000	Net demand deposits.....	57,750,480	7,804,520	+ 552,900
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	93,685,000	46,364,000	Net demand deposits.....	139,101,600	947,400	— 5,141,250
Total.....	$459,445,000	$229,210,000	Total net deposits.....	$589,607,070	$89,047,930	—$24,775,110

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, April 8, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere.	With Oth. Banks & Trust Co.	Gross Deposits.
MAN

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

One of the disturbing trade factors, that of the congestion of freight, is becoming less acute because of the combined efforts of the railway men and the shippers. In the course of a few weeks, unless shipping facilities are restricted by some unexpected occurrence, goods intended for domestic as well as foreign markets will be moving in a more satisfactory fashion than they have been for a long time. The blame for the congestion has been by no means one-sided, and the recognition of this fact bids fair to bring about a reform in the practices of shippers and their consignees that will be of general value long after the present exceptional conditions have passed away. These very conditions, from indications now apparent, are likely to last long enough to reconcile trade to the new methods of expediting freight shipments. How long this period is to be can only be surmised from the nature of the preparations by the belligerent nations. The British financial arrangements for a year more of hostilities, the Russian contracts for next Winter's clothing for its armies and tentative propositions to American steel mills for shell steel deliveries in 1917 are only a few of the indications that seem to point to at least a year or more of warfare ahead. As it will take no less than a year's time thereafter for trade to get down to its new bearings, the period is ample within which to make permanent the methods now resorted to for an emergency.

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Evidences of Prosperity.

Evidences of the better business conditions continue to multiply. Some of them, of course, are apparent even to the least observing. These include the decrease of unemployment as shown by the difficulty in securing help for different kinds of work and the increasing buying in the retail shops. The mercantile agencies, reporting on insolvencies during the first quarter of the present year, show a much reduced number of business failures. The situation from another standpoint is taken up by the Federal Reserve bulletin just issued, which gives the bankers' view. In none of the districts of the country is there anything except a favorable showing. In the New York district especial improvement is noted. The collections here are also unusually good. One reason given for prompt settlements is that buyers are anxious to maintain an exceptional credit standing in order to secure precedence in the filling of orders. It is not so long ago that buyers were resorting to all kinds of devices to enable them to delay orders in the expectation of getting lower prices by so doing. The Boston, Philadelphia, and other districts make showings equally as good as this district, and all of them express confidence in the future.

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Outlook for Cotton.

A story made public early in the week was to the effect that banks down South had loaned money on cotton at too high a valuation and were likely to be embarrassed thereby. It was very promptly denied before it had time to produce any effect on cotton quotations. Last month's shipments of cotton abroad were comparatively small, but the lower freight rates now prevailing give promise of increased exports. Domestic mills are also reported to be taking more of the article. Meanwhile planting is in progress and there is the usual speculation as to the acreage that will be put in. As to some of the Southern States it is already apparent that there will be an extension of the area for diversified crops. In other localities, however, the planters encouraged by the prices they have received for cottonseed oil and cake as well as for the lint are rather extending their fields. One estimate puts the total acreage increase in cotton at about 8 per cent. The lack of fertilizer will make this less productive, however, than usual. In the goods' end there has been hardly any change for some time. The mills have small stocks on hand and the demand has been quite large, especially for the finer fabrics. There was a lull in the buying of printcloths, but the prices have been well maintained. Advances in bleached and colored goods have come to be a custom. There has been a large call for cotton damask as a substitute for linen, and duck continues in active request. In all branches of knit goods the market seems to be oversold, it being extremely doubtful if the mills can fill the orders taken.

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Wool and Woolen Fabrics.

The postponed London wool auction will begin on Tuesday, the cause of the delay having been adjusted. So far as known American competition will be absent because of the embargo on the shipments of wool to this country. The Australian and New Zealand sales for the season are ended, and it is noteworthy that prices at the antipodes held up well to the finish. The imports of Australian wool to this country have very nearly been disposed of, and attention is being directed more and more to the domestic article. Shearing is going on in a number of the Western States, and the only bar to greater sales is the high prices which the growers are trying to get. The freight blockade is hurting the wool buyers somewhat, it being difficult to get foreign shipments through after they have crossed the Pacific or even to get the domestic. The Southern Pacific Railway has declared an embargo on wool and mohair to Eastern points. The mills, however, are supplied with raw material for the time being and are well occupied. Orders have been large, and there have been tentative reorders for the Fall apparently for the purpose of feeling out prices. Advances are seemingly a certainty in view of the rising costs all along the line. Cotton worsteds are becoming a greater feature because of the needs of the lower price clothing manufacturers. The weather is playing a part in retarding the dress goods trade, but this is believed to be only temporary.

A Tale for the Farmers.

About the easiest thing nowadays is prophecy, and those who indulge in it may readily acquire unmerited reputation as seers. Among the minor prophets now in evidence is Jonathan Bourne, Jr., whose supposed talents in the direction of forecasting the future are now employed for political purposes by the Republican publicity association. In a statement issued by him the other day he tried to point out the danger, after the war was over, of this country being swamped by the agricultural products of other lands. The principal of these, according to his tabulation, was clothing and combing wool. Now it is a curious circumstance that when there were duties on wool the great mass of the importations was classed as carpet wool, which came in at a very low rate. Since wool was put on the free list, the quantity of carpet wool has shrunk amazingly and the volume of clothing and combing wool has increased correspondingly. Some might draw an inference from these facts. But the fact remains that domestic wool growers have been receiving higher prices for their products under free wool than they did under a protective tariff and this was true even before the war began. The woolen manufacturers, also, have been able to use all the wool they could get, foreign and domestic, in making articles for the home and foreign trade. The increase in manufactured woolens exported, it may also be noted, started in before the war and has grown tremendously since.

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Breaking Their Contracts.

In the ordinary conditions of life, and especially with regard to business transactions, people are supposed to be reconciled to losses incurred by the exercise of a poor judgment. There is a natural repugnance toward the class known among gamesters as "cheerful winners" with all that this implies. Because of the enhanced cost of production of manufactured goods of all kinds, some of the commitments of manufacturers in recent months have seemed much like a gamble. If their judgment happened to be good they would make money; if poor, they stood to lose. This has been a well recognized fact especially among the makers and buyers of textiles, and those who have erred have taken their medicine and have learned to be more cautious. A notable exception, however, was brought to the fore during the past week which will probably receive more public notice. It seems that a New England concern which manufactures cheap underwear entered into contracts for the sale of their so-called 50-cent goods on the basis of $3.50 per dozen. Those who bought considered the transaction disposed of except for the delivery of the goods. They have now been undeceived. Letters have been sent to them saying that the manufacturers had discovered that they would not be able to sell at the price agreed on, because of the advance in cost of material and labor, and that the goods could only be had at an increase of 15 cents per dozen. Both legally and morally, the manufacturers are in the wrong in thus trying to get out of their contracts. Some of the buyers, it is said, will test the matter in the courts, presumably in action to compel specific performance. But whether they do so or not, the offending concern has managed to obtain an amount of ill-will that will count against it. Moreover, when the tables are turned and the market again becomes in favor of the buyers, the precedent against the latter will be followed against the sellers. Good faith and the sacredness of contracts are worth upholding even against temporary losses.

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The Trade with Mexico.

From a commercial standpoint the punitive expedition now operating in Mexico is of interest. Its success will mean the breaking up of the most serious opposition to the establishment of stable government in that country. Once order is restored there, trade development will follow in very vigorous fashion. There is more building and rebuilding to be done in Mexico than over a great deal of the war-swept regions in Europe, and the shelves of its traders and merchants are in great measure empty of the goods which this country alone must supply. Railways have to be put in order, new bridges to be built, and equipment in great quantity to be provided. Even the comparative lull which preceded the Villa escapade indicated a resumption of trade that was very promising. The latest official figures on the subject are only up to the end of January. Taking the four months beginning with last October and comparing them with the corresponding months of the two preceding years shows this increase in a striking manner. They are as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
October, 1913	$6,861,120	$3,765,616
October, 1914	6,957,008	3,001,144
October, 1915	5,713,746	3,974,663
November, 1913	7,741,188	3,258,931
November, 1914	7,113,834	3,173,358
November, 1915	4,965,332	3,772,807
December, 1913	6,827,988	3,171,161
December, 1914	5,886,949	2,564,596
December, 1915	6,169,581	4,468,538
January, 1914	8,358,587	3,433,575
January, 1915	4,589,705	2,406,098
January, 1916	9,060,654	3,949,768

It will be seen that up to January there had been a decrease in imports from Mexico, but a continual increase in the exports thither each month. In January the imports showed a big jump, being about double those of the corresponding month last year and exceeding those of the same month in 1914.

ARE COTTONS TOO HIGH IN PRICE?

What Present Figures Show Compared with the High Point of 1907.

One of the most interesting reversals of form the commercial world has seen in recent years is the upturn that has taken place in the last twelve months in the prices asked for all kinds of staple and fancy cotton cloths, in the gray, or unfinished state. The improvement in several instances has been remarkable.

Within the last few months, under the stimulus of an excellent general demand, the advance has been especially marked. So great has been the rise, in fact, that fear has been expressed by certain buyers, who were literally forced into trading by need of the goods, of a reaction similar to that which followed the reaching of record-price levels in late August of that fatal boom year, 1907.

In the minds of other buyers there is said to exist the belief that the present market must recede before long, this belief being based on the supposition that prices are now higher than in 1907. In some cases fancy goods prices are higher than in 1907, but in the staple end of the market, as it affects printcloths, sheetings, drills, three-leaf twills, and sateens, such instances are extremely rare. In the majority of cases a comfortable margin still exists between present prices and those quoted at the 1907 high point. Sellers know this, but many buyers do not. As a result they are holding off from buying goods that they will eventually need and may have to pay more for.

It was only the other day that a Times reporter talked with one of the shrewdest traders in the market, a merchant who both buys and sells staple cloths, about the present range of prices on these goods and the possibility of a decline of any consequence in the near future.

"Decline?" he scoffed, when the question was put to him; "decline nothing. Tell them that the top of the market has not been reached yet, nor is it in sight."

To show that current prices are not as high as those reached between Aug. 15 and 31, 1907, at which time the high point touched by spot middling upland cotton was 13.55 cents, a chart containing 1907 prices of a number of printcloth, sheeting, drill, twill and sateen constructions has been prepared by Louis Lowinson, a cotton goods broker of this city. This chart is now being sent to the trade.

In the narrow staple printcloths the chart shows that 27-inch 56-32s were held at 4 3-16 cents in 1907, at the time specified above, while 64-60s in the same width were quoted at 4⅞ cents. Yesterday these constructions could be had for immediately delivery at 3⅜ and 3¾ cents, respectively. A year ago at this time the 64-60s could have been had at 2¾ cents. Thirty-two-inch 64-60s were quoted at 5¼ cents in 1907, against 4¾ cents yesterday.

The following list gives the comparative prices on the 38½-inch range of printcloths:

	1907.	1916.
44-40, 8.20	4½c.	3½c.
52-40, 7.30	5¼c.	4¼c.
60-48, 6.25*	6¼c.	4¾c.
60-52, 6.00	6⅜c.	5⅛c.
64-56, 5.50	6⅝c.	5⅝c.
64-60, 5.35*	7¼c.	5⅝c.
64-64, 5.15	7¼c.	5½c.

*Last year at this time 60-48s cost 5¼ cents and 64-60s cost 4 cents.

For the 39-inch printcloths, these figures tell the story:

	1907.	1916.
56-44, 6.60	6c.	4½c.
68-72, 4.75*	8¼c.	6c.
72-76, 4.25*	9¼c.	6⅝c.
80-80, 4.00*	10c.	7¼c.
80-88, 5.00	10¼c.	9c.

*These were last year's prices; 68-72, 4¾c.; 72-76, 5¾c., and 80-80, 6c.

The chart does not make much mention of sheetings, but one of the constructions quoted has now passed the 1907 mark. This is the 36-inch, 48 square, three yards, which was quoted at 7¼ cents, less 3 per cent., ten days, in 1907, and 7⅛ cents, same discount, yesterday. The four-yard sheeting of the same width and pick number was priced at 6⅜ cents, less discount, in 1907, and at 5¾ cents yesterday. Last year it was worth 4½ cents. The same discount applies to 37-inch, 3.95 yard drills, which in 1907 cost 6¾ cents, against 6⅝ cents yesterday.

In spite of the large business that has been done on three-leaf twills in the last few months, and the present scarcity of these goods for prompt delivery, 1907 prices were higher than those currently quoted. Comparisons follow:

	1907.	1916.
39-inch, 6.00	6¾c.	5c.
64-64, 5.10	7⅜c.	6¼c.
64-72, 4.50	8⅝c.	6⅝c.
68-76, 4.00	9¼c.	7⅝c.
43-inch:		
68-80, 4.30	8¾c.	7c.
68-76, 4.00	11½c.	8c.

The situation in twills is reflected in sateens, where the comparative prices range as follows:

	1907.	1916.
39-inch, 4.70	8¾c.	7¼c.
64-88, 4.50	8⅞c.	7½c.
64-104, 4.20	10¼c.	8¾c.
72-120, 3.50	12c.	10⅝c.
84-124, 3.75	12¾c.	11¼c.
96-132, 3.75	12¾c.	*12c.
43-inch:		
84-124, 3.35	16c.	*12c.

*Asked.

On many kinds of bleached goods, too, especially those of printcloth construction, prices are below the 1907 high level. In spite of recent advances some of these goods are now said to be held at prices only on a par with those asked at the close of September, 1913. At that time spot middling uplands cotton was quoted around 14 cents, while yesterday it was held at 12 cents.

Very Much Like Selling Short.

It was possible before the present situation developed in the woolen trade to make contracts with yarn spinners over long periods. It was no unusual thing, so it is said, to make conditional contracts extending over a year's time and then get a renewal for an additional six months. Now it is impossible to get a contract that will be carried out. As one man put it, "there is not a chance of making a contract that will hold for forty-eight hours." The idea is gaining ground that it is risky for the seller to sell something he does not possess. The best advice given now is "to sell what you have, and what you possibly may have if everything turns out as expected."

Gray Goods Trading Light.

Yesterday's business in the local gray goods market was of a true Saturday nature. Trading was confined entirely to odd lots here and there, none of which was large enough to grow enthusiastic about. Prices were firm generally, and sellers maintain that there is every reason to believe that they will continue so for a long time. It is also asserted that a further rise will be seen before any recession occurs. The belief is prevalent that the lack of buying at the moment is due a great deal less to the present range of prices than to the difficulties met in getting goods finished or bleached. Because of this it is thought that another active buying movement is not very far away.

Why Costs Are High.

A complaint was received by a mill agent on a certain rainproof cloth. It was found that, if placed in water, the dye would run, leaving the water an inky shade. The piece of cloth material was sent back to the mill with instructions to have the cloth in the future well scoured so that all loose color should be taken out. To guarantee the color from running in the material it will be necessary, so it was explained, to use five scouring operations in place of the two that have been employed hitherto. This is only one instance of the greater care needed under present conditions. With this necessity for guarding against unsatisfactory results in cloth manufacturing on account of poor dyes, costs have been raised proportionately.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Among Them Related to Playing Cards from Japan.

T. M. James & Sons, St. Louis, went before the Board of General Appraisers with the complaint that the Collector demanded $13 before he was willing to forward a like number of entries to the board for review. The firm claimed that $1 was sufficient for the protest regardless of the number of entries. The board held that the Collector violated the rule established by the board and Customs Court, and directed a reliquidation whereby $12 will be returned to the protestants.

The Standard Grocery Company imported saffron which was taxed 10 per cent. on its weight. The contention was that the Collector should have made an allowance for shrinkage in weight, which he failed to do. The saffron appeared to be dried out, so that its landed weight was lower than when shipped. The board saw no reason for requiring the Collector to make the allowance and overruled the protest.

An exception was made to the rule prevailing of late when Judge Cooper, sitting as a reappraisement official, decided that English market prices on cotton velvets from Dickerson, Jones & Co., Manchester, had not advanced at the date of shipment, Feb. 17 last, and were not therefore subject to assessment of duty on a higher level. The merchandise was described in the invoices received at the local Customs House as "Quality H K 295, 21½-inch in the gray." The importers entered the goods as having a market value of 6 1-16 pence per yard. The customs men were not satisfied with this value per unit, and took duty at a considerable advance. Additional testimony received from Manchester convinced the General Appraiser that the entered prices were correct. He accordingly reversed the local authorities.

A controversy that had dragged along for almost a year relating to market values of playing cards from Japan was settled finally yesterday by Board 1. The cards, which were shipped by the K. Hirado Company, Yokohama, as long ago as May 27, 1915, immediately became the subject of dispute, the Government authorities alleging that the cost of paper had gone up in Japan on account of the war, and that the prices put down on the invoices could not possibly have represented values at the date of shipment. The importers, after appealing to the board, secured a delay on the plea that evidence from Japan would show the customs officials here in error in taking higher levels. Such testimony as was finally laid before the board failed to convince the tribunal. The Collector was accordingly affirmed.

Judge Fischer refused to allow importers of red parchment paper and red parchment cloth paper to deduct 10 per cent. from the dutiable value of the merchandise as an allowance for re-sale. The Appraiser of the Port disallowed this item and the importers appealed. The merchandise was from Ferdinand Emil Jagenberg, Dusseldorf. The General Appraiser held that the entered values were correct, but the re-sale percentage was held properly dutiable.

Tea sets and other articles of decorated china from Japan continue to figure in litigation on points of value. The latest case of the kind is due to with goods from Y. Kato, Nagoya. The merchandise was shipped in December last and received here in February. Judge Waite, after hearing the evidence of both the Government and the New York importers, decided that Appraiser Sague was warranted in marking up values 7½ per cent. on all the goods to make correct market value.

LARGE DROP IN EXPORTS.

Said to be Largely Due to Lack of Vessels Available.

Exports from this port took a tumble of $30,780,616 in the week ended yesterday, compared with the week before. The Custom House report showed last week's outward shipments to be $47,973,323, while in the week before the movement amounted to $78,753,939. In the week before that the exports were set down at $31,018,318.

Exports from here in the corresponding week last year were $26,400,015, and in the same week of 1914 their value was fixed at $18,594,834. Trade conditions throughout the world were in a normal state in the latter period. Total shipments from this port to date for the current calendar year now amount to $597,055,690, against $394,089,400 in the same period last year.

Although it was estimated that one-fourth of the entire week's shipments had to do with ammunition, shells and other munitions of war, including automobiles, vast quantities of such material were tied up at local terminals awaiting vessels. Exporters calling at the Custom House complained that the lack of tonnage, coupled with the discriminations imposed in favor of war supply shipments, worked to delay shipments of merchandise for peaceful commerce. Delays of this kind, it was said, were weekly becoming more serious. It was added that a great many orders, especially from neutral nations, have to be canceled since transportation is not available.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Excellent Business Being Done, Especially in Fine Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, April 8.—There has been moderate trading in the cotton goods markets this week. Sales have not been large, due in most part to the fact that buyers have contracted for their wants and are not particularly interested in any more goods for the moment. There has been a constant demand, however, for certain styles and some of the prices which have been secured for goods will net the seller a comfortable margin of profit.

Mills making medium count fancies, and even those concerns manufacturing fancies out of print cloth yarns, state that they are doing a rather good business and that their output is fairly well sold up. Twills and sateens continue to grow in favor, and those converters who make a specialty of these styles declare that the market for the finished product is good. Converters say that bleacheries are congested with business and, although most of them are working overtime, it seems that the influx of work diminishes but little. It is doubtful if bleacheries have ever been so much rushed with business as at the present time.

The fine goods mills are doing an immense business and agents and treasurers daily receive orders from New York and other centres asking mills to accept the business even at prices which seem to buyers to be unusually high. The invariable reply is that the output is sold so far ahead that it would be an impossibility to take on any more business. Just for the moment mills are confronted with a request from the operatives for an advance in wages, and it is stated in some quarters that they will ask for an increase in wages of 10 per cent.

The sales for the week are estimated at 150,000 pieces, of which about 50,000 pieces are spots.

An $18,000 Order in 20 Minutes.

Typical of conditions in most trades at present was an order given yesterday by a large manufacturer who makes Summer clothing for men. He dropped into the selling office of a well-known piece goods house and was told that lines had not been completed for next year. He spied a pile of cloths on a nearby table ran through them and selected a pattern. "What is the price of this?" he asked. He got the price and was further informed that the pattern would be shown in three colors. He gave an order in the hundreds of pieces for all three shades. Going over to the pile of cloths again he picked out another sample, learned the price and placed an order. His visit lasted just twenty minutes and in that time he contracted for merchandise to the amount of $18,000 for next Summer, although on several of the cloths he was given only an idea of what he was to get.

PRICES ARE SAID TO BE TOO STEEP

Idea Prevalent That Undue Advantage Is Taken of Higher Production Costs.

A certain clothing manufacturer will advance his $7.50 line to $12.50 for the coming season. The man who sells him cloth states that, even with the increases that have come in labor and material, the $7.50 line could be sold at $10.50 with the usual amount of profit to the manufacturer. The point in the matter is, "Will the average manufacturer put a legitimate profit on his goods or take advantage of the widely heralded advancing costs and seek exorbitant margins?"

The first real protest that so far has been made against rapidly advanced prices was heard last week when an association of out of town garment manufacturers was reported to be working on a plan to stop the "juggling of prices and unwarranted increases in dress goods." How far the manufacturers will get in their effort to prevent price advances remains to be seen. The selling agents for the dress goods mills do not treat the matter seriously. The advances made, so they say, have all been justified in view of conditions affecting the market in raw materials. Dyestuffs are soaring, with 1,000 per cent. increases no uncommon thing. Wool is scarce and the outlook is for higher rather than lower prices.

In the piece goods market, both dress goods and men's wear, the dyestuff situation has been right along the most bullish argument brought forth to explain high prices for cloth. The mill agents have asserted time and time again that the operations of speculators have been chiefly responsible for the terrific advances that have occurred. The situation is typified, according to the trade, in the following transaction as described by one mill agent:

"Right next to one of the prominent dye importers there is a warehouse run by one of the speculators we have had to contend with. If I call up the dye house proper with an inquiry for a color I am told that there is none to be had at any price. Shortly after my conversation with the importers I hear from the dye speculator, who informs me that he has the dye I want. The only way to explain it is that some sort of collusion exists between the dye house and the speculator."

"Why should the dye importer prefer to sell to the speculator, rather than to the mill direct if any price can be asked and obtained?" is the question usually asked.

"Because the dye house is afraid of asking the price that the speculator demands," is the reply, accompanied by the explanation that "it is understood the transactions between the dye-house and the dye speculators are conducted on a split-profit basis."

The common opinion, then, in the piece goods selling market is that dye importers and manufacturers are drawing big profits out of the present predicament of the mills.

On the other hand, the women's wear and men's wear garment manufacturers are just beginning to believe that perhaps all the increases that have been made by the mills have not been justified. The big piece goods buyers are understood to be placing their orders without hesitation and with no quibbling over the higher prices they have to pay. The mill agents state that only the "smaller fellows" are raising objection to the advances.

"One of the biggest piece goods buyers in the country," said a mill agent, "placed a whole string of orders with us the other day, paying all the way from 50 to 75 cents more a yard than a year ago, and yet he never asked for a word of explanation or tried to beat down a price. This ought to be sufficient evidence that the prices we ask are really justified."

Another selling agent smiles when he thinks of some of the houses that have put off purchasing until later, in the hope that a decline will take place. "They will have to pay more, lots more," he remarks in a way to make one believe he will add a few cents more to a yard of goods in order to keep up his enthusiasm.

"It is not now a question of getting business," said another mill representative, "but of 'ducking' additional business. We have more than we want now."

Under such circumstances it is not unlikely that the mills have raised their prices in just a little higher proportion than the conditions in the raw materials and labor market would seem to warrant.

In the silk market a raw silk dealer has charged the manufacturers with bidding up prices on themselves. The Japanese growers, he said, are continually asking why American manufacturers are paying such remarkably high prices.

"Practically the only houses that are not in a position to benefit by the general wave of prosperity and inflation of prices," said a manufacturer, "are those that have been operating under a system of fixed prices. They have been years in building up the idea of a certain product at a certain price, and they cannot now afford to increase their price. If they do so, all the benefit of their years of advertising will be lost. They have been 'price' men, and now that the market has gone against them, they must suffer the consequences."

The common sentiment in various lines at present is that the publicity attendant upon the rising costs of all raw materials can be capitalized and higher prices asked and obtained with little trouble. The consumer is to foot the bill and he has been told so often that the "war is to blame" that he believes it.

ADVANCES IN CLOTHS.

A Difference Between Those for Men's and Women's Wear.

A comparison of methods employed in the men's wear and women's wear trades would seem to indicate that the men's wear manufacturers will suffer more from the advanced prices for piece goods. The chief reason given for this opinion is that the men's wear trade is operated on more staple lines and with a greater fixity of prices and styles.

The mill agents admit that it is a difficult matter to ask price advances in the season by which they mean that, once the clothing manufacturer has set his price and sold his product, increases cannot be asked on re-orders. When the price of the material in a suit of clothes is advanced during the season, the manufacturer has a difficult proposition on his hands to pass along the increase to the retailer. In fact, the common method employed is to discontinue a line when the price goes up to a point where profits are no longer possible.

In the women's wear trade style is the main factor. If the mill agent is not able to fill a duplicate order on a fabric, the garment manufacturer is willing enough to have some other similar cloth substituted. Prices, too, are not so important a matter with the women's wear makers. If the style of a garment is up to the minute the manufacturer can get his own price from the retailer.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Not So Much Demand at Present in Yokohama as There Was.

Reports from the Yokohama raw silk market indicate that there is not very much demand at present and that holders are more anxious to sell, even at slight concessions. The visible stock is placed at 8,000 bales.

Canton continues firm, with prices unchanged and reelers offering sparingly of the first crop. This is estimated at only 4,000 bales, against 6,000 bales in former years. The biggest part of the new crop has already been sold. The Shanghai market is rather quiet, but there has been no change in prices. Reelers, having sold large quantities of the new crop silk for forward deliveries, are not willing to contract further at lower prices.

The Italian market is unchanged. Very little silk is left to offer, and business has also been hampered by the fluctuations of exchanges. Business continues good in this city, according to A. P. Villa & Bros.

Good Reputation Counts.

One of the representative woolen houses had a caller the other day who left a feeling of great satisfaction in the office when he departed. This man had traveled from a State in the South to tell the mill agents that in the future he intended to buy all the goods he could from them. "Before leaving," he said, "we had a little conference of the firm's executives and talked over conditions. Each one of us held the opinion that the best policy to be pursued in the present situation is to deal only with responsible houses. In times like these good will on the part of the seller is of paramount importance. With all markets unsettled the seller must act in good faith, otherwise the buyer is left in the lurch. We intend from now on to place our orders only with those houses that have an established record for fair dealing."

—open accounts vs. acceptances or notes

To manufacturers and wholesalers worth $20,000 to $1,000,000.

The Federal Reserve Banking System recognizes the necessity of *elastic capital* by advocating the closing of open accounts into acceptances. You are expected to sell or discount these notes or drafts; why not just sell your *open accounts* to us, saving annoyance to valued customers and delay in obtaining acceptances? The result is the same.

The practice of realizing cash for customers' notes is old—that of selling open accounts is comparatively new, and its rapid growth indicates merit, as is proven by the fact that within four years our business has grown to over $20,000,000 annually (March *alone* was $3,203,652.93). Three-fourths comes from concerns rated $35,000 to $1,000,000.

We charge only 1/30 of 1% per day on the net face of accounts (*1% a month figured to the exact day*) if you sell us $100,000 of accounts within 12 months, otherwise, there is an additional charge of $5 a $1000.

$100,000 of accounts averaging 15 days costs $ 500.				
100,000 " "	"	30	" "	1000.
100,000 " "	"	45	" "	1500.
100,000 " "	"	60	" "	2000.

and so on—no commission, *no interest*, no exchange.

We will pay you about 80% for all or part of your active accounts, and the balance as *such account is collected for us by you*. With this cash you could pay your creditors quicker than otherwise; they could pay their creditors quicker, and so on. Shouldn't all buy to better advantage and be benefited?

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Buyers' Wants

25 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

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HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks, suits; 358 4th Av.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—Bunyan & Dowling; Miss H. Dowling, clothing, men's furn. goods; Murray Hill.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—M. Heimann & Co.; A. Wettendorf, untrimmed hats; 581 Broadway.
MOBILE, Ala.—Block & Neuberger Co.; B. G. Neuberger, wholesale dry goods; 260 Church.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Morris & Co.; L. Schultz, mfrs. pants; Park Av.
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PHILADELPHIA—Rose Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; C02 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—August Bros. & Co.; D. J. August, mfrs. clothing; Marlborough.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Wasserman-Gottman Co.; E. Mairs, domestics, linens, bedding, handkerchiefs, art goods; 353 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. L. Brewer, art goods; 315 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
ST. LOUIS—Wildman Manufacturing Co.; A. L. Wildman, piece goods, house dresses; Woodstock.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; T. A. Hennigan, muslin underwear; petticoats, corsets; 377 Broadway.
TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; L. B. Jeffries, shoes, rubbers; 116 W. 22d.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 602 Broadway.
TROY, N. Y.—Menter & Rosenbloom Co.; C. E. McCarthy, representing; 114 5th Av.; Albert.
WILMINGTON, Del.—Beir-Williams Co.; J. C. Williams, dry goods, notions, shoes, men's, women's wear; Aberdeen.

RED CLOVER SEED.

Large Imports Needed Because of the Short Domestic Crop.

About one-third of the red clover seed available for use in this country during the present year will be imported, according to estimates of the Federal Department of Agriculture. New records for importation will be created, for more of the seed had been received from abroad in the eight months prior to March 1, 1916, than in any one year previously. The short domestic crop of 1915 was largely responsible.

The principal stocks available for import have been Italian and French, about one-third as much Italian, as French seed having been received. The department says that South European seed is neither as hardy nor as productive as American or North European seed, and it is regarded as unfortunate that it has been necessary to import such large amounts of seed not well adapted to the conditions in the red clover growing districts of this country.

VALUE DOES NOT CONTROL

Nor Do Antique Doors on Bookcases Make Them Duty Free.

Antique doors on bookcases do not constitute "artistic antiquities" within the meaning of the tariff act, according to a decision made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the protest of G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago.

It was brought out at the trial that, whereas the doors were more than 100 years old, the rest of the bookcases was of modern construction, made, however, to resemble old furniture. The Collector disregarded the claims made relative to the age of the doors and took duty at 15 per cent. as entireties under the provision for "furniture." The importers insisted that even if the bookcases were considered entireties, they should be admitted free since the antique doors on each case were value at 5,000 francs, and the individual cases at only 1,000 francs. Judge Waite, in finding against the importers, said:

"We are not clear that the value should be the controlling factor. There seems to be no question but that the doors, which were not fastened to the bookcase on entry, were 100 years old at the time of importation. If the case were considered an entirety, we are not convinced it would be characterised by the doors alone.

"In order to be free of duty under paragraph 656, an article must be artistic—that is, be a work of art—or must be of ornamental character or educational value, or at least in some way illustrate the progress of the arts. There is no testimony in this case, however, upon artistic qualities, as the importers confined themselves solely to the question of the antiquity of the doors. We find, therefore, that the claim is not supported. There is nothing in the record upon which we can reverse the classification made by the Collector. The protest is therefore overruled."

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Popular Prices—Latest Styles
For Immediate Delivery.
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From $2.75 Dresses to $4.50
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ONE MILLION DOLLARS to Loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and All Kinds of Personal Property.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1916.

CHAMPIONSHIP BASEBALL SEASON OPENS WEDNESDAY—CLEVELAND GETS TRIS SPEAKER

BIG LEAGUES READY FOR SEASON'S CLASH

Senators to Meet Yankees Here Wednesday, While Giants Open in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON TO PLAY ACE

Will Pit Johnson Against Caldwell —Battle Royal Expected This Year in Tener's Circuit.

The major league baseball season of 1916 will open in eight cities on Wednesday, with the clubs paired as follows:

National League—Boston at Brooklyn, New York at Philadelphia, Chicago at Cincinnati, Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

American League—Washington at New York, Athletics at Boston, Detroit at Chicago, and St. Louis at Cleveland.

Conclusions based on the showing of the clubs in the South and in the preseason games in the North indicate a decided increase in strength for the majority of the teams. Improvement is more evident in the National League than in the younger organization. There was room for improvement in the former, for while the race won by the Phillies last year furnished a close contest, the quality of baseball played was not up to the National League standards. With most of the clubs of that league improved through the addition of thirty-seven of the choicest Federal League players, the race should be just as closely contested this season and the quality of playing should be higher.

The Yankees' opening at the Polo Grounds on Wednesday will be attended with all the frills of the season's first big game, and there will be flags flying, brass band music, flowers in profusion, and everything which goes to make up opening day atmosphere. Everything is in readiness for the opening game with Washington except a pledge of co-operation from the Weather Bureau.

The star pitcher of each club will be presented for the occasion, the Senators planning to send in Walter Johnson to match his speed against Ray Caldwell's shoots. The New York outfit will uncover a far better organization than last year's Yankees. With the addition of such batting power as Frank Baker, Lee Magee, Joe Gedeon and Frank Gilhooley have in stock, it is believed that Walter Johnson's rifle shot flinging will be less effective against the New York team than it has been in the past.

With the Washington Club will be Joe Judge on first base. Judge is a New York lad and great things are expected of him. He formerly played with the Edison Company team here and his admirers with that concern are planning to give him a big reception when he appears here in a Washington uniform.

Over in Brooklyn President Ebbets is arranging a festive opening for the Dodgers and the Boston Braves on Wednesday. It will be the professional baseball debut of Percy D. Haughton, the Harvard football coach, who is now President of the Boston Club. A delegation from Boston will be present, and of course everybody under the caption of "Who's Who" in Brooklyn fandom will be there to cheer the Dodgers.

The Giants are to open in Philadelphia this season, and a great reception is being arranged there for the champion Phillies. The Giants will play a series in Brooklyn after the Philadelphia games, and will have their own opening at the Polo Grounds on April 20. The Giants' opening has always been the banner event in New York's baseball season and it promises to be the same this Spring.

Those who follow baseball closely do not expect the Phillies to win the pennant again this season. That it was not a club of the highest class, was shown in the world's series games against the Boston Red Sox. The great pitching of Alexander and the batting of Cravath were large factors in the victory of Pat Moran's club last year, but the other teams have been strengthened so decidedly that these advantages will be offset during the coming season.

Just what the Giants will do this season is a matter of much doubt. Last year McGraw's team was a bad last, and the improvements which have been made this season in the makeup of the club are not formidable enough to bring the club up to the normal standard of a pennant contender. Baseball, however, is a strange business, and with its share of luck, a team like the Giants, with the proper fighting spirit, can upset all the best laid plans of other clubs. Last year McGraw's troopers were slow and sluggish. This season they possess a new spirit and seem to take a greater interest in their work.

Much depends on the pitching staff. It has not been strengthened in personnel, but Manager McGraw believes that the old staff will perform much better than in 1915. The club can no longer depend on the pitching of Mathewson, as it has for many years, and it is a question whether any member of the staff will be able to fill his place. Behind the bat and in the outfield the Giants have been strengthened, and those who watched the team perform this Spring believe that it will be found fighting in the first division. The weak spot now seems to be at third base. Lobert is playing better than he did last season, but it is a question whether he will last. Brainard and Hunter are being groomed to fill the birth if Lobert has to drop out.

Brooklyn finished in third place last year and Manager Robinson has fond hopes that the Dodgers will do even better this season. If the veteran pitching staff does as well as in 1915, and there is improvement behind the bat in the addition of Chief Meyers, and improvement in the outfield in Jimmy Johnston or Hickman, the Dodgers will be dangerous as pennant contenders. One of Brooklyn's chief drawbacks in the past has been mediocre base running and there is plenty of room for a better showing in this department of the game. Pfeffer, Coombs, Marquard, Rucker, Cheney, Dell, Smith, Appleton, and Mails compare favorably with the best pitching staffs in the league.

The Boston Braves, under the leadership of Manager Stallings, with the crafty Johnny Evers as his field captain, loom up strongly as pennant contenders this season. The addition of Baron Knetzer, Frank Allen, and Ed Konetchy should strengthen the Braves. Rudolph, Tyler, Nehf, Hughes, Ragon, Ruelbach, and Davis constitute a strong pitching staff. Behind the bat Boston has the seasoned Gowdy, and Blackburn and Tragressor as lieutenants.

Boston, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia seem the logical candidates for the first division, although the recent addition of Hal Chase to the Cincinnati Reds makes that team appear much stronger than before.

The St. Louis Nationals and the Pirates are in a constructive state and it is a question just how much strength they will show in the race.

Of all the National League clubs Chicago seems to have fared the worst in the recent baseball shake-ups. Manager Joe Tinker sacrificed some of his major league material for veteran Federal Leaguers, and the scheme has not worked out very well thus far. The Cubs may have the unusual experience of finishing last this season.

In the American League, there isn't much doubt about the great strength of the World's Champion Red Sox. This club demonstrated its worth last season and it is no weaker this year. The best pitching staff in either league and a club of consistent batsmen are the prominent features of the Boston outfit.

Detroit and Chicago loom up as formidable contenders for the championship honors. The Tigers have a veteran team from top to bottom and Manager Jennings can depend on every player on his roster. The White Sox also have a good team of hitters and the pitching staff looks strong.

Right up with these three strong clubs in the American League, the Yankees should make a strong bid for recognition. Good judges of the season's probabilities concede the Yankees an excellent chance for the first division with Boston, Detroit and Chicago.

The St. Louis Browns, with their new Federal Leaguers', will be watched with interest. Washington may again be a contender, but it is believed that Clarke Griffith's club will be lucky to get into the first division.

Cleveland and the Athletics are problematical outfits. Neither of them looks very strong and are under new ownership. Cleveland will have to go through a period of reconstruction. Manager Connie Mack started his work of reconstruction last season and it is likely to be another season or two before the once great Athletics again get into the running.

COLUMBIA HAS GOOD NINE.

Three Veteran Pitching Stars Team's Chief Point in Strength.

The Columbia baseball squad has now passed the so-called practice season and will on Tuesday begin a series of hard games. Dartmouth will meet the Blue and White on South Field Tuesday and on Saturday Columbia will play Yale in New Haven. Arrangements are also pending for two more practice games on Thursday and Friday with the Poughkeepsie team of Cuban players, which visited South Field two days last week.

As the result of last week's try-outs, Coach Andy J. Coakley has practically decided upon his 'Varsity team. Max Mernstein, a substitute shortstop last year, has been playing first base, and although he is a little undersized, his ability to hit proved an asset. Captain Watt is again playing second base. At the short field the coach has placed M. J. Buonagure, a freshman from Boys' High School. He has all the indications of a seasoned ball player and seems reasonably sure of his assignment. John Houck, another freshman from Bushwick High School, has retained his job at third base and may permanently succeed Bill Mannion, who sprained his right ankle. Houck had a perfect fielding average for the week in three practice games, but he is a little weak with the stick.

Coakley's outfield promises to be the best in several seasons. Babe Benson, a veteran, is playing in the left garden, and is a reliable man at bat. In centre field Jack Laird, who made his "P" in baseball at Princeton and who is now a law student at Columbia, appears to be right at home and so far this season he has been fairly consistent in hitting out two-baggers. Walt Dwyer, a substitute on the 1914 team, is playing in the right field.

The strength of the Columbia nine this year will be in the batterymen. George Smith, Eddie Shea, and Don Beck, all veterans, are in mid-season form, and the second string squad of twirlers includes Criswell, Levy, and Filepetti. Lester Lane, a veteran catcher, was out for the last of the week with a sprained hand, but will be in condition for Tuesday's game. Alan Temple, a substitute last year, is being pushed this season by Arthur Goodman, a freshman receiver, and T. A. Clute, who played class baseball at Williams College before entering Columbia last year.

Elementary Schools Baseball.

The elementary schools baseball championship for Greater New York will begin tomorrow. Four hundred and twelve teams in the schools have been competing in indoor baseball in preparation for this tournament, which will be conducted first on district lines. Then the championship district teams will compete for the borough championship. No city championship will be held. Inasmuch as the games are frequently played on school days, seven innings will be the limit. In the interdistrict games, however, the usual nine innings will be played.

Robertson Joins Giant Colts.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 8.—The Giant colts arrived in this city at noon, prepared to play Manager McMahon's club, but on account of wet grounds the game was called off. Rube Benton and Davey Robertson, both looking in the pink of condition reported to Eddie Brannick of the Giants' executive staff, and will accompany the colts home. Ralph Stroud and Rube Schauer left for New York on an early train to join the first team.

F. O. Roe Victor at Lakewood Traps

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 8.—Shooting in a blinding snow storm, Frank O. Roe of the New York Athletic Club this afternoon won the handicap trap shooting event at the traps on Lake Manetta. He made a gross score of 91 and was awarded an art bronze statue of a boy fishing. A. C. King of Toms River had the high net score and was awarded an art bronze clock.

Captain Bratton and Coach Rice
Photos © Underwood & Underwood.

Columbia 'Varsity Crew as It Rowed Last Week on the Hudson: Stroke, Bratton, (Captain;) No. 7, Pennell; No. 6, Leys; No. 5, Dieckmann; No. 4, Lahey; No. 3, O'Loughlin; No. 2, Myers; Bow, Trowbridge; Coxswain, Thomas.

TRIS SPEAKER SOLD TO CLEVELAND CLUB

Boston Red Sox to Get Two Players and $15,000 for Great Outfielder.

Tris Speaker, the hard-hitting centre-fielder of the world's champion Boston Red Sox, was sold yesterday by Joseph J. Lannin, President of the Boston Club, to the Cleveland Club of the American League. Cleveland will give two players and a cash consideration for Speaker. It was stated unofficially yesterday that more than $25,000 was involved in Speaker's sale.

The Cleveland Club will give pitcher Jones, formerly of New Orleans, as one of the players, and the other player will probably be chosen from Chappell, a young outfielder, Wambsganss, or Howard, infielders. The cash end of the deal is said to be about $15,000.

President Lannin has been negotiating for the sale of Speaker for some time, as the outfielder refused to accept his contract, which called for $9,000 a year. Speaker demanded $12,000 a season. The Cleveland Club is now owned by J. C. Dunn and P. S. McCarthy, Chicago contractors, who paid $500,000 for the Cleveland baseball property.

For the past two years Speaker has been one of the highest paid players in the game. When he returned from the trip around the world with the Giants and White Sox combination over two years ago he received a big offer from the Federal League. To keep him in line President Lannin gav the outfielder a two years' contract at $15,000 a year and a bonus of $5,000, making his salary for the past two years $17,500 a year.

Robert McRoy of the Cleveland Club has been in this city for the past few days and the deal was consummated after a long conference with President Lannin yesterday.

Speaker was a cowboy before he became a professional baseball player. He was born in Hubbard City, Texas, and is 28 years old. He first played ball with Fort Worth Polytechnic Institute, and later played with Houston and Little Rock. The Boston Americans bought him from Houston in 1908 for $400. He was sold to Little Rock and then was repurchased by Boston for $500.

Speaker joined the Red Sox in 1908, and this was his poorest year in the major leagues, as he hit only .220. In 1909, however, Speaker blossomed into a .300 hitter and for the past seven years he has hit over the .300 mark. His best year was in 1912, when the Red Sox beat the Giants in the World's Series. His average that season was .383. Speaker is not only a great hitter, but he is also one of the best fielders in the major leagues.

Tufts Defeats Worcester, 9 to 1.

MEDFORD, Mass., April 8.—Tufts College nine defeated Worcester Polytechnic Institute today, 9 to 1, the game being stopped by snow after seven innings had been played. O'Mara held the visitors hitless for five innings. Their only run was scored off Johnson. Tufts batted Luce opportunely, Westcott's home run and a double by Ford, a pinch hitter, being prominent features. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Tufts	2	1	0
Worcester	0	0	0

Batteries—O'Mara, Johnson, and Carroll; Luce and Stone.

White Sox Win at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 8.—The Chicago Americans hit R. Williams hard in the second inning of today's game with the local American Association team, the White Sox winning, 6 to 3. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	6	9	2
Minneapolis	3	4	4

Batteries—Russell, C. Williams, Lynn, and Schalk; R. Williams, Burk, and Owens.

What Ailed Baseball Yesterday.

At Polo Grounds — Giants-Yankees game called off; snow.

At Brooklyn — Brooklyn-Boston Americans game called off; snow.

At South Field—Columbia-Manhattan game called off; snow.

At Philadelphia — Lafayette-Pennsylvania game called off; snow.

At Princeton—Ursinus-Princeton game called off; snow.

At South Bethlehem, Penn.—Franklin and Marshall-Lehigh game called off; snow.

At New Haven—Yale-Amherst game called off; rain.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati-Cleveland game called off; snow.

At Lexington, Ky. — Michigan-Kentucky State College game called off; snow.

At West Point—Army-Rutgers game called off; snow.

At Richmond, Va.—Philadelphia Americans-Richmond called off; cold weather.

At Indianapolis, Ind.—Pittsburgh-Indianapolis game called off; snow.

At Columbus, Ohio—Columbus-Ohio State game called off; snow and rain.

At St. Louis—Browns-Cardinals game called off; cold weather.

At Washington, D. C.—Philadelphia Nationals-Washington game called off; rain.

At Providence — Brown University-Providence game postponed; rain.

At Washington, D. C.—Catholic University-Cornell game called off—rain.

At Memphis—Chicago Nationals-Memphis game called off—wet grounds.

SOUTAR CAPTURES DECIDING CONTEST

Defeats Ganley in a Thrilling Battle for Open Title at Squash Racquets.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The world's open championship in squash racquets was retained this afternoon by Jock Soutar, professional of the Racquet Club, in the deciding series of five games on the courts of that club. The large gallery of spectators experienced a continuous thrill, so close and exciting was the play throughout.

William Ganley, the professional at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, was Soutar's opponent, and the exhibition which these agile exponents of the court game provided was of the highest order.

A majority of those who followed the play were subscribers to a $2,000 pool wagered by Racquet Club members against $1,200 placed by the Boston Club on their representative to win. Interest in the outcome was therefore twofold, although the play itself would have been sufficient to retain the interest of spectators throughout the series.

Soutar won the title by these scores: 15-18, 14-15, 18-15, 15-12, 15-10. The figures tell briefly of the uphill fight waged by the Philadelphian. In the first two matches Ganley outgeneraled his opponent. His cool head work and clever placing showed him to be in the championship class, and for a time it appeared probable that he would defeat Soutar.

The tide of battle took a slight turn in the third game. The score stood at 10 all when Soutar started one of his characteristic rallies. Ganley was for a time equal to the occasion and the score went to 13 all. This meant the game would go to eighteen points, and after a desperate struggle Soutar emerged a winner by the score of 18 to 15.

The fourth game was nerve-racking for the spectators. Soutar, having struck his best gait, maintained it and after a gruelling combat won at 15-12.

When the fifth set was started the question was which player would break first under the strain. Both men continued their thrilling play until the score stood 8 all. Then Soutar lifted his game to greater heights than at any previous time, and won at 15-10.

Canada's Entry in Marathon.

TORONTO, April 8.—Jim Corkery probably will be the only Canadian entrant in the annual marathon race at Boston on Patriots' Day, April 19, it was announced today. Corkery now is in training for the event.

HARVARD CLASS C SQUASH.

Fourth Round Started in Club Tournament Competition.

The third round of the Class C squash tournament at Harvard was completed during the last week, and one match was played in the fourth round. Several of the matches brought out some excellent play and in two it was necessary to contest three games before a decision was reached. The one match in the fourth round was between G. Carleton and H. E. Clark, the former winning at 15—5, 15—10. One of the best contested matches in the third round was between T. F. Allen and E. P. Fay. Allen lost the first game at 10—15, and the second went to 18—16 before he gained the decision. In the third game Allen had an easier victory, the score being 15—9. The other three-game match was between J. B. Fletcher and T. S. Furcliy. The latter won at 15—11, 16—18, 15—9. The summary:

Third Round.—T. Booth defeated C. C. Goodrich, 15—8, 15—10; G. E. Carleton defeated R. F. Janes, 15—4, 15—5; J. B. Fletcher defeated T. S. Furcliy, 15—11, 16—18, 15—9; T. F. Allen defeated S. P. Fay, 10—15, 18—16, 15—9; R. S. Grinnell defeated H. Talmadge, 15—10, 15—11; F. M. Weld defeated E. D. Beckett, 15—4, 15—8.

Fourth Round.—G. Carleton defeated H. B. Clark, 15—5, 15—10.

N. Y. U. TO ENTERTAIN BOYS.

Expects Many Guests for Preparatory School Meet.

In connection with its seventeenth annual Preparatory School Day, next Saturday, New York University is planning to entertain a host of preparatory and high school boys who will be the guests of the Violet institution for the week-end.

The "prep school" guests of the university will be received by the undergraduate Reception Committee on Friday afternoon and assigned to the different fraternity houses for dinner. The evening's program includes a game between the Freshman and Sophomore basket ball teams, followed by receptions and smokers at the fraternity houses. The high school visitors will be housed over night at the Greek letter society houses and in the various college dormitories.

Saturday's events are to begin with a baseball game between the Violet 'Varsity team and the Stevens Institute nine in the morning and close with the seventeenth annual interscholastic athletic meet, which will be held in the afternoon, under the auspices of the N. Y. U. Athletic Association. Manager William H. Webb, of the 'Varsity track team, said yesterday that entries for the interscholastic meet had been received slowly and that no entry had been received from the Mercersburg Academy, which won the contest last year. The Central High School athletes, who won the trophy in 1913 and 1914, will seek to recapture it this year. The cup was first won in 1907 by the St. Paul's School.

The program of track and field games includes the 100-yard dash, (junior and senior); one-mile run, 120-yard hurdles, 440-yard dash, 220-yard hurdles, 220-yard dash, 880-yard run, one-mile relay race, 12-pound shot put, pole vault, broad jump, and discus throw.

YALE CREW PRIMING FOR RACE WITH PENN

Roland Harriman Likely to Get a Permanent Seat as Stroke Oarsman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8.—The Yale 'Varsity crews will begin the final period of training in preparation for the Pennsylvania races next week. The first and second Yale 'Varsity eights are scheduled to meet similar crews representing the University of Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia on April 22. With approximately two weeks left in which to round his men into shape, Guy Nickalls, the head coach of the Yale crews, will work them hard this week.

Most of the big problems incident to the development of these two crews have been settled. Two trials under the watch on New Haven harbor and careful observation of the work of the individual oarsmen have caused several shifts. The most important of these occurred this week, when McNaughton, who starred on the Freshman crew last year, was brought up from the second crew and sent to No. 7 in the first boat. In order to make this change it was necessary for Captain Seth Low to resume his old position at No. 3, Kositzky going to No. 4 in the second eight. Kositzky is a big fellow. He has rowed on the Yale squad for two seasons and has played on the football team in the earlier games. Undoubtedly he would have retained his place in the first boat, but for the fact that he was rowing at No. 3, a strange position for him and in which he did not work as well as usual. His return to the port side of the boat resulted in an improvement in his oarsmanship and gave both the first and second 'Varsity crews better balance than they had before the shift.

While it is too early to make positive predictions as to the seating of the Yale crew in the Yale-Harvard race in June, it seems likely now that the stroke oasman of the Yale boat will be Roland Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman. The graduation of Toney Morse left Yale without a stroke this season and several candidates of about equal ability presented themselves. Of these Harriman has had the most experience, for in addition to his work as an oarsman at Groton School he has spent weeks of work during the Summer vacations at his home at Arden, N. Y., in rowing under the guidance of a competent coach. Harriman was placed at stroke and has made good at it.

The change in the stroke of the Yale crew this year made it necessary for the stroke to start his oar well forward and finish leaning farther back than heretofore. Harriman does this perfectly. He also makes his advance in the stroke without rushing the other men in the boat. His recent illness has not affected his physical strength apparently, for his work this week has been as good as ever.

Aside from minor ailments, Nickalls's crew this year has kept in fine physical trim. There has not been a single case of boils, and Harriman's tonsilitis and Sturtevant's sore back have been the only worries for the trainers. Today the crews are in excellent condition to begin the final lap of hard work.

No changes in the seating of the first two 'Varsity crews are expected before the Pennsylvania race. The men are rowing in the following positions now:

First 'Varsity stroke, Harriman; 7, McNaughton; 6, Meyer, 5, Sturtevant; 4, Sheldon; 3, (Captain,) Low; 2, Gilfillan; bow, Hume; coxswain, McLane.

Second 'Varsity stroke, Hyatt; 7, Atkins; 6, Fitzpatrick; 5, Fox; 4, Kositzky; 3, Whittlesey; 2, Adams; bow, Newton; coxswain, Pratt.

Prospects for a victory over Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill are about even, according to the general opinion expressed here. The Pennsylvania crews are not underrated in the least, and both oarsmen and coaches here expect a hard tussle, although they hope to win. Nickalls is particularly anxious for a victory over Pensylvania on April 22. It would atone somewhat for the defeat which Yale received last Fall at the hands of Columbia when Reggie Coomb collapsed in the Yale shell and the New Yorkers won by a wide margin.

Nickalls is a great believer in psychology. Before the Yale-Harvard race last Spring he had his men in such a frame of mind that they were certain that they would win, and they did.

CHANGES IN N. Y. U. RULES.

Assistant Managers of Teams to be Automatically Promoted.

Officials in the athletic association at New York University have announced several radical changes in the regulations governing the election of managers for 'Varsity teams. The rules, which were modified at a special meeting, presided over by Dr. John P. Munn, honorary President of the athletic association, provide for the automatic promotion of assistant managers of 'Varsity teams, to the position of manager, upon the satisfactory completion of their season's work. The present system of electing assistant managers after competition for two years was modified so that in the future no student will be permitted to compete for the position unless he has attended three-fourths of the practice periods of the sport of which he seeks the managership.

In the future, also, according to a revised ruling of the controling body of athletics at the local institution, it will be more difficult for a man to earn the 'Varsity insignia, in both football and basket ball. The rule which has governed the awarding of the insignia in the past, requiring participation in games for a total of 100 minutes in gridiron contests, and for 200 minutes during the basket ball season, has been revised so that players on both the football and basket ball teams will be required to have played in some portion of at least half of all the games of the season and during one-third of the total number of minutes of play.

Provision was made to subject the management of tennis, as with other 'Varsity sports, to the control of the athletic association, by a regulation to the effect that the latter body shall elect both the manager and assistant tennis manager. In the past the management has been in the hands of the tennis association.

MATHEY AND WASHBURN WIN

Defeat McNeil and Throckmorton in Tennis at Heights Casino.

Dean Mathey and Watson M. Washburn defeated H. McNeil and Harold Throckmorton in an exhibition doubles tennis match at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, the score being 2—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. McNeil was not quite up to his game, but his partner, Throckmorton, national interscholastic champion, played brilliantly. It was the steadiness of Mathey and Washburn that eventually gave them the victory over McNeil and Throckmorton. Washburn played a soft game, but made it effective by his perfect court generalship, his placing being especially well judged. When McNeil and Throckmorton took the first set and the third a difficult task was set for Mathey and Washburn. The two succeeding sets fell to their lot, however, each by a score of 6—4.

TRIP FOR LAFAYETTE NINE.

Untried Team Will Tackle Hard Games Next Week.

EASTON, Penn., April 8.—Only one week more remains to Coach Crowell in which to whip his baseball team into shape for a one week's trip through New York State and Western Pennsylvania. This trip will occupy the Easter holiday and will start on April 19.

The Lafayette team this year is a totally new aggregation. Only five of the men on the team have been 'Varsity material heretofore, and not one of them is playing today in the position in which he played last year. All of the other members of the team are new men, unused to each other and unused to college baseball.

The greatest problem at the beginning of the season seemed to be in the catcher's position, but the games of the opening week of the season have revealed a freshman named Buechner, who has all the earmarks of a college catcher.

Next week Lafayette will play Dickinson and Albright. Both games are scheduled for March Field, and in these games Coach Crowell will definitely settle the personnel of his team for the Northern and Western trip.

The tennis team will go to Annapolis next week to meet the netmen of the Naval Academy. A long and hard tennis schedule has been arranged by Manager Keller, including matches at New York with Columbia on May 12 and Fordham on May 13.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

JIM RICE PRAISES COLUMBIA OARSMEN

Coach Says Crew Is Much Better Than That Which Filled Shell Last Season.

MORE POWER AND GINGER

Bases Hopes for Excellent Showing Largely on Bratton at Stroke and Coxswain Thomas.

The water on the Hudson was so rough over at Edgewater yesterday, where the Columbia crews have their boathouse, that Coach Jim Rice said that only a Gloucester fisherman would venture out in any kind of a boat, so he gave his oarsmen a temporary vacation and consented to tell a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES what he thought of the crew and its prospects for the coming season.

"In the first place," said Rice, "we have a much better crew than last year. The boys are more lively, they have more push and vim, although their average weight is about two pounds under that of last year's crew. The 1915 'Varsity eight averaged 166 pounds, and this year's average weight is only a little over 164, but that does not mean much, for our 1914 crew that won at Poughkeepsie averaged only 161 pounds.

"In the second place, we have a great stroke in Captain Bratton. He has the fight in him, the size, the strength, and if he fails to push that boat to the limit, I will be very much mistaken in my judgment.

"Thirdly, we have five good men from last year's freshman crew who have shown up very well in the early training, and they work well together, and with the rest of the crew.

"Fourthly, we have a fine, clear-headed coxswain in young Milton Thomas. He is small and light—he only weighs 106 pounds—but he has his wits about him all the time and is not likely to get flustered in the excitement of a big race. Then the last thing that I can think of is that we are going to use a new boat—the Francis S. Bangs, built by Al Ward. I do not know exactly how fast the boat is, but I believe the old farmer who said that the only way to get a fast sulky is to put a fast horse between the shafts. The only way to get a fast boat is to have your men pull on the oars hard enough, and according to this, I think our boat should move along some.

"We had about ninety men out when the first call for candidates was issued on Feb. 9. Every day I worked the boys out for twenty or twenty-five minutes on the machines, and then they took an outdor run to put them in condition. I firmly believe in the indoor machines, especially for the beginners. It teaches them how to handle themselves and their oars, so that when they sit in a boat for the first time they all put their blades in the water about right, instead of having one man doing some deep-sea fishing while his neighbor is waving his oar in the air like an orchestra leader. Why, the first few days that the crews got out on the water I matched the two freshman crews up for a little brush, and the way those youngsters held their boats was fine, but if it had not been for the machine work they put in I think that half of them would have been overboard.

"As for the prospects for the coming season," continued Coach Rice, "I think we will be strictly in the race in all events that we enter. Of course Cornell will have its usual good crew. The presence of a stroke like young Collyer is alone enough to make a boat slide along pretty fast, and in addition to this I expect that Courtney will have seven good men behind him.

"The Syracuse crew ought to be a dandy this year, for all the men from last year's winning freshman crew were available, and they certainly know how to row. Pennsylvania is an unknown quantity, but a new factor will be the crew from Washington University in the Far West, which recently defeated Stanford in the coast regatta. This means a great deal when the great finish of last year's race is remembered, where the Stanford crew forged up on Courtney's boat near the line, and in addition to this there were only two changes made in the crew that rowed at Poughkeepsie. A new bow man and a new No. 2 man were put in the boat at Seattle, and I understand that they were both fine sweep men. However, we are not worrying about any of them, nor are we bothering about Yale, but we are going ahead with our training. The only excuse we will have if we get beaten is that the other crew went just a little faster than we did."

The Columbia crews have had very little outdoor work so far this season. They began last Monday at Edgewater and rowed four miles the first day. Tuesday was so bad that the workout was abandoned, but on Wednesday the 'Varsity was sent out to cover seven miles. On Thursday they rowed seven miles, and Friday they had their longest spin, eight miles on a gusty day, when the waves were sending a spray over the oarsmen.

Three 'Varsity eights and two freshman eights have been on the water during the week. "Norm" Bratton, Captain of the 'Varsity, is a veteran oarsman. He was Number 6 in the freshman crew that won from Annapolis and Pennsylvania in the Schuylkill regatta at Philadelphia in 1910, but the following year he left college and returned to his home in Alaska. He came back to Columbia in 1913 and rowed Number 6 on the 1914 winning crew. He rowed the same position in 1915, but this year Coach Rice has shifted him to the seat of honor at stroke. The bow seat—what Rice calls the "hoodoo seat" because he has had such difficulty filling it—is occupied by Trowbridge, from last year's freshman crew. The other members of last year's freshman crew now in the 'Varsity boat are O'Loughlin, Number 3; Lahey, Number 4; Leys, Number 6, and Pennell, Number 7. Dilekman at Number 5 is the only veteran in the boat with the exception of Bratton.

The first race for the Columbia oarsmen will be the Childs Cup Race on May 13 in Philadelphia, where the local oarsmen will start against Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Annapolis. After that they will confine their attentions to getting in condition for the Poughkeepsie classic on June 17. The boating of the 'Varsity eight is as follows:

Position.	Name.	Weight.
Bow	J. H. Trowbridge, '16	154
2	O. B. Myers, '16	154
3	R. B. O'Loughlin, '16	166
4	R. W. Lahey, '16	160
5	W. H. Dilekman, '16	165
6	D. W. Leys, '16	164
7	R. O. Pennell, '16	165
8	Captain W. N. Bratton, '16	175
Cox.	M. Thomas, '16	106

NEW YORK GOLFERS SPEND LARGE SUMS ON BOTH NEW AND OLD LINKS FOR PRESENT SEASON

Holes on Famous Metropolitan Golf Courses Over Which Important Tournaments are Scheduled to be Played This Year

Oswald Kirkby Driving from Eighth Tee at Englewood.

Philip Carter on Fifth Green at Sleepy Hollow.

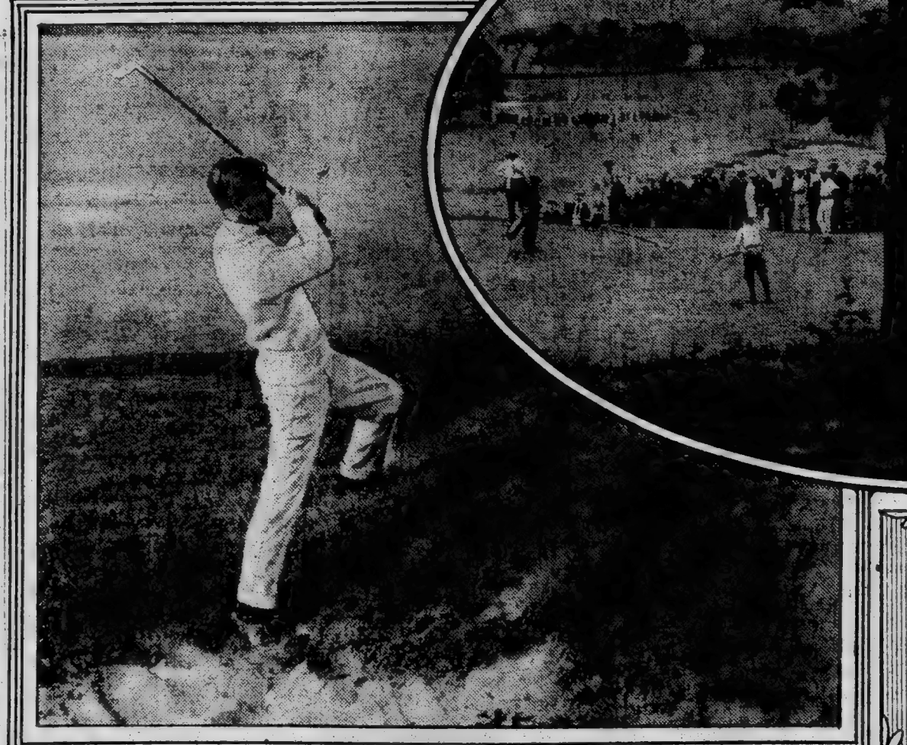

S. B. Griffiths, Harvard, Pitching out of a Sand trap on Tenth Hole at Garden City.
(PHOTOS BY EDWIN LEVICK)

Jerry Travers Putting on Eighth Green at Baltusrol

HUNDRED COURSES INVITE INVASION

And 50,000 Golfers of Metropolitan District Will Soon Overrun Them.

MANY NEW LINKS ON LIST

Old Ones, Too, Have In Many Cases Been Rebuilt, So That Friends Will Hardly Know Them.

Estimated Statistics on Golf in Metropolitan District for 1916.

Number of golfers	50,000
Golfers' expenditures for dues, clubs, balls, &c.	$5,000,000
Value of new courses	3,000,000
Value of all courses (about 100)	15,000,000
Annual upkeep of courses	500,000

Once more the metropolitan golfers are treading the soft and springy turf, dispersing sand from a thousand traps with vigorous swings of the niblick and gazing mournfully and reproachfully at the white ball as it nonchalantly rolls by the cup on the undulating green. Not only are the old familiar faces on the old familiar links, but thousands of newcomers are in the field with clubs that will soon lose their polish, and more than a dozen eighteen-hole courses will be added to the already long list in the metropolitan district for this season's play, with another dozen or more in the course of construction for the season of 1917.

The new eighteen-hole links which are expected to entertain the golfer this year are the St. Albans links at St. Albans, L. I.; the Shackamaxon course at Plainfield, N. J., the Bayside course on Long Island, the Byram River course at Portchester, the Tavern Golf and Country Club course at Scarsdale, the Lido links, two courses in close proximity to the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, one of which is expected to be ready for play before the snow descends next Fall; a new club course at Hempstead, near the international polo fields; the Cherry Valley links, which will blossom forth as a private course; the new public links at Mosholu in Van Cortlandt Park, and four former nine-hole courses, which will be opened at the full length this year, the Knickerbocker course at Tenafly, N. J., the Quaker Ridge links in Westchester, and the Rockaway River and Essex Fells links in New Jersey.

Others Will Come Along Next Year.

Even these additions will by no means satisfy the golfing needs of New Yorkers, and in preparation for the following year the ground will be torn up, rolled, seeded, and decorated on more than a dozen other sites where the wielders of the brassie may ramp and tear in 1917. To replace the Salisbury course at Garden City, which the Cherry Valley Club has taken over, the same company which operated the semi-public Salisbury course will start work immediately on two eighteen-hole circuits only a short distance from the old location at Garden City. Some Garden City golfers who were forgotten when the Cherry Valley Club was formed have organized to build a new course near the Nassau Boulevard station at Garden City, and they expect to be able to play on at least a part of their course by next Fall. Brentwood, L. I., will have a nine-hole course open this Spring which is scheduled to attain its full growth by 1917; several new clubs are planning courses to be constructed during the year near the Siwanoy-Scarsdale district, and the four-course proposition at Massapequa is scheduled for completion ere another Spring arrives.

Some of the older courses have been rearranged to such an extent that in some cases it is a wise professional who knows his own links after being away for a few weeks. The old Glenwood Country Club has undergone a transformation, both of links and clubhouse, and is now the North Shore Country Club. Only five holes of the former eighteen were made use of in constructing the new course, which is 6,400 yards in length and equipped with the latest man-catching traps and bunkers. The golf committee holds that the ability of the old members to negotiate the new course will be a test of the progress of the human race, for most of the players had become convinced that the older and shorter course was only fit for an earlier stage of their development.

Last year the Morris County Country Club, one of the oldest golfing organizations in the country, had the apparent misfortune to lose its clubhouse by fire, but the ill wind that fanned the flame also brought the good news that a bigger and better clubhouse was to be built this year, and the course was to be immeasurably improved. Last year the course was divided into two sections by the railroad track, but the reconstruction will find the clubhouse and the entire eighteen-hole circuit on the same side of the track. Only a few of the old holes will be retained intact in the laying out of the new course.

The old Saegkill course in Yonkers was another organization to emerge from the chrysalis state into a brighter sphere. Will MacFarlane, the young Baltimore professional who has played so well in the big tournaments of recent years, was lured to the north and put in charge of the work of making a new course which would satisfy the improved tastes of the club members. The links was completely changed in character and even the name of the organization was changed, the "Hudson River Golf Club" seeming to embrace a broader range of activity than "Saegkill" ever could.

The professionals have a great deal to do with the changes in the courses. Last year, when the Great Neck officials decided to start radical improvements, one of their first moves was to secure the services of Gil Nicholls, metropolitan open champion, who knows every phase of the game from start to finish, in addition to being one of the best players in the country.

Nicholls has changed the course completely. Making use of the natural water hazards and the steep hill on which the clubhouse is situated, the metropolitan open champion has constructed a course which will take its place among the best in the metropolitan district when time shall have given firmness to the soft carpet of the putting green and the tread of the golfer shall have packed the fairway and the turf to the springy consistency which makes the senior of fifty walk like the youth of fifteen.

Canoe Brook Course Made Harder.

Canoe Brook has done practically the same thing. The old course was short and easy to negotiate in low figures. Louis Teller made a 63 there last Summer, and although he played wonderful golf in doing so, yet such a score as that is more or less of a reflection on the course over which it was made. To remedy the matter the Canoe Brook officials determined to lengthen their links about 1,000 yards, and to lengthen their professional by approximately a foot, for this is the margin by which Isaac Mackie overtops the diminutive Frenchman.

The course is at present closed to golf traffic, but in a week or so it will be opened, with its new puzzles ready and waiting to entrap the unwary player. Concealed traps will be a feature of the new holes, and in addition to the despair with which the player watches his ball roll gayly into a trap before his very eyes, there will be the further anguish of descending mournfully into a pit for a ball which was supposedly resting comfortably on the smiling greensward.

In contrast to the score of 63 made over the Canoe Brook course is the par score of 72 at Ardsley which has been equaled only twice since the course was laid out twenty years ago, and never beaten although Alec Smith, Findlay Douglas, Walter Travis, Jerry Travis, and other such masters of the game had taken a turn a-trying to lower the record. As the course is now about to undergo radical changes, it will have the unique distinction of never having had its par score excelled throughout its existence.

The club recently made arrangements for the purchase of about 150 acres of land, part of which is occupied by the present course and part of which is newly acquired. The holes which have for so many years graced the peaks of North Mountain and South Mountain will be moved from their lofty sites into the more cozy and attractive regions of the valley. The Ardsley players decided that mountain climbing and golf were two distinct sports and should be kept separated. Therefore, instead of creeping up these slopes with the aid of a caddie and falling down them unaided, the players will wind in and around the "quarry" and out again around the north side of North Mountain through what is known as Deer Park.

Sleepy Hollow Chasm Bridged.

A little further along the Hudson slope is the Sleepy Hollow Club, and there the trouble was rather in contrast to the misfortunes of the Ardsley golfers. Between the fifth tee, which affords a fine view of the fifth green, and the fifth green, which affords a still better view of the broad sweep of the Hudson River where it widens into the Tappan Zee, there is a deep and rocky gully into which the Sleepy Hollow golfers were forced to descend in playing the fifth and the thirteenth hole. "Facilis descensus" to Avernus and other places, but the ascent is another matter, and the golfers who habitually placed their shots on the green out of trouble prevailed upon the Golf Committee to bridge the chasm with a rustic bridge, whereby they may cross and shout in derision at the unlucky duffers who are industriously digging away with a niblick amid the stones and bushes at the bottom of the gully in search of a misguided ball.

A. J. Sanderson, the new professional imported from England by way of France, has been intrusted with the problem of providing a better surface for the putting-greens than the Scarborough Club formerly possessed, and it is the intention of Wilson S. Kinnear, Chairman of the Golf Committee, and the other prominent officials of the club to bring the Sleepy Hollow links forward as a fitting stage for the most important tournaments in the country.

In preparation for the holding of the New Jersey State championship and the metropolitan junior championship, Jack Hobens, the well-known professional, is grooming up the Englewood links for the tournament season. The course has been much improved in the last few years, as the directors were going ahead with their work with the intention of applying for the national open championship. They did this at the annual meeting of the U. S. G. A. at Chicago this year, but as this event was played at Baltusrol last year and the other two national title events were to come East this year, the Englewood course was not selected. But the improvement was made and the course is the better for it, as those golfers who play there this season may find to their cost.

Famous Links Modified.

At Nassau, Garden City, and Baltusrol, where the metropolitan amateur open and women's championships will be decided, there has been the usual over-Winter change, with new bunkers, changed greens, top-dressings, and all the other attentions that a championship course demands. Nearly a hundred new bunkers will be placed around the greens and through the fairway of the hill holes at Baltusrol, and Garden City committeemen will soon be forced to put their new traps on the tees and the putting greens, as they have usurped almost every available inch of fair green with yawning pits and threatening grass bunkers.

The famous Nassau course was radically changed last season, and the only work going on there at present is the shortening of the fifth hole from two shots and a blind pitch over the slope to the green to a full two-shot hole, with a long brassie for a second shot to the green, which will be placed on the top of the knoll over which the ball was formerly pitched toward the pin.

At the Essex County Country Club in Orange four entirely new holes are in the process of construction, and enough length has been added to bring the course over the 6,000 mark. The new lay-out of the course will also eliminate a feature of the old régime which was as pleasing to the tired golfer as the tortures were to Tantalus in the fabled days of old. This was the nefarious scheme by which the players were led to believe that every fifty-yard drive was bringing them closer to the clubhouse and the nineteenth hole, while as a matter of fact when the player had reached the seventeenth green he was unceremoniously directed to turn his steps in the opposite direction toward the eighteenth, which was high and dry—very high and extra dry, and many hundred yards from irrigation of any kind for man or beast. The golf architect of the revised course has arranged matters so that when the player starts toward the clubhouse he continues on his joyous way to the cup at the eighteenth and the bowl at the nineteenth hole, with a very easy approach from one to the other.

The historic St. Andrew's course at Mount Hope is undergoing changes which will lengthen and stiffen up the course. Some new land, recently acquired, will be made use of in the construction of a new twelfth hole, and the former crossing of the fairways of the ninth and eleventh holes will be a thing of the past. A new sixth green was blasted out of solid rock, and on many other holes considerable distance was added by setting back the tees and greens. Wheatley Hills is another course which has added length and traps during the Winter, while at the Somerville Country Club course Ed Ericsson, the professional, spent the Winter in reconstructing every one of the eighteen greens on the links. The old greens had a shallow clay foundation that kept them slow and soggy. They have all been raised up with eighteen inches of fine soil and relaid with a new top dressing.

It is hardly possible to think of any club in the metropolitan district which has not made some decided movement in either its course or its clubhouse, or perhaps both, over the Winter season. C. B. MacDonald has been called in by the Greenwich Country Club to treat the links to a technical examination in the hope that he will be able to find fault with it, and the House Committee has summoned its own specialists who are experts in providing comforts for the outer and inner man. Wykagyl also has undergone double-barreled repairs—to the course and the clubhouse. An entirely new and imposing clubhouse has been constructed, but the alteration in the course has been restricted to the addition of some new bunkers and a rearrangement by which the three short holes, the fifth, sixth, and seventh, which formerly came together and delayed traffic on Sundays and legal holidays, will be a thing of the past.

The Inwood Country Club is building a new wing to the club house and has just completed many radical improvements in the course, especially in relation to the trapping around the greens, and the putting surfaces themselves. Woodmere and the Ocean Country Club have added length and breadth to their courses. Spring Lake has built a magnificent new club house, Fairview is fixing up both its golf home and its golf course, and the North Jersey course has been increased to 6,000 yards. But the climax was reached when the Rockaway River Country Club virtually snatched away the quarters of the Children's Aid Society at Denville, Morris County, N. J., and turned the land over to its own insatiate golfers. Unless adverse legislation is started immediately it looks as if the whole metropolitan district would soon be nothing but a network of golf courses, with the first hole of one beginning where the eighteenth hole of another stops.

Total Expenditures Are Great.

Golf costs money. All these new courses, all the old courses remodeled, these capacious buildings, the golf balls bought, used and lost, caddies, professionals, sticks, special attire, carfare to and from the links,—these things represent a great deal of money.

Fifty thousand golfers is a conservative estimate of the number in the metropolitan district, for, although the average golf club has only 250 members, which would make a total of 25,000 players for this section, it must be remembered that there are nearly 10,000 public parks golfers in this city, in addition to the wives, sons, and daughters of the club members, who often make more and better use of the club course than does the member himself. Moreover, the clubs in the metropolitan district have a larger average membership than that of clubs in other sections of the country. When dues, fees, clubs, and balls, caddied service, nineteenth-hole supplies, and other incidentals are taken into consideration, it is a lucky player who can write on his expense account at the end of the year: Spent on golf, $100. The 50,000 golfers will spend approximately $5,000,000 during the coming season on their favorite game.

Estimates on the value of golf courses vary from the million-dollar bid which the enthusiast would enter for the new Lido links down to the single dollar bill which a confirmed misanthrope would not give for all the courses in the metropolitan district, of which there are now about one hundred. $8,000,000 is not a high valuation of the real estate and buildings of the new eighteen-hole courses to be opened this year, and $15,000,000 would hardly cover the approximate valuation of all the clubs within fifty miles of this city, from Tuxedo to Lakewood, from Greenwich to Spring Lake, and from one end of Long Island to the other. Even the cost of upkeep of these 100 courses amounts to a considerable sum; for the average upkeep has been calculated at about $5,000 a course, making a total of $500,000 for the district. But for the most part, the golfers disregard such statistics and held that "the play's the thing."

OPEN TOURNEY'S NEW DATE.

M. G. A. Event at Garden City Postponed for a Week.

E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, made public yesterday the corrected list of tournaments to be held under the auspices of that organization in the course of the season now at hand.

The most notable modification of the tentative schedule recently issued is the change of the dates for the open championship tournament to be played at Garden City from July 6 and 7 to July 13 and 14. The amateur championship event will be contested, according to the original arrangement, on the Nassau Country Club's course, on June 7, 8, 9 and 10, and the junior championship at the Englewood Country Club on June 27 and 28.

The revised schedule follows:

Country Club of Lakewood, Spring tournament, April 27, 28, and 29.
Garden City Golf Club, invitation tournament, May 18, 19, and 20.
Tuxedo Golf Club, invitation tournament, May 27, 29, and 30.
Wykagyl Country Club, Westchester County championship, June 1, 2, and 3.
Amateur championship, Nassau Country Club, June 7, 8, 9, and 10.
Apawamis Club, invitation tournament, June 15, 16, and 17.
Sleepy Hollow Country Club, "Father and Son" tournament, June 19.
Fox Hills Golf Club, invitation tournament, June 22, 23, and 24.
Junior championship, Englewood Country Club, June 27 and 28.
Sleepy Hollow Country Club, invitation tournament, June 29 and 30; July 1.
Open championship, Garden City Golf Club, July 13 and 14.
National Golf Links of America, invitation tournament, Aug. 17, 18, and 19.
Rumson Country Club, invitation tournament, Aug. 24, 25, and 26.
Piping Rock Club, invitation tournament, Sept. 13, 14, 15, and 16.
Apawamis Club, seniors' tournament, Sept. 19, 20, 21, and 22.
Lesley Cup matches at Boston, Sept. 29 and 30.
Arcola Country Club, invitation tournament, Oct. 5, 6, and 7.

New Golf Links for Bayside.

So popular has become the Oakland Golf Club with its waiting list for new members, that there has just been organized a new club, incorporated under the name of the Bayside Golf Links. This new concern has purchased 116 acres of land within ten minutes walk of the Bayside Station, situated on the rolling ground a short distance west of the present Oakland golf links. Work has been started preparing this property for the use of golfers, and a large membership in the near future seems to be assured. The organizers of the new club are Thomas Wells, Frederick Housman, C. S. Henry, 2d, and Arthur Heine.

There is a country manor house located on the property, which is to be remodeled and equipped with fixtures, lockers and bathing facilities.

Exhibition Tennis Doubles Match.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Arthur M. Lovibond, winners of the national indoor doubles championship, will play the runners up in that event, Arthur S. Cragin and King Smith, on the outdoor board courts at Gedney Farms this afternoon. If inclement weather prevails the match will be played next week.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

PHIL CARTER PLAYS FAST GOLF AND WINS

F. W. Dyer of Montclair Defeated, 5 and 3, in North and South Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 8.—P. V. G. Carter of Nassau C. C., the junior Metropolitan golf champion, was the winner of the North and South golf championship today in the fastest match probably ever seen here. His opponent in the thirty-six hole final was F. W. Dyer of Montclair, N. J., the Pennsylvania State champion, and if Carter had not played the finest kind of golf the result would not have been 5 and 3 in his favor. Carter was 2 up on the morning round and was all even after four holes had been played in the afternoon. When Dyer missed a short putt on the fifth hole it sort of upset him, as he played the seventh, eighth, and ninth holes all badly, and was 5 down at the twenty-seventh hole. Then he took a brace, but it was too late.

In the morning round Carter lost the first hole with a 4, one under par, when Dyer holed a ten-foot putt for a 3. Carter won the second with a 3 when he holed a fifteen-foot putt. The third, fourth, and fifth holes were halved in par each, and Dyer won the sixth in two strokes, one under par, when he holed out from the edge of the green. Dyer lost the seventh 7 to 5 when he was bunkered on his second shot, and failed to get out on his third. They halved the eighth and ninth holes, and turned for home all even. Carter won the tenth, halved the eleventh in 5, and lost the twelfth, 5 to 4. He took the lead again on the thirteenth with a par 4, and also won the fourteenth with a 4, one under par. He also won the fifteenth when he holed a 2 after Dyer had rimmed for a 2. Dyer won the sixteenth with a 3, making a fifteen-foot putt. He also won the seventeenth with a par 3. He lost the eighteenth, missing a short putt, and was 2 down at end of the first eighteen holes.

The medal scores for the round were: Carter, 34—36—70; Dyer, 36—38—74.

The first two holes of the afternoon round were halved in par figures. Dyer won the third with a 3, one under par. He also won the fourth in par 4. At the 5th hole each had putts for 4, but Dyer missed his, and this was the turning point of the match, as he lost the next four holes, and was 5 down at the turn. Carter made 4, 2, 5, 3, 3 on these holes, 1 under par. The tenth was halved in par 4. Carter lost the eleventh to a 4 when he drove into the rough, and also lost the twelfth when Dyer holed a putt for a 3. Dyer's drive on the thirteenth found the trap, but he made a fine recovery and was sure of a 4 when Carter holed from the corner of the green for a 3. The fourteenth was halved in par 4, but Carter won the fifteenth in 3, and the match 5 and 3. The medal scores were: Carter, 35—35—70, a total of 140 for thirty-six holes; Dyer, 39—35—74, a total of 148. The summary:

First Sixteen.—P. V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat F. W. Dyer, Montclair, 5 and 3. Beaten Eight.—C. L. Becker, Woodland, beat H. S. Cummings, Weeburn, 7 and 5.
Second Sixteen.—J. W. Watson, Merion Cricket, beat F. H. Hyatt, Ridgewood, Columbia, S. C., 4 and 2. Beaten Eight.—C. B. Downes, Oakmont, beat T. H. McGraw, Jr., Oakmont, 2 up.
Third Sixteen.—Robert Wilson, Wannamoisett, beat S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, 1 up. Beaten Eight.—F. S. Danforth, North Fork, beat C. S. McDonald, Lambton, 3 and 1.
Fourth Sixteen.—F. R. Aiken, Dunwoodie, beat R. C. Shannan, 2d, Brockport, 2 and 1. Beaten Eight.—Thomas Morrison, Oakmont, beat J. J. Madden, Mount Tom, 4 and 3.
Winners and Beaten Eight Winners.—Fifth division, F. D. Wright, Jr., Aronimink, and Joseph J. Young, Frankford; sixth division, R. H. Hunt, Worcester, and J. W. Hunt, Worcester; seventh division, H. A. Watson, Deel, and E. B. Richardson, Monadnock; eighth division, J. T. Gillespie, Morris County Golf, and J. R. Bowker, Woodland; ninth division, Dr. B. W. Brown, Tedesco, and Daniel Good, Park Club; tenth division, Dr. C. E. Saulsberry, New Brunswick, and G. A. Magoon, Pittsburgh Field.

SLOMAN TO ENTER COLLEGE.

Eastern Trainers Would Like to Land California Athlete.

Since Frank Sloman, the crack athlete of Polytechnic High School and the Olympic Club of San Francisco, announced that he probably would enter an Eastern college next Fall, it is known that athletic trainers of several Eastern colleges have made inquiries regarding Sloman's intentions.

Sloman has not intimated which college he would enter, so there is keen interest in his coming East.

Sloman is a quarter-miler, and it is an undisputed fact that he is one of the greatest runners that ever made the quarter his favorite distance. His performances on the Exposition track last year made him one of the most talked-of athletes in the country. On entering high school Sloman gave all his attention to the quarter-mile. Frank made his record in October, 1913, when he brought the quarter-mile record for San Francisco high schools down to 54 1-5 seconds.

The Poly speeder trained faithfully during the next six months, and in May, 1914, his efforts were rewarded when he clipped two full seconds off the mark set in 1913. He showed great improvement during the next few months, and in October, 1915, he brought the mark down to 51 1-5 seconds. Then came the Exposition track sports, and Sloman showed remarkable form, holding his own with the fastest men in the country. At the Exposition track Sloman ran against time, and brought the quarter-mile record down to 49 3-4, where it now stands as the world's interscholastic mark.

Sloman is the junior national quarter-mile champion, having won this title in the big meet held at San Francisco last Summer. He won his title by defeating a high-class field on the Exposition track, and made the record time of 47 seconds. The mark was not allowed, however, because he had a strong wind at his back. In the senior championships Sloman finished a good second to Ted Meredith, and beat out Binga Dismond, the colored flyer from the University of Chicago.

Sloman jointed the Olympic Club in October, 1915, and he gives a deal of credit for his success to Frank Foster, the Olympic Club coach, and Willie von Pollenitz, who trains the Winged O athletes.

New York A. C. Squash Starts.

The squash tennis tournament to decide the championship of the New York Athletic Club started yesterday afternoon, four matches of the first round being played. C. Bishop defeated A. K. Handy, 15-6, 15-4. Gordon Boyd was the victor over A. C. Smidt at 15-8, 15-12, and Dr. Echeverria defeated W. Sheehan by a score of 15-2, 15-5. The fourth match was between Dr. Schwartz and J. Hanley. Dr. Schwartz won at 15-9, 15-9.

AMATEURS PLANNING BIG TOURNEY HERE

International Billiard Competition Will Probably Be Arranged for Next Year.

There will be an increased interest in amateur billiards next year because of the fact that an international tournament will probably be held in this city. Those interested in the proposal to have an 18.2 competition are ready now to begin formulating their plans, and the success of such a tournament seems assured. There has been no international tournament held in this country in many years and the revival of such an event, it is believed, would create a new spirit of endeavor among the amateurs. The last American holder of an international championship was J. Ferd Poggenburg, who made a remarkably high average in winning the final game of an event in Paris.

It is believed that the European war, if that conflict is not then ended, will have no detrimental effect on such a tournament. Interest in billiards is at low ebb throughout Europe and the best amateur players there, it is asserted, would welcome the opportunity to come here to play. At any rate, the leading men of Europe will be invited to compete.

This is merely one of the many lines of activity being pursued by the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. President Reusche has set his mind on developing interest in billiards this Spring and Summer, so that there will be definite plans decided upon before the Fall season opens. In the past the plans have not been concluded until the billiard season was really on, and this has not been found entirely satisfactory.

The billiard association this year plans several innovations. The great growth of popularity with respect to the three-cushion game has made it certain that a three-cushion carom amateur championship will be added to the list of events for next season. At present there are three 18.2 balkline national championships, the Classes A, B, and C, and the amateur pocket billiard championship. The three-cushion championship will be added to these and it probably will draw some of the best players. A straight rail tournament will also be held, this to be open to those players who are not rated higher than Class C. Possibly a cushion carom tournament may also be held. It is felt by some that many of the amateurs could profit by the experience in such an event.

In furtherance of the aims of the billiard association an endeavor is being made to form an interclub league, comprising many of the leading clubs of the city. The plan has been under way for some time, and a temporary organization will probably be formed at a meeting at the Arion Society tomorrow night.

Miss Clara Katherine Haywood of Kinwood, Penn., one of the most noted women billiardists in the country, will play at the Amateur Billiard Club Wednesday night. Miss Haywood has a natural aptitude for the game. Harry P. Cline has given her instruction in some of the finer points, and he will play against her Wednesday night. A team match between the Liederkrans and the Arion Societies was scheduled for Wednesday, but this has been postponed until April 19 because of the event at the Amateur Billiard Club. It is said that Miss Haywood can average well up with some of the Class A players at times, and that she can always do better than 6.

The victory of Charles Ellis over Maupome in the championship three-cushion match in Pittsburgh last week was in many ways remarkable. There were many who expected that the Mexican would defeat Ellis, as in all of the matches heretofore played between the two Maupome has been victorious. When he led at the end of the first night's play it seemed as if the same result would again prevail. Ellis, however, rallied on the succeeding nights and held the title. Charles McCourt is the next challenger, but it is possible that his match with Ellis may not be played until next Fall.

John Daly, John Horgan, Tom Hueston, and George Moore, all former three-cushion champions, may join the ranks of the interstate contestants next year.

The next smoker of the Amateur Billiard Association will be held at the Arion Society on April 17. This will mark the close of the billiard season, and plans for the future will be discussed.

150 MILE
METROPOLITAN TROPHY RACE
Sheepshead Speedway, B'klyn, N. Y., Sat., May 13th
Opening Eastern Auto Racing Season
$20,000 in cash prizes
Also Queens Cup Race, 50 miles. Coney Island Cup, 20 miles.
Wm. Kemble Cup, 10 miles. Handicap for non-winners.
Under Auspices of the United Service Association

JAY GOULD RETAINS COURT TENNIS TITLE BY DEFEATING JOSHUA CRANE IN STRAIGHT SETS

JAY GOULD BEATS CRANE WITH EASE

Challenge Match Captured by Court Tennis Champion in Straight Sets.

SET SCORES ARE 6-2, 6-2, 6-3

Play of Two Contenders Is Alike in Style, but That Is as Far as the Resemblance Goes.

Jay Gould is for another year holder of the national amateur court tennis championship. Yesterday afternoon, in the challenge round at the Racquet and Tennis Club, he once again scored a convincing victory over Joshua Crane of Boston, who has in a measure been a perpetual challenger while Gould has been a perpetual defender. At any rate this condition has prevailed often in the past eleven years, Gould having continuously held the championship.

The remarkable ease with which the holder defeated the Bostonian yesterday almost forced the belief that he could go on winning for years to come. Crane was defeated in straight sets at 6—2, 6—2, 6—3, but the score hardly measures the relative ability of the men. There was a lurking suspicion throughout that Gould could have made the score more one-sided had he extended himself.

Crane proved himself the unquestioned master of the competitors in the tournament contested for the right to meet Gould in the challenge round. He won easy victories. But though he played the same type of game yesterday, with the same excellence, it was woefully lacking in effectiveness against the champion. From the first few games it was evident that Crane, holder of the title in 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904, was doomed to defeat.

There was something of similarity in the manner of play of the contestants. If Crane was fast, however, Gould was even faster, and in all around play Gould's superiority was constantly manifest. He bore himself confidently and probably never was forced to play his hardest. If he did play at top speed it was so well disguised that there was ever the air of ease.

It was Gould who supplied most of the brilliant moments of the game. Crane, striving to draw him out of position for a placement shot, occasionally succeeded, and then Gould rose to the heights of tennis in making the gets. One in particular stood out. Gould was over near the grille when Crane shot a return back to him that almost caught Gould unawares. The champion, however, was intent on getting the point and whirled on his heel to get in position. He did not quite make it, so whipped the racquet partially behind his back for a stroke that sent the ball sailing high in the air, and as it dropped it fell into the dedans, to the astonishment of Crane and of the spectators as well. This was only one of the instances which showed the resourcefulness of Gould.

The champion played the tambour from the service side with excellent results. A number of his placement points were made from this objective, the speed of the ball keeping Crane on the defensive, and many times he flubbed the attempted return, while now and again his racquet missed the sphere entirely. Strangely, Gould did not play the grille and it was evident that he did not particularly care about making tries for it. Not once during the entire match did he cage the ball in the netted window. In preference his strokes were sent low to the corner under the grille or to the tambour.

On the other hand, the champion, when playing as the striker out, made the dedans the object of many of his strokes, and he judged speed and angles so well that he counted frequently by such endeavor. Sometimes the ball was played off the side wall, while again he would shoot it straight past Crane, speed being the essential quality which made for his constant success. Another stroke was to play the ball softly, lifting it over Crane's head to nestle in the dedans.

Some idea of how easily Gould won may be gathered from the fact that only four games were carried to deuce and three of those were won by Gould. In the first two sets there was only one deuce game.

Seven games were the total for Crane in three sets and he would not have had that many if Gould had refrained from making errors on shots that should have been easy returns. He netted a number of shots in the last set, particularly in the sixth and seventh games, which went to Crane at love, the only ones in the entire match that Gould lost by such a score. In the first of these Gould made three nets in succession, lost a chase to the last gallery, and flubbed a stroke that gave Crane the winning point. The winning of two chases, a stroke to the grille and a placement decided the issue in the seventh game.

Gould started the match impressively. He made three clever placement strokes in the first game and forced Crane to drive out of court for the final point. He ran off three games before Crane succeeded in breaking through with a victory. Crane also took the fifth game because of Gould's errors.

The Bostonian broke even on the first four games of the second set. There ended his effectiveness, for Gould ran out the set easily against the feeble opposition of Crane. In the third set Gould let up a bit in his play, as mentioned, and Crane was thereby enabled to win three games. The scores:

Crane vs. Gould.

FIRST SET.										
Gould	4	4	4	2	4	1	4	4	6	
Crane	2	1	2	4	1	4	0	2	1	6—2
SECOND SET.										
Gould	4	2	4	2	5	4	4	4	6	
Crane	1	4	2	4	3	0	2	0	2	6—2
THIRD SET.										
Gould	4	5	6	4	4	0	0	4	4	6
Crane	6	3	4	0	2	4	4	2	2	7—3

Gym Championships Wednesday.

Followers of gymnastics will have their inning next Wednesday evening at the New York Turn Verein, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, when the Metropolitan Association A. A. U. annual gymnastic championships are contested. Gymnasts throughout the metropolitan district have been practising for months and pointing to this meet.

The events to be contested comprise: Horizontal bar, parallel bars, side horse, long horse jumping, flying rings, Indian club swinging, tumbling, rope cling, and all-around. The first five named are counted in awarding the all-around.

BENSONHURST GUNNERS WIN

Capture Triangular Shoot with Port Washington and Bayside.

Members of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club proved themselves to be good trapshooters yesterday afternoon when they annexed the Orpheum trophy over their own traps on the shore of Gravesend Bay. The trophy had been offered for the gunners of the various yacht clubs of Long Island. The first shoot was at Port Washington, the second at Bayside, and the third and last shoot was held yesterday. Each shoot was at 500 targets, the total number of the three events counting for the prize.

The Bensonhurst Yacht Club had a total of 1,279 out of a possible 1,500 targets. They made 423 points at Port Washington, 437 in the Bayside shoot, and notwithstanding the storm yesterday they managed to roll up a total of 419. The Port Washington Club finished second, with a gross total of 1,248 targets, and then came the Bayside Yacht Club with a grand total of 1,212 blue rocks. In the shoot yesterday the Bayside Club finished second with 392, against 389 by the Port Washington tars.

In addition to the shoot for the Orpheum trophy, the Bensonhurst Yacht Club had an open shoot at 100 targets. The high scratch gunner was H. S. Cornwell, who had a total of 86 out of a possible 100 targets. The score was a remarkable one, considering the weather conditions. It was the poorest day of the year. A high wind swept the targets into all sorts of shooting angles and also blew a snowstorm into the eyes of the marksmen.

The high handicap prize was taken by C. E. Smith. There was a tie for the second prize between J. C. Fosdick and R. Roberts. After two shoot-offs the gunners were still tied. It then was decided to toss for the second cup, which was won by Fosdick. The third prize was given to Roberts.

STORMY DAY AT TRAPS.

B. M. Higginson, with 83, Makes Highest Scratch Score.

Facing the most trying weather conditions of the season, the trapshooters of the New York Athletic Club had an exceedingly difficult time in trying to hit the blue rocks at Travers Island yesterday. The scores were the lowest returned in a shoot this year. Not only did a high wind interfere with the flight of the targets, but snow blew into the eyes of the gunners and made it almost impossible for them to return high scores.

The high scratch trophy gives the best illustration of the weather conditions. The prize is generally taken by a score of more than 90 per cent. Yesterday, the winner was B. M. Higginson, a former national champion, who considered himself fortunate with a card of 83 out of a possible 100 targets. The high handicap gunner was A. C. Ayres, the former Princeton football player, who had a card of 97—90—97. Ayres is one of the new gunners of the club.

Not a single straight score was made and there were few full scores of 25 targets. The Travers Island Trophy, the first of the regular fixtures, was annexed by A. W. Currie, one of the few gunners to have a full score of 25 targets in the shoot. The Monthly Cup did not have a full score and the winners were J. M. Connors and W. R. Delehanty, who had totals of 24 targets each. R. R. Debacher was the only gunner to have a full score in the shoot for the Club Cup, and so he alone chalked up a victory.

The shooting was a little better in the race for the Accumulation Prize. F. A. Baker and A. W. Currie each had full scores and were awarded legs. The latter also scored a leg on the Novice Cup. John H. Hendrickson and F. A. Baker were tied in the shoot for the Distance Prize, each having 20 out of a possible 25. A special prize was won by J. L. Hartranst.

To Pass on Wrestling Entries.

A meeting of the Wrestling Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. will be held tomorrow night at the Greek-American A. C., 313 West Fifty-third Street, when all entries received for the championship to be contested next Thursday and Saturday evenings will be passed upon. These championships probably will result in one of the best tournaments held by the Metropolitan Association, for in almost every class a champion will defend his title and a number of clubs have entered their full team in the hope of winning the trophy which will be awarded to the club nominating the most men.

English Soccer Players Join Colors.

LONDON, April 8.—The official closing of the English football season on April 30 will release a large number of soccer professionals whose contracts will expire with their various clubs, when a further strong rally to the colors will be made. Mosscrop, the famous English international, and Burnley, outside left, who was a member of the team which won the English Cup two years ago, have joined the R. A. M. C. Tom Boyle, their captain in the cup tie, has also enlisted. Ford, Freeman, and Bettridge of Chelsea, have joined the Royal Flying Corps. Harry Hampton, the brilliant Aston Villa center forward, has joined the R. A. M. C., and Bugall, the Clapton Orient goalkeeper, has obtained a commission in the army.

English Soccer Season Extended.

LONDON, April 8. — The English Football Association has decided to extend the football season one week, to allow games to be played on May 6 between the league clubs. The gross receipts will be given to the national, or some local war fund.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, April 8.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided today:

ENGLISH LEAGUES.

Blackpool	4	Bury	2
Bolton Wanderers	2	Burnley	0
Southport Central	3	Preston North End	3
Everton	3	Manchester United	1
Manchester City	2	Stockport County	2
Oldham Athletic	2	Liverpool	1
Barnsley	3	Bradford	0
Bradford City	2	Huddersfield Town	2
Rochdale	1	Leeds City	3
Lincoln City	3	Sheffield Wednesday	0
Sheffield United	2	Hull City	0
Grimsby Town	7	Rotherham	1
Derby County	3	Notts Forest	1
Notts County	1	Leicestershire Fosse	1
Stoke	7	Chesterfield	1
Chelsea	0	Fulham	2
Watford	0	Croydon Common	2
Brentford	1	West Ham United	3
Clapton Orient	1	Queens P'k Rangers	1
Reading	1	Crystal Palace	1
Tottenham Hotspur	3	Arsenal	2
Millwall	3	Luton	0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen	0	Morton	1
Ayr United	0	Airdrieonians	0
Falkirk	0	Celtic	2
Clyde	1	Patrick Thistle	2
Dumbarton	2	Hibernians	1
Dundee	2	Kilmarnock	0
Third Lanark	0	Hamilton Ac.	1
Hearts	6	Queens Park	3
St. Mirren	3	Motherwell	0
Rangers	3	Raith Rovers	0

Some Swimmers Entered in Tomorrow's Championship Events

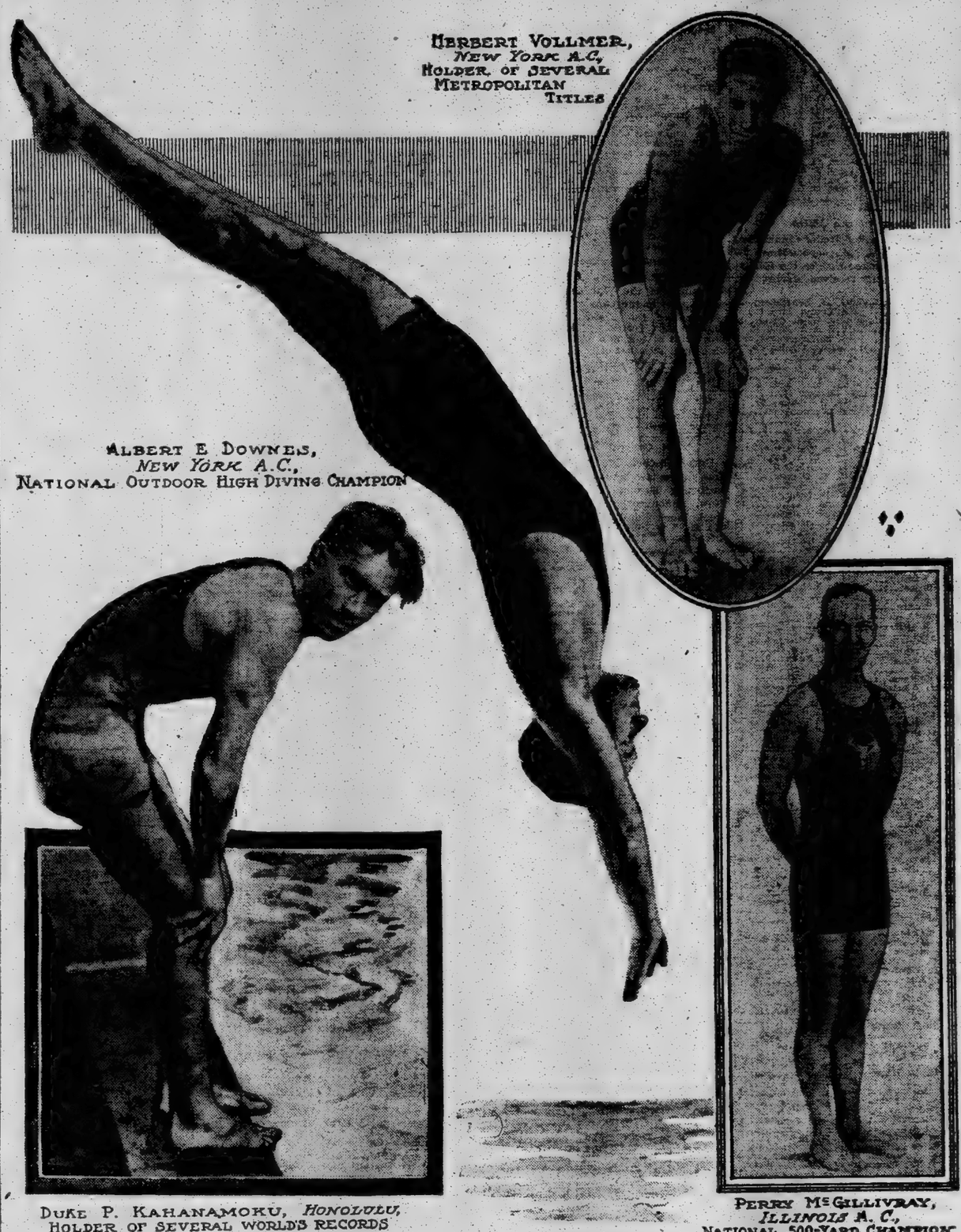

HERBERT VOLLMER, NEW YORK A.C., HOLDER OF SEVERAL METROPOLITAN TITLES

ALBERT E. DOWNES, NEW YORK A.C., NATIONAL OUTDOOR HIGH DIVING CHAMPION

DUKE P. KAHANAMOKU, HONOLULU, HOLDER OF SEVERAL WORLD'S RECORDS

PERRY McGILLIVRAY, ILLINOIS A. C., NATIONAL 500-YARD CHAMPION

VOLLMER TO CLASH WITH KAHANAMOKU

Intercollegiate Star and Great Hawaiian Waterman to Swim at N. Y. A. C.

After two years of patient waiting, Herbert E. Vilmer, the young swimming sensation of the New York Athletic Club, will tomorrow night receive an opportunity to show whether he is master of Duke Kahanamoku, the noted Hawaiian aquatic star, when they swim for the 220-yards championship of the United States in the home natatorium of Vollmer. Since Vollmer's rapid rise to aquatic fame, there have been those who believed he could assert his supremacy over Kahanamoku if they could be brought together, and for more than a year efforts were made to get the Duke to come East. Until a few months ago he found the trip was impossible, but now he is touring the country to compete in various national championships, and to meet all comers to prove his claim to the world's championship.

When the furlong titular event is decided tomorrow there may be six of the greatest swimmers in the world seen in action. The entry list includes the names of Kahanamoku, Vollmer, Tedford Cann of the New York A. C., interscholastic champion; Joseph Wheatley, New York A. C.; Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Chicago, national champion at 500 yards, and Clement Browne of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, a young Western star. Up to yesterday it was not definitely decided whether Browne would come East, but if he should not five men will go to the post.

While indications point to the race resting between Vollmer and the Duke, McGillivray, who took the Hawaiian's measure in a 220-yard race at Chicago on Thursday night, may be the decisive figure. Any man who can swim the furlong in 2:22 2-5 is bound to be a factor in any company, and that is the time recorded by McGillivray against Kahanamoku.

It has been five years since the Hawaiian has been seen in this territory. He competed in New York prior to leaving for the Olympic games at Stockholm, where he won the world's championship and created a world's record at 100 meters. Since that time he has not been East, though he has competed a number of times at San Francisco. His visit has been awaited with exceptional interest, and his defeat by Vollmer would be hailed by local enthusiasts with great pleasure. Not that the Duke is unpopular, for he is one of the best-liked athletes who ever visited New York, but New Yorkers always revel in the conquests of local talent.

Vollmer has had a hard season, competing for Columbia University in intercollegiate competition, and for the New York A. C. in metropolitan championships, and for a time it was feared that he had gone stale. But with careful handling he has again reached his best form, and in a trial last Monday night in the New York A. C. tank he swam a furlong in 2:22. This time, in the opinion of experts, is fast enough, if repeated tomorrow night, to give him a victory over Kahanamoku.

The Duke will be handicapped against Vollmer tomorrow, in that he will be swimming under conditions that are new to him, while Vollmer knows everything about the Mercury Foot natatorium. He will have an advantage on the turns, and if given the proper pace he may triumph over the "human fish" from Honolulu. McGillivray must be given due consideration, for he may score over both Vollmer and Kahanamoku. Wheatley and Cann are both strong boys and good performers, but they are slightly out of their class in opposing their three rivals.

Until last August Kahanamoku was invincible, when he swam against Ludy Langer of San Francisco, and was decisively defeated on several occasions in competition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. However, that is no criterion by which to judge tomorrow night's exhibition.

The 220-yard championship is the third race in which Kahanamoku will have competed since the start of his tour of the country. He has been booked for several more engagements, which, according to the schedule arranged for him by Secretary-Treasurer Rubien of the Amateur Athletic Union, are as follows: April 22, Missouri A. A., St. Louis, 500-yard championship; April 26, Chicago A. A., 50-yard championship; April 27, special races at Minneapolis.

It is also probable that the Hawaiian will compete at Yale, and in Detroit, but at the present time he is slated to return home on May 3 from San Francisco.

In addition to the 220-yard event, tomorrow night's program will include fancy diving for the national championship.

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AT 22c TO 22½c PER DOZEN ARE NOW A
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You can pay us $1.00 per case margin and we will carry the $6.00 balance, or you can buy outright for the investment and profit. Orders taken for 300 to 30,000 cases.

Three and one-half cents per dozen will cover buying, inspecting, selling, interest, storage, and insurance until January, at which time or before they will probably be worth 2½c to 3½c per dozen.

We have foreign and domestic outlets for their sale. Storage holdings in 47 Warehouses today 60% less than last year at same time.

Full particulars on request. Phone Worth —2358—4.

H. E. STOUT CO.
Wholesale Receivers
217 WASHINGTON ST., N. Y.

HOTEL MEN FOR ATHLETICS.

New Samaclar A. A., Formed of Employes, to Hold Meet.

What may be the forerunner of a circuit of organizations fostering track and field athletics among employes of hotels and restaurants has been organized in this city. It is known as the Samaclar Athletic Association, the name being derived from the words Shvarin, McAlpin and Claridge, many of whose 2,300 employes are members. The officers of the association are Colonel Benjamin B. McAlpin, Honorary President; Harry E. V. Kersburg, President; Harry Wilson, Vice President; A. Beck, Secretary; J. C. Masterson, Treasurer; F. A. Johnson, Assistant Treasurer; Colonel J. T. Ashley, Auditor.

The organization has been formed along lines similar to the International Geneva Association's athletic branch in London for hotel employes, which has grown in England to national importance. Athletics are being advocated by many business concerns, and the Millrose A. A., Prudential Life Insurance A. A., Metropolitan Life A. A., and the Steinway A. C. indicate the success of the experiment.

Melvin Sheppard, trainer of the Millrose A. A., will look after the athletes of the association, and will help direct a set of games which has been arranged for next Saturday night in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. There will be twelve events on the Samaclar program, three of which will be open to all registered amateurs. These are the 300-yard run, 1,000-yard handicap, and half-mile novice.

HARVARD NEEDS A RINK.

May Build One, as Arena Arrangements Are Unsatisfactory.

The question of building a hockey rink at Cambridge is again occupying the attention of the athletic authorities at Harvard, who are not satisfied with existing arrangements with the Boston Arena people.

Harvard teams attract a great number of spectators to the Arena, but under the agreement with the owners of Boston's big rink, a large deduction is made from the proceeds before the team gets any part of the receipts. As a matter of fact receipts were not so large this season as in past years, attendance at games played by the Crimson seven having shown a falling off.

"Unless," says Graduate Treasurer Moore, "some more equitable contract can be made with the Arena, the project of building a rink in Cambridge might well be considered seriously, both as to its financial possibilities and for the accommodation of the large number of men who now get very little opportunity to skate."

WILLIAMS ATHLETICS PAY.

With Efficient Managers Teams Finish Year with Profit.

According to Graduate Treasurer Botsford, athletic finances at Williams are at present in a more flourishing condition than ever before. The prosperity is the more remarkable in view of the fact that Williams teams have not been as successful as usual.

The Williams Record gives all credit to the 1916 "Varsity managers for their "judicious economy." The basket ball management has reported a surplus of $550 from that sport, while the hockey team has turned over $346, the largest amount realized by any hockey management. Hockey and basket ball are thus added to the small list of sports which support themselves. If the baseball, track, and tennis associations fare correspondingly well, Williams will look for a greatly reduced athletic tax rate next year.

MANHATTAN SCHOOL GETS SWIM TITLE

Boys of No. 40 Capture Elementary Championship by a Small Margin.

The elementary school indoor swimming championship was again brought back to Manhattan yesterday, when the representatives of Public School 40 triumpher in the titular tournament in the Municipal Baths in West Sixtieth Street, in which more than 400 youngsters competed. In defeating more than a score of other schools, the boys of Public School 40 totaled fourteen points, giving them the bare margin of one point over Public School 3, Brooklyn, which last year won the championship.

One long standing elementary school record was erased from the books when D. Schlacter of Public School 64, Manhattan, won the 80-yard unlimited weight championship in 0:52 4-5, shaving four-fifths of a second off the old mark which was made in April, 1912, by J. Nerich of Public School 87, Manhatan. Schlacter gave one of the best performances ever recorded by a student in an elementary school, and he was so far superior to his rivals that they were outclassed. In spite of the fact that he made all his own pace, Schlacter never let up from the moment the gun was fired, but ploughed through the water with a crawl stroke that was almost a perfect imitation of the real thing.

J. McQuade of Public School 69, Manhattan, holder last year of the 20-yard championship in the division for 85-pound boys, went into the next heavier class, and gained the titular honors in the 40-yard swim, winning in the fast time of 0:27. He was easily master of his field. The fight for point honors was so close that the decision depended on the contesting of the final event, the 800-foot relay unlimited weight class. Last year Public School 9 won the championship by annexing this event from Public School 40, but yesterday the verdict was reversed, and in hollow fashion the Manhattanites led their Brooklyn rivals to the tape.

The fields were so big that the P. S. A. L. inspectors had to start long before 9 o'clock in the morning to weed them out for the finals. It took nearly two hours to accomplish this task, and during that time the Sixtieth Street baths were turned into a bedlam through the shrieks of the contestants, and their supporters who jammed the building. The summary:

Twenty-Yard Swim, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by H. Florence, P. S. 40, Manhattan; B. Klein, P. S. 9, Brooklyn, second; J. Proben, P. S. 186, Manhattan, third; J. Lipshitz, P. S. 40, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:11 4-5.

Forty-Yard Swim, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by J. McQuade, P. S. 69, Manhatn; R. Cogher, P. S. 9, Brooklyn, second; S. Bellows, P. S. 10, Manhattan, third; H. O'Grady, P. S. 9, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:27.

Sixty-Yard Swim, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by J. O'Sullivan, P. S. 109, Manhattan; J. Pickett, P. S. 40, Manhattan, second; W. Jones, P. S. 70, Manhattan, third; G. Schaiver, P. S. 9, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:42 2-5.

Eighty-Yard Swim, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by D. Schlacter, P. S. 64, Manhattan; H. Giebel, P. S. 14, Manhattan, second; G. Stanton, P. S. 9, Brooklyn, third; J. Miller, P. S. 40, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:52 4-5.

800-Foot Relay, (Unlimited Weight Class.)—Won by P. S. 40, Manhattan, (Hanlon, Pickett, Phillips, and Brendel;) P. S. 9, Brooklyn, (Sprague, Rea, Fields, and Miller,) second; P. S. 10, Manhattan, (Framston, Brug, Perry, and Rubin,) third; P. S. 14, Manhattan, fourth. Time—1:33 2-5.

Point Score.—P. S. 40, 14; P. S. 9, Brooklyn, 13; P. S. 69, Manhattan, 6; P. S. 109, Manhattan, 5; P. S. 64, Manhattan, 4; P. S. 14, Manhattan, 4; P. S. 166, Manhattan, 2; P. S. 70, Manhattan, 2.

LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 22, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

Often People Say—
"Why, I didn't know that you made all kinds of bread, rolls and cakes."
Yes, indeed, we make many other kinds besides

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

and DAINTY-MAID BREAD.

Just read this list, which gives the names of a few of our best sellers:

WHEATHEART BREAD (the genuine whole wheat loaf)
GRAHAM BREAD
VIENNA BREAD
FRENCH BREAD
COTTAGE BREAD
KRON PRINZ RYE BREAD
PUMPERNICKEL
PULLMAN
CLUB
HOTEL
} Sandwich Breads

NUT BREAD (delicious and nutritious). Sold Saturdays only.

Do we make rolls? Certainly we do. Read the list:

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS
FRANKFORT ROLLS
NEW YORK ROLLS
FRENCH ROLLS
VIENNA ROLLS
TEA CAKES
TIP-TOP ROLLS
KAISER ROLLS
MUFFINS

The finest flour and other food materials which money can buy, all carefully tested for quality and purity, are used in making these WARD products. The processes used in converting the high grade ingredients into wholesome and nutritious food are far ahead of all other methods, and admitted the most scientific and advanced known to the baking industry.

By this patented process, proper proportions of beneficial lime salts are added to the water, modifying and correcting the water to the best standard for making these different kinds of WARD'S bread and rolls, stimulating the yeast growth and the production of the carbon dioxide gas necessary in all bread making—all of which permits the production of bakery products of better quality, flavor and texture, and, most important of all, greater nutritive food value.

And offering still further choice to the lover of good things to eat are the seven varieties of WARD'S FINE CAKES—the handy and dandy cakes which are packed and sealed in individual cartons and cost only 10c each.

So you see that you can buy not only WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD, but many kinds of WARD'S BREAD, ROLLS and CAKES, and every kind made the CLEAN way—the WARD WAY—and all of the highest quality and 100 per cent pure.

Cut out and file this advertisement for future reference and selection.

100% Purity Quality Cleanliness

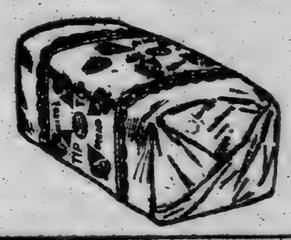

Ask Your Grocer for Ward's Bread, Rolls and Cakes

AID FOR WAR'S BLIND PRESSINGLY NEEDED

Committee of Leading Men Issues a Signed Appeal for Contributions.

DISTRESS NOW AT VERDUN

Jewish Fund Approaching $4,000,000 Mark—Campaign for Relief of French War Orphans Opens.

The thousands of French, Belgian, and British soldiers who have been blinded in the European war are in a pitiable condition, according to an appeal which a group of prominent Americans have just issued. The appeal was issued through the Permanent Blind War Relief Fund, 680 Fifth Avenue, and among those who signed were Frank A. Vanderlip, Vincent Astor, Elihu Root, Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, Robert Bacon, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Myron T. Herrick, Otto H. Kahn, Joseph A. Widener, August Belmont, and George A. Kessler. The appeal read:

Unable to work at their former trades, these numerous blinded victims of the war cannot support themselves and their families. Their Governments, overburdened with great problems, are able to do very little for them at this time.

Six months' training, the committee added, would educate almost all of these thousands of now useless blind men in practical, paying trades, in which they could support themselves and at least partially support their families. Work of this kind has already been begun by C. Arthur Pearson, the blind English newspaper proprietor and philanthropist, at St. Dunstan's, in England, by Les Amis des Soldats Aveugles in the Maison de Convalescence in France, and by Miss Winifred Holt of the Comité Franco-American pour les Aveugles, of which Joseph H. Choate is President. The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund seeks to assist, develop, and enlarge these efforts.

To Enlarge Institutions.

The first work of the fund will be to enlarge and modernize all the present blind institutions of Europe by means of financial donations, as well as assisting the work of Mr. Pearson in England and Miss Holt in France. The fund later intends to organize in various European cities additional modern equipped blind schools, blind workshops, blind employment exchanges, and agencies for commercializing blind products, so that all this particular class of war victims may be saved from their present hopeless and helpless situation and may be rendered self-supporting for life. The appeal added:

Self-respecting, able-bodied, passing daily through a living death, these thousands of blind war victims are being slowly killed, not by their injuries, not by starvation, but by the helplessness of their situation. A single contribution of a few hundred dollars will go far to make one of these blinded soldiers self-supporting for life.

The work of the newly organized committee is under the patronage of the King and Queen of England, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, President Poincaré of France, and Queen Mother Alexandra of England. Among the prominent women who will be active in the work are Mrs. John Astor, Lady Arthur Paget, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. T. Coleman DuPont, and Mrs. Samuel Insull.

Four Nations at Work.

The committee is divided into three sections, the American, the British, and the Franco-Belgian. Vice Presidents of the American section include George F. Baker, President Hibben of Princeton, Cardinal Gibbons, William K. Vanderbilt, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, and William H. Crocker. Among the British Vice Presidents are Cardinal Bourne, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George, Lord Reading, Earl Rosebery, Lord Rothchild, the Duchess of Marlborough, and the Lord Mayor of London. The French and Belgian Vice Presidents include the Duchesse of Vendome, who is King Albert's sister; Cardinal Mercier, Cardinal Amette, Emil Loubet, Premier Briand, René Viviani, General Manoury, General De Castelnau, the Princess Murat, and M. Alfred Levy, the Chief Rabbi of France.

The American Red Cross.

During the last week the American Red Cross shipped hospital garments and supplies valued at more than $3,200 to the Russian Red Cross, and nine cases of supplies to the British Red Cross. The New York Chapter of the society has collected to date $651,175.82, of which amount $6,480.47 was received last week. Subscriptions should be sent to the American Red Cross, 130 East Twenty-second Street. Gifts of $10 or more acknowledged yesterday follow:

"A Friend".....$5,000	Mrs. F. S. Smith-N. Y. State Chapter.....$30
Zeitung 1,129	F. S. Smithers.....30
Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Sinderen.....200	"J. R. A."..... 20
Miss R. Draper... 50	"Cash "..... 17

Uptown Red Cross.

The uptown branch of the Red Cross, 411 Fifth Avenue, received during the week these new gifts of $10 or over:

Mrs. V. Barton...$175	Mrs. J. L. Mott...$50
For the Allies...200	Small amounts..... 40
Anonymous 10	

Aid for the Serbians.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, of which Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, is the honorary, and Breck Trowbridge, the active head, has collected since its organization $253,743.97. Donations should be addressed Murray H. Coggeshall, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue. Gifts of $10, or over, follow:

Chicago Com...$2,700	J. F. Sherman....$25
Mrs. L. P. Morton 1,000	Dr. C. L. Minor... 25
Hartford Com.....400	A. R. Kimball..... 25
Mrs. J. L. Bremer...200	C. E. Rowley..... 25
Century Th. Ent...251	Mary E. Scranton.. 20
Prof. H. W. Farnam 250	Belg. Com., Meadville 20
New Haven m'tg.213	Bancroft School... 18
Prof. I. Fisher.....125	Mrs. A. Patterson... 15
Mrs. T. G. Bennett.125	Postal Tel. Cable... 15
Miss A. H. Bennett125	Eva M. Stevens..... 10
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stetson 100	R. Harden 10
R. C. Hawkins.....100	W. O. Campbell... 10
Mrs. D. S. Smith...50	C. L. Snowdon..... 10
H. P. Stromberg.. 50	F. W. Horsley..... 10
Mrs. C. Harris..... 50	J. R. Daugherty... 10
B'way Pres. Ch... 50	J. C. Mitchell..... 10
J. W. Lente..... 25	F. A. Leakes 10
P. Stevens 25	W. J. Nevin..... 10
J. L. Palmer..... 25	G. M. Woodruff... 10
Prof. E. Dana..... 25	W. E. Sessions..... 10
Mrs. R. C. Swayze 25	L. F. Anschutz..... 10
Mrs. S. Merritt.... 25	Prof. D. S. Smith. 10
W. M. Waddell..... 25	Miscellaneous 163
Y. W. C. A., North-Field Sem..... 25	

The Orphelinat des Armees.

A campaign in aid of the 400,000 children in France made orphans by the war is to be launched by the New York Committee of the Orphelinat des Armees, according to an announcement by the Chairman, Miss Lusita A. Leland of 563 Park Avenue, yesterday. It is to begin with the arrival of two Englishwomen, Miss Florence Scofield and Miss Elinor Fell, as representatives of the French Government in co-operating with the American committees. Both women have lived long in France, where, since the beginning of the war, they have been identified with the children's relief work.

A meeting is to be held next Tuesday afternoon at the Museum of French Art, 599 Fifth Avenue, under the patronage of M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador. Frederic R. Coudert and the Misses Scofield and Fell are to be the chief speakers. It is to be followed by meetings at the homes of Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. McKim Johnson, Mrs. Gustav Kissel, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and one at Sherry's given by the Junior War Relief Committee.

Miss Leland also announced that more than $50,000 had been raised in New York during the last two months by the committee. The pension of 10 cents a day allowed by the French Government for each orphan is duplicated by the committee, which is under the patronage of President Poincaré and the Presidents of both French Chambers. Where the child's mother is also dead a sub-committee, of which Mrs. Gustav Kissel is Chairman, provides for the orphan's "adoption" in America without its having to leave France.

Among the members of the New York committee are Miss Lusita A. Leland, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Arthur Dodge, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. T. Jay Oakley Rhinelander, and Mrs. Arthur Scribner.

Gifts of $10 or over acknowledged yesterday by Walter B. Price, Treasurer, 111 Broadway, follow:

W. E. Roosevelt..$100	G. A. McClellan..$10
W. G. Wilcox.....100	A. H. Schauffeur.. 25
Mrs. Mary O. Wilcox 100	E. L. Mayer..... 50
Mrs. Lucy Whitridge 100	Mrs. H. H. Seabrook 10
C. S. Van Wesel..100	C. E. Merrill, Jr... 86
Miss H. Weston...100	Mrs. F. T. Southack 25
J. N. Wallace.....150	R. C. Stanley..... 36
M. E. W. Terrell..100	Mrs. R. C. Stanley. 36
Mrs. H. L. Stimson 100	Miss E. Mortimer.. 50
Miss C. L. Morgan 100	O'Callaghan & Feddeman 50
Mrs. Ada Moore...100	F. W. Stevens.... 73
Mrs. H. W. Sibley.100	H. F. Walker..... 36
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Russell ..100	Mrs. W. H. Walker 36
G. R. McLane.....100	Miss J. Tiffany... 36
Guy Loomis 100	Mrs. G. H. Warren 75
Y. Kneeland 25	Mrs. C. W. Townsend 36
Mrs. R. Omard..... 75	A. Werner 18
S. G. Kohnstamm. 25	W. Trevor 36
Mrs. F. U. Paris.. 50	J. B. West..... 10
E. H. Lacombe... 36	B. Tuckerman 25
Mrs. P. R. Pyne.. 25	Unita'n Alliance... 18
Mrs. C. T. Richardson 25	Miss S. M. Vanden 20
Mrs. E. L. Ludlow 50	M. H. Wilson..... 36
G. L. Rivers..... 25	M. S. Van Wesel.. 50
Mr. and Mrs. H. McBurney 36	Dr. P. B. Wyckoff. 36
	Morris Vosa 25
	F. C. Wood..... 25

Cardinal Mercier Fund.

Contributions received last week by the Cardinal Mercier Fund for Special Belgian Relief, 10 Bridge Street, J. P. Morgan & Co., depositary, made the total $32,458.09. Among the larger contributions were:

W. F. L. Higginson, Jr.....$2,234	Carolina R. Brown$15
Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr.....2,000	J. H. Dennis..... 10
Dudley Olcott.....100	Mrs. C. H. Ludington 10
Mrs. L. Allen.....100	W. H. Bishop..... 10
Mr. and Mrs. W. Emerson 100	Mrs. F. A. Paris.. 10
Mrs. L. Ondin..... 50	Mr. and Mrs. G. W. C. McCarter. 10
E. Penfold 50	Mrs. L. McClellan.. 10
Mrs. L. P. Glasten 50	Mrs. J. McKeon.... 10
Mrs. W. H. Schofield 50	Misses Alexander.. 10
Miss M. Codman... 50	Central Cong. Ch.. 10
J. D. Cox, Jr.... 20	Rev. Father Superior 10
Mrs. W. Addison.. 20	Peter P. Daly..... 10
	Mrs. T. Biddle.... 10
	Ira O. Baker..... 10

American Jewish Relief.

The Special Million Dollar Fund of the American Jewish Relief Committee, subscriptions to which should be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, 52 William Street, is nearing the $4,000,000 mark. New gifts of $10 or more acknowledged yesterday follow:

H. Kohnstamm & Co.....$250	S. Hecht..... 10
Petosfi S. & B. So.135	L. Berlowitz..... 14
Vicksburg Fund.....150	C. Kline 50
Children, J. R. F. 20	P. Masiansky 25
Battle Creek Com.165	Lincoln Com.....100
Dr. N. Malakai.... 10	Indianap. Com...1,000
Albuquerque Com.. 40	Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sulzberger 100
Buffalo Com.....1,000	Minneapolis Sec.... 58
Akron Com.....500	Mrs. F. Chick..... 48
United Rel. Com...161	Chicago Com....10,000
Philadelp'a Com.20,000	Mrs. Jay C., and K. Potlak 25
A. H. L. Rel. Soc. 10	S. Echstein 10
Leo Levy 150	Mrs. L. S. Wolff.. 50
M. Moscowitz..... 10	H. G. Friedman.... 10
Anonymous 50	F. Wimpfheimer.... 25
Mrs. R. Banner.... 5	Goldstein-Kirshner Co. 50
Altoona Com.....825	D. Caystal & Co.... 25
Urdong Bros. & Appelbaum 50	Sch. Children Edu. Alliance 30
Int. Underw. Co.. 50	L. S. Bruenn..... 50
L. Goldstein & Son. 50	Boy Scouts..... 21
Meyer Barber..... 60	S. Blumenthal 25
Star Underw. Co...250	L. H. Heller 25
R. Rosenberg.....100	Covenant of Peace. 57
Bernstein & Spaulman 25	New Bedford Com.. 50
Bernheim Worwitz.. 50	Beth Sholom S. S..100
M. H. Horowitz.... 50	Club ..... Aux. Hos.
Pheffer & Dairs.... 50	Club 130
Tombacher & Banor 25	Middletown Com... 12
Empire New Co.... 25	Mobile Council Jewish Women 25
B. Rothblatt & Son100	Seattle Com.....100
Harriman Nat. Bk. 1,000	Albany C. J. W... 25
R. M. Kelly.....150	Marion C. J. W.... 25
S. Kelly 250	Chicago C. J. W... 53
M. L. Adler..... 10	Indianap. C. J. W. 20
Hopkinsville Com... 10	New Haven C. J. W. 25
Mrs. Epstein 10	Youngstown C. J. W. 10
Alexandria Com.... 15	Hot Springs C. J. W. 5
A. Untermyer..... 10	Cincinnati C. J. W. 50
M. Dettelbach..... 25	Nashville C. J. W. 50
E. Schofield 10	San Antonio C. J. W. 8
Rabbi J. Kohn.... 10	Newark C. J. W.... 15
Selmar Hess 50	Cumberland C. J. W. 10
Stockton Com..... 68	Harold Kaplan..... 53
Mrs. J. Sands..... 20	L. H. A. Soc., Central Falls 50
Dallas Young H. Ch. 50	B. Elkan 25
A. Breslauer..... 10	Cumberland ..Com.100
P. J. Sachs..... 50	Evansville Com..1,500
Mme. A. Gluck....100	Hammond Com.....225
H. Finkelstein et al.....250	Easter Un. Kr. & Un. Verein.....862
H. Younker 20	Jr.ob Hecht 10
I. Cohen 10	Joel Blan 10
Cairo Thread W.... 25	
Willing Workers.. 81	
Woodbine Com.....100	
J. Ladies' Aux. Soc., Ordensburg 57	
Allentown Com...1,000	
Geniuluth Chassodim 200	
Relig. Sch., Anshe Chesed 405	
S. Brulowitz 30	
W. Esberg 50	

Kits for French Soldiers.

The Lafayette Fund, with offices in the Hotel Vanderbilt, has collected to date more than $133,000. The committee in charge of this fund uses the money collected to purchase comfort kits for soldiers of France. Each kit costs $2. Donations of $10 or over acknowledged yesterday follow:

H. T. Sloane.....$150	E. A. Wilson.....$25
Entertain. Com....100	Miss M. R. White. 20
Miscellaneous 88	D. W. Smith..... 10
W. H. Champlin.. 50	Mrs. E. B. Renwick Letter..... 10
Mrs. F. M. Whitehouse 10	Chas. Letter..... 50
A. S. Burden..... 20	Mrs. F. Woodruff.. 20
A. B. Cox..... 10	Mrs. J. H. Poole.. 50
Mrs. L. Cudin..... 20	Miss Fanny Hasty. 10
Small gifts..... 29	Mrs. J. F. Hasty.. 10

For Armenian Relief.

The American Fund, raised by the Armenian Committee, in co-operation with the Committee of Mercy, now totals $430,519.63. Charles R. Crane, Treasurer of the Armenian Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions of $10 or over, received during the week:

Cincinnati Com.$1,500	Woman's B. For. Miss. $230
Com. Minneapolis, C. F. Wyant,Tr. 1,000	Bristol Cong. Ch..116
Women's Ar. Rel., New York 500	Mrs. C. G. Mather.100
Miss E. Harootunian 100	Ar. Rel. U. of Tex. 60
Mr. and Mrs. E. Clark 100	Caldwell Pres. S. S. 34
Miss M. C. Jermain 50	Cumberland ..Ch., Brooklyn 25
Mrs. E. J. Carpenter 25	Anna V. Rice..... 25
Mrs. G. T. Kissell. 20	W. R. Wallace..... 25
M. Anderson 10	W. G. Paxton..... 20
Mrs. W. M. Farnham 10	Pres. Ch., Hudson, Wis. 10
Mrs. E. S. Conway 10	H. M. Lewis..... 10
Mrs. D. W. Stork. 10	Com., Minn'polis.1,000
J. B. Kemper..... 10	"Anonymous" 500
Belle H. Mills.... 10	Women's Rel. Com., New York.....500
H. L. Trout..... 100	D. Tibbles..... 300
Y. W. C. A., Brooklyn 40	Arm. Med. Rel. Ass'n 800
Mrs. F. Donner.... 10	Rev. W. Martin... 81
Am. Bap. For. Mis. Society, Boston. 10	Isaac Platt 115
"Anonymous" ..5,000	W. Hansell..... 100
A. C. James....5,000	Uplift C. R. R., Y. M. C. A., Phila. 75
Miss S. K. Lamb..100	Cen. Pres. S. S., Detroit 53
Presbyn. N. Y.... 10	D. E. Martin..... 50
Mrs. J. J. Goodwin 50	E. B. Stott..... 50
First Ch., Ashtabula 50	Mrs. J. H. Knox 50
Pres. Ch., Sharpsburg, Penn..... 25	Woman's B. For. Mis. S. W..... 44
Eb. Hudsverdi 25	Woman's Board.... 40
G. W. Hartzell.... 25	G. W. Cross..... 25
Russell St. Pres. Ch., Nashville, Tenn. 11	Mrs. M. L. Roberts 25
M. Rejohnson..... 11	W. S. Glunt..... 25
J. M. Hyde..... 10	People's Presb. Ch. 20
Eva M. Stevens.... 10	Westfield Pres. Ch. 15
Rev. C. E. Bixler. 10	Pres. Ch., Haddenfield, N. J..... 20
Ar. Nat. Def. U.5,000	S. S., M. E. Ch., S. Cooper, Tex.. 11
H. A. Wheeler...2,500	Calvin Pres. S. S., Philadelphia 10
Ariana Stud. Univ., Mich. 936	Miss L. A. Dickinson 10
	C. H. Lay..... 10
	Other gifts..... 287

For French Women and Children.

Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, Treasurer of the Secours National Fund, which aids in the relief of the women and children of France, as well as of the Belgian refugees in France, received yesterday the following cablegram from the French National Committee in Paris:

At the present moment, in the Department of the Meuse, are 15,000 persons, principally women and children, from the northern part of the Department around Verdun and it is impossible to find any food except bread, which is given out by the military authorities. Owing to these conditions we have been obliged to send canned meats so as to furnish something a little more nourishing for these people, but it is almost impossible to get any canned corn beef in France. In case you find it possible, use money at your disposal to purchase canned corn beef, preferably small boxes, which can be readily given to the sufferers.

The fund collected by Mrs. Warren now totals more than $165,000. New gifts acknowledged yesterday follow:

F. F. Brewster...$400	Mrs. W. W. Lawrence$10
Mrs. S. Carhart.100	Mrs. G. A. Lowe. 10
Orden Armour 500	Mrs. E. F. Doak-enfield 10
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Emerson.....100	Mrs. S. G. Flagg... 10
Mrs. Z. Chafee....10	A. N. Milliken.... 25
Mrs. W. Greenough 25	N. T. Bacon..... 10
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee 20	Mrs. J. Cadwalader 10
Frederick Ayer.... 75	Mrs. C. L. Painter. 25
C. F. Ayer 10	Col. E. H. Ruffner 25
Mrs. C. M. Pratt.. 50	Mrs. J. J. Goodwin. 50
Mrs. E. Raphael.... 10	Mrs. C. Kling..... 20
Mrs. R. Tower..... 10	Mrs. F. S. Smithers 10
M. Charavay..... 10	W. T. Brewster.... 10
G. D. Lamb..... 50	Mrs. J. P. Morgan 50
Mrs. G. McNeir.... 50	Mrs. F. L. Pratt.. 25
Dr. C. L. Minor... 25	Mrs. F. Vanderbilt. 75
Mrs. H. Parmele... 50	Edward Dizabeau.. 10
Mrs. T. Deland..... 10	J. R. Tinkham..... 50
Miss M. L. Jackson 20	W. H. Boardman.... 10
Mrs. P. E. Guerin.. 10	Mrs. C. A. Herter. 25
Mrs. F. McN. Bacon, Jr. 10	Mrs. J. S. Auerbach 10
Mrs. A. Demetre.. 10	Mrs. W. J. Lutz.... 10
Reade W. Balley.. 10	Mrs. E. L. Ropkins 10
J. M. Nixon..... 350	C. A. Willey..... 10

Given to the Allies.

The National Allied Relief Committee, Lee Hinginson & Co., depositories, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions received during the week:

J. R. Vanderlop...$50	G. H. Benzenberg. 25
C. B. Smith..... 15	Benjamin Atha.... 10
Charles Thurlom.. 10	Mrs. W. L. Carter. 10
H. W. Brown..... 25	Mrs. P. A. Benkard 25
Harriet G. Clay... 20	Mrs. Edmund Penfold.. 15
C. H. Hotchkiss... 25	Landreth Mach Co. 10
T. R. Watson..... 25	Olof Oberg..... 20
H. L. Bowles..... 20	Miss M. B. Maun.. 25
Harry W. Brown.. 10	W. M. Clapp..... 20
E. E. Erskine..... 10	Mr. and Mrs. J. Burnley 10
C. T. Crocker..... 100	W. T. Hanson, Jr. 10
A. Gauthier & Son. 10	F. Worthington.... 25
Mrs. D. Beckwith.. 50	E. S. Cole..... 10
Miss A. G. Saunders 25	J. Roehoit..... 25
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Welch S.....200	G. Emerson..... 10
W. S. Greenough.. 25	Mrs. B. Chamberlain 10
George B. Parker.. 20	Mrs. B. A. Sands.. 10
Robert McGowan... 10	C. N. Kimball.....100
A. Howes..... 20	H. S. Glazier.....100
W. F. Dennison.... 10	Mrs. C. A. Lou.... 50
Mrs. C. P. Moore.. 10	W. Ingersoll..... 25
M. M. Read..... 15	George Lull..... 25
H. H. McFadden... 10	Harold Hurlck.... 10
Oliver & Co.....100	G. Zabriskie..... 50
Frank Filberger... 10	M. J. Snyder..... 10
H. M. Garlick..... 25	T. M. Tatt..... 10
S. S. Marvin..... 10	Fred Frye..... 25
Mrs. G. G. Lyman. 25	F. Johnesti..... 10
W. H. Ramsey..... 10	H. W. Robey, Jr.... 10
J. E. Beebe..... 10	B. L. Stowe..... 20
H. M. Allen..... 20	Mrs. R. H. Landale 25
C. E. Bushnell.... 25	Mrs. S. W. Jarvis. 15
In memory..... 10	Mrs. Cronkhite.... 10
F. L. Boynton..... 10	N. B. Judah..... 25
L. J. Madill..... 10	C. J. White..... 25
J. W. Johnson..... 25	Mary E. Rogers.... 10
J. McL. Walton.... 10	C. C. Wickwire.... 50
G. F. Morgan.....250	G. E. Harnit..... 25
E. S. Page..... 25	G. G. Black..... 10
G. E. Collings..... 25	Ashley Mach. Wks. 25
Vincent Wierman... 10	Edmund Miller.... 50
Mrs. H. K. Viele.. 10	J. V. Colt..... 10
Kelley-How-Thomson Co..... 10	Mrs. J. D. Hackett 35
F. L. Schofield.... 10	Anna A. Du Bois.. 20
Waynes Bros..... 10	Dr. G. A. Farmer.. 10
Mrs. R. H. Greene. 10	G. W. Hartzell.... 10
L. W. Opilyek..... 10	Walter Mathison.. 25
J. A. Oneth..... 10	Louise C. Butler.. 10
K. D. Wood..... 10	H. L. Beveridge... 25
J. L. McKeever.... 25	Gertrude F. Jones.. 10
Lafayette Av. Pres. Church 316	Mrs. J. C. Sewall.. 500
Miss E. C. B. Gardner 10	J. C. Miner, admr.. 10
W. E. Elkins..... 10	I. N. Bushing..... 10
Mrs. M. Howland.100	Harry A. Moody.... 25
E. E. Stone..... 10	H. Louis Street.... 25
Sec. Tr. Sav. Bk.. 10	Charles Mungon.... 25
C. F. Colville..... 10	Mrs. H. Hunlz..... 20
James C. Brown.... 10	John A. Brigg..... 20
D. Mac Donald..... 10	Marion S. Rodel... 25
J. A. Northrup..... 10	W. L. Roach..... 10
W. D. Williams..... 10	Anderson & Co..... 10
Mrs. J. H. Emerson 10	L. Irwin..... 10
M. Goldsmith..... 10	Mrs. Donald..... 10
C. H. Deur..... 10	H. Windsor..... 10
Anna McKeon 10	Mrs. M. Addison.... 25
C. E. Munson 10	C. R. Meston..... 25
H. Livingston..... 50	B. Haelley..... 20
Mrs. L. Oudin..... 20	Lady Hickson..... 25
Geo. B. Hawley.... 10	Charles R. Fay.... 10
L. A. Ault..... 250	C. A. Henderson... 10
James O'Neil..... 10	E. A. Fawcett..... 10
C. H. Sorchan..... 25	P. Le Brun..... 100
C. H. Gamble..... 25	V. R. Heftter..... 50
J. H. Miller 100	Anonymous 10
Mrs. S. N. Hinckley 25	Robert Sachis..... 10
Minor D. Crary.... 50	Mrs. H. B. Wilson 20
Mrs. Horace Barnham 10	H. W. Charles..... 10
Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt 10	T. L. Doyle..... 10
Barry Company.... 10	Julius Guyler..... 25
Kelsey Wheel Co... 25	Anthony Wholesale Grocery Co..... 10
John Smith 10	F. J. Buckley..... 25
F. B. Marquis..... 15	M. Ellwanger..... 15
J. M. Cole..... 10	Mrs. J. Riker..... 25
Thomas Wright 25	Edmund Penfold.... 15
Mrs. E. de F. Simmons 10	E. J. Lauder..... 10
Mrs. J. W. Singer 10	H. H. Jackson..... 10
R. W. King..... 15	Mrs. W. E. Lowe.. 10
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee 10	E. G. Warner..... 25
J. Dives 50	Mrs. E. G. Warner 10
Mrs. C. A. Griscom 15	E. J. Brown..... 10
Lloyd C. Williams 15	A. S. Worthington 10
S. O. Johnson..... 15	C. H. Boyle..... 10
H. M. Vanzwall.... 10	T. D. Catlin..... 10
J. J. Tweedy, Jr... 25	Mrs. C. E. Cameron 10
Rufus G. Mather..100	Anonymous 10
Arnold Bontell..... 10	John Reed 10
Arthur H. Bannon 25	Mrs. M. L. Holt... 25
T. R. Paxton..... 10	Mrs. W. N. Clarke 25
Douglas Tanner.... 10	C. W. Surrey..... 10
Fred O'Donnell 10	G. H. Croft..... 10
C. M. Blydenburgh 10	J. W. Cleveland.... 10
Anonymous 10	H. K. Wilcox..... 10
A. Blodgett, Jr.... 10	A. S. White 50
F. H. Mason..... 10	Mrs. G. Zabriskie.. 25
A. L. Watts..... 10	S. Elliott..... 25
Miles T. Watts.... 10	S. Green..... 20
C. N. Flack..... 10	A. M. Young..... 10
Mrs. Ernest Poole. 25	Grace L. Smidt.... 10
Day Kroilk 25	A. Robinson..... 50
Mrs. H. D. Auchinloss 100	H. H. Franklin.....100
Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hill 10	F. K. Curtis..... 10
Anonymous 10	E. F. Jones..... 10
J. Runyon 250	R. A. Cavins..... 15
A. W. Forbes..... 10	R. Osgood 50
Robert Fulton..... 100	A. F. Corbin..... 10
C. W. Bosste..... 15	Friend 50
G. M. Palmer 10	Minnie J. Bond..... 50
New Haven Register 10	E. E. Hastings..... 10
Ira Mendelson..... 10	Sarah R. Rollins.. 25
J. H. Hanscom..... 10	John Johnson 25
T. R. Wickwin..... 25	J. A. Sperry..... 10
Mrs. Jos. Pulitzer 50	P. T. Donohoe..... 10
H. A. Galt..... 25	Robert Hay 50
Fremont Woodruff 10	W. J. Perry..... 10
Geo. T. Bell..... 10	J. H. Groves..... 10
C. D. Wright..... 10	G. B. Dunn..... 10
Mrs. D. R. Robbins 15	G. T. Buffam..... 10
James E. Stark.... 15	Sophia Bierwirth.. 25
Mrs. I. D. Brainard 10	C. H. Tenney..... 25
Arthur Williams, Jr. 25	E. N. Stetson..... 10
G. C. Potter 10	Edward Palne 10
Mrs. A. P. Choate.. 100	Alice Chandler..... 10
Mrs. W. W. Gates..100	Mrs. M. C. Crocker 35
C. B. Hardon 150	J. Prescott 10
B. Scott..... 350	J. H. Poole & Son. 10
J. P. Marsh..... 10	W. C. Bayliss..... 200
W. T. Wilson..... 25	A. D. Ellis..... 25
M. E. Palmer..... 10	J. Shattuck 10
Mrs. F. L. Stetson.100	Mrs. H. H. Proctor 20
J. S. Watson..... 100	H. Wheeler 50
Belmar Hess..... 25	"A. H. R."..... 10
M. C. Lefferts..... 10	C. H. Gere..... 10
J. C. Curtis..... 10	J. Hayward 50
E. C. Gale..... 25	W. Fales 50
Anonymous 10	H. W. Swasey..... 50
Mrs. S. E. Eames.. 10	D. C. French & Son 50
Mrs. E. Wemore.... 10	H. E. Warner..... 50
John Cosgrove..... 10	C. E. Baldwin..... 10
Miss E. D. Swift... 10	Wallace K. Bacon.. 10
M. I. Ludington... 25	Fannie C. Perry... 10
W. Boorman..... 10	E. W. Chapin..... 10
C. P. Latimer.....100	E. W. Bailey..... 10
H. D. Johnson, Jr. 50	Mary Nesmith..... 20
Camp Okok.....200	Mrs. C. E. Richardson 10
E. P. Maynard..... 10	W. S. Bartlett..... 50
Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Carpenter..... 25	Miss C. B. Warren 25
Laura S. Carey.... 50	Emma L. Coleman 25
M. W. Goodard..... 10	Richard Olney..... 50
Mrs. W. T. Sampson 10	Joseph Kern..... 10
Mrs. W. Shillito.... 100	James H. Bunce.... 25
C. A. Kent..... 10	Mrs. C. W. Taintor 25
E. J. Dailledouze.. 10	Charles M. Rice.... 100
J. S. Hunn..... 25	Jesse H. Shepard.. 25
C. M. Prior..... 25	J. M. Parmenter.... 10
W. E. Warner..... 25	W. F. Shepard..... 10
B. Kemper..... 10	George S. Motley...100
N. A. Barnes..... 10	A. R. Kimball..... 25
W. F. Anderson.... 10	D. F. Borthwick.... 10
F. B. Quinlan..... 50	Annie R. Thayer... 100
J. D. Hoag..... 50	Eugene Quinn..... 10
Jeanie L. Ford.... 10	Mrs. J. Hamilton... 10
Miss L. P. Waller. 10	Miss A. E. Trumbull 10
J. J. Knight..... 10	Mrs. Alex. S. Porter, Jr..... 100
H. P. Benson..... 50	Lydia P. R. Peirce. 10
H. M. Lewis..... 10	Miss J. M. Stevens. 25
I. D. Fletcher..... 20	Mrs. A. L. Candler. 25
Mrs. J. M. Stevens. 25	H. C. Edwanger.... 25
Mrs. A. L. Candler. 25	S. C. Carey..... 10
H. C. Edwanger.... 25	Mary Latimer.....100
S. C. Carey..... 10	Mrs. R. S. Parsons. 10
Mary Latimer.....100	W. M. Kennard..... 25
Mrs. R. S. Parsons. 10	Mrs. J. E. Rhodes.. 25
W. M. Kennard..... 25	Mrs. A. Carter..... 25
Mrs. J. E. Rhodes.. 25	
Mrs. A. Carter..... 25	

The Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, reports a total of contributions received, including funds raised in co-operation with allied committees, of $761,486.95. The following contributions of $10 or over have been acknowledged by Mr. Belmont during the week:

J. Dives $100	E. B. Adams.....$25
Mrs. H. L

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—The old Cruger Homestead, with 250 acres, at Cruger, four miles south of Peekskill; especially desirable as country seat for wealthy gentleman; ideal location for institution; R. R. station on the property. a dozen trains daily each way stop there; nearly half a mile Hudson River waterfront; the mansion, 60 feet front, was built in 1792, and is in excellent condition; this splendid location is the broadest part of Hudson River, 3 miles wide, opposite Haverstraw; inexhaustable quantity of clay and slack granite, price, $125,000.
HERBERT C. PLANS, 257, Broadway, New York City.

At a bargain because of owner's removal; the most artistic house on the highest location in New Rochelle's healthiest and newest private park; twelve-room stone and brick house with 3 baths, gas and electric light, hot water heat; 60 feet of glass and Venetian blind enclosed veranda; in up-to-the-minute repair and ready for occupancy; combined garage and stable; shade trees and garden; lot 105x270; little cash required. Owner, Room 1303, 35 Nassau St.

BARGAIN.

For sale or rent, Mamaroneck; having moved from city, will sacrifice my 7-room stucco and hollow tile house; has all improvements; plot 100x100. For particulars address E. Kately, 5,340 Kimbark Av., Chicago, Ill.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $800; monthly payments if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av.

$4,650 WHITE PLAINS COTTAGE,
No. 9 Valley Road, in beautiful Westchester County, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 65x100; newly decorated; near N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Sta. and Boston & Baychester R. R. Worth $6,000. Key next door.
GILBERT ELLIOTT, 185 B'way, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—For sale, home and garden, with tax and income payer; 100 foot lot, centre of city, dwelling on 50 feet; new four-family house, all rented, on balance whole or part; good terms. R 44 Times Annex.

SACRIFICE.

New Colonial house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, large corner plot; 200 feet elevation; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 60 trains daily; best of golf, schools, churches. Edward F. Wynne, 25 Liberty St., Cortlandt 4475.

To Lease.—House, 13 rooms, bath, garage attached, Broadway, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; 80x160, near Ardsley Golf Links; 8 minutes from New York Central Station. Apply J. B. Carpenter, 208 East 78th St.

At only $9,000, your terms; most attractive home in restricted section of Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; 255 Rich Av., on 50-foot plot; open between 2 and 6 o'clock; caretaker.

YONKERS.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; moderate prices, terms to suit; brokers protected. Elgar View Building Co., on premises, and 711 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Elderly couple wish to dispose of farm with a fine 8-room house, barn, room for chickens, garage, large ground; clear, level, beautiful lawn; path, shrubs; all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sacrifice for $300 cash and balance to be arranged; in healthy location, within commuting distance from city; further details. Couple, 152 Times Downtown.

AT PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.
Two attractive houses, freshly decorated. One 7 rooms, bath, furnished, season or year; the 9 rooms, 2 baths, unfurnished, by year. Both have all improvements, fireplaces, fine grounds, trees and garages; good neighborhood, 20 minutes station. Particulars, 14 Van Leuvenr Ave.

A modern new six-room and bath house, 30 minutes from city; good location and surroundings, $4,000; reasonable price for adjoining lots, suitable for garage and garden if wanted; also 6-room house with garage and large ground, $3,000; make appointment, regular terms once. Mrs. Z. Lathrop, Box 482, Floral Park, L. I.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage; poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated, ready to work; near harbor, trolley, and big town, where there is a demand for poultry and eggs, near enough to city to commute; want good party to take care of same and will sell on easy terms. A. Kuch, Box 189 Times Downtown.

SEASHORE HOME.
Never occupied, nine rooms, tiled bath, oak floors, beamed ceilings, wide verandas, electricity, gas, steam heat, fireplace, extensive grounds, splendid shade, private bathing, anchorage; express ninety minutes; sale only; sacrifice $5,500; easiest terms. Owner S 29 Times.

Bayport, L. I.—New house, 7 rooms and bath shower; hot and cold water, 2 washtubs, electric light fittings, hardwood floors, open plumbing, fine cellar; 3 city lots, plot 100x200; price $3,500; 15 minutes' walk trolley and L. I. Depot. Also plots and lots. C. Fred Johnson, Bayport, L. I.

Bungalow of artistic appearance, containing 5 rooms, at Hempstead, 40 minutes out, to be sold at once at low price of $700, on easy terms and permanent mortgage of $1,000; large garden plot of 75x200 in good neighborhood. Write call, or phone Worth 4867. George P. Norton, 277 Broadway, New York.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.
SACRIFICE new house, 9 rooms, bath, pantry, and reception hall; all improvements; hot-water heat; half acre; fruit and shade trees; North Freeport; one block to trolley and stores, $4,500; terms to suit. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Freeport, L. I.—For Sale.—Beautiful home, Merrick Road, 7 rooms, two baths, screened and decorated throughout, oak trim; every convenience, large garage; bargain at $12,000; terms; large piazza. Z 227 Times Annex.

Forest Hills, L. I.—Modern stucco house, convenient to trolley and R. R. station; 10 spacious rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood trim and floors; corner plot, 100x100; fine opportunity. V. Hattemer, corner Colonial Av., Harvest St.

AT HEMPSTEAD.
For sale or to let, modern cottage, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; fine location; convenient to school, trolleys, stores, and stations; price $6,250; rent $40. P 259 Times Downtown.

In course of construction, three-room bungalow, near stores, station, and trolley to harbor; boating, bathing, fishing; price $1,375; $150 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city; just the place for Summer months. B. Lane, 340 East 14th St.

FOR SALE.
A 7-room shore front bungalow, furnished, with garage, running water; price $3,750; very easy terms; other shore fronts, farms and houses at bargain prices. Howard Hawkins, Wading River, L. I.

$10 monthly buys neat cottage of 6 rooms and bath, with improvements; block from trolley; easy reach from city; will accept $100 as first payment from good, honest party; references. B. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Are you going to build? Fine plot, 100x100; five minutes from station; 40 minutes to New York; cost $2,000; will take $1,200, as I live in New Jersey. Address Long Island, Box No. 138 Times.

DOUGLAS MANOR BARGAIN
at $12,500, $14,500, $17,500. All well situated on good plots. Others for sale or rent. Furnished and unfurnished. Hughes & Douglas, Long Island.

For rent, furnished, shore front country estate; seven acres; Long Island; hour out; twelve rooms, five master bedrooms, three baths; garden, chickens, cow; two thousand season. M. S., 51 West 51st St.

Three-room bungalow for $700; artistic design, roomy, and well built, with large porch; pretty location; near trolley and harbor; easy terms. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Best bargain in Bayshore; waterfront; good house; nine bedrooms; all improvements; one acre; garage, stable and playhouse; price low; terms to suit; a reason for selling. N. F. Nelson, 18 East 34th St., New York.

Small house for $950; complete; only $50 down and $10 monthly; near trolley and water; short ride from city; bargain; answer at once. B. Home, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Bargain.—For sale, beautiful suburban home, half hour out, Long Island, 8 rooms, bath, gas, electric lights; perfect condition; attractive grounds; corner; owner going West; must sacrifice; $8,500, for $6,800. S 60 Times.

Must sell, great loss, cozy home, 7 rooms, bath, gas, water; all conveniences; large plot; near station; price $3,000, cash $800; balance small monthly payments. J. H. M., Box 34, Lynbrook, L. I.

JAMAICA ESTATES.
Well-located plot will be sold under cost to close an estate. Particulars, &c., A. C. Jackson, 40 East Newell Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Freeport, L. I.—For sale, newly built 8-room house, bath, water, gas, and electricity; hot water heat; plot 50x150; garage for two cars; mortgage $4,200. R 162 Times.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity; lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

FINE NEW $6,000 house, for $5,200, at Hempstead; all the latest conveniences; on paved street, near station. H. Hall, Builder, Floral Park.

An eight room house for sale, all improvements, 40x100; 35 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; price $4,500. Box 235, New

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDENS.
Stucco house with every improvement and plot 50x100, nicely located in this attractive community; 8 rooms and 2 baths, large living room, fireplace, verandas, second-story porch; southern exposure; built 2½ years, allowing time for any defects to develop. Must sell this satisfactory house, business change requires removal to another city; arrange for inspection with owner, Norman L. Sammis, Phone Richmond Hill, 2620-J.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.
Four minutes from station; modern cottage; 10 rooms and bath; steam heat, electric light, gas; thoroughly up to date in every detail; arrange for easy housekeeping; only occupied three months; plot 53x167; price $6,000, including garage; your own terms within reason; agents protected. N. R. Hardy, 20 Milford Place, Telephone 686R, Rockville Centre, or 3607 Williamsburg.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath, decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,900; easy terms. "Water Front Bungalow," 137 Times Downtown.

Gentleman's Estate, 200 acres, good, level land, large road frontage; title; survey guaranteed; with country squire's house, $30,000; bargain! Fisk, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

To rent, furnished, or for sale, 9 rooms; all improvements; garage; near bay; on high elevation. Address S. A. Bayles, Oyster Bay, L. I.

Douglaston, convenient to station, house having view of bay; garage; plot 75x200; price for early sale, $12,000; terms attractive. Box 107, Douglaston, L. I.

FOREST HILL GARDENS.
Sage Foundation; best plot near station; 25 per cent. less than Sage's price. J 25 Times.

To Let.—2 eleven-room cottages on banks of Shinnecock Bay; improvements. Fred E. Penny, Good Ground, N. Y.

For Sale.—At bargain, corner lot, 100x150, in pine section of Brightwaters, L. I. J 21 Times.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent, by year or season; many bargains for sale. DONNER & NOVIK, 1,547 Broadway.

Chicken Farm, 500 peach trees, five acres level land; Selden; title guaranteed; $950; terms. Fisk, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

Be quick, ten acre poultry farm, good buildings, orchard, near station, 50 miles; $2,800, easy terms. Bowen, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Garden City, L. I.—Will sell cheap on buyer's terms, lot 60x100; desirable location. M 97 Times.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

To rent for Summer, house fully furnished. Address Box 306, Huntington, L. I.

SHORE FRONT PROPERTY, Bayville, L. I.
Address F. E. Tagliabue, Bayville, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—A delightful home in best residential section; near country club and golf links; plot 80x160, with good lawn and profusion of ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers. The house, modern in every respect, has nine rooms, including spacious living room, with open fireplace; garage, with toolroom and workshop; two additional lots, with tennis court, artistic pergola, and variety of fruits and berries, may be had if desired. Property is 10 minutes' walk from main express station. Suitable terms will be made. Write for photos, booklet, timetable, and map. S. WALTER GORDON & SON, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 355.

Extraordinary offer for quick action, six rooms and open attic, elaborately hardwood trimmed and beam ceilings, handsomely decorated, just completed; terrace lawns, large lot, steam heated, large attractive reception hall, parquet floors, open fireplace, massive verandn commanding a fine view for miles; immediate sale will accept $4,200; $500 cash, balance light rent; served by two railroads and trolley line to New York; commutation $4.85 per month. F. C. Hunt, 1,083 Broadway, New York City, Room 15. Telephone Columbus 4839.

PLAINFIELD HOME FOR SALE.
Beautiful view of the mountains; would have to be seen to be appreciated; eight rooms, well built, modern house in FIRST-CLASS condition; 2 large verandas, prettily situated on a high terrace, large corner lot, good neighborhood, two blocks from beautiful golf course; unparalled train service, 100 trains daily, 35 minutes from Liberty St.; $5,000 to quick buyer. For terms, apply Percy F. Lough, 135 Westervelt Av., Plainfield. Phone 2068-R, or 3 Malden Lane, N. Y., 4502 Cortlandt.

For Sale—Ridgewood, N. J.; a most attractive home in this beautiful, dry, and healthful section; the house is well built and in most attractive living condition and comfort; seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, observation porch, and every convenience; fine trees and lawns, and is one of the most desirable roads, commanding extensive country views; fine train service—35 minutes; best schools in the State, &c.; attractive price and terms. Communicate with owner, James Allen, Ridgewood Post Office, Ridgewood, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
Choice Residential Section of Oranges.
Must sell at once, new shingle house, centre hall, living room 12x24, with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, back stairs, 4 large bedrooms, tiled bath with shower, oak floors throughout; copper screens and gutters; excellent location; restricted neighborhood; near station, trolley, and schools; would cost $7,000 to duplicate; make offer. Owner, Box 424, Maplewood.

FOR SALE—RESIDENTIAL BARGAIN
in Nutley, 5 minutes' walk from station; best locality, southern colonial house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, every improvement, hot water heat, double floors, oak paneled ceilings, latest sanitary plumbing, 50 feet of front porch, 150 feet on best street in city; $15,000 actual value; big reduction to the right party. W. C. Gibson, 226 Prospect St., Nutley, N. J.

9-room bungalow, large attic, sanitary toilet and cellar, on ¼-acre plot, water in house, large latticed porch, high elevation; plenty of room for garden and chickens; 800 feet from station and adjoins suburban city of 15,000 population; 30 miles from New York; ideal for small family; price $800; $200 cash, balance mortgage.
W. B. CAMP, 225 West 39th St., N. Y.

SACRIFICE OWING TO DEATH.
A real home; extra well built; 35 minutes out; near Lackawanna and Erie stations; 10 rooms; all improvements; 50x210; fruit, shade, garden, poultry house; all in good condition; furnished or unfurnished. Owner, R 83 Times Annex.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—Very desirable 9-room cottage, located in the highest section of this delightful borough, within six minutes of the D., L. & W., and eight minutes of the Erie station. Lot 65x125-144; title guaranteed. Fruit and shade trees. Low price. Address J. C. P., Room 2,208, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

At Closter, New Jersey, 45 minutes to New York, beautiful villa, 8 rooms and bath, all improvements, one acre, garage, fine lawn, garden, fruit; price $10,000, mortgage $3,500; might exchange or rent with purchase privilege. Inquire J. C. Milne, Whitney St., Closter, or Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn.

For sale, Westfield, N. J.—House, eleven rooms and bath; hot-water heat, electric lights; lot 78 feet by 210 feet; two-car garage; shade trees and hardy plants. Bargain. Box 153, Westfield, N. J. Telephone 528—M Westfield.

For rent.—For long Summer season, one of the best located and most attractive private cottages in Atlantic City; 12 rooms, 2 private baths; complete, handsome furnishings. Address J. P. Cope, owner, 711 Pacific Av., Atlantic City.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
For sale, bargain, 12-room residence, 2 baths; gas, electricity, steam heat; garage; lot 50x150; beautiful street; near depot and trolleys.
FRANK ALLSTROM, Owner,
46 Chestnut St.

South Orange—For sale, house, seven rooms, bath, hall centre house; all improvements; large piazza, open fireplace in living room, hardwood trim and floors; lot 100 by 265 ft.; fruit, shade trees, hennery, and runs; price $7,750. Vincent, Tilton Road, South Orange.

A POSITIVE BARGAIN.
Well-built, modern house; hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing; hot water heat; situated near boulevard opposite 42d St., 28 minutes Times Square; house cost $6,500 to build; ground assessed $2,500; price, $6,000; easy terms. L 129 Times.

A comfortable home for sale; fourteen rooms, two baths, steam heat, all improvements, including a large piazza; large plot; fine location; good lawns and trees; convenient to railroad and electric cars; large garage. Address Owner, Box 3, Westfield, N. J.

NUTLEY.
Desirable residence, site 75x125, for sale at bargain price to close estate; well graded; in most desirable location; three minutes from railroad station and trolley; overlooking new county parkway. Address Opportunity, Box C 262 Times Downtown.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

Montclair—If seeking a home amidst refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful houses. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Mountain Lakes—Furnished houses for rent. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Houses to let furnished, unfurnished, Montclair, N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

ALL ABOUT RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Address Publicity, Box 47 Rutherford, N. J.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, N. J., at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, N. J., at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars addr ss Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

For Investment or Development.—100 acres in the finest home section of Northern New Jersey, only 45 minutes from Times Sq.; commutation, $5.90, monthly; all improvements; bargain to quick buyer. R. T. Davison, West Englewood, N. J.

Hackensack.—Ten-room house; all improvements; situated 5 minutes from station; large, spacious grounds; on finest corner in Fa.rmount section; must be sold to close estate. Address Geo. Roschlau, 7 Spring Valley, Hackensack, N. J.

At Point Pleasant.—Modern dwelling; all improvements; electric light; steam heat; lot 108x512; fronting Manasquan River; fine bathing, boating, and fishing in the door; high ground; well shaded; must sell. G. H. Wyatt, Owner, 825 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Attention!—Circumstances force sacrifice beautiful modern country home; spacious grounds; large garage; ideal location; 25 minutes out; suitable gentleman, doctor, dentist, or boarding house. Address Lackawanna, 135 Times Downtown.

Haworth, N. J.—For sale or to let, 10-room house, bath; gas, electricity, hot-water heat; good-sized lot near station West Shore Railroad; 14 miles out; easy terms. H. T. Day, Haworth, N. J.

A PLACE YOU WILL FALL IN LOVE WITH.—Picturesque 5-room bungalow on the hill at Mountain View, overlooking river; high elevation, glorious scenery; rustic porch, open fireplace; including large plot, $825. Commutation 13c trip; short run Erie, Lackawanna. Room 324, World Building.

Montclair—Sacrifice, $9,000, modern three-story, eleven room house, for $8,000; fine section, No. 50 by 150; all latest improvements; splendid basement; must sell, as owner's business is down South; particulars, Alfred Rowantree, 200 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Atlantic Highlands, attractive, modern house; plot 50x135; water view, about three minutes from station, seven rooms, bath, gas, electric light; entirely screened; excellent opportunity for investment, Summer or all year residence, $4,800. S 7 Times.

At Rutherford, Carlton Terrace, restricted section, superb up-to-date 7-room house, all improvements; 5 minutes from station, $6,000; terms to suit buyer; smaller house for $4,750. D. S. Goss & Son, 60 Raymond Av., Rutherford, N. J. 'Phone 371 Rutherford.

Best farm, Northern Jersey, 23 acres, high, level land, high state cultivation, 5 acres timber, stream; good house, 9 rooms, steam heat, large barns, greenhouse, orchard; $8,000 if sold at once; near village; 45 minutes out. Hendrickson, Westwood, N. J.

Nutley, N. J.—7-room house, good condition, near station, large rooms, all improvements, open fireplace, steam heat, lot 72x170, fruit trees, garage. Good American neighborhood; price $5,000, terms arranged. Address owner, Times, 2 Rector St.

MAPLEWOOD—NEW JERSEY.
In whole or part, beautiful lot, 150 foot front, 200 feet deep; fine trees and view; best location; street improved; $20 front foot. Phone 383, W. Millburn, 98 Laurel St., Wyoming, N. J.

New shingle cottage, 7 rooms, tiled bath, copper leader, gutters, and screens; large plot, beautiful view; near trolley and station; $4,500; don't buy until you have seen this property. Budai Realty Co., Burnett St., Maplewood, N. J.

RUTHERFORD, 316 Sylvan St.—Eighteen minutes' train ride, Erie main line; seven-room house, every modern improvement; highest ground; fifteen-mile view; ideal for children; cost $5,300; will sell at big sacrifice; terms, occupied by owner.

Bayonne.—Modern private dwelling, 7 rooms; all improvements; in excellent condition; fine location; convenient trolleys and trains; occupied by owner, who is leaving city. H. J. Peck, 107 Wall St., New York.

At Towaco, N. J., you can rent a furnished bungalow as low as $100 for the entire season; 45 minutes out on D., L. & W.; boating, bathing, country club. Lester Jacobus, Towaco, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT
to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 16 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

A beautiful new home $5,150, $500 cash, balance easy; all floors parquet, tile bathroom, mahogany and white trim; steam; near station; all street improvements. Frederick Ogden, owner, Rutherford, N. J.

400 PEACH TREES, 12 MILES OUT.
10-room house, modern, barn; right in town; city prices for chickens, produce, milk, fruit; rare chance; price, milch cow, exchange.
WM. R. SPENCER, 105 Broadway, N. Y.

HACKENSACK, N. J.
Summit Av., 11-room house, 3 baths, and all modern improvements; elegant location; adjoining golf course; will rent reasonable. WOOLWORTH BUILDING, Room 3,808.

Plainfield, N. J.—For sale, nine-room house; all improvements; price $10,500; also building lots, $30 per front foot; beautiful location. E. W. Lott, Radcliffe Place, Netherwood, N. J.

Beautiful suburban home; 14 rooms, electric light; all improvements; two acres; fine trees, fruits, garage; 37 minutes on Jersey Central, near station; liberal terms. Denton, Roselle Park, N. J.

1½ BLOCKS FROM OCEAN.
Fine house, 20 rooms and 3 baths; very fine surroundings. Rent, sell, or trade. ALVIN A. SEALY, 105 Broadway, N. Y.

BRIELLE—$3,200; great sacrifice; beautiful 10-room house, corner, plot 83x150; modern improvements, electricity, garage, near beach. See MILLS 304 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn.

Beautiful home; 14 rooms, 24 miles; 100 trains; 3¼ acres, tennis court; ground alone almost worth price asked. Owner, Room 702, 566 Fifth Av.

$300 buys new six-room house; elegantly located; every modern improvement; large plot; $3,900; terms to suit. Ida Hallberg, opposite station, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Farm, 40 acres, near Morristown; for rent; beautiful country, productive; perfectly equipped chicken plant; near country club. Owner, 52 West 39th.

Lake Hopatcong—Summer cottages and bungalows to let; attractive and well furnished; improvement; rentals moderate. E. S. Smith, Landing, N. J.

Commuting farms, acres up; convenient to station; express service; Erie main line; bargains; $3,700 up. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Short Hills, N. J.; 10 minutes from station, 14 room house, garden, orchard, 6 or more acres; reasonable. C. P. Lyon, Crucible Steel Co., Newark, N. J.

Rutherford.—Delightful new house, eight rooms, improvements; easy commutation; occupied by owner; for sale very reasonable. C 279 Times Downtown.

Oradell, N. J.—Ten-room house, with barn; corner lot, 75x140; all improvements; half minute from depot; reasonable rent; bargain for sale. Box 46, Oradell.

Furnished cottage to rent at Mountain Lakes, N. J., year beginning May 1, $60 month; improvements, electricity, steam heat, open fireplace. C 208 Times Downtown.

NEW PARK HOUSE,
SUMMIT, N. J.
For lease, furnished, from June 1.
JOHN MARTIN, 1,123 BROADWAY.

Roseville, N. J.—Fourteen-room house; all improvements; garage, ideal location; near Lackawanna R. R.; 50 minutes N. Y.; bargain; terms easy. Owner, 801 Roseville Av.

THE "ORANGES," N. J.
Free booklet of "New Homes" mailed. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Almost Given Away.—Country home; plenty fruit, land, and barn; $2,000. Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Portanpeck Pleasure Bay; one block from drawbridge, 50x150; bungalows near by, title guaranteed; $175 cash. S 5 Times.

Bargain, eight-room house, in Montclair; good condition; all improvements, on plot 100x185. Address J 22 Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

HILL TOP SUBURBAN HOME SITES.
Near station; 50x200; water, electricity; grand views; $300 on terms. Room 1,701, 141 B'way.

Highlands of Navesink.—Plots offered at low prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Fine old country home, modernized; no farm; all-year home; details mailed. Owner, 666 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

FOR INFORMATION
how to own home on payments like rent, write Publicity, B 274 Times Downtown.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE
SALE OR RENT. 39-26 Clinton St.
ROBT. H. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ON MAIN LINE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL, $4,500.—Unusually attractive home in high, beautiful country; 45 miles out, 1 mile from station, (stage or sidewalk;) near neighbors, church, Post Office, and schools; no saloons; residence and barn on large plot, 110x482 feet; large old trees; fine lawn; fruits, vines, and flowers; two-story and attic frame house, 8 large rooms; wide piazza; mountain views; gorgeous sunsets; no mosquitos; barn for two horses, carriages, &c.; shelter hovel and tool house; a complete, healthful, genuine country home; also, if wanted, 16 acres of fine farming land, adjoining, at $125 an acre; favorably situated for cutting up into village lots. Owner, P. O. Box 95, Whitehouse, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME AND FARM FOR SALE.

40 acres, beautifully situated, 400 feet beach front on Great Peconic Bay; all year home of 10 rooms and bath; all modern improvements, with hot water heating system, including a complete up-to-date poultry plant of 2,500 thoroughbred White Leghorn laying hens and 1,200 month-old chickens; 25 acres under cultivation; present caretaker can be retained. Inquire owner, M. L. Titus, Box 30, Jamesport, N. Y.

For Sale.—Large, roomy bungalow camp, with kitchen in separate building; fully equipped except linen, ready for occupancy; on Lake Nebo, seven miles from Fort Ann, N. Y., on the Delaware & Hudson R. R. Property has frontage of about 1,000 feet by 250 feet deep on one of the most beautiful lakes in the lower Adirondacks. Permanent boat house and float. Can be purchased reasonably for cash. No agents. Circular upon request. Address Charles M. Ams, Box J, West End Station, Lridgeport, Conn.

GENTLEMEN'S ESTATE, 83 ACRES.
Beautifully situated, 1,100 feet elevation; fine old trees, house especially sunny and cheerful, practically on State road; finest spring water by gravity; nine open fireplaces, three baths, gas; cost a fortune, sacrifice for $15,000. Walter L. Kent, Stephantown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

For Sale.—9-room house, furnished; first-class condition; large stable; sanitary plumbing, bath. 5 minutes' walk from railroad station and post office; highest part Catskill Mountains; High Mount, Grange Hotel Station. Inquire Owner, J. Zadek, 1 W. 92d St., N. Y. City.

Pine Bush, New York.—Fine dairy farm, 110 acres, 2 houses, numerous outbuildings, both sides main road; half mile from town; large water front; $10,000 free and clear; possession; might exchange for Brooklyn store property. Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale or Rent—Large, well appointed, furnished, modern camp and 300 acres virgin forest on Raquette Lake, Adirondacks; rental includes service of caretaker and one helper, use of steam launch, gasoline launch and guide boats, and wood and ice for season. Address W. E. Page, Fernandina, Fla.

Fertile farm, about 80 acres; modern house; furnace; 10 exceptional buildings; icehouse filled; stream; fields free from stone; some muck land; two miles Catskill station; must sell immediately; $6,500; terms; photo. Owner, Box 202, "Roscoe," Times.

For Sale.—A plot of about 14 acres, comprising 167 fine building lots, located on Whitestone Av. and Fourth St., between Whitestone and Flushing; level surface, of easy development. Inquire T. S. Coolidge, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Attractive cottage at Tuxedo Park; 5 master's, servants' bedrooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements; for sale or to let at bargain price to settle estate. For particulars see E. N. Lawrence, 340 Madison Av.

ADIRONDACK CAMP BARGAIN—LONG LAKE.—17 acres; 7 room and bath spruce log house; cabin, bungalow; bathhouses, launch, boats; completely furnished. WM. R. WARE, Broadway and 86th St., N. Y. City.

FOR RENT.—Nice six-room farmhouse; good water; fine garden ground; barn room for horse and wagon; two miles from Walden; near Walden and Pinebush Road. Address A. Decker, R. F. D. No. 2, Walden, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.—Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 feet. 20 President Place, Kingston, N. Y.

Sacrifice eight-room house, barn, &c., on two lots; modern conveniences; good well.
P. H. ACRES, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalows for $1,950.
N. W. WALKER, 489 5TH AV., N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—Very large modern house, 6 baths, electric lights, artesian water; eight acres, beautifully landscaped grounds, fine assortment of fruit trees, vegetable garden, old shade trees, shrubbery, large garage, stable, green houses, outbuildings; all fine condition, excellent location, overlooking Sound; near station; suitable for gentleman's country estate, sanitarium, school or inn; purchased furnished or unfurnished; will be taken for quick buyer; reasonable terms; might consider exchange for New York property. For photographs and further particulars, apply to CLIFFORD B. HARMON & CO., 31 East 42d St.

DIRECTLY ON SOUND.
Handsomest place at Sound beach, rent furnished for the season; seven master rooms and four baths and three maids' rooms, with bath and all other requirements; good anchorage; golf club near.
RENTAL, $400.
G. HARRY ABBOTT,
Telephone 201. Stamford, Conn.

Fruit and dairy farm, (Wallingford;) 400 apple, 500 peach, 300 pear trees; 9-room house; water and heat; smaller house for help; cow barn, 40 stanchions, 2 silos; horse barn, 2 poultry houses, &c.; price, $10,000. John Knox, 185 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

Farm, 65 acres, all or part, all tillable; 10-room house; barn and outbuilding; fine hill for bungalow site; in Fairfield, Conn. Inquire of Edwin C. Sherwood, 14 Ferry St., New York City.

BELL ISLAND ON THE SOUND.
Bridged to the Mainland.
Beautiful location, directly on the beach; furnished cottage, nine rooms, bath; electricity; hour out, New Haven road. Plant, 45 East 17th St.

Greenwich, Conn.—Sale or rent, delightful country house, large dining and sitting rooms, seven bedrooms, three baths, large closets, electricity, &c., newly renovated throughout; corner lot; short drive from station. T. M. Daly, 1,777 Broadway, City.

Well furnished, 7-room modern house, all improvements, and garage, near Sound, New Haven R. R.; 50 miles from Grand Central; moderate rent for three months; references required. C 218 Times Downtown.

TO RENT Summer cottages and bungalows, various sizes and furnishings; hotel service in Oswegatchie colony, near New London, Conn. H. M. MANWARING, 500 5th Av., N. Y.

WILTON, Conn.—Large house, bath, drilled well, unlimited water supply, barn, three acres; three-quarters mile from station. G. S. WESTON, 200 W. 52d St. Tel. CIRCLE 2834.

47-acre estate at sacrifice, on Long Island Sound, 3 hours from New York; artistic 14-room house; excellent modern outbuildings. L. K. Stevens, Clinton, Conn.

For rent at Cornwall, Conn., a well-arranged attractive house, fully equipped; broad veranda, beautiful view; photograph on application. L. R. Sanford.

Great Harbor, Guilford, Conn.—A new, attractive bungalow at one of the prettiest spots along the shore. Inquire of H. C. Rolf, Guilford, Conn.

Ridgefield, Conn.—Farm about 100 acres; mile from town; woodland, fruit trees; house, barn; $25 month. Z 242 Times Annex.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Private residence; modern improvements; stable, 40x60; 200 acres; high elevation; fruit orchard; pine groves; private trout pond; analyzed medical spring water; near bathing, fishing, and boating; most beautiful scenery in WHITE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT; pictures sent on inquiry; prices low to responsible parties. COTTAGES same location. CAMPS on lake; BUILDING SITES. R. S. Marsh, Conway, N. H., owner.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For sale, at great bargain, finest place for the money, in best part of the village of Gt. Barrington. Grand view; a 14-room house; steam heat, electric lights, bathroom, cemented cellar; garage; wide verandas; 1 acre; 2 building lots. Price only $6,500, $3,000 down. Houses to rent, furnished. H. C. Woodin Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Very desirable cottage for rent from June; ten rooms, hot and cold water; built 1914; directly on ocean Cape Cod, Harwichport. S 62 Times.

To rent, Stockbridge, Mass., furnished house, with garage, on Main St., overlooking golf links and Housatonic River. Address P. O. Box 180.

Beautiful estate 90 acres; bath; every improvement; barn, garage; half mile station; cost $12,000; price $7,000; terms. Colebrook, East Brookfield, Mass.

Berkshires.—50-acre farm, well located; modern buildings; 8-room house, bath, electricity; or rent house Summer, $350 season. Berkshire, Z 217 Times Annex.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Farms, Country Estates, Building Sites.
Houses for Summer Rental,
Wheeler & Taylor, Great Barrington, Mass.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Ballston Beach bungalows by ocean surf; choice location; $150 season. E. W. Ball, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

Berkshires.—500 acres, fine house, outbuildings; A1 condition; splendidly located, main highway; $20,000; terms to suit. R 143 Times.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

In unspoiled Western Massachusetts town; the combination of hills, open fields, virgin timber, and fifty-mile views makes this fine old family estate particularly attractive; 225 acres, complete with stock and tools; $6,200. A. H. Kirkland, Huntington, Mass.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Summer boarding house; full in season; camps, bungalows, camp sites. Van Allen, Echo Lake, Penn.

Missouri—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—St. Louis (Mo.) factory site, covering 40,000 square feet of ground space, under long lease, with modern, substantial factory and office buildings and frame warehouse; suitable for munition or general manufacturing purposes; will sell at reasonable terms; ground rent moderate; labor easily obtainable; manufacturing district. For details apply to Factory, care of Nelson Chesman & Co., 1,127 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Real Estate Wanted.

HARVARD FLYING CORPS WISHES TO LEASE FLAT FIELD ON LONG ISLAND SUITABLE FOR AERODROME; MUST BE AT LEAST ONE MILE

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 158, between 32d and 33d Sts., three rooms, kitchen and bath, duplex, roof garden; $1,500; possession May 22. Apply on premises between 2 and 5 P. M., or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

77 IRVING PLACE.
Sublet
Two rooms and bath, corner, overlooking Gramercy Park, $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

1,155 PARK AV.,
Corner 92d St.,
12 rooms and 4 baths;
Yearly rental, $3,100.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

Attractive duplex studio housekeeping apartment, six rooms, two baths, private roof garden, from April 20 to Oct. 20; rent, $200 a month; seen 10 to 12 and 4 to 6. H. Baer, 691 Madison Av., at 57th St. Plaza 7360.

Unfurnished—West Side.

300 West 109th, 7-room apartment, 10th floor, river view, all outside rooms, attractively arranged; splendid house, located short block from subway station and Riverside Drive; lease to October, 1917, concession to Oct. 1, 1916. Telephone Academy 1500, Apartment 10A A.

246-248 WEST 128TH ST.,
between 7th and 8th Avs.
Desirable elevator apartments,
three, six, and seven rooms and bath,
$420, $660, $720.
Convenient to subway, 6th and 8th Av. Elevated. Liberal concessions now.

One block from the Waldorf-Astoria, a large, light, top floor, studio apartment to rent, furnished or unfurnished; large 60-foot living or sitting room, with two skylights and large front windows; three bedrooms, bath, two toilets, and kitchen; references. B 55 Times.

THE CHELSEA, West 23d St., Stockholder's Apartment, furnished or unfurnished; very sunny, southern exposure; four very large rooms, large closets, bath, and small kitchen; excellent restaurant, both plans; seen by appointment only. Marsh & Wever, Attorneys, 42 Broadway, New York.

36TH STREET, 52 TO 56 WEST.
Two and three rooms and bath, kitchenette apartments; steam heat, electric light, shower baths, and all improvements; rents $40 to $45. A. A. HAGEMAN, 57 West 38th St.

BROADWAY, s e cor. 52d St., (206 West 52d St.)—Six rooms, corner, $75; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; quiet and respectable building. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

SIX ROOMS
Fort Washington Av., S. W. corner 170th St.—Attractive lay-out.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
32 William St.

307 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

33d, 331 West. (Next to Riverside Drive.)—Southern exposure, fine view Hudson, high class; 8 light rooms; rear kitchen; 5th floor; sublet $85, May 1 to Oct., 1917. Apply premises.

207TH, 422 WEST.—Charming location, unobstructed view Episcopal College grounds, covering block, opposite, five splendid rooms, bath, $42 to $45. For quiet, refined people with no small children.

TO SUBLET, SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT ON FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE; ALL LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS, WITH 15 WINDOWS, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. APPLY X Y Z, R 7 TIMES ANNEX.

7TH AV., NO. 2,424, NEAR 141ST ST.
High-class elevator house.
Four rooms, $50; six rooms, $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

To sublet, at very reasonable rent, an unfurnished suite of 3 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking the square. Inquire office of Sherman Square Hotel. Suite 907.

For rent, apartment, two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; southern exposure; $240 per year. Apply C. P. H., 130 West 57th St.

178TH ST., (CORNER PINEHURST AV.)—MOST DESIRABLE, MODERN FIVE LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; SUBLET. JANITOR.

Sublet till Oct. 1, longer lease optional, 6 rooms, $50, or 7 rooms, $60; all outside, northwest corner; elevator; improvements. Alexander, 30 Morningside Av., corner 118th.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
130-132 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenettes; rent $35-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

Sublet eight large rooms, 2 baths, near Riverside Drive, May to October; rent, $1,600; no reasonable offer refused. Keppler, 333 West 58th St.

A.—Sublet—Very desirable four-room apartment; all light rooms; rent $65. C. C. French, 315 West 98th.

ELEVATOR, FIVE ROOMS, $40;
convenient, fashionable neighborhood 509 West 112th.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Riverside Drive.—Attractive, $100 elevator apartment sublet five months beginning May 1, $75. Phone 2778 Riverside.

I specialize leasing first-class apartments; state your requirements. W. A. Barbour, 103 West 72d St.

Apartment, seven unusually large, all-light rooms, leased until Oct. 1 or for 18 months. 501 West 143d, Apartment 52.

St. Nicholas Av., 574. (Corner 139th.)—2-4-5 charming, spacious rooms; elevator apartments; every modern improvement.

THE NORMAN, 37 WEST 93D.
Seven rooms, two baths; seventh floor; living rooms face south; all outside rooms.

9th, 21 West.—Excellent apartment; steam heat, electric light, telephone, private bath, fireplace; furnished or unfurnished.

102d St., Riverside Drive.—Four-room apartment; southwest exposure; overlooking Hudson; $75. Rockledge Hall.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
19 West 54th Street
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with baths; maid service.

Finest location, 8 rooms. Apartment 468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th; rent reasonable.

Two rooms, private bath; maid service; moderate. 794 West End Av.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $450. 3,920 Broadway.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 5 rooms, 2 baths.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Apartments, 6-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

56th St., 59 West.—Bachelor apartments; also studio, unfurnished.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

121st, 419 West.—Newly renovated five and six room apartments; $35-$40.

Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

58th St., 200 West.—4-6 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

112th, 507 West.—Seven light rooms, bath; steam; telephone; near subway; $45.

Apartment, private house, five rooms, bath; conveniences; $30 month. 507 West 173d St.

180th, 700 West.—Sublet, Apt. 67, top floor front; elevator.

Bronx.

Caldwell Av., 833, Catherine Apartments.—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 161st St., 3d Av.; "L" Subway station block; rents, $33-$36.

University Heights, 71 Clinton Place.—Six rooms, $36; 7 rooms, $42; large and light two-family house; one block north 181st, one east of Aqueduct, two west of Jerome.

For rent, in refined neighborhood, 8 or 9 room apartment in 2-family duplex, with or without garage.
META INVESTING CO., 11 WEST 177TH ST.

94 BRAND PLACE, CORNER UNIVERSITY AV.—Three blocks north Washington Bridge, four, five rooms; most ideal location.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, by young married couple, for one month or over, from April 15th, small well-furnished kitchenette apartment, three rooms and bath, including Victrola; not over $60; between 55th and 33d Sts., handy to subway; reference guaranteed. J Times.

Man and wife, no children, want completely furnished apartment, east side, southern exposure, for Spring and Summer; give full details; price must be moderate; the best of references given and required. 60 Times, 2 Rector St.

Young couple leaving college desire five-room furnished apartment for Summer; location must be good and price moderate. Z 239 Times Annex.

A Southern family, here for Summer, want high-class furnished apartment; cleanliness essential; unquestionable references. S. F., 42 Times.

Bachelor and mother want completely furnished five or six room apartment, April 15 to June 15; west side, below 125th St.; not over $75 per month. F 254 Times Downtown.

Furnished elevator apartment wanted for two people from June 1 to Oct. 1; rent $45; references furnished and required. S 22 Times.

Will pay $50 month; must have two bedrooms; prefer between Washington Sq. and 34th; best references. S 61 Times.

Well-furnished, small, elevator, housekeeping apartment, May and June; reasonable. Telephone 8773 Murray Hill.

Elderly lady and daughter wish kitchenette apartment for two months, west side; perfect care; nominal rent. S 56 Times.

Six large, elegant rooms, overlooking Hudson; coolest point in city; liberal concessions. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

Young couple want furnished apartment, 3-4 rooms, west side, 72d up; state price and location. C 237 Times Downtown.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, choice localities; long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Wanted—Small furnished apartment, near Central Park, Broadway, or Riverside Drive; in answer give full particulars. R 151 Times.

Completely furnished six-room apartment, two months; not over $150 per month. R 104 Times.

Wanted—Furnished apartment one or two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $20-$40. A 318 Times Downtown.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished apartment wanted immediately, 6 to 7 rooms, by refined couple, on west side, between 59th and 96th Sts.; no children; no boarders; will not pay over $65. S 67 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

97TH, 12 EAST.—Near 5th Av.; desirable large, small rooms; private bath.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms, private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

115TH, 412 WEST.—Desirable outside room, next to bath; gentleman. Dodge.

IRVING PLACE, 77.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1078 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Desirable, airy rooms; phone, hot water, home cooking.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Adjoining rooms; also other rooms; quiet home atmosphere; reasonable.

47TH ST., 48-50 WEST.—LARGE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Elegant room, bath, and lavatory; other rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; table board; references.

56TH ST., 46 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, PARLOR DINING ROOM.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor floor suite; southern exposure; small, large rooms, bath; references.

58TH, 306 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot, cold water; meals optional; reasonable.

66TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; private baths; steam heat; electricity; Southern cooking.

70TH, 200 WEST. (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; running water; twin beds; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 152 WEST.—Newly decorated room, single or double; running water; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—The most elegantly equipped home in the city; rooms, single, en suite; cuisine unexcelled; refined German, Jewish house; references essential.

71ST, 133 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LUXURIOUS DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE TILE BATHS; LABORATORY; STEAM, ELECTRIC LIGHT; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 263-65 WEST.—Suite of two rooms, private bath, for family or four gentlemen; other rooms; reasonable.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, running water, terms moderate.

72D ST., 267-269 WEST.—Desirable double rooms; excellent table; table guests.

73D, 142 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE most attractive newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

73D, 260 WEST.—Elegant, artistic home, place of exceptional excellence; third floor; single rooms, adjoining bath; $8 to $10; with or without board; table guests solicited; inspection invited.

West Side.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, well-appointed house; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; hotel accommodations; table board.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Exceptional rooms and table; home-like; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

75TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; electricity; excellent table. Telephone 8017 Columbus.

75TH, 102 WEST. (Apt. 32.)—Delightful room; private family; board; gentlemen. Columbus 9384

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove, water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Medium front room; phone; first-class house and board.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Room; good table; home comforts; Summer rates; table boarders; references.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Handsome double, single rooms; well-appointed house; excellent table.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Hall room; all conveniences; refined surroundings; table boarders accommodated.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; southern exposure; home cooking; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity, table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small room; private house; home cooking; Summer rates.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths; refined; convenient location; references exchanged.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, five windows, overlooking Riverside; suite, with private bath; exceptional surroundings; excellent table.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent home meals; table guests.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Large and small rooms, running water; large, airy dining room; good table; first-class service.

92D ST., 52-54 WEST.—Attractive, large room; one medium and one small room; excellent table and service; reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

93D, 138 WEST.—Large light rooms; private house; all conveniences; table guests; reasonable.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Private house; elegantly furnished; homelike. 9673 Riverside.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Large room; Park; L; business people desired; wholesome food.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single; board optional.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, exceptional table, $12-$30 per week.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished; suitable couple or two gentlemen. Aarons.

108TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Modern private residence, affording luxurious economy; spacious, sunshiny double and single rooms; bath; beautifully furnished; steam, electricity; constant hot water; substantial board.

112TH, 604 WEST, (Riverside.)—Luxurious front room; sumptuous table; exclusive apartment; gentleman; $14.

114TH, 508 WEST, (Apt. 42.)—Private Jewish family have light front room, with board, for gentleman.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av.)—Near beautiful Morningside Park; block west of elevated station; family hotel, cozy rooms, good board; pleasant surroundings; real home, especially for young people. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

117TH, 421 WEST.—Near Amsterdam Av.; large room; board; private house.

123D, 348 WEST.—Desirable home for refined lady in strictly private house; large, cheerful room. Telephone Morningside 654.

142D, 516 WEST.—Large front room; board; telephone; convenient Subway and "L."

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 one, $14 up two; suite of two rooms, $20 up, social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

144TH, 510 WEST. (Near Riverside Drive.)—Large, attractive room; elevator apartment; electricity; reasonable.

227TH ST.—ARLINGTON AV., Spuyten Duyvil.—24 minutes Grand Central; 9 cents commutation; 231st St. Broadway subway convenient; references, Lesley.

HAMILTON PLACE, 61.—Attractive home, congenial surroundings; refined couple or two, three gentlemen; conveniences. Apartment 4, Broadway Subway, 137th St.

West Side.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 18, (West 141st.)—Two rooms, with bath; English cooking; references.

HOTEL LAPORTE.

117th, corner Amsterdam Av., 2 blocks from subway express station; overlooking grounds Columbia University; southern exposure; entirely renovated, redecorated; new bathrooms; electric light; beautiful dining room; excellent cooking; full hotel service; room and board, $10 weekly up; with private bath $15 up; suite of rooms, private bath, and board for two, $25 up; new management.

LENOX AV., 197.—Attractive double room; refined Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; excellent board; $10 and $15 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Double furnished room; excellent food; private house. Audubon 6683.

WEST END AV., 581, (86th.)—Comfortable room, suitable one or two, in well-appointed house; excellent table; references exchanged.

WEST END AV, 916.—High-class accommodations; special rates; beautiful rooms; every modern convenience; elegant large parlor dining room same floor.

Brooklyn.

18TH, 220 EAST, (Flatbush.)—Excellent rooms, first-class board. Phone 2,120 W Flatbush.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN would like home with strictly private American family, including board; must be A1 in every respect; best of references given and expected; give full particulars and price; permanent if satisfactory; would consider suburban district. Address R 159 Times.

LADY and GENTLEMAN wish board and lodging with private family, or small boarding house, situated between 72d and 96th Sts., near Drive; large, sunny rooms, excellent table, prerequisites. C 282 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS WOMAN desires to board boy, 4, and girl, 1 year old, in refined home in country within commuting distance; highest references exchanged; $12 per week. J 3 Times.

COUPLE would like room or suite; must be excellent in every way; west side preferred. Refined, R 154 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN,
Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson; exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas; beautiful country; near the Country Club; accessible train and subway. Telephone 860 Kingsbridge.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Charming Family House of High Standard. Lovely furnished rooms, suites; all comforts. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Exclusive clientele; worth investigation.
Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Wadsworth Hall, Arrochar, Staten Island.—Large and small rooms; delightful trip on water; 40 minutes to New York; accessible train or trolley.

Spanish teacher, accommodates one or two refined boarders; all conveniences; walk from Ferry 64 Westervelt Av., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

"KINMOUNT,"
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides, overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central Station; excellent table; all conveniences, large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

PEPPERDAY INN.
New Rochelle, N. Y., notable as most comfortable family hotel; moderate rates; 35 minutes Grand Central Terminal. Phone 2065.

White Plains, private boarding house, everything first class, high elevation. 14 Lake St. Phone 2588. Terms reasonable; easy commuting.

Colonial, 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large rooms; excellent table; select; beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home-cooking; river view. W. E. Rooinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Refined couple or two gentlemen have an opportunity of securing unusual accommodations with or without board in private house of high standard; thirty minutes from Penn. Station; frequent electric train service. Tel. 949 Garden City, or write L., 168 Kilburn Road, Garden City Est., Long Island.

A lady desires to rent three rooms for the Summer. This is a splendid opportunity to secure home for the Summer on the seashore within 30 minutes of New York; location best residential section of Far Rockaway; German cooking and home comforts. Address P. O. Box 396, Far Rockaway.

Guests taken in splendid private house, near water, golf, and station large grounds and porches; best cooking; rates reasonable; fifty minutes from New York. Box 92, Massapequa, L. I.

Rockaway Park, 48 Beach, 113th, comfortable, cool front room, balcony overlooking ocean, $150, until October; excellent board reasonable.

GRADUATE NURSE, having comfortable home, can give best of care and board to chronic invalids. 141 86th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comfortable rooms; excellent table; station, trolley; inducements if permanent. Selma, Cedarhurst, L. I.

New York State.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM
is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases and addictions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere come here. Psycho-therapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Families with children, rooms with and without bath, beautiful location on water, fresh vegetables, pure cream, milk; special rates May-June. Box 375, Larchmont, N. Y.

A LARGE modern home in fine country surroundings elevation; accessible; superior accommodations; also large bungalow. The Hillair, Highland, N. Y. Booklet.

Rosemary Farm, Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Ideal resort for rest or recreation; own produce; modern improvements; bungalows for outdoor sleeping. A. Ackland.

Pennsylvania.

WOODLEIGH, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food or trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths, steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses. Booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Massachusetts.

BERKSHIRES.—Ideal place for elderly people or slight mental cases; well located modern farmhouse; family gentle folks. Z 218 Times Annex.

SPEND EASTER IN THE BERKSHIRES.—Convenient to New York; house is equipped with all conveniences; terms $8. Oak Lodge, Sheffield, Mass.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
48-45 South Walnut St.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms. Thirty minutes from Broadway. Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $18 to $30. Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $10 to $15.

SPECIAL.
Special reductions from above rates to those leasing by the year, thus making prices equal to those of ordinary boarding houses, although accommodations are those of first-class hotel.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
43 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
30 minutes from Broadway.
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $20 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Private home sanitarium for all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care, and invalids; modern house, large grounds; bounteous table; automobile rides, wheel chairs; attentive nurses; experienced physician; references; circular.

Gentleman, wife offer modern delightful suburban home, strictly private, to small family; screened porches; extensive grounds; beautiful views; near Lackawanna station; trolley New York 35 minutes; garage; South Orange. C 281 Times Downtown.

A private family, having a large and comfortable home in Hackensack, N. J., would like two or three gentlemen as paying guests; convenient to train, trolley, country club, and golf links; references. Address C 254 Times Downtown.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1588.

Montclair, 28 Union St.—Exceptional accommodation, well appointed house, central, fine location, near Lackawanna Station; extensive grounds; fine table; best of service.

Summit.—Altitude, 500 feet; large porches and grounds; near station; 35 minutes to Hudson Tubes; $20 and up for two; references. Phone 355J. Address 16 Norwood Av.

Having beautiful country home, would like a few desirable people as paying guests; city conveniences; non-commuters preferred. Address Jesse Babbitt, Dayton, N. J.

Hillside.—Convalescing invalids; good air, food; nurses' supervision. S. Straley, Newton, N. J.

Invalids, convalescents; ideal conditions near New York; beautiful grounds; moderate. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

East Orange.
LENOX MANOR.
Comfortable, convenient, complete.
75 LENOX AV. TELE. 5075.

Vermont.

GENTLEWOMAN owning modern house on lovely wooded bluff directly overlooking Lake Champlain offers rooms to few cultured people seeking rest, home care, building up and conditions not obtainable in Summer resorts or hotels; invigorating air; no mosquitos; bathing, fishing, horseback riding, tennis; perfect roads. Telephone 2595 Circle. 36 West 50th St.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LADY wishes country board near New York; a very large room, fine in all particulars; time from New York, on what road, distance from station, number in family, how heated and lighted; references exchanged. Address Z 208 Times Annex.

From June 1.—By three or four grown people, within commuting distance, in the real country, on farm or in private family; no other boarders preferred; good food and comfortable accommodations essential; reasonable rates. Terms and particulars, C 243 Times Downtown.

Refined Jewish business couple, room and board, within easy commuting distance; full particulars first letter. A. E., 108 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Within commuting distance in country, 2 or 3 rooms, furnished, bath, kitchenette or kitchen; man and wife. Box E, Times, 2 Rector St.

ALONG the Hudson, easy commuting distance, board and rooms for two adults and two children, from May to October. J 16 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished small rooms; telephone, extra hot water boiler.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

34TH, 123 EAST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; central; splendid neighborhood; near Hotel Vanderbilt.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; sunny square room; single room; references.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Choice large room, bath, electricity, telephone; one, two gentlemen; also desirable parlors; suitable for doctor.

62D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, comfortable, steam-heated front room; $5. Ackermann.

128TH ST., 30 EAST, (Cor. Madison Av.)—Pleasant front rooms; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen; $3.50, $4.50, $5. Tuxedo Court, Apartment 5.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Physician's private residence; select room; single and suite; private bath; gentlemen.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, with bath, in exclusive private house for one or two gentlemen; near Park Av. and 66th St.; exceptional. M 90 Times.

West Side.

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone; select house; references.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelors; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

9TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; telephone.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; hot and cold water; also small room for rent; refined house.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; running water; telephone; quiet; refined; references.

18TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; select; board optional.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3 to $6; references; telephone.

45TH, 50 WEST.—Single room, near bath, in distinctive home; electricity; references.

50TH, 226 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS; exclusive elevator apartment; terms moderate. Smith.

52D, 43 WEST.—One, two, three room suites; private baths, kitchenette, electricity, steam heat; suitable for resident physician.

58TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath, shower; kitchenette; $8 week for Summer months.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable, clean, large second and third story front; modern conveniences.

57TH ST, 230 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; electricity, telephone, elevator; references. Keen.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; private bath; shower, electricity, telephone; references required.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Suite; running water; elevator apartment; also 2 large rooms. Sewell.

64TH ST., 147 WEST.—Front parlors, one flight up; $5 and $6; all conveniences.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 8655.

66TH ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Near subway; elevator, electricity; $5-$10. Bartlett.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Elegant, large front room; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large rooms; home surroundings; electric, telephone; reference.

69TH ST, 142 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; small room, adjoining bath; telephone; references.

69TH, 1 WEST, (facing Central Park.)—Beautiful medium-sized room; every convenience.

70TH, 130 WEST, (Columbus 7634.)—Attractive rooms; baths; hot water; breakfasts; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; every convenience; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE ROOM; PRIVATE TILE BATH, LAVATORY, STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT; ALSO KITCHENETTE APARTMENT; REASONABLE.

71ST, 269 WEST.—Third front, twin beds, and hall room; every modern convenience; private family; gentlemen only; reasonable.

71ST ST, 66 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room; alcove; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large and small rooms; handsome parlor suite, business, gentlemen.

72D, 268 WEST.—Large room; private bath, kitchenette; front parlor, suitable professionals.

73D, 273 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, single, double; private house; subway express; telephone.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentleman; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—Elegant, large room; private bath; small room; board; phone.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Large room, private bath; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; electric light. Schuyler 5675; reference.

75TH, 226 WEST, (Broadway.)—Suite, 2 rooms, select apartment; references. 7248 Columbus. Salbrine.

75TH ST., 147 WEST.—HANDSOME SUITE AND OTHER ROOMS; ATTRACTIVE HOME; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Delightful location; 2-room suite; electricity, telephone; $12; convenient L.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; lavatory, electricity. Del Monte, Apt. 22.

159 WEST 75TH STREET.
Rooms; singly; en suite; bath; electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

76TH ST., 58 WEST.—Room, private bath; room, adjoining bath; private residence.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room, lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 206 WEST.—High class, large front suite; kitchenette; service included; permanent; $50.

78TH ST, 142 WEST.—Delightful rooms, adjoining bath; refined surroundings; $4 up; board optional.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen preferred; reasonable.

79TH, 204 WEST.—Front suite two rooms, handsomely furnished, $60 month; mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs, piano. Call Sunday, 11 to 4; Monday, 6 to 8. Address Mr. Brown.

79TH ST., 202 WEST.—Two large, light rooms, bath; $12. 2559 Schuyler. Harvey.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Apartment, large corner room, overlooking Broadway; suitable couple. Vollum.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Gentlemen, nicely furnished, medium room, modern conveniences; $5; references.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny room; running water, bath; $5 weekly; telephone.

82D, 141 WEST.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, two front and back parlor, single or en suite; telephone; American family; independent entrance; breakfast optional. Phone 6799 Schuyler.

82D, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; private house; gentlemen; references.

82D, 78 WEST.—Newly decorated large front room; conveniences; separate entrance. Mehan.

82D, 112 WEST.—Large front; men, couple; refined surroundings; Summer rates; references.

82D ST, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, beautifully furnished rooms; running water; alcove; telephone; references.

82D, 61 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist; other rooms; running water.

82D, 53 WEST.—Back parlor, single, double; telephone; private family; running water.

84TH, 15 WEST.—Three-room housekeeping suite, parlor-bedroom suite, other small rooms; Summer rates. Ring Smith's bell.

84TH, 33 WEST.
Medium, large rooms, some with baths.

85TH, 170 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room; running water, steam heat, electric light. Holden.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room; bath; electricity. Phone 6721 Schuyler.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Two-room housekeeping suite; rooms; running water; reasonable; phone. Winters.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Light comfortable, big and small rooms; running water; private house.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Large room; running water, electricity; meals optional; French cooking.

88TH, 103 WEST.—Rooms; running water, bath; private family; subway, L. Chapman.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, kitchenette; other rooms; steam, electricity.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Attractive, large, also medium room, with dressing room; running water; private house; exclusive block; references. Barry.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room; southern exposure; reasonable; all conveniences.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Desirable sunny rooms; conveniences; American family; private; references. Riverside 9744.

93D, 306 WEST, (Apt. 6 W.)—Near Riverside; attractive room, homelike; electricity, elevator; references.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Beautiful room, adjoining bath; private family; refined gentleman; $8; references exchanged; call Sunday. Soule.

94TH, 181 WEST.—Small, medium rooms; conveniences; private house; scrupulously kept; gentlemen.

94TH, 311 WEST.—Two outside rooms; two gentlemen wishing refined home; only guests.

94TH, 124 WEST.—Suite, parlor and bedroom; piano; all conveniences. Gadd.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Newly furnished suite; kitchen; also room; elevator; 7 south.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

95TH ST., 316 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, elevator apartment; woman only. Apt. 63.

96TH, 336 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; desirable neighborhood; moderate. Apt. 62.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; closet, bath. Apartment 41.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.
One double and single room; unusually attractive, very homelike, in exclusive house; American; all conveniences; near subway, elevated.

98TH, 254 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Single, en suite, private bath; excellent furnishings; refined environment; gentlemen, couple. Apt. 9.

99TH ST, 245 WEST.—Large, light double room, every convenience; kitchenette, private bath; main floor; also front basement parlor, bright, sunny double room; comfortably furnished, hot and cold running water; use of kitchen and laundry.

99TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; homelike. Apt. 14.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Beautifully furnished floor, private bath; other large sun

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT. — Auditor, simple, comprehensive systems; books kept for small concerns; financial statements containing information you want; $5 monthly up. Wagner, 1,265 Broadway. Madison 5416.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED PUBLIC. Books systematized, closed, audited, disentangled; reports, investigations, certified service; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 152 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor.—Opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor.—Opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER. American, 25, five years with certified accountants, (senior,) seeks permanent position; unusually wide experience; university graduate. R., 46 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, wide experience, banking, foreign exchange, and business worker, temperate, married, seeks position offering future. C 215 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, credit man, correspondent, wants position offering real future; take full charge; excellent references; moderate salary. C 246 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager. Christian, (28;) exceptionally competant; energetic, resourceful; excellent record. Accountant, care Miller, 44 Pine. John 1280.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, experienced well educated, resourceful executive, desires confidential, responsible, permanent position. C 269 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 308 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANCY STUDENT desires position with C. P. A. for Saturdays; services free. C 305 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 8 years bookkeeper, university graduate, desires affiliation certified accountant, junior or semi-senior. Character, 2,962 8th Av.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5625.

ACCOUNTANT with certified public accountant's experience desires position; excellent references. C 277 Times Downtown.

ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, with five years' experience as traveling representative in China, would like to get in touch with manufacturer or export house desiring to introduce their goods in China or any other foreign country; best references furnished both here and abroad. Address M, 1,301 Grove Av., Richmond, Va.

ADVERTISING—Bright college-bred young man, (22,) energetic and ambitious, seeks connection with good, live, progressive concern; eight years' newspaper and advertising experience in the business and mechanical departments leading N. Y. City newspapers; seven years with former employer; thoroughly familiar with all details clerical and general office work of advertising department; good knowledge cuts, copy-writing, layout, type-matter, make-up, etc.; capable correspondent; well recommended; small salary to start provided there is opportunity for growth and advancement; now employed. R 167 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN—Experienced space salesman and executive, favorably known throughout eastern territory, seeks opening on established general or class publication; highest references. R 170 Times.

ADVERTISING STUDENT, several months' practical experience, seeks connection publisher, agency, department store; salary secondary. J. Sachs, 4,305 Broadway.

ADVERTISING MAN seeks evening work requiring creative ability or salesmanship. R 113 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man; excellent short copy writer; practical printer, layout man; out of town or city. C 236 Times Downtown.

ALERT, ABLE AMERICAN ADVERTISING MAN who can prepare and carry out PRACTICAL plans for getting "More Business"—who can write intelligent, simple selling letters and ads, that increase sales, who after sixteen years' experience does not know it all; a man who can go out and sell; married, 32, sober, alive; will get more business for firm that will pay for ability, initiative, experience; will go anywhere; part time contract considered. R 199 Times.

AMERICAN, 30, live wire, of good address, possesses selling and executive ability, with initiative and personality, open for position with responsible firm. C 293 Times Downtown.

AN ADVERTISING MAN wants a job where he can stick. Doesn't think he's worth $50 to $100 per week; doesn't claim to know it all. College graduate who has thoroughly studied advertising and has advertising and selling experience. He can save your time for more important matters. Write Box S 76 Times.

ARCHITECT desires to take charge of designing department of large engineering or industrial corporation; has technical training and fifteen (15) years' experience in design of railroad stations and shops, power houses, and manufacturing plants; reinforced concrete structures a specialty; previous positions along similar lines are best references; American. R 90 Times.

ARTIST wishes to connect with progressive art or advertising department; has six years' experience as good, all-around man; looking for opportunity. C 286 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, (23;) experienced; trial balances; $15; A1 references. C 226 Times Downtown.

A1—OFFICE MANAGER, AUDITOR, SYSTEMATIZER. TEN YEARS LARGE CORPORATION EXPERIENCE, ABLE EXECUTIVE; CONVERSANT; SHORT CUT, SAFEGUARDED SYSTEMS FOR BUSY OFFICE; KNOWLEDGE COMMERCIAL LAW. BOX S 39 TIMES.

AUDITOR having 12 years' experience with various large corporations as general auditor, assistant treasurer, &c., seeks responsible position; highest references. S 53 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE ASST. Young man, 24 years, Christian, now employed in main office of concern with factories throughout the U. S., as correspondent and assistant office manager; looking for brighter prospects. R 173 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (30,) thoroughly experienced in modern methods, able to render monthly cost, operating, and financial statements, desires responsible position. C 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, (25;) 8 years' thorough experience; capable taking charge of any full set of books; excellent references; details at interview. Markowitz, 842 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (20,) good appearance, knowledge selling, bookkeeping, and typewriting, wants position; willing work hard for advancement; excellent references. B 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager; wide-awake young man; university graduate; can take complete charge correspondence, credits, &c. C 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, ten years' experience, corporation, mercantile, manufacturing; good executive, correspondent; take charge, show results. S 77 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—First-class, 24; eight years' experience; excellent references; modern methods; manufacturing line preferred; will go anywhere. P 32 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, position as bookkeeper or office assistant with contractor or lumber dealer, by experienced Christian, age 32. Address W. C., 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, cashier, A1 office manager, credits, collections; taking full charge, desires responsible position; moderate salary. C 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, several years' experience, trial balance, financial reports, good education, seeks permanent connection; 22 years' experience. C 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; complete charge; twelve years' experience; Christian. Miller, 211 West 106th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (25;) experienced; thoroughly competent; references; salary moderate. Leonard, 991 2d Av.

BUSINESS MANAGER—Graudate chemical engineer with ten years' experience in plant management, testing materials, cost finding, systematizing, and production engineering, at present engaged on contract work, desires permanent position as business manager with large concern; American, age 34. Box R 169 Times.

BUSINESS MAN desires position of trust and responsibility; has had extensive experience in executive capacity manufacturing plants, has just returned after spending several years abroad, and is quite conversant with foreign trade. R 155 Times.

BUILDER'S superintendent, estimator, solicitor; wide acquaintance architects, property owners; 15 years' experience; age 30; salary and commission. R 153 Times.

CARETAKER.—For gentleman's house; man and wife; no children; man working in 5th Av. store; educated, respectable; highest references. S 11 Times.

CASHIER private bank open for engagement May 1; know foreign exchange, languages, and moneys; familiar with domestic and foreign securities; highly recommended and efficient; American. Box 80, care Weintraub, 72 Wall St.

CHAUFFEUR AND MECHANICIAN. Young man (27), married, wishes a position with a good private family, who is desirous of having a man who thoroughly understands his business; city and country; sober, steady, with ten years' experience, shop and in private service, with first-class references, drive all make of cars; reasonable offer appreciated. R 107 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, demonstrator, American, foreign, and domestic cars, careful driver, excellent mechanic, strictly temperate, unquestionable reference from present employer, desires position; reasonable wages. Hall, 140 West 144th. 1178 Audubon.

CHAUFFEUR, thorough mechanic, single, sober, honest, 10 years' private experience, first-class references, not afraid of long hours, now employed, desires to make a change; all-year position, wages $25. S 59 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, married, three years present employer, long experience city, touring, clean record, desires position with good salary; highest personal references. S 85 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; seven years; all cars; private; city, country; excellent references. Louis Schwartz, 1,268 3d Av. Lenox 3188.

CHAUFFEUR, expert driver and A1 mechanic, desires position; highest references from last employer; not a novice; moderate salary. Joseph W. Greenberg, Mgr., care Black's Garage, 244 East 65th St., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Charles Deagan, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR.—Four years' experience, competent, 28, careful driver, wishes position; city or country; references; handy with tools. C. Behr, 1,936 2d Av., care Leimbach.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, experienced, eight years on high-grade cars; good mechanic; careful driver; references. Govo, 330 East 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—High-grade, thoroughly efficient; has never failed to satisfy. R 118 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; private; make all repairs; understands garden and ground. Donegan, 222 East 35th.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; 8 years' experience; best references; can care for any make. Forcht, 102 1st St.

CHAUFFEUR, French, experienced driver and mechanic, foreign, domestic; reference. R 108 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private, commercial; can do own repairs. J. Villa, 215 Thompson St.

CHEF AND WIFE wish position private country estate; 5 years last place; finest references. Y 348 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Young man, (21,) stock and order clerk, 6 years' various business experience, selling ability; best of reference. R 139 Times.

CLOTHING CUTTER.—18 years' experience with large concern; idea creator. C 308 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT.—Lawyer, special talent and experience in collections, desires connection with mercantile or manufacturing concern; salary or commission; references. R 146 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 23 years old, desires employment; not afraid of hard work. I. W., 2,387 Broadway.

COMPANION, tutor, Summer months; Columbia student, (23;) experienced companion, high school teacher; young boys preferred. A S 235 Times.

CONSULTING EXPERT.—Man of keen insight, sound ideas, 10 years' practical experience developing new processes of manufacture, designing special machines and improving efficiency of machinery, would undertake commissions; highest references. S 12 Times.

CONSTRUCTION MAN, age 25, wishes connection with contractor; four years' architecture, Cornell; city, one year with contractor; best references. Room 1102 Beaver. Telephone Hanover 7730.

CORRESPONDENT, concise grammarian, whose thorough training qualifies him for executive position; university education; 28; convincing references. S 83 Times.

CORNELL GRADUATE, with practical education and imagination, desires opportunity with progressive firm. R 86 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, sales, &c.; versatile; college graduate; executive experience; start moderate. C 294 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT; understands manufacture steel products; legal experience; speaks Spanish. C 249 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, man Swedish, wife German, (29,) no children, wants work on private estate; man understands poultry in all its branches, ducks, pigeons, &c.; very handy with all kinds of tools; wife good, plain cook, waitress, chambermaid, or general housework; first-class personal references furnished. Address Competent, S 21 Times.

CREDIT MAN, accountant, (26,) capable, energetic young business man, 7 years last position, well educated, connection where right man has good chance. A A 1 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE POSITION WANTED. Young man, (35;) university graduate and admitted attorney; lately treasurer and executive manager of a manufacturing corporation; understands accounts and the fundamental laws essential to commercial success; possesses a systematic mind; fertile in ideas and resourceful in expedients. S 81 Times.

EXECUTIVE, credit man, highly trained and experienced, desires position. S 65 Times.

ENGINEERING OR INDUSTRIAL PUBLICITY position desired by graduate mechanical (electrical) engineer, with six years' experience in engineering business and publicity work; can handle advertising, sales correspondence, collection, and arrangement of technical and business data, or manage house organ; prefer metropolitan district. M. A. B., 404 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

ENTRY CLERK, ledgers, stock records, desires connection with progressive concern. R 61 Times.

ESTIMATOR and superintendent, ten years' experience, large fireproof jobs; hustler. R. 158 Times.

ESTIMATOR, office manager, expert on high-class building construction. Box S 19 Times.

EXECUTIVE whose increasing duties necessitate competent assistance should interview advertiser; university education, (28,) proven managerial ability, concise correspondent, ten years' experience, knowledge efficiency methods, quick conception; convincing references. S 82 Times.

EXPERT DRUG SUNDRY MAN wants position with reputable house; has intimate knowledge of drug trade in entire South and other sections; 4 years' road experience; now in sixth year of business for self; knowledge covers buying, selling, sales managing, and advertising. Address Y 359 Times Annex.

EXPERT RENTER of apartments, 27 months present firm, (496 rentals, average $65,) desires change; very best reference; age 32; married. Box 420, 852 Columbus Av.

FORMER City inspector, able, active, trustworthy, seeks permanent position, city or country; large experience superintending and office, with corporations, contractors, estates, labor, all kinds New York's leading civic authority my reference. Bliss, 509 West 182d.

GARDENER, single; take charge; experienced all branches; highest references, including Department of Agriculture certificate, Ireland. Hurley, 50 Convent Av.

GARDENER, single, German, to take charge of gentleman's place; practical experience in all branches, able handle help; steady, sober, good references. R 172 Times.

GARDENER.—Employer wishes to highly recommend Swiss gardener for small country estate; excellent man for cows, chickens, &c. Write 236 West 70th St. Ebsery.

JAPANESE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. Expert nursery, fruit trees, flowers, vegetables, desires yearly position; will contract for large estate. Kozo Tanaka, The Asahi Tea Room, 48 W. 39th St.

JEWELRY CLERK AND SALESMAN.—A young man of large experience, selling over the counter and on the road, who has also filled important positions in large mail order houses, would like a position with a good house. R 121 Times.

MAN, aged 32 with fifteen years' experience managing and buying for dry goods, clothing, notion, hat, shoe, and ready-to-wear store, wants position on road; best references. Address M. B. Hipp, Clinton, S. C.

MAN.—Experienced man on building plans and details, mill work, doors, sash, trim., wishes position with good mill; estimating, measuring, listing. S 47 Times.

MANAGER, buyer, salesman; years of experience, china toys, games, novelties; highest references. Rudolph, 489 8th St., Brooklyn.

MANAGER of factory open for position; experienced in printing, bookbinding, purchasing department work; moderate salary to start. A B 227 Times.

MANAGER, office systematiser, accountant, desires executive position with live concern. C 244 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST.—Tool and die maker, with well equipped shop, short distance out, wants articles to manufacture. Box S 43 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, American, 25, unusually wide experience acquired through five years' connection with certified accountants, seeks permanent position; university graduate; unqualified references. R., 48 Times Annex.

POULTRY ASSISTANT, (18,) experience; incubators, brooders, &c., wide awake; willing; desires position on up-to-date, well managed, commercial poultry farm exclusively; reasonable. J 18 Times.

POULTRYMAN. — First-class poultryman, with 16 years' experience on big plants, wants position; expert in economical feeding; efficiency in all branches; married. R. C. Hempel, Laurelton, N. J.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, any executive office work; age 27; ten years' business experience; start small salary; good opportunity work up; highest references character and ability. Crittenden, 287 Amity St., Flushing.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (31;) correspondent; experienced office executive; stenographer; broad-gauged, sound business man; highly educated; American. B 352 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY or traveling companion, experienced, old Etonian, army officer, (retired,) English. Z 254 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT, experienced in buying wide line of materials and supplies for manufacturing business; can take full charge of office; now employed. C 287 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, (24,) desires connection real estate concern; experienced management, collections, renting, office details; thorough knowledge stenography, accounting, bookkeeping, correspondence. S 18 Times.

REAL ESTATE COLLECTOR, (27,) six years' experience in the collection and management of property, excellent references. R 156 Times.

RESTAURANT MANAGER, experienced, capable, wishes some position; best references. R 125 Times.

SALES PROMOTION of Executive Work.

Fifteen years' active business experience (up on my toes all the time) might well fit me to develop a department or phase of your business that would render my services very valuable.

Have that experience which comes from large volume purchasing, advertising, and sales promotion. Understand system and efficiency work; possess executive ability, initiative, and ideas; keenly alive and ambitious; highly recommended. S 50 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN of strong personality, ambitious, at present employed by metal-goods manufacturing corporation, for 5 years their New England and Pennsylvania representative, (16 years with present house,) 33 years of age and married, solicits correspondence from out-of-town houses who consider opening New York or Eastern States sales office; excellent business and character references. R 58 Times.

SALESMAN—A PRODUCER with successful selling record, can sell merchandise or specialties; am heavyweight producer, understanding the underlying scientific principles of selling and advertising; want connection with progressive institution, large or small; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. R 163 Times Downtown.

SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER. Not an office chair theorist; exceptional record and references; now employed; can enthuse and increase production of any sales force or build one and successfully market new product. B 365 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN of 16 years' experience, with ability, alertness, and of strict integrity, wishes to connect with a first class manufacturing concern; the nature of goods to be sold is of no consequence if they be genuine; expenses must be paid by firm engaging. Address Z 219 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, familiar with advertising soliciting, desires connection with responsible publication as advertising solicitor; best of references as to character and responsibility. R 59 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 29, high-grade, ambition, industry, personality, prove salesmanship, references, desires connections, local territory, with responsible institution. C 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (31,) at present employed as branch manager, ten years' experience with one company handling large line; wants position, preferably executive, with good opportunity for advancement. R 140 Times.

SALESMAN, window trimmer, ticket writer, wishes steady position in general dry goods; 15 years' experience, speaking German, Hungarian, Polish. Address Trimmer, 852 Columbus Av.

SALESMAN, (25,) several years' high-grade specialty experience, good references from present employer, desires increased opportunities. C 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—American; married; 40; fine selling record; can produce results; salary or drawing account; references. L. F., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—Engineer, expert draftsman, estimator, with sales ability, wants position. S 14 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced office equipment, supplies, filing systems, desires permanent position. S 10 Times.

SALESMAN, A1, meets all requirements, wants high-grade proposition, metropolitan district; straight commission; no drawing account. S 27 Times.

SALESMAN, first-class retail jewelry store, is open for good offer; single; employed at present. P 251 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER desires connection with high-grade concern; references satisfactory. P 27 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, married, three years' experience, salary, commission. Fred Sommerhalder, Room 1,001, 220 West 42d St., New York City.

SALESMAN, live wire, splendid education, five years' experience, desires position with reliable firm, city or road. R 152 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, possessing ability, wishes staple line in city; commission. R 105 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, 28, Christian, college graduate, 9 years' experience, excellent references, capable of handling correspondence and office detail on own initiative, desires position offering opportunity for advancement; lowest salary considered, $22. C 268 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man, (24,) wishes position as secretary to corporation or executive; experienced stenographer, correspondent; executive ability; expert bookkeeper, accountant, and penman. S 17 Times.

SECRETARY, office manager; legal experience; competent to discharge duties of corporation secretary; understands Spanish. C 248 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, (25,) experienced, able correspondent, stenographer, unquestionable references, wishes position. R 146 Times.

SECRETARY, 28; highly educated; unusual literary training; thorough business experience; expert stenographer. R 116 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, twenty years' experience, thoroughly familiar express and freight. R 150 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, (23;) 4 years' experience; references. Carruthers, 689 Jackson Av.

SPANISH-ENGLISH, thoroughly competent and experienced stenographer, correspondent, &c., desires responsible position with respectable firm; first-class references. C 255 Times Downtown.

STATISTICIAN—MATHEMATICIAN. University training; experience; common sense, initiative; irresistible analytical powers; executive capacity; seeks connection with large establishment. M 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Salvator Serraro, 37 East 58th St. Phone 2994 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; extraordinary; 5 years' commercial, technical experience; excellent credentials. C 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. George Stransky, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good appearance; fast dictation; accurate typist; $10. Clarence Cobb, Stenotype Company, Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, now employed, desires responsible position. Address R 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Absolutely dependable correspondent and executive; highest credentials, $1,200. R 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, (22,) experienced, wishes evening work. C 204 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT OR MANAGER of a gentleman's estate; 20 years' experience with last employer, now deceased; thoroughly understands all branches of same, including the breeding, raising, training of horses; breeding and care of cattle, sheep, poultry, &c.; trees, flowers, garden, roads, and lawn; best reference, Thomas Dwyer, Ossining, N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT, with 12 years' experience in manufacturing miscellaneous wood, iron, and pressed steel parts, desires position of similar kind; capable of organizing and systematizing a plant under practical efficiency methods; experienced in handling large force of men; has inventive ability. Z 206 Times Annex.

TIMEKEEPER.—Young man; have had several years' experience in the construction business; good references, good habits, and don't object to leaving New York. Want Work, P 263 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER.—Experienced man desires position in factory; knowledge of Spanish, French, and machinery; typewriter; not afraid of work. R 124 Times.

TRADE PAPER EDITOR, long experience, good writer, wants position in publishing office; can translate from German and French, and thoroughly knows printing make-up and office details; good recommendations. C 271 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Japanese, expert masseur, wants position as valet or masseur. Togo, 953 Amsterdam Av.

VALET, attendant, visiting. Address House Valet, 235 West 71st.

"WHICH, TAKEN AT THE FLOOD, LEADS ON TO FORTUNE."

Perhaps you have a really good, genuine ARTICLE of everyday requirement or a Remedy that has gripped the Public in the States, and you would like to EXTEND your BUSINESS to the U. K. Now is a favorable opportunity to get your Plans in order and launch out BIG when the WAR ends. But you need a MAN over there to do it—one who "Knows the Ropes." The Advertiser—a Scotsman—is such a man; experienced, capable, honest, able to command Attention by NOVEL—not lavish—Advertising; away from the ordinary hackneyed styles. Is ready to entertain an OFFER from Principals only. References given and required. Write in first instance to "Gilmour," care of New York Times, Marconi House, London, England; cable care "Nyktim," London.

WINDOW DRESSER.—Ten years' experience large department stores; moderate salary. C 307 Times Downtown.

YOUR MAN!—22; educated, reliable, experienced; at present employed by large manufacturing concern; exceptional correspondent, bookkeeper; will fill your position with little supervision; salary secondary to possibilities. Z 258 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) nine years' banking experience, wishes position in any line with a future; at present employed as bookkeeper and teller in banking house; first-class reference from present employer; salary $25. B 335 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) five years with woolen house, presently employed as head of department, possesses executive ability and thorough knowledge of the business, seeks permanent position with advancement. C 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN from Pacific Coast, university graduate electrical engineering, desires position with manufacturing concern of electric or mechanical device; two years' experience. Address care of A. Green, 6 Maiden Lane.

YOUNG MAN, (26;) proved executive ability; very active; can handle help efficiently; hard work and long hours no drawback; excellent references. C 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, (20,) seeks position, preferably advertising line; bright, intelligent, energetic, and industrious. T. K., 2,000 Third Av.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge of several lines, also bookkeeping, with good business training, desires position; have both trade and selling experience. R 40 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 28, technical graduate, desires position leading to salesmanship; would consider commission proposition. Box 110, Huguenot, S. I.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires clerical position with chance for advancement; four years' experience with last concern. Sherman, 64 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG Southerner, aged 21, wishes position with opportunity to learn salesmanship; can furnish best of reference. C 202 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) really ambitious, energetic, and intelligent, seeks responsible position with mercantile or manufacturing concern, preferably as of leading to salesman. S 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) educated, experienced, office, shipping, desires position. Efficient. C 223 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) business and salesmanship experience, desires selling of goods; responsible inside position; no canvassing. S 72 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position with concern with future; salary no object. C 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, ambitious, desires few hours work evenings. R 112 Times.

YOUR BUSINESS will be strengthened if you can use my services as an assistant; have had experience in office management, advertising, subscription work; good correspondent; tactful in meeting people; would make investment. Box S 37 Times.

Employment Agencies. *Fifty cents an agate line.*

FARM, GARDEN, DAIRY HELP. Consult Sullivan, most popular, practical agriculturist today; save time, expenses, order my book; advice free. Agency, 115 Nassau. 6486 Cortlandt.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN—We require saleswomen for our Ready-to-wear Hats, Shoes, Millinery, Umbrellas, Jewelry, and Ribbon Departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

MILLINERY WORKROOM — We require milliners, preparers, improvers, and apprentices.

ALSO

ALTERATION WORKROOM—We require at once experienced fitters, gown and skirt hands. Apply to Manager of Workroom, Fifth Floor, Central Building.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING—Require a number of girls over sixteen years of age as parcel wrappers; none with proof of age. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We require saleswomen in various departments to serve several days a week; experience not necessary, and salary will be paid while learning; this presents a splendid opportunity to qualify for a permanent position on our regular staff. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WANTED AS HEAD OF STOCK, WHO UNDERSTANDS STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE. J 42 TIMES.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY EXISTS FOR SEVERAL EDUCATED AND REFINED WOMEN TO MAKE BIG MONEY OBTAINING MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS FOR A NEARBY SPORTS AND COUNTRY CLUB WHICH WILL APPEAL STRONGLY TO GOLFERS, TENNIS PLAYERS, AND AUTOMOBILISTS; THOSE WITH CLUB MEMBERSHIPS PREFERRED; GOOD COMMISSION R 129 TIMES

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, capable of clear thinking, wanted by an insurance company for interesting clerical work. R. N., Box 70, Station D, New York.

ADVERTISING AGENCY wishes bright, efficient girl to handle phone, switchboard, and do typewriting; also assist in filing. Call 5:30 to 6:30 Monday, Room 901, 25 East 26th St.

ASSISTANT BUYER, DRESS TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an assistant buyer for their dress trimmings department; a desirable position at liberal salary is offered to one possessing both experience and taste. Apply by letter, addressing "Trimmings," Abraham and Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BALLET GIRLS WANTED. Not over 20 years of age. Call Monday, 10 A. M., stage door, Manhattan Opera House, 34th St. and 8th Av. Apply to A. K. Foster.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Experienced in double entry bookkeeping, capable of figuring foreign invoices, and able to take charge of office. Write stating experience and salary expected. Only applicants with first class references will be considered. B. B. K., 1,364 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER in a large department store; familiar with charge customers' ledgers; state experience, where last employed, and salary expected. Z 220 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT; KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY; ADVANCEMENT; APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. M. STRAUSS & CO., 14 WEST 33D ST.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced and capable of taking care of sales and purchase ledgers and other similar work; salary depending on qualifications. J 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in N. Y. office of Eastern textile mill; state experience and salary expected. Z 215 Times Annex.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO., 5th Av. and 58th St.,

Require the services of

Neat, intelligent

MESSENGER GIRLS.

Excellent opportunity for advancement offered to girls over 16 years of age.

Employment Department, Employes Entrance, 6 East 38th St.

Bonwit Teller & Co., 5th Av. and 38th St.

Require the services of

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN

for their neckwear department.

Only those accustomed to the highest class of trade need apply.

Employment Department, Employes' Entrance, 6 East 38th St.

CANDY BUYER WANTED FOR DEPARTMENT STORE.

ONLY THOSE HAVING OCCUPIED ASSISTANT'S OR BUYER'S POSITION IN LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE OR IN LARGE CANDY STORE NEED APPLY.

BOX J 48 TIMES.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress, one able to do some sewing, wanted by a family of three adults. Apply Apartment 33, 302 Central Park West.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly competent, who will wait on table; private family; city. S 75 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS.—Small family; assist washing. Call Monday after 9, 54 East 91st St.

CIRCULAR WORKERS, experienced, for inclosing letters, sealing, and stamping; salary $6; hours 8:30 to 5:30. Review of Reviews Co., 30 Irving Place.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS wanted; only those unemployed considered. John E. Ransom, Auctioneer, 30 Church St., New York.

COOK, &C.—Two girls, small house, Garden City; one to cook and wait; no washing; other chamber work and care two children. Telephone J. G., 6800 Hanover, for appointment; references required.

COOK wanted, to do simple, good cooking for a family of two (2) adults and one (1) child, living in a private house; a good home and good wages for the right party. Apply 31 East 8id St.

COOK.—Scandinavian preferred; excellent personal references required. Call Monday, from 9 till 11, 16 East 54th. 290 Plaza.

COOK.—Also chambermaid who will wait on table; private family; city; must have references. S 74 Times.

DRESSMAKING—Exclusive designs, long time in business. E. Smith, Hotel Imperial.

FANCY HAND SEWERS on fine furs; long season and good pay. H. Jaeckel & Son, Inc., 16 West 32d St.

FINISHERS,
WAISTS,
SKIRTS.

Only those accustomed to high-class work wanted; permanent position. Apply side entrance.

KURZMAN,
5th Av. and 36th St.

FINISHERS on cloaks and suits. Jacob Sternstein Sons, Incorporated, 30 West 26th.

FRENCH EDUCATED GIRL wanted, speaking French as taught this country, to help with general housework and take care 2-year-old child part of time; three in family; work very light; only educated and person of pleasing personality need apply. Apartment 4-I, Riviera, 790 Riverside Drive.

FRENCH translation, knowledge Italian, German, English stenography, typewriting, familiar office work. C 231 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF YOUNG GIRLS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 20, TO ACT AS INSPECTORS, PARCEL WRAPPERS, AND AUDIT CLERKS; PERMANENT POSITIONS, HIGH SALARIES, AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT; BRING BIRTH CERTIFICATE.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, New York.

Require the services of experienced slip cover and awning operators for their upholstery workroom. Apply at employment office, 6th floor, 32d St. side.

GIRLS,

R. H. MACY & CO. HAVE SEVERAL VACANCIES FOR RECOMMENDED GIRLS, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, TO FILL VARIOUS STORE POSITIONS. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER.

GIRL, 16, in office of jewelry factory; one recently from school preferred. C 207 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—French young lady, 23, refined, high education, certificate of teacher, good musician, loving children, desires position; would do a little sewing. Mr. Packet, 205 President St., Passaic, N. J.

HAIRDRESSER, marcel waver; good salary and commission. Z 237 Times Annex.

HANDSOME, capable woman desires position showing, selling hats; state terms. A. A. Baykin, 1,050 1st Av., Columbus, Ga.

Other Want Advertisements on Page 23, Main News Section.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, wanted for large private home in Detroit, capable of entire charge of house and eight servants; best of references from former employers required. Demands very high as to character, tact, personality and experienced ability; to a woman with necessary requirements is offered excellent wages and a pleasant home. Address Housekeeper, 1,216 Ford Building, Detroit, Mich.

HOUSEWORKER.—Woman, white, as housework on small farm for family of three; position for boy, 14 to 17 years, in garden and poultry work. Write Brantwood Farm, Summit, N. J.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted for general housework, able to cook; no washing; good wages; city references required. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Capable for care of small home, three in family, near New York; inquire from 10 till 1. 414 East 26th. Mrs. Rahe.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Business Protestant couple desire middle-aged woman, housekeeper, plain cook; good home, country; $12 month; full particulars, C 260 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl to do general housework; good home; good wages; good place for the right party. Apply 42 West 96th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Reliable woman, business people, bachelor apartments, few afternoons. Adams, 575 West 172d.

LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Downtown law office; 20-30, refined, neat appearance; accurate and experienced; salary $15; state all particulars. Attorney, P 255 Times Downtown.

MANAGING housekeeper, lady of refinement, competent, experienced. A. H., 416 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

MILLINERS WANTED, HIGH-CLASS AND EXPERIENCED, TO WORK UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A FRENCH DESIGNER. APPLY AT ONCE, SUNDAY ALL DAY OR MONDAY BEFORE 10 A. M., NICOLE D'PARIS, 49 WEST 37TH ST.

MME. LICHTENSTEIN, 734 5th Av.

Millinery saleswomen to take charge; only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply.

MODEL. Very attractive young lady, size 36, wanted for Showroom; steady position for right party. Apply Monday, 9:30 A. M., 170 5th Av., 6th floor.

MOTHER'S HELPER; good home; no washing; private house. Telephone 17373, Richmond Hill, L. I., or call 815 Diamond Av.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Refined girl to take charge of girl of 7 and boy of 4; $30 a month; suburbs; pleasant surroundings. Address Z 228 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Experienced, white, care of 2-year child, and assist with baby; live on premises. Call Sunday, Murray, 423 West 120th St.

NURSE for two infants, 6 months and 21 months; assistance given; must be experienced. 71 Central Park West, 4th floor, Heller.

NURSE.—For infant, thoroughly competent; city; woman under 30 preferred. S 73 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for three little girls, aged 3, 5, and 7 years; good wages. Address Lock Box 232, Hartsdale, N. Y.

OFFICE ASSISTANT FOR INSURANCE BROKERAGE OFFICE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. C 304 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO., 34TH STREET, NEW YORK,

REQUIRE

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR SWEATER DEPARTMENT.

ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT FOR CONTRACT DEPT.

FAMILIAR WITH BIDDING ON U. S. GOVERNMENT AND CITY SUPPLIES; MUST HAVE GOOD APPEARANCE AND EDUCATION; WILL BE GIVEN CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT WHEN CAPABILITY HAS BEEN PROVEN; OPPORTUNITY EXCEPTIONAL; MAKE APPLICATION COMPLETE; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY LAST EARNED; REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. J 38 TIMES.

ASSISTANT FLOORMEN WANTED, HAVING EXPERIENCE. SUPERINTENDING GIRLS. Y 375 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT TO TRAFFIC MANAGER of large industrial concern; must have had practical railroad and industrial experience; none other need apply; state age and salary desired. T. M., Box 138 Times Downtown.

A PROBLEM.

There must be some good advertising solicitors in this town who are not entirely satisfied with their present connections. We are looking for such good men. We are active and energetic, have good copy, and are departmental and will give good service generally. But we do insist on men with real accounts—not drawing account specialists. We are prepared to offer a good commission with drawing account or salary or both—but you must have the goods. Phone Bryant 5665 for appointment, which will be considered confidential.

ROWLAND READ & CO., INC., Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

A RELIABLE, capable hand wanted; middle aged man with a small family on a farm to keep the buildings, farm tools and fences in repair, and also to attend garden. Address R., 440 West End Av., City.

A YOUNG MAN with experience in real estate offices; must write fair hand and operate typewriter; security required; state age, etc. Address by mail only, K., Room 32, 55 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Young man as bookkeeper and stenographer in retail lumber office. F. G. Booth, Smithtown Branch, L. I.

BOY FOR OFFICE WORK IN ENGINEERING OFFICE IN JERSEY CITY; A GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. ONE WITH EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING. Z 229 TIMES ANNEX.

BOY—$6 week start; American, good appearance, bright, quick, energetic, with high school education; excellent opportunity advancement; experience unnecessary. Advertising Agency, R 134 Times.

BOY, grammar or high school education, good antecedents and character, (15-17;) apply own handwriting, stating education, previous employers, etc., starting $20 month; opportunity for promotion. Box R 166 Times.

BOY.—Ambitious boy has opportunity to obtain position in newspaper office; small salary with good prospects advancement; intelligence and industry required; must furnish references. C 295 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, active, (16-17,) American, salary $6 per week at first; apply by letter with full particulars and references. "Commission," 5th floor, 135 Front St., New York.

BOYS.—Several bright boys (16-17) for office and stock of large hardware concern; excellent opportunity for advancement. Bright, 126 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, honest, 16 to 18 years, for general office work in wholesale business; opportunity for advancement; wages $5. Apply by letter only, M. P. & Co., 452 5th Av.

BOY.—A bright boy of neat appearance, some high school training, age 15-16, wanted by large corporation. R. N., Box 70, Station D., New York City.

BOY.—Wanted, for office work; no previous experience necessary; well educated, American, living with parents; answer fully, giving age, &c. C 280 Times Downtown.

BOYS for office work; must be over 16; good promotions for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Company, Inc., 463 West St.

BOY, bright, for printing office, to do filing, keep records of factory time, and general office details; state age, experience, and salary desired. S 69 Times.

BOY, about 16, for office work; state references and past experience if any. Address C 276 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for general office work; salary $5; must be neat in appearance. Address, in own handwriting, S 75 Times.

BOY.—BRIGHT, CLEAN CUT AMERICAN, CHRISTIAN; SALES' OFFICE ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURER. R 103 TIMES.

BOY, (16,) in office of jewelry factory, one recently from school preferred. Address Box C 206 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, OF GOOD FAMILY, WANTED BY WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER TO LEARN THE BUSINESS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; MUST HAVE REFERENCES. APPLY BY MAIL, BOX S 30 TIMES.

BRIGHT BOYS wanted to learn the electrical trade. Krantz Mfg. Co., 160 7th St., Brooklyn.

BRUSH HAND wanted. 153-155 West 13th St., 7:30 A. M. Monday.

BUYER
PIECE GOODS.

Most Piece Goods Departments have attained almost their full growth. A big man can hope only to show improvement.

This department is different. It is new. The volume is large, but we feel that a big man can build it to ten times its present size.

The opportunity is, therefore, unusual—and the man must be a merchant who knows all sides of building up volume.

He must know all kinds of Cotton Goods, Silks and Woolens, as well as Linens and Blankets.

He must be aggressive, up to the minute and really a worker. No other kind will fit in this organization.

A liberal salary will be paid and there is a real future to be EARNED. Vice President, National Cloak & Suit Co., 207 West 24th St., New York.

BUYER WANTED.

We want to engage the services of a first-class buyer for our Bedding Department. Write full particulars if interested. All letters confidential.

Address Gilchrist Company, Department Store, Boston, Mass.

BUYER WANTED, EXPERIENCED
BUYING HARDWARE

for five and ten cent stores and familiar with the entire hardware line; state expectation and experience. B. B., Box 100, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

CAPABLE MAN TO MANAGE OFFICE, TAKE CHARGE OF LARGE FORCE OF CANVASSERS; OUT OF TOWN; REFERENCES. S 20 TIMES.

CHARITY-CAMPAIGN ORGANIZER to raise large fund for worthy cause; must show that he has done such work successfully. State particulars, terms, former results, &c. R 92 Times.

CHEMIST, WORKING, FAMILIAR WITH POLISHES AND OILS, WITH CORPORATION; SALARY. C 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COMMERCIAL BANKER.

A large banking firm with unlimited means, desires a thoroughly competent man to take charge of their banking business; must possess executive ability and understand thoroughly the financing of manufacturers and merchants upon their outstanding accounts with and without notification; none other than men of highest standing need apply; application by letter only; answers strictly confidential. Julius Lewis, 41 Union Square, New York City.

CONFECTIONER OR SUGAR MAN WANTED AT LONG ISLAND CITY. VACANCY WITH FUTURE; STATE WAGES TO COMMENCE; AGE AND EXPERIENCE. Y 376 TIMES ANNEX.

DENTIST wanted to assume management of dental office in New York City. Address E. G., 2,960 3d Av., Bronx.

DRAUGHTSMAN

for architectural iron plant, capable of laying out stairs, elevators, and store fronts, &c.; state age, terms, and references. P 241 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical, first class. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Company, Inc., 463 West St.

DRAUGHTSMAN, experienced, on country houses. Address, stating experience and salary, Stucco, J 8 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wanted at metallurgical plant near New York City; none but experienced men need apply. Z 232 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL SOLICITOR wanted; very attractive proposition for good salesman visiting architects and builders; commission basis. P 238 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a boiler room repair helper, one that is familiar with cleaning Babcock & Wilcox boilers, capable of helping to make repairs; must understand water tending and be familiar with hard coal firing. Apply to Chief Engineer.

ESTABLISHED IMPORTER (Christian) wants Anglo-Saxon young man under 20 years. Qualifications: Knowledge stenography, typewriting, accounts, writing well, accurate figures, residing home, references. Address in own handwriting, stating experience. A proper party to educate to our business, permanent if active worker and good address. C 274 Times Downtown.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for young man, 25 to 35, to make confidential investigations, capable of conversing with big men; outside experience necessary; must have good education and appearance; executive ability essential; moderate salary to start, but fine prospects for an ambitious man; record must stand rigid investigation. C 283 Times Downtown.

FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS.

Industrious young man, thoroughly acquainted with brokerage business, to sell fertilizing materials and chemicals, wanted on commission basis, good inducements to right party; only those actually having been connected with this business need apply. R 102 Times Downtown.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
FIFTH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
Require
EXPERIENCED SALESMAN
for
BOYS' CLOTHING.

Consideration will be given only to those who have had experience in the above line with high-class retail trade in New York City; a good salary and permanent position to competent man; state fully previous experience.

All replies held strictly confidential.

APPLY BY MAIL ONLY.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of Awning Salesman accustomed to waiting on exclusive trade, who understands the stock and manufacture of awnings, shades, and upholstery hardware. Will consider junior salesman now similar position.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of a registered optometrist.
Apply at employment office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

INSURANCE SALESMAN.—Young man, good appearance and education, large acquaintance, to sell accident insurance on commission; can earn over $2,500 yearly; assured future. Hustler, N 107 Times.

INTELLIGENT boys wanted, age 16 years, desirous of learning wholesale mercantile business, will find this good chance for advancement. Address Mercantile, Box C 222 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR CLERK.—Wanted, in home office of a fire insurance company, a youth of about 18, having a high school education, of American parentage, not afraid to work hard or overtime, as a junior clerk; salary $25 per month; reply in own handwriting; state references. C 250 Times Downtown.

LARGE corporation has a vacancy for a gentleman of refinement and education (with a good knowledge of music preferred) able to approach the highest class of people for the sale of world known antiques and works of art; salary. Z 205 Times Annex.

LEATHER TRAVELING BAG MAKER wanted, who understands the business thoroughly and is capable of taking charge of a workroom, Westboro Trunk & Bag Co., Westboro, Mass.

MANUFACTURING CONCERN has opening for young man experienced in cost work; wages $10. Reply C 299 Times Downtown.

MALE, single, wife; small institution, one hour from New York; wages $35 per month. Write H., 68 Columbus Av.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, junior, for maintenance department of factory, in Jersey, preferably with experience in power plant work; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected, under "Draftsman." Z 233 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on switchboards, controllers, switches, circuit breakers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

MILLINERY
BUYER

For large retail department in a live midwest city; we want a man who has a successful record as a retail man; salary and commission; state experience, age, salary and where employed. Address Z 202 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Intelligent office assistant, not under 22, with drafting ability, technical training preferred, for engineer's office; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected, under "Office Assistant," Z 234 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Man, about 40, at cemetery in Astoria, L. I.; must work Sundays and be able to use typewriter; state age and salary. B Times Harlem.

OFFICE BOY, neat and intelligent, in busy law office; some experience required; state particulars. P 285 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY with some experience; permanent position, with good chance for advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary. Wholesale, J 26 Times.

ONE OF THE largest trade papers in the country wants two educated, energetic young men to act as news and subscription representatives. S 68 Times.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN.
FOR THEIR
SHOE DEPARTMENT.

ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS CLIENTELE NEED APPLY. STEADY POSITION AND GOOD SALARY TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.

PRINTING SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. P 233 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRINTING SALESMAN wanted, one who can earn big money; excellent opportunity for right party; commission basis. J 27 Times.

RENTAL MAN wanted in established Brooklyn real estate office; experience not essential; must be hustler, honest and willing; state qualifications and salary. Z 252 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for high-class public utility investment with exceptional and attractive selling features; real salesmen can make several hundred dollars weekly; plenty of leads; good commission. R 128 Time.

SALESMEN visiting the following trades can earn big money handling our products as side line upon straight commission: Salesmen calling upon painting and decorative trade, real estate companies, building contractors, boat builders, art metal manufacturers and waterproofing companies in New England, Eastern Atlantic, Middle Western and Southern States; also New York City. For interview address R 125 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED. — EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WITH A1 RECORD.

Best references, ability, character; 30-38, by old-established company; a steady twelve-month line; no seasons; must be able to earn $2,000 and over; commission; expenses advanced; preference given to applicant now employed. P 235 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Active, energetic salesman for Westchester County real estate development, with offices in the Country Life Exposition; 6 per cent. basis; no drawing account until worth established; man who later can instruct others and manage a property; references. Real Estate, 272 Times.

SALESMAN.—A person never having been a salesman, but owning a Ford can earn more than $50 a week commission by my instruction; try it for a week if you are not making good in your present position; you can't fail if you like and own a Ford; that's the whole secret; state age; experience not necessary. Y 342 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Agents who have handled successfully standard reference books can find splendid remuneration in representing the special edition of The Catholic Encyclopedia, assisted by leads and introductions; first-class men only desired; commission; references required. Manager, Encyclopedia Press, Inc., 23 East 41st St.

SALESMAN.

ENERGETIC, ESTABLISHED TRADE; AUTOMOBILE AND HARDWARE JOBBERS; SELLING ABILITY; STAND INVESTIGATION; PERMANENT; COMMISSION; REFERENCES. C 303 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN—Resident men wanted by embroidery and lace importers for Boston, Denver, Los Angeles, St. Louis, San Francisco; those already established in above named towns; liberal commission basis; no objection to side line; state age and references. "Resident," J 4 Times.

SALESMEN—High-class advertising solicitor to secure advertising for our Guides, local and out of town; must be producers; straight commission; splendid proposition for right man. Adv. Dept. Rand-McNally & Co., 40 East 22d St.

SALESMEN selling retail merchants for territories throughout United States to carry side line pocket sample; men's stretchable leather novelty belt; commission basis; for manufacturers out of town; state particulars. Y 366 Times Annex.

SALESMAN—Man of wide business and sales experience for position requiring tact, good address, and strong forceful personality; must furnish unexceptionable references as to character and ability; commission. B 363 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—AGGRESSIVE, CONVINCING, ESTABLISHED TRADE WITH OFFICE BUILDINGS, APARTMENT HOUSES; COMMISSION; FUTURE; REFERENCES. C 302 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN, experienced, to handle a large variety of easy-selling L. I. properties; liberal commissions and plenty of good leads; opportunity for big money making. B. Manager, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for big money making now to handle large variety of easy-selling suburban properties; plenty of good leads; liberal commission; apply between 2 and 4. B. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St.

SALESMEN.—New wonderful adding machine; adds, subtracts and multiplies, weighs ¼-pound; guaranteed five years; sells for $7.50; liberal commission for good men. R 164 Times.

SALESMAN.—Lighting fixtures; experienced inside man by manufacturer selling better class retail trade; state experience and salary expected. Address E. D., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN—Bright and energetic young man wanted by long established lace and embroidery importers, to call on making-up trade in New York City; liberty commission basis. Address "Laces," J 3 Times.

SALESMAN.—Confectionery; must be acquainted with drug trade; good salary; state age and experience fully by letter. Z 246 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE. SUCCESSFUL SPECIALTY OR STOCK SALESMEN; POSSIBILITIES FOR LARGER COMMISSION. ROOM 1403, 18 EAST 41ST.

SALESMAN to sell typewriter specialty; commission, $25 per week and up; good reference required. Call 10 A. M. Monday, Munson Supply Co., 261 Broadway.

SALESMAN—Hustlers make big commissions selling our steady repeater to all retail stores, hotels, etc. White "A," Bellevue Mfg. Co., Lee, Mass.

SALESMAN.—Shoe salesman with experience and references. Frank Bros., 5th Av., near 27th St.

SALESMAN. — Acquainted with wealthy people; great opportunity; commission. R 122 Times.

SALESMAN for established high class tea trade; salary; state age, experience, and references. G. S., Z 216 Times Annex.

SALESMEN can make from $7 to $10 daily commission; new proposition. Call 8 to 10 A. M., Realty, 220 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—City territory; self-selling proposition; leads; commission. 1,305, 120 West 32d.

SALESMAN.—Good salary; state experience and references. Z 247 Times Annex.

SAKS & COMPANY,
Broadway at 34th Street,
Require EXPERIENCED
STOCK BOYS in Men's Clothing
Dept.; also MESSENGER BOYS
about 16 years of age.

SAKS & COMPANY,
Broadway at 34th St.,
Require EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT
WINDOW TRIMMERS for Ladies and Men's wear. Only those capable of handling merchandise in a high-class manner need apply by letter ONLY to Mr. Brink.

SECURITY SALESMAN, with clientele, to sell stock of an established company making food products; liberal commission, but no advances. Y 364 Times Annex.

SHIRT SALESMAN
for custom trade; must have experience and clientele; liberal commission. Room 403, 3 Dey St.

SILVER SPINNERS,
TIFFANY & CO.
Require first-class Spinners.
Tiffany & Co., Forest Hill, Newark, N. J.

SOLICITOR.—High-class salesman, accustomed to interviewing wealthy clientele; dignified and desirable proposition; only men of good address and personality need apply; liberal commission basis. 700, 35 Nassau St.

SPANISH.—Young man or woman, knowledge of Spanish and English typewriting; call 9-11 East 16th Street, main floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be able to do plain draughtsman lettering, take stenographic dictation, and do neat typing. Apply in own handwriting, giving record of previous employment and salary desired. S 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English; male; must be competent; state age, experience, and salary. Address Box 21-S, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER.

Engineering and manufacturing corporation in Jersey City needs services of A1 stenographer who can take charge of office; none but best and experienced need answer; state salary desired and experience. Y 341 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; competent; good at figures; good chance for advancement. Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., Inc., 51 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced Oliver operator; excellent opportunity; complete details. S 44 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN, up-State, to sell locally, stock of an up-State manufacturing company; expenses and commission. Y 363 Times Annex.

STRONG young men wanted, age 19 years, to carry parcels, make themselves useful in wholesale Yankee notion house. Address Strong, Box C 221 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted in large banking house; double switchboard; must be intelligent, quick, courteous, accurate, and experienced in Wall St. district; state age, experience, and references; salary $15 to start. T. S., P. O. Box 63, N. Y.

TIMEKEEPER.—Young man with some experience for construction job in Yonkers; $18; bring written application Monday, Casper Ranger Construction Co., 101 Park Av.

VARNISH SALESMAN WANTED.

Wanted live, experienced varnish salesman who can produce results; commission basis.

HOLLAND-AMERICAN VARNISH CO., 140 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED:

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

We want to engage the services of a first-class advertising man, capable of taking entire charge of a big store's publicity. Must have original ideas and the experience to carry them out. Write full particulars if you are interested. Letters will be absolutely confidential.

Address Gilchrist Company, Department Store, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.

Young man with college or equivalent education to sell bonds or preferred stocks for conservative Investment House; salesmanship qualifications desired; nominal salary to start, but advancement promised as soon as results are shown; only those who conscientiously want to learn the business and are willing to make sacrifices need apply. Address P 267 Times Downtown.

WANTED.

IN A LARGE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORE, THE SERVICES OF A MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN THE JEWELRY LINE TO TAKE CHARGE OF WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR DESK. J 44 TIMES.

WELL-EDUCATED MAN under 30 for mail order sales work in well established publishing house; a permanent position with future for the right man. Address, stating experience, references and salary desired. "Opportunity," Box C 230 Times Downtown.

WORKS MANAGER.

Practical mechanic as superintendent of factory employing 500 help and manufacturing sheet metal toys and novelties; this is an excellent opportunity for executive having knowledge of handling help and running factory, as well as a large experience in sheet metal manufacturing; none others need apply; good salary paid. J. Chein & Co., 310 Passaic Av., Harrison, N. J.

YOUNG MAN—ORDER CLERK.

Quick, intelligent; rapid typist; having initiative and ability to earn own living; mechanical ability or experience desirable; opportunity for advancement; high school education; state age, giving full information. Have you selling ability? S 45 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for general office work by large advertising agency; must be active, courteous and industrious; neat appearance absolutely essential; give full particulars in your application, education, experience and salary expected. Address "Scott," P. O. Box 206, Madison Square, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wanted; intelligent young man in factory office; work principally stenography and typewriting, factory records, filing, &c.; good opportunity for advancement; references required; state salary wanted at start. Address Drawer G, Stamford, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, 22 years old, living at home, in office of estate as stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; knowledge of real estate preferable; state experience and references. C 298 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted acquainted with photo-engraving business for office and outside; good opportunity with established firm. C 278 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in bank; beginner; high school graduate preferred; state age, references, and salary expected. R 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, accustomed to selling financial securities, in a Canadian city in the Province of Ontario; salary or commission. Apply Box Y 346 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge of Spanish, to assist on books and be tactful in selling merchandise; excellent opportunity; salary, $10 to start. J 31 Times.

YOUNG MEN who have had experience in newspaper soliciting; salary. R 41 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

WHAT IS YOUR AMBITION?

It is our experience that very few people are so limited in qualifications as to deny themselves the privilege of attempting to secure that kind of employment coincident with their ambition.

It is possible that we may be of assistance to you.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE, INC., Singer Building, New York.

BOOKKEEPERS, $15-$20; bookkeepers, (bank,) $15; correspondent, (export, Portuguese-English,) $25; stenographers, $12-$18; stenographer, (Spanish,) $25; also French; salesmen, (drawing account and commission, city;) clerks, $10-$12; typist, (German,) $10; sample clerk, (cotton,) $12; other openings. Call Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$25 week; ACCOUNTANT, production experience, $125 month; MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS and DRAFTSMEN, $100 month upward; BOOKKEEPER, executive ability, $18 week; MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS, $10 week; OFFICE BOYS, some excellent openings; register free. F. X. Goggin, Agency, 200 Broadway.

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE, 50 COURT ST., BROOKLYN. GOOD POSITIONS FOR GOOD MEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

STATE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 262 Fulton St., Brooklyn.—No fees charged. Stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, switchboard operators, clerks, parcel post packers; errand, office, stock, shop boys; suit examiners, machinist. Apply all week.

WE HAVE A WAITING LIST FOR BOYS

with latent ability out of which executives are made; openings for good stenographers. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

BOYS, many good opportunities, bookkeepers; several openings; stenographers, high grade; Elliot-Fisher operator; also shipping clerk; both write Spanish. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, $20; bookkeepers, $15; boys, $7-$6. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

SECRETARY, stenographer, bookkeeper, $25 week; opportunity. Hopkins Agency, 507 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Brooklyn position, $15. Delhi Agency, 26 Vesey St.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street.

ACCOUNTANT. — Permanent position for high-grade senior; must be able to make concise and satisfactory reports; $2,000-$2,500; advance.

ACCOUNTANT.—With executive ability, to handle 25 men; thoroughly experienced in foreign exchange; $2,000-$2,500.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Thorough knowledge of drug, chemical, and pharmaceutical business; an executive; also able to buy for these departments; $1,500-$1,800.

BUYER. — Experienced buyer for confectionery department; $1,500-$1,800.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.—One for Brazil; work will be almost continuous travel; $2,500-$3,000. One to act as Assistant Manager to Buenos Aires representative of large manufacturing concern; $1,500-$2,000. Both men must be able to speak Spanish and Portuguese.

SALESMEN.—Several, to sell to retail and commercial tire trade in New York City; must be now employed; substantial salary and commission. One to sell mechanical rubber goods to mill supply houses, jobbers, &c.; New York City territory; $1,800-$2,000. One to sell musical instruments to dealers; call on foreign trade; conversant in Italian, Hebrew, and German; $1,500.

RESEARCH CHEMIST.—Prefers high-grade man, experienced on pharmaceuticals, with doctor's degree from some university, for research work; salary, $1,800-$2,400.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.—Young man, experienced on potash products; salary, $1,500.

CHEMIST.—Prefers young man familiar with dyeing of materials such as woolens, silks, furs, &c.; good salary.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—To look after the efficiency of boiler and engine room, and do some drawing; salary, $1,500.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—Experienced on the design and layout of power plants, industrial factories, heating and ventilating systems, and reinforced concrete; $1,500-$2,000.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.—Familiar with maintenance of electrical equipment in large buildings; salary, $21-$25 weekly.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Several openings for men experienced on piping layout and power house work; factory construction; heating and ventilating; bleaching, dyeing, and calico print machinery; salaries ranging from $1,200-$1,500.

TWO OR THREE MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced on design of sugar machinery and piping layout, to locate in Cuba; salary, $1,500-$1,800 and living expenses and fare both ways.

DESIGNER.—Experienced on turbines and turbine pumping machinery; must have original ideas; good salary.

DESIGNERS, detailers, and tracers, experienced on Diesel type of marine engines; location Eastern States; salaries according to ability.

DESIGNER.—To make layout of electric automobile chasses; $1,300.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN.—On design of automobile body; salary, $20. One man on residence work, location Tennessee; salary, $1,500.

SEVERAL GOOD STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN.—Thoroughly familiar with design and detail of mill buildings; salaries, $1,200-$1,800.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT and several foremen for malleable iron foundry; location, East; salaries according to experience.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. — For large chemical plant, manufacturing potash products; good salary.

Call between 1 and 2 o'clock.

ACCOUNTANT, (2,) experienced in figuring foreign exchange; $35 weekly.

SECRETARY, (2,) competent to take rapid dictation; good personality; $18-$20 weekly.

HEAD BOOKKEEPER for club; $35.

Pace Agency for Placements, Room 810, 30 Church St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, Railway Mail, and other branches are good; prepare for "exams" under former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Booklet H 18 free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN, EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.

Learn Mechanical Dentistry, the least crowded profession. Individual instruction, day or evening; no book study.

The Dentists' Laboratories, 25 W. 45th St. Most highly approved School of its kind.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

V. M. WHEAT, Director.

INVESTIGATORS, $2,000 positions with State Industrial Commission; applications open till April 24th; examination soon; special coaching on laws, duties, &c.; days, evenings. Farrell Civil Service School, 501 Fifth Av., (42d.)

MEN Wanted at once to train for guaranteed out-of-door positions as Tree Surgeons. Day or Evening instruction. Call or write West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MEN.—EARN $1,300 TO $4,000 A YEAR. Learn mechanical dentistry in 3 months. Bodee's Dental Trade School, 17 West 44th. Est. 1892. Licensed by Regents.

SPANISH GENTLEMAN will instruct in Spanish in return for English. R 117 Times.

Agents Wanted

Forty cents an agate line.

SELL MUSIC.

CAN YOU PLAY THE PIANO?
CAN YOU READ MUSIC?
CAN YOU SING?

You can make really big money selling our music in your own city and nearby towns; you can make money at home if you have a piano; particulars free. Address R. C. David, 339 5th Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.

AGENT.—A man with sales ability and gilt-edged references can establish himself in permanent territory, selling high-grade reproductions of world's best paintings; commission contract worth $50 to $150 weekly to live wire; new sales plan by which local dealer introduces you to his trade; proposition solid as a rock, backed by ten-million-dollar corporation. The Cincinnati Fine Arts Company, 66 Beech St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALESMAN.—A person never having been salesman, but owning a Ford car, can make more than $50 a week commission by my instructions. Try it for a week; if you are not making good in your present position you cannot fail if you like and own a Ford; that's the whole secret. State age. Experience not necessary. P 264 Times Downtown.

AGENTS to handle exclusive territory and selling forces; marvelous little device, adds, subtracts, multiplies; simple, wonderful; guaranteed five years; great seller; retails $7.50; liberal commission. Box 47, Station G, New York City.

AGENT, preferably having automobile, wanted in every county, to handle staple specialty required by automobilists, stores, buildings, institutions, individuals; exclusive territory, good profits, repeat orders. Mystic Mist, 608 West 25th.

DO YOU own a Ford car or can rent one? Can you sell something for which every Ford owner is a live prospect? I was a Ford Motor Company salesman and can show how to make large commissions under my instructions. P 262 Times Downtown.

MEN AND WOMEN to sell household article; new and a much-needed necessity in every home; good seller and repeater; live agents make $3 to $5 daily. S 3 Times.

AGENTS, make big money and become sales manager for our goods; fast office seller; fine profits; particulars and sample free. One Dip Pen Co., 749 Daily Record, Baltimore, Md.

Experienced woman of good appearance and address to sell Goodings shirtwaist and skirt supporters; liberal commissions; state experience and references. Goodings, S 84 Times.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS WANTED For import and export lines; state age, lines handled, counties visited and languages spoken, using own letterhead. Association, R 133 Times.

CHEWING GUM.—Sell Grape Juice Gum—the new flavor; every storekeeper buys from our agents; good profits; write today. The Helmet Co., Cincinnati.

SALESMEN to sell to consumers automobile accessory; opportunity for futures sales manager. Call between 9 and 12, Room 415, 1,700 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Partner with $15,000 to invest in new invention that saves 50 per cent. of operating expenses of running automobiles, trucks, &c., and dispenses with use of high-price gasoline; stand the closest investigation; no attention paid to brokers or promoters. S 51 Times.

Advertiser finds it necessary to dispose of successful mail order business owing to other larger interests; cash sales 1915, $36,000; profits, $7,000; valuable mailing list; will accept year's notes for half purchase price. R 52 Times Annex.

TEA ROOMS FOR SALE.

Beautifully furnished, fully equipped; on the ocean front, Jersey coast; reputation established; bargain if sold or rented immediately; pictures shown by appointment. M 86 Times.

Energetic young man desires partnership in a growing concern; can invest $10,000; references and details required. R 106 Times.

$50,000.00

will buy the controlling interest in a machinery and supply business situated in a thriving city in New England; established over 90 years; excellent opportunity for two young men. Y 382 Times Annex.

Exceptional opportunity awaits party with $10,000, who may obtain absolute control of going company owning patented necessity; medal winner Panama-Pacific Exposition; business capable of earning large profits. C 303 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Cheap for cash, contents hairdressing, manicure, and massage shop; fine location; business can continue or furnishings removed; art aseptible furniture throughout; seen by appointment; great bargain. R 98 Times.

Have wonderful location for garage; wish to interest party with capital; investement secured. R 119 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

CERTIFIED INVESTIGATION SERVICE.

Investors desiring to avail themselves of our experience in appraising business opportunities will find it to their advantage to obtain our report on accurate value of any prospective investment.

Our service insures against loss; our opinion is unbiased; our fees reasonable.

HUTTEN'S SERVICE BUREAU, INC., 60 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 6219.

WHAT $500 WILL DO.

Twenty-six business men have established a modern plant for the manufacture of fruit products on a 200-acre fruit farm near the city; the business is so successful that large dividends are expected for years to come; a close corporation has been formed, each member's interest in the farm and factory being represented by shares; here is an opportunity to invest with substantial people in a stable business, where you can see just how your money is put to work; a postal card brings full details. Address N 152 Times.

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY, GROWING NEW YORK TOWN. Population about 12,000; complete plant, (established 1837,) including stock, machinery, horses, wagons, automobiles, also valuable real estate, showing good income on investment; parties retiring. Here is a good, live proposition. Price, including real estate, $30,000; real estate alone worth $22,000; actual value, $40,000. This is a growing business; we prove it. Investigate it. Money only considered. Address, for full particulars, Wholesale, Room 310A World Building, New York.

Mechanical engineer, Yale graduate, broadly experienced and now engaged in consulting work, will consider association with congenial men undertaking development of manufacturing propositions and planning and constructing plants involving technical problems, either in this country or abroad. Address R 123 Times.

MANUFACTURING.

Parties who have manufactured goods to the extent of more than fifty millions of dollars, and always with great success and profit, but do not wish to again take up active business, are desirous of entering into partnership with men with manufacturing experience, who also have some capital. We wish to correspond with men of ability and successful experience. Address, at first, W. L. Loomis, 655 Congress St., Portland, Maine.

I have a large orchard property in one of the best sections in the East, now in bearing; fine limestone, glass sand and good timber on tract as well; land cost $22,000 in 1912, over $40,000 spent on improvements since. Want $23,000 for 5 years, first mortgage to net 7½%, or will consider taking in partner for further development. Borrower responsible, will pay for expert examination and appraisal. Address Box Y 358 Times Annex.

Active or silent associate with $20,000 to join well-established engineering concern of recognized standing about to undertake extensive construction work on cost plus percentage basis; attractive proposition offered to right man; principals only; one-half cash must be immediately available; balance three to six months; prefer man familiar with contracting business. P 249 Times Downtown.

I am a thoroughly sober, honest, hard-working, steady young man; can furnish reliable references; am engaged in legitimate profitable business; I need capital to make a success; am neither a fake nor an impostor. I wonder if there is any one who is willing to advance the necessary amount? Honest, R 39 Times Annex.

Patents for Sale.—New system in electrical display sign; ideal optical illusion especially adapted for MOVIES, emblem, or window display; no theatre would be without it any more than barbers without poles; simple construction for $25 and sold for $125; wonderful attention getter. See it demonstrated. S 28 Times.

Old established laundry in the City of New York, with first-class trade. Purchaser can easily make $15,000 a year net profit. Will be sold at great sacrifice on account of internal dissension. Frank E. Stripe 220 Broadway, New York City.

Large Eastern manufacturer of a standard building material desires young, capable business man to assist in management and invest $25,000 to $30,000 in plant located in Middle West and manufacturing similar product; splendid opportunity for right man; principals only need apply. Address Building Material, C 251 Times Downtown.

Advertiser has well located factory, devoted to manufacture of single apparatus. Wishes to extend its operations. Can do screw machining, power press work, gear wheels, drilling, shaping, milling, &c. Will manufacture under contract, manufacture and sell, or will purchase patent. Address R. M. C., R 87 Times.

IF A BUSINESS CAN BE SHOWN ME which would warrant the addition of, say, $25,000 working capital, because of opportunities at hand, I will consider taking an active interest; have banking connections which could facilitate rapid expansion. Experienced. S 63 Times.

Incorporate

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature; fresh west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,261. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PERSHING HURRIES TO TROOPERS NOW CLOSING ON VILLA

Motors 48 Miles to a Camp on Railroad Not Far from His Advance Column.

FINDS VILLISTA TOWN QUIET

Location of Our Cavalry Kept Secret, but Already Men May Be in Parral.

AVIATORS' WORK VALUABLE

Mexicans Offer the Use of Telephone and Telegraph—Columbus Raiders Captured.

By FRANK B. ELSER.
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

IN THE FIELD WITH GENERAL PERSHING IN MEXICO, April 9, (by Aeroplane and Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—General Pershing pushed forward forty-eight miles by automobile on Saturday and camped today outside of a squalid Mexican railroad town not far behind the advance cavalry. It is the first time headquarters have been near a railroad since the troops left Casas Grandes.

Aviators who flew from Chihuahua City on Friday are today continuing their flights, forming the only link between this new advance headquarters and the bases in rear.

Scouts say this town is full of Villistas, but the arrival of the troops has caused no outward excitement. This morning many Mexicans visited the camp selling sugar, socks, gay-colored underwear, towels, and tobacco. The troops are tired but well.

Mexicans Offer Use of Wires.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 9.—The Mexican military authorities have offered the American punitive expedition the use of Mexican telegraph and telephone lines, according to General Pershing's report to General Funston today. The offer was made to the aviators who landed in Chihuahua City last week.

General Pershing's report did not pass over the telegraph lines, however, but was transmitted via aeroplane and wireless routes to Columbus. The report was sent from some part of the field of operations, the locality of which was withheld here.

The drivers of the aeroplanes that visited Chihuahua City said they had been treated courteously by General Gutierrez, commanding officer there, after it was demonstrated that they had come on a friendly mission, although before that fact was determined by the alarmed public a few stones had been thrown at them and a shot or two fired. No one was injured.

General Pershing said some supplies had been purchased in Chihuahua and that there appeared no disposition on the part of those with stores to withhold their goods, but that the limited amount of supplies at Chihuahua at present made it almost impossible to get provisions.

Troops May Be at Parral.

The present position of the advanced columns was not made public, but it was known that cavalry columns under Colonels Brown and Dodd were driving south from Satevo with all speed. Officers here had no information that either force had gone so far as Parral, but they said the receipt of such information would be no surprise.

General Pershing himself is moving south along the trail to Satevo, so far as possible personally directing the pursuit of Villa, and the search of the mountains and plains adjacent to the trails being followed. Before leaving his headquarters on the San Geronimo Ranch, north of Guerrero, General Pershing said General Luis Herrera, the Carranza General whose defection was reported at one time, called on him, and that the two had discussed in a friendly manner the efforts being made by both Governments to run down the common enemy.

The excellent work done by the aeroplanes has been so marked that headquarters officials are anxiously waiting reinforcement of that arm of the service. Although it is now recognized that the machines being used are not of the type to give the best service, General Pershing's reports indicate that the five still in service are doing good work both in scouting and carrying dispatches. It has been due to them that General Pershing has been able to keep in communication at all with the fast moving cavalry detachments.

Reports at headquarters show that a few arrests have been made of those who took part in the raid on Columbus, N. M., a month ago today. General Pershing, who reported the arrests, did not indicate where the prisoners were captured or whether they were taken at Guerrero.

Want of Railroads Felt.

General Funston and his staff were keenly appreciative of the brilliant extension of operations in Mexico, but frank admission was made that without the use of the railroads, a material strengthening of the forces or the establishment of a new base and line of communication, the movement could proceed but a short distance further unless the advanced forces cut loose from their base. Hope that permission to use the railroad to Chihuahua yet

Continued on Page 3.

MAYOR WIELDS AXE TO CLEAR ROADWAY

Finds Fallen Tree in Autoists' Path and Buys Tools to Cut It Away.

Mayor Mitchel worked with axe and saw for half an hour yesterday clearing an obstruction from a road in the Westchester hills, where a heavy tree had fallen across the State Road during the storm on Saturday. The Mayor, accompanied by Mrs. Mitchel, Miss Lillian Milderberger, and Benjamin F. Welton, Chief of the Efficiency Staff in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, were near the Connecticut State line, where they had motored to have luncheon at an old inn, when they found the road impassable.

"We might go back and take another road, but I don't like the idea of leaving a dangerous obstruction like that for some one's car to run into tonight," remarked the Mayor.

The trunk of the tree was twenty inches in diameter. The upper part and a dozen of its large branches spread across the road and blocked it on both sides. Not only would the tree wreck a car running into it in the dark, but would probably kill the occupants also, the Mayor concluded.

The car was turned and the party went a mile down the road, where the Mayor bought an axe and saw at a farmhouse. Returning, he removed his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and began to swing the axe. He had cut away half of the projecting limbs of the tree when an autoist drew up on the other side of the obstruction, facing the Mayor's party. Then behind that car came a farmer's wagon. The autoist, the farmer, and Welton assisted in removing the chopped portions while the Mayor worked away until nothing but the upper stem of the tree remained across the road.

"This may be a little out of your line of efficiency, but you may help to hold one end of the saw," suggested the Mayor to Welton, as they started to cut the body of the tree at the edge of the roadway. This done, the road was clear. The saw and axe were presented to the farmer, who complimented Mayor Mitchel on his skill as a woodchopper.

"Hurt your hands in the work?" queried the autoist when he learned the identity of the city official.

"Not even a blister," replied the Mayor.

$12,000 BROOCH LOST BY E. M. GATTLE & CO.

Diamond Setter, Arrested, Says His Employer, Greenberg, Took It From Him.

Edward Walder, a diamond setter, was arrested last evening by his employer, Nathan Greenberg, a manufacturing jeweler of 620 Fifth Avenue, at Forty-second Street and Broadway, after a policeman had declined to make the arrest without a warrant. Policeman Van Hagen accompanied the jeweler and his prisoner to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where Greenberg said he had taken a $12,000 diamond brooch and gold chain to the home of Walder at 215 West Forty-second Street on Saturday to have alterations made by this morning.

Walder told the police that five minutes after the valuables were left with him Greenberg returned and took them away, saying he wanted to show the articles to some one. He did not return until last evening, Walder said, when he asked for them, and Walder told him he had taken them away himself.

Half an hour after the arrest, E. M. Gattle, member of the jewelry firm of E. M. Gattle & Co., at 630 Fifth Avenue, called at the police station and said he owned the brooch, which he had given to Greenberg to have altered.

Detectives Lowenthal, Cooper, and Fishel at the Second Branch Bureau, where Walder was taken, questioned Greenberg and others about the lost property, but were unable to get any trace of it.

PASSENGER STEAMER DISABLED OFF COAST

Brazilian Vessel Bound for New York Being Towed to Norfolk by United Fruit Liner.

NORFOLK, Va., April 9.—The Brazilian steamer Guajara, with passengers and freight, from Rio for New York, tonight was believed to be nearing Cape Henry in tow of the United Fruit steamer Sixaola, which went to her assistance early today off Cape Hatteras. The Guajara was reported to be badly disabled, but the cause was not given.

Only one meagre wireless message was received from the Sixaola today, and this reported that she had the Guajara in tow 301 miles south of Scotland Light, and expected to take off her passengers as soon as the sea moderated. The message, though it did not say definitely, indicated that the Guajara had been in collision with some vessel.

The coast guard cutter Onondaga, which had been cruising off the Virginia Capes, started for the crippled steamer early in the day. Wireless stations along the coast had not been able to establish communication with her late tonight. Neither were they able to get into touch again with the Guajara and her convoy.

From a private wireless message sent by one of the Sixaola's passengers it appears that the Guajara summoned help by the use of her steam whistle, signaling in the Morse code that she had fourteen feet of water in her hold. The Sixaola is said to have stood by the vessel during the greater part of the night with boats ready to take off her passengers if the need arose. A choppy sea was running, it was said, and the Guajara was at a standstill when the Sixaola came up.

The Guajara is a 1,500-ton vessel owned by the Compagnia Lloyd Brasiliero of Rio de Janeiro and sailed from New York on April 5. She is a slow vessel, and in the opinion of coastwise steamship captains yesterday she was probably overtaken by the Sixaola, which may have bumped into her in the storm.

ROOSEVELT GETS A TAFT RECRUIT

Robert C. Morris, Former Republican County Chairman, Declares for His Nomination.

CHOATE ADVOCATES ROOT

Both Agree in Eliminating Justice Hughes from the List of Possibilities.

A TALE ABOUT BARNES

Quoted as Saying He Would Accept Colonel, If Nominated—Emphatic Denial Follows.

Robert C. Morris, international lawyer, Vice President of the Union League Club, of which Elihu Root is President; three years Chairman of the Republican County Committee, former President of the Republican Club, and a supporter of Taft in 1912, has come out for Theodore Roosevelt as the candidate of the Republican Party this year.

Mr. Morris, in a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, declared that the only issues of the forthcoming campaign will be America's foreign policy and the true meaning of the words "Americanism" and "patriotism." He declared that of the two candidates to be considered seriously, Justice Hughes, while an ideal leader in a campaign to be waged on domestic issues, had been unable to announce his position on the burning questions that had arisen since the war.

Theodore Roosevelt, he said, had made his position clear, and was the logical candidate of the Republican Party.

Discusses the Issues First.

Mr. Morris's statement says:

It is useless to discuss the question of who the Republican candidate for the Presidency will be without first considering the more important one, What will the issue be? What question will the American people have to pass upon next November? Obviously the issues that have served the party so well in previous campaigns will avail it little now.

Several years ago a famous politician said that he was sure "there was another Republican President in the tariff." But the tariff is not occupying the national consciousness at the present time. The ideas that so filled our minds four years ago—the trusts, railroad regulation, workmen's compensation, direct primaries, "social justice"—sound today like ancient history. The events of the last two years have swept them all out of our minds.

For the first time since we became a nation, foreign policy, the position which the United States is to occupy in the new world which is now forming, the true meaning to be attached to the hackneyed word "Americanism," the inner significance of the still more hackneyed word "patriotism"—these are the ideas that will figure in the approaching campaign.

The most fervid admirer of President Wilson must admit that the present position of the United States is unsatisfactory. Perhaps the President is not to blame; for the sake of the argument and the susceptibilities of my Democratic friends, I will grant that he is not. But one thing is plain: the picture the American people now present is one unworthy of their past, humiliating for their present and unreassuring for their future. Let us not worry so much concerning what foreigners think and say about us. Let us rather recognize the fact that we can ourselves easily discern without foreign assistance—that is, that we are unable to assert our ordinary rights as a sovereign nation.

Not a First-class Power.

We have fancied that we were a great, powerful and independent sovereignty; we now find that this is not the case. An independent nation is one that can make other nations, even the most powerful, respect its rights. We have demonstrated that we cannot do this. Is it necessary for me to rehearse again the long bill of particulars which prove my statement?

The nations of the world may be divided into two classes. These are the few great sovereignties that maintain, in all their strength and against all odds, the complete attributes of independent powers. England, Germany, and France belong to this group. There are others that while ostensibly independent really exist by the sufferance of the others, and whose sovereign rights are observed or disregarded as the interests or convenience of the first group demand. Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are examples of this second class.

Judging from the events of the last two years the United States belongs to the same group as that which includes Denmark and Norway. England interferes with our commerce precisely as she interferes with the commerce of Holland and Denmark; Germany drowns our citizens with as little compunction as she drowns those of the Scandinavian nations.

This is a shocking discovery. Are the American people content with this position in the family of nations? Is this what it means to be an American? Is this the heritage which we are to pass on to our children?

It is in connection with this question that our military and naval defenses assume such great importance. We must sadly admit that the present world outlook is a materialistic one. The rights of Denmark and Holland are ignored for one reason only; they are not strong enough to help themselves. The rights of Americans are ignored for precisely the same reason.

But there is one great difference. These little nations have no choice in the matter. They must submit to injustice or lose their national identity. Their resources and their population are so small that they can never be anything but tolerated sovereignties. Not so with us. We have the means of lifting ourselves out of our present position as a second-rate power into a nation of the first class. We have immeasurable national resources, untold wealth, and a population probably the most energetic and enterprising in the world. The need is not only for a better army and navy, although that need is pressing; it is for a general reawakening of all the dormant qualities that make us great. In a word, the need is for patriotic American-

Continued on Page 4.

Germans Torpedo 3 More Merchant Ships; Liebknecht Denies Change in U-Boat Policy

LONDON, April 9.—Lloyd's announces that the British steamer Avon of 670 tons has been sunk.

Lloyd's has received a report that the British steamer Adamton of 2,304 tons has been sunk.

The Danish steamer Asger Ryg has been sighted to the south of the Isle of Wight in a badly damaged condition. It is supposed that she has been torpedoed. She is a steamer of 1,101 tons, built in 1902, and owned in Copenhagen.

MALTA, April 9, (via London.)—One engineer and eight lascars of the crew of the steamship Chantala were killed when the vessel was sunk by a submarine. Ninety-two survivors were rescued and landed here. They declare they had no warning of the impending attack.

The sinking of the Chantala, a vessel of 4,049 tons gross, which sailed from London on March 10 for Calcutta, was reported yesterday in a dispatch received by Lloyd's at London.

LONDON, April 9.—A fuller account received from Berlin of the attempt of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Socialist, to discuss the submarine question in the Reichstag on Friday shows, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, that, although he was frequently interrupted by the Vice President and finally prevented from proceeding by a vote of the members, he succeeded in bringing out some of his points.

"Admiral Capelle (the new head of the German Admiralty) entered office," Dr. Liebknecht is quoted as saying, "under circumstances which made it appear as if with him a new régime had been inaugurated in the naval administration, and which seemed to indicate a milder form of warfare and a greater inclination of the Government toward peace. It was made to appear as if Admiral Capelle did not wish reckless submarine warfare, as did Admiral von Tirpitz. As a matter of fact, such a difference never existed, as was shown by yesterday's debate. Admiral Capelle got into office on a question of war policy which apparently was decided against Admiral von Tirpitz."

OLD HUNT MANSION DESTROYED BY FIRE

Firemen Waist Deep in Mud Fight to Save Historic Landmark.

STRETCH HOSE 3,000 FEET

Bucket Brigade Failed to Quench Flames — Building was Erected in 1688.

One of New York City's most venerable structures, known to some of the oldest inhabitants of the Bronx as the first Tiffany Mansion, but which real estate men said was the old Hunt Mansion, was destroyed by fire in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx last evening.

Firemen struggled through mud and mire reaching their knees to reach the blaze which ate up the historic dwelling as if it were tinder. More than 3,000 feet of hose were stretched from the East River to the property, but the firemen could do little more than to prevent the flying sparks from setting fire to structures a considerable distance to the west. At one point the fire fighters were forced to drag the hose across a dyke in which the mud was waist deep.

Boys who were alleged to have made two previous attempts to burn down the building, unoccupied since last March, were alleged to have started the blaze. Charles F. Knapp, the caretaker of the property, formed a bucket brigade before the Fire Department reached the scene, but the water could not save the ancient boards. He said later that the only articles of value that had been lost were three mantels that dated back to revolutionary days.

Built About 1688.

The Hunt Mansion was near the East River and some distance from the Hunts Point Road in the tract bought by the Bronx Terminal Company for a freight terminal.

Historians differ upon the year the old Hunt Mansion was built by Thomas Hunt, but the date is generally given as 1688. At least records have been found showing that the old house was in existence in 1698. In that year Thomas Hunt, in conveying what was then known as the "Planting Neck" property to his son, mentioned his new dwelling and an orchard of three acres. The same house and orchard are mentioned in another deed in 1718.

Many stories were told about the old mansion, its curious tower, and the old stone wall forming its west side. It was said that when Thomas Hunt and his wife, Elizabeth, who were the ancestors of the Leggett, Fox, and Tiffany families, decided to build a house near the Sound taxes on lumber and building materials had been made so high by the British Government that Thomas declared he would build the house of stone.

Hardly had the west wall been completed before the onerous tax on lumber was removed, and Thomas decided to build the house of material that made it such easy food for last night's fire. Its girders and rafters were hewn from solid oak, and its laths were cut from ash. In its chimney the masons used bricks brought over as ballast by Dutch sailing vessels. The open fire place began to crumble away many years ago, and its last occupant no longer used it, or the Dutch oven, and brought in stoves.

Fortified Against Indians.

From the living room where the old fireplace was built a narrow winding staircase ascended to the tower so built that defenders of the house who were shooting at Indians from that vantage point could knock off invaders one by one if an entrance to the lower part of the house was forced. When this old house became an architectural and historical relic visitors often ascended the spiral staircase and noted how perfectly it was constructed so that every man who came up could be promptly knocked to the bottom by a single blow on the head—and they could not come except in single file.

Thomas Hunt, the fourth, helped to organize the Committee of Safety, and it was said that several of the meetings were held in the living room of the old mansion. Anyway, he aided in the organization of the West Farms and Fordham Company of Minute Men. In this work he became a friend of Washington, and it was said that the leader of the Revolutionary armies had often been entertained in the old house.

During the last years of the Revolution the British frigate Asia was kept anchored in the Sound near the house, and at one time the fire from her guns swept the estate. The Hunts were driven from their old home. A few years ago one of the cannon balls was dug from the west brick wall.

Apart from the historic interest of the old house itself, the three-acre orchard mentioned in the early deeds had its romance, too. There was an old burying ground where many of the old Minute Men, who died on the battlefield after plotting against the crown in the old house, were buried.

CAPTIVES TORTURED IN GERMAN CAMP

Horrors of Wittenberg Are Described in Report by British Government Committee.

EVEN THE SICK STARVED

German Medical Staff Abandoned Victims When Typhus Broke Out—Three of Six British Doctors Died.

LONDON, April 9.—The Government Committee on the Treatment in Germany of British Prisoners of War, of which the Hon. Mr. Justice Younger is Chairman, has issued a report on the conditions prevailing in the Wittenberg camp during the typhus epidemic of last year.

The report is based on information from repatriated prisoners, and especially from Major Priestley, Captain Vidal, and Captain Lauder of the Army Medical Corps, who were sent to the camp shortly after the outbreak of the epidemic and who were recently released from Germany. The three officers mentioned are the only survivors of six British doctors sent to the Wittenberg camp by the Germans "to take up," says the report, "the place of duty abandoned by their own medical staff when the presence of typhus manifested itself."

The records of the epidemic kept by the British officers were taken from them before their departure from Germany, but the report gives in detail the condition of the camp and the treatment of prisoners and patients, which the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, in his report last November, said was "even more unfavorable than I had been led to expect."

Pitiable Condition of the Men.

According to the released officers, there are 15,000, and sometimes more, prisoners in the camp, which, the committee says, "is an enormous population for so restricted an area as ten and a half acres." There were no proper heating arrangements and the men were insufficiently clothed, their overcoats having been taken from them, their other clothing being in rags. Many had neither boots nor socks. There was an insufficient supply of water and soap, and Major Priestley says he found the men "gaunt, of a peculiar gray pallor, and verminous."

The supply of food was also insufficient, even in the hospital, until supplies arrived from England.

"The only provision for personal cleanliness made for the men," says the report, "was one cupful of soft soap issued at intervals of many weeks to a room containing 120. In consequence, the men became increasingly verminous, and that condition, coupled with cold and want of proper nourishment, was undoubtedly the principal inducing cause of the epidemic."

The epidemic broke out in December, 1914. "Thereupon," says the report, "the German staff, military and medical, precipitately left the camp, and thenceforth, until August, 1915, no communication was held between the prisoners and their guards except by means of directions shouted from the guards or officers remaining outside the wire entanglements.

"All supplies for the men were pushed into the camp over chutes. * * * No medical attention during the whole time was provided by the German staff."

No Mattresses in Hospital.

Captain Lauder reports that, while in the bungalows there was normally one mattress for three men, in the improvised hospital there were no mattresses at all.

"In consequence," he says, "there were many typhus patients scattered over the compounds who were determined not to come into the hospital if they could help it."

In one compound he found fifty hidden cases of typhus during the first month.

The food ration for each patient was half a petit pain (roll) and half a cup of milk per day. The only soup obtainable came from the camp kitchen, and as it was brought in open wooden tubs it was full of dust and dirt.

"In truth," says the committee's report, "the ration was not a ration at all. It was a pretense. It was not even possible to give the patients warm water with their milk."

Four British doctors were infected and three died. It was then that Major Priestley and Captain Vidal went to the hospital to join Captain Lauder, who was down with the typhus. Major Priestley says that the patients, alive with vermin, lay so close to one another on the floor that he had to stand straddle-leg across them to examine them. There were other conditions that are indescribable. There was difficulty in obtaining sufficient drugs and dressings for a long time, and extreme bed sores were common. In several cases the toes or the whole feet became gangrenous. The washing of patients was out of the question until a supply of soap was obtained from England.

This shortage of necessaries was not due to lack of supplies, say the doctors, for on a visit to the town they saw an abundant supply of every requisite.

Dr. Aschenbach, who was in charge

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FRENCH FALL BACK WEST OF VERDUN

Abandon the Bethincourt Salient, Straightening Their Line from Avocourt to Cumieres.

GERMANS ATTACK FIERCELY

But Are Repulsed with Slaughter in Massed Attacks on Dead Man's Hill.

ALL THE NEW LINE HOLDS

French Positions Are Penetrated Near Avocourt, But a Counter-attack Expels the Germans.

LONDON, April 9.—The French have straightened their line on the Verdun front west of the Meuse by withdrawing from the Bethincourt salient, extending from Avocourt on the west to Cumières on the east, a distance of about four miles, while the greatest depth of territory given up is about a mile.

This was done Saturday night, and throughout Sunday the Germans attacked the new battle line with great violence. Le Mort Homme was the object of assaults made in close formation; but these were repulsed with great slaughter, being caught under the fire of the French artillery and machine-guns.

Northeast of Avocourt a German force gained a momentary advantage, but was immediately ejected from the trenches by a French counterattack.

East of the Meuse the French positions on the Côte du Poivre and in the Douaumont-Vaux region were subjected to heavy artillery attacks, but attempts of the German infantry to leave their trenches were thwarted by the French barrier fire.

Intermittent artillery attacks were reported from the Woevre.

The German official statement ignored the French withdrawal west of the Meuse, announcing that "the situation in all the theatres of war is generally unchanged."

Tonight's official report from Paris says:

In the Argonne our artillery concentrated its fire on the enemy's communications. Our heavy batteries during these operations shelled a sector in the neighborhood where important troop gatherings and columns on the march were observed in the region of Montfaucon and Nantillois. Near Hill 285 we exploded a mine, which crumbled the enemy's trench for a considerable length and destroyed a small post.

To the west of the Meuse a violent battle, which lasted the entire day, was engaged on the whole of the front from Avocourt to Cumières, and even spread to the eastern bank of the river.

The premeditated evacuation of the Bethincourt salient, which was carried out last night, had enabled us to establish a continuous line, beginning at the Avocourt corner and running along the first woody slopes to the west of Hill 304, then along the southern bank of the Forges Brook to the northeast of Haucourt, and reaching our positions a little to the south of the crossing of the roads of Bethincourt-Esnes and Bethincourt-Chattancourt.

The whole line was violently attacked by the enemy, but withstood the fiercest onslaughts. On the front of Le Mort Homme-Cumières the German attack met a sanguinary setback. The attacking columns, which debouched in close formation from the Cumières Wood, were caught under the fire of our mitrailleuses and artillery and dispersed, leaving behind hundreds of bodies on the ground.

All attempts against Le Mort Homme were also repulsed with heavy losses.

A simultaneous offensive movement against our positions between the Avocourt Wood and the Forges Brook met fierce resistance on the part of our troops, which everywhere repulsed the enemy. Finally the enemy, through an attack against one of our works to the northeast of Avocourt, at the southern outskirts of the wood, succeeded momentarily in gaining a foothold in our trenches, but were thrown out at once through a counterattack.

To the east of the Meuse the enemy artillery was very active against our organizations at the Côte du Poivre and in the region of Douaumont-Vaux, as well as on the whole of our second line. Kept in check by our curtain fires, the infantry attackers were unable to debouch.

In the Woevre there has been an intermittent bombardment.

The text of the French afternoon statement is as follows:

West of the Meuse there was feeble activity by the artillery during the night.

East of the Meuse we have made some progress in communicating trenches south of Douaumont village, and we have taken, to the southwest of the village, about 150 meters of an enemy trench.

Two hand grenade attacks by the Germans against our positions in the Caillette Wood were repulsed.

In the Woevre the night was relatively calm.

In Lorraine a surprise attack by the enemy against one of our works in the region of Embermenil completely failed, with some losses to the enemy.

There was no event of importance on the rest of the front.

The British War Office tonight issued the following official communication:

A Fokker monoplane descended inside our lines yesterday. The pilot

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LONDON CROWDS PELT PANKHURST PACIFISTS

Thousands Destroy Anti-Conscription Banners and Refuse to Hear Speakers.

LONDON, April 9.—An attempt to hold a nonconscription and peace meeting in Trafalgar Square today was unceremoniously broken up by thousands of persons, who charged and dispersed the procession and tore up the banners and flags.

Various peace societies had organized the demonstration. Sylvia Pankhurst, the militant suffragette, was prominent among the promoters. After the procession had been dispersed the leaders in the peace movement mounted the plinth of the Nelson Column and endeavored to make speeches, but the crowd pelted them with flour and red and yellow ochre. The speakers faced the ordeal for five minutes and then beat a hasty retreat.

VON PAPEN IN HOLLAND ON A SECRET MISSION

London Hears That He Has Been Sent There by the German Government.

LONDON, Monday, April 10.—Captain Franz von Papen, former Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, whose recall was requested by the United States Government last year, has been sent from Berlin on a secret mission to Holland, according to The Daily Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent.

SOCIALIST CENSORS CAN'T CURB VORWAERTS

Berlin Newspaper Hotly Denounces Party Effort to Bridle Its Utterances.

BERLIN, April 9, (via London, April 10.)—The Vorwärts today devotes its entire front page to a bitter attack on the Socialist party caucus, because of its action in placing in the office of the Vorwärts a censor to pass upon what the paper shall print and to curb the sympathies of the Vorwärts for the seceding Socialists.

"That to the pressure of the military censorship," says the Vorwärts, "there should be added a party censorship which is at least the equal of, and really surpasses it in severity, is one of the disgusting experiences of this superlatively bitter time."

The action of the Socialist caucus is characterized by the Vorwärts as unheard of in the party, whose basis is democracy.

In every third paragraph the paper disputes the legality of the decree, saying that the members of the party have not come to a point where they can be shut off from criticism of all kinds by a decree of the caucus. The article bristles with such phrases as "dictatorial terrorism," "oppression of journalistic duties," and "restriction of public opinion." The newspaper concludes with an appeal to the sense of justice of the party members to remove the censorship.

The seceding Socialists, the Vorwärts says, intend to introduce a resolution in the Reichstag as a result of the refusal of the Vice President of the chamber to permit Dr. Karl Liebknecht to address the chamber on the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz as Minister of Marine and the question of Germany's submarine warfare. The resolution will ask for the protection of parliamentary freedom of speech. This action will be taken, the newspaper says, although Dr. Liebknecht is a member of no group or faction of the Socialist Party.

ITALIAN GUNS ACTIVE.

Air Bombs Cause Great Damage to Austrian Provision Depots.

ROME, April 9.—The War Office communication issued today says:

There have been active artillery duels in the upper Astico zone, along the whole front from the upper But River to the upper Degano, and on the heights northwest of Gorizia.

Later details of our success in the zone between Mrsil and Vodil show that we captured five officers and 126 men. The enemy, counting on a surprise, attacked us in close formation, thus losing very heavily.

On the Carso front our artillery fired on moving columns on the road from Kostanjevico to Oppacchiasella.

It has been learned that the bombardment by our dirigible the night of April 1 caused serious fires in the great provision depôts at Opcina, (northeast of Trieste,) and damaged the railway junction.

TISZA CABINET MAY RESIGN.

Austria and Turkey Said to be Opposed to Teuton Economic Federation.

LONDON, Monday, April 10.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Budapest says:

"Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, and Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, are expected to resign. The Tisza Government is expected to fall owing to the opposition of Austria-Hungary and Turkey to the proposed German plan of establishing a customs union and economic federation between the Central Powers and their allies.

MAXIM GORKY GRAVELY ILL.

Russian Author Said to be Suffering from Pneumonia at Moscow.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that reports reaching Holland through Berlin are to the effect that Maxim Gorky, the Russian author, is suffering from pneumonia at Moscow.

His condition is declared to be alarming.

RAMS U-BOAT IN BLACK SEA.

Russian Destroyer May Have Avenged Hospital Ship.

PETROGRAD, April 9, (via London, April 10.)—The torpedo destroyer Strogi has rammed an enemy submarine near the spot where the hospital ship Portugal was sunk, (in the Black Sea,) according to the official announcement tonight.

SUSSEX DENIAL PROVES A PUZZLE TO THE CABINET

Members, However, Believed to be Agreed That Germany Has Broken Pledge.

IT MAY BE REJECTED

Administration Confronted with Problem of Questioning Berlin's Veracity.

NEW CABLES FROM GERARD

President and His Advisers to Await Full Official Evidence Before Acting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Germany's denial of responsibility for the Sussex disaster has given a peculiar turn to the situation growing out of the active resumption of submarine warfare. Officials are reticent as to the course that will be followed by the United States in the face of this denial. It is apparent that the questions involved have become complicated, and it will be necessary for the President and his Cabinet to consider the issue in the light of Germany's definite repudiation of the applicability of the strong circumstantial evidence of German guilt gathered abroad.

There is no warrant for saying that opinion among the Administration's responsible officers differs so radically on the score of the soundness of the American case against Germany as to suggest that the Cabinet is divided. Apparently, judged by what is said by those authorities who are willing to indicate the trend of their minds, suspicion, amounting in most cases to conviction, that a German submarine sought to sink the Sussex, exists throughout the upper stratum of Government personnel. "The evidence is complete; the case against Germany has been proved," was the way one official put it. This view seems to be very generally shared by his colleagues, but there is no disposition on their part to say so flatly to the press.

Newspaper commentators have felt obliged to guard against accepting information concerning the situation, even when it came from sources suggesting inspiration, until they have checked up through their equally informed sources. For there undoubtedly is a desire on the part of some of those connected with the Government to voice their personal conclusions in a manner to indicate that the decision of the whole Government is being disclosed.

Believe Germany Guilty.

In these circumstances it is difficult to predict what the ultimate policy of the President and his advisers will be. The best information obtainable leads to the belief that practically all the men who have access to the correspondence and the evidence relating to the Sussex and the other cases of disaster to merchant ships, are virtually convinced that the pledges given by Berlin have been violated. This virtual conviction applies with particular force to the Sussex. But whether violated with the knowledge and consent of the German Government or through reckless disregard of instructions by submarine commanders is another matter. That is a harder nut for the international experts and policy-makers of the Administration to crack.

Germany, however, has exonerated the submarine commanders and by the same token exonerated herself. Germany is a sovereign nation which, as such things are construed in the world of diplomacy, is on friendly terms with the United States. For this Government to respond to Germany's disclaimer of guilt by a flat assertion that evidence had been obtained, proving to the satisfaction of the United States, that German submarines attacked the vessels involved in the disclaimer, would be to charge a sovereign nation with bad faith, to use a short and ugly word, of lying. To make such an accusation against Germany would leave either power only one course to pursue. A rupture of diplomatic relations would be certain.

Evidence Coming on the St. Paul.

It is apparent, therefore, that the Administration will be very sure of its ground if it should decide that the German Government should be held accountable for the recent explosions on merchant vessels within the war zone. Part of the evidence upon which it relies to show how the Sussex came to grief is coming to this country on the steamship St. Paul, due in New York yesterday, but not yet reported. Evidence supplementing cable summaries as to the damage done to other merchant vessels will come by later steamships. The text of the German Government's disclaimer, summarized in press dispatches from Berlin, has not reached the State Department. Officials have explained that these documents will be awaited before the Government formally adopts a course of action. Taking these circumstances into consideration, indications are that the President and his Cabinet will not definitely adopt their policy until they have every available scrap of evidence before them.

Taking the Sussex case alone, and that seems to be regarded as the test for the determination of the future status of relations between the two Governments, the impression is strongly given that the members of the Administration are practically agreed that the Sussex was attacked without warning by a German

submarine, in violation of the solemn pledges given by Germany to the United States.

Balanced against that is the German denial. It is conceded that this Government may conclude that while its private conviction of German guilt has been fully sustained by the circumstantial evidence, it might not be the part of wisdom to force such an issue in a matter of this momentous importance while any doubt remains. That is what makes the present situation so uncertain.

Perhaps the most significant thing in connection with the situation is that even if this Government should conclude that its evidence did not justify a severance of intercourse with Germany, this evidence is sufficiently strong to warrant the Government in asking Germany certain pointed questions as to the meaning of the revival of submarine activity, with a view to ascertaining definitely whether the prior pledges have been in any way modified. The Government will aim, it is hinted, to get from Germany a more explicit definition of the meaning of the term "liners" used in the assurances received. Is "liners" designed to mean passenger vessels only, or is it meant to indicate all merchant vessels, is the question which the Government may ask. This Government accepted the pledges as applying to every merchant vessel, armed defensively or unarmed. Certain circumstances have aroused suspicion here that Germany contemplates making the point that "liners" defined passenger ships only. Any modification of that character would be extremely displeasing to the United States and would call for vigorous protest if the expressions of officials are to be accepted literally.

The State Department, it was said tonight, had received advices from Ambassador Gerard, but officials said that, while these related to the submarine issue, they contained nothing to verify the announcement of the Berlin Government through the press that the Sussex was not the victim of a German submarine. The authenticity of the press announcement was not doubted, however.

May Act Immediately.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The administration expects to be in a position within the next forty-eight hours to determine what shall be the next step for the United States in the situation resulting from the numerous disasters which recently have overtaken merchant ships carrying American citizens.

Secretary Lansing said tonight he had not received official confirmation of press dispatches announcing Germany's disclaimer of responsibility for the explosion which damaged the Sussex. He expects definite word of some kind tomorrow. At the same time he expects to receive affidavits obtained from survivors of the Sussex by the American Embassies in London and Paris. With these affidavits and official word that Germany denies responsibility in the Sussex case before it the Administration will be able quickly to determine the course the United States shall pursue. All the available evidence will be considered by the President and his Cabinet on Tuesday.

While official expression of opinion was withheld, it was strongly intimated tonight that high officials were of the opinion that it was doubtful at this time whether action could be taken by the United States in the case of the Sussex in view of the German denial.

Swears He Saw Periscope.

Especial attention now is being directed to the accumulation of evidence regarding other cases which the United States has been investigating. Of these, the case of the Manchester Engineer appears to be the most aggravating. The evidence shows that at least one of the survivors from that ship swears he saw the periscope of a submarine. Whether this declaration has been corroborated is not known, the Administration not being disposed to divulge the evidence.

Secretary Lansing at his home today studied many documents and telegrams regarding the Sussex and the other cases. Some telegrams from Ambassador Gerard, all described as being highly confidential, have been received, but Mr. Lansing declined to discuss any of them. Among the documents are several dealing with the Sussex and the Manchester Engineer, as well as the cases of the Englishman, Eagle Point, and Berwindale, all of which, the evidence thus far obtained indicates, were attacked by German submarines, and which the German Government has been asked about.

In the case of the Eagle Point the evidence is said to show that the ship upon capitulating at the end of a chase by a German submarine was torpedoed with members of the crew still on board. The position of the American Government is now and always has been that when a vessel trying to escape capitulates, she gains immunity from further attack.

President Wilson also worked on the submarine question today in spite of a cold which he caught Friday night when the naval yacht Mayflower, on which he was riding down the Potomac River, ran into a severe snowstorm.

Whatever may be the result of the present situation between the United States and Germany, hints have come to the State Department that the continuing attacks on unarmed merchantmen will cause all belligerent and probably some neutral merchant ships to carry guns when voyaging through the war zone.

When final official word from Berlin on the Sussex case is received, the State Department will decide whether to inquire at Vienna whether an Austrian submarine attacked her.

LANSING CABLES BALDWIN.

Acknowledges Sussex Protest Sent to President Wilson.

PARIS, April 9.—Professor James Mark Baldwin, American survivor of the Sussex disaster, who cabled a protest to President Wilson regarding the destruction of the cross-Channel steamer, received today at his residence in Wimereux the following reply from Secretary of State Lansing:

The President has communicated to me your cable of April 1. The department is giving to the Sussex case the most serious attention and the greatest care. LANSING.

REGRETS PORTUGAL DISASTER.

Hungarian Red Cross Sends Condolences to Russia.

LONDON, April 9.—The Russian Red Cross, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, has received a telegram from the Hungarian Red Cross proffering condolences over the torpedoing of the Russian hospital ship Portugal.

The Hungarian Red Cross organization expresses conviction that the incident was due to some grievous misunderstanding.

ARREST BELGIAN TEACHERS.

Brussels Church School Head and Assistant Accused of Treason.

AMSTERDAM, April 9, (via London.)—Director Concheteux of the St. Louis Church School and a teacher named Truvens have been arrested for treason, according to a Brussels dispatch.

They are charged with assisting young Belgians to join the army.

LOSS OF SHIP TRADE ALARMS ENGLAND

Lines Unable to Get New Vessels Because Yards Are All Busy with War Work.

NEUTRALS GAIN BUSINESS

Shipowners Complain of Small Profits Despite High Rates They Charge.

LONDON, March 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Grave concern is being felt in British shipping circles regarding the future of British shipping. Already something over 25 per cent. of British-owned tonnage has been requisitioned by the Admiralty in connection with the war, and the great dearth of tonnage is reflected in the present high rates of freight.

Shipowners have been subjected to a large amount of criticism owing to the high profits which they are making, but a prominent shipowner in London has pointed out that the present condition of affairs is far from satisfactory from the shipowner's point of view.

"True," he said, "we are earning big profits now, but we have the future to think of. There are not enough ships to go around, and while we are having to pay extra wages and war bonuses to the crews, increased charges for bunker coal, and delays in port owing to congestion, the neutral is stepping in and getting the carrying trade which was formerly in the hands of the British.

"Then there is another vital point: At present nearly all the ship repairing and building yards are full up with work for the Admiralty, and we cannot get our boats overhauled, much less place orders for new vessels, for there is not a single shipbuilder in England today who will guarantee delivery. Consequently we cannot possibly replace losses caused by submarines and mines, so that the position of the shipowners of England is anything but pleasant. The losses due to the war have been much greater than is generally realized, and scarcely one of the lost boats has been replaced.

"Again, there is the question of licenses. While we in England have to obtain a license to carry certain goods and trade between certain ports, the neutral owner can step in and take the trade from under our noses, and there are merchants anxious to guarantee delivery of shipments who are only too ready to send the goods in neutral bottoms, simply because these neutrals are free from requisition.

"One of our cargo boats recently was chartered to sail from London, and we had almost completed the loading when she was requisitioned. We had another steamer sailing from Liverpool, and the cargo of the boat loading in London was unshipped and forwarded to Liverpool by rail, and upon delivery there our Liverpool boat was also placed under requisition, and consequently the cargo was in the end shipped in a neutral steamer.

"The majority of boats which before the war were engaged in the coal trade are under requisition, and in consequence neutrals have stepped in and are benefiting by the high rates paid from Tyne to London, and Tyne to the Mediterranean. As much as 60s. a ton has been paid for a voyage from the Tne to Genoa with coal, against the average of 1s. 6d. per ton for the same voyage two years ago.

"If we could obtain guarantee of delivery we should be quite prepared to place orders for new steamers, despite the high prices prevailing for all classes of building material. Unless the Government takes action very soon the outlook for British shipping will be most critical."

Representations have been made to the Government by a deputation of shipbuilders and shipowners with a view to taking men off "war work" and placing them upon ordinary merchant work, but owing to the great scarcity of skilled labor and the urgent requirements of the British Admiralty there seems little prospect of any great transference of labor taking place.

While the shipbuilding yards on the Clyde are working day and night very little merchant work is being turned out. During last month only two vessels were launched for the mercantile marine, and these were small craft, the building of which, it is understood, has been pushed forward with the consent of the Admiralty authorities so that room could be made for ney war work.

Since Jan. 1 only three merchant steamers have been launched on the Clyde, representing a total of 6,000 tons, which is the smallest output ever experienced since the Clyde became a shipbuilding centre.

REPORT BRITISH DEFEAT.

Turks Say They Killed or Wounded 1,500 at Felahie on the Tigris.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Irak front: On Wednesday and Thursday in trenches occupied by one of our detachments on the advanced line four kilometers east of our main sector at Felahie, we killed or wounded 1,500 of the enemy and took some prisoners. One aeroplane was brought down.

This two days' battle took the following course: As our trenches close to the river, which formed part of our advanced line and were situated four kilometers east of our main position, were flooded and completely destroyed, our main force evacuated them, according to arrangements, on Tuesday evening, leaving behind only two companies.

On the morning of Wednesday the enemy, who did not know of the evacuation, bombarded the trenches for an hour and then attacked with three brigades. Though our two companies had orders to retreat before these superior forces, nevertheless they delayed the enemy by bayonet attacks and bombing and then retreated to our main position. At the same time our weak forces on the right bank of the Tigris, composed of outposts, also withdrew to a wing of our main position. In the course of these attacks we discovered a number of the enemy troops cut off by the floods.

Encouraged by these skirmishes, the enemy, who had received reinforcements, approached Thursday at some points within 800 meters of our main position and attempted an attack, but was forced by a counterattack and our heavy fire to retreat eastward two kilometers, leaving behind a considerable number of dead and wounded. The enemy's losses are estimated at 1,500; our losses were very small. Friday morning there was an artillery engagement.

Verdun Salient Taken by Germans

The dotted line indicates the front as it existed before the last German attack; the heavy black line the positions to which the French withdrew Saturday night.

FRENCH FALL BACK WEST OF VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

who was unwounded, was taken prisoner.

Today there was artillery activity about Neuville-St. Vaast, Souchez, the Hohenzollern Redoubt, and Wyschaete. The enemy sprung a mine in the Hohenzollern sector.

At St. Eloi our troops hold a considerable portion of the ground gained March 27, including three out of four of the main line craters.

Following is the text of the Belgian communication:

There has been considerable artillery activity, especially in the region of Dixmude, and bomb fighting around Steenstraete.

KILLED FRENCH PRISONERS.

Germans at Verdun Say They Fought After Having Surrendered.

BERLIN, April 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An explanation of a clause in yesterday's German official statement regarding the capture of Termiten Hill on the Verdun front, by the Germans, in which it was said that the losses of the French were very heavy, "owing partly to the treacherous behavior of some," is offered today by the Overseas News Agency in an item given out for publication, which says:

"It is reported from the front that the storming of Termiten Hill is considered to have been a classical example of perfect co-operation between the infantry and the artillery. Therefore the German losses were exceedingly small, while the French met with losses which were appalling.

"The French losses were further increased because French troops, who had been overrun by the German infantry in its storm attack and who had disposed of their arms and raised their hands in token of surrender, afterwards took up their arms again and attacked the Germans from behind. These treacherous troops were all killed in combat by embittered German soldiers."

Rheims Under Intense Bombardment.

PARIS, April 9.—The systematic bombardment of the city of Rheims was resumed three weeks ago and continues with increasing intensity. A thousand shells fell in the town on Friday. The prefect has sent away all the inmates of homes for the aged and taken other measures to avoid further loss of life.

VON MACH SUGGESTS MORGAN IS IN PERIL

Financier's Life Not Worth Much if a German Officer Could Get at Him, He Says.

ATTACKS PRESIDENT WILSON

Declares Country will Flow with Blood Unless He Cuts Away from Wall Street Influence.

"The life of J. P. Morgan is not worth the paper that the worthless Anglo-French bonds are printed on," said Dr. Edmund von Mach of Boston last night, "if the Teutonic Allies or any regular commissioned officer of theirs can get hold of his person. This follows from American decisions made during the Civil War which rule that a man who acts as Morgan has acted in the present war makes himself an enemy of the country against which his actions are directed, and has no moral claim to protection by his own country."

This statement was made in the course of a talk on "Do We Want to Hear the Turth About the War?" at the Civic Forum in the the auditorium of Public School 84 in East New York, and the quotation, as are others that follow, is taken from a typewritten copy of his address, corrected and annotated in his own handwriting, which Dr. von Mach gave out to reporters. His speech as delivered was somewhat modified.

"If we should go into the war," said Dr. von Mach, who is a naturalized American citizen, "it would not be because of an honest disagreement with Germany over the submarine warfare, but because it would be the only way to keep J. P. Morgan and other underwriters of the Anglo-French loan from the most tremendous failure in the annals of history. Money, President Wilson has declared, is the worst kind of contraband and trading in contraband is always done at the trader's risk. Nor are contracts in contraband enforceable at law. If the Allies should repudiate their debts after the war the holders of these bonds have no recourse to the protection of our Government. But if we leave off our nominal neutrality and join the Allies the illegal and unneutral aspect of the loan may speedily be altered.

"Whether England and France would even then be able to pay the interest on their debts is very doubtful, and the following plan is more probably the one proposed by Morgan and his friends: A generous Congress, realizing that our unpreparedness does not permit us to give military help to the Allies, would at least make to the common cause such monetary contributions as Morgan & Co desire. This would place the good American credit back of the worthless Anglo-French bonds, and would possibly give an opportunity of future loans.

"The present quotation, only two or three points below par, indicates a desperate effort on the part of the underwriters to keep the truth from the people. With the best intention, England and France will be unable to meet their enormous debts, and repudiation of war loans is permissible under precedents of international law."

Dr. von Mach is Chairman of the Executive Committee for milk shipments to Germany and Austria, and he touched on this question also:

"The President has been falsely informed of the fact and the law by his Secretary of State," he said. "In Germany, Austria-Hungary and Poland a milk famine is threatening the lives of millions of babies and their mothers. In this country of plenty, millions of people are anxious to bring relief.

"Even the President agrees that we have the right to send such relief, but because Morgan's $500,000,000 loan stands in the way. American benevolence and human kindness are not permitted to reveal themselves. Unless the President breaks loose from the Wall Street interests he will inundate this country with blood, and history will write its verdict upon him."

Abraham H. Simon was Chairman of the meeting, which had an attendance of about 1,000.

TO HELL WITH THE FLAG CRIES A LABOR LEADER

Washington Irving High School Audience Cheers Sentiments of President Maurer.

The words "To hell with the Stars and Stripes!" were cheered when James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, interjected them into a speech at the Labor Forum in Washington Irving High School last night. The subject for discussion was the proposed State Constabulary. Maurer has written a book on the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, whom he called last night "American Cossacks."

At the beginning of his speech Maurer digressed from his announced subject to refer to believers in adequate preparedness for this country as "preparedness freaks." That was greeted with cheers.

"Here in this part of the country, which we might call the wild and crazy East," he continued, as the cheers subsided and some hisses were heard, "where you hear so much about patriotism, and these great Stars and Stripes, which they keep rubbing under your nose, we are continually being called upon to say that we are ready to defend this country. And yet," continued Maurer, emotion pitching his voice higher and higher, "and yet, while there is this great war going on here in our midst between the classes, I say down with the Stars and Stripes!"

A few minutes later, when another outburst of cheers which had greeted his words had subsided, Maurer characterized the advocates of preparedness and the members of the "capitalized press" as "a bunch of parasites who are looting our nation."

"I will never shed a drop of my blood," he cried, "nor will I counsel the representatives of labor to shed theirs, unless I am certain that by so doing they are shedding their blood in the battles of their own class."

Then he shouted, "To hell with the Stars and Stripes!"

Maurer then reverted to his announced subject of speaking of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary.

"You workers of New York State must organize a vigorous campaign that a reign of terror such as we have in the anthracite district of my own State is not legalized in yours," he said.

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UNOFFICIAL ENVOY TO AID IMPORTERS

State Department Is Urged to Send a Man to London for Negotiations.

MERCHANDISE IS TIED UP

Millions of Dollars' Worth Held by Britain—U-Boat Issue Overshadows Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Acting on the request of New York importers, the State Department is considering a plan for sending to London an unofficial emissary to negotiate with the British Foreign Office for the release of American-owned merchandise valued at about $100,000,000, now detained at Rotterdam or at points of origin in Austria and Germany. Roscoe C. Mitchell, who represents more than 100 importers, said tonight that Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department, had told him such an emissary would probably be sent.

Additional time will be asked by the importers in which to present applications for the release of merchandise purchased prior to March 1, 1915, and a determined effort will be made to obtain a concession for the safe transit of merchandise contracted for between March 1, 1915, and March 15, 1915, the date of the promulgation of the Order in Council. Merchandise purchased by American importers during this two weeks' period involves many millions of dollars.

It is understood that Dr. Charles A. Holder, Foreign Trade Adviser, who has been representing the State Department in unofficial negotiations at the British Embassy, will be selected by Secretary Lansing to carry on the unofficial negotiations with the British Foreign Office. Dr. Holder formerly was American Deputy Consul General in London, and he is thoroughly familiar with the situation.

Mr. Mitchell, speaking for the importers, said:

"Diplomatic negotiations with the Central Powers over the issues growing out of the submarine warfare have so overshadowed the question of British interference with American commerce that the seriousness of the situation is not appreciated in this country. During the last twelve months a most patriotic spirit has been displayed by the American importers in sacrificing their personal interests rather than embarrass the Washington Government in its negotiations with Germany. These business men are beginning to feel, however, that it is time for the State Department to adopt a more aggressive attitude in dealing with Great Britain.

"Importers have realized, of course, that issues involving human lives and the right of American citizens to travel on the high seas were of paramount importance to questions involving dollars and cents—the right of the American citizen to ship the product of his farm or factory to neutral ports of Europe or to bring forward, without British interference, merchandise contracted for prior to March 1, 1915, for which he is legally obliged to pay."

William W. Bryde, a lawyer, of Washington, who last year succeeded, it is understood, in obtaining a concession from the British Government for the release of merchandise valued at more than 50,000,000 marks, went to London two months ago in the interests of a group of New York importers, but his mission was a failure because the State Department requested the British Foreign Office not to consider applications for the release of merchandise presented through private attorneys.

Since the department has assumed this attitude the importers have insisted that an official of the department should be sent to London to represent their interests.

It is said the importers realize Great Britain will make no further concessions voluntarily, and for that reason the State Department is being urged to make vigorous representations to the Foreign Office. Many importers are advocating that this Government adopt retaliatory measures unless the British Government consents to the release of the American-owned merchandise detained in Holland. They insist Great Britain's refusal to permit these goods to come forward is working a hardship not on manufacturers of Germany and Austria, but on American importers.

FURTHER LIMIT ON MEAT.

Berlin Conference Also to Fix Maximum Prices.

BERLIN, April 9, (via London.)—Maximum meat prices and the amount of meat to be allotted daily in the future to each individual, and the manner of distribution will be agreed upon tomorrow when representatives of all the Greater Berlin municipalities gather for a discussion of the food problem.

A decision, however, may have to be contingent on a general census of the existing livestock in the empire, which begins next Saturday. The census will include horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, tame rabbits and poultry. Counters from each municipality will be appointed to take the census.

GUN DUELS ON RUSSIAN LINE

Several Air Fights Also Reported—Germans Repulsed Near Narocz.

PETROGRAD, April 9.—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Riga region the enemy has bombarded Shlok. There has been a brisk exchange of fire in the Jacobstadt region. In the vicinity of Dvinsk the Germans exploded a countermine near one of our saps.

At many places along the front of the Dvina River German aviators dropped bombs. Our aviators made effective flights against the enemy. One of our aircraft of the Mouromets type threw many bombs on enemy camps in the Riga region.

There has been a violent exchange of fire in different parts of the regions around Postavy and north of Lake Narocz. In the latter sector the Germans, after artillery preparation, tried to approach our trenches, but were repulsed. On the remainder of the front there is nothing of importance to report.

BERLIN, April 9, (via London.)—A successful attack by four German seaplanes on a Russian aviation station on Oesel Island, at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, is announced in an official statement today by the Chief of the Admiralty Staff. The statement says:

On April 8 four naval planes attacked the Russian aerodrome at Pappenholm, near Kielkond, on Oesel Island. Twenty bombs were dropped. Two of four enemy aeroplanes which rose were forced to descend. In spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire our aeroplanes returned safely.

CENTRAL POWERS AND POLES.

Russian Duma Member's View as Given Out by German News Agency.

BERLIN, April 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"M. Lempicki, a member of the Russian Duma, in an article in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, comments upon the assertion of the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in the Reichstag, that the only means of combating Russia's covetousness was to insure the freedom of the nations she had enslaved," says the Overseas News Agency. "The Duma member declares his conviction that the Central Powers will solve the Polish problem so as to give the Poles the assurance that their just and vital interests will be conserved.

"It is evident," says the writer, "that because of the intimate relations between the two nations the solution sought by Germany is not at odds with that being striven for by Austria-Hungary, and for this reason the Poles hold the view that the Chancellor's words constitute a promise of their deliverance. The Polish nation, he declares, now awaits serenely the taking form of this solution, and holds itself in readiness to make sacrifices in order to insure its future betterment."

RUSSIANS REPEL TURKS.

Consolidate Positions Won on Right Bank of the Kara Dere.

PETROGRAD, April 9.—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

In the Caucasus coast region Friday night the Turks thrice unsuccessfully attacked out detachments intrenched on the right bank of the Kara Dere.

Our troops continued their advance in the basin of the upper Tchoruk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Caucasian front: An attempted night surprise by the enemy in the centre failed. Our counterattacks after a few hours completely cleared our lost positions of the enemy. On the other sectors there has been unimportant fighting.

On the coast of Smyrna northwest of Urna an enemy monitor unsuccessfully fired twenty-five shells in the vicinity of Karatatsch Burnu. Our artillery hit the monitor three times, and she was placed out of action and taken in tow by another monitor.

SALONIKI BORDER FIGHTS.

Bulgar Traffic to Greece Interrupted by Troop Movements.

PARIS, April 9.—Shots were exchanged by French and German cavalry detachments along the Macedonian front yesterday, says a Havas dispatch from Saloniki today. A few men were killed and others wounded.

German field pieces fired on French trenches along the front without effect, according to the correspondent, who says that the cannonading recently reported has diminished in intensity in most sectors, but that minor engagements are taking place all along the front from Gievgeli to Doiran.

Railway communication between Bulgaria and Greece, he adds, has been suspended because of a movement of Bulgarian troops.

BERLIN, April 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The Russian Government has canceled all permits for exports to Rumania, according to a dispatch from Bucharest," says the Overseas News Agency today.

"This measure is considered an outcome of the recent Paris conference of the Entente and as having been taken in order to put pressure upon neutrals and multiply the difficulties of relations with the Central Powers, with whom Rumania's commercial relations have recently been drawn closer."

Prince Mirko in Vienna.

BERLIN, April 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The arrival of Prince Mirko of Montenegro, second son of King Nicholas, in Vienna, on his way to an Austrian health resort, was announced today by the Overseas News Agency.

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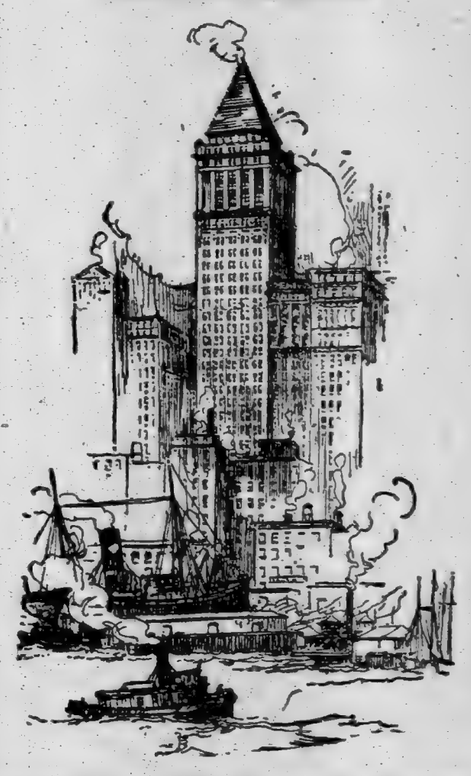

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CAPTIVES TORTURED IN GERMAN CAMP

Continued from Page 1.

of the hospital, and who, the committee understands, received the iron cross for combating the epidemic, only paid one visit to the camp, according to the report, and that after some order was evolved.

Sixty deaths occurred among the British, and the victims were buried outside the camp.

Townspeople Insulted the Dead.

"What the prisoners found hardest to bear in the matter of burial," says the report, "were the jeers with which coffins were frequently greeted by the inhabitants of Wittenberg, who stood outside the wires and were permitted to insult the dead."

After the middle of April the conditions commenced to improve, and with the arrival of warm weather the cases rapidly decreased, and by the middle of May all the British were convalescent. Adequate provision was made to deal with any future outbreaks, improvements being effected, according to the committee, as a result of the visits of Ambassador Gerard and members of his staff.

The committee condemns the retention of Dr. Aschenbach as head of the camp, and as evidence of his attitude cites an incident. When one of his staff supported the request of Captain Lauder for medical requisites, he curtly refused the request with the words, "Schweine Englander!"

The report continues: "The cruelty of the administration of the Wittenberg camp became notorious. Savage dogs were habitually employed to terrorize the prisoners. Flogging with a rubber whip was frequent. Men were struck with little or no provocation and tied to posts with hands above their heads for hours. Captain Lauder reports that many of these men went to far as to look upon the typhus, with all its horrors, as a godsend. They preferred it to the presence of German guards."

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STIMSON SUPPORTS GUARD LOBBY CHARGE

Declares Circular Shows Clique Is Pushing Legislation to Make Sure of Pay.

SEES MENACE IN POLICY

Uphold Defense Society in Attack on Col. Andrews's Appeal to the State Militia.

The American Defense Society, with headquarters at 303 Fifth Avenue, yesterday made the direct charge that the National Guard has a lobby in the Capitol at Washington, well equipped with funds, which is conducting a fight on the pending army bills.

In support of its contention, the Defense Society made public a letter of ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. The Defense Society had asked Mr. Stimson to give his views of a letter circulated under the name of the National Guard Association, at the end of which appears the signature of Colonel James M. Andrews of the Second Infantry, N. G.

Ex-Secretary Stimson's letter commenting on the circular leter, as made public by the Defense Society, follows:

C. S. Thompson, Esq., American Defense Society, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

Dear Sir: I have your letter inquiring about the circular letter now being issued under the name of the National Guard Association. That letter, a copy of which you have sent me, is genuine. One of my friends who is a Captain in the National Guard showed me a similar letter which he had received through the mail this morning. It bears on its face evidence to the effect:

1. That there is now a lobby of National Guard officers at work in Washington on this legislation.

2. That their energies are principally devoted to obtaining pay.

3. That their chief interest is in the pay of the higher officers of the Guard.

This evidence tends to confirm what my own experience and observation have indicated for some time, namely, that this proposed legislation does not represent the viewpoint of the great body of our National Guardsmen—its rank and file—but has been skillfully and persistently pushed in the interest of an organized clique of the higher officers who are primarily interested in the question of pay.

And the fact that, without any widespread support from the country, they have, through their skillful organization, been able to bring such effective pressure upon Congress offers striking evidence of what may be expected if this proposed system of putting our National Guard officers upon the national payroll becomes law. There will be created a vested interest in the "pork barrel" more compactly and powerfully organized than anything which we have now.

Very truly yours,
HENRY L. STIMSON.

The National Guard Circular.

The circular letter which evoked the criticism of ex-Secretary Stimson, as made public by the Defense Society, follows:

To the Members of the National Guard Association, State of New York:

Gentlemen: The Chamberlain bill in the Senate is now being actively taken up, and some definite action can be expected within the next week or ten days. There have been many amendments offered to this bill, one of which strikes out pay for all officers above the grade of Captain. It is easy to see the origin and reason for this amendment. It is intended unquestionably to create confusion in the National Guard and is put forward by those who are not only opposed but actually hostile to the organized militia.

If no officer above the rank of Captain is to receive pay, it is evident that Captains would not desire promotion, and, therefore, it would be difficult to get higher officers, and a serious block in promotion would result. A Captain certainly does a vast amount of work, but in the National Guard as it exists today in the larger States, higher ranking officers do at least as much work as Captains, and in some cases necessarily more. Certainly the higher rank one has the greater are the obligations and responsibilities.

As you probably know, the Hay bill cut out the increase of pay for officers above the grade of Captain, but allowed $500 per year for officers of all grades above that of First Lieutenant. While this is open to criticism, it was felt by the National Guard officers in Washington that it would be better not to raise any issue on that point, but to concentrate against the adoption of the Chamberlain bill, which cuts out pay for all officers above the grade of Captain.

It is evident that there is a group of people backing the Chamberlain bill who intend that ultimately National Guard officers shall not hold rank above that of Captain, and this would be a very effective step toward that end. The public would in time, undoubtedly, conclude that the services of officers in the National Guard above the grade of Captain were not worth paying for.

It is evident that we must get together at once and exert all the influence in our power to prevent the passage of this bill, or anything similar, which would be harmful, almost fatal, to those who have worked so long and faithfully and without recognition in the National Guard.

Will you, therefore, at once communicate with your Representatives, stating your wishes on this subject, and get as many others to do so as you possibly can? The only way our Representatives in Congress, can know the feelings of their constituents is through the papers, which are at times biased, and by personal interviews and letters. A concerted effort on our part now will, I feel sure, have much weight, and I trust that you will do your share. JAS. M. ANDREWS.

O'Ryan Defends the Guard.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commander of the National Guard, replying last night to the charge made by the National Defense Society, said:

"If there is any menace to American liberties and institutions in the existence of a powerfully organized military party determined to expand and entrench itself, that menace will not be found in the National Guard. Evidence exists that there are influences at work to eliminate the National Guard from its proper rôle in the national defense.

"Much misstatement concerning the National Guard is being disseminated. It is criticised because under the law as it exists at present it has no Federal status except when called into the Federal service by the President. The pending legislation corrects this defect, but to make certain the Federal status, Senator Wadsworth has offered an amendment to the Chamberlain bill providing for the army oath to be taken by every officer and man in the National Guard of the United States. Yet it is said that the same influences which oppose the Guard ostensibly because it is not primarily a Federal force will doubtless oppose this very amendment which would leave no question regarding that status."

MORE FLAWS IN HAY BILL.

Military Expert Raises Question About Guard's Equipment.

J. B. W. Gardiner, military expert and former Lieutenant in the United States Army, yesterday picked what he considered to be a number of flaws in the Hay Army bill, taking as a basis of much of his argument arguments made on Saturday in favor of the bill by Representative Julius Kahn, ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Gardiner said:

"Congressman Kahn's statement shows the correctness of the stand of the bill's opponents as to its basic defects. This statement was to the effect that the National Guard, when mustered into the Federal service, does not necessarily go in as a unit, but the various members of the Guard go in as individuals. This brings up the question as to who will have control of the Government property which has been issued to the National Guard during the period of training. The property is, of course, not issued to the individuals of the Guard by the Government, but is issued to the States, which, in turn, issue it to the organizations.

"It is therefore not the property of the individual, but of the State, which holds it under tenure or color of right from the United States. If the individual goes into the Federal service in time of emergency and not the organization, the individual then goes in without his equipment, which remains in the hands of the State to whom it was issued.

"As the Government will issue this property with the view that it will be available in time of war, when war comes, due to the inherent power of the Governor of any State to prevent the militia from entering the Federal service if the troops are to be used for any service other than that provided by the Federal Constitution, the Government may find itself unable to use the millions of dollars' worth of property with which it has been training its soldiers.

"It was also pointed out by Mr. Kahn that, in case of war, the officers of the National Guard might not be called at all inasmuch as they have to be recommissioned by the President by and with the consent of the Senate. If for any reason there is a hitch in the appointment due to either the Senate's or the President's thinking that the individual is not suitable, the officer will not, of course, go into the Federal service.

"The United States will then be in the position of having paid this officer $500 a year, possibly for a period of years, without being able to use his services when the necessity arises."

ARTISTS AID DEFENSE.

Will Design Posters Appealing to Patriotism in Event of War.

Plans are being made to advertise the fact properly, if this country becomes involved in war, it was announced yesterday by Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board. On the day that war is declared posters designed in advance by noted illustrators will be rushed off the press, and the billboards all over the country will be plastered with appeals to patriotism.

A few of the artists who undertook to start this work at a dinner given by Mr. Coffin at the Hotel Astor were James Montgomery Flagg, Arthur I. Keller, Hy Mayer, C. R. MacCauley, Henry Reuterdahl, William de Leftwich Dodge, and Frank V. Du Mond. Others who have signified their readiness to do the tasks assigned to them by the committee are Charles Dana Gibson, Milton H. Bancroft, and Jules Guerin.

Barney Link, representing the men who control the billboards, said they would be ready to put 50,000 posters on billboards within twenty-four hours in an emergency.

Others at the dinner in support of the movement were: John Clyde Oswald, editor of The American Printer; G. Edward Buxton, publisher of The Providence Journal; Edgar G. Criswell, Vice President of the Van Beuren and New York Billposting Company; George Ethridge, Grosvenor B. Clarkson, and O. J. Gude.

PORT DEFENSE PLAN SHARPLY CRITICISED

Levy and Others Believe We Need More 16-Inch Guns to Protect Harbor.

COST IS SECONDARY FACTOR

Other Big Cities Have Protection—Real Estate Appraiser Admits His Error.

The additional defenses for the harbor of New York as outlined in the Fortifications Appropriations bill reported to the House of Representatives in Washington by the Appropriations Committee as part of the national defense program, last Thursday, were severely criticised yesterday as being entirely inadequate for the protection of this city.

Although the fortifications appropriation asked for is nearly $17,000,000 in excess of that of last year, only two 16-inch guns are asked for the protection of New York.

Jefferson M. Levy said yesterday:

"I am much pleased that there has been recommended to the House what to a great extent are my views in relation to the protection of the Port of New York.

"I was quite confident that when it was properly brought before the committee they would certainly report sufficient appropriations. The statement that appears in the press at the present time, I fear, does not give New York all the protection it is justly entitled to. At Rockaway there should be four 16-inch, 50-calibre guns; at Fort Hancock there should be four of the same with a full battery of 16-inch mortars. At the Highlands there should be a large battery of 6-inch rapid-fire guns.

"It looks as if my suggestion in relation to the disappearing carriages had been adopted. I do not see any appropriation for the further construction of this obsolete type of gun mount and the report recommends virtually my suggestion to go back to the barbette mount. I also notice in the report recommendations for mobile armament along the lines which I recommended some time ago.

"This recommendation of the committee for a proper appropriation does not agree with my interview on or about the tenth of last January, with Mr. Garrison, former Secretary of War, as to the protection of New York. He then stated that New York was the best protected port in the world, on which I disagreed with him."

Otto Luyties, a consulting engineer and a student of ballistics, who has made a techinal study of the defense needs of New York, said yesterday that there ought to be at least twelve 16-inch guns, in addition to other armament, to properly protect this harbor. In speaking of the Fortifications bill and its provisions for New York, he said: "It is fine as far as it goes, but it is merely the first step. The question now is whether the bill will be passed by Congress without substantial reduction. It will then be important for New York that the big guns for Rockaway are promptly built and rapidly installed, which I presume will take two years in any case.

"The old 12-inch guns are insufficient, even if the range is increased by pointing them at a higher angle, because there is nothing that can permanently prevent an enemy from pointing some 15-inch guns to the same or higher angle and greatly outranging the American coast defense guns. The maximum range of a foreign 15-inch naval gun, of the type now in use, if especially mounted for bombardment, would be over twenty-six miles."

In regard to the alleged land speculation on the Rockaway peninsula, for the purpose of charging the Government an exorbitant price for the land necessary for the 16-inch guns, concerning which Louis B. Sharp, a real estate appraiser of Far Rockaway, wrote the Chairman of the House Committee of Congress, on March 26, he said yesterday that he had since written a second letter to the Chairman, in which he explained that he was mistaken in connecting Mr. Levy with any knowledge of the land transaction.

"With reference to my letter of March 26, relative to agitation by Jefferson M. Levy, in favor of the westerly end of the Rockaway peninsula, commonly known as Rockaway Point, as a site for mounting coast defense guns for the protection of New York City, allow me to say that I have since writing that letter, through the courtesy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Levy, who assured me that he has absolutely no knowledge of the real estate promotion alluded to therein, which assurance I unhesitatingly accept at full value.

"I am therefore delighted to have met Mr. Levy, as I expect to have his valuable assistance in this fight, and possibly many others, since he invites me to direct his attention to anything of the sort that may come to my notice in the future, irrespective of whether it be aimed at the City of New York or the nation."

DISBAND ELDERLY GERMANS.

Authorities Said to Have Released Soldiers 47 and 48 Years Old.

BERLIN, April 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"A dispatch from Munich," says the Overseas News Agency, "announced that Territorials of the classes of 1869-70 have been marched to their barracks there for disbandment. The men will shortly be sent to their homes."

SOLDIER SHOT DEAD IN ROW OVER ARREST

Members of Negro Regiment in Texas Town Reported to Have Attacked Sheriff.

RANGER KILLS ONE OF THEM

Coroner's Jury Decides That the Soldier Was Shot by Barler in Self-Defense.

DEL RIO, Texas, April 9.—Private John Wade of C Company, Twenty-fourth Infantry, a negro regiment, was killed here late last night, when two rangers and Sheriff Almond attempted to arrest sixteen negro soldiers who had caused a disturbance in a house in the restricted district.

Three negroes are said to have attacked the officers while the latter were taking them to the jail. Wade jumped on Ranger Barler, according to stories told by witnesses, pressed him to the ground, and clubbed him on the head with the butt of a revolver. Lying on his back, Barler drew his pistol and fired over his shoulder. Wade was killed.

A Coroner's jury tonight returned a verdict that Wade was killed by Barler, who was acting in self-defense and in the discharge of his duties. Testimony was given that the negroes, after being refused admission to a house in the restricted district, returned late, armed, and raided the place, shooting out all the windows.

Several soldiers escaped when the officers arrived and ran in another direction, according to the Sheriff. He said a group of these encountered a Mexican Deputy Sheriff and ordered him to hold up his hands, while one took away his pistol.

"Shall we kill him?" one was quoted as saying.

"No," was the reported reply, "We're only after the white folks."

The soldiers were taken back to the camp after the episode, where they were held under guard pending an investigation. It was said today that all the sixteen soldiers were privates.

Protests against the presence of the negro soldiers and requests for their removal were being prepared today to be sent to the War Department. Part of the Twenty-fourth Infantry has been stationed here for three weeks.

SEES EVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

John Barrett Says He Believes Its Affairs Will Be Straightened Out.

John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, spoke on "The New Pan-Americanism," before the downtown Gramercy Forum in Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, this yesterday afternoon. He declared that the general belief in the United States that our South American neighbors are small, half uncivilized countries, continuously uproarious and hotbeds of revolutions, was erroneous.

"In the last 100 years there have been fewer international wars in South America than in Europe," he said. "I won't argue for or against present conditions in Mexico. But I want you to realize that from 1861 to 1865 we had a greater revolution than was ever known in Mexico, and that during the ten years following our country was in chaos.

"The sovereignty of a nation is its greatest possession. So, without making any observations regarding our present Mexican policy, I invite you to remember that there are two sides to every story. Remember, there is now no revolution in Mexico but an evolution, and I believe Mexico will straighten its affairs out and be a peaceful and powerful nation in the Pan-American Union. We all want to see peace in Mexico, but we want to see peace with respect for national sovereignty.

"We want and must have a great Pan-American merchant marine. We must have every possible facility of banks, credits and loans to promote exchange of products. We need, however, far more a new educated and informed attitude on the part not only of the people of the United States toward those of Latin America, but of Latin America toward the United States. The best way to modernize the Monroe Doctrine is to modernize our point of view. This applies whether we be North Americans or South Americans."

"COMFORT KITS" NEEDED.

Whitney Warren Sails for France with 2,000 of Them.

Whitney Warren, New York architect, sailed on Saturday afternoon for Bordeaux on the French liner Espagne and took with him 2,000 "comfort kits" from the Lafayette Fund for French soldiers in the trenches. He said there are thousands of wounded soldiers being brought from the battle zone around Verdun, and there is a great need for all kinds of things for their comfort.

Before sailing Mr. Warren said Americans could honor the memory of Lafayette by donating $2 each to the fund, which will provide a comfort kit for a soldier of France. If they include their name and address in the kit a soldier will be glad to send a button, he said, in return for the gift of a kit.

The kit contains underwear, socks, handkerchiefs and other useful articles for the soldiers, and more than 150,000 already have been sent to France by the Lafayette Fund in New York. Mr. Warren added that Francis Roche, room 122, Hotel Vanderbilt, would be pleased to accept any subscriptions for comfort kits, which are dispatched by every French liner.

TROOPERS NOW CLOSING ON VILLA

Continued from Page 1.

may be obtained has not been abandoned.

If that permission is denied, however, it is not probable that General Funston will immediately insist on using more troops, but it is believed he probably will suggest to the War Department the movement of the line of communication to some point where the base will be much nearer to the field of operations.

MORE TROOPS CROSS BORDER.

Hurried Into Mexico from Columbus, Says Report in El Paso.

EL PASO, Texas, April 9.—A civilian, who arrived here today from Columbus, reported that additional troops are being hurried south into Mexico from the base as rapidly as they could be provided with transportation and equipment.

Recruits are arriving daily for the regiments in the field and all of the three regiments on the border here are being recruited to war strength, which is double their present strength. This will make it possible to send half regiments into Mexico without reducing the garrison along the border.

Three cars of recruits passed through here today for Columbus. Another car arrived from the East late this afternoon with men for the Fifth Cavalry. It came from Fort Slocum, N. Y., where the recruits had been in training for three months. Recruits also went through today for troops stationed at Douglas, Ariz.

Two companies of signal corps officers and men also arrived here today. One was from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and the other from Fort Wood, N. Y. Each company consisted of thirty-eight men and officers, and they will join the advanced column at once.

The Quartermaster's Corps sent twenty-seven Packard trucks from here today for the motor transport service. Civilian drivers were in charge of them.

At Fort Bliss arrangements are being made to erect a wireless mast and install equipment for the Signal Corps to use in direct communication with the troops at the front and as a relay station for General Funston at San Antonio.

Local officials in El Paso made representations today to the military authorities, and two infantry battalions were sent from Fort Bliss tonight to act as reserves to the patrols who are on guard every night in the principal streets here. The police officials said they feared trouble with Mexicans in Juarez.

The one real basis for any apprehension here that is discoverable is that Villistas and other representatives of the anti-American faction in Mexico are spreading the wildest reports among the peons and soldiers in Juarez in the hope of causing an outbreak. Juarez is seething with the weirdest stories of the hostile intentions of the Americans and rumors of great victories over the United States soldiers won by Villa. The Carranza officials are doing their best to suppress these canards.

That the alarmists are not receiving much credence among the American refugees here is evidenced by the fact that a number of them have returned to Mexico and others are preparing to do so. Two mining men, who had left the country after the Santa Ysabel massacre, left here for Chihuahua City today. They said that while the situation was not without danger, they did not believe it was sufficiently menacing to keep them from their business.

Army supplies continue to go to the American base near Casas Grandes, Mexico, and the arrangement by which commercial shipments are sent by individuals to army contractors is working so well that General Bell today declared there was no present need of other lines of communication, and that the Ojinaga trail direct to Chihuahua should not be opened at the present time.

Major Elliott today sent 3,000 pounds of lemon and peppermint candy, 2,000 pounds of chocolate, and $4,000 worth of mixed candies to the front for the troops who were demanding sweets with their rations to take the place of pastries and other delicacies which they had when in camp.

A shipment of fifteen cars of hay, oats, provisions, and canned goods was sent across the river this afternoon to be transported to the supply stores in Casas Grandes, Colonia Dublan, and Pearson, when the Northwestern train leaves Juarez for the south early tomorrow morning. This makes three full trains of supplies to be sent south since Friday, and has put a damper on the demands of the interventionists that the railroad be seized and used for shipments of supplies to the "starving" troops at the front, some of whom have nothing to eat except bacon, eggs, fresh chicken, honey, hot cakes, coffee, and fresh milk and cream, according to a sample menu which Chaplain Randolph of the Sixth Infantry sent back to the border.

These same interventionists were also disappointed today when 10,000 Carranza troops, reported to be moving on Juarez from Laguna under General Luis Herrera, failed to arrive, and General Gavira refused to take seriously reports that he had been replaced by General Hernandez or General Herrera.

There are fewer than 1,000 troops in Juarez and along the Northwestern Road, and they are doing nothing but sleeping and eating in Juarez. The report that troops were sent out to Guzman to cut the railroad and prevent the shipment of United States Army supplies was also denied today by the head of the Northwestern Road, who stated that if any men went out they went in aeroplanes or walked, as there had been no trains down since Saturday.

BAKER REITERATES OPTIMISM.

Arrival of Supplies at Casas Grandes Pleases War Department.

WASHINGTON, April 9. — Sunday brought no dispatches to break the silence of several days regarding the operations of the American expedition in Mexico. Nevertheless, Secretary Baker tonight reiterated his optimism for early success of the hunt for Villa.

Lack of news since last Tuesday regarding the progress of General Pershing's campaign had not shaken official hope. It is pointed out that important developments may have occurred since it was last possible for the extreme advance columns to communicate with their field base. The latest information to the War Department, authentic although not conclusive, was that the advance columns apparently had located Villa and a considerable part of his command somewhere near Satevo.

The War Department has been advised, it is learned definitely tonight, that the Thirteenth Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Slocum, the victims of Villa's raid on Columbus just a month ago today, is at the front of the troops pursuing Villa.

Secretary Baker stated today that as far as he knew consideration was not being given to removal of the American border base from Columbus to Presidio, Tex., as reported from the border. He said no such suggestion had yet come from General Funston, although army officials admitted that by transferring the base of operations, considerable mileage would be saved in holding the lines of communication. Presidio, opposite Ojinaga, Chihuahua, is about 150 miles nearer Chihuahua City than Columbus is.

The War Department hopes to send one or two new aeroplanes to General Funston this week. An aviation officer is at the Curtiss and Sturtevant factories inspecting the machines. Delivery of the first of the eight new biplanes recently ordered has been promised for this week.

Members of the Army Medical Corps are gratified over reports from the hospital base at Fort Bliss regarding the small number of men taken ill while serving with General Pershing's command. Less than the average sick rate for field service has been reported.

General Funston reported to the War Department tonight the arrival at Casas Grandes, Mexico, of an adequate quantity of supplies and gasoline. Secretary Baker made this announcement:

"A very adequate quantity of hay, oats, food supplies, and gasoline has reached Casas Grandes, and is now in the process of distribution. This indicates that the general problem of provisioning the troops has apparently been relieved."

The Secretary refused to comment on the suggestion that the advices from General Funston indicated that the commercial use of the railroad, supplemented by the American motor truck trains, was working out to the satisfaction of the United States.

Ambassador Designate Arredondo tonight issued the following statement:

Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate of the de facto Government of Mexico, is today in receipt of a telegram from Mexico City advising him that official notice has been given by his Government that no further contracts will be made with foreign firms for arms and ammunition, in view of the fact that the recently established national works are now capable of supplying the entire demand of the Government.

It is announced that traffic between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, over the Interoceanic Railway, will soon be resumed. The line is now in good repair, and will handle both passengers and freight, which for some time has been going exclusively over the Mexican Central Railway.

Instructions have been issued to all Governors of States and military commanders directing them to refrain from interfering in any manner with civil courts in order that complete independence between the judicial and the executive powers may be effected. The same powers have been instructed to submit to the Secretary of the Interior all decrees, and orders proposed by them for approval before they can be put into effect.

The National Agrarian Commission held its first meeting at Queretaro on the seventh instant and discussed the means to put into practice a comprehensive system of agrarian reforms, which is the principal plank of the program of the revolution. Much has been done already in that direction by various Governors of States.

NEW CLOTHING SENT TROOPS.

$250,000 in Mexican Coin Also Goes to Them from Columbus.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 9.—American troops in the field in Mexico soon will be equipped with new clothing to replace that torn into shreds in the strain of the campaign. A consignment of shoes, hats, uniforms, sweaters, and other wearing apparel, valued at $100,000, was forwarded south along the American line of communication today.

With the clothing went a shipment of approximately $250,000 in American gold and silver coin to be used in paying the wages of the soldiers, who, while in foreign service, draw 20 per cent. additional pay. The troops have experienced difficulty changing American money, and for this reason Mexican coin was sent.

Much speculation was expressed among officers here today as to the possibility of the establishment of a new expeditionary base at a point east along the border and nearer the actual field of operations than Columbus. It is realized that as the length of the line of communication, now approximately 400 miles, increases the problem of keeping it intact increases proportionately.

Persistent rumors were current here today that a band of Mexicans crossed the American border at Noria, about fifty miles east of Columbus, last Wednesday night and went south into Mexico, cutting fences as they went. Nothing could be learned at military headquarters concerning the reports, which did not say whether the men were Villistas or an armed roaming band.

Little was known at military headquarters here today of the development of the campaign south of Satevo, but no uneasiness was expressed. Lieut. Col. D. A. Cabell, expeditionary Chief of Staff, who has been on station at Colonia Dublan, has gone to Namiquipa to establish a new field headquarters, while General Pershing is reported to be on his way to the extreme front south of Satevo.

VILLISTA BAND DEFEATED.

Mexicans Report Bandits' Reverse at a Town in Chihuahua.

MEXICO CITY, April 9.—The followers of the bandit Villa have suffered another defeat at the town of San Antonio Debabonoyos, state of Chihuahua, according to advices received by the War Department.

James Linn Rodgers, representative of the American Government before the de facto Government, accompanied by John W. Bell, agent of the State Department at Queretaro, arrived here today and will remain for two days, returning to Queretaro Tuesday night.

Mr. Bell told Mexican newspaper men confidence existed in the United States that Mexico would solve her political and economic problems.

SALAZAR OVER THE LINE TO FIGHT OUR TROOPS

El Paso Police Believe Huerta's Old General Will Lead an Uprising.

EL PASO, Texas, April 9.—General Ynez Salazar, one of the best known of the former Heurta Generals, who has been living here, was reported tonight to have crossed the border with the announced attention of taking up arms against the United States.

The information was given to the police by a man who was closely associated with Salazar, and was accepted by them as true after investigation.

WAR ON FOOD SPECULATORS.

Mass Meeting Held in Mexico City and a Decree Is Issued.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 9.—The opening gun in the Government's campaign to lower the prices of foodstuffs in the republic was fired by General Gonzales when he called a meeting of the leading merchants in Mexico City yesterday. The Government is determined to take strict measures to lower the almost prohibitive prices of first necessities, which are being held by the speculators, who have managed to hide tons of corn and beans, which are the staple foods of the common people.

In spite of the fact that there are thousands of sacks of flour in Mexico City, many of which are spoiling for the lack of proper storage facilities, the greed of the merchants, refusing to sell this flour except at an exorbitant price, has placed bread almost out of reach of the poor people. Decree after decree fixing the prices seems to have no effect, and it is well known that the Government may be obliged to use force.

General Gonzalez issued a manifesto to Mexican farmers in which he offered a prize of $1,000 to the planter in each township under his jurisdiction, which includes the States of Meice, Puebla, Morelos, Tlaxcala, Hidalgo, and Oaxaca, for the best planted field. The manifesto says:

"Today we face the danger of public misery because of the scarcity or failure of the coming crops. To cultivate the soil in the present predicament is a work of the highest patriotism incumbent on all good Mexicans."

$3.00 Round Trip
BALTIMORE
The Monumental City
WASHINGTON
The Capital of the Nation
SUNDAYS
April 16, May 14, June 11
Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 A. M. Returning, leaves Washington 4:35 P. M. Baltimore 5:40 P. M.
Tickets on sale preceding each excursion.
Pennsylvania R.R.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

The proper care of FURS

A Cold-Dry-Air Storage Plant on the Premises

The Bonwit Teller & Co. vault is a most modern storage vault, constructed of steel and concrete, containing every innovation and device for the proper care of furs. Furs are insured against fire, moths and theft at a moderate cost.

Repairing and Remodeling

Bonwit Teller & Co. are prepared to accept orders for repairing and remodeling at specially low prices during the Spring and Summer months.
Estimates submitted. Tel. 7300 Murray Hill.

Broadway at 34th Street — Saks & Company — 'Phone Greeley 2626

Beginning This Morning, an Important Exhibition and Sale of Men's

Imported Silk Neckwear at $1.35

7,200 Scarfs — 6 Designs — 35 Colors

¶ A most remarkable sale, but the method that produced it was very simple.

¶ The most famous Swiss manufacturer of neckwear silk sells his product to exclusive Fifth Avenue haberdashers, and usually sells from four to six dozen of a design.

¶ Six months ago we approached this manufacturer with an offer to take 100 dozen each of six designs at our price.

¶ When he recovered from the shock, he closed the largest order he had ever taken at the lowest price he has ever accepted.

¶ The silks are worth so much more today than when the order was placed that the manufacturer offered us $1,000 in cash to cancel the order.

¶ These are the scarfs we shall place on sale today. The most remarkable we have ever seen in design, coloring and quality.

¶ And at $1.35, this is the greatest neckwear value we have ever offered.

Beginning today and continuing for one week

Sale of 1,000 Pairs of Men's Shoes at $3.95

¶ High Shoes and Oxfords, in the new models for Spring and Summer wear.

¶ Made to meet the requirements of men who demand footwear that is correct in every detail—shoes that retain their fine lines as long as they are worn.

¶ Mahogany, tan Russia, gun metal and kidskin are the leathers included, and every shoe offered is fitted with the improved Saks elastic heel.

¶ In all sizes and widths; every shoe taken from our regular stock.

Men's Shoe Dept., Fifth Floor.

LARGEST HABERDASHERY BUSINESS IN AMERICA

Eleven Beaten Paths In New York

The men of New York have discovered that what is true of one Weber and Heilbroner haberdashery store is true of all of them.

And so they have beaten eleven paths to these eleven doors, and they have traveled these eleven paths so often that they have made this the largest haberdashery business in the country.

This business has grown big because *it has taken care of little things in a big way.*

The haberdashery business is a business of endless details—of the finest distinctions. It offers an opportunity for thoroughness such as few businesses offer.

It is natural that we should carry the largest stocks, and the greatest varieties, because the great metropolitan clientele of these stores demand them.

To carry these largest stocks is a big thing, and we have done this big thing in a big way, too, presenting to our customers the advantages resulting from this great purchasing power.

But it has been in the attention given each individual customer—the analytical study given every offering—a thorough understanding of every new requirement of fashion and all the minor shades of those requirements—plus a never-ending effort to give the most efficient service possible, that has made these stores what they are.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt; 345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 27 New; 757 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.; 1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

"Anniped" Shoes To Complete a Tailored Outfit

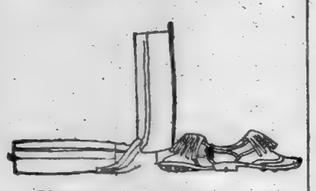

Young feet, like young ideas, are more nimble than old ones.

They require shoes made to accommodate growth and activity, and displaying those points of correctness which are most important to young people.

Shoes That Are Correct for Every Use

"Anniped" Shoes, confined strictly to young men, boys, misses and girls, are made of only the highest grades of leather—the best qualities of everything put into shoes.

Being experts in the dress of young people, this organization has provided the special style of shoe for every outfit that precedent demands.

A tip, or a wing, on a shoe that should not bear it is a solecism never committed with "Anniped" Shoes.

"Anniped" Damp-proof Shoes

For the children and larger boys and girls, the "Damp-proof" shoe has established a reputation for service as well as appearance.

In both tan and black, it is a comparatively lightweight shoe that keeps out the moisture—a good street-wear shoe and equally good for school and the playground.

It is a thoroughbred in every particular.

Also sturdy school shoes for boys, made to stand the heaviest wear and tear.

Street Shoes for Young Men & Misses

These shoes have all the smartness that a shoe should have—designed to go with De Pinna tailored apparel.

Their excellent quality is evident in their appearance—and their distinctiveness is finding an ever widening appreciation.

"Anniped" White Buck and Sport Shoes

An exceptional quality of white buck is used in these shoes for boys and girls—the kind seen on the deck of a private yacht.

It gives long wear and makes the shoe retain its shape.

For young men's and misses' sport shoes a separate department is maintained.

A special study has been made of the footwear demanded by young people in the various sports, and experts have supplied them.

"Anniped" golf and tennis shoes are used and endorsed by some of the most expert players in the metropolis.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

ROOSEVELT GETS A TAFT RECRUIT

Continued from Page 1.

ism—not Americanism of the blatant type, but the kind that enables us to assert our own rights, against the world if need be, and also to perform those services of mercy and enlightenment to less favored peoples that we have long looked upon as a real national mission. Commercialism has been too dominant a note in American life for the last generation. We need an enlightened patriotism to take its place.

And the campaign issue will be Americanism in yet another sense. We have had a sudden awakening not only concerning our real position in the world, but in domestic affairs. We have flattered ourselves for years on the wonderful assimilative qualities of America; we have boasted that we take peoples from all over the world and rapidly transform them into Americans. Yet at this present moment a certain element of our citizenship is organizing politically in the interest of a European power. These men openly assert that no candidate not friendly to Germany shall get their votes. For the first time in a hundred years, European politics is to be an issue in a Presidential campaign.

What are we to do in face of this situation? There is only one thing, of course, and that is to meet the issue boldly. Any party that runs away deserves defeat. Least of all can we Republicans avoid any discussion in which fundamental Americanism is the point in question.

I need not particularize further. The great issue of this coming Presidential campaign is Americanism—that is the position in a nutshell. In selecting a candidate we should consider this one point, and no other. We Republicans should select the one man who best represents the American ideal. We should throw aside all animosities, all jealousies, all personal ambitions. We must think only of our country, just as we did in 1860. Coming down to personalities, then, who is the one American who can do most for Americanism at this particular crisis?

A certain number of men—Cummins, La Follette, Fairbanks, Burton—may be dismissed at once. The American people haven't the slightest interest in any of these men. To nominate one of them would mean merely giving a certificate of election to Mr. Wilson. There are only two names now before the public that really arouse spontaneous enthusiasm.

The first of these is Justice Hughes. There is undoubtedly a spontaneous demand for Mr. Hughes's nomination. The people in the East do not understand the magic of Hughes's name among the farmers of the West. His famous stumping tour for Taft in 1908 has left an indelible impression on their minds. In an ordinary campaign, waged, as all our campaigns have been waged in the past, on domestic issues, Mr. Hughes would perhaps be our strongest candidate. He might be a powerful candidate now except for one fact: We do not know where he stands. No one doubts his genuine Americanism, it is true, but the present crisis demands that Americanism shall be expressed concretely.

What about the German-American propaganda? The sinking of the Lusitania? The question of armed merchantmen? English interference with our trade? The general submarine campaign? The invasion of Belgium? The abolition of international law? The building up of our army and navy? The Monroe Doctrine? The surrender of the Philippines? Our policy in Mexico? Our protectorate in Haiti and Nicaragua? Pan-Americanism? These are the subjects that will figure and should figure in the campaign. We do not know where Mr. Hughes stands on any of them.

And the really difficult thing about his candidacy is this: I do not see how we can find out. Let us ignore the question which disturbs many conscientious souls as to whether a Supreme Court Justice should be a candidate at all. The one thing that is plain is that he cannot conduct a campaign from the bench. Mr. Hughes cannot discuss pending questions without first resigning. There is not the slightest likelihood that he will resign. If the Republicans nominate Mr. Hughes, therefore, they will nominate an unknown quantity. They will nominate a man of the highest personal character and ability, but one whose lips are artificially sealed on the great problems facing us. Mr. Hughes does not ask or expect us to do this, for he steadfastly refuses to be a candidate. No political party, at this time above all, should be expected to go into the campaign blindfolded. Supposing the Republicans in 1860 had nominated a man whose ideas on slavery and national unity were unknown! Mr. Hughes's candidacy, therefore, simply cannot be discussed.

But the other available candidate is not subject to such an objection. Circumstances do not conspire to keep ex-President Roosevelt silent. We certainly know where he stands upon this great issue of Americanism. Some one has called him the "typical American"; certainly Europe looks upon him as the man who best embodies that energy, that ability, that sense of American honor, and that devotion to the principles of the fathers which traditionally make up the American character.

Now, in considering Roosevelt as a candidate, let us keep in mind only the fact that Americanism is the great issue before us. Present conditions justify us in submitting him to this test and this test alone. If the ordinary campaign issues—the tariff, the trusts, railroad regulation, and the like—were to control the situation, we might readily pause—we would never unanimously accept Roosevelt as a candidate on these issues, because the chances of disagreement are too many. But there is one aspect of Roosevelt upon which we cannot disagree. That is his Americanism. No one questions his sincere devotion to America and American ideals.

Some may say that his Americanism is blatant, braggart, and a constant incentive to trouble. His seven years as President dispose of that idea. He is the only President who has ever won a Nobel peace prize. His Administration confronted several situations that, in less intelligent hands, would have become "crises" and perhaps led to war. But Mr. Roosevelt handled them so skillfully that few realized their seriousness.

Most Americans do not know, for example, that Germany, in 1902, planned to destroy the Monroe Doctrine and gain a foothold in Venezuela. Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, in his recently published "Life of John Hay," discloses how Roosevelt foiled this and still retained the friendship of Germany. Only his energetic action in 1907 prevented war with Japan. Mr. Roosevelt did not accomplish these diplomatic victories by any policy of "watchful waiting"; he acted promptly and intelligently at the critical moment. And he did these things so quietly that we are only now just beginning to learn about them.

Does any one doubt that our history would have been very different in the last two years if Roosevelt had been President; with a man like Elihu Root as Secretary of State? Who can so well as Roosevelt restore the United States to its position of prestige in the family of nations? Who can play so important a rôle in the European peace negotiations as the man who settled the Russo-Japanese war? Who can so capably handle Lusitania crises as the statesman who kept German aggression off the Western Hemisphere fourteen years ago? Who can do so much in consolidating all American elements as the man who has demonstrated so many times his following with all classes of our citizenship? Who can so successfully restore our defenses as the President whose Administration gave us the second navy in the world?

This, not political manoeuvring, will make Roosevelt the Presidential candidate—circumstances are logically and inexorably selecting him. We cannot stop it if we would. Not even Roosevelt himself can stop it. It is nothing less than fate.

ROOSEVELT "FOUND WANTING."

Choate's Opinion—Hughes Inexperienced—Root Only Logical Candidate

Joseph H. Choate issued a statement yesterday giving his reasons for his advocacy of Elihu Root's nomination for the Presidency, in which he said that Roosevelt "was tried in 1912 and found wanting." Mr. Choate blamed Colonel Roosevelt for President Wilson's election and said: "It is inconceivable that the same party should so soon forget and forgive as to give him a renomination now as a reward for what he did then."

Mr. Choate refers to Justice Hughes as an undesirable candidate because of his inexperience in foreign affairs. His statement follows:

The presentation, by a number of faithful Republicans, of the name of Elihu Root as the logical candidate of the Republican party for President in the coming election, is most timely.

We are now within less than two months of the meeting of the National Republican Convention. That convention is apparently to be an open and unpacked convention, belonging to no candidate and not to be stampeded for anyone. A large number of the Republican leaders will enter the lists, and the convention will be absolutely free to nominate the best man.

"Choose the best" should be our motto from now on.

The present President was a minority President. The vote in 1912 was: Wilson, 6,293,019; Taft, 3,484,956; Roosevelt, 4,119,507. Taft and Roosevelt combined over Wilson, 1,311,444. Probably in that election many Republicans voted for Wilson; certainly none will do so again; his conduct of affairs since the commencement of this horrible war must be fatal to him. His declaration that "there are nations too proud to fight," including of course our nation, is still echoing around the world and has subjected our whole people to humiliation and contempt, and it has not been and never can be explained. His conduct of our foreign relations with Mexico and with Germany, and his vacillating and feeble course on "preparedness" have worked in the same direction. Since the 4th of August, 1914, his star has been steadily on the wane, and no intelligent Republican can possibly vote for him again.

Mr. Root is the only one of the three leading candidates who can fully commend himself to all members of the party. "Merit and fitness" are the test, and no man can say that he is not the best qualified man for the office, of all the three. He has been a loyal Republican from the beginning, rendering the party great services which were always equally great services to the Nation, at untold sacrifices to himself, and his unmatched experience in foreign affairs as Secretary of State and Senator will assure the whole country that we shall be in safe hands.

Mr. Roosevelt is not a "tried Republican," or rather he was "tried" in 1912 and found wanting. He then deliberately attempted to destroy the party, bolted from it, and set up his Progressive machine for the sole purpose of defeating Mr. Taft, and gratifying his own selfish aim, and was thus chiefly responsible for the election of Mr. Wilson. It is inconceivable that the same party should so soon forget and forgive as to give him a renomination now as a reward for what he did then.

It should, as I think, be regarded as a fatal drawback to Justice Hughes's nomination that he is a Justice of the Supreme Court, a court which must be kept forever inviolate from without or from within. Its spotless ermine should never be smirched in the muddy turmoil of politics. When a nomination for the Presidency was tendered to Justice Storey, one of the greatest Judges of that court, without his knowledge, he immediately wrote declining the nomination, and declaring that he would not accept the office, even with the unanimous consent of the whole people. That is the only attitude which the members of that court should hold, or which should be held toward them by the people—hands off the Supreme Court.

Besides this, Justice Hughes has never had any experience in foreign affairs which now most critically involve our national honor and safety, and, what is more, no man knows what his views are on this or any other of the leading questions which now agitate the people of the United States. Under the circumstances, can the party which in this election expects to resume the reins of Government afford to select him? His judicial record is perfect; why should not he and his party and the whole people be content with that, as his one and only proper place for life?

These are some of the reasons which lead me to join in the presentation of Mr. Root's name as the best available candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Root is expected to return to this city from Washington tomorrow.

BARNES QUOTED AS ACCEPTING COLONEL

Tale of After-Dinner Talk That Is Promptly Denied by One of the Diners.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—Still another sensational angle was given today to the fight to make Theodore Roosevelt the Republican nominee for President by a story, much discussed in Harvard circles here, that William Barnes, old-time enemy of Roosevelt and Republican ex-State Chairman of New York, had said that he believed Roosevelt would be nominated, and that he would be prepared to support the Colonel. Mr. Barnes, according to the story, made these statements at a dinner of the Harvard Class of 1888, which was held recently at the Harvard Club in New York City. Mr. Barnes is a member of that class.

Here is the story: After the last course of the dinner, Mr. Barnes asked that the waiters leave the room. There were cheers for Mr. Barnes and calls for a talk about politics. Mr. Barnes prefaced his address by saying that he felt at liberty to talk freely. First he turned his discussion to the Wilson Administration. Mr. Wilson, he is quoted as saying, "would give anything if he were a Republican," as the Republicans had given him the support needed in carrying out his policies. He intimated that Mr. Wilson was not at all pleased by the action of many of his Democratic followers.

Mr. Barnes went on to say, so the story goes, that he had come to the conclusion that Colonel Roosevelt would be the nominee of the Republicans and that it might be well for him to explain his belief, inasmuch as his relations with Colonel Roosevelt had not been very cordial in recent years. Some of these relations, he is quoted as saying, "were aired in court," and then he went on to explain that this fact would not make it impossible for him to bring himself to support the Colonel.

"If Colonel Roosevelt is nominated I will be prepared to support him for election," is another remark credited to Mr. Barnes. He is quoted, also, as saying that a careful canvass had been made and that it had shown that there was a remarkable sentiment for Colonel Roosevelt in the Middle West.

"In some States in the Middle West," he is reported to have said, "Colonel Roosevelt leads four to one over any other Republican candidate."

That is one version of the class of '88 dinner given by a member of high standing in this community, who, however, does not want his name used in connection with this report. Another prominent Boston man who is a member of the class said that he attended the dinner and heard Mr. Barnes say he would be prepared to support Colonel Roosevelt if the Colonel were nominated by the Republican Convention.

Some political leaders who were told of the story said that they did not doubt it was true, as Barnes was the strictest kind of a party man and would do almost anything rather than be known as an irregular.

The Barnes story was about the most exciting bit of political gossip which marked the arrival of Colonel Roosevelt in Boston on his three days' trip to Massachusetts. The Colonel would not comment on the report or upon any other phase of the political situation, making it evident that he had come here to avoid political controversies.

The Colonel, who had motored in from Oyster Bay to catch the noon train from the Grand Central Station in New York City for Boston, arrived at the Back Bay Station here at 6 o'clock. The only persons who accompanied the Colonel here were five New York newspaper correspondents. The Colonel had a stateroom on the train, and remained in it throughout the entire trip except at the luncheon hour.

In the smoking rooms of the train there was little discussed, after the Colonel's presence on the train became known, except the political situation. Most of the men who talked with THE TIMES correspondent seemed to believe that the Colonel would be nominated.

At the Back Bay Station the Colonel was greeted by his old-time friend, Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow of 50 Beacon Street, with whom the Colonel will stay during his visit in Boston. There was a crowd of about 300 persons at the station and they pushed and shoved one another aside in an effort to see the Colonel.

At the Bigelow home the Colonel went into seclusion. He granted a short interview to the correspondents, said he had seen no one here connected with politics and added that he would take no part in any public function.

The Colonel had dinner tonight at Dr. Bigelow's home with Judge and Mrs. Robert Grant, Owen Wister, who recently wrote some verse attacking President Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Roscoe Thayer. Colonel Roosevelt said he had no other visitors, and literature was the subject most discussed.

Republican leaders here say Roosevelt probably would carry the State against President Wilson. They say that Massachusetts is for preparedness of the Roosevelt brand, and that it would take only a little stirring to arouse the people to a high pitch of patriotism.

These leaders say that Senator Lodge and Governor McCall probably would be for the Colonel at Chicago if it was evident that he had a chance of winning the nomination. There is doubt as to the position that Senator Weeks would take, but there is a strong feeling among some of the leaders that Weeks would be found in the Roosevelt line-up if conditions were favorable.

Little seems to be thought here of the chances of Elihu Root being nominated. The general feeling seems to be that Root would support Roosevelt. The Hughes sentiment, so far as could be learned by a hasty canvass of the situation, is not very strong, but it seems evident that an out-and-out avowal by Hughes for preparedness and the defense of the nation's honor would put an entirely different complexion on the situation.

If the primary fight goes on here and the ticket of Roosevelt delegates at large, which includes Congressman Gardner, Grafton D. Cushing, Charles Sumner Bird, and Robert M. Washburn, remains in the field, the prediction here is that the majority of the men on the regular Republican ticket, as well as the regulars in the district fights, will win. The election of Lodge and McCall of the regulars is generally conceded, and it is felt now that Murray Crane will pull through. Senator Weeks is looked upon as the weakest of the regular "Big Four."

Mr. Bird and Mr. Cushing are said to have the best chance of election on the Roosevelt ticket. Bird apparently is going to remain in the race. In a statement he issued tonight as a reply to the statement by George von L. Meyer, given out by Mr. Meyer at Oyster Bay on Saturday, he included this paragraph:

"God save us from those who say they are for Roosevelt, and at the same time say they are for the Weeks-Crane-McCall delegates, who are working overtime for the defeat of Roosevelt."

Colonel Roosevelt will attend a luncheon party given by his sons, Archie and Quentin, at noon tomorrow, at which he will probably meet several of the boys from Harvard who have joined the recruits, obtained partly by Archie's efforts, to boom preparedness among the students by attending the Summer camps at Plattsburg. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon he will attend a meeting of the Harvard Overseers and an alumni meeting. The Colonel will attend another dinner party at the home of Dr. Bigelow tomorrow night, and will leave for Farmington, Conn., Tuesday at noon to visit his sister, the wife of Rear Admiral Cowles. He will return Wednesday to New York.

William Rand, a lawyer of 37 Wall Street, who was a member of the class of 1888 at Harvard and who was at the recent class dinner, last night denied the story that William Barnes predicted that Colonel Roosevelt would be the Republican nominee for President and that he would support him.

"The report is absolutely without foundation," said Mr. Rand, "and must have been manufactured out of whole cloth. I do not see how anybody could possibly have conceived the idea that Mr. Barnes made any such statement."

ON FIRST BALLOT, SAYS FISH.

Assemblyman Says Roosevelt will Sweep Republican Convention.

Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., brought to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night news of the indorsement by the Putnam County Progressive Committee of Colonel Roosevelt for President. Mr. Fish expressed the opinion that Colonel Roosevelt was certain also to be the Republican condidate. He did not care to discuss the political situation generally, but he said:

"Regardless of the action of the Republican delegates from New York, I have no doubt whatever that the Republican national convention will nominate Theodore Roosevelt on the first ballot. All the other great States, like Pennsylvania and Illinois, I am sure, will go solidly for him."

The resolution adopted by the Putnam County Progressive Committee at Carmel on Saturday was as follows:

"Resolved, that in the present international crisis, Theodore Roosevelt stands as the greatest exponent of American principles, and is better fitted than any other man to solve the grave problems confronting our country, and furthermore,

"Resolved, that the Progressive Party nominate Theodore Roosevelt for President, regardless of the action of any other political party, believing that he represents the highest ideals of American citizenship and patriotism, and that a majority of the American electorate are anxious to support him at the polls."

Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., was elected Chairman of the committee, George Witheridge, Treasurer, and James Lalley, Secretary. Assemblyman Fish will be the delegate to the Chicago Progressive Convention on June 7.

SEES WALL ST. INFLUENCES.

Henry Watterson Fears Effect on Party of "Roosevelt Claquers."

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—Under the caption, "The Money Devil Plans Treason," Henry Watterson will say in The Courier-Journal tomorrow:

"After all is said which can be said of the aptitude for affairs, the resources, audacity, and industry of Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for office—that being his lifelong professional employment—his method recalls the habit of the ostrich at the moment of danger of hiding its head while leaving its body exposed to attack. One would think the Gary dinner and the Bacon luncheon too obvious to fool anybody. Yet the would-be partaker of 'the third cup of coffee' those entertainments were intended to provide seems to fancy his plans and schemes thus publicly exploited in a state of perfect concealment.

"But what of the Republican Party? Granted that the blackmail proceeding of the big stick bearing the menace, 'take me or defeat,' supported by the abundant money of the interests, is a serious matter, can sensible party managers believe it either a sure or a tempting promise?

"If they yield to it and are beaten, what then? * * *

"With Root to lead the way and Gary to foot the bills, the condottieres of Wall Street can probably dominate the coming National Republican Convention. Those of the delegates who cannot be scared may be bought. The streets of Chicago will be made to ring with Roosevelt music. The galleries of the Coliseum will be packed with Roosevelt claquers.

"Enthusiasm comes cheap—indeed, the world abounds with fools who can be had for nothing. On the surface it will look as if the woods were actually on fire for Roosevelt. What of the day after—the sober, second thought of the people—the voters of the Republican Party who are at heart Republicans? What of the issues which will down at no man's bidding and cannot be explained away? What of the revelations the campaign is sure to bring forth? How might it profit the Republican Party to gain a man on horseback and lose it's immortal soul, the likelihood being that, if it monkeys with the Roosevelt buzz saw, it will lose both?"

WHITMAN'S PERSONAL VICTORY.

Governor Regards Barnes's Defeat in Committee as Indorsement.

ALBANY, April 9.—The victory of the Tanner faction over the followers of William Barnes at the meeting of the Republican State Committee, at New York yesterday, is construed by Governor Whitman as an unqualified indorsement of his administration.

The Governor returned from New York today, and he let it be understood by his callers that he looked upon the result of the committee meeting as a personal victory. He told his friends that the up-State vote was solidly behind him, and that even greater support in the committee would have been forthcoming if it had been needed.

Governor Whitman believes also that the indorsement of himself by the committee indicates that Supreme Court Justice Hughes is the choice of the majority of New York Republicans for the Presidential nomination.

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Approved hospitals are aided in proportion to the actual free work each does, regardless of race or creed.

With about 100 hospitals in New York City asking support, it is evident that contributors should be not only generous but discriminating, so as to secure the most good.

GIFTS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED NOW for sufferers in our own hospitals whose usual receipts have been cut into by war appeals, while cost of drugs and supplies has risen. This object is also peculiarly worthy of testamentary remembrance.

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CHARLES LANIER, Treas., 59 Cedar St. C. W. WICKERSHAM, Sec.
MRS. JAMES SPEYER, 1058 Fifth Avenue, Treasurer, Woman's Auxiliary
FREDERICK D. GREENE, General Secretary, 105 East 22d Street

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16 HURT IN NEW HAVEN CRASH

Engineer's Quick Wit Saves Lives Near Waterbury, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

THOMASTON, Conn., April 9.—Prompt action on the part of Engineer Carl H. Holme of Waterbury saved many lives on the New Haven Road today, and only sixteen persons were injured when his train, running thirty-six miles an hour from Winsted to Bridgeport, by way of Waterbury, was derailed by a half-open switch between here and Waterbury. When about 400 feet from the switch frog at Jericho siding, which had become clogged with snow, Engineer Holme threw on the emergency brakes. The momentum of the train was suddenly slackened, and only the engine, baggage car, and two coaches left the rails.

The locomotive went down an embankment, carrying with it Engineer Holme and his fireman, but neither was seriously hurt. The more seriously injured are Edward Bassone of Torrington, in a Waterbury hospital with his left leg broken; Dominick Quelewek of Torrington, broken jaw, and Mrs. Yule Ingst of Torrington, left knee fractured.

Among those slightly injured were Alice Mygilvany, Charles Smith, William Segal, Lawrence Fein, and Gertrude Rose, all of New York, and Joseph Barton, J. Russell, and Samuel Lavette, all of Brooklyn, N. Y. After receiving medical attention, they left for their homes.

The derailed train was known as the Sunday Special, No. 1,235, due in New York at 11:43 A. M. The accident occurred about six miles north of Waterbury, and physicians and ambulances from that city were hurried to the scene. Many persons on their way from church went from this town and gave aid to the injured passengers, most of whom were suffering from shock and glass cuts.

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AT 23c TO 23½c PER DOZEN ARE NOW A

GOOD BUY.

You can pay us $1.00 per case margin and we will carry the $6.00 balance, or you can buy outright for the investment and profit. Orders taken for 300 to 30,000 cases.

Three and one-half cents per dozen will cover buying, inspecting, selling, interest, storage, and insurance until January, at which time or before they will probably be worth 28c to 32c per dozen.

We have foreign and domestic outlets for their sale. Storage holdings in 47 Warehouses today 60% less than last year at same time.

Full particulars on request. Phone Worth —2353-4.

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The Lost Found Through The New York Times

The New York Times:
I am glad to state that through your newspaper I was successful in having my lost article returned to me.

I take this means of thanking you for assisting me in locating the fob, and it only goes to again point out the value of your newspaper, not only as "the" paper for daily news, but also as a valuable help to those in trouble. It might be of interest to you to know that I placed a similar advertisement in another newspaper, but received no response.

(Signed) N. H. Morris, 379 Broadway.

Advertisements for articles lost, if published in The New York Times, receive a circulation in New York City greater than if published in The Herald, Sun and Tribune COMBINED—and, in addition, are reprinted in a bulletin, which is sent to pawnbrokers, police stations, department stores, railroad depots, dog pounds, etc.

Telephone lost advertisements to The Times, Bryant 1000.

NEW ARMY MOVIES TO DRILL RECRUITS

Pictures Show the Execution of Arms Manual and the Handling of Guns.

GEN. WOOD APPROVES IDEA

Films to be Sent to All Points for Instruction Where No Trained Officers Are Available.

For the benefit of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, members of his staff, officers from Governors Island, and recruits of the Officers' Training Corps for Newspapermen, a private view of the completed sections of a series of moving pictures, which have been prepared with the sanction of the War Department, illustrating the rudiments of military training, were shown yesterday afternoon at the Wurlitzer Art Rooms, 120 West Forty-first Street. The series of pictures, which have been arranged for exhibition throughout the country, were intended as a means of supplementing the work of drill officers for civilians, in cases where it was not possible to assign officers of the regular army for instruction duty.

The new system of teaching drill by pictures, prepared under the supervision of Sherwood M. Hard, represents, by accurate and specially posed examples, the proper methods of executing setting-up exercises, the manual of arms, squad drill, the use of the bayonet, the mechanism of the army rifles, and the use of first-aid equipment.

The portions of the series which were exhibited yesterday showed "plebes" at West Point being put through regulation calisthenics, and special pictures of Capt. Herman J. Koehler, for many years Supervisor of Athletics at West Point, executing the prescribed exercises alone. A series of pictures illustrating the manual of arms took up the major portion of the reel.

At the close of the series of pictures, Captain Kilbourne of the General Staff at Governors Island explained the uses to which the pictures might be put, counteracting our lack of sufficient drill officers to make an army of volunteers fit for active service in a short time, should the need arise. He said the use of motion pictures to drill large numbers of men in scattered parts of the country would insure the uniform training necessary to enable bodies of fresh troops, whether trained in Maine or California, to be drilled together without readjustment or loss of time. The use of the phonograph, to supplement the pictures would, he said, give the accurate inflection for commands.

By shortening the time required to make a soldier of a citizen, he said, the picture method of instruction for recruits would prove of great advantage, although he admitted that the exact time saved by the new system of instruction would have to be proved by its use. In case of a national crisis, even a small shortening of the time would be of inestimable service, he said.

At the close of the meeting, General Wood, in answer to a request for his opinion upon the uses of the new system, said it had his hearty approval as providing an accurate and uniform method of instruction for the recruit. He advised, he said, that the pictures should be given slowly, in order that the various minutiae of the manual of arms might be carefully studied. General Wood also repeated the obvious uses of the method in augmenting the work of the drill officer, mentioning the fact that the shortage of officers who could be released from their regular duties with the army for drill duty made the adoption of the new method of double value.

It was said yesterday that, in its completed form, the series of pictures would be divided into sections, for use in short lectures covering one subject at a time. As each motion is executed several times in each picture, and a board, on which the commands which are being followed are printed, appears in each, the repetition of the proper method of executing the order will, it is expected, save the time which is required in the matter of correction during the actual drilling of the recruit. A further use for the films by the regular army has been suggested as a means of correcting carelessness in drilling among the regular troops.

NEW LIFE-SAVING SERUM.

Intended for Those Unconscious from Drowning or Gas.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—A departure in medical science, which if successful will revolutionize the treatment of persons apparently dead from drowning or asphyxiation, is now being experimented with at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. It consists of the injection of a serum to stimulate the blood to such an extent as will form a reaction on the heart. This will keep the patient alive until the apparatus perfected some time ago to clear the lungs can be put into use.

The serum has been tried on animals in the laboratories in the institution, and in several cases has been successful. However, in most of the cases there have been after effects, such as high blood pressure or hardening of the arteries. According to the physicians, if the serum can be perfected, it will revive patients even after several hours of unconsciousness. In the case of one animal the serum was injected four hours after the drowning took place and the animal was brought back to life, but died afterward of high blood pressure.

ROOSEVELT, JR., APPLAUDED

Plattsburg Recruit in Church Urges Training in Schools.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., told a large congregation in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in West Eleventh Street, last night that his credo was that manhood suffrage carried with it manhood obligations, and that he favored preparedness in this country not only for much needed protection, but as a means of awakening interest in the National Government.

After the service had ended, the Rev. John Armstrong Wade, rector of the church, introduced the speaker as "Lieutenant Roosevelt," and added that this was no time to be talking of peace if we were not prepared.

"The strongest voice in the world just now," he said, "is the howitzer. I take pleasure in introducing to you a man by no better title than a Plattsburg rookie."

Mr. Roosevelt declared he favored the Australian system of starting boys in elementary military training when they were young and at the receptive age.

"I don't believe in the theory that if there is no preparation there is no trouble," he said. "I don't believe in a negative righteousness. History has proved that all wars are the results of the particular ambition of a militaristic leader or party. We don't want a large army, but we want a large number of citizens who know something about carrying a gun."

The congregation packed the church, and Mr. Roosevelt, who spoke with marked clearness and ease, so pleased them that at the conclusion of his speech there was short applause.

VICTORY FOR LA FOLLETTE.

Belated Returns Give Senator Bare Majority of Wisconsin Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9.—The last scattering returns from the extreme northern part of the State on Tuesday's election of national delegates to the Republican Convention have turned Senator La Follette's supposed overwhelming defeat into a partial victory, for he will have a bare majority of the Wisconsin delegation. These belated returns give La Follette one of the district delegates and two of the delegates at large. The final result of the election, shows fourteen delegates for La Follette and twelve for Governor Philipp, his opponent, who is himself the only anti-La Follette victor in the list of four delegates at large.

The manner in which Milwaukee carried the day for La Follette is counteracted in part by the showing outside of Milwaukee, where the racial issue in part has an entirely different angle. Outside of Milwaukee there was a strong vote against the two Germans on the list of delegates at large. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Emil Baensch was a Philipp candidate, and Christian Doerfler a La Follette candidate, and both ran far behind the rest of their ticket outside of Milwaukee. It is evident that a prejudice against a purported plan of the German-American Alliance in Wisconsin to elect ten of the delegates to the National Convention had an important part in cutting their figures. Baensch and Doerfler were only saved by the big Milwaukee votes.

SAYS WE OUTDO GEORGE III.

Auto Association Head Quotes Jefferson in Letter to Mayor.

The Automobile Dealers' Association, through R. H. Johnston, its President, has written to Mayor Mitchel in opposition to the bill now pending before the Legislature requiring the licensing of all operators of motor vehicles. Mr. Johnston said the motives of the association in opposing the measure had been misrepresented, and that he desired to set the Mayor right. The bill, he said, was opposed, in the first place, because the association believed there were enough laws and ordinances already to confuse citizens. The letter to the Mayor read:

We believe that a great majority of the citizens of New York feel exactly as did Thomas Jefferson, when, in complaining to the Government of George III., he wrote in the Declaration of Independence: "He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out of their substance." We believe if George III. were to return to earth, and were to see the number of officers who are eating out of our substance, he would admit he was a piker. We also fear that any extension of laws regarding the issuing of licenses is fraught with grave possibilities. In this connection we need only point out that in the recent investigation of the Department of Licenses it was found that, (I quote from the official report.) "five out of seven Inspectors to whom bribes were offered accepted them."

Mr. Johnston expressed the opinion that new laws governing the minor activities of the citizens and the creation of new offices would tend to harass the people and, to illustrate, he cited the imaginary experience of a business man in and out of the courts trying to comply with the laws and orders now in force. He declared that the orders of the Fire Department varied from season to season like fashions.

TO TEST A UNION THEOLOGUE

New York Presbytery Has One Candidate from Disputed Seminary.

For the first time since warning was given to the New York Presbytery by the General Assembly concerning accepting candidates for the ministry not sound in the Presbyterian faith, the Presbytery meets today to examine applicants. A protest will be made in the form of an overture to the General Assembly from the New York Presbytery prohibiting the acceptance of Union Theological Seminary graduates unless they are approved upon examination by some other authority than the majority of the New York clergymen and elders.

That the overture will be adopted is by no means sure.

The record shows only one Union Seminary graduate to offer himself, but it was said last night that there might be another, a special student. The one of record is Earl Leroy Douglas of McKeesport, Penn., a graduate of Princeton, 1913. He has taken the full course at Union. His examination today will be keenly watched.

START REFERENDUM ON PREPAREDNESS

Seven Hundred Commercial Bodies Voting on Plan Prepared by a Committee.

FOR A MUCH STRONGER NAVY

Universal Military Service and Mobilization of Economic Resources Also Part of Project.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has begun a referendum on preparedness, asking 700 commercial bodies in the United States to vote for or against a plan of national defense devised by a committee of which Bascom Little, President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, is Chairman. The bodies to which the question is being submitted have a membership of approximately 300,000.

The committee recommends that a council of national defense be created by law to assist in the development of an adequate and continuing policy; that a staff of mobilization be created by law and maintained in time of peace to insure the most effective use of the economic resources of the United States in time of war; that a program of naval construction be adopted sufficient, at least, to restore the United States to a position of second naval power in the Atlantic, with a surplus in the Pacific sufficient to protect the coasts, possessions, trade routes, Canal Zone and adjacent territory.

The committee favors the creation by law of a General Staff for the navy by strengthening the present office of Naval Operations or otherwise. A recommendation is made that the regular army be increased until, with its trained reserves, it shall be sufficient to furnish the first line of land defense.

Further, the committee recommends that universal military training be adopted, and that a fundamental feature of the national policy for supplying war material should be to educate private industry in time of peace in the manufacture of such material, under Government regulation of prices, rather than to trust to production in Government plants alone.

It is urged by the committee that the educative arrangements with private manufacturers for the production of war material in time of peace serve not only to supply current needs of the army and navy, but also to accumulate a reserve of war material sufficient to supply the land and sea forces, both regular and reserve, from the beginning of a possible war until such time as the industries of the country could produce the increased supplies required.

Finally, it is proposed that an adequate number of officers be added to the regular army for detached service and that a properly trained officer reserve corps be created, sufficient to officer the very large number of men who would have to be raised immediately in the event of war.

STOLEN P.O. ORDERS CASHED

Blanks Taken in St. Louis Filled Out and Offered Here.

The Post Office authorities have sent a warning throughout the city to small merchants and business men to exercise care in cashing money orders. This warning is made necessary because several stolen money order blanks, part of the loot of the robbery of a branch Post Office in St. Louis, have appeared here filled out, and have been cashed. Just how many blanks were stolen the Post Office Inspectors would not say, but it is known that the thieves got less than one hundred. Each blank can be filled out for any sum up to $100.

Within the last few days agents of the Post Office Department have supplemented the printed warning by making calls on storekeepers on the upper east side, and some of those visited are of the opinion that it was in that part of the city that the forged orders were cashed. It is believed that the orders are being put out by a gang of Post Office thieves, armed with the proper rubber stamps, and well acquainted with the methods of the money order division.

Two years ago, when a number of money order blanks were stolen in the West, they were "cashed" here. The authorities found that the first were cashed in the Bronx, and the trail led down to the east side.

CAN'T BAN ARMED SHIPS.

Dr. W. B. Guthrie Says Constitution Gives Us Right to Travel on Them.

Dr. William B. Guthrie, Professor of Political Science of the College of the City of New York, said yesterday in an address at the Pi Epsilon Phi fraternity house, 320 West 137th Street, that the movement in Congress to pass a law forbidding citizens of the United States to travel on armed ships would have been in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to citizens the right to bear arms.

"In my opinion, a citizen of the United States has the same right to protection under this provision of the Constitution of the United States, whether he is in this country or traveling abroad," he said, "and no act of Congress or regulation of the Administration could deprive him of it.

"On the other hand, the Administration undoubtedly has the right to see to it that those arms should be carried for defensive purposes only. The State of New York has the right to forbid me to keep arms in my house, or exercises that power, but the United States could not prevent me from having arms for my protection, because of that Constitutional provision. If American ships or neutral ships should decide to mount arms to defend themselves from illegal attacks, they would be justified both under the Constitution and under international law. The Government could regulate the amount of arms they carried, provided it did not make the amount so small as to take away the substance from the right to carry arms for defense, as guaranteed by the Constitution. The Administration has, in my opinion, correctly interpreted the law, but if the views of Congress had prevailed in the recent contest on this question, I believe the courts could have been appealed to successfully to maintain the right to arm."

ROB WOMAN IN PARK.

Crowd Joins Police in Vain Hunt for Two Footpads.

Miss Isabella Thomson of 2 West Ninety-fourth Street was walking home in Central Park West near Eighty-fifth Street last night when two men going in the opposite direction suddenly seized her, and one of them grasped her hand bag containing $10, while the other took a key-ring which she carried in her other hand. Miss Thomson screamed, but the men had vaulted the park wall on the opposite side of Central Park West before Policemen Cassidy and Murphy, were able to stop them. The policemen ran after them blowing police whistles.

More than twenty men waiting for an Eighty-sixth Street cross-bound car at the busy transfer point joined in the chase and with the policemen they searched the near part of the park, beating the shrubbery. They continued the search for more than an hour, but they found no trace of the robbers. Policeman Murphy reported the loss of the handbag and key-ring at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and Miss Thomson was sent to her home where a physican was called.

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SAYS SHE HAS SAVED DOGS.

Miss James Believes Shipments for Vivisection Have Ceased.

Special to The New York Times.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., April 9.—Miss Helen I. James of Ridgefield Park, who started an agitation against the Board of Commissioners for selling dogs to a New York institute at $1 a head for vivisection purposes, said today she believed public opinion and publicity had already won the day. She did not believe, she said, that any more stray dogs in Ridgefield Park would be shipped in crates for, as she expressed it, "inhumane treatment at the hands of young doctors."

Dr. F. W. Langstroth was indignant over the fact that he was dragged into the matter. He wanted it understood that he had nothing to do with the purchase or sale of the dogs, and that his only connection with the matter was in telling the authorities where they could dispose of the dogs.

"A friend of mine said he wanted some dogs, and when I heard the town wanted to sell some I gave the Commissioners the name and address," said Dr. Langstroth. "I can't say what is done with the dogs, and I don't care. I want to say, however, if the women who are now complaining only knew of what benefit to mankind and womankind the result of vivisecting really was they would have less to say."

Miss James said she was going to get all the clubwomen and ministers to join her in this movement.

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Thirty-One New Gasoline Wagons Added to the Fleet of Power Driven Vehicles

¶ With a view of completing the motorizing of the Macy Free Delivery Service in New Jersey, 31 gasoline wagons, each with a carrying capacity of a ton and a half, have been added to the already very large fleet of Macy power driven vehicles.

¶ The majority of the new wagons, the purchase of which constituted the largest re-order of its kind in this country, will be installed in the Hackensack and Newark Depots.

¶ The Newark Depot covers the territory bounded by Rockaway, Plainfield, Morristown, Caldwell, Montclair and the Oranges, while the Hackensack Depot takes in Hudson Heights, Closter, East Rutherford, Hillside Manor, Totowa, Ridgewood, Paterson, Little Falls, Harrington Park, and the territory within this circuit of towns and cities.

¶ Heretofore the Newark and Hackensack Depots or Distributing Stations have been equipped with horse drawn wagons. They have given excellent service, but the growth of the Macy business has been so great that a motor delivery had become imperative.

¶ On April 15 we shall resume the free delivery service to the New Jersey seashore resorts. From Seabright five big autos will deliver purchases to Summer residents from Atlantic Highlands to Spring Lake, about five miles south of Asbury Park, and inland covering Red Bank, Middletown and adjacent places.

¶ Surveys are being made with the object of greatly enlarging the zone of the Macy Free Delivery Service. It already covers the most populous as well as the richest territory in this country, taking in, as it does, suburban New Jersey, Westchester County, the Borough of Richmond, the Borough of Brooklyn, the Borough of Queens, the leading residential centres of Nassau County, the Long Island coast resorts as far east as Long Beach, and Connecticut as far as Stamford. Of course, Manhattan and The Bronx are thoroughly covered.

¶ A total of 106 electric and gasoline cars, with five big trucks, which transport packages from the Macy Store to the distributing depots, together with over 100 horse drawn vehicles, are now in commission.

¶ It may interest the public to know that in one month the Macy Free Delivery Service has delivered 750,000 parcels, and that every one was accounted for. As a record of efficiency, we believe this has never been equalled, even by the Express corporations, which are nation-wide in their scope.

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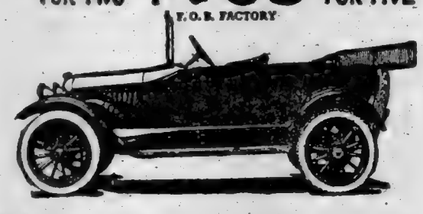

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LOOK TO AMERICA FOR MISSIONARIES

Speakers at Laymen's Convention Ask for Workers in South America and China.

MONEY IS BADLY NEEDED

George S. Eddy Says White Men's Vices Are the Peril in the Far East.

More than 2,000 delegates representing the congregations of 300 Protestant churches in the city attended the first meeting of the four days' convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the Hippodrome yesterday for the purpose of encouraging work in foreign missions, particularly in the Far East and in South America. Visitors brought the total attendance near 4,000.

George Sherwood Eddy, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Asia, who has just completed his third evangelistic tour of the Far East, said that there were two great conflicts in the world, one to kill men and another to save them. In this idea the Hippodrome was decorated. The flags of the Allies and the flags of the Central Powers "fraternized" on the platform tables and on the edges of the boxes. On the brow of the first balcony was a long banner with the words "Not America for America's Sake Alone, but America for the World's Sake."

"There is only one nation left to meet the world challenge," said Mr. Eddy in expressing the opinion that America ought to support "the tottering Chinese republic."

"I don't know anything about the 'Yellow Peril' or the 'Black Peril,' but I do know that there is a 'White Peril' in the Far East wherever a godless materialism carries its liquor, its opium, its drugs and other vices. I do know, too, that while America is puffing away $500,000 a day in tobacco smoke 14,000 coolies in the East are dying from famine."

In speaking of religion in South America the Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, Bishop in charge of the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church there, said that his "great continent with a population of 50,000,000 is destitute of spiritual leadership."

Although missionaries have been preaching there for twenty years, he said, money to carry on the work, church schools, and large church memberships were still lacking, and conditions of religious worship were as bad as they were in Europe in the Middle Ages. It was only five months ago, he said, that religious liberty was granted in Peru, and other countries had had that freedom for such a short time that the small number of 148 ordained missionaries had been able to bring only 78,000 converts into their religion.

Meetings will be held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at Fifty-fifth Street today. There will be a special meeting for ministers at 2 o'clock; an open session at 4 o'clock, followed by a prayer session led by Bishop Greer.

PRIZE DOG COMES TO GRIEF.

Gem from His Collar Lost in Melee Following Mongrel's Attack.

Junior, a Boston terrier and winner of many dog show prizes in the West, is minus one jewel in his collar of gold and is also nursing a nipped tail as a result of his mingling with the masses near the Seventy-second Street entrance of Central Park yesterday.

Junior arrived at the Hotel Majestic on Saturday with his owners, Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Slavens of Webster Groves, a suburb of St. Louis. He is plainly an aristocrat of dogdom, and as befits his station he was accompanied by an English valet and he himself was in a silk-lined wicker basket and wore a costly plush robe with his name woven in the sides with silver. In spite of the fact that he is so high born, Junior is extremely democratic and immediately made friends with all the employes of the hotel. The valet decided that it might be well to further his democratic proclivities and allow him to walk in the park in the afternoon.

Wearing his gold studded collar with three fair-sized diamonds, the dog was attached to a leash and started from the hotel. Everything was sailing smoothly and Junior was enjoying the nipping air, when, just as they turned into the park, there appeared a mangy mongrel, unattached and evidently socialistic in his beliefs. The stranger glanced at Junior and his luxurious trappings, then growled and in an instant the robe was pulled from the prize dog and trampled in the mud. Not satisfied with the result of this, the mongrel made another dive at Junior, who by this time had aroused the neighborhood with his yelps.

The valet in a panic of fear seized his charge, and unbending from his dignified and erect carriage galloped across the street to the side entrance of the hotel with the yelping terrier. A veterinarian was called and found Junior sound except for a scratch on his stubby tail, but it was also discovered that a diamond jewel from his collar was missing. A careful search was made at the scene of the battle for the jewel, but it was not found.

60 Tenants in Danger at Fire.

A $200 fire in the dumbwaiter shaft of the tenement at 265 West 123d Street yesterday morning endangered the sixty tenants of the house. Reserves from the West 123d Street Police Station, opposite the building, rescued the tenants before the arrival of firemen.

TO EASE PORT CONGESTION.

Jersey City Wants Ships Loaded from Cars on Her Waterfront.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been requested by the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce to hold a public hearing at Jersey City to consider plans to relieve freight congestion at the port of New York. The remedy includes abolishing free lighterage service between the New Jersey railway terminals and the Manhattan and Brooklyn waterfronts and replacing the present system by shipping terminals on the New Jersey side. Louis Sherwood, director of the port development department of the Chamber, in a letter to Interstate Commerce Commissioner Edgar E. Clark, says in part:

"Exports, imports and New York City's supplies are unnecessarily and expensively floated between the east and west sides of the harbor. Every morning the terminal railroad yard of the port, which should be on terra firma, is towed from New Jersey to New York and back again at night. This absurd daily movement would not be necessary if transfers between the ships and the cars were made on the New Jersey instead of the New York shorefront.

"The permanent cure for port congestion at New York is to attract ships, terminals and factories to New Jersey and away from New York. I state this fact baldly and ask the cooperation of the Interstate Commerce Commission to demonstrate its truth.

"The present policy of your honorable body, through the instrumentality of freight differential, has been to deflect traffic from New York to Southern seaboard cities; any yet you permit the railroads to nullify this by giving free lighterage to New York to the detriment of New Jersey, and to the encouragement of faulty port organization here. Free lighterage is in effect a Federal subsidy to overcome the incompetence of New York by inhibiting New Jersey from taking full advantage of its natural opportunities.

"We do not want the commerce of the ports of New York and New Jersey to suffer as a consequence of holding back freight at western cities and of deflecting it to other ports. We do ask of the Federal authorities, first, that it shall not discriminate against New Jersey in favor of New York; and, second, that it effectuate co-operation between the New Jersey railroads as regards joint use of terminals, including reasonable switching charges between them, both for local and natural commerce."

It was said yesterday that most of the railways with New Jersey terminals would favor this change because of the expense they are now subjected to for lighterage, which will increase in competition with the marginal railway advantages that will be so favorable to the New York Central Lines on the Manhattan side.

Freight congestion here and at other points has been partly relieved through the action of the Embargo Freight Accumulation Conference. As the result of this, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company announced yesterday that the embargo on its system had been materially modified during the past two weeks. Many shipments are now accepted for Eastern points that were on the excluded list. Shippers are requested to load cars to full capacity to keep down the number of cars to be hauled.

CHARGED WITH BURNING BOY

Foster-Parent Says He Sought to Teach Child to be Honest.

On the charge that he seared the backs of his adopted son's hands with a hot poker as a corrective punishment, William J. Walsh, 55 years old, a painter, of 127 Seventh Street, Long Island City, was committed to the Queens County jail yesterday by Magistrate Conway for examination tomorrow.

Police Captain Graham says Walsh admitted passing a poker over the boy's hands. His reason, the police say, was that the boy on Thursday took a few pennies that were lying on a shelf in the house, and he wanted to teach the boy not to steal.

Walsh said that on Thanksgiving Day, 1914, he went with his wife to a Catholic society in Twenty-second Street and selected the boy for adoption. He said he had always treated the child kindly and wanted him to grow up to be an honest man.

The boy was taken to the Children's Society in Brooklyn, where the burns on his hands received medical treatment.

HEIRS FIND TANGLES IN WILL OF DR. FLINT

Executors Ask Supreme Court to Construe Paragraphs They Find Confusing.

HEIRLOOMS ARE INVOLVED

All Members of the Family Made Parties to Suit to Settle Questions in Advance.

The will of Dr. Austin Flint, the noted alienist, who died Sept. 21, 1915, contains matter of a character so confusing the executors have asked the Supreme Court to interpret it to the end that there may be no question raised concerning it later on. Dr. Flint was considered such an authority on the mind that he was often called to testify as to the testamentary capacity of those whose wills had been questioned. Dr. Flint's will was admitted to probate on Nov. 3. His estate was left to his wife, Elizabeth McMaster Flint, and four children, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Sherman, George, and Annie Flint. The executors are Beverly Chew and Dr. Austin Flint, Jr.

One section of the will, which the executors have asked the Supreme Court to construe, provided that Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., should have all the family portraits, a silver loving cup, presented to the testator by the faculty of the Bellevue Medical College, bound almanacs, annotated by the decedent's great-grandfather; glassware presented by Cornell University, diplomas, order of the "Bust of the Liberator," and all of the Flint genealogical books. Dr. Flint, Jr., was to hold these articles during his life, and after his death they were to pass to the testator's son, Sherman. Finally, the will provided, they were to be disposed of in this way:

If the testator's son, Austin, should adopt a son who should receive the degree of doctor of medicine he should receive all the articles mentioned. But "in case my grandson, Austin J. Flint, son of my son, Sherman Flint, shall also receive the degree of doctor of medicine, the articles enumerated shall be divided into two lots, one lot to consist of the pictures, books and manuscripts, and the other lot" of the remaining articles. This having been done, the legatees were to draw lots for the first choice of the articles, or were to dispose of them in any other method satisfactory to both of them. The will explained that the testator wanted the articles to remain in the possession of his male descendants.

In their petition filed with County Clerk Schneider the executors said:

Doubts have arisen concerning the validity, construction, and effect of the paragraphs. Whether upon the death of the plaintiff, Austin Flint, the articles specified pass to Sherman Flint during his life, and upon his death to the adopted son of the plaintiff, Austin Flint, upon the conditions named, and to the defendant, Austin J. Flint, in the event that he receives the degree of doctor of medicine, or whether on the death of the said plaintiff, Austin Flint, the said articles pass to said adopted son, and the son of the said defendant, Sherman Flint.

The will provided that the residue of the estate be held in trust and the income divided in this way: Two-fifths each to Austin and Sherman, and one-fifth to George Elliott Flint, if living, and if not to his children by his wife, Lillian Mary Dean. As no time was set for the termination of the trust the executors asked the court to determine if the will were valid. All the beneficiaries, direct or contingent, were made co-defendants in the action. The complaint said all were adults, except four grandchildren, whose ages ranged from 18 years to 3. Coudert Bros. are the plaintiffs' attorneys.

This is Jewish "Bundle Day."

Today is "bundle day" for the United Hebrew Charities Industrial Department. Bundles of clothes will be received for distribution to the needy and unemployed Jewish working people of the city. Mayor Mitchel sent his indorsement of the plan on Saturday, as did several other prominent citizens. Bags have been distributed to prospective contributors for the gradual accumulation of old clothing.

Which shall it be?

WHETHER this Company or a friend acts as your executor, *the fee* will be the same, yet *the cost* may be different, for the financial counsel of an individual executor may be a very expensive experience for your beneficiaries.

On the other hand, the financial counsel of this Company, drawn from a Directorate distinguished alike for the conservatism of its views and the dependability of its financial decisions, may well prove to be of inestimable value to your heirs.

We invite you to call and confer with us on the subject.

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

Longer Wear at About the Same Price as Last Year

You always get mileage from Empire Reds at a low price—and you pay about the same now despite the increase in rubber prices.

Empire Red tires have shown their gumption and class—witness the riot of colors in tires that followed Empire Reds—the first red tires and the only red tires. Motorists already know the story of Empire red rubber's superiority. Empire Red Tires wear out in time, but they never rot out or give out and they are *"tougher* than nails."

Empire Tires RED WEAR LONGEST

This all-new Empire red rubber stays live and bouncy. It resists blow-outs. It stays cool under the hottest kind of running. The extra thick tread gives extra mileage. All of these contribute to the long life of Empire Reds.

Adjustments are made on the basis of 5,000 miles.

Use "Peerless" Red Rubber Inner Tubes—they're in the same endurance class as Empire Shoes.

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The speed and economical results attending our building operations are due in large measure to the fact that we are prepared to handle difficulties before they arrive.

We go on the theory that forewarned, and we are too familiar with the difficulties of our trade to overlook elaborate preparations to repel them.

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TRANSIENT memories of some old-world Dining Room, with its paneling and quaint Elizabethan Furniture of dusky oak may be revived by a visit to our new Building, facing St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Here in the eleven spacious Galleries the famous Hampton Reproductions are so displayed as to give a subtle suggestion of the very atmosphere of the well-arranged room in which furniture of this character finds itself truly at home.

Nor are the Hampton Shops helpful merely as regards the furniture, for here may be devised the carefully considered scheme for the decoration, the hangings and the interior wood work of the entire home.

Hampton Shops

18 East 50th Street
Facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

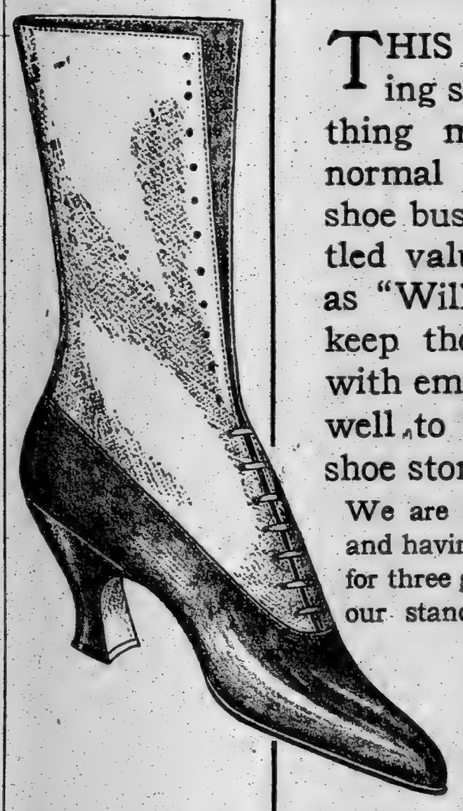

THIS season women are buying shoes with an eye to something more than style. Abnormal conditions exist in the shoe business which have unsettled values, and such questions as "Will these shoes wear and keep their shape?" are asked with emphasis. Just now it is well to have confidence in your shoe store.

We are entering our 60th spring season, and having offered none but reliable shoes for three generations, we are not relaxing our standards now. We have striven, aided by long-standing trade relations, to maintain our usual values, and the smart shoes now offered at $3.50 to $6 present few exceptions.

Andrew Alexander

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857

SEES JAPAN'S HAND IN CHINA'S REVOLT

Ex-Judge Wilfley Believes She Is Fomenting Disturbances for Her Own Ends.

DOUBTS REBEL SUCCESSES

Declares Japan May Reach an Understanding with Germany—Verdun an Important Factor.

A warning as to the acceptance at their face value of reports of Chinese revolutionary progress issued by revolutionist sympathizers and allied agencies in New York was given yesterday by Lebbeus R. Wilfley, formerly Judge of the United States District Court at Shanghai.

"There are two things to be remembered," said Judge Wilfley, "in estimating the accuracy of all information that comes to the United States as to the progress of the present disorders in the south of China. The first is the persistent aggressions of Japan, which find their opportunity in the world disturbance created by the European war and the preoccupation of the European powers in affairs nearer home to the exclusion of matters in the Far East; aggressions which were diverted, but not checked, when the Japanese gave up some of their most extreme demands on China last May. The second is the fact that China has at present at the head of her Government an able, far-sighted, and patriotic statesman, Yuan Shih-kai. Whether as President or Emperor, it is my belief that he is sincerely patriotic, earnestly striving for the welfare of China above all other ends.

"Now let us look at the situation as it is at present. Last Spring the Japanese Government, profiting by the state of affairs in Europe, made a number of demands on the Government of China. These were eventually made public, with the result that although many concessions were granted by China, the Japanese Government did not dare to insist on the concessions demanded in Group V. of the proposals, which made the most extensive inroads on the sovereignty of China. These proposals had been dropped, we were told at the time, and I have reason to believe, from information given me by American friends resident in Japan and China, that they were dropped at the instance of the American and British Governments.

"But what followed? Last Summer Count Okuma, the Premier of Japan, said in a public statement—or at least was quoted as saying—'This is the opportunity of a thousand years.' It was not long after that that the present revolutionary disorders began in the south of China. There will always be spirits ripe for revolution among the radical elements in Southern China; they started a rebellion in 1913, which there is every reason to believe was in part fomented by and from Japan, but this was crushed by the forces of Yuan Shih-kai. From what I know of the Oriental situation and what I learn from friends still resident in the Far East, the present disturbance is even more of external origin. The revolution is sporadic and manufactured; the disturbing cause is from without.

"As far as I can see from my knowledge of the situation and from the opinions of persons familiar with Oriental conditions, Japan is deliberately fomenting this disturbance in the hope of making it clear to European powers and to the United States that Yuan Shih-kai is incapable of maintaining order in China—that China is in a state of anarchy, like Mexico, and that the only solution will be found in the entrance of Japan, the taking over of Chinese sovereignty by Japan in order to maintain public safety and order.

"Now as an instance of the reliance to be placed in the reports of disorder spread by agents of the revolutionists in this country. A great deal is made of the report—not yet confirmed—that Kwang-tung Province, containing the great city of Canton, has seceded from the rest of China and set up a Government in opposition to that of Yuan Shih-kai. As a matter of fact this same province during the rebellion of 1913 seceded five times, yet at the end of the disturbance it was firmly supporting the established Government. The revolutionary army of that year, as apparently of this year, plundered far and wide. Each time that it approached the frontier of Kwang-tung Province the astute authorities decided to forestall the probable depredations of the rebel army by declaring themselves in sympathy with the revolution. Each time they did so the rebels turned back from the borders and the province was not devastated. It seems to me extremely probable that the same thing has happened this time, if there is any truth at all in the report of secession.

"For General Lung Chi-Kuang, the Military Governor of the province, has always been one of the strongest supporters of Yuan Shih-kai, and Chang Ming-Chi, the present Civil Governor, is a determined and enthusiastic enemy of the Kuo Ming-Tang, the extreme radical or revolutionary party in the recently dissolved Parliament.

"The interests of the United States and the world at large demand a strong China, a China which shall prosper through the operation of the open-door policy formulated by John Hay. And, indeed, it is to the true interest of Japan that the status quo be maintained. For if China is strong and independent under ordinary circumstances the largest share in Chinese trade will naturally fall to Japan, because of that nation's proximity and the aggressiveness of its traders.

"But if the present plans of Japan are to be allowed to mature without interference the chickens will some day come home to roost. Japan will lose the confidence of the other nations, and the other nations will find that China is in the hands of Japan. To reduce the great Chinese people to a subject race to be held in subjection to another race, and not permitted to develop and take its place among the nations of the world, would be a great international wrong; and the world would in time suffer the consequences of such a mistake.

"Luckily China has as leader at present a man of proved ability and patriotism, who has the confidence of Chinese business men and foreign financiers. The great majority of the Chinese people—the educated people, the only ones in whom a national spirit and interest in national affairs, rather than in the narrow business of the village community, has as yet been awakened—recognize this; and they will support Yuan, knowing that the discord in the southern provinces is fomented by a common enemy. Left to herself, China's commercial and political growth would be of advantage to all nations, Japan included; but the Japanese, it seems to me, are trying to displace orderly growth by the business of grab.

"I have some reason to believe, too, from information given me by Americans in Japan, that the Japanese Government, displeased by the attitude of Great Britain toward its Chinese schemes, is tending toward a rapprochement with Germany. It would not surprise me to see such an arrangement in force before the end of the present war. Ordinarily the interests in China of Japan and Germany would be antagonistic, for both are progressive commercial States; but for the present purposes of both powers, an understanding might be profitable. Germany's chief interest at present is to defeat Great Britain by any means possible, and to detach Japan from the present alliance would be a considerable advance in that direction; Japan's primary interest is dominance in China, and with the United States Government impassive and Great Britain unfavorable, but too preoccupied to be of any immediate avail, the Japanese might find that their interests lay with the military power of Germany.

"The Russo-Japanese entente was of advantage to the Japanese at one time, but it is quite possible that the development of the international situation might make an understanding with Germany more profitable in the immediate present. It seems to me significant that the Russian counteroffensive to relieve the pressure on Verdun was not more pronounced. If the supply of Japanese munitions had been as unrestricted, the Far Eastern arrangement with Japan as undisturbed, as it was a few months ago, it seems to me the Russians would have been free to divert much more of their force to an energetic attack on the eastern front of the Germanic allies while men and munitions were being used up at Verdun. If Verdun falls it will have, I believe, a tremendous moral effect and might well influence the Japanese to an open repudiation of the English alliance and an understanding, open or secret, with the Germans.

MAID GETS BURGLAR IN WM. ZIEGLER HOME

Lusty German Girl Drags Intruder to Street and Turns Him Over to a Policeman.

PUTS "STRAFE" ON VICTIM

Millionaire and His Wife at Dinner, Left Undisturbed by Their Valiant Protector.

Elizabeth Steinbeck, a lusty German maid in the household of William Ziegler, who inherited millions from his foster father, William Ziegler, known as the baking powder king, last night captured and subdued single-handed a supposed burglar who had gained entrance to the Ziegler apartments in 525 Park Avenue and who had sought refuge in the maid's room.

After taking all the fight out of the intruder, the girl turned her prisoner over to Policeman Fink of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who locked him up on a charge of burglary. At the station house the badly ruffled intruder said he was Walter Schuman, 22 years old, a German baker, of 205 East Forty-fifth Street.

While Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler were dining alone last night at about 8 o'clock the maid went to her room and found that the door would not open when she pushed on the knob. Some one in the room seemed to be holding it shut.

"Open that door," demanded Miss Steinbeck with a slight Wilhemstrasse accent.

"No; I'm afraid," came the answer over the transom.

The valiant maid waited no longer and with a mighty shove she slowly and with true German persistency began to force back the door. The man on the other side suddenly gave way, expecting to precipitate the girl into the room so that he could get out while she was picking herself up.

He miscalculated. Miss Steinbeck is large and powerful and her bulk filled the doorway. As she stumbled forward with the sudden release of the door she fell upon Schuman, who is a small man, and knocked him, breathless, to the floor. There was a short battle—very short—and Miss Steinbeck dragged Schuman out of the room by the coat collar.

Going down in the elevator Schuman was docile enough, but when the street was reached he attempted a break for liberty. It was necessary for the maid again to "strafe" him before she located Policeman Fink at Park Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

After locking up his prisoner Fink returned to the Ziegler suite and found, he asserted, a skeleton key on the floor of the maid's room.

Mr. Ziegler a short time ago took up residence at 525 Park Avenue, a skyscraper apartment house which he purchased in 1915 for a sum said to have been more than $1,000,000. He formerly occupied the five-story dwelling at 40 West Fifty-seventh Street.

WIRELESS MEN INSURED.

Marconi Company Gives Policies Free to Its Employes.

Wireless operators and other employes of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America are to be provided with life insurance at the expense of the company. In announcing this new form of protection for its workers, Vice President E. J. Nally says:

"It has been decided to maintain for all employes, without expense to them, insurance amounting to $500 for all those who have been with us more than one year, and $1,000 for all employes who have been in the employ of the company five years or more. Many would be unable to pass the rigid physical requirements of the necessary medical examination for individual insurance, and we have obviated that obstacle by an arrangement with the Travelers Insurance Company whereby insurance will be granted to present employes without medical examination."

It would require some time for all the employes to be reached and their applications presented for insurance, but by a special arrangement the policies are to become effective at once.

Youth Arrested in College Prank.

George Edward Peppis, 18 years old, of 316 West 137th Street, was arrested yesterday at Seventh Avenue and 128th Street by Policemen Hartwig and Gabel of the West 123d Street Station, who said that it was disorderly conduct for Peppis to sit on a curbstone for thirty minutes with an alarm clock in one hand and a fishing rod in the other and try to get nibbles in an icy pool. Arraigned in Washington Heights Court, Peppis told Magistrate Cobb that his curbstone fishing trip was part of his initiation into a fraternity at the College of the City of New York. He was discharged with a reprimand.

ROCKEFELLER TO AID MINERS' CHURCHES

Will Contribute to Building Funds in Colorado, Regardless of Creed.

ALL MUST BE INDEPENDENT

Organization Must Come from Within, Says Statement Explaining Gifts.

DENVER, April 9.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has signified his intention to give financial assistance to the erection of churches in the mining camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, according to an announcement made today at the company's headquarters here.

This support, the announcement says, will be given either to Protestant or Catholic churches, or both, in any company camp "where the need of, or desire therefor, has been manifested by a sufficient number of residents to assure adequate support and permanence of worship."

In carrying out this program, Mr. Rockefeller, a member of the Baptist denomination, stipulated that neither he personally, nor the company, shall assume any responsibility for or control over the churches.

"Any church to be successful must be organized and controlled by the community in which it is situated," Mr. Rockefeller wrote to officers of the company. The plan outlines that the company will give additional aid to such projects by leasing at a nominal rental sites for church buildings.

The first edifice to be erected under this plan will be a Catholic church at Berwind. Plans have been drafted and construction will begin soon, it was announced.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., could not be reached last night, but persons closely connected with him verified the report from Denver and said that a number of the camps had already asked Mr. Rockefeller for churches. These requests are being considered and announcements of new churches are expected to follow in a few days.

NEW COURSES AT COLUMBIA.

University to Co-operate with the Long Island Medical College.

Columbia University will co-operate with the Long Island Medical College of Brooklyn for the purpose of offering graduate courses in history and sociology at the medical college. The courses will start in October.

An enrollment of 100 students has been obtained for the new courses. A committee, of which Mrs. Franklin W. Catlin is Chairman, has been formed in Brooklyn to co-operate with the Extension Teaching Department. The medical college will lend its lecture rooms to the new project and Columbia has agreed to furnish two professors two evenings a week for the courses outlined. Credit will be given at Columbia toward graduate degrees to the students who enroll.

A course in politics is also under consideration. Many men and women have expressed their interest in a course which would deal with the history and principle of politics or party government in the United States. Others are asking for a course in English, and this may be added later in the season.

This is the first time that graduate courses authorized by and under the auspices of Columbia have been offered in Brooklyn. The plan has the approval of Dr. Fred W. Atkinson of Polytechnic Institute, Tunis G. Bergen, Judge Norman S. Dike, Miss Martha L. Daper, Miss Mary Dreir, Dr. Edward J. Goodwin of Packer Institute, Justice Almet F. Jenks, Frank Hyman, former Mayor Seth Low, William G. Low, Miss Ellen Yale Stevens, and Alexander M. White.

SEEK TO STOP PRIZEFIGHTS.

1,500 Churches to Ask Repeal of the Frawley Act.

The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, Chairman of the Church Anti-Prizefight League of this city, announced last night that 1,500 churches of the State had declared their opposition to prize fighting yesterday. The opposition will be more completely expressed at tonight's mass meeting at Carnegie Hall. In his statement to the press, Dr. Young said:

"Reports received from Niagara to New York City indicate that 1,500 churches, through their pastors, voiced today their opposition to prizefights and demanded the repeal of the Frawley Commission act, which allows the so-called boxing exhibitions. More than fifty delegations from churches of this city will go to Carnegie Hall tomorrow night to be addressed by leading preachers of all denominations on this subject."

TIFFANY & CO.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE

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Established 1807

Cowperthwait's

6th Avenue, between 44th & 45th Sts.

Brooklyn Store, Flatbush Ave. at Fulton St.

Furniture, Rugs, Bedding, Etc.

Reliable Goods. Lowest Prices.

Long Credit Given.

Oldest Furniture House in America

6th Avenue, between 44th and 45th Sts.

FOUNDED 1856

That same old confidence-inspiring dependability which always has characterized our clothes is as much in evidence in our Spring suits and topcoats as it ever was.

Those same highest quality fabrics, the same fadeless colors, are in them this year as inseparable from our standard of absolute perfection as ever.

The shortage of quality materials and reliable dyes does not affect our production, for we bought our materials far enough in advance to anticipate the coming of such conditions.

The usual modest prices, therefore, still prevail.

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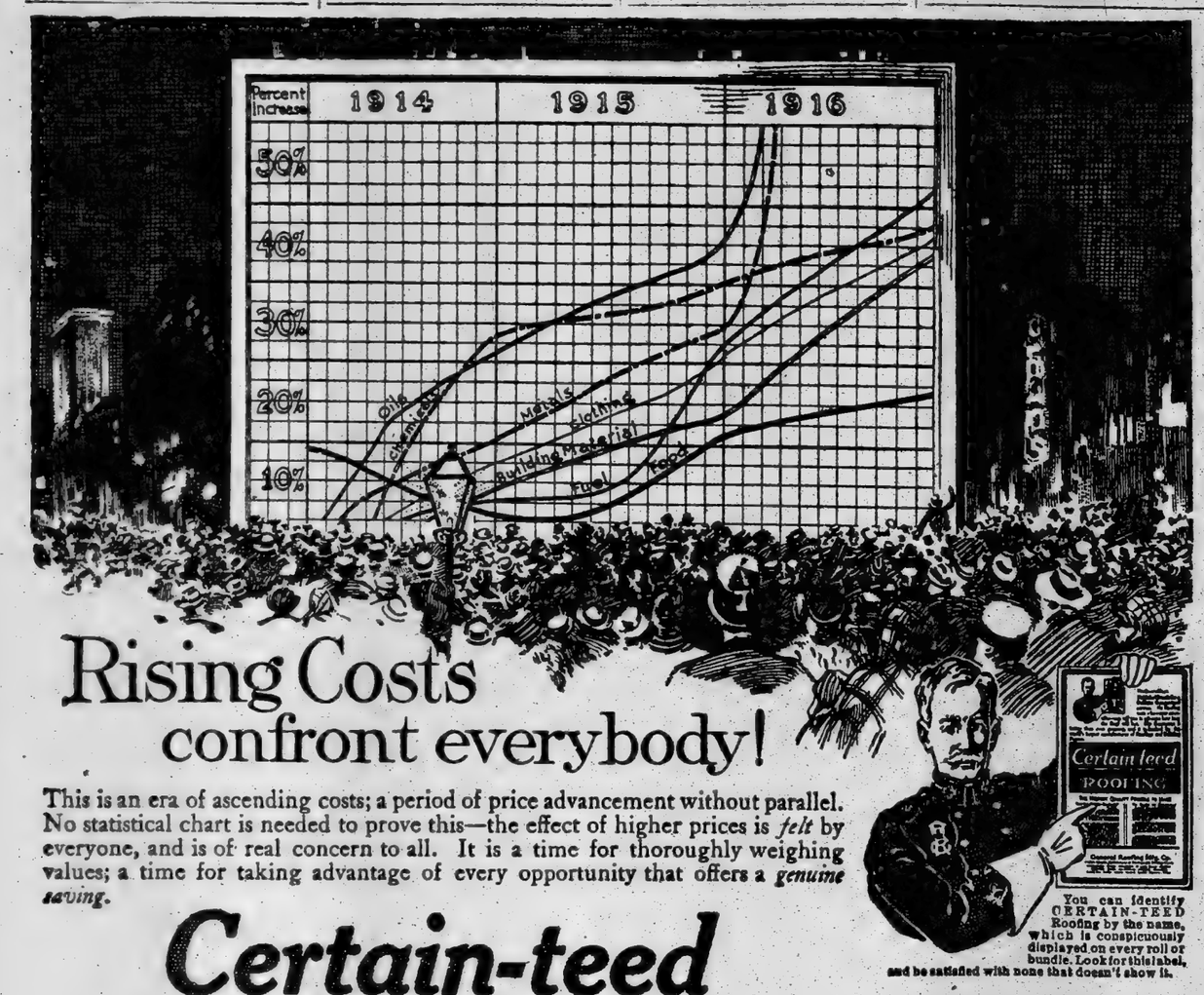

Rising Costs confront everybody!

This is an era of ascending costs; a period of price advancement without parallel. No statistical chart is needed to prove this—the effect of higher prices is *felt* by everyone, and is of real concern to all. It is a time for thoroughly weighing values; a time for taking advantage of every opportunity that offers a *genuine saving.*

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Roofing

lowers the cost of building

CERTAIN-TEED offers a substantial saving in roof construction, at this or any other time. It costs less to buy, less to lay, less to maintain and less per year of life. Because of tremendous production (the General makes one third of all the roll roofing made in America), and because of economies effected by enormous resources, modern machinery and favorably located mills, the General is able to make the best roofing at the lowest cost.

CERTAIN-TEED Roofing is the General's own product—from the raw materials to the finished rolls, it is made in the General's huge mills. It is made of the best quality roofing felt, thoroughly saturated with the General's own blend of soft asphalts and coated with an impervious covering of harder asphalts. This keeps the inner saturation soft and prevents the drying out process so destructive to ordinary roofing. That's why CERTAIN-TEED outlasts other roofing. It is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to ply. Experience proves that it lasts longer.

CERTAIN-TEED is sold by responsible dealers everywhere at reasonable prices. Investigate it before you decide on any type of roof.

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You can identify CERTAIN-TEED Roofing by the name, which is conspicuously displayed on every roll or bundle. Look for this label, and be satisfied with none that doesn't show it.

SAVE RAGS—THEY'RE WORTH BIG MONEY NOW!

Prices paid for rags eight times as high as a year ago.

Rags! Rags!—got any rags? You're lucky if you have a lot of old rags around the place, because they'll bring you big money now; eight times as much as you used to get for them. Last year rags sold around ½c a pound—now they are bringing 4c a pound, and manufacturers are glad to get them at that price.

Rags form the basis of many well known products, such as writing paper, roofing, etc. The roofing mills alone used a quarter of a million tons of rags last year. At present prices this quantity of rags cost $12,500,000 more than a year ago—an increase in price of $40,000 a day for roofing.

Gather up all the rags and "cash in" on them at present prices.

Boys and girls!—This is your chance to make some money. Get busy and hunt up all the rags you can find. Sell them! They'll bring you good money. If you are not offered their real value write our nearest office.

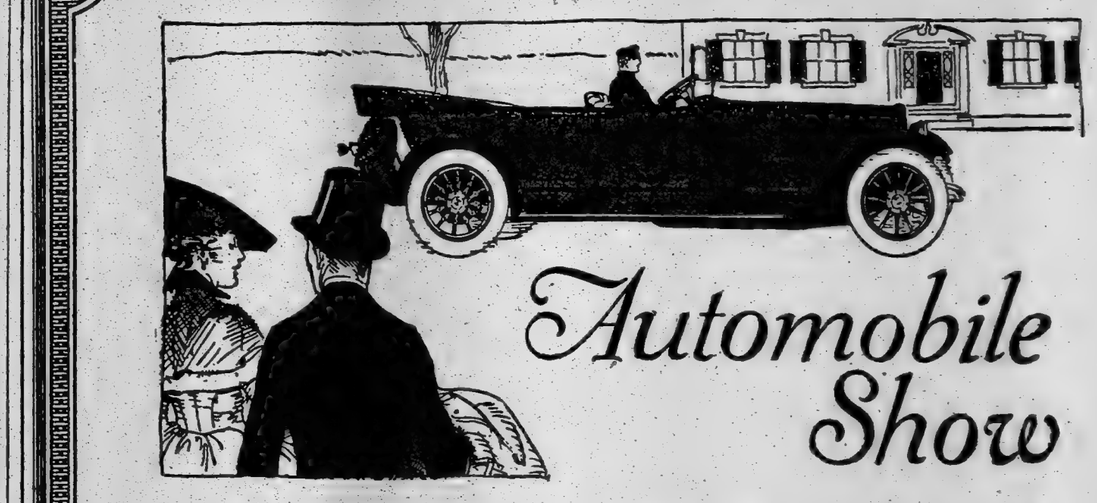

Automobile Show

Spring Sale—April 10th to 15th—This Week Only—8:30 A.M. to 10 P.M.

An Opportunity to Secure a High-Quality, High-Priced, Guaranteed Car at a Saving of 20% to 60%

No one who plans to buy a motor car within the year can afford to overlook the exceptional bargains offered at this show.

Make a careful inspection of these cars. Bring any expert in motor values. See for yourself how thoroughly we have gone over, renewed and refinished these cars. You will appreciate why the $5,000 quality originally built into the Locomobile is still there, can never be taken out, and further, can never be put into a new car selling at these prices.

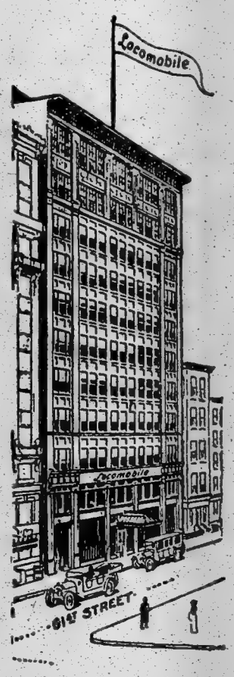

THE LOCOMOBILE BUILDING

All the advantages and facilities of this new Service and Sales Building—the only establishment of its kind in the heart of Manhattan—are back of the car and the guarantee.

Guaranteed Exactly the Same as New Locomobiles

Every car is in first-class mechanical condition, has passed inspection according to the rigid Locomobile standard, and presents a beautiful new appearance.

Among our Exchange Locomobile patrons are men well-known in municipal and business affairs, professional men, women of social prominence.

We can handle your present car and arrange convenient terms if desirable.

There Will be No Reduction in Prices of New Locomobiles

Instead, the rising costs of materials and labor indicate that if any change is made it will be an advance.

Open Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings

The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY *of* AMERICA

LOCOMOBILE BUILDING 61ST STREET, NEXT TO BROADWAY

CITIZENS FIGHT BILL TO BAR UNEDUCATED

Speakers Declare Exclusion of Any Oppressed Aliens Is Un-American.

CALLED A BLOW AT JEWS

Bronx Mass Meeting Names Committee to Carry Its Protest to President and Congress.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the Bronx to protest against the Burnett Immigration bill was held yesterday afternoon at the London Casino, 3,875 Third Avenue. The speakers included Borough President Douglas Mathewson, Congressman William S. Bennet, former Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Justice Michael J. Scanlon, Justice Peter Shell, Senator James A. Hamilton, Assemblyman H. Maltwin Fertig, and William Sussman. Alderman Clarence Y. Palits acted as Chairman.

Borough President Mathewson decried the efforts of those who would close the gates of the United States to any who suffer oppression and tyranny in other lands. It was contrary to the fundamental principles upon which the nation was founded, he declared.

"We do protest vehemently against a law which would exclude a man not because he is unfitted physically or morally, but by virtue of circumstances over which he had no control," said the speaker. "Many a man has risen to positions of affluence in this country who could not read and write when he landed."

"What we want here is the good people of other countries," declared Judge Scanlon. "They are not the people of literary ability, but rather the people of honor, of purpose, and of character."

Justice Shell, who followed, asserted that the Burnett bill was class legislation and was aimed primarily against the Jews, as a large percentage of the immigration for several years had been Jewish. The time had now arrived, he said, when the Jew should stand up and assert himself when unjustly attacked.

The contribution of the Jewish people to the prosperity of the United States was described by ex-Congressman Goldfogle, who asserted that the great success of the country was immeasurably due to the intermixture and intermingling of the people from abroad with the people here. He told of the fight he had made against the measure in Congress when it appeared twice before under the name of the Gardner bill and the Dillingham bill.

"The bill was once urged as a selective measure," he said. "That has been abandoned; it is now frankly conceded that the measure is a restrictive one."

Congressman Bennet said the American Federation of Labor was in favor of the Burnett bill because of economic reasons. There were many good points in their arguments, he continued, but the fact that the bill, if it became a law, would be at variance with the principles of justice had caused him to brand it as bad, vicious, and cruel. The speaker showed how it would work, especially against the Jew, by citing ways by which an Italian or one living near a coast city could take advantage of a provision of the La Follette Act and gain entrance to the United States. Congressman Bennet believed that the Burnett bill would pass in the Senate, and that the hope of the people rested in the President, who vetoed a similar measure during the last Congress.

Resolutions condemning the Burnett bill were unanimously passed, and a committee of three was appointed to go to Washington and personally present a copy of the resolutions to each Senator and to President Wilson.

BOY NOT JIMMIE GLASS.

Parents of Missing Lad Have Another Fruitless Journey.

Once more the search of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Glass of 18 Leinau Place, Jersey City, for their son Jimmie, who disappeared on May 12 last at Greeley, Penn., when he was four years old, has led them far away from home to no avail. This time they went, with Detective Lieutenant James Rooney, who has handled the search for the boy, to Nicholasville, Ky., where there was a child who not only answered the description of the missing Jimmie but had been tested by various questions about his family put to him by persons who knew nothing of them and hence could not prompt him, and he had returned answers which satisfied the parents in Jersey City that the boy must be theirs.

But a dispatch from Nicholasville last night said that they had decided that the child was not their missing son. The boy held in Kentucky had been left some months ago with Mrs. Link Miller by two women and a man, who said that his name was Holly Ray Fairchild, but he insisted that he had never been called anything but Jimmie.

This is the third trip away from Jersey City that Mr. and Mrs. Glass have taken in search of their child. Last August they went to Norman, Okla., and a few weeks ago to Wilkes-Barre, Penn. Both their own property and that of Mrs. Glass's parents is rapidly being exhausted in the hunt.

MORMON ATTACKS FASHION.

President Smith Says Women's Garb Is Shameful and Suggestive.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 9.—President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon Church made a vigorous attack on present-day dress of women before several thousand men and women at the Sunday School Conference of the church in the Tabernacle tonight.

"I want to enter my protest against the prevailing fashions for women," he said. "I see young women going down the streets in garbs not only ridiculous, but shameful, suggestive and humiliating to the modesty of honorable men; garbs that make lustful the low scoundrels who are willing to defile anything that is sacred.

"To say that I am ashamed of such fashions of dress is speaking my mind very mildly."

Safety first for lobster suppers

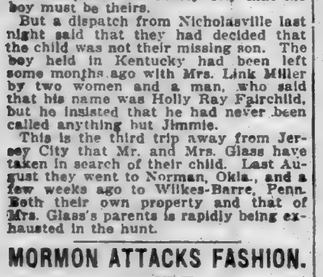

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PROF. JONES DIES SUDDENLY

Coroner at Baltimore Will Investigate Sudden End of Educator.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Professor Harry Clary Jones, 51 years old, Professor of Physical Chemistry at Johns Hopkins University and one of the greatest authorities on the subject in the United States, died suddenly this afternoon at his residence on Madison Avenue, and, according to Coroner Savage, there is a suspicion that he may have died from other than natural causes. His body is now at Johns Hopkins Hospital, a post mortem examination having been ordered by the Coroner.

"I was called to the residence of Professor Jones this afternoon by a physician," said the Coroner, "and there met Drs. Frank C. Smith and L. F. Barker. Dr. Smith told me he had attended Professor Jones and had found him to have been suffering from mental depression. He stated also there had not been any sign of disease.

"I then asked Mrs. Jones whether she had any idea her husband possibly had made away with himself. She answered that he had said to her several times that if it were not a crime he would end all his sufferings."

Asked whether there was any sign of poisoning about the body, the Coroner said:

"I was told that this afternoon Professor Jones told his wife he felt badly, and a few seconds afterward he fell, as if in a faint. Now, that may occur in a case of apoplexy or in poisoning with cyanide of potassium."

FORM NEW RELIEF BODY.

Red, White, and Blue Cross to Relieve Distress.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Under the title Red, White and Blue Cross was incorporated yesterday an organization to "collect and distribute aid, help and assistance in cases of want and distress caused by war or any other calamity, and to act as agent of charitable and philantropic organizations.

The directors are Rodman Wanamaker, Joseph H. Appel, Frederick Cruger, William E. Rice, Dr. H. V. Spaulding, and Mrs. Florence M. Stowell of New York City; J. Chester Johnson of Brooklyn; John W. Appel, Jr., Hartsdale; Joseph D. Williams, Frederick Rebmann, Richard Quinn, Alfred G. Clay, Dr. Charles B. Warden and William L. Navin of Philadelphia; Preston B. Lynn of Sheepshead Bay; Gordon H. Cilley of Paoli, Penn.; E. C. Caldwell, Woodhaven; George W. Stull, Ridley Park, Penn., and Franklin N. Brewer of Moylan, Penn.

TO BUILD ICE PALACE FOR USE OF SOCIETY

Persons of Wealth Propose Exclusive Premises for Cold Weather Sport and Dancing.

CORPORATION NOW FORMING

Building to be Patterned After Famous Admiralpalast of Berlin —Site Near Fifth Avenue.

A Crystal Ice Palace, modeled on the Admiralspalast and Eispalast of Berlin, the Palais de Glace of Paris, and the Prince's Rink of London, to be domiciled in a clubhouse devoted to skating primarily, and dancing, curling, and tennis secondarily, is the idea announced for next Winter by a group, the leading movers in which are Irving Brokaw, General T. Coleman du Pont, Alonzo Potter, and E. R. Graham. A corporation with capital stock of $200,000 preferred and $250,000 common is being organized among men and women who are enthusiastic for Winter sports, and options have been taken on a site which has not been more definitely designated as yet than as situated "somewhere near Fifth Avenue, in the Fifties or Sixties."

The building will be designed by Graham, Burnham & Co., and will include mirrored walls, balconies enclosed in glass, log fires to warm the dancers on chilly evenings, and shower baths, carnivals, and cotillions on ice are part of the plan, and hockey games between clubs which are expected to be formed before the next Winter sports season sets in.

The Admiralspalast of Berlin and similar institutions in Europe contain indoor ice rinks, where there is exhibition skating, with opportunity for general skating by the crowd before and after the performances of the specialists; a cafe, where eating, drinking, and smoking can go on during the exhibitions; and in some instances a dancing floor or squash courts for those whose interest is not primarily in ice skating. It is the intent of the promoters of the New York scheme to put up a building which shall have room for all these activities and shall eclipse in the completeness of its equipment similar enterprises now operating in Europe, though it is understood that the public will not be admitted.

The idea is a development of a scheme for a Winter sports club first outlined by Irving Brokaw and Miss Virginia d'H. Furman, and developed with the assistance of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Mariania. Among the founders and life members, who pay $1,000 and $5,000, respectively, are Otto H. Kahn, Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. Roy Rainey, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Tom L. Johnson, E. R. Graham, Thomas B. Scott, William Ross Proctor, Robert J. Randolph, Jr., and William M. Baldwin.

The patronesses include Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Clarence C. Peil, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. J. W. Harriman, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. Charles Steele Brown, Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Edward Roscoe Matthews, Mrs. Charles Morgan, Mrs. Roy Rainey, Mrs. W. K. D. Bond Emerson, Miss Virginia d'H. Furman, Mrs. Charles P. Howland, Mrs. Arthur D. Weeks, Mrs. Richard L. Morris, Mrs. James F. Fargo, Mrs. Philip A. S. Franklin, Miss Elsie Nicoll, and Mrs. Adams Batcheller.

The skating area in the new building will be 140 by 90 feet. Besides the skating there will be dancing under the direction of Mrs. John Corbin, formerly with the Castles, who was last Summer at the Casino at Narragansett Pier.

DENY NITROGEN CHARGES.

Did Not Lobby Against Government Plant, du Pont Officials Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 9.—Pierre S. du Pont, President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., today made public three letters written to Senator Underwood in reply to Mr. Underwood's charges that the du Pont Company, through its agents, had lobbied at Washington to defeat the bill providing for a Government nitrogen plant. The letters, which were signed by Mr. du Pont, Charles B. Landis, counsel for the powder company, and Hugh L. Cooper, consulting engineer, denied flatly that the du Pont interests had made any attempt to influence legislation.

Samuel R. Schneider a Candidate.

Henry J. Dowling, Secretary of the Empire State Citizens' Committee, yesterday announced that Samuel R. Schneider of 43 West Thirty-sixth Street was a candidate for the Republican and Progressive nominations for Secretary of State next Fall. Mr. Dowling said headquarters had been opened in Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, and would be opened in this city in a few days. Mr. Schneider was once defeated for the Assembly on a Progressive ticket. He is now President of the National College Men's Progressive League and President of the National Jewish Welfare League.

PLEADS FOR THE UNDERFED.

Head of School Lunch Givers Says Low Wages Create Charity Need.

Edward F. Brown, Executive Secretary of the New York School Lunch Committee, talked last night on "The Underfed Children of New York" at the Church of the Messiah.

Mr. Brown said the school doctors reported 40,000 children suffering from lack of proper food, and that children deprived of proper food were not likely to be healthy when grown.

"I am told," Mr. Brown said, "that 10,000 workers in the Subways are striking for $2 a day. The irreducible minimum on which a family of four can live here is $48.36 a month—rent, $13; food, $22.11; fuel and light, $3.25; clothing, $3; sundries, $2; total, $48.36, or $580.32 a year.

"The strikers on the Subway are fighting for $624 a year, just 11 cents a day above the irreducible minimum.

"It is useless to waste time discussing how a man can keep a wife and family on $1.50 a day in New York, because it can't be done. Society pays for clinics, dispensaries, nurseries, hospitals, and other institutions to make it easy for women to work in factories instead of at home. Our committee is providing 26,000 luncheons daily for school children and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor is providing food and clothing for 12,000 children.

"At the bottom of this need for feeding children is inadequate wages for the chief breadwinner to enable his wife to stay at home instead of going out to work and reducing the pay of men.

"Of the 925,000 school children in New York the doctors say 72 per cent. need medical and dental attention and only 23 per cent. are able to get it.

"The luncheons given by our committee to 26,000 children are only intended as a palliative until the workmen get into the state of mind to fight for just wages."

Mr. Brown was followed by Pierre de Nio, who spoke on the value of workingmen standing together.

ARRAIGN WAITE TODAY.

Swann Will Oppose Appointment of an Insanity Commission.

Arthur Warren Waite, indicted for murder in the first degree for poisoning his father-in-law, John E. Peck, will be arraigned this morning before Judge Crain in General Sessions if his condition permits of his removal from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Menas S. Gregory, chief alienist of Bellevue, who has charge of Dr. Waite, said yesterday that he thought the prisoner could be removed today, and District Attorney Swann announced that, unless Dr. Gregory found Waite weaker this morning, he would have the araignment.

If counsel for Dr. Waite moves for the appointment of an insanity commission to test Dr. Waite's mental condition, the District Attorney will oppose it. The District Attorney is determined to have the question of the prisoner's sanity come up in the course of the trial.

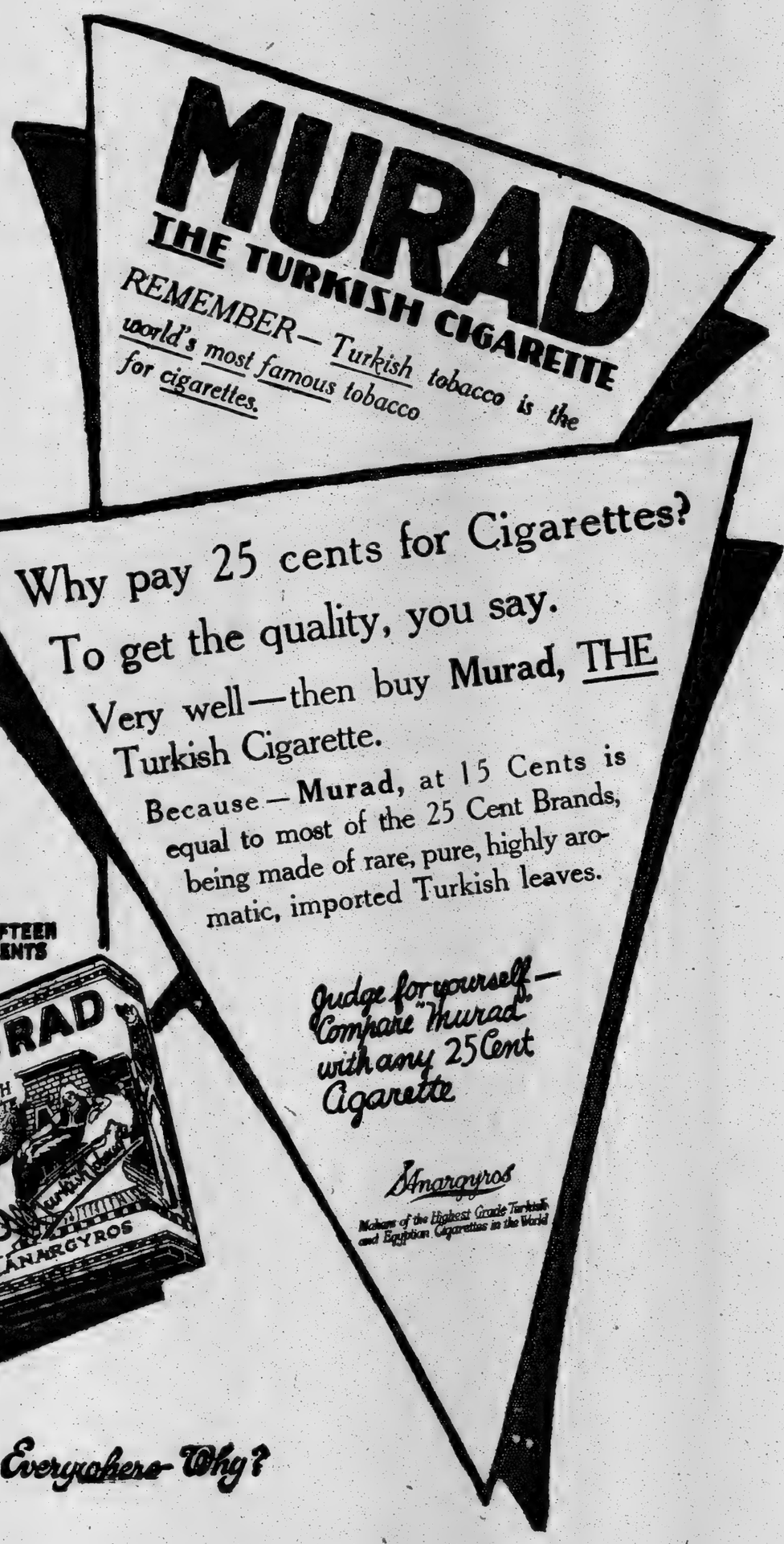

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Cocktail Glasses	8.75 "
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Complete Set, 60 pieces	$43.50 "

Also all other necessary Glasses in this design at corresponding prices.

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Record to Keep.

The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. Graphic pictures of the war, pages of description by first-class writers and selections of European wit and humor. 10 cents; $3 a year. Ten issues, bound in handsome cover, for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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VAST THRONG HEARS MAHLER SYMPHONY

Opera House Packed for First Performance Here of Composer's Great Work.

COLOSSAL EFFECTS GIVEN

1,000 Musicians Under Stokowski Brought from Philadelphia by "The Friends of Music."

The Society of the Friends of Music made the greatest effort of the three years of its existence last evening when it produced at the Metropolitan Opera House for the first time in New York Gustav Mahler's eighth symphony. The Friends of Music were founded with the special purpose of giving a hearing to musical works that lie outside the ordinary schemes of concert givers. Its activities have hitherto been confined to the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where it has given some interesting performances, as well as others less distinguished and less distinguishable from the concerts that might be heard in the concert halls in the course of the season. The production of Mahler's symphony was altogether beyond anything the society has yet attempted in magnitude, at least, if not in artistic importance.

It was given by the Philadelphia Orchestra and a large chorus, under the direction of Leopold Stokowski. The performers, instrumental and vocal, numbered 1,000 people, all of whom were brought on from Philadelphia for this occasion. The expense of such a visitation is very great, and there could scarcely be any expectation of recovering it from the proceeds of the performance, though these were as large as the Metropolitan Opera House could yield at the prices charged.

Rarely has a mere "symphony"—though under any hitherto accepted definition of the term Mahler's composition can lay no claim to be styled a symphony—created so much excitement.

The ninth of Beethoven was launched into the world without stirring the waters to a tithe of the depth that this one has stirred them. Beethoven was unfortunate in living in a period before the art of advertising had been properly developed. Mahler's symphony, as has very fully been made known, has been given in Philadelphia no less than eight times since its first performance there a few weeks ago. The demand for an opportunity to hear it at the Metropolitan Opera House has been such as is shown only on rare occasions when some notable operatic performance is to take place. People have come from afar, as they went to Philadelphia from afar. The ticket speculators have reaped a rich harvest.

The house last evening was filled to its utmost capacity. The orchestra sat upon the nearer part of the stage, which had been built out by an addition over the orchestral pit to accommodate the players. The singers were banked behind them on the stage, hidden before the performance by the curtain. When this was parted and drawn back they presented an impressive sight. There was generous applause for Mr. Stokowski and for the octet of solo singers when they came out. The first part of the composition was much applauded, and Mr. Stokowski was twice called out. He finally made his thousand performers rise to share the applause with him. Two large wreaths were brought to him. There was enthusiasm from an audience primed with enthusiasm and prepared to be impressed. It found itself, doubtless, considerably more impressed by the first part than the second.

All of Mahler's later symphonies have occasioned renewed and heightened interest at their first performances—an interest that has not always been maintained at so high a pitch after they had been made known. His fame and standing as a conductor; his marked and dominating musical personality; the greater and greater efforts that he made to find a new expression, a more imposing and more aspiring kind of utterance; the magnitude of the apparatus he has demanded—all these things have united to direct attention to his orchestral works in a wholly unusual degree. The eighth symphony was first performed under his direction in Munich on Sept. 12, 1910. That was while he held the post of the New York Philharmonic Society's conductor. It created excitement then.

Mahler had finished it in 1906. He had already used the human voice in two of his symphonies, his second in C minor, and his fourth in G, the fourth being the one by which he was first known in New York when Mr. Damrosch produced it with the New York Symphony Orchestra in 1908. Beethoven's example in the Ninth Symphony had been followed by Liszt in the last movement of his "Faust" Symphony; but few others had ventured into this field. Berlioz did not claim the title of symphony for his "Roméo et Juliette," and did not follow the symphonic procedure in its composition. But Mahler himself had not undertaken to make the voice a preponderating element in his vocal symphonies, and these were recognizedly symphonies in the accepted sence. "When I conceive a great musical work," he wrote once, "I always arrive finally at the point where I must resort to the 'Word' to carry out my musical idea." In his eighth symphony the "Word" is no last resort. It carries the burden of his conception from the beginning. In fact this "symphony" is rather a great cantata in two divisions, in which the orchestra has, indeed, an important and highly significant part, but the voices—choruses and solos—the chief.

The first of these two parts is a setting of the ancient Latin hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus." The text of the second is drawn from the second part of Goethe's "Faust." What the relationship is between the invocation to the Holy Ghost and the mystical pagan vision of Goethe's drama is not easy to see; the commentators no doubt have convenient theories at hand to explain it. In his music Mahler has made a close connection between the two by the community of theme, which at certain points he has established between them.

The composer has employed a vast apparatus, including many instruments added to the usual orchestra, with the intention, of course, of imposing his ideas upon his listeners by the sheer weight and power of his utterance. In this he has been undoubtedly successful. He manipulates his orchestra and choruses with the skill of a master of modern resources. Sometimes his effects are bizarre, and they are no doubt intended to be. But there are many passage in which the power, the accumulation of sonorities, the precisely calculated climaxes, are of truly majestic impressiveness. It would be unjust to say that these things are the chief effects with which he works. There are themes, potent in their simplicity, that are capable of exalted expression; there are passages of poignant intensity, of poetic and soaring imagination. The opening pages are superb, uplifting in their proclamation. The close of the first part, in which brass choirs in the galleries on each side of the stage add a new resonance, thrills by its power.

There is much beautiful writing for the chorus, which is divided into two sections, and has a third of children's voices—boys' and girls'. There are also passages trying in their "tessitura." There are also strange treatments of the Latin words, in which the thematic manipulation takes precedence over propriety of diction. This thematic treatment is carried out to the last degree of subtlety with all the devices of contrapuntal art and complication of rhythms. Themes and fragments of themes are made to yield their utmost in plasticity of manipulation.

The characteristics of Mahler's musicianship, as they are known here through his earlier works, appear in this. His themes, generally forcible and direct in their line, are often submitted to the thumbscrew and the rack of mordantly dissonant harmonies, are broken and tortured relentlessly. There is juxtaposition of music innately simple and noble in expression with tiresome fragmentary and fussy elaborations.

There are merciless lengths in which the inspiration wanders. Of this there is more in the second part than the first. There is a long orchestral introduction characterized by the annotation as a "landscape in tones"; a section that has many striking beauties. Gothe's mystical verses have incited the composer to much that is rather tiresome than mystical in music. The finest passage in the interpretation of the "Alles vergängliche," beginning in a whisper, and wrought up to the magnificence of its close.

The solo singers, of whom there are eight, are not left without much that has a true beauty, both in solo passages and in concerted fragments. But there is much that is awkward and exacting for them, and correspondingly exacting upon the listeners.

It is not easy to see in this composition the really potent achievement of a creative imagination. It seems rather the high aspiration of a musician of great skill and knowledge, of far-reaching intelligence, intense earnestness, and truly spiritual promptings; a musician whose lofty ambitions are not matched by his inspiration. The pathway of art is strewn with such manifestations.

The performance of this enormous and exacting work, which lasts just less than two hours, was little short of magnificent. The choruses made up of the Philadelphia Orchestra Chorus of 400, the Philadelphia Choral Society, Mendelssohn Club and the Fortnightly Club of 400, and a children's chorus of 150, was trained to a remarkable degree of precision and flexibility. Its tone was magnificently full and rich, its enunciation clear.

The orchestral portion of the work was played with entire mastery. There is little but praise for the eight solo singers, Mmes. Hinkle, Barbour, Keyes, Fischer, and Dercum, and Messrs. Murphy, Werrenrath, and Whitehill. Mr. Stokowski gave evidence of his high abilities as a conductor by his preparation of such a performance and his firm command of all the forces under his baton. He conducted the work without a score.

NIJINSKI WILL DANCE.

Signs Articles of Peace with Managers of the Ballet Russe.

Warslav Nijinski, the Polish dancer, and the Ballet Russe have signed articles of peace. After the small army of lawyers representing both sides had met in conference and had come to an agreement, John Brown late last night issued a statement declaring officially that the differences had been adjusted and that Nijinski would appear at the Metropolitan Opera House "during the remainder of the three weeks' season."

Nijinski will make his first appearance here on Wednesday afternoon in "Le Spectre de la Rose" and "Petrouchka." On Friday evening he will be seen in "Les Sylphides" and "Carnaval," and on Saturday evening in "La Princesse Enchante" and "Scheherazade." These three appearances will constitute his first week's work with the company.

The répertoire for the coming week was given out for the first time in connection with the Nijinski statement. The bills are as follows: Monday evening, "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Carnaval," and "Cleopatre"; Wednesday matinée, "Petrouchka," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Scheherazade," and "Prince Igor"; Wednesday evening, "Cleopatre," "Les Sylphides," and "Thamar," the latter for the first time in New York; Thursday evening, "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Thamar," "Soleil de Nuit," and "Carnaval"; Friday evening, "Les Sylphides," "Carnaval," and "Cleopatre"; Saturday matinée, "Petrouchka," "Les Sylphides," "Thamar," and "Soleil de Nuit"; and Saturday evening, "La Princesse Enchante," "Scheherazade," "L'Oiseau de Feu," and "Prince Igor."

Big Audience Hears McCormack.

John McCormack gave his ninth New York recital in Carnegie Hall last night before an audience which filled the hall and all the seats that could be put on the stage. His program included an aria from "Don Giovanni;" a group of four songs by Mendelssohn, Sjögren, Rachmaninoff, and Strauss; a group of Irish folk songs, and songs by James Dunn, Edwin Schneider, and H. T. Burleigh, with Bizet's "Agnus Dei" sung to accompaniment of organ, violin, and piano. Donald McBeath, violinist, and Edwin Schneider, pianist, were the assisting artists.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Devil's Invention," a new play in three acts, by Carl E. Freybe and Hiram K. Moderwell, has been put in rehearsal under the direction of Gustav von Seyffertitz. Mr. Moderwell is the author of "The Modern Stage." William B. Mack and Eileen Van Biene have the principal roles in the play.

James H. Heron, who played the role of Wesium in one of the "Bunty Pulls the Strings" companies, will read an original Scotch play, entitled "Annie Laurie," in the Blue Room of the McAlpin on Wednesday night, under the auspices of the Scottish Home Rule Association.

The United Realty Company, owners of the Hippodrome, and the George Fuller Construction Company, who built the structure, have reserved nearly 2,000 seats for their employes to see the spectacle tonight.

Mrs. Robert Hillard will be in charge of the committee of actresses who will sell programs at the Shakespeare entertainment, to be given at the Biltmore on Monday night, April 24, by the Professional Woman's League.

Edith Wynne Matthison will give a series of readings from Shakespeare's plays next Monday at Princeton. The poet's verses set to music by the Orphic Order of Princeton, and incidental songs by the Glee Club will be included on the program.

Florence Nash will be seen in a playlet, written and produced by Willard Mack, and called "Fanny's Particular Punch," next Monday at the Palace. Eva Condon, William A. Norton, and George Morrell will be in her supporting cast.

J. Howe Clifford, an English dramatic reader will give the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice" at the recital of Estella Neuhaus at Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon.

George M. Cohan's farce, "Hit-The-Trail Holliday," will register its 250th performance tomorrow night at the Harris.

Edwin T. Emery is in New York engaging players to appear in productions of musical comedies that have been successful on Broadway at the Alcazar and Columbia Theatres, San Francisco, next Summer. Robert Pitkin, Eleanor Henry, Arthur Cunningham, Maude Beatty, and William Lorraine are among the principals whose services have been contracted for.

Five reels of motion pictures showing the movements of United States troops in Mexico on the hunt for Villa will be put on exhibition today at Weber's Theatre. The first foot of film was exposed the day after the raid on Columbus, and the last was taken with Colonel Dodd's column in Mexico.

NAME "THE TEMPEST" CAST.

Drama Society's Contribution to Shakespeare Festival.

At a dinner of the Executive Society of the Drama Society last night at the Colony Club some interesting plans for the conduct of the organization's future activities were discussed. It was decided that the production of "The Tempest," which will be the society's contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival, should be followed by the production annually of at least one dramatic masterpiece. In effect what the society proposes is a continuation of the work begun by the classical staff of the late New Theatre. Louis Calvert, John Corbin, and Elliott Schenck, who were members of that staff, have been reunited for the work, and the productions will be made at the Century, the renamed New Theatre.

There will be one notable departure, however, and that will be in the matter of admission price. An effort will be made to reach the great mass of theatregoers and movie-watchers by scaling the prices of seats from $1.50 for the best orchestra seats to 25 cents for those in balcony and gallery.

After the dinner details of the revival of "The Tempest," which will take place Monday night, April 24, were laid before the committee. Mr. Calvert announced the following selections for the cast: Jane Grey as Miranda, Walter Hampden as Caliban, George Hassell as Stephano, Cecil Yapp as Trinculo, Henry Stanford as Ferdinand, Frederick Esmelton as Gonzalo, Edwin Mordant as Alonso, Frank Westerton as Sebastian, Arthur Grenville as Antonio, and Reginald Barlow as Boatswain. Mr. Calvert will play Prospero. From this list it will be seen that three members of the New Theatre company, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Yapp, and Mr. Barlow, will be included in the cast.

Thomas D. Benrimo, art director of the production, exhibited the costume plates and Mr. Schenck played the chief passages of the score he has arranged for the performance. Mr. Corbin, who is associated with Mr. Calvert as director, showed the model for his reconstruction of the Elizabethan stage and explained the particulars in which it represents an advance upon previous knowledge of Shakespeare's stage management, notably the device by which the tempest-tossed ship is represented, wrecked, and cleared from view without breaking the continuity of the action.

The members of the Executive Committee who attended the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Haven, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Straight, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Leeming, Robert B. Perkins, and Dr. and Mrs. Percy R. Turnure.

Girls Go to Columbia Concert.

The women students in Whittier Hall, Teachers College, Columbia, and in Brooks Hall, Barnard, attended the annual Spring concert given by the residents of the men's dormitories in Hartley Hall last night after a Faculty dispensation had overthrown the old campus tradition that the "dorm" girls might visit the Columbia halls only for an occasional dance. The principal soloist was Lydia Lindgren, a soprano from the Chicago Grand Opera Company. One of her selections was the "Ave Maria" by C. F. Hanson, who came from Worcester, Mass., to play a 'cello solo and to hear Miss Lindgren. Other soloists were William Resnikoff, baritone, and C. H. Trager, violinist. The accompanists were Alice Shaw and William Miller. About 500 were present.

The Hippodrome Concert.

The Hippodrome's regular concert last night was for the benefit of the West Side Hebrew School. The soloists were Mme. Pauline Donalda, formerly of Oscar Hammerstein's opera company; Evelyn Starr, violinist, and the Manhattan Women's Quartet. The Halevy Singing Society was heard in several numbers, and Mlle. Levens and M. Gadeskoff, Russian dancers, also appeared. John Philip Sousa arranged the program for his band from the works of celebrated Jewish composers.

Did You Select Your Husband—

Or did some one else do it for you?

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..42d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Boekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1916.

WHERE IT LEADS.

From the lamp of experience we now have all needed light upon the path we have so long followed in our U-boat negotiations with Germany. It lies straight before us, in plain view. We can see, we now positively know, just where it leads.

Our protests have been met with evasions. In reply to our demands we have had arguments. Our appeals to justice, humanity, law have evoked irrelevant and impertinent advice concerning our attitude toward Germany's enemies. Our threat about strict accountability has been contemptuously ignored. The Imperial Government has made insulting offers of money payment without acknowledgment of responsibility or any admission of wrongdoing.

Seven months ago Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF pledged to us the faith of his Government that these assassin attacks on merchant ships should cease, German Admiralty orders would put a stop to them. That pledge and promise has been brutally violated. Ship after ship, unwarned, with no provision for the safety of passengers and crew, has been sent to the bottom. The Sussex, a Channel passenger boat, with many Americans on board; the Englishman, Manchester Engineer, Eagle Point, and Berwindale have been attacked within the past month. Straining forbearance to its extreme limit and patience to the breaking point, we have made in Berlin direct inquiries about the facts in each one of these new cases. What answer do we get? That "no German submarine "or warship was responsible for the "explosion that damaged the British "steamship Sussex," and that as to the others, "no blame attaches to Germany."

We have the testimony of many witnesses among the officers and passengers of the Sussex that the track of a torpedo was seen just before the explosion. Metal fragments found inside the wrecked bow of the vessel have been declared by naval officers to be parts of a German torpedo. This evidence, it is expected, will be in Washington today. It will be considered at the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday. If the proof shall be sufficient, if it shall appear beyond reasonable doubt that the Sussex was attacked by a German submarine, what should be our conclusion, what our action?

It may now be too late to bring Germany to reason. It may be either that she has resolved to carry on war at sea with the assassin's disregard of honor and of right, or that the civil government with which we conduct our correspondence at Berlin is powerless to control the naval government that butchers our citizens at sea. But there is one sure way to make certain that the German U-boats will continue to launch their torpedoes against unwarned passenger ships and kill American men, women, and children. That is the way urged upon our Government by those short-sighted beings who would have us put up with any affront, any wrong or outrage, rather than break with Germany.

In that pathway we have kept our feet, not very confidently, not at all comfortably. We know where it leads. There can be no mistake about it. We have passed quite through the stage of argument and evasion, now we get only denials. We have had many. Holland in the Palembang case gets a denial. Henceforth we shall get nothing but denials. Assuming that the evidence in the case of the Sussex is of the sufficiency indicated in the dispatches, if we let that proved case pass as all the others have passed, then in cases yet to come, whatever may be our evidence, the German Government will not scruple to make denial. In fact, she may cease altogether to attend to our protests and our queries.

If we put up with Germany's atrocious breach of international faith in violating her pledge, if we let the perjuries of her sea murderers override the testimony of civil and military officers of our Government and continue our laborious endeavors to hide with ink the red stains made by the blood of our citizens she has slain, why should she put herself to further trouble about us? Do what she may, she will be quite certain that we shall do nothing.

FOREST PARKS OF THE PEOPLE.

A concurrent resolution proposing a referendum measure to authorize the State to control a debt not exceeding $10,000,000 for forest preservation is expected to come up in the Assembly today. While the financial situation of the State makes the voters cold to almost any plan for enlarging its indebtedness, the preservation of the forests is a vital necessity. It means, for one thing, the preservation, instead of the diminution or drying-up, of the streams, the conservation of moisture, the tempering of climatic severity, and the enjoyment of men. And yet the work of men is always the most dangerous foe of forests. The State owns about 48 per cent. of the land within the Catskill and the Adirondack Preserves. It must control, or the protection of those indispensable forest regions is not in its power. New York City is vitally interested in the Catskill Preserve as a safeguard of the watershed where are the sources and feeders of its water supply. That safeguard is in danger so long as the State has not the power to acquire and keep covered with wood a good deal of private land, now liable to denudation. And the time may come when the Adirondacks will have to be tapped for the needs of the vastly populous city of no distant future.

The pioneer lumberers in the Catskills and the Adirondacks were content with the soft woods, usually pine. Then the big spruce went the way of the pine. A little later the axe spared no spruce and balsam, and a good deal of hemlock was felled. The hard wood was usually let alone. Much less useful as an anti-evaporationist and stream guardian than the primitive soft woods, the hard wood, where not ravaged by fire, has none the less had a valuable function in storing moisture and preserving stream-flows. Now much of the land it covers is threatened with or already subjected to denudation. Not, "as in unploughed Maine the lumberer's gang," not by slow driving along the rivers, the practice of the earlier forest-clearers, is the work done in this too scientific age. Great lumber concerns build their own railroads through their lands and leave them bare. A few large corporations proceed according to the methods of scientific forestry. It is not their lands, but those whose forest cover is being stripped, that the Conservation Commission will acquire if the proposed referendum should be answered affirmatively by the people.

Moreover, the Catskill and Adirondack regions are, and will be more and more every year, vacation and play grounds of the people of New York. The more reasons for keeping their forests untouched, their streams in flow.

A NAVY ORGANIZED FOR PEACE.

The failure and inefficiency for war that are inevitable in a military or naval service organized and administered for peace and politics are strongly illustrated by a report that was made on the British War Office after the Boer war. A Commission headed by Lord ESHER was appointed to investigate the organization and methods of the British War Office and to outline a plan of re-organization for the proper and efficient management of military affairs in England. This Commission entered upon its work with keen intelligence, and its report has been regarded as a classic in its analysis of the principles that must govern in the control of a military service.

In the first paragraphs of its report this Commission declared that its investigations had demonstrated that the British War Office was organized and administered "solely with a view to peace," and the Commission therefore recognized in the beginning of its work of reorganization that it "must make a clean breach with the past." The navy of the United States is not ready for war today in any department or in any of its fleets. The reason for this condition is exactly the same as that given by the Esher Commission for the inefficiency of the English Army system—our Navy Department is organized "solely with a view to peace"; and we might add as a further reason for its failure that it is administered too largely in the interests of politics.

Any business concern would go into bankruptcy in six months if it were subjected to a system of management like that which prevails at the Navy Department. As an illustration and a parallel, suppose a doctor, a lawyer, or a newspaper editor with no experience in railroad affairs were selected to be President of a great railroad company every four years—or probably oftener—by another man equally lacking in any conception of railroading methods. And suppose, further, that the President so selected, with no knowledge of the great organization placed under his charge, proved to be a man with fads and personal hobbies so strong that he would listen to no advice from his subordinates who may have served from boyhood and risen through every grade in the railroad business, and, still further, suppose that this new President, totally ignorant of every detail of his new business, was completely unhampered and uncontrolled; that he had despotic power not only to upset every regulation, to destroy every tradition, and to remove from office every man, however experienced, and replace him with a personal favorite or with somebody who would bend meekly and subserviently to the master's will. Is it not easy to imagine the result?

A review of the testimony recently given before the Naval Committee, and the most casual consideration of the principles that should govern in the administration of the great navy of a great nation, will demonstrate that such a navy can never be efficient nor ready for war with a department organized and administered as our Navy Department is today. It is imperative that we should have a Council of National Defense and a Naval General Staff to decide upon a national policy and to secure continuity of military methods at the Navy Department from year to year, instead of the periodical upheavals and turmoil with which the navy is now inflicted. The consideration of perpetual peace and the unscrupulous demands of politics must give way to the intelligent preparation for efficiency in war and to the dignified recognition of the navy as a military force. We "must make a complete breach with the past" in the organization and management of the Navy Department.

THE MILITARY BILL.

That section of the Senate's Military bill providing for a volunteer army of citizens was saved after a heated and protracted debate by a majority of two votes. The persistent work of the National Guard lobby was so far effective that the section barely escaped elimination. Yet the National Guard is well cared for in this bill, and especially in the House bill, which will have equal consideration in the conference. Payment from the National Treasury is provided for officers and privates. Provision is made for representation of the State soldiery on the Army General Staff. Mr. HAY, in the House bill, has made elaborate provision for what he considers a complete federalization of the organized militia.

It is difficult to see, if we are to take these measures seriously, how the existence of a volunteer force directly under Federal control could affect the development of the Guard. But there is abundant evidence that the idea of federalization is not taken seriously even by persons who have warmly advocated the plan. Mr. KINCAID of Syracuse, for example, who has been urging federalization with eloquence, introduces in the New York Legislature, on the very eve of the accomplishment of his purpose, a bill to provide for general manoeuvres of the National Guard in this State. Another pending bill provides for the extension of the Guard, a matter that is specifically provided for in Mr. HAY's bill. In opposition to a State Constabulary law, Adjt. Gen. STOTESBURY has lately made the suggestion, with perfect gravity, that part of the National Guard shall be detailed for police patrol duty. Obviously these facts clearly indicate that, in the prevailing National Guard view, federalization is merely a useful word of six syllables. But the fight to obtain provision for a citizen force under direct Federal control will be continued to the end.

Meanwhile there are other sections of both the military bills which must not be lost sight of. In the guise of a plan to establish a national laboratory for the extraction of nitrogen from the air, a notorious scheme which was fastened on last year's River and Harbor bill and defeated, and was stricken out of the same measure this year, has been stealthily incorporated in Mr. HAY's Military bill. This is designed to improve the Tennessee River, at the Mussel Shoals, near Florence, Ala., for the benefit of owners of property in the neighborhood. It should be removed from the Military bill. The Senate's provision for the admission to certain places in the civil service of men who have served six years in the army, without the prescribed examination, should be rejected, too. These are both obnoxious measures which savor of the lowest kind of politics.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S SHIPPING BILL.

According to a dispatch from Portland, Ore., the largest cargo of wheat laden on a sailing vessel this season, worth more than the price of the British bark, was unable to clear on Saturday for lack of a crew. A Norwegian sailing vessel also was detained, and a third departed only after prolonged delay. From Seattle comes the report that an American ship with cargo for Australia departed without even one seaman certified under the La Follette law, none being discoverable in any Puget Sound port. The Seattle Merchants' Exchange telegraphed Secretary REDFIELD that eleven vessels foreign bound had been delayed seventy days, but that Japanese vessels were clearing from British Columbian ports without trouble. Nevertheless there is to be no repetition of the sailing of the American ship without certified seamen. The Department of Commerce telegraphed Seattle on Saturday that there was no authority to dispense with the law, and that clearances could not be granted unless the certified seamen were aboard.

American seamen show no haste to avail themselves of their benefits under the law, for they are avoiding offshore craft and shipping in coastwise and fishing craft. The Duluth Board of Trade has petitioned special treatment for the Great Lakes shipping, in the season about to open, for reasons similar to those affecting the Pacific trade. At Norfolk four sailing vessels were detained last week for lack of seamen. They are laden with coal for South American ports and are expecting return cargoes, which they will lose unless they arrive when due. The situation is so serious there that the immigration office has reported it to Washington. It is instructive to compare these facts with the theories upon which the La Follette law was passed and defended after its passage. Mr. FURUSETH no longer can complain that the law is not enforced, but he is still sure that his beneficent intentions are balked by corrupt influences. There are three or four hundred million dollars of American money invested in foreign shipping, he says, and the owners object to the liberation of their slaves. Mr. FURUSETH does not say why so much money is invested in foreign shipping, nor why the seamen aboard remain in slavery while American seamen refuse to go to sea under his act.

The Seamen's act is defended by the Chairman of the House Committee, which now is pushing the Administration's companion bill for the upbuilding of the American marine. In his remarks in this city Mr. ALEXANDER said: "If we do not pass this legislation at this session of Congress I shall "consider it not less than a national "calamity." This bill is placed second on the Administration program, above even preparedness and the Government armor-plate plant. Yet the record shows that only the failure to pass this bill has prevented an experience like that with its twin bill. If the Government Shipping bill had passed a year ago there would have been no such revival in the American shipbuilding industry as has been experienced, and which can be stopped only by Government competition. This is proved by the abandonment of the leading features of the bill, whose defeat would be considered a "national calamity" by the saviors of the country's commerce. Last week Mr. ALEXANDER himself proposed further alterations of the bill, which he regarded as perfect before. For the impracticable domestic regulation of rates upon international highways Mr. ALEXANDER substitutes proposals for empowering a Federal Shipping Board to co-operate with the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent abuses like rebates, the maintenance of "fighting ships" in unfair competition, refusal of accommodations by discrimination against certain shippers, and otherwise. The Government already has been worsted in litigation against these "abuses," which are capable of being otherwise described. There are Grand Juries or other resources of prosecution at each end of the ocean routes. Corruption and oppression of commerce, about which there are no differences of opinion, may be punished without new machinery.

No doubt the Shipping bill is even better intentioned than the La Follette-Furuseth law, not being designed for the benefit of a limited class at the expense of all other classes, under the pretense of humanity. But both alike are repugnant to the class for whose benefit they are designed. If the Administration wishes to assist seamen and shipping, why does it not propose what they ask for instead of what they reject?

If that is too difficult, why not take the easiest way? Why not wait until the discordant interests come together of themselves and agree what is necessary for their common good? The enactment of contentious measures is only Government intervention in a trade dispute, not the enactment of either prosperity or humanity. And often the progress of events puts both sides in the wrong. Only a few months ago American commerce was abandoning the Pacific. Now there is a prospect of its returning, under influences superior to the discouragements of the La Follette law, and without the aid of the Administration's Shipping bill. According to the San Francisco press, the only limit to transpacific trade is the tonnage available. There are no submarines on the Pacific, and those routes are absorbing trade properly belonging to the Atlantic. Cash is offered for goods not obtainable before June, at the earliest, and not promised then. Every day the Pacific cable brings hurry orders without limit, not only from China and Japan, but from Russia and Australia. Price is no object for steel, iron, chemicals, everything to eat, drink, wear, or work with. Accordingly it was announced last week that the Oriental Alliance Steamship Company (capital $10,000,000) is about to place on the transpacific routes eleven American freighters with American crews. That is the result of high profits and high rates. They are influences superior to any legislation. Why proceed with the Administration program when commerce is so self-helpful?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Doctors Get a Scolding.

American Medicine, a journal that speaks with authority in its own domain, reprehends with severity the New York County Medical Society and the medical profession of the State for opposing almost unanimously, and practically without qualification, the Workmen's Health Insurance bill recently before the Legislature. For this antagonism, says American Medicine, there was no excuse and but one reason—that the bill did not specifically and satisfactorily provide for fees to physicians.

On this wholly selfish ground the members of the profession condemned the bill. They might, very properly, have declared it defective in the one respect and as properly have suggested such amendment as they could prove desirable; but at the same time they could and should have expressed their approval of the purpose of the measure and their knowledge of the fact that universal health insurance for workers is of demonstrated efficiency in promoting the common welfare, including, by the way, that of the medical profession itself. This has been proved abroad by experience now extending over a considerable number of years, especially in Germany, where the plan was first tried intelligently and on a large scale.

In England the attitude of the doctors was the same as that of our own. They fought compulsory health insurance with vehemence, when it was proposed, and there, too, the alleged inadequacy of the fees offered was declared to mean ruin for the medical profession. Yet not only was the opposition of the doctors quite futile, as it certainly will be here in the end, but before the law was long in force they found themselves more prosperous as a class than they had ever been in conditions the passing of which they so bitterly mourned. This they now confess, more or less frankly, and there is not the slightest chance that the plan will be abandoned where it has been tried.

That employers and the State should each contribute toward the health insurance of workers is economically sound and "good business." Both employers and the State, as well as the workers, profit by its results, and, after all, such insurance is only doing systematically and intelligently what is done by the old methods irregularly and to a considerable degree blindly, with much duplication of effort and much waste of money. Health insurance takes the place of much so-called charity and of the free dispensary, with all its pauperizing influences.

To Help Horses and Traffic.

Even without having COLONEL ROOSEVELT in charge of national affairs, to give climate, the American brand of human nature, our politics and everything else now in need of improvement a general fixing up, there is excuse for hoping—almost for believing—that Saturday's snowstorm was the last we are to have this Spring. It is, therefore, rather late in the season for official action on the shoeing of horses. Our pavements are not likely to be slippery again for some months to come, and the question of horseshoes, therefore, is not a burning one. Just the same it is an important one, and both those whose hearts were grieved all Winter long by the sufferings of ill-shod horses and those who only noticed that the struggles and the falls of the poor animals caused innumerable interruptions and delays for city traffic might well display something of personal interest in efforts now making to enforce a decent civicism on the urban horse owners and users that still survive.

There will be today at 2:30 P. M., before an Aldermanic Committee, of which Mr. Stapleton is Chairman, a public hearing on a proposed city ordinance providing that—

> Between Nov. 1 and April 1, in each year, no horse, mule or other large animal used for the purpose of driving or hauling shall be driven on any of the streets, avenues or highways of the City of New York unless the animal is shod in such a manner as will prevent slipping.

The ordinance as it stands is no marvel of careful and definite phrasing. Indeed, it is obviously in need of some careful editing, in order to obviate the chances for willful misinterpretation and the confusion of Magistrates. Its purpose, however, is clear enough and its object is good.

One of its merits is that it does not particularize as to what shall be done to prevent the forbidden slips. Only efficiency is demanded, and there are several devices besides the frequent sharp shoeing that is so inconvenient and expensive. Among them are detachable calks, easily put on and off, and simple arrangements of small chains that can be fastened over any horseshoe when pavements are slippery. Neither are costly, and there is no reason why the use of something of the kind, when needed, should not be compulsory.

She Made a False Deduction.

In nothing that has appeared in this column was there even a little justification for the charge by one of our correspondents that statements made here carried the implication that trained nurses are "mercenary, heartless wretches." No recognition of the superiority of the nurse with hospital instruction and experience to nurses with other and necessarily less equipment could have been more cordial and sincere than ours, and her just claim to the exclusive use of her hard-earned title and degree has been frequently asserted by us, never denied or questioned.

Of course she is the best nurse, and in serious cases, surgical or medical, the only thoroughly satisfactory nurse. Now and then she exaggerates the extent and quality of her large knowledge, and criticises or interferes with the work of the attending physician, so that the latter is sometimes irritated into saying that she knows too much. But the faults of individuals do not warrant the indictment of a class, and, as a matter of fact, the trained nurse is appreciated at her full worth out of as well as in the medical profession.

It is only when she insists that she is the only nurse worthy of the name—when she forgets that her services, like those of many another specialist, are too costly for the great majority of people, who must therefore get along as best they can with less—it is only then that she exposes herself to reasonable attack.

Our correspondent quite correctly told why it is that the trained nurse cannot, like the doctor, do much of gratuitous work, or adjust her fees to her patient's resources when those resources are small. In telling these well-known facts, however, the writer of the letter confirmed the contention that the doctor and the trained nurse are different—so different that she cannot fairly compare her status with his or demand the monopolies and privileges so gladly accorded to him. The difference is not a cause for reproach and depreciation, but it is real and inevitable.

The mistake of the nurses, and one not made by the doctors, is in wanting to establish a maximum instead of a minimum of professional education as the qualification for practice. The great specialists in medicine do not scorn their humbler colleagues or call them swindlers and humbugs; they treat them as younger brothers, supplement their defects and encourage them to gain more competence. The example is one the trained nurses would be wise to follow.

JAPAN'S AIMS IN CHINA.

Her Demands Contrasted with Our Treatment of Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to THE TIMES of March 28 Hollington K. Tong set forth the following important points: (1) A comparison between the relations existing between the United States and Mexico and those between Japan and China is impossible, because the United States has never presented "twenty-one demands" to Mexico, nor has she grabbed any of Mexico's territory, nor has she sent spies all over Mexico to "sow the seeds of faction and strife"; (2) Dr. Iyenaga's statement that the Japanese regard China as under Japanese guidance and protection merely shows the extent of Japanese ambition in China; such action on Japan's part would necessitate the violation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Root-Takahira Agreement.

In reply to Mr. Tong's letter Joseph I. C. Clarke contributed a letter to THE TIMES for April 4 in which he says: "So of his [Mr. Tong's] baseless accusation that Japan fomented the present revolution, against the coming of which Japan warned Yuan Shih-kai long in advance." If Japan knew of the revolution so long before China did, we are tempted to wonder if she discovered its presence through the Japanese "peddlers, students, and canvassers" in China, about whom we hear so much, and who, we hear, make regular reports to superiers in the Japanese Government service.

Mr. Clarke also says: "So of the 'governmental advisers' question. Mr. Tong does not answer the doctor's [Iyenaga's] clear statement about the host of other foreign advisers." We beg to differ. Mr. Tong stated that China employs advisers as she sees fit, and in this case China is not to blame. Cannot any nation employ men as she pleases, and shall any other nation dictate to her what she shall do?

Mr. Clarke neglected to refute Mr. Tong's clever contrast that the United States has not treated Mexico as Japan has treated China, but instead he digressed into a wholly unimportant discussion of the seriousness of the revolts in China—revolts which cannot justify half of Japan's demands upon China, since foreign property in China has been respected both by Government and by anti-Government troops.

But especially has Mr. Clarke failed to consider the expression of surprise made by Dr. Iyenaga at Chicago last Summer, that his Government would make such unreasonable demands. The demands certainly are immoderate, but they are by no means inconsistent with the foreign policy of Japan. Count Tadasu Hayashi, in his "Secret Memoirs," says that Japan wishes to dominate China—she wants to be the East—and, in truth, she wants to be able to "put meddling powers in their places," and, if necessary, to "meddle herself." That is Japanese policy as designated by the signer of the first Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Certainly, Japanese encroachments upon China are not the "absurdities" that Mr. Clarke would have us believe. A quick review of the encroachments will prove my point. Despite Japan's declaration of maintaining the independence of Korea and the open door to Manchuria, she has made Korea a vassal, and has closed tightly the door to Manchuria. Chihli and Shantung were next in order of aggression, and now Japan is reaching for Fu-kien, which, by the way, is very near Hongkong, just across from Formosa, and dangerously near the Philippines. It is simply nonsense to say that Japan has no base intentions upon China, else why should she have "neglected" to present those ten demands, of which the famous Group V. is the nucleus, to the powers when they grew suspicious of her actions? If those ten demands were not an infringement upon the political and territorial integrity of China, if they did not vitiate China's treaties with the powers, why was Japan so unwilling to own up to them?

RALPH E. HARBOLD.
Cambridge, Mass., April 7, 1916.

Another Origin of "Boche."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of April 7 a derivation is assigned to the word Boche which does not belong to it. Professor Buffum, following M. Sainean in the Tempe and the Revue Universitaire, (January, 1915, Pages 43 to 45,) derives the word from caboche, thick head, through the intermediate expression, tete de boche. Alboche, they conclude, is a more recent word, due to a crossing of Allemand and Boche. But M. Suran in a later number of the Revue Universitaire (July, 1915, Pages 430 to 441) pointed out various objections to this hypothesis, such as the facts that Boche and caboche are not of the same gender, that it is not customary to contract expressions like tete de boche, and that Alboche is an older word than Boche. In confirmation of this last statement a friend tells me that when he was a boy in Lausanne the word Alboche, but not Boche, was applied to Germans. After demolishing the Sainean etymology for Boche, Suran proposed a better one—that it is derived from this same Alboche, which is no more nor less than Allemand, with a natural phonetic change of m to b, and the substitution of the familiar ending, oche. This brings us to the striking fact, pointed out by Pierre Mille, that at first neither Alboche nor Boche, meaning German, had an unpleasant significance, and that their present connotation is due to the recent barbarous acts of the people to whom they are applied. Ogres were first Hungarians. Both Bulgarians and Turks have furnished us with disagreeable epithets.

H. CARRINGTON LANCASTER.
Amherst, Mass., April 7, 1916.

A WOMAN'S WEAPON.

Men fight with deadly guns and smothering fumes,
With bombs contrived to madden, maim, and kill—
With all the hellish enginery of war,
Devised by savagery and hate and skill.

That man is most acclaimed who does the most
To injure some one called his enemy—
To leave him roofless, childless, sightless, marred,
To make him bonded, if he find him free.

How can a woman battle 'gainst such crimes?
Her prayers avail not, neither do her tears—
She of the weak, white hands, the timorous heart,
Oppressed by dull forebodings, cares, and fears.

Not hers to fight with guns, to dig the trench,
Nor always to bind up the wounds that bleed.
She sits at home, obscure, with yearning love—
Hers but the tender wish, the humble deed!

Mute, into garments for some unknown lad—
Heart-sick for home—she puts her work and thought,
Or fashions wraps for some strange, orphaned babe,
Whose hopeless fate great Emperors have wrought.

Perchance in some New England kitchen plain
She does her little part to stem the woe.
All she can do, her weapon of bright steel—
A needle! Ah, the odds! The task! The foe!

ELLA A. FANNING.

THE MEDICAL CORPS IN THE DEFENSE PLANS.

Lessons of the Spanish-American War Applied to the Senate Bill, Which Disregards the Recommendation of Surgeon General Gorgas.

By LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM S. TERRIBERRY,
Chief Surgeon, Division, New York National Guard.

Headquarters Division, National Guard, New York, April 8, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a remarkable thing that in all the interest aroused on the subject of preparedness and in all the speeches and articles appearing in the public prints we see little or nothing to indicate that any steps are under consideration looking toward providing proper surgical and hospital care of the sick and wounded. We have seen in the last year and a half how vitally important a part of modern warfare is preparation in this respect. The truth of the old adage, "The river passed and God forgotten," is nowhere more plainly exemplified than in our attitude toward the medical profession. The lessons which should have been taught us by our past experience are calmly ignored. The ghastly experiences of our concentration camps in 1898 have apparently quite passed from mind. At any rate in the eighteen years which have elapsed almost nothing has been done to correct the defects in the medical department organization which existed at that time. The Dodge Commission, which investigated the conduct of the war of 1898, made as its first and most important recommendation regarding the improvement of the medical service that an adequate corps of trained medical officers be provided.

The Surgeon General of the Army recently testified before both Military Committees of the Congress that there should be seven trained medical officers to each thousand of combatant troops. In the report of this hearing before the House Military Committee is appended a statement of the needs in the way of trained medical officers for an army in the field of 200,000 men. This statement showed that 2,035 medical officers would be required. The army is allowed at the present time 444 medical officers. The House bill, as originally written, provided for a maximum of 178,000 men and 695 medical officers, or slightly less than four per thousand. To the lasting credit of the House Military Committee it is to be noted that this defect in the Hay bill has been corrected, and the recommendation of the Surgeon General accepted.

The Senate bill provides for an army about 200,000 at peace strength and 236,000 at war strength, and a total of 897 medical officers, or a ratio of 4.5 in peace and 3.7 in war. In other words, the Senate Military Committee has disregarded not only the recommendation of General Gorgas, the Surgeon General, and the Dodge Commission, but the lessons spread before them by the European war. It is well to bear in mind that the relative reduction in the number of medical officers proposed will apply not only to the army, but to the National Guard and any volunteer troops which may in the future be authorized, as the organization of both of these latter must be the same as that prescribed for the regular army.

The bill proposed by the Military Committee of the Senate provides for a material increase in the line of the army. All of the new organizations proposed are provided with a full complement of officers based on the needs of actual service conditions. Not only has this been done, but it is proposed also to provide for nearly a thousand extra officers to act as instructors for the National Guard and in schools and colleges. Of the wisdom of this provision there can be no doubt. It is to be regretted only that more extra officers were not allowed. But if such a provision is essential for the line of the army, why not for the Medical Corps? In providing for one-half the number of medical officers which the army needs it must have been contemplated that if war comes the other half will be obtained as volunteers from the civil practitioners. If this reasoning is sound, then the Congress should allow to each regiment of infantry or cavalry one-half the officers needed, and make up the deficiency from the civil population after war is declared. As to the fallacy of such reasoning there can be no doubt.

England is the only great power besides the United States which rests national security on a small, highly paid, professional army. The English Army is organized on a basis of ten medical officers per thousand of combatant troops—a figure nearly three times as great as has been fixed in the Senate bill.

If the Chamberlain bill should become a law, and if the misfortune of war should come upon us, our first line would have one-third the number of medical officers required, and the remaining two-thirds would necessarily be supplied from civilian physicians. It will be objected that the Medical Reserve Corps or Officers' Reserve Corps, as it is called in the Chamberlain bill, will supply the deficiency. Let us see what can be expected in the way of trained officers from this source.

In 1908, at the instance of the then Surgeon General, Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Congress passed a law providing for a Reserve Corps of Officers. This corps now numbers about 1,600 men, physicians and surgeons of the highest professional excellence. But are they trained medical officers, ready to step in and fill up the skeleton organization of the Army Medical Corps? Most certainly not, and this will be evident when it is stated that the law does not permit of giving these officers training in camps of instruction, except at the expense of the individual. During the last Summer several camps of instruction were provided and 178 officers of the Reserve Corps received one week of field work. These officers not only gave their time, but paid all the expenses incident to transportation, subsistence and equipment. Admirable as is the spirit shown, it cannot be contended that one week in camp will transform a civilian physician into anything resembling a trained medical officer.

Even though the proposal to provide for an Officers' Reserve Corps becomes law and better opportunities for instruction are furnished it is not probable that these officers will be available to fill deficiencies in the Medical Corps of the Army. Their services will be urgently needed with the National Guard and the volunteers with which any future war must be fought. As a consequence just when the need of trained medical officers will be greatest, the influx of untrained men will so dilute the small Medical Corps of the regular and volunteer armies that a breakdown with its unnecessary suffering and loss of life will be assured.

The proposal to reduce the ratio of regular medical officers to about half the number required will mean that every officer will be fully occupied with the administration and garrison needs of the army and there will be none available for the instruction of the sanitary troops of the National Guard or of any other troops which may be authorized. At the present time there are six medical officers available for the instruction of the National Guard of the entire United States, and there should be not less than one hundred on this duty.

The pity of it is that we cannot learn the obvious lesson from our past experiences.

Those of us who saw the most energetic and adventurous of our men march out in 1898 ready to give up their dearest possession, even life itself, are little likely to forget the scenes we saw in our Southern camps. Of the thousands who never came back, only about 250 died on the battlefield, or as the result of wounds received on the battlefield. The remainder were a needless sacrifice offered up on the altar of national carelessness and national indifference.

This indifference shown toward providing an adequate medical department in time of peace cannot be put on the ground of economy. A most superficial examination of the medical history of our last war will be convincing on that point. There were mustered into the service in 1898 about 225,000 volunteers. Fourteen years later 108,000 of these men had applied for pensions. The Federal Government has paid out on account of this little war in pensions over $50,000,000, and this amount will keep on growing in the years to come. As the great majority of deaths and disability arose from preventable disease, this large sum can be charged to the neglect to provide a proper organization and an adequate number of trained medical officers.

When the next war comes—and it certainly will come sometime—shall we have learned our lesson? The answer to this question will be given by the Congress within the next few weeks. Our lawmakers should remember that our people know, as no other people on earth, what constitutes proper medical care of the sick and wounded. Every one will have father, brother, or son at the front. If adequate hospital and professional care is not provided for the wounded and sick, then from every community of this land will come a protest that will not and cannot be ignored. That Government which fails in this respect will sacrifice the wholehearted and united support of its people, a support which is so necessary to the maintenance of morale and the achievement of victory.

WILLIAM S. TERRIBERRY,
Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief Surgeon, Division, N. G. N. Y.

ART NOTES.

Gold Medal Paintings—Portraits by Sarah C. Sweeny.

Mme. Lucas-Robiquet is showing portraits and genre subjects at the Braun & Cie. Galleries. She is hors concours at the salon and she has had a gold medal from the Société des Artistes Français. Her candid painting with its careful and solid modeling evoking memories of Bastien-Lepage naturally would lead to such honors. Her Brittany and Holland subjects in particular are agreeable examples of a well-known French school of painting. Recently she has painted a number of portraits in New York and these are on exhibition. Among the sitters are Miss Grace Roosevelt, George Seligman, Miss Katharina Clark and Master Charles Clark, Mlle. Marie-Louise Amyot and Master Lewis Iselin.

Portraits in Oil and Pastel.

At the Folsom Galleries, Sarah Catherine Sweeny has an exhibition of portraits the interest of which seems to be rather generally in inverse ratio to the size. "Baby Wilson," blue of eye and long of face, is sympathetically seen and cleverly presented, and there is considerable character in the portrait of Miss Elizabeth Anne Sniffen, but the best work by far has been done in the miniature portrait of Mrs. George Tuthill, a sincere and attractive little affair with something too much of emphasis on the accessories, but not enough to overwhelm the impression made by the carefully studied head.

A Persian Collection.

At the Anderson Galleries is a small collection of rugs, bronzes, and Persian miniatures belonging to "His Holiness Haji Ali Agha." An antique bronze bowl is ascribed in the catalogue to the seventh century, and is one of the bowls that were used for holding holy oil in the temples. The miniatures vary greatly in quality. A number are portrait miniatures of the eighteenth century; others of the fifteenth century are more restrained in color and delicate in execution. The subject matter is drawn from the wealth of legend and poetic narrative inspiring Persian art, and a number of beautiful manuscript books and separate pages are included in the collection.

FROM A WILSON ADMIRER.

How the Case of the Sussex Appears to a "Lover of Peace."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write as a warm admirer of President Wilson. I voted for him, I have sympathized with almost all of his important acts as President, have defended him, and expect to vote for him next November unless something disastrous and at present unforeseen occurs.

Especially have I admired Mr. Wilson's firm and patriotic stand in regard to Mexico. If he triumphs there, on his noble, self-restrained, and difficult line of conduct, he will have achieved one of the most heroic and illuminating deeds in the history of nations. Nor has his conduct of negotiations with Germany hitherto seemed to me as weak or futile as some think.

But now, with the sinking of the Sussex, a new situation has arisen. Even the most patient, those most unwilling to see our country directly involved in the world's great struggle, are beginning to be ashamed.

On Aug. 3, 1914, I met in Toronto one of the greatest Canadian editors, a passionate and eloquent pacifist. Belgium had been violated and England seemed to hesitate. This pacifist said: "I would hate to be in this war, but if England does not go in we shall all be ashamed."

I feel even with trembling heart that now our beloved country stands before the world's conscience, in exactly the same way. We are beginning to be ashamed.

The question is not whether we shall begin war or break relations. The moral relations have already been broken, flagrantly and scornfully. And we Americans are beginning to be ashamed of all attempts to hide the horrible facts from our eyes or to seek out a subtle form of words for escaping the notorious stigma of the coward.

All over the land we wait on you. If you falter about the Sussex we shall hardly look again in the faces of our friends in other lands. But a sigh of moral relief will go up when you act. We have said little. There has been no noisy outcry, for the hour is too solemn, the dread of the event too great. But we demand moral relief from a situation which approaches national shame.

Therefore—Act!

A LOVER OF PEACE.
Hartford, April 4, 1916.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE CITY WELFARE WORK

Bill in Legislature Transfers Public Hospitals to Enlarged Health Department.

BROADER CHARITIES BUREAU

New Activities Will Include Supervision of Unemployment Aid and Public Recreation.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere made public yesterday his plan for organizing an enlarged Department of Health, a Department of Public Welfare, and a Department of Plant and Structures to displace the present Bridge Department. The report was officially presented to the Mayor several weeks ago, and the Mayor approved it and ordered the preparation of bills to put the suggestion into effect. The bills, introduced by Senator Brown, are now before the Legislature.

The plan proposed by Mr. Bruere contemplates the consolidation, in part, of the Departments of Public Charities, Health, and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, which it is estimated will result in an approximate annual saving of $1,000,000 to the city, and the reorganization of the Bridge Department into a Department of Plant and Structures. This latter plan has already been made public.

"The recommendation of a consolidated Health Department, the creation of a Department of Public Welfare, and a Department of Plant and Structures," said the Mayor, "met with my immediate concurrence when Mr. Bruere first submitted it to me. In working out these constructive measures Mr. Bruere has, in my judgment, made a contribution of great value to the more effective organization of these important services of the Government."

Would Concentrate Management.

The enlarged Health Department would take over the management of all the hospitals of the city. It would transfer to this department the control of hospitals now under the jurdisdiction of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and the Department of Public Charities, and of sheltering institutions, other than the Municipal Lodging House.

The Department of Public Welfare takes the place of the present Department of Charities. The new department will exercise the functions of a supervisor of the poor in committing public charges to private institutions. It will supervise the care of such charges in private institutions, accept charges in public institutions, continue the work of social investigation now performed by the Department of Public Charities, perform executive work for the Board of Child Welfare, and operate the Public Employment Bureau. In reference to the establishment of a Department of Public Welfare, Mr. Bruere said:

"Public charity work is now taking on a broader significance in New York. Its aim is increasingly preventive, and for the development of preventive measures a special organization should be maintained. The present Department of Public Charities, as a department of social investigation, has before it work of enormous value, which should not be jeopardized by merger with the activities of a health and hospital department. I refer to the investigation of applicants for admission to private and public institutions, the economic reconstruction of families, the bringing together of separated husbands and wives, the investigation of applicants for widows' pensions, the supervision of child-caring institutions, now sheltering as public charges 23,000 of New York City's children, and other vital responsibilities which are outside the field of institutional management. These, with the working out of future measures to improve social conditions, are the tasks to be assigned to the Department of Public Welfare.

"The problems of management of hospitals and homes for the aged and infirm are now seen to be closely related to conditions which have to do with health and welfare of the community generally. Efficient public hospital service now includes attention to conditions which create the need for hospital treatment and the study and correction of conditions which undo benefits received from hospital treatment on the return of discharged patients to their homes and working environments.

New Three Hospital Departments.

"As at present organized three departments maintain and operate public hospitals: The Department of Health, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and the Department of Public Charities. This scattered responsibility for the care of the sick is not the result of deliberate organization, but the consequences of accidental, historical development."

The report recommends that there be constituted a new Department of Public Health under a single Commissioner which will have four major divisions: a division of prevention, a division of treatment, a division of record and a division of sanitary control.

The Department of Public Welfare suggested in the Bruere report is to have charge of the following existing activities:

Investigation of applications for public relief.

Commitment of dependent cases to public institutions.

Supervision of private institutions, caring for children committed as public charges, and commitment of such dependent children.

Acceptance and supervision of cases committed to private hospitals.

Investigation of domestic relation cases and of cases of desertion and non-support.

Collection and distribution of alimony.

Operation of the Municipal Lodging House and Public Employment Bureau.

Investigative work for the Board of Child Welfare (widows' pensions.)

Development of measures for the prevention and relief of unemployment.

Supervision and control of public recreation.

Savings In Bridge Department.

Regarding the plan to reorganize the Bridge Department, Mr. Bruere said:

"The suggestion to convert the Bridge Department into a central plant department, corresponding to similar departments maintained by large corporate enterprises, is timely, for the pressure on the Bridge Department is greatly lessened with the completion of the East River bridges. This arrangement will do much to simplify the problem of physically administering the proposed new Department of Health, and will do away with the costly and inefficient duplication of staffs now maintained by the several departments for the upkeep of the buildings under their individual control."

Attached to the report is a summary of the proposed legislative bills for the reorganization of the departments.

TO SELL JEWELED BOOKS.

Rare Volumes of the Late Daniel S. Miller to be Auctioned.

A remarkable collection of jeweled bindings and editions de luxe, owned by the late Daniel S. Miller, a retired capitalist and a brother-in-law of the late Jay Gould, will be sold on April 17 to 20, inclusive, at the Hotel Savoy under the management of Samuel Marx.

In a dark cabinet in the Miller apartment was found an ornate copy of Williamson's "The History of Portrait Miniatures" in two volumes. Inserted in each of the covers are seventeen miniatures, making sixty-eight of those beautiful works of art used in the embellishment of the history. All are from the brush of Miss Currie, the noted English miniaturist.

Among other books in the library are Walter Pater's "The Renaissance," set with miniatures and with a portrait of "Mona Lisa" on the cover, and an "Inquiry into the Portraits of Shakespeare," which is adorned with numerous likenesses of him. A Constable edition of the plays of Shakespeare in forty volumes is also ornamented with miniatures.

The collection is rich in beautiful jeweled bindings by such artists as Sangorski, Riviere, Franz-Baugonet, Pagnant and Adams. It contains illuminated manuscripts of John Keats's "Ode to Psyche" and Tennyson's "The Lady of Shalott." The "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" is in an exquisite cover of rich levant on which in amethysts are the purple grapes of which the Persian tentmaker sang.

Mr. Miller lived much in retirement in his later years. To him were constantly going men who were on the alert to find for him rare and beautiful books. Included in the collection are the Edinburgh edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's works, autographed set of Mark Twain's works and books from the Kelmscott Press. Authors represented in their complete writings are: Jane Austen, James Boswell, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Lord Byron, Robert Burns, Charles Dickens, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Bret Harte, Thackeray, Edgar Allan Poe, Kipling and Walt Whitman.

ASSAILS TOWN GOSSIPS.

Dr. Egbert Says Talebearing Retards Flushing's Progress.

Talking from the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of Flushing, L. I., of which he is pastor, the Rev. Dr. George Drew Egbert last night denounced the "gossips of Flushing." Two weeks before he had delivered a sermon on "Snobbishness," and spoke so pointedly that almost every member of the large congregation knew to whom he was referring.

"Reputations are priceless," declared Dr. Egbert, "yet people will coolly blacken them and rob other folks of what can never be replaced, and all this hurts any town, splitting it up into petty little factions. Flushing's development is being held back by sharp tongues, and it's a pity that this should be in a community so generously and so philanthropically inclined as ours.

"I realize that there is plenty of harmless talk about the affairs of other people, the very natural result of interest, but I have recently come across another kind of gossip—vicious gossip. Close friendships have thereby been permanently broken and the ugliest of feelings implanted.

"O, Flushing, where is thy gallantry? When will these slanderous, gossiping tongues cease? Vanity, aye, perhaps it is vanity in some cases. Perhaps these peddlers of verbiage want their friends and acquaintances to know that they are cognizant of the doings of each and every one in the community. And let me add right here that some people have all they can do to take care of their own business and affairs without meddling in others."

The pastor told of different stories that had been detailed to him gratuitously. As he related some of the stories some of the parishioners turned uneasily in their seats. Dr. Egbert promised even a more interesting discourse in the next of his series of sermons on "Your Flushing and Mine."

REMEMBER APPOMATTOX.

Members of the Loyal Legion Hold Anniversary Services.

To commemorate the surrender at Appomattox, which ended the civil war fifty members of the State Commandery of the Loyal Legion, under General Edwin Stewart and Colonel William F. Cogswell, marched from the Seventy-first Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon and attended commemoration services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

Among the clergy present were Archdeacon George Francis Nelson, the Rev. Henry F. Barbour of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, the Rev. Howard C. Robbins of the Church of the Incarnation, and the Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith, former President of Trinity College. Dr. Barbour preached the sermon. Speaking of the purpose of the services, he said:

"It is not to commemorate any unpleasantness of the civil war, but to keep alive the spirit of loyalty and patriotism. In this war we must be neutral, but we must speak against injustice, whether it is the injustice of the Allies or the injustice of the Central Powers. We cannot be neutral between right and wrong. It is better for this nation to be annihilated than to be a craven coward. There can be no peace to one who surrenders his self-respect."

MISS DE FORAS ENGAGED.

Mrs. Spencer Announces Her Niece Will Wed Charles Campbell, Jr.

Mrs. Edwards Spencer of this city has announced the engagement of her niece, Miss Huguette de Foras, daughter of the Comte and Comtes Max de Foras of Haute Savoie Thuon, France, to Charles Campbell, Jr., First Secretary to the American Legation at Berne, Switzerland. Miss de Foras, who is now at the Château de Thuiset, near Lake Geneva, spent several years in this city with Mrs. Stevens. Miss Delphine de Foras is her younger sister. Miss de Foras's mother before her marriage was Miss Marie Meredith Read of New York.

Mr. Campbell was graduated from the University of Virginia and was a lawyer at Charlotteville, Va., but was appointed Third Secretary to the American Legation at Tokio in 1906, and later, in rotation, was Secretary of the Legation to Panama and Guatemala. Second Secretary of Legation and Consul General to Rumania, Serbia, and Bulgaria. He received his present appointment in October, 1914. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Mrs. Lewinson Weds W. A. Waite.

Announcement was made here yesterday of the marriage, on March 29, at West New York, N. J., of Mrs. Eugenia Lewinson, widow of Maximilian Lewinson, to W. Adelbert Waite. The Rev. Mr. Hopper officiated and only a few relatives were present. Mrs. Lewinson, who had been a widow only a brief period, has been known as a horsewoman and has appeared at many of the large shows of the last few years, driving or riding her own horses. Mr. and Mrs. Waite are now living at 44 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Miss Reeve Weds E. T. Curry.

Miss Ethel Vincent Reeve, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Reeve of Englewood, and Edward Thomas Curry of Camden were married on Saturday evening at the Englewood, N. J., Presbyterian Church. The bridesmaids were the Misses Marion R. Thompson, Louise R. Curry, Ruth L. Gro, Marion Bullard, and Ida Ellerbrook. The best man was Morton Curry. A wedding reception followed at the bride's home.

EDNA MAY RETURNS AS A MOVIE STAR

Mrs. Lewisohn Contributes to Charity Money Earned from Her Work in Film Play.

RECALLS HER OLD TRIUMPH

Poke Bonnet Made Famous in "Fellow On," Figures Also in "Salvation Joan."

Edna May returned to the New York stage last night after an absence of a good many years. She came back not as Edna May, the adored one of New York and London, but as Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, who since here marriage ten years ago has only acted twice, once for charity in London and more recently for charity here. The latter reversion was before the camera, and it was upon the occasion of the first showing of the picture for which the favorite of other years posed that she appeared on the stage of the Fulton Theatre for a moment last night to say she was glad to be present. Her friends were in the audience in numbers, and it looked more like a Monday night at the opera than a movie first showing.

The Vitagraph Company made the picture, "Salvation Joan," in which Mrs. Lewisohn is the central figure, and for which she was finally persuaded to pose when it was agreed that her share should be turned over to some charity to be designated by her. Edna May is remembered best, perhaps, for her characterisation of the Salvation Army lass who sang "Follow On" in "The Belle of New York," so it was not surprising to see her again in the familiar poke-bonnet. This time she is a young woman of refinement who works in the Army while her friends play bridge, a sort of movie Major Barbara. At one of the missions she meets and falls in love with a gangster. But why go into the plot, which abounds in the usual movie nonsense? It only remains to be said that the charm and beauty that made Edna May a musical comedy favorite a score of years ago are still potent.

When the Strand suddenly discovered that this week embraced the second anniversary of its opening it shifted its program and arranged for a Mary Pickford picture as a part of the festivities. So yesterday "The Eternal Grind," the latest film for which Miss Pickford posed, was put on.

In her latest incarnation Miss Pickford is a toiler in a sweatshop. Bertha, the sewing-machine girl of Owen Davis's Bowery melodrama of a dozen years ago, had a comparatively serene and easy life compared with the tempestuous journey of this celluloid Louise. Life would not have been so drab if Mary had had merely her own body and soul to keep together on $8 a week, but there was her sister Amy, who did not appreciate that a girl should not take money from a man, and Gertrude, who had grown desperately ill from bending over her machine through long hours.

But Virtue, with a capital V, triumphs as surely in the movies as it did in its melodramatic cousin of the Bowery. The kind-hearted owner of the factory finally builds a model factory after one of his sons—the one who turned Socialist and went to work at the plant—is seriously hurt when a weak floor caves in; Mary, the beautiful sewing-machine girl, marries the son; Gert recovers her health, while Amy, whom the other son had married at the point of Mary's revolver, redeems him through her love.

The best part about "The Eternal Grind" is Mary Pickford. Without her pretty face, her charming personality, and her great art the picture would be one of the drab hundreds that hold an imperfect mirror up to nature and reflect a distorted image. Even in Rivington Street circles little shop girls don't force their employers' sons to marry their sisters at the muzzle of a gun—at least not this season. So when Miss Pickford stands there looking very determined and holding a big black revolver at a point of the villain's anatomy where it would do the most good, while she does it sincerely, the situation is ludicrous rather than realistic. Through most of the film Miss Pickford appears in the plain clothes of poverty.

This pronenese of movie makers to paint all their stories in the most vivid colors without any regard to giving a semblance of life, was illustrated also yesterday in "Scandal," a film shown at the Academy of Music. In "Scandal" Bertha Kalich, the Galician actress who is known on the American stage as a tragedienne of great skill and natural talents, made her début as a screen artist. Mme. Kalich is one of the more fortunate of the recruits from the legitimate stage who measure up to the requirements of the newer medium. She photographs well, which for success is perhaps the most important requisite, and of course she is a thorough artist.

One hesitates to say that life is not like "Scandal," with the Waite affair still in the paper, but the movie producers, or, at least, some of them, would have their audiences believe that the S. R. O. sign for skeletons should be hung on every family closet door. Mme. Kalich is too fine an actress not to receive better scenarios than "Scandal."

After an absence of some months Charles Chaplin waddled back upon the screen at the Broadway Theatre yesterday. The burlesque of "Carmen" he did before his contract with the Essanay Company expired was shown for the first time. The picture is in four reels, and contains all the old as well as some new Chaplin antics. "The Race," a Paramount picture featuring Victor Moore and Arita King, was also shown at the Broadway. At the Knickerbocker the feature was "Sold for Marriage," with Lillian Gish as the star.

DINNER TO MARCUS LOEW.

Brisbane's Second Thought Is That Movies May Not be so Bad.

Entertaining features of the dinner given as a compliment to Marcus Loew in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night were the rainstorm of American flags which fluttered down just before George M. Cohan arose to speak, Mr. Cohan's speech, and Arthur Brisbane's alibi for a speech he made recently at a dinner given at the Hotel Astor by men in the movie industry.

At that dinner Mr. Brisbane said he had never read The Fireside Companion in his youth, and did not see why he should attend the movies now. He said photoplays as they existed today were only an amusement and popular because of the stupidity and lack of intellectual development of the human race.

Mr. Brisbane attempted to get back on the reservation last night. He said he had awakened the next morning and found that some of his newspaper friends had made him famous or infamous. He neglected to say, however, that the godless newspaper men quoted his speech from a stenographic report.

"I have never seen Charlie Chaplin, or Mary Pickford, or Theda Bara," said Mr. Brisbane last night, "but then I have never seen the Czar of Russia, which makes him no less great."

The flags that fell just before Mr. Cohan arose to speak were held on strips of red, white, and blue bunting that formed a canopy over the ballroom. At a signal these strips turned on edge and released their load of flags. Mr. Cohan gave a terse biography of the guest of honor.

"I don't know much about the early life of Marcus Loew," he said, "except that he began it as a little boy. As soon as he could count he left school. Long before Montague Glass wrote his stories Marcus knew how to make customers laugh. Then some one told him there was money to be made in the show business. So he raised a mustache, got his money changed into $1 bills, walked up Broadway, and had lunch at the Knickerbocker.

"Now, there is hardly a skating rink, garage or barn in the country that Marcus hasn't converted into a theatre. He gets $200 a week for having his name in electric lights on the front of a theatre, there are 257 theatres bearing his name, and fifty-two weeks in a year, so figure it out for yourself."

C. F. Zittel was the toastmaster and A. L. Erlanger and Percy G. Williams were the other speakers. The other guests at the speakers' table were A. H. Woods, Flo Ziegfeld, Jr., H. N. Hempstead, William Courtleigh, Robert Adamson, Aaron Jones, B. S. Moss, F. F. Proctor, William A. Brady, William Fox, George Bell, Daniel Frohman, Alf Hayman, John Ringling, and Sam Scribner.

TWO SUNDAY RECITALS.

Mr. Kreisler Plays for War Sufferers—Mr. Bauer in Chopin.

Two great artists played yesterday afternoon and in each case the hall was filled to its utmost capacity and people were crowded closely upon the platform. In Carnegie Hall, Mr. Fritz Kreisler gave a violin recital, the entire proceeds of which are to go to the relief of destitute musicians, music teachers and music students of all nationalities now stranded in Vienna. The audience was as large as the hall can hold and it was estimated yesterday that the receipts would approximate $9,000. Mr. Kreisler gave all his hearers abundant artistic reasons for coming to his recital, as well as philanthropic ones. His playing was in his best style. There were notable beauty, vitality and charm in his performance of Bach's Suite in E major, originally written for the violin unaccompanied, which he played in Shumann's version with an accompaniment for pianoforte.

The other numbers of his programme were Tartini's "Devil's Trill" sonata, Wieniawski's second Concerto in D minor, his own "Introduction and Scherzo-Caprice," unaccompanied, a Scherzo and Valse by Chabrier arranged by Loeffler, Mr. Kreisler's Rondino on a theme of Beethoven, and three of Paganini's Caprices.

In Aeolian Hall, which was similarly filled, Mr. Harold Bauer gave a pianoforte recital of which the program was entirely devoted to Chopin. The central number was the B minor sonata, of which there have been many interpretations heard here this season, but few in which the music has been given such a poetic unity, few that have been so composed," with so just a sense of proportion. The F major Ballade, the Berceuse, the F minor Fantaisie, the C sharp minor Scherzo, Nocturnes, Etudes, Waltzes and the F sharp minor Polonaise were on the program.

WON'T ENTER MOVIE MERGER

Head of Universal Company Denies Rumors as to His Concern.

Carl Laemmle, President of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, denied last night the published report that the Universal would be one of a number of film companies that would form a big merger.

"This company knows nothing of such a merger," Mr. Laemmle asserted, "nor is it interested in any manner whatsoever. Our name has been included in the list of companies reported to be merging and we feel that the effects have been harmful to our business. We have been receiving queries, not only from our employees, but from the public, as to the truth of the story but our vigorous denials do not seem to be able to keep up the pace set by the rumor itself. The exact truth is that the Universal is not in any way, shape or manner connected or interested in any merger, real or imaginery."

Philharmonic's Long Tour.

The Philharmonic Orchestra will play its first concert on the longest tour it has made in the seventy-four years of its organization today in Urbana, Ill. Heretofore the orchestra has never played west or south of Virginia, and the present tour will embrace besides Illinois, cities in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia. The orchestra will cover 7,000 miles on the trip and will be gone till the latter part of May.

WAR NURSE FOR DOWNTOWN

Miss Percival Comes from Front to Volunteer Hospital.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, who is one of the most active of the Social Service workers in connection with the Volunteer Hospital, has obtained for the institution the services of Miss Lillian Percival, just back from the French front, where she worked to organize and conduct the hospital established by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, forty miles north of Paris, in which have been treated the more seriously wounded French soldiers.

Miss Percival will have charge of the emergency work done by the Volunteer Hospital in the downtown district. In France she worked in conjunction with Dr. Walter Martin of St. Luke's, who also went abroad with Mrs. Whitney's force. She knows the value of instant ambulance service, and her experience as an organizer, it is believed, will greatly increase the efficiency of the hospital which now answers an average of 2,500 ambulance calls a year.

The Board of Directors has just placed an order for an additional perfectly equipped automobile ambulance, so that one may be kept constantly in reserve. The volume of accidents from Chatham Square to the Battery is said to be greater than that of any other part of the city of like proportions. Last year 11,713 day treatments were given the Volunteer, apart from 23,732 treatments administered in the dispensary.

ADOPTS SUNDAY'S METHODS

The Rev. Dr. Biederwolf Starts a Revival in Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 9.—The Rev. Dr. W. E. Biederwolf, the evangelist, today inaugurated a five weeks' religious revival in a tabernacle on Giraud Avenue, built for the occasion. The structure will seat 7,000 persons, and half that number attended the opening service this morning, while tonight nearly every seat was taken.

The methods of the evangelist are similar to those of the Rev. "Billy" Sunday, and proved popular with today's congregations. Prominent New York business men acted as ushers. There was a chorus choir of nearly 1,000 voices, accompanied by a volunteer orchestra. Following tonight's discourse on "The Feast of Belshazzar" a number of persons "hit the trail." The Biederwolf party comprises ten people, and during the stay here will occupy a large private dwelling on Crescent Avenue which has been provided by the Campaign Committee.

HENRY CHAPLIN A PEER.

Ex-President of Local Government Board Will Sit in the Lords.

LONDON, April 9.—Henry Chaplin, Unionist Member of Parliament for Wimbledon and former President of the Local Government Board, has been created a peer.

It is understood that King George conferred the barony in order to relieve its recipient of the onerous duties of representing the important constituency of Wimbledon. He has been in failing health for some time and had desired to resign his seat in the House of Commons without severing himself from connection with politics. The bestowal of the peerage, giving him a seat in the House of Lords, will achieve this aim.

It is stated that the coalition candidate for his seat for Wimbledon will be Sir Stuart Auchincloss Coats, widely known in America.

John T. Pultz, Merchant, Dies.

John T. Pultz, a retired wholesale merchant of this city and a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Clarence Post, 38 West Fifty-ninth Street, in his eightieth year. He was born in Kinderhook-on-Hudson, and came to this city in early life. After retiring from business in 1887 Mr. Pultz spent many years traveling abroad.

STAGE FOLK RECEIVE AT FLOWER EXHIBIT

Sunday Tea Served in a Garden Banked with Thousands of Blooms.

SHOW MANY NEW PLANTS

Mme. Gertrude Hale Sees a Seedling Rose Named for Her—This is Violet Day.

Although there was little to suggest Easter and Spring in the weather yesterday, visitors to the Flower Show in the Grand Central Palace were warmly welcomd by thousands of fresh blooms, among which gorgeous Easter lilies predominated. There was no judging of exhibits, but everything to be judged today was on display, so the crowd was free to walk around and admire the floriculturist's best. The crowd was one of the largest that has visited the show since the opening.

One of the chief attractions in the Palace yesterday was the tea garden, where the Women's Auxiliary of the People's Relief Committee was in charge. Programs were provided for afternoon and evening, the features being drawings by Ruben L. Goldberg; recitations by Mrs. Milton Goldsmith, and music by Ruth Elster, soprano; Mr. De Salor, 'celle obligato; Amelia Levine, pianist; Mrs. Alexander Rosenthal, Miss Rhea Silverstein and Herman Lohre. The program was arranged by Mrs. Henry Meyers.

Among those who received guests in the tea garden were Miss Elsie Ferguson, David Bispham, and Miss Mary Pickford. Many men and women prominent in society and public life were present in the afternoon or evening.

The committee in charge of the garden for the day was composed of Mesdames Philip Lewisohn, Sidney C. Borg, M. Lipsit, Sholom Ash, Abraham Cahan, Randolph Guggenheimer, Frederick Nathan, Henry Moskowitz, Henry Meyers, and Halpern.

Among the young women who served tea or sold flowers were Misses Fay Lewisohn, Nina Herzog, Lucy Heimerdinger, Marion Baer, Margery Borg, Edith Blum, Mabel Blum, Merle Simon, Clara Simon, Grace Ellinger, Dorothy Cohn, Margery Harmon, Mary Spielberger, Benita Guggenheim, Peggy Guggenheim, Madeleine Reis, Florence Levy, Katherine Semstag, Beatrice Ishal, Alva Brussell, Virginia Hoffman, Violet Seligman, and Margaret Seligman.

An exhibit that attracted attention yesterday was of insectivorous plants. There was shown an odd specimen called by Clement Moore, the exhibitor, the Pingincula candata, which catches and assimilates small insects which would otherwise injure young orchid seedlings when they first appear above the ground. It was suggested that these exhibits be protected with the sign, "Don't Feed the Plants," but a practical man replied: "Who do you think is going to bring insects and field mice to the show?" and the idea was abandoned as unnecessary. There was much interest in the exhibit of flowers from the city parks.

Among the visitors to the show yesterday was Mme. Gertrude Hale, the operatic soprano, who came especially to see the new seedling rose plant which C. H. Totty of Madison, N. J., is cultivating, and has named for her. The rose is yellow, and in its more mature stage will be featured at the Fall flower shows throughout the country.

John Scheepers, an exhibitor, yesterday discovered that over Saturday some one stole from his booth an amaryllis or Japanese tiger lily, valued at $150. He began an investigation on the theory that a rival floriculturist took it after the closing of the doors on Saturday night.

Today will be Violet Day at the show, and thousands of little and big blooms will be judged. The British-American War Relief Committee and the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross will share the proceeds of the tea garden today, and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the former committee, has obtained for entertainment the services of Edith Wynne Mathison, Madge Kennedy, Gertrude Hale, Emmy Wehlan, Marie Tempest, Lyn Harding, Graham Brouns, Grace La Rue, Jack Hazzard, Kenneth Hill, and Ada Audrova. The Russian Balalaika Orchestra will play.

WILFRED PHILIP WARD DEAD.

Lectured Here on "Cardinal Newman and the Critics."

LONDON, April 9.—Wilfred Philip Ward, author, lecturer, and editor of The Dublin Review, died today at Hampstead, in his sixty-first year.

Mr. Ward lectured here in December, 1913, his first appearance being at Aeolian Hall, where he spoke on "Cardinal Newman and the Critics." Cardinal Farley and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church attended the lecture, and Mr. Ward, who spoke in defense of Cardinal Newman, received an enthusiastic reception.

He was born in Old Hall, Ware, and was a son of the late William George Ward, known as "Ideal" Ward of the Oxford movement. After being educated in St. Edmund's College at Ware, Ushaw College, Durham, and the Gregorian University in Rome, Mr. Ward, in addition to his journalistic work, became a member of the Faculty of the Royal University of Ireland. He was a member of the Council of the Catholic Union of Great Britain and of the Royal Commission on Public University Education, in addition to having been Chairman of the Conservative Committee, Freshwater Division, during 1887-88.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. STEPHEN HURTIK of Newark died from heart disease on Saturday in the Orange Memorial Hospital in East Orange, N. J., in her fourty-fourth year. She was waiting for a car with her husband when stricken.

Mrs. ALICE ADAM, a daughter of the late James W. Mitchell, carpet manufacturer, died on Saturday at her home in Yonkers, N. Y., in her sixty-eighth year.

Miss EMELINE HOWARD MANN, a writer, of Philadelphia, died on Saturday at her home there, in her seventieth year. She was a daughter of the late Colonel William B. Mann, and was one of the first to take up the study of Esperanto.

PATRICK CURLEY, formerly for twenty-five years Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, now abolished, died Saturday at his home, 647 Crotona Park North, the Bronx, in his seventy-third year.

JOHN B. HOLMES, a lawyer, died on Saturday at his home in Troy, N. Y., in his sixty-fourth year.

JOHN HANNAN, a former Democratic Mayor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home there, in his seventy-third year.

WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, connected with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for thirty-seven years, and a veteran of the civil war, died on Saturday at his home, 54 East 129th Street, in his seventy-sixth year.

PARKER B. PRINCE, 66 years old, assistant general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died on Friday night at his home, at Cynwyd, near Philadelphia.

JAMES CAMPBELL, a retired farmer of Mendham, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of his son in that place, in his eighty-second year.

COLIN MACKENZIE, Auditor of the Legal Aid Society for the last ten years, and explorer in the Amazon region, died on Saturday in the Park Hospital, in his eightieth year. He was formerly the largest importer in this city of coffee from South America, and was a recognized authority on South American rubber. Mr. Mackenzie was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and once ran against Lord Bryce, former Ambassador to this country, for Parliament, contesting an Aberdeen seat.

RICHARD B. WHITTEMORE, a retired broker, and formerly a Governor of the New York Stock Exchange for nine years, died on Saturday at his home, 136 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year.

ENOCH ROSEKRANS VEDDER, the son of Elihu Vedder, the artist and author, of Rome, Italy, died in that city on April 2, according to word received here on Saturday. He was born in Rome, and was 37 years old. Mr. Vedder studied architecture in early life, and was one of the best known artists in the Latin quarter of Paris for many years.

ALBERT D. LEWIS of Hempstead, L. I., a breeder and exhibitor of Pomeranian poodles, died yesterday in the Nassau Hospital in Mineola, from apoplexy. He was 56 years old, and was born in this city.

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OPEN EVENINGS { 127 W. 42d St., near Broadway; 254 W. 125th St., near 8th Ave.; 371 E. 149th St., near 3rd Ave.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

JONES.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell Compton Jones of Garden City, L. I., announce the birth of a son on Sunday, April 9.

BECK.—April 6, 1,890 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Beck, a son.

BIEBER.—April 2, 151 West 86th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Bieber, a daughter.

FINEBAUM.—April 8, 174 East 74th St., to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Finebaum, a daughter.

HOPP.—April 6, 1,997 Arthur Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Hopp, a son.

McGANN.—April 5, 226 East 27th St., to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McGann, a daughter.

SIMMONS.—April 3, 601 West 160th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Simmons, a daughter.

WEISS.—New York Nursery, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Weiss, a son.

Engaged.

BOYD—KELSEY.—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Kelsey of Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Hazel Genevieve, to Mr. Howell D. Boyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Boyd of Lee, Mass.

BENSON—MOSES.—Hattie Moses to James Benson.

DU VIVIER—WINTER.—Ethel Winter to Ernest H. du Vivier.

FOLKART—PRINCE.—Fannie Prince to Frank Folkart.

FRIEDMAN—SIEGEL.—Eva Siegel to Max M. Friedman.

HANF—KOEPKE.—Marie B. Koepke to Henzel Hanf.

HIRSCHBAUM—FANTEL.—Carrie Fantel to Milton Hirschbaum.

JAFFA—JACOBS.—Josephine J. Jacobs to Jack Jaffa.

KLEIN—HEYMAN.—Irene C. Heyman to Julius D. Klein.

LEVIN—WEINGART.—Eva Weingart to Jacob Levin.

LEWINSON—RICHMAN.—Rose Richman to George M. Levinson.

MENKE—METZGER.—Florence Metzger to Samuel Menke.

POMERANTZ—VOLINSKY.—Kate Volinsky to Jack Pomerantz.

SCHULMAN—JACOBSON.—Theresa Jakobson to J. C. Schulman.

SHAFF—SKALMER.—Gussie Skalmer to Falk Shaff.

SLATER—SATZ.—Etta M. Satz to Frank Slater.

SLOTE—FINKELSTEIN.—Jeannette M. Finkelstein to Jack M. Slote.

TANGER—KLEIN.—Cecil Klein to Mack C. Tanger.

WEIL—HARRIS.—Ethel Harris to Richard A. Weil.

WOHFELD—SCHEURER.—Gussie Scheurer to A. Wohfeld.

Married

KRAEMER—KEHLMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Kehlmann announce the marriage of their daughter, Mathilda D., to Dr. Nathan Kraemer on Sunday, April 9, 1916.

BOSSAK—WIESER.—April 9, Gussie Wieser to Louis Bossak.

HOLTZ—CHRISTIANSEN.—April 6, Kreatena Christiansen to Oscar Holtz.

NATHANSON—ROSENTHAL. — April 2, Beatrice Rosenthal to Samuel M. Nathanson.

PODOS—FILLER.—April 4, Rose Filler to Dr. Louis R. Podos.

Brooklyn.

BAYLIS—HENWOOD.—April 4, Edith M. Henwood to William I. Baylis.

Died.

ALLEN.—At Glen Rock, N. J., on Sunday, April 9, 1916, Katherine Orr, wife of Samuel Morgan Allen. Interment at Newburg, N. Y.

BLUNT.—Eugenia V., widow of Edmund Blunt, on Friday, April 7, at her residence, 42 Montague St., Brooklyn, in her 74th year. Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, April 10, at 2 o'clock.

BRACE.—On Saturday, April 8, at 223 East 17th St., Letitia Nelli, widow of Charles Loring Brace, in her 94th year. Funeral services at the Church, 20th St. and 4th Av., at 11:30 A. M. Tuesday, April 11. London and Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

BULKELEY.—Sunday, April 9, Frederick Gavin Bulkeley, formerly of Ayr, Scotland, husband of Isabella Bulkeley, nee Mealey. Funeral services at late residence, 1,144 Bryant Av., Bronx, Tuesday, April 11, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Scottish and Australian papers please copy.

CHALMERS.—John, Sr., suddenly, in his 65th year, at his residence, 3 West 47th St. Funeral notice later.

CORKERY.—On April 8, Margaret Corkery, (nee Howard,) beloved wife of Joseph Corkery. Funeral from her late residence, 1,209 Woodycrest Av., Tuesday, April 11, 9:30 A. M. Thence to Church of Sacred Heart, Highbridge, where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment St. Raymond's.

CURLEY.—Patrick, beloved husband of Mary J. Curley. Funeral from his late residence, 647 Crotona Park North, on Tuesday, April 11, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church at 10 A. M. Interment at Calvary. Canadian papers please copy.

DOBRINER.—On April 9, Sophie Dobriner, widow of Isaac, beloved mother of Milton, Mrs. Samuel Stern, and Mrs. Louis Livingston. Funeral services at her late residence, 938 St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday, April 11, at 10 A. M.

DOYLE.—On April 8, Marie B. Doyle, widow of late John B. Doyle. Funeral from St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. near Washington Place, on Monday at 8:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DUNNING.—On Sunday, April 9, Elizabeth Dunning, daughter of Lewis and Sarah E. Dunning of Goshen, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 57 West 103d St., on Monday evening, April 10, at 7 o'clock. Goshen papers please copy.

ECKERSON.—Suddenly, at Englewood, N. J., on Friday, April 7, 1916, J. Esler, second son of the late James and Anna Maria Bogert Eckerson. Funeral services at his late residence, 90 Engle St., Englewood, N. J., on Monday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

EMERY.—On Sunday morning, April 9, at Hotel Manhattan, Thomas Emery, of Great Neck, L. I. Burial at convenience of family. Toledo and Cleveland papers please copy.

EYTINGE.—At Babylon, L. I., April 9, Josephine, daughter of the late Solomon Eytinge and Mary Ann Miller. Funeral services at Christ Church, West Islip, on Wednesday morning, April 12, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood at convenience of family.

GEGAN.—On Saturday, April 8, William Lee Gegan, beloved husband of Loretta M., (nee Willis,) brother of Edward J. Gegan. Funeral from his late residence, 134 East 57th St., on Tuesday, April 11, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St.

JOHNSTON.—On April 8, Isabel Ormsby, widow of the late Algernon K.

DUKE KAHANAMOKU FAILS TO QUALIFY FOR FURLONG TITLE SWIM

KAHANAMOKU SHUT OUT IN TRIAL HEAT

Vollmer and Wheatley Defeat Duke in Preliminary of 220-Yard Title Swim.

HAWAIIAN IN POOR FORM

McGillivray and Cann Other Qualifiers for Final of Event to be Contested Tonight.

Duke Kahanamoku of the Honolulu Boat Club, world's champion and record holder in the 100-meter swim, was shut out the final of the 220-yard national championship, which will be decided tonight in the tank of the New York Athletic Club, when he finished last in a field of three in his trial heat contested last night in the Mercury Foot natatorium. The defeat of Kahanamoku by Herbert E. Vollmer and Joseph Wheatley of the New York A. C. in 2 minutes 30 seconds came as a decided shock to the hundreds of spectators who witnessed the trial heats for the titular event. It was not so much the Hawaiian's defeat by Vollmer that startled the spectators as it was his failure to score over Wheatley, who was a yard in front of the Duke as they passed under the strip of canvas stretched across the finish.

Kahanamoku's downfall came in the initial heat. In the second trial Perry McGillivray of the Illipois A. C. and Tedford Cann of the New York A. C. were the qualifying candidates. Clamant Browne of the Hamilton Club of Chicago failed to gain a place in the championship final.

With Walter Ramme of the home club, Browne will swim against Kahanamoku in a special 100-yard race tonight, in which the swarthy waterman from the Hawaiian Islands will endeavor to lower the American record of 54 seconds made this year by McGillivray. In open water, over a straightaway course, Kahanamoku holds the world's record of 53 1-5 seconds.

On behalf of the Duke it must be said that he swam under a handicap yesterday, for during the last week he has made practically a transcontinental journey, and except for the races in which he participated at Chicago and Pittsburgh, has had little or no opportunities to train. On Tuesday he was in New York after traveling from Chicago to Bridgeport, and on Thursday he was back in the Illinois metropolis competing in two races at the Illinois A. C. Then he went to Pittsburgh, and on Saturday night was beaten by McGillivray for the 100-yard national championship.

Vollmer settled Duke's fate last night when he swam the first 100 yards of his trial in 57 4-5 seconds, remarkable time for such a race. Kahanamoku trailed the intercollegiate and metropolitan champion closely during this period, while Wheatley, who received little consideration, was overlooked as he tagged on to Kahanamoku, three yards in his wake.

For 150 yards Vollmer could draw only inches away from the Hawaiian, and in fact, on the third lap of the 25-yard tank Kahanamoku led by a touch. At the start of the final lap it became evident that lack of condition would count out Duke. His crawl, up to this time smooth and rhythmic, became choppy, and little by little Vollmer crept away from him. At the gun, and with twenty yards to go, Wheatley moved into second place, and went after Vollmer. The Columbia youth was none too strong, but he managed to maintain a slight advantage, and he crossed the line three-fifths of a second earlier than Wheatley. Kahanamoku had all the fight taken out of him in the early stages of the race, and his finish "kick" was not there when he needed it.

Duke was noticeably slow at the start and Vollmer had an appreciable lead before the Hawaiian got under way. The visitor from the Pacific Island possessions of the United States took the turns fairly well, but not so advantageously as Vollmer and Wheatley. McGillivray, the man whom Vollmer will probably have to beat tonight to win the furlong championship, had a close shave in beating Cann in the second trial heat, but his time was one and one-fifth seconds faster than that recorded by Vollmer. He was clocked in 2:28 4-5, against 2:29 3-5 for Cann. Browne was not in the running at any time, but he, too, like Kahanamoku, had a strenuous session in a Pullman before he got here. McGillivray was the smallest man in the trials, but his form was all that could be desired, and his strength equaled that of Vollmer's, who is noted for his great stamina.

The Chicagoan was off first with the gun and never dropped back. Cann, interscholastic title holder, was content with beating Browne and getting in the final, and probably could have made a better effort against McGillivray had he tried harder.

The indoor fancy diving championship of the Amateur Athletic Union will be decided with the 220-yard titular event and the other contests on the N. A. A. C. program tonight. Arthur McAleenan, son of the Mercury Foot Captain, has been going so well of late that he is expected to have an easy time in defending the laurels he won last year. The summary of the 220-yard championship trials:

220-Yard National Championship. Trial Heats—First Heat.—Won by Herbert E. Vollmer, New York A. C.; Joseph Wheatley, New York A. C., second; Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu Boat Club, third. Time—2:30.

Second Heat.—Won by Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Chicago; Tedford Cann, New York A. C., second; Clement Browne, Hamilton Club, Chicago, third. Time—2:28 4-5.

SPEAKER HAS NOT AGREED.

May Not Go to Cleveland—Seeks Explanation from Lannin.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—Tris Speaker, the famous centre fielder of the Boston American League team, whose sale to the Cleveland Club was announced yesterday, said tonight that it was not yet a certainty that he would go to the western team. Speaker came here today from New York to have a talk with President Lannin of the Red Sox about the deal.

"There is no need of my stating that this deal was a complete surprise to me," said Speaker. "As I understood it, Mr. Lannin and I had practically agreed upon terms. I shall see Mr. Lannin tomorrow forenoon and look for an explanation. I have not signed any contract with the Cleveland Club yet, although I believe that, as far as I am concerned, the Boston Club no longer has me on its list. Whether I shall go to Cleveland remains to be seen. Everything depends upon my interview with Mr. Lannin."

BALL GAMES CALLED OFF.

But If Weather Permits Giants, Yankees, and Dodgers Will Play Today.

Weather permitting, the Giants and the Yankees will resume activity at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. A snowstorm prevented Saturday's game, and the bad weather yesterday prevented the Giants-Long Branch game at Jersey City, the Yankees-Newark game at Newark, and the Brooklyn-Bushwick skirmish at Ridgewood Park.

The Brooklyns will play the Toronto Club of the International League at Ebbets Field this afternoon, and tomorrow the Dodgers will have their last engagement with the Yankees at Ebbets Field. The Giants will go to New Haven tomorrow to play Yale.

SHOW BARRED FIGHT FILM.

Willard-Johnson Pictures, Imported by Camera, Exhibited.

The first exhibition of the pictures of the championship fight between Jess Willard and Jack Johnson ever given in this country took place yesterday at the studio of the Duplex Motion Picture Corporation at 178 Fulton Street before a gathering which included many men well known in connection with the boxing game here.

The pictures were taken in Cuba on April 5, 1915, but on account of the Federal law prohibiting fight pictures being brought into this country, the films have never been seen here. There was no legal interference with yesterday's exhibition and the promoters say that the law has been complied with, and they are free to show the pictures anywhere in this State.

A new and unusual method was employed to get the pictures here. Last week the pictures were shown in a tent at Rouse Point, a few inches north of the Canadian border. A moving picture camera near at hand, but on American soil, caught the pictures as they were being shown. All of the twenty-six rounds were taken. The operator, R. W. Ulmer, began his task a week ago yesterday (Sunday), and did not finish until Thursday. More than 7,000 feet of the film were taken.

The pictures of the fight are perhaps the most successful of the kind ever taken. As the contest took place at midday at Havana under a clear sky and a bright sun, the conditions for photographing were of the best. The film is very clear and at the ring side can be seen many well-known New Yorkers. Several rounds were shown yesterday and the promoters of the pictures plan to exhibit them at a local theatre this week. As there is a Federal law prohibiting the pictures being taken from State to State, the same method of photographing them at the boundary line between States will probably be used by the promoters.

The projecting of these films across the boundary line by camera is a new scheme and a new synchronizing device was used in the work. The camera on the American side, which took the pictures, was only twelve inches away from the original films on the Canadian side.

DUNDEE READY FOR ACTION.

Italian Lightweight Matched with Phil Bloom at Broadway S. C.

Johnny Dundee, the fast little Italian lightweight, will get into action this week, for the first time since his sensational bout at Madison Square Garden with Benny Leonard. Dundee will appear at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn against Phil Bloom, the Brooklyn boxer. Dundee has taken a long rest since the Leonard bout, and is in fine condition for tomorrow night's event. None of the lightweights, except champion Freddie Welsh, boxes as much as Dundee. Before the Leonard bout he had several bouts in the South and West, and as an alibi for his showing in the Leonard bout, states that he was overworked. Dundee is popular with fight fans because in every bout in which he participates he is out to win.

Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight, who was twice knocked out by Frank Moran, will make his reappearance in the ring this week when he will box ten rounds against Jack Geiger of Denver at the Stadium A. C. at the Manhattan Opera House, on Thursday night. Coffey has been resting since his last knockout by Moran, and says he never felt better in his career. Coffey is getting ready to mix it up with big Fred Fulton here this Summer.

Tonight at the Olympic A. C., Carey Phelan, the popular Harlem boxer, will box ten rounds with Tommy Houck of Philadelphia. The Pioneer Sporting Club will have as headliners at its show on Tuesday night, Harry Gattle and Fred Dwyer. The Harlem Sporting Club will stage a bout on Friday night between Marty Cross and Jimmy Coffey, the Mohawk Indian. There will be Saturday night shows at many of the local clubs and at the Stadium A. C. Pal Moore, the Memphis bantamweight, will meet Jimmy Duffy, the fast Brooklyn bantam, who boxed one of the preliminaries at the Willard - Moran bout.

Fred Fulton, the Minnesota Giant, arrived here yesterday and will start training at the Pioneer Sporting Club this week for his bout with Al Reich at the Stadium A. C. on April 28.

The bouts scheduled thus far for this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Broadway S. C. (Afternoon.)—George Kitson vs. Young Jersey.
Olympic A. C.—Carey Phelan vs. Tommy Houck.
Military A. C.—K. O. Eggers vs. K. O. Daly.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Harry Gardner vs. Battling Chuck.

TUESDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Johnny Dundee vs. Phil Bloom.
Pioneer S. C.—Harry Gattle vs. Fred Dwyer.

THURSDAY.

Clermont A. C.—Terry Martin vs. Young Solaberg.
Stadium A. C.—Jim Coffey vs. Jack Geyer.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Marty Cross vs. Jimmy Coffey.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Walter Mohr vs. Jimmy Regan.
East New York A. C.—Jimmy Murray vs. Terry Moran.
New Polo A. C.—Chick Simler vs. Willie Ryan.

SATURDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Zulu Kid vs. Henry Ireinger.
Fairmont A. C.—Harry Gattle vs. Tommy Robson.
Stadium A. C.—Pal Moore of Memphis vs. Jimmy Duffy.

TWO BEAT VAULT RECORD.

Illinois Athletes Tie at 12 Feet 10¼ Inches in Indoor Event.

EVANSTON, Ill., April 9.—A world's indoor pole vault record was made at the Central A. A. U. meet last night by Ed Knaurek of the Illinois Athletic Club and R. Graham, a freshman student at the University of Chicago, entered unattached. Both cleared the bar at 12 feet 10¼ inches. The old mark, made by Gold of Wisconsin last year, was 12 feet 8¾ inches.

HARVARD RELAY MEN FAST.

Crimson Coach Expects Team to Set Record in Mile Event.

Harvard University yesterday sent in its entries for Pennsylvania's great relay race carnival on April 28 and 29. Harvard will run in three relay races, namely, the two medley races on Friday and the one-mile relay championship on Saturday. The latter race is the one in which Harvard is especially hopeful of victory.

The Crimson retains Bingham, Teschner and Wilcox of last year's speedy quartet while in Biddle, Minot or Pennypacker they have a fourth man who can do close to 50 seconds for the quarter-mile. Both Teschner and Wilcox entered Harvard with records of 48 4-5 seconds, while Bingham has repeatedly beaten 50 seconds. Coach Donovan expects that this team will break the present world's record now held by Pennsylvania of 3 minutes 18 seconds.

Pennsylvania, which won this race last year in new world's record time, also retains three of her men, but while Harvard has lost her poorest man, Pennsylvania, in Lippincott, lost one of the fastest quarter-milers in America. Lennon and Dorsey have shown this Winter that they are very fast quarter-milers, while Lookwood, Kaufman and Meredith of last year's team have been even speedier than ever. The team will be chosen from these five men probably and should be almost as fast as last year's.

Princeton and Chicago also will have very fast teams and they may surprise the Crimson and the Red and Blue. Dartmouth is also a candidate for honors in this event.

SPOTTS SHATTERS TARGETS STEADILY

Is High Scratch Gunner at N. Y. A. C. Traps, but Bows to His Son in Special Event.

Trapshooters of the New York Athletic Club came into their own at Travers Island yesterday. Perfect weather conditions enabled the gunners to hit the flying targets in pretty consistent style, and, as a result, practically every event was taken by a straight score.

The only regular fixture that was captured with less than a perfect string was the Travers Island Trophy. This was finally won by F. Leighton, but only after a shoot-off against R. B. Cole, W. B. Ogden, F. J. Ham, Jr., and W. R. Delehanty. All had full totals of 25 targets in the regular shoot for the fixture.

R. L. Spotts, the former national champion, was the high scratch gunner of the day. He took the prize with a card of 96 out of a possible 100 targets. He also won a leg on the Tournament Cup with a straight string of 25 blue rocks. Mr. Spotts might have won a special event that finished the program had it not been for his youthful son. The youngster and his father both ran straight in the regular shoot. After two shoot-offs, the boy took the prize by a single target.

J. H. Vanderveer, the Brooklyn gunner, also was a double winner. He took the Haslin Cup with a straight string. In the race for the High Handicap Prize, Mr. Vanderveer and F. Leighton each had full scores of 100 targets, as did also R. L. Spotts. The last was not eligible for the prize, having won the High Scratch Trophy. As a result Vanderveer and Leighton shot off, and the former had no difficulty in annexing the cup. F. J. Ham, Jr., won the Accumulation Cup with another straight score.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club closed its open trapshooting season yesterday with a set of five matches to decide the championships of the season, in which fourteen men took part. Several shoot-offs were required to determine the winners in some of the matches.

Stuart Scott, who has shown good form throughout the season, carried off the honors yesterday. Besides winning the 10 and 15 target scratch events, in the club championship for the season with a percentage of 88. He also proved high scratch man for the season, with 95 as his best single score. He won yesterday's prize with a total of 89. There were three handicap cups offered for the season. A. Rehbein won the first, F. M. Wilson the second, and Nat Webb the third.

A special cup offered yesterday by F. M. Wilson was won by Stuart Scott, with a straight score of 25, and the B. R. Stoddard Cup was won by J. P. Donovan with a 22. The April Cup was won by C. P. Church, who was also the high handicap man yesterday, and the winner of the Take Home Trophy.

There was some keen competition in the shoot for the final possession of the Accumulation Cup. A. P. Bennett, the J. P. Donovan each had won four legs for the trophy, and B. R. Stoddard had three. He won another yesterday, which tied them. In the shoot-off Stoddard was the winner.

Martin McVoy won one of the feature events at the traps of the Knollwood Country Club at White Plains yesterday afternoon. The competition was for the ladies' plate, each of the women nominating a representative to shoot for them. McVoy, representing Miss Marie Zimmerman, won the trophy. He was also the victor in the shoot for the Walter H. Sykes, Jr., prize. E. T. Fox won the scratch shoot, and the handicap event went to T. F. Wilcox. The Merrall prize was won by E. F. Crowe.

Of the seven men who faced the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday in its regular weekly shoot W. S. Silkworth carried off the honors. He won legs for monthly and yearly cups with straight scores of 25 in each, and was high scratch man for the day, with 75 straight. He shot from scratch.

PLAY TIE SOCCER MATCH.

Clan MacDonalds Then Protest Game with Continentals.

The Continentals and Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn played a 1 to 1 tie in the championship series of the New York State Football League at Harlem Field yesterday. The Southern New York Cup tie game between the Camerons and St. Georges was postponed by the referee.

The Continentals started off with a rush, and established a lead within the first ten minutes of play, and held it throughout the greater part of the game. Ten minutes before the close the Brooklyn players overtook their rivals.

After a tie had been reached, the manager of the Clan MacDonalds protested the game on the ground that the side lines were not visible. This was due mainly to the encroachment of the spectators, who took advantage of the absence of ropes on one side of the field.

A double-header was played at Lenox Oval, where Yonkers defeated Columbia Oval by 3 goals to 1 and the I. R. T. Strollers won from the Longfellows by 3 to 0 in the championship series of the New York State League. At half time Columbia Oval was leading by 1 to 0.

Scores of other games:

At Mac's Oval—Bay Ridge, 4; Visitation, 1.
At Marquette Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 2; Bay Ridge, 0.
At Glen Park—Fulton Cameras, 4; Yonkers Rovers, 3.

COACH HAS TINY GRIDIRON.

Miniature Field for Spring Training Talks at Brown.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9.—A novel scheme in the way of Spring training for football players has been arranged by Edward N. Robinson, coach of the Brown University eleven, and will be first tested on April 21.

Instead of calling last year's players out to the field for the ordinary Spring practice, Robinson will hold a series of evening meetings in one of the large rooms in the Brown Union. This room, when the players enter it for the first time, will be arranged to resemble somewhat a miniature field, for placed in the centre will be a big board painted green and laid out to scale to represent an actual gridiron. At either end will be the goal posts and on the sides will be the seats for the players, coaches and such spectators as will be invited to attend. Dummy figures of wood, easily handled and pushed about, will represent the players.

With this outfit, designed and constructed under the direction of Professor Fred W. Marvel, Brown's director of athletics, Coaches Robinson and Sprackling, assisted by a number of old Brown football celebrities, will go over the games of last Fall, will freshen the minds of the players with the signals, and will suggest new plays and possibilities for next season.

Several old Brown players of prominence have already accepted invitations to attend Robinson's Spring meetings to talk to the players and to assist in the work. Fred Murphy, an old Brown end, former Exeter coach; Dave Fultz, one of the best players that Brown ever developed, and Nate Tufts, another old Brown player and well known official, have promised to attend some of the meetings.

GIANTS vs. YANKEES.
Game today, 3:15 P. M. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

To the Golf Tyro—"Count Straight."

Thousands of beginners are taking up golf these Spring days, and a word of warning on a delicate subject to the tyros may not be amiss. In the game which they are now commencing to learn it is necessary to attach a certain amount of importance to the number of strokes required by the player to complete the round of the links. In the early stages of a player's development this is a rather unpleasant matter, and it is usually noticed that the player develops a capacity for forgetting which would put to shame the ability not to remember of many a witness before the Grand Jury.

In addition to this fact, simple mathematical truths, such as that 7+6=13, are called into question by the golfers, and on especially unfortunate days the sum of 7 and 6 hardly ever exceeds a total of 10. Psychologists say that the temporary wandering of the golfer's mind is not due to either a conscious or an unconscious moral laxity, but it is rather the result of a subconscious state in which the person in question persuades himself that false things are true merely because he wishes them to be so.

So far, so good. The offender is not found guilty of high treason or any other capital offense, but the interesting question, purely from a golf point, is: "What about the effect of this procedure on a person's game?" And thereby hangs a tale. The average beginner takes anywhere between 100 and 1,000 to make his first few rounds of the links, but no matter what the total is, he reduces it by some considerable margin in his own mind. If he habitually gets 110, he insists that his "game" is 100.

As the golfer absorbs the spirit of the game through long acquaintance with the links and its followers he realizes that a correct score is more than a matter of mathematics: it is part and parcel of the essence of the game itself, and it often requires more courage to count a shot than it does to make it. Therefore he no longer drives out of bounds without penalizing himself a stroke; he no longer lifts a ball out of a cup on the fair green; he ceases to pat down a groove on the green between the ball and the cup, and he abandons the practice of beating down the ground behind the ball until a niblick position is converted into a brassie lie. His former justification was: "Oh, well, this is only an accident! This is not my regular game, so I won't count it."

But he knows better now. He knows it is a part of his regular game, and an essential part, so he counts every stroke. But the result is very disheartening, for he finds that his scores are as high, if not higher, than they were in his unregenerate days. His former sins of omission are now visited upon his head with a twofold vengeance, for, though he is conscious of his vast improvement, he must groan out to every question about his game: "Still about 100." There is only one method of avoiding this terrible fate—count straight from the beginning.

***

New York's Baseball Teams.

New York baseball fans should have their fill of the national pastime this season with three improved teams such as the Giants, Yankees, and Brooklyns. All three of these clubs have shown a decided improvement since their return from the Southern training camps. The Giants and the Brooklyn Club have very much the same line-ups as last season, but veterans of both teams show more speed than in 1915.

The Yankees seem to have a team of great possibilities, for the addition of Baker, Magee, Gedeon, and Gilhooley gives fielding and batting strength which the team has not possessed during the last few years. The Yankees' pitching staff also looks better than last season, and the American League club here will start the season on Wednesday under more encouraging auspices than it has since 1908, when it finished in second place under Manager George Stallings. Against the Brooklyn Club, and in the one game against the Giants, the Yankees displayed real baseball ability.

With Baker in the "clean-up" position in the batting order, the Yanks have a reliable hitter who is sure to bat in many runs. During his last five years with the Athletics Baker had the unique distinction of batting in more than 100 runs a season. Batting of this sort is unusually effective, and places the New York team in a position to be at least a first division proposition. The Yanks have three high-class clubs to contend with this season, the world's champion Boston Red Sox, the Chicago White Sox, and the Detroit Tigers, but they are in a better position at the start of the season to measure their skill with these strong contenders than they have been for several seasons back.

Just what the Giants will do this year is a matter for conjecture. With the addition of Kauff and Roush in the outfield, there is every reason to believe that the hitting ability of the club has been improved. With Rariden behind the bat, the catching department is better than it has been since Roger Bresnahan left the club. Much depends on the pitching staff. Anderson is a big addition, but Manager McGraw must depend on the improvement of his veteran moundmen to make the club a first division contender.

As a manager McGraw is a driver, but last season and the season before he was at a disadvantage because many of his players were tied up with long-term contracts, and by reason of this assurance about their future, the Giant leader was not in a position o get the discipline from his players he had in former seasons. There was always the possibility of his best men's jumping to the Federal League, but with this bugaboo out of the way he should be able to make his men play at top form during the coming season.

The Brooklyn club showed its worth last season by finishing in third place in the National League race. Manager Robinson has a pitching staff of veterans which should show up even better than last season. There is perhaps no keener baseball mind in the game today than that of Jack Coombs, the former "Iron Man" of the Athletics. Since he joined the club the pitchers have shown much improvement under his coaching. With Coombs as Manager Robinson's first lieutenant, there is every reason to believe that the Dodgers will prove a stronger club than last year.

With the addition of Mike Mowrey, a seasoned infielder, as utility man; with the addition of the veteran catcher, Chief Meyers, and with two such promising youngsters for outfield duty as Johnston and Hickman, the fans of Brooklyn will not go amiss if they figure on Squire Ebbets's Flatbush aggregation finishing close to the top of the baseball heap.

***

Hurler of the First Curved Ball.

When Princeton's now venerable class of 1866 convokes its shattered ranks in June for its semi-centennial reunion, there will be one set apart, doubtless, in a chair of ivory and silver, of whom Princetonians from both 1876 and 1916 will say with bated breath, gazing from worshipping eyes, "That is he."

Other classes have their savants, their statesmen, even their national executives, but no other class and no other college can claim such a luminary as the man who threw the first curved ball.

Dr. Frederick P. Henry of Philadelphia is he who is adorned with this wreath of laurel, which springs green upon his brow after a half century of professional life. He has not blown even the tiniest of trumpets in behalf of his achievement; indeed matters which he considered graver had banished from his mind the fact that the sphere which he hurled into the outstretched hands of Wickham, his catcher, habitually looped outward and away from the slashing clubs of Princeton's ancient enemies. Nevertheless, there is ample evidence coming from the memories of surviving members of his team, and from his own recollections now that the matter has come up, that he pitched a ball with a decided outcurve while mowing down invaders of the Tiger's realm as early as 1868.

That he was the founder of a school of art whose later students would make the ball dance in and out in frenzied style in its course toward the plate, while multitudes shrieked their admiration, certainly never occurred to Henry, '66, as he put all he had on the sphere and hurled it at an Athletic batsman in one of the old-time Nassau-Athletic games fifty years ago. Nevertheless, he was, without much doubt, the pioneer in a branch of the nation's athletics of prime importance, and his chief followers have gleaned honors and gold.

***

Rowing Conditions at Harvard.

A conflict of ideas is being shown in the rowing situation at Harvard. The undergraduates, through The Crimson, demand a change of policy which shall give full authority to the coach, but, unlike most coaches, Mr. Herrick, who is in his first year as director of Harvard's rowing destinies, is reluctant to accept the responsibility which undergraduates would like to have him assume. His position is that supreme control of undergraduate sports should be in the hands of undergraduates.

To many of those on the outside of Harvard rowing affairs there has always been surprise that the captain of the Crimson crew should have paramount authority. Elsewhere it is generally agreed that the coach, a man of mature years, well versed in watermanship and equipped with an experience gained from long coaching, is the one best qualified to guide the policies of the crews. It would seem that this is a reasonable view. The undergraduate of 20 or thereabouts, who, by reason of popularity as well as ability, has been selected for the position of captain, is not in the nature of things equipped to supersede an experienced coach in authority.

There are many examples, familiar to college men, of supreme power being vested in the coach. The system prevails who, during the last week, made loud plaints because their applications for sanctions were presumably ignored by the Amateur Athletic Union.

anything of the various boat clubs. The system is a logical one—the one that best makes for the success for which every crew presumably is striving.

Harvard undergraduates are in arms about the condition and demand that a change shall be ordered by the Athletic Association. Two other captains, Bingham of the track team, and Mahan of last year's football team, have written urging that the coach assume full responsibility.

The letter from Captain Bingham emphasizes the gravity of the situation; he indicates that the success of the crew is threatened even thus early in the season. He says that one of the 'Varsity oarsmen has declared his desire to leave the eight unless the captain's power is transferred to the coach; yet more serious is the statement that "several men have expressed a wish to see the crew defeated." Undergraduate support is vital to the life of any student organization. Apparently, unless the change asked for is granted, Harvard faces almost certain failure in the first year of a new rowing régime, which, from the view of the outsider, supplants one that was successful.

***

Gould, Court Tennis Champion.

Jay Gould can apparently maintain his right to the national tennis championship for years to come. His victory Saturday in the challenge round over Joshua Crane, who has long striven to defeat his more youthful antagonist, was conclusive of tremendous superiority. If Gould maintains his health, his skill doubtless will be unimpaired, and may even increase, though it would appear that he had almost reached the stage of perfection. With no professional or amateur in the same class with him, he may well feel confidence and satisfaction.

Court tennis, which is the real tennis, the ancient tennis from which lawn tennis is derived, is no child's play. It requires all of the stamina demanded for lawn tennis, and calls for a mere skillful playing of strokes than the familiar type of game. Gould excels in every particular. The intricacies of the old-time game, which first made its appearance in the fourteenth century, and has since been indoors what racing has been outdoors, the sport of kings, preclude the probability that a new player can reach Gould's proficiency for some time to come.

***

Amateur Boxing in New Jersey.

Whenever the financial end of amateur sport begins to overshadow the competitive end of the game, it invariably follows that the attractiveness of the sport is dimmed to no little extent. That is what is likely to happen to amateur boxing in New Jersey, which has just been legalized, unless the clubs across the Hudson pull better together and forget the animosity that has been openly manifested during the last week.

The New Jersey amateur boxing situation is in the hands of the Amateur Athletic Union. The Dugan law, which legalizes the game, as the Frawley law does in this State, gives to the A. A. U. the power to say which clubs shall or shall not have sanctions to conduct amateur tournaments. Another specification is that no club may secure a license unless it has been incorporated for not less than three years.

It is evident that there will be money for the promters of amateur boxing in New Jersey, because the sportsmen of that State—and they are legion—have been without the game for so long that they are certain to patronize it liberally, at least in the early days of its return. Therefore every club, it would seem, is after a sanction to hold a tournament. The Registration Committee of the A. A. U. has not granted any as yet, but has promised three, which will be granted when new sanction blanks, which must be sworn to, are received. Other applications have not been approved, for reasons known to the Registration Committee.

It follows that the Registration Committee must move most cautiously in the issuing of sanctions, for the life of amateur boxing is really in the hands of this body. Certainly every fly-by-night club has not a claim to recognition by the Amateur Athletic Union, nor has every political organization or every social club. Any club that can show a real claim to a sanction, and is to run by reputable persons, cannot be turned down or overlooked by the Amateur Athletic Union. This much is stated on the authority of George Mathews, Chairman of the local Registration Committee. However, Mr. Mathews will not countenance any hasty action by his committee, and he must see the goods "before he will consent to the issuing of any license."

It is a matter for regret that finances should enter into amateur sport at any period, but there are times when the amateur sports are much more profitable than professional games. That appears to be the main trouble with amateur boxing so far as New Jersey is concerned. It is evident that sport is a secondary consideration with some of those who, during the last week, made loud plaints because their applications for sanctions were presumably ignored by the Amateur Athletic Union.

BELMONT SANGUINE ON TURF'S FUTURE

Chairman of The Jockey Club Foresees Marked Advance in Sport of Racing.

August Belmont, who, by virtue of his offices as Chairman of the Jockey Club, and President of the Westchester Racing Association, is particularly qualified to speak with authority about racing, is enthusiastic over the prospects for the coming season.

"We are, I believe, entering upon a new era in sport in this country," said Mr. Belmont a day or two ago to a TIMES reporter, "and those of us who are fond of racing look to the future with every degree of confidence. The turf has made a host of new friends, who will play an important part in the development of the sport. The purchase of so many high-bred English and French horses will insure stronger competition.

"Entries everywhere for stake events show a gratifying increase over last year, and we shall now have a chance of testing the merits of our horses with those of foreign countries, whose opportunities to breed high-class thoroughbreds have been greater than ours.

"The presence of over 200 of these animals in this country is going to mean much to the future of the thoroughbred, especially in relation to the breeding industry. The production of good horses has always been more or less of an obligation on the breeders of the United States, but in the light of what is transpiring in Mexico, where I note that our cavalry is suffering because of a lack of horses that are capable of negotiating the rugged country, it becomes an imperative duty.

"We are greatly impressed by the testimonial given racing as it is conducted in this State, by Governor Whitman, who, in reply to the recent query of Mr. Stone of Baltimore, said that the Hughes legislation had accomplished all that could be done to prevent track betting, and that the people of the State did not believe that it had been a serious blow to decent racing. The attendance at the various tracks in the vicinity of New York and at Saratoga in 1915 would indicate that there are many thousands of our best citizens who are in accord with the sentiments expressed by the Governor."

Touching upon the part racing is playing as a function, Mr. Belmont said:

"It was a matter of widespread comment last season that racing had assumed a much more social aspect than in former years. The meetings at Belmont Park and Saratoga were noteworthy in this respect, and visitors from abroad said that these courses were fairly representative of the best types of English racing establishments. There is no reason why they should not grow to rank with Goodwood and Ascot.

"At these courses luncheon parties are always a distinguishing feature, and racing owes much of its charm to the opportunities it affords for entertainment in the open which is so much a part of country life in England. Americans are becoming more and more devoted to outdoor sports, and of these none appears to be securing a larger following than racing."

When the Westchester Racing Association was looking for a home to succeed Morris Park, the natural beauty of the property at Queens appealed to the Directorate, and a plant in keeping with the surroundings was built. Those who visited it when the initial meeting was held in 1905 were charmed with Belmont Park, which had a strong appeal to the lover of nature, largely because of the number and size of the magnificent trees which were a feature of the place. Each succeeding season has seen it grow in beauty, and it promises to be lovelier than ever when the gates are opened on May 25. The trees and shrubs are in perfect condition. The grand stand is resplendent in fresh paint, while the clubhouse has been completely renovated and newly decorated.

In the general improvements that have been under way for some time the comfort of the horses that furnish the sport has not been overlooked. Supt. Pelz has kept the stabling up to the highest standard, and there are at present several hundred head of horses in active preparation for the opening of the season, now so near at hand.

Big Games for Virginia.

Several of the big college teams will play the University of Virginia at Charlottesville during the next two weeks. Beginning today Cornell will play two games with the Southern collegians. The other games with Northern teams are: Monday, April 17—Harvard; Friday, April 21—Princeton; Saturday, April 22—Yale; Monday, April 24—Holy Cross; Thursday, April 27—Trinity.

CARDINALS BEAT BROWNS.

St. Louis Nationals Win Championship of City.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The St. Louis Nationals won the city championship from the St. Louis Americans by taking the fifth game of the city series here today. The score was 8 to 4. Extra-base hits off Wellman and Crandall gave the Nationals a big lead in the sixth inning. Sallee relieved Meadows in the eighth and checked a rally by the Americans. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis (N.)	0 0 1 0 0 4 0 3 0	8	2
St. Louis (A.)	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0	4	5

Batteries—Meadows, Sallee and Gonzales; Wellman, Crandall, McCabe, and Hartley.

Miss Taylor and Ferguson Win.

Miss Margaret Taylor and F. Ferguson won the mixed doubles tennis tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon when they defeated Miss Beecher and George Roberts in a three-set match. Miss Taylor and Ferguson lost the first set at 2—6, but won the next two at 6—2, 6—3.

Several outdoor matches were played yesterday on the courts of the Knickerbocker Tennis Club, the opportunity for competition coming late in the afternoon. The doubles match between Dr. William Rosenbaum and Arthur M. Lovibund, and Arthur S. Cragin and King Smith, which was to have been played at Gedney Farms, White Plains, was postponed until next week.

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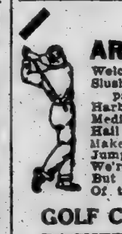

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CHIEF EVENTS OF SEASON ON LINKS

Major Tourneys of Next Six Months, Save a Few State and Club Contests, Listed.

While dates have yet to be arranged for several State championships and many clubs have not announced their invitation tournaments, the principal golf events for the season of 1916 have been listed in the Western and Eastern sections. The following list is as complete as it is possible to make it at this time, and it may prove convenient as a reference to the many interesting tournaments which will attract men and women golfers in all parts of the country during the next six months.

GOLF FIXTURES, 1916.

April 11-15—Pinehurst, N. C., mid-April tournament.
April 11-15—Asheville (N. C.) C. C., annual Spring tournament.
April 10-15—Pinehurst, N. C., advertising men's tournament.
April 12-15—Los Angeles C. C., Southern California championship.
April 13-16—Ormond Beach, Fla., Ormond championship.
April 14-16—Ormond Beach, Fla., annual tournament.
April 19-22—Hot Springs (Ark.) C. C., Arkansas State G. A. tournament.
April 20-22—Ormond Beach, Fla., Britton Inn tournament.
April 21-23—Ormond Beach, Fla., Middle Florida tournament.
April 26-29—Annandale G. C., Pasadena, Cal., invitation tournament.
April 27-29—Lakewood (N. J.) C. C., Spring tournament.
May 4-6—Atlantic City C. C., Spring tournament.
May 4-6—Washington (D. C.) C. C., annual tournament.
May 8-10—Baltimore C. C., invitation tournament.
May 8-13—Chattanooga G. and C. C., women's Southern championship.
May 11-13—Santa Ana, Cal., Orange County Country Club, invitation tournament.
May 15-19—Washington, D. C., Chevy Chase Club, women's championship, District of Columbia.
May 17-19—Garden City, N. Y., invitation tournament.
April 22-26—Boston, Boston women's championship.
April 22-26—Philadelphia, Whitemarsh Valley C. C., Philadelphia women's championship.
May 25-27—Washington, D. C., Chevy Chase Club, Spring tournament.
May 27-30—Tuxedo, N. Y., Tuxedo G. C., invitation tournament.
June 1-3

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WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Jobber open for jobs. Mr. Tuch, Grand Hotel.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery; very desirable merchandise at attractive prices. A. H. Hollander, 35 E. 11th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Smart styles; immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Large stock; immediate delivery. J. G. Slater, 114 W. 26th St.

COATS.—Misses', children's Spring coats; high-grade, classy merchandise; immediate delivery; $12 down to $3.75. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St.; full commission to salesman.

COATS.—2,000 ladies', misses' coats and suits in stock; up-to-date styles for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1333 B'way.

COATS.—500 ladies' and misses' coats on hand to close out; poplins, serges, checks. Charnay & Freed, 40 West 17th.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

DRESSES.—150 taffeta dresses to close out. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

LINENS.—12,000 yards of Black French Finish Dress Linens, for immediate delivery, at less than cost price. Turtle Bros., 35-37 White St.

LINEN.—10,000 yards, 45-inch French linen for sale. Phone Greeley 3072.

POPLINS.—American, 90,610 and 90,611. A. Berger, 27 West 24th. Phone Farragut 9123.

POPLIN DRESSES, 100; all colors, all sizes for sale. 41 West 17th St., 4th floor.

SERGES.—All wool serges for sale; gray, double warp, about 3,000 yards; white, single warp, about 700 yards. J 19 Times.

SHANTUNG.—Heavy Shantung, suitable for suits and coats. Phone Madison Square 781.

SNAP FASTENERS FOR SALE.—Size 0N00 white. Phone Madison Square 3358.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O-OO, black or white. Snappers. 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3806.

SUITS AND COATS.—Stock on hand; taffetas, poplins, serge, gabardines, and mixtures. Klar Bros., 36 W. 20th St.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; jobs to close out. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery. $8.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—1,000 in latest styles, of all kinds of materials, special and taffetas from $5.50 to $15; also coats from $2.50 to $9.50. B. & W. Cloak and Suit Co., 116 West 32d.

SUITS.—200 new Spring ladies' suits to close out at a sacrifice. Sol Levine Co., 12 West 27th St.

SWEATERS FOR SALE.—170 dozen men's worsted face sweaters; 3,000 dozen women's black jersey knit gloves; 200 dozen men's black arctic hose; other job lots. Chas. W. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y. New York office, 43 Leonard St., Room 401.

TAFFETA.—20 pieces good quality black taffeta to sell at a price. Telephone 6500 Spring.

WAISTS.—Have striped tub silk in stock, $18; also silk jersey sport coats in the newest creations, blazer and plain effects, in all the leading shades, from $6.75 up. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN ladies' neckwear to handle line novelties leather collar and cuff sets; quick sellers; liberal commission. S 89 Times.

A Standard Test Screen Scale.

Plans have been completed for a conference of representatives of various committees of engineering and industrial societies at which it is proposed to discuss the preparation of a standard scale of sieves for the use of all industries employing fineness tests. Two proposed scales have been agreed upon tentatively, one based on integral metric units and the other on the customary units, and the conference has been arranged with a view to their final adoption. Following the preparation of specifications for each of the sieves the United States Bureau of Standards will be prepared to extend the list of sieves which it tests and certifies to include this series of standards.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Commencing TO-DAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. (TWO SESSIONS DAILY) on the Premises, No. 103 West 74th St. (Col. Av.)

To Wind Up the Business of the
Louis Katz Art Galleries, Inc.,
The Absolute Sale By Auction of
THE ENTIRE STOCK
Including
The Valuable PAINTINGS by American Artists, FINE ARTIST PROOF MEZZOTINTS IN COLORS, A. P. ETCHINGS, Choice Art Objects, Mirrors, Lamps, Frames, Office and Gallery Fittings and Fixtures
THE PAINTINGS & WATER COLORS will be sold on Thursday Evening, April 13th, at 8:15 P. M.
NOW ON VIEW—Over 2,000 Lots.
SEE CATALOGUE.
The Sale will be conducted by Mr. Augustus W. Clarke of Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West 44th Street.

MERCHANDISE.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
RAW OSTRICH FEATHERS
26 cases general assortment, all grades, ready for examination, Tuesday A. M. Sale Wednesday, April 12th, at 10:15 o'clock, Burling & Dole, Auctrs., 7 Greene St., N. Y.

DEMOCRATS STUDY EXPENSES AT ALBANY

Seek Campaign Material in Appropriation Bill to be Passed This Week.

SAY SALARIES HAVE LEAPED

Insist Cost of Government Has Increased $10,000,000 in Year—Comparisons with Glynn Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—In view of the fact that Governor Whitman's greatest claim to achievement in his administration is that of financial reform, Democrats are comparing the 1916 appropriations with those of 1914, the last year the Democrats controlled the State Government.

The 1916 appropriations will be close to $63,000,000. The appropriations of 1914 were $48,000,000. The Democrats assert that this means that under Governor Whitman's administration the cost of State Government has advanced $15,000,000. The Republicans, however, asserted last year that the 1915 appropriations of $64,000,000 were made necessary by a deficit of $11,000,000, due to the Glynn administration's failure to supply sufficient funds for the conduct of the State Government. On that theory the normal appropriations of 1915 would have been $53,000,000. Therefore, upon this Republican theory, the Democrats say, the cost of State Government increased from 1915 to 1916 by about $10,000,000.

Taking Republican figures as a basis an analysis of the appropriations figures of the last three years show an advance of at least $10,000,000 in the appropriations for State Government. Whether that increase took place between 1914 and 1915 or 1915 and 1916 is a matter of bookkeeping.

While on its face the 1916 Appropriation bill carries $58,652,478.32, it provides that $2,000,000 of the balance of $12,000,000, which should revert to the State Treasury on July 1 because of the change of the beginning of the fiscal year from Oct. 1 to July 1, may be "obligated for expenditure," meaning for service that will be rendered in almost every instance after July 1, which may properly be charged to expenditures for the year beginning on that date. In addition the leaders count on the passage of special appropriations of $2,000,000, among which will be $500,000 for the National Guard and $250,000 for the proposed new State Constabulary. This brings the total to about $63,000,000. On its face this, too, appears to be $1,000,000 less than last year's appropriations, but the 1915 bill carried between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 for items entirely omitted from the 1916 Appropriation bill as follows: Canal construction, $3,654,000; special construction of public works, $274,000; lapsed activities, $548,000, and state census, $465,000.

This, then, from a bookkeeping standpoint, makes the 1916 appropriations about $4,000,000 above those of last year. An analysis of the 1914 and 1916 Appropriation bills gives the following examples of departmental increase without regard to the Republican claim that the 1914 appropriations were insufficient, an assertion which the Democrats hold the 1916 Appropriation bill disproves:

	1916.	1914.
Executive Office	$111,951.86	$93,495
Secretary of State	429,232.07	378,130
Controller	536,412.04	347,495
Attorney General	415,903.34	347,198
Excise Department	361,875.00	284,970
Health	304,900.00	286,985
Tax Department	258,102.09	189,200
Agriculture	448,233.93	341,660
Dept. Public Buildings	304,229.55	289,421
Conservation	900,033.88	719,414
Public Works	1,255,011.30	1,156,439
State Fair	213,280.00	82,225
Highways administr'n	288,688.00	169,050
State roads	3,875,071.00	2,018,906
Town and country roads	1,056,275.00	1,810,000

It is asserted by the Democrats that since the Glynn administration there has been an increase of $7,000,000 in salaries and office expenses. The financial experts who are now reviewing the financial bills of the last two years to get campaign material for the Democrats assert that in the past two years there has been an increase of almost $4,000,000 for salaries. The departmental appropriations for 1916 total $35,410,856.44, which, with the $2,000,000 for "incurred obligations," brings the total to $37,410,856.44. The 1914 departmental appropriations were $30,376,548.

A striking feature of the 1916 appropriation bill is that, although the Republicans said last year in explanation of the record size of the financial bills that they were supplying enough money to run the tSate Government, a deficit appropriation of $1,901,272.67 is made. The bill also carried $747,000 to pay for constitutional charges.

While the bill carries on its face $1,491,000 more than the tentative budget submitted by the Governor, it appears that it carries in reality $3,500,000 more, counting the $2,000,000 appropriation from the 1915 balance. Much of the remaining $1,500,000 goes for salaries.

The bill, which includes all the large appropriations under one cover for the first time, is a document of 649 pages. It will come up for passage this week, and will not be amended except on a vote of a majority of the members—that is, the Financial Committees will not consent to its resubmission for changes.

The bill in its estimate of State revenues contemplates a deficit of more than $8,000,000, which will be made up, it is calculated, by the unusually heavy receipts from stock transfer taxes, due to the heavy trading in Wall Street. While the legislative leaders counted on $5,000,000 from this source, the Controller believes it will bring in $9,000,000 this year. There are also pending proposals for additional taxes which it is estimated will yield an increased revenue of $5,000,000.

Among the other important matters to come before the Legislature this week will be the reapportionment of representation in the Senate and Assembly. The plan has been worked out by a special committee.

The Sage and Towner prison bills promise an interesting fight. Senator James A. Towner of Putnam hopes to have the Legislature designate Wingdale, in Dutchess County, as a site for the farm prison to replace Sing Sing, while Senator Henry M. Sage wants the decision left to a commission. Prison reform advocates are supporting the Towner bill.

The New York City legislation proposed by the Brown Committee will be up for final passage in the Senate this week. A test vote last week indicated the passage of the eleven bills, the most important of which provides for a referendum in New York City on the question of whether the State shall continue to fix the salaries of city employes.

While there has been talk of an adjournment next Saturday, it is believed that the 1916 session will not adjourn until Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

MARSHALL APPEARS TODAY.

Will Explain to House Committee Why He Criticised Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney at New York, is scheduled to appear before a House select committee tomorrow to present his reasons for assailing the methods and motives of a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee appointed to investigate charges of impeachment against him made by Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, who has been indicted at Mr. Marshall's instance. The select committee is required to report to the House by April 14 whether Mr. Marshall shall be adjudged in contempt.

An impression prevails here that Mr. Marshall will not mince words when he appears before the committee tomorrow. He is believed to feel still that the methods of the sub-committee during its investigation in New York were subject to criticism. It is expected he will emphasize that he does not criticise the entire House or the full membership of the Judiciary Committee, but there is less expectation that he will retract his remarks about the sub-committee.

It was learned today that the Judiciary Committee delayed bringing the Marshall correspondence to the attention of the House in the hope that the District Attorney would make an apology and thus render unnecessary any further airing of the controversy. A member of the Judiciary Committee said it was understood that some of Mr. Marshall's friends advised him to end the matter by a retraction, but that Mr. Marshall was obdurate.

The committee will decide tomorrow whether Mr. Marshall is to be heard at an executive session or at a public hearing. After receiving the statement of the District Attorney the select committee will begin work on its report.

Seek Aid for Those Blinded in Battle.

Another appeal to the public for contributions to the fund for the relief of soldiers and sailors blinded in battle was sent out yesterday from headquarters of the American Committee at 590 Fifth Avenue, of which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is the Treasurer. Others actively interested in this charity and among the contributors are August Belmont, Elihu Root, Otto H. Kahn, Vincent Astor, George A. Kessler, George F. Baker, Cornelius N. Bliss, T. C. du Pont, William K. Vanderbilt, Charles E. Warren, James Stillman, and A. J. Hemphill. The funds are to be used to provide training for the blind as a practical effort for self-support.

Cardinal Farley's Appointments.

Cardinal Farley has appointed the Rev. Dr. John F. Brady to the rectorship of the Church of St. Francis de Sales, East Ninety-sixth Street, near Park Avenue. Father Brady succeeds the late Mgr. James V. Lewis, who died two weeks ago. He was Vice President and Professor of Sacramental Theology and Homiletics at St. Joseph's Seminary before, coming here. Cardinal Farley also transferred the Rev. George L. Hafford from St. Luke's Church, East 138th Street, where he was an assistant, to the New York Apostolate Mission Band, at St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; J. G. Harris, art goods: 230 5th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Sater Bros.; Hyman Sater, woolens, piece goods; Hotel Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—Fribush Bros.; L. Fribush, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; D. Michel, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Williams, jobs, wash skirts; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—M. I. Gerson, dry goods; Cumberland.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; 432 4th Av.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; L. Piser, jobs suits, coats, dresses, waists; 72 Madison Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Halsey D. G. Co.; R. H. Halsey, dry goods; Murray Hill.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Mrs. Misch; H. W. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Bwy.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; Mr. Levy, shoes; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. W. Adam & Co.; Miss M. E. Dooley, corsets, muslin underwear; Mrs. H. A. Gragan, ladies' wear; 18 West 36th.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; C. J. Foley, children's trimmed, ready-to-wear hats, Fall; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. C. Fleming, domestics; 230 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Berg, Miss M. Wendland, costumes; G. A. Tarnow, ribbons, umbrellas; A. B. Nelson, umbrellas; J. R. Britton, representing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O'Farrell, dress goods, silks, black goods; 115 Worth.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; Mr. Hirsch, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
DALLAS, Texas—Neiman, Marcus Co.; A. L. Neiman, general mdse.; 1,140 Bwy.
DES MOINES, Iowa—H. L. Ware, general mdse.; Great Northern.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. B. Nager, jobs suits; basement; 354 4th Av.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—J. Stillman, coats, suits; H. Hofstadter, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.; John Stillman; H. Hofstatter, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Well & Bros.; H. Well, dry goods; 315 4th Av.
GLOVERSDALE, N. Y.—Argersinger Co.; H. G. Banfield, upholstery goods; Breslin.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—John Stillman; R. Blake, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Misch; M. Simon, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Bwy.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, dry goods; Murray Hill.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner, Bradshaw Co.; G. D. Bradshaw, dress goods, laces, neckwear, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 Bwy.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va. — Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; Mr. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; S. Brinkley, ready-to-wear; 71 West 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; G. V. Schort, notions, ladies' neckwear, jewelry; 72 Leonard; Longacre.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—New York Store; C. L. Maas, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Miss H. Ogden, misses' suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; C. E. Brett, general mdse.; 18 W. 35th.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Vogue Co.; C. E. Bentley, women's ready-to-wear; Bristol.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Brooks & Co.; R. Hunt, coats, suits, waists, dresses; Room 1,201, 18 W. 27th.
PADUCAH, Ky.—Lowenthal's; H. J. Lowenthal, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 602 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. F. Carroll, laces, embroideries, neckwear, ribbons; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Moffet, Mrs. E. M. Graff, G. Kerngood, millinery; Mrs. I. H. Milliken, representing; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss M. Gibson, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—New York Jobbing House; Mr. Tuch, men's women's wear; Grand.
PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Bwy.
READING—Lord & Gage; J. F. Doyle, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 East 26th.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; A. S. Minter, hosiery, gloves, embroideries; 432 4th Av.
ROANOKE, Va.—S. H. Heironimus & Co.; L. O. Daniel, dress goods; 353 4th Av.; Collinwood.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. Adler Bros. & Co.; E. Adler, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss A. Mansfield, muslin underwear, silk petticoats; 432 4th Av.
SCRANTON, Penn.—F. L. Crane, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; E. J. Schweinbold, domestics, blankets, linens; 450 4th Av.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—J. B. Lyles, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A. W. Smith Co.; H. F. McGee, dry goods; Collingwood.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Lagrone, dress goods, silks; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists, costumes; 71 West 23d.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; T. A. Hennigan, waists, middies, house dresses; 377 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morgell, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.
TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss B. Price, books, stationery; 116 W. 32d.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 602 Broadway.
UTICA, N. Y.—H. D. Pixley & Son Co.; F. J. Peckham, hats; Imperial.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Miss O'Day, toilet goods, notions; Miss Cassaday, gloves, umbrellas; 43 West 23d.
WATERBURY, Conn. — Franken Bros.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—John C. MacInnes Co.; J. A. Reardon, dress goods; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; L. C. Brown, representing; 230 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; Mrs. M. S. Martin, millinery; 75 Spring; Gregorian.
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Geo. L. Fordyce & Co.; L. E. Gibson, domestics, dress goods, silks; E. E. Moore, cloaks, muslin underwear; 78 Spring.

FINDS DIRECT TAX TO BE $10,548,309.

Budget Whitman Signed Provides for Its Collection, Senator Bennett Says.

WILL TRY TO REPEAL IT

Declares Analysis of Appropriations Bill Refutes Statement of Senator Sage.

State Senator William M. Bennett gave out a statement last night in which he declared positively that the Appropriations bill, signed by Governor Whitman, imposes a direct State tax of $10,548,309.38.

"When introduced by Senator Sage last Wednesday," said Senator Bennett, "the bill was accompanied by a statement that there would be no direct tax. You can, therefore, imagine my amazement when I analyzed the bill and discovered that on pages 638 to 646 it imposes a direct tax of the amount just mentioned.

"The Constitution in Article 7, Section 4, provides that every law authorizing a State bond issue 'shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay the principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of the contracting thereof' . . . the tax imposed by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected.

"Chapter 391 of the laws of 1909 authorized a bond issue of $7,000,000 for the Cayuga and Seneca Canals. The $101,000,000 canal debt was authorized by chapter 147 of the laws of 1903, the $50,000,000 bonds for highways by chapter 490 of the laws of 1906, the $19,000,000 for canal terminals by chapter 146 of the laws of 1911, and the $27,000,000 bond issue to complete the canals, voted on last November, was authorized by chapter 570 of the laws of 1915.

"The language in these acts is the same. Each act creating a bond issue imposes a direct annual tax for interest and sinking fund, and the Constitution makes such tax irrepealable as soon as any bonds are issued. It simply remains for the Legislature to compute the number of millions of bonds outstanding of each issue and then fix the rate by multiplying the rate in the original law by the number of millions outstanding.

Says Tax Is Provided in Bill.

"In the Appropriation bill introduced last Wednesday, page 639 reads thus: 'Rates are hereby established on each dollar of real and personal property of the State subject to taxation on July 1, 1916, to be appropriated from the general fund . . . 1916, for contributions to the following funds'; and then follow sixteen different rates for sixteen different sinking funds, beginning with a rate of twenty-one hundredths of a mill for the sinking fund for the $101,000,000 canal bond issue.

"We thus have the tax imposed by the original law creating the bond issue, and the rate fixed by the Appropriation bill, and on page 643 the estimate of the funds which will be provided under the rates hereby fixed for sinking fund contributions' . . . s $10,548,309.38.

"Why the statement was given out that there would be no direct tax, when the Appropriation bill thus plainly fixes the rate, passes comprehension. If it was unintentional, it shows the folly of the Sage Budget bill recently signed by the Governor. If it was intentional, it requires no characterization.

"But whether it was intentional or unintentional, I shall introduce a bill to repeal the Sage Budget bill, signed last week by the Governor, which has thus been shown to be the most grotesque piece of legislation passed in many years. The idea of intrusting the making up of the budget for the State amounting to over $50,000,000 to two temporary clerks of two temporary committees of the Legislature is so ludicrous, that it seems incredible that the bill should have passed the Legislature and been signed by the Governor."

Sage Defends Budget.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, which has been investigating the statements in the pamphlets of the Bureau of Municipal Research, entitled "The System at Work," wherein the budget procedure of the Legislature was severely criticized, has received a letter from Senator Sage, who says the pamphlets are "absolute distortions of fact."

"The Finance and the Ways and Means Committees have been working together day after day for the last three months in an earnest endeavor to frame a bill which would meet the necessities of government," he writes. "If, as the Bureau of Municipal Research desires, we had attempted to hold public hearings on every item in this bill, we would not only not have finished the bill in three months, but would probably have devoted ten or twelve months to it, without the possibility of attending to our other necessary work in the Legislature.

"I have passed through both houses this year a bill, a copy of which I inclose, which the Governor has signed, providing for full and open discussion of the budget bills on the floor of Senate and Assembly. Therefore, as we intend to carry out this process this year, irrespective of the bill of which I have spoken, you will see that we do not intend to stand for any 'dark room' methods.

"I will not go into the subject of an executive budget. I have always been opposed to the idea and since I have seen it attempted this year, I am infinitely more opposed to it than I was before."

The council is now conferring with members of the Bureau of Municipal Research in order to ascertain whether the pamphlets which have been issued by the bureau can be substantiated by the facts as they exist in Albany.

Renew Salvation Army Campaign.

Stimulated by letters of commendation from Colonel Roosevelt and Mayor Mitchel, the Salvation Army's campaign to raise $500,000 by next Friday will be resumed today. The total received up to Saturday night was $157,288. A luncheon for the members of the fifteen teams engaged in the campaign will be held at noon today at 50 Broad Street. T. Coleman du Pont will preside and a brief address will be made by Everett T. Wheeler. If time permits, Major William Wallace Winchell, lately returned from the Belgian front, will tell of the army's work in the trenches.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle) — Tamba Maru ..... April 18
Hawaii (via San Francisco) — Matsonia ..... April 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia ..... April 15
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Maitai ..... April 21
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... April 27
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 30
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... May 6

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 19, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 22, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 18, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 24, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. April 19, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 6:30 A. M. April 12, SS Knut Hamsun.
Italy—Close at 10:30 A. M. April 15, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:25|Sun sets..6:36|Moon sets..1:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:41	1:21	7:25	7:28
Governors Island	1:07	2:00	8:19	8:20
Hell Gate	3:13	4:06	10:00	10:10

Arrived—Sunday, April 9.

SS Amollo, Ponce, April 2.
SS Branden, Boston, April 7.
SS Freshfield, Liverpool, March 21.
SS Ancon, Colon, April 3.
SS Halbiart, Shields, March 21.
SS Rodfax, Havana, April 4.
SS Signe, Huelva, March 16.
SS Breifond, Marseilles, March 10.
SS Maraval, Trinidad, April 4

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Circular No. 1564, describing 102 Issues of Railroad and Industrial Stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange.

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We have prepared a special circular describing our present offerings, the interest return on which varies from

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Wood, Gundy & Co.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

With a slight setback on Wednesday the stock market last week advanced leisurely up to Friday, when it broke sharply on selling induced by a rumor that the United States had severed diplomatic relations with Germany. In the week end break the general level of prices lost all the ground which it had gained from Friday of the previous week, up to Friday of last week.

While immediately associated with the unfounded rumors of the dismissal of the German Ambassador and the recall of our own Ambassador from Berlin, the decline on Friday fitted in logically with the recent course of the market, which had been swaying to and fro under the varying influence of the operations of professional traders, who now stressed their selling and again their buying without materially altering the fundamental position of the market or for that matter materially changing its technical position.

The public has been remaining aloof content to forego for the time being the possible advantage of a rise predicated on the excellence of the American business situation for the sake of avoiding a possible decline owing to international uncertainties. These two sets of influences have in turn controlled the day-to-day sentiment of traders, but the public at large has been tempted neither to buy nor to sell.

It would be hazardous to assume that the seeming near approach of another crisis in our relations with Germany is the one thing upon which the public is waiting before again assuming an active part in Stock Exchange operations. There can be no doubt, however, that this is a factor of prime consequence in holding in check the marked interest which otherwise might be aroused by the numerous signs of continued prosperity in the United States. The public may be waiting on many other things, and it is pretty certain that it is waiting, even though it be in minor degree, on the outcome of the labor demands which have been made on the railroads. Negotiations between the men and the railways have entered amicably upon their formal stage, but there is naturally more or less concern less an unfriendly attitude should develop as the demands of the men are pressed. Even aside from that more or less uneasiness is felt over the probable grant to the men of an increase in their wages. These demands very naturally are considered not alone but in connection with all the other conditions surrounding the operation of the railroads, including prominently their subjection to public regulation which holds down their revenues, while not standing in the way of repeated demands for increased compensation by their employes. No one would begrudge the railway men of the country a merited increase in wages, but if an increase is merited and is granted, those interested in railway securities would like to see a compensating increase in rates.

Much has been said about the preference which the market has shown for industrial securities since the re-establishment of the market following the upheaval caused by the war. This preference has a twofold explanation—one positive and a negative one. The industrials have been in abnormal demand because of the attention directed to the huge profits of at least a few concerns made in the manufacture of supplies for the belligerents. The demand for railroad stocks may be said to have been subnormal and largely because of the concern which investors have felt over the twofold effect of public regulation and of organized labor demands. Taking a somewhat broader view of the market than that which has to do merely with the day-to-day movements, it is interesting to set in contrast a record of the industrials and of the railroads in recent months.

Considering, first, the relative volume of transactions one finds that of the dealings in the fifty leading stocks used in the compilation of the averages published in these columns upward of 75 per cent have been made up of the transactions in the twenty-five industrials, a scant minority of these dealings being left to be divided among the twenty-five railroad issues. Here is a record for the past three months:

Volume of Trading.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Shares Dealt In.	Per Ct. of Total.
January	6,424,060	76
February	5,561,650	83
March	6,965,900	82

RAILROADS.

	Shares Dealt In.	Per Ct. of Total.
January	1,988,329	24
February	1,148,878	17
March	1,317,533	18

Turning to the course of prices in these two groups of stocks this is what we find in the record of the same periods:

Course of Prices.

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Net Change.
January	101.31	92.80	— 7.00
February	99.73	92.32	— 0.21
March	103.07	91.29	+ 4.47
April (to date)	99.81	96.64	— 0.88

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Net Change.
January	82.96	76.15	— 5.78
February	78.73	76.00	— 0.11
March	78.77	75.70	+ 0.53
April (to date)	78.07	77.01	+ 0.21

The figures show that whereas the industrials recovered during March a substantial share of the ground which they lost in January the railroads showed practically no net change from the end of January to the end of March. They were being held in check by the strong probability of an increase in their expenses and by the fear that they would not be permitted to offset this by an increase in their rates. In some respects this was a little surprising inasmuch as current railroad reports were showing increases in net earnings owing to the large growth in business, much greater than any increases which could be reasonably hoped for through an increase in rates. The explanation lies in the assumption that the present record earnings of the railways will be of brief duration and that they will before very long return to a situation in which the consequences of an increase in wages granted at this time might prove very vexatious. That may be a wrong assumption, and there are some good reasons for thinking that it is, but it has had its influence upon the financial community's attitude toward the railroads, which attitude is reflected in the contrast between the dealings in the industrial and railroad groups.

The financial community, however, might well take more satisfaction than it has yet taken in the results which the railroads have actually been attaining. What have these been? Here is a record of seven months' gross and net earnings which present a really extraordinary showing of improvement in both:

Railway Earnings—Per Mile.

	Gross.	Per Ct. Incr.	Net.	Per Ct. Incr.
January	$1,133	20.7	.283	64.5
December	1.253	26.2	.398	82.3
November	1.303	27.0	.455	84.9
October	1.823	13.0	.456	36.9
September	1.251	5.6	.426	20.9
August	1.191	1.3	.375	11.4
July	1.130	0.3	.330	13.3
7 mos. ended—				
January, 1916.	8.585	12.7	$2.715	39.6
January, 1915.	7.595	—8.6	1.938	—6.2
January, 1914.	8.179	—1.5	2.079	—15.6

The figures are carried down only to the end of January, the latest month for which complete returns have been compiled, but the preliminary figures so far available for the periods since the close of the first month of the year are in general keeping with the results shown for that and preceding months. New high records have been set, and so long as it remains evident that the gross earnings of the railways are limited only by their ability to handle traffic, and the press is full of that evidence, there is no reason for assuming a very early ending of the favorable revenues which the railways are reporting.

The Government report issued on Friday which indicated a Winter wheat yield smaller than the crops of the last three years might be taken as pointing to a falling off in railroad traffic, which, like other business activities, depends in no small degree upon the results of farming. It would be altogether premature, however, to base any such conclusion on the preliminary report on a single crop even though it be a highly important one. If the present Winter wheat showing was to be taken as typical of the results of this year's farming it would indeed be necessary to revise previously formed judgment regarding the business outlook, which beyond question is much more dependent upon the farming results of the year than upon a growth or curtailment of war orders from abroad. The bountiful and highly profitable crops of last year played a greater part than is generally appreciated in the prosperity which the country is now enjoying. No conclusive indication of a serious impairment of agricultural output could readily be passed over, but what counts in the main is the aggregate result of farming rather than the varying fortunes of individual crops. It is of course altogether too early to form any reasoned opinion concerning this year's agricultural prospects as a whole.

If the railroads could borrow as easily at their normal relative rate of interest as municipalities can borrow there would be no need of complaining of the effect of public regulation on the credit of the country's railways. How easy it is at present for municipalities to borrow is being illustrated just now by the anticipatory demand which is being shown for the new issue of New York City bonds, which have been offered for public sale on April 19. Already they have been quoted at a price yielding substantially less than 4½ per cent., and established issues of New York City bonds have sold on an even 4 per cent. basis. It was accepted as a foregone conclusion in the financial district as soon as last week's announcement of the forthcoming $55,000,000 New York City offering was made that the demand for the bonds would be very keen. The unusual happened and the old issues rose on the announcement instead of falling on account of it. That was because of the premium which was immediately quoted for the still unissued 4½s.

With the city selling a large block of bonds and other municipalities also in the market, with our railroads offering new issues, and with a vast supply of old issues for investors to draw upon, it was absurd to suggest, as some in Wall Street did suggest last week, that a "corner" for bonds was being established by the bankers acting for the British Government, which is selling bonds here in connection with the so-called mobilization of British holdings of American securities. The suggestion of a "corner" being established by means of steady sales of bonds on a very considerable scale was itself a novelty, for "corners" are usually supposed to be established by the buying up of the floating supply and not by adding to that supply by steady selling. If the market is paying what some regard as high prices for bonds, it is plainly because it is content to pay them. The fact that it is content to pay good prices is one of the surest signs of the confidence which is felt in the business and financial outlook, for it is to be noted that the great improvement in prices since the beginning of last year has not been confined to bonds, but has extended likewise to those securities which represent not obligations, but equities. It is one of many bits of evidence that the peculiarly favorable economic position of the United States is widely recognized.

LONDON MARKET SLOWS DOWN

Heavy Imposts of New Budget Affect Stock Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 9.—The budget, introduced in the House of Commons Tuesday last, was the all-absorbing event of the week. A widespread increase in taxation is expected, and Chancellor McKenna has satisfied the most patriotic. With the cold facts before them the public is little astonished at the Chancellor's temerity, and while added burdens will be cheerfully shouldered, the income tax has been heaped so high that some protests are heard—not exclusively from the protectionist school—against increasing the divergence between direct and indirect taxation. The income tax is graduated according to ability to pay, and ranges up to 5s in the pound. The tax on excess profits is raised from 50 to 60 per cent., and taxes, additional or new, are placed on railway tickets, matches, mineral water, motor cars, motor cycles, sugar, cocoa, and coffee.

The total revenue of the year to March 31, 1917, is calculated at £502,000,000 or £166,000,000 more than the amount collected last year, and over £300,000,000 in excess of the last peace budget. Expenditures in the year which has just begun are forecast at £1,825,000,000, leaving a deficit of £1,323,000,000 to be met by borrowing. The chief opposition shown is to taxes on railway tickets and matches.

Stock Exchange matters were rather neglected while the public was accustoming itself to the new imposts, and some dullness was caused by the heavy prospective calls on taxpayers. Investment stocks being especially affected. Speculative issues also slowed down.

Money was in more plentiful supply, and most lenders accepted 4 per cent. for short loans. As a result there were large sales of Treasury bills by the Bank of England, the demand being stimulated by the possibility of the further reduction in the rates of these bills. Ordinary discount business remains confined to narrow limits.

STOCKS FIRM ON BOURSE.

Prices Well Maintained—France to Restrict Imports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 9.—The Bourse was steady throughout the past week and prices were well maintained. The war loan was in demand, closing firm at 88.10. Russians were bought in considerable amounts, while Spain continues to repurchase its own exterior funds. Rubber shares were irregular, owing to the decline in the price of the raw commodity. Indian funds were weaker.

The exchange market was demoralized at the end of the week owing to the continuous heavy demand and scant supply. The Treasury sold a limited amount of sterling at 28.60 and New York cables at 6.00, but both were in such demand that the quotations reached 28.65 for the former, and 6.02 for the later at the close.

The Government has decided on the restriction of unnecessary imports. Twenty million francs of gold were exported during the week.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended April 8, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	514,361	668,231	106,880
Tuesday	509,227	628,285	112,962
Wednesday	463,948	623,885	222,988
Thursday	531,949	640,129	270,077
Friday	584,004	1,282,545	
Saturday	260,933	810,771	120,523
Total week	2,924,442	4,502,846	$22,680
Year to date	46,306,595	22,720,908	23,681,533

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$4,148,500	$2,641,000	$2,060,500
Tuesday	4,242,500	2,646,500	1,870,500

STOCKS.

Wednesday	4,060,500	2,678,000	2,411,000
Thursday	4,028,000	2,730,500	2,683,000
Friday	4,490,500	3,910,000	
Saturday	1,871,000	2,778,500	1,545,000
Total week	$22,868,000	$17,393,500	$10,899,000
Year to date	304,656,200	186,066,500	239,681,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

	April 8, '16.	April 10, '15.	Differences.
R. R. & mis.	2,924,361	4,502,830	—1,578,469
Banks	61	16	+ 45
R. R. & mis.	$13,986,500	$16,064,000	—$2,065,500
Government.	8,546,500	127,500	+ 8,419,000
State	16,000	35,000	— 19,000
City	307,000	267,000	+ 40,000
Total all	$22,855,000	$17,393,500	+$5,474,500

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 6, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1913
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5	May 25, 1915
Denmark	5	July 16, 1915

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 8, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$22,868,000	$304,656,200
Same period last year	17,393,500	186,066,500

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.78	86.64	87.85	86.47
Same period a year ago	84.00	83.68	84.00	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	84	83½	84	11
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s	106	104	104	8
A. G. M. stub.cfs.,f.p.	102	101½	101½	10
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	5
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅝	102½	102⅝	9
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	33
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104	104	104	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	111	110	110½	102½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92⅛	91⅝	92	124
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	106	107⅛	106	60
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	15
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	75½	75	75	9
Ann Arbor 4s	64	63¾	63¾	7
Armour & Co. 4½s	94⅜	94⅛	94¼	23
A. T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94½	93⅞	93⅞	223½
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	106	105	105½	272
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	103⅝	103	103	9
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	86⅜	86⅛	86⅜	4½
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	2
A., T. & S. F., Tr.				
S. L. 4s	91	90⅝	91	4
Atl. & Birm. 4s	85	85	85	5
At. & Char. A. L. 5s	103	103	103	11
At. & Ch. A. L. 4½s	94⅜	94⅜	134⅜	2
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	93⅝	92⅝	93½	81
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86⅜	86⅛	86⅛	6
A. C. L. unif. 4½s	93⅝	93	93	38
BALT. & O. pr.l.3½s	93	92⅝	93	50
Balt. & O. gold 4s	91⅛	91¼	91⅝	95½
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	176
Balt. & O. S. W. 3½s	91⅛	90⅝	90⅞	88
B. & O. temp. ref. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	199
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	87⅛	87	87	38
B. & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s	92	91⅝	91⅝	10
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	101⅝	101¼	101¼	58
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	11
B'klyn City 1st 5s	101½	101⅜	101⅜	1
B'klyn R.T. g. 5s	103	102	102	17
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101½	101	101	55
B'klyn R. T. ref. 4s	79	79	79	9
B'klyn U. El. 5s	101⅞	101½	101⅝	21
B'klyn U. El. 5s, sta.	102	101⅝	102	6
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	4
Bur., Cedar R. & N. col. tr. 5s	100	100	100	2
Bush Terminal 5s	88⅞	87⅝	88	4
Bush Terminal 5s	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞	2
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	14
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	68
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	12
Central Leather 5s	102	101⅞	102	200
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	13
Central N. E. 4s	81⅛	81	81⅛	4
Central Pacific 4s	90⅛	89½	89½	24½
Central Pacific 3½s	90	90	90	2
Ches. & Ohio fund 6s	97	96⅞	96⅞	11
Ches. & O. con. 5s	106	106⅛	106	9
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	96⅝	95⅞	96⅛	49
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	91⅞	91¼	91⅜	27
C.&O.,R.&A. 1st cv.4s	88	88	88	-1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	45⅝	44½	45⅝	21
Chicago & Alton 3s	59	58	59	8
C. B. & Q. gen. 4s	93⅝	93¼	93⅜	49
C. B. & Q. joint 4s, '49	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	200
C. B. & Q. jt. 4s,reg	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	6
C. B. & Q.,Neb.ext.4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
C.B. & Q. D. Div. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
C.B. & Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	4
C.B. & Q.,Ill.Div. 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	16
C. B. & Q.,Ia.Div. 4s	99½	99½	99½	2
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	76⅛	75	76⅛	11
C.&E.Ill.g.5s,T.R.Sts.	77	77	77	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	105⅝	105	105⅝	14
Chi., I. & L. ref. 4s	112¼	112¼	112¼	3
Chi., Ind. & So. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	8
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	72½	72	72	11
C.,M.&St.P.3½s,Ser.B.	80	80	80	2
C.,M. & St.P. gn.4s.A.	92	92	92	31
C.,M.&St.P.cv.5s,Ser.B.	107⅝	106⅞	106⅝	106
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92½	92	92¼	27
C.,M. & St. P. g. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	27
C.,M. & St.P.ref. 4½s	94	93¾	94	47
C.,M. & St.P. cv.4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	74½
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s	91	90⅞	90⅞	13
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	118	113⅝	113⅝	9
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95½	94⅝	95	31
C. & N.W.gen.4s,reg.	93	93	93	1
Chicago Rys. 5s	97⅞	97½	97⅞	8
C., R. I. & P. 6s	102	102	102	2
C., R. I. & P. gen.4s	86	86	86	4
C.,R.I.& P.gen.4s,reg.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	5
C. R. I. & P. ref. 4s	68¼	67⅞	68⅛	278
C., R. I. & P. deb.5s, cfs., one stamp	47½	46	47	89
C., R. I. & P. 6s, cfs., two stamps	46	46	46	10
C., St. P. & O. 6s	118¼	118¼	118¼	3
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	79¾	79½	79½	1
Chile Copper 7s	135¾	132	132	156½
C., C., C.&S.I.gen.4s	79	78⅝	79	9
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	81⅛	81¼	81½	9
Cleveld & Mahoning 1st 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	2
Cl. Sh. Line 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	4
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	4
Col. Industrial 5s	75⅛	75	75	31
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	8	8	8	1
Col. & Mid.1st4s,T.R.	8	8	8	10
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	91¼	91	91	12
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	84½	83⅝	83⅝	11
Con. Coal Md. ref 5s	93	93	93	2
Cons. Gas conv. 6s	122⅛	121⅞	121⅞	28½
Con. Prod. ref. s. f. 6s, 1934	97⅞	97¼	97⅝	5
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	107¼	106⅞	107⅛	113
Del. & Hud. ref 4s	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜	24
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	4
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¼	100¼	100¼	13
D. & H.Pa. div. 7s	104½	104½	104½	4
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	88	88	89¾	48
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78⅝	78	78⅛	39
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	81	80	81	31
Det. Edison ref 5s	101¼	100¾	101¼	2
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	104	104	104	6
Detroit United 4½s	80¼	78	80	110
Dist. Securities 5s	76½	75	75	306
Dul. S. S. & At. 5s	93⅝	88½	93¼	1
E. T. V. & G. con. 5s	106	106	106	1
E. Tenn. reor. lien 5s	100½	100½	100½	8
Ed. El. Ill. Bklyn C. 4s	88	88	88	1
Erie 1st Cons 7s	110¼	110¼	110¼	19
Erie 1st con 4s	85⅛	85¼	85¼	43
Erie gen 4s	78¾	75½	75½	19
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	71⅜	70¼	71½	42
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	77¼	77¼	77¼	20
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D.	86	85⅝	85⅝	653½
Erie, Pa. col. tr. 4s	89½	89½	89½	3
FLINT & P. M. cons 5s	76	75½	75½	10
Ft. W. D. C. 6s	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	8
Ft. W. & R. G. 4s	67	67	67	19
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	93¼	93¼	93½	2
GEN ELEC. deb. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	14
Gen. Elec. 3½s	82	82	82	4½
Granby Con. 6s	107	106	106	3
Granby Con. 6s, sta.	107½	107	107½	5
Georgia Pacific 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
Gt. Nor. Ref. 4½s	100	100	100	12
Gt. Faith P. s. f.5s	100½	100½	100½	3
Green B. & W. db. B.	11¾	11¼	11¾	3
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	95	95	95	2
Hou. E.&W.Tx.gtd.5s	101½	101½	101½	8
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	73½	73¼	73¼	10
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	30	28½	28½	84
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1951	97½	97½	97½	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	90¼	90	90	19
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	86	85⅝	85⅝	31
Ill. & N. O. joint 5s	101½	101½	101½	5
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	80¾	80¼	80¼	5
Ill. Cent., La. D. 3½s	70¼	70¼	70¼	3
Ill. Steel 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	22
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s	99½	99¾	99¾	247
Indiana Steel 5s	103	102⅝	102⅝	23
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73¾	73¼	73½	145
Insp. Cp. Co. 6s, '22	198	198	198	5
Int. Ag. Cor. col.tr.5s	77¾	77¾	77¾	1
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	99¾	99⅜	99⅜	10
Int. M. M. 4½s, T. R.	99½	97⅞	98	1,389
Int. Gt. Nor. 1st 6s	97	96	96	15
Int. Paper 1st 6s	102½	102½	102½	2
Int. Paper cv. 5s	90	90	90	30
Int. St. P. 6s, tr. r.	76	75½	75½	35
Iowa Cent. 1st 4s	59	57½	59	31
KAN. & MICH. 1st 4s	84	84	84	4
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110¾	110¼	110¾	9
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	78	76	78	53
Kan. City So. 5s	92¼	92¼	92½	12
Kan. City So. 3s	63½	63½	63½	1
Kan. City Term. 4s	87½	87½	88½	57
Kentucky Cent. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
Keystone Tel. 5s	98	98	98	1
K.C. El.L.&P.P.M.6s	117¼	117¼	117¾	3
K. Co. El. L. & P. 5s	104½	104½	104½	3
K. Co. Elev. 4s	84½	84½	84½	5
K. Co. Elev. 4s, sta.	84½	84½	84½	3
LACK. S. 5s, 1925	100	99⅝	99⅝	30
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	94	93	93½	136
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	5
L. E. & W. 2d 5s	80	80	80	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	101⅞	102	8
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜	42
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94⅝	94½	94⅝	68
Lake Shore 3½s, gtd.	85½	85½	85⅝	6
L. V. of N. Y. g. 4½s	102	102	102	5
L. V. of N. Y. c. 4½s	101¾	101¼	101⅝	10
Lex. Av. & P. F. 5s	100	100	100	12
Lex. & East'n 1st 5s	101¼	101	101¼	11
Liggett & Myers 7s	128½	128	126½	10
Ligg. & M. 7s, reg.	125¾	125¾	125¾	⅛
Ligrett & Myers 5s	102	101	101	16
Long. Isl. gen. 4s	89	87	87	2
Long Island ref. 4s	90½	90	90	7
Long Island Fy. 4½s	99⅞	99¾	99¾	8
Lorillard 5s	101	100¾	100¾	23
Louis. & N. gen.6s	113	112¾	113	4
Louis. & N. gold 5s	110½	110½	110½	12
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	86
L. & N.,A.,K. & C. 4s	88	88	88	1
L.& N.,N.O.&M.1st 6s	116¼	116¼	116½	3
L. & N.,So Ry. jt. 4s	79	79	79	4
L.&N.,S.& N.A.5s,'63	102½	102½	102½	1
MANHATTAN con.4s	92	91½	91½	12
Man. con. 4s, stp.	92	92½	93	3
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A.	118	117	118	8
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C.	117	114	115½	37
Milwaukee Gas 4s	93	92¾	92¾	4
Min. Union 1st 6s	109½	109½	109½	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	62¾	61¾	62¾	17
Minn. & St. L. P. 6s	108	103	103	1
M.,St.P. & S. S. M. 4s	93	92¾	92¾	25
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	97½	97½	97½	2
M., K. & E. 1st 5s	77	74	77	43
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	72¼	70¾	72¼	92
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	41¾	41	41¾	16
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	53½	52¼	52½	7
M., K. & T. Ext. 5s	50½	50	50	7
M., K. & Ok. 5s	50	50	50	1
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	49	48	48	16
M.,K.& T.,St.L.Div.4s	46	46	46	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	89	89	89	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917	93	92	92	10
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917, Gty. Trust receipts	87	86	87	2
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	40	40	40	11
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r.	88½	88½	88½	5
Mo. Pac. 4s	40¾	40	40¾	107
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. r.	40	40	40	1
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼	6
Montana Power 5s	97	96¾	96¾	159
NASSAU ELEC. 4s	76¾	76¾	76¾	1
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s	98¼	98	98¼	120
Nat. Tube 5s	101¾	101¾	100¾	5
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	103½	103	103	54
N. Y. Central ref.4½s	94½	94½	94⅝	44
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s,'34	92¾	92½	92½	27
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82¾	82

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WEEK ENDED APRIL 8, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,924,442	46,896,595
Same period a year ago	4,562,846	22,720,908

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.87	86.46	91.87	83.49
Same period a year ago	69.07	65.47	69.07	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	144⅞	143⅞	144	— ⅝	900
26½	Jan. 7	17½	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines††	21¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛	13,000
10¼	Jan. 7	8¾	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.††	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛	15,900
33⅞	Mar. 14	25	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30¼	28½	28½	— ½	4,900
88	Jan. 3	75¼	Mar. 3	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	78	77	77		2,100
72½	Jan. 3	65	Feb. 28	Am. Ag. Chemical.	67¼	67	67	— 1	500
99½	Jan. 5	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	97	97	97		100
74	Mar. 17	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar.	73⅜	71½	71½	— ½	11,100
96½	Feb. 8	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94½	94	94½	— ¾	200
103¼	Jan. 28	100¼	Mar. 8	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	100¼	..	....
195¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	..	..	165	..	....
65⅝	Mar. 16	58⅛	Mar. 1	Am. Can	61¾	59¾	60	— 1⅝	17,100
113⅞	Jan. 28	109¾	Feb. 15	Am. Can pf.	112	111¾	111⅞	+ ⅛	595
78	Jan. 7	63¾	Jan. 31	Am. Car & Fdy.	71½	67⅝	68	+ 1⅝	15,700
119¾	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116¾	116⅜	116⅝	+ ¾	300
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal†	..	..	23	..	....
175¾	Jan. 19	154⅞	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products.	163⅜	158	158	— 3½	3,150
117	Apr. 6	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	117	117	117	..	200
115⅛	Jan. 15	113½	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf.,s.c.f.p.	..	..	115½	..	....
57¼	Jan. 17	51¼	Jan. 31	Am. Cotton Oil	55	53½	53½	— ½	400
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	101	..	....
140⅛	Jan. 4	124¾	Mar. 14	Am. Express	129	127⅛	129	+ 8	1,000
12	Jan. 3	9⅜	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10	10	— ¼	200
57	Jan. 13	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	53⅜	50¼	52½	— ½	1,525
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities.	20	28	28	..	2,100
25½	Jan. 26	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	24½	23¼	23½	— ⅛	6,500
47⅜	Mar. 28	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	47⅜	45	46	..	8,300
83⅜	Mar. 14	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	82½	76	77¾	— 2½	94,500
104⅜	Apr. 3	99¾	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	104⅜	102½	102½	+ ¼	2,500
10	Apr. 7	8	Mar. 4	Am. Malt Corp'n.	10	9⅞	9¾	+ 1⅛	2,600
36⅛	Mar. 9	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	35	34	35	+ ⅛	300
113⅜	Jan. 4	95½	Mar. 1	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	104½	101	101⅜	— ⅝	74,300
114⅝	Feb. 3	111½	Feb. 15	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	113	112¼	112⅜	— ⅜	500
94	Mar. 16	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	94	93½	94	+ ½	1,185
87¼	Jan. 25	85⅝	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	86¼	85¾	86	..	830
148⅞	Jan. 10	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	140	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	107	107	107	— 1½	100
61¼	Jan. 4	48½	Mar. 8	Am. Steel Foundries	53	51	52¼	+ 1½	1,700
116¾	Jan. 3	107⅝	Mar. 8	Am. Sugar Ref.	110⅝	109	109½	..	2,500
118⅝	Jan. 4	115¼	Mar. 30	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116	115½	116	+ ⅛	400
68	Feb. 14	63⅜	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable.	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼	170
131	Mar. 27	126½	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	128⅝	127⅞	128	+ ⅝	4,400
209⅝	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	197	196	196⅞	— 1½	700
109¾	Feb. 3	106¼	Feb. 28	Am. Tob. pf., new.	106⅞	105½	105⅞	— ⅛	875
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅛	5,850
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅝	100
21½	Mar. 27	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	20⅜	18⅝	18⅝	— 1½	2,700
95¾	Apr. 8	65¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.†	95⅜	89½	95⅞	+ 6½	85,650
92⅝	Feb. 14	82½	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.†	87½	85¾	86¼	— ⅝	53,125
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization.	..	..	3¼	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	68	66⅝	67	+ 1	1,300
108½	Jan. 4	101¾	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104⅝	103	103	— ½	7,000
102	Feb. 23	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101¼	100⅝	101	..	1,400
115	Jan. 3	108½	Apr. 8	Atl. Coast Line	112	108½	108½	— 2¼	1,400
118⅝	Jan. 3	99½	Mar. 1	BALD. LOCO. WKS	109⅝	105¼	106¼	+ 1	86,900
109¼	Feb. 23	107½	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	108⅝	108	108⅝	— ⅛	500
96	Jan. 4	85	Mar. 1	Balt. & Ohio	88	87	87	— ½	6,350
80	Jan. 15	75¼	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76⅞	76¼	76⅝	..	560
3⅝	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..	900
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	494	465	479	—11	1,010
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf.	135	135	135	..	100
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	84⅜	Feb. 15	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	87	85½	86¼	+ ¾	8,300
132	Jan. 14	120	Mar. 31	Brooklyn Union Gas	129	129	129	..	112
57	Mar. 28	50¼	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	57	57	57	..	200
99¾	Jan. 11	95¼	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	97	97	97	..	50
14	Jan. 12	9	Apr. 5	Bruns. T. & RR.sec.	9¾	9	9	— ⅝	850
93	Feb. 3	83	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	93	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	..	100
87	Jan. 8	80½	Mar. 14	Burns Bros.	..	..	83½	..	....
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	98	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	113½	112¾	112¾	— ¼	200
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	28⅞	28	28	— 1	340
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior††.	95	91	94¾	+ 3½	35,000
42⅝	Jan. 3	21	Mar. 7	CAL. PETROLEUM	24⅞	22¾	23	— ⅝	2,500
80⅝	Jan. 3	48⅝	Mar. 8	Cal. Petroleum pf.	53½	51	52½	— 1	2,500
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern.	58½	58½	58⅝	..	22
183⅜	Jan. 3	102⅞	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific.	160½	166⅝	167	+ ⅜	4,745
88⅝	Jan. 18	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	87½	85⅞	87½	+ 2½	200
65⅝	Mar. 20	51½	Jan. 31	Central Leather	55	54	54½	..	4,900
111⅛	Mar. 7	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	100⅝	110	110½	— ½	510
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	290	..	....
*140	Jan. 3	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	140	138	140	..	77
85½	Apr. 6	89½	Feb. 28	Chandler Motor	95¼	91	95	+ 3	6,400
66⅞	Jan. 5	60¼	Jan. 31	Ches. & Ohio	63⅜	61⅝	62	+ ½	3,350
10⅜	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	8⅞	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 3	12⅛	Jan. 26	Chicago Great West.	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛	600
39¾	Jan. 4	34	Jan. 31	Chi. Great West pf.	37⅜	36	36	— 1	1,300
102½	Jan. 3	92¼	Mar. 15	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95⅛	93¼	94⅜	+ 1⅛	10,400
136⅛	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	130	128	129¼	+ ⅞	2,708
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	127	126⅜	127	+ 2	600
175	Jan. 11	174	Mar. 8	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	174	..	....
20⅝	Feb. 7	15¾	Mar. 8	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18½	17	18	+ 1	16,100
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
136	Jan. 27	136	Jan. 27	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	136	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	20⅝	Mar. 27	Chile Copper†	23¼	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛	7,950
60	Feb. 19	51¾	Jan. 31	Chino Copper††	55½	54	54⅝	— ⅛	8,900
47⅞	Jan. 11	39	Feb. 10	C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41	41	..	100
76⅝	Mar. 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	76	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	70¼	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*85½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	70	Feb. 23	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	74	72	72½	— ½	1,400
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
53	Jan. 4	39⅝	Mar. 1	Col. Fuel & Iron.	46	43⅝	44½	— ⅝	7,200
32½	Jan. 3	26	Mar. 3	Col. & Southern.	27	27	27	..	200
55	Jan. 13	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	46	..	....
48	Jan. 11	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	46	..	....
52⅝	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co.	46	46	46	..	100
115	Jan. 4	106¼	Mar. 3	Con.Gas E.L.&P.,Bal.	..	..	110	..	....
144⅜	Jan. 3	130¼	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	135⅜	134	134	— 1	800
88	Mar. 10	75½	Jan. 31	Continental Can	85½	83⅜	84	+ 1½	1,100
110⅛	Mar. 17	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	109½	109½	106¾	+ ¼	100
58	Mar. 22	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.†	..	..	85	..	....
26¼	Jan. 25	19¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref.	21⅝	20½	20½	— ⅝	10,850
101½	Jan. 14	93	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	95⅞	98½	98½	..	1,250
45	Mar. 14	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	45	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 3	*35	Jan. 31	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*38	..	....
99¼	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	96⅜	89⅞	91¼	— 1½	261,600
119	Mar. 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	116⅝	116½	116½	+ ⅛	1,200
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	240	220	230	—11	400
109⅝	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	106	..	....
98⅛	Feb. 14	94½	Mar. 16	DEERE & CO. pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	— ⅝	200
154¼	Jan. 19	140¾	Mar. 1	Delaware & Hudson.	151½	150⅜	151½	+ 1½	300
225	Jan. 6	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	218	218	218	+ 6	100
14	Jan. 3	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	10	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛	1,000
24	Jan. 3	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	20¾	18¾	20	..	880
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	132½	132½	132⅜	+ ½	165
4⅝	Mar. 6	4¼	Mar. 3	Detroit Edison rts.	..	..	4⅝	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
95½	Apr. 3	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	95½	90¼	95	+ 6	668
108	Jan. 15	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	106	106	106	+ 1	100
50⅝	Feb. 5	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	49⅜	47½	47⅝	— ⅛	82,400
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines††	26	24⅝	24⅜	..	6,800
6	Jan. 11	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4½	..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	10	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	60¼	Jan. 31	Elec. Storage Bat.	..	..	60⅜	..	....
43⅝	Jan. 3	35	Jan. 31	Erie	37½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛	17,175
⅛	Mar. 20	⅛	Mar. 23	Erie rights	..	..	⅛	..	....
53½	Jan. 3	50¼	Jan. 31	Erie 1st pf.	52⅝	51½	52	+ ⅛	8,200
54½	Jan. 3	48	Mar. 3	Erie 2d pf.	44⅞	43½	43½	— 1⅝	400
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	15	Mar. 31	FED. MIN. & SM.	20	19	19⅞	+ 2⅝	500
57½	Jan. 7	36⅝	Mar. 31	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	43⅝	41½	42	+ 2½	1,220
350	Mar. 15	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL.	345	330	335	..	83
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf.	115	115	115	..	31
178½	Jan. 17	165	Mar. 1	General Electric	168½	165½	165½	— 1⅞	1,400
495	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	460	455	460	—25	500
116½	Jan. 3	110⅜	Feb. 4	General Motors pf.	116½	115⅜	116⅜	— ⅜	900
79¾	Apr. 8	67⅜	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	79⅞	75½	78⅛	+ 2	68,650
118¾	Mar. 10	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	118	115½	116	+ 1	650
99	Feb. 10	85	Jan. 4	Granby Consol.	91½	90	90	— ¾	900
127¾	Jan. 4	119¼	Jan. 31	Great Northern pf.	122⅜	120	120	— ¾	5,450
50⅜	Jan. 3	39¼	Mar. 1	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	44½	43	43½	+ ⅛	9,600
53⅜	Mar. 9	44	Mar. 2	Greene-Cananea††	50½	48¾	49	— ¾	3,940
24½	Jan. 3	20⅝	Mar. 29	Guggenheim Expl.†	22⅜	20⅞	22	+ 1	12,110
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
180	Mar. 17	180	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	180	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Holme (W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining.	..	..	129	..	....
109¾	Jan. 3	101	Mar. 2	ILLINOIS CENT.	103	102¼	103	..	1,200
275	Apr. 7	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	275	275	275	+75	308
49¼	Mar. 16	43	Jan. 31	Insp. Con. Cop††	48½	46¾	46¾	— ⅝	34,200
21¼	Jan. 3	15⅝	Feb. 16	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅝	5,200
77⅜	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	73¼	72⅞	73	..	2,000
20½	Jan. 24	18⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	17	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
20¼	Jan. 5	18½	Mar. 27	In. Agricultural	19¼	19¼	19½	..	200
74	Jan. 5	56⅝	Mar. 25	Int. Agricultural pf.	60⅝	58½	58¾	— ½	1,000
112½	Apr. 7	108½	Jan. 7	Int.-Harv., N. J.	112¼	110⅝	111	+ ½	1,800
110¾	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	110⅝	118	119⅝	+ 1⅝	200
73	Jan. 6	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	72	72	72	— 1	100
108	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 18	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	..	..	107	..	....
23½	Jan. 18	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	22¼	17⅛	20⅜	+ 4	226,700
85¼	Jan. 17	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	77⅜	71	73⅝	+ 2⅝	238,000
56⅜	Jan. 17	47	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.†	49⅞	47⅞	49¾	+ 2	52,060
111⅝	Feb. 23	109¼	Jan. 15	Int.Nickel pf.v.t.cfs.	..	..	110	..	....
12⅝	Mar. 20	9¼	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	11⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅝	1,450
50¾	Jan. 8	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	49¾	47	47	+ ⅜	1,850
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	96	85	86¼	+ 1⅝	9,835
113	Apr. 4	106	Mar. 9	Jewel Tea pf.	113	110	111	+ 1	1,950
66	Apr. 4	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf	66	66	66	+ 1	205
32½	Jan. 4	24½	Feb. 28	Kan. City Southern.	27	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜	2,000
64½	Jan. 3	60	Feb. 17	Kan. City South. pf.	61¼	60	60	— 1	200
85	Mar. 17	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	..	..	80¼	..	....
112¾	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	111⅞	..	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	69⅜	Mar. 9	Kelly Spring Tire†	75¼	73½	73⅞	— 1⅝	7,500
97½	Mar. 14	96½	Apr. 8	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	97	96½	96½	— 1½	500
59	Apr. 8	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper	60	56½	57⅞	— 1⅝	116,500
4½	Mar. 16	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	4¼	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	128½	Mar. 2	Kings Co. E. L. & P	128¼	128¼	128¾	— ¼	210
86	Jan. 6	72¾	Mar. 1	LACK. STEEL CO.	78¾	76¼	77¼	+ ¾	6,400
107⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	108	106½	106	+ 2½	1,500
16⅜	Jan. 3	12	Jan. 28	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	13	..	....
41	Jan. 3	35	Feb. 2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	36¼	..	....
53	Feb. 19	48½	Mar. 1	Lee Rubber Tire	52⅜	50¼	50¾	— 1¾	5,850
83	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	77⅞	77	77⅞	+ 1⅝	2,300
265	Jan. 4	246	Apr. 8	Liggett & Myers.	246	246	246	+ ⅜	200
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	121	120½	120½	+ 1	200
22⅛	Jan. 13	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	..	..	22½	..	....
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ⅝	500
91⅛	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	78	..	....
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	51	51	51	+ 1	400
198¾	Mar. 1	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	194	190¾	194	+ 5	500
120	Mar. 3	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	120	119½	120	..	400
130⅝	Jan. 18	121½	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	126½	123½	123	..	900
91	Feb. 10	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	80	79¾	79¾	+ ⅝	475
68½	Mar. 22	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	— ⅝	140
..	.....	..	.....	Manhattan Beach.	..	..	3	..	....
131⅜	Jan. 28	129	Apr. 4	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	129⅝	129	129⅝	..	400
60	Jan. 5	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	55	..	....
110	Mar. 28	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	110	..	110	..	....
124⅝	Mar. 18	114	Mar. 1	Norfolk & Western.	124⅝	121½	122	+ ½	17,600
89	Mar. 31	84½	Feb. 25	Norfolk & West. pf.	88	88	88	— 1	200
75	Jan. 3	68	Mar. 30	North American.	69½	68

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. ±Ex dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 8, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do 6% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	78	80
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	$138	$143
Do pf. ($50).	1,681,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	$50	$51
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	390	395
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	113	116
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	65	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	84½	86½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,695,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	45	47
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	75	77
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7¼	8
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	53	55
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	82	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 16	92	95
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	72
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Bing. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '31	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57...	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	97½	99
B'f.C.Ist5s,'32	2,914,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103¼
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '98..	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	86	91
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	85
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	85¼	86
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106¾	107
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,488,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,683,050	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 5s, '99..	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	93
Cities Serv...	17,218,380	½	..	July 1, 14	188	191
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	Apr 1, 16	85¼	86
C.L. H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,405,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26½
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¼	Q	Mar 15,16	99½	100
Do 5s, '33..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,785,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
C.R., G. & E., pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	63	64
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	86	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
C.G.,E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	88	88½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	70½	71
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102⅝
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	105	..
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98½
East. P. & L. conv. 8s,'18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Ed. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	73	76
El. B. & S. pf.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	101	103
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	80	85
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	95
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95½	..
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T..	4,750,000	..	..	.....	11	14
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	48
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932....	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	81
G. Wtr. Pow. deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	99½
Do 1st 5s,'46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85½	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33..	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	64
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s,'40	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75	75¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	25	26
Do 1st ref.5s	9,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	57	59
K. C. E.4s,'22	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
K.C. Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	65	70
K. G. & E. pf	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	95
Kn. Ry. & L. Co. pf.	1,700,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	96	100
Do 5s, '22..	1,700,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	101
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s,'35	3,210,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	98½
L. A. G. & E. 5s,'39	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
Lincoln G. & Elec.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s..	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 8s, 1925....	861,100	3	S	J. & J.	97	98½
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	1,896,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	73	75
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	86
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	82	85
N. O. L. & P. Do pf	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16	18
N. St. Power	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	60	65
Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	59½	61
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	95	97
N. Y. West'r.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
LGM 4s,2364	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	82
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,863,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 1st 5s,'43	10,221,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	95¼
Do db. 6s,'21	1,870,000	3	S	J. & J.	98½	99¼
O. E. Ry. 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Fac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Apr 15,16	62	62¼

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 8, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Old pf.	8,687,400	1¼	Q	Feb 15,16	92	93½
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	92	94½
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.....	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	104⅝
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	27½	28½
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	72	74
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y....	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100⅝	101⅝
Roch., Syr. & E. R.R.5s,'45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	59	61
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	98
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'49	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	87
St.Jo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97½
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '24..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '20.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49.....	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	..
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'40	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	92	93
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	102	105
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	99
S.W.P. & L.pf	1,565,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 16	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¼	102½
Spfd. (O.) L. H.& P.5s,'20	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$10	$11
Do pr ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,16	$37	$38
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	13	13½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	54	56
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'20	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83¼
U. L. & Rys.	6,881,503	..	..	.....	53	55
Do 1st pf. ..	9,481,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	75	77
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	17¼	18
Do 6s, 1922..	16,609,000	3	S	M. & S.	97	98
Wash.R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	83½	87
Do pf.	8,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 16	82	83
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80⅞	81
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	85	90
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	16¾	17⅝
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	60	62
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'41	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$42½	$44
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	96½

†Also 2½% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24.....	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	132	134
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	850,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	12¾
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95¾	97
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29.....	2,363,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.....	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	105½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	74⅝	74½
Washton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106⅝	107
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	103⅝

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	110	113
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,16	286	291
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	125	..
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	$56	$58
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	.....	425	475
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	348	353
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer. ..	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	500	510
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	325	335
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 16	160	175
Home Fire..	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	415	418
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16		172
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	113	118
Nat. Surety..	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	225	228
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co....	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	85
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	42	47
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	315	330
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	96	102
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westch'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 16	580	620
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	130	170

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 8, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	530	540
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	208	211
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*..	S	Jan 3, 16	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 16	410.	430
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	150	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	615	618
Ch.-P. N....	3,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	201	204
Chelsea Ex...	400,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	..	122
Chemic. Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 16	395	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	180	181
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	440	443
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	177	185
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	170	171
Corn Exch...	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	318	323
E. R. Nat. ($5)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	70	78
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	155	165
Fifth Av.....	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 16	915	925
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	175	195
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	140
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	Jan 6, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 15	400	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich ..	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	290	310
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 16	625	..
Harriman N. & Tr. Co..	500,000	..	..	.....	345	355
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	490	497
Irving Nat..	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	185	187
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 1, 16	725	..
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	297	305
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	240	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 10,16	268	271
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	178	185
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	295	302
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	170	180
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16	325	350
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	380	388
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 15	200	..
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	165	..
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	426	432
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	230	235
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	410	430
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	120	130
3d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,15	134	140
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	275	..
West Side...	200,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	..	420
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Mar 31,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust..	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	432	440
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	470	475
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	145	148
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	515	..
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Mar 3, 16	548	550
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 16	1150	1165
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,16	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	445	447
Farm. Loan ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 16	1300	1400
Fidelity	1,000,000	13	S	J. & J.	205	208
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	252	255
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 3, 16	280	290
Guaranty ...	20,000,000	†5	Q	Mar 31,16	435	438
Hamilton ...	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 16	267	275
Hudson Tr...	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	135	155
Kings Co....	500,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co..	4,000,000	1

MARINE EARNINGS TREBLED SINCE WAR

Platten Committee Says Assets Were Undervalued in Wallace Report.

IT WOULD ADD $100,000,000

$12,500,000 Equity Offered Common Stock Holders Was Earned In Three Months.

A detailed account of the earnings and the prospects of the International Mercantile Marine Company containing amazing figures of the development of the big shipping combination since the war, was issued yesterday by the Platten Protective Committee for the common stock of the company. The long statement shows that, although in receivership and theoretically bankrupt, the company is rich in wealth which cannot be distributed because of legal technicalities.

No charges are made against the Directors for allowing the company to default and go into receivership at a time when there was considerable money in the treasury. The only attack in the statement centres on the Wallace Protective Committee for the preferred stock, which has sought to limit the holders of the $49,872,110 common stock to a representation of only $12,500,000 new stock in the proposed reorganized International Mercantile Marine Company. The charges are veiled, but they contain inferences that vast assets which should accrue to the common stockholders have been hidden in the Wallace Committee's estimates of the valuation of the company.

The attack also reaches the receiver in so far as the receiver furnished figures, on the basis of which the Wallace Committee sought to give the common stockholders a minor representation in the new company.

Would Continue Receiver.

So great are the earnings of the Marine Company, it is to be inferred from the report, that the court could continue the receivership until next December and then pay out of cash all of the bonded debt and all of the claims of the preferred stockholders to accrued dividends, leaving an unembarrassed company in the hands of the stockholders. It was learned yesterday in this connection that the Platten Committee, which now represents more than two-thirds of the common stock outstanding, actually favors a continuation of the receivership until Dec. 1. Continued operation under the eyes of a court, at any event, is preferred to a reorganization which would not give due consideration to the common stockholders.

The argument of the report bears on the valuation of the Marine Company's property. The preferred stockholders, basing their figures on a pre-war-earning basis, fixed the assets at $141,550,000. The common stockholders do not attempt to give a different figure. It would be so large, they say, that it might be misleading. It may be stated, however, that they would add at least $100,000,000 to this figure, and all this additional value, they assert, should be placed to the equity of the common stock.

The International Mercantile Marine Company has a total tonnage of 1,105,000, and the addition of $100 a ton to the value, a valuation which has been greatly exceeded in many ships recently appraised and sold in the open market, would increase the assets by more than $100,000,000.

The Platten Committee's statement may be summarized as follows:

The cash on hand, inclusive of the returns from the Leyland Line, on April 1, was $50,294,000, equal to more than two-thirds of the principal of the funded debt, and more than $10,000,000 in excess of the full 78 per cent. of accrued dividends on the preferred stock.

More than $10,000,000 has been invested in new ships by the receiver. A single investment of $5,000,000 was made in the five Pacific steamers of the old Pacific Mail fleet. These five steamers alone are now judged by experts to be worth $10,000,000.

Big Increase in Earnings.

The net earnings of the International Mercantile Marine fleets have been steadily increasing since the beginning of the war. In the first five months of the war, from August to December, 1914, the average net monthly earnings were $1,300,000; in 1915 they were $3,500,000; in the three months of 1916 they were at the average rate of $4,500,000, not allowing for war tax.

The net current monthly earnings over and above all charges, 4 per cent. for depreciation, and for war tax, are $3,000,000, or $36,000,000 a year; this yearly net income is within $3,000,000 of the amount of dividends now on arrears in the preferred stock.

The Leyland Line, which is practically owned in entirety by the International Mercantile Marine Company, earned $13,500,000 in 1915, subject to war tax. The entire cost of the investment in this company, deducting dividends received, was $18,900,000.

The net earnings of the entire fleet of the big holding company since the beginning of the war are in excess of 70 per cent. of the value of the ships as carried today on the books. The estimated war tax due up to April is $17,000,000. This is regarded by the Platten Committee as a liberal rather than an underestimated figure. Counting the total earnings since the beginning of the war as $61,187,686, and deducting the war tax, there remains a balance of $44,187,686, and these vast earnings are exclusive of the increased equity in the Holland-America Line, Shaw-Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., and the George Thompson Company, all of which companies have earned immense sums but paid small dividends to date. The International Mercantile Marine Company owns a quarter interest in the Holland-America Line, for instance. This stock is carried on the books at a very low figure. The stock is now selling around $400 a share. The par value is $50.

The prospects for a continuation for one year of net earnings available for dividends at the rate of $36,000,000 a year are considered favorable. Future net earnings under normal conditions are estimated at the rate of $16,250,000 a year, which, after allowing for $5,000,000 depreciation, fixed charges, and 6 per cent. on the preferred stock, would leave $4,251,670 on the common stock, an amount equivalent to more than 8½ per cent. This estimate of $16,250,000 is taken from a prospectus prepared some time ago by the Wallace Committee and the Platten Committee states that it is satisfied to accept these figures.

New Tonnage Is Building.

All of the subsidiaries in the holding company are now building new tonnage. Despite the construction of new ships, however, it is estimated that there will be a shortage of about 25 per cent. in the world's tonnage after the war. This will add to normal freight rates for years to come, and even a 20 per cent. increase in rates would mean an increment of $8,000,000 increase in the treasury of the holding company. Thus the earnings in future years should be better than in years before the war.

As an illustration of the alleged misrepresentation of assets as furnished by the Wallace Committee, the accountants of the Platten Committee, as set forth in the report, took the twenty oldest ships in the company's service. The total original cost of these twenty ships was $23,102,000. Year after year, depreciation at the rate of 4 per cent. was charged against these ships so that by Dec. 31, 1914, they had a book value of only $4,779,000. In 1915, it is pointed out, these same twenty ships had total net earnings of more than $7,000,000, subject to war tax.

It was last December when the Wallace Committee offered the common stockholders participation to the extent of $10,000,000 in the new company. In the March proposals this amount was raised to $12,500,000. It was pointed out as pertinent that the proposed equity of $12,500,000 was actually earned in net cash in the three months intervening between the two proposals.

No alternate plan is proposed in the Platten Committee's statement, but the course of the committee is suggested by the concluding paragraph, which reads:

"It is evident that the company can readily pay its debts, partly in cash and partly by refunding. The foreclosure proceedings cannot be used as a means of enforcing the collection of the accumulated dividends on the preferred stock. It is wise to attempt to reach an adjustment between the two classes of stock holders, but in view of the facts stated, the common stock holders are not justified in surrendering their rights in the assets and future of the company, save on terms that fully compensate them. If no agreement is possible the debts should be paid, the property restored, and the controversy between the two classes of stock holders left for settlement in accordance with their actual rights or by future agreement."

Enlarging Wyoming Ore Refineries.

Directors of the Midwest Refining Company have authorized the construction of eight new stills at the Casper, Wyo., refinery and six additional stills at the Greybull plant, to be completed by Aug. 1. Dispatches received from Denver yesterday said that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana also was planning large additions to its Casper plant, because of increased demand for gasoline through the Rocky Mountain district.

Tenadores Puts to Sea Again.

The United Fruit steamer Tenadores, which put back to her pier on Saturday after a collision in the harbor off the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry with the freighter Murillo, left at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with her fifty-two passengers for Havana and Colon. An examination of her port bow was made yesterday morning, to see if her plates had been damaged below the water line, but no injury to the hull was discovered.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; moderate w. winds.

S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; slowly rising temperature; light, variable winds.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

Ohio.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; moderate w., and becoming s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Upper Mich. and La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

Ark., Okla., and E. Tex.—Fair Mon.; warmer; Tues., cloudy.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

Mo. and Iowa.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon.

Wis.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon., and in e. Tues.

Minn.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer in s. and w. Mon.

N. Dak., Kan., and Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in e. Mon.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate temperature.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
LONDON.			
April 3	$4.76½	$4.76½	$4.76½
April 4	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½
April 5	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½
April 6	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½
April 7	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½
April 8	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½
	Cables.		
LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
April 3	$4.77	$4.76½	$4.77
April 4	4.77	4.76½	4.77
April 5	4.77	4.76½	4.76½
April 6	4.77	4.77	4.77
April 7	4.77	4.77	4.77
April 8	4.77	4.77	4.77
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	$4.76½		$4.77
Low	4.76½		4.76½
Same week last year—			
High	4.80		4.80¼
Low	4.79¾		4.79¾
Year's range to date—			
High	4.78		4.78½
Low	4.78¼		4.74½
Same period last year—			
High	4.85¼		4.85¾
Low	4.79		4.79¾

	Paris. Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Apr. 3	5.97½	5.98½	5.97½	5.97	5.97½	5.97
Apr. 4	5.97½	5.98	5.98	5.97	5.97½	5.97½
Apr. 5	5.98¾	5.98¾	5.98¾	5.97½	5.97½	5.97½
Apr. 6	5.99	5.99¾	5.99¾	5.99	5.99	5.99
Aur. 7	6.01	6.01¾	6.01¾	6.00¾	6.01	6.00¾
Apr. 8	6.01¼	6.01¾	6.01¾	6.07	6.01¼	6.01¾

Week's range—	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
High	6.97¾			6.97¾		
Low	6.91¾			6.91¾		
	Berlin.					
	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.			
April 3	72.00	71.87½	72.00			
April 4	72.00	71.93¾	71.93¾			
April 5	72.00	71.87½	71.93¾			
April 6	72.25	72.18¾	72.18¾			
April 7	72.25	72.12½	72.13½			
April 8	72.18¾	72.18¾	72.18¾			
		Cables.				
	High.	Low.	Last.			
April 3	72.06¼	71.93¾	72.06¼			
April 4	72.06¼	72.00	72.00			
April 5	72.06¼	71.93¾	72.00			
April 6	72.62½	72.25	72.25			
April 7	72.81¼	72.18¾	72.18¾			
April 8	72.25	72.25	72.25			

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cab's.	Holland. Dem.	Cab's.	Italy. Dem.	Cab's.
Apr. 3	5.21¾	5.21	42.81¼	42.93¾	6.65¼	6.64½
Apr. 4	5.21	5.20¾	42.75	42.81¼	6.64	6.63½
Apr. 5	5.20¾	5.19¾	42.75	42.87¼	6.63¼	6.63¼
Apr. 6	5.19¾	5.19	43.00	43.12½	6.59¼	6.58¾
Apr. 7	5.18¾	5.18	43.06¼	43.12½	6.59¼	6.58¾
Apr. 8	5.18	5.17½	43.00	43.12½	6.58	6.57

	Russia. Cables.	Dem.	Austria. Cables.	Dem.	Greece. Cables.
Apr. 3	31.87½	12.37	12.40	19.33	19.38
Apr. 4	31.87½	12.33	12.37	19.33	19.38
Apr. 5	31.62½	12.33	12.36	19.33	19.38
Apr. 6	31.50	12.37	12.42	19.33	19.38
Apr. 7	31.50	12.35	12.38	19.33	19.38
Apr. 8	31.50	12.36	12.40	19.33	19.38

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY

To the Holders of the Four and One-half Per Cent., Secured Gold Notes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Series A, Due June 1, 1917, and Series B, Due June 1, 1918.

In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement between The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Trustee, dated May 20, 1915, securing said notes, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has elected to pay and redeem on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1916, at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company of New York (its agency for the purpose) at No. 55 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all of the Four and One-Half Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of both series outstanding under the said Trust Agreement, being the notes of Series "A" payable June 1, 1917, and of Series "B" payable June 1, 1918, at the redemption price, to-wit, the principal amount of said Notes, together with a premium equal to one-fourth of one per cent. of the principal amount thereof for each six months between the date of redemption and the date of maturity, viz.:

Series "A," per $1,000 of the face amount, $1,005. Series "B," per $1,000 of the face amount, $1,010, and accrued interest, and that interest on all of said Notes both of Series A and Series B will cease upon said June 1, 1916. Holders of said notes are hereby notified to present and surrender the same at said office on June 1, 1916, with the coupons maturing on said date and all subsequent coupons. Coupons presented for payment should be accompanied by Federal Income Tax Certificate.

By order of the President and Directors.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.
Baltimore, Md., April 3rd, 1916.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty-four thousand, three hundred twenty-four and 78-100 Dollars, ($34,324.78) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on July 1st, 1916. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon April 19th, 1916, and should be endorsed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., April 10th, 1916.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

NOTICE.

The Bristol County National Bank, located at Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SETH L. CUSHMAN, President.
Dated March 27, 1916.

LOST—Certificate No. N. Y. 7065 for 100 shares Studebaker common in name of E. & C. Randolph; transfer has been stopped. Please notify HALLE & STIEGLITZ, 30 Broad St.

The Way of The Stock Market

The Annalist presents today a comprehensive history of the Stock Market since 1911, giving in greater detail than has ever before been presented the record of averages and transactions.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

To the Holders of SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES, SERIES B, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1919:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provision contained in Section 1 of Article Four of the Trust Agreement between Pittsburgh Steel Company and The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated January 1, 1915, securing an issue of $5,000,000 Six Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes, the following notes have been called for payment on May 1, 1916, and will be paid on said date upon presentation as hereinafter provided:

SERIES B, $1,000 NOTES.

No. 541	585	614	652	690	725	759	800
542	586	615	653	691	726	760	801
545	587	618	654	693	727	761	804
550	588	621	655	694	728	763	804
553	589	622	659	695	729	766	806
554	590	623	660	696	730	767	806
556	591	625	661	698	734	769	808
559	592	626	662	699	735	771	809
560	594	627	663	700	736	774	810
561	594	628	664	701	737	776	811
562	595	629	667	702	739	778	812
563	596	632	669	704	740	780	814
564	597	633	670	705	742	781	815
566	598	634	672	706	744	782	820
567	600	637	675	713	745	783	821
569	601	638	676	714	747	786	825
570	604	639	677	715	748	788	827
571	605	641	678	716	750	789	829
573	607	642	680	717	751	791	830
574	608	643	681	718	753	793	835
575	609	644	682	719	755	797	838
577	610	646	685	722	756	798	839
578	611	647	686	723	757	799	840
579	612	650	689	724	758		

SERIES B, $5,000 NOTES.

No. 842	878	905	931	955	981	1001	1059
849	879	906	932	958	982	1005	1062
851	881	907	935	959	984	1006	1063
853	882	909	934	961	985	1008	1064
858	887	910	935	962	986	1007	1066
860	890	911	936	964	987	1009	1067
864	891	912	938	965	989	1011	1069
866	892	913	941	968	991	1012	1071
867	893	915	942	971	992	1014	1072
869	894	916	943	972	993	1016	1074
870	895	918	944	974	995	1018	1075
871	897	920	946	975	996	1019	1076
872	898	921	948	977	997	1021	1077
873	899	922	949	978	998	1055	1078
875	900	923	950	979	999	1056	1079
876	901	924	952	980	1000	1058	1080
877	903	925	954				

Holders of the above-numbered Notes should present and surrender same to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 1, 1916, when they will receive in cash the face amount of the notes plus one-per cent. (1%) premium and accrued interest to May 1, 1916.

Notes must carry coupons due July 1, 1916, and subsequent thereto, be in negotiable form, and be accompanied by the usual Income Tax Certificate.

Interest on these notes will cease on May 1, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY,
By D. P. BENNETT,
Vice President and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 27, 1916.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION
Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes.

Pursuant to Article V. of the Trust Agreement dated September 14, 1912, made by Utah Securities Corporation with the undersigned as Trustee to secure the Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes of the said Utah Securities Corporation, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee thereunder, invites proposals in writing for the sale to it of the said notes at not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, for which purchase said Trustee has now on deposit One Million, Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($1,700,000.) Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, April 15, 1916.

Notice of purchase of notes will be mailed on April 15, 1916, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on April 22, 1916, on which date interest will cease.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, March 30th, 1916.

American Manufacturing Company of West Virginia.
Beneficial Certificates of Interest.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the certificates of interest, issued by the undersigned to the Shareholders of The American Manufacturing Company of West Virginia, pursuant to agreement dated January 21st, 1911, that the undersigned will distribute an amount equal to forty cents ($0.40) per share of original stock represented by said certificates, on presentation of said certificates to the undersigned at its office in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on and after the fourth day of May, 1916, payment to be made to the registered holders of said certificates. Transfer books will be closed from April 24th to May 4th, 1916, inclusive.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
April 5th, 1916.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Serial 6% Gold Bonds of the Indian Refining Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as Successor-Trustee of a mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive, until twelve o'clock noon, May 4th, 1916, sealed proposals for the sale to it on May 8th, 1916, of bonds secured by said mortgage, sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $130,090.99 in the Sinking Fund Account, at a price not exceeding One hundred and two per centum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V. of said mortgage.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated at New York this 10th day of April, 1916.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCK Chasses. Office Depot Q.M., Army Building, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., April 15, 1916, for furnishing in lots as required before July 1, 1916, from 1 to 100 motor truck chasses to carry 10 foot bodies. Alternate bids invited for bodies, and for trucks complete with bodies. Also for from 1 to 15 chasses equipped with 600 gal. steel tanks, and 1 to 5, complete repair trucks. Further information on application.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., April 29, 1916, for furnishing and placing rip-rap at Long Beach Bar Light Station, Gardiner's Bay, N. Y., and Little Gull Island Light Station, Long Island Sound Entrance, N. Y. Information upon application to above office.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE

To Holders of United States Mortgage & Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock of International Mercantile Marine Company:

Your Committee has refrained from giving any statistical information as to the affairs of the Marine Company, until its accuracy had been established by Messrs. Coverdale, Colpitts & Co., as Consulting Engineers, and Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., as Accountants. This examination has just been completed. In view of the press reports of the Plan intended to be proposed by the Preferred Stockholders' Committee, but disapproved by your Committee, it is deemed proper to present to you at this time a summary of the more important facts, together with a statement of the differences between the two Committees.

Capitalization and Assets of the Marine Company:

The Marine Company has the following capitalization:

Bonds—two issues, 4½% and 5%	$70,226,000
Preferred Stock—par value (accumulated dividends of 78%.)	51,725,720
Common Stock—par value	49,872,110

Annual interest on bonds $3,248,330. Interest in arrears on bonds to July 1, 1916, amounts to $7,014,876.50, compound interest excluded.

The following are the Company's assets:

(1) White Star Line, Dominion Line, Atlantic Transport Lines, American Line, Red Star Line — Tonnage Dec. 31, 1914. In service 733,911 tons; Under construction, approx. ½ paid for 222,234 "

The Company owns these lines either directly or through ownership of 100% of the capital stock of the proprietary companies. These properties are usually referred to as constituting the International Mercantile Marine Co. proper.

(2) Leyland Line — Tonnage Dec. 31, 1914. In service 288,931 tons; Under construction 15,425 "

The Marine Co. owns approximately 98½% of the Common Stock of the Leyland Line and all of the Preferred Stock except £827,330, or approximately $4,000,000, the latter being held by the public. The Marine Co. therefore practically owns the entire Leyland Line subject to the claim of about $4,000,000 of Preferred Stock in the hands of the public. Its tonnage is approximately equal to 32% of the total tonnage of the Marine Company, including subsidiaries. The condition of the Leyland Line has gradually improved, the improvement being most marked between 1910 and 1913 and during the last two years of said four-year period its net earnings, exclusive of depreciation, exceeded $2,300,000 per year. Prior to 1912 the Leyland Line devoted substantially all of its earnings to the improvement of its property and between Jan. 1, 1911, and Dec. 31, 1914, fifteen ships with a tonnage of 85,980 tons, costing $5,262,756, were paid for out of its earnings. Its debenture issue, originally $2,425,000, has been paid. In 1915 the net earnings of the Leyland Line subject to the war tax were over $13,500,000. For the current year it is earning at an increased rate.

The cost of this investment to the Marine Company with interest at 4½%, after deducting dividends received, was, as of Dec. 31, 1915, over $18,900,000.

(3) **Investments.** The Marine Company either directly or through subsidiary companies has the following interest in the common stocks of other companies:

Holland-America Line 25%	Tonnage: Owned	220,617 tons
	Under construction	34,000 "
Shaw-Savill & Albion Co. Ltd., Approx. 44%	Tonnage: Owned	78,488 tons
	Under construction	16,250 "
George Thompson Co., Ltd., Approx. 30%	Tonnage: Owned	41,819 tons
	Under construction (approx.)	8,000 "

Condition of the Company prior to the Declaration of War, August, 1914:

The International Mercantile Marine Co. was formed in 1902.

The impression prevails that the assets and earnings of the Company had gradually decreased until the outbreak of the present war and that the entire value of both classes of its stock was created by the war. This is an error. The condition of the Company both with respect to assets and gross and net earnings gradually improved from the date of its formation to Dec. 31, 1913, the end of the year preceding the war. This improvement is shown by the following comparisons:

	1903	1913
Gross Voyage Earnings, I. M. M. Co.	$29,677,756	$47,519,404

The year 1913 instead of 1914 is used as it is the last year in which the earnings are not affected by the war.

Tonnage:	Dec. 31, 1902	Dec. 31, 1914
I. M. M. Co.—In service	603,274 tons	733,911 tons
Under construction, about one-half paid for	70,000* "	222,234 "
Leyland Line—In service	259,566 "	288,931 "
Under construction	....	15,425 "
Total	932,840 tons	1,260,501 tons

*NOTE: Tonnage under construction 1902 is approximate; accurate statement not readily ascertainable; 1914 statement is official.

New Tonnage:

Between January 1, 1911, and December 31, 1914, the following amounts were spent for new tonnage, partly for replacements and partly for additions:

	Tonnage	Expenditures
I. M. M. Co.	89,628	$12,988,270
Leyland Line	85,980	5,262,756
		Payments on Acct.
Under construction Dec. 31, 1914		
I. M. M. Co.	222,284	$12,841,797
Leyland Line	15,425	816,261
Total new tonnage in service and under construction	413,267	$31,909,084

The new tonnage was equal to about one-half of the entire fleet at the formation of the Company.

Investments:

The stock of the Holland-America Line, the Shaw-Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., and the George Thompson Co., Ltd., was purchased after December 31, 1904, the date of the first published Balance Sheet.

Liabilities:

The liabilities including the bonded or funded debt and net current liabilities of the Marine Co. and its subsidiaries were not increased; on the contrary these liabilities between December 31, 1904, the date of the first published Balance Sheet, and December 31, 1914, the end of the period, actually showed a decrease of $11,902.24.

Net Earnings prior to War Period:

The net earnings of the International Mercantile Marine Co. and the Leyland Line before deducting bond interest and before allowance for depreciation, but after providing for interest on underlying bonds of subsidiary companies and the proportion of preferred stock dividends by Fredk. Leyland Co., Ltd., due to the public, were as follows:

Average, 1903 to 1909—7 years	$4,898,989 annually
" 1910-11-12-13—4 years	9,414,349 "

During the early part of 1914 this Company suffered in common with all business from the then current business depression, but beginning with August, 1914, its earnings rapidly increased. This increase has continued until the present time.

Net earnings stated in this as well as in other paragraphs, are the surplus earnings available for interest, dividends, reduction of debt, etc., but before allowance for depreciation. All expenditures for repairs and maintenance, both ordinary and extraordinary are deducted and charged to income. The depreciation item is intended to represent the decreased value of the ships and is really a fund for the purchase of new ships. As it is a reserve and not an actual expenditure and as the value of the ships during the past year has been increased, this is not deducted as an actual charge or payment. The depreciation charge adopted by the Company under normal conditions is 4% of cost. The war tax has not been deducted from any of the items except where stated.

War Earnings:

The net earnings of the International Mercantile Marine Co. and the Leyland Line from the commencement of the war, August 1, 1914, after deducting all charges and expenses except depreciation and war tax, have been as follows:

August 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914	$6,431,650
January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915	41,256,036
January, February and March, 1916, approx.	13,500,000
	$61,187,686
Deducting war tax not yet paid and estimated to April 1, 1916	17,000,000
The balance being net earnings since the commencement of the war	$44,187,686

While all of these earnings cannot be distributed as income and as a considerable portion must be applied to the reduction of debt and other capital purposes, nevertheless, they represent actual additions to the value of the assets of the Marine Company reflected in the value of its securities.

The foregoing earnings do not include the earnings from the Holland-America Line, Shaw-Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., and George Thompson Co., Ltd., except to the extent that they have been heretofore distributed in dividends, the exact amount of which earnings cannot be ascertained. These companies have pursued the policy of declaring but small dividends and devoting the rest of their profits to the increase of their assets. They pursued the same policy for 1915. These undistributed earnings add value to the stock held by the Marine Company as an investment.

Cash Position of the Company April 1, 1916:

Cash in the hands of Receiver, the Mortgage Trustees and subsidiary companies of I. M. M. Co., including the Leyland Line, on February 29, 1916	$45,794,000
Add March receipts, taken as equal to February	4,500,000
Cash April 1, 1916	$50,294,000

This is subject to deduction of war tax as stated.

The Receiver and constituent companies have since August 1, 1914, to date, invested out of current income over $10,000,000 in the purchase of new ships, payment of underlying obligations of constituent companies, and other capial purposes.

Income of Company on restoration of normal conditions after war:

A forecast of future earnings always involves some uncertainty. The controversy with respect to the surplus earnings in excess of the bond interest, or the balance of the equity in the property and the division of the stock, is solely between the Preferred and Common Stockholders' Committees, and we are prepared to accept the Preferred Stockholders' Committee's estimates of these earnings on return to normal conditions.

The Preferred Stockholders' Committee's estimate is evidently based on rates, tonnage and earnings for the pre-war year 1913. To the reported earnings for that year, they have added increased earnings due to the new tonnage now under construction and not then in service, and also the average earnings of the Leyland Line for 1912 and 1913, not actually distributed in those years, but invested in new tonnage, together with dividends on the shares of the three companies held by the Marine Company as an investment.

We quote the estimate made on this basis:

"Net earnings		$16,250,000
Depreciation to be invested in new ships to replace obsolete or lost ships		5,000,000
Leaving a divisible income of		$11,250,000
Interest 5% on $17,632,000	$ 881,600	
Interest 4½% on 52,594,000	2,366,730	3,248,330
Net surplus after depreciation and interest		$ 8,001,670"

From this there should be deducted interest on surplus cash assumed to remain in the Treasury of $ 750,000

Leaving a balance of $ 7,251,670
If the Preferred dividend of 6% is deducted from the above amount 3,103,543

It leaves a balance for the Common Stock of $ 4,148,127

It will be noted that the foregoing does not make any provision for the accumulated dividend in arrears on the Preferred Stock. On the other hand, it takes substantially no account of the surplus war earnings, which are more than sufficient in amount, whether distributed or not, to offset the cash or commuted value of the accrued dividend.

The foregoing division of income, therefore, correctly represents the relative interests of the two classes of stock in the earnings of the Company on the basis of normal earnings and conditions; with the amount of accumulated dividends more than offset by the war earnings not taken into account in the foregoing calculation.

Value of Assets of the Company for purposes of Reorganization:

Cash after deducting all expenses and war taxes, as of April 1, 1916 (approximately)	$ 35,000,000
Investments—Holland-America Line, Shaw-Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., and George Thompson Co., Ltd.	11,000,000
Cash paid on account of steamers under construction December 31, 1915	5,925,000
Britannic (cost)	8,475,000
Olympic	7,250,000
Pacific Mail steamers purchased by Receiver (cost)	5,000,000
Real estate, office buildings, etc., book value	2,000,000
	$ 74,650,000
Leyland Line, cash cost with interest to date	18,900,000
Balance, representing all the remaining assets of White Star Line, Dominion Line, Atlantic Transport Line, American Line and Red Star Line, including entire fleet as of December 31, 1914 [except Britannic and Olympic] (69 ships), all other physical assets, and all current assets after deducting Oceanic Debentures and all current liabilities of the Marine Co. and its subsidiary companies	48,000,000
	$141,550,000
Net income, after deducting all charges, including war taxes (estimated), for three months, April 1 to July 1, 1916, at $3,000,000 per month	9,000,000
	$150,550,000

Inasmuch as no reorganization can be completed by the actual issue of securities before July 1, 1916, and as the entire tonnage of the Company is booked until after that date, we have added to the foregoing values the net income (after deducting war taxes) at the present rate, from April 1 to July 1, 1916, or $9,000,000.

The value of the assets, including cash as of April 1, 1916, of $141,550,000, is substantially equal to the value made by Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, Receiver. His valuation was $129,000,000 as of December 31, 1915. He has not classified the assets nor made the valuation of the items as above stated, but has valued the property as a whole as at present constituted, and on the basis of being operated as before the war. If the earnings for the succeeding three months to April 1, 1916, after all deductions, including war tax, are added, it would make $138,000,000. Taking into account the earnings from January 1 to April 1, 1916, the aggregate of his valuation, as stated, is substantially the same as above.

The war tax is levied on the British but not on the American Companies and as to the British Companies it applies only to the excess over the pre-war profits. Allowance has been made not only for the present war tax of

HOUSE EXPECTED TO LIMIT DEBATE

Leaders Plan Series of Special Rules to Speed Up Legislative Program.

SESSION WILL RUN LATE

Little Chance of Adjournment Being Reached Before Late July or August.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The agreement in the Senate to speed up its legislative program probably will be followed by action in the House limiting debate on practically all measures called up for consideration hereafter. The House situation is such that the leaders feel that the Rules Committee soon must step in with a series of "gag rules" to expedite legislation.

At a recent caucus of House Democrats the Rules Committee received blanket authority to report rules for the expeditious handling of the Administration program and the annual Appropriation bills. The Rules Committee has waited, however, apparently in the hope that there would be some improvement in conditions in the lower chamber. There has been no noteworthy improvement since the caucus, and the debate still drags on both major and minor bills.

When the House was apparently worn out with the debate on the Rivers and Harbors budget late yesterday, Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, suggested that the House proceed for a few minutes without controversy. His advice was of no avail; in fact, the next item in the bill was subjected to an unusually long discussion.

Despite the desire of legislators to get away before the end of the Summer there is little prospect today for adjournment before late July or August. The fundamental measures of the comprehensive program of the Administration have not been reached in either body. Work is far behind on the Appropriation bills. The House, for instance, must yet consider such important bills as the Sundry Civil, Fortifications, Agricultural, Diplomatic and Consular, Army, Navy, and District of Columbia, all annual appropriation measures.

A week is consumed ordinarily on each of these bills, and a longer time probably will be required this session, because four of them—the Army, Navy, Sundry Civil, and Fortifications budgets—contain provisions bearing directly on the vital issue of national defense. The Army, Navy, and Fortifications budgets are essentially national defense bills, and the Sundry Civil bill covers appropriations for the fortifications of the Panama Canal, which are handled independently of other fortification projects.

In addition to these supply bills, which must be passed before July 1, the Administration has mapped out a legislative program about which there is destined to be much controversy in both houses. It includes rural credits legislation, revenue legislation, embracing amendments to the income tax and the levying of further special taxes; conservation, an investigation of the railway transportation problem, the Government Ownership bill, Philippine independence, qualified independence for Porto Rico, and the Senate bill to establish a Government plan for making armor.

It is the tentative plan of the Rules Committee to prepare a series of rules limiting debate on these major measures as fast as they are called up. If an agreement can be reached in the House to shut off so many hours of needless discussion the House leaders will not be inclined to apply the gag. Otherwise the Rules Committee will put through rules stipulating that hereafter in each case all debate shall be confined to the subject matter of the pending bill, and that general debate shall be reduced to a minimum.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 3	$1.20¼	$1.18½	$1.19⅝	$1.15⅝
April 4	Holiday.			
April 5	1.21⅜	1.17⅜	1.19⅝	1.16⅜
April 6	1.19¼	1.17⅛	1.17⅜	1.16
April 7	1.19⅝	1.17¼	1.17⅜	1.15⅝
April 8	1.17⅝	1.15	1.15	1.13
Week's range	1.21¼	1.15	1.19⅝	1.13
	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash. 2 Red. High.	Cash. 2 Red. Low.
April 3	$1.17	$1.16	$1.24⅝	$1.19⅝
April 4	Holiday.			
April 5	1.17½	1.14½	1.23⅞	..
April 6	1.15⅝	1.13½	1.23⅞	1.23
April 7	1.16¼	1.13⅝	1.22⅝	1.22¼
April 8	1.14⅜	1.12½	1.21⅝	1.20½
Week's range	1.17⅛	1.11½	1.24⅛	1.19⅝

CORN.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 3	76⅝	75⅛	77⅝	76⅛
April 4	Holiday.			
April 5	76⅝	74⅞	77¼	76
April 6	76	74⅞	76⅝	75⅜
April 7	76¼	75⅛	77⅛	76⅛
April 8	75⅜	74	76⅜	75¼
Week's range	76⅝	74½	77½	75¼
	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Cash. 3 White. High.	Cash. 3 White. Low.
April 3	76⅝	75⅜	76	75⅛
April 4	Holiday.			
April 5	76⅜	75¼	76	75¼
April 6	76⅜	75⅛	76	75
April 7	76⅜	75⅛	76	..
April 8	76⅛	75⅛	75	74½
Week's range	76⅜	75⅛	76	74½

OATS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 3	45¾	45¼	44	43¼
April 4	Holiday.			
April 5	45⅝	45	44⅜	43¾
April 6	45⅜	44¾	43⅞	43⅛
April 7	45⅝	45	44	43⅜
April 8	45	44¼	43⅝	43⅛
Week's range	45¾	44¼	44⅜	43¼
	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Standards. High.	Standards. Low.
April 3	41⅞	40¾	47	45½
April 4	Holiday.			
April 5	42⅜	40⅞	47¼	45½
April 6	41⅜	40⅝	45⅞	..
April 7	41¾	40⅜	46	45¼
April 8	40⅞	40½	46¼	46
Week's range	42⅜	40½	47½	45½

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 3	$11.50	$11.45	$11.75	$11.67
April 4	Holiday.			
April 5	11.47	11.37	11.75	11.60
April 6	11.47	11.35	11.67	11.50
April 7	11.52	11.42	11.72	11.62
April 8	11.47	11.45	11.70	11.65
Week's range	11.52	11.35	11.75	11.50
	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
RIBS.				
April 3	$12.30	$12.22	$12.45	$12.35
April 4	Holiday.			
April 5	12.30	12.15	12.45	12.32
April 6	12.22	12.17	12.40	12.32
April 7	12.20	12.20	12.40	12.35
April 8	12.25	12.20	12.40	12.35
Week's range	12.30	12.15	12.45	12.32
	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
PORK.				
April 3	$23.30	$23.15	$23.10	$22.95
April 4	Holiday.			
April 5	23.27	23.05	23.12	22.80
April 6	23.20	23.07	22.92	22.80
April 7	23.20	23.15	22.90	22.90
April 8	23.20	23.02	22.90	22.75
Week's range	23.30	23.02	23.12	22.75

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
April 3	11.90	11.77	12.01	11.86	12.06	12.03
April 4	11.89	11.78	12.03	11.93	12.11	12.05
April 5	11.85	11.77	12.00	11.91	12.16	12.04
April 6	11.93	11.80	12.11	11.96	12.23	12.13
April 7	11.90	11.82	12.08	11.97	12.25	12.15
April 8	11.80	11.80	12.07	11.96	12.25	12.14
Week's range	11.90	11.77	12.11	11.86	12.25	11.93
	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
April 3	12.26	12.10	12.32	12.17	12.33	12.2a
April 4	12.29	12.22	12.34	12.27	12.41	12.41
April 5	12.32	12.20	12.38	12.24	12.37	12.34
April 6	12.44	12.29	12.48	12.32	12.35	12.41
April 7	12.41	12.31	12.46	12.37	12.56	12.47
April 8	12.40	12.31	12.45	12.37	12.56	12.51
Week's range	12.44	12.10	12.48	12.17	12.56	12.28

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Week Ended Saturday, April 8

Transactions by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Mon	60,475	93,409	431,255	$182,000
Tues	90,388	99,218	278,585	151,000
Wed	65,140	97,329	358,015	875,000
Thurs	102,780	90,188	387,520	496,000
Fri	102,348	93,223	287,420	297,000
Sat	35,790	90,141	150,010	145,050
Total	457,419	568,508	2,092,755	$2,158,050

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	*Aeolian-Web.	25	25	25	+ 3
15,400	*Aet. E., w. i.	22⅜	21	21½	— ⅜
810	Am. B. Mfg.	24	22	24	— ⅛
200	Am. B. M. pf.	65	65	65	..
2,000	Ajax R., Inc.	70¼	69½	70	— ¼
6,750	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S....	35	30	33¼	+ 5
1,400	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	49	48	49¼	+ ¼
18	Atl. Steel.....	62	60	62	+ 5
800	B. T. Co., c.120		113	119	..
2,400	*Butler Chem.	3⅜	2½	3½	+ ⅛
1,100	Can. N. G. C.	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
580	Carbon Steel.	77	70	75	..
16,500	*Car L. & P.	7¼	6	6¾	+ ⅝
2,414	Car. Steel....	10¼	10	10¼	..
100	Cent. Fy. pf.	23	23	23	..
400	*Central Fdy.	12	11½	12	..
46,890	Chev. Motor.	190¼	175	193½	+10
5,700	Corp. R. & H.	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
485	Con. Ordnance	25	25	25	..
900	*Cramp Ship.	85	82	85	..
51,400	*Cuba C S...	68¾	64½	65¼	— 2
19,250	*C. C. & F.	97⅜	95	95	— 2¼
255	C. A. c., t. ctfs.....	47	45	46	— 1½
1,700	Driggs-Sea.	140	136	139	+ 1
1,640	Emer. Phono.	13	11½	12	— 1
3,913	*Electric Gun.	1⅝	1½	1¼	..
18,300	*G., W. & W.	70¼	39½	70¼	..
100	Gen. Asphalt.	38½	38	38½	..
867	Guan. Sugar.	83½	81	82	+ 1
800	Grant Mot. C.	8¼	7¾	7¾	..
2,505	*Hall Signal..	19	15	19	+ 3½
850	Hall Sig. pf..	38	30	35	..
800	H. & B. Car..	42½	42	42	— ¼
4,625	*Holly Sugar.	50	42	48	..
6,420	*Hol. Sug. pf.	98	95	97¾	..
3,350	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp....	16	13¾	15½	+ ⅝
250	Int. Motors...	19	18	18	— 1
3,400	Int. Mer. M.	23½	20	21	..
200	Int. M. M. pf.	78½	78	78½	..
28,500	Kath. Br. pf.	30½	24	27	+ 2
14,700	Kenefick Zinc.	15⅝	13¾	14⅝	+ ⅝
1,200	*S. S. Kresge.	125	124	125	+ 2¼
1,300	S. S. Kres. pf.	105	105	105	..
2,380	*Lake Tor. Bl.	10⅝	10	10½	+ ⅛
3,500	*Lyon Phono.	8¼	7¾	8	+ ⅛
385	L. V. C. Sales.	90	88	90	..
250	Lima Loco.	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
420	Lima Loc. pf.	95	95	95	..
1,700	Mar. of Am..	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
850	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs....	31½	30	31	— 1½
300	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs. pf.	83	80	82	+ 1½
2,050	Man. Transit.	1½	1⅛	1⅛	..
3,100	*Max. Munit..	5¾	5	5⅝	..
47,030	*Midvale Steel	67½	64½	65¾	— ⅝
600	*Nymo Z. & L.	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
1,400	P. T. & M. C.	27	26	26½	+ ⅛
718	*Poole E. & M.	123	115	120	+ 1
100	Redtop Elec.	6	6	6	..
100	Rumely	15	15	15	..
1,000	St. L. R. Mt. & P. v.t.cfs.	39	37	37	— 2
4,200	*St. Joseph L.	17	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
5,700	Springfield B.	38	51	57	..
1,125	Sp'field B. pf.	102	101	101	..
500	Standard Mfg.	54	51	51	..
1,600	S. F. v.t. ctfs	36¾	33½	35¾	— 1¼
19,800	*Tob. Prod...	47⅞	43	45	— 2½
14,750	United P. S.	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
1,600	Universal M..	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2,800	*U. S. L. & H.	3⅞	3½	3⅝	..
300	*U. S. L. & H. pf.	6⅛	5	5¼	+ ⅛
985	*W. P. T. & M.	19¾	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
110	*W. P. T. w. i. pf.	48¼	47½	47¾	— ⅛
12,200	White Motors	51	50	50¾	+ ¼
4,100	Triangle Film	3¼	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
24,400	W. F. v.t. ctfs	1½	1	1	— ⅛
15,200	*Zinc Concent.	6⅜	6	6¼	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

20	Atlantic Ref.	680	675	679	+ 9
5	Eureka P. L.	218	218	218	..
130	Ill. P. L.	178	178	178	..
5	Indiana P. L.	103	103	103	..
370	Ohio Oil....	227	220	223	—10
1,050	Pierce Oil....	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	..
70	Prairie P. L.	226	222	223	+ 1
20	South. P. L.	205	205	205	..
47	S. O. of Cal.	251	249	249	— 1
4	S. O. of Ind.	545	545	545	— 5
150	S. O. of N. Y.	212	210	210	..
10	S. O. of N. J.	515	515	515	..
10	Union Tank L.	82	82	82	..
504	Vacuum Oil..	247	234	245	+15

OTHER OIL STOCKS

5,625	Am. Oil & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3,050	*Barn. O. & G.	3¼	3	3¼	..
3,500	*Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)....	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
3,300	*Cosden O. & G. pf.	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
5,150	*Cosden O. & G. pf.	4¾	4¼	4½	— ⅛
1,800	Empire Pet..	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
44,350	*Federal Oil..	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
1,020	Inter. Pet....	12⅝	12½	14	..
400	*Houston Oil..	17⅛	17	17	+ 1
66,000	*Mildwest Oil.	63	57	57	— 5
2,410	Mines of Mex.	67	64½	67	+ 1
19,700	*Muskogee R.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
218,500	*Okla. O. com.	20	14	18	+ 6
8,785	*Okla. O. pf..	4⅜	3½	4	..
5,200	Pan-Am. Pet.	49½	45¾	48¾	..
1,300	Okla. P. & R.	8⅜	7	8⅛	..
5,845	*Sap. O. & R.	13	11	12⅝	+ ⅝
1,000	Savoy Oil..	11	10	10¾	..
94,550	*U. West. O.	79	75	77	+11
910	*Vent. C. Oil.	9⅝	8	9⅝	— ⅛
2,550	*Vac. Oil Gas.	60	60	60	..
2,250	*Victoria Oil..	2	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
25,225	W. O. & G.	8¼	7¼	7¾	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS

100	Alaska Yukon	40	40	40	..
2,000	Am. Comm....	10	10	10	..
85,000	*Atlanta....	13¾	13	14	..
7,600	Bing. Min....	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
41,900	*Booth	26	17	25	+ 7
55,250	*Bost. & M., (in prospect)	73	73	75	..
6,000	Butte Miners	2⅛	1¾	1¾	..
1,000	Big Cottonw'd	6½	6½	6½	..
2,000	Beaver Cons.	42	42	42	+ 1
2,400	Butte & N. Y.	3½	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
25,200	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9⅜	8	8¾	— ⅛
7,200	*Calumet & C.	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
22,700	Caledonia	1¼	1	1¼	— ⅛
10,150	*Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	..
31,300	Cashboy	8	7	7⅞	..
6,990	Cerro de Pas.	40¾	37½	38	— 1¾
27,600	Con. Ariz.	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
55,800	Con. Nev.-Utah	5	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
1,900	Crown Reserve	1⅜	1	1	— ⅛
500	Davis-D. Cop.	1	1	1	..
1,750	*Du Pont Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
9,375	*Eagle & B.	2⅛	2	2	..
87,975	*Emma Cop..	68	54	65	— 1
13,600	First Nat. Cop.	6¼	5¾	6	+ ⅛
13,000	†Goldfield Con.	80	76	77	+ 1
41,200	*†Goldf. Merg.	16	11	14½	+ 1¼
2,200	Hecla Mining.	89	80	80	..
1,900	Foster Cobalt.	5½	5	5⅛	..
5,350	Howe Sound..	6¼	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅝
45,650	*Hnt. Mines..	31	20	25	— 8
35,750	*Iron Blossom	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
7,200	*Jim Butler..	97	92	96	..
60,000	Jerome Verdi.	2⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
53,430	†Jumbo Ext..	80	76	76	..
20,500	*†Kewanas ..	16	13½	13½	+ ¼
300	xLa Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
50	Kerr Lake ..	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
11,700	Magma Cop..	19½	17½	17½	— 1½
2,300	Majestic Mines	1⅛	1	1	..
58,200	*Man. Nat. Gas	28	28	28	— 2½
900	Mason Valley.	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
8,000	†McIntyre	93	91	93	..
4,900	†McKin.-Dar..	47	46	45	— 1
3,450	Mines of Am..	3¼	3	3¼	..
5,985	†Mojave Tung.	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ 1¼
302,000	*Mother Lode	45	29	35½	+ 5½
1,900	Nat. Zinc....	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
1,500	North Star....	17½	17	17½	+ 1
600	N. Butte Dev.	¾	¾	¾	..
1,600	N. U. B'gham	3	2	3	— ⅛
3,150	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅝	7½	7½	..
8,000	*†Ohio Ariz. Central	37	35	37	..
3,100	O'tm'n B. Jim (a prospect).	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
400	*†O'tm'n C'sc't (a prospect).	45	41	45	+ 2
400	*†Oatman Ex. (a prospect).	17	17	17	..
9,825	†Oat'n G. Key (a prospect).	25	23	23	+ 2
24,700	†Oat'n L. Boy (a prospect).	40	34	36	+ 1
9,140	†Oat'n Nellie (a prospect).	30	29	30	..
800	Oat'n Lex'g'n.	66	66	66	..
60,000	*†Oatman So.	50	35	50	+15
27,200	*†Oro	5	4	4¼	+ ⅛
17,500	†Peter'n Lake.	27	24	26	..
33,700	*Ray Hero. M.	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
4,400	*†Rex Con. M.	21	19	19	— 1
4,200	Round Mount.	74	72	73	+ 2
1,000	Ruby Silver..	55	55	55	..
53,200	†Rochester M.	76	67	70	..
12,200	†San Toy	19	17½	18	..
24,800	†Scratch Grav. Gold Min....	1⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
2,000	†Seven T.Coal.	38	36	36	— 3
20,800	*†Silver Pick.	9	7	8¼	+ 1
4,500	Stand. Sil.-L'd	1⅝	1½	1½	..
21,800	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
101,000	*†Success Min.	87	70	74	— 3
5,200	†Super. M. Co. (a prospect).	33	32	33	+ 1
11,800	Tintic	1⅝	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
3,000	*†Temiskam'g.	56	56	56	..
4,520	*Tonopah Bel.	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
16,650	Tonopah Ex..	5⅞	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
8,000	Tonopah Mid.	24	22	24	+ 2
1,000	Tonopah Min.	6¼	0	6	— ⅛
3,350	Tri-Bullion ..	⅞	¼	½	— ⅛
8,125	United East..	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
13,000	*U. S. Con.	16	15	15½	..
62,215	U. V. Exten..	27¼	22	24⅞	+ 3¼
7,900	†W. End Con.	80	75	78	+ 3
7,120	White Oaks...	9¼	6	9	+ 3
6,400	Un. Western.	34	31	33	..
2,200	*Yusca. Cons.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
100	Utah Apex...	6¼	6¼	6¼	..

BONDS

$12,000	Cer. de P. 6s.	119	119	119	+ 2
28,650	C. Ariz. S. 5s.	44	38	40	+ 5
510,000	*C. & O. c.v. 5s.	97⅞	96⅞	97⅝	— ⅜
31,000	*C. M. & St.P. 4s	95¾	95¼	95¾	..
33,000	*C. U. S. 4½s.	100⅜	100	100	..
40,000	Leh. Val. 4½s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
990,000	*M'S.,cv.5s,w.i.	93½	90	93½	+ ⅜
103,000	Sulz. & S. 6s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	..
411,000	NYC 4½s.	66.103	102¼	103	..

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. xEx dividend.

FOR COUNTRY HOMES.

Preparation for opening up country homes includes engagement of first-class domestic help. Found by The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended April 8

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
490	Alaska G. M.	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾
70	Alaska June.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10⅛
300	Allis-C. Mfg..	30	30¼	29	29
650	Am. B. Sugar	72¾	73⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1,830	American Can	61½	62	59½	59¾
1,880	Am. Car & F.	70	71⅝	68	68
60	Am. H. & Lnd	53¾	53¾	50⅞	50⅞
100	Am. Ice Sec.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28½
120	Am. Linseed..	23¾	24½	23¾	24½
50	Am. Lins. pf.	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾
19,180	Am. Loco	79½	82¼	76¾	77⅜
20,110	Am. S. & R..	101¾	104¾	101	101¼
20	Am. Steel F..	52¾	52¾	52½	52¾
100	Am. S. Ref..	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
25	Am. T. & T..	128⅝	128⅝	128⅛	128⅛
50	Am. Woolen.	50	50¼	50	50¼
2,480	Am. Zinc.....	89¾	96½	89¾	96
8,490	Anaconda. Cop	87	87½	85¾	87¼
20	A., T. & S. F.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8,240	Baldwin Loco.	105⅝	106¼	105⅜	106
130	Balt. & Ohio.	88	88	87¼	87¼
70	Batopilas Min.	2½	2½	2¾	2¾
150	Bklyn R. T.	85¾	86⅜	85¼	85⅜
1,060	Butte & Sup.	91½	95	91¾	94½
220	Cal. Petroleum	24½	24¾	22¾	23
40	Can. Pacific.	168	168	166¾	166¾
360	Cent. Leather	54½	55¼	54¼	54¼
290	Ches. & Ohio.	61¾	63¼	61¾	61⅞
560	C., M. & St.P.	93¾	96	93¾	94½
350	C., R. I. & P.	17⅝	18¾	17¼	18¼
40	Chile Copper..	22¾	23¾	22¾	22¾
90	Chino Copper..	55¾	55⅝	54	54
660	Col. Fuel & I.	45⅞	46½	43¾	44½
420	Corn Prod. R.	21	21⅜	20¼	20¾
65,800	Crucible Steel	93	96⅜	89¾	91
1,580	Distil. Secur..	48¾	49¾	47¾	48
70	Dome Mines..	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25¼
1,620	Erie 1st pf....	38½	37⅝	36	36⅜
20	Erie 1st pf....	52	52½	52	52½
30	Erie rights ..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,240	Goodrich	76¼	79¾	75¾	77⅝
210	Gt. North. Ore	44¼	44½	43	43
10	Greene-Can..	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¼
190	Gug'heim Exp.	22½	22½	21¾	22¼
1,050	Insp. Copper..	48¾	48¾	48¼	48½
330	Interb. Con..	17¼	17¾	17¼	17½
4,130	Int. Mer. Mar.	17¼	22¼	17¼	20
11,250	Int. Mer. M. pf.	71	77½	70¾	73½
120	Int. Nickel ..	48¼	49¾	48¾	48¾
10	Int. Paper	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Kan. City So..	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
3,840	Kennecott	58½	59¾	56½	56⅝
150	Lack. Steel..	78¾	78¾	77¾	77¾
1,760	Max. Motors..	73⅝	74½	71¾	72¾
50	M. M. 2d pf.	57	57	56½	56⅞
20,320	Mex. Pet....	109¼	113⅝	108¾	110¼
1,670	Miami Cop....	30	29¾	28¾	28¾
60	Nat. El. & S..	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
10	Natl. Lead ..	67½	67½	67¼	67½
302	Nev. C. Cop..	17⅝	17⅞	16¾	16⅝
570	N. Y. Cent..	104¾	106¼	103	103⅛
580	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.....	62¾	63¼	62¼	62¾
20	Northern Pac.	113⅜	114½	113¾	114⅝
50	Ontario Min..	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Pacific Mail..	22¾	25	22¾	25
910	Penn. R. R...	57¼	57¾	57¼	57½
20	Pr. Steel Car.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
50	Ry. Steel Spg	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
260	Ray Con. Cop.	24½	24½	23¾	23¾
4,420	Reading	64¾	64¾	63¾	64¼
320	Rep. Iron & S.	51½	52¾	50¾	50¾
700	Southern Pac.	97½	98¾	97¾	97¾
20	Southern Ry..	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
1,980	Studebaker..	143⅛	146¼	140¼	141⅝
1,030	Tenn. Copper.	53¾	54½	52	52
30	Texas rights..	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	Third Ave....	62½	62½	62½	62½
65	Un. B. & P..	7	7	6¾	6¾
20	U. B. & P. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
300	Un. Pacific.	132½	133½	132	132½
560	United Fruit..	147¾	150¾	146¾	146¾
2,080	U. S. In. Al

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The storm that was over the Middle Atlantic States Saturday is now central off the coast of Maine and moving northeast. The weather cleared during Sunday generally east of the Mississippi River, although snow continued Sunday night on the northern New England Coast. There have been rain and snow within the last twenty-four hours in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the lower Lake region.

Fair weather prevailed elsewhere. Low temperatures continue east of the Mississippi River and there were frosts Sunday morning in the Gulf States. The indications are that the weather will be fair with slowly rising temperature Monday and Tuesday over practically all districts east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North and Middle Atlantic, fresh west; South Atlantic, moderate, west; East and West Gulf, light, variable.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware.—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York.—Fair Monday and Tuesday, rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	54	34	4 P. M.	57	41
6 A. M.	51	31	6 P. M.	55	41
9 A. M.	57	31	9 P. M.	58	39
12 M.	64	34	11 P. M.	54	[illegible]

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 31, at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature 42 degrees at 4:16 P. M., minimum 30 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 95 per cent. at 8 A. M., 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.49 inches at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.68 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:40	Front of 224 E. 48 St.; A. Vogel	Slight
2:20	780 Elton Av.; Wm. Fendrich	Slight
2:35	2,048 3 Av.; Wm. McBride	Slight
3:55	295 W. 123 St.; Mrs. Hallock	Slight
P. M.		
12:05	1,619 Broadway; Brill Bros.	Slight
12:40	168 Delancey St.; not given	Slight
6:58	1,884 Belmont Av.; C. Wagner	Slight
8:00	2,762 8 Av.; Leon Straus	Slight
6:35	Foot of Hunt's Point View Road; not given	Slight
7:17	1,742 Washington Av.; B. Maisel	Slight
7:25	248 Rivington St.; W. Morris Sable	Slight

REAL ESTATE.

HOMESTEAD IN THE WOODS

In a pretty location, near water; beautiful shade and fruit trees; plenty of garden space around house; remodeled and roomy house; makes a fine all year cozy home; will sell to quick buyer for $200 down and $30 monthly; write for photo, &c. Homestead, Box 105 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$3,400 QUALITY $3,400

to **Bungalows** to

$4,300 Fit for a Queen $4,300

Overooking Great South Bay.

Ten beauties now ready, all different models; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, open fireplaces, steam heat and gas, large verandas, delft shelf, china closet, beamed ceiling, decorated, shades; 50 minutes out, 5 minutes' walk station; homeseeker's opportunity to purchase the best all-year home at real bargain prices and easiest terms.

A. E. McCORD, Owner and Builder, Room 815 World Bldg., or Belmore, L. I.

Phone 3154—Beekman and 118—Wantagh.

CHICKEN FARM.

$150 Cash Will Start You,

balance $3 weekly will buy you a poultry farm with well-built house, 6 rooms, range and stationary tubs in kitchen; large dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. B. Judson, 349 East 149th St.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.

Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.

JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

FINE OLD FARM HOUSE

only 40 minutes from 33rd St. & 7th Ave.; with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds, near private bathing beach; good fishing; $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. B Farm, 243 W. 34th St.

SOUND FRONT

9 Acres high land; good beach; 1½ hours out North Shore; bargain.

STEPHEN YATES

243 West 34th St., New York.

NEAR THE OCEAN.

40 minutes from Herald Square; 2 minutes to bathing beach; 5-room bungalow with all improvements; $300 cash, balance easy terms. Ocean, Box 136 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

FOR SALE: 4,000-ACRE

IRRIGATED, HIGHLY IMPROVED ALFALFA RANCH,

stocked with thoroughbred cattle and horses. 3,500 head high-grade, young and select Hereford cattle, with fine range that is controlled by running water that I own, capable of running several thousand more cattle. Fine climate and water. Mountain trout streams with an abundance of trout all through range. Address Box 100, Colter, Apache County, Arizona.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES & SALESROOMS

For Rent

Constable Building

111 FIFTH AVENUE, COR. 18TH ST.

Especially suitable for lace and embroidery business.

ENTIRE FLOOR (20,000 Sq. Ft.)

Also

Smaller space to meet requirements.

Full passenger and freight elevator service with separate entrance for freight.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM THROUGHOUT.

APPLY TO

Geo. R. Read & Co.

2 EAST 35TH STREET, NEW YORK

SINGLE OFFICES AND SUITES

FOR RENT IN THE

HAVEMEYER BUILDING,

26 Cortlandt St., 25 Church St. & 25 Dey St. Entire Church St. block front, from Dey to Cortlandt St. Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre down town. Six passenger and one freight elevator.

Service of the highest standard.

W. B. Duncan, room 107. Tel. 5514—Cort.

OUTSIDE $25 OFFICE

26 East 23d St., at Subway Depot.

Modern ten-story, fireproof building. 2 elevators.

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC., Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

DOCTOR'S SUITE Ground Floor

KNICKERBOCKER CHAMBERS

22 EAST 62D ST.

Consisting of office, waiting room, lavatory, wash room and large consulting room. To Rent for Term of Years

E. DE FOREST SIMMONS

Tel. 887 Plaza. 31 West 58th St., N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn's Best Bargain.

24 minutes to Park Row; 7 minutes to seashore; 5c. fare; ideal one-family, 7-room brick home; all the improvements of a $75 apartment; parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, sun porch, lawn, garden.

LIBERAL TERMS.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY. Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (Municipal Building) to 22d Av. station. Booklet 25 on request. ALCO BUILDING CO., 22d Av. and 66th St. (opposite 22d Av. station), Brooklyn. Telephone 1118 Bath Beach.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

New House, 3 story, 18 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each room; 14 bath houses in basement; plot 40x100; 250 ft. from ocean. Bargain for quick buyer; might consider part exchange and cash.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

★ **Furnished Cottages** ★

LARCHMONT—MAMARONECK—RYE

FRED'K P. BOEHM,

Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.

Phone 500 Larchmont for Appointment.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Gentleman wishes to

Sell or Exchange

his palatial five story American basement

City Home

two doors from Riverside Drive in the lower 100th Streets for country or seashore property. What have you to offer? State full particulars. Address C 314 Times Downtown.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,

Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

55TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.

4 story high stoop modern house, b. p. ext. 19x100; 14 rooms, 5 baths. For sale cheap or rent. Herbert A. Sherman, 20 Nassau St. and 41 East 41st St.

FOR SALE.—Corner plot, 143d St. and Lenox av.; plot is 75x85; a moving picture theatre is built on the corner. For further particulars apply Owner, R 66 Times Annex.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Would lease or sell magnificent shorefront property on Gravesend Bay, Brooklyn, completely furnished or unfurnished; suitable for gentlemen's club; sanitarium, or rest home. For further particulars address P 253 Times Downtown.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

FINE TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE, GARAGE; FINE SECTION, FEW MINUTES STATION, SOUND; MUST SELL; EQUITY, $6,000. TELEPHONE 3005 FRANKLIN OR ADDRESS OWNER, C 312 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $500; monthly payments if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av.

At only $9,000, your terms, most attractive home in restricted section of Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; 255 Rich Av., on 50-foot plot; open between 2 and 4 o'clock; caretaker.

Bungalows, $400 down; lots, $10 down; six miles above Manhattan; refined section; near station; booklet free. Rose, 9 West 45th St. Tel. 2728 Bryant.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., MARSDALE, Mass.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen, two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath, decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,000; on easy terms. "Water Front Bungalow," 137 Times Downtown.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.

New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all improvements and steam heat, fine shade, near trolley; $2,600, $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Three-room bungalow for $700; artistic design, roomy, and well built, with large porch; pretty location; near trolley and harbor; easy terms. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

To Let, Furnished,—Large, new, elegant house, with two baths. Owner, 152 Livingston St., Forest Hills, L. I.

FOR RENT—Furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mount Pocono, Penn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DENTIST'S OFFICE.—Will rent operating room with use of reception rooms, etc., in high-class professional building in the fortieth streets; only with highest reference considered; immediate possession. R 128 Times.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 13th St.

Lessees wanted for magnificent large modern fireproof building; fully leased; showing enormous profits; finest central location. Principal, 175 Times.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

OCEAN TO RIVER

Property of two acres on Jersey Coast between Highland Beach and Navesink Beach. Sandy Hook boat trains 2 minutes from house. Garage and tennis court; flower and vegetable garden. Use of automobile for shopping. Bathing and fishing. House 12 rooms, handsomely furnished for owner's comfort. Ideal Summer home. Telephone Cort. 884.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.

6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 5743 Lenox.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

Mantoloking, New Jersey.

House, fully furnished, on the beach front; seven bedrooms, large seacroom, dining room, pantry, laundry, bath, and kitchen; veranda on three sides of house. L. Pennington, 2,202 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Central Connecticut Farm

Midway Between Two Large Cities,

each 18 miles distant on fine automobile roads. There are 90 acres of fertile land under cultivation and a fine grove opposite the house. Sixteen acres are in apple and peach orchards, well drained. Good outbuildings for stock and crops and a farm house. Also a modern bungalow equipped with all home conveniences. The farm is convenient to market, only 15 minutes' drive to the centre of a city of 35,000 population. Good passenger and freight service on the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Only 2 hours and 20 minutes from New York. No agents.

Address J. D.S., P. O.Box 262, Meriden, Conn.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN:

FOR RENT OR SALE.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses; also Farms. Reasonable prices.

THADDEUS CRANE. Tel. No. 1.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

GARFIELD PLACE, 264, (PARK SLOPE, AT 8TH AV.)—FINE 3-STORY AND EASEMENT BROWNSTONE HOUSE, HARDWOOD FLOOR AND TRIM; ELECTRICITY; EQUITY, $5,000. TELEPHONE 8844 SOUTH. OR ADDRESS OWNER, C 313 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Quaint four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c.; two minutes from trolley; only 30 minutes out; complete for $1,800; easy terms; answer at once, as owner cannot occupy. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New homes in Laurelton, 30 minutes out, $6,400 and $7,100; seven rooms and bath; city conveniences; near stores, churches, public and parochial schools, tennis, golf. Vose, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.

120 East 31st St.—Completely furnished apartment, 5 outside rooms; rent, $110 a month. Telephone 5217 Madison.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions if unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

IN FINE SUMMER APARTMENT.

I will sublet 6 all outside, well furnished, breezy rooms; 2 baths, 3 bedrooms; elevator; telephone, electricity, and hardwood floors; at $70 a month, to Sept. 15; occupancy April 15 or May 1st; sightly location, 5 minutes from Manhattan St. subway station; write who you are. Z 260 Times Annex.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARE REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1456.

To sublet, furnished, for the Summer, unusually bright and airy apartment, seven all outside rooms; reasonable rent. 451 West End Av. Apartment 2E.

94th, 173 West.—Six-room apartment, artistically furnished; piano, silver, linen; convenient to all cars; one flight. M. Garbett.

113th St., 610 West. (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; third floor. Fisher.

47th, 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Select two-room-and-bath suites; extremely reasonable; special monthly rates.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

617 West 113th.—Six outside rooms, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Superintendent.

95th, 330 West.—Six or eight room apartment, attractively furnished; convenient location.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Unfurnished—West Side.

86TH STREET, 52 TO 56 WEST.

Two and three rooms and bath, kitchenette apartments; steam heat, electric light, shower baths, and all improvements; rents $40 to $45. A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

5 LARGE	ROOMS	$55-$60
6 LIGHT		$60-$70
7 CORNER		$80-$85

40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 113th St. 3 min. 110th St. Exp. Sta., 6th & 9th Av. 'L.'

7TH AV., NO. 2,424, NEAR 141ST ST. High-class elevator house. Four rooms, $30; six rooms, $45. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

284-288 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

THE CLEBURNE, West End Av., 105th St. 8, 9, 10 rooms; 3, 4 baths.

Non-housekeeping apts.: Spencer Arms; 3, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way., N. Y.

Two rooms, private bath; maid service; moderate. 794 West End Av.

56th St., 59 West.—Bachelor apartments; also studio, unfurnished.

Bronx.

Caldwell Av., 853, Catherine Apartments.—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 161st St., 3d Av.; "L," Subway station block; rents, $33-$36.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Six large, elegant rooms, overlooking Hudson; coolest point in city; liberal concessions. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

One, two rooms, bath, April-October, near 62d St., Park Av., furnished or unfurnished. R 141 Times.

Unfurnished.

6 light rooms, bath, elevator, Columbus, 72d, Riverside, 110th Sts., 12-18 months; $50. Behan, 2,762 Broadway.

CHAUFFEURS.

Expert and reliable chauffeurs obtained through the want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant. —Advt.

Part of loft to let, in modern building, with conveniences, 2 freight and 2 passenger elevator. L. I. Rosenzweig, 4th floor, 150 Lafayette St.

Sublet—Light loft, 12x10, suitable manufacturing or salesroom; immediate possession; agent on premises. 36-38 East 20th.

Large part of nicely furnished office; private character; splendid opportunity for desirable party. 47 West 34th, Room 450.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

Mantoloking, New Jersey.

House, fully furnished, on the beach front; seven bedrooms, large seacroom, dining room, pantry, laundry, bath, and kitchen; veranda on three sides of house. L. Pennington, 2,202 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C.

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Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,

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4 story high stoop modern house, b. p. ext. 19x100; 14 rooms, 5 baths. For sale cheap or rent. Herbert A. Sherman, 20 Nassau St. and 41 East 41st St.

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AT NORTH FREEPORT.

New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all improvements and steam heat, fine shade, near trolley; $2,600, $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

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FOR RENT—Furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mount Pocono, Penn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, N. J., at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, N. J., at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Montclair, N. J.—A fine house, nine rooms and bath; plenty of shade; on Inwood Av., near the Upper Montclair Station; for sale or rent; immediate occupancy. Address Owner, Box 442, Oradell, N. J.

CHICKEN FARM; 10 acres; house; all improvements; barn, garage, horse, wagons, 50 foot chicken house, 400 chickens; full equipment; incubators; Hoover's oat sprouter. Owner, R. F. D. 3, Somerville, N. J.

Bayonne.—Modern private dwelling, 7 rooms; all improvements; in excellent condition; fine location; convenient trolleys and trains; occupied by owner, who is leaving city. H. J. Peck, 107 Wall St., New York.

Nutley, N. J.—Near station; two modern houses in complete order; ten living rooms, two bathrooms; electricity and gas. Particulars of Owner, 7 East 20th St., New York City.

$300 buys new six-room house; elegantly located; every modern improvement; large plot; $3,900; terms to suit. Ida Hallberg, opposite station, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

FORCED TO SELL.—$1,500 plot 50x150 feet, $800; easy terms; in Orange Mountains; 35 minutes to New York. Grady, Room 802, 41 Park Row; tel. 8214 Cortlandt.

Commuting farms, acre up; convenient to station; express service; Erie main line; bargains; $3,700 up. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Mountain Lakes—Furnished houses for rent. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DENTIST'S OFFICE.—Will rent operating room with use of reception rooms, etc., in high-class professional building in the fortieth streets; only with highest reference considered; immediate possession. R 128 Times.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 13th St.

Lessees wanted for magnificent large modern fireproof building; fully leased; showing enormous profits; finest central location. Principal, 175 Times.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.

120 East 31st St.—Completely furnished apartment, 5 outside rooms; rent, $110 a month. Telephone 5217 Madison.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions if unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

IN FINE SUMMER APARTMENT.

I will sublet 6 all outside, well furnished, breezy rooms; 2 baths, 3 bedrooms; elevator; telephone, electricity, and hardwood floors; at $70 a month, to Sept. 15; occupancy April 15 or May 1st; sightly location, 5 minutes from Manhattan St. subway station; write who you are. Z 260 Times Annex.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARE REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1456.

To sublet, furnished, for the Summer, unusually bright and airy apartment, seven all outside rooms; reasonable rent. 451 West End Av. Apartment 2E.

94th, 173 West.—Six-room apartment, artistically furnished; piano, silver, linen; convenient to all cars; one flight. M. Garbett.

113th St., 610 West. (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; third floor. Fisher.

47th, 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Select two-room-and-bath suites; extremely reasonable; special monthly rates.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

617 West 113th.—Six outside rooms, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Superintendent.

95th, 330 West.—Six or eight room apartment, attractively furnished; convenient location.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Unfurnished—West Side.

86TH STREET, 52 TO 56 WEST.

Two and three rooms and bath, kitchenette apartments; steam heat, electric light, shower baths, and all improvements; rents $40 to $45. A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

5 LARGE	ROOMS	$55-$60
6 LIGHT		$60-$70
7 CORNER		$80-$85

40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 113th St. 3 min. 110th St. Exp. Sta., 6th & 9th Av. 'L.'

7TH AV., NO. 2,424, NEAR 141ST ST. High-class elevator house. Four rooms, $30; six rooms, $45. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

284-288 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

THE CLEBURNE, West End Av., 105th St. 8, 9, 10 rooms; 3, 4 baths.

Non-housekeeping apts.: Spencer Arms; 3, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way., N. Y.

Two rooms, private bath; maid service; moderate. 794 West End Av.

56th St., 59 West.—Bachelor apartments; also studio, unfurnished.

Bronx.

Caldwell Av., 853, Catherine Apartments.—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 161st St., 3d Av.; "L," Subway station block; rents, $33-$36.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Six large, elegant rooms, overlooking Hudson; coolest point in city; liberal concessions. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

One, two rooms, bath, April-October, near 62d St., Park Av., furnished or unfurnished. R 141 Times.

Unfurnished.

6 light rooms, bath, elevator, Columbus, 72d, Riverside, 110th Sts., 12-18 months; $50. Behan, 2,762 Broadway.

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Expert and reliable chauffeurs obtained through the want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant. —Advt.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Near 5th Av.; desirable large, small rooms; private bath.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Near Park Av.; parlor suite; private bath; other rooms.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentleman; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1975 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; excellent table, refined surroundings; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Adjoining rooms; also other rooms; quiet home atmosphere; reasonable.

45TH, 23 WEST.—Elegant room, bath, and lavatory; other rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

16 WEST 49TH ST.

Rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor floor suite; southern exposure; small, large rooms, bath; references.

58TH, 306 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot, cold water; meals optional; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; private baths; steam heat; electricity; Southern cooking.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; running water; twin beds; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Newly decorated room, single or double; running water; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE most attractive newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

73D, 260 WEST.—Elegant, artistic home, place of exceptional excellence; third floor; single rooms, adjoining bath; $8 to $10; with or without board; table guests solicited; inspection invited.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Exceptional rooms and table; homelike; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; electricity; excellent table. Telephone 8017 Columbus.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove, water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rodinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

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THE MARLBOROUGH,

65 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. "30 minutes from Broadway."

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W. T. READE, Prop.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 114 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; sunny square room; single room; references.

45TH, 27 EAST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; electricity; steam heat; phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Physician's private residence, select room; single and suite; private bath; gentlemen.

LEXINGTON AV., 842.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath, private house; owner.

West Side.

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone; select house; references.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelors; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3 to $6; references; telephone.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable, clean, large second and third story front; modern conveniences.

57TH ST, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; electricity, telephone, elevator; references. Keen.

57TH, 100 WEST.—Large room; private bath; shower, electricity, telephone; references required.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Suite; running water; elevator apartment; also 2 large rooms. Sewell.

64TH ST, 147 WEST.—Front parlors, one flight up; $5 and $6; all conveniences.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

66TH ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Near subway; elevator, electricity; $5-$10. Bartlett.

68TH ST, 71 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large rooms; home surroundings; electric, telephone; reference.

69TH ST, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; all conveniences; private house.

70TH, 130 WEST, (Columbus 7664.)—Attractive rooms; baths; hot water; breakfasts; references.

71ST ST, 66 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room; alcove; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

72D, 268 WEST.—Large room; private bath, kitchenette; front parlor, suitable professionals.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—Elegant, large room; private bath; small room; board; phone.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Large room, private bath; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; electric light. Schuyler 5675; reference.

159 WEST 75TH STREET.

Rooms; singly; en suite; bath; electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Room, private bath; room, adjoining bath; private residence.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room, lavatory; all conveni

FAVORS SORTING OUT NEW-MADE CONVICTS

Council Backs Scheme to Study Prisoners at Sing Sing Before Final Assignment.

HEALTH CHIEFLY AIMED AT

Would Put Sick, Sub-Normal, and Insane Into Hospitals—Ambitious Plans for Convict Aid.

Definite plans for converting Sing Sing into a receiving and distributing station for all State prisoners were announced yesterday by Thomas Mott Osborne at the rooms of the New York State Prison Council, 605 Madison Avenue. At the same time Mr. Osborne outlined the purposes of the council, organized to carry on practical prison work. Mr. Osborne is President, and the Vice Presidents are George W. Wickersham, Dr. Walter B. James, President of the Academy of Medicine, and Miss Alice Preston.

The scheme for making Sing Sing a receiving station was worked out originally by the Hygiene Committee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, whose report is now in the hands of Dr. James for study and amplification. Dr. James has called medical and scientific experts to consult with him, and the collaborators expect soon to announce a complete plan through which the idea may be put to use.

"The best thought in the city," said Mr. Osborne yesterday, "is being employed to work out the idea of converting Sing Sing into a receiving and distributing station. Before any definite proposal for action is made we shall have a scientific scheme, not a theory."

Would Sort Out the Sick.

Summed up, the scheme is to equip Sing Sing with modern hospitals and laboratories, a gymnasium, dormitories, and a staff of medical men. Every man sentenced to prison will go first to Sing Sing for rigid physical and mental examination. If he is found to have a curable disease he will be put into the proper hospital at Sing Sing and treated until restored to health. If he is subnormal or reduced in body or mind by drugs or alcohol, he will have physical training to make him normal. Any insane or incurable prisoner will be sent to the hospital or asylum provided by the State for such patients. Tubercular prisoners will be sent to the institutions set apart for them. Normal prisoners will be sent to one or another of the State prisons, as will those cured of disease.

A feature of the plan to commend it to the Legislature, its supporters think, is that it will cost little, especially when it is remembered that the State contemplates building a new prison. According to Mr. Osborne, the buildings at Sing Sing could easily be remodeled and equipment obtained with small outlay. Furthermore, Mr. Osborne said, private contributors had promised to pay for those features that may not appeal to the Legislature.

Fear Towner and Sage Bills.

If the plan is to be adopted, however, the Legislature must drop the Towner and Sage bills, which continue Sing Sing as an industrial prison. The supporters of the receiving station idea strongly oppose these bills, as a backset to prison reform.

Mr. Osborne opposes Sing Sing as an industrial prison, even if provision is made there for the receiving station idea. He thinks both the industrial and the receiving prison would suffer if run within the same walls.

The Towner bill is especially objectionable to the Prison Council, and a telegram was sent to the Governor last Friday protesting that to enact this bill would "tend to delay putting New York prisons on a modern scientific basis."

Concerning the Prison Council, announcement was made yesterday of its history and work. It was organized by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, of which Adolph Lewisohn is President, on July 3, 1915, and was incorporated as a distinct organization on Jan. 15, 1916, the national body turning over to it "the improvement of conditions and methods in the establishment, construction, conduct, and control of prisons and reformatories in the State of New York and in New York City."

Help Prisoners to Help Themselves.

"The theory of the council," Mr. Osborne said, "is to help prisoners as the prisoners themselves would be helped. Other organizations seem to follow a policy of helping prisoners according to the ideas of the helpers, whether the prisoners want to be helped that way or not. We intend to go into the prisons, find out what the prisoners want, and co-operate with them in helping themselves. We are, therefore, what you might call the outside assistants of the Mutual Welfare League.

"The work of the Committee on Prisoners' Families, for example, will not help the family of Convict No. 79, but will go to inmate John Smith, find out from him that his wife and children are in need, and then go to Mrs. John Smith and help her as friends of her husband. There will be no superior Lady Bountiful generosity, but co-operative assistance. The Committee on Families has employed a scientific social worker who will be in charge of the actual work."

The Committee on Employment, it was also announced, has engaged Martin T. Loonan, an ex-convict, as its employment agent. It will be his duty to find out while a man is in prison what he can do, to note in advance the day of his release, and to provide him with employment as soon as he gets out. Loonan has been doing this work in Auburn for six months, and, according to reports, has put forty men into good places. He has begun here by writing to employers to learn who will accept ex-convict labor. Mr. Osborne said he had been encouraged by the replies. He called attention to one letter, however, from an employer who said that he would be glad to hire ex-convicts if the police would let the men alone. The employer complained that he had given a job to one man, who had done his work creditably until the police, for no reason, suddenly dragged him from his desk.

"I want to say in this connection," Mr. Osborne put in, "that Commissioner Woods has done all he can to give the ex-convict a chance."

Labor Unions Promise Aid.

Loonan has communicated with labor unions, and has their promise to admit to membership any man recommended by the Mutual Welfare League.

Branches of the Council have been organized in Buffalo and Rochester.

The Directors are: George W. Wickersham, Francis Lynde Stetson, Judge William H. Wadhams, Robert S. Brewster, Dr. Walter B. James, Arnold W. Brunner, Adolph Lewisohn, Thomas Mott Osborne, Dr. Hugh Auchincloss, Professor James C. Egbert, George W. Kirchway, James Byrne, F. W. Goetze, J. J. Manning, and Professor E. Stagg Whitin. The Secretary is Phillips B. Robinson, and the Treasurer is Reginald Fincke.

Mr. Osborne spoke yesterday to the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall. He told what efforts he had made at prison reform, and what he expected to do "if the politicians" would let him.

WOULD TRY OSBORNE APRIL 12

Weeks to Oppose Today Dismissal of Immorality Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 9.—When Counsel for Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, appears before Justice Platt tomorrow morning to argue a motion to strike out the sixth count in the neglect of duty indictment, charging immorality against Mr. Osborne, District Attorney Weeks, it was learned today, would oppose him. Assistant District Attorney Fallon said he would raise the point that a similar motion was made before and denied by Justice Morschauser, when Mr. Osborne moved to dismiss the indictment. The only new feature of the motion now, he said, was that the former Sing Sing Prison chief had raised the point that his constitutional rights had been invaded.

The prosecutor will urge Judge Platt to set next Wednesday as the date of trial of Mr. Osborne. He will also apply for fifty writs of habeas corpus to get convicts from Sing Sing and other persons to testify against Mr. Osborne. It has been said that some of these inmates have been intimidated by threats that if they testified against the former Warden they would not be paroled.

Churches Observe Prison Sunday.

Yesterday was "prison Sunday" in many churches and synagogues of the city. A call, issued by the National Committee on Prisons, of which Adolf Lewisohn is President, to more than 25,000 ministers and rabbis throughout the country, had asked them to wage a campaign to reform present prison systems and that the action be along three lines—ministering within the prison nearest them, helping to keep a right environment about the released convict who tried to "make good," and implanting in the minds of their parishioners a forbearing attitude toward prisoners. The committee reported that much progress had been made yesterday.

SUBWAY STRIKERS VOTE TO HOLD OUT

But Contractors Plan to Resume Work Today and Say Their Men Will Return.

POLICE GUARD AT MEETING

Strikers Assert Employers Sent Agents to the Gathering to Precipitate a Riot.

A person whose identity was not disclosed telephoned to the Police Department that "there would probably be trouble" at a meeting of subway strikers held yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union at 206 and 208 East 128th Street. Detective Lieutenant Joseph Quinn of the Third Branch accordingly assigned Detectives Hugh Cassidy and Edward Conroy of his force to attend the meeting. Captain James Savage of the East 126th Street Police Station and a policeman also went to the labor hall.

The unexpected arrival of these men attracted excited comment from the 1,200 strikers who had gathered to listen to speeches by their leaders. Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Central Federated Union and for the Tunnel and Subway Workers, told newspaper men that he had been informed that five men, posing as strikers, had been sent to the meeting by three contractors to start the trouble in anticipation of which the detectives and policemen had been hurried to the hall.

Attorney Sullivan held a consultation with Secretary Michael Cahraher of the union and with other labor chiefs, and several men were detailed to make a quiet search for the alleged would-be disturbers. No trouble developing, the detectives and policemen left the labor headquarters, but it was later asserted by Mr. Sullivan that the five men had been rounded up and had confessed being agents of the contractors. They had been found, Mr. Sullivan said, after efforts had been made in several parts of the meeting room to commence arguments.

"My only source of information, of course, was the five men, and I am not taking any responsibility for their statements," Mr. Sullivan said. "They told me they had been sent to the meeting by the Cranford Company, by Frederick L. Cranford, Inc., and by the Degnon Contracting Company.

C. A. Angell of the Cranford Company and officials of the other contracting companies, emphatically denied that any men employed by them had gone to the meeting either as spies or to stir up a fight.

"There is absolutely no truth in the alleged stories told by the five men," said Mr. Angell. "And certainly not as far as affecting my company."

As far as any one who could not speak Italian was concerned, and who could only judge by appearances, the meeting yesterday was enthusiastic and there was nothing to indicate that the men were discouraged by the situation. A vote was taken as to what the action would be this morning, when, as announced by the contractors, work on all the sections of the subways was to be resumed. It was unanimously decided, according to Mr. Sullivan, that none of the members of the organization would return to their places until their demands had been met.

It was reported that special attention would be paid by the union to the Cranford Company, because of the prominence of Mr. Angell in the negotiations that resulted in a break with the contractors on last Saturday. Members of the labor organization asserted that the Cranford Company would find itself with even fewer men than it had had before, and that none of the other contractors would be able to make good their intention of resuming operations this morning.

"They are bluffing, and they know it," a labor official asserted. "In any event, the next few days will show just what the situation is. The contractors do not need to take any precautions against trouble, because the union members do not intend to start any."

John F. O'Rourke of the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, which is building the tunnels under the East River, announced last night that he intended to resume work this morning with the rest. He did not anticipate any attempt by the strikers to "dynamite the tunnels" or to try any sort of violence whatever, he said. He said a few days more would see the strikers only too glad to return to their places and that the latter would not jeopardize their chances of work by causing any more trouble than had already resulted from the efforts of agitators.

Organizer Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor, to whose office Mr. O'Rourke had sent a letter asking the American Federation of Labor to exert its authority in compelling the Compressed Air Workers to live up to their contract with the contracting company, said last evening that he had forwarded the letter to President Samuel Gompers of the federation at Washington. He said he could not comment on the situation until he had received instructions from Washington.

ENGINEER KILLS ASSAILANT.

Row in Atlantic City Over a Pile of Ashes Ends in Stabbing.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 9.—Vernon Lewis is dead and Nicholas Deray is locked up in the city jail charged with murder as a result of a fight between the two men this morning. Deray, who was engineer at the Hotel Overbrook, destroyed by a fire a short time ago, has since been employed as engineer at the Grand Atlantic Hotel, on South Virginia Avenue. Lewis was one of the firemen. There was a pile of ashes in the alley this morning and Deray told Lewis to remove it. He refused.

Deray went on with his work, but Lewis, who was in belligerent mood, kept following Deray around, grumbling about the ashes. Finally Lewis leaped upon him and bore him to the floor. He had his hands at the throat of the engineer when Deray took a small knife from his pocket and plunged it into his antagonist. The blade struck Lewis just above the heart. He died while being taken to the hospital. Deray was arrested.

BAFF GUNMEN MAY WEAKEN.

Swann Expects They Will Reveal the Men Higher Up.

With Giuseppe Arichiello, one of the gunmen who shot Barnet Baff in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914, convicted of murder in the first degree, the District Attorney now looks for the "break" which will put him on the trail of the men higher up who contributed $4,500 to have the poultry merchant assassinated. Although all of the men thus far arrested in connection with the Baff murder, including Arichiello, have persistently denied any knowledge of the "men higher up," the District Attorney feels certain that at least one, and possibly all of them, would reveal the identity of these persons if they only dared.

Frank Ferrara, the chauffeur who drove the murder squad to the West Washington Market on the day that Baff was killed, will be put on trial today before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Like Arichiello, he is charged with murder in the first degree. From him, too, the District Attorney's office has obtained a confession of guilt that will be used against him. According to this confession, he received $75 for the part he played in the murder expedition.

By far the most intelligent of the four men who have been indicted for the Baff murder, Ferrara is expected to put up a stubborn fight for his life. He will be defended by Caesar Barra, and Assistant District Attorney O'Malley will prosecute. When the case against Ferrara is disposed of there will be two left to try—Joseph Zafarone and his brother, Antonio Zafarone, who were the "lookout" men in the murder plot.

Either from Ferrara or from one of the Zafarone brothers District Attorney Swann expects before many days to obtain the information that will enable him to discover the real instigators of the Baff murder. It has been his theory that Baff was killed by the order of a group of poultry competitors whom he was undercutting and whose business he was ruining. According to the story told by Arichiello, there were no men "higher up" other than Ippolito Greco, the Harlem saloon keeper, and Antonio Cardinale, the chicken dealer, who is now a Corporal in the Italian Army.

District Attorney Swann is of the opinion that Arichiello may not have been admitted to the confidence of those who were moving in the inner circle of the conspiracy. He was just a hired gunman paid by Greco to "do a job," and he did it.

But Ferrara and the Zafarone brothers are men of a different type. If they did lend themselves to the Baff conspiracy they did so, according to the District Attorney, with the full knowledge of all persons concerned, from the "men higher up to the men lower down." They are men who would instinctively insist upon such knowledge for self-preservation. Now that Arichiello has nothing but the electric chair before him, the District Attorney believes the others who were indicted with him will endeavor to save themselves from a similar fate by revealing everything they know of the Baff murder plot, including the identity of those men who purchased the poultryman's death.

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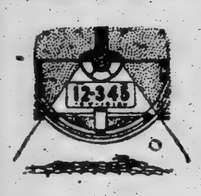

Every time you see a tail light like this you know that another Hupmobile has passed you. Although it has a better reason for being there than that: Backing in. the dark—some places you need that illumination. One thing that has always given me confidence in the Hupmobile is that no point of real comfort or convenience has ever appeared too small or inconspicuous for the engineers to incorporate in Hupmobile design.

Chas. E. Riess

It wins all who ride

The mark of superior motor car service.

No one can see this splendid car and not be charmed by its beauty, nor ride in it and not be won by its luxurious comfort.

No one can drive it ten miles and question its smoothness and simplicity; nor drive it ten thousand miles and doubt its economy of operation and upkeep.

When may we demonstrate this master achievement in Hupmobile building to you?

Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.

1690 Broadway, at 53d St. Phone Circle 1616

HUPMOBILE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Wholesale Warehouse, 1764 Broadway

Five-passenger Touring Car or Two-passenger Roadster, $1,085. Seven-passenger Touring Car, $1,225. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.

Hupmobile

Five-Passenger Touring Model, Price $1,085.

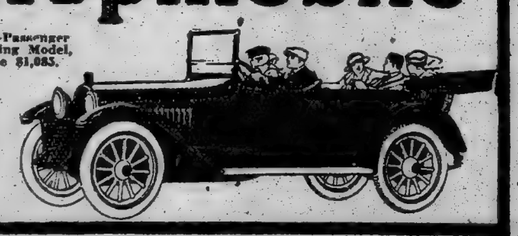

ADVERTISEMENT.

"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben"

BENJAMIN FOX

Reliable Pawnbroker,

72 8th Ave., near 14th St.

LIBERAL LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FURS, Etc. ESTABLISHED 1876.

Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Etc. This ad. will save you 50%.

Price now $1050, Detroit; beginning Midnight April 15, $1090 Detroit

CHALMERS MOTOR CO. Detroit, Mich. U.S.A.

Quality First

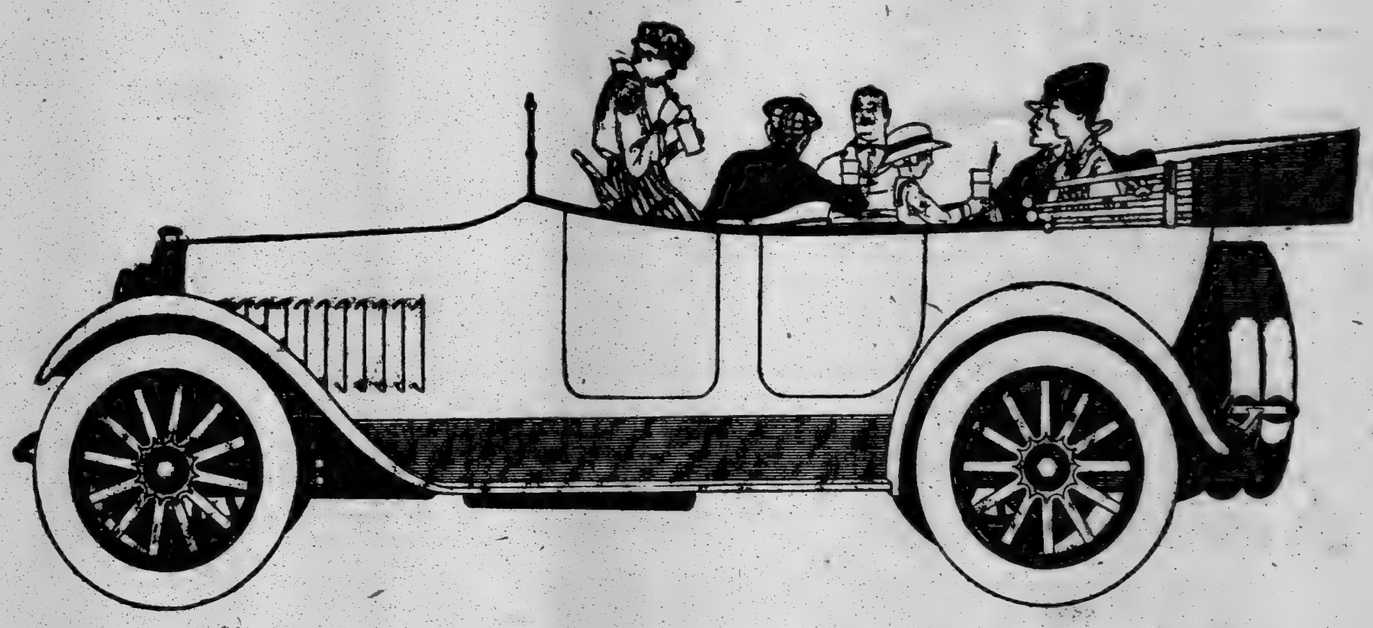

This 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers Will Last Any Man 5 Years or More.

She hasn't a weakness. And the sturdiest part of her anatomy is her 3400 r. p. m. engine.

Now there has been a lot of talk about 3400. I find some of my prospects come in here a little bit doubtful about 3400.

They have been told by my contemporaries that an engine turning up 3400 r. p. m. is doomed to short existence.

That's absurd. Why, there are at least three cars in America that do 3100 r. p. m. or better. Ten years ago in Europe there were cars that did 4000 r. p. m.

Take the electric fan. It does around 4000. A turbine reaches about 4300.

Now, the argument set forth against 3400 is the "wear and tear on bearings."

How ridiculous!

Of course, if we had an old-fashioned engine with heavy iron pistons and arm-and-hammer type of connecting rods—then, to be sure, I'd have little to say.

But, to the contrary, this is a very modern engine. The pistons are aluminum, which cost a whole lot more, but weigh a whole lot less.

Then the connecting rods are much lighter.

That takes a lot of weight off the bearings, and permits about 500 r. p. m. more engine speed.

That isn't a very big increase, I know, but it's just enough to make a very foxy, silken affair in action.

And then, too, in traveling 10 miles an hour her engine speed is only 500 r. p. m. At 20 she turns up 1000. At 30, 1500.

How often do you travel faster than 30?

So unless you want to sink the little button to the floor board and hold her there all day, you're not using 3400 r. p. m. all the time.

I hope none of my friends will swallow whole any story deriding 3400.

You know you will always find the largest number of clubs under the best apple tree in the orchard.

This car has doubled my sales.

As Mr. Post says, "There's a reason."

One little ride and you will want to pass up your old gondola.

Ask me about our service inspection coupons. They are negotiable with all Chalmers dealers everywhere. This system is an important consideration in buying your car.

Touring Car or Roadster, $1050 Detroit
Three-Passenger Cabriolet, $1400 Detroit

Colors: Touring Car and Roadster, Oriford maroon with hood to match, or Meteor blue with black hood—Cabriolet, Oriford maroon or Valentine green with hoods to match, or Meteor blue with black hood.

Atzberger, Frank X.
Bergen Auto Co.
Blue Ribbon Garage
Broadway Garage
Blue Arrow Garage
Castleton Motor Car Co.
Caulkins, F. L., Garage
Centre Moriches Garage
City Hall Garage, Inc.
Columbia Garage
Cross & Harvey
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Cornwall & Morrell
De Martini Auto Shop
Edward, C. S.
Five Corners Garage
Flushing Auto Co.
Forest Hills Garage
Franklin Garage
Green-Auth-Stiehl Co., Inc.
Hart & Loeczine
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West New Brighton, S. I.
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Centre Moriches, L. I.
Paterson, N. J.
Freeport, L. I.
Point Pleasant, N. J.
Croton, N. Y.
Riverhead, L. I.
Bayshore, L. I.
East Hampton, L. I.
Westwood, N. J.
Flushing, L. I.
Forest Hills, L. I.
Jamaica, L. I.
Peekskill, N. Y.
Elmhurst, L. I.
Stamford, Conn.
Hoboken, N. J.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Lynbrook, L. I.
Newton, N. J.
Weehawken, N. J.
Mineola, L. I.
Martin, Henry
McKinney, Stanley I.
Moschera, P., & Son
Morrell, Ernest W.
Main Street Garage.
New Brunswick Garage Co.
Oasining Garage Co.
Otten Bros., Garage
Paddock Zusi Motor Car Co.
Perth Amboy Hardware Co.
Perkins Electric Co., A. E.
Red Spring Garage
Reilly Engineering Co.
Rose & Hibbard
Richmond Hill Garage
Smith, C. W., Garage
Smythe, George A.
Sweney, John R., Auto Co.
Schneider, Michael, Garage, Inc.
Sammis & Downer Co.
Saxon Tracy Co., Inc.
Southampton Garage
Stannard's Garage
Stryker Motor Car Co.
The Foster Company
The Pillow Auto Co.
The Long Island Seed Co., Inc.
Thiele, J. A.
Harrison, N. J.
Englewood, N. J.
Lawrence, L. I.
Cutchogue, L. I.
Hempstead, L. I.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Oealking, N. Y.
Farmingdale, L. I.
Newark, N. J.
Perth Amboy, N. J.
Torrington, Conn.
Glen Cove, L. I.
College Point, L. I.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Richmond Hill & Kew Gardens, L. I.
Great Neck Station, L. I.
West Hoboken, N. J.
Patchogue, L. I.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Huntington, L. I.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Southampton, L. I.
Port Washington, L. I.
Plainfield and Elizabeth, N. J.
Piesantville and Chappaqua, N. Y.
Danbury, Conn.
New Hyde Park, L. I.
Bayonne
Thomsen's Auto Garage
Tottenville Garage
Van Dyck, Fred H.
Van Benschoten, John
Vanst Brothers Garage
White Motors Co.
White Bros.
Whitfalls Garage
Asbury Park, N. J.
Totteville, Staten Island, N. Y.
Red Bank, N. J.
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Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow, rising temperature; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,262. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SEEK EVIDENCE TO OFFSET DENIAL OF SUSSEX ATTACK

This Government to Assemble Facts Showing Renewal of U-Boat Activity.

FRANCE ASKED TO ASSIST

Report on the Patria Sought—Berlin, Not Commanders, Held Responsible.

REMEDY TO BE POSITIVE

Germany Must Modify Submarine Policy or See Relations with America Broken.

German Note On Sussex Ready for Transmission

BERLIN, April 10, (Noon, via London.)—The German note in response to the inquiries of the American Government regarding the Channel steamer Sussex and the steamers Englishman, Manchester Engineer, Eagle Point, and Berwindvale will be transmitted to the American Embassy tonight or Tuesday morning.

The note declares, as previously cabled, that the reports of the commanders of submarines which might possibly have been involved in an attack on the Sussex make it absolutely certain that the Sussex was not destroyed by a German torpedo. Likewise, Germany denies responsibility for the sinking of the other steamers, evidence having been adduced at the investigation to show that no blame attached to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Wherever obtainable the United States is to get evidence upon which to base an indictment of German submarine commanders for violation of the pledges given by their Government. Today it was made known at the State Department that the French Government had been asked to furnish to the United States its evidence concerning the attack on the French steamer Patria. The department is accumulating facts with regard to the sinking of neutral merchant ships—Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch, and of other nationalities—by German U-boats. All this testimony is to receive consideration in determining the course the Government should take in dealing with Germany.

Officials generally believe that German submarine commanders are attacking merchant ships with a reckless disregard of the pledges from Berlin. Some of them are satisfied that the German Government is trifling with the United States. That term—trifling—was used today by an official in discussing the situation. So far there is a disposition to be cautious as to allegations against the German Government, as distinguished from German submarine commanders. But apparently the Administration has made up its mind that running amuck by U-boats cannot be tolerated, and that the German Government can escape responsibility for this activity only by putting a stop to indiscriminate torpedoing.

What the Government wants is a "show-down"—to quote the expression that seems to have been adopted in Administration circles. Leaving aside the view of the Government as to the German declaration that no U-boat attacked the Sussex and the expected general disclaimer of responsibility for damage done to other merchant steamers that did not attempt to escape or defend themselves, the fact stands out, in the opinion of the Administration, that German submarines have again become a menace to Americans and other neutrals traversing the high seas on merchant vessels. This menace must cease, it is held. To what extent President Wilson will go to show American resentment is not disclosed, but it is evident that something positive is contemplated either to bring about a better condition of affairs with respect to submarine warfare or to compel Germany and the United States to part company.

Bernstorff Visits Lansing.

The seriousness of the situation brought Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, back to Washington from New York today. He went to the State Department at the earliest possible moment after his arrival, and it was admitted afterward that he and Secretary Lansing had discussed the Sussex and other cases which have angered this Government. Count von Bernstorff, it was admitted, did not deliver any communication in behalf of his Government. That he had received advices from Berlin as to the Imperial Government's attitude was indicated by statements made in Teutonic circles this evening that Germany was not responsible for the damage done to the Sussex.

The position taken in these circles is that there has been no violation by Germany of the pledges given to the United States. Germany is declared to be living up to her pledges not to sink liners unless they attempt to escape or offer resistance. But the suspicion is growing here that the German Government is preparing to maintain that by "liners" it meant only passenger vessels. Such a contention would be rejected by this Government. If it is made, the situation will become even more dangerous to the maintenance of

Continued on Page 3.

Cecil Would Let Neutrals Operate Interned Ships

LONDON, April 10.—Any proposals put forward by neutral Governments with the idea of obtaining immunity from capture for vessels owned in countries at war with Great Britain and placed in service by neutrals will receive careful consideration from the British Government. The War Trade Minister, Lord Robert Cecil, made this statement today in response to a question in the House of Commons.

He said the Government considered that the question of the employment of vessels belonging to hostile nations and sheltered in neutral ports was a matter for neutral Governments to decide. In arriving at a decision the neutral Governments concerned no doubt would take into consideration that the destruction of merchant vessels by Germans had the effect of diminishing the world's tonnage, and consequently affected the trade of neutrals not less than the trade of belligerents.

PASS SUFFRAGE BILL IN SENATE, 33 TO 10

Upper House Indorses Plan for Another Referendum Next Year.

BROWN'S OPPOSITION VAIN

Women Leaders of Suffragists Happy Over the Outcome—Making Plan for New Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Senate tonight adopted the concurrent resolution providing for a resubmission to the voters of the woman suffrage question. The measure has already been adopted by the Assembly. Favorable action by next year's Legislature would insure a new suffrage referendum in 1917. The resolution was adopted tonight by almost a two-thirds majority. With a number absent on the roll call, it was passed by a vote of 33 to 10.

The adverse votes were cast by these members: Republicans—Brown of Jefferson, Cromwell of Richmond, Lawson of Kings, Newton of Genesee, Sage of Albany, Towner of Putnam, Walters of Onandaga, and Wicks of Oneida. Democrats—Carswell of Kings and Ramsperger of Erie.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the resolution was reached on the third reading calendar.

"What measure is this?" asked Senator Brown, whom the advocates of woman suffrage accuse of having retarded the progress of the resolution in the Senate. Senator Brown smiled broadly. Even Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, head of the suffrage movement in this State, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who occupied seats in the Senate chamber joined in the mirth that greeted his sally.

Senator Brown resorted to statistics in predicting the overwhelming defeat of woman suffrage at the polls when again submitted. He said that South Dakota after defeating woman suffrage when first submitted by 3,286 had gone against votes for women by 11,914 at the second referendum.

"The rule of ratio and proportion applied to these figures shows that New York after defeating suffrage by a majority of 194,984 last Fall will defeat it by 706,920 in 1917 if it is submitted then," Senator Brown said.

"Ohio defeated suffrage first by 87,455 and then by 182,905." On the basis of these figures New York would vote against suffrage by a majority of 409,909 when it is submitted in 1917."

Senator Carswell also spoke in opposition to the referendum.

Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. Laidlaw were very happy over the Senate's action.

"I am glad its over," said Mrs. Whitehouse. "Now we intend to go right ahead with our campaign to convert voters."

Mrs. Whitehouse was asked if the suffragists would enter the Fall campaign with the view of having legislators favorable to suffrage elected, for in order to be submitted the referendum must pass another Legislature.

"We have no intention of doing so," was her reply. "We will neither support nor oppose any candidate for the Legislature. We will seek to reach the people."

"We have no doubt about the attitude of the Legislature of next year," said Mrs. Laidlaw. "A year and a half will pass before the question is resubmitted. That will afford ample time for educating the voters."

OUR BANKS FINANCING TRADE WITH BRITAIN

American Consulate in London Calls Attention to Growth of Acceptance Business Here.

LONDON, April 10. — The American Consulate here has issued a notice calling attention to the facilities offered by American banks to British merchants trading with the United States and the increasing extent to which the import and export trade of the United States is being financed through commercial letters of credit opened with American banks.

Referring to the increasing difficulty merchants are experiencing in obtaining commercial accommodation from English banks as the war progresses, the notice calls attention to the fact that the Federal Reserve act of 1914 empowers American banks to accept drafts based on import or export transactions, with the result that there is now a well developed discount market in the United States for this class of transactions. The Consul General offers to furnish the names of banks which are prepared to do acceptance business, which will enable British business men to obtain facilities for financing shipments to and from the United States in the same manner that they have previously done through European banks.

CARRANZA CHIEF PLEDGES HIS AID, PERSHING WIRES

Aviator Carries Gutierrez's Promise of Co-operation in the Pursuit of Villa.

GREETS AIRMAN CORDIALLY

Chihuahua Commander Provides Guard for Aeroplane and Airman Is His Guest.

"DEAD-LINE" STORY DENIED

No Agreement Setting Point Where Our Troops Must Stop, Washington Officials Say.

Columbus Guard Increased; Troops Sleep on Their Arms

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 10.—More soldiers are on guard duty in Columbus tonight than on any other night since the town was raided by Villa bandits a month ago. Heavily armed soldiers patrol the streets and the military reservation, while the men of one company of infantry have been ordered to sleep in their clothing and with their arms at their sides. Instructions have been issued to keep the gun racks unlocked.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS, Namiquipa, Mexico, April 8, (by Radio to Columbus, N. M., April 10.)—Army aviators returned to camp this morning after a successful flight from Chihuahua City, where they delivered messages from General Pershing to General Gutierrez, Military Governor of Chihuahua.

The populace was surprised when the aeroplanes suddenly appeared in Chihuahua City. The aviators were escorted through the streets to General Gutierrez, who assured the people that the mission was entirely friendly. The Governor furnished a guard for the machines.

General Gutierrez sent General Pershing assurances of hearty co-operation in the Villa campaign. The aviators spent the night at the Chihuahua capital, sleeping between sheets for the first time in the campaign. Leaving early next morning, they arrived in camp here two hours later.

Prisoners captured after the brush with Villistas near Bachiniva on April 1 are the first to be brought to this camp. These are the first prisoners taken to tell of Villa's being wounded, but they had not seen him personally. There is some doubt whether Villa is wounded or is in hiding.

Assurance of Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In a dispatch received by Secretary of War Baker today, Brigadier Gen. John J. Pershing stated that he had had a very satisfactory conference with the Carranza General, Herrera, and that he expected today to have a conference with General Luis Gutierrez, commanding the Carranza garrison at Chihuahua City.

General Pershing sent messages to General Gutierrez by aeroplane, and the aviator brought back word from General Gutierrez to General Pershing offering full co-operation with the American forces. As General Gutierrez is the ranking Carranza General in supreme command of the Carranza forces throughout the State of Chihuahua, the assurances given by him of co-operation are considered very important as well as gratifying in high official circles in Washington.

On the basis of General Pershing's message Secretary of War Baker today issued this statement:

"The latest dispatch from General Pershing, dated April 8, explains the infrequency of communication by saying that the wireless has not been able to work, and aeroplane communication has been difficult because of lack of suitable landing places.

"The dispatch again confirmed the early report of Villa being wounded in the right knee.

Pershing Meets Herrera.

"General Pershing reports that he has had a very satisfactory conference with General Herrera, and expects today to meet General Gutierrez, to whom he sent messages by aeroplane to Chihuahua and received back replies offering full co-operation. General Pershing's comment is that every indication shows the desire of the troops of the de facto Government to aid to the extent of their ability.

"General Pershing further reports that one aeroplane was badly disabled in landing on the 6th, leaving only five out of the original eight now in serviceable condition, but it is evident that the aeroplanes in use are performing valuable if not indispensable service and that great reliance is placed on them."

Denial was made in high official quarters here today that there had been any agreement reached between the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico by which any "dead line" had been established beyond which the American punitive expeditionary forces would not penetrate into Mexico in pursuit of Villa and his bandits.

Border reports that there had been such an agreement were discredited at the State Department as were reports from the interior of Mexico that de facto authorities felt the time had about come when the expedition should be withdrawn as having accomplished all that it could under existing circumstances.

While it is true that reports to the State Department indicated that some minor officials in Mexico were viewing the continued presence of the American forces in Mexico with anxiety, other official reports indicated that the Carranza military authorities were co-operating to the extent of their ability with the American expedition.

Border Conditions Improve.

Such a marked improvement in conditions along the Mexican border has been reported by General Funston that the War Department now is considering drawing on some of the troops sta-

Continued on Page 24.

U-Boats Sink Six More British Ships, Also a Spanish and a Norse Steamer

LONDON, April 10.—The sinking of six more British steamships was reported today, as well as a Spanish steamer and a Norwegian steamer.

Lloyd's announced early in the day the sinking of the British steamers Silksworth Hall and Glenalmond. The Captain and thirty men from the Silksworth Hall were landed. Three men were reported missing. The crew of the Glenalmond was saved.

A Reuter dispatch from Malta told of the sinking without warning of the British steamer Yonne, formerly the Kastalia. The crew was rescued.

The British steamship Eastern City, a vessel of 4,342 tons gross, later was reported sunk. According to information received at Lloyd's the vessel was not armed, neither was any of the other British steamers reported sunk earlier in the day.

The British steamship Zafra also has been sunk, according to a Lloyd's report.

A Lloyd's dispatch from Cardiff, Wales, says the British steamship Libra has landed the Captain and crew of the Norwegian steamer Sjoiyst, a vessel of 997 tons, which was sunk without warning by a torpedo from a German submarine at a point twenty-five miles north of the Island of Ouessant, off the French coast, northwest of Brest.

The Spanish steamer Santanderino is reported to have been sunk by a torpedo, according to an announcement made by Lloyd's tonight.

The same agency says that the British steamer Margam Abbey has been sunk and that her crew is aboard a steam trawler which passed the Lizard bound for Falmouth.

BIARRITZ, April 10, (via London.)—The Danish steamer Atlanta has landed at Socoa Bay (Bay of Biscay) thirty-six survivors, several of whom are women, from the Spanish steamer Santanderino of Bilbao, which was torpedoed. Four passengers, all of them Spaniards, were drowned.

The Silksworth Hall was reported on her departure from Gibraltar on March 6, while on a voyage from Bombay for Hull. She was 360 feet long, 4,777 tons gross, was built in Sunderland in 1907 and was owned in London.

The Glenalmond arrived in Lisbon on March 13 from Rangoon, Burma. She was 324 feet long, 2,888 tons gross, was built in Sunderland in 1902 and was owned in London.

The Yonne, 4,039 tons gross and 377 feet long, was built in 1897 at Glasgow, her home port. The latest report of her movements was of her departure March 9 from Glasgow for Hampton Roads.

The Eastern City sailed from New York Feb. 29 for St. Nazaire. The steamship was 393 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 24 feet deep. She was built in 1915 and was owned by the St. Just Steamship Company.

The Zafra touched at Newport News on March 11 from Puerto Padre, Cuba, for Queenstown. She was of 3,578 gross tons, was 346 feet long and 50 feet beam and was owned by the English & American Shipping Company of London.

The Santanderino, a vessel of 2,954 tons, sailed from Pensacola, Jan 26; Galveston, Feb. 7, and Newport News, Feb. 16, for Liverpool, where she arrived March 4 and was due to return from that port to Galveston.

The Margam Abbey, a steamer of 4,471 tons, sailed from Tacoma and Seattle for Bordeaux, where she arrived March 27.

Asquith Defines Prussian Militarism That Britain Is Sworn to Overthrow

For a Peace of Free Peoples Unhampered by a Dominant Military Caste—The Allies' Aims Made Clear in Reply to Bethmann Hollweg.

LONDON, April 10.—On the occasion of a Government reception to visiting French Senators and Deputies at Lancaster House tonight, Premier Asquith took the opportunity to reply to the speech recently delivered in the Reichstag by the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg. Among those present were Lord Kitchener, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Edward Grey, J. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Walter Runciman, Lewis Harcourt, Viscount Bryce, A. J. Balfour, and Lord Robert Cecil.

The Premier, in proposing the toast "Our Guests," referred to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's reference to the readiness on the part of Germany to negotiate peace, and said:

"The German Chancellor wants us to assume the attitude of a defeated to a victorious adversary. But we are not defeated. We are not going to be defeated."

Reiterating that the Allies were prepared for peace only on the terms of his declaration of November, 1914, Mr. Asquith proceeded:

"The Chancellor first misquotes my language, then proceeds to distort its obvious meaning and intention. Great Britain and France entered the war not to strangle Germany or wipe her off the map of Europe, not to destroy or mutilate her national life, certainly not to interfere with—to use the Chancellor's language—the free exercise of her peaceful endeavors.

"As a result of the war we intend to establish the principle that international problems must be handled by free negotiation on equal terms between free peoples, and that this settlement shall no longer be hampered or swayed by the overmastering dictation of a Government controlled by a military caste. That is what I mean by the destruction of the military domination of Prussia—nothing more, but nothing less."

Derides German Concern for Weak.

Alluding to the fate of Serbia, Montenegro, and Belgium, the Premier said:

"We are in this struggle the champions not only of treaty rights but of the independent status and free development of weaker countries. In the circumstances cynicism could hardly go further than in the Chancellor's claim that it is for Germany—of all Powers—to insist, when peace comes, upon 'giving various races a chance of free evolution along the lines of their mother tongue and national individuality.' Apparently this principle is to be applied, I suppose, on approved Prussian lines, both to Poland and Belgium."

Contending that the Poles have had an illuminating experience of the German ideas of a free evolution of this kind, Mr. Asquith continued:

"The attempt to Germanize Poland has been for the last twenty years at once the strenuous purpose and colossal failure of Prussian domestic policy. Nobody knows this better than the Chancellor, for he has been one of its principal instruments.

"The wholesale strikes of Polish children against the attempts to force the employment of the German language, the barbarous floggings inflicted upon them, the arrest and imprisonment of their mothers," continued the Premier, "form a black chapter even in the annals of Prushian Kultur. It is with this record that the Chancellor sheds tears over the fate of what he calls the long-suppressed Flemish race. I wonder what the Flemish race itself thinks of the prospect the Chancellor opens out to it.

"The Chancellor says that after the war there must be a new Belgium, which must not be a Franco-English vassal, but between whose people and the Germans, who burned their churches, pillaged their towns, trampled their liberties, there is to be in the future 'the collaboration of neighbors.'

"My answer is a very simple one. The Allies desire and are determined to see once again the old Belgium. She must not be allowed to suffer permanently from the wanton, wicked invasion of her freedom, and that which has been broken down must be repaired and restored."

Declaring that he would not waste words upon the Imperial Chancellor's "lame and half-hearted attempt to justify the wholesale use of the submarine for the destruction of lives and property," the Premier said:

"The Allies are prepared to justify the legality of all the measures they have taken as covered by the principles and spirit of international law applied to the developments of modern war. These have been carried out with the strictest regard to humanity, and we are not aware of a single instance of a neutral life having been lost by reason of the Allies' blockade."

Remarking that the German blockade of Great Britain had developed 'long before the British Order in Council of March, 1915, as shown by the sinking of the Dutch steamer Maria and the American sailing vessel W. P. Frye, and Germany's declaration of a submarine blockade of the United Kingdom on Feb. 4, 1915, Mr. Asquith said:

"It was not until March 11 that we announced those measures against German trade which the Chancellor now suggests were the cause of the German submarine policy. I need not dwell upon the flagrant violation which has attended its execution, of the elementary rules and practices of international law, and of the common dictates and obligations of humanity. Up to this moment it is being ruthlessly carried out, as well against neutrals as belligerents."

King Welcomes French Guests.

The party of French Senators and Deputies, members of the Franco-British Parliamentary Committee, who are visiting England, were received at Buckingham Palace today.

King George in a speech of welcome said that the visit was a natural expression of the friendship binding the two nations, and that it gave concrete and practical form to the unity of their aims.

"When you meet the inhabitants of our cities," said the King, "you will learn how deep is the sympathy they feel for the sufferings inflicted by the ferocious invader upon the innocent population of your northern districts; how warm is our admiration for the splendid valor and constancy of the whole French people. Never has that undaunted spirit of unquenchable hopefulness, of which French history furnishes so many glorious examples, shone with more brilliant lustre."

HOLD UP DUTCH STEAMERS.

Netherlands Officials Refuse Papers to Two Fruit-Carrying Ships.

The Netherlands Consulate here received an order yesterday from Chevalier Van Rappard, Minister of the Netherlands at Washington, instructing him not to sign a crew for the Dutch steamship Van Hongendrop, now loaded here and ready to leave for West Indian ports.

At the Dutch Consulate here no one would explain the reason for the order. At Washington the Dutch Minister said that the order for holding up the ship was not a Government matter, but the result of some understanding between the owners of the ship, Vandersie & Co. of Rotterdam, and the Atlantic Fruit Company, to which the ship had been chartered. The Dutch steamship Van Derduyn, which is now at Guantanamo, Cuba, will be detained under the same order by the Consulate General here until further orders are received from the Dutch Minister.

Joseph di Giorgio, head of the Tropical Fruit Company, who is now in San Francisco, is interested in both ships, although the charters have been resold to the Atlantic Fruit Company and passed on by them to the Ward Line. Salvador di Giorgio of the Tropical Fruit Company said yesterday that he had been unable to obtain any information from the Dutch consular officials regarding the detention of the ship.

It was supposed that the Dutch Government might intend to requisition the ships until the Dutch Minister explained that the matter was one between the owners and the chartérers.

GERMANS HURL FRESH HOSTS AT VERDUN; PENETRATE FRENCH LINES ON HILL 295 BUT FAIL IN OTHER FURIOUS ASSAULTS

New Verdun Attack Is Germany's Great Effort, Says French Officer, Sure It Will Be the Last

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 10.—The problem of the German intentions regarding Verdun was answered yesterday by what a high military authority calls "an attack on the largest scale since the beginning of the offensive." The same official says:

"We estimate that nearly 100,000 men, including several fresh divisions, were flung in solid columns at the west of the Meuse salient in repeated assaults against each side, beginning almost simultaneously at dawn, after a night's tremendous bombardment. The northern and western sides were comparatively easy to defend, as the bare slopes of Le Mort Homme and Hill 304 form a natural glacis, while the brief German success in the corner of Avocourt wood, retaken by us last week, was speedily obliterated. On the northeast the attackers received some shelter from wooded ravines, but there our rifles and mitrailleuses effectively supplementd the 75s.

"We figure that the attempt to rush this important position (their object was to capture Le Mort Homme in order to render untenable the key sector of Pepper Hill and Douaumont) cost the Germans fully 30,000 men, of whom an unusually high proportion were killed, owing to their inability to succor any save the lightly wounded—you know the fate of an injured man abandoned between trenches.

"Perhaps now the enemy will realize that he has reached a stalemate, for the abrupt breakdown of yesterday's attempt against Vaux and Douaumont proves once more it is impossible to advance there while we hold Le Mort Homme, and the latter must seem to be impregnable.

"Unless our estimates are mistaken, yesterday marked the final great shock of the Verdun battle. The Germans may try again, (we hope they will,) but I for one will be surprised. Surely even German discipline must soon revolt against such useless slaughter."

PARIS, April 10.—The failure of the great hammerstroke of the Germans at Verdun yesterday has greatly encouraged the French press and public and confirms further the general confidence felt in the ability of the high command. The attack is described as one of the most determined of the great blows delivered since the battle began, fifty days ago, yet it yielded the least results of any, although the Crown Prince hurled two whole army corps (80,000 men) against the French.

As Bethincourt formed a dangerous salient, its evacuation had been expected for some time, and many military observers long ago criticised its retention. General Petain's unerring judgment in letting it go at exactly the right moment is now highly praised. While of little value to the French, it is of almost none to the Germans, as it is located in a hollow and commanded by French guns on all sides.

GERMANS COUNT GROWING GAINS

Steady Successes West of the Meuse Win the Upper Hand, Correspondents Say.

TELL OF FOE'S HUGE LOSSES

Capture of Termiten Hill Regarded as Especially Vital to Final German Triumph.

By KARL ROSNER.
Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger Dispatches.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, April 8, (via Berlin, April 9.)—The partial German successes west of the Meuse are adding up to a valuable sum total, which here gives them the upper hand over the French.

Hardly a day passes without the German troops taking a step forward and without another piece breaking off from the toughly defended northwest boundary zone before Verdun.

Two days after the capture of Haucourt the Silesian and Bavarian troops have stormed two strongly fortified supporting points, lavishly protected by fields of wire entanglements and trenches, south of Haucourt and on the right bank of Forges Creek. In connection therewith the storming troops further took the so-called Termiten Hill, extending a kilometer south of Haucourt along the road from Montfaucon to Esnes. Possession of this height, which lies immediately before Hill 304, is especially valuable for the Germans.

The attack was launched after strong artillery preparation, and was a classic example of co-operation between artillery and infantry, trained to the highest efficiency. The result was obtained with small losses for the Germans and especially bloody losses for the foe. Among the prisoners were many recruits of 1916—young fellows who were hardly the right human material for checking the victorious progress of the Germans.

By Dr. MAX OSBORN.
Berlin Vossische Zeitung Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, April 8, (via Berlin, April 9.)—The French suffered unusualy severe losses in the fight for Termiten Hil. These were naturaly increased by this morning's shattered counterattack.

For the fact that the German losses were slight the assailants have to thank the splendid working together in the first line of artillery and infantry, which is being carried on with ever-increasing precision.

Hills Regarded as Important.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 9.—German military critics attach great tactical importance to the storming of Termiten Hill. The last supporting points of the outer fortification line, the village of Avocourt, the famous Hill 304, and the village of Bethincourt, are becoming more and more threatened, and a further retreat of the French seems inevitable.

BERLIN, April 9.—The heights of Termiten Hill, taken by the Silesians and Bavarians, are more than 2,000 yards in width. They lie on the left bank of the Meuse, about two-thirds of a mile southward of Haucourt, and are a continuation of Hill 287. The taking of these positions tends to straighten out the German line before Verdun.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

DEEDS OF HEROES AT CAILLETTE

German 'Human Chain,' Scorning Cover, Built a Barricade Under Heavy Fire.

FRENCH COUNTERSTROKE

Crawling, Creeping, a Blasting Corps Reached Defenses and Made a Way for Comrades.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMLET OF B——, East of Verdun, April 4, (via Paris, April 10.)—When the history of the Verdun struggle is written the battle for Caillette Wood will have a place as one of the most bloody and thrilling episodes.

The importance of the position lay in its permitting the Germans to drive a wedge into the line to the right of Douaumont. If they could hold it and thrust only a little further southwestward, they would force the French to abandon the whole of the crest, which has come to be considered the key to Verdun.

The Germans had taken Caillette on Sunday morning, after twelve hours' bombardment, which seemed even to beat the Verdun record for intensity. The French curtain fire had checked their further advance, and a savage counter-charge in the early afternoon had gained for the defenders a corpse-strewn welter of splintered trees and shell-shattered ground that had been the southern corner of the wood. Further charges had broken against a massive barricade, the value of which as a defense paid good interest on the expenditure of German lives which its construction demanded.

A wonderful work had been accomplished that Sunday forenoon in the livid, Londonlike fog and twilight produced by the lowering clouds and battle smoke. While the German assault columns in the van fought the French hand to hand, picked corps of workers behind them formed an amazing human chain from the woods to the east over the shoulder of the centre of the Douaumont slope to the crossroads of a network of communication trenches, 600 yards in the rear.

Four deep was this chain, and along its line of nearly 3,000 men passed an unending stream of wooden billets, sandbags, chevaux-de-frise, steel shelters, and light mitrailleuses, in a word all the material for defensive fortifications, like buckets at a country fire.

Unheeding Under Fierce Fire.

Despite the hurricane of French artillery fire, the German commander had adopted the only possible means of rapid transport over the shell-torn ground, covered with debris, over which neither horse nor cart could go. Every moment counted. Unless barriers rose swiftly the French counterattacks, already massing, would sweep the assailants back into the wood.

Cover was disdained. The workers stood at full height, and the chain stretched openly across the hollows and hillocks, a fair target for the French gunners. The latter missed no chance. Again and again great rents were torn in the line by the bursting melinite, but as coolly as at manoeuvres the iron-disciplined soldiers of Germany sprang forward from shel-

Continued on Page 2.

BATTLE BOTH SIDES OF RIVER

French, Pounded at Many Points on a 12-Mile Front, Hold Fast.

HILL 304 GREATEST TARGET

New French Positions West of Meuse Withstand Intense Shelling and Attack.

CAILLETTE FIGHT REVIVES

British, in Counterattack at St. Eloi, Win a Crater and a Near-by German Trench.

LONDON, April 10.—All last night and today the Crown Prince has been pounding violently on the northern front of Verdun with artillery and infantry, bringing many fresh troops into the conflict.

The greatest activity was shown west of the Meuse, following the French retirement from Bethincourt on Sunday. During the night the German guns kept up an intense bombardment, with Hill 304 as the chief target. Today an infantry attack was directed against the French positions south of Forges Brook, between Haucourt and Bethincourt, but it was beaten off.

Heavy assaults were made also by the Germans last evening against the Le Mort Homme-Cumières front, and they succeeded in penetrating the French trenches on Hill 295. Further attempts to gain ground were made today, but the French curtain of fire checked them.

Berlin, which for the first time chronicles the capture of Bethincourt, asserts that 714 prisoners were taken there, so hasty was the French retreat. Successes north of Avocourt and south of the Crows' Wood are also reported, 276 men and several officers being captured at the latter point.

Fighting east of the Meuse is also assuming a vigorous character. The Côte de Poivre (Pepper Hill) was shelled with great violence by the Germans, and Berlin reports the taking of a ravine in that region.

Several attacks were made by the Crown Prince's troops on the French in the Caillette wood, near Douaumont, but they suffered repulse, according to Paris. There have been lively combats east of Bacherauville.

Outside of the Verdun section the only operations of consequence have been at St. Eloi, where, the British official report says, the Germans have been driven from a crater and also from part of a trench.

The day report of the French War Office says:

To the west of the River Meuse bombardments continued violently last night. It was particularly directed against Hill 304. The attack delivered by the enemy last evening against Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), and which was generally speaking repulsed, with important losses to our adversaries, made it possible for the Germans to penetrate our advanced trench at Hill 295 along a front of about 500 yards. We took about 100 prisoners.

To the east of the Meuse there was very spirited fighting last night in the little wood of Fontaine St. Martin, to the east of Bacherauville. We have made progress in the communicating trenches of the enemy to the south of the village of Douaumont.

In the Woevre district there has been bombardment of the villages in the foothills of the Meuse heights.

It has been confirmed that the day of April 9 in the region of Verdun was marked by the first general offensive movement, in which the forces of the enemy attacked over a front of more than 20 kilometers (12.4 miles). Our adversaries, who have not achieved any result commensurate to their effort, suffered losses, the extent of which is evidenced by the bodies piled up in front of our lines.

There has been no occurrence of importance on the remainder of the front.

Germans Renew Attacks.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

In the region of Roye a strong enemy reconnoissance was dispersed by our rifle fire before it had reached our wire entanglements north of Andechy.

In the Argonne our artillery caused serious damage to the German organizations north of La Harazée. We cannonaded energetically that part of the Avocourt wood occupied by the enemy.

West of the Meuse the bombardment continued with increasing intensity during the course of the day. About midday the Germans launched an attack, debouching in the region of Haucourt-Bethincourt, on our positions south of the Forges Brook. Notwithstanding the violence of the assaults, which cost the enemy very serious losses, our line was not moved.

On the whole of our front of Le Mort Homme-Cumières consecutive attempts to attack, preceded by intense artillery preparation, were arrested by our curtain of fire.

East of the Meuse, the Côte du Poivre was very violently bombarded. The enemy at the end of the day attacked several times our positions in the Caillette wood, but was everywhere repulsed.

In the Woevre artillery activity was quite pronounced. Relative calm prevailed on the rest of the front.

On April 8 one of our air pilots brought down in the region of Verdun in the course of a combat a Fokker, which fell inside our lines near Esnes. On April 9 another Fokker was brought down by our special guns. The machine fell in the Woevre, within the German lines.

A third Fokker came to earth within

our lines in Champagne. The machine was intact, and the pilot was made prisoner. The same afternoon a German aeroplane flew over Nancy and dropped two bombs. The damage was slight.

Berlin Story of Gains.

The Berlin Headquarters' statement reports the French withdrawal from the Bethincourt position and tells of 714 men being captured in that region. It reads:

Attempts by bombing parties of the enemy to recapture newly established positions in mine craters south of St. Eloi were repulsed.

The mine fighting between La Bassée and Arras Canals has increased in intensity in the last few days.

West of the Meuse, Bethincourt and also the fortified points of support, known as Alsace and Lorraine, southwest of Bethincourt, were isolated. The enemy sought to avoid danger by a hasty retreat, but was cut off by Silesians who, in addition to inflicting heavy losses, enabled us to take 14 officers and about 700 unwounded men prisoner. Two guns and 13 machine guns also were captured. At the same time we cleared enemy encampments, blockhouses, and positions, which had obstructed us at various points on the front, both due north of the village of Avocourt and south of Crows' Woods. In these operations we were able to inflict losses on the French. The enemy lost, in prisoners, 276 men and several officers.

To the right of the Meuse a ravine on the southwestern border of Poivre ridge was cleared in similar manner. Four officers, 184 men, and a quantity of material remained in our hands. Further east, and in the Woevre, there was only artillery fighting.

In various aerial fights one French aeroplane was shot down southeast of Damloup and one northeast of Château Salins. The occupants of the former were dead. An enemy aeroplane crashed to earth in the village of Loos and another in Caillette Forest.

British Enter German Trenches.

The British official communication issued tonight, says:

Last night at St. Eloi our troops attacked and captured the mine crater remaining in German hands, and by a further attack succeeded in establishing themselves in German trenches running southwest from the above crater.

Today there has been artillery activity about La Boisselle, Angres, Vierstraat, St. Eloi, and Ypres. There was some mining activity about La Boisselle, Roclincourt, and Givenchy.

The Belgian official communication reads:

During the course of the night a German detachment, after having succeeded in occupying a Belgian listening post, south of St. Georges, was immediately driven out by a counter-attack, leaving behind nine dead.

During the day there was considerable artillery activity, especially in the direction of Dixmude and to the south.

80,000 GERMANS ATTACKED.

French Beat Off Three Fierce Assaults on Sunday.

PARIS, April 10.—Abandoning the new open formation and the lately established practice of night attack, the Germans yesterday hurled two army corps in dense masses against the French positions northwest of Verdun between Avocourt and Cumières.

Forces numbering at least a division and a half charged the line between Avocourt and Bethincourt. They approached to within a hundred yards of the French trenches, and seemed insensible to the fact that hundreds of their men were falling by the way, but, notwithstanding their courage and the weight of their masses, they were stopped. There was a deadline beyond which they could not pass. When the attacking columns were thinned out by artillery and machine-gun fire, so that a reformation became necessary, the order to retire was given. Twice they were obliged to fill up the gaps in their ranks, but none of their three onslaughts shook the French line, which had been considerably strengthened in the region of Bethincourt by the withdrawal of the forces from the dangerously exposed salient to commanding positions behind the village.

Two fresh divisions attacked Dead Man's Hill while the assault was in progress on the Bethincourt line, other forces at the same time trying to slip through the ravine near Cumières. To aid the manœuvre an attack was made simultaneously on the east bank of the Meuse in the region of Champneuville-Vacherauville. The few hundred men who succeeded in penetrating the ravine were left on the field after the action proved unsuccessful.

A third attack was delivered at the same time on a position, strongly organized by the French, northeast of Avocourt, the object seemingly being to drive in the French line far enough to turn Hill 304, which lies 800 yards to the south, and constitutes what is characterized as the Gibraltar in the French line in that district. This attack met with more success than the others, but after the Germans had succeeded in getting a footing at some points in the first trenches the French counter-attacked, and the net result for the Germans was an increase in their losses from the French bayonets. It is stated that at the close of the day the French held exactly the same position as at the beginning of the attack.

The German losses are again said to have been on the basis of 50 per cent. of the effectives engaged, and these included a considerable proportion of the German reserves.

BISHOP LEFT ON LOCOMOTIVE.

Stood on Footboard on Ride from Verdun—Says It Won't Be Taken.

PARIS, April 10.—Mgr. Ginisty, Bishop of Verdun, is the latest arrival in Paris from the shell-swept city, where the cathedral and Bishop's palace are now in the centre of smoking ruins. The Bishop left the city on the footboard of a locomotive, the only means of conveyance available for a civilian. Regarding conditions at Verdun, he said:

"During five days of intense bombardment I went back and forth from the cathedral to the Bishop's palace to encourage the inhabitants, although there really was nothing but valor in Verdun. I accompanied to the railway station the last convoy of civilians to leave, and then returned to the palace. But I could not remain there, as the military authorities ordered every one out.

"I set forth on Saturday evening. There were no more trains for civilians, no more horses, automobiles or other conveyances. At the railway station I found a locomotive which was just about to leave for water. I jumped on the footboard, and the engineer consented to take me as far as the locomotive was going. I made the rest of the way on foot to a hospital behind the front.

The Germans are assailing Verdun with fury, but while their shells may demolish houses, they will never get the town."

The Bishop has established temporary headquarters at Bar-le-Duc, thirty miles south of Verdun, to care for the persons who have been compelled to leave Verdun.

KING ALBERT SENDS THANKS

Belgian Monarch Grateful for Aid—D. A. R. Campaign On.

Alexander J. Hemphill, Treasurer of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who on Friday last cabled to King Albert congratulating the King on his forty-first birthday, received yesterday the following reply:

La Panne, April 10.

All my best thanks for the wishes that come from you and the American people, who are co-operating with the Commission for Relief in Belgium, that you have expressed to me. ALBERT.

The campaign for the raising of an additional fund of $1,000,000 for relief of destitute in Belgium and Northern France, which is being conducted by the Daughters of the American Revolution in co-operation with the commission, is progressing satisfactorily. The campaign was actively inaugurated yesterday when more than 10,000,000 little Belgian flags were placed on sale throughout the United States. Offices for the sale of the flags in New York are at 281 and 542 Fifth Avenue.

DEEDS OF HEROES AT CAILLETTE

Continued from Page 1.

ters to take the places of the fallen, and the work went apace.

Gradually another line doubled the chain of the workers, as the upheaved corpses formed a continuous embankment, each additional dead man giving greater protection to his comrades, until the barrier began to form shape along the diameter of the wood. There others were digging and burying logs deep in the earth, installing shelters and mitrailleuses, or feverishly building fortifications.

At last the work was ended at fearful cost, but as the vanguard sullenly withdrew behind it, from the whole length burst a havoc of flame upon the advancing Frenchmen. Vainly the latter dashed forward. They could not pass, and as the evening fell the barrier still held, covering the German working parties, burrowing like moles in the maze of trenches and boyaux.

So solid was the barricade, padded with sand bags and earthworks, that the artillery fire fell practically unavailing, and the French General realized that the barrier must be breached by explosives as in Napoleon's battles.

Worming Forward to Barricade.

It was 8 o'clock and already pitch dark in that blighted atmosphere as a special blasting corps, as devoted as the German chain workers, crept forward toward the German position. The rest of the French waited, sheltered in the ravine east of Douaumont, until an explosion should signal the assault.

In Indian file, to give the least possible sign of their presence to the hostile sentinels, the blasting corps advanced in a long line, at first with comparative rapidity, only stiffening into the grotesque rigidity of simulated death when the searchlights played upon them, and resuming progress when the beam shifted; then as they approached the barrier they moved slowly and more slowly.

When they arrived within fifty yards the movement of the crawling men became imperceptible; the German star-shells and sentinels surpassed the searchlights in vigilance.

The blasting corps lay at full length just like hundreds of other motionless forms about them, but all were worxing busily. With a short trowel each file leader scuffled the earth from under the body, taking care not to raise his arms, and gradually making a shallow trench deep enough to hide him. The others followed his example until the whole line had sunk below the surface. Then the leader began scooping gently forward while his followers deepened the furrow, already made.

Thus literally, inch by inch, the files stole forward, sheltered in a narrow ditch from the gusts of German mitrailleuse fire that constantly swept the terrain. Here and there the sentinels' eye caught a suspicious movement or an incautiously raised head sank down, pierced by a bullet. But the stealthily mole-like advance continued.

Hours passed. It was nearly dawn when the remnant of the blasting corps reached the barricade at last and hurriedly put their explosives in position. Back they wriggled breathlessly. An over-hasty movement meant death, yet they must needs hurry lest the imminent explosions overwhelm them.

Explosion Opens the Way.

Suddenly there comes a roar that dwarfs the cannonade, and along the barrier fountains of fire rise skyward, hurling a rain of fragments upon what was left of the blasting party.

The barricade was breached, but 75 per cent. of the devoted corps had given their lives to do it.

As the survivors lay exhausted, the attackers charged over them, cheering. In the mêlée that followed there was no room to shoot or wield the rifle.

Some of the French fought with unfixed bayonets like the stabbing swords of the Roman legions. Others had knives or clubs. All were battle-frenzied, as only Frenchmen can be.

The Germans broke, and as the first rays of dawn streaked the sky, only a small northern section of the wood was still in their hands. There a similar barrier stopped progress and it was evident that the night's work must be repeated. But the hearts of the French soldiers were leaping with victory as they dug furiously to consolidate the ground they had gained, strewn with German bodies as thick as leaves.

Over 8,000 Germans were counted in a section a quarter of a mile square, and the conquerors saw why their cannonade had been so ineffective. The enemy had piled a second barrier of corpses close behind the first so that the soft human flesh would act as a buffer to neutralize the force of the shells.

FRENCH "FIRE CURTAIN" IS DEADLY IN EFFECT

Picture of a Trench Fight When German Flame-Thrower Was Turned on Inventors.

From a Special Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMLET OF B——, Near Verdun, April 7, (via Paris, April 10.)—The past few days have seen no great battle, but fighting little less bloody or furious continues east and west of Verdun, especially near the slopes of Douaumont, where, despite their sacrifices, the German cannot enlarge their narrow peninsula in the midst of the French sea. Rather, they are losing ground, and at the price of ceaseless efforts and heroism beyond imagination the French advance literally foot by foot.

The words "We progressed in the boyaux southwest of Douaumont" have already appeared in the communiqués, and will appear again, for the French gains are constant even if slow. What this phrase means I will try to show by an account of one such local success won by a portion of a famous regiment in the course of last night. Their trench on the Douaumont hillside was barely sixty yards from the German trench opposite, and despite the French cannonade it was death to raise a head from shelter. The uproar was so terrific that only shouting could convey orders from man to man, and at intervals huge howitzer shells overwhelmed twenty feet of trench with the defenders.

Yet, as an occasional glance showed the trench line opposite smothered along its full length by smoke clouds and bursts of flame, they knew that the Germans were suffering worse, which doubled the feeling of superiority.

As evening fell a change came in the fire of the 75s, and the mathematical precision of that wonderful weapon was demonstrated. For the shells fell in three distinct rows, one some five yards in front of the German trench, the next on the trench itself, and the third fifty yards back to cut off all communication with the reserves. This was the terrible rideau de feu (curtain of fire) that bars advance or retreat with its wall of thunderbolts.

Meanwhile the French troops, holding the point in question, were assembled, and volunteers for an assault were demanded. So many offered that a choice was made, and soon the 150 selected men began crawling swiftly toward the German position.

The French shellfire had torn into harmless fragments a sea of barbed wire covering the intermediate sixty yards, and the advancing men were hidden from the trench sentinels by the curtain of fire falling just before it, while the second wave of shells compelled the mass of defenders to take refuge in their deep underground shelters.

So the assailants progressed quickly, soon pausing right on the edge of the first shell curtain and so close as to pay unconscious tribute to the gunners' accuracy. Behind them an artillery Lieutenant regulated the fire through a portable telephone, while to right and left similar bands of attackers lay, waiting an identical signal.

Suddenly the cannonade ceased, and with a wild cheer the whole French line sprang forward, stood a moment on the lip of the trench, flinging grenades, and then leaped upon the foe.

Though superior in numbers, the Germans made poor resistance. Deafened and half stunned by the grenades and shellfire, they broke, not heeding their officers' commands, and ran along the parallel communications (boyaux) toward the main position. But the fire barrier at once forestalled them, and, like cornered rats, they turned on their assailants.

Then in the narrow boyaux begins a strange struggle. Men fight with grenades like boys with snowballs, save that each missile that bursts inflicts horrible mutilations. Suddenly Lieutenant D——, commanding the band first mentioned, perceives in the abandoned trench a curious cisternlike object, from the top of which projects a nozzled tube toward the French position. It is a German flame thrower. An idea strikes him. He calls two men. It is the work of a moment to turn against the inventors their hideous chemistry.

By the light of an electric torch they examine the mechanism. It is a simple machine, is charged and ready to work. Just the pump requires pushing, like an automatic fire extinguisher.

The cistern is dragged to the mouth of the boyau. At a swift command the French fall back. Then comes a spark, and the sinister glare of a flame jet cleaves the darkness. The group of Germans is enveloped in a torrent of green and red flames.

What follows is a picture of damned souls in hell, and the setting is worthy of the picture. Dense billows of smoke eddy amid the distorted trees and river of earth. Mephitic vapors writhe in many-colored wisps. Masked soldiers play the part of demons.

Under the fiery torment an inhuman wailing, like the cries of wounded hares, rises from the men in the boyau. They roll on the ground or try to scale steep walls, welcoming death from shells. But flight is impossible; their seared limbs crumble beneath them. Soon there is nothing in the boyau save a formless heap of blackened ashes, from which all vestige of humanity has departed.

In silence the French set about consolidating their gains. Such is "progress in the boyaux south of Douaumont."

The Battle Front West of the Meuse.

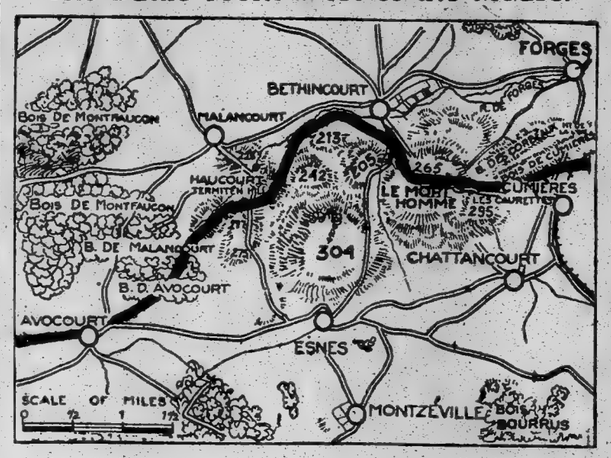

New Yorker Wounded at Verdun.

Friends of Lieutenant Armand Senton, formerly of 349 West 145th Street, this city, were notified by cable yesterday that he had been severely wounded in the right leg while leading a charge against the Germans at Verdun. Lieutenant Senton, a graduate of the University of Leon, and a physician, is well known in the French colony here.

A. G. Hamilton in Ambulance Corps

Arthur G. Hamilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton of East Sixty-fourth Street, New York, has sailed to join the American Ambulance Corps at Neuilly-sur-Seine. Mr. Hamilton volunteered his services as an expert driver and mechanician and was accepted by the American Committee. His term of service is for six months. He is a cousin of Mrs. George J. Gould.

NEW U-BOATS IN BLACK SEA.

One of These Is Believed to Have Sunk the Portugal.

COPENHAGEN, April 10.—German submarines, larger and speedier than any previously seen, have appeared in the Black Sea, according to the Constantinople correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, who asserts that it was one of these that torpedoed the Russian hospital ship Portugal.

The Portugal was sunk in the Black Sea March 30. An official statement issued by Petrograd declared that a German submarine had sunk the ship. Neither Germany nor Turkey has made any announcement on this subject.

VEHEMENTLY URGES GERMANS TO 'HOLD ON'

War Minister Says the Words 'Do Not Adequately Express the Necessity.'

BERLIN, April 10, (via Amsterdam to London, Tuesday, April 11.)—The German War Minister, General Adolf Wild von Hohenborn, has made the following statement in the Reichstag:

"I refrain from making any extended statement to you on the military situation, as the daily reports from headquarters enable the nation to follow the satisfactory development of military affairs on all the fronts. Our army reports are phrased with military brevity, but, in contrast with those of our enemies, they are always true.

"A victorious country has no need to make excuses. That we have been victorious a glance at the map shows. This our enemies also know, though they do not admit it. That we shall be victorious throughout until the glorious end is guaranteed by the heroism of the army, the united will of the people, the moral strength of the nation, and an abundance of all things necessary to carry on the war."

Speaking of the Verdun attacks, the War Minister said:

"These are not, as our enemies pretend to believe, the last efforts of an exhausted nation, but the hammer blows of a strong, unconquerable people provided with sufficient human reserves and all necessary means for backing up the hammer blows, which will be repeated until our adversaries weary. To attain our aim I have set to work with all my skill. A hundred meters of trenches have more value for me than the finest speeches.

"This war will not be terminated by speeches about victory, but by strong blows on the battlefields and strong will at home to hold on to the end. The words 'hold on' do not adequately express the necessity for the national will backing up the work of our troops and the entire conduct of the war. Only if those at home hold on can the army do its utmost.

"Never before has warfare been extended so criminally against women and children as is now being done by England, but the resources at our disposal are too vast and our will is too strong for England to be able to make effective her starvation plan.

"The co-operation of Germans at home in this war is a spectacle of gigantic and historic importance, and the army expresses its gratitude to the German people for its strong-minded heroism at home. Supported by this spirit the army will give its all in an effort to secure a peace, the importance of which will be in proportion to our sacrifices, and safeguard us in the future against similar assaults. Until then patience. Decisions are ripening slowly but surely toward an inevitable, complete victory."

DERBY DEFINITELY OUT.

Resignation from Aerial Board Accepted with That of Montagu.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 11.—Premier Asquith has accepted the resignations of the Earl of Derby as Chairman and Lord Montagu as Vice Chairman of the Joint Naval and Military Board in control of the aerial service.

When the resignations of the Earl of Derby and Lord Montagu were tendered last week it was said that they were dissatisfied with the limited powers of the Aerial Service Board, both desiring the centralization and co-ordination of the air services in a single department. The Earl of Derby accepted the Chairmanship of the board in February after the conclusion of his campaign to secure enlistments for the army.

EMBASSY'S MAIL CENSORED.

Berlin Reports British Open Letters to American Officials There.

BERLIN, April 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The British censorship has now been extended to the mail of the American Embassy in Berlin. A letter addressed to a member of the Embassy staff has been received, marked "Opened by Censor."

A large part of the incoming American mail is opened in this way, and some of it is subject to great delay. A letter from the United States to The Associated Press office in Berlin, dated Jan. 7, arrived today.

Members of the staff of the American Embassy are suffering inconvenience owing to confiscation of checks in mail. One of the Secretaries has been asked to make good the amount of an American check taken by the French authorities from a letter.

THE APPAM IS DAMAGED.

German Prize Commander Reports Vessel Leaking Below Water Line.

NORFOLK, Va., April 10.—Lieutenant Berg, German prize master of the Appam, now lying at Newport News, today reported that the vessel was leaking badly with four feet of water in her hold.

Berg says she was damaged by going ashore off Dakkar, Africa, just before her capture by the German raider Möwe.

Dutch in Need of Saltpeter.

BERLIN, April 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Public opinion in Holland," says the Overseas Agency, "is agitated over the retention by the British authorities since March 22 in the Downs of the Dutch steamer Lodewijk van Nassau, with a cargo of saltpeter from Chile. The Dutch farmers fear that the cargo will arrive too late for their use this Spring."

Six New British Generals.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 11.—Six new Brigadier Generals were created yesterday. They are W. J. T. Glasgow, Gerald F. Trotter, John L. J. Clarke, C. S. Wilson, Reginald A. Bright, and William S. Evans.

A New York doctor writes:

"I find that Bell-ans are life savers in cases of acute Indigestion, and just the other day one of by patients phoned me that if it had not been for Ball-ans the other night he certainly would have died. I find that when 6 tablets are crushed to powder and taken dissolved in hot water they work wonders."

BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION
25c package at all druggists
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

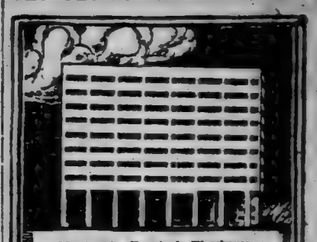

Merchant's Terminal Warehouse.
6 stories, 158x110, New Bedford, Mass.
Lockwood, Greene & Co., Architects

"Turner for Concrete"

This warehouse was built in 4½ months—partly winter weather.

One of 25 warehouses by Turner. Costs as low as 80c to $1 a sq. ft. have been attained.

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Four Roses
ARISTOCRATIC AMERICAN WHISKEY
PAUL JONES & CO
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NEW YORK OFFICE
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Now Used and Indorsed by 30,000 American Dentists—more than Two-Thirds of the Profession

The reputation of Kolynos has been built up by those who keep *informed* on the care of the teeth.

Kolynos users are not those to whom a dentifrice is simply a dentifrice—the haphazard purchasers who consider that they are giving their mouths proper attention if they use *any dentifrice*.

As a rule they are men and women who regard seriously the fact that *teeth are perishable*, and that *that* dentifrice is best to use which tends most to *prolong tooth life*—plus giving the well-cared-for appearance.

The thousands of dentists who are recommending Kolynos are not doing so idly. They have scientific reasons for their advice.

The Kolynos Company - - - New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

MORE THAN A RESTAURANT—A BROADWAY INSTITUTION

Amidst the Dinner Scene at Broadway's Famous Institution

Picturesque in its vivid life and color, fascinating in its alluring glamour, sparkling in its refined gaiety—*the Dinner Scene at Churchill's* nightly reflects a phase of metropolitan life unequaled in its ever-changing pleasure, in its never-failing charm.

Not only to its distinctive atmosphere does Churchill's owe its unequalled popularity for Dinner, but also to its famed *Cuisine* in a la carte service—to its exceptional *Special Dinner* at $1.25—and to its inimitable *Cabaret Unique*.

Equally popular for Supper. Dancing on main floor from 9 o'clock.

Churchill's is also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon* at 75c, with Dancing, and for its *Afternoon Tea Dances*.

And so, under the personal direction and sole ownership of Mr. James Churchill, Churchill's has attained the greatest popularity and prestige ever enjoyed by a New York restaurant.

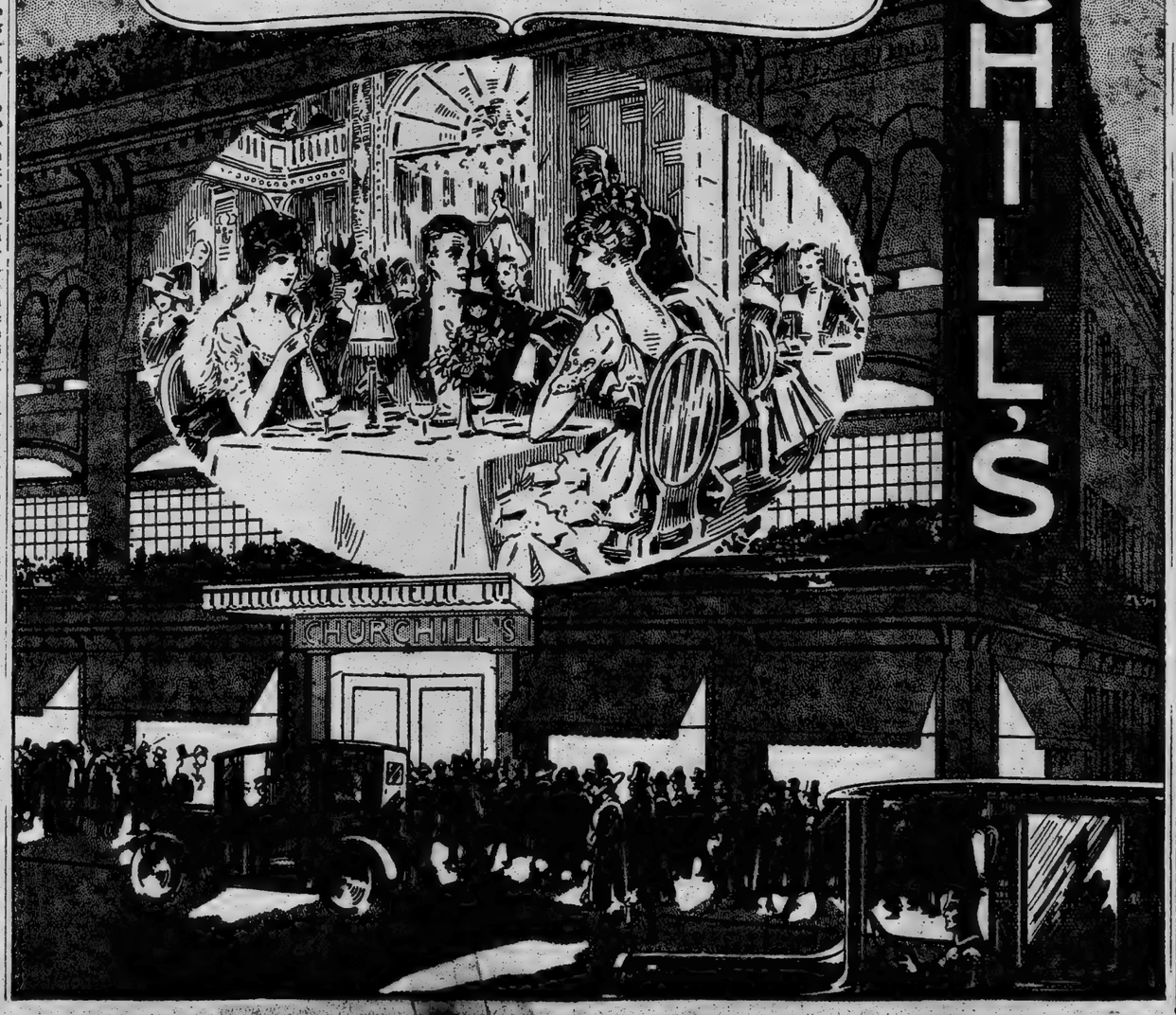

Time for Your Tour of Inspection

YOU have met on the street many of the new suits made by the $70 and $80 tailors.

★ ★

From the character of the wearers you have formed an opinion as to which are correct—which you prefer.

★ ★

We made our tour of inspection months ago—saw what these tailors were going to offer.

★ ★

It is time now for you to make yours. You will find similar suits, ready-to-wear, in each of the five Weber and Heilbroner clothing stores.

Styles and fabrics from the same sources—and tailoring so similar it is difficult to distinguish one from the other.

★ ★

$20 to $40.

Topcoats of the same high character, $20 to $35.

W. & H. Spring Hats Are Now Being Shown

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt; 345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 27 New; 757 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.; 1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau

If your income is $208.33 per month

And you spend $60.00 for Food,
What should you spend for Clothes?
" " " " " Rent?
" " " " " Life Insurance?
" " " " " Luxuries?

Send for schedule of classified living expenses for incomes of from $15.00 per week to $10,000 per year.

Also formula based on the law of averages determining the exact amount of insurance to carry.

IVES & MYRICK,
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Efficiency in Domestic Science
means
Efficiency in Business.

DR. LIEBKNECHT GAGGED AGAIN IN REICHSTAG

President Refuses to Permit the Socialist Leader to Address the House.

LONDON, April 10.—Permission to address the Reichstag has again been refused to Karl Liebknecht, Socialist, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The refusal came during a discussion of the second reading of a bill providing for payments of compensation to disabled soldiers in a lump sum, instead of by pension. When Dr. Liebknecht asked permission to speak, the President of the Chamber is reported to have replied:

"I cannot allow you to speak on a standing order, because you have repeatedly misused your opportunity "in order to injure the dignity of the house."

FRENCH SOCIALISTS LOYAL.

Will Break with Bureau and Work for National Defense.

PARIS, April 10.—A meeting of the National Council of the French Socialist Party last night passed a resolution in favor of the party's continuing to give its closest support to the Government for national defense.

A resolution against renewal of relations with the International Socialist Bureau was passed by a vote of 1,700 to 1,000.

Americans Back Sugar Enterprise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 10.—A big sugar factory is being established near here in an area where thousands of acres of sugar land are available for cane cultivation. American capital is behind the venture

Jamaica's sugar crop has been sold at a high price in England.

THE GENUINE
EDISON
Dictating Machine
Phonty Made by Edison

Press the Button—dictate any time—any speed—any correction—while typing costs half. Proven free on your own work. Ask for the BUYER'S GUIDE.

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Manhattan-Bred Spring Topcoats

MANHATTAN ISLAND is off the mainland, even in its style predilections. It likes Topcoats that are burdenless to the back, smartly decorous in cut, soft-spoken in pattern, soft-draping in tailoring—in a word, *thoroughbred*.

At $25 I have had Stein-Bloch tailor just such *Spring Topcoats* to my private specifications. Like good breeding, they are *remarkable* for being *unremarkable*.

At $20, J. D. *Knitted Topcoats* in Solid Colors and Heather Mixtures, befitting alike urban and suburban wear.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats
$20 *to* $45

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

HICKS HARDY FLOWERS

include all the favorite old-fashioned varieties—Lupinus, Hollyhocks, Larkspur, Phlox, Iris, etc. Once planted, they grow and bloom year after year. Only good, strong stock furnished. We *guarantee* to replace any that fails to grow. Our free illustrated booklet, "Hicks Hardy Garden Flowers," will help you plan your flower beds and lawns. Write for it today.

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LASTING SATISFACTION

POSLAM SOAP comes through the daily use, for Toilet and Bath, of this Superior soap, which combines so many qualities of goodness and purity.
At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

BRITISH CHECKED IN TIGRIS ATTACK

Kut-el-Amara Relief Force Fails to Break Through Turkish Position at Sannayyat.

DEFENSE AIDED BY FLOODS

Two Divisions Believed to be Engaged in Offensive Operations, with One Division in Reserve.

LONDON, April 10.—Following their recent success at Felahie, the British in Mesopotamia attacked the Turkish position at Sannayyat, on the Tigris River, just below Kut-el-Amara, but Lieut. Gen. Sir Percy Lake, commanding the forces there, reports that they failed to break through the Turkish lines. The statement given out this evening by the Official Press Bureau says:

No attack on Sannayyat was made on April 6, as reported in the Turkish communication of April 10, (8).

Sir Percy Lake reports that an attack made at dawn on the 9th failed to get through the enemy's lines. The operations were much hampered by floods, which are extending.

The failure of the British troops to penetrate the Turkish positions at Sannayyat will come as a disappointment to the British public, which had hoped after the recent victory at Umm-el-Henna that success would speedily attend the operations for the relief of General Townshend and his men, besieged in Kut-el-Amara.

The check to the British operations, according to the official dispatch, was due to the floods, which are rapidly extending and seriously hampering the British movements. The relieving force consists of two divisions, one under Lieut. Gen. Gorringe, in chief command on the left bank of the Tigris, and the other under General Keary, on the right bank. It is supposed there is another division in reserve, but of this nothing is known officially.

The Sannayyat position extends about two miles on either bank of the Tigris, the left flank resting on the Suwekie marsh and the right flank on the nameless marshy ground stretching twelve miles between Orak and Essinn. Apparently the Turkish position at Sannayyat has been strongly reinforced since the Turkish defeat at Umm-el-Henna.

Even should General Gorringe succeed in driving the Turks from Sannayyat, there is still another strong Turkish position at Essinn, both the flanks of which are protected by water defenses before reaching Kut-el-Amara. General Gorringe has had great experience in river warfare. He was with Kitchener in the famous advance to Khartoum, but owing to the fact that the Turkish positions are only vulnerable to frontal attack, intense anxiety prevails in England, which is being compared to the anxious period while awaiting the relief of Ladysmith during the Boer war.

WHY HE GAVE UP GALLIPOLI.

Allies' Line Had "Every Possible Military Defect," Says Monro.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 11.—Additional light is shed on the withdrawal of the allied forces from Gallipoli in a long report from General Sir Charles C. Monro, published in The Official Gazette. The report gives the views of General Monro on the Gallipoli position when he arrived there last October to examine the situation. He says:

"Our positions in Gallipoli presented a military situation unique in history. The force held a line possessing every possible military defect. Complete evacuation was the only wise course, as an advance could not be regarded as a reasonable military operation.

"The appalling cost to the nation involved through embarking on an expedition with no base for the rapid transit of stores and personnel made it urgent that we should divert the troops locked up. In a November blizzard 200 men died from exposure; more than 10,000 sick were sent to the hospital. The progress of the Helles evacuation was delayed by the weather, and the loss of a large horseship sunk by a French battleship. On the evening of Jan. 8 the warship Prince George, which had embarked 2,000 men, was struck by a torpedo from an enemy submarine, which failed to explode."

General Monro pays a tribute to General Birdwood and all engaged in the evacuation, and also explains how he urged the French commander, General Sarrail, to withdraw from Serbia.

ITALIANS TAKE TRENCHES.

Austrians Said to be Preparing Great Offensive on Whole Front.

ROME, April 10.—The Austrians are preparing an offensive on a large scale along the whole Italian front, according to dispatches received here, which state that this action was decided on at a recent conference between Archduke Eugene and the other Austrian commanders. Strong bodies of troops have been withdrawn from the Rumanian border, and quantities of munitions are being sent from the interior of the empire.

The Italian military chiefs, the dispatches further say, have made all preparations to break the offensive, and to force the Austrians back on the defensive.

The following official communication was issued today:

There have been artillery actions along the whole front. On the Mrzli Saturday night, after strong enemy detachments approached our lines and threw heavy bombs, our troops burst into the enemy's trenches and defeated him in a fierce hand-to-hand conflict.

On the Isonzo front the enemy's artillery fired on the Cormons railway station and points in that vicinity, but without doing any damage or causing any casualties.

Last night one of our dirigibles flew over fortified positions at Riva, and dropped forty bombs and torpedoes on works, emplacements, and railway and military buildings. Our airmen observed that their work was very effective. The airship was caught by the enemy searchlights and rockets, and subjected to an intense artillery and rifle fire, but returned safely.

BERLIN, April 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following statement relative to the operations on the Italian front was given out today at the Austrian War Office:

In the Gorizia district towns behind the Austro-Hungarian front were held under the fire of the enemy's artillery. An aeroplane, which came to land near Lucinico, was destroyed by Austro-Hungarian artillery. Elsewhere on the front the usual artillery engagements continue.

WIN FIGHT IN DEEP SNOW.

Russians Capture Teuton Trench—Repel Attack Made in Boats.

PETROGRAD, April 10.—The following official communication was issued today:

Western (Russian) front: There was an artillery duel and an infantry engagement on the Dvina front. In several sectors the Germans attempted to improve the condition of their trenches by pumping out the water, but everywhere our fire forced them to discontinue the work.

German aeroplanes dropped bombs near the Remerskof and Dvinsk Railway stations. Northeast of Lake Vischnevskoie there was lively activity by the enemy's artillery. On the Ogineski Canal enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on our lines.

In the region of Komora, southwest of Pinsk, the Germans approached our positions in boats, but were driven off by our fire. In the sector in the region of the lower Stripa we captured an enemy trench and made some prisoners. Enemy attempts to launch counterattacks were invariably fruitless and he suffered heavy losses from our fire. Our troops made their attacks in deep snow, crossing a large number of crevasses.

LAUDS AMERICAN JEWS.

Head of German Hebrew Association Comments on Their Aid.

BERLIN, April 10, (via London.)—At the annual meeting of the Hebrew Benevolent Association today Chairman Nathan paid a tribute to the work of American Jews in supporting the sufferers in Poland. Later in a statement to The Associated Press he repeated his words of praise, saying:

"The generosity of our American coreligionists is splendid and demands the warmest appreciation. It was no surprise to us, however, for we remembered that the same generosity was displayed in the relief of the pogrom victims in 1895."

Eighty thousand marks, for the most part in small money orders, was received by the association in today's mail. The total amount of subscriptions for the first ten days in April reached 300,000 marks. The average monthly receipts exceed 400,000 marks.

The report read at the annual meeting revealed that nearly 8,000,000 marks has been distributed to the Poland sufferers from America since the beginning of the war. Nearly 100,000 letters monthly addressed from and to America have been received by the association, copied, and expedited to their destination.

The association maintains relief kitchens in Poland, grants money aid, and otherwise assists the sufferers from its own funds. Nearly 700,000 Jews are in need of assistance in the occupied districts. The association makes no discrimination between Jews and Christians in the relief work.

OUR PRESTIGE LOST, SAYS DAVID J. HILL

Tells Navy League America Is a Negligible Quantity in World Politics.

URGES A PROMPT CHANGE

Without It, He Predicts That Our Infamy Will Be Completed by Spoliation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The opening session of the eleventh annual convention of the Navy League of the United States was marked by speeches of many prominent men urging that the navy be increased till it was a defense for the country commensurate with the country's wealth and widespread interests. Most of the speakers today confined their addresses to pleas for increased naval defenses without applying their thoughts to particular conditions. But at the afternoon session Dr. David Jayne Hill, former American Ambassador to Germany, discussing the foreign policy of the present Administration, said it had caused a "complete loss of our foreign prestige as a nation, and rendered our Government a practically negligible quantity as an international influence."

"In the name of peace," said Dr. Hill, "I implore the American people promptly to make themselves strong that their words and their rights will be respected in the world. To do this, we must be prepared to act; for at present it is admitted that we are not prepared to act effectively, and abroad it is believed that we shrink from the very thought of action. The vital necessity at this moment is that this condition be promptly changed.

"Several hundred American citizens, men, women, and children, have been done to death on sea and land without cause or provocation. At least two States of the Union have been invaded by armed forces, and not only civilians but our uniformed soldiers have been shot down upon our own soil. The first of the essential elements of American foreign policy is the protection of the individual citizen, in so far as he needs to be protected against injury by any foreign power. It was for this purpose, among others, that the National Government was formed. The constitutionally ordained means for enforcing this supreme law are the army and the navy. In addition to the defense of the Union itself, and of the rights of the citizens beyond the jurisdiction of the States, the Constitution imposes specifically upon the Congress the obligation to insure the execution of Section 4 of Article IV., which reads:

"'The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion.'

"The entire Government, presumably with a full comprehension of its obligations, is solemnly bound by its oath of office to support the Constitution, and hence to sustain these guarantees. This involves a grave responsibility, and for meeting it effectively the Government is responsible to the people, who have confided to it their security.

"The pressing question of the hour is, have we, as a people, abandoned the essential policies of a self-respecting nation? Have we ceased to maintain the principle, 'All for every one and every one for all?' Have we become so self-centred, so fond of ease, so fearful of personal danger, so indifferent to the fate of others, so negligent of national duty, that we can satisfy ourselves with empty words, and consent to be the passive spectators of our national disgrace? If we have, then we must consent in the future to be the prey and the victims of those who may feel that it is not only safe for them, but what we ourselves will patiently endure, if they complete our infamy by systematic insult and spoliation."

The history and purpose of the league were explained by Colonel Robert M. Thompson, its President; Henry H. Ward, Vice President, and others. Colonel Thompson paid his respects to the pacifists in this way:

"To the Bryans, Henry Fords, Jordans, Taveuners, et al., we are anathema; but we believe we have earned the approbation of the majority of our fellow citizens. Gradually its (the league's) teachings have born fruit, and we, who for years have borne the heat and brunt of the fight, see, or think we see, the end approaching. If the Navy League has earned the hatred of that class which is opposed to preparedness, we trust that you will love us for the enemies we have made."

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of Political Economy at Harvard, told the convention that increasing responsibilities of the United States in Latin America demanded a powerful navy for the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine. The United States, he said, could not keep its pledge to preserve the present territorial relations of the Western World unless it was always ready to fight. The only thing that had prevented annexation by European powers, he said, was the belief that the United States was ready to resist.

Changing relations of the United States in Latin America within the last ten years, said Dr. Hart, had resulted in the nation's adding five protectorates, and he thought six more additions likely within the next few years. One of the six, he said, would be Mexico.

"I should be willing to risk a reputation which I have not yet acquired as a political prophet," said the speaker, "by saying that within five years the so-called Republic of Mexico will be to the United States in the same status as the Republic of Cuba; that is, that it will be an independent republic under the benevolent superintendence of the United States."

FALL SHORT ON AEROPLANES

This Government Should Also Perfect Engine, Says Prof. Lucke.

A plan of action which, if followed by Congress, it is held, would place the aeronautic service of this country on a par with any in the world, is outlined in a report which Professor Charles E. Lucke, of the Graduate Engineering School of Columbia University, made recently to the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Professor Lucke is an authority on internal combustion engines, and his report is devoted, in the main, to aeronautic engines. He contends that engines of this type made in America are inferior to those manufactured in England, France, and Germany.

"The European war and the remarkable uses to which aeroplanes have been put abroad, and the woeful showing of our aeronautic service in Mexico, demonstrate the necessity of this country awakening to the need of building up our aeroplane industry," Professor Lucke said yesterday at Columbia. "One fundamental aspect is that in America there are no fixed Government buying orders, and without these no shop is warranted in making a proper financial investment for developing the aeroplane. The industry is young, development is rapid, and an aeroplane engine three years old is obsolete and only fit to be scrapped.

"I believe the Government should operate a plant, while at the same time encouraging private development of the industry. The entire problem is one of organization. The first thing to be done is to bring the aeronautic interests of the army and navy together, while retaining the integrity of both services. The second is to bring into co-operation civilian engineering ability and shop capacity, which we have and which is not inferior to anything abroad.

"We must concentrate our efforts on the aeroplane engine. The frame and outer parts of the aeroplane made in this country are superior to those made abroad, but our engines are inferior. In the case of many of our aeroplanes sent abroad, foreign-made engines are substituted for ours. It is only fair to say, however, that with the impetus furnished by foreign buying, these conditions are changing, and our engines are beginning to match those made in France, Germany, and England."

Professor Lucke's report on aeronautic engines fills three volumes and is largely technical.

GREEK TRICK ON ALLIES?

37,000 Russian Sacks Said to Have Been Sent to Bulgaria.

PARIS, April 9.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Athens, quoting the Patris of that city to the effect that the Ministers of the Entente Powers have complained to the Greek Government that 37,000 flour sacks belonging to Russia have been handed over by the Greek authorities to Bulgaria. These sacks were requisitioned by the Greek Commissary Department for the army, but are said to have been transported clandestinely to Bulgaria.

Details of the transaction are given in the following telegram from G. Passarow, Bulgarian Minister at Athens, to Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria:

"Nedkof (Bulgarian Consul at Saloniki) informs me there are canvas sacks at Saloniki. I have talked with Gounaris (Greek Minister of the Interior) about this question, and he tells me:

"'I will verify the matter, and if there are really sacks at Saloniki I will recommend to the Greek National Bank to buy them and send them to the Bank of Bulgaria, on the pretext that they are sent for flour, in order to avoid the attention of British spies at Saloniki. If your merchants bought these sacks and the British were informed of it we would draw disagreeable consequences upon ourselves. After using the sacks during the military operations the National Bank of Bulgaria will sell them to us with flour. All that will be done to justify the shipment in the eyes of the British.'

"The Minister of the Interior will communicate to me in a few days how many sacks they will give us."

Sacks filled with sand are used for trench defenses, and therefore the sacks would be of peculiar value to the Bulgarians.

DRIVE TURKS ON WIDE LINE.

Russians Advancing South in Armenia in Three Directions.

PETROGRAD, April 10.—Concerning operations on the Caucasus front the War Office today issued the following:

In the direction of Diarbekr, (Armenia,) we closed in on the enemy by way of the region of the Goinuky Valley.

In the region of Bitlis we repulsed several Turkish attacks.

South of Lake Urumiah we fought engagements with large hordes of Kurds, who were supported by regular Turkish infantry.

The "Gibraltar" of Suretyship!

National Surety Company

115 BROADWAY

Strongest in the World!

BRITAIN MAY ALTER PRIZE COURT RULES

Hint of Abandoning Orders in Council in Efforts to Obtain Condemnation.

TO USE LAW OF NATIONS

Reliance in Future Likely to be Placed on Accepted Principles of International Observance.

LONDON, April 10.—The resumption in the prize court tomorrow of the cases of the American steamship Joseph W. Fordney and the seized cargoes of other vessels is awaited with unusual interest, as there is a possibility that the Government will abandon Orders in Council in its efforts to obtain condemnation and will rely on accepted rules of international law.

The first indication that such a course might be adopted comes from the decision permitting appeal in the case of the cargo of copper from the Swedish steamship Zamora, in regard to which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ruled that Orders in Council should have no standing in prize court if in conflict with recognized international law. The most significant confirmation of this came in the form of a statement from the President of the prize court at the opening of the Fordney case, in which he said:

"It might be found the right doctrine now was that Orders in Council, which proposed to alter international law, were invalid, in which case the court would have to proceed without the assistance of any Orders in Council."

Attorneys representing American carriers had been advised by their English colleagues to refrain from attacking the legality of Orders in Council, on the ground that they might prejudice their cases.

In view of the new aspect of affairs, however, it is probable the American claimants will revert to the plan of basing their defense on the existing rules of international law.

NEAR-BEER LIKE REAL THING

Only Difference Is in the Headache, British Liquor Control Board Says.

LONDON, Thursday, April 11.—The Liquor Control Board has discovered a new non-alcoholic beer, the sale of which will be pushed as far as possible in the English public houses.

"It smells like beer, it looks like beer, it tastes like beer—the only difference is in the headache," says the statement issued by the board.

In a test case a workman drank twenty pint bottles without becoming intoxicated. The new drink will be placed at the disposal of Parliament in the House of Commons bar.

700,000 JEWS NEED AID.

Destitution Continues in Poland, Berlin Committee Hears.

BERLIN, April 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—At a meeting of the Relief Committee for Indigent Jews the President said that 700,000 Jews in the occupied districts of Poland required assistance. Thus far nearly $2,000,000 has been spent in relief work, which has been made possible largely by the help of Jews in America.

It was brought out that further assistance was required, as a monthly expenditure of $125,000 is necessary.

FIVE WARSHIPS JOIN THE REBELS IN CHINA

Peking Government Recalls a Division of Troops, Presumably Owing to Disaffection.

SHANGHAI, China, April 10.—Five warships stationed at Canton joined the rebels on April 6.

The Central Government has recalled the Twelfth Division, 3,000 troops of which arrived at Shanghai from Peking on Saturday. The Government also has rescinded orders for the Tenth Division to proceed to Canton, presumably owing to dissaffection among the men.

Conditions at Swatow are reported as still peaceful.

Supporters of the Republican form of Government here are endeavoring to bring about the retirement of President Yun Shik-kai. They are desirous, however, that his retirement shall be accomplished by popular pressure rather than by the action of another nation and are hopeful that the United States or Great Britain will induce him to step down in the interests of peace.

CANADA IS CENSORING MAIL.

Letters Entering Dominion at Windsor Opened in a Spy Quest.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, April 10.—All United States letter mail entering Canada here today was cut open in the Windsor Post Office, read, and then resealed with a sticker bearing the printed word "censored."

While admitting that the letters were being opened and read, Postmaster Alfred Wigle refused to discuss the reason. Asked if some important development were expected, Mr. Wigle said, "I cannot answer your question," but he intimated the consorship might be an effort to detect the work of spies.

An extra staff of censors was at work in the Windsor Post Office today handling the mail, and it is said a special censor from Ottawa was in charge. It is believed in Windsor that the remarkable proceeding has to do with efforts to run down another bomb plot of which the authorities have received information.

It is alleged that there are many German sympathizers in Windsor, and it is said the Canadian officials are using censorship to ferret them out.

SAYS
JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"I believe in Universal Service for Davids' Electro Chemical Inks."

The only true preparedness against emergency and disaster is permanency of records.

Davids' Inks give permanency.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

THADDEUS DAVIDS COMPANY
Established 1826

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. *No payment accepted unless successful.*

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller, $1.50 postpaid. OSS OF HAIR and the Quartziamp Treatment (Nagelschmidt) Transl. by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Price $1.50. All bookstores.

Men's Fur or Fur-Lined Overcoats Stored, Remodeled or Repaired—PHONE 6900 GREELEY

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

FOR TO-DAY

Men's Cutaway Coat and Vest
For Men and Young Men—34 to 44 Chest
Exclusive Custom Tailor Model

One button Cutaway model, of Oxford or Black Vicuna, bound with Silk Braid, full silk lined, including sleeves and vest back. New model vest.

30.00

Men's Hand Tailored Suits
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
Large Variety of Herringbone Weaves

One, two, three or four button semi-fitted or conservative models, in overplaids, stripes, checks, tweeds, Oxford Vicuna or Blue Serge.

25.00

Men's Spring Top-Coats
For Men and Young Men—32 to 46 Chest

CARMOOR LONDON

To be had only at Franklin Simon & Co.

(Shower Proof)—for General Wear

Of Homespuns, Donegal Tweeds and Coverts, in green, brown, olive or heather colorings; herringbone weaves; also invisible overplaids in rich shades of brown, olive, blue, Oxford or green.

24.00 to 40.00

SEEK EVIDENCE IN SUSSEX DENIAL

Continued from Page 1.

diplomatic relations between the two powers.

A high official who was asked today whether the Government would accept or reject the forthcoming declaration by Germany that the Channel liner Sussex was not attacked by a submarine said that challenging that statement would not necessarily be a challenge of the German Government's truthfulness, but a challenge of the truthfulness of certain submarine commanders. He pointed out that this Government was not considering the present serious situation in the light of specific instances of damage done to merchant ships in which U-boats were suspected, but in the broader light of a multiplicity of incidents all pointing to violation of the pledges given to the United States by Germany.

From what this official said, it was apparent that this Government regarded as ridiculous any claim that most of the merchant ships which suffered damage through explosions recently were not the victims of submarines. Attention was called to the many instances of submarine attacks on Dutch and Scandinavian merchantmen, and it was indicated clearly that these were to be taken into account by the United States in the determination of what its policy toward Germany should be.

Berlin Government Responsible.

The present attitude of the Government, as it was explained today, was that, even if the German denial of responsibility for attack on the Sussex and the attacks on other merchantmen should receive the fullest weight, it would be impossible to escape the conviction that German submarine commanders had been conducting operations with an entire disregard to the pledges of their Government. Acquitting the German Government of knowledge or intention in these violations, it was intimated, did not relieve that Government of responsibility. The point was made that submarine attacks in violation of solemn assurances had been many and were continuing, and that unless Germany did something to stop them, she must share the guilt of her naval officers. It is in this spirit that the Wilson Administration is going over the evidence it has obtained, not only with respect to alleged attacks that involve vessels having Americans on board, but of attacks that do not concretely affect this Government.

In these circumstances the Sussex case does not occupy the paramount place given to it in the earlier consideration of the resumption of U-boat activity. Many other cases will serve as counts in a long indictment. The Sussex was an unarmed passenger liner and an attack on such a vessel by a German submarine without the required warning and provision for the safety of passengers and crew would be a clear violation of the German pledges. The German Government has announced through the press that it is able to assert that the Sussex was not attacked by a German submarine, and Ambassador Gerard, in a cable message received at the State Department, informed the Secretary that the German Government's response to the recent inquiries concerning the damage done to the Sussex and other merchantmen would be handed to him today.

It is this note which is expected to contain the denial given in advance to the press, and the expectation here is that it will embrace reiterated asurances of German intention to live up to the promises made to the United States. But the line of argument mapped out by the Administration will permit the acceptance of the German conclusion concerning the Sussex without weakening the contention that in the multiplicity of circumstances where merchant vessels came to grief it is impossible to conceive that German submarines were not responsible for most of them.

Plenty of Evidence.

This does not mean that the Government intends to accept without question the German denial that a U-boat attacked the Sussex. It means only that the Government has plenty of evidence upon which to make out its indictment without resorting to the testimony concerning the Channel liner. From what was said today it was evident that the Government contemplated using affidavits of American citizens and others on the Sussex to challenge the assertion of Germany that no U-boat of the Imperial Navy tried to send the Sussex to the bottom. The challenge may be directed against the statement of a submarine commander, without questioning the truthfulness of the German Government, but its significance will be apparent.

The note of the German Government should reach Washington within forty-eight hours after its delivery to Ambassador Gerard. The President and his advisers will not be prepared to take action immediately upon its receipt. It was said today that the Government intended to be deliberate and could afford to wait for the full text of affidavits from passengers and officers of the Sussex, which are on the steamship St. Paul, whose arrival, according to State Department advices, has been delayed until Thursday.

SPANISH CLASS

Enroll Now, if You Expect to Take Spanish Course in Carnegie Hall. Cost of Entire Course is Five Dollars.

Do you expect to take the 30-lesson "Conversational-Pictorial" course now being organized by prominent New York business men? If you do it is advisable that you send your enrollment forthwith to the Class Secretary, Mr. Frank H. Golding, at Studio 611, Carnegie Hall. (Phone Circle 1350,) as the classes are filling rapidly. At the end of the course, which begins on April 18th next, all attending should have an excellent command of the Spanish language. Classes are of 40 minutes in length, and to meet the requirements of as many as possible, the same identical lesson will be given three times each class day, at 6:20, 7:20 and 8:20 P. M., respectively, and members may attend any class hour they may elect. Both men and women are invited to join. No previous knowledge of Spanish is required. Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, 57th Street and Seventh Avenue, is the meeting place. Class nights are Tuesdays and Fridays and $5.00 is the entire cost of the course. No other expense whatever. Spanish in all its harmonious sounds, its majesty and nobility of ideas is extremely easy to learn. Under Professor Galeno, who will lead you by gradual stages along the path that means culture and its concomitant enjoyment. When you complete the course, signs, phrases, stories in Spanish will mean something to you. You will have an ability to speak, read and correspond in a different medium. Your time will be well invested and will yield interest all your life.

ENROLL NOW.

Send FIVE DOLLARS and secure your Class Ticket or communicate at once with Frank H. Golding, Class Secretary, for further information. Studio 611, Carnegie Hall. Telephone Circle 1350.

EASTER

and the one you love is FAR AWAY

Fresh flowers no doubt you'd send if you could, for now is the season of lilies and all budding beauties—and Easter sentiments can be truly expressed in no way but flowers. Well, carry out your desire, for you now can send FRESH-CUT FLOWERS *to Anywhere*

National Florist

Not 24 hours old, delivered by local National Florist, according to your order. Send remittance, selection may be left to us. We guarantee freshness, satisfaction—delivery at time you specify. ESTIMATES and BOOKLETS FREE. Remittances bonded by Nat'l Surety Co., N. Y. Make the Easter of the distant friends and relatives happier. You can send a floral message for little more than the cost of a telegram.

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Telephone Cortlandt 149

EVEN though you've been used to paying $50 or $60 for a Made-To-Order Suit, are you so dollar-defiant, that you won't walk or ride a few blocks to get materials and tailoring just as fine for $35 to $45?

Better woolens than my Duo-Mixture Suitings for Spring at $35 cannot be woven. As for tailoring, I was born and bred to the bench. Come to be measured or send for cloth clippings!

$20 *to* $45 *for Suits and Topcoats to measure*

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
17 Years On This Corner

The "MEADOWBROOK"
A new soft Hat for Spring.
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
1, 183, 231, 805, 849, 863, 1197, 1361 B'way, 37 Nassau St., 371 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Man That Knows

Reliable information about the deep holes where the fish have lingered comes from the neighborhood philosopher.

And these warming days are the time to be seeking it.

If you are the man that knows the joys of fishing, you have recognized that invitation of balmy Spring which will not be denied.

You have dragged your kit from the closet—your pipe-smoke is filled with visions of speckled beauties.

Reliable information about reliable fishing tackle comes from the Abercrombie & Fitch Co. store.

The man that knows is prepared to show you the casting rods and the flies, the folding trout nets, the reels and the creels, the rod cases and the tackle boxes.

Let us extend to you the fraternal hand of the Brothers of Izaak Walton.

To Be Properly Appareled for Fishing

The world is not all golf and country clubs, though this store does devote much attention to them.

And there are lots of good fish in the streams caught by women as well as men.

In women's fishing apparel here are khaki and Thorntweeds, rough-and-ready imported homespuns, corduroys—every fabric that the sportsmen use.

With bloomers or knickerbockers, and sportswomen's skirts which may be removed and used as a cape in an April shower.

Hats and stockings and boots made specially for fishing—and slickers and nor'westers as picturesque as they are serviceable.

The most extensive line ever shown of women's clothes for the out-of-doors.

Every Convenience for Fishing

From a pair of English waders, $10 to $25, to a luncheon kit never before equalled at $4.25.

Brown canvas, reinforced wading shoes, rubber boots in sportsmen's models, and complete assortments of fishermen's coats, suits, shirts, hats and hosiery.

The famous A. & F. "Yellowstone" rod at $5—and others up to the most expensive imported rods.

Sandwich cases, flasks, Thermos bottles—and a "refrigerette" for your lunch going out and your day's catch coming in.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sporting Clothes for Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
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BOARD OF STRATEGY BY LAW FOR NAVY

Appropriation Bill to Take Operations from Civilian Control.

LIKE ARMY GENERAL STAFF

Effect Will Be to Make Work of Fiske Permanent—Admiral to be at Head.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—A statutory board of strategy in the navy—a bureau headed by a full Admiral who will have fifteen expert assistants—is to be authorized in the Naval Appropriation bill soon to be reported to the House. The sub-committee in charge of preparation of the budget agreed today to prepare a provision that would write into permanent law substantially the present regulations governing the office of naval operations.

The effect of the proposed rider will be more completely to divorce the strategy of the navy and the military functions of the department from the office of the civilian Secretary. Nominally the prospective bureau of operations will be subject to the direction of the Secretary, but it is contended that with statutory approval of present regulations a Secretary will be disinclined to interfere with this board "unless there is a vital reason for such interference."

Admiral Fiske was the chief sponsor during the hearings on the Naval bill of a permanent bureau of this character—no matter by what name it is called. Secretary Daniels is also understood to be in sympathy with the plan; in fact, the proposed legislation will give statutory approval to the regulations that have been issued at the Navy Department since Secretary Daniels assumed office.

The real object of this legislation, it is said, is to prevent some future Secretary of the Navy from interfering with the functions of the so-called strategy staff, and to curtail the opportunity of a civilian Secretary to detract from the powers of the bureau as established by Secretary Daniels.

The Naval Appropriation will enacted last year created the office of Chief of Naval Operations, and assistants have been assigned to that office by Secretary Daniels. The number of assistants, however, is not made mandatory, and the contemplated legislation adopted by the House Committee today will provide for at least fifteen assistants.

In addition it will be provided that the chief of this bureau shall be an Admiral, outranked only by Admiral Dewey, as his senior. The bureau is to be charged with preparation of war plans, operations of the fleet, direction of the Naval War College, the offce of naval intelligence, the office of target practice and engineering competitions; operation of the radio service, and mines and mining, naval militia, and direction of all strategic and tactical matters, including drills, exercises and training the fleet for war.

Although it is not understood the House Committee will consent to the use of the term, the bureau of the navy will be what the General Staff is to the army.

Under the authority creating a Chief of Naval Operations, Secretary Daniels has established a regulation giving that officer broad powers. The existing law—a brief section in the last naval budget—provides that there shall be a Chief of Naval Operations who shall be selected from the active list of the line and who shall not be below the grade of Captain. While serving as chief this officer will have the rank, title, and emoluments of a Rear Admiral, although the appointment be that of a Captain.

The fact that Congress has authorized the creation of three Admirals, in command of the three fleets of the navy, caused the House naval sub-committee to decide today that the chief of operations also shall have the rank of Admiral.

When he appeared before the House Committee, Rear Admiral Fiske asserted that one trouble with the Navy Department today was a lack of continued development of the science of strategy. Different civilian Secretaries, he pointed out, have had different plans, and altogether there has been more or less disorganization in the field of naval strategy.

Admiral Fiske's idea was that there should be established some organization that could not be arbitrarily abolished or modified by a Secretary not in sympathy with such a plan. He was asked if he did not believe in creating "in a permanent way a General Staff." He replied affirmatively, although he said such a staff should be subject to the control of the Secretary.

Secretary Daniels subsequently defined the detailed duties of the staff, and the House Committee now contemplates legislative sanction for the regulations which Secretary Daniels has made and which are generally regarded as sufficiently broad to cover the necessities of the situation. It was said by a naval expert today that the writing into law of the substance of these regulations of the present Secretary of the Navy was a decided step forward in naval progress.

ATTACKS HAY ARMY BILL.

Security League Analyzes House Vote Against Kahn Amendment.

The National Security League issued a long statement yesterday on the progress of the preparedness movement, in which the organization went on record as opposed to the Hay Army bill. Reports to the headquarters of the league, it is stated, show that the people generally are in favor of preparedness. Of the Hay bill, which is favored by the National Guard of the country, the statement says:

"The Hay bill, which has passed the House, while in itself an acknowledgment that the army is deficient, is an inadequate measure of defense. An amendment making provision for more nearly the number of men the War Department declared to be needed was defeated by a majority of only twenty-two.

"An analysis of the vote by which the proposed increase above that provided by the Hay bill was defeated shows that the opposition came in blocks from sections where the actual needs of the country have not been made generally known, or because the people have been lulled into a false sense of security because they are between the Alleghanies and the Sierra Nevadas.

"The entire Alabama delegation, with one exception, cast their votes against the Kahn amendment which was designed to increase the army beyond the Hay bill provision, total nine votes; two Arkansas members did not vote, and the rest of that delegation (five) voted 'No'; the one Arizona member voted 'No'; one Colorado member did not vote, and the rest (three) voted 'No'; one member from Florida did not vote, and the rest (three) voted 'No'; one member from Georgia did not vote, and the rest (eleven) voted 'No'; nine of the Indiana members voted 'No,' Moore (Seventh) and Wood (Tenth) voted 'Yes, Lieb (First) voted 'Present,' and Morrison (Ninth) did not vote; the entire Kansas delegation of nine members voted 'No'; eight of the eleven members from Kentucky voted 'No'; the entire Mississippi delegation (eight) voted 'No'; twelve of the sixteen members from Missouri voted 'No'; five of the six Nebraska members voted 'No'; nine of the ten North Carolina members voted 'No'; fifteen of the twenty-two Ohio members voted 'No'; five of the seven South Carolina members voted 'No'; eight of the ten Tennessee members voted 'No'; fourteen of the sixteen Texas members voted 'No,' and eight of the ten Virginia members voted 'No.'"

DYE TARIFFS UNCHANGED.

Senate Votes Down Amendment by Lodge Revising the Duties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate's discussion today of the bill continuing the one-cent duty on sugar was devoted almost entirely to an amendment offered by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, a Republican member of the Committee on Finance, materially increasing the duties on coal tar dyestuffs and putting some of the raw materials of dyes on the free list. The amendment, which is identical with a bill introduced by Representative Hill of Connecticut, was defeated 25 to 41. The vote was strictly partisan, except that Mr. Norris of Nebraska, a radical Republican, voted with the Democrats against the amendment.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama, who, as Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, was the author of the present tariff law, led the fight against the amendment. He said the present rate of 30 per cent. on dyestuffs was the rate in the Dingley and Payne tariff laws and that manufacturers had asked no increase. He said that for years after the close of the war in Europe the dye industry there would not be in a position to compete with American makers.

"The German dye factories," said Mr. Underwood, "are largely closed down, as the workmen are in the armies and the markets are lost. The workmen are not ordinarily laborers—they are college-trained chemists. Many of them now are buried in France and Russia, and they cannot be replaced at will."

"It is true," replied Mr. Lodge, "that 30 per cent. was the rate in the Dingley act, but that rate did not foster the industry. The dye plants in Germany are not closed down. They may not be manufacturing dyestuffs, but they are manufacturing acids for explosives and their skilled labor has not been scattered into the armies."

GASOLINE PRICES SHIFT, SAYS REPORT

First West Pays Most for It, Then East Gives Refiners Tribute.

STANDARD'S PART SHOWN

Sixty Per Cent. Produced by Big Interests, Commission Tells Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Federal Trade Commission today presented to Congress a preliminary report on its investigation of the rise in the price of gasoline. The report carried a mass of statistics on production and prices, but drew no conclusions as to the cause of the increase of the latter.

Of alleged price discriminations, which the commission is charged with investigating under a Senate resolution, the report says:

"If prices are found to have been raised to higher levels in some sections than in others, making due allowance for quality of product, freight, and marketing conditions, it may be inferred that an element of artificial manipulation has entered into the advance."

One table submitted with the report shows that tank wagon prices, higher in the West in January, 1915, than they were in the East, were higher a year later in the East. The same relation was shown between prices in the East and West after freight was deducted. No mention was made of differences in marketing conditions in the two sections.

Suggestions that increasing exports have been partly to blame for higher prices are considered in a table that shows 1915 exports amounted to 15 per cent. of the entire gasoline content of all the crude petroleum produced in the United States within the year. Exports for the year of gasoline, naphtha, and benzine totaled 284,500,000 gallons, against 288,500,000 in 1914 and 185,000,000 in 1913.

The tables take up first crude oil production for 1915 and show that while production virtually was unchanged throughout the twelve months the production in the Cushing field, whose oil shows the highest gasoline content of all, dropped from more than 8,000,000 barrels in April, 1915, to 3,000,000 in December. Increase in production in the Healdton field, which produces a small percentage of gasoline, kept total crude production up to normal.

Gasoline Supply Has Decreased.

The effect of decreased production in the Cushing field in gasoline terms is given in a footnote, which says the gasoline content of oil from the Cushing field fell from 96,000,000 gallons in April to 36,000,000 gallons in December. The gasoline content of all the oil produced in the United States decreased during the year. The estimate of the year's total gasoline content for all the oil in the country was 1,892,500,000 gallons.

Crude oil stocks increased during the year from 69,000,000 barrels in January, 1915, to 100,000,000 in January, 1916. Of this refineries held about one-half the supply a year ago and not quite that percentage in January of this year, though holding some 8,000,000 barrels more last January than a year ago.

Standard Oil companies, the tables show, produced about 60 per cent. of the year's gasoline output. Their total was 681,750,000 gallons and that of the independents 400,000,000, in round figures.

Gasoline stock held by refineries decreased steadily from last May, when the total is put at 292,000,000 gallons, to December, with a total of only 162,000,000. Stocks increased from the first of the year to May.

Price ranges show that the price charged by the independents averages about one cent higher than Standard Oil prices. The Standard was selling gasoline free on board at its refineries at 7.82 cents a gallon January 1, 1915, and the independents were charging 8.38 cents for the same grade. There was little change until August, when the Standard's price went to 7.68 cents and the independent's price dropped to 8.02 cents. Four months later, in December, the Standard was charging 12.84 cents and the independents, 13.07.

How Price Ranges Changed.

A table of territorial price changes, free on board refineries, shows that in January, 1915, the Standard was selling at 6.88 cents in Oklahoma and Kansas; 7.72 cents in Texas and Louisiana; 7.96 cents in north central territory; 8.81 cents in Eastern territory; 6.64 cents in Rocky Mountain territory; 9.38 cents in California.

In December the price ranges had changed and Eastern territory was paying higher than the others for its gasoline. These December territorial prices are given: Oklahoma-Kansas, 12.10; Texas-Louisiana, 11.34; North Central, 12.28; East, 14.00; Rocky Mountains, 11.55; California, 11.93.

Differences in the cost of the crude, the report explains, affects the price in various parts of the country. A later report will take that feature up in detail to show what percentage of price differences can be traced directly to crude prices.

Tank wagon prices went from 9.86 cents in the East and 9.61 cents in the West last July, to 16.28 cents in the East and 15.80 cents in the West in December.

Exports reached their highest mark last August and dropped in the Fall as the price of gasoline mounted, until in December exports were 22,000,000 gallons against 83,000,000 four months earlier. Exports in January, 1915, were 13,000,000 gallons.

GIRL DEPUTY SAVES A LIFE.

Under Sheriff Constance Kopp Rescues Drowning Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 10.—Under Sheriff Constance Kopp of Bergen County, who was appointed to her office by Sheriff Robert N. Heath after her capture of the Rev. Dr. Albert von Mattheisius, an escaped prisoner, and who had previously won fame by fighting her own case against Harry Kaufman of Paterson for sending threatening letters to her and getting him fined $1,000, startled Hackensack today by diving into the icy river and rescuing an escaping prisoner who had tried to drown himself. The runaway was Tony Hojnacka, sentenced to jail from Wallington two weeks ago for non-support and cruelty to his children. He tried to kill himself in his cell last Thursday, and was adjudged insane yesterday.

Miss Kopp started in her car yesterday with Hojnacka for the Morris Plains Insane Asylum, stopping on the way at Rutherford to get a woman who was also to be taken there. The car was compelled to turn back on account of the bad roads, a condition which not even Miss Kopp was able to overcome, and the party returned to the jail here a little after midnight. Hojnacka was told to wait while the other prisoner was cared for, but the moment he got out of the automobile he slipped away and started across the fields toward the Hackensack River. Sheriff Heath, Miss Kopp, and the chauffeur started after him, but Miss Kopp beat the others to the bank, threw off her hat, coat, and skirt; then jumped in, seized Hojnacka, overcame his struggles, and held him above water until ropes were thrown to them from the bank. Hojnacka was unconscious when rescued, but was revived after three hours' work. Miss Kopp had a hot bath and a few hours' sleep, and then went to New York to buy clothes for Easter.

Swedes to Study German Reserves.

BERLIN, April 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Swedish Minister of War has had presented to him by the Department Chief a proposition to send a commission of six officers to Germany for study of the organization of army reserve forces, according to a Stockholm dispatch given out by the Overseas News Agency. General Munck will probably be head of the commission, if one is sent.

Special Event
Men's & Young Men's
Spring and Easter
Suits to Order
at $18.50

This opportune event in our Merchant Tailoring Section, Fourth Floor, is repeated for five days more

Today and Until Saturday at 6 P. M.
April 11th to 15th Inclusive

Just for these days do we make the special price of $18.50—it's an invitation that has a dollars and cents interest to the men that accept. Men that have patronized us in the past, we're sure will be here, for we have never knowingly dissatisfied a single customer.

Making Men's Suits to Order

is an art—when done properly—and we pride ourselves in having in our Merchant Tailoring Section tailors that are artists in their line. The result is finished suits that please their purchasers to perfection.

The fabrics, of course, are of fine quality and in newest patterns and effects—more than 500 from which to choose. The style of cut is correct and comfortable in fit. The little details that some tailors slight are given minute attention here.

Remember, the $18.50 price is only for the days mentioned.

We make higher priced suits, too—up to $50.

Men requiring size 44 or above are charged only 10% additional.

Men's Merchant Tailoring Section—Fourth Floor

Gimbels
Broadway and 33d Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Our workrooms have prepared
for immediate selection
NEW FASHIONS
for Easter
Post Lenten Affairs
Spring Weddings
and
Town or Country Wear
featuring
Ultra Smart Millinery
AND
Fashionable Summer Furs

Our FRENCH SALONS
are now prepared to reproduce
PARIS MODELS *to special order or furnish* ORIGINAL DESIGNS *to private patrons*

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Have unexcelled facilities for the
STORAGE OF FURS

Hangings and Oriental Rugs

Offering the maximum protection against loss by fire, moth or theft, at very low rates.

Furs remodeled or repaired in our own workrooms on the premises by thoroughly experienced furriers, and if the work be done during the Summer, special price concessions will be made.

Lace Curtains Cleaned
At Very Moderate Rates
and stored free of charge.

Articles will be promptly called for within delivery points upon receipt of mail, telephone or personal instructions.

Telephone: 6700 Bryant.

SINCE 1847

The firm of Peter Henderson & Co. was founded in 1847, and the 69 years of successful seed-raising and selling that is behind every package of Henderson's seeds should and does make them the best that it is possible to buy. In your grandfather's day Henderson's was the standard by which other seeds were judged and the same condition exists in 1916. Our methods of seed testing which were the best three generations ago have been improved upon from year to year and are today still the best.

Peter Henderson & Co.
New York City
Stores 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.
(Opposite Hudson Terminal)

Nicole de Paris
Chapeaux Parisiens

Announcing a new and exclusive hat shop for the women of fashion

Madame Nicole, creator of millinery styles for the celebrated Maison Georgette of Paris, has opened a New York Shop. Madame Nicole is showing a number of exquisite Spring and Summer hats, just arrived from Paris on the Steamship *Espagne*.

Créations ravissantes et chic au tout à fait charmantes.

Your patronage is invited.

49 West 37th St.

LAST DAYS OF EXHIBITION
The American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
ON FREE VIEW FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

THE NOTABLE
ANDREW FREEDMAN
EDWARD WASSERMANN
R. EDERHEIMER
AND
BENGUIAT & BROTHER
COLLECTIONS

MR. ROYAL CORTISSOZ IN THE TRIBUNE:

On those walls at the American Art Galleries which display the pictures collected by the late Andrew Freedman the clock would seem to have been turned back. They revive the atmosphere of the Mary J. Morgan and George I. Seney collections, the atmosphere of half the private galleries in the country when the vogue of the Salon was only disputed by that of the Barbizon school. The dealers had a great deal to do with it. They had not yet organized the boom in old masters, and the latter day vagaries of the market were then simply undreamed of. Fashionable taste was narrowly conservative. But fashionable taste happened at the moment to be sound. If we find Mr. Freedman's pictures in striking contrast with much that prevails in some of the shops today, we find them also interesting and beautiful, a serene refuge from current absurdities and vulgarities.

What pleasure it is to turn from the incertitude—and worse—of Cezanne and his followers to the sterling traits of a man like Corot! It is like turning from prose—and dull prose at that—to inspired poetry. The "Nymphe Bathing" of the Freedman collection is an exquisite version of that romantic lakeside motive of which the master never tired, and to which his admirers must remain as joyously faithful. The classical design, the vibrating foliage, the tender light, the unobtrusive but delicately eloquent figures—all the familiar elements come back to charm us once more. And, familiar as they are, they nevertheless have the freshness of morning about them, the perennial stamp of genius.

Mr. Freedman was equally fortunate with his examples of Dupre, Dias, Troyon, Jacque, Isabey and Fromentin, that group as inevitable in every collection of this type as certain books are in the traditional gentleman's library. He was conventional, if you like, but he knew what he was about and got hold of handsome pictures.

The same excellent judgment is disclosed in the more miscellaneous aspects of his collection. There are four landscapes here by Harpignies. All of them are good, and one, "Les Petits Pecheurs," is a little jewel, which, incidentally, has the interest of showing him in an unusual mood. For Henner Mr. Freedman appears to have had a cult, as five specimens testify. The spell of this profoundly sophisticated Salonnier was long ago outworn, but it is at least to be said for these manifestations of it that they are characteristic—uncommonly good Henners. There are similarly representative pieces by Cazin, Schreyer, Fantin-Latour, Thaulow, Ziem, Alma-Tadema and our own Blakelock and Ryx. The ensemble may not be overpoweringly brilliant, but it is vitalized and legitimately beguiling. The sale at the Plaza next Friday evening will develop, we believe, some cheering surprises.

The rest of the space at the American Art Galleries is accounted for in much the same inspiriting fashion. There are the porcelains, jades and other Oriental treasures brought together by the late Edward Wassermann, which will be sold on Friday and Saturday afternoons. These, too, make us think of old days, before commercialism had crept into the collecting of such objects. Mr. Wassermann was plainly an enlightened connoisseur, and among his more than four hundred pieces there are few that are negligible. The single color porcelains make a glorious array, the jades are all on a level with the superb dish of translucent green (No. 78), and occasionally the collection rises to impressive heights, as in the group of Ming statuettes, the enthroned gods placed in a case by themselves. Then come the old velvets and embroideries of the Messrs. Benguiat, to be sold on Thursday afternoon, a collection of European and Eastern fabrics supplying a positive glut of color, and in the print rooms Mr. R. Ederheimer's stock of engravings and etchings rounds out a remarkably fine exhibition. The prints, which are to be sold on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, are of all the schools. They embrace beautiful impressions of the early Italians and Germans, the French portrait engravers, Rembrandt and many of the French and English masters of the eighteenth century. The opportunity for the collector is obvious.

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THE EDWARD WASSERMANN COLLECTION
AND
On Friday Evening of This Week
At The Hotel Plaza
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Garfield, Speaking for Progressives, Demands Roosevelt Support.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 10.—That the Progressives will bolt the Republican Party just as they did in 1912 if Colonel Roosevelt or a man of his beliefs is not nominated for President in Chicago was intimated today by James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior under Roosevelt. He had just returned from a meeting of Progressive leaders with Colonel Roosevelt at New York, and was enthusiastic over the situation.

He predicted that Roosevelt would be named at the G. O. P. convention, but said if he is not and any so-called "old school" man was named there would be a bolt of the Progressives, and President Wilson would be re-elected easily. Garfield, who is an ardent Roosevelt man, said this about other candidates he termed "old school" men:

"Burton has made no gains; Weeks has no support outside Massachusetts," And he added: "Of the Progressives La Follette is completely used up. Johnson is strong in California, but Johnson supporters really are for the logical candidate—Roosevelt.

"The Colonel is feeling fine. I don't know whether he's been chopping down trees this Spring, but he looks as if he had."

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"Sanitol" Week April 16th

BARNES CALLS T. R. REPUBLIC'S ENEMY

"Most Pernicious Influence in Country," He Says, Denying He'll Support Him.

WALL STREET WANTS ROOT

But if Necessary to Beat Wilson Many Would Vote for "Roosevelt—Damn Him."

HUGHES SECOND CHOICE

Henry P. Davison Says We Are in an Emergency, and Root Is the Man to Fill Our Need.

The enmity between William Barnes and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt that began in 1910 over the Republican gubernatorial nomination and has continued with increasing bitterness on both sides ever since is not going to be patched up this year. Mr. Barnes emphasized that fact yesterday when he issued a statement denying there was any truth in a report printed in Monday morning's newspapers from Boston that at a recent Harvard dinner he (Barnes) had stated there was a possibility of the Colonel obtaining the Republican Presidential nomination this year, and that he would be prepared to support him for election.

Mr. Barnes hinted that there was a connection between the appearance of this story from Boston and Colonel Roosevelt's arrival in that city. The very idea of his recognizing the likelihood of the Colonel's nomination and that he would support him in this event, Mr. Barnes described as a characteristic slander upon his knowledge of political conditions as well as upon his character. He went still further and made this comment upon the Colonel:

"Mr. Roosevelt is an enemy of the American Republic and the most pernicious influence in this country upon the public mind—not even excepting Mr. Bryan."

Mr. Barnes made no attempt to disguise that he was in a savage state of mind when he summoned reporters to his office, 20 East Forty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. Whether he was still smarting under the defeat he experienced on Saturday as a result of the re-election of State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner over Mr. Barnes's candidate, Senator Charles W. Wicks, could not be determined, as the one matter that seemed uppermost in his mind was the Boston story that he had opened his heart to his Harvard classmates and had told them he would support his old enemy.

Mr. Barnes would not discuss the story; everything he had to say about it, he said, was covered in the statement. The statement dealt not only with the published story, but with Mr. Barnes's general opinion of the Colonel.

Calls T. R. Pernicious Influence.

This is the statement:

This year the periodical candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt for President of the United States is based upon "Americanism," and such sporadic support as he is receiving comes from his declaration in behalf of proper national defense.

Mr. Roosevelt is not responsible for any natural phenomenon, nor has he a patent on the obvious. That this country should be properly defended—as it is not defended now—is not open to debate.

There is a principle of Americanism, however, which is foreign to Mr. Roosevelt's temperament; it is respect for the rights of others. No man of real self-respect does other than respect the rights of others. This is Americanism in time of war or in time of peace, in time of prosperity or in time of want. It was Christ's vision of human development. In this aspiration American institutions were conceived. In Mr. Roosevelt's code there is no place for this great truth.

It is not remarkable, therefore, that simultaneously with the arrival yesterday of Mr. Roosevelt in Massachusetts, where a primary is about to be held, a statement should appear there that at a recent Harvard dinner I stated my belief that there was likelihood of Mr. Roosevelt's nomination and that I would not contend against such an outcome. This is a characteristic slander upon my knowledge of political conditions as well as upon my character.

Opinion is vigorous against this nomination and there is no likelihood of its success.

Mr. Roosevelt is an enemy of the American Republic and the most pernicious influence in this country upon the public mind—not even excepting Mr. Bryan.

The story was, for the purposes of its author, well-timed in order to attempt to obscure the action of the Republican State Committee of New York last Saturday, which passed unanimously a resolution declaring its opposition to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, in the following words:

"Resolved, That this committee, in confidence of the country's anxiety for the return of the Republican Party to power, urges the national convention, and especially the delegates from New York, to select as our candidate for President a tried Republican in whose record and character the nation can see only a guarantee of wise statesmanship in the management of foreign and domestic affairs."

To Heal Breach with Tanner.

While Mr. Barnes would not discuss politics for publication, or state what action he expects to take at the Chicago Convention, he has begun a busy campaign to overcome the consequences of his defeat in the State Chairmanship fight. He has been in consultation with several of his friends since Saturday and he has outlined some of his plans to them. The Albany leader, his friends said, was sorry now that he had taken part in the attempt to dethrone State Chairman Tanner, but he was convinced when the fight was made that the Old Guard had enough votes to put their candidate across. Now that the fight was over, Mr. Barnes and his followers would try to do everything in their power to heal the breach in the organization.

As one of Mr. Barnes's friends explained it, both wings of the organization are out to head off Colonel Roosevelt and keep him from obtaining the Presidential nomination. The only difficulty so far is that both wings have been going about it in different ways. One wing, that represented by Governor Whitman and State Chairman Tanner, has been trying to beat the Colonel by uniting on Justice Hughes, while the Barnes crowd is working on the theory that the simplest way to accomplish the desired result is to bring about the nomination of ex-Senator Elihu Root. Mr. Barnes believes that before long both sides will be working in complete harmony.

In the meantime, however, the Barnes men will try to convince the Tanner crowd that Root and not Hughes must be the nominee. Mr. Barnes takes the position that the Tanner men mean well, but are not going about their task intelligently, in that they are uniting on a candidate who cannot be depended upon at the last minute. It is a big mistake, the Barnes people argue, for the Tanner men to stand for a man when they don't know what he is going to stand for himself. Should it come to pass, however, that the Tanner-Whitman combination shows more strength than the Barnes-Wadsworth crowd and that the majority sentiment will be for Justice Hughes, then Mr. Barnes will give up his fight to nominate Mr. Root and will get aboard the Hughes band wagon. Summed up, Mr. Barnes's attitude is that Col. Roosevelt is not going to be nominated and Mr. Barnes has no objection to Mr. Hughes.

On one point at least, the Tanner and Barnes forces are agreed: that there is very little Roosevelt sentiment among the Republican State delegates. The Tanner men believe that Roosvelt will not have more than twelve or fifteen delegates in the convention from this State. The Barnes people put the number at ten or twelve. Mr. Barnes's friends made it clear yesterday that the Albany leader has no quarrel with Chairman Tanner and will do nothing from now on to antagonize him.

No Fight for Committeeman.

Mr. Barnes, it was further stated, would make no effort to be re-elected National Committeeman. If either Hughes or Roosevelt was the choice of the Republican Convention, Mr. Barnes, it was said, would not take the position under any conditions, while he expected to have no difficulty in retaining the job should Mr. Root be selected. The selection of a National Committeeman, Mr. Barnes believes, is a very small affair compared with the importance of keeping Roosevelt from running away with the convention.

"The Barnes and anti-Barnes forces will soon be working together," said one of Mr. Barnes's friends yesterday. "Hughes may leave us high and dry, while Root won't, and the Tanner people would see that, if they had more experience. But whether they see it or not, both elements will soon be working together."

As a result of Governor Whitman's help in re-electing Chairman Tanner, the Governor, it was said yesterday, will have the support of the Tanner contingent in his fight to be Chairman of the State delegation to the National Convention. Within a few weeks a meeting of the delegation will be held, and an effort will be made to line up a majority for the Governor. The Governor is expected to put considerable pressure at work also, especially in the matter of his veto power over thirty-day bills.

Mr. Tanner made public yesterday a telegram he had received from Senator Wicks, his defeated opponent, which said:

"Congratulations upon your election as Chairman of the Republican State Committee and I pledge you my hearty support and co-operation for the successful conduct of the coming campaign."

BARNES CLASSMATE SILENT.

Churchill Refuses to Discuss Report —Dickinson Doubts He Said It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—When reports were received here tonight that William Barnes denied having stated at a private dinner of the Harvard class of 1888 that he believed Colonel Roosevelt would be nominated and that he would be prepared to support the Colonel in that event, THE TIMES correspondent, who had received the original report from a source which he considered authoritative, got into communication by telephone with Asaph Churchill, a prominent paper manufacturer of this city, who is a member of the class.

Mr. Churchill was asked if he would deny or affirm that Mr. Barnes made the statement credited to him, and he replied to both questions "No."

"THE TIMES does not wish to give publicity to this report if it is not true," he was told. "The information was not obtained from Colonel Roosevelt, but from other reliable sources. Will you discuss the matter? Will you deny it?"

"No," was the reply.

Other members of the class were questioned. David T. Dickinson, a member of the Industrial Accident Board, said he thought he had heard all Mr. Barnes said. He had heard Mr. Barnes speak about the fundamental difference between Colonel Roosevelt and himself in regard to politics. He added that he did not think that Mr. Barnes had said anything about the possibility of Colonel Roosevelt's nomination or whether he would support the Colonel in the event of his nomination.

Mr. Dickinson then added that THE TIMES correspondent might get into communication with George R. Pulsifer of West Newton, Mass., the Secretary of the class of 1888, but at Mr. Pulsifer's home it was said that he had not been feeling well and could not be disturbed.

The controversy has caused a lot of excitement here. THE TIMES correspondent can say that Colonel Roosevelt had no part in spreading the reports. The Colonel heard first of them when they were told to him by correspondents who accompanied him on this trip, and he then made it known that he knew nothing about them, and would have no comment of any kind to make.

The Colonel refused to discuss any phase of the political situation today. He had breakfast at the home of Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, 56 Beacon Street, with Dr. Robert Barbour, Curator at the Harvard Museum, and Professor R. W. Johnston of the Harvard History Department. With them he discussed the Guacharo, the bird which report has had it he reported that he had discovered during his trip to the West Indies. The Colonel said that he never had announced that he discovered the bird and that the misconception had been due to the writers of headlines who hailed him as a discoverer.

"What interested me," he said, "were the strange habits of the birds, and I knew that they had been discovered by Humboldt a century ago. There are two kinds of the birds, one resembling a whippoorwill and the other a stormy petrel. They have both species at the Harvard Museum, and Professor Barbour tells me that since the story was published more than a dozen persons have called at the museum every day to ask about them."

The Colonel had luncheon today with his sons, Archie and Quentin, and a number of their classmates. He then went to University Hall to attend a meeting of the Board of Overseers at 2:30 o'clock. About 500 of the students gathered in front of the building and gave the Colonel a hearty cheer as he came out.

Colonel Roosevelt had tea with President Lowell, and then went on an inspection tour of the college dormitories with his sons. He returned to Dr. Bigelow's residence shortly after 6 o'clock and had dinner with a few friends. At noon today he will leave for Farmington to visit his sister, Mrs. Cowles.

Delay in Libel Suit Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 10.—Justice W. S. Andrews said tonight that he thought likely an application would be made to him Thursday regarding an extension of time in the Roosevelt-Barnes libel suit appeal case. He had been asked when it would be convenient for him to entertain such an application and had replied that he would be in the city on the date mentioned. He had no recollection as to whether the inquiry came from Syracuse or New York attorneys representing Roosevelt.

ROOT IS THE CHOICE IN FINANCE DISTRICT

Henry P. Davison Says Roosevelt, if Consistent, Would Support Him.

A man of stanch and conservative Republicanism who has an office in Wall Street and is prominent in the financial district was sitting in the Republican Club yesterday.

"Who's your candidate for President?" asked a friend sitting near him.

"Elihu Root," replied the Republican of Wall Street in a voice that left no room for doubt.

"But suppose Root isn't nominated?" said the friend. "Suppose the Republican delegates nominate Roosevelt and you have to choose between him and Wilson—whom will you vote for?"

"For Roosevelt—damn him!" he replied.

This man summed up the sentiment of many Republicans of Wall Street. A Times reporter who questioned several of the leaders of the financial district who have always been standpat Republicans learned beyond doubt yesterday that a very large number of them will vote for Roosevelt if he is their party's candidate against President Wilson. They don't like Colonel Roosevelt; they would like to see him smothered in the Republican National Convention; they generally say, "Damn him," or something of the same nature, when they mention his name; but they will vote for him if he is nominated as the Republican candidate.

Root First, Hughes Next.

The men of these sentiments, according to their spokesmen, who, for obvious reasons, wish to remain anonymous, are heart and soul for Elihu Root. He is a leader after their hearts; and they believe that he is the big man available to guide the country through the present crisis. Next to Root many of them, according to reports, would choose Justice Hughes.

"Anything to beat Wilson—even Roosevelt," was the way one of those interviewed expressed his feelings. This man admitted that Roosevelt would be a distasteful dose for himself and those of his political mind, but he said, with conviction, that he would rather grin and bear Roosevelt than "suffer four more years of Wilson."

There are other Republicans in Wall Street, however, who, though preferring Mr. Roote, would vote for Colonel Roosevelt with no regrets. Of these, Beekman Winthrop, of Robert Winthrop & Co., 40 Wall Street, is one. Mr. Winthrop was private secretary to William H. Taft when he was Governor of Ohio; Governor of Porto Rico from 1904 to 1907; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from 1907 to 1909, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy from 1909 to 1913. Thus he has been in the political families of both Mr. Taft and Colonel Roosevelt. He is for Mr. Root now. He was one of the seventy Republicans who signed the address indorsing Mr. Root, issued last Friday, following a conference on the day preceding at the Union League Club.

Winthrop Admires the Colonel.

But, though Mr. Winthrop is for Mr. Root, he admitted yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt was his second choice, and not a distasteful second choice. When told of the sentiment expressed in the Republican Club, Mr. Winthrop said:

"Yes, I know that there is a lot of that sentiment in this part of town, but it does not exactly express my feelings. I'm for Mr. Root, but I greatly admire Colonel Roosevelt, and could vote for him without damning him."

Asked to state fully his position, Mr. Winthrop said:

"I feel that the country is in a critical situation, especially in regard to international affairs. It is essential that we have an able and experienced administrator whose stand for Americanism is unquestionable and unshakable if we are to regain an ascendent position among the nations of the world. Through neglect to assert our ideals in the past, we have lost the opportunity of making ourselves a nation pre-eminently respected and esteemed by all other nations, whether neutral or belligerent, and I feel that Mr. Root and Colonel Roosevelt are the two men in this country who can do most toward regaining the position which we have lost.

"I favor the election of Mr. Root to the presidency as a man ideally qualified in all respects to administer both international and internal affairs. If, however, he should decline the nomination, or should not be selected by the convention, my choice would be Theodore Roosevelt."

Other Republicans who signed the address indorsing Mr. Root, however, would not discuss Colonel Roosevelt or any one else as a second choice. When the question, "If not Root, who?" was put to Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., for example, Mr. Davison replied:

"I'm for Root, and I haven't any second choice. I do not see the necessity now for making any second choice. I want to see Mr. Root nominated at Chicago and I shall vote for him if he is. If some one else is nominated, there will be time enough to decide the question of voting. But I'm for Root now and shall remain for him until it is certain that he will not be a candidate."

Mr. Davison further took the position that Colonel Roosevelt himself might be expected to support Mr. Root should the latter be nominated.

"I should be at a loss to understand it," he said, "if Colonel Roosevelt did not support Mr. Root in the event of Mr. Root's nomination and acceptance. While Colonel Roosevelt has not come out for Mr. Root, he has not come out against him, and he has come out for a strong, capable American as the needed man of the hour. He cannot deny that Mr. Root is such a man. Therefore, as he has said that he is not fighting for the nomination himself, and as I have taken him at his word that he wants a strong, capable American, I should be very much surprised if he refused to support Mr. Root as the Republican Party's candidate for the Presidency.

"We are in an emergency," continued Mr. Davison, "and Mr. Root, it seems to me, is the man to fill our need. I think all Americans realize the actuality of our emergency, but those of us who have been abroad perhaps realize it more keenly than others. We know beyond all doubt what this country is facing and I am one of those who believe that Mr. Root is the man who should lead us at this time."

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., another of those who signed the Root indorsement, was asked how he stood in the matter of a second choice.

"I'm for Root first, last and all of the time," he said, "and I have no second choice. That's all I have to say on the subject."

Frederick Strauss of J. & W. Seligman & Co., who also signed the address, when questioned, expressed identical sentiments.

"I'm for Root," he said, "and I have no second choice as long as he is a possible candidate. Why should any one at this time make a second, third or fourth chosen? I am for Mr. Root because I believe that he is the ablest statesman in the United States and is especially needed by the country at this time. If Justice Hughes or Colonel Roosevelt or any one else is nominated by the Republican Party I shall reconsider my position and vote as I think best, but why should I discuss these other gentlemen now when I am for Mr. Root before them all."

None of the Republicans interviewed would come out positively against Colonel Roosevelt. They might be divided into four classes: first, those like Robert C. Morris, who want Roosevelt as their first choice; second, those who name him as their second choice; third, those who do not want the Colonel, but will vote for him—while they "damn" him; and, fourth, those who will not discuss him at all.

Mr. Morris's statement to THE TIMES indorsing Colonel Roosevelt, which was published yesterday morning, was widely and variously discussed in the financial district yesterday, but no Republicans with such a record for party fealty as Mr. Morris would talk for publication.

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TWO STAMPS BRING $1,730.

Collectors Bid Keenly for Rarities of Brattleboro, Vt., Issue.

Two postage stamps were sold at auction last night in the rooms of the Collectors' Club, 30 East Forty-second Street, for $1,730. Both had been issued by the Postmaster of Brattleboro, Vt., in 1846, one year before the United States Government made its first postal issue. The stamps are of exceeding rarity, and their value was enhanced by the fact that they were both canceled and on the original envelopes. The canceled copies of these early Postmasters' issues are much rarer than the unused copies.

They were sold separately. The first brought $890 and the second $840. The prices were the highest that had been paid for a postage stamp this season at public sale, and the highest that a Brattleboro stamp ever brought at auction, the last copy bringing $710.

The stamps were sold by J. C. Morgenthau & Co. They were on envelopes that had contained letters sent in September, 1846, to the late Judge L. B. Woodruff, a lawyer of this city. On his death, several years ago, they were discovered by his son in the office safe, and again stowed away and forgotten until the latter's son a short time ago, in overhauling the old papers, found them and sent them to Mr. Morgenthau for sale. Both stamps were in prime condition and lightly canceled. Less than twenty genuine canceled copies are known, and they are among the prizes every large collector of United States stamps tries to obtain.

A New York Postmaster's stamp of 1845, the large five-cent black copy, which was also found among Judge Woodruff's papers on the original letter, sold for $185.

MARSHALL STANDS BY HIS CHARGES

Tells House Committee He Wants No Concessions in Contempt Proceedings.

HE REPEATS HIS ATTACK

Recognizes Power of the House, but Declares Its Sub-Committee Was Unfair and Prejudiced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—H. Snowden Marshall, Federal District Attorney at New York, today virtually defied the House of Representatives when he told a select committee appointed to determine whether he was in contempt that he had no apology to make for his criticisms of the Judiciary Sub-Committee that went to New York to conduct the impeachment investigation against him.

Instead of retracting his assertions about the sub-committee Mr. Marshall reiterated them. He "stood pat," and in effect told the select committee that it might do as it pleased about citing him for contempt. No decision was reached by the select committee today.

Its members are understood to be in a quandary because Mr. Marshall, who appeared at the invitation of the committee, sought no favors from it and offered no concessions. The select committee must report on the record as it stands.

The District Attorney was heard behind closed doors, but it was learned that his statement was vigorous and straightforward. It is understood that Mr. Marshall expressed the highest appreciation of the dignity of the House of Representatives—and, indeed, of the full Judiciary Committee—but he remained firm in the opinion that the Judiciary sub-committee was an unfair and prejudiced body that had come to New York to intimidate and disgrace him and to show favors to Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, who offered the impeachment resolution against Mr. Marshall.

Looking the select committee over, Mr. Marshall is said to have complimented it as an apparently fair and distinguished body which he compared to the Judiciary Sub-Committee to the discredit of the latter.

It is said that Mr. Marshall informed the select committee that his course would not be one whit different were he again to write to the judiciary sub-committee regarding his attitude toward its investigation.

Mr. Marshall indignantly told his auditors today that this sub-committee—composed of Representatives Charles C. Carlin of Virginia, Warren Gard of Ohio, and John M. Nelson of Wisconsin—had, according to the belief of Mr. Marshall, come to New York prejudiced in favor of their colleague, Mr. Buchanan, and there was no intention of giving him a fair deal. Mr. Marshall said that the sub-committee tried to obtain from him the Grand Jury proceedings upon which the indictment against Mr. Buchanan, formerly a member of Labor's National Peace Council, was returned in connection with alleged neutrality plots.

It is understood that Mr. Marshall was deferential in speaking of the House of Representatives and its power to impeach, but his criticism of the Carlin sub-committee was as strong as Parliamentary language would permit.

Mr. Marshall declined to discuss the hearing when he emerged from the committee room. He said, however, that he had made no plans to meet a situation wherein he may be cited to appear before the bar of the House for contempt. When it was suggested that Mr. Marshall might go into any Federal court and seek a writ of habeas corpus or a writ of prohibition, if the House attempted to arrest him, the District Attorney merely smiled.

If contempt proceedings should be instituted, Mr. Marshall, it is thought, can avoid appearance before the bar of the House by either of these moves. If the contempt cases were thrown into the Federal courts there would be little likelihood of a final decision during the life of the Sixty-fourth Congress. The Sixty-fifth Congress would have no authority to proceed for contempt of a preceding Congress, and Mr. Marshall may never appear before the bar of the House even if he is cited to appear.

COLD KEEPS WILSON AWAY.

Slight Ailment Leads President to Forsake Office for Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The cold that President Wilson contracted during his trip in the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay last Friday and Saturday kept him away from his executive offices today.

It was said at the White House that his indisposition was not serious. The President is expected to attend the regular meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow.

WHITMAN LEADS 'BIG FOUR.'

Likely to Win by 2,500 and May Be Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The indications are that complete returns from the primaries held on Tuesday last will show Governor Whitman leading by about 2,500 votes. With only Rockland County missing, the Governor is 2,408 votes in the lead of Senator James M. Wadsworth, second man among the Republican big four. The aggregate vote, according to official returns received by the Secretary of State, is as follows: Charles S. Whitman, 148,381; James M. Wadsworth, Jr., 146,173; Elon R. Brown, 145,145; Frederick C. Tanner, 144,581.

The Governor ran ahead of the other candidates in forty-five of the sixty-two counties in the State. In Wyoming County, which is in Senator Wadsworth's territory, Governor Whitman and Senator Wadsworth received the same number of votes. The Governor ran second in nine counties; third in two, Richmond and Yates, and fourth in Albany, Fulton, Genesee, and New York.

Senator Brown led in Dutchess, New York, Steuben, Washington, and Westchester. Senator Wadsworth was first in Albany, Allegeny, Fulton-Hamilton, Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, and Richmond. In Yates County, Brown and Wadsworth were tied with 284 votes, while Governor Whitman received 283.

On the strength of the substantial lead of Governor Whitman when, because his name was fourth on the ballot, and because of a determination in certain districts to knife him at the polls, it was expected he would run behind, friends of the Governor tonight expressed the opinion that not Senator Wadsworth, but Governor Whitman would be chosen as head of the New York delegation when the members organize in Chicago. The victory won by the Tanner forces through the support of Governor Whitman in the reorganization of the Republican State Committee last Saturday, has added immensely to the Governor's prestige.

Friends of Governor Whitman said tonight that he was firmly urging the nomination of Justice Hughes, and that he expected to see him the next President.

Senator Ogden L. Mills tonight declined to make any further comment on the resolution which he offered and the State committee adopted, urging the national convention, and in particular the delegates from New York State, to vote only for the nomination of a "tried Republican."

In many quarters the Mills resolution is regarded as anti-Roosevelt rather than pro-Hughes, as the Senator would have it appear.

The resolution speaks for itself," said the Senator. "I fully expect that the New York delegation will be practically unanimous for the nomination of Justice Hughes when it holds its caucus in Chicago."

TO SEE ROOSEVELT NOW.

Langley, Instructed for Fairbanks, Switched to Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The confusion among Republicans in their efforts to choose a Presidential nominee is amusingly illustrated in the case of Representative John W. Langley of Kentucky, a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention. As delegate at large Mr. Langley was instructed for Charles W. Fairbanks. A week ago he said he was working for Justice Hughes, and now he is going to visit Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. At least he has been invited to do so, and probably will accept.

Mr. Langley's friends just now are uncertain whom he will ultimately support. His statement a week ago that in spite of his instructions he was working for Mr. Hughes was made with permission to publish it. Since then the possibilities of his trip to Oyster Bay seem further to have unsettled him.

VON DER GOLTZ GOES BEFORE JURY AGAIN

Investigation of Alleged Plots Involving Hans Tauscher Near the End.

QUESTIONED ABOUT CHECKS

Banking Attache Testifies—Daeche Asks for a Separate Trial.

Grand Jury investigation of alleged German plots, with which the Government contends Hans Tauscher, husband of Mme. Gadski, the opera singer, and agent of the Krupps in this country, was one of the directing heads, is about concluded, according to a well-grounded report current yesterday. One report had it that when the Grand Jury makes its next presentment several more arrests will follow.

Horst von der Goltz, former German spy, who operated in this country under the alias of Bridgman Taylor, and who was brought back from England after he had been taken by the authorities there, to become a witness for the United States in the investigation of alien activities in which he had had a part, was again before the Grand Jury yesterday. Von der Goltz's testimony formed the connecting link that made possible the arrest of Captain Tauscher on the charge of having conspired to blow up the Welland Canal in 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the European war.

Harry J. Kitchen, who is connected with the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, was also a witness in the same proceeding. He was questioned, it is understood, about several checks for amounts not exceeding $200 drawn by Captain Franz von Papen, former German Military Attaché, on the Riggs National Bank in Washington, and payable to the alleged conspirators through Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

A third witness interrogated by the Grand Jury was said to have been Frank Thayer, but nothing could be learned from the officials as to the identity of a fourth man, who was under examination nearly an hour. He is believed to have been an important witness.

It was admitted that John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic Weekly, and reputed leader of the Clan-na-Gael, when he responded to the subpoena on Friday, was not questioned in the Franz Rintelen-German propaganda fund matter, but in regard to the case against Captain Tauscher.

Paul Daeche, who is under indictment in the Federal District Court on the charge of having engaged, with Lieutenant Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, and three others, to blow up steamers carrying munitions for the Allies, applied yesterday through his counsel, John W. Ockford, of 115 Broadway, to Judge Mayer for a separation of his trial from those of Fay and Scholz. Max Breitung, Dr. Herman Kienzle, and Engelbert Bronkhorst, who are included in the same indictment, already have obtained such a separation.

In an affidavit Daeche contended that a confession, which the police have held against him, was obtained unfairly. He was, he says, arrested at 3 o'clock in the morning and taken to a police station, where, for an hour "he was belabored by a number of detectives and officers, who tried in every way to confuse him."

Moreover, he says he was never warned of his rights, and his statement was never read over to him. So he denies absolutely the accuracy of the statement, or that he ever had said Fay had told him all about his plot to blow up steamships, or who was in the alleged conspiracy. Judge Mayer reserved decision.

La Follette Gains Another Delegate.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—The list of delegates to the Republican National Convention headed by United States Senator La Follette was increased today when the official count of the Second District showed that both La Follette delegates were elected instead of one. Senator La Follette will have fifteen delegates and Governor Philipp eleven.

ILLINOIS PRIMARIES TODAY.

One Roosevelt Candidate for Delegate at Large—Several in Districts.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Illinois voters will participate tomorrow in the second Presidential primary held in the State. The only Presidential candidates whose names appear on the ballots are President Wilson, sole Democratic candidate, and United States Senator Sherman, who stands alone on the Republican ticket. Eight delegates at large are to be elected to the Democratic Convention and eight to the Republican Convention.

The only State-wide contests are over the selection of the delegates at large. For the eight Republican places nine candidates appear on the ballot. Eight of them, known as the slate candidates, are pledged to Senator Sherman; the ninth, John Maynard Harlan of Chicago, filed as unpledged, but has made a State-wide campaign announcing his preference for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican Presidential nominee.

In several of the Congressional districts candidates for district delegates have expressed their preference for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, and in each district Sherman delegates appear on the ticket. The situation is further complicated by a contest over the Illinois National Committeeman. Roy O. West, the present Republican National Committeeman, is opposed by William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago.

The contest in the Democratic Party is a factional one in which the candidates are grouped as favoring or opposing Roger C. Sullivan of Chicago, present Illinois Democratic National Committeeman.

The participation of women voters in the primary will be limited to expression of Presidential preference, the Supreme Court having ruled against their voting for delegates to the party national conventions.

WAGNER, COUNTY CHAIRMAN

Black Out as Head of Tammany Committee—McAvoy Re-elected.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee at Tammany Hall last night, Senator Robert F. Wagner was elected County Chairman to succeed William Harmon Black. The meeting was without discord, Chairman Black retiring voluntarily and making a short speech in which he thanked the committee for standing behind him in the past, and prophesying victory for the party this Fall and in the 1917 municipal election. Mr. Black is now an Assistant District Attorney. Senator Wagner was not present.

The Executive Committee re-elected Thomas F. McAvoy Chairman. Harry Perry, who displaced Patrick H. Sullivan as leader of the Third Assembly District at the primaries last Tuesday, and Stephen J. Ruddie, the new leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, were seated.

Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall established a new record in the reading of the roll call of the County Committee. Last year Mr. Smith, who always reads the roll call at national conventions, read the list of names of the 6,083 County Committeemen in twenty-two minutes and eighteen seconds. Last night he got through the list in fifteen minutes and twenty-two seconds.

O'CONNELL HEADS MOOSE.

Chairman Tells County Committee Roosevelt Is Only Choice.

The Progressive County Committee held a meeting last night in Bryant Hall. John J. O'Connell was re-elected Chairman, William A. Ferguson Secretary, and Richard O. Purdy Treasurer. The following Vice Presidents were also elected: Stanley M. Isaacs, Ferdinand Pecora, William J. Morgan, and John M. Royall. Between 400 and 500 were present. Chairman O'Connell made a speech that was wildly applauded. He played hyphenated citizens and told what Colonel Roosevelt would accomplish if he were back in the White House.

"If we had a man in the White House who had some backbone and teeth in his jaws," said Chairman O'Connell, "our international position would not be what it is at present." He said Roosevelt was the first choice of the Progressives for President and that they had no second choice.

The Fifth Assembly District Republican organization held a meeting at its headquarters, 257 West Fourteenth Street, last night, and elected Richard M. Greenbank as executive member. Joseph S. Walker was elected District Secretary. Albert Katz, the present leader of the district, is a State Committeeman.

NAMED BY N. J. SOCIALISTS.

Butterworth, Silk Worker, to be Candidate for Governor.

John C. Butterworth, a silk worker of 110 Albion Avenue, Paterson, has been selected by the Socialist Labor Party as its candidate for Governor of New Jersey this Fall. Owing to the fact that the party's vote is not large enough to entitle it to nominate by direct primary, petitions will be circulated putting Mr. Butterworth in nomination, and thus assuring him a place on the ticket. The party will also have Presidential electors on the ticket this Fall.

The State Convention was held in Newark on Sunday. Resolutions were adopted condemning militarism and urging workmen to maintain their organizations and retain what concessions they had recently gained.

SAYS MOOSE LIKE WILSON.

Will Support Him Against Any One but Roosevelt, Bird Declares.

QUINCY, Mass., April 10.—Charles Sumner Bird, ex-Progressive candidate for Governor, a candidate for a place on the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention, and who favors the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President, spoke at a rally here tonight.

"Colonel Roosevelt," he said, "has clearly indicated his willingness to lead the fight against President Wilson if the people want him. Against any man but Colonel Roosevelt, President Wilson will receive Progressive support, and it is fair to admit that he has, in some directions, worked along Progressive lines."

Predict Appointment of Latson.

Republican politicians in Brooklyn declared yesterday that they had "inside information" that Governor Whitman would within a few days appoint Almet Reed Latson to the Supreme Court in the Second District to succeed the late Justice Samuel T. Maddox. Mr. Latson has for years been prominently identified with the affairs of the party in Brooklyn. He is a member of the law firm of Latson, Tamblyn & Pickard, and lives at 230 Jefferson Avenue.

STRIKE IN BIG PUMP PLANT.

More Men Expected to Join 250 Out in Worthington Factory.

About two hundred and fifty molders, chippers, and helpers employed at the plant of the Worthington Pump Works in Harrison, N. J., went on strike yesterday after their demand for $3 a day and an eight-hour day had been refused. The strikers assert that men from other departments will soon be called out.

The strikers were addressed at the gates of the plant yesterday morning by Stephen Bircher, General Secretary of the Metal Workers Union. There was no disorder and so far no request had been made at Harrison Police Headquarters. The strike, according to the union men, is the result of an agitation in progress for some time to organize all the workmen. There are about 3,000 employes at the Harrison factory, and scale of pay and hours vary.

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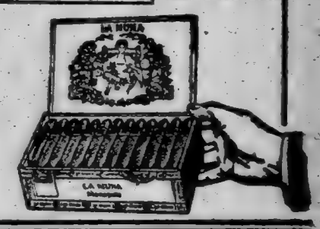

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$15 to $35

It is not easy to write of these new Saks Top Coats for Spring, for they possess a certain elusive, errant quality which we cannot put into print.

We can tell you that they feature new angles in small and medium peaked lapels, that they are made with patch pockets, slash pockets, pockets aslant or regular; that the backs are plain, or belted, form-fitting, or easy; that the tailoring is exquisite and sustained to the finish, but their easy elegance we cannot put into words.

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You will like this dark shade of russet because it shines well and may be worn on all occasions.

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WAITE ARRAIGNED; IS TAKEN TO TOMBS

Poisoner Near Collapse as His Attorney Pleads Not Guilty for Him.

IN CELL NEXT TO GUNMAN

Prosecutor Questions Brokers Regarding Stock Transactions of the Peck Undertaker.

Treated as a common felon for the first time since his arrest, Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, who poisoned his millionaire father-in-law, John E. Peck, was transferred from Bellevue Hospital yesterday and locked up in a cell in the Tombs, where he will remain until the end of his trial. His first day behind prison walls went very hard with him. He complained of pains in his chest and for many hours he did nothing but toss feverishly on his cot. At his own request no one was allowed to come to him but a physician, his counsel, Walter R. Deuel, and his brother, Frank Waite.

Before being committed to the Tombs Dr. Waite was arraigned before Judge Crain in General Sessions on an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree. Through his counsel, Walter R. Deuel, he pleaded not guilty, with leave to withdraw the plea within ten days.

Dr. Waite first realized that he was no longer to be considered a patient, but a felon charged with murder, when Detective Cuniffe snapped the handcuffs on his wrist in Bellevue. Although he was strong enough to dress and stand without support, the dentist still showed in his eyes the effects of drugs upon his nervous system. With Detective Gallagher on one side of him and Detective Cuniffe on the other, he passed through the alcoholic ward, where he had been confined, with a fairly steady step. In the office where he signed a receipt for his belongings, he remarked with a mild start of surprise:

"Why, this looks like a hospital."

His Brother Drives Car.

He was told it was a hospital, and he stared at his informant as though he could not exactly understand. Outside of the hospital he found himself confronted by the curious throng of men and women who had assembled to catch a glimpse of the murderer. They had very little opportunity to satisfy their curiosity, however, for Dr. Waite was hurried into a waiting automobile, brought to the hospital by Frank Waite, the prisoner's brother. Shackled to Detective Cuniffe, Dr. Waite sat in the rear seat, while Detective Gallagher and Frank Waite, who drove the car, sat in front. Before starting, Dr. Waite asked Cuniffe to tell his brother not to put on "second speed," as he was afraid of an accident.

Notwithstanding all precautions, however, the journey to Police Headquarters was not uneventful. Frank Waite did put on speed as he shot up Twenty-sixth Street. At Fourth Avenue he shot the motor between a truck and a car, and narrowly missed a collision. It was a nervous moment for the detectives. Cuniffe was about to leap out of the car with his prisoner. But Waite stopped the auto in confusion and caused considerable delay of traffic at this point before starting again.

Dr. Waite showed extreme nervousness at Police Headquarters while having his Bertillon measurements taken. The curious eyes which peered in at him through the door while he sat in a chair for his photograph made him exceedingly restless, and he breathed a deep sigh of relief when Detective Cuniffe told him that the ordeal was over.

Lawyer Pleads For Him.

When arraigned before Judge Crain in General Sessions, Dr. Waite had his counsel, Walter R. Deuel, at his side. His head drooped somewhat when the Clerk of the court exclaimed:

"Arthur W. Waite, you are charged in an indictment with murder in the first degree. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

Mr. Deuel replied for the defendant: "The defendant pleads not guilty with leave to withdraw within ten days or make such motions as are necessary."

Judge Crain then committed Dr. Waite to the Tombs, where he was put into Cell 138, which is next to that occupied by Giuseppe Arichiello, the gunman who was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Barnet Baff, the poultry merchant. The sight of prison walls had a depressing effect on the prisoner, but even more so on his brother, Frank Waite, who broke down completely and wept for the first time since the dentist's arrest.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling continued yesterday his attempt to trace the $1,230 which is missing from the $9,000 which Dr. Waite said he gave to Eugene Oliver Kane, the embalmer, for declaring, if the occasion should arise, that he had used arsenic in embalming Mr. Peck's body. Mr. Dooling examined Mrs. Kane yesterday and also Thomas H. Hall and Julius Delette, brokers, of 15 Wall Street, who were supposed to know of some recent stock transactions engaged in by John S. Potter, who hired Kane to embalm Mr. Peck's body. No action was taken by the Grand Jury yesterday on this aspect of the case, but Mr. Dooling within the next few days expects to have enough material on hand to warrant a Grand Jury inquiry.

MURRAY HILL HOMES GOING.

Charles Scribner to Build a Loft Building in East 38th Street.

Housewreckers are tearing down the two old Murray Hill residences at 10 and 12 East Thirty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, to make way for another twelve-story loft structure. For more than thirty years the dwelling house at 12 was the home of Charles Scribner, head of the Scribner book publishing firm. He held out against the trade invasion in the upper Murray Hill residential centre until a few years ago when he moved farther uptown. The adjoining house at 10 was the home in his later years of Henry Steers, the yacht and steamship builder and designer. Mr. Scribner bought the house from the Steers estate four years ago and he is now preparing to erect, on the fifty-foot plot, a commercial building which will be restricted to non-manufacturing tenants.

The demolition of these two old-time homes leaves only three of the original buildings in the block on the south side—the two residences at 14 and 16 and the former Havemeyer stable at 18, now altered for trade. The house at 16, adjoining the stable, is the home of William Loring Andrews, the collector and writer on old New York. The north side of the block has not been so radically altered, although trade has invaded it with two tall lofts at 5 and 7.

MAYOR QUOTES LAW ON INSULT TO FLAG

"Unspeakable," He Says of Maurer's Reported Utterances in High School.

CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION

Labor Forum Statement Says That Pennsylvania Leader Was Quoting State Constabulary.

Mayor Mitchel wrote to President William G. Wilcox of the Board of Education yesterday asking him to investigate the statement that James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, at a meeting of the Labor Forum in Washington Irving High School on Sunday night had said: "To hell with the Stars and Stripes!"

Mayor Mitchel quoted from the statute making it a misdemeanor to insult the American flag and requested President Wilcox to refer the matter to District Attorney Swann if it were found that Maurer had violated the law.

Maurer was reported by friends yesterday to have left the city for Reading, Penn. Carl Beck of the Labor Forum said that Maurer had not ridiculed or insulted the American flag, and that his remarks, which had been interpreted as insults to the flag, were given as quotations from members of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary.

"President Maurer said that members of the Constabulary had insulted the flag when some strikers who were holding a procession in Pennsylvania carried it," said Mr. Beck, in a statement with which twenty-five of Maurer's hearers agreed. "The constables ordered the procession to disperse, but were confronted with a permit which the strikers had obtained from a Judge for the holding of the procession. Mr. Maurer then said that the Captain of the Constabulary recognized he was unable to carry out his purpose and angrily remarked: 'Well, you are able to do it this time, but you will never get away with it again. Furl those flags, down with them!' To the protest on the part of the two patriotic bodies that they were the Stars and Stripes, the Captain said 'To hell with the Stars and Stripes!'

"At this point Mr. Maurer remarked, 'Here you have patriots for you on the part of the constabulary who represent the employing class of the State of Pennsylvania.' He continued, 'It is these very people that talk to you about patriotism and rub the American flag up against your nose and demand that you be patriotic, when on the other hand they allow the constabulary to perform an act just like I described, and no protest is ever raised. Do you know when these preparedness freaks ask me where my patriotism stands, in the face of the story that I just told you, I feel like telling them to go to hell.'"

Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, Secretary of the Committee for State Police, who attended the meeting as an opponent of Maurer, said that the labor leader had made no direct attack on the flag and that his references to it were statements which he said members of the State constabulary had made.

Mayor Mitchel's letter to President Wilcox follows:

April 10, 1916.

Sir: May I suggest to you that you cause an investigation to be made of the reports in this morning's newspapers of an attack on the flag, which was made by a speaker in the Washington Irving High School last night? It seems to me unspeakable that there should be heard in a public school in this city such utterances as I understand were made. I quote from Section 1,425 of the Penal Law of the State of New York, Subdivision 16, which provides that any person who shall "defy, trample upon, or cast contempt, either by words or act, upon any such flag, standard, color or ensign, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100 or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court."

If, as a result of this investigation, you find evidence to support the statements printed in this morning's press, I request you to send such evidence to the District Attorney of this county for prosecution.

Very truly yours,

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

William G. Wilcox, Esq., President Board of Education, 500 Park Avenue, New York City.

President Wilcox said the matter would be investigated, and that the questions involved concerning the use of the schools were for the Board of Education to deal with.

MAURER DENIES FLAG INSULT.

Says He Was Talking About State Constabulary at Funeral.

READING, Penn., April 10.—James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and Socialist member of the State Legislature, tonight denied that he had shouted "Down with the Stars and Stripes" in his address at the Washington Irving High School in New York last night. He stated that he had dwelt upon the State Constabulary of Pennsylvania and referred to their actions at a burial service in the coal regions.

"What I said was that it was this constabulary that ordered the American flag lowered at the funeral," Mr. Maurer declared.

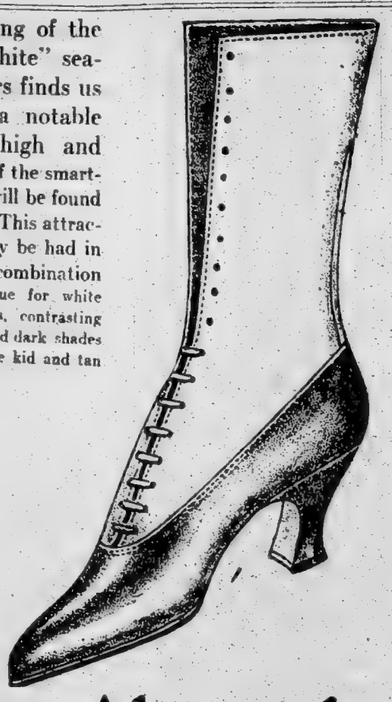

THE beginning of the largest "white" season in years finds us prepared with a notable assortment of high and low white shoes. Of the smartest models, many will be found only at this store. This attractive boot at $9 may be had in all-white kid and combination effects with the vogue for white expressed in the tops, contrasting with vamps of black and dark shades of gray, brown and blue kid and tan calf.

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue, New York

Krumbles

The New Whole Wheat Food with the *Delicious Flavor* originated by the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.

EVEN the confirmed sweet tooth of the family is likely to go light on the sugar when eating KRUMBLES.

This new whole Wheat food has such a fine sweetness of its own that *the more you chew it, the sweeter it tastes!*

The wonderful thing about Krumbles is that this delicious flavor has been hiding in the wheat until the Krumbles method was discovered.

In the *WAXTITE* package—10c.
Look for this signature.

Children like Krumbles and it Builds them up

W. K. Kellogg

Weber and Fields

Yes—"Mike and Meyer," themselves, will "walk into your parlor" any time you feel like having a laugh—*if* you have their *exclusive* Columbia Records.

When you hear the famous "Restaurant Scene", the "Trust Scene", or "Singing Scene", you'd almost swear that "Mike and Meyer" were right in the room with you! No mistaking the famous Weber and Fields dialect in their natural-as-life

COLUMBIA
Double-Disc
RECORDS

And if you want an "all-star bill" for an evening's entertainment—just pick up the complete Columbia Record Catalog, and you'll find a list of big names there that even Broadway can't see together.

Bert Williams, Frank Tinney, Al Jolson, Raymond Hitchcock, Irene Franklin, and a host of others, not forgetting Joe Hayman, of "Cohen on the Telephone" fame—imagine hearing all these in an evening! It's only possible by getting their Columbia Records.

Call up your dealer on the telephone and have him send up the records you want. No chance of a slip-up *there*—if you like the artist, you'll like the record!

New records on sale the 20th of every month. Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages. This advertisement dictated to the Dictaphone.

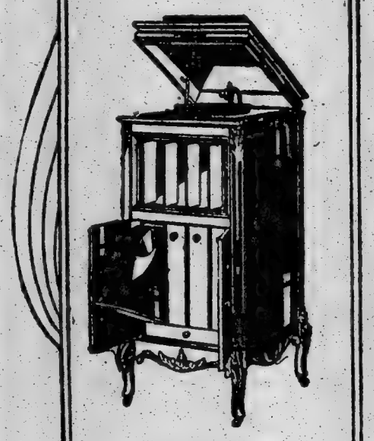

Columbia Grafonola 150
Price $150

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC
RECORDS

FOR SALE BY

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Terminal Theatre Ticket Co. 59 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 33 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co. 83 Chambers
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Empire Phono. Co., 246 Bowery
Grester New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston
Max Madiel, 61 Delancey St.
Union Talking Machine Co. 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
Liberty Phonograph Co. 50 Canal St.

14TH ST. TO 42ND ST.:
Hecht Bros., 58 W. 14th St.
Spear & Co., 253 Sixth Ave.
Columbia Commercial Co. 235 E. 14th St.
Weser Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 23d St. & 5th Ave.
Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. & B'way
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'way)
Spear & Co., 23-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Fosse Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Sta.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 540 Eighth Ave.

42D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 5th Ave.
A. H. Mayers, 1983 Broadway
A. H. Mayers, 796 Ninth Ave.
H. Salsman, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 736 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros. Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lasarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
C. W. Wuerts Co., 1516 Third Ave.
L. Lewis, 915 Eighth Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Audubon Piano & Phono. Co., 1121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 B'way
J. Fatsy Co., 2464 Broadway
L. Zinn, Inc., 2595 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 2251-2261 Third Ave. 149th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St & 3rd Ave
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3591 Third Ave.
M. Lascher, 3742 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Grafonola Shop, 589 E. 183d St.
M. Rappaport, 902 Westchester Ave.
M. A. Smith, 156 E. Fordham Road
A. Grossbandler, 1837 Sou. Boulevard

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 534 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Guaranteed Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
Mullin & Quinn, 591 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 16 Harrison Ave.
M. B. Evens, 739 Flushing Ave.
F. G. Rose, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway

John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1221 Broadway
Starke Bros., 2122 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 4099 Broadway
Adler & Klinchner, 1474 Broadway
Mullin & Quinn, 895 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 B'way
J. Racow, 185 Grand St.
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hindermann, 1470 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherrer, 703 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2318 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Bajm Bros., 1536 Pitkin Ave.
Leon Brick, 1806 Pitkin Ave.
Kizner Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
H. Levinson, 1759 Pitkin Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
H. Duckman, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros. 4711 Fifth Ave., 361 Columbia St.
John Lansaro, 521 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 13th Ave.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
L. Galley, 197 Main St., Astoria, L. I.

YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 36 Warburton Ave.

YONKERS (continued):
Goldburg Furn. Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 245 South Broadway, 37 Palisade Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 492 Communipaw Ave
Carlson & Meyer, 548 Jackson Ave.
Zarbolnes Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Mus.c Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.

NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 863 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc. 903-905 Sou Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 805 Broad St.
Weser Bros., 545 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 49-51 Market St.
John Mullins & Sons, 218 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furn. Co., 167 Springfield Ave.
Phono.-Cycle Co., 115 So. Orange Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cordt's Furniture Co., 150 Washington St., Hoboken
Hoboken Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken
Horace Exchange, 616 Bergenline Ave., West New York
Andrew Brunton, 188 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill
Ruckstuhl Co., Inc., 372 Main St., Passaic
Homer E. Marshall, 265 Main St., Paterson
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
I. Marshall, 436 Broadway, Bayonne
B. Wolfson, 577 Ave. C, Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 238 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
M. E. Estrin, 170 3d St., Elizabethport
S. Gudovits, 85 1st St., Elizabethport
New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St., Plainfield

OUT OF TOWN:
L. E. Ackerman, 191 Main St., Hackensack
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mt. Vernon
A. Lasar, 275 Main St., New Rochelle
Philip Prawder, 9 Lawton St. New Rochelle
Hunt's Leading Music House, 52 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1933 Richmond Terrace, Pt. Rich., S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 606 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, 1189 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, Eltingville, S. I.
Jos. Tenick, 105N. Main St. Portchester, N. Y.

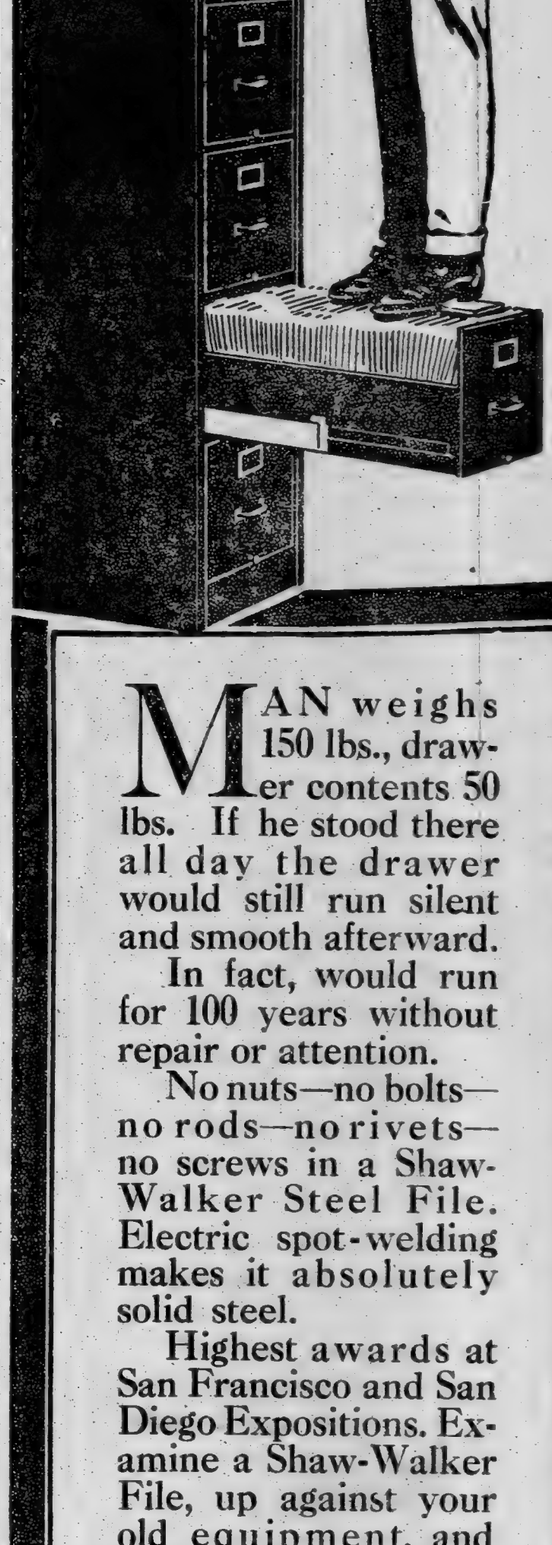

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
(Channel Steel Construction)

MAN weighs 150 lbs., drawer contents 50 lbs. If he stood there all day the drawer would still run silent and smooth afterward.

In fact, would run for 100 years without repair or attention.

No nuts—no bolts—no rods—no rivets—no screws in a Shaw-Walker Steel File. Electric spot-welding makes it absolutely solid steel.

Highest awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions. Examine a Shaw-Walker File, up against your old equipment, and you'll understand why. You'll understand also our guarantee of money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned. Phone us to send you one. Franklin 2261.

SHAW-WALKER
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Complete catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all Files on request.

N. B.—If you are going to move—buy now for delivery May 1st.

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SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

37 to 53 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
Largest in New York
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OUR 37th YEAR
MOVING

A 'phone order, a prompt response of huge motor vans (we use no horses), quietly quick packing by our experts—and away go your things to your new home. Speed plus orderliness plus safety.

Estimates for Work Anywhere

Pioneer Service means Perfect Satisfaction

"Ask the people for whom we work"

GARBAGE DISPOSAL GOES TO RICHMOND

One Injunction Vacated and Second Reached Board of Estimate Too Late.

TO BUILD PLANT AT ONCE

Staten Island Residents' Protests of No Avail—City Will Save $1,000,000, Mayor Mitchel Says.

Staten Island residents were defeated yesterday in an attempt to stop the building of a garbage disposal plant a mile south of Howland Hook, on the shore of Arthur Kill, mainly on marsh land that will have to be filled in. There are few residents in the immediate neighborhood, but Staten Islanders, headed by Borough President Van Name, do not want it on the island at all. An attempt to erect the plant on Riker's Island was defeated by residents of the Bronx and Queens a short time ago.

When the Board of Estimate turned its attention to Staten Island as a suitable place for the plant, several residents obtained an injunction restraining the members of the board from going ahead with the execution of the contract. This injunction was vacated yesterday morning, whereupon Mayor Mitchel called a special meeting of the board. President Van Name opposed the resolution providing for the establishment of the plant, but it was adopted by a vote of 13 to 8. Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx then offered a motion to have the action reconsidered, and it was carried.

In the meantime President Van Name had dispatched Edward W. Brown, a Staten Island taxpayer, after a second injunction. As there was some delay, President Van Name started to discuss the matter at length, in order to give the injunction time to arrive. Controller Prendergast became suspicious and objected to the delay. Finally Mr. Brown arrived, almost out of breath, waving a legal document.

"I have an injunction restraining this board from going ahead with a Staten Island garbage plant plan," he shouted, pushing his way to the Mayor.

"This injunction does nothing more than put a stop to reconsideration of our previous action," said the Mayor, examining it carefully. He then adjourned the meeting.

A few minutes later, in his office, Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston signed the contract for the new plant, and work will begin at once. James Gaffney of the firm of Gaffney, Gahagan & Van Etten, which is to build the plant, gave a bond for $250,000, which is to guarantee that the plant will be conducted throughout the life of the contract without nuisance.

Besides paying for the plant, the Gaffney firm will pay the city $100,000 for a term of five years for the privilege of utilizing the garbage of the city. At the expiration of the five years the city may buy the plant. It is to begin operations by Jan. 1, 1917. Mayor Mitchel said it meant a saving of $1,000,000 to the city.

Mercantile Marine Suit Put Off.

The foreclosure suit by the New York Trust Company against the Mercantile Marine Company, which was to have come up yesterday before Judge Hough in the Federal District Court, was postponed at the request of counsel to April 24.

WORK IN SUBWAYS RESUMED IN PART

All Contractors Except One Report Fair Percentage of Forces Have Returned.

NEW MOVE BY THE UNION

Tool Sharpeners and Blacksmiths Are Called Out—Police Guards at Tunnel Openings.

With the exception of the Litchfield Construction Company and the Richard Carvel Company, Inc., all the contractors building the new subways in New York City resumed operations with a fair percentage of a full working force yesterday. The rattle of cranes and the boom of exploding dynamite underground were heard again in the streets for the first time in several days.

The Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, under whose guidance the timbermen and laborers are making their fight for advances in wages, attacked the contractors from a new angle, in the meanwhile, by calling strikes of tool sharpeners and blacksmiths. The Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation and the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company were chiefly affected. All of the tool sharpeners employed by Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins quit the shafts on Broadway, near Forty-third Street, following a personal visit of Thomas E. O'Brien, President of the union, but the only section of the Rapid Transit Company affected was the one near the Grand Central Terminal. For some reason that was not explained the tool sharpeners employed by the latter corporation along Lexington Avenue were not called out. The reason for the new strikes given by union officials was that non-union men were employed by the contractors.

It was not easy to reach an exact total of the number of men the contractors were able to summon back to the shafts and the headings. According to the labor chiefs, who with hundreds of their followers were interested spectators at all of the excavations early yesterday morning, not a single member of the union, but only strikebreakers to make a show of strength, returned to work.

Police Guard Subway Entrances.

According to the contractors, on the other hand, a surprising number of strikers reported for duty, and there were suggestions that a general stampede by the rest to get back their old jobs and pay was immediately in prospect. The contractors held a long session in the temporary office of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, at Broadway and Forty-third Street, yesterday and reported progress. It was estimated by individual employers that about 4,000 men were back at their posts. The normal number, according to the figures of the Public Service Commission, was something like 15,000, and about 3,000 of these were technically at work last Saturday.

Despite the alarming stories circulated by unknown persons and printed in some newspapers, of plots to blow up the new subways with dynamite, the test of strength was ushered in without disturbance. Policemen were on hand at every underground opening, as were also very large numbers of strikers, but there seemed to be very little work for any of them.

It was announced on behalf of the Litchfield Construction Company, which has the section on Seventh Avenue above that of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, that work would be started there probably tomorrow. This company has been compelled to do a great deal of timbering to support the street overhead, and was not willing to run any risks until it was sure a full complement of men could be had.

At the shafts of the United Realty Company on Broadway, below Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, the familiar spectacle of concrete mixers busily at work and swinging cranes gave evidence of the fact that this company also had been partially successful in going ahead with its labors. Neither the drill runners nor the tool sharpeners were called off at this section. It was said, owing to the fact that no effort had been made to make them work with nonunion men.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company reported that a majority of its men were working on the sections other than the one at the Grand Central Terminal. The Fitzn-O'Rourke Company, which is building the tunnels under the East River, also reported that it had men at work. The unusual precautions taken by this company to protect its tunnels from possible damage at the hands of lawless persons were maintained as before, but no one attempted to start any trouble.

Say They Have Union Whipped.

Contractors with sections in Brooklyn and the Bronx declared themselves well satisfied with the first day's work. They said they had the union whipped and all of those still out would be back in a day or two. As far as persons not acquainted with subway work could tell, a fair amount of work was being done by all of them.

The labor officials, after spending most of the day watching what was accomplished by the contractors and receiving reports of strike Chairmen, held a meeting at the labor headquarters at 206 and 208 East 128th Street. It was announced that Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Workers, had sent a letter to Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission complaining of the alleged efforts of the contractors to incite the strikers into acts of violence. Mr. Sullivan asserted the contractors hoped to force police intervention and thereby alienate public sympathy from the labor organization. Mr. Sullivan asked that the Public Service Commission put an end to these efforts.

Chairman Straus, upon receiving the letter, at once notified the General Contractors' Association concerning it. He called special attention to charges contained in the letter that two of the contractors had sent men to the strikers' meeting on Sunday to cause a disturbance, and he asked the association to take this accusation up and investigate it.

The question of whether the organization of hoisting engineers would refuse to work with nonunion men employed by the contractors and go on strike will be decided at a meeting tomorrow night.

CENTRAL STRIKE MAY GROW

Report That 50,000 Men in West Will Quit Denied by Company.

At a meeting of striking employes of the New York Central Railroad at the White Eagle Casino, 154th Street and Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday, Secretary W. Rabiet of the Wage Scale Committee of the American Federation of Railroad Workers announced to newspaper men that members of the organization in Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo, Buffalo, and Albany had voted to join the strike and were merely awaiting word from their executives before taking action. Secretary Rabiet added that a strike vote was also being taken by federation workers on the New York Central's lines at Syracuse, Rochester, and Utica, and that 50,000 men would strike within a few days.

Inquiries made by THE TIMES brought the following responses:

ALBANY—No indications here of a strike of car inspectors. Employes deny they are organized. A Western organizer came here five months ago and endeavored to unionize them, but failed.

TOLEDO—Railroad men decline to discuss strike talk. Many private detectives quartered here, however.

UTICA—Railroad men here say they will take lead from headquarters and will stand by whatever is done in New York.

SYRACUSE—No strike vote being taken. Such vote reported among telegraphers, affiliated with American Federation of Labor.

CLEVELAND—Officials of railroad employes profess they know nothing concerning "American Federation of Railroad Workers." No members or officers here.

CINCINNATI—Frank Rist, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, said tonight: "I understand that the men have voted to strike if the company and their union do not come to an agreement."

An official of the New York Central said last evening at the Grand Central Terminal:

"The strike is too trivial to deserve a formal statement, and I will not make any. There was an interruption of service, of course, for a day or two, but conditions are absolutely normal now."

DR. HYDE'S CASE UP AGAIN.

State Files New Information to Keep Prisoner in Custody.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 10.—New information charging Dr. B. Clarke Hyde of Kansas City with poisoning Colonel Thomas H. Swope, millionaire philanthropist, by strychnine and cyanide of potassium, was filed by the prosecuting attorney today.

The new information was made necessary by the action of the attorneys for the defense, who sought to quash further prosecution under the statute limiting the State to four continuances. These continuances had been utilized by the prosecution in an effort to gain time in which to obtain funds for the fourth trial of Dr. Hyde.

PRESBYTERY ADMITS 3 UNION CANDIDATES

Receiving of Theological Students Believed to Show More Liberal Policy.

THREE MEMBERS PROTEST

All Candidates Reject the "Virgin Birth," and One Repudiates the Resurrection.

The protests of three members of the New York Presbytery against the admission as clergymen of three candidates who had received their ministerial training in the Union Theological Seminary, the institution whose teachings have several times come in conflict with the ruling of the official bodies of the church, were overruled at the meeting yesterday of the New York Presbytery in the Old First Presbyterian Church at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. There were three candidates, and the protests were based on the ground that their professions of Christian faith were not in accord with the doctrine of the church. With the exception of the three votes of the protestants the candidates were received by unanimous vote, and received licenses permitting them to preach.

This action was considered as marking a more liberal policy by the local Presbytery in interpreting the question of orthodoxy, although none of the members would comment on this feature of the examinations made yesterday. It was admitted, however, that at the secret session at which the examination of the candidates took place that the most conservative members, some of whom have heretofore lined up with the Protestants on other similar questions, were found with the majority.

The divinity students were Earl Leroy Douglas of Pittsburgh, Penn., who has acted as student assistant in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. H. S. Coffin is the pastor; Edmund B. Chaffee of Manhattan, who has already received a call as assistant pastor at the Greenwich Street Presbyterian Church, where he is to be ordained on Sunday evening, and Rudolph Kastanak, who has acted as student assistant at the Church of the Bohemian Brethren, in the Bronx.

Each was subjected to a technical cross-examination on his profession of faith, not only in the Gospels, but also in specific parts of the Biblical Scriptures, by the Rev. Dr. John Fox, Secretary of the American Bible Society, leader of the protestants, who included the Rev. S. B. Dunn of Bergenfield, N. J., and the Rev. John A. Parke, pastor of the Home Street Presbyterian Church, the Bronx.

At the conclusion of the questioning, Dr. Fox presented a formal written protest to their admission, in which he said:

"The candidates, both in written and verbal statements, have refused to affirm faith in the Virgin birth, as it is recorded in the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke; they refused, after prolonged questioning, to change their stand. As to Mr. Chaffee, he refused to assert his belief in the resurrection of Lazarus and in the resurrection of the body of Christ. Mr. Douglas has said that the scriptural writings embody contradictions.

"Both Mr. Douglas and Chaffee, in regard to certain parts of the Old Testament relating to Moses leading the people out of Egypt, have failed to show a proper belief in that part of the Scripture which describes the 'pillar of fire by night and the pillar of cloud by day,' and in the miracle of the bread from heaven."

In written form the protests were formally accepted by the Presbytery and spread upon its minutes, as it is compelled to do according to the Church rules, but a request to appoint a committee to carry the protests to the General Assembly was voted down. Then the seventy members at the conclusion of the examination by the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. H. G. Mendenhall, and by others voted to admit the applicants. A member who voted with the majority said the session was the most harmonious that had taken place in a long time.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Tyndall said the candidates were youthful; that their doctrinal beliefs had not yet gotten their full growth, and that the Presbytery believed they would grow in convictions as they grow in experience, and upon this view they were found acceptable.

An "overture" or resolution was offered by Dr. Fox requesting that a friendly suit be instituted to determine title to property held by the Union Theological Seminary. This resolution came from a Western Presbytery, and in presenting it Dr. Fox said: "Unrest obtains throughout the Presbyterian Church over this subject." The resolution was accepted, but was not adopted. It refers to the large donations to the seminary before the break in relations between it and the Presbytery, and previous action contemplated was dropped when the donors of the funds expressed desire to have its administration continued by the seminary. The Rev. Dr. Coffin, a professor at Union Seminary, said:

"Dr. Fox is forever weeping over Union Seminary and its ways, and the welfare of its President, the Rev. Dr. Brown. If any one wishes to bring suit against Union he has a right to do so. Union has competent legal counsel. It handles millions of dollars, and it is not so reckless as to handle that which does not belong to it. There is no necessity for this Presbytery to act." Dr. Coffin was the only official of the seminary present at the meeting.

Dr. David G. Wylie presented a resolution on the Gary school question, which was adopted. Two ministers, the Rev. A. D. Gantz of the Williamsbridge Presbyterian Church and the Rev. F. Pirazzini of the Italian Ascension Presbyterian Church, criticised the Gary system as being unfair, particularly as practiced in the experiments in the Bronx districts. The Presbytery members urged upon parents the duty of religious instruction for their children, and suggested uniting with other Protestant denominations in taking up this work, and expressed approval of the fact that the Bible is still read in the public schools. The resolution, as approved, reads:

"We recommend that the Board of Education safeguard the rights of parents and children in our public schools; that the board instruct District Superintendents, school Principals, teachers and all officials connected with the schools not to permit any rabbi, priest, or minister of religion, or the representative of any religious school to have access to the school catalogue of names with a view to securing pupils to attend schools for religious instruction.

"That the board see to it that no property belonging to the public school be given to any religious school, and that no inquiry be made by Superintendents or teachers as to the religious affiliations of pupils."

The Rev. Dr. Robert Johnson, pastor of the American Church at Montreal, which was established there by the Presbytery many years ago at the request of American residents, was present at the meeting yesterday for the first time. He said 230 of his young men of the Church had enlisted in the war, five of whom had been killed in battle. Of this number one had been appointed Lieutenant Colonel, five had been promoted as Majors, twelve as Captains, and a number of them were Lieutenants. Eight women members of the Church had gone as nurses, he said.

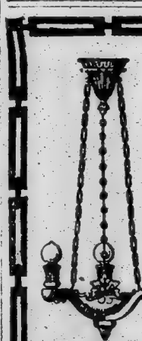

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NEW YORK.

TO VOTE $144,000 FOR BRIDGE ROAD

Work on Queensboro Span to Begin at Once After Aldermen Act Today.

WILL NOT STOP TRAFFIC

Thicker Concrete Base Will Be Laid and 15 Feet Will Be Added to Aerial Highway's Width.

Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke announced yesterday at a noon meeting of the Citizens' Street Traffic Committee at the Automobile Club of America that he had received assurances that the Board of Aldermen would today vote favorably on the appropriation of $144,000 recommended by the Board of Estimate for the repaving of the roadway of Queensboro Bridge. With this done the work of putting the roadway in shape, so that in the future it would stand up under the heavy traffic that passes over it, would be proceeded with without further delay, he said.

Mr. Kracke said he was satisfied that Chief Engineer Edward A. Byrne of the Bridge Department had worked out a satisfactory solution of the buckling of the concrete base in the present roadway, which was the cause of its present bad condition. An experimental strip of the structure decided upon for the new roadway, 900 feet long and 16 feet wide, which was put down last Summer, had met the test of actual service in every way, and the plan of reconstruction had been approved by a committee of engineers appointed by the Mayor to investigate it.

Mr. Byrne said he expected to have one half of the roadway completed and ready for use four months after the work was started. All the preliminaries would probably be cleared away so that the work of putting down the new pavement would begin about the middle of May. The second half of the roadway should be finished three months after the first half was done, he said. One half of the old roadway would be kept open for use while the first part of the new one was being laid. The completed new roadway would be 52 feet wide in the place of the present 37 feet of width. It had been decided to take up the street car tracks at the side of the roadway and to transfer the cars using them to the tracks on the brackets of the bridge, thus allowing the broadening of the roadway.

The breaking up of the concrete base of the present roadway was caused by the buckling of the plates on which the concrete rested, the result of the heavy traffic, Mr. Byrne said. In order to insure against a recurrence of this trouble the plates would be strengthened by angle plates placed under the flat part of the bridge plates. Other changes of importance mentioned by Mr. Byrne were that the concrete layer in the new roadway would have a thickness at no place of less than three inches, which was twice that of the old, and the proportion of cement in the mixture for concrete would be increased.

Holes would be drilled in the centre of the plates under the roadway so as to allow an escape for moisture. As soon as the Board of Alderman passed the appropriation the work of drilling these holes would be begun. Four-inch wood blocks had been used for the surface covering in the old roadway; these would be replaced by three-inch blocks in the new. Wooden stringers would be placed on top of the steel stringers of the roadway, so as to make a better form for the concrete and to lighten the load, the wood taking the place of so much cement.

HADDUCK LIBRARY SALE.

Encyclopaedia Britannica 1910-11 Fetches $137.50.

The sale of the library of the late B. F. Hadduck of Philadelphia at the Anderson Galleries yesterday realized $1,571. The catalogue numbers and prices of the more important items were as follows:

90. First edition of "Chants et Chansons Populaires de la France," H. Mischke, $44.

153. Fine copy, in the original parts, of Dickens's "Bleak House," H. B. Smith, $30.

186. The Encyclopaedia Britannica, Cambridge, 1910-11, edition, H. B. Buegeleises, $137.50.

The sale will be continued today.

Editor Wolffram's Will Filed.

The will of Charles Berthold Wolffram, who was editor of the New Yorker Herold and Sonntags Herold and who died on April 3, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. The petition indicated that the real property left by the decedent was worth more than $10,000, as was also the personalty. Herbert W. Wolffram, son of the decedent, is to receive $30,000 in trust and the widow, Amalie Wolffram, 7 West Ninety-fifth Street, is to receive the residuary estate.

THE Circus has outgrown a lot, but it will never outgrow a lot of us. It has come to town again. Go yourself; take the children—take them by

Fifth Avenue Bus

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Largest users of imported tobacco in this country. R. G. Sullivan pays largest Government Duty and Revenue Tax of any individual in the United States.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

PACKARD TWIN-SIX

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Farewell, Distance—
Here's your Passport!

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

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THERE are four different types of final drive in motor trucks being advocated by their makers. Each has its merits—and demerits. It is impossible for the purchaser to determine their comparative values on a theoretical basis. He cannot reconcile the conflicting claims of rival engineers.

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The Atlantic Ice & Coal Corporation now own a total of 20 White Trucks

The famous Sextette from Lucia—by Sembrich, Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Severina and Daddi (Victor Record 96200. Twelve-inch, $7).

By Caruso, Tetrazzini, Amato, Journet, Jacoby, and Bada (Victor Record 96201. Twelve-inch, $7).

By Victor Opera Sextette (Victor Record 76056. Twelve-inch, $1.25).

The Victrola brings the opera right into your home

You don't have to go to Milan, London, Paris or Berlin to hear the masterpieces of opera sung by the world's most famous artists.

They are all combined in the Victrola, which brings their magnificent voices right into your home for you to enjoy at your pleasure.

Any Victor dealer will gladly show you the complete line of Victors and Victrolas—$10 to $400—and play the music you know and like best, which is the only way for you to personally judge its capabilities of satisfying *your* musical longings.

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New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

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The Story

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COFFEE
is at its **BEST**
Before evaporation in the open, or "sweating" in cans
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5 POUNDS Flavor Tight **$1.50**
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WAGNER CHARGES WASTE ON HIGHWAYS

Assails Senate Majority for Extravagant Appropriation, with Election in View.

CITES VOTE FOR CHAIRMAN

Says Big Expenditures Bore Fruit in Committee Election—Taunts Emerson with "Playing Safe."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Senate at a special session this afternoon began a consideration of the financial bills for 1916, and after an acrimonious debate passed the measure carrying $3,722,000 for maintenance of highways.

On the ground that it was extravagant in its provisions for labor and horse hire, because the Republican up-State machine wanted to round up votes at the expense of New York City for the November elections, the minority leader, Senator Wagner, fought for two hours to reduce the total of the appropriations. Senator Wagner said that the appropriation of about $2,000,000 for highway maintenance in 1914, the last year of Democratic administration, represented what was needed for the purpose.

"The difference represents what you are forcing New York City to pay 70 per cent. of for the purpose of Republican up-State political manoeuvring. The Governor himself didn't have the nerve to ask for this amount. You have raised his estimate $300,000, and that goes for labor and horse hire, which means that the 'boys' will be satisfied when election day rolls around.

"I charge that it is extravagant and wasteful and for no good purpose. I charge that the extravagant highway expenditures of last year bore fruit last Saturday in the election of a Republican State Chairman, and the fruit of this waste of the people's money is intended to bear fruit next November. But you'll need it all, and a lot more money, to buy up enough votes to win next Fall."

Senator James E. Emerson of Warren interrupted Senator Wagner.

"Let me pay my respects to the Senator from the Thirty-third, known the world over as a highway grabber," shouted Senator Wagner. "He played safe last Saturday when a State Chairman was elected. Warren County didn't vote. The Senator would have won his highway money no matter whether the next Highway Commissioner is a Whitman or an anti-Whitman man. He will now produce a doctor's certificate that the committeeman from Warren was ill and could not be present at the election Saturday, but if he were, he would have voted for Mr. Tanner. If Tanner had lost there would have been another doctor's certificate in the opposite direction."

"Does the Senator know who is the committeeman from Warren?" asked Senator Emerson.

"If he isn't you he is some one you carry around in your vest pocket," retorted Senator Wagner.

Ex-Congressman Lou Emerson is the Warren committeeman. He is a brother of the Senator.

Senator Wagner also paid his respects to Senator Ogden L. Mills, who voted against the Barnes-Brown faction, despite his friendship for Senator Brown.

"Come over and join me," said Senator Wagner to the President pro tem. "I won't take you down to North Carolina hunting, but I'll stick by you in the crisis."

Senator Mills took Senator Brown hunting a few weeks ago.

The bill passed by a vote of 29 to 12. None of the $3,722,000 is to be expended in New York City. The bill has passed the Assembly.

One of the Governor's fiscal reform moves received a body blow this afternoon. The Assembly had passed the Governor's bill providing that all State expenditures of $1,000 or more should be by contract. It was recalled this afternoon for amendment. The purpose of the amendment is to raise the amount which the department heads may spend at will from $1,000 to $2,000.

The Assembly tonight advanced to order of final passage the annual appropriation bill carrying $58,652,478.

Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the legislative committee which has been investigating the Public Service Commissions, today asked the Legislature for an additional $50,000 for the expenses of the investigation. The committee has had $35,000 to date. Senator Thompson said today that more than $20,000 of the $50,000 he asked for had been obligated. The Thompson Committee must cease holding hearings on July 1 next, and a part of the $50,000 desired will be used in the preparation of the report the committee will submit to the Legislature of 1917.

Senator Thompson's resolution providing for the additional $50,000 appropriation was referred to the Finance Committee. A few moments before a resolution by Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse providing for $10,000 additional for his committee, which is engaged in a revision of the code of civil procedure, was passed without a dissenting vote. This committee had $10,000 last year.

There is opposition to the Thompson investigation in the Assembly. Some of the leaders are not anxious to see the inquiry extended to the up-State Public Service Commission. Speaker Sweet is especially hostile to the Thompson Committee. Inasmuch as the Legislature has passed a resolution under which the committee's hearing must end on July 1 it is not believed that Senator Thompson will have any great trouble in getting the $50,000.

There will be a hearing tomorrow afternoon before the Senate Public Service Committee on the bills which have been introduced as a result of the investigations of the Thompson Committee. The bill to take from the Public Service Commission jurisdiction over the construction of New York's subways and vest it in a proposed new rapid transit commission, was amended by Senator Thompson today. The amendments would provide that the proposed change shall not be effective until approved by the New York Board of Estimate. As originally introduced the change was mandatory.

SAW FIRE FROM FERRIES.

Electrical Exchange Damaged as Commuters Came to City.

A spectacular fire that swept through the fifth and sixth floors of the New York Electrical Exchange Building, Washington and Liberty Streets, yesterday morning a little before 8 o'clock, was seen by thousands of commuters arriving in Manhattan from New Jersey by way of the lower North River ferries and the tubes. The flames had gained such great headway before the Fire Department was called that they completely enveloped the top of the building, conspicuous among the smaller buildings between the waterfront and Greenwich Street. Deputy Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin, who answered the second alarm, after a preliminary investigation, said he believed the fire must have been smoldering for several hours before it finally ate its way through the two top floors.

The firemen had great difficulty in fighting the fire on account of the many irregular divisions of the two floors, used mainly for laboratory purposes. In less than an hour they had it under control.

William T. Watts, the watchman, who lived on the top floor with his wife, daughter, and a niece, discovered the fire when he was making his rounds at 7:40 o'clock. He turned in an alarm from the building, hurried up to the sixth floor, and warned his family in time for them to get out of the building.

The crowds at the fire were so large that a call was sent for the reserves of the First and Fourth Precincts, Traffic Squad A and many mounted police.

A large part of the sixth floor was occupied by the S. & M. Cohn Electrical Company, while other suites were tenanted by Gravett Bros., provision dealers, and George A. Smith & Co. The damage to the building was estimated at $20,000.

MAY DROP 'FELONY' IN OSBORNE CASE

Immorality Count Said to be Included Wrongly with Misdemeanor Charge.

TRIAL PUT OFF A WEEK

Counsel Tells Court Attack on Warden's Character Is Made to Sway the Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 10.—Alleging that under the guise of a misdemeanor indictment found against ex-Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison, charging neglect of duty, a felony count charging immorality had been set forth, counsel for Mr. Osborne appeared before Justice Platt in the Supreme Court today and urged him to strike out this count on the ground that it was a violation of his constitutional rights. George Gordon Battle, who argued the motion for Mr. Osborne, contended that under the indictment as it now stood, charging only a misdemeanor, it would be possible to try the former Warden before a Justice in Special Sessions, and that if tried in the Supreme Court he would only be entitled to five peremptory challenges, whereas if the felony charge was made direct instead of by inuendo he would have twenty challenges.

"This indictment sets forth a number of acts and an indefinite number of felonies under a misdemeanor indictment," said Mr. Battle. "This is a most monstrous proceeding, as it violates the provisions of the code. The count is irrelevant, redundant, and highly prejudicial, and does not in any way support the indictment charging neglect of duty. If ever there was a time when a court in the furtherance of justice should take action and strike out this sixth count, it is in this case. This charge is founded upon the testimony of inmates, without corroboration, and the courts should protect a man from such charges, as they outrage the sense of justice."

Mr. Battle told the court that Justice Morschauser had stricken out two counts, one of which charged Mr. Osborne with being absent from the prison, and the other with failing to report felonies. He said that the sixth count, setting forth alleged immorality, was a separate and independent felony, and was a manifest absurdity as having any connection with the neglect of duty indictment. "You might just as well say that Mr. Osborne killed a number of inmates," continued Mr. Battle. "He should have been charged separately with the crime. This is a manifest subterfuge to prejudice the jury when Mr. Osborne comes up for trial and to blind the eyes of the jury so far as the neglect of duty indictment is concerned. In fairness and justice, I say that the charge is highly prejudicial."

Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon, who appeared in the absence of District Attorney Weeks, argued that the court had no inherent power to strike out the count. Mr. Fallon said that since the indictment was found on Dec. 28 last, there had been many moves on the part of Osborne's attorneys. He said that the demurrer to the indictment had been overruled, but this Mr. Battle denied, as he asserted that he had never demurred, but had simply moved to dismiss.

At the close of the arguments Justice Platt reserved decision and directed briefs to be submitted.

He excused the extra panel of 150 talesmen that had been drawn for the trial of Mr. Osborne until April 18.

UPHOLD OSBORNE'S COURSE.

Resolutions Adopted by Drama League Meeting.

A resolution of confidence in the integrity of Thomas Mott Osborne was unanimously adopted by an audience of 1,200 men and women assembled under the auspices of the Drama League yesterday afternoon in the Candler Theatre. Mr. Osborne was one of the principal speakers at the meeting, which was held to discuss John Galsworthy's drama, "Justice," the current offering at that playhouse. Allen W. McCurdy, who presided; Walter Pritchard Eaton, Judge Wadhams, Lester Lonergan, and John Cooper Powys, the other speakers, all paid glowing tributes to Mr. Osborne as the man who had done most to make prison conditions better than they are pictured in the play, the locale of which is England.

The meeting also adopted a resolution, which was sent by telegraph to Governor Whitman last night, urging him to use his influence against the passage of a bill pending in the Legislature for the use of the block cell system in the proposed new prisons. Both Judge Wadhams and Mr. Osborne said that the passage of the bill would be a great obstacle in the path of prison reform.

SHIFT 3 GERMAN PASTORS.

Few Changes in City Made by M. E. Church East Conference.

The German East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session for the last week at the Marcy Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Marcy Avenue and Penn Street, Brooklyn, concluded its work yesterday with the reading of the list of appointments by Bishop Theodore S. Henderson of Chattanooga, Tenn., who presided.

The list of appointments showed only three changes in churches in Greater New York. The Rev. D. H. Pappe, pastor of the Tremont Church, Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, has been assigned to Mineola, L. I., and his place is taken by the Rev. Carl Bordenmeier of Troy, N. Y. The Rev. F. H. Rey, pastor of the Vanderveer Park Church in Brooklyn, who retires from service, will be succeeded by the Rev. George F. Hauser of Philadelphia. The Rev. J. H. Lemkau, who retires from the pastorate of St. Paul's Church, 308 East Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan, will be succeeded by the Rev. J. A. Vollenwerder of Yonkers, N. Y.

The German East Conference is made up of ministers from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, and Maryland.

BANKER BIRD HURT AS MOTOR HITS CAR

President of Manhattan Savings Institution Injured at Larchmont.

DRIVER INSTANTLY KILLED

Cyclist in Hospital with Fractured Skull, and His Recovery Is Reported Doubtful.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., April 10.—John Maddock, the oldest hack driver in New Rochelle, was killed tonight; Joseph Bird, President of the Manhattan Savings Institution of 644 Broadway, New York, was seriously hurt, and John Heidig, a plasterer of 207 Washington Avenue, New Rochelle, received injuries that may be fatal about 6 o'clock tonight, when Heidig's motor cycle collided with the cab in which Maddock was driving Mr. Bird to his home on Park Avenue, Larchmont Manor.

Mr. Bird and his son, C. M. Bird, cashier of the Manhattan Savings Institution, are accustomed to have Maddock drive them home from the New Haven station. They got into his closed cab tonight and had driven through Larchmont Park and were crossing the Boston Post Road to turn into Beach Avenue when Heidig's motor cycle, which he was driving, with Joseph Basando of 1 Sixth Street, New Rochelle, as a passenger, came down the Post Road in the direction of New Rochelle at a speed so rapid that neither Heidig ner Maddock was able to turn aside in time to avoid the collision.

The motor cycle struck the cab in the side door and upset it, tearing the roof off, knocking the horse down, and almost cutting the cab in two. Maddock was thrown off his seat, struck head first, and was instantly killed. Joseph Bird, who was reading a paper when the accident happened, was bruised and cut severely about the head and body, but refused to go to a hospital, and was taken home in a passing automobile with his son, who received only a comparatively slight shaking up.

Heidig and Basando were thrown clear over the wreck of the cab and struck in the roadway, Heidig falling on his head. He was taken unconscious to the New Rochelle Hospital, where it was found that he had suffered a fractured skull and that his recovery was doubtful. Basando escaped without material injury.

Maddock had driven cabs in Larchmont for more than thirty years, and was a well-known character in the town. He was 70 years old.

Coroner William H. Livingston came up from New Rochelle and began an investigation, but as Maddock was dead and Heidig unconscious, he was unable to get much information as to the speed of the motor cycle and the possibility of avoiding the accident. Chief of Police Hynes will question Heidig in the hospital tomorrow if his condition permits.

$12,000 BROOCH NOT FOUND

Diamond Setter Held in $10,000 Bail for Examination.

Edward Walder, the diamond setter who was arrested on Sunday night on a charge of stealing a $12,000 diamond brooch belonging to E. M. Gattle & Co., at 680 Fifth Avenue, was held in $10,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Breen in the West Side Court for examination today. Assistant District Attorney Lazarus suggested that more time be given for an investigation of the loss of the brooch.

Walder and Nathan Greenberg, of Greenberg & Co., jewelers, over the Gattle store, tell different stories regarding the brooch. Greenberg's story is that he received the brooch from the Gattle store to be reset in a new design. He took it to Walder, he said, and went back again later to tell him something about it, whereupon Walder said that Greenberg had taken the brooch away with him. Walder stuck to his story yesterday and the police learned nothing to help them in finding the brooch.

No information could be had at the Gattle store as to whether the brooch was their own property or whether it had been left there for resetting. Mr. Gattle would not discuss a report that it was the property of a prominent society woman.

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Build Up?

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Dewey's
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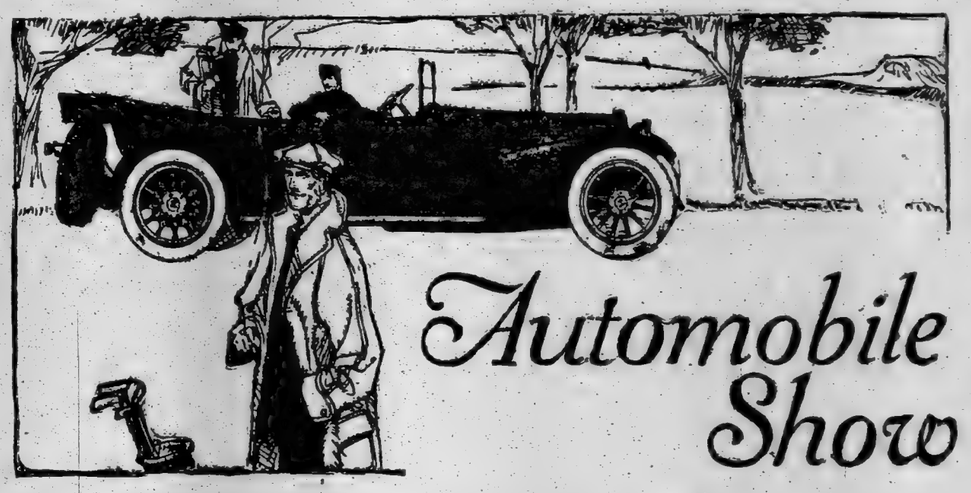

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The finest collection of Guaranteed Motor Cars, at medium prices, ever brought together at one time, will be on Exhibition and Sale at our ground floor Showrooms this week only.

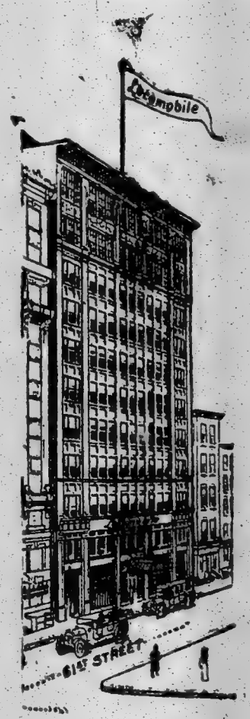

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We can handle your present car and arrange convenient terms if desirable.

There Will be No Reduction in the Prices of New Locomobiles

In fact it is possible that the increase in cost of labor and materials may necessitate an advance in the prices of later Locomobiles.

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This, to you:

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the national joy smoke

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On the reverse side of this tidy red tin you will read: "Process Patented July 30th, 1907," which has made *three* men smoke pipes where one smoked before!

hits the smoke-appetite-spot without a miss! Yes, sir; P. A. cuts out all argument, all question as to how much pleasure you can get out of a pipe or rolled cigarette. *The patented process fixes that—and removes bite and parch!* You simply need an introduction via a toppy red bag or tidy red tin, then you'll absorb some first-hand facts that certainly will make-you-sit-up-and-take-notice!

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Figure out how a smoke like this will "set" on *your* palate, sun-up-to-turn-in-time! You go to Prince Albert like it always was your pal—and don't worry about your smoke-*past!* Let P. A. *take care of the future!*

Prince Albert is sold everywhere in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that classy pound crystal-glass humidor with the sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in the finest kind of trim—always!

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MRS. C. F. DEWEY RESIGNS.

Gives Up Hackensack School Board Presidency After One Week.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 10.—Mrs. Charles Franklin Dewey was President of the Hackensack Board of Education only a week, for she resigned this evening in favor of ex-President James W. Loveland, who was re-elected to the board by the members.

"I resign because I appreciate Mr. Loveland's greater ability, demonstrated during the past year, but I am deeply appreciative of the compliment paid me in making me President," said Mrs. Dewey. "I promised to serve the people of Hackensack to the best of my ability, and I think I am doing that in urging Mr. Loveland's return to the board and his re-election as President."

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—Baltimore Sun.

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GEN. HWANG BLAMES YUAN FOR REVOLTS

Chinese Rebel Chief Here Disputes Wilfley's Japanese Charge.

BROKE FAITH WITH PEOPLE

Republican Principles Were Sacrificed, He Says, for Personal Ambition.

Vigorous denials of the statement made yesterday by Lebbeus R. Wilfley, former Judge of the United States District Court at Shanghai, to the effect that he could see the hand of Japan in China's revolt, were made yesterday by General Hwang Hsing, Republican leader and political opponent of Yuan Shih-kai, at his home, 404 West 115th Street, through General Lee, a member of his suite, and S. K. Tong, his Secretary, who acted as interpreter. General Hwang said he was the director of the forces of rebellion from this city, and that as far as he was concerned the Japanese, if they instigated the rebellion, caused it through the President.

The General said: "Judge Wilfley speaks of the aggression of Japan. The whole world knows that certain demands were made on China by her neighbors. At that time the people as well as the officials were desirous that Yuan Shih-kai should do his utmost to save the country. I cabled to the members of the Nationalist Party at that time not to interfere with whatever Yuan Shih-kai wanted to do by way of putting the country on its feet. Almost all those leaders who had left the country did the same thing.

"Yuan Shih-kai was then negotiating with the Japanese to save the country. But instead of conscientiously trying to succor the nation, he was found to be working for his own private interests and this failure to do his duty has been our greatest grievance and the cause of the great opposition he now finds. Most of his supporters turned against him.

"The revolution is against his own personal ambition. The statement that the Province of Kwang-tung seceded five times during the rebellion of 1913 is absurd. Persons would get the idea from that statement that the revolutionists were not firm in their purpose. On the contrary, it is a matter of history that the Province seceded only once in 1917, and at that time against the misrule of Yuan. Manifestations of his base manipulations were seen in Kwang-tung, Nanking, Kiangsi, and other places.

"It is generally acknowledged that the south of China is the most modernized and progressive and republican portion of the country. The people there generally have democratic aspirations. The statement of Judge Wilfley that the astute authorities of Kwang-tung, whom he says were in the pay of Yuan and were his stanch supporters, decided to forestall the depredations of the rebel army and declared themselves to be in sympathy with it is correct, except that the authorities, had they not sympathized, would have found themselves in hot water with the people. Kwang-tung, by the way, pours more students into the country than any other Province.

"Regarding the depredations of the rebel army, all I have to say is that there is not one case of looting or wanton murder on record. I will repeat that it is notable that during the revolution of 1911 and the other in 1913 there was not a single case of looting or plundering recorded against the rebel army. Of course, the sacking of Nanking was done by the forces of Yuan.

"The revolution of 1911 was fomented by the people themselves for a more enlightened Government. The revolution of 1913 was caused by the despotism of Yuan. I flatly deny that the Japanese have either financed, assisted with men, or in any other way aided the revolutionists, though they may well have caused the revolution through Yuan.

"Judge Wilfley compared the state of affairs in China to those existing in Mexico. In Mexico we find the leaders are foremost contesting for personal power, but in China we find that the leaders had voluntarily resigned in favor of Yuan Shih-kai, thinking that it was for the best, but when he turned a deaf ear to their advices and entreaties they were compelled to become his political opponents."

General Hwang said that the censorship of the cable, enforced yesterday by the Chinese authorities, made it impossible for him to communicate in code to his headquarters in China by direct cable.

ANNOYER BESETS A JUDGE.

Recorder Viewig Forced Out of Jersey by Parent of Boy He Sentenced.

Richard R. Viewig, Recorder of Bergen County, New Jersey, who moved from Palisades Park to Harlem in order to get away from a man who was discomforting him in that borough, was much distressed yesterday morning when he set out for the subway to find his disturber waiting in the street before his house. The conversation that ensued between them resulted in the other man, John McCullough of Palisades Park, being arrested on the charge of threatening the lives of the Recorder and his children.

The trouble began some weeks ago, when a gang of five boys was arrested for setting fire to an unoccupied house in Morsemere, N. J. McCullough's 13-year-old son was charged with being the ringleader of the party. Recorder Viewig merely held the five for the Court of Common Pleas, and Judge William M. Seufert, when he passed upon the case, found that the McCullough boy had previously been in a reform school, and sent him back. The other four were sentenced to report to Recorder Viewig every Saturday for a year, and under his orders to clean the sidewalks of the Borough of Palisades Park.

According to the Recorder's story, McCullough for some reason saw fit to vent his animosity on him instead of on the Judge who imposed the sentence. McCullough and Recorder Viewig lived not far apart, and the Recorder asserts that McCullough used to wait for him, talk to him, and by his general demeanor make life so uncomfortable that the Judge finally decided to take his family out of the town, and rented an apartment at 212 East 123d Street, Manhattan.

Yesterday morning he came out of the house, accompanied by J. E. McCool, a school teacher, and found McCullough waiting. He followed the pair to the subway and got on the train with them, talking to Recorder Viewig on the way. The Recorder says that he finaly said: "You broke up my home. Now I'm going to break up your home, and your children with it."

Shortly after that the train reached the Grand Central station, and Recorder Viewig had McCullough arrested. Magistrate McQuade, in the Yorkville Court, held him in $500 bail for examination on Wednesday.

SUBWAY VANDAL RUINS SUIT

Miscreant Smears Sticky Substance on Mrs. Romer's Back.

Still another case of a woman whose dress had been ruined by some one in a subway station, throwing a sticky, syrupy substance on the clothing, was reported to the police yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Sebastian P. Romer of 103 Sterling Street, Brooklyn, with a friend whose name she refused to give, came over to Manhattan yesterday and was leaving the Astor Place subway station when a man called her attention to the fact that the back of her suit, from the coat collar to the hem of the skirt, was smeared with what looked like chocolate syrup. The friend's garments had suffered a similar though less serious injury.

Mrs. Romer, indignant at the ruin of a new suit, for which she had paid $65, she said, only last week, reported the matter at Police Headquarters and learned that at least a dozen similar complaints had been received within the past week. Of the three stations in which she had been the Atlantic Avenue express station was excluded, because there had been no passengers on the platform near her. So was the Astor Place station, as the injury to her suit had been discovered there. Mrs. Romer was inclined to think the damage was done either on the train or more probably at the Brooklyn Bridge Station, where she changed from an express to a local. Most of the complaints have come from Brooklyn Bridge or the Grand Central.

BROAD ST. HOSPITAL OPPOSED BY OTHERS

Protests Against New Institution in Financial District as Unnecessary.

$57,000 NOW SUBSCRIBED

Directors Tell State Board of Charities 1,500,000 Workers Need Better Facilities.

Protests against founding a hospital for the Wall Street district and lower Manhatan were made by Bellevue Hospital, the New York Hospital, Volunteer's Hospital, as well as by the Ambulance Board, the Medical Economic League, and other physicians' organizations yesterday when several of the Board of Directors of the proposed institution appeared before a committee of the State Board of Charities to ask for a certificate to establish a hospital at 109 Broad Street.

In asking for the permit the Directors said that more than 1,500,000 persons worked in the financial district, far from adequate hospital facilities. They said that it took an ambulance between twenty and thirty minutes to reach the Battery from the nearest hospital, but opponents of the new institution said the average run was between three and five minutes except when traffic was most heavy.

Dr. William H. Dieffenbach said that the Directors had about $57,000 in subscriptions, and that 300 persons had promised to give money when the hospital was opened. It was proposed to pay $8,000 a year for rent of an eight-story building at 100 Broad Street. The plan is to maintain not only a medical and surgical hospital, but a dispensary and a training school for nurses as well.

Dr. John W. Brannan of Bellevue said that, although he favored private hospitals, he did not see the need of another institution in the lower part of the island.

Applications for certificates were made by the Directors of three proposed Brooklyn institutions: the Jewish Orphan Asylum Society and the Beth Moses Hospital, both wishing to start institutions "to be conducted under the Mosaic dietary laws," and the Bush Terminal Hospital, to be financed by Irving T. Bush and the Bush Terminal.

The members of the committee, William R. Stewart and Drs. Stephen Smith and Richard Kevin, said they would announce their decisions in the office of the State Board in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, tomorrow afternoon.

Frank G. Budd Very Much Alive.

Frank G. Budd, mortgage broker of 189 Broadway, came into THE NEW YORK TIMES office yesterday morning to make a personal request that he be announced as "alive and well" this morning. According to Mr. Budd, some months ago, while he was in Canada on a mission concerning war munitions and orders, a report from New York stated that Frank C. Budd was dead. Frank G. Budd thought no more about it until, coming back here, he found that the average person had entirely missed the significance of the middle initials and the dead F. C. Budd was confounded with the live F. G. Budd. Mr. Budd said that he has stood for the mistake as long as he could, but the continued performance of having to assure every friend he meets that he is alive and not dead is getting on his nerves. He wants it announced here once and for all that he is not dead.

LAYMEN'S MEETING BREATHES OF UNITY

Move to Abolish Denominations Suggested at Missionary Convention.

FUND FOR WAR ZONE URGED

Presbyterian Delegates in Lead, with Episcopalians Second—City Clergy Wanted as Leaders.

Many evidences of the growth of Christian unity appeared yesterday in the New York City convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The ministers' meeting took place from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the open sessions were held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and at 8 o'clock in the evening. The object of the present meeting is to enlist the clergymen of the city as leaders of the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Among those who took part in the discussions were the Right Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York; the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. Dr. James P. MacNaughton, one of the leading missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; the Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Johnson, a prominent Baptist clergyman from Boston, and the Rev. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y.

It was announced at the night session that 2,464 delegates had registered, divided as follows among various Protestant denominations: Presbyterian 831; Episcopal, 323; Methodist Episcopal, 284; Baptist, 249; Reformed, 248; Congregational, 189; Lutheran, 75; United Presbyterian, 30; Disciples of Christ, 35, and miscellaneous, 191.

At the evening session J. Ernest McAfee, the Secretary of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board, made a plea for the abolition of denominational lines in church work in America and in the missionary fields.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin of Rochester proposed united effort on the part of the church members of America to build up a great fund for the international reconstruction of the war zones.

Dr. Herbert S. Johnson said that in visiting churches he had found that in the average congregation of 800 members there were generally about fifty active ones, and the remainder never thought of speaking to anybody about God. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, spoke of the extraordinary conditions which came with a world in upheaval. He showed the need of concerted action by all agencies which make for good.

Dr. James P. MacNaughton, who had been held as a prisoner in Turkey in the present war, told of sufferings of the Armenians. He stirred his audience when, after recounting the many outrages which had been perpetrated on the race, he said, "that a certain great man in Washington had declared that the policy toward the Armenians was due to military necessity. It is not true," he exclaimed, "it is a lie!"

Bishop Greer declared that the meeting was a great inspiration and urged upon all the delegates that they should always bear in mind that the source of all strength for such work as they were undertaking was in Christ.

To Amend Transfer Tax Law.

With the object of drafting radical amendments to the transfer tax law a conference of transfer tax appraisers and attorneys from every county in the State has been called by State Controller Eugene M. Travis, to meet in his offices in the Woolworth Building next Friday and Saturday. Experts on the inheritance tax, who are not officially connected with the State Government, have also been asked to attend. Deputy Controller William Boardman will preside over the conference.

ADVERTISEMENT.

James Hopper, just back from the European War, has gone to the Mexican border for Collier's. His first article—an orderly narrative, sparkling with human incident—tells a connected story of "What Happened in Columbus." It appears this week in

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

ROSARY HILL HOME, Hawthorne, N. Y.

Hitherto so generously supported by charitable donations for the care of destitute cancer cases, is now without means for its thirty-five men and women. The servants of relief for incurable cancer, in charge of these sufferers, would rejoice if this little card proved a successful substitute for a "whirlwind campaign." We beg for help.
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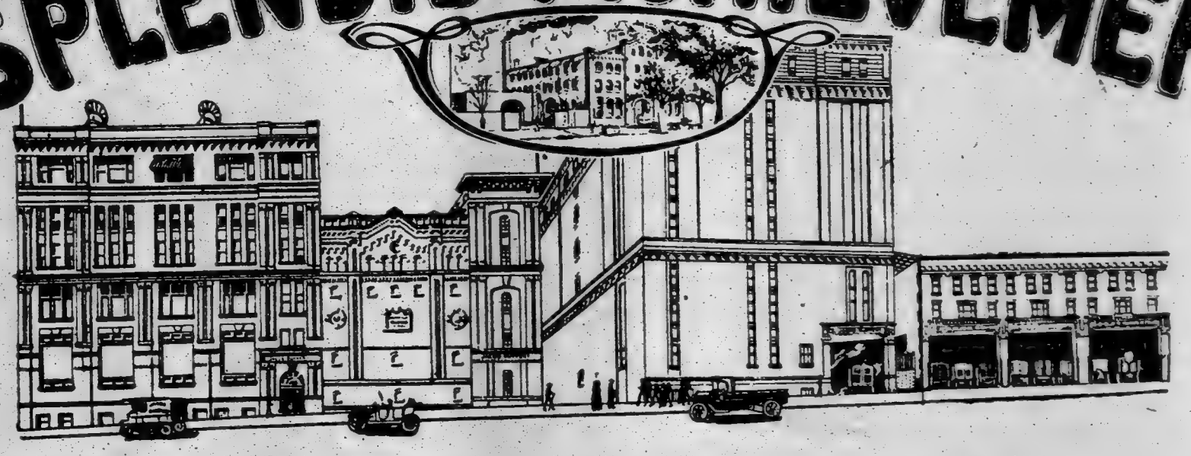

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FORBES-ROBERTSON AGAIN ACTS HAMLET

Repeats His Superb Performance in the Part at the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn.

A WEEK OF HIS REPERTOIRE

This Play Given Now with the Stage Decorated Only by Curtains of Gray Velvet.

Forbes-Robertson has begun his last week on the stage of this city, playing not in Manhattan, to which he bade farewell two seasons ago, but in Brooklyn, at the Majestic, where, before a rapt audience that packed the big playhouse to the doors last evening, the bill was "Hamlet." His embodiment of Hamlet is, and for a dozen years has been, familiar to America.

It has won for him his commanding position on the stage of the English-speaking world and has now long been recognised as indisputably the finest Shakespearean performance given to the theatregoers in this country in this generation. After this reappearance, it need only be said that in the two years since he last played the part within the limits of the five boroughs, the beauty of this performance has not diminished even in the slightest degree.

One or two other points about this revival with which Brooklyn is favored are worthy of mention on the morning after. For the first time in this city the English actor discards the attempt to create Elsinore out of realistically painted canvas and plays "Hamlet" on a broad stage hung only with curtains. Vast curtains of gray velvet under varying lights inclose the stage and frame the short flight of steps that lead to a smaller inner stage, where the background is of blue. Here Hamlet may pause on his journey past the open grave, here the players give their piece, here the ghost walks.

For the forestage, a throne, some chairs, a lecturn—a few such objects serve the purpose of the action in the different scenes which, with such light trappings, are free to move rapidly on their way. Than any other setting Forbes-Robertson has ever employed for "Hamlet," these simple, handsome draperies are more pleasing to the eye, more unobtrusive, more satisfying to the imagination, more thoroughly suggestive of pomp and circumstance. It is a most happy change.

The Ophelia, Laura Cowie, is new to New York, she having succeeded Gertrude Elliott in his company after his last engagement at the Manhattan. Miss Cowie is a young actress whose work as Ophelia in all the scenes is quite inadequate.

It is as Hamlet that Forbes-Robertson will make his final appearance on the American stage at Cambridge on April 25. He repeats his present performance at the Majestic on Thursday night and Saturday afternoon. The other plays to be given this week are "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" and "The Light That Failed." There is every evidence that the theatre will have all it can possibly hold and more every night of the week.

FRENCH PLAYERS RETURN.

Yvonne Garrick in "L'Amour Veille"—Jules Bois's Address.

Lucien Bonheur's company of French players returned to the Théâtre Français last night after a tour that embraced Chicago, Boston, and Montreal, and awakened not a little interest in those cities in the modern French drama. Mr. Bonheur received word yesterday from Chicago that $10,000 had been subscribed there for the return of the company next season, while in Montreal the reception was so enthusiastic that a return engagement will be played in May.

Jules Bois, France's emissary to the United States on a mission of good will, addressed the audience before the performance. M. Bois expressed the appreciation of the French Government and people of M. Bonheur's work in establishing the French Theatre in America, and the hope and belief that it would become a permanent institution. He said he was glad no plays had been presented by the company that showed the women of France in any light incongruous to that noble character displayed during the great war.

"L'Amour Veille," by G. A. de Caillavet and Robert de Flers, was the offering of the players. The comedy is known to New York audiences through the appearance some years ago of Billie Burke in an adaptation of it called "Love Watches." The attractive and talented Yvonne Garrick played the rôle of Jacqueline, Claude Benedict was the Ernest Vernet, Mado Ditza played the rôle of Lucienne, and Raymond Faure acted that of Andre.

"The Melody of Youth" Moves.

Brandon Tynan's Irish romantic comedy, "The Melody of Youth," was transferred last night from the Fulton to the Criterion Theatre. James K. Hackett, the lessee of the Criterion, is one of the producers of the comedy, and as a series of untoward circumstances brought his Shakespearean season to an end, he moved the play to his own theatre.

GIRL, 19, MISSING WEEKS.

Family Asks Police to Hunt for Miss Florence Arras.

The Brooklyn police were asked yesterday to look for Florence Arras, 19 years old, who left her home at 68 Norman Avenue, Greenpoint, on March 2, saying in a joking tone that she was going to elope. As the girl was in the habit of spending week-ends with relatives her mother, Mrs. Nellie Arras, thought the remark a joke, especially as she received a postal card a few days later from her daughter, saying she was well and happy and about to leave for Bermuda. The card was postmarked from Jersey City. Miss Arras was a telephone operator in the Gramercy Exchange.

Miss Maude Arras, a sister of the missing girl, said last night that it was only recently her mother had begun to worry, as her sister had spent much of her time visiting relatives, but that not having heard from her in so long the family had investigated, and found that Florence had not been stopping with any relatives. Then they decided to notify the police. The girl had many admirers in the Greenpoint district, but all have been visited since the girl's disappearance, so that Mrs. Arras fears her daughter has met with an accident.

Turkish Bath at the Ansonia.

The new Turkish bath and hydrotherapy establishment which has just been completed at the Hotel Ansonia was opened yesterday for private inspection from 12 to 3 o'clock. The baths are the largest and most complete of any hotel in the city, occupying the complete floor space in the sub-basement of the hotel. In addition to the Turkish and Russian baths there is a complete hydrotherapy equipment, including electric light cabinets, Nauheim, oxygen, pine-needle, sulphur, Bergonie electric treatment for obesity, auto condensation, and thermo penetration. There are also a gymnasium, lounge and restaurant. The baths will be open for public inspection today, and will be put into operation tomorrow.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

Greta Torpadie, Helen Allen Hunt, and Julia Allen Sing.

The concerts yesterday included song recitals by Miss Greta Torpadie in the Princess Theatre and Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt in the Punch and Judy Theatre, and a pianoforte recital with accompanying remarks by Arthur Friedheim in Aeolian Hall. These were in the afternoon; in the evening Miss Julia Allen gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall.

Miss Torpadie is a young woman of New York who has frequently been heard in private and semi-private affairs. She sings with intelligence and a nice artistic sense, using an agreeable soprano voice with a skill that rarely fails her. There might be some improvement in her French diction, and as Miss Torpadie is young, ambitious and intelligent, there doubtless will be. Perhaps, too, as she gains experience with years, she will find out how to give a little more variety of emotional expressions, but she has already an appreciation of the differentiation that a singer must make in different musical styles. One of the most interesting features of her program was a group of Scandinavian songs by Lange-Müller, Järnefelt, and Sjögren, ending with a Norwegian folk song. Miss Torpadie had the advantage of Coenraad V. Bos's accompaniments.

In the Punch and Judy Theatre at the same time Mrs. Hunt, who is from Boston and calls herself a mezzo-contralto, was singing a program of songs by German, French, American, and English composers, somewhat curiously assorted. Mrs. Hunt's voice, which doubtless once had a little more freshness than it has now, and perhaps, too, a little less of the unsteadiness that sometimes appears in it, is rich and agreeable. She sings artistically and intelligently, and gave obvious pleasure to her listeners. There was uncommon excellence in her diction, which was clear and intelligible, especially in English and in German. Mrs. Hunt, too, had the advantage of a fine accompanist, namely Mr. Isidore Luckstone, one of whose songs, "Que je t'oublie," stood upon her program.

Mr. Friedheim's recital and talk was the second one he has given. The talk was entitled, "Liszt Under the Spell of Cupid." Some have thought that the subject matter might well be avoided in addressing a mixed company in person, and left for the biographers to treat in books, where it is presumably a necessary feature of biography. Mr. Friedheim played compositions by Liszt, (Ballade and "Will o' the Wisp" étude, also the "Petrarch Sonnet," "Liebestraum" and "Mephisto" waltz,) Henselt, Rubinstein, and Chopin.

In the evening Miss Julia Allen gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall. She had the assistance of Mr. Sergei Koltarsky, violinist, who played several obbligatos with Miss Allen, and solo numbers. Among Miss Allen's pieces were the aria, "Je suis 'Titania'" from Thomas's "Mignon," German Lieder, "Caro Nome" from Verdi's "Rigoletto" and groups of songs by American composers, including Charles Gilbert Spross, who played her accompaniments.

"MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY."

Hale's Classic Dramatized for the Purposes of Two-a-Day Patriotism.

Edward Everett Hale's great story of the man who cursed his country and was for all his days banished to the high seas beyond sound of her name or sight of her shores has been turned into a vaudeville playlet by William Anthony McGuire and this was presented here for the first time at the Palace yesterday afternoon. Some portion of the story has been framed between a rickety prologue and epilogue of Mr. McGuire's conceiving and in it is preserved enough of the original thrill to win the plaudits of quite an uproarious welcome despite a performance which left a good deal to be most earnestly desired.

The program is the stronger for the holding over from last week of the exuberant Nora Bayes and of demure and clever Nan Halperin. Then, as newcomers, Basil Durant and Margaret Hawkesworth bring some of their dances over from Fifth Avenue, entering vaudeville handsomely with a flourish of trumpets and many references to the social register. They were cordially received and their many friends in the house bore up splendidly when Mr. Durant appeared in evening dress in the middle of the afternoon. Also on the bill are Lyons and Yosco, old favorites and Ryan and Lee, new favorites. Miss Lee is an amazing entertainer of the flibbertigibbet type compared with whose antics, Eva Tanguay seems frigidity composed. You are quite likely to roar with laughter at her tricks and her manners and if these pall, you can derive an expected merriment from trying to think how she would interpret "John Gabriel Borkman" or "Marie-Odile."

Blinn to Act with Margaret Anglin.

Margaret Anglin has engaged Holbrook Blinn for the rôle of Lord Illingworth in her revival of Oscar Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance." Although Miss Anglin will play the leading feminine part, and she is producing the play, she has decided to accord Mr. Blinn the stellar honors. The New York engagement will begin Monday night, April 24, at the Fulton.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Where Are My Children?" a motion picture having for its theme the subject of birth control and its abuse, will be given its first showing Thursday at the Globe. The National Board of Review, formerly the National Board of Censorship, refused to indorse the picture on the ground that it might exert a harmful influence on miscellaneous audiences. The heads of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, however, decided to exhibit the picture in spite of the board's stand.

Doris Booth, a dancer, who is only 5 years old, will give an imitation of Anna Pavlowa at the entertainment for the benefit of destitute Hungarian children at the Lyric this afternoon.

Daniel Frohman was the guest of honor at a beefsteak dinner given by the Screen Club Saturday night. As the result of subscriptions and the raffling of a life membership nearly $2,000 was raised for the Actors' Fund endowment.

Motion pictures showing the departure of United States troops from Columbus and their march into Mexico were placed on exhibition yesterday at Weber's Theatre. The camera man who took the films followed Colonel Dodd's column into Mexico.

The Strand is celebrating its second anniversary this week, and the Hippodrome its eleventh, and as each is the largest theatre of its kind in the world, R. Alfred Jones, manager of the former, offered R. H. Burnside, director of the latter, the Strand's uniformed staff as a bodyguard to the Hippodrome executives in the parade of all the Hippodrome employes tomorrow morning. Accordingly Bill Lewis, who is 6 feet 7 inches tall when he gets up in the morning, will lead the Strand men in the parade.

Anna Lehr, the little girl who acted the rôle of Romona Phail in the prologue of the photoplay, journeyed from Los Angeles to New York to see herself in the film at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. With her proud papa and mamma the little actress saw her shadow self act yesterday.

Lillian Russell will pose as Cleopatra and Frederic Truesdale as Antony in the Shakespearean tableaux to be given at the Biltmore April 24 under the auspices of the Woman's Professional League.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Sanitol" Week April 16th

GIVES $1,000 TO FUND DAILY

Donor Grateful for Salvation Army's Work Among Women.

The managers in charge of the Salvation Army campaign to raise $500,000 for social work institutions in this city, announced that up to noon yesterday $167,288 had been raised. The principal contributions were made by Mortimer L. Schiff, James M. Post, and F. L. Hine, who gave $1,000 each. The anonymous contributions now amount to $20,000.

There has been considerable interest shown in the letters that have reached the Executive Committee with some of these donations. Here is one such letter:

I am sending you $1,000 today, and will do so every day until your campaign closes, $5,000 in all. There are five days in my life that cause me to remember the Salvation Army's work among women. Inclosed find the first thousand. I wish it were a hundred thousand.

A FRIEND WHO REMEMBERS.

Everett P. Wheeler, who presided over the luncheon at campaign headquarters in 50 Broad Street, said he had been an auxiliary member of the army, and recounted some of the good done by the organization as it had come under his observation. A telegram of regret was received from General Coleman du Pont, who was to have spoken, but who was called by business to Wilmington. William J. Burns will speak at the lunch today.

TRY BAFF CASE CHAUFFEUR.

Prosecutor Tells Jury Ferrara Knew of Murder Plans.

Frank Ferrara, the chauffeur who drove the hired slayers of Barnet Baff to the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914, when the poultry merchant was killed, was put on trial before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday charged with murder in the first degree. Ferrara as a defense will deny that he had any knowledge of the murder plot when he carried the conspirators to the poultry market.

In his opening to the jury Assistant District Attorney O'Malley rehearsed the Baff murder, as he did at the trial of Giuseppe Arichiello. Mr. O'Malley declared he would prove that Ferrara received $250 for his services as driver of the "Brown murder car." Of this amount, Mr. O'Malley said, Ferrara received $150 several days before the murder was committed, with the understanding that he was to get the balance after completion of the "job."

After the murder an attempt was made, according to Mr. O'Malley, to pay Ferrara only $50 more. This happened in the Harlem saloon of Apollio Greco. Ferrara, however, insisted that he was not going to be cheated out of his bargain, and put up such a vigorous protest that Greco paid him the other $10. According to Mr. O'Malley, Anotinio Cardinale, now a Corporal in the Italian Army, was the man who hired Ferrara. The trial continues today.

SEES BOOM FOR HOTELS.

Cuba Now Looks on New York as a Summer Resort, Boomer Says.

L. M. Boomer, director of the McAlpin and Claridge Hotels, returned yesterday from a three weeks' trip which embraced Nassau, Havana, and the Florida points.

"Cuba," said Mr. Boomer, "is extremely rich at this time. They have had a phenomenally successful sugar crop, and are disposing of it at war prices. The tobacco sales, while they have not kept pace with sugar, will also realize good returns. The Florida points have had the best season in all their history.

"What struck me most pleasantly in Cuba was the sentiment expressed for New York City as a Summer resort. In conversation with numbers of well-to-do residents of Havana I learned that they regard New York as the logical Summer resort of the world, and many of them will visit the city with their entire families in June, July, and August. You can judge of my interest in this first-hand information, for it strengthened my own prediction that the coming Summer season in New York would be a record-breaker in every way, even discounting the exceptional business enjoyed by the hotel men in the last Winter."

MYSTERY IN A HIGH HAT.

Man's Headgear Seen Floating Far Up on the Vanderbilt.

If "R. E. D." will call at the Lost and Found Department in the Vanderbilt he will probably find something that he lost last night, or possibly something that he will need tonight, if he intends going to the theatre. Early yesterday morning a messenger boy, rushed into the lobby with an evening hat in his hand which he said he saw whirling around in the air up about the eighteenth story of the Vanderbilt. As it descended he ran after it, and, according to his story, he lost two nickels out of his pocket in his hurry.

He finally captured the hat, however, and brought it into the hotel for his reward. A perusal of the register disclosed that no "R. E. D." was stopping there, and now all the clerks and managers are trying to solve the problem. Mystery; If "R. E. D.'s" hat floated around in the atmosphere eighteen stories above ground, where could "R. E. D." be at that time? Up to late last night no solution had been advanced.

300 Carnegie Steel Men Strike.

Three hundred employes of the Carnegie Steel Works in the south end of Newark who have been receiving $2.10 a day for nine hours went on strike yesterday after making a demand upon the management for 25 cents an hour. The strikers were orderly.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. "Popular Success." —World. RIO GRANDE "Popular Success." —Tribune

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present. The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2. Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival. Tree in Henry VIII. with Edith Wynne Matthison, Ian Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 125.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Also New Amsterdam Theatre. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea. B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. Mitzi in 'POM-POM' "Sparkling effects, pretty melodies."—Globe.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. MRS. FISKE In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhertz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. 100th PERFORMANCE TOMORROW NIGHT—Souvenirs "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man

A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter. CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. JUSTICE JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. 3RD BIG MONTH BRANDON TYNAN'S ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY. The Melody of Youth

FULTON 46th Street, Near Broadway. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 and 8:30. The Sensational Success! EDNA MAY in Salvation Joan. SEATS 25c & 50c and a few at $1.00.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 8:20. The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH, THE GREAT LOVER

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. COMMON CLAY

Villa or Die THRILLING MOTION PICTURES OF DODD HOT ON THE BANDIT'S TRAIL AND THE HORRORS OF MEXICAN WAR. WEBER'S THEATRE, Broadway & 29th Street. CONTINUOUS NOON TO MIDNIGHT THIS WEEK—25c & 50c.

Cort W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:25. The Blue Envelope. Walter Jones.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 & 50c. "Potash & Perlmutter in Society."

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c-15c-25c. Today—Cleo Madison in "Her Bitter Cup." Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. S.S. Vaterland Band. 35 Musicians. ALL SEATS plans Capt Barnett & Son othe. RESERVED Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

Hippodrome. Mgt. Charles Dillingham. —JUBILEE WEEK— Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00. Cv. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50. Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People. Sousa & His Band. Sensational Ice Ballet. Seats to May 29th. Staged by R. H. Burnside. Tomorrow 11 A. M. Street Parade. SUNDAY—Gala Anniversary—All Feature Bill.

PARK 58th Street and Columbus Circle. PRICES 15-25 & 50c. CONTINUOUS NOON TO 11 P. M. FRANCE on the FIRING LINE. Wonderful Pictures of the Fearful Fighting Along the Meuse and on the Tragic Verdun Battlefields. (AUSPICES OF NEW YORK GLOBE.)

PAVLOWA. PRODUCTION EXTRAORDINARY. 500 PEOPLE—MORE THAN 300 SCENES. STAGED AT A COST EXCEEDING $250,000. LAVISH — SPECTACULAR — SENSATIONAL. GLOBE THEATRE Broadway & 46th St. Twice Daily. 1000 Good Seats 25 & 50c. Matinees 2:30. Nights at 8:30.

44th St. THEATRE Nr. B'way. Bry. 7262. Nights 25c to $1.50. Mats. 25c to $1.00. All seats reserved. TWICE DAILY 2 & 8 SHARP. SUND. INCL. The Farthest North in Motion Pictures. CLUNE'S CINEMA DRAMA, RAMONA. THE LOVE STORY OF THE AGES.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Evenings (Except Tuesday) at 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday at 2:30. DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE. Wed. Mat. First appearance of Nijinsky. Scheherezade." "Le Spectre de la Rose" (with Nijinsky). "Prince Igor." "Petrouchka" with Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Veliaminchova; MM. Bolm, Grigoriett, Cecchetti. Wed. Eve. "Cleopatra," "Les Sylphides," "Thamar," "Soleil de Nuit" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Sokolova, Bewicke; MM. Massin, Bolm, Gavriloy, Cecchetti, Zwerew, Pianowski. Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $5. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

TIMOTHY MATHER SPELMAN II. WILL GIVE A RECITAL OF HIS OWN SONGS AT THE PUNCH AND JUDY THEATRE ON THURSDAY, APRIL 13, AT THREE O'CLOCK. STEINWAY PIANO.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3, JOINT RECITAL. Culp-Grainger. Management Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., April 13, at 3. The Brilliant Brazilian Pianiste GUIOMAR NOVAES. Mgt. London Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., April 14 at 3. Piano Recital PAQUITA MADRIGUERA. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., April 16, at 3. Farewell Recital The Great Violinist, EDDY BROWN. Mgt. Louden Charlton. Steinway Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., April 15, at 3. —FAREWELL RECITAL— Gabrilowitsch. Popular Program. Popular Prices. Mgt. Louden Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Punch & Judy Thea., Wed. Aft., Apr. 12, at 3. TOM DOBSON SINGER OF UNUSUAL SONGS. Mgt. Louden Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

OLYMPIC 14TH ST. EAST. Matinee Daily. PAT WHITE AND HIS Gayety Girls

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way. TREASURE ISLAND. 2:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1360.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. 20TH CENTURY MAIDS

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REISENWEBER'S ON-THE-CIRCLE. Phone 9840 Columbus. —The Season's Big Hit!— New Spring Beauty Revue. "HELLO! HOW-ARE-YOU?" with DORALDINA in marvelous dances. TWICE NIGHTLY—7:30 IN GRILL & MIDNIGHT IN BALL ROOM. An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00. Ample a la Carte Portions Cooked to Your Order. Elaborate Entertainment and Dancing Between Courses. Served Every Evening 6 to 10 and Sundays Noon to 10. OLD FASHIONED BEEFSTEAK DINNER Served in Grill Room. $1.25. Banquets, Private Dinners, Beefsteak Garret, Catering.

VISIT CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE. The Most Attractive Place in New York City. ATOP 44TH STREET THEATRE, WEST OF BROADWAY. $1.50—DINNER—$1.50. FROM 6 TO 9 AND SERVICE A LA CARTE. PERFORMANCE GIVEN DURING DINNER TIME BY WORLD'S CHAMPION ICE ARTISTS. CONTINUOUS MUSIC AND DANCING FROM 6:30 TILL CLOSING. S. BUSONI'S ORCHESTRA. ADMISSION FREE UNTIL 10 P. M. MESSRS. LOUIS CANTONE and C. PIERRE, RESTAURATEURS.

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MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW. TWICE DAILY, 2:15 AND 8:15. Direct Season. BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS. GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH. And the Mighty Spectacular Pageant. PERSIA Or THE PAGEANT OF THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS. 1,400 Persons, 3,000 Costumes, 785 Horses. THE MIRACLE CIRCUS OF ALL AGES. 1000 NEW WONDERS. Monster Zoo—Freak Congress. Admission to Everything 25c and 50c. Reserved Seats 75c, $1, $1.50. Private Box Seats, $2.50. Children under 10 Half Prices Aft. Performances except Sat. Half Tickets on Sale at Garden Only. BRANCH TICKET OFFICES: Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Bros., R. H. Macy & Co., & N. Y. Cent. Ticket Off., 125th St., 7th Av.

Strindberg's "THE STRONGER." Sada Cowan's "THE STATE FORBIDS." Bruno Players. Charles Edison's Little Thimble Theatre, 19 Fifth Avenue. Tel. 791 Stuyvesant. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday at 8:45 P. M. Sat. Mat. at 2 o'clock.

AEOLIAN HALL, 34 W. 43d St. JESSICA LOZIER PAYNE. CURRENT EVENTS WED. APR. 12 10:45 A. M. TICKETS $1.50

LYRIC—SPECIAL—TODAY AT 2 P. M. BENEFIT HUNGARIAN WAR ORPHANS. MRS. FISKE—VIOLA ALLEN HENRIETTA CROSMAN & OTHERS

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE. Nora Bayes, "The Man Without a Country," Nan Halperin, Ryan & Lee & Mr. Basil Durant & Miss Margaret Hawkesworth. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. B'way at 47th St.

Broadhurst. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. Sat. 50c-$1. Children. Age of Reason. Musical City. Palais. Reservations Dinner & Supper. Tel. 3058—Bryant.

Hotel Astor. Tues. and Wed., April 18 & 19, at 8:15. Tickets Harvard Club & Agencies. Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard Presents THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

ATOP 44TH ST. THEATRE. Adm. $1 at 10:30. CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE. WORLD CHAMPION ICE SKATERS. Adm. free 6 to 9. Dinner, $1.50 & a la carte. Skating & Dancing at Dinner & Supper. Table reservations Dinner & Supper. Tel. 3058—Bryant.

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DON'T MISS THE ONLY EASTER SHOW IN TOWN. PETER RABBIT. in Dreamland. A $25,000 SHOW. 300 PEOPLE BIG STARS. A Gorgeous, Stupendous Easter Delight of Fairyland and Frolic. The Children Will Enjoy It as Well as You, So Get Your Tickets To-Day at the CENTURY THEATRE. One Week Only, Beginning Monday, April 17. One of the Score of Big Features of This Production Will Be a JUVENILE FASHION SHOW in Which the Best Fifth Avenue Shops Will Present the Newest Models for Little American Ladies. A FULL ORCHESTRA. Entrancing Music Will Complete Your Afternoon's Enjoyment (Matinees Only). BENEFIT FLOWER AND SYDENHAM HOSPITALS. Tickets may be had at Theatre, or any of the Tyson Co. or McBride Agencies, Best & Co. PRICES—$1, 75c, 50c, a few seats at $1.50

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Try our Special Dinner at $1.50 a cover, served in the ballroom from 6 to 9. For the price no restaurant anywhere provides so elaborate a menu.

On the main floor you order a la carte.

You can dance to your heart's content on both floors, beginning at 9:30 downstairs.

Two orchestras and two entertainments—one on either floor—complete the program for an evening at Rector's, where elegant surroundings, courteous attention, fine music and congeniality contribute towards making your evening meal one of genuine pleasure. Why not drop in for dinner tonight?

Broadway 48th Street 7th Avenue

Hotel Ansonia. Broadway, 73d to 74th Street. The Management of the Hotel Ansonia have just completed the installation of their TURKISH BATH and Hydro-Therapy Establishment which will be open for public inspection on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 11th and 12th, from 9 A. M. until 12 P. M., and will be in operation commencing Thursday morning, April 13th, at 9 A. M.

In addition to the Turkish and Russian Baths, there is a complete Hydro-Therapy Equipment, including Electric Light Cabinets, Nauheim, Oxygen, Pine Needle, Sulphur, Bergonie Electric Treatment for Obesity, High Frequency, Auto Condensation, Thermo Penetration, etc., together with a Gymnasium fitted with the most complete apparatus for the free use of our patrons.

The swimming pool is unusually large and the water used therein is electrically purified.

The Baths will be open to Ladies from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. daily excepting Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

The Baths will be open for Gentlemen daily from 3 P. M. until 11 P. M. from Monday until Friday; on Sundays and Holidays the Baths will be closed at 5 P. M., but from the opening hour Saturday, 9 A. M., the baths will be open continuously until the closing hour on Sunday.

The Hotel Ansonia is very accessible, the Subway Express Station, all Surface Car Lines and Bus Lines being at our door.

MONTMARTRE. B'WAY at 50TH ST. TEL.—PHONE 2330 CIRCLE. ENTRANCES ON B'WAY OR 50TH ST. 2 FLOORS. Most Unique Dining Place in America. A. NILSON FYSHER. MLLE. RODRIGUEZ. LUCETTE VALSY. AND SAMYA & ALBERT. EVA PROUT with THE FAMOUS 12 LEAP YEAR GIRLS. Marie Salisbury, Estelle Landers, Ada Price, Eleanor Jackson, Eleanor Franke, Eleanor Lang, Martha Ehrlich, Bunty Davidson, Charlotte Marmont, Ray Morris, Dolly Doughlas, Cecile Markles, Catherine Mack and Viola Madison. DANCING AND DINING EVERY EVENING at 10:30 SERVICE A LA CARTE.

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HOTEL ENDICOTT. Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City. RATES. Room with use of Bath.....$1.00. Room with Private Bath..... 1.50. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath..... 2.50

HOTEL IMPERIAL. Broadway and 32nd St. Nearer to Everything Than Anything. 600 Rooms, single or en suite. Single Rooms, $1.50 per day up. With Bath, $2.00 per day up. IMPERIAL HOME DINNER SERVED DAILY 6 to 9 P. M. $1.00 per cover. WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANCK, Secrets. y.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8. Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1916.

RAILWAYS AND INDUSTRIALS.

THE ANNALIST of this week contains a double-page chart of the market movements of industrial and railway securities since 1911. The railroads started 30 points above industrials, and crossed them in 1915, the rails moving down and the industrials moving up. The year 1911 began with the average price of twenty-five railroad stocks around 94 and the average price of twenty-five industrials around 64. Last week rails closed at about 77 and industrials at 87. There are many contributory causes of this profound change, but there is no one comparable to the depressing influence on railway values of present political policies, as reflected conspicuously both at Washington and at the State capitals.

In the case of the railways the logical result of those policies long continued is nearest realization. What that means can be gathered from an interview in THE ANNALIST with a railway man, who says that he and his associates are tired of railway management under the sort of regulation to which they are subjected. The interview should be read in its entirety, for it is a revelation of what regulation of everything is bringing the country to. In the course of the interview he says:

> We have been deposed. The head of a railroad today is little more than a chief clerk under orders. He finds himself hedged about with countless restrictions. If he finds that some rate is too low and tries to raise it he has a Federal or a State commission to deal with, who are hard to convince that any railroad rate should ever go up. If he needs more money, and succeeds in convincing the commission that he does, he is told to get it some other way than by raising rates. When he tries to get it that other way he is told by one or the other commission that that is against the law.

There is much more to the same purport. It accounts for some part of the present congestion which so embarrasses the trade of the country. Why should superhuman efforts be made to remedy troubles others have caused? Is it not good that responsibility should be brought home to the regulators, so that they shall face the country in the company of the railways regarding the performance of their common duty? Admitting that once the presumption was against the railways, must it always remain against them? Is it a public service to keep rates down which ought to go up, and is it worse to overcapitalize or to promote receiverships by thousands of miles of road through excessive taxes and compulsory and unnecessary expenditures? The public has acted as though it could expect to use the facilities provided with private funds in reliance upon a promise of profits now withheld by the requisition of services in the manner of the Post Office Department.

The country needs—not the railways but the country—that a billion dollars should be spent annually in the provision of additional facilities. And at a time of the greatest abundance of money and of the greatest need for its provision and expenditure it is not easy for them to borrow. The state of trade shows that this is worse for the country than for the railways. It is not possible that the regulators mean this result, or that they wish it. They must mean something else. Is it Government ownership? Does the country wish that? Whatever the merit of regulation, is it worth that price?

The country has provided itself with resources of credit all but illimitable for reasons of finance. The country realizes now that lack of transportation limits credit and profits. The country will not accept that sort of regulation long. It is none too soon to consider whether regulation should not be reasonable as well as rates, whether Government operation disguised as regulation, with prejudice against the carriers through a mistaken idea of where the country's true interest lies, is a condition that can be tolerated indefinitely.

PRIMARY PSYCHOLOGY.

The Ford primary in Michigan keeps on feeding laughter to the world. The pacifist of the car has a fine collection of secretaries for peace, and they were so paciferous in February that the humble task of withdrawing his name wasn't done until March 2, a day too late. Against his will he "ran," if running is not too swift a term to apply to the circuit of the Michigan primaries. "In some places," says The Detroit Saturday Night, "the vote was "so small that the Election Inspector "took it home in his pocket."

"It was a joke in the volume of the "vote polled—less than one-third of "the combined Bull Moose and Republican vote in 1912, and less than one-"third of the Republican vote in 1908, "in spite of the growth of the State in "the meantime, thus leaving the winner approximately one-sixth of the "total Republican strength."

The Detroit Free Press propounds what may be called a theory of the "suggestion" of notoriety:

> The vagaries of the public mind's workings are illustrated by the circumstance that although Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. FORD represent diametrically opposite principles on the issues with which they are identified, that one is the embodiment of militarism and the other the leader of ultra-pacifism, a very considerable number of our people here and everywhere would cordially and enthusiastically support both of them.

The folks who voted for FORD and anti-preparedness would have voted as cheerfully for ROOSEVELT, preparedness, and the "heroic mood," if that amiable controversialist hadn't been more skillful than the pacifist in eluding the Wolverine "people's choice"! Deep are the mysteries of primary psychology. Mr. FORD has given his—or somebody else's—delegates their freedom to "vote as their consciences dictate." They will compliment him on the first ballot. Then they will do as they please. Governor FERRIS of Michigan, a Wilson man, whose wish is perhaps father to his thought, believes that the Colonel may be their second choice. Or is this opinion another application of the suggestion of notoriety?

The more the Michigan primaries are studied, the queerer they seem. Wasn't WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH really "vindicated" by the triumph of his opponent?

DESECRATION OF THE SCHOOLS.

There is a law forbidding desecration of the American flag for commercial or other purposes. It is enforceable even against Socialists, for recently one of the untransfigured preachers of "toil's transfiguration" was haled to the court of a Magistrate and held for trial at Special Sessions on the charge of having issued a pacifist circular on which the flag appeared with dollar marks and serpents in place of stars and stripes. But on Sunday, at a so-called Labor Forum in the Washington Irving High School, one of labor's counselors is reported to have shouted, "To hell with the Stars and Stripes!" and to have been cheered for it, and apparently nothing can be done. He is not haled to court for inquiry and for punishment, if guilty.

There is a law against inciting to murder and another against wantonly defaming credit or the repute of property; both were flagrantly violated in a peculiarly indecent manner on Sunday by a notorious German propagandist at the so-called Civic Forum in the auditorium of Public School 84, East New York. And nothing is done about that.

But for a degree of toleration unknown elsewhere in the world there would be one less German propagandist at large, and but for many things symbolized by the flag which the Pennsylvania labor agitator, if correctly reported, consigned to hell, there would be no public school buildings in which to organize meetings of low brows, high low brows, low high brows, and high brows, all with one precious thing in common, namely, the delusion that they think. In the name of "free speech" crimes against taste, morals, manners, and the Penal Code may be committed almost with impunity anywhere in this country, and apparently with utter unrestraint in the asylum of a public school when on Sunday it becomes a forum for aliens, anti-patriots, moral anarchists, the politically insane, the socially morbid, and the neurotically mystic. The use that is being made of the halls of public schools now is a civic scandal. It is not that liberty of speech is carried too far; the objection is that speech is carried to heights of license and depths of indecency which would not be possible in a park.

It is only reasonable to demand that the use of the school halls be regulated or that persons to whom the permission issues shall be held accountable for the character of the performance, or, if neither of these checks is feasible, that the use of school auditoriums as political forums be stopped entirely. To this we shall hear the retort: "But why bother, when things "almost as bad are being said in some "of our universities?" Well, so much the worse. Those who are without self-restraint must accept such restraints as organized society may think best to impose upon them. In no state of civilization may an individual be wholly free, in the sense of being allowed to do anything he likes. And if he wants that kind of freedom, let him who boasts of his anti-patriotism seek a place where patriotism is not and abide there. It will be a desert. And let the alien at the same time return to his own country.

The President of the Board of Education, to whom Mayor MITCHEL has indignantly referred the apparently flagrant abuse of the school building privilege, is quoted as having said that, although he is mortified by such happenings as those on Sunday, he doubts the advisability of attempting any kind of censorship, "since it involves the whole subject of free speech." Besides the President of the Board of Education, nearly 100,000,000 people also are mortified, and as for the subject of "free speech," it is a phrase more often disgraced than understood and a common refuge of moral and intellectual obscenity.

THE NATIONAL GUARD'S ERROR.

The provision in the Senate Military bill for the enrollment of a force of citizens for training under Federal control will not be preserved in the final Army Reorganization bill unless a vigorous fight is made for it. When the debate is renewed in the Senate, after the appropriation bills and the Sugar bill have been passed, it is likely that an effort will be made to eliminate the provision for the payment of National Guard officers, but though this may serve to renew the arguments against militia extension which were heard last week, it is likely to fail. The services of the efficient National Guard lobby are scarcely required to preserve the militia plan. That that plan, according to Mr. HAY's model and not the Senate's, will survive all opposition in the Senate as well as in the conference seems a foregone conclusion. Senator CHAMBERLAIN's plan for a larger regular establishment than the House bill provides will probably be accepted in conference, and the Hay militia plan will be accepted in exchange. This has been the expectation in Washington for many weeks.

Senator CHAMBERLAIN speaks with knowledge when he says that the opposition in the Senate aroused by the lobbying methods encouraged by the National Guard's higher officers is unorganized. It can scarcely be effective. Nor are all the opponents of National Guard federalization in favor of the volunteer plan embodied in Section 56, which empowers the President to put in force, in times of peace, the Volunteer act of 1914, and thus take steps to provide the country with a well-trained citizen reserve beyond State political control. Senator BORAH, who disapproves of the militia plan, also condemns the volunteer plan. He has studied the National Guard situation carefully, and concludes that too much Federal money has been expended on it already, without satisfactory results. But his position on the subject of national defense is not very clearly defined.

The officers of the National Guard will not cease their opposition to Section 56. It is expected that another vote upon that section will be forced before the passage of the bill by the Senate a week from today. If the section survives that assault it will be fiercely fought in conference. The position in which the National Guard has been placed in this matter by some of the men at the head of it is deplorable. It must tend to destroy public confidence in a body of citizen soldiers the existence of which is essential to the national welfare. It is short-sighted and unreasonable. The organized militia is to be placed on a firmer foundation, to be made a more important branch of our military service than it ever has been. There is no likelihood that, if advantage is taken of all its opportunities, a force of Federal citizen soldiers will supplant it or even detract from its relative importance. But its higher officers have taken unwise counsel, and there is at present little hope that they will see their error in time. Still it is within the bounds of possibility that Section 56 may be retained in spite of National Guard opposition.

WHY A PAN-AMERICAN DOLLAR?

The Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires is considering the unification of the money of the American continent by the adoption of a Pan-American dollar. It is desirable that there should be a uniform coin of account, but it cannot be reached in that way. The southern half of the continent cannot persuade the northern half to adopt a new way when it is so much easier and better that the southern half should adopt the ways of the northern half. Canada enjoys the benefits of the American dollar without the creation of an international coin for the purpose. The world enjoys the benefits of the pound without an international pound. What is more to the point, the American continent enjoys a satisfactory unit of dollar exchange already, and need look no further for what it already is using.

Dollar exchange lost its novelty some time ago for United States business. Already dollar exchange has entered a new phase. In THE ANNALIST of this week will be found many authentic instances in which the familiar triangular settlement of international accounts in pounds through London has been adapted to similar triangular settlements in dollars for transactions in which the United States had nothing to do save to "clear" the business and collect its fee in the London manner. Merchandise has been ferried across the Gulf, but the bills were balanced in New York, traveling thousands of miles where the goods traveled hundreds. That is an American instance, accounts of Cuba and Mexico being balanced in that manner. There also are cases in which European countries have done business in the same way. In none of the cases mentioned was there felt the need either of a new pound or of a new dollar.

The South American countries naturally want their own coinage, and they can enjoy it whenever they like in the Canadian manner, that is by bringing their moneys up to the standard of the northern half of the continent. The peso never can be internationalized. There is no more need of a Pan-American dollar than of an international pound. The problem of providing a means of preventing the international movements of gold to settle balances of trade is different, and in no way depends upon the creation of a world coin, although that, too, is an interesting question. The problem of settling international accounts by balancing books has advanced many steps toward realization by the creation of financial credits abroad by countries which hitherto have been debtors to such an extent that they had nothing to ship but gold. World finance, as well as world economics, enters upon new phases with the epochal war.

THE SPINNER OF THE UNIVERSE.

Mr. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, the most earnest and thorough Progressive in Massachusetts, has still much to learn about the chief whom he followed in 1912 and burns to follow again. He is puzzled by the statement of Mr. GEORGE VON L. MEYER, a Taft man in 1912, that he wants ROOSEVELT nominated and yet favors the election of unpledged delegates at large.

Colonel ROOSEVELT will not fight for his nomination, but he has never said, and, in my opinion, never will say, that he favors the Crane-Weeks-McCall delegates, who are not only opposed to most of the principles for which he has fought, but are also utterly opposed to his nomination.

Without pretending to enter into the heads of Governor MCCALL, Senator WEEKS, and former Senator CRANE, as Mr. BIRD does, the wayfaring man can see that he errs grievously in lugging in the principles for which the Colonel has fought. The Colonel's principles are varied, eclectic, and elective, but they are not cumulative. The initiative and referendum, the recall of judicial decisions, and so on, have nothing to do with 1916. It is any "decent citizen's, it is any reactionary's, privilege to oppose the Colonel's 1912 principles if they don't oppose him in 1916. The Colonel wipes out the past except so far as it relates to Mr. WILSON. His are the present and the future until the nomination is made at Chicago. If he gets it, then he becomes the principles of 1916. He is willing to put up with unpledged Republican delegates from Massachusetts. Mr. BIRD is in contumacy for disobeying the Colonel's wish to keep out of the primaries. Why does he add to his offense by this ill-timed talk about the Colonel's principles of 1912? The less said about them this year, the better. Mr. BIRD, in his simplicity, is embarrassing the god of his idolatry.

"As I listened and wondered," Mr. KIPLING said, "the universe seemed "to be spinning around and THEODORE was the spinner." Mr. BIRD is trying to embarrass the man who makes all the wheels go around.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Georgian on Courts in Georgia.

To the widespread and evidently sincere effort now making in the South to put an end to lynching in that part of the country, Judge EMORY SPEER, in a recent charge to a United States Grand Jury at Atlanta, made what ought to be, and well may be, a valuable contribution. This most serious form of lawlessness, he said, would never be seen if it were known that every participant in a lynching would suffer for his crime, even to the extent of paying a $50 fine. And the Judge added:

> Prisoners from the United States Court are never lynched, or at least I have never heard of one being lynched, and it is because United States Judges have unlimited power to fine or imprison for contempt, without having to wait on juries. I would fill the Atlanta penitentiary with members of a mob who lynched a prisoner from this court.

In the course of warmly approving comment on these remarks, The Augusta Chronicle makes the further suggestion that State courts are less respected and feared than the Federal courts, not only because the Judges in the former are more dependent on juries for the maintenance of their dignity, but also because they are elected instead of appointed, and therefore are more dependent on and influenced by popular sentiment in their communities and districts. The result of this difference, The Chronicle says, is that the State court "is only what the individual Judge makes it, either by his personality, his strength of character, or his popularity with the people." But if he have too much personality and strength of character to suit his constituents, they defeat him when he stands for re-election, and give his place to somebody more pliable.

This "sad state of affairs," The Chronicle asserts, exists in Georgia, and will continue to do so as long as the judiciary remains elective, and it makes the statement, somewhat startling in its implications, that not till the State Judges are appointed, with long tenure and adequate compensation, will "a State Judgeship really be worth while to somebody besides a third-rate lawyer," or the administration of law in Georgia become what it should be.

Again on the Field of Battle.

One hardly knows whether consistency or inconsistency is the proper characterization for what the militant suffragists are now doing in England. With the outbreak of the great war all their accustomed activities ceased, as well as the accustomed activities against them of British officialdom. Between the two armies a truce was declared. It was agreed on both sides that bygones should be bygones, and the hitherto implacable antagonists united in what promised to be permanent alliance against the common and foreign foe.

But it turns out that this was a conjunction of incompatibles—it was too good to be true, too beautiful to last. Long wonted to sterner joys than are to be found in Red Cross work and looking after docile Belgian refugees, the militants wearied of letting others, and mere men at that, do all the fighting. Continuous applause and fervid commendation were tame and wearisome substitutes for frequent encounters with mobs, now derisive and now savage, for occasional domiciliary visitations by policemen sadly but firmly doing their duty, for glorious martyrdom under the cat-and-mouse system of administering the law, and for the painful but effective defiance of governmental coercion by means of hunger strikes.

So the militants, who so long vowed they would have no cause except Votes for Women, have sought and found another by becoming—of all things!—exponents of pacifism. The amazing expedient has served. The sporting blood of the Pankhursts once more bounds through their veins at the old rate as again they enjoy the objurgations of an indignant populace and an exasperated Ministry, each expressing itself after its kind.

From our own experiences with pacifists over here we know with what heartening violence of language and wealth of epithet the doctrines of peace can be preached, and how easy it is, while supporting them, to make even the best-tempered of opponents utter short, sharp barks interspersed with deep, fierce growls.

As pacifists, therefore, the militants are quite in their element—as it were, at home and by their own firesides.

A Double Test of Credulity.

Like so many other reports that have come from London since the war began as to the conduct of Germans, the one on the way British prisoners were treated at the camp near Wittenberg will be accepted as true by some, and rejected as false by others, on what might be called general principles. That is, little attention will be paid to intrinsic evidence and natural plausibility either by those who believe the dreadful tale or by those who pronounce it all a lie.

The attitude of both classes is understandable enough. On the one hand, it is "impossible" that a story so full of details and so well backed with names and dates should have been deliberately invented and boldly given out by a responsible Government like that of Great Britain. If false, it certainly will be disproved, and the ultimate injury will be to those who tell it, not to those of whom it is told. On the other hand, it is also "impossible" that prisoners of war should be treated as described by the military authorities of a civilized nation, especially as there was not, as for the far milder "horrors" of the Andersonville stockade and Libby Prison, the excuse or explanation that conditions made better treatment practically out of the question.

Germany has never confessed the success of Great Britain's effort to cut off supplies, so she cannot plead inability to feed her prisoners, and that she knows how prisoners of war should be treated by their captors is shown by the vehement and effective protest she made on hearing that sailors from her submarines had been, or were going to be, subjected to rigors that were gentle and tender courtesy in comparison with those reported from Wittenberg by the English doctors.

In trying to form a disinterested judgment of the two "impossibilities," however, there is one thing that should not be forgotten. It is characteristic of lies to be credible, and the presence of the incredible is sometimes evidence of truth, as the intelligent falsifier carefully avoids exciting distrust.

Small Towns Give for France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest THE TIMES and the French people to know that in response to the appeal I made a week ago in behalf of the little war relief organization, L'Oeuvre du Tricot de Notre Dame, (which maintains four supply automobiles at the front,) Mme. Jordan has received donations from many small villages and towns throughout the United States. I expected that the response would come from New York itself, possibly from two or three of the other large cities, but it would seem that THE SUNDAY TIMES, at least, is read practically everywhere. It will be recalled that I made the suggestion that every reader who had a dollar's worth of human interest in the French soldier—who, well or wounded, suffers incredible privations—should lighten his or her wallet to that extent. I put it thus definitely knowing that many people were sympathetic enough with these war relief organizations, but were shy about sending a small sum. Well, it is the people from these small towns who have sent dollar bills; that, beyond a doubt, being all they could afford. But, what is equally significant, the bills have been accompanied by notes expressing the donor's intense sympathy with France, and, some of them, a corresponding horror of Germany and all her works. Not one of these contributions, so far as I remember, was from a French person. All seemed to be from the average educated American of the small town, whom we have been anathematizing as taking no interest in the great war.

I do not say, of course, that every small town in the United States has opened its purse strings, and I have learned to avoid wild generalities, despite a native tendency to enthusiasm, but certainly the response from a couple of hundred of our interior towns, which depend for the most part upon an intensely local newspaper for information, should be very gratifying to France and all who are interested in her new magnificence.

A number of my personal friends have responded with generous checks. Others are quite welcome to do likewise. Mme. Jordan's address is The Cragsmere, 410 West 115th Street, New York City.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, April 9, 1916.

Yes or No?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say the reason our legislators favor the resubmitting of the equal franchise question is that they can't say "No" to the women. Are they not saying "No" to the antis who were in Albany "pestering" them not to pass the resolution? G. W. B.

New York, April 11, 1916.

THE WINGS OF THOUGHT.

Outside, the night with its cold and gloom,
Indoors, the warmth of a fire-lit room,
Where four of us, kin, together sat,
Talking a while of this and that.
Then silence fell and on magic wings
Our thoughts began far wanderings:

The Shut-In lived those days when he
Was all that a man could wish to be;
To one of the brood, from her apart,
A message sped from the mother's heart;
The bride-to-be of her lover dreamed,
Seeing his face where the embers gleamed;
While I, whom grief had visited,
Thought, in the dusk, of one long dead.

Close 'round one hearth-fire, we were as far
Apart as the earth and heavens are!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

PACIFIST ORATORS.

How They Magnify the Power of Army and Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the anti-preparedness meeting in Carnegie Hall Mr. Callaway of Texas stated that he was on some "Naval Board of Inquiry," and that he had questioned several naval officers, and that they had stated that the muzzle velocity of our guns was greater than any gun of any foreign power of the same size. Now I want to ask, what is the muzzle velocity of a few guns compared with five times as many on a fleet of enemy vessels that are faster, larger, and of a later date than our small navy? He stated that our ships are as good as any foreign ship built at the same time. The Constitution lies in Boston Harbor and is undoubtedly better than any foreign ship of the same date, but it was rendered obsolete by the Merrimac in 1862. Our ships are too few, and many of them are too old. The gallant Oregon of eighteen years ago would now be useless against a modern warship.

ARTHUR S. BOYD, JR.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7, 1916.

History Hints the Defeats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was one of those present at the "Peace-at-Any-Price" meeting at Carnegie Hall Thursday evening, and I would like to say that no opportunity was given the audience to ask any questions. A great deal of history was presented in a rather peculiar manner; one speaker made much of the battle of New Orleans, but was very careful not to mention the glorious victory of Bladensburg (as a result of which Washington was taken by the British and burned) or the heroic surrender of Detroit. Neither did he comment on the terms of peace at the treaty of Ghent.

Congressman Callaway made the statement that our navy, ship for ship, was equal to that of any other nation, England excepted, at the time such ships were built. He might just as well have said that the fleet commanded by the late Admiral Noah was superior to anything afloat at that particular time. Another speaker went on to show that in spite of Belgium's preparedness (?) she was successfully invaded, but omitted any reference to the fact that Switzerland, with a citizen army ready on her frontiers, was carefully left alone.

ETHEL G. WALTER.

New York, April 7, 1916.

The Reported Attack on the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the edition of your paper this morning I read with a great deal of intefest and indignation the words of James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, in which he says, "Down with the Stars and Stripes!" and also, "To hell with the Stars and Stripes!"

Is there any law on our statute books that would send a man who talks this way against the flag of this country to prison for such treasonable utterances? Is all patriotism dead among the people of this country, that they allow a speaker on the platform of a high school of this city to make such statements? CHARLES E. DENNIS.

Brooklyn, April 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is nothing to be done about the attack on the American flag made in the Labor Forum at the Washington Irving High School? Is it not about time that civic and labor forums be denied the use of our school buildings? On whose authority are these gatherings permitted—allowed the use of our public school buildings? Why should we give shelter to socialists and anarchists to preach discontent, disregard of our laws, anarchy, and murder? AN AMERICAN.

New York, April 10, 1916.

Practical Armored Motor Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the event of war no one would, I believe, question the immediate need or utility of numerous armored motor cars, which in a word are very active and aggressive fortresses on wheels. In consideration, however, of the continued improvement in motor-car construction, it would be an unwise expenditure of public funds to equip ourselves with these expensive machines, destined to become out of date in a short time and of no practical use except in war. In order that we may find ourselves properly equipped at a critical moment with up-to-date fighting machines of this character and at a minimum cost, I would suggest the following plan:

The construction of the chassis of automobile trucks of suitable determined size could be standardized to the extent that in emergency the commercial body could be removed and a standard armored body and any necessary protective parts quickly attached. To encourage their purchase by commercial houses the license on trucks of this particular style could be reduced or even dispensed with entirely. These trucks would be subject to requisition in case of need, however. The armored bodies and parts could be stored in every coast and border city and town of military importance, and would be ready for immediate and efficient service.

W. O. JAMES.

New York, April 8, 1916.

Wine Mess on Board Ship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of several days ago, and again on April 7, a statement by Secretary Daniels to the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, "that when he issued his anti-wine mess order Admiral Fiske said naval officers would take to using cocaine if deprived of the wine mess aboard ship."

I desire to protest against the above statement made by Secretary Daniels, as being untrue, unwarranted, and an outrageous slander upon the reputation of the American naval officers. I have known Admiral Fiske by reputation for the last thirty years, and I can state positively that it was impossible for him to have made any such statement as that which Mr. Daniels accused him of making. My grandfather was a Rear Admiral, and my father is today a Rear Admiral in the American Navy. I have had many relatives in the service, and was myself a Lieutenant during the late Spanish war; and I will say that in all my association with naval officers, both young and old, I never saw and never heard of any officer using cocaine.

For many years there has been a regulation in force in the navy against the use of distilled liquors, and I have frequently been told by naval officers that they had no objection to doing away with the wine mess on board ship, but that what they did object to was the way in which it was done, and that they, as officers, were being exploited for political purposes.

G. S. SELFRIDGE.

Boston, April 8, 1916.

King and Stadtholder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have to thank Mr. Halsey for his courteous letter on the Nassau Street tablet, but I regret to say that his answer does not change the essential part of my objection. The facts in the case are as follows: William III. was born in 1650. At the age of 22 he was made Stadtholder of Holland for life. Sixteen years later, at the age of 38, he became King of England. He held both these high offices during another sixteen years and then died. Under those circumstances it seems no more correct to make William III. "King of England, sometime Stadtholder of Holland," than it would be to make "William McKinley, President of the United States, sometime a member of the Republican Party." H. v. L.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 8, 1916.

Through 86th Street by Tunnel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown car line, why not tunnel through Eighty-sixth Street and thus save the street from being ruined? N. I. M.

New York, April 4, 1916.

A SUSSEX FORECAST.

Judge Lacombe Also Considers the Evidence in the Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We shall soon have a decision in the Sussex matter, and from past experience can fairly forecast what it will be; with it will probably come the announcement that another "crisis is averted." We shall have to take what comes to us; we made our bed four years ago, in it we must lie with what patience we can muster. May we not hope, however, that the decision be announced in simple language—like Siéyes's vote at the trial of Louis XVI. "la mort; sans phrase!" May we not be spared a dissertation of great literary merit, written or inspired by a gentleman with no experience as a trial lawyer, on the "Inconclusiveness of Circumstantial Evidence"?

There is evidence here to be weighed. It is needless to enumerate the sworn testimony on the one side, coming from eyewitnesses, from the man who saw the wake of the torpedo and tried to avoid it, from others who also saw it, from the men who picked up the fragments of bronze, from the experts who examined them, from the man who saw an attack on a vessel rescuing survivors. Rather let us look at the testimony from the other side—merely the written statement of the German Chancellor or Foreign Secretary, who in the nature of things can know nothing personally about the transaction, being at the time hundreds of miles away from the scene. And let us not forget that these statements are made by high officers of the same foreign Government whose Ambassador asserted that the Lusitania carried four guns mounted on deck and to support that statement presented an affidavit sworn to by a man who subsequently confessed that the statements it contained were false and that he was paid $20 for the perjury he committed in making them—all of which is a matter of court record.

E. HENRY LACOMBE.

New York, April 10, 1916.

TRANSLATION AND BUSINESS.

Trouble May Be Remedied by Good Commercial Dictionaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a larger aspect of the question presented in THE TIMES by Antonio Llano about the average worthless quality of technical and commercial translations imposed upon the unwary American manufacturer by both low and high rate, self-styled Spanish translators. This part of the evil would easily be corrected by compelling the "traducteres" to qualify before an examining board.

But even the responsible scholar has to contend with two great handicaps: (1) There is no technological English-Spanish dictionary but the very creditable effort of Ponce de Leon, which, at best, can only be considered as a good working basis for the complete standard work. (2) The different Spanish-American countries allow the local use of neologisms, barbarisms, and viciously formed words—meaningless or conveying different meanings to the inhabitants of other Spanish-speaking countries—as equivalents to the English industrial and commercial terms. Not only the improved or newly invented processes and appliances, but even staples and household goods are known by different names in the various Southern markets. Some of the words employed are either coined or commandeered arbitrarily by the translator, the merchant, or the buyer, with utter ignorance or disregard of the language.

The Venezuelan delegation to the Fourth Pan-American Conference recommended the "formation of a vocabulary which shall officially establish the Castillian equivalence of the various terms used in the several Spanish-speaking countries to designate articles and products of industry and commerce, and the corresponding English, French, and Portuguese words," and further suggested that "local technical commissions, including among their members experts in tariff nomenclature and scholars, could prepare the work, to be afterward centralized at the Pan-American Union in Washington."

The Seventh Commission of the same Buenos Aires Conference recommended in its report: "(d) the use of an equal commercial nomenclature * * *; (e) the adoption of identical common acceptions for the words most frequently used in commercial statistics."

These suggestions, as the previous attempts to compile an All-American vocabulary in bygone Blaine days, have not been followed, and conditions are becoming fairly chaotic.

The lesser evil is the cost in lost business paid by the manufacturers, which is in itself not negligible. Poorly worded catalogues and circulars are cast aside with a smile, or create the impression that the firm is, if not unreliable, at least not prepared for the export trade, and many cases of "goods returned" and lost trade are traceable to the same source.

The initiative of the Pan-American Union and the active co-operation of Mr. Barrett, whose ceaseless work on behalf of the Pan-American cause has won him the good-will of all Spanish-Americans interested in these matters, could and should bring about the solution of this problem, important alike to business men and to the closer intercourse and higher and permanent interests of the peoples concerned. C. Z.

New York, April 6, 1916.

What Professor Cohn Said.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The paragraphs which you kindly devote to my lecture of last night before the Alliance Francaise make me say a number of things which I did not say and incorrectly or incompletely report some of the things which I did say. I will quote only one instance. Your report ascribes to me the statement that the Germans were a party to the partition of Poland in 1772. The point I made was that said crime was an entirely German crime, having been the work of three perpetrators, every one of them a German, viz., Friedrich von Hohenzollern, King of Prussia; Maria Theresa von Habsburg, sovereign of Austria, and as the third accomplice Sophie Augusta von Anhalt Erbst, who assumed the name of Catherine in 1745, on the occasion of her marriage with the heir to the Russian throne, whom she caused to be murdered in 1762, six months after his accession, making herself Empress of Russia in her own name under the alias of Catherine II.

ADOLPHE COHN.

New York, April 9, 1916.

Dogmatic Atmosphere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is this a free country, when, at so-called public trials, the public is excluded?

At the hearing of Emma Goldman only thirty of the general public were allowed in the courtroom, while a throng of people which was interested in this trial for the freedom of speech, which had left work of all kinds to be present, was kept ignominiously in the corridor—not because the courtroom was crowded, but arbitrarily and without reason.

The policemen who carried out the orders were most uncivil. The atmosphere of the place was as dogmatic as the proceedings were undemocratic. PAULA JAKOBI.

New York, April 7, 1916.

Daylight Saving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This time your fondness for the Germans has led you editorially into the error that they were the discoverers and the first practitioners of the daylight saving scheme. It was first projected in England a dozen years ago and lampooned out of Parliament. It was first actually tried out in this country. For about a year the clocks of Detroit have corresponded with those of New York, despite the fact that Buffalo and Pittsburgh mark the official change of time. Railway time in Detroit corresponds with Chicago; municipal time with New York. T.

New York, April 6, 1916.

THE NEW YORK ZONE PLAN.

How Other Cities Have Met the Manufacturing Problem Successfully.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inclosed letter from Escanaba, Mich., the committee regards as the ablest communication which we have received on the "Save New York" movement. The arguments are sound and convincing. J. H. BURTON,
Chairman of the Committee.

New York, April 4, 1916.

[Inclosure.]

Escanaba, Mich., March 31, 1916.

J. H. Burton, Chairman, 257 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

Dear Sir: I feel interested enough in New York City as a buyer who has been going there the past fifteen years or more to offer a few suggestions and ideas with regard to the question I saw in The Sun of March 5, "Shall We Save New York?"

The general layout of the city's several districts has so far given each section its individuality. The cloak district should remain between Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh Streets as in past years; the uptown, from Thirtieth to Fifty-ninth Streets, as the centre of the retailers' section, and the shops, theatres, and hotels where they are, and the last-named group should remain as a city by itself and should hold out the foreign commercial traffic employed by the manufacturing interests. It is only a short ride to get to the manufacturing district and for the buyers to find their quarters.

It is only a few years ago that the buyers went down as far as 368 Broadway to buy cloaks, and everybody seemed well satisfied to go to that end. The men's clothing district today extends from the 400 to 800 block; they remain down there and are perfectly satisfied.

It is unnecessary for the manufacturing firms to go up to the buyers' district, and their reason for going there at all is to land the buyers as they come from their hotels and make it convenient for them. It is unreasonable for them to go up into the shopping district and pay perhaps a dollar per square foot for rent and then be obliged to add the extra expense to their garments. For example, when in your city in February we called on one of the firms with whom we have done business the past several seasons and who have just recently moved to the new section: its prices had gone up so high, after making allowance for the rise in the price of materials, that we were obliged to pass it up. The only reason we can see for this tremendous advance is the exorbitant rent they are obliged to pay in this section and the volume of their business did not warrant their paying this large rental.

This invasion can no doubt be traced to the property owners and builders, or perhaps the city ordinance. Take for example the City of Cleveland, which is today recognized as the central cloak market. Here the manufacturers went out of the heart of the city to an unsettled section and built blocks upon blocks of new buildings and made of it an individual manufacturing section, and 90 per cent. of the manufacturers are there now, and, furthermore, they are taking care of the employes in this section. They have also educated the trade to go out there. This is a good move and one to be recommended to other cities. In this way the manufacturers help the retailers to keep certain classes of trade from the retail centre, and a great deal of credit is due the City of Cleveland for the way it has handled this vital question.

New York City stands alone today as the manufacturing centre of the world and is supported by the American people in general, and it is only right and just to the United States that this factory invasion of the shopping district is put to an end. New York City has always been set up as an example of a model city with regard to its sections. When you wanted jewelry you were directed to Maiden Lane, for import lines to the east, clothing to the downtown district, and for amusement to the heart of New York, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth Streets, known as the garden spot of New York.

There would be just as much sense for the manufacturers of Chicago to dump their thousands of employes on State Street from Van Buren to Lake Street, in their shopping district, at lunch time and stop the traffic for hours, as it is for New York to do this from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth, either east or west beyond a certain district.

I am writing you simply because I am a great

MORGAN TAPESTRIES SOLD FOR $2,000,000

Collection of 40 Pieces in Metropolitan Museum Acquired by an Art Dealer.

GREAT MAZARIN INCLUDED

Art Lovers Had Hoped the Treasures Would Be Given to the Museum.

J. P. Morgan has sold the forty splendid tapestries collected by his father, and now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, for approximately $2,000,000 to P. W. French & Co., art dealers of 6 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The exact amount paid for these famous examples of textile art could not be obtained from the principals, but from excellent sources of information it was learned that the price is between $1,800,000 and $2,000,000. Fifth Avenue art circles got an inkling of this great purchase yesterday afternoon, and later in the day the facts were ascertained.

The transaction represents the largest single sale of tapestries ever made, according to experts. It is declared by well-known authorities that the Mazarin tapestry, which is one of the features of the collection, is the finest fabric of its kind in the world.

The collection consists mostly of late Gothic and early Renaissance examples, and represents the Golden Age of the art. It also includes such notable examples of the weave of the eighteenth century as the Gobelin series, representing the adventures of Don Quixote, and some important Beauvais designs of the same period. The only sale which is comparable to this one was the auction of the great Somzee collection in 1902 in Brussels, where, however, the pieces were distributed to various bidders.

To be Delivered in a Month.

The collection will remain on exhibition in the museum for another month before they are delivered to the new owners. It is already a subject of surmise in art circles as to the ultimate destination of these works of art. It is an open secret that negotiations with well-known collectors are under way, and at any time there may be important sales. At the establishment of P. W. French & Co., where the story of the sale was admitted with reluctance after the rumors concerning it were told, was said that no names of those interested in the masterpieces could be given.

The Morgan tapestries were collected mostly in the last fifteen years of the life of the late connoisseur with the advice of well-known experts. Some of the important examples have been on loan to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for five years, and it was popularly supposed that they might be eventually given to the institution. Their disposition was left by the will of the late financier entirely to his son. The present head of the house has recently given many important objects from his father's art collection to the Museum, including the famous Madonna, by Raphael, valued at $700,000.

The report on the estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan for inheritance tax is not yet completed, but it is likely to be made public at any time this month. It is understood that the two English authorities on tapestries, Sir Hercules Read and Fairfax Murray, who came here especially to value this great assemblage of textiles, appraised them at $500,000, or approximately $2,500,000.

Includes the Mazarin Tapestry.

The crown of the collection is considered by them and other authorities to be the Mazarin tapestry owned by the famous Cardinal of the name who guided the Government of France during the minority of Louis XIV. For years it has been considered one of the great tapestries of the world. George Leland Hunter, a writer and lecturer on tapestries, said last evening that he would unhesitatingly announce it to be not only the finest tapestry in the Morgan collection, but the finest in the world. He declared that there were perhaps ten in the royal Spanish collection of its class, but none of these even could be said to equal it.

This splendid picture cloth is a product of the golden age of tapestry weaving. It dates from about the year 1500. The work is rich with gold and silver worked into a groundwork of silk and wool, and is surrounded with a jeweled border. It is divided into three panels by Gothic columns. Its subject is "The Triumph of Christ and the New Dispensation."

Another notable example is the "Bellfius Crucifixion," which once belonged to the Berwick and Alba collection and was described with such reverent eloquence by William Morris. It is in the style of the Early Renaissance and was woven about 1525. Its design was created by the Flemish artist, Bernard van Orley.

One of the most interesting of the group is the Saint Veronica which, like the Mazarin tapestry, is Gothic in style. It is one of the twenty-one notable tapestries forming the Knole collection acquired by the late connoisseur. Among the tapestries of this series in the collection are "The Tournament" and "The Knight's Repentance," great panels thirteen and a half feet in height and twenty-three feet in length.

Others in Knole Collection.

Among the other tapestries of the Knole collection series are "The Miracles of St. Claudius," "Ecce Homo," "Emperor Otto's Judgment," "The Lion Hunt," the two Aeneas and Dido panels, three Mortlake tapestries based on Orley designs, three Brussels seventeenth century panels picturing scenes from the life of the Roman Emperor Augustus, and a Gothic example of the "Story of Man" series.

The noted set of tapestries once owned by the King of Spain and acquired, it is said, for $250,000 through the Messrs. Duveen Brothers by Mr. Morgan, are hanging near the main entrance of the Museum. They represent various episodes in the "Don Quixote" story. They were designed by Charles Coypel in the first part of the reign of Louis XV. and woven in the succeeding reign. Four of them were woven on high warp looms by Cozette and Audran, and one on a low warp loom by Neilson, the Scot who made good in France.

Three of the most important tapestries in the Morgan collection come from the Kann collection and represent scenes from the comedies of Molière after designs by Oudry and woven in Beauvais in the fourth decade of the eighteenth century.

It was rumored last night that some of the pieces might be acquired by private purchase for the Museum.

Rembrandt Etching Sold for $10,000

The Albert Roullier Galleries in Chicago have just sold to a prominent Western collector an impression of Rembrandt's etched portrait of Jan Lutma, in the very rare first state of which few impressions exist. The print brought $10,000, and is said to have been the finest impression in existence, decidedly superior to that of the same subject in the first state in the British Museum collection.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bassett Moore of 321 West Seventy-sixth Street may be congratulated upon the birth of a daughter yesterday morning. Mrs. Moore was Miss Larraine Wiggins, a daughter of Mrs. James Wiggins, and Mr. Moore is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison S. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Dechert of 105 East Fifty-third Street, are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Dechert was Miss Dorothea Webb Parsons, and her marriage was celebrated last June. The newcomer is a grandniece to Mrs. Edward M. Stout.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George F. Victor, Jr., on April 8, at their home at Convent Station, N. J. Mrs. Victor was Miss Harriet G. Aitken.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 8th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.19 cents per pound.—Advt.

HAS KING'S CIGARETTE CASE

American Tells of Guarding George V. and Getting Souvenir.

Captain Alexander B. C. Weel of the Thirteenth Royal Highlanders of Canada, known as the Canadian Black Watch, a citizen of the United States, who joined the English Army as a Canadian and was wounded in the battle of Ypres, entertained the Ohio Society of New York last night at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria with tales of the battlefields of Europe.

When he landed in England, he said, he was twice arrested for a spy, and decided the best thing to do was to get into a kahki uniform. He offered to enlist in the English Army, but they would not take him because he was an American. The next time he tried to enlist he proclaimed himself an Englishman. All went well until in examining his eyesight a medical officer asked him to read the letter "z." He did not say "zed," as an Englishman would, but called it "zee," and was promptly dismissed. The next time he applied, he said, he called himself a Canadian and was accepted.

While at Salisbury Plains in training camp King George came to inspect the troops, and, Captain Weel said, he was detailed, with several others, to guard the King. After the inspection was over the King, with a gracious speech, presented the other guards with gold cigarette cases, but according to Captain Weel's story, when it came his turn the King asked him if he were not an American.

"No, your Majesty, a Canadian," he answered.

"That's queer," said the King. "I thought you were an American. But you are an American, are you not?"

"A Canadian, your Majesty," was the reply, at which the King gave him a gold cigarette case like the others.

"But you are an American?" persisted the King.

"Yes, your Majesty, I am an American," Captain Weel said he answered.

"Then why didn't you say so at first?" demanded the King.

"Because I was afraid I wouldn't get the gold cigarette case," was the reply.

The Captain also told of experiences at the front.

350 WITNESSES IN ONE SUIT.

Property Owners Seeking to Enjoin Building of Elevated Line.

In the Supreme Court at Long Island City yesterday Justice Abel C. Blackmar set Friday for a hearing on the application for an injunction sought by prominent property owners of Jamaica, among them William C. Baker, former Sheriff of Queens, to prevent the New York Municipal Railway Company, a subsidiary of the B. R. T., from erecting an elevated structure in Jamaica Avenue and Fulton Street. The company has a franchise from the Public Service Commission and the City Board of Estimate. More than a million dollars' worth of property is involved along the route of the proposed elevated.

The injunction proceeding was on the court calendar at Long Island City yesterday. When Justice Blackmar was informed that about 350 witnesses would be subject to examination he decided to postpone the matter until Friday, in the meantime urging the attorneys time to agree on facts and thereby eliminate much testimony.

MORNINGSTAR WILL FILED.

Most of Drug Merchant's Estate in Two Trust Funds.

The will of Joseph Morningstar, the gum and drug merchant, who died March 31, was filed for probate yesterday. He left a violin and microscope to his son, Carl L. Morningstar, to be held in trust as heirlooms. After several small bequests, totaling $6,000, had been provided for, one-third of the residue was left in trust to his wife, Judith S. P. Morningstar, and the contents of his New York residence and home at Marthas Vineyard he bequeathed to her outright. The other two-thirds and the one-third left in trust to his wife, all were to go eventually to the decedent's children.

One provision of the will is that the executors are authorized to retain, in the children's share, the decedent's investment of $75,000 in Charles Morningstar & Co., until the testator's children, Percy B. F. and Celeste Morningstar, are 21 years of age, at which time this property is to be divided equally between them.

P. B. WORRALL LEFT $1,000,000.

Stock in Butterfield Company Distributed in the Family.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 10.—Disposing of an estate believed to be worth $1,000,000 the will of Peter B. Worrall, who for many years was one of the largest stockholders in the dry goods firm of Fred Butterfield & Co., Inc., of 725 Broadway, Manhattan, was filed in the Surrogate's Court here today for probate. Excepting a $5,000 trust bequest to Jennie H. Milne, an aunt, and $3,000 to the executors in lieu of their fees, the balance of the property is represented by the residuary estate which includes Elms Four, the country estate of Mr. Worrall at Port Washington, L. I.

The will gives to the widow, Beatrice, all household furniture owned by Mr. Worrall and all horses, carriages, automobiles, and live stock. One thousand shares of the preferred capital stock of the Fred Butterfield Company, at a total par value of $100,000, is placed in trust with Frank I. Worrall, a son, and one of the executors, the income to be paid to the widow, and the principal at her death to go to the children.

The widow's bequest is in lieu of dower. One hundred shares of the preferred capital stock of Fred Butterfield & Co. are placed in trust with a son, Walter L. Worrall, the other executor, for two aunts of the testator, Mary G. Jenkins of Philadelphia and Jennie H. Milne of Hilton, Mass.

A daughter of the testator, Elizabeth W. Hyde, of Greenwich, Conn., is bequeathed 1,044 shares of the preferred capital stock of Fred Butterfield & Co., with a total par value of $104,400. The same amount in preferred shares is given to another daughter, Dorothy W. Procter, of Hilton, Mass. A son, Nathan Worrall, gets $45,000 worth of the preferred capital stock and $40,000 worth of the common capital stock. The remaining shares are bequeathed to three other sons, Frank Worrall, $8,300 in preferred and $80,000 in common capital stock; Charles Worrall, $54,000 in preferred and $40,000 in common.

LOSES HALF ESTATE IF WED.

Thatcher M. Adams, Jr.'s, Widow to Get All if Single at 50.

The will of Thatcher M. Adams, Jr., a member of the New York Stock Exchange, who died on April 1, was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's Court. The widow, Edith A. J. Adams, will receive all of his personal effects and the income from the rest of his estate until she is 50 years old, when she is to receive the principal outright, if she is unmarried at that time. If married, she is to receive one-half the principal, while the other half is to go to the children.

If Mrs. Adams should die before reaching the age of 50 the entire residuary estate is to go to the children and the issue of deceased children. The value of the real estate is unknown and the personalty is valued at over $10,000.

Miss Duryee's Wedding Attendants.

Miss Marie Guidet Duryee, a daughter of Mrs. E. G. Auchincloss, whose marriage to Fal de Saint Phalle, a son of the Count and Countess Pierre de Saint Phalle of Nièvre, France, is set for Tuesday, May 9, in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, East Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, at 4 o'clock, has decided upon her attendants. Her younger sister, Miss Agnes Guidet Duryee, is to be her maid of honor, and her other attendants will be Mrs. Xavier M. Audibert, Mrs. Guy Emerson, Mrs. Jerome Alexandre, and Miss Carolyn Williams of Morristown. The reception will be at Mrs. Auchincloss's residence, 114 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Fine New Jersey Estate

Forty-five minutes from New York, 12-room house, garage and 2 acres of land. Large porches, beautiful garden and big shade trees. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.

CHAS. R. HOE, JR.,
80 Maiden Lane,
New York City.

SIR HERBERT TREE AT FLOWER SHOW

Members of His Company in Henry VIII. Costumes Guard the Tea Garden.

PADEREWSKI GUEST TODAY

Manhattan, Biltmore, and Vanderbilt Win Prizes for Floral Table Decorations.

Violets were the flower of the day yesterday, and the judges took the sweet-smelling blossoms and examined them one by one to get a correct idea of their merits. Of the private growers Miss Ida E. Bliss of Great Neck, L. I., carried off the honors with a fine display of 200 single blossoms. E. L. Meyers of Huntington, L. I., was second in that class.

Hotels competed for table decorations, and the Manhattan carried off the first prize, a handsome $100 silver vase, given by the Horticultural Society. The Biltmore won second prize in the same contest and the Vanderbilt won third.

Adolph Lewisohn won the William C. Poertner trophy yesterday with a fine specimen of hydranges. The only one Dutch garden in the show—a large square plot with winding paths, a seat and a bird bath in a setting of tulips, hyacinths, and other bulbous plants in blossom—won the prize of $250 for John Scheepers Company of New York. The Julius Roehrs Company had the best display of orchids said to have been made in this country and was the only exhibitor covering 200 square feet of space. The exhibit won the first prize. There are 2,000 feet of rose gardens at the show.

Today, the next to the last of the show, will be Rainbow Day and plants of every hue will be installed. It is also Polish Day and Paderewski will be guest of honor.

There were many prominent people interested in the show who have given prizes or subscribed to the prize fund, but whose names have not appeared with the awards made. Among those who subscribed through the Horticultural Society of New York were Mrs. Alfred Coats, Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Isaac Untermyer, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Miss Anne Morgan, C. Oliver Iselin, Percy Chubb, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Frank Lynde Stetson, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Adolph Lewisohn, Miss Edith Wetmore, James A. Scrymser, and Adrian Iselin.

Tree at Tea Garden.

Yesterday was British-American War Relief Commitee Day at the Tea Garden. Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler was Chairman of the committee, and the other members, all of whom were present, were Mrs. Alfred M. Coats, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy, Edgar and Mrs. Ralph Sanger. Old-time English beefeaters from the company of Sir Herbert Tree guarded the entrance, in their green costumes touched with gold. They wore black velvet hats, and carried pikes.

A large number of well-known young girls waited on the tea tables and sold flowers. The Red Cross girls were Misses Dorothy Anderton, Mary Crocker Alexander, Margaret C. Henderson, Louise Butler, Flora McAlpin, Catherine Voit, Edith Farr, Louise Herrick, Margaret Warren, Dorothy Howard, Barbara Shedd, Joy Williams, Elvine Richard, Elizabeth McVickar, Elizabeth Reynolds, Cordelia Hepburn, Mrs. Laurence Schwab, Mrs. Felix Doubleday, Mrs. Whitewright Watson, and Mrs. William Phillips.

The British-American waitresses and flower girls included the Misses Sarah Schuyler Fessler, Gabriella Warren, Mildred and Helen Rives, Katherine Lawrance, Réné d'Hauteville, Helen Bunt, Rita Norris, Miriam Harriman, Augusta McCagg, Audrey Hoffman, Marion Tiffany, Edith Morgan, Katherine Miller, Ethel King, and Helen Draper.

The Balalaika Orchestra played during the afternoon and evening, and among the professionals who appeared in Thé Chantant were Edith Wynne Matthison, Marie Tempest, Elsa Maxwell, Mrs. Gertrude Hale, and Lyn Harding. Maurice and Walton danced, and Maurice netted an extra sum for the fund by auctioning off a bouquet presented to him.

The bids rose to $14 and paused; when he offered to dance again if the bids went to $15 some one promptly bid $15. He danced and resumed auctioneering the flowers, the bids finally rising to $25, when the bouquet went to Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar for that sum. Another bouquet was given to him and he also auctioned that off, it finally going to Mrs. Charles M. Schwab for $37.50.

Among the Guests.

Among those seen at the garden in the afternoon were Sir Herbert Tree, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Dorothy Gordon Fellowes, Mrs. Sidney Fish, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Miss Janetta Alexander, Mrs. W. K. Draper, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Miss Margaret Cameron, Mrs. Charles Greenough, and Mrs. Frederick Esler.

In the evening the girl waitresses included, in addition to some of those who were also serving in the afternoon, the Misses Jean Morris, Dorothy Gordon King, Violet Gordon King, Annette Davis, and Augusta Bishop.

Divorce for R. C. Morgan.

Ralph C. Morgan of the brokerage firm of Morgan & Finlay, got a verdict yesterday before Justice Weeks and a jury in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Margaret Morgan, whom he sued for a divorce. Albert Egbert Finlay, his partner, testified that on the night of Dec. 23, 1915, he went with Mrs. Morgan, an employe of his firm, and two private detectives to a rooming house at 306 West Thirty-fifth Street and found Mrs. Morgan in a room with two men.

Winter-Du Vivier Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Ethel M. Winter, a daughter of the late Thomas W. Winter, and sister of Dr. Clarence E. Winter of 381 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, to Ernest H. Du Vivier has been announced. Mr. Du Vivier is a son of Mrs. Charles A. Du Vivier, who for years lived at 441 West Twenty-first Street, this city. Mrs. Du Vivier and her family have for some time made their home at Bunny Cliff Lodge, Stratford, Conn. Mr. Du Vivier has two unmarried sisters, the Misses Louise and Nathalie Du Vivier. His elder brother is Charles L. Du Vivier. Another brother, Edward Frith Du Vivier, married Miss Marie Delmonico. Joseph Du Vivier married Miss Eleanor Keyes, and George R. Du Vivier married Miss Edwina Elder.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Oppenheimer of 11 West Eighty-seventh Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Oppenheimer, to Martin H. Lehmaier, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Lehmaier.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Livingston Todd of Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathryn Todd, to Edwin Sheild, Jr., of New York City. The wedding will take place soon.

Mrs. Markwitz Weds on Saturday.

The marriage of Mrs. Esther Markwitz of 150 Riverside Drive and Marcus J. Monheimer, a son of Mrs. J. H. Monheimer of 116 Riverside Drive, will take place at the St. Regis on Saturday. Mrs. Markwitz will have Miss Birdie Borf as her bridesmaid, and Gertrude A. Sieverborn as flower girl. Jerome Monheimer will be the best man. The Rev. Dr. Anspacher will perform the ceremony.

FAMOUS Binner CORSET
561 FIFTH AVENUE (at 46th St.)
INTERNATIONALLY FAVORED FOR THIRTY YEARS
Originated by MME. BINNER,
A New Corset for Sports.
ALSO ADVANCE SPRING MODELS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

SON TO WALDORF ASTOR.

The Fourth Child to Former Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw.

LONDON, April 11.—Mrs. Waldorf Astor, formerly Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw of Virginia, gave birth to a son in her London home yesterday.

Waldorf Astor, eldest son of William Waldorf Astor, Baron Astor of Hever Castle, married Mrs. Nancy Witcher Langhorne Shaw, widow of Robert Gould Shaw, in 1906. She married Mr. Shaw in 1900, obtaining a divorce from him two years later. Mrs. Astor was one of the four daughters of Chiswell Dabney Langhorne of Virginia, and is a sister-in-law of Charles Dana Gibson, the artist. Mr. and Mrs. Astor were the parents of two sons and a daughter previous to the birth of the above child.

Miss Lida Fleitmann Ill.

Miss Lida Fleitmann has been compelled to cancel her entries at the Brooklyn Horse Show this week, owing to a severe attack of the measles, which confines her to her bed. She had intended jumping her horses Cygnet and Secuga. Although she is still obliged to limp, owing to her accident at the Piping Rock Horse Show last year, she has been in the saddle again for several weeks, schooling her jumpers for the Spring horse shows.

FUNERAL OF E. L. WINTHROP

Burial in the St. Mark's Old Churchyard, in Tenth Street.

The funeral of Egerton L. Winthrop, lawyer and banker, of New York and Newport, was held yesterday morning in Trinity Chapel. The Rev. Dr. Manning, rector of Trinity, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, vicar of the chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Sutton officiated. The burial was in the Winthrop vault in St. Mark's Churchyard, Tenth Street and Second Avenue.

The honorary pallbearers were Henry A. C. Taylor, William H. Rockwood, President of the Union Square Savings Bank, of which Mr. Winthrop was Vice President and a Director; Adrian Iselin, Frank K. Sturgis, Henry White, and George R. Fearing. Mr. Winthrop was a charter member of the Knickerbocker Club, and members of that club as well as representatives of the St. Nicholas Society, the Delta Chapter of the Delta Phi Fraternity, and the Newport Casino were present.

Among the members of the household who followed the coffin to the church and later to the churchyard was Jeffreys, who had been Mr. Winthrop's butler for more than forty years.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES W. LINDBLAD, for forty years an upholsterer in Brooklyn, died on last Saturday at his home, 642 Herkimer Street, that borough, aged 65 years.

AUGUST FINKE, a produce merchant in Wallabout Market and a member of Citizens Council, R. A., Amint Hagener Club, and the Lutheran Church of St. Peter, died on Sunday at his home, 440 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year.

THOMAS EMERY of Great Neck, L. I., died at the Hotel Manhattan on Sunday in his seventieth year. Mr. Emery was born in England and was connected with the law department of the New York Central Railroad for sixteen years. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Ralph and Loren, and two daughters, Mrs. Frederick L. Keays and Mrs. Frank Lyon.

CHARLES C. FOSTER, for thirty-seven years with the brokerage firm of George H. Prentiss & Co., in Brooklyn, died at his home, 437 Third Street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was in his fifty-seventh year and was one of the Board of Directors of the Franklin Trust Company and an active member of the First Reformed Church. His widow survives him.

Mrs. SARAH ANN ELIZABETH CONNARD, who died at her home, 1,349 Fifty-fifth Street, Borough Park, on Saturday, was the widow of Thomas Connard, a manufacturer of shoes for use in the theatrical profession, and a daughter of Nicholas Abbott, a banker of this city. She was 84 years of age and left a daughter, Mrs. Peter J. Sweeney.

Mrs. MARY WILSON, widow of Samuel Wilson, formerly a business man of Cleveland, Ohio, died at the home of her son, Samuel L. Wilson, 61 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, on last Saturday, in her seventy-sixth year. Mrs. Wilson was a native of London, England.

THOMAS CORNELL DURLAND, an electrician in the employ of the New York and Cuba Steamship Company, died on Saturday at his home, 1,001 Dean Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years.

Miss ELIZABETH F. CONNORS, 40 years old, a buyer for the firm of W. & J. Sloane of Manhattan, died on Saturday at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. Mullaney, in Elmhurst, L. I., from heart disease.

Mrs. LOUISE ZEREGA, widow of Antoine Zerega, who established the firm of A. Zerega's Sons, manufacturers of pastes in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 171 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Zerega was born in France, and had been a resident of the Brooklyn Heights section for the last sixty-five years. She is survived by three sons and six daughters.

JOHN J. FITZPATRICK, a retired business man of Orange, N. J., died on Saturday night at his home there, in his sixty-sixth year.

JOB J. BEYRAM, a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at his home in Columbia Valley, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year.

ELWOOD HARRIS COURTER, 29 years old, a medical student at Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, died on Sunday in a private hospital in Newark.

GEORGE H. ROSE, cashier of the Newark branch of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, died on Saturday in the Memorial Hospital in Orange, N. J.

WILLIAM SLATER McCRACKEN, formerly a painting contractor of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there.

LEONARD SPANGENBERG, a former Councilman of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home there on Sunday night, in his seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. CHARLES LORING BRACE, widow of the founder of the Children's Aid Society, died on Saturday at the home of her son, Robert N. Brace, at 227 East Seventeenth Street, in her ninety-fourth year. She was married in Belfast, Ireland, in 1854.

Captain RUSSELL ROBINSON, formerly of the Queen's Own Rifles of Montreal, died on Sunday at his home, 554 West 160th Street, in his seventy-fourth year.

Sister MARY GERTRUDE, formerly Mother General of the Order of the Immaculate Heart, died on Sunday in St. Mary's Academy in Buffalo, N. J. Before joining the order fifty-eight years ago, she was Miss Johanna Christine Garretson of Buffalo.

JOSEPH SCHLITZ, Vice President and Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Brewers and Bottlers' Supply Company, died in Philadelphia on Saturday. He was 65 years old and a native of Maryland.

Mrs. FRANCES B. PECK, widow of Charles E. Peck and the mother of Mrs. Eugene M. Travis, wife of the State Controller, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, 436 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year.

Miss HELEN ANGELICA REHN, 28 years old, and Miss Blanche E. Rehn, 25 years old, daughters of Nicholas Rehn of Haverstraw, N. Y., died on Sunday within a few hours of one another. Helen was taken ill and Blanche was stricken while nursing her.

HERMAN SHAW, a retired rabbi and the father of Lillian Shaw, vaudeville actress, died yesterday at his home, 43 West 110th Street, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a native of Russia and came here twenty-five years ago.

HOMER A. WILCOX, a teacher of music in the public schools here for eighteen years and for seven years Superintendent of Schools for Passaic County, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Passaic in his seventy-fourth year.

SAMUEL P. HYMAN, a retired silk merchant and formerly a member of the firm of J. Meyer & Co., silk importers, now dissolved, died yesterday at his home, 545 West 111th Street, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born here and was formerly a member of a number of clubs and other organizations, among which was the Progress Club. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

EDWARD D. MANION, formerly for twenty-five years connected with the transportation department of the Erie Railroad, died on Sunday at his home, 1,240 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx. He formerly lived in Port Jervis, N. Y., and came to this city after retiring from business several years ago.

ROBERT E. BUDLONG, formerly President of the National Association of Manufacturing Jewelers and for many years Treasurer of the S. K. Merrill Company of Providence, died last night in East Providence, R. I. He was in his fifty-third year.

DIAMONDS
The Finer Grades Only
Solitaire Diamond Rings
Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
321 Fifth Avenue at 32nd Street

REPORT LAUDS NEW TARIFF.

Redfield Sees Efficiency Except for Causes Due to War.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—An exhaustive report on the operation of the present tariff law, prepared by Secretary Redfield in response to a Senate resolution, was made public today by the Department of Commerce. It compares imports, exports, and duties under present and previous laws, explains results obtained during the nine months the Underwood-Simmons act was in force before the outbreak of the European war, and reviews the relation of wages to costs of production.

The average rate of duty on imports under the existing law, the report says, shows a less marked decrease from previous rates than is generally inferred. The net effects of the law, it adds, are a considerable increase in the free list—from 59.2 to 63.8 per cent. of the total imports—and a general 10 per cent. reduction in duty rates on articles that remained subject to duty.

The report gives a mass of figures on the value of imports as compared with the status of domestic production, and on expenditures for wages in various industries before the war.

The report calls attention to the close correspondence between estimated receipts and actual receipts under the Underwood-Simmons act. Estimates said the bill would produce the first year from $248,000,000 to $258,000,000. It actually produced for the quarter immediately preceding the outbreak of the war $63,000,000.

The report says competition with foreign manufacturers is met by few American factories because imports of manufactured goods amount to less than 5 per cent. of the total of American manufactures.

Comparison of wage cost percentage of products in 100 industries with the average rate of duty on all imports shows, the report says, that in nearly half the industries the percentage spent for wages was less than the duties on the goods manufactured.

Vice Admiral Lindor Perez-Gacitua.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 10.—Vice Admiral Lindor Perez-Gacitua, Director General of the Chilean Navy, died suddenly here today. He visited the United States in 1909 as a member of the Naval Committee appointed to study American naval methods for the improvement of the Chilean Navy.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HAMLIN.—Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., to Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Hamlin of Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, April 10, a son.

Died.

ABRAMS.—After a short illness, Louis Abrams, beloved husband of Annie and devoted father of Sidney and Laurence. Funeral Thursday, April 13, at 10 A. M., from late residence, 108 West 141st St.

ALLEN.—At Glen Rock, N. J., on Sunday, April 9, 1916, Katherine Orr, wife of Samuel Morgan Allen and daughter of the late James Orr. Funeral services will be held at Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 12, 2 P. M.

BOSGROVE.—Elizabeth. At the home of her sister, Mrs. Daniel Oniel, 1,420 76th St., Brooklyn, April 9. Survived by two sisters. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M., thence to Our Lady of Guadalupe Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Omit flowers.

BRACE.—On Saturday, April 8, Letitia Neill, widow of Charles Loring Brace, in her 94th year. Funeral services at All Souls' Church, 20th St. and 4th Av., at 11:30 A. M. Tuesday, April 11.

BULKELEY.—Sunday, April 9, Frederick Gavin Bulkeley, formerly of Ayr, Scotland, husband of Isabella Bulkeley, nee Mealey. Funeral services at late residence, 1,146 Bryant Av., Bronx, Tuesday, April 11, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Scottish and Australian papers please copy.

BURGOYNE.—On Friday, March 31, 1916, at his home, Daytona, Fla., Charles G. Burgoyne, in his 69th year.

CHALMERS.—John, son of the late Thomas Chalmers, in his 65th year, at his residence, 8 West 47th, on April 9. Funeral services at 11 A. M. Wednesday. Interment private. Ex-member of Co. A, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

COLTON.—The National Institute of Social Sciences announces with sincere regret the death, April 7, 1916, in Washington, D. C., of George R. Colton, a Vice President of the Institute.
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, LL. D., President.
LILLIE HAMILTON FRENCH, Secretary.

DAVIDSON, At Beacon, N. Y., on April 10, 1916, Sylvanus Miller Davidson, in the 69th year of his age. Notice of funeral to appear later.

DAYTON.—On Monday, April 10, 1916, Laura A., daughter of Dr. John B. Newman and widow of Charles W. Dayton. Funeral services at her late residence, 13 Mount Morris Park West, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

DOBRINER.—On April 9, Sophie Dobriner, widow of Isaac, beloved mother of Milton, Mrs. Samuel Stern, and Mrs. Louis Livingston. Funeral services at her late residence, 938 St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday, April 11, at 10 A. M.

ECHTERBECKER.—On April 10, 1916, at her late residence, 512 West 136th St., Catherine F., widow of William Echterbecker, aged 74 years. Funeral private.

EMERY.—On Sunday morning, April 9, at Hotel Manhattan, Thomas Emery, of Great Neck, L. I. Burial at convenience of family. Toledo and Cleveland papers please copy.

EYTINGE.—At Babylon, L. I., April 8, Josephine, daughter of the late Solomon Eytinge and Mary Anna Miller. Funeral services at Christ Church, West Islip, on Wednesday morning, April 12, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood at convenience of family.

GAVIN.—Catherine, on April 10, at her residence, 418 St. Nicholas Av. Funeral Wednesday, 10:30 A. M., from Church of St. Aloysius, 132d St., near 7th Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HYMAN.—On April 8, Samuel P. Hyman, beloved husband of Hattie Hyman, after a short illness, at his residence, 545 West 111th. Funeral private.

JONES.—On Sunday, April 9, 1916, at her residence, 373 Edgecombe Av., Martha Watkins Jones. Funeral services in the Welsh Church, 135th St., near Amsterdam Av., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Died.

LE COUNT.—Amelia J., April 10, 1916, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Henry Martin, 256 Stratford Road, Flatbush. Notice of funeral later.

LEWIS.—At Hempstead, Long Island, on April 9, Albert D. Lewis, aged 55 years, son of the late Charles D. and Elizabeth Waring Lewis. Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral at St. Paul's Church, corner of Clinton and Carroll Sts., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., April 12.

LOBB.—Miss Georgiana A., suddenly, Sunday, April 9, 1916, at her residence, 1,017 Woodycrest Av. Funeral services Wednesday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment Thursday, at convenience of family.

LOW.—At Stamford, Conn., Monday, April 10, 1916, Louise Low, daughter of the late John C. and Mary Langdon Low. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McKEE.—Thomas, beloved father of Francis J., Michael V., John J., and Ella V. Funeral from his late residence, 104 West 134th St., on Wednesday, April 12, at 1 P. M.

MANION.—Edward D., on Monday, April 10, at his residence, 1,249 Tinton Av., Bronx. Funeral notice later.

MARTINEZ.—Antonio, aged 29. Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d. (Campbell Building.) Time later.

MORSE.—April 9, 1916, Daniel E. Morse, D. D. S., in his 62d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,066 Lexington Av., April 11, 8 P. M. Interment private.

NEWBURN.—On April 8, Kate, (nee Humphrey,) beloved wife of Thomas Newburn, at Yorktown, N. Y. Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M.

PELZ.—Washington Lodge announces with deep regret the death of Brother Julius Pelz. Members are requested to attend funeral services, at the Temple, 118 East 86th St., Tuesday, April 11, at 2 o'clock.
HARRY C. ADAMS, President.
I. IRVING LIPSITCH, Fin. Sec.

PETERS.—On Monday, April 10, 1916, William Peters, aged 78 years. Funeral service to be held at his late residence, 712A Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 12, 1916, at 7:30 o'clock.

POWERS.—On April 9, 1916, Anna Wood, widow of Horatio N. Powers. Funeral services Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304-306 West 126th St., Tuesday, at 1:30.

PULTZ.—At his residence, 28 West 59th St., on April 9, 1916, John T. Pultz. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

RIDER.—At Hohokus, N. J., Sunday, April 9, 1916, Alexander Rider, aged 78 years. Funeral services will be held at church in Highland Mills, N. Y., Wednesday, April 12, 1916, at 11:30 A. M.

RODINE.—Professor Gustav Rodine, beloved brother of Mrs. D. Bluhme, on Monday morning, April 10, in his 59th year. Funeral will be held from his sister's residence, 132 East 47th St., at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 13.

SAVOYE.—At his residence, 13 East High St., Somerville, N. J., on April 8, William J. Savoye, in the 71st year. Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday, April 11, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Liberty St., at 1:10 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHLOSS.—Infant son of Fred A. and Beatrice Harlam Schloss, April 8.

SPERRY.—On Saturday, April 8, 1916, Sarah Frances, wife of the late John J. Sperry. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,020 Beach Av., Larchmont, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central station, N. Y., N. H.

VOLLMER AND McALEENAN WIN TWO AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

WORLD'S RECORD SET BY VOLLMER IN TANK

Columbia Swimmer Crawls 220 Yards Through Pool in 2:23 2-5.

LOWERS HIS OWN TIME

Arthur McAleenan, Jr., Retains A. A. U. Diving Title, but Judges' Award Is Hissed by Crowd.

Herbert E. Vollmer of the New York Athletic Club, all-around swimming champion of the metropolitan district and the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, finished a season of remarkable performances by winning the National A. A. U. championship last night in the natatorium of the New York A. C. in the world's record time of 2:23 2-5. When he triumphed by five yards over Perry McGillivray of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, holder of the furlong title in 1915, Vollmer cut one and two-fifth seconds off the existing world's record for a twenty-five-foot tank, which he established himself on Feb. 26 record for a twenty-five-yard tank, which is considered to be one of the slowest of any big club in the country. Todford Cann, another New York A. C. swimmer, displayed a great amount of stamina, but he was four yards behind McGillivray when the Chicago boy touched the finish mark. Joseph Wheatley, the third Mercury Foot entrant, who on Sunday night eliminated Duke Kahanamoku from the championship final, finished fourth, beaten off so far that he did not have a chance to get a place.

Following the great performance by Vollmer, Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian swimmer who holds the world's championship and record at 100 meters, set a pionship and record at 100 meters, set a won a special exhibition from Walter Ramme of the home club and Russell Dean, unattached, of this city in 2:54 3-5, clipping a fifth of a second off the previous record made by Vollmer. Kahanamoku had just enough strength to go the "hundred" at top speed, which he did from the start. He had a hard race with Ramme and could not pass him until the final stretch. Strains of Hawaiian music, furnished by a native orchestra, fired the Duke with enthusiasm just before he answered the starter's call, and probably had something to do with his victory.

Arthur McAleenan, Jr., of the New York A. C. retained his indoor A. A. U. championship in the fancy diving championship, beating three club members, but not so decisively as to convince the largest crowd that has packed the Mercury Foot pool in recent years of his superiority. Loud and prolonged hisses greeted the announcement that McAleenan had been awarded the title over Frank Mullen, whose diving was very pretty, but the experts who judged the contest were unanimous in selecting the son of the New York A. C. Captain as the winner. Mullen in all his dives entered the water cleanly, but he was faulty in coming up, which accounted in a measure for his defeat. McAleenan, too, chose the more difficult dives in his specialties, and therefore received more consideration than Mullen in the registering of points.

Arthur Raithel of the Illinois A. C., last year's national champion at 100 yards, won the fast-time prize in a 100-yard handicap, but was beaten for a place in the final heat. In his trial heat he finished second in 0:55 4-5, a second behind Vollmer's record, which later was beaten by Kahanamoku.

Following the same tactics he pursued on Sunday night, when he accomplished the downfall of Kahanamoku, Vollmer made his greatest bid for victory in the first hundred yards. He was away to a perfect start, and his fine condition became apparent the moment he started drawing away from McGillivray, who was also on edge. On the first length of the tank, the local boy was first to touch, and again at fifty yards he arrived before McGillivray. As a matter of fact, Vollmer led from the gunfire until he had completed the furlong swim. His time for the first fifty was 25 4-5 seconds. It was a grueling task, but the Columbia student endured it in excellent shape. McGillivray was not disturbed by the pace, either, and he kept close to Vollmer's feet for the next twenty-five yards. Then the strain began to tell on the little Chicagoan, and he started to drop further back. At 100 yards he was two yards in the rear, the leader showing figures of 57 2-5 seconds. The pace for the first hundred would have killed off any first-class swimmer, just as it did Kahanamoku on the previous night, but it did not seem to affect Vollmer. He kept ploughing through the water at a great rate, gaining with every stroke of his powerful crawl. He was three yards in front at 150 yards, in 1:32 1-5, and at 200 yards, when he received the gun for the last twenty yards, he was four yards ahead. In 2:07 4-5, McGillivray tried hard to close up the gap in the last leg, but he failed to even hold Vollmer even, for he lost another yard in the last twenty yards.

Cann kept well up with the leaders for 150 yards, but then became a victim of the tiring pace. The summary:

220-Yard National Championship, Final Heat.—Won by Herbert E. Vollmer, New York A. C.; Jerry McGillivray, Illinois A. C.; Chicago, second; Todford H. Cann, New York A. C., third; Joseph Wheatley, New York A. C., fourth. Time—2:23 2-5.

Fancy Diving, National A. A. U. Championship.—Won by Arthur McAleenan, Jr., New York A. C., with 142.23 points; Frank Mullen, New York A. C., second, with 137.25 points; Rutherford Lawrence, New York A. C., third, with 131 8-10 points; F. A. Spongberg, New York A. C., fourth.

100-Yard Swim, Special.—Won by Duke Kahanamoku, Honolulu Boat Club; Walter Ramme, New York A. C., second; Russel Dean, unattached, third. Time—0:53 3-5.

50-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by David M. Ecsworth, College of the City of New York; Ray Walker, Columbia University, second; Franklin G. Miller, Townsend Harris Hall High School, third. Time—0:27 3-5.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Le Roy S. Sharman, Jr., Townsend Harris Hall High School, (12 seconds;) Mortimer J. Redmond, Poly Prep School, (13 seconds,) second; J. J. Curran, New York A. C., (8 seconds,) third. Time—1:06 1-5.

Houck Gains Easy Victory.

Tommy Houck, the veteran Philadelphia boxer, who some years ago was considered among the foremost featherweights of the country, defeated Carey Phelan, the Harlem lightweight, at the Olympic A. C. last night. In nine of the ten rounds the veteran Philadelphia boxer had a decided advantage. The only round in which Houck did not earn the honors was the tenth, and in this he managed to win an even break. Phelan attempted a whirlwind finish in the closing round, and was on the aggressive for the entire three minutes. Although at times he smothered Houck's blows the later managed to do some effective work at close quarters.

To Wrestle for Polish Relief Fund.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a wrestling carnival under the auspices of the National Polish Victims' Relief Committee, of which Mrs. Ellen Paderewski, wife of the Polish pianist, is honorary President, for the benefit of the people of Poland. The event will be staged on Monday night, April 17, at the Stadium Athletic Club in West Thirty-fourth Street, and many well-known wrestlers, some of whom come from Poland, will compete. Zbyszko will appear against Fred Pilakoff of Finland in one of the bouts.

HAUGHTON RE-ENGAGED.

Harvard Athletic Committee Announces His Retention as Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 10.—Percy D. Haughton will continue as head football coach at Harvard next Fall. This was decided at a meeting of the Harvard Athletic Committee tonight. It also was announced officially that Leo H. Leary, for seven years coach of the Harvard end rushers, would hereafter be the field coach of the 'Varsity eleven.

The committee did not mention the salaries that Haughton and Leary would receive next year. Haughton is said to have received $5,000 a season, and an additional sum subscribed by the graduates for his professional coaching services.

The Harvard A. A. has paid Leary about one-third as much money as it has paid Haughton. The head coach, who is now President of the Boston National League Club and also affiliated with a Boston sporting goods house, will be in charge of the game and will give as much time to the actual coaching as he can. If his ball club should get into a world's series, however, Leary will be in charge up to the middle of the season.

The names of the men who will be associated with the two coaches have not been announced. However, Reggie Brown, the strategy man, signed a contract for this work and as adviser to the coaches some time ago. Parmenter again will coach the centres and Brickley will be in charge of the drop kickers. Watson may coach the quarter backs, and it is hoped that Trumbull, the acting Captain two years ago, will be in general charge of the development of the rush line.

The Athletic Committee made a report on the rowing situation. Nothing was done about placing the coach in absolute command. The report stated that everything was harmonious, and that the crews as they are now rowing had been arranged after conferences between the coaches and the Captain. The Harvard A. A. did, however, say that neither coach nor Captain is supreme. The power is vested in the several advisory committees appointed by the General Athletic Committee.

WINNING RUN FORCED IN.

Gallia of Washington Lets Phillies Win on Base on Balls.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Philadelphia Nationals today won the last of their exhibition games here with the Washington Americans by the score of 2 to 1. In the eighth inning, with the score a tie and the bases filled by a scratch hit and two passes, Gallia forced over the winning run by giving Bancroft a base on balls. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1	Milan, 2b.	2	0	0	1	4
Bec'k, ss.	2	0	0	2	5	Foster, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Pkert, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Milan, cf.	3	0	0	5	0
Cravth, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	Judge, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Ludw, 1b.	4	0	0	0	1	Shanks, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Wallid, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Henson, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Nihof, 2b.	3	1	0	3	0	M'B'de, ss.	4	1	1	2	0
Fisk, c.	3	0	0	6	0	Wills, c.	2	0	1	5	1
Alex'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Henry, c.	2	0	1	3	0
M'Q'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0	John'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Mayer, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Harper, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Pyrne	1	0	0	0	0	Gallia, p.	2	0	0	0	0
†Good	1	0	1	0	0						
Total.	30	2	4	27	9	Total.	30	1	5	27	9

*Batted for Alexander in third inning.
†Batted for McQuillen in eighth inning.

Errors—Tavath, Janifson, Williams.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Williams, McBride. Stolen bases—Foster, Stock, Bancroft, Good. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 1. Sacrifice hits—Shanks. Sacrifice fly—Foster. Double plays—Williams, (unassisted;) McQuillen, Stock, Bancroft, Luderus to Nichof. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off McQuillen, 2; off Harper, 1; off Gallia, 3. Hits—Off Alexander, 2 in 2 innings; off McQuillen, 3 in 5 innings; off Harper, 1 in 3 innings; off Gallia, 3 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By McQuillen, (Morgan, 2.) Struck out—By Alexander, 1; by Johnson, 1; off McQuillen, 3; by Harper, 3; by Gallia, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Owens. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

TWO LOCAL GAMES TODAY.

Yankees to Play Brooklyn and Young Giants to Tackle Interborough Nine.

None of the baseball parks had dried out enough yesterday to permit the playing of the exhibition games which were scheduled. The Giants-Yankees game was canceled and also the game between the Dodgers and the Toronto club at Ebbets Field.

The Yankees and the Brooklyn team will play their second game at Ebbets Field this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

At the Polo Grounds the Giants' second team, which returned to town this morning, will play the Interboro team, which won the pennant in the Interboro League last season. This team includes several former league and college players.

The Giants' regular team will pay its first visit to New Haven today, where they will play Yale at Yale Field. The championship season in both the major leagues will begin tomorrow.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC NEWS.

Columbia's 'Varsity and freshman crews had another good day on the Hudson yesterday, and announcement was made after practice that the first practice race of the year would be rowed on Friday between the three freshman crews and the third 'Varsity eight. Coach Rice gave new patented oars to the first 'Varsity yesterday and was well pleased with the results. The new blades are reinforced with aluminium and are similar to those used by the Syracuse crews in last year's Poughkeepsie regatta. Coach Rice issued an order yesterday calling for practice twice a day during the Easter holidays next week.

The Poughkeepsie Cubans won the third of the series of baseball games with the Columbia 'Varsity yesterday afternoon on South Field, shutting out the collegians by a trio of runs in the last inning. Each team had scored a victory in games last week. Big George Smith for Columbia and Ballesteros for the Cubans pitched excellent ball for eight frames, and the ninth inning opened with still no score. Calvo then connected for a three-bagger. A base on balls and an error filled the bags with Cubans. Hunger and Villgnen contributed well-placed singles and sent home the three tallies.

Owing to a wet field the first Spring outdoor work for the Columbia football squad, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed until tomorrow. Head Coach T. Nelson Metcalf will be assisted again for the outdoor practices by Tom Thorp, Columbia '05, and Ted Withington, a former Harvard lineman.

During the last few days of track practice at Columbia the following men have reported to Coach Bernie Wefers: Sprints, Captain A. Harvitt and Tom Black, 100-meter amateur champion of France in 1914; quarter-mile, H. C. Monroe; distance runs, A. L. Huelsenbach, M. Gertz, J. P. Knox, C. D. Schiffman, D. Minturn, T. E. McCracken, F. Whelan, Captain of the 1914 cross-country team; high jump, H. A. Schulte and J. H. Riseley, 3d; broad jump and hurdles, H. H. Cassidy, a law student and former Colgate College star; weight events, A. B. Wilbur, E. V. Littauer, L. W. Zychlinski, and H. A. Schulte.

After two weeks of poor weather, during which only one scheduled game was played and four canceled, the Columbia baseball team will begin its series of college games today, when Dartmouth will be the opponent on South Field. Columbia will start today's game with either Eddie Shea or Don Beck, a southpaw, on the mound. George Smith, premier pitcher for the Light Blue and White, worked nine innings yesterday in the game with the Poughkeepsie Cubans, and will be saved for the Yale game at New Haven on Saturday.

Tickets for Opening Championship Game, April 12, N. Y. Americans vs. Washington, on sale at office, 30 East 42d Street.—Advt.

HARVARD SHUTS OUT BOSTON RED SOX

World's Champions Get Only Five Scattered Hits Off Crimson Pitchers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—The Boston Braves' old scout, Fred Mitchell, took his Harvard 'Varsity baseball players over to Fenway Park this afternoon, and they beat the world's champions 1 to 0 in a well-played game. The collegians fielded brilliantly, making three fast double plays. Only one member of the Red Sox reached third base, and he was thrown out at the plate by Ned Mahan.

Each team made five hits, Gregg and McHale pitching for the Red Sox and Mahan and Garritt for Harvard. In only one inning were hits grouped, this being in the fourth, when Harvard made its only run. With two out Gardner allowed Abbot's slow grounder to roll through him, Harris then sending a line hit to right and Abbot scoring from third when Gregg failed to cover first base on Knowles's hit to Hoblitzell, who was far away from the base. Harvard did not make a fielding error, and had twenty-two assists.

Walker and Agnew, the new members of the Boston team, received a warm welcome from the fans. The score:

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A	RED SOX.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Percy, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	H'per, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Wythe, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Scott, ss.	3	0	1	3	6
C'lidge, cf.	2	0	2	1	0	*Janvrin	0	0	0	0	0
Nash, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0	Hob'l, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Abbot, 2b.	4	1	0	5	5	McNally,	0	0	0	0	0
Harte, c.	4	0	2	8	2	W'ker, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Kn'les, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Sh'ten, lf.	3	0	0	5	0
Fripp, 3b.	3	0	0	0	6	G'dn'r, 3b.	3	0	1	3	2
Reed, ss.	4	0	0	2	3	Barry, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Mahan, p.	2	0	0	1	4	Agnew, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Garritt, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Gregg, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						†Henrik'n	1	0	0	0	0
						McHale, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	1	5	27	22	Total.	27	0	5	27	11

Errors—Gardner, (2.) McHale.
*Ran for Scott in ninth inning.
†Ran for Hoblitzell in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Gregg in fifth inning.

Harvard	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Red Sox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Coolidge. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Gregg. Hits—Off Gregg, 3 in 5 innings; off McHale, 2 in 4 innings; off Mahan, 3 in 5 innings; off Garritt, 2 in 4 innings. Stolen base—Hooper. First base on errors—Harvard, 2. Left on bases—Harvard, 6; Red Sox, 4. Struck out—By Mahan, 2; by Garritt, 1; by Gregg, 4. Bases on balls—By Mahan, 2; by Gregg, 2. Double plays—Fripp, Abbot, and Nash (2.); Reed, Abbot, and Nash; Scott and Hoblitzell. Hit by pitcher—By Gregg, (Fripp.) Umpires—Messrs. Barry and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Williams Defeats Penn's Nine.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Williams College defeated the University of Pennsylvania here today, 6 to 4. Williams took a commanding lead in the second inning, when a combination of base hits, errors, and two bases on balls gave the visitors four runs. Cross, who relieved Spielman in this inning, proved more effective. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Williams	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	8	1
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	5	1

Batteries—Foster, Young, and Powell; Spielman, Cross, Cromwell, Hoch, and Gilmore.

Results of Exhibition Games.

At Kansas City—Detroit, 2; Kansas City, 1.
At Athens, Ga.—Georgia, 4; Michigan, 0.
At Louisville—Chicago Nationals, 11; Louisville, 5.
At Richmond, Va.—Richmond, 5; New York Nationals, (second game.) 4.

Games at West Side Y. M. C. A.

The West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held a special series of games last night in its gymnasium, with the following results:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by H. Hamilton; C. Lonkey, second; E. Church, third. Time—0:3 1-5.

300 Yards Handicap.—Won by T. Mora, (scratch;) W. Davis, (8 yards,) second; S. Severino, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:35 4-5.

1,600 Yards Handicap.—Won by J. Diez, (scratch;) W. Goch, (20 yards,) second; Al Distler, (10 yards,) third. Time—2:36 4-5.

3-Mile Road Race, Handicap.—H. Schellenberg, (2 minutes;) C. Henningsen, (1 minute;) G. Frederiksen, (scratch,) third. Time—17:2

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FULTON TO WEED OUT HEAVYWEIGHTS

Intends to Force Willard Into Bout After He Eliminates the "Small Fry."

Fred Fulton, the heavyweight boxer of Rochester, Minn., is fired with the ambition to take the world's championship away from Jess Willard. Fulton stated yesterday that after his bout at the Stadium A. C. here with Al Reich on April 28, he expects to take on Coffey, Moran and Jack Dillon, in order to force Willard to meet him. Fulton yesterday visited the offices of the State Athletic Commission and had a talk with Chairman Fred A. Wenck.

The commission has given Fulton permission to train in public at the Pioneer Sporting Club, where a nominal admission fee will be charged. The big boxer also wants permission to box against Sam McVea, but it is not likely that Commissioners Dwyer and Franey will give their approval to mixed bouts, even in training sessions.

Fulton will probably start training for the Reich bout tomorrow afternoon. He explained the poor showing in the twenty-round bout against Porky Flynn in New Orleans some time ago by stating that he was in poor health at the time. Fulton is almost as tall as Jess Willard, but he is not as heavy. He weighs about 215 pounds and is 6 feet 4½ inchs tall. His reach is more than two inches longer than Willard's.

The State Athletic Commission yesterday suspended the Clermont Athletic Club of Brooklyn for thirty days for permitting its manager, James Twyford, to referee the bouts at the club on Saturday night. Twyford is not a licensed official and the State law on boxing provides that only licensed referees shall officiate. "Special Delivery" Hirsch, a boxer, was suspended for sixty days for failure to fulfill his contract with the Buffalo Social Club of Buffalo last Friday night and for using abusive language to the club's physician.

Negotiations are pending for a ten-round bout between Frank Moran and Jack Dillon. Billy Gibson, manager of the Stadium A. C., has made Moran an offer of $17,500 and Ike Dorgan, Moran's manager, has the matter under consideration.

Benny Leonard's next bout will probably be with Young Brown and the negotiations were completed yesterday between Billy Gibson, Leonard's manager, and John Reisler, who manages Brown. The date will be decided later.

Squash at Crescent A. C.

Several matches were played yesterday in the squash tennis tournaments in progress at the Crescent Athletic Club. In the Class A event, W. F. McVaugh came through the second round by defeating J. F. Cavanaugh, 15—2, 15—8. H. Rowe won a third-round match of the Class B competition from W. Bouck, the score being 15—9, 15—10. Two third-round Class C matches were contested. In one, L. C. Collins defeated A. F. Carter at 18—16, 15—7, and in the other, J. E. Austin defeated J. F. Hurley at 15—0, 15—8.

Cornell Lacrosse Team Wins.

SWATHMORE, Penn., April 10.—The Cornell lacrosse team defeated Swarthmore here today, 9 goals to 2. The first half ended with the score 6 to 2 in favor of Cornell.

CORNELL WEAK AT BAT.

Ithacans Get Only Two Hits, Off Virginia Pitcher and Lose, 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 10.—Timely hitting in the seventh inning enabled Virginia to defeat Cornell today 2 to 1, ending a clever pitchers' battle. Up to that frame each twirler had allowed only two hits. Thurman opened with a slashing single to right field. He went to second on Stickley's sacrifice, to third on White's drive to right, and counted on Gwathmey's single. Al Sharpe's men carried off the fielding honors, Quinlan at short stop covering wide territory. The error by Sauters, however, gave Virginia her first run. Cornell's lone tally came in the fifth inning. With one down, Sutterby got a Texas Leaguer, reached third on successive errors by Berkeley and Calloway, and registered on a fielder's choice. The score:

VIRGINIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'kley, ss.	4	0	0	1	2	Q'nlan, ss.	4	0	0	4	1
Sa'rns, rf.	3	0	0	3	0	Burpee, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Smith, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	Mellen, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
T'rman, 1b.	3	1	2	7	0	O'Neill, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
S'kley, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	Clarey, c.	4	0	0	5	1
White, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	Sterby, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
M'ton, 2b.	3	1	1	5	4	Lalwig, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Grney, c.	2	0	1	7	0	S'ters, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
C'way, p.	3	0	0	0	0	Russell, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total.	27	2	5	27	6	Total.	33	1	2	24	8

Errors—Berkeley, (3,) Calloway, Sauters.

Virginia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Cornell	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned run—Virginia. Stolen base—Berkeley. Bases on balls—Off Calloway, (Burpee;) off Russell, (Stearns.) Left on bases—Virginia, 4; Cornell, 6. Sacrifice hits—Stickley, Gwathmey. Struck out—By Calloway, O'Connell, Clarey, Sutterby, (2.) Russell, (2,) by Russell, Stearns, White, (2.) Mellen. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Westervelt.

Browns Defeat Cardinals, 3 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Four singles, a base on balls, and two sacrifice flies netted the St. Louis Americans three runs, enough to win the final game of the city series from the St. Louis Nationals here today 3 to 1. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Americans	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	5	0
Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1

Batteries—Parks, McCabe, and Clemons; Doak, Ames, Jasper, Williams, Snyder, and Gonsales.

PROTEST AGAINST FIGHTS.

Public Meeting at Carnegie Hall Attracts About 250 Persons.

A public meeting called for the purpose of suppressing prizefighting in this State was held at Carnegie Hall last night, and was attended by about 250 persons. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Church Anti-Prizefight League, of which the Rev. S. Edward Young is Chairman, and the Conference of Women's Club Presidents, of which Mrs. William Grant Brown is President.

The speakers all protested against the present Frawley law, which permits boxing bouts under the supervision of the State Athletic Commission. Portions of the resolutions adopted by the meeting follow:

"Resolved, That the Athletic Commission law, also known as the Frawley or boxing law, which permits prizefights under the pretense of legalizing pugilistic contests, is a defiance of the policy of the State and of the moral sense of the people, as expressed in said Penal Code; and be it further

"Resolved, That this public meeting, participated in by church peoples of all creeds, clubs, and civic bodies for public order, calls upon the Legislature to repeal the Athletic Commission law at the earliest possible moment to the end that the policy of the State as declared in the Penal Code may be respected and vindicated."

The resolutions added that moving pictures of prizefights taken in "violation of the spirit of the Federal law be denounced as immoral and of vicious tendency and effect."

Among the speakers were Bainbridge Colby, Chairman; Senator Samuel A. Jones, who has introduced a bill in the State Senate to repeal the Frawley law; Mrs. William Grant Brown, Rabbi David De Sola Pool, Envoy S. Reynolds White of the Salvation Army, the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, and the Right Rev. R. L. Rudolph, D. D. The Rev. S. Edward Young read several telegrams of regret from clergymen who were unable to attend.

The Anti-prizefight League plans to spread the movement among the church organizations and women's clubs throughout the State.

Indiana Lays Gym Cornerstone.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 10.—With simple ceremonies, which were participated in by the Indianapolis Club of the American Association, the cornerstone of Indiana University's new $200,000 gymnasium was put in place here today. The students formed by classes at the Student Building and, headed by the university band, marched to the new gymnasium. Theodore F. Rose of Muncie, Ind., who succeeded the late United States Senator Shively as President of the Trustees of the university, was Chairman of the exercises, and the principal address was delivered by Dr. W. L. Bryan, President of the university. A number of pictures, documents, and records were placed in a copper box by Professor Charles J. Sembower, Indiana's Faculty representative in the conference, and sealed in the cornerstone. The Indianapolis league team is here to play four practice games with the Indiana University squad during the week.

New Courts for Heights Tennis Club.

The University Heights Tennis Club, which has been located on University Avenue, north of New York University, will build six new courts and a clubhouse on a new site north of Fordham Road, near Sedgwick Avenue. A long lease has been taken on the property and improvements are now under way.

Terse News of Sports

Johnson Stays With Vernon Club.

George (Chief) Johnson, formerly of the Cincinnati Club of the National League, will remain a member of the Vernon Club pitching staff, according to an announcement made yesterday. There was a dispute with Cincinnati over some money which the National League club claimed was due from Johnson. This, however, has been satisfactorily settled.

Steal "Chick" Evans's Trophy.

A silver cup given to Charles "Chick" Evans as runner-up in a Western golf championship tournament was one of four trophies stolen Sunday night from the home of his brother, Elliott H. Evans, Assistant District Attorney of Chicago. The burglar preferred the emblems to jewelry and other valuables, which were untouched.

Braves Play Fordham Today.

The Boston Braves will play an exhibition game with the Fordham University baseball team at Fordham Field this afternoon. The Boston players, who arrived here Sunday, planned to have some practice on the college diamond yesterday, but owing to snow and mud there was only a brief period of playing, late in the afternoon. Prior to this, students, aided by a number of laborers, removed much of the snow from the infield and part of the outfield. It is expected that the field will be in good condition today. Joe Martin, who pitched winning ball for Fordham against Princeton, will be saved for the Yale game at New Haven tomorrow, McQuade getting the chance against the Braves. Dick Rudolph will probably pitch part of the game for the Braves.

Golfers Gather at Asheville.

The golf tournament of the Asheville Country Club of Asheville, N. C., which starts tomorrow, has attracted much interest among metropolitan golfers. Several prominent players have gone to Asheville to take part in it. Last Saturday night a special train was run from Pinehurst to Asheville so that a number of players who recently participated in the United North and South tournament, could play in the Asheville event.

Dundee and Bloom Box Tonight.

The ten-round bout between Johnny Dundee, the aggressive Italian lightweight, and Phil Bloom of Brooklyn, scheduled as the feature attraction at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn this evening, is attracting much attention. These two boxers have been opponents several times in the past, and, although neither has been able to secure a decided advantage, they have always managed to furnish an interesting contest. The Pioneer Sporting Club, in West Forty-fourth Street, will also hold a show this evening. The main bout will bring together Harry Gattie of Port Chester and Fred Dyer, the English boxer.

Postpone Billiard League Action.

Ways and means of forming the proposed amateur balk-line billiard league were discussed at a meeting of the members of the different clubs at the Arion Club last night. An informal discussion took place on the question of how the players would be rated, and also on the arrangement of team matches, but definite action was postponed until next Monday evening, when it is expected that all the clubs will be represented at the billiard smoker to be held at the Arion Club.

Will Replay Columbia Tournament.

There is a triple tie between Kesler, Cornell, and Bulkley in the Columbia Club squash championship, and it has been decided to replay the event.

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A gas truck is usually laid up for repairs twice as many days in a year as an electric truck. The depreciation on an electric is much less than on a gas truck. As to cost of operation, "juice" costs a lot less than gas. The electric uses power only when it is running, while a gas engine often runs idle.

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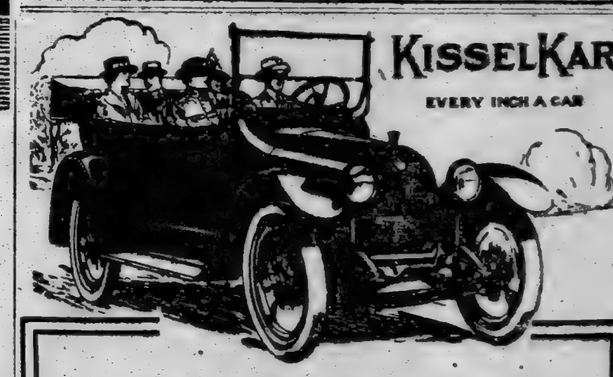

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NO OLYMPIC GAMES DURING WAR

NO OLYMPIC GAMES UNTIL WAR ENDS

Antwerp, Lyons, Amsterdam, and Havana Want to Hold Next Series.

PARIS, April 10.—Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of the International Olympic Games Committee, stated today to The Associated Press that no Olympic games would be held during the present year, or while the war lasted. He supplemented the announcement with some interesting details.

"Though there will be no Olympic games in 1916, or during the war," said the Baron, "preparations for the games in 1920 are being made so far as is possible. Four cities, Antwerp, Lyons, Amsterdam, and Havana, have already expressed a wish to hold the 1920 Olympic games.

"In the last named capital application is about to be made, or has been made, to the Cuban Congress for 5,000,000 francs to defray preliminary expenses alone. Before war started, Antwerp signified a desire to have the next games held there and has since repeated the request. The Burgomaster has received a letter from King Albert of Belgium congratulating him on his zeal.

"The meeting of the International Committee, which was to have been held in Venice, has, of course, been abandoned. There will be no meeting of the committee until the war is over.

"Baron de Blonay, the Swiss member of the committee, to whom I have temporarily delegated executive authority, has pointed out in Swiss newspapers that if sports have been held in Berlin, as has been stated, they could not have been of an international character."

Asked if he thought it possible that the sportsmen of the Entente countries would be willing to compete with Germans and Austro-Hungarians in 1920, Baron de Coubertin said:

"It is impossible to say what the state of international feeling will be four years hence. It is possible that Germans and Austrians may not be invited to participate."

DURYEA HORSES HERE.

Thirty-three in Consignment Sent from France by Way of England.

Thirty-three thoroughbreds owned by the Herman B. Duryea estate arrived yesterday from England on the steamship Mongolian. Mrs. H. B. Duryea, with some friends, was among the first to go on board and inspect the horses when the steamer docked.

The consignment came over in charge of Peter Fleming, who some years ago trained for J. W. Rogers. Fleming went to France last February to fetch the horses from Gazon, Normandy. He succeeded in bringing them as far as Havre, but was unable to get a boat across the Channel. After a delay of fifteen days, he appealed to the American Consul, who interceded on his behalf with the French officials, and the shipment was hurried over to England.

There are seventeen yearlings, thirteen two-year-olds, and three three-year-olds in the lot. The French Government will permit only two-year-olds or under to be removed at this time from the country, so that Durbar II., Irish Lad, and the older horses owned by the Duryea estate are figuratively prisoners of war. The trio of three-year-olds was added to the shipment in England.

The animals are in first-class condition and a handsome-looking lot, the two-year-olds being particularly attractive, as they are all on the big size and show plenty of bone and muscular development. The half-sister of Durbar II., a bay filly by Rire aux Larmes-Armenia, attracted a great deal of attention. The three-year-olds are in training, having raced in England. Crimper was a winner there and showed remarkable form as a two-year-old. The other two are El Dinero and Frizzle.

The horses will be unloaded this morning and taken to the Haggins' stables at Sheepshead Bay to await the sale of the Powers-Hunter Company at Belmont Park on May 27.

The majority of the new arrivals are by Irish Lad. Sweeper coming next in the point of numbers sired. Herodote, a chestnut colt, is the only Uncle representative, his dam being Herodia. All of the other youngsters are well bred on the maternal side.

Skating Races at St. Nicholas Rink.

The star speed skaters of the metropolitan district are working out every night at the St. Nicholas Rink in preparation for the races which will be held there Saturday night. The President's Cup, donated by Cornelius Fellowes for the mile championship of Greater New York, is one of the most valuable trophies ever offered for a skating race. Baker, Kuehne, the Gershels, and other local skating experts will start in an attempt to win it. Other races and fancy skating exhibitions will be held at the rink on April 18 in connection with the annual benefit for the employes. The rink will close for the season on April 19 with a fancy dress and masquerade carnival.

Goebel at Middlebrook Course.

William Goebel, formerly assistant professional to Edward Ericcson at the Somerville Country Club, took up his position as pro at the Middlebrook Country Club of Bound Brook, N. J., yesterday. Another rumor was quieted when Jack Hagen, who has been at the Salisbury course for the last few years, announced that he would remain there this season as professional for the Cherry Valley Country Club, which took over the course. Tom Skipper has departed for the Suburban Country Club of Baltimore, where he will take the place of Will MacFarlane, who came North to take charge of the reconstructed Hudson River Golf Club course.

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GREAT JUMPERS TO CLASH.

Oler and Richards Will Be Opponents at Penn Relay Carnival.

All of the leading college jumpers of the country are entered for the cross-bar exhibition at the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival on April 30. This event should establish a real American collegiate high jump champion, for the stars of the West as well as the best men in the East will be among the contestants, according to present prospects.

Alma Richards of Cornell, Olympic champion with a record of 6 feet 4 inches, and Wesley Oler of Yale, with a mark almost as good to his credit, are the favored candidates in the high jump. These athletes have furnished more high-class contests in high jumping during the past two seasons than any rivals in athletics.

Oler and Richards will have plenty of opposition, for among their rivals will be Johnston of Harvard and James of Northwestern, who cleared 6 feet 2 inches at last year's relays. In addition there are several other good jumpers entered, such as Larson of Brigham University, 6 feet 1 inch; Treweeks of Kansas University, 6 feet 1 inch; Fisher of Chicago, Western intercollegiate champion, and Crane of Pennsylvania.

Providing all the big colleges are heard from by today the drawings for positions in the relays will be made. It is necessary that the drawings be made soon, for the positions of the teams must be printed and sent to the individual teams.

PENN TO GET TWO STARS.

Athletes Frank Sloman and Brooke Brewer to Enter University.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Two of the best scholastic athletes in America, Frank Sloman of San Francisco, the holder of the scholastic 440-yard record, and Brooke Brewer of Washington, D. C., who has done 0:09 4-5 for the 100 yards and who beat Howard Drew in a 50-yard dash, are to enter the University of Pennsylvania.

Sloman has done the quarter-mile in 0:47, unofficially. He was second to "Ted" Meredith of Pennsylvania in the championships in California last Summer, only a couple of yards back of the Media flier.

Brewer is a sprinter of the same type as Arthur Duffy when the Massachusetts athlete was a student at Georgetown University. He is also a baseball player, and is said to be one of the best scholastic quarterbacks in Southern football.

BREEDERS DEFER ACTION.

Kentucky Body May Quit National Trotting Association.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 10.—Action on whether the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association should retain its membership in the National Trotting Association was deferred at a meeting of the Kentucky organization here today. John C. Welty of Canton, Ohio, President of the National Association appeared before the Kentucky body and defended the administration against charges that the National Association was governed by "a dictatorship."

The Kentucky association joined the National Association in 1873.

The program for the October meeting here was discussed and it was announced that about $90,000 would be offered in purses.

Black Urges Yale Men to Get Ready

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10.—Captain "Cupid" Black of the Yale football team called the candidates together tonight to urge them to adopt the principle of preparedness in view of the scholarship examinations which are due in three weeks. He stated that every loyal member of the squad should get ready for the attack. He notified athletes who are members of other Spring teams that they need not take part in the Spring football practice which begins May 1. Coaches Tad Jones and Mike Sweeney were not at the meeting. Captain Black took all the statistics of the squad.

Three Colleges Make Perfect Scores.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Teams representing Michigan Agricultural College, Washington State College, and Norwich University again made perfect scores of 1,000 in the final week of the National Rifle Association's intercollegiate rifle matches, which ended last Saturday. Aggregate scores for the thirteen weeks the matches were in progress have not yet been compiled. Teams ranking next to the leaders in the scores for last week were West Virginia, 999; Cornell, 998; State University of Iowa, 997; Massachusetts Agricultural, and Notre Dame, 995 each; Nebraska and Columbia, 991 each; Johns Hopkins, 989; Vermont, Maine, and Princeton, 988 each.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

Five fast middle-distance runners are entered in the 660-yard Police Derby, which is to be one of the features of the first games of the Brooklyn-Queens Police A. A., to be contested tonight in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. Ted Meredith, Homer Baker, Joe Higgins, Dick Egan, and Sid Leslie are the entrants. Several other open events are on the program, and there will be thirteen contests closed to the police. Jack Eller, Pat McDonald, and Matt McGrath, three of the best athletes in the country and members of the department, will be among the contestants. Howard Drew, Ray Morse, and Frank Stephenson are entered in the sprint, and Hannes Kolehmainen and Willie Kysonen in the open distance event.

Because of the unusually large number of athletes whose registration numbers did not appear on the program of the Sixty-ninth Regiment A. A. games on Saturday, George Mathews, Chairman of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Registration Committee, yesterday stated that he would write to Handicapper Herman Obertubessing and request him not to handicap any man who does not give his number. The rules of the A. A. U. require that an athlete send in his registration number, and failure to do so invalidates his entry. On Saturday night Mathews was compelled to withhold prizes won by a number of contestants in the civil service relay because the athletes had failed to supply their registration numbers and could not vouch for their amateur standing, as they had not brought their registration cards with them. This offense is not a flagrant breach of the rules, but causes the Registration Committee considerable inconvenience.

Ben Vogler of the Educational Alliance, national and metropolitan boxing champion at 115 pounds, yesterday sent to A. A. U. headquarters the first entry received for the New York State amateur boxing championships, to be held at the City A. C. next Tuesday and Thursday nights. Vogler has been the sensation of the present amateur boxing season. This is his first year in the ring, yet he has gained almost all the honors within his reach. Entries for the championships will close tomorrow night at A. A. U. headquarters, 21 Warren Street, and at the City Athletic Club, 50 West Fifty-fourth Street.

The basket ball team of the Syracuse Y. M. H. A., which won the championship of the Northern Division of the Hebrew Association, will play the Ninety-second Street Branch, champions of the Metropolitan League, on the local court tonight. The Syracuse team is making a tour of the State, and will spend a few days in and near New York City. Admission tonight will be free.

Manager Matthews of the Yale University gymnastic team will bring his entire squad of men to New York tomorrow night to take part in the Metropolitan Association gymnastic championships at the New York Turn Verein. The college men are strong in the tumbling, climbing, Indian clubs, and horizontal bar numbers. Their entry includes several intercollegiate champions.

MANY PRO GOLFERS JOIN ASSOCIATION

Seventy-five Class A Men Admitted — Tournament Plans Discussed.

At a meeting of the Organization Committee of the Professional Golfers' Association of America at the Martinique yesterday about seventy-five Class A applicants were elected to membership. The Class A members are professionals who are actively attached to a golf club which is affiliated with the U. S. G. A. This Class A membership is to form the working basis of the association, and now that such a number have been enrolled, the Organization Committee will receive applications for membership in the other classes which are to be composed of "free lance" pros, green keepers, assistant professionals, salesmen of golf supplies, and honorary amateur members. The seventy-five Class A members elected yesterday represented almost every one of the geographical sections into which the country was divided by the committee.

The only other matter taken up by the committee was the holding of two open tournaments—one for the Rodman Wanamaker Cup, which is to be patterned after the News-of-the-World tournament in England, and the other a revival of the seventy-two-hole medal play open tournament, which was held for many years at the public links in Van Cortlandt Park.

For the Rodman Wanamaker Cup the professionals will qualify in the geographical divisions in which they are situated, with two winning players from each section to play in the deciding competition at match play. The idea in this arrangement is to save time and expense for the professionals themselves, and the donor of the cup has also provided that the fares of the qualifying players will be paid from their home sections to the course over which the final match play will be held.

The Van Cortlandt Park open tournament was formerly a big event in the professional golfing year and this Spring it is planned to hold it under the auspices of the New York Newspaper Golf Club, July 17 and 18. The Wanamaker tournament will be played some time in September, but no definite date or course has yet been selected.

"AFFINITIES" PLAY GOLF.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and William K. Dick Win at Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., April 10.—The Winter colony of golfers here competed in a novel tournament today called "affinity foursomes" at medal play. Each pair was permitted to select the best six holes of the first nine and the best six of the second nine. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, playing with William K. Dick, won first honors with a score of 61—15—46, thereby capturing the prize offered by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin. The summary:

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and William K. Dick, 61, 15—46; Mrs. John Magee and Thomas Hitchcock, 58, 11—47; Miss Mary S. Ames and John Magee, 62, 13—47; Mrs. Oliver Iselin and William Payne Thompson, 64, 15—51; Mrs. Josiah C. Thaw and Paulding Foodick, 60, 8—52; Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran and Joseph S. Stevens, 60, 8—52; Mrs. John R. Fell and Oliver Perin, 58, 6—52; Mrs. Helen Hitchcock and John R. Fell, 59, 7—52; Miss Elizabeth Bennett and Temple Emmet, 64, 11—53; Mrs. Oliver Perin and Eben M. Byers, 54, 0—54; Miss Rose Dolan and Clarence W. Dolan, 58, 4—54; Mrs. H. A. Curtis and Prescott Metcalf, 55, 0—55; Mrs. Ellsworth and Major A. Duff, 67, 12—55; Mrs. H. W. La Montagne and William H. Sander, 58, 1—57; Mrs. J. F. Byers and J. T. Talmage, 65, 8—57; Miss Julia Meyer and Marshall Field, 3d, 63, 6—57; Mrs. Paulding Foodick and H. A. Curtis, 61, 4—57; Mr. and Mrs. George T. Smith, 63, 5—58; Mrs. Christine Biddle and George Bird, 63, 3—58; Mrs. Philip Livermore and J. F. Byers, 59, 1—58; rs. Gouverneur Morris and H. W. La Montagne, 60, 1—59; Mrs. R. E. Strawbridge and Colonel H. W. Sage, 74, 15—59; Mrs. Henry R. Winthrop and Gouverneur Morris, 64, 5—59; Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, 72, 11—61.

RECORD WRESTLING ENTRY.

Ninety-one Men Will Compete for A. A. U. Championships.

Entries for the Metropolitan A. A. U. wrestling championships, to be held at the Greek-American A. C. on Thursday and Saturday nights, were passed upon last night by the Championship Committee, of which Jacob W. Stumpf is Chairman. The biggest entry ever made for this event was received. Ninety-one contestants have been nominated, and will represent almost every club in the city. The Greek-American A. C. will be represented by the largest contingent, twenty men being nominated. The Hungarian-American A. C. is next with twelve, the Norwegian-American A. C. follows with eight, the Boys' Club with seven, the National Turn Verein with six, and the New York A. C. with five. Pendleton of the New York A. C., winner of the heavyweight championship last year, is the only one who will not defend his title.

Meeting of Long Island A. L.

Vacancies in a number of committees of the Long Island Athletic League were filled last night at a meeting held at the Trinity Club, Brooklyn. John McAuley of the Knights of St. Antony and A. M. Jones of St. Luke's M. E. A. A. were elected to the Registration Committee; A. Tingwall, Swedish-American A. C., to the Handicap Committee, and R. Schmidt, Royal A. C., and Frank Casanova of the Maplewood A. C., to the Board of Managers. There are still two positions open on the Board of Managers and one on the Registration Committee, and these will be filled at the next meeting on April 24. The first handicap road run of the new league has been arranged for next Sunday, and will take place from the clubhouse of the Brooklyn Athletic Association, 71A Howard Avenue.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cameronia, at Liverpool, April 10.
SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, April 9.
SS Baltic, at Liverpool, April 8.
SS Adriatic, at Liverpool, April 9.
SS New York, (tank.) at Rotterdam, April 7.
SS Columbian, at Rio Janeiro, April 8.
SS Fernando Po, at Cadiz, April 8.
SS Ville du Tamatave, at Marseilles, April 7.
SS Parthenia, at Havre, April 7.
SS Siberia, at London, April 8.
SS Headcliffe, at Hull, April 8.
SS Romsdalsfjord, at Kirkwall, April 8.
SS Onega, at La Rochelle, April 10.
SS Menado, at Padang, April 6.
SS Meuse, at Marseilles, April 4.
SS Ryton, at St. Nazaire, April 4.
SS City of Delhi, at Cape Town, April 2.
SS Regina d'Italia, at Gibraltar, April 8.
SS Rhyjwen, at Genoa, March 30.
SS St. Ursula, at Genoa, March 30.

Sailed.

SS Oswald, from Liverpool, April 9.
SS Andree, from West Hartlepool, April 9.
SS Polynesia, from Birkenhead, April 9.
SS Kosmos, from St. Thomas, April 8.
SS Themistocles, from Gibraltar, April 8.
SS Ville du Havre, from Marseilles, April 7.
SS Tropea, from London, April 8.
SS Steinstad, from Shields, April 8.
SS Anglo-Patagonian, from St. Nazaire, April 3.
SS Algenib, from Rotterdam, April 6.
SS Alphard, from Rotterdam, April 6.
SS America, from Naples, April 5.

Passed.

SS Barendrecht, New York via St. Michaels for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Laertis, New York via Fayal for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Manchuria, New York for London, passed the Lizard.
SS Carlois, New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.
SS Le Coq, New York for Havre, passed the Lizard.
SS Titanic, New York for Manila, passed Gibraltar.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, March 7; Shanghai, March 15; Kobe, March 21, and Yokohama, March 22—which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 7, and mails dated Melbourne, March 15; Sydney, March 16; Wellington, March 20, and Auckland, March 21, which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 7. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, April 12.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:24|Sun sets..6:30|Moon sets..2:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:40	2:22	8:23	8:52
Governors Island	2:17	3:11	9:17	9:31
Hell Gate	2:57	4:07	10:57	11:11

Arrived—Monday, April 10.

SS Sargento Albuquerque, Lisbon, March 25.
SS Mongolia, London, March 31.
SS Bygland, Nipe, April 3.
SS Brazos, San Juan, April 5.
SS Mexico, Nassau, April 7.
SS Medina, Galveston, April 5.
SS Santurce, Boston, April 8.
SS Katahdin, Macoris, April 3.
SS Wakasa Maru, London, March 27.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, April 8.
SS Itascas, Progreso, April 3.
SS Leonatus, Matanzas, April 4.
SS F. J. Lisman, Jucaro, March 31.
SS Nichomas Cuneo, Santo Domingo, April 3.
SS Creole, New Orleans, April 5.
SS Rayo, Sabine, April 1.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, April 4.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah, April 7.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, April 7.
SS Honduras, Galveston, March 24.
SS Gerasimo, Newport News, April 8.
SS Honorius, Boston, April 8.
SS Delaware, Charleston, April —.
SS Bark, St. Thomas, March 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Iroquois	Macoris	April	8
Ethelstan	Marseilles	Mar.	8
Texal	Huelva	Mar.	16
Italia	Palermo	Mar.	18
Nordanger	Lisbon	Mar.	21
Attualita	Gibraltar	Mar.	23
Antares	Las Palmas	Mar.	26
Harriet	Oran	Mar.	22
Atherstone	Havre	Mar.	27
Remier	Port Natal	Mar.	15
Bonifacc	Barbados	April	3
Minas Geraes	Pernambuco	Mar.	27
Trinidad	Barbados	April	2
Tehiuku Maru	Marseilles	Mar.	29
Hellenic	Copenhagen	Mar.	22
Mexico	Havana	April	7
City of St. Louis	Savannah	April	7
El Mar	Galveston	April	4
Angelo	Havre	Mar.	27
Montebello	Hull	Mar.	26
Wentworth	London	Mar.	27
Eggesford	St. Nazaire	Mar.	27
Navigator	Seville	Mar.	27
Dinnamare	Spezia	Mar.	23
Havana	Havana	April	8
Metapan	Havana	April	7

DUE TOMORROW.

Querida	Huelva	Mar.	28
El Occidente	Galveston	April	6
Yuna	Macoris	April	6
Ant Cassar	Hull	Mar.	27
El Oriente	Galveston	April	4
Ferrona	St. Nazaire	Mar.	23
Panama	Colon	April	6
Brilliant	Baton Rouge	April	8

DUE THURSDAY.

*St. Paul	Liverpool	April	5
†Frederik VIII	Kirkwall	April	4
Missourian	St. Nazaire	Mar.	30
Almirante	Kingston	April	1
Antilles	New Orleans	April	8
Yumuri	Macoris	April	7
Antilla	Guantanamo	April	7
El Paso	Galveston	April	7
Caracas	San Juan	April	8
City of Savannah	Savannah	April	11

DUE FRIDAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	April	5
Iroquois	London	Mar.	31
Dorington Court	Algiers	Mar.	28
El Cid	Galveston	April	6
Sutton Hall	London	Mar.	30
Dinnamare	Spezia	Mar.	23

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Liverpool	April	6
Corona	Bordeaux	Mar.	28
Korea	Liverpool	April	8
Rance	Bordeaux	April	1
Breiz Izel	Cardiff	Mar.	3'
City of Columbus	Savannah	April	13

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kursk, Kola Bay	3:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Rio Janeiro, Bahia	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cloughtaig, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Knut Hamsun, Bergen	2:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Frances, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Colon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
C. of Mexico, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Rodfax, Cabarien	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Drammensfjord, Bergen	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Santiago, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mar, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Mongolia, London	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cretic, Azores	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Colon	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nautilus, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Trinidad, St. Kitts	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Elizabeth Weems, Haiti	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Howick Hall, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	——	3:00 P.M.
St. George, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Drammensfjord, Bergen	——	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Santo Domingo	——	3:00 P.M.
Clare, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Paso, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Munwood, Manzanillo	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., APRIL 10.

SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 1,110 miles S. at noon 9th.
SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, was 122 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 112 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 135 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 51 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 207 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 109 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 518 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 189 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 66 miles S. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS Antilla, Santiago to New York, was 466 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 23 miles E. of Tampico at noon.
SS Howick Hall, Savannah to New York, passed Fernekes at 8:30 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 75 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tampico to New York, was 125 miles S. of Delaware Breakwater at noon.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 237 miles S. at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 208 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Tamesi, Tampico to New York, was 304 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 8 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 238 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 10.

SS Frederik VIII., New York from Copenhagen, was 1,160 miles E. at 6 P. M., 9th; due Thursday morning. Scandinavian-American Line.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 19, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 22, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 24, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. April 19, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 1:30 A. M. April 14, SS Knut Hamsun, and 1:30 A. M. April 14, SS Drammensfjord.
Italy—Close at 10:30 A. M. April 18, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.....April 13
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....April 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....April 15
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Maitai.April 21
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West,) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....April 27
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....April 30
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....May 6

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, March 7; Shanghai, March 15; Kobe, March 21, and Yokohama, March 22—which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 7, and mails dated Melbourne, March 15; Sydney, March 16; Wellington, March 20, and Auckland, March 21, which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 7. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, April 12.

RESORTS.
NORTHERN STATES.
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MOTHERHOOD EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, INC., Bankrupt.—No. 22,507.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold, pursuant to an order of this Court dated March 23, 1916, under the direction of Cahl Bates, the Trustee herein, at public auction, under the rules and practice of this Court, at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on April 11, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

The property to be sold consists of an educational photo play, known as "Twilight Sleep," and the three positives of such film.

New York, March 29, 1916.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.
LOUIS STURKE, Attorney for Trustee, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN PEIRCE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, April 11, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 90 West St., Borough of Manhattan, and on Wednesday, April 12, 1916, at 11 A. M., at Greenpoint Av., Greenpoint, L. I., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Office Furniture, Desks, Chairs, Typewriter, Filing Cabinets, Draughting Boards, Safe, Fixtures, &c., at 90 West St., and at Greenpoint Av., Greenpoint, L. I., a quantity of Stones, Derricks, Stone Machinery, &c.

LEAVITT J. HUNT, Trustee.
BARBER, WATSON & GIBBONEY, Attorneys for Trustee, 165 Broadway, New York.
WM. ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall St.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOE A. ISAACS, individually, and MOE A. ISAACS, HENRY N. DINE, co-partners doing business as ISAAC BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, April 21, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Safe, Desks, Chairs, Filing Cabinets, Reece Buttonhole Machine, &c., and a Marcedes 90 H. P. 1903 Racing Car. Automobile may be inspected on April 18, 19, and 20 between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at Sally Wiesbaders, Inc., at 1888 Broadway, N. Y.

HENRY H. KAUFMAN, Trustee.
LEO OPPENHEIMER, Attorney for Trustee, 60 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAY FACTOR, doing business as the ESTATE OF BARNETT FACTOR, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, April 11, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 434 Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a wholesale stock groceries, safe, fixtures, etc.

SAMUEL BRAND, Trustee.
HERMAN LUBETKIN, Attorney for Trustee, 38 Park Row, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHINEAS WALLACH and ETHAN WALLACH, individually and as co-partners, doing business as WALLACH BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 17, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 240 5th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Ladies' Trimmings, Fixtures, Machinery, Office Furniture, etc. WM. HENKEL, JR., Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL GREEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 24, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at American Metal Cap Co., New York Dock Building, No. 10, at 4-16 Imlay St., Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Eighty Bundles Trunk Sheet Iron.

FREDERICK N. LEONARD, Trustee.
WEIL & PURBIN, Attorneys for Trustee, 300 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22876.—In Bankruptcy.—METROPOLITAN FIREPROOF DOOR & SASH CO., INC., Bankrupt. Metropolitan Fire-Proof Door & Sash Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 22, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Up on Germany's Denial Concerning the Sussex—Mercantile Marine.

Despite the opinion voiced in high banking quarters that it was becoming more and more difficult to assume an indefinite continuance of diplomatic relations with Germany the stock market yesterday morning opened with a considerable show of strength. This was prompted by the news that the Berlin Government had announced that no submarine or other German warship was responsible for the disaster to the Sussex. It was easy to see how this denial of responsibility might complicate instead of clarifying our relations with Germany, but the more favorable construction was the one which traders chose to put upon this latest incident in the controversy over the submarine warfare on merchant ships.

The German denial at the least meant delay in bringing the matter to an issue, and delay in this matter was regarded as sufficient justification for an upbidding of prices. This went to some length in a few issues, but it was a brief movement. With few exceptions the list soon became relatively dull and the price movement thereafter was confined to very narrow limits. There was a reaction and not very much counter-recovery, but, thanks to the relatively immobile state of the market after the first advance the closing prices of nearly all the active issues showed some net gains.

Traders have been uncertain what would be the early market effect of severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, but they have preferred to deal with this situation by instalments, so to speak, and to base their market attitude not so much on the final outcome of our relations with Germany as upon the greater or less probability of delay in bringing the matters between the two Governments to a definite issue. In keeping with this attitude whatever makes for a postponement of a final determination is accepted as favorable news, and that without regard to whether or not the cause of the postponement increases or decreases the likelihood of a satisfactory ultimate adjustment. Outside of stock market circles the majority belief yesterday seemed to be that the German denial increased rather than decreased the tenseness of the situation.

Probably the most conspicuous market movement of the day was the smart advance in the Mercantile Marine issues, which, together, supplied more active trading than any other issues in the list. The movement in these stocks was prompted by the publication of the common stockholders' committee's statement of the company's earnings and assets put forth in support of the claims of those stockholders to a large equity over and above the claims of the bondholders and preferred shareholders. The opinion was expressed in well-informed quarters that the chances of agreement between the three classes of security holders in reference to a plan of reorganization were much brighter than appeared on the surface. An unusual amount of feeling has been created between one group and another in this company since plans of reorganization first came under discussion, but some of this feeling has been removed and the chance of an agreement thereby increased. The advantages of restoring the company to technical, as it has already been restored to practical, solvency and of placing it in a position to make the most of the prosperity which has come to it, and for which there is no parallel in the past history of the company, are obvious. There is a conflict in claims, but these should not be allowed to stand in the way of a sound and fair reorganization.

Activity in the steel trade months ago had become so great that it was difficult to see how it could become any greater, but output was increased and new orders continued to flow in in vast volume. So rapidly did these come to hand that they accumulated on the books of manufacturers despite their utmost efforts to increase their deliveries. Yesterday's statement of the Steel Corporation showed an addition of 762,000 tons in unfilled orders during the month of March. The tonnage was already at a record figure. It stands now at about 830,000 tons above the highest figures reached in the previous periods of great activity in the steel trade. These figures are eloquent of the confidence which business feels in the future, and not only in the early future alone, but in the longer future as well, for many of the orders being placed now cannot be filled within the year.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL

Money in Good Supply and Is Readily Absorbed.

LONDON, April 10.—Money was in good supply today, and it was steadily absorbed for investment in Treasury bills and Exchequer bonds. Discount rates were steady. Paris exchange was firmer at 28 francs 76 centimes, with little prospect of easing until gold is released or other measures of relief are initiated.

The accumulation of week-end orders gave the stock market a cheerful appearance. The Allied funds were firmly maintained, and a good business was transacted in Colonial, Argentine and Chilean bonds. In the speculative section Eastern Rand mines and tin shares were prominent and meat shares were active. American securities were quiet owing to the American-German political tension. Prices closed a shade below the best.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 10.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 60 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 70 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 10 centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Bertron, Griscom & Co. and Reilly, Brock & Co., as syndicate managers, reported yesterday that $1,650,000 serial 6 per cent. gold notes of the International Traction Co. had been sold within a short time after the subscription books were opened.

The Bankers Trust Co. is receiving proposals for the sale to itself, as successor trustee, first mortgage bonds of the Indian Refining Company, to exhaust a sinking fund of $150,000, at prices not to exceed 105 and accrued interest. The list will close May 4.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the Grand Trunk Railway a rehearing in the Canada Atlantic Transit Company case, and has given the road permission to operate its lake boats until a final decision is rendered in the suit.

The National Bank of Cuba yesterday shipped $1,000,000 new Cuban gold coins to Havana.

The First National Bank of Cleveland has bought $3,600,000 two-year 5 per cent. notes of the Cleveland Telephone Company. The notes will be issued May 15 subject to the approval of the Ohio Utilities Commission.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	460,130
Same day last year	852,004
Year to date	46,986,739
Same period last year	43,602,916
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.73 + .55
Same day last year	86.41 + .15

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.69	Mar. 1
Same period last year	89.07	Apr. 10	58.80	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.80	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	37.81	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	65.00	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20⅜	20⅝	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅜	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
9⅜	9½	400	Alaska Juneau	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	...
29	29¼	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29⅛	29⅜	29	29	+ ⅛
77	77¼	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	77	77½	77	77¼	+ ¼
67⅜	67¾	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67½	67⅞	67½	67⅞	+ ⅛
72¾	72⅞	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	71½	72⅜	71½	72½	+1
93½	93⅝	10	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	93⅜	93⅞	93¼	93¼	...
100	103½	100	Am. Brake S. & F.	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	...
...	...	25	Do., odd lot	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	...
61⅜	62	6,300	Am. Can	60⅜	61⅞	60⅜	61¾	+1⅜
53	53½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	53¼	53⅝	53⅛	53⅞	...
9⅞	10¼	200	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	10	10	...
52½	53	400	Am. H. & Leath.pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52½	...
27⅜	28¼	500	Am. Ice Securities	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	...
23½	23⅝	700	Am. Linseed	23⅝	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	45¾	300	Am. Linseed pf	46	46	45⅝	46⅜	- ⅛
77½	77¾	7,100	Am. Locomotive	78⅛	78⅝	77	77⅝	...
102	103¼	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	102	102½	102	102⅜	- ⅛
102¼	102½	8,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	102¾	102½	102	102⅜	+ ⅛
85½	86¼	300	Am. Smelt. & pf. B.	86	86	86	86	...
52	52⅜	300	Am. Steel Foundries	52¾	52⅝	52⅜	52½	...
109⅜	110½	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	109½	109⅞	109⅛	109⅞	+ ⅜
115⅜	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116	116	116	116	...
128¼	128½	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	128¼	128½	128⅛	128½	+ ⅛
196	197	100	Am. Tobacco	197	197	197	197	+ ⅛
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	197⅜	197⅝	197⅜	197⅝	...
48⅜	50	900	Am. Woolen	50¼	50¾	49⅝	49⅝	- ⅝
17¼	18	200	Am. Writing P. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	-1⅜
97½	97¾	27,300	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	96	97⅞	95¾	97⅝	+2
87	88¼	11,500	Anaconda Cop. Co.	87	87⅞	86⅝	87½	+ ⅞
52	...	100	Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	57¼	57½	57¼	57¼	...
103	103¼	720	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅛	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅛
100½	101½	110	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	+ ⅛
109	109⅝	300	Atlantic Coast Line	109	109½	109	109½	+1
106⅜	107½	5,700	Baldwin Loco.	107	107⅛	106½	107	+ ⅜
86⅞	87	650	Baltimore & Ohio	87	87	87	87	...
76	76¼	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	76½	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
478	480	800	Bethlehem Steel	461	478½	461	478½	+ ⅛
86¼	86⅞	250	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86⅜	86½	86⅜	86⅜	...
97	98	100	Brown Shoe pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	- ⅛
96¾	97	13,200	Butte & Superior	95⅞	97	95¾	97	+2⅜
23	24	200	California Petrol.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
85½	90	100	Cans (J. I.) pf. ext.	88	88	88	88	+ ½
110	111	100	Central Leather pf.	110	110	110	110	- ½
...	...	200	Do., s. 30 f.	110	110	110	110	...
94¼	95	400	Chandler Motors	95	95	94¾	94¾	- ⅝
62	62¼	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	100	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
35½	36	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	36½	36⅝	36½	36½	- ⅛
94½	94⅝	244	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95	95	94½	94½	- ⅛
128	129	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129	129	128	129	- ½
19	19¼	20,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	18¾	19⅜	18¾	19⅛	+1⅛
23	23¼	3,200	Chile Copper	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
54⅞	55⅛	2,900	Chino Copper	55	55⅝	54⅝	55	+ ⅛
44½	44¾	1,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	44½	45¼	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
26½	27	100	Col. & Southern	27	27	27	27	...
154	155½	100	Consolidated Gas	154	154	154	154	...
83½	84½	100	Continental Can	83⅜	86¼	83½	83½	- ⅛
20¼	20½	900	Corn Products Ref.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	- ⅛
92⅞	92⅝	21,100	Crucible Steel	92¼	93⅞	92¼	92¼	+1⅛
214	218	1,500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	221	221	215	215	-15
94	94½	800	Deere & Co. pf.	94½	94¾	94½	94½	+ ⅛
9⅞	10	100	Den. & Rio Grande	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
97	98½	200	Detroit United Ry.	97	98	97	98	+⅜
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
47⅜	48	1,200	Distillers' Securities	48	48¼	48	48	+ ⅜
24⅜	25	300	Dome Mines	24⅜	25	24⅜	25	+ ⅜
86⅜	86½	8,400	Erie	86⅞	86⅞	86⅜	86⅜	- ⅛
51⅛	51¾	100	Erie 1st pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	- ⅛
43	43⅜	200	Erie 2d pf.	43	43	43	43	- ⅛
330	340	25	General Chemical	330	330	330	330	...
166	167	100	General Electric	167	167	167	167	+1½
78⅝	79¼	21,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	78	80	78¾	79¾	+1½
120	120½	420	Great Northern pf.	120¼	120¾	120¼	120¾	+ ⅛
43⅞	43⅝	600	G. N. certs. ore prop.	43⅜	43⅞	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
45⅞	46¼	600	Greene-Cananea	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
22	22¼	9,800	Guggenheim Explor.	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
102	103	200	Illinois Central	103	103	102½	102½	- ⅜
46¾	47	4,400	Inspiration Copper	46¾	47	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	400	Interboro Consol.	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
74½	74¾	1,300	Interboro Con. pf.	73⅝	74½	73⅝	74½	+1½
21½	21⅝	34,160	Int. Mer. Mar. 1 p.	22¼	22⅝	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
75½	75⅝	50,900	Int. Mer. Mar. 1 c. t. r.	75½	78¼	75	76¼	+1½
50	50⅛	37,150	Int. Nickel	49⅞	50½	49⅜	50	+ ⅛
11	11⅛	200	Int. Paper	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	...
47¼	48	300	Int. Paper pf.	48	48	47¼	47⅞	+ ⅛
88	88½	200	Jewel Tea	88	89	88	89	+2
110½	111	200	Jewel Tea pf.	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
26	26⅜	600	Kansas City South.	25¾	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
74½	74¾	100	Kelly Spring Tire	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ⅛
96	96¾	7,900	Kennecott Copper	57¼	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	6	100	Keokuk & Des M.	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
77	77¼	600	Lackawanna Steel	77	77¼	77	77	- ⅛
105	107	200	Laclede Gas	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	- ⅛
51¼	51½	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	51	51⅝	51	51½	+1
22	24	100	Long Island	22	22	22	22	...
.16	17	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	...
196½	197¾	388	Lorillard (P.) Co	196	197	196	197	+3
119	...	100	Lorll., (P.) Co., pf.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ½
125¼	126⅜	100	Louis. & Nash.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126½	+1¼
128⅜	130	23	Manhattan Elev.	130	130	130	130	...
74	74¾	8,700	Maxwell Motors	73½	75¼	73½	74	+1⅜
1,400	1,500	1,400	Max. Motors 1st pf.	85⅜	87	85⅜	86	+ ⅞
57½	58	5,500	Max. Motors 2d pf.	57⅜	58½	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅝
110¼	110⅝	8,000	Mexican Petroleum	110¾	111⅝	110¼	110¼	+ ⅝
95	97⅜	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	97⅜	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	...
38½	38⅝	8,400	Miami Copper	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	7¼	400	Minn. & St. Louis	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
17¼	18¾	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	17	17	17	17	-1½
3¾	4	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
79	80	800	Montana Power	79⅜	79⅜	79¼	79¾	+ ¼
114½	116	400	Montana Power pf.	115	115	115	115	...
123⅜	124¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	+ ¼
75	76	400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
25	25½	500	Nat. En. & St. Co.	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
66¾	67¼	1,000	Nat. Lead Co.	67	67¼	67	67¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	17⅞	8,700	Nevada Con. Cop.	17⅝	18	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
142	144½	100	N. Y. Air Brake	145	145	146	146	-2
103	103⅜	800	N. Y. Central	103⅛	103⅛	103	103	+ ⅛
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	...
62	62⅞	600	N. Y. N. H. & H.	63⅜	63⅜	63	63	- ⅛
122	122⅜	700	Norfolk & Westerat	122⅜	122⅞	122¼	122¼	+ ¼
66¾	68	100	North American	68	68	68	68	...
112¼	112¾	100	Nor. Pacific x d	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¼	+ ¼
8½	8⅝	1,900	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
84	85	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	84	84	84	84	...
56⅞	57	1,448	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	57	56⅞	56⅞	- ⅛
103⅞	104½	400	People's Gas, Chi.	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	- ⅛
79	82	100	P. C. C. & St. L.	79	79	79	79	...
102½	103	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	103	103	103	103	+ ⅞
102	103	200	Pressed Steel C. pf.	102½	102¾	102¼	102½	- ⅛
161¼	162½	200	Pullman Co.	163	163	162¼	162¼	- ⅜
39	40	100	Railway Steel Sp.	39	39	39	39	- ⅝
97⅞	98½	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	96	96	96	96	...
24	24½	3,800	Ray Con. Copper	24	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
85	85½	3,800	Reading	84½	85¾	84½	85½	+ ⅛
51¾	51⅞	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	51½	51⅞	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
4	5	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
2	2¼	1,900	St. Louis & San F.	2½	2½	2½	2½	- ⅛
4½	5	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½	- ⅛
3¾	4	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	400	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	15	15	...
35⅝	36	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	- ⅛
177	178½	800	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	178	179	178	179	+8
34⅜	34⅞	2,000	Shattuck-Arizona	34½	35	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
64½	65	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅛
97⅜	97¾	800	Southern Pacific	97½	98	97½	97⅝	+ ⅛
208	210	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	208	208½	207	209	-1
20⅜	20¾	900	Southern Railway	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	...
58	59	200	Southern Ry. pf.	59	59	59	59	...
142	142¾	4,900	Studebaker Co.	142	144¾	141¼	142	- ⅝
52¼	52½	1,200	Tennessee Copper	52¾	52⅞	52¾	52½	- ⅛
198¼	199	800	Texas Co.	198½	199	198½	199	+8
...	...	682	Texas Co. rights	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	10¼	1,700	Texas & Pacific	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10	...
62¾	62⅞	600	Third Avenue	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾	+ ⅛
96	98¾	200	Twin City R. T.	96	96	96	96	+1
8½	8¾	900	Union R. & P. Co.	8¾	9	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
30	31½	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	30½	30½	30	30¼	+ ⅛
133	133¼	1,500	Union Pacific	132⅞	133½	132⅜	133¼	+ ⅛
85⅜	86	100	Union Pacific pf.	86	86	85	85	+ ½
83⅜	84½	100	United Cigar Stores	84	84	84	84	+ ½
147½	148	1,700	United Fruit Co.	148¼	148¾	147⅜	147⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	300	Do., s 10 f.	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾	+ ⅛
21½	22	800	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21½	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	51⅝	51¾	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
163¾	163⅞	12,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	164	165	162½	163¼	+1⅜
1¼	1⅞	200	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
53½	53⅝	6,200	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	53⅞	52⅝	53½	+2⅛
110½	110⅝	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	- ½
74½	75¼	10,400	U. S. S. Ref. & M.	72⅝	75	71⅝	75	+3
52⅝	...	100	Do. pf. s 30 f.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	...
85	85¼	31,200	U. S. Steel	84⅞	85⅞	84⅝	86	+ ⅛
117¼	117⅝	570	U. S. Steel pf.	117¼	117⅝	117¼	117¼	+ ⅛
82⅜	82⅝	4,400	Utah Copper	82¼	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	- ⅛
17⅝	18¼	100	Utah Securities	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
44½	45	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅞
44½	45	25	Do., odd lot	45	45	45	45	...
14⅞	15¼	882	Wabash	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
45¼	45¾	400	Wabash pf. A	45¾	45¾	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	900	Wabash pf. B	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
82⅜	82⅝	4,000	Western Maryland	82⅜	83¼	82	82¼	- ⅛
46	46	100	West. Maryland pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	- ½
90⅜	90¾	500	Western Union Tel.	90	90¾	90	90	- ⅛
65	65¼	5,600	Westingh. Elec. & M.	64⅝	65	64¼	65	+1¼
33	36	25	Wisconsin Central	34	34	34	34	...
4⅛	4¾	2,700	Wheeling & L. E.	4¼	4¼	3¾	4	- ⅛
12¾	13½	200	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	12½	13¾	12½	12⅝	- ⅛
4½	4⅝	2,700	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	3⅞	5	3¾	4½	+ ⅛
231	235	200	Willys-Overland	238	238	235	235	+6
231	235	50	Do., odd lot	238	238	233	233	...
104	105	100	W.-O.pf.sub.rts. I p.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛
123¼	124½	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	124	124	124	124	+ ½

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	77.56	77.28	77.36	+ .11
25 industrials	98.35	97.91	98.10	+ .02
50 stocks	88.00	87.13	87.73	+ .55

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 10	88.00	87.13	87.73	+ .55
April 8	87.46	86.80	87.18	- .23
April 7	88.14	86.46	87.43	-1.05
April 6	88.76	88.31	88.48	+ .09
April 5	88.71	88.07	88.39	+ .39
April 4	88.88	87.89	88.00	- .25
April 3	88.87	87.76	88.25	+ .56
April 1	87.88	87.46	87.69	+ .17

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	88.87	3	86.46	7	87.73
1915	73.38	30	64.54	1	72.69
1914	70.68	2	66.24	25	67.26
1913	62.51	4	56.44	26	56.68
1912	71.18	28	68.03	1	70.38

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	86.46	Mar. 1	87.73
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.80	Feb. 24	91.88
1914	73.50	Jan. 31	37.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	65.00	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	86.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.23
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

STOCK EXCHANGE TICKET.

Nominations Presented—Members Ask Two Holidays Next Week.

The Nominating Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday presented these nominations to be voted upon at the annual meeting next month:

President—H. G. S. Noble.
Treasurer—Charles M. Newcombe.
Governors to serve four years—Winthrop Burr, H. T. B. Jacquelin, H. C. Lawrence, Eugene Meyer, Jr., H. K. Pomroy, Edward Roesler, Erastus T. Tefft, James H. Walwright, E. S. Williams, and E. S. Prince.
Gratuity Fund Trustee—Rudolph Kuppler and Henry C. Swords.

A petition was circulated on the exchange, asking the governors to make Good Friday and the following Saturday holidays. It will be voted upon by the governors in a few days. Members of the Cotton Exchange and of the Coffee Exchange voted yesterday to close down these two days.

324,744 Copies.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times reported according to law, daily and Sunday, for six months ending March 31, 1916, was 324,744 copies.—Adv.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Marine Earning Statement.

The Platten Committee's statement setting forth the past, present, and probable future earnings of the International Mercantile Marine Company was received with some astonishment in the financial district. The average investor in the marine stocks probably had no idea that his company had such wealth. The statement, too, must have given him a rosy aspect of the future. The figures of war earnings given by the Platten Committee for the common stockholders were accepted by members of the Wallace Committee for the preferred stock at par. No effort was made to ridicule them as figures of the imagination. Even the post-war figures might prove correct, said individual members of the Wallace Committee, though this was problematical. While the long statement was well received, however, there was no rush on the part of the preferred stockholders to make their peace with the common stockholders. The negotiations looking toward an amicable settlement of differences have not been reopened. The Court yesterday set April 24 as the day for appointing a Master to hear evidence in the foreclosure suit and thus some time remains for harmony meetings. The feeling still persists that there will be harmony, but this is not based on anything concrete, it appears.

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MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS. DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	5	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ..... 2@2¼
Ninety days ..... 2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2	2

*TIME LOANS.

30 days.....2¼@2¾ | 5 months.....3
60 days.....2¾@3 | 6 months.....3
4 months.....3
*Regular mixed collateral all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 3 @3¼
30 to 90 days ..... 2¾@3
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76½	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛	..
Cables	4.77	4.77	4.77	..
Paris—				
Demand	6.02⅜	6.03⅛	6.03⅛	—.01⅜
Cables	6.01⅜	6.02⅛	6.02⅛	—.01⅜
Berlin—				
Demand	72.43¾	72.25	72.43¾	+.25
Cables	72.50	72.31¼	72.50	+.25

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅞	4.77
5.1828 Paris	6.03⅛	6.02½
95.28 Berlin	72.43⅜	72.50
20.20 Austria	12.40	12.45
26.70 Scandinavia	30.05	30.10
19.30 Spain	19.32	19.37
5.1826 Switzerland	5.17½	5.17
19.225 Greece	19.35	19.38
40.19 Holland	42.87½	43.00
5.1825 Italy	6.50	6.58½
51.45 Russia	....	31.62½
China—		
Hongkong	49.25	49.35
Shanghai	68.50	68.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.37½	42.50
22.40 Rio	22.87½	23.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71	$4.72⅝	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $297,018,254; balance, $18,201,879; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,092,665.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $2.81¼ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d, up ¼d; New York, 62¼c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 48⅛@50¼c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected a good tone virtually throughout the session. Germany's denial of responsibility for the Sussex disaster was construed favorably as tending to avoid another international crisis. There were other favorable influences which helped the upward movement, notably the news regarding the Mexican situation and the large increase in the United States Steel tonnage figure.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	20¼	20½	20¼	20½
10	Ails-Chalmers	29½	29¾	29½	29¾
20	Am. Beet Sug.	72	72½	72	72½
290	Am. Can	60⅞	62	60¾	61⅞
50	Am.H. & L. pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
970	Am. Locomo	78	78¼	77½	77½
950	Am. Smelting	102¼	102½	102	102¾
2,710	Am. Zinc	95¾	97⅛	95¾	96⅞
1,810	Anaconda Cop.	86¾	87¾	86¾	87¼
520	Baldwin Loco.	107¼	108¼	106¾	107
50	Brooklyn R. T.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¼
610	Butte & Super.	95⅝	97	95¾	96¾
50	C., M. & St. P.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
650	C. R. I. & P.	18¾	19⅝	18¾	19½
50	Chile Copper	23	23⅛	23	23
10	Chino Copper	55	55	55	55
80	Con. Fuel & L.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾
10	Corn Products	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
6,420	Crucible Steel	92¾	93⅝	92	92¾
30	Dist. Secur	48¼	48¼	47¾	47¾
110	Erie	36⅜	37⅛	36⅜	36⅞
90	Erie 1st pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51¼
100	Erie rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,820	Goodrich Co	78½	80⅜	78½	79¾
70	Gt. North. Ore	43⅞	43⅞	43½	43½
60	Insp. Copper	46¾	47⅛	46¾	47⅛
10	Interbor. Con.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
230	Int. Mer. Mar.	22¾	22¾	21⅝	21⅝
780	Int. Mer. M.pf.	75½	76¾	74⅞	75⅝
400	Int. Nickel	59½	60⅜	59¾	60
270	Kennecott Cop.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅛	57⅜
720	Maxwell Mot.	73½	75⅛	73½	75⅜
50	Maxwell 1st pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½
140	Maxwell 2d pf.	57⅛	58⅜	57⅛	58¼
810	Mex. Petrol	111½	113⅛	110¾	110¾
50	Miami Copper	38½	38¾	38⅝	38¾
50	Nat. Lead	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
120	Nevada Con	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17¼
50	Ont. Mining	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
170	Pennsylvania	56⅞	57	56⅞	57
10	Ray Copper	24½	24½	24½	24½
520	Reading	84⅝	86½	84⅝	85¾
20	Southern Pac.	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
50	Southern Ry.	20½	20⅝	20½	20½
120	Studebaker	142⅜	143½	141⅝	141⅝
70	Tenn. Copper	53	53	52½	52½
10	Texas & Pac.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1,080	Union Pac.	132⅝	133½	132⅝	132⅞
70	United Fruit	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼
380	U. S. Ind. Alc.	162½	164¾	162½	163
750	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	54	52⅝	53½
4,900	U. S. Steel	84⅞	85¼	84⅝	84⅞
290	Utah Copper	82	82⅞	82	82⅝
390	West. Elec.	64¾	65	64¼	64⅝
20,360					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,500	Cash Boy	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
300	Goldfield Con.	.78	.81	.78	.81
500	Gold. Merger	.14	.14	.14	.14
300	Jim Butler	.94	.94	.94	.94
100	Jumbo Extn.	.77	.77	.77	.77
1,000	McNamara	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
300	Midway	.23	.23	.23	.23
500	Mizpah	.27	.27	.27	.27
3,300	Rescue Eula	.29½	.35½	.29½	.34½
750	Tono. Ext.	5.95	6.15	5.95	6.15
200	West End	.76	.76	.76	.76
9,550					

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	15⅞	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	675	680	675	680
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	340	360
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	975	1000	975	1000
Colonial Oil	165	180	165	180
Continental Oil	310	315	312	317
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	42	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	90	95	90	95
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil	138	142	138	145
Galena Signal Oil	152	155	150	153
Illinois Pipe Line	175	177	176	179
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105	101	104
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12¼	12	12¼
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	187	193	187	193
Northern Pipe Line	101	104	101	103
Ohio Oil	224	226	226	228
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	60	63
Pierce Oil	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
Pierce Oil, 1924	84	86	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	413	418	413	417
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	220	222
Solar Refining	300	303	300	305
Southern Pipe Line	202	205	200	205
South. Penn. Oil	845	850	845	850
South. West. Penn.	106	109	106	109
Standard Oil of Cal.	248	252	248	253
Standard Oil of Ind.	542	545	540	545
Standard Oil of Kan.	450	460	450	460
Standard Oil of Ky.	362	368	363	368
Standard Oil of Neb.	380	370	360	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	514	516	513	517
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	211	209	211
Standard Oil of Ohio	853	860	850	860
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	86	88	84	86
Vacuum Oil	242	246	243	245
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	Increase.
4th week March	$31,671	*$1,885
Month of March	994,744	19,655
July 1-March 31	2,325,480	294,560

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

	1916.	Increase.
4th week March	16,840	41,679
Month of March	46,101	5,671
July 1-March 31	418,594	*643

*Decrease.

For February:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	33,378	33,258	42,445
Net after taxes	69	7,122	5,810
Def. aft. chgs.	16,502	9,399	11,189
8 mos. gross	372,494	378,807	462,516
Net after taxes	82,715	89,857	131,664
Def. aft. chgs.	60,606	41,567	2,371

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	903,781	808,060	1,047,921

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES STEAMSHIP CO. for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Divs. from sub. & other cos.	$1,878,764	$1,195,530	$678,234
Int. on invest.	372,259	300,047	$6,212
Total income	2,247,023	1,495,577	751,446
Int., taxes, &c.	811,575	845,089	*33,514
Surp. for year	1,435,447	650,488	784,959

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	841,452	779,064	62,389
3 mos. gross	2,468,827	2,250,055	213,772

*Decrease.

State Banks to Form a Section.

Prominent State bankers in the West have undertaken the formation of a new State Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association. They have issued a call for a meeting to be held at Kansas City on Monday, Sept. 25, the week of the annual convention of the association. This class of institutions is the only one not represented by a separate organization within the parent association, and the sentiment for a new section is said to be strongest in those States where State banks predominate.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-'20	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.15
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.30	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'22	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.62	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.12
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'21	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.15
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'25	6	4.45	4.15
Penn. Gen. F'ght	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.05
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
St. Louis & S. F.	1916-'22	5	5.75	4.95
Seab. Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.30
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.05
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.25

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin spot	53.00	....	53.00	54.00
Lead	....	8.00	....	8.00
Spelter	18.75	18.75	18.00	18.50
Antimony	43.00	44.00	43.00	44.00
Quicksilver	$150.00	..	$155.00	..
Aluminium	*58.00	61.00	*58.00	61.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 27¼@27⅜c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s	Friday. £	s
Copper, spot	113	10	116	0
Copper, futures	116	10	115	0
Tin, spot	205	0	205	0
Tin, futures	199	0	203	0
Spelter	87	0	84	0
Lead	34	0	33	10

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,070	Adventure	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
27	Ahmeek	100½	100½	100	100
125	Alaska Gold	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
420	Algomah	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅝
345	Allouez	70	70¾	70	70¾
10,285	Amer. Zinc	95½	97⅝	95	97
900	Amer. Zinc pf. w. i.	75	75	75	75
25	Anaconda	87	87⅝	87	87⅝
825	Ariz. Com'l	9¼	9¼	8¾	9
150	Bonanza	35c	35c	35c	35c
25	Butte-Balak.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,725	Butte & Sup.	95⅜	97	95	97
500	Cal. & Ariz.	74	74⅝	74	74
3	Cal. & Hecla	555	555	555	555
110	Centennial	17½	17½	17½	17½
2,250	Copper Range	64⅝	66	64½	65⅜
85	East Butte	13	13	13	13
80	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
85	Granby	90	90	90	90
70	Hancock	16	16	16	16
100	Helvetia	40c	40c	40c	40c
10	Indiana	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
50	Inspiration	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
2,284	Island Creek	48½	52⅝	48½	52
20	Isl. Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
35	Isle Royale	28	28	27½	28
1,640	Keweenaw	6½	6¾	6½	6⅝
395	Lake	17¾	17⅞	17½	17⅝
100	La. Salle	4½	4¾	4½	4½
435	Mass. Cons	13½	14	13½	13⅝
115	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
260	Miami	38⅝	38⅞	38¼	38⅝
575	Michigan	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
10	Mohawk	100	100	100	100
25	Nevada Cons	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
90	New Arcadian	7	8	7	7
840	New Idria	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
780	North Butte	29	29½	29	29
58	North Lake	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
360	Oilbway	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
155	Old Colony	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
120	Old Dominion	69	69½	69	69½
191	Osceola	94½	94½	93¾	94
2,200	Pond Creek	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
20	Quincy	94¾	95	94¾	95
15	Ray Cons	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
450	Santa Fe	2	3	2⅜	3
595	Shannon	8½	9¾	8	9¾
25	Shattuck	35½	35½	35½	35½
275	South Lake	8	8½	8	8½
215	St. Mary's Ld.	71½	72	71½	72
1,170	Sup. & Boston	3¼	4	3½	4
25	Trinity	85	85½	85	85½
500	Tuolumne	33c	33c	32c	32c
13,075	U. S. Smelting	72	74½	71½	74½
265	U. S. Smelt. pf.	53	53½	52¾	53½
8,425	Utah Apex	5	5½	5	5
90	Utah Cons	14¼	14½	14¼	14⅜
460	Utah Metals	10	10½	10	10½
180	Victoria	4	4¼	4	4⅛
80	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
80	Wolverine	58½	58½	58½	58½

RAILROADS.

80	Boston Elev	78	78	77½	78
29	Boston & Low.	138½	138½	138	138
22	Fitchburg pf.	77	77	76½	76½
115	Mass. Elec. pf.	35	36	35	35
63	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63½	63½	63	63
23	Rutland pf.	22	22	22	22
2	West End pf.	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

111	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼
8	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
10	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100	100
1,295	Am. Pn. Serv.	8	8¼	8	8
210	Am. Pn. S. pf.	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15¾
51	Am. Sugar	110	110¾	110	110¾
33	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
310	Am. Tel. & T.	128¼	128½	128¼	128¼
313	A., G. & W. I.	34	35	34	34½
615	A.,G. & W.I.pf.	48¾	49½	48¾	49¼
700	Cuban E. Corn.	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼
150	E. Bos. Land.	10¼	10¾	10	10
67	Edison	240	241	240	241
10	Ga. Ry. & E. pf.	89	89	89	89
29	Mass. Gas	84½	84¾	84	84
18	Mass. Gas pf.	86¾	87	86¾	87
17	McElwain pf.	102	102	101	101
45	Miss. R. Pow.	18	19	18	19
42	N. E. Telep'e	135	135	135	135
80	Nips Bay	148	150	148	150
122	Pullman	162⅞	163	162¾	163
60	Swift & Co.	130¾	130¾	130½	130½
638	Torrington	48½	48¾	48	48
500	United Fruit	147	148½	147	148½
10	United Shoe M.	57¾	58	57½	57⅞
15	United S. M. pf	29	29½	29	29½
1,515	U. S. Steel	84¾	85⅝	84¾	85¼
75	U. S. Steel pf.	117	117	117	117
350	Ventura Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Western Union	90½	90½	90½	90½

BONDS.

$2,000	A. T. & T. cl. 4s	92	92	92	92
5,300	Anglo-F. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5,500	A.,G. & W. I. 5s	79	79½	79	79½
2,500	Cent. Vt. 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
2,000	Mass. G. 4½s	94	94	94	94
3,000	Pond Creek 6s	91	92	91	92
2,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100	100
5,000	U. Fruit 4½s	97½	97¾	97½	97¾
1,000	West. El. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2,000	W. T. & T. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Bait. Tube	117½	117½	117½	117½
7	Citizens' Bank	44	44	44	44
4	Con. Power pf.	110	110	110	110
975	Consen Ref.	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝
1,100	Cos. O. & G.	7¼	7⅜	7	7⅛
185	C. O. & G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
85	Davison Ch.	61	61	60½	60⅝
25	Indust. Bldg. of Balt.	85	85	85	85
11	Md. Casualty	82	82	81¼	81¼
50	Nor. Central	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
525	Okla. Ref.	6¾	6¾	6½	6⅝
20	Penn. W. & P.	70	70	70	70
100	Sapulpa Ref.	12	12	12	12
600	Un. Ry. & El.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
50	Wayland Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

BONDS.

$4,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	97½	97½	97¼	97¼
4,000	C. of B. 4s, '54	100	100	100	100
500	C. of B. 4s, '62	100	100	100	100
1,000	Con. Pr. 4½s	88	88	88	88
1,000	Con. Coal ref.	99	99	99	99
13,000	Cosden 6s	119	119	119	119
2,600	Elk. Corp. 6s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
3,000	Fmt.-Clarkab. Trac 5s	100	100	100	100
5,000	G. S. S. Inc.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	Hous. Oil div. ctfs.	79	79	79	79
1,000	Knox. Tr. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
2,000	Md. El. 5s, '26	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	M. & M. T. 6s	102	102	102	102
7,000	Mil. ref. 4½s	92½	92½	92¼	92¼
2,000	M. & St.P. Jt. 5s	102	102	102	102
6,000	N. & C. 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
5,000	Norf. R. & L. 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,500	U. Ry. & El. 5s	87	87	86¾	86¾
6,000	U. Ry. & El. inc. 4s	62¾	62¾	62½	62¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Rad. com.	385	395	385	385
75	Am. Rad. pf.	135	135	134	134
40	Booth Fish	31	31	31	31
880	Booth Fish. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½
29	C. C. & C. Rypf	17	17	17	17
125	Chic. Pneu. T.	72½	73	72½	73
162	Chi. Rys., S. 3	3	3	3	3
50	Chi. Rys., S. 4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

REO MOTOR CAR

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam

Telephone 8109 Rector

71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.

New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
500 Cumberland Corp. Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com.
20 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Franklin Insurance
100 Goldschmidt Detin'g Com. & Pfd.
50 Germania Insurance
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
20 Home Insurance
30 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Int. Cotton Mills Com. & Pfd.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
60 N. Y. Shipbuilding
25 New Jersey Zinc
25 Niagara Insurance
100 Stern Brothers Pfd.
25 Victor Talking Machine
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Thermos Bottle
50 American Cyanamid Com.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
100 Buckeye Co. Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance
300 Cumberland Corp. Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 H. R. Worthington Pfd. Ctfs.
25 Harriman National Bank
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 Joseph Dixon Crucible
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
100 N. Y. Shipbuilding
20 Rome Brass & Copper
100 United Dry Goods Co.
10 Victor Talking Machine
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Gulf States Steel
Amer. Graphophone
Hercules Powder
Federal Sugar
Central Aguirre
Amer. Cyanamid

C. C. Kerr & Co.

15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Pennsylvania Gasoline Company

Descriptive Circular on Request

E. BUNGE & CO.

Investment Securities

44 Broad St., New York

Telephones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Carbon Steel
E. W. Bliss
Hopkins & Allen Arms
Winchester Arms
Scovill Mfg.
Niles-Bement-Pond

Gilbert Eliott & Co.

Specialists

27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Gulf States Steel

Bought—Sold—Quoted

20 Broad St. New York

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.

Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmost."

American Bank Note
Ingersoll-Rand
Winchester Rptg. Arms
Pocahontas Cons. Collieries

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Pacific Gas & Electric
Com. & 1st Pfd.

Bought—Sold—Quoted

GEO. REITH & CO

Specialists in Public Utility Securities

30 BROAD ST., N.Y. 'PHONE BROAD 3445

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market Only Moderately Active, with Prices Generally Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 470,304 shares of stock and $132,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 94,585, oil, 83,894, and mining, 291,825. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27,400	‡Aetna Explo., w. i.	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜
700	Alex Rub., Inc.	70	70⅝	*60½	70⅝
240	Am. Br. Mfg. pf	65	68	65	68
1,150	Am. Zinc pf., w. i.	75	75⅛	74½	75⅛
650	Atl., Gulf & W. Indies S. S.	34	34⅜	34	34¼
250	Atl., Gulf & W. Ind. S. S. pf.	48¾	49	48½	49
700	‡Butler Chem.	3⅛	3⅜	3	3¼
1,500	‡Canada Steel	53	58	53	58
100	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,500	‡Car Lt. & P.	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞
605	Carwen Steel.	10	10¼	10	10½
450	‡Cramp S'b'ld.	84	85¾	84	85¾
5,950	Chev. Motor	194	197	191¼	196
700	Cp. of R. & H.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
7,500	‡Cuba Cane S.	63½	65⅞	64	64¼
3,000	‡Cuba Cane S. pf.	93¼	96	93	95
200	Curtiss Aero., N. Y. ctfs.	45½	45½	45	45
300	Davidson Ch.	62	62	62	62
200	‡Electric Gun.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,100	Emerson Phon.	12⅝	12⅝	12	12
25	Fisk Rub. T.	124	124	124	124
100	‡Gulf St. Steel	75	75	75	75
200	Hass. & B. Car	41½	41⅝	41½	41⅝
310	‡Hendee Mfg.	25	25	25	25
725	‡Holly Sugar.	47½	49	47	49
950	‡Holly Sug. pf.	97½	97⅝	*97½	97½
500	Int. Arms Fuse Sec.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
250	Int. Mer. Mar.	21	*22⅛	21	22¼
5,600	Kath. Br'ze pf.	28⅜	30	27½	29½
200	Kenefick Zinc.	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅛
2,160	‡Lima Locom., new. pf.	95	95	95	95
2,500	‡Lyon Phono.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,300	Manhat. Tran.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
500	‡Maxim Mun.	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅞
5,400	‡Midvale Steel	65¼	66⅜	65⅛	65⅜
70	‡Nyomo Z. & L.	5	5	5	5
3,000	‡Penmanitim	130	135	130	134
100	‡Poole E. & M. C.	120	120	120	120
10	Peerless	26	26	26	26
1,700	‡Sp. Body Co.	57½	59½	57½	59
50	‡Sprfd. B.C. pf.	101	101	101	101
1,800	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16⅞	17	16⅜	16⅜
300	St. L. R. M. & P.	37	37½	37	37½
100	Sub. Bt. v. Ctfs.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝
1,350	‡Tob. Prod.	43	45	43	44⅞
300	Tri. F. v. t. cfs.	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
1,000	Un. Profit Sh.	1	1	1	1
200	‡Univ. Meter.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
2,200	‡U. S. L. & H. Cp.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
330	White Mot. C.	50½	50½	50½	50⅝
1,000	W. F. C. v. t. cfs.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
34	Illinois P. L.	178	175	177	+ 2
97	Nat. Transit	19½	18	19¼	— 3
33	Ohio Oil	226	223	225	— 3
10	S. O. of Ind.	544	544	544	— 1
85	Union Tank L.	86	84	90	+ 4
60	Vacuum Oil	245	244	245	—

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
830	Am. Oil & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡Barn. O. & G.	3	3	3	3
2,000	‡Cosden & Co. Oil Ref.	19⅝	*20	19½	19½
800	Empire Petrol.	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
3,800	‡Federal Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
400	Int. Petrol.	12	12⅜	12	12⅛
20,000	‡Midwest Oil	60	60	58	58
935	‡Midwest Ref.	67	69	67	68
2,100	‡Muskogee Re.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
85,000	‡Okla. Oil	19	19	17	17½
150	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Okla. P. & R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
150	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	49	49¼	49	49¼
300	‡Sap'pa O. & G.	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
2,000	‡Vacuum G. O.	55	55	55	55
10	Ventura	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
7,510	‡Un. W. Oil	81	*83	80	81
3,500	‡Victoria Oil	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,200	Wayl'd O. & G.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

MINING STOCKS.

22,000	††Atlanta	14⅜	15	14	14
1,500	Bingham Min.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
16,800	††Booth	24	24	21	21
11,000	††Bos. & Mont.	78	77	74	76
200	Buffalo Mines.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	3	3
2,800	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9	9⅛	8⅞	9
950	††Calaveras C.	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
2,500	Caledonia	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	††Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
33,000	††Cashboy	7	8	7	8
1,300	C. de P. Cop.	38½	39½	38	38
200	††Comstock T.	8	8	8	8
3,500	C. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Crown	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,000	††Dome Exten.	36	36	35	35
1,800	††Dupont Cop.	25⅜	26⅛	25⅛	25⅜
100	††Eagle & R. R.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4,500	††Ehrgar Cop.	60	60	60	60
1,200	††Fed. Min. M.	18	18	18	18
100	††First Nat.	6⅞	6⅞	6	6
500	††Gadsden M.	78	78	76	76
2,500	††Gold Hill	13	14	13	14
4,300	††Goldfield Con.	78	82	78	82
4,400	††Gold. Merger	14	14	14	14
1,000	††Green Water	7	7	7	7
300	Hecla Mining	44¾	45	43	44¾
1,950	Howe Sound	6	6	5¾	6
2,500	††Inc. Mines	24	25	24	25
1,800	Iron Blossom	2⅝	2⅝	*2¼	2⅝
5,000	Jerome Verde	2	2⅛	1⅞	2
500	††Lion Butler	96	96	96	97
2,500	††Jumbo Ext.	78	78	76	77
3,500	††Kewanas	13½	14	13½	14
100	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,500	Magma Copper	17½	18¼	17½	18⅛
9,500	††March Min.	29	30	28	28½
2,000	††McIntyre	91	91	91	91
1,300	Nip. Mines	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
1,000	††McK.-Dar.	45	45	45	45
1,300	††Moguls Tung.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
24,600	††Mother Lode	36½	39	36½	38
3,500	††Putman Ariz. Ventral	37	37	37	37
250	Out. Big Jim	2	2	1⅞	2
1,600	††Ont. Gulf Key. (a prospect)	24	25	24	25
2,700	††Out. Lazy Boy. (a prospect)	36	36	35	35
900	††Out. Lexingt'n. (a prospect)	65	68	65	68
5,500	††Oatman Nellie. (a prospect)	29	30	29	30
4,000	††Oat. South.	50	50	48	50
2,000	††Oro	5	5	5	5
100	Peg. Con. Cop.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
3,000	††Peterson Lake	27	27	28	27
700	††Ray Hercules Mining	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4¾
8,000	††Rex Con. M.	20	22	20	21
1,800	††Rochester M.	70	70	70	70
400	††Round Mt.	73	73	73	73
9,400	††Scratch Gray. Gold Min.	1	1	⅞	1
400	††Seven T. Coal.	39	39	39	39
2,500	††Silver Pick.	8	8½	8	8½
1,100	Std. Silver-Lead	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1	1
8,500	††Success Min.	75	78	75	78
300	South Utah	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,000	††Tem. Mining.	56	56	56	56
2,000	††Tintic Mining.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
20	††Tonopah Bel.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
8,000	Tonopah Ext.	6	6¼	6	6¼
400	Tonopah Min.	8	6¼	8	6¼
6,000	††Tono. Mtspah.	25	26	25	26
2,500	Tri-Bullion	⅝	1	⅝	1
200	Tularosa	¼	¼	¼	¼
245	Un. Eastern	4	*4¼	4	4
2,000	††U. S. C. Min.	15½	15	15	15
15,400	††Un. V. Ext.	27½	27⅝	25½	27⅛
2,500	††W. End. Con.	77	77	75	76
100	White Knobpf.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3,400	††W. Oaks Min.	8¼	9⅛	8	9¼
100	‡Yuscaran Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$3,000	Ches. & O. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	‡Un. Sta. 4½s. 100	100	100	100	100
25,000	L. V. 4½s, w. i.	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
50,000	‡Midvale Steel cv. 5s, w. i.	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
50,000	N. Y. City new 4½s, 1906	103	103	103	103
5,000	Sulzb'r & Sons Co. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Grant Motor Car	6½	7½	7	8
Hopkins-Allen Arms	65	...	65	...
Marlin Arms	30	33	30	33
Marlin Arms pf.	70	83	70	83
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Steel & Radia, Ltd.	35	40	35	40

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	16½	17½	16½	17½
Pierce Oil	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾
Savoy Oil	11	13	11	13

MINING STOCK.

Oatman Extension	15	...	15	...

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	86	82	84	...

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass	270	280	270	280
Atlas Powder	230	240	240	240
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	127	120	127
Bliss (E. W.)	400	420	405	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry & Forg.	170	190	170	190
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	340
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	775	825	775	825
Du Pont Powd., new	342	352	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf.	103	108	103	108
Hercules Powder	380	390	370	390
Hercules Powder pf.	116	120	116	120
International Arms	15	16	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	535	565	500	575
Winch. Reptg. Arms.	1900	2000	1950	2050

COPPER SALES $38,459,400.

The Utah and Chino Cos. Report That Figure for Total Business.

The Utah and Chino Copper Companies, two leading members of the so-called porphyry copper group, showed in their annual reports yesterday a remarkable condition of the market and of production in 1915. The Utah Company reported income, before charges, of $17,920,443, which was more than double that in the preceding year. Gross earnings from the mines aggregated $27,155,943, against $16,222,456 in 1914. The year's surplus, after dividends had been paid, was $10,402,665, a gain of $7,136,000, and within $2,600,000 of the total surplus accumulated in the previous years of the company's existence.

The copper production amounted to 148,397,006 pounds net, costing 7.48 cents a pound to prepare for market, against 8.04 cents in the previous year. The average price received for the metal sold was 17.68 cents, compared with 13.26 cents in 1914.

The Chino Company turned out 64,887,788 pounds of copper which, at 17.42 cents a pound, brought $11,303,957, against the gross total of $7,195,423 in 1914. Like the Utah's record, the Chino reported a total net income more than twice that of the preceding twelve months, the figure being $6,917,802, compared with $3,254,410. The production cost was 7.12 cents, slightly less than the year before. The development work during the year uncovered ore amounting practically to the same amount as mined, leaving the reserve at the former figure of 90,000,000 tons.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100¾	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95½	5.12
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101⅛	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅝	101⅛	5.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100½	4.60
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98⅝	100⅛	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	96½	96⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	97⅛	98	5.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	98	98⅛	5.17
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¾	99⅞	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101⅜	.....
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb. 1923	101¾	102½	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.60
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101	4.50
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	99⅞	101⅛	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100⅛	4.90

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100¾	100⅞	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	97⅝	98⅛	5.86
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
Amercn. Cop.	6	Mar., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.40
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	100½	100⅝	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	101	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	102⅞	5.43
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	101	101½	4.15
‡Chas. & O.	5	June, 1919	101⅛	101⅜	2.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.70
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅛	98⅜	4.25
Ch. Elev.	5	July, 1916	98	96	19.0
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	101½	102¼	6.70
‡Cons. Power.	6	May 1'17	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
Den. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1917	102	103	5.80
East. P. & L.	6	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.80
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	101	4.80
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.80
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101½	101⅝	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Rv.	6	June, 1917	101½	102	5.25
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	...
**Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101¼	101¾	3.05
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1918	88	92	...
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99½	99½	6.50
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.80
‡Nor. S. Pow.	6	June 1,'17	101¼	101⅜	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101⅜	101⅝	4.10
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98⅞	99⅛	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	101	3.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
U. S. S. R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	103⅝	103⅞	4.75
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100⅝	5.75
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101⅜	4.25
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101¼	102	3.45
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101¼	4.70
Win. R. Arms	5	Mar., 1918	98⅝	99⅞	5.03
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
††West. Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100½	101	5.45

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for redemption June, 1916, at 101. **Called for redemption May 1, at 100. ††Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ‡‡Called for redemption May 3, at 100½.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
6s —Sept., 1917	103⅛	103½	103⅛	103½
4½s—June, 1965	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
4½s—Mar., 1963	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s—Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s—May, 1951	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s—Nov., 1917	101	...	101	...
4½s—May, 1917	100⅜	...	100⅜	...
4½s—Apl., '05, w. i.	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	103
4½s—Mar., 1964	102⅝	103	102⅝	103
4½s—Mar., 1962	102⅝	103	102⅝	102⅞
4½s—Sept., 1960	102⅜	103	102⅝	102⅞
4½s—Mar., 1960, optional	102⅝	102⅞	102¼	102⅝
4s —May, 1959	99⅛	100	99⅛	100
4s —Nov., 1958	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s —May, 1957	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s —Nov., 1956	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4s —Nov., 1955	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s —Nov., 1936	99¼	...	99¼	...
4s —1917-1919	100	...	100	...
3½s—Nov., 1955	89¼	...	89¾	...
3½s—Nov., 1954	90	90⅛	90	90⅛
3½s—May, 1954	90	90⅛	90	90⅛

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s—June, 1916	2.80	...	2.80	...
4½s—June, 1917	3.60	...	3.60	...
4½s—1918-1925	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1950-1954	4.03	3.95	4.03	3.95
3½s—1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1916-1918	3.95	...	3.95	...
3s —1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s —1918-1925	4.05	...	4.05	...
3s —1916-1918	3.95	...	3.95	...

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$5,985,427	$158,522,146
Ord. int. rev. rects	7,801,271	293,458,876
Income tax	584,678	21,183,135
Miscellaneous	1,376,704	34,103,097
Total receipts	15,446,080	508,247,255
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	3,154,101	52,785,435
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	4,392,038	
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts		28,825,861
Expenditures	18,600,151	561,032,711

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Mexican	.17
Con.	.01	Occidental Con.	.76
Andes	.07	Ophir	....
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.41	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.15	Savage	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.31
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.11
Hale & Norcross	.0.	Utah Con.	.01
Justice	.02	Jacket Con.	.10
Kentucky Con.	.01		

TONOPAH.		DIAMONDFIELD.	
Belmont	4.75	Black Butte	.03
Halifax	.65	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.03	Florence	.38
McNamara	.22	G'field Consol.	.82
Mizpah Exten.	.25	G'field Kewanas.	.13
Montana	.27	G'field Merger	.12
North Star	.17	Jumbo Exten.	.76
Rescue	.33	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Exten.	6.15	Silver Pick	.08
West End	.77	Speerhead	.10
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.13	Big Jim	1.05
Booth	.20	Nevada Hills	.17
C. O. D.	.05	Nevada Packard	.10
Comb. Fraction	.07	Rochester Mines	.03
		Round Mountain	.70
		Whitecaps	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10½	11	Isabella	20½	21
Elkton	27	28	Jackpot	8½	8
El Paso	78	80	McKinney	38¼	42½
Findlay	4¾	5¼	Portland	177	181½
Goid Dol.	2	4	Vindicator	246	249½
Gold Sov.	3¾	3⅝	Granite	60⅝	62
Golden C.	220	222			

NECESSARY TO THE INTELLIGENT.

CURRENT HIST

ASKS NEW YORK CITY TO FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

Considered a "Soft Thing" in Washington and Albany, W. F. Morgan Asserts.

WOULD WATCH LEGISLATURE

Merchants' Association's Campaign to Increase Membership Opens with Luncheon at the Astor.

The necessity for strengthening the Merchants' Association, so that it may better undertake to protect the interests of New York City, was pointed out yesterday by its President, William Fellowes Morgan, at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor, where more than 1,100 members of the organization got together to discuss the plans of a membership campaign beginning today.

"There is an idea prevalent not only in Washington but in Albany that New York City is a soft thing," said Mr. Morgan. "And why is it? Because we have fallen asleep."

The President of the Merchants' Association said that New York City, unlike other great cities of the world, was not the seat of Government, and, therefore, did not get the financial aid that London, Paris, and Berlin received from their respective Governments. On the contrary, when a national improvement, like the deepening of the East River channel, was undertaken, the United States agreed to pay for only one-third of the construction work. In addition, Mr. Morgan said, New York City paid between 66 and 70 per cent. of the taxes of the State.

The effort of other cities to draw from New York City its manufactures and trade was discussed by Mr. Morgan, who outlined what the various bureaus of the Merchants' Association had done to conserve the interests of this community. He was especially complimentary to the Conventions Bureau, largely through the efforts of which, he said, the number of conventions had been increased from 277 in 1913 to 500 during the present year, when the visitors are expected to spend more than $17,000,000, to say nothing of increasing the popularity of New York.

"It is necessary," said Mr. Morgan, "that any city shall have some organization which is properly equipped and on the job all the time to keep in touch with the matters which affect the interests of the city and of its merchants. I feel that there is no other body here in this city which can take care of and handle the matters in the way in which this association can.

"All of you who have had any experience with Legislatures or in legislative matters know that it is absolutely necessary for us or any great city to be kept in touch with the Legislature, so that we shall be able to have at our main office a bureau which will have copies of every bill introduced in the Legislature, and that we shall have some one at Albany who knows just the location and situation of every bill that is introduced."

Membership Passes 3,500.

Arthur Williams, Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that the membership of the Merchants' Association had just passed 3,500. Of this number 1,490 were added by a membership campaign three years ago, following which 200 additional members had been procured. In the last three years, he said, 800 had resigned. Referring to the present membership campaign, he said 100 committees, of three each, would start out this morning to see 8,000 business men who already had been invited to join the organization. Each committee will have a list of twenty names, and the members are to visit all to press the invitation. Reports will be made by these teams daily at luncheons at the Hotel Biltmore. Mr. Morgan will preside at the first luncheon today. The Merchants' Association desires to increase its membership to 5,000 or more.

A letter from Mayor Mitchel, indorsing the Merchants' Association, and giving encouragement to its campaign, then was read. Among other things the Mayor wrote:

"Because of its very size, the City of New York is peculiarly in need of machinery for defense against the attacks of which it is constantly being made the target. If it is to retain its commercial supremacy, and increase along its various lines of financial and commercial activity, its interests must be guarded by an alert, aggressive, and public-spirited organization. It is clear that such an organization must have a membership that represents the entire city and all its manifold interests and sufficiently large to speak for that city.

Finds Association a Help.

"As head of the City Administration, I know that city officials look to the Merchants' Association for information with regard to the sentiment of the city's business men toward various problems with which we are required officially to deal. We have always found the association ready to co-operate with us, regardless of politics, for the interests of the city.

It has been helpful to us on many occasions not only in the conduct of the city government but in protecting the city from unjust or unwise legislation, both in Albany and in Washington. On the other hand, it has been of great value in aiding us to obtain the passage of legislation which the city ought to have."

The Merchants' Association has done much to eradicate antagonism to New York in many parts of the country, according to Edward F. Trefz of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., who said that men everywhere were beginning to ask what was the position of New York on important public questions. William C. Breed, one of the Directors of the Merchants' Association, presided at the meeting.

At the guests' table were three ex-Presidents of the Merchants' Association—Clarence Whitman, 1903-1907; Henry R. Towne, 1907-1912, and William A. Marble, 1912-1914. Others at the same table were Thomas L. Cheney, William R. Willcox, Edward D. Page, Charles F. Lamb, Gustav Vintschger, Silas D. Webb, Dr. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, Lewis E. Pierson, Dr. Walter B. James, Walter H. Merrall, William Hamlin Childs, George McAneny, William L. Fish, Abram I. Elkus, James G. White, H. G. S. Noble, Irving T. Bush, Charles B. Alexander, Frank R. Chambers, J. Crawford McCreery, Dr. Charles Loomis Dana, Walter Scott, and John W. Nix.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; light s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer in n. and cen.; light, variable winds, mostly e. and s. o.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. warmer; light s. winds.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate to fresh s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate temperature, moderate s. and w. winds.

Upper Mich. and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate temperature.

La. and E. Tex.—Fair Tues.; Wed. cloudy.

Ark., Okla., and W. Tex.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer Tues.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer in e. Tues.

Wis.—Fair Tues. Wed., cloudy.

Minn.—Fair Tues. Wed., probably unsettled.

Iowa—Fair Tues., warmer in s. Wed., cloudy.

N. Dak.—Cloudy, with probably showers Wed. and in w. Tues.

Mob.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., moderate temperature.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—Seventy-two corporations were chartered today, having capitalization aggregating $1,908,750. They included:

Swiss Colours Co., Inc., dyestuffs, inks, chemicals, drugs, livestock, flax, hemp, jute; $250,000; P. P. Gould, G. E. Graham, B. R. Armour, 59 East 96th St., New York.

Bolton-Barnsley Corporation, textile, commission, selling agents; $250,000; S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, 80 Nassau St.

Bramson & Co., Inc., manufacturers silks; $200,000; J. and E. I. Bramson, P. Diamond, 98 12th St., Paterson, N. J.

Arrowhead Mills, Inc., Volney, mills, power, structures, paper pulp, paper stock; $250,000; A. Downey, S. P. and F. A. Emerick, Oswego.

David Sabs & Co., Inc., cutting, polishing diamonds, importing rough diamonds; $150,000; E. D. Fleck, S. B. Liellestern, D. Sabs, 45 John St.

Smith Wheel, Inc., Syracuse, machinery, accessories, appliances for trucks, automobiles; $100,000; L. P. Smith, A. P. Trotter, B. L. Smith, Syracuse.

National Preparedness Press, Inc., Buffalo. National Educational Magazine; $50,000; W. G. Justice, C. P. Johnson, T. G. Allen, 439 Elk St., Buffalo.

W. L. Webster & Co., Inc., agent, broker, insurance, $50,000; I. Ross McCombe, H. C. Wing, W. L. Webster, 979 East 19th St.

Gage-Elwell Milling Co., Inc., Fulton, milling, manufacturing, grain, other products, $30,000; J. H. Machin, W. W. Chamberlain, P. P. Burgard, Buffalo.

Wheeler Shipbuilding Co., Inc., Huntington Harbor, boatbuilding machinery for boats, automobiles, $25,000; H. H. Reeve, E. C. Stuckless, C. C. Wheeler, Huntington.

Lincoln Red Slate Co., Inc., Granville, mining, quarrying, slate mills, $25,000; D. Flarity, J. W. and J. T. Gorman, Cohoes.

Walter L. Brown Hardware Co., Oneonta, $30,000; O. A. Maynard, J. J. Turner, W. L. Brown, Oneonta.

Alliance Trading Corporation, horses, cattle, sheep, $15,000; A. W. Evans, C. F. Dickinson, G. M. Browne, 155 East 87th St.

Methaphrase Code Corporation, code publishing, translations, telegraphic code, $50,000; A. W. Fairestrous, L. R. Carley, A. Nachmann, 50 Pearl St.

Bayou Oil Corporation, sulphur, petroleum, natural gas, by-products, $100,000; M. J. Strum, P. D. Langdon, C. M. Eaton, 111 Broadway.

Russell Bros., Inc., Vanburen, florists, nurserymen, $50,000; L. G., E., and C. M. Russell, R. D. No. 4, Syracuse.

Snow's International Exchange, Inc., textiles, warehousemen, $80,000; W. G. Hilton, H. W. Robinson, F. H. Swyer, Montclair, N. J.

Dutcher Machine Co., Inc., Fulton, foundry, machine shop, castings, $20,000; C. S. Hall, F. D. Dutcher, L. W. Emerick, 321 Rochester St., Fulton.

Vickers et Cie, Inc., New Rochelle, costumes, hats, dressmaking, $20,000; E. Brooks, A. and M. Vickers, Franklin Av., New Rochelle.

Savoy Film Corp., film exchange, brokerage, copyrights on moving pictures, plays, theatres, $10,000; D. W. Bonelli, P. Lossito, R. Cerreta, Dongan Hills.

Hauser Marabou and Ostrich Feather Co., Inc., kindred articles, $20,000; I. E. Elsner, A. and I. Goldberg, 103 2d Av.

149th Street Garage, Inc., Bronx, autos, storage, garages, $10,000; J. Barry, P. Felner, L. A. Brown, 135 Broadway.

Barbour Realty Co., Inc., Rochester, realty, agency, brokerage, $11,000; E. N. Barbour, N. B. and D. Simpson, 3 Vine St., Rochester.

Metal and Alloy Specialties Co., Inc., Buffalo, engineers, contractors, metal goods, alloy specialties, novelties, $10,000; E. A. Moore, M. C. Teall, E. Rae, 61 Terrace, Buffalo.

Northland Sales Co., Inc., Buffalo, merchandise, commodities, realty, bond, insurance broker, $10,000; C. R. Donnelly, A. F. Chapin, H. W. Killeen, 734 Richmond Av., Buffalo.

United Italian-American Merchandise Co., Inc., liquors, groceries, meats, $10,000; J. Moreschi, E. Previdi, R. Baccari, 22 East 84th St.

The Johnson Leather Co., Inc., leather, $10,000; T. M. Kenney, J. Forsythe, R. H. Madden, Middletown.

Rexel Publishing Corporation, publishing, printing, advertising, $10,000; M. E. Heffernan, C. W. Latham, J. C. Schemm, 110 West 40th St.

Jay Hertz, Inc., photographic, photo-engraving, art studies, motion pictures, theatrical, $10,000; D. F. O'Connell, L. A. Curley, J. Hertz, 34 East 32d St.

Loyal Dress Goods Co., Inc., textiles, $10,000; L. Cohen, J. Sanoff, J. P. Horowitz, 340 East 74th St.

Protective Steam Laundry, Inc., Brooklyn, $15,000; J. Goldberg, W. Horenstein, M. Mielsenberg, 59 Johnson St., Brooklyn.

Woodruff Associates, Inc., motion picture films, accessories, musical instruments, $10,000; J. E. Woodruff, A. Smith, W. Hughes, 101 Park Av.

Kohlmann Piano Co., Inc., musical instruments, $10,000; W. Kressmann, A. H. Runge, E. G. Jacobs, 205 5th Av.

Hallett & Warfield, Inc., Canandaigua, drugs, medicines, paints, chemicals, merchandise, $10,000; H. E. Warfield, C. B. and F. G. Hallett, Penn Yan.

The Borovsky Pearl and Diamond Co., Inc., diamonds, jewelry, ornaments, $10,000; B. Platzman, H. Schekter, S. Wheel, 1,336 53d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. H. Seaman & Co., Inc., Tuckahoe, publisher, mechanical apparatus, $10,000; E. C. Davidson, J. O. Hayden, J. L. Woldenberg, 238 Broadway.

Novi Ervat Publishing Co., Inc., Croatian language, newspaper, $10,000; R. Appiebome, S. Kresic, L. Benedik, 2,302 Catalpa Av., Ridgewood.

Quality Underwear Co., ladies' wear, $10,000; I. Franklin, V. and A. J. Harfoip, 425 55th St., Brooklyn.

Marvale Mercantile and Contracting Co., Inc., commodities foodstuffs, drugs, furniture, auto, mining, quarrying, $10,000; J. J. Hagan, Jr., E. J. Byrne, L. A. Dessar, 188 West 58th St.

Edwin Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction; $5,000; C. J. and E. Iba, 579 50th St., Brooklyn.

W. L. Bowers Supply Co., Inc., Syracuse, hardware, merchandise, seeds, roofing supplies, varnishes, twine; $30,000; F. Degnan, C. J. Foertch, M. Bowes, 144 Palmer Av., Syracuse.

On the Avenue, Inc., publishing; $5,000; H. A. Spero, D. I. Distler, H. R. Sheahan, 544 Jackson Av., Jersey City, N. J.

$9.90 and $15 Clothes Shops Corporation, clothing, haberdashery, shoes; $5,000; M. J. Finkelstein, M. J. and J. P. Friedman, 246 West 129th St.

Standard Sample Shop, Inc., Brooklyn, cloaks, suits, millinery, wearing apparel; $5,000; L. Pellman, D. and D. Robins, 182 Henry St.

Chatham Shoe Co., Inc., Chatham; $5,000; M. B. Vincent, A. D. and J. G. Curtis Ghent.

Alexander Cameron, Inc., Southampton, plumbing, hardware, supplies; $6,000; R. F. and A. Cameron, Jr., Southampton.

South Fallsburg Auto Renting Co., Inc., motors, engines, machines, cars, vehicles; $5,000; J. Michaelson, I. M. Gotthelm, A. Lipkin, 41 Park Row.

S. H. Butts, Inc., barber shop; $3,000; M. L., J. N., and S. H. Butts, Vanderbilt Hotel, 34th St.

Lenox Guaranteed Tin and Tar Roofing Co., Inc., contracting; $5,000; R., H., and A. Pomerantz, 71 East 112th St.

Broadway Plumbing and Supply Co., Inc., contractors, builders, electrical works, $5,000; E. A. Jimmerson, J. D. McDonnell, A. Hemdel, 327 West 27th St., West New York, N. J.

Rahway Park Realty Co, Inc., realty, construction, hotel properties, $3,000; C. Bittel, J. C. McKnight, W. Clifford, 230 Riverside Drive.

Ellis Solomon, Inc., dresses, costumes, women's apparel, $5,000; B. Kessler and B. and E. Solomon, Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72d St.

Automobile Electric Service Co., Inc., electric apparatus, accessories, automobiles, motor cycles, $5,000; H. Berlinghof, W. C. Wolf, G. Strasser, 426 West 57th St.

Authorization: Railroad Stevedoring Corp., Jersey City, $25,000. Representative, Harry B James, Pier 11, North River, New York.

Capital increased: Savannah Sugar Refining Corp., New York, preferred stock $15,000 to $20,000 and stated capital from $1,600,000 to $2,100,000; E. B. Vanatta Co., Inc., Olean, $20,000 to $60,000; Bond Brokers' Exchange, Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000; The John Behrens Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $100,000; E. Greenbaum Co., Manhattan, $7,500 to $75,000; Ryzo Realty Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $2,000; Julius Schmid, Inc., New York, $200,000 to $350,000.

Reduction of capital: Mines Management Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $125,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Buffalo Tire Service Co., Inc., Buffalo; Swiss Colours Co., Inc., Manhattan; Subway and Westchester Construction Co., Bronx; The United States Evaporator Co., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

Interstate Realty Company, Skillman, to deal in real estate, &c., $5,000; Henry Plump and Christian J. Plump of Skillman, and Meta C. Hunter of New York City.

Broas & Sager Company, Newark, to manufacture machinery for refrigeration purposes, $40,000; George Spalt, Albany, N. Y. R. M. Broas, New York City, R. S. Broas, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 10.—Charters filed here:

International Schools Company of Latin America, $4,000,000, to teach by mail the arts and science of languages, &c. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties—Herbert E. Latter, Norman F. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

International Bond and Investment Company, Chicago, to do a general brokerage commission and insurance agency business, $1,000,000; J. J. O'Callaghan, F. W. Payes, T. R. Gage, all of Chicago.

Jus M. Grisaman Company, New York, $25,000, to manufacture and sell either at wholesale or retail, hosiery and knit goods, &c.; Jacob Rodler, Brooklyn; Gustave M. Grisaman, Theodore Roseman, Philadelphia.

Alliance Slate Company, New York, $25,000, to quarry, mine, and mill and sell slate or other slate products; Stephen G. Williams, New York; Kenneth McEwen, Brooklyn; John G. Griffin, East Orange, N. J.

The Niagara Falls Motion-Picture Company, Buffalo, N. Y., $100,000, to produce motion-picture films and to rent the same; H. Cyril Broad, John R. Wood, A. Linsley, all of Buffalo.

COTTON DECLINES AFTER EARLY GAINS

Traders Say Large Holdings in South Preclude Likelihood of Extensive Advance.

LOSS OF 2 POINTS A DAY

Reports of Late Crop in South Texas—Weather Continues Cold.

Extreme fluctuations covering a range of only 6 to 8 points gave testimony to the narrow character of yesterday's cotton market. Trading was on a small scale, and prices, after working up to a net gain of 3 or 4 points, closed at a net loss of about 2 points. Southern spot advices were without feature, and prices were generally unchanged. The large amount of cotton still held in the South appears to preclude the likelihood of any extensive advance under present conditions.

The weather continues unseasonably cold all over the South, and particularly in the Southwest. Freezing temperatures were reported over Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, while South Georgia reported heavy frost. It was stated that young cotton in South Georgia had suffered considerable damage. This item is interesting as evidence of the fact that cotton has been planted and is already above the ground in the southern portions of the Eastern belt.

It was reported yesterday that three Japanese steamship concerns put into effect on April 1 an increase of about 20 per cent. in rates on freight shipped by the unsubsidized American lines. Japanese authorities have been considering the application for permission to increase rates of the subsidized lines. The new rates are about 45 per cent. above the figures charged before the war.

N. T. Blackwell of The Cotton and Cotton Oil News wired from San Antonio: "Crop will be very late in South Texas. The entire area of the early crop territory is still so drought stricken that very little cotton has been planted."

A wire from New Orleans said that little or no damage had been done by frost and that Texas was selling there.

The members of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday voted to make both Good Friday, April 21, and the Saturday following extra Exchange holidays.

James W. Cannon of Concord, N. C., has applied for membership to the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Cannon is one of the largest cotton manufacturers in the South, and his application, therefore, was the subject of much interest.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged. Middling, 12.05c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.94	11.87	11.88@11.89	11.89@11.90
July	12.09	12.03	12.05@12.06	12.06@12.07
Oct.	12.25	12.17	12.20@12.21	12.21@12.22
Dec.	12.41	12.35	12.38@12.39	12.38@12.39
Jan.	12.47	12.42	12.43@	12.43@12.44
March	12.58	12.53	12.56@12.57	12.56@12.57

Total port receipts, 18,797 bales; last week, 14,619 bales; last year, 34,824 bales:

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,856	4,883	6,375
New Orleans	5,041	2,920	9,071
Mobile	1,568	33	278
Savannah	824	904	4,059
Charleston	119	291	1,222
Wilmington	1,015	550	1,294
Norfolk	2,282	2,427	4,703
INTERIOR RECEIPTS.			
Augusta	641	385	586
Memphis	870	2,137	5,043
St. Louis	131	1,419	489
Houston	6,713	7,004	9,041

Exports, 9,773 bales; total thus far this season, 4,133,340 bales; total last season, 6,794,462 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200 Galveston	12.20	279,424	405,443
1,290 New Orleans	11.88	340,593	384,270
.... Mobile	11.75	19,067	48,336
1,068 Savannah	11¾	150,186	176,682
.... Charleston	11¾	65,426	90,635
.... Wilmington	11.50	43,660	56,167
819 Norfolk	11.75	114,851	86,074
535 Augusta	11.75	125,088	128,542
1,250 Memphis	12.00	188,812	177,568
.... St. Louis	12.00	19,641	35,234
2,571 Houston	12.35	112,819	141,229

The Liverpool market was steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling four points advance at 7.63d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 8,000 bales. American nil. Market closed steady.

KANSAS HAS PRESS BUREAU.

Institution Supplies Information About State to Advertisers.

New Yorkers who attended the Mayors' meeting to discuss preparedness in St. Louis recently have returned with many stories of the people they met from the other cities while in the Middle West. Interest of those from Kansas City who attended the conference seemed to be centred in the prospect of a Central Newspaper Bureau in Kansas City for the purpose of increasing advertising in Kansas papers, and boosting the business of Kansas merchants. The last Legislature of the State made an appropriation of $10,000, contingent upon the newspapers of the State raising an equal amount.

The newspapers have just completed their contributions, and the bureau will begin work this month. The advertising will be handled by the School of Journalism at the University of Kansas. The object of the bureau is to furnish Eastern manufacturers with information as to the needs of Kansas people, so that these men will give more space to the Kansas newspapers and help increase the business of the local merchants.

When the manufacturer of an article plans to start an advertising campaign he can learn from the Central Bureau just what class of people each paper would reach. If the maker of silk stockings wants to know how many Kansans wear silk stockings or how many were purchased in the State last year, the bureau will find out, and also tell him how many pair of silk stockings were sold in each county. The advertiser can then be guided according to his judgment as to whether or not he will carry his campaign into that territory.

A manufacturer of a tractor engine, in planning some advertising in several counties of the State, asked the newspapers to give him the information as to the number of farmers with sufficient land to make a tractor profitable and with means to buy one. He also wanted to know what other uses than ploying a tractor could be put to in their counties. Such information as this the Central Newspaper Bureau will gather and furnish to newspapers and advertisers.

TOO BIG NOT TO BE SOLDIER

So Recruiting Officers in Montreal Thought of Tall Virginian.

Had not W. M. Pretlow of Norfolk, Va., been vociferous in his praise of his own country he might have been enlisted in the army of Canada a few days ago in Montreal, all for the reason that he stands about 6 feet 3 inches in his boots and seemed at the moment to be none too occupied. Mr. Pretlow, who is stopping at the Hotel McAlpin, represents a group of the largest peanut growers in Virginia. He was in Montreal on business.

"I was walking along the street with a customer, earnestly discussing the prices of my wares," said Mr. Pretlow, "when we came upon two young khaki-clad men, who stopped before us. One of them seized me by the sleeve, saying: 'Say, you're the fellow we want. Better come along with us.' 'Guess you've made a mistake, for I am a stranger to you,' I said. 'Oh, no; you're big enough—and I guess you're old enough,' he kept on. 'Not afraid to step in and serve your country, are you?'

"'No,' I told him, 'I'm big enough and old enough, and perfectly willing, too, but you see, my country's Virginia.'"

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Some of the Decisions Were Under the Chemical Schedules.

The attempt of the Collector at Chicago to classify polishing powder under the chemical provision of the tariff because put up in small packages of less than two and a half pounds gross weight resulted yesterday in the Board of General Appraisers reversing that officer. G. W. Sheldon & Co., importers of the product, claimed that irrespective of the character of the packing the commodity fell properly under the paragraph specifying "polishing powder." Judge Brown agreed and ordered the merchandise admitted at 15 per cent.

Another case in which the Collector thought merchandise fell under the chemical paragraph because of the size and kind of containers had to do with a commodity reported by the Appraiser to be extract of chlorophyll, imported by Fritzsche Brothers. The Collector held that the chlorophyll was in its packing at least one of the "similar articles" enumerated in the tariff, and accordingly levied 20 per cent. duty. At the trial a chemist employed by the firm testified that chlorophyll was the natural coloring constituent of all green plants. It was extracted, he said, from plants, and was a simple chemical constituent "you can write with one formula." The merchandise, the chemist insisted, was the extract just as it came from the plant. Judge Brown concluded that the proper rate was 15 per cent. under the specific provision for "extract of chlorophyll." A reliquidation was ordered.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York and the Antoine Chiris Company claimed that, as clerical errors had been made in entering merchandise which resulted in higher duties and penalties, a reliquidation should be directed. The trust company asserted that duty on five packages of rugs should have been based on $1,489, as entered, and not on $1,516 as liquidated by the Collector. The difference in the two values was due to a clerical error either in making the entry or on the liquidation, it was claimed.

It appeared in the case of the Chiris Company that the entry on which twenty-five cases of bergamot oil was made stated two values for the same merchandise as representing market value on the same exporting date. This, it was claimed, would immediately point out to the Collector that an apparent error had been made of the kind defined in Paragraph J of Section 3 of the law. Additional penalties were exacted as a result of this mistake. Judge Hay overruled the claims of both protestants on the ground that neither was "manifest" to the Collector within the limits laid down in Federal Court decisions.

The mere packing of fish roe in ice does not constitute "preservation" within the meaning of that word as used in the tariff. E. M. Mathis entered at Ogdensburg sturgeon roe which had been shipped from Three Rivers, Province of Quebec. The roe was in the condition as taken from the fish, packed in tin pails placed inside of wooden buckets, the pails being surrounded with ice. The Collector classified the importation at 30 per cent. as "caviar and other preserved roe of fish," whereas the importer claimed free entry as "eggs of fish, (except fish roe preserved for food purposes.)" Judge Brown held that the roe could not be regarded as "preserved" and reversed the Collector.

IMPORTS ARE GAINING.

Main Items of Those at This Port for Week Ended March 31.

The Custom House report covering imports here in the week ended March 31, available yesterday, gave $26,030,692 as the value of the week's entries for consumption, compared with $24,524,400 in the week before, and $25,477,906 in the week before that. In the week preceding that last named the entries were only $14,532,423. Goods entered for bonded warehouse in the week of March 31 had a value of $2,432,749, while merchandise withdrawn was reported at $1,854,424. In the week before these transactions were respectively $1,905,075 and $1,839,532.

In the dyestuffs class, alizarine, which had seldom appeared on import sheets for a year or so, turned up again, Mexico sending 313 pounds, valued at $64. England, as in the week before, furnished all of the indigo imported directly into the New York market, the entries amounting to 43,721 pounds, manifested at $95,974. Coal tar colors and dyes were set down at $40,834, of which Switzerland sent $31,042 and Mexico $9,786. Logwood entries totaled 532 tons, valued at $12,267. Argol imports were 170,505 pounds, appraised at $80,256.

Undressed furs and skins reached $223,484, and dressed furs $22,949. The leather glove imports had a value of $83,000, of which $71,675 came from French makers. Silk spun in the gray was set down at $58,512, all-silk fabrics in the gum $15,000, ungummed $18,591, and piece dyed $77,114. Wool cloths amounted to 144,851 yards, worth $90,916, and wool dress goods 51,743 yards, valued at $18,105. Unbleached cotton cloth was appraised at $23,286, and the bleached product at $42,044. Cotton dyed in the piece goods totaled 181,297 yards, worth $36,117, while print cloths had a value of $12,542. Other colored cotton goods were returned at 804,386 yards, appraised at $47,638. Cotton embroidery had a value of $26,809, of which $15,131 worth was from Japan.

Of linen fabrics there came in 1,261,003 yards, valued at $219,709. Ireland led with 1,029,158 yards, valued at $231,662. Scotland and England coming next.

Raw wool of the first class amounted to only 270,551 pounds, valued at $81,023. Of this Argentina supplied 200,505 pounds, worth $54,440, the other sources being British South Africa, Peru, and Chile. Combing wool of the second class from Argentina totaled 173,540 pounds, valued at $42,095, while carpet wool entries were returned at 1,351,729 pounds, appraised here at $1,179,278. The decline in first-class wool imports was particularly marked, since the week before such entries amounted to 3,834,246 pounds, worth close to a million dollars.

Cane sugar receipts were 90,674,052 pounds, valued at $3,631,386, nearly all from Cuba. Coffee entries were valued at $1,164,820, cocoa $1,266,432, and tea $20,210. Receipts of India rubber were 4,595,953 pounds, worth $8,666,939.

Hide imports included dry buffalo $4,427, dry calf $58,968, dry or pickled calf $263,746, dry cattle $578,491, green or pickled cattle $669,433, dry goat $315,130, Argentine dry horse skins $30,996, and dry sheep $109,358.

Precious stone entries were: Cut diamonds $316,407, uncut $24,895, pearls not set $186,750, other precious stones cut but not set $44,706, and imitation precious stones $67,152. Uncut precious stones had a value of $1,143.

BIG GROWTH IN ICE OUTPUT.

Census Shows Increase of Billions of Pounds.

The amount of ice manufactured in the United States in 1914 was 41,257,356,678 pounds, according to a preliminary statement of the general results of the census of ice factories for that year, issued by Director Samuel L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce. A comparison of the figures for 1914 and 1909, made under the direction of William M. Steuart, Chief Statistician for manufactures, shows that the output of ice in 1914 exceeded the output of 1909 by 12,790,940,000 pounds. The value of the total amount of ice manufactured in 1914 was $62,314,055, while the value of ice manufactured in 1909 was $44,139,053.

The census of 1909 reported 2,342 ice manufactories, which increased in 1914 to 3,068. Of the total number reported in 1914, 523 were engaged primarily in other industries, and manufactured 4,726,000,000 ponds of ice, valued at $7,000,000, as a subsidiary product, while in 1909, 338 establishments were reported as having a similar output of 3,164,518,000 pounds, with an aggregate value of $4,249,179.

SAYS WOMEN WILL RETAIN MEN'S WORK

Dr. Francke Predicts Era of Low Wages in Germany After the War.

WOMEN RUN STREET CARS

More Than 15,000 so Employed There Now—War Cripples Complicate the Problem.

More than 15,000 women are operating street cars in Germany, and the greater part of these workers have been engaged in the last few months. At a recent meeting held by the Transport Workers' Union in Leipsic it was reported that the number of women employed as motormen and conductors in that city had risen from 700 last October to 1,200, and it was declared that there was small chance that they could be entirely eliminated from the service after peace had been restored.

Writing in the Preussische Jahrbücher, which is edited by Professor Hans Delbrück, Professor Ernest Francke, editor of Soziale Praxis, in an article that has been widely quoted in the London press, insists that woman in general industry has come to stay, and that her influence will be toward forcing a lower wage upon the men employed in the same trades. Professor Francke is a leading writer on economic subjects, and is counted as one of the most prominent social reformers of the empire. He ranks high among the Hirsch-Dunker labor organizations, which differ from the Socialist trade unions in that they believe in the common interest of capital and labor, and consequently oppose the doctrine of the class struggle.

Professor Francke cites the figures issued by the Imperial Statistical Office showing that the number of females in Germany in receipt of wages rose between February and September, 1915, by 600,000, in the city of Berlin alone 12,000.

"They have for the most part got accustomed to their work," he says, "and innumerable employers have given the most ungrudging testimony to their efficiency and reliability. After this war women in countless cases will occupy positions hitherto held by men, and the competition between man and woman will be intensified. She will take the man's work, and she will undoubtedly depress his wages. The work of women will act automatically in decreasing wages all around.

Cripples to Care for After War.

Taking up another phase of the post-bellum labor situation, Dr. Francke draws attention to the fact that Germany will contain hundreds of thousands of mutilated and crippled men in receipt of pensions not sufficient to sustain them, and therefore obliged to seek industrial work of some kind.

"No effort must be spared," says Professor Francke, "to get these men back into the stream of industrial life, if for no other reason than to show gratitude for their services, and to prove to them that they are not shattered wrecks thrown up by the war on a rocky coast. Numerous employers of labor will avail themselves of the services of these war invalids, but their pensions will certainly affect their wages detrimentally, and also the wages of their comrades not in receipt of a pension.

"Already there are indications that this process is at work, and in the preference largely given by industrial concerns to the widows and children of dead soldiers the earnings of home workers have been rendered more meagre, and the condition of this unfortunate class of industrial laborers more abject than ever. If a manufacturer knows that one of his home workers receives an allowance from the Government enabling him to live rent free he will naturally reckon with this fact in fixing the wages of this worker. The future will bring enormous additions to home industrial workers, and with this addition far-reaching reductions of wages and probably lengthening of hours."

Predicts Lower Wages.

Professor Francke goes on to assert that, in Germany, at any rate, not only will wages sink rapidly after the war, but that the purchasing power of money will be far less than it was before August, 1914. The cost of the most modest establishment, he says, and all necessary for its maintenance, will be excessive for many years after the end of the war, and the professor fears that high prices will be maintained for most of the necessary foods. Even under the most favorable circumstances conceivable, he says, the return of food prices, of the prices of coals, oil and gas, clothes, cotton goods and boots, to normal conditions will take years, perhaps a generation. All over the country the first sign of the coming change is seen—the gradual migration of large numbers of persons from their present dwellings into smaller and less expensive houses.

After the war, according to Dr. Francke, the workers will have to face greatly increased power in the hands of their employers. During the war the strength of the employers has grown enormously, and although their numbers have been diminished, their strength does not rest so much on their numbers as men, as on the number of their establishments. As a rule these establishments have improved and strengthened their positions and have increased in concentration.

52 TRUNKS FOR TWO GIRLS.

Arrival of Wardrobe of Consul General's Daughters Upsets Hotel.

It is startling enough for two young girls to arrive at a hotel with a Japanese maid in native costume, but when fifty-two trunks belonging to these girls begin to arrive one at a time it is enough to upset the routine of any well-regulated hostelry. This is exactly what has happened at the Hotel Majestic at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West.

The trunks are the property of the Misses Madeline and Alice Liebert, daughters of Gaston Liebert, the recently appointed French Consul General to the United States. Mr. Liebert and his two daughters, and the maid of course, have been residing in Hongkong for the last few years, where the former represented his Government. He was then transferred to the United States, and it was necessary to transfer the menage as well. Needless to say, there were ever so many costly French gowns, much lingerie, and other feminine finery to be brought, and any one who paused in front of the hotel and saw the procession from the express wagon to the receiving department can testify that every conceivable style of trunk and bag was brought into service.

Fifty-two in all! And to arrive one at a time—it was too exasperating. The railroad companies explained it in the fact that the party, including the Japanese maid, stopped at Washington in order that Mr. Liebert might confer with the French Ambassador, and the stopovers were not properly arranged. But such an explanation was most inadequate when the wardrobe of two beautiful French girls was in peril. But yesterday the matter was all cleared up, and the two daughters appeared, with the Japanese maid, dressed exactly alike even the smallest detail in their costumes.

MAYOR VETOES WATER BILL

Catskill Supply Needed for City, Which May Need Still More.

Mayor Mitchel vetoed and returned to Albany yesterday the bill recently passed by the Legislature amending the laws of 1905 to permit towns and cities in Westchester County to use water from the new Catskill system at the expense of the City of New York.

The Mayor's memorandum said:

"New York City needs for its own use the entire Catskill supply, and will be compelled in all probability by 1935 to seek additional sources of supply."

Willett to be Freed Tomorrow.

In marked contrast to the reception accorded Joseph Cassidy, who was indicted and convicted with him for trafficking in a nomination for the Supreme Court there will be no display in his home when William Willett of Far Rockaway is released from the Great Meadow prison tomorrow. Willett will have served all but three months of his maximum sentence.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was feverish, but, after an early decline of ¾@¾c, prices rallied sharply and advanced 2¼@3¼c and closed with net gains of ¾@2¼c. Shorts covered freely as the market advanced, although toward the close there was sufficient profit taking to bring about a reaction of ¾@¾c.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.35; No. 2 hard, $1.32; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.41; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.42, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close. Year.
May	..	..	1.25¾	1.23¼ 1.62¾
July	..	..	1.18½	1.16½ 1.31¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.

GARMENT WORKERS MAY GO ON STRIKE

Manufacturers Getting Ready to Try Out Conclusions with Their Employes.

DRESS GOODS TRADE IS HIT

Mill Men, However, Not Inclined to Give Indefinite Extensions or Lower Prices.

The advance in the cost of dress goods has had a lot to do with the agitation now going on among the coat and suit manufacturers that favor trying out issues with the Garment Workers' Union. An important meeting of the manufacturers will be held this week, and it is generally understood that the union will call out its members on May 1 or a little later. Aside from the matters in dispute between the manufacturers and their employes, open threats are being made by the garment manufacturers to dress goods salesmen that the "dress goods market will be busted wide open," that "prices will be forced down" and some of the mills "put out of business."

General instructions were issued to the manufacturers a short time ago covering the preparations that should be made as a forerunner of the expected trouble with the union. The manufacturers were ordered to give no further orders for dress goods, and to take in as small amount of what they had ordered as possible, and, furthermore, to make no contracts with designers. So as to be of mutual help in "clearing the decks for action," the manufacturers were told that it would be a good idea to buy what fabric they actually needed from other manufacturers.

The effect of these instructions has been to hold up all dress goods deliveries. The mill agents are being asked for delivery extensions, and in some cases all the goods on order have been canceled. Other manufacturers have requested the mills to hold the goods they have bought.

A case cited yesterday to show the extreme measures that are being taken involved the refusal to receive the first delivery of imported velvets that were ordered by a manufacturer. The total amount purchased was 24,000, and the deliveries were to be made from time to time as the goods came in. Two or three pieces were sent to the buyer the other day and refused, and this in spite of the fact that the goods in the meantime had been advanced 10 per cent. Another manufacturer confided to a dress goods salesman that he had $110,000 worth of piece goods in stack, and that, in event of trouble, the mills would have to carry the goods he had ordered from them or he would be in financial difficulty.

As a rule, the dress goods mills are agreeing to an extension of deliveries, but it is a question whether indefinite delivery dates will be accepted with the market in the condition it is in today. Futhermore, the open boasting among the manufacturers that, following the inactivity which a strike will bring on, they will be able to get their woolens much cheaper, is not inducing the mill agents to feel kindly disposed.

Regardless of whether there is a sudden cutting off of the demand or not, the opinion among the dress goods selling agents is that there will be no lower prices for their product. In fact, not a few of them assert that the opposite effect will come of the attempt to "bear the market." On the present price scale, the mill men state, only the usual profits are figured in and advances represent only the increases that have been made in the cost of manufacturing raw wool, yarn, and dye.

"If we are given indefinite delivery dates," said one mill man, "we will hold the goods subject to the manufacturers' instructions for only a certain length of time and then put them in stock to be sold to the first comer. From the way the garment manufacturers talk you would think there was no competition in this industry. Competition regulates the price of dress goods just as it does in any other line."

If labor trouble actually comes up in the garment trade the mill agents expect even higher prices for dress goods than now obtain. A rush will be made for merchandise, they say, and the manufacturers who are now canceling their orders will have to buy back the goods they need at much higher quotations than the formerly paid. An abnormal demand for men's wear piece goods is also expected to be a factor in the situation. Some of the slack, if any should occur, in the dress goods end can be taken up by the increased demand from the men's clothing trade.

A MONTH'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Increases Here in February of Both Exports and Imports.

The February Custom House report, issued yesterday, covering outward and inward foreign commerce by countries and grand divisions showed the increase in the month as compared with February, 1915. Domestic exports came very close to being just double those of the same month a year ago, the shipments for February last being set down at $214,257,933, against $110,548,943 the corresponding month last year. Imports in February showed a big gain also, the figures being $103,084,535, against $71,-016,198 the same month of 1915.

European exports during the month had a value of $174,681,522, compared with $89,735,948 in February, 1915. The United Kingdom took war and other supplies out of this port worth over $90,-000,000, or more than double the purchases of the same month a year ago. French buying here totaled $43,214,959, or twice the volume of a year go, while Italy's outgoing shipments of $11,225,980 were $700,000 short of February, 1915. The exports to the Netherlands exceeded last year's by about $2,000,000, but trade movements to the Scandinavian countries showed a decided slump. No merchandise shipments were recorded to Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium.

North American exports from New York totaled $11,412,001, or $5,000,000 more than the corresponding month last year. February shipments to South America reached $13,283,159, against $5,-967,321 a year ago. The greatest gain in any single country was made in Argentina, which took American goods worth $4,262,029, compared with only $1,158,901 in February, 1915. February Asiatic exports from here reached $7,-065,899, while the same month last year their value was $2,849,565. Those for Oceania in February amounted to $4,-903,063, compared with $3,816,944 the corresponding period a year ago. African shipments were valued at $2,412,190, a gain of $600,000. Counting February shipments of war munitions from this port to Russia by both the Atlantic and Pacific routes, their value footed up $12,054,887, while in February, 1915, such shipments amounted to a few thousand dollars.

The February import side of the balance showed a heavy increase in entries of crude and manufactured products from each of the grand divisions, particularly from Europe, South America and Asia. European imports in February were returned at $45,575,758, or $12,000,-000 more than in the same month a year ago. English imports rose to $19,355,442 in February, while a year ago that month their value was $11,624,098. French entries were $9,545,300, or double those of February, 1915. German goods, mostly those "permitted" by the British Government, received here had a value of $644,049, a heavy fall from the same month last year, when such merchandise was reported at $4,854,556. Austrian goods brought in were valued at $102,179. By grand division, the February approximate increases over the same month a year ago were as follows: North America, $5,000,000; South America, $7,000,000; Oceania, $1,500,000; Asia, $5,500,000, and Africa $700,000.

CASH WITHOUT INTEREST TO Manufacturers & Merchants on OVERDUE SLOW ACCOUNTS placed with us for collection SYSTEM MERCANTILE AGENCY 51 Chambers St. Phone 1188 Worth

HANGERS—"Veribest," for Men's and Women's Apparel, waxed and enameled; all colors. For Notion and Housefurnishing Depts. Enameled Waist and Costume Display Forms. Metalwood Mfg. Co., 410 W. B'way. Phone 5713 Worth

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

BUTTONS.—We are open for a large quantity of 18 line black horn buttons. Phone Farragut 9180. Ask for Mr. Klein.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—The Charles William Stores will look at children's dresses, 6-14, for their fall catalog, at the New York office, 49 East 21st St., on Wednesday, April 12, from 9:30 to 3.

CONTRACTORS on cotton dresses, up to $2.50; will look at samples all day. 29 West 35th, first floor.

CORDUROYS.—If you have high shades in corduroys to sell cheap, call up Chelsea 3650.

JOBS OF SUITS.—The J. L. Hudson Co.'s Basement Store, Detroit, Mich., open to buy 1,000 suits from $6.50 to $10.00; must be good styles, well made, and much under regular prices. Will look at samples Monday and Tuesday at our New York office, 354 4th Av.

POPLINS, American, wanted, all shades, qualities 90610 and 90611; will pay cash. Telephone 1853 Chelsea.

SERGE JUILLARDS, No. 54,268, wanted; black and navy; will buy for cash; immediate delivery. Address Piece Goods, S 108 Times.

SILKS, WOOLENS.—Open for all kinds, suitable for coats, any quantity. Fleisher Cloak and Suit Co., 826 Broadway.

SUITS, COATS.—Pongee, Palm-Beach suits, silk coats, chinchilla, angora, and knit fabric coats; can place large orders at once for immediate delivery, using your cloth or our cloth. Call using 36th St. entrance, 5th floor, 1,333 Broadway.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2930.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Misses', children's Spring coats; high-grade, classy merchandise; immediate delivery; $12 down to $3.75. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St.; full commission to salesman.

COATS.—2,000 ladies', misses' coats and suits in stock; up-to-date styles for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1333 B'way.

COATS.—300 ladies' and misses' coats on hand to close out; poplins, serges, checks. Charnay & Freed, 40 West 17th.

COATS.—Big stock on hand for immediate delivery at very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Smart styles; immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Job of desirable merchandise closing out. Telephone Farragut 9291.

COATS.—Jobs in serges, checks, mixture. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Hundred of coats to close out. Joe Korostoff, 30 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery; very desirable merchandise at attractive prices. A. H. Hollander, 35 E. 11th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Large stock; immediate delivery. J. G. Slater, 114 W. 26th St.

COATS and SUITS for immediate delivery. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Entire Spring stock; will be sold cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

DRESSES.—Novelty silk sport, afternoon, and street dresses in stock for delivery. Up Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses; clever styles, white and colored; to close out. D. and E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

DRESSES and SUITS.—Jobs in cloth, silks, crepes, and cotton dresses at a price. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES.—50 serge dresses to close out; good styles. D. Schustack, 115 W. 29th.

DRESSES, POPLIN.—100, all colors, all sizes, for sale. 41 West 17th St., 4th floor.

LINEN, pure Ranie, 45 and 46 inches; all shades; 200 pieces for sale. Z 262 Times Annex.

POPLINS, GABARDINES and SERGES at mill prices. Phone Chelsea 6865.

POPLINS, SERGES, checks, and Chuddah Cloth. Merit, 15 West 24th. Farragut 9810.

RAINCOATS.—Tweed; have a lot of tweed raincoats to close out; will sell very reasonable. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 29th.

SERGES.—All wool serges for sale; gray, double warp; about 3,000 yards; white, single warp, about 700 yards. J 19 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O and OO, black or white. Snappers, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3686.

SNAP FASTENERS for sale; black and white. 163 West 23d. Chelsea—1080.

SPRING COATINGS.—Closing out surplus stock. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Misses' and juniors', for immediate delivery; made in the latest styles and fabrics. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th.

SUITS.—200 new Spring ladies' suits to close out at a sacrifice. Sol Levine Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; jobs to close out Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—Spring; to close out cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 58 West 26th.

TAFFETA.—Black, silk, wool poplin, corduroy for sale. 146 West 25th, 12th floor.

WAISTS.—Have striped tub silk in stock, $18; also silk jersey sport coats in the newest creations, blazer and plain effects, in all the leading shades, from $6.75 up. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

WAISTS for immediate delivery; Georgettes, laces, crepes, and china silk, $18 to $45. Valenstein, 115 W. 29th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN—Two wide-awake salesmen open for lines children's wear, jobbing and retail trade; Southern territory; commission. S 112 Times.

SALESMEN ladies' neckwear to handle line novelty leather collar and cuff sets; quick sellers; liberal commission. S 89 Times.

SILK SUITS.—Wanted, line of silk suits, $18 upward; just in from the road, and know where I can place quantity at these prices. Box J 52 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday—3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Names Custodian Banker.

This information has been received from the Textile Alliance, Incorporated: For purposes of shipments from the Union of South Africa to the United States, under the alliance agreement, the British Board of Trade announces that the National Bank of South Africa is to be regarded as the custodian banker on the same basis as the Standard Bank of South Africa.

Silk Men and Preparedness.

A meeting of members of the Silk Association of America who are interested in preparedness has been called for Thursday afternoon at 2:30, at 354 Fourth Avenue, at which the question of taking part in the parade in favor of it, to be held in this city on May 13, will come up for consideration. All firms located in the metropolitan district are asked to send at least one representative, more if possible, in order to organize the silk division of the parade, if an affirmative decision is reached. Attention is called to the fact that the proposed parade is non-partisan and without political significance.

Full Handed Again.

The houses that dropped some of their salesmen during the slump that followed the war are now ready to put their staffs back on the old numerical basis. In fact, some of the more progressive concerns are understood to be increasing their sales forces above the usual strength. The reason given for doing this is that full use will be made of the opportunity afforded by changed conditions to get increases in the volume of sales. With the unusual circumstances in many branches of trade, more ground will have to be covered by salesmen. The whole retail trade can be worked profitably instead of having the number of visits paid by salesmen limited to the usual customers of the house.

Gray Goods Open Quietly.

The local gray goods market began the week more or less quietly yesterday, but prices were very firmly held at recent levels. There was not a great deal doing in any of the staple cloths, though some business large enough to mention was done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 5⅝ cents for April-June delivery. Sheetings were fairly active, with sales of 48-square, four-yards made at 6 cents for delivery in April, May, and June. As for the rest of the market, there was little feature. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅜c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

Burlap Prices Easing Off.

A quite general lack of important trading, coupled with lower costs at Calcutta, has had a weakening effect on all kinds of burlap prices in this market in the last week. Yesterday 10½-ounce, 40-inch burlaps were quoted, somewhat nominally, at 10½ cents for spot and close-by deliveries, while 7.75 cents was the figure set on 8-ounce goods of the same width. It was said that actual buying of any size would doubtless bring forth prices even more favorable than those. The Dundee burlap situation is giving the trade something to worry about these days. Not only is the strike of the jute workers still on there in full force, but the British Government, temporarily at least, is refusing to issue licenses for exporting jute products from the United Kingdom. If this continues for any length of time the American linoleum makers will be hard hit.

Sheets Are Wanted, Too.

In addition to the lightweight sheetings that are being sought in a quiet way in this market for use in bandage cloths, as reported several days ago in this column, it is said that the buyers in question are after sheets and pillow cases in the made-up state, evidently for hospital purposes. The names of these buyers, for the moment at least, are trade secrets. The sheets and cases wanted are said to be heavier than those ordinarily used for the purpose, and this, it is further said, will make it all the more difficult for the men seeking the goods to find them. The market is too well sold up on all kinds of these goods at the present time, both in the finished and gray states, to admit of the deviation of looms to any cloth whose specifications are out of the ordinary. Even if this could be done, it is said that the price of the finished goods would probably be prohibitive in view of the present high range of the market on gray sheetings.

The "Working" Season is On.

Merry Spring, in spite of the business it brings, is not the brightest season of the year for the local retail dry goods stores in some respects. Among other things it will devolve upon the stores maintaining suburban deliveries to assist in moving some of the effects of several families lucky enough to own two homes into the Summer establishment. Favorite articles for transit at the expense of the stores seem to be refrigerators and baby carriages. The method of getting them moved at practically no cost to the owner is simplicity itself. If it is a refrigerator, the drain pipe from the ice chest is "accidentally" deranged. Be it a baby carriage then one or two of the wheels are found to need retireing. In either case the job of fixing things is given to a big store, with the request that the repaired article be delivered to the Summer address. Having first called for the article to be repaired the store thus completes the circuit.

A Comparison of Values.

Prices are not high, according to one woolen salesman, if a comparison is made with the values offered five or six years ago. Before the era of trading down and substitution, he said, the price paid for an all-wool fabric was about the same as the manufacturers are paying today. "With the development of the last few years in the clothing and garment trades," he said, "there has been a big demand for cloths that have the appearance of being good value, but which really do not have the wool stock in them to make them so. It is a question now of weaving a finish into cloth whereas formerly the cloth was heavy and would take a good finish in the ordinary process of finishing. With 5 or 10 per cent. of cotton in the old-time fabrics, much longer wear could be guaranteed because good live wool was used. Now, the idea is to use silk noils and the cheapest kind of wool stock, so that the fabric will boil out, call it commercially all wool, buy it at 75 cents a yard, and manufacture it into a suit to sell at $25."

They Are Not Cured.

To those who are on the inside, and who know the general lack of good merchandise of all kinds at present, it may come as a surprise to hear that some of the retailers have not yet broken themselves of the habit of sending back goods that do not sell as quickly as they apparently should. A case was reported yesterday in which a seller of a certain kind of knitted garment for women had received a return shipment of several dozen pieces of his wares. The goods being of a staple nature, and advancing steadily in price, the seller could hardly believe his eyes when he read the letter announcing their return. "Not that I object to this particular return," he said, "for I can sell the goods again quickly and get an extra profit out of them. But when a retailer will do a thing like this, how can you ever stop him from returning goods in normal times by 'educating' him? In this case it would apparently take the retailer twenty years to learn his 'a, b, abs.'"

Features In Men's Neckwear.

While there is a scarcity of the usual novelties in the men's neckwear lines, owing to the small quantities of foreign silks that are coming through, offerings for the Spring and Summer are well diversified and there are several features. The shield tie to be worn with the new type of collar that permits the bow to be placed underneath the folds, is proving to be in quite popular demand. It is turned out in coin dot effects and plain colors, already tied and ready to be fitted to the front collar button, or in the ordinary bat wing shape. Embroidered effects are being sold in a number of pattern and color combinations. The fabrics known as Japanese crepes are in good demand, and wash goods will probably be more extensively used than in any previous season. Difficulty is being experienced at the present time by manufacturers in getting full color assortments from the tie silk makers. Manufacturing costs are advancing for a number of reasons, including the higher price of silks, increased cost of labor, paper boxes and many other incidentals to the business.

Navy Machinists Get Increase.

Leaders of the machinists employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard said yesterday that word had been received from Washington that Secretary of the Navy Daniels had finally yielded to their demand for an increase of 16 cents a day in their wages. This will bring the pay of the first-class machinists up to $4.24 a day. These workers received an eight-cent advance on Jan. 1 and when their demands for an additional increase were not met there was much talk of a strike in the yard.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrmann, millinery; 41 Union Square; Gregorian.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Fowler, Thomas & Co.; G. A. Fowler, dry goods; Imperial.

ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zeaner Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlin-Johnson-Dubose Co.; Miss M. McDonald, millinery; 20 E. 49th; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Julius Gutman & Co.; Edwin J. Gutman, jobs of suits; Hotel McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—M. Wits & Co.; M. Wits, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; C. Freundlich, jewelry; 355 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Lohmeyer & Richardson, Inc.; R. Richardson, men's furnishing goods; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. M. Kirschenbaum, Fall coats, pile fabrics; C. R. Reid, silks, dress goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. A. Troy, ribbons; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, ladies' garments; 146 W. 25th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Freindlich, jewelry; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics, dress goods, silks; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—Mochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, dresses; 220 5th Av.

BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

BATESVILLE, Ark.—Hall D. G. Co.; J. C. Hall, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 256 Church.

BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Michaels, jewelry; Miss Viller, children's millinery; Miss Jansen, toilet articles, perfumery; Miss Lyons, handkerchiefs, (basement;) Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' suits, coats; Mr. Koenigstal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishing goods; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Silberman, skirts; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, jobs coats, suits, waists, dresses; 12 W. 31st.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Adelberg, gloves, embroideries, neckwear; F. Kranson, women's, children's hosiery, underwear, men's furn. goods; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; J. A. Landau, millinery; Cumberland.

BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; L. P. Peiser, jobs women's, misses' suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, jobs Fall merchandise; 1,270 Broadway.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss Murphy, muslin underwear, bungalow aprons; Mr. Schaefer, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; J. F. Herman, dress goods, silks, domestics; 225 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; A. M. Cooper, director; 75 Spring.

PUEBLO, Col.—S. Bernheim, ladies' ready-to-wear; Somerset.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; H. J. Smerig, clothing; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; W. O. Ransley, notions, linings; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley—J. A. Braun, domestics; 1,239 Broadway; Breslin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; I. F. Prentiss, art goods; E. W. Koch, groceries; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; F. O. Donson, millinery; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Slotkin & Co.; L. Slotkin, millinery, women's garments; Gerard.

CEDAR RAPIDS—C. Denecke, "Inc.;" F. J. Schroeder, cloaks, suits, waists; 353 4th Av.

CHICAGO—I. Bezark; L. Cohen, jobs cloth, silk suits; Room 910, 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; R. Mandel, representing; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. H. Titus, white goods; R. Titus, retail millinery; W. G. Burt, draperies; F. S. Busse, wholesale white goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Wilson Brothers; H. Wilson, men's furnishing goods; 217 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Theo Brothers; W. Bachrach, men's clothing, furnishing goods, shoes; Algonquin.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. J. Jones, dress goods, silks; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—American Cap Co.; F. J. Sherlock, hats, caps; Imperial.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. W. Spence, suspenders, belts, men's furnishings; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—The Fair; F. Wise, white goods, linens; P. C. Fleer, upholstery goods; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. McEdwards, silks, velvets; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; S. Bamberger, shoes; D. Harrison, upholstery goods; Miss Elden, waists, underwear, basement; 15 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; W. D. Clark, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists, petticoats; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—The Mode Skirt Co.; M. Rosenberg, skirts; Breslin.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair; H. Alexander, piece goods; 23 East 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; W. H. Gerber, handkerchiefs laces, embroideries, neckwear, feather boas; H. E. Tyroler, Mr. Matsel, coats; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; S. Joseph, woolens; 215 4th Av.

CLINTON, Iowa—Meyer & Lindorf; O. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Bloch Bros. Co.; P. A. Schneider, notions, ribbons; R. J. Hamer, upholstery, floor coverings; 354 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; T. T. Toole, men's furn. goods, jewelry, gloves; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman; C. Melancon, ladies' garments; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; E. R. Graves, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—E. R. Graves, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; Breslin.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn.—Wright, Metzler Co.; T. W. Wright, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

DANVILLE, Va.—L. Harman, ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.

DAYTON, Ohio—Louis Traxler Co.; T. Ulhorn, leather goods, jewelry, lace hdkfs., embroideries, hosiery, underwear; 116 W. 32d.

DENVER, Col.—Neusteter Co.; Meyer Neusteter and Miss Wells, waists; 384 5th Av.

DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; H. Sprague, cloaks, suits, waists; 353 4th Av.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; C. A. Newcomb, dry goods; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—I. L. Hudson Co.; Mr. Rivers, hosiery, underwear, gloves, men's sport shirts, (basement;) 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—M. Ettlinger, cloaks, suits, waists; Breslin.

DETROIT, Mich.—Well & Co.; M. C. Well, carpets, furniture, housefurnishing goods; Ansonia.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Mitchell Dept. Store; O. F. Gilbert, general merchandise; Wallick's.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—J. J. Flanagan; Miss Flanagan, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. A. Mangold, cloaks, suits; H. B. Herpolsheimer, dry goods; 1,170 B'way.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann Underseiling Store; J. M. Lloyd, ladies' garments; 15 E. 26th; Imperial.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; H. L. Eliot, notions, fancy goods; 75 Spring.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; G. Reardon, cloaks, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.; Grand.

INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; M. Strashun, domestics; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Selig Dry Goods Co.; S. L. Hahn, suits, dresses; Miss L. Marks, coats, suits, dresses; 120 W. 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—William H. Block Co.; Mrs. Emanuel, children's wear; 1,261 Broadway.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Lurie & Bro.; B. Lurie, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Brothers; W. H. Hager, general mdse.; 75 Spring.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; Miss H. L. Snow, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Joseph D. Bock & Bro.; W. A. Marx, ladies' ready-to-wear; Imperial.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Beal, Burrow D. G. Co.; H. C. Bland, notions, hosiery, gloves, ribbons; 72 Leonard.

LOS ANGELES.—A. Hamburger & Sons; A. Levy, cloaks, suits; 215 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; E. E. Smales, cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Brownstein-Louis Co.; H. W. Louis, shirtings; 72 Leonard.

LOS ANGELES—P. A. Newmark & Co.; P. A. Newmark, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co.; A. C. Smith, laces, ribbons, embroideries; J. C. Terry, handkerchiefs; 72 Leonard.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—I. Wrubel; ready-to-wear, &c.; Miss R. Wrubel, ready-to-wear, millinery; Park Avenue.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; B. L. Greenwald, cloaks, suits, dresses; B'way and 32d.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss Scheffelbain, waists; Miss Riegel, silk, wash dresses; L. Elsas, coats, suits, dresses, children's coats, waists; basement ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Root & Hageman; L. E. Hageman, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—M. W. Savage Factories; M. Krabit, millinery, notions; 43 Leonard.

MONTICELLO, N. Y.—Hammond & Cooks; J. A. Cooke, dry goods, general merchandise, carpets, rugs, mattings, upholstery, housefurnishing goods; Wallick.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn.—Myers D. G. Co.; W. S. Myers, notions; 395 Broadway; Albert.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; G. F. Sadberry, piece goods; 23 East 26th.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Beckett Value Co.; W. M. Farris, Jr., ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way; Breslin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 Bwy.; Cumberland.

NEWARK, Ohio—Meyer & Lindorf; A. R. Lindorf, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble-Desmond Co.; Miss K. Rice, ribbons; 470 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; A. Sandbach, furn. goods; 220 5th Av., R. 1,307.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. A. Davis, books, stationery; 225 5th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Brooks & Co.; R. Hunt, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 18 W. 27th.

NEW ORLEANS—B. Cohn Co.; B. Cohn, silks, laces, housefurn. goods; 353 4th Av.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss A. E. Peta, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads; neckwear, belts; Gregorian.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous-Mitchell Co.; G. A. Clune, dress goods, silks; 75 Spring; Murray Hill.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; G. Reid, director; 75 Spring.

OMAHA—M. Spiesberger & Son Co.; N. A. Spiesberger, laces, millinery; 582 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Miss La Beshen, waists; 1,261 B'way.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Lowenthal & Son; H. J. Lowenthal, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; H. Shartenberg, director; 75 Spring.

PEORIA, Ill.—B. & M.; E. Tinan, men's clothing; 1,270 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Blauner, jobs coats, suits; I. Blauner, jobs waists; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Royal Garment Co.; E. Boehm, piece goods; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. D. Burnett, general mdse. 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. J. Jalkert, millinery, infants' wear, corsets; E. McCabe, neckwear; 23 East 28th.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. Meyers, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman & Co.; H. Lewin, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; N. Kaufmann, negligees, underwear, infants' wear; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, boys' furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; S. Abbott, books, stationery; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss Gottlieb, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; R. Reichelt, fur skins; H. Harry, women's suits, (basement;) 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss M. Gibian, waists; L. Schwartz, jobs muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; J. B. Herstein, cloaks, suits; 1,239 B'way.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; F. F. Harker, basement buyer; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss J. Cronin, Miss S. E. Peters, ladies' wear; 432 4th Av.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; J. A. Miller, men's, boys' clothing; 23 East 26th.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; R. Orr, housefurn. goods; 25 E. 26th; Herald Sq.

RICHMOND, Va.—Anderson, Lewis, Gray Co.; M. M. Anderson, dry goods, &c.; York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; J. S. Banford, piece goods; C. W. Wilson, representing; 23 East 26th.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, trimmings; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. J. Townson, representing; J. C. Tulloch, men's furnishing goods; 432 4th Av.; Netherland.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Wasserman-Gattman Co.; Mr. Kahrs, piece goods; 233 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; C. Martin, carpets, rugs, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—I. Epstein & Bros.; E. S. Epstein, furn. goods, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—L. Mohr & Sons; S. Mohr, blankets, linings; 43 Leonard.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; V. Siegler, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring; Park Avenue.

SHERMAN, Texas—Walter C. Jones & Co.; E. L. Jones, furn. goods; Wallick.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Brothers Co.; H. Fishgall, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—The Pelletier Co.; Miss O. M. Grieve, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle, Campbell D. G. Co.; C. F. Waller, white goods, embroideries, linens, laces, waists, muslin underwear; 75 Leonard.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Raymond Bros.; L. H. Lehman, jobs remnants white goods, wash dress goods; McAlpin.

ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. L. Wolfort, Fall children's dresses, petticoats, kimonos; 374 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; C. J. Stanger, remnants; 377 Broadway.

BONAPARTE URGES HASTE IN DEFENSE

Ex-Secretary Says President Should Have Unlimited Power to Increase the Army.

HIGHER PAY FOR SOLDIERS

Believes Present Situation Ten Times as Perilous as That Preceding the Spanish War.

Charles J. Bonaparte, ex-Secretary of the Navy, has written for the American Defense Society an article in which he points out the lesson that America should learn from the fate of Belgium.

"Let us take warning," he says, "from what our eyes have seen. We Americans need an army and navy 'strong enough to be taken seriously' just as certainly and just as urgently as Belgium did in 1913. We know that we have not what we need, have not anything like what we need, just as well as sensible and patriotic Belgians knew they hadn't what they needed to assure their country's safety and independence in 1913. Ex-Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels, and the President himself, whatever they may have tried to make us believe a year ago, all tell us that our country is in danger because it is unprepared for war, and any man not qualified morally and intellectually to form one of Mr. Ford's next yachting party can see that if this be true our country will remain in danger, and in the gravest danger, until it shall be prepared for war.

"The first step in devising an adequate provision for the national defense at this critical moment is to realize clearly and practically that we must provide for an emergency, and that time is most emphatically of the essence of the problem. We may want trained soldiers, and as many of them as we can get, just as soon as we can get and thoroughly train them. Why not abolish all limitations on the size of our regular army and allow the President to enlist just as many recruits as he can secure, and to so organize and officer them as he, with the advice of the General Staff, may deem expedient in the public interest?

More Pay for Soldiers.

"It has been suggested that the pay of a soldier is too small to attract good men in large numbers; why not authorise the President, in his discretion, guided, of course, by the counsel of qualified experts, to raise the pay, if need be, so that it shall bring us the number and kind of men we must have? In our National Guard we have a force of varying merit in different States, but, on the whole, fairly well qualified, so far as it goes, to serve as garrisons or coasts or guards or reserves or generally as troops of the second line, and at all events, constituting the only force, even partially disciplined, which we now have, or can organize without considerable delay, available for these highly important purposes.

"Why not give the enlisted men of this force a moderate compensation for their time, and otherwise do what may be judicially recommended by experienced advisers to largely increase its numbers, perfect its discipline and equipment, and, in general, enable it to properly fulfill the duties we may then reasonably expect it to discharge?

"At this moment a considerable proportion of our fighting ships are kept out of commission because we haven't enough seamen to man them. Why not permit (I should say direct) the President to enlist just as many sailors as he can obtain and give him the same latitude as to naval pay which I suggest his having as to that of soldiers? Undoubtedly certain of our older ships could be rendered much more formidable as fighting machines by improvements in their machinery or armament which could be effected within six months or a year. Why not have these improvements made in any yard, public or private, which may be found available for the purpose during the same months which it will take fully train the raw recruits who will afterward make up their crews? We have a number of vessels now building. Why not hasten their completion in every way possible without being deterred by any increase of cost? In the crisis I have supposed, one ship armed, manned, and in the water will be worth more to us than a hundred on the stocks.

Take Over Submarines.

"Some months ago the newspapers told us that, at one well-known shipyard ten submarines had been built for a belligerent power, but, of course, could not be delivered until peace; why should not our Government take over these submarines and any other vessels completed or near completion built for any foreign nation in any of our yards, just as Great Britain, when the war broke out, took over the two ships built in England for Turkey? Legislation may be needed to authorize this; but, if it is, Congress can readily supply it. Possibly some vessels of real value for really naval purposes may be obtainable by purchase from foreign nations, as some were in 1898; if any there are, why should they not be bought, and bought just as soon as they can be? Finally, without going into more details, why should not Congress do now what it did after the destruction of the Maine? If then placed $50,000,000 at the disposal of the President to be used, in his discretion, in putting the country in a state of defense; in an exigency tenfold more alarming, why should not a much larger sum be turned over to the constitutional Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy, to be spent, according to his judgment and on his responsibility, in preparing the country to withstand the assaults of any reasonably possible enemy?

Fate of General Gordon.

"Some of those old enough to remember the tragic death of General Gordon at Khartum may recollect the scathing criticism of Mr. Gladstone's ministry of that day, published in England under the title 'Too Late.' It was there shown how one suggested measure of relief for a situation acutely critical, and then another and then others still, had been first rejected and then pondered over and finally adopted by a Government which tried hard not to see things as they were, always to be found ineffective against threatened disaster, because, in every case, when the thing was at last done, the time for doing it to good purpose was irretrievably past. The later history of Great Britain and that of Belgium, and of other nations as well, nay, the sanguinary and appalling scenes of destruction and misery shown to our eyes on a world-wide scale during the last year and a half, have since then strikingly illustrated the criminal folly in statesmen of wasting time when their outlook is overshadowed by a great national danger. A truly frightful responsibility will rest on those to blame if our future shall prove that plans to safeguard the honor, independence, and national life of the American Union came to naught because, needlessly and inexcusably, their adoption was delayed until it was—Too Late."

Little Girl Killed by an Auto.

Anna Glaser, 6 years old, daughter of Charles Glaser of 804 Columbus Avenue, was killed yesterday afternoon when she ran into an automobile, driven by John Henner, a chauffeur, of 140 West 104th Street. The little girl was watching her four-year-old brother Charles and infant sister, when she ran into the street to get a box that had been thrown out. She stepped from behind an elevated railroad pillar into the path of the machine. With her father, Henner raced to the Park Hospital with the child, who died before arriving there. Henner was taken to the West 100th Street police station, but was allowed to go when Glaser said that he believed his daughter was killed by accident.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(N) This character means motion or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10. — Isaac Sidney Lambert, Donald C. Strachan, and Charles D. Folsom of New York City, and Sydney A. Syme of Mount Vernon, N. Y., were admitted to practice.

82—The Fairbanks Steam Shovel Co. v. W. V. Wills, trustee, &c.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

358—Southern Railway Co. v. W. E. Prescott.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

262—M. L. Bullen et al. v. State of Wisconsin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

243—B. & O. Ry. Co. v. H. S. Hostetter.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

365 and 367—United Railways Co. of St. Louis v. City of St. Louis.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

366—St. Louis & Suburban Ry. Co. v. City of St. Louis; 368—United Railways Co. of St. Louis v. same; 369—Same v. same; 370—Same v. same; 371—Same v. same, and 372—St. Louis Transit Co. v. same.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

731—H. E. Filler v. Ben Steele, Sheriff, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

840—J. I. Straus et al., &c., v. Victor Talking Machine Co.—Motion to advance denied without prejudice.

850—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Western Union Telegraph Co.—Motion to advance denied without prejudice.

314—Cheney Bros. Co. et al. v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Motion to postpone hearing denied.

16, Original—State of Missouri v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.—Motion to strike out part of the answer of the defendant set down for argument on Monday, May 1, next, and one hour allowed each side for the argument.

328—Provident Savings Life Assurance Society v. Commonwealth of Kentucky, by H. M. Bosworth, Auditor.—Motion to recall mandate and reform judgment denied.

909—George A. Fuller Co. v. Otis Elevator Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

911—Clark Pease et al. v. Rathbun-Jones Engineering Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

924—Victor Herbert et al. v. Shanley Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

930—John Church Co. v. Hilliard Hotel Co. et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

563—H. Hise et al. v. Western Coal & Mining Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

853—Monadnock Mills v. H. E. Fushey, administrator, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

861—Gold Medal Camp Furniture Mfg. Co. v. Telescope Cot Bed Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

900—P. B. Sullivan v. United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

917—F. Hull et al. v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

932—Reier Water Heater Co. v. Pittsburgh Water Heater Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

931—Paul English et al. v. E. W. Brown et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

887—H. C. Callaghan v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

339—U. S. of America v. J. S. Rowell et al.—Continued.

941—Harry T. Hall, &c., v. the Geiger-Jones Co.; 942—Same v. Don C. Coultrap, and 943—Same v. W. R. Rose et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant.

460—The Missouri Pacific Ry Co. v. the Larabee Flour Mills Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

905—W. A. Gaines & Co. v. Hellman Distilling Co., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

773—Lucinda Burton v. the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff.

921—C. T. Tucker v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

948—A. Nisbet, as Commissioner, &c., v. Federal Title and Trust Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

933—J. K. Rose, individually and as trustee, et al., v. Peter McClelland, Jr.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

944—A. S. Hopkins v. L. Hull, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

Original—Ex parte in matter of James J. Griffin and Gordon M. Peacock, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted.

916—W. G. Simpson et al. v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioners.

820—U. S. ex rel. Angelina Lombardo.—Submitted for plaintiff. No appearance for defendant.

449—F. K. Lane, Secy. of the Interior, &c., v. U. S. of America ex rel. Julia L. Mickadiet, &c., et al.—Argued.

941, C. Buchanan v. W. Warley.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 11: Nos. 64, 847, 868, (and 864 and 865,) 611, 883, 233, (and 234,) 244, 271, 189, and 228.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Herzog<Chas. Keller. Re Barker Piano Co.
Autopiano Co<Claviola Player Co.
Brooklyn Eastern Dist Terminal v. R. R.
Porter Safety Rail Co<E. J. Booker Co.
Safford<U.S. Fibre Conduit Co.
Robinson<Roe, Napier<Westerhoff.
Babbitt<Read.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Friedley-Voshardt Co<Reliance M S Co (2.)
Lasser<Butterick Co.
Nat Metal, &c, Co<Hopewell.
Fink<Ahlstrom.
Talgman<Desure.
Auto Pneu Action Co<Kindler & Collins.
Baldwin Co<Howard.
Susquehanna Coal Co<Dollard Coal Sales.
G Ricordi & Co<Triangle Film Corp.
Puelicher<Twin Falls, &c, Co.
Individual Drinking Cup Co<Union News Spencer<Curtis.
Barrett Mfg Co<Ewing.
Goodwin<Camp (2.)
Shiman-Miller Mfg Co<Chase, Keller & Co.
Wagner<Aucaigne.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 336, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Kearney<NY, NH, & H RR.
O'Rourke<Borden's Milk Co.
Sbaratta<Schunnemunk Const.
Ferdoski<DL&W.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Motion calendar.

Roche<Goodman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Re Kobre & Ginsberg.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—Lockwood<US Steel Corp.
People<Metropolitan Surety Co.
Doerfler<Pottberg.
Appeal<Schuck.
Walters<Prendergast.
Re McGuire<same.
Flynn<Woods.

NY C H RR<Woodbury (Yonkers.)
Re City of Rochester (Baldwin St.)
Re Hicks, for compensation, &c.
Re Crockett, for compensation, &c.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Scott, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Re Wiee, (Smedley.)<Vocka, Voelsch & Sidell Land.
Oppenheimer<Sicilian Asp Pav Co.
Fitzgibbon Baller Co<Ishie<A E Norton Co.
Re Spiehler, (Mooney.)
Lyles<Terry & T Co.
Cont Land, &c, Co<Kilpatrick.
Levi<Felias.
O'Donnell<Keyrouse.
Newburger-Morris Co<Talcott.
Fallert<Mass B & ICo
People<L. Strudler & Sons, (2.)
Springer<Duveen, (3.)

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Gerry<Whirtley, (Parcel 256.)
Same<Hausman.
Salvation Army<Williams.
Morse Intl Agency<Macdonald.
Schlesinger<Smith, Re Warelsky<Frankenthaler.
Terwilliger<Weill.
Schafus<Hetts.
Andrejkovics<Andrejkovics.
Re Hecht, (Palmer.)
Sullivan<Wills, Inc.
Zaccagrian<Koch.
Varschleiser<Goldstein
Schwimmer<Hellinger.
Rocher<Friedman.
Pegram<Jennewein.
Isseson<Strasburgher
ouurger.
Fiorentino<Mayer.
Chodern<Doringer.
Bednarski<Fedele.
Jones<Shaffer.
O'Hea<Heyman.
Healy<McGuire.
Hayes<Am Bridge Co.
Piering<Opperman.
Miller<Newmark.
Nagoshiner<Mtg Associated, Inc.
Palmer<Kamen.
Bauman<Velagisan.
Greef Eng & Mfg Co<Scourene Mfg Co.
Hahn<CNY. (2.)
Re Moses & Litt.
Aetna Acc & Liab Co<Homestead Bank.
Griffin<Brody, Adler & Koch Co. (3.)
Weber<Rothschild, Schilling<Jefferson Laundry Co.
Lally<Shaffer.
Engel<Moynahan.
Ritterberg<Gordon.
Glassberg<Wattenberg
Firemen's Ins Co of Newmark<City Tr. Co.

Engel<Shubert T Co.
Harry J McArdle, Inc<NY Cent RR.
Koolbergen<Trepel.
Toch<Gordon.
Michaelson<Katz.
Honigman<Spiro, (2.)
T H Simonson & Son Co<Gordon.
Fox<Mulligan.
Carley<Midland B Co.
Re Silberman & Becker, Inc.
Harris<Harris.
Schmitt<Vincent.
Re Smith, (Sealfra.)
Kuper<Stowe.
Post<Thomas.
Punnett<Herald Sq Holding Co.
Keppel<Breterman.
Werner<Ming Products Co, Inc.
Packer<15 W 44th St Co, Inc.
Mercuri<G A Fuller Co
Maloni<J M Horton Ice Cream Co.
Flore<Aronsohn, (2.)
Calia<Rondanina.
Castellazzio<NY Veal & Mutton Co.
Cross<Nat Biscuit, Inc.
Re NY Magdalena Home, (Meyer.)
Rothenberg<Henig.
Galiana<Galiana.
Lefkowitz<Rossnberg.
Brostrom<Brostrom.
Blalock<Blalock.
Ballassa<Kirsch.
Wiener<Wiener.
Re Ferris.
James<Ladue.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Peluso<Peluso.
Chatterton Co<Matthew's Sons.
Funkelstein<La Vine.
Root<Brainard.
Countryman<Countryman.
Fartman<Kaplan.
Faust<Faust.
Preferred causes:
Walk<Walk.
Silverman<Silverman.
Schmidt<Halprin.
Undefended divorces:
Anson, Walsh, Brockman, Braunstein, Wessell, Moll, Hooff.
General calendar:
Grits<Rocke.
Farsons<Parsons.
Roth<Roth.
Caswell<Caswell.
Sobel<Sobel.
Haldane<Rogan.
Forman<Wavecrest Const Co.
Sprung Utilities.
March<Brigante.
Hellborn<Rosenbaum.
Napolitano<Napolitano
Lee Lick You<Woods.
Buckman<Floral Pk V
Blum<Blum.
N Y M & A Sec<Buek Const Co.
Tzza<Andrews Bldg Co, Inc.
Pioneer Barber Towel Supply Co<Bruny.
Waldt<Waldt.
Ferrel<Ferrel.
Muldoon<Seaver.
Dubiller<Sterns Selling Service.
Koenig<Hunneke.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Trojan Realty Corp<Purdy.
Floersheimer<same (2)
Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Fasano<Ricciteltt
Inq—Blumberg<Greenwald.
Re Kaplan.
Illinois Surety Co<McMahon Elmore<McMartin.
Hirsch<Moss.
McCloat<Floral Park Villa Co.
McElroy<same.

Harvey<NY Assets Realty Co.
Donnelly<O'Brien.
Griggs<Renault Selling Branch.
Robinson<Lampart.
Everett<Carey.
Mayers-Kahn Rty Co<Kramm.
Smith<Nixon.
Clear.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cohn<Nass Elec RR.
Aaron<Melnitzky.
Westphal<Anthony Auto Repair Co.
Barbarisi<De Falce.
Baltofomagxio<Stanley Hoist & Machine Co.
D'Angelo<Welf Co.
Horton<Jordan Bros.
Gluck<Intemann.
Sherman<Pleonoff.
Fitzpatrick<Goldstein, Bannon<Riviera Rty.
Ruppert<Battist.
Hannigan<Langham Hotel Co.
Rice<Devlin.
Wintzewitz<Berkowitz.
Kirshner<Raskin.
Eidelberg<Third Av RR.
Treppel<N Y Rys.
Winkler<Blumborg.
Schwartzman<Friedman.
Black<Black.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Norwalk Bros<Endler.

Case on<Sinsheimer<Underpinning & Foundation Co.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Morussi<Glanet.
Worthelmer<B.H.RR.

Rally<Simonson.
Muller<Wendt, (2).
Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Malion<Lyons.
Sheppard<Nich Cop Co
Carroll<Otis Elev Co.
Yellone<Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Clair<Lefkowitz
Caldwell<Bloomingdale
Gassman<Bernstein.
Lincoln<N Y Rys.
Kuppersehmidt<Wilken.
Pector<Podlock.
Perine<Silverstor.
Montana<NY Rys.
Reynolds<Roth & R.
Reiss<Jeffreys & Co.
Hawks<Charter Const.
Feirtag<NY Rys.
O'Malley<CNY.
Horan<NY Rys.
Lambert<Wolf.
Case on.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Eugene<Talbot.
Olkoff<Schacht, (2.)
Cintini<Yonkers Ry.
Waskowski<Bookhaus.
Block<Block.
Clapp<N Tonicab &c.
Rose<The Show Corp.
Duffy<Quinn.
Durose<CNY.
Marcus<Miller.
Olswang<Turk.
Geyer<NYCons RR.
Vitale<NY Rys.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Scannell<Gillespie Co.
Farrisay<Clements.
Haupt<Mayer.
McDonald<F N Schaefer Brew Co.
Succo<Caggiano.
Fexon<Co Shelburne.
Falcone<Wells.
Bernstein<Col Oil Ice Cream.
Crosby<Giraux.
Vasco<Clarkson.
McCarthy<Nelson.
Jamplan<Hoffman.
Benventeste<Smith.
Huger<Stern Bros.
Garcone<Thomas & Buckley Heisting.
Scharr<Gosnell.
Case on.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Meehan<Bamberger, (2.)
Hamp<Flagg.

Dondes<Rich L & RR, Case on.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

O'Brien<Bronx Taxicab Co.
Rosenberg<B H R R.
Silverman<B, Q Co & S R R.
Beaman<Doddato.
Nicholas<Stewart.
A & S Agrillo<Ligschitz.
Hellerman<N Y Rys.
Reilly<U S R & Imp.
Walker<Lemmle Dy.
Ricabona<H. L. Herbert & Co.
O'Connor<U S R & I.
Scirarabla<NY Rys.
Hudson<same.
Witte<Weimann.
Ptasikon<Yonkers RR.
Buehler<Horton.
Stone<Brasky.
Carley<Hohenstatt.

Sharet<CNY.
Tobin<Am Letter Co.
Bowden<NY Rys.
Senior<Star Co.
Lord Elec Co<Barber Asphalt Pav Co.
Holt<R Hoe & Co.
Saxe<B H RR.
Roseman<Neisner.
Prush<Lincoln Hosp (2.)
Reisler<Show Corp.
Hooper<Hooker.
Rosenthal<Horsten Ice Cream Co.
Staszko<L & W-B Cl.
Koehler<Wilmut Rty Co. (2.)
Baumgart<Goldberg.
Quinlan<Lyons.
Lobel<Oscar Daniels.
Case on.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levy<Halliday (3.)
Scheer<Wittes.
Donegan<Alt Realty.
Fagan<Mooney Const.
Gaulil<Recht & Rosenbaum.
Jacobs<Gerstenzang.
Harris<Tribune Assn.
Adler<Thomashefsky Theatre Co.
Bieber<Shubert-Anderson Co.
Bienenfeld<Webb.
Cooney<Sherman.
Weiss<Koch.
Nagelbaum<Realty Redemption Co of N Y.
P Bay<Violett.
Bay<same.

Helmrath<Silas W Driggs Warehouse.
Oberlander<Hutkoff.
Strum<N Y Rys.
Pfiying<Third Av RR.
Barbarisi<De Falce.
Baltofomagxio<Stanley Hoist & Machine Co.
D'Angelo<Welf Co.
Horton<Jordan Bros.
Gluck<Intemann.
Sherman<Pleonoff.
Fitzpatrick<Goldstein, Bannon<Riviera Rty.
Ruppert<Battist.
Hannigan<Langham Hotel Co.
Rice<Devlin.
Wintzewitz<Berkowitz.
Kirshner<Raskin.
Eidelberg<Third Av RR.
Treppel<N Y Rys.
Winkler<Blumborg.
Schwartzman<Friedman.
Black<Black.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

M'Names<Boriand (2.)
Dunne<Kahn.
Knopfer<CNY.
Nahoum<C I & B RR.
Lounsbury<CNY.
Aymar<Rodman.
Bergman<Univ T C.
Brown<CNY.
Lowe<same.
Smith<H & Man RR.
Fitzgerald<Bradley C.

Janoseik<B H RR.
J Fallick<Cons Gas of NY.
R Fallick<same.
Rabinowitz<Lavery.
Lewis<Gt Atl&P Tea.
Drahouzal<Hess.
Ostill<Lehigh&N E R.
Cecioli<Same.
Webber<CNY.
Clear.

PART XIII.—Recess. Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part VIII.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

20th St Garage<Moore.
Straus<Shanley.
Barclay<Barclay.
Fitz Hugh-Luther Co<Coen.
Walcott<Fid & Cas Co
Prud Ins Co<Mat Bk of Commerce.
Adamson<Magee.
Same<Mount.
Investors' Agcy<Batt.
Breitung<Wight.
Starr<Gayley.
McMurray<Dalmel.
Martin<Betts.
Burton Pierce Co<Bronstein.
Cohen<same.
Wolff<same.
Giles<E Langer Brew.

CNY<Audubon Nat Bk
Wright & Barclay, Inc<Feissmer.
CNY<Schlegwell.
Hohn<CNY. (2.)
Wickstrom<Peck.
Brunswick Rty Co<Frankfort G I Co.
Ditto<Paterno Const.
O'Dear<Woods.
Hecht & Campe<Kohn
Franklin Bldg<Finn.
Adamson<Berger.
Tunik<Brescher.
Gilsey<Starrett.
Zucca<Pompeiano Co.
Witteman<Riviera Rty
Leigh<Yeager.
CNY<Magrath.
Case on.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dunlop<NY Alco Film Service.
Goldsmith<Schuss.
Mfrs. Appraisal Co<Rockwell.
Hayes<Pasquini.
Megarree<Megargee.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Beno<Federal Ins Co.

Arthur Walker & Co<Leeming.
Rosenfeld<Bookman.
Aylwin<Chase, Talbot
Hooper-Falkenau Eng Co<Sloan.
Meyer<Newgass.
Ashforth<Simon.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Recess. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.—Hoddad<Rushid.
NY Assets Realization Co<Thompson.
Wilson<Ill Surety.
Suiter<Century Bk.
Branower & Sons, Inc<Walden.
Mann<Malatsky.
Longworth<Hughes.
Saks & Co<N Y Edison Co.
Dollan<Littlefield.
Accerdino<Zibelli.
Arnold<Clark.

Jaffey<Turetzky.
A Frank&Co<Morris P Est.
Falce<Levy.
Kost<Lehmann.
Rosenblatt<Harris.
Silverman<Anaiomink Paper.
Adv Print<Motion Pic Centre.
Britist Alum<Treftz.
Hopkins<Gen Cent & Eng. Clear.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.—Aeolian Co<Hardenbrook.
Donnelly<Murphy.
Halperin<NY Cons RR
Hale<Cort.
P B Shimer & Co<Kings Co Refrig Co.
Peson<MacKinstry.
Cohen<Kessler.
Allen<Lincrusta Wks<Pallas." Inc.
McManus<Crandall.
Cragin<Berkeley.
Jakovics<Vas.
Grau<Chandler.
US Wood Preserving Co<NY.
Weil<Globe Ind Co.

Heilbronner<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Mack<Field.
Central Brew Co<Campbell.
O'Toole<Hammer.
Garlock<Kuhne Libby Co.
Hunt<Harrisburg Pipe, &c, Co.
Young<Tuthill.
G Aveeck, Inc<Berger.
Kuchler<Roeder.
Cooper<Wolf.
Zumbach<Hanan.
CNY<Bradley Cont Co
Case on.

Bardwil<Int. R. T.
Reinhardt<CNY.
Scott<Farrell.
Breckir<Edison El Ill.
Bresslin<Jewish P Pub
Wallace<B H RR et al
Mulligan<Nassau RR.
Bregman<Richman.
Latham<Karg.
Laventino<Mercurio.
Wandell<Wandell.
Langberg<Morgensen.
Magliano<Loosser.
Haughey<Tuosso.
Shepard<CNY.
Crowell<L&C & S RR
Speth<B H RR.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.

Macumber<Detroit Motor Co.
People<Heaney.
Defflay<Martin.
Amer Bonding Co<Kelly.
People<Girrapuito.
L I R R<Amer Bridge.
Rudd<Cropsey.
Traub<CNY.
Horowitz<Cohen.
Weinstein<CNY.
Dickens<same.
Wilson<Fishkill Rway
Galvin<Fed Sugar Co.

Farthing<Strouse.
Re Clapp.
Brush<Rothschild.
Stevenson<NY & L B RR.
Kane<Sperry Co.
Secor<NY & NJ RR.
Porter<CNY.
Roemer<Astoria Dock.
Maddock<Muinstein.
Collard<Relyea.
Kessler<Buge.
Underhill<Wallin, (2.)
Brown<Schinmeister.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Gregory<Gregory.
Siemers<Bellenchal.
Tiedemann<Tiedemann
Faruolo<Bklyn Alcatraz Paving Co.
J P Duffy<Un Concr.
Realty Assc<Glenwana Wreck Co.
Same<CNY.
Kowalsky<Bliss Co.
Darmstadt<Berry.
Schlickaup<Van Tassell.
Zubrickie<P & R. Cont & Iron Co.
Heidelberger<Gr Suburban Impt Co.
Meyers<Livingston.
Ethman<Brandt.
Colwell Lead Smelter<Weinstein<Birbower.
Hillis<Hillis.
Re Central Av, (Woodworth.)
Re Flandreau & Macken, Inc, (Sslop)
MacLean<MacLean.
Gilbert<Zimmer.

McCrosson<Brimberg.
Feingold<Wilson.
Gregory<Gregory.
Logan R E Co<Baar, Sarenbok<Sarenbok.
Penstrom<Hall.
Reichman<Reichman.
Same<same.
Kinne<Kinne.
Clark<Altman.
Holzman<Levinson.
Re Supt of Bank-Un Bank, (Siegel St.)
Same, (Main.)
Same, (Pantell.)
Same, (Schwab.)
Strum<Mirschell.
Spicer<Marquand, (2.)
Harris<Schanck.
Barnes, Berg & Co.
Staehler<Wilhelm.
Clark<Clark.
Finn<B H RR.
Maxwell<Hoge.
Sheridan<Frazee.
Run<Hun, (addl.)
Parsons<Jnce.
Eidman<Zion Hosp.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.

Salzmon<Ehrlich & Rapp Laundry.
Schneider<De Ghuee.
McCarthy<Norton & Gorman Contracting.
Lott<Kings Parkway Realty Co.
Mechanics Bank<De Caballero.

The remaining cases called on April 6 and marked ready will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial as the above cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3073.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Clark, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.

Smith<Smith.
Schilling<C I & B RR.
Kern<B H RR.
Bryan<NY C & H RR.
Henken<Edison El Ill.
Nielsen<Witt.
Fitzpatrick<CNY.
Bekofsky<So B Ry.
Basche<NY Con RR.
Marcus<same.
Bernstein<Kingsbury.
Cataldi<Nassau RR.
Vernaci<Emp S Dairy.
Davis<CNY.
Cunningham<Whittemore Cab Co.
Weyrich<Carpenter.
Boxley & H. Garlweiss Con Co<Stiever et al.
Russell Addltore Co.
Tainsky<Lawrence.
Prendergast<CNY et al
Pinkelstein<NY Con RR.
Thomassen<Greenhut.
Jacoves<Hirsch.
McCarthy<Nass RR.
La Cascia<Globe-W Co

Lamszoff<B H RR.
Meisel<same.
Barencki<Clark.
Morris<Nassau RR.
Sperling<Baurhyte.
Putterman<Ford Mot
Schnell<Muncie.
Blashinsky<Lefkowitz.
Fittin<Sumner.
Woodbridge<NY Con. RR.
Isola<Union Holding.
Rabey<Teague.
Wanamaker<NY Rys.
Neuweiler<B Q C&SRR
Griesemer<Knox Hat.
Ericksen<Tidewater Paper Mills.
Jacobs<Fetherston, Con'r &c.
Kirshman<NY ConRR
Coffey<Coffey.
Diack et al<CNY.
Wax<Berth.
De Lutio<Fifth Av Coach Co.
Reiff<B H R R.
Whiston<same.
Delany<Nassau RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Warburton<Tappan.
Jordon<B H RR.
Hayden<Gratz.
Behrmann<B H RR.
Carlson<Michaels.
Rourke<B H R R.
Flynn<York.
McClane<Lester et al.
Sheehan<Columbia Chemical Works.
Harris<B H R R.
Parker<Langan.
Adams<Gen Baking
Lawrence<C I & B RR.
Camarda<Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.
Leaning<Ragonsburg.

Bardwil<Int. R. T.
Reinhardt<CNY.
Scott<Farrell.
Breckir<Edison El Ill.
Bresslin<Jewish P Pub
Wallace<B H RR et al
Mulligan<Nassau RR.
Bregman<Richman.
Latham<Karg.
Laventino<Mercurio.
Wandell<Wandell.
Langberg<Morgensen.
Magliano<Loosser.
Haughey<Tuosso.
Shepard<CNY.
Crowell<L&C & S RR
Speth<B H RR.

KINGS COUNTY.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:

Daniel S. Doran, Michael Mitchell, Mary Quinn, M. Markowitz, &c., G. Dondero, &c., R. F. Wheeler, Joseph Killian, Eilen Donnelly, Moses Goodside, Emily Hamer, G. Nicolotti, Mathilda C. Ruffler, David Glass, G. Jacobsen, Margaret Reynolds, Violet Van Schaick Hubbard, infant, James H. Wood, Jr., John A. Webster, T. F. O'Rourke, Herman Marcus, Max Orbach, J. A. O'Connor, May B. Benjamin, Evelyn Lindo, Robert W. Taller, T. J. Kieley, Anna M. Bowen, Victor Wellisch, N. E. Badgeley, Jane Tilson, P. T. McGlynn, Natale Fanizzo, Eugenia Loutrel, &c., Theodore W. Bloom, Theresa Schratz, Lena Uhri, Domenico Lorrete, Henry Kahn,

Contested wills:
Mary Mele, Mary McGonald, Lena V Ross,

Estates of:
Anna L. Textor, William H. Inman, Elmer E. Overpeck, James W. Vickers, Alice M. Bethel, John Keenan, Annie Reilly, Winifred Murray, Solomon Hotkins, S. Michelosian, &c., Tillie Klingenstein, James J. Galvin, Joseph Bogner, Nelson W. Aldrich, F. J. Ulovsky, &c., Maria L. Tillotson, Kate Hellwege, Bettie Fulver, Anne E. Fay, &c., Benno Nauberger, Bertha Nauheach, C. Seasongood, Agnes Hector, Mary Murphy, Meyer London.

Estate of:
Lena Rosenthal, Lucy M. Cornell.

Wills for probate:
Charles Franklin, Lily E. Jones, (2.) Annie Ader, Charlotte A. Bruen, Susan Ritchie, Anna T. Geriach, Marse Fribourg, Carrie Schwarz, C. W. Carpenter, H. Offerman.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Strakosch<Booking & Promoting Corp.
Caine<Ocean Film Cor
Kanner<Lang.
Caine<Ocean Film Cor
Bacon<Clark.
Faron<Brown.
Levin<Singer.
Weil<Nolan.
Landau<Barrett Mfg.
Reese<Fid & Dep Co.
Rindskopf<Zimmer.
Moore<German Artistic Weaving Co.
Greenbaum<Hand
Punnett<Geo Backer Const Co.
Levitus<Frye Co.
Bond<Drosin Bros.
Singer Dec Co<Ellis.
Farcus<Berg.
Tryon<Nathan.
Weiss<Gomminder (2.)
Ivy Courts Realty Co<Wheeler.

Re McGrath.
Fid & Dep Co<Noonan
Meyer<St Nagel & Co.
Norwick<Thorner
Paper Box Co.
Knipe<Wheelehan.
Goldstone<New England Equit Co.
Conversano<Kandell Bros.
West Side Bk<Brand.
Diamond<Harroun.
Internati Milk Prod Co<McLaughlin.
Hirschhorn<Sockol.
Rosen, Alva Carpet, &c. Co.
Leszynsky<Leszynsky.
Tower Mfg. &c, Co<Brand.
Century Holding Co<Ebling Brew Co.
Merchants Bk of Canada<Faber & Mac-Kenzie.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Gaifurt<Winternitz.
Aiello<Gordon.
Rooney

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, APRIL 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 1,251.7 ft n of Laurel Hill Terrace, 100x271.6x101.3x255.6, foreclosure March 31; Gherardi Davis, referee, to Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, April 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $20,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 108, w s, 100.2 ft n of 64th St, 25.3x100; Isidor Abraham to Gertrude and Sophia Ederle, 108 Amsterdam Av, mtg $28,000, April 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

AVENUE A, 1,745, w s, 25.10 ft s of 91st St, 25x94; Margaret A. Davis to Georgia E. Mills, Woodhaven, Borough of Queens, mtg $12,000, Oct. 27, 1915; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

BOND ST, 27, s w s, 25x114.4 to n e s of 15-ft alley, with rights to alley; West Broadway, 475.e s, 150 ft s of Houston St, runs e 100; n 25; w 50.2; n 25; w 49.2 to st x w 21.4, to beginning; 21st St, 44 East, e s, 250 ft w of 4th Av, 25x92; Juanita G. Dalby to Henrietta Echeverria, 60 West 71st St, e. t., 1-5 part, b. and s.; all liens; April 8; attorneys, Lockwood & L., 120 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, s w corner of Pearl St, runs s 111.5 ft to n s of Water St x w 92.6x n 109.4 to s s Pearl St x e 113.1 to beginning; Empire Mortgage Co. to William Patterson, 691 5th St, Brooklyn, April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, 537, w s, 75.2 ft n of Spring St, 37.3x200 to Mercer St x37.4x —, foreclosure April 7; Frederick T. Davies, referee, to East River Savings Institution, 291 Broadway, April 8; attorney, Omri F. Hibbard, 74 Broadway $8,000

FORSYTH ST, 127, w s, 25x100; Milton Brinn to Solomon Brinn, 1,580 Amsterdam Av, ½ right, title, and insurance, all liens, Sept. 2, 1915; address, 61 Park Row $1

JAMES ST, 93, w s, 49.6 ft e of Batavia St, 25x15, except part to open New Chambers St, foreclosure April 4; William F. Clark, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, trustee will of George Young, April 10; attorneys, Geiler, R. & H., 52 Exchange Place $30,000

PLOT 7, map of Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates; Frances Delgnon to Bernhard Maxer, 41 East 72d St, b. and s., all liens, April 10; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St $1

WASHINGTON ST, 794, w s, 39.3 ft s of Horatio St, 19.6x69.10; Adele Bloomingdale to N. Y. State Realty and Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av, mtg $5,900, all liens, April 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

66TH ST, s s, 45 ft w of Park Av, 18x87.11; Maude R. Garr to Arthur C. James, 82 Park Av, mtg $75,000, all liens, April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

71ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Agnes H. Connolly to Francis and Grace H. Smith, 16 East 64th St, as tenants by entirety, mtg $30,000, April 10; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $100

86TH ST, 135 West, n s, 333 ft w of Columbus Av, 23x100.8; Hannah Freedman to Sidney Nicholsburg, C. Stratford Place, Newark, N. J., mtg $40,000, March 27; attorneys, Wechsler & Kohn, 42 Broadway $1

87TH ST, 22 West, n s, 310 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Isaac Strauss to Rebecca, his wife, 23 West 87th St, mtg $15,000, all liens, March 20; attorney, Abraham Stern, 31 Nassau St $100

98TH ST, 118 East, n s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Ruth and Augusta Harris by Eva Harris, guardian, to Lena Schnierer, 287 West 163d St, ½ part, a. t., Feb. 15; attorney, Charles P. Kramer, 44 Pine St $1,948

109TH ST, 249 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x201.10 to s s of 110th St; Sanders D. Alymayer to Giuseppe and Giovanni A. Derrico, 249 East 109th St, b. and s., April 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

127TH ST, 17 East, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.1; William Levy, executor, to Bernard Levy to Gladys Barnett, 288 South 5th St, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000, April 10; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $1

135TH ST, 257 West, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11; Attilio Pisapia to Michael Pisapia, 124 West 64th St, mtg $19,500, April 8; attorney, James A. Blanchfield, 2 Rector St $100

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, 2,207, w s, 50x100; John B. Harrison, referee, to Albert R. Hager, 153 West 80th St, April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,750

BAINBRIDGE AV, s s, 148.10 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 100x18; James J. Londergan, executor, to Mefco Realty Corp., 241 East 136th St, April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $10,100

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 76 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x120.6; National Holding Co. to H. C. Jackson Realty Co., Inc., 406 East 149th St, mtg $2,500, April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY, H. C. Jackson Realty Co. to Ellen Kingston, 1,495 Edgewater Rd, mtg $2,500, April 8; same attorney $100

HOE AV, 1,228 and 1,230, e s, 50x100; Leslie S. Lockhart, referee, to Solomon Bossak, 4,383 Washington Av, April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way $10,350

MONTGOMERY AV, s w corner of 179th St, 50.10x100; Our Realty Co. to John Richmond Plumbing Contracting Co., 1,679 Southern Boulevard, mtg $40,000, April 8; attorneys, Menken Bros., 87 Nassau St $100

POWERS AV, s e corner of 142d St, 100x99.4; Queen Mab Co. to Powers Construction Co., 80 Wall St, mtg $67,000, March 30; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St $1

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Home St, 66.8x85.11; Jos. Corn to Isaac Schultz, 124 East 2d St, March 20; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 81 Park Row $1

ROSEDALE ST, w s, 120.4 ft n of Silver St, 25x125; Minnie C. Runge to Sidney B. Hickow, 2,246 Gleason Av, April 8; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av $1

STEBBINS AV, n w s, 41 n s of Freeman St, 81.6x37.8x110 to Bruton St x61.11; Henry T. Pym to Rose Lopard, 883 Trinity Av, and another, mtg $7,500, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,728

SAME PROPERTY; Mary E. Pym to same, April 1, mtg $7,500; attorney, same $1

WEST ½ of e ½ of Lot 480, map of Wakefield, 25.1x114.5; Serafina Mirabella to Arthur F. Eustace, 269 East 19th St, March 28; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St $50

136TH ST, s s, 253 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; William N. C. Marsh to National Surety Co., 115 Broadway, March 28, confirmation of deed; attorney, John J. Gorman, 115 Broadway $1

139TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; Dunken Realty Improvement, Contracting and Construction Co. to National Surety Co., 115 Broadway, March 20, confirmation of deed; attorney, John J. Gorman, 115 Broadway $1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 401; Albert Otter & Son against 401 8th Av Co., Inc., owner; John O. Devlin Construction Co., contractor $1,295.40

Bronx.

JEROME AV, 3,028; Wilhelmina Muskat against estate of Robert Clark, owner; executors of estate of Clark, contractors $12.85

SATISFIED MECHANCS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,140 to 1,146; Mendel Raschkind against John Doe et al., April 6, 1916 ..... $67.00

PLEASANT AV, 329; Giuseppe Lucia against Francesco Colenza et al., March 18, 1916 ..... $735.10

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,968; Pasquale Lamola against Bronx Enterprise Co., Inc., et al., Nov. 24, 1915 ..... $45.00

HOME ST, 857; Harry Feldman against New York and Eastern Realty Co. et al., Feb. 11, 1916 ..... $145.25

KINGSBRIDGE AV, 3,248; Alfonso Zita against Sealory Building Co. et al., Dec. 7, 1915 ..... $46.00

KINGSBRIDGE AV, 3,248; Bessi & Romiti against Sealory Building Co. et al., Dec. 7, 1915 ..... $60.00

191ST ST, 575 and 590 East; Harry Feldman against New York and Eastern Realty Co. et al., Feb. 11, 1916 ..... $87.25

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

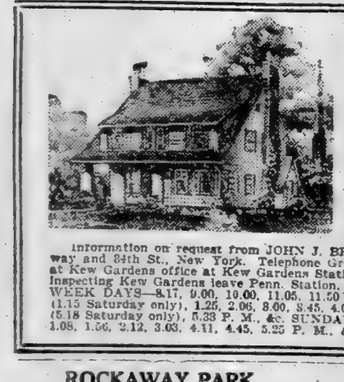

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station,

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Via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.

MANY NEW HOUSES

JUST COMPLETED.

Prices $9,000 to $22,500.

On Convenient Terms.

Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 11.05, 11.50 A. M.; 12.20 (12.52 Saturday only), (1.15 Saturday only), 1.25, 2.06, 3.00, 3.45, 4.07, 4.29, 5.00, (5.11 except Saturday), (5.18 Saturday only), 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8.25, 9.05, 10.00, 11.17, 11.34 A. M.; 1.08, 1.56, 2.12, 3.03, 4.11, 4.45, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

New House, 3 story, 18 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each room; 14 bath houses in basement; plot 40x100; 250 ft. from ocean. Bargain for quick buyer; might consider part exchange and cash.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

"BEAUTIFUL STUCCO COTTAGE"

Overlooking Sound. Corner, 40' x 100', 2½ story; 9 rooms, tiled bath, pantry, glass-enclosed porch; garage; restricted neighborhood; 5-cent fare; little cash required. Attorney, Room 34, No. 1 Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

may be had from us promptly—

Lowest Rates, Favorable Terms, Large and Small Amounts.

Loton H. Slawson Company

171 Madison Avenue, New York

Mortgage Money for Queens

Half a million ($500,000) fund to be placed in Queens though at 5½ per cent. on improved, 6 per cent. on unimproved.

Building Loans at Reasonable Rates

Charges to cover costs and disbursements only.

Only written applications with full descriptions considered.

Burton Thompson & Company, Inc.

7 Wall St., N. Y. C. Phone, Rector 4042.

BUILDING LOANS PERMANENT LOANS OR BOTH COMBINED

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

128 Broadway, Corner Cedar.

$2,700,000—4½%

Will divide for centrally located Manhattan. SPECIAL 2ND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP.

S. A. ISRAEL New bldgs. preferred. Manhattan or Bronx. 35 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

MORTGAGE MONEY.

SOME SMALL FUNDS FOR MANHATTAN.

ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d Street.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Gentleman wishes to

Sell or Exchange

his palatial five story American basement

City Home

two doors from Riverside Drive in the lower 100th Streets for country or seashore property. What have you to offer? State full particulars. Address C 314 Times Downtown.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

URGENT

Must Be Sold Immediately.

CORNER PLOT at only entrance and exit to elevated station, new rapid transit line; direct to 42d St., Manhattan.

HENRY DUCHARDT,

7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill—4784.

MUST BE SOLD.

BIG sacrifice if sold at once, modern home on highest elevation at Broadway Flushing, only five minutes to station. Quarter acre of land, corner plot; garage, fruit trees, hedges, etc. For full particulars call or write Rickert Finlay Realty Co., Broadway Station, Flushing, L. I. Open Sundays. Telephone 700 Flushing.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn's Best Bargain.

24 minutes to Park Row; 7 minutes to seashore; 5c. fare; ideal one-family, 7-room brick home; all the improvements of a $75 apartment; parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, sun porch, lawn, garden, $750 Cash. Balance Arranges $36 Monthly. OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY. Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (Municipal Building) to 22d Av. station. Booklet 25 on request. ALCO BUILDING CO., 22d Av. and 66th St. (opposite 22d Av. station), Brooklyn. Telephone 1118 Bath Beach.

FLATBUSH BUNGALOWS

New 7 to 9 rooms; ranging from $4,000 to $8,500. All latest improvements, including auto driveway, open fireplace, electricity, parquet floors, sleeping porch.

Terms Arranged. **J. D. RANCK** Phone Midwood 4004

1409 Avenue "J," Brighton "L."

Send for my list of

Beautiful Brick Houses

One and two family—4th Ave. Subway, Brooklyn—$4,500-$5,250—Easy Payments.

OWNER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Cort. 7440.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LESTER HILL WHITE PLAINS

FOR SALE—3 attractive houses, less than 10 minutes' walk to station; very high ground; fine views; 7, 8 and 9 rooms with baths and all improvements; $7,000, $8,000 and $8,500; can be bought on exceptionally easy terms. For particulars apply

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV. NEW YORK.

AT RYE.

Purchase section; attractive 50-acre tract, beautifully wooded, splendid stream, extensive views, fruit orchard; most desirable neighborhood. No reasonable offer refused. Owner prepared to sacrifice.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

22 EAST 42ND ST

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

In Its Entirety,

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

Scarsdale—White Plains.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals—

GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY

PEASE & ELLIOTT, FIRST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Howard Goldsmith

will send you a map and tell you of something about to happen in

Rockland County!

Get it! 110 West 34th st.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$4,000 on Easy Terms

AND 1ST MORTGAGE OF $5,000

BUYS THIS WITH EXTENSIVE GROUNDS.

ENGLISH VILLA NEAR THE WATER

48 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Express Station.

After the $4,000 Is Paid.

$36.40 MONTHLY

Pays Insurance, Taxes, Interest and Water Rate.

A beautiful all year home near the water. Best of boating, fishing and bathing. House has eleven rooms, three bathrooms; Craftsman interior, two open fireplaces, every convenience. Parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace. Schools, churches, Country Club, Golf near by. Full information from

R. F. BARNES (Tel. 1521—Cort.), 170 Broadway.

$150 CASH NOW

AND 2 PAYMENTS OF $37.50 EACH

BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write

BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

REAL ESTATE.

HOMESTEAD IN THE WOODS

In a pretty location, near water; beautiful shade and fruit trees; plenty of garden space around house; remodeled and roomy house; makes a fine all year cozy home; will sell to quick buyer for $200 down and $20 monthly; write for photo, &c. Homestead, Box 191 Times Downtown.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARK ON HUDSON

House 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage, stables and outbuildings. Rent $3,000, or will sell at ground value.

S. L. PAKAS, 55 Liberty St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I. Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

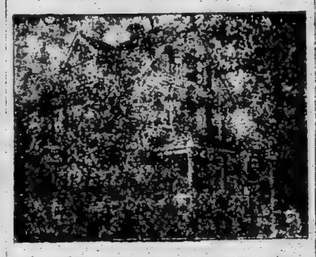

Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.

JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

$3,400 QUALITY $3,400

to **Bungalows** to

$4,300 Fit for a Queen $4,300

Overlooking Great South Bay.

Ten beauties now ready, all different models; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, open fireplaces, steam heat and gas, large verandas, delft, tile, china closet, beamed ceiling, decorated, shades; 50 minutes out, 5 minutes' walk station; homeseeker's opportunity to purchase the best all-year home at real bargain prices and easiest terms.

A. B. McCORD, Owner and Builder,

Room 515 World Bldg., or Bellmore, L. I.

Phones 3151—Beekman and 118—Wantagh.

North Shore, L.I.

For Rent.

We have still a few of the good houses left on the North Shore of Long Island, ranging in price from $1,000 to $4,000.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,

18 East 34th St. 4030 Murray Hill.

BREAK AWAY

From your dreary city apartment; come out into God's Sunlight and pure air. Nearer to Herald Square than 125th St. Magnificent semi-bungalow, 7 delightful rooms, sun parlor and tiled bath, with shower; steam heat, electricity, parquet floors throughout; abundance of closets, window seats, shades, etc. Ready to move into. Only 16 minutes from Penn. Terminal to Brooklyn Manor Station. Price $6,250. Accept $1,000 cash. Wm. Robinson, 2,408 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN.

Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 7 large rooms, bath, open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot water heat; new model gas range with extra hot water attachment in kitchen; abundance of shrubbery; price $5,200, worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $600 cash, balance very easy terms. 40 minutes from city. B. Browne, 349 East 14th St. Stuyvesant 5036.

MUST SELL.

I am compelled to sell my house of 8 rooms, with all modern improvements, on large plot of ground; only 7 minutes' walk to Freeport Depot, only two blocks to large public school; great sacrifice; $4,500; paid $5,000 two years ago; first mortgage $2,500; second mortgage $1,100; $500 cash, balance $20 per month and interest; invalid mother to support and no income to keep up home. WIDOW, Box 342 Times Downtown.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I. Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.

JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,000, on Easy Terms

And 1st Mortgage of $4,000

BUYS THIS NEW

Dainty Home

On Tree Covered Plot, with 234 ft. Frontage; Near Express Station Lackawanna R. R.

Huge living room with inglenook open fireplace, dining room, six master's bedchambers, two baths, walls panelled in hardwoods, beamed ceilings. For information and photo

E. A. MANCHESTER,

2 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1823 Cort.

An actual photograph

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

Mantoloking, New Jersey.

House, fully furnished, on the beach front; seven bedrooms, large searoom, dining room, pantry, laundry, bath, and kitchen; veranda on three sides of house. L. Pennington, 2,202 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C.

SUMMER HOMES

ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST

DEAL BEACH INTERLAKEN

and vicinity. Trains met by appointment. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."

MILAN ROSS AGENCY,

Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Bargains in Offices

Will sublet for one year positively to highest bidder.

Fifth Avenue, 8400 sq. ft. of office and showroom space, 12th floor, top, corner, overlooking Madison Sq. Permanent South and West light, also North light.

Heat, light and service included.

'Phone Dean Widner, Murray Hill 1282.

Make Offer for Whole or Part

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR

New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Av.

LOFT

247-253 WEST 19TH ST.

Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.

Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 782—Worth. Or Your Own Broker.

MARTIN BUILDING

Broadway and 31st St.

CORNER LOFT.

Exceptionally Desirable 6th Floor Space, 2,000 *Square Feet*, FACING BROADWAY & 31ST ST.

Apply Wm. R. H. Martin, Trust. B. J. BLOODGOOD, Mgr. 47 West 34th St.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I. Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.

JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

30-32 East 20th St.

Near Broadway and 4th Ave.

Offices, Salesrooms, Studios

Absolutely fireproof, all modern conveniences; desirable offices for business agents or manufacture agents.

Rental $25 Up.

ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,

59 William St. Tel. John 1368.

FINE OLD FARM HOUSE.

only 40 minutes from 33rd St. & 7th Ave.; with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds, near private bathing beach; good fishing; $3,00 cash, balance $15 monthly. B Farm; 243 W. 34th St.

SOUND FRONT

5 Acres high land; good beach; 1½ hours out North Shore; bargain.

OWNER, STEPHEN YATES,

243 West 34th St., New York.

NEAR THE OCEAN.

40 minutes from Herald Square; 2 minutes to bathing beach; 5-room bungalow with all improvements; $300 cash, balance easy terms. Ocean, Box 130 Times Downtown.

BUNGALOW.

Modern in every detail; 5 rooms and bath; one minute walk to bathing beach; boating, fishing, etc.; 40 minutes from city; price $2,700; $300 cash, balance $17 per month. A Great Bargain, 949 East 14th St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Select Offices

At 160 Broadway in the well managed fireproof building of the Lawyers' Title & Trust Co. Good Light, Good Service, Superior Location.

Rents $360 to $6500

Lawyers especially solicited. Ask for Mr. Nee at the building or

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

Phone 2000 John 92 William St.

Jewelers' Offices

Entire floor, 1250 sq. ft. Very attractive rental, highest grade modern office building.

6 Maiden Lane

in the centre of the jewelry district. North light; excellent service. Office in perfect condition.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

SHOWROOMS and STUDIOS AT 15 West 34th Street.

Brand new, clean and attractive, excellent light, full office service.

LOW RENTS.

LARGE SKYLIGHTS

RENTING AGENT ON 8TH FLOOR

For full information.

SINGLE OFFICES AND SUITES FOR RENT IN THE HAVEMEYER BUILDING,

26 Cortlandt St., 25 Church St. & 25 Dey St. Entire Church St. block front, from Dey to Cortlandt St. Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre down town. Six passenger and one freight elevator.

Service of the highest standard.

W. B. Duncan, room 107. Tel. 5516—Cort.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CHOICE APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Furnished and Unfurnished

We are offering a variety of very desirable apartments at attractive rentals in the most exclusive locations on the upper West Side.

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING

now in course of completion situated on the N. W. Cor. 103 Street and West End Ave. (one block from subway station). Should attract all those seeking the very latest improvements in elegance and comfort at a reasonable rental. Sizes of apartments 5, 6, and 7 rooms and baths. Full set of plans can be seen at the offices of the builders.

PATERNO BROS.

601 West 115th Street, or RENTING OFFICE (new bldg.), 103D STREET & WEST END AV.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class, Fireproof Building,

261 Central-Park-West

N. W. Cor. **86th** Street.

Apply to Supt. on premises.

9-Room Aparts., $1,800 & Up.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Cusanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

NEW HIGH-CLASS APTS.

Southwick at 674 W. 161st St., at Riverside Drive. **The Loyal** 894 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St.

3-4-5 Rooms, 2 baths, $480 to $864

7 Rooms, 2 baths, Corner, $1,140

Open evenings. Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Audubon—0282.

Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

TheBROCKHOLST

101 WEST 85TH ST.

Tel. Schuyler 4774.

8 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS,

$900 to $1,200.

Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor. Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

324-328 WEST 51ST ST.

THE JEFFERSON

7 Large, light rooms, bath. Only 1 apartment available Elevator; telephone; all night service. SAMUEL FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

PICKEN COURT.

706 Riverside Drive.

5 and 6 rooms..... $960—$1,200

10-story fireproof apartment house; all outside, sunny rooms.

NASSOIT & LANNING,

Broadway and 105th Street.

TERRACE COURT

202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.

J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.

THE CLEBURNE

West End Ave., 105th St.

8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Studio | **955 Madison Ave.**

N. E. Corner 77th St. 5 Rooms and Bath. **Rent, $1,500.**

BRONX.

PARK VIEW APARTMENTS

2534-2550 Creston Ave., Fordham Heights, West Bronx. Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.

5 Rooms and Foyer, $40.

Only 2 Apts. to Rent. OWNER ON PREMISES.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

3-4-5-6 Rooms..... $25 to $45

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,

Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,

Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."

New York Office, 101 Park Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$10 monthly buys neat cottage of 6 rooms and bath, with improvements; block from trolley; easy reach from city; will accept $100 as first payment from good, honest party; references. B. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Bargain on upper east side, 18-foot dwelling, between Madison and Park Aves., for sale, $30,000. For particulars apply Harris & Vaughan, 509 Fifth Av. Tel. 51 Murray Hill. Full commission to brokers.

16th St., 320 East. Near Stuyvesant Square.—3-story, high stoop, brown stone house, 10 rooms and bath; rent $750.

Firm, L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Real Estate Problem Solved. WRIGHT BARCLAY, INC., 320 5th Av.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON, REAL ESTATE, 1 WEST 34TH ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

GARFIELD PLACE, 264, (PARK SLOPE, AT 8TH AV.)—FINE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWNSTONE HOUSE, HARDWOOD FLOOR AND TRIM; ELECTRICITY; EQUITY, $8,000. TELEPHONE 3844 SOUTH, OR ADDRESS OWNER, C 313 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Would lease or sell magnificent shorefront property on Gravesend Bay, Brooklyn, completely furnished or unfurnished; suitable for gentlemen's club, sanitarium, or rest home. For further particulars address P 253 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Quaint four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c.; two minutes from trolley; only 30 minutes out; complete for $1,800; easy terms; answer at once, as owner cannot occupy. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BUILDER'S OPPORTUNITY.

Can locate you in fastest growing section of Queens; 5-cent fare via elevated; liberal loans and arrangements; investigate immediately. Owner, Box 172 Times Downtown.

New homes in Laurelton, 30 minutes out, $6,400 and $7,100; seven rooms and bath; city conveniences; near stores, churches, public and parochial schools, tennis, golf. Vose, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Elmhurst, 18 minutes Penn. terminal; houses all improvements; choicest location, near station. E. J. Walker, 17 Elmhurst Av., Elmhurst.

For homesites at Little Neck Hills See Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$36,000 equity in 149th St. plot for income property and cash; $175,000 equity in block front, including two corners, up-to-date new law houses for well-located Bronx lots, (unincumbered;) $30,000 equity corner plot, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, for five-story walk-up and cash. Kurz & Tren, Inc., 370 East 149th St. Phone Melrose 2140.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DESIRABLE Desk Room to Let SINGER BUILDING Room 1,111-1,112, 149 Broadway, City.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental; all parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Have desirable stores on Broadway, between 72d and 110th Sts., including corners; particulars from Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. (108d.) Tel. River 975.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 12th St.

Lessees wanted for magnificent large modern fireproof building; fully leased; showing enormous profits; finest central location. Principal, 175 Times.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices, $17.50-$50 monthly; modern conveniences; any business. Apply premises, 109 Broad St.

Sublet—Light loft, 42x100, suitable manufacturing or salesroom; immediate possession; agent on premises. 36-38 East 20th.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Larger part of nicely furnished office; private character; splendid opportunity for desirable party. 47 West 34th, Room 450.

To Let.—Part loft in fireproof building; good light. General Plating Works, 157-159 Leonard St., New York.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

FINE TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE, GARAGE; FINE SECTION, FEW MINUTES STATION, SOUND; MUST SELL; EQUITY, $6,000. TELEPHONE 3005 FRANKLIN OR ADDRESS OWNER, C 312 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $900; monthly payments if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 508 5th Av.

Cosy nine-room house for sale; two baths, hot water heat; stable, chicken house, garage, vegetable garden, tennis court, and large plot of ground; one mile west of Scarsdale Station. D. M. R., owner, 712 Mad. Av.

Park Hill on the Hudson, New York's most accessible, beautiful and attractive all-year-round suburb. Beautiful houses already built or built to order. Attractive terms. American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av., N. Y.

Irvington.—Beautiful year round home; 10 rooms; modern house; garage, spacious grounds; fine trees and shrubbery; moderate; lease or sale. F. L. Hurt, 170 West 74th.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

Bungalows, $400 down; lots, $10 down; six miles above Manhattan; refined section; near station; booklet free. Rose, 9 West 45th St. Tel. 2728 Bryant.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., corner B'way and Oakmont Av.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes: Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Elderly couple wish to dispose of farm with a fine 6-room house, barn, room for chickens, garage, large ground; clear, level, beautiful lawn; path, shrubs; all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sacrifice for $300 cash and balance to be arranged; in healthy location, within commuting distance from city; further details. Couple, 152 Times Downtown.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam he

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The barometric pressure is now high over the Southern States and in the region of Bermuda and low along the northern border and over the Rocky Mountain and plateau region. This distribution is indicative of a general change to warmer weather over the eastern half of the country during the next two or three days.

Temperatures are already considerably above the seasonal average west of the Mississippi Valley. The weather during the last twenty-four hours was fair in all districts except on the North Pacific Coast, where there were rains.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair, with rising temperature, Tuesday and Wednesday over practically all districts east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday, rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	51	37	4 P. M.	63	48
6 A. M.	51	36	8 P. M.	63	48
9 A. M.	55	40	12 P. M.	62	44
12 M.	67	43	1 P. M.	63	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 3:50 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 5:50 A. M. Humidity, 46 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 40 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:15—8 Av. & 33 St.; Post Office Bldg.	Slight
1:20—362 Madison St.; Jacob Held.	Slight
1:29—136 Liberty St.; Electrical Exchange & others.	$25,000
7:30—Ft. E. 120 St., (auto.) not given.	Slight
8:35—435 W. 18 St.; Consolidated Gas Co.	Slight
8:50—965 Amsterdam Av.; Jeter Bros.	None
10:25—1,055 So. Blvd.; Mrs. S. Zeigler.	Slight
10:50—210 W. 40 St.; Leslie Mernick.	$15
10:45—341 W. 24 St.; Charles Rose.	$250
11:15—84 Lenox Av.; Joseph Webber.	None
11:25—253 W. 58 St.; C. Wertbanoff.	Slight
11:40—48 W. 36 St.; Ada Lee.	Slight
P. M.	
3:06—153 Orchard St.; not given.	Slight
3:45—899 E. 166 St.; Mingioto Ganino.	Slight
4:30—361 W. 20 St.; Sebari Martin.	Slight
5:05—23 Spring St.; Samuel Bibato.	Slight
5:50—Front 201 W. 41 St.; (auto.) S. B. Hand.	$100
6:15—6 Chatham Sq.; Frank Rehrill.	Slight
6:45—21 W. 39 St.; George Cohen.	$500
8:30—148 E. 21 St.; L. Geramis.	Slight
8:30—30 W. 28 St.; Paris Importing Co.	Slight
9:40—65 B'way; Am. Express Co.	Slight
11:30—685 5 Av.; Burnett.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Name of Capt. F. Lee, 3d Cav., to Detached, May 21, and name of Capt. P. Clayton, General Staff, removed, May 20. Capt. Clayton is relieved as a member of the General Staff Corps, effective May 20.

Chaplain M. O. Beebe is assigned to 12th Cav., and will go to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., about May 8 for five days, then to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty until further orders.

1st Lt. H. Gantz, aviation office Signal Corps, from present duties at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, to San Diego, for duty at Aviation School.

Capt. J. L. Walsh, Ord. Dept., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as Assistant to Ord. Officer of Southern Dept.

Lt. Col. C. B. Baker, Q. M. C., to Front Royal Remount Depot, Va., on official business, then to his station.

Following transfers and assignments are ordered to take effect on date indicated: Maj. C. B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf. to 3d Inf., June 1; Capts. of Cav. R. W. Walker, 12th to 9th; C. B. Pritchard, Jr., 10th to 15th, June 22; T. B. Taylor, 5th to 4th, June 21; A. Lippincott, 13th to 4th, June 6, and G. Cushman, 11th to 15th, June 6. Inf.—Capt. J. B. Schieffel, 11th to 15th, June 6; 1st Lts. O. A. Dickinson, to 23th, June 14; H. H. Slaughter, 14th to 13th, June 15, and P. J. Morrissey is assigned to 13th, effective June 15.

Cav.—1st Lt. J. B. Johnson, 3d to 9th, June 22, and 2d Lts. J. E. Lewis, 10th to 15th, June 6, and J. W. Howe, 10th to 4th, June 6; 1st.—2d Lts. C. E. Partridge, Ord. Dept. (Inf.) to 13th, June 21; C. H. Danielsen, 20th to 27th, June 6, and J. N. Peale, 11th to 1st, June 6, and Chaplain J. E. Rochford, C. A. C., to 10th Inf., June 1. Each named, except Lt. Slaughter, who is transferred or assigned to regiment serving in Hawaii or Philippines and not under other orders, will sail on first available transport from San Francisco after date of his transfer to Honolulu or Manila, and join regiment. Each officer who is transferred or assigned to a regiment in Canal Zone will proceed as soon as is practicable after date of his transfer or assignment to join his regiment. Lt. Slaughter will proceed on first transport after relief from duty at Military Academy, to join regiment.

1st Lt. R. H. Willis, Jr., aviation officer, Signal Corps, (1st Lt. of Inf.,) promoted from 2d Lt. of Inf., is detailed in aviation section of the Signal Corps, and rated a Junior Military Aviator, with rank of Captain.

Orders of Dec. 29 directing 1st Lt. W. W. West, Jr., 4th Cav. to sail on first transport after date of his transfer to join regiment to which transferred, amended to direct him to sail on transport leaving San Francisco about July 5 to join regiment.

Orders of Feb. 5 directing following officers, who have been transferred to regiments on foreign service, to sail on first transport after date of transfer amended to direct the officers named to sail on transport leaving San Francisco about July 5: 2d Lts. T. Daual, Jr., 10th Cav. (transferred to 9th Cav., effective May 9th,) and L. P. Underhill, 9th Inf., (transferred to 15th Inf., effective May 4.)

2d Lt. T. Catron, 23d Inf., from Army Service School, Ft. Leavenworth, May 23, then to his regiment.

1st Lt. J. V. Greene, M. R. C., will stand relieved from duty on transport Sheridan, effective upon arrival of that transport at Manila, then report to commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

Leaves—Capt. J. S. Fair, Q. M. C., 2 months; Lt. Col. R. C. Croxton, 1st Inf., 1 month and 10 days; Capt. B. Sharpe, retired, 5 days; Capt. B. G. Ruttencutter, 1st Inf., from date of relief from treatment at Army General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, until date of sailing of June transport for Hawaii; Capt. E. J. Bracken, 23d Inf., 1 month's extension, and 1st Lt. G. A. Lynch, Inf., 10 days.

Navy.

Capt. W. J. Maxwell, Guam, to home, wait orders.

Lts. S. C. Loomis, the West Virginia, to the Colorado as executive officer and navigator, and M. Milne, the Birmingham, to office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept.

Jr. Grade Lts. E. F. Nickenson, the Prairie, to Aid on staff Commander, Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, and A. A. Rood, New London Ship and Engine Building Company's Works, Groton, Conn., to connection fitting out the L-1 and in command when commissioned.

Asst. Surgs.: G. C. Wilson, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to the San Diego; F. M. Harrison, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., April 12, to the Oregon, and E. A. M. Gendreau, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to the Saratoga, April 12.

Chief Boatswain E. K. R. Clausen, the Sonoma to the Maine.

Boatswain D. Dowling, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard May 1, to the Sonoma.

Chief Gunner S. Daniels, Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N. Y., to fitting out the Arizona and on board when commissioned.

Chief Mach. C. J. Collins, to Mare Island Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—C-1, C-2, C-3, C-5, and the Potomac at Cristobal; Cincinnati at Amoy; Denver at San Blas; Galveston at Swatow; Hector at Hampton Roads; Jouett at Philadelphia; Kearsarge at Boston; Mars at Baltimore; Mayflower at Washington; Montana at Guantanamo; Nereus at Nagasaki; Tennessee at Coronel, and the Wilmington at Shameen.

Sailed—Baltimore and San Francisco, Pensacola for Portsmouth, N. H.; Birmingham, Charleston for New York; Glacier, Topolobampo for Mazatlan; J. Jarvis, Guantanamo for San Juan; Nanshan, San Francisco for San Diego; Severn, Almirante Bay for Cristobal, and the Wheeling, Vera Cruz for Progreso.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignment, 4 P. M., Apr. 11: Patrol. J. F. Havens, 160 to 153; J. W. Ward, 172 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. C; J. R. Bosted, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, to 172.

Leaves of absence without pay: Sergts. M. F. Walsh, 2, 3 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 28; E. A. Masterson, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 12; Patrol. R. A. Goldman, 10, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 21.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. B. J. Higgins, 58.

Fire Department.

Acceptance of resignation revoked: Fire. 6th Gr. W. D. Strauss, H. & L. 14.

Special leave without pay: Fire. 2d Gr. C. F. Taylor, Eng. 214, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Apr. 13.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

LOCKWOOD, Mrs. AMELIA B., (Nov. 10, 1915;) net estate, $136,465; Florence L. Reid, daughter, $66,402; Marguerite A. Gumprecht and Florence L. Gumprecht, granddaughters, each received personalty $1,830, and life estate in $33,201. Assets: 226 East Seventy-sixth Street, appraised at $14,500, accrued income under the will of Frederick W. Lockwood, $3,953; bank, $9,956; personalty, $3,861; stocks, $87,919, and mortgages, $75,030.

MURPHY, DANIEL J., (Oct. 24, 1915;) net estate, $26,788; Mary Murphy, sister, and Henry Murphy, brother, each received $13,341, and Patrick Murphy, brother, was given $100. Assets: 508 East Sixteenth Street, appraised at $14,000.

PARR, WILLIAM P., (April 24;) net estate, $17,464; Margaret Parr Chambers and Susan Parr Wylie, sisters of the decedent, were the beneficiaries. Assets: One-fourth interest, $2,000, in the equity in 160 West 123d Street, appraised at $12,000; bank, $10,-759; stocks and bonds, $6,075.

ZEREGA, Mrs. ELIZA M., (March 26, 1909;) net estate, $45,460; beneficiaries were Louisa A. Barnard, Amelia C. Huntington, and Augusta Florence Zeregа, daughters, also three nieces and twenty-three grandchildren. Assets: Bank, $7,985; commissions as executrix of the will of Augusta Zerega, $2,450; accrued income from the estate of A. Zeregа, $11,858; personalty, $4,212, and stocks and bonds, $22,056.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A Progress League has been organized in P. S. 8, Richmond, for all pupils whose work shows improvement.

A meeting of the teachers at present serving in the seventh and eighth years on waivers will be held at 4 P. M. today at 223 West 132d Street.

The Eastern Commercial Teachers Association will hold its twentieth annual meeting at the Hotel McAlpin on April 20, 21, and 22. About 600 members are expected to be present.

The Greenwich Home and School Association will hold its monthly meeting on April 13, in P. S. 41, 26 Greenwich Avenue, an address will be made by Dr. C. N. Camac, President of the Medical Board of the City Hospital.

The Brooklyn Class Teachers' Organization is taking a vote on the pension system. The vote is as follows: Wanting pensions, 1,366; wanting no pensions, 90; for flat pensions, 84; against flat pensions, 1,077; for compromise pension bill, 1,119; against compromise pension bill, 237.

Isabel A. Ennis, President of the Brooklyn Class Teachers' Organization, says that a proposition is being made by appointment of the compromise pension bill to deduct 2½ per cent. of the teacher's salary for the purpose of replenishing the old retirement fund. She asks that the teachers vote "No" on this. "If you pay 2½ per cent. of salary into the present bankrupt fund," she says, "next year you will be asked to pay more into the fund on the same basis. Reorganize the fund. Put it on a business basis as it is under the compromise plan."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following labor lists have been established:

Upholsterer: Oscar Goltmayer, I. Dalachinsky, M. Silberstein, B. Smith, George Schmidt, H. Solomon, Morris Feinblatt, Frank Mellina.

Cabinetmaker, all boroughs: A. Lindenmeyer, V. Callinca, A. Seltzer, I. Kramer, Eugene Ellinger, John Yurkas, H. Skiar, J. Franzik, John Laskowitz, L. Tortora, Charles Mareck, Anthony Ege, S. Vaske, S. Marano, B. Livoisi, Jacob Ansibel, Kiewitch Domin.

United States.

The examination for third-grade positions in the customs and other Federal services in and around New York, including messenger, watchman, and skilled laborer, will begin at the Custom House on June 3. The salaries range from $600 to $900 a year. The age for customs watchman and custodian service is 20 to 40 years. Post Office 20 to 50 years, navy yard 20 to 50 years. In other departments the age is 18 years or over. From the present third-grade clerical list there have been removed 28 messengers, 53 watchmen, and 41 skilled laborers. The list was established Dec. 31, 1913.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Near 5th Av.; desirable large, small rooms; private bath.

21ST, 146 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat, electricity, excellent table, phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Near Park Av.; parlor suite; private bath; other rooms.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; excellent table, refined surroundings; telephone.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Elegant room, bath, and lavatory; other rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home, refined surroundings; private baths; steam heat; electric light; Southern cooking.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Newly decorated room, single or double; running water; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE TILE BATHS, LAVATORY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS.

72D ST., 263-65 WEST.—Suite of two rooms, private bath, for family or four gentlemen; other rooms; reasonable.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

73D, 142 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE most attractive newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

77TH ST., 128 WEST.—Room; good table; home comforts; Summer rates; table boarders; references.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity, table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, five windows, overlooking Riverside; suite, with private bath; exceptional surroundings; excellent table.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Large room; Park; L; business people desired; wholesome food.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, exceptional table, $12-$30 per week.

102D, 233 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished; suitable couple or two gentlemen. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

113TH, (Broadway.)—Furnished accommodations, couple or gentleman; board optional; private family; high-class apartment. For particulars, Morningside 8949.

LENOX AV., 197.—Attractive double room; refined Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 631, (86th.)—Comfortable room, suitable one or two, in well-appointed house; excellent table; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

A lady desires to rent three rooms for the Summer. This is a splendid opportunity to secure home for the Summer on the seashore within 50 minutes of New York; location best residential section of Far Rockaway; German cooking and home comforts. Address P. O. Box 396, Far Rockaway.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. "30 minutes from Broadway." Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb, for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away. W. T. READE, Prop.

New Jersey.

Invalids, convalescents; ideal conditions near New York; beautiful grounds; moderate. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

82D, 180 EAST.—Extra large, comfortable, steam-heated front room; $5. Ackermann.

127TH, 55 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, all improvements; with or without board.

ATTRACTIVE suite, two or three rooms and bath; electricity, telephone; service exclusive; 57th St. Call Plaza 6057.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath, private house; owner.

West Side.

55TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 5855.

60TH ST., 111 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large rooms; home surroundings; electric, telephone; reference.

69TH ST, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, suitable for doctor or studio; other elegant rooms.

70TH, 130 WEST, (Columbus 7634.)—Attractive rooms; baths; hot water; breakfasts; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single and double; latest improvements; references.

72D, 58 WEST.—Room, private family, every modern convenience, $5. Phone Columbus 2051.

72D, 268 WEST.—Large room; private bath, kitchenette; front parlor, suitable professionals.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 278 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, single, double; private house; subway express; telephone.

73D, 289 WEST.—Attractive large front room; southern exposure; bath. Columbus 3974.

159 WEST 75TH STREET. Rooms; singly; en suite; bath; electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room, lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway, "L"; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Gentlemen; nicely furnished, medium room; modern conveniences; $5; references.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

83D, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; private house; gentlemen; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Light comfortable, big and small rooms; running water; private house.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; refined; convenient location; references.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Attractive, large, also medium room, with dressing room; running water; private house; exclusive block; references. Barry.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room; southern exposure; reasonable; all conveniences.

91ST ST, 54 WEST.—Near park and L, large rooms, $5-$7; electricity; telephone.

93D, 308 WEST, (Apt. 6 W.)—Near Riverside; attractive room, homelike; electricity, elevator; references.

93D, 19 WEST.—Large, homelike room; private bath, electricity; reasonable; board optional.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Newly furnished suite; kitchen; also room; elevator; 7 south.

95TH, 253 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Two desirable rooms; private family; board optional; high class; elevator; references; gentlemen, Apt. 5W.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two elegant rooms, single or ensuite; sunny, warm. Apartment 4D.

100TH,. 258 WEST.—Beautifully furnished floor, private bath; other large sunny rooms.

105TH, 172 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private family.

112TH, 605 WEST, (Apt. 54.)—Desirable room for gentleman, adjoining bath.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; moderate rates; telephone.

142D, 515 WEST.—Large, comfortable outside room, all conveniences; American family. Auge.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room with lavatory; gentleman. Telephone 7015 Columbus.

WEST END AV., 344.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms for Summer; baths, electricity.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Young couple; airy room for season; commuting distance; particulars; moderate. C 325 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

For Sale—A wampum belt, relic of the Revolutionary war. Regarding history of belt, address Mrs. Ida Bellows, 243 Laurier Av, West, Ottawa, Canada.

For Sale—Victoria built by Demarest, N. Y.; has pole, shafts, rubber tires; first-class order. Particulars, address B. Coleman, 38 East 69th St.

VIOLIN.—Excellent make; perfect tone; bow, leather case; sell cheap. Clothing Store, 79 Cortlandt St. Phone Cortlandt 6325.

Tatting, all kinds; samples upon request. O. L., Prosperity, N. C.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. Four months for $5 and up. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. 956 Broadway, at 23d St. 149 W. 42d St., at Times Square 50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. 10 Barclay St. Telephone 6853 Cortlandt. TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN wishes fairly large room with modern conveniences; $3.50 to $5; also breakfast; within easy reach of 5th Av. and 42d St. S 121 Times.

FURNISHED ROOM in private family, below 59th St.; not over $4. S 122 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 24, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 10 Baskets of Dried Red Peppers upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 24, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns, 1913, 6-cylinder runabout, with disappearing rear seat; thoroughly overhauled; repainted olive-green and black; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting; sold with new car guarantee. Can be seen at F. B. Stearns, Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Limousine body, brand new, has never been mounted; equipment complete; side column and reading lamps, vanity case, smoker's outfit, &c.; imported gray, whipcord lining; cost $2,200; make offer. Can be seen at F. B. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Hupmobile, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and condition guaranteed; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,286 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Packard (1915) touring, 3-38 H. P. Renault (1913) collapsible touring, 35-45. Packard (1914) runabout, 38; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

For Sale.—Packard landaulet, condition first class in every respect; owner now using car; change of plans reason for selling; price, $2,000. Apply Box P 248 Times Downtown.

Overland, 1914, touring car, in excellent condition; complete equipment, including electric lighting and starting system; $350. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

OAKLAND SEVEN-PASSENGER, $500. Late model; electric self-starter; lighting; equipped ready instant service; cost $2,400. 305 West 79th; near Riverside Drive.

Lozier, six-passenger touring car, $7,000; just overhauled, guaranteed first-class condition; sell for $1,500. Inquire A. D. Brandeis, 1,261 Broadway.

Pierce-Arrow, 1911, 48, 6-cylinder, five-passenger touring car; top; good condition; $1,000. Inquire Ormond Garage, 10 Ormond Place, Brooklyn.

Hupmobile three-passenger coupe, 1914, electric lights and starter; no reasonable offer refused. CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,690 Broadway.

Brand new car, 1-3 off. One-man tops, new, $25; runabout, $16. Buick '16. Discount. Other late models. 20th Century Co., 1,894 Broadway, near 53d.

1916 to 1912 Oldsmobiles—BIG SNAPS! 1,763 Broadway, near 57th St., (upstairs.)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Whole or part interest in established manufacturing or commercial enterprise, located preferably in the East, by two young men of seasoned selling and executive ability, willing to invest from $5,000 to $25,000 and active services. Substantial propositions considered only. State full particulars. Communications confidential. Address P. O. Box No. 1,816, Boston, Mass.

ACTIVE AMERICAN, having general business and executive ability and $10,000 upward to invest, would consider proposition where readjustment of partnership interests, expansion, or other legitimate reasons call for additional capital plus brains. Confidential, P 271 Times Downtown.

College professor desires the services of an intelligent woman to assist in the management of high-class school to be opened shortly; success assured; partnership offered upon investment of $3,000; highest references given and expected. S 107 Times.

CERTIFIED INVESTIGATION SERVICE. Before investing obtain our report on accurate value of any prospective investment; expert service, reasonable fees. HUTTEN'S SERVICE BUREAU, INC., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 6219.

Contents of city steamfitting shop, tools, material, and equipment, at bargain. Apply S 95 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

RESTAURANT requires an experienced and competent assistant head waitress. Apply to Superintendent.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER. —BUSINESS INSTINCT, TACT, AND WILLINGNESS TO WORK MORE IMPORTANT THAN LONG EXPERIENCE; MODERATE SALARY TO START, BUT GOOD OPPORTUNITY; WRITE FOR APPOINTMENT; STATE PARTICULARS; GIVE TELEPHONE, IF ANY. Z 265 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—Retail experience very necessary; trial balance; steady position. Apply Avedon, Broadway, corner 110th St.

BRIGHT YOUNG LADY to address envelopes on Remington, use addressograph, fold circulars, &c.; large concern; advancement; state age, experience, salary expected. C 339 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A MACHINE OPERATOR FOR THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOM. ONE WHO CAN ALSO DO HAND SEWING. Apply at employment office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young woman; must be good plain cook and have first-class reference; three in family; good wages. Call Tuesday, 9-1, 425 West End Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted for general housework, able to cook; no washing; good wages; city references required. Apartment 15, 818 West 100th St.

HOUSEWORK.—General girl; small apartment; big wages. Apt. 4-F, 674 West 161st.

NURSE.—An experienced and refined woman, about 25, for a boy of 5 years; one willing to go to Adirondacks for about six months; reference required. Experienced, S 105 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Intelligent young woman for boy of 4, physical care and assist in sewing; one familiar with modern kindergarten methods, also French; state references and salary expected. Address Montclair, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESLADY.—Shoe saleslady with experience and references. Frank Bros., 5th Av. and 27th.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Competent stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper; insurance employe preferred; state references, experience, salary expected. C 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young woman as head stenographer in publication office; growing position. Write fully. C 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, to operate telephone; neat appearing; commence $6. 928 Woolworth Building.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college-trained women in high-class traveling positions; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, of good personality and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; averaging $2,500 per year; commission. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 4835.

TYPIST.—American; neat, accurate; high school education; permanent; advertising agency. S 110 Times.

TYPIST.—Translate Spanish into English; $16; Oliver machine. Room 511, 1,431 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY of good appearance, to interview every home, on a very fascinating proposition; small salary to start with. Apply 1 to 5 P. M. any week; 5 M. D. Ulman, care of Finkenberg, 124th St. and 8d Av., southeast corner.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, $6-$15; bookkeeper-stenographer, $15; bill clerks, $7-$12; typists, $6-$8; French. Maghill, (Agency,) Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced, accurate girls; $15, $12, $8; no registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Boyd 90-day Syl-lab-ic Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Course. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 587 W. 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT; practical; 11 years' experience; systematizer; open, close books; statements. C 323 Times Downtown.

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BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, desires position with large firm; references; $18. S 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; knowledge of Spanish; salary moderate to start. M. H., 854 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, 7 years' experience; take entire charge; $15. B 377 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined, cheerful woman; position as companion, nurse, or housekeeper; no laundry; will leave city; A1 references. S 114 Times.

DIETITIAN or STEWARDESS, by capable middle-aged woman with 5 years' experience; best of reference. Apply M. L. C., care of Garlock, Bloomfield, N. J.

DRESSMAKER.—By day, $2.50; work done home. Miss Cleary, 863 Amsterdam Av.

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STENOGRAPHER.—Confidential assistant, American, 7 years' technical experience, highly educated, cultured, capable assuming responsibility; handle any kind technical dictation; references; $15. C 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, capable, active, alert woman, with brains, common sense, initiative; age 28; ten years' architectural, engineering, mechanical experience; superior references; $18. C 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; competent, reliable, clean cut; age 22; 5 years' technical experience; operate switchboard; all standard machines; quick grasping ideas; $12; references. C 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; fast dictation; neat, rapid typist; pleasing personality; $10. Augusta Kirk, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d St. Bryant—1915.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, reliable, neat; age, 28; eight years' experience; discreet, intelligent; good education; references; $14. C 337 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, file clerk, (20;) operate 100 extensions; nice voice; $8. C 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical experience; references former employer; $13. C 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced; neat appearance; rapid; good grammarian; $8. C 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; six years' experience; take difficult matter; neat, willing; $15. C 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; good education; familiar with office work; $12. Competent, C 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; capable and willing worker; general office assistant; $10. C 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, biller; 6 years' commercial experience; refined Jewess; $14. K., 3,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable; four years' experience; $12. W., 925 Prospect Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER wants part time or home work. Apt. 26, 719 West 180th.

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Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

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COOKS, $30-$40; Waitresses, Chambermaids, Laundresses, Nurses, Houseworkers, $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9186.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help, gardeners, chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.)

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,413 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 3463 Riverside.

White, colored, couples, houseworkers, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9264. Noel, 841 6th Ave.

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FALL BLAMES ARMY FOR COLUMBUS RAID

Asserts Townsmen Fought Villa Band Without Troops' Aid for Fifty Minutes.

REPORTS TO COLLEAGUES

Senator Asserts Carranza Troops Let Bandit Pass Unmolested —Favors Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senator Fall of New Mexico, who has been studying conditions on the Mexican frontier, has made a report to his Republican colleagues in the Senate in the form of a letter to Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the minority leader, in which he gives a new version of the fight at Columbus, N. M., between Villa's men and American soldiers, and draws a disquieting picture of the task ahead of the American punitive expedition.

Mr. Fall believes that only general intervention will restore order in Mexico, but his letter refers to this once only and then simply by implication where he concludes with the statement that the Mexican population has received the American column with open arms, and that he believes intervention would be welcomed likewise.

Mr. Gallinger today, after deleting certain passages and eliminating names where they might cause embarrassment or danger to Mr. Fall's informants, made the letter public. In this form it is about 4,000 words long, or about three full columns in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The account Mr. Fall gives of the "battle" at Columbus is not flattering either to the watchfulness of the American command there or the discipline or the preparedness of the post to resist an attack. According to the Senator's information, gathered from eyewitnesses in whom he has full confidence, the natives of the village were defending themselves manfully for almost an hour before the soldiers came to their assistance. Even the hospital guard of ten men had to lie hidden on the ground for some time after one of their number was killed, waiting for ammunition to be distributed.

Mr. Fall says in his letter that the border was so loosely patroled that the Mexicans not only were able to come through into the United States without detection but drove off with them nearly 100 troop horses of the Columbus garrison. There have been rumors to this effect before. Mr. Fall recites in circumstantial detail the alleged willful failure of the Carranzista troops along Villa's line of flight to intercept him or to co-operate in any way with the American pursuers. According to the Senator, detachments of Carranza's troops, which had been officially described by the Carranza Government as surrounding or having surrounded Villa, after being notified that the bandit was coming their way, stood idly by while his much smaller command straggled by across the open plain.

Carranza Troops on Border.

While Mr. Fall believes that the Mexican population would receive American occupation gladly, he seems convinced that the Carranza Government is awaiting an opportunity to resist American interference by force. Along the border, he says, Carranza's troops are being massed in a suspicious way, and the Mexican half of the border towns is carefully fortified, while the parts of the towns in the United States are open to any sudden raid, with the American troops too far in the rear to lend prompt assistance to the townsmen.

Mr. Fall's letter, as given out by Mr. Gallinger, is, in part, as follows:

El Paso, Texas, April 4, 1916.

My Dear Senator:

As I wired you yesterday, I have just returned from a trip by automobile along the border from El Paso to Nogales, Ariz., about 450 miles. At Columbus, N. M., I talked to the citizens who were there during the recent attack by Villa, including the Justice of the Peace, who worked for me formerly for more than two years at Madera, Mexico, and the Constable, Hulsey, who took an active part in defending the town. * * *

——— informed me that the roads were so badly cut up that it was absolutely impossible for me to forward supplies as rapidly as they were needed for the number of men now in the field; that the army were purchasing all of the supplies from local sources possible, but that it was absolutely necessary for us to control the Mexico North Western Road and use the same without hindrance, or that we would be compelled to abandon the pursuit of Villa and command within two weeks, (one week now gone,) unless Villa was captured in the meantime.

I went over the country roads, visiting the different ranches, and continuing my trip along the international boundary line nine miles west of Columbus, (which is situated three miles north of the international boundary,) to the "Line Ranch," or Gibson ranch, situated directly on the boundary line. Here we had a detachment of soldiers, (and there was also a detachment at the same place when Columbus was attacked by Villa,) Villa came north through a canon, following the course of a stream known as the Boca Grande, to within a few miles of the boundary line, where the canon opened out into rolling foothills. His point of egress from Boca Grande was almost directly south of the Gibson ranch.

The international boundary between the two points (that is, Columbus and the ranch named,) was not being patrolled either east or west of the Gibson ranch, and he had a space of nine miles within which to enter the United States entirely unguarded, and was thus enabled to attack Columbus from the west without being discovered.

An old railroad grade, built thirty years ago, from Deming, N. M., south toward Palomas, Old Mexico, crosses the El Paso & Southwestern Road at Columbus. On the west of this grade a deep arroya, or as you would call it, a wash or gully, extends through the town of Columbus. South of the El Paso & Southwestern Road and directly on the west bank of this arroya is the Custom House, Columbus being a subport of entry.

Scene of Columbus Raid.

Directly east across the arroya from the Custom House and within less than fifty yards of the arroya is the hospital used by our troops, and around and behind this to the east our troops were camped. An abrupt hill rises about sixty yards west of the Custom House, about the same distance south of the railroad, and on this hill Villa himself took his stand with about ten men holding the horses for the balance of his troops.

His men surrounded the Custom House; placed themselves in the arroya, and some of them went north along the arroya, across the railroad about two hundred yards to the main street of the town of Columbus, which town lies along and entirely north of the railroad.

The Mexicans scattered through the town while some of them went into the corral where our troops' horses were confined, and others placed a machine gun directly in front of the hospital, within twenty feet of the door, and others surrounded the hospital without any alarm whatsoever being given. Before any alarm was given two stores in the town had been looted and fire set to one or two buildings. A hospital sentry then discovered one of the Mexicans, who, upon being challenged, shot the soldier through the heart. The soldier, firing at the same time, shot the Mexican through the head.

An old Sergeant was at the hospital with ten guards, and ordered them to lie down while he procured arms and ammunition for them, which he finally succeeded in distributing to them. Meantime the fight had opened up in the town. Hulsey, the constable, getting out of his house shortly after 4:25 in the morning and fighting from that time until 4:38, fifty minutes after the sentry was killed. The soldiers rallying around the hospital drove the Mexicans away or back into the arroya, and the Sergeant took a squad of his men to the assistance of the citizens in the main street of the town, 200 yards west.

The town was burning. The citizens, being murdered, all alone fighting the Mexicans for fifty minutes before the soldiers could get to their assistance.

Villa's men, having released the horses in the corral, drove off somewhere between seventy and ninety-five of our troop horses, driving them directly south to the boundary line through a gate in the fence. The Mexicans who were following received a raking fire from six of our soldiers.

On his retreat Villa was located by Ramon Reyes with ten of the old Orozco followers who were not in sympathy with Villa and are not Carranza soldiers. His first camp so located was within five miles of 700 Carranza soldiers, to whom Reyes reported and to whom he pleaded to attack Villa's men. The Carranzistas refused, and Villa continued his retreat south, passing between the towns of New Casas Grandes and Old Casas Grandes, within one mile of the garrison in the latter town, and continued his retreat across the open plain to the southwest in full view of the garrison for more than twelve miles without interruption or interference from any of the Carranzistas, numbering 700 and under the command of Colonel Saenz.

Killed in Border Forays.

The Mexicans have only a few troops on the Mexican side at Naco, but have fortifications all around the town all ready for occupancy, and which could be used against us at any time. This town has suffered very heavily in the past, as has Douglas, fifty-seven citizens and soldiers having been killed or wounded at Naco on our side, also about forty at Douglas, during the fight between the Mexican factions.

There are no soldiers west of Naco except at Fort Huachuca and immediate vicinity. At Nogales we have one battery and one regiment, with one or two troops of cavalry. These are under the command of Colonel Sage and Lieut. Col. Freer. The Mexicans have fortifications here right up to the American line, and during the fighting in the past a large number of American citizens have been killed or wounded in the streets of Douglas. At the last fight there in November the American troops for the first time were ordered to return the fire and engage the Villistas on the left flank and at the same time the Carranzistas on the right, killing some hundred Mexicans, more or less.

I found the army officers have no means of knowing what was going on on the Mexican side, and to be in entire ignorance of troop movement or of conditions in Mexico. For instance, I asked —— where the Mexican troops were, they who were supposed to be conducting a campaign against the Yaquis in Sonora, and their number He answered that there were 12,000, and that they were still conducting their campaign. He would not credit my statement that they had all been removed with the exception of 200 guards until I was able to corroborate my statement to him by reports received within one hour through the Consular officer at Nogales.

Immediately after our troops went in from Columbus the Mexicans, or Carranzistas, abandoned Casas Grandes, Galeana, San Buena Ventura, Cruces, Namiquipa, and other places in the Casas Grandes and the Santa Maria Valleys, with the exception of about 150 guards, scattered in these different towns and held in Casas Grandes, where the number was about 75.

The newspaper reports as to any fights between Villa and any of these Carranzistas before Dodd had his brush with the Mexicans near San Gueronimo are absolutely falsehoods, as the Mexicans made no attempt to attack Villa at all, and have not in any way been cooperating with our force or attempting to check Villa's retreat or to assist in his capture. The Mexicans from these several points where they claim to have several thousand troops, constituting the various columns which we were assured by Carranza were surrounding or had surrounded Villa, as a matter of fact never did number more than 1,000 in all, with the exception which I have before named, either north to Guzman or else east to points along the Mexican Central Railroad.

Villa is not wounded, as I am assured from what I believe to be perfectly reliable authority, and last night should have been at the ranch of the Englishman Benton, whom he killed at Juarez, which ranch is something like seventy-five miles south of Guerrero and Santa Ysabel, within seventy miles of Santa Rosalio on the Mexican Central, about eighty miles from Chihuahua and on the road to Parral and Torreon. In the Torreon, Parral, and Santa Rosalia districts, particularly the first, Villa has many friends, and one of his leaders, Canuto Reyes, is said to have 1,500 armed men, constantly cutting communications and threatening the garrison at Torreon.

In Sympathy with Villa.

The garrison at Chihuahua numbers only 400 men, all in sympathy with Villa, and my information that he can take the place if he wanted to was confirmed last night by private statements of the Mexican Consul here, who admitted that Villa could capture the city and the garrison would likely join him. All the troops in the State of Chihuahua, with the exception of a small band at Madera and one or two other small bands of from fifty to 100 men, appear to be concentrated or stationed at different points along the Mexican Central within from one to ten hours of Juarez.

The report as to Luis Herrera's defection was premature in some respects and yet accurate in others. Herrera is an American nater, and he and his brother, Macolovito, have always boasted until the latter's death that they forced the evacuation at Vera Cruz at the muzzle of their guns. He should have 2,000 men with him, but my informant, an American cattleman whom I have known for twenty-five years and can vouch for, could only count 300 in sight during the stop of the train, thirty minutes or more, at Laguna. I am just in receipt of a note from the Mayor of the city within the last thirty minutes that Melchor Herrera, who was last week driven out of this town, and is a brother of Luis, had declared that the latter would be in command tomorrow of the Mexican garrison at Juarez, and was bringing his troops up while Gavera was leaving Juarez for some point unknown.

Obregon has just issued a decree, published on the 1st, to the effect that all foreigners who did not declare themselves as supporters of Carranza should be immediately expelled from the Republic of Mexico. He has also just issued another decree declaring the former amnesty decrees to be done away with within a limited number of days, (ten,) when all Mexicans not supporting Carranza should be shot on sight without trial. Each Governor of each State even nominally recognizing Carranza is issuing decrees in his own name and enforcing them wherever possible by such troops as he can find within the State.

Bomb for Amoy Police Chief.

AMOY, China, April 10.—An attempt was made today to assassinate the Chief of the Military Police. A bomb thrown through a window of his home damaged the building badly, but no one was injured. The assassins escaped to the hills. The United States cruiser Cincinnati arrived here today.

CARRANZA CHIEF PLEDGES HIS AID

Continued from Page 1.

killed by a Texas ranger. Three companies of the Nineteenth Infantry will remain in the vicinity of Del Rio, where those arrested for participation in the riot will be held for trial.

ASSERTS CARRANZA CONTROLS.

Gavira Thinks Mexicans Can Handle Villistas Without Aid.

EL PASO, Texas, April 10.—General Gabriel Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, tonight announced that the forces of the de facto Government were in a position to take immediate control of the Villa situation if the American troops withdrew.

General Gavira's statement was made in connection with the announcement of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the American Army Office, that the purpose of the expeditionary force would be considered accomplished when the Villa bands were dispersed or "as soon as the troops of the de facto Government are able to relieve them of the work."

"We have more men than enough now," said General Gavira. "If we were able to overcome Villa when he had 70,000 men, over 100 cannon, and plenty of supplies, we ought to be able to dispose of him now, when his numbers have dwindled down to a few hundred. But it is a big territory to operate in, and a single man has more chance to escape and hide than a large force would have. However, on account of Villa's wounded condition, we think he will be taken soon. If not, it is hardly likely that, without proper surgical care, he will survive for long."

A statement attributed to Mexican Consul Andres Garcia that Villa had now escaped any possibility of capture by the Americans, having crossed a dead line established by President Wilson and General Carranza, beyond which is was agreed that the American troops would not push the pursuit for their bandit, was flatly denied by Mr. Garcia. The Consul said that, as far as he knew, no limit of the American pursuit had been agreed on.

Garcia Imposes Censorship.

Consul Garcia announced he had found it necessary to place a censorship over news attributed to his office. He authorized the following statement:

"Having had attributed to me, in certain newspapers, statements dealing with international affairs developing on this frontier which I did not make, I consider it necessary to declare that in the future I shall give out to correspondents only in writing the statements and pieces of news that they seek for publication."

Both General Gavira and General Pablo Bertani asserted they had no knowledge that a limit had been placed on the operations of American troops in Mexico.

"I understand, however," General Bertani added, "that the American forces will be willing to withdraw as soon as the Villa organizations are thoroughly broken up."

The arrival of General Bertani in Juarez today gave renewed force to the reports that General Gavira had been ordered to the field. Nothing was learned of the whereabouts of General Petromillo Hernandez, who was said to have been named as successor to General Gavira, and who was expected to reach Juarez today.

Mexican reports stated today that Villa was a full day ahead of his pursuers. If he succeeds in reaching Durango City he may be joined by the forces of the Arrieta brothers, who command more than 1,000 men, although the Arrietas have been his known enemies.

As to Villa's Wound.

"Pancho Villa is so badly wounded he will either die or be a cripple for life, and he will never again figure as a menace to the Mexican or American Governments," General Bertani declared. "I am certain of this, for I have confirmations from a number of sources I consider reliable, that the bandit is badly maimed and may die from his wounds and the resulting infection. I secured much of my information from my scouts direct from the front and from Villa prisoners we took after the Columbus raid and before the American troops entered Mexico.

"The American campaign has advanced without a show of friction between American and Carranza troops, and the American army is to be congratulated upon having accomplished its mission of breaking up Villa's command in such a highly satisfactory manner."

General Bertain went to Juarez to confer with his superiors.

There is considerable speculation today over the reported crossing of the border by General Ynez Salazar, who is said to have gone into Mexico with avowedly hostile intentions toward the United States. Mrs. Salazar was questioned, and said her husband was away from home, but she did not know where he was. She denied that he had entered Mexico. Meantime a proclamation was discovered, purporting to be signed by Salazar, in which he called on all patriotic Mexicans to join him in the protection of Mexican soil. Salazar recently has been living at Las Cruces, N. M. He has no numerous following, and he has more enemies in Mexico than he has in the United States. He is unpopular both with Carranza forces because of his part in the Huerta army and with the former Villa following because he was with Orozco.

General Gavira declared today that three men who were arrested and condemned to be shot for complicity in the Diaz-Villa plot to cause the Juarez garrison to revolt, kill all of the officers, and take possession of the border port had made written confession in which they asserted that they were supplied with funds furnished by the Terrazas family, now in exile in El Paso, and that the whole plan was hatched to recover the Terrazas estates in Northern Mexico.

In spite of the confessions General Gavira announced at 6 o'clock tonight that the three men would be shot early in the week and that two of the twenty other alleged plotters who were arrested at the time the conspiracy was discovered would meet the same fate. The men who confessed today are Nicolas Chevarrera, former secretary to General Pascual Orozco: Florencio G. Hernandez, and Sebastian de Lacruz. The names of the two others sentenced to be shot have not been made public, but one is known to have been a Villa Colonel, and to have come here from Nogales.

"The money with which the plot was hatched," General Gavira said, "was furnished by the Terrazas family, and, one of the prisoners stated, was delivered direct to one of the plotters (Chavarrera) by a son of General Luis Terrazas. On Sunday, April 2, the men in the old barracks on the outskirts of the town revolted and the officers had great difficulty in suppressing the rioters by using pistols and swords. This led to an investigation, which has been pursued to the American side of the river, and we are now satisfied that the Terrazas gold was backing the Diaz-Villa revolt. Three men escaped to the other side of the river, but we intend to make examples of the others who were implicated."

Another large shipment of supplies crossed the line today to be sent south to Casas Grandes whenever another train goes south. This shipment included twenty cars of hay and grain and a quantity of tobacco. The men are clamoring for tobacco, especially cigarette tobacco, and virtually every letter contains appeals for tobacco and candy.

Reports received here by American mining concerns state there has been considerable looting of stores and warehouses in Parral and other towns in that district. Some damage is said to have been done to American property, but its extent is not known. The looting is said to have been only the result of the desperate condition of the people, who are almost destitute of food and clothes. A telegram was sent from here today to Governor Enriquez, Governor of Chihuahua, asking for protection for American interests.

Confirmation of the burning of the million-dollar lumber plant of the Compania Madera, Durango City, by bandits, was contained in a letter received today by an El Paso business man. It is not known whether followers of the Arrieta brothers or a stray Villista band attached to General Canuto Reyes were to blame. Domingo Arrieta is said, according to the letter, to have started with a small band of Carranza followers to oppose the American troops pursuing Villa. General Mariano Arrieta, brother of Domingo, has been in Durango City for some months.

AWAITS NEWS OF BATTLE.

Funston Realizes Vulnerable Position of Troops South of Satevo.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 10.—Dispatches from the front indicating contact with the Villa troops were awaited with some anxiety at headquarters today by General Funston, who realized fully the vulnerable position in which the commanding officers of the cavalry detachments beyond Satevo had placed themselves.

Just where the American advanced columns pursuing Villa in the vicinity of Parral were was unknown here, and the difficulties General Pershing has had in communicating his movements made it a matter of guesswork as to whether another engagement had been fought.

It was assumed that Colonel Brown and Colonel Dodd were continuing their hard riding along the trails about Parral in pursuit of Villa, who was reported by Mexican officials to have been in that district forty-eight hours ago.

Unofficial reports that Canuto Reyes was moving northward from the region about Torreon, instead of surrendering to the de facto Government, caused some uneasiness at headquarters, where it was realized that Reyes's juncture with Villa would provide a formidable front to the little cavalry force feeling its way along the trails in the neighborhood of Parral.

Rumors that the de facto Government is becoming impatient in the continuation of the man hunt are heard here. Officials profess not to believe them, declaring their belief, on the contrary, that Carranza will give his consent for the use of the railroads south of Juarez to Chihuahua, and even beyond that city.

It is authoritatively stated today that the present method of getting supplies to the troops and of distributing them was entirely inadequate.

Two more truck companies, fifty-six autos, were at Columbus today ready for service along the line of communication, which is now 400 miles long.

Major Gen. Funston received from General Pershing today a report "from a point below Namiquipa" relative to supplies, but containing no reference to the cavalry column believed to be in the vicinity of Parral. The details of the report were not revealed.

The two companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, negroes, stationed at Del Rio, will be withdrawn and sent into Mexico for service along the line of communication.

The decision was reached by Major Gen. Funston today after the receipt of a request from the Mayor of Del Rio made after the rioting Saturday night in which one of the negro soldiers was

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh and strong west winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,263. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

GERMAN FAITH BROKEN, CABINET AGREES, IN THE RECENT SUBMARINE DISASTERS; ACTION WAITS ON FURTHER EVIDENCE

PERSHING GOES ON, DESPITE REPORTS OF VILLA'S DEATH

Pushes Advance in Mexico with More Mobile Forces and Increased Vigor.

DOUBTS BANDIT SUCCUMBED

"I Don't Care How Villa Dies; as Long as We Get Him I Am Satisfied."

MINACA MURDERS DEPICTED

J. H. Locke Gives Dramatic Account of Slaying of Companions After He Escaped.

Mexican War Department Asserts Villa Is Hiding

MEXICO CITY, April 11.—Francisco Villa has left the main body of his command and is hiding, almost unattended in the mountains of Chihuahua, the War Department announced today. The last of his retreating forces fled through Cusihuiriachic yesterday toward the mountains. They were closely pursued by forces of the de facto Government. War Minister Obregon has ordered 4,500 reinforcements to the scene.

By FRANK H. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

[*By Army Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M. 330 Miles in Four Hours.*]

WITH GENERAL PERSHING AT ADVANCE BASE, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO, April 11, (via Columbus, N. M.)—Villa dead, Villa wounded, or Villa unhurt, General Pershing's expedition is going forward with increasing vigor and greater mobility of forces. If the Mexican people continue to maintain their attitude of placid acquiescence to the presence of the troops an even greater mobility will be attained. And, judging by the results of the campaign to date, only a maximum of mobility will bring about Villa's end.

If the bandit is dead, as so many reports have it, then only a maximum of mobility will eradicate his band. Yet it is true that by virtue of the multitudinous reports of his death and of his wounds and of his ever-shifting whereabouts Villa has become something of a will-o'-the-wisp, injecting into the campaign a perplexing and unexpected phase. That he should lead the life of a fighting man immune for many years, then suddenly be wounded by Carranzistas just as the newly arrived American forces begin to press him, has come as a disappointment to some of the officers of the expedition. They would prefer to "get" him whole.

In some respects the situation is not without its amusing side, particularly appealing to the younger officers. While it has in no way taken the edge off the campaign, this hunting for a man in the face of reports reaching headquarters from many sources that he is dead has set all ranks to speculating.

Are we pursuing a dead man, with infantry, cavalry, machine guns, and artillery? the young Lieutenants ask.

Pershing Rejects Death Rumor.

"Do you believe he is dead?" we ask General Pershing.

"No," he answers with emphasis. Then, after a moment, "I don't know. We get a lot of reports that he is dead, but when sifted all seem to come from the same source. I don't know. I am trying to find out."

"Of course you would rather have the army get him," we venture. "It would be sort of an anti-climax to have him go off and die somewhere alone like an animal?"

"I don't care how he dies," the General answers. "As long as we get him I am satisfied."

"Do you mean that, General?" we ask.

"Certainly."

Apparently the General means what he says, but 'way down in his heart, we like to think, he would much prefer Villa taken in a fight.

I talked today with the last American who saw "Pancho" Villa. His name is J. H. Locke, and he is from Minneapolis. Twenty-five years ago he came to Mexico with an expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History. He has been here ever since, railroading, prospecting, keeping a hotel. He was keeping a hotel—El Pacifico, ironically enough—at Minaca when Villistas attacked the Carranza garrison in that town early on the morning of March 27, simultaneous with the attack on Guerrero, twelve miles away. Next day the Seventh Cavalry drove the Villistas out of Guerrero.

Locke, previously warned by Villa in person to get out of the country, was in his hotel when the firing began, at 4 A. M. With him were Herman Blankenburg, a German, and Don MacGregor, known in this country as David Bruce, both of whom were murdered, as dispatches to the State Department have doubtless told.

MacGregor's Caution Fatal.

MacGregor was a newspaper man, a wanderer, a writer, and an adventurer, hard pressed down here for funds and attempting to dispose of Mexican stories to the magazines in the States. This we learned today when Locke opened a battered packet of letters taken from the body. MacGregor died because he hesitated to make a run for it. Blankenburg died because he pinned his faith on being a German, Locke ran for it and escaped.

With a matter of factness that comes to men in this country who have faced death many times, Locke related how the fight raged between the Villistas and the Carranzistas until the coming of dawn, and how he and MacGregor and Blankenburg waited in the hotel, wondering which side had won. At the

Continued on Page 3.

Kaiser's Motor Car Wrecked By Shell, Says Swiss Report

LONDON, Wednesday, April 12.—The German Emperor is at Potsdam recovering from nervous shock as the result of the explosion of a shell at Verdun which destroyed the imperial motor car and killed several officers, says a Rome dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, quoting Swiss reports.

Emperor William was unhurt, the dispatch adds.

VILLA DEATH RUMOR WIDELY CIRCULATED

Queretaro Hears It from Gen. Gutierrez, but It Has No Official Verification.

SENDS OUT SEARCH PARTIES

Mexican Version Says the Fugitive Succumbed in Delirium Due to Blood Poisoning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 10.—General Gutierrez wired to the War Office today that rumors had reached him that Villa died near Cieneguillas, and that his men were carrying the body to the mountains. He gave no details.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 11.—A Mexican merchant from Chihuahua, who arrived in Juarez today, reported to General Gabrial Gavira that the report of Villa's death was being generally credited in Chihuahua City. The bandit is said to have died on the Tarasco ranch, in Southern Chihuahua. The natives' rumor has it that Villa became demented before he died, cursing "gringos" and threatening death to all who came near him in his delirium, which was caused by the poisoning from his infected wound.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS AT THE FRONT, April 10, (via Mexican Telegraph to Juarez, Mexico, April 11.)—Renewed reports have been received here by General Pershing that Francisco Villa is dead and buried. These reports are under investigation. Meanwhile the hunt for Villa bandits is proceeding with renewed vigor with the arrival at the front of General Pershing.

Mexicans who had seen Villa in his flight south said that the bandit looked thin and emaciated a week ago. Reports, however, are conflicting. One fairly good authority stated that Villa was able to walk the first day after he received his wound, which indicated that no bones were broken.

The Mexicans in this section are well disposed toward the Americans, and many of them are bitter against Villa.

It is again reported that Pablo Lopez, the Villa Lieutenant who murdered seventeen Americans last January at Santa Ysabel, is not dead, but is seriously wounded.

Reports of friendly co-operation of the Carranza troops continue.

AVIATORS BRING BACK NEWS.

Fly 330 Miles to Columbus with Rumor of Villa's Death.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 11.—Lieutenants H. A. Dargue and E. S. Gorrell of the Aero Corps, returning here today from a flight to San Antonio, Chihuahua, 330 miles south of the border, said that reports were current among the natives in the vicinity of Santa Ana that Villa was dead of blood poisoning, caused by his wounds.

Santa Ana is seventy miles southwest of Chihuahua City. Other reports indicated that Villa was in flight closely followed by American troops south of Parral and near the Durango border.

Military authorities recognize that reports of the bandit Chieftain's death may be another ruse to throw the Americans off what has been termed a "hot trail," but no tendency is manifested to belittle the report, according to the aviators.

"There seems no doubt that Villa was wounded," said Lieutenant Dargue, "conversations with natives and with physicians having convinced me that he was shot through both legs, one of them being broken by a bullet, while another shot lodged in his stomach. A man in that condition, without medical attention, could scarcely live long."

The aero corps planned to send another aviator today to scout over the region in which the natives reported Villa was buried, in an attempt to find the grave.

Information brought by Lieutenants Dargue and Gorrell indicate that American cavalry have surrounded the detachment which is reported to have been carrying Villa on a litter. The advanced cavalry detachments, they said, are about 400 miles south of the border, below Parral, and near the Durango border, while several columns are operating south of Satevo, where General Pershing today was establishing his new headquarters.

Villa was last reported to General Pershing as having been in the vicinity of Bacabuirlachic, west of Parral. This would place him in the midst of the different detachments of American troops.

"We are right on the heels of Villa's rear guard, that of the band in which the leader himself was reported to be traveling, and reports of a clash were expected momentarily at headquarters," one of the aviators said. "However, this rear guard, consisting of about 400 men, is about one day's march behind the vanguard, consisting of 100 of the 'golden ones,' Villa's picked bodyguard.

"The Mayor of Guerrero, a Mexican, who is very friendly to the American troops, told me yesterday that a small band, numbering about 100 men, was still lurking in the vicinity of the town, and since we have a force operating in that neighborhood I anticipate also that those two forces will clash either today or tomorrow.

"Reports in San Antonio, when we left, indicated also that Americans expected soon to encounter the command of Pablo Lopez, one of Villa's chief Lieutenants."

Lieutenants Dargue and Gorrell, using the same aeroplane, made their way from San Antonio, 330 miles south of the border, with but one stop at Casas Grandes. Their flying time was 4 hours and 10 minutes.

Word was received at military head-

Continued on Page 2.

NEW VERDUN LINE HOLDS AS GERMANS RENEW ATTACKS

Sum of Fierce Night and Day Assaults Small Gains on Le Mort Homme.

FRENCH VICTORS AT VAUX

Inflict Heavy Losses Despite the Germans' Use of Liquid Flame and Poisonous Shells.

WEST FRONT BOMBARDED

Violent Gun Duels All Yesterday, but No More Attempts by German Infantry.

LONDON, April 11.—The new phase of the battle of Verdun—the German attack upon what is likely to constitute the main lines of defense west of the Meuse—raged last night and today, its greatest violence being spent upon the front from Le Mort Homme to Cumières. The Germans who took part in the night assault on Le Mort Homme sprayed the French trenches with liquid fire and made some small gains at the eastern end of that declivity; elsewhere they were swept away by the French rifle and artillery fire. The German guns kept up a heavy bombardment against the same positions today, but no infantry assault was attempted.

East of the river and south of Douaumont last night's German attack, aided by "Flammenwerfer," like the simultaneous movement on the western bank, was checked with slaughter. The German offensive in this region was resumed today. It began with an intense bombardment, culminating in the plentiful use of "lachrymosal" shells—projectiles whose explosion releases gases irritating the eyes—and ended in failure, the charging German infantry being dislodged from the front trenches between Douaumont and Vaux in which some of them had gained a momentary footing. The French captured 100 unwounded Germans here.

Artillery engagements were reported from various points in the Woevre plain.

Berlin reports the checking, with heavy losses, of French counterattacks between Béthincourt and Haucourt. The total number of unwounded prisoners—571—taken in this fighting, brings the total of German claims in this neighborhood up to 1,231. Other night attacks, according to the Berlin bulletin, resulted in the capture of French blockhouses south of Corbeaux Wood—perhaps the advanced posts referred to in the French bulletin—and across the Meuse in the seizure of some defensive positions southwest of Fort de Douaumont.

In the Ypres region, near St. Eloi, the British report that they hold three out of five craters of which the possession has been disputed.

The official statement issued in Paris tonight says:

North of the Aisne our artillery took under its fire a strong German column which was moving along the highway called the Chemin des Dames. The well-directed fire caused serious losses to the enemy.

In the Argonne our artillery was very active against the whole enemy front.

West of the Meuse there was quite an intense bombardment during the day against our front extending from Le Mort Homme to Cumières, but no infantry action.

East of the Meuse, after a very violent artillery preparation, which was completed by an intensive discharge of lacrymosal shells, the Germans about 4 o'clock launched a strong attack against our trenches between Douaumont and Vaux. The enemy, who had gained a footing in some of the advanced sections of our lines, was driven out a little latter by a counter-attack by our troops, in the course of which about 100 unwounded German prisoners, including an officer, were taken.

In the Woevre, artillery actions occurred in the sectors or Moulainville, Ronvaux, and Châtillon. Northeast of St. Mihiel our long-range guns successfully cannonaded a waiting train to the north of the Heudicourt Station.

There was no occurrence of importance on the rest of the front.

Last night one of our aerial squadrons dropped twenty-seven and twenty-one shells, respectively, on the stations at Nantillois and Brieulles. The same squadron covered with projectiles the emplacement of a 380 gun which was firing at long range.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

On the left bank of the River Meuse the Germans yesterday evening delivered an attack against our positions at Le Mort Homme. This activity was accompanied by the use of flaming liquids. The attack was made from the Corbeaux Wood and was checked by our curtains of fire and the fire of our infantry, excepting on the east, where the enemy obtained a footing in a few small elements of trenches.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans endeavored last night to expel us from the trenches taken by us during the past few days to the south of the village of Douaumont. This endeavor also saw the Germans making use of jets of flaming liquids. It was met with a sanguinary check.

There has been a violent bombardment in the region of Douaumont and Vaux, and in the Woevre district there have been some outbursts of artillery fire. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

This morning a French air pilot vanquished a German aeroplane, which fell within our lines near Badonviller. The two enemy aviators were killed.

The text of the official statement given out today at the German Army Headquarters is:

The English, after intensified artillery fire, made a strong hand grenade attack last night on our position south of St. Eloi. The attack broke down before the mine craters occupied by us. The position is firmly in our hands over its whole extent.

In the Argonne near La Fille Morte and further to the east, near Vauquois, the French, who caused several mine explosions, succeeded only in inflicting damage upon themselves.

Fighting proceeded with great vigor throughout the whole of yesterday in the regions on both sides of the Meuse. Counterattacks by the French against the positions we captured south of Forges rivulet, between Haucourt and Bethincourt, broke down with severe loss to the enemy.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken here was increased from 22 officers and 549 men to 38 officers and 1,231 men, and the booty captured to 2 cannon and 22 machine guns.

One machine gun and 222 prisoners were brought in as the result of fur-

Continued on Page 2.

Turkish Armies in Asia Minor Doubled to Oppose Advance of the Russians

PETROGRAD, April 11.—The operations of the Russian Caucasian armies, which are fighting their way to Trebizond, Erzingan, and Mesopotamia, have entered upon a new phase, in which Turkish resistance is no longer a negligible factor. By a careful regrouping of their forces the Turks are now opposing the three main lines of the Russian advance with a solid, organized resistance which gives way only after most stubborn fighting.

According to estimates by Russian officers, the Turkish force has at least been doubled by reinforcements from European Turkey, the greater part of which are concentrated near Erzingan, which, despite the importance of Trebizond and the Persian operations, is a region of the greatest value to the Turks, since it stands in the way of the main Caucasian armies, whose ultimate aim is to sweep westward toward Constantinople.

The bulletin of operations issued by the War Office today reads:

Caucasus Front—Southwest of Erzerum troops continue to occupy new ground.

SHERMAN FAR AHEAD IN ILLINOIS VOTE

Roosevelt Next in Primaries, and May Get Four Delegates —Hughes Votes Are Few.

THOMPSON FORCES BEATEN

Democratic Delegation Will Be Solid for Wilson, Sullivan Winning in City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 11. — With returns coming in slowly it is fairly well established that, as a result of today's Presidential primaries, Woodrow Wilson will have the solid Illinois delegation of fifty-eight supporting him at the St. Louis Convention. As a matter of fact, there was only one man running for delegate to the convention who was not pledged to President Wilson. That was Robert E. Burke of Chicago. He was placed on the Sullivan ticket after Senator Lewis withdrew. He had no preference printed after his name, but it is understood he is for Wilson.

At a late hour tonight it was thought that four of the fifty-eight Republican delegates would not be for Sherman, but would go uninstructed and unpledged. Two, or perhaps all, will be for Roosevelt. They are Andrew Russell and Samuel O. Savage of the Twentieth District, Charles H. Sergel of the Second District, and John Simon of the Sixth District.

John M. Harlan, a "no preference" Republican candidate for delegate at large, expected to get enough votes in Cook County to displace one of the Sherman candidates for delegate at large, with such assistance as he might receive down-State.

Reports received up to a late hour indicated that Mr. Harlan had failed by 75,000 votes to break the slate. Harlan's first choice for President was Roosevelt, with Hughes second, according to his speeches.

The complete Chicago vote, Presidential preference, gave Wilson 79,308; Sherman, 63,823; Roosevelt, 11,620; Hughes, 950; Root, 198, and Thompson, 2.

A Supreme Court decision some time ago held that women could not vote for delegates to the National Convention, nor for ward committeemen. It did not mention the Presidential preference, but many women ignored the decision. In Chicago apparently three women wrote in Roosevelt's name for every five voting for Sherman.

Mayor Thompson and the City Hall forces failed to capture the machinery of the Republican Party.

Mayor Thompson went into the fight controlling fifteen out of thirty-five wards, and emerged with the same number. He lost two wards, the Fifteenth and the Twenty-second, and captured two, the Fourteenth and the Thirty-first. In a convention the Mayor will have 1,606 votes and the opposition 2,834.

In Cook County the Sullivan Democrats wrested control of the County Central Committee from the Harrison-Dunne faction, electing their candidates in twenty-eight of the thirty-five wards.

Light voting throughout the State marked the primary. Lack of interest and fair weather, which kept the farmers in the fields, were the contributing causes. Election of delegates at large and district delegates to the National Conventions and the selection of State Central Committeemen were the questions at issue. In Chicago ward and precinct committeemen also were chosen. Women throughout the State could vote today only on the Presidential preference ballot.

SPANISH LIBERALS WIN; FAVORABLE TO ALLIES

Premier Romanones, Their Leader, Showed His Preferences Last April.

MADRID, April 11, (via Paris.)—Returns for the election of members of the Cortes show that 250 Liberals, 80 Conservatives, and about 15 Radicals and Republicans have been elected.

If the Liberals continue to maintain their superiority over the Conservatives, as indicated by the first election returns, it means that Count Alvaro de Romanones, the present Premier and leader of the Liberals, will have an overwhelming majority of his own party to work with and not the majority, which has hitherto supported him, made by compromises between Liberals and Conservatives. The Count is uncompromisingly in favor of the Allies.

Since he assumed the Premiership Count Romanones has been officially neutral, but of the many speeches he made prior to that the most significant is the one he delivered on April 10, at Palma, capital of the Balearic Isles. He said:

"Spain's foreign policy since the Cartagena agreement in 1907 has been more and more favorable to the Triple Entente. The present hours are so grave and important that it is necessary for Spain to make a solemn declaration. Without violating our neutrality we must say whom among the belligerents we consider our friends. The Government is obliged to be silent. I am not."

UNION LEAGUE SIEGE BRINGS NO ALIMONY

Albert G. Wheeler, Jr., Refuses to Come Out and Guards Won't Let Wife's Process Server In.

PRIMA DONNA WANTS $3,600

Mrs. Wheeler, on Guard at Dinner Hour, Sees Husband, but Big Attendant Bars the Way.

For two hours last night a Deputy Sheriff and a lawyer, watched by a dozen newspaper men, besieged the Union League Club. The object was to arrest Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., a member of the Stock Exchange. But Mr. Wheeler would not come out, and the club vigilantes would not let the officer of the law go in, and so nothing came of the siege.

Mr. Wheeler is a very rich man, and is interested in many large corporations here and in Chicago. On March 31, 1898, he married Claudia Theresa Carlstedt, a prima donna, and in April, 1910, they separated.

Mrs. Wheeler sued for a separation and won it, with alimony of $500 a month, that was afterward reduced to $300. Mr. Wheeler sued for a divorce and lost the suit. Then Mrs. Wheeler sued for the value of the furnishings of her home and got a verdict for $15,000, which the Appellate Division reduced to $12,500. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, where it is pending. When Mr. Wheeler filed his divorce action the court decided that he must pay all the back alimony due his wife before the suit could go on. He paid up. Mrs. Wheeler complains that he owes her $3,000, and that he has threatened to go to the West Indies just to keep out of the jurisdiction of the courts and to deprive her of the money. It was on an affidavit to that effect that Justice Greenbaum signed an order of arrest against Mr. Wheeler, and Mrs. Wheeler's lawyer; Abraham Lipton, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Julius Browner, went to the Union League shortly after 5 o'clock.

Sure He Would Be Hungry.

Mrs. Wheeler went along to identify her husband. It was figured that Mr. Wheeler could be caught on his way to the club dining room, or when about to issue from the club to dine elsewhere. The officer, the lawyer, and Mrs. Wheeler proceeded to the vestibule and peered into the brilliantly lighted hall. The chauffeurs and the occasional club attendant who passed looked curiously, but a pretty woman waiting at the portal of the club excited no great interest. Members passed in and out and paid no heed. Half an hour sped by and then Mrs. Wheeler clutched the arm of Sheriff Browner and whispered:

"There he goes."

A handsome man with a mustache was stalking in dignified fashion along the hall. Mr. Browner opened the big door and darted toward Mr. Wheeler—if it was Mr. Wheeler—with the order of arrest in his right hand and his right arm stretched out ready to grab. The movement was so rapid that it deserved success, but the uniformed attendants, acting like well-trained soldiers, seized and pinioned him.

"I am an officer of the law," said Mr. Browner.

A big attendant intimated that he could be an officer of the law outdoors and that he had better go out. Mr. Browner retired hastily. Mrs. Wheeler was greatly upset by the failure. She strode around to Fifth Avenue and walked up and down, while a big car waited to take her home when she was ready to go. Then the newspaper men began to arrive in force. Two of them had cameras, and they got hold of the club manager and insisted that he produce Mr. Wheeler long enough for them to get a picture. When the manager refused they asked permission to enter the club and find the hunted man for themselves. Mr. Lipton offered to compromise. He promised to go away if Mr. Browner should be permitted to say a word to Mr. Wheeler.

Fails to Find Mr. Wheeler.

Finally it was arranged that a reporter should send his card to Mr. Wheeler after he had produced satisfactory evidence that he was a reporter and not a man with an arrest order. The card was borne away by an attendant, who shortly returned with the word:

"Sorry, Sir, but I have not been able to find Mr. Wheeler."

"It's like this," said Mr. Lipton. "The law protects a man in his home from the service of such a paper, and the only thing we can do is to wait here until he comes out and then nab him."

"But if he lives here," expostulated Mr. Browner, "he will go to bed here, and I haven't got an overcoat and I am hungry."

A big, smooth-faced man in a long brown overcoat came out of the club and said to Mr. Lipton: "Mr. Wheeler doesn't owe his wife a penny. He is a very honorable man."

"Then why doesn't he submit to service," asked Mr. Lipton, "and explain tomorrow? I'll give him all the time he wants to get bail. It's only $7,500."

The big man eyed the crowd that had gathered and remarked:

"The law provides that the sidewalks shall be kept clear for pedestrians. They are not clear now. I think I shall find a policeman."

He moved away, and several jocular club members came out and paused on the steps to say a word or two. One pleaded: "Please don't throw a bomb and I'll come right down." Another said: "Have a heart, boys, and let him go; you may be married yourselves some day," and another wanted to know what alimony was, anyway.

Mrs. Wheeler in a big touring car with two friends came around the corner and announced that she guessed she would go home. Mr. Browner had seen her husband and he would surely know him again. She breathed a word of encouragement to the Deputy, and then her machine glided away.

It was finally decided to give up the attack and to resume it some other time.

M. P. Warns Britain of Lessening Sea Tonnage and Urges Neutrals to Seize Interned Ships

LONDON, April 12.—Two more ships have been reported as sunk during the last twenty-four hours. According to the morning newspapers, this makes 42 British, 10 of Great Britain's allies, and 30 neutral vessels lost since March 1, when the new German submarine campaign began.

Robert Paterson Houston, Unionist member of Parliament from Liverpool, in an appeal to the nation published today, declares that the scarcity of shipping is becoming so serious a problem that the present agitation regarding the price of food is likely to yield place to the agitation as to whether sufficient food will be available. He estimates that since the beginning of the war 190 ocean-going British vessels, of 3,000,000 tons, have been lost from all causes.

"Between a third and a half of Great Britain's food supply already is coming in neutral ships," says Mr. Houston. "If Germany, by the persistent sinking of every vessel, can frighten neutrals from bringing us cargoes, what then? Already we see neutrals fighting shy of bringing cargoes here. This is natural, too, inasmuch as they can find full employment for their ships at profitable freights elsewhere."

Mr. Houston urges compelling neutrals who have not yet made use of interned German ships to do so. This would be possible, he says, by threatening a withdrawal of the Allies' tonnage unless they comply. Mr. Houston also urges the reassertion by the Entente Allies of the "ancient right to capture an enemy owned cargo, no matter under what flag it is being carried," and suggests an effort to arrange by diplomacy for the confiscation in neutral waters of a German ship for every Entente Allied or neutral ship improperly sunk by the Germans.

U-Boats More Active; Italian Ship Sunk Unwarned

BREST, France, Wednesday, April 12.—The Captain of the Italian steamer Unione has landed here and reported to the naval authorities that his ship had been torpedoed without warning and that three of his firemen were missing. The rest of the crew leaped into the sea and swam until rescued by a French torpedo boat.

LONDON, April 11.—Lloyd's reports the unarmed British steamship Ellaston missing and presumably sunk. All hands have been picked up.

MADRID, April 11.—The owners of the Spanish steamship Santanderino, the sinking of which was reported yesterday, have been notified that only fifteen minutes were allowed for the passengers and crew to leave the ship. Four were drowned. The torpedoing of the ship has produced a painful impression on press and public.

BERLIN, April 11, (via London.)—The growth in Germany's submarine warfare is shown, according to estimates published here, by the fact that 81,000 tons of merchant shipping of countries at war with Germany have been destroyed since April 1, as compared with 20,000 tons in January, 40,000 tons in February, and 100,000 tons in March.

BRITISH INHUMAN GERMANY'S CRY

Press Charges Blockade Is About to be Tightened Beyond All Law and Justice.

BUT INSISTS IT WILL FAIL

U-Boats Relied Upon for Sharper Reprisal—Cecil Scouts Berlin's Humanity Talk.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 11.—Since England's suspension of Article XIX. of the Declaration of London, the conviction is prevalent in German minds that England plans to inaugurate on April 18 the sharpest form of blockade in violation not only of international law, but of the principles of justice and humanity as well. England's "starvation war on German women and children" is the phrase of the hour. The Revue of Military Events of March concludes:

"There remains, therefore, to our enemies only one wretched hope, the hunger war, the meanest and most inhuman of their means of war. The Paris Conference proves that our enemies have the laudable intention of blockading us more than ever, cutting us off still more thoroughly than ever from all imports. This devilish plan, too, will shatter against the iron will of the German nation. Our methods of management and distribution of the existing food stocks are being more and more perfected, and in the approaching Spring and Summer the Fatherland's soil, carefully cultivated, will yield rich harvests to those at home.

"Our nation by its self-imposed frugality and joyful enduring of many a hardship will aid first our brothers in the field against the enemy, and our army, too, will gladly limit its requirements somewhat in order to give a luminous example of the spirit of self-sacrifice to those at home."

Angered by British Press.

The enthusiastic utterances of British public men regarding the sharpened blockade and the cartoons of the London papers, particularly one depicting Germania with a blockade noose about her neck, have still further stimulated German bitterness. The sharpest measures against England will be hailed with satisfaction.

The Lokal Anzeiger, under the head line, "England's Murder Ideal," says: "Our justification of the submarine war on England gains in significance when one sees the cynical cartoons in the English papers over the sharpened blockade and reads the shameless utterances of English politicians regarding England's plans. Against these threats we can only quietly repeat that we make use of the U-boat in order that our women and children may not fall victims to death by starvation with which we are so unblusingly threatened."

There is general agreement that Germany will not suffer herself to be economically throttled by the English blockade, or even permit the experiment to go very far without the sharpest counter-measures, in which connection the Tageliche Rundschau gives the following clue: "By increased pressure on neutrals it is hoped to paralyze us economically and if possible to force neutrals to side with the Entente Powers by economic and political threats."

Lenient with Neutrals.

In connection with the sharpened British blockade the submarine war is more

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BRITISH AVIATORS LAUD IMMELMANN

Captives Deny That England Has Set a Price on the German's Head.

KAISER'S JOKE ABOUT HIM

Complains That He Shoots Down Enemy Airmen Faster Than He Can Be Thanked.

By GEORG QUERI.

The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, April 11.—I had occasion to speak with two imprisoned English aviators about the German air army. The names of Immelmann and Boelcke were familiar to them; they spoke of them with more liveliness than is customary with the English temperament. Immelmann, they said, was nearer to their aerial district, and they admitted honestly that he was a problem for them. His aeroplane was unexplainably fast and flexible, and had a strange habit of bobbing up just where one had hoped to make surprise attacks. This man and his machine were thorns in the flesh of the English fighting air camp.

When asked if they hated him, both young fellows looked astonished.

"Hate? Why so? He flies, fights, and shoots hard; he is a soldier. We have no hatred for soldiers."

"I have been told that a price has been set upon his head," I said. But the two English fliers knew nothing of it; perhaps the French prisoner who told me that was yarning.

In response to my question whether it was true that £100 bets were sometimes made in the English flying corps on the battles between the English champions and Immelmann, the twenty-year-old Percy Shaw and the twenty-year-old Ernest Coleman looked astonished and said: "Oh, no, you're mistaken."

I asked if they knew how many enemy aeroplanes Immelmann had shot down. They remembered eight, believed the number might be ten, but thought that thirteen was an exaggeration; but, anyway, they said, it made no difference. For every aeroplane shot down one would be built in England and a dozen new fliers trained; perhaps some day an English Immelmann would arise.

To my question if the English had no flier who had set a gruesome record, Coleman said:

"Sir, the English also know how to fly and shoot."

Percy Shaw helped him out by saying that he knew of one Lieutenant who had shot down two German machines. "Unfortunately, our flier was lost," he said. "It was no disgrace, though, for Immelmann got him. He was a good pilot. I once worked a machine-gun beside him. Afterwards I had an equally good pilot, but Immelmann shot him down, too, and at the same time the motor caught fire as we fell.

"I thought less of the death that seemed inevitable than of the possibility of imprisonment. When I again felt the earth under my feet I didn't know whether to laugh or cry. I lived; I jumped unwounded out of the machine, but what next! I had read so much in our papers and had heard so often from comrades that it would be terrible to fall into the hands of the Germans, that I was prepared for any thing."

To my question how he came to have such a nonsensical idea he replied:

"It is common talk among us about German roughness. That means something more than hardship; but I must

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PREPARE TO INDICT BERLIN

Not Only Sussex Case, But Many Others, Will Be Taken Up.

GERMAN DENIAL COMING

Long White House Conference Decides on a General Course of Action.

MAY GO BEFORE CONGRESS

Whole U-Boat Campaign to be Summed Up, Including Other Neutrals' Cases.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The submarine issue between Germany and the United States was discussed in all its phases today at a meeting of President Wilson and his Cabinet.

A general outline of the future course of the American Government is understood to have been agreed upon, although a final decision was postponed pending receipt of the German note now on its way regarding the Sussex and other merchant ships which recently have met disaster, and additional evidence in the same cases collected by American diplomats, and due here on Thursday.

It is known through confidential advices from Ambassador Gerard that the note from Berlin will deny that any German submarine torpedoed the Sussex, and disclaim blame in connection with other attacks about which the Ambassador has inquired. Consequently, in spite of the convincing evidence in the hands of the State Department, any reply that may be sent probably will not deal exclusively with any one case or group of cases.

If such a communication as now is contemplated is sent to Germany it will be designed to preclude the possibility of further drawn-out diplomatic exchanges, and to make it plain that reiterated assurances and promises that international law will be respected cannot protect the friendly relations between the two countries if illegal attacks upon peaceful merchantmen carrying Americans are continued. It probably will include a résumé of all the many vessels attacked from the time of the Lusitania down to the present.

Gathering U-Boat History.

The State Department already has begun the collection of evidence covering the whole history of Germany's submarine operations. One of the questions discussed at length by Cabinet members today was whether the United States should include in its list of vessels attacked neutral ships carrying no Americans. An argument against doing this was that such vessels carry the flags of sovereign nations able to speak for themselves, but the general view was that they should be included both on the ground that many were going to or coming from American ports and on the broad ground of humanity.

Colonel E. M. House, the President's close adviser, came to the White House today for the fourth time since he returned from Europe as the emissary of the President to investigate the submarine and other foreign questions. He was in conference during the day with the President and other officials. His return at the time when it was admitted the policy of the American Government was about to be determined was considered significant.

It is understood the United States still has much evidence to gather before a decisive step is taken. While the general tenor of the German note has been anticipated by advices from Ambassador Gerard, officials realize that its text may have an important bearing on the American policy. The note is understood to refer not only to the Sussex, the most important of recent cases, but to the Englishman, Manchester Engineer, Eagle Point, and Berwindale.

The Cabinet remained in session more than two hours today, and practically the entire time was devoted to a discussion of the submarine issue. Later it was stated that the members stood as a unit in believing that the recent accumulation of attacks on vessels without warning, coming after a period of comparative lull in submarine activity, could not be overlooked.

Break May be Averted.

It was appreciated that much of the evidence under consideration had come not from American sources, but from statements made by citizens of nations at war with Germany. For that reason the evidence is being very carefully examined. It is realized, too, that at least some of the vessels said in dispatches to have been torpedoed without warning probably struck mines.

The possibility of a break in diplomatic relations with Germany still is in the background. It is understood such a step is not imminent, unless the position taken by the German Government should prove entirely unsatisfactory and fail to leave the way open for the action now in contemplation.

Agree Pledges Are Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The long session of the Cabinet today was significant in showing that President Wilson and his official advisers were of one mind in holding German submarines guilty of flagrant violations of the pledges given by the Berlin Government to the United States. The evidence collected by the State Department satisfied the Cabinet of Teutonic guilt, and the expression of those present at the meeting removed all doubt of the conclusion of the Administration on that score.

The reticence displayed after the session made it difficult to ascertain whether the sentiment displayed would

lead to a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, but the understanding was gained that a decision was deferred until additional evidence now on its way to Washington and the German response to Ambassador Gerard's inquiries had been received and considered.

The President and his Cabinet officers are indignant over Germany's apparent disregard for the assurances she had given as to the future conduct of submarine warfare. It was in this temper that they approached the important matter of determining what course should be pursued in dealing with Germany. The evidence gathered, while circumstantial, is regarded as conclusive of German bad faith. All the material at hand and to come with reference to U-boat activity is to be utilized in preparing an indictment of the German Government as the responsible master of the submarine commanders, who have been running amuck among the commerce of the world.

May Take It to Congress.

The disaster to the Channel liner Sussex still occupies a central position in the American indictment against Germany. But the indictment would be a remarkably strong document, according to opinion in official circles, if the Sussex case were eliminated. Germany apparently labors under the delusion that the Sussex incident is the only strong ground of American resentment. What developed as a result of today's Cabinet meeting shows that the Sussex affair is only one of many similar tragedies to which the United States is preparing to refer to support its position. The American citations of German disregard for the rights of noncombatants on the high seas may extend back as far as the Lusitania case, eleven months, and include a list of all the attacks on merchant vessels ascribed to German U-boats from that time to date.

It is not known in what form the case against Germany will be prepared or the use that will be made of it. That may not have been determined, but what is known of the matter suggests that the Government may form a response to the expected German denial of responsibility for the damage done recently to merchant vessels or be used as the basis of an address to Congress by President Wilson to justify a break in relations with Germany.

Information has reached the State Department that the Netherlands Government has decided, as a result of its investigation of the explosion which wrecked the Dutch liner Tubantia, off North Hinder Lightship in the North Sea on March 16, that the explosion which damaged the steamer was caused by a mine and not by a torpedo.

A piece of bronze was found in one of the lifeboats of the Tubantia. This was like a letter S, and was judged by its shape and color to have been possibly a portion of a torpedo, according to a statement issued by the Dutch Ministry of Marine late in March. But it now appears that as a result of a careful examination into all of the circumstances, including an examination of the steamer after the explosion, through the use of divers and the study of small pieces of metal found, the Netherlands Government has come to the conclusion that it was a mine and not a torpedo that sank the Tubantia.

GERARD GETS SUSSEX REPLY.

Note Formally Delivered in Berlin—Greek Lays Sinking to Mine.

BERLIN, April 11.—The German Government's reply to the American inquiries regarding the steamship Sussex and four other vessels which have been sunk or damaged was delivered today to the American Embassy.

BERLIN, April 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A dispatch received by the Overseas News Agency from Athens says:

"A Greek naval officer who was on board the cross-Channel steamship Sussex when she was damaged by an explosion makes a report of the occurrence in which several Greeks lost their lives.

"The officer asserts there is no reason to believe that the Sussex was torpedoed, and declares that the vessel must have struck a mine, possibly one of British make. According to this report, the Sussex carried only four lifeboats, which were not sufficient to accommodate the passengers and crew.

"The Captain of the Sussex was killed when the explosion occurred, and the first officer, on sending out a wireless call for help, gave the wrong position of the ship. As a result of this error the arrival of aid was delayed and the number of victims was increased."

HOW SUSSEX CASE LOOKS TO LAWYERS

Several of Them Discuss Lacombe Letter on the Value of Circumstantial Evidence.

Ex-Judge Lacombe's letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which he contrasted the circumstantial evidence tending to show that the Sussex was sunk by a submarine and the official denial of the German Government, was discussed yesterday by several leading lawyers. While they insisted that there was not really a precise difference between circumstantial and other evidence they admitted that what was usually called circumstantial evidence might be the strongest possible proof of a fact.

"It has been laid down by the courts," said James W. Osborne, "that the strongest possible evidence is that of an intelligent impartial eyewitness, who is fully aware of the force of the words he is uttering, but it is often impossible to obtain that. Then what is usually called circumstantial evidence is commonly relied upon.

"For example, A is found murdered in a house. B is arrested, but no one saw him commit the crime. But if I can show that A five minutes before he was killed had in his possession a watch, and that half an hour later B was discovered trying to pawn it, and said he had picked it up in the Bronx; and that B had blood stains on his clothes, which he accounted for by the fact that he had killed chickens in Hoboken, N. J., although analysis showed they came from A, and that he was seen leaving the house where A's body was discovered, I can build up a very strong chain of evidence against B.

"If I had an eye-witness, the defense might attack his testimony on the ground that he was prejudiced or not in a position where he could have seen the murder. Of course, a similar attack may be made on any of the links in the chain of circumstantial evidence, but it is evident that the longer the chain the more difficult it will be to prove prejudice. You should note, of course, that each of the links must be established by direct testimony, and also that the circumstances themselves, such as the watch or the blood stains, are witnesses in themselves."

Mr. Osborne then explained that circumstantial evidence had a peculiar advantage in one respect, in that portions of it could be examined by persons who were undoubtedly impartial. The blood stains could be analyzed and shown to be those of the murdered person. The watch might have an inscription on its case, so that there could be no doubt that it did not belong to the alleged murderer.

On the other hand, Mr. Osborne pointed out that circumstantial evidence required more deliberation than direct evidence, and that it was legally required not only to prove that a man was guilty, but that he could not be innocent.

Another well-known lawyer imagined just such a case, in which circumstantial evidence might be preferred to direct. Direct testimony may always be suspected of bias, excitement, or unconscious imagination; circumstances cannot be falsified.

"Suppose," said the lawyer, "a man is found with his throat cut in a hay barn. B., the village drunkard, swears that he awoke out of a heavy sleep in the hay and saw C., the hotel keeper, commit the murder. The defense can show that B.'s word is worthless even when he is sober; that he was drunk at the time, on his own confession, and that he was prejudiced because C had just thrown him out of his saloon that afternoon.

"But suppose the people can call the village lawyer, who can prove that C. had a bitter enmity against the murdered man, and the village preacher to say that he saw C. leave the barn at about the hour of the murder, white and trembling, and can produce a knife with C.'s initials on it, all blood stained—would you not then prefer to use the circumstantial evidence rather than the direct?"

John B. Lindsay, who as an Assistant District Attorney had much experience of cases in which the chief reliance of the people had to be on circumstantial evidence, also talked of Mr. Lacombe's views.

"Witnesses may lie," he said yesterday, "circumstances cannot. If you can establish them, you can arrive at absolute certainty of how anything occurred. After all it is circumstantial evidence by which we direct our ordinary everyday lives. We seldom have direct evidence of the matters which are of most importance to us, but we gather sufficient circumstantial testimony to know what we ought to do.

"Of course in the Sussex matter we should consider what evidence the German Government have to offer, but we need not be afraid to determine our course when we have weighed everything even if all that is before us is circumstantial evidence."

DEMANDS THAT WILSON ACT.

American Rights Committee Says Nation's Honor Is at Stake.

The Executive Committee of the American Rights Committee announced it had sent the following telegram to President Wilson yesterday:

On behalf of thousands of American citizens of business and professional standing, residents of every State in the Union, we, the American Rights Committee, respectfully call upon you to make good your promise to hold the German Government to strict accountability for its murderous attacks on merchant and passenger vessels. Longer to evade the issue which has been repeatedly presented by the wanton destruction of so many non-combatant lives would be to justify the reproaches of a rapidly increasing number of thoughtful citizens who charge the Administration with forgetfulness of the nation's honor.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, Pres.;
L. L. FORMAN, Secretary;
EVERETT V. ABBOT,
LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT,
W. K. BRICE,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT,
RICHARD HENRY GATLING,
FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS,
CHARLES P. HOWLAND,
RICHARD M. HURD,
D. W. JOHNSON,
H. DE RAASLOFF,
JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

GERMAN PAPERS WAR OVER U-BOAT METHODS

Frankfurter Zeitung Stirs Up a Hornet's Nest by Counseling Conservative Plan.

By branding as "rascals" the German politicians and publicists who attack other Germans who advocate caution in the conduct of the war, especially as regards complications with neutrals, the Frankfurter Zeitung has stirred up a hornet's nest, and is being made the target of denunciation by the reactionary press and the "sink everything in sight" submarine enthusiasts. On the other hand, the Frankfort newspaper is supported in its stand for moderation by the Berliner Tageblatt and a few other papers, representing the liberal element in German business and political circles.

In its issue of March 1 the Frankfurter Zeitung takes up these attacks and, after referring to its use of the word "rascal," says:

"We can understand how this last word has started a disinterested competition in certain circles. This or that gentleman feels, with a pride in the verification of a long-cherished suspicion, that he is the only one who could be meant. What we fail to understand, however, is the fact that Deputy Bacmeister also appears anxious to carry off the prize. We surely could not have had him in mind, as his article did not reproach any one with low-mindedness or lack of patriotism, and on the contrary the writer developed his viewpoint quietly and moderately. Despite this fact, Herr Bacmeister's organ, the Deutsche Kurier, in an article entitled, 'The Frankfurter Zeitung and the Political Truce,' accuses us of just that insinuation. It attributes our non-existent fire against Herr Bacmeister to professional jealousy, due to the capture of news by this representative of the people and journalist, and then goes on to say that we need not attempt to hide behind the fact that the quotation from Bacmeister's article was printed several sentences before the mooted expression, as any impartial person can see the intended connection. 'In this way,' says the Deutsche Kurier, 'something is done in the midst of the political truce that cannot be properly characterized in printable language.'

"And now while we are cleaning up trifles we are reminded of Herr Dr. Stephen Neumann, who publishes a sheet which labels itself a national correspondence organ, and in which we read: 'In the face of the overwhelming logic of the development, the Frankfurter Zeitung dares call the statesmen, politicians, and publicists who demand a war against England that is a real war, rascals! The worst of it is that this whole crowd of faint-hearted pro-foreigners, in its opposition to the utter defeat of England, dares boast of having a sort of common conviction with the German Chancellor, and constantly to point out such a common interest and let it be seen!

"'Therefore, Herr von Bethmann will have to decide if he will continue to tolerate these importunities that really are rank calumnies of his policy, or will send the foreign-flavored pack of noisy peddlers home with a deserved kick, i. e. with Bismarckian energy, and place himself on the side of the authoritative personages in the army and navy whose technical ability guarantees him and us a victory over Great Britain as soon as we really want it! To doubt to whom he will give the preference would be to insult the responsible bearer of the German policy.'

"We were not aware that we had boasted of having a 'common conviction' with the Imperial Chancellor. Our articles are just as little influenced by him as the 'authoritative personages in the army and navy' are innocent of responsibility for the article from which the foregoing excerpt is taken. Moreover, this line of talk labels itself 'German,' and the words, 'German feeling' are used in connection with it."

In the editorial containing the expression that so roused the wrath of the intransigeant supporters of the von Tirpitz policy of naval warfare, the Frankfurter Zeitung, while defending the right of Germany to use the submarines in an effort to cut off Great Britain's trade with the world, warned the nation of the possibility of a break with the United States, and wondered if the exercise of the right of torpedoing might not entail consequences detrimental to the outcome of the war as a whole. Then, after declaring that it did not consider itself qualified to solve this complicated problem, the paper went on to say that there were a number of persons who didn't know any more about the matter, but who wrote about it in a very confident manner.

Citing the query of Herr Bacmeister, who is a member of the Prussian Lantag, and who said at the end of a lengthy article on the submarine question: "And if our submarines can torpedo without consideration everything that comes in front of their tubes, should we not dare to hope for it?" the Zeitung pointed out that this "torpedoing everything that comes in front of their tubes" would naturally be a challenge to the neutrals trading in British and French waters, and further along in its criticism branded as rascals the assailants of the moderates.

ITALIANS DAMAGE FORT.

Austrians Bring Up New Heavy Guns for Sugana Valley Fight.

ROME, April 11.—The War Office communication issued today says:

Between the Adige and Sugana valleys the enemy opened fire with new and very powerful batteries, but our artillery replied effectively. The well directed fire of our artillery caused a great conflagration around Cargeranica, on Lake Caldonazzo, and seriously damaged Fort Lucerna in the Upper Astico.

On the Isonzo yesterday there was intense artillery activity along the whole front, especially on the heights northwest of Gorizia. On the Carso enemy columns marching in the direction of Oppachiasella were effectively swept by our fire.

On the night of the 9th seaplanes dropped eleven bombs on Terado. The damage was insignificant and no casualties resulted.

BERLIN, April 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official statement issued at the Austro-Hungarian Headquarters today regarding operations on the Italian front says:

Artillery fire was more lively in several sectors. The enemy methodically shelled villages behind our front. He bombarded Duino, the southern part of Gorizia, the hospital of St. Peter and other villages in the Gorizia district St. Kathrein and Uggowitz, in Carinthia, and Levico and Rovereto in the Tyrel.

Fighting is in progress near Riva.

UNDERWRITERS RAISE RATES.

General Advance Announced on Cargoes Bound for New York.

LONDON, April 11.—The Marine Underwriters have announced a general advance in rates from Liverpool, London, and English east coast ports to New York.

ALLIES TO AID POLAND IF GUARANTEE IS GIVEN

Will Pass Food, as Pope Asked but Must Be Assured Germans Won't Benefit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 12.—The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that in response to appeals by the Central Committee for the relief of Poland, the Pope has approached the representatives of the Allies in Rome, asking that facilities be given for the importation of foodstuffs into Poland.

A favorable reply has been given, but with the reservation that an effective guarantee must be provided that the foodstuffs will reach the suffering Poles and not be confiscated for the benefit of German troops.

The Vatican is endeavoring to organize in Poland some reliable neutral organization similar to that existing in Belgium for the reception and distribution of relief.

USE ANOTHER GREEK ISLAND

Greece Protests Against Occupation of Cephalonia by Allies.

LONDON, April 11.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says that the French and British Ministers informed Premier Skouloudis of the intention of their Governments to land forces from the harbor of Argostoli and elsewhere on Cephalonia, one of the Ionian Islands, a few miles west of the mainland. Assurances were given that the sovereign rights of Greece would be respected.

The Ministers said their Governments were impelled by imperious needs to close the harbor, adding that measures would be taken to continue the harbor traffic with the least possible difficulties.

The Premier took a very firm attitude, the correspondent says. He announced in energetic terms that Greece would protest against what he termed this new infringement of her sovereignty, and an animated conversation ensued. Subsequently Sir F. E. H. Elliot, the British Minister, was received by King Constantine.

The British and French Legations made public an announcement that the establishment of a naval base at Argostoli was purely a defensive measure and that the action of the Allies was not of the character of occupation, as represented by certain newspapers.

BERLIN, April 11, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—A report received from Athens is to the effect that the Greek Government has refused the request of the Entente Powers for permission for the passage of troops through Greek territory from Corfu to Saloniki, saying that Corfu is infected with cholera, according to the Overseas News Agency.

RUMANO-GERMAN DEAL.

Convention for Free Interchange of Products Signed.

BERLIN, April 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the Rumanian Minister in Berlin on April 7 signed a convention between Germany and Rumania by which both Governments declare their readiness to allow free exportation of home products so far as their own needs permit and with the exception of war material.

The system of special export permissions and of return services is abolished. Both Governments agree further to allow the free transit of wares from other countries.

The aim of the convention is to re-establish commercial relations on their former basis.

FEARS POWER OF VENIZELOS.

Government Worried by Growing Popularity of Former Premier.

ATHENS, April 11.—The extent to which former Premier Venizelos has obtained popular support since his re-entry into politics is causing grave concern in Government circles.

The meetings of adherents of M. Venizelos are being made occasions of extraordinary demonstrations, and it is impossible to predict the result of the campaign against the present Government.

Alsace Parliament Convoked.

BERLIN, April 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency announces that the Parliament of Alsace-Lorraine, which was elected on the basis of universal direct secret suffrage, has been convoked for April 26.

GERMAN U-BOATS ACTIVE IN BLACK SEA

Increasing in Numbers There, Operating from a Base at Varna, Petrograd Hears.

TELLS OF PORTUGAL ATTACK

Priest Describes Horrors of Scene When Submarine Torpedoed Red Cross Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 11.—German submarines using Varna as a base are appearing in the Black Sea in increasing numbers, says The Daily Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent. Their one achievement so far has been to sink the hospital ship Portugal, and one of them was rammed by a Russian destroyer not far from the spot where the Portugal was torpedoed. A priest, who was saved from the Portugal, says the correspondent, has arrived in Odessa with a description of the catastrophe.

"On the day of the wreck," he said, "we had gone out to pick up some wounded men. Two days earlier we had brought in many wounded, including many Turks and Germans. I was standing on the deck when I noticed the periscope of the submarine. Knowing the Portugal had been designated as a hospital ship and recognized as such by the Turkish Government, we thought there was no danger. The submarine stopped opposite us amidships and from that position launched a tropedo. Our ship leaped at the shock, the boilers seemed to explode, and the middle of the Portugal was tossed up into the air.

"I seized a rope, slipped down, and then swam till I was able to lay hands on a floating piece of wood. I saw one of the nurses jump over the stern. She struck the screw and must have been killed. Two nurses were clinging to one lifebelt, but their strength failed and they both went to the bottom. Several people on the point of being saved were killed by flying pieces of wood.

"Count Tatischeff, the Red Cross leader, remained on the upper deck and calmly took leave of his comrades. Two men who were unable to swim gave their lifebelts to two nurses. The men were drowned."

GERMAN PRISONERS SUFFER

American, Who Inspects Russian Prisons, Finds Disease and Vermin.

BERLIN, April 11 (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The report of an American, officially designated to visit prison camps in Russia, is published in German newspapers. The report is given in part as follows by the Overseas News Agency:

"The prisoners at many places, especially Kharkov, complain bitterly about vermin and uncleanliness of the camps. It is impossible to obtain clean underwear. In Orenburg there is lack of physicians. Prisoners often die before medical assistance is provided. A long time is required to obtain permission to visit physicians, with the result that when such permission is given it is often too late.

"Dr. Stem of the American Red Cross told the American inspector that in one medium-sized room at Orenburg there were six persons suffering from measles, four from waterpox, three from diphtheria, two from croup, two from typhus, two from malaria and one from smallpox.

"The climate is considered healthful in Eastern Russia, and the American Red Cross is useful. The American inspector believes it will not be easy to correct the conditions complained of. The task is made difficult by the ill-will of certain officials."

CHANGE OF JAIL FOR HORN.

German Dynamiter Awaiting Trial Goes to "More Congenial" Quarters.

BOSTON, April 11.—Werner Horn, who confessed that he attempted to dynamite the international bridge at Vanceboro, Me., on Feb. 2, 1915, asserting that it was an act of war, was ordered transferred from the jail at East Cambridge to the Plymouth jail by the Federal Court today.

The change was sought by counsel for Horn, on the ground that more congenial quarters were desired. No objection was made.

The prisoner is awaiting trial on charges relating to the transportation of dynamite in connection with the Vanceboro explosion.

BRITISH EXECUTE A SPY IN LONDON

Bare Official Announcement That the Court-Martial's Sentence Was Carried Out.

LONDON, April 11.—A spy was put to death in London today. Announcement of this occurrence was made officially as follows:

"A prisoner charged with espionage was tried by general court-martial at Westminster Guildhall on March 20 and the following days, and was sentenced to death, which was carried out this morning.

Up to the time that Robert Rosenthal, who was convicted of sending information about the British fleets to the German Admiralty, was shot in the Tower of London on July 15, three spies had been similarly executed. The first was Karl Hans Lody, on Nov. 6, 1914; the second was an unknown who met his death on March 5, 1915, and the third was F. Robert Müller, June 23, 1915. Previous to July 15 a spy named Kuepferle had also been convicted, but he committed suicide at Brixton Prison on May 20, 1915, on the day sentence was to have been pronounced.

Since the execution of Rosenthal the name of no spy executed has been officially announced. On July 23 last it was officially announced that a spy had been executed. On Oct. 19 two prisoners charged with espionage were sentenced, one to death, the other to five years' penal servitude. The death sentence was carried out on that very day. On Dec. 2 the British Official Press Bureau made the simple announcement: "A spy whose name was not made public was executed by shooting today."

Persons living in London at the time of the executions of Oct. 19 and Dec. 2 have since declared that Franz Rintelen, formerly a resident of New York and a member of the New York Yacht Club, suffered on Oct. 19, and his friend, Hans Adam von Wedel, chief figure in the first German passport scandal in the United States, on Dec. 2. It has also been stated among foreign agents in this country that the man executed on July 23 was Prince Sapieha, an Austrian nobleman, well known in New York, who was last heard of by friends in this country by letter when arrested by Scotland Yard in May.

SWEDISH CRISIS AVERTED.

Government, Under Pressure, Modifies Its War Trade Bill.

STOCKHOLM, April 11.—The threatened Cabinet crisis over the War Trade bill has been averted by an agreement which was accepted by all the parties after a consultation with the Cabinet. The firm attitude of the Liberals and Socialists compelled the Government to considerably modify the bill, which will be read Thursday.

The original bill sought to give the Government arbitrary rights beyond Parliamentary control regarding all arrangements for foreign trade and the transit of foreign goods through Sweden. It contained a provision that no person might enter into any sort of an agreement with a foreign nation regarding goods unless the arrangement was first approved by the Government.

PORTUGUESE BEGIN WAR.

Occupy Kionga, in East Africa, Seized by Germans in 1894.

LISBON, April 11.—The Portuguese military commander at Porto Amelia, east coast of Africa, cables that he has occupied Kionga, on the border of Portuguese and German East Africa, which the Germans seized in 1894.

Fourth Hungarian War Loan Likely

LONDON, April 11.—It is expected that the Hungarian Government will issue a fourth war loan before the end of the present month, according to advices from Budapest.

CHARGES HUGE PLOT TO EVADE BLOCKADE

British Attorney General, in Arguing Case of Seized Ships, Blames Teutons.

INVOLVES ALBERT IN IT

Intercepted Cables Tell of Activities in the United States, He Declares.

LONDON, April 11.—The prize court reserved decision today in the case of the American steamer Joseph W. Fordney, whose cargo of cattle and seedcake the British Government is endeavoring to have condemned on the ground that it was destined for Germany, although ostensibly bound for Sweden.

The Attorney General, Sir Frederick Smith, said that by the discovery of documentary evidence there had been revealed a gigantic organization to evade the blockade of Germany.

The person referred to as "Albert" in certain intercepted cablegrams, he asserted, was the chief financial adviser of the German Government in the United States. Sir Frederick said "Albert" was the governing figure in all these "machinations" in America, and that it had been found he was handling millions of dollars in these matters without apparent embarrassment.

The Attorney General also read some of the letters taken from James F. J. Archibald in an endeavor to prove Albert's connection with the Fordney's cargo. He ridiculed the idea that "the good Albert" was engaged in speculation for the supply of cattle and foodstuffs for Sweden.

Reservation of the decision also applied to the cargoes of three other neutral steamships, whose cases were argued simultaneously. These steamers are the Louisiana and Tomsk, Danish, and the Nordic, Swedish.

COUNTESS HAS RECOVERED.

Former Gladys Vanderbilt, Who Had Smallpox, Seeks Return to Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 12.—The correspondent of The Daily Express at Geneva says news has been received at Zurich that Countess Széchényi, formerly Gladys Vanderbilt, who recently was decorated by Emperor Francis Joseph for Austrian Red Cross work, has recovered from a recent attack of smallpox and now wants to go with the Red Cross to the front lines.

DVINSK BATTLE UNABATED.

Russians Say Their Attack Has Kept Reinforcements from Verdun.

PETROGRAD, April 11.—The fighting north and south of Dvinsk is being waged fiercely, but still without decisive advantage to either side. Military opinion here is inclined to view the situation with the greatest complacency, since the main object of Russia's surprise attack on Field Marshal von Hindenburg's Dvinsk position—to create a diversion while the German attack on Verdun was in progress—is regarded as having been fulfilled.

The necessity of defending their Dvinsk positions is said to have upset the calculations of the German General Staff, who had counted on a period of quiet along the Russian front to enable them to transfer troops to engage in the campaign against the French. The unexpected pressure by the Russians, which made considerable headway against the German armies at Jacobstadt, Postavy, and Lake Narocz, according to the prevailing view here, not only forced von Hindenburg to use all his available forces, including the reserves, on this front, but necessitated the bringing up of fresh troops destined for Verdun to prevent the possibility of being compelled to abandon the whole Dvinsk line.

The official communication issued today says:

On the Dvina front there have been artillery duels. In the region of the Ikskull Bridgehead the Germans tried unsuccessfully to assume the offensive.

In the region of Dvinsk and southward in the lake region the enemy artillery in many sectors manifested great activity. On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

TELLS OF ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

Woman's Uncensored Letter Reports Attacks Near Greenock.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 11.—A letter that apparently slipped past the censor has been received by Robert Shepherd of this city from a niece, Miss Margaret Shea of Greenock. She tells of the German air raids and of the increase in prices due to the war, and predicts that the scarcity of workmen will soon result in an acute situation, if not in the cessation of business.

Many attempts have been made to destroy the Sunbeam manufacturing plant, where aeroplane engines are constructed for the British Government, and on one occasion, says Miss Shea, German airmen dropped more than 300 bombs on and around the factory, causing the death of seventy-five civilians and wounding scores of others.

"Father keeps intrenching tools in the cellar in order to dig the family out should the house be destroyed over our heads in the course of one of these raids," the letter concludes.

BRITISH AVIATORS LAUD IMMELMANN

Continued from Page 1.

admit I haven't experienced anything of German atrocity. Since I have been taken prisoner I've been treated well, and am happy again."

I left the two English fliers and hunted up Immelmann, a modest, reticent soldier with large, quiet eyes. Of the dangers of his air battles Immelmann never speaks. Danger and luck are personal experiences which he jealously keeps to himself. As a flier he acts quickly and talks just as little as sensible men do. His features, however, brighten, and his voice warms when he speaks of the Kaiser's personally written letter. He was particularly happy that the Kaiser congratulated him on his twelfth victory at the very moment when his fighting unit was able to report to headquarters his thirteenth. The story goes that the Kaiser crossed out "twelfth" and wrote over it "thirteenth," remarking: "One can't write as fast as Immelmann shoots."

His comrades, too, rejoice in Immelmann's success. They say he can literally smell when there is good game to hunt. The same strange instinct is possessed by Boelcke, too. Both suddenly experience the desire to "go hunting," mount their extraordinarily fast machines, and can overhaul even a fleeing enemy, and then their shooting skill is generally decisive. One of the last Englishmen who fought Immelmann was exceptionally brave. He continued firing even after his machine had been hit and was gliding downward; then, when he let go his machine gun, he clinched both fists and shook them at Immelmann as his machine crashed to the earth.

Among the ten orders which Immelmann has already received are Pour le Mérite and the highest Saxon decoration. Naturally he receives bushels of letters from home. The commander of his fighting unit told me smilingly that he expected soon to detail a special orderly to open Immelmann's letters and also a hardened soldier to read the countless home-made poems, and, perhaps, a handwriting expert to help Immelmann in answering requests for his autograph.

VERDUN LINE HOLDS AGAINST NEW ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

tlier captures among the blockhouses south of Ravens' Forest, (Corbeaux Wood.)

Counterattacks from the direction of Chattancourt were checked by our effective flanking fire from the eastern bank.

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy attempted in vain to recapture the ground lost on the southwestern edge of Poivre ridge.

Southwest of Fort Douaumont the enemy was compelled to relinquish further defensive positions from which we brought back some few dozen prisoners and three machine guns.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down southeast of Ypres by anti-aircraft guns.

The British official report says:

Grenade fighting in the craters east of St. Eloi has continued with varying fortune. We hold three craters, but not the other two.

Today the enemy exploded mines to the northeast of Vermelles, damaging a portion of an old crater, but without altering the situation. There was considerable artillery activity opposite Wytschaete and an important artillery engagement near Souchez and east of Ypres.

In the course of eight air fights yesterday our machines drove down one of the enemy without sustaining any loss; but one of our aeroplanes was brought down by gunfire.

The Belgian official communication says:

The artillery activity was comparatively feeble.

PARIS HEARS PETAIN WILL YIELD NO MORE GROUND

Germans Still Seek to Win Ravine at Le Mort Homme, but the French Stand Fast.

PARIS, April 11.—The German effort west of the Meuse appears to have spent itself. The objective of the Germans since Sunday has narrowed down to an attempt to reach an important ravine, which runs around Le Mort Homme to the south. The possession of this would involve the envelopment of the pillar of the French defense on the right.

To get at the ravine they must, however, first debouch southward from Cumières Wood by a naked crest exposed to the full fire of the French lines and then break in on the French right.

For three days the Germans have hammered the French defenses here with flame throwers, shells containing irritating chemicals, and every weapon of their armory, but the lines stand firm and unbroken, and the Germans, crippled by heavy losses, have been forced to pause for rest and to fill their depleted ranks.

General Petain, the French commander, it is said, has ceded all the ground he intends to. The French line is now located on the heights. Any further advance, in the opinion of military observers familiar with the ground, will have to be purchased at such a loss that even the Crown Prince, who has gained among the French a reputation for recklessness, must hesitate.

36,000 FRENCH CAPTIVES.

Berlin Reports That Number Taken Since Verdun Fighting Began.

BERLIN, April 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Since Feb. 21 the Germans have captured more than 36,000 French in the fighting about Verdun, the Overseas News Agency announced today. "West of the Meuse about twenty-five square kilometers of ground has been occupied," the announcement says.

"German newspapers point out that the French now say Bethincourt was evacuated in accordance with plans previously made. Nevertheless it has been ascertained that an order was issued stating: 'This important place must be held in all circumstances.' The fact that more than 700 unwounded French prisoners were taken and that the French losses in killed or wounded were far greater is proof that the French plan of evacuation could not be carried out as intended.

"According to the French reports, the new line runs from the southern corner of Avocourt Wood along the first slopes of Hill 304, thence along the southern bank of Forges Brook, passing to the northeast of Haucourt; turning eastward, crosses the Bethincourt-Esnes road at a point south of the junction of that road with the highway to Chattancourt, and reaches the Meuse just north of Cumières. The fortifications of the village of Avocourt, which is south of Avocourt Wood, were destroyed by the German advance of April 9, as reported."

THINKS VERDUN PACE TOO HOT

Paris Sure Germans Can't Maintain Attacks with 640,000 Men.

PARIS, April 11.—Since the beginning of the battle of Verdun the Germans have employed thirty-two divisions, (640,000 men,) it is asserted here, and it is impossible for them long to continue their efforts on the present scale. A radical change is looked for soon.

The German general offensive against the French fortress, begun Sunday over a thirteen-mile front, is being restricted in the latest fighting to a two-mile front on the west side of the River Meuse. Along these 3,500 yards of trenches the French thus far not only have succeeded in barring a further advance of the Teutons on the west bank of the river, but also in screening their artillery, which is raking every German advance on the east of the river.

The object of the present operations is the now historical Mort Homme, or Dead Man's Hill, which bars the way of the Germans to a further advance west of the river. The operations began yesterday when two German divisions were launched from Béthincourt and Haucourt against Hill 304, on the left of Dead Man's Hill, while two divisions attacked at the same time in the direction of Hill 295, between Dead Man's Hill and Cumières.

The Germans advanced in serried ranks, as on Sunday, and their proportionate losses are reported to have been quite as great. The fighting lasted all afternoon with alternative advances and recoils, the little gains or both sides being offset by equivalent losses, and at the end of the day the positions were on the whole the same as before the attack.

The Germans are at the foot of Hill 295, while the French hold the slope and the summit, which are solidly fortified. From these positions the French poured a deadly fire into the dense ranks of Germans advancing over ground where in spots they were fully exposed to both machine-gun fire and the fire of three-inch guns.

The repeated attacks there were thrown back before they succeeded in reaching the barbed wire defenses, and there was the same result generally in the attacks against Hill 304.

BRITISH INHUMAN, GERMANY'S CRY

Continued from Page 1.

plainly expressed by George Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung as follows: "Abroad the Chancellor's speech was principally commented on regarding its vagueness in assurances regarding the submarine war. The principle was enunciated in the foreign papers that as a matter of course while neutrals might carry on commerce unhampered Germany might defend its life so far as no cargoes of neighboring nations were thereby endangered. To recognize their principle would be to eliminate from international law the conception of 'self-defense,' which is recognized by the laws of all kultur nations as valid. In any event, the Sussex case has been definitely eliminated from the list of torpedoings. It is certain that no German warcraft was concerned in the sinking of this vessel and in all probability the Sussex struck a mine. Possibly a second of America's five requests for information can now be answered. If our information is correct the Englishman was torpedoed, but first was warned, despite which she attempted flight, was pursued, stopped, and was sunk only after the Captain had opportunity of lowering the boats. This very case is characteristic of how lenient we are even with English ships in order not to violate the alleged rights of neutrals."

Scouts German Humanity Plea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 11.—Lord Robert Cecil, commenting on a point made in a Berlin dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES on the blockade of Germany, said tonight:

"There is no intention on the part of the British Government on April 18 or any other date to take measures against German trade in violation of international law or the principles of justice and humanity. Economic pressure is a well-recognized means of warfare, and it was only their inability to do so which prevented the Germans carrying out their avowed purpose of cutting off all supplies from this country."

Lord Robert expressed surprise that the Germans should have alluded to principles of justice and humanity in view of what he called the ruthless way in which they had sacrificed the lives of innocent noncombatants, many of them neutrals, in their endeavors to blockade England with submarines.

"If you wish to have an object lesson of German 'humanity,'" said he, "I would refer you to the Wittenberg report. A nation which is capable of the atrocities described in that document has no knowledge of what the word 'humanity' means, and no claim of appeal to it when the measures of an enemy cannot be countered by its armed strength."

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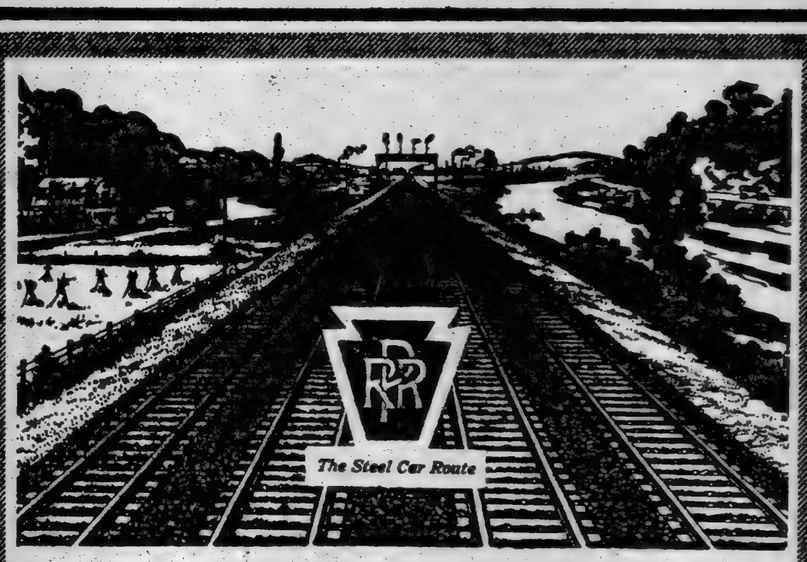

The Broad Way to the West

Every foot of this track is carefully inspected twice every day by 600 expert track walkers, and constantly by Supervisors, track foremen and laborers. It is also inspected once every month by the Special Track Inspection Committee. More than 34,000 men are employed in the Maintenance of Way Department.

One hundred and two prizes, aggregating $9,600, are awarded annually to Supervisors and track men for the best maintained roadway.

It is by such substantial construction and such thorough inspection that the Pennsylvania System was able to carry during the last two years, 362,000,000 passengers without a single train accident fatality to one of them.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Standard Railroad of America

MAURER CLEARED OF INSULT TO FLAG

School Board President Finds That Labor Man Quoted Constable's Expression.

MANY WITNESSES HEARD

One Reporter Sure Maurer Spoke on His Own Account, but Mr. Willcox Finds No Other Corroboration.

The question whether James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, speaking on Sunday night at the Labor Forum in the Washington Irving High School, did say on his own account, "To hell with the Stars and Stripes," or whether his reference to the flag was made in quoting some other person was the subject of an official investigation yesterday by President Willcox of the Board of Education. The hearing was secret. Afterward Mr. Willcox said that a majority of the witnesses examined were of the opinion that Mr. Maurer's remarks regarding the flag were used in quoting a member of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary.

Twelve witnesses were examined, of whom all but four were interested in the Labor Forum. Of the newspaper reporters who were present at the meeting only two were at the hearing. Thomas Shaw Bosworth, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, testified that he was present at the meeting and that he heard Mr. Maurer use the expression, "To hell with the Stars and Stripes." This was not used, Mr. Bosworth said, as a quotation from any one. He offered his notes on the speech in evidence.

The hearing was held at the request of Mayor Mitchel, to enable President Willcox to inform the Mayor as to the character of the language used in the school building. Mr. Bosworth, the first witness, was followed by Lester S. Walbridge of The Sun. Mr. Walbridge was uncertain whether Mr. Maurer's flag remarks were used as an expression of his own opinion or as a quotation.

The other witnesses were Mrs. Laura Elliott, who leads the Labor Forum choir; Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trades Union League; Carl Beck, Managing Director of the Labor Forum; William Watson, his assistant; Edward T. James of the Brotherhood of Painters; Joseph Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners, who lectured before the Forum on Sunday night on the Calumet strike; Mrs. Cannon; Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society; young Mr. Dowd, son of the engineer of the Washington Irving High School, and Miss Gladys Glaspell, who was in the audience.

Mr. Beck submitted a telegram from Mr. Maurer in which he said his honor had been assailed, and a letter which he (Mr. Beck) had written to Mayor Mitchel expressing gratification that the Mayor purposed investigating the remarks reported to have been made by Maurer of Pennsylvania denouncing the newspapers for having, as he alleged, misquoted Maurer, and asking for a public hearig at which the Labor Forum might present its side of the matter.

There was also submitted as evidence a letter from Caroline Pratt, who keeps a school at 206 West Thirteenth Street, in which she said that Mr. Maurer had said "nothing" incriminating of the American flag."

This telegram from Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, Secretary of the Committee for State Police, who is in Albany, was offered as evidence:

> Though opposed to Maurer on the State police question and his presentation of Pennsylvania experience, I cannot protest too vigorously against gross misrepresentation of his speech. My recollection of Maurer's statements exactly accords with his version. He did not insult the flag. He merely described the way he thought Pennsylvania policemen insulted it. Either misunderstood or due to the inaccuracies of those whose business it is to be exact and should not close schools to the people's use.

The telegram was addressed to Miss Frances Ecob of the staff of the Labor Forum.

Mr. Willcox, after the hearing, explained to reporters that it had not been open because he thought it best to get the individual expression of each witness uninfluenced by what others might have testified to.

"We have examined twelve witnesses," said President Willcox, "and we have found no corroboration except from one reporter of the published statement that Mr. Maurer said 'To hell with the flag,' or that he made any statement whatever in any way insulting to the flag.

"The bulk of the testimony, and it was remarkably uniform, was that Mr. Maurer, in speaking of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, related an incident having to do with a veteran of the Spanish war who had returned with honors. This man died and was being buried during a strike under a special permit. The procession was headed by an American flag. The Pennsylvania constable stopped the procession. Then, when the permit from a Judge was shown to him, he remarked: 'You can go ahead this time, but down with the American flag.'

"That was quoted as from the constable, and, according to the testimony, Mr. Maurer said that when advocates of preparedness 'talk to me about that sort of patriotism and rub an American flag under my nose I feel like telling them to go to hell.'"

President Willcox, in reply to a question, said that the Board of Education would not take any steps to investigate the speech of Dr. Edmund von Mach of Boston in Public School 84, in East New York.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., April 11.—James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Labor Federation, authorized a statement today to the effect that the "to-hell-with-the-Stars-and-Stripes" sentence in his speech was quoted from the language of a State Constable, who tried to disperse union miners at a war veteran's funeral. Maurer added:

"Later in my speech I used this language: 'When these preparedness folks asked where my patriotism stands in the face of the story I just told you I felt like telling them to go to hell.' I can produce an abundance of proof from among my auditors that some of the newspaper reports of my speech were grossly distorted. In nothing that I really said as expressing my own views could anything be found in the remotest degree resembling the quotations that have appeared in some papers."

STATEMENT FROM VON MACH.

Regarding the Threat to Morgan's Life Quoted from His Own MSS.

The following letter was received by THE TIMES yesterday from Dr. Edmund von Mach concerning his speech delivered at the Civic Forum in Public School 84, Brooklyn, last Sunday night, in which he spoke of the probable Teutonic attitude to J. P. Morgan, an American civilian, should he be caught in his yacht outside the three-mile limit:

New York, April 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been quoted in your paper as referring to Mr. J. P. Morgan's status under international law. As a matter of fact, I hardly touched this subject in my speech at all, but since, owing to the mistake of a reporter who knew what I intended to speak about and who apparently was prevented from attending the address, it has been mentioned, will you permit me to explain what I had in mind?

On July 9, 1864, Mr. Seward, Secretary of State in President Lincoln's Cabinet, sent the following instructions to Mr. Adams, the American Minister to England:

> British subjects who intervene in our civil war in the manner mentioned (furnishing arms and ammunition to the Confederacy) are, by the law of nations, liable to be treated by this Government as enemies of the United States, having no lawful claim to be protected by her Majesty's Government.

President Wilson has permitted the Allies to disregard the Declaration of London and the Conventions of the First and Second Hague Conferences, and has declared his willingness to deal with the belligerents along the lines of the law of nations as it was understood before the advances made in The Hague Conferences and the Declaration of London.

This law, as interpreted by Mr. Seward, makes of Mr. Morgan an enemy of the Teutonic Allies, and if they should be able to take hold of his person he would "have no lawful claim to be protected" by the United States Government.

The Teutonic Allies cannot, of course, take hold of his person so long as he remains on neutral territory, for if they did they would commit a hostile act. It is different as soon as Mr. Morgan leaves America, sailing on his yacht outside the three-mile limit, or attempting to go abroad.

After quoting me you state that the quotation was "taken from a typewritten copy of his (mine) address, corrected and annotated in his (mine) own handwriting, which Dr. von Mach gave out to the reporters. His speech as delivered was somewhat modified."

As a matter of fact I gave out no copies to the reporters. One gentleman, claiming to represent a New York paper which has always treated me fairly, asked for an advance copy of my speech. On his promise to attend the meeting in person and to print only what I said, I agreed to send him a summary of some of the points I intended to make. This was the only copy I gave out, and I do not know how it was placed in your possession.

After my address a young gentleman, introducing himself as the representative of THE TIMES, spent more than half an hour with me in going over the points I had made. Since you deemed my speech of sufficient importance to print it, I regret that you did not give preference to his account. EDMUND VON MACH.

In quoting Dr. von Mach as asserting that "the life of J. P. Morgan is not worth the paper that the worthless Anglo-French bonds are printed on if the Teutonic allies or any regular commissioned officer of theirs can get hold of his person," THE TIMES report said that this statement and the other quotations which followed it were "taken from a typewritten copy of his [Dr. von Mach's] address, corrected and annotated in his own handwriting which Dr. von Mach gave out to reporters. His speech as delivered was somewhat modified."

This typewritten copy, which it is asserted by reporters who were present was prepared for the Staats-Zeitung, is in the possession of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES reporter who heard Dr. von Mach speak and whose account of the meeting was printed, writes:

"I personally interviewed Dr. von Mach at the close of the meeting and asked him particularly about his references to Mr. Morgan. He very distinctly and positively said to me that he had made the statements which were published in THE TIMES on the following day. He told me that he had prepared a single copy of his speech which he had given to the Staats-Zeitung. He suggested that I procure that copy, saying that he had prepared it himself, that it correctly represented his views, and he preferred that his speech should be so published. I obtained the typewritten copy of his speech which was in the hands of the Staats-Zeitung men in Brooklyn, and it was that which I used in the published story of the meeting."

CONSUL VASARDAKIS WINS.

Suit Against Greek Official in San Francisco Decided in His Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Judge Deasey of the Superior Court of California has been reversed in the case of Dritsas and Dorn versus Vasardakis.

Suit was brought by Dritsas against Kleanthis Vasardakis, Greek Consul General here, for $800 for alleged services as secretary for eight days. The Consul General denied the claim and held the court had no jurisdiction. Judge Deasey held the court had jurisdiction. The Appellate Court issued a writ of prohibition, which was ignored by the Deputy Sheriff, and officials of the Sheriff's office and members of the Police Department entered the Consulate and, it is charged, assaulted Mr. Vasardakis.

JOE HOWARD'S BRIDE A SUICIDE IN OMAHA

Comedian Finishes Act After He Hears She Has Killed Herself in a Hotel.

DIVORCED FROM BEAUFORT

As Irma Kilgallen, Dead Woman Had Attained Prominence Through Broken Romance.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., April 11.—The suicide of Mrs. Irma Kilgallen de Beaufort Howard, wife of Joseph E. Howard, vaudeville headliner and musical comedy composer, in her suite at the Fontenelle Hotel here last night, a month after her marriage as the culmination of a short romance in Los Angeles, still remained a mystery tonight, twenty-four hours after she fired a bullet into her brain. Howard, who had been appearing at the Orpheum Theatre, performed as usual today.

As the bride of the "Count" von Mourik de Beaufort, in Chicago, and the daughter of Michael Kilgallen, wealthy steel manufacturer, the dead woman attained much notoriety through her romantic marriage, and later through her subsequent unhappiness and divorce. Of late, friends say, she had been wooed by another Chicagoan, whose attentions her family disapproved.

Howard, as the husband of Ida Emerson, former burlesque soubrette, from whom he has been divorced for several years; later as the stage partner and husband of the late Mabel Barrison, and still later as the partner in a vaudeville headline act with Mabel McCane, a dancer, was well known among theatrical folk from coast to coast. Wed a month ago, after the briefest of courtships, he separated from his bride immediately to continue his theatrical engagements and she returned to her home in Chicago.

They met here Monday by appointment and were apparently happy in each other's company when last seen together in the afternoon. In the evening, after leaving the theatre where Howard was preparing to "go on," Mrs. Howard accompanied Mrs. Lamberti, wife of another performer at the Orpheum, to her hotel.

They were chatting in Mrs. Howard's suite when the latter excused herself for a moment, stepped into the bathroom, and shot herself through the head. Howard heard the news, but finished the act, and refused to make a statement.

Count Jacques von Mourik de Beaufort, her first husband, first met her in London on one of her numerous European trips. They were married five years ago, and their life in Chicago at the Michigan Boulevard home of her parents was full of unhappiness. This culminated when the elder Kilgallen forcibly ejected his son-in-law from their mansion and a divorce soon was obtained. De Beaufort is now acting as a war correspondent with the French Army.

Michael Kilgallen arrived here today to take his daughter's body back to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, April 11.—According to Los Angeles friends, Mrs. Joseph Howard, formerly the Countess de Beaufort and the daughter of the Chicago steel magnate, Michael Kilgallen, who committed suicide in Omaha last night, was infatuated with a Chicago man of whom her father did not approve. She came to Los Angeles and met Howard, with whom she was acquainted for several years in the East. The day following their marriage Howard left for Salt Lake City.

Reception for Major Winchell.

A reception was given Major Wallace Winchell at the Dickinson High School, Jersey City, last night. He received a purse of $100 and a valuable clock. Major Wnchell, who is a member of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, recently returned from Belgium, where he was head of the Salvation Army Belgian Relief Commission in Brussels.

Egyptian
DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain end or Cork tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
25¢

PERSHING PUSHES ON IN PURSUIT OF VILLA

Continued from Page 1.

break of day a drum beat, and they knew the Carranza garrison had lost, for the Carranzistas had no drum.

"I told the other two to come on," said Locke, "but Blankenburg said he would stay, and tell them he was not a gringo but a German. Poor MacGregor, or Bruce, collapsed and said he could not run for it with the Villistas all around."

Locke, now nearly sixty years of age, fled from his hotel by the back way, kicked a board off the fence and struck out across the prairie. The moon was shining brightly and he expected to be shot in the back at every step. But no shot came. He hid all day, then got a horse and rode forty miles to a mining district where he found refuge with Carranzistas. Today he reported to General Pershing and with staff officers of the expedition motored back to Minaca, where he learned the details of his two companions' death.

Blankenburg, crying that he was a German, opened the hotel door when the Villistas came, only to be struck on the head by an officer's sword, which split his skull wide open. He fell dead on the dirt sidewalk. MacGregor, standing behind him in the doorway, was shot dead with a bullet through the heart.

Boy Drove Pigs Away.

Minaca, like all small Mexican towns, is overrun with pigs, and they began worrying the bodies until friendly natives stationed by them a small boy with stones to throw. For half a day he kept the pigs off, then some of the townspeople picked up the two dead Americans and buried them in a common grave with twenty-odd Carranzista soldiers killed in the fight.

"I know Villa was wounded," said Locke to me today, "for I saw him a few days before the fight, and I have learned from old residents of Guerrero, Mexican friends of mine, how he was lifted into a carriage after the Guerrero fight and was carried away before the Americans came into the town next day."

Locke is the only American who has given General Pershing what the General considers reliable information that Villa suffered a bad wound. Dr. Estelle, an elderly American physician said to have set Villa's leg, cannot be found.

Locke is a grizzled bachelor, and, having been in this country a quarter of a century, does not know where to turn.

"I would hardly know what to do up there," he said wistfully. "I guess I will go back."

"Where?" we asked.

"To Minaca," he said. "That is my home."

From Locke I obtained a view of the situation in this country which, if correct, means that, Villa or no Villa, there is much important work for somebody to do if conditions here are to be improved.

"It is not Villa or Villaism that is causing the trouble," said he. "It is simply banditism. Hundreds of cutthroats, calling themselves Villistas for want of a better name and for the prestige it gives them, are roaming in Chihuahua. With Villa dead they will continue to ride and murder and loot. With him, a strong man, eliminated, matters will be worse than they are now. Until these men are killed or captured there will be no peace in Mexico."

Locke, wrapped in a serape, which he has learned to wear Mexican fashion, slept last night in a Mexican shack near the little railroad station where this was written by candle light. Our troops are wearing their blankets thrown about their shoulders, copying the natives. It would not do to dress for permanent warmth. One wants protection only at night and in early morning. Thus a blanket can be thrown off when the sun gets hot.

Troops Need Shoes.

The most remarkable two things about the American troopers campaigning in Mexico are their stomachs and their ability to wear out shoe leather. What this expedition needs is cobblers, not doctors. We were today 400 miles in the interior of Mexico, and there were not ten sick men nor ten whole pair of shoes in the command.

I have not seen an ambulance in two weeks. Our field hospital is so far back that we have forgotten its cots and its Red Cross flag. Surgeons are scattered with detachments here and there, but to date they have been in the class with the artillery. They have been on the job, but there have been no jobs for them to do. This is said with no reflection on either the guns or the surgeons. Villa's way of fighting, or rather retreating, has precluded the use of the first, while the adaptability and durability of the enlisted men have rendered the service of the second unnecessary.

As for the wounded—if there are any to be added to the four troopers of the Seventh winged by Villistas at the Guerrero fight—General Pershing evidently thinks their number will be so negligible as to be handled by the automobiles in which he and members of his staff and a few correspondents are traveling in the wake of the dust kicked up by the advance cavalry. Figuring the percentage of our wounded in previous brushes with Villa's men, the General's logic is sound. At any rate, today you would not have found even a stretcher in the headquarters' equipment.

The shoe problem is temporarily serious, as is also, to a less degree, the problem of trousches, shirts, and underwear. Food and forage and gasoline have been forming the bulk of the loads on motor truck, wagon, and pack mule, until suddenly the army has found itself out at the toes, out at the seat, and out at the sleeve. Both enlisted men and officers are swapping this for that and are eking out cheerfully, and possibly before this is in print new supplies will have arrived.

As for the army stomach, it is assimilating Mexican beef, Mexican beans, and Mexican water, unboiled and at times unclean, in a manner that upsets all traditions surrounding a new force moving rapidly in a strange and unhospitable country. Parched corn and jerked beef have not upset those troopers who are ahead of us, prepared at any moment for another clash with Villistas; nor have canned stuff and individual cooking affected the appetites of the men in the more temporary camps.

Altitude Whets Appetites.

Nearly all the cavalry mounts went off their feed because they had no salt, but nothing has thrown the soldier off his. His only cry has been more. The high altitude has made the men ravenous, even when they are not on the move.

With 400 miles of Mexico behind the front troops of the expedition, there has not come any great change in the character of the Mexican people that we have encountered. Here, where THE TIMES correspondent arrived on Saturday, April 8, in company with General Pershing, we found the usual 'dobe town, the usual half-naked children, the usual pigs and dogs, and the usual strange chicken roosts, built on posts high out of the reach of coyotes.

The only difference was the railroad. This is a railroad town, that is to say, a railroad came this way, and beside its none too stable tracks adobe huts were built near by the water tank and the red and white stucco station. Over this railroad Villa used to ride in state in a private car, with the engine's cowcatcher cluttered with his troopers. The day I arrived there was a train at the station, but it was not Villa's. It had come from Chihuahua, bringing supplies for the Americanos—four carloads, bacon, preserves, green coffee, lump sugar, (which is more economical in the field,) grain for the stock, and tobacco. An enterprising Mexican merchant in Chihuahua had assembled the lot and sent it here. We took everything off his hands at once.

The aeroplanes are again with us here at advance headquarters, and they are plunging further and further south each day. Three of them, winging like buzzards, slowly spiraling on the ascent as buzzards always do, started on Monday morning and disappeared over the mountains. When they returned they reported that they had covered in their flights of reconnoissance an area of 700 square miles. They had sighted one detachment of our cavalry, which left the day before yesterday, but they had not sighted any Villistas.

Indefinite Advance Planned.

WITH GENERAL PERSHING IN THE FIELD IN MEXICO, April 10, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 11.)—Intelligence officers and engineers today penetrated many miles into the interior of Mexico, preparing the way for an indefinite advance of the American punitive expedition should Francisco Villa continue to retreat. Three aeroplanes, flying simultaneously, broke all American records, covering 700 square miles and soaring overhead where landings were impossible, and where to volplane meant certain death.

A Rip Van Winkle in Mexico.

AT THE FRONT WITH GENERAL PERSHING, April 10, (v'a Mexican National Telegraph to Chihuahua City and Juarze, Mexico, April 11.—Persistent and recurring reports being received by the American Army at the front that Villa is dead remain unconfirmed here. One potent factor which is militating against the correctness of these reports is that the natives, all of whom are now aware that the reward of $50,000 for Villa stands, whether he is dead or alive, would have revealed his burying place and the details and date of his death in order to claim the reward if the reports were true.

Ample food supplies reached the advanced headquarters today, but company messes are impracticable, and the troops, in groups of twos and threes, squat about the camp, cooking their own food over mesquite wood fires and buying Mexican specialties whenever possible.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today discovered a Rip Van Winkle who has lived in this mountain district for twenty-five years. He is Allan McKeenan, a 66-year-old Scotchman, who was ragked, dirty, and almost unable to speak his mother tongue, although there was a trace of a burr in his Spanish which was plainly noticeable. McKeenan thought Victoria was still England's Queen. He did not even know the name of the President of the United States. Officers of the American Army offered him a start back to civilization, but he only shook his gray and matted head, saying in Spanish:

"I would not know what to do elsewhere than here in the mountains."

We have in the United States camp with the advanced headquarters two Mexican prisoners who are suspected of sniping. They are being held pending an investigation.

The troops are now well acclimated and the horses are also hardened for the campaign. The only complaint the troopers have is that there is a lack of fighting. The Mexicans hereabout are more retiring than those northward, but, there has been no friction between them and the American troops.

General Pershing still continues studiously to avoid passing through or occupying towns, marching his troops around them to prevent any trouble among the natives.

PERSHING DUE IN SATEVO.

Expected There Last Night—Troops Ahead in Parral Region.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 11.—News of the punitive expedition in Mexico from the region beyond Satevo was lacking today. Lieutenants Gorrell and Darague arrived by aeroplane today from a point 330 miles in Mexico to Columbus, N. M., but Major Sample at Columbus reported to General Funston that they carried no dispatches. They brought to the border the rumor of Villa's death. From them it was learned that General Pershing, who is on his way south from Cusihuriachic, was expected to arrive tonight at Satevo, forty miles south of Chihuahua.

Officials at General Funston's headquarters here expressed surprise that General Pershing had gone as far into Mexico as that with the forces at hand. The advance cavalry columns are now about Parral, 400 miles south of the border.

To General Funston were shown press dispatches from various points containing the rumor that Villa had succumbed to his wounds southwest of Chihuahua, but no communication containing even the rumor was received from any army officers, it was said. The General made no comment on the report.

Although headquarters officials have not abandoned their hope that Carranza will grant the use of the railroad from Juarez to Chihuahua to the Americans, most of them agree that by the end of the week arrangements will have to be made to send more troops to General Pershing or to establish a new base and a new line of communications that will be shorter than that maintained between Columbus and the front.

General Pershing now has nearly 12,000 men and along the border there are more than 18,000. General Funston does not consider it wise to remove any of those now on duty along the border unless their places are taken by others. There are only about 4,000 others available, it is said, but if it is decided to reinforce General Pershing's army, it is believed probable that General Funston will ask for militia organizations to replace those he will send across the border.

A report received at headquarters from General Pershing gave the names of the soldiers wounded in the fight at Guerrero March 29 as follows: Private T. C. Brown, Farrier V. P. Mandeville, Private Joe Garbell, Private J. G. Bennett, and Private Walter N. Gardner. All are members of Troop C, Seventh Cavalry.

It was announced today that the two companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry at Del Rio would start for Columbus within a day or two for duty along the line of communication. The remainder of the regiment entered Mexico several days ago.

An overnight dispatch from Consul Letcher at Chihuahua brought word to Major Gen. Funston that the people of Torreon were in a starving condition.

General Antonio I. Villareal, President of the Aguascallentes convention and one-time candidate for Provisional President of Mexico, will leave tonight or tomorrow for Washington to plead his own defense against deportation. The local immigration authorities have recommended that he be sent back to Mexico.

OBREGON AIDS VILLA PURSUIT.

Orders Strong Force to Hunt Bandit in Chihuahua.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 11.—El Pueblo, a Constitutionalist organ, devotes front-page space to an editorial in heavy type calling attention to Estrada Cabrera's alleged persecutions of Mexicans resident in Guatemala. The paper charges inhumanity in torture of Mexican prisoners, and urges the Constitutionalist Government to take energetic action against the Guatemalan dictator.

Minister of War Obregon has issued orders to move a strong infantry and cavalry column, composed of picked men, toward Chihuahua to push the campaign against Villistas. The commander of the column was instructed to capture Villa as soon as possible.

SOLVING SUPPLIES PROBLEM.

Washington Pleased Over Railroad Shipments to Pershing.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Marked progress toward solving the problem of supplying General Pershing's columns and further evidences of co-operation by Carranza soldiers in the pursuit of Villa were recorded in today's official reports from Mexico and the border.

Officials expressed great satisfaction over the results accomplished by use of the Mexican Railway in forwarding supplies through private shippers to General Pershing. Two trainloads were reported to have left Juarez recently. Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, said the transportation situation was much improved and that the troops now appeared to be being supplied abundantly.

General Funston telegraphed that a "satisfactory conference" had been held by General Pershing with General Herrera and another with General Gutierriez.

The Quartermaster General received the following dispatch, dated April 8, from General Funston's Quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston:

> Troops being paid in American gold and silver shipped from New Orleans, San Antonio, and El Paso to Columbus. Pershing asks for some funds in Mexican silver for disbursements where American money cannot be successfully used.
>
> From the starts practically all classes of Quartermaster's supplies have been available for forwarding from Columbus. Instructed Quartermasters to procure supplies without limit, no matter where they can be obtained, and from reports coming in they evidently carried out instructions. Major Elliott [Quartermaster at El Paso] reported yesterday he succeeded in getting fifteen cars of hay through to Casas Grandes, shipped over Mexican Northwestern Railway by brokers. Expect to get eighteen cars hay, two cars oats, and some rations through today in the same manner.
>
> Very hard to get correct information from the front, but troops are purchasing supplies of all kinds wherever obtainable. War field bread is being baked and forwarded to troops wherever possible to get transportation. Candy and tobacco being sent to front in large quantities.

The War Department had official information that train service between Juarez and Casas Grandes had been greatly improved and the running time reduced to twenty-four hours, indicating repairs to bridges and roadbed. With the increased use of the railways and additional motor equipment for the line of communication, officials said, no consideration was being given to transferring the supply base from Columbus to Ojinaga. Army officers said such a change would involve tremendous difficulties in transferring the guard along the line.

That General Pershing's line of communication now is at least 350 miles long is indicated by news of the cross-country flight of Aviators Dargue and Gorrell to Columbus. General Funston, in reporting the flight, the longest sustained trip since the troops entered Mexico, said the aviators brought no official dispatches from General Pershing. It is believed they started from near the extreme end of the present communication lines.

Rumors from several sources that Villa had died of blood poisoning and press dispatches from Queretaro telling of an announcement by the de facto Government's War Department that it had reason to believe the bandit chief had been killed in action were without official confirmation. Both army officers and State Department officials suggested that they probably had been put out by Villa's friends as a ruse.

At the State and War Departments tonight it was admitted that Villa's exact location was not known there, and that absolutely no news regarding General Pershing had been received for several days. The last State Department report regarding Villa's whereabouts was that he was near Parral and headed south.

State Department dispatches were summarized in the following official statement:

> Telegraphic advices, dated April 10, from Juarez, state that conditions continued to improve in that district and that there are no disquieting symptoms on the border.
>
> It is further stated that the reports of the massing of Mexican troops in towns along the Rio Grande are without foundation. Train service to the south is more regular, and many Mexican refugees are reported to be returning to their country.
>
> The department is in receipt of telegraphic advices, dated the 10th, from Chihuhua, stating that there is no evidence there of any troop movements toward the border. It is stated that every available man is operating in the locality of the supposed whereabouts of Villa, and that General Gutierrez is giving every proof of sincere co-operation.
>
> Telegraphic advices from Mexico City state that Secretary Lansing and Special Representative Rodgers have discussed the mining tax law, and that Mr. Rodgers has been authorized to report that a new law, which apparently will be drafted on more favorable terms in many respects, will in a short time be announced.

Official estimates of the number of troops in Mexico and on the border available for an emergency were given at the War Department today. General Scott, Chief of Staff, announced that 18,565 troops now constituted the border patrol. General Pershing has about 12,000 men in Mexico, including those holding his line of communication. He estimated that only 4,000 troops remained in the United States, not engaged on the border.

The only troops remaining at army posts are the Second Cavalry, divided between Fort Myer, Va., and Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; the Third and Thirtieth Infantry, along the great lakes; the Fourteenth Infantry, divided between Forts Lawton and Wright, Washington, and Forts Seward, Gibbon, and Davis, Alaska; the Twenty-first Infantry, divided between San Diego, Cal., and Vancouver, Wash., with one battalion at Calexico, Cal., and one troop of the Thirteenth Cavalry at the Fort Riley, Kan., service school.

THREE PLOTTERS EXECUTED.

El Paso Prisoners Reveal Details of Felix Diaz Conspiracy.

EL PASO, Texas, April 11.—Three leaders of the Diaz plot to seize Juarez and overthrow the Carranza garrison there last Sunday, were executed by the firing squad in Juarez early today. They were Nicholas Chavazarria, José Inez Bornel, and Florencio Hernandez. The condemned men confirmed the charge of the plot. Other Mexicans were implicated.

Public execution of fourteen prisoners captured by the Carranzistas co-operating with the American army in western Chihuahua is expected in Juarez as soon as the train carrying them arrives at the town across the border. The Villistas were captured by General Bertain's troops in the Madera district. They were sent to Madera yesterday. Bertain said the bandit force numbered only twenty-three.

The police of El Paso believe the Felix Diaz conspiracy, which was of wide dimensions and was hatched in El Paso, has been frustrated through the arrest last night of fifteen Mexicans accused of being implicated in the flight across the border of General Ynez Salazar.

Agents of the Department of Justice aided the police in taking the prisoners, most important of whom were General Marcelo Caraveo and General Ignacio Morelos Zaragoza, who, like Salazar, were among the best known of the late Victoriano Huerta's lieutenants.

The prisoners were questioned for the better part of the night by the police and Federal agents. The story was pieced together from their admissions, and the authorities believe they have discovered the essential details of the plot.

Details of Diaz Plot.

The backers of Diaz, it is said, became dissatisfied because his own military reputation was limited, and he had no man with his movement in whose generalship the Mexican people had confidence. They were also anxious to reinforce Diaz campaign in Southern Mexico by a similar insurrection in the northern part of the republic. A soldier of proved ability was wanted and Salazar was selected. He was amply supplied with funds and proceeded to organize his followers from El Paso.

Emissaries were sent into Mexico to test the sentiments of various Carranza garrisons and to stir up the people by spreading reports that Carranza was in the pay of the United States and that General Pershing's expeditionary force was really the advance guard of an army of occupation. There has been plenty of evidence that such reports have been circulated in Juarez and have caused a considerable impression on the peons.

Salazar's plans were not yet ripe when he learned that he was in danger of betrayal. He became alarmed, and fled precipitately across the border on Sunday, accompanied, it is believed, by only a handful of his most trusted adherents.

Opposed to both Carranza and Villa, Salazar is expected to attempt to rally the Mexicans on a platform of uncompromising opposition to this country, with a demand for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops, under penalty of war with Mexico.

An American who has been closer to Salazar than probably any other man declared his conviction today that the vanished General was either in Casas Grandes or on his way there.

Report Villa Below Parral.

A report was received this afternoon from Satevo, by way of Chihuahua, that Villa was last seen following the waters of the San Pedro River toward Guadalupe de Calvo, eighty-five miles below Parral. This is a natural fortress in the mountains, and is said to have been a place where he has hidden before. The country surrounding it is a high plateau which could be defended by a small force of men. Villa is said to know every foot of this ground, and, if he has reached this section, it is probable that he will make his last stand there if his death has not already occurred.

The pursuit of Villa probably will be concluded within forty-eight hours, according to information received here today by an American mining concern with large interests at Parral and Torreon.

The message received stated that the report that Villa was dead was current throughout Southern Chihuahua and Northern Durango, and, while it was far from confirmed, it was expected that definite news would be received within the next few days.

There are only two possibilities which are accepted here as true in the present situation: Either Villa is dead and his pursuit is automatically ended, or he is far to the south in Central Durango. If the latter is true, army officers say that the entire plan of campaign of General Pershing must be reorganized or abandoned. One officer, who has had an active part in the direction of the plans of the expeditionary force, summed up the situation in this way:

"If Villa is dead there is no more to be said except to issue an order for our soldiers to come back to the United States as speedily as possible. If he is not dead, there is very little reason to doubt that he is by this time well into the State of Durango. It is ridiculous to suppose that our troops can keep on going south indefinitely with no railroads back of them. They will either have to halt or arrange for the dispatch of another expedition from some point on the border which will enable them to cut in behind Villa."

The efficiency of the American troops was highly praised today by General Bertani, the Carranza commander at Madera, now in Juarez. He said Colonel Dodd handled his men in a masterly way in the Guerrero fight, holding the Villa bandits long enough to cause them to waste an immense amount of ammunition, and then scattering them.

The Apache scouts have gone into Mexico from Columbus, it was learned here tonight. Led by Peaches, the captor of Geronimo, they started south on top of motor trucks. Each Apache wore sun goggles and a wrist watch.

VILLA DEATH RUMOR WIDELY CIRCULATED

Continued from Page 1.

quarters here today that Lieut. Col. Rivers, who had been dangerously ill at Casas Grandes with pneumonia, was on the road to recovery.

The village of Santa Rosalia, about sixty miles northeast of Parral, was attacked and sacked by 100 Villa bandits two days ago, according to reports received by General Pershing and brought here by Lieutenants Dargue and Gorrell. Carranza forces and Villa bandits clashed about fifty miles south of Chihuahua City last Friday, the Villa forces being defeated.

The Mayor of Columbus today issued a proclamation thanking Major Sample for steps taken to protect the town from possible attack.

The cavalrymen in the field have found sabres useless incumbrances in the type of warfare being waged against Villa, and as a result the troopers are sending these weapons to the base. Eleven hundred sabres arrived from the Eleventh Cavalry today. The same truck train brought two machine guns and seventy-five rifles which were captured from Villa's command in the Guerrero engagement. The machine guns were of a modern model, and had been well cared for. The rifles, however, were of assorted sizes and shapes.

GIRLS SEND GIFTS OF CANDY.

Soldiers in Return Write to Young Women They Never Saw.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 11.—Publication of reports that American soldiers in the Mexican field have asked for consignments of candy have brought responses from young women in almost every part of the United States.

Every mail and almost every express train arriving in Columbus brings parcels of candy addressed to the "soldiers at the front." These are turned over to Captain C. C. Smith, Adjutant of the base, for shipment to the field. As a result of the letters which usually accompany the packages, Captain Smith asserted today, numbers of the soldiers are spending much of what leisure time they have in writing to young women they have never seen.

Sixty pounds of candy was received recently from a club of young women in Philadelphia, this being the largest single package. Home-made candies have also been received from young women in various cities.

The sixty-pound parcel was carried to Colonel Dodd's forces in Guerrero by aeroplane, the army medical officers recognizing the value of it as food, while other packages have been sent forward by motor truck train.

AMERICAN COLONISTS FLEE.

Refugees Go to Mazatlan from Southern Sinaloa.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, April 11., (by Radio to San Diego, Cal.)—Americans in Southern Sinaloa, alarmed at conditions in the surrounding country, are taking refuge here, and about twoscore of them will return to the United States on the United States steamer Glacier.

The Glacier was sixty miles south of here today taking aboard refugees, mostly women and children, from the American Agricultural Colony, a California organization in the vicinity of Quimichis, in Tepic territory.

Five Mexicans, reported as having murdered Americans at Rosario April 5, were executed, it was announced today by the civil authorities here.

Conditions here, at Guaymas, and Los Mochis are quiet.

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April 20, 21 and 22

Special Through Trains of Parlor Cars and Coaches will leave Pennsylvania Station 1.20 and 2.12 P. M., stopping at Newark, in addition regular all-year trains leave at 10.12 A. M. and 8.04 P. M. week-days, and 8.12 A. M. Sundays.
Other convenient service via Philadelphia.

Easter Sunday, April 23

Special Through Trains, Parlor Cars only, will leave Atlantic City 3.10 and 5.10 P. M. for Pennsylvania Station, stopping at Newark. At 8.00 P. M., a Special Train of Parlor Cars and Coaches will leave Atlantic City making same stops.
In addition regular all-year trains leave Atlantic City for New York 9.15 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. week-days, and 9.15 A. M. (4.00 Parlor Cars only) and 5.30 P. M. Sundays.
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Glass flower holder for centre of bowl $1.00
Large assortment of art flowers and pond-lilies from 50c. Birds in colored china from 25c. Butterflies in colored china from 30c.

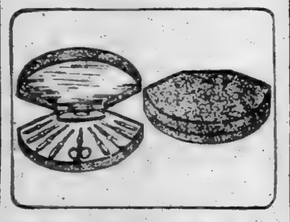

Manicure Case — (shown open and closed) Glazed calfskin leather, pastel shades, with a delicate border of gold tooling, oyster-white satin and velvet lining; Mother-of-Pearl fittings: buffer, spoon, stick, cleaner, two cuticle knives, cleanser, file, button hook and cuticle scissors: 9 x 3½ x 1½ inches. $14.75

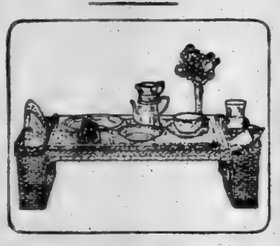

Bedroom Tray—Of sturdy white enamel wicker, light-weight, with removable and reversible centre tray, 23 x 14¾ inches; one side of centre tray is cretonne-under-glass, opposite side (for playing cards or writing) all cretonne-covered. Side compartments, with bottoms of cretonne-under-glass $15.00
Similar style tray, with stationary centre tray $10.00
Breakfast Set—Of Royal Worcester-ware, flower-festoon design; cup and saucer, fruit and service plates, complete $4.50
Three-tier combination coffee service, of best silver plate, flower-festoon engraving; coffee pot, creamer and sugar basin..... $4.00
Toast rack of best silver plate. $2.50
Crystal bud vases, from... $1.75
Art flowers, from..... 25c
Water glass, optic design.... 20c

Bride's Travelling Bag

Fitted Bag — "Soft-end" design, black morocco leather, moiré silk lining, white celluloid fittings: hair brush, comb, clothes brush, tooth and nail brush holder, buffer, boxes for soap, salve and tooth powder; mirror, nail file, scissors and button hook. Bag is very flat, capacious and light-weight; gilt mountings: 14-inch base..... $29.00
Size 16-inch $30.00
Gold plated, monograms, made to order, from $2.00

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A. I. DU PONT WINS IN FEUD CONVENTION

Chosen on Republican Delegation from Delaware, Defeating His Cousin, the Senator.

FIGHTS THE GENERAL, TOO

But Coleman Is Indorsed for President—Feud Dates Back to Alfred's Divorce and Remarriage.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 11.—The du Pont feud took a new turn at the Republican State Convention today to elect delegates to the National Convention. Alfred I. du Pont, against whom a social war was directed a few years ago when he married his second wife, after divorcing his first, and who has been ousted as an official of the du Pont Powder Company because of his participation in the fight for control of the $240,000,000 concern, made his advent into Delaware politics, and defeated his cousin, United States Senator Henry A. du Pont, for National Delegate from rural Newcastle County. His eleventh-hour entrance as a candidate and his victory by a vote of 20 to 15 dumfounded the Republican organization. The rural delegates unanimously selected his brother-in-law, Edward G. Bradford, Jr., a son of Federal Judge Bradford, as his alternate.

Notwithstanding he was in personal command, the veteran Senator was defeated at the county caucus, while his secretary, E. B. Shurter, was bowled out as a member of the State Central Committee, of which he had been a member for years.

As a result of today's developments the prediction is made that Alfred I. du Pont will also oppose for re-election Senator du Pont, who is the choice of the Republican organization for another term in the United States Senate. His unexpected entrance into the political arena of Delaware is believed to have been actuated partly by a desire to prevent the Delaware delegation from being instructed for another cousin, General T. Coleman du Pont, with whom he has been at odds since the beginning of the social war, for President, but the delegation was so instructed. Alfred I. du Pont therefore finds himself in an incongruous position on the delegation.

The defeat of the Senator today promises to intensify the du Pont family feud, but in some quarters it is held also to promise to mark the beginning of the end of machine rule in Delaware, for it is said that Alfred's move today was in connection with a movement for the elimination of Senator du Pont and General T. Coleman du Pont from Delaware politics.

Save for the defeat of the Senator, the machine was successful, electing its other delegates. Those chosen follow:

Wilmington — Delegate, Edmund Mitchell; Alternate, Charles Warner.

Rural Newcastle County — Delegate, Alfred I. du Pont; Alternate, Edward C. Bradford, Jr.

Kent County—Delegates, A. R. Benson and John W. Hering; Alternates, D. Mifflin Wilson and A. B. Conner.

Sussex County—Delegates, S. S. Pennewill and Ruby S. Vail; Alternates, H. V. Lyons and Sirman D. Marvel.

The convention broke all precedents in the State by refusing to send the Governor and United States Senators as delegates. The defeat of Governor Miller is keenly felt by his followers in the City of Wilmington. A report was current here tonight that Governor Miller would resign his office. The Governor refused to be interviewed on the subject.

It was stated on reliable authority tonight that if Alfred I. du Pont should oppose Senator du Pont for re-election General T. Coleman du Pont, who, it is said, does not take his Presidential boom seriously, would become a Senatorial candidate for the purpose of fighting the Senator's opponent.

The platform adopted favors a protective tariff and criticises the foreign policy of the present Administration.

COLONEL AT FARMINGTON.

Connecticut Republicans Probably Unpledged, but Leaning to Root.

Special to The New York Times.

FARMINGTON, Conn., April 11.—Colonel Roosevelt arrived in Connecticut just as the Republican State Convention was about to convene and in the midst of a controversy over his candidacy.

A prominent Republican leader said tonight that the delegates to the National Convention would go unpledged, but would have a distinct leaning to the candidacy of Elihu Root, but with little support for Justice Hughes. In the event of Root's withdrawal and the appearance of a Roosevelt boom that promised to swing the convention the delegates, he said, might also be counted upon as Roosevelt men. The leader went on:

"While many do not believe it, I am of the opinion that Colonel Roosevelt could carry this State against Wilson, and I feel sure the Connecticut politicians would rather deal with him in the White House than with Mr. Hughes."

Colonel Roosevelt would not comment today on the statement issued by William Barnes, but it can be said that he does not care how much Barnes has to say in the form of an attack. Roosevelt men are of the opinion that every knock by Barnes is a boost for the Colonel, and are pleased that Barnes is talking.

The Colonel, after his trip from Boston, remained here tonight with his sister, the wife of Rear Admiral Cowles. He had supper with Herbert Knox Smith, once his Commissioner of Corporations, and Joseph Alsop, Progressive leader of Connecticut. He will leave for New York tomorrow morning.

NAME WESTERN DELEGATES

Democrats of Kansas and Oklahoma Extol President Wilson.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., April 11.—Kansas Democrats, meeting in State Convention today, elected delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention, re-elected W. F. Sapp of Galena National Committeeman, and adopted resolutions extolling the Administration of President Wilson.

The delegates at large elected were Mrs. W. A. Harris of Lawrence, United States Senator W. M. Thompson of Kansas City, A. A. Doerr of Larned, and Judge A. M. Jackson of Winfield.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 11.—Oklahoma Democrats in convention today elected delegates to the Democratic National Convention, instructed them to vote for the renomination of President Wilson, and chose Thomas L. Wade of Marlow as National Committeeman.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 97 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

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ASSAILS WILSON POLICIES.

Senator McLean Sounds the Keynote for Connecticut Republicans.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 11.—Declaring that the Republican Party in the Fall campaign would bear a banner with the promise on it of "preparation and protection—peace and prosperity," unqualifiedly attacking the Democratic Administration for its tariff, banking and trade policies, and criticising the Mexican and foreign policies of President Wilson as inconsistent and unsuccessful, United States Senator George P. McLean of Connecticut, as Temporary Chairman, opened the Republican State Convention here tonight.

The convention will name tomorrow fourteen delegates and their alternates to the Chicago Convention and adopt resolutions dealing with national issues. Senator McLean predicted that Americans would take their politics as seriously next Fall as they did in 1896.

He also predicted industrial and commercial depression when the European war is ended unless the Underwood tariff law is changed to protect American wage earners and farmers, and declared that "pap and politics" were the main factors in the adoption along the present lines of the trade commission and Federal Bank Reserve plans of President Wilson.

The Administration's Mexican policy, Mr. McLean said, had been neither consistent nor successful, and added that "this tragic record of consistent inconsistency and failure may qualify Mr. Wilson for some position but not for re-election to the one he now holds."

Referring to the German submarine situation and the British blockade, the speaker said that American rights had not been protected under the President's policy, nor American honor upheld.

PREDICTS WILSON WILL WIN.

Ex-Secretary Dickinson Believes His Re-election Is Certain.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 11.—That President Wilson would be re-elected was the opinion expressed by Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War and now receiver for the Rock Island Railroad, who was in Denver today. He said:

"I don't believe the Republicans will nominate Root, and I believe if they do nominate him he will not be elected, as many Republicans would vote for the rival candidate in such an event."

Turning to the question of preparedness, Mr. Dickinson declared it was of the greatest importance that the country should take steps to strengthen itself.

"I don't know," said he, "whether the Continental Army plan would be a good one or not. However, I am firmly convinced that military matters should be placed in the hands of military men and not left to the mercy of Congress.

"At West Point we have the greatest military academy in the world, and we ought to do everything in our power to improve that academy."

SEES VICTORY FOR WILSON.

Nathan Straus, His Health Fully Recovered, Will Return Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., April 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus of New York are here today en route for their home. They expect to arrive in New York next Sunday.

Mr. Straus, after a month's stay in California, has fully recovered his health. He says he finds that after careful inquiry President Wilson is gaining popular approval every day, and he believes that neither Colonel Roosevelt nor any one else can defeat him for re-election.

HARRIS AS NEW CHAIRMAN.

Osborn Will Not Head Democratic State Committee Again.

When the Democratic State Committee meets on Friday at the Hotel Knickerbocker, William Church Osborn will step down as Chairman. He will be succeeded by Edwin S. Harris of Saratoga in all probability.

"I will not accept renomination under any circumstances," said Mr. Osborn. "I have served my trick at the wheel. My term of office began in quite a stormy time, but the party ship seems to be sailing in fairly smooth waters now, so far as State politics is concerned. I think I can turn over the wheel to my successor now without his having to face the unrest and bitterness that existed when I became Chairman. The reasons that led me to take the chairmanship of the State Committee no longer exist, and I feel that I am entitled to relief from the responsibilities of leadership."

When asked if he would be a candidate for United States Senator to succeed James A. O'Gorman whose term expires next March, Chairman Osborn said:

"If, and when, I am a candidate for the Senate, I will announce that fact."

Mr. Harris was a Deputy State Controller under the Glynn administration, and in the Whitman administration was virtually ousted from office after a disagreement with the Governor regarding the State's financial condition. He is supposed to be the representative of the Democratic State organization in the matter of distribution of Federal patronage.

Woman Elected California Mayor.

SAWTELLE, Cal., April 11.—Mrs. Ellen French Aldrich, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, will be the first woman "Mayor" of Sawtelle. At yesterday's election she received the largest vote polled by any candidate for places on the Board of Trustees. According to custom, the candidate with the largest vote has been elected President of the board, with the title of "Mayor."

New Britain Re-elects Republican.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 11.—George A. Quigley, Republican, was re-elected Mayor at the city election today, defeating his Democratic opponent, Ernest W. Pelton, 3,660 to 2,085. The Common Council will be composed of twenty-five Republicans and five Democrats.

SARATOGA COUNTY REPUBLICANS SPLIT

Brackett's Friends and Foes, Battling to Control Committee, Hold Two Rump Sessions.

POLITICIANS NEAR BLOWS

Both Sides Claim Victory After Two Hours' Uproar—Courts to be Asked to Settle Row.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, April 11.—Former State Senator Edgar T. Brackett and Senator George H. Whitney, his former friend and a co-worker in the Legislature for many years, grappled to a finish today for the control of the Saratoga County Republican organization at a turbulent meeting of the County Committee, during which charges of deception and ingratitude were common on both sides, and blows at times seemed likely.

At the conclusion of two hours and a half, in one corner of the Court Room at Ballston Spa, Senator Brackett's candidate for County Chairman Surrogate William S. Ostrander, had been elected by the votes of thirty-seven loyal Brackett Committeemen, two of whom had been contested by the Whitney leaders earlier in the session. In another corner of the room Senator Whitney had been declared elected Chairman by the votes of thirty-four Committeemen, one of whom figured in a contest by the Brackett forces.

Tonight the friends of Senator Brackett are claiming a victory on the ground that Surrogate Ostrander had a clear majority of the votes of the committeemen; who also represented, they assert, a majority of the votes cast by the Republican Party at the last election in their districts. Senator Whitney disputes the claim, and the Courts will probably be called on to decide.

The balance of voting power was held by two committeemen, one of whom was a holdover from a district where a tie existed at the primaries Tuesday. The other remained in this village, seven miles away, while the committee was in session. Four times during the meeting automobiles made record-breaking trips to his home here and procured proxies, twice for Brackett and twice for Whitney representatives. In the end Senator Brackett got his vote.

Technical objections to the seating of these Committeemen resulted in two hours of wrangling. Senator Whitney insisted that the holdover Committeeman could not legally vote in the new committee. As new proxies were filed for the second Committeemen, protests were also lodged. A difference in interpretation of the election law led to the most serious dispute.

Old Republican leaders, some of whom had been law partners, fought on opposing sides. At one time William K. Mansfield, Journal Clerk in the Assembly and a former political associate of Senator Brackett, arose to speak, prefacing his remarks with the words:

"My friend, Senator Brackett ——"

"That was as far as he got.

"Don't call me 'dear friend,'" interposed Senator Brackett. "I never yet have countenanced a man who, coming to me and stroking my beard, asks: 'Brother, is it well with thee?' and then, without a word of warning, puts his knife into my fifth rib."

As Senator Whitney, who presided, was ruling continually against motions made by the Brackett leaders, former County Judge Rockwood shouted:

"You are not yet the Lord Almighty. I warn you to give us a square deal. If you don't, I'll go the limit."

Finally taking simultaneous roll calls, while the shouts and applause of the Committeemen prevented all but those in the immediate vicinity from learning what was happening, County Secretary Harry A. Holmes presided over the thirty-seven Brackett delegates who elected Surrogate Ostrander, and Senator Whitney presided over the thirty-four delegates who re-elected him.

Senator Brackett's friends tonight charge that no sooner had both conventions been concluded than Senator Whitney seized the records of the Brackett meeting, and they haven't been seen since. Senator Whitney admits that he got part of the records, but refuses to disclose their whereabouts.

SEES A REPUBLICAN CRISIS.

Penrose Asserts Nominee Must Have Government Experience.

LANCASTER, Penn., April 11.—United States Senator Penrose, in an address tonight at the annual banquet of the Republican Club, said that not since the civil war had the Republican Party faced such great responsibilities as would confront it in the approaching campaign. In the enunciation of principles and the selection of candidates, the Senator said, the party must subordinate every personal interest that stood as an obstacle to the performance of its duties.

"It may be stated with accuracy," he added, "that there are no candidates at the present time for the Republican nomination in the usual acceptance of the term. One thought seems to stand out," the Senator continued, "and that is that the country will require in the executive office a man of training—of intimate familiarity with the business of the Federal Government and with its diplomatic and international affairs. This is not the time to intrust these vast responsibilities to any one who is not an expert in Governmental matters. The general sentiment of Republicans throughout the United States is that delegates to the national convention should be unpledged and uninstructed."

The breach in the Republican Party, Mr. Penrose said, was now being healed.

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LACOMBE, DEMOCRAT, SAYS HE'S FOR ROOT

Retired Federal Judge Declares Politics Does Not Dictate His Choice.

WARD FOR BARNES'S PLACE

Whitman-Tanner Republicans Pick Westchester Leader for National Committeeman.

Ex-Judge E. Henry Lacombe, who retired recently from the United States Court of Appeals of the Second District, announced yesterday that he was in favor of the nomination and election of Elihu Root for President.

"My first choice for President, unhesitatingly, at this juncture is Elihu Root," said Mr. Lacombe.

Mr. Lacombe is a Democrat, and when reminded of this he said:

"That has nothing to do with it. I repeat, my first choice, unhesitatingly, at this juncture is Elihu Root."

The efforts of the old-line Republicans to stir up Root sentiment in the State continued with unabated vigor yesterday. It was said that within a few days another statement would be forthcoming from the Barnes faction in the party boosting Mr. Root and containing the signatures of a number of prominent business men and lawyers. Mr. Root did not return yesterday from Washington, where he has been for several days.

The anti-Root and pro-Hughes element in the Republican organization, headed by State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, was busy along other lines yesterday. Plans were laid for the selection of a strong candidate for National Committeeman from New York State to succeed Mr. Barnes. Mr. Barnes's friends say he is not worrying about being re-elected, but the anti-Barnes forces are not taking any chances, and when the election of a National Committeeman takes place in Chicago in June a man who will have the backing of the entire Hughes forces will be put up.

This man, it was said yesterday, is likely to be William L. Ward, Republican leader of Westchester. Ward and his three fellow-committeemen voted for Tanner last Saturday for State Chairman when the Barnes forces tried to elect Senator Charles W. Wicks of Utica. Mr. Ward, it was said, would have the support of the Whitman forces, including Francis Hendricks of Syracuse and George W. Aldrich of Rochester.

If an attempt is made at the meeting of the Republican County Committee tomorrow to bind the committee to an expression of opinion regarding Presidential candidates, a prompt fight will be made to squelch it. County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig is strongly opposed to the committee going on record as favoring any candidate. He believes the New York County delegates should go to Chicago uninstructed and unpledged. Chairman Koenig will be reelected, as no opposition to his leadership has materialized.

Charles S. Devoy, Republican leader of the Seventh Assembly District, and former County Clerk of Kings County, declared yesterday that 56 per cent. of the Republican voters in Brooklyn wanted Theodore Roosevelt as the next President, and that the delegates to the national convention who are opposed to the Colonel are not consulting the wishes of the voters.

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The Smallest Piano That Is Made—Takes up no more room than an Upright
$485 *On Easy Terms if desired.*

HERETOFORE the sale of Grand Pianos has been restricted, owing to the fact that so much space was monopolized by them. But with the Conreid it is altogether different. Besides the fact that they occupy no more room than an upright, they are enriched with a more brilliant tone, full, rich and magnetic.

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Made in fancy figured mahogany only; highly polished or satin finish. Trimmings all solid brass. Imported felt hammers. Finest ivory keys and ebony sharps.

We respectfully invite you to call and see this little wonder Grand. You are under no obligation, and GIMBEL-Service is yours for the asking whether you decide to purchase or not.

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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Physicians everywhere recommend Pluto Water for indigestion, constipation, kidney, liver and stomach trouble.

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SEEK TO CENTRALIZE SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

National Experts in Community Organization Form Novel Association.

$135,000 FOR EXPERIMENT

National Social Unit Organization Will Develop Model Program in City of 300,000.

At a meeting held last night at the home of Mrs. Willard D. Straight, 1,130 Fifth Avenue, there was formed the National Social Unit Organization, which intends to finance, organize, and advise in some typical city, preferably of about 300,000 population, an experiment in the correlation of social activities. The "development of a model program for community organization, with the counsel and advice of national social experts," as the organizers of the movement have phrased it, will take the form of attempting in each neighborhood of the chosen city to pool the experience of the agents in various neighborhood and community activities and to work out standardized methods.

It will mean that instead of having in each neighborhood a neighborhood association, which takes charge of general public questions, a community centre which handles social, recreational, and intellectual matters, a district nursing service, district relief, district health centre, and so on, all of these activities will be united in a central body which shall have charge of all the work in the neighborhood.

Public health is to be the principal feature of the work as planned, and the welfare of children is specifically aimed at.

Scheme Is Experimental.

Whether it will be found later that the system works well enough to justify a central municipal organization to handle all these questions is a matter on which the promoters of the plan are as yet unwilling to be quoted. They make it clear that the present scheme is only an experiment; indeed, that the limit of three years which has been set for its working out is purely arbitrary, and that the question is to get such a movement started in a particular city, and then see whether its actual workings are an improvement over the present system.

The functions of the National Social Unit Organization in assisting the experiment are three: First, to finance the work in which there will be, at first at least, some elements of additional expense; second, to arouse interest in the experiment all over the country by the enlisting of the attention of persons from all parts of the United States in the workings of the plan, and, third, to act in an advisory capacity, creating advisory committees which will enlist the aid of national experts in every line.

The program contemplates an expenditure of $135,000, of which $63,400 has already been subscribed. The officers of the organization are: President, Gifford Pinchot of Milford, Penn.; First Vice President, Oliver P. Newman of Washington; Second Vice President, George W. Coleman of Boston; Treasurer, John Joy Edson of Washington; Chairman and Vice Chairman of the General Council, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of Washington and Mrs. Charles Tiffany of New York; Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Occupational Council, Henry W. Bruere of New York and Dr. George M. Kober of Washington; Secretaries, Wilbur C. Phillips and Elsie La G. C. Phillips of New York. The present offices are at the Judson Hotel, 53 Washington Square South.

Actual contact with the experiment itself will be in the hands of the Occupational Council, which will create several advisory committees to assist the workers in particular fields. The committees and those who will organize them are as follows:

Health Organization, Dr. S. S. Goldwater; Nurses, Miss Lillian D. Wald; Relief, Porter Lee; Children's Work, C. C. Carstens; Recreation, Roland G. Haynes; Neighborhood Organization, John Elliott; Statistics, Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur; Housing, John Ihlder.

City Has Not Been Chosen.

The city in which the experiment will be carried out has not been selected as yet. It is realized by the organization that the enthusiastic co-operation of the active social workers in the city is essential to the success of the plan, and it is expected that the community forces in various places will come forward, and attempt to avail themselves of the aid of the national organization. The city chosen will be the one, suitable in size and typical conditions, where the workers on the field are most eager to make the trial of the new organization.

The General Council, which has as its chief task the making known to persons interested over the country at large of the purpose and progress of the experiment, consists of the following members:

Arthur M. Allen, Providence; Dr. John M. Beffel, Milwaukee; Robert S. Binkerd, New York; Mrs. Henry Adsit Bull, Buffalo; Herbert Croly, New York; Mrs. Whitman Cross, Washington; Charles Edison, South Orange; William F. Cochran, Baltimore; Miss Mary Converse, Philadelphia; Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, New York; Professor Felix Frankfurter, Cambridge; Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, New York; Miss Mary Gwynn, Washington; Miss Isabel Hyams, Dorchester; Edmund N. Huyck, Albany; Mrs. Alexander Kohut, New York; Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, New York; James Lees Laidlaw, New York; Miss Alice Lee, San Diego; Adolph Lewisohn, New York; William Loeb, Jr., New York; the Rev. J. Howard Melish, Brooklyn; Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, Washington; Miss Virginia Potter, New York; Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, Boston; Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, Carrollton, Ill.; Professor E. R. A. Seligman, New York; John Spargo, Bennington, Vt.; Charles Stelzle, New York; Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, New York; Mrs. James J. Storrow, Boston; E. M. Williams, Cleveland; Mrs. Willard Straight, New York; R. G. Valentine, Boston, and Mrs. H. Otto Wittpen, Jersey City.

BROKER'S AUTO HITS 2 BOYS

On Way to Hospital with Injured Lad Hoyt Runs Down Another.

Charles Wallace, 11 years old, son of Dr. Charlton Wallace of the Hendrick Hudson apartments, 601 West 110th Street, was struck by an automobile operated by Howard S. Hoyt, a broker, of 108 West Ninety-fifth Street, last night as the boy stepped from the west curbing on Broadway at 109th Street. Hoyt and Policeman Brady started for St. Luke's Hospital with the injured child. A few blocks away the car struck Jerome Wallace, 4 years old, of 522 West 112th Street, who with his nursemaid was crossing Amsterdam Avenue at 110th Street. The child was only slightly injured and was taken home after treatment.

Hoyt is a member of the firm of Hoyt & McWilliam, brokers, with offices at 71 Broadway. He was locked up in the West 100th Street Station on a charge of felonious assault preferred by Dr. Wallace, who later called up the station asking for Hoyt's release, but that an investigation of the accident be made. The automobile, which is a large touring car, is owned, Hoyt said, by his partner, who was not in the city last night. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, accompanied by the negro chauffeur, who occupied the rear seat when the first Wallace boy was struck, were proceeding at a moderate speed, witnesses said.

Dr. Iris of St. Luke's Hospital said at a late hour last night that Charles Wallace is in a serious condition and may not survive. The injured boys are not related.

ALTITUDE FLIGHT RECORD.

Lloyd Thompson Goes Up 13,950 Feet with a Passenger in Bad Wind.

The American record for altitude with a passenger was broken yesterday at Garden City when Lloyd Thompson, flying with his mechanic, Nick Schreyer, went up 13,950 feet.

The machine, a Sloane-Day military tractor biplane, with a 120 horse power Hall-Scott motor, left the flying field at 3:57 P. M., and when the flier had not been reported five hours later it was feared that there had been an accident or that the machine had been carried out to sea. The wind was blowing about sixty miles an hour, and Thompson was forced to land near Hicksville, twenty miles from Garden City, owing to his fuel being exhausted. The last few thousand feet of descent was made by volplaning, and the machine landed in a plowed field. Atmospheric conditions were unfavorable, and the flight took two and a half hours instead of an hour and a quarter, as it was expected.

The record is official, as it was properly observed and reported to the aviation authorities by a representative appointed by Lieutenant R. C. Bolling of the New York National Guard Aviation Corps. The previous record for altitude with a passenger was 11,690 feet, made by Lieutenant J. E. Carberry, U. S. A., at San Diego, Cal., on Jan. 5, 1915.

Thompson has been an aviator for a number of years and is the holder of Expert License 8, which was awarded to him in Chicago in 1912. In addition to having done such spectacular flying, he had a narrow escape in Chicago on Aug. 2, 1913, when the rudder of his machine broke and he volplaned 2,000 feet.

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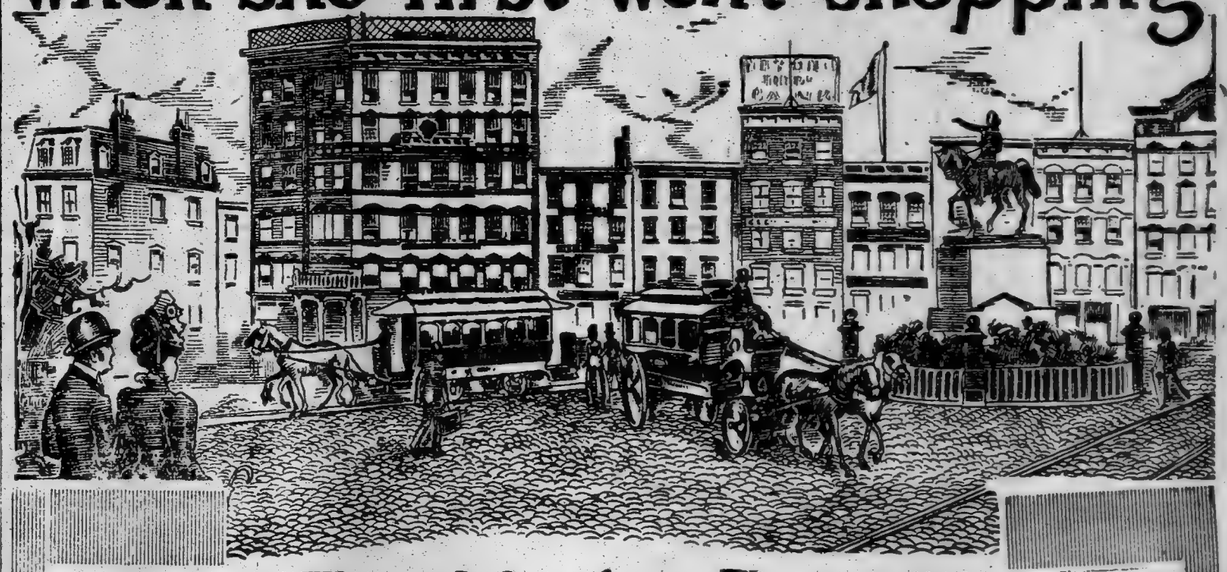

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Correct in every detail, these Suits appeal to the man who knows good clothes. The materials are among the best products of American mills, and the tailoring is up to the Macy Standard. In such a Suit you will *feel* well dressed, and look the part, too.

Of materials and of colors there is a great variety. Among the former are Fancy Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, and Cassimeres in plain colors, stripe and check effects.

The models most prominent in the collection are the English Soft Roll Sack, a very smart suit for the younger man, also a more conservative three-button model for the man of affairs.

These Suits will appeal specially to the Man who is in the habit of paying from $40 to $50 for his made-to-measure suit.

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

Three-quarter Malacca full with one joint

Malacca Canes, $1.34

Macy's usual price $2.97

The scarcity of malacca and its desirability for walking sticks make this offer most opportune with Easter ahead. Trimmed with Sterling Silver caps or bands and finished with horn ferrules.

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Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

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A special feature is the Blue Serge Suit, price **$12.75.** Others at **$9.75** to **$16.75.**

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

The "Liliputian Bazaar"

Established 1879

The Mark of Supreme Quality in Baby Wear

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Reg. Trade Mark.

TIMES have changed, fashions have changed around and around and back again; only the "Liliputian Bazaar" has not changed in keeping always a little bit ahead, and growing and spreading year by year. It's the same place as always in its Best spirit—the *understanding* service, the progressiveness, the reliability, the intimate knowledge of fashions for every individual from the tiniest baby upwards.

¶ You would hardly recognize the New York of the time when the "Liliputian Bazaar" was born. There were no electric cars, no electric lights, no subway, no elevated, no bridges across the East River, no automobiles on the streets and no towering skyscrapers almost piercing the clouds. The city ended at Sixtieth Street, and Trinity spire and the forest of masts that fringed the river fronts were plainly visible over the roofs of the two- and four-story buildings.

¶ Now limousines have supplanted the shining family equipage of state that used to bring the new little visitors to Best's; motor buses have taken the place of the horse-drawn omnibus that rattled over the Fifth Avenue of the seventies; but to babies Best's "Liliputian Bazaar" is still just what it was then—the finest purveyor of little children's apparel in the United States.

¶ For nowhere else can mothers get the complete, specialized service; the understanding; the equipment; the *experience* of the "Liliputian Bazaar." From layettes to rompers, from "prams" to thermometers, from first shoes for first steps to first everything else, the "Liliputian Bazaar" has all the things that babies require.

¶ And just as in 1879 the "modern mother" of that day could equip herself with the very latest—both in style and in science—in the little shop then just opened, so you still get "the latest" in to-day's new and bigger "Liliputian Bazaar."

¶ Only *improved, refined, individualised,* for Best's is as always the standard by which all others are judged.

¶ Also and equally interesting, "you never pay more at Best's," whether shopping for baby, for son and daughter, or for yourself.

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Established 1879

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"ECIRUAM"
The Ideal Gown
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The Latest Craze.
Inventor Here With Models
From the London "Sketch" of 16th February, 1916.
"Ease and Elegance.—To the inventor of a gown into which one can slip with absolute ease, and which possesses not a single fastening, great gratitude is due. When one can state in addition that these gowns, patented under the name of 'Ecriuam,' are so smart and elegant that women not only feel but look their best in them, then thankfulness knows no bounds. The highest-placed women in England are now busy workers. The delight to them to get home after their labors and slip quickly into one of these charming dresses, after a bath and a rest, is proved by the enthusiastic way in which they have taken to them. In materials and styles these frocks are in the van of fashion. The prices are most moderate and the mode of the moment is closely followed. The cleverness of the Ecriuam arrangement lies in its simplicity, which makes one wonder, as have all practical and useful modern inventions, why it has never been done before. Although these dresses are made for every occasion, their special suitability for rest, invalid and maternity gowns is at once apparent."
"THE QUEEN" SAYS:
"The Queen," the most important London ladies' journal, in its issue of November 18th, 1915, says:
"As a maternity gown it is positively perfection, a fact which will be readily understood after a personal examination of the ingentous fashioning."
Ladies are cordially invited to inspect the model gowns at the
"ECIRUAM" SHOWROOMS,
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COUNCIL ON DEFENSE URGED FOR AMERICA

An Essential for Adequate Preparedness, Chairman Belmont Tells Navy League.

MUNITIONS SALE DEFENDED

Prof. Gregory Calls It Bulwark of Peaceful Nations—Trained Diplomats a Need Here.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Three fundamental steps which he declared to be essential to an adequate American naval and military policy were outlined here today to the annual convention of the Navy League of the United States by its Chairman, Perry Belmont—creation of a council of national defense, abolition of the volunteer system, and issuance of national defense bonds. Other speakers made pleas for naval preparedness and for private manufacture of war munitions.

Mr. Belmont contended that it was unfair to Congress to thrust upon it the problem of defense without a commission to gather information necessary for formulation of legislation. The present volunteer system, he said, would interfere in time of war with industry by drawing indiscriminately from all trades and callings. He argued that defense bonds should be issued and so extended that no one generation would have to bear the whole burden.

"Compliance with the Democratic platform of 1912, providing measures for national defense in its broadest sense, including the establishment of a council of national defense," the Chairman added, "would have removed the question from politics and would have resulted long since in a recommendation to Congress of a naval and military program and a financial plan to carry the program into effect."

Sale of War Munitions.

Continued unrestricted sale of war munitions to belligerents and private manufacture of munitions for American needs were urged by Charles Noble Gregory, Dean of the George Washington Law School.

"The ability of a peaceful commercial state to exchange freely her wealth for war supplies in the world's markets is her one great defense and her one chief bulwark," he said. "Certainly the cause of peace cannot be served by offering to peaceful and prosperous nations like our own the dilemma of destruction or the adoption of the extremes of militarism."

Charles Martindale of Indiana advocated compulsory military service. He declared the people of the United States might vote for it if the issue should be put to them. A deep impression had been created in this country, he said, by what he termed the failure of the volunteer system in Great Britain.

William H. Slayton of New York said a big navy was needed to protect both coasts at the same time, as the Panama Canal could be made useless with a few pounds of dynamite.

Bishop John N. McCormick of Grand Rapids, Mich., said peace could be best preserved through adequate preparedness.

Denial of charges that the league and other defense organizations were being financed by munitions makers was made by H. H. Chamberlain of Worcester, Mass., Chairman of the Worcester Branch of the league.

Isaac N. Seligman of New York, in an address on financing preparedness, said:

"If we wish to be secure against aggression we must have a more efficient army and navy. We must follow the example of England and rely neither on indirect taxation alone nor on direct taxation alone. Let us have an increase of the income tax; let us have, if necessary, an inheritance tax; but let us not neglect to get additional revenues that can be easily obtained from the tariff, from excises, and from various classes of stamp taxes.

"England gets more revenue from tea than from any other imported article except tobacco. Assuming that the relative consumption and the rates of the tax on tea were the same in the two countries, we could easily get a revenue of $90,000,000 from tea alone. And if it be objected that such a tax would fall with heavier weight upon the poorer classes, why could we not largely increase the revenue duties on luxuries and on the better grades of imported commodities?"

Need of a Trained Diplomacy.

The United States never would assume its place in the family of nations until politics ceased to play an important part in the selection of American diplomats and in the army and navy, said Henry White, ex-Ambassador to France.

"If there is one conviction more deeply rooted in my mind than any other," said Mr. White, "it is that the respect in which a nation is held by others is in exact ratio to the fleets and armies which are believed to be looming in the distance and prepared to back up, if necessary, its diplomatic representations. Foreign powers know that political considerations or the length of pursestrings usually outweigh any known fitness in the selection of the chiefs of our foreign embassies and legations; they know that our army and our navy are for the first of these reasons not in the highest state of efficiency and that what is known as preparedness has become a domestic political issue.

"The diplomatic service is the outer bulwark of a country's national security and defense. The leading nations of the world long since arrived at the conclusion that that outer bulwark of theirs is most efficiently maintained by employing as their chief diplomatic representatives men who have been trained as such from their youth."

"This country has enunciated world doctrines of the first class and has only a third-class navy to defend them, said J. Bernard Walker of New York. In citing international policies that might at any time to be defended, he said, another danger threatening the United States would be the resentment felt by Germany after the war because of the "assistance we had furnished to her enemies."

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Richmond, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., said that the mission of the United States was to preserve democracy for the world, by force of arms, if necessary. He deplored militarism, but urged proper preparedness.

"We must be strong in time of peace as well as in war, and if our voice is to count it must have behind it the authority of strength," he added.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts spoke on "Why Congress Is Reluctant to Develop the Navy," and declared that "until eighteen months ago not one man in a hundred realized that our navy had lost its international standing and had drifted down stream from a good second to a bad third."

The league will conclude its sessions tomorrow.

DUBIOUS ON FEDERAL MILITIA

Adjutant General Crowder Thinks Hay Bill Plan Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Adjt. Gen. Crowder has prepared three elaborate legal opinions, setting forth his doubts about the provisions of the Army Reorganization bill relating to federalizing the National Guard being constitutional. The opinions reached the Senate today, Secretary Baker sending a letter with them explaining that he had not had time to study the questions involved, and that General Crowder's views were personal and not those of the department.

General Crowder's conclusion is as follows:

"Summarizing the powers over the militia sought to be exercised, either by expert terms or by what appears to be necessary implication in the pending legislation, they include:

"(a) The power to provide for calling the militia into the service for the purpose of training—in conflict, as I view it, with Clause 15, Section 8, Article I., of the Constitution.

"(b) The power to command the militia when not called into the service of the United States for a constitutionally enumerated purpose—in conflict, as I view it, with Clause 16, Section 8, Article I., and Clause 1, Section 2, Article II., of the Constitution.

"(c) The power to establish courts-martial for the trial of officers and soldiers of the National Guard when not in the service of the United States—in conflict, as I view it, with Clause 16, Section 8, Article I, of the Constitution.

"I am led to the conclusion that so much of the bill hereunder consideration as relates to the militia would not serve in any large measure to accomplish the purpose of the bill to make 'further and more effectual provision for the national defense.' First, because certain material provisions contemplate no more than a Federal jurisdiction, if such it may properly be termed, based upon a consent that may be withdrawn at any time, generally, without penalty other than the interruption of the right to receive pecuniary profits; second, because constitutional limitations upon the power of Congress to provide for calling the militia into the service of the United States and upon the power of Congress to legislate in respect of the militia not in the service of the United States would, in my opinion, render void certain basic proportions of the proposed legislation and thus emasculate the same, and, third, because the provisions which contemplate the use of the organized militiamen for Federal military purposes would not if enacted represent such an unequivocal exercise of the undoubted right of the Congress to provide for drafting or compelling the manhood of the country into the Federal militia service as to justify reliance upon them."

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Thousands of stomach-sufferers have found that by sipping a glass of Man-a-cea Water with their meals they can do away with drugs and artificial aids to digestion and still eat freely of hearty, palatable foods. Man-a-cea is a delicious, natural mineral-spring water, used as a table water for thirty years in the treatment of stomach and intestinal disorders. It is sold by druggists and high-class grocers generally. Your money will be refunded if you do not benefit by its use, so why not 'phone your dealer for a case today? Man-a-cea is also most helpful in rheumatism and kidney disorders. Money back if it fails to relieve.

CALLS HYPHENATES LOYAL.

George Haven Putnam Praises German-Americans.

Preparedness was discussed yesterday before the Woman's Republican Club at its regular meeting at Delmonico's by Major George Haven Putnam and Mrs. E. V. R. Owen of the United States Junior Naval Reserve. Mrs. James Hickey, Vice President of the club, presided in the absence of Mrs. James G. Wentz, the President.

"The pacifists have among them some really good men, like Mr. Villard," Major Putnam said, "but there are also some demagogic frauds, like William Jennings Bryan. My opinion of preparedness is this: We either should throw our navy on the scrap heap and send our army home or we should bring our military and naval forces to the strength which is actually needed.

"I believe the great mass of German citizens are with the United States in the present crisis. They are not for Bernstorff and the men who go about burning munitions factories. My brother-in-law, Dr. Jacobi, has said to me: 'We were fighting against this militarism in 1848. Why, should we be fighting for it today?'"

Mrs. Owen told of the work of the Junior Naval Reserve League.

NICHOLSON AS BAKER'S AID.

Indiana Author Likely to be Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Meredith Nicholson of Indianapolis, an author, has been practically agreed upon by President Wilson and Secretary Baker for appointment as Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. Nicholson is a close personal friend of Mr. Baker, and is understood to have the support of Vice President Marshall.

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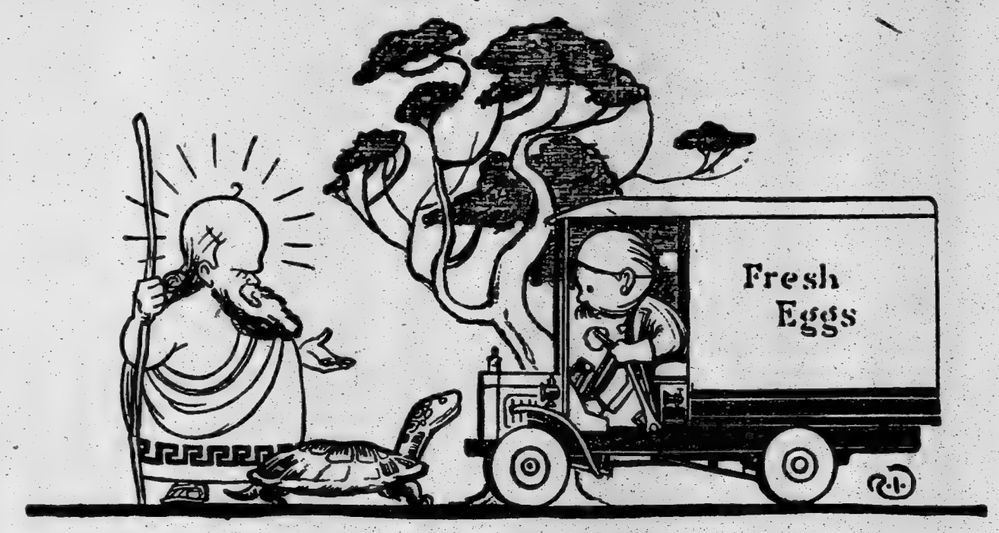

The Turtle Gets There, but He Wouldn't Do as an Egg Hauler
Certainty is only one part of good delivery. Outside of backbone, the great need is speed.
And the right type of truck is required, as well as the right make.
That's why there are seven sizes in the Packard line of trucks.
Packard makers haven't spent *all* their time over blue-prints. They have studied traffic from the driver's seat and from the loading platform.
They know that in light, fast hauling, mileage is money—any way you look at it.
They know that goods must cover ground, if the money coming in exceeds the money going out.
That's why the 1 and 1½-ton Packards were added to the line—to give snappy, *light* service, at any speed within reason.
You can make a delivery for every promise—every day.
A truck that will give you hurry one day and worry the next, hasn't real speed.
These light Packards are healthy all the year around. They'll sprint any time you say—*anywhere.*
They are true Packards to the very ribs, of the same frame and fibre as the heavies.
They fill an acute need—it is no longer necessary to put your money on unknown lightweights, or those known too well.
The most exacting buyers saw the stuff in them from the first, and bought in large numbers—Marshall Field & Company, the Adams Express Company, the American Express Company and the United States Government.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
of NEW YORK, *Broadway at Sixty-first Street*
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BRANCHES: *Brooklyn, Newark, Paterson, Hartford, Springfield, Buffalo, Erie.*

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Compare Murad with any higher-priced cigarette.
Murad outsells all other 15 cent Turkish cigarettes combined.
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These Murad tobaccos are higher grade than is used in most 25 cent cigarettes.
Judge for yourself—compare Murad with any 25 Cent Cigarette
S. Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World
Everywhere—Why?

TWO BROWN BILLS PASS THE SENATE

Salary Referendum and Pay-as-You-Go New York City Measures Are Indorsed.

WAGNER AND MILLS CLASH

Warm Dispute Over Measure Appropriating $1,956,000 for Maintenance of County Highways.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—Two of the New York City relief bills drafted under the auspices of the Brown Committee, which investigated New York City finances, were taken up in the Senate this afternoon on third reading and passed.

The Brown bill providing for a referendum in 1917 on the question of whether teachers' salaries in New York City shall be fixed by the local authorities was passed by a vote of 49 to 1, the lone dissenter being Senator Lawson of Kings. The bill providing for the inauguration of the "pay-as-you-go" policy was passed after a fight by a party vote of 32 to 15, the adverse votes being cast by the Democratic minority.

In leading the fight for the "pay-as-you-go" bill, Senator Brown said that New York had increased its debt in recent years at the rate of about $50,000,000 a year—as much as it should increase in a generation. New York City, he said, ought to have a wide margin, with proper financing, but it had almost reached its very generous constitutional debt limit. Senator Brown said that the New York City Administration needed legislative protection against itself.

"There is a reason which has not thus far been mentioned in the discussion on this measure," said the Senator. "New York City should be in a position to meet the reasonable demands on it for the support of the State Government. When a direct tax was ordered last year, although the share of the city amounted to only 6 per cent. of the total amount of the city budget, there was no end of complaint, and there were declarations that the burden was unfair and too heavy for the City of New York to bear. The city is in a state of complete unpreparedness to meet the reasonable demands of the State.

"Senator Wagner has objected to this bill on the ground that it is mandatory legislation and that we have no right to pledge future administrations to this policy. The fact is that when the City of New York was compelled to borrow $100,000,000 in 1914, after the outbreak of the war, to redeem its securities floated abroad, it agreed unqualifiedly to initiate and maintain this policy. The present Administration, of course, will live up to its pledge; it cannot in honor do otherwise. Is it too much to ask that coming administrations be required to live up to the financial pledges made on behalf of the city?"

Senator Wagner said that he objected to the bill not merely because it was mandatory legislation, but because it would bankrupt many taxpayers who were on the verge of bankruptcy. Senator William M. Bennett of New York, Independent Republican, said that he had intended to vote against the bill but had changed his mind and would support it because of the urgent need of a more provident financial policy in the City of New York.

The bill prohibits the issuance of bonds for nonproductive improvements. It would still leave the city free to issue bonds for water supply, dock, and rapid transit purposes.

Five New York City Republicans—all who were in the Chamber when the vote was taken—joined the minority leader, Mr. Wagner, and the New York Democrats in opposing the Maier bill which provides an appropriation of $1,950,000 as the State's contribution toward county highways.

When the bill came up Senator Wagner asked that consideration of the measure be postponed, and when Chairman Sage of the Finance Committee would not listen to this suggestion he raised the question of a quorum, which sent the Sergeant at Arms and his doormen scurrying through the corridors in quest of the absentees.

Senator Brown led the successful fight for the Maier bill. He said that the policy of contributing to town highways was not peculiar to the State of New York. It was practiced by other States. Senator Brown mentioned Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and Massachusetts as in this category. Senator Wagner questioned this statement, and asserted that this State was the only one contributing to the maintenance of town highways. In support of the assertion he read a statement contained in the last annual report of the Highway Department.

Senator Brown said that many city taxpayers were directly benefited from the increase in the value of taxable farm lands, which came from road improvements. The increase in such tax values since 1910, he said, had been $381,000,000. Senator Ogden L. Mills, while Senator Wagner was speaking, interrupted to ask how he reconciled his conduct as leader of a Democratic Senate majority from 1911 to 1915, when he had favored State contributions to town highways, with his present course. Senator Wagner got very angry. Turning on his colleague, he shouted:

"You are trying to embarrass and harass me. You are as subtle as any political henchman of the ward heeler type. Away with the Senator from the Seventeenth." [Mills's district.]

"The taxpayers of New York City," said Senator Wagner, "cheerfully assumed 70 per cent of the burden when the Legislature proposed and the voters authorized $100,000,000 for highway purposes, but they will not tolerate the practice of extracting in addition annually the sum of nearly $1,500,000 from their pockets. And the more strongly do they object when they know that this latter sum is plainly appropriated for the purpose of furnishing political patronage to up-State politicians. The proof of this statement is demonstrated by the insurmountable political opposition encountered every time an attempt is made to repeal this State-aid law. Since the adoption of this act the State has paid the towns $15,000,000. The unfairness of the practice is obvious when it is taken into consideration that the city must pay the lion's share of this amount."

The Assembly failed today by five votes to override Mayor Mitchel's veto of the Coffey bill, which would have permitted the City of Mount Vernon to tap the New York City water mains in the Croton Watershed to increase its own water supply. The Mayor's veto message was received this afternoon. Assemblyman Coffey of Westchester at once arose and moved that the bill be passed over the Mayor's veto.

"It would be an insult to Mayor Mitchel to approve this motion," said Assemblyman Callahan, the minority leader.

The vote stood 71 to 36. All that is required to override the Mayor's veto is a majority of all the members—76 votes.

On motion of Assemblyman McCue of New York, the Assembly, by a vote of 69 to 57, recommitted the Whitman Optional Prohibition bill. While it is understood that the New York Anti-Saloon League is determined to make another effort to bring it out in the open, the legislative leaders say that the bill is dead for the session.

NEW SENATE LINES MAY SHUT OUT THREE

Reapportionment Plans Are Likely to Eliminate the "Irregulars," Albany Believes.

BENNETT'S DISTRICT GONE

Lawson and Jones Also Suffer in Proposed Boundary Changes—Sanders Is Provided For.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—How the Republican organization will punish three "irregular" Republican Senators was revealed tonight at a conference at the Albany home of Senator Ogden L. Mills of Republican leaders and Democratic representatives from Manhattan, held for the purpose of putting the finishing touches on the Senate reapportionment plans. The three Senators concerned are:

William M. Bennett, Progressive-Republican, of New York, representing the Eighteenth Senatorial District, who votes against the Republican leaders whenever he feels like it.

Samuel A. Jones of Chenango, representing the Thirty-seventh District, father of temperance legislation, Chautauqua lecturer on such subjects as "The Senate from the Inside," known as the "Billy Sunday of the Senate," whom the leaders have often regarded as more or less of a nuisance to them.

Robert R. Lawson of Brooklyn, representing the Ninth Senatorial District, who has jumped the traces several times this year. Senator Lawson opposed the confirmation of Public Service Commissioners Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey and the confirmation of the Industrial Commissioners; who got into print because he wanted a free telephone extension in his home, and who has more than once displeased President Pro Tem. Elon R. Brown.

The Senate leaders deny positively that it was with malice aforethought that they arranged it so that of the four shifts necessitated by the automatic changes in representation in the Senate three changes have resulted in the almost certain elimination of these three men from the Senate. In the other cases where districts had to be thrown together one of the Senators will run as a candidate for Congress.

Senator Bennett had the most cruel fate of all. Not only was the Fifteenth Assembly District in which he lives, which is one of the strongest Republican districts of New York County, thrown into the Senatorial district of Senator Mills, but the Bennett Senatorial district was annihilated, the other two Assembly districts comprising it being put into two other Senatorial districts.

Senator Bennett's district now consists of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Assembly Districts. The Fifteenth goes into Senator Mills's district, the Seventeenth goes with the Twenty-first and Thirty-first to form a new district, and the Nineteenth goes with the Twenty-third in order to make Republican the upper Manhattan district now represented by Senator George W. Simpson, a Democrat.

As for Senator Lawson, the leaders have thrown the Assembly district in which he lives into the Senatorial district of Senator Alfred J. Gilchrist, and inasmuch as Senator Gilchrist is "regular" to a certainty and Senator Lawson is not, and for other reasons as well, the leaders believe that Senator Gilchrist can retire Senator Lawson.

Senator Jones's place of residence has been thrown into the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, represented by Senator W. H. Hill. The Republican betting is all on Senator Hill's re-election.

To provide for the other up-State shift, necessitated by an additional Senator in Westchester and an additional Senator in Queens, Senator Charles D. Newton and Senator Archie D. Sanders, both "regular" Republicans, had their districts thrown together, but Senator Archie Sanders is losing no sleep, for he is to be a candidate for Congress this Fall to replace Congressman Danforth of Rochester.

The reapportionment plans for Manhattan were practically agreed upon tonight after a discussion by President pro tem Brown of the Senate, Senator Charles D. Wicks, Chairman of the Senate Reapportionment Committee; Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen, Chairman of the Assembly Reapportionment Committee; Senator Mills, Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the New York County Republican Committee, Senator Robert F. Wagner, and Senator James A. Foley, representing Tammany Hall. The Republicans took counsel with Tammany Hall because, while the Republican Legislature may say how many Representatives shall come from Manhattan, it is the privilege of a Democratic Board of Aldermen to fix the boundaries of the Assembly districts. When the Reapportionment bills go in it is expected that they will satisfy both sides.

The present political complexion of the Manhattan delegation in the Senate is two Republicans and seven Democrats; the plans change this to three Republicans and six Democrats. In the Assembly the representation is six Republicans and twenty-five Democrats. The representation of thirty-one members will be cut to twenty-three, of whom ten normally will be Republicans and thirteen Democrats.

To Senator Mills, who has become a "regular," is given the distinction of having the banner Republican district in Manhattan, consisting of the Fifteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts, which, it is estimated, should give a Republican majority of at least 5,000.

The reapportionment plans call for a loss by New York City as a whole of one Assemblyman and a gain of one Senator.

Unlicensed Doctor Sentenced.

Dr. August Erlanger of 1,708 Putnam Avenue, Ridgewood Heights, was sentenced in the Jamaica Court of Special Sessions yesterday to serve three months in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island for practicing medicine without a license. He was arrested following two deaths, which were reported to the Coroner's office, and on which no certificates could be obtained. Investigation showed that Erlanger had been the attending doctor in both cases. The Federal authorities, it was alleged, found evidence concerning narcotics prescribed by Erlanger on other physicians' numbers. Erlanger claimed he was an osteopathic graduate from Berlin and had practiced medicine in New Jersey and Maryland.

OPPOSE AUTO LICENSE LAW.

Manufacturers Say Education, Not Legislation, Is Needed.

The automobile manufacturers passed a resolution opposing Police Commissioner Woods's proposed law requiring the licensing of all operators of motor vehicles at the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The resolution was an indorsement of the stand taken by the Automobile Dealers' Association of New York City and the State Automobile Dealers' Association against the proposed measure.

The Safety First Society of New York, one of the most active advocates of the law, sent out an official statement that the manufacturers would support the universal license measure. This statement was based on a speech made by J. Walter Drake, Chairman of the Safety First Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting of the National Safety First Society. Mr. Drake hastened to reply that he had not pledged himself or the Automobile Chamber to any proposed New York State legislation. He said further that he believed that "education rather than legislation" was what was needed to solve the street traffic problems.

This, also, is the position taken by the manufacturers, that adjustment to a new condition will be obtained by the education of motorist and pedestrian alike, and that all that is needed in the way of legislation is now on the statute books.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York has declared in favor of extending the law so as to include all operators of motor vehicles under the license qualification.

In mailing an appeal to every member of the Legislature last night, urging support of the Cromwell-Kelly bill, now in the Rules Committee, Police Commissioner Woods said that, as far as he could find, the only active opposition to this bill now came through the automobile dealers, who had taken the position that the passage of the bills would materially injure automobile sales.

The Commissioner said the bill had been so amended as to apply only to residents of New York City, provide for the licensing of all operators of motor vehicles and vest in a Magistrate the power of suspension where there had been a reckless disregard of the life and safety of pedestrians.

Murder Convictions Upheld.

ALBANY, April 11.—Three convictions for murder were sustained by the Court of Appeals today. These were in the cases of Roy Champlin, who was convicted of killing his uncle, Henry McGee, at Wellsville, on March 16, 1915; John Supe, who killed Vincenzo Abbattielle at North Hempstead on June 21, 1915, during a quarrel over money, and Francis J. Fowler, who attacked Francis P. Sammis at Greenlawn, L. I., April 14, 1914, and crushed his skull with a club.

THIS MUCH AT LEAST

Speaking conservatively and with proper respect for our competitors, the very least we can say about Thompson-Starrett service is that it is a little better, a little faster, a little more economical, and a little more satisfactory all around than an Owner can get elsewhere, however good that elsewhere be!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

The World's Business.
The Annalist deals with economic questions. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Best financial and commercial weekly. Every Monday. 10c.—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Present the above picture at any of the following studios and for one dollar you receive positive $3.00 Value
This offer expires April 28th, and every member of the family can take advantage of it. Six artistic photos for $1.00—no more, no less. Positively our $3.00 value.
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398 Willis Ave., Cor. 140th St.
BROOKLYN.
23 Flatbush Avenue.
830-852 Broadway, Cor. Park Ave.
NEW JERSEY.
157 Newark Ave., Opp. Erie St., J. C.
992 Broad St., Opp. City Hall, Newark.
197 Market St., Paterson.
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OLD CROW RYE
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America's Finest RYE
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ALBODON
THE IDEAL DENTAL CREAM

Why Not the Best for Your Teeth
Since the Best Costs No More?

What are the advantages of ALBODON over other articles for the teeth?

Dentifrices in boxes and jars are notoriously unsanitary.

Liquid dentifrices are impracticable for use on the toothbrush.

Powders are inconvenient, mussy and wasteful.

PASTES in tubes are mostly powder and water, with a mucilaginous article for a binder. They are doughy, gritty, and usually artificially colored. They melt or harden, so manufacturers inclose a key like a sardine-can opener.

ALBODON *has a wonderful, unalterable consistency—it is a CREAM, not a paste. It is smooth and velvety and without a trace of grit. It does not separate, discolor, melt or harden under varying climatic conditions. It presses easily from the tube.* It is *cream-white* and without artificial coloring. It does not contain peroxide, carbolic acid or chlorate of potash.

It has an *individual "smack"*—a likable taste that leaves the mouth cool and fresh. It is an ideal, safe dentifrice for children.

Your dentist and druggist know the formula of ALBODON and can enlighten you on its important features. Your dentist would like to see you use it because *it has the highest percentage of cleansing and polishing properties of any dentifrice on the market, and because it is antiseptically safe;* your druggist, because of its uniform consistency—he will make a satisfied customer.

ALBODON costs more to prepare than any other dentifrice on the market, yet it sells at the usual price. The tube is liberal.

It is more economical than other preparations, as *less of it is required for each cleansing.*

Buy Albodon—You Will Not Be Disappointed

Price 25 cents at all drug stores and wherever toilet articles are sold

Free Samples for Doubters

Our best advertisement is the free sample. We are glad to send it to anyone looking for a dentifrice better than the one now being used. If you have the slightest doubt and do not want to risk 25 cents for a regular-size tube of ALBODON, let us send you a *free sample.* Send your name and address in any way most convenient to yourself, or cut out this coupon and mail it to us.

THE ALBODON COMPANY
154 West 18th St., Dept. A.
New York City.

Kindly send me a free sample tube of ALBODON, the Ideal Dental Cream.

*My name is*_____

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Big Business is Using Riker Trucks

It is significant that practically all of the Riker Trucks available for the users of this country have been absorbed by advance orders from big business.

But it is not the purpose of the Locomobile Company of America to serve big business alone.

There will never be the element of *personal salesmanship* in the Riker Truck.

Business men in general should understand that the man who wants only one or two trucks can get them, and count on deliveries as surely as the man who is putting in an installation of a dozen or twenty.

In this city and in every other leading industrial center of the United States, we maintain a Branch House run from our Home Offices in Bridgeport for the benefit of owners of Riker Trucks.

Any man who has tested the Riker Truck—who is able to compare trucks all along the line as to tire replacements, service rendered in relation to upkeep and depreciation—will tell you that the Riker Truck is the best built truck in America.

The Riker Truck is built by the Locomobile Company of America—designed by A. L. Riker, Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Locomobile Company and named for him.

The Riker Truck does its day's work better, more efficiently, with fewer repair bills and with less to be written off for depreciation, because its design, construction and choice of material provide against the unforeseen strain.

All motor trucks are safe under normal conditions. It is always something unforeseen that breaks down a truck—the accidental overload—the hammering of a road—the jar and twist of steering over slippery pavements through crowded traffic.

There is more high grade material used in the Riker Truck, and *wisely used,* than in any other American Truck.

Consider where the strains come in a motor truck—on the frame, the springs, the gears, the propeller shaft, the axles.

Consider the materials Mr. Riker has put into the Riker Truck—chrome nickel steel where structural steel or the commercial alloys are ordinarily used.

Every strain-bearing part of the Riker Truck is extra dimension.

The engine bed is of bronze in place of the usual aluminum.

Yet owing to these special materials and the way they are used, the Riker Truck is not only stronger but lighter than any other truck of its capacity.

In a very real sense, the Riker Truck means more to the man who runs only one or two trucks than to the owner of a dozen or more.

He needs the extra margin of safety—the certainty that his trucks will be working all the time—no breakdown to fear—no delay to cripple his hauling.

Any day this week, come in and see the Riker Truck. Consult your own convenience, at lunch time, perhaps, or after business hours.

If possible, send your teamster or truckman with a card. Any of our engineers will be glad to explain the Riker Truck and show him every courtesy and attention.

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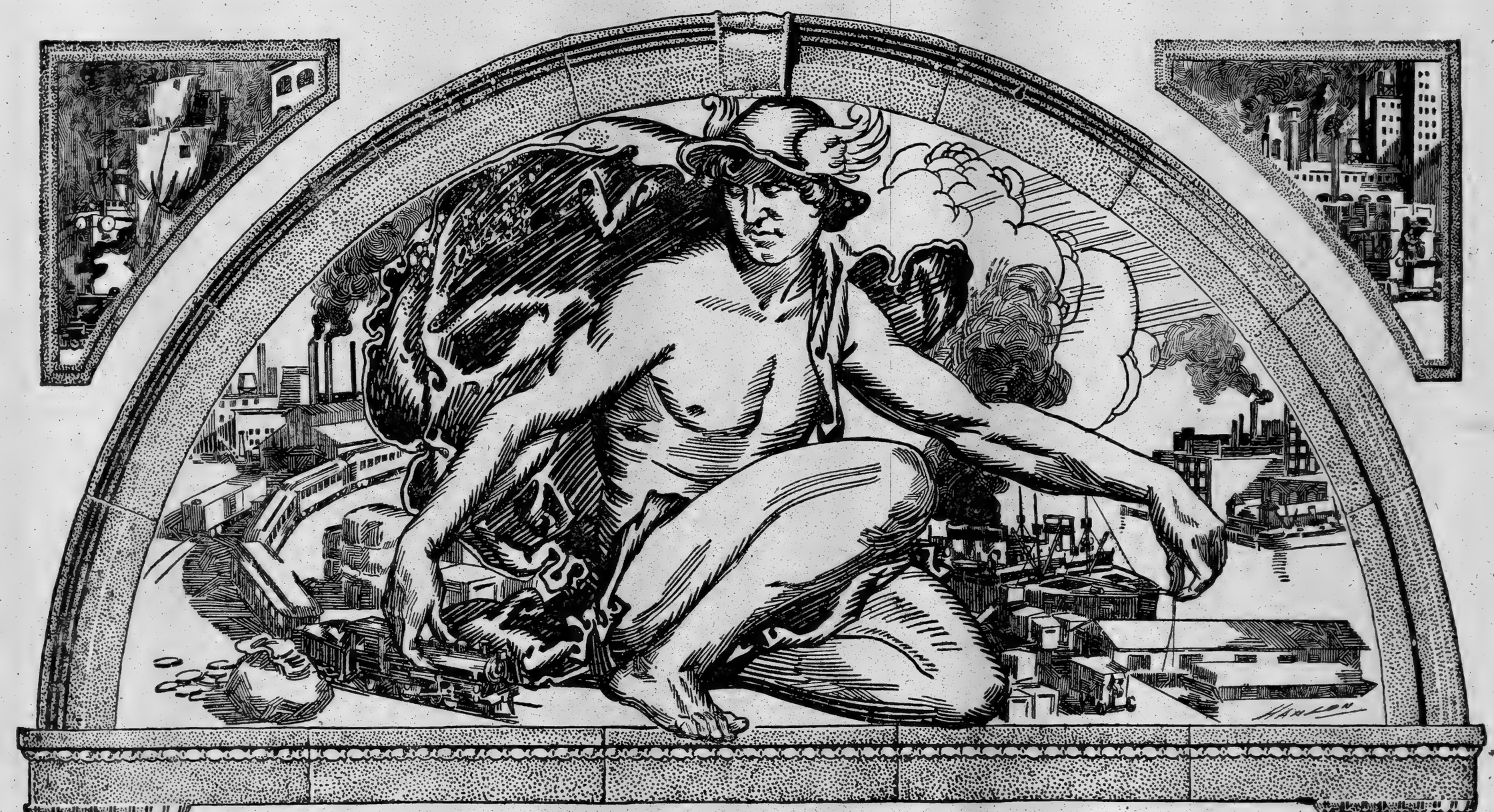

COMMERCE

COMMERCIALLY, Philadelphia is the second largest city in the United States—the third largest in the world. All the activities of this great commercial field are portrayed daily in the Public Ledger—the newspaper by which Philadelphia is best known to the nation. Its expert writers and nation-wide facilities give it a Business News Service equaled by no other daily newspaper. It is the only newspaper combining general news of the world with the complete news of business—two dailies in one.

PHILADELPHIA'S big business men—proprietors, executives and well-paid workmen of 8000 huge industrial organizations, bankers and financiers of one of the very wealthiest cities of the world—read the Public Ledger. First, because it is the eighty-year-old family newspaper of better-than-average Philadelphians; second, because it reflects the spirit of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and American commerce.

THE ADVERTISER with a product of interest to commercial men in this great city, universally recognized as "The Workshop of the World," will find the Public Ledger Philadelphia's strongest merchandising force.

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC LEDGER

Member A. B. C.

BAFF WITNESS SURE GANG WILL GET HIM

Di Paola, Terrified Informer, Says He Sees Gunmen in the Courtroom.

TRIES TO EVADE QUESTIONS

Then, Declaring He Might as Well Sit in Electric Chair, Admits Revealing Conspiracy.

Manifesting a pronounced fear of gang vengeance, Carmine Di Paola, one of the original gunmen hired to kill Barnet Baff, took the stand again before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday and testified against Frank Ferrara, the chauffeur who was on trial for murder in the first degree. In substance Di Paola repeated the story he had told at the trial of Giuseppe Arichiello, the first gunman convicted in connection with the Baff murder.

Under cross-examination, however, Di Paola was compelled by Caesar Barra, counsel for the defense, to reveal his motives for "squealing." On that point he was sensitive, but readily admitted, again and again, as he had done at Arichiello's trial, that he was a horse thief and a professional gunman. He also admitted that he himself had made six trips to kill Baff before he retired from the conspiracy because he could not get enough money.

But when he was asked to reveal the names of the persons to whom he betrayed the Baff conspirators, squirmed in his chair and pointblank refused to answer. For fully three minutes he pleaded with Justice Shearn to spare him from making answers that would tend to reveal him as the real informer against the Baff conspirators. To do so, he implied, would be as good as putting him on the electric chair, because there were present in the courtroom "criminals of the gang," who had already threatened his life.

Gave First Information.

Assistant District Attorney O'Malley also insisted that he answer the question, and when Justice Shearn declared the witness would have to answer, Di Paola admitted that, a month before there had been any arrest in the Baff case, he himself went to Detectives Casso and Bonano and told them who the Baff murderers were. Mr. Barra then insisted that Di Paola give the name of the person to whom he spoke of the Baff murder before he made any revelations to the detectives. Here again Di Paola refused to answer.

"That name I would not like to tell. I could not give out any name implicating—"

He stopped and looked around the court room with a quick shifting gaze, after which he turned on Mr. Barra and exclaimed in anger:

"You are asking me to sit on the electric chair. There are criminals of the gang sitting around the court. I'll tell you the truth. I'm the real informer in this case. I held it too long. I don't care what becomes of me now."

Di Paola admitted that he "squealed," but he said he did so to shield himself because he knew that Joseph Zarafone, one of the conspirators now under indictment, intended to "put it all" on him.

"They were going to frame me," Di Paola testified, "before I could prove I was an innocent man."

As to his own share in the gunning expeditions, Di Paola testified that he would have abandoned his attempt to kill Baff long before he did, but he was afraid of the gang.

"If I had refused," he said, "they would have gunned me up."

Terms of His Immunity.

Following Mr. Barra's cross-examination of the witness, Assistant District Attorney O'Malley asked him why he was so reluctant to tell the names of the detectives to whom he had betrayed the Baff murderers. The witness replied that he feared to appear as the original "squealer" because his life would be in danger. Asked to tell the jury on what conditions he was granted immunity for turning State's evidence, Di Paola replied: "I was promised immunity providing that the evidence in the case did not show that I had fired any of the shots which killed Baff."

Although Philip Luporte, bartender in the Harlem saloon of Ippolito Greco, where the Baff murder was planned, had been committed for perjury at Arichiello's trial, Justice Shearn yesterday allowed him to take the stand again as a witness for the State. He testified yesterday that he saw Greco pay the murder money to Arichiello, the Zafarone brothers, and Frank Ferrara. He testified that Ferrara raised a protest when Greco offered him $100. He wanted more, according to the witness, and Greco told him if he did not take $100 he would not get anything.

The trial continues today.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, denied a motion yesterday asking for the release from the House of Detention of Gaetano Reno, who has been held in $10,000 bail as a material witness in the Baff case. It was argued in his behalf that he knew nothing about the killing of the poultry merchant, but Assistant District Attorney Johnston convinced the court that Reno did know a great deal. Reno, in fact, was named by Giuseppe Arichiello as the man who fired the second of the two shots which killed Baff.

ARREST BANK INVESTIGATOR

Lewis Accused of Threatening to Shoot a Station Gateman.

Walter Lewis, an investigator for the Federal Banking Department in Washington, was arrested at the Grand Central Station yesterday, charged with felonious assault, and locked up at Police Headquarters on the complaint of William E. Clark, a gateman, who alleged that Lewis threatened him with a revolver.

Clark said Lewis picked a quarrel with him when passing through the gate to catch a train, and in the course of the argument, according to the complaint, Lewis pulled a revolver from his pocket and pressed it against Clark's stomach. Detective Dennison arrested Lewis, and the revolver was found in his possession.

Lewis war arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court on two charges, one of having a revolver in his possession and the other of attempted felonious assault. The examination was set for next Monday, and bail fixed at $1,500.

MANSION FOR HAVEMEYER.

Buys Plot for $250,000 Country Home at Bay Shore.

Horace O. Havemeyer has bought the Olympic Club property at Bay Shore and is expected to erect a $250,000 country home. For seventy-five years the site has been identified with the social activities of persons with country homes along the south shore of Long Island.

Beautiful landscape effects will be a part of the young millionaire's plan for his country place. He now has a home at Bayberry Point, Islip, about half a mile from his newly acquired site, which he is expected to sell.

Besides the Olympic Club property, Mr. Havemeyer has bought an adjoining strip known as the Kenster place, the entire tract covering about fifteen acres.

O. S. STRAUS SEEKS TO SETTLE STRIKE

Subway Contractors and Employes Confer Today on the Chairman's Invitation.

WORK AGAIN SUSPENDED

Calling Out of Hoisting Engineers Ties Up Broadway Section—No Headway Elsewhere.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission yesterday invited the subway contractors and the representatives of their striking employes to a conference with the commission at 10 o'clock this morning at 154 Nassau Street. Charles A. Angell of the Cranford Company later informed newspaper men that a committee of five representing the contractors would attend. Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, said last night that Mr. Straus's invitation setting a definite hour for the conference had not reached him, but that a committee of five labor representatives would meet the contractors at any hour named by the commission.

Chairman Straus had a conference during the morning with some of the contractors on the charges made by Attorney Sullivan that attempts had been made to incite strikers to violence. The Cranford Company, the Frederick L. Cranford Company, and the Degnon Contracting Company, named by Mr. Sullivan in connection with the alleged attempts, assured Mr. Straus through representatives that they did not have the slightest knowledge about the matter. The five men alleged to have told Attorney Sullivan that they had been commissioned to cause trouble at the meeting of strikers on last Sunday were not their agents, the contractors said emphatically.

Some of the contractors were inclined to the belief that the story was being vigorously worked by the union for the effect on the public, and it was said the labor chiefs intended to carry on a vigorous investigation before the commission if Chairman Straus consented. Mr. Straus, on the other hand, was reported to be chiefly concerned with the strike itself and the hope of settling it, and it was considered unlikely that the discussion would be extended beyond the issues of wages and recognition of the union.

The contractors admittedly made no headway in breaking the strike yesterday. Work was again suspended by the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation on Broadway, after M. A. McConville of the hoisting engineers had called a strike of the engineers on that section, because non-union men were being employed on other classes of work. Mr. McConville made sure all the work was left in a safe condition before the men went out. He also promised to lend the company enough men to meet emergencies while the labor dispute was under discussion.

The question of whether the engineers are to strike on all the other sections will be decided at a meeting of the union tonight.

More drill runners were called on strike from the workings of the Rapid Transit Company and the United Realty and Improvement Company yesterday. Other gangs of drill runners were alleged to have walked out of their own accord at the sections being built by Rodgers & Hagerty and the International Continental Construction Company in Brooklyn.

MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS HELD

Arraigned in Libel Suit Brought by R. B. Strassburger.

L. Scott Dabo and Charles D. Helm, publishers of the magazine, The Seven Seas, which has been considered the official publication of the Navy League, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court, charged with criminal libel in certain statements they had made to newspaper men concerning Ralph B. Strassburger of 60 Broadway. The defendants were held in $500 bail for trial.

The statements of which Mr. Strassburger complains were made March 15, appearing in the newspapers the next morning. At that time the defendants had been notified of a suit instituted by the complainant enjoining them from receiving any more money from the funds of the Navy League for the publication of The Seven Seas, and they replied asserting that Mr. Strassburger was "a pro-German agent of secret propaganda."

WIFE ILL, JURGENS A SUICIDE

Wholesale Grocer of Brooklyn Cuts Throat with Razor.

W. B. A. Jurgens, 77 years old, a wholesale grocer, 924 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. Worry over the serious illness of his wife is believed to have driven him insane. He was the founder of the W. B. Jurgens Company, one of the largest firms in the Wallabout Market.

Mrs. Jurgens was lying seriously ill in the adjoining room. The family feared to tell her of her husband's death. She has been unable to leave her room for nearly a year and her illness had been a constant trouble to Mr. Jurgens.

BERKELEY LYCEUM TO BE TORN DOWN

$1,000,000 Commercial Building on Site of French Theatre's Home.

INVESTMENT OF $2,000,000

Erection of 16-Story Structure to Follow Razing of Playhouse in West 44th St. on May 1.

The old Berkeley Lyceum, in Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, which for more than a generation has been one of the most popular and interesting little theatres in New York City, has been sold. The tenants have been notified by the new owners to leave by May 1, when their leases will expire, and on the site will be erected a sixteen-story commercial building to cost about $1,00,000.

The property, which also includes three old houses in the rear, on Forty-fifth Street, has been held by Al Hayman and Henry Dazian at $1,000,000, so that the entire operation will represent an investment of $2,000,000. The buyers are a syndicate known as the Forty-fourth Street Company, of which William Jeffers is the nominal President. William R. Rose, attorney, represented the former owners in the sale of the property.

The Lyceum covers a plot from 19 to 23 West Forty-fourth Street, fronting 75 feet. On the west it adjoins the Harvard Club. The plot to the east has just been improved with a twelve-story business building.

The Berkeley Lyceum was opened on Feb. 27, 1888, with addresses by Joseph H. Choate and the late Bishop Potter. It was built by interests identified with the old Berkeley Boys' School, and in addition to the theatre on the ground floor, capable of accommodating 600 persons, it was equipped with a fine gymnasium, concert and music rooms, and offices for professional tenants. For several years after its completion it was the home of the leading amateur theatrical societies. It passed out of the control of the Berkeley School interests after a few years.

Many professional companies have appeared in the Berkeley Theatre in later years. Mrs. Osborn, the dressmaker, a few years before her death, leased the house and for a few weeks it was known as Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse. Recently it has been the home of the French Theatre.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE Co

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Use judgment, not sentiment, in appointing an executor

SENTIMENT obviously governs the selecting of your beneficiaries, but it should end there. *It should never govern the selecting of an executor.* An individual executor may die before the provisions of the will can be carried out, necessitating the appointment of a substitute by the Court.

The Astor Trust Company, on the other hand, is a permanent institution and makes a business of acting as Executor and Trustee. It is familiar with the technicalities of handling estates. And the collective experience of its officers and directorate furnishes a service such as no individual executor on earth is competent to provide.

Astor Trust Company
Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

The Great Advance
From the Pathfinder to the Electric Locomotive

TRANSPORTATION has made the great West what it is today. The peopling of this mighty empire and the cementing of that empire to the East has been made possible only because the pathfinder, the prairie schooner, the pony express, and the steam locomotive have, each in turn, opened new regions to progress and conquered the distances with greater ease.

And now, to enable Transportation to meet successfully the greater opportunities of the future, comes the new transportation wonder—the Mighty Electric Locomotive.

Fed by the enormous power of the mountain waterfalls, it masters the mountain barriers with ease; penetrates the heaviest snow drifts; hauls heavier loads with greater dispatch and with a pronounced saving in cost; makes mountain travel clean and mountain views clear.

On your next trip Northwest, take either all-steel train—*"The Olympian"* or *"The Columbian"* and enjoy the combination of luxurious service, electric travel over the Rockies, and some of the most magnificent scenery on the continent.

Descriptive literature free on request.

G. L. COBB, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.,
1200 Broadway, New York.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

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PLAY BALL!

Make a Home Run
A Business Run or
A Pleasure Run on

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

The choice of millions of people who have tried other kinds first.

That Foster Friction Plug not only makes them wear longer but positively prevents slipping—

Pennant Winners have publicly stated that they are more afraid of slippery sidewalks than a pair of flying spikes.

Cat's Paw Heels cost no more than the ordinary kind—the name is easy to remember—50 cents attached—all Dealers—black or tan.

Get a pair today.

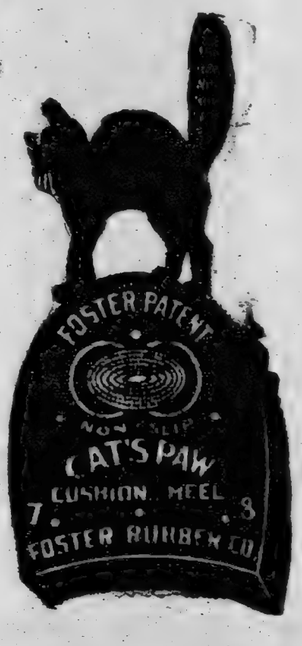

The Foster Rubber Co.
105 Federal St. - - - - - Boston, U.S.A.

Originators and Patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping.

YANKEES AND SENATORS TO OPEN AMERICAN LEAGUE SEASON AT POLO GROUNDS TODAY

JOHNSON TO PITCH AGAINST CALDWELL

Great Twirlers to be Opponents in First Championship Game of Season.

THE BRAVES AT BROOKLYN

National League to Open Season at Ebbets Field—Giants to Clash with the Phillies.

Where They Play Today.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York—3:30.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn—3:30.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

When Sheriff Alfred Smith throws out a new ball at the Polo Grounds about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon it may be caught by Ray Caldwell, the Yankees' star pitcher, and the baseball season of 1916 will be under way. The Washington Club will have the distinction of being entertained by the New York American League team at the inaugural ceremonies. As in many previous years, Clarke Griffith, the Senators' manager, foresees almost a pennant winner in his club. Judging from the way in which Walter Johnson pitches some times, there is every reason to believe that Johnson and eight other players could win a pennant in any league.

While the Yankees have been greatly strengthened by the addition of "Home-Run" Baker, Lee Magee, Joe Gedeon, and Frank Gilhooley, they have great reason to fear Johnson. No pitcher in the major leagues throws a faster ball, and great speed is difficult for even Ty Cobb to hit.

The sale of tickets for this afternoon's game is much larger than it has been for the last few seasons, and it is expected that there will be a large crowd of fans to see Manager Bill Donovan's new troupe of ball tossers. The gates at the Polo Grounds will open as soon as there are people there to trail through the turnstiles in Indian file. There will be music and plenty of it, for Frank's orchestra has been engaged to fill this part of the day's program.

While the New York players will get most of the attention, there is one player on the Washington Club who will receive a warm greeting. He is Joe Judge, a former New York boy, who is playing first base for the Washington Club. Judge formerly played with the Edison Company team here, and his friends with that concern plan to give him a reception today. This afternoon's crowd, like the gatherings at all baseball openings, will include many of the city's notables, and the only thing necessary to make the occasion a big success is pleasant weather.

It was, indeed, joyous news to the baseball folks last night when the Weather Bureau made the guess that it would be "fair and warmer" today.

The probable line-up of the teams at the Polo Grounds will be:

YANKEES.	WASHINGTON.
Maisel, rf.	Morgan, 2b.
Gilhooley, rf.	Foster, 3b.
Magee, lf.	Milan, cf.
Baker, 3b.	Judge, 1b.
Gedeon, 2b.	Shanks, lf.
Pipp, 1b.	Jamieson, rf.
Peckinpaugh, ss.	McBride, ss.
Nunamaker, c.	Henry, c.
Caldwell, p.	Johnson, p.

Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OPENING.

Braves to Battle with the Dodgers in Brooklyn.

There will also be a big opening at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn, where the Boston Braves, now owned by Percy Haughton, will battle with the Brooklyn club. That Brooklyn is confident that the Dodgers will win the championship this season is plainly seen in the new march which Bandmaster Thomas Shannon has inscribed to the Brooklyn club. The march will be the first number on the program, and is called "To Our Pennant Winners of 1916."

The first ball in Brooklyn will be thrown out by Fred C. Reynolds, the Exalted Ruler of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks. There will be a big crowd of Elks on hand to tell Mr. Reynolds how to do it.

The game will begin at 3:30 o'clock, and the band will play some time before that hour. The umpires will be William J. Klem and Bob Emslie. Manager Robinson will assign either Larry Cheney or Sherrod Smith to pitch against the Braves, while Manager Stallings's selection will be the Bronx boy, Dick Rudolph.

The probable line-up at the Brooklyn opening will be:

BROOKLYN.	BOSTON.
O'Mara, ss.	Maranville, ss.
Daubert, 1b.	Evers, 2b.
Stengel, rf.	Wilhoit, rf.
Wheat, lf.	Magee, lf.
Myers, cf.	Konetchy, 1b.
Cutshaw, 2b.	Smith, 3b.
Getz, 3b.	Compton, cf.
O. Miller, c.	Gowdy, c.
Cheney or Smith, p.	Rudolph, p.

Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

The Giants will open the season at Philadelphia against the Phillies, champions of the National League. The injury of Lobert in the game against Yale yesterday will necessitate Manager McGraw using either Brainard or Hunter at third base. The Giants will not open their season at the Polo Grounds until April 20.

LOBERT AND WENDELL HURT

Third Baseman Wrenches Knee and Catcher Injures a Finger.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11.—Third Baseman Hans Lobert and Catcher Lou Wendell were injured so severely in today's game with Yale that neither player will be in the opening game of the season for the Giants tomorrow at Philadelphia. Lobert will probably be out of the game about a week. He made a three-bagger on his first time at bat today against Yale, and, in sliding to third base, wrenched his knee. He immediately retired from the game, and an examination of his leg showed that he would not be able to play for a few days.

Wendell loosened the nail of the first finger of his right hand in the ninth inning. He and Palmero crossed each other in signals, and the ball, striking Wendell's bare hand, glided beyond his reach, while two base runners moved along.

Evers Sells His Troy Club Stock.

TROY, N. Y., April 11.—John J. Evers, Captain and second baseman of the Boston National League team, today disposed of his interests in the Troy State League baseball team. Evers is said to have made this move at the suggestion of the management and owners of the Braves, who expressed a desire to have his entire services and interest, and did not want him to be hampered in any way by the worries attendant upon another ball club. Manager Lew Wachter of the local team purchased Evers's stock.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M. Grand Opening Championship season, Polo Grounds, 155th St. & 8th Av., N.Y. Am. vs. Washington. Music. Adm. 50c. [adv.]

GIANTS SHUT OUT YALE.

Ellis Unable to Group Hits, While New Yorks Get Seven Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11.—Yale was defeated by a score of 7 to 0 today by the Giants, in the first appearance of McGraw's men at Yale Field. Yale, with a team composed chiefly of freshman players of last season, threatened twice to score, once in the fourth, when an infield single by Bush and passes to Holden and Kinney filled the sacks, but Snell's fly to centre closed the inning, and again in the ninth, when Merkle's muff of Brainard's throw, Holden's single to centre, and Wendell's passed ball placed runners on second and third with none out. Palmero steamed up, however, and fanned Shepley; Munson flied to Fletcher and Garfield's skyscraper to Merkle closed the session.

The visitors won the game in the opening frame, Burns's single to left, Lobert's triple and Kauff's single netting a brace of tallies. Yale errors presented the Giants with a run in the fourth and again in the fifth, and passes to Brainard, Merkle, and Wendell, and singles by Fletcher and Roush in the eighth yielded three more. Newell Garfield held the Giants effectively for four innings. Walsh's wildness caused his retirement and Grant let down the Giants in order in the ninth.

Running catches by Captain Roly Vaughn of smashes by Fletcher in the fourth and Kauff in the sixth rendered prospective three-baggers innocuous.

It was Yale's opening of the season. The infield displayed ragged form, although Johnson and Bush contributed brilliant fielding bits. Munson behind the bat contributed Yale's best individual play. A throw from right field by Roush, catching Captain Vaughn off third in the opening inning, and two double plays in which Merkle and Brainard figured, were the most striking fielding contributions of the Giants. The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	0	1	4	2
Lob'rt, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0
Br'nd, 3b.	2	2	0	2	3
Kauff, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Merkle, 1b.	3	2	2	8	0
Fl'ch'r, ss.	4	1	1	4	0
Roush, rf.	4	0	1	0	1
Wend'l, c.	1	0	1	5	0
Ritter, p.	2	1	1	1	1
Palm'o, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total.	32	7	8	27	10

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'nson, ss.	4	0	1	1	4
Arm'g, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
V'ghn, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Hut'n, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Bush, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0
Hold'n, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Kin'y, 2b.	1	0	1	2	2
Shep'y, 3b.	2	0	1	0	1
Snell, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
M'ns'n, c.	4	0	0	3	3
Garf'd, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Walsh, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Grant, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	0	8	27	16

Errors—Merkle, Johnson, Armstrong, Kinney, Shepley.

Giants	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0—7
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Sacrifice hits—Bush, Burns. Stolen bases—Vaughn, Brainard. (2.) Kauff. (2.) Merkle, Roush. Three-base hit—Lobert. Hits—Off Garfield, 4 in four innings; off Walsh, four innings; off Grant, none in one inning; off Ritter, 4 in five innings; off Palmero, 3 in four innings. First base on balls—By Garfield, 1; by Walsh, 2; by Ritter, 2. Left on bases—Giants, 4; Yale, 5. Struck out—By Garfield, 1; by Ritter, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Brainard and Merkle. Double plays—Ritter, Merkle, and Brainard; Brainard, Doyle, and Merkle. Passed balls—Munson, 2; Wendell, 1. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and O'Brien. Attendance—2,000.

YOUNG GIANTS IN ACTION.

Interborough Railroad Nine Defeated at Polo Grounds, 9 to 1.

The Giant Colts made their first and last appearance at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the young players who are about to journey to the various minor leagues of the country remained long enough to defeat the Interborough Railroad team by the score of 9 to 1. In spite of the fact that the subway ball tossers were inspired by two bands they were unable to get up any headway, due to the fact that the official starter sent them off on the local instead of the express track. The grandstand was well filled with rooters for the Interborough team, and they were equipped with sirens, bells, horns, and other noise-making devices, which they used on all possible occasions. The score:

GIANT COLTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Farrell, cf.	4	1	2	0	0
Bab'n, 2b.	4	1	1	3	1
Cole, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Jackson, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Martin, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
R'gues, 1b.	4	1	1	9	1
Stigner, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3
Kocher, c.	4	2	1	7	0
Schauer, p.	2	1	0	0	2
Schupp, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Elsh.	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	34	9	11	27	12

INTERBOROUGHS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E.Br'n, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
L.Br'n, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Dietz, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Reilly, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Trag'r, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Rudolph, lf.	2	0	0	1	1
Bolden, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Woods, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Wager, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
McGarry, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Young, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Spencer.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	1	4	24	9

*Batted for Schauer in sixth inning.

Errors—Babington, Martin, Reilly, Traguer, and Tee.

Giant Colts	0	1	0	0	4	3	1	0	—9
Interboroughs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Holden, Robertson, Elsh. Home run—Kocher. Stolen bases—Jacobson, (2,) Farrell, C. Brown. First base on errors—Giant Colts, 1; Interborough, 2. Left on bases—Giant Colts, 7; Interborough, 1. Double plays—Babington and Martin; Martin, Babington, and Rodriguez. Struck out—By Schauer, 5; by Schupp, 2; by Woods, 5; by McGarry, 1. Bases on balls—Off Woods, 4. Hit by pitcher—By McGarry, (Schepner.) Hits—Off Woods, 7 in five innings; off McGarry, 4 in four innings; off Schauer, 4 in six innings; off Schupp, none in three innings. Umpires—Messrs. Devlin and Hayden. Time of game—Two hours.

TIGERS BLANK WILLIAMS.

Princeton Scores Only Run in Game in Ninth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 11.—The Princeton baseball team defeated Williams College here this afternoon, 1 to 0, in one of the best played games that has been seen on the Princeton field in some time. The Tigers seemed to have recovered from the slump which aided Fordham to defeat them last Saturday and played a brand of ball which gives promise for the future.

The only run of the game was scored in the ninth inning, when Shea drove a single into right field and brought in Scully, who was on second base. With three men on bases in the fifth and seventh innings and two on again in the ninth the visitors threatened to ruin all the Tigers' chances, but Link tightened up on each occasion, and with the help of the steady support of his teammates held the Williams men in check. Young, who pitched for the visitors, was invincible with men on bases, except in the ninth inning. The score:

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'ting, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Lee, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Hoyt, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Driggs, ss.	3	0	1	0	4
D'glas, c.	3	0	0	10	1
Scully, 1b.	3	1	1	11	0
Shea, 3b.	2	0	1	1	1
Law, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Link, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Total.	28	1	6	27	11

WILLIAMS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
St'ler, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Radley, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
H'land, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Clark, ss.	4	0	1	7	3
Rok. 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Powell, c.	3	0	1	4	4
Dunn, 2b.	1	0	0	2	5
Sieb't, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
Young, p.	4	0	0	0	4
*Spencer.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	0	2	26	16

*Batted for Radley in seventh mning.

Errors—Shea, Link.

Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Williams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Siebert, Lee, Hoyt. (2,) Driggs. Sacrifice hit—Siebert. Struck out—By Link, 10; by Young, 3. Hits—Off Link, 2; off Young, 6. Bases on balls—Off Link, 5; off Young, 5. Hit batsmen—By Link, 3. Left on bases—Williams, 7; Princeton, 5. Passed ball—Williams. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Freeman and Conohan.

ROBINS FIND YANKS QUITE EASY PICKING

Donovan's Men Contribute to Their Own Defeat by Some Weird Work in Field.

The contrast between the warm weather at Macon, Ga., and the cold, wintry blasts of springtime in Brooklyn was sadly manifest to the Yankees at Ebbets Field yesterday, and erratic playing had much to do with their defeat by the Dodgers by a 7 to 2 score. Two errors on one play by Gilhooley and an error by Peckinpaugh paved the way for most of Brooklyn's runs.

Both teams are perhaps keeping something in reserve for the opening of the championship season today. At least they did not exhibit much hair-raising baseball yesterday, with the notable exception of little Hughey High, who was in centre field for the Yanks. In the seventh inning George Cutshaw propelled a line drive some distance in front of where High was posing, Hughey ran in on the ball as fast as his short legs would carry him. When he saw that he could not reach the ball on the run he plunged forward and nipped it just as it was about to touch the muddy turf. It was something of a catch.

Jack Coombs, the veteran, who still seems to have more pitching ability than many of the pitchers fifteen years younger, got back into harness, and had the Yankees pretty well under control. "Wheezer" Dell pitched the last four innings for the Dodgers and allowed not a single run and only a pair of hits.

Bill Piercy, who came to the Yankees from Venice, Cal., did pretty well, but his support went back on him. Manager Robinson put a number of his rookies into the game when George Mogridge, one of the Yankees' most promising southpaws, took the mound, but Mogridge refused to permit them to score.

With O'Mara out in the first inning, Daubert doubled to left field and Stengel walked. Wheat sent a single to centre, which scored Daubert. When Hi Myers was tossed out at first by Alexander, Wheat chased down to second. Cutshaw hoisted a fly to Gilhooley in right field, but the ball trickled through his hands, and Stengel and Wheat scored. Gilhooley made his error as he was the one when he threw wild to first to try to get Cutshaw going back to that bag. The runner went on to second, Getz lifted a foul fly near the right-field boxes and Pipp had a narrow escape from injury, crashing into the iron railing while racing for the ball. What's more, he held on to it.

In the third inning Stengel got on the paths when Peckinpaugh fumbled his grounder. He sent Daubert third on Wheat's single. Myers was out at first, Cutshaw singled, scoring Stengel, while Wheat tallied on a wild pitch, Cutshaw going to second on the same play. Getz's single counted Cutshaw.

The last Brooklyn run came in the fifth, when, with one out, Johnston, who succeeded Hi Myers, walked. He scored on Getz's double to left.

The first Yanks run appeared in the fourth inning. Coombs walked Pipp and Peckinpaugh and Alexander fanned. A wild pitch sent the runners along a base, and when Piercy rolled to Coombs he tossed Pipp out at third, and Peckinpaugh went to third. Maisel sent a single to centre, which scored Peckinpaugh. In the fifth Magee singled to right and went to third on Baker's smash to right. Pipp's sacrifice fly to Hickman scored Magee. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	3	0	0	0	1
Olson, ss.	2	0	0	1	2
D'bert, 1b.	4	1	1	0	0
Stgel, rf.	2	1	2	2	0
H'man, rf.	1	0	0	2	0
Wheat, lf.	2	2	2	1	0
H. M'rs, lf.	2	0	1	3	0
H. M's, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
J'ston, cf.	1	1	0	1	0
C'shaw, 2b.	4	1	2	1	4
Getz, 3b.	3	0	2	1	4
Mrey, 3b.	1	0	0	2	1
J. M'ers, c.	4	0	1	6	0
Coombs, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Dell, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	33	7	8	27	6

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	0	2	11	0
Gilh'y, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Magee, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
Baker, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1
Ged'n, 2b.	3	0	0	3	2
Pipp, 1b.	2	0	1	0	0
P'pkp, ss.	2	1	0	2	3
Alex'r, c.	2	0	1	3	0
Nunam'r, c.	1	0	0	2	0
Piercy, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Hartzell.	1	0	0	0	0
Mridge, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Total.	35	2	9	24	12

*Batted for Piercy in the sixth inning.

Errors—Gilhooley, (2,) Pipp, Peckinpaugh.

Brooklyn, (N. L.)	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—7
New York, (A. L.)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Daubert, L. Miller, Getz. Stolen bases—Gilhooley, Baker. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Double play—Peckinpaugh, Gedeon, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 11; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Piercy, 4; off Dell, 1. Hits—Off Coombs, 7 in 5 innings; off Dell, 2 in 4 innings; off Piercy, 6 in 5 innings; off Mogridge, 2 in 3 innings. Earned runs—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Struck out—By Coombs, 2; by Mogridge, 1; by Dell, 1. Wild pitches—Piercy, (2.) Coombs, Mogridge. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Rigler. Time—One hour and forty minutes.

BRAVES DEFEAT FORDHAM.

Boston Nationals Bunch Hits in Two Innings.

The Boston Braves scored a 7 to 2 victory over the Fordham University nine at Fordham Field yesterday. The Bronx collegians played good ball in all except the third inning, but with six freshmen in the line-up they were unable to force the leaguers to high speed.

McQuade, the Fordham twirler, had the Indian sign on Maranville, fanning him three times. Although the Braves made only seven hits, three costly errors enabled them to get the same number of men over the plate.

Boston clinched the game in the third when four runs were put over the plate on three hits, two errors, and a hit batter. In the fifth Boston scored its other tree tallies on three hits and an error.

Fordham also figured in the fifth session, getting its brace of tallies. Damico doubled and reached third when Konetchy made a misplay at first. Eustace stole second. Fordham then started a fake double steal and Damico was safe at home. An out and Fitzpatrick's fly scored Eustace.

Fordham is to meet Yale at New Haven today. Joe Martin, who shut out Princeton a week ago, will pitch for the Maroon. The score:

BOSTON. (N. L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville, ss.	5	0	0	0	2
E. Fitzpatrick, 2b.	3	1	0	2	3
W'hoit, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Magee, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
K'chy, 1b.	3	1	0	14	0
Smith, 3b.	4	1	0	0	2
Co'pton, c.	4	1	3	4	1
Gowdy, c.	2	1	0	2	0
Tr'sor, c.	2	0	0	3	0
Knetzer, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Barnes, p.	2	1	1	0	4
*Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	7	7	27	13

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Blake, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Hall, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
McGinn, c.	4	0	0	6	1
Da'ico, 1b.	3	1	1	11	1
E'tace, 2b.	4	1	0	2	1
Sh'key, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
G. Fitzpatrick, 3b.	2	0	1	0	4
B'gan, ss.	3	0	0	2	5
McQ'de, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	31	2	5	27	15

*Batted for Barnes in the sixth inning.

Boston Braves	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	—7
Fordham	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Errors—Burigen, (3,) G. Fitzpatrick, Konetchy.

Two-base hit—Damico. Sacrifice fly—G. Fitzpatrick. Stolen base—Eustace. First base on errors—Fordham, 1; Boston, 1. Left on bases—Fordham 5; Boston, 3. Struck out—By McQuade, 4; by Knitzer, 2; by Barnes, 2. Bases on balls—Off McQuade, 1; off Knetzer, 1. Hit by pitcher—By McQuade, (E. Fitzpatrick,) Hits—Off Barnes, 2 in five innings; off Knetzer, 2 in four innings. Umpire—Mr. Strahan. Time of game—Two hours.

SPEAKER WANTS $5,000.

Demands Share of Purchase Money Before He Will Sign with Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—Whether Tris Speaker will play centre field for the Cleveland Club in the game with the St. Louis Browns tomorrow depends upon a conference with James C. Dunn tomorrow morning.

A bonus of $5,000 stands between Speaker and the Cleveland Club. Speaker came here today, and he and Dunn discussed Speaker's contract. The two had no trouble agreeing on a salary figure. Although the size of the remuneration was not made public, it was intimated that it is considerably larger than the $9,000 which J. J. Lannin of the Boston Red Sox had offered the centre fielder.

Speaker wants $5,000 of the purchase price paid by Dunn to Lannin. Dunn tried to impress upon Speaker the fact that the $5,000 angle should not interfere with his signing a contract, as it is a matter entirely between Lannin and Speaker, but Tris could not see it that way. He wants the $5,000. Dunn tried to reach Lannin by long-distance telephone tonight, but failed, and so will confer with Speaker again tomorrow morning. If Lannin refuses to pay, either Dunn will have to furnish the cash or Speaker will not sign his name to a Cleveland contract.

Results of Exhibition Games.

At Terre Haute, Ind.—Pittsburgh, 9; Terre Haute, 1.

At Springfield, Ohio—Toledo, 2; Springfield, 2. (Eleven innings.)

At Louisville—Chicago Nationals, 9; Louisville, 3.

At Athens, Ga.—Georgia, 7; Michigan, 6.

At Durham, N. H.—New Hampshire-Maine game canceled—wet grounds.

At Boston—Boston Americans, 9; Boston College, 1.

At New Brunswick—Rutgers 'Varsity, 4; Rutgers Scrubs, 1.

COLUMBIA BATS HARD.

Nineteen Hits and Eleven Runs Amassed Off Dartmouth Pitchers.

Dartmouth's baseball team ended its Southern trip on South Field yesterday afternoon and used four pitchers in an endeavor to check the batting of the Columbia sluggers. The New York collegians won by a score of 11 to 6 on nineteen hits, while the Dartmouth team obtained thirteen safe hits.

Honors were even in the first inning, each team scoring one run, and Dartmouth took its turn in the second frame without scoring again. Starting off with Beck, however, nine Columbia batsmen each had a turn and drove Williams, the green pitcher, out of the box, and then began to connect with Brunby's offerings so that he had to give way to a third Dartmouth twirler in the next inning. After the last out in this second frame the scoreboard showed five more runs for Columbia.

Again in the sixth safe hits were sprinkled around the outfield, but Dartmouth took a part in this second batting rally and succeeded in driving Don Beck, Columbia's southpaw, from the mound. Eddie Shea succeeded him, and in the second half of this inning Coach Billy Hazelton of the New Hampshire aggregation introduced his fourth pitcher, Barney Gherrish, the Dartmouth football Captain. He was little better than his predecessors, and Columbia added a couple more safe hits.

Buonaguro, the freshman shortstop on the Columbia nine, who has been playing a sensational game in practice, was the star of the game. In five attempts he poled out two singles, one two-bagger, and one three-bagger. In the seventh inning he had to retire with a sprained ankle that will keep him from practice for a few days. Spottke succeeded him in Columbia's short field. Captain Bobby Watt also had a big day getting a two-bagger and three singles in six times up.

For Dartmouth, Thielscher, the shortstop, accepted every chance for a perfect fielding average and connected for three hits out of five tries. One went for three bases. Paine, the guardian of the first bag, hit for .750. The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	6	3	4	4	4
Laird, ss.	5	2	2	1	4
Buon'o, ss.	5	1	4	2	2
M'st'n, 1b.	5	0	2	10	0
Beck, p, rf.	4	1	3	0	1
Houck, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Bens'n, lf.	4	2	2	1	0
Lane, c.	4	1	1	6	0
Dwyer, rf.	3	1	0	0	0
Shea, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Sp'tke, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	39	11	19	27	11

DARTMOUTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Osborn, cf.	3	0	0	2	1
Rose, lf.	3	1	1	1	1
M'phy, c.	5	1	1	9	1
Thiel'r, ss.	5	1	3	2	2
Du'mel, rf.	4	1	1	0	1
Paine, 1b.	4	1	3	7	0
Esk'e, 3b.	5	1	2	1	1
Pirkne, 2b.	4	0	2	2	2
Will'me, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Brunby, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Kent, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Gher'h, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	6	13	24	8

Errors—Houck, Benson, Osborn, Rose, (2.)

Columbia	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	—11
Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Watt, Murphy, Buonaguro, Mernstein, Duhamel. Three-base hits—Buonaguro, Thielscher. Sacrifice hits—Hauck, Williams, Mernstein. Sacrifice fly—Paine. First base on errors—Dartmouth, 1; Columbia, 3. Left on bases—Columbia, 6; Dartmouth, 5. Double play—Laird and Mernstein. Struck out—By Brunby, 1; by Kent, 3; by Gherrich, 2; by Beck, 7; by Shea, 1. Bases on balls—Off Kent, 2; off Gherrish, 1; off Beck, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Brunby, (Dwyer;) by Kent, (Lane, Laird.) Wild pitches—Gherrish, 3. Passed balls—Lane, 2. Hits—Off Beck, 11 in 6 2-3 innings; off Shea, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off Williams, 5 in 1 inning; off Brunby, 3 in 1 inning; off Kent, 9 in 4 2-3 innings; off Gherrish, 2 in 1 1-3 innings. Umpire—Arlie Latham. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

CORNELL IS BEATEN AGAIN.

Loses Second Straight Game to Virginia Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 11.—Fast fielding back of Rixey enabled Virginia to win its second straight game from Cornell here today. The Ithacans fought gamely throughout and made a sturdy effort to win out in the seventh and ninth innings.

In the seventh period Quinlan was safe on Smith's fumble and tallied on Rixey's wild pitch. Cornell filled the bases in the eighth, with none out, but Ludwig was nailed at the plate by Berkeley and a fast double play retired the side. Burpee singled in the ninth, pilfered second, and scored on Clary's line drive, which bounded out of the right fielder's hands.

The feature of the contest was a gloved-hand catch by Rixey of Valentine's line drive. The score:

VIRGINIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'kley, ss.	2	1	2	3	3
St'rns, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Smith, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
T'man, 1b.	3	0	1	16	1
S'key, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
M'rton, 2b.	3	0	0	1	5
White, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
G'mey, c.	4	0	0	4	2
Rixey, p.	4	0	0	1	6
Total.	30	3	6	27	18

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stern, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
Whitney, rf., ss.	4	0	0	0	0
Burpee, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Mellen, 3b.	4	0	0	5	2
O'Neill, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Q'lan, ss.	2	1	0	1	2
Valine, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Clary, c.	4	0	2	6	0
Ludwig, 1b.	4	0	3	9	0
Waterby, p.	2	0	0	1	6
Olesen, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	2	7	24	12

Errors—Smith, White, Quinlan, (2.)

Virginia	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3
Cornell	0	0	0

COLUMBIA GIVES 'THE PEACE PIPE'

University Chorus Is Heard in Frederick S. Converse's New Cantata.

A WORK OF MUCH BEAUTY

Longfellow's Indian Legend Is Successfully Put to Music—Elgar's "Black Knight" Sung.

The Columbia University chorus gave a concert in Carnegie Hall last evening under the direction of Professor Walter Henry Hall, that was notable as effecting the first production in New York of two choral works—Frederick S. Converse's cantata, "The Peace Pipe," and Edward Elgar's "The Black Knight." Longfellow is immediately responsible for the texts of both. Mr. Converse's music is a setting of a portion of "Hiawatha"; Elgar's of Longfellow's translation of a ballad of Uhland.

"The Peace Pipe" is a recent composition of Mr. Converse's; the vocal score was published last year. It is a work of much beauty, and may well be reckoned among the most successful attempts to put any part of Longfellow's Indian legend to music. Difficulty always confronts the musicians who have made such attempts, partly on account of the danger of rhythmic monotony. Mr. Converse has avoided this in his music, which has variety of rhythm as well as frequent and forcible contrasts in its substance and texture. He has sought for picturesque and vivid interpretation of the narrative and the descriptions. Most of the text is given to the chorus, which delivers it with few repetitions, straightforwardly. The address of Gitche Manito to the assembled Indian tribes is allotted to a baritone soloist.

The temptation to fall into the Indian dialect in setting such a poem to music is no doubt always imminent. Mr. Converse has been judicious about it. There are certain passages that may incorporate some Indian themes and rhythms, or else have been written in imitation of them as the introductory stanza, the description of the first pipe-head, the verses enumerating the Indian tribes. But in the main Mr. Converse himself has spoken, and even these passages, if Indian they be, are treated with skill and are made not only musically significant but impressive. And Indian themes are not always musically significant.

His music may properly be put with the most spontaneous, original, and expressive that he has produced. Mr. Converse has here written music with real melodic quality, and that has at the same time real distinction. There are pages of vivid picturesqueness, of descriptive power, of dramatic force, as well as of ingratiating charm. His harmonic treatment has always been extremely individual and unconventional—modern, without a laborious attempt to enlist in one or another of the "advanced" schools. In some of his recent works Mr. Converse has shown himself more concerned about such things than he has in this, where his harmony is extremely rich and varied, potently expressive, without smiting the listening ear with ugliness or a sense of restlessness. And so with his orchestration, which is uncommonly skilful and full of resource in the production of color and apt conveyance of the musical idea.

Professor Hall announced that Mr. Hinshaw was ill and that a substitute for him had been found only at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in Edgar Schofield. He sang the part with remarkable certainty and expressiveness under the circumstances, with excellent voice and style.

Elgar's "Black Knight" is one of his earlier cantatas, preceding "The Dream of Gerontius" apparently by eight or nine years. There are a certain vigor and flow in the music, certain passages that still seem striking, but by far the most of it tends toward the commonplace. The composition certainly suffers by comparison with Mr. Converse's.

The chorus sang "The Peace Pipe" better than it did "The Black Knight," not without sonority and accuracy, in music not always easy. The orchestra did not make a contribution of high merit. Its merit was least of all in Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," with which the concert somewhat superfluously began.

ACTRESS MUST PAY $10,000.

Verdict Against Marie Du Chette, Whose Auto Hit Woman.

A verdict against Marie Du Chette, a light opera singer, awarding $10,000 damages to Lillian Bouton Schreiber, who was run down by the automobile of the actress at Columbus Circle on Aug. 28, 1914, was returned yesterday by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Ford. The plaintiff brought suit for $50,000 damages.

Miss Du Chette, who was formerly the wife of Count Theodore Rodman of Sweden, admitted her liability, but contended that the injuries were not as serious as represented. She was divorced from Count Rodman several years ago. Hugo Wintner of 233 Broadway appeared for the plaintiff and C. S. Petrasch for the defendant.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The twelve hundred persons who contribute their bit to the Hippodrome spectacle on either side of the footlights will parade this morning as a feature of the eleventh anniversary festivities of the big playhouse. The parade will leave the building at 11 o'clock and will twist about the streets of the zone bounded by Eighth and Madison Avenues and Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth Streets.

G. L. Rothapfel has selected Douglas Fairbanks's picture, "The Good Bad Man," and a comedy, "The Other Man," with Roscoe Arbuckle as the star, as the features at the opening bill of the Rialto. Friday night of next week an invited audience will see the new playhouse and the following day the first public showing will be given.

Grace George has signed contracts to present her repertory in Chicago at the Garrick Theatre beginning May 1. Her season at the Playhouse will end on Saturday night, April 29.

Albert Spalding, the violinist, has given up a proposed tour in South America embracing twenty concerts to accompany the Friars on their jaunt when they will present their Frolic in the principal cities of the East.

The number in which Edna May will be seen at the benefit for the Actors' Fund at the Century Sunday night will be a musical one in which each of twelve composers will play his most popular selection on a baby grand. One of these composers will be Leslie Stuart, who composed "Follow On," the actress's famous song in "The Belle of New York."

W. H. Clune and Lloyd Brown will go to Boston tonight to arrange for the showing of the film, "Ramona," in one of the theatres of the Hub city.

Edna May and the other principals who acted for the Vitagraph picture, "Salvation Joan," will appear at the Fulton tonight, when the picture is shown.

The last two performances of "The Magic Robe" will be given by the Children's Educational Theatre tonight and tomorrow night at the Educational Alliance. Between the acts tonight Mary Shaw will speak on "The Value of Self-Expression in the Lives of Young People."

FLOWER SHOW ENDS TODAY.

Canadian and Italian Societies Will Be Present in Numbers.

This is the last day of the International Flower Show at Grand Central Palace. Yesterday was Polish and Serbian Day. General Leonard Wood spoke in the morning, and Ignace Paderewski, with Mme. Paderewski, was the guest of honor in the afternoon.

Table decorations were again the feature of the day, and prizes were awarded for tables decorated by private individuals, the competitors including persons of prominence. Mrs. C. Bradley of Convent Station, N. J., carried off the first prize. Adolph Lewisohn won the second, and James Fraser of Morristown, N. J., the third. A silver medal was awarded to E. L. Meyer of Huntington, L. I. The J. M. Flagler table had many admirers.

Other competitors for the table decoration prizes were Mrs. H. Darlington, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; W. B. Thompson, Yonkers; D. G. Reid, Irvington-on-Hudson; Miss Mary Bell, Bayside, N. Y.; Mrs. Nathan Straus, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Mrs. Sidney Rosenstein, New York City, and Richard Delafield, Tuxedo Park.

The Clothing Committee of the Polish Victims Relief Fund and the Serbian Relief Committee of America had charge yesterday of the tea garden. The former was composed of Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mrs. Bolesław Lapowska, Mrs. T. F. Krajewski, Mrs. John Rade, Miss Blodgett, and Miss Rosina Hoyt. On the Serbian Committee, which had Mrs. Francis Hartman Markoe as Chairman, were Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. John I. Waterbury, Mrs. Valentine, the Misses Frelinghuysen and Losanicth, J. D. Sears, and T. Tileston Wells. The girls who served tea in Polish costumes included the Misses Martha Gay, Horace Hartley Jenkins, Jeanette Whitlock, Anne Brown, Gladys Waterbury, Emily Ford, Amy Talbot, Lynette Craven, and the Red Cross waitresses included the Misses Genevieve Sanford, Dorothy Cramp, Jeanette Kissel, Isabel Hoyt, Ruth Moller, Mildred Eddy, and Katherine Motley. Mrs. Franklin S. Richardson, Mrs. Edmund S. Twiging, Jr., Mrs. Douglas Gibbons, Mrs. Courtlandt Moss, Mrs. Frank Washburn, Mrs. Joseph Hoagland, Mrs. Kingsland Macy, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mrs. Lawrence B. Rand, and Mrs. George Carpenter. The flower girls included the Misses Ruth Draper, Margaret Lawrence, and Mary Cameron, and Mrs. Karl H. B. Behr. Mrs. Belmont Tiffany was hostess to the Paderewskis at tea.

This will be Canadian and Italian Day, and several Canadian and Italian societies will attend. Edna May will appear as "Salvation Joan" and auction flowers. A band of Scotch Canadian bagpipers will play in the evening.

Miss Margaret Cameron, a daughter of the late Sir Roderick Cameron, will be the special hostess of the afternoon.

VIOLINIST TAKES BRIDE.

F. Fradkin of Ballet Russe Weds Miss Kneitel, Playmate of Youth.

Frederick Fradkin, whom many persons have heard playing the incidental violin solos while the Diaghileff Ballet Russe was giving "Scheherazade" and other ballets at the Century Theatre and the Metropolitan Opera House, left a rehearsal of the organization at the Opera House yesterday afternoon and, violin under his arm, went to the City Hall and afterward to an office in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building, where he was married by Alderman Friedland to Miss Hattie Roslyn Kneitel, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Kneitel of 53 Lenox Avenue. After the ceremony the bridegroom returned to the Opera House, where he resumed his duties as concert master of the ballet orchestra.

The pair were playmates years ago, before the violinist went abroad to study. He returned last season, and the bride heard him play at a concert of the Russian Symphony Society. Their acquaintance was renewed. Mrs. Fradkin telephoned her father from downtown that she had just been married.

Mr. Fradkin began to study at the age of 5 with Henry Schradieck, and later with Max Bendix. He went to Paris in 1905, and won the first prize at the Conservatoire in 1909. Later he studied with Ysaye, and has appeared as soloist and concert master of orchestras both abroad and here.

KLEIST JUDGMENT UPHELD.

Breitungs Absolved by Circuit Court of Appeals.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld yesterday the decision of Judge Hough in the Federal District Court dismissing the $250,000 damage suit brought by Max Kleist, the chauffeur, against Edward N. Breitung and his wife, on the ground that they had alienated the affections of his wife, who was their daughter, Juliet. Judge Hough had held that there was no evidence that Mr. and Mrs. Breitung had acted with malice, and that they appeared merely to have exercised proper parental solicitude for their daughter in advising her as to her husband's character.

Judge Coxe, in writing the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals, referred to the letter which Kleist had written to his wife, in which he had stated that it "would be best for her to get a divorce." Such a letter, said the Judge, might well have turned her love from her husband quite as much as any protests on the part of her parents.

SIR HERBERT TREE GUEST OF AUTHORS

Winston Churchill Acts as the Toastmaster at Annual Dinner of the League.

BOIS ONE OF THE SPEAKERS

Brander Matthews, Irvin Cobb, McCutcheon, Vance, and Other Notables at the Tables.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree was the guest of honor at the third annual dinner of the Authors League of America, held last night at the Plaza Hotel. When Winston Churchill, who presided, introduced Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, as toastmaster there were about 350 members and guests present. The speakers included Sir Herbert, Louis Joseph Vance, Irvin S. Cobb, Miss Amy Lowell, Mark Sullivan, and Jules Bois, who is here on a mission from the French Government.

In a brief introductory speech Mr. Churchill urged that members should strive to choose the ideal of democracy as their goal, and not to work merely commercially. Jules Bois paid high tribute to the many French men of letters who are now in the trenches, and declared that those who had died had in their death for "country and humanity created their masterpieces."

Sir Herbert spoke of the efficient results that came through the collaboration of actor and author for the exchange of ideas, and said that many of the great plays had thus been written.

The copyright law was discussed by Louis Joseph Vance, who said that among a number of agreements with publishers that had been brought to him by young authors he had not found one that was fair to the writer.

Among those there were Charles Scribner, Professor Brander Matthews, George Barr Baker, Daniel Frohman, Ellis Parker Butler, Jesse Lynch Williams, George Barr McCutcheon, William A. Brady, Irving Bacheller, Holbrook Blinn, Walter Prichard Eaton, and Bayard Veiller.

Estella Neuhaus in Recital.

Estella Neuhaus, pianist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. She played Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 13, "St. Francis's Sermon to the Birds," and Fantaisie on "Rigoletto," and several numbers by Chopin, among them the "Andante Spianato and Grand Polonaise." Between the two groups there was a Shakespearean reading by J. Howe Clifford. The pianist's work represented a certain degree of technical achievement, but her playing is characterized by lack of spirit and the inability to achieve variety of tonal coloring, so that it soon becomes monotonous.

Cyrus T. Brady Sues Munsey.

The Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, the author, sued the Frank A. Munsey Company in the Supreme Court yesterday for $30,000. Dr. Brady said in his complaint that in 1906 he sold to the defendant a story called "A Child of God," that it contained 4,800 words, and that he had retained all of the rights to use the plot and words afterwards as he pleased. He accused the defendant of having sold the rights to the Mutual Film Corporation in 1914.

DINNER TO THE SOTHERNS.

Civic Forum's Testimonial to be Followed by a Mass Meeting.

A dinner to be followed the next night by a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall will be given by the Civic Forum in honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern Monday and Tuesday night, April 24 and 25, as a testimonial to their distinguished service to the stage on the occasion of their retirement. Mrs. Sothern, who was Julia Marlowe, quit the stage several years ago and Mr. Sothern will return to New York shortly from his last tour, and, after an engagement of two weeks in a revival of "If I Were King" for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, with Mrs. Sothern will take up his permanent home in England.

The dinner will be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor and it is planned to make it one of the most brilliant affairs of its kind ever given in New York. President John H. Finley of the University of the State of New York will preside. Edwin Markham will read a poem written by him for the occasion, and the speakers will be Miss Agnes Repplier, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Augustus Thomas, Winthrop Ames, Otto H. Kahn, and Talcott Williams. A testimonial volume containing an address to the Sotherns will be autographed by many prominent men and women and presented to them.

At the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall the following night speeches will be made by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Mayor Mitchel, Bishop Greer, President Wooley of Mount Holyoke College, William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education; Horace Howard Furness, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Dr. James J. Walsh. Sir Herbert Tree will deliver an address, Edith Wynne Matthison will read one of Shakespeare's sonnets, and Alfred Noyes will read an original ode written for the occasion.

WAR ORPHANS THEIR CARE.

Fatherless Children of France Seeks Provision for 150,000.

The Fatherless Children of France—L'Orphelinat des Armées—held its second meeting of a series yesterday in the gallery of the Museum of French Art, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, in a campaign to provide for 150,000 children of France who have been made destitute by the war. The meeting was arranged by Miss Luisita Leland, Chairman of the organization in this country. The speakers were Miss Florence M. Schofield, Frederic R. Coudert, and McDougall Hawkes.

A tiny girl of 6 years interrupted Miss Schofield to say that she would adopt a child.

"I want a little boy," she said. A few moments later she interrupted again. "I think I'd rather have a little girl with curly hair," she said.

"Adopting" a child really means contributing to the child's support for one year. The cost is $36.50 and there were many offers of adoption. Others gave checks.

Belasco to Stage "Lucky Fellow."

"The Lucky Fellow" is the title decided upon for the new play by Roi Cooper Megrue which David Belasco will produce at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, next Monday night. The comedy is now in rehearsal with a cast that includes Frank Craven, Otto Kruger, Hayward Ginn, Rowland Lee, Charles Brokate, Harry Leighton, Allen Thomas, Carroll McComas, Marion Abbott, Anne Meredith, Ione Bright, Beverly West, Helen MacKeller, Florence Deshon, Alice Carroll, Lillian Spencer, and Emily Callaway.

City Bank Employes Give a Dance.

The City Bank Club of New York, the members of which are employes of the National City Bank, gave a dinner and dance last night at the Hotel McAlpin. The officers of the club include Charles T. Aykes, the President; C. P. Storms, Vice President; Paul T. Arzee, Secretary, and J. V. Cuchal, Treasurer. The Governors are J. A. Mitchell, P. C. Turner, H. A. Koelsch, Jr., E. V. Goerz, P. T. Yancy, F. Maguire.

STARS IN WAR BENEFIT.

Mrs. Fiske and Others Appear in Aid of Hungarian Children.

Many of our players gave of their time and art yesterday afternoon in a special program arranged at the Lyric Theatre for the benefit of Hungarian war children. It was one of those long and abundant programs which led you to wonder at times if there were not more folks back stage than out in the auditorium.

There is room to mention only some of the high lights. There was Mrs. Fiske reading a poem by Amélie Rives, Henrietta Crosman reappearing for a few moments as heavenly Rosalind, Hedwig Reicher giving an old Scotch ballad, Mary Lawton in a scene as Constance, a delectable baby dancing in imitation of the great Pavlowa, and Madeline Delmar, the shy Barnabetta of "Erstwhile Susan," playing capitally in one of the "Affairs of Anatol."

Brandon Tynan forsook the emerald isle for a story of a priest nerving himself to martyrdom in a miners' war in the Pennsylvania coal lands—a striking, if somewhat old-fashioned, playlet, called "Behold the Man," which he gave at a Lambs' Gambol two years back. Lily Cahill and William J. Kelly were particularly good in his support.

Then Kathryn Kidder appeared once more as great-hearted Sans-Gêne in "The Washerwoman Duchess," a one-act play neatly contrived by Louis K. Anspacher from Sardou's famous comedy and formerly used by her in excursions into the two-a-day.

Dr. Anspacher himself emerged as an actor-dramatist, for he was the Napoleon.

Barrymore Signs with Williams.

An agreement was signed yesterday whereby John Barrymore will appear under the management of John D. Williams for the next five years. Mr. Williams was one of the late Charles Frohman's executives and is a member of the producing firm of Gorey, Williams & Riter. He produced Galsworthy's "Justice," in which Mr. Barrymore is appearing at the Candler. One of the terms of the agreement is that Mr. Barrymore is not to be starred or featured in any play, the idea being that the play's the thing, as a well-known dramatist once remarked. After the run of "Justice," Mr. Barrymore will be seen in a new play by an American author.

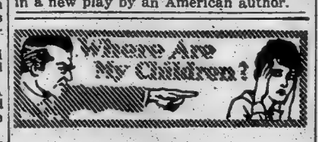

Humanity's Greatest Weapon AGAINST Race Suicide

featuring the great Character Actor TYRONE POWER

A Powerful Portrayal of the Premeditated Destruction of the Un-Born.

READ what the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst says about this picture:

"Where Are my My Children?" is a very powerfull and gripping picture drama. I am glad to have witnessed it and am prompt to commend it. It deals with a most difficult matter in a manner of utmost dignity. If the special type of iniquity which it suggests is anywhere near as prevalent as is claimed, the public should have the opportunity to witness the presentation.
Signed C. H. PARKHURST

GLOBE
Theatre, Broadway at 46th St.
SPECIAL MATINEES at 11 A. M.—tomorrow, Friday and Saturday.
No Children Admitted
1000 GOOD SEATS 25c-50c.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW
TWICE DAILY, 2:15 AND 8:15. Short Season.

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
And the Mighty Spectacular Pageant,
PERSIA Or THE PAGEANT OF THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS.
1,400 Persons. 3,500 Costumes. 785 Horses
THE MIRACLE CIRCUS OF ALL AGES.
1000 NEW WONDERS.
Monster Zoo—Freak Congress.
Admission to Everything 25c and 50c Reserved Seats 75c, $1, $1.50.
Private Box Seats, $2.50. Children under 10 Half Prices Aft. Performances except Sat. Half Tickets on Sale at Garden Only.
BRANCH TICKET OFFICES:
Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Bros.; R. H. Macy & Co., & N. Y. Cent. Ticket Off., 125th St., 7th Av.

Hippodrome
Mgt. Charles Dillingham.
—JUBILEE WEEK—
Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00 Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People
Sousa & His Band | Sensational Ice Ballet | Seats to May30th
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
PARADE TODAY 11 A. M.—Line of March, 6th Ave. to 42d St., to 8th Ave., to 34th St., to Madison Ave., to 44th St. to Hippodrome.
Sunday—GALA ANNIVERSARY—All feature bill

81ST THEATRE
THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER.
1st Exclusive Uptown Showing TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
WM. S. HART | New Keystone Comedy. in "THE ABYAN" | "A LOVE RIOT"
SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. Mat. Today, 10, 15c. Eve. 15, 25, 50c

PAVLOWA
PRODUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.
500 PEOPLE—MORE THAN 900 SCENES
STAGED AT A COST EXCEEDING $250,000.
LAVISH — SPECTACULAR — SENSATIONAL
GLOBE THEATRE Broadway & 46th St. Twice Daily.
1000 Good Seats 25 & 50c. Matinees 2:30. Nights at 8:30.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX
Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c-15c-25c.
Today—Tyrone Power in 'John Needham's Double' Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
8.8. Vaterland Band, 25 Musicians; Capt. Barnett & Son, ots. ALL SEATS RESERVED Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c

Hotel Astor Tues. and Wed., April 18 & 19, at 8:15. Tickets Harvard Club & Agencies.
Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard
Presents THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 West 44th St.
Phone Bryant 9059. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:20.
Yvonne Garrick in "L'AMOUR VEILLE"
Fri., Literary Mat. 2:15, "L'ABBE CONSTANTIN"

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Eve. at 8:15.
"DIE PRINZESSIN VOM NIL"
Saturday Mat. at 2:15, "DIE JOURNALISTEN."

PARK 59th St. (Col. Circle). 15, 25 & 50c. CONTINUOUS NOON TO 11 P. M.
FRANCE ON THE FIRING LINE

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices.
20TH CENTURY MAIDS

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JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th St. Phone 4189 Greeley.
CHOICE SEATS BALLET RUSSE
Subscription Tickets Bought and Sold.
METROPOLITAN OPERA TICKET OFFICE, 1426 B'way. Phone Greeley 1846-1846.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
"Popular Success." —World
RIO GRANDE
"Popular Success." —Tribune

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
Charles Frohman, David Belasco present
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Eve. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT
Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Eves. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:25 M. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
Mitzi in 'Pom-Pom'
"She sputters through this comic opera like a live wire." —Telegram.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Eves. 8:20. Mt. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
MRS. FISKE
Is a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
100th PERFORMANCE
TONIGHT—SOUVENIRS
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
JUSTICE JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
3RD BIG MONTH BRANDON TYNAN'S Romantic Irish Comedy,
The Melody of Youth

FULTON 46th Street, Near Broadway. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 and 8:30.
The Sensational Success!
EDNA MAY in Salvation Joan
SEATS 25c & 50c and a few at $1.00.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2:20.
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH.
THE GREAT LOVER

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
COMMON CLAY

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Evenings (Except Tuesday) at 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday at 2:30.

DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE
This Aft. "Scheherazade," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Prince Igor," "Petrouchka" with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva; MM. Bolm, Grigorieff, Cecchetti.
Tonight "Cleopatre," "Les Sylphides," "Thamar," "Soleil de Nuit" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Sokolova, Bewicke; MM. Massin, Bolm, Gavrilov, Cecchetti, Zwerew, Pianowski.
Thurs. "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Thamar," "Soleil de Nuit," "Carnaval" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Sokolova, Wasilewska; MM. Massin, Bolm, Idzikowski, Zwerew, Cecchetti, Pianowski.
Fri. "Les Sylphides," "Cleopatre," "Carnaval" with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Sokolova, Bewicke, Wasilewska; MM. Massin, Bolm, Cecchetti.
Sat. Mat. "Petrouchka," "Les Sylphides," "Thamar," "Soleil de Nuit" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Wasilewska; MM. Massin, Bolm, Gavrilov, Zwerew, Cecchetti.
Sat. Evg. "La Princesse Enchantee," "Prince Igor," "Scheherazade" with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Wasilewska; MM. Bolm, Cecchetti, Gregorieff, Jazwinski.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....283 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,060 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 357 Fulton Street
Staten Island...63 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1916

A BOARD OF NAVAL STRATEGY.

The reported acceptance by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives of an intelligible plan for the formation of a permanent board of strategy for the navy is the most encouraging news of its kind we have had since the national campaign for defense began. Between acceptance by one naval committee and acceptance by both houses of Congress there are many perilous steps, but this ray of sunshine through the clouds that have thus far obscured the progress of naval extension is most welcome. This board of strategy, if its powers are to be as comprehensive as the dispatches indicate, will serve as the General Staff of the navy. What it may be called does not signify. The proposed board meets the requirements set before the committee by Admiral BRADLEY A. FISKE in his testimony both last year and this. Strategy is a word susceptible of various definitions in its relation to military science, but it is used by Admiral FISKE in connection with the preparation of forces for war and their operation in war in distinction from tactics, which signifies the immediate manner for handling them in battle. Strategy has been used by Admiral FISKE in his recent arguments solely in its relation to the preparation of a navy to meet the emergency of sudden war.

Let us consider for a moment the size and complexity of our Atlantic fleet, which constitutes at present the major part of our navy. Besides Admiral FLETCHER'S flagship, and such tenders as he may require from time to time, there are the battleship squadrons, commanded directly by Rear Admiral MAYO, who is also commander of the first division. Other Rear Admirals command the second, third, and fourth divisions, the cruiser squadron, the torpedo and submarine flotillas, and the auxiliary division. There will also be an aviation branch, which is of vast importance, and a commander of hydroplanes. There are theories in plenty as to what this majestic aggregation of warships of many classes, tenders, repair ships, mine planters and sweepers, fuel ships, supply, ammunition, and hospital ships, would do in case of sudden war. There is no settled, understandable plan. When the event came there would be inevitable confusion. The well-meant efforts of a civilian Secretary and the bureau heads surrounding him, the clamor of politicians, the misunderstandings of officers, would create havoc. Valuable time would be lost, ships and lives would be sacrificed, the nation would be imperiled by the lack of a strategical plan under which every commanding and subordinate officer would have precisely his appointed work to do and every separate ship its station to take.

Even with the newly appointed General Staff, selected with a careful consideration of the knowledge and skill required by its members, we would be compelled to proceed slowly at first. Naval strategy as a science is comparatively new. Admiral FISKE has pointed out that there are few valuable books on naval strategy, though there are so many on strategy as applied to armies because "armies" in the past have been much larger "and more important than navies." In one of his Naval Institute papers the Admiral said: "We do very well "in the elementary part of the naval "profession. In navigation, seamanship, gunnery, and that part of international law that concerns the "navy we are as good as any. But "of the higher branches, especially "of strategy, we have little clear "conception." That statement may be accepted as expert testimony. In upbuilding our navy, therefore, we need not only more ships and more men and the best of modern ordnance and equipment, but also a co-ordination of the intelligence that makes a navy a workable machine in national defense. We must begin patiently and laboriously at the beginning to develop our navy along the lines of a carefully formed plan, and this is a work for trained naval officers to execute without the interference of the civil authorities.

HIS DIVIDENDS.

The Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE was wronged by the early returns from the Wisconsin primaries. He will have fifteen out of twenty-six delegates, a sorry "victory" for the man who long wore Badgerland as a charm on his watch chain. And the cause of his "victory", is as impressive as its size. Mr. LA FOLLETTE has preached an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war. He is an enemy of preparedness. He would have the army used in "social service." He voted for the Gore resolution. The Germans of Milwaukee sayed his bacon.

Two candidates for delegates at large, with German names, one on the Philipp or Conservative ticket, one on the La Follette ticket, ran behind their associates, on account of the disgust excited by the plan ascribed to the German-American Alliance of Wisconsin of electing ten delegates. Milwaukee rescued the two. In so far, the proposal of the Germania-Herold to nominate candidates of German descent succeeded.

This primary election gives no pleasant glimpse of Wisconsin, divided by questions raised by citizens whose sole or first allegiance is given to Germany. Senator LA FOLLETTE retains such poor shadow of power as remains to him by preferring Germany to the United States. His delegates are dividends on the policy of betrayal of American rights. No doubt Wisconsin is duly proud of him and of herself.

FIFTY DAYS OF BATTLE.

In the manuals Verdun is spoken of as a first-class fortress, facing German Lorraine, on the road from Metz to Paris. Outside the great fortress itself, spreading like the rays of a fan toward the traditional enemy, lie a number of detached forts, sixteen or more, posted according to advantages of the topography. For more than fifty days the Germans have been conducting a terrific offensive against Verdun. They have been willing to pay very dearly for headway. Amazing feats of strategy, valor, and invention have been performed. Their losses have been enormous. And yet only two of the detached forts have been reached, namely, Fort Vaux and Fort Douaumont, both of which were won by the Germans in the first fortnight of the battle.

All the rest of the fighting so far has been outside the girdle of detached forts surrounding Verdun. For nearly half the time the city of Verdun has been on fire from shells dropped into it by the big German mortars, but that has been a detail of the picture hardly important enough to mention. The city has been abandoned by civilians. The great first-class fortress is practically undefended. It was "unclassed" and disregarded months ago, after Liége and Antwerp. This greatest battle of the war so far has taken place, that is to say, outside of forts almost entirely. The fighting has been on hilltops, in ravines, in forests, in village streets, and in open spaces. In the struggle "west of the Meuse," where the Germans have been striking downward with all their strength, apparently hoping to reach and break the railroad line running westward from Verdun—in this area, with all the deadly fighting that has taken place, not a single fort has yet been reached. The name of one has not been mentioned. A little patch of woods, a hill, a slight eminence commanding a road or valley—those and not forts have been the things contended for.

The meaning is that at Verdun the essential character of modern warfare has been revealed. The indestructible elements of combat have survived through fierce competition. The value of a fort has fallen; the value of a man has risen. The fort is rigid, fixed, a place of refuge, a point to defend, a liability, perhaps. A man is flexible. He has intelligence. He will fight, advance, or retreat, as the case requires. He will improvise fortifications. It is a wonderful picture the eyewitnesses give of a lot of men falling flat on their stomachs, under fire, digging themselves into the ground where they lie, disappearing as you look. Or behind a line of barrier fire a line of men, passing materials from hand to hand, will build works of defense with incredible facility. The barrier fire ceases, and, behold! as if a curtain had lifted on an unexpected scene, there now is a field fort of upraised earth, furnished with all the implements of defense, including machine guns.

The skill with which these feats are performed is born of necessity and has developed as rapidly on one side as on the other. It has revised theories of strategy and altered the practice of war. And it bears upon the question so often asked: "What if the Germans took Verdun?" Well, what if they did? It would be a prize they had never fought for really. They might use it as a depot. It would have been purchased by a kind of serial sacrifice, of which each bloody chapter was a hill, a bit of woods, or some accident of landscape. And between Verdun and Paris would lie, not here and there a fortress to be gloriously stormed, but 140 miles of like terrain, to be purchased in the same desperate, heartbreaking manner.

It is no longer a question of taking Verdun. It is an equation in the cost of penetration. Guns, ammunition, men, and transportation are the factors. Recently THE TIMES correspondent gave an astonishing picture, from behind the German lines, of a flexible system of narrow-gauge railway, built section by section ahead of the little trains that carried ammunition into the great smoke pall—right up to the line of fire. Other and larger trains were bringing it out of Germany and piling it in mountains for the little trains to take from. He was witnessing preparations for the renewal of the German offensive which began Sunday.

It is too soon to characterize the new activity. It may be the second major phase of the battle of Verdun, it may come to be called the second battle, or it may turn out to be only a great effort to consolidate and make tenable the ground already gained, as is the opinion of some of the French experts. The Germans call it a process of "hammering," just to be hitting the enemy as hard as they can. Whether they could afford to keep that up would depend on the ratio of loss, and information on that subject has to be accepted with discrimination. It is impossible for either side to do more than guess at the other's losses; each would tend to guess the other's as high as possible and to minimize its own. The French War Office says the Germans have lost 200,000. The only corresponding guess on the other side is not officially vouched for; it is merely an estimate that the French have lost 150,000 killed and wounded, plus 36,000 prisoners, a total loss of 186,000. It is a very interesting comparison. If the ratio it yields is true, then the offensive at Verdun has been more deadly than the defensive only in the ratio of 2 against 1.86, and that would be very surprising. It would not approach credibility but for the fact that so much of the fighting at Verdun has taken place under unprecedented conditions. Even if the killing were the same, man for man, Germany could not afford to keep it up. She cannot accept a war of attrition. The only possible other theory is that by persevering at Verdun, on ground of her own choosing, she hopes to avert an offensive by the Anglo-French forces on such other terrain as they might choose.

BAD ALBANY PSYCHOLOGY.

Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, essaying to analyze the character of that old comrade from whom he is divided by six years of estrangement and one libel suit, falls into this surprising error:

> There is a principle of Americanism, however, which is foreign to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S temperament. It is respect for the rights of others.

Mr. BARNES misses the cardinal characteristic of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S mental constitution, his outlook and his inlook. The universe is he. There are no "others." Consequently "others" have no "rights."

DYESTUFFS AND THE TARIFF.

Once a tariff reformer, always a tariff reformer, is good in precept and practice. But even the Democrats who have achieved so brilliant a triumph in reversing the long-established Republican policy of high and always higher tariffs ought to be open-minded enough to see virtue in an exception to the rule of low and always lower tariffs when the reasons for it are so sound and apparently convincing as in the case of dyestuffs. The Democratic Senate rejected the proposed increase in duties on coal tar dyestuffs—even though it was accompanied by the placing on the free list of some raw materials for that industry—for all the world as though it had been the entering wedge in a Republican attempt to restore the policy of protection and exclusion. If ever there was a case for special consideration, apart from questions of general policy, this is one.

Our present plight demonstrates the need of making ourselves independent of Germany as a source of supply for dyestuffs. The path of duty is plain, prudence and a regard for our own interests bring it into view. The Democrats would show wisdom and intelligence if they should concern themselves with finding a way to promote the manufacture of dyestuffs in this country; they cut a sorry figure when they show indifference to a matter of such importance. Mr. UNDERWOOD was much in error when he argued that the great German works had been so crippled by the war that they will be unable, after peace has been concluded, to flood this market with dyestuffs, and that therefore no greater protection will be needed. If he were correct as to the facts, that would be the best possible reason for encouraging American manufacture, since if the German supply is to be cut off or much curtailed our textile industries will be greatly embarrassed for years to come. There is no present indication that manufacture of dyestuffs in this country will be developed in any degree equal to the market demand, for Senator UNDERWOOD'S belief concerning the German factories is not shared by Americans who might be induced to establish plants if they could be assured that they would not be put out of business by German competition when the war is ended.

We need dyestuff factories not only for their immediate product, but as a resource for national defense. The German works are at present active in supplying the material for explosives. We have no such resource, and if we should get into trouble we should bitterly lament our want of forethought in that field of preparedness. The advocates of a higher duty have a very distinct impression that the great German dyestuff concerns have exerted their influence secretly against the effort to establish the industry in this country and against the proposed increase in duty. The disclosure of such a German endeavor would be most unfortunate for the Democrats. But leaving the Germans out of the question altogether, there are urgent reasons why we should take steps to manufacture dyestuffs in this country. It will be an infant industry, there can be no question about that. If protection is ever to be justified, this is a clear case, so clear that even a free trader who should give it candid and favorable consideration would not be chargeable with inconsistency.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Merchants' Association of this city has some 3,500 members. It needs, it should have, many thousands more. It has done valuable and fruitful work for the city. At Washington it is still the fashion among too many members of Congress to regard with suspicion or hostility any legislation for the benefit of the whole country which involves an appropriation for the Harbor of New York, the chief outlet and inlet of foreign commerce. The New York Post Office, which does business for all the United States and the world, and feeds fat receipts to the Post Office Department, is sure of niggardly treatment from Congress. For such an indispensable national and naval improvement as the deepening of the East River channel the Federal Government contributes but one-third of the expense. New York is rich, and there are artesian well rivers to be encouraged and tadpole pools to be enlarged in the Pork States.

Against New York as the financial, commercial, and industrial capital, is felt something of that prejudice which the plainsmen of the Pampa used to nourish against Buenos Aires, which rural Louisiana cherishes against New Orleans. To mitigate that prejudice, to oppose or modify unfriendly legislation at Washington, to advance legislation in the national interests of New York, to disseminate information and create a more sympathetic understanding of New York throughout the nation—these are among the aims and achievements of this association.

It is a watchman for the city at Albany also. There is a prevailing notion at the seat of State Government that the city is a chattel, a fabulously rich ward of the State, to be amerced accordingly. The city already pays more than two-thirds of the State taxes, and the daughters of the horseleech are still in good voice. The association will keep a wary eye on everything in the Legislature affecting New York. In its chief office will be kept copies of all bills introduced, and at Albany an agent will know the exact site and state of those bills. This in itself is a great service.

The association co-operates helpfully with the City Administration, as Mayor MITCHEL cordially testifies. It labors in various ways to maintain and increase the commercial and manufacturing interests. Through its Conventions Bureau it has increased the number of conventions in this city from 277 in 1913 to 500 this year. The outlay of these visitors in 1916 is estimated at $17,000,000, and, of course, the trade connections and relations that may be formed, to say nothing of the friendly feeling born of knowledge that will result, can't be estimated.

The Merchants' Association is doing a great deal for New York. It wants to do a great deal more. It must have more funds, more members. The 5,000 or 8,000 its modest aspiration will be contented with for the present should be quickly added. Why, there are little villages where the proportionate membership and activity of the Board of Trade are a lesson in public spirit to the too individualistic and isolated merchants of New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Criticisms Wholly Baseless.

Complaint has been made by The Boston Globe, and echoed by papers in several other parts of the country, because in a law recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature there appears a collocation of words which, to these journalistic critics, seems to lack lucidity and simplicity. It runs as follows:

> A contingent remainder shall take effect, notwithstanding any determination of the particular estate, in the same manner as it would have taken effect if it had been an executory devise or a springing or shifting use, and shall, as well as such limitations, be subject to the rule respecting remoteness known as the rule against perpetuities, exclusively of any other supposed rule respecting limitations to successive generations or double possibilities.

Now, there is no denying that there are not a few people whose minds, though they would scorn the imputation of illiteracy almost as much as that of imbecility, would be left nearly or quite blank after reading those lines or hearing them read. That fact, however, proves more about the people than it does about the lines, and it by no means justifies either ridicule or condemnation of the language used.

In reality the sentence, in that it conveys to all who will ever have occasion to consider it, and with a close approach to perfection, the intended meaning of its constructors, can properly be called an admirable one. It ought to be, since it is the product of long effort, extending over many, many years, to attain exactness and to avoid the very possibility of misunderstanding and dispute in a matter—the conveyance of property by will—where such qualities are highly desirable.

Its redundancy of phrasing is only apparent, for there would be difficulty in finding a word that would not be missed if left out, and there is no repetition of thought from beginning to end. Its obscurity is also only apparent, and is due to compression—to that very exclusion of the unnecessary and unessential which the critics of "legal verbiage" think they are demanding when they ask for simplicity and brevity. There is a good deal of pretense in the allegation of inability to comprehend the language of the law, and it usually comes from people whose own language notably lacks the merits for which they clamor.

More About Election of Judges.

More cautious than The Augusta Chronicle, The Atlanta Constitution accepts rather as worthy of consideration than as obviously true the statement of Judge EMORY SPEER that lynching continues in Georgia and other States simply because the Judges in the State courts are elected and therefore lack the courage of Federal Judges in dealing with the members of mobs. This statement The Constitution characterizes as "a pretty severe arraignment of the State bench," a form of expression that usually hints a mild protest that the severity is excessive, and probably does so in this case.

The elected Judges, however, will hardly be deeply grateful to a defender who goes no further than that, especially as The Constitution's conclusion is that "if, as Judge SPEER holds, Georgia's judiciary is afraid to enforce the law, it ought to be relieved speedily by appropriate legislation from a position that makes for injustice both to itself and to the people of the State." That, it will be observed, treats the question as between elected and appointed Judges as still an open one, in spite of Judge SPEER'S pronouncement.

The elected Judges themselves seem not as yet to have made any reply to the "pretty severe arraignment" to which they were subjected, or to The Chronicle's truly harsh assertion that in the present conditions a State Judgeship is worth the while only of third-rate lawyers.

It is well that these admissions and implications are appearing in Georgia papers. Were "outsiders" to indulge in criticism of Georgia courts and Georgia justice even half as unkind as these, one could imagine the resentment that would be promptly manifested. Indeed, it is not necessary to imagine, for memories by no means remote tell what did happen in a celebrated Georgia case the conduct and ending of which did not content the whole country, and memory is a good basis for prophecy. At any rate, it is about the best there is in these days, when trustworthy inspiration is less abundant that it used to be.

Heroism at Its Very Culmination.

Ranking certainly high—there is some temptation to call it highest — among the word pictures of battle that have been drawn since the great war began was the description by a Special Correspondent of THE TIMES, printed yesterday, of the fighting by which, for a day at least, the Caillette wood was saved from German assault. To call that portrayal vivid is inadequately to characterize it, but so, perhaps, would be any other word, since the story brought clearly before the mind's eye the behavior of men who had raised courage to a point perhaps never surpassed—men whose devotion wholly ignored and abolished that instinct of self-preservation often and always falsely called the first law of nature.

Had the narrative claimed recognition as possessing such courage and devotion for the soldiers on only one side the natural impulse would have been to doubt the narrator's accuracy—to suspect him of a partiality not unpardonable in a man whose natural sympathies could not be divided between the French and the Germans. In this case, however, practically equal credit for heroism was given to both, for it was neither more nor less dauntless for the Germans to stand in line under a withering artillery fire as they passed along a "human chain" the materials with which to form a defense against counter-attack than if was for the French to volunteer for a service against that barrier from which only a quarter of them did or could return alive.

This tale of the Caillette wood was full of almost intolerable horror, if considered only as one of men engaged in slaughtering each other with a ferocity out of all proportion to their personal hostilities, but there is a different view to take—a view that lifts them far above ordinary human limitations and weaknesses and leaves them shining there the objects of a breathless wonder, true heroes all. Frenchmen and Germans alike were ready to die, and did die, for ideals immeasurably better than thoughts of self and safety can create.

GOOD PUBLIC FORUMS

Should Not Be Blamed for Abuses of Free Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York, April 11, 1916.

You editorial article, "Desecration of the Schools," in today's issue has my heartiest approval.

As a member of Local School Board I have had frequent occasion to observe the extreme care the Board of Education takes with reference to instilling a love of country by teaching respect for the flag. Every morning in our schools the exercises begin with the sentence, "We pledge allegiance to our flag and the country for which it stands," and the American standard is conspicuous in every class room. Even over the country red schoolhouses Old Glory is waving in the breezes, and these citadels of patriotism may well be called the fortresses of the nation.

Any public speaker uttering sentiments of treason and sedition should be dealt with according to the statutes made and provided for just such traitorous fulminations.

But on the other hand, the Public Forum work should not suffer on account of some irresponsible demagogue or firebrand. I feel most keenly on the subject of Public Forums, and I have particular interest in the Washington Irving High School.

Every Sunday afternoon I have the honor of conducting the Downtown Gramercy Forum, and I trust that your paper will publish this letter so that there may be no confusion in the public mind that our forum was responsible for these outbreaks.

Without theorizing on this topic as to results, please look at the wonderful success of the Bronx Forum, which meets on Sunday afternoons in the auditorium of the Morris High School, where there was an attendance of over 2,000 at each meeting, and where the great men of this part of the country appeared to discuss the momentous issues which confront us. The Chautauquas were an assured success a generation ago.

The messages of these public-spirited citizens to the people cannot be overestimated, and to interfere with the orderly conduct of public forums would be almost a crime—the cure would then be worse than the disease.

JOHN B. GOLDEN.

WEAKENING THE DEFENSES.

R. R. McCormick Urges New York Military Men to Get Together.

New York, April 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems too bad that the military men hereabout should be quarreling like a band of pacifists. The National Guard of your State is a military organization of no mean efficiency. The Plattsburg movement is one of splendid patriotism. The officers of the United States Army have maintained a marvelous esprit de corps and have achieved a marked degree of military proficiency in the face of indifference and political opposition.

If these three elements, which combined are all to small, should work in absolute harmony we would have little enough military sentiment; with them pulling apart it is almost impossible to accomplish anything in the line of real military legislation.

An analysis of the quarrel will readily develop that some of the National Guard officers are trying to force themselves into the higher command of the nation's army, for which they are not and cannot be fitted, and that some of the training camp students who have just entered the field of national defense are trying to jump over National Guard officers who have been working for years.

It is a great mistake to forbid the new volunteers to organize and incur military obligations as proposed in the Chamberlain bill, but they should take their place in line and not try to crowd those in the field before them. It is equally wrong to try to sandbag the National Guard, which has accomplished more per dollar's expense than any military organization America has ever had.

It is particularly unwise in New York to disparage "the forty-eight little armies." If Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico had the three little armies as efficient as New York's their border citizens would not have to depend upon the ineffective protection of the Central Government.

A national army wielded by a strong Central Government is certainly to be desired, but the one thing our history teaches us is that any force for national defense built up under one Administration is subject to the political attacks of another. History shows no better example of this than the demoralization of the national navy under the present Administration.

It would be foolish for a border State like New York to disband its State forces and trust to some future Secretary of War Daniels to protect it.

Has it occurred to you that if any navy were free today to lock up our former fleet a landing party of its own marines and bluejackets could capture the coast defenses of New York without opposition from regular soldiers, and that you would have to depend upon your own National Guard to save New York City from being burned?

The times are too fraught with peril, and especially with the peril to you of the seaboard to allow the ambition of a few men to keep you bare. The obvious course for you to pursue is through your State Government to put your State troops in a condition of actual military efficiency; through your Congressional representatives to obtain the greatest possible financial assistance for your State troops; finally through your Congressional representatives to insist upon the greatest possible national army.

It is too bad to have Mr. Bryan, at the extreme centre of the nation and Mr. Ford 600 miles from tidewater with 6,000 jitneys ready to carry him away from the line of attack, hamstringing national defense. Unless you New Yorkers are to become our Louvainese you must stop fighting each other and prepare to fight the invader.

ROBERT R. McCORMICK.

"The Good Old Names."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with many other old New Yorkers, I have read with great interest and gratification your strong stand taken against the change of name of the Bowery. In earlier times it was a name significant of pleasant things, and its unpleasant associations of later days are not irremediable.

About 1824 the first Mr. Astor, at the solicitation of my father, cut a street through the tract of land which he then owned, (running north and south from Eighth to Great Jones Street and east and west from Broadway to the Bowery,) and named the street in honor of General Lafayette, who was then visiting New York. In my childhood the Vauxhall Gardens were a few doors from my father's house, which was at No. 22 and was my birthplace. The "Gardens" ran through from Lafayette Place to the Bowery. In them were merry-go-rounds and other diversions for children and tables for ice cream and cake.

In a letter I received from the late Henry James alluding to a change made many years ago on the north shore of Staten Island from Sailors' Snug Harbor to Livingston, he says: "Why can't they leave the good old names alone?"

E. E. H.

Stamford, Conn., April 4, 1916.

Patriotism and Efficiency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Jan. 11 Congressman Travenner introduced a bill which would prohibit time-study work in any Government establishment. Honor to the brave patriot. We shall be spared the possible entrance of any of that deadly German or other efficiency in our war and navy establishments. Invention of machinery enables one man to do the work of two. Time studies enable one man to do his work quicker, better, and more efficiently. But why not go a step further, and amend the bill so as to prohibit the invention of any machinery, labor-saving device, or system for use in Government departments? Then Congressman Van Dyke's similar bill on the postal service would be unnecessary.

E. R. BOWERMAN.

Huncoye Falls, N. Y., April 7, 1916.

ILLUSIONS.

Burns wished that we might see ourselves
As others see us: but I do not;
For I have gone about for days in a
rose-colored illusion
That made Life, instead of a hideous
mockery,
A radiant and earth-forgetting dream.
A soul deprived of all the wrappings
Of illusionment which God has put
about it
To protect it from contact with Reality,
Is not a pretty sight:
It is too much like seeing the naked
skull
Grinning below the contours of soft
flesh.
I am cheerful and at ease with my
friend,
Because I think he is enjoying my society,
When perhaps in reality he is counting
the moments until I go.
If I knew this, I should be unhappy;
So a wise Providence has drawn a veil
over our eyes—
They cannot bear the strong light of
Truth.
And sometimes it happens—
When it does, the angels hold their
peace,
Lest they breathe upon the beautiful,
iridescent bubble,
And so destroy it—
That two souls have an illusion about
each other,
And that is called Love.
O God, mercifully preserve to us our
Illusions!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

SEES END OF SCHOOL BOARD

Mayor Says Present System of Control Cannot Last.

Mayor Mitchel, speaking to the committee arranging for the convention of the National Educational Association here in July, said yesterday in the home of the Chairman, Charles B. Alexander, at 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, that the present way of choosing the Board of Education and its way of governing the schools could not continue many years.

"There are two schools of thought," the Mayor said, "and we must choose between them. One is that the Board of Education should be elective, and that it should make its own tax levies, collect its own taxes and supervise the financial affairs of the schools without oversight by the Board of Estimate or any other board. Another is that the Board of Estimate or the elective government should supervise or control the schools' finances."

Speaking of the Gary plan experiment, he said that "it offers not only a richer curriculum, but a solution of financial problems." He said that elements of the plan should be applied to local conditions.

"This city is a good place for the convention of the National Educational Association," he said, "because it has the greatest educational problems and because it is most progressive in the solution of those problems."

Others speakers were William C. Breed of the Merchants' Association, John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, and Henry Fairfield Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History. Present were: Mrs. August Belmont, Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College; Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Darlington, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Thomas F. Ryan, William Fellowes Morgan, Abram I. Elkus, Oswald Garrison Villard, D. W. Springer of the N. E. A., and Mrs. Sumner Gerard.

OBJECT TO PENSION BILL.

Teachers in One School Fear Complexion of Board.

Alma M. Lockwood, Chairman of a committee of teachers at Public School 34, Manhattan, has drafted a pamphlet giving reasons for opposing the pension bill. One is the provision of the bill creating a pension board composed of two members appointed by the Mayor, the committee, the President of the Board of Education, and three members elected by the teachers. Miss Lockwood says:

"In a city where the administration officials have so clearly shown themselves antagonistic to the Department of Education, we can put no reliance in any promise, verbal or enacted. That pension board would have the disposition of all the moneys we contribute toward the fund. Frankly, we fear the make-up of such a pension board."

She objects to allowing the Controller to invest and pay out the funds, because it would permit politics to enter into the situation, she says. She thinks that the 8 per cent. deduction from the teachers' salaries is too high. She says that no referendum has been held on the bill. She adds that while the teachers opposed to the pension bill sympathize with the 1,541 pensioners whose pensions are in arrears, the interests of 20,000 teachers in the system must not be sacrificed. Some of the pensioners, she says, are living in luxury.

TO HEAR OPPONENTS OF BILL.

Pension Plan Objections to be Considered by Mayor and Bruere.

Gustave Straubenmuller, Acting City Superintendent of Schools, announced yesterday that he had sent a circular to the Principals of schools in which he had said:

"For the further discussion of the Pension bill, President Willcox and Henry Bruere will meet one or two delegates from each school, who represent those who are opposed to the bill, at the DeWitt Clinton High School auditorium on Thursday afternoon, April 13, at 4 o'clock. The delegates are to be selected by those teachers in your schools who are opposed to the pending bill."

MANY MERCHANTS JOIN.

Association's Campaign for 5,000 Members Wins 242 New Names.

The first day of the campaign, which the Merchants' Association has renewed to increase its membership to 5,000 or more, resulted in a gain of 242 members, it was announced at luncheon at the Biltmore yesterday. The 100 teams left the offices of the association in the Woolworth Building at 9:30 in their search for new recruits. There was much good-natured rivalry, which spurred them to seek first place in the daily roll call.

First honors went to team 32, composed of E. A. De Lima, Chairman; C. T. Corey, and Percy Jackson, who reported eleven new members. Team 2 was a close second with ten members. Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman; William Jay Schieffelin, and John S. Simmons constituted this team. There was a tie for third place between teams 17 and 37, each of which obtained eight new applications. The members of team 17 were John Buckle, Chairman; S. J. Pearson, and A. Silz. Team 37 was composed of Seelye Benedict, Chairman; Lieutenant Frank W. Toppan, U. S. N.; Bernard L. Tim, and W. H. McPharlin.

The speakers at the luncheon were the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Edward Trefz of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and William Fellowes Morgan.

TO CONDEMN BRONX LAND.

Court Appoints Commissioners at Request of Parkway Board.

With the appointment yesterday of Cyrus C. Miller, Richard Lawrence, and Lee P. Davis as Commissioners of Condemnation, Supreme Court Justice George V. Mullan, in the Bronx, ended a year of legal strife between a number of property owners in the Williamsbridge and Woodlawn section of the Bronx and the Bronx Parkway Commission. These Commissioners will condemn more than sixty parcels of land, with a total value of $460,000, as appraised by the Bronx Parkway Commission. In the petition counsel for the Parkway Commission stated that it had made most dilligent effort to agree with the property owners on a purchase price, but without success.

There are more than 150 defendants named in the petition. The biggest single parcel of property is valued by the commission at $84,502. It contains 3,115 acres at East 233d Street and Bronx Boulevard. The first meeting of the Condemnation Commissioners has been ordered to be held tomorrow at the offices of the commission, 100 Broadway.

Declines to Hear Bill Argued.

A delegation of settlement workers, headed by Benjamin C. Marsh of the New York Concestion Committee, called at the City Hall yesterday to enlist the aid of Mayor Mitchell for the Cromwell-Marsh bill now in the Legislature empowering the Tenement House Department to vacate rooms that are defective in lighting and in means of escape in case of fire. Samuel Martin, Executive Secretary of the Mayor, told Franklin C. Wells of the Neighborhood Workers that the Mayor would hold a public hearing on the bills if they passed and allow the delegation to have its say then, but that he could not hold a hearing before the bills came to him for official action. Mr. Marsh and the delegation went away disappointed.

Nicaraguan Congress Ratifies Treaty

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Ratification by the Nicaraguan Congress of the treaty by which the United States acquires for $3,000,000 canal route rights and a coaling station on Fonseca Bay was announced in a dispatch received here today by the Nicaraguan Minister. The treaty already has been ratified by the United States Senate.

SUGAR DUTY BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Postpones for Four Years Repeal of Impost Under Underwood Tariff.

DIFFERS FROM HOUSE BILL

That Contains No Time Limit—Conference Fight Expected—Lemon Tariff Increase Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Senate this afternoon, without a roll call and with only one or two dissenting voices, passed the Sugar bill in the form agreed upon by the Democratic caucus, postponing for four years—until May, 1920—the operation of the free sugar clause of the Underwood tariff act. The bill was recommended by President Wilson as providing one of the most feasible ways of raising revenue for national defense. As the bill as passed by the House was a definite repeal of the free sugar clause, without any limit of time, the measure will go to conference.

A sharp controversy in conference between the two houses is predicted. Anticipating that the House would insist upon its resolution, Senators Simmons, Stone, and Lodge were named as the Senate conferees. Unless a conference agreement is reached and approved before May 1 sugar will go on the free list.

The real test of strength today came on the motion of Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to substitute the Senate for the House provision. Republicans voted against the substitution, as the indefinite protection given to sugar in the House bill was more to their liking than the four-year term of the Senate bill, and four Democrats—Mr. Broussard and Mr. Ransdell of Louisiana, Mr. Newlands of Nevada, and Mr. Lane of Oregon—voted with them. The new language prevailed by a vote of 40 to 32.

The only other roll call of the day came on an amendment offered by Mr. Works of California, a radical Republican, fixing a duty of 1 cent a pound on lemons and other citrus fruits. This was rejected 44 to 29. Mr. La Follette voted with the Democrats against it, and Mr. Phelan of California, a Democrat, voted with the Republicans for it.

Senator Phelan declared seven counties in California comprised the whole lemon-producing region in the United States and that the reduction of the duty on lemons had caused a loss of $600,000 in revenue. He insisted that lemons were a luxury, not a necessity.

Senator Works declared that when the tariff law was being framed a "corrupt lobby misled Congress by false representations to reduce the tariff on lemons to less than half a cent a pound, and that it resulted disastrously to the American lemon industry."

Senator Williams of Mississippi, who was Chairman of the sub-committee which dealt with the citrus tariff, declared lemon producers deluged it with arguments and literature and had representatives in Washington during the framing of the tariff law.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts attacked the tariff, declaring it was not a good revenue producer. He argued against the contention that the European war was responsible for the great falling off in customs receipts.

Mr. Gore of Oklahoma, a Democrat, before finally voting for the Sugar bill, expressed his disapproval of its form. The duty, he said, would pour $40,000,000 a year into the coffers of sugar refiners. He seemed to think a consumption tax on sugar would be preferable.

WOULD PUNISH MARSHALL.

House Select Committee Looks Up Precedents, Takes No Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Select Committee of the House, appointed to report whether District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York is in contempt of the lower branch of Congress, met in executive session today and is understood to have examined precedents concerning the power of the House to punish for contempt.

Following the appearance of Mr. Marshall yesterday and his virtual defiance of the House, the report was prevalent at the Capitol today that Mr. Marshall would be cited for contempt. But the Select Committee, it is believed, has reached no decision regarding its recommendations as regards punishment.

Under the rules it is held that the House may punish for contempt either by reprimand or imprisonment—but the accused has the right of appeal to the Federal courts. It is thought here that Mr. Marshall feels so strongly on the question of the alleged mistreatment he received at the hands of the investigating judiciary sub-committee that he would not tamely submit to contempt proceedings.

ASK FOR OIL REPORTS.

Senate Directs Gregory to Submit Result of Standard Oil Inquiries.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Senate today adopted a resolution by Senator Kenyon, Republican, directing the Attorney General, if not incompatible with public interest, to submit to the Senate all reports of investigations made by the department into the Standard Oil Company since the Sup

BLAKELOCK RETURNS TO VIEW HIS WORKS

Insane Artist, Out of Asylum First Time in 16 Years, Shows Deep Interest.

HAS HIS FIRST AUTO RIDE

Painter Calls "The Brook by Moonlight" His Masterpiece—Trip Believed Beneficial.

Ralph Albert Blakelock, the insane artist, whose early work has at last placed him in the front rank among American painters, was brought from the State Hospital at Middletown to New York City yesterday to view a collection of his paintings at the Reinhardt Galleries, 565 Fifth Avenue. Blakelock was delighted to be in the city. The smile that came over his face when he was greeted by his old friend, Harry W. Watrous, Secretary of the National Academy of Design, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams, who started the movement to make brighter the remaining days of the unfortunate artist, never left him the whole time he was here.

He was deeply interested in the remarkable changes that had taken place in the city since he last saw it, but he was more enthusiastic about his paintings, which he practically gave away in return for food and clothing for his family, without foreseeing that some of them were to be sold for thousands of dollars.

The painter had been eager to come to New York ever since he was informed several weeks ago that he was to be brought here to see the collection of his own works. Dr. Maurice C. Ashley, Superintendent of the hospital, and C. H. Moore, an attendant, accompanied him on the first trip outside the insane hospital since he was committed to it more than sixteen years ago.

As happy as a youngster about to be dressed for some special occasion, Blakelock, with the assistance of Dr. Ashley and Attendant Moore, took pains that his new clothes should be properly arranged. They were selected for him by Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams. Dr. Ashley brought Mr. Blakelock by way of the Hudson Tubes to Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, and the painter was amazed at the engineering which made the tunnel possible.

When he stepped out of the tunnel into the sunlight of Broadway and Sixth Avenue Mr. Blakelock stopped for a moment to gaze at the towering buildings. He said their very height made him dizzy, and remarked on the great change that had taken place in New York City as he remembered it.

Another surprise came for the artist when he was invited to step into an automobile, sent to carry him to the Hotel Woodstock in West Forty-third Street. He never before had ridden in a motor car, and was visibly affected by its motion.

Reminded of Paris Streets.

The artist at once noticed the northward trend of business on Fifth Avenue, and said that thoroughfare reminded him vividly of pictures he had seen of famous streets of Paris. However, he could not understand the causes which made business move from Twenty-third Street to Forty-second Street.

After a brief rest at the Woodstock Mr. Blakelock was taken to the Reinhardt Galleries to see his paintings. He was keenly interested in each of his pictures, and recalled the circumstances under which most of them were painted. He stood for a long time gazing at his famous work. "The Brook by Moonlight," which recently was purchased for $20,000 by the Toledo Museum at the Catholina Lambert sale. He lingered before the painting after he had looked at all the rest, and when asked what he thought of it, he said quietly:

"Yes, that's the masterpiece."

The artist spent more than an hour looking at his paintings, and then he was taken across Fifth Avenue to the studio of Arnold Genthe, where he posed for his photograph, the second time he has done so in a lifetime. Mr. Blakelock sat for a half a dozen exposures, and when that was over, he caught sight of a painting on the wall of the studio.

"That's a Constable," he said. "It's one of the best Constables I ever saw."

When Dr. Genthe showed the artist a mezzotint of the Constable painting, "Lock on the Stour," by another artist, he glanced at it for only a moment, and said:

"The engraver has taken great liberty with it. I like the depth of the original which is not reproduced in the mezzotint."

The painter showed interest in some of the artistic photographs displayed in the studio. After looking at one of them, he said:

"Science and art go hand in hand."

Praises Mrs. Wilson's Photograph.

Mr. Blakelock did not recognize the photograph of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the same that was reproduced in the Pictorial Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES. However, he complimented it before being told whose picture it was.

The artist was taken for a drive up Riverside Drive, and after luncheon he visited the lower end of Manhattan, where he was amazed at the still higher buildings, and at 4:15 he started back to Middletown.

Before leaving the city the painter expressed his appreciation to Mrs. Adams by leaving with her his handkerchief, on which was written his name and the asylum laundry mark, "No. 17." He gave her the handkerchief because he had no card, and he said he wanted Mrs. Adams to keep it as proof to his friends that he really had been to the city.

Dr. Ashley said he believed the trip to New York had been of great benefit to the artist. Considering his mental condition and his advanced years, the Superintendent of the asylum said the painter had shown comparatively little fatigue.

Shakespeare Flower Dance Tonight.

Alfred Noyes, the English poet, will open the Shakespeare Flower Dance at the Plaza Hotel tonight, under the auspices of the International Child Welfare League and the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild. The dance is for the purpose of creating a fund to be used in the preliminary plan for the rehabilitation of the stricken children in war devastated Europe after hostilities cease.

Preceding the dance a number of the patronesses will have dinner parties at their own homes.

Sir Herbert Tree will give a reading from Shakespeare after the dance, and Mrs. John H. Flagler and Miss Greta Torpadie, soprano will sing.

MISS RUDYARD ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. John M. Macdonald to Wed Robert Hallowell.

Mrs. John Matthew Macdonald has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Charlotte Rudyard, a daughter of her former husband, to Robert Hallowell, a son of Charles Hallowell, also of New York. Miss Rudyard was born in this city, and is a graduate of Vassar, and for several years was an assistant editor of Harper's Magazine. She was one of the six original editors of The New Republic, from the staff of which she recently resigned. She is a member of the Cosmopolitan and Women's University Clubs.

Mr. Hallowell is a member of the old Quaker family of Hallowells of Philadelphia, also well known in Boston, and was graduated from Harvard and was President of the Harvard Lampoon. He was formerly connected with the Century Magazine and, with the American Magazine, and has been the Treasurer and business manager of The New Republic since its beginning. He is a member of the Harvard Club.

No date has been announced for the wedding, but it will probably take place in a short time.

MISS DU PONT'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to H. S. Meeds, Jr., on April 29.

Miss Ellen Coleman du Pont, a daughter of General T. Coleman du Pont and Mrs. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., will be married on Saturday, April 29, to Hollyday S. Meeds, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Hollyday Meeds of Chevy Chase, Md. Miss Renée de P. du Pont will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Katherine Clark of Northampton, Mass.; Greta du Pont Barksdale, Ethel A. Tallman, and Mary F. Jewell of Lexington, Ky.; Henryette L. Stadelman of Wilmington, and Elizabeth Malloy of Selbyville, Ky.

A novelty in the procession will be the junior ushers, who are to be the Masters Eleuthere I. du Pont and S. Hallock du Pont of Wilmington, and Kilbourne Gordon of New York. Cuyler Orndorff Meeds is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Francis Victor du Pont, a brother of the prospective bride; William T. Penniman, Allen Craig, and G. Dare Hopkins, all of Wilmington; J. H. Stone Fair of Bernardsville, N. J.; William Hughlett Naylor of Baltimore, and Louis de B. McCrady of Charleston, S. C.

The ceremony will take place in Trinity Church, Wilmington, and the Rev. Frederick M. Kirkus, the rector, will officiate.

DANCE FOLLOWS WEDDING.

Miss Marion Silberstein Weds Charles Kadin at the Astor.

The wedding of Charles Kadin, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kadin, and Miss Marion Silberstein, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Silberstein, took place at 8 o'clock last evening in the east ballroom of the Astor, and was followed by a dinner and dance for 300 guests. The Rev. Dr. Bernard B. Drachman officiated.

Miss Silberstein, in white satin and chiffon embroidered in pearls and wearing a tulle veil and a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, carried orchids and valley lilies. She was attended by Mrs. Harry Jacobs, a sister of the bridegroom, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Samuel A. Silberstein, as matrons of honor, and had as bridesmaids the Misses Hannah Weinstein, Theresa Merkel, Helen Rosenburg and Sarah Jacobson. All were in pastel tinted gowns and carried pink roses.

Myron A. Kadin was his brother's best man and the ushers were Joseph Silberstein, Joseph East, Dorsey Miller, and Alfred Hershenstein. Mr. and Mrs. Kadin are going South on their bridal trip and will live in New York on their return.

WEDDED IN BROOKLYN.

Miss Doris Cuthbertson Marries Wm. V. Dexter in St. George's.

The wedding of Miss Doris Cuthbertson, daughter of Archibald Cuthbertson, of Ayr, Ontario, Canada, to William Vail Dexter of Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, was celebrated at 5 o'clock yesterday in St. George's Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. John Henri Sattig, rector of St. Philip's Church, Dyker Heights, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of chiffon taffeta draped with shadow lace, and a veil of tulle, which was caught about the coiffure and held with a lace cap. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Priscilla Dexter, sister of the bridegroom, acted as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Lillian Ilsley and Katherine Shantz. They wore gowns of blue faille silk topped with garden hats of tulle. The maid of honor carried a bouquet of yellow rosebuds and the bridesmaids jonquils.

Theodore Bailey, Jr., served as best man. The ushers were Lloyd Bailey, Ray Wilson, Gerald Watson, Irving Illsley, John Garnauf, and Earle Duffield. There was no reception and the couple left shortly after the ceremony for a honeymoon trip through the South. They will live in Brooklyn upon their return.

LIVINGSTON-GRINBERG.

Daughter of Mrs. Rose Grinberg a Bride at the Marie Antoinette.

The wedding of Miss Carolyn R. Grinberg, daughter of Mrs. Rose Grinberg of the Hotel Hargrave, in West Seventy-second Street, to Stanley A. Livingston of this city, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Marie Antoinette. The Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes officiated.

The bride, whose brother, P. Irving Grinberg, gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown trimmed with old point lace. Her tulle veil, edged with the lace, was banded low on her coiffure. She carried an arm bouquet of daisies. Seymour Goodwin acted as best man, and the ushers were Malvin S. Cohen, David Gordon, Leonard Kaufman, and Max Reich.

The ceremony was followed by a large reception, and the couple left later for the South. Upon their return they will live in this city.

Herman-Frohsin Wedding April 27.

The marriage of Seymour Herman, a son of Mrs. Fanny Herman-Nye of 98 Morningside Avenue, and Miss Marguerite Frohsin of Philadelphia will take place in the latter city on April 27, at the home of the bride. The guests will be confined to the immediate families. Max S. Herman will be his brother's best man, but there will be no other attendants, and the Rev. Dr. Krauskoff will officiate. The following day the young couple will begin a motor tour through the South.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from Ad. L. for the Belgium Relief Fund.

JEWS' BUNDLE DAY BRINGS 2,000 GIFTS

Twenty Millionaires Send Valuables, Including Fur Coats, to Aid the Poor.

FORTY WAGONS SEEK GOODS

Other Donations Comprise Silver, Evening Dresses, China, Trading Stamps and Coupons.

Bundle Day timed to the seasonal change of raiment yesterday brought 2,000 packages to the Industrial Department of the United Hebrew Charities at 37 Greene Street to be utilized for the poor. Most of the bags were filled with clothing, but here and there were other articles which the donors thought could be sold for the good of the cause. One woman sent a pair of opera glasses, which were promptly appraised at $3.25 and adjudged to be sufficient to keep a poor family in provisions for a week.

As there were twenty millionaires who sent their bundles, some of the bags were laden with valuable articles. One of the friends of the organization sent a sealskin coat and a fur-lined overcoat, for which the department soon had an offer of $125, and then decided to hold them for a rise. Salt cellars of silver, a dozen Austrian plates, glass dishes, silk hats, and some almost new evening dresses were among the offerings. The poor do not make use of these toilets at first hand, but the Industrial Department is able to sell the gowns at good prices and the proceeds are a great help in providing good suits of clothes and stout shoes for the children.

William Hirsch, in charge of the Bundle Day activities, said last night that the material received yesterday could be sold for about $7,000, but that it represented more than that because there were many clothes which were available for wear without much change.

The success of the Bundle Day was largely due to the coming Passover, which is to be celebrated on April 18. The wealthier Jews at this time make extensive changes in raiment, and that which they discard is used directly or indirectly for the poor families.

The sentence so often quoted in the work of the Industrial Department that "A bag of rags is worth its weight in bread" was often demonstrated in the offerings of yesterday. The European war has cut off the supplies of rags which had been brought from abroad for the paper industry. The average bag weighs forty pounds and is valued at $2.10, or about 5 cents a pound. As bread is quoted at 5 cents a pound the worth of even the least valuable gifts is easily established.

The forty wagons of the United Hebrew Charities were kept busy yesterday bringing in the widely varied material for the poor. The clothes and fabrics were promptly sorted. Some of the cloth was of exceptionally fine quality. The metals, bric-a-brac, toys, tin and lead foil, coupons, and trading stamps received were duly classified and prepared. The Industrial Department is doing an educational work in showing to the householder how much is wasted these days without being noticed. The supply of tinfoil from bottle caps and bouquet wrappings and other sources ordinarily thrown into the garbage cans amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in this city alone.

The department has found out that many of the trading stamps are never redeemed at all, and it is therefore taking all the stamps and coupons it can get and is preparing to present them for redemption. Even the wrappers of some kinds of soap which are in the form of coupons are held at 1 cent each.

It was said at the office of the Industrial Department that with the aid of such movements as Bundle Day it would be possible to provide adequate relief for many poor families, as a system had been developed under which material of all kinds could be converted into money.

Ben Altheimer of St. Louis, the father of the original Bundle Day of 1914, volunteered his services gratis, together with L. H. Cohen and Max Lowenthal and Nathan Lamport, retired merchants.

GLADYS HANSON TO WED.

Actress Is to Marry Charles Emerson Cook in Atlanta Today.

Gladys Hanson, an actress, who has played leading rôles in a number of Broadway productions, and Charles Emerson Cook will be married at 11 o'clock this morning at the home of the bride's father, Colonel Peyton Harrison Snook, 101 Cleburne Avenue, Atlanta, Ga. The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Roblin will perform the ceremony.

For several years Miss Hanson appeared under David Belasco's management, and her best-known rôle was in "The Governor's Lady," which ran a season at the Republic. Mr. Cook is head of Charles Emerson Cook, Inc., a publicity firm. He met Miss Hanson when he was publicity representative for Mr. Belasco. The bride will not quit the stage, but will return to New York shortly to begin rehearsals in a new play.

A Sale of Pictures from Estates.

Pictures from estates, 220 numbers, will be sold at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries this and tomorrow evenings. It is a varied collection. An interesting picture is a Twachtman, a narrow stream of water making a rift of blue between snowy banks; there is a pleasing "Venice" ascribed to George H. Bogert, warm in tones, and another work of the same artist, "Quimperlé, France, 1886," so delicately painted that it seems to be sketched like a line drawing. There is a landscape by William Keith, an Arthur Parton, pictures by William Hart and James, his brother, and several not large, but rather interesting, pictures are Blakelock's signed and dated—the artist's earlier work. A small portrait of Edgar Allan Poe is one that has been used for reproduction in editions of his work. Among the estates represented are those of Michael W. Clark, Sidney W. Hopkins, and George H. Dowden.

Miss Thomas to Wed. L. B. Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Thomas of Morristown, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Trumbull Thomas, to Leslie Bradford Cooper, a son of Mrs. Philip H. Cooper and the late Rear Admiral Cooper, U. S. N.

Miss Thomas made her début several years ago. She is a sister of William T. Thomas and Mrs. Alfred Macy, and a cousin of the Misses Ruth and Faith Hayden. Her mother was formerly Miss Harriet Davis Trumbull. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Society of the War of 1812. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Laura A. N. Dayton.

Mrs. Laura A. N. Dayton, wife of Charles Willoughby Dayton, Postmaster of this city during the Cleveland Administration, died on Monday at her home, 13 Mount Morris Park West. She was a daughter of the late Dr. John D. Newman, and came of Revolutionary stock. Mrs. Dayton was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was formerly Regent of Knickerbocker Chapter of the D. A. R. of the State of New York. A son and daughter survive her.

JOIN IN BENEFIT CONCERT.

Mme. Culp Sings and Mr. Grainger Plays for Wilson School.

Mme. Julia Culp and Mr. Percy Grainger have both been repeatedly heard in New York this season and before. So the only new thing about their joint concert in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon was that they appeared together. The concert was for the benefit of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls, which must have profited largely by it. The audience was large. Mr. Grainger devoted his first section to Brahms, playing the G minor Ballade, the E flat Intermezzo, a waltz in A flat, being an arrangement of one meant for four hands, and the Rhapsody in E flat. Then he played several Chopin numbers, one of Schumann's studies for the pedal piano and Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody.

Mme. Culp also devoted one of her sections to Brahms; another to Schubert, another to English songs, including three by John Alden Carpenter, and "I've Been Roaming," which the program said was "old English," but which might have been more closely identified as by Charles Edward Horn, who died in the remote period of 1849. Both Mme. Culp and Mr. Grainger gave of their best. Their performance was greatly enjoyed by the audience, especially Mr. Grainger's Brahms numbers, to which he was induced to add another piece. Mme. Culp's beautiful singing was put into stronger relief by Mr. Bos's beautiful accompaniments.

REV. JOHN R. MOSES DEAD.

Dean of Cathedral of Incarnation, Garden City, Was a Noted Scholar.

The Rev. John Robert Moses, Dean of the Cathedral of the Incarnation in Garden City, L. I., died yesterday at the Nassau Hospital in Mineola, L. I., in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Lymington, England, and on his arrival in this country attended the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1883. After teaching for a year in Rugby School in Philadelphia he was ordained, becoming rector of St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia until 1893.

For the next ten years Dean Moses was rector of St. Mary's Church in Wayne, Penn., then going to the Cathedral, where he became Dean. He was noted as a Hebrew and Greek scholar, and was an authority on church history.

Argentine Diplomat Dies.

ROME, April 11.—Dr. Epifanio Portella, Argentine Minister to the Quirinal since March, 1911, died here this morning. Señor Portella was Minister at Washington in 1905-1911.

Obituary Notes.

SYLVANUS MILLER DAVIDSON, a prominent merchant and churchman, died in Beacon, N. Y., yesterday, aged sixty-seven years. He was a veteran of the Seventy-first Regiment and a member of the Underhill Society.

The Rev. GRIFFIN W. BULL, noted among the Presbyterian ministers of the country, died in Scranton, Penn., yesterday. He was 47 years old.

CHARLES TAYLOR, said to be the heaviest man in the Borough of Queens, died yesterday at his home in College Point in his thirty-sixth year.

CHARLES W. LEIGH, a perfumer and manufacturing chemist at 158 Madison Avenue, was found dead at his desk on Monday. He lived at 122 East Thirty-fourth Street, and was in his fiftieth year.

JAMES S. DAYTON, a retired farmer, died on Monday at his home in Bayside, L. I., in his eighty-ninth year. He was born near Lakewood, N. J.

DAVID PIERSON, one of the oldest residents of Milburn Township and the father of Eugene C. Pierson, a real estate operator of Summit, N. J., died on Monday at his home in Milburn, N. J., on his eightieth birthday.

JOHN W. WEIL, a hat merchant of Orange, N. J., died on Monday at his home there in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. MILDRED S. BROOKS, a civil war nurse, who served with the army of the Potomac, died in Hartford, Conn., yesterday.

EMILIO DARZOTTI, a sailor in the navy during the civil war, died on Monday at his home, 128 Grant Avenue, Jersey City. Recently he was pier superintendent for the Erie Railroad and the Manhattan Steamship Line.

WILLIAM C. HERALD, for many years a scientist and writer for The London Lancet, died on Sunday in the Hackensack (N. J.) Hospital, in his seventy-first year.

PATRICK DOUGHERTY, President of the P. Dougherty Company of Baltimore, Md., owners of a large fleet of tugs, died on Monday at his home in that city. He was born in Ireland, and came here in 1864, at the age of 17.

EDWARD F. MOONEY, foreman of the photo engraving department of The New York Herald, died yesterday at his home, 17 Henry Street, Jersey City, in his forty-fourth year. He had been an employe of The Herald for twenty-five years.

CHARLES FOWLER BALDWIN, for nineteen years chief engineer of the Western Electric Company in London and Antwerp, died in Pittsburgh, Penn., on Sunday, in his forty-second year.

MAX LEVINSON, one of the founders of the silk braid industry here, died on Monday at his home in White Plains, N. Y., in his seventieth year.

Sister HELEN VINCENT, a teacher for years in Newark and Paterson, died on Sunday at the House of the Divine Providence, in Ridgewood, N. J.

HENRY HATCH, brother-in-law of Cardinal O'Connell, died on Monday at his home in Brookline, Mass., in his fifty-sixth year.

Captain WASHINGTON W. HARDY, who sailed around the globe thirteen times, died on Sunday at his home in Dover, N. H., in his seventy-ninth year.

Miss AMELIA J. LE COUNT, 74 years old, a daughter of the late Francis J. and Marinda C. Southard Le Count, died on Monday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Henry Martin 295 Stratford Road, Flatbush.

ALBERT SIMENINGER, in the employ of Dickerhoff, Raffleer & Co. for the last thirty-nine years, died at his home, 1,234 Thirty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn, on Monday.

Miss JOSEPHINE ETTYNGE of Babylon, L. I., died on Monday in the South Side Hospital in her seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. ANNIE AUGUSTA McCORMICK, wife of James McCormick, and an active member of the women's societies of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ambrose, died on Sunday at her home, 241 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, aged 63 years. Besides her husband she left six sons and a daughter.

ANDREW CONRAD, for almost a quarter of a century in the employ of the city and since 1904 chief clerk in the office of the Register of Kings County, died yesterday at his home, 45 Bushwick Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year. Mr. Conrad was born in that borough, and was at one time a Sergeant in the old Thirty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., which was disbanded a few years ago. He left a widow and five children.

CHRISTOPHER KARB, for twenty years an accountant for Acker, Merrall & Condit, and a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 1,138 East Third Street, Parkville, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. His wife, three daughters, and a son survive him.

ALFRED STEPHENS DENTON, 67 years old, is dead at his home, 311 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was a member for more than forty-five years of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., and is survived by his wife.

ROBERT WILLIAM MORROW, for many years employed as a special officer in the New York Clearing House, died from Bright's disease on Sunday at his home, 232 Fountain Avenue, East New York. He was a Past Master of Monitor Lodge, No. 528, F. and A. M., and a member of Hancock Council, R. A.

Mrs. CATHERINE KLEIN, 86 years old, widow of Peter Klein, a wholesale grocer in this city, died at the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Augusta Klein, in Middle Village, L. I., on Sunday.

WILLIAM PETERS, for thirty-five years in the employ of C. M. Moseman & Co., died on Monday at his home, 712A Halsey Street, Brooklyn, aged 76 years.

WILLIAM H. RUNNELL, in the hardware business in Manhattan, died recently at his home, 1,543 Fifty-first Street, Borough Park, leaving his wife, two sons, and four daughters.

JAMES QUIGLEY, 73 years old, a retired Police Sergeant, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 547 Fifty-ninth Street, Bay Ridge. Mr. Quigley was at one time a well-known wrestler and swimmer and had been on the force for about twenty-five years before he retired eighteen years ago. He is survived by his wife, a son, and three daughters.

LEWIS W. PARKER DEAD.

Former Head of Sixteen Cotton Mills Was Insured for $500,000.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 11.—Lewis Wardlaw Parker, former President and largest stockholder of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, which controls sixteen of the largest mills in South Carolina, died here early today.

Mr. Parker was born in Abbeville, S. C., July 11, 1865. In 1885 he was graduated from the University of South Carolina, and in 1887 from the Law School of the same university. Following three years of teaching in Columbia, S. C., he began the practice of law in Greenville.

About fifteen years ago Mr. Parker went into the manufacturing of cotton goods, and in the next few years built an organization around his original mill that embraced sixteen mills and operated 523,000 spindles. Shortly after the beginning of the European war a sharp break in the cotton market placed the Parker Cotton Mills Company, of which he was at that time the head, in a difficult financial position that ultimately made necessary a reorganization of the business. The plans for this reorganization, it is said, are now practically completed.

Mr. Parker was a member of the South Carolina delegation to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1912. Later his testimony before the Ways and Means Committee in relation to the cotton goods schedules in the Underwood-Simmons Tariff bill attracted considerable attention in trade circles. He was said last night to be heavily insured, at least $500,000 worth of insurance being carried in favor of the Parker Cotton Mills Company. This insurance, it was reported in trade circles, had for some time been carried by the mills.

At the time of his death Mr. Parker was a Director in the Parker Cotton Mills Company. He was also Vice President of the Piedmont Savings and Investment Company, a member of the Executive Committees of the American Home Fire Insurance Company and the Southeastern Life Insurance Company, and ex-President of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association. He was also a member of the New York Club in this city.

Mrs. Alice F. Hinkley Williams.

Mrs. Alice French Hinkley Williams, wife of David Williams of 60 West Sixty-eighth Street, proprietor of The Iron Age, died yesterday in the Hahnemann Hospital. She came of distinguished ancestry on both her mother and father's side, tracing her descent back to the Mayflower and numbering among her ancestors Elder Brewster, Governors Prince and Hinkley of Massachusetts, and Major Freeman. Mrs. Williams was a member of the National Arts Club and the Colonial Dames.

Colonel William Nelson.

LONG BEACH, Cal., April 11.—Colonel William Nelson, former editor of The Syracuse (N. Y.) Sentinel, died here today, aged 80. Colonel Nelson enlisted in the Confederate Army when 14 years old, and gained his title during service. He is survived by a widow, a daughter, Mrs. S. B. Squiere of Syracuse, and his father, now living in Gaddes, N. Y.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

EDWARDS—CAMPBELL.—Mr. Archibald A. Campbell of 1,293 Carroll St., Brooklyn, announces the engagement of his daughter Sylvia E., to Paul Kenneth Edwards of Orient, L. I.

STEPHENSON—HAVILAND.—Mr. Lindsley Haviland announces the engagement of his sister, Florence Earle Haviland, to Mr. Cowan Douglas Stephenson.

FALLON—MORLETT.—Mary J. Morlett to William M. Fallon.

NIELSON—WALDEN.—Eleanor Walden to William C. Nielson.

Married.

DEXTER—CUTHBERTSON.—On Tuesday, April 11, 1916, at St. George's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. John Henri Sattig, rector of St. Philip's Church, Dyker Heights, assisted by the Rev. Charles E. Clark, Doris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Cuthbertson of Ayr, Ontario, Canada, to William Vail Dexter of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIVINGSTON—GRINBERG.—On Tuesday, April 11, at the Marie Antoinette, by the Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes, Carolyn R. Grinberg to Stanley A. Livingston.

VAN EPPS—WEINGERS.—April 11, 1916, Ruth Weingers to Robert Johnson Van Epps, at the Church of the Transfiguration.

TAPPAN—HOADLEY.—April 10, Gladys Hoadley to Archibald D. Tappan.

Died.

ALLEN.—At Glen Rock, N. J., on Sunday, April 9, 1916, Katherine Orr, wife of Samuel Morgan Allen and daughter of the late James Orr. Funeral service will be held at Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 12, at 2 P. M.

ALTHAUS.—Marie, beloved wife of Charles H. Althaus, Jr., in her 24th year. Services at her late residence, 2,110 Hughes Av., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery Friday.

ARCHIBALD.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, April 11, 1916, David Gray, husband of Emma Neu Archibald. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 724 High St., Newark, on Thursday, April 13, at 2 P. M.

BAKER.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George T. Ames, Douglaston, L. I., on Tuesday, April 11, Jane Connolly, widow of Josiah Henry Baker, in her 72d year. Notice of funeral later.

BICKARD.—Leon, aged 38 years, husband of Clemence, brother of Charles. Funeral Wednesday at 2 P. M. at his home, 241 West 148th St.

BORNSTEIN.—Kattie, beloved wife of Wolf Bornstein, passed away peacefully April 11 at her late residence, 3,303 3d Av. She is survived by a husband and 7 children. Interment Mount Lebanon, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. Wednesday.

BUTLER.—Isaac, suddenly, in his 63d year, brother of Samuel B. and Henry Butler. Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Hyman Stern, 19 West 89th St., Wednesday, the 12th, at 10 A. M.

CHALMERS.—John, son of the late Thomas Chalmers, in his 63th year, at his residence, 8 West 47th, on April 9. Funeral services at 11 A. M. Wednesday. Interment private. Ex-member of Co. A, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

CHAPMAN.—April 11, 1916, at the home of his son, Charles S. Chapman, Leonia, N. J., Henry A. Chapman, aged 65.

COLLINS.—On Tuesday, April 11, Charles, son of Richard S. and Sarah W. Collins, in his 44th year. Funeral private.

CORWIN.—Mary J., April 11, 1916, in her 94th year. Funeral services at the residence of Mr. George H. Corwin, Greenport, L. I., April 13, at 1:30 P. M.

COSGROVE.—Elizabeth, at the home of her sister, Mrs Daniel O'Niel, 1,420 75th St., Brooklyn, April 10. Survived by two sisters. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M., thence to Our Lady of Guadalupe Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Omit flowers.

COVERT.—Suddenly, at her residence, 2,612 Briggs Av., New York City, Jessie Gertrude, dearly beloved daughter of the late Rev. W. S. and Julia E. Covert. St. John's papers please copy.

DAVIDSON.—At Beacon, N. Y., April 10, 1916, Silvanus Miller Davidson, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services will be held on Thursday, April 13, at 2:30 P. M., from St. Luke's Church, Beacon. Autos will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:10 A. M.

DAYTON.—On Monday, April 10, 1916, Laura A., daughter of Dr. John B. Newman and widow of Charles W. Dayton. Funeral services at her late residence, 13 Mount Morris Park West, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

DAYTON.—Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Mrs. Charles Willoughby Dayton, a former Regent of this chapter, at her home, 13 Mount Morris Park West, New York, on April 10, 1916.

Mrs. WILLIAM DAVIDSON MARTIN, Regent.
Mrs. CHARLES EVERETT BANKER, Sec.

DAYTON.—Daughters of the Revolution, New York State Society, announce with sorrow the death of their beloved member, Mrs. Charles Willoughby Dayton, April 10.
KATHARINE J. CLINTON CARVILLE, Regent.
MINNIE S. HELFER, Recording Secretary.

EYTINGE.—At Babylon, L. I., April 9, Josephine, daughter of the late Solomon Eytinge and Mary Ann Miller. Funeral services at Christ Church, West Islip, on Wednesday morning, April 12, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood at convenience of family.

GILHOOLEY.—On April 11, 1916, Stephen, son of the late Michael J. and Bridget Gilhooley. Funeral from his late residence, 308 East 90th St., Friday, April 14, 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East 90th St., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated at 10 o'clock. Interment Mount Calvary, White Plains, N. Y.

GORMAN.—On April 10, 1916, suddenly, Peter Gorman. Funeral from the residence of his son, Frank Gorman, 434 East 87th St., Thursday, April 13, at 10 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Joseph, East 87th St., where a Mass of Requiem will be celebrated at 10:30 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

KARB.—On April 10, Christopher Karb, at his residence, 1,138 East 3d St., Parkville, Brooklyn, N. Y. Requiem mass at St. Rose of Lima, Thursday, April 13, at 9:30 A. M. Culver Line, Parkville station.

LE COUNT.—Amelia J., April 10, 1916, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Henry Martin, 295 Stratford Road, Flatbush. Funeral services Thursday at 2 P. M.

LEWIS.—At Hempstead, L. I., on April 9, Albert D. Lewis, aged 55 years, son of the late Charles D. and Elizabeth Waring Lewis. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, corner of Clinton and Carroll Sts., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., April 12.

LOW.—At Stamford, Conn., Monday, April 10, 1916, Louisa Low, daughter of the late John G. and Mary Langdon Low. Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., Thursday, April 13, at 10 A. M. Interment Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass.

MANION.—On Monday, April 10, Edward D. Manion, at his home, 1,249 Tinton Av., Bronx. Funeral at 10:30 A. M. Thursday, from St. Augustine's Church, Franklin Av. and East 167th St., Bronx.

MARTINEZ, — Antonio. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d. (Frank E. Campbell Building.) Time later.

MEYLAN.—April 11, 1916, Jenny H. Meylan, aged 78 years. Private funeral services at the residence of her son, Dr. George L. Meylan, 468 West 141st St.

PULTZ.—At his residence, 38 West 59th St., on April 9, 1916, John T. Pultz. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

RAPP.—Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M.: Brethren—You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Moses Rapp. Masonic services at his late residence, 445 Jefferson Av., near Sumner, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 2 P. M.
JEROME WALLER, Master.
HARRY J. SONDHEIM, Secretary.

READ.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New York, National Banking Association, held April 11, 1916, the following minute was adopted:
Through the death of William A. Read the Directors of the Bank of New York, National Banking Association, have lost one of their most valued associates.
Elected to the Board in 1900, his long experience in financial affairs and his sound judgment made him a most helpful member, and he was untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare of the bank.
Through his sympathy for charitable and philanthropic work he was ever responsive to public and private calls. He was a good citizen, a warm friend, and a careful adviser.
In recognition of his character and ability, in appreciation of his advice and counsel; with sympathy for his family and his business associates, and as an expression of their sorrow, the Directors place this minute on the records of the bank as a tribute to William A. Read.

SEELBACH.—On April 10, Lisette, beloved wife of Gustavus and mother of Fred, Grace, George, and Viola. Funeral services on Thursday, April 13, at 10 A. M., at St. Matthew's Church, Willard Av., Woodhaven. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, April 11, 1916, at her residence, Park Hill, Yonkers, Bessie Blair, daughter of the late Alexander Stoddart and wife of Thomas C. Smith. Funeral services will be held at the Park Hill Reformed Church, Ludlow St., Yonkers, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, April 13. Interment private.

SYMES.—On Monday, April 10, 1916, Josephine A., widow of the late William A. Symes. Funeral services at her late residence, 719 West 180th St., on Wednesday evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock.

TALLMAN.—Ida Warren Tallman, widow of the late John M. Tallman. Funeral service at her late residence, 166 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday evening, April 12, 1916, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

VANDERPOEL.—Augustus Gifford Vanderpoel on April 11 at 442 Central Park West. Funeral private.

WARD.—Tuesday, April 11, 1916, at Englishtown, N. J., Kate Kearney, formerly of Staten Island, daughter of the late Judge Albert Ward, aged 60 years. Funeral private Thursday, April 13. Interment at St. Paul's Cemetery, East Chester, N. Y.

WASSMAN.—Harry, beloved son of Samuel and Sarah Wassman and brother of Carrie Schwarz, Emil, Hattie, and Hannah. Funeral, April 13, at the residence, 212 West 140th St., on Sunday

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Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York — Chicago

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Very Dull—Traders Indifferent to International Situation.

Traders confessed yesterday their inability to maintain activity in the stock market with the public holding aloof and with a grave international situation in the balance. Certain specialties were quite actively dealt in, but there was a very sharp contraction in dealings as a whole. Even some of the leading industrial shares, like United States Steel, were left in dullness, but the issues most neglected were the railroad stocks. They had been accustomed to a considerable degree of neglect, but yesterday the total dealings in them amounted to but a little more than 10 per cent. of the aggregate transactions, greatly reduced in volume though these were.

Traders admitted their inability to maintain activity, but they did not abandon the composure which they have lately been showing notwithstanding the grave questions at issue between this country and a foreign power. About 2 o'clock a report from Washington appeared on the news tickers that the Administration had decided to send an ultimatum to Germany demanding the cessation forthwith of submarine attacks on unarmed and neutral vessels under penalty of an immediate severance of diplomatic relations. Eight or ten months ago traders would not have waited for confirmation of such a rumor before resorting to precipitate selling. There was a decline in the market yesterday after this report was printed, but it was a leisurely recession which brought no very serious net losses, such a movement in fact as might well have occurred without special incentive at the end of a session which from a trader's point of view turned out to be a futile one. It was not doubt concerning the accuracy of the report so much as it was indifference bred by long familiarity with notes to Germany which led traders to take such a report very calmly.

Some held the view throughout the day that the market was waiting on the action to be taken by the Cabinet today or within the next few days regarding the submarine situation, but if so it was waiting on a serious matter with very great equanimity. As a matter of fact the market seems to have come to its present stage of dullness as a natural sequel to a long series of ineffectual trading operations which have lacked the essential support of public trading on any substantial scale. The process of traders feeding upon each other leads inevitably to deadlock and to dullness. No doubt it would be easy to arouse the present market from its lethargy if news of sufficient moment were to come to hand, but ordinary news seems powerless to stir the market save where trading operations are concentrated upon a very limited area—upon a few stocks for one reason or another more easily moved than others or in which sufficient specific influence is exerted by current news affecting them in direct fashion. A market less benumbed might well have responded to such news as that of the great increase in steel tonnage reported on Monday, but United States Steel yesterday closed unchanged after having covered an extreme range of half a point. The state of the market for Steel may be regarded as typical of the present public attitude toward Stock Exchange operations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4
Kansas City	4	4½	4	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	5	5½	
Richmond	5	5½	4	5
Atlanta	5	5½	5½	5
Chicago	5		4	5½
St. Louis	5	5	5½	5
Minneapolis	5		5½	5
Kansas City	5	5½	5½	5
Dallas	5	5½	4	5
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	5½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2½
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2½	2

*TIME LOANS.

30 days	2½@2½	5 months	3
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

*Regular mixed collateral all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76½	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	
Cables	4.77	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	—.00½
Paris—				
Demand	6.03⅛	6.03⅜	6.03⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	6.03⅜	6.02½	6.02½	
Berlin—				
Demand	72.50¾	72.43⅞	72.68¾	+.12½
Cables	72.62½	72.50	72.62½	+.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Nations of Exch.	Normal Demand or Check.	Yesterday's Close Demand.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.76¼	4.76⅛
Paris	5.1826	6.03⅛	6.02½
Spain	19.20	19.32	19.37
Switzerland	5.1826	5.19¾	5.19
Greece	19.25	19.33	19.38
Berlin	92.28	72.56¼	72.62½
Austria	20.20	12.40	12.50
Scandinavia	26.70	29.80	29.90
Holland	40.19	42.68¾	42.81¼
Italy	5.1826	6.55¾	6.55
Russia	51.45	.....	31.62½
China—			
Hongkong		49.25	49.35
Shanghai		68.50	68.62½
India—			
Bombay		33.00	.....
Calcutta		33.00	.....
Japan—			
Kobe		50.25	50.37½
Yokohama		50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	49.75	49.87½
South America—			
Buenos Aires		42.87½	42.50
Rio		22.87½	23.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.78	$4.71	$4.72¾	$4.70¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $523,471,463; balance, $27,614,517; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $775,443.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $2.81¼ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29 13-16d, up ⅛d; New York, 62½c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48⅝@50⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	315,999
Same day last year	1,057,207
Year to date	47,172,729
Same period last year	24,660,123
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.50 — .28
Same day last year	88.79 + .38

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	83.49 Mar. 1
Same period last year	70.01 Apr. 13	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.39 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20⅛	20½	3,000	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅜	20½	19⅞	20	— ⅛
9⅛	9⅜	300	Alaska Juneau	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
28¾	29⅛	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29⅛	29⅝	28¾	29⅛	— ⅛
76½	77¼	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77	77	77	77	— ¼
96	97	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	97⅝	97⅞	96⅝	96⅝	—1
93½	97	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
72½	72¾	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	72½	72⅜	72⅜	...
93½	95	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
...	102	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	100	100	100	100	— ¼
60¼	60⅝	4,400	Am. Can	61⅞	61⅞	60½	60¼	—1⅛
111¼	112	100	Am. Can pf	111⅝	111⅝	111¼	111⅝	— ⅛
67½	68½	700	Am. Car & Fdry	68¼	68⅝	68	68	...
157½	158⅞	800	Am. Coal Products	158	159	157	157½	— ½
53	53⅛	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53½	53½	53½	...
127½	130	10	Am. Express	128	128	128	128	...
9⅝	10	100	Am. H. & Leather	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
51⅞	52½	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
27⅞	28¼	100	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	...
23½	24	900	Am. Linseed	23½	24¼	23½	24	+ ⅜
45½	46¼	800	Am. Linseed pf	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46	+ ⅞
77⅛	77¾	8,500	Am. Locomotive	77⅜	77⅞	77⅛	77¼	— ⅛
102	103	200	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102½	102	102½	...
34½	35	300	Am. Malt pf	34⅞	35	34⅞	35	...
101⅞	102	4,400	Am. Smelt. & R	102¼	102¼	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅛
112	113	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ⅛
94	94½	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Do., s. 30 f	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	...
52	52⅞	100	Am. Steel Fdries	52½	52½	52½	52½	...
110¼	110⅝	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	111	110¼	110⅝	+ ⅜
115⅝	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	— ⅝
128¼	128½	800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128¼	128¼	128¼	128½	...
128¼	128½	93	Do., odd lots	128⅜	128⅜	128⅛	128½	...
105½	106½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	105⅜	105⅜	105⅛	105½	...
40½	40¾	1,100	Am. Woolen	40⅞	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
98⅜	99	200	Am. Woolen pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	—1¼
98½	99	25	Do., odd lots	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
95¾	95¾	18,900	Am. Zinc Lt. S	97¼	97⅜	95⅞	95⅝	—1⅜
86⅞	87	4,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	87¾	87⅞	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅞
...	5	100	Assets Realization	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
52	...	24	Asso. Merch. 1st pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	...
67⅞	68	100	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	...
103¼	103¼	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	...
100	109⅞	100	Atlantic Coast Line	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+1⅛
105½	106	6,900	Baldwin Loco	105¾	107⅛	105½	105½	+1½
86⅝	87¼	2,900	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛	87¼	+ ⅛
76⅛	76½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅛	76⅝	76⅛	76⅜	...
2⅝	2⅞	100	Batopilas Mining	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
81	83	100	Burns Brothers	82	82	82	82	—1¼
109½	114	100	Bush Terminal	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	—2
96	96¼	8,100	Butte & Superior	97¼	97¾	95½	96	—1
53¼	53½	1,100	Central Leather Co	54	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅞
93⅝	93⅞	2,800	Chandler Motor	93	96⅜	93	95½	+1½
61⅝	61⅞	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	62	62	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅞
8½	9	100	Chicago & Alton	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
35¾	36	200	Chi. Gt. Western	35⅝	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	— ⅛
94	94½	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅝	94⅝	94⅛	94⅛	— ½
128½	129¾	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	— ½
18⅝	19	3,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19¼	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
22⅞	23	1,100	Chile Copper	23¼	23½	23	23	+ ⅛
55	55⅝	2,600	Chino Copper	55½	56⅝	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
38	40	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	40	40	40	40	—1
44⅝	44⅞	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	44½	45¼	44½	44⅞	...
26⅜	27	100	Col. & Southern	27	27	27	27	...
44½	45⅜	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	45	45	45	45	—1
19½	20	800	Corn Products Ref	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
92½	93	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	93¼	93¾	93	93	— ½
92⅜	92⅜	41,800	Crucible Steel	92½	94½	92½	92⅜	+ ⅜
116	116½	200	Crucible Steel pf	116	116⅜	116	116⅜	— ⅜
220	225	1,200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	219	221	216	221	+6
215	222	200	Del., Lack & West	220	220	220	220	+2
9½	10	300	Den. & Rio Grande	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
21	21¼	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	19	21	19	21	+1
47¼	47⅝	1,000	Distillers' Secur	48¼	48¾	47½	47½	— ⅛
24⅝	24⅞	800	Dome Mines	25	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
36¼	36⅜	950	Erie	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	...
51⅞	52	400	Erie 1st pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
43	43½	200	Erie 2d pf	43¾	43¾	43	43	...
167¼	168	650	General Electric	167½	167½	167	167⅝	+ ⅝
116	116¼	200	General Motors pf	116	116	116	116	+ ¼
78⅞	79⅛	11,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	80	80	78¾	78⅞	— ⅛
89½	89¾	100	Granby Consol	89¾	89¾	89½	89½	— ⅛
119⅝	120¼	500	Great Northern pf	120¼	120¼	120	120	— ⅛
43¼	43⅝	500	G. N. certs. ore prop	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ¼
48⅜	48⅝	400	Greene-Cananea	48⅜	49¼	48⅜	49¼	+1
21½	21⅝	4,700	Guggenheim Explor	22	22	21½	21½	— ⅝
290	305	140	Ingersoll Rand	300	300	300	300	+25
46½	46⅝	2,000	Inspiration Copper	47¼	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	— ¾
17⅛	17½	1,500	Interboro Consol	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	...
74	74½	800	Interboro Con. pf	74½	74⅜	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
58¼	59⅜	300	Int. Agricultural pf	59	59½	59	59½	+1
20½	20⅝	9,900	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	21⅜	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
73½	74⅛	16,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	73⅝	73⅝	74	74	—1½
49¼	49¾	8,800	Int. Nickel	50¼	50¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅜
47	47⅛	400	Int. Paper pf	47½	47½	47	47	— ⅞
88	90	100	Jewel Tea	90	90	90	90	+1
25¼	26	300	Kansas City South	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
73⅝	74	200	Kelly Spring Tire	74	74½	74	74	— ⅛
95¾	97¼	100	Kelly Spring T. pf	96	98	96	96	— ¾
57	57½	7,100	Kennecut Copper	57½	57⅝	57	57	— ½
128¾	129⅛	55	Kings Co. El. & P	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	...
73⅝	74½	200	Lackawanna Steel	73⅝	75⅜	73⅝	75⅜	—1½
105⅝	106½	100	Laclede Gas	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅛
51½	52⅝	7,600	Lee Rubber & Tire	51½	52⅝	51½	52⅜	+ ⅝
77½	78	200	Lehigh Valley	77½	77¾	77½	77⅝	—1⅛
125	125¼	300	Louis & Nash	125	125¼	125	125⅜	—1⅛
129	130	200	Manhattan Elev	129	130	129	130	— ⅝
129½	130	50	Do., odd lot	129½	129⅝	129½	129½	...
73¾	74	8,500	Maxwell Motors	73¾	74¼	73	73	—1
86	88	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	86	88½	86	88½	+ ¼
57	57½	1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	57	57½	56¾	56¾	—1½
111	111¼	12,700	Mexican Petroleum	111	111¼	109½	109½	—1
38⅜	38⅝	2,200	Miami Copper	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	3⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
42	43	400	Missouri Pacific	42⅝	43⅜	42⅝	43⅜	...
43	43⅛	100	Do., trust rcts	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ¼
77	79	200	Montana Power	77	79	77⅝	78¾	—1
122	123	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	122	123	122	123	— ¼
75	76	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	76	76	76	...
25	25	300	Nat. Enameling & St. Co	25	25	24½	24½	—1⅜
66¾	67	800	Nat. Lead Co	67¼	67¼	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅝
177	177¾	500	Nevada Con. Cop	177	177¾	175	175½	— ½
142½	142⅝	100	N. Y. Air Brake	142½	142⅝	142½	142½	—2½
103	103¼	1,300	N. Y. Central	103	103¼	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
36	36	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	36	36	36	36	+ ¼
50	50	150	N.Y.,C. & St.L.2d pf	50	50	50	50	—8½
62	62¼	8,900	N. Y., N. H. & H	62	62¼	60¾	61¼	—1⅝
122¾	122¾	800	Norfolk & Western	122¾	122¾	122½	122½	...
67½	67¾	100	North American	67½	67¾	67½	67½	— ½
112⅜	112⅝	1,100	Northern Pacific	112⅜	112⅝	112	112¼	— ⅛
71	71	100	Old Dominion	71	71	71	71	+ ½
8	9	1,200	Ontario Mining	9	9	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
83	83	100	Pabst Brewing pf	83	83	83	83	...
57	57	2,100	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
44	44	300	Philadelphia Co	44	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
27	27	100	Pittsburgh Coal	28½	28¾	26¾	26¾	—1½
45	45	100	Pressed Steel Car	45	45	45	45	—1
20¼	20¼	200	Pullman Co	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
93	93	100	Quicksilver pf	93¾	93¾	93	93	— ½
92½	94½	41,800	Railway Steel Sp	92½	94½	92½	92⅝	+ ⅜
116	116⅛	200	Ray Con. Copper	116	116⅛	116	116⅛	— ⅜
219	221	1,200	Reading	85½	85½	84½	85	+ ½
45	45	100	Reading 2d pf	45	45	45	45	+ ½
51	51¼	450	Rep. Iron & Steel	51	51¼	51	51¼	+ ⅛
109	109	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	109	109	109	109	+ ¼
2	2½	1,800	St. Louis & San F.	2¼	2½	2	2	— ⅛
3¾	4¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	4¾	4¾	3½	3½	—1
3	3¼	1,700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3¼	3¼	3	3	— ⅜
178	178	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	178	178	178	178	—1
34⅞	34⅞	1,200	Shattuck-Arizona	34⅞	34⅞	34	34	— ⅝
55	55	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	55	55	54½	54½	— ⅛
97⅞	97⅞	500	Southern Pacific	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅛
207	208	207	So. Porto Rico Sug	207	208	207	208	...
20¼	20¼	800	Southern Railway	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
58	58⅜	200	Southern Ry. pf	58	58⅜	58	58⅜	— ⅛
95	95	100	Standard Milling	95	95	95	95	—1
142⅜	142⅝	1,800	Studebaker Co	142⅜	142⅝	141⅛	141⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	900	Tennessee Copper	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
198	198	400	Texas Co	198	198	197	197	—2
10	10	500	Texas & Pacific	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
61⅛	61⅜	100	Third Avenue	61⅛	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	— ⅛
6½	7	100	Union B. & P. Co	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
80¾	83⅛	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ¼
132⅞	132¼	600	Union Pacific	132⅞	132⅞	132¼	132¼	— ⅜
82⅝	83	700	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	83	82⅜	83	...
62	62¾	200	United Cigar Mfrs	62	62	62	62	...
148	148⅞	4,100	United Fruit Co	148	148⅞	147½	148⅜	+ ⅝
147⅞	148	700	Do., sub. rts. 2d in. pd	147⅞	148	147⅞	147⅞	...
21⅞	22	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21⅞	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅜
51⅞	52	400	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
163½	163⅝	17,100	U. S. Ind. Alco	163½	163½	160½	160⅝	—2⅝
108	109	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	108	109	108	109	—1
...	1¼	100	U. S. Red & Ref	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
53⅜	53⅝	2,300	U. S. Rubber	53⅜	53⅝	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅝
110⅜	110⅝	1,100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110⅜	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝	+ ½
75	78	12,700	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M	77	78	74⅜	77½	+2½
53⅛	53⅝	2,200	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	53⅛	53⅝	53½	53½	+ ¾
85	85½	200	U. S. Steel	85	85½	84⅜	85	...
117¼	117⅜	300	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	+ ⅛
83⅜	83⅝	2,500	Utah Copper	83⅜	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝	...
18	18⅛	1,800	Utah Securities	18	18	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
44¼	44¼	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	44¼	44	44	44	— ½
45½	45⅝	200	Wabash pf. A	45½	45⅝	45⅛	45⅜	...
27¼	27⅜	800	Western Union Tel	27¼	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	— ⅜
90¼	90¾	800	Westingh. E. & M	90¼	90¼	89¾	89¾	— ¼
63⅞	64	3,000	Westingh. E. & M. pf	65¼	65¾	63⅞	64	—1
4¼	4⅜	400	Wheeling & L. E	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	800	W. & L. E. 1st pf	13⅜	13⅝	13	13	— ¾
4⅛	4⅜	300	W. & L. E. 2d pf	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	...
233	235	100	Willys-Overland	233	238	233	233	—2
124½	125	1,000	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	124½	125	124½	125	+1

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The international situation was regarded less favorably from a market point of view and prices sagged on the Consolidated Exchange. The declines, however, were confined within small limits except in a very few instances.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Best Sug.	72½	72½	72½	72½
190	Am. Can	62	62	60¾	60¾
110	Am. Car & F.	68⅜	68⅜	68	68
20	Am. Linseed	23⅝	24	23⅜	24
320	Am. Locomo.	77⅞	77⅞	77	77¼
1,020	Am. Smelting	102⅜	103⅜	101⅜	101⅝
40	Am. Sugar	110⅝	111¼	110⅝	111¼
1,180	Am. Zinc	97⅛	97⅝	96	96½
720	Anaconda Cop.	87¼	87⅝	86¾	86¾
420	Baldwin Loco.	107	107½	106⅞	106
10	Balt. & Ohio	87	87	87	87
290	Butte & Sup.	97⅛	97½	95¾	95¾
20	Cent. Leather	54	54	53¾	53¾
110	C., R. I. & P.	10⅜	10⅜	18⅜	18

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Legal investment for Savings Banks, Trustees, etc., in New York and all the New England States.

$44,000

City of Canton, O.

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$40,400

City of Canton, O.

4½% bonds due March 1st, 1926 to yield 4%

$25,000

City of Akron, O.

4½% bonds due Nov. 1st, 1925 to yield 4%

Legal investment for Savings Banks, Trustees, etc., in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

$50,000

City of Colorado Spgs., Col.

4% bonds due Oct. 2nd, 1925 at 100 & int., yielding 4%

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2. How maintenance charges compare with those of other systems.
3. Earnings and the outlook for dividends.

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RECORD RESOURCES OF NATIONAL BANKS

Total of $13,838,000,000 on March 7, as Shown by Response to Controller's Call.

FOREIGN RETURNS OUTDONE

Tops Resources of Seven Great Central Banks—Total Deposits Increase a Fourth in a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A digest of the returns received by the Controller of the Currency in reply to the bank call for March 7 shows that the total resources of the national banks of the United States were on that day $13,838,000,000, which is in excess of the greatest amount of resources at any previous time by $370,000,000. As compared with March 7, 1915, it is an increase of $2,271,000,000. Controller Williams said tonight:

"The aggregate resources of the national banks of the United States at this time exceed by $3,000,000,000 the aggregate resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Reichsbank of Germany, the Bank of Russia, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Swiss National Bank, and the Bank of Japan.

"The increase in the loans and discounts of our national banks on March 7 was $132,000,000, as compared with Dec. 31, 1915, and $990,000,000, as compared with March 4, 1915. The total deposits on March 7 amounting to $10,790,000,000, an increase since Dec. 31, 1915, of $411,000,000, and an increase of $2,198,000,000 as compared with March 4, 1915.

"Of the $411,000,000 increase in deposits since Dec. 31, 1915, $325,000,000 were from banks and bankers, and $78,000,000 were reported as time deposits, while demand deposits for this period showed a decrease of $2,600,000. Of the $2,198,000,000 increase in total deposits since March 4, 1915, however, the principal increase was in demand deposits, which increased $1,072,000,000, against an increase in time deposits of $296,000,000, and an increase in the balances due to banks and bankers of $830,000,000.

"Bills payable and rediscounts amounted on March 7, 1916, to only $61,956,000, a decrease since Dec. 31, 1915, of $36,460,000, and a reduction as compared with March 4 a year ago of $36,704,000. Specie holdings amounted on March 7, 1916, to $708,780,000, an increase since Dec. 31, 1915, of $19,018,000, and an increase as compared with March 4, 1915, of $116,928,000.

"The holdings of United States bonds amounted on March 7, 1916, to $754,000,000, a decrease of $20,000,000 as compared with Dec. 31, 1915, and of $27,000,000 as compared with March 4, 1915. The holdings of bonds, securities, &c., other than United States Government bonds, amounted on March 7, 1916, to $1,404,000,000, an increase since Dec. 31, 1915, of $89,638,000 and an increase as compared with March 4, 1915, of $364,000,000.

"It should be noted that while the national banks reduced their holdings of Government bonds between March 4, 1915, and March 7, 1916, to the extent of $27,000,000, the Federal Reserve Banks, between March 5, 1915, and March 10, 1916, increased their holdings of Government bonds from $5,000,000 to $34,000,000. In the last thirty days the amount of Government bonds held by the Federal Reserve Banks has increased approximately $11,000,000 more. The Federal Reserve Banks now own over $45,000,000 of Government bonds.

"The twelve Federal Reserve Banks get the same returns from their holdings of Government 2s as are obtained by the national banks. Federal Reserve Banks, as well as national banks, are permitted to issue circulation against Government 2s, and upon this circulation they are subject to a tax of one-half of 1 per cent.; so that any bank, whether national or Federal Reserve, investing in Government 2s and then reimbursing itself for the outlay by issuing circulation against its bonds gets a net profit of approximately 1½ per cent. without reducing its cash resources except as to the 5 per cent. redemption fund deposited with the United States Treasurer.

"The circulation of national banks on March 7, 1916, was $695,000,000, a decrease of $17,000,000 since Dec. 31, 1915, and a reduction of $50,000,000 since March 4, 1915, but this reduction of $50,000,000 since March 4, 1915, included $20,000,000 of emergency currency retired subsequent to the latter date.

"On March 7, 1916, there were 7,586 national banks, with a capital of $1,067,289,000, as compared with 7,589 national banks on March 4, 1915, with a capital of $1,066,389,000, an increase in capital for the year of $700,000. This slight reduction in the number of national banks was due to the liquidation of a number of national banks for the purpose of consolidating with other national banks. The new national banks chartered in the last twelve months largely exceeded the number of banks going into voluntarily liquidation for purposes other than consolidation with other national banks.

"The surplus and undivided profits of national banks on March 7, 1916, amounted to $1,031,278,000, an increase as compared with the previous year of $18,288,000."

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Refining	675	680	675	680
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	340	360
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	975	1000	975	1000
Colonial Oil	165	180	165	180
Continental Oil	305	315	310	315
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	42	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	215	220
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Galena-Signal Oil	152	155	152	155
Illinois Pipe Line	175	177	175	177
Indiana Pipe Line	103	105	102	105
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12½	12	12½
National Transit	18	20	18	19
N. Y. Transit	185	190	187	193
Northern Pipe Line	101	103	103	104
Ohio Oil	226	228	224	226
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	60	63
Pierce Oil	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
Pierce 6s, 1924	84	86	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas	413	417	412	416
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	220	222
Solar Refining	300	305	300	305
Southern Pipe Line	202	205	202	205
South. Penn. Oil	345	350	345	350
South. West. Penn.	106	109	106	109
Standard Oil of Cal.	250	252	248	252
Standard Oil of Ind.	542	545	542	545
Standard Oil of Kan.	460	465	450	460
Standard Oil of Ky.	363	370	362	368
Standard Oil of Neb.	360	370	360	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	514	516	514	516
Standard Oil of N.Y.	210	212	209	211
Standard Oil of Ohio	560	565	555	560
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	86	88	86	88
Vacuum Oil	243	246	243	246
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	120	130	120	130
American Cigar pf.	100	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	350	325	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F.	155	160	154	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	100	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	475	480	475	482
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¾	1¾	Jerome Y.	1½	2
B. St. Gas	.15	.17	La Rose	.58	.62
Bingham	12½	13	Majestic	.80	.85
Bohemia	2¾	3½	McK.-D.	.45	.48
Begole	.80	1.00	Mex. Metals	.41	.45
B. & N. Y.	3	3¼	M. of Am.	2¾	3
Butte & L.	.89	.91	N. Baltic	3	3¼
Boston Ely	.82	.85	N. Cornelia	16	16½
Bost. & M.	.72	.74	Nev. Doug.	1	1⅛
Calaveras	4¼	4½	O. D. rcts.	.50	.75
Chief Con.	1⅛	1⅛	Ohio Cop.	.18	.20
Con.	.75	.80	Oneco	1	1¼
Con. Cop.	1⅞	2⅛	Omandaga	2¼	2⅝
Con. Ariz.	1⅝	1¾	Pilot Butte	10¼	
Crown Res.	.55	.60	Sw'est M.	1½	2
Cal. Corbin	.05	.06	Stew't M.	.34	.37
Davis-D.	1⅛	1⅛	Truro	2¾	3
E. & B. B.	2¾	2½	Tono. Bel.	4⅞	5
First Nat.	6¼	6¾	Tono. Min.	6	6¼
G'field Con.	.80	.90	U. S. Ext.	2⅜	2⅞
Houghton	2⅜	2⅝	Un. P. Sr.	1⅛	1⅝
Iron Blosa.	2¼	2½	Yukon G.	3	3¼

MIAMI CO. EARNS $7,262,884.

Report Shows Net Revenue of $3,589,681 from Copper Production.

The Miami Copper Company earned a gross income in 1915 of $7,262,834 from a net copper production amounting to 41,832,059 pounds. This was $2,739,059 more than in the preceding year, and the net revenue of $3,589,681, before taxes and depreciation, was $2,469,302 greater than in 1914. The final balance was $3,393,562, equal to $4.55 a share on the stock, against $1.64 a share the year before.

Vice President J. Parke Channing said in the pamphlet report yesterday that while the ore treated during the year contained 2.2 pounds less copper to the ton than in 1914, the yield was seven-tenths of a pound higher because of improved milling methods. The mill extraction was 75.17 per cent. of the copper content of the ore, compared with 69.93 per cent. two years before. There were no additions to ore reserves in 1915, the report said, and on Jan. 1, 1916, they amounted to 35,140,000 tons. The production cost was 8.76 cents a pound, compared with 9.20 cents in 1914.

Treasurer Sam A. Lewisohn said in the financial statement that the company's bonded indebtedness was entirely redeemed during the year. The balance sheet showed ore and metals on hand when the year ended worth $3,017,566, against $966,489 twelve months before.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	390	395
American Light & Traction pf.	113	116
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	80
American Gas Co.	120	122
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	65
*American Gas & Electric	145	148
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50½	51½
American Power & Light	65	66
American Power & Light pf.	85	86½
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric	7¾	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	52	55
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Cities Service	176	180
Cities Service pf.	83½	84½
Colorado Power	25	30½
Colorado Power pf.	98	102
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	63½	64
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	86½	87½
Consumers Power 5s, 1952	104½	105¾
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	96	98
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	74	77
Electric Bond & Share pf.	101	104
Empire District Electric pf.	82	86
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	43	49
Gas & Electric Securities	180	
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario L. & Pow. pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	59½	61
Northern States Power pf.	96	98
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	62¾	63
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	92	93
Pacific Gas & Electric (orig.)	92	94
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	27	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	52	57
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf.	102	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	10½	11½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	87	89
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12½	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	52½	56
Toledo Trac., Light & Power	34	36
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf.	60	63
United Light & Rys.	53	55
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	76	78
Western Power	16¾	17¾
Western Power pf.	60	62

*Par value $50.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Buff., R. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.30
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.45	4.15
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.50	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'21	4½	4.75	4.50
C., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.15
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.12
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5	5.85	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.15
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.15
Penn. Gen. Fight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
St. Louis & S. F.	1916-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Seab. Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.20	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.20

BRITAIN ORDERS HOWITZERS

Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co. Gets a Contract for 100.

The British Government has placed an order for 100 howitzers with the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company. The guns will cost about $27,000 each, making the total of $2,700,000. As the Midvale Company has already on its books all the business that it can handle for some months ahead, it will probably be necessary to erect a new plant for the manufacture of the howitzers. Plans calling for a new $1,000,000 structure are receiving consideration.

The Midvale Company has a large amount of rifle business on its books, as well as a big domestic business. Salesmen were instructed some weeks ago to accept no more orders calling for delivery this year. The British gun order will not be completed until 1917.

RE-ELECT L. I. R. R. BOARD.

Stockholders Also Vote Approval of Acts of Management.

The stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company, at their annual meeting yesterday, re-elected the old Board of Directors and approved the acts of the management. There was no active opposition to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's controlling stock interest, but the 10,000 shares held by Dick Brothers was formally voted against the old management.

The restitution suit brought by Dick Brothers against the interlocking Pennsylvania and Long Island Company Directors will be called before Justice Lehman in the Supreme Court today. The case will probably go to trial next Monday.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95½	5.12
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101⅜	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅞	101⅛	5.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅞	100⅝	4.65
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅞	100⅝	4.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	98⅝	99⅛	5.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	98⅛	99	5.10
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅝	99⅞	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101¼	3.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb. 1923	101¾	102½	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.60
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101	4.50
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅛	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1919	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	97½	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101½	3.40
A. V. R.I. & P.	6	July 1,'19	97½	98	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	100½	100⅞	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	101	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	4	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	102⅞	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	8	May, 1918	103¼	103⅝	4.15
‡Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101¼	101⅜	2.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.70
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98½	98⅝	4.25
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1910	95	98	19.00
Cities Service	7	May, 1918	101½	102¼	6.70
*Cons. Power	6	May 1,'17	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Den. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1917	102	103	5.80
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.30
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1948	100½	101	4.80
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅛	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mass. Ry.	4	June, 1918	101½	102⅜	5.25
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	98	98	
**Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	101¼	101⅝	3.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	88	92	
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99⅛	6.50
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	5	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.00
‡Nor. S. Pow.	6	June, 1,'17	101⅜	101½	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101⅜	101⅝	4.10
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98⅞	99¼	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1947	100⅜	101	5.05
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
U.S.S.R. & M.	6	Feb., 1928	103⅝	104½	4.65
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	101⅝	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101½	4.25
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101½	102	3.45
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101¼	4.70
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	99⅞	5.05
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
††West. Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.80
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

*To be called June, 1916, at 100⅜ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for redemption June, 1916, at 101. ¶Called for redemption May 1, at 100. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ††Called for redemption May 3, at 100½.

Registered Bonds

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern

1st Mortgage 5s Due April 1, 1934

1. Secured by a first mortgage on 997.34 miles of main line.
2. Will be a first mortgage in 1921 on 291.51 miles additional.
3. Bonds outstanding at the rate of but $8,532 per mile.
4. Mortgage is closed except for refunding purposes.
5. Moody's analyses gives, Factor of safety 87, Net rating Aaa. Price to net 5%.

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Oklahoma Producing & Refining Co.

Information on request.

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Guaranty Trust Stock

Hallowell & Henry

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$5,000,000

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co.

First Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1938

Interest payable January 1, and July 1

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, with provision for registration of principal, or may be fully registered

Guaranteed by endorsement as to interest by the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Secured by first mortgage lien on about 2,361 miles and by a second lien on about 790 miles, subject to $8,422,000 prior liens, constituting the entire owned mileage of the Company.

Further issue under this mortgage is limited to $20,000 per mile of additional railway, and to refunding divisional liens.

Dividends have been paid on both issues of capital stock since 1904, and 7% is now being paid on the outstanding $12,603,400 preferred and 7% on $25,206,800 common stock.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange

Price 93 and Interest, yielding about 4.50%

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Kountze Brothers Lee, Higginson & Co.

Municipal Bonds

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Our present attractive list includes

	Amount	Issue	Maturities	Yield
NMC*	$50,000	City of Detroit, Mich., Sewer 4s	1944	3.85%
N*	180,000	State of Georgia Refunding 4½s	1945	3.90%
NC*	19,000	City of Cohoes, N.Y., Reg. Fire Dept. 4½s	1916 to 1934	3.90%
NMC*	600,000	State of California Direct Obl. 4s	1926 to 1985	3.90%
NMC*	33,000	City of Newark, N. J., Dock Imp. 4s	1960	3.95%
NMC*	175,000	City of Dayton, Ohio, Public Imp. 4½s	1941 & 1946	3.95%
NMC*	160,000	City of Los Angeles, Cal., El. Pr. 4½s	1939 to 1942	4.15%
*	90,000	State of Louisiana Port Com. 5s	1941 to 1954	4.30%
*	300,000	City of Shreveport, La., W. W. & Sew. 4½s	1939 to 1954	4.30%
C*	42,000	City of San Diego, Cal., Harbor Imp. 4½s	1927 to 1952	4.30%
*	100,000	City of Houston, Texas, Direct Obl. 5s	1949 to 1956	4.40%
	125,000	Santa Cruz County, Ariz., Rd. & Bdge. 5s	1955 opt. 1935	4.70%
*	25,000	Town of Sharon, Tenn., W. W. & E. L. 6s	1936	5.00%

N—Legal for New York Savings Banks. C—Legal for Connecticut Savings Banks.
M—Legal for Massachusetts Savings Banks. *Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

We have just published our April Booklet of Municipal Bonds giving detailed description of many attractive investments. Write today for Booklet G-14

William R. Compton Company

Municipal Bonds

14 Wall Street, New York

St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago

The advance which has begun in the securities of the

UNITED LIGHT & RYS CO

is no mystery to investors who watch earnings

In February its subsidiaries reported an increase in gross earnings of..... **16.3%**

The increase in their net earnings, after deducting all interest charges, equaled. **56.1%**

As a result, the parent company showed a gain in net earnings, after deducting its own interest charges, of..... **66.4%**

The balance which remained after providing for United Light preferred dividends was increased..... **179.6%**

Purchase of the First & Refunding 5% Bonds, for income and for profit, is advised. At present prices they yield about 6%

Similarly the First Preferred Stock, which may still be bought to yield more than 7½%

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Legality approved by Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay

MATURITIES AND PRICES

$188,000	Feb. 1,	1921 @	104.15	$30,000 April 1,	1942 @ 113.44
15,000	April 1,	1926 @	106.90	30,000 " "	1943 @ 113.73
15,000	" "	1927 @	107.45	30,000 " "	1944 @ 114.00
30,000	" "	1928 @	107.97	30,000 " "	1945 @ 114.26
15,000	" "	1939 @	112.52	15,000 " "	1946 @ 114.51

Maturities 1921 Yield 4.05%—1926-1946 Yield 4.15%

Descriptive Circular on Request

GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY

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40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

We Own and Offer Subject to Sale

$500,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

4% Bonds (1927-1959)

$350,000

COOK COUNTY, ILL.

Forest Preserve District 4% Bonds (1926-1934)

Prices Upon Application

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CAPITAL SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS : : : : : : : : $1,000,000 $1,000,000

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50 Southern P. L.
25 S. O. of Kansas
25 S. O. of Ohio
50 Vacuum Oil

WE WILL SELL

50 Buckeye P. L.
25 Continental Oil
25 N. Y. Transit
50 Prairie P. L.
50 S. O. of Indiana
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500 Cumberland Corp. Pfd.
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25 German American Insurance
50 Germania Insurance
30 Home Insurance
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
Ingersoll-Rand Scrip
50 N. J. Zinc
25 Scovill Manufacturing
10 Victor Talking Machine
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aluminum Co. of America
122 Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Pfd.
25 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
500 Cumberland Corp. Com.
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
43 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
25 Harriman National Bank
50 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
30 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
50 McElwain Shoe 2d Pfd.
10 Victor Talking Machine
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

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To net about 8%

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading More Active, with Prices Showing Declines in Most Issues.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 637,837 shares of stock and $151,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 95,810; oil, 69,840, and mining, 472,187. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	‡Aeol'n-Weber.	25	25½	25	25½
36,200	‡Aetna Explos., w. i.	23⅜	24¼	23½	23⅞
1,500	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70¼	70½	70¼	70⅜
400	A.-Br. Mfg. Co.	21	22	22	22
200	A.-Br. M. Co. pf.	60	60	60	60
1,225	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	34	35	33	33½
400	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	49½	49½	49	49
300	Balt. Tube Co.	116	117	116	117
1,100	‡Butler Chem.,	3	3½	3	3⅛
1,000	Can. N. G. Cor.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	‡Car Lt. & P.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
600	Carwen Steel.	10	10	10	10
400	‡Cramp Ship.	84	85	84	85
2,600	Chevrolet Mot.	190	192¾	190	192¾
100	Con. Ordnance.	25	25	25	25
2,000	Cp. of R. & H.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
12,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	63½	66¾	63½	64¾
5,000	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	95½	95¾	95	95¾
300	Davidson Ch.	62	62	61½	61½
450	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
300	‡Gaston, W. & W., w. i.	70	70	70	70
150	Emerson Phon.	12	12½	12	12½
300	General Dev.	38¾	39	38¾	39
30	Gen. Ry. Sig'l.	99	99	99	99
200	Haskell & B'ker Car Co.	41½	41½	41	41
700	‡Hendee Mfg.	28	30	28	30
355	Holly Sug. Cor.	47½	49	47	48
500	Holly S. C. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
500	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	15¼	15¼	15	15
200	Int. Rubber.	14¾	14¾	14	14
400	Kathod. Br. pf.	29	29	28½	28½
500	Kene. Zinc C.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
1,100	‡S. E. Kresge.	12¾	13	12½	12⅞
400	‡S. S. Kr. pf.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
100	Lake T. B. pf.	11	11	11	11
100	‡Lima Loco. n.	38½	38½	38½	38½
7,000	‡Lynn Phono.	8	9⅛	8	9⅛
200	Manhat. Trans.	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Marconi of A.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4,000	‡Midvale Steel	63¾	65¾	64¾	64¾
170	Peerless Tr. & Motor Corp.	26½	26⅝	26	26
300	St. L. R. Mt. & Pacific.	37	37½	37	37½
700	‡Sprgfd. Body.	59	59⅜	58½	58⅝
800	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
600	Sub. B.v.t.cfts.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35⅜
3,200	‡Tobacco Prod.	45	45¾	41¼	42
100	Triplex Flim v. t. ctfs.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	Un. Pr. Shar.	1⅜	1	1⅜	1
700	‡U. S. J. & H.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33⅞
100	‡W.-P. T., w. i.	18½	18¾	18¼	18¾
450	White Mot. Co.	50½	50½	50½	50½
1,000	World Film C. v. t. ctfs.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
1,000	‡Zinc Concent.	6⅛	6¼	6	6¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil.	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
10	Northern P. L.	103	103	103	+ 2
45	Ohio Oil	227	225	227	+ 2
16	Prairie P. L.	220	220	220	+ 3
45	Std. Oil, Cal.	252	251	252	+ 3
8	Std. Oil, Ind.	545	545	545	+ 1
5	Std. Oil, N. J.	517	515	517	+ 2
45	Std. Oil, N. Y.	211	210½	211	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. Oil & G.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	‡Barnett O. & G.	3⅞	3⅞	2⅞	3⅛
700	‡Cosden & Co.	19¾	20¼	19¾	20
700	Empire Petrol.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
2,500	‡Federal Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1¼	1¼
100	‡Houston Oil.	17	17	17	17
1,500	‡Int. Petroleum	12	12	11½	12
1,800	‡Mal. Oil	15	15	15	15
10,000	‡Midwest Oil.	60	60	56	57
900	‡Midwest Ref.	68	69	68	68
3,000	‡MuskogeeRef.	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	3¼
22,000	‡Okla. Oil	18	18	16	17
400	‡Okla Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Okla. Prod. & R.	64	67⅝	62¾	67⅝
1,400	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	49	50¾	49	49¾
7,550	‡United West.	79	81	78	80
8,600	‡Ventura Con.	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼
3,000	‡Victoria Oil.	2	2	1⅝	2
3,500	Wayl'd O. & G.	7⅛	7⅞	7	7⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,600	‡Atlanta	14⅝	14⅝	13½	14
2,000	‡Beaver Cons.	37½	37½	37⅛	37½
100	Bingham Min.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
11,000	‡Booth	21	22	21	22
11,000	‡Bost. & Mont. (a prospect).	75	78	73	75
300	Buffalo Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9	9	8⅝	8⅞
1,150	‡Calaveras C.	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4½
200	Caledonia	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Canada Cop.	14⅞	14⅞	14	14⅛
3,500	‡Cashboy	8	8⅛	8	8
100	‡Cer. de P. Cop.	38½	38¾	38½	38¾
400	‡Comst'k Tun.	8	8	8	8
2,200	Con. Ariz Sm.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Con. Ner. Mn.	47	47	47	47
11,000	Crown Res.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
29,000	‡Dome Exten.	38	42	38	41½
1,833	‡Dupont Cop.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
800	‡Eagle & R. B.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4,400	‡Emma Cop.	61	65	60	62
7,400	Fed. Tex. pf.	17	17	17	17
1,800	First Nat. Cop.	6	6⅜	6	6¼
2,000	‡Gran. G. M.	74	75	74	75
1,500	‡Gold Hill.	14	14	14	14
2,800	‡Goldf. Cons.	81	82	80	81
4,200	‡Goldf. Merg.	14	14½	13½	14½
1,600	‡Greenwater	7	7	7	7
630	Hecla Mining.	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4¼
100	Howe Sound.	6	6	6	6
3,500	‡Internat. M.	24	24	20	23
1,400	‡Iron Blossom.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
600	‡Jim Butler.	96	96	96	96
600	Kerr Lake.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
7,300	Jerome Verdi.	2	2⅛	1⅞	2
2,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	77	77	76	77
2,700	‡Kewanas	13½	14½	13½	14
1,200	Magma Copper	18⅝	18⅝	17⅞	18
100	Majestic Mines	4	4	4	4
8,600	‡Marsh Min.	28½	29	28½	29
1,800	‡McKinley-D.	45	47	45	46
350	Mines of Am.	3½	3½	3½	3½
675	Moj. Tungsten	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
18,600	‡Mother Lode	34	39	34	35½
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅝
1,500	‡Oat. Ariz. C.	38	38	38	38
300	No. Butte D.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Oat. Big Jim.	2	2	1⅞	2
2,000	‡Oat. Gold Key (a prospect).	24	25	24	25
3,500	‡Oat. Lazy Boy (a prospect).	35	37	35	36
1,200	‡O. Lexington (a prospect).	63	68	63	68
1,900	‡Oat. Nellie (a prospect).	30	30	29	29
12,000	‡Oat. South.	48	50	47	48
1,200	Peabody C. Cp.	3½	3¾	3	3⅛
1,000	‡Peterson Lake	27	27	27	27
400	‡Ray Herc. M.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4,100	‡Rex Con. M.	21	21	19	13
5,000	‡Roc. Mines.	68	68	68	68
500	‡Round Mtn.	69	69	69	69
2,700	‡Ruby Silver.	56	60	56	58
1,000	‡San Toy	18	18	18	18
4,300	‡S. G. G. M.	1	1	1	1
1,100	‡Seven T. Coal.	36	36	36	36
3,500	‡Silver Fork.	8½	8½	8½	8½
700	Standard S. L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,500	‡Success Min.	78	80	78	78
5,000	‡Temisk'g	56½	56½	56½	56½
1,000	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	¼
900	‡Tintic Mining.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	‡Ton. Belmont.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
4,100	Tonopah Ext.	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅞
900	Ton. Mining.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
1,500	‡Ton. Midway.	22	22	22	22
5,000	‡Ton. Mizpah.	27	28	27	28
8,000	Ton. R. Eula.	36	36	34	34
34,000	Tri-Bullion	1	1	1	1
100	Utah Apex	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
1,525	United East.	4⅜	4½	3⅞	3⅞
2,000	‡U. S. C. Min.	16	16	16	16
12,200	‡U. Verde Ext.	27¼	27½	26½	26⅝
3,000	Un. Western, (a prospect).	32	34	32	34
4,000	‡White O. Min.	9	10	9	10
450	‡Yuscaran Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$16,000	C. & O. 5s, w. i.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
25,000	‡L.V. 4½s, w. i.	101	100¾	100¾	100¾
60,000	‡Mid. Steel cv. 5s, w. i.	99½	98¾	98½	98¾
15,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1966.	103	103	103	103
10,000	S. & S. Co. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
25,000	W. P. 5s ctfs.	29	30	29	30

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Not reported Monday, 1,500 Peabody Consolidated at 36⅜.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	16	17	16	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	13	17	15	17
Grant Motor Car.	6½	7½	7	8
Hopkins-Allen Arms.	60	65	60	65
Lima Loco. pf.	95	95½	95	95½
Marlin Arms.	30	33	30	33
Marlin Arms pf.	70	83	70	83
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Steel & Radia., Ltd.	35	40	35	40

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
Savoy Oil.	11¼	13	11	13
Sapulpa	12	12½	12	12½

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	84	86	84	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass.	275	285	270	280
Atlas Powder.	250	260	230	240
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	125	120	127
Bliss (E. W.).	400	410	400	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. F'dry & Forg.	175	190	170	190
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.	775	825	775	825
Du Pont Powd., new.	345	355	342	352
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder.	380	390	380	390
Hercules Powder pf.	110	120	110	120
International Arms.	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond.	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	555	565	555	565
Winch. Reptg. Arms.	1925	2025	1900	2000

DISSOLVES ROCK ISLAND CO.

Assets of About $20,000 to be Applied to Back Taxes.

Vice Chancellor Howell of New Jersey signed an order yesterday to dissolve the old Rock Island Company, the second of the holding companies in the Rock Island financial pyramid. This company held the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company and, through that company, controlled the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. When the Railroad Company defaulted it lost control of the stock of the Railway Company, and this left the Rock Island Company practically without assets.

Taxes had accumulated and some are in arrears. If the Receiver, Chauncey G. Parker of Newark, had waited to dissolve the company until after May 1 another year's taxes would have been due. The remaining assets amounted to about $20,000 and most of this, it is said, will be applied to taxes in arrears. Shares of the company recently sold on the Exchange at 75 cents each. Large blocks, it is understood, were purchased by women and by men of small means. This stock once sold at $81. It was charged that the stock had been manipulated and the Stock Exchange suspended a member who was alleged to have been concerned in it.

NO RUSSIAN NOTES OFFER.

Munitions Purchases Here Financed Through London.

The National City Bank announced yesterday that it had been authorized by the Minister of Finance in Russia to deny the rumors that there had been large offers of Russian Government notes in payment for purchases of munitions in this market. It was stated that no notes had been given or offered in payment for goods.

Russia has been a large buyer of locomotives, rails, and munitions of war in this country since the beginning of the war. Negotiations were begun some months ago with the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company for loans to finance these and other purchases, but no agreement has been reached as yet. It was thought a few weeks ago that arrangements had been practically concluded for two loans aggregating between $70,000,000 and $100,000,000. Russia has been financing recent purchases through London.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The National Enameling and Stamping Company is erecting a steel mill in connection with its works at Granite City, Ill., to cost $300,000. A large part of its output of bars and sheets will be taken by the American Car and Foundry Company, according to an announcement from the National offices yesterday.

Charles B. Osborne was elected a Director of the Union Bag and Paper Company at the annual meeting yesterday, to succeed the late L. G. Fisher. A resolution was adopted empowering the President to appoint a committee to look into the feasibility of a capital readjustment.

The Sapulpa Refining Company's net earnings in March are reported as $71,000, compared with $54,847 in February.

Eastman, Dillon & Co. have prepared an analysis of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., the new international trading corporation.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Robert Gair Company has been called for April 18 to vote on a proposal to increase the preferred stock from $500,000 to $2,980,000. The proceeds from the new stock will be used for improvements.

The Union Trust Company has been added to those institutions which will give their employes a month's leave of absence, on pay, to enable them to attend the Summer camp for military training at Plattsburg.

Kissel, Kinnicut & Co. are offering $500,000 Westchester County 4 per cent. bonds and $350,000 Cook County, (Ill.), forest preserve district 4s.

With the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company has declared an extra payment of 2 per cent.

The offering of $18,000,000 of twenty-five-year 5 per cent. first refunding bonds of the Northern States Power Company will probably not be made until the later part of this month. The offering is to be made by a banking syndicate headed by Harris, Forbes & Co., with whom will be associated the Guaranty Trust Company, William P. Bonbright & Co., and H. M. Byllesby & Co.

The Guaranty Trust Company, Kountz Brothers, and Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering at 93 and interest Minneapolis & Sault Ste. Marie first consolidated 4s. Further issues under the mortgage are limited to $20,000 per mile. Dividends have been paid on both classes of stock since 1904.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	—Sept., 1916.	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
4s	—Sept., 1917.	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	—June, 1965.	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	—March, 1963.	107	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1957.	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	—May, 1957.	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917.	101	...	101	...
4½s	—May, 1917.	100⅜	...	100⅜	...
4½s	—Apr., 1966. w. i.	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
4¼s	—March, 1964.	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	103
4½s	—March, 1962.	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	103
4½s	—Sept., 1960.	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	103
4½s	—Mar., 1960, optional.	1930..	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4s	—May, 1959.	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	—Nov., 1958.	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	—May, 1957.	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	—Nov., 1956.	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4s	—Nov., 1955.	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	—Nov., 1938.	99¾	...	99¾	...
3½s	—Nov., 1955.	88¾	...	88¾	...
3½s	—Nov., 1954.	90	90½	90	90½
3½s	—May, 1954.	90	90¼	90	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	—June, 1916.	2.80	...	2.80	...
4½s	—June, 1917.	3.40	...	3.60	...
4½s	—1918-1923.	4.00	2.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	—1924-1930.	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	—1930-1934.	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	—1940-1950.	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	—1930-1940.	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	—1924-1930.	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	—1918-1924.	3.95	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	—1918-1918.	3.95	...	3.95	...
3s	—1940-1950.	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	—1918-1925.	4.05	...	4.05	...
3s	—1916-1918.	3.95	...	3.95	...

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot.	53.00	54.00	55.00	...
Lead.	7.75	8.00	...	8.00
Spelter.	19.00	...	...	18.75
Antimony.	42.00	43.00	43.00	44.00
Quicksilver.	$145.00	...	$150.00	...
Aluminium.	*58.00	61.00	*58.00	61.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 27¼@28c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot.	120	0	0	118	10	0
Copper, futures.	118	0	0	116	10	0
Tin, spot.	202	0	0	205	0	0
Tin, futures.	199	15	0	199	0	0
Spelter.	98	0	0	97	0	0
Lead.	34	5	0	34	0	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky Con.	.01
Alpha Con.	.01	Mexican	.21
Andes	.07	Occidental Con.	.75
Best & Belcher.	.05	Ophir	.25
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.40	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.16	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.16	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial.	.01	Sierra Nevada	.22
Gould & Curry.	.02	Union Con.	.43
Hale & Norcross.	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Justice	.03	Jacket Con.	.13

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.60	Diamond'd B. B.	.02
Halifax	.05	Diamond'd Daisy.	.03
Jim Butler.	.93	Gold'd Con.	.32
McNamara	.08	Gold'd Kewanas.	.12
Midway	.23	Gold'd Merger.	.12
Mizpah Ext.	.27	Jumbo Ext.	.77
Montana	.27	Lone Star.	.02
North Star.	.17	Silver Pick.	.03
Rescue	.36	Spearhead	.07
Tonopah Ext.	6.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End.	.77	Big Jim.	1.90
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills.	.17
Atlanta	.18	Nevada Packard.	.42
Booth	.21	Rochester Mines.	.02
C. O. D.	.04	Round Mountain.	.70
Comb. Fraction.	.07	White Caps.	.22

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10¾	11	Isabella.	20½	22
Elkton.	27	28	Jackpot.	6⅞	8
El Paso.	86	87	McKinney.	38	41
Findlay.	4⅞	6	Portland.	177	182
Gold Dol.	...	4	Vindicator.	249	250
Gold Sov.	3¾	4½	Granite.	94	95
Golden Cy.	230½	235			

$1,046,104 FOR ALASKA CO.

Total Sales of Gold Yield Operating Profit of $278,771 in 1915.

The first annual report of the Alaska Gold Mines Company, issued yesterday, showed that the operating concern, the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company, had had total receipts of $1,046,104 and an operating profit of $278,771 in 1915. The statement as to operations actually covered only ten months, as the first ore was milled last March. The plant treated 1,115,202 tons, of an average gross value in gold of $1.1589 per ton, from which a recovery of slightly more than 81 cents was made.

D. C. Jackling, Managing Director, said in the statement that unexpected mining difficulties had prevented the treatment, for a part of the year, of as high a grade of ore as had been counted upon.

"The year's operating results may be summarized," he asserted, "in the unqualified statement that they have been uniformly satisfactory and more than confirmatory of all estimates, except in the matter of the grade of ore delivered to the mill. This was lower than the average of all the developed ore bodies and therefore lower than expected. I believe it may be stated with as much confidence and assurance as can apply to anything not already an accomplished fact that within a comparatively short period the mill will be operating on an average grade of ore and that thereafter the mine production will be built up to full mill capacity within a few months."

NEW HAVEN LIFTS EMBARGO

Effective at Midnight April 14 on Most Domestic Freight.

The Embargo Committee of the Eastern Freight Accumulation Conference announced yesterday that at midnight, April 14, the New Haven embargo would be substantially lifted except as to export freight. This action, it was said, had been made possible by the results attained through the co-operative efforts of Interstate Commerce Commissioner E. E. Clark and the executives of the eastern railways, which had resulted in bringing about a normal situation in all except a few particular localities in New England.

The New Haven embargo will remain in force against Naugatuck, Waterbury, Waterville, Torrington, Bristol, New Britain, and Hartford; against cotton consigned to Fall River and Watuppa, Mass., and against a few individual concerns that have accumulations of freight on hand beyond their present ability to unload.

The embargo, so far as it concerns bituminous and anthracite coal, lumber, and cement, will be lifted only to the extent of one-third the average daily receipts from connecting lines during the month of April, 1915.

To End Cumberland Corporation.

Directors of the Cumberland Corporation have called a stockholders' meeting to be held at Wytheville, Va., May 8, for the purpose of dissolving the corporation. Assets of the company consist of $10,000,000 preferred and $25,000,000 of common stock of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway. The indebtedness, including estimated costs of the dissolution, is approximately $5,937,000. The board proposes to offer 250,000 shares of common stock of the Clinchfield to common stockholders of the Cumberland Corporation at $25 a share.

Allen a City Bank Vice President.

A new Vice President of the National City Bank, making the thirteenth, was elected yesterday. He is James H. Allen, manager of the Buenos Aires Branch. Mr. Allen came to the National City from the Bank of Haiti, and in his new position will have general charge of all of the South American branches. He is now in New York, but will return shortly to Buenos Aires.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1916.	Increase.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—		
1st week April.	$2,482,000	$716,000
July 1-April 7.	96,564,820	18,315,989
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—		
1st week April.	458,000	$2,700
July 1-April 8.	19,068,200	2,232,500
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—		
1st week April.	190,162	*1,530
July 1-April 7.	8,415,053	400,596
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—		
1st week April.	566,243	*40,400
July 1-April 7.	25,053,787	*1,185,932
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—		
1st week April.	240,000	48,000
July 1-April 7.	9,421,749	1,071,522

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

MIAMI COPPER CO. for the year ended

COTTON DULLER NOW THAN SINCE JANUARY

Fluctuations Do Not Extend Over a Range of More Than Five Points.

PRICES CLOSE UNCHANGED

Reports Received Here Indicate Normal Weather in the South and Increased Acreage.

Dullness in cotton, if anything, was more pronounced yesterday than it has been at any time in the last three months. Fluctuations did not extend over a range of five points, and the close was unchanged to a point higher than the final prices of Monday.

Liverpool exhibited a firm undertone, but this had very little influence here. Prices for spot cotton in the English market were three points higher on sales of 7,000 bales. Private cables ascribed the strength abroad chiefly to straddle operations, and for this reason the response in the local market was trivial.

Favorable weather has prevailed over the entire South since the passing of the cold wave which followed the rains of last week. Temperatures were fully up to the average for this stage of the season, and with clear conditions it was expected farm work would undoubtedly be rapidly pushed.

The question of acreage is the chief factor attracting the attention of the trade. A dispatch from Albany, Ga., stated: "No frost damage this district. Acreage will show at least 15 per cent. increase, with crop planting on practically perfect preparations. Outlook about the best ever known."

A wire from Memphis reported that ocean freights were 25 cents higher per 100 pounds. These rumors were not confirmed, but gave color to the prediction made last week that ocean freight rates would not drop below $2. Memphis also reported a good spot demand, with factors holding for higher prices.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged; Galveston five points advanced. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, middling 12.05c. Sales, 400 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.93	11.88	11.88@11.89	11.88	11.89
July	12.10	12.06	12.06@	12.06	12.06
Oct.	12.28	12.21	12.21@12.22	12.20	12.21
Dec.	12.48	12.37	12.38@12.39	12.38	12.39
Jan.	12.49	12.45	12.45@12.46	12.43	
March	12.61	12.56	12.56@12.59	12.56	12.57

Total port receipts, 22,082 bales; last week, 15,792 bales; last year, 40,474 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,781	6,536	17,037
New Orleans	5,650	3,840	11,310
Mobile	1,093	708	169
Savannah	1,935	2,014	7,146
Charleston	800	25	1,172
Wilmington	885	869	895
Norfolk	1,505	1,503	2,131

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	786	1,181	771
Memphis	824	5,804	8,945
St. Louis	40	1,852	4,183
Houston	8,258	4,023	10,291

Exports, 22,220 bales; total thus far this season, 4,135,570 bales; total last season, 6,520,142 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,168	Galveston	12.75	275,911	406,206
1,840	New Orleans	11.58	345,172	375,806
—	Mobile	11.75	10,084	36,129
1,274	Savannah	11%	149,507	179,084
—	Charleston	11%	65,425	91,650
—	Wilmington	11.50	44,415	56,546
400	Norfolk	11.75	114,076	85,878
1,089	Augusta	11.75	125,453	128,778
1,400	Memphis	12.00	187,138	175,486
—	St. Louis	12.00	19,641	35,056
1,028	Houston	12.35	169,976	141,982

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling three points advanced on sales of 7,000 bales. Receipts, 20,000 bales. American, 19,000. Market closed very steady.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A new menace to the wheat crop in the Southwest in the form of Hessian fly reports came to the front in the wheat market yesterday, and, while business was somewhat restricted by the holiday in Chicago and in Toledo, the other markets developed firmness and at the close of the day showed gains ranging from 1½c to 2c a bushel. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.38; No. 2 hard, $1.34; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.42½c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.44, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.27	1.25½	1.00¾
July	..	..	1.20	1.18½	1.01¾

CORN.

The corn market was very inactive owing to the holiday in the West, and price changes were unimportant. The weather in the West was favorable for the movement and for farming operations, but it was thought probable that farmers are too busy to market their crops freely at this time. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80¼@80½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

OATS.

The oats market was dull and featureless, with traders inclined to assume a waiting position. The local cash market was quiet; standard, 51@51½c; No. 3 white, 50@50½c; No. 4 white, 49½@49¾c; fancy clipped white, 53½@53¾c; ordinary clipped white, 49¼@51c, all elevator.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive owing to the holiday in Chicago, but cash prices were steadily held as a result of a show of firmness in the hog markets. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000, estimated for Wednesday, 23,000; Kansas City received 1,000 and Omaha 12,400.

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was an active trade in the cottonseed oil market, total sales amounting to 19,000 barrels, and prices developed pronounced strength, the active positions closing with net gains of 11@27 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.50@	10.50
April	..	..	10.40@10.55	10.35
May	10.80	10.59	10.76@10.78	10.49
June	10.57	10.57	10.72@10.75	10.48
July	10.57	10.57	10.76@10.78	10.52
August	10.82	10.62	10.76@10.78	10.52
September	10.73	10.57	10.66@10.69	10.40
October	9.59	9.52	9.56@ 9.58	9.42
November	8.78	8.70	8.74@ 8.77	8.63

COFFEE.

Underlying sentiment in the coffee market was bullish and there were some indications of a broadening interest, but profit-taking sales were again of sufficient volume to check the advance. Early in the day the market worked up 2 to 3 points for the active positions, and some new high records for the season were established, with buying by strong interests on continued strength in Brazil. Longs sold, however, and toward the close an easier feeling developed, and final quotations were net unchanged to two points lower. Total sales were 45,500 bags. Local spot quotations remained unchanged, with No 7s quoted at 9¾c and Santos 4s at 10½c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	8.24@8.26	8.26
May	8.36	8.33	8.32@8.33	8.34
June	..	..	8.38@8.39	8.39
July	8.47	8.44	8.44@8.45	8.44
August	..	..	8.49@8.50	8.49
September	8.56	8.53	8.54@8.55	8.54
October	8.58	8.56	8.56@8.59	8.58
November	..	..	8.61@8.62	8.62
December	8.68	8.66	8.65@8.66	8.66
January	..	..	8.70@8.71	8.71
February	..	..	8.75@8.76	8.76
March	8.80	8.80	8.80@8.81	8.80

SUGAR.

The advance looked for yesterday in raw and refined sugar not materializing, somewhat discouraged the bulls on the floor of the sugar exchange, and this morning they sold rather freely, the opening being unsettled, 2 points higher to a decline of 4 points, with sales on the call 2,950 tons. The market closed barely steady 2 points lower to 2 points higher with sales on the call 12,150 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	5.00@5.02	5.00
May	5.06	5.03	5.03@5.05	5.04
June	..	..	5.03@5.05	5.04
July	5.05	5.03	5.03@5.04	5.04
August	5.05	5.05	5.03@5.04	5.03
September	5.05	5.02	5.02@5.04	5.03
October	..	..	4.92@4.94	4.90
November	..	..	4.72@4.73	4.70
December	4.54	4.54	4.50@4.54	4.54
January	..	..	4.35@4.37	4.35
February	..	..	4.23@4.25	4.24
March	..	..	4.20@4.25	4.20

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 47,060 packages, as compared with 41,551 packages last week. Exports for week to tropical countries, 685 packages. Values have continued to fluctuate. There has been a little variation in the supply from day to day, and this has affected either buyers' or sellers' views. On the whole, we have been working on a little lower level, but the market closed firm on the basis of 36½c for extras, a few of the higher scoring lots of fresh creamery going 1c/4c higher. The medium qualities have been particularly active and strong, with prices very close up to the best. Old creamery is pretty nearly gone. Fair inquiry for renovated, and the market is steadier on the desirable lots of ladies, though trade is quiet. Packing stock relatively scarce. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 36½@36½c; higher scoring, 37@37½c; firsts, 35¾@36¼c; seconds, 34½@35¼c; thirds, 32@33½c; creamery, held, best, 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; thirds, 31@33c; State dairy, finest, 35½@36c; good to prime, 34@35c; common to fair, 30@33c; renovated, extras, 31@31½c; firsts, 29½@30c; lower grades, 26@28½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 29¼@29½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 28½@27c; seconds, 26c; lower grades, 24@25½c; packing stock, fine, current make, 28c; No. 2, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 180,550 cases. Exports for week, 800 cases. The market has advanced further the past week under active consumptive demand and in sympathy with a strong speculative buying movement in the Middle West. Storage stocks accumulating slowly on eastern seaboard, but more rapidly in the interior. Prices are firmly maintained on high grades, but slightly easier feeling on lower grades. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23¾@24c; regular packed, extra firsts, 22½@23c; storage packed, firsts, 23@23½c; regular packed, firsts, 21¼@22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; thirds and poorer, 19@20c; checks, fair to good, dry, 18½@19c; State Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25@26c; ordinary to good, 24@24½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 24@24½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@24c; State Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 30@30c; other fancy, 35@37c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 35@36c; Western and prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 30@90c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—Forecast: N. Car. and S Car.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; probably warmer in n. e.; moderate variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Overcast Wed. and Thurs., probably showers; moderate variable winds, becoming fresh s.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed., probably followed by rain Wed. night and Thurs.

Ia., Ind., Ark., Ill. and W. Tex.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Ill.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers in n., cooler in n. Wed.; fresh shifting winds.

Mo.—Unsettled in n., cloudy in s. Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Thurs.; fresh to strong winds mostly s.

Wis.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with probably showers; cooler in extreme s.; Wed. fresh s. winds.

Minn.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with rain; cooler in n. Wed.; fresh to strong n. winds.

Iowa—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with showers, cooler Thurs.; fresh to strong e. winds.

N. Dak.—Rain and cooler Wed.; Thurs. cloudy; fresh e. to n. winds.

S. Dak.—Rain Wed., cooler in w.; Thurs. cloudy and cooler; fresh shifting winds.

Neb.—Unsettled Wed., with probably showers in e.; cooler in w.; Thurs. cloudy and cooler; fresh shifting winds.

Kan.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Thurs.; fresh shifting winds.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Deciding Market Values in Reappraisement Proceedings.

The activities of the Board of General Appraisers yesterday were restricted to reappraisement decisions, no classification cases being decided. Judge Waite settled a controversy between New York importers and the customs authorities dealing with the market value to attach for dutiable purposes to so-called shin shank buttons shipped to this country by the Jumeisha Company, Kobe. The entered price of 7.50 yen per great gross was sustained; the Government officers being reversed in exacting duty on a higher level.

Importers here of coal tar colors, whose names were not divulged, won yesterday when samples of the merchandise could not be procured. The colors were from J. E. Stollberg, Jr., & Co., Amsterdam. The entered values were passed as correct by the Appraiser and all the goods delivered to the importing firm. The Government subsequently, within the time allowed by law, appealed to reappraisement. At the trial the importers' counsel objected that there could be no reappraisement for lack of samples. Although adjournment was had it later appeared impossible to get samples as the colors had gone into consumption. Judge Brown held that no samples having been produced the law required that the Government's request for a reappraisement be dismissed.

Unusually heavy advances were made by the New York appraising officials on steel wire shipped here by Fred Smith & Co., Halifax, England. The merchandise consisted of bright patent steel rope wire of various sizes, all of which came in for much higher dutiable levels after the goods had been inspected at the public stores. A sample of the advances made by the local officers and sustained by Judge Brown was that on No. 10¾ steel wire entered as having a value of 13 shillings 6 pence, and held by the General Appraiser to be dutiable properly on the basis of 22 shillings 6 pence per hundredweight. Bright plow steel rope wire Nos. 18 and 18½, invoiced at 20 shillings 6 pence per hundredweight was advanced by the reappraisement to 31 shillings 6 pence. This latter advance was made in the face of the fact that the importers here added 15 per cent. to invoiced values when making entry. The advances were based on the failure of the importers to mark up their goods to the prevailing high market values existing in England on account of the war.

Manufacturing costs of French perfumery were shown to have gone up in a reappraisement made by Judge McClelland yesterday in cases of importations from Adolphe Schiosa, Sons & Co., Paris. The importers added 15 per cent. to make proper market value, and also claimed a discount of 50 per cent. from entered values. Judge McClelland retained the 15 per cent. advance made by the importers on entry and further advanced the dutiable value of the perfumery by cutting down the discount claimed. As reappraised, the discounts stood at 10, 2, and 1 per cent. Wool puffs sent to the United States by the same firm also were advanced over entered prices.

QUEENS COUNTY COURTS.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on. No day calendar.

Highest number on the calendar is 216.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—at 10 A. M.

Millitscher, an infant
Larsen Bldg Co, Inc.
McDonald<Y & Q El Lt & Pr Co.

Farley<Astoria Lt, H & Power Co.
McIntyre<Gallucci.
Platz<Probper.
Cassarino<Hanley.

Remainder of calendar passed for the day.

Cases will be added to the calendar from day to day from calendar of April 10, 1916, and must be ready for trial on call.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 850.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Callaghan, J.

Pearl<De Wolf.
Matulefsky<Wasserman.
Marcinak<J B King Trans Co.

Re Oates, dec'd.
Clark<Rich L & RR.
Nolan<Rach.
B A Norton<Fischer.
F Norton<same.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Merton E. Lewis of Rochester, Claude T. Dawes of Johnstown, and Peter R. Gatens of New York City were admitted to practice.

945—City of Birmingham v. D. J. O'Connell.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff.

614—C. H. Buchanan v. W. Warley.—Argument concluded for plaintiff.

847—W. N. McFarland, Supervisor, &c., et al., v. American Sugar Refining Co.—Argument commenced.

Adourned until tomorrow:

Call for April 12: Nos. 847, 863, (and 864 and 865,) 611, 889, 253, (and 254,) 244, 271, 188, 228, and 308.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Autopiano Co<Claviola Co.
Robinson<Roe, Napier<Westerhoff, Re Barker Piano Co, Brooklyn Eastern Dist Term<L V RR.

Safford<US.
Brown Perfecting Tube Co<Brown, Keys<Meyer.
Bush & Lane<Becker Bros.
Johnson<Lambert,

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Nat Metal, &c, Co<Horowitz.

Falgman<Desure.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

G Ricordi & Co<Triangle Film Corp.
Puelicher<Twin Falls, &c, Co.
Individual Drinking Cup Co<Union News.
Fink<Ahlstrom.
Gegschneider<Irving Hat Co.
Sellers Mfg Co<Lundie

Gennert<Burke & James.
Popular Mech Co<Everday Mach Co.
Jackson<Bradley Con.
Sanitary St S M Co<Studebaker.
Kaufman<Phillips.
Irving Pitt Mfg Co<Trussel Mfg Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

O'Rourke<Borden's Milk Co.
Sbaratta<Schunnemunk Const.
Ferdoski<DL&W
Mc Phonograph<Tomlinson.
Johnson<East Coast Transp.
Wolf, Sanger & Heller<Friedenberg.
Fountain El, &c, Corp<Ostrander Co.
Webber<West Virginia P & P Co.
Banker Tr Co<Lowe.
Farmers' Ln & T Co<Anderson.
Guaranty Tr Co<same.
Central Tr Co<same.

C. Levis<Grossman.
Ziegenbein<Fish.
Adamowitch<NYC RR
Prov Washington Ins Co<Awans.
Clrone<Degnon Con Co
Luby<Univ F Mfg Co.
O'Connor<Frankiln.
Susquehanna Coal Co<Interstate Coal Co, (2.)
Williams<Shapiro.
Lawyers T & T Co<Anderson.
Lamb<Lalley.
Shubert Theatrical Co<Sherman Nat Bk.
Benemmo<Erie RR.
Hamburger Cot Mills<Coleman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 823, P. O. Building.

Robert McGray<SS Caldergrove.
Catherine Cosma<SS V Constantinos.
Morse D D & Co<SS Kiki Tsemi.
Hubbell, Slack & Co<Segurance SS Co.
Felice Maroni<same.
Henry L Bogert et al<South Pacific Co.

Wm Sherman<Phila & Reading RR.
Katherine Kever<Phil & R C & I Co.
Individual Drink Co<Sub Serv Co.
Katherine Zigmont<Penn Coal Co.
Boleslaw Gronsky<Leh & Wilkes Coal Co.
Vincent Sawicka<same

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

People v. Francis J. Fowler, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

People v. John Supe, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

John Nemeth, Inc., v. Tracy et al., composing the co-partnership of Tracy & Co., defendants; Parker, aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event, on dissenting opinion of Scott, J.

Stollwerck Bros., Inc., aplts., v. Cuppy; McElroy v. Goldstein, aplt.; Prendergast, aplt., v. Erie R. R. Co.; Saitch v. Kelley, aplt.; Ridgely, aplt., v. Aetna Life Ins. Co.; Ashley, aplt., v. Erie R. R. Co.; Barrett v. John T. Schaefer, Jr., & Co., implicated with Hudson Trust Co. et al., defts., respts., aplts., and Sargent & Co. et al., defts., respts.; Williams v. N. Y. Telephone Co., aplt.; Riter-Conley Mfg. Co. v. the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., aplt.; National Surety Co. v. Winston et al., co-partners, composing the firm of Winston & Co., et al., aplts., v. the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., v. the National City Bank of N. Y., aplt.; Consolidated Ry. & Light Co., aplt., v. Electric Bond and Share Co. et al.; Thayer, as committee, v. Erie Co. Savings Bank, aplt.; Molloy v. Village of Briarcliff Manor, aplt.; Pelow v. Oswego Construction Co., aplt.; Mautsewich v. United States Gypsum Co., et al., aplts., v. Cuppy, aplt., v. City of Mount Vernon; Rice, aplt., v. City of Yonkers; Blacklock v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., aplt; Ratchford, aplt., v. Cayuga County Cold Storage Co. et al., impl.; Fox et al., aplts., v. Proctor; Foss v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Bidwell, aplt., v. Cummings; Berry et al. v. Arland et al.; Derrick, aplt., v. Wallace; Bigus, aplt., v. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co.; Hermann et al., aplts., v. Cabinet Land Co., impld.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide event.

Perrine, aplt., v. Connolly, President, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People v. Champlin, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Elwood et al., aplts., v. Goldman.—Judgment of App. Div. reversed, and that of Trial Term affirmed, with costs to aplt. in App. Div. and in this court.

People v. Van Aken, aplt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

Reilly, aplt., v. Steinhardt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, to appellant in this court and case remitted to App. Div. to pass upon the questions of fact which have not yet been considered.

Miller, aplt., v. Blood, President of American News Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs to appellant, in this court, and case remitted to App. Div. for a consideration of the facts.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re City of Rochester, (Ballowitz St.)
Re Heitz, (for compensation, &c.)
Re Chappelle, (same.)
Re Wilson, (same.)

Re McIntyre, (same.)
Re Sheridan, (same.)
Re Larsen, (same.)
Re Bargey, (same.)
Re Carroll, (same.)
Re Sorge, (same.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Scott, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

O'Donnell<Keyrouse, Oppenheimer<Sicilian Asp Pav Co, Newburger-Morris Co<Talcott, Fallert<Mass B & ICo
Re Martin.
People<Milone.
Berckhemer<Empire Carring Corp.

Edelstein<C I & B R R.
Re Buckl.
Cross<Friedman.
Hendler<Henig.
Clark<Guyon.
Levine<Okin.
Re Stowell, (2.)

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Knapp.
Weinrib<Cohn.
Ehrlichman<So B'klyn R R.
Werner<Int R T.
Re Crowley<Quinn.
Sutherland<Goodyear.
Meitzer<Meltzer.
Riverside Bank<Reese.
Ferson<Ebling.
Barrett<Bonwit-Teller Co.
Re Katz, (Schuslar.)
Finnen<Flaum.
A. G. Kaufman Mfg Co<Gaulocher.
Keegan<St'd Nat Order, &c.
Nolan<Peters.
Feller<Frankenstein.
Prince<Behal.
C. N. Crittenton Co<CNY.
E. Faugera & Co, Inc<CNY.
Shonluger Bros<Duval.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Weish<Welsh.
Aginnas<Wilkes-Barre Colliery Co.
Murphy<Jagois & Bellis, Inc.
Re Waterbury Av.
Re CNY, (St. Raymond Av.)
Re Beach Av.
Re Olmstead Av.
Newmark<Goldmarker
Radt<Greeley Sq Hotel Co.
Reise<Phelps-Stokes Estates.
Colorado Yule Marble Co<Shipway.
Re Urban.
Neal<O. J. Gude Co.
Mylvirn Corp<N. Passman & Son, Inc
Kennard<Brandreth.
Levine<Litwin.
Dulles<Lloyd.
Gizarlotes<Nomikes.
Gottehrer<Gottehrer, MacGonigle<MacGonigle.
West Side Bank<Eckhardt, (2.)
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Henderson<Int R T.
Nadleman<Binder.
Hurwitz<Sokolow.
Thomas<Thomas.
Donnelly<McLaughlin.
Bohm<United Booking Offices
Levinson<Crawford's Transfer.
Amory<CNY.
Re N Y Central RR.
Re O'Sullivan.

Jandis<Cons Tel & Elec Subway Co, (2.)
Barnes<N Y Edison.
Lawyers Mtge Co<Konovitz.
Stelner<CNY.
Colloni<Vail Scenic Const Co.
Glatter<Baff.
Anella<Todd.
Re Price-Hoffman, Inc.
Roeder<Mayer.
Martino<W. S. Grant Co.
Mutoli<Francini.
Weeks<Sawyer.
Sobel<Greenberg.
Re Diedrich.
Harris<Tribune Association.
Negbaur<Lowenstein.
Forman<Karl.
Bendel<Quintard.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Konovitz.
Bendel<Quintard.
Re Braunstein.
Thomas F. Dolan Association<Woods.
Delschley<Delschley.
Thomas<Thomas.
Dusenbury<McBride.
Re Bruers, (2.)
McCausland<Mathews.
Delches<McBride.
Foster<Pulaifer.
Levin<Danzig.
Szabo<Szabo.
Re Gennerich, (Vehelage.)
Rothschild<Morgan.
Geyser Patent Holding Co<Feldman.
Toolen<Hooker.
Staub<McLaughlin.
CNY<Rore.
Garcone<Adin G. Pierce Co.
Donegan<Atl Realty.
Oppenheim<Mat St R R.
Liebowitz<Long Isl'd R R.
Scully<Barker.
Cooper<Greenhut.
Gershel<Gershel.
Kuper<Stowe.
Galiana<Galiana.
Wianer<Wiener.
U S Trust Co<Hendricks.
Re Steele<Craig.
Schutzer<Forward Association.
Re Leshaw, (Gair.)
Re Dressler.
CNT<Kramer.
Harris<Tribune Ass'n.
McDonald<F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.
Simons<Lichtenstein.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Gustave Rader Co<Price.
Linnekin<Linnekin (Apr 26.)
Trogre<L I Lighting.
Solomon<Werbelowsky.
Page<City.
O'Keiff<Drake (Apr 15.)
N Y Mtge & Sec Co<Bklyn Realty Sellers (Acts 4 & 5.)
Duvall<Cocks.
Weeks<same.
Roeder<O'Loughlin.
Waldron<Waldron.
Frank Brewery<Corretti.
Roe<Cornwell.
Zinick<Reed.
Timmes<Timmes.
Bonoff<Bklyn Coat & Apron Supply Co.
Gordon<Rebel.
Hunt<Anderson.
Simons<Madden.
Title G & T Co<Carragher.
Schnuer<Schlegel Rty.
Kissman<Colleve.
Banjamin<Banjamin.
Haight<Haight.
Hammat<N Y Telephone Co.
Rider<Gallo.
Lyn<Obermeyer & Liebmann.
Dewar<Zapfe.
Baker<Steinberg.
Neugass & U S Title G & T Co<Staverly Realty Co.
Rosenwasser<Ogoglia.
Re O'Connor (Kenna.)

Model Dairy Co<Ausenberg<Katz.
Blucher<NY Rys.
Lifschitz<Glasheim.
Manhardt<CNY.
Wyroth<Dock Cont.
Flanagan<Chaco Trucking Co.
Siwoff<Spring.
Brogle<Weissman.
Berkowitz<Goodman.
Rotondo<NY Tel Co.
Castiglione<Austro-Am SS Co.
Levine<Levin.
Lewin<Lubiang.
Green<I R T (2.)
Athanassiades<C H & E S Goldberg Corp.
Guyon<NY Rys.
Stecher<Fensterheim.
Messuri<Burroughs.
Lieberman<Goldweln.
Lunson<I R T.
Sawiczki<Teschner.
Reed<Cemynh.
Bowles<Lenane.
Gallicchio<NY Rys.
Zitansky<Winthrop (2)
Schulman<Nat Casket.
Rapetti<Pengeot Auto Imp Co.
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co<Baum.
Alston<Mohawk Film.
Gunst Costume Co<Leventhal.
J A Clark Co<Blanchard.
Bordinaro<Hogan.
Greater NY Feather Co<Sternberg.
Buyers-Sellers Auto Co<Cukor.
Fahys<Birdseye.

Fine<French Co.
Duma<Wolff.
German Sav Bank<Meixel.
Same<Cota.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR. Cases to be sent to Part II. for trial.

Gerofsky<Keller.
Steinman<Tully.
Jansen<Hickson.
Gerschenowitz<Siegel & Barnett.

Singer<St James Amuse Co.
Case on.

PART I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Taub<US Casualty Co
Collins<McNally.
Levitus<Frye Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 613.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Reggio<Clayton.
Katsen<W J Hall Inc.
Schuch<I N Burdick Inc.
Di Iorio<Rodgers & Hagerty Inc.
Weiss<Witkin.
Thompson<A McMul'n.
Venitsky<J Kinderm'n Son Inc.
Spatz<Taylor.
Tamburo<Malatesta.
Dawson<Underpinning & Fdn.
Berman<Wiegman.

Highest number reached in regular order, 600.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Kidder<Adrian Pet Co.
Faltoute Iron, &c, Co<Tasker.
Proud<Flynn.
Brill<Brill.
German<German.
Stamer<Stamer.
Sandler<Saudler.
Runk<Runk.
Liberman<Liberman.
Cohen<Cohen.
Demurrer:
Gordon<Auto Club of Am.
Preferred cause:
Ryan<McPartland, Undefended divorces:
Samuels.
Scheller.
Hodonsky.
Smith.
Krauter.

Grady.
General calendar:
Roth<Roth.
Caswell<Caswell.
Sobel<Sobel.
Forman<Wavecrest Const Co.
Sprung<Gitjits.
March<Brigante.
Heilborn<Rosenbaum.
Napolitano<Napolitano
Lee Lick You<Woods.
Blum<Blum.
Pioneer Barber Towel Supply Co<Bruny.
Wald<Waldt.
Ferrel<Ferrel.
Dubilier<Sterns Selling Service.
Caine<Caine.
Fox<CNY.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Re Kaplan.
Elmore<McMartin.
McCloat<Floral Park Villa Co.
McElroy<same.
Griggs<Renault Selling Branch.

Smith<Nixon.
Blumenstiel<Acierno.
Fasano<Ricciteli.
Kelley<Bennett (2.)
Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Gershenson<Stone.

No day calendar.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Tucker<Taylor (2.)
Okun<Duvall Co.
C Gatanzaro<NY Rys.
T Gatanzaro<same.
J Gatanzaro<same.
Botassi<Erie RR.
O'Shea<Int R T.
L Russnak<Eclipse Pen.
Russnak<same.
Duchemin<Cons Gas.
Guarino<Reidy Elev.
Ronsheim<Knick Ice.
Marks<Stolts.
Mendelowitz<Nassau Elec RR.
Robertson<Int R T.

Horan<D. L. & W RR.
La Molle<Kelly.
Berg<Rudolph.
Morris<286 West 63d St Corp.
DeGray<Goodwin.
Lansing Co<Fox.
Reichert<Brice.
Fitzsimmons<Brice.
Le Valpe<Koch.
Fannehl<Fink.
Olsen<Brandt.
Carroll<NY Rys.
Cohen<same.
Krakower<Cohen.
Santoro<Vance.
Geller<NY Rys.
Moses<Scheib.
Scheftels<Koch.
Wuprsanski<Mayforth.
Goldmintz<NY Rys.
Carlino<Star Co.
Dwyer<Smith.
Kimmel<Friedman.
Coghlan<Proctor's 58 St Theatre Co.
Laponzia<NY Rys (2.)
Pellerito<Linch.
Dushin<Schlenoff.
Ellis<Myers.
Dillon<I R T Co.
McHugh<Speedwell Const Co.
Boyle<Ohlbaum.
Walker<Braitwaite.
Brown<Scherer.
Hoffman<Seigel.
Dreier Piano Co<Sternberg.
Buyers-Sellers Auto Co<Cukor.
Fahys<Birdseye.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Halperin<NY Cons Rib
Hale<Cort.
R B Shinner & Co<Kings Co Refrig Co.
Pesoa<MacKinstry.
Cohen<Kassler.
Allen<Lincruste Wks
Wallach<Lamb.
McManus<Crandall.
Cragin<Berkeley.
Jakovics<Vas.
Grau<Chandler.
US

TO MAKE TIMES SQ. WORLD'S TRADE HUB

Building of 25 Stories to House Sales Departments for Everything America Makes.

PLANS CALL FOR $1,000,000

Centre for Buyers of Every Nation and Facilities for Any Transaction Under One Roof.

A new twenty-five-story building is to be erected at once and occupied within a year in the Times Square section. It is the aim of the owners, the Bush Terminal Company, to make this building a centre of the world's commerce, a distributing point to the nations of the earth for all that America produces.

The building will occupy the fifty-foot plot at 132 and 134 West Forty-second Street, just east of Broadway, and two doors beyond the Hotel Knickerbocker. Announcement of the purchase of the property and the contemplated changes was made yesterday at the offices of the Bush Terminal Company, of which Irving T. Bush is President.

Plans for the tall structure have been completed by the architects, Helmle & Corbett of Brooklyn, and it was said that work would begin in two weeks.

The property to be improved by this latest Times Square skyscraper has been owned many years by John Hoge of Zanesville. It was assessed last year at $420,000, including the present old four-story building. The latter has been vacant for several years, ever since the former occupants, Lewis & Conger, moved to their new store at Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The plot is the only large available parcel ready for immediate improvement in the block between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The cost of the structure will be about $1,000,000.

The new building is designated by Mr. Bush as a merchandise hotel. Besides its purely commercial facilities it will contain several novel features for a structure of that character. The basement and ground floor will be utilized as a restaurant and rathskeller. The second floor will be fitted up as a club room with small meeting rooms for the use of buyers, and it is also proposed to publish a monthly magazine giving items of interest regarding the various permanent exhibitions.

The Bush Terminal Company will operate the entire building with a trained sales force, leasing chiefly to those manufacturers and traders who have heretofore lacked New York representation. These sales managers will handle the business of the firms, carrying on correspondence and giving attention to customers. The manufacturers, of course, may have their own office force if desired. It is the ambition of the new owners to make this Times Square building the New York headquarters for the buyers of the world.

Orders will be taken at the building for Western manufactures and they can ship their goods in carload lots from their factories to the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, where they will be unpacked and reshipped to different parts of the world. The export department will repack the goods according to the requirements of the foreign countries for which they are intended.

While this service is expected to appeal particularly to Central, Southern, Mid-West, and Western manufacturers who are ready to maintain New York selling quarters at a minimum cost, in conjunction with a distribution service, many Manhattan manufacturers, it is said, have evidenced their readiness to take advantage of the building's facilities.

The exterior of the building will be Gothic in architecture, similar to the main office building of the Bush Terminal Company at 100 Broad Street. Above the second story the facade will be finished in terra cotta. From the twenty-first to the twenty-fifth stories it will be recessed slightly at the front and rear. The latest fire prevention methods will be provided by the installation of the automatic sprinklers. The sprinkler supply tanks, with the usual house tanks, elevator machinery, and ventilator fans, will be inclosed in the four top stories. The intermediate eighteen floors will be used for booths, offices and reception rooms, partitioned off so as to permit private conferences.

The site was selected because of its exceptional central situation and convenience to all the leading local and out-of-town transit lines. The building will be virtually midway between the two great railroad terminals—the Pennsylvania and New York Central—and close to all subway lines, with the new Broadway and Seventh Avenue stations within a few feet of the door.

The two tallest neighboring buildings are the Times Building and the Candler Building in the Forty-second Street block west of Broadway, each being twenty-four stories in height.

SIEGEL NEGOTIATING LEASE.

Seeks Store at Northwest Corner of Broadway and 35th Street.

A new corporation headed by Henry Siegel, whose methods of finance in connection with his private bank got him into prison, is negotiating for a lease of the store at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, in the Johnson Building.

F. & G. Pflomm, agents of the building, said yesterday that a new corporation in which they had heard Henry Siegel was interested had been negotiating for the corner store, about 66 by 187, and some space on the second floor and basement, for several weeks, but as yet no lease had been signed. John B. Stanchfield, Mr. Siegel's attorney, admitted yesterday that his client was negotiating for property, but said he was not prepared to make any statement as yet.

London's Wool Auction Opens.

LONDON, April 11.—There was a large attendance at the opening of the wool auction sales here today. There was a broad demand for the moderate selection of 7,200 bales offered. Prices were firm and unchanged, except for inferior crossbreds, which were occasionally 5 per cent. lower. Home traders were the principal buyers.

About the New Shoes.

During the last two months several manufacturers and dealers have tried to introduce plaid cloth top shoes, but without much success. One style was shown last week, however, that promises to be a winner, in the opinion of experienced shoe men. It is made with a dark Russian calf vamp, has a tan plaid top and tan Russian lace stays, and is eight inches high. Plain black turn sole pumps, similar to opera slippers, with French heels are selling quite freely for wear with overgaiters. The nattiest things shown in sport footwear for women of late is an oxford made of gray ooze leather with a gray kid tip, ball strap, and white "ivory" sole. The same thing is shown with a rubber sole.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—The Charles William Stores will look at children's dresses, 6-14, for their Fall catalog, at the New York office, 49 East 21st St., on Wednesday, April 12, from 9:30 to 3.

COATS.—Prominent jobber is ready to place quantity orders on ladies' and misses' pile fabric and cloth coats; write for appointments in care of this paper. Z 286 Times Annex.

COATS.—Fall mixtures; will look samples all week. Room 1,123, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Snappy styles in wash dresses, will place immediate orders. 26 West 17th. Apply Room 300.

DRESSES.—Jobber's looking at cotton and Summer silk dresses. 51 West 24th, 7th floor.

FALL SAMPLES.—Jobber looking up Fall samples. Call all week. Rear elevator, 4th floor, 139 W. 27th.

MACHINES.—We are interested in sweater circular machines and a Menow machine. Dorfman Bros., 57 W. 3d St.

SERGE JUILLARDS, No. 54,268, wanted: black and navy; will buy for cash; immediate delivery. Address Piece Goods, S 108 Times.

SNAP FASTENER jobber, wants connections of fastener manufacturers. Address Louis Bierman, 10 West 18th St.

SUITS.—Open to buy for spot cash Spring suits. 3985 Madison Square.

SUITS, COATS.—Pongee, Palm Beach suits, silk coats, chinchilla, angora, and knit fabric coats; can place large orders at once for immediate delivery, using your cloth or our cloth. Call, using 36th St. entrance, 5th floor, 1,333 Broadway.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard, Franklin 4343.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS and COLLARETTES in stock for immediate delivery. African Ostrich Feather Company, 85-89 Bleecker St.

CHECK HATERIAL.—We have black and white; low price. Telephone Farragut 2088.

COATS.—Misses', children's Spring coats; high-grade, classy merchandise; immediate delivery; $12 down to $7.75. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St.; full commission to salesman.

COATS.—2,000 ladies', misses' coats and suits in stock; up-to-date styles for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1333 B'way.

COATS, velour, poplin, chinchilla, and corduroy; 500 for immediate delivery; $2.50 to $8.50. Charles Press, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—500 ladies' and misses' coats on hand to close out; poplins, serges, checks. Charnay & Freed, 40 West 17th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery: poplins, mixtures, plaids; reasonable prices. Gleichenhaus, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—Big stock on hand for immediate delivery at very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Hundred of coats to close out. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery; very desirable merchandise at attractive prices. A. H. Hollander, 53 E. 11th St.

COATS and SUITS.—Stock on hand, taffetas, poplins, serge, gabardines, and mixtures. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—Smart styles; immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

CORDUROYS, remnants, all shades; beach cloth; flowered voiles. Gottfried, 100 Mercer St., 8825 Spring.

COTTON CLOTH.—For sale, full pieces and remnants, pongees, fancy cotton fabrics, plain cotton fabrics and some pound goods, under yearly contract. For enterprising merchants, samples at No. 43 Leonard St., phone 135—Franklin, New York; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

COVERTS.—Fifty pieces light shade for sale. S 154 Times.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses; clever styles, white and colored; to close out. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Children's dresses, 5,000 dozen; values up to $3.50; price per dozen, $2.25. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St.

DRESSES.—Novelty silk sport, afternoon, and street dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 184 West 37th St.

DRESSES, white; children's, juniors', and graduations; immediate delivery. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—100 crepe meteor dresses to close out; big bargain. National Garment Co., 29 West 21st St.

FULLARD.—50 pieces navy blue cotton fullard and 100 pieces flowered splash voile. Superior Waist, 129 West 27th.

GABARDINES, Garfield, botany, and gera in all colors at very low prices. A. Berger, 27 West 24th St. Farragut 9123.

JUTE.—For sale, No. 5,350, jute batts, 40-inch rolls, 10,000 lbs. per month; No. 1,322, dark mattress shoddy from new cotton rags in car lots for export. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, No. 43 Leonard St., phone 135—Franklin; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

LINENS.—French linens, all colors, at market prices; immediate delivery. Tillar Brothers, 130 West 29th.

LINEN, pure Ranie, 45 and 46 inches; all shades; 200 pieces for sale. Z 262 Times Annex.

POPLIN.—Will sell two pieces green or will exchange for navy. Telephone Farragut 576.

POPLIN, American, 90610, for immediate delivery. Telephone 3334 Farragut.

POPLINS, Gabardines and Serges at mill prices. Phone Chelsea 6865.

RAINCOATS.—Tweed; have a lot of tweed raincoats to close out; will sell very reasonable. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th.

SERGES.—A quantity of Copenhagen serges for sale. 3757 Stuyvesant.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Sonohore and Revol. white, sizes 0 and 1; large quantities; immediate delivery. Address Box 295 Times, 2 Rector St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O and OO, black or white. Snappers, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 9606.

SNAP FASTENERS for sale; imported. United Merchandise Co., 640 B'way. Spring 9861.

SPRING SNAP FASTENERS for sale; size 0 and 3-0, black and white. Spring 9539.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $4.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Misses' and juniors', for immediate delivery; made in the latest style and fabrics. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th.

SUITS.—Showing strongest line genuine Palm Beach suits, $3.50 to $5.75. Meyer Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th.

SUITS.—Wool and silk poplin suits to close out at a big reduction. D. Gutman & Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS.—200 new Spring ladies' suits to close out at a sacrifice. Sol Levine Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 61 West 24th.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; jobs to close out. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—Spring; to close out cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

TAFFETA.—For sale, good quality black and navy taffeta, also peau-de-cygne, also black Gary French serge. Chelsea 5822.

TAFFETA.—Black, silk, wool poplin, corduroy for sale. 1146 West 25th, 12th floor.

WAISTS.—Have striped tub silk in stock, $18; also silk jersey sport coats in the newest creations, blazer and plain effects, in all the leading shades, from $6.75 up. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

WAISTS for immediate delivery; Georgettes, laces, crepes, and china silk, $18 to $45. Valensein, 115 W. 25th.

WOOLENS.—Whitman's checks, 1,423; also black taffeta. Room 1,123, 1,133 B'way.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN WANTED for New York, Brooklyn, Newark, and nearby points, to sell colored cotton cloth remnants, sweaters, neckties, infants' garments, and sundry merchandise to dry goods, clothing, and similar trades. Regular lots that may be duplicated, and special lots that are sold as jobs, all on a commission basis, no advances. Sober, steady, experienced man desired. Z 268 Times Annex.

SALESMEN ladies' neckwear to handle line novelty leather collar and cuff sets; quick sellers; liberal commission. S 89 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....3@3½ per cent. for the best names.
Monday....3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Crude Rubber Prices Dropping.

Prices continue to ease off in the local crude rubber market as a result of limited trading, but the slowness with which the decline is taking place is cited as proof of lack of selling pressure on the part of holders. There is some business being done all the time, but the large manufacturing interests are made conspicuous as buyers by their continued absence from the market. Up-river fine was held yesterday at 73½cents for spot delivery, while coarse was quoted at 57 cents. Pale crepe, for shipment to June, was quoted at 83 cents, while for similar delivery the figure put upon smoked sheets was 82 cents.

Hosiery Novelties Selling.

There seems to be no dearth of demand for hosiery novelties in this market just now, especially in all-silk goods in the popular-price range. One of the newest things in the market, to be paradoxical, is an old one. It is the Rembrandt stripe effect that was brought out about ten or fifteen years ago in novelty German lisle goods, later disappearing until the present showing. It is offered in several shades, with contrasting tops, the stripes being of boot length. Novelty offerings in separate embroidered figures and embroidered effects in floral sprays are also taking well. They are especially favored in white embroidery on black grounds and black on white.

Hard Coal Mines Shutting Down.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that, for the first time in many years, anthracite collieries are shutting down in April for lack of orders. Of course, there is not an entire absence of business, it will say, for April is producing at least an average amount of coal-burning weather, but without the usual advance buying it has been necessary to restrict the output. As early as the middle of last week several independent mines in the Schuylkill region suspended for the time being, and by the first of the week the idleness had spread to a good many of the company collieries. The bituminous trade is experiencing a period of dullness such as is commonly associated with the Summer time. This has naturally had a weakening effect on the market.

Siberia's New Port.

Following a conference of shipping men held yesterday, the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, 60 Broadway, issued a statement emphasizing the necessity for shippers of American war and other products diverting their consignments to Russia to the new Siberian port of Nikolaievsk at the mouth of the Amur River. A cable message was received from Mr. Garbell, agent of the Russian-American Line, and the express company's Moscow correspondent, urging that steamers be diverted to that port. Advices laid before the conference were to the effect that it was particularly desirable that cotton goods, machinery, and tanning extract go by the way of the new route. The port of Nikolaievsk will be open for navigation June 14, and will be ice free for three months.

Piece Dyes Exclusively.

The unfortunate condition in the dress goods primary market, brought about by the decision of the garment manufacturers to buy no more goods until the labor trouble is settled one way or the other, is emphasized by the fact that this has been a piece dye season exclusively. Such a small amount of novelty goods has been sold that it scarcely deserves mention. For this reason the manufacturers seem to believe that, regardless of how long they put off deliveries, there will be plenty of merchandise to be had. If it was a novelty season or one during which a fair quantity of fancy goods was sold, the situation would not be so serious to the dress goods mills. Novelties cannot be obtained anywhere or as well from one factor as another, and buyers would be at a disadvantage if they neglected to insure deliveries.

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

Thinking that the quiet of the last week or two had put sellers of gray goods in this market in a more receptive state of mind, buyers began trying to hammer prices down yesterday. For one thing, there were bids for 20,000 pieces of "quick" 38½-inch 64-60s at a price somewhere under 5⅝ cents, but from all accounts they did not cause sellers even to hesitate before turning them down. On the other hand, sellers appeared confident that many goods could not be found in the market for April delivery, even at the full price. Some sheeting business was done, in which 48-square 3-yards at 7⅝ cents for April-May delivery featured. The rest of the market produced little that was of interest. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s..5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....6¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s..5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....6c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....4½c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4½c
38½-inch, 64-60s....5⅝c 37-inch, 64-60s....5¾c
*Asked.

A Problem Still Unanswered.

Several woolen salesmen connected with a representative mill organization are scratching their heads over a peculiar transaction that occurred the other day. A large out-of-town clothier placed an order for three pieces of a fabric priced at $1.25 some time ago. Nothing further was heard concerning the order until recently. Then word was received to ship five pieces of the same number, the price of which had advanced to $1.37½. Thinking that the buyer in question had forgotten the three pieces he had on order, these were shipped together with the five specified, making a total of eight pieces, three priced at $1.25 a yard and the remaining five at $1.37½. Much to the surprise of the sellers, the clothier wired saying he could not take the three pieces at the lower price. What his idea was in refusing acceptance to them the salesman could not make out, unless he had moved up his price and did not want to have any goods in his line at the low figure.

At the Wholesaler's Expense.

A remarkably inexpensive way of conducting a retail business has been discovered by certain coat and suit manufacturers. The plan has been mainly operated from towns of small population. It consists of sending to this market for samples from various manufacturers, placing them in stock, selling them a few days after receipt or sending them back express charges collect to the manufacturer. The idea has all the advantages of the consignment without some of its disadvantages. The retailers who have used this method have been able to get a very well assorted collection of merchandise. Their enterprise, however, will suffer a check in the action taken by some of the manufacturers in restricting the time during which samples may be held. A rule has been adopted whereby such samples must be returned on the day of their receipt or else considered sold. This gives the bona-fide retailer plenty of time to make his selections and prevents the abuse of the sample privilege.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

Mrs. ADELAIDE P. DURANT, 507 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,856, and no assets. Among her creditors are the Ritz-Carlton Restaurant and Hotel Company, $100; the Plaza, $56; Louis Sherry, $69; Independent Taxi Owners' Association, $19; Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, $28; Blue Peter Cigarette Company, $22; Chatillon Company, Inc., $225; Thurn, $883; Georgenne, $291; Blaine, Inc., $170, and Louise Shepard, $84. She owes seven doctors $97.

LOUIS EGGERS, grocer, 201 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,000, and estimated assets of $2,766.

JESSE J. HARRIS, restaurant keeper under the name of the Stanley Lunch at 2,084 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,397, and estimated assets of $1,510.

WILLIAM STEINBERG, skirt manufacturer, 580 East 182d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,544, and assets of $1,040 in accounts.

HENRY POLS, 246 West Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,417, and no assets.

EDWIN D. ACKERMAN, 996 Simpson Street, pianos, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,452.

JOSEPH HIRSCH.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Joseph Hirsch, clothing, 517 Eighth Avenue, with creditors at 25 per cent. cash.

MAX GROGINSKY, shoes, 2,238 Eighth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,000 and assets $1,900.

SEYMOUR H. HERZ, furniture, 105 West Fortieth Street, has assigned to David Roggen.

ROSE FEINBERG, awnings, 2,072 Amsterdam Avenue, has assigned to David Greenbaum.

REBECCA SCHLESSEL, the Globe Dress and Suit Company, 22 West Twenty-sixth Street, who assigned on March 17 to Marcus Helfand, has had her property reassigned to her.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Apmann, Herman J.—E. J. Markey Co. $848.12
Armour & Co.—People, &c. 100.00
Arduin, Caesar and Robert—D. 180.58
Klein
Billard, Elive A.—Weiner & Greenstone, costs 101.45
Brew, George T.—French Trading Co. 2,165.40
Bird Button Co.—M. Turkeltaub et al. 26,794.02
B. F. Wallace Corp.—E. S. Johnson 189.91
Bigelow Press Sales Corp.—National Lithographers 289.53
Broadhurst, Ida—Brentano's 105.06
Brooks, Henry W., Jr.—T. R. Hart 1,073.41
Becker, Albert and Antinette—A. Greenwald et al. 142.77
Comodari, Louis—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., costs 143.88
Coleman, Clyde J.—G. T. Dougherty 591.87
Same—Same 1,352.66
Crimmons, Patrick W.—Percival K. Frowert Co., Inc. 281.90
Cutler, Samuel, or Samuel Kutler—J. E. Jacobson 480.72
David E. Kennedy, Inc.—D. M. Nichols Iron Works, Inc. 285.81
Ellisk, Jack—M. Mesnard 428.29
Emmerich, Ethel, and Max Fogelson—I. Levitan 241.81
Erber, Emil, and Edmound Schreffler—R. C. Turnbull 820.55
Forest Box and Lumber Co.—G. de Palma 1,631.10
Friedman, Joseph—M. Lemler 200.00
Frank L. Cole, Inc.—International Magazine Co. 455.01
Same—Star Co. 1,739.64
Figge & Nutweiker Co.—A. Singer 3,048.26
Feinberg Hat Works—William Randall & Sons. 145.89
Fradello, Charles, Abraham Lebovitz and Isidor Abramowitz—C. Castoro et al. 115.76
French, Harry P.—F. Forman 306.86
Flood, Mrs. Ellen and James J.—E. J. Markey Co. 177.11
Gilles, Joseph T.—M. Rosenbaum 247.76
Godat, Curt—A. C. Clegg et al. 107.70
Glassman, Solomon—E. L. Richards 384.21
Goldberg, Morris, or Morris Harris—Manitoba Realty Corp. 233.91
Greenwald, Molly—I. Blumberg 3,006.53
Garn, Maurice, Samuel Garn, and George Wiener—Robert Graves Co. 113.75
Hyland, Wm. J. and Mary E.—John S. Bush Mfg. Co. 103.23
Harron, Denis—A. Maison 273.76
Hillen, Peter—Nason Mfg. Co. 318.12
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.—M. Hogan 6,729.38
Hopkins, Mabel E.—N. Fass & Co. 180.58
Haight, Allen T.—Aeolian Co. 126.67
Horowitz, Esther, David, and Samuel—John & Tullpr Co. 306.49
Isio, Salvatore, and Josephine Forlanko —M. Cohen 167.76
I. Schulman & Sons, Inc.—W. Abele 190.62
Keasby, Rowland P.—Pequot Casino Assn. 217.70
Knapp, Edw. J.—F. F. French, costs 113.46
Same—Same, costs 100.06
Kahn, Bernard A.—Solon A. Pearsall Co. 122.16
Levy, Irving—Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., Inc. 309.02
L. Strudler & Sons—People, &c. 500.00
Lane, Wm. T.—Stewart Distilling Co. 399.39
Miller Candy Co.—People, &c. 100.00
Maxwell, Wm. D. and Florence J.—J. F. Tausch et al. 1,066.91
Meyer, Frederick—A. Miller, costs 117.98
Meyer, Flora—Same, costs 117.98
Motley, Thornton N.—W. H. Lynn 1,317.93
Medoc Realty and Construction Co., Inc. —W. A. Openhym et al. 234.67
Macauley, Charles R.—One Hundred Five West Seventy-second St. Co. 248.91
Momand, Ragland—Cohn Bros. 191.37
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—W. Slavin 182.18
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—J. Bressler 443.04
Petrcem, John—E. F. Giberson 16,580.68
Papa, Gioacchino—G. Connistreci 171.47
Robinson, Joseph or Jacob—S. Swift 277.90
Ross, Thomas—N. Siviglia 262.11
Reiter, Dora—J. Berbinder et al., costs 108.12
Ryan, Edith E.—Liberty Storage and Warehouse Co. 265.63
Spencer, Amanda S.—E. Wannenberg 123.59
Sofranski, Newman—Star Fur Trimming Co., Inc. 194.59
Seid, Samuel—F. M. Coughlan & Sons, Inc. 435.41
Simms, Otto—Nifty Clothing Co. 690.35
Steele, Daniel W., Jr.—Winford Realty Co., Inc. 259.94
Sozio, Alfonsio and Silvestro—Henry Elias Brewing Co. 912.05
Snare & Triest Co.—City of N. Y., costs 144.23
Schoenewhis, Benjamin—A. Bergman 114.40
Silverstein, Oscar—M. Gans et al. 184.71
Simms, Otto H.—Altman Neckwear Co. 414.62
Thirty-eight West Fifty-ninth St. Co.—Charles Furst and Domenico Garafolo —Sterling Ceiling and Lathing Co. 206.96
Troutman, William F.—J. Braniff 169.91
Trani, Rosario—G. Connistraci 178.90
Tandero, Matteo and John—G. Connistraci 146.71
Wolff, Marks & Alfred David Co.—M. Malbin 208.83
Wachtel, Joseph—A. Cohen 104.22
White, Edward A.—M. Donohue 586.91
Werner, Louis—Franklin Simon Co. 452.31
Welsswange, Ernest—Hannis Distilling Co. 223.69
Weidman, Lewis—Osborne Co. 187.11
West, William T., Edwin H. Baker Elliot, Eldredge, and Mesir R. Snyder—G. Fox 139.25
Wundrack, Henry—B. Wundrack 105.64
Weiss, Ottie J.—J. Eidmann 2,005.06

In Bronx County.

Bondy, Charles — Westchester - Hewitt Realty Co. 281.38
Citron, Samuel—A. H. Oesterheid 107.45
Gielschenhaus, Julius—Crescent Chemical Mfg. Co. 200.00
Grauer, Louis—I. Hellman 86.10
Gruber, Max—A. Brauer 44.97
Kuiper, Emma—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. 97.22
Montauk, Samuel—F. Nelson 69.82
Mosholu Realty Co., Thomas F. Costello, and Mary A. Costello—C. St Rauh 167.84
Poster, George—H. Mala 26.72
Pesterson, Charles J.—Buanick Tile Co., Inc. 147.89
Ryan, Amy F.—F. Rogers et al. 109.62
Schnackenberg, Marion C.—H. Blooty 39.00
Vandeventer Bldg. Co., Inc., and Daniel J. Lahey—Norwalk Lock Co. 266.58
Vogel, Charles H.—Washington Garage Co 86.68
Wilson, Hyman—G. H. Woolf et al. 20.22
Watson, John C.—Bohemian Benev. and Literary Association 117.18

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Flushing Coal Co., Inc.—H. E. Mecker, March 31, 1916. $2,339.13
Lo Monte, Guiseppina and Alfonso—Construction Material & Coal Co., Dec. 31, 1915 199.71
Guenstein, Meritz, Barnett Levy, and Jacob Gordon—A. Gunther, Feb. 23, 1915 1,601.88
Hart, Rocella—W. E. Hutcheson, Nov. 11, 1911 544.41
Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Co.—T. Shannon, Feb. 18, 1916 918.25
Moran, John G.—A. Goldstein, March 29, 1916 675.00
Nelling, Josephine—A. Kessler, Oct. 23, 1914 103.41
Lacakes, Nicholas—V. Damiano, Feb. 18, 1916, (canceled) 173.40
Brown, Paula—Irving National Bank, March 22, 1916. 214.26
Back, Hilda J. and Anders—J. Bjork, April 23, 1915. 2,211.15
Thomas, Edw. P.—E. M. Post, Jan 24, 1912, (reversed) 14,488.83
Same—Same, Dec. 26, 1912, (reversed) 256.13
Tracy, Patrick J.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915 2,713.96

In Bronx County.

G. Santis & Co., Inc.—J. Hammill, Feb. 5, 1915 $44.75

DUTY ON PLAUEN LACES.

A Knotty Problem for the General Appraisers to Solve.

After a long delay the Board of General Appraisers has taken up for decision claims made by Cobden & Co., lace importers of this city, that the rules of appraisement applying to St. Gall goods are properly applicable to Plauen laces. The laces figuring in the controversy were imported as long ago as Aug. 9, 1913.

When they arrived here the Appraiser advanced the values 150 per cent., which resulted in their seizure on the ground that the shipper, Ludwig Bratvogel of Plauen, made a false and fraudulent declaration of the value of the goods before the American Consul at Plauen. Later, Cobden & Co. filed a bond and obtained possession of the laces. The trade interest in the proceedings before the board is confined to the contentions raised by Cobden & Co. relative to the methods of ascertaining market values on Plauen laces.

The board appointed a commission to go from this country to Plauen to take testimony. It completed its work just as the European war broke out. The difficulty experienced since in getting data was said yesterday to be responsible for the long delay in settling the issues. Bratvogel, who consigns his products to the Cobden concern here, while present at the hearing in Plauen, had nothing to say, according to a brief filed yesterday with the Board by John J. Mulvaney, United States Attorney.

Cobden & Co., through their counsel, denied that there was any intent to defraud the Government, the contention being that the invoiced values on the laces were reached on the basis of the stitch-rate method, the cost of production plus certain profit additions in vogue in St. Gall. Charles Spach, Special United States Commissioner stationed at St. Gall, who is in this country on leave, filed a report with the board bearing on the importers' claims.

On the other hand, the appraising officials here regard the pending case as a test. Their arguments before the board were that as Plauen was an "open" market for laces, the methods of ascertaining value must necessarily be different from St. Gall, which is a closed market. In short, the Government holds that the values of St. Gall goods must be ascertained in a special manner while Plauen laces should be returned for duty on the basis of the prevailing market prices.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; J. J. Fendner, upholstery goods; 37 W. 26th.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av.; St. Denis.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; Miss F. Wieand, laces, handkerchiefs; 41 Union Square.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, laces; S. Lansburgh, general merchandise; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—E. Frank & Bros.; J. Frank, clothing; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; I. Sonneborn, woolens; 2 E. 23d.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.
BENNINGTON, Vt.—Bottum & Torrance Co.; F. L. Bottum, J. L. Harbour, mfrs. collars, cuffs; Albert.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Hasking; D. H. Couse, dress goods, silks; 320 5th Av.; Collingwood.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; C. W. Waldo, notions, fancy goods; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons & Co.; basement buyers; C. O. Cooper, dresses; Mr. Williams, wash skirts; H. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, negligees; A. C. Smith, infants' junior's, children's dresses, petticoats; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Golding, waists, muslin underwear, kimonos; Miss Kraus, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; J. T. Reed, women's hosiery, knit underwear, basement; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; Miss A. Chaloux, corsets, basement; G. A. Hitchcock, men's clothing; H. T. Conway, youths' clothing; F. E. Ruggles, children's hosiery, knit underwear; 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; R. Phillips, hotel supplies; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss E. S. Adelson, silk waists; Miss E. A. Hand, representing; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; 15 E. 26th; McAlpin.
BOSTON, Mass.—C. F. Hovey & Co.; Miss E. Boas, women's, misses' gowns; 243 Church.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; Mrs. J. S. B. Knox, ribbons, millinery, neckwear; W. E. Wood, leather goods, umbrellas, fancy goods; 200 6th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss D. Feely, misses' waists; E. J. Pendergast, silks, velvets; Miss J. M. Walsh, skirts; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av.; Algonquin.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furn. goods; 243 Church.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downes, dress goods, silks; W. H. Mann, domestics; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, cloaks; Latham.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; G. M. Lee, neckwear, laces, trimmings, ribbons; 470 4th Av.
BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—J. E. Mann, general merchandise; Wallick.
BRISTOL, Penn.—J. B. Nickels, ready-to-wear; New Strand.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kint; J. W. Gallop, ribbons; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; C. A. Rooney, millinery; 621 B'way.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. M. Looby, jobs women's suits; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given; Miss Clossey, jobs silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. Hengerer Co.; W. Myers, china, house furn. goods; Mrs. E. Snell, furs; 18 W. 35th.
CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; W. R. Zollinger, dress goods, silks, laces, gloves; 315 5th Av.
CHICAGO—The Catalogue House; H. Philipsborn, furs, house dresses; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; H. Dauerheim, blankets; 118 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Charles A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, silk waists, silk skirts, coats, suits; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—J. V. Farwell Co.; R. Robertson, linens; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. Buehner, boys' clothing; 115 5th Av.; Belleclaire.
CINCINNATI—Original Sample Cloak and Suit Co.; D. M. Newberger, waists; 24 W. 27th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; Miss H. Hearon, trimmed millinery; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—J. Walpaw & Co.; J. Walpaw, clothing; Broadway Central.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; J. A. Swanson, bargain basement; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; W. H. Garber, laces, embroideries, neckwear, feather boas; 72 Madison Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green, Joyce & Co.; Miss J. Gladden, ladies', juniors' coats, suits; 354 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus Merchandise Co.; A. B. Long, housefurn. goods; Gregorian.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ladies' Haberdasher; S. D. Levinson, women's ready-to-wear; Grand.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; O. C. Matthess, jobs men's furn. goods; 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—"Carley's"; W. Carley, jobs coats, suits; 15 East 26th.
DETROIT, Mich.—L. Cohen; M. Swartzberg, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 1,193 B'way.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley Bros.; J. R. Costello, ready-to-wear, flannels, white goods; 43 Leonard.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Palais Royal; M. Mendelson, cloaks, suits, millinery, muslin underwear; 11 25th.
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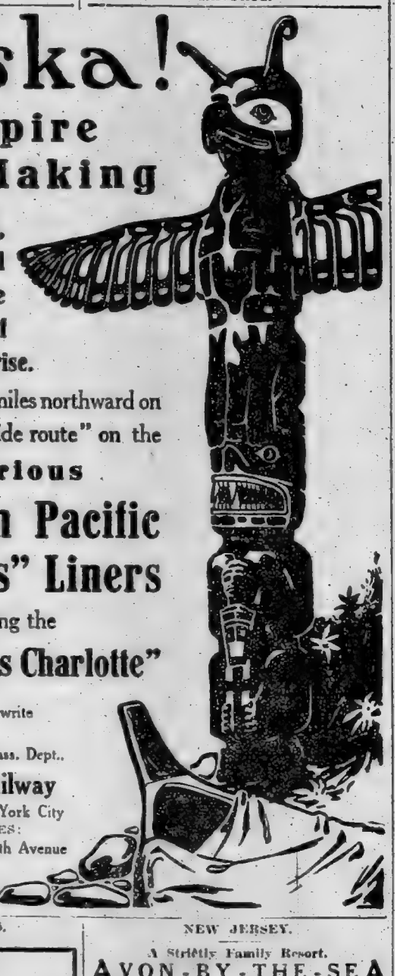

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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 15, 1915, John D. Schoonmaker and Jacob Rice filed their petition praying limitation of liability as former owners of Barge "C. R. Sheffer" for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 6, 1912, from a sinking of said vessel in Newtown Creek, N. Y. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said barge and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $6,000. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident or sinking are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before July 3, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. MYLAND & ZABRISKIE, Proctors for Petitioners, 49 Wall St., N. Y. City.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bush Terminal Company Buys at Times Square for Twenty-five-Story Building—Business for Berkeley Lyceum Site—Upper Manhattan Deals—Bay Shore Purchase by H. O. Havemeyer.

Two big deals which will involve improvements of over $1,000,000 each in the Times Square section, in addition to several other good transactions, gave a touch of old-time activity to the realty market yesterday.

One of the two important realty events of the day was the purchase by the Bush Terminal Company for a twenty-five-story commercial building, of the old buildings at 132 and 134 West Forty-second Street, a few feet east of Broadway, with the abutting building at 135 West Forty-first Street. The other transaction was the purchase by a syndicate of the old Berkeley Lyceum, in Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, with additional property in the rear, for a big commercial structure.

The Bush Terminal purchase fronts 50 feet on Forty-second Street and 25 on Forty-first Street, having a total depth of 197.6 feet. It has been sold by John Hoge of Zanesville, Ohio. It is the largest available unimproved plot in that block, and is but two doors east of the Knickerbocker Hotel.

John P. Kirwan was the broker in the deal.

The Berkeley Lyceum deal involves the purchase of the main structure at 19 to 25 West Forty-fourth Street, 75 feet front, and the three houses in the rear at 18 to 22 West Forty-fifth Street, fronting 62 feet. The property has been held by the owners at about $1,000,000. The new owners, the Forty-fourth Street Company, William Jeffers, President, will begin work on May 1 for a sixteen-story high-class commercial building which will cost $1,000,000. The former owners, Al. Hayman and Henry Dazian, were represented in the deal by William R. Rose, as attorney.

Buy Heights Apartment Site.

T. W. Stemmler, Jr., Inc. has purchased from Gertie A. Gorman the entire block front, east side of Wadsworth Avenue, 180th to 199th Street, 180 by 100. The property has been held at $100,000. Work will start at once for the erection of three five-story apartments, each 60 by 100, from plans of George Keistor.

A building loan of $170,000 for the operation has been obtained through William A. White & Sons. The Stemmler Corporation at present is erecting five five-story apartment houses, each on a plot 50 by 100, east side of Webster Avenue, between 184th and 187th Streets in the Bronx.

Increase Fort Washington Holdings.

Charles C. Marshall has increased his holdings in the Fort Washington section by the purchase of the northeast corner of 181st Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 25 by 100, from the estate of Edward Rafter.

By this purchase Mr. Marshall has assembled 125 feet, having in 1909 acquired the adjoining 40 by 60 feet respectively, and this, together with the holdings of the Clark estate and a six-story apartment owned by Frederick Britsch, comprise the entire block front.

L. J. Phillips & Co. negotiated the sale.

Private Dwellings Sold.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, have purchased from Emma B. Acker through Slawson & Hobbs, 151 West Seventy-seventh Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 20.8 by 102.

Dr. George M. Swift has sold 20 West Fifty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5, near Fifth Avenue.

J. P. Finneran and P. J. Ryan have sold for Charles Rosenthal the three-story and basement, brownstone dwelling, 216 East Thirtieth Street, near Third Avenue, on lot 18.9 by 100. The purchaser will hold the property for investment.

To protect his residence at Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street Commodore A. C. James has purchased the four-story dwelling at 54 East Sixty-ninth Street, 18 by 67.11, located forty-five feet west of Park Avenue, which was secured from Maude R. Garr. Commodore James recently acquired the corner house and some months ago the intervening house at 56. He now controls a corner site, 67.11 by 63, which will most likely be sold to a suitable neighbor for a new residence. The adjoining site at 50 and 52 was recently sold by Commodore James to O. L. Dommerich for a dwelling.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Isaac Hattenbach has sold for Mrs. I. Guillot of Paris, France, 144 East East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story double flat 27 by 100 to an investor.

The Phelan Estates, W. L. Phelan, President, sold 208 East Ninety-eighth Street, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11, near Third Avenue.

Daniel H. Jackson has bought from Herman Baer, 152 West 105th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat on plot 25 by 100.11. Mrs. L. Covert was the broker.

An investor has purchased from Catherine W. Sanford 130 East Twenty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 15.6 by 98, near Lexington Avenue. The Julius Friend, Edward W. Levi Company were the brokers.

Transfer to Park Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The property occupied by the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, was transferred yesterday to the church by the Church Extension Committe of the Presbytery of New York. The latter bought the property from the South Reformed Church about two years ago. The transfer was made for a stated consideration of $104,000, of which $153,000 remains on mortgage. The plot is 97.2 by 133.4.

Bronx Sales.

Julia Moore has purchased from the Bencnson Realty Company, 491 East 172nd Street, a six-story new law tenement on a plot 60 by 90, located forty-five feet west of Bathgate Avenue. In exchange the buyer gave 710 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 65.

William H. Mehlich sold for the Alotto Realties, Inc., A. J. Schwarzler, President, to a client for investment the northeast corner of Morris Avenue and 168th Street, a six-story new law apartment house nearing completion on lot 40 by 100, and has leased the entire property for a term of three years, netting 12 per cent. per annum.

The northeast corner of Alexander Avenue and 138th Street has been sold by James Montgomery & Son to an investor.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for George M. Wedekind a plot, 50.8 by 100, with cottage, to a builder, who will improve with a four-story brick apartment housing twenty-four families, to be known as 555 Forty-fifth Street.

Herbert Callister, in conjunction with the Borough Hall Realty Company of 16 Court Street, sold for the Thomas estate seventeen lots on the south side of Seventy-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, to a client.

The same broker also sold in conjunction with Frank A. Seaver, seven lots on the north side of Eighty-second Street, 100 feet west of Fourth Avenue, to George A. Bunnell, who will improve at once with seven model two-family dwellings.

H. O. Havemeyer Buys Olympic Club Site at Bay Shore.

Horace O. Havemeyer, son of the late Henry O. Havemeyer, has purchased at Bay Shore, L. I., the tract formerly owned by the Olympic Club, which for over fifty years was one of the popular social organizations on the south Long Island shore. In addition he has also bought the Kenster place, adjoining, the two parcels containing about fifteen acres. The old Olympic Club went out of existence in 1913, when Alan Pinkerton, Edward C. Blum, and Franklin L. Hutton bought the property at foreclosure proceedings for $46,000. The buildings and grounds are said to be worth from $100,000 to $150,000.

Mr. Havemeyer has a country residence about half a mile from his recent purchase, but it is said he intends in the near future to erect a fine home, costing, with landscape improvements, about $250,000.

New $1,000,000 Telephone Building.

The New York Telephone Company is the buyer of the block front on Broad Street between Pearl and Water Streets, sold last week by the Garry and Black estates and the Empire Mortgage Company.

Upon the expiration of the present leases in May, 1917, a tall building will be erected on the site by the telephone company for its own use. The new structure will probably cost about $1,000,000.

Commercial Leases.

The United Stores Realty Company has leased to M. Bowe the store at 332 Fifth Avenue, to be used as a florist establishment. Also the store at 28 Liberty Street to Jose M. Toral for a term of years, to be used as a hat store.

The Everett M. Seixas Company has leased for Christian F. Tietjen the apartment building at 115 Hamilton Place to a client for a term of years, at an approximate rental of $42,000.

William A. White & Sons have rented for Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr the entire building at 20 South Street to Theodore Crowell.

Sydney S. Cohen has leased part of the large double store in the Godfrey-Backer Building, at the southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, to J. H. Hallberg for a term of years.

Vanderbilt Webb Leases House.

William J. Roome & Co. have leased for Mrs. Marie Friedlander the four-story dwelling at 66 East Seventy-ninth Street to Vanderbilt Webb. The lease contains an option to purchase. The house is opposite the residence of George L. Rives and the new residence of John Sherman Hoyt being erected at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street.

H. B. Ranken and E. Ellery, Jr., have leased the property at 372 and 372 Third Avenue and 156 and 158 East Twenty-seventh Street for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $125,000, to a client, who will improve the entire piece with a theatre and stores.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased to the Schulte Cigar Company for a term of ten years, on the lower main corridor of the Telephone and Telegraph Building, at Broadway and Dey Street, extending through to Fulton Street, a large space situated at the entrance to the subway and adjoining the promenade and elevators.

Forty-fifth Street Theatre Plans.

Plans for a two and four story theatre to be built on the north side of Forty-fifth Street, 208.11 feet west of Broadway, owned by the Astor estate, were filed by Herbert J. Krapp, architect. It will have a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 100.5, with a seating capacity of 958. The cost has been estimated at $90,000.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Clason Point Taxpayers' Association has been called for Thursday evening at Clason Point Park.

Francis and Grace H. Smyth are the buyers of 121 East Seventy-first Street, sold recently by Mrs. Agnes H. Connolly.

The Junior Taxpayers' League, composed of the sons and daughters of property owners, will hold an open meeting Saturday evening, April 22, at the Savings, 229 Lenox Avenue.

F. B. Calder has retired from the firm of Calder, Nassoit & Lanning. The new firm, Nassoit & Lansing, will continue business at its new office, Broadway and Eighty-ninth Street.

Douglas L. Elliman was the broker in the sale of 48 East Seventy-third Street.

Lauten & Meyer and L. Sherwood Palmer were the brokers in the sale of the new West End Avenue apartment on the northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, by the Princeton Construction Company, to the Max E. Bernheimer estate, for which negotiations were mentioned yesterday as pending. The deal has been closed, the buyers giving other property, as told at that time, in part payment.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

8th Av, 169, w s, 92.2 ft n of 18th St, 22.2x100, 5-story building and store; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. and another against Wollnsky et al.; Seller, Roiston & Horan, attorneys; Benjamin Swarts, referee; due on judgment, $27,470.29; taxes, &c., $322.50; to the plaintiff for $26,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lewis St, 117, w s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25x100, 7-story loft building; Central Trust Co. of New York against George Kocher et al.; Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, attorneys; William M. Chadbourne, referee; due on judgment, $26,356.25; taxes, &c., $1,353.70; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

Broome St, 18, n w corner of Mangin St, 25x80, five-story tenement and stores; Frederick D. Weekes, trustee, against Isaac Rosenthal et al.; Weekes Brothers, attorneys; Joseph F. Mulqueen, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $28,131.85; taxes, &c., $833; to the plaintiff for $22,500.

1st Av, 1,937 and 1,939, w s, 40.11 ft n of 90th St, 40x100, 6-story tenement and stores; estate of Thomas Sulfern against Isaac Klenfeld et al.; Winston H. Hagen, attorney; Michael J. Egan, referee; due on judgment, $37,963.49; taxes, &c., $803.37; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

26th St, 239 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.8, five-story tenement and stores; A. C. F. Schwartz against Louis Frocks et al.; Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise, attorneys; Walter Kaufman, referee; due on judgment, $21,759.85; taxes, &c., $47; to the plaintiff for $21,850.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

176th St, 380 East, s s, 314.11 ft e of Anthony Av, 21.10x122.11x16.6x108.2, three-story tenement; Bazena T. Downes against Carolina Wabbinger et al; Henry T. Randall, attorney; Richard P. Lydon, referee; due on judgment, $9,079.13; taxes, &c., $3,664.97; to the plaintiff for $100.

Mount Hope Place, 20, s s, 190 ft w of Walton Av, 25x125, three-story tenement; George Mayer against Estelle R. Conover et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Ely Neumann, referee; due on judgment, $7,695.29; taxes, &c., $97.45; to Charles W. McDonald for $7,950.

By Henry Brady.

233d St, East, n e corner of Napier Av, 101.1 x100.3x100.5x323.2, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; Harlem Savings Bank against Thomas E. Mundey et al.; Edward S. Clinch, attorney; Bernard J. Tinney, referee; due on judgment, $10,870.36; taxes, &c., $674.80; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bonner Place, 9, n s, 166.8 ft e of Morris Av, 38.4x75, four-story tenement; adjourned to April 26.

By James L. Wells Company.

3d Av, 3,754-6, e s, 225 ft s of 171st St, 50x100, one-story theatre; withdrawn.

Bush St, 165, n s, 134 ft e of Creston Av, 24.4x91.5x23.7x91.11, two-story dwelling; Mary H. Weight against George E. Buckbee et al.; Williamson & Bell, attorneys; due on judgment, $9,633.12; taxes, &c., $389.90; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50 and 52, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, extending through to 22 to 28 Elizabeth St, 75x200x100x25x100, Atlantic Garden building, tenements; Columbia Trust Co. against Louis Levy et al.; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $103,080.34; taxes, &c., $4,-211.24.

137th St, 201 West, n s, 632 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, five-story dwelling; Franklin Savings Bank against E. J. Krueger and another; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $11,-747.90; taxes, &c., $249.74.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Barnes Av, 1,681, w s, 175 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100, dwelling; G. L. Hoffman against Maria Domnisch et al.; F. D. Arthur, attorney; due, $2,816.20; taxes, &c., $370.82.

By James J. Donovan.

Bruner Av, e s, 250 ft n of Edenwald Av, 175x100; also,

233d St, n s, 250 ft w of Gunther Av, 82.1x 101.1 to Edenwald x irregular; Harman Co. against Jennie Evaleska et al.; C. C. Durland, attorney; due, $38,534.96; taxes, &c., $1,450.83.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Lawrence Av, e s, 57.4 ft s of junction of Lawrence Av and Graham Square 25x72 to Graham Square x 40.1x103.8; New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association against J. A. Powers et al.; R. H. Bergman, attorney; due, $661.09; taxes, &c., $760.88.

Napier Av, e s, 484.9 ft n of road from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn station, 50x100; Tremont Building and Loan Association against J. A. Powers et al.; Friend & F., attorneys; due, $8,580.67; taxes, &c., $377.85.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

178th St, n s, 97 ft e of Haven Av, for a five-story apartment, 50x78; Nova Construction Co., 1,509 Bryant Av, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost $40,000

45th St, n s, 208.11 ft w of Broadway, for a two and four story theatre, 80x100.5; Astor Estate, 221 West 25th St, owner; H. J. Krapp, 116 East 16th St, architect; cost $90,000

Putnam Railroad Yard, w of Sedgwick Av and opposite 165th St, for a one-story T. C. hollow tile storage house, 18x8.9; N. Y. C. R. R. Co., A. H. Smith, 70 East 45th St, present owners; A. F. Haldeman, 70 East 45th St, architect; cost $1,500

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

75th St, 8 West, to a four-story dwelling; A. Oppenheimer, owner; H. S. Lion, 38 West 32d St, architect; cost $7,500

139th St, 100 West, to a five-story tenement and store; Wiener Holding Corp., 35 East 12th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost $5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 161, e s, 93.10 ft n of Broome St, 23.2x114.10x23.4x113.6; William R. Golding to W. G. Willmann, 877 Park Place, Brooklyn, ½ part, h. and s., all liens, April 10; attorney, E. Wilmann, 165 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Harjo Realty Corp. to same, mtg $40,000, ½ part, bond and security, all liens, April 8; address, 165 Broadway $1

PARK AV, n w corner of 85th St, 97.2x133.4x irregular; The Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York to Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, 1,012 Park Av, mtg $153,800, b. and s., April 10; attorneys, Butler, W. & C., 54 Wall St $194,000

WALKER ST, s s, 275.10 ft w of Broadway, strip 0.8x106.11; also agreement concerning party wall between 47 and 49 Walker St; Charles H. Young, New Rochelle, N. Y., and another, trustees of the will of George Bell, to 135 West 33d Street Corporation, 92 William St, March 27; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $2,200

WASHINGTON ST, 716, w s, 23x56; Metropolitan Savings Bank to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 70 East 45th St, April 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON ST, 790, w s, 58 ft n of Jane St, 19.6x69.10; Karl Schaefer to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 45½ Lexington Av, mtg $4,000, April 11; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

WEST ST, 304, e s, 80.6 ft n of Spring St, 20.1x100.2; D. Victor Maffei to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av, April 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

WEST ST, 305, e s, 100.8 ft n of Spring St, 20.1x101.8; Emma A. Bauer to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av, mtg $15,500, April 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

1ST AV, 2,054 to 2,058, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 75x69; Threshold Realty Corporation to Luigi Martini, Long Branch, N. J., all liens, March 20; attorney, J. A. Kehoe, 2,274 2d Av $100

2D ST, 73, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x84.2x 25.2x87.4; Julia Welle et al., heirs, &c., of Jacob Welle, to Estate of Jacob Welle, Inc., 35 Nassau St, Sept. 25, 1915; attorney, David E. Goldfarb, 35 Nassau St $1

2D AV, 2,438, s e corner of 123th St, 20.11x77.10; Louis H. Harris to Devonshire Construction Co., 210 Fulton St, mtg $22,000, March 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

70TH ST, n s, 21 ft w of Madison Av, 22x100.5; E. W. Humphreys to Robert L. Jones, 986 Trinity Av, and Rogers W. Gould, 25 Hillcrest Av, Stamford, Conn., mtg $61,000, as joint tenants, all liens, May 14, 1915; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St $1

71ST ST, 310 East, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Bernhard Mayer to Welber Construction Co., 1 Madison Av, mtg $16,000, April 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

124 East, s s, 244.5 ft e of Park Av, 36x102.2; Lillian Grace, Great Neck, L. I., et al. to Gilchrist Realty Corp., 104 Pearl St, all liens, Jan. 26; attorney, Harold Roig, 104 Pearl St $100

SME PROPERTY; same et al., trustees of will of William R. Grace, to same, all liens, Jan. 20; attorney, same $16,300

80TH ST, 8 West, s s, 163 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; Harriet May, Newark, N. J., to Esther J. Nelson, 188 West 24th St, Bayonne, N. J., mtg $18,000, Feb. 5; attorney, William F. Clare, 135 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Esther C. Nelson to Elizabeth J. Haynes, 216 West 94th St, mtg $16,000, Feb. 5, attorney, same $1

11TH ST, n s, 163.4 ft w of Park Av, 17.2x 100.11; Dora Goldfein to Virginia S. Haddock, 114 Morningside Av, mtg $7,250, April 3; attorney, Daniel Daly, 20 Nassau St $1

117TH ST, 336 WEST, n s, 445 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Sophie Mayer to Jennie Paley, 496 Cauldwell Av, Bronx, mtg $22,000, April 4; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St $100

Bronx.

BAILEY PLACE, e s, at s e of Lot 77, map of William G. Giles, 50x irregular; James Knowles to Michael P. Knowles, 3,430 Bailey Place; attorney, T. J. Totten, 182 West 23lst St $100

CLINTON AV, e s, 132 ft n of 181st St, 66x 150; Maria Gulliani to Max Cohen, 1,062 Morris Av, mtg $7,750, April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FAILE ST, n w corner of Gilbert Place, 23x 100; Utility Realty Co. to Meehan Construction Co., 30 East 42d St, April 10; attorney, Walter A. Berg, 30 East 42d St $100

FORDHAM ROAD, n s, 129.10 ft e of Valentine Av, 114.7x irregular; William B. Rush et al. to Arco Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $12,500, April 4; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FOREST AV, w s, 1,064.2 ft s of 165th St, 36x200; James F. Donnelly, referee, to Leopold Guttag, Lake Pleasant, N. Y., March 27; attorney, Henry Wetherhorn, 115 Broadway $500

GRANT AV, w s, 109.5 ft n of 165th St, 50x 100; Atlas Realty Corp. to Antonio Interno, 322 2d Av, mtg $3,000, April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 491, map of Van Nest Park; Jacob A. Zang to Herman A. Zang, 618 Van Nest Av, mtg $4,000, April 3; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av $100

LOT 145, map Section A, Vyse Estate; Eliz. Spiess to Samuel R. Steinmetz, 1,416 Glover St, and another, mtg $4,000, April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

ROBBINS AV, w s, 100 ft n of 149th St, 50x irregular; Anna D. Ghersan to Stoller & Cook Realty Corporation, 550 Trinity Av, March 31; attorney, Joab H. Banton, 1 Liberty St $1

SME PROPERTY; Stoller & Cook Realty Corporation to Anna D. Gherson, 649 10th Av, March 31; same attorney $1

SHERIDAN AV, s e corner of 165th St, 200.11 ft to Sherman Av x34x201.11x46.2; Anna Hyman to Albert Lyons, 102 West 120th St, mtg $7,500, April 10; attorney, Armin H. Mittlemann, 44 Cedar St $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of Avenue St. John, 200 ft to Timpon Place x100x100x116.9x100x216.9; Thomas Mulligan to Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, mtg $23,000, April 3; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

UNIVERSITY AV, 2,213, w s, 25x100; William C. Bergen to Charles Doll, 2,414 University Av, mtg $7,500, April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,120 to 1,132, s e s, 83.6x134; also 144th St, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Edward Baker to Annie C. Baker, his wife, 683 East 238th St, ½ part, April 10; attorney, F. B. Chedsey, 220 Broadway $1

172D ST, 491 East, n s, 60.5x90.2; Benenson Realty Co. to Alexander W. Cahn, 296 Central Park West, mtgs $47,000, April 10; attorney, Edmund Bittiner, 277 B'way $100

183D ST, n s, 84 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 20x97; Aronoh Co., Inc., to Philip J. Kearns, 2,311 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, April 4; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $10

223D ST, s s, 180 ft w of 4th St, Wakefield, 25x100; Anthony Kochta to Frank Lesinsky, 671 East 158th St, mtg $5,000, April 8; attorney, Harry G. Guttman, 161st St and 3d Av $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 84.1 ft n of 52d St, 16.3x100; John Collins to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, April 11, 3 years, 4½ p. c. $14,000

PARK AV, s w corner 85th St, 97.7x irregular and 102.2x183.4; Trustees of the Park Presbyterian Church to Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, 238 Broadway, prior mtg $100,000, April 10 due as per agreement, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Butler, W. & C., 54 Wall St 13,800

SAME PROPERTY, prior mtg $113,800; same to Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York, 156 5th Av, April 10, due Oct. 10, 1926; same attorneys $40,000

2D AV, s e corner 128th St, 20.11x77.10; Devonshire Construction Co. to County Holding Co., 100 Broadway, April 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $22,500

3D AV, n w corner 115th St, 47.8x71.9; Julia Steindler et al to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 25, due, &c. as per bond $33,000

40TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Julia Fritz to Theresa Blumenthal, 334 West 84th St, April 11, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway, $8,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to George Latour, 801 West 48th St, April 11, prior mtg $8,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $750

46TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Mary E. Kerr to Frances T. Riker, Middletown, N. J., April 10, due as per bond; attorney, Samuel Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar St $1,000

72D ST, n s, 225.5 ft e of 3d Av, 14.7x102.2, all title; Emma Straub to Charles W. Bohmfalk, 851 Lexington Av, April 10, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

Bronx.

CHARLOTTE ST, w s, 111.9 ft s of Boston Road, 75x100; Anna Hajek et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

FORDHAM ROAD, n s, 129.10 ft e of Valentine Av, 79.2x114.7; Arco Realty Co. to William B. Bush, 1,351 Benson Av, et al, April 4, due April 10, 1819; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,500

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner of 183d St, 104x irregular; Philip J. Kearns to Emigrant

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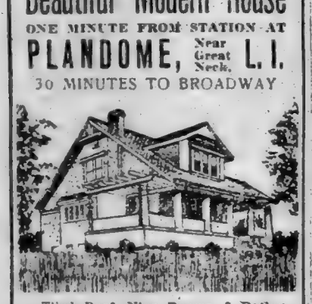

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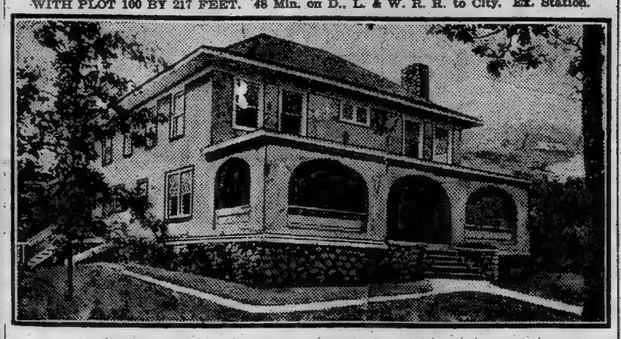

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Eight-story, fireproof, elevator; finest Apartment in State; beautiful view and surroundings; city life in the country; 6, 7 or 8 rooms; low rent; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, 57 Union St., or any real estate agent.

EASY COMMUTING ESTATE AND PROFIT FARM.

75 acres; hour out and eight minutes' walk either of two stations; on favorite Lackawanna Railroad; 600 feet elevation; walking distance stores, churches, country club; fine large house, beautifully located; twelve rooms, bathroom, steam heat, electricity; on knoll with noble shade surrounding; rich garden land; pretty brook; small lake available and within 15 minutes' walk large lake; finest air and health conditions near New York; farmer's house, garage, barns. Only $16,000; easy terms. Here's your opportunity. Photographs.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Single Offices and Suites

FOR RENT IN THE
Havemeyer Building

26 Cortlandt Street, 25 Church Street, and 25 Dey Street, occupying the Entire Church Street Block Front From CORTLANDT to DEY STREETS

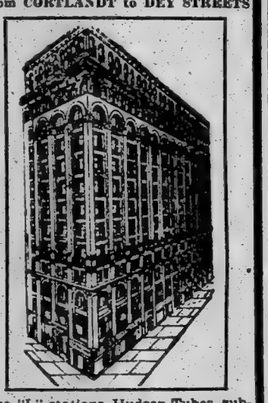

Two "L" stations, Hudson Tubes, subway station and two more nearing completion, all within a block.

Of the eleven floors vacated by the New York Telephone Co. 65% of the offices have been leased to a high standard of tenants.

Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre downtown.

Six passenger and one freight elevator. Service of the highest standard.

W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, Room 107, Tel. 5516 Cort.

Attractive Ground Floor Office

At 37-39 Liberty Street. Rent reduced one-half. 1000 sq. ft. for $2000. This is a bargain which will soon be snapped up.

Apply without delay.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

Phone 2003 John. 92 William St.

Bargain in Offices

Will sublet for one year positively to highest bidder.

Fifth Avenue, 8400 sq. ft. of office and showroom space, 12th floor, top, corner, overlooking Madison Sq. Permanent South and West light, also North light.

Heat, light and service included. 'Phone Dean Widner, Murray Hill 1282.

MAKE OFFER FOR WHOLE OR PART

Store and Basement

736 Broadway 25 x 135
Near Astor Place

Fireproof building. Rent very reasonable. Especially suitable for restaurant or lunchroom. Apply Room 614, 25 Broad St. 'Phone Broad 5310.

Select Offices

At 37-39 Liberty St. in a well-managed fireproof building of more than average dignity. Rents $420 to $2250.

Lawyers especially solicited. Ask for Mr. Hanisch at the building or

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

Phone 2000 John 92 William St.

SHOWROOMS and STUDIOS AT 15 West 34th Street.

Brand new, clean and attractive, excellent light, full office service.

LOW RENTS.

LARGE SKYLIGHTS
RENTING AGENT ON 8TH FLOOR
For full information.

42 West 39th St.

Near 5th Ave.

Street Store for Rent

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone Murray Hill 6200

PARK AVENUE CORNER

For Sale or for Lease.
Below 79th St.
Select Residential Neighborhood.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS
133 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

TENTH AVENUE CORNER.
17,500 SQUARE FEET.
For improvement with a business building. Only a small cash payment required.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.
Uptown Office, 489 Fifth Av.

Bargain on upper east side, 18-foot dwelling, between Madison and Park Aves., for sale, $30,000. For particulars apply Harris & Vaughan, 509 Fifth Av. Tel. 31 Murray Hill. Full commission to brokers.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

GARFIELD PLACE, 264, (PARK SLOPE, AT 8TH AV.)—FINE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWNSTONE HOUSE, HARDWOOD FLOOR AND TRIM; ELECTRICITY; EQUITY, $8,000. TELEPHONE 3644 SOUTH, OR ADDRESS OWNER, C 313 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Quaint four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c.; two minutes from trolley; only 30 minutes out; complete for $1,800; easy terms; answer at once, as owner cannot occupy. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BUILDER'S OPPORTUNITY.
Can locate you in fastest growing section of Queens; 5-cent fare via elevated; liberal loans and arrangements; investigate immediately. Owner, Box 172 Times Downtown.

New homes in Laurelton, 30 minutes out, $6,400 and $7,100; seven rooms and bath; city conveniences; near stores, churches, public and parochial schools, tennis, golf. Vose, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted year around neighborhood, fronting ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Moulthrop, 2,287 8th Av.

Elmhurst, 13 minutes Penn. terminal; houses all improvements; choicest location, near station. E. J. Walker, 17 Elmhurst Av., Elmhurst.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

102d, 570 West. (Near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Rent May 1st—Two lofts, 100x110 ft., 4th and 5th floors, fireproof building, 29th St., west of 6th Av.; good light; elevators, steam and electricity. If desired apply S 145 Times.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 13th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n. e. cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20; possession May 1st. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 48 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Sublet—Light loft, 42x100, suitable manufacturing or safesroom; immediate possession; agent on premises. 36-38 East 20th.

Larger part of nicely furnished office; private character; reasonable terms; 47 West 34th, Room 450. Phone Greeley 6755.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Madison Av., 180, (Near 34th.)—Parlors, parquet floor, dancing or first-class business; good location; telephone; reasonable.

LOFT, 11 EAST 22D ST.
Light; 27x100; adjoining Broadway; $1,300. Ames, 26 West 31st. Brokers protected.

Desk room, with service; mail privilege. Room 401, Evening Post, 20 Vesey.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
FINE TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE, GARAGE; FINE SECTION, FEW MINUTES STATION, SOUND; MUST SELL; EQUITY, $6,000. TELEPHONE 3005 FRANKLIN OR ADDRESS OWNER, C 312 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $800; monthly payments if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av.

YONKERS.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; moderate prices, terms to suit; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

SEND FOR "ILLUSTRATED REASONS," BRIARCLIFF REALTY COMPANY, BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., or FISH & MARVIN, 527 5th Av., or ANY BROKER.

Bungalows, $400 down; lots, $10 down; six miles above Manhattan; refined section; near station; booklet free. Rose, 9 West 45th St. Tel. 2728 Bryant.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Elderly couple wish to dispose of farm with a fine 6-room house, barn, room for chickens, garage, large ground; clear, level, beautiful lawn; path, shrubs; all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sacrifice for $300 cash and balance to be arranged; in healthy location, within commuting distance from city; further details. Couple, 152 Times Downtown.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath, decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,800; on easy terms. "Water Front Bungalow," 137 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT HOME.
Directly on Sound shore, ½ acre; new 7-room house, bath, improvements; garage; commuting distance; wonderful bathing, fishing, duck shooting directly in front of premises. Price $4,500; terms.
THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.
SACRIFICE new house, 9 rooms, bath, pantry, and reception hall; all improvements; hot-water heat; half acre; fruit and shade trees; North Freeport; one block to trolley and stores; $4,500; terms to suit. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

In course of construction, three-room bungalow, near stores, station, and trolley to harbor; boating, bathing, fishing; price $1,375; $150 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city; just the place for Summer months. B. Lane, 349 East 14th St.

Three-room bungalow for $700; artistic design, roomy, and well built, with large porch; pretty location; near trolley and harbor; easy terms. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small house for $950; complete; only $50 down and $10 monthly; near trolley and water; short ride from city; bargain; answer at once. B. Home, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity; fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

To Let, Westhampton Beach, L. I.—Fifteen-room house, furnished; all improvements; garage; 8 acres; fruit trees; beautiful, healthy location. C. A. McRae, 705 East 180th St.

House, 6 rooms and bath, 35x100, $3,600. Mrs. L. Buhrig. Tel. 175J, or Box 385 Floral Park, L. I.

Artist sacrifices Cedarhurst cottage. Telephone Madison Square 852. Pleuthner, 8 West 38d.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

WILTON, Conn.—Large house, bath; drilled well; unlimited water supply; barn; three acres; ¾ mile from station. G. S. Weston, 206 W. 52d St. Tel. Circle 2834.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Jamestown, Rhode Island.—Handsomely furnished cottages, private beach, garage, &c., to let.
16 rooms, two baths; season..... $1,500.00
13 rooms, two baths; season..... $600.00
8 rooms, two baths; season..... $550.00
Particulars, Ford, 171 3d Av., N. Y. C.

Newport, Rhode Island.—Handsomely furnished cottage, splendidly located, 12 rooms, 2 baths, private stable, garage, &c., to let; per season, $1,000; would sell. Particulars, Ford, 171 3d Av., N. Y. C.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, N. J., at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, N. J., at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Montclair, N. J.—A fine house, nine rooms and bath; plenty of shade; on Inwood Av., near the Upper Montclair Station; for sale or rent; immediate occupancy. Address Owner, Box 442, Oradell, N. J.

At only $9,000, your terms, most attractive home in restricted section of Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; 225 Rich Av., on 50-foot plot; open between 2 and 4 o'clock; caretaker.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

NEW PARK HOUSE,
SUMMIT, N. J.
For lease, furnished, from June 1.
JOHN MARTIN, 1,123 BROADWAY.

Commuting farms, acre up; convenient to station; express service; Erie main line; bargains; $3,700 up. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

FINE old country home, modernized; no farm; all-year home; details mailed. OWNER, 886 Springfield Av., Summit N. J.

THE "ORANGES," N. J.
Free booklet of "New Homes" mailed. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Limbarger, 137 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent—Large, well appointed, furnished, modern camp and 300 acres virgin forest on Raquette Lake, Adirondacks; rental includes service of caretaker and one helper, use of steam launch, gasoline launch and guide boats, and wood and ice for season. Address W. E. Page, Fernandina, Fla.

FRUIT BELT FARM FOR $3,500.
Up the Hudson, within 60 miles; 42 acres; 9-room house, barn; on main road, 2 miles from station. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 B'way.

Alabama—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Concrete block house; every improvement; 2,000 orange trees; fine Southern farm; 40 acres, near Mobile Bay, Alabama. Address B. M. Mumma, 804 West 180th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small furnished bungalow, with water front, living room, 3 bedrooms, kitchenette, and bath, for light housekeeping, by three adults; commuting distance from New York; vicinity South Shore of Long Island; rent between $500 and $400 for season.

Wanted.—Good farm, vicinity of Princeton, N. J., in exchange for good flat worth $30,000; savings bank mortgage $15,000; net income $1,237.50. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Will buy house, not less than 25 rooms or over, within hour Grand Central; not over twenty minutes back from Sound. RANKEN-ELLERY, 103 Park Av., N. Y. Telephone 6471 Murray Hill.

Wanted.—A small furnished bungalow or house at Lake Hopatcong for Summer; must have bath and running water; responsible party. Address W. W. W., S 124 Times.

Wanted.—A small furnished bungalow or house on Long Island Sound for Summer; must have bath and running water; responsible party. Address W. W. W., S 125 Times.

Wanted to Rent.—Modern six or seven room all-year-around house, within 45 minutes downtown. S 132 Times.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Room and board wanted by business woman, (Jewish,) west side, between 80th and 116th Sts. Address F. B., 60 West 39th St. Telephone Greeley 4723.

Lady.—Superior accommodation, private house, west side, uptown. G 201 West 117th.

REFINED YOUNG MAN wants board, homelike, in private family. S 127 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

An apartment of 7 rooms and three baths, with two servants' rooms, in the 70s, off Park Av., for rent from May to October; linen and silver included; rental, $250 per month; attractively furnished. Apply to Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 6200.

Irving Place, 74.—Gramercy Park neighborhood, six rooms, bath, mahogany furniture, large French windows, quaint, comfortable; $65 month; references. A. B. Leonard.

For rent, apartment, June to October, four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, cheap. Glass, 146 East 49th.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV,
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concession lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

TO SUBLET—Desirable furnished four-room apartment in the Spencer Arms, Broadway and 69th St.; non-housekeeping; meals served in apartment; rent $1,000 per annum; concessions until Nov. 1. CROSS & BROWN CO., 18 East 41st St.

106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
Apartment 85.—Attractive, sunny, outside rooms in high-class apartment house; all-night elevator service; excellent table; reasonable.

High-class apartment, one room, bath, kitchenette; artistic furnishings; immediate possession. Albert, 530 Manhattan Av. Call between 10 and 3. Morningside 3927.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1439.

Oceanic Apartment, 137 West 82d St.—Four and six rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; linen, silver, and piano; large, sunny rooms. Tel. 2551 Schuyler. Coyle.

617 West 113th.—Six outside rooms, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Superintendent.

Sublet, five months, living room, three bedrooms, bath. San Remo, 74th, Central Park West, Apartment 51I, after 4 P. M.

95th, 330 West.—Six or eight room apartment, attractively furnished; convenient location.

113th St., 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, front apt., elegantly furnished. Fisher.

Completely furnished six-room apartment; May-October; $80. Call 12-3 or after 6, Apartment 5D, 516 West 97th.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d, Columbus 3974.

116th, 606 West.—Five months, attractively furnished, 8 sunny rooms. Apartment 103.

86th, 206 West.—High-class suite; 3 front rooms, kitchenette; piano. Freeman.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 712, adjoining n. w. cor. 63d St., all of third floor, two large rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST., Telephone JOHN 5700.

1,155 PARK AV.,
Corner 62d St.
12 rooms and 4 baths;
Yearly rental, $3,100.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

Madison Av., 2,032, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

34th St., 148, (Lexington and 3d Avs.)—Parlor and basement floors; private or business. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Two rooms, elevator, phone, shower, kitchen; reasonable. Teacher, S 138 Times.

Unfurnished—West Side.

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
130-132 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent $35-$45. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

109TH, 204 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Beautiful apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, bath; electricity, phone, hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance; $30 to $37; owner's management.

Apartment to sublet, furnished or unfurnished, until Oct. 1; 8 beautiful rooms, 2 baths, 838 Riverside Drive, Apartment 6D. See Superintendent.

7TH AV., NO. 2,424, NEAR 141ST ST.—High-class elevator house. Four rooms, $50; six rooms, $45. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, $30.
430 St. Nicholas Av., (facing St. Nicholas Park, near 130th St. "L"); steam heat, modern plumbing, refrigerator; location first class.

Six large, elegant rooms, overlooking Hudson; coolest point in city; liberal concessions. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

EIGHT ROOMS, CORNER, $70.
400 West 152d St., (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

224-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Sublet 4 rooms, all outside; splendid river view; short block from subway; $50. Phone Morn. 7028.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

130th, 202 West.—Attractive modern apartments, seven large, light rooms; $45-$50.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $60 and $60.

50th St., 59 West.—Bachelor apartments; also studio, unfurnished.

7-Room Apartment.—Top floor; sunshine every room. 230 West 97th St., 7A.

Bronx.

Caldwell Av., 853, Catherine Apartments.—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 161st St., 3d Av.; "L" Subway station block; rents, $23-$36.

163d, 96 West, (Highbridge section, Ogden-Woodycrest Avs.)—Five rooms, bath; electricity, telephone; parquet floors; handsomely decorated; $30-$36.

Brand Place, 94, corner of University Av., near Washington Bridge.—4-5 rooms; select neighborhood; ideal location.

Brooklyn.

882 Union St., near 8th Av.—High-class apartments, 7 light rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; gas; electricity; rent $55 to $68.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To Lease for Summer.—Furnished, large 11-room house; all modern conveniences; fruit trees, shrubs, etc., on property; four blocks to river; 30 minutes to New York City; 3 minutes to railroads and trolley; family with no children preferred; references desired; $60 per month. Write or phone Charles Maign, 105 Elm Av., Bogota, N. J.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER.
Furnished house, with all conveniences, on farm at Pawling, New York; fine view; mountain air; no mosquitos; to small family without children. For particulars address P 15 Times.

To Rent at

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The weather is considerably warmer over practically all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, and readings are decidedly above the normal over the central valleys and the plains States. Cooler weather has overspread the Western plateau region. A disturbance that is passing eastward along the northern border has been attended by light local rains in the lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley, and another disturbance that is central over the North Rocky Mountain region has been attended by rains in the Pacific States, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana.

There will be light rains Wednesday morning in New England and Thursday in the upper lake region. Otherwise the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday east of the Mississippi River.

Temperature will rise Thursday in the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley and mild temperatures will continue elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh and strong west; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest and west; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable, mostly cloudy.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably fair Wednesday and Thursday.

New England—Unsettled, followed by fair Wednesday; Thursday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	61	40	4 P. M.	59	52
6 A. M.	58	38	6 P. M.	50	52
9 A. M.	58	46	9 P. M.	58	50
12 M.	62	54	11 P. M.	50	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 47; for the corresponding date last year it was 57, average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 57 degrees at 2:23 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.27 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:25—57 E. 97 St.; Sigmon Greenberg	Slight
1:00—58 Essex St.; not given	Slight
1:05—621 W. 40 St.; Figge & Hunts-walker	Not given
2:17—714 3 Av.; Henry Brooks	Slight
7:35—229 E. 7 St.; Moskowski	Slight
8:35—1,427 Wilkins Av.; P. Sorle	Slight
8:45—2,255 7 Av.; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	None
9:10—131 Goerck St.; David Hecht	Slight
10:06—314 E. 107 St.; Frank Rosce	Slight
10:25—78 E. 113 St.; Samuel Cauffasy	Slight
10:30—Front 262 W. 50 St.; (tar not.) N. Y. Railways Co.	None
11:15—Near 618 W. 41 St., freight car) N. Y. Central R. R.	None
11:35—Prospect & Longwood Ave. (U. S. mail auto)	Slight
11:50—336 E. 110 St.; Isidore Karp	Slight
P. M.	
1:16—1,170 Clay Av.; H. Kelt	$1,500
1:40—23 West St.; K. Johnson	$5
1:45—310 E. 125 St.; Helen Carroll	None
1:50—Intervale Av. & 256th St.; Bowen-Dial estate	None
2:20—1,043 Madison Av.; David Gold	Slight
3:10—Webster Av. & 180 St., not given	None
3:50—Unionport Rd. & White Plains Av.; not given	None
6:00—Palisade Av. & 261 St.; Mrs. Rose	None
6:00—531 E. 11 St.; Rosie Rieker	Slight
7:20—26 W. 113 St.; Wm. Pearose	Slight
8:50—807 Cauldwell Av.; Mark Well	$2,000

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Advancements to grades: Patrol, to $1,550 grade, April 28: M. Raffery, 4; E. H. Lundgren, 37; H. Wolf, 47; A. S. Smellie, 61; W. J. Cummings, 40; J. A. Flanagan, 63; H. J. Ahr, 144; F. Schuller, 156; J. E. J. Hoffman, 164; T. E. Roden, 276; J. W. Sutter, 2d Dist.; J. H. Wavle, 5; J. H. Cahill, 5; M. Silberski, 7; S. G. Romano, 7; F. Roger, 66; B. M. Smith, 65; W. H. Daly, 148; C. H. Steuer, 162; R. L. Mulvey, 171; N. A. Davis, 1st Dist.; G. F. McGann, D. H.

To $1,350 Grade—J. M. Thomas, 144, April 19; L. Hoffman, 1, April 27; J. F. Riley, D. B., April 27.

To $1,250 Grade, April 24—A. J. Reydel, 2; J. Sabatella, 15; E. H. Mutter, 21; W. H. T. Reardon, 28; W. J. Harvey, 63; C. C. Durholz, 68; J. H. Miller, 149; F. J. Taylor, 171; M. J. Brown, 274; J. Milan, Traffic Et. J. L. Massie, D. B.; C. F. Fetteroll, 2; P. H. English, 21; J. H. Hembt, 25; R. L. Foran, 88; J. S. Powers, 65; P. A. O'Connor, 144; G. Nears, 167; J. T. Brady, 171; W. F. Ward, 270; W. H. Walsh, 5th Dist.; T. E. Dowling, D. B.

To $1,250 Grade, April 26: G. Rausch, 23; W. Jackson, 31 Inst.; G. S. Schreiber, 25.

To $1,250 grade: G. A. Grimes, 25, Apr. 21; R. J. Speer, 15, Apr. 25; H. F. Miller, 31 Apr. 26.

To $1,450 grade, Apr. 26: A. McKittrick, 8; T. McNamara, 10; W. Sting, 13; M. Connolly, 17; F. Marek, 22; E. Noble, 26; M. Flannery, 39; G. H. Pohmer, 61; E. F. Butler, 143; J. Litschauer, 148; J. H. Weiler, 156; U. Boetig, 173; R. E. Gray, Traffic Et.; A. McCarthy, 10; J. Vogel, 13; P. J. Mc-Caffrey, 15; J. Murphy, 15; P. Donnelly, 22; J. O'Brien, 39; E. W. Brender, 43; T. H. Moore, 74; E. A. Schmitt, 145; R. H. Hall, 153; H. Bestmann, 150; D. Levey, 283; V. W. Corell, D. F.

To $1,150 grade: G. T. Cooner, 172, Apr. 18. Temporary assignment: Sergt. C. B. Burns, 101, to B. E. H. Squad, duty in office of Bor. Ins., Brooklyn and Queens, 30 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 13.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol, W. J. Armstrong, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 22; J. F. Ward, 42, 2 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 24; F. H. Maitland, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 14.

Suspended without pay: Patrol, R. H. Miller, 23.

Fire Department.

Retired, 8 A. M., April 28, on their own applications: Capt. Jos. Connolly, H. & L. 9, on annual pension of $1,250; Eng. of Str. W. S. Ekerman, Eng. 248, on annual pension of $800; Eng. of Str. E. Skidmore, Eng. 240, on annual pension of $800; Eng. of Str. G. A. Stein, Eng. 61, on annual pension of $800.

Fined: Eng. of Str. M. S. Tierney, Eng. 12, $5 for loss of badge; Fire lst gra. F. W. Burns, Eng. 6, $6 for loss of department property.

The following will report to Fire. 1st gr. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., Thurs., April 13: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 78; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. A. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Engelinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 270; S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 187; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 10, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.)

Special leave of absence, without pay: Fire, 1st gr. T. J. Gaynor, Eng. 61, 24 hours, 8 A. M., April 12.

EDUCATION NOTES.

John Martin, John Greene, Dr. Ira S. Wile, and George J. Gillespie have been appointed as members of the special committee to consider the Goodnow-Howe reports.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has approved the nomination of Abner P. Way as an assistant director of physical training, and the nominations of Frances Brady and Mildred M. Dreyfus as elementary school teachers.

Mrs. Selmar Hess's offer of the use of a house at Oceanic, N. J., for anaemic children during May, June, September, and October will probably be accepted by the Board of Education.

P. S. 72, Richmond, will be discontinued as a separate school and will be made an annex of P. S. 21.

Director Albert Shiels has requested a leave of absence until May 31 to enable him to assist in making a survey of the schools of Los Angeles.

The Board of Education today will consider the reports on janitorial service and the extension of the Gary plan.

The Committee on Buildings has adopted a resolution requesting $360,000 for a new school building in the vicinity of 165th Street and Nelson Avenue, the Bronx.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 132, Manhattan, 185 Wadsworth Avenue, will hold a meeting on the evening of April 13 at 8 o'clock. Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Chairman of the Parole Commission, will make the address.

A Homme as substitute teacher of sheet metal work in the vocational classes of the elementary schools has been granted to John W. Clark of 607 North Fifth Street, Newark, N. J.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

SERVOSS, Mrs. MARIA E., (July 21, 1913;) net estate, $108,486. Florence B. Delano, Isabella Higbee, Helen K. Fran, Elizabeth W. Gardner, Edith H. Postley, all daughters, each received $17,077; William V. Kip, grandson, $12,000; Clara M. Servoss, daughter-in-law, $4,000; Elias B. Servoss, grandson, $4,000, and Kathryn Servoss, granddaughter, $4,000. Assets: Equity $19,630 in 28 Beekman Street, appraised at $50,000; bank, $1,000; promissory notes, $31,984, and stocks, $71,914.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Capt. B. F. Browne, Q. M. C., from Ft. Reno Remount Depot, Okla., effective upon arrival of Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., Q. M. C., and will then return to Front Royal (Va.) Remount Depot.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco from time to time for examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. W. L. Sibert, Col. G. L. Edie, M. C.; Lt. Col. H. S. T. Harris, M. C., and Majors H. H. Whitney and S. F. Bottoms, C. A. C. Capt. E. R. Tilton, C. A. C., will be the recorder.

Capt. J. W. Hanner and Capt. L. L. Smith, M. C., are detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before the Army Retiring Board appointed today to meet at San Francisco.

1st Lt. L. H. Wolven, Dent. Surg., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, appointed in orders of Jan. 8, vice 1st Lt. M. Sanderson, relieved.

Orders of March 18, relating to 1st Lt. J. D. Bartlett, M. R. C., revoked.

Orders of April 6 relating to Capt. W. T. Patten, retired, are revoked, and he will resume his duties at University of Washington, Seattle.

Capt. R. J. Reaney, 8th Cav., detailed in Q. M. C., effective April 17, to El Paso, Texas, in charge of Auxiliary Remount Depot to be established these, relieving Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., Q. M. C., of those duties. Capt. Clopton, upon relief at El Paso, will return to Ft. Reno, Okla., and resume his duties as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, Remount Depot.

1st Lt. B. Q. Jones, Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly in aerial flights.

Capt. C. M. Allen, retired, is detailed to active duty for service with organized militia of Illinois. He will proceed from Columbus, Ohio, to Chicago, take station, and report by letter to Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs and to the Governor of Illinois.

1st Lt. W. E. Dawson, 21st Inf., from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital, to his station.

Capt. S. L. Pike, 11th Inf., is transferred to 18th Inf.

Capt. F. B. Shaw, 26th Inf., from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital and attached to 30th Inf., at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Leaves: 1st Lt. J. A. Brice, C. A. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. H. J. Nesbit, Dental Surgeon, 1 month; Capt. C. E. Wheatley, Q. M. C., 3 months; Capt. F. L. J. Parker, 12th Cav., 5 days, and 2d Lt. B. W. Simpson, 3d F. A., 2 months' extension.

Navy.

Commander J. M. Luby, Guantanamo Station, home, wait orders.

Lt. Commander W. K. Wortman, the Parker, to connection fitting out the Porter and in command when commissioned.

Lt. W. D. Gresthan, from connection fitting out the Porter to command the Parker.

Jr. Grade Lts. C. C. Windsor, Sayville Radio Station, to Naval Station, Hawaii; C. P. Page, retired; W. H. O'Brien, to command Alaskan radio expedition, 1916, and the Saturn, and P. J. Peyton, Miami Radio Station, Fla., to Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Surgeons A. E. Peck, Recruiting Station, San Francisco, to Guam Station via May transport, and A. Farenholt, the Oregon, to San Francisco Recruiting Station.

Chief Gunner G. D. Stillson resigned.

Gunner J. Munroe retired.

Mach. S. Koslow retired.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived:—Bushnell, at Quincy; Chauncey, at Zamboanga; P. L.; D-1, D-2, D-3, and the Tecumseh, at Block Island; Duncan, at Hampton Roads; Glacier, at Manatlan; Hector, at Norfolk Yard; Hercules, at Rappahannock Spit; Jarvis, at San Juan; Montgomery, at Norfolk; Ozark, at Lynn Haven Roads; Severn, at Cristobal.

Sailed—Ajax, Olongapo, for Wonsung; Arethusa, Guantanamo, for Port Arthur, Texas; Denver, San Blas, for Masatlan; Lebanon, Pensacola, for Norfolk; Supply, Honolulu, for Guam; Vulcan, Lambert Point, for Key West; Arkansas, Cassin, Cummings, McDougall, New York, Ontario, Solace, Sonoma, Texas, Wadsworth, Wyoming, and the Yankton, Guantanamo, for New York Yard; Ericsson and Montana, Guantanamo, for New York; Aylwin, Balch, (via New York,) Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Nicholson, Orion, Patapasco, Patuxent, and the Utah, Guantanamo, for Norfolk Yard; Cushing, Fanning, Jennings, Melville, Nebraska, O'Brien, Patterson, Rhode Island, Vestal, and the Warrington, Guantanamo, for Boston Yard; Drayton, Kansas, Michigan, and South Carolina, Guantanamo, for Philadelphia Yard; Monaghan, and Panther, Key West, for Norfolk Yard.

The Baltimore will stop at Norfolk en route from Pensacola to Portsmouth, N. H.

The Maia will leave Hampton Roads for the west roads via the Panama Canal about April 17.

The eTucker and the L-1 have been ordered placed in commission at the Boston Yard as soon as practicable after delivery.

The Porter has been ordered placed in commission at Philadelphia Yard as soon as practicable after delivery.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list for Municipal Examiner of Pensions is announced:

Ralph L. Van Nanie, 87.90; Charles Baumgarten, 83; James J. McQuade, 80.40; Abraham Lazinak, 79.60; Leon Levine, 70.40.

The following promotion lists have been established:

To Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings: Clarence E. Dobbin, 85.50; Frank G. McCann, 85.20.

To clerk, second grade, Bellevue and allied hospitals: Walter J. Hanley, 81.75; Thomas J. Cavanaugh, 80; Martin H. Coyle, 77.25.

United States.

The following examinations are announced: May 16—Cartographer, men, office of Farm Management, Department of Agriculture, $1,500 a year. Assistant petroleum chemist, men, Bureau of Mines, $1,800.

May 17—Clerk to commercial attache, men, $1,500 a year. Market station assistant, Department of Agriculture, men and women, $1,000 to $1,400. Clerk, qualified in modern language, Department of Commerce, men, $800 to $1,000. Oil gauger, Department of Interior, men, $1,200. Assistant alloy chemist, Bureau of Mines, men, $1,620. Head nurse (operating) Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., women, $480 a year and maintenance.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CONNOLLY, WILLIAM, JR., (April 2;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty to his widow, Katherine.

GUSTHAL, BETTY, (March 18;) left more than $5,000 realty and more than $5,000 personalty. Herman Cohn, Nuremberg, Germany, $15,000; Helene Maybaum, Philadelphia, Penn., $5,000; one-half of residue to Max L. Hirschhorn, nephew, and Blanka Lehman, niece, both of Furth, Bavaria.

HARRIS, LEONTINE MARIE, (March 5;) left more than $10,000 personalty. Little Sisters of the Assumption, $2,500; Margaret Harris, $5,000; Katrina Harris, $5,000; Charles N. Harris, residue after a number of small bequests.

KRAUSS, GUSTAV ADOLPH, (March 15;) left more than $25,000 realty, personalty unknown, to his widow, Emma M.

METZER, EDITH, (April 2;) left about $12,000 personalty to Emma Metzer.

POULSON, GEORGE E., (March 30;) left more than $25,000 realty and more than $1,000 personalty. Alida J. P. Poulson, his widow, received his personalty, $10,000, and a life interest in the residuary estate. William G., Charles C., and Frederick C., sons, received $5,000 each.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 11 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2696.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 30 Nassau St., Room 501. Telephone Cortlandt 7358.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up, corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 701, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT CERTIFIED PUBLIC. Books systematized, closed, audited; disentangled, reports, investigations, certified service, rates moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2760.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor.—Opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Balances, audits, $8 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 6565.

ACCOUNTANT, A1 office manager, credits, collections, take full charge, desires confidential, responsible position; moderate salary. C 370 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements prepared. Brownduff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, 25, with six years' experience as clerk and credit man, desires position of responsibility; highest references can be had if desired. S 142 Times.

AMERICAN, (Mrs.) wife of man of good address, possesses selling and executive ability, with initiative and personality; open for position with responsible firm. C 293 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT desires to take charge of designing department of large engineering or industrial corporation; has technical training and fifteen (15) years' experience in design of railroad stations and shops, power houses, and manufacturing plants; reinforced concrete structures a specialty; previous positions along similar lines are best references; American. R 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, cashier, A1 office manager, credits, collections, taking full charge, desires responsible position; moderate salary. C 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, several years' experience, trial balance, financial reports, good education, seeks permanent connection; 22 years. Experience. C 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER, 31, desires evening. Sunday work; has portable typewriter. A 180 Times.

BUYER or FACTORY MANAGER, 10 years' experience children's dresses, middies, ladies' cloth and wash skirts, desires connection with jobber, mail order house, or manufacturer; no objection to going out of town. C 346 Times Downtown.

BUYER and factory manager, several years' experience with one of the largest cloak and suit houses in city, wants to connect with reliable cloak and suit concern. S 118 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Sam Nygaist, city and country. Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, (25,) single, wishes permanent position with private family; 7 years' experience; can furnish A1 references as to capability, sobriety. E. W., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, (26;) single; 8 years' experience foreign, domestic cars; excellent references. 100 W. 97th, care Driscoll, Riverside 5368J.

CHAUFFEUR.—First class; best of references; expert driver of all foreign and domestic cars; speaks English, French, and German. Apply Chauffeur, A. E., 938 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 7 years', all cars; private; city, country; excellent references, Louis Schwartz, 1,268 3d Av., 3,188 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; age 22. James Wigmane, 142 East 41st St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, (22,) wishes position with private family; can make own repairs; small start; reference. S 116 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Competent, trustworthy; 10 years' private references; machinist by trade. S 102 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, experienced, eight years' reference; wages moderate. Gorz, 330 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, (25,) Belgian, 8 years' city references; Pierce experience. Laboierie, Circle 3089.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, desires position; private. R. P. Platt, Bay Shore, N. Y.

CLERICAL employment required evenings by experienced stenographer and bookkeeper; free 6 o'clock. Write G. H. H., P. O. Box 232, New York City.

COLLECTOR, &c.—Educated, refined office employe wishes outside position, collector, salesman. C 349 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, now employed, as assistant to purchasing agent of large taxi concern, desires opportunity for advancement. Write C. G., 1,753 3d Av.

COMPANION—SECRETARY.—Young gentleman, good breeding and well educated in literary and scientific work, desires to be associated with a gentleman along similar lines; salary not important; can spend evenings and Saturdays. S 135 Times.

GOLDFISH and tropical fish culturist by Japanese; desires engagement with business house or fanciers. Eyta, 147 East 19th.

COUPLE, Swedish, desire position as caretakers; fine references. H. Lindberg, 305 East 40th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Bank and store fixtures; situation wanted as detailer and biller in factory in New York; accurate and reliable; references. Z 274 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, credit, and confidential man; eleventh year prominent textile house; qualified manage, build, financing accounts, business; young, aggressive, resourceful; excellent record. Integrity. S 140 Times.

GROOM, Young man, (23,) expert riding and taking care of horses, wishes position; country preferred. T. Gitelthaler, 1,660 1st Av.

JAPANESE COUPLE, man chauffeur and wife lady's maid, &c., both highly recommended; wages $100; country preferred. Ben, 41 East 10th St., City.

JAPANESE VALET, BUTLER, COOK, first-class man, references, wishes to take care bachelor morning or evening. S 150 Times.

MERCHANT, middle-aged, speaks six languages, experienced muslin underwear, dry goods, grocery, cigar, tobacco lines, wishes position inside, outside, serious, dependent business worker. S 124 Times.

OFFICE MAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY, CONFIDENTIAL TRUST, CORRESPONDENCE, CREDIT, INVESTMENTS, CREDITS, INSTALLMENTS, COLLECTIONS. Z 259 TIMES ANNEX.

PENSIONER, Irish police, seeks position, uniform man; office building, bank. C 320 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (31,) correspondent; experienced office executive, stenographer; broad-gauged, sound business man; highly educated; American. C 363 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Do you, or your organization, require the services of a capable, conscientious, and energetic purchasing agent—one that has secured results? Am 31 years of age, married, and now employed by one of the largest operatives of motor vehicles in the world. Desirous of change, realizing that present connection is a monotonous, since efforts and results have not been sufficiently remunerated. If you have a position open where my services could be used to advantage, kindly communicate with EFFICIENCY. S 133 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—If your proposition is large enough one of the best sales managers the candy business has produced will consider it. S 143 Times.

SALES MANAGER desires position in growing organization; ten years' experience as specialty salesman, district manager, and sales manager; age 30; married. S 134 Times.

SALESMAN.—Leather goods salesman wishes position with first-class house either as salesman or factory manager; over fifteen years' experience; references. S 144 Times.

SALESMAN, junior; alert, original, resourceful, educated, confident, and ambitious, wants position under competent man; 22 years. S 101 Times.

SALESMAN, ambitious, industrious, personality, references, earning capacity, $2,000, desires connection. S 140 Times.

SALESMAN wants line of umbrellas and parasols for New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; salary and expenses. S 136 Times.

SALESMAN wants side line handkerchiefs, neckwear, laces for department stores. S 145 Times.

SECRETARY, age 27, college training, legal education; wide experience, best references, desires to locate in New York. C. J. MacGregor, 936 W. 8T. N. W., Washington, D. C.

SHIRT FOREMAN.—Experienced in operating room and laundry; will consider any proposition; city or country. Friedman, 4,522 12th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, (25;) exceptional opportunity to secure services of stenographer-plus; pleasing personality; able correspondent; can handle advertising; highly indorsed. Howard, 209 East 87th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; takes fast dictation; rapid typist; willing, obliging; $10. Stephen Hundy, Stenotype Company, 220 W. 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, Christian, 25; broad business training; exceptionally rapid, accurate, and well educated; pleasing personality. Shelleh, John 1280.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young man wants work eve.... 7-8. Steno, 143 8th Av.

STEWARD.—Japanese and wife; suitable for club; take entire charge; good reference. Eyta, 147 East 19th.

TECHNICALLY EDUCATED MAN wishes work nights; speaks Spanish; capable; references. S 97 Times.

TO EXECUTIVE

I would prove a valuable assistant in helping carry out your plans and relieving you of detail, or in efficiently managing a department; have had fifteen years' excellent experience, covering sales promotion, advertising, purchasing, and managerial work; possess executive ability, initiative, and energy; practiced in principles of system and efficiency; references substantiate the above; age 38. C 348 Times Downtown.

VALET, English, desires position with gentleman; good references. Apply J. Plowright, Fort Washington, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) business ability, wishes position at anything with chance for advancement; wholesale house preferred. E. Hoenig, 4,822 12th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) live office man, fluent correspondent, educated, experienced, desires opportune connection; salary secondary condition. C 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position with opportunity to go on the road; salesman's experience; salary moderate. S 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19; excellent penman, accurate, quick figurer, understands bookkeeping. S 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN with experience wishes position as assistant to surveyor. Wm. H. Abbinaith, 204 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, office assistant; knowledge bookkeeping; good correspondent; salary $15. S 128 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Partner who will spend from $3,000 to $6,000 to market a new invention with both patents; a wonderful and simple machine, absolutely new, and will be the base of a great commercial enterprise; the machines are absolutely perfect and unquestionably immediate demand in every city; profits are unlimited and will stand the most rigid investigation. For appointment to see machines and particulars, 'phone Bryant 1912, Mr. MacLean, mornings, before 11 o'clock.

Large Eastern manufacturer of a standard building material desires young, capable business man to assist in management and invest $25,000 to $30,000 in plant located in Middle West and manufacturing similar product; splendid opportunity for right man; principals only need apply. Address Building Material, C 252 Times Downtown.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to secure a fine, large factory in BUFFALO with 47,000 square feet floor space, 1¼ acres of land, mill and dry kiln, located on New York Central Railroad; desirable for almost any kind of business. IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS PROPERTY. P. O. Box 182, Buffalo, N. Y.

CERTIFIED INVESTIGATION SERVICE. Before investing obtain our report on accurate value of any prospective investment; expert service, reasonable fees. HUTTEN'S SERVICE BUREAU, INC., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 6219.

Sub-manufacturer of medium class of cloaks wants a partner, experienced salesman, with $2,000 to start direct trade; good opportunity for the right man. Answer P 34 Times Annex.

NEW PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J. For lease, furnished, from June 1. JOHN MARTIN, 1,123 BROADWAY.

Ladies' exclusive apparel wear for sale; best proposition on Upper Broadway; good reason for selling. S. R., 3,525 Broadway.

Treasurer desired as active partner; prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. Z 225 Times Annex.

Reputable mfrs.—with property, require extra capital with executive services; large profits and field. S 139 Times.

Established ladies', gentlemen's, infants' wear; large stock; lease; retiring; Newark. Y 852 Times Annex.

Hustler with $3,500 wanted to enlarge high-class store. "Hardware," 3,526 Broadway.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

ALTERATION WORKROOM—Require experienced tailors. Apply to Manager of Workroom, 5th Floor, Central Building.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT.—Book publishing house requires young man as copy writer, college graduate preferred; applicants must state full qualifications and salary desired. S 122 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted by a German daily; experienced; state references and salary expected. Solicitor, C 351 Times Downtown.

BOY, between 14 and 16 years of age, wanted in a large downtown insurance office; must be bright, neat, and willing to learn; answers should state age, salary, and experience, if any. Insurance, C 367 Times Downtown.

BOY for publishing house; quick, neat, intelligent; good opportunity; $5 to start. Apply 389 Fifth Av.

CASHIER and General Ledger Bookkeeper.—Must thoroughly understand controlling accounts; state age, past salary, previous positions held, giving consecutive dates and employers' names. S 147 Times.

COLD STORAGE DEPARTMENT.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an experienced cleaner of furs in their department of cold storage. Apply Superintendent, subway floor, East Building.

CONSTRUCTION COST CLERK

to take charge of the cost work of a contracting corporation; experience in bookkeeping or clerical work necessary, but ability to follow up and secure results absolutely essential; a good opportunity for an energetic live wire state age, experience, references and salary expected. S 151 Times.

COTTON.

Industrious, young man, thoroughly acquainted with the spot cotton trade, wanted on commission basis and drawing allowance; only those having been actually connected with above business considered. S 119 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—Experienced boys' wash suits, by well-known house making better grade popular-priced line; one competent to take entire charge cutting room; state experience. J 53 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, STORE FIXTURE DESIGNER wanted, in Hartford, Conn.; one that has had some experience preferred; in reply give references and state experiences. Z 276 Times Annex.

DRAUGHTSMAN for automobile chassis work; must be experienced in this line; salary about $25. Address T., Box 2, Station U, New York P. O.

ELDERLY GENTLEMAN of good address to visit wealthy patrons among professional men; liberal commission terms. Call after 9:30, F. G. Law, 31 East 22d St.

ENGINEER ASSISTANT. — Third class license; motors and dynamos; wages $65 per month. Call 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

EXPERIENCED CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED.

Best of salaries and permanent positions are offered to those accustomed to serving better class of trade. ALSO, stock boys and messengers. Apply by letter ONLY to

SAKS & COMPANY, Broadway at 34th Street.

FINANCIAL MAN wanted, understanding and experienced in business, financing, commercial brokerage, to manage established business, (now enlarging,) on percentage basis. S 156 Times Downtown.

FLOORMAN.—An experienced cloak and suit man to act as floorman, assist manager; one who thoroughly understands the handling of help; assists with windows; give references and experience to Peerless Cloak & Suit Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN TUTOR wanted, to teach modern French and English literature. C 365 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A LARGE NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILE REPAIR MEN. Apply at Superintendent's Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. side.

HANDY MAN, experienced with tools; steady position; wages $40 per month. Apply 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

INVOICE CLERK for iron pipe and fittings business; state age, experience, and salary. C 355 Times Downtown.

LITHOGRAPHIC SALESMAN WANTED.—One who has had experience and is a competent salesman in every respect to work in New York City on salary and commission. Apply, giving references. S 104 Times.

MAN, middle-aged, good education, wanted to represent large financial institution; field work; salesmanship experience preferred; generous commission to right man. Z 270 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on switchboards, controllers, switches, circuit breakers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

MEN wanted to join Coast Artillery Reserves. Weekly drills. Two weeks at Fort with pay. Quick promotion to men with educational or mechanical qualifications. Extra pay for Cooks. Apply Commanding Officer, 26th Company, Wednesday and Friday evening, Armory, 94th St. and Park Av.

OFFICE BOY.—A young man as office boy, 17 or 18 years; neat appearance; good opportunity to learn lubricating oil business. C 369 Times Downtown.

PACKER.—One who has had experience in packing and crating hardware and tools. Sterling 131 Times Downtown.

PORTER.—For night work; experience in office buildings; wages $40 per month. Apply 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN WANTED for New York, Brooklyn, Newark, and nearby points, to sell colored cotton cloth remnants, sweaters, neckties, infants' garments, and sundry merchandise, to dry goods, clothing, and similar trades. Regular lots that may be duplicated, and special lots that are sold as jobs, all on a commission basis, no advances. Sober, steady, experienced man desired. S 103 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, COVERING ALL TERRITORIES, TO HANDLE CLEVER LINE OF SILK AND COTTON WAISTS AT $8.50 PER DOZEN; SALARY AND COMMISSION. J 49 TIMES.

SALESMEN for Greater New York and New Jersey can earn big commissions by applying Realty Service, 220 5th Av., or 776 Broad St., Newark.

SALESMAN.—Shoe salesman with experience and references. Frank Bros., 5th Av., near 27th St.

SILVER SPINNERS,

TIFFANY & CO.

Require first-class Spinners.

Tiffany & Co., Forest Hill, Newark, N. J.

SOLICITORS who are accustomed to calling on wealthy business men; a proposition in which names of most prominent men in New York used as reference; only aggressive men of good appearance; commission. Call Room 1,109, 80 Maiden Lane, before 11 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by large manufacturing corporation; young man, 23-27 years old, as stenographer and general assistant; must have had some experience with a manufacturing concern and some knowledge of chemistry or chemicals; a high school graduate or one with a definite business or university schooling preferred; positive opportunity for young man who shows capability of development and wants to learn business. Address in own handwriting, stating fully age, schooling, experience, nationality, and salary expected, Chemicals, C 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A corporation

T. L. EARLES SEEK FREEDOM IN COURTS

Wife, Fond of Movies, Says Mining Engineer "Just Couldn't Understand."

HUSBAND NAMES F.Y.COWLE

Society People of White Plains and Montclair Have Made Affidavits for Mrs. Earle.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 11.—Mrs. Hester Renwick Earle, formerly a resident of Greenacres and of White Plains, has sued for a separation, and her husband, Theodore Langsbury Earle, has sued her for divorce. The domestic difficulties of the couple first became known publicly when counsel appeared before Supreme Court Justice William P. Platt today to argue a motion on behalf of Mrs. Earle for counsel fee and $400 a month alimony pending trial. Mrs. Earle also asks custody of both her children. Decision on the motion was reserved.

Mrs. Earle is a daughter of Mrs. Clarence Renwick Smith of Montclair, N. J., and, after leaving her husband on Jan. 6, she went to her mother's home and is living there now. Mr. Earle is a mining engineer, with offices at 165 Broadway, Manhattan, and is associated with his father, Ellis Potter Earle of Montclair, financier and mine owner. Ellis Potter Earle is President of the Nipissing Mines Company, and a Director in several other mining corporations and in banks.

The couple were married in Montclair on Nov. 25, 1911, when he was 26 and she was 18. Their son is still with his father at the Greenacres home, and the daughter is with Mrs. Earle. According to the affidavits filed by Mrs. Earle in her suit, they first lived at Brewster, N. Y., where Mr. Earle was in charge of the Croton Magnetic Iron Mine, and then came to White Plains. Even then, she asserts, he was engrossed in business and was indifferent to her, and had no desire for the social activities in which she was interested.

"He just could not understand," she says. "He complained of my friends, and objected to my receiving attention from them."

When the couple moved to Fisher Avenue, White Plains, they took a house next door to that of Mrs. Agnes Cowle. Mrs. Earle became on good terms with Mrs. Cowle, and presently met the latter's son, F. Foulden Cowle. She went to the movies with Cowle, she admits, but says that always his mother was with them.

She says that upon her return from one of these excursions her husband locked herd out for a time, but eventually admitted her. She complains, too, of her husband's scolding her on various occasions.

Many society people of White Plains and Montclair have been called as character witnesses for Mrs. Earle, and several of them have made affidavits for her. Her attorneys are Barber, Watson & Gibboney of 165 Broadway.

Mr. Earle, through his lawyers, Greene, Hurd & Stowell of 43 Exchange Place and Lee P. Davis of White Plains, charges that his wife neglected her children, and frequently in warm weather would tie them to the porch railing or to a shutter with pieces of string, in order to be free to go about more readily. He complains about her trips to New York last Fall, which he says were so frequent that she had to buy a commutation ticket.

Last Summer and Fall, he says, she always invited Cowle to go with them to dances at the Gedney Farms Hotel, once over his express orders not to do so. Early in October he forbade Cowle to come to the house, threatening to knock his head off if he did so, and then moved to Greenacres to get away from him; but he says Mrs. Earle used to motor down to the Cowle home after that.

Mr. Davis said Mr. Earle would prove that Mrs. Earle went to the movies with Cowle the very night she had the summons for a separation filed on her husband.

PIRATE SENT TO DELAWARE.

No Separate Trial for Daeche—Banker Before Grand Jury.

Ernest Schiller, the German who seized single-handed the British steamship Matoppo, must go back to face the Federal authorities in the District of Delaware, as the result of a hearing yesterday before Commissioner Houghton. His counsel, Joseph W. Keller, spoke of applying for a writ of habeas corpus, but when he discovered that there was a deportation warrant awaiting his client on which he could be shipped back to England and so might run the risk of being hanged as a pirate, he decided not to press the habeas corpus matter. Schiller will now be taken back to Delaware by some of Marshal McCarthy's deputies.

Judge Mayer denied yesterday in the Federal District Court the motion made by Paul Daeche for a trial, on the charge of conspiring to blow up munition ships of the Allies, separate from that of his alleged accomplices, Lieutenant Robert Fay and Walter Scholz.

J. Blume of the banking firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne was the only witness examined yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury, which is investigating the alleged plot by Captain Hans Tauscher and other conspirators to blow up the Welland Canal in September, 1914.

He was questioned, it is understood, about checks indorsed by Captain von Papen, the former German Military Attaché, who, according to Horst von der Goltz, the spy-informer, was furnishing the money for the attempt.

WOMAN FOR SING SING JOB.

First Female Employe of Big Prison Will Run Switchboard.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, April 11.—Everybody in Sing Sing is discussing the appointment today of Miss Rossa of Ossining to be switchboard operator. She is said to be the first female employe in the history of the men's prison.

She will handle the switchboard in the daytime and George Hodson will continue as night operator. While no official reason is given for the appointment, some prison officers say that heretofore inmates had managed to make out-of-town calls surreptitiously.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL AWARD.

Arbitrators Hold Local Section Was Wrong in Seceding.

The action of the New York Section of the National Council of Jewish Women, which seceded last September from the national organization, was unjustified, according to a decision which has just been made by three arbitrators appointed to hear testimony on behalf of those opposing and favoring the withdrawal of the local body. The arbitrators were S. D. Rosenaue, Samson Lachman, and Edgar J. Nathan.

"On Sept. 25, 1915, a meeting of the New York Section was held, at which resolutions were adopted withdrawing from the National Council," said the report of the arbitrators. "The meeting was attended by about 4 per cent. of the membership of the section, and the resolution was carried by a small plurality of votes. It is claimed that the meeting was illegally called, on the ground that no proper notice of the proposed action was sent to the national officers, and further that, because of the vagueness of the notice of the meeting, the members of the section were not apprised that any such action was to be considered or acted upon.

"We are not required to pass upon these objections, nor on the resolution of secession itself, as this was rescinded in pursuance of the agreement of submission to arbitration. The question, however, which both parties request us to determine is whether or not the Directors of the New York Section were justified in recommending to the section the adoption of the resolution of secession which was passed at the meeting referred to.

"We are clearly of the opinion that the facts and circumstances as presented to us did not warrant the recommendation, and that the Directors were not justified in advising the passage of any secession resolution."

The New York Section of the National Council of Jewish Women has a membership of 1,700. The secession resolution was adopted by a vote of 37 to 27. The movement for secession was led by Miss Sadie American, President of the New York Section, and former Executive Secretary of the national organization. The resolution calling for secession alleged that the national organization had discriminated against the local body, and had adopted underhand methods to dictate control of this, the banner section.

1,210,000 IN DIRECTORY.

More Than 105,000 New Names Found Since Last Year.

More than 105,000 new names are listed in the 129th edition of Trow's Directory of Manhattan and the Bronx recently issued by R. L. Polk & Co., bringing the total of names to near 1,210,000. All these names, together with thousands of advertisements and columns of information and statistics about the city, bring the total number of pages to 2,358. Yet the book is only about four inches thick.

According to the directory census the population of New York City in 1916 is 5,528,731. The 1915 police census gave 5,372,983.

Following the names is a list of classified advertisements called the Buyer's Guide. It covers 152 pages. In the first pages are statistics on bank clearings, imports, exports, amusements, hospitals, and schools.

ADVERTISEMENT.

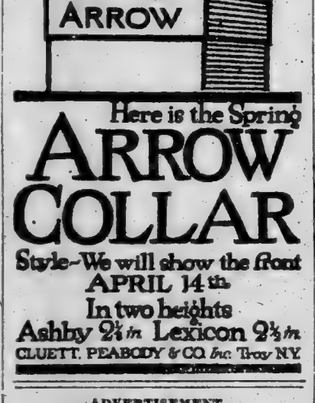

Here is the Spring
ARROW COLLAR
Style—We will show the front
APRIL 14th
In two heights
Ashby 2½in Lexicon 2⅝in
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. Inc. Troy N.Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PALISADE SLIDE GRAZES AUTO BUS

Retaining Walls on Paterson Plank Road Fall and Two Toolhouses Tumble 95 Feet.

ROAR HEARD IN 3 CITIES

Spring Thaw Swells the Ground Till Great Masses of Rock and Cement Give Way.

Winding slowly up the Paterson Plank Road toward the summit of the Palisades last night a big jitney bus with several passengers had just rolled past the point where Bower Street descends into the road when a tremendous crash stirred the air and brought with it a shower of stones and brick from the brow of the cliff sixty feet above the road. In another instant two toolhouses tumbled through the night, followed by an avalanche that carried tons and tons of earth and cement, as though the heights of the Palisades had been rent by an explosion.

In Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken residents heard the crash. They thought it was a sudden storm, but looking out of the windows they could see the sky sprinkled with stars. Then there was a rumor that there had been an explosion on the Palisades, that houses had been seen to tumble off their foundations, and that hundreds had been killed. Throngs scurried about for information of some calamity which they felt sure had taken place.

Upon the Paterson Plank Road, where the jitney bus had passed just in time to escape destruction, there was clamor and confusion. For nearly an hour no one knew what had happened or how it had happened. Investigation showed that the retaining wall, built along the cliff of the Palisades on the Paterson Plank Road to retain Bower Street as it winds down into the Paterson Plank Road, had collapsed.

But the destruction of this wall was found to have been caused by the collapse of a second retaining wall thirty-five feet high on the inner side of Bowers Street, which supported the property of Thomas Hopkins on the top of the Palisades. The Spring thaw and the swelling of the earth had put so much additional pressure upon this wall that it suddenly gave way.

Such a mass of rock and stone came down upon the lower terrace that there, too, the wall yielded releasing tons of rock and cement to the Paterson Plank Road below, where trolley cars and jitney buses were passing at frequent intervals. After firemen had spent several hours digging in the debris it was decided that no one had been hurt. Traffic on the road was blocked until the earth could be cleared away.

ANOTHER PROVINCE IN CHINA REVOLTS

Che-Kiang Peacefully Goes Over to Rebels—Military Expected to Join Move.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, April 12.—The independence of the Province of Che-Kiang was declared this morning at Hhang-Chow, capital of the province.

The railway station was occupied by armed forces, to maintain tranquillity, and troops were dispatched for the same purpose as far as Kashing. This declaration of independence caused surprise in Shanghai, as it had been understood that the revoltuonists intended to announce the independence of the Provinces of Fuklen and Hunan before that of Che-Kiang.

It is expected here that the 30,000 soldiers, located in Shanghai and surrounding districts will go over peacefully to the revolutionary side, unless some hotheads, under the leadership of Chen Chi-Mei, former Chinese Minister of Commerce and now an energetic revolutionist, should attempt to take the Arsenal by force.

SHANGHAI, April 11.—The city of Canton and the surrounding districts are peaceful, and the naval forces are favorable to the southern revolutionists. Lung Chi-kuang, Governor of the Province of Kwang-tung, on account of his lack of popularity with the powers now in control in the name of the revolution, may be sent westward into the Province of Kwang-si unless he takes refuge at Hongkong. Revolutionary leaders from Yunnan and other southern provinces are on their way to Canton, which will probably be made the temporary capital of the revolutionary Government. Their chief problem for the moment is a financial one, as their treasury is empty, and business is at a standstill.

BOSTON, April 11.—Members of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. denied tonight the truth of a dispatch from Peking asserting that the firm had loaned the Chinese Government $20,000,000. Some rumor factory, said George C. Lee, was evidently responsible for the report. Furthermore, Mr. Lee said, no negotiations regarding a loan were on toot.

Browning, King & Company

In variety of designs and fabrics our Spring Suits present a most attractive showing.
There are models for young men or old, $15 to $40.
The lines are specially strong at $15, $20 and $25.
Every good style of Overcoat, too,
And don't forget the furnishings.

Manhattan Shirts and Stetson Hats.

B&C
Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 6th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

Wallach Hats

The Ascot—$2.

There are many things that make Wallach Hats a bit different—and a bit better—than most at their price.

We've been creating our own styles for a good many years—and we guarantee them—the best $2 hat value in all New York.

Wallach Hats—$2
Stetson Hats—$3.50 to $8

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

WILL FIXES ORDER OF DEATH

Surrogate Upholds Fowles's Desire as to Simultaneous Demise.

A provision in the will of Charles Frederick Fowles, which directed that if he and his wife should die simultaneously, or so nearly simultaneously that it should be impossible to determine which died first, it should be considered that he preceded his wife, was construed in a decision handed down yesterday by Surrogate Fowler. Mr. Fowles, who left an estate estimated at about $1,000,000, did die so nearly simultaneously with his wife that it could not be determined which died first, for they went down together when the Lusitania was sunk.

Upon the Surrogate's decision rested the question whether Mr. Fowles died intestate as to one-half of 45 per cent. of his residuary estate, estimated at about $200,000, or whether this part should pass under Mrs. Fowles's will. If he had been declared to have died intestate this part of the residuary estate would have gone to the testator's next of kin. If the clause were held valid, then by the terms of Mrs. Fowles's will the half of the 45 per cent. of her husband's residuary estate would go to her sister, Mrs. Dorothy Elizabeth Smith, of London, who would receive the income thereon for life.

The Surrogate holds that half of the 45 per cent. of the residuary estate of Mr. Fowles should pass to the executor of Mrs. Fowles's will for distribution according to the terms of her will. The Surrogate says that the common law courts "are inclined to a large and liberal construction in order to carry out the expressed intentions of testators," and adds that it is apparent that Mr. Fowles did not intend that the legacies which he left to his wife under all conditions which could occur should go to his next of kin.

MRS. LYON'S ESTATE $190,000.

Most of Her Property Bequeathed to Her Two Children.

The will of Mrs. Anita De Bary Lyon, who died April 2 leaving an estate of more than $190,000, was filed for probate yesterday. The $3,000 income from a trust was given to the decedent's husband, Cecil Lyon of 832 Park Avenue, and a clause provided that he should receive "any interest I may have in the New York Stock Exchange seat in the name of my husband," Adolph De Bary of 5 West Fifty-second Street, Mrs. Lyon's father, is to receive her personal property and jewelry, valued at about $50,000.

The rest of the estate is to go to her two children, Leonie De Bary Lyon and Adolph De Bary Lyon, in equal shares. The principal of the trust left the husband upon his death is also to be shared equally by the children. The income of the children's share is to be used for their benefit until each is 25 years old, when each is to receive one-half of the principal of his fund, and the remainder upon reaching the age of 30.

DIVIDES HEINSHEIMER ESTATE.

Widow Leaves $138,901—$500,000 Trust Fund to be Distributed.

The will of Mrs. Natalie Heinsheimer, widow of Louis A. Heinsheimer, who died at Far Rockaway on Dec. 31 last, was filed, together with affidavits for an appraisal of the estate, with Henry C. Johnson, Jr., transfer tax appraiser for Queens, yesterday. The United Hebrew Charities will receive $82,000 and the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases $5,000. The total estate was valued at $138,901.40, most of which was in railroad securities.

Mrs. Heinsheimer enjoyed the income from a trust fund of $500,000 left by her husband, and this will now be divided among his brothers and sisters. The United States Mortgage and Trust Company is made trustee of a fund of $53,000 for a daughter, Mrs. Clara H. Frauenthal of this city. Other relatives receive small bequests.

Police Take 15 in Raid.

Fifteen men were arrested yesterday in a raid made by Lieutenant McAuliffe and a squad of detectives on an alleged "floating" poolroom on the fifth floor of an apartment dwelling at 302 West 116th Street. Before demanding admittance to the flat the detectives listened to the conversation of the men within, and heard things which convinced them that the proprietor of the house had lost $1,000, which he did not want to pay to the winners. Thirteen prisoners were fined $3 each in Night Court.

$229,805 TO SALVATIONISTS.

Commander Booth Confident $500,000 Will Be Raised by Friday.

The contributions received yesterday toward the Salvation Army $500,000 fund to erect a training school in Harlem and enlarge the Rescue Home in the Bowery amounted to $42,526.25, which makes a total of $229,805.25, with three more days to go. The Executive Committee announced that $25,000 yesterday was from persons who did not wish their names to be made public.

George D. Pratt gave $1,000, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Kingsley $1,000, and "A Friend Who Remembers" sent a second gift of $1,000. The Y. W. C. A. team collected $3,199 and the Y. M. C. A. $5,832. The largest amount collected yesterday by Salvation Army people was $2,145 from team 3 under the charge of Colonel E. J. Parker.

Commander Evangeline Booth, who is in charge of the Salvation Army workers at 50 Broad Street, said she would like to see the generous man who gave $3,000 to the army two years ago in answer to an appeal for aid which was printed in THE TIMES. She said that she was confident the generous New York public would subscribe the $500,000 needed for the army work by Friday.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks will preside at the midday luncheon at the campaign headquarters today.

ADVERTISEMENT.

There's a better way of buying toilet paper than at so much a roll or so many rolls for a quarter.

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

ScotTissue Toilet Paper

has 1000 sheets to the roll—printed on the label. That means definite measure value. ScotTissue is soft, white, absorbent. 10c a roll.

Sani-Tissue, treated with Canadian balsam. Healing. 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 30c.

SCOTT PAPER CO.
30 Church Street New York
Makers of absorbent ScotTissue Towels

ADVERTISEMENT.

HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
announce the opening of their new store

25 West 45th St.

where they invite an inspection of their large assortment of Pure Horse Hair Mattresses, Box Springs, Pillows, Comfortables, etc., Brass and Iron Bedsteads. All of their own manufacture and at *moderate prices*.
Everything in Bedding.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

Our bodies would starve without phosphates in our foods

RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, is made with pure, crystallized monosodium phosphate, a new and better phosphate.

Pure, healthful—gives better baking results.

At your grocer's.
¼ pound, 10 cents;
½ pound, 18 cents;
1 pound, 35 cents.

SATISFACTION—
or your money back

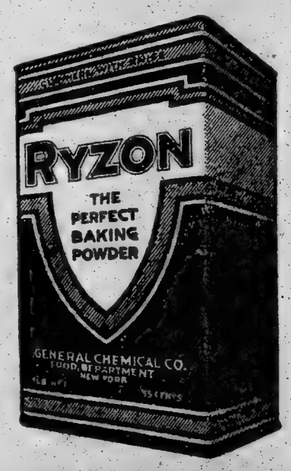

When you say Ingersoll maybe you think only of the Dollar Watch. Now think of these, too:

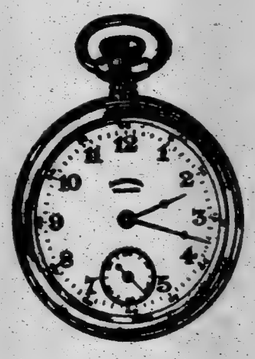

Ingersoll TRIUMPH $1.25

THE "Triumph" is the newest of the Ingersolls—a refinement in appearance of the famous Dollar Watch. It has the antique pendant and oval bow design of expensive watches and the style of the dial is that of the ultra-modern high-class watch. It is extremely graceful and good-looking—a watch for every-day use, out-doors and in. Ready at your dealer's about April 15.

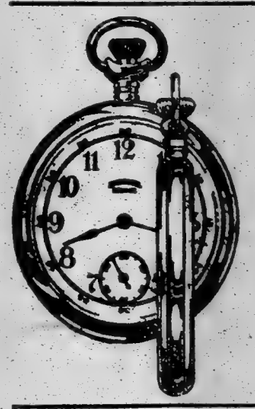

Ingersoll ECLIPSE $2.00

FOR 75c more than the price of the Triumph you can buy the *thin* model Eclipse in a *solid nickel* case. It slips into the pocket easily and, no matter how long you wear it, the case will not turn "brassy." In addition, you will be delighted with the damaskeened back plate. Like all Ingersolls, it stands jolts and jars with guaranteed time-keeping.

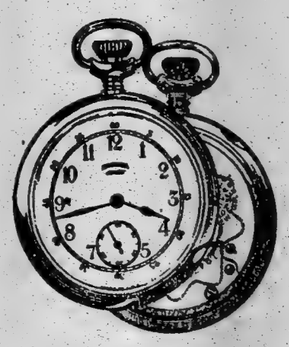

Ingersoll JUNIOR $2.50

IF in addition to *thinness* you may want *smallness*—if you would wear it for "dress-up"—this "Junior" is the Ingersoll you are looking for. It's only fifty cents more than the Eclipse. Ask to see it both in the *solid nickel* case and also in the solid nickel case with the *gun metal* finish. Professional men, traveling men, tennis and golf players like the Junior. So do boys.

Ingersoll MIDGET $2.50

IT is becoming a national habit among women to carry the Midget in their hand-bags; although it can be worn on a chain or pin in the regular way. It is a splendid watch for girls, too—neat looking, inexpensive; a good timekeeper. Nurses in hospitals use it; small *boys* also like a watch of this kind.

Ask your dealer to show you these watches—Look for the name "Ingersoll" on the dial.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; rising temperature; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 24.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,264. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FOUR ARRESTS IN CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY ALLIES' SUPPLY SHIPS WITH FIRE BOMBS MADE IN JERSEY

Von Papen Named in Plot —Work Done on German Ships in Hoboken.

POLICE GET A CONFESSION

Chemical Fertilizer Works Hid Factory Where Explosives Were Produced.

HUNDREDS OF BOMBS MADE

Two of the Prisoners Hold High Places in the Employ of the Hamburg-American Line.

Nearly eleven months' work done mainly by German-American detectives, acting under the supervision of Captain Thomas Tunney of the New York Detective Bureau, culminated last night in the arrest of four more Germans on the charge of placing fire bombs upon ships carrying munitions and food from the Port of New York to the allied powers.

The men arrested yesterday are believed by the police to be far higher up in the organization of German plots than Captain Robert Fay and his alleged associates, who were arrested on a similar charge last October, but there are others still higher upon whom the police expect to get their hands within a few days.

The police feel sure that the activities of the men now at Headquarters and those whom they expect soon to take into custody have been responsible for fires on at least thirty-three ships that caused damage of not less than $4,000,000.

The charge against the men arrested last night was attempted arson—"acting in concert with others", and manufacturing liquid fire bombs which were placed in sugar bags on the steamship Kirkoswald of the Fabre Line. This vessel left New York May 2 last, caught fire at sea while en route to Marseilles, and finally put into that port on June 8, after which one or two unexploded bombs were found in the cargo.

The names of the prisoners now locked up in Police Headquarters are.

The Four Under Arrest.

BECKER, ERNEST; electrician on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse, now laid up in Hoboken.

BODE, Captain ENNO, 18 Hillside Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.; assistant Superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line docks in Hoboken.

VON KLEIST, Captain E. W. A. CHARLES, 1,121 Garden Street, Hoboken; Superintendent of the New Jersey Agricultural and Chemical Works at 1,155 Clinton Street, Hoboken.

WOLPERT, Captain OTTO, 94 Maolies Street, Bloomfield, N. J.; Superintendent of the piers at the foot of West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, of the Atlas Line, a subsidiary of the Hamburg-American Line.

It is thought that the present arrests may lead to the tracing of a connection not only with Robert Fay and others already arrested, but with Erich Muenter, who committed suicide after attempting to blow up the Capitol at Washington and to assassinate J. P. Morgan. Muenter wrote a letter in which he said that he had put a bomb on a ship which would explode about July 7, and very near the time he set there was an explosion and fire on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha.

Other explosions and plots in widely separated parts of the country may be connected with the New York and Hoboken manufacturers, for the police have evidence that the bombs alleged to have been made at the Hoboken plant were sent to all parts of the country as well as put on ships leaving New York.

Police Find Bomb Cases.

Becker, the police say, has confessed that he made the containers for the bombs and gave them to Captain von Kleist. Two of them—the police think that several hundred were made—were found in von Kleist's home; another in the plant of the Agricultural and Chemical Works. This factory, a ramshackle two-story frame structure, was opened after the beginning of the war for the manufacture of agricultural fertilizer, which was shipped to Germany via Holland and Norway.

Captain von Kleist admitted last night to detectives that this was really a blind for the importation into Germany of lubricating oil, which as such cannot get by the allied blockade. The fertilizer was made, he said, with lubricating oil as an ingredient; and when it arrived in Germany, a chemical process was applied which resulted in the extraction of the oil in condition for use. The police have evidence that he received orders, with regard to these shipments, from Captain Franz von Papen, former German Military Attaché in Washington.

The search which led to the arrests last night began when the unexploded bombs found on the Kirkoswald were shipped back to the United States at the request of the State Department, and were forwarded from Washington to the New York police. Then the work of hunting down the suspected men began. For months the detectives had little to work on. The arrest of Robert Fay and his associates last Fall could give them but little aid in the present case, for though it is believed that Fay at least was cognizant of all the work for which Becker, Bode, von Kliest, and Wolpert were arrested last night, there is no evidence that he had any hand in the actual preparation of the bombs.

Ship-Destroying Fire Bombs Were Lead Cylinders Containing Acid and Explosives Timed to Fuse

The bombs which German plotters made to put on sugar ships were constructed in this way:

A strip of sheet lead was rolled into the shape of a cylinder, closed at one end, about five inches long, and perhaps an inch thick. This work Ernest Becker, the electrician on the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse, has admitted that he did. Into about two-thirds of the length of the cylinder was packed an explosive the nature of which is at present under analysis. Into the rest of the lead container was inserted an aluminum capsule, closed at the inner end and with a hole for a cap in the other.

Into this capsule was poured an acid in diluted form, which would eat through the aluminum cover in four or five days. The capsule was finally sealed with a lead cap, on which the acid would have no effect.

The bomb was made stable by a large, irregular piece of tin soldered on one side of the lead container. When the acid ate through the aluminum and came into contact with the explosive the detonation took place.

Professor A. Smith, senior professor in chemistry at Columbia University, was asked last night by THE TIMES to identify the acid.

"While, of course, this must be more or less guess work," said Professor Smith, "I should say that the agent the men had used was sulphuric acid. Hydrochloric acid, as do most acids, find aluminium, which is an active metal, a non-resistent, but with lead all known acids require more time."

In the opinion of Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles the men must have employed some sort of nitric acid, but the exact nature of it he would be unable to determine until he had made an analysis of it.

GUARD CIRCULAR URGES LOBBYING

Document Issued to Members at Same Time Denial Is Sent to Senator Lee.

WANTS MORE OFFICERS PAID

Forecasts New Proposal by Senator Reed—Hopes Yet to Kill Volunteer Reserve.

The Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, through its Chairman, Brigadier General J. Clifford Foster, Adjutant General of Florida, in a bulletin just issued to its members, announces that Senator Reed of Missouri will offer a substitute section for Section 76 of the Hay bill, which will provide for the payment of National Guard officers of the higher as well as the lower commissioned grades. The bulletin suggests the members of the association communicate with their Senators and urge support for the Reed amendment.

Under this amendment all officers of the rank of Captain and higher grades will receive an annual remuneration of $500. Under the Hay bill officers above the rank of Captain serve without pay.

With the bulletin there was issued also by General Foster a copy of a letter written to Senator Blair Lee of Maryland, in which General Foster denied that the National Guard Association was maintaining a lobby in Washington to influence pending military legislation. The bulletin itself, dated April 10, reads as follows:

Bulletin to the National Guard Association: The following information is furnished regarding the progress of the Military bill in the Senate:

Two of the amendments suggested by the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association have been considered. The first was an amendment to Section 6 providing for a National Guard Section in the General Staff to consist of five National Guard Officers, etc. This amendment was passed. The second proposed to strike out Section 56, known as the Volunteer Army section of the bill, but embracing the Continental Army scheme as originally proposed by former Secretary of War Garrison. This amendment was defeated. The friends of the National Guard who undertook to strike out this section from the bill still feel that this may be accomplished. The bill is now being considered by the Senate acting as a Committee of the Whole. Later the bill will come before the Senate for formal consideration and to confirm the action taken by the committee. It is then proposed to again move to strike out Section 56. The first vote was so close, and there were so many Senators absent who would have supported the proposal to strike the section out, that it is felt that reverse action may be still obtained.

As you are probably aware, the present Senate bill provides pay for only captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants of companies. The Senate committee advanced the suggestion that as these were the only officers who actually drilled when not in the field and on full pay, and that as the pay for enlisted men was made upon the basis of drills, pay need not be provided for other officers. Unfortunately, this view, (which seems plausible to the uninformed,) has been accented by many in the Senate who are friendly to the National Guard. The fact is that this provision accords with many other provisions of the Senate bill and the ideas of those who have guided the preparation of the Senate bill, which is that the National Guard should not be encouraged or even permitted to furnish officers for higher grades than those of the company.

Provides Pay for Officers.

We first proposed to our friends that effort be made to substitute Section 76 of the Hay bill for sections 108, 109, 110, and 111 of the pending bill. This would be very much preferable to the adoption of the provisions of the present bill. Senator Reed of Missouri will, however, introduce a substitute section for section 108 of the Senate bill which will read as follows:

FRENCH BEAT OFF VERDUN ASSAULTS

Germans, Using Flame Projectors, Fail to Gain at Le Mort Homme.

HARD FIGHTING AT CAILLETTE

Berlin Tells of Repulses of French at Avocourt and Near Pepper Hill.

LONDON, April 12.—The German assault on the Verdun front west of the Meuse was renewed this morning. Troops advanced on Caurettes Wood, between Le Mort Homme and Cumières, using flame projectors, but were repulsed, according to the French official report this afternoon.

The German activity in that region during the rest of the day was confined to severe artillery bombardment of Hill 304.

Berlin reports that German troops in the operations against Verdun yesterday gained some ground in Caillette Woods, southeast of Fort Douaumont, but Paris, in denying this success, says the attempt cost the Crown Prince's troops heavy losses.

Berlin also states that French attacks on German positions near Pepper Hill were unsuccessful.

The afternoon report of the French War Office says:

On the left bank of the River Meuse the Germans this morning delivered an attack on our positions at the Caurettes Wood between Le Mort Homme and Cumières, in which they made use of flaming liquids. They were everywhere repulsed.

On the right bank of the river there has been great artillery activity between Douaumont and Vaux, but last night saw no resumption of the artillery fighting at this point.

It has been confirmed that the very violent offensive action yesterday at 4 o'clock in this sector, which was repulsed by us, cost the enemy heavy losses.

The night passed relatively quiet on the remainder of the front.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

In Belgium our artillery was active in the region of Langemarck.

Between the Somme and the Oise our fire shattered trenches west of Parvillers, in the region of Roye.

In the Argonne we exploded four camouflets at La Fille Morte, Taute Chevauchée, and Vauquois. After grenade fighting, we occupied the southern edges of the two craters in front of our trenches in the sector of Les Courtes Chaussées.

West of the Meuse there was a violent and continuous bombardment at Hill 103, in the region of Esnes and Le Mort Homme.

East of the Meuse and in the Woevre, the activity of the artillery was less marked, and no infantry action occurred during the day.

The German official statement says:

A night sortie by a small detachment against an English position near La Boiselle, northeast of Albert, resulted in twenty-nine prisoners and one machine-gun being brought in. There was no loss to us.

To the west of Meuse the French vainly attacked our lines northeast of Avocourt. In six other directions they limited their efforts to a very lively artillery fire.

On the eastern bank of the Meuse three counterattacks on the Poivre Ridge, prepared by a very lively fire, caused the enemy severe losses without advantage. On two occasions the troops were unable to penetrate the region, covered by our curtain of fire. The third assault broke down completely before our entanglements as the result of machine-gun fire.

In Caillette Wood, in spite of the stubborn defense, we gained some ground at one or two places.

In the aerial engagements a French aeroplane was shot down near Ornes, in the Woevre. The pilot was killed.

British Repulse Germans.

The British War Office communication, issued tonight, says:

Last night we made a small successful raid on enemy trenches near Richebourg l'Avoue. About ten Germans were killed.

The enemy last evening made three successive attacks west of the Pilkelm-Ypres Road. He first gained a footing in our trenches, but was quickly driven out. Other attacks were repulsed, the Germans leaving about twenty-five dead in front of our trenches and three prisoners in our hands. We bombarded enemy trenches in this area today.

There was considerable artillery activity today northwest of Wytschaete

Marks on Sussex Torpedo Are Proof of Its Origin

PARIS, April 12.—Fragments of the missile which damaged the cross-channel steamer Sussex, which have been handed the American Naval Attaché, will be forwarded to Washington in a pouch leaving France next Saturday. The pouch will not reach Washington before April 22.

A report, indicating the character of the fragments, has been cabled to the State Department, but the ocular evidence, furnished by the actual fragments, is thought to be of such importance that they are being forwarded to the United States.

The American Embassy is guarding the fragments from inspection, but it is understood that several of the pieces are not merely shattered bits of metal, but bear certain inscriptions, which it is believed constitute damaging evidence of the character of the missile and where it originated.

No Other Ship Attacked Near Sussex

LONDON, April 13.—The passages in the German note to the United States referring to the Sussex are regarded in official circles here as proving that the Germans torpedoed the Sussex, as it is asserted that no other vessel was torpedoed in that vicinity at that time.

NEW VILLA TRAIL INDICATED BY RAID

Sierra Mojada, in Coahuila, Is Looted and Much American Property Destroyed.

FEAR FUGITIVE WAS THERE

Town Attacked on April 5 Is 140 Miles East of Nearest of Pershing's Force.

RADIO REPORT OF MURDERS

Cruiser Denver Ordered to Guaymas, in Sonora, Where Americans Are Said to be Slain.

EL PASO, Texas, April 12.—A band of Villa followers numbering several hundred and possibly a thousand has sacked Sierra Mojada, five miles across the Coahuila line and eighty miles east of Jiminez, destroying American property worth many thousands of dollars and looting the town.

This news, which may prove to be of the highest importance, as it is believed here that possibly Villa himself was among the raiders, was received here today by the representative of one of the largest mining concerns in Mexico and is accepted by him as authentic.

The bandits made their attack on the town on April 5. They went there from Escalon, a junction point on the Mexican National Railroad, sixty miles southeast of Jiminez and about an equal distance southwest of Sierra Mojada, which has its connection by the Mexican Northern Railroad. On their way to Sierra Mojada they sacked the small town of Corrillo.

The belief that Villa himself may be directing the operations of the bandits is supported by a report received today from Ojinaga stating that Colonel Riojas, the commander there, had information that Villa had doubled in his tracks and was 200 miles southwest of that town. Ojinaga is directly across the border from Presidio, Texas, and about 150 miles north of Sierra Mojada.

Far From American Troops.

Another circumstance that gives color to this theory of the bandit's location is that Canuto Reyes, at the head of a large number of men, was reported from Torreon a week ago to be traveling north, in the direction of Sierra Mojada. It was the belief at the time in Torreon that Villa's ally was on the way to join his chief. If it proves true, Villa has evaded the American troops, who have been driving south at an amazing speed, and are today reported from reliable sources to be well south of Parral and close to the Durango border.

Sierra Mojada is 140 miles east of the nearest point at which American troops are known to be. It is on the eastern side of a vast desert, known as the Bolson Mapimi, and south of another dreary, waterless waste called Bolson de los Lipanes. Its only connection with the west is by the Mexican Northern Railroad, along which the bandits advanced, burning bridges, destroying telegraph lines, and tearing up the tracks as far as they were able.

Here little credence is given reports from Ojinaga that Villa plans to turn north and attempt a raid on Presidio. It is believed far more probable that the bandit, if he is at Sierra Mojada, has chosen that desolate and almost inaccessible spot for the concentration of his forces and those of Reyes with the intention of sweeping down in force on Torreon after the American troops are withdrawn. Numerous reports from Mexican sources agree that Villa is convinced the soldiers of the United States will soon be recalled, and that he then will be able to rally all the anti-Carranza factions in Northern Mexico to his standard.

Pursuers Near Durango.

That the American expeditionary force has penetrated far beyond Parral and is near if not actually at the Chihuahua-Durango border line, is indicated in code dispatches received here this afternoon by private concerns with interests in the Parral district.

These dispatches said the American advance columns now had a temporary base near Parral, and that two companies of the motor truck train here

GERMANY DENIES ATTACK ON SUSSEX, BUT TELLS OF HITTING ANOTHER BOAT, SAME TIME AND PLACE, SAME RESULT

Full Text of Germany's Note

BERLIN, April 10, 1916.

The undersigned has the honor to inform your Excellency, Ambassador Gerard, in response to communications of the 29th and 30th ultimo and the 3d instant regarding the steamers Sussex, Manchester, Engineer, Englishman, Berwindvale and Eagle Point that the mentioned cases, in accordance with our notes of the 30th and 31st ultimo and the 4th and 5th instant, have been subjected to careful investigation by the Admiral Staff of the navy, which has led to the following results:

First.—**The English Steamer Berwindvale**—A steamer, which was possibly the Berwindvale, was encountered on the evening of March 16 in sight of Bull Rock Light, on the Irish coast, by a German submarine. The steamer, as soon as she noticed the submarine, which was running unsubmerged, turned and steamed away. She was ordered to halt by a warning shot. She paid no attention, however, to this warning, but extinguished all lights and attempted to escape. The vessel was then fired upon until halted, and without further orders lowered several boats. After the crew entered the boats and received enough time to row away the ship was sunk.

The name of this steamer was not established; it cannot be stated with assurance, even with the help of the details which were furnished by the American Embassy, that the above described incident concerns the steamer Berwindvale. Since, however, the steamer sunk was a tank steamer like the Berwindvale, the identity of the ships may be assumed. In this case, however, the statement made that the Berwindvale was torpedoed without warning would conflict with the fact.

Second.—**The British Steamer Englishman**—This steamer on March 24 was called upon to halt by a German submarine, through two warning shots, about twenty sea miles west of Islay (Hebrides.) The vessel proceeded, however, without heeding the warning, and was therefore forced by the submarine by artillery fire to halt after an extended chase, whereupon she lowered boats without further orders.

After the German commandant had convinced himself that the crew had taken to the boats and rowed from the ship, he sank the steamer.

Third.—**The British Steamer Manchester Engineer**—It is impossible to establish through the investigation up to the present whether the attack on this steamer, which, according to the given description, occurred on March 27, in the latitude of Waterford, is attributable to a German submarine. The statement regarding the time and place of the incident gives no sufficient basis for investigation. It would therefore be desirable to have more exact statements of the place, time and attendant circumstances of the attack reported by the American Government in order that the investigation might thereupon be brought to a conclusion.

Fourth.—**The British Steamer Eagle Point**—This steamer in the forenoon of March 28 was called upon to halt by a German submarine through signal and shot about one hundred—not one hundred and thirty—sea miles from the southwest coast of Ireland, but proceeded. She was thereupon fired upon until halted, and, without further orders, lowered two boats, in which the crew took their places. After the commandant convinced himself that the boats, which had hoisted sails, had gotten clear of the steamer, he sank the steamer.

At the time of the sinking a north-northwest wind of the strength of two, not "a storm wind," and a light swell, not "a heavy sea," as stated in the given description, prevailed. The boats, therefore, had every prospect of being picked up very quickly because the place of the sinking lay on a much used steamer path.

If the crew of the steamer used only two small boats for saving themselves the responsibility falls upon themselves, since there were still upon the steamer, as the submarine could establish, at least four big collapsible boats.

Fifth.—**The French Steamer Sussex**—Ascertainment of the fact whether the Channel steamer Sussex was damaged by a German submarine was rendered extremely difficult because no exact details of time, place, and attendant circumstances of the sinking were known, and also because it was impossible to obtain a picture of the ship before April 6. Consequently the investigation had to be extended to all actions undertaken on the day in question—March 24—in the Channel in the general region between Folkstone and Dieppe.

In that region, on March 24, a long, black craft without a flag, having a gray funnel, small gray forward works and two high masts, was encountered about the middle of the English Channel by a German submarine. The German commander reached the definite conclusion that it was a war vessel, and, indeed, a mine-layer of the recently built English Arabic class. He was led to that conviction by the following facts: First, by the plain, unbroken deck of the ship; second, the form of the stern, sloping downward and backward like a war vessel; third, she was painted like a war vessel; fourth, the high speed developed, about eighteen knots; fifth, the circumstance that the vessel did not keep a course northward of the light buoys between Dungeness and Beachy Head, which, according to the frequent and unvarying observations of German submarines, is about the course of commercial vessels, but kept in the middle of the channel, on a course about in the direction of Le Havre.

Consequently, he attacked the vessel at 3:55 in the afternoon, Middle European time, one and one-half sea miles southeast of Bull Rock (Bullock?) Bank, the submarine being submerged. The torpedo struck and caused such a violent explosion in the forward part of the ship that the entire forward part was torn away to the bridge.

The particularly violent explosion warrants the certain conclusion that great amounts of munitions were aboard.

The German commander made a sketch of the vessel attacked by him, two drawings of which are inclosed. The picture of the steamer Sussex, two copies of which are also inclosed, is reproduced photographically from the English paper, The Daily Graphic of the 27th ultimo.

A comparison of the sketch and the picture shows that the craft attacked is not identical with the Sussex. The difference in the position of the stack and shape of the stern is particularly striking.

No other attack whatever by German submarines at the time in question for the Sussex upon the route between Folkstone and Dieppe occurred. The German Government must therefore assume that the injury to the Sussex is attributable to another cause than an attack by a German submarine.

For an explanation of the case the fact may perhaps be serviceable that no less than twenty-six English mines were exploded by shots by German naval forces in the channel on the 1st and 2d of April alone. The entire sea in that vicinity is, in fact, endangered by floating mines and by torpedoes that have not sunk. Off the English coast it is further endangered in an increasing degree through German mines which have been laid against enemy naval forces.

Should the American Government have at its disposal further material for a conclusion upon the case of the Sussex, the German Government would ask that it be communicated, in order to subject this material also to an investigation.

In the event that differences of opinion should develop hereby between the two Governments, the German Government now declares itself ready to have the facts of the case established through mixed commissions of investigation, in accordance with the third title of The Hague agreement for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts, November 18, 1907.

Officer's Sketch and Published Picture Cited to Prove It Wasn't Sussex.

TIME DIFFERENCE, 5 MINUTES

And the Bow of the Attacked Vessel Was Blown Away as the Sussex's Bow Was.

ASKS MORE INFORMATION

And, if There Is a Disagreement with Us, Suggests Arbitration.

OTHER ATTACKS JUSTIFIED

But Some Vessels Sunk Were Not Identified—Washington Compiling Evidence and Soon to Send Final Word.

French and German Reports on Sussex Attack Compared

The German note describes an attack by a German submarine on an enemy vessel, declared not to be the Sussex, on March 24 at 3:55 P. M. mid-European time.

When the Sussex was hit on March 24, according to the French official report, her clocks stopped at 2:50 P. M. Western European time, that is, 3:50 P. M. mid-European time. The difference between the two reports on the question of time is five minutes.

The German note says the vessel admittedly attacked was in mid-channel south of the Dungeness buoys, apparently bound for Havre.

The French official report says that the Sussex left Folkestone at 1:25 P. M. and was steaming at 16 knots south of Dungeness when the torpedo hit her. This would put her at 2:50 P. M. 23 miles southwest of Folkestone, in mid-channel between Dungeness, England, and Cape Aprech, France.

The bow of the Sussex was blown away by the torpedo. So was the bow of the boat the German submarine attacked

In the admitted attack the German submarine was submerged when she fired. From the decks of the Sussex no submarine was seen, but the Captain, two other officers, and some of the passengers declare they saw the wake of a torpedo.

The German note says it was not the Sussex the German submarine attacked, because the commander of the submarine made a sketch of the boat, and it does not agree with a picture of the Sussex published in a London illustrated journal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The United States and Germany are nearer the parting of the ways tonight than they have been at any time since the sinking of the Lusitania. It remained for Germany, in the note given to Ambassador Gerard yesterday, to put the finishing touches on the circumstantial evidence, already accepted as complete by high officials of the American Government, that the channel steamer Sussex, with Americans on board, was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine on March 24.

These officials said the case was complete in the face of an expected denial from Germany that any German submarine was near the Sussex at the time of the explosion. The German statement that a submarine was in the vicinity, and within five minutes of the time the Sussex was injured, did attack without warning a steamer not resembling an illustrated paper's picture of the Sussex, is regarded as little less than a plea in confession and avoidance.

The Administration is weary of Germany's protestations of innocence and good-will for the future. It is convinced that in the last few weeks Germany has thrown to the winds the pledge solemnly given by Ambassador von Bernstorff on Sept. 1, 1915, that "liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance." The fact that shortly after that pledge was given there was a lull in submarine atrocities, and that these unwarned attacks have been recently occurring is taken

the German note will make a particularly bad impression upon officials here because of its direct conflict with inspired statements from Berlin on April 5 that no German vessel was responsible. The suggestion is now made that that statement, which the German censor passed, was put out to give a general impression favorable to Germany, which would weaken the effect of such admissions as would later have to be made. Somewhat the same tactics were followed by the German foreign office in its much heralded statement regarding the use of guns on British merchantmen.

While the German note will be read with care by officials here, it is not going too far to say that it can hardly do anything more than add to the growing resentment of the Washington Government. The Cabinet has discussed the evidence as it existed before the Foreign Office delivered its note to Mr. Gerard, and more evidence is expected on the St. Paul tomorrow. But the prevailing opinion in the Cabinet was clearly that, whether Germany denied it or not, the Sussex had been torpedoed by a German submarine.

The feeling in official circles is that the time for writing notes has gone by. But, without waiting for the German note to be received, the State Department had been instructed to begin the preparation of a communication to Germany. This communication was described emphatically as not being a note—the Administration and the country are tired of notes. It is described as "an information"—presumably a legal information of the sort preliminary to or forming the basis of an indictment.

May Send It to Congress.

This communication is understood to embrace much more than a presentation of the evidence regarding the Sussex. It brought in a number of other cases, some relating to ships attacked by submarines but which had no Americans on board. How near this communication was to the end of the road the United States and Germany could travel together is indicated by the fact that it was suggested that the communication, or parts of it, might be sent direct to Congress, instead of to Berlin to await later publication.

The details of this communication will undoubtedly be affected by the statement of the German note. But no one believes that the effect will be other than the stiffening of the already strong determination of the United States to come to an understanding with Germany or cease conversation. The communication is expected to be somewhat in the nature of a bill of particulars, setting forth a large number of cases in which German practice has violated German promises.

Even if the difference between the sketch made by the commander of the submarine of the ship he admits having torpedoed and The Graphic's photograph of the Sussex—upon which the German denial seems to be based—is taken as important evidence, the German note has other confessions that go far toward proving, even without outside knowledge of the other incidents, that German pledges have been ignored. The ship sketched by the commander, for instance, was torpedoed without warning and obviously without any careful attempt to ascertain her nature or name. And the essence of the German pledge was that ships should be warned first. Except from the dramatic interest it is indifferent whether the ship attacked was the Sussex or not, or whether there were Americans on board. The pledge was given for the protection of Americans, but this protection could only be secured by the guarantees which Germany gave without qualification regarding all liners.

And the German note makes no attempt to say that the ship attacked on March 24 was armed. Their own account of the incident seems to preclude their knowing or attempting to know whether it was armed or not. And the attacks on the other ships, while less circumstantially described, seem to suggest that Germany had lost all sight of the contentions of the United States which it had solemnly promised to grant. In at least one of the cases, in which the ship attacked is said to have attempted flight, the evidence shows that she did attempt flight, then stopped, and was shelled when she was no longer resisting. This was exactly what happened in the case of the Ancona, and in response to the peremptory demand of the United States Austria punished the offending submarine commander.

The German admission that a submarine was in the vicinity of the Sussex at the time of the explosion bears out strikingly the statement of the British that one of their destroyers sighted a submarine near the scene of the explosion at about the same time and that the submarine fired two torpedoes at the destroyer. This norroboration will not incline the American Government to accept the flat statements of German submarine commanders in opposition to statements from ships' crews in cases of attack under disputed circumstances.

No Arbitration.

That Germany realizes the weakness of her own statements of fact is indicated by her suggestion of arbitration of facts before The Hague tribunal. It is not believed possible that a suitable tribunal could be convened before the end of the war, and this would leave Germany in full swing to do as she pleased for months if not for years to come. Germany made overtures for arbitration regarding the Lusitania case, and they were rejected. The offers increased American indignation. It is not believed that the present tenders in that direction will be more cordially received.

The suggestion that other attacks mentioned in the note were justified by circumstances raises a question of fact upon which the United States has a mass of evidence. But the suggestion that has been made here that Count von Bernstorff's pledge did not relate to freighters is directly counter to the interpretation consistently and often put by high officials of the State Department upon the meaning of the word "liners" as used in that pledge.

The State Department's unqualified view is that the word "liner" means any ship belonging to a line or a company. Even a sailing bark, according to a high authority, could be a liner under this interpretation and would be immune from unwarned attack. And the crews of belligerent ships, if American citizens, are regarded as entitled to protection as American passengers. They are regarded as more entitled to protection than passengers, because they are following their normal calling, earning their livelihood, while the passengers might be traveling for trivial reasons.

Just what form this Government's action will take is not known. The official copy of the note has not yet been studied. But the determination of the Government, for some days past, ever since the accumulating evidence justified it, was to make specifications for a sweeping ca e against Germany. The fact that the suggestion of laying this evidence before Congress was considered indicates that it might be regarded as the basis of a decisive step.

It is not believed, however, that President Wilson, after his recent victory in Congress regarding his power to handle foreign affairs, will wait for an expression of Congressional opinion. He has told the leaders of both houses that he will confer with the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs before breaking relations with Germany. But his communication to Congress, if he should make one, would be expected to take rather the form of an announcement of his decision than a request for advice.

Clears Way for Action.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Admission by Germany that her submarines recently attacked three merchant ships carrying American citizens, and that one of them torpedoed a vessel in the vicinity of the point where the Channel steamer Sussex was damaged by an explosion has simplified the task of the State Department in preparing for the next step of the United States in the issue over submarine warfare.

Following the receipt in cabled press dispatches of the latest German note, it became known that the United States would continue to compile information indicating that German submarines are operating in violation of the rules of international law, and that very soon a communication, designed to be the final word of the American Government on he subject, would go forward to Berlin.

The unofficial text of the note from Germany was communicated to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing tonight. The official text was expected hourly. It will be considered by the Cabinet at its regular meeting on Friday.

Officials made it clear tonight that whatever might be the form of the instructions to Ambassador Gerard, the purpose of the document to be handed to the German Government would be to give notice that the United States considered it had a great array of evidence tending to prove that in spite of reiterated assurances and pledges given by Germany, peaceful merchant ships, carrying American citizens, or which might have some aboard, continued to be the victims of illegal attacks.

Officials said the statements in the German note would be very carefully examined and compared with the evidence already before the State Department in preparing the case of the United States, in view of the admission that a German submarine was in the vicinity when the Sussex was attacked, and the array of evidence pointing to the conclusion that she was torpedoed, little doubt is felt here as to responsibility for that disaster, despite the explanation that a sketch made by the submarine commander of a ship he torpedoed did not correspond with the description of the Sussex.

There is no disposition on the part of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing to enter into a debate of the submarine issue with Germany. It is declared that the principles contended for by the United States in a series of notes have been made very clear, and that Germany has been sufficiently warned that further attacks in violation of international law would be considered deliberately unfriendly acts.

The United States in its investigation of the cases of the Sussex and the four merchant ships about which Germany was asked—the Englishman, Manchester Engineer, Berwindvale, and Eagle Point—has been proceeding on the assumption that two elements remained to be proved before action could be taken. The first had to do with establishing that the vessels actually were torpedoed, the second with the legality or illegality of the attacks. Germany has admitted sinking three of the ships, and evidence in the possession of the State Department strongly indicates that, in at least two of the cases, the acts were in contravention of American rights.

Circumstances Identical.

It appeared to officials from the unofficial version of the note that the German Government had denied torpedoing the Sussex solely on the ground that the commander's sketch differed from a photograph of the channel steamer which appeared in a newspaper. The description of the attack on the ship admitted to have been torpedoed and the story of the explosion which damaged the Sussex appeared to be nearly identical. The note says the explosion of the torpedo sent against the unidentified vessel "caused the entire forward part of the ship to be torn away to the bridge." The entire forward part of the Sussex was torn away.

In spite of the fact that the Sussex is the chief case now being considered, officials made it plain that the next step of the United States would rest on the accumulation of evidence that Americans were constantly being placed in jeopardy in violation of their rights.

The contentions of the German Government in regard to the attack on the Berwindvale do not agree with the evidence received by the State Department. It is known that at least one of the survivors made the statement that the vessel was torpedoed without warning.

It is understood that note also is a conflict between the evidence here and the German version in the case of the Englishman. Germany contends that the ship was sunk "after the German commandant had convinced himself that the crew had taken to the boats and had rowed from the ship." The State Department has allowed it to become known that evidence in its possession indicates that the ship had not come to a stop when the death blow was inflicted.

Germany's statements in regard to the Manchester Engineer are not conclusive. Reports to the State Department say the vessel was torpedoed without warning.

Reports to the department regarding the Eagle Point are to the effect that the vessel received "ample warning" before being sunk. However, Joseph Gleason of Boston, a survivor, made a deposition to the American Consul at Queenstown to the effect that he and twenty-one other members of the crew were set adrift in a waterlogged lifeboat and drifted for seven hours, in heavy seas that threatened to send their boat to the bottom at any moment. Furthermore, the evidence indicates that at the time the persons aboard the ship were forced to abandon the ship, she was more than a hundred miles from shore.

PRESS COMMENT.

An Admission of Guilt.

From The New York World.

To clear itself of the accusation that the Sussex was attacked without warning by a German submarine, the Imperial Government triumphantly submits evidence that another ship was attacked without warning. The commander of the U-boat which made the attack is still in ignorance of the name of this ship. He does not know whether it was a liner or a transport or a merchantman. All he knows is that he made a sketch of his victim, and that this sketch does not correspond with photographs of the Sussex.

Here in itself is an admission that German submarine commanders are sinking ships without warning, without knowing the character of the ships they sink, and without regard to any of the rules of warfare which the German Government promised to observe. * * *

It is bad enough when Germany frankly and flagrantly violates the law of nations and seeks justification in the theory of reprisal or military necessity. It is intolerable when the German Government formally pledges itself to respect the law of nations and then tears these pledges to tatters. What, therefore, remains for the United States to do but sever diplomatic relations with a Government which has obliterated the only basis upon which diplomatic relations can be conducted? What other course is left?

BOSTON.

May Be a Diplomatic Trap.

From The Boston Herald.

The German answer may be either a sincere statement of its belief or a diplomatic trap. Is the admission of the torpedoing of an unnamed ship near the place where the Sussex sunk but a bait dangled before the State Department? The question of the identity of the Sussex and the vessel admittedly sunk is so tempting that there is danger that our reply will ignore the question of principle in order to engage in a discussion of the facts. If such a course is taken weeks will pass in the gathering of evidence; more will be used in exchanging it and still more in considering it.

PROVIDENCE.

"Plainly Manufactured."

From The Providence Journal.

Berlin confesses that German submarines attacked all four freighters, and it is impossible to avoid the conviction that the attacks were illegal. Nor will the ridiculous denial in the case of the Sussex stand for a moment. The flimsy evidence offered to show that the Channel steamer was not struck by a torpedo is plainly manufactured. The only wonder is that it is put forward seriously.

ST. LOUIS.

Veracity of Commander.

From The Globe Democrat.

Even the sincerity of Germany's denial does not remove the possibility that a German submarine commander was guilty. If he violated orders he would not hesitate to lie about it. It was a willful assassination and the assassin could not be expected to be frank if he found that his act embarrassed his Government. If the offense stood alone it might be dismissed as a mystery. But it was one of several illegal attacks on vessels, occurring with singular promptness after Germany's threat to treat all armed merchantmen as men of war. The United States should move slowly and courteously, but it must move surely in the investigation of the Sussex case.

PORTLAND, ORE.

The Kaiser's Diplomatic Arm.

From The Portland Morning Oregonian.

The Kaiser's naval arm strikes and leaves his diplomatic arm to square its actions with international law * * * and to "stand off" indignant neutrals. German diplomats are sometimes in hard straits to do their part successfully. * * * When the Arabic affair seemed likely to cause an open break with the United States they (Germany) promised that unresisting unarmed liners would be exempt from attack, and it was loudly proclaimed that President Wilson had won a great diplomatic victory. * * * Since that time German submarine warfare has been renewed with redoubled vigor.

SAYS TORPEDO MARKS ARE NOT FULL PROOF

Frankfurter Zeitung Comments on Alleged Evidence Found by Attaches.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Foreign Office, having handed to Ambassador Gerard last night its note on the Sussex, the text of which is still being closely guarded here, the German officials are undeniably easier in mind today, and imbued with an optimistic faith as to the future of the relations between Germany and America.

The German press makes practically no comment on any of the five U-boat cases, while the German people know little and care less, being far more interested now in the report that 80,000 tons of enemy shipping have been sunk since April. Official circles are more keenly interested in the London report of the suggestion made in the House of Commons that the English Government should propose to the neutrals confiscating German ships in their ports to make up the deficiency in tonnage caused by the ravages of the German submarines.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "The Government's declaration that no German submarine could have torpedoed the Sussex cannot fail to make a strong impression in Washington, for although an irresponsible press may seek to cast doubt on our Government's word, official circles will know how rightly to value it.

"In addition to putting the question to Germany, the American Government has also taken other steps to clear up the sinking of the Sussex, and it is reported from New York that the American naval attachés have reported to Washington that the pieces of torpedo found on the Sussex showed German factory marks.

"We do not know where these torpedoes came from, but even if the alleged German factory marks should be proved beyond a shadow of doubt, that would be no proof that the torpedo was fired from a German ship.

"The realization that in this utmost difficult question a cautious demeanor was in order appears to have filtered through in Washington. That fact must be acknowledged by us, for naturally the excitement over the sinking of a ship on which American passengers also traveled is very great, and there are not wanting persons who demand the sharpest action against Germany.

"The Holland Government, also, has in the Tubantia case preserved great calmness and firmness. That to do so requires very considerable measures of strength and requisite neutral feeling is not always sufficiently appreciated in Germany, under the pressure of our own cares, as it deserved to be.

"According to the Admiralty's declarations it stands certain that the Tubantia was not torpedoed by a German ship, but for the Hollanders the sorrow for the loss of one of their finest ships is not thereby diminished.

"The position of neutral States is a hard one and the merit of preserving neutrality toward both sides openly and manfully is great. That is what Holland is doing, but if we see and appreciate this, the Hollanders also will gradually come to see more and more how insufferable is the economic straightjacket which England has forced on them, and to what an extent Germany's fight is for the freedom of the seas and neutral commerce."

SWEDISH SHIP SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

The Murjek Goes Down After Explosion—New British Steamer Destroyed.

LONDON, April 12.—Lloyd's announce that the Senator, a new British steamship of 3,197 tons, has been sunk. It is believed all hands have been saved. The Senator was owned in Whitby.

The Swedish steamship Murjek was destroyed yesterday, following an explosion on board the vessel. Her crew was landed.

DUTCH FIND TORPEDOES SANK TWO STEAMSHIPS

Shipping Council's Report is Positive on the Tubantia and the Palembang.

AMSTERDAM, April 12, (via London.)—The Dutch Shipping Council, which was intrusted by the Government with an official investigation into the sinking of the Dutch steamships Palembang and Tubantia, has issued the report of its findings. It gives in great detail the particulars of the facts established regarding the loss of these vessels.

Concerning the Palembang the report says in part:

"Three explosions took place. The first was caused by the explosion at some distance of a drifting mine, which was fired upon by a British torpedoboat destroyer. After the explosion the Palembang remained undamaged. The second explosion was caused by a torpedo, fired at short range, which hit the Palembang. This is established beyond doubt by the unanimous statements of the witnesses who saw the track of the torpedo. It could not have been fired by the British torpedoboat destroyer, because the torpedo passed some meters in front of the latter vessel. It is possible that the torpedo was meant for the destroyer, but, missing it, hit the Palembang.

"The third explosion was also a torpedo. The first mate of the steamship clearly saw its track approaching six lengths away on the starboard. This torpedo was aimed at the Palembang, because the British torpedoboat destroyer was then a great distance away.

"The definite statements of the crew, are confirmed by the fact that no other drifting mines were observed and the Palembang, at the time of the second and third explosions, was motionless, and there was, therefore, no possibility of a collision with an anchored mine.

"Even supposing that the Palembang was carried along by the current, it must be observed that the current was nearly due south, so that a mine would have hit the ship on the port side, whereas the explosion took place on the starboard."

With regard to the Tubantia the report says in part:

"The ship was preparing to cast anchor at 2:20 A. M. when she was hit, and a severe explosion took place in the coal bunkers on the starboard side, behind the first funnel. The explosion caused a hole, extending from the bottom to the shelter deck. Witnesses observed a streak on the water approaching the Tubantia at great speed, directed at the point where the explosion occurred.

"From investigations made by experts it is clearly shown that the pieces of metal in the Tubantia's boats come from a Schwartzkopf torpedo. Statements of witnesses and experts prove that the explosion was caused by a torpedo, fired from some distance by a submarine or a torpedoboat without warning. In view of the fact that no other vessel was in the vicinity, it is evident that the torpedo was meant for the Tubantia.

"That no lives were lost was due merely to the fact that no passengers had cabins near the spot where the ship was hit."

FRENCH REPORT ON SUSSEX.

Admiral Grasset Gathered Evidence of Torpedoing.

Rear Admiral Grasset, Assistant Chief of the French Naval Staff, in an official report on the Sussex sinking transmitted to Washington said:

"In conformity with your instructions, I proceeded to Boulogne, where I conducted an inquiry relative to the attack on the Sussex. On March 24 the Sussex, belonging to the State Railway Company, and running the regular service between England and France, left Folkestone at 1:25 P. M. for Dieppe.

"This boat carried about 325 passengers of all nationalities, a great number of these being women and children, as well as the Indian mails. This approximate figure is given by the Captain; according to the company there were 386 passengers; the officer in control of the tickets was severely wounded and taken to Dover; he is not in a fit state to furnish particulars. She was not possessed of any armament. The crew consisted of fifty-three men.

"From the start the speed was set at sixteen knots; after having passed at a mile distant from Boulogne, the Captain headed south three degrees east; the weather was very fine, the sea almost calm; most of the passengers were on deck. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, the Captain, who was on the bridge, saw on the port beam, some 150 meters away, the track of a torpedo.

"It was now 2:50 p. m., the time of the disaster being exactly registered by the stopping of the clocks on board the vessel. The second officer and deck officer, who were on the bridge, also distinctly saw the torpedo. * * *

"The ship was cut in two opposite the bridge; the after part, thanks to the solidity of the bulkheads, continued to float. On deck several passengers who happened to be on the port side saw the torpedo when quite close to the ship, one of them even telling his neighbor to look at that great fish swimming toward the ship.

"Fifty persons perished, some in the explosion, the others when the Sussex went down.

SANTANDERINO'S FATE AMAZING TO SPANISH

Premier Calls Torpedoing of Ship "Incomprehensibly Absurd"—Danes' Losses to U-Boats.

MADRID, (via Paris,) April 12.—"We are confronted with such an incomprehensibly absurd act that I am loath to believe it until a thorough inquiry has been made," said Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, last night, with regard to the torpedoing of the Spanish steamship Santanderino in the Bay of Biscay, as a consequence of which four lives were lost.

"I am waiting for full information before taking action," the Premier added. "I may say, however, that preliminary instructions have already been telegraphed to our Ambassador in Berlin."

42 Danish Ships Sunk; 87 Deaths.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, April 13, (via London.)—Forty-two Danish ships valued at $2,250,000, the cargoes of which were valued at $5,000,000, have been destroyed by submarines and mines during the war. Eighty-seven men have been killed.

Danish ships valued at $500,000 have been torpedoed since the beginning of the new submarine warfare.

HOW THE SUSSEX LOOKED.

Had One Mast, One Funnel, Flush Deck, and Low Bridge.

LONDON, April 12.—The picture of the steamer Sussex in the English paper, from which reproductions mentioned in the German note were made, and which may have an important bearing on the note, shows that the Sussex had one smokestack, a single mast forward, flush deck, and low-lying bridge, and in appearance was a typical cross-channel boat.

BRITISH PUT STOCKS ON CONTRABAND LIST

Money and All Negotiable Instruments Also Named in Royal Proclamation.

LONDON, April 12.—A royal proclamation was issued tonight extending the list of articles which hereafter will be treated as actual contraband.

Included in the list are "gold, silver, and paper money and all negotiable instruments and realizable securities."

The New York Times

Shows greater circulation growth in four years than all other New York morning newspapers combined

REPORTS TO THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

	Apr. 1, 1916 Average Daily & Sun.	Oct. 1, 1915 Average Daily & Sun.	Apr. 1, 1915 Average Daily & Sun.	Oct. 1, 1914 Average Daily & Sun.	Apr. 1, 1914 Average Daily & Sun.	Oct. 1, 1913 Average Daily & Sun.	Apr. 1, 1913 Average Daily & Sun.	Oct. 1, 1912 Average Daily & Sun.
Times	334,744	318,274	298,248	259,673	246,118	230,360	228,534	209,751
American	335,435	349,345	333,345	361,709	352,164	347,302	333,017	319,988
Herald	92,853	98,651	106,580	109,192	101,006	103,995	110,923	111,236
Press	103,657	110,869	94,025	98,299	81,931	85,612	81,330	88,127
Sun	68,309	71,749	71,708	70,387	65,514	64,572	64,044	61,804
Tribune	93,648	82,674	70,965	64,410	55,335	50,984	50,984	49,546
World	391,831	391,158	376,590	391,944	380,540	383,780	394,251	395,495
Total	1,420,677	1,422,720	1,351,461	1,355,574	1,282,608	1,266,605	1,283,083	1,235,947

The New York Times gain in four years, 124,993

BRITAIN DEFENDS SEIZURES ON CHINA

Sir Edward Grey Says Men Taken from American Ship Were Engaged in a Plot,

SO FORFEITED PROTECTION

Planned to Make Manila a Base Against Allies, It Is Said—Answer Does Not Satisfy Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the reply of the British Government to the protest by the United States Government against the removal of thirty-eight Germans, Austrians and Turks from the American steamship China, off the entrance to the Yangtse Kiang on Feb. 18, has disclosed for the first time the fact that the British Government was satisfied that this body of Germans was an integral part of a plot to make Manila a base for the perpetration of unneutral acts against the Entente Allies.

Here is what Sir Edward Grey's note says about the alleged plot:

"I may add for the confidential information of the Government of the United States that, from actual occurrences and from reliable information received it has been definitely established that the Germans resident in Shanghai have been engaged for some time past in the collection of arms and ammunition, both for clandestine transmission to India, and, if possible, for the arming of a ship to play the part of a Far Eastern Möwe. His Majesty's Government were able to cope with this activity to a considerable extent, and obtained the arrest of various German agents caught in the act of attempting to smuggle arms out of Shanghai; further, the Germans became aware that his Majesty's Government knew of their plots. The commander in chief, China station, received information that owing to this fact the Germans were planning to shift the centre of their activity from Shanghai to Manila. Subsequently he was definitely informed that thirty-five Germans had planned to leave Shanghai in the steamship China and proceed to Manila.

"His Majesty's ships were sent to patrol off the mouth of the Yangtse with the view of intercepting this party. The date of the China's departure was more than once postponed, but she eventually sailed, was intercepted by His Majesty's ship Laurentic and found to have on board Germans and Austrians corresponding to those concerning whom information as mentioned above had been received. The Laurentic therefore, had no hesitation in removing them. The next ostensible port of call of the China was Nagasaki, a convenient place at which to transfer to another vessel proceeding to Manila.

Movement Part of Plot.

"It may be added that subsequent information fully confirms that the movement of the body of Germans in question was an integral part of the plot referred to above."

Concerning the effect of the transfer of such a plot to Manila on the neutrality of the United States Government, Sir Edward Grey adds:

"I do not think it will be disputed that persons of this description must be placed within the category of individuals who may, without infraction of the sovereignty of a neutral State, be removed from a neutral vessel on the high seas. The object of their journey was to find another neutral asylum in which they thought to continue their operations against the intercests of this country. The acts which they desired to perform upon the soil of the United States were such as possibly to compromise the neutrality of that country or to constitute an offense against its criminal laws. They were, in effect, persons whose past actions and future intentions deprived them of any protection from the neutral flag under which they were sailing."

The American protest against the seizure of these Germans, Austrians and Turks was cabled by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Page on Feb. 28 after the men then taken from the China had been conveyed to Hongkong and placed in military barracks. Secretary Lansing's note said that as it was not understood that these men were "incorporated in the armed forces of the enemies of Great Britain, the action of the Laurentic must be regarded by this Government as an unwarranted invasion of the sovereignty of American vessels on the high seas," and that if the facts were as understood by the United States Government the prisoners should be released.

In Sir Edward Grey's response he points out that the latest attempt to define by common international agreement the limits within which a belligerent naval power may remove enemy persons from neutral ships on the high seas is respresented by Article 47 of the Declaration of London, which permitted the arrests of persons if "embodied in the armed forces of the enemy." This was not at the time intended to be construed as permitting the arrest of reservists not yet attached to their military units. Sir Edward Grey explains that at the beginning of the war England adhered to the interpretation that reservists should not be arrested, but that when the German authorities began to remove able-bodied persons of military age from the occupied portions of France and Belgium, the British Government informed the neutral powers that England could no longer accept the restrictive interpretation placed for practical reasons on Article 47 of the Declaration of London, and decided to "arrest all enemy reservists found on board neutral ships on the high seas, no matter where they might be met."

Continuing, the note says:

"It is evident, however, from the foregoing observations that the principle (often contended for in the past by certain Continental nations) that there are certain classes of persons who are not protected by a neutral flag on the high seas and may, therefore, without any invasion of the sovereign rights of the neutral be removed from a neutral ship, is now generally admitted. The carriage of such persons may in some cases amount to unneutral service, rendering the ship liable to condemnation, but even when this is not so the removal of such persons from a neutral ship by a belligerent does not justify any complaint by the neutral State concerned. The question in the present case is, therefore, whether the character and position of the persons removed from the China were such as to bring the case within the principle enunciated above.

Recites Alleged Neutrality Violations

"The present war has shown that the belligerent activity of the enemies of this country is by no means confined to the actual theatres of military and naval operations, and that there is no limit to the methods by which Germany in particular seeks to secure a victory for her arms. The hostile efforts of the enemy have shown, and continue to show, themselves on neutral soil in many parts of the world in political intrigues, revolutionary plots, schemes for attacking the sea-borne trade of this country and her allies, endeavors to facilitate the operations of ships engaged in this task, and criminal enterprises of different kinds directed against the property of neutrals and belligerents alike. War has in effect been extended far beyond the bounds of the area in which opposing armies manoeuvre, and an unscrupulous belligerent may inflict the deadliest blows on his enemy in regions remote from actual fighting.

"It may be recalled that a certain Lieutenant Robert Fay of the German army was reported in the press last Autumn to have been detected experimenting with bombs designed to destroy merchant ships leaving America and operating in the interests of the enemies of Germany. He was said to have admitted that he was sent by the German authorities to the United States expressly for this purpose. His Majesty's Government are not aware what degree of truth there may be in this story, but numerous incidents in America and elsewhere have shown that the facts may be as stated and may be typical.

"It is, then, evidently of the greatest importance for a belligerent power to intercept on the high seas not only mobilized members of the opposing army who may be found traveling on neutral ships, but also those agents whom the enemy sends to injure his opponent abroad, or whose services he enjoys without having himself commissioned them. Practical consideration from the belligerents' points of view have changed and the change necessarily implies a modification in the precise description of enemy subjects whom it is lawful to arrest, supposing such a precise description can be said to have existed in any binding form.

"I may add that the action of the United States Government in forwarding requests for safe conducts for agents of States at war with this country whose actions had been such that their continued presence in the United States could no longer be tolerated affords a strong indication that the right to remove certain classes of persons from neutral ships can, in the circumstances of this present war, not be confined to persons embodied in the armed forces of a belligerent."

Secretary Lansing announced late today that Sir Edward Grey's note did not close the case to the satisfaction of the United States, and that the seizures on the China probably would be the subject of further correspondence soon. Secretary Lansing is of the opinion that there is no precedent which would uphold Great Britain's attempt to justify the seizures.

No Peace Move by Turks at Berne.

GENEVA, April 12, (via Paris.)—The French Ambassador and the British Minister today issued a note saying that a published report announcing the arrival at Berne of certain Turkish diplomats, who had entered into pourparlers with the British and French representatives with a view to propositions for peace, was entirely without foundation, so far as the British and French are concerned.

PLAN TO TAKE OVER TEUTONIC VESSELS

Capitalists Here and in England Move to Take Advantage of British Hint.

SHIPS MAY FLY OUR FLAG

United States Government Said to be Willing If All Belligerents Agree to Transfers.

LONDON, April 12.—A group of international capitalists is losing no time in taking advantage of the hint given in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, that it might be possible to arrange for neutrals to take over interned tonnage.

Representatives of the financiers are making inquiries as to the possibility of obtaining the consent of the British Government to purchase all Austrian steamships interned in ports of the United States.

The group here has already approached Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, while other members in America have made inquiries at Washington, with the result that they have received information that purchased ships would be permitted to fly the American flag if all the belligerents concerned recognized the purchase as a bona fide transfer. It is reported that slightly more than thirty ships are included in the deal.

The possibility of other neutrals taking German and Austrian ships as a retaliatory measure is becoming more remote, especially in the case of Brazil, as it is reported that Germany has made arrangements to pay its coffee bill.

The proposal made here to seize an interned German ship for every vessel torpedoed is not believed to be practical, as Great Britain has only a few German ships and the neutrals show no disposition to follow the suggestion.

Mr. Breitung Has Scheme to Lease.

E. N. Breitung, the banker, has under consideration a new plan to lease all available idle ships of belligerent nations tied up in neutral ports and operate them under lease until the termination of the war. The plan is to apply not only to German and Austrian ships in United States and South American ports but also to English ships in German ports.

The idea of gathering this group of ships together into a fleet occurred to Mr. Breitung many months ago, long before the suggestions for a release of said ships was made by English statesmen. There have been a number of conferences among capitalists, and it is understood that a syndicate to finance the venture is in the making.

It is not now proposed to buy the ships outright. Such a proposal was entertained originally, but the excessive prices demanded seemed to make such a plan unfeasible. The Germans held out for very high prices, it was learned. They said that their ships had greater value, proportionately, than English ships of equal tonnage because they had not been operated under a strain as the English ships have been operated for the last eighteen months. The German ships have been maintained in excellent condition and could be fitted out on short notice.

Originally forty-eight ships were included in the list to be purchased. This list has now been much extended, it is believed. Negotiations are on with the German Government and also with South American countries. Leasing contracts would stipulate a fixed monthly rental price, and it would be stipulated that all ships be returned to owners at the conclusion of the war.

The ship shortage now reflects on the cost of food in every country. It is believed, and the recent new campaign of the German submarines against shipping of all kinds tends daily to increase the shortage.

Mr. Breitung and his associates would employ these ships between belligerent countries, but only between neutrals, and particularly to the Orient. They would carry only non-contraband goods. The plan would not be practical, of course, if the European nations at war did not agree to let the ships go unmolested, and such an understanding must be obtained if the plan is to work out.

No leases have been drawn up so far. There will be no difficulty over the financing, however, if the plan is approved, Washington officials, it is understood, have been sounded on the plan, and much depends on their action.

Mr. Breitung purchased the Hamburg-American steamer Dacia a year ago. This transaction did not meet the approval of the British and French authorities, and the ship was captured at sea, confiscated as a French prize, and later torpedoed by the Germans. The objection to that transaction lay in the fact that the money for the ship went to German interests and that the ship's cargo was destined for Bremen.

If Mr. Breitung can obtain these other idle vessels, it is believed he will insist on a general approval by the warring nations of the stipulations in the contracts. All payments on leases destined for belligerents probably would be withheld until after the war.

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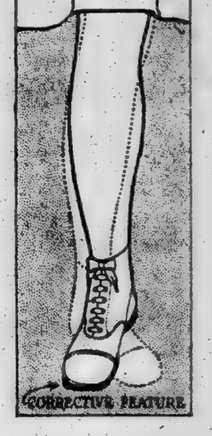

CORRECTIVE FEATURE

Toeing-In Is NOT "Just a Bad Habit"

That persistent turning-in of the toes—it does not mean stubbornness or disobedience in your child, but probably an abnormal tendency of growth. Better correct it *now—while you can.*

Best's Toe-In Shoe is a very simple yet most efficient corrective. No braces, no steels, no conspicuous change of appearance from ordinary shoes. If habitually worn, they will help to overcome the tendency to toe in. Based on the best modern orthopedic practice—endorsed by leading orthopedic surgeons.

Attend to the little feet in time—bring that Small Person *to-day* to Best's. The largest assortment of Children's Shoes at Popular Prices to be found in New York City.

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street

77

What is the Clearing House?

THE Clearing House was originally simply a convenience for the exchange or "clearing" of the checks of different member banking institutions.

Later it was recognized that an association of banking institutions is in itself a factor for strength.

In order, therefore, to prove that its members are morally and financially worthy, the Clearing House has developed its present system of close supervision and searching examinations.

There are at present 61 members of the New York Clearing House—46 Banks and 14 Trust Companies beside the Columbia Trust Company.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY
IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX: 149TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

A Gala Gathering Of Easter Cravats

THE beauty and originality of my Neckwear is an oft-told tale to New Yorkers. I pay more attention to rarity of pattern and the "big-little" excellences of making, such as silks expressly chosen *to knot well* and neckbands *that slip freely.*

Come to see the largest and smartest gathering of *Easter Four-In-Hands* and *Bow-Knot Ties* in all New York at 50c to $3.

The *"Oxweave"* (White Oxford Cloth) in *Metric Shirts* is the best value I've ever seen or sold at $1.50.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Exhibition of
Garden Sculpture
Positively Closes
SAT., APRIL 15TH.

This announcement is made to remind an appreciative public that Saturday will be the last opportunity to see the most representative examples of American Garden and Decorative Sculpture ever brought together. An exhibition which is attracting country-wide attention, and reveals the skill and proficiency of our native American Sculptors.

The
Gorham Galleries
Fifth Avenue and 36th Street
NEW YORK

HICKS BIG TREES

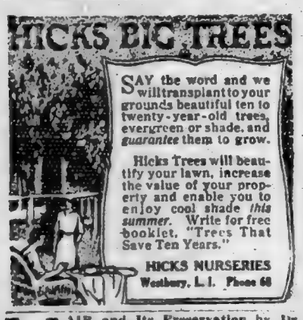

SAY the word and we will transplant to your grounds beautiful ten to twenty-year-old trees, evergreen or shade, and *guarantee* them to grow.

Hicks Trees will beautify your lawn, increase the value of your property and enable you to enjoy cool shade *this summer.* Write for free booklet, "Trees That Save Ten Years."

HICKS NURSERIES
Westbury, L. I. Phone 68

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller, $1.50 postpaid. ONE OF HAIR and the Quartzlamp Treatment. (Nagelschmidt) Transl. by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Price $1.50. All bookstores.

GERMANS ENGULFED BY FIRE AND FLOOD

Eyewitness at French Front Sees Shattered Force Drown in the Meuse Waters.

SHELLS BLOW UP THE DIKES

Thrilling Scene Under Searchlights of One Tragedy of the Greatest Battles for Verdun.

From a Special Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN A VILLAGE, NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Monday, April 10, (via Paris, April 12.)—Yesterday I witnessed a great battle, the climax of the Verdun struggle. What a fury of charge and countercharge of two nations at grips, on the bloodstained slopes among the shell-torn trenches, these words could convey! In reality, it is very different.

Imagine yourself in the dark cabin of a ship, the whole fabric of which shudders in the tumult of her mighty engines as you peer through a narrow slit at a quick-changing cinema on a distant screen. For that was the Verdun battle as I saw it, save that those rapid glimpses revealed horrors no producer would dare feature.

Captain A. had led me through a maze of trenches, now burrowing in hollows, now terraced across heights with sandbags, to an observation post, buried deep in a hillside due south of Cumières village.

Night had fallen as we descended the steps into what seemed an ordinary workroom, furnished with stools and a table. The only window was a long embrasure, hidden outside by an ingenious arrangement of branches.

Two officers and some soldiers are at work, the first officer announcing figures with an eye glued to his telemeter glass, pivoted on a massive base—for the cannonade of the foe rocks the ground like the waves of a tempest—and the second officer bent over his maps, noting, calculating, then snapping orders to soldiers at the telephone.

Searchlight Picks Out Trenches.

The officers are regulating the fire of a battery two miles in the rear upon the German trenches down to our right, near the river, where the enemy is massing for an assault. At the same time they direct a searchlight whose rays illuminate their field of vision. I take my glasses and stand by the embrasure.

"Follow the searchlight and you will soon pick out the German trenches and see the effects of our fire," says my guide. For some moments I look, dazzled by the ray itself. It is like an immense white arm outstretched toward the horizon, barring my vision. Beside me the observer with his telemeter seizes his telephone and starts to direct the searchlight.

"Higher! Not so high! Lower—that's right. Cut off the light. Open her! Steady now."

And the ray shifts and vanishes, reappears, grows bigger, and diminishes, finally focusing on a far-off point, obedient to the orders like a pencil in a giant hand.

As the receiver clicks back on the telephone I can see clearly. It is a patch of field, streaked diagonally by a dark line, which is the German trench. Clouds of smoke obscure it at intervals, stabbed by swift flashes.

I watch interminably, nothing changes. Then the observer throws another order into the telephone, and a second ray doubles the field of view.

He turns toward his companion at the table and reels off figures in a level, unhurried tone. The latter transmits more figures to the soldier, who has resumed his telephoning. All three seem perfectly calm, but I sense a thrill of anticipation.

Suddenly the field patch is covered with scurrying dots like a mass of excited ants, rushing forward across the light, out of the picture into the darkness. It is the enemy charging at last.

Horrible Scene Is Revealed.

Then a dense thundercloud covers everything. The searchlight's rays beat vainly against its yellowish walls. The glass trembles in my hand.

Like a nightmare vision, conjured by magic amid the smoke, a horrible scene is revealed, first dimly, then clearer, and finally very distinct in the sharp white light.

The field, the dark line, and the rushing ants have disappeared. In their place a ragged hollow, wherein blocks of earth, like huge treetrunks, roll and quiver.

Among them the tiny dark things are writhing like fallen leaves fluttered by by the breeze. Those shapeless objects are German soldiers.

As the smoke clears I distinguish arms raised in agony or supplication. Some try to crawl upward. They form heaps, sliding back together, as one mounts another and drags him down.

Meanwhile from the right of the scene, what seems to be an immense black snake, creeps forward. In the ray of the light it glimmers, and the observer besides me mutters, "My God."

It reaches the lip of the hollow, and the mass of crawling men quiver with a new agitation. It is the water of the Meuse overwhelming the German survivors, already dazed and disabled by the same concentration of meilnite that ruptured the river's dikes. With frantic gestures the Germans fight upward, there comes a flash, and another cloud patch, half-veiling the chaos of earth and water, and drowning men.

Then the shells begin to fall rapidly, and the searchlight abandons the struggle against the smoke, swinging higher along the bare hillside. A few moments later it returns. I see a placid pool glimmering beneath the ray, save where an occasional spot of blackness is floating motionless.

I look at my watch. Three hours have passed since we entered the post. That is what I saw of the greatest battle for Verdun.

EASTER

and the one you love is FAR AWAY

Fresh flowers no doubt you'd send if you could, for now is the season of lilies and all budding beauties—and Easter sentiments can be truly expressed in no way but flowers. Well, carry out your desire, for you now can send FRESH-CUT FLOWERS *to Anyuhere*

National Florist

Not 24 hours old, delivered by local National Florist, according to your order. Send remittance, selection may be left to us. We guarantee freshness, satisfaction—delivery at time you specify. ESTIMATES and BOOKLETS FREE. Remittances bonded by Nat'l Surety Co., N. Y. Make the Easter of the distant friends and relatives happier. You can send a floral message for little more than the cost of a telegram.

National Floral Corporation,
222 Broadway, St. Paul Bldg.,
N. Y. C.
Telephone Cortlandt 148

TOWNSHEND EXPECTS SOON TO BE RELIEVED

Reports He's Well at Kut-el-Amara—3,000 British Killed in Attack, Turks Say.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, April 12.—Sir Lionel Phillips, a leading South African gold mine operator, announced today that he had received a cablegram dated last Friday from Major Gen. Charles Townshend, commander of the British troops besieged in Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia, stating that he was well and was expecting to be relieved shortly.

BERLIN, April 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A British Mesopotamia force, composed of troops transferred from the Dardanelles, were repulsed by Turkish troops on April 9, after losing more than 3,000 killed, according to a Turkish Headquarters report dated April 11, which says:

Irak Front—The British again were bloodily defeated near Felahie. On April 9, after one hour and a half of heavy artillery preparation, the enemy attacked with all his forces our positions near Felahie. The battle lasted six hours.

The enemy at the beginning of the engagement succeeded in entering partially our trenches, but the Turkish troops killed with the bayonet those who reached the trenches. The remaining enemy troops were driven back to their trenches.

In the Turkish trenches and before them more than 3,000 dead enemies were counted.

Of the enemy troops the British Thirteenth Division composed exclusively of British troops which had fought at the Dardanelles, suffered mostly.

The failure of an attack on the Turkish positions at Sannayyat, near Felahie, was announced officially by the British War Office on Monday.

GERMANS ACCUSE MARYE.

Assert American Ex-Ambassador Said He Hoped Russia Would Win.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 12.—Under the headline, "A Model Neutral Ambassador," the Vossische Zeitung prints the following Stockholm dispatch:

"Former American Ambassador Marye, whose place in the next few days will be taken by David R. Francis, unbosomed himself to Russian newspapermen, but afterwards appears to have been uneasy at having talked too much, for he requested all Petrograd editorial offices to suppress the interview entirely, or at least to make it quite harmless. Here are a few of his sentences in the original form:

"'I know of no other power in Europe for which the United States feels such sympathy as for Russia. In the entire duration of the war North America has given a countless chain of practical proofs of its friendship and political sympathy for Russia.

"'As the Ambassador of a neutral power I am not in a position to state these proofs specifically. America hopes and longs for Russia's victory. This thought filled me during my seventeen months of activity in my Petrograd office, and I know that my successor holds the same views.'"

FIGHTS ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

German Attacks at Several Points Repulsed, Petrograd Reports.

PETROGRAD, April 12.—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Dvina front and south of the Dvinsk region there has been cannonading and rifle firing at various places. In the Lubin region, southwest of Pinsk, our volunteers were successful in engagements with German scouts.

North and south of the Oiyka, Railway station we repulsed enemy attempts to intrench near our trenches.

BERLIN, April 12, (via London)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations on the Russian front:

Near Garbunowka, northwest of Dvinsk, Russian night attacks by several companies were repulsed.

STILL ADVANCE IN ARMENIA.

Russians Wrest More Positions from the Turks.

PETROGRAD, April 12.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin concerning operations in the Caucasus:

Our troops continue to wrest positions from the enemy west of Erzerum.

In the region of Bitlis we repulsed all enemy attacks.

South of Lake Urumiah we defeated Kurd detachments, which hastily retreated southward.

RUMANIA WORRIES ITALY.

Renewal of Trade Relations with Teuton Allies Causes Suspicion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 12.—Uneasiness about the intentions of Rumania, which for a considerable time was much allayed, is again manifest owing to Rumania's renewed commercial relations with the Central Powers. There is a general feeling that Rumania should not be trusted until she shows her intentions by acts. The closing of the Russian-Rumanian frontier is supposed to be a measure of reprisal for the Rumanian economic arrangements with Bulgaria and the Central Empires.

I am informed by a friend of the Entente just arrived from Rumania that all these indications mean nothing, that Rumania will wait until victory is sure for one side or the other, then definitely join the victor. Germany well understands this, it is declared, and hence her determination to capture Verdun at all costs. Even that success, however, would not be sufficient to decide Rumania, which is taking no chances.

FIGHT ON GREEK BORDER.

Report That Allies Lost Position at Deve Tepe Not Confirmed.

PARIS, April 12.—Resumption of violent cannonading along the Greek frontier, in the vicinity of Gievgeli and Doiran, is reported in a dispatch from Saloniki to the Journal. It is said the French artillery had the advantage.

It is also reported that the Germanic allies captured the fortified position at Deve Tepe, but this has not been confirmed.

LONE FRENCH AIRMAN FIGHTS FIVE FOKKERS

Eludes Their Concerted Attack, Fires and Escapes—Daring Feat of Youth.

PARIS, April 12.—As the French infantry and artillery are making every effort to block the efforts of the Germans to get toward Verdun their comrades in the air are no less busy. They have now established a complete ascendency in that element and every day sees fresh exploits.

Adjutant Navarre, who has accounted for seven German aeroplanes, was in the air twenty-four hours in three days last week. He seems to sit in his machine as a good riders sits upon his horse. He handles his machine-gun in such a way that to load it he has to let go the levers of the air-craft. When it was pointed out to him that this was dangerous, he answered:

"Possibly, but it is more convenient"

A few days ago Navarre fought five Fokkers single-handed.

"They were fairly far off," he said, "to the right and left, and before and behind. I made sure that my baby (a fast aeroplane) was well in hand, and I did some tricks to amuse them.

"Suddenly, as if at a given signal, all five bore down on me. I waited for them. Then I made three little loops and came up behind two Fokkers. Naturally I let drive at them. The others dared not try to snipe me for fear of hitting their own pals. It was extremely funny."

One of the most extraordinary feats was performed by a beginner who is not yet twenty-one years old.

"I was having a little argument with two passengers in a Fokker," said he, smilingly. "A broadside from their machine-guns put mine out of business. There was nothing for me to do but to make myself scarce, but I was so angry I made a swoop at them and my propeller caught the tail of their machine, taking off the best part of it.

"The blow put my engine out of gear, and I dropped 3,000 feet. I thought I was going to be shot over of my machine, but I managed to right her in time and had the satisfaction of seeing my two Germans finish the race to death alone."

ITALIANS TAKE TRENCHES.

Make Progress in Ledro Valley—Lose Near Riva, Austrians Say.

ROME, April 12.—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Ledro Valley by methodical offensive operations we advanced our occupation to the heights north of Rioponale, between the Concei Valley and Garda. Our infantry, with efficacious support of the artillery, took by assault a strong line of trenches and redoubts along the southern slopes of Monte Pari and Cinnadoro and on the rocks of Monte Sperone. The enemy defenses, after sustaining heavy losses, profiting by the nature of the ground, succeeded in retiring. We took twenty prisoners.

An intense artillery action continues between the Adige River and Brenta and along the Isonzo front.

The effective fire of our batteries has prevented the enemy from repairing the Luserna fortress in the Upper Astico Valley and destroyed revictualing depots at Santa Caterina and Uggowitz, in the Fella Valley.

BERLIN, April 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official statetment issued today at the Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters says:

Lively artillery duels are going on in several sectors of the Italian front. Near Riva the enemy was ejected from several salient trenches and one defensive wall south of Sperone which had been occupied by him. The Italian attack thus ended in a complete failure.

ASSAILS TRAITOR 'DUKES.'

M. P. Suggests Cumberland and and Albany Be Dropped.

LONDON, April 12.—Swift MacNeill suggested in the House of Commons today that an act be passed depriving the "traitor" Dukes of Cumberland and Albany, cousins of King George, who are serving with the German army, of their British peerages.

Premier Asquith replied that he did not believe the time of the House would be employed profitably with such legislation, as the Dukes already had been expelled from the Order of the Garter.

Sir Arthur Markham said such a bill would pass in three minutes.

BIG TAX ON WAR GAINS FAVORED BY REICHSTAG

Immediate Taxation to Finance Large Expenditures Also May Be Adopted.

BERLIN, April 12, (via London.)—It is evident from the deliberations of the Ways and Means Committee that Parliament is inclined to go much farther than Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Treasury, in the taxation of war profits, and to finance the larger propositions of war expenditures by immediate taxation.

After adopting by a large majority the principle of special taxation of increased incomes during the war period, the committee voted to begin the taxation of property accumulations during the war at 1,000 marks, instead of 3,000 marks, as provided in the Government measure, and a heavily increased scale of taxation on medium accumulations between 10,000 marks and 500,000 marks. These are taxable at 6 to 20 per cent., and when accompanied by a corresponding increase in income, as is the case when they are derived from war profits, the income is also taxed at the same rate.

TO STUDY IN BOMB AREA.

Austrian University to Open Despite Peril of Aerial Raids.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 12.—What is said to be the only university in the world where students will study to the accompaniment of heavy cannonading is Franz Josef University at Czernowitz, which, after being closed for two years, will resume on May 1, despite the visits of bomb-dropping Russian fliers, and which is, in fact, still within range of the Russian guns.

The university suffered no damage from the temporary tenancy of Cossacks since last Fall. Professors of Greek and the Oriental theological faculty have been ready for classes for some time, and now the philosophical and jurisprudence departments are to resume. Considerable pride is felt by Teutons that this Eastern bulwark of German kultur is reopening, despite the proximity of the enemy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

It's always ready for you at the druggist's. Don't wait until the family is *entirely* out of

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Dental Cream

A Standard Ethical Dentifrice

Send 2c stamp today for a generous trial package of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Dental Cream or Tooth Powder.

I. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., 516 W. 27th St., N. Y. City

ADVERTISEMENT.

A SHOW window may be the biggest liar in a day's walk. The Easter Style Models on view in my windows are bona-fide doubles of my $20 to $45 Spring Suits, not "decoy suits" tricked out with false price-tags.

The symmetrical fit and smart-as-can-be distinction that you see in my windows you'll get in my clothes. Otherwise, I keep my Suit and you keep your money. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 to $45 *for Suits and Topcoats to measure*

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
17 Years On This Corner

The Touring Topcoat—"The Drizzler"

LOOKS as good with a stiff hat as it does with an English knockabout — and is quite in place with a topper.

* *

You are prepared for anything, with "The Drizzler."

It will see you through morning, noon or night — sunshine or drizzle.

* *

Economical — two coats in one — but makes its appeal because of its extreme smartness.

No suggestion of the raincoat—as thoroughly porous as any Scotch topcoat material.

* *

Heather mixtures, tweeds and plain color cheviots—$20 to $35.

W. & H. Spring Hats are Ready

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 37 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.
Separate Shop—Store Floor

Men's FRANKLIN Reg. Applied for Shoes

The Ideal Spring and Summer Shoe for Semi-Dress and General Wear

Mahogany Tan Calf

A new English last, made for Franklin Simon & Co., particularly good looking; soft and pliable leather, which insures comfort; invisible eyelets.

In rich dark mahogany calf, the newest shade of the day, which is only procurable by the use of the best leathers.

5.00

Also in Black Patent Colt or Gun Metal Calf

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

To-Day at Special Prices

Men's Silk Crepe Shirts

White grounds with satin stripes in various color combinations.

Special 4.50

CARMOOR LONDON

Silk Grenadine Scarfs

In Six Pastel Shades

Of Imported Silk Grenadine; also black with white, or black with purple hand embroidered figures.

1.50 *Regular Price* $2.50

Regimental Silk Ties

Representing thirty-five different regiments

Made of fine repp silk, imported expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.

Four-in-hands *Special* 1.00 — Batwings *Special* .75

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

The Vogue of
Summer Furs

Introducing Many New and Novel Features in Featherweight Pelts

Long Toga Stoles, Pelerines, Capes, Cardinal and Capuchin Monk Collars of Hudson Seal, Scotch Moleskin, Kolinsky, pure white Ermine and "Black and White" effects—mounted on and combined with exquisite chiffons.

Wholeskin Fox Scarfs

Natural Silver Fox — Natural White Fox
Natural Blue Fox — Natural Red Fox
In choicest selected pelts

A Cold-Dry-Air Storage Vault on the Premises

The Bonwit Teller & Co. storage vault is of the most modern type, constructed of steel and concrete, containing every innovation and device for the proper care of furs. Furs are insured against fire, moths and theft at a moderate cost.

Repairing and Remodeling

Bonwit Teller & Co. are prepared to accept orders for repairing and remodeling at specially low prices during the Spring and Summer months.

Estimates submitted. Tel. 7300 Murray Hill.

Men's Fur or Fur-Lined Overcoats Stored Remodeled or Repaired—PHONE 6900 GREELEY

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

FOR TO-DAY

Silk Lined Top-Coats

For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest

Semi-fitted or Conservative Models

Hand tailored semi-fitted or Chesterfield models, silk lined throughout, or silk lined yoke and sleeves, of Oxford or black Herringbone or Vicuna.

25.00 to 35.00

Men's Spring Top-Coats

For Men and Young Men—32 to 46 Chest

CARMOOR LONDON

To be had only at Franklin Simon & Co.

(Shower Proof) for General Wear

Of Homespuns, Donegal Tweeds and Coverts, in green, brown, olive or heather colorings; herringbone weaves; also invisible overplaids in rich shades of brown, olive, blue, Oxford or green.

24.00 to 35.00

Men's Spring Suits

For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest

Hand-tailored—Ready-to-wear

New two, three or four button models, equal to the best custom tailor's product; of Herringbones or Herringbones combined with stripes, overplaids, Oxford Vicuna, Tweed or Blue Serge.

Special 22.00

REQUEST $3,766,807 FOR MORE SCHOOLS

Board Cuts Estimate of Sum Needed for New Buildings and Additions.

ORIGINAL TOTAL $6,471,739

Committee to Hear Testimony as to Exact Words Maurer Used In Labor Forum Speech.

The Board of Education on Dec. 29, 1914, requested the Board of Estimate to issue corporate stock to the amount of $6,471,739 for new school buildings, additions, alterations, and sites. On Feb. 25, 1916, the request was repeated. A joint meeting of the Committee on Elementary Schools, on Vocational Schools and Industrial Training, and on Buildings was held, and yesterday they made a report withdrawing the request for $6,471,739 and asking instead $2,870,985, which was increased later to $3,766,807 by the board., The amount requested for alterations, additions, and equipment was $655,452, divided as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Dis.	P.S.	Alterations.	Additions.	Equipm't.	Total.
17	72	$7,102	.....	$8,640	$15,742
17	81	3,614	.....	11,960	15,574
17	101	3,000	.....	4,860	8,490
18	109	10,425	.....	18,880	29,305
17	121	9,705	.....	6,850	16,555
17	168	14,100	.....	18,365	32,465
17	171	13,225	.....	14,705	27,020

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

25	4	49,546	.....	.....	49,546
28	5	.....	$3,000	.....	3,000
25	30	1,000	.....	5,615	6,615
28	32	37,500	.....	.....	37,500
25	40	20,850	.....	.....	20,850
25	43	6,000	.....	10,915	16,915
28	45	6,000	.....	.....	6,000

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

31	16	5,580	.....	8,040	13,620
34	71	10,155	.....	8,040	18,145
31	58	4,930	.....	5,145	10,075
31	59	6,390	.....	10,710	17,090
40	64	4,760	.....	14,085	18,785
39	95	13,080	.....	10,710	23,790
40	72	12,005	.....	8,040	20,045
39	109	21,450	.....	14,085	35,485
34	110	8,850	.....	8,040	17,890
31	122	6,350	.....	8,040	14,390
39	125	6,075	.....	5,145	11,220
34	126	10,200	.....	8,040	18,240
34	132	11,700	6,500	8,040	26,240
40	149	11,955	.....	10,790	22,745
39	156	13,025	.....	14,385	26,410
39	165	9,800	.....	8,040	17,040
40	175	10,075	.....	10,790	20,865
40	174	9,250	.....	10,790	20,040
39	175	9,550	.....	8,040	17,590

They asked for $1,888,243 for new school buildings and additional sites, divided as follows.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Dist.	P. S.	New Buildings.	Additional Sites.	Total.
17	101	.....	$50,000	$50,000

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

25	40	.....	25,000	25,000
28	45	.....	50,000	50,000
28	45	.....	100,000	100,000

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

34	20	$337,010	240,000	577,010
28	29	276,775	160,000	436,775
40	64	.....	15,000	15,000
40	149	.....	10,000	10,000
28	New bldg.	251,858	72,000	323,858

The additional amount of $750,000 was asked for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a school building in the vicinity of 170th Street and Third Avenue, the Bronx.

Queens Asks More Money.

There was a delegation from Newtown which wanted an appropriation for the high school there. They filled the gallery of the board room. Rupert B. Thomas, member for Flushing, and Bernard Suydam, member from Elmhurst, spoke in favor of including in the report $320,187 for the Newtown High School, $284,859 for the Bryant High School, and $69,005 for Public School 6, Steinway Avenue, near Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City. That elementary school has 700 children on part time. It was asserted that Queens ought not to be left out of the reports. Conditions in the two high schools, it was said, were bad. The appropriations would take high school pupils from the elementary schools which they were now attending and would give a large number of seats to the elementary school children.

Arthur S. Somers of Brooklyn spoke against the report, which, he said, had been loosely drawn. He instanced the $240,000 for an additional site for P. S. 20 in Brooklyn. It was far more, he declared, than the site was worth. Thomas W. Churchill said the Board of Estimate had promised $2,000,000 for the alterations, additions and new schools. He moved that the board be requested to give that amount, but this motion was lost. He then caused to be inserted in the report the statement that the new schools were to be duplicate schools, but not necessarily Gary schools. One feature he most admired in the schools at Gary, Ind., he said, was the high school and elementary school in one building. He had expected that that feature would be introduced in the New York schools. There had been an opportunity to try it in one of the Staten Island schools, but nothing had come of the matter. He said he wanted it distinctly understood that the money asked for was to be expended by the Board of Education as it saw fit, in a legal manner.

The money asked for the three Queens Borough schools was included in the report which was adopted by the board. The total requested was $3,761,807.

The proposal to transfer William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., from the Board of Estimate to the Board of Education was dropped when John Martin explained that the Corporation Counsel had cast doubt upon the legality of such a transfer.

The Maurer Incident.

The speech of James Maurer in the Washington Irving High School before the Labor Forum last Sunday was brought before the board again by a motion of John J. Keller, that the Committee on Care of Buildings be instructed to revoke forthwith the permits granted to the Labor Forum and the Civic Forum to use the auditoriums in the high school and in P. S. 84, Brooklyn, respectively.

Isadore Montefiore Levy, Chairman of that committee, moved that the matter be referred to it with directions to report at the next meeting of the board, and this was carried.

Mr. Levy said to a reporter for THE TIMES that the committee proposes now to hold a public meeting to which all persons who were at the Washington Irving High School affair would be invited to give their testimony as to what Maurer really said.

MARSHALL IS RELIEVED IN THE BUCHANAN CASE

Special Prosecutors Named for Action Against Congressman and Franz Rintelen

United States District Attorney Marshall has been relieved by Attorney General Gregory of the conduct of the Sherman law case against Franz Rintelen, the German agent who is now in the hands of the British, and others for a conspiracy to foment strikes at steamship piers and munition works. One of those mentioned in the indictment is Congressman Buchanan, and as he has moved to impeach Mr. Marshall, the District Attorney thinks it would be better if the case were taken out of his hands.

Attorney General Gregory has appointed in Mr. Marshall's place John Ford O'Brien, formerly United States Attorney at Buffalo, and L. R. Oeland of Oeland & Kuhn, 115 Broadway.

Here is Mr. Marshall's letter to Attorney General Gregory:

April 11, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Attorney General: I write write to confirm the request which I made of you some time ago, that you appoint special counsel to conduct the case of the United States vs. Rintelen, Buchanan, and others, and that you personally make the selection of counsel and place the whole of the conduct of the prosecution in their hands.

In making this request I am actuated only by my desire to see that full justice is done in this case. The motion which the defendant Buchanan made to impeach me, I am convinced, had two objects in view. One was to drive me from the performance of my duty and prevent me from proceeding with the case against himself, and in this attempt he has totally failed.

He had, however, I believe, another object in view; he calculated, I think, that if he failed in his impeachment and failed in driving me from the case, he could at least create upon the trial of the case an atmosphere of personal antagonism between himself and me and bring about an impression in the minds of the jury who will try the case that his prosecutor is animated by motives of personal animosity to him. Such a suggestion upon a trial is insidious and difficult to meet, and I have been, as I explained to you, most anxious that the trial of this case should be conducted so that nothing but the real merits of the case should be considered by the jury. I have concluded, as I explained to you, that there is so much danger that this false issue might be introduced into the case for the benefit of the defendant Buchanan that I think the best interests of the Government require that you should appoint special counsel to conduct this prosecution.

I regret that I have been disqualified through no fault of my own from serving the Government in the present case, but am assured from our conversation the other day, in which you told me the names of the gentlemen whom you had under consideration as special counsel, that full justice will be done to the case. Very truly yours,

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
United States Attorney.

The Hon. T. W. GREGORY, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

When Mr. Marshall took office there were some other cases in which he was not expected to act on account of his connection with them while in private practice. Among them were the New Haven case and the prosecution for postal frauds of Myers & Wisner.

POPE ANGRY WITH MERCIER.

Holds That His 'Excessive Activity' Is Doing Harm to Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—According to reports circulating in Vatican circles the Pope is annoyed by what is called there "Cardinal Mercier's excessive activity." He sent a fresh message of moderation to the Belgian Primate, but so far the Pontiff has resisted pressure from many quarters to disavow Mgr. Mercier's attitude.

The Pontiff doesn't wish to resort to any action which might imperil even apparently the neutrality of the Holy See, but he firmly believes that the resurrection of Belgium is not being assisted by the hostile attitude of its population to the present occupants, which, it is held, can only delay it by hindering the efforts of those working for its attainment.

ARRESTS IN PLOT TO SINK LINERS

Continued from Page 1.

he had failed to make them sufficiently powerful. They had exploded and started fires, Fay said, but had failed to completely destroy the ships, as had been intended; and it was intimated that higher German authorities in this country were greatly displeased. It is understood that Captain von Kleist was not the man referred to in this statement, but that it is another chemist who has not yet been arrested but whose apprehension is expected at any moment.

The detectives worked on for months, confident that the bombs which had been placed on ships in New York Harbor had been manufactured not far from New York. Eventually they gathered evidence which led them to conclude that the bombs had been placed on the sugar ships through the agency of captains of the lighters which carried the sugar from piers out to the ships in the harbor—men who had been bribed to do this work by German agents.

Several lighter Captains were eventually arrested on the charge of stealing sugar. It was hoped by the detectives that information could be gleaned from them which would lead to the conviction of men who had instigated the placing of bombs, but, although several convictions for larceny followed, there were no confessions which gave any assistance in the larger task.

Erie Basin Bomb Gives Lead.

Further aid came to the police when the steamship Tyninghame, loading with sugar for France, caught fire at her pier in the Erie Basin on Dec. 4. Here too an unexploded bomb was discovered on board, and the police took it, with those shipped back from the Kirkoswald, and continued the hunt for the makers.

It was through acquaintances formed by German-American detectives, members of the New York police force who are German by descent but American by preference, that finally led to the arrests. Some of these men became intimate with Ernest Becker.

At German cafés, in German gatherings they talked to him about the things they would like to do for the Fatherland. Eventually, according to the police story, Becker began to tell them some of the things he was doing. He told them that in the long hours of idleness to which he as well as the other members of the crews of the ships laid up at Hoboken were condemned, he had manufactured the lead containers for not a few, but hundreds of bombs.

He told them, too, of some of the men who had received the containers from him, and gave information which led the police to the plant of the New Jersey Agricultural & Chemical Company. There, according to the police belief, the explosives and chemicals were put into the containers and the bombs sealed up. The distribution, which it is still believed was through lighter Captains, was planned, financed, and carried out by persons not yet arrested, but whose identity, it is understood, is known to the police.

Eventually Captain Tunney's chain of evidence against some of the men he was seeking was satisfactory. The exact circumstances of the arrests of the four the police were reluctant to disclose last night, but the work required a large squad of men, Captain Tunney himself, Sergeants Barnetz and Busby, and Detectives Barth, Fennelly, Jenkins, Walsh, Coy, Murphy, Sterritt, Correll, Polignani and Kiley.

Decoyed from Hoboken.

There is reason to believe that Captain von Kleist, the Superintendent of the chemical factory, has been in police custody since Tuesday night, and, indeed, for weeks past all of the men arrested have been under such close surveillance that their every move was known to the detectives.

Last night Becker, in Hoboken, got a telephone message which purported to come from his friend, Kleist. This message summoned him to New York, and as he got out of the Hudson Tube detectives were waiting for him and took him to headquarters. Captain Bode was arrested in New York, and a message which seemed to come from him called Captain Wolpert in from his New Jersey home on a matter of urgent business. He, too, was met at the tube station by detectives, and presently all four were at Police Headquarters.

At the same time that the arrests were made the police investigated the plant of the Agricultural & Chemical Company and von Kleist's home in Hoboken. They found three bombs, a large number of detonating caps and other explosives, which are now in the hands of department chemists for analysis. Then Captain Tunney, assisted by his detectives and by Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy, who has been taking an active part in the search for the bombmakers ever since the series of fires on sugar and munition ships began at the Brooklyn piers, started to work on his inquisition.

Becker eventually admitted to the police that he had made the containers—hundreds of them—on the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse; that he had delivered them regularly to von Kleist, in whose factory he said the assembling was carried out; and that he had delivered at least one to Captain Wolpert. The three bombs found on von Kleist's premises were shown to Becker and he identified the containers as being some of those that he had made and delivered direct to von Kleist.

Seat Oil as Fertiliser.

Captain von Kleist has so far refused to admit any part in the manufacture of the bombs, but when he had started to tell the police his version of the activities of his factory he began to make admission which resulted in the letting out of the story of how the "fertiliser" was being treated in Germany to make it yield back the lubricating oil which was so large a component.

Neither Captain Wolpert nor Captain Bode would say anything; but the police have evidence that Captain Bode was sent to von Kleist's factory some months ago from the German headquarters in New York.

It was said that he carried a message from von Papen, who at that time was the German Military Attaché in this country, who was later recalled with Captain Karl Boy-Ed, the Naval Attaché, at the request of the United States Government, who later served on the German General Staff and was recently reported as having entered Holland on a confidential mission from his Government. Von Papen, according to the police, was dissatisfied with the quantity of "fertilizer" turned out by the Agricultural & Chemical Company and warned von Kleist that he would have to do better than that.

The direct evidence connecting Bode and Wolpert with the shipment of bombs in merchant ships is not yet disclosed, but the police are satisfied with their case, it is understood. Both men demanded lawyers and said that until they had counsel they would say nothing; and it is supposed that this morning, when they have had an opportunity to consult attorneys, they may be more ready to answer the questions of the police.

Sent Many Bombs Elsewhere.

The bombs which it is said the men arrested last night manufactured were not used in vessels leaving New York Harbor only. They were shipped, according to the police, all over the country—shipped in suitcases.

It will be recalled also that in the alleged plots to blow up the Welland Canal, for complicity in which Captain Hans Tauscher, the husband of Johanna Gadski, the opera singer, was arrested a few weeks ago, suitcases were used to transport the explosives which were to be employed in the work of destruction. The Tauscher case has not been connected with the present arrests by the police.

A TIMES reporter went to the supposed Hoboken residence of Captain E. W. A. C. von Kleist at 1,121 Garden Street last night and, after ringing the bell for some time, a young man who appeared to be about 20 came to the door and seemed disposed to talk to the reporter, but before he could even say who he was a voice, in German called from the rear of the house, and the young man slammed the door shut.

The New Jersey Agricultural & Chemical Company, which is situated on the corner of Twelfth and Clinton Streets, Hoboken, is a frame building, one-story high in front and two in back. It has a frontage of 125 feet. From persons in the nighborhood of the factory who seemed interested in the report of the arrests on the bomb plot charge, it was learned that at least four of the employes who have entered the doors of the factory consistently for the last few days have been Germans. These persons also said that a man named Scheele, a physician, who lived at 1,229 Park Avenue, Hoboken, was the head of the concern. The house at 1,229 Park Avenue has been vacant for the last five days, neighbors said, because they had heard that the occupant, a man named "Sheele," had a money quarrel with another man named "von Kleist."

Some of the Ships That Were Fired.

Mysterious fires were discovered or bombs were found on these ships:

KNUTSFORD, (British)—Bomb found in cargo of sugar on Feb. 29, 1915.

TOURAINE, (French)—Fire discovered on March 6, 1915, when ship was 500 miles off Irish coast; put into Havre under own steam.

LORD ERNE, (British)—Two bombs found in cargo on April 10, 1915, as ship was en route to Havre with munitions.

DEVON CITY, (British)—Bomb found aboard on April 27, 1915, as ship was sailing for Havre.

SAMLAND, (Belgian,) owned by American company)—Two bombs aboard found while ship was taking cargo of munitions to London in May, 1915.

KIRKOSWALD, (British)—Four bombs found in her cargo of sugar on June 8, 1915, en route to Marseilles.

MINNEHAHA, (British)—It was said that Eric Muenter, also known as Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, had placed a bomb in the liner. While the ship was off the coast of Halifax on July 9, 1915, the day set by Holt for an explosion on a liner at sea, a bomb caused a fire aboard, and the ship was forced to put into Halifax.

STRATHTAY, (British)—Bomb found in her cargo on July 14, 1915, as she was sailing for Marseilles.

CRAGSIDE, (British)—Fire discovered in her cargo of sugar as she lay at pier at foot of West Twenty-third Street on July 24, 1915. Damage, $125,000.

WILLISTER, (British)—Bomb found in cargo on Aug. 13, 1915.

SANT' ANNA, (French)—Fire aboard on Sept. 11, 1915, as ship was making for Marseilles with more than 1,700 passengers.

ATHINAI, (Greek)—Abandoned at sea on Sept. 18, 1915, after mysterious fire had driven more than 400 passengers and crew to the liner Tuscania.

RIO LAGES, (British)—Put into Halifax on Nov. 4, 1915, after fire had been discovered in her cargo of sugar four days out from port.

ROCHAMBEAU, (French)—Fire discovered on Nov. 7, 1915, when vessel was in middle of ocean bound from New York to Bordeaux.

LIVIETTA, (Italian)—Bound from Texas to Rio de Janeiro with cargo of oil; damaged by bomb explosion on Nov. 11, 1915.

FORT WORTH, (harbor lighter)—Fire discovered in cargo of cotton on Nov. 21, 1915. Damage, $5,000.

BANKDALE, (British)—Caught fire off Bordeaux on Nov. 2, 1915, after six fire bombs had been found and thrown overboard.

EUTERPE, (British)—Bomb found on Nov. 2, 1915.

LORD ORMONDE, (British)—Fire was discovered in her hold on Dec. 2, 1915, just out of Bordeaux, whence she was bound with a cargo of sugar and horses.

TYNINGHAME, (British)—Two fires discovered in her cargo of sugar. The first was discovered on Dec. 5, 1915, as she lay at Long Pier, Erie Basin; loss, $20,000. Second fire on Dec. 11 after vessel had put to sea; second loss, $75,000.

INCHMOOR, (British)—Fire discovered in her hold on Dec. 26, 1915, as she lay at Pier 26 in Brooklyn after taking aboard a cargo of 3,500 tons of sugar for the British Government. Damage estimated at $100,000.

SIGNA, (Swedish)—Bomb found in cargo of machinery on Jan. 21, 1916.

ROSEBANK, (British)—Two bombs found in cargo in mid-ocean few days after vessel left Philadelphia on Jan. 22, 1916.

HANMINGTON COURT, (British)—Bomb found on Feb. 6, 1916.

DALTON, (British)—Bomb found on Feb. 16, 1916.

BOLTON CASTLE and PACIFIC, (Both British)—Destroyed by fire at Pier 36, Brooklyn, on Feb. 16, 1916. Laden with paraffine and oils for the Russian Government. Loss $3,000,000. Defective wiring at pier said to have been cause.

TENNYSON, (British)—Explosion in hold on Feb. 18, 1916, while ship was bound from Rio de Janiero to New York, killed three men. Supposed to have been caused by bomb or projectile from warship.

ARRACAN, (British)—Ready to sail from St. John, N. B., on Feb. 21, 1916, with cargo of munitions; damage slight.

ILZINGTON COURT, (British)—Bomb found in cargo of hay on Feb. 28, 1916.

EURYMACHUS, (British)—Fire discovered on Feb. 28, 1916, as she was loading cotton, paraffine, and oils at Pier 3, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn; cargo for Vladivostok; damage, $15,000.

VEENDIJK, (Dutch)—Mysterious fire as ship was in New York Harbor, March 3, 1916.

MARTA, (Swedish)—Fire discovered in her hold on April 3, 1916, at Pier 39, Brooklyn; she had a cargo of auto trucks, zinc, and alcohol for the Allies; damage slight.

THE GERMAN CASE AGAINST GERMANY.

George Bernard Shaw, who infuriated England by pointing out the good points in Germany's case, talks to German-Americans in next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, April 16. Order in advance.—Advt.

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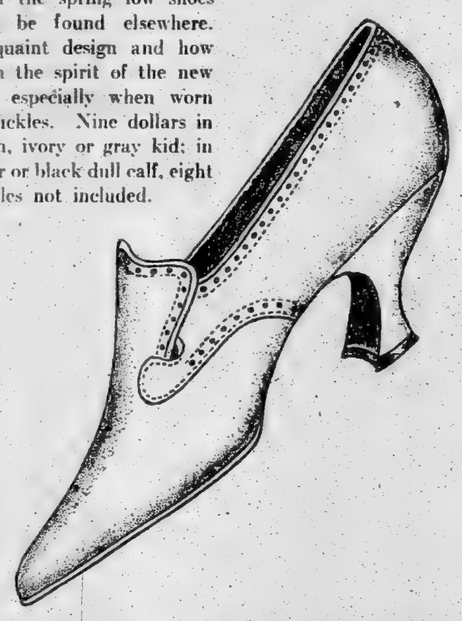

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DANIELS DENOUNCED BY THE NAVY LEAGUE

His Refusal to Permit Fiske to Deliver Address Stirs Anger of Meeting.

HAY ARMY BILL CRITICISED

Menken and Reuterdahl Express Their Disapproval — How League Got Ford's Cash.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Sessions of the annual convention of the Navy League of the United States were featured today by attacks on Secretary Daniels because of his refusal to permit Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske to read a paper at the convention, and a denunciation of the Hay Army bill by S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League.

Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League, called the Navy Department's policy narrow and assailed the Secretary for what he termed a suppression of free speech. Henry Reuterdahl declared the department's attitude was only a reflection of the attitude of the White House and said that "every administration must have its Dreyfus."

Mr. Menken characterized the Hay bill as a menace to the country and as a violation of every recommendation of experts. He charged that Congress was ignoring a demand for defense on lines laid down by men who knew. He said the American people had shown themselves for preparedness and that Congress should know "that their delays are intolerable and that if we are attacked theirs will be the penalty for the wreck and ruin of our country."

The Navy League received a telegram today from a Chicago newspaper offering to donate to the league money it received from an anti-preparedness advertisement inserted by Henry Ford. The league accepted the donation, and also telegraphed to Mr. Ford, thanking him for the contribution.

The league held its annual banquet tonight with George von L. Meyer and John Temple Graves as the principal speakers.

Although Secretary Daniels refused to permit Rear Admiral Fiske to read his paper before the convention, the paper, previously published in Naval Institute, the official publication of the Navy War College, was read by William Mather Lewis of Lake Forest, Ill., while the meeting cheered roundly.

Colonel Thompson read a letter from Secretary Daniels denying a request that the Admiral read the paper, and declared:

"I desire to express my sorrow that the Navy Department should take this narrow view, so strongly in conflict with that taken by the War Department. This question goes behind a mere departmental wish. It involves the constitutional right of free speech that an officer of fifty years' service, acknowledged as one of the leaders of his profession, should be denied the right to say that two and two make four."

Lack of logical method in the development of the American Navy was deplored in Admiral Fiske's paper on "Naval Strategy," as read at the convention.

"In the elementary parts of the naval profession," said the paper, "we do very well. But of the higher branches, particularly of strategy, we have little clear conception. If we compare the strategical methods employed by, say, Germany and us, we are forced to admit that the German methods are better adapted to produce economically a navy fitted to contend successfully in war against an enemy."

Isaac M. Seligman, New York banker, gave his opinion of how preparedness should be advanced. He recommended an increase of the income tax, an inheritance tax, if necessary, and additional revenues from the tariff and from various classes of stamp taxes.

The weakness of the American army and navy was pictured by Charles G. Curtis of New York. Most of the trouble was attributed by the speaker to the fact that this country has no defense commission to advise the President and Congress, and that the navy has no general staff.

SENATE FOR NITRO PLANT.

Dispute Develops Over Federal Right to Make Fertilizer.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Favorable action by the Senate on the proposal to construct a huge hydro-electric air nitrogen plant for the manufacture of explosives in war times and fertilizer in peace was forecast today when a motion by Senator Hardwick to strike out the fertilizer feature of the pending amendment to the army bill was defeated 47 to 24.

The amendment, introduced by Senator Smith of South Carolina, was under discussion all day. It provides for a plant with an ultimate cost of $15,000,000, the surplus nitric acid over what may be needed for power to go into fertilizer to be sold directly to farmers by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Senator Hardwick declared the plan socialistic and repugnant to the spirit of democracy. Senator Sutherland questioned the constitutionality of the fertilizer proposal, although he said there could be no question as to the Government's power to manufacture chemicals for its own military needs.

With the Hardwick proposal out of the way, Senator Underwood proposed to add a paragraph to the Smith amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase or lease rights to the most suitable process for the production of air nitrogen and also to lease the proposed plant, should he so desire, for private manufacture of fertilizer in peace time.

Senator Hardwick again assailed the plan, asserting that while the Smith amendment was bad enough, the Underwood proposal was worse.

The Underwood amendment was still pending when the Senate took a recess until tomorrow.

LIMIT MARCHERS TO 50,000.

Committee Also to Restrict the Preparedness Parade in Time.

The question of limiting the number of marchers in the Citizens' Preparedness parade on May 13 to 50,000, so that the demonstration will occupy only an afternoon, is to be considered by the Executive Committee. Fifty trades and businesses having already enrolled for the march, the committee has decided to drop the work of organization and prepare plans to handle its numbers.

It is the desire of the committee to have the parade last half as long as the Gold or Sound Money parade in 1896, and the Taft parade in 1908. The number of marchers in each of those was 92,000, and they streamed from the financial district to Fortieth Street from morning until night.

Due to subway construction in Broadway, the parade will leave that street at City Hall Park and march to the vicinity of Washington Square in Lafayette. Then it will swing into Fifth Avenue and march to Fortieth Street. That the parade would not be partisan or political was emphasized by members of the committee yesterday. For the first time a squadron of city employes will march, and Mayor Mitchel himself will review it.

General O'Ryan has asked the National Guard to co-operate, although no man will wear a uniform. Neither will there be guns, or horses, or fancy accoutrements. They are barred. Only flags and banners will be carried. Commissioner Woods has been asked to address the Executive Committee at its meeting at the Yale Club next Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. A week later General Wood will talk.

GEN. WOOD ON DEFENSE.

Tells Students of Many Needs Besides an Army in War Time.

General Leonard Wood, who is a doctor of medicine, addressed the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, yesterday, on "Preparedness."

"Dr. Wood," as the Dean called him, called attention to the fact that there are in New York State 80,000 chauffeurs, about twice the strength of the mobile army of the United States. He found that the school teachers and the policemen in the State outnumbered the nation's defenders.

General Wood especially urged that all classes prepare to be of service in time of war. He said that giving the most liberal construction to the laws not more than 52 per cent. of the male population is physically fit to fight, but that in time of war so varied were duties that nearly every man could be of service. Some could make munitions and others could aid in chemistry, surgery, medicine, and in the hospital and transport service.

He compared the fighting line to the keen edge of a massive blade of steel which must constantly be renewed and which depends for its power upon the great mass of metal back of it.

The speaker pointed out the need for an adequate standing army and said that especially in the course of preparation the country should see that enough officers were trained for duty.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the National Security League.

WOOD SILENT ON ATTACK.

General Accused of "Pernicious Activity" for Preparedness.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood yesterday refused to comment on a Washington dispatch to The Evening Post, headed "General Wood's Pernicious Activity."

The dispatch asserted that except for its fear that the Republicans would make a political issue of "the martyrdom and notoriety" the Administration would before this have made an example of several officers of the army and navy, among whom General Wood was most prominently mentioned, for making public speeches "on the military situation of the United States" in defiance of an order of the Secretary of War, for promoting the organization of military training camps among collegians and business men, and for absence from his post at Governors Island. General Wood's permission to Colonel Roosevelt to make the speech at Plattsburg last Summer in which he attacked the Administration, his presence at the recent luncheon given by Robert Bacon at which Colonel Roosevelt, Elihu Root, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge were the other guests, and the fact that he has been mentioned as a possible "coalition" Presidential candidate were mentioned as "other circumstances" which the Administration disliked.

The article called General Wood's activity "a sickening spectacle of what some army and navy officers would do if given a free rein, of what militarism and bureaucracy really means," and cited as "a case in point" the instance of General Boulanger, who was suspected of aiming at a dictatorship in France in the later eighties and nearly precipitated a civil war between his adherents and enemies.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, whose recent controversies with Secretary Daniels are well known, was mentioned along with General Wood as engaging in "pernicious political activity."

MUST SHOW FISKE LETTERS.

Secretary Daniels Ordered by Senate to Produce Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The controversy between Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, former Aid for Operations, took a new turn today when the Senate adopted a resolution by Senator Lodge, calling for correspondence Mr. Daniels declined to produce before the House Committee during hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill.

The resolution describes the letters as written to the Secretary in November, 1914, one by the General Board and one by Admiral Fiske. They are declared to contain warnings of the unreadiness of the navy for war. Before the committee the Secretary was asked if he had not received such letters. He said communications with the General Board were confidential and would not produce the letters.

Admiral Fiske told the same committee he had resigned because he differed with Mr. Daniels over the navy's readiness for war. In his testimony Secretary Daniels said the disagreement began with his refusal to appoint Fiske Commander of the Atlantic Fleet, although Fiske had also disapproved vigorously the order doing away with the navy officers' wine mess.

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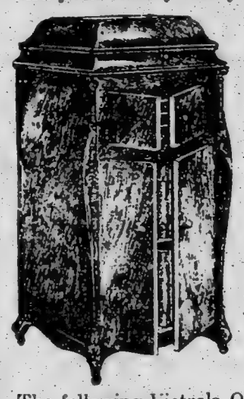

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OWING to the expiration of an American patent, we are enabled to make the above announcement, having anticipated this event and purchased these balls months ago from the English manufacturers. They have just arrived.

Every golfer knows the English "Silver King," and will recognize the original marking—The Dots. See them in the above illustration and see them on the balls themselves at GIMBELS.

Black Dots, heavy, 31 dwt., small size
Red Dots, medium, 29 dwt., small size
Yellow Dot, medium, 29 dwt., standard size
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$9 per Doz. 75c each

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Cutaway Coat and Vest
$22.50
Silk-Lined and With Braided Edges

The Cutaway is the proper garment with the well groomed man for morning and afternoon wear. The coat and vest offered at $22.50 are cut according to the newest degree of fashion. They are made of Oxford Vicuna, silk lined and finely tailored throughout.
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Fine Striped Trousers
$4.75
For the man who wears a Cutaway. Striped Trousers, made of very high grade worsteds. The patterns are black stripes on gray ground, with a general effect of medium or dark gray.

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THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS we have studied it—probably more than three times as long as you are alive altogether. All that time we were doing just one thing—and doing it a whole lot better than anyone else ever did it—making clothes for *your sort* of young people.

Which meant good style, of course, and *correctness* (you never need to worry about *that* at Best's) and *distinction*, too—that makes your Dad pick out the one "big man" in a crowd, and makes Mother look again at a gown.

It's *man-style*, right enough—*young-manliness* of a sort that makes you feel you *fit* the clothes, that it's *all* YOU, not part boy and the bigger part clothes.

And the *clothes* fit you, too. Most clothes are made for just *one* kind of eight or ten or twelve-year-old boy, with maybe an extra range of sizes for boys a bit too stout. Yet boys are just as different as men.

There's the slim boy and the "hippy" boy; there are long-legged boys and chubby-legged boys, "ribby" boys and big-chested boys, and boys with a longer reach of arm—we provide for them all, and Best's is the only place we know of, anywhere in the world, that carries complete graded patterns for every size and kind of boy figure, from the kindergarten to the college age.

It's *exclusive* with Best's—just as exclusive as the chemical test that makes *sure* Best clothes are "all-wool," every thread; as the workmanship that makes seams stay *put*, buttons stay *on* and style stay *in;* as the skill and knowledge and experience that come of nearly twoscore years of specialization; as the fact that "you never pay more at Best's"—for anything, even though it's *worth* it!

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

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NEW VILLA TRAIL INDICATED BY RAID

Continued from Page 1.

into the mountains, it became known here today. Mining companies which bleach ores by means of a cyanide solution discovered that several pounds of cyanide of potassium had been stolen from their laboratories.

Simultaneously with the news that supplies had been sent as far south as the neighborhood of Parral came the information today that local concerns had presented a trainload of supplies to the Mexican Central Railroad for shipment to Chihuahua City to be sold to General Pershing's troops. A train of nine cars, loaded mostly with hay and oats, got away this afternoon. Supplies in increasing quantities are being steadily forwarded by the Quartermaster's Department to Casas Grandes, Namiquipa, and other points.

There is nothing official here or at army headquarters at Columbus, N. M., to confirm a report that Troops K and M, Seventh Cavalry, killed a number of Villa bandits and captured thirty-five others last Saturday south of Satevo. Military officers at Columbus do not credit the report.

New Version of Villa Rumor.

A Mexican cattleman, who professed to have suffered a visitation from a band of Villa followers on his ranch near Bachiniva, said today that Villa was neither dead nor wounded, but that Pablo Lopez, the bandit's notorious lieutenant and executioner-in-chief, had died, and that Villa had deliberately used the death as the basis of the story of his own demise.

Villa's ride south has been a disastrous one for the villages and the small towns through which he has ridden, according to reports received here. His men have looted at will and have been ruthless in their destruction of property. Several reports relate instances of women being attacked and of Mexicans who were shot because of their supposed friendliness to Americans.

Lieutenant Colonel Tyree Rivers of the Thirteenth Cavalry, has a fighting chance for his life, according to Dr. W. L. Brown, General Surgeon for the Phelps Dodge Company here, who returned here today, after holding a consultation with army surgeons at Casas Grandes, where Colonel Rivers in consined. He said the patient was now passing through the crisis of his disease and, if he lived through today would recover.

Four soldiers were brought to the base hospital here today suffering from pneumonia. They had been sent back from the front to the Casas Grandes hospital and to the border. Wounded Villa prisoners are also to be brought to the hospital here.

AMERICANS KILLED; CRUISER IS ON WAY

Naval Radio Message Says Bandits Killed or Wounded Several Near Guaymas, Sonora.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 12.—Several Americans have been killed or wounded in bandit raids in the vicinity of Guaymas, Sonora, according to a naval radio message received here today.

The message was forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington and resulted in an order to the cruiser Denver, now at San Blas, State of Tepic, to steam for the Sonora seaport and investigate. The dispatch gave no details of the reported raids and made no mention of the time they were committed.

The Denver was en route from Corinto to San Diego.

The supply steamer Glacier, now at Mazatlan, is expected to arrive here early next week with refugees who are reported to have fled from the interior of Sinaloa because of unsafe conditions.

REPORTS VILLISTA DEFEAT.

Torreon Hears Bandits' Leader at Sierra Mojada Was Executed.

TORREON, Mexico, April 11, (via El Paso Junction, April 12)—Carranza troops under General Ignacio Ramos are reported to have defeated Villa bandits in an engagement at Sierra Mojada. The bandits' leader, I. D. Labarra, was executed and his body was exposed to the public at Sierra Mojada and Escalon. The bandit leader Machado was killed in a quarrel near Napimi, it is reported.

Details of a five-hour battle between the Carranza garrison at Pasaje, Durango, and an attacking force composed of Contreras and Ceniceros bandits were brought here today. The outlaws fled in disorder after losing seventy killed, it is reported. The de facto troops lost four dead.

The battle was fought on Sunday. First reports were that the attacking force was commanded by General Canuto Reyes, but it is now believed that he was not implicated. Negotiations have been under way for the surrender of General Reyes.

A doctor sent from here to treat men wounded in the battle said the Contreras and Ceniceros attackers were subjected to withering fire from the garrison.

After the battle word was received that Juan Lamadrid, a noted bandit, was killed in a dispute over the division of loot by the Contreras bandits.

General Trevino, Carranza commander in Torreon, has arranged for corn shipments from Colima and Jalisco to relieve the food shortage here.

TWO DIAZ PLOTS CHARGED.

Agua Prieta Officials Accuse a Villa Adherent Now in Tucson.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 12.—Two alleged plots in behalf of Felix Diaz have been discovered in Agua Prieta, it was announced by the de facto Government officials in the Mexican town opposite here today.

In the first, Belisaro Garcia, former Commissioner of the town, was arrested, but on account of services rendered the Carranza Government was not executed, but ordered by General P. Elias Calles, military Governor of Sonora, to leave the State at once.

The other plot, it was announced, involved Alberto Garcia, a former Villa Colonel in Sonora. Garcia, it was said, was now under arrest in Tucson, Ariz., and the Mexican officials said an attempt would be made to have him extradited. This latter plot, it was asserted, contemplated the seizure of Agua Prieta, Naco, and Nogales in behalf of Diaz.

A large force of Bronco Yaqui Indians was decisively defeated Tuesday by de facto Mexican Government troops under General Rafael Estrada, according to a message received today by General Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, from General Estrada. The message said that the fight occurred at Aguacalientes, twelve miles east of the Tonichi Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico, and lasted several hours.

General Arnulfo Gomez is in Agua Prieta, hurrying the forwarding of supplies to his column at Colonia Morelos, sixty-five miles southeast of here, with which he intends to enter Chihuahua through Pulpito Pass.

FACES SNIPERS IN MILE RIDE.

Lieutenant Myer Risks Death to Warn Cavalry of Peril.

PERSHING'S CAMP AT THE FRONT IN MEXICO, April 5, (by Aeroplane and Motor Courtiers to Columbus, N. M., April 12.)—The ride of Lieutenant Albert Myer of the Seventh Cavalry, at the Guerrero fight, when Colonel George A. Dodd caught the Villa forces for the first time, was described here today by an officer from Dodd's column who brought dispatches to the headquarters camp. The Lieutenant is from New York, a grandson of the former chief signal officer of the United States Army.

During much of the fight Colonel Dodd had a position on one of the hills which form a bowl about the town of Guerrero. A mile and a half from this hill Colonel Dodd saw some Villa troops, numbering possibly 200, filing stealthily through a ravine. Moving in their direction, but in such a position that they might not see the Villa men, was Major Tompkins's squadron of the Seventh Cavalry. There seemed a chance for the Villa force to take the squadron on the flank, and Colonel Dodd ordered Lieutenant Myer to carry word to Major Tompkins of the bandits' movements.

The Lieutenant rode a horse conspicuously marked with white. Between him and Major Tompkins lay a mile of open field, swept by the fire of snipers. Lieutenant Myer made the distance at a run, jumping ditches, dodging boulders and leaping fences. The ride thrilled the officers who were watching. The messenger reached the American squadron in time to warn it of the bandits' position.

MORE TROOPS FOR PERSHING.

Adequate Preparations for Any Eventuality to be Made.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Further increase of the United States forces in Mexico is again prominent in official consideration. It was learned tonight that on the return here tomorrow of Secretary Baker from Cleveland there might be important developments.

It was stated officially that General Pershing's future movements in the hunt for Villa would include adequate preparations for any eventuality. Strengthening of the line of communication, the principal purpose for which troops are needed, has proceeded with this end in view.

Concern of army officials on the border regarding movement of Carranza troops toward Casas Grandes was reflected to some extent in official quarters here tonight. General Scott, Chief of Staff, while denying that any orders to send more troops into Mexico had yet been issued, declared General Funston did not need such authority from Washington, and had full authority to move any forces in the southern division.

Major Gen. Funston reported the progress of a new plan for sending supplies forward to Brig. Gen. Pershing's columns. A trial shipment of forage has been sent over the Mexican Central line, which has a more direct route to Chihuahua City than the Mexico Northwestern, which has carried shipments. Nine cars of hay and oats for the cavalry compose the shipment, which probably will be transferred to the Mexico Northwestern at Chihuahua City and sent on south. Marion Letcher, Mexican Consul at Chihuahua, will endeavor to facilitate the transfer there.

"If this shipment is successful," General Funston reported, "other large ones will follow. It is hoped the shipment will reach General Pershing through the American Consul at Chihuahua."

Major Gen. Scott said the direct use of the Mexican Central in that way instead of shipping through mining companies or brokers would greatly simplify supplying the troops in the field.

Officials asserted that use of the Mexican Central Road was not formally requested by this Government from the de facto Government. It was explained that objection by Carranza to this "commercial" use of the Mexican Central was not expected or even indicated in past negotiations.

All recent dispatches to the State Department are declared to show friendly co-operation of the de facto Government in connection with the American expedition, including co-operation of military forces. Shipments of arms and ammunition for the Carranza Government have gone from New York, Laredo, and Nogales.

Señor Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador designate from the de facto Government, received the following telegram from General Obregon, Minister of War, under date of April 11, from Queretaro:

> To the end that you understand the military operations now being carried on against the bandit Villa, by our forces, I transmit to you the message I have received from General Luis Gutierrez, Chief of Operations in the State of Chihuahua:
>
> "The bandit Villa has lost almost all his followers during the recent battles forced on him by our troops, and it is confirmed that he was wounded in the battle of Cienegutlla. General Luis Herrera informs me from Ciudad Guerrero that Villa has gone into the mountain ranges, wounded, and with less than 150 men. I have given orders for such necessary movements as will completely destroy the men who are taking care of him, and which will cause his capture.
>
> "LUIS GUITERREZ."

Mr. Arredondo also announced that he had received a cablegram from General Candido Aguilar, Secretary of Foreign Relations, which "strongly refutes press reports concerning the possibility of the Arrieta brothers uniting with the remnants of Villa's shattered army and confidently vouches for their loyalty to the Constitutionalist Government."

Reports of a battle between troopers of the Seventh Cavalry and Villa bandits south of Namiquipa were not mentioned in the War Department's dispatches and there was no further mention of the reported death of villa. Rumors of Villa's death were scouted in all official quarters as a futile hoax to gain time for the bandit.

Secretary Daniels ordered the naval transport Hancock from Galveston to Vera Cruz to coal and provision the battleship Kentucky and other naval vessels in Mexican waters. The Hancock will take on the supplies from the collier Jupiter while sailing to Vera Cruz.

Brig. Gen. Scriven, chief of the Signal Corps, said today that the field telegraph buzzer now was working regularly from Columbus to Casas Grandes, 120 miles, and that more than 9,000 words of dispatches were handled yesterday.

CAPTURED RAIDERS IDENTIFIED

Six Villistas Sent to Columbus Are Recognized and Held.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 12.—The six Villa prisoners brought to the border last night under heavy guard have been identified by soldiers and townspeople as having participated in the raid on Columbus, March 9, Major W. R. Sample, commanding at the base, announced tonight. It was determined also that one of the prisoners, who had professed to be a Carranza soldier captured by Villa, was a member of the raiding band, having deserted the de facto troops. The men will be held here pending an investigation as to the legal steps in prosecuting them.

Inclement weather conditions hampered wireless communication with the front today, but military authorities asserted that Genetral Pershing probably was pushing his campaign rapidly farther into the interior of Mexico, and that it is possible some of the troops were operating on the Durango border.

Preparations to increase the ordnance department at the expeditionary base here are being made today. Ten men are expected from the Government arsenal at Rock Island, Ills., to augment the present force.

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They make every party a self-starter and keep it on high throughout the trip.

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WARD'S BREAD does more than satisfy the hunger of children. It strengthens and nourishes their growing bodies because it contains, along with other high grade food materials, proper proportions of beneficial lime salts, which are added to the water, modifying and correcting it to the best standard for bread making. This modern and scientific process has the approval of the leading food scientists of this country and Germany, and these authorities declare bread so made to be of great value in the building of bone, muscle, teeth and tissue.

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TIP-TOP is a finely flavored, palatable loaf—of fine texture, sweet and really delicious. Try it and you will always buy it.

An Ideal Food for Old and Young.

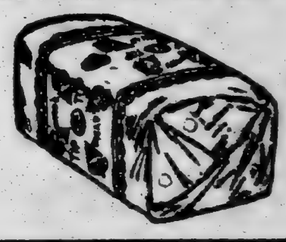

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This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2½ Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, April 13, or Friday, April 14.

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Classy—smart—suits with all those fashion touches which all young men like and demand.

Absolutely unexceptionable, from the standpoint of tailoring, trimming and finish. RIGHT in every sense, down to the very smallest detail.

The materials are chiefly PLAIN AND STRIPED FLANNELS in blue, green, brown, light or dark gray; half or full lined. Many of these suits are quarter silk lined with silk sleeve linings. One, two or three button models—all of which are now in vogue. Soft roll lapels; plain or pinched backs.

Young men of 32 to 40 chest measure can be fitted. Fifteen Dollars

Double 2½ Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

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Men's Silk Neckwear
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are displayed in materials and colorings that are fitting harbingers of Spring.

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comprising everything that is newest and most desirable in scarf styles, is now in stock. Silks of the finest qualities (imported direct from Europe exclusively for B. Altman & Co.) are used in these scarfs, which are made in workrooms located in the establishment.

Prices $1.00, 1.50, 2.00, to 3.50

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conforming in every way to the decrees of the fashion arbiters in men's wear, may be obtained at

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Especially worth noting is the fact that all the colors used in these shirts are of pure dye.

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The Men's Furnishing Departments are easily accessible from the Fifth Avenue entrance.

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With periodicals in five languages, read by hundreds of millions of people every year, Butterick is the greatest publishing house in the world and the only one truly international in character.

Butterick's invention of the pattern, in 1863, was one of the few great elemental inventions in the world's history. It revolutionized clothing—made it possible for women to make their own dresses; well, economically, stylishly.

What Butterick has done for the manufacturers and merchants of America is incalculable. Every year Butterick causes the use of three hundred million yards of cloth.

Butterick publishes the leading fashion magazine of Paris, the world's style center. More Butterick patterns are sold in the Butterick shop in Paris than are sold of any kind of patterns in any other store in the world. These patterns are made in New York and are the same as sold in America. This magazine (Le Miroir des Modes) is printed in the Butterick Building, New York.

For forty years Butterick has had an establishment on Regent Street, London. When Queen Mary departed from precedent in recommending Butterick to her subjects, she probably believed Butterick to be an English institution.

Butterick influence is world-wide, and it is as deep and intimate as it is wide. For instance, in the last few years Butterick has found good homes for eight thousand homeless children. Butterick receives more than three million letters per annum, many thousands of them personal letters from women seeking expert advice in regard to their households.

From its humble origin to its present eminence as an international institution, the story of Butterick is an epic of American business; a legitimate source of pride for every American.

Butterick

ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL IS TO THE PEOPLE

Back in New York, Tells Callers He Is Not Scheming with Politicians.

REPEATS A NEW MESSAGE

"We Three Are Standing Behind the United States," He Tells Two Unknown Indorsers.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt returned to New York from his New England trip yesterday afternoon and found the corridor of his offices at the Metropolitan Magazine, at 432 Fourth Avenue, crowded with visitors. He tried to avoid political conferences, but some who had come long distances to see him would not be refused.

To all who talked with him about the Presidency, the Colonel gave a single message, the same that he had given to two men who introduced themselves to him on the train shortly after the Colonel left Hartford, Conn., in the morning on his way to this city. One of these men said:

"Colonel, we believe in what you say and we are still standing behind you."

The Colonel replied:

"Don't say that. Let us put it like this: 'We three are standing behind the United States.'"

One of the first bits of good news which the Colonel received was that his friend and warm supporter, Medill McCormick, had run ahead of the ticket in Cook County, Ill., the district including the city of Chicago.

Illinois Primary Cheers Him.

According to a telegram received by the Colonel, McCormick, running as an avowed Roosevelt man in the primary for delegate to the Republican National Convention, polled 77,862 votes in Cook County, as compared with 70,740 for Mayor Thompson of Chicago. The Colonel was ready to give three cheers. The telegram said that 11,620 voters of Cook County had written Roosevelt's name on the ballot, although the Colonel had forbidden the use of his name in the primaries, and had refused to permit his name to appear officially. Only 900 had expressed their preference for Justice Hughes, and 189 for ex-Senator Elihu Root.

These features of the Illinois primary election were accepted as most cheering news by the followers of the Colonel. They were predicting yesterday that the Colonel would sweep Illinois if he was the nominee of the two parties. They took it as conclusive evidence that the majority of the Republican voters in Illinois were for Roosevelt and not for Justice Hughes or Mr. Root.

To all of his callers yesterday Colonel Roosevelt made the bald statement that they must put aside the belief that he was working for his nomination by scheming with politicians. He told them frankly that he would not give one inch, or, as he expressed it, "pussyfoot on a single issue he had raised" in connection with the needs of this country to protect its honor and integrity, in order to curry favor with any clique or element of any party or race. If the people wanted him on the conditions he had made known he was ready to cooperate with them for the great cause of America first, last, and all the time, he was reported to have said. On any other grounds he refused to discuss the situation.

Thomas Corkery, leader of the Progressives in the Legislature of the State of Washington, was one of his callers. He heard what the Colonel had to say and joined with him enthusiastically.

Corkery Promises Coast States.

"That is exactly the way the people of the Pacific slope feel about the present situation which the country faces," he is reported to have said to the Colonel. "Washington and the States west of the Rockies are solidly for you. I have been also to Texas. There the feeling is so strong against the Wilson Administration because of the Mexican trouble and the way the people of the State have been insulted that I have not the slightest doubt that Texas would give you a handsome majority if you were nominated as the standard bearer."

When Mr. Corkery left he said that he carried back to the people of the West and to Governor Hiram Johnson of California, who had sent through him a message to the Colonel, these words:

"I have kept the faith. I have stood and am still standing for Progressive principles and for the United States."

William M. Collier of Auburn, Minister to Spain under Roosevelt, brought a most interesting report. He told the Colonel that he had spent several days in Washington, D. C., and had talked with scores of Republican leaders who were for the most part opposed to the Colonel in 1912 after the Colonel split the party and became the leader of the Progressives.

"There is a truly amazing sentiment for you," he said, "among Republicans who opposed you in 1912. I did not meet a single Republican who said he would not vote for Colonel Roosevelt."

In Oyster Bay Two Weeks.

The Colonel listened to these reports without other comment than a repetition of his assertion that he was making his fight for Americanism and not because he wanted the nomination. He expressed to Collier as he did to his other visitors the sentiment he expressed to the two men who introduced themselves to him on the train.

There were several other visitors, including Frederick M. Davenport and Regis H. Post. Shortly after his arrival here the Colonel had luncheon at the Harvard Club with George K. Cherrie, who accompanied him on his South American tour of exploration; Frank M. Chapman, Mark Sullivan, and A. C. G. Hammesfohr of Collier's. The Colonel said they discussed every topic except politics.

Late in the afternoon the Colonel left his offices and went to see, as he expressed it, "some of my grandchildren, none of whom are in politics." He returned to Oyster Bay last evening by automobile and will remain there for several days.

In Oyster Bay for Two Weeks.

It is probable that the Colonel will have several visitors at Oyster Bay within the next few days, and that there will be important developments. It is not likely that he will go on any speaking tour, before the address he is to deliver before the Illinois Bar Association at Chicago on April 29. After that he may make a few addresses in the Middle West prior to the national conventions of the Republican and Progressive parties at Chicago on June 7.

The Colonel saw no political significance in his visit to New England, but some of the political leaders felt that it had materially strengthened him in that section.

"The appearance of Roosevelt," they said, "stirred up a lot of talk about his candidacy and brought the question of his nomination to an issue in a manner which nothing else could despite the fact that the Colonel refused to talk politics. There is not much doubt in the minds of leaders here that the New England States will stand behind the Colonel if he is nominated. The situation in Massachusetts is in a chaotic state because of the presence of two tickets in the field, but it is believed that the worst the Colonel can get there is an even break and Connecticut is expected to fall in line if the sign is given for a Roosevelt boom at Chicago."

GAUNT IS OUT FOR EDGE.

Senate President Not Candidate for Governor of New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 12.—Senate President George W. F. Gaunt announced today that he would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor this year, but would throw his support to the candidacy of Senator Walter E. Edge of Atlantic County. Senator Gaunt is now serving his third term. He is Master of the State Grange, a lecturer in the National Grange, and a Director for the Philadelphia District. His announcement said:

"I feel that I can better serve my State and more particularly aid the cause always so dear to my heart, the development of agriculture and the advancement of the interests of those engaged therein, and also more efficiently serve the people in their demands for the greater freedom that would come with the passage of a local option law, by retaining my seat in the Senate.

"I believe that Senator Edge ably represents the fundamental principles of Republicanism, irrespective of sections, and is in every way qualified to give New Jersey an efficient business administration. I will give him my support, and I ask my friends to give him cordial support."

R. H. Post Suffolk Leader Again.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., April 12.—Regis H. Post, close friend of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and one time Governor of Porto Rico, was re-elected to-day Chairman of the Suffolk County Progressive Committee. The delegates to the meeting are enthusiastic and predicted that Colonel Roosevelt would be the nominee of both the Progressive and Republican parties.

Whitman's Man Wins in Sullivan Co

MONTICELLO, N. Y., April 12.—John T. Curtis, leader of the so-called Whitman faction, was elected Chairman of the Sullivan County Republican Committee here today. He was opposed by M. J. McGibbon, State Committeeman, who voted against the re-election of Frederick C. Tanner as State Chairman.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PAT MORAN, MANAGER

Philadelphia National League Champions, Praises

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

"Training Camp, St. Petersburg, Fla., March 9, 1916.

Mr. Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your packages of Allen's Foot-Ease received, and it did not take my boys long to take them all away. All speak fine for Foot-Ease and you may refer to my club if you care to. Thanking you very kindly. Very truly yours, PAT MORAN, Manager Philadelphia National League Ball Club." Shaken into the Shoes and used in the Foot-Bath, Allen's Foot-Ease removes the aches and soreness that come to the feet with Spring days and activity. Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere. 25 cts.

CALL UPON HUGHES TO SILENCE 'BOOM'

Should Prevent Politics Invading Supreme Court, Senators Works and Thomas Assert.

CALLED A PATRIOTIC DUTY

Would Keep His Memory Green—Use of His Name Declared an Offense to Him and the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In the Senate today Mr. Works of California, a Progressive Republican, and Mr. Thomas of Colorado, a Democrat, expressed the opinion that Associate Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court of the United States should in some unmistakable way take himself out of reach of political consideration.

Mr. Works opened the discussion in the course of a prepared speech on certain constitutional tendencies which he thought were illustrated by the proposed federalization of the National Guard. Mr. Thomas briefly indorsed what Mr. Works had said, and cited an instance of two judicial candidates, whom he described afterward as being of Nevada.

Mr. Works in 1912 was not a Roosevelt man. In a speech in that campaign he severely criticised both Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft. Today when asked to name his candidate he was noncommittal.

"Partisan politics," said Mr. Works in his speech, "is ruthless in its demands and invades the most sacred precincts of the National Government. It is seeking place and pelf and power wherever and whenever it can find entrance. Just now it is attempting to invade the Supreme Court of the United States. It is presenting to a member of that body the greatest temptation that could be offered to an American citizen—to surrender his place on the bench and become a candidate for political office. This attempt to bring the highest judicial tribunal of the country, or any member of it, into politics should be resented not only by the member to whom this tempting offer is made, but by the whole country.

Points Out Way of Patriotism.

"To my mind it is of the gravest importance that that great tribunal should be separated absolutely and forever from politics, candidacy for office, or any interest in elections beyond that of the disinterested and patriotic private citizen. If any member of the Supreme Court is tempted by an offer of a nomination as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States and refuses the offer because he is a Justice of the Supreme Court, and for that reason cannot conscientiously accept a nomination to a political office or engage in politics, he will have rendered his country a great and lasting service. If he does that one act of unselfish patriotism and devotion to the best interests of his country, that has so signally honored him, it will keep his memory green in the minds of his countrymen long after the politicians who thus tempted him are forgotten. The use of his name as a candidate is an offense to him and to the country.

"Whether Justice Hughes is going to allow his name to be used as a candidate," said Senator Works, mentioning the Justice by name for the first time, "is of profound interest and of great importance to the country at large. Whether one man or another is named at Chicago is of little importance, compared with the question whether the name of a member of the Supreme Court can be used to advance the interests or secure the success of any political party."

Calls Argument Unanswerable.

"I was very much impressed with the remarks of the Senator from California," [Mr. Works,] said Mr. Thomas, "particularly so with that portion of his address regarding the association of the name of one of the most distinguished members of the Supreme bench with a Presidential nomination. I think, Mr. President, every comment of the Senator on that subject is unanswerable. And the lesson he would teach is one that should apply not only to the national but to the State courts.

"I was reminded by the Senator's discussion that in one of the States of the Union whose Constitution declares that no occupant of the bench shall, during his term of office, be a candidate for any other than a judicial office, two members of its Supreme bench, both of whom had sworn to support their Constitution, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, are today active candidates for the nomination by their respective parties for a seat in this body.

"The situation there presented is not an encouraging one. That same court has exclusive jurisdiction over our political controversies, hence the other candidates of the two parties for this position are incapacitated from even contesting the question whether that constitutional inhibition disqualifies these gentlemen from aspiring to the Senate while they occupy seats upon the Supreme bench. They constitute two-thirds of the court and are certainly disqualified by the most obvious principles from passing formal judgment upon themselves.

"That spectacle, most unfortunate and humiliating, is at the same time so illustrative of the extreme to which the ambition, honorable ambition if you please, of members of the bench will carry them if the rule for which the Senator contends is disregarded, that I could not avoid the temptation of calling attention to it at this opportune time."

L. L. FAWCETT FOR JUSTICE.

Supreme Court Vacancy Embarrasses Brooklyn Republicans.

Republicans in Brooklyn were surprised yesterday when they learend that at least ten Republican district leaders had sent telegrams to Governor Whitman urging upon him the appointment of County Judge Lewis L. Fawcett to the Supreme Court bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Samuel T. Maddox. Up to the time of the launching of the Fawcett boom it was generally thought that the Governor would select either Almet Reed Latson or District Attorney James C. Cropsey.

Some leaders expressed the opinion that so large a number of the members of the Executive Committee, without consulting the Chairman of the committee, was discourteous and indicated a lack of harmony in the organization. Jacob Livingston, Chairman of the Executive Committee, intimated that he believed that most of the leaders who sent the telegrams acted under a misapprehension and would retract them if he called upon them to do so.

"The indorsement of Judge Fawcett could have been repudiated at the meeting yesterday afternoon," declared Mr. Livingston, "but I did not think it wise to have that done. But it will be necessary for the organization to come to some decision at once."

Several of the leaders who refused to send telegrams on behalf of Judge Fawcett pointed out that his promotion would leave another office open to contest at the next election and that it might be captured by the Democrats. The same objection has been made to the appointment of District Attorney Cropsey.

Johnson Heads State Bull Moose.

The new State Committee of the National Progressive Party met yesterday for organization. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Walter A. Johnson of Westchester; First Vice President, Michael Schaap of New York; Second Vice President, Virgil K. Kellogg of Jefferson; Third Vice President, Ernest Crawfort of Chautauqua; Secretary, John Gerdes of Kings; Treasurer, Milton A. Willment of Kings. There was much enthusiasm whenever Colonel Roosevelt's name was mentioned. Several speakers declared that the Colonel was the first and only choice of the committee for President.

WILSON'S KEYNOTE EXPECTED SATURDAY

President and Mrs. Wilson Will Be at Young Democratic Club Dinner.

GUESTS OF COL. E. M. HOUSE

Ex-Gov. Glynn, George McAneny, Justice Shearn, and Sheriff Smith to Speak at Harmony Feast.

Democratic leaders expect that President Wilson will speak of some of the most important issues of the national campaign in his address here on Saturday evening at the dinner of the New York Young Democratic Club, although he has not announced his topic. This is to be a harmony gathering of the leaders of all branches of the city and the State Democracy, and because of its influential and generally representative nature, it is thought that the President will find the opportunity appropriate to sound the keynote of the Democratic situation and stir Democracy to early political activity.

The President will arrive on Friday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson. They will be guests of Colonel E. M. House and Mrs. House, and will remain at their home over Sunday. On Saturday President Wilson and Colonel House will put in a large part of the day playing golf.

Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. House are to be the only women guests at the dinner, which will take place in the Hotel Knickerbocker. As there is no balcony in the dining hall a special box is being constructed for Mrs. Wilson and her guests.

It has been decided to limit the number of diners to 500. The reservations already sought reach 3,000, so that the Committee of Arrangements will have a difficult task in keeping within the limit, which cannot be exceeded on account of the seating capacity.

The other speakers will include ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, who speaks in behalf of the State Democracy; George McAneny, for the Independent Democrats; Justice Clarence J. Shearn, representing the Independence League, and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, Tammany Hall.

Since the organization of the New York Young Democratic Club a year ago, its membership has taken in all factions and branches of Democracy, with representation in all the boroughs and assembly districts, a neutral position which makes it possible to bring all Democratic interests together and unite in local, State and national campaigns.

These members have been appointed by the club a Reception Committee to the President: President Richard C. Patterson, Jr., John A. Maher, Jr., Chairman; Gordon Auchincloss, Cleveland H. Dodge, Jr., C. E. Perks, Elwood Rabenold, David L. Fodell, Stanley Quinn, J. J. Goldstein, John G. Milburn, Jr., Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., John G. Saxe, George E. Curtis, Mark Eisner, and Henry Pollock.

Bennett Candidate for Governor.

William M. Bennett, State Senator from the Eighteenth District, announced yesterday that he would be a candidate for the nomination of Governor at the Republican primaries next Fall. He believes that the present legislative program has not proved a success to the minds of the people of the State, and that reckless expenditure of public funds, causing unnecessary taxation, should cease. Senator Bennett won both Progressive and Republican nominations for Senator in his district in 1914. He was a Progressive in 1912.

WANT A 'TRIED' REPUBLICAN.

Connecticut Convention Also Asks for World's Conference After War.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 12.—The Republicans in State Convention here today chose fourteen delegates to the national convention at Chicago, two from each of the five Congressional Districts and four at large. The latter are J. Henry Roraback, Canaan; Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford; John T. King, Bridgeport, and Francis C. Maxwell, Vernon.

The resolutions adopted condemned the Administration's Mexican policy, urged the need of "an army and navy adequate to repel any attempt at invasion," and the nomination at Chicago for President of "a tried Republican," whose record and character would give the nation a guarantee of wise statesmanship in the management of foreign and domestic affairs.

The resolutions also request the national convention to declare for a world's conference after the European war in behalf of an international tribunal to end war. This paragraph was written by ex-President Taft and conforms to the declaration of the League to Enforce Peace, of which he is President.

PARTY SPLIT IN GEORGIA.

Republicans Will Send Two Delegations to the Chicago Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—That Georgia Republicans will send two delegations to the National Convention in Chicago was made certain today by the gathering in Macon and Atlanta of delegates to separate Republican conventions, each claiming to represent the party in this State. Selection of delegates and perfection of a State organization was the principal business before each convention. There have been no indications that either will instruct its delegates.

The faction which selected Macon for its meeting place is headed by Walter H. Johnson, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, while the members of the party meeting here are led by Henry S. Jackson, Republican National Committeeman from Georgia.

Decision to hold separate conventions came after a meeting last month at Macon, which broke up in disorder, several arrests being made.

MORGENTHAU NOT TO RESIGN

Ambassador Makes Denial of Report He Will Quit Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, who has been in this country several weeks on a leave of absence, authorized tonight a denial of a report given currency here today that he would tender his resignation tomorrow. When the attention of Mr. Morgenthau was called to the report, sent out by a news association, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"There is no foundation whatever for that story. I do not intend to resign tomorrow. There is no change in the status of the matter. I do not expect to resign and expect to sail for Constantinople early in May."

Mr. Morgenthau visited the State Department today and also called at the White House, where an appointment was made for him to have a conference tomorrow with President Wilson. Mr. Morgenthau said the report that he would resign might have grown out of the fact that he visited the White House today.

It is understood that Abram I. Elkus of New York has been suggested as Mr. Morgenthau's successor in the event that Mr. Morgenthau should resign.

Notable Public Sales

The American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

TONIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK

Masterpieces by Master Engravers and Etchers

From the early Nielle to the XIX. Century.

Consigned by Mr. R. Ederheimer

Acting for Himself and an Undisclosed Principal

This (Thurs.) Afternoon at 2:30

An Exceptional Collection of

Sumptuous Old Velvets and Embroideries

of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

To Be Sold Without Restrictions

By Direction of the Experts in Textiles

Messrs. Vitall and Leopold Benguiat

No. 34 Rue de Provence, Paris.

Tomorrow (Friday) and Saturday

Afternoons at 2:30 o'Clock

The Exceedingly Valuable Collection of Beautiful

Old Chinese Porcelains

Jades, Enamels, Fine Old Japanese Lacquers and Other Cabinet Specimens

Formed by the Late

Edward Wassermann

—AND—

ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

TOMORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING AT 8:15

BY DIRECTION OF WALTER G. OAKMAN, SAMUEL UNTERMYER AND THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, EXECUTORS.

In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza

Fifth Ave., 58th to 59th Street

(Admission by card to be had free of the managers.)

Valuable Modern Paintings

BY FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MASTERS

Collected by the Late

Andrew Freedman

COMPRISING MANY WORKS OF STERLING ARTISTIC QUALITY

The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

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The Original RUSSIAN Mineral Oil

USOLINE

Originated in America the Treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication

At Your Druggist's

USOLINE

Full Pint 50 Cents

RUG AND CARPET CLEANSING

"Quality Service since 1870"

Dyeing, Altering, Relaying

Moth-Proofing, Storage

Old Carpets Woven into Rugs

Oriental Rug Repairing

LET US DO YOUR WORK

Write or 'Phone for booklet.

Thos. J. Stewart Co

1554 Broadway, at 46th St., New York

'Phone Bryant 3866

MOVING VANS AND STORAGE WAREHOUSE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PACKARD TWIN-SIX

Step on the Pedal

and—

Gracious, where do these other cars get their leisure!

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

ADVERTISEMENT.

There Are Other Good Cigarettes

In fact, some other good cigarette may just happen to please YOUR particular taste better than Fatimas. We don't know.

What we *do* know is that Fatimas please most men so well that they outsell every other cigarette costing over 5c

If you find that Fatimas please you as well as they do all these other men, you'll want to stick to Fatimas "for good and for keeps."

For, you will find that Fatimas are the most SENSIBLE Cigarette you ever smoked.

—sensible because they are cool and *comfortable* to the throat and tongue.

—sensible because they never leave you "feeling mean" after a long-smoking day.

Will *you* try Fatimas and discover how much a SENSIBLE cigarette can add to your smoke-pleasure?

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA was the Only Cigarette Awarded the Grand Prize, the highest award given to any cigarette at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"Distinctively Individual"

20 for 15¢

TWO TESTS FOR ANY CIGARETTE

The taste of the cigarette—according to a leading tobacco journal—is up to the smoker. But there are other qualities that you should look for in the cigarette that you are going to stick to for your steady smoke. Here are a couple of tests that may help the average smoker to choose more wisely between different kinds of cigarettes.

The first test is for coolness, which means more comfort to the throat and tongue. Light any cigarette. Draw in a cloud of smoke—a small, ordinary puff is not sufficient to make the test. Hold it in your mouth for a few seconds. Let it "float" around against your tongue and throat. Now blow out the smoke. If the cigarette contains a high grade of mild tobacco leaves, combined in just the right proportion, it will always feel COOL and smooth both to your throat and to your tongue.

On the other hand, if the proportions are not right and if the cigarette contains inferior grades of tobacco or hidden strands of rank, oily leaf, you will feel a nipping sting at the tip of your tongue or that "sandpaper" tickle in your throat.

Test number two—How do you feel after smoking all day?

If the tobaccos in the cigarette include a correct proportion of mild grades—and if all of the various grades have been properly mellowed by age—and if they have been so blended as to bring out the best qualities and to neutralize any unpleasant qualities in each of the different types of tobaccos, you will be able to smoke practically whenever you feel like it through the day without feeling any effect from it.

But with another cigarette in which the blend is less skillful, even though the tobaccos are of the highest grade, you will find along towards the end of the day that you are likely to have that feeling of having "smoked too much."

Clip out these tests and try them on Fatima

FATIMA

THE TURKISH BLEND

A Sensible Cigarette

"Not so much sugar."

The more you chew Krumbles the sweeter it tastes.

Look for this signature

W. K. Kellogg

At your grocer's

10¢

SUBWAY ENGINEERS VOTE TO QUIT WORK

Action Taken at Midnight Affects Sections Where Non-Union Men Are Employed.

CONTRACTORS OFFER RAISE

Willing to Pay Laborers More, but Sullivan Holds Out for Flat Rate Throughout City.

The union of the hoisting engineers employed on the new subway work voted at midnight this morning to call today a general strike on all sections of the work where non-union men are employed. This may add almost 1,200 men to the strikers. They had already voted, by 205 to 5, to uphold their Executive Committee in calling out the engineers employed by Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, on the Times Square section, on the ground that they were employing non-union drift-runners.

On the decision of the engineers, it was held, was likely to depend the duration of the strike, and the feeling of the labor men was stirred up considerably last evening by the news that the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation had determined to adopt the open shop, and had sent advertisements to the newspapers calling for workers on that basis.

Some hope of a satisfactory conclusion of the strike had been aroused earlier in the day through a prolonged conference, which was held in the office of Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, between committees of the contractors and the men. It resulted in a definite offer on the part of the contractors for the establishment of a minimum rate for laborers in Manhattan and the Bronx of $2 a day and in Brooklyn and Queens of $1.85. When this was submitted last night, however, by F. X. Sullivan, the strikers' counsel, to the Executive Committee of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, it was refused. The men held that $2 was the proper rate for laborers in all parts of the city, and that to accept $1.85 for Brooklyn and Queens on public work would be contrary to the law, which provided for the payment of the "prevailing rate."

It is expected, however, that as a result of the conference between the contractors and the representatives of the men, further negotiations will be held in the near future.

To Pay According to Ability.

As for the timbermen and the timbermen's helpers, for whom Mr. Sullivan asked $3.25 and $2.40, the contractors promised to pay them according to each man's ability.

At the conclusion of the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, the reporters were sent for and a series of statements were dictated to them by members of the conference. In the first place Chairman Straus said in part:

"Representatives of both classes are here, and their conference was brought about at my request, asking that small committees from both sides should meet so that they might try to thrash out their differences. Both sides recognize that most of the common laborers have been getting less wages than they should receive and that wages for this class of labor have risen in the last month."

Mr. Straus then said the contractors had agreed to raise the wages of common laborers, who were getting less than $2 a day in Manhattan and the Bronx, and less than $1.85 in Brooklyn and Queens. There was some dispute as to what percentage that increase would mean, as the representatives of the contractors and the laborers could not agree what was the exact minimum wage now paid. The contractors contended that it amounted to a 14 per cent. rise in Manhattan and the Bronx, and about 16 or 17 per cent. in the other boroughs.

Mr. Sullivan, counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, in his statement maintained that as far as Manhattan was concerned the offer of the contractors did not grant the men anything, as in Manhattan the laborers had already been receiving $2 a day. Moreover, he held that there must be a uniform scale throughout the city, as United States statistics showed that $2 was the minimum wage for decent living.

Then he took up the question of the timbermen and their helpers, and the offer of the contractors to deal with them separately, but to pay none of them less than laborers. The representatives of the labor organizations, he said, represented all the men and not one set of individuals, and he implied that this view of the timbermen's case was not acceptable.

This brought from Major John J. O'Rourke of the Flinn-O'Rourke Company a statement as to what a timberman exactly was. His concern, he said, paid its timbermen on the average of $2.75 a day, and the average throughout the city was fully $2.50, but he contended that timbermen were not a fully trained class of labor like carpenters. They served no apprenticeship, but were developed from ordinary laborers by experience. They accumulated skill as they went along, and so each man should be paid what he was worth.

Sullivan Resents Statement.

Then he aroused Mr. Sullivan by contending that from the latter's statement it seemed as though the strike had been called to benefit only 3 or 4 per cent. of the subway workers, and asserting that his own force had been reluctant to quit their jobs and those who came back had been driven off with stones.

Mr. Sullivan notified Chairman Straus that he wanted to reply to Major O'Rourke, but before he did so, Frederick L. Cranford of F. L. Cranford, Inc., pointed out that the laborers' wages which the contractors were now willing to advance, had themselves been established only six months ago. As for the timbermen he said:

"They are a trade which has been developed with the building of subways from common labor. Their rates of pay at present range from $2.25 to $3.50 a day and depend upon their individual skill."

The contractors, he said in conclusion, did not consider any further conference with the strikers as necessary, and Mr. Sullivan, in a final statement for the men, took this up. The labor representatives, he said, would always be willing to meet the representatives of the contractors and of the public in order to bring the strike to an end. He stood, however, for the recognition of the timbermen and the timbermen's helpers as requiring a standard wage, and for the payment of laborers in Brooklyn and Queens at the same rate as laborers in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Although as the meeting progressed and one statement after the other was given out, the atmosphere became a little heated, both sides admitted after they had time to cool off that much had been gained by talking their controversies out.

MISS WILSON URGES FORUMS

Asks Congressmen's Aid in Using Schools for Meetings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, established a precedent today when she appeared before a committee of Congress to advocate the passing of a bill directing the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to permit the use of schools as community forums.

Miss Wilson handled her case well and was quick at repartee when members plied her with questions. She disposed of two embarrassing issues—the race question and the right of the community to use its school buildings for Sunday meetings. The present issue arose when the Board of Education refused to permit the use of a school on Sunday.

Miss Wilson told the committee frankly she did not think Congress had the right to dictate when a forum shall be held; that this should be determined by the community. When she was pressed by Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina to express an opinion as to whether the bill should specify a segregation of white and colored meetings she said:

"I do not think the race question ought to be written into the law. The question will settle itself in the community. Each community now has separate buildings for white and colored patrons."

That neither Congress nor the Board of Education should attempt to say that a school building should not be used for public discussions on Sunday afternoon was another unequivocal statement of the President's daughter.

"It is suggested," she said, "that we have introduced a shocking and iniquitous bill here because under it these community forums might meet on Sunday afternoon. There is nothing about Sunday in the bill, and the only question is whether the Board of Education or the majority of a community shall have the right to say when these meetings are held. I think that no democratic Congress—I mean democratic with a small 'd'—will say we cannot use these buildings on Sunday afternoons."

"I do not know that I would vote to turn over school buildings for political discussions," said Representative Focht.

"I do not know that it applies to this board," replied Miss Wilson, "but some boards of education who have refused use of school buildings elsewhere are afraid of public discussions."

Loud applause from the hundred-odd women gathered in the committee room greeted this statement.

Wilson Steadfast for Brandeis.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Wilson, it was learned today, is determined to stand behind the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in spite of reports of determined opposition among members of the Senate. Officials said today the President would not consider withdrawing the nomination.

THE GERMAN CASE AGAINST GERMANY.

George Bernard Shaw, who infuriated England by pointing out the good points in Germany's case, talks to German-Americans in next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, April 16. Order in advance.—Advt.

GUARD CIRCULAR URGES LOBBYING

Continued from Page 1.

cept during periods of service for which they may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the regular army,) as follows, not to include longevity pay: Captains and officers above the rank of captain, $500 a year; first lieutenants, $300 a year; second lieutenants, $250 a year. Regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War shall determine the amount and character of service that must be rendered by officers to entitle them to said pay; provided, that only officers, (line,) or officers of the staff corps and departments on duty with organizations of the line shall receive pay."

This provision would be very much more favorable to the National Guard than would Section 76 of the Hay bill, for, while the pay to officers above the grade of Captain would be the same, the higher and other officers are included who would not draw pay under the Hay bill, but who should do so. It will be noted also that the provision authorizing the Secretary to make rules as to the duty to be performed by officers to entitle them to pay does not permit such rules to reduce the pay below the rate named, while under Section 76 of the Hay bill the following phrase which occur, viz: "Regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of State shall determine the amount and character of service that must be rendered by officers to entitle them to the whole or specific parts of the maximum pay hereinbefore authorized," is undoubtedly intended to provide a means by which the regulations to be prescribed may be so fixed as to make it impossible for field or other senior officers to obtain the full pay authorized for their grades.

It is recommended, therefore, that your Senators be urged to support the amendment to Section 108 of the Senate bill which will be offered by Senator Reed of Missouri as being more fair and equitable to the National Guard, and still providing no higher rate of pay than contemplated under the Hay bill.

By rule adopted Saturday afternoon the consideration of the Military bill went over until Wednesday next at noon. The general debate will then continue until Friday, when a ten-minute rule will apply to all speeches, and one speech to each amendment. It was agreed that the final vote on the bill and all amendments will be taken Tuesday, April 18.

It is trusted that all receiving this bulletin, and particularly the Adjutant Generals of the States, are regularly receiving the Congressional Record and thus keeping advised as to the debate on the bill. It is recommended that this be done. The attitude of Senator Chamberlain toward the National Guard, as brought out in the debate, has been somewhat surprising, but is explained perhaps by the influences with which he has been surrounded during the preparation of his bill. The National Guard representatives here have been attacked in a most unreasonable manner on the floor of the Senate by Senator Chamberlain and others, which has not been a pleasant experience, but has not had the effect of scaring us away, as was doubtless intended.

The biased metropolitan press has endeavored to make much of this talk of a National Guard lobby, and continued references to the charges made noon. The general debate will then meet this your committee has addressed a letter to Senator Blair Lee of Maryland, which appears in the Congressional Record of Saturday, April 8, and copy of which is inclosed. The publication of the substance of this letter in State papers is recommended, so as to overcome the ill-effect of the lobby charge, as it remains unanswered.

It is very important that there be a few National Guard officers here after Wednesday who can go direct to their Senators with proposals or recommendations which we may find it necessary to make.

For the Executive Committee,
J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Chairman.

For your information, George Albert Wingate, member Executive Committee.

Vigorous Denial of a Lobby.

After he had urged the guard leaders to be in Washington and approach personally their Senators, General Foster sent the letter to Senator Lee denying lobbying. The letter said:

"The charge that the National Guard is represented in Washington by a lobby, and that it is seeking by improper means to influence the action of Congress with regard to pending military legislation, would not perhaps call for comment if the statement had emanated from a less important source. As that charge has been made, it seems proper that this committee make a statement with regard to that matter. Inquiry suggests itself as to what constitutes a "bold" or "insiduous" lobby?

"We may, without disadvantage, I think, compare the activities of the National Guard Committee with those of other organizations interested in the same legislation. What the "bold lobby" of the National Guard has done has already been stated. Here are some of the things it has not done:

"Those composing it have not sought to interview or called upon any Senator or Representative except when specially invited to do so.

"No printed matter has been gotten out or circulated.

"No headquarters is maintained; no publicity agent is employed, and no propaganda put forth.

"The members of Congress have not been circularized and their mail has not been burdened with letters from this committee.

"The above humiliating confession as to these further defects in the National Guard system, indicating lack of efficiency in the methods of influencing legislation which are recognized and practiced by the experts, is unwillingly wrung from us."

At the office of the Training Camps Association it was said yesterday that that organization has nothing in the way of a statement to give out concerning the pending legislation in Congress. The association favors Section 56 of the Chamberlain bill which would give the President authority to establish if necessary a chain of training camps similar to those held at Plattsburg last year.

BROAD ST. HOSPITAL GETS STATE CHARTER

Board of Charities Admits Need of Institution in Financial District.

TO SERVE 1,500,000 PERSONS

Sufficient Funds Pledged to Establish and Maintain the Work and for Much Equipment.

The State Board of Charities yesterday approved the charter for the Broad Street Hospital, calling for a general emergency hospital and nurses' training school, and thus assured the completion of a project which was planned something more than a year ago — a hospital to serve the million and a half people employed in downtown Manhattan during business hours and the fifteen or twenty thousand who live in the neighborhood of the financial district.

The founders of the hospital expect that it will meet the need of such an institution in the immediate vicinity of many steamship and railroad terminals and the largest office buildings on the island, where there are numerous minor accidents and a constant possibility of larger ones. Sufficient funds have been pledged for the establishment and maintenance of the hospital and for two-thirds of the equipment.

Dr. A. J. Barker Savage will be Superintendent, and among the members of the Board of Governors are: Edward L. Wemple, Charles E. Danforth, Charles H. Allen, M. W. Dominick, Adolph Lewisohn, James Barber, Alton B. Parker, Harry G. Harkness, James Rascovar, Charles Strauss, Theodore L. Lutkins, Robert H. Klits, George C. Luebbers, Henry J. Dorgeloh, Henry E. Smolen, G. A. Prahl, and Drs. John F. Erdmann, George Gray Ward, Jr., Ralph A. Stewart, William H. Dieffenbach, Walter Gray Crump, Lefferts A. McClelland, Charles Gennerich and William Tod Helmuth.

The State Board of Charities also approved the incorporation of the Canandaigua Hospital for Physicians and Surgeons at Canandaigua, the Bush Terminal Hospital in Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Presbyterian Home for the Aged. It approved the extension of the corporate powers of the Nassau Cottage Association and the Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls; denied the application for approval of incorporation of the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Brownsville and East New York on the ground that no proof of the necessity for it had been furnished for the board; and made only a progressive report on the application of the Beth Moses Hospital in Brooklyn.

William Rhinelander Stewart was unanimously re-elected President and Simon W. Rosendale Vice-President.

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$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 & $5.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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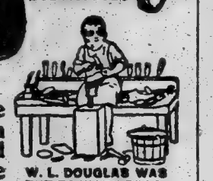

W. L. DOUGLAS WAS PUT TO WORK PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE. HE BEGAN MANUFACTURING IN 1876, AND IS NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.00 $3.50 AND $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD.

BOYS' SHOES
Best in the World
$3.00 $2.50 $2.00
Catalog Free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES VALUE GUARANTEED

For 33 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. His name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes. They are the best known shoes in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 SHOES are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 and $3.50 SHOES hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes for the price.

None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

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755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
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*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

*Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $4.00 shoes for women.*

Only Two More Days
to get this 85c
"Wear-Ever"
Double-lipped 2½ Quart Saucepan

LIMITED
Special offer good only until April 15th. Thereafter price will be 85c.

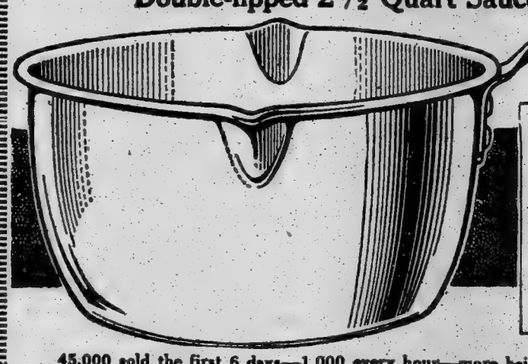

Note the two lips—which enable you to pour with either right or left hand. Cover for this Saucepan 19c. Aluminum utensils are NOT "all the same." *Refuse Substitutes*

For Only 59c and the coupon if presented on or before April 15, 1916.

45,000 sold the first 6 days—1,000 every hour—more being sold every day.
Don't delay. Get your pan before supply is exhausted!!
Cut out the coupon today. Take it to your dealer and get the "Wear-Ever" Saucepan for only 59c—by complying with the conditions named in the coupon. If your dealer will not honor the coupon, mail it to us with 85c and we will send you the pan, postage paid.

Stores located anywhere this paper circulates may honor "Wear-Ever" Coupons.

Four hundred and twenty - one stores in and around New York City sell "Wear-Ever" Utensils. Look for "Wear-Ever" displays in your dealer's window.

See for yourself why so many women prefer "Wear-Ever."

Clip the Coupon—get your saucepan today!

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co.
New Kensington, Pa.

"Wear-Ever" Coupon

Any store that sells "Wear-Ever" aluminum ware may accept this Coupon and 59c in payment for one "Wear-Ever" 2½ quart Saucepan, which sells regularly at 85c, provided the Coupon is presented in person at store on or before April 15, 1916, writing thereon your name, address and date of purchase. Only one pan sold to a customer.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... Date.....

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co
New Kensington Pennsylvania

N. T. 4-13.

Remarkable Automobile Bargains

Don't Decide on Any Car Until You See These

Locomobile Exchange Sixes

Seldom does a chance like this come to you, an opportunity to get a high priced car at a medium car price.

Many of the shrewdest business men in New York are taking advantage of this offer, purchasing an Exchange Locomobile with its $5000 quality, prestige and service, in preference to a new car for the same money.

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In excellent mechanical condition. Handsome in appearance, wonderful values. Also some great bargains in

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Guaranteed like new cars
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4, 5 and 7 passenger

These splendid cars have been thoroughly renewed and refinished and have all up-to-date equipment.
We have cars of other makes in excellent condition selling under $1000.
Your present car can be handled and convenient terms arranged.

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I am a college man.

Nowhere are cigarettes more critically judged than at college.

I smoke "Helmar" Turkish cigarettes. Most of the college men I know smoke "Helmar" Turkish cigarettes.

Because we find "Helmar" the "Quality Superb" in cigarettes.

The mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

The best tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentleman's smoke.

Anargyros—Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Quality Superb

WHEELER'S ALIMONY STILL IN HIS PocKET

Court Orders Fall to Dislodge Clubman from the Union League's Soft Cushions.

WIFE'S PICKET LINE FUTILE

Justice Greenbaum Grants Contempt Order—Plan to Examine Wheeler's Business Friends.

"Willa Wheeler is harder to 'get' than Villa," commented Jonas J. Goldstein, of the law firm of Goldstein & Goldstein, when he returned to his office, 366 Broadway, yesterday afternoon to resume management of the siege of the Union League Club at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. All day Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., from the upholstered interior of his club withstood the siege in comfort, it is believed, while outside Deputy Sheriff Julius Browner waited, hoping for a chance to serve Mr. Wheeler with a Supreme Court order of arrest for failure to pay back alimony. In the afternoon, while the courts were again being invoked, the siege was temporarily raised, but last night the Deputy Sheriff, reinforced by two private detectives, was again on watch.

They are now armed with an order signed by Justice Greenbaum yesterday requiring Mr. Wheeler to show cause why he should not be arrested and punished for contempt of court.

To Hunt for Wheeler Cash.

Mr. Goldstein said he would apply today to the Supreme Court for an order permitting him to examine persons who he believes owe Mr. Wheeler money, who have recently paid Mr. Wheeler large amounts of money, or who are familiar with the location of property owned by Mr. Wheeler. If the order is obtained the examination will begin at once and any property belonging to Mr. Wheeler, either real or personal, will be attached as soon as it is found. Mr. Goldstein also said:

"As we have failed to serve any papers on Mr. Wheeler and find it impossible to compel him to submit to any court order, everything will be done to collect for his wife the money he owes her. I never knew of the Union League Club, the Apawamis Club and other such organizations being classed as charitable institutions. It is certain that he is spending a large amount of money and could very well afford to pay his wife if he desired to do so."

The lawyer said that he would apply to the Court of Appeals to have the case now pending there put on the preferred calendar. This is the suit which Mrs. Wheeler won for the value of the furnishings of their home. She got a verdict of $15,000, which the Appellate Division reduced to $12,500 and which Mr. Wheeler carried to the Court of Appeals.

In the action to locate Mr. Wheeler's property, if he has any in this State, Mr. Goldstein said, Henry and Isaac Seligman, who bought early this year the seventeen-acre Wheeler estate at Greenwich, Conn., would be examined. The price is said to have been $174,000. It is also proposed to examine representatives of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., with a view of learning something regarding the alleged holdings of Mr. Wheeler in the Chicago Subway Company, and Perley Morse is to be questioned as to Mr. Wheeler's interest in the Ocean Film Company, recently organized, and the Universal Auditing Company, in which the defendant is said to hold stock.

Mrs. Wheeler Determined.

Mrs. Wheeler, who was Claudia Theresa Carlstedt and well known on the musical comedy stage before her marriage in 1898, was ill yesterday morning at her home, 508 West 134th Street, as a result of her experience in personally conducting the attempt to reach her husband at the Union League on Tuesday night. She was able, however, to go to her lawyer's office in the afternoon and assisted him in drawing up the papers for the legal actions to be launched against Mr. Wheeler. She agreed with Mr. Goldstein that there would be no cessation of efforts to drive Mr. Wheeler from his sanctuary and serve him with legal papers, the first step in the recovery of the $8,600 alimony which she alleged is due her. Unless Mr. Wheeler pays up or leaves the State there is a chance, the lawyers say, that he will join another club—the Alimony Club in Ludlow Street Jail.

"It appears to be harder to get Mr. Wheeler out of the Union League than to get Villa," Mr. Goldstein repeated just before he gave orders for the night guard at the club. "In Villa's case there is a chance that he can be starved out, but in the club I understand the commissary department is very well supplied and we cannot cut off those supplies by blockade. It is a strange legal situation when a man may sit safe in his club and defy orders of the courts. I am sure, however, that we shall serve the papers and that Mrs. Wheeler will obtain the money that is rightfully hers."

The day picket guard was established about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The club was deserted, the blinds drawn, and the only activity was among the sleepy attendants and the men and boys bringing morning papers and supplies. At the club it was said that Mr. Wheeler was not there. At the Prince George Hotel, where it was said Mr. Wheeler had gone, it was reported that he was not there. Undaunted by conflicting reports, the besiegers stayed on duty, but not even a shadow of Mr. Wheeler appeared. Indeed, it was rumored at one time that he had left the club by a rear door, but that could not be verified. In the afternoon the guards were withdrawn for a time while Mrs. Wheeler and her lawyers were busy invoking further court action in her behalf.

A DU PONT PLANT WRECKED.

Explosion Wrecks Powder Factory and Causes Death of Three.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., April 12.—Three persons were killed, one perhaps fatally injured, and two others less seriously hurt at the Nemours plant of the du Pont Powder Company, eight miles from here, early today, when 4,000 kegs of black powder exploded. The plant was nearly destroyed, with a loss of about $100,000.

Howard Mathena, a glazier, had just entered the glazing shop when the explosion occurred, and he was blown to pieces. Calvin Butts, a watchman, was nearby and was so seriously hurt that he may not recover.

George and Roy Crawford were asleep in their home, almost a mile from the mill, and were crushed to death under a great rock blown through the roof by the force of the blast. Two other persons in the village were injured by falling debris. The sites of the buildings which made up the plant are marked by great holes. Officials are unable to assign any cause for the explosion.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 12.—Officials of the du Pont Powder Company here said today that the plant in West Virginia had never been engaged on war orders, but was exclusively used to manufacture blasting powder for the coal mines in that vicinity.

A BAFF CONFESSION LAID TO 3D DEGREE

Ferrara, Recanting, Tells Jury a Detective Threatened Him with Death.

OFFICIALS DISPUTE CHARGE

District Attorney and Deputy Commissioners Say Chauffeur Freely Admitted His Guilt.

Pleading that he was a victim of brutal police methods, Frank Ferrara, the chauffeur on trial for murder in connection with the killing of Barnet Baff, took the stand before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday and denied that he had any guilty knowledge of a murder plot when he drove the hired assassins to the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914. He said he was engaged by Ippolito Greco, the Harlem saloon keeper to take a sick friend to a hospital. With this object in view he submitted to Greco's directions and proceeded to the market as he was ordered to do, with two gunmen and Greco in the rear seat.

When they reached the market, he said, he was directed to wait a few minutes. Not long after he heard what he thought was an explosion. Greco and the two men ran toward the car, jumped in and yelled to him to go as fast as he could.

"I asked Greco what was that shooting that I had heard," Ferrara testified, "and Greco told me to forget about the shooting and go ahead."

Ferrara denied that he knew by name any of the Baff conspirators. He said Arichiello, Di Paolo, and the Zafarone brothers were all strangers to him, although he did admit under cross-examination, that he had lived all his life in their neighborhood. He denied he got $100 from Ippolito Greco for his services in the Baff shooting. All he got, he said, was $6 from Greco for two hours' auto hire, at $3 per hour. And when Greco paid him off, Ferrara said, the saloon keeper threatened to kill him, if he ever mentioned the shooting.

Like Giuseppe Arichiello, the chauffeur in testifying in his own behalf, recanted a confession of guilt which he had made to the police last February. He said this confession in which he admitted that he knew of the murder plot before he started for the market, was "beaten out of him" at Police Headquarters by detectives. After being punched and kicked and knocked down, Ferrara, according to his testimony, was ready to say anything. He said Detective Butts threatened to kill him if he did not confess.

To refute Ferrara's story of police persecution, Assistant District Attorney O'Malley called to the witness stand Deputy Police Commissioners Scull and Lord and Inspector Cray, who denied that violence had been used against any of the Baff prisoners. Detective Butts also took the stand to deny that he had threatened to kill Ferrara, and District Attorney Swann testified that Ferarra had made a confession to him without coercion from any one.

One witness for the State, Samuel Feinberg, a poultry merchant, was held in contempt of court by Justice Shearn yesterday for failing to appear in response to a subpoena. The prosecution closed its case yesterday and the defense will open today.

13,090 FOR ROOSEVELT IN ILLINOIS PRIMARIES

All These Voters Writing His Name on Their Ballots on Not Finding It There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Theodore Roosevelt received 13,090 votes in the Illinois primaries, although his name, at his own request, was not on the Presidential preference ballot. Each voter who cast a ballot for Colonel Roosevelt wrote his name in.

Medill McCormick leads eight Republican delegates at large on the regular Republican slate as a Sherman delegate.

Colonel Roosevelt will get at least two delegates from Illinois in the National Convention. City Treasurer Sergel, in the Second, and City Clerk Sinan, in the Sixth District, broke the slate which provided for a solid delegation for Senator Sherman. John M. Harlan, the Roosevelt candidate for delegate at large, was defeated.

On the Democratic side Roger C. Sullivan claims forty-five of the fifty-eight delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

In Chicago complete returns show that Mayor Thompson lost twenty-one of the thirty-five wards in the city in the fight for control of the County Republican Committee. Sullivan and his friends carried twenty-eight of the thirty-five wards, defeating ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison.

NEW DISCIPLINE IN SING SING

Prison Politicians Find Free Access to Offices Barred.

OSSINING, April 12.—There has been a tightening of discipline in Sing Sing Prison, it was announced today, since Superintendent J. M. Carter took office.

Where the prison politicians, holding office in the Mutual Welfare League, heretofore overran the office, now they are barred inside the double steel gates of the keyroom, and are not permitted to go upstairs to the front office without a special pass from Warden G. W. Kirchwey's office.

Some of those affected by the new order are Charles Gondorf, king of wire-tappers; David Maier, "Doc" Rogers, Peter Cullen, "O. K. Bill" Meyers, efficiency engineer of the league; John Mereno, and others. About the only "trusties" having free access to the office now are George Hodson, switchboard operator; Joe Nathan, stenographer, and Harold Rich, clerk.

FLOWERS FOR LITTLE FOLK.

Little Mothers' Aid Association to Give an Easter Festival.

An Easter flower festival will be held by The Little Mothers' Aid Association for the hundreds of Little Mothers attending the classes at the various branches, on Saturday afternoon, April 29, at 2 o'clock, at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street. The nursery children of Happy Day House will give a fairy play and Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton has arranged for moving pictures suitable for children.

Mrs. A. W. Wattenburg will be chairman of the reception committee of the festival and Mrs. W. E. Wilkinson will have charge of the refreshments. Mrs. Charles H. Mills is the chairman of the festival and will be assisted by Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mrs. Charles E. Wilcox, Mrs. Nelson Worden, Mrs. Charles E. Abbott, Mrs. Charles O. Maas, Mrs. J. H. Maher, Mrs. I. S. Berwin, Mrs. Lyman B. Post, Mrs. H. F. Kiddle, Mrs. J. H. Johnston and others.

SPAIN GETS SAILORS' BODIES

Transfer at Portsmouth Navy Yard Is Occasion for Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 12.—The ceremonies in connection with the transfer of the bodies of thirty-one Spanish sailors of Admiral Cervera's fleet, who died while prisoners of war in 1898 and were buried on Seavey's Island, took place today at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Following the funeral procession from the hospital the bodies were officially turned over to the Spanish Military Attaché, Colonel Nicholas Urculla, by Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, representing the Navy Department, and a service then was read by the Rev. Denis J. O'Brien of South Berwick, Me., the services concluding with three volleys from the Marine Battalion and the sounding of taps.

The procession formed at 10 o'clock with a battalion of marines from the barracks and U. S. S. Southery and detachments of sailors from the Washington and Sacramento. Headed by the naval band, the procession marched to the Naval Hospital and thence to the pier, where the Spanish gunboat Almirante Lobo was tied up. Sailors from the Washington acted as pallbearers.

Rear Admiral Knight then delivered an address transferring the bodies to the Spanish Government, and Captain Urculla accepted them in behalf of the Spanish Government. The Spanish gunboat will sail for Spain Friday.

CHILD WELFARE BOARD ROW

Mrs. Bacon Resigns—Others Are Said to Consider Doing So.

Trouble has broken out among the members of the Board of Child Welfare, with the result, it was said yesterday, that several were on the point of resigning. Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon sent her resignation to Mayor Mitchel several days ago, but he has not yet accepted it. According to report, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Edward P. Maynard were thinking of following Mrs. Bacon's example. It was said at the Mayor's office, however, that no such information had been received.

The trouble in the board was said to be due to the fact that two members, Mrs. Hannah B. Einstein and Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, had been entirely too aggressive and had tried to run the affairs of the board. William H. Matthews is President of the board, and it was said yesterday that he also was on the point of resigning. When asked about it Mr. Matthews said: "I have not resigned."

Other members of the board are the Rev. W. A. Courtney, Supervisor of Catholic Charities, and Michael Furst. There is a proposition before the Board of Aldermen to appropriate an additional $800,000 for the work of the board.

the soup of the epicure

"A man seldom thinks with more earnestness of anything than he does of his dinner"

As Mr. Barrie would say, this is "what every woman knows." And knowing it, the capable manager of the home welcomes every ally in her deft campaign to achieve success in the dining-room.

Franco-American Soups are delightfully rich and satisfying just as food. Their French delicacy of seasoning and flavor appeals to the nicest taste. They present such a wide variety of choice that a different kind may be served every dinner-time for three weeks without a single repetition. They are so convenient that they may be served at a moment's notice; "merely heat before serving" are the only directions for their preparation.

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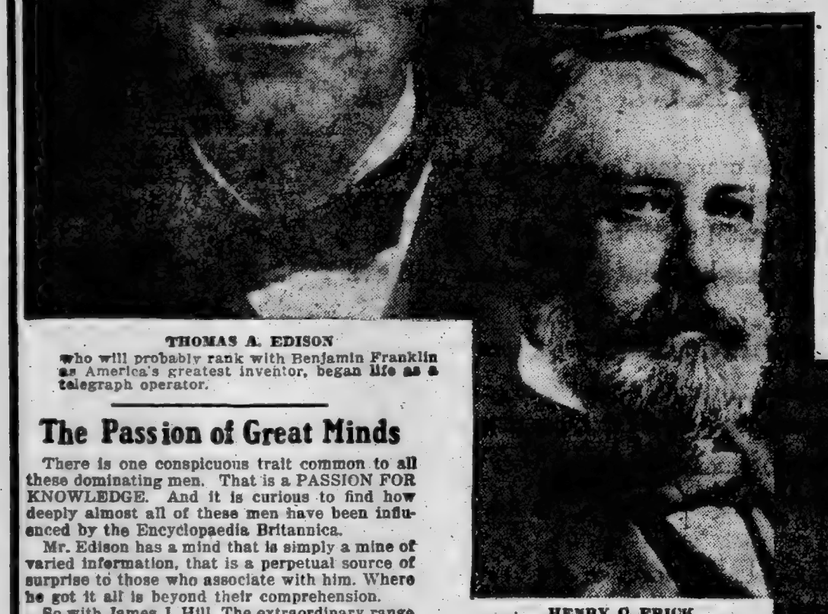

THOMAS A. EDISON
who will probably rank with Benjamin Franklin as America's greatest inventor, began life as a telegraph operator.

HENRY C. FRICK
began clerking in his uncle's store, and then went into the coke business in a small way. He has long been one of the dominant figures in the steel industry and in the Steel Corporation.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS
the owner of two of the most widely circulated journals in the world and probably the richest publisher, began as a newsboy in Portland, Maine.

But they all had in the highest degree the Passion for Knowledge

A. J. EARLING
who transformed the St. Paul from a regional railroad into a transcontinental, and is making it the first railway to be operated over a large section by electricity, began life as a telegraph operator and train despatcher.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB
who has become the foremost individual steel maker of the world, began life carrying a surveyor's chain.

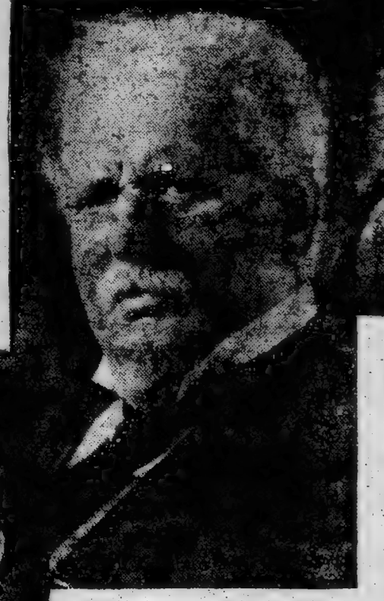

THEODORE N. VAIL
at the head of the largest telephone organization on earth—he was in large part its creator—thought to study medicine and later was in the Government Railway Mail Service.

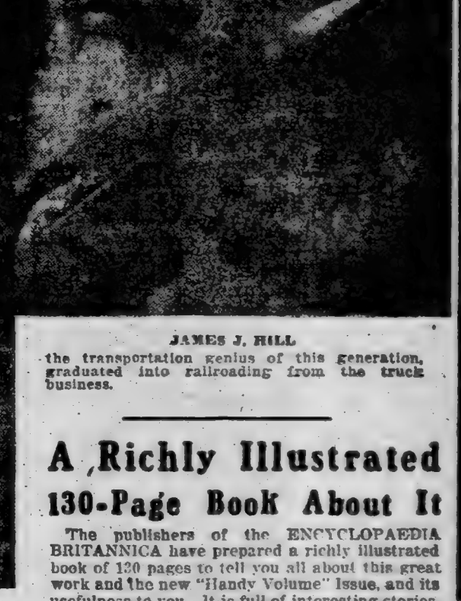

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7 MORE CITY BILLS PASSED BY SENATE

Change in Tax Period Included —Greater Powers to Mayor and Estimate Board.

CITY TO SHARE AUTO TAX

This Measure Opposed by Up-State Republicans—Changes in Jail Jurisdiction—No Fees for Sheriff.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Relief measures affecting New York City kept the Senate busy all day. Before adjourning tonight the upper house put through seven of the bills on the Brown Committee program, in addition to the two passed yesterday, making nine in all so far this week. The bills passed today were:

Providing for a gradual change in the period in which taxes shall fall due from May 1 to Nov. 1 to Jan. 1 and July 1, the process to be completed within five years.

Placing the civil jails in New York City under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections instead of the Sheriffs. This bill provides for the separate maintenance of Sheriffs' prisoners.

Giving the Board of Estimate control over the expenditures of the New York County House Board, which selected the site and made the plans for the proposed new County Court House in Manhattan.

Providing that after Jan. 1, 1918, the Sheriff of New York County shall receive as compensation only his fixed salary. Under the present law he receives the fees of the office as well.

Providing that the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen shall have control over salaries, expenditures and conditions of employment under the New York City Board of Water Supply. This bill also requires the approval of the Board of Estimate for the exercise of various powers by the Boar dof Water Supply.

Giving New York half of the automobile registration fees collected in the city. Under the present law they go to the State entire.

Constitutional amendment requiring the submission of all measures affecting the administration of counties within New York City to the Mayor for his approval. Under the present law the Mayor does not exercise veto power over such bills

The measures passed by the Senate yesterday provided for a referendum on whether the salaries of school teachers in New York City shall be fixed by the local authorities or, as at present, by statute and for the inauguration of the "pay-as-you-go" policy. Under the latter bill the city authorities are prohibited from issuing bonds for any but revenue-producing improvements, such as aqueducts, transit lines and docks.

City Bills on Calendars.

There are on the Senate third reading calendar two New York City bills of the Brown committee series which have not yet been considered. One of these provides for a referendum on whether the city authorities shall have the right to fix salaries and regulate conditions of employment under the county governments in New York City. The other provides for a referendum on whether the salaries of policemen, firemen and other city employes whose salaries at present are fixed by statute shall be brought under the direct control of the Board of Estimate.

On second reading in the Senate is a proposed Constitutional amendment, which, if passed, would give the Legislature the right to delegate certain legislative powers to municipalities by statute with a view to bestowing on them a broader measure of control over local affairs.

The two remaining referendum bills, it is expected, will provoke considerable opposition from both Republican and Democratic members jealous of the powers at present exercised by the county administrations in New York City, which are closely interwoven with the political machines. This opposition was clearly foreshadowed today, when the bill giving the Mayor veto power over legislative measures affecting county governments in the city was up for debate. This bill encountered the solid opposition of the Tammany and McCooey Senators, who were joined by Senators Gilchrist and Lawson, Brooklyn machine Republicans.

Senate Leader Brown, who is sponsor for the New York City relief bills, was on his feet all day fighting for the measure. He fought so well that he earned congratulations and thanks from Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner, who praised him for what he termed the generous attitude he had shown toward the City of New York.

This was after up-State Republicans had made a hot fight on the bill providing for the sharing by New York city in auto license fees. On the basis of last year's auto tax, New York City's share would not exceed $309,000, but many up-State Republicans urged that the tax should go undivided for the maintenance of State highways.

Tax Pledged to State.

Senator J. Henry Walters of Onondaga led the fight on the bill. He declared that the present automobile tax was unconstitutional, and that representatives of the automobile associations had refrained from raising the question only in return for an ironclad pledge from the 1909 Legislature that all the money realized from the licensing of motor cars should be used for the maintenance of good roads.

Senator Walters said he was present when the pledge was given in Speaker Wadeworth's room. He was borne out by Senator Charles J. Hewitt of Cayuga, who declared that he was present, too. Both said that they regarded the pledge as binding on them personally and that they could not see their way clear to approve of any portion of this tax being diverted from his original purpose.

"It is ridiculous," said Senator Brown in reply, "to maintain that this pledge could be binding on all future legislatures. It is absurd to try to have it appear that the 300,000 odd motor car owners in the State are paying their license fees into the State Treasury in the same spirit that they drop 25 cents on the collection plate on Sunday.

"What we are proposing to return to New York City is merely a few crumbs. We are appropriating $15,000,000 for highway purposes this year, and of that amount we will ask New York City to contribute $10,000,000."

The bill was passed by a vote of 35 to 13. The adverse votes were all cast by up-State Republicans.

All the Democrats and three Republican Senators—Bennett of New York and Lawson and Burlingame of Kings—voted against the bill changing the dates for the tax levy in New York City. This bill is designed to do away with the necessity of issuing short-time securities in anticipation of tax receipts.

The bill to shift jurisdiction over the civil jails to the Department of Correction was passed, 48 to 3. All the Senators voted for the bill to make the Sheriff's a salaried office, and the bill to give the Board of Estimate control over the expenditures of the Court House Board. The bill placing the Water Supply Board under Board of Estimate supervision was passed, 47 to 1. The concurent resolution making county bills subject to the Mayor's veto was passed, 29 to 20.

Mayor's Vetoes Overridden.

Both Senate and Assembly today passed over Mayor Mitchel's veto the Coffey bill, which would permit the city of Mt. Vernon to tap the water mains of New York City in the Croton watershed. In the Assembly the bill was passed, 77 to 60 in the Senate, 27 to 17.

The Assembly passed the Ellenbogen bill, placing the administration of building regulations in New York City in the hands of Borough Superintendents of Buildings, under rules to be fixed by a Board of Standards. Powers of inspection now held by the State Industrial Commission are turned over to the Borough Superintendents, and a Board of Appeals is established.

The Governor today signed three bills affecting New York City—the Hamilton-Fertig bill, for the licensing of massage parlors; the Paten bill, authorizing the Commissioner of Police of New York City to reinstate members of the force dismissed because of physical disability when it is shown that the disability has been removed, and the Flamman bill, which provides that persons in New York City drawing pensions from the city or State and holding a city, county, or State job, shall lose their pensions when the total compensation in such case exceeds $1,200 a year.

CAUCUS ON THOMPSON BILLS.

Republican Senators Reject Anti-Appeal Measure, Accept Others.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Republican Senators in caucus tonight voted to reject the Thompson bill, urged by the Public Service Commission, which would deprive public service corporations of the right they now exercise under a decision of the Court of Appeals of having decisions by the Commissions reviewed in the courts under certiorari proceedings.

In its place the caucus voted to accept a bill which would compel the Public Service Commissions to render decisions in rate cases within a year unless granted an extension of time by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The proposed bill also would reserve to the corporations the right of one appeal to the Appellate Division by certiorari on rate decisions, and in cases where different Appellate Divisions disagree on a similar set of facts to a review by the Court of Appeals.

The caucus also agreed to support the Thompson Committee bill which would transfer from the Public Service Commission for the First District to the New York City Administration the supervision of subway construction and leave the commission only the work of public service regulation within the city. The bill gives the Mayor power to appoint a rapid transit commission composed of seven members, one from each borough, together with the Mayor and the Controller, to take over the supervisory work in connection with the construction of new transit lines, provided the Board of Estimate adopts a resolution sanctioning such action.

Favorable action was taken on an amendment to the Public Service Commissions Law proposed by the Thompson Committee under which, instead of the present $5,000 penalty in cases where orders of the commission have been disobeyed, it is left within the discretion of the jury to impose any penalty up to that amount.

The bill turning over to the Federal authorities the administration of the Quarantine Station and the work of the Health Officer of the Port of New York was also approved.

Burlesque Farmers' Pension Bill.

ALBANY, April 12.—Pensions for all farmers over 30 years of age would be provided by a bill introduced today by Senator Thomas B. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. The measure was inspired by Majority Leader Brown as a burlesque on pension legislation.

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PASS SCHOOL ATHLETE BILL

Only Four Assembly Votes Against Physical Training Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—The Assembly this afternoon passed the Welsh bill providing for physical training of all pupils over eight years of age in all the schools of the State. This is a companion bill to another measure by Assemblyman Welsh of Albany, which provides for military training outside of schools, and in Summer camps for all boys between 16 and 19. The school bill has the approval of State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley; the military training bill has not.

There were only four dissenting votes on the school bill—those of Assemblymen Reilley, Cotillo, Evans and Shipiocoff, who feared it might mean the introduction of the military spirit into the public schools.

Assemblyman McCue of New York said: "It is time our schools did something to develop more than the mental side of boys and girls."

Assemblyman Bush of Chemung said: "American public schools are raising up a race of mollycoddles."

Many of the members who voted for the physical training measure said they would not vote for the military training bill.

The Greiner Bible bill, which would compel daily readings from the Scriptures in the public schools, was recalled from the oblivion of committee and will be discussed in the Senate.

FLAMMAN BILL SIGNED.

Cuts Off City Pensions of About 200 Public Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Governor Whitman today signed the Flamman bill cutting off the pensions of ex-city employes holding State or county or other city jobs where the pensions plus the salary exceeds in each case $1,200 a year. The bill affects about 200 pensioners, of whom twenty-five are in the City's Fire Prevention Bureau.

Whitman Removes Schoharie Clerk.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—Governor Whitman today removed from office Glanis A. Snyder, County Clerk of Schoharie County, on charges of official misconduct, preferred by the State Tax Commission. Frank W. Bliss of Middleburg was named as his successor. Both are Democrats. Snyder was charged with having failed to report certain mortgage taxes.

LAWSON ACCEPTS GAGE.

Does Not Believe Gilchrist Can Prevent His Return to Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Senator Robert R. Lawson of Kings said today that he was not displeased with the changes made by the Senate Reapportionment Committee in the boundaries of his Senate District. He resented the suggestion that the changes had been ordered with a view to disciplining him for having shown independence of party control in the Senate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out this morning that Senator Lawson had been thrown into the same Senate district with Senator Alfred J. Gilchrist, and that the leaders believed Gilchrist could prevent his return to the Senate. Senator Lawson said this was not so. The fact remains, however, that Senator Lawson and Senator Gilchrist, who have been occupying adjoining seats in the Senate, have not spoken since reapportionment has been an absorbing theme in the Legislature.

Senator Lawson, in a statement tonight, said that his Assembly District "had been tacked onto a part of the district represented by Senator Gilchrist and the lower part of the Gilchrist district had been lopped off." But, Senator Lawson said, he had lived for forty years and was well known in the district as now laid out.

"Senator Mills, who is credited with plans to discipline Senators, has no more power to do so than any other member of the Senate," said Senator Lawson. "He himself is credited with being extremely independent in thought when speaking in his own district in Manhattan, but when acting in Albany is entirely subservient to the wishes of the majority leader."

THOMPSON TO GET $50,000.

Senate Committee Reports Favorably and Resolution Will Pass.

ALBANY, April 12.—The resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator George F. Thompson to give his committee, which is investigating the First District Public Service Commission, an additional $50,000 to pay its expenses, was reported favorably by the Senate Finance Committee tonight.

A conference of Republican Senators last night voted to support the resolution.

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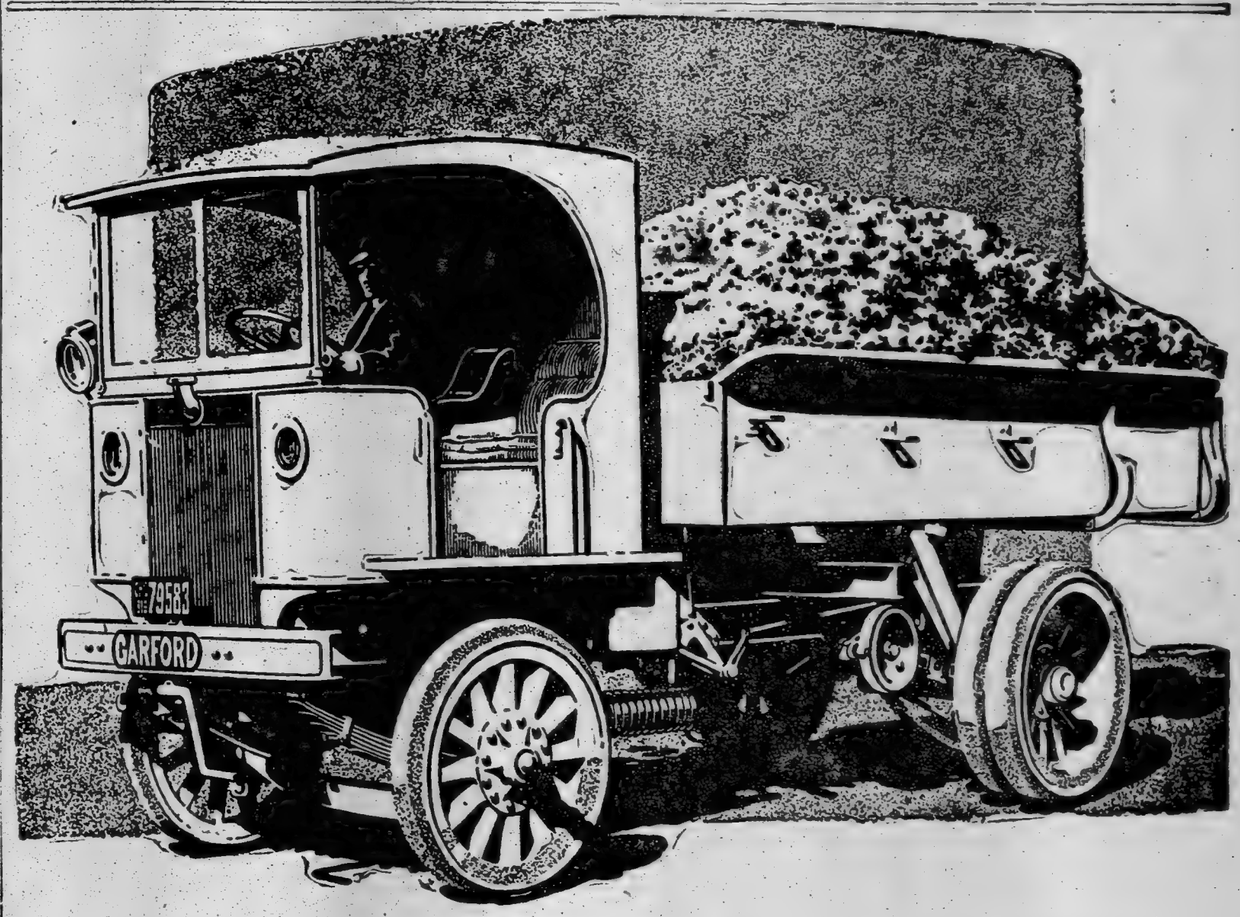

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"Isn't all kerosene pretty much alike?"

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NIJINSKI PUTS LIFE IN BALLET RUSSE

He Shows Grace and Finish at His Debut in "Le Spectre de la Rose."

LETTER DISTURBS DANCER

Mlle. Revalles Hysterical Over a Missive Containing Powder, Which Rose Into Her Face.

Warslav Nijinski made his first appearance in this country yesterday afternoon at the matinée performance of the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera House. He danced in "Le Spectre de la Rose," a pas de deux in which the other rôle brings forward Mlle. Lopokova, and in "Petrouchka," Stravinsky's ballet, which enlists the services of most of the company, with Mlle. Lopokova and Messrs. Bolm and Cecchetti in the other principal characters. The remainder of the bill comprised the Polovtsian dances from "Prince Igor," and the ballet, "Scheherasade."

Mr. Nijinski's début was a success, though he scarcely provided the sensational features that this public had been led to expect of him. This was to some extent due to the rôles in which he appeared, which are limited in their possibilities in one sense because they are "character rôles." The guise in which he presented himself yesterday was rather that of a highly accomplished dancer whose work put new life into those appearing with him, than as one especially remarkable in himself. The public will probably have to wait for his appearance in ballets of the purely classic style to get more knowledge of the technical wonders that have been so liberally promised and that were indeed foreshadowed yesterday.

To a certain extent his rôle in "Le Spectre de la Rose" is in the classical style, but story and atmospheric demands restrict the dancer in several directions. There is no denying that new meaning was read into the little ballet by the version of yesterday, and that the grace and the finish of Nijinski's dancing and his intelligence as a stage director were largely responsible for this.

There was a discordant note in a super-refinement of gesture and posture that amounted to effeminacy. The costume of the dancer, fashioned about the shoulders exactly like a woman's decolleté, with shoulder-and-arm straps even, helped to emphasize this, as did certain technical details of the dancing, such as dancing on the toes, which is not ordinarily indulged in by male dancers. The obvious reflection in justification of Mr. Nijinski's characterization is that the ghost of a rose is not exactly a masculine commodity. Precisely! Then why devise a ballet in which a man dances that character? As well put a lyric soprano to singing Rhadames in "Aida." 1

As Petrouchka, the dancer gave a splendid performance of this fantastic rôle. Both in the purely external characteristics of the puppet-lover and in suggesting an actual pathos in his imaginary life-drama, he made his effects with mastery. The tales of his rehearsing the ballets in which he appears were borne out in the performance of this work, as well as in the case of Le Spectre de la Rose." By little touches of stage management the story was made easier to follow. Among those that come to mind quickly were those concerned in the first dance of the three puppets, where the showman's manipulation of them was more clearly suggested, and in the entrance of the bear. The prominence the music gives the latter incident was formerly somewhat obscured by the crowding of the stage. Yesterday the bear was visible to the audience as soon as he appeared, and the sudden ponderous coming of the orchestra music was thus immediately explained. These are only two points of many.

The matinee was disturbed yesterday by a change in the order of the ballets. This was announced from the stage by an explanation that Mme. Revalles had received a letter on entering the theatre which had so disturbed her that she would not be able to go on immediately in "Scheherazade," which was scheduled first. The "Prince Igor" dances were put in its place.

It was later explained behind the stage that Mme. Revalles's letter had contained some powder which rose up into her face when she opened the letter. The dancer became hysterical, it was said, thinking someone was trying to poison or blind her. Later she calmed down and took her place on the stage.

The letter, whose text was ill-written and incoherent for the most part, was mailed Tuesday morning from Seabright, N. J., according to the cancellation, and its envelope was stamped with the name of the Peninsula House. It was signed "A. A. de von Zell," and its writer asserted, among other things, that he was a Russian Prince born in this country and a cousin to the Kaiser. The ballet authorities said they would hand the letter over to the police.

In the evening bill, "Thamar," a drama arranged by Leon Bakst, with music by Balakireff, was given for the first time here. Flore Revalles was the Princess of the Caucasus who lures lovers to their destruction, and Adolf Bolm had the part of her victim. The ballet is a short but very effective one, in which there is some fine dancing by Mr. Bolm and the corps de ballet, dancing of a wild and savage sort that had a thrill to it. Mlle. Revalles was excellent. The orchestra was not at its best. The stage setting and costuming for "Thamar" has not been bettered for its pictorial effect and striking colors by anything of Bakst's that has yet been shown by the company.

DURER PRINT BRINGS $1,125.

Top Price for "Adam and Eve" at Edelheimer Sale—Total, $11,325.

Albrecht Dürer's "Adam and Eve," No. 28 of the catalogue, fine impression, first state, showing a little margin on paper with the watermark of the bull's head, brought the highest price of the first night of the sale of Richard Edelheimer stipples, mezzotints and color prints at the American Art Galleries last evening going to Edward D. Balken for $1,125. Martin Shongauer's "St. Thomas," painter-engraving, No. 21, from the Junius S. Morgan Collection, went to K. T. Chester for $750, and the same buyer paid $800 for No. 47, an extra fine impression of Dürer's "Melancholia."

Other prints bringing the higher prices were "Bacchanalian Group with Silenus," by Andrea Mantegna, superb early impression, No. 7, when to E. T. Junior for $250; "Christ Descending Into Hell," by Mantegna, No. 8, strong, early impression, rare, repaired, went to the same buyer for $230; "The Fate of the Evil Tongue," painter-engraving, very rare, by Nicoletto da Modena, (Nicola Rosex,) the goldsmith and engraver, went to Chester for $200.

"The Virgin Holding a Pear," painter-engraving by Dürer, No. 33, rare and brilliant print, three-eighths margin, watermark on paper anchor within a circle, from three important collections, went to Knoedler & Co. for $510. Dürer's "St. Christopher," (his head turned backward,) No. 46, went to Seaman, agent, $240.

"The Large Fortune," painter-engraving, by Dürer, No. 49, went to D. Keppel for $520. This was an impression of great brilliancy on paper with the watermark of the high crown. On the reverse was written in ink: "A Paris chez Pierre Mariette, Rue St. Jacques, à l'esperance, 1679." Mariette, famous collector and publisher, was known to have affixed his signature to all very fine plates that passed through his hands, but this is the first time he is known to have added his full address. A brilliant impression of "The Little Horse," by Dürer, No. 56, went to Seaman for $285.

The returns for the evening were $11,325. The sale will be concluded this evening.

PARADE OF THE HIPPODROME

Sousa and Band Lead 1,274 Attaches, Including 600 Women.

A parade of the 1,274 attachés of the Hippodrome, given yesterday morning in recognition of the eleventh birthday of the institution, attracted thousands of people along the line of march. The procession left the theatre at 11 o'clock, marched through Forty-second Street to Eighth Avenue, thence to Thirty-fourth Street, to Madison, north to Forty-fourth Street, and back to the Hippodrome. It was more than half a mile long, and as it passed the New Amsterdam Theatre it was reviewed by Charles B. Dillingham, A. L. Erlanger, Bruce Edwards, and Theodore Rousseau, the last named representing the city.

John Philip Sousa and his band headed the parade, the first time the march king and his organization have marched in New York since the Dewey parade. Behind them came the 300 men and boys who make up the uniformed staff of the theatre, next the stage crew in linen dusters, behind them the elephants and Toto, the present clown, accompanied by Marcelline of former spectacles. The section that attracted the most attention, naturally, was the last, in which the 600 women of the show marched, some of them in their stage costumes, the others in the uniform of the parade.

The event was such a success that it is planned to make it an annual happening.

Tom Dobson in Song Recital.

Tom Dobson gave another of his song recitals at the Punch and Judy Theatre yesterday afternoon. He sang several songs by Brahms, Gustav Mahler, and Erich Wolff, four songs in French by Hahn, Moreau, and Rhene-Baton, and two groups of songs in English by Carpenter, Griffes, Seiler, Norton, and Lehmann, with several of his own. As usual, he played his own piano accompaniments.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At the hundredth performance of "The Cinderella Man" at the Hudson last night autographed copies of Victor Herbert's song, "Out of His Heart He Builds a Home," were given to those in the audience.

Eugene Cowles and Jerome Schwartz were added yesterday to the list of composers who will take part in the composers' specialty at the Hippodrome Sunday night.

John Barrymore, who is playing the part of a convict in Galsworthy's "Justice" at the Candler, will visit Sing Sing today on the invitation of Warden Kirchwey.

The first fashion show for juveniles ever staged will be a new feature of "Peter Rabbit in Dreamland" when the pantomime is revived at the Century next Monday for the benefit of the Flower and Sydenham Hospitals.

The Washington Square Players have invited the members of the companies of Sir Herbert Tree, Grace George, James K. Hackett, and the players appearing in "Justice" to attend a special performance of their program of playlets at the Bandbox next Tuesday afternoon.

CIVIL WAR VETERAN ANSWERS A PACIFIST

Tells of Unprotected City's Panic and Terror in Draft Riots of 1863.

LAYMEN'S CLUB IS SILENT

F. R. Townsend Ends All Talk of Anti-Preparedness, Which Darwin J. Meserole Had Begun.

A veteran of the civil war listened to a strong plea against preparedness last night, and then, when the speaker of the evening had finished, arose, and with the recital of one short experience of his own in this city in 1863 silenced any further argument for unpreparedness by anybody for the rest of the evening.

The speaker of the evening was Darwin J. Meserole, a lawyer of 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn, the veteran was F. R. Townsend, also a lawyer, living at 508 West 114th Street. The meeting was held by the Laymen's Club, Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine, and this is what happened:

Mr. Meserole, who had been invited by the club to speak to them, chose for his subject, "There Is Not an Enemy in Sight." He meant no enemy for this Government among the powers of the world, and he pleaded against any further expenditure for military preparation.

When the speaker had finished Mr. Townsend rose. He crossed the room, shook hands with Mr. Meserole, thanking him for his words, and turned to the guests who were staring at him.

"May I say a few words, Mr. President," he asked, and on receiving permission went on:

"I am a pretty old man, gentlemen. I was a soldier in '63, and I wonder if you will let me tell of something which happened there which is not so far from the matter we are discussing."

He then told how in 1863 Lee's Army had come storming across the Blue Ridge Mountains into Maryland, and how the whole country was in a fever of excitement and terror until after Gettysburg, and Meade had driven the invaders back. The speaker then related how New York City was in the throes of rioting and pillage, for its troops had been hurried to Washington in the haste to guard the nation's capital.

"I left my father's office on the 13th of July," continued Mr. Townsend, with a voice which trembled with a little excitement, "and hurried to 801 Broadway, where the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers were receiving recruits. That evening a lot of us, green as could be and frightened to death, hurried to camp right here on this hill where the Cathedral now stands. We were only boys all of us, and on our shoulders depended the entire defense of this great city.

"I stood on guard that night, and looked out to see fires rising here and there as the Negroes worked their will on whatever buildings stood handy. None of us knew what to do, and a report that came to our camp just before daylight that several companies of veterans from the field had been ordered to hasten to our protection did a lot to cheer us up.

"The next morning we marched down Fifth Avenue past the old Fifth Avenue Hotel. I tell you I was scared every minute somebody was going to shoot me, and some of us as much better. But we were not even bothered in our march, and the city seemed strangely peaceful after the day and night of terror. Then, below the hotel, in a square, we came upon those companies of veterans quietly eating their breakfast. Sentries had been posted, and the air of confidence they dispelled made veterans of us all."

The old man turned suddenly to the speaker of the evening.

"That's my answer, Sir," he said, "to any talk of unpreparedness. Those few companies of men, prepared and ready to fight and knowing how to fight saved this city. And they never fired a single shot, doing it."

There was silence as Mr. Townsend sat down. There was not a sound of applause. In a few moments Mr. Meserole led the talk into channels which dealt with the injustice and oppression which the social system worked on everybody but millionaires.

Gladys Hanson Weds C. E. Cook.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga. April 12.—Miss Gladys Hanson Snook and Charles Emerson Cook of New York were married here today at noon at the home of the bride's father, Heyton Harrison Snook. Mr. and Mrs. Cook left during the afternoon for New York, where they will make their home. Mrs. Cook is well known under her stage name of Gladys Hanson. Mr. Cook is a theatrical press agent.

HEADS WHITE RATS ACTORS.

J. W. Fitzpatrick Elected International President of Union.

The results of the election of officers and members of the International Board of the White Rats Actors' Union and Associated Actresses of America were announced yesterday. James William Fitzpatrick was elected International President, Edward Clarke International Vice President, and Harry Mountford International Executive Secretary-Treasurer.

The following were elected board members: Edward Archer, Theodore Babcock, John Bell, Joe Birnes, Ernest Carr, Will P. Conley, Barry Connors, George W. Delmore, James F. Dolan, J. Greenfield, Frank Herbert, Robert H. Hodge, Jim Marco, Junie McCree, Sam Morton, Fred Niblo, Frank North, Otto Steinert, Geoffrey L. Whelen, Arthur Williams, and V. P. Wormwood.

Proposals to form offensive and defensive alliances with musicians, stage hands, and other bodies of theatre employes and a proposal to levy 5 per cent. upon all actors' salaries, who may be working in other theatres during a strike or lockout, were adopted by large majorities.

MISS NEILSON-TERRY DENIES

Says She Is Not to Wed Cecil King, English Stage Director.

It was rumored in theatrical circles yesterday that Phyllis Neilson-Terry, the English actress, and Cecil King, an English actor and stage manager, would be married in June. Miss Neilson-Terry laughingly denied the rumor when asked about it.

Mr. King staged "Henry VIII." for Sir Herbert Tree at the New Amsterdam, and has been engaged to put on "The Merchant of Venice," which will be Sir Herbert's next production. Mr. King was a member of Miss Neilson-Terry's support in "Trilby" last year, and later appeared with her in "The Adventures of Lady Ursula" and in vaudeville. He has been married and divorced.

A Blakelock Sold for $265.

"Trout Brook," by R. A. Blakelock, No. 29 of the catalogue, a pleasing little picture, 12 by 10, showing a vista between trees, brought the best price of the evening at the sale of pictures from the estates of Michael Clark, George W. Hagney, Sidney W. Hopkins, George A. Dowden, and others at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last evening, going to Mrs. Sanford for $265. The picture was started at $10 and ran up quickly to the selling price. Mrs. M. A. M. Mortimer paid $270 for "Portrait of a Lady," No. 80, a pretty young woman with a Gainsborough hat, the Gainsborough School; "The Lute Player," by Signorini, No. 49, went to H. D. G. Rohifs for $70. There will be two other small Blakelocks in the concluding sale this evening.

Elected to National Academy.

The following were elected associate members of the National Academy of Design at a meeting of members at 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue last night. Sculptors: Paul Bartlett, Charles L. Hinton, Anna V. Hyatt. Painters: William Cotton, Jules Guerin, Lawton Parker, Guy Wiggins, all of this city; Leopold Seyffert of Philadelphia, and William H. Singer, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Four juries of selection and award for the two coming exhibitions were elected from the members.

A New Role for Marie Dressler.

Marie Dressler, who was placed under contract recently by Charles Dillingham, will begin rehearsals next Monday in a new comedy by James Forbes, entitled "Sweet Genevieve." The author will stage the piece and in Miss Dressler's support will be Frank Lalor, Isabel Irving, Frank Gilmore, and Vivian Rushmore. The first performance will take place May 8, probably at the Globe.

COLUMBIA'S REVUE A BRIGHT SATIRE

"The Peace Pirates," Given at the Hotel Astor, Lampoons News Events.

TRAVESTY ON THE MOVIES

Hits Also at the Shakespeare Tercentenary and Police Censorship of Russian Ballet.

The Columbia lads turned satirists in writing their annual 'Varsity show, the first performance of which was given last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor, and in the place of the conventional and hackneyed musical comedy story some personages and events of recent news importance were lampooned. As a result the piece was more entertaining than some of its predecessors.

"The Peace Pirates," the title of the revue, suggests the happening that gave the librettists their principal inspiration. There was Andy Rockyford, a Kinney pacifist; Dr. Aking and Dr. Bones, two elderly gentlemen with flowing white beards, tied with blue baby ribbon, who confessed they came for the voyage; William J. Tryan, and Dorothy Fairface, sob reporter for The Evening Crime, all members of a peace party marooned by a submarine's torpedo among Captain Kidd and his pirate crew. When Mr. Rockyford learns the pirates' treasure is buried in Connecticut he persuades the band to accompany his party to the States, and, in the hope of making a rich haul, they go. But in New York the taxi chauffeurs and hat boys outpirate them so far that they take to morning coats and wrist watches.

That is as much of a plot as there is, but on its slender thread is hung a series of travesties that embrace the movies, the police censorship of the Russian ballet, and the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival.

The movie burlesque was particularly clever, perhaps because it was borrowed from the last musical play of the Brothers Webb and was therefore a degree more professional than its undergrad surroundings. The circle from the spotlight was the screen, and across this from side to side of the stage the figures of the movie melodrama flitted, while a voice explained the story of the abduction of Lady Vere de Vere by Chief Bull Durham, "a film," said the voice, "from the studios of the Columbia Company, Limited, Very Limited."

In lyrics, lines and specialties the young men showed they knew their Broadway. Lorenz M. Hart gave some easily recognizable imitations of Belle Blanche's imitations of Ethel Barrymore, George Monre et al. Ray Perkins, who composed the tunes, gave a pianologue in the most approved manner of the varieties, while Oscar Hammerstein, grandson of Oscar the Immortal, was a gentleman of color whose mannerisms suggested those of a blackface favorite of the revues.

Herman J. Mankiewicz wrote the book and lyrics and there were additional lyrics and music by Walter Atkinson and M. S. Wolff. The music was of the Berlin School, and several of the tunes would not have shamed Maestro Irving himself.

Philip B. Leavitt was the handsomest girl in the cast and Donald W. Lee the most svelt. The other principals whose names have not been mentioned were Fritz Nyland, Frederic W. Norton, David Friedenberg, Samuel Spingarn, William M. Hughes, Jr., Leonard S. Sowar, W. A. Dietz, C. S. Laub, H. William Hanemann, Archibald C. Curry, Percival E. Cowan, Claus A. Osterholm, Elliot M. Sperling, Lewis N. Moeller, Bradley M. Fisher, Glenn Scofield, and Phil Hassenger.

The play will be repeated every night this week.

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"The German Case Against Germany"
By
George Bernard Shaw
Are American Germans pro-Germans? Mr. Shaw thinks that in time of peace they are not—if they were they would stay under the Hohenzollern rule instead of "escaping" to America. "But war," says he, "has the effect of throwing men back into their primitive phases," and in next Sunday's Times he argues with them confidentially about it. He bases his right to do so on the fact that not long ago he read the Riot Act to England and was called a pro-German for it and bitterly denounced. He thinks, evidently, he has earned the right to speak what he considers plain truth to Germans as well as to Englishmen. Not that an Englishman will get unadulterated comfort out of this brilliant article, for he repeats and rubs in his attack on the English Government and points to the events of the war as vindicating his position. In this talk to Germans Americans he undertakes to show them how in

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Sat. Mat. "Petrouchka," "Les Sylphides," "Thamar," "Soleil de Nuit" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Wasilewska; MM. Massin, Bolm, Gavrilov, Zwerew, Cecchetti.
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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....243 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1916.

THE PARTY OF SURRENDER.

The Republicans have been making a fine pretense of indignation against Mr. Wilson's foreign policy. They want something more "vigorous" and "spirited," though they take good pains not to define or give any concrete notion of what changes they would favor. It happens that the Republican Party has been making in Congress and out of Congress a record of pitiable and abject surrender of American rights, of complicity in and support of a foreign policy weak and spineless and cowardly. The country has not forgotten and it will not forget that 102 of the 142 votes against the tabling of the McLemore resolution were votes of Republican Representatives and 5 votes of Progressive Representatives. Half of the Republicans in the House were willing to give up the clear right of Americans to embark upon the ships of belligerents. Five-sevenths of the Progressive strength in the House approved the same counsel of impotence. Yet the Progressives are even more virulent than the Republicans against Mr. Wilson's "failure" to protect the national honor.

The country has not forgotten, and the Democrats will take good care that it does not forget in the next campaign, that of the 14 votes in the Senate against tabling the Gore resolution only 2 were cast by Democrats, 12 by Republicans. As if to make a sharper impression upon the public mind of the contrast between the swelling words of some Republican critics of Mr. Wilson and the official action of the Republican electorate in a number of States, three of the Senators who voted for the Gore resolution, SHERMAN of Illinois, LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin, CUMMINS of Iowa, further recommended to "the German vote," the pacifists and other opponents of the Administration by advocacy of a munitions embargo or unpreparedness, or both, have been declared to be the official Republican choice for President in their own or other States. The Republicans of Illinois, the Dakotas Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, voted in their primaries for men who notoriously oppose the assertion of American rights. To accentuate the irony or the impudence of the Republican pretense compared with the Republican acts, the South Dakota Republicans thunder in resolutions for the necessity of a Republican President in the White House to secure protection for the life and property of Americans at home and abroad, and nominate as their candidate for that President Mr. CUMMINS, that most magnanimous apostle of surrender.

It may be said that the primaries do not reflect Republican sentiment; that the Republicans have merely paid a formal compliment to CUMMINS, LA FOLLETTE, SHERMAN; that the victory of the master pacifist in Michigan was such an unmeaning posy. If the Republicans of Michigan, Minnesota, and the Middle West generally were profoundly stirred by the "weakness" of Mr. WILSON'S policy they would have rushed to the primaries, they would have found means of uttering their desire for a stronger policy and a man who was known to stand for it. No primary provisions, no refusal of candidates, would have stood in the way. The popular voice will make itself heard if it has anything to say. It is easy to deride Favorite Sons, but the fact remains that the Republican Favorite Sons of the Middle West are known advocates of a nerveless policy, kootooers to alien sympathies. So far as can be judged by the little gods it worships, the Republican Party of the Middle West is opposed to Mr. WILSON because his foreign policy has been too strong, too American.

Mr. BURTON of Ohio is sound on preparedness, but are there not certain subjects which he avoids with something of the dexterity of WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON treading over eggshells without crushing them? Mr. BURTON, like many other Buckeye Republicans, has an anxious eye on the German vote. An amiable gentleman, but his "vigorous" policy, if he has any, is hidden.

Shall we look to the East, then, which has furnished some deep and some falsetto voices in the dispraise of Mr. WILSON'S "weakness"? Mr. ROOT is unfortunately running alongside of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Belgian hobbyhorse. Mr. ROOSEVELT is not estopped or stopped by anything, not even the memory of his own words in 1914 in favor of the very conduct which he now deplores and detests. The Belgian proposals of Mr. ROOSEVELT have fallen flat. The majority of the country is palpably in favor of Mr. WILSON'S correct attitude in the matter. Mr. Justice HUGHES is the real or stalking horse candidate of many Republicans. So far as they are sincere they are willing to take on trust his opinions. He may favor a weaker or a stronger policy than Mr. WILSON'S. He may approve it as it is.

The Republican Party is in a pitiable position. Whomsoever it names for President, whatever ululation it emits about Mr. WILSON'S foreign policy, how is it to live down the record of its own shame, its vote on the McLemore and the Gore resolution?

THE GERMAN ALIBI.

The admission made by the Imperial Government in the note just received, that a German submarine was in the neighborhood of the spot where the Sussex was attacked, at the very time, and did there and then torpedo a ship which was apparently not the Sussex, may well excite our wonder. The Captain of the U-boat, we are gravely told, made a drawing of his victim, which is quite unlike a photograph of the Sussex with which it has been compared.

The questions to which this singular reply to our request for information gives rise are obvious. What vessel other than the Sussex was torpedoed in the Channel on that day? There has been no report of any other attack. It is very strange. If this as yet unauthenticated ship was not sunk with all on board, leaving not a soul to tell the tale, not a boat or hatch or any piece of wreckage as a mute witness of the tragedy, we should beyond all doubt have heard of the matter. Attacks by submarines are faithfully and promptly reported. There is at present a very strong motive for reporting them.

The ship he sank, says the German commander, was, in his opinion, a vessel of war, a mine-layer. Her build and speed gave him that impression, which was confirmed by the great violence of the explosion resulting from the shock of the torpedo. This is very interesting. Had the Captain admitted the complete destruction of a ship of peace, with all on board, his Government would have been chargeable with the very offense we have had to complain of so often. A ship of war he had the right to destroy without warning. If he has invented the tale—and it is impossible to say whether or not he has invented it—the careful ascription of a war character to his prey was forethoughtful and prudent.

Mine-layers or warships, out for a trip in those waters, are not long away from port. Any craft of that kind in the Channel on March 24 would long ago have reported or would have been recorded as missing by the British Admiralty. So we must ask the Government of Great Britain if any such ship as the German Captain describes was afloat in those waters on March 24 and has not since that time reported. When we get the British answer we shall be in a position to appraise this quite unexpected piece of testimony.

But from what source came the missile that damaged the Sussex? It was a mine, doubtless a British floating mine, says the German note. That statement we shall not accept, bare as it is of all supporting evidence. We have direct testimony that the track of a torpedo was seen by those on board a moment before the explosion. The conjecture of the accused cannot outweigh the proofs of the complainant. Presently we shall further advise Germany as to our view of the Sussex case. That is precisely what the new note leads to—further correspondence. But we are about done with note writing.

WAR ON NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

Dr. KARL LIEBKNECHT, a prophet not without honor save in his own country, succeeded in saying to the Reichstag last week that the fall of frightful Grand Admiral VON TIRPITZ had not produced effects as advertised. His successor, Admiral CAPELLE, had got into office on a question of war policy that was thought to have been decided against VON TIRPITZ, namely, whether the U-boat should pursue a career of limited or unlimited frightfulness; but, in fact, no change had been perceptible. Dr. LIEBKNECHT is always upsetting the kettle. The von Tirpitz affair is still a riddle. It was unexpected. The Imperial German Government had issued elaborate memoranda on the subject of a new U-boat campaign, in which armed merchantmen of enemy countries were to be treated as men-of-war and sunk without notice. Neutral countries were requested to keep their citizens off such craft. Not a word was said about a change of policy toward neutral shipping.

Then suddenly came the news from Berlin, passed for official reasons by the censor, that Germany was divided between Grand Admiral VON TIRPITZ and Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG on the question of turning the U-boat against neutral ships discovered in the heinous act of sailing to or from an English port. The issue of limited vs. unlimited frightfulness was taken up to the Kaiser, who decorated VON TIRPITZ and accepted his resignation. That was a moral victory for the Chancellor, who had yet, however, to win his case before the Reichstag, which he apparently did, not without difficulty, but with the great deal of publicity. All the world was allowed to know that opinion had been bitterly divided, that the Chancellor had triumphed in the cause of moderation, and that the fall of VON TIRPITZ was a concession to the moral prejudices of neutral countries.

But what has been the U-boat record since? It has been a von Tirpitz record. Neutral vessels have been destroyed, with or without warning, as the submarine commanders have preferred. Since March 1 the loss of neutral shipping has been greater than in any corresponding time since the beginning of the war. In February fifty vessels were lost, of which five were neutral. Since March 1 eighty-two have been lost, of which thirty were neutral. Some of the neutrals have hit mines, some have been lost without proof of cause, but many others have been openly torpedoed, for no reason other than that of carrying freight on enemy seas. All seas to Germany are enemy seas. All shipping is enemy shipping.

No notice was ever given of this war upon neutrals. From Madrid comes word that Spain is amazed at the torpedoing unawares of the steamship Santanderino. Sweden, Norway, and Holland have ceased to be amazed. Berlin denials, accompanied by promises to be sorry and make reparation if proofs can be produced, only add to the injury. Proofs are difficult. Eyewitnesses may see the torpedo, but the German Government may say no U-boat was there. It may insinuate that the British committed the outrage themselves in order wickedly to foment anti-German prejudice. In another case it may be a mine, whereat the German Government washes its hands of the case. But a German submarine may have laid the mine. That apparently now happens frequently.

The moral certitude is enough. There is no doubt of Germany's aim to destroy if possible all the means by which supplies reach England. To accomplish this she has been willing to destroy neutral and enemy merchantmen without discrimination. The advocates of "unlimited" submarine warfare believed, according to FERDINAND AVENARIUS in the Leipziger Tageblatt, that by such means "England could be starved into submission "in two months." That was what VON TIRPITZ thought and proposed to do. He had so much political support, even after his retirement, that the Chancellor at last was obliged to compromise with it in the Reichstag, and plead the right of Germany to use any weapons against England's "policy of starvation." This he said in his speech last week. It leaves Germany's submarine policy vague and undefined, even by the champion of moderation.

What is that policy? No statement yet published by the German Government can be reconciled with the wanton destruction of neutral vessels. But why debate it? Submarine war against merchant shipping is inherently inhuman, and for that reason should be prohibited, and U-boat warfare as Germany conducts it is too blind and dreadful to be endured.

PENALIZING EFFICIENCY.

Upon the intervention of the Merchants' Association the House Committee has reopened the decision to report favorably the Tavenner bill, which acquires additional interest since the development of the tendency of Government production as a means of supplying Government wants. Nevertheless the association expresses the opinion that there is little hope of reversing the decision previously reached.

The Tavenner bill makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, to use the so-called Taylor methods of scientific management in Government work. At the hearing upon the bill the witness was the spokesman for the Engineers' Committee of Ten, organized to oppose a movement equally repugnant to the public interest and to professional ideas. Mr. RICHARDS declared it to be the opinion of the manufacturing world and his profession that the Tavenner bill could be entitled "a "bill to penalize efficiency in the "public service." He thought that the proposal to punish any public official who uses the methods of private establishments in public work foreshadows a similar movement against like methods in private employment. The engineering profession desires to call the attention of the public to this "vicious" proposal, and, therefore, is circulating literature and appealing to Congress.

It was none too soon. Already the project has made unsuspected progress. The Army and Navy Appropriation bills last year carried riders forbidding scientific management in Government workshops, except the Watertown arsenal. The exception was enacted in the Fortifications bill and was overlooked by the "union card" group of legislators. There will be no exception if this year's proposal shall be enacted. All time studies of tasks and payments additional to time pay for exceptional results are made punishable. It would be interesting to know where this movement will stop, and what will be its economic effect. General CROZIER is hardly capable of being represented as a slave driver, and there is no lack of those seeking employment at Watertown. General CROZIER increased the efficiency of the Watertown labor 200 per cent. by scientific management, and naturally wishes to continue the method. The argument in favor of the prohibition is that already American labor is twice as productive as foreign labor, and that Americans work at such speed that accidents are caused. The timing and bonus features of scientific management increase haste and thus aggravate disabilities and mortality and "reduce the workman to a mere me-"chanical instead of a social and "moral relation to his work."

Ought not labor to take notice that its effort to shorten the day and the output is in danger of running to excess? Nobody ever heard of a Government employé being overworked, with two months of holiday and sick leave and a seven-hour day. Yet unionists are protesting against an eight-hour day for 30,000 Government employés at Washington, although it is sought in other trades as the "right" day for unionists, until they get the four-hour day.

SHAM NAVAL PREPAREDNESS.

The eyes of the people of the United States have been pried open by FRANCISCO VILLA and they now see the truth as to the military preparedness of this country. They find the resources and the personnel of the standing army taxed to the utmost by the demands of a petty campaign in the pursuit of a bandit. For years the Army War College and commanding Generals have pleaded in vain, as did Lord ROBERTS in England, for military measures of vital importance. Our statesmen have ignored the Secretary of War and the officers who were informed of the true condition of things and who were inspired by a spirit of zeal and patriotism in their recommendations. A Mexican outlaw forces action which the Chief of Staff could not secure.

There is reason to believe that the condition of the navy would prove to be quite as bad in the event of sudden war. The navy is our first line of defense. Everything depends upon it. The navy must be ready and it must be adequate. Its mission is, if anything, more vitally important than that of the army. Of its preparedness there must be no suspicion. Its readiness must be real, not a sham.

Recent hearings in Congress disclose the fact that there is a grave difference of opinion between officers who are at sea and those who are on shore and who are under the influence of the Navy Department. The former realize the truth and would speak it if they dared—some of them have done so. Some of the latter, the bureau officers, have sought to protect the Navy Department and its policies. In this they may be commended for loyalty to their chief. They are more or less shackled. They are on the defensive. Rear Admiral BLUE stated that we were "ready to meet any foe in the Pacific." He fails to substantiate the statement. Everybody in the navy should know that we are not ready for war in the Pacific. Admiral WINSLOW, who is at sea, showed that we were deplorably unprepared.

Rear Admiral BENSON, Chief of Operations, was much more guarded and avoided extravagant claims in his statements as to the preparedness of the Navy Department. He "was "inclined to favor a General Staff "that would avoid a duplication of "official machinery," but he expresses satisfaction with his office and states that "the Secretary is always there, "anxious to keep in touch with every-"thing that is going on." This is all very well as far as it goes, but how far does it go? The Admiral says that he "has listed 2,031 mer-"chant ships, power boats, and other "auxiliary craft" that might be pressed into service in case of war; plans are being prepared for mobilization, strategy, supply, organization, &c., "but a fully satisfactory general plan had not yet been perfected." He states that we will need 12,000 men next year, he "thought" about 8,000 could be raised from the Naval Militia in the event of war, and about 16,000 from ex-service men.

It will be noted that this work is all very good, but it is all on paper, or it is mere conjecture. While we are "listing merchant ships and power boats" we already have a large list of battleships and destroyers of the first line laid up in reserve, many armored cruisers and protected cruisers lying idly for years and months without officers and men to man their guns. In the present emergency, and noting the predicament of the army in Mexico, we should take account of stock, and distinguish between true preparedness and sham preparedness. Before listing merchant ships we should man fighting ships that have been listed for years. Before wasting time on plans to mobilize what does not exist, we should mobilize what does exist in the navy. Strategic plans will be of little use if our fighting ships are lying sleepily at the docks without crews. We cannot properly mobilize without something to mobilize—without ships, officers, or men.

The time for sham has passed. The ships we now have should be officered and manned, organized, mobilized, and drilled for war. Congress should provide the necessary officers and men at once. Has the Navy Department urged Congress to act? There is no evidence of it. It is not enough for the department to recommend in a half-hearted way half-way measures at a time when it is certain that if war should come there would be pandemonium in the navy. The actual condition is alarming.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Thinking in a Way All Their Own.

A curious psychological difference between official outgivings from Berlin and from London or Paris has been observable—and by some observed—for some time past. It lies in the fact that when the Englishman or the Frenchman talks, one can understand why he says what he does and how he does his thinking. And this is true whether one agrees with him or not. In other words, his reaction to known and admitted facts is practically the same as that of his American friend or critic. When the German speaks, however, at once a sense of bewilderment comes over the distant hearer, and the latter, though the words heard are clear enough, cannot for the life of him understand why they were put together the way they were.

This phenomenon of difference was well illustrated last week in the speeches of Premier ASQUITH and Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG, and another example of German mysteriousness was provided yesterday in the dispatch from Berlin containing comment on the British determination to tighten on April 18 the blockade against supplies needed by Germany. One sentence in that dispatch was particularly striking, so coolly did it ignore numerous and important circumstances about which dispute would seem to be impossible. It read: "There remains, therefore, to our enemies only one wretched hope, the hunger war, the meanest and most inhuman of their means of war."

Coming from the land that has devised the use of chlorine gas and liquid fire as "means of war," that persistently has dropped bombs from Zeppelins on helpless and harmless English villages, and has treated prisoners, as revealed by the Wittenberg report, this characterization of the British blockade is certainly astonishing, and doubly so because not only is it obviously a mild and legitimate device in comparison with the others mentioned, but because, according to every German account, it neither has been nor will be even slightly effective in the attainment of its designed end. Yet in apparent sincerity it is called a "devilish plan," and is denounced with a bitterness that could not be greater if its justification were admitted, instead of denied, everywhere out of Germany!

The British can well afford to confess that their attempted blockade is the meanest and most inhuman scheme they have tried—can rest their case, that is, on the evidence presented by the prosecution. The puzzling thing is why the Germans give them a chance to do that in the court of the world's opinion.

An Argument Without a Conclusion.

If there be any doubt remaining as to the relative value of circumstantial evidence, so called, and the direct testimony of living eyewitnesses, it certainly is not because the question has failed to receive the consideration of experts in many lands and times, or because their opinions on the subject, as set down in almost innumerable books, are beyond the reach of anybody who wants to learn them. Yet it is true that the issue is not yet settled, and that there still remains a widespread impression among those whom the lawyers rather scornfully describe as laymen that circumstantial evidence is not trustworthy, and that there is something wrong or dubious about any conviction based upon it.

Of course none of the "authorities" countenance this depreciation of circumstantial evidence, but the fault none the less lies chiefly, if not wholly, with the lawyers, not with the laymen, for there are few lawyers who can or do resist the temptation, when defending a criminal against whom there is no direct evidence, "first to confirm and then to exploit the popular distrust of the other kind. It is thus, unquestionably, that the popular prejudice against circumstantial evidence has been created and perpetuated, and the lawyers have little right to complain, as they often do, when that prejudice works against themselves and their clients.

This old controversy has been revived by ex-Judge LACOMBE'S letter about the sinking of the Sussex, and the familiar arguments are again rehearsed with no apparent diminution of interest in them. It is somewhat amusing to notice that, as usual, the most vigorous vindications of circumstantial evidence come from lawyers most of whose work, or whose most important work, has been as prosecutors. One of them rashly says that while living witnesses may be influenced in many ways to testify falsely, circumstances cannot lie. The answer to that plea is almost absurdly easy—circumstances do not lie, but they can be and often have been misinterpreted, whereupon they become as deceptive as any living witness, whether his deceiving be by intention or by honest mistake.

His Favor Hastily Withdrawn.

With more of regret than of surprise, the various people and organizations working to increase the safety of public highways will receive the news that the representative of the automobile manufacturers who recently approved the proposal to require the licensing, after an examination to test competency, of every driver, amateur as well as professional, now says that he spoke only in a general way and did not mean to commend any particular law as drafted.

This is, in effect, a complete backdown, for there will always be some, and usually good, excuse for objecting to certain provisions in any law or ordinance on the subject that can be drafted. But the only real antagonism to a general licensing law for automobiles comes from the men who sell the machines—the agents whose one desire is to sell as many of them as possible. They think, and indeed know, that there is more of immediate profit for them in the existing conditions than there would be if those who haven't learned to drive a motor car were prevented from buying one till they do learn, and if those who cannot learn to drive one—there are such people, and not a few—were never allowed as drivers of cars to risk their own lives and to imperil the lives of other people.

Therefore the dealers fight every effort to extend the licensing system, and, naturally, the manufacturers are reluctant to offend the dealers. Both are unwise, for the prosperity of the automobile business, in the end, is not a little dependent on the firm elimination of the incompetent and reckless drivers.

ART NOTES.

Fine Examples of Modern Art on View—Emile Fuchs's Portraits.

At the Bourgeois Galleries modern art cuts a wide swath, running from Cézanne to Seurat, from Hunt Diederich to Duchamp. The preface to the catalogue puts the case of the modern artist played upon by all the races of the world more definitely than it is usually stated. "To all who have noted the course that art has been following for the last hundred years," the writer says, "it must be clear that our era is made different from previous ones through the breaking down of the barriers that formerly separated the production of the various countries, of the various cities even. The influence of new ideas and personalities is so rapidly felt throughout the world today that it is impossible for men in Madrid, Berlin or New York to work without thought of the evolution that is going on elsewhere."

This extremely obvious fact is indeed at the root of the commotions in art schools at the present moment. One young sculptor said just before the war: "Since we fellows no longer can stick to our own plot of ground as the Greeks did, it is necessary for us to know everything." Knowing everything is dangerous business in art, and there is, perhaps, some significance in the high superiority of the painters who worked in comparative solitude as did Cézanne or within a restricted circle and with interest fixed on a narrow theory as Seurat did over the younger men whose plot of ground seems to be the wide world. Cézanne's beautiful portrait of his wife is in the Bourgeois exhibition, delicately modulated as though the painter were applying his brush to a flower and had sworn not to injure its freshness, and full of a large and simple force which finds expression not only in the superb oval of the contour but in the vital line of the hair curving over the forehead, and in the scrollwork of the pattern on the dress. It takes a great painter to turn the insipidities of such a pattern into the organic beauty of vital design.

Seurat is admirably represented by his study for "A Sunday at Grande Jatte." This painting is at once a formal synthesis and a painting full of emotional charm. Figures are passing, standing, lying prone on the greensward, hieratic animals gambol about. In the distance is water lightly stirred by a breeze, a sailboat moves on its surface. Decoratively the picture is profoundly satisfying, and the depth and mystery of the color, and the loveliness of certain parts of the painting, the fragment dedicated to the water view especially, all unite in an impression of complete individuality and great beauty.

Signac is mannered in the presence of his more sensitive comrade and Gauguin has almost the look of commonplace. Two delightful heads by Odilion Redon are classic things, the Orphéus having a haunting Oriental expressiveness not to be found in the work of any other modern artist. Jean Crotti, Marcel Duchamp, Albert Gleizes, and Jean Metzinger are not only here, but at the Montross Galleries as well. One gets the notion, seeing so many of them, that their work would be more intelligently appreciated if only one thing by each man could be put on view at one time. One of Crotti's large ladies with evanescent arms and Chinese contours, shining like a Spring moon through films of blue, would be distinctly engaging if she were not accompanied by so many other ladies of the same type. There is, to be sure, only one portrait in wire of Marcel Duchamp, and this may be the reason why in its secluded position it attracts the attention of every one. Aside from its novelty, and no one can deny that the medium is novel, it is a clever linear performance. Caran d'Ache would have chuckled over it. The next exhibition at the Montross Galleries will be of Mr. Dewing's work, including many pictures of early date.

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Portraits by Mr. Fuchs.

At the Galleries of Jacques Seligmann & Co. Emile Fuchs is showing twenty-five portraits in oil and four sculptures, two of which are also portraits. The work is competent, vivacious, without eccentricity or idiosyncrasy. The artist modestly keeps himself out of the way and offers an impersonal version of his subject, making it as gay, as well-fitted to hang in an eighteenth century drawing room, as free from morbid or melancholy suggestion in the case of his feminine sitters as it is serious, courteous, restrained in the case of his men. There is no plunging into the depths of psychological problems with Mr. Fuchs, his people are on guard, with the charming, inscrutable mask worn in much of eighteenth century French portraiture. Occasionally, however, one gets a glimpse of what the artist would do if he were painting a bit of a portrait to hang in his own library and be informal with. That small head of Carroll Beckwith, fresh in color, instinct with personality, suggesting not only the features of the sitter, but his intimate human quality, means perhaps more than even so careful an objective reading as that of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson. Again in the picture called "L'Ingénue" the hint of subtly expressed comment is given. The "Little Aggie" of Henry James might perfectly have posed for this sophisticated innocence. The study for the portrait of ex-Secretary Garrison commissioned by the War Department is included in the exhibition.

Historic Springs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In looking through "A Documentary History of the Dutch Congregation of Oyster Bay" I happened upon some entries from the diary of Adriaen Hegeman of Cedar Swamp, (now Glen Head,) L. I., which seemed to me to be especially interesting at this time:

1772. March 2—We had a storm of rain in the forenoon, wind N. E., then turned to snow in the afternoon, the next it snowed again. The 4th was clear.

1772. March 5—We had a great snowstorm.

1772. March 9—We had a snowstorm, the 11th we had a snowstorm, the 13th we had a snowstorm, the 16th it snowed, the 17th the snow was knee deep on the level, the 20th we had a snowstorm.

1772. April 20—We had a storm of rain and snow. * * *

1772. June 18—We had some frost in the morning.

It is evident that we are not the first to be buffeted in the Spring by a still vigorous Winter. JOHN H. HAZELTON.

New York, April 11, 1916.

SANDY EXPLAINS.

'Tis not "God Save the King" I hear,
Nor is it "Tipperary,"
But Bobbie Burns a-piping clear
About his "Highland Mary."

I have a lassie of my own,
And greatly do I prize her—
She bid me forth, when pipes were blown,
To fight against the Kaiser!

I'm not so keen, I might explain,
For roughing it and rigor,
But 'tis the way—she made that plain—
To win to Jess McGregor.

So while I'm here I'll do my part
For Scotland's weal and glory,
Then trust that Jess, with open heart,
Will hearken to my story.

O. C. A. CHILD.

WHAT THE NURSES ASK.

Maximum and Minimum Requirements for the Professionals.

Brooklyn, April 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a strange misrepresentation of facts in regard to nursing educational standards which occurred on the editorial page of THE TIMES of April 10. It is stated there that "the mistake of the nurses, and one not made by the doctors, is in wanting to establish a maximum instead of a minimum of professional education as the qualification for practice." I beg to state on behalf of the members of the New York State Nurses' Association that we are endeavoring to obtain a uniform minimum standard of professional education for all women who represent themselves as having had a professional training for nursing.

Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, speaking of the Nurses bill in 1915, which is substantially the same as the bill now before the Legislature, referred to it as "a means of identifying to the public those who have had a certain education and training for the practice of nursing," and he added "a theory of public responsibility which requires a certificate of training of one who holds herself out to teach would logically support a like requirement of one who is called to give professional care to the sick. It should be noted that no one is obliged to employ a professional nurse; the bill seeks simply to identify a trained nurse as such. There can be no question as to the desirability of the end sought. The only question, if there is any, must be as to what shall be considered qualifying training and as to who shall determine it. For this service, it is proposed to invoke the same agency which the State now employs in certifying to the training of doctors, teachers, pharmacists, dentists, and others, namely the Regents."

In other words, it is the Regents who establish the standards, and their requirements for registration are that the nurse must be "over the age of twenty-one years and of good moral character, holding a diploma from a training school for nurses connected with a hospital or sanitarium giving a course of at least two years and registered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York as maintaining in this and other respects proper standards, all of which shall be determined by the said Regents."

The Regents require that the nurse shall be given adequate grounding in the principles and theory of nursing together with actual practice under skilled supervision at the bedside of the sick. They maintain that the education and training of the nurse is impossible without a hospital, but that a hospital is ultimately failing short of its duty to the community if it graduates nurses who have no adequate preliminary education. In this respect the Regents have recognized existing conditions as far as some hospitals are concerned by limiting the preliminary educational requirement to one year in high school or its equivalent.

We submit that this is surely a minimum requirement, and a proper appreciation of the responsibility which is placed on the trained nurse leads us to hope that the public will support the bill which is now before the Legislature, which would license the trained woman for the professional practice of nursing by registration with the Regents.

BEATRICE VAN H. STEVENSON, R.N.,
Legislative Chairman New York State Nurses' Association.

BUSINESS DONE IN SPANISH.

Solving the Difficult Problem of Translation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter by Mr. Antonio Llano, printed in a recent issue of THE TIMES, is too full of sense to pass without an expression of appreciation, if not from the business men to whom the letter is especially addressed, at least from a representative of those who have the honor of trying to teach correct Spanish.

Having spent a number of years in Spanish-speaking lands, and having been one of the staff of translators at the recent Pan-American Congress, I have had occasion to observe the great mistake to which Señor Llano so kindly calls attention, namely, careless and ignorant translation.

As for technical translation, there are two solutions for the problem that he puts before us. Either the individual translator must possess both languages perfectly or natives of each language must work together, and in either case a complete set of dictionaries and reference books must be available. If we add to the knowledge of such translators special preparation in a given technical line and to their library special treatises in both languages, there would result a dependable combination for excellent translation, provided the translators be conscientious workers. Such combinations would be expensive, but, as Mr. Llano suggests, they would earn money for the firms that seek to ingratiate themselves with prospective customers.

There is still another phase of the translator's task that none of the above suggestions fully covers. I refer to the great number of local expressions having absolutely no exact equivalents, and to the equally numerous terms of linguistically equivalent meanings that are rendered impossible of correct usage in translation by divergent local application. To these may be added terms from foreign languages locally incorporated with varying shades of meaning. Thus there would seem to be a need for an international committee or board, whose decisions on all such points would be officially recognized, if we are ever to attain to any degree of exactness and uniformity.

Truly, the "way of the 'translator' is hard," but if Mr. Llano's agitation results in opening our eyes to a necessity and arousing our sympathy for his countrymen, also a necessity, he will deserve our lasting gratitude.

AMES HAVEN CORLEY.

New Haven, Conn., April 6, 1916.

Mr. Llano Explains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter of April 4, I said in jest that when I spoke before the Scientific Congress there was no one present, and I consistently added that I addressed certain remarks to the "auditorium." I have received two kind letters of instruction and correction, written by persons who apparently are very large of heart, but not so much of brain, fully explaining the difference between "auditorium" and "audience," and telling me that it was the latter that I should have used. As the fact that even an English-speaking person may make the mistake which these good persons have made affords a striking and very apposite illustration—I might say fulfillment—of what I said in the last paragraph of my original letter, I request that you print that paragraph, which you omitted and which read about as follows:

If a translator of that type were to render this letter into Spanish, he would no doubt say "auditorio" where I have said "auditorium." He would be misled not only by the close similarity of the two words, but by general analogy; for "sodium" in English is "sodio" in Spanish; "radium" is "radio," and "datum" is "dato." And yet "auditorio" does not mean "auditorium," but "audience"! and so the Spanish reader would at once pronounce me a stupid liar, or a careless.

ANTONIO LLANO.

New York, April 12, 1916.

WORKERS AND CITY ZONES.

Lofts Should Have Proper Safeguards, Wherever Situated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Saving New York" movement, which has succeeded the much narrower "Saving Fifth Avenue" agitation, is of great importance to manufacturers and workers alike. If the movement is to be founded on a broad civic basis, it must be actuated by more laudable motives than either the removing of the congestion of Fifth Avenue by workers during noon hour or the safeguarding of the interests of the holders of property and mortgages in the district below Thirty-fourth Street.

The thousands of manufacturers leasing lofts in this district and the hundreds of thousands of workers working therein ought to have something to say about this movement. Important as is the saving of Fifth Avenue for retail shop owners and shoppers, the fire protection and safety of the working population in the loft district are, I venture to say, more important.

The reason why a great many manufacturers have moved from Greene, Mercer, and adjacent streets was because of the desire to exchange the firetraps for more safe and sanitary lofts. The continued tendency of manufacturers to move from the lower district to the district above Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets was also due to the fact that a great many buildings in the lower district are antiquated, not safe, and extremely hazardous. Naturally, when new loft buildings of better construction, better protected against fires, and free from possible violations of the labor law have been constructed, manufacturers in the cloak and suit and dress and waist industries, with a laudable desire to insure better safety and fire protection to their workers and to incur freedom from constant inspection and orders from the Labor Department, have eagerly signed leases in the new up-to-date loft structures which the real estate people have put up for them above Twenty-third and above Thirty-fourth Streets.

It would be the greatest calamity if the agitation for "Saving New York" should result in lessening building competition and in the compulsion of manufacturers to remain in the antiquated and unsafeguarded loft structures in the lower district, or if the movement would result in the discouragement of the construction of new and better class loft buildings, and thus perpetuate the conditions existing at present between East Houston and Twenty-third Streets.

The leaders of the "Saving New York" movement should take into consideration the interests of the manufacturers and the workers as well. If the building construction of modern loft buildings above Thirty-fourth Street be discouraged, an impetus should be given to the reconstruction of the antiquated buildings below that district and to the erection of modern, properly equipped, new structures for loft purposes.

If the manufacturers are to be compelled to remain in the lower district they should insist that the real estate interests, the builders, &c., should cooperate with them and prevent the possibility of the whole movement redounding to the sole benefit of owners of firetraps and unsafe loft buildings.

This is eminently a time for those manufacturers who are banded together in powerful associations to resist the efforts of real estate interests to subordinate the interests of manufacturers and workers to the interests of a single thoroughfare or of certain real estate interests having their own purposes in view.

The associations should insist upon their members leasing only such loft buildings as are guaranteed to them to be well protected against fires and coming up to all the modern standards of a factory building. This can only be done by the concerted action of the associations, assisted by the workers or their organizations.

It is a great pity that the loft certification idea which was to be inaugurated by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak and suit and dress and waist industries has received a serious setback on account of the, let us hope, temporary abrogation of the protocol in the cloak and suit industry. The plan of loft certification has already been described and commented upon in THE TIMES.

GEORGE M. PRICE, M. D.,
Director Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

New York, April 10, 1916.

Plans for 'The Garden of the Heart.'

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter appearing in your paper regarding the restoration of a portion of Central Park to the original Olmsted and Vaux plan, which involves the discontinuance of the so-called "Flower Garden of the Heart," which has been there for the last four or five years.

The landscape architect of this department and numerous others of that profession, including park committees of civic associations, have repeatedly recommended during the last two years that this area be restored to its original place in the general park plan.

I have not taken action in the matter sooner because of my admiration for the splendid city service rendered by Dr. Edmund B. Southwick, who had been the entomologist of this department for many years. Dr. Southwick had expended a great deal of his spare time and care on this garden, but now that he has retired it would be utterly impossible, with the appropriations allowed for this department, to maintain such a large number of annuals and give the extra care needed at this point. It, therefore, seemed to me a most opportune time for beginning the restoration of this district so as to bring out in the best way the natural rock outcroppings there that provide special landscape features not possible in other portions of the Park.

Meanwhile this department is making every possible effort to co-ordinate and increase the facilities for flower study by the children of the city. This is provided admirably by the opportunities offered in the Botanical Gardens in the Bronx, those of the Natural History Museum, and by co-operative arrangements with the public schools neighboring the small parks of the city.

CABOT WARD,
Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond.

New York, April 11, 1916.

Clothing for Bellevue Patients.

*To the Editor of The New

R.H. DAVIS, NOVELIST, DIES AT TELEPHONE

Found by Wife in Library at Home, Suddenly Stricken with Heart Disease.

HARDSHIPS OF WAR BLAMED

Had Recently Returned from Reporting Severe Campaign in Serbia—His Career and Works.

Richard Harding Davis, the author and war correspondent, died of heart disease on Tuesday night at his home, six miles from Mount Kisco. He went downstairs at 9:40 to call the Western Union office at Mount Kisco by telephone to send a telegram to a friend at the Harvard Club. Mrs. Davis, formerly Bessie McCoy, the actress, called downstairs shortly after midnight, and getting no response went to the library, where she found him on the floor near the telephone.

Dr. Charles F. Chapman, who was called from Mount Kisco, found that Mr. Davis had died of dilatation of the heart.

Two weeks ago Mr. Davis, who had been in vigorous health, became suddenly ill. He thought he was suffering from ptomaine poisoning, and was in bed for several days. He grew better and made two trips to New York after that attack. He had felt exceptionally well on Tuesday, and death came without warning. In the house with Mr. Davis when he died were Mrs. Davis, his 15-months-old daughter, Hope Davis, and the servants.

Mr. Davis returned only a few weeks ago from Greece and Serbia, where he saw part of the battle near Strumnitza and accompanied the French on their retreat before the Bulgars. The hard life he led during that campaign left no traces which were visible on his return to this country, but Dr. Chapman said probably it contributed to his death.

Wide Experience In War.

Mr. Davis had covered nearly every war of importance since the Graeco-Turkish war in 1897. His novels and short stories gave him a high place among American authors of his generation.

He was one of the few war correspondents who saw actual fighting in the present war. Although his work was interrupted several times when he was arrested and sent to the rear, he kept near the French and British fronts much of the time during the retreat from Mons. After his return to this country from France, he went to Serbia at the beginning of the Teutonic drive through Serbia, where he and John T. McCutcheon, the cartoonist, witnessed, from a height, the clash between the Bulgars and French.

Mr. Davis was an intense partisan of the Allies. After the sinking of the Lusitania he advocated war with Germany, and used all his power of satire and invective in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES to attack the policy of delay. On Tuesday morning, only a few hours before his death, Mr. Davis sent the following telegram to Mayor Mitchel:

April 11, 1916.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor's Office:

Last night I was going to call you up and ask that you take some official notice of Maurer. This morning I was delighted to read of your prompt and vigorous action. My thanks and congratulations.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

One of the telegrams received yesterday by Mrs. Davis was the following:

Pray accept my most sincere sympathy in the death of your husband. I mourn his loss as a loyal friend and a good American. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The message was sent by Colonel Roosevelt from the Grand Central Terminal at 12:30 yesterday afternoon when he heard of Mr. Davis's death on his arrival from Farmington, Conn.

Colonel Roosevelt's Tribute.

Later Colonel Roosevelt gave this statment to the correspondents who were with him on his New England trip:

I feel the deepest regret over the loss of Mr. Davis, not only because he was a loyal personal friend, but because he stood for what was sound and high in American citizenship. Mr. Davis was one of the three honorary members of my regiment in the Cuban campaign. His death is a loss to American letters and to American citizenship.

Mr. Davis was born fifty-two years ago in Philadelphia. He was the son of the late L. Clarke Davis, editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and the late Rebecca Harding Davis, author of many well-known novels.

He studied at Lehigh University and got his first literary reward of $3 from The New York Evening Post for a description of a cane rush. He studied a year at Johns Hopkins University, and then became a reporter on The Philadelphia Record. Of his experience there he later said:

"My city editor did not like me because on cold days I wore gloves. He gave me about eighteen assignments a day and paid me $7 a week. At the end of three months he discharged me for incompetency."

Later Mr. Davis worked in Philadelphia on The Press and on The Telegraph. There he made his reputation as a newspaperman by his stories of the Johnstown flood and won his first notice in literature with "Gallagher," a short story, in which he took his character from an office boy of The Philadelphia Press. While he was on The Press Davis put on rough clothes and hung around a saloon which was a rendezvous for criminals, until he got into the confidence of a gang of burglars. He was later instrumental in the capture of several of them. This adventure, upon which he entered at the request of a saloonkeeper who had been ruined by the burglars, enabled him to make a departure in journalism by writing burglary stories from the inside.

The Philadelphia Telegraph sent him to London as correspondent with a Philadelphia cricket team and he was in London when the Whitechapel murders took place. He made a close study of the Whitechapel district, which he turned into copy.

Just Took the Job.

On his return to this country Mr. Davis went to work on The Evening Sun, of which Arthur Brisbane was then managing editor. There are various misty legends about his entrance into newspaper work in this city. The most popular is that, after he had been rejected for a job, he deliberately put himself into the clutches of a green goods man, trapped him with marked money and forced himself upon The Evening Sun by going to that paper with the story.

Mr. Davis wrote the Van Bibber stories as special articles for The Evening Sun. Some critics rank them as his best work. From The Evening Sun he went to Harper's Weekly, of which he was managing editor for three years. He left this place to devote all his time to writing. "Soldiers of Fortune," one of his early novels, gave him a literary reputation and founded a school of romantic fiction.

After that time Mr. Davis spent all his time writing stories, novels, and plays, and acting as a war correspondent. After his first war between the Greeks and Turks he covered the Cuban insurrection, the Spanish-American War, the South African War, the Russo-Japanese War, the Balkan Wars, the revolt of Matos in Venezuela, the fighting in Mexico during Huerta's time, and the present European War.

In the Spring of 1899 Mr. Davis proposed by cable to Miss Cecil Clark of Chicago. She accepted. Being detained in London, Mr. Davis sent the engagement ring by William Thomas Jaggers, No. 757 in the London District Messenger Service. The progress of Jaggers, who crossed the Atlantic in uniform and then continued by railroad to Chicago, became famous all over the world. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were separated in 1910 and divorced in 1912. On July 9, 1912, he married Miss McCoy.

Some of His Stories.

Among Mr. Davis's works are "Van Bibber and Others," "Gallagher and Other Stories," "Soldiers of Fortune," "The King's Jackal," "The Princess Aline," "Our English Cousins," "About Paris," "Rulers in the Mediterranean," "Three Gringos in Venezuela," "Cuba in War Time," "In the Fog," "Captain Macklin," "A Year from a Correspondent's Note-Book," "With Both Armies in South Africa," "Ranson's Folly," and "The Bar Sinister."

Besides his wife and child, Mr. Davis leaves a brother, Charles Belmont Davis, of this city, and a sister, Mrs. F. L. Farrar, of London. Private funeral services will be held at the Davis home near Mount Kisco at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The body will be cremated and interred in the family plot in Philadelphia.

LECTURES TO NEEDLE CLUB.

Dr. R. Meyer Riefstahl Talks on "Coptic Tapestry."

The Needle and Bobbin Club, a new organization started by Miss Frances Morris, the lace expert of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and others interested in lace and the sister arts, had its first lecture yesterday in the auditorium of the museum. Dr. R. Meyer Riefstahl talked to members of the club and their friends about "Coptic Tapestry, Embroidery and Thread Work," with illustrations shown on the screen, examples of the work itself and many photographs.

The club is largely made up of collectors of laces and textiles who have aided in bringing together the fine collection which the museum now has. There are already sixty members of the club, which was organized in February. One of the objects of the organization is to encourage interest in handmade fabrics and promote the industries in the United States, to meet and discuss lace and allied subjects. It is an organization of amateurs, and no dealers are members.

The officers of the club are: Miss Gertrude Whiting, President; Miss Amy Kohlsaat, Treasurer; Miss Anna Mackenzie, Recording Secretary, and Miss Frances Morris, Corresponding Secretary.

MISS JESSIE POUNDS WEDS.

Daughter of Borough President Marries F. H. Munkelt.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Fidelia Pounds, daughter of Borough President Lewis F. Pounds, and Mrs. Pounds of 317 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, to Frederick Herman Munkelt of Youngstown, Ohio, took place at 7:45 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester of Boston, Mass., formerly pastor of St. Mark's Church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle over silver tissue with a bertha of old point lace draped in 1830 fashion. A court train of silver cloth and tulle, which was caught with sprays of orange blossoms, depended from the shoulders and her veil of tulle was caught at the coiffure with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and orchids.

Her sister, Miss Elizabeth Pounds, acted as maid of honor. She wore a gown of green satin striped taffeta with a tunic of green tulle and the bodice trimmed with silver embroidery. The other attendants were Miss Helen Pounds, another sister of the bride, and Miss Gertrude Munkelt and Miss Hazel Quackenbush. Miss Pounds appeared in a gown of Mignonette green taffeta and carried small yellow roses. The other attendants wore gowns of satin striped yellow taffeta and carried yellow tulips.

William S. Pounds, brother of the bride, acted as best man and the ushers were Stanley B. Jones, Lewis C. Pounds, brother of the bride, J. Karl Mason and Albert E. Munkelt, brother of the bridegroom.

After an extended trip Mr. and Mrs. Munkelt will make their home in St. Louis.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Jeannette A. Warnstadt the Bride of Siegmund Klein.

The wedding of Siegmund Klein and Miss Jeannette Augusta Warnstadt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Warnstadt of 47 West Ninety-first Street, took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein officiated at the ceremony, which took place in the Louis XIV. room under a canopy of palms and lilies, the aisle being marked off with white pillars, festooned with Ophelia roses and valley lilies tied with ribbons.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, veiled with net and having a court train, a tulle veil held with orange blossoms, and she carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Daisy Warnstadt was her sister's maid of honor, and was in corn-colored taffeta, topped by a brown picture hat, and carried pink roses and pansies. Isaac L. Stern was the best man.

A reception and a dinner for seventy-five guests in the ballroom followed the ceremony. The honeymoon will be spent on the Pacific Coast and Mr. and Mrs. Klein will make their home in this city.

Auchincloss-Cutting Wedding Date.

Miss Ruth Hunter Cutting, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, and Reginald La Grange Auchincloss, a son of Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss, went to the Municipal Building yesterday and obtained their marriage license from Clerk Scully. The wedding will take place on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 2, in the Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, and the Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody of the Groton School will perform the ceremony. Miss Cutting will have only one attendant, her sister, Miss Elisabeth McE. Cutting. Peter Cooper Bryce, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, is to be the best man, and there will also be eight ushers.

Their 50th Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Underhill Travis entertained their relatives and a few friends yesterday on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at the home of their son, G. W. Le Roy Travis, in Twelfth Street, Flushing. The bride wore her wedding gown with an overdrape of chiffon cloth, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Travis were assisted in entertaining by their children, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Travis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Travis, Mrs. Edgar Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Ira U. Travis, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Le Roy Travis. The four grandchildren present were Ira Underhill Travis, 3d, Janet Macdonal Travis, Robert Travis, and little Le Roy Otter Travis.

Liebmann-Keller Wedding.

Miss Edna Keller, daughter of Mrs. Lillie Keller of 321 West Ninety-second Street, and Alfred J. Liebmann, formerly of Zurich, Switzerland, were married at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. Dr. I. S. Moses officiated.

The bride wore a gown of silver cloth and net, trimmed with duchesse lace, and a tulle veil, which was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Her niece, Miss Rosalyn K. Greenebbaum, was the flower girl and her only attendant. Willy B. Liebmann was his brother's best man. After a trip to White Sulphur Springs the couple will reside in New York.

Miss Lila Isaac Weds N. J. Erb.

The marriage of Miss Lila Louise Isaac, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Isaac of 230 Riverside Drive, formerly of Kansas City, Mo., to Norman John Erb, son of Mr. and Mrs. George O. Erb of Buffalo, N. Y., was quietly solemnized yesterday afternoon in St. Agnes's Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Bellinger officiating. Miss Rheta Isaac was her sister's only attendant, and Henry Erb, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bride is a violinist, having studied abroad. After a trip South Mr. and Mrs. Erb will make their home in Buffalo.

Mitchell-Sill Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Helen Gertrude Mitchell, daughter of Mrs. S. J. Mitchell of Brookline, Mass., to Theodore Wintrop Sill, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sill of East Orange, N. J., is announced. Miss Mitchell formerly resided in Lowell, Mass., and is a graduate of Wellesley, 1914. Mr. Sill is a graduate of the class of 1911 at Princeton.

MUSEUM IS TO LOSE MORGAN MINIATURES

It Is Feared That Longer Exposure to Light Would Deteriorate Their Colors.

ON VIEW FOR TWO YEARS

One of Ten Holbeins Is of Henry VIII., and Is Supposed to be the One Painted for King.

Another important Morgan collection that is to be lost to the Metropolitan Museum of Art was announced yesterday from the museum, the very beautiful collection of miniatures which has now been on exhibition for the last two years.

It is a representative collection, containing, with only few exceptions, the work of the best miniature painters from the time when the work became a method of independent portraiture down to the middle of the last century, and the work of the artists is shown at its best. The miniatures are in Gallery 23 of the museum, and their intimate connection with the people and the life of the times which they represent has made them one of the most interesting collections in the museum.

The statement issued by the museum says that it has been for some time feared by Mr. Morgan and the authorities of the museum that too long a continuous exposure to the light would result in deterioration of the colors of the miniatures, and they will be withdrawn on Monday, May 1.

The miniatures begin with the sixteenth century, portrait miniatures previous to that time being incidental parts of other pictures. Holbein, greatest of miniature painters, and the Clouets were the first exponents of the miniature as it is known today, and these artists are the first represented in the Morgan collection. There are ten miniatures by Holbein and his contemporaries. A famous Holbein is of Henry VIII., and is supposed to be the one painted for the King to be given to Anne of Cleves in 1539. It is in an ivory case engraved with the Tudor rose. Another of the Holbein miniatures is of Mrs. Pemberton, set in a black and white enamel frame with a ring at the top and a pear-shaped pearl pendant on either side at the bottom. Still another is of Sir Thomas Moore, and one, interesting though slightly damaged, is by Thomas Cromwell.

A miniature of Mary Queen of Scots is by an unknown artist, painted when the Queen was 23. It is in the original frame of carved oak with the "C. R." of Charles II. to whom it at one time belonged. There is a miniature of Philip II. of Spain, by Isaac Oliver, in a rock crystal locket, enameled on both sides, and among other portraits by the same artist is one of Queen Anne of Denmark, one of Sir Philip Sidney, and there are five miniatures of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, one of the later favorites of Queen Elizabeth. Peter Oliver, son and pupil of Isaac, is represented in the collection with a reproduction of the "Marriage of St. Catharine," supposed to be one of the copies of pictures in the royal collection at Whitehall, which he reproduced in miniature by order of Charles I.

There are different examples of the work of Peter Cooper, considered to be the best of English miniature painters, and there are many portraits of members of the Sackville family by Ozias Humphrey, also the charming women in beautiful clothes, who were developed by the pleasing art of Richard Cosway. Sir Thomas Lawrence has two miniatures in the collection and Raeburn one.

Of the work on the Continent, a fine miniature, one of the best of the collection, is that of Charles de Cosse, Comte de Brissac, with an excellent portrait of the Comte de la Rochefoucault, both credited to Jean Clouet. There are some charming miniatures in enamel, copies of other portraits, characteristic French work by Jean and Jean Louis Petitot, father and son.

There are interesting snuff boxes and bonbonnières decorated with miniatures, one of these a portrait of Marie Antoinette, painted by the Swedish miniaturist Hall, who had a great vogue in France, which his skill merited. Works by Largilliere, Nattier, and Van Loo are in the collection. Fragonard's miniatures are rare, but there are several delightful examples of his work.

Director Edward Robinson signed the statement issued from the museum announcing the withdrawal of the miniatures.

ROSES FOR MISS ADDAMS.

President Sends Flowers and Cheering Note to Sufferer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A personal note from President Wilson and a dozen American Beauty roses from the White House conservatories bearing the President's card are cheering Jane Addams, who is ill at the home of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen here.

President Wilson wrote that he had read in an eastern newspaper of her serious illness and the treatments which she must undergo. He expressed his regret and his hope for her prompt and complete recovery. Miss Addams today sent two of the roses to the Peace Party headquarters, where they are on exhibition as a gesture from Preparedness to Anti-preparedness.

Marry and Sail for Bermuda.

Mrs. William Slocumb has announced the marriage of Miss Maud Effingham Colville to Grosvenor Farwell of this city. The wedding was celebrated at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, officiating. Only the nearest relatives and friends were present.

Miss Mollie Pearson was the bride's only attendant, and Robert E. Peabody acted as best man. There was no reception, and the couple sailed on the Bermudian for Bermuda, where they will spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they will live in this city.

Miss Claire Halstead Marries.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 12.—Miss Claire Halstead, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Byron Halstead of 120 Livingstone Avenue, and Rudolph Riege of New York City, were married this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of the bride by the Rev. Herbert Barber Howe, a cousin of the bride, of the Congregational Church of Watertown, Conn. The only attendant of the bride was her sister, Miss Ella Howe Halstead. Bancroft G. Braine of New York, was the best man.

Gladys Parrish Engaged in London.

A private letter has brought the news of the engagement in London, England, of Miss Gladys Parrish, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Parrish of Philadelphia, who have for many years lived abroad, to Constant Huntington, a grandson of the late Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, the first Episcopal Bishop of Central New York. Mr. Huntington is the head of the London office of G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers. No date was mentioned as being set for the marriage.

Miss Miller's Engagement Broken.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Miller of 37 West Seventy-second Street, announce that the engagement of their daughter, Miss May Miller, to John D. Cable is broken.

GIVE SHAKESPEARE DANCE.

Entertainment at Plaza to Aid War Lands' Children.

Several thousand dollars were raised through the Shakespeare Flower Dance at the Plaza last evening under the auspices of the International Child Welfare League and the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild. The fund is to provide for children in Europe after the war. Judge Wadhams explained the objects of the two societies, and Mrs. John H. Flagler followed with "L'heure Exquise," by Powidoski, accompanied by Maleva Harvey, and another selection to which Dorothy Hoyle, violinist, played an obligato. Sir Herbert Tree, who came in after the performance of "Henry VIII.," recited a selection from Shakespeare.

The Floral Fantaisie, a series of dances, was arranged by Inga Sontum, the scene being laid in a forest, and opened with the Mendelssohn Overture to A Midsummer Night's Dream, followed by Greta Torpadie's singing of "There Was a Lover and a Lass." A rustic dance succeeded this, in which the Misses Anna Ballard, Peggy Busk, Catherine Collier, Elinor Kendall, Marian Hall, and Glory Thomas were "Lavender and Mint," and Warren Pond, Rodney Williams, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Andre Gross, William Browning, and Frederick Bronson were "Ivy and Oak." Miss Torpadie followed this with Schubert's "Who is Sylvia?"

Those who participated in the Romanesque dance were the Misses Sarah Collier, Eva Ingersoll Brown, Genevieve Clendenin, Eugenia Rand, Prudence Sterry, Isabel Yeomans, William Shaw, McNeal Swasey, Robert Ficks, John Stone, Knox Hardon, and George Brett. In the "Dance of the Dawn," the "Mary-Buds" and "Larkspurs" were Mrs. John L. Donnete, Jr., and the Misses Faith Hayden, Helen Rand, Lily Robertson, Louise Ceballos, Violet Hamilton, Bessie Hays, and Frances M. Ward.

The "Columbines" were the Misses Josephine Wells, Catherine Swift, Adeline Hatch, and Margaret Trevor, and the "Thistles" were André Lord, Stewart Bowers, E. Manning Oren, and John Flavel Hubbard.

The closing dance was a "Midsummer Night's Dream," in which Mrs. Robert R. M. Emmet, as Titania, did a solo dance; Miss Katherine Fitch was Mustard Seed; Miss Helen Geer, Moth; Miss Florence B. Orr, Cobweb, and Miss Annette B. Moran, Peaseblossom. The dances were interspersed with old English songs by Greta Torpadie, and Mme. Celine del C. Verkerk sang early English ballads. Mrs. Walston Hill Crown is President of the Child Welfare League, and Mrs. John Wood Stewart is the National President of the Guild.

The program girls were the Misses Margaret Montgomery, Alida Banks, Symphoros Bristed, Katharine Madeleine and Ulrica Dahlgren, Marian C. Dinsmore, Mary Francke, Elizabeth Haldane, Adrienne Iselin, Kathrine Montgomery, Isabel Stettinius, Marion Tiffany and Julia Zabriskie. Those selling flowers included the Misses Alice de Lamar, Muriel Conklin, Marjorie Cleveland, Elizabeth Kirlin, Helen Kerr, Constance Peabody, Cornelia Woolley, Katharine Thaw, Penelope Sears and Claire van Lennep.

SICK TO SEE SHOW FLOWERS

The Exhibition Ended, Plants and Blooms Going to Hospitals.

The International Flower Show closed at the Grand Central Palace yesterday after a successful week. The average attendance daily was 20,000, and there were more flowers than in any previous show. Only the more important plants will be returned to the greenhouses. Twenty-seven thousand plants and 50,000 cut flowers will go to different hospitals.

Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Chairman of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, said last night that more than $10,000 had been raised for Red Cross and relief work in the Tea Garden during the flower show.

Miss Mabel Boardman of Washington, head of the American Red Cross, and Colonel Noel Howard, head of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Red Cross, were guests of honor yesterday and were entertained at tea by Miss Margaret Cameron, special representative of the Canadian Red Cross, her sister, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, and Mrs. Draper.

The Canadian Relief Committee, Miss Margaret Cameron, Chairman, made up of Mrs. MacPhee, Mrs. Duncan MacPherson, Mrs. W. G. Dobson, Mrs. Charles Peck, Mrs. J. L. Mott, Mrs. J. Barstow Smull, Mrs. W. R. Berrick, Mrs. Walter Price, Mrs. William Schall, Mrs. J. K. Hayward, and Mrs. J. Eliot Langstaff, and the Italian Relief Committee, Mrs. Santo Carlo Ceribelli, Chairman, was composed of Mrs. Emanuel Gerli, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, and Mrs. Ralph Sanger. The Misses De Vecchi and Diane del Monte had charge of the tea garden for the day. The waitresses and flower girls included the Misses Katharine Dahlgren, Symphorosa and Grace Bristed, Maryanna Lincoln, Julia Zabriskie, Margaret Schroeder, Mercer French, Mary Montgomery, Isabel Stettinius, Maud Kahn, Avgervine and Pamela Hayward, Fiona MacPhee, Mary Cameron, Frances Townsend Riker, Irene Doolittle, Gladys Lumbers, Marjorie Ross, Ellen Clark, and Eleanor Curry.

A gold medal was awarded to the Park Department of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond. This was the second time the Park Department under Commissioner Ward had won that distinction. The Commissioner sent congratulations to Foreman Olssen of the greenhouses and the men under him.

$4,881 FROM HADDUCK SALE.

Philadelphian's Library and Other Books Bring Good Prices.

The sale of the library of the late B. F. Hadduck of Philadelphia, and books from other consignors, was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total was $4,881.50. The catalogue numbers and prices of the more important items are as follows:

725—Andre's Journal, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, Bibliophile Society, Boston, 1903; James F. Drake.....$37.00
778—The Grolier Club's "Decree of the Star Chamber Concerning Printing," Made July 11, 1637"; E. Turnbull.. 77.00
779—The Grolier Club's "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," on Japan paper; James F. Drake..... 80.00
782—The Grolier Club's "History of New York," by Washington Irving; James F. Drake..... 31.50
819—The Grolier Club's "Scarlet Letter," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; H. Malkan..... 33.00
883—"Actors and Actresses of England and America," by S. Hollyer; Gabriel Wels..... 45.00
885—Old New York views, by S. Hollyer; Gabriel Wels..... 40.00
888—"Historical Memoirs," by John H. Jesse; bought on order..... 40.00
839—William Penn's copy of Thomas Ross's "Silius Wilicus," presentation copy from the author to Penn, and with Penn's autograph; Egest Dressel North..... 80.00

'PHONES FOR HOTEL LIFTS.

Folks in the Biltmore May Talk While Going Aloft.

If you are living in a hotel or apartment house where there are elevators do not by any means rest assured that you are entirely abreast of the times unless you have telephones in these elevators, for now, in order to keep up with the pace of the day in New York, it is necessary to have the lift equipped with a telephone so as not to miss anything while going up or down ten or twenty stories.

At the Hotel Biltmore, where persons travel such distances, this latest improvement will soon be installed. The hotel offers a cash prize to its employes every month for the best new suggestions to improve the efficiency of the house, and the installation of telephones in the elevators is the latest suggestion. So now very soon a guest will be able to call up a friend while riding from the Turkish baths, three floors below the ground, to the ballroom on the nineteenth floor.

18,564,109 Catholics in U. S.

There are 24,922,062 Catholics under the United States flag, according to advance sheets of the 1916 edition of "The Official Catholic Directory," published and copyrighted by P. J. Kenedy & Sons of Barclay Street, this city. There are 16,564,109 Catholics in the United States proper, 7,285,458 in the Philippines, and 1,072,495 in Alaska, the Canal Zone, in American Samoa, in the Hawaiian Islands, and in Porto Rico.

FIGHT FOR SMITH'S MILLIONS

Two Sets of Heirs Claim Estate of Former Georgia Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 12.—The controversy over the $2,500,000 estate of the late James M. Smith of Oglethorpe County, once a candidate for Governor, has developed into a battle between the State and Federal Courts. The case, which is now on trial, and which will be decided by Federal Judge Emory Speer within the next week, is whether or not his court has jurisdiction and if so, whether he shall enjoin the administrators named by the courts of Oglethorpe County from being permanent, and appoint receivers himself.

There are numerous alleged heirs of Smith throughout the South. During his life Smith was a recluse, and he never married. It was thought he would leave the bulk of his fortune to the University of Georgia and other educational institutions, and the trustees of the university were particularly displeased when it was found that he had died intestate and that his property probably would go to some relatives.

It has been claimed by one set of alleged heirs that Smith was the son of Zadok Smith of Wilkes County, Georgia, that he lived with his parents until he was 17 years of age and then became a peddler between Wilkes County and the mountains of North Georgia.

Other claimants from Arkansas and ouisiana assert that Smith is the son of Nancy Smith of Habersham County, Georgia. They further claim that his father was Zadok Smith, but that his parents never married.

The Louisiana claimants are alleged descendants of Nancy Smith and are referred to by the other side contemptuously. It is these alleged heirs who are asking the United States Court to take charge of the estate and who declare that it is being improperly handled by the temporary administrators.

Mrs. Richard V. Oulahan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Mrs. Richard V. Oulahan, wife of the Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died at her home here today. Mrs. Oulahan had been in poor health for two years, and several weeks ago she underwent an operation. Funeral services will be held here in St. Matthew's Church on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Oulahan was Miss Anne McGowan of Washington, daughter of the late M. A. and Catherine McGowan. She married Mr. Oulahan on Nov. 3, 1892. Their only son is Richard V. Oulahan, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Edward Anthony Beck.

CAMBRIDGE, England, April 12.—Edward Anthony Beck, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, died today.

Mr. Beck was born in 1848. He was a graduate of Trinity Hall, of which he became a fellow in 1871. He became assistant tutor in 1875, junior tutor in 1885 and senior tutor in 1887. He was Vice Chancellor from 1904-1906. He became Master in 1902.

S. Jerome Uhl, Sr., Artist, Dies.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—S. Jerome Uhl, Sr., a widely known artist, died at his home here today of a complication of diseases. He was 74 years old, and many of his pictures are in the Capitol at Washington and also in the State Building at Columbus, Ohio. His works attracted wide attention in the Paris salons in the early eighties.

Dr. Gray Archibald.

Dr. Gray Archibald, official photographer for the Pennsylvania Railroad during the construction of the Pennsylvania tunnel, died Tuesday night at his home, 724 High Street, Newark, at the age of 72. Dr. Archibald accompanied George Gould on a trip around the world on which he visited every civilized nation.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. O. J. STAFFORD, who for thirty years had been a practicing physician in Port Chester, N. Y., dropped dead last night while attending a patient near his home on Westchester Avenue. Dr. Stafford left a widow and two daughters.

JAMES SWEENEY, well known as a breeder of light harness horses at Goshen, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 117 Washington Place, Passaic. He was 39 years old. Mr. Sweeney owned large stables at Goshen and raised trotters that raced on the track at Goshen.

Mrs. VALERIA LAMAR HARRISS, wife of Dr. John Alton Harriss of 140 Riverside Drive, died yesterday morning at her home. Mrs. Harriss was a daughter of the late H. J. and Valeria R. Lamar of Macon, Ga., and a near relative of the late Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court. Besides her husband, she is survived by two sisters, Mrs. C. L. Gately of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Shorter-Stewart of Eufaula, Ala., and one brother, W. D. Lamar, and an adopted son, her nephew, Lamar Washington.

MOSES RAPP, owner of the Manhattan Steam Laundry in Greenpoint, and a member of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M.; Levy Lodge, I. O. F. S. of I., and the Anawanda Club, died on Tuesday at his home, 445 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. He was 56 years old and left a widow, four daughters and a son.

Mrs. IDA WARREN TALLMAN, widow of John M. Tallman, died from heart disease on Monday at her home, 166 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. She was of old New England ancestry and for many years was active in the work of the Central Congregational Church. A daughter and a son survive her.

Dr. EVAN JAMES JONES BAKER, formerly a well-known practicing physician of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 847 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year. Dr. Baker was a native of London, England, and came to this country fifty years ago. He was formerly a member of the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital where for twelve years he was an assistant professor. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and two sons.

SAMUEL D. BAGLEY, 82 years old, a retired manufacturer, died at the home of his son, 100 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

Mrs. HENRIETTA ELIZABETH GLEASON, one of the oldest members of the Baptist Temple, died on Monday at her home, 175 Warren Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 92 years. She was born in Rome, N. Y., and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

GEORGE BRAID, 80 years old, formerly a member of the old firm of Braid Brothers, of Brooklyn, died at his home, 227 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush, on Monday. He was a Past Master of United States Lodge, No. 207, F. and A. M.

Mrs. EMMA LUELLA SHINN, wife of Eugene Shinn, a municipal accountant for several towns in Hudson County, N. J., died on Monday at her home, 1,081 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 56 years.

WILLIAM CONOVER TILTON, a Past Noble Grand of Eagle Lodge, No. 388, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites, and of Court Stuyvesant, F. of A., died on Monday at his home, 262 Winthrop Street, Flatbush, from pneumonia. He was 62 years old and left a widow and a daughter.

HUGH FITZHUGH WORTHINGTON, the sixteen-year-old son of Rear Admiral Walter F. Worthington, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Worthington, died on Monday at the home of his parents, 111 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

THOMAS BELLINGHAM, who, several years ago was a power in the old Seventh Ward in Newark, where he was known as "Tony Belgium," died yesterday at his home in Newark at the age of 58.

JOSEPH S. HART, head of the Hart Mirror Plate Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., and formerly of this city, died Tuesday night in Detroit.

ANDREW CONRAD, an employe of the city in Brooklyn for many years, is dead at his home, 46 Bushwick Place, Williamsburg, at the age of 63. Mr. Conrad became connected with the office of the Brooklyn Finance Department in 1861. At the time of his death he was a clerk in the Brooklyn Register's office.

JAMES SCANLAN, a member of the firm of James, Michael, & Patrick Scanlan, butchers, at 613-617 West Forsieth Street, died Tuesday at St. Mary's Hospital in his seventy-seventh year. He went in business in this city in the late 60's.

FRANCIS KAIN, an employe of the Sub-Treasury, Broad and Wall Streets, for many years, is dead at his home, 325 West Fifty-seventh Street.

SAMUEL ARENSON, the oldest inmate of the Harlem Home of the Daughters of Israel, is dead at the age of 104. Early Tuesday morning he told his friends that he was about to die, and asked them, in keeping with the Jewish custom, to light the candles. He died within a few minutes.

HORACE A. HILL, formerly a shipbuilding contractor in this city, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home in Basking Ridge, N. J. He was 56 years old.

HARRY COMPTON, a retired business man of Union Hill, N. J., died yesterday at the age of 73. He had been ill for nearly a year from paralysis.

Dr. JOHN WATKINS CULVER, for twenty-five years a physician in Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 75 Culver Street, after an illness of several weeks.

EGBERT B. HOWLAND, for sixty years a resident of Mount Vernon, died yesterday at Round Hill, Conn., at the age of 81. He was a member of Washington Engine Company, Mount Vernon, for fifty years.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE ROSINA DOLPHIN, wife of Dr. M. O'F. Dolphin of Harrison, N. J., President of the Harrison Board of Education, died Tuesday night at her home.

CHARLES A. CATLIN DEAD.

Prominent Chemist and Inventor Expires in His 67th Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—Charles A. Catlin, a prominent chemist and inventor of many processes for the manufacture of phosphates for dietetic purposes, died at his home here today in his sixty-seventh year. For nearly fifty years Mr. Catlin was chemist for the Rumford Chemical Works in this city.

Mr. Catlin was born in Burlington, Vt., and was graduated from the University of Vermont. He was a Councilor of the American Chemical Society, and a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. He was a Trustee of the University of Vermont, and Rhode Island State Hospital, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a contributor to many technical journals.

He was a brother of Harry Guy Catlin, the New York mining engineer; Robert M. Catlin, a mining engineer of Franklin Furnace, N. J., and Walter M. Catlin of Los Angeles.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

RICE.—April 10, Newark, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Rice, a daughter.

Married.

KLEIN—WARNSTADT.—Wednesday, April 12, at Hotel St. Regis, by Dr. Sidney Goldstein, Jeannette Augusta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Warnstadt, to Siegmund Klein.

NORRIS—LIEBER.—Lillian E. Lieber of Jersey City to Alfred George Norris of Hoboken, Wednesday, April 12, 1916.

LEVINE—HEIDENHEIM.—April 11, C. Edna Heidenheim to Harry A. Levine.
Brooklyn.

WASTCOAT—SMITH.—April 11, Adele Smith to Carleton L. Wastcoat.

Died.

ALTHAUS.—Marie, beloved wife of Charles H. Althaus, Jr., in her 24th year. Services at her late residence, 2,119 Hughes Av., Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery Friday.

ARCHIBALD.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, April 11, 1916, David Gray, husband of Emma Ne

YANKEES, GIANTS, AND DODGERS DEFEATED IN THEIR FIRST GAMES OF BASEBALL SEASON

JOHNSON STUMBLING BLOCK FOR YANKEES

Donovan's Men Stave Off Defeat Until Eleventh Inning by Spirited Play.

GEDEON'S MUFF DISASTROUS

Crowd of 20,000 on Hand for Season's Opening at Polo Grounds and Sees Thrilling Game.

After being bottled up all Winter in offices, banks, factories, and other places of confinement, 20,000 fans became imbibed with Spring madness yesterday, proclaimed their independence of enslaving duty, and went up to the Polo Grounds to say "How'dy" to the baseball season of 1916.

It was a delightful opening except for one little detail—the remodeled Yankees were defeated by Washington by a score of 3 to 2. It was no easy job for the mighty Walter Johnson and his teammates to turn the trick. Darkness had settled in the vale under Coogan's bluff when in the eleventh inning the Senators fell heavily upon the pitching of Ray Caldwell, broke the 2-to-2 tie, and pushed over the winning run.

The crowd's enthusiasm for Manager Bill Donovan's team began to ferment in the seventh inning, when, by a game rally, the Yanks came from behind and, with the assistance of the bat of Frank Baker, tied the score. Thick chunks of excitement filled the air around the Polo Grounds throughout the game as Walter Johnson and Ray Caldwell matched their flinging skill. Caldwell was often threatened, but managed to stave off impending defeat until the eleventh inning.

In that period there was a break in the Yankee defense. Joe Gedeon, the new second baseman, muffed a throw from Baker which would have resulted in a double play and choked the Senator's rally. Because of the muff Dan Moeller, who was running for Jamieson, was safe at second and George McBride was perched on first. Johnson himself stepped to the bat to further his own cause, but instead he lifted a fly into the clutches of Lee Magee in left field. Eddie Morgan then spanked a line hit to centre field and Moeller rushed over with the run that shattered the Yankees' hopes.

So it is with baseball. It's a foolish thing for fans to count their chicks before they are incubated, but nevertheless, they will do it. In spite of the gloomy finish for the Yanks, it was one of those games you are glad to have seen, even if the home team does lose. A bright sky and a warm afternoon sun made it an ideal day for the inauguration exercises of a team which many people in New York think has a chance for the American League pennant; but when the sun dipped back of the old Jumel Mansion high up on the bluff, there was a chill in the air which made the fans realize that April's teeth have not yet been extracted.

The gates opened early and there was a good sized crowd in the stands when the players came out to warm up. The Yankees looked as if they had just stepped out of a band-box with their jilly-white uniform relieved with a faint blue stripe. Those uniforms will never be so immaculate again. It seemed as if all the photographers east of the Rocky Mountains were on hand to take pictures. The players, especially Baker, Magee, Caldwell, Johnson, and Managers Griffith and Donovan were snapped from a score of times upward. One of the world's greatest mysteries is what becomes of all the pictures that are taken of baseball players.

Frank's brass band paid Clark Griffith a nice compliment when he came out. They played all the Scotch tunes they knew, as Old Fox Griff is a canny Scot. The music took a Celtic turn when they serenaded "Wild Bill" Donovan. Then, after a while, the band brought everybody to his feet quicker than a ninth inning rally, by playing "The Stars and Stripes." The band was neutral in every way.

Most of the men in whose hands the welfare of this fair city rests were on hand, including Sheriff Al Smith, who threw out the first ball. When the Sheriff first appeared, he was walked across the field, where everybody could see him, between Colonel Jacob Ruppert and Captain T. L. Huston, who assume all responsibility for the Yankees. The first impression was that the Yankees' owners were under arrest, but when they got near enough the spectators could see a smile on the faces of all, and then they knew otherwise.

Sheriff Smith threw out the ball to Catcher Nunamaker, but it was a wild throw and hit the dirt before it reached the catcher. That was the first Yankee error of the season. It was easy to see that the Sheriff wasn't in shape for the opening. The next scene showed everybody in sight shaking hands with the Sheriff as if they hadn't seen him for a long time. Then the umpires, Connolly and Owens, appeared but nobody shook hands with them. That's the difference between a Sheriff and an umpire.

Two citizens were careless enough to wear straw hats. Now they wish they hadn't. The lower deck of the grand stand was well filled with spectators, but one flight up, where the tax is heavier, the crowd was not so large. Out in the steerage section in the bleachers were a few thousand sensible folk who knew the value of the warm sun.

The peanut boys were out in full force, and of course tried to sell you a bag of peanuts just when some exciting play was going on. No instrument has yet been invented which will enable a spectator to see through a peanut boy at a ball game. There's a fortune in it for somebody.

Walter Johnson's speed beat the Yankees yesterday. Walter can make the ball travel faster than a White Lights millionaire. He fanned ten of the Yanks, making Maisel and Pipp churn the air three times each. Johnson was serving a fast ball high up around the batsmen's shoulders, so high, indeed, that it was the occasion of much oratory between Umpire Connolly and the Yankee players.

Next to Walter Johnson, the best man on the Washington team was Carl Sawyer, but he wasn't in the game. He is baseball's newest clown, and he cut up antics on the coaching lines which kept the crowd in good humor. Sawyer does an imitation which would give much delight to Mr. Darwin if he could have seen it. He suggests all the charm of a monkey without looking like one.

The crowd was thrown into a spasm of delight in the very first inning when Frank Baker engineered a double play on Morgan and Foster which was smart and quick. This outburst of enthusiasm had not died away, however, when Clyde Milan flayed one of Caldwell's slow curves into the right field grand stand for a home run. A look of jealousy came over Frank Baker's face.

For five innings, Johnson mowed the Yankee batsmen down in one, two, three order. Only fifteen batsmen faced him in that period. Baker got a hit to left in the second inning but he was out at second, trying to stretch it into a double. The Yanks' second hit came in the sixth, when Nunamaker singled to centre, but without result in the run column.

A second Washington run intruded in the first of the seventh inning. McBride perpetrated a two-base smash to left and Johnson sacrificed him to second. Eddie Morgan came through with a single to centre and sent McBride over the scoring pan.

Ambling into their half of the seventh, the Yankees faced the bugaboo of a shutout, which would be enough to put a dent in the confidence of any team amid the enthusiasm and noise of the season's opening. The rooting of the crowd was gradually getting milder when Gilhooley, the first man up, spun a tantalizing bouncer through shortstop which took such funny little leaps that McBride could not stop it. It was a hit by a fraction of an inch. Lee Magee hammered a grounder inside of first base, which Judge went after, but none of the other Washington players was quick enough to get over to cover first base, so Magee landed high and dry on the bag. Two men on and no one out and Frank Baker at the bat. The crowd woke up and began to yell. Baker smiled and the crowd howled.

Captain McBride halted the game and went over and whispered soft, reassuring words into Johnson's ear. The gist of his remarks was a suggestion that Walter should prevent the slugger from connecting. The twirler admitted the wisdom of this and promised that he'd do the best he could. Perhaps he did, but when runners are lurking on the paths Baker has a very bad habit of banging the ball. And that's what happened. He whaled a stinging rap to right centre field, and little Frank Gilhooley raced around third base and over the plate faster than Villa with the United States cavalry at his heels. There's one run, anyway. Lee Magee galloped to third on the same hit. Joe Gedeon then lofted a high fly to Milan in centre field, and Magee set himself on the third corner, waiting for the catch to be made. As soon as the ball was in Milan's hands Magee scooted down the third-base line and was over with the tying run.

The rumble of noise which now broke out at the Polo Grounds rattled the windows in the neighborhood, and as far down as 125th Street people took quick glances at their seismographs.

Gilhooley made a pretty catch of Jamieson's short fly in the eighth which aroused vociferous appreciation. When Baker came to bat in the ninth with two out and no one on the bases, the populace begged for just one little home run. All the Washington outfielders moved cautiously toward the fence. Then Baker popped to the second baseman.

Caldwell was in a peck of trouble in the tenth inning. Morgan got a single and Foster threw his bat at a wide ball and got a hit to right field, sending Morgan to third. Pipp got in front of Milan's grasser and Morgan was run down between third and home.

Caldwell showed his nerve then and settled down to pitch. Judge, who was batting, was patient, and waited until he had two strikes and three balls. Caldwell heartlessly struck him out. Then he made Shanks hoist a high fly over Nunamaker's head. But it was easy to see that Caldwell was weakening.

The dismal, distressing finish came in the eleventh inning. It was growing late and those citizens who did not dare to be tardy for dinner on the opening day of the season, sneaked away quickly. Others who were braver and strong believers in personal freedom, remained to the end.

Jamieson poked out a single which glanced off Caldwell's glove and sputtered around in the infield so long that the runner was safe. Moeller was sent in to run for Jamieson. Williams raised a foul over Nunamaker's head. One out. McBride hammered a hot grounder at Baker, who gathered the ball and shot it to Gedeon at second so fast that he dropped the ball as if it had been hot lead, and a runner was perched on second and first with Johnson up. Walter flied to left. Two out.

Once more Caldwell tried to pull himself out of his perilous position, but it was no use. After eleven of fighting innings against Walter Johnson, Caldwell's arm was tired. Morgan slashed a single to centre and Moeller scored the run that gave Washington the victory. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Milan, cf.	5	1	1	5	0	Maisel, cf.	5	0	0	3	0
Foster, 3b.	6	0	1	0	2	Gilh'y, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Morgan, 2b.	5	0	1	0	2	Magee, lf.	4	1	1	4	0
Judge, lb.	4	0	0	7	1	Baker, 3b.	4	0	2	0	2
Shanks, lf.	5	0	1	3	1	Ged'n, 2b.	3	0	0	5	3
Jam'n, rf.	5	0	1	2	0	Pipp, 1b.	4	0	0	8	2
McB'e, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Peck'h, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
Wills, c.	5	0	2	10	0	Nuna'r, c.	4	0	1	9	2
M'R'e, ss.	5	1	1	3	0	Cald'l, p.	4	0	0	0	1
John'n, p.	2	0	0	0	2						
Total.	42	3	10	33	9	Total.	36	2	5	33	11

Errors—Gedeon, (2,) Nunamaker.

Washington..	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—3
New York....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Williams, McBride. Home run—Milan. Stolen bases—Morgan, Baker. Sacrifice hit—Johnson. Sacrifice fly—Gedeon. Double play—Baker, Gedeon, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 2; Washington, 11. First base on error—Washington. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 4. Earned runs—Off Caldwell, 2; off Johnson, 2. Struck out—By Caldwell, 5; by Johnson, 10. Wild pitch—Caldwell. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 3; New York, 2.
(Eleven innings.)
Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 5; New York, 4.
Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Detroit	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Washington	1	0	1.000
New York	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Boston	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
New York	0	1	.000
Brooklyn	0	1	.000
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000

Where They Play Today.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

STROUD'S ASCENSION COSTLY FOR GIANTS

Base on Balls and Wild Pitch in Ninth Inning Give Champions Winning Run.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—After Doyle, Merkle, and Roush had kept the New York Giants on even terms with the Philadelphia champions for nine innings, and just when the record crowd that filled every nook and corner of the field expected to see the season's opener carried into extra innings, Manager McGraw's battery tossed the game away. The final tally stood 5 to 4, with Philadelphia on top.

The game proved a real thriller, every element of baseball being put on display despite the chilly weather that prevailed. Hard, clean hitting there was in profusion and the Giants excelled in this. To back it up there was some fine fielding and excellent pitching on both sides.

Facing the great Alexander, the Giants piled up hit after hit, but many of them were wasted. Therein lies the reason for the defeat of the Gothamites. They seemed to find no difficulty in slashing the renowned Quaker hurler, but fell down in every pinch. When they had men on bases Alexander took another twist on his belt and shot the sphere past the batters so fast that they hardly knew it had skimmed by.

Manager McGraw surprised the Phillies when he trotted out Anderson, a spitball hurler from the ranks of the Federal League, for the opener. The former Fed did not last long, for the Phillies collected a counter in the opening inning and another pair in the second, which sent Mr. Anderson in full retreat to the clubhouse.

Ralph Stroud essayed the task from that stanza on and he got away with it in fine style until the final inning, when he tossed away his own game.

The score stood 4 to 4 in the ninth and every one was looking forward to the opening of the tenth inning. Two men had been retired, with two strikes and no balls on Stock, the ex-New Yorker. Stroud slipped the diminutive third-sacker a pass and he went to second on the first pitch. Rariden, in his anxiety to cut the runner down, dropped the pitch. Then the backstop aided again with a passed ball, and Stock perched on third.

This seemed to unnerve Stroud and on the next pitch the ball went to the grandstand, and Stock calmly trotted across the pan with the winning tally.

It was not a fitting finish to such a remarkable game and even the local fans were disappointed that the Quaker lads should walk away with a victory having all the elements of a fluke.

Long before the opening hour the streets around National League Park were black with fans. Twenty-one thousand, the biggest crowd that has seen an opening game in this city in several years, filed in, filling bleachers, grandstand, and every place of vantage. A chilly wind swept across the field, but failed to affect the enthusiasm of the fans.

Just before the start of the contest the Phillies were called around the home plate. Each received a handsome monogrammed gold watch, the presentation being made by E. T. Stotesbury. The watches were the gifts of the club owners as a mark of appreciation for last year's good work.

Much of the interest of the closely-fought game was focused on the performance of the former Federal League stars who have signed with McGraw. Benny Kauff, the "Ty Cobb of the Feds," holding down centre field for the Giants, failed to reach the initial sack on his first three times up. His fellow Fed, Roush, the right fielder, hit safely twice, but displayed inexperience on bases. Once he tried to steal second with the ball in the pitcher's hands, and on another occasion he was retired while trying to extend a single into a double.

In the first inning Alexander seemed a bit rusty and permitted the Giants to pile up two runs, one the result of Kauff's sacrifice, and the other on a wild throw to Bancroft. The Phillies came back with one run in that session and added two more in the second inning, taking the lead. The Giants retaliated with another tally in the third, putting the teams on even terms. The Giants squeezed out a lead of one run in the sixth, when Merkle, the Giants' first baseman, poled a fast one into the left field bleachers.

Stroud seemed to puzzle the Philadelphia batters considerably, but he walked Cravath, the Phillies' great slugger, twice in succession. Not a hit was made on his delivery until the sixth inning, when Luderus singled to centre, sending Cravath, who had been passed, to second. Cravath was later caught at second, but on the next play Rariden threw to centre field, Luderus scoring.

With the score once more tied Alexander settled down to the pace that last year won the National League pennant for the Phillies. Stroud had been working well and more than once vied with Benny Kauff in wringing applause from the bleachers full of Quaker fans. Kauff stood for much joshing from the stands, but redeemed himself in their eyes in the sixth. E. Burns sent a sizzling one to centre and Kauff picked it from the air on a fast run. Without slackening his pace he sent the sphere whizzing to the plate. It was a perfect throw and beat Niehoff to the pan by several seconds. Kidding turned to rousing cheering.

In the seventh the Giants were retired in order and if Brainard had not fumbled Stock's easy grounder the Phillies would have gone in the same manner. An attempt to store up another run in the ninth by the Gotham nine was halted by a beautiful stop and throw by Bancroft, heading off Roush. The next two men were easy and the Phillies came in for their last stand.

Had Stroud kept his pace and not become rattled in this session, there might be a different tale to tell. What made him do it not even the dopesters could guess. He seemed to go up like a toy balloon, with a great puff and it was all over. E. Burns was easy and Alexander fanned. Stock accepted his pass and many of the fans had already begun to consult timetables in expectancy of a tenth inning. Then the unexpected happened. Two wild plays and the game was over.

It was plain that the Gaints today lacked two things; steadiness and ability to slug at crucial moments. At several stages of the game a single would have meant a run but the best the batters could produce in such cases was a pop fly or slow grounder. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	3	2	0	1	1	G.B'ns, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Bancft, ss.	4	0	0	4	5	Doyle, 2b.	3	1	2	1	3
F'kert, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	F'cher, ss.	4	1	1	1	4
C'vath, rf.	2	0	0	1	1	Kauff, cf.	3	0	0	1	1
L'rus, 1b.	4	1	1	14	1	M'kle, 1b.	4	1	1	12	1
W'tted, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	Roush, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
N'h'ff, 2b.	4	1	1	1	1	Br'ard, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
E. B'ns, c.	4	0	2	5	0	F'riden, c.	4	0	1	8	0
Al'nder, p.	4	0	1	0	7	An'son, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Stroud, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	33	5	7	27	16	*Rob'tson.	0	1	0	0	0
						Total.	33	4	8	26	12

*Batted for Anderson in third inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Brainard, (2,) Rariden, Bancroft, (3.)

New York..	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Philadelphia	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5

Two-base hits—Doyle, Fletcher, Niehoff, Whitted. Home run—Merkle. Stolen bases—Kauff, Stock. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Sacrifice fly—Kauff. Double play—Doyle and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 1; off Stroud, 3; off Alexander, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 4 hits, 2 runs in 2 innings; off Stroud, 3 hits, 2 runs in 6 2-3 innings; off Alexander, 8 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Stroud, 2; by Alexander, 5. Wild pitches—Alexander, Stroud, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

SPEAKER DRAWS CROWD.

But Cleveland Club Is Unable to Solve Groom's Pitching.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 12.—Cleveland lost its opening game to St. Louis 6 to 1 chiefly because it could not hit Groom, ex-Federal League pitcher. Groom, while somewhat wild, held the Clevelanders to three hits, being very effective with men on bases. Mitchell, who started the game for Cleveland, was lacking in control, and after he had passed the first two batters in the sixth inning, gave way to Bagby, who was very effective after that inning. The support given the Cleveland pitchers was ragged.

Tris Speaker played his first game as a Cleveland player. He fielded spectacularly and walked three times, being passed purposely twice. The crowd was the largest that ever witnessed an opening game in Cleveland. It was due to Speaker's presence on the Cleveland team. Mayor Davis pitched the first ball. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	Gran'y, lf.	4	1	1	5	1
Tobin, rf.	5	0	0	1	0	(c)pman, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Sisler, 1b.	4	2	1	8	0	Roth, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Mar'ns, cf.	3	1	0	4	0	Sp'ker, cf.	1	0	0	3	0
Pratt, 2b.	3	2	2	2	3	G'ndil, lb.	3	0	0	10	2
Deal, 3b.	4	1	0	1	1	Turn'r, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3
H'tley, c.	3	0	1	7	1	Evans, 3b.	4	0	0	0	5
Lavan, ss.	4	0	2	0	3	O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	5	2
Groom, p.	4	0	1	0	3	Mitch'l, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						Bagby, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
						†Chap'le	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	6	7	27	9	Total.	30	1	3	27	16

*Batted for O'Neill in ninth inning.
†Batted for Bagby in ninth inning.
Errors—Graney, Chapman, (2,) Gandil, Deal.

St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Chapman, Pratt. Home run—Sisler. Stolen bases—Chappelle, Shotten. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Double play—O'Neill, Turner, and Bagby. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 4; off Bagby, 1; off Groom, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 3 hits, 2 runs in 5 innings, none out in sixth; off Bagby, 4 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Groom, 5. Wild pitch—Mitchell. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

FOUR HITS FOR COVELESKIE.

Detroit Pitcher Gets More Than Entire Chicago Team.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Pitcher Coveleskie made four hits today, one more than he allowed the Chicago team, and Detroit won 4 to 0, scoring all its runs in the first two innings. Long hits by Cobb, Bush, Veach and Coveleskie, who included a triple and double in his four times at bat, were factors in the visitors' victory, and caused the retirement of Russell in the second inning. Faber, his successor, did well and gave way to a pinch hitter, and Wolfgang held the Tigers safe in his part of the game. Fielding features were catches by Stanage and by Veach of Detroit.

After the game hundreds of patrons complained to President Charles Komiskey of the local club that their clothes had been daubed with fresh green paint from newly renovated seats in the stands. During the latter part of the contest a band played "The Wearing of the Green." The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	1	1	2	6	M'phy, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Vitt, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4	W'ver, 3b.	4	0	0	2	5
Cobb, cf.	3	1	2	1	0	E.C'ns, 2b.	4	0	0	6	1
Veach, lf.	2	1	1	2	0	F'nler, lb.	4	0	0	15	2
Cr'wf'd, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	J'kson, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
H'lman, lb.	4	0	0	15	0	Felch, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Young, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3	Schalk, c.	3	0	1	4	3
Stan'ge, c.	4	0	0	3	0	Terry, ss.	2	0	0	2	2
Cov'le, p.	4	1	1	0	4	Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Faber, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Coll'ns, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
						Wolfg'g, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	4	5	27	17	Total.	29	0	3	26	22

*Batted for Faber in fifth inning.
†Bush out, hit by batted ball.

Detroit	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Cobb, Coveleskie. Three base-hits—Veach, Coveleskie. Bush. Stolen base—E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Veach. Sacrifice fly—Crawford. Double plays—Young, Bush and Heilman; E. Collins, Fournier and Weaver; Bush, Young and Heilman. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 2; off Coveleskie, 2; off Wolfgang, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 4 hits, 4 runs in 1 2-3 innings; off Faber, 2 hits, no runs in 2 1-3 innings; off Wolfgang, 2 hits, no runs in 4 innings. Struck out—By Russell, 3; by Coveleskie, 2. Wild pitch—Wolfgang. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

LIGHT BATTING AT BOSTON.

Runmaking Difficult, but World's Champions Win, 2 to 1.

BOSTON, April 12.—The world's champion Red Sox opened the season with a 2 to 1 victory over the Athletics today. The usual inaugural ceremony of flag raising with band playing preceded the start of play. Besides Mayor Curley, who threw the first ball, Governor McCall, Lieut. Gov. Coolidge, and other public officials witnessed the contest. Manager Carrigan was presented with a large floral horseshoe.

Run making proved difficult for both teams, and errors figured in each tally. Notwithstanding the wildness of Nabors, Philadelphia's first pitcher, the Red Sox were unable to score during his four innings of twirling.

With Bush pitching in the sixth, a poor throw by Pick, marring an otherwise good performance, opened the way to a Boston run, when Shorten's single sent Hoblitzel home. In the next inning, Barry's infield hit, errors by Bush on two bunts, and Scott's sacrifice fly scored a second run.

It was not until the ninth that Philadelphia scored, a base on balls, an error by Ruth, and Lajoie's single sending in the run. Foster then pitched for the second and third outs. Lewis was unable to play for Boston because of a sore thumb. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh, rf.	3	1	0	2	0	H'per, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Str'k,	1	0	0	0	0	Scott, ss.	2	0	0	1	2
Oldr'g,	1	0	0	0	3	H'lit'l, 1b.	4	1	0	9	2
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	1	4	2	W'ker, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
McI's, 1b.	4	0	2	4	1	Sh'ten, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Boh'g, c.	2	0	0	2	2	G'd'r, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1
Meyers, c.	1	0	0	3	0	Barry, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3
Pick, 3b.	2	0	1	1	1	Th's, c.	0	1	0	5	3
Crane, ss.	2	0	0	0	1	Ruth, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Nab's, p.	1	0	0	0	2	Foster, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Sch'ber	1	0	0	0	0						
Bush, p.	1	0	0	1	1						
†Witt	1	0	0	0	0	Total.	26	2	5	27	13
Total.	30	1	4	24	11						

*Batted for Nabors in fifth inning. †Batted for Meyers in ninth inning.
Errors—McInnis, Pick, Ruth.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	.	.	2
Philadelphia	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—McInnis, 2. Stolen bases—Pick, Thomas. Sacrifice hits—Crane, Thomas, Ruth, Scott. Sacrifice fly—Scott. Double play—Pick and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Nabors, 3; off Bush, 3; off Ruth, 2. Hits—Off Nabors, 2 in 4 innings; off Bush, 2 in 4 innings; off Ruth, 4 in 8 1-3 innings; off Foster, 0 in 2-3 inning. Struck out—By Bush, 4; by Ruth, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Pitcher Neyland Kicked by Horse.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 12.—"Bob" Neyland, crack twirler of the Army baseball team, probably will not play in the game Saturday with Harvard, owing to an injury received when he was kicked by a horse while at drill. Although not seriously hurt, he has been unable to practice.

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RUDOLPH STANDS IN DODGERS' PATH

Braves' Little Pitcher Has Brooklyn's Strong Batsmen at His Mercy.

The whirl of another National League baseball season greeted Brooklyn yesterday and should have brought cheer to the hearts of the 10,000 fans who gathered at Ebbets Field to celebrate the occasion. That it didn't was due to the obstreperous action of the chief guests of the day. Charlie Ebbets invited the Boston Braves to help the Dodgers in providing entertainment, but the Haughton team misunderstood the note, and instead of playing a docile second part to the lead of the Dodgers, assumed the chief rôle and made themselves unpopular. The Dodgers were crowded out of the glory of their own day. It is always nice to allow the home team to win under such circumstances as yesterday, especially since Ebbets had drawn together a glittering array of enthusiastic Brooklynites, but the untamed Braves played as if it was the last game of a pennant race, with the result that Brooklyn was crowded under by a 5 to 1 score.

A new flag was broken out to the breeze while Shannon's Band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," all this, of course, being done to indicate that baseball is the national sport. Then came the false note, although it did not seem that way at the time. Admiring friends of Wilbert Robinson presented him with a floral horseshoe, and somewhere nested among the flowers was the Brooklyn jinx, which has been hibernating since last Fall. Any one who mentions horseshoe to Robbie hereafter will be held to a strict accountability.

The trip South did the Braves a lot of good. They were as lively as crickets yesterday, even though the weather did leave reason to believe that there was a stray icicle or two hanging nearby. It was all right in the sun, but the teams spent most of the early afternoon showing off, and when actual play started the rays were far beyond the infield. It didn't bother the Haughton men, but it did freeze up the ardor and initiative of the Dodgers, especially one Larry Cheney, who was on the mound. After six innings his right arm was about as effective as a piece of hemp, and there is found part of the reason why the Dodgers lost. Dich Rudolph, who has adopted Boston in preference to New York as a Summer home, twirled for the Stallings crew, and he did his work so well that the Dodgers failed to get away with six hits, by far too few to make the efforts of the Brooklyn players of material benefit.

There was only one strange man on the Boston team, Johnny Evers. The fire-eating Johnny of last season has given up everything except playing baseball. He played like a whirlwind yesterday, as did his side partner Maranville, but words of approval or disapproval were utterly lacking from the lips of the captain. It's a dig with remembering when Evers doesn't have a sharp remark for a spectator or an umpire. However, it's only the start of the season.

Casey Stengel is the one man of the Brooklyn team who can take himself in a corner and have a quiet talk about the advisability of getting a hit when there are men on bases. Opportunity knocked at Casey's door in the third inning, but the "let" sign was hanging out. The Dodger right fielder struck out only once, though to be sure he never did get a hit, and it was in the third inning when Otto Miller and Daubert were perched on the sacks waiting for some one to unlock the door of the homeward route.

The Braves gave a little manifestation of the danger of keeping Larry Cheney on the throne in the second inning. Sherwood Magee almost drove one of the giants through the scoreboard for a triple and Red Smith, once of Brooklyn, brought in the first run with a sacrifice fly. Beginning with the fourth inning, Cheney showed a disposition for aeroplane ascensions. He passed Evers and the gift was put into the run as Magee's single, a wild pitch and Konetch

BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW OPENS—WESTERN CREW IN HUDSON REGATTA

HORSES ON SHOW IN BROOKLYN RING

Annual Exhibition Opens with Large Attendance and Sterling Entries.

CLASSES ARE WELL FILLED

Non-Winners Have the Call at Outset and the Choices of the Arbiters Cause Satisfaction.

The twenty-fourth annual horse show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club opened last night in the arena at Prospect Park Plaza. The attendance was unusually large for the initial evening, and there was promise that this would be one of the most successful exhibitions ever held by the organization.

Brooklynites always turn out in goodly numbers for this event, and many persons socially prominent were in attendance.

All the classes were well filled and the animals exhibited were of an unusually high type. The early events were devoted to maiden horses, which had never won blue ribbons in any recognized horse show. Conspicuous among the entries were several which had been shown at the Garden and through the outdoor horse show circuit last Summer.

The exhibition opened with a class for undocked maiden saddle horses, and twelve good-looking mounts entered the ring. Mrs. Preston Davie, on Viceburn, was the first rider to answer the call of the bugle. She was soon followed by the other entrants. The judges wasted little time in preliminary consideration, and, after a few minutes' deliberation, five entrants were dismissed and the competition narrowed down to the four ribbon winners. The blue was finally awarded to Emile Anthony's Lady Gray, a stylish and good-looking mare with plenty of action and filling the requirements as to gait and in other respects almost to perfection.

John L. Bushnell, the Springfield (Ohio) horseman, made his first appearance in the ring when he drove the Prince in the class for maiden harness horses. He was competing against F. M. Warburg and Emil Seelig. The latter took the first prize with Hercules, a horse which was shown extensively last Summer. The red went to the Bushnell entry, with Mr. Warburg's Woodlands Marquis third.

J. Campbell Thompson scored his first victory in the division for maiden harness horses over 14.2 hands and under 15.2 hands. John J. Bushnell was his nearest competitor. The New Yorker carried off the honors with Nestledown Blazes, a fine type of high actioned harness horse. The second prize went to Mr. Bushnell's Gipsy Boy, with Emil Seelig's Perfect, third.

A fine showing was made in the class for heavy polo mounts, in which performance counted 75 per cent. and the rein winder was allotted for conformation. The ponies, as many of them were less than fifteen hands high, were exhibited by a number of players, who showed them with a mallet and then bent their mounts through the usual uprights. The blue went to Miss Vira Cornell's gray gelding Sterling, ridden by Dick Donnelly. Archer Kinney, Captain of the Durland indoor polo team, rode the two Crossman entries and took the red with the bay mare Meteor, a mount which the rider handled with a great deal of cleverness. Harry T. Peters was third with Sunstar.

The first open event was a class for harness horses, in which J. Campbell Thompson, F. M. Warburg, Emil Seelig and A. W. Atkinson exhibited some of the best in their various stables. The officials took some time before reaching a decision. Finally they awarded the ribbon to Nestledown Chancellor, one of Mr. Thompson's famous pair, the other being Nestledown Counsellor. Seelig with Highball came in second, both owners drove.

There were three entries in the first ponies in harness class, the prize going to Willisbrook Farm's Tissington Amity, with Halcyon Farm's Canterbury Dilham's Pride second.

Emily Anthony's Lady Gray scored her second blue when she took the first prize in the class for saddle horses, docked or undocked, over fourteen, two and not exceeding fifteen hands. The mare was competing against a wonderfully good lot of saddlers, many of which had won honors in Madison Square Garden, and at other exhibitions. The contest as exceeding keen, but Lady Gray was the class of the entry, and showed fine qualities, manners, paces, and conformation. Miss Marjorie Hubbs of Babylon, Long Island, rode her mare Nidalla, with which she came in second. A Brooklyn entry, made by Miss Laura Hulst Murr, the gelding Beverly, was third.

A. W. Atkinson of Philadelphia scored over Miss Isabelle Wanamaker, also of the Quaker City, J. Campbell, and others in the harness tandem class, which was one of the spectacular events of the evening. The winning pair were Watton Treasure and Supreme Polonius, John L. Bushnell's Gipsy Girl and The Prince won second place.

It was almost midnight when the jumpers were brought into the ring to perform over four-foot jumps. There were thirty-three of them, including a number of old campaigners. Henry Deegan's veteran Acrobat, who is 22 years of age, received the first prize, the red going to W. R. Coe's added entry, Mollie Gray.

The exhibition will continue throughout the remainder of the week. There will be a matinée on Saturday. The summary:

Maiden Saddle Horses, undocked, over 14.2 and under 15.2 hands, open only to horses which have not won a first prize at any recognized horse show.—Won by Emile Antony's gr. m. Lady Gray; Sequatogua Farm's br. m. Springtime, second; Edward McFarlan's ch. g. Briarbush, third; Mrs. Preston Davie's b. g. Viceburn, fourth.

Maiden Harness Horses, 15.2 hands or over, open only to horses which have not won a first prize in any harness class.—Won by Emil Seelig's b. g. Hercules; John L. Bushnell's b. g. The Prince, second; F. M. Warburg's blk. g. Woodlands Marquis, third; A. W. Atkinson's ch. m. Montpelier Rosamond, fourth.

Maiden Saddle Horses, undocked, 15.2 hands or over.—Won by G. W. Rasch's ch. g. Blue Grass; Mrs. Charles M. Allaire's blk. g. Crusader, second; Owenoke Farm's b. g. Montrose, third; F. B. Jourdan's ch. g. Aviator, fourth.

Maiden Harness Horses, Over 14.2 and Under 15.2 Hands.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's b. g. Nestledown Blazes; John L. Bushnell's b. g. Gypsy Boy, second; Emil Seelig's ch. g. Perfect, third.

Heavyweight Polo Mounts—Won by Miss Vira Cornell's gr. g. Sterling; H. S. Crossman's b. m. Metear, second; Harry T. Peters's b. m. Sunstar, third; H. S. Crossman's ch. g. Warrior, fourth.

Harness Horses, Over 15.3 Hands.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's br. g. Nestledown Chancellor; Emil Seelig's b. g. President, second; J. Campbell Thompson's br. g. Nestledown Counsellor, third; Emil Seelig's b. g. Highball, fourth.

Ponies in Harness, Over 13.2, and Not Exceeding 14.2 Hands.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity; Halcyon Farms' b. m. Canterbury Dilham's Pride, second; Muriel Wiggins's b. m. Brownemia, third.

Saddle Horses Over 14.2 and not Exceeding 15 Hands.—Won by Emile Antony's gr. m. Lady Gray; Miss Marjorie Hubb's ch. m. Nidalla, second— Miss Laura Murr's b. g. Beverly, third; W. R. Coe's br. m., Natalie, fourth.

Harness Tandems.—Won by A. W. Atkinson's Watton Treasure and Supreme Polonius; John L. Bushnell's Gypsy Girl and The Prince, second; Miss Isabella Wanamaker's Eve and Suave, third.

Jumpers, Best Performance Over Jumps of Four Feet.—Won by Henry Deegan's ch. g. Acrobat; W. R. Coe's gr. m. Molly Gray, second; Squadron C Farm's ch. m. Courtesy, third; Albert Meyer's br. g. The Wasp, fourth.

Otis Wins Three-Cushion Game.

Charles Otis of Brooklyn defeated Hugh Heal of Toledo by a score of 50 to 38 in a game of the interstate three-cushion billiard tournament, played at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy last night. The game lasted 76 innings and each contestant had a high run of 8.

BRAVES GET REULBACH.

Ex-Federal League Pitcher Taken Into Fold Again.

As the result of a baseball conference held at National League headquarters in this city yesterday, Pitcher Ed. Reulbach will play with the Boston Nationals this season.

At the conference were President Tener, Percy D. Haughton, Boston; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh; and Patrick T. Powers, representing the Federal League interests.

The Pittsburgh club owner returned the contract with Reulbach to the Newark Federal Club's representative and President Haughton entered into negotiations with P. T. Powers for the pitcher's services. The terms of their agreement was not made known, but it is understood that the conditions of the adjustment are satisfactory to all the parties concerned.

WILD THROW ENDS GAME.

Dickinson Pitcher Enables Lafayette to Break Tie and Then Win.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., April 12.—A wild throw by McAmmet, the Dickinson pitcher, in the eighth inning of the game with Lafayette on March Field this afternoon, broke the tie score and gave the game to the home team by the score, 4 to 2. Lafayette scored one run in the first inning and one in the second. Dickinson duplicated in the fourth and fifth. Then the game ran even until the unfortunate heave in the eighth. McAmmet, who made the throw, pitched good ball throughout and kept the Lafayette hits scattered.

The game introduced to the Lafayette rooters a new freshman pitcher from Lakewood, who gave his first 'Varsity performance with considerable merit. The fielding of both teams was erratic at times and the errors figured in nearly all the runs. The score:

LAFAYETTE.	R	H	PO	A	E	DICKINSON.	R	H	PO	A	E
Clegh, 3b.	2	0	0	2	1	Walt's, ss.	0	1	4	1	0
Hunt, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	S'bner, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Trox'l, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0	Moose, rf.	1	0	2	0	1
B'kb'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Fisher, 1b.	0	0	13	0	2
Myers, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	Mur's, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
T.Br'n, ss.	0	0	0	1	1	Chil'co, c.	0	0	3	3	0
W'ters, 2b.	0	1	1	5	1	Holmes, lf.	0	1	0	0	1
Martin, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	Biddle, 2b.	1	1	0	3	0
B'chn'r, c.	2	1	9	1	0	M'A'm't, p.	0	2	1	4	1
W.Br'n, p.	0	0	0	0	1						
*Ger'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	4	5	27	9	4	Total.	2	6	24	14	4

*Batted for W. Brown in eighth inning.

Lafayette	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Dickinson	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—McAmmet. Struck out—By Brown, 6; by Gerard, 1; by McAmmet, 2. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 2; off McAmmet, 2. Passed ball—Bechner. Stolen bases—Bechner, Scribner. (2.) Left on bases—Dickinson, 8; Lafayette, 2. Double plays—Brown and Troxell; Chilcoate and Fisher. Sacrifice hits—Hunt, T. Brown, Martin, Chilcoate. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. McBride.

GAME IS ONE-SIDED.

New York University Scores at Will on St. John's Nine.

Consistent playing in both hitting and fielding enabled the New York University nine to administer a shut out to a team representing St. John's College of Brooklyn yesterday on Ohio Field by a score of 15 to 0. Both "Swede" Hagblom, who pitched five of the nine innings for the Violet, and "Rudie" Zickl, Coach Kellogg's latest "find," who finished the game, demonstrated excellent form in their delivery and fanned eight men who faced them at the plate. The score:

N. Y. U.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. JOHN'S.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tet'n, 2b.	2	2	0	2	7	J. M'phy,					
Mend'n, ab.	3	1	0	0	0	1b.	2	0	0	8	1
Con'll, 3b.	2	1	1	0	1	W. M'phy,					
Pfau, c.	5	1	1	10	0	rf.	4	0	1	2	2
Draper, lf.	4	2	2	2	0	Carey, p.	4	0	1	1	0
St'ge, ss.	2	2	0	0	1	M'D'd, ss.	3	0	0	3	5
M'Cl'h, cf.	5	1	1	1	0	Goette, c.	3	0	1	5	1
Misky, rf.	3	1	0	0	0	Davis, lf.	3	0	0	2	1
Gross, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Clark, 2b.	2	0	0	3	2
M'ney, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Weiss, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Egan, lb.	4	1	2	12	1	Merlin, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
H'blom, p.	2	0	0	0	2	M'N'lv, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Zickl, p.	2	2	1	0	2	M'M'n, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
						Tirney, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	15	8	27	14	Total.	28	0	3	24	12

New York Univ.	0	1	0	6	0	4	3	1	...	15
St. John's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Errors—McDonald, (4.) Strawbridge, Davidson, Murphy, W.; Clarke, Merolla. Two-base hits—W. Murphy, Draper, Pfau. Stolen bases—McCullough, McDonald, Morelesky, Pfau, Tettleman, Connell. First base on errors—New York University, 3. Left on bases—New York University, 7; St. John's, 2. Double plays—Clark and J. Murphy; McDonald and J. Murphy; McMahon and Clark and J. Murphy. Struck out—By Hagblom, 7; by Carey, 4; by Zickl, 1. Bases on balls—Off Carey, 9; off Zickl, 1; off Hagblom, 0 in 5 innings. Hit by pitchers—By Carey, Strawbridge, Draper. Hits—Off Hagblom, 2 in 5 innings; off Carey, 8 in 8 innings; off Zickl, 1 in 4 innings. Umpire—Mr. Swenson. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Tigers Send Harris to Scranton.

DETROIT, Mich., April 12.—Stanley Harris, recruit third baseman of the Detroit Americans, was released today to the Scranton, Penn., Club.

WASHINGTON CREW TO ROW ON HUDSON

Stanford Eight, Although Defeated in West, Invited to Poughkeepsie Regatta.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 12.—Prospects for the University of Washington rowing crew to race the crack Eastern crews appeared brighter today, following the action of the university Faculty in voting to permit the oarsmen to go East this Summer, if the Eastern crews cannot be induced to make the Western trip.

The University of Washington crew wrested the Pacific Coast intercollegiate rowing championship from Stanford University last Friday. The university Faculty favored a proposition advanced by crew supporters to bring the winner of the Harvard-Yale race and the winner of the Poughkeepsie regatta here this Summer for a race with Washington. If this cannot be arranged, the Faculty voted permission for the Washington oarsmen to make the trip east to participate in the Poughkeepsie regatta.

Officers of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association stated here yesterday that an invitation to compete in the Poughkeensie regatta would be extended to the University of Washington crew if the Seattle University oarsmen desired to compete on the Hudson on June 17. An invitation has already been extended to the Stanford University eight, and the Palo Alto crew will be welcome, regardless of its defeat at the hands of Washington last week.

While none of the officers of the association would be quoted officially, they express doubt that the consent of either the Poughkeepsie or New London regatta winners could be secured for a trip to Seattle for a race with Washington. The impression appeared to prevail that a Western crew would have to win at Poughkeepsie before such a trip was in order.

Start Court Tennis Doubles Today.

Play for the national doubles championship at court tennis will start today at the Racquet and Tennis Club. Jay Gould, winner of the singles championship, is paired in the doubles with W. H. T. Huhn of Philadelphia. The draw is as follows:

First Round.—W. B. Dinsmore, New York, and Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, vs. Jay Gould, Philadelphia, and W. H. T. Huhn, Philadelphia; C. S. Cutting, New York, and L. Waterbury, New York, vs. Wilson Porter, Philadelphia, and D. L. Hutchinson, Philadelphia; P. Stockton, Boston, and D. P. Knoles, Philadelphia, vs. C. E. Sands, New York, and Payne Whitney. Second Round, First Round Bye.—G. R. Fearing, Boston, and Joshua Crane, Boston, to play the winner of the Stockton and Rhodes vs. Sands and Whitney match.

Woman Beats Cline at Billiards.

Miss Katherine Haywood of Philadelphia, one of the most expert amateur women billiardists in the country, played two exhibition matches at the Amateur Billiard Club last night and in each showed remarkable proficiency. In a straight rail competition she defeated Harry P. Cline by a score of 125 to 65 and later played against Robert C. Weld in a 14.2 balkline exhibition. Miss Hayward was exceptionally expert in making masse shots. Following the two exhibition matches she played a number of fancy shots.

Coffey to Box Geyer Tonight.

Jim Coffey, the big Roscommon heavyweight, whose titular aspirations were twice upset by the powerful right hand of Frank Moran, the Pittsburgh boxer, will make another bid for recognition in the heavyweight division this evening, when he will box Jack Geyer of Denver in the feature ten-round bout at the Stadium Athletic Club in West Thirty-fourth Street. Coffey has trained faithfully for this bout and is apparently in splendid condition. He has devoted considerable time to the perfection of a defense against right hand blows to the face, which in the past have been chiefly responsible for his defeats.

Call Lewis-Britton Bout Title Match

According to Dan Morgan and Jimmy Johnston, the bout between Kid Ted Lewis and Jack Britton in New Orleans on April 24 will decide the welterweight championship of the world. Johnston is so sure that his protégé, Lewis, will win the bout that he is arranging for a battle with Marty Cross after the New Orleans fight. Cross meets Jimmy Coffey tomorrow night at the Harlem Sporting Club in a ten-round bout, with Pal Moore and Mickey Dunn is another ten-rounder.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL WORK.

Twoscore Gridiron Players Get Spring Practice.

Spring football practice, for the first time in more than a decade, was held on South Field yesterday afternoon for the 1916 squad of Columbia University. The workout was very light and consisted of forward passing and general handling of the ball. About forty candidates reported in track suits, because of the announcement last week by Head Coach T. Nelson Metcalf that there would be no scrimmage work this Spring. Other coaches in attendance yesterday were Ike Telfer, former Dartmouth end and assistant 'Varsity coach at Columbia last Fall; Tom Thorp, Columbia '05; H. L. Stimson and Pete Fisher, former Oberlin College players.

Practice will continue three times a week for the rest of the Spring semester. Howard Miller, the sensational drop kicker, was on the field yesterday and practiced a few attempts to boot the ball over an imaginary goal. Other veterans who attended the first outdoor practice were Littauer and Munroe, full backs, Captain-elect Jeff Healey was unable to be present.

PERKINS WINS WITH FOILS.

Freshman Captures Lawrence Medal at Columbia.

O. P. Perkins, a freshman, won the annual Lawrence Medal fencing tournament in Earl Hall, Columbia University, last night on the basis of victories in the series of elimination bouts. Perkins had a handicap of three touches in two of his bouts, entered one without a handicap, and allowed one touch in his bout with Sanborn.

In awarding the medal, Dr. G. Alfred Lawrence remarked that Perkins's success came as the result of preparedness, and he advised all members of the Columbia fencing squad to attend the Plattsburg encampments next Summer. The summaries:

Perkins (handicap 3) defeated Allison, 5—4; Arnaud defeated Sanborn, (handicap 4,) 5—4; Allison defeated Cannon, (handicap 3,) 5—4; Perkins defeated Arnaud, 5—1; Sanborn defeated Allison, 5—1; Perkins defeated Cannon, 5—2; Allison defeated Arnaud, (handicap 1,) 5—3; Sanborn (handicap 1) defeated Perkins, 5—2; Arnaud defeated Cannon, (handicap 2,) 5—3; Cannon defeated Sanborn, (handicap 1,) 5—3.

Over 500 Horse Show Entries.

Entries for the twenty-first annual New York Spring Horse Show, to be held at Durland's Riding Academy in Easter Week, closed yesterday with Secretary MacBain. While the list is not yet completed, the names of over 500 horses have been received.

Among the well-known horse owners who have sent in their nominations are A. W. Atkinson of Philadelphia, J. Cox Brady, Miss Virginia Hanan, Miss Dorothy Hubbs, Percy A. Rockefeller, Miss Helen Leeming, Robert E. Tod, Mrs. John Gerken, J. Campbell Thompson, George C. Sherman, and H. S. Crossman. Mr. Crossman has nominated the polo mounts with which he won in both classes at the last National Horse Show.

GYMNASTIC TITLE CAPTURED BY HOL

Norwegian T. and A. C. Athlete Wins Three Events in Metropolitan Meet.

Peter Hol of the Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club of Brooklyn won the all-around metropolitan gymnastic championship last night at the New York Turn Verein. Hol retained his metropolitan title on the parallel bars, and captured two additional events, the long horse and the horizontal bar contests. In the last two events the former champion, Franz Kanis of the Newark Turn Verein, was unable to compete through illness.

The Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club won the point trophy mainly through the victories of Hol. The New York A. C. made a good fight up to the tumbling contest, which was won by Joseph Dunn, national and metropolitan champion, but from this event on the Mercury Footers were never heard from.

Dunn, who had abstained from fancy diving competition lately in preparation for this event, was rather heavy footed in the tumbling contest, but he won by 3½ points from Arthur Nugent of the National Turn Verein, with Charles Hauser of the National Athletic Club third, some distance back.

The only other national champion competing, aside from Dunn, Lester McCloud, was defeated in the club swinging contest. Ray W. Dutcher of the New York A. C., the metropolitan title holder and a clubmate of McCloud, defeated the national title holder by three points.

Hol won his three events with ease, his closest competitor in any event being Frank J. Kriz of the Bohemian Gymnasium Association, who was 4¾ points behind him in the long-horse contest. B. Jorgensen, his clubmate, who was second in the horizontal-bar contest, was more than 10 points in the rear, and T. Hansen, another clubmate, was second in the parallel-bars event, 11 points behind the winner.

Frank Siebert of the Grace Athletic Club retained his rope-climbing championship easily, negotiating the 25-foot climb and descent in 7 1-5 seconds, over a second faster than his nearest competitor, Louis Weissman, of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A.

Otto Paul of the National Turn Verein successfully defended his metropolitan championship on the flying rings without much difficulty. The main interest in this event centred in the chances of Kriz overtaking Hol for the individual all-around championship. Kriz had a handicap of 26 points to make up, but instead of gaining in this event he lost ground, as he only scored 57 1-10 points against 66 points for Hol. Hol's total point score for the night was 384.35. The summaries:

Rope Climb.—Won by Frank Siebert, Grace Club, 0:7 1-5; Louis Weisman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., second, 0:8 3-5; Louis Marchand, N. Y. Turn Verein, third, 0:9 3-5.

Long Horse.—Won by P. Hol, Norwegian T. and A. C., 85⅝ points; F. J. Kriz, Bohemian Gym. A., 81 points, second; J. Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 75⅝ points, third.

Parallel Bars.—Won by P. Hol, Norwegian T. and A. C., 86 1-10 points; T. Hanson, Norwegian T. and A. C., 75 9-10 points, second; F. Kriz, Bohemian Gym. A., 75 points, third.

Indian Club Swinging.—Won by Ray W. Dutcher, New York A. C., 27 points; J. L. McCloud, New York A. C. 24 8-10 points, second; J. K. Savage, West Side Y. M. C. A., 21 8-10 points, third.

Tumbling.—Won by J. F. Dunn, New York A. C., 86 6-10 points; A. W. Nugent, National Turn Verein, 77 1-10 points, second; C. Hauser, National A. C., 72 8-10 points, third.

Side Horse.—Won by J. Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 84 points; J. B. Richter, Bohemian A. A., 81½ points, second; C. F. Zenker, Jr., New York Turn Verein, 80 points, third.

Horizontal Bar.—Won by P. Hol, Norwegian T. and A. C., 81¼ points; B. Jorgensen, Norwegian T. and A. C., 70½ points, second; J. Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 68½ points, third.

Flying Rings.—Won by Otto Paul, National Turn Verein, 84 6-10 points; J. A. Campbell, New York Turn Verein, 76 points, second; H. Bender, National Turn Verein, 74 points, third.

Individual All-around Championship.—Won by P. Hol, Norwegian T. and A. C., 384.35 points; F. T. Kriz, Bohemian Gym. Association, 348.60 points, second; J. Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 321.65 points, third.

Team Trophy.—Won by Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club, 30 points; New York A. C., 14 points, second; West Side Y. M. C. A., 13 points, third.

DOG TEAMS RUNNING FAST.

Four Drivers in Alaska Race Two Hours Ahead of 1915 Time.

NOME, Alaska, April 12.—Two hours ahead of last year's time and running neck and neck, four of the five contestants with their racing dog teams in the All-Alaska Sweepstakes arrived in Haven today at 7:32 A. M., 147 miles from Nome.

Those who arrived at Haven were Robert Brown, Fred Ayer, Fred Delzene, each with fourteen dogs, and Leonard Seppala, with seventeen Siberian wolfhounds. Brown and Delzene are driving malamutes and Ayer a team of foxhounds. Paul Kjegstad, with his fourteen bird dogs, had not been reported at Haven. The course is from Nome to Candle and return, 412 miles.

E. Bass Gets Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 12.—The postponed medal play golf tournament for the Greenbrier Cup was played today over the Greenbrier course, with thirty contestants, and was won by E. Bass of New York, who brought in a card of 95—22—73. Another low score was made by Edward Douglas, Minneapolis Country Club, of 89—12—77.

A large gallery followed W. Arthur Stickney, a scratch man of the St. Louis Country Club, and Warren K. Woods of Chicago, the mid-Western champion in 1914, this afternoon in their match with C. L. Mothersele, the Greenbrier professional, and his assistant, J. L. Sykes. The match was won by Stickney and Woods, with a score of 3 and 2. In a match this morning between W. A. Stickney and W. K. Wood playing against G. B. Clark and C. L. Mothersele, the former won, 4 and 3.

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GOLF FAVORITES WIN ON PINEHURST LINKS

Many Easy Matches in First Round of Mid-April Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 12.—The play in the first round of the mid-April golf tournament was fast on account of the perfect conditions. In the first division the favorite, E. C. Beall, who won the qualifying round yesterday, won as he pleased, being up all the way from the start. His medal was 79.

J. T. Hunter also had a 79 medal and won 7 and 5. G. M. McConnell, a low-handicap player from Edgewater, scored well and won, 7 and 6. The other matches were all won by large margins. The scores:

First Sixteen, First Round—J. T. Hunter, North Adams, beat C. B. Fownes, Oakmont, 7 and 5; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, beat F. M. Hunter, Stanton Heights, 4 and 3; E. L. Scofield, Wee Burn, beat R. H. Hunt, Worcester, 4 and 2; E. C. Beall, Uniontown, beat C. L. Becker, Woodland, 3 and 2; Dr. M. W. Marra, Woodland, beat Lindsay Russell, Tuxedo, 5 and 4; G. M. McConnell, Edgewater, beat C. S. McDonald, Lambton, 7 and 6; P. A. Proal, Deal, beat T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 4 and 3; C. A. Hartwell, Brookline, beat F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 6 and 5.

Second Sixteen—Jack Tunis, Bellevue, beat S. H. Davidge, Binghamton, 1 up; W. Catchings, Fox Hills, beat E. D. McCabe, Brooklyn, 1 up; Spencer Waters, Apawamis, beat C. B. Hudson, North Fork, 7 and 6; W. N. Hackett, Merion Cricket, beat C. E. Taylor, Wilmington, N. C., 3 and 2; W. H. Nevins, Springfield, beat J. D. Armstrong, Atlantic City, 3 and 2; Kenneth McCabe, Brooklyn, won from S. D. Wyatt, Green Lake, by default; B. E. Smith, Saginaw, beat J. D. Hunter, North Adams, 4 and 3; G. J. Webster, Marquette, beat C. A. Nesmith, Flushing, 4 and 3.

Third Sixteen—J. A. Gibson, Rosedale, beat R. C. Blancke, Montclair, 3 and 2; W. H. Smock, Deal, beat R. E. Durham, Indian Hill, 1 up; H. W. Ormsbee, South Shore, beat R. B. Newcomb, Mayfield, 8 and 6; Dr. E. W. Bush, Southern Pines, beat W. G. Bibb, Sleepy Hollow, 3 and 4; Robert Foote, New Haven, beat J. Keisemann, Oakmont, 2 up; A. D. Mallory, Orlando, beat J. D. C. Rumsey, Brooklyn, 1 up; E. B. Corcoran, North Hatley, won from S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, by default; I. W. Champion, Brantford, beat H. D. Westfall, Steubenville, Ohio, 3 and 2.

LEHIGH WINS AT LACROSSE.

Cornell Twelve Defeated by Score of 5 Goals to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 12.—Cornell's lacrosse team went down to defeat today at the hands of Lehigh, by the score of 5 to 4.

Lehigh was the first to score, Snyder doing the trick in ten seconds on a triple pass, Johnson to Barclay to Snyder. Cornell evened up the score a minute later, however, when Gargulio scraped the ball into the net. The same player repeated a little later, and Palmer added another. This lead stayed with Cornell until within five minutes of the end of the first half, when Wait got loose and shot from a sharp angle, and Barclay, on a pass from Zollinger, made the score 3 apiece just before half time.

Cornell played desparately in the second half, but Lehigh was not to be denied, Johnson and Snyder both making pretty goals. Graham scored Cornell's last point, when an easy one rolled past Tate.

Wrestlers Ready for Title Meet.

Champions in every class except the heavyweight will defend their titles in the Metropolitan Association's championship wrestling meet, to be held tonight and Saturday night at the Greek-American A. C. The entry for this tournament is the heaviest ever received. If all those nominated compete ninety-one grapplers will be seen in action.

The champions entered are Carl Benson, Swedish-American A. C., 108 pounds; W. Strobach, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., 115 pounds; Carl Liljehult, Bronx Church House, 125 pounds; Carl Carlson, New York A. C., 135 pounds; Louis Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C., 145 pounds; I. Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C., 158 pounds; Olaf Huseby, Norwegian-American A. C., 175-pound class.

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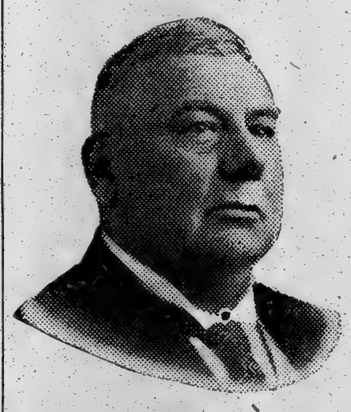

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First Mortgage Public Utility Bonds

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sag Further—Submarine Situation an Increasing Factor—Steel Trade.

Whatever other interpretation one might put upon yesterday's dispatches from Berlin and from Washington dealing with the submarine situation, they seemed to bring quite near the time when this Government will be in a position to take its stand on the basis of all the essential facts in the cases which have been under investigation. It was not until the end of the day that the wireless from Berlin was published reporting that the German answer to our inquiry would say that all four of the freight steamers about which we asked were sunk by German submarines, but legally, and that while a German submarine torpedoed a steamship in the neighborhood in which the Sussex was damaged, the ship was not the Sussex. That greatly attenuated the denial regarding the Sussex which earlier dispatches had suggested as the probable German answer to our inquiry. The report from Washington that a new note to Berlin reviewing the entire submarine situation was being drafted was another of the day's reminders that events were hastening to a definite step by this Government in relation to Germany's submarine warfare.

Whatever views were held by traders regarding the nature of that step, it was natural that the market should proceed cautiously. That it did so was shown by the record of the day's net changes. Losses, though not large ones, occurred in nearly all the active stocks. There was a moderate increase in activity but all of this could be accounted for by the increased trading in United States Steel. This stock yielded further than it had on recent days under selling, which suggested that traders were purposely putting pressure on that stock with the object of accelerating the selling movement which had been pressing upon prices. In the stock market circles there seems to be a small body of traders convinced that at last the United States will take drastic action regarding Germany's submarine warfare and another small group which is convinced that no action at all will be taken. Between these extremes are a much larger body who are frankly uncertain of the outlook and of the market effect of the several possible hypotheses regarding the course which our relations with Germany will take. This is an attitude which counsels against entering upon market commitments and in favor of lessening commitments already entered into. The logical result is the dull and receding market which we have had for the last couple of days.

The steel trade, to judge by the weekly reviews of that industry, has entered upon a less feverish state but with orders piled up so far ahead that great activity among steel producers seems assured for a long time to come. There was fear a while back of a sort of trade hysteria which would enter into commitments a long way ahead without regard to prices, but the adoption of a saner attitude, if such hysteria can be said to have existed, is very far from being an adverse development. At some stage of a rapid upbidding of commodities for future delivery the point of prudence is overstepped and when that happens trouble is being laid up for the future. Whatever tends to maintain the balance between future orders and actual future requirements fortifies the business situation against the unsettlement and losses which follow in the wake of over-discounting of future needs. This thought has a stock market application as well. No harm can come from the holding back of the market in the face of favorable commercial and financial conditions, while a good deal of harm might flow from speculation which ignored the need of caution at a time of world upheaval.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	324,318
Same day last year	1,088,564
Year to date	47,497,047
Same period last year	25,698,637
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.91 — .59
Same day last year	89.37 + .58

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	70.08	Apr. 14	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20	20⅜	4,500	Alaska Gold Mines	20¼	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ¼
9⅝	9½	600	Alaska Juneau	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	29	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28½	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
76½	77	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ½
66¼	67⅛	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	66	66	66	66	— ⅛
71⅞	72	700	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	72½	71⅞	72	— ⅛
60⅞	60½	2,100	Am. Can	60⅜	60⅝	60	60⅛	— ⅝
111¼	112	200	Am. Can pf	112	112¼	112	112¼	+ ¼
67¼	67⅝	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry	67½	67¾	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛
116	117	10	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	
127	130	100	Am. Express	129½	129½	129½	129½	+ ½
9⅜	10¼	1,300	Am. H. & Leather	9⅜	10¼	10	9¾	+ ⅛
52⅞	53½	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52	53½	51½	52½	+ ⅝
27	27⅝	500	Am. Ice Securities	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27½	— ⅛
23¼	23⅝	900	Am. Linseed	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
45⅝	46½	1,300	Am. Linseed pf	45½	46¼	45½	46¼	+ ¼
76¾	76⅝	4,800	Am. Locomotive	77	77	76⅛	76¾	—1
35	35⅝	300	Am. Malt pf	35	35	35	35	
101⅝	101⅞	2,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101⅝	101⅝	101⅛	101¼	— ⅝
94	94½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ⅛
110	110½	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110½	110½	110½	110½	— ¼
115⅝	116	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	
128	128⅝	525	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	+ ⅝
103⅛	104	800	Am. Tobacco	105¾	105¾	104	104	—3
...	...	10	Do., odd lot	197	197	197	197	...
49¼	49⅝	1,200	Am. Woolen	49⅝	49⅝	48⅞	49¼	— ⅛
98⅝	98⅞	200	Am. Woolen pf	98½	98½	98⅛	98½	+ ⅛
17	17¼	100	Am. Writing P. pf	17	17	17	17	— ¼
94⅜	95	8,300	Am. Zinc Lt. S	95¼	95⅜	94	94⅞	— ⅛
86¼	86¼	7,950	Anaconda Cop. Co	86⅝	86⅝	85⅞	86⅜	— ⅛
67	67½	200	Associated Oil	67	67	67	67	— ½
103	103½	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	103	103¼	103	103¼	
104⅝	104⅞	8,900	Baldwin Loco	105¼	105½	104¼	104⅝	— ⅜
86½	86¾	500	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅞	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅛
76	76½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	— ¼
470	479½	100	Bethlehem Steel	465	465	465	465	—14½
94¼	94½	6,800	Butte & Superior	95¼	95¼	92½	94½	—1½
22	22½	2,200	California Petrol	23	23	21⅞	22	
50	50½	800	California Pet. pf	51½	51½	50	50	—2½
167¼	168	600	Canadian Pacific	167½	167½	167	167¼	+ ⅞
53	53½	900	Central Leather Co	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ¼
93⅜	95	700	Chandler Motor	95¼	95¼	93¾	94¾	—18
61¾	62	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	300	Chi. Gt. Western pf	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
93⅞	94¼	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94	94	94	94	— ½
126	127	100	Chi. & Northwest	126	126	126	126	—1
131½	132	8,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18¼	18⅝	17⅛	17⅝	—1
131¾	132	1,400	C., St. P., M.& O.pf	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	—4½
23	23	900	Chile Copper	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	— ⅛
54⅝	55	1,400	Chino Copper	55	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅝
71	72½	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	71	72½	71	72½	
44	44¼	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44¼	44	44¼	— ⅛
26½	27	100	Col. & Southern	26¼	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
134	134½	200	Consolidated Gas	134½	134½	134½	134½	+ ½
18⅝	19½	4,700	Corn Products Ref	19⅝	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅛
92	93	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	92⅜	92⅜	92	92⅜	— ¾
92	92¾	18,800	Crucible Steel	93	93¼	91½	92⅜	— ⅞
221	228	600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	224	225	222	222	+1
103	107	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	— ½
94	94½	200	Deere & Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	
132	133	165	Det.Edison odd lots	133	133	133	133	
107⅛	108	100	Diamond Match	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+1⅝
47⅛	47½	2,400	Distillers' Secur	47½	47½	47	47⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	25	1,300	Dome Mines	25	25¼	25	25	+ ⅜
81	82½	1,900	Erie	36¾	36¾	36	36	— ⅜
36	36⅞	300	Erie 1st pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ⅞
40¼	42	200	Federal M. & S. pf	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅝
830	840	50	General Chemical	835	835	835	835	
115	116	100	Gen. Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	—1
168¾	167½	100	General Electric	167½	167½	167½	167½	+ ½
116	116⅝	200	General Motors pf	116	116	115¾	115¾	— ¼
78½	78⅞	11,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	78¾	79⅜	77¾	78⅞	
116½	116⅝	100	Goodrich pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116⅝	+ ⅛
88½	89	100	Granby Consol	89	89	89	89	— ½
119⅜	119⅝	700	Great Northern pf	119⅞	119⅞	119⅝	119⅝	— ⅛
43	43¼	1,600	G. N. certs.ore prop	43¼	43¼	42⅞	43	— ⅛
48½	49½	300	Greene-Cananea	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	
21¼	21½	200	Guggenheim Explor	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
102	102½	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
46¼	46⅝	1,300	Inspiration Copper	46¼	46⅝	46⅜	46⅛	— ⅛
17	17⅜	500	Interboro Consol	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
74	74½	50	Interboro Con. pf	74	74	74	74	
19	20	100	Int. Agricultural	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
58	59½	200	Int. Agricultural pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	
111	112½	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	111½	112	111½	112	+ ½
71	73	100	Int. Harvester Corp	73	73	73	73	+1
20⅝	21	10,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	20⅝	21¼	19⅜	20¾	+ ¾
73⅜	74	10,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	73⅞	74	72¾	74	
48⅜	48⅝	5,100	Int. Nickel	49⅛	49⅛	48¼	48⅜	— ⅞
47	47⅜	300	Int. Paper pf	47	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
88	89	400	Jewel Tea	88½	88⅝	87½	87½	—2½
110	111	80	Jewel Tea pf	110	110	110	110	— ½
64	70	100	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf	64	64	63	64	—2
25½	26	300	Kansas City South	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
75½	75⅞	13,500	Kelly Spring Tire	74	76¼	74	75½	+1⅝
57	57½	15,000	Kennecott Copper	57⅛	57¼	56¾	57	— ⅛
75⅞	76¼	900	Lackawanna Steel	75⅞	76	75	75⅝	— ⅛
105	106	100	Laclede Gas	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
538	537	15,450	Lee Rubber & Tire	53	537	52½	537	+1¾
77¼	77⅝	300	Lehigh Valley	77	77¼	77	77½	— ⅛
240	245	200	Liggett & Myers	245	245	245	245	—1
125⅛	125½	100	Louis. & Nash	125½	125⅝	125⅛	125⅛	+ ⅝
68	68¼	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	
72	73	3,600	Maxwell Motors	72	73¾	71¼	73	
85¼	86¼	300	Maxwell M. 1st pf	86½	86⅞	86¼	86¼	
56¼	57¼	1,500	Maxwell M. 2d pf	55½	57¼	55¼	57	+ ⅜
100	100¼	8,200	Mexican Petroleum	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100¼	— ¼
38⅜	38¾	2,250	Miami Copper	38¾	38⅞	38	38⅛	— ¼
18	18⅜	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	18	18⅛	18	18½	+1½
3⅝	3¾	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	4⅝	300	Mo. Pacific	4⅝	4	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
122½	122⅝	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	123	123	123	123	
78	78½	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	78¼	78½	78¼	78½	—12½
24	24½	300	Nat. E. & S	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
66⅜	67½	200	Nat. Lead	66¾	67¾	66⅜	67½	+ ⅝
114	115¼	100	Nat. Lead pf	114½	114⅝	114½	114½	— ⅛
17⅜	17½	900	Nev. Con. Copper	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
141	141½	200	N. Y. Air Brake	142	142	141½	141½	—1
102⅜	103	1,400	N. Y. Central	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	— ⅛
61¾	61¾	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	61	61⅝	60⅜	61½	+ ⅛
27⅝	28⅜	100	N. Y., O. & W	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
20	22	200	Norfolk Southern	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
122½	122	100	Norfolk & Western	121⅜	121⅝	121⅜	121⅜	— ⅛
111⅜	112¼	300	Northern Pacific	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
8	8¾	100	Ontario Mining	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼	
55	65	100	Pacific Coast	55	55	55	55	
38	38	100	Pac. Tel. & Tel	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ½
56⅞	57	1,200	Penn. Railroad	57	57	56⅞	57	
103¾	103½	100	People's Gas, Chi	103⅝	103½	103¼	103¼	— ⅝
43⅝	43¾	200	Philadelphia Co	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅝
26½	27	200	Pittsburgh Coal	26½	26½	26½	26½	
102½	103	200	Pitts. Coal pf	103	103	103	103	
51	52	200	Pressed Steel Car	52	52	51¾	51¾	— ¼
161½	163¼	100	Pullman Co	162	162	162	162	— ⅛
3¼	3½	600	Quicksilver	3¼	3	3	3	
38⅜	39	300	Railway S. S	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅜
23⅞	23⅞	800	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
84¼	84⅝	2,850	Reading	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ⅜
45	45	100	Reading 2d pf	45	45	45	45	
50½	50½	500	Republic I. & S	50½	50⅞	50½	50½	— ⅜
108⅞	108⅝	300	Republic I. & S. pf	108⅞	108⅞	108½	108½	— ⅜
...	...	2,400	Rock Island Co	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
...	...	3,000	Rock Island Co. pf	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
...	...	2,300	St. L. & San Fran	2	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
...	...	1,300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	3½	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
...	...	2,050	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	2¾	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅜
...	...	100	St. Louis S. pf	41	41	41	41	—1
...	...	200	Seaboard A. L	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
...	...	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	35	35	35	35¾	
...	...	700	Shattuck-Arizona	34	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅜
...	...	200	S.-S. S. & I. Co	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
...	...	1,500	Southern Pacific	97⅞	98	97¼	97⅝	— ⅜
...	...	100	South P. R. Sugar	207	207	207	207	—2
...	...	100	South P. R. S. pf	116	116	116	116	+4
...	...	25	do., odd lot	118	118	118	118	
...	...	200	Southern Ry.	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Southern Ry. pf	59	59½	59	59⅞	+ ⅜
...	...	400	Standard Milling	95½	95⅝	95½	95½	— ½
...	...	2,100	Studebaker Co	141	141	139⅞	140¾	—1
...	...	100	Studebaker Co. pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ¼
...	...	50	do., odd lot	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	
...	...	700	Tenn. Copper	52½	52½	51⅞	51⅞	— ½
...	...	800	Texas Co	195	197¼	193½	194	—3
...	...	400	Third Avenue	62	62	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
...	...	200	Twin City R. T	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	100	U. B. & P. Co. pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
...	...	400	Union Pacific	132⅜	132⅝	132¼	132¼	+ ¼
...	...	100	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	
...	...	100	United Cigar Stores	93⅜	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	— ⅝
...	...	3,800	United Fruit	147⅞	147⅞	146½	147⅜	—1
...	...	300	U.F.subscrts.2din.pd	147⅜	147⅜	147¼	147¼	— ⅛
...	...	33	do., odd lot	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	
...	...	200	United Rys. Invest	14	14	14	14	—2½
...	...	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
...	...	100	U. S. Express	48	48	48	48	— ½
...	...	14,600	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	160⅛	160⅝	158½	158⅜	—2½
...	...	100	U. S. Reduc. & R	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
...	...	100	U. S. R. & R. pf	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
...	...	9,700	U. S. Rubber	52¾	54¼	52⅜	54⅛	+1¼
...	...	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	111	111	111	111	— ½
...	...	5,000	U. S. S. R. & M. x d	77¼	77¼	77⅞	77⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	100	U.S.S.R.&M.pf.x d	53⅜	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
...	...	24,700	U. S. Steel	84¾	84¾	83¾	84⅛	— ⅛
...	...	200	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	— ⅛
...	...	4,600	Utah Copper	83¾	84	82¾	82¾	— ¼
...	...	200	Utah Securities	19	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
...	...	20	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109	109	109	109	
...	...	1,000	Wabash pf A	45¼	45½	45	45	— ⅜
...	...	400	Wabash pf. B	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
...	...	2,700	West. Maryland	31½	32¾	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
...	...	800	West. Union Tel	89¾	89¾	89¼	89½	— ⅛
...	...	5,500	Westing. E. & M	64	64	63½	63¾	— ⅛
...	...	200	Westing. 1st pf	74	74	73	73	—2
...	...	500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	4½	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ¼
...	...	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
...	...	500	Willys-Overland	230	230	228	230	—3
...	...	3,700	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	125½	127	125	125½	+ ⅛

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	5½	6	6
Chicago	3½	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	5	5	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	5½	4	5
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	5
Chicago	5	...	97⅜	98
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	6	...	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	6	4	4	7
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2⅛
Ninety days	2@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2½	2

*TIME LOANS.

30 days	2½@2¾	5 months	3
60 days	2¾@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

*Regular mixed collateral all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the unite of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¼	4.76⅜
5.1826 Paris	6.05	6.04⅞
19.29 Spain	19.32	19.37
5.1826 Switzerland	5.19⅜	5.19
19.295 Greece	19.33	19.38
95.28 Berlin	72.50½	72.62½
20.20 Austria	12.46	12.50
26.70 Scandinavia	26.80	26.90
40.19 Holland	42.68⅜	42.81⅛
5.1826 Italy	6.53	6.52⅜
51.45 Russia	....	30.75
China—		
.... Hongkong	49.50	49.62½
.... Shanghai	69.50	69.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.00	50.12½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.75	42.30

centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 90c premium; Montreal, $3.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 20⅞d, up 1-16d; New York, 62¾c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48½@50½c.

To Buy Empire Gas & Fuel Bonds.

An underwriting syndicate is being formed by Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. and White, Weld & Co. to buy $13,000,000 first mortgage and collateral trust sinking 6 per cent.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Money in Increased Demand and Discount Rates Steady.

LONDON, April 12—The stock market was generally quiet but cheerful today. A few specialties, Kaffirs, shipping and rubber shares and tax free investment stocks received attention, but otherwise there was little doing. Argentine rails were weak on traffic reports. American securities were quietly steady with most

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Buying Interned Securities.

Investment houses which have no prejudice against the Germans have been calling the attention of their clients to profits to be made through the purchase of American stocks and bonds now owned in Germany, Holland, or Switzerland, and likely to stay there until the war ends, owing to the refusal of the British to allow such securities to come to this country. For this reason there is a differential against American shares held on the Continent that amounts to a considerable obstacle to their sale. High grade railroad bonds can be purchased in Berlin at prices five and six points below the New York quotations. Canadian Pacific stock, which will get no dividends while the war is on, although the accumulated payments will undoubtedly be made some time, is selling at an 18 per cent. discount. On Pennsylvania stock the discount is about 8½ per cent. The Japanese Government 4½ per cent. loan, second series German stamped, can be bought in Holland for about 73, or 8 points under the New York price. Buyers of these securities pay for them in New York, thus placing funds at Germany's call, but forego deliveries until the end of the war. It is said that there has been quite a little buying of this nature by investors with surplus funds on which they are willing to go without interest indefinitely.

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An Interesting Suggestion.

A banker who hoped that the plan for destroying American securities now locked up by the blockade, under the supervision of authorities who would make affidavits that the certificates had been properly consumed by the flames, might succeed, offered at the same time what he regarded as a more simple expedient for affecting the transfer of German held American securities to this country. He proposed that responsible German banks accept certificates to be held in trust in the names of buyers in this country, to whom the New York correspondent of the trustee would issue negotiable receipts for the securities purchased. These receipts would be "and interest" to be surrendered for the actual securities after the war.

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No Railway Equipment Merger.

The executive head of a group of prosperous concerns manufacturing railway equipment was approached recently with a proposal to merge all his concerns under one head. By means of a merger, it was suggested, it would be possible to concentrate in one sales agency and greatly reduce overhead expenses. But the equipment manufacturer declined. It would be impracticable, he insisted, to run a locomotive concern, a freight car concern, a brake factory, a spring factory and various other equipment concerns under one sales agency. Each of these departments, he said, must develop its own expert salesman and each salesman must have only one thing to sell. "We are now operating our various concerns from a central executive office," said the equipment manufacturer, "but we do not propose to extend this idea to sales. A man who sells new locomotives cannot sell freight cars. He can sell only one thing and do it well. The man with too many things in his kit will lose in the competition. He is dealing exclusively with technical men

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$5,000 Ward Baking 6%
25 Am. Chicle Com.
100 Am. Chicle Pfd.
25 Childs (Restaurant) Com.
$5,000 Int'l Salt Co. 5%
15 Am. Light & Tract. Pfd.

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New York

RESERVE STRENGTH OF NATIONAL BANKS

Totals $2,287,000,000, Over $100,000,000 More Than Ever Shown Before in History.

AIDED BY RESERVE BOARD

Controller Williams Points Out How Institutions Have Benefited by the System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The high point of the strength of the national bank system of the United States was indicated by yesterday's returns from the bank call of March 7, in which it appears that the aggregate reserve held by all national banks is $2,287,000,000, which is $993,000,000 in excess of the amount required by law. This total also is $100,000,000 greater than ever shown in any previous statement. The surplus, in the opinion of the Controller of the Currency, means an additional loaning power of over $3,000,000,000.

A comparison with the reserve of the national banks on Oct. 31, 1914, which was the last date of a bank call prior to the installation of the Federal reserve system, shows that on that day the reserve held by national banks was $1,559,000,000, making the surplus reserve at that time $126,000,000, but now, after the new system has been in operation eighteen months, the surplus reserve has increased to nearly $1,000,000,000.

A statement by Controller of the Currency Williams says:

"The total reserve held by all national banks on March 7, 1916, was $2,287,000,000, making a surplus of $993,000,000 over and above the amount legally required. This exceeds by more than $100,000,000 the greatest surplus reserve ever shown in any previous statement.

"Of the above reserve the national banks in the central reserve cities held $631,000,000, or 22.88 per cent. of their deposits, the reserve they are required to hold being 18 per cent. of demand and 5 per cent. of time deposits; the national banks in the fifty-two reserve cities held a legal reserve of $693,000,000, or 27.84 per cent. of deposits, against a requirement of 15 per cent. on demand and 5 per cent. on time deposits, while the country banks, which under the provisions of the Federal Reserve act need hold only 12 per cent. of demand and 5 per cent. of time deposits, held on March 7, 1916, a reserve of 27.24 per cent. of all deposits, or $962,000,000.

"The reserve held by national banks Oct. 31, 1914, the time of the last statement prior to the inauguration of the Federal Reserve system, amounted to $1,559,000,000, against a required reserve of $1,433,000,000, making the surplus reserve at that time $126,000,000. It is thus seen that the surplus reserve of the national banks of the country has increased during the operation of the Federal Reserve system from $126,000,000 on Oct. 31, 1914, to nearly $1,000,000,000 at the present time.

"It is conservatively estimated that the surplus reserve now held by the national banks would be sufficient to give a further loaning power of $3,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000, should the growth and development of commerce, agriculture or industry call for so huge an enlargement of credit.

"Notwithstanding the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000, and the loans made to other foreign powers, amounting to several hundred million dollars additional, in which our banks have to a greater or less extent participated, directly or indirectly, there are no indications of unsound inflation or excessive loans, and the national banks of the country have never been in a stronger position than they are at this time.

"Perhaps the most striking feature of this bank statement is the fact that this increase which has taken place in deposits in the last twelve months amounts to more than the sum total of all deposits in all the national banks of the country as late as the year 1896. The deposits of national banks of the United States have, as these figures show, increased since Feb. 28, 1896, over 500 per cent., against an increase in the number of banks of 100 per cent.

"As indicative of the prosperity of our national banks, attention is called to figures which show that during this same twenty-year period the capital of the national banks increased $413,000,000, or 83 per cent., while their surplus and undivided profits for the same period increased $697,000,000, or 210 per cent., after distributing over $1,650,000,000 in cash dividends to shareholders."

Good Year for Union Tank Line.

The Union Tank Line Company, a former Standard Oil subsidiary, reports net earnings in 1915 of $1,067,958, against $687,200 the year before. After dividends were paid, a surplus remained of $467,964, compared with $87,194 in 1914. The company's assets at the end of the year amounted to $12,967,702.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Atlantic Refining	675	680	675	680
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	360
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	975	1000	975	1000
Colonial Oil	165	180	165	180
Continental Oil	310	315	310	315
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	42	44
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	152	155	152	155
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Illinois Pipe Line	175	177	175	177
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11¼	12	12½
National Transit	18	20	18	20
New York Transit	185	190	185	190
Northern Pipe Line	101	104	101	104
Ohio Oil	225	227	225	227
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	60	63
Pierce Oil	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
Pierce 6s, 1924	84	86	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas	410	415	413	417
Prairie Pipe Line	217	220	220	223
Solar Refining	300	305	300	305
Southern Pipe Line	202	205	202	205
South. Penn. Oil	345	350	345	350
South. West. Penn.	106	109	106	109
Stand. Oil of Cal.	250	252	250	252
Stand. Oil of Ind.	540	545	542	545
Stand. Oil of Kan.	455	465	460	465
Stand. Oil of Ky.	363	370	363	370
Stand. Oil of Neb.	360	370	360	370
Stand. Oil of N. J.	514	516	514	516
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	210	212	210	212
Stand. Oil of Ohio	560	570	560	565
Swan & Finch	120	130	135	140
Union Tank	85	87	86	88
Vacuum Oil	243	246	243	246
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'25	4 @4½	4.30	4.05
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'21	4½	4.30	4.05
Buff. R. & Pitts.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.45	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'22	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.10
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.05
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.15
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.05
L. & N.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.40	4.20
N. Y. N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Penn. Sys. F'nt	1916-'23	@4½	4.30	4.20
St. L. & I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
St. Louis & S. F.	1916-'22	5	5.65	5.00
Seab. Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.38
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.35	4.25

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	120	130	120	130
American Cigar pf.	100	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	350	325	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F.	158	160	158	160
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	213	225
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	475	480	475	480
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	130	133	130	133

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Renewed nervousness regarding the international situation, influenced by reports that the submarine dispute with Germany was once more in a critical stage, had its effect upon the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Prices softened in the early dealings. Later on the market quieted and developed more steadiness, but net changes at the end of the day generally reflected fractional losses.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
50	Alaska Gold	20½	20½	20½	20½
20	Allis-Chal.	28½	28½	28½	28½
50	Am. B. Sugar	72¼	72¼	71¾	71¾
510	Am. Can	60¼	60½	60	60
210	Am. C. & Fdy.	67¾	67¾	67½	67½
10	A. H. & L. pf	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
40	Am. Linseed	23½	23½	23½	23½
180	Am. Locomo	76¾	77	76¾	76¾
790	Am. Smelting	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼
320	A. Z., L. & S.	95	95½	94½	94½
840	Ana. Copper	86⅝	86⅝	86¼	86¼
620	Baldwin Loco.	105¼	105¼	104⅝	104⅝
10	Balt. & Ohio	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
170	Butte & Sup.	95	95	93½	94½
80	Cal. Petrol	23	23	21½	22
60	Cal. Pet. pf.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
30	Cent. Leather	53⅜	53⅜	53¼	53¼
113	Chino Copper	55	55	54⅝	54⅝
40	Col. F. & I	44	44	44	44⅛
110	Corn Products	10¾	10¾	10½	10½
4,930	Crucible Steel	92¾	92⅞	91⅝	92
170	Dist. Secur.	47½	47⅝	47	47⅝
20	Dome Mines	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
70	Erie	36⅛	36¼	36	36⅛
10	Erie rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
590	Goodrich Co.	78⅞	79¼	78⅞	78¾
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	43	43	43	43
360	Int. Mer. Mar.	20½	21	20	20⅞
690	Int. M. M. pf.	73⅜	74½	72⅞	73½
240	Kenn. Copper	57⅜	57½	56½	57⅛
30	Kelly Sp. Tire	75¾	75¾	75½	75⅝
100	Lee Rubber	52¼	52⅝	52¼	53⅛
20	Lehigh Valley	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
870	Max. Motor	71⅝	73½	71⅜	73¼
20	Max. M. 2d pf.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝
1,280	Mexican Pet.	109⅜	109⅜	108½	109¼
150	Miami Copper	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38½
20	Nevada Con.	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½
80	N. Y. Central	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
810	N.Y., N.H. & H.	61	61½	60⅜	61¼
100	Pennsylvania	57	57	56⅞	56⅞
60	Ry. Steel Spr.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
810	Reading	84⅝	84⅝	84½	84½
10	Rep. Iron & St.	50½	50½	50½	50½
50	Shattuck Cop.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
20	South. Pacific	97¼	97½	97⅛	97⅛
100	Southern Ry.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
240	Studebaker	140¾	141¾	140	141
110	Tenn. Copper	52¾	52⅝	51⅞	52
80	Union Pacific	132½	132½	132½	132½
60	United Fruit	147½	147⅝	147½	147⅝
30	U. S. C. Ir. P.	21	21	21	21
896	U. S. Ind. Alc.	160½	160½	158⅝	159½
820	U. S. Rubber	53⅛	54⅜	53⅛	54⅛
10	U. S. Sm. & R.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
4,890	U. S. Steel	84⅜	84⅝	84	84⅛
180	Utah Copper	82¼	83	82	82⅝
360	West. E. & M.	63⅞	63⅞	63⅜	63⅝
22,068					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
1,500	Cash Boy	.07⅛	.08	.07⅛	.08
500	Dr. Jackpot	.11	.11	.11	.11
200	Goldfield C.	.81	.81	.81	.81
500	Iron Bloss.	2.30	2.30	2.25	2.25
300	Jumbo Ext.	.78	.78	.78	.78
600	McNamara	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
800	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
3,100	Rescue-Eula	.35¼	.39	.35½	.39
500	Sand.-Kend.	.05¼	.05¼	.06½	.05½
350	Tone. Ext.	6.00	6.00	5.87½	5.87½
8,250					

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Receipts and Expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$7,003,837	$159,842,356
Ord. int. rev. rec'ts	10,801,321	280,458,927
Income tax	750,006	21,331,463
Miscellaneous	1,734,810	35,461,203
Total receipts	$20,292,977	$513,094,151
Exc. of ord. disbursements over ord. rec'ts	6,543,160	56,084,515
Exc. of total rec'ts over total disbursements	538,145	.....
Exc. of total disburse'm'ts over total rec'ts	.....	32,964,553
Expenditures	26,746,137	569,178,996

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95½	5.12
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101⅜	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100½	101⅛	5.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.65
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	95¾	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	98⅝	99⅛	5.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	99⅛	99⅜	5.15
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅝	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'18	100⅝	101¼	3.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101⅜	102½	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101¼	102	4.90
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101	4.50
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	100	100⅝	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100½	100⅝	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	97⅛	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅞	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.40
A. V. R.L.&P.	6	July 1, '19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100½	100⅝	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101	101¼	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	101¼	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	102⅞	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	103	104	4.10
‡Ches. & O.	5	June, 1918	101¼	101⅜	2.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.70
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅛	98⅜	4.25
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	19.00
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	101	102	5.80
¶Cons. Power.	6	May 1,'17	100¼	100½	3.00
Den. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1917	102	103	2.90
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	4.00
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.70
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	101⅞	4.50
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102¼	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1918	101½	102¼	5.25
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	..
**Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101¼	101¼	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	88	92	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98¼	99½	6.50
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.80
‡Nor. S. Pow.	6	June, 1,'17	101	101½	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101⅝	101¾	4.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	6	Feb., 1919	98⅞	99¼	6.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.35
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅝	100⅝	3.00
U.S.S.R.&M.	6	Feb., 1926	100⅝	110½	4.65
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101⅜	4.25
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101½	102	3.45
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101¼	4.70
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	98	7.00
††West. Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅝	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅜	101	5.45

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. ¶Called for redemption June, 1916, at 101. §Called for redemption May 1, at 100. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ††Called for redemption May 3, at 100½.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	54.00	..	53.00	..
Lead	7.75	8.00	7.75	8.00
Spelter	18.75	19.25	19.00	..
Antimony	42.00	43.00	42.00	43.00
Quicksilver	$140.00	..	$146.00	..
Aluminium	*58.00	61.00	*58.00	61.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 27¼@28c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	10	0	120	0	0
Copper, futures	119	10	0	118	0	0
Tin, spot	198	0	0	202	0	0
Tin, futures	197	0	0	199	15	0
Spelter	100	0	0	98	0	0
Lead	34	15	0	34	5	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
175	Adventure	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
505	Alaska Gold	20⅛	20⅜	20	20⅛
200	Algomah	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
15	Allouez	68	68	65	68
4,040	Am. Zinc	95⅞	95⅞	93⅞	95
100	Am. Zinc pf.	75	75	75	75
65	Anaconda	86⅛	86⅛	86¼	86¼
385	Ariz. Com.	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝
480	Butte & Bal.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜
1,405	Butte & Sup.	94⅜	95	93¾	94½
1,435	Cal. & Ariz.	74¼	75¼	74	74¾
32	Cal. & Hecla	555	555	555	555
450	Centennial	17	17	17	17
630	Cop. Range	65	65¼	64¾	65
400	Daly-West	31	31	31	31
120	East Butte	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
8,004	Franklin	9½	10⅜	9½	10⅜
275	Granby	89	89½	89	89
3	Hancock	15	15	15	15
100	Helvetia	40	40	40	40
720	Island Creek	52¾	53	51¾	52⅜
53	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
530	Keweenaw	6	6	6	6
200	Lake	17	17	17	17
150	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Mason Valley	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Mass. Con.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
605	Miami	38½	38½	38⅜	38⅛
65	Michigan	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
160	Mohawk	99	99	98¼	98⅜
75	Nevada C.	17½	17½	17½	17½
710	New Arcad.	8⅞	8⅞	8	8⅛
50	New Idria	15½	15½	15½	15½
20	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
240	North Butte	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28½
475	North Lake	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
110	Old Colony	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
820	Old Domin.	71	71⅝	70⅝	71
35	Osceola	94½	94½	94⅜	94⅜
110	Pond Cr.	15½	15½	15	15
210	Quincy	94	95	94	95
10	Ray	24	24	24	24
200	Santa Fe	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
125	Shannon	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
110	South Lake	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
800	South Utah	40	40	40	40
110	St. Mary's L.	71½	71½	71	71
115	Superior Cop.	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
45	Trinity	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
1,200	Tuolumne	32	32	30	30
7,857	U.S. Smelt	77	77⅛	76¼	76½
1,310	U.S. Smel. pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛	52⅜
1,425	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
130	Utah Con.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
75	Utah Cop.	82⅞	83	82⅞	83
240	Utah Metals	10	10¼	10	10
350	Victoria	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
310	Winona	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10	Wolverine	68½	68½	68½	68½

RAILROADS.

7	Boston El.	78	78	77½	77½
85	Boston & Me.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
12	Fitchburg pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½
20	Maine Cent.	100	100	100	100
121	New Haven	61	62	60⅝	62
5	West End	62	62	62	62

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Ch.	67	67	67	67
27	A. Ag. C. pf.	96⅜	97	96⅜	97
355	Am. Pn. Ser.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
45	A. P. Ser. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15⅜
10	Am. Sugar	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
13	Am. Sug. pf.	116	116	116	116
608	Am. T. & T.	128⅜	128⅝	128⅜	128⅜
660	A., G. & W. I.	33¼	34¼	33¼	34⅛
1,750	A.,G.&W.I.pf.	49¼	50	49¼	49¾
255	Cuban Cement	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
10	Edison	240	240	240	240
5	Gen. Electric	167	167	167	167
55	Mass. Gas.	84	85	84	84
51	Mass. Gas pf.	86⅜	86⅜	86¼	86¼
10	Mass. El. pf.	35	35	35	35
5	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
43	N. E. Tel.	134½	134½	134½	134½
2	Pullman	161¼	161¼	161¼	161¼
5	Reece Button.	161	161	161	161
45	Swift	130½	130½	130	130½
10	Torrington	48	48	48	48
434	United Fruit.	148⅞	148⅞	147	147¼
1,200	United Shoe	57½	57½	57	57
47	Un. Shoe pf.	29½	29½	29	29
75	U. S. Steel	84½	84½	84	84
1	U.S. Steel pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
13,905	Ventura Oil	10¼	10⅞	9¾	10⅝
16	West. Union	90	90	90	90

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Lower in a Dull Session of Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 397,400 shares of stock and $335,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 69,407; oil, 71,816, and mining 256,177. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,400	‡Aetna Explos., w. i.	23⅝	24	22⅞	23
850	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70⅝	70⅝	70	70¼
100	A.-Br. Mfg. Co.	23	23	23	23
500	Am. Nav.	11	11½	10½	11½
400	‡Am. Zinc, pf.	75	75	75	75
450	A., G. & W. I.	33¼	34¼	*33	34¼
535	A., G. & W. I. pf.	49	*49¾	49	49¼
200	Balt. Tube Co.	116	117	116	117
1,200	‡Butler Chem.	3	3⅛	2⅞	3
100	Can. N. Gas C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
415	Carwen Steel	*9¾	10	9½	9½
1,600	‡Car, L. & P.	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
5,130	Chevro. Motor.	194	194	186	192½
110	Con. Ordnance.	25	25	25	25
1,100	Corp. of R. & H.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
7,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	64¾	64¾	63¾	63⅝
1,000	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	95	*95⅛	94⅞	95
170	Curtis Aeropl. v. t. cfs.	45	*43	42	42
200	Davidson Ch.	61	61	61	61
500	‡Electric Gun.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
200	‡Gaston, W. & W., w. i.	70	70	70	70
130	‡Gen. Ry. Sig.	98	98	97	98
1,500	Grant Mot. Car	7	7½	7	7
50	Guanta. Sugar	81	81	81	81
1,500	‡Hendee Mfg.	*30	32	30	31
750	Holly Sugar.	49	49	48	48½
300	Holly Sug. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97½
400	Lake Tor Bt.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
400	Im. A. Fuse S. C.	15	15	14½	15
500	Kath. Brs. pf	28	28	27⅝	28
1,200	Kenef. Zinc C.	14½	14½	14⅜	14½
1,400	‡Lynn Phonog.	9⅜	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝
850	Manh. Transit.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
800	Marconi of A.	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
2,725	‡Maxim Mun.	5½	6¼	5½	6
2,700	‡Mdv. Steel	63½	65⅛	64½	64⅞
100	‡Nymo Zn. & L.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,600	‡Pearlm'n Rim.	130	130	125	126
1,100	Peerless	26	26	25	25
245	Spr. Body Co.	58	58	57½	58
100	‡Sp. Rd. Co. pf.	102	102	102	102
400	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16¾	18⅜	16⅝	16⅝
100	St. L., Ry. M. & P. Pac. v. t. cfs.	37¼	37½	37¼	37½
1,100	Sub. B. v. t. cfs.	35½	35½	35	35½
3,500	‡Tob. Pds. com.	42⅞	43¼	41¾	42
3,100	Unt. Pr. Shar.	1	1	⅞	1
1,000	‡U. S. L. & H. C.	3¾	3⅝	3½	3¼
577	White Mot. Co.	50½	50¾	50¼	50¾
1,000	W. Film C. v. t. c.	1	1	1	1
2,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
14	Eureka P. L.	223	223	223	+ 5
50	Ohio Oil	228	226	226	— 1
50	Prairie P. L.	220	218	218	— 2
20	South Penn Oil	343	343	343	..
5	S. O. of N. Y.	211	211	211	..
5	S. O. of Ohio.	560	560	560	..
2	Vacuum Oil	246	246	246	+ 6

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
650	Am. Oil & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	‡Barnett O. & G.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
2,750	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	19⅞	21¼	19⅞	21⅛
500	‡Cosden O. & G., w. i.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
750	Empire Petro.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4,300	‡Federal Oil	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
500	‡Hous. Oil	17	17	16½	16½
1,645	Inter. Petrol.	11⅜	11⅜	10⅝	11
15,000	‡Midwest Oil	50	50	51	53
5,000	‡Mid. Oil pf.	88	88	83	83
400	‡Midwest Ref.	68½	68½	68	68
2,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10,000	‡Okla. Oil	17	17	15½	16
1,000	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	Okla. Pr. & R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
700	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	48⅝	48⅝	48½	48⅝
200	Sapulpa	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
8,550	‡ Uni. W. Oil	80	81	79	81
9,635	‡Vent. Con. Oil	10¾	10⅝	10½	10⅝
1,500	‡Victoria Oil	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
3,100	Ward'd O. & G.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
1,000	‡Vacuum O. & G.	50	50	50	50

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	†Am. Com.	8½	8½	8½	8½
8,700	††Atlanta	14	15	14	15
500	Barnes K. D.	3	3	3	3
500	Bingham Min.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
10,900	††Booth	22	29	22	24
8,700	†Bost. & Mont.	73	75	73	74
500	†Beaver con.	39	39	39	39
1,200	Brad. M., Ltd.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,400	Butte & N. Y.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
100	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	3	3
2,500	B., C. & Z. v. t. cfs.	87⅞	88⅜	88½	88⅝
550	‡Calac. Cop.	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2,500	Caledonia	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	‡Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	‡Cashboy	5	5	5	5
600	C. de P. Cop.	38	38	37½	37½
1,000	††Com. Tunnel	8	8	8	8
1,800	Con. Ariz. S.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Con. Nev.-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	Crown Res.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500	‡Dome Ext.	40	40	38	38
100	‡Dupont Cop.	2½	2½	2½	2½
5,175	††Emma Cop.	64	64	60	63
8,100	††F. R. M. Co.	16	18	16	15
300	First Nat. C.	6¾	6¾	6	6
500	‡G. G. Mining	74	74	74	74
1,200	‡Goldfield Con.	81	82	80	81
1,200	††Granite Gold.	74	74	74	74
500	††Gold. Merg.	14	14	14	14
2,000	††Greenwater	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
250	Hecla Min.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,477	Howe Sound.	6	6	5⅝	5⅝
2,400	††Int. Mines.	22	22	20	22
1,800	‡Iron Blossom	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10,000	‡Jerome Verd.	2	2	1½	2
2,100	‡Jim Butler	96	96	95	96
3,300	‡Jumbo Ext.	77	77	76	77
2,000	††Kewanas	14	14	14	14
500	La Rose	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
800	Magma Copper	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
15,700	††Marsh Min.	28	28	27	27½
4,800	McK.-Darr.	45	48	45	46
100	Mines of Am.	3½	3½	3½	3½
400	‡Mojave Tung.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	‡Montana Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15,000	‡Mother Lode.	38½	38	35	37½
400	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼
4,500	††Oat. Ariz. C.	39	39	39	39
2,200	††Oat. Gold K. (a. prospect).	24	25	24	24
1,500	††Oat. Lazy B. (a. prospect).	35	35	35	35
1,000	††Oat. Lexing. (a. prospect).	65	67	65	67
2,000	††Oat. Nellie (a. prospect)	30	30	30	30
5,000	††Oat. South.	48	48	45	48
5,600	††Oro	5	5	5	5
1,200	Peabody C. C.	3	3⅛	3	3
1,300	‡Ray Here. M.	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
4,000	††Rex C. M.	19	20	18	18
8,300	††Roch. Mines.	68	68	63	63
100	††Round Mt.	70	70	70	70
700	††Ruby Silver	55	55	55	55
200	‡San. Toy.	18	18	18	18
2,700	‡S. Gr. G. M.	1⅜	1⅜	⅞	⅞
2,500	††Silver Pick.	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,000	Stan. Sil.-Lead	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000	††Success Min.	79	79	77	78
1,800	‡Superati. Min. (a. prospect).	31	32	31	32
1,000	††Tamisk.	57	57	57	57
100	‡Ton. Belmont.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2,500	Ton. Exten.	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6
125	Tonno. Mining.	6	6	6	6
21,000	††Ton. Res. Enla.	38	41	37½	41
22,000	Tr. Bullion.	1	1	⅞	1
3,000	Uni. Eastern.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	††U. S. Con. M.	16	16	16	16
7,100	††Uni. Verd. Ext.	27¼	27¼	25⅜	26½
2,500	‡Uni. Western, (a. prospect)	33	33	32	32
2,500	††W. End Con.	77	79	77	79
3,700	††White Oaks.	8¾	12	8¾	12
200	‡Tuscaran Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$85,000	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100	100	100	100
85,000	‡C. & O. con 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
30,000	‡C., M. & St. P. 4s	95½	95¾	95½	95½
1,000	Cons. Arizona Smelting 5s.	39	39	39	39
15,000	‡L. V. 4½s, gr. 1.100%	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
150,000	‡Midvale Steel cv. 5s. w. i.	98½	98½	97¾	97¾
15,000	‡Sulzburger & Sons Co., 6s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅞
15,000	W. Pac. 5s ctfs	30	30½	30	30¼

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. Note.—Tuesday, 3,200 Pearlman Rim sold from 135 to 136.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	16	17	16	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	16½	17	17	18
Pierce Oil	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Savoy Oil	11	13	11	13
Sapulpa	12	12½	12	12

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	84	86	84	86

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass	275	285	275	285
Atlas Powder	230	240	230	240
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	127	120	125
Bliss (E. W.)	400	410	400	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry & Forg.	175	190	175	190
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	750	790	775	825
Du Pont Powd., new	345	355	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	380	390	380	390
Hercules Powder pf.	116	120	116	120
International Arms	15	18	15	18
Niles-Bement-Pond	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	560	570	555	565
Winch. Reptg. Arms.	1935	2025	1925	2025

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1916.	Increase.
First week April	$200,603	$24,748
July 1 to April 7	9,797,594	1,968,823

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

First week April	841,066	118,328
July 1 to April 7	38,556,780	7,048,574

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

First week April	149,735	13,953
July 1 to April 7	5,821,278	816,167

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

Fourth week March	31,434	*6,832
Month of March	110,134	10,476
July 1 to March 31	1,477,830	207,856

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

Southern Railway:		
First week April	1,480,225	221,808
From July 1	53,194,259	4,659,609
Alabama Gt. Northern:		
First week April	104,828	30,534
From July 1	4,195,316	646,165
Cincinnati, N. O. & Texas Pacific:		
First week April	235,149	72,086
From July 1	8,335,456	1,124,033
Mobile & Ohio:		
First week April	214,468	9,615
From July 1	8,891,610	469,235
Virginia & Southwestern:		
First week April	35,515	2,565
From July 1	1,506,351	87,615
Texas & Pacific:		
First week April	349,556	40,882
July 1 to April 7	15,100,070	808,536
Toledo, St. Louis & Western:		
First week April	100,572	16,919
July 1 to April 7	4,249,924	680,000
Western Maryland:		
First week April	213,814	24,127
July 1 to April 7	8,200,402	1,803,249

*Decrease.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for March—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	101,216	96,318	104,652
Net	13,926	*542	*3,225
Def. aft. chgs.	804	21,021	19,906
9 mos. gross	930,573	918,942	1,009,709
Net	131,231	74,199	48,052
Def. aft. chgs.	34,445	134,206	135,795

*Operating deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LACKAWANNA STEEL CO. for the quarter ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Net earn. aft. ded. main., repairs, &c.	3,247,593	199,843	3,047,750
Int. on Lack. Steel bonds	402,500	425,783	*23,283
Int. on sub. cos. bonds	76,862	77,475	*613
Rent. & roy.	25,459	25,459	.....
Total ded.	504,821	528,717	*24,096
Balance	2,742,972	†328,874	3,071,846
Appro. for ext. investment	71,793	32,506	39,287
Depreciation	430,111	204,379	216,732
Total appro.	491,903	236,885	255,018
Prof. for quar.	2,251,068	†568,759	2,816,827

*Decrease. †Deficit.

Unfilled orders on March 31 were 371,876 gross tons compared with 229,910 the year previous.

NEW ENGLAND CO. POWER SYSTEM for March—

Gross	169,763	118,057	51,706
Net aft. tax.	105,290	78,943	26,317
Sur. aft. chgs.	55,728	45,193	10,534
Bal aft pf div	28,594	19,668	8,926
3 mos. gross	484,737	345,594	139,143
Net aft. taxes.	310,373	212,315	107,057
Sur. aft. chgs.	174,016	112,897	62,218
Bal aft pf divs	93,658	36,123	57,536

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY for fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings	8,777,924	8,160,025	617,899
Total income	2,414,550	1,978,979	435,571
Dividends	1,574,811	1,574,811	
Surplus	840,239	404,670	435,571
Total surplus	2,311,986	1,471,747	840,239

UNION TANK LINE COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net earnings	1,067,958	687,200	380,758
Dividends	600,004	600,005	*1
Surplus	467,954	87,195	380,759
Prev. surplus	404,542	317,347	87,195
P. & L. sur.	872,496	404,542	467,954

UNITED RAILWAYS & ELECTRIC OF BALTIMORE for fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	9,028,144	9,203,839	*175,695
Net	4,585,445	4,891,400	*5,995
Total income	4,898,778	4,916,121	*22,343
Fixed chgs. & park & other tax, rent., &c.	3,066,832	3,030,827	36,505
Div. on secur. bonds & div. on pref. stock	587,950	587,950	.....
Div. on com.	818,448	818,448	.....
Surplus	410,548	469,395	*68,847

*Decrease.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION (Consolidated Earnings of Operated Companies) for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	425,786	364,948	60,848
Net aft. tax.	238,207	184,115	49,092
6 mos. gross	2,626,287	2,281,797	344,440
Net aft. tax.	1,464,074	1,132,219	330,855
12 mos. gross	5,014,725	4,588,585	426,140
Net aft. tax.	2,715,049	2,282,914	432,135

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction pf.	113	116
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	79	81
American Gas Co.	120	122
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	65
*American Gas & Electric	146	149
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50½	51½
American Light & Traction	390	395
American Power & Light	85	86
American Power & Light pf.	85	86½
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	76	79
*American Waterworks & Electric	7½	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	52	55
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Cities Service	182	185
Cities Service pf.	83½	84½
Colorado Power	25	28½
Colorado Power pf.	100	101
Commonwealth P., Ry. & Lt.	64	65
Commonwealth P., Ry. & Lt. pf.	88	89
Consumers Power 5s, 1952	104½	105½
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	98	99
Detroit Gas & Electric 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	74	77
Electric Bond & Share pf.	101	104
Empire District Electric pf.	83	87
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Gas & Electric Securities	180	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	..
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pow. pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	80	81
Northern States Power pf.	97	98
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	60¾	62
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	92	93
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	92	94
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	27	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	73	75
Southern California Edison	91½	93
Southern California Edison pf.	102	105
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	11	11½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	37½	38½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12½	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	53½	55
Toledo Trac., Light & Power	34	36
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf.	60	63
United Light & Rys.	54	56
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	78	79
Western Power	16½	17¾
Western Power pf.	60	62

*Par value $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Jacket Con.	.19
Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.07	Mexican	.20
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.75
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.26
Caledonia	.42	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.07	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.18	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.23
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.41
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.65	D'field B. B.	.04
Halifax	.67	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.94	Florence	.44
McNamara	.08	G'field Consol.	.85
Midway	.24	G'field Kewanas	.12
Mispah Exten.	.30	G'field Merger	.13
Montana	.80	Jumbo Exten.	.83
North Star	.18	Lone Star	.02
Rescue	.43	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Exten.	6.00	Spearhead	.07
Tonopah Nevada	6.25	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.80	Big Jim	1.85
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.17
Atlanta	.14	Nevada Packard	.40
Booth	.24	Rochester Mines	.57
C. O. D.	.04	Round Mountain	.70
Comb. Fraction	.08	White Caps	.22

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10⅝	11	Isabella	20⅜	21
Elkton	27	29	Jackpot	6⅞	8
El Paso	86	89	McKinney	37	40¾
Findlay	4⅝	5	Portland	174	180
Golden Cr.	221	224½	Vindicator	244	250
Gold Dol.	4	..	Granite	65½	70
Gold Sov.	3⅞	4			

Portugal Orders Cartridge Cups.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore have taken an order for 1,500,000,000 brass cartridge cups and cupro-nickel jackets for export to Portugal. The same firm is importing from that country wolfram ore, to be used in the manufacture of tungsten steel. The company is shipping to France this week 350 Dodge automobiles for commercial purposes as part of an allotment of 5,000 cars of this make, which it is expected will be sold in France in the current year.

DIVIDENDS.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO., 149 Broadway, New York, March 24, 1916. The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent., equal to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share, on the Common Stock of said Company, payable on April 20th, 1916, to holders of Common Stock of record on April 4d, 1916. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NO TRADING GOOD FRIDAY.

Stock Exchange Open Saturday Next Week—Additions to List.

Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday voted to keep the board closed on Good Friday. A petition, signed by several hundred members, asking that the Exchange be closed from Thursday night to Monday morning, over Easter Sunday, was rejected. Last year Good Friday was observed as a holiday, and in several recent years the Governors granted a double holiday over Easter.

Among the new securities added to the Stock Exchange list yesterday were voting trust certificates for $1,697,600 first preferred, $1,845,200 second preferred, and $2,221,200 common stock of the Gulf States Steel Company. Also certificates of deposit for $0,095,000 two-year 5 per cent. notes of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and $2,587,000 sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds of the same company.

American Cigar Co.
Geo. W. Helme Co.
MacAndrews & Forbes Co.
Porto Rican-Amer. Tob. Co.
R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co.
Weyman-Bruton Co.
United Drug Co.
Powder Stocks
Atlas Powder
Hercules Powder
Du Pont Debenture
Bought—Sold—Quoted
WEBB, LEVETT & CO
45 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tel. 1641-7 Hanover

WANTED:
25 Borden Cond. Milk Com.
25 Kings Co. E. L. & P.
10 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Natl. Bank of Commerce
20 Astor Trust Co.
50 Coal & Iron Natl. Bank

WILL SELL:
50 Remington Type. 2nd Pfd.
50 So. Cal. Edison Com.
25 Title Guar. & Trust Co.
25 Lawyers Mtge. Co.
50 Realty Associates
50 Nassau Natl. Bank
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

AMERICAN OIL & GAS
Condition of company's properties as seen recently by a New York stockholder—Important favorable developments pending.
THE SILVER STOCKS—Present unprecedented position of silver market assures further big price advance with resultant great benefit to the silver issues.
Our latest Market Circular No. 869 gives much interesting information about these matters. It also contains all the latest news regarding
Cuba Cane Sugar Edmunds & Jones
Int. Textbook Midvale Steel
Sapulpa Refining Muskogee
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.
and many other market specialities.
Sent Upon Request
Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N. Y. 'Phones 127-8-9 Broad

United Lt. & Rys.
Reo Motor Car
Argentine Govt. 5s, 1909
Lima Locomotive
**

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors of said Company, to be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday, the 22nd day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

(a) to consent to, approve and authorize an increase of the authorized common capital stock of the Company by the addition thereto of stock in the par amount of $55,000,000, to be divided into 550,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, so as to make the total authorized par amount of such common capital stock $155,000,000, consisting of 1,550,000 shares of the par value of $100 each;

(b) to authorize the creation of an issue of convertible bonds of the Company, to be known as its Five Per Cent. Convertible Thirty-Year Secured Gold Bonds, to be limited to a principal amount of not exceeding $40,150,000 at any one time outstanding, which bonds to be issued, from time to time, either as coupon bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, or as registered bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars and of any multiple or multiples of one thousand dollars that the Board of Directors of the Company, by resolution, may from time to time prescribe, such bonds to be payable, both principal and interest, in gold coin of the United States of America of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, and to bear such date or dates, to be convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Company at such prices (which may be less than par) and upon such terms, and to be secured by the pledge of First Lien and Improvement Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company to such amount, as said Board may determine and as may be provided in any trust indenture approved by said Board under which such convertible bonds may be issued; such bonds and such indenture to contain such provisions as to security, conversion, redemption, maturity and otherwise as said Board may determine and such indenture to contain appropriate provision to the end that the Company may, in its discretion, extend the maturity of any of its First Lien and Improvement Twenty-Year Mortgage Bonds to a date not later than April 1, 1946;

(c) to approve the form and terms of such bonds and of such indenture; to authorize the issue and disposition of such bonds; to authorize no more of such additional stock, as may be required, to be reserved and set aside and used solely for the conversion of such bonds, and to authorize the residue of said $55,000,000 additional of said common stock to be issued from time to time as said Board may, in the exercise of its lawful discretion, determine;

(d) to ratify and confirm such action heretofore taken or authorized by said Board, in anticipation of such action of the Stockholders, as may be submitted to the meeting; and

(e) to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed for said meeting on Monday, the 3rd day of April, 1916, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated, Richmond, Va., March 22, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CARL REMINGTON,
Secretary.

SWAN & FINCH COMPANY,

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
April 1, 1916.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF SWAN & FINCH COMPANY.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the stockholders of SWAN & FINCH COMPANY will be held on the 1st day of May, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the principal office of the company, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon the following propositions:

1. To increase the capital stock of said company from $500,000, consisting of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $1,000,000, to consist of 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

2. To amend Article 2 of the Certificate of Incorporation to read as follows:

"The purposes for which it is to be formed are as follows:

"To buy, sell, export, import, handle and deal in all kinds of fish oils, animal oils, vegetable oils and mineral oils, and all kinds of greases and lubricants; to refine, press, produce, compound and treat all and every kind of fish oils, animal oils, vegetable oils and mineral oils; to buy, sell, handle, manufacture, prepare and produce all and every kind of grease, lubricating grease and lubricant, and in general to do all kinds of manufacturing and trading business; to buy, sell, lease and improve lands; to build factories, structures, vessels, cars, wharves, docks and piers; to enter into and to carry out contracts of every kind pertaining to its business; to acquire, hold and sell patent rights and trade marks, and to acquire, use, sell and grant licenses under patent rights; to purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, assign and transfer shares of capital stock and bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of other corporations, and to exercise all the privileges of ownership, including voting upon the stock so held; to carry on its business, and have offices and agencies therefor, in all parts of the world; and to hold, purchase, mortgage and convey real estate and personal property outside of the State of New York."

3. To amend Article 6 of the Certificate of Incorporation to read as follows:

"The duration is to be perpetual."

HENRY FLETCHER, President.
G. E. BROWN, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

Notice of Fourteenth Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Harvester Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, May 11, 1916, for the election of six Directors, to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including acquiring and voting upon proposed changes in the by-laws, and upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, as set forth in the minutes of the Board of Directors, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the Chicago office of the Company, Harvester Building, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated April 8, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE A. RANNEY, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CORPORATION.

Notice of Fourth Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Harvester Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, at No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at eleven-thirty o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, May 11, 1916, for the election of six Directors, to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including acquiring and voting upon proposed changes in the by-laws, and upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, as set forth in the minutes of the Board of Directors, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the Chicago Office of the Corporation, Harvester Building, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated April 8, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE A. RANNEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of National Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 111 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, April 13, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors in place of those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES DAY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 24, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 10 Baskets of Dried Red Peppers upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 24, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

E. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessel and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, at which all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted, and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold.

Process returnable Monday, April 24, 1916. Atlantic Fruit Company vs. Steamship "Van Hogendorp," her engines, &c., on contract, $160,282.60.

HUNT, HILL & BETTS,
Proctors for Libellant.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Floors in tower of Times Building, Times Square; vacant area over 2,000 square feet. All modern equipments, splendid natural light, elevators running day and night. Suit lawyer, physician or architect. Telephone 1,000 Bryant.—Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat trade took a very bullish view of the crop advices yesterday, and the Chicago market, which was closed on Tuesday, advanced about 3c a bushel, with active trading. The other markets were also firm, but toward the close of the day there was a partial reaction under profit taking. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.37; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.34; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.43; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.42, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	...	...	$1.28	$1.27	$1.63½
July	...	...	1.21	1.20	1.34

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	$1.20⅝	$1.18⅛	1.19⅞	1.17⅝	1.60⅝
July	1.18⅛	1.16	1.17⅛	1.15⅝	1.29⅝
September	1.15⅝	1.14¼	1.14⅝	1.13⅜	1.15

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active and prices failed to respond to the advance in wheat, closing net unchanged to ½c higher. Press advices from Holland said that the Dutch Government intends to import from America this year 1,180,000 tons of corn, provided Great Britain consents to the increase, and the local export market was firmer with premiums about a cent higher. There were rumors of export sales, but no business was confirmed. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87@87½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75½	75	75½	75⅛	74
July	76⅞	76⅛	76½	76⅝	76½
September	76⅞	76⅛	76⅝	76½	76⅞

OATS.

The oats market ruled steady during the greater part of the day, but toward the close developed an easier feeling under selling on prospects of a large acreage, and final quotations were ⅛ to ¼c net lower. The local market was firm; standard quoted at 51 to 51½c; No. 3 white, 50 to 50½c; No. 4 white, 49 to 49½c; fancy clipped white 52½ to 53½c; ordinary clipped white, 49½ to 51c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	57½
July	43⅜	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	54⅜
Sept.	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	40⅛	46⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed a very firm undertone during the greater part of the day, with a good absorbing demand through commission houses. Receipts of hogs were moderate and prices at the yards were slightly higher. On the advance there was more or less selling which was thought to be by packers, and this resulted in a late reaction, when most of the advance was lost. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Thursday, 20,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 8,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	11.65	11.50	11.62	11.45	10.17
July	11.87	11.70	11.82	11.65	10.42
Ribs—					
May	12.42	12.30	12.37	12.20	10.12
July	12.60	12.45	12.52	12.35	10.42
Pork—					
May	23.35	23.17	23.17	23.12	17.38
July	23.20	23.00	23.10	22.87	17.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was again strong and higher early in the day, and some of the active positions sold within 5 to 8 points of the highest point of the season. The advance was attributed to the strength in crude and on evidences that both the Canadian and Western refiners were in the market. On the advance longs were disposed to take profits, and late in the day there was a partial reaction, and final quotations ranged from 9 points advance to 1 point net decline. Total sales for the day were 18,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Lew.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	10.50@11.23	10.50
April	...	...	10.50@11.00	10.40
May	10.90	10.82	10.85@10.88	10.76
June	10.85	10.77	10.80@10.85	10.72
July	10.92	10.84	10.86@10.87	10.76
August	10.92	10.82	10.83@10.84	10.76
September	10.82	10.75	10.80@10.71	10.66
October	9.65	9.55	9.56@9.57	9.56
November	8.82	8.78	8.78@8.82	8.74

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed resistance to bullish influences, and while Brazil was firm with milreis prices in Rio 150 reis higher, prices here, after opening unchanged to an advance of 1 point, developed heaviness, and at the close of the day were 3 to 5 points net lower. Total sales were 23,750 bags. The local spot market was steady, with a fair demand, and quotations were unchanged, at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	...	...	8.20@8.23	8.24
May	8.33	8.30	8.28@8.30	8.32
June	...	...	8.33@8.35	8.38
July	8.45	8.40	8.39@8.40	8.44
August	...	...	8.44@8.45	8.49
September	8.55	8.51	8.50@8.52	8.54
October	...	...	8.54@8.56	8.58
November	...	...	8.58@8.60	8.01
December	8.67	8.65	8.62@8.63	8.45
January	...	...	8.67@8.67	8.70
February	...	...	8.72@8.74	8.75
March	...	...	8.77@8.79	8.80

SUGAR.

Trading in futures was steady, but business was not active. The market opened 1 point lower to 2 points higher, with first sales 450 tons. The leading Cuban operator was a rather free seller, but there appeared to be a fair demand from trade sources, due to the firmness in spot raw sugar, and offerings were promptly taken. The market closed steady 1 point net lower to 1 point net higher, with sales for the day 5,250 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	...	...	5.01@5.03	5.00
May	5.05	5.05	5.04@5.06	5.03
June	...	...	5.04@5.05	5.03
July	5.05	5.05	5.04@5.03	5.03
August	5.05	5.05	5.03@5.05	5.03
September	5.05	5.03	5.03@5.04	5.02
October	...	...	4.92@4.94	4.92
November	...	...	4.72@4.74	4.72
December	4.54	4.54	4.52@4.54	4.53
January	...	...	4.35@4.37	4.35
February	4.25	4.25	4.24@4.25	4.25
March	...	...	4.20@4.25	4.20

The local market for raw sugar was firm and prices were 15 points higher all around to the basis of 7.15 to 7.25 for fine granulated, a new high record for the movement and the highest price since 1911, when fine granulated sold for 7.60. The advance was due to the continued strength in raws and a better demand for granulated from exporters and a reduction of 203,000 tons in Guma's estimate on this year's Cuban crop.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,160 packages. Market quite short of all useful grades of fresh table butter, prices advanced ½@1c, with fairly active trading. The improvement extends all along the line, and it looks as if the delayed stock will be closely absorbed when it gets in. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 37½@37¾c; higher scoring, 38@38½c; firsts, 36½@37c; seconds, 35@36c; thirds, 32@34c; creamery, held, best, 36c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 33½@34c; thirds, 31@33c; State dairy, finest, 36½@37c; good to prime, 34@36c; common to fair, 30@33c; renovated, extras, 31@31½c; firsts, 29½@30c; lower grades, 25½@28½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28¼@29½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 26½c; lower grades, 24@26c; packing stock, current make, fine, 26c; No. 2, 25½c; lower grades, 24@25c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 40,910 cases. Market opened unsettled. Some evidence of weakness developed undr the call on Change, and the heavy receipts are causing buyers to operate more conservatively. Certain fancy services, however, at least from shipping points, show no signs of weakening as yet, and some operators here are not disposed to cut recent asking prices. Fresh-gathered extras, per dozen, 23½@24c; regular packed, extra firsts, 22¾@23c; storage packed, firsts, 22¼@23¼c; regular packed, firsts, 21¾@22½c; seconds, 20¾@21c; thirds and poorer, 19½@20c; dirties, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19½c; checks, fair to good, dry, 18@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 25@26c; ordinary to good, 24@24½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23½@24½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@23½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 37@38c; other fancy, 35@36c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 35@36c; Western and prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 80@90c.

M. E. de Aguero Renominated.

M. E. de Aguero has been renominated for President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Other nominees announced yesterday were: First Vice President, W. T. Marsh; Second Vice President, W. S. Silkworth; Treasurer, Marcus Heim; Chairman, Valentine Mott, and Trustee of the Gratuity Fund, Harry Plummer. These members were nominated for Governors to serve two years: L. J. Dietz, L. Gilbough, I. Haupt, E. H. Heath, G. W. Liebman, S. A. Luther, W. C. Otterson, C. C. Perpall, George Shaskan and C. R. West.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—247—W. N. McFarland, Supervisor, &c., et al., v. American Sugar Refining Co.—Argument concluded for appellants.

803—Allison Manchester v. Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hartford, Conn.; 804—Same v. Same, and 805—Emma Manchester, et al., v. Same.—Argument commenced.

889—Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, v. the Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 13: Nos. 589, 611, 253, (and 254,) 244, 271, 188, 238, 306, 309, and 310.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 438, P. O. Bldg.

Robinson <Roe, Napier <Westerhoff, Brooklyn Eastern Dist Term <L V RR, Safford <US, Brown Perfection Tube Co <Brown.

Keys <Meyer, Bush & Lane <Bookar Bros, Johnson <Lambert, Susquehanna Coal Co <Tug E. G. Murray, Bonnell <Ward.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 2 P. M. Equity calendar.

Bankers Trust Co <Mo Pacific Railway.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Motion:

Michelin Tire Co <Mason-Seaman Transp. General calendar:

Pink <Ahlstrom, G Ricordi & Co <Triangle Film Corp, Individual Drinking Cup Co <Union News.

Gegenschneider <Irving Hat Co, Jackson <Bradley Con, Irving Pitt Mfg Co <Trussal Mfg Co, Gennert <Burke & James.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Sbaratta <Schunnemunk Const, Ferdoski <DL&W, Mo Phonograph <Tomlinson, Johnson <East Coast Transp.

Clrone <Degnon Con Co, Luby <Univ F Mfg Co, Williams <Shapiro, Eachmann <Mass Mut Life Ins Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building. Naturalizations.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

Estate of Klauber, Estate of Hyde, Re CNY, (Lincoln Av) Re Craigan, attorney, Re Ormsby <Bell.

Re Reid, Re CNY, (Fugsley Av), Reed <Bailey.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Scott, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Re Buck, Hendler <Henig, Clark <Guyon, Re Stowell, (2.) Hertz <Wheelock, People <Marshall, Triay <R. Carvel Co, Maiden Lane Rity Co <A J Robinson Co.

Schenker <Doscher (2.) Marks <Maze, Pelstein <Gen Acoid't, &c, Assur Corp, Richmond Assets Coll Co <Sternberger, Re Steinwender.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Macy <Granieri, Papa <Rini, Bowery Bk <Lawrence, Re Green (Hartjen.) Re Gheen, Williams <Cuseo, Kalik <Holland, Smith <Com'l Travelers Mut Accid Assn, McWhirter <same, US Press Assn <Frank Presberg Co, Le Roy <Penington, Miller <Steiner, Re Goldsmith <Bd of Education, Connolly <Star Co (2.) Weinkoff <Kahn, CNY <Froehlick, Schnabel <NY Staats-Zeitung, Beigman <A & H Realty Co, Inc, Shapiro <Becker (2.) Bobbs-Merrill Co <Universal Film Mfg Co, Nacirema Co <Cassidy, McFarland <Stetzer, Ramsey <Wright, Camarda <Camarda, Re Horwitz (Friedman.) Horn <Strauss, Lord <U S Transp Co, Hayes <Chas H Welling Co, Littleton & Bell, Inc <Deutsch, Jacobs <Amer Play Co, Augustus <Gubin, Brown <Cachard, Stemmler <CNY, Wolff <De Vaux, English Lumber Co <Parshelsky Bros, Inc, Mehlman <Cummings, Berkowitz <Freeman St Co, Swan <Bell, Hoit <R Holt & Co.

Keys <Meyer, Rue <Novelty Press, Inc, (Schneider.) Maschwitz <Von Gerichten, Cohen <C I & Bkl RR, Black <Gibbs, Broadway Sav Inst <Oak Const Co, Bublitz <Bauer, Lewis H May Co <Ramana Rty Co, Inc Re CNY (Bronx Boulevard.) Re NY Cent RR, Hayes <Amer Bridge, Griffin <Brody, Adler & Koch Co (8.) Harris <Emerson, Miller <Jaeger Bros Realty Co, Davis <Broncho Motion Picture Co, Engel <Shubert Theatrical Co, Carley <Midland Beach Co, Calhoun <Amend, Monohan <Occidents Steam Nav Co, Kidd <Caraccioli, Donnelly <O'Brien, Hirsch <Wagner, King <same, Anderson <Steinart, Meyer <Meyer, Herman <Alfert, Re Scheuer, Voron Child <Voron, Levinson <Crawford Transfer, Levine <Danzig, Oppenheim <Met St RR Cooper <Greenhut, Gershel <Gershel, Bliss <Van Etten, Hoffman <Marcus, Weitzer <Turkeltaub, Rs Smathers, Waldt <Waldt, Re Erickson.

PART I.—Bijur, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Kidder <Adrian Petroleum Co, German <German, Re E 210th St, Biddle <Biddle, Fink <Fink, Palmieri <Palmieri, Vail <Blau, Hoffman <Hoffman, Atanasio <Atanasio, Berlino <Berlino, Coper <Coper, Morgan <Morgan, Compris <Compris, Undefended divorces: Roth, Sizto, Ott, Zimmerman, Busch, General calendar: Caswell <Caswell.

Robertson <Int R T, O'Connor <same, Golden <Bradley Cont, Walsh <same, Renaldi <N Y Rys, Belley <B H RR, Fry <Mail & Exp Co, Gardner <Penn RR, De Gevano <Int R T, Schacht <same, De Cola <same, Manesowitz <same, Murphy <Schroeder (2.) Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McCloat <Floral Park Villa Co, McElroy <same, Griggs <Renault Selling Branch, Smith <Nixon.

Dulac <Lepe, Woodward <Flanagan, (2.) Ill Surety Co <McMahon. Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cohn <Nass Elec RR, Ackron <James Humes Dresseler <Tishman, Carr <CNY, Emil Grossman Mfg Co <N Y C & H RR, Anderson <N Y Rys, Considine <Rowland.

Funk <Falconer Cont, Karbiner <Barge, Same <Rehling, Sashr <N Y & Q Co Ry McGivney <same, Guenther <Ridgway Co Simons <Lichtenstein, Clear.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Tucker <Taylor (2.) C Gatanzaro <NY Rys, T Gatanzaro <same, J Gatanzaro <same, Botassi <Erie RR, O'Shea <Int R T, L Russnak <Lehberg, D Rusnak <same, Duchemin <Cons Gas, Guarino <Reidy Elev, Ronshelm <Knick Ice, Marks <Stoits, Mendelowitz <Nassau Elec RR.

Same <Prospect Av Realty Co, Davis <Bamman.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Reilly <Simonson, Cooney <Conney.

Gurney <Silberblatt, Case on.

PART VI.—Gavagan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheppard <Nich Cop Co, Carroll <Otis Elev Co, Gassman <Conservatory, Kupferschmidt <Wilken, Pector <Podlock, Perine <Silvester.

Montana <NY Rys, Reynolds <Roth & R, Harlem Conservatory Const, O'Malley <CNY, Lambert <Wolf, Baufield <N Y Rys, Case on.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Waskewski <Backhaus, Liebowitz <N Y Rys, Duffy <Quinn, Lifshitz <Herskowitz.

Olkoff <Schaoht, (2.) Cannata <P Doelger B, Molloy <Stern Bros, Blick <Block, Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Scannell <Gillespie Co, McDonald <Jr, Schaefer Brew Co, Fexon <Ho Shelburne, Falcone <Wells, Bernstein <Col Ok Ice Cream, Crosby <Giraux, McCarthy <Nelson.

Benveniste <Smith, Garcone <Thomas & Buckley Hoisting, Scherer <Gossett, Duchina <Un Dressed Beef Co, Martinson <McMullen, Sinare & Triest, Case on.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Meehan <Bamberger, (2.) Hampl <Flagg.

Dondes <Rich L & RR, Case on.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Silverman <B, Q Co & S R R, Walker <Laemmle Dy, Ricabona <H L Herbert & Co, Hudson <NY Rys, Staiikon <Yonkers RR, Buehler <Herton, Sharf <CNY, Tobin <Am Letter Co, Lord Elec Co <Barber Asphalt Pav Co, Saxor <B H RR, Rosenthal <Horton Ice Cream Co.

Quinlan <Lyons, Lobel <Oscar Daniels, Reilly <U S R & Imp, Varley <Rohsfstein, Senior <Star Co, I Brush <Lincoln Hosp C Brush <same, Toolen <Hooker, Bowden <N Y Rys, Rosenau <Neisner, Reisler <Show Corp, Nicholas <Stewart, Case on.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.—Keegan <Imperial Auto &c, Co, Jacobs <Gerstenzang, Nagelbush <Realty Redemption Co of N Y, P Bay <Violett, Bay <same, Herrmanson <Hamburg-Amerikanische Baketfahrt Aktien Gesellschaft.

Miller <Third Av RR, Gortysh <Union Ry at NYC, Weber <same, Carr <Amsterdam News Pub Co, Alsofrom <B, Q Co & Sub RR, Judelowitz <Terry & Tench Co, Case on.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Aymar <Rodman, Bergman <Univ T C, Brown <CNY, Libow <same, Smith <H & Man RR, Fitzgerald <Bradley C, Janowek <B H RR, J Fallick <Cons Gas at NY.

R Fallick <same, Drahoussal <Hess, Ostill <Lehigh & N E R R, Cassidy <same, Webber <CNY, Wigmore <CNY, Kazal <Gilbert Knitting Co, Case on.

PART XIII.—Recess. Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part VIII.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—20th St Garage Co <Moore. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hayes <Pasquini, Arthur Walker & Co <Leeming, Hooper-Falkenau Eng Co <Sloane, Moore & Munger Co <A. Elliott Ranney Co.

Wechsler <Tickner Bros, Demarest & Co <Adams & Montant, Case on.

PART XVI.—Recess. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Eastern Asp Pav Co <CNY, NY Assets Realization Co <Thompson, Sutter <Century Bk, Branower & Sons, Inc <Waldes, Mann <Mahatsky, Saks & Co <N Y Edison Co, Dollan <Littlefield, Accordino <Zibelli, Jaffey <Turetzky, A Frank & Co <Morris P Est, Felice <Levy.

Kost <Lehmann, Rosenblatt <Harris, Silverman <Analomink Paper, Adv Print <Motion Pic Centre, British Alum <Trefts, Hopkins <Gen Cont & Eng, Com'l Coal Co <Harris Rose Const Co, Rosen <Elizabeth Tr, Landay Bros <Mandel, Murray <Dillingham, Case on.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hale <Cort, Halperin <N Y Cons RR, R B Shimer & Co <Kings Co Refrig Co, Pesos <MacKinstry, Cohen <Kessler, Allen <Lincrusta Wks "Pallas," Inc, McManus <Crandall, Craig <Clarkeley, Jakobovics <Vas, Grau <Chandler, US Wood Preserv Co <CNY, Well <Globe Ind Co.

Heilbronner <Fidelity & Casualty Co, Central Brew Co <Campbell, O'Toole <Hammer, Garlock <Kuhne Libby &c, Hunt <Harrisburg Pipe, &c, Co, Young <Tomlinson, S Avenue Line <Berger, Kuchler <Roeder, Cooper <Wolf, Zumbach <Hanan, CNY <Bradley Cont Co Case on.

PART XIX.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hermanson <Hamburg-Amerikanische Baketfahrt Aktien Gesellschaft.

Judelowitz <Terry & Tench Co, Case on.

PART XX.—Crane, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cases on calendar have been transferred to Part VIII.

PART XXI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part VIII.

PART XXII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—20th St Garage Co <Moore. No day calendar.

PART XXIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hayes <Pasquini, Arthur Walker & Co <Leeming, Hooper-Falkenau Eng Co <Sloane, Moore & Munger Co <A. Elliott Ranney Co.

Wechsler <Tickner Bros, Demarest & Co <Adams & Montant, Case on.

PART XXIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—20th St Garage Co <Moore. No day calendar.

PART XXV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hayes <Pasquini, Arthur Walker & Co <Leeming, Hooper-Falkenau Eng Co <Sloane, Moore & Munger Co <A. Elliott Ranney Co.

Wechsler <Tickner Bros, Demarest & Co <Adams & Montant, Case on.

PART XXVI.—Recess. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XXVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Eastern Asp Pav Co <CNY, NY Assets Realization Co <Thompson, Sutter <Century Bk, Branower & Sons, Inc <Waldes, Mann <Mahatsky, Saks & Co <N Y Edison Co, Dollan <Littlefield, Accordino <Zibelli, Jaffey <Turetzky, A Frank & Co <Morris P Est, Felice <Levy.

Kost <Lehmann, Rosenblatt <Harris, Silverman <Analomink Paper, Adv Print <Motion Pic Centre, British Alum <Trefts, Hopkins <Gen Cont & Eng, Com'l Coal Co <Harris Rose Const Co, Rosen <Elizabeth Tr, Landay Bros <Mandel, Murray <Dillingham, Case on.

PART XXVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hale <Cort, Halperin <N Y Cons RR, R B Shimer & Co <Kings Co Refrig Co, Pesos <MacKinstry, Cohen <Kessler, Allen <Lincrusta Wks "Pallas," Inc, McManus <Crandall, Craig <Clarkeley, Jakobovics <Vas, Grau <Chandler, US Wood Preserv Co <CNY, Well <Globe Ind Co.

Heilbronner <Fidelity & Casualty Co, Central Brew Co <Campbell, O'Toole <Hammer, Garlock <Kuhne Libby &c, Hunt <Harrisburg Pipe, &c, Co, Young <Tomlinson, S Avenue Line <Berger, Kuchler <Roeder, Cooper <Wolf, Zumbach <Hanan, CNY <Bradley Cont Co Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Alfred J Simpson, William Lawson, Barnet Appel,

Hilah A Davis, Geo E Poulson, Carl Jung.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of Eliza F Williams, also known as Eliza Ford.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Chandler <Waterbury, Wilbert Garrison Co <Cumming, Pansy Waist Co <Yorke Shop, Standard Engraving Co <Singer, Field & Potter Co <Ned Wayburn's Productions, Cimotti <D B Fisk & Co, Grolier Soc'y of London <Feinberg, Schlesinger <Hadler, European Leather Goods Co <Gras, Noble <Haff, Powerzansky <Berman, Goldman <Rothkowitz, Grushky <Gottlieb, Terry <Koch & Co (2.) Strefsky <Lasky.

Schapiro <Schreer, Stockman <Cohen, Stern <Franzblau, Siresky <Rosenberg, Chodos <Hagedorn Bros, Girvin <Darmstadt, S Casola & Bros <Stehelin, Smilowitz & Kahner <Orenstein, S Casola & Bros <Stehelin, Barry <Dilg, Doernberg <Interocean Transp Co, Huber <Creange & Walter (2.) Bartick <Blacke, Bruccato <Sciortino, Freedman <Sheinberg, Walton <Mott.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Eidenberg

COTTON PRICES EASY IN A DAY OF SELLING

Pressure Follows Half an Hour of Backing and Filling After the Opening.

NET LOSSES 5 TO 9 POINTS

Action of the Market Is Thought to Forecast Considerable Liquidation of May Contracts.

Cotton yesterday developed an easier tendency, and after a little backing and filling in the first half hour the pressure of selling became more pronounced, and prices closed easy at a net loss of five to nine points.

The decline was all the more notable in view of the fact that the first weekly weather report from Washington for the season, which was issued at noon yesterday, read rather unfavorably. While it contained no fresh information, it made reference to the cold weather of last week. Its influence, however, was somewhat nullified by the fact that thus far this week the weather has been highly favorable.

There was a further advance in Liverpool yesterday, and spot cotton was quoted ten English points higher. Total sales were 8,000 bales. Private cables stated that there was a good undertone, and that any favorable circumstances would cause an advance. Liverpool, however, was a fair seller of late months in this market toward the close.

Memphis reported a marked falling off in the demand from Japanese and Russian buyers. Holders, however, continued to demand full prices for all lines of cotton. Money is plentiful, and the question of carrying for the remainder of last season's production and financing the new crop apparently are causing no worry.

The first notice day for May contracts will be April 25, and the action of yesterday's market indicated the expectation of a considerable scattered liquidation. The near positions were steadier toward the close, as trade interests were buyers of May, and Liverpool was reported to be a seller of October and January.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, five points decline, middling 12c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, to ten points decline. New Orleans, 11.88c; Galveston, 12.35c; Savannah, 11.75c; Memphis, 12c; Augusta, 11.75c; Houston, 12.25c. Market closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.90	11.81	11.83@11.84	11.86@11.85
July	12.06	11.97	11.97@11.98	12.00@ ..
Oct.	12.21	12.11	12.11@12.12	12.21@12.22
Dec.	12.37	12.29	12.29@12.30	12.38@12.39
Jan.	12.44	12.34	12.34@12.35	12.45@12.46
March	12.53	12.50	12.50@12.51	12.58@12.59

RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,941	7,922	276,646	413,607
New Orleans	5,840	4,501	342,263	376,211
Mobile	....	250	10,944	39,178
Savannah	1,049	4,518	150,556	187,552
Charleston	53	2,715	65,339	88,966
Wilmington	358	781	44,768	57,327
Norfolk	1,800	1,910	114,941	84,617

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	290	544	125,070	128,500
Memphis	1,301	3,714	188,278	174,544
St. Louis	329	4,916	20,029	35,167
Houston	3,184	5,858	108,065	158,880

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,500 to 8,500	5,241	7,784
New Orleans	600 to 1,000	3,782	5,027

Exports yesterday were 10,754 bales. Total thus far this season, 4,188,729 bales. Total last season, 6,826,967.

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton with middling unchanged at 7.76d; sales, 9,000; receipts, 17,000, including 15,000 American; closed quiet.

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were May, 11.84; July, 12.01; October, 12.15; January, 12.37. The market there was due to open today ½ to 2 points decline.

LACKAWANNA STEEL GAINS.

Earnings for Last Quarter, $3,247,593, Equivalent to 25 Per cent.

The Lackawanna Steel Company reports net earnings in the quarter ended March 31 of $3,247,593, a gain of $3,047,750 over the same period the year before. This tremendous increase was offset by no greater interest and rental charges than in 1915 and the balance remaining after this outgo had been met was $2,742,972, compared with a deficit of $328,874 a year before. This profit was equivalent to an annual rate of more than 25 per cent. on the outstanding common stock.

The statement yesterday showed unfilled orders at the end of March amounting to 871,876 tons, an increase of 641,996 tons over the total twelve months before. The company last year shipped 963,832 tons of steel, indicating that current bookings alone should supply capacity operations for the mills for the greater part of 1916.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	101¾	102¾	101¾	102¾
6s —Sept., 1917	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾
4½s—June, 1965	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾
4½s—March, 1965	107	107¾	107	107¾
4½s—Nov., 1957	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼
4½s—May, 1957	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼
4½s—Nov., 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s—May, 1917	100¾	..	100¾	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	89¾	..	89¾	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	90¼	90½	90	90½
3½s—May, 1954	89¾	90¾	90	90¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s—June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s—June, 1917	3.80	..	3.80	..
4½s—1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1950-1954	4.05	3.95	4.03	3.95
3½s—1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1918-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s —1940-1950	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s —1918-1925	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s —1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the auction salesrooms yesterday by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.

$3,000 Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferry Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1919. December, 1915, coupons on 55.

5 shares International P. A. Y. E. Tramcar Co., Ltd., ordinary, $5 each, $1 per share.

250 shares Second Avenue Railroad Co., $100 each, $125 lot.

Agent's renewal premium contract of Julius Livingston, deceased, and Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., dated April 7, 1909, $731.

FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.

$1,000 Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Co. first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. thirty-year bond, 1942, interest March and September, 101½.

1 share American Trading Co. pf., $100, 80.

50 shares Second Avenue Railroad Co., $100 each, $25 lot.

1 share Woodlawn Cemetery, 125.

25 shares Lawyers Mortgage Co., $100 each, 170.

$10,000 Kansas City Viaduct & Terminal Railway Co. 4½ per cent. certificates of deposit, due 1934, 28.

120 shares American Coal Co., $25 each, $26.50 per share.

$4,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1923, interest Jan. 10 and July 10, 78.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Prominent jobber is ready to place quantity orders on ladies' and misses' pile fabric and cloth coats; write for appointments in care of this paper. Z 286 Times Annex.

COATS, SKIRTS, DRESSES.—Jobbers, am looking at smart new styles well-made Summer garments. 8 A. M., room 1011, 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. All week, fifth floor, 105 Madison Av.

CONTRACTOR.—Reliable waist contractor, with 35 machines, wants work from reliable house. Box 2, 352 6th Av.

DRESSES AND COATS.—The Charles William Stores will look at children's dresses, 6-14; also misses' and junior coats for their Fall catalogue, at the New York office, 49 East 21st, on Thursday, April 13, from 9:30 to 3.

DRESSES.—In the market for large quantities of ladies' and children's dresses, wash skirts, middy blouses, and shirt waists; will see samples this morning. W. & H. Walker, 220 5th Av.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

MACHINES.—We are interested in sweater circular machines and a Menow machine. Dorfman Bros., 37 W. 3d St.

PALM BEACH JOBBER placing orders on Palm Beach suits and coats, also cloth sport coats; call all week with samples. 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor; entrance 36th St.

POPLINS.—Navy, black, gray, silk and cotton, quantity cheap. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

PALM BEACH COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

MESSALINE.—400 yards messaline for sale; also lot of fancy velvets. T 16 Times.

SUITS.—Open to buy for spot cash Spring suits. 8085 Madison Square.

SUITS, COATS.—Pongee, Palm Beach suits, silk coats, chinchilla, angora, and knit fabric coats; can place large orders at once for immediate delivery, using your cloth or our cloth. Call, using 36th St. entrance, 5th floor, 1,333 Broadway.

UNDERWEAR, ladies' neckwear, and sanitary goods wanted. W. & H. Walker 220 5th Av.

WASH DRESSES.—Skirts; jobber looking all week. 127 West 17th St., fifth floor.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 6 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS and COLLARETTES in stock for immediate delivery. African Ostrich Feather Company, 85-89 Bleecker St.

BUTTONS.—Japanese shank buttons, 18 line, 700 gross to close out. I. Sekine Co., 37 West 28th St.

CHECK MATERIAL.—We have black and white; low price. Telephone Farragut 3088.

CLOAKS.—Entire burnt stocks for sale at your own price; also clean coats. Ulin Brothers, 55 West 3d.

COATS.—Misses', children's Spring coats; high-grade classy merchandise; immediate delivery; $12 down to $4.75. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 25th St.; full commission to salesman.

COATS.—2,000 ladies', misses' coats and suits in stock; up-to-date styles for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1335 B'way.

COATS AND SUITS. — Jobs ready to ship, cheap. M. J. Myers Company, 135 West 26th.

COATS, velour, poplin, chinchilla, and corduroy; 500 for immediate delivery; $2.50 to $8.50. Charles Press, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Big stock on hand for immediate delivery at very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 133 West 27th.

COATS.—Hundred of coats to close out. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—To close out at sacrifice. Select Cloak, 54 West 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery; very desirable merchandise at attractive prices. A. H. Hollander, 33 E. 17th St.

COATS and SUITS.—Stock on hand, taffetas, poplins, serge, gabardines, and mixtures. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—Smart styles; immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Novelty silk sport, afternoon, and street dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES, white; children's, juniors', and graduations; immediate delivery. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses; clever styles, white and colored; to close out. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses at sacrifice. Nonax & Osrow, 18 West 21st St.

DRY GOODS.—Bargains for enterprising merchants, furnishing goods stores, etc.; men's sweaters, neckties, mufflers, children's caps, coats, and various fancy silk articles; 100 dozen women's wool automobile hoods and bonnets, women's worsted face cotton vests and pants. Samples at No. 42 Leonard St., New York City. Phone 135 Franklin; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

DYE STUFFS FOR SALE—10 barrels 51° Log Wood Extract, fine quality. About 700 lbs. Violet Methyline BB Extra Badische. About 600 lbs. Victoria Green Crystals Badische. About 500 lbs. Direct Yellow R. H. A. Metz, Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.; also 43 Leonard St., Room 401. Phone Franklin 135, New York City.

GABARDINES.—Awning stripes and cotton gabardines for sport skirts; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 9800, Extension 22.

GABARDINES, Garfield, also Botany Serge, all colors at opening, mill prices. Madison Square—3143.

POPLIN.—American; will sell two pieces Copenhagen or exchange for black or navy. Madison Square 3143.

POPLIN.—Open for putty poplin. Wilson Mfg. Co., 1,182 Broadway, N. Y.

POPLIN.—Will sell two pieces green or will exchange for navy. Telephone Farragut 576.

SKIRTS.—Job to close out. M. Z. Skirt House, 130 W. 23d.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Sonomore and Revol, white, sizes 0 and 1; large quantities; immediate delivery. Address Box 295 Times, 2 Rector St.

SPRING SNAP FASTENERS for sale; size 0 and 3-0, black and white. Spring 9539.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 133 West 27th St.

SUITS.—200 new Spring ladies' suits to close out at a sacrifice. Sol Levine Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Poplins, serges, gabardines, checks, $6.75; for immediate delivery. Theodore Weiss, 25 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Misses' and juniors', for immediate delivery; made in the latest style and fabrics. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th.

SUITS.—Showing strongest line genuine Palm Beach suits, $3.50 to $5.75. Meyer Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th.

SUITS.—Wool and silk poplin suits to close out at a big reduction. D. Gutman & Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—250 black and white check, four styles, $4 to $4.50 net. B. & W. Cloak & Suit Co., 116 West 32d St.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; jobs to close out Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—300 to close out, snappy styles. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th.

TAFFETA, striped, and silk poplin, for sale. Madison Square—6887.

TAFFETA SUITS, all shades, $12.75; immediate delivery. Jackter & Goldstein, 126 West 22d.

WAISTS.—Have striped tub silk in stock, $18; also silk jersey sport coats in the newest creations, blazer and plain effects, in all the leading shades, from $6.75 up. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

WAISTS for immediate delivery; Georgettes, laces, crepes, and china silk, $18 to $48. Valenstein, 115 W. 29th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BUYER and factory manager, several years' experience with one of the largest cloak and suit houses in city, wants to connect with reliable cloak and suit concern. S 118 Times.

CONTRACTOR on wash skirts seeks work with manufacturers who can give quantities. Z 285 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Quicksilver Takes Another Drop.

Quicksilver values had a further sharp decline under free offerings, according to Weekly Drug Markets, showing a net loss for the week of $30 a flask of seventy-five pounds. This was followed by a severe cut in prices by manufacturers on hard and soft mercurials. Antipyrine and acetanilid also suffered declines in values under free offerings. Acids closed strong, except for tartaric crystals, which were materially lowered by second hands, while carbolic acid shows a fair reduction under a further increase of the domestic production and active selling pressure. Other important price advances were announced by makers on cream of tartar crystals, glycerin, seidlitz mixture, and rochelle salts, while holders of cod liver oil are quoting a material rise in prices on both Norwegian and Newfoundland oils, owing to sharp gains in values at primary markets. Essential oils closed strong under a good demand and small stocks on the spot.

Tailoring Standards Raised.

With the advances on fabrics of all kinds going into the manufacture of coats and suits, the manufacturers in many cases have been compelled to raise their standards of tailoring. The cost of woolens, silk linings and other dressmaking essentials has crept up to a point where the manufacturer who formerly made the cheaper lines, finds himself in the medium grade class. To find a ready market for their product the manufacturers are giving more attention to the tailoring of garments. The stumbling block is, of course, the kind of labor which each concern has at its disposal. Under the existing arrangement the manufacturers cannot discharge their present organizations and take on new ones for the better grade of work required, and it is also rather impractical to expect the tailors accustomed to turn out cheap work to improve their methods so as to get better results. This difficulty is one reason why the open shop is being demanded so strenuously by the trade.

Have Short Memories.

While the various industries linked up with the manufacturing of women's ready-to-wear are considerably agitated on the question of fair dealing between buyers and sellers in the different branches, not much stock is taken in the reprisal talk that is going the rounds. The men who have in mind past performances of the trade say that once the present abnormal conditions have passed, everything will be forgotten, because memories are short in the industry as a rule. The wiser heads in the market counsel coolness, and have quite a few instances at hand to prove that little can be gained in the present circumstances by threats and ill-judged action. One man said yesterday: "I count the saving made during this excited period, by reason of my cheerfulness alone, at thousands of dollars. I wasn't always feeling cheerful inside when I had to pay advances or wait for deliveries, but I acted the part and obtained advantages that others lost through getting excited or angry."

Shoe Stocks Badly Broken.

How badly shoe stocks are broken this season, especially in men's staple lines, is shown by the experience a small local retailer had trying to place some business with one of the big wholesale houses. As he was ready to pay cash the question of credit does not enter this account at all. The retailer in question wanted to get five pairs of shoes, three women's, one children's, and one men's. Two of the three styles and sizes he wanted in the women's goods he got without trouble, as he did the children's shoes. For the third women's style he had to take something cheaper than he asked for. The real trouble came with the men's shoes. He was told that the house did not have the style he first asked for. Then he went to the models and picked out a shoe selling for 35 cents a pair less at wholesale than the first pair. He asked for it in size 7½ C. The order went up, and the report came back "That size all out." Then the dealer chose a third style, 20 cents cheaper than the second. Another order went up and came back with the same report. Then he gave up.

Novelty Stripes the Thing.

The father of futurist art, in his most rabid moments, could hardly have surpassed for color effect some of the novelty stripe effects that are being shown by local wash goods departments for use in Summer sport garments. Everything in this line seems to be moving freely, it apparently being impossible to get the stripes too wide, the colors too vivid, or too many different colored stripes to the yard of goods. The most favored goods are of the last-named order, several stripes, ranging from an eighth of an inch to about a half inch wide, being arranged in groups and recklessly mixing up blues, pinks, reds, browns, greens, &c., on white grounds. In the "saner" fabrics, which are still very much in the ring, the stripes run wider, say around an inch and a half, and they usually show but one color in combination with white. Floral effects, both separate and used in combination with stripes on various grounds, are selling well. In these goods the interest at the moment is centred in the demand swinging from large to small patterns. Active trading on all lines of wash goods is said to be keeping up longer than usual this season.

Cheap Dress Goods to be Scarce.

Predictions made some time ago regarding a probable shortage in Fall dress goods of the so-called corporation order are already beginning to be borne out by reports reaching this market from Western jobbing centres, to the effect that some sellers there are facing the possibility of withdrawing their goods at this early date because satisfactory duplicate deliveries apparently cannot be made by the mills. In the local wholesale district, where conditions are not so bad, and promise not to be, the trouble in the West is believed to be due to underbuying and overselling. Local jobbers, being closer to the heart of things, are said quite generally to have avoided the probability of shortage this season by making their initial commitments as liberal as possible. One of the best-posted men in the market predicts that the "scramble" for corporation fabrics has not yet begun in earnest, and will not until prices are made later in the year for next Spring's goods. Not only will prices on Spring stuff be much higher than at present, according to this merchant, but if conditions do not change for the better there will scarcely be enough merchandise to supply the initial needs of the wholesalers.

Mohairs May Run Short.

Although the more popular-priced mohairs are figuratively just getting into their stride so far as the jobbing end of the trade is concerned, there are already rumors heard that they may run short. The goods in question are said really to be more on the brilliantine order than on the mohair, but to all intents and purposes they can be and are passed as mohairs. They require a wool that will take as pretty high lustre, and the possibility of a shortage is said to lie in the fact that wool which answers this requirement is beginning to get scarce. The supply of popular-priced wool brocades is beginning to dwindle as a result of the good business being done on them with the retail trade, and higher prices are in sight. In fact, in at least one quarter an advance of 5 cents a yard on these goods is scheduled for the very near future.

Gray Goods Trading Small.

Trading could hardly be any quieter than it was in the local gray goods market yesterday. Buyers were still trying to break the market with bids of less than 5⅝ cents for April-May deliveries of 20,000 pieces of 38½-inch 64-60s, but they failed. In fact, orders for about 5,000 pieces of these goods were placed at the full price. All the way through the rest of the market, both sides were marking time. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	*4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

*Asked.

What About Wool Sweaters?

There is a knit goods wholesaler in this market who is willing to wager anything short of an automobile that from 25 to 50 per cent. of the goods called for by orders now on the books of the wool sweater manufacturers will not be delivered for the Fall season. This applies particularly to the cheaper and more popular-priced lines. "The trouble," he says, "is that there will not be enough wool to go around. Already the yarn men are paying very high prices for their stock, even the big ones that buy on long contracts. This means that yarns are going to be scarce and high, which means the same thing, in turn, for the finished goods. Most of the manufacturers have oversold, I believe, and a quarter to a half of the orders they now have will go unfilled unless a remarkable change for the better comes at once. This does not seem probable. The fact is that the wholesalers hold the bulk of existing sweater stocks at the present. I have had mill men come to me and try to buy back, at full prices, goods they had sold me earlier in the year. Naturally, I refused. The retailers are virtually eating sweaters up, especially those who have graduated from the 'doubting Thomas' class. This applies to real and fibre silk sweaters also."

BRIDGE TRAFFIC INCREASES.

The Williamsburg Structure, Figures Show, Is Most Popular.

A steady increase in the traffic on the East River bridges, although there was some decrease in the Brooklyn Bridge last year, was shown by a report made by the Bridge Department and given out yesterday by the Public Service Commission. In 1912 the daily traffic over the bridges was 559,591; in 1913, 742,092; in 1914, 763,682; in 1915, 804,146.

The Williamsburg Bridge is now the most popular. In twenty-four hours last year 355,561 passenger passed over it, which was an increase of about 8,000 over 1914, when the daily travel was 327,134.

Travel over Brooklyn Bridge in 1915 was 243,617 a day, a falling off of about 50,000 from the 293,706 a day in 1914. This was probably accounted for by the opening of the Centre Street Loop and the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subways, which had increased the travel over the Manhattan Bridge from 52,395 a day in 1914 to 111,814 in 1915.

The Queensboro Bridge also showed some increases in 1915, from 89,847 in 1914, to 93,654 last year.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ROSENZWEIG BROTHERS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Rosenzweig Brothers, Inc., jewelry, 15 Maiden Lane, by Adolph Goldsmith & Son, $1,900; Edward J. Ducasse, $708, and Gustav Leicht, $67. Judge Hand appointed Charles L. Greenhall receiver.

M. S. FERSKO, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against M. S. Fersko, Inc., jewelry, 44 Nassau Street, by Lee Vernam, a creditor, for $5.50 on an assigned claim. Judge Hand also granted an order for the examination of Julius Pezenik, President, and Max S. Fersko, Treasurer of the company, to ascertain what has become of the proceeds from the stock of jewelry sold at auction a month ago.

NATIONAL CHIROPODIST SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the National Chiropodist Supply Company, Inc., of 35 West Twenty-fifth Street, by Leo J. Reuther, $975; Maurice M. Lisso, $41, and William Wolff Co., $25.

BROADWAY ARENA CORPORATION, INC., restaurant, 1,592 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $10,573, of which $9,000 is contingent on the lease of the place, and assets of $1,055.

HARRY KRAM, braids, 205 Lafayette Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $25,111 and assets of $3,630.

KRAUS, HAND & POWELL, INC., dresses, 12 West Thirty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $39,209 and assets of $12,355.

HOROWITZ BROTHERS, delicatessen, 2,804 Eighth Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,620 and assets of $925.

FREDERICK BECK & CO.—At a meeting of creditors yesterday Robert N. Graves, Ezra P. Prentice, and Clifford G. Ludwigh were elected trustees to continue the business thirty days.

MORRIS SCHIFF & CO., INC., jewelry, 82 Nassau Street, has assigned to Edward A. Ducasse.

FRANK L. COLE, INC., women's suits, 7 West Forty-fifth Street, has assigned to Frank L. Schneider.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Allonio, Philippo—People, &c. $410.00
Avidan, Henry G.—S. H. Spear 137.25
Allison, John W.—F. V. Calder et al. 505.58
Alt Realty Co.—M. Donegan 1,132.84
Bromberg, Adolf and Annie—Prudential Condensed Milk Co., Inc. 209.65
Bogel, Abraham D.—M. A. Schmid 547.41
Boas, Isaac—Frank-Friedman Co. 3,276.98
Biddle, Thomas W., Jr.—J. F. Robertson 231.91
City of New York and Arthur J. Brodbeck—F. Gordon 384.13
Conner, Joseph F.—Dimock & Fink Co. 236.31
Cort Film Corporation—P. J. Felckert. 220.36
Dickey, Parker M.—S. Bencer. 3,276.98
Dougherty, Russell K.—J. A. Van Rensselaer 266.14
Du Chette, Marie—L. Schreiber 10,160.45
Ehrreich, William, and Samuel Brand—Cohn, Brown & Co., costs 064.27
Ernst, Gustav—B. J. Moloney 251.61
Erie Railroad Co.—J. Fallon 1,130.53
Greenwald, Morris, and Nathan Zilen—L. Schenfeld 534.41
Gordon, Fred B.—New York Railways Co., costs 109.88
Gurrert, Giuseppe, and Marietta Livrera—V. Lo Presti 286.61
Goerke, James F.—Kolesch & Co. 150.71
Gerlach, John E.—E. F. Callan 9,503.28
Harryman, Clinton D.—V. V. Lebedjeff. 202.47
Hopgood, Thomas H.—G. E. Green 1,820.25
Harrison, William A.—S. Aldrich 208.41
Hoben, Alfred—J. L. Miller, Jr. 123.17
Horowitz, Samuel and Saul—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc. 118.08
James, George S.—F. W. Blauvelt et al. 743.41
Jenkins, James A.—E. Host et al. 933.39
J. C. Covey, Inc.—Rival Raincoat Co. 139.06
Keane, John T.—Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland 805.55
Kimmerle, August J.—B. Richter et al. 618.51
Kass, David—A. Langer 147.16
Leonardi, Arturo—People, &c. 200.00
Mucci, Nicholas—G. Tomasulo 118.73
McLaughlin, John—F. D. Gulliver 181.14
Minton, Maurice M.—Gulf Refining Co. 207.45
Mack, James P.—F. Donnelly 615.40
Mallory, Harry C.—J. F. Connolly 506.42
Mondschein, Nathan—A. Medal 800.00
McNally, Harry—American Bonding Co. of Baltimore 255.74
Mason Seaman Transportation Co.—American Leather Mfg. Co. 604.64
Mildred, Beardsley, Ill., Co.—M. Magarll 283.99
Nosworthy, Bart—Hotel Earle, Inc. 167.59
Natowitz, Bernhard—People, &c. 200.00
O'Brien, Joseph—Bronx Taxicab Co., costs 108.03
Navarra, Giovanni—N. Y. Railways Co., costs 118.86
Olendorff, Siegfried—Puritan Holding Co. 149.41
Phelan, Frank S.—Chas. H. Scammell Co., Inc. 105.57
Phillips, David, and Jacob Miller—P. S. O'Hara 579.63
Pasinsky, Rachel L. and Harry, ex'rs.—C. H. Young et al. 2,688.67
Rosenzweig, Alfred, Max, and John, and Rosenzweig Bros., Inc.—Sinnock & Sherrill 205.49
Shultz, Harry, and Abraham Feuer—Fried, Mendelson & Co. 546.80
Ruszitz Co.—F. Blumenthal Co. 295.77
Richards, Frank—Eastern Merchandise Co., Inc. 479.72
Roehferd, Thomas—A. J. & J. J. McCollum, Inc. 341.10
Runkle, Maurice—C. A. Bryan 334.77
Reiss, Gosie—Sherman National Bank of N. Y. 266.21
Smith, John W., and Gilchrist Stewart—M. L. Shepard 585.18
Seminole Distilling & Distributing Co., & Felix Prince—New Netherland Bank of N. Y. 2,655.20
Same—Same 3,642.24
Simpson, Chawford Corp.—W. Gamble. 250.00
Simonelli, Giacomo P.—Firemen's Ins. Co. of Newark, N. J. 2,151.73
Treslow, Raphael, Isidor Lieberman, & Mayer Rothman—W. Raskin 220.05
Thiall, Luciano—A. Newsome 2,535.99
Thomas, Abraham, and William—W. Adler 217.83
Treslian, Leonard F., and Peter H. Schieffer—Oswego Light & Power Co. 133.93
Union Construction & Realty Co.—Farmers Loan & Trust Co. 2,704.48
West, A. Lincoln—D. F. Cooney & Co. 145.91
Wallace, Samuel, Minillin 1,031.92
Watt, Annie S.—Charles & Co. 1,462.91
Wurster, Daniel—Grueby Falence & Tile Co. 104.90
Welcome Guest Pub. Co., Inc.—A. A. Ochs 188.53
Warshafsky, Samuel—N. D. Light, costs 133.88
Willis, William A.—R. H. Huvelle 146.41
Watson, John C.—Bohemian Benevolent & Literary Ass'n, costs 117.16
Welch, Ambrose J.—Greenpoint National Bank of Brooklyn 557.02
Zwerdling, Abraham—I. Blumberg 420.34
Frazin & Oppenheim—City of N. Y. 1,473.79
Hazen, George H.—Same 1,234.03
Jones-Keyser Co.—Same 133.83
Kahn, Louis, Jr.—Same 282.22
Koch, Frank—Same 249.56
International Construction Co.—Same. 265.33

In Bronx County.

Becker, George—Muenzen Specialty Co. $25.11
Cook, Elizabeth—Mason & Hanger Co., Inc. 108.08
Cook, Frederick—Same 108.08
Fleischer, Philip L.—H. A. Landgrebe. 100.33
Fey, William—S. Litvin 26.72
Imbrognio, Blanche—I. Imbrognio 35.00
Katz, Sam—D. Rothblum 109.46
Kazman, Max—J. Karz 231.91
Levittman, Sarah—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. 288.60
Same—Same 340.12
Mitnick, Mitchell—H. L. Silig et al. 31.51
Morritz Schwartz & Son—J. Beeth 222.01
R. W. Realty Co., Inc.—F. Sirico 380.72
Spevack, Morris—G. C. Young 65.41
Verno, Walter F.—F. William Storker, Inc. 324.92
Wolff, Marks, and Alfred David Co.—M. Malbin 268.35
Wick Realty Co., Inc., Phillip Edward Ittmann, and Alfred Davis Co.—Same. 435.61
Wendell, Meyer J.—S. James 31.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Andrews, James D.—Anderson and Price Co., Jan. 12, 1911 ..... $135.25
Graef, Charles H.—M. J. Masters, Nov. 3, 1894 ..... 291.04
Hammond, George M., and John B. La Frenz—J. J. Haly, Feb. 14, 1916 ..... 231.02
Keenochan, Genevieve—M. Weingarten. Jan. 14, 1913 ..... 293.44
Manhattan Produce Co.—W. H. Heddon-Hoff, Nov. 20, 1914 ..... 249.91
Nessler, Samuel C.—J. V. Grunbaum, Nov. 7, 1913 ..... 1,396.18
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—W. Peck, Dec. 16, 1915 ..... 1,532.20
Same—F. R. Peck, Dec. 16, 1915 ..... 4,142.68
Norwood, Eugene—B. H. Sandler, Oct. 18, 1915 ..... 1,018.12
Reagan, Patrick E.—United Distillers Co., Jan. 7, 1916 ..... 101.50
Saymon, Joseph—A. Schwartz, Nov. 13, 1912 ..... 1,042.83
Swan, Kingsley—T. L. Hoey, Jan. 5, 1916 ..... 286.61
Tucker, Edward J.—G. R. Sutherland, July 14, 1908 ..... 784.98
New Jersey Co.—L. Seed et al., March 6, 1918, vacated 1,382.83

In Bronx County.

Central Union Gas Co.—J. Moran, Dec. 7, 1915 ..... $1,137.67
Kronoff, Edward O.—Victor Typewriter Co., Inc., April 13, 1915 ..... 74.72
Levy, Charles S.—N. Y. Edison Co., April 10, 1916 ..... 76.42
Salzano, Raffaele—W. D. Thompson et al., Oct. 21, 1915 ..... 118.20

CUTTING DOWN DISCOUNTS.

Alleged Method of Undervaluing Automobile Ball Bearings.

Reappraisement Board 1 of the General Appraisers yesterday settled a dispute of long standing regarding the discounts to be allowed on a large number of invoices covering automobile ball bearings. The shipments ranged from May, 1914, to Jan. 11, 1915, and were sold to many of the leading American automobile manufacturing concerns.

Government officials yesterday said that the case just disposed of by the board was a striking example of the methods of German cartels in the matter of "dumping" goods with a view to stifling domestic competition. The method was, it appeared, to invoice the goods at a fairly representative price for similar merchandise selling in Germany at the date of export, and then, when making entry at the Custom House, claim a heavy discount from the invoiced or entered values. Care was taken in entering the bearings at a fair price in order to avoid additional duties and accruing penalties at the hands of the customs men, the chief reliance being on the heavy discounts to be allowed from the entered values by the authorities.

The customs officials cut down the discounts in drastic fashion. The outcome was an appeal for a review of the New York Collector's action.

The board handed down a decision cutting off some of the discounts. In the case of the Erste Automatische Gussstahlkugelfabrik of Schweinfurt, the reduction was from 56 to 50 per cent., and in that of Fichtel & Sachs from 54 and 2 to a straight discount of 50 per cent.

Why Soap Remains Cheap.

Though nearly everything consumed or worn or used by the human family has risen tremendously in price as a result of conditions arising directly or indirectly from the European war, it costs no more to keep clean than it ever did, says Weekly Drug Markets, for soap is one

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.

The New HOLLYWOOD
West End, Long Branch, N. J.
Adjoining Shadow Lawn
THE SUMMER CAPITOL
Entirely renovated and improved; 200 rooms and baths; electric light; telephone. Golf and tennis grounds attached. European plan. Restaurant of peculiar excellence. Rooms $3.00 per day and up. Annex opens May 30. Hotel opens June 20.
Under Personal Management
Walter E. Hildreth W. Irving Davids
Formerly of Hotel Breslin, N. Y. City and West End Hotel, Long Branch, N. J.
N. Y. Booking Office, 389 Fifth Avenue

Hotel Montclair
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

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The all-year resort by the sea.
First-class hotels. Cottages for rent. Booklet. Publicity Director, 304 Boardwalk.

PUDDING STONE INN,
Favorable Spring rates. Boonton, N. J.

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Hotel DENNIS
ATLANTIC CITY
IS A DELIGHT IN THE EARLY SPRING MONTHS
Nothing is more attractive or beneficial than being seated in an easy chair, wrapped in a steamer rug, and enjoying the marine views from an open deck, or glass enclosed solarium immediately adjoining the boardwalk.
HOTEL DENNIS is unequalled in this respect and maintains an unobstructed ocean view from every floor.
Always open. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.
Representative direct from the hotel Dennis to Spur Travel Bureau, 389 5th Av.

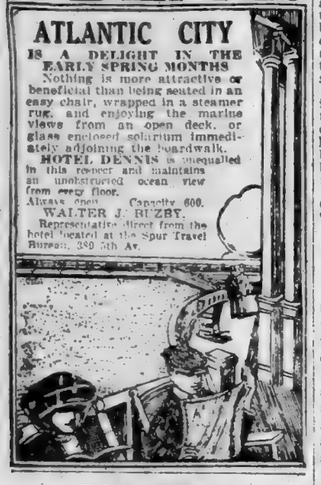

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Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bed chambers with private baths, (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, &c. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
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HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
S. Hanstein, Proprietor.
FASHION SHOW WEEK, APRIL 18 to 24.

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Fireproof
STERLING POINTS { Good Beds. Excellent Meals. Airy, Open Rooms. Reasonable Rates.
Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach.
A. T. BEIDLEMAN, Mgr.

CHELSEA COURT
Apartment Hotel—Furnished Suites, 2 to 6 rooms, artistic equipment; for housekeeping. Lenten season. Summer, or yearly tenants; rents $15 weekly, $60 monthly and upward; entire Boardwalk front, with unobstructed ocean view; solarium; sunny exposure; ownership management. Apply Superintendent, 2,500 Boardwalk, Chelsea.

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Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ATLANTIC CITY
The TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES BLDG.
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HOTEL RUDOLF
SUPERB LOCATION ON OCEAN FRONT
Sea water baths. Orchestra. Building operations not affecting comfort of guests.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

Leading High-class Moderate Rate Hotel
ALBEMARLE Virginia Ave., near Beach.
Capacity 300. Special—$2 up daily; $10 up weekly. Steam heat—private baths, elevator, sun parlors; excellent table (evening dinners). Booklet. J. P. COPE.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. & beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350; private baths, elevator, sun parlor, etc. Special rates, $15.00 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL SHOREHAM Virginia Avenue, Near Beach.
Elevator, private baths; open surroundings. $10 to $17.50 weekly; $2 to $3.50 daily. Capacity 300. Booklet. W. B. COTTEN, Mgr.

Hotel Pierrepont
Family Hotel at Moderate Rates.
MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

HOTEL BOTHWELL
Virginia Av., Second House from Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Every Appointment. Highest standard in cuisine and service. Booklet.

BERKSHIRE INN Always open. Capacity 300. Ocean End Virginia Avenue: $10 to $17 weekly; $2 up daily; $1 up European plan.
J. E. DICKINSON.

NEW PARK HOUSE.
BEST HOTEL SUMMIT, N. J. E. HOWARD.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

St. James Hall in the Pines.—Open all year; home atmosphere; rates moderate. Booklet.

Hotel Absecon
Virginia Ave., near Beach; FIREPROOF. $2 up daily; $10 up weekly; American plan, $1 up. European plans. PAINTER.

HOTEL WESTMONT.
Ocean End, Rhode Island Av., Atlantic City
Capacity 300. Always open. Sea water baths. Table excellent. $2.50 up daily; $12.50 up weekly. Booklet. D. P. CARTER, Mgr.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and beach. Dash a fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced early season rates. Coach at trains.
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PHILLIPS HOUSE
Massachusetts Av. and Beach. F. P. PHILLIPS.

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VIRGINIA (overlooking the Lake. Newly furnished. Refined home atmosphere. Complete service. Large sun parlors and public rooms. W. J. CASSEDAY.

FLORENCE IN THE PINES, Lakewood, N. J.—30 suites with bath; ballroom; billiards; daily concerts; booklet. L. WOEHR.

TRUST COMPANIES' GAINS.

Resources Show Enormous Increase in Last Three Months.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—An enormous growth for the first three months of this year in the resources of the eighty-two trust companies which make regular reports to the State Banking Department is shown in a statement made public here today by State Superintendent of Banks Richards. According to this statement, these companies on March 17 had total resources of $2,005,112,751, an increase of $72,219,956 over their aggregate resources on Dec. 31 last year, and $864,514,314 since Dec. 24, 1914.

The deposits increased $27,904,169, totaling $2,228,481,280, on March 17. From Jan. 1 to March 17 stock and bond investments increased $37,144,007.

PARIS EXCHANGE DROPS.

New Low Record for Checks at 6.05 —Discount Rate 17 Per Cent.

Paris exchange continued yesterday the downward progress which has been in evidence for a fortnight, and created a new low record for checks at 6.05. This represented a decline of about 1½ centimes for the day, and established the rate at a discount of nearly 17 per cent, from the normal quotation of 5 francs 18 centimes to the dollar. The market showed a decidedly weak tone until the close of business, and numerous bankers predicted that the receding movement would extend further.

In banking quarters it was said that economic conditions affecting France were the chief factors of influence on franc quotations. The nation is buying a great part of its goods abroad, and is exporting little. As a result of this, the sterling rate in Paris has also been moving against France. Yesterday cables from Paris said the pound sterling was worth 28 francs 84 centimes, compared with a normal figure of slightly less than 25 francs.

The delay in completing a new loan in this country is believed to be militating against the market for French exchange. The financial district has long been awaiting a loan of $200,000,000, but nothing final has been decided upon by local bankers and representatives of the French Government as yet.

SEES FOREIGN TRADE SLUMP

Leslie M. Shaw Warns Business Men of Conditions After War.

Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, at a luncheon of the Arkwright Club, 320 Broadway, yesterday, warned more than 200 business men and others of a slump in trade conditions in foreign markets following the war. He said that, taking England as an example, our products would not be in such enormous demand as most of us at present assume they will be. At the same time, Mr. Shaw said, that, following the war, there would be a new world, commercially, financially, and perhaps socially. He warned the business men, however, not to be too optimistic about their prospects in the conditions that would pertain in the future.

"When the boys come out of the trenches," said Mr. Shaw, "they will produce more food than is being produced now and will consume less, and the result will be that the United States' imports into England will be much less. The conditions following the war will be the same as when the boys came back from the civil war."

The speaker severely criticised the navy. "We sent our fleet around the world to make an impression," he said, "and we did make an impression. Everybody in the world knew that we had to hire twenty-seven foreign ships to take along the coal for the fleet.

STEEL MARKET QUIETER.

New Buying Reported Lighter—Manufacturers Well Supplied.

The familiar tale of recent weeks is still being told in steel trade circles, that of a demand greater than plant facilities are equal to. The Iron Age says:

There is the same urgent demand upon the mills for the delivery of steel, a good deal of it overdue, but the market is less feverish and new buying is lighter. Manufacturing consumers are covered for some months ahead and the fear of not being able to get material for their operations in the second half of the year is less a factor.

Rail sales for 1917 have brought some mills to the point of having disposed of all the rails that can be rolled from the steel appropriated to that end in the first half of 1917 and in one or two cases farther. More steel capacity will be coming along late this year and early next year and the rail mills will share in its output. Meanwhile developments point, not to the fixing prices for 1917, but to a new stabilized price, beginning with May, ranging $1 or $1 a ton above the $50 level for open hearth rails.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Operating considerations at this time are receiving more serious attention than market matters. The reason for this is not difficult to ascertain, for some of the mills already have found that they are oversold on their expected production for the current year. While production is enormous, some of the mills have not been able to bring it up to what they had anticipated, as shortages of labor, delays in new construction, and repair materials, &c., are playing their part. There is a very heavy demand now in the market for steel for last-half delivery from munition manufacturers, and the latter are in serious danger of not being able to get all they will require in view of the prior obligations of the works.

Woolworth Stock Goes to 8 Per Cent

The F. W. Woolworth Company, which operates the five and ten cent stores, declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. yesterday on the common stock, an increase of ¼ of 1 per cent. The establishment of the stock on an 8 per cent. annual basis did not surprise the Street, as earnings in recent months have displayed a steady expansion. Four years ago the common stock dividend was 4 per cent. a year. The dividend will be paid June 1 to shareholders of record April 26.

RESORTS.
NORTHERN STATES.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan.
There is also for the convenience of motorists *A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant*
Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Moderate prices. 20 miles from New York. Frequent electric trains from Penna. Station.
J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

GREENWICH INN
and Cottages Accommodating 200
Opens May 30th
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
On the Water, 50 Minutes from N. Y.
Frequent trains. Golf. Tennis. Bathing. Boating. Delightful Ballroom. Excellent Orchestra. Saddle Horses.
Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
New York Office, 22 East 34th St.
Telephone 407 Murray Hill.
Make Reservations Now.

SPRUCE CABIN INN—Where you CAN catch trout. Rooms en suite with bath. Garage. Saddle horses. All amusements. Season opens April 14th. Bklt. Cresco Station, Lack. R. R. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel. Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike; Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.
IRVING T. BALL, Proprietor.

WOOL MARKET QUIET.

Heavyweight Season Is Drawing to a Close.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 12.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The week under review has been quiet but firm. It is a tremendously sound situation, as one dealer put it. Fine wools are being sought because the heavyweight season is drawing to a close, and manufacturers will wish to send out their samples of lightweight goods before long.

"In the woolen and worsted goods market prices have advanced. Reorders are likely to be taken at much higher prices. It is believed that overbuying has taken place, and a large cancellation probably will be made.

"The cotton goods market is in a satisfactory position. Manufacturers are gradually becoming better sold than they have ever been. There have been slight advances in some cases on ordinary fabrics. There is still a large and steady demand for almost all sorts of cotton. Generally speaking, the heavy fabrics are in a better position than the medium weights, and fine fabrics are possibly in an even better position than the heavyweights. There has been a large sale of duck and a particularly large one on various styles of colored fabrics."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Currency Depreciation Not a Matter for Reappraisement.

Goods with a salable value cannot be regarded under the tariff law as free of duty as "samples of no commercial value." The John Shillito Company, Cleveland, imported various samples of rugs of different grades. The samples were returned for duty at the rate of 50 per cent. as "parts of carpets woven whole for rooms." The importers testified that the merchandise consisted of manufacturers' samples showing qualities and patterns, orders being taken from them for rugs of the sizes desired. It was further testified that there was no way of disposing of them except possibly as bath rugs and for a comparatively small price. Judge Brown, overruling the protest, said the article had a salable value.

Several protests were filed against the Collector's classification of merchandise as wool cloth or manufactures of wool with duty at 35 per cent., the claim being that the goods were properly dutiable as fabrics at 25 or 30 per cent. No samples of the fabrics were before the board, and no evidence was introduced in support of the claims made. The board decided that the action of the classifying officer was probably correct and overruled the claims. The importers included R. H. Macy & Co., R. F. Lang, and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

In reversing appraising officials of the port yesterday, Judge Fischer decided that currency depreciation was not a matter for reappraisement. This was in a case of thrown silk from F. Desgorce & Co. of Lyons, shipped from France Dec. 13 last and received here Dec. 31. The contract of purchase showed that the price paid for the merchandise was 45.82 francs net per kilo, and that the price so agreed upon was to be paid in this country at the rate of .193 cents American currency to the franc. Appraiser Sague claimed that the proper market value was 60 francs per kilo, the basis having arrived at that value by converting the purchase price into American currency at the depreciated rate for French currency prevailing on the date of shipment and reconverting the result into French currency. Judge Fischer reversed the Appraiser with the statement that "the difference, therefore, on this basis is due merely to currency depreciation, which is not a matter for reappraisement. Sixty francs of the lower exchange value is equal to 45.82 francs gold."

INDORSE COURT HOUSE PLAN

Board of Trade and Transportation Urges Building at Once.

While several members expressed disapproval of the site and type of building proposed for the new Court House, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday at its regular monthly meeting approved a resolution urging the completion of the structure as proposed by the Court House Board. S. V. V. Huntington, President of the board, presided.

William McCarroll, ex-Public Service Commissioner and Chairman of the board's Committee on City Affairs, proposed the resolution favoring the construction of the Court House at the reduced estimated cost of $7,500,000. The resolution deprecated any delay or change of plan. At the same time it was recommended that arrangements be made by which the payment for the building shall be made by issuing long term bonds. The resolution concluded: "It is the opinion of this board that it would place an unjust burden upon the taxpayers of today to make a charge upon the budget for such permanent improvement."

$72,933,633 IN BUILDING.

Figures Are for March in 85 Leading Cities of the Country.

In spite of the steady advance in the prices of all kinds of materials, ample evidence of well-maintained activity in the building industry throughout the country generally is provided by the statistics for March, total permits taken out for new construction, according to reports received by Dun's Review from the building departments of eighty-five leading cities in the United States, call for the expenditure of $72,933,633, as against $63,390,427, an increase of 15.1 per cent. as compared with the same month last year.

Favorable conditions, on the whole, apparently prevail at New York City, the total at that centre being $13,946,438, which is 10.3 per cent. more than the $12,639,102 reported for March a year ago. Some falling off appears in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Richmond, but these losses are little more than nominal and are far more than offset by substantial improvement in Manhattan and Queens.

Strong Demand for Wool.

LONDON, April 12.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 6,500 bales. The selection was better, and there was a strong demand at firm prices. Merinos ranged from unchanged to 6 per cent. higher on Russian and French buying. Crossbreds showed a hardening tendency.

Not "Printed Matter."

The American Express Company imported printed reproductions of paintings on cotton canvas which were assessed for duty at 30 per cent. as "manufactures of cotton." The printing was done by a secret process. The express company claimed the merchandise to be dutiable at 15 per cent. as "printed matter" and appealed to the Board of General Appraisers. In a decision yesterday the board held that the pictures in controversy were not covered by the term and the Collector was affirmed.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light s. winds.

Ohio—Cloudy Thurs.; warmer in n. and e. Fri. probably fair; fresh s. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Fri.

Lower Mich.—Rain Thurs. Fri. probably fair; cooler in s. w.; moderate variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Rain or snow Thurs. Fri. probably fair.

La., Ark., Tenn., Ky., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

Ill.—Cloudy in n., unsettled in s. Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Fri. in n. and w.

Mo.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; cooler.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in s. and cen. Thurs., and in e. Fri.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in s. Thurs.; warmer Fri.

Iowa.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Thurs.

S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; cooler in e. Thurs.; warmer Fri.

Neb.—Cloudy Thurs., with cooler in e. and cen.; Fri. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Showers and cooler Thurs.; Fri. fair.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper West Side Property Sold to Builders for Improvement With Apartment Houses—Standard Oil Company Buys Brooklyn Block—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

A west side deal yesterday, in Seventy-fifth Street, will probably lead to the erection of another tall apartment hotel in that active apartment house centre. The property sold includes the two private residences at 136 and 138 West Seventy-fifth Street, fronting 42 feet by 102 feet, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. They have been purchased by the Afton Holding Company, Claude Carpenter Finney, President, which is negotiating a resale of the plot to a builder, for a thirteen-story hotel structure.

The house at 136 was sold by Martha Lemon, and the one at 138 by the Wilmore Realty Company. The former house had not changed hands in twenty-five years. The block is now occupied entirely by private homes.

The property was sold through Electus T. Backus.

Builders Buy in Upper Manhattan.

An upper Manhattan deal which will result in a large apartment house improvement has been closed in the sale to builders, by the Grenco Company, of the vacant plot on the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 186th Street, 64.10 by 175. The projected improvement includes a row of high-class houses. The plot is a portion of the old Haggerty estate.

In the immediate vicinity, the vacant lot at 507 West 181st Street, 25 by 170, extending through to 182d Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, has been purchased from Mrs. Emma S. Moore by Wesslau Brothers, owners of the adjoining six-story apartment house at 509 and 511 West 181st Street.

Standard Oil Company Buys Brooklyn Block.

The Standard Oil Company has increased its Brooklyn holdings by the purchase of 119 to 127 Second Street, five tenements, covering a plot 129.10 by 90.5 feet, on the corner of Bond and Second Streets. Several weeks ago the company purchased the adjoining site, owned by the Frank-Byron Company, at the northwest corner of Gowanus Canal and Second Street.

This last purchase gives the company control of the entire block, having a frontage on Gowanus Canal of 200 feet 470 feet on First and Second Streets, and 180.10 on Bond Street. Joseph P. Day negotiated both transactions.

East Side Dwelling Deal.

The five-story dwelling at 41 East Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2, between Madison and Park Avenues, has been purchased by Mrs. Moses T. Campbell from Samuel Kempner. In part payment the buyer gave a residence adjoining the Westchester County Club grounds.

Operators Buy Tenement.

The five-story tenement at 769 Second Avenue, 24.8 by 80, adjoining the northwest corner of Forty-first Street, has been sold by the Renenson Realty Company to Lowenfeld & Frazer. William J. Fleming & Co. were the brokers.

$19,500 for 156 Henry Street.

Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has granted permission to the St. Vincent's Hospital to sell 156 Henry Street, 28 by 100, to the Minsker Independent Old Men's Benevolent Association for $19,500.

Bronx Sales.

The plot, 75 by 186, on the west side of Third Avenue, twenty-one feet north of 184th Street, has been purchased by the Metropolitan Roofing Supply Company from Charles A. Flammer through Montgomery & Son. It will be improved with a five-story loft structure.

A plot, 102 by 35, on the west side of the Concourse, between 174th and 175th Streets, at the proposed extension of Clifford Place, has been sold by John Pfluger for Merle I. St. John.

Brooklyn.

Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, has sold the one-family brick semi-detached dwelling, 2,071 Sixty-sixth Street, Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, near the Twenty-second Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway, to I. Cohen, at a price said to have been $6,000.

Louis Gold and Samuel Teplitz sold to an investor the three three-story store buildings at 703, 705 and 721 Flatbush Avenue.

Henry Rockmore has sold the following two-story brick dwellings, each on a lot 19 by 100, to Joseph R. Walter, 217 Eldert Lane; James MacNaught, 225 Eldert Lane; Mary A. Ehlinger, 227 Eldert Lane; Alfred C. Boyce, 229 Eldert Lane, and to George T. Wolf, 227 Eldert Lane.

Frank A. Seaver sold fourteen lots on the northeasterly corner of Twentieth Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and two lots on the north side of Seventieth Street, 180 feet east of Twentieth Avenue, for Fannie F. Quinn, to an investor.

The three-story tenement, 1,718 Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 100, has been sold by Meister Builders to an investor.

Long Island.

The Wilhelmina Brockman farm, located on Elwood Road, south of Northport, Long Island, has been purchased by Sarah Beatrice Devine of New York City. Mrs. Devine expects to make extensive alterations. Theodore S. Hall was the broker.

New Jersey.

A. Hall Berry, who has recently bought the Prentiss residence property on Warren Place, Montclair, has purchased the vacant property on the northeast corner of Clinton Avenue and Warren Place, and added it to his recent residential purchase. F. M. Crawley & Bros. of Montclair were the brokers in the transaction.

Commercial Leases.

Jardine Matheson & Co., for years located at 63 Wall Street, have leased their second floor of the Madison Avenue Building, 25 Madison Avenue, comprising about 15,000 square feet, for their import and export department. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. and Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

The rental department of the Bush Terminal Company reports the following leases for space in its model loft buildings in Brooklyn: William Derrenbacher, 5,945 square feet; Kesey Textile Corporation, 10,647 square feet; John Wood Manufacturing Company, 4,832 square feet; Marcus Ward, Inc., 8,000; Cafab Products Company, 9,048 square feet; Rafael del Castillo & Co., 4,771 square feet; T. N. Dissosway & Co., 6,106 square feet; Eugene C. Baeck, 10,302 square feet, and Vacuum Oil Company, 7,500 square feet.

Manheimer Brothers have leased for the Acme Mortgage Company the store at 146 to 152 Eleventh Avenue to J. Carani for a term of years.

Wm. D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., have leased for M. L. & C. Ernst the entire six-story building located at 155 and 157 West Thirty-fourth Street to M. H. T. Tierney.

Realty Notes.

The Thompson-Starrett Company has obtained the general contract for the construction of a fifteen-story office building, 71 by 91, at 60 to 64 Liberty Street, for the 60 Liberty Street Company, William H. Barnum, President. Cross & Cross, the architects, estimate the cost at $900,000.

The old Atlantic Garden property, 59 Bowery, with tenements running through to Elizabeth Street, which has been scheduled at foreclosure sale for several weeks, was formally withdrawn yesterday in the Vesey Street room. Action was brought by the Columbia Trust Company to recover a judgment of $105,000.

David Porter has given up his offices at 149 Montague Street, Brooklyn, where he has been for twenty-two years, and has moved to 215 Montague Street.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association has been called for this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

F. V. Calder of the firm of Calder, Nassoit & Lanning, which dissolved recently, has opened offices at 2,010 Broadway.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Equitable Office Building Corporation, held at the offices of the corporation, 120 Broadway, yesterday, the following Directors were elected: T. C. du Pont, L. L. Dunham, J. A. Haskell, L. J. Horowitz, B. B. McAlpin, George T. Mortimer, and P. E. Wilson.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50 and 50½ w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, 75x100 to Elizabeth St; 22 to 25 x 100x 100x25x100, two and three-story Atlantic Garden and six and three story tenements; withdrawn.

125th St, 2d West, n s, 632 ft w of 7th Av, 1x80.11, five-story dwelling; Franklin Savings Bank in the City of New York against Emma J. Krueger et al.; Wilson M. Powell, attorney; Thomas Gilleran, referee; due on judgment, $11,747.89; taxes, &c., $249.74; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

Lawrence Av, e s, 67.6 ft s of Graham Square, 25x105.5 to Graham Square x 0.1x72, vacant; New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Joseph A. Powers et al.; Robert H. Bergman, attorney; Isidor Silver, referee; due on judgment, $651.09; taxes, &c., $789.86; to the plaintiff for $500.

Napier Av, 4.282, e s, 489.9 ft n of road from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn Station, 50x100, two-story dwelling; Tremont Building and Loan Association against Joseph A. Powers et al.; Action 3; Friend & Friend, attorneys; J. Fairfax McLaughlin, referee; due on judgment, $3,350.67; taxes, &c., $377.88; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

Bruner Av, e s, 250 ft n of Edenwald Av, 17x100, vacant; to the plaintiff for $1,000; also

Edenwald Av, s s, 250 Gunther Av, 25x101.2 to 233d St x32.5x121.4, vacant; Harman Co. against Jennie Evalenko et al.; Robert C. Durland, attorney; James F. Donnelly, referee; due on judgment, $38,534.90; taxes, &c., $1,450.83; to the plaintiff for $750.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

Broadway, s w corner of Academy St, 108x 125x irregular, vacant; R. D. W. Post against Hannah Freedman et al.; P. de F. Foster, attorney; due, $38,534.96; taxes, &c., $1,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

222d St, 2d and 223 West, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 44.6x98.9, two three-story buildings; Seamen's Bank for Savings against A. L. Goldsmith et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $61,408.54.

231st St, 122 to 126 West, s s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, three four-story buildings and stores; also 119 West 22d St, abutting, 16.8x 98.9, three-story building and stores; same against J. M. Gordon et al.; same attorneys; due, $38,578.52.

Ludlow St, 57, w s, 112.7 ft n of Broome St, 26.11x87.6, five-story tenement and stores; Foreign Missions of Reformed Church against Jacob Volk et al.; W. H. Van Steenbergh, attorney; due, $26,823.21; taxes, &c., $625.72.

Long Island.

The Wilhelmina Brockman farm, located on Elwood Road, south of Northport; Long Island, has been purchased by Sarah Beatrice Devine of New York City. Mrs. Devine expects to make extensive alterations. Theodore S. Hall was the broker.

New Jersey.

A. Hall Berry, who has recently bought the Prentiss residence property

MORTGAGE LOANS.

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may be had from us promptly—
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$2,700,000—4½%
Will divide for centrally located Manhattan. SPECIAL 2ND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP. New bldgs. preferred.
S. A. ISRAEL Manhattan or Bronx.
25 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

Bell, April 12; attorney, Albert Ritchie, 37 Liberty St. $17,000
MORNINGSIDE AV, 6, e s, 75.3 ft s of 115th St, 43.6x56.8x37x79.2, (foreclosure, April 4); Chas. H. Murray, referee, to Henry F. Schwartz, Greenwich, Conn., April 11; attorneye, Rounds, H. D. & H., 62 Cedar St. $20,000

MOTT ST, 41, w s, 25x98.6; Florence V. Burden to Le Roy D. Ball, 1,680 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, Dec. 7, 1914; address 290 Broadway $1

ORCHARD ST, 185, w s, 175.7 ft n of Stanton St, 25.2x87.6; Moritz Gruenstein et al to Gruen Holding Co, 2-3 parts, mtg $28,500, March 16; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 280 Grand St. $100

PARK AV, 688, w s, 86.5 ft s of 69th St., 18x81; Josephine W. D. Henry to Wm. Sloane, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., all liens, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 20 ft s of 147th St., 18x88; Fred'k H. Man, executor, &c., William J. A. Fuller, to Charles B. Kaufmann, 327 Edgecombe Av, mtg $8,000, all liens, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $10,250

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,468 and 1,468, e s, 49.11 ft s of 184th St, 50x100; Louisa Eckhardt to Rembrandt Realty Co., 3,608 Broadway, mtg $31,000, March 31; attorneys, Ludlow & Ludlow, 46 Cedar St. $100

WASHINGTON ST, 403, e s, 20 ft n of Horatio St, 38.3x72.11x38.3x70.3; Lawyers Title and Trust Co., trustee of will of Naomi M. Andrews, to Frank S. McGraw, 1,081 Delaware Av, Buffalo, N. Y., 1-3 part, all title, April 11; address 160 Broadway. ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel W. Andrews, South Kortright, N. Y., to same, 1-3 part, all title, b. and s. and c. a. g., April 11; address, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Milton L. Williams, Pasadena, Cal., to same, 1-3 part, all title, b. and s. and c. a. g., March 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 80 ft s of Worth St, runs s 100 ft to n s of Thomas St xe 200x n 100x e — to w s of Church St x n 80 to s s of Worth St x w 375.1 to e s of West Broadway x s 80 to beginning; Mercantile Stores Corporation to the H. B. Claflin Corporation, 224 Church St, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,200,000

WEST END AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 75x100; West Eighty-second Street Realty Co. to Schuyler Square Realty Co., 3,320 Broadway, mtg $165,000, all liens, April 12; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway $5,000

5TH ST, 222 East, s s, 308.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20.9x92.4; Rose Breitbart to Morris Simon, 12 Cooper Square, April 1. .....$100

5TTH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Mary F. Wickes to Henri Bendel, Inc., 10 West 57th St, April 11; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

58TH ST, 340-2 East, s s, 470 ft e 2d Av, 40x100.5 ft; Moritz Gruenstein et al to Gruen Holding Co, 2-3 parts, mtg $27,000, March 16; attorney M. Gruenstein, 280 Grand St. $100

59TH ST, 403 East, n s 75 ft e 1st Av, 25x74; Moritz Gruenstein et al to Gruen Holding Co, 2-3 parts, mtg $12,500, March 16; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 280 Grand St. $100

74TH ST, 251 West, n s, 130 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2, realty Mortgage Co., to Paterno Construction Co., 2,250 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens, April 5; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway. .$100

103D ST, 115-19 East, n s, 110 ft e of Park Av, 45x100; Noah W. Bresler et al, to New York Edison Co., 130 East 15th St., mtg $15,500, April 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $100

113TH ST, s s, 54 ft e Park Av, 27x100.11 ft; Moritz Grunstein et al to Gruen Holding Co, 2-3 parts, mtg $18,000, March 16; attorney, Gruenstein, 280 Grand St. $100

127TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 100x 99.11; John A. Summers to Jessie Jacobs, 134 Laurel Av, Montreal, Canada, all liens, April 12; attorney, Aug. W. Gatzmayer, 3,210 3d Av. $1,000

141ST ST, 208-210 West, s s, 165 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11, (foreclosure, April 7, 1916); Chas. Weiser, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $50,000

145TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100.7x 99.11; Willis Realty Co. to Morgenthau Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $35,000, all liens, April 12; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St. $1

212TH ST, 433-39 West, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 85x100.10 to s s, 213th St, 432-8 West; Bank Holding Co. to Leona Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, mtg $140,000, all liens, April 6; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 63 Park Row. $100

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 126 to 132 East, 4 lots, together in size 78.6x100; College Point Savings Bank to Nettie Bierhoff, 592 West 113th St, mtgs $28,000, April 1; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St. 4 deeds..$32,400

BAILEY Av, e s, 74.4 ft s of 238th St, 20x 85.8; John T. Brock Co. to Waldemar Jan E. Claussen, 235 West 100th St, executor, mtg $7,000, April 8; attorneys, Hunt, H. & B., 195 Broadway. $1

OGDEN AV, 1,045, w s, 50 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Pauline Martin to Martin F. Lodge, 319 West 138th St., mtg $6,000, April; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,467, w s, 25x100; George J. Staab to Improvers' Land Co., 123 Canal St, April 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

FORDHAM ST, n s, 205.8 ft w of North St, 50x100; (City Island;) Mary T. Cox to Eugene E. Crosson, 544 West 138th St, April 11; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

176TH ST, s s, 314.11 ft e of Anthony Av, 21.10x122.11; Richard P. Lydon, referee, to Gouverneur Mfg. Corpn, 141 Broadway, April 11; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

136TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Libbre E. Bittner to Frederika McConnell, 1,540 Morris Av, April 5; attorney, E. G

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Executors' Sale

ESTATE of MAX AMS, Dec'd.

Next Tuesday, April 18

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

Modern Manufacturing Plant

AT

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

(At Columbus Av. Station of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and N. Y., W. & B. R. R.)

Property consists of several thoroughly modern semi-fireproof one and three story brick factory buildings in excellent condition, containing 54,170 sq. ft. floor area. Main building 278.2x42.4; permanent light on all sides; high ceilings; equipped with electric light, steam heat and 175 H. P. plant. Land comprises about 1½ acres.

64-66 North Moore St.
(Bet. Greenwich & Hudson Sts.)
ST. MARK'S LEASEHOLD,
expiring May 1, 1927. A 5-story and cellar brick loft building on a plot 50x87.6, subleased to one tenant; one freight elevator.

399 Washington Street
(Adj. Cor. Hubert Street.)
A 5-story and cellar brick loft building. One freight elevator. Size of lot 25x80.

S. E. Cor. Atlantic Ave. & Derussey Street
(and adjoining parcel)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A vacant corner plot 71x100± irregular and adjoining vacant plot, 60.5'±x85.6½± irregular. To be sold separately.

Mt. Vernon Properties

N. E. Cor. North Columbus Ave. & School St.
A vacant plot, 50x114.

West Street
(110 feet north of N. W. cor. Stuyvesant Plaza.)
Two vacant plots, size 50x127 each.
TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

E. S. North Columbus Av. and W. S. Hudson Av.
125.88 ft. north of Sidney Ave.
To be sold as 8 parcels.
Seven vacant plots and 1 plot improved with a 2½-story frame dwelling with 11 rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat and electricity. Average size of each plot about 50x125.

70% may remain on mortgage 5% for three years at

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BERGEN & PRENDERGAST, Attys., 25 Broad St., N. Y. City.

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House was designed by James Barton Keene, and has frequently been pictured in "Country Life" on account of its architectural beauty. About $140,000 has been expended on this property, which is beautifully laid out.

Can be purchased for $105,000 net. A representative of the owner will be on the premises each Saturday and Sunday.

This place is located adjoining the

Woodmere Country Club at Woodmere, Long Island

For information apply to J. L. Phipps, 546 Fifth Avenue. Telephone Bryant 1263.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Only $2,000 On Easy Terms

AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000.

Buy This **Beautiful All Year House Near the Water**

10 ROOMS—2 BATHS. PLOT 100 BY 185 FEET.
48 MIN. ON D., L. & W. R. R. EXPRESS SERVICE.

After the $2,000

$34.04 Pays Insurance, Taxes and Water Rate.

A charming home of 10 rooms and 2 baths, with huge veranda, open terrace and sleeping porch; living room 31 feet long. Every convenience; electric light, beamed ceilings, panelled walls. Country Club, Golf, churches, schools near by. Best of outdoor recreations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York.

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Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

Near Sound; 20 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.
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ONE MINUTE FROM STATION AT **PLANDOME,** Near Great Neck, **L. I.**

30 MINUTES TO BROADWAY
Tiled Roof, Nine Rooms, 2 Baths; Handsomely Decorated.
Large plot with well laid out grounds. Restricted.
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MERRICK

All-year home near Great South Bay, 45 minutes from city, for sale or rent, price low; over half an acre, large, handsome residence, convenient to station; foyer hall, lavatory, living room, large dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry, large piazzas, 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 maids' rooms, large attic for trunks; lighted by gas; big cellar under entire house; garden, trees, shrubs; streets lighted.

Another all-year residence, brick filled, containing 12 rooms, 4 baths, lavatory on first floor; open fireplaces, hardwood floors, closets in all rooms; lighted by gas, hot-air heat; 2½ acres; corner property; large garage; trees, hedges and vines.

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$150 Cash Will Start You,

balance $3 weekly will buy you a poultry farm with well-built house, 6 rooms, range and stationary tubs in kitchen; large dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. B. Judson, 349 East 14th St.

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Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 7 large rooms, bath, open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot water heat; new model gas range with extra hot water attachment in kitchen; abundance of shrubbery; price $5,200, worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $600 cash, balance very easy terms, 40 minutes from city. R. Browne, 340 East 14th St. Stuyvesant 5036.

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Ideal modernized bungalows and dwellings, 5 to 8 rooms, to suit all tastes; city conveniences; heated; on large, ornamental plots; near and on water; fine bathing, boating, fishing; good society; 40 minutes out; terms to suit. IDEAL, 84 Times.

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At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

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To rent, fully furnished, or for sale.
Large modern house, 6 master bedrooms, 3 baths; 400 feet actual shore front; perfect house and perfect location. Photographs and particulars from
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$3,400 QUALITY $3,400
to **Bungalows** to
$4,300 Fit for a Queen $4,300
Overooking Great South Bay.

Ten beauties now ready, all different models; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, open fireplaces, steam heat and gas, large verandas, delft shelf, china closet, beamed ceiling, decorated, shades; 50 minutes out, 5 minutes' walk station; homeseeker's opportunity to purchase the best all-year-home at real bargain prices and easiest terms.

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For Rent.

We have still a few of the good houses left on the North Shore of Long Island, ranging in price from $1,000 to $4,000.

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Near Sound; 20 minutes from Broadway; at station, electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.
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I am compelled to sell my house of 8 rooms, with all modern improvements, on large plot of ground; only 7 minutes' walk to Freeport depot, only two blocks to large public school; great sacrifice; $4,500; paid $5,500 two years ago; first mortgage $2,500; second mortgage $1,100; $500 cash, balance $20 per month and interest; invalid mother to support and no income to keep up home. WIDOW, Box 0 342 Times Downtown.

ON PORT JEFFERSON HARBOR

To rent, fully furnished, or for sale.
Large modern house, 6 master bedrooms, 3 baths; 400 feet actual shore front; perfect house and perfect location. Photographs and particulars from
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

ASTOR COURT APARTMENTS

Broadway, 89th & 90th Sts.

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Housekeeping Apartments—6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, two and three baths.

Renting particulars can be obtained on the premises or at the office of the Owner, 23 West 26th Street.

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To Land Owners Real Estate Operators Builders and Agents

A financially responsible concern is desirous of having a large factory erected in Ridgewood, Brooklyn or Tremont, Bronx.

Will take long term net lease.

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Purchase section; attractive 50-acre tract, beautifully wooded, splendid stream, extensive views, fruit orchard; most desirable neighborhood. No reasonable offer refused. Owner prepared to sacrifice.

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WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
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Large, Artistic, New Home, SUMMIT, N. J.
550 Ft. Elevation.
For rent unfurnished for two or more years.

21 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R.—80 trains daily.

Stucco house with tile roof; 13 large rooms; living room, 17x31; 3 baths, lavatory; large fireplaces and closets; fine floors and trim; sleeping porch; all modern improvements. Barn to match, for horses and carriages or autos. Cow barn and chicken houses.

4½ acres, large lawn with fine, large shade trees, garden, with fruits, asparagus bed, flowers, etc. Grove for pasture with running stream. Tennis court. On best street in one of finest cities (8,000) in country, with all the luxuries and conveniences of city and country. No mosquitoes.

Near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Clubs.

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$150 CASH NOW
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BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE
6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write
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Price $5,500, including garage. Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences; Sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy; full particulars.

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Six large rooms and bath, all modern improvements, open fireplace, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, ¾ acre; high elevation; a dozen fruit trees and variety of berry bushes; fine view; commutation 8½c, on West Shore R. R.; going to Europe, so must sell. No reasonable offer refused; easy terms arranged.

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Forty-five minutes from New York. 12-room house, garage, and 2 acres of land. Large porches, beautiful garden and big shade trees. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.

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We offer in the Kearny Section large and small acreage at low prices and on easy terms. R. R. siding. Financial assistance given. Workmen's houses on the property. Apply
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$2,000 ON EASY TERMS
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Buys this NEW, ARTISTIC HOME
NEAR THE WATER.

9 Rooms, 2 Baths; Plot 186x177.
After the $2,000 Is Paid
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Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rent.
Craftsman interior, walls panelled in hard wood, beamed ceilings; living room 27 feet long; large open fireplace. Full particulars from
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BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.

6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 80x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 20 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 0748 Lenox.

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House, fully furnished, on the beach front; seven bedrooms, large searoom, dining room, pantry, laundry, bath, and kitchen; veranda on three sides of house. L. Pennington, 2,202 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C.

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Details of a very choice little country estate for $7000, together with a map of Rockland County, will be sent by
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IN THE FOOTHILLS
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Away from the "War Zone"
3280 ACRE RANCH
Farm and Grazing Land.
Between Colorado Springs and Denver.
PRICE $75,000.
TWO MODERN HOUSES
TWO STREAMS
BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME OR STOCK RANCH
For particulars and further description, address
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Second loft, light, 6,500 square feet; will rent part or whole; modern fireproof building; two elevators; immediate possession. Inquire any broker or GEORGE S. DANIELS, 27 William. 'Phone 6080 Broad.

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Modern Fireproof Building; 3 Elevators.
LIGHT SHOWROOM, 31x150.
LIGHT OFFICES, $30 AND UPWARD.
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Constable Building
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Especially suitable for lace and embroidery business.
ENTIRE FLOOR (20,000 Sq. Ft.)
Also
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Will sublet for one year positively to highest bidder.

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Heat, light and service included. 'Phone Dean Widner, Murray Hill 1282.

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Brand new, clean and attractive, excellent light, full office service.

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7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR
New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Av.

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Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.
LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.
Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth. Or Your Own Broker.

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Near Broadway and 4th Ave.
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Absolutely fireproof, all modern conveniences; desirable offices for business agents or manufacture agents.
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On 42d Street, Near 10th Avenue
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LOFTS 80x100. Light on 4 Sides.
New eight-story Loft Building; absolutely fireproof, perfect light; high ceilings, heavy construction; two elevators; good shipping facilities; rent reasonable; full commission.
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One of the best located stores in Bronx—thickly populated section.

The business is here now; you need not wait for the neighborhood to grow. Lease will be made for term of years at favorable rental.

A. ARENT CO., 1,014 E. 163d St. Tel. Intervale—4600.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Young couple want, for the Summer or longer, a four-room outside apartment on the west side, above the eighties; must be neatly furnished, with all necessities for housekeeping; $75. Address J. H., Jr., 14 East 60th St., Room 22.

Young couple want two, three room apartment, with bath, for light housekeeping, near Broadway north of 72d, not beyond 110th; state price. T 10 Times.

Three rooms and bath, kitchenette, electricity, furnished, between 72d and 96th Sts.; convenient to Broadway car and subway. Z 282 Times Annex.

For furnished apartments, any sizes, write J 115 Times.

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Ground floor, six or seven rooms; rent $100 per month. T 9 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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Southwick 674 W. 161st St., at Riverside Drive.
The Loyal 894 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St.

3-4-5 Rooms, 2 baths, $480 to $864
7 Rooms, 2 baths, Corner, $1,140
Open evenings. Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Audubon—9282.
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THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; six and seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or
WILCOX & SHELTON
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

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CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 119TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
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324-328 WEST 51ST ST.
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7 Large, light rooms, bath
Only 1 apartment available
Elevator; telephone; all night service.
SAMUEL FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

PICKEN COURT,
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5 and 6 rooms.....$960—$1,200
10-story fireproof apartment house; all outside, sunny rooms.
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202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.

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West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Studio | **955 Madison Ave.**
N. E. Corner 77th St.
5 Rooms and Bath.
Rent, $1,500.

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PARK VIEW APARTMENTS
2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
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Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $40.
Only 3 Apts. to Rent.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.....$25 to $45

Apartments to Let
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

An apartment of 7 rooms and three baths, with two servants' rooms, in the 70s, off Park Av., for rent from May to October; linen and silver included; rental, $250 per month; attractively furnished. Apply to Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 6200.

Furnished—West Side.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $70.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway. "LJ" 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

98th, 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel,) between Broadway and Riverside.—Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $55 to $115 monthly; $15 to $20 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone Riverside 3964.

We have several choice 8-room furnished apartments to sublet for the Summer; if you are looking for an apartment for the Summer near the Drive write or telephone Geo. Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1936.

Furnished Apartment.—Kitchen, bedroom, bath, and studio living room, top floor of building next but one to Plaza Hotel; overlooks Central Park; price $300 for season May 1 to Oct. 1. Ryder, 24 West 59th St.

Apartments. HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Oceanic Apartment, 137 West 82d St.—Four and six rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; linen, silver, and piano; large, sunny rooms. Tel. 2551 Schuyler. Coyle.

Elegantly furnished Apartment D, third floor, 845 West End Av., 6 rooms, 3 baths; sublet until October; one block subway and Riverside Drive.

West End Av., 777.—To sublet, furnished, 8 rooms and 3 bathrooms, 10th floor West Apartment. See Supt. Ask for Adair suite. Exception plan and exposure.

Attractively furnished large Six rooms; large foyer hall, 3 baths; all windows outside; exceptional location. Dick, 230 West 79th.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1334 and 1647 Academy.

98th, 251 West.—6 large, light rooms, furnished, 2 baths, piano, silver, linen; May 1-Oct. 1. Crombie.

617 West 113th.—Six outside rooms, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Superintendent.

113th St., 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, front apt., elegantly furnished. Fisher.

Completely furnished six-room apartment; May-October; $80. Call 12-3 or after 6. Apartment 5D, 316 West 97th.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

83d, 324 West.—Attractively furnished six-room apartment; elevator; immediate possession. Superintendent.

West End Av., 410.—Attractive room, lavatory, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; bachelor.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

60 West 10th St.—4-room elevator apartment; piano; $75. Bishop.

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151st, 628 West.—Unusual three-room front apartment. Apt. 1B., 7401 Audubon.

86th, 200 West.—Five light rooms, bath; May-Oct. Schuyler 5200. Gilmore.

Small Carnegie Hall studio; permanent lease if desired. Address Z 284 Times Annex.

83d, 269 West.—Attractive, sunny suite or separate rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

Unfurnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.
Sublet
Two rooms and bath, corner, overlooking Gramercy Park, $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

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234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Sublet 4 rooms, all outside; splendid river view; short block from subway; $50. Phone Morn. 7028.

130th, 202 West.—Attractive modern apartments, seven large, light rooms; $45-$50.

56th St., 59 West.—Bachelor apartments; also studio, unfurnished.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 707 West 75th St.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 136th to 157th St.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

86th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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SIX ROOMS
Fort Washington Av., S. W. corner 170th St.—Attractive lay-out.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 William St.

7TH AV., NO. 2,424, NEAR 141ST ST.
High-class elevator house.
Four rooms, $30; six rooms, $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 43D ST.

138th, 501 West.—Sublet seven large, beautiful rooms; corner; elevator; sacrifice. Renhall.

I specialize leasing first-class apartments; state your requirements. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d St. Columbus 8881.

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To Sublet.—Two large room, kitchenette, elevator apartment. 21 Fort Washington Av.

Bronx.

Caldwell Av., 853, Catherine Apartments.—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 181st St., 3d Av.—"L," Subway station block; rents, $33-$36.

163d, 96 West. (Highbridge section, Ogden-Woodycrest Avs.)—Five rooms, bath; electricity, telephone; parquet floors; handsomely decorated; $30-$36.

Grand Place, 94, corner of University Av., near Washington Bridge.—4-5 rooms; select neighborhood; ideal location.

CITY PROPERTY
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
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Real Estate Problems Solved.
WRIGHT BARCLAY, INC., 320 5th Av.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Four story and basement house for rent, most select section of West End Avenue; will rent for boarders, taking percentage of profits; 348 West End Av., near 79th St. Caretaker on premises. Gem Realty Co., 165 Broadway.

149th, 538 West.—Four-story brownstone American basement, 10 rooms and two baths; rent $900. Warren & Shillen, 174 Fulton St., New York.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
REAL ESTATE, 1 WEST 34TH ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Charmingly situated barn suitable for alteration; plans drawn; picturesque, high elevation; large plot; $1,600; easy terms; for refined people only. B 123 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Irving Place, 74.—Gramercy Park neighborhood, six rooms, bath, mahogany furniture, large French windows, quaint, comfortable; $65 month; references. A. B. Leonard.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Quaint four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c.; two minutes from trolley; only 30 minutes out; complete for $1,800; easy terms; answer at once, as owner cannot occupy. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BUILDER'S OPPORTUNITY.
Can locate you in fastest growing section of Queens; 5-cent fare via elevated; liberal loans and arrangements; investigate immediately. Owner, Box 172 Times Downtown.

New homes in Laurelton, 30 minutes out, $6,400 and $7,100; seven rooms and bath; city conveniences; near stores, churches, public and parochial schools, tennis, golf. Vose, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted year around neighborhood, fronting ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Mouithrop, 2,287 8th Av.

Elmhurst, 13 minutes Penn. terminal; houses all improvements; choicest location, near station. E. J. Walker, 17 Elmhurst Av., Elmhurst.

For homesites at Little Neck Hills See Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.

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$36,000 equity in 149th St. plot for income property and cash; $175,000 equity in block front, including two corners, up-to-date new-law houses for well-located Bronx lots, (unincumbered;) $30,000 equity corner plot, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, for five-story walk-up and cash. Kurz & Uren, Inc., 370 East 149th St. Phone Melrose 2140.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Blackwood, 542 5th Av.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $800; monthly payments if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 508 5th Av.

Park Hill on the Hudson, New York's most accessible, beautiful and attractive all-year-round suburb. Beautiful houses already built or built to order. Attractive terms. American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av., N. Y.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

Irvington.—Beautiful year round home; 10 rooms; modern house; garage, spacious grounds; fine trees and shrubbery; moderate; lease or sale. F. L. Hurt, 170 West 74th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont, Lee Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath, decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,800; on easy terms. "Water Front Bungalow," 137 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated, ready to work; near high, trolley, and big town, where there is a demand for poultry and eggs; near enough to city to commute; want good party to take care of same and will sell on easy terms. A. Kuch, Box 136 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT HOME.
Directly on Sound shore, ½ acre; new 7-room house, bath, improvements; garage; commuting distance; wonderful bathing, fishing, duck shooting directly in front of premises. Price $4,500; terms.
THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

TENTH AVENUE CORNER.
17,300 SQUARE FEET.
For improvement with a business building. Only a small cash payment required.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.
Uptown Office, 489 Fifth Av.

Three-room bungalow for $700; artistic design, roomy, and well built, with large porch; pretty location; near trolley and harbor; easy terms. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES; VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.
New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all improvements and steam heat, fine shade, near trolley; $2,600, $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATE.
Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 18, east side of Dover St., for sale, very reasonable. Edw. Moag, 46 West 23d.

Artist sacrifices Cedarhurst cottage. Telephone Madison Square 852. Plauthner, 8 West 38d.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

SHORE FRONT PROPERTY, Bayville, L. I. Address F. E. Tagliabue, Bayville, L. I.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 3600. 1 West 34th St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

WILTON.—Large house, bath, drilled well, unlimited water supply, barn, three acres; ¾ mile from station. G. S. WESTON, 206 West 52d St. Tel. CIRCLE 2834.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FARMS—FARMS.

Some extra good ones. One 200 acres, bordering lake. Modern house, beautiful view, spring water, shade trees, stock and tools. A bargain. Hawley & Locke, Springfield, Mass.

Missouri—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—St. Louis (Mo.) factory site, covering 40,000 square feet of ground space, under long lease, with modern, substantial factory and office buildings and frame warehouse; suitable for munition or general manufacturing purposes; will sell at reasonable terms; ground rent moderate; labor easily obtainable; manufacturing district. For details apply to Factory, care of Nelson Chesman & Co., 1,127 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Corner Lofts—Steam Power—Elevator.

174-182 Worth St., bet. subway and 2d Av. "L" stations; sprinklers; high ceilings; 2 fireproof stairways. Apply premises or your broker.

For Rent May 1st—Two lofts, 100x110 ft., 4th and 5th floors, fireproof building, 29th St., west of 6th Av.; good light; elevators, steam and electricity. If desired apply S 145 Times.

DESIRABLE Desk Room to Let
SINGER BUILDING
Room 1,111-1,112, 149 Broadway, City.

34th St., 140 West, (between 6th and 7th Avs.) STORE and BASEMENT and PARLOR FLOOR. Open for inspection. WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone 5700 JOHN.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5788.

PRIVATE OFFICE, ELEGANTL

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 12. — Temperatures are above the normal generally east of the Rocky Mountains, and the weather is quite warm for the season over the Ohio, Middle Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys. Somewhat cooler weather has overspread the Rocky Mountain region.

There have been light local rains during the last twenty-four hours in the North Atlantic States, the upper lake region, and at widely scattered points in the west plateau region. Fair weather was the rule over all other parts of the country.

Indications are that there will be local rains Thursday in the lake region and Thursday night or Friday in the interior of New York and New England. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River fair weather will prevail during the next forty-eight hours.

Temperature will rise Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the Upper Ohio Valley. It will be cooler Friday in the Lower Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable, mostly south; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; probably local showers interior Friday; rising temperature.

Southern New England—Cloudy Thursday and Friday; probably local showers.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy, warmer Thursday. Friday, fair.

Western New York—Local rains Thursday and probably Friday.

Northern New England—Cloudy Thursday. Friday, local rains.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M....61	49	4 P. M.....62		56
6 A. M....51	47	6 P. M.....61		56
9 A. M....58	50	9 P. M.....55		49
12 M.....61	54	11 P. M.....52		49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 49; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 56 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 45 degrees at 2:15 A. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.08 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
4:00—70 Rivington St.; M. Kornel	Slight
7:15—124 E. 104 St., P. Glazer	Slight
8:45—183 Lewis St.; S. Strauss	Not given
9:35—237 St., bet. Kepler and Jerome Avs., (brush.)	not given None
9:35—289 E. 155 St.; not given	Slight
10:00—401 W. 15 St.; Nat. Biscuit Co.	Slight
11:00—329 Madison St.; S. Zaigor	Slight
P.M.	
12:10—501 W. 122 St.; J. Benedict	Slight
12:15—1,705 Bathgate Av.; S. Lenorsky	Slight
12:25—418 E. 81 St.; M. Fleichler	$1,000
12:29—Bet. West Drive and wall, Central Park W. & 86 St., (bushes)	not given None
1:00—15 Eldridge St.; Lena Burman	Slight
1:10—130-132 3 Av.; J. Tressen	Slight
2:00—West Drive & 79 St., Central Park, (brush)	Slight
2:25—346 E. 67 St.; A. Stein	Not given
3:55—142 E. B'way; K. London	Slight
6:00—862 Hunt's Point Av.; J. Richter	None
7:20—Stirling & Glebe Avs., (brush.)	not given None
7:30—77 Wash'n Pl.; not given	Not given
8:25—16-18 W. 112 St.; Mrs. Rorick, Henry Shapiro, and M. Solomon	$725
9:25—158 Monroe St.; Lena Guenstein	Slight
11:15—103 E. 29 St.; E. Ramsey	None
11:20—9 Stone St.; Produce Exchange Building	None
11:30—514 E. 107 St.; Robt. Langreen	Slight
11:50—271 W. 73 St.; Dr. J. Fordyce	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following labor lists are announced:

Wheelwright, all Boroughs—John Tischbein, August Krause, William Smith, Charles Jurnaks, Albert Givera, Charles Bachmann, A. Elz, P. Rosenstein, J. Neu.

Blaster, all Boroughs—Charles Dempsey, G. De Simone.

Nickel Plater, all Boroughs—Charles Billig, Joseph Carruba, Lawrence Kieffer, Laurence Casey.

Clock Repairer, all Boroughs—Patrick Toomey, Charles Zimmerman, A. Zenca.

Carriage Body Maker, all Boroughs—M. Rion, Joseph Hornbuckle.

Pattern Maker—James Barrett.

United States.

The commission announces for May 16 an examination for expert in scientific and practical agriculture, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $2,500 a year. The duties will be to analyze the best farm practice of successful scientific farmers and stock raisers; to assist in the demonstration work of county agents in helping to organize it on an efficient basis from a practical business standpoint as well as from a scientific standpoint; to assist in writing and revising bulletins; to plan bulletins and statements for the agricultural press, and to aid in working out "projects" of practical value to the farmer—a work requiring a high state of practical efficiency along the three lines of scientific agronomy, scientific farm management, and practical commercial farming. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and thesis. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Capt. F. W. Benteen, 12th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. W. L. Sibert, President of an army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination.

1st Lt. R. D. Johnson, Cav., recently promoted from 2d Lt., 12th Cav., is assigned to the 12th Cav.

2d Lt. P. L. Petron, C. A. C., is attached to Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego for duty at the Aviation School.

Following officers are assigned as indicated: Maj. J. M. Jenkins, Insp. General (cav.,) to 5th Cav., effective May 8; Capt. E. R. Tompkins, Q. M. C. (cav.,) to 5th Cav., effective April 17, and 1st Lt. G. Grunert, cav., to 8d Cav., effective April 20. Resignation of 1st Lt. H. D. Kneedler, M. R. C., accepted.

Leaves: 1st Lt. H. G. Coulter, C. A. C., 2 months; Capt. G. T. Perkins, C. A. C., from May 5 to June 5, and Capt. G. L. Hicks, Jr., C. A. C., 3 months.

Navy.

Lt. R. B. Coffey, aid on staff of Commander, Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, to the Rhode Island as Navigator.

Chap. G. E. T. Stevanson, the Colorado, to the West Virginia.

Boatswain T. M. Buck, to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston.

Gunner A. Anderson, to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston.

Chief Machs. J. Bryce, the Hartford, May 1, to the Celtic, and L. T. Cooper, the Celtic, home, wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Benham, at New York Yard; Birmingham, at North River, New York; Burrows, at Whitestone Landing; Bushnell and Chester, at Boston Yard; Denver, at La Paz; Duncan, at Hampton Roads; Glacier, at Bocha Tecapan; Hercules, Mohawk, and Rocket, at Norfolk Yard.

Sailed—Kanawha, Norfolk Yard for Melville, R. I.; Monaghan, Key West for Norfolk Yard; Neptune, Lambert Point to sea; New Hampshire, Norfolk Yard for Chesapeake Bay; New Jersey, Guantanamo for Boston Yard, and the Panther, Key West for Hampton Roads.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education yesterday requested the Board of Estimate to authorize the issue of $250,000 in corporate stock for fire prevention work in public school buildings.

The resolution fixing the sessions of the classes for crippled children from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. has been rescinded and permission has been granted to fix the hours of sessions for such children as local conditions seem to warrant.

The Board of Education Hall will be closed on Good Friday and Holy Saturday.

The pupils of the Julia Richman High School want a new school building. They say that time, labor, and money are wasted in scattering the school in buildings all over Manhattan.

A meeting to protest against the Pension bill will be held at 4 P. M. today at Public School 27, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue.

The Teachers' Pension Association has issued a circular giving reasons why the Pension bill should be opposed.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

ROSENBERGER, MAX, (June 21, 1915); net estate, $78,807. Gertrude, widow of decedent, received $1,868; Elvira T. R. Dreyfoos, daughter, $24,459; to Gerald S., son, $23,495; to Jack, son, $17,249; an annuity of $280 to Albert, a brother of decedent. Assets, one-half interest, $7,511, in the equity in 19 W. 86th St., appraised at $50,000; personalty, $445; stocks and bonds, $13,504; one-half interest in Wallach & Co., jewelery, 51 Maiden Lane, $94,800.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., April 13: Patrol. J. J. Brangan, Bridge, to clerical and house duty; mutual, 8 A. M., April 16: Patrol. T. M. Reilly, 165, to 172; W. Boehm, 172, to 165; B. Du Bois, 167, motor cycle to bicycle duty; J. E. Asklund, 167, bicycle to motor cycle duty.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. J. J. Gannon, 173, to B. H. squad, duty in office of Asst. Property Clerk, 20 days, 8 A. M., April 14; Patrol. W. F. Kirnan and V. Standing, 16, to 1 L. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., April 15; to 5 L. D. from precs. indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., April 15: J. P. Dilge, 2; H. Spaeth, 163; E. W. Brownell, 150; J. J. Shortell, 278, Mounted Patrol. J. J. Conway, 275, 1e foot patrol duty, 15 days, 4 P. M., April 13.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. W. Graebem, 7, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 25; A. Spitz, 17, 1 day, 4 P. M., April 16; H. Ludeman, 25, 1 day, noon, April 23; F. Beers, 30, 3 days, 12:01 A. M., April 23; E. Behan, 39, 1 day, 4 P. M., April 23; W. Gleason, 43, 2 days, 8 A. M., April 26; J. L. Huebshman, 43, 1 day, 4 P. M., April 16; B. Hozinsky, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., April 17; B. J. O'Connor, traffic div., sub-div. B, 1 day, 8:30 A. M., April 13; W. P. Clair, traffic div., sub-div. D, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 22; N. A. Grill, traffic div., sub-div. D, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 21.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Partner who will spend from $3,000 to $6,000 to market a new invention with basic patents; a wonderful and simple machine, absolutely new, and will be the base of a great commercial enterprise; the machines are absolutely perfect and unquestionably immediate demand in every city; profits are unlimited and will stand the most rigid investigation. For appointment to see machines and particulars, 'phone Bryant 7912, Mr. Maclean, mornings, before 11 o'clock.

Small manufacturing plant with plenty of orders desires increased capital to take care of business; absolute safety of investment; fullest investigation invited; will deal with principals only. Address O. N., Box 123 Times Downtown.

I will sell my interest in a paying skirt business, as I have other interests to take care of; for a salesman it would be a good proposition, as the other party is a practical manufacturer; $2,000 required. Skirts, 159 Times Downtown.

BRICK YARD.
ONE OF THE BEST IN N. E.
HALF VALUE FOR QUICK SALE.
HAWLEY & LOCKE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A.A.—Man willing to invest $2,500 in an established newspaper and magazine business wanted; can obtain the appointment of a responsible executive position with good salary. S 175 Times.

Sub-manufacturer of medium class of cloaks wants a partner, experienced salesman, with $2,000 to start direct trade; good opportunity for the right man. Answer P 34 Times Annex.

Salesman, with business ability, will invest several thousand dollars in manufacturing or jobbing business. Write particulars. T 1 Times.

Wanted, French or German chef with $1,000 as partner in chop house. Address for interview, G. F. Greacen, 88 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

$40,000 will buy controlling interest in real estate proposition, securing net rental of $10,000. Tel. Murray Hill 7758.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For Sale—A fair-sized corner department store, long established, located on densely populated avenue in the city; up-to-date merchandise; profits $9,000 to $10,000 yearly; reason, retirement; agents and brokers need not answer. For full particulars, address J 56 Times.

CERTIFIED INVESTIGATION SERVICE. Before investing obtain our report on accurate value of any prospective investment; expert service, reasonable fees.
HUTTEN'S SERVICE BUREAU, INC.,
66 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 6219.

I want partner in my thriving manufacturing business; investment required. Z 224 Times Annex.

Hustler with $3,500 wanted to enlarge high-class store. "Hardware," 3,525 Broadway.

Dry Goods Store—Est.: Ampere's best cor. Ampere Rity Co., East Orange, N. J.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Reports, Testing, Inspection, Estimates, &c. General Industrial Engineering Co., 207 Market St., R. 303, Newark, N. J.

Accountants.

AUDITING BOOKS is not often undertaken to discover frauds—sometimes it leads thereto. HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT, Certified Public Accountant, 1,265 Broadway, Madison 4912.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., E. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 500, $1.75; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 73 Trinity Place. Rector 3294.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Near Park Av.; parlor suite; private bath; other rooms.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

18TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished single and large rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Elegant room, bath, and lavatory; other rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home, refined surroundings; private baths; steam heat, electric light; Southern cooking.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE TILE BATHS, LAVATORY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS.

72D ST., 263-65 WEST.—Suite of two rooms, private bath, for family or four gentlemen; other rooms, reasonable.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and single room; electricity, shower; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 and 152 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Desirable large, also medium, rooms, bath; moderate; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity, table service unsurpassed; reasonable, reference.

88TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, small room; breakfast; those appreciating fine home surroundings.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, five windows, overlooking Riverside; suite, with private bath; exceptional surroundings; excellent table.

92D ST., 21 WEST.—Large room; Park; L; business people desired; wholesome food.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished; suitable couple or two gentlemen. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

LENOX AV., 197.—Attractive double room; refined Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE, 349.—Elegant connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; excellent board; $10 and $15 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

HOME wanted for 8-year boy. Protestant; state price and full particulars. T 8 Times.

A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN wants room, with breakfast, respectable family. If interested, apply to R. H., 87 Front St., City.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester.

BROWN LODGE, 17 Prospect St., New Rochelle, N. Y.—We appeal to the discriminating man and woman who are looking for a pleasant, quiet home.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

A lady desires to rent three rooms for the Summer. This is a splendid opportunity to secure home for the Summer on the seashore within 30 minutes of New York; location best residential section of Far Rockaway; German cooking and home comforts. Address P. O. Box 396, Far Rockaway.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH.
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"20 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb, for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Invalids, convalescents; ideal conditions near New York; beautiful grounds; moderate. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

82D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, comfortable, steam-heated front room; $5. Ackermann.

86TH, 35 EAST.—Large front parlor to rent; running water, electricity.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath, private house; owner.

LEXINGTON AV., 230, (cor. 35th St.)—For refined people; references exchanged; also parlor floor for doctor or dentist.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small rooms, bath; unfurnished, furnished; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Running water; single, $3.50; two, $4.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

57TH ST.—Attractive suite, two or three rooms and bath; one flight; electricity, telephone service; exclusive neighborhood. 60NT Plaza.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Good rooms; near "L," subway; electricity, telephone, showers; references. Sewell.

58TH, 334 WEST.—Nice, large room, adjoining bath; constant hot water; $8.

59TH ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Near subway, elevator, electricity; $5-$10. Luetjett.

69TH ST, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor; suitable doctor or studio; other rooms; private house.

70TH, 170 WEST, (Columbus 7634.)—Attractive rooms; baths; hot water; breakfasts; references.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; all conveniences; private house.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, high-class furnished apartments of 1, 2, and 3 rooms with bath, non-housekeeping; board optional; references exchanged.

73D, 278 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, single, double; private house; subway express; telephone.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome suite and other rooms; attractive home; references exchanged.

159 WEST 75TH STREET.
Rooms; singly; en suite; bath; electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Housekeeping rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room, lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway, "L"; references.

78TH, 209 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway, "L"; references.

80TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 8317.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

83D, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; private house; gentlemen; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Light comfortable, big and small rooms; running water; private house.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; refined; convenient location; references.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Attractive, large, also medium room, with dressing room; running water; private house; exclusive block; references. Barry.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room; southern exposure; reasonable; all conveniences.

91ST ST, 54 WEST.—Near park and L, large rooms, $5-$7; electricity; telephone.

93D, 308 WEST, (Apt. 6 W.)—Near Riverside; attractive room, homelike; electricity, elevator; references.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly decorated, attractive, large rooms; southern exposure; private bath; all conveniences; references.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; large closet; bath. Apt. 4L.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two elegant rooms, single or ensuite; sunny, warm. Apartment 4D.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; attractive, furnished room; bath, telephone.

111TH ST., 529 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Attractively furnished large front room. Apartment 4.

112TH, 604 WEST, (between Broadway and Drive.)—Attractive room in first-class elevator apartment; no other roomers. 5th floor, Apartment 17.

112TH, 605 WEST, (Apt. 54.)—Desirable room for gentleman, adjoining bath.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

120TH ST., 157 WEST.—Small, light room, exceptionally clean; private house; nice neighborhood; references.

123TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; moderate rates; telephone.

143D, 515 WEST.—Large, comfortable outside room, all conveniences; American family. Auge.

A HOMELIKE, sunny, comfortably furnished suite, with bath, can be had in elegant, strictly private residence, with large verandas overlooking Riverside Drive, near 163d St. subway. Riverside 992.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room with lavatory; gentleman. Telephone 7915-Columbus.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 32d St., opp. Broadway.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up.

WEST END AV., 344.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms for Summer; baths, electricity.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman wishes two furnished rooms (bedroom and parlor,) with private bath and service, exclusive entrance, electric light, telephone, near subway, between 42d and 96th. S. F., S-166 Times.

Lady wants attractive outside room, elevator building, near West 85th. P 64 Times Annex.

BACHELOR wants furnished room; moderate; state price, &c. Only Roomer, 2,711 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Locomobile, 1915, chassis, six cylinder, Model 38; like new; guaranteed same as Locomobile Co.; run less than ten thousand miles; bargain. Chadick De Lamater Co., 226 West 55d St.

Hupmobile, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and condition guaranteed; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Packard landaulet, condition first class in every respect; owner now using car; change of plans reason for selling; price, $2,000. Apply Box P 248 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC "13" SEVEN PASSENGER, fully equipped; ideal for hackman or private family; accept $575. Owner, 305 West 78th, near Riverside.

Overland, 1914, touring car, in excellent condition; complete equipment, including electric lighting and starting system; $350. Diguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—Locomobile light touring, late model, perfect condition; electric starter and light; bargain. White's Garage, 512 West 57th St. Phone Greeley 215.

Brand new car, 1-3 off.
One-man tops, new, $25; runabout, $10. Buick '16. Discount. Other late models. 20th Century Co., 1,094 Broadway, near 53d.

Pierce-Arrow, 1911, 48, 6-cylinder, five-passenger touring car; top; good condition; $1,000. Inquire Ormond Garage, 10 Ormond Place, Brooklyn.

1916 Springfield Sedan, Mitchell; must sacrifice; best condition; just overhauled; economical to operate; fully equipped. Draw, 3,614 Audubon.

$6,000 BENZ ROADSTER.
50 H. P., 4 passengers.
GRAND PRIZE GERMAN BAZAAR.
Reasonable. C. Spieth, 10 E. 33d St.

Packard (1915) Touring, 3-38.
Packard (1914) Runabout, like new, "38."
Packard (1915) Phaeton, 48 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

RENAULT, 40-60,
4 passenger, foredoor, victoria top, starting and lighting system; elegant bargain. M. Hart, Bretton Hall Hotel, B'way and 86th St.

Fiat 1915, 35 h. p., 4 passenger touring, wire wheels, electric starter and lights. Can be seen at Clark & Kendricks, 143 West 51st.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

Cadillac, 8 cylinder, 1916 chassis, for sale; run 600 miles; bargain. Walton Body Co., 110 West End Av.

EXCEPTIONAL 7-PASSENGER TOURING. Magnificent late model; electric self-starter and lighting; used 8 months; cost $2,200; accept $1,000. Owner, 305 West 19th, near Riverside.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Packards, all models, new, used. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,676 Broadway, Columbus 5078.

1916 to 1912 Oldsmobiles—BIG SNAPS! 1,763 Broadway, near 57th St., (upstairs.)

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful Silent Knight landaulet, luxuriously equipped; terms reasonable. Wassel, Lenox 8282.

Elegant limousine, day, week; monthly preferred; reasonable; owner drives. Jones, Columbus 9021.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS
or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 5322.

New Packard "Six" Touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 3833.

For Hire.—Elegant automobile; reasonable. S., 2,274 Broadway.

Private Packard landaulet or touring cars by month or year. Schuyler 5403.

Automobile Instruction.

Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Auto School, 1123 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.—Special April-May classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7928 802 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

Automobile Supplies.

For Sale Cheap.—Fifteen Ansonia rain-vision wind shields, value $40 each; get our prices on seat covers for all makes of cars. Jacks, radiator compound, horns, spark plugs, etc. Westchester Accessories Company, Inc., 1,777 Broadway, Room 429-31, New York City.

Automobiles Wanted.

Late three passenger; exchange express launch worth $1,000 or cash. C., 227 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

ALTERATION WORKROOM require experienced gown and skirt hands. Aply to Manager of workroom, fifth floor, central building.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. require hands, alteration hands on skirts; those accustomed to fine work. Apply 40th St. entrance.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. require alteration hands on ladies' high class gowns; only those experienced in fine work need apply; entrance 40th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY; ONE HAVING EXPERIENCE IN DRESS HOUSE PREFERRED. J 60 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER for eye hospital; resident position; references; salary $50. Apply at 500 West 57th St. from 9 till 11 A. M.

CHAMBERMAID in private family; experienced; best reference. Apply Thursday morning, between 10-12 o'clock, at Bronx Borough Bank, 440 E. Tremont Av.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Apply at employment office, 5th Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
STOCK GIRLS
FOR THEIR
WOMEN'S CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office,
5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIRLS wanted for finishing dep't. Apply American Druggists Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City, convenient to 34th St. Ferry and Queensborough tube.

GIRL.—Knowledge of bookkeeping and general clerical work; salary $8 to start; good opportunity. S 170 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl for housework; rooming house; sleep in or out. 39 West 16th.

INTELLIGENT, sensible woman to take charge of an establishment (Catskill Mountains) wherein a few boarders are taken and a tea garden has been started. Only practical housekeeper and gentlewoman need write to S 174 Times.

LARGE WESTERN MAIL ORDER HOUSE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG LADY AS ASSISTANT TO OUR BUYER IN LACES, NOTIONS, RIBBONS, ETC.; FOR OUR NEW YORK OFFICE; REQUIREMENTS ARE SOME EXPERIENCE, GOOD JUDGMENT AND WILLINGNESS TO WORK HARD; OPPORTUNITY IS EXCEPTIONAL. IN REPLY STATE AGE, SALARY DESIRED AND PAST EXPERIENCE. W. H. WALKER, 220 5TH AV.

MAID.—First-class lady's maid; good seamstress, hair dresser; bring references. Between 10 and 12. Room 1,002, 33 West 42d.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT; practical; 11 years' experience; systematizer; open, close books; statements. C 823 Times Downtown.

A LADY wishes to learn switchboard operating; willing to pay. T. P., 886 9th Av.

AN OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Knowledge bookeeping, stenography; neat, energetic, conscientious, reliable; Christian; 7 years' experience. P 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Typewriter.—Modern methods; controlling accounts; rapid and accurate; 10 years' experience; A1 references; salary, $20-$25. P 277 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; competent take entire charge; $18. Intelligent, C 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, desires position with large firm; references; $18. S 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Neat, efficient, conscientious worker; competent; 3 years' experience. C 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; knowledge of Spanish; salary moderate to start. M. H., 854 Broadway.

COOK AND CARETAKER.—Good city references. Gordon, care Friedman, 733 Madison Av.

DRESSMAKER, expert, for high-class gowns and suits, desires engagement by day, week, or month in private family; all work guaranteed. Telephone Riverside 1906.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 6416 Audubon. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Swedish girl wishes position as general housewworker in a small family; apartment preferred; references; answers by mail. Strom, 149 East 117th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Lady recommends honest, capable colored girl; good plain cook, laundress; carfare. Mary Allen, care Crosby, 10½ West 99th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, wants family hamper at home. 489 Amity St., Flushing.

NURSE-GOVERNESS, Christian, American and foreign experience, desires position; highest references as to character and ability. Address Box S 168 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young woman, college education, secretarial training, wishes secretarial, clerical position; nominal beginning salary. Phone Riverside 7592.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, capable, active, alert woman, with brains, common sense, initiative; age 28; ten years' architectural engineering, mechanical experience; superior references; $18. C 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; competent, reliable, clean cut; age 22; 5 years' technical experience; operate switchboard; all standard machines; quick grasping ideas; $12; references. C 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent general office assistant. P 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced bookkeeper; takes dictation rapidly; transcribes accurately; neat appearance; $15. Carolyn Gautschy, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good business ability; active; confidential secretary; six years' experience; thoroughly competent all detail work; $14. P 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High-class; eight years' experience; wants position, preferably in secretarial capacity; excellent reference; $20. P 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—8 years' experience; executive ability; trustworthy; $16-$18. P 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Bookkeeper, neat, accurate; references; salary reasonable. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' experience; capable and willing; neat appearance; $12. P 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER needs work; educated; any machine. Telephone 6361-J Midwood.

YOUNG LADY, aged 20, general employment; refined, intelligent. S 164 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, refined, desires literary work at home. T 4 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5168. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $20-$40; Waitresses, Chambermaids, Laundresses, Nurses, Housekeepers, $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (78th St.) Schuyler 9130.

CALL Murray Hill 8971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help, gardeners, chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.)

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced beginners, on hand. John 1745. Speiser Agency, 37 Liberty St.

White, colored, couples, housewokers, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9284. Noel, 841 6th Ave.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125d. 6316 Morningside.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Alteration work room require experienced tailors. Apply to manager of workroom, fifth floor, Central Building.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR WANTED—senior on staff of large public accounting firm; must be of good presence, educated, capable, and have 3 years' experience with public accountants; state briefly experiences, last salary, nationality. Auditor, P 284 Times Downtown.

ARTISTS, men's fashions, for tailoring to the trade; only high class should apply for interview. J 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, must be competent and rapid; come well recommended. Call with reference, Thursday morning, 10 and 12 o'clock. N. Y. Millinery & Supply Co., 1,227 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, $18; we depend upon your letter; give telephone. L 206 Times Downtown.

BOYS, over 16 years, by large insurance company, offering opportunity to learn business; good future for bright boy; must be well educated, of good address, and ambitious; give information regarding age, nationality, education, experience, &c. L 201 Times Downtown.

ARMED WITH PISTOL, LOUDEN FACED JURY

"Count" Turns Loaded Weapon Over to Lawyer When He Is Ordered to the Tombs.

JUDGE ROSALSKY ANGRY

Court Declares Magistrate's Permit No Authority for Prisoner Bringing Firearm to Trial.

With a loaded pistol in his pocket, "Count" Max Lynar Louden, once suspected by the Federal authorities of being a German spy, but now on trial charged with bigamy, faced a jury before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday, while two women he was said to have married testified against him. That the Count was armed was not discovered until after the end of the day's session, when Judge Rosalsky committed the defendant to the Tombs until the end of the trial.

Knowing Louden had a pistol, his lawyer, Harold M. Spielberg, asked him to turn it over to him before going to the Tombs. Louden did so, after the jury had retired from the box, but in full view of every one in the courtroom. When Judge Rosalsky, who was still on the bench, heard that Louden had been sitting in court all day with a loaded pistol in his pocket he became very indignant. Mr. Spielberg hurriedly explained that Louden had a permit to carry the pistol, which had been granted to him by an up-State Police Justice, and which would not expire until May 1, 1916.

Judge Rosalsky declared it mattered nothing whether he had a permit or not. Louden, the Court said, should not have been permitted, as a prisoner on trial for a crime, to sit armed in court.

"I've insisted on that rule for many years," said the Judge, and any court officer should have known better than to let the defendant sit here with the gun in his pocket. Suppose, as a practical consideration, he should suddenly take it into his head to shoot up a jury—what would happen then?"

Weapon Held Eight Bullets.

During the entire controversary over the revolver, Louden stood erect to the full height of his 6 feet. He tugged several times at the end of his German mustache, but made no remark. Asked by a court officer if he had any more weapons on him, he replied with a nervous laugh, "No; that was all."

The pistol, which had eight bullets in its magazine, was given to Detective Russo and Louden was conducted to the Tombs. His counsel had offered to take charge of the weapon, but Judge Rosalsky refused to allow that because Mr. Spielberg had no permit to carry a pistol.

Aside from producing evidence to show that Louden was a bigamist, Assistant District Attorney Minton, who prosecuted the case, endeavored to convince the jury that Louden had tried to bribe Federal officials to drop the case. According to Joseph A. Baker and A. G. Adams, both agents of the Department of Justice, who collected the bigamy evidence against Louden, the "Count" offered to spend "$1,000" if they would help him escape prosecution.

The two women who testified against him yesterday were Amelia Wendt of Poughkeepsie and Rose O'Brien of Albion, N. Y. Laila Florence Allendorf, the third wife Louden was alleged to have married, was not in court. First to tell her story was Amelia Wendt, now Mrs. Arnold. She said she married Louden, under the name of Max Chinaing, on Sept. 25, 1893, and lived with him one year, after which he disappeared. One son, now 22 years old, was born of the marriage. From the time of his disappearance, Mrs. Arnold said, she did not see Louden again until his arraignment last October, when she recognized him at once as her husband.

First Marriage Conceded.

Lawyer Spielberg, for the defense, conceded the facts of this first marriage, and Assistant District Attorney Minton thereupon called to the stand Rose O'Brien, who said she married Louden on Nov. 14, 1912. At that time, she testified, he called himself Max B. Louden, and told her he was a "Count," but was not "wearing his title." Following their marriage, she said, he obtained from her several thousand dollars, which he had never returned. He told her, she said, he had been married once before, but she was led to believe that the first wife was dead.

Louden's own statements about his marital affairs were presented through the testimony of Baker and Adams, the Department of Justice agents, who told of a conversation they had with Louden when he was arrested in his home at 128 Convent Avenue on Oct. 13, 1915, when he was living with Laila Florence Allendorf.

The Government agents said Louden, after first denying it, told them he had married Amelia Wendt in 1893. He also confessed, they testified, that he married Rose O'Brien without obtaining an annulment of his first marriage.

According to Adams, Louden said he had to leave his first wife because he had deserted from the United States Army and had to flee to Germany. Many years later, he said, he went back to Poughkeepsie to learn if she were living, but could find no trace of her and believed her to be dead.

EVERY ONE 'LOANED UP.'

Wall Street Had No $100,000,000 for Stranger's Note.

An optimist, who was not recognized as one of the country's big income tax payers, spent several hours in the financial district yesterday trying to raise $100,000,000 on his personal note. He was too well dressed to excite suspicion at first in the offices he visited, and he appeared to be laboring under no excitement. He failed to get the money.

The caller appeared first at the United States Sub-Treasury with a request to be shown into the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Mr. Vogel was out, but the visitor explained his errand to a guard. He needed $100,000,000 and would wait while the money was wrapped up.

The guard told him they couldn't spare that much without getting a special shipment from Washington. The caller explained that he could not wait, and would have to get the money from the National City Bank. He endeavored to see an officer of this institution, but on being told that the bank was pretty well loaded up, went on to J. P. Morgan & Co., where he insisted upon seeing H. P. Davison, a partner.

He finally returned to the Sub-Treasury to tell them that he had decided to wait a day to give the Washington authorities time to send more money here, and after rewarding a guard with a cigar departed for the day.

BRANDRETH PILLS
100 Years Old
An Effective Laxative
Purely Vegetable
Constipation,
Indigestion, Biliousness, etc.
1 OR 2 at Night
until relieved
Chocolate-Coated or Plain

BROOKLYN HAS A BIRTHDAY.

Flags Mark 100th Anniversary of Incorporation as a Village.

Residents of Brooklyn on their way to their many places of employment were surprised yesterday at what they considered an unusual display of the Stars and Stripes. They saw that the national emblem was flying from all the public buildings, parks, and playgrounds. The flag never looked better to them as it flapped in the wind of the bright Spring morning, but they wanted to know the occasion for the display. Many passengers on B. R. T. cars appealed to their neighbors and to the employes, but were unable to get any solution to the puzzle. One man with an office downtown, possessing a do-or-die spirit, called up the office of the Borough President and appealed for enlightenment.

"Why this is the one hundredth birthday of Brooklyn," replied the voice at the office of the Borough President. "Brooklyn was incorporated as a village on April 12, 1816."

"Well, well, just think of that," replied the seeker of information, "a hundred years a village."

TO WARN BRITISH PATROLS.

Philippine Authorities Notify Lansing of Germans' Seizure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, April 12.—After a conference here today between the naval authorities and Henderson S. Martin, Vice Governor, it was agreed to seek out British patrols which have been operating in the waters near the islands and inform their commanders that they have been violating international law in boarding and searching vessels in the inter-island trade. It is charged that the commanders of the British craft are refusing to enter these incidents in their logs.

Vice Governor Martin has cabled to Secretary Lansing a report on the boarding, search, and seizure of two Germans from the American inter-island schooner Henry S., west of Zamboanga by a British auxiliary cruiser a day or two ago.

TRUCE FOR PEACE AGREED TO IN CHINA

Peking Government Consents to Discuss Terms With the Southern Revolutionists.

LONDON, Thursday, April 13.—The Peking Government has consented to a truce for a discussion of terms of peace with the southern revolutionists, says The Daily Mail's Peking correspondent.

SHANGHAI, April 12.—It is reported from Cheng-tu, capital of Sze-chuen, that Cheng-yi, Governor of the Province, has concluded a truce with Tsai Ao, leader of the Yunnan rebels, and is endeavoring to negotiate terms of peace. Tsai Ao demanded the resignation of President Yuan Shih-kai as a condition of peace.

Cheng-yi reported this demand to the rebels of Peking, with a strong recommendation that it be complied with. He informed the Central Government that if Yuan Shih-kai did not resign the independence of Sze-chuen would be declared.

Three hundred armed revolutionaries of Hong Kong yesterday attacked 200 Government soldiers at the Anglo-Chinese boundary. As 400 men came up to reinforce the latter, the revolutionaries scattered. The casualties on both sides amounted to fifty killed and a large number wounded.

FORD DELEGATES STRANDED

Germany Refuses to Let Five Pass Through to Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—The five Dutch delegates of the Ford peace expedition are stranded in Stockholm, unable to get home. These delegates—three men and two women—applied for permission to return to Holland via Denmark and Germany. They are now informed that the German Government refuses to grant them permission to traverse German soil.

The delegates will have either to remain in Stockholm for the duration of the war or risk the dangerous and disagreeable passage to Holland over the mine strewn North Sea.

FIND $20,500 IN LYMAN BOX.

Receiver Takes Over Money Recovered in Jersey.

Under the order of Judge Thomas G. Haight in the Federal District Court at Newark the deposit box, which J. Grant Lyman took in the Essex County National Bank was opened yesterday and the sum of $20,500 was found in it. The money will be turned over to John L. Lyttle, receiver for the Lyman concerns, after he has increased his nominal bond in the Newark District to cover the $20,500. This is to be done as a protection to the bank.

Before the box was opened testimony was taken before George W. W. Porter, the special master. Lyman took the box in the name of George M. Brown and evidence was required to prove that Brown and Lyman were the same man. When Lyman was arrested in Florida the key to the safety deposit box was found in his possession. He took the box the day that he fled from New York. Of the $80,000 Lyman collected from the New York banks just before he went away, the receiver has now traced all but about $35,000, not including the $20,500 found yesterday.

THE APPAM'S CARGO IS SOLD

$500,000 Realized at First Day's Auction Under Court Order.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 12.—The cargo of the German prize ship Appam was sold here today under court order by Federal authorities because of its perishable nature. The sale went on all day.

More than $500,000 worth of cocoa, cottonseed and corn was sold.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Arnheim $20 Suit Is a Big Surprise to Men Who Have Paid More

Only a very large and efficient organization could possibly give such real worth for so little money. The range of patterns is very large, and you'll see among them many for which other tailors ask $25 to $30. Call and see them before buying Easter Clothes.

The Same Prices at Both Stores

Arnheim

Broadway and Ninth Street — 30 E. 42nd Street Bet. Fifth and Mad. Aves.

Exclusively Custom Made Clothes $20 to $50

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Girls' Club

Did you know that the largest girls' club in the world was attached to THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL?

That this Club has a membership of 12,000 girls?

That through it thousands of these girls support themselves, and that it makes it possible for other thousands of girls to have the little luxuries they want and could not otherwise get?

The girls in this Club made over a quarter of a million dollars last year—real money.

Some girls make as high as fifty dollars per week.

Here is where THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL is different!

It isn't only a magazine that is interesting for what is in it, but it is vital because of what is back of it.

Find out about it yourself by trying a copy of

The Ladies' HOME JOURNAL

It's only 15 cents

ADVERTISEMENT.

Get your cutaway coat now

EASTER Sunday isn't the only time you'll need it; but it's a good time to begin. You'll feel as well as you look, dressed in one of our cutaways. The style's right.

$25 to $40 for coat and waistcoat.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

Make sure of correct style in YOUR cutaway by getting one of these fine Hart Schaffner & Marx Models. Sold in New York only in Wallach Stores.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
846-848 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably local showers today; partly cloudy tomorrow; light, variable winds.
Full weather report on Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,265. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

ARE YOU READY TO GO IN, ASKS WILSON, FOR THE INTERESTS OF HUMANITY? CABINET ACTS ON BERLIN NOTE TODAY

SPEAKS BEFORE DEMOCRATS

Hopes America May Not Be Embroiled in an Unsought Quarrel.

BUT HINTS OF POSSIBILITY

And Asks Them if They Are Ready for the Test if It Comes to Nation.

CRIES OF 'YES' ANSWER HIM

Many Think He Referred to Mexico, but More Believe He Meant Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—President Wilson tonight gave his view of the conditions under which it might be justified for the United States to go into war.

Speaking at a Jefferson Day banquet of Democrats from all parts of the country here tonight, he prayed that the United States would not be drawn into a quarrel not of its own choosing.

He said that it must be only on occasion when the American cause coincided with the cause of humanity, and that once in, the country should not draw back before the cause of humanity as well as the country's interests had been secured. In giving this statement of his views at a Jefferson birthday party dinner tonight the President turned to his hearers, who were mostly prominent Democrats, and asked:

"Are you ready for the test?"

His question was greeted with cheers and cries of "Yes."

Some got the impression that he referred directly to Mexico, as he had earlier in his speech mentioned Mexico by name.

Others thought the President was referring to the European situation and the possibilities of the controversy over submarine warfare in which the United States has often told Germany that the United States was championing the sacred laws of humanity itself.

The President's speech was as follows:

"It is a spirit that we assemble to render honor to tonight, and the only way we can render honor to a spirit is by showing that we are ourselves prepared to exemplify it. The immortality of Thomas Jefferson does not lie in any one of his achievements, or in the series of his achievements, but in his attitude toward mankind, and the conception which he sought to realize in action of the service allowed by America to the rest of the world.

"One of the things that have seemed to me most to limit the usefulness of the Republican Party has been its provincial spirit, and one of the things which has immortalized the influence of Thomas Jefferson has been that his was the spirit of humanity, exemplified upon the field of America. Thomas Jefferson was a great leader of men because he understood and interpreted the spirits of men. Some men can be led by their interests; all men can be led by their affections. Som men can be led by covetousness; all men can be led by their visions of the mind.

"It is not a circumstance without significance that Jefferson felt, more than any other American of his time except Benjamin Franklin, his close kinship with like thinking spirits everywhere else in the civilized world. His comradeship was as intimate with the thinkers of France as with the frontiersmen of America; and this rather awkward, rather diffident man carried about with him a sort of type of what all men should wish to be who loved liberty and sought to lead their fellow-men along those difficult paths of achievement.

"The only way we can honor Thomas Jefferson is by illustrating his spirit and following his example. His example was an example of organization and concerted action for the rights of men, first in America and then by America's example everywhere in the world. The thing that interested Jefferson is the only thing that ought to interest me. No American, who has caught the true historic enthusiasm of this great country that we love, can be proud of it merely because of its accumulated great material wealth and power. The pride comes in when we conceive how that power ought to be used.

"As I have listened to some of the speeches tonight, the great feeling has come into my heart that we are better prepared to-day than we were before to show how America can lead the way along the paths of light. Take the single matter of the financial statistics, of which we have only recently become precisely informed. The mere increase in the resources of the national banks of the country in the last twelve months exceeds the total resources of the Deutscher Reichsbank, and the aggregate resources of the national banks of the United States exceed by three thousand millions the aggregate resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the Reichsbank in Berlin, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Bank of Switzerland, and the Bank of Japan.

"Under the provincial conceptions of the Republican Party this would have been impossible. Under the world conceptions of those of us who are proud to follow the traditions of Thomas Jefferson it has been realized in fact, and the question we have to put to ourselves is this:

"'How are we going to use this power?'

"There are only two theories of government, my fellow citizens. One is that power should be centred in the control of trustees, who should determine the administration of all economic and political affairs. That is the theory of the Republican Party. A carefully hand-picked body of trustees. The other theory is that of government by responsible and responsive servants of the great body of citizens, able to understand the common interests, because in direct and sympathetic touch

Continued on Page 3.

Six Ships Sunk and Two Damaged By Submarines and Floating Mines

LONDON, April 13.—Four British vessels and a French and Danish ship have been sunk and a Russian and Dutch steamer have been badly damaged as the result of either being torpedoed or coming into contact with floating mines. No deaths have as yet been reported, but nine members of the crew of the Russian ship and the Captain of the Danish vessel are said to have been wounded.

The torpedoing of the British steamship Robert Adamson is reported in a dispatch to Lloyds filed on Tuesday, at Harwich. The twenty-nine men of the crew were saved. The steamship is believed to have gone down.

The British steamship Angus is reported by Lloyd's to have been torpedoed on Tuesday. She was unarmed.

The other British vessel sunk by a submarine is the bark Inverlyon. Twelve members of the crew were picked up.

The Danish steamer Dorthea struck a mine Monday and foundered immediately, says a Lloyd's Amsterdam dispatch. The crew was saved and landed at Ymuiden. The Captain was wounded.

The Dutch steamship Colombia, which sailed from Baltimore March 23 for Amsterdam, put in at Gravesend today, having been damaged by striking a mine in the English Channel yesterday.

BARCELONA, April 13.—The Russian sailing vessel Imperator has been torpedoed by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean. Nine of the crew, some of them wounded, have been landed here by a Dutch steamship.

The steamer Mallorca arrived here today from Majorca with the crew of the British steamer Orlock Head, which has been torpedoed.

PALMA DE MAJORCA, Balearic Islands, April 14.—The Barcelona packet Jaime II. arrived here today with the crew of the French steamer Vega from Bahia. The Vega was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine with ten minutes' notice, according to the Captain. He says the commander of the submarine told him that if the Vega had been British instead of French he would have sunk her without previous warning.

MAY SEND BERLIN ONE MORE NOTE

Cabinet to Act Today on Final Word Summing Up All Offenses Against Americans.

SUSSEX CASE COMPLETE

Officials Regard Germany's Denial as Strengthening Indictment Against Her.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The official text of the German note on recent submarine incidents, which substantially agrees with the press copy published today, reached the State Department this morning. The whole German situation in the light of this note, which is regarded as materially supplementing evidence that the Sussex and perhaps other ships were torpedoed without warning in violation of pledges to the United States, will be considered at tomorrow's meeting of the Cabinet.

Work on a communication in the nature of a bill of particulars regarding Germany's offenses against international law and the rights of American citizens is under way, and it is expected that the form of this communication will be discussed in detail.

It was said today that the communication would be final. But it remains to be seen whether Germany, after expressly inviting the submission of such additional evidence as the United States possesses, will not accept the verdict of the United States and make complete reparation.

But this reparation undoubtedly would have to include the punishment of the commanding officer of the offending submarine. This was demanded by the United States of Austria in regard to the attack on the Ancona, and Austria promptly complied. What punishment would be regarded as satisfactory has not been revealed, but as the commander's act resulted in the death of several persons, even if he labored under misapprehension, it would be a kind of criminal negligence little short of murder in the first degree.

While it is scarcely believed that the United States will accept Germany's offer to arbitrate the facts in the Sussex case, it was pointed out today by an official that there was nothing unusual in proposing a limited arbitration of this sort. The facts in the Dogger Bank case, for instance, which arose when a Russian fleet in the Russo-Japanese War fired by mistake on a British fishing fleet, were arbitrated.

Note Strengthens Case.

Pending the sitting of the Cabinet officials today were extremely reticent regarding the whole situation. One of them, however, who is in a position to know, said that he regarded the German note as strengthening the American case against Germany. This view, indeed, seems to be universal.

The only fear seems to be that the interest in proving beyond doubt that the ship Germany admits having torpedoed was in fact the Sussex—which every one here believes—might obscure the essential fact that Germany violated her pledge to the United States regarding warning and safety, whether it was the Sussex or not.

While the facts in the case of the Sussex and implications in some of the other cases referred to in the German note seem to present almost an impasse in the continued friendly relations of the two governments, there is one symptom of reasonableness in the German note. It does not in a single particular dispute a question of principle with the United States.

The doubts Germany expresses of the

Continued on Page 3.

FINDS TUBANTIA WAS TORPEDOED

Dutch Navigation Board Also Reports That the Palembang Met the Same Fate.

THIS IS HOLLAND'S VERDICT

Press and Public Demand That the Government Take Drastic Action at Once.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 13.—The report of the Dutch Board of Navigation, declaring that the Dutch vessels Tubantia and Palembang were both torpedoed, has raised public feeling in Holland to a high pitch and has evoked a widespread demand for drastic action on the part of the Government.

The board, which is an authoritative, semi-official body, finds, after a painstaking inquiry into both cases, that, contrary to the German contention, the Palembang did not strike a mine, but was hit by a torpedo. It also finds that the Tubantia's loss undoubtedly was caused by a torpedo, fired without warning, and that fragments of the projectile, found later in the Tubantia's lifeboats, prove conclusively that it was a Schwartzkopff torpedo.

The Dutch press accepts the verdict of the board as final, and demands that the Government take measures to obtain redress. The Nieuwe Courant says: "The board has established the fact that Schwarzkopff torpedoes found on the Dutch coast bore marks of German manufacture. We maintain that, in accordance with the board's verdict, the Dutch position in dealing with this difficult question cannot be other than that for Holland the fact is definitely established that both boats were torpedoed."

The Nieuwe van den Dag, pointing out that the German press appears to have received instructions to ascribe all recent sea disasters to mines, says: "The sinking of all these Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, and Spanish ships in the last few days can hardly be attributed to mines. They rather indicate the use of torpedoes."

It is stated that the Dutch Government, in any future action it may take, will treat the findings of the board as final so far as Holland is concerned.

THE HAGUE, April 13.—The Minister of Marine today made public the following communication:

"The favorable weather has enabled divers to enter the steamer Tubantia, whose damaged starboard side is only ten metres below the surface. No remains of a torpedo or mine have been discovered, but more pieces of metal have been found in another Tubantia lifeboat picked up near Terschelling, one being part of the mechanism of a torpedo, punched with a number, which probably will definitely fix the identity of the torpedo which hit the Tubantia. The Government has asked the co-operation of the German Government to this end."

BRITISH GUNBOAT HALTS AMERICAN TRANSPORT

The Liscum Searched Off Mindanao by Party Who Refused to Tell Ship's Name.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, April 13.—The United States Army transport Liscum has arrived here and reports that she was halted by a shot from a gunboat off Coronado Point, Mindanao, Sunday, and that two officers and six men, fully armed, boarded and searched the vessel.

The boarding party refused to give the name of their vessel or to enter the fact of their visit in the Liscum's log.

It is reported that the gunboat was the Australian ship Tenjira.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

Packers Get Millions Today For Meat Cargoes Seized By Britain On 34 Ships

LONDON, April 13.—Chandler P. Anderson, formerly counselor for the State Department at Washington and now the representative of the Chicago meat packers in the prize court cases, involving cargoes valued at between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, stated tonight that a settlement with the British Government had been agreed upon and that the money would be paid over tomorrow.

"I wish," said Mr. Anderson, "to express my appreciation of the fairness with which the negotiations with the representatives of the British Government have been conducted and the friendly consideration with which I and my clients have been treated."

Mr. Anderson represents the Armour, Swift, Hammond, and Morris Companies. B. Lloyd Griscomb, representing the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, also joined in the settlement on the same basis as Mr. Anderson. Mr. Anderson said the amount to be paid by the British Government would be announced later.

CHICAGO, April 13.—C. J. Faulkner, Jr., attorney for Armour & Co., said tonight that no direct advices had been received by the firm of the settlement of the prize court cases against the British Government. He said the cargoes of thirty-four ships had been taken over by the British Government and that the amount involved was between $15,000,000 and $17,000,000. Mr. Faulkner said the news of the settlement was expected and he had no doubt of the correctness of the dispatch.

Arrest Engineers of German Ship in Bomb Plot; von Papen Paid Bills

Four Men Taken from Friedrich der Grosse After Explosive Shop Is Found on Vessel—Attache's Checks Financed Dr. Scheele's Hoboken Bomb Factory—Eight in Custody.

Four German subjects, all members of the engineering staff of the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse, now laid up in Hoboken, were arrested yesterday afternoon by detectives from New York Headquarters and agents of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

They are charged with being principals in the ship fire bomb conspiracy which the authorities say has been going on for months, the purpose being to put explosives in cases on board vessels carrying munitions to the Allies, so timed as to sink the ships when well on their way across the Atlantic.

The men arrested yesterday were:

GARBODE, FRIEDRICH, 31 years old, born in Germany, fourth engineer on the Friedrich der Grosse.

PARADIS, WILHELM, 32 years old, born in Germany, fourth engineer on the Friedrich der Grosse.

PRAEDEL, GEORGE, 33 years old, born in Germany, fourth engineer on the Friedrich der Grosse.

SCHMIDT, CARL, 52 years old, born in Germany, chief engineer of the Friedrich der Grosse.

Paid with von Papen Checks.

Dr. Walter T. Scheele, head of the New Jersey Agriculture and Chemical Company, which occupies a one and one-half-story frame building at 1,133 Clinton Street, Hoboken, was also named in a complaint sworn to before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday afternoon. It was in this factory, according to the police, that the bombs were filled with explosives and delivered to other German agents who saw that they were packed in innocent-looking boxes and loaded with regular cargoes in the ships selected for destruction at sea.

Scheele, who recently moved to Bogota, N. J., had not been found late last night and Captain Tunney, under whose direction the police discovered the workshop on the Friedrich der Grosse and gathered the evidence which has resulted in the eight arrests, said last night he had little hope of getting Scheele soon. One report in the Federal Building had it that Scheele disappeared several days ago.

It was said in Hoboken last night that during the period of his greatest activity Dr. Scheele presented twelve checks signed by Captain Frans von Papen to the First National Bank of that city, which cashed the checks. The total amount of the checks was said to be in the neighborhood of $20,000.

Miss Ruth Foss of 1,208 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, who was employed by Scheele as a stenographer, was not to be found last night. Her sister said that she was not at home, and that she was not at liberty to say where she had gone.

August Heine, an expressman, of 1,306 Hudson Street, was another Hoboken citizen who talked about Scheele last night. He said he had filled several carting contracts for the Scheele factory and had taken cases, supposedly containing fertilizers, to ships in Brooklyn and also in Jersey City. On one occasion, he added, he delivered a number of trunks to a ship in Jersey City, Scheele, he said, still owed him a carting bill of $40.

The bombs made on the Friedrich der Grosse and filled with explosives in the Scheele fertilizer factory were sent to ports in all parts of this country, it was said yesterday. Some were shipped in boxes, others in suit cases and in small trunks. There was no trade route covered by allied ships that was not contemplated in the conspiracy, it was said.

Prisoners Arraigned.

The four prisoners arrested on Wednesday—Captain Eno Bode, Assistant Pier Superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line in Hoboken; Captain Otto Wolpert, Superintendent of Atlas Line piers of the Hamburg-American Line in Manhattan; Captain E. W. A. C. von Kleist, who worked for Herr Scheele in the Hoboken chemical factory, and Ernest Becker, an electrician on the Friedrich der Grosse—were transferred from State to Federal custody yesterday afternoon and late in the day were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton charged with conspiracy to destroy various ships by placing bombs in their cargoes.

The complaint on which they were arraigned was drawn by Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood and sworn to by Sergeant George D. Barnitz of the New York Detective Bureau. It charges conspiracy to destroy ships and cargoes by means of explosive bombs and the making and delivering of such bombs within the jurisdiction of the court.

Before their arraignment yesterday the four prisoners taken on Wednesday night were subjected to a long grilling by Captain William M. Offley, Superintendent of the Federal investigators; Joseph A. Baker, Assistant Superintendent; Captain Tunney of the Police Department, and several Federal agents and city detectives in the office of Captain Offley in the Park Row Building. Becker, who is the humble member of the contingent, is understood to have talked freely, as did Captain von Kleist, but it was different with the giant Wolpert and the suave, blonde-haired Bode. These two would not utter a word to incriminate themselves or any one else.

Wolpert In Ugly Mood.

Wolpert was in ugly mood and did not hesitate to let everybody know that he considered the whole affair outrageous. When taken across the street to the Federal Building a photographer focused his camera on the big prisoner, but before he could snap the trigger Wolpert was at him like a lion and smashed the camera. Agents of the Department of Justice prevented further hostilities.

The proceedings before Commissioner Houghton were brief. The four prisoners, arraigned together, made a strange group. There was Wolpert, with the shoulders and legs of a Samson, towering above his companions in trouble. Captain Bode, rather stocky, well dressed and smiling, looked the part of a well-groomed German army officer. Von Kleist, with gray hair, a big mustache, and a long goatee, seemed completely downcast. He is an old man, and, according to one story, is a brother-in-law of a German General named von Bresen, who is said to have met death on the battlefield several months ago. Certainly none of the prisoners felt the humiliation as did this old man.

As for Becker, everybody realized that he was one of the "hired men" of the alleged conspiracy. Poorly dressed and speaking no word of English, he came into court without funds or a lawyer. Representatives of a surety company were present to bail out Bode and Wolpert, but no one had taken any interest in Becker. Commissioner Houghton called an interpreter and through him told Becker of his rights and that those rights would be looked after by the United States. If Becker has made a complete confession, as rumor says he has, he will probably receive immunity.

Harold S. Deming of 5 Nassau Street appeared for Bode and Wolpert, and when Commissioner Houghton found that Von Kleist and Becker were without counsel the Commissioner asked him also to represent them "for the period of this proceeding." There was no argument on either side. Commissioner Houghton called the roll of prisoners, and Mr. Deming asked that the hearing be postponed two weeks, a request to which the Government did not object. At the suggestion of Assistant District Attorney Wood, Commissioner Houghton fixed bail in the case of Bode and Wolpert at $25,000 each, and at $5,000 each in the cases of Becker and Von Kleist. The pier captains gave bail and were released. Becker and Von Kleist went to the Tombs.

Search Friedrich der Grosse.

While Federal agents and police were questioning and arraigning Wolpert, Bode, Becker, and von Kleist in Manhattan, other agents were in Hoboken searching the workshop of Becker on the Friedrich der Grosse, inspecting the chemical factory of Scheele, and making other investigations in search of clues that may lead to further disclosures.

In the meantime they arrested Schmidt, Praedel, and Paradis, whom they found on the Friedrich der Grosse. Garbode was ashore and did not appear until after dark, when he was taken into custody and brought to New York. The other prisoners had been brought over an hour before.

In the workshop used by Becker in manufacturing bomb cases on the Friedrich der Grosse the detectives found a quantity of chlorate of potash and more than fifty bottles supposed to contain chemical compounds. They also found a peculiar machine which they were not able to identify last night as of use to the makers of bombs. Other

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The New York Times

Leads All New York Morning Newspapers in Circulation Gain

REPORTS TO THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

	Apr. 1, 1916 Average Daily and Sun.	Oct. 1, 1915 Average Daily and Sun.	Apr. 1, 1915 Average Daily and Sun.	One Year Loss and Gain
Times	334,744	318,274	298,248	+36,496
American	335,435	349,345	333,345	
Herald	92,853	98,651	106,580	
Press	103,657	110,869	94,025	
Sun	68,309	71,749	71,708	
Tribune	93,848	82,674	70,965	
World	391,831	391,158	376,590	
Total	1,420,677	1,422,720	1,351,461	

The New York Times gain in four years, 124,993—greater than all other New York morning newspapers combined.

MEXICANS FIRE ON OUR MEN, KILL MANY; CARRANZA REPORTS SECOND HEAVY FIGHT, AGAIN URGES AMERICANS TO WITHDRAW

Carranza Says Many Were Killed on Both Sides in Parral Clash

WASHINGTON, April 13.—This message dealing with the Parral affair was received by Señor Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador designate here, this afternoon:

Queretaro, April 12, 1916.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Embassy, Washington.

After message sent you by Secretary for Foreign Affairs Aguilar, the Secretary of War received a message from General Gutierrez, dated at Chihuahua, informing him that it had been impossible for military commanders to check the mob against American troops who entered Parral and that this evening the fight had continued between our people and the American forces and that many deaths had occurred on both sides. General Obregon has already given orders to prevent continuation of battle, but the excitement is so great among the people that I fail to know whether the struggle can be stopped.

Call on the Secretary of State and advise him that the occurrence is due to the unwise action of the American commander in having entered Parral without the permission of the authorities, violating the orders of that Government forbidding the occupation of towns by American forces. Please cause the Secretary of State to see that it is unwise for American troops to remain any longer on our soil, as more serious incidents than the present one, which we must avoid at all costs, may develop. Please make use of any arguments you may deem advisable to put an end to the situation created by the presence of American troops in our territory. I will keep on advising you through the Foreign Office of any further incidents.

V. CARRANZA.

ASSURE PERSHING OF CO-OPERATION

Gen. Herrera and Staff Greet Villa's Pursuers After 100-Mile Ride in Desert.

THEIR GARB PICTURESQUE

Gaudy Accoutrements on Man and Beast, but No Matches—Hardtack Tin His Dais.

By FRANK B. ELSER.
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

IN THE FIELD WITH GENERAL PERSHING, April 7, (via Truck Train to Columbus, N. M., April 13.)—The first Carranza General to exchange formal courtesies with General John J. Pershing, leader of the punitive expedition after Pancho Villa, came riding into camp this afternoon on a pacing gray horse and, seated on an empty hardtack tin, paid his respects, and inquired after the health of the American forces.

The caller was General Luis Herrera, [deleted by censor.] There was an informal chat, during which General Pershing was informed that Herrera, with an escort of 200, had ridden 100 miles from Chihuahua City and was now ready to take an active part in the search for Villa. Surrounded by his escort, the General rode away over the hills to the southeast. Five minutes later a courier came back and asked for matches. There were none in camp.

This being an expedition without attachés, General Herrera's call was somewhat of a social event. It required every box in camp to furnish seats for him and his staff. Armed as only Mexicans can arm, with double rows of cartridges where an American has one, spurred as only Mexicans equip their heels, and riding pinto, roan, gray, black, sorel, and bay mounts cruelly bitted and weighted down with accoutrements, these Carranza troopers made a picture that drew even the scouts and the cowpunchers to inspect them.

With considerable show of ceremony, orderlies held their horses when they dismounted, and General Pershing, striding forward from a tomato can box where he had been seated, grasped General Herrera by the hand. The other Carranza officers were introduced, and there was more handshaking.

Officers Smile and Are Silent.

Then, in a space swept clean of camp litter by General Pershing's negro cook, the party took seats in a small semicircle, General Pershing in the centre, General Herrera at his right.

We had heard much of the youthfulness of the Mexican soldier, but these officers with Herrera were not young. There were two youths in the lot, but mostly they were oldish men, quiet, curious, ever watchful. They smiled a great deal, showing their teeth, but they did not laugh aloud, and during the conference one standing within ten feet of the semi-circle could hear their monotones when they talked.

What did we know of Villa's whereabouts? General Herrera wanted to know; and had we heard that he was wounded? and did we credit the rumor, circulated for the first time today, that he had succumbed to his wound? They asked, also, about the disposition of our forces and, retaliating, General Pershing asked them about the disposition of theirs.

When asked later how many confidences had been exchanged, General Pershing smiled. "They want Villa as much as we do," he said.

General Herrera and his staff all wore uniforms near-khaki in color, embellished with half-round silver buttons. Each had on a wide sombrero, not the peaked sombrero of the Mexican, but the gray felt of the cowboy. On these hats they had tasseled horsehair bands. Some wore leather leggings or chaps, silver-buckled in profusion; others were equipped with puttees such as our cavalry officers wear. All had sand-goggles, all had huge American six-shooters, and in every saddle boot there was the 30-30 carbine. Belts of cartridges were strung around almost every saddle horn in the outfit, and in some cases tied behind the cantle.

Rank and File See Camp.

Each man apparently was carrying all the ammunition he could pile on his mount. This was in addition to his belt

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LIKELY TO REJECT CARRANZA DEMAND

No Sign That Government Will Abandon Its Plans to Pursue Villa.

NOTE CAUSES SURPRISE

Cabinet and Congress Expected to Express Their Opinion of the Situation Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Carranza Government's virtual demand for the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition from Mexican soil without the accomplishment of its announced object of capturing Villa was delivered to Secretary of State Lansing this afternoon by Señor Eliseo Arrendondo, Ambassador-designate.

It is a sharp challenge to the legality of the expedition, asserts that the American troops are in Mexico "without warrant," that they were sent into Mexico by the Wilson Administration under a "false interpretation" and without the Washington Government having "thoroughly comprehended" the Carranza Government's proposal of March 10 for a reciprocal agreement between the two Governments under which their forces might cross the border in pursuit of raiders.

The Carranza communication tells the United States Government that "it is now time to treat with the Government of the United States upon the subject of the withdrawal of its forces from" Mexican territory for these reasons:

First—The American expedition was sent against Villa without warrant, because there was no previous formal or definite understanding.

Second—Because the expedition is not fulfilling its object and cannot do so, because "the band headed by Villa has already been dispersed."

Third—Because there are "sufficient Mexican troops to pursue Villa."

The Carranza note is not only an invitation, but is construed in many quarters as a polite but unmistakable threat that the American troops should be immediately withdrawn.

While the communication couches its demand for the troops' withdrawal in this polite diplomatic form, "it is now time to treat with the Government of the United States upon the subject of the withdrawal of its forces from our territory," the telegram given out by Señor Arredondo tonight as having been received from General Aguilar today apropos of the Parral attack on our troops couched the demand for the withdrawal of American troops in stronger language. General Aguilar's telegram said:

"The Mexican Government insists on the necessity of withdrawing of its (the American Government's) troops from our soil in order not to give room for the alteration of the good will and cordial relations which both countries are obliged to preserve," the inference being that if the troops are not withdrawn the Mexican Government will withdraw its "good will and cordial relations" with the United States Government.

The Carranza communication created a veritable sensation in Washington, where the impression had been studiously cultivated that the Carranza Government was assenting to the presence of the American forces on Mexican soil under the "Lansing agreement" of March 13, and that the Carranza forces were co-operating with the American forces to the extent of the ability of the troops of the de facto Government. It was said in some quarters that the publication of these communications perhaps explain why the Villa bandits and especially the leader of the band was able to have an open path from the border at Columbus to the region beyond Parral, more than 400 miles as the crow flies, without being seriously intercepted by the Carranza troops.

The Carranza Government's communications are regarded as putting the issue squarely up to the Wilson Administration and there is wide speculation regarding the response the United States Government will make. On every side it is insisted among Senators, and in other responsible circles, that the time has now arrived when, if the Wilson Administration does not intend to abandon its pursuit of Villa, the American forces in Mexico must be strongly reinforced and prepared for startling contingencies.

There is no intimation from Administration circles that the troops are to be withdrawn. The appearances tonight are all to the contrary and that the expedition will remain until it has accomplished its object. The Mexican situation will be canvassed by the Cabinet tomorrow, when a decision will be definitely reached regarding the attitude of the Wilson Administration.

Because of the serious turn in the

Continued on Page 3.

ATTACKED ENTERING PARRAL

Our Troops Return the Fire and Finally Use Machine Gun.

MOB RETURNS TO ATTACK

In Night Affair Many Are Said to Have Fallen on Both Sides.

WILL SEND REINFORCEMENTS

That Is Expected to be This Government's Answer to Carranza's Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A serious Mexican crisis was precipitated late this afternoon when, quickly on the heels of the disclosure that the Carranza Government had requested the immediate withdrawal of the American punitive expedition from Mexico, Señor Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate of the Carranza Government, gave out telegrams from the Queretaro Government reporting an attack by Mexican civilians on an American column of 150 men at Parral. One of these messages said that "many on both sides" had been killed; another said that only one American soldier had been killed and many wounded.

The gravity of the situation is increased by General Carranza's instructions to Mr. Arredondo to use the incident and the possibility of its repetition as a further argument for immediately withdrawing the American expedition. This sort of reference to the incident, in spite of the First Chief's formal expressions of regret, threatens something more than strained relations with the de facto Government. This is particularly true as the Administration is determined to refuse General Carranza's request.

One of the dispatches was signed by General Carranza, and said that General Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War, had been informed by General Luis Gutierrez, Chief of Operations in Chihuahua, that the Mexican mob again attacked the American troops in Parral last night, and that excitement was so great among the Mexican people that General Carranza was uncertain whether "the struggle can be stopped." This message from General Carranza himself asserted that it had been impossible for the military commanders to check the mob against the American troops, and that "many deaths had occurred on both sides."

Secretary Baker informed President Wilson that a brief despatch to the War Department said that according to unofficial reports one American cavalryman was killed, and that the troopers used a machine gun against the Mexicans.

Complains of "Occupation."

The Carranza Government blames the commander of the American detachment for entering Parral in alleged violation of "instructions" not to occupy Mexican towns. The Administration was without any official information regarding the attack tonight further than a brief message from Consul Marion Letcher, at Chihuahua City, stating that civilians had attacked the American detachment, but high officials here refused to blame the Americans troops for having entered Parral and ridiculed the suggestion that a mere handful of 150 men could have "occupied" a Mexican town of 15,000 population.

Secretary Baker tonight sent orders to Major Gen. Funston instructing him to take "every necessary step" for the protection of the American forces at Parral and elsewhere in Mexico, impressing upon him the fact that he was to be held strictly responsible for the handling of the situation with respect to the protection of the soldiers in Mexico.

"I have telegraphed to General Funston," said Secretary Baker, "the contents of the dispatches that were given out by Mr. Arredondo and directed him to take all necessary steps to protect our soldiers and allay further trouble, and also to wire promptly all obtainable details. Necessity is the only limit of General Funston's authority."

Secretary Baker explained that the orders to General Funston to take steps to allay further trouble were based on the statement attributed to General Obregon that he had already "given orders to prevent continuation of the battle" and was using all efforts to allay trouble.

No detailed instructions were given by Secretary Baker to General Funston either with respect to the seizure of railroads if necessary to rush reinforcements to our troops, the dispatch of reinforcements, or any other necessary action. Secretary Baker said that the Administration had full confidence in General Funston's ability to handle the situation and that he was competent to take "any step necessary to protect our soldiers from harm."

Secretary Baker said no orders had been issued or were in contemplation for the withdrawal of the troops until their work had been accomplished. He explained that, so far as the United States Government was concerned, the objects, purposes and limits of the expedition had been announced authoritatively several times, and were clearly stated for the express purpose of avoiding misunderstanding with the Mexican people, and that there had been no change of policy. He hoped that when official reports were published they would show that the [illegible] was

exaggerated and due only to a local misunderstanding.

The orders given to General Funston supply him with the widest latitude in handling the situation. It is expected that he will send reinforcements promptly into Mexico and take full measures for the protection of the American expeditionary force.

Started by a Civilian's Shot.

The first of the dispatches received by Señor Arredondo today came from General Candido Aguilar, Carranza's Secretary of Foreign Affairs. As presented to Secretary Lansing, late this afternoon, it read:

Queretaro, April 12, 1916.

Mr. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Embassy, Washington:

Please confer with the Honorable Secretary Lansing and inform him that at 1 P. M. a column of 150 American soldiers entered the city of Parral. The Mayor of the city, José de la Luz Herrera, immediately called the attention of the commander of this column to the inconvenience of his entering the city, his soldiers immediately withdrawing, but when they were leaving the people protested, and the Mayor and the military commanders tried to control them with their appeals in order to prevent friction, but, owing to the imprudence of a civilian who fired a shot, a general disorder followed, in which one American soldier was killed and several civilians were wounded by shots from American soldiers. Military commanders succeeded in checking the mob at Maturana, to avoid [prevent] them from following the American troops, forming a cordon of Constitutionalist soldiers.

In this connection, the Mexican Government warned the Government of the United States from the beginning that it would be unwise for American troops to pass through cities, due to the impossibility to avoid friction between them and the people and our forces at an unexpected moment. The American Government, to that effect, agreed to give the necessary instructions to its troops to have them abstain from occupying any towns.

The Mexican Government deplores the occurrence, but it was beyond its efforts to prevent it and insists with [to] the American Government on the necessity of withdrawing its troops from our soil in order not to give room for the alteration of the good and cordial relations which both countries are obliged to preserve. AGUILAR.

Carranza Reports Many Killed.

The second message dealing with the Parral affair came from General Carranza himself, and stated that "many deaths had occurred on both sides." It read:

Queretaro, April 12, 1916.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Embassy, Washington:

The message sent you by Secretary for Foreign Affairs Aguilar, the Secretary of War received a message from General Gutierrez, dated at Chihuahua, informing him that it had been impossible for military commanders to check the mob against American troops who entered Parral and that this evening the fight had continued between our people and the American forces and that many deaths had occurred on both sides. General Obregon has already given orders to prevent continuation of battle, but the excitement is so great among the people that I fail to know whether the struggle can be stopped.

Call on the Secretary of State and advise him that the occurrence is due to the unwise action of the American commander in having entered Parral without the permission of the authorities, violating the orders of that Government forbidding the occupation of towns by American forces. Please cause the Secretary of State to see that it is unwise for American troops to remain any longer on our soil, as more serious incidents than the present one, which we must avoid at all costs, may develop. Please make use of any arguments you may deem advisable to put an end to the situation created by the presence of American troops in our territory. I will keep on advising you through the Foreign Office of any further incidents.

V. CARRANZA.

Señor Arredondo also received this message today from the Carranza Consulate at El Paso:

El Paso, Texas, April 13, 1916.

General Gavira informs me that last night about 140 American soldiers tried to enter Parral. The people protested, and it appears that the garrison did also. Several persons were killed on both sides.

ANDREAS G. GARCIA.

Held Meeting of Protest.

Press dispatches from El Paso said that General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, had telegraphed General Gabriel Gavira, Commander of the Juarez Garrison, details of the Parral attack. General Obregon's dispatch, dated Queretaro, April 12, reads:

My department, desiring to bring to the knowledge of the army the lamentable incident occurring yesterday in the City of Parral, Chihuahua, between the people of that city and an American force belonging to the troops engaged in the pursuit of Villa, communicates this to you in order that you in turn may make it known to your subordinates and give it also to the press, so that the people may know the facts as they are.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon an American force composed of 150 men entered that city, and the authorities of the same notified the commander of the said force that the Americans should vacate it. The commander of the Americans began to carry out the wish of the authorities when the people of the city organized a meeting of protest against the entrance into the city of the American troops without permission.

The civil authorities tried to avoid a conflict, but their forces were not sufficient to handle the situation. In the friction which resulted one American soldier was killed and several citizens were wounded. The Municipal President, Jose de la Luz Herrera, and the Constitutionalist Generals Garcia, Lozana, and Hernandez, with some of their officials and troops, tried to calm the people, and succeeded thus in avoiding an incident that might have taken very large proportions. The American force left our city.

I have informed the First Chief of the occurrence.

During his visit to the State Department Señor Arredondo, by instructions of General Carranza, expressed regret for the incident. After returning to the Mexican Embassy, Señor Arredondo issued this statement:

Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate of the Mexican Government in Washington, voicing the sentiments of Mr. Carranza, called at the Department of State this afternoon to express Mr. Carranza's sincere regret for the occurrence in Parral between American troops and the people of the city, thus showing that the lamentable incident was the result of the mistake of the American commander in entering the city contrary to the instructions of his Government. This can be readily seen from the telegrams submitted by Mr. Arredondo to the Secretary of State.

PARRAL, HILL-BOUND, ONCE A VILLA BASE

Population There Sympathizes With Bandit, Whose Old Aids Work in Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 13.—American mining men here who own mines in the Parral-Santa Barbara district have received reports of the clash between the American troops and the mob in the streets of Parral on Tuesday afternoon. Only a small portion of the mob which had assembled in the municipal plaza was armed, these reports declare, or there would have been serious trouble. The troops had entered the town only a short time before the clash occurred, as the road around Parral was impassable because of washouts which had occurred there recently.

After a mass meeting, in which a number of highly excitable speeches were made in Spanish, a committee was sent to Mayor José de la Luz Herrera, with the request that the American troops be asked to leave. When the situation was explained to the American commander, believed to have been Major Tompkins, the troops started to depart from the town, when the firing started and was answered by the American troops.

One of the latter was shot from his saddle and three were slightly wounded. The number of dead and wounded civilians was not given.

It is believed by those mining men familiar with the country surrounding Parral that the American troops were taking a short cut to reach the old ranch of General Tomas Urbana, at Las Nieves, south of Parral. To strike the trail south, on which General Urbana was killed by Villa last year, it is necessary to pass through Parral, as the country is mountainous, and there are no other trails leading south. It was reported here today that Villa was in hiding at the Urbana ranch or at Messasandia ranch, and the fact that the American troops took a chance of passing through Parral indicates that the troops believed they were close behind Villa.

Carranza Consul Andres Garcia said tonight that he was not surprised at the developments in the Parral district, as he had been fearing some such occurrence since the troops penetrated into the interior of Mexico. He said that General Obregon's statement of the situation at Parral was a fair one, and indicated that the Carranza troops were co-operating in quelling the rioting, rather than encouraging it, as some of the alarmists here would believe, and he expressed confidence that the situation there could be handled by the troops and civilians without further friction, although he feared, he said, the effect of the news on other interior settlements where the purpose of the expedition is not fully known.

Gavira Wants Army to Leave.

General Gabriel Gavira, in Juarez, was less optimistic regarding the situation and predicted that the next twenty-four hours would see big developments in the situation in Mexico. He, like Consul Garcia, said that he considered the main purpose of the expedition had been accomplished and that the surest way to allay the alarm which had been caused by the Parral clash, would be for the United States to withdraw.

There were no indications here tonight, however, that the American troops would be withdrawn. Instead the Quartermaster Corps was working overtime sending supplies to Columbus and loading freight cars to be sent to Juarez for transportation over the Mexican lines as individual consignments. Two motor trucks arrived here from Columbus today for repairs with the report that snipers had fired upon the drivers as they passed Aden, N. M., near the border. Twenty more truck drivers left here today for Columbus to drive the motor trucks into the interior and more are being recruited here daily, as the need for truck drivers is growing.

Fifty-two motor trucks arrived tonight from Detroit factories making nearly 400 in service with the Pershing army. The fact that these were ordered put in service as soon as inspected indicated no intention of immediate withdrawal of the Pershing columns from Mexico. Ten cars of forage and provisions were tonight shipped to Chihuahua City for the American Army.

A shipment of gasoline and oil left Juarez this morning at 10:30 for Casas Grandes with three civilian guards on board.

Rioting in Chihuahua.

News of the clash at Parral between American soldiers and Mexicans was followed by reports of serious rioting at other points in Chihuahua, but in none of these other incidents were American soldiers said to be involved. The riots were said to be due principally to economic conditions and were not primarily political. Scarcity of food in the cities of Northern Mexico has been growing steadily and in many places the people are said to be on the brink of starvation.

CAUTIONS MEXICANS AGAINST OUTBREAK

Manifesto Predicts Peaceful Solution—Carranza and Advisers at Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—General Fabio Gonzalez issued a manifesto late tonight urging the Mexican people not to make any further hostile demonstrations against Americans. He says that the difficulties can be peacefully arranged, but that if, unhappily, the time should arrive the Mexican people would have patriots to lead them to defend the fatherland and the national honor and integrity.

General Obregon addressed the following message tonight to the local garrison, informing the garrison of the clash at Parral:

In order that the events that have occurred in Parral, Chihuahua, may be known, I communicate to you the last accounts, received by this department, 10 o'clock last night, that you may transmit them to headquarters and have them properly published for the benefit of the public.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the efforts of the Municipal President, José Luz Herrera, and the Constitutionalist Generals Lazano, Garcia, and Hernandez, with several other officers, were powerless to calm the people, and a clash was inevitable. Several deaths occurred on both sides. Reports indicate that the indignation of the people was caused by the American troops entering the town without advising the authorities and camping on the Plaza San Juan De Dios, thereby violating an arrangement clearly made that they should not enter any town, which was agreed to by the American Government.

I am awaiting more details, which I will transmit to you promptly.

OBREGON.

The city is quiet. News of the Parral attack is not generally known here yet. The local dailies will publish accounts of the affair tomorrow morning.

With regard to the circumstances of the attack, it is understood here that American soldiers numbering 150 entered Parral and were attacked by the townspeople. One soldier was killed and several wounded. The arrival of Carranza troops stopped the fighting. The townspeople are convinced a mistake was made and no further trouble is anticipated.

General Obregon has ordered all troops in Mexico City confined to barracks.

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—General Carranza, accompanied by several of his Cabinet officers and other high officials in the Government, arrived in the outskirts of the city this afternoon. The trains bearing the party halted near the suburb of Tlalnepantla, eight miles distant from the city proper, which will not be entered by them tonight. The ultimate destination of the party, the length of the visit, and other details concerning the trip have not been made public.

In the party, in addition to General Carranza, are Minister of War Obregon, Foreign Minister Aguilar, Minister of the Interior Acuna, and a number of State Governors and high military officers.

Unofficial reports say that General Carranza may continue his journey to Vera Cruz and from there to the City of Merida and the Peninsula of Yucatan, a visit which he has long planned. The reports also say that General Obregon probably will remain in Mexico City, directing the various military campaigns from this point.

Comment on General Carranza's note requesting the Washington Government to withdraw the American troops from Mexican territory was very general in the afternoon newspapers, most of which caustically criticise what is characterized as the Yankee failure.

The Accion Mundial, a daily with socialistic tendencies, characterizes the punitive expedition as a complete material and moral failure.

"The Yankee soldiers," says the newspaper, "are incapable of resisting the penalties of a campaign in Mexico. The hot sands and frequent violent climatic changes tell the story of today's tiny campaign. The prediction is everywhere made that the Americans will not catch Villa, and the stand of the First Chief in demanding their retirement is vigorously applauded."

VILLA NEAR URBINAS RANCH.

TORREON, Mexico, April 12, (via El Paso Junction, April 13.)—Francisco Villa is believed here to be near or at the Urbinas Ranch at Las Nievas, south of Rosario, in the State of Durango. It is reported he is heading down the Nazas River, in the direction of the Contreras and Ceniceros bandits.

Between Las Nievas and Inde there are a large number of horses and mules which were turned out when the Villa garrison at Inde surrendered. It is supposed Villa intends to utilize them in his flight.

SENATORS SEE NEED OF MORE TROOPS

Feel That Reinforcements Are Required Unless the Expedition Is Abandoned.

FORCE MIGHT BE CUT OFF

Isolated Detachments Are Now In Perilous Positions, They Assert—Jones Urges Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senators today did not disguise the seriousness with which they viewed the Mexican situation in the light of the note from General Carranza asking the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico. News of the clash at Parral, a city under Carranza's authority, and a detachment of American troops came too late for Senators to comment on it. But before that they indicated that they felt the situation was so critical that more troops must be rushed in unless the Government should do the unexpected thing and recall the whole expedition.

In today's debate on the Army bill there was only one direct reference to the Mexican situation, and that was in a speech by Mr. Jones of Washington, a Republican, who demanded immediate intervention on a large scale. Mr. Jones made no reference to today's note, but based his conclusions simply on the previous facts, and on the assumption that intervention at least would serve the purpose of giving the United States an army large enough to have a steadying effect on the European situation.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, said:

"I do not care to say what I think should be done at this juncture, but am waiting to hear what the President has to say. But if Carranza means in his note that unless American troops are to be withdrawn he will attack them, then we must either withdraw the troops or send more down."

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, minority leader in the Senate, said:

"The situation looks very bad to me. If the Carranza note is to be looked upon as a demand for the United States to withdraw the expedition against Villa, then, in my opinion, either these troops will have to be withdrawn, with consequent humiliation to the whole country, or we will have to send more troops down there. I have never had any confidence in Carranza, and I am inclined to believe this demand for the withdrawal of our troops is a play to gain political support for himself at home. He may feel that his power is tottering."

Some Senators expressed the fear that in case of serious trouble isolated detachments of the American punitive expedition might be cut off in Mexico and destroyed. They pointed out that the expedition was now spread out fanlike over the Mexican countryside at the end of a thin line of communications over 300 miles long. Bodies of Carranzista troops are stationed at points in the rear of the head of the American column.

Mr. Jones, in his speech, said:

"One night one of these bands, apparently under the leadership of the man whom we at one time took on our bosom and treated as the saviour of Mexico, and as our beloved ally against Huerta, raided one of our towns and burned its buildings and killed its citizens, without restraint by the de facto Government of Mexico. Now, Mr. President, was that time for action? That was the culmination of the years of anarchy in Mexico.

"Then it was that forbearance should have ceased; then we should have said that these things must stop, and the condition of anarchy must be brought to an end. We should have stated plainly that we did not want any territory, but we were going to see to it that order was established in Mexico and a government set up, and then withdraw.

"The National Guard should have been called out and 500,000 volunteers put into training. Instead of this we again started our army after a man. If we were determined not to establish law and order in Mexico; if all that was necessary was to get Villa, instead of calling our army and sending it on this wild goose chase over the plains and through the mountains of Mexico to capture a murderer and bandit at the cost of millions of dollars and hundreds of lives, and eventually intervention, we should have sent some detective agents. They would get him and get him more quickly and well.

"My judgment is we should have intervened in Mexico. We should have called out the necessary volunteer force to establish order, and this also would be the best national defense we could make against any possible danger from the conflagration across the sea. It would provide an ample trained force for any emergency that might arise at the close of this war, and it would also do away with a great cause of trouble for us with any of the European countries. It would show to the countries of this continent that disorder and anarchy cannot go on indefinitely, and also that we have no design whatever on their territory. We are going to have to do this in the end. Our waiting has been beyond endurance, and the time for temporizing is over."

OUR TROOPS WARNED TO EXTRA VIGILANCE

Gen. Funston Acts Promptly on Getting News of Parral Clash —He Wires For Details.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 13.—From Columbus, N. M., to points near the Chihuahua-Durango State line in Mexico, American troops increased their vigilance today against attacks from any quarter. Word that Carranza had requested the opening of negotiations looking to their withdrawal went up and down the line of communications and forward to the camps of the detached cavalry columns that have penetrated the hills and mountains beyond Parral in their search for Francisco Villa.

No official communication went to them and none will go until the War Department has communicated the news and its wishes to General Funston. But orders, it was learned, have been sent from here to take all precautions against attack by any organization, whether that of Villa or another.

General Funston received no report from General Pershing regarding the Parral affair, and late today he knew no more of that development than was contained in the report sent forward by Consul Letcher from Chihuahua and given in press dispatches from Washington. His information from Consul Letcher indicated that both garrison and populace had fired upon the detachment of 140 American troops when they entered Parral, and that the fire had been returned.

It was assumed that the commanding officer of the American detachment was Major Tompkins, who, it was believed, might be having difficulties in getting his report of the incident back to General Pershing. Major Tompkins had with him no field wireless and a courier would have been necessary for the transmission of his report.

General Funston has sent a message to General Pershing urging him to expedite a report on the Parral incident. Late tonight no reply had been received.

In notifying Consul Letcher at Chihuahua City of the clash at Parral, General Gutierrez, commanding the forces in Chihuahua, said that a detachment of the American force had marched into Parral without having announced their coming and that the surprised garrison and populace had met them with a rifle fire that was returned by the Americans. He characterized it as an "exchange of shots," and made no mention of casualties.

ASSURE PERSHING OF CO-OPERATION

Continued from Page 1.

equipment. We had thought here that our scouts, with cartridges for both pistol and rifle on their bodies, were arsenals personified, but these Mexicans went one better. Their profusion of ammunition on the person may account for the fact that this Chihuahua country is strewn with unexploded shells.

While the General and the staff paid their compliments, the rank and file of the Carranza troops walked about the camp, whispering among themselves and passing a "buenos tardes" to those who greeted them. Their uniforms were not of khaki. They were as varied, though not as soiled, as those of the Villistas. Some wore blue overalls, some white, some wore jumpers, and some wore shirts, buff, blue, pink-striped and green, some wore boots and some cowhide sandals, a few were all but barefoot. But every man seemed well-armed.

A grass fire sprang up on the mountainside to the north of camp as the party was leaving. As we watched, it spread like a growing scar in the brown grass, and from it plumes of smoke arose, curling away over the crest toward a canyon where Villa often used to camp. Under this pall of smoke, which touched the yellow dust clouds with gray, the Mexicans rode away. If you had watched only their horses you would have known they were Mexicans, for the horses kept throwing their heads up, as horses will when the bit is severe.

An hour before General Herrera and his staff called there was brought to camp the first Villa prisoner taken in a fight. He came in with the weariest lot of troopers headquarters has seen. They were members of the black Tenth Cavalry, who entered Mexico with Colonel Dodd's command near Culberson's Ranch on March 16—twenty-two days ago. From that day until today those troopers have no rations. They rode and walked 850 miles into Mexico, starting the trip rationless and subsisting for the more than three weeks solely on beef, parched corn, and occasional frijoles.

Intrepid Work of Cavalrymen.

On April 1 two troops of the regiment engaged Villistas near Bachiniva. Those who returned here today were men whose horses had died or collapsed in the field or who had themselves developed some disability. It was a column of invalid horses and invalid men therefore that we watched come painfully into camp during the heat of the mid-afternoon. There were about thirty men in all, white with dust, drawn, ragged, footsore. Some were riding their weak horses, but perhaps a third of the detachment was afoot. They were in charge of a young Lieutenant who had during the fifty-five-mile march made them take turn about riding, sparing both men and horses in this way.

Some of the stronger men had walked the entire distance, cavalrymen though they are. Bringing up the tail end of the sorry procession were horses smaller than the cavalry mounts, and thinner. These were mounts captured from the Villistas, that is, those which gave any promise of service.

Seated on one of these scarecrows was the Villista prisoner, Juan Mesa by name. He had ridden while our troopers walked. He was dressed in the dirty white of the peon, and his face was pockmarked.

THE TIMES correspondent talked to him, the first Villista captured in action. He answered readily enough, but he either lied or else he was stupid. He said he did not know how many men Villa had; he thought they numbered between 200 and 300. He had heard that the chief was wounded, but he had not seen him. The wound was through both thighs. These things companions had told him.

He was asked if Villa was traveling by horse or stretcher, and he replied that he did not know. By horse, he thought. In what codition were Villa's horses? Some were good and some were bad, he answered.

From his replies it was impossible to judge whether he was speaking by rote, as some superior had directed, or whether, simply ignorant, he was trying to tell what he knew. This is what officers of the expedition have to face every time they question a peon in this country.

Glad Americans Captured Him.

Explaining why he had been with Villa, he spoke as every Mexican who has been with Villa speaks. He had been forced into service, he insisted, and he was glad now to be the prisoner of Americans. He had heard that they would kill him, but now he knew better. I noticed that he had on shoes that were distinctly American-looking, and I asked him if he had been in the Columbus raid.

"No, Señor," he said. Then, through an interpreter, "I bought them at Guerrero."

While this Mexican talked, the black troopers who had come out of the hills to the south did what you have read about but probably never have seen. They slept where they had fallen on the ground. They were hungry, but they did not make a rush for the commissary. They were out of tobacco, and had been for three weeks, yet they did not besiege the Quartermaster Sergeant who laid in a supply of "smoking and chewing" today. Those who did not sleep talked about food, but made no effort to get it. It was rather curious.

They soliloquized about ham and eggs and chicken and for a time seemed content with the soliloquy.

"You look fat," we observed.

They rolled their eyes and laughed. A negro usually laughs when he talks about eating.

"Cawn swells you all up, that's why," one answered. "Why, man, we ain't really et since we left the border. Parched cawn and raw beef for brekfus, raw beef and parched cawn for dinner, an' de same ingredients for supper."

He was not exaggerating. The way the men ate tonight proved it. The Mexican prisoner ate, too, in a way which would indicate that Villa's commissary is not replete with delicacies. He slept under guard tonight, but what eventually will happen to him we do not know. Heretofore, a number of confessed Villistas have been released. We have no place to keep prisoners and, as our methods are not those of Villa, other ways of disposing of them are denied us.

How Villa Death Report Started.

David Snell, a cowman, five years a resident of this section, brought in the report today that Villa had died of wounds among the Indians in the mountains to the southeast. He had heard it from Major Rafael Arevesa, a Carranzista, in hiding near the town of Providencia, who had heard it from a spy who had talked to one Julia Agostia, a Villista. After Snell brought the report to camp, General Pershing sent out a detachment to find Arevesa. They were unable to find him.

Countless rumors reach the General daily. Running them down is one of the hardest tasks officers and scouts have to contend with. We heard tonight, for instance, that Villa was still with his band to the south and we knew that riding behind the band were our cavalry columns, but there is no field telegraph and no wireless by which they may be reached. Only the aeroplanes, making hazardous flights when the need of communication becomes imperative, keep the General in touch with his advance forces.

As the campaign wears on, it becomes more apparent that Villa, dead or alive, as THE TIMES correspondent has emphasized before, will be found by a small body of men. General Pershing is encouraging civilian scouting parties to prosecute the search. He is willing that they shall have the glory and the money reward if they find him.

Many of the scouts now have in mind the formation of small, independent mobile posses, and the next week or so will probably see more than one of these afield. Bill Bell, once of the Chickasaw nation, Deputy Sheriff at Columbus, trapper, guide, miner, hunter of bad men all over the West and Northwest, too, is now here, and with Johnny Harper Moore, a scout who has worked many years in this country, is planning to launch such an expedition.

Henry Vaughn, a young Texan, is another willing to risk his life for the money of Villa's scalp. Last year he was with Villa as one of the bandit's desperadoes, or golden ones, and he related to me today how, with his own hand, he had shot down nine prisoners in a row at Villa's bidding. Lately he has been working in El Paso, but now he has come here to help us get Villa. The money in it interested him. Equipped, he went south to join a column.

With him went Dr. A. E. Gates, formerly of Memphis. He practiced medicine in the mining country to the west of here, and for a time was in Francisco Madero's dynamite squad. Getting Villa's scalp interests him now, just as it has interested other adventurers who have joined the expedition.

Gasoline Is All-Important.

When the history of the punitive expedition is written it will be found that gasoline played a more important part in the campaign than did gunpowder. Villa, they say, cached arms and ammunition behind him before he entered Columbus. Had the American army been able to caché gasoline along the line of communication that it has followed into Mexico the campaign would probably now be over.

As it is, no advance base may be established until motor trucks have gone forward with supplies, and with these supplies they must carry gasoline for a round trip. Moreover, there are the aeroplanes and the General's car and the cars of his staff, for all of which gasoline must be transported overland.

It has been a problem about which General Pershing has been and is now seriously concerned. Our line was today about 400 miles long, 300 of it supplied by motor truck, the remainder by pack train. There are railroads to the south and east of the line, but, as is well known in the States, no army supplies have gone over them.

Today, for instance, with reasonably authentic reports at hand indicating Villa's whereabouts, at any rate the whereabouts of a majority of his band, the General could rush troops forward if motor trucks—these trucks have demonstrated that they can go almost anywhere— but if he did so they would fetch up without fuel in a section where garages are unknown and where gasoline is more precious than water.

Every drop of it was being hoarded at this advance base today. There were no motor trips unless circumstances absolutely demanded them, and there were no mere jaunts unless the errand to be performed was imperative. Trucks went south today, bearing supplies to cavalry detachments (deleted by censor.) With them in great drums they took fuel to bring them back to a base of supplies.

CARRANZA BACK TO CAPITAL.

Preparing to Set Up His Government Again in Mexico City.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—General Carranza is preparing immediately to set up the capital of his de facto Government in Mexico City. Official reports to the State Department tonight said he expected to leave Queretaro, the temporary capital, today, and should arrive in Mexico City tomorrow.

The decision to restore the seat of government to the ancient capital at this time is believed here to have been due largely to Carranza's desire to impress the people of Mexico with the view that he actually is head of the nation and to quiet unrest caused by the presence of United States troops on Mexican soil. It was suggested that the trouble yesterday at Parral, where American soldiers and Mexican civilians exchanged shots, probably hastened the action.

There is a feeling in Mexico amounting, virtually, to a tradition that there can be no Government and no President outside of the old capital.

After the downfall of Huerta, Mexico City, on account of its poor strategic position, was deemed unsafe, and Carranza established his headquarters at Vera Cruz. There he remained until last Fall, the capital in the meantime being occupied alternately by Zapata, the so-called Convention Government, and Carranza forces.

When Carranza left for a tour of Northern Mexico it was supposed that his itinerary would lead him to Mexico City, but he stopped at Queretaro, and early in January made that place his provisional capital. Many of the departments of the Government already are being maintained in the capital.

John L. Rodgers, Special Agent of the State Department, still was at Queretaro today, but he probably will proceed to Mexico City with Carranza.

LIKELY TO REJECT CARRANZA DEMAND

Continued from Page 1.

Mexican issue and the gravity of the submarine controversy the President canceled an engagement to go to New York tomorrow night and speak there Saturday night.

Congress will not have opportunity to show its feelings until it meets at noon tomorrow. Carranza's proposal, however, seemed to meet the general sentiment that the Administration should be left free to handle the situation for the present. Whether the attack on the troops at Parral will alter that view remains for tomorrow's developments.

Tonight there had been no opportunity for a canvass in Congress, but it was evident that having unanimously approved by resolution the sending of troops into Mexico for the capture of the Villa bandits it would sharply oppose their withdrawal without the accomplishment of their object. There is now, however, no indication that the Administration has any such intention.

The President announced when the troops were dispatched that they were sent with the single object of capturing Villa and putting a stop to his forays. "This can and will be done," the President then declared, "in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that Republic."

There was no indication tonight that the President had changed his mind.

CARRANZA'S NOTE ASKING WITHDRAWAL

Says Expedition Was Premature —Wants Continuance of Villa Pursuit Left to Mexicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The note in which the Carranza Government seeks the withdrawal of the American military expedition from Mexico was received in Spanish and was handed to Secretary of State Lansing in that form this afternoon by Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate of the Carranza Government in Washington. After it had been translated by State Department officials the text of the communication was given out by Secretary Lansing, in English form, tonight, as follows:

Confidential Agency of the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1916.

Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the full text of the following note, which I have just received from my Government:

Queretaro, April 12, 1916.

Mr. Secretary: The Mexican Government, in its desire to keep cordial and unalterable the good relations of friendship which ought to exist between Mexico and the United States, not only because this is the sentiment which animates the Government itself, but owing to its desire to satisfy the spirit of Article 2d of the Treaty of Friendship, concluded between the two countries under date of Feb. 2, 1848, and in view of the lamentable occurrences which took place at Columbus on March 9, last, recalling historic precedents with respect to similar cases, did not hesitate to make to the Government of the United States of America, under the aforesaid case, on March 10 a proposition according to which the forces of both countries might reciprocally cross the boundary line in pursuit of raiders, if unfortunately there should be repeated along the frontier incidents such as that which occurred at Columbus, for from the very first the Mexican Government considered that, in view of the time which had elapsed and inasmuch as it was a question of a case already past, said incident could not be comprised within the proposition for a reciprocal passage of troops. For this reason the note of our Government, delivered under date of March 10, very clearly indicates that the proposition embodied therein was conditional, or, what is the same, that reciprocity could take place only provided the ruptures recorded at Columbus were unfortunately repeated at any other point along the boundary line.

The American Government, relying on the text of the aforementioned note and without having thoroughly comprehended its whole purport, conditionality and limitations, but, rather, believing in the existence of a definite agreement, as indicated by the terms of the note of March 13, wherein it is stated "that the United States Government understands that, in view of its consent to this reciprocal arrangement proposed by the de facto Government, this arrangement is now complete and in force, and that the aforementioned reciprocal privilege may be exercised by each Government without future exchange of ideas," considered itself authorized accordingly to send an expedition to Mexican territory, which it has called punitive, for the purpose of pursuing and punishing Villa and his party of raiders, which expedition it sent several days after the malefactors had returned into Mexican territory.

On the 17th of March the Mexican Government sent a note to the American Government through our Confidential Agent at Washington, Mr. Licenciado Eliseo Arredondo, stating to it that it had received reliable information to the effect that, without consent or advice of the political or civil authorities of our territory situated the nearest and without any communication being sent meantime by the American Government to the Mexican Government, a so-called punitive expedition had passed via Palomas with a view to pursuing Villa and his party, and in consequence said Confidential Agent was instructed to call the attention of the United States Government to the fact that a false interpretation was being given to the text of the note of March 10, inasmuch as, while the Mexican Government was willing to adhere to its proposition regarding the reciprocal passage of troops, nevertheless no expedition could be sent until the terms and conditions of the agreement on the subject should become definite.

This Government, in its note of March 17, insisted that the reciprocal passage of troops should be permitted only provided, unfortunately, there should be repeated in future irruptions such as that as occurred at Columbus or of any other kind at some place along the boundary line.

Meanwhile the Mexican Government, faithful to the proposition made and with the intention of strictly living up to its agreement, set about at once to prepare the draft of an agreement for the reciprocal passage of troops, which draft was presented in due form to the United States Government on March 18 last, it being hoped that the terms and conditions set forth in said agreement would meet its approval. The American Government, through our aforesaid Confidential Agent, communicated that it tentatively accepted the agreement and that only points of mere detail were being studied in order to render the agreement definite.

At this stage of affairs, a note was presented on March 19 to this office by the Honorable Mr. James Lynn Rodgers, as representative of the American Government in this city, requesting that the proper authorities of Chihuahua be given the necessary instructions to permit the transportation to Casas Grandes over the Northwestern Railroad of Mexico of some provisions for the American troops, who were pursuing Villa and his party, and on the same date the Mexican Government, without complying with this request, answered the said note by expressing surprise that, without any official notice on the part of the United States Government, American troops had crossed into Mexican territory and that these troops were already at Casas Grandes or its vicinity, the surprise being increased by the fact that an endeavor was being made through the proper channels and on account of the lamentable occurrences at Columbus to perfect arrangements with respect to the terms and conditions of an agreement for the passage of troops of both countries, in accordance with the spirit of the note of March 10, as aforementioned.

On March 18 our Confidential Agent at Washington had an interview with the Honorable Mr. Frank L. Polk, then Acting Secretary of State, the latter having stated to our Confidential Agent that he regretted not having received the observations of the Mexican Government prior to the passage of the American forces over the boundary, which observations would have been duly heeded and he assured him that the passage of these troops took place with the best of good faith in the understanding that it would not be necessary to enter into further details of the agreement, which was considered final and concluded. These declarations made by the Honorable Mr. Polk were confirmed in all their parts at the conference held on March 23 by our Confidential Agent with Your Excellency, who likewise stated that he regretted having misinterpreted the contents of said note respecting the passage of troops, which latter would not advance any further south from the place where they were at that time, as he assured our Confidential Agent.

On March 19 the Honorable Mr. Polk addressed a letter to our Confidential Agent at Washington, ratifying to him in writing the conference held on the day before and stating to him in a clear and positive manner that it was a cause of sincere regret that there should have been a misunderstanding in regard to the attitude of the First Chief with respect to the crossing of the border by troops of the United States in pursuit of Villa, for the Department of State of the United States thought that our Government had given its full consent to an arrangement like that proposed by the then Secretary of Foreign Relations, Señor Licenciate Jesus Acuna, in his note dated March 10, which arrangement the Government of the United States accepted by note of March 10, which was delivered to this Government by Special Representative Silliman and under which the troops of either nation could, subject to certain conditions, pursue bandits on the territory of the other.

In the declaration publicly made on March 26 by his Excellency, President Wilson, that functionary used the following language:

"As has already been announced, the expedition to Mexico was ordered under an agreement with the de facto Government of Mexico for the sole purpose of capturing the bandit Villa, whose forces had just invaded the territory of the United States, and under no pretext has it been a case of invading that republic or violating its sovereignty."

This view, expressed by his Excellency, President Wilson, was corrected under date of 31st of the same month of March through a message sent to our confidential agent in Washington, by which he was instructed to interview your Excellency and duly call your attention to the view indicated, since the note dated March 10 bears on the reciprocal passage of troops solely in the case of a recurrence of incidents like that which took place at Columbus.

Lastly, your Excellency, under date of the 3d of the current month, on delivering to our confidential agent the counterdraft of agreement for the reciprocal crossing of troops, with a view to its being offered to the consideration of the Government of Mexico, accompanied it with a note in which you say that the American Government trusts that the conditions set forth in the said agreement will not apply to the American forces at present on Mexican territory in pursuit of Villa, with assurances that, in exercising that privilege of entering our territory, those forces would confine their military operations to the sole purpose of the expedition and would immediately thereupon return to their own country, and your Excellency expresses thanks to the Mexican Government for achieving, as pur by you, a convention by means of which the forces of the United States are given permission to pursue Villa and his party on Mexican territory in the understanding that the Government is disposed to respect the confidence therein evinced and will not in any way violate the sovereignty of Mexico or misuse the privilege so generously and freely granted to it.

Now, the Government of Mexico, in proposing to that of the United States the conclusion of a formal convention for the reciprocal passage of troops in perfect accord as to the terms and conditions that are to govern such a passage, and relying on the character and nature of the notes exchanged on the subject, as they are drawn from this note necessarily believed that the supposition that the American Government was fully convinced that the expedition sent forth on Mexican territory in pursuit of Villa is without a foundation, because of there existing no previous agreement on the subject, which has been the only motive of the discussion until this moment.

Furthermore, the Honorable Secretary of State Polk, in the conference with our Confidential Agent in Washington, stated that the Government of the United States had acted in good faith in sending its expedition into Mexico in pursuit of Villa, in the supposition that the note of March 10 contained a definite agreement; and that the American Government agreed that the expedition should remain on Mexican territory only while the details of the agreement were being concluded.

If now the American Government pretends that the expedition sent against Villa should be considered as an exceptional case and that it should remain outside of the terms of the agreement, it appears altogether useless to continue discussing the conditions and details of same, because the details can be taken up later if it is considered necessary, should a repetition of the lamentable incidents happening at Columbus occur.

In consequence of the above, as a definite agreement has not been reached in respect to the terms of the agreement, or treaty, which would in general govern the reciprocal passage of troops across the border for the sole purpose of pursuing foraging bands which in the future may commit depredations in either of the countries, the Government of Mexico believes that it is advisable for the present to suspend all discussions or negotiations relative to this matter, and, considering that the expedition sent by the Government of the United States to pursue Villa is without warrant under the circumstances, because there existed no previous formal or definite understanding, and because this expedition is not fulfilling its object, and undoubtedly cannot do so, because the band headed by Villa has already been dispersed, and, finally, because there are sufficient Mexican troops to pursue him and that more forces are being sent to exterminate the rest of the dispersed band, the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, invested with the executive power of the union, considers that it is now time to treat with the Government of the United States upon the subject of the withdrawal of its forces from our territory.

I take this occasion, Hon. Mr. Secretary of State, to reiterate to your Excellency the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

C. AGUILAR,
Secretary of Foreign Relations.

Accordingly, it gives me pleasure to reiterate to your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.
E. ARREDONDO.

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Penn

GERMAN OFFENSIVE AT VERDUN SLACKENS

Heavy Gunfire West of the Meuse the Only Marked Activity in 24 Hours.

EFFORT TO ATTACK FOILED

French Curtain of Fire Checks Preparations for an Assault on Hill 304.

LONDON, April 13.—German activity on the Verdun front has slackened to a marked degree. Calm prevailed in the whole region last night, according to the French official bulletin. Today the German artillery was bombarding the French positions west of the Meuse, especially Hill 304 and the lines from Le Mort Homme to Cumières. On the east of the river, says Paris, the guns were less active. No infantry action took place anywhere.

The only evidence of serious operations by the Crown Prince during the twenty-four hours was before Hill 304, where, according to Paris, preparations were made to assault, but the attack was prevented by French fire.

According to a Paris theory, as told by a late dispatch from the French capital, the Germans are bombarding the Verdun lines with a view to an early return to the practice of delivering a series of short, sharp blows at different points of the line, aiming to disorganize the system of reserves by diversity in the points attacked and gradually wear down the defenders, thus preparing for a general assault. It is expected in Paris that the Germans will attack the west bank positions again as soon as a favorable opportunity presents.

The official communication, issued by the French War Office tonight, reads:

Between the Oise and the Aisne our artillery displayed activity against enemy organizations at Moulin-sous-Toutvent and Nampcel.

To the west of the Meuse the bombardment of Hill 304 and our front from Le Mort Homme to Cumières continued.

To the east of the Meuse and in the Woevre the artillery was less active, and no infantry action occurred during the course of the day.

One of our long-range guns shelled the station at Noveant-sur-Moselle and on the Corny bridge, north of Pont-à-Mousson. A fire broke out in the station buildings.

The day was calm on the rest of the front.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office says:

The night passed quietly in all the Verdun region. A German attack, which was being prepared yesterday evening against our positions at Hill 304 did not progress to the point of leaving the trenches. The curtains of fire, maintained by our artillery and the bombardment from our batteries in a neighboring sector directed against the columns of the enemy assembled in the wood of Malancourt, apparently put an end to this maneuvre.

There has been no other event of importance on the rest of the front.

The Berlin War Office account of military operations says:

Weather conditions, being unfavorable for observations, generally hindered military operations throughout the greater part of yesterday. Nevertheless, on both sides of the Meuse, on the Woevre plain and on the slope southeast of Verdun, the artillery was active.

Southeast of Albert (in the Arras region) a German patrol captured seventeen prisoners in a British trench.

A French gas attack in the vicinity of Puisaleine, northeast of Compaigne, was without effect.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

The enemy made a raid Tuesday night on our trenches near La Boiselle after a heavy bombardment in which he used a large proportion of lachrymatory shells. He was driven out. We lost a few men taken prisoner.

Last night the enemy made three attacks on our trenches northeast of Carney. These attacks reached our trenches, but were driven back, the enemy leaving some dead in the trenches. A few men belonging to a party working on our front wire are missing.

There was some shelling today about Souchez and Carency, between Loos and Hohenzollern, and about St. Eloi. We retaliated against the enemy positions. This morning the enemy exploded a small mine in Hohenzollern. No damage was done.

There was trench mortar activity in this section and about Arras today.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There was slight artillery activity at the various points of the front except in the direction of Dixmude and Reninghe, where the bombardment was more spirited.

GERMANS FORCED TO PAUSE.

Petain Said to be Satisfied with Results—His Reserves Ample.

PARIS, April 13.—Another lull has fallen on the Verdun battlefield, as the Germans have been obliged to pause to fill up the gaps in their ranks and to bring up guns to take the place of damaged ones, also more munitions preparatory to further onslaughts.

It is believed that the French command is not likely to modify its methods. General Petain is said to be satisfied as long as the Germans go on losing three times as many men as the French for unimportant results, as he knows that he has ample reserves to press a counter-attack on a large scale when the opportune time comes, and stocks of ammunition which are practically inexhaustible.

Since the first month of the war the output of 9-inch shells in France has increased thirty-three and one-half times, and of larger shells forty-four times. Twenty-three times as many 75-millimeter guns are being made as in August, 1914, and the manufacture of heavy guns has increased in the same ratio.

FIGURE VERDUN LOSSES OF FRENCH AT 150,000

Berlin News Agency Scoffs at Paris Estimates of German Casualties.

BERLIN, April 13, (by wireless to Sayville.)—The French losses in killed and wounded in the fighting around Verdun, says the Overseas News Agency, are computed to have reached up to the present time a total of 150,000 officers and men, or about four army corps. The news agency continues:

"According to a correspondent from the front the French authorities are spreading reports regarding heavy German losses before Verdun. It is said that one battalion of chasseurs lost 1,076 men; that is to say, about its total number. It is also reported that the Eighteenth Army Corps lost 17,000 officers and men in storming the village and fortress of Vaux. This corps never participated in the fighting for the village or the fortress of Vaux.

"The French calculate the German losses at the round figure of 200,000. The German casualties happily have not been in proportion to the importance of the German gains. Besides, among the casualties is a great percentage of men who were only slightly wounded.

"The number of prisoners taken by the French is insignificant as the only soldiers captured by them were some who were too bold and advanced far beyond their goal.

"As the French are steadily retreating they must, of course, give imaginary figures. The Germans, on the other hand, have for seven weeks been burying dead Frenchmen on the battlefield and rescuing French wounded, so they are able to compute figures regarding the French losses which are calculated to have reached 150,000, or four army corps."

MAROONED UNDER FIRE ON SLOPE OF HILL 304

French Battalions Dug in Till It Was Death to Remain—Volunteers Stayed to Guide Gunners.

From a Special Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEAR VERDUN, April 11, (via Paris, April 13)—In the village where I am staying there are two battalions resting after a period in the front-line trenches. They are below normal strength, but the men smoke contentedly and even joke and tell yarns among themselves. Yet they must have passed through a veritable hell.

Their story is an example of what the defenders of Verdun endure from the German bombardment and illustrates the simple phrase of the communiqué, "To avoid useless sacrifice we straightened an untenable salient."

Three days ago these battalions held trenches in a mile-long convex line on the north slope of Hill 304, facing Forges Brook. From the amphitheatre of hills above Malancourt and as far as Montfaucon Wood the Germans so overlooked this position that their howitzers could maintain an accuracy of fire that literally left not one inch of ground that was not swept by shells.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES cannot imagine what such a bombardment means. The air is full of shells of all calibres, the small ones whistling and shrieking, and the heavies falling silently, followed by terrific explosions. These perforate even the padded eardrums, so that a thin trickle of blood down the neck bears witness to the fact that a man is stricken stone deaf. The solid ground rocks like an express at full speed. The only comparison to it that is possible is to the side of a volcano in eruption, with an incessant shudder of the earth and a pelting hail of redhot rocks. Amid the ruin of everything around them on Hill 304, these soldiers of France were undismayed. Their trenches, although transformed from open ditches to covered tunnels by an ingenious arrangement of heavy logs and earth, were penetrated all along the line by the vertically falling shells. They began digging back from the bottom of the trench, leaving only narrow embrasures for the mitrailleuses to repel a rush. So the hillside was soon honeycombed with subterranean galleries.

Although the hour for relief had passed, the battalions were cut off from reinforcements and supplies. The water supply was low, and the only food was emergency hardtack.

The wounded received but the roughest attention, yet they suffered without complaint.

The German shells contained poisonous gasses and masks were inadequate in the stifling atmosphere. Some sought relief by digging ventilation shafts to the surface; others rigged up screens to prevent the vapors from penetrating the innermost recesses. Still others used their scanty store of water for cold compresses with which they covered their sweating bodies until the groans of the thirst-tortured wounded forced them to reserve all the rest of the water for them.

Vainly the men burrowed deeper and deeper into the hill. It was only to suffocate like rats in a trap, instead of being overwhelmed and helpless. Still they held on till nightfall, when a council of the surviving officers decided the peril was too great and evacuation was imperative unless all were to be sacrificed. Headquarters, when hastily consulted by underground telephone, consented, according to the usual policy of avoiding useless loss, and the desperate pilgrimage began.

The curtain of shell fire, falling with infernal accuracy on the communication trenches, forced them to take the alternative risk of crawling along the open ground. Scattered in tiny groups, they advanced with painful slowness, now leaping from one shell hole to another, now cowering for long periods when progress was impossible. Sometimes a group made a tortoise of handbags and interwoven osiers, crawling along as slowly as the animal itself under the sheltering carapace. The wounded dragged the dying, and the few that were unhurt carried disabled comrades, until, at last, after a night of horror, the fatal half-mile was covered and rest and safety were reached.

Yet all had not returned. Of their own free will men had volunteered to remain in that fiery furnace, gladly giving their lives that their vigilance might aid the French gunners and help check in its inception the attack that all knew was impending.

In the scattered listening posts a score of sentinels had stayed to watch through tiny embrasures the enemy driving forward saps or advancing pickets. They were linked to the batteries by telephone, yet each alone, in a narrow grave, faced almost certain death from being buried alive by shells or killed by the bayonets of the charging foe. Over their utter isolation hung the still worse fate of lingering miserably half buried or in agony from wounds.

But they stayed willingly, and all along the front others stay like them, knowing that their sacrifices are not in vain, for they are the gunners' eyes, directing with unerring precision the thunderbolts of the 75s.

Had not Petain reason to say: "With men like mine Verdun and France are safe?"

FRONT BROKEN ON 43 MILES.

Germans Contrast Their Success with Greatest French Drive.

Berlin Zeitung Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, April 10.—Bethincourt has fallen. Only recently orders were issued that this heavily fortified position was to be held at all costs.

Day before yesterday the French press announced that the place had become untenable and must be abandoned. The evacuation began Saturday night, the enemy losing heavily in dead and prisoners. At the same time two other strongly fortified key positions, to the south of Bethincourt, the Alsace-Lorraine works on the road from Bethincourt to Esnes, were captured, the possession of Bethincourt thus becoming assured.

With this success the last portion of the original French front before Verdun has fallen into our hands. From the forest of Avocourt to the foot of Côtes Lorraines, near Champion, the Germans have forced back the French line along a front of about 70 kilometers (43 miles) and at some points to a distance of 8 kilometers, (4.96 miles.) Compare this with the results of the greatest offensive movement which the French have undertaken—a forcing back of the German line along a front of about 25 kilometers (15½ miles) to a much smaller distance.

ROYALTIES WANT PEACE.

Members of Austrian Ruling Family Pray at Sanctuary.

PARIS, April 13.—Sixteen members of the Austrian Imperial family, including Archduchess Zita, wife of Archduke Charles Francis, heir to the throne; Archduchess Maria Theresa, wife of Archduke Karl Stephan, and Archduchess Leopold Salvator, with seven sons, took part in a pilgrimage, headed by Cardinal Piffl, Archbishop of Vienna, to the sanctuary of the Madonna of Zell, to implore peace, according to a special dispatch from Rome.

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BRITAIN EXPLAINS ENEMY TRADE ACT

Promises in Note to Us That It Shall Not Be Enforced with Injury to Neutrals.

UPHOLDS ITS PRINCIPLE

But Insists It Provides Discretionary Powers That Will Protect Our Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The State Department made public today its correspondence with the British Foreign Office regarding the British Enemy Trading act of Dec. 23. The United States, in Mr. Lansing's communication of Jan. 26, did not formally protest the act, but expressed the fear that it was "pregnant with possibilities of undue interference with American trade," and reserved the right to protest against its application to persons domiciled in the United States, even if of belligerent nationality.

L. Worthington Evans, replying for Sir Edward Grey, admitted that the British Government had no right to legislate even regarding Great Britain's enemies domiciled in the United States, but insisted that the act was intended to exercise rights of British sovereignty only over those resident within its jurisdiction. The British reply admits further that the old principle of the domicile is extended to the principle of nationality in determining permissible commerce. It adds that the act was so framed as to allow discretion that would work to prevent injury to neutrals. The rights of neutrals, says the British note, will be carefully looked after.

Mr. Lansing's note is the first instance in the correspondence growing out of the war in which Congress is mentioned. Speeches in Congress on the restrictive tendency of British regulations were made before the note was dispatched, and Mr. Lansing in setting forth the position of the Government, says it is the feeling of the American people and of Congress.

Text of Lansing's Note.

Secretary Lansing's note to Ambassador W. H. Page at London, directing him to bring the matter to the attention of Sir Edward Grey, is as follows:

Your 3,601 and 3,602, Jan. 19.

Department has given consideration to Enemy Trading act, approved Dec. 23 last, the apparent object of which is to prevent any person doing business in the United Kingdom from trading with the enemies of Great Britain or persons having enemy association in any other part of the world, and Department has reached the conclusion that this act is pregnant with possibilities of undue interference with American trade, if in fact such interference is not now being practiced.

As it is an opinion generally held in this country, in which this Government shares, that the act has been framed without proper regard for the right of persons domiciled in the United States, whether they be American citizens or subjects of countries at war with Great Britain, to carry on trade with persons in belligerent countries, and that the exercise of this right may be subject to denial or abridgment in the course of the enforcement of the act, the Government of the United States is constrained to express to his Majesty's Government the grave apprehensions which are entertained on this subject by this Government, by the Congress, and by traders domiciled in the United States. It is, therefore, necessary to bring these views to the attention of Sir Edward Grey, and to present to him formal reservation, on the part of this Government, of the right to protest against the application of this act, in so far as it affects the trade of the United States, and to contest the legality or rightfulness of imposing restrictions upon the freedom of American trade in this manner.

LANSING.

Great Britain's Reply.

The reply of the British Government was delivered to Ambassador Page for the British Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs by L. Worthington Evans, as follows:

Foreign Office, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James, S. W., Feb. 16, 1916.

Your Excellency—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 26th ultimo relative to the possible effects of the trading with the enemy (extension of powers) act, 1915, on United States commerce.

The act was framed with the object of bringing British trade with the enemy regulations into greater harmony with those adopted by the French Government since the commencement of the war by applying in some degree the test of nationality in the determination of enemy character in addition to the old test of domicile, which experience has shown cannot provide a sufficient basis under modern commercial conditions for measures intended to deprive the enemy of all assistance, direct or indirect, from national resources.

His Majesty's Government realized, however, that the application of this principle to its fullest extent, while entirely legitimate and in accordance with the practice of other countries, might, if applied at the present time to commercial activities as widespread as those of British subjects, involve avoidable inconvenience and loss to innocent traders.

They were careful, therefore, in devising the necessary legislation not only to avoid any definition which would impose enemy status upon all persons of enemy nationality and associations, but also to take powers of discrimination which would enable them to apply the purely commercial restrictions contemplated only in regard to those persons from whom it was necessary in British interests to withhold the facilities afforded by British resources.

His Majesty's Government have therefore abstained from a course of action admittedly within their rights as belligerents, which is not only the existing practice of the French Government, but in strict accordance with the doctrine openly avowed by many other States to be the basis upon which their trading with the enemy regulations would be founded in the event of war, and have confined themselves to passing a piece of purely domestic legislation empowering them to restrict the activities and property of persons under British jurisdiction in such a manner and to such an extent as may seem to them to be necessary in the national interest.

His Majesty's Government readily admit the right of persons of any nationality resident in the United States to engage in legitimate commercial transactions with any other persons. They cannot admit, however, that this right can in any way limit the right of other Governments to restrict the commercial activities of their nationals in any manner which may seem desirable to them by the imposition of prohibitions and penalties which are operative solely upon persons under their jurisdiction.

In claiming this right, which appears to them to be inherent in sovereignty and national independence, his Majesty's Government desires to assure the United States Government that they will exercise it with every possible care to avoid injury to neutral commerce, and they venture to think that the voluntary limitation of their powers by the terms of the trading with the enemy (extension of powers) act, 1915, is evidence of their desire and intention to act with the greatest possible consideration for neutral interests.

I have, &c.,

For the Secretary of State,
L. WORTHINGTON EVANS.

Destroyers Headed This Way.

Officers of the United Fruit steamer Almirante, which arrived yesterday from Colon, said they passed four United States torpedo boat destroyers on Wednesday off the Jersey coast, bound north.

'ARE YOU WILLING TO GO IN?' ASKS WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

with the common desire and the common need. The peculiarity of those who think in the terms of trusteeship is that their thinking always squares with the preferences of the powerful, and never squares with the lessons of history.

As to "Trustees" for Mexico.

"I was talking one day with a gentleman who was expounding to me the very familiar idea that somebody (I dare say he would prefer to name the persons) should act as guardians and trustees for the people of the neighboring republic of Mexico. I said, I defy you to show a single example in history in which liberty and prosperity were ever handed down from above. Prosperity for the great masses of mankind has never sprung out of the soil of privilege. Prosperity for the great masses of mankind has never been created by the beneficence of privilege. Prosperity and right, prosperity and liberty, have never come by favor; they have always come by right. And the only competent expounders of right are the men who covet the opportunity to exercise them. When I see the crust even so much as slightly broken over the heads of a population which has always been directed by a board of trustees, I make up my mind that I will thrust not only my arm but my heart in the aperture, and that only by crushing every one of power that can use shall any man ever close that opening up again. Wherever we use our power we must use it with this conception always in mind, that we are using it for the benefit of the persons who are chiefly interested and not for our own benefit.

"So by such process, and by such processes alone, can we illustrate and honor the spirit of Thomas Jefferson. We cannot draw examples from other deeds of Thomas Jefferson, who presided over a little nation only just then struggling for recognition among the nations of the world, without material power, without the respect of foreign nations, without the opportunities of wealth, without the experiences of long periods of trial. There is no parallel in the circumstances of the time of Thomas Jefferson with the circumstances of the time in which we live; and my pride is that in the three years in which we have been privileged to serve this great and trusting people we have devoted ourselves to the constructive execution of the promises we so solemnly made.

"Mr. Glass, with the pleasing modesty which has always characterized him, sought to show that his was not the statesmanlike mind that conceived one of the great achievements of the last three years; there is not going to be any quarrel as to where the credit belongs. The thing that is going to strike the imagination of the country is that the Democratic party, without picking out the men or discriminating the praise, produced the constructive statesmanship which the Republican Party has not in long generations produced.

"It has spent its time harking back to a single outworn economic error to which its intellectual armory apparently is limited, while we have gone forward in the spirit of a new age to conceive the methods by which the new necessities of civilization shall be met. We have conceived it in such spirit and in such method that for the first time since the Republican Party and their predecessors destroyed the merchant marine of the United States we have turned the thoughts and the energies and the conquering genius of the business men of America to the great field of the business of the world at large. We have struck the trammels of provincialism away from them and they are beginning to see that great world in which their genius shall henceforth play the part that other nations have hitherto usurped and monopolized.

Personal and Party Success.

"Frankly, gentlemen, I am not interested in personal ambitions. May I not admit even in this company that I am not enthusiastic over mere party success? I like to see men generations strong take fire of great progressive ideas, and, banding themselves together like a body of thoughtful brothers, put their shoulders together and lift some part of the great load that has depressed humanity.

"This country has not the time, it is not now in the temper, to listen to the violent, to the passionate, to the ambitious. This country demands service which is essentially and fundamentally nonpartisan. Some gentlemen will learn this soon, some will learn it late, but they will all learn it sufficiently that it will be digested. This country demands at this time as it never did before absolutely disinterested and nonpartisan service.

"And I do not now refer merely to foreign affairs. Where everybody professes to be nonpartisan, I refer just as much to domestic affairs, for in saying nonpartisan I do not mean merely as between parties and political organizations, but also and more fundamentally as between classes and interests.

"One of the things that it has been just as interesting to prove as anything else that we have proved in the last three years is that we are not partisan as against any legitimate business, no matter how great; that we are not fighting anybody that is doing legitimate business, but we are fighting for everybody that wants to do legitimate business.

"And we are not partisans as between the rich and the poor, as between the employer and the employe, but if it be possible we are partisans of both and would, if we could, in our thinking, draw them together to see the interests of the country in the same terms and express them in the same concerted purposes. Any man who fights for any class in the country is now fighting against the interests of America and the welfare of the world.

"We are nonpartisans between classes, as between interests, as between political ambitions, as between those who desire power and those who have it. For power will never again in America, if I know anything of its temper, long be entrusted to those who use it in their own behalf.

"Gentlemen, are you ready for the test? God forbid that we should ever become directly or indirectly embroiled in quarrels not of our own choosing, and that do not affect what we feel responsible to defend; but if we should ever be drawn in, are you ready to go in only where the interests of America are coincident with the interests of mankind and to draw out the moment the interest centres in America and is narrowed from the wide circle of humanity? Are you ready for the test? Have you the courage to go in? Have you the courage to come out according as the balance is disturbed or readjusted for the interests of humanity?

"If you are ready, you have inherited the spirit of Jefferson, who recognized the men in France and the men in Germany, who were doing the liberal thinking of their day, and just as much citizens of the great world of liberty as he was himself, and who was ready in every conception he had to join hands across the water or across any other barrier with those who held those high conceptions of liberty which had brought the United States into existence.

"When we lose that sympathy we lose the titles of our own heritage. So long as we keep them we can go through the world with lifted heads and with the consciousness of those who do not serve themselves except as they conceive that they have purified their hearts for the service of mankind.

These Are Searching Days.

"These are days that search men's hearts. These are days that discredit selfish speech; these are days that ought to quiet ill-considered counsel. These are solemn days, when all the moral standards of mankind are to be fully tried out.

"And the responsibility is with us gentlemen—with us Democrats—because the power for the time being is ours to say whether America under our leadership shall hold these eternal balances even or shall let some malign influence depress one balance and lift the other, till we shall look around and say: 'Who stands for the old visions of liberty and whose eyes are still open to those spiritual images conceived at our birth?'"

CALL GERMAN NOTE A FARCE.

London Newspapers Ridicule Terms of Berlin's Sussex Denial.

LONDON, Friday, April 14.—The London morning papers which comment on the German note all declare it not worth serious discussion, because "it is obviously farcical, especially when it refers to the Sussex."

Calling it "The Last Straw," The Daily News says:

"It is impossible to imagine that President Wilson's Cabinet can regard the note as anything but open and undisguised defiance, and Washington is manifestly in no mood to carry further a discussion lowered to these levels."

After recounting the demands made upon Germany by President Wilson, The Post says: "Every case cited in the German note, according to the available evidence, is an infraction of the law laid down by the United States."

BERLIN PRESS DEFENDS NOTE.

Newspapers Say It Proves Germany Has Kept Faith with U. S.

BERLIN, April 13.—The view of the German newspapers is that the German answer to the American note regarding the Sussex and other steamers shows the bona fides and thorough character of the investigation conducted to clear up the cases, and also that there can be no idea of a violation by Germany of the assurances given to the United States regarding Germany's manner of conducting her submarine warfare.

The newspapers say that three of the cases referred to by the United States have absolutely been cleared up; that the fourth is open to further investigation when more details are furnished, and that a frank offer has been made to submit the fifth to arbitration. The Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"One should everywhere take as an example the correct and humane attitude of our submarine commanders, instead of breaking out into scolding as soon as an English, French or neutral vessel with American citizens aboard suffers damage."

The newspapers point out several cases in which ships that have been torpedoed are declared first to have sought to flee after they had been ordered to stop. Captain Persius, naval expert of the Tageblatt, says the case of the Sussex particularly shows the difficulties under which a submarine labors in endeavoring to establish the character of a vessel. Even if it should occasionally happen that an innocent ship suffers, says Captain Persius, it must be taken into consideration that it is an unfortunate accident which is unavoidable in war.

MAY SEND BERLIN ONE MORE NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

torpedoed ship having been the Sussex seem absurd to persons here, but it attracts comment that Germany bases her plea of innocence not on any principle of law differing from principles announced by the United States, but simply on questions of fact.

The same thing is true of the other cases involved. While the United States has much evidence tending to show that some of these ships at least were torpedoed without warning, or after they had ceased to flee and before the crew could take to lifeboats, Germany simply contends that the facts were different.

The suggestion given out in Germany today that the attacks on the ships were justified because they were freighters, and not liners, in the sense Count von Bernstorff's promise to Mr. Lansing of warning and safety to those aboard, was not included in the note to the United States.

The raising of points of principle now, in the present temper of the Administration, would probably carry the United States the short remaining distance to a complete severance of relations with Germany. Germany makes it plain in her note that she desires a continuation of discussion. This the United States is not inclined to grant.

Some alarmists here are commenting today on the coincidence that Carranza's note asking the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico reached Washington almost simultaneously with the German note. While there is no trace of evidence showing any prearrangement, the coincidence has revived discussion in some quarters of the fact that papers found in possession of Captain von Papen and elsewhere showed that certain aspects of German activity in the United States pointed to warm trails into Mexico. Captain von Papen himself was there, as were Rintelen, who now held in England, and von der Goltz, who was brought back from England to testify regarding German plots in this country.

There is no mistaking the fact that German sympathizers here are delighted at the distraction Mexico supplies for American attention. It has long been believed that a serious disturbance in Mexico might relieve the pressure put by the United States on Germany; that the two problems would be handled one at a time, and that the one nearest home would be handled first.

It is difficult to see how this view can be seriously entertained, except on the cynical theory that the Sussex incident has aroused little public clamor in comparison with, say, the sinking of the Lusitania, while the Mexican problem increasingly occupies public interest.

GETS NEW SUSSEX EVIDENCE.

French Have Name of U-Boat Commander Who Made Attack.

PARIS, April 13.—Semi-official announcement was made here today that the French Government had documentary evidence that the Sussex was attacked by a submarine. The statement, which was given out after the receipt here of the German note to the United States, is as follows:

"It suffices in order to answer the German note to recall that fragments of a torpedo have been discovered in the hull of the Sussex and that the French Government is in possession of documents which give the name of the commander and the number of the submarine which sank (damaged) the Sussex."

The further statement is made from the same semi-official source that French and British warships sank a German submarine on April 5, after taking prisoner the officers and crew of the submarine. It is stated the prisoners now fully confirm information in the possession of the French Government concerning the name of the commander and the number of the submarine which is said to have torpedoed the Sussex. The French Ministry of Marine announced on April 5 that a German submarine had been sunk by French and British warships and that the crew had been captured. No indication was given of the place at which the submarine was destroyed.

Inquiry at the Ministry of Marine tonight elicited the statement that the name of the commander and the number of the U boat that attacked the Sussex would not be made public for the present. The department will wait and note whether Germany would persist in its denial.

At the American Embassy the German note was carefully scrutinized by Ambassador Sharp, and the Naval Attachés, Lieut. Commander William R. Sayles and Lieutenant S. L. Smith, in the light of sixteen American affidavits and the fragments of a missile, which lay before them.

It was particularly noted that Herr von Jagow's description of the steamer which the German submarine sank on March 24 at 3:55 o'clock in the afternoon corresponded closely with the appearance of the Sussex, as described here, the Sussex having a black and white stack, which was pointed out might be taken for a gray stack in the distance, with a small upper forward bridge enveloped in canvas, which would also correspond with Herr von Jagow's description of a gray bridge, and two large masts.

The difference in time between the sinking of the steamer described by Herr von Jagow and the explosion on the Sussex is accounted for among American officials by the one hour's difference between French and German time. It was also noted that no other steamer had ever been reported as having been sunk or damaged in the same locality, at or about the same time.

The fragments of the missile in the possession of the Embassy, it is asserted, also give further corroboratory evidence, but the exact nature of this will not be disclosed for the present. The fragments were shipped to the State Department at Washington tonight. Each piece of metal bears a tag, giving precise and technical details, as well as data embodying a comparison with German bronze torpedoes in possession of the naval authorities at Toulon and the British Admiralty.

SEIZE ENGINEERS OF GERMAN SHIP

Continued from Page 1.

parts of the ship were also searched, but whether or not evidence to indicate that spare other than Becker's shop had been used in the manufacture of bombs the men who conducted the search refused to say.

From the ship the agents and detectives, accompanied by Chief Hays of the Hoboken Police and several Hoboken detectives, went to Scheele's chemical factory. There among other things Captain Tunney said they found a quantity of sulphuric acid and other chemicals. One of the chemical compounds, Captain Tunney added, was identical in every respect to the material found in the bombs that failed to explode on the steamer Kirkoswald, and which were sent to this country by the French authorities. The factory was wired everywhere for alarm gongs, and every time a detective or a Federal agent would open a door one or more gongs would chime out the warning. The factory has been taken over temporarily by the authorities and a notice on the street entrance says that the keys are in the possession of the Hoboken police.

Of the four men arrested yesterday Carl Schmidt, the chief engineer of the Friedrich der Grosse, is the most important. The head of the engineering staff ranks next to the master of a ship, and Schmidt is said to be one of the most capable engineers in the German transatlantic service. Until yesterday his name had never been publicly mentioned in connection with any of the alleged German plots. The part that Schmidt is alleged to have played in the bomb conspiracy will come out in due time, a Federal official said yesterday. The three fourth engineers arrested are all said to have been assistants of Becker, who worked with him in the workshop on the steamship.

Dr. Scheele is also a very important person in the alleged conspiracy, according to the authorities. Investigations in Hoboken yesterday brought to light the fact that Scheele ran short of funds several weeks ago and that checks drawn by him on the First National Bank of Hoboken were returned marked "no funds." William Young, cashier of the bank, said yesterday that on March 8 of last year Scheele came to the bank and said that he wanted to open an account. He said, as nearly as Mr. Young could remember, that he intended to start a factory in Hoboken for the manufacture of fertilizers, and added that he was also interested in a fluid used to kill bacteria.

Scheele was told that the bank required references, and he said he would return the next day with them. He did so, bringing a letter from Meyer Dirks, who, he said, was connected with a downtown bank in New York, and a check for $2,000 drawn on Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, the bankers, of 15 William Street. Captain von Papen, the recalled German Military Attaché, had an account with this bank, but there was no intimation yesterday that the $2,000 check brought to the Hoboken bank by Scheele was made by the former German Attaché. Scheele's account finally got very low, and he gave several checks on the bank after his funds were exhausted, and the account was finally closed.

Robert H. Pallenher, a Hoboken druggist, said yesterday that Scheele had bought sulphuric and muriatic acids from him in small quantities to a total value of about $100. The acids purchased from Mr. Pallenher, the police say, represented only a small part of that used in the factory, most of the chemicals being bought in New York.

In the amplified confession made yesterday Becker described three types of bombs. The bomb found on the Kirkoswald, he said, was of the first type made, and which those in charge decided was too small and unreliable. The partition that separated the acids in this bomb was made of tin. The second type was a little larger, and the partition was again of tin. This, too, was decided to be unreliable. The third type was still larger, and in it the partition was of aluminum.

Becker in his confession is said to have named Chief Engineer Schmidt as the man who sent him to see Scheele, who he said furnished him with the materials needed in the workshop and which he carried back to the ship. After completing the bombs they were returned, he added, to Scheele's factory to be filled with the explosive compounds. After being charged the bombs were placed in boxes filled with sand and in some way, not disclosed as yet by the authorities, smuggled into the cargo spaces of the ships it was desired to destroy.

Becker is also understood to have said that on at least one occasion he personally brought bombs to New York and delivered them to Capt. Wolpert. The placing of the bombs in the cargoes of enemy ships is alleged to have been a part of the work of Captains Bode and Wolpert.

That neither Captain Bode nor Captain Wolpert was supreme in the direction of the bomb plotters, according to the story told yesterday. The name of a prominent German official, still in this country, was mentioned in this connection to one of the Federal officials, who was asked if this man was concerned in the conspiracy.

"I have no doubt but that he was, but at the present time we have not the proof of it," this official replied.

The man referred to is a warm personal friend of both Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed and was mentioned in the correspondence found on Captain von Papen by the British when Captain von Papen was searched at Falmouth on his return to Germany. An agent of the Government also made the statement yesterday that Captain Bode was very close to Captain Boy-Ed during the time that Boy-Ed was here as German Naval Attaché.

Captain von Kleist, the aged member of the alleged band of conspirators, talked freely to Captain Offley, Mr. Baker, and Captain Tunney yesterday. According to the story, as told by one of the detectives, Captain von Kleist said that prior to the war he was a steamboat Captain and commanded a Sound steamer plying between Providence and New York. Shortly after the war began, he said, he was approached by a German, who asked some questions which he interpreted as a sort of sounding as to his loyalty to Germany in the present war.

Captain von Kleist said he talked with this man for some time, and that his questioner seemed to be impressed with his loyalty and told him on parting that he would probably have a good job for him in a few days. Two weeks later he met the man again and he was made superintendent of the Scheele factory. Later von Kleist found out that for two weeks he had been shadowed and investigated by German agents before he got the Scheele factory job.

While on board the Friedrich der Grosse in July of last year von Kleist said he heard the news that the bombs placed on the Kirkoswald had failed to explode and that they had been returned to the United States by the French Government to aid the American authorities in running down the conspirators.

The man who made the Kirkoswald bombs, von Kleist added, was blamed for their failure to explode, and a man jumped on this poor fellow and beat him up for having bungled his work so as to give the American authorities a clue to work on.

The bombmaker pleaded in his own behalf that the Kirkoswald bombs were among the first made, and that they were an experiment. He said he believed he had made the shell too thick, and that had he made it thinner the explosion would have taken place as planned, which was five days after the ship cleared Sandy Hook.

Assistant District Attorney Wood said last night that the New York police under Captain Tunney had done a fine piece of work in the bomb case. He doubted, however, he said, if the men "higher up" had been caught, and intimated that there was still much to be done before the case was completed.

ITALIANS MADE DRIVE TO HELP THE FRENCH

Kept Austrians From Verdun, Captured 1,100, and Advanced in Nearly All Sectors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The manner in which the Italian Army endeavored to prevent Austrian troops being sent to the French front for utilization in the German attack on the forts at Verdun is disclosed in a statement which the Italian Embassy at Washington has received from the Chief of the General Staff, as follows:

"When the operations against Verdun began the Italian General Staff decided to bring energetic pressure to bear upon their own front in order to prevent the Austrians sending troops to the French front. The plan was successfully carried out by means of continued attacks, which were begun on March 8 and which resulted in gains to us in nearly all sectors. About 400 prisoners, also machine guns and other arms and ammunition, were captured.

"The Austrians hastily brought up reinforcements and endeavored to counterattack and to direct an offensive against Pal Piccolo and also in front of Gorizia. Italian troops, however, promptly counterattacked and succeeded in completely throwing the enemy back, capturing about 700 prisoners, including many officers, and quantities of arms, ammunition, and other war material.

"Soon after this Austrian aerial squadrons in several attacks endeavored to destroy Italian lines of communication and also to drop bombs on the unfortified cities of Udine and Udine. But the Italian anti-aerial artillery and airmen were able in five days to beat down eleven enemy aeroplanes. However, an Italian dirigible in a raid upon Austrian territory threw about 500 kilograms of explosives upon the railroad junction of Opcina, while six Caproni aeroplanes threw forty bombs on the station of Adelsberg, all returning safely."

Trenches Retaken by Italians.

ROME, April 13.—The War Office communication issued today says:

In the Ledro Valley the night of the 11th the enemy succeeded by a violent surprise attack in penetrating some of our trenches on Monte Sperone. On the night of the 12th, after intense artillery preparation, our troops counterattacked and after a sharp struggle succeeded in recapturing the trenches and making fresh progress on Monte Sperone.

In the Sugana Valley our infantry, in small but brilliant actions, made twenty-two prisoners, including two officers.

In the Plezzo basin the night of the 12th the enemy attacked our positions at Ravnilar in great force. He was at first checked by our fire and afterwards repulsed by a counterattack. Another enemy attempt against Javornik (Plezzo basin) suffered the same fate.

On the Carso our detachments approached enemy trenches between San Michele and San Martino and wrecked them by bombs and explosive tubes. Artillery duels continue along the whole front. Our guns have further seriously damaged Fort Lucerna and caused fires in the Caldonazzo zone, and scattered an enemy column near Lepouja, on the Isonzo.

BERLIN, April 13, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-Hungarian Headquarters report issued today says:

The Italian artillery has been active with varying force at several places along the front. New combats have been engaged in on the Ponale road.

Want Morgenthau Back in Turkey.

Charles E. Riggs, editor of The Orient, the only paper published in the English language at Constantinople, arrived yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. to visit his relatives at Germantown, Penn. With regard to conditions in Turkey, Mr. Riggs said that all was quiet on the Dardanelles, and things were much better in Constantinople. "It would be a great blow to Turkey and the interests of the United States," he said, "if Ambassador Morgenthau should not return to Constantinople. It would be a calamity to send a New York politician to fill the post, which needs a man thoroughly conversant with the situation."

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

DAY DRESS

SHIRTS — GLOVES

NECKWEAR

Linen and Madras $1.50 up — Pearl, Black & White $1 up — Suede, Chamois, light tan, $1.50 up

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CUTAWAYS — SILK HATS — CANES

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TO THE PUBLIC

We take this opportunity to express our thanks and appreciation to the men of the New York Fire and Police Departments and Insurance Patrol for their efficient and effective work in confining the recent fire in our building to a restricted area, thereby making it possible for us to be

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

With All Our Facilities Intact

Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

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DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Important Days for Boys and Girls

These Fridays and Saturdays just before Easter are full of activity for boys and girls.

They have been provided for in the De Pinna establishment.

For a quarter of a century this house has been growing familiar with the Easter requirements of the younger members of the family.

De Pinna Tailored Topcoats for Boys

One recognizes at a glance the difference between a De Pinna appareled boy and the boy who is less correctly outfitted.

It is difficult to provide a Spring topcoat which a boy will like—but the De Pinna topcoat meets his unqualified approval.

It has sufficient lightness—is designed and finished with as much consideration for the boy's own preferences as is shown for men by their smartest tailors.

Regulation English reefer coats, correct in cut and made of imported materials.

Slip-on models, equally correct, and made of imported Spring mixtures selected because of their special adaptability and exclusiveness.

Several late models in covert cloths, homespuns and cheviots.

Boys' Spring Hats and Caps

Correct shapes, to go with every coat—stitched knockabout and soft felt hats, and the newest materials in English mushroom shapes.

Girls' Easter Coats

From the reefer style coat, in imported serges—the extreme of plain tailoring, recognizable at a glance for its correctness—to a choice from the latest imported models.

The dressy coat, for Easter morning service and a drive in the park, and the latest coat for street, school and the motor trip to the country.

An assortment more extensive than this house has ever before shown. In keeping with the general expansion in the new building.

Girls' Easter Hats

De Pinna Easter hats, specially designed for the various coats, and for the exacting requirements of girls of every age.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

MAKE WAR TRAINING A PRINCETON COURSE

Faculty Will Let Military Instruction Count as Credit for a Diploma.

ELECTIVE FOR UPPER CLASS.

University Is Now In Line with Harvard, Minnesota, and Bowdoin and Williams Colleges.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 13.—Princeton University, by Faculty action, today joined Harvard University in making military instruction a part of the curriculum. Completion of the course, which is elective, will count as a credit toward obtaining a diploma.

This makes Princeton the fifth big university or college in the United States either to incorporate military training or instruction in the regular year of study, or to recommend one or the other as a voluntary feature in connection with student work. The others, exclusive Harvard, are the University of Minnesota, Bowdoin College, and Williams College. Although Yale University has not been enrolled in the list, President Arthur T. Hadley of that institution formally communicated himself as such in favor of military camps for students on Oct. 21, 1915.

The decision to add a class in military instruction to the course at Princeton was reached by the Board of Trustees at their regular meeting today. The action of the board had been expected, because of a speech delivered by President John Grier Hibben on Jan. 22, when he asserted that in the event of the United States becoming involved in war, young men who had not been prepared in the duties of military life would be "led to slaughter like cattle to the shambles." The course, as recommended by the Trustees, will supplant the present one, which is entirely optional. Following the meeting the board made the following announcement:

The board approves the establishment of an upper class elective course of one year duration to include the general discussion of military history, organization, and the theory of tactics and elementary strategy.

The Student Council of Harvard University declared in favor of a system of voluntary military training for students on Nov. 29, 1915, and on Dec. 9, 1915, President Abbott Lawrence Lowell added military science to the curriculum. It was provided that the course should include instruction by correspondence from the Government, supplemented by drills held at regular intervals. Twelve hundred students enrolled immediately, and the first drill was held on Jan. 3 last, under the immediate instruction of Captain Constant Cordier of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A. Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Captain Halstead Dorey contribute by correspondence to the course.

Bowdoin College added military drill to the course of instruction at that school on Nov. 30, 1915. The course does not provide guns or uniforms for the students, but requires practice in infantry drill three times a week. Nov. 30, 1915, was the first time since 1882 that such training was offered at Bowdoin.

At the University of Minnesota all freshman students are required to take military drill on entering the institution.

Military training at Williams College was adopted as a regular feature on Oct. 23, 1915, at the request of the student body. Some of the students were in favor of making it a part of the curriculum, but to this the Faculty would not consent. An undergraduate battalion of 250 students was organized and a regular system of voluntary training was adopted. No credits for this instruction are given, however, and it is a feature maintained solely by the students.

One of the most interesting of the gifts to Princeton announced at the meeting of the Trustees yesterday was that of a small original pastel of President James Madison, who was graduated with the class of 1771. The portrait is unsigned, but is said to be undoubtedly by Sharpless. It was given by J. O. H. Pitney, Charles Scribner, M. Taylor Pyne, Charles A. Munn, and Charles W. McAlpin.

Alexander Van Rensselaer, whose term of office as Alumni Trustee will expire next June, was made a life member of the board.

Gifts amounting to $221,668.65 since the January meeting were announced. Of this amount, $157,082.50 was for the purpose of endowment and $64,601.15 for current expenses.

$294,843 TO SALVATIONISTS.

John Wanamaker Gives $10,000 to the $500,000 Fund.

At the fifth session of the daily campaign of the Salvation Army to raise $500,000 by noon tomorrow, which are being held at 30 Broad Street, it was announced that yesterday's contributions amounted to $42,019, making a total so far of $294,848.80.

Commander Evangeline Booth announced she had received a check for $10,000 from John Wanamaker with a message congratulating the army on its good work. Colonel William M. McIntyre brought in checks for $5,000 and Colonel A. Gifford collected a similar amount.

The biggest amount collected by the teams was $2,520 by Team 13 under Colonel John Allen, and $2,004 by Team 3 in charge of Colonel E. J. Parker. The Y. W. C. A. detail collected $2,256.

CHURCHILL AT BARNARD.

Author Says Pursuit of Wealth Is Not the Way to Happiness.

Winston Churchill, author of "The Inside of the Cup," told 450 young women students at Barnard College, Columbia University, yesterday that the God of Genesis was no longer adequate for the needs of mankind. Mr. Churchill, who took the place generally reserved for a minister at the regular bi-weekly chapel exercises, delivered an address on "Christianity and Democracy."

Mr. Churchill expressed the conviction that America had discovered that the pursuit of wealth was not the way to happiness. He explained religion as love that gave human beings dynamic power, and he asserted that what mankind needed was a fusion of life and religion that would give intelligent direction to emotional force.

"What is needed is a fusion of the intellect and the emotions," he said. Later Mr. Churchill said of democracy that it was "Government of God through men."

Adopts Preparedness Slogan.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 13.—"Mind your Fs and Qs" is the campaign slogan adopted by Charles A. Trimble, a Congressional candidate in this district. His battle cry is:

Preparedness—hence Peace;
Protection—hence Prosperity;
Quash Quixotism.

FERRARA GUILTY OF BAFF'S MURDER

Chauffeur, Facing Death in the Electric Chair, May Reveal Men Higher Up.

JURY IS OUT 80 MINUTES

Second Man Convicted of Poultry Merchant's Killing—Two More Yet to be Tried.

With the sobbing of his wife and sister in his ears, Frank Ferrara, the chauffeur who drove the Baff murder car, was led out of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree. Although he had put up a stubborn defense at his trial, it took the jury only an hour and twenty minutes to reach a verdict. On April 20 he will be sentenced to the electric chair together with Giuseppe Arichiello, the young gunman who fired one of the shots when Barnet Baff was killed in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914.

Now that he is actually confronted with the death sentence Ferrara, who is the most intelligent of the four men arrested for the Baff killing, is expected to make revelations which will uncover the "men higher up" who contributed to the murder fund of $4,500. Two more men, alleged to have been members of the murder squad, remain to be tried. They are the brothers, Joseph and Antonio Zafarone, who acted as lookouts at the poultry market when Baff was lured out of his shop and killed.

Assistant District Attorney O'Malley, who prosecuted the Baff slayers, is convinced that Ferrara knows and can reveal the identity of the poultry merchants who procured Baff's murder in order to be rid of his competition. This was one of the grounds upon which Mr. O'Malley in his summing up yesterday urged that Ferrara be convicted.

"For a year and three months," said Mr. O'Malley, "the Baff case has been shrouded in mystery. Ferrara, who declares he was innocent of murderous purpose, never came out and told of his part in the affair, and never until after his arrest last January did he reveal even the identity of the gunmen whom he drove to the market.

The chauffeur received the verdict quietly, but as he was led back to the Tombs through the corridors of the courtroom, he came into the full gaze of his wife and his sister, Rosa, both of whom cried aloud in anguish and stretched out their arms to touch him. Both women collapsed and had to be carried out of the courthouse.

Ferrara is 29 years old and has three children.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 467 and 472 5th

The FRENCH SALONS
4TH FLOOR
are now prepared to execute orders for Tailleur Suits Gowns Wraps Blouses & Millinery from imported models—in time for Easter and Post Lenten Affairs

J. M. Gidding & Co.
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also direct attention to the extensive collection of Fashionable Apparel which their work rooms have made up for Immediate Selection

Smart Spring Suits and Topcoats for Men

At Our 49th Street Store and Our 42nd Street Store

The finest fabrics, the best tailoring, the newest models and just a little bit more style, individuality and real distinction than you will find in any other clothing, similarly priced.

Suits & Topcoats for Men

Oxford, Green and Heather mixture knitted fabrics in quarter silk-lined Topcoats with Patch Pockets; smart form-fitting Coats of gray, brown and Blue, with velvet or self collars; SUITS of gray and blue flannels, cheviots and homespuns; with skeleton lined coats and vests.

At $15.00

Special Suits & Topcoats

IN SUITS—Smart fancy cheviots, worsted stripes, checks and pin-stripes, and a most unusual lot of gray, brown, blue and green flannels, with quarter silk-lined, single or double breasted Coats, patch pockets or slant and skeleton silk-back vest.

IN TOPCOATS—Some especially good Oxford Vicunas full silk lined and silk faced to the edge of the lapels.

At $22.00

Boys' Easter Suits and Topcoats, $5.00 to $15.00

In a wide and very choice variety of new Spring patterns and models; sizes 7 to 16—A new department with new up-to-the-minute clothes.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
And Our New Store—1456 BROADWAY AT 42ND ST.

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unlike most parts of New York City is not a mixtur of good and bad districts. It is a uniformly high class section in which the character of buildings already erected—well built, five story apartments—indicates a development that will place Jackson Heights among the city's best and most attractive residential districts.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

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Smoke a couple at our Expense

Simply clip this ad to your business card or heading—name your dealer and mail to us to-day. Two La Munas will go forward without delay.

LA MUNA
"The Mild Havana with the Quality Boys"

Harmless
Comforting
Sweet and
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STRAIGHT (Monopole)
Also 2 for 25c
Ask Dealer

Spanish hand workmanship — finest Havana filler, age mellowed.
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417 E. 76th St., N. Y.

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Select your office in the Times Building, Times Square, where are located bankers and brokers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, and a host of business and professional men who appreciate the fact that the trend toward Broadway and Forty-second Street will be continued for years—especially when the Subway is completed. Floor space from 1,000 square feet up and single rooms vacant. Renting agent in building, Room 406. Telephone 1,000 Bryant.—Advt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing today—Important Exhibition and Sale of

Imported Silk Neckwear at $1.35

In six designs and 35 colors

By placing an unusually large order with a Swiss manufacturer of neckwear silk, who usually sells to exclusive Fifth Avenue haberdashers, we secured these Scarfs at the lowest price ever accepted by this manufacturer.

These are the Scarfs that are on sale today. At $1.35—the greatest neckwear value we have ever offered.

Continuing today and tomorrow

Sale of Men's Shoes at $3.95

High Shoes and Oxfords for Spring and Summer wear.

Correct in every detail. In mahogany, tan Russia, gun metal and kidskin, fitted with the improved Saks elastic heel.

In all sizes and widths, every shoe taken from our regular stock.

For today and tomorrow

Men's White Cotton Ribbed Union Suits at 85c

Regular stock price, $1.00

In just the right weight for Spring and Summer wear. Perfect fitting and made with the well-known perfected closed crotch.

Men who are accustomed to pay more, find

Saks Suits at $20

the equal of suits at higher prices elsewhere.

¶ *The reason is not far to seek.*

¶ As manufacturing retailers we put back into our clothes that profit which, in most other clothes, goes into the middleman's pocket.

¶ In other words, the purchase price of a Saks Suit represents first cost, plus a fair profit, and is not the ass in the fable with two men on its back.

And that fact is most evident in a Saks Suit at $20

¶ At this popular figure Saks Suits exhibit a quality of tailoring and a felicity of design such as are neither comprehended nor attempted in other clothes at the same price—and the range of fabrics and models is as cosmopolitan as the city they are made in.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

This Afternoon at 2:30 o'Clock
and To-morrow (Sat.) Afternoon at the same hour
At The American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
The Edward Wassermann Collection
of
Beautiful Old Chinese Porcelains
Jades, Enamels, Fine Old Japanese Lacquers and other Cabinet Specimens
ON FREE VIEW TO-DAY FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL NOON ONLY
The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

TO-NIGHT, PROMPTLY AT 8:
In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza
Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
(Admission by card to be had free of the managers.)
The Andrew Freedman Collection of
Valuable Modern Paintings
BY FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MASTERS
TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
By direction of Walter G. Oakman, Samuel Untermyer and The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Executors.
ON FREE VIEW TO-DAY, 9 A. M. UNTIL NOON ONLY
AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

James McCutcheon & Co.
5th Avenue, 33d & 34th Streets

Men's Wear for Easter

Special attention is directed to our new stock of merchandise for Spring and Summer wear.

Cravats—Exceptionally good selections of Crepes, Foulards, Mogadores and Brocaded effects, made into open end four-in-hands, at 50c., $1.00, $1.50 to $2.50 each.

String Ties—50c., 75c. and $1.00 each.

Gloves for all occasions—$1.50 up.

Collars in leading shapes at $1.50 and $2.75 per doz.

Silk Shirts—Choice colorings with heavy Satin stripes at $5.50 each; in extra heavy Silk, White and fancy colors, at $6.50 each.

Hosiery—Half hose, Black, White and fancy Lisles—25c., 50c. to $1.50 a pair; Black, White and plain colors in all Silk—50c., $1.00, $1.50 to $2.50 a pair.

Underwear—Complete assortment of Athletic Underwear from 50c. to $3.50 per Garment; Union Suits in the most popular makes—$1.00 per Suit up.

Bath Robes are shown in Pongee, Striped Washable Silks, Fancy Silk Crepes, Foulards, Flannels, Poplins and Turkish Toweling at moderate prices.

Pajamas—Pongee and plain color Silks at $5.00 per suit; fancy striped Silk at $8.50, $10.50 and $18.50 per Suit; mercerized Fabrics at $1.00, $1.50 to $4.50 per Suit.

Special Note—In addition to the McCutcheon label Shirt we have a complete assortment of the Manhattan Shirt, with soft French or laundered cuffs, at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 each.

Reg. Trade Mark

Gimbels
Broadway and 33d Street

Spring Here—Easter Near
and We're Offering More Than Ordinary Values in
Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats
at
$17.50
and $25

THE large assortment of patterns and effects from which you may choose assures a becoming, pleasing and distinctive selection.

The models are correct, carefully cut and tailored, making certain a stylish, perfect fitting garment.

Back of all this stands the GIMBEL guarantee of quality, service and satisfaction, and the buying power of the great "Three-Store" organization.

Newest Styles
Newest Colors

including the plain blue, green, gray, brown, and fancy mixtures.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

LOUDEN A BIGAMIST, JURY QUICKLY FINDS

Count Gave False Record to Court on His Pedigree.

2 WIVES APPEAR IN COURT

Accused Tells Federal Agents Passport Story Implicating von Papen and von Kielst.

It took a jury only ten minutes to convict "Count" Max Lynar Louden of bigamy before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday. Following his conviction it developed that Louden gave to the court a false record of his life when he made the plea of guilty which he subsequently withdrew. Judge Rosalsky commented on the fact in thanking the jury for its verdict.

"You made no mistake in convicting this man," said Judge Rosalsky. "Previous to his trial he pleaded guilty to the indictment."

Assistant District Attorney Minton, who prosecuted the case, was then asked to point out wherein the pedigree which Louden gave to the court when he pleaded guilty was false. Mr. Minto said Louden lied when he swore that he was a native American, because the records now in possession of the District Attorney showed that he was born in Germany and naturalized here in 1894. Louden also swore that he had never been convicted before, whereas it has been discovered that he was convicted of forgery in Germany and spent three years in prison there.

According to Mr. Minton the escapade in Germany occurred after Louden had deserted from the United States Army, in 1896. At that time he was a private stationed at Fort Wadsworth. He fled this country because of an indictment in Brooklyn charging him with forging money orders.

According to what the Federal agents learned of his career in Germany he escaped from the German prison, being assisted by the wife of a warden.

Aside from the two wives who were produced in court at the bigamy trial, Rose O'Brien of Albion, N. Y., and Amelia Wendt of Poughkeepsie, "Count" Louden is alleged to have made several other attachments. Agents of the Department of Justice believe that he has been married not fewer than five times. Even since his indictment for bigamy, the District Attorney's office hears, Louden made another proposal of marriage to a woman in Chicago, and tried to interest her in some of his alleged inventions.

Louden's defense was brief. It consisted of the testimony of one witness, Otto Albers, a friend, who said that in 1912, before Louden's marriage to Rose O'Brien, he, Albers, went to Poughkeepsie to discover whether Amelia Wendt was still living. Albers said he could find no trace of her. He reported that to Louden, and the "Count" decided that she was dead and that he was free to marry again.

In opposition to Albers's testimony, Assistant District Attorney Minton put Max Muller, a clergyman of Poughkeepsie, on the stand. He said that in September, 1912, Louden asked him whether Amelia Wendt, whom he had deserted twenty years before, was still alive. The clergyman replied: "She is. Why don't you go and see her?"

According to Amelia Wendt's testimony, during all the twenty years she never moved from the block in Poughkeepsie on which she lived with Louden before he disappeared.

Louden was remanded to the Tombs for sentence next Friday.

According to Joseph A. Baker, and Albert G. Adams, agents of the Department of Justice, Louden, since his indictment, has tried to explain to the Federal authorities the matter of the passports which he was alleged to have obtained by fraud.

He said he had sought the passport which caused Federal agents to suspect him of being a spy, so that his present wife, Laila Florence Jansen, could carry to the German Government a letter from Captain von Papen. According to Louden, this letter was given to him by Captain Charles von Kielst, who was arrested on Thursday in connection with the plot to set fire to ships carrying munitions to the Allies. Federal agents have been unable to verify that story.

INTERVENTION FEAR IN CHINA

Government Appeals to Rebels for Peace to Prevent Foreign Invasion.

PEKING, April 13.—Telegrams were dispatched by the Chinese Government today to the revolutionary leaders urging that hostilities be brought to an end in order to prevent foreign intervention.

Chinese newspapers express alarm concerning the reported Russo-Japanese treaty which is said to grant to Japan control in Far Eastern affairs. The journals say that Russia's need of war materials doubtless brought about the reported agreement.

TOKIO, Japan, April 13.—The revolution in China is causing some disquietude in Japan, where the opinion is held that it will be difficult for Yuan Shih-kai to retain the presidency. In well-informed circles, both Japanese and foreign, military intervention by Japan is regarded as extremely improbable unless the lives and interests of Japanese subjects should be imperilled. Should intervention become necessary Japan presumably would act on the behalf of her allies, on account of the fact that they are occupied by the war.

Women in Welfare League.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 13.—Mrs. George W. Kirchwey, wife of the Warden of Sing Sing Prison, and her two daughters have been made honorary members of the Mutual Welfare League by a unanimous vote of its "parliament." Honorary membership has heretofore been conferred upon Adolph Lewisohn and other prominent prison reformers, but it is an innovation to include women.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Simple Rule Soon Rebuilds a Worn-Out Stomach

It really is unnecessary to dose yourself with artificial digestives or to live on a miserable nursery diet. If you will observe one easy rule you can eat the hearty, nourishing foods that your appetite craves and your body needs. That rule is simply to sip with each meal a glass or two of refreshing Man-a-cea Water. It is a non-laxative mineral table water, possessing medicinal qualities that promptly overcome impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating and other stomach disorders. Sold by all druggists and leading grocers.

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"Sanito!" Week April 16th

OPPOSE ARMOR PLATE BILL.

Republican Members of House Committee Against a "Manufacturing Navy."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Contending that it is more essential at this time to provide a "fighting navy" than a "manufacturing navy," six Republican members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs filed a minority report today on the Administration bill to spend $11,000,000 for a Government armor plate plant. The minority report says that the forthcoming Naval Appropriation bill will undoubtedly carry more than $200,000,000, and the additional $11,000,000, proposed under the Armor Plate bill, should be used for increase of the navy.

The six Republican members—Representatives Butler of Pennsylvania, Roberts of Massachusetts, Browning of New Jersey, Farr of Pennsylvania, Kelly of Michigan and Mudd of Maryland—advocate the adoption of the so-called Butler amendment to the Armor Plate bill. This provides that the Navy Department shall construct an armor plate plant, but that its actual construction shall not be undertaken if agreement can be reached with the private manufacturers of armor plate on the price of that product, after the Federal Trade Commission shall have reported on a fair price for armor plate.

After tracing the organization of the Bethlehem, Carnegie, and Midvale Companies, now engaged in making armor plate and with an aggregate capacity of 32,000 tons, the report says that these companies engaged in the manufacture at the invitation of the Government some years ago. The report continues:

"It must be borne in mind in considering the armor plate business that armor plate plants cannot be used for any other purpose than the manufacture of armor, and that the Government itself is the only customer. When the Government's orders are filled these plants must shut down."

HALF MILLION FOR MILITIA.

Legislature Provides for Its Quick Mobilization in War.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—The Kincaid bill appropriating $500,000 for the mobilization of the National Guard in case of war was passed by both the Senate and Assembly today and now goes to the Governor.

The appropriation is intended to obviate the necessity of calling a special session of the Legislature should the State militia be called out by the President. The appropriation was made at the request of the Adjutant General.

Confirms Charities Board Nominees.

ALBANY, April 13.—The Senate today confirmed unanimously Governor Whitman's nominations of George J. Gillespie and Victor F. Ridder as members of the State Board of Charities.

WHEELER TO SURRENDER.

Broker Expected to Give Bond for Alimony Payment Today.

Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., again foiled the efforts of Deputy Sheriff Browner to arrest him yesterday. Whether he remained in the seclusion of the Union League Club or got away from that retreat and took refuge in one of his other clubs could not be learned. Browner was sure he did not get away because the club was under more or less strict surveillance during the whole time.

Mrs. Claudia Carlstedt Wheeler, who wants him to pay her $3,600 back alimony and put up some guarantee that he will not again relapse into a condition of non-payment, was reported to be improving from her attack of nervous prostration.

J. J. Goldstein, her counsel, said last night that Mr. Wheeler's father had arrived here from Chicago to aid his son.

"Mr. Wheeler the elder," said Mr. Goldstein, "imediately conferred with his lawyers, Krauthoff, Harmon & Mathewson of 55 Wall Street, and then word was sent to the Sheriff's office that Mr. Wheeler would surrender himself tomorrow. It was said that he would give himself up at once, but he wanted to be sure of having time enough to furnish $7,500 bail and not run the risk of spending any time in Ludlow Street Jail."

STETSON HATS

Dealers Are Making Special Easter Showings of These Quality Hats

YOU can readily understand why the Easter Season is so pronouncedly a *Stetson* Season. On no day do the Style and Quality of a Stetson score more surely than on Easter Sunday.

In Soft Stetsons, the "*Mystic*," the "*Lawnton*" and the "*Pacemaker*" are notable.

In Stiff Hats you will like the Stetson *Comfort* Derby, with the new Stetson *comfort feature*, that makes a stiff hat as comfortable as a soft one, no "breaking-in" or "conforming".

And for Summery weather, there is the *Tissue-Weight* — a *wonderfully light* Soft Stetson, exceedingly cool and comfortable.

The Leading Hatters in the City are Stetson Dealers

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY, Philadelphia

The Work of a Lifetime

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

was not brought to its present standard of perfection in a day. A lifetime of bread making experience, years of scientific investigation and experiment, and the expenditure of vast sums of money have all had a share in making TIP-TOP BREAD the perfect food it is today.

WARD manufacturing and delivery methods make TIP-TOP a clean loaf—the use of high grade flour and other food materials make TIP-TOP a quality loaf, and the WARD scientific process of bread making guarantees it pure and healthful.

TIP-TOP BREAD is a loaf which offers maximum food value for minimum cost. It is an every meal standby for every member of the family, as nourishing and body-building as it is delicious and palatable. You can buy it with confidence, serve it with satisfaction and eat it with pleasure.

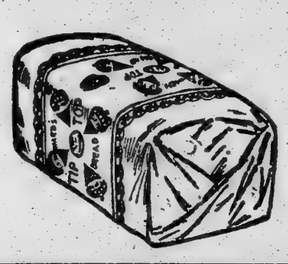

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PHILIP MORRIS

"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"

PLAIN END CORK TIPS

HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

18 Faubourg Poissoniere, Paris

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street, New York.

Established 1879

6 Falcon St., E. C., London

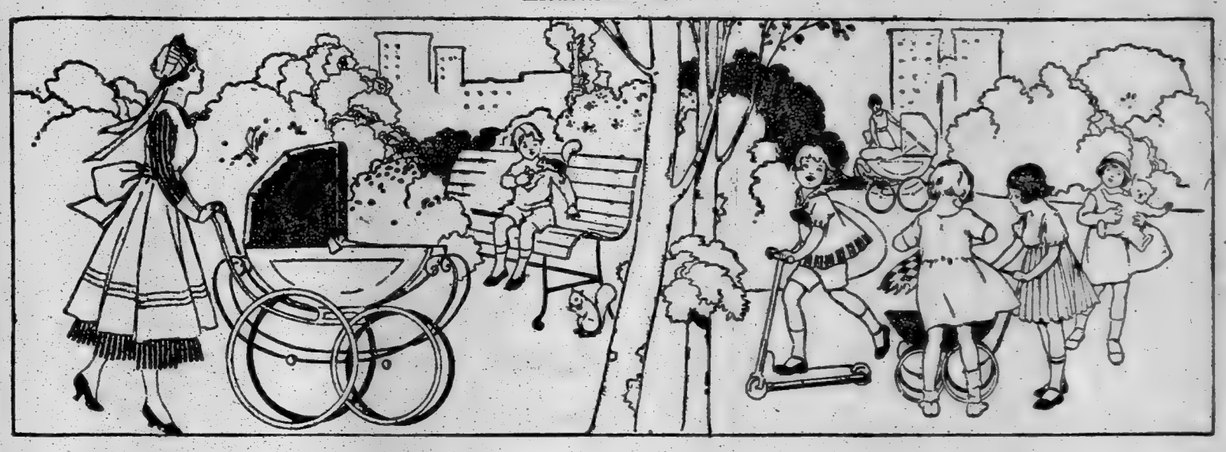

We've Banished the Awkward Age!

Between the Perambulator and the Début

The very first things you ever wore in your life probably came from Best's.

They were fine, carefully made, irresistibly charming little things; the perfect products of a specialty shop that knew baby needs and still knows them better than any other store: Best's "Liliputian Bazaar."

Mother was mighty proud of you then. But a time soon came when baby garments gave place to original little dresses from the children's departments at Best's—all with that fetching Best air of artistic, sweet simplicity.

And then you grew and *grew*, and all of a sudden you found yourself fourteen—and a "problem." Remember how you "stuck out" at unexpected places, how your skirts never seemed to "reach," how everything seemed too short or too long, and how none of your perfectly good clothes looked *right?* That was the beginning of the Awkward Age—and it ended the minute your mother brought her "problem" to Best's.

It was just a matter of knowing! And Best's was the first to find out *how*—to achieve the transformation that made the Awkward Age the *lovely age*.

And oh, the time of your *debut!* Years ago or yesterday, you will never forget the thrill of delight when you saw the fairy vision of the frock that was to be yours—a Best frock that was a triumph of artistic imagination.

So we grew up together, and you found Best's helpful at every stage of your growth. We helped you when you were a baby to be pretty and sweet-tempered. We helped you past the trying, awkward place where a young girl's pride is so often wrecked. We helped in the triumph of your *debut*—and our experience fits us to help you in your social success, when you are grown to full womanhood, too.

Copyright by Best & Co., 1916.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

ACCIDENTAL CHOICE

An accidental choice is dangerous on the face of it, for the choice which begins with an accident may very readily end the same way.

Personally, we don't recall that we ever have been an accidental choice since we have been in business—most Owners have selected us precisely because they wished to avoid any accident of judgment.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

BUY LONGACRE THEATRE.

H. H. Frazee and G. M. Anderson to Take Possession on Aug. 1.

H. H. Frazee and G. M. Anderson have purchased the Longacre Theatre property in West Forty-eighth Street from Graf, Pincus & Goldstone, the company which has owned and operated the theatre since last September. Mr. Frazee was the original tenant of the Longacre, and when the new owners take possession Aug. 1 Mr. Frazee will manage the theatre, using it as a producing house. Mr. Anderson's interest is in the nature of a real estate investment.

Mr. Anderson is known to motion picture followers os "Broncho Billy" Anderson. He was one of the partners in the Essanay Film Company until a few months ago, when George K. Spoor purchased his interest. Mr. Anderson announced yesterday that as soon as the present chaotic conditions in the film industry subsided he would establish a new motion picture manufacturing company, with headquarters in New York.

VAUGHAN'S
Central Park
Lawn Grass Seed

Sow now Vaughan's "Central Park" and "Columbian" (for shade), originated by us; have been sold on their merits for more than thirty years in and about New York. **They are the best permanent mixtures: making a close, velvety turf; no foul seeds; no weeds; sure to grow.**

Prices: **25 lbs., $6.45; 15 lbs., $3.95; 5 lbs., $1.35; per lb., 30c.**
Orders of $2.00 and over prepaid.
Vaughan's Catalogue 100 Pages **FREE**

Vaughan's Seed Store
THIRTY NINTH YEAR
Barclay St., cor. Church St.

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SANATIVE SHAVING

Assisted in case of pimples, redness and roughness by light touches of Cuticura Ointment. This means up-to-date shaving for sensitive skins. No slimy mug, No germs. No waste of time or money. Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold everywhere.

With **CUTICURA SOAP**

Waltham Bracelet Watch $7.50

Full 7 Jewel Waltham Movement with 20-year Gold Filled Case and Extension Bracelet. Works and Case are covered by our full guarantee.
This watch retails throughout the country for $15.00. No C. O. D. or mail orders filled. You must see this watch to appreciate the wonderful bargain offered.
ARNOLD & CO.,
JEWELERS, EST. 1866.
440 Fifth Ave., near 36th St.
SPECIAL VALUES IN DIAMONDS.

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"Sanitol" Week
April 16th

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.
Lackawanna Railroad
All steel, electric lighted sleepers.
Ticket Offices: Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
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Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.
The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

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DESIGNING, dressmaking, millinery taught; day and evening classes; visitors welcome; catalogues sent. McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School, 25 West 35th St.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

Dalton Swimming School
308-10 W. 59th (Col. Circle). Booklet B.

STONE CRITICISES BIG ARMY PROGRAM

'Wild Extravagance,' He Styles It in a Speech Urging More Attention to the Navy.

SEES ENGLAND LIKELIER FOE

But He Assails German Militarism Also—Borah Also Speaks for a Larger Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and President Wilson's close adviser in the Senate, caused a sensation today when he criticised the administration's army increase program as "wild extravagance," though he did not mention the President by name. More surprise was caused by his talk because it came on the day the German note was published.

Mr. Stone indicated that he thought Great Britain, with her navy, the more serious possible enemy of the United States than Germany, and urged the creation of a larger navy, rather than a large army. Nevertheless he criticised equally British "navalism" and German militarism.

Senator Stone was followed by Senator Borah, Republican, who agreed with Mr. Stone in believing more importance should be attached to increasing our navy than our army. Mr. Borah, however, favors extending military instruction in schools and colleges so that in time of danger the army can be increased by conscription of men already trained.

"Of late a great deal has been said about militarism in Germany and navalism in Great Britain," said Mr. Stone in his speech. "I look with the utmost disapprobation, amounting to abhorrence, upon both German militarism and English navalism. I couple them because they are two things of the same kind.

Sees Britain as More Likely Foe.

"I cannot escape the conviction that both have been equally guilty of offense against the peace and well being of mankind. Not long ago there was a world movement for disarmament. Germany stood in the way of military disarmament and England in the way of naval disarmament. These two great European nations pointed at each other and each sought to justify its policy because of the attitude of the other. And nothing was accomplished.

"But as a Senator and a citizen of the United States, I must view these German and British programmes from two viewpoints; first from their national standpoints, and secondly from the standpoint of the interests of the United States. However I may regard the German military programme, it is something in which we are only distantly interested.

"The people of the United States are less concerned about the military programme of European nations than about their naval programmes. We are separated by thousands of miles by sea from Europe, and there are other considerations that minimize the possibility of danger to us from that source. But the seas that wash the shores of Europe also wash the shores of the United States. A European power sufficiently strong to be supreme on the seas is of greater possible danger to our welfare, whether in times of war or peace, than any mere military power, however formidable, thousands of miles away. The navy of Great Britain is the most potential force opposing Germany—more potential, indeed, than all her armies.

"If we could be assured of a permanent peace with all these great powers we could then well afford to regard their military and naval policies more from an academic standpoint. But contemplating the possibility of war and the possible influence of these establishments on our industrial life, we have greater reason to dread a world dominance by a single power over the seas than we would have to dread a mere military establishment of any country far away, however stupendous.

"While I look upon military supremacy of any European power with the greatest aversion, we of America would have no particular reason to dread it; but a supreme dominance of the seas by a single power comes immediately home to us.

A Question About Mexico.

"Does the Senator consider that our relations with Mexico are entirely satisfactory?" interposed Senator Warren of Wyoming, "and that if unpleasant occurrences should follow, we'd have a sufficient army to properly care for our country and our citizens in that country?"

"Of course," replied Mr. Stone, "our relations with Mexico are not satisfactory. They never can be until a stable Government is established there. Within a very brief time we could get far more men than we would need for any emergency that might arise in that direction."

"We talk of spending something like $400,000,000 on military preparedness within the next five years," Mr. Stone said. "To my thinking that would be wild extravagance without any possible corresponding public benefit."

The war that this country needed to prepare against, Mr. Stone said, was the commercial war on the seas that would follow peace.

"I do not know what the outcome of the struggle in Europe will be," he said, "but if the Germanic powers are crushed Great Britain, commercially speaking, will dominate the seas more than ever before. Those of you who have kept track of the commercial conferences being held between the Entente Allies should pause to inquire where our manufacturers, merchants, and producers would find themselves if Great Britain should undertake to recoup her war losses and rebuild her shattered fortunes by taking control of the world's commerce.

"On the other hand, should the Germanic powers come forth as victors, our situation would be relatively the same. If, in the end, there should be a draw, would it not follow that there would be a sufficient mutuality of interest in dealing with commercial questions so as to recuperate and rebuild at the expense of neutrals, especially the United States?"

Borah for Navy Defense First.

Senator Borah championed the navy, not only as the first line, but also as the last line of national defense.

"If we would strengthen our navy," he said, "the American people would accept the preparedness program with more confidence than they will a large military program.

"I would take out of the pending bill the volunteer army and the National Guard, and put the millions to be expended for those purposes into military education in the schools, colleges, and universities of the country or add it to the appropriations for extending the navy."

HOUSE WILL CITE MARSHALL

Contempt Charge Must Be Faced by District Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It became practically certain today that District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York would be cited to appear before the bar of the House for contempt. It is expected that the House will adopt tomorrow a report from a select committee recommending such action, and the arraignment of Mr. Marshall will be had within the next few days unless he shall appeal to the Federal courts.

The House select committee—Representatives Moon of Tennessee, Crisp of Georgia, Garner of Texas, Lenroot of Wisconsin, and Sterling of Illinois—reached a unanimous agreement today that Mr. Marshall was in contempt of the House because of his severe criticisms of a judiciary sub-committee named to investigate impeachment charges against Mr. Marshall.

Although details of the select committee's report were withheld, it is understood that it will not go into the question of punishing Mr. Marshall, and this matter will be left to the House itself. It was authoritatively stated that the degree of punishment proposed will depend largely upon the District Attorney's attitude when he is arraigned.

It was intimated that if Mr. Marshall should make a public apology to the House he might escape with a mild reprimand. If the District Attorney is defiant, it was hinted, the punishment proposed may be more drastic.

NAVY INADEQUATE, SPEAKERS DECLARE

League Is Told General Staff, Defense Commission, and Men Are Needed.

FIXES BLAME FOR SHORTAGE

F. D. Roosevelt Says It Is Not Fault of the Wilson Administration.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A national defense commission, a navy general staff, and an immediate increase in the navy were demanded in resolutions adopted here today at the final meeting of the annual convention of the Navy League of the United States. Officers of the league were instructed to urge Congress to enact the necessary legislation.

"In our opinion," read the resolutions, "the navy is entirely inadequate in strength, not only in ships and in personnel, but in many other essentials, to defend us properly against aggression, and this unhappy condition will of necessity continue until we adopt some well-considered and enduring policy."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, defended the navy against criticism from those who, he said, were trying to gain personal or political profit. Shortage of personnel, he declared, did not arise with the present Administration.

"When the fleet went around the world," said Mr. Roosevelt, "it was necessary in order to commission all the sixteen battleships and the few auxiliaries to strip many other vessels and to borrow men from shore stations. Again in 1912, when President Taft reviewed the so-called 'great mobilization' in New York Harbor, a surprisingly large number of ships were in bad physical condition and a great number short of officers and men. It was only by use of the naval militia and by the authorization, under doubtful legality, of short-term enlistments that the quota was as large as it was. The public at that time believed all was well with the navy."

No navy, though, in time of peace ever has been maintained on a complete war footing, said Mr. Roosevelt, and all nations have kept ships in reserve. He thought the 15,000 additional men recommended by the General Board and by Secretary Daniels was the maximum number that could be enlisted this year.

Mr. Roosevelt branded as false reports that the reason the navy was undermanned was because the department could not get men to enlist. "Not only are we accepting only one man out of six who apply," said he, "but for almost the first time in our history we have maintained the legal limit day and night for the last two years. Eighty-five per cent. of the men whose enlistment terms expire are re-enlisting—the highest percentage in the navy's history."

To the lack of a general naval staff was attributed unpreparedness of the navy and its want of battle efficiency by E. K. Roden of Scranton, Penn., in an address before the league. He was discussing the subject: "Why we need a navy general staff."

Other speakers were Dr. Alexander Graham Bell on "Preparedness for Aerial Defense," and Lawrence Y. Spear, who gave an illustrated lecture on the submarine.

Aeroplanes are the aircraft of the future, said Dr. Bell, on account of their greater speed and other advantages. The United States, he thought, should build a great fleet to carry mails. Dirigibles should not be neglected, he declared, and added that if the army had possessed a machine of this type it could have carried rations for 10,000 men in Mexico at a cost less than by motor train.

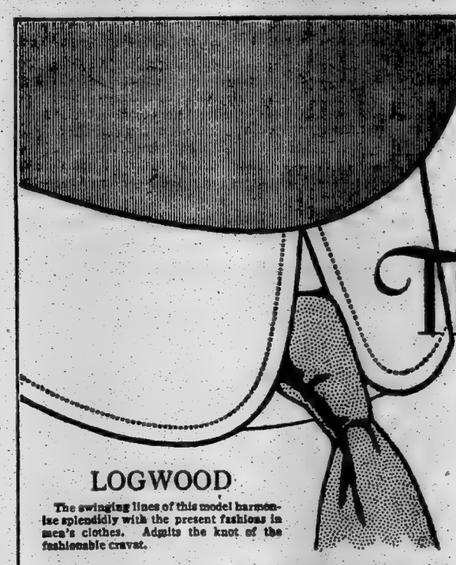

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The swinging lines of this model harmonize splendidly with the present fashions in men's clothes. Adjusts the knot of the fashionable cravat.

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The collars shown here are all authoritative in style. Three are decidedly smart. The Foxwood is frankly conservative. All four styles are cut and stitched in a manner befitting "Troy's best product."

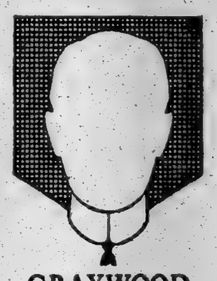

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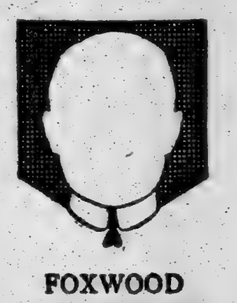

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While the points of this collar measure 2 inches, the neckband tapers to one inch in front. Medium-height appearance plus extreme comfort for the full face.

JETWOOD
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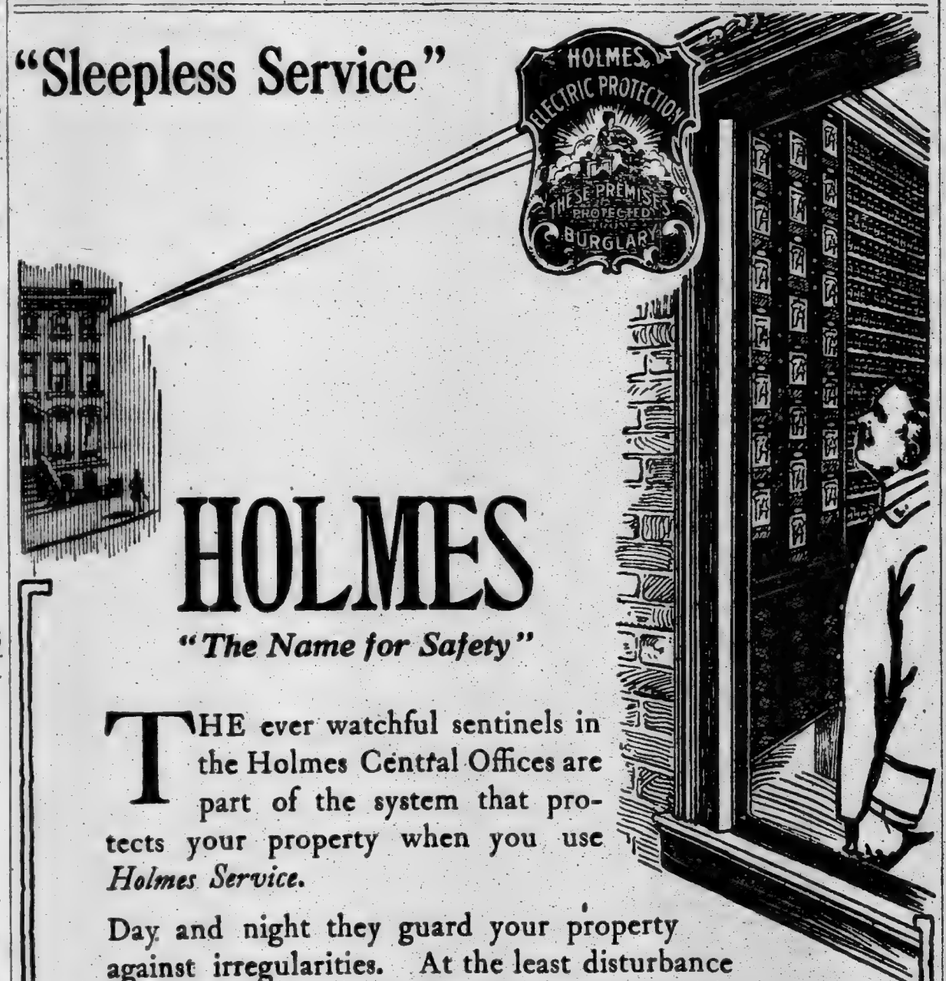

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MORGAN SELLS MORE GREAT COLLECTIONS

Duveens Pay About $4,000,000 for Bronzes, Limoges Enamels and Majolica Ware.

WORK OF MANY MASTERS

Treasures to be Removed from the Metropolitan Museum of Art on May 1.

J. P. Morgan yesterday sold to Duveen Brothers three great collections gathered by his father, the late J. Pierpont Morgan, the first of Renaissance bronzes, the second of Limoges enamels, and a third consisting of majolica ware, for a total price said to be between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000.

They are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where they have been on exhibition for the last three years, and on May 1 they are to be removed by the new owners.

These noted objects of art had been the subject of negotiations for the last few months. Although from neither of the principals could the exact terms of sale be obtained, well-informed sources gave the sum mentioned as the approximate price of the collections.

There are 500 examples in all, of which 350 are bronzes, 200 enamels and the balance majolica. Dr. Wilhelm Bode, the eminent German art authority, who wrote the catalogue of the bronzes for Mr. Morgan, declares that the collection is the "most comprehensive and undoubtedly the most important to be found in private possession." Other experts have said as much for the Limoges enamels. The bronzes and the enamels were assembled in the last twelve years of the life of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, while the majolica collection was accumulated in seven years.

Bronzes by Great Masters.

The collection of bronzes of the Italian Renaissance consists largely of statuettes, the tallest of which are about two feet in height. They are shown in an entire room at the Metropolitan. This group represents the highest achievements of the skill of the sculptors of the Italian Renaissance.

The quest for the bronzes was begun by the late connoisseur at a time when it was believed that they had practically disappeared from the market. The collection represents many smaller collections, such as those of Spitzer, Barberini, Rodolphe Kann, Bordini, Hainauer, Lichtenstein, Pfungst, Mannheimer, Prince Sarracini, and Count Cambaceres. The examples are by such masters as Verrochio, Pollajuolo, Bertoldo, Bellano, Sant Agata, Michelangelo, Cellini, Bolgna, and Adrian de Vries.

Although the feature of the collection is the figures, it also includes many small objects of charming design and of artistic importance, such as medals, caskets, plaquettes, candlesticks, lamps, inkstands, and other objects. All reveal the perfection which had been attained at that period in the art of bronze casting, when the City of Florence rang with the fame of the casting of the Perseus by the great Cellini. One of the earliest works in the collection of bronzes is the equestrian figure by Suardi, which is said to have been cast about 1450.

Pollajuolo's Hercules.

A gem is the figure of Hercules by Pollajuolo, who excelled in the modeling of male figures. Although it represents a personage of massive frame, this wonderful work is only seventeen and one-half inches in height. Another figure by the same sculptor is that of Marsyas defeated by Apollo. Another representation of the same subject is from the atelier of Bellano. The collection also comprises many small bronzes by Riccio, a pupil of Bellano. An important example of his work is the Susanna, showing the lovely woman of the tradition springing from her bath. This attractive and graceful composition was formerly in the collection of the Count de Bryas. Every one of the examples is worthy of a separate description, for taken altogether they are a glorification of the masters of a great art.

The collection of French enamels, said to be the most complete in existence, covers the whole development of the art from the end of the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. It comprises works by such masters as Jean and Nardon Penicaud, Jean and Suzanne Court, Jean and Suzanne Limousin, Jean Courteois, Pierre Raymond, and Colin de Nouailler. The enamels have a wonderful fascination for the collectors because they have come down almost as fresh and radiant as they were on the day they were made.

Majolica Collection Is Notable.

The Italian majolica gathered by the late Mr. Morgan is notable in many respects. It contains several large plaques of Deruta production with their characteristic gold lustre dating from the sixteenth century.

The collection of majolica also contains one of the few signed pieces of the Castel Durante ware. These pieces are remarkable because in their design are employed for decorative purposes such motives as grotesques, trophies of arms, musical instruments, and similar devices. The example in the Morgan collection is a large plate on which is the representation of a woman saint, signed by Sebastio de Marporio.

There are also in this division several portrait heads painted in medallions on plaques, and a superb postrait bust probably dating back to the sixteenth century. Of especial interest are two examples of the Casa Pirota ware bearing portraits paneled upon a richly patterned blue ground.

The signing of the papers relating to the three collections yesterday afternoon represents a series of important transactions connected with the Morgan treasures in which the Messrs. Duveen have figured.

The first sign of the scattering of the artistic property at the Museum was the sale to them of the Chinese porcelains, for which the price is placed at $3,000,000, the sale of Fragonard Room to Henry C. Frick, through this firm, at $1,250,000; the French furniture at $2,500,000, and lastly the present transaction.

The tapestries were recently sold to another house at approximately $2,000,000. The collection of miniatures, as has already been announced, will be removed from the Museum to the home of J. P. Morgan. There still remain in the Museum on loan many important paintings, the ivories, and the antique enamels.

A NEW GERMAN THEATRE.

Samuel Rachman Leases the Yorkville for Plays and Vaudeville.

New York is to have another German theatre. Samuel Rachman, a Berlin theatrical manager who has had offices here for some time, has leased the Yorkville Theatre from Marcus Loew and will present there a program of one and two-act plays and vaudeville acts given by German artists. The Yorkville is in Eighty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, a neighborhood in which there is a large German population.

Arnold Korff, the Viennese player whose acting won high praise for him at the Irving Place Theatre the past season, has been engaged by Mr. Rachman, as have also Mitzi Gitzi, Annie Bauer, Rudi Rahe, Lotte Engel, Mary Rodelsforfer and Christopher Marx. A number of these players have been members of Rudolf Christians's Irving Place Company at various times.

The first performance will be given a week from tomorrow.

Gulomar Novaes Plays Again.

Gulomar Novaes, a Brazilian pianist who had been heard twice here already this season, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Her program comprised Moor's arrangement of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in A minor; Mozart's sonata in A; six preludes, the scherzo in B minor, and three etudes by Chopin; and Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques." Miss Novaes had already made a good impression here and her playing yesterday, by its clarity, grace, and individuality, confirmed this impression.

A CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Ratan Devi Sings Classical Ragas and Kashmiri Folk Songs.

An exposition of the music of India was given yesterday afternoon in the Princess Theatre by Ratan Devi, an Englishwoman, who has made a deep study of the music under Indian masters, and her husband, Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, who is himself a native of India.

Dr. Coomaraswamy first spoke, giving a brief account of the music of India. He told of its great age and of the fact that it is not a popular art relying on the support of the public, but is either maintained under the protection of the aristocracy or is temple music. The Hindu scale differs from the European tempered scale in the use of smaller intervals, of which there are twenty-two to an octave. A "raga" is a selection of five, six, or seven notes, a more particularized mode, or definite progression, corresponding in some degree with the old ecclesiastical modes of European music. Dr. Coomaraswamy called it a "ground plan" of a song, on which the singer improvises. The words are regarded as of little consequence and as only a means of embodying the music. Each raga is associated with definite effects, and ragas are "magical songs" intended to arouse a definite emotion. Singing is thus not an entertainment, but a magical ceremony, and the singer's art is not one of self-expression, but the means through which a god or goddess influences humanity.

Ratan Devi appeared in Oriental costume; she sat on the floor between two vases of poinsettias and two pots of burning incense. She held upright the accompanying instrument, the tamboura, and with her right hand played its metallic strings, which have a faint, silvery sound, and are heard in one short melodic figure constantly repeated. With her left hand she made incessant slight gestures. She began with classical Indian ragas. Her voice is a mezzo of agreeable quality, admirably under her control for the production of the effects desired. These, in the ragas, had the effect of improvisation, musically often strangely expressive, not unmelodious in the Occidental sense, adorned occasionally with little flowery passages, and only occasionally showing the unaccustomed intervals peculiar to the Indian scale. They have a strange and weird effect, often a haunting beauty and potency of expression, even to ears unaccustomed.

A group of Kashmiri folk songs was then sung, which Dr. Coomaraswamy explained were true folk songs, with the chief importance put upon the words. Ratan Devi appeared in a different costume and sang them without accompaniment. Among them was a group of lullabies. They showed, of course, a marked difference in rhythmic and melodic character from the classic songs and are based on a less complicated scale. Many of these were vivacious, crisply expressive, rhythmically varied.

The exposition of this unfamiliar and exotic art was of great fascination. The singer is an artist who has evidently fully absorbed the Hindu spirit and tradition, as well as the difficult technique of the music. Her performance yesterday was heard by a numerous audience with great interest and pleasure; with something quite beyond curiosity.

DU PONTS IN FILM PLAY.

Go to Court, and Names Will Be Changed in Fox Movie.

The film play, "Blue Blood and Red," that has been displayed on the screen in moving-picture houses here and through the country, is undergoing a rapid change in characters. Originally its chief figures were "General T. Coleman du Pont" and his son, disguised under the name of "Algy." The "General" was shown as a very rich and indulgent parent and the son as a spendthrift, careless and unfilial. A friend of T. Coleman du Pont who saw the play grew indignant and wrote to him about it. Mr. du Pont consulted his lawyer, Samuel P. Goldman, of Goldman, Heide & Unger, last Saturday.

A complaint was prepared against the Fox Film Corporation, setting forth the play in striking language. George Walsh, who represented "Algy," played the part with great spirit. An explanatory word thrown upon the screen read:

"Although he was the best-liked man in college and the greatest fullback that ever won the Crimson, Algy had no use for books, and his dismissal worried him not at all."

Then came the screen information that he was dismissed from Harvard University because he would not study and was unruly and a spendthrift. This was especially galling to T. Coleman du Pont, because his own son, Francis Victor du Pont, is an honor student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is noted for his sober, studious habits.

Word was sent to Mr. Fox that the names used in the play must be changed and an application was filed with the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining its further presentation. Last Wednesday counsel appeared before Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court, where it was agreed that word should be sent to all of the houses showing the film to change the names or to stop producing the play.

If the defendants can manage it the changes in the play demanded by Mr. du Pont will be made within twenty-four hours. If they are not made the court will be asked to issue an injunction.

GIRL CAMEL IS BORN.

Bessie's Child to Follow Her Mother's Footsteps in Circus.

BORN.—To Bessie and Pete Camel, a daughter, yesterday afternoon, in the Camels' quarters at Madison Square Garden. Mother and child doing nicely.

Just before the procession started into the arena of Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon for the spectacle, "Persia," a keeper, caught an unusual gleam in the eye of Bessie, one of the camels. The man summoned John Patterson, who has charge of all the animals in the Barnum & Bailey Circus.

A little while later word spread about the Garden that it was a girl camel. The least concerned of all the creatures was Pete, the baby's father. Bessie Camel wants her child to have a chance and not to become a ring slave, but it is possible she will follow in her mother's footsteps.

Ballet Russe Changes Its Bill.

The bill for the performance of the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was changed, owing to the indisposition of Adolf Bolm, who is suffering from injuries received as the result of several falls he has had lately. The announcement of the change was made from the stage by John Brown. In its altered form the program of last night consisted of "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Soleil de Nuit," "Les Sylphides," and the Polovtsian dances from "Prince Igor." In the latter number, Mr. Bolm's role was danced by Mr. Zvereff. The other casts remained as usual.

EDELHEIMER PRINTS SOLD FOR $26,111

Portrait of "Lady Charlotte Greville," by James Young, Brings Top Price, $1,700.

'CROSSING THE BROOK,' $950

"A Young Lady Encouraging a Low Comedian," by William Ward, Fetches $900.

The 364 prints of master engravers and etchers of the Edelheimer collection, the sale of which was concluded at the American Art Galleries last evening, brought returns of $26,111, the evening's sale amounting to $14,786. The portrait of "Lady Charlotte Greville," mezzotint in colors, a print of great rarity and beauty, by James Young, No. 293 of the catalogue, brought the highest price, going to A. Soldwedel for $1,700. To the same buyer went many of the prints bringing first prices.

To A. Rudert, agent, went No. 285, colored mezzotint, "Crossing the Brook," by William Say, for $950; Soldwedel paid $550 for No. 287, "A Visit to Grandmother," by John Raphael Smith; $510 for No. 288, "A Visit to Grandfather," by William Ward; $900 for No. 290, "A Young Lady Encouraging a Low Comedian," also by Ward. No. 300, "Mrs. Tickel," a stipple engraving, went to the same buyer for $250.

To Rudert went No. 304, "Love and Hope—Love and Jealousy," stipple engraving by Charles Knight, $300; No. 386, "The Pincushion—The Ball," by William Nutter, for $220; No. 313, "Attention—Inattention," stipple by John Raphael Smith, for $250; No. 314, "Credulous Lady and Astrologer," by the same artist, for $200. A set of four French eighteenth century prints, colored aquatints, went to Rudert; No. 333, "Le Dejeune," for $325; "Le Diner," "Le Gouter," and "Le Souper," Nos. 336, 337, 338, for $260 each. All were by Louis Marin Bonnet.

To Soldwedel went Nos. 328, colored stipple, "The Choice," for $250; "Lucy of Leinster," No. 330 for $325; "The Soliloquy," No. 331, for $425, all by William Ward. The two color prints by Francois Janinet, Nos. 341 and 342, "La Confidence Enfantine," and "La Crainte Enfantine," went to Soldwedel for $300 each.

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BROADWAY & 8IST ST. PHONE 3960 SCHUYLER.
1st Exclusive Uptown Showing TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
DOROTHY GISH | New Keystone Comedy
In Mesna's Romance | "His Last Laugh"
SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. Mat. Today, 10, 15c. Eve. 15, 25, 50c

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX
Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c-15c-25c.
Today—Wm. Farnum in "The Boadman."
Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av.
WILLARD-MORAN PICTURES | ALL SEATS
S. S. VATERLAND BAND, Others. | RESERVED
Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable, 25c, 35c, 50c

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Illustrated lecture on the British Navy by Sir Herbert Ames, M. P., of Montreal, Carnegie Hall, Friday evening, April 14th, at 8:30. Patriotic songs by Metropolitan artists. Highland music by the New York Scottish Highlanders Pipe and Drum Band. Proceeds for the benefit of the Canadian and Prince of Wales National Relief Funds.

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Phone Bryant 9050. Eves. 8:26.
Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:20.
Yvonne Garrick in "L'AMOUR VEILLE"
Today, Literary Mat. 2:15, 'L'ABBE CONSTANTIN'

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way
TREASURE ISLAND
8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1868.

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The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Eve. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Eves. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eves. 8:25 M. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30
Mitzi "Foremost operatic soubrette on our stage." —Telegraph.
in 'Pom-Pom'

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30
MRS. FISKE
is a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter

CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
JUSTICE JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
3RD BIG MONTH BRANDON TYNAN'S Romantic Irish Comedy,
The Melody of Youth

FULTON West 46th St. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30 Seats 25 & 50c. A few at $1.
The Sensational Success EDNA MAY in SALVATION JOAN

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HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

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The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

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LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH.
THE GREAT LOVER

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GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
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Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People & Big Sensational Seats to Sousa Band | Ice Ballet | May 30th Staged by E. H. Burnside.
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SOUSA'S BAND, conducted by fourteen America's foremost composers.
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—1,500 PEOPLE—
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GLOBE THEATRE Broadway & 46th St. Twice Daily.
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Nights 25c to $1.50 Mats. 25c to $1.00 All seats reserved.
TWICE DAILY 2 & 8 SHARP SUND. INCL.
The Farthest North in Motion Pictures.
CLUNE'S CINEMA DRAMA, RAMONA
THE LOVE STORY OF THE AGES.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....353 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,999 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1916.

THE ROPE'S END.

The Imperial German Government is solemnly playing with the idea that the American Government can be induced to go on discussing irrelevancies and abstractions forever. There is no other possible explanation of its note on the Sussex case. To rest a disclaimer upon the fact that a drawing made by the German submarine commander of the boat he did sink, at the very same time and place, fails to resemble a picture of the Sussex published in an English illustrated weekly, is a reflection upon our intelligence.

The German Government clearly does not believe in its own representations. They are tentative only. But for that the note would be insulting in its effrontery. Should the American Government have at its disposal further material, the German Government begs to be allowed to investigate it. And in the event "that differences "of opinion should develop herein be"tween the two Governments," the German Government declares itself ready to proceed under Article III. of The Hague agreement for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts. Differences of opinion! After that one can imagine a note from the Imperial Foreign Office to the American Government to the effect as follows: "Before Germany can discuss "the rules of humanity which are said "to have been violated the American "Government must define the thing "itself and prove its existence. There"fore the German Government asks "the American Government very re"spectfully, 'What is humanity?'"

Nothing in this world is so naïve as German statesmanship appears to be. No other pose could have availed so much. Time has been gained, and time to Germany is precious. A break with the United States would be the final calamity. This the Imperial Foreign Office knows. On the other hand, the naval power requires a latitude in frightfulness which brings it again and again into violent collision with the rights of the United States, and outrages, besides, our sense of human decency. It is the business of the naval power to be frightful, and the task of the Foreign Office to keep Germany out of war with the United States. This the Foreign Office does by holding the State Department in conversation. Any pretext will do. It raises new issues. It feigns ignorance and makes counter interrogations. It accuses the other side of worse things first, turns words inside out, and pleads for further investigation. For eleven months the German Foreign Office by its subtlety has avoided an accounting for the Lusitania. That crime not only remains undisavowed, but its character is still officially undefined.

In its first Lusitania note the American Government took the position that "manifestly, submarines cannot be "used against merchantmen, as the "last few weeks have shown, without "an inevitable violation of many so"cred principles of justice and human"ity." To this the German Foreign Office replied that the Lusitania was not a merchantman. She "undoubtedly" had guns aboard, "which were mounted under decks and masked." Moreover, there was probably no such thing as a British merchantman, the English Government having by secret instructions encouraged vessels of commerce to attack German U-boats. In view of these facts and counter accusations the German Government begged "to "reserve a final statement of its posi"tion with regard to the demands" of the United States Government "until a reply is received." Three weeks had then elapsed, and the German Government awaited a reply!

In its reply the United States Government patiently maintained the existence of British merchantmen, identified the Lusitania as one, and added:

> But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy.

To this the German Foreign Office responded with the most amazing passage that has yet occurred in all this strange and bewildering correspondence. It adopted the American view of sinking passenger vessels. It was infamous. "The case of the Lusitania shows," it said, "with horrible clear"ness, to what jeopardizing of human "lives the manner of conducting war "employed by our adversaries leads." The sinking of the Lusitania was an atrocious thing, only it was England that did it. England put the Lusitania in the way of a German torpedo. Horrible! And to avoid a repetition of this peculiar English crime the German Foreign Office proposed to instruct German submarine commanders to guard American passenger ships, provided the American Government guaranteed that such vessels carried no contraband; and, furthermore, in order to save Americans from the temptation of placing their own lives in jeopardy by sailing on enemy liners, the German Government proposed that a "reasonable number" of neutral steamers be placed under the American flag. To these interesting proposals the Foreign Office on July 8 awaited the response of the American Government. Two months had been gained.

This oblique and public correspondence was cut short by the next American note, which ended with the assertion that a repetition by German U-boat commanders of acts jeopardizing the lives of American citizens would be regarded as deliberately unfriendly. The German Foreign Office then put the case in the hands of the German Ambassador at Washington, and the tension was relieved by a "pledge" that Germany, pending a full understanding, would not sink "liners" without notice. No full understanding has yet been reached; but in the meantime there has been a separate bitter controversy over the question whether the pledge not to sink "liners" was meant to include defensively armed steamers. Minor controversies multiply like yeast. What is defensive armament? When is a vessel a liner? Once we appeared to be on the point of breaking with Germany over the word "illegal." To admit that the destruction of the Lusitania was "illegal," said the Foreign Office, would humiliate Germany more than she could stand. That crisis passed, and there arose a dispute in etymology. Should Germany "assume" or "recognize" liability for the Lusitania?

Meanwhile, the frightfulness of Germany's submarine warfare has increased steadily, until at last immunity from instant destruction runs to nothing afloat which a German U-boat commander may have an impulse to destroy. A neutral vessel is not immune, for, according to German logic, there may be no such thing as a neutral vessel. England controls the seas. A vessel anywhere afloat may therefore be open to the presumption of serving a British purpose. There is no German U-boat policy except to practice frightfulness in any way that hurts England. Who else is hurt may go to The Hague. Everything will be settled for, after the war, if the facts justify the representations of the injured parties. In the meantime, should the American Government have at its disposal further material for a conclusion upon the case of the "Sussex," the German Government will be willing to "subject this material also to an investigation."

The American Government has such material. But it is not the kind the German Foreign Office pretends to mean, nor will it be submitted to Berlin for investigation. It is the cumulative evidence of Germany's utter, mocking, and presumptuous insincerity from the beginning. It now is time for conversations to end. We stand on the position we took in the first Lusitania note. Let the German Foreign Office consult its files.

CARRANZA'S PROTEST.

Mr. CARRANZA'S suggestion that the United States troops now in pursuit of VILLA and his outlaws shall be summarily withdrawn from Mexico, on the ground that the expedition has accomplished its object, would have the semblance at least of reason if the troops of CARRANZA had shown either the disposition or the ability to hunt down VILLA for themselves or to preserve even a show of order in Northern Mexico. The summary of the brief diplomatic proceedings following the raid on Columbus has no very important bearing on the matter in hand. After VILLA had murdered American citizens in Columbus it was inevitable that his punishment should be undertaken by the United States Government. The de facto Government of Mexico, which owes its existence to the formal recognition of the United States, was obviously powerless to stop the depredations of the guerrilla chieftain, who, having fought successfully for CARRANZA against HUERTA, had quarreled with the First Chief and become an outlaw and an avowed enemy of this country because of its recognition of CARRANZA.

The Columbus raid was the culmination of a long series of border outrages. The time had come to resort to desperate measures and CARRANZA was consulted only as a matter of courtesy. The assumption that he controlled the northern parts of Mexico was merely a matter of politeness. His pompous replies to the inquiries from Washington were characteristic of the man and were intended primarily for home consumption. In his long note to Mr. SILLIMAN, our Consul at Chihuahua, after citing as precedents for our proposed action the pursuit of VICTORIA and GERONIMO by United States troops on Mexican soil and requesting permission for Mexican troops to cross into American territory in pursuit of bandits should occasion arise, he acknowledged "due reciprocity in regard "to the forces of the United States "crossing into Mexican territory if the "raid effected at Columbus should un"fortunately be repeated at any other "point on the border." But, the next day, in a proclamation to the Mexican people he took cognisance of the mobilisation of American troops on the border and assured the people that "under no circumstances will any mo"tive, be the reasons or explanations "of the United States what they may, "justify the armed invasion of Mexi"can territory without reciprocal "rights being granted to the Mexi"cans." This bombastic utterance indicated that he knew perfectly well that the American forces would cross the border in pursuit of VILLA with as little delay as possible. In the courteous note of our State Department, together with the assurance that the punitive expedition would be confined to the announced object, the capture of VILLA and his band, permission was given to the military forces of the de facto Government to cross the international boundary "in pursuit of law"less bands of armed men who have "entered Mexico from the United "States, committed outrages on Mexi"can soil and fled into the United "States."

General PERSHING'S expedition has been carried forward with no infringement of Mexican rights and without assistance from the constituted Mexican authorities. It has gone far southward, dispersing and eliminating Villista bands on the way, and has nearly reached the border of Durango without discovering the existence of Carranzista troops ready to take up the chase. It should remain in Mexico until its object is accomplished, in spite of all protests of CARRANZA. Yesterday's adroitly worded appeal does not closely resemble CARRANZA'S other State papers. It is as clever, in its way, as the replies of GAMBOA to our State Department in HUERTA'S administration. Yet there is no GAMBOA in the CARRANZA entourage. On close examination, however, it is seen to be nothing more than a proposal to begin negotiations looking to the withdrawal of our troops. This can be done, with satisfaction to both countries, when VILLA has been caught and his depredations ended. CARRANZA can hasten this desirable end by trying to capture VILLA himself. In the circumstances his protest is foolish, as he is having valuable work done for him at the cost to him of neither labor nor money. The moral effect of the elimination of VILLA will be of great help to him.

NATIONAL GUARD REASONING.

The National Guard of Florida, whose spokesman, Adjt. Gen. FOSTER, has issued an appeal for the support of Senator REED'S amendment to the Military bill providing for payment by the Federal Government of officers of all ranks in the organized militia, comprises 1,261 officers and men, fewer by more than 200 than the organized militia of Rhode Island. It contains, however, 18 general and General Staff officers, which is 6 more than Rhode Island has. It boasts in all 89 commissioned officers for 1,172 men, and the higher officers want to get a share of the nation's money, if money is being passed around. Of course Adjt. Gen. FOSTER desires the defeat of Section 56, which provides for a force of citizen soldiers under Federal control.

General FOSTER naturally regrets that the "biased metropolitan press" has circulated malicious tales about the work of a National Guard lobby in Washington. We do not doubt his sincerity. He wants all the National Guard officers to get pay from the War Department, not merely those below the rank of Major, as the bill now reads. But is he not willing to admit that in twelve years of Federal aid and encouragement of the National Guard under the Dick law the organized militia of his own State has made very little progress? Perhaps he will contend that it is amply provided with Generals and Colonels.

THE CITY BILLS.

There are some thirty bills pending at Albany for the betterment of the city's affairs. About a dozen of them are on the Brown Committee's program. The Senate has passed all but two, and is expected to pass them in a day or two. The scene will then shift to the Assembly, where the fate of the bills is in the hands of members from sections of the State which have not shown partiality for the city's view of either State or city affairs. The Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee, Mr. MALONE, is from Albany. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. MAIER, is from Seneca County. Mr. TALLETT of Madison County heads the Education Committee, which must pass upon the Normal Schools item among others. Speaker SWEET is from Oswego.

There is no presumption that these gentlemen will take the city view of affairs in matters concerning the State, except for the reason that the antagonism between city and State is only apparent. Their real interests are identical. It is only on that ground that the city proposals have been pressed in authoritative quarters. There should be no partisanship of either local or political interests in a matter so serious. If the city view can be overthrown by fair argument, so be it. But of that there has been no sign at Albany. The debate has been mostly an exchange of partisan taunts, and there have been signs of lukewarmness on the main merits of the proposals. The statements of the Mayor and the Tax Reduction Committee clearly forecast their doubt that the prospect of the program in the Assembly is as good as might be inferred from the expeditious passage of so many of the bills in the Senate.

The trouble is that the city program collides with the State budget. The State is proposing partly to absorb for itself resources derived from the city, and which the action of the Senate admits should fairly be apportioned more equitably to the city. As the Mayor says, "the passage of the appropriation bills now in "the Legislature means the end of "New York City's hope for the re"duction in next year's tax rate "which in my tax relief program I "demonstrated we could secure, if the "State were minded to deal fairly "with the city." That is not a plea wholly for the city. There is as much need for economy by the State as by the city for State reasons alone. There is the added consideration that the State should not be extravagant with resources taken from the city unfairly and unwillingly. The State budget last year included $10,000,000 for an alleged deficit. The deficit was taxed out of existence, yet the new State budget is substantially the same. The State budget is uncontrollable, like the city's, and the city has a major interest in the State budget. The city is not interfering in affairs not its own when the Mayor appeals for a limitation of the State budget in relief of the city.

The statement of the Tax Reduction Committee is not less convincing. It points out that the State is appropriating $1,956,275 for dirt roads, and is asking from the city $1,300,000 for a purpose which the city objects to as unsuitable for the State. The State is appropriating $768,069 for up-State normal schools, but refuses to bear a share of the same schools in the city. The State is appropriating $404,840 for the up-State Public Service Commission, but declines to bear its share of the same commission in this city. The State is appropriating this year $5,871,347 for State highways, in continuance of the improvement plan, to which the city must contribute an aggregate of $180,000,000, but the State refuses this year as always to allot any portion of the highway improvements to the counties within the city.

The list is longer, but this will suffice to show, as the Tax Reduction Committee says, "either the "Legislature must materially modify "the appropriations it now proposes to "make or it must definitely place "itself on record as opposed to the "reforms for which the people of New "York City have petitioned." The taxpayers of this city will look askance at a Legislature which neither economizes itself nor permits New York City to economize. The city presents a humble, moderate petition from an underrepresented and overtaxed dependency of the State, which has traveled too far in a wrong direction, and is faced with the prospect of seeing its sobering experience repeated by the State. The appeal is for the city's sake, but also for the good of the State. The city's good faith is such that there is a temptation to resent the manner in which the State's representatives are trifling with the city, as appears from a comparison between the official form of the budget wherein disposition is made of tax money that cannot be raised except from the city, and yet which the Legislature deceptively proposed to remit to the city. There can be little doubt that the program from the beginning has been to proceed with the budget, and that the city relief proposals were doomed from the start.

WHIPPOORWILL AND PETREL.

The Hon. THOMAS CORKERY, sometime Chief Bull Moose of Washington, carries to Oyster Bay the jocund news that Colonel ROOSEVELT "could today "carry Texas against President WIL"SON." Without pausing to admire Mr. CORKERY'S gift of understatement, read the message which the Colonel intrusted to him to bear to the Pacific Slope and the Washington Progressive Convention:

> I have kept the faith. I have stood and will stand for Progressive principles.

Recall of judicial decisions included. The Colonel is not much of a stander, but since he stands for Progressive principles, he cannot stand for Republican principles. He can't bat the Constitution in the eye as a Tory and a Bourbon, and show his face in a Republican Convention.

The Colonel says of that Trinidad bird of night, the guacharo, that "there are two kinds of birds, one re"sembling a whippoorwill and the "other the stormy petrel." The Colonel is trying to be a whippoorwill and a stormy petrel—which he is—at one and the same time. He can't be two kinds of birds, Republican and Progressive, stand by the Constitution and damn the Constitution. He must be one or the other.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Pacifist Beyond Criticism.

If all pacifists had the breadth and clearness of vision revealed in "The Crux of the Peace Problem," an article by WILLIAM JEWETT TUCKER, ex-President of Dartmouth College, that appears in the April Atlantic, every sane and patriotic American would be with them and their name would no longer invite either the ridicule or the condemnation it now deserves and receives. For though Dr. TUCKER calls himself a pacifist, and doubtless is one, in that he prefers peace to war, considering the two as abstractions, he emphatically declares that peace, to him, means something different from and more than a mere cessation of warfare.

Thereby he sets himself far apart from the other pacifists, or at least from all who are prominent enough to make their utterances heard by the public, for none of them does more than demand that fighting shall stop, and none shows the slightest interest in the conditions that shall follow the cessation. It never occurs to them, evidently, that there are several kinds of peace—some, including those not infrequently established in the past by bloody tyrants and ruthless oppressors, so much worse than the worst wars that real men reject them scornfully and without hesitation.

To seem desirable to Dr. TUCKER, liberty and justice must accompany peace, two things of which our Bryans and our Fords and the peace-at-any-price collegians and the women who didn't raise boys to be soldiers—or to be anything else, most of them—say never a word. In other words, he does not view peace and war as abstractions at all, but in their relational aspects, as they should be viewed. He pretends no neutrality of sympathy as to the European conflict or of hope as to its outcome, and he does not ignore the momentous fact that in that outcome the United States has a deep and vital concern. The thought of armies and navies, even large ones, does not set him to shuddering with the neurotic horror of sufferers from hemophobia—the folk who would be no less likely to faint while watching the work of a surgeon than when confronting the wholesale killings of civilians in Belgium.

Dr. TUCKER may be a pacifist, but he is not a passivist. He worthily carries forward the traditions of a race willing and able to fight on fit occasion.

Germans as Farmers in Canada.

A high official in the Canadian Department of Agriculture is quoted as saying that when Spring comes as many of the Germans interned in Canada as choose to engage in farm labor will be set to work in the fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. He also said that a considerable number of these Germans are so weary of the monotony and idleness of the concentration camps that they have expressed their willingness to accept the wages offered—the prevailing rate for such services—and that he expects not a few of them will take up land after the war and become permanent residents.

The plan is evidently a good one, from the Canadian point of view, for Canada will need settlers more than ever after peace is restored, and the fact that the proposal has been made and accepted, is particularly encouraging as proving the absence of a personal hostility between those whose Governments are now at war. There are several other questions to be considered, however.

One of them arises from the fact that Germans on farms can be subjected to very little supervision and control, and our own experiences teach that some of them have a tendency to undertake activities decidedly remote from agriculture when they are not carefully watched. But perhaps that tendency will not be particularly dangerous in provinces as remote from the Atlantic seaboard as are the provinces mentioned, and it is noticeable that the German prisoners are not to be employed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, or even in Ontario.

And what are the Germans at home going to say about sometime brothers of theirs who consent in time of war to work for the enemy? To be sure, raising wheat is not quite like making ammunition for use by the Allies against the Kaiser's troops, but none the less it is of material and important assistance to the allied armies, while the diminution of the Canadian surplus that a shortage of farm labor would cause would be a proportionate help to Germany.

So the problem is a complex one, not without its delicate and embarrassing features for both parties to its solution.

Paying Late Honors to Dead Enemies.

How completely the hostilities excited by our war with Spain have died away was illustrated, this week, by the cordiality with which officers and men of the American Navy, as well as the townsfolk of Portsmouth, participated in the ceremonies marking the removal from the graves where they have been sleeping for eighteen years of the Spanish sailors from Admiral CERVERA'S ships who died there while prisoners.

Only reasons of sentiment, of course, prompted the repatriation after their long and quiet rest of what must have been in truth but "remains," and scanty ones at that. The feeling on Spain's part of obligation to make the transfer from alien to native soil, however, is one with which all can sympathize, and it is understandable why it was at this time, and not before, that the unnecessary but honorable duty was performed. It was because just now there is a new appreciation of both soldiers and men-of-war's men as the defenders of nations.

There is a lesson for all nations, too, in these poor relics, for the sailors they were died helplessly in a hopeless fight because of unpreparedness for the work assigned to them. For most of us there is difficulty in realising that nearly twenty years has passed since we went to war with Spain. Few memories in adult minds are clearer than those of the sinking of the Maine and the capture of Manila, and it seems only the other day that Admiral Dewey came home to receive perhaps the most enthusiastic welcome ever given to an American returning from abroad. It would not have been well, that day, for anybody to suggest the abandonment of the Philippines!

Wanted for the Coast Artillery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One year ago a number of men joined the Coast Artillery Corps, N. G. N. Y., with the understanding that because of special qualifications, college education or mechanical or technical knowledge, they would be advanced as rapidly as conditions would permit. Most of them went to Fort Wright with the command and found the annual target practice of special value.

The results are rather gratifying to the men and to the Twenty-sixth Company: Two commissioned officers, three Electrician Sergeants, two Sergeants, two Corporals, two 1st class gunners, two dropped for removal.

We can use fifty like them. The commanding officer of Twenty-sixth Company will be at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, Wednesday and Friday evenings to meet those who come.

SAMUEL T. STEWART,
Captain C. A. C.

New York, April 11, 1916.

WAS IT THE SPECTRE-BARK?

The Ancient Mariner Consulted on the Ship That Wasn't the Sussex.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dispassionate consideration of the official German communication concerning the sinking of an enemy vessel in the English Channel on March 24 (not the Sussex) discloses the straightforwardness and sincerity (Redlichkeit and Aufrichtigkeit) of the German note.

In that region, on March 24, a long, black craft, without a flag, * * * was encountered about the middle of the English Channel by a German submarine. The German commander reached the definite conclusion that it was a war vessel. * * * Consequently, he attacked the vessel at 8:55 in the afternoon. * * *

Suspicion as to the truthfulness (Wahrhaftigkeit) of the German note would be instantly allayed if the identity of the vessel actually struck could be established. Fortunately my friend Diogneues Teufelsdröckh has been able, through his wide reading, to solve the mystery and has asked that it be communicated to American readers.

The vessel actually struck has been upon the seas for a long time and is well known to all literary mariners. On her first appearance she was described as follows:

> When looking westward, I behold
> A something in the sky.
>
> At first it seem'd a little speck,
> And then it seem'd a mist;
> It moved and moved, and took at last
> A certain shape, I wist.
>
> A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
> And still it near'd and near'd:
> As if it dodged a water-sprite,
> It plunged, and tack'd, and veer'd.
> * * * * * * *
> The sun's rim dips; the stars rush out:
> At one stride comes the dark;
> With far-heard whisper, o'er the sea,
> Off shot the spectre-bark.

The evidence of identity is unimpeachable. The description recited is given by a well-known Englishman and may therefore properly be used against the English nation. The vessel, it is true, was first seen at a distant point in the tropical seas, but more than enough time has elapsed for her arrival in the English Channel. The erratic course described, it will be seen, corresponds to that of the vessel sunk by the German commander, who can best be designated as the submarine Captain who did not torpedo the Sussex. Mr. Coleridge's description of the final disappearance of the vessel exactly corresponds with the manner in which she disappeared from the view of the non-Sussex-attacking submarine Captain.

CHARLES P. HOWLAND.

New York, April 13, 1916.

A One-Sided War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of this note has long contended that Germany is in a state of war against this country. True, the war is all one-sided, for as yet we have not even named it "war"—we seem, indeed, quite too bloodsinnig to have recognized it as such. One can but wonder how long before the clot upon the national brain will be removed, so that we shall perceive the situation as it virtually is!

It would seem that the latest "bomb" revelations must prove convincing as to German belligerency. When a retired army Captain of the Imperial Government has been found implicated in this artless service to his Kaiser, and when an electrician of an interned German liner has also lent a hand to the "good work," shall not we, the bloodsinnige Yankees, sit up and take notice at last? By the way, what's the difference between the laid-up Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse and any ship of the German Navy, except that the former is comfortably and conveniently here, with its personnel ready for action, according to the direction of those "higher up"? This leads a thoughtful looker-on to inquire, When shall we, if ever, reach Das Hoechste, in the long, iniquitous chain of our "interned" and "intern" foes?

It is odd, perhaps serviceable, that these revelations of the "bomb" industry should turn up synchronously with the suggestion that neutrals should act with regard to interned ships—some of them essentially "enemy" ships—if it shall be clearly shown that plots were hatched therein against this Government!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

New York, April 13, 1916.

For the Sage Prison Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article in SUNDAY'S TIMES dealing with the question of the proposed site for a new State prison was very helpful to the cause of prison reform.

This committee is asking for the passage of the Sage bill as against the Towner bill, because we believe it offers a better solution of the difficulty involved in selecting a suitable site for a new prison. The editorial in question has caused a good deal of talk among the legislators in Albany and will give us a better chance to have our side of the controversy heard.

PAULINE POST BACON,
Chairman Joint Committee on Prison Reform.

New York, April 11, 1916.

From Alfred Noyes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of today an announcement that I am to read a specially written poem at a meeting (arranged by the Civic Forum) at Carnegie Hall on April the 24th in honor of Mr. Sothern. This is a mistake, and I should be obliged if you would correct it, for I really do not know whether such a proceeding would be more painful to Mr. Sothern (greatly as I admire his art) or to myself.

It is true that I was invited to write an ode for the Shakespeare tercentenary celebration, but I have been obliged to decline even that privilege.

ALFRED NOYES.

Princeton, April 10, 1916.

HOLD FAST YOUR DREAMS.

Hold fast your dreams!
Pain waits for you,
And care and fear are near—
They are very near!
There is death, too—
Death comes to every dream and death
Will come to you.

Within your heart
Keep one still, secret spot
Where dreams may go,
And, sheltered so,
May thrive and grow—
Where doubt and fear are not.
Oh, keep a place apart
Within your heart
For dreams to go!

Think still of lovely things that are not true.
Let wish and magic work at will in you.
Be sometimes blind to sorrow—make believe!
Forget the calm that lies
In disillusioned eyes.
Though we all know that we must die,
Yet you and I
May walk like gods and be
Even now at home in immortality.

We know so many ugly things—
Deceits and wrongs and quarrelings,
We know, alas! We know
How swiftly go
The color in the west,
The bloom upon the flower,
The bloom upon the breast
And Youth's blind hour.
Oh, keep within your heart
A place apart
Where little dreams may go,
May thrive and grow.
Hold fast your dreams!

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

McADOO HEADS COMMISSION

Pan-American Body Adopts Trade Rules to Aid Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The International High Commission, which has been in session in Buenos Aires, closed its session today after perfecting a permanent organization, with the election of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo as permanent President of the commission; Professor John Bassett Moore, Vice President, and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Secretary of the American section of the commission, as Secretary of the permanent commission.

Dr. Rowe, in a special report cabled to the Treasury Department, announced that the joint commission adopted a Pan-American coinage unit, which is exactly one-fifth of the United States gold dollar, or .85487 grams of gold .900 fine. Great enthusiasm attended the closing of the sessions of the commission, which has discussed many topics of importance in Pan-American relations.

Permanent headquarters of the commission will be Washington. Each American Government has nine members in each national section, with the Minister of Finance in each Government acting as Chairman of his respective section.

The commission adopted resolutions declaring the creation of an American merchant marine to be of paramount importance. Strong sentiment developed at the meeting in favor of cooperation among the leading South American Governments and the United States to secure results. Delegates from Argentina, Brazil, and Chile drew particular attention to the seriousness of the transportation problem.

The adoption of a Pan-American coin unit is regarded as of fundamental importance, because it creates an established basis which ultimately, like the Latin Union of Europe, will provide interchangeability of gold coins among all American republics, as each country becomes prepared to establish its gold circulation unit.

Absolute Government control of wireless communication was recommended. It was thought a desirable step in the promotion of closer financial and trade relations was the creation of freer and cheaper means of communication.

All of the reservations made by the various countries in The Hague convention in connection with uniform bills of exchange were unified and agreed upon with one exception. Recommendations for clarifying international conventions on trade marks and copyrights also were adopted.

The commission unanimously approved revision of laws relating to commercial travelers and samples which would unify and reduce travelers' taxes, approved a system of tariff statistics based on uniform classification, and recommended the simplification of port charges and consular fees. It was recommended that postal rates be reduced.

Argentina accorded unusual honors to Secretary McAdoo and the other members of the delegation from the United States. The President of the Republic gave a dinner in his honor last night, and tonight a farewell banquet was given, at which the Minister of Foreign Affairs made an address. Senator Fletcher made the response to the Minister on their behalf.

The American delegates will leave Buenos Aires tomorrow for Chile, where the delegation will be the guests of the Government.

ALDRICH LEFT $5,685,010.

Senator's Estate More Valuable Than First Estimate Indicated.

A decision was handed down yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan ruling that of the estate of United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, which amounted to $5,685,010, $61,250 is taxable in the State of New York. The matter came before the Surrogate on an application by Edward B. Aldrich, a son and executor of Senator Aldrich, who resides in Warwick, R. I., to have the estate exempt from the transfer tax in this State.

Lafayette B. Gleason, attorney for the State Controller, and Byrne & Cutcheon, attorneys for the executors, arranged out of court that only the tangible property of the decedent which was in the State of New York at the time of his death and was left to his widow, Mrs. Abby P. Aldrich, should be taxed in this State. An affidavit made by Edward B. Aldrich sets forth the estate as follows:

Realty in the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut	$488,155
Stocks in corporations	3,932,880
Bonds in corporations (including accrued interest)	600,214
Personal chattels, clothing, &c.	65,564
Bank deposits	100,154
Bills and accounts receivable	500,047
Total	$5,685,010

Although at the time of the death of Senator Aldrich it was said that his estate did not exceed $5,000,000, the figures shown in the papers filed indicate that it was nearer $6,000,000. The outstanding liabilities of the estate were $82,858, the expenses of administration $79,456, and the commission to the State of Rhode Island $21,000.

The property on which the tax was assessed was the yacht of the decedent, which was in New York at the time of his death and which was sold for $58,550; a launch, which went with the yacht, valued at $2,500; an automobile valued at $3,000, and four horses and a carriage, which were in New York for the use of his wife, who was sojourning here just before his last illness. The amount on which the tax is to be levied is $61,250, the value of Mrs. Aldrich's life interest being placed at $18,814 and the remainder interest, being $42,936.

The papers also showed that at the time of his death Senator Aldrich was possessed of intangible personal property as follows: Shares in corporations created and existing under the laws of the State of New York—1,000 shares in the American Telephone Company, 200 shares in the Bankers Trust Company, 50 common shares in the Conley Foil Company, 720 shares in the Guaranty Trust Company, and 48 shares in the Silversmith's Company.

The following amounts were due the testator: Thirty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-six cents, the amount of a deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company, and $89.97, the accrued interest thereon on April 16, 1915, and $17,270.06, the amount of a deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co., and certain amounts recoverable on fire insurance policies.

ART NOTES.

Five Artists Represented in Union League Club's Exhibition.

This month's picture exhibition at the Union League Club, which is arranged by Mr. Watrous, is again given to five artists, A. A. Anderson, Emil Carlsen, F. S. Church, William S. Robinson, and J. Alden Weir. Among Mr. Weir's pictures are several that were seen at a recent exhibition in New York, those that were to have come from Philadelphia having been delayed in transit. One, however, a beautiful landscape, is fresh from his easel. F. S. Church still is weaving fairy stories with pretty girls and companionable beasts. His "Flamingos" is one of the freshest and brightest of his works, having escaped from the studio almost in the delectable state of a sketch. Emil Carlsen's exhibit includes a portrait of his young rival, Dines Carlsen, with a blue eye and a persistent chin that argues well for his professional career.

Mr. Robinson's trees are more vigorous and effective in the Union League than they appear to be in Academy exhibitions, which says something about methods of hanging, no doubt. The method put into practice by Mr. Watrous is simple, the works of one man together and plenty of space separating the pictures. Certainly the result justifies it. On the end wall at the right of the entrance is Mr. Anderson's "Betty" blazing with color and dominating the situation.

C. Moorepark's Paintings on View.

A private exhibition of some of the latest paintings and pastels of Carton Moorepark is now showing at the Republican Club. The favorite of those who saw the pictures when they were hung yesterday was "The Wonderful Window." This painting shows the artist's studio in Washington Square at tea time. Mother and child are shown against the big studio window through which is seen the city after a snowstorm. The exhibition will last for a month.

MAYOR'S LAST STAND FOR LOWER CITY TAX

Says Legislative Appropriations Will Use Up All State's Revenues.

URGES THEIR REDUCTION

Only an Aroused Public Sentiment, He Declares, Can Obtain Expected City Relief This Year.

Mayor Mitchel issued a statement yesterday analysing the General Appropriation bill for the expenses of the State Government recently introduced in the Legislature. The Mayor foresees a gloomy situation for the city if the bill is enacted, as it will make impossible the obtaining of additional revenue for the city as provided for in the several bills the Mayor has submitted to the Legislature.

The Mayor pointed out that the general appropriations called for by the bill is $52,781,131.18, and to this must be added the $5,671,347.18 which has already been appropriated, or is in process of appropriation, for the maintenance of State highways and town and Indian roads, bringing the total up to $58,652,478.81. This, the Mayor again points out, is exclusive of the special bills which the Legislature is now considering, and which, if passed, would add about $7,000,000 more to the total. The Mayor said:

"If the present Appropriation bill, together with any considerable portion of the pending special bills, is passed, the entire present financial resources of the State will be insufficient to meet the budget. The Legislature will have to choose between a direct tax or the raising of additional income through new indirect sources. It is announced there will be no direct tax.

State Needs All Its Income.

"It is clearly shown in the budget statement or financial plan, attached to the General Appropriation bill, that to avoid the direct tax, and to carry the proposed budget, the State will be compelled to retain all of its existing income, and reserve to its own Treasury all of the additional sources of income developed from new amendments of the Inheritance Tax law and Corporation Tax law. Some of these amendments I recommended in my tax relief program, but only as a means to permit the State to share with the city some of its existing sources of revenue which equitably belong to the city.

"This means that New York City will not secure a share of the stock transfer tax.

"It means that the city will not secure a share of the motor vehicle tax.

"It means that the city will not secure a share of the new excise tax this year.

"It means that the city will not be relieved from paying for the regulatory expenses of the Public Service Commission.

"It means that the city will not be relieved from paying for its own normal schools while it pays two-thirds of all of the expenses of all the normal schools elsewhere in the State.

"It means that the city must continue to pay for the maintenance of town highways in up-State villages, while it is denied any share of the State highway system for itself.

"It means that instead of securing a substantial reduction in the tax rate of next year, over and above that due to the avoidance of a direct tax, the people of New York City will be compelled to bear for another year an undue share of the burden of the rest of the State in addition to their own burdens."

Bill Must Be Cut, Mayor Says.

The Mayor said there was only one way to avoid a result that would be so burdensome and disastrous to the city—to reduce the amount of the General Appropriation bill and the proposed special bills to a total that can be carried by the existing or new revenues and yet grant the city its equitable financial relief.

This, he said, could be done if the Legislature would repeal the State Aid law, avoid appropriations for local benefit and exercise economy at all points. The Mayor said that careful analysis of State appropriations for the last three years convinced him that the General Appropriation bill was far in excess of the actual requirements of the State.

"All the objections that the City Government raised last year against unnecessary State appropriations apply with equal force to the unnecessary appropriations of this year. The point I desire to make plain to the people of New York City is that the passage of the appropriation bills now in the Legislature means the end of New York City's hope for the reduction in next year's tax rate which, in my tax relief program, I demonstrated we could secure, if the State were minded to deal fairly with the city."

The Mayor said that only an aroused public sentiment could secure a reduction of the proposed appropriations and that it was evident that if the Legislative plans hold, the city would get practically none of this relief this year. The Mayor then appealed to the citizens of the city, and particularly those "who are members of the political dominant party" to use their full influence with the leaders in the Legislature, especially the

GRACE M'LAUGHLIN IS DEAD IN CUBA

Eloping Heiress Succumbs to Pneumonia After Short Illness in Havana Suburb.

BODY IS PUT IN VAULT

Stevens, Her Companion in Exile, Says She Received Rites of the Church.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 13.—Grace McLaughlin, who disappeared from New York in December last, it was learned today, died at Vibora, a small suburb near Havana, on April 9, after seven days' illness. The body was embalmed and buried on the next day. In a report made to the national health authorities the death is recorded under the name of "Miss Grace McLaughlin." The cause of death is given as tuberculosis.

At the office of the Judge of the district where the death occurred, the name is recorded as "Mrs. George Stevens," and the cause of death given is bronchial pneumonia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent found George Stevens, with whom Miss McLaughlin eloped, living with the Cuban family at whose house the death occurred. He refused to make any statement other than that Miss McLaughlin had received good medical attention, and before her death the last rites of the Church of Rome were administered by a Spanish priest who spoke English.

When he was asked if he had married Miss McLaughlin, he replied that he had received all the publicity he cared for, and any other statement must come from his lawyer in New York, Clarence W. Gormuly, 61 Broadway.

THE TIMES correspondent found at Colon Cemetery that the body had been placed in a vault belonging to the Cuban family in the better part of the cemetery.

Three small faded floral wreaths were on the tomb. One bore a purple ribbon marked with gold letters, "George to Grace." The funeral was attended only by Stevens and some Cuban friends he had made at Vibora. A leading Cuban physician who attended the case told THE TIMES correspondent that death undoubtedly was due to bronchial pneumonia directly and tuberculosis indirectly.

Grace McLaughlin was the only child of the late Patrick McLaughlin, a deputy chief of police in the days of "Bill" Devery. On her father's death she inherited $250,000. Because she was tubercular she bought an automobile in which she took frequent outings for her health. Through this she met George Stevens, who was the garage man where she kept her car, and in December last she eloped with him.

Miss McLaughlin did not know that Stevens had a wife living in Massachusetts from whom he had been divorced under a "decree nisi," which provided that he could not marry until the expiration of six months. It is understood that Stevens told the girl that he would marry her as soon as they went away together, and if she had lived until April 17 he would have been able to become legally her husband.

It is thought that Miss McLaughlin believed that Stevens was her husband, as she had introduced him as her husband in February to Arthur E. McLean, proprietor of the Hunter Island Inn, who met them in Havana. She disappeared on Dec. 9, 1915, after stating out to go to mass. The couple went to Philadelphia, from there to Baltimore, and finally to Augusta.

Stevens made several attempts to marry her, but was unable to find a Catholic priest willing to perform the ceremony, and the Rev. James W. Powers, rector of All Saints' Church, Miss McLoughlin's pastor, said yesterday that he did not know whether the ceremony had ever been performed. Her aunt, Mrs. Katherine Ingles of 4 West 129th Street, sent detectives after the couple when they disappeared, but was unable to find them.

George Waldron Batholf.

George Waldron Batholf, for more than twenty years a practicing lawyer of Jamaica, L. I., and a former Assistant District Attorney of Queens County, died on Wednesday at his home in Dunton, L. I., from heart disease. Mr. Batholf was born in this city fifty-one years ago and was a son of Tunis Waldron Batholf, inventor of the Batholf sewing machine. He was graduated from New York University with the class of 1883, and was a member of Queens County Bar Association, and one of the organizers of Morris Park Council, Knights of Columbus.

Monsignor Alois Stecher Buried.

The funeral of the Right Rev. Mgr. Alois Stecher, rector of St. Peter's Church in Newark, N. J., for thirty years, was held yesterday in the church, Bishop O'Connor celebrating the solemn high mass. More than 100 priests from nine different archdioceses attended in company with Archbishop Sebastian Messmer of Green Bay, Wis., a former rector of the church, who delivered the eulogy. The church was crowded to capacity and hundreds were refused admission. The body was placed in the vault at St. Peter's Orphanage, the institution Mgr. Stecher maintained with his personal funds.

FINDS WORK FOR 1,868 GIRLS

Federated Jewish Employment Bureau Reports for Six Months.

The Board of Directors of the Federated Employment Bureau for Jewish Girls held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in Temple Emanu-el, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Reports of the work accomplished in the last six months were read by the Director, Mrs. Edgar Strakosch, and the President, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, which were followed by speeches by William D. Baldwin, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment; Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Secretary of the Committee on Woman's Work, Russell Sage Foundation; Morris D. Waldman, Director of the United Hebrew Charities, and Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson, Principal of the Julia Richman High School.

This bureau is the outgrowth of the Emergency Relief Committee which was organized at the close of 1914 because of the financial depression and the unusual economic conditions caused by the European war. Mrs. Strakosch said in her report that it was impossible to speak of the employment work of the Emergency Relief Committee without classing it with the work of the Young Women's Hebrew Association. The two departments were run as one, with offices at 31 West 110th Street and 60 West Thirty-ninth Street. She added that from Oct. 1, 1915, to April 1, 1916, 2,101 girls were registered. That in this period 1,868 girls were called for from different employers in the city. "During the full period of its existence," she concluded, "this organization has been able successfully to meet and cope with each and every industrial and economic problem presented to it. This is due to the hearty and intelligent cooperation of the officers and individual members, who have been untiring in their interest. It is our aim to keep our work away from the philanthropic or charitable point of view, better to equip and train the girls, and to serve the employer in a business-like manner."

MISS HYDE WEDS APRIL 29.

Plans for Marriage of Metropolitan Golf Champion and Q. F. Feitner.

Miss Lillian B. Hyde, a daughter of Mrs. Richard Hyde of Bay Shore, L. I., and holder of the metropolitan golf championship, will be married on Saturday, April 29, at Bay Shore, to Quentin Field Feitner, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Feitner of 10 East Ninety-sixth Street and a brother of Mrs. Irwin A. Powell. The engagement was announced on Jan. 16 last.

Miss Hyde will have her sister, Mrs. V. B. Hubbell, as the matron of honor, and Mr. Feitner will have Miss Hyde's brother, James R. Hyde, as his best man. The ushers will include Frederick C. Inman, Joseph D. Dilworth of Pittsburgh, Jeremiah Milbank, H. De S. Beales, and Douglas Gibbons of New York, and Chester H. Norton of Louisville, Ky.

Chas. E. Miller Weds in Oregon.

Charles E. Miller, a son of Mrs. Charles E. Miller of 63 East Fifty-fourth Street, and a brother of Danforth Miller, married Miss Lesley Smith, a daughter of the late A. T. Smith and Mrs. Smith, of Portland, Ore., on Wednesday. Mr. Miller has been living in Portland for some time. His mother and brother attended the wedding, and are expected to return next Monday. Mr. Miller is a member of several clubs, including the University of this city.

H. Morgenthau, Jr., to Wed Monday

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., son of the American Ambassador to Turkey, took out a license yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Building to marry Miss Elinor Joan Fatman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fatman. The ceremony will take place on next Monday at the bride's home, 23 West Eighty-first Street. Mr. Morgenthau gave his occupation as that of a farmer, and his residence as Hopewell Junction, N. Y. He gave his age as twenty-four, and that of his fiancée as the same. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise is to officiate at the ceremony.

Miss Craven to Wed W. R. Manhy.

Mr. and Mrs. James Braddock Craven of Larchmont Manor have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lorraine Craven, to Walter Roy Manhy, also of Larchmont Manor. The wedding will take place next Autumn.

Orr-Thayer Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Elaine Eliot Orr of Millbrook, L. I., second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. Alexander Orr of Troy, N. Y., to Scofield Thayer, a son of Mrs. Edward D. Thayer of Worcester, Mass., has been announced. Miss Orr is a niece of Edward Courtland, and a sister of Miss Constance de Forest Orr, who made her début in New York three years ago. Another sister, Miss Grace A. Orr, is not yet out.

Aid for French Military Hospital.

A benefit for the Military Hospital No. 28, Bourges, France, is to take place on next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Punch and Judy Theatre. Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Mark Twain's daughter, will sing. John Powell, pianist, will play, and Miguel Llobet will play on the guitar. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, who recently returned from France, will give a brief address on her experience while there.

Passengers from Copenhagen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Copenhagen on the Frederik VIII. were:

Henry Adler, Mrs. Emilie Boldt, Leon Birman, Frits Crome, Walter A. Colman, A. M. Clausen, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Evans, Miss Alice Evans, Miss Clara Evans, Miss Mary G. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. B. Gunn, P. C. Boda, General Ernest L. Harris, G. Lunn, Miss Minnie Nightingale, John Hammar, Emmet C. Scott, Mrs. Margaret Scott, Thomas Towne, Miss Dora Walters, Miss S. Wilson, Miss Emilie Topp, H. Weber.

Astor Trust Directors

We submit the following list of this Company's Directors, for the benefit of present and prospective clients, in order that they may know the calibre of men they are doing business with.

DIRECTORS

Vincent Astor,
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President Chase National Bank

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK

DOCTORS DISAGREE ON LAW FOR NURSES

Some See Need for Better Training and Others Think the Natural Caretaker Best.

HARDSHIP ON THE PUBLIC

Millionaires Who Can Pay Any Price and Paupers in Hospitals Now the Favored Ones.

Physicians differ widely concerning the Registered Nurses bill, now in the hands of the Committee on Public Health in Albany. Advocates of the bill, among whom are the State Nurses' Association, St Luke's, Mount Sinai, and Presbyterian Hospitals, all of which have training schools, say there are three good reasons why the bill should become law.

These are protection against misrepresentation to hospitals, competent care for patients, and to establish nursing upon a professional basis, with thorough training and discipline.

Opponents of the bill contend that such a law would work a hardship on the public as well as on thousands of competent nurses, and would put the occupation of nursing into the hands of a favored few.

The bill was introduced at the request of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and requires that all training schools shall maintain a two-year course of instruction, and that only a person graduated from such a school shall be known as a "trained, certified, graduate, or registered nurse."

Dr. Henry S. Pascal of 200 West Fifty-fourth Street, who often has as many as thirty nurses attending his patients, said yesterday that he favored the bill.

"The registered nurse, entitled to affix 'R. N.' after her name," he said, "naturally has an advantage at the start over the woman who has not had the training. But after the first few years nursing ability is all that counts. A nurse may have 'R. N.' after her name, but if she has not the ability she will never be a good nurse. I have several nurses who have worked for me from twelve to fifteen years, and I could not ask for better nurses. They command the best salaries and are absolutely competent; but none of them has had other than practical training. But they have the gift of nursing. A good nurse is a good nurse regardless of her training."

Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin of 51 West Fifty-first Street opposed the bill, as did several other physicians, who withheld their names.

"The adoption of this bill" Dr. Chapin said, "would work a great hardship on the mass of the people. It will result in families of moderate income having to pay from $28 to $30 a week for nurses, and in critical cases, where day and night nurses are necessary, from $56 to $60 a week. I believe the solution would be to establish three grades of nurses, receiving, say, from $10 a week to $30.

"With the advances in scientific medicine, the expenses attending such service have increased, but the incomes of the masses have not correspondingly advanced. Physicians constantly see severe cases inadequately nursed owing to lack of money. It has sometimes seemed as if the millionaire who can pay any price and the pauper in a free hospital were the only ones assured of modern, scientific treatment."

Dr. Chapin advocated dividing nurses into three grades, one to be known as registered special nurses, the next trained nurses, and the third trained attendants. The first should receive training to make them only less capable than physicians, while the third should be responsible women capable of intelligently obeying orders.

YOUNG COMPOSER APPEARS.

Timothy M. Spelman, 2d, Gives a Recital of His Own Songs.

Timothy Mather Spelman, 2d, a young American composer, who was not previously known here, gave a recital of his compositions at the Punch and Judy Theatre yesterday afternoon. His program consisted of three groups of songs, whose individual numbers he had assembled under the titles of "Romances," "Songs from Over the Sea," and "Fantasies," and a piano transcription of a suite for orchestra, "Florentine Sketches." Mr. Spelman sang his songs himself and played his own accompaniments, a method which helped to make clear his intentions as a composer, even if it did not establish him as an accomplished vocal artist, though he had apparently no intention of setting up any claim in the latter direction.

The young composer is undeniably talented, though his gifts as at present manifested lie more conspicuously along the lines of harmonic coloring and sensitive taste than in the elements of construction. A glance over his book of song texts revealed the fact that he has what so many composers lack, a literary sense. All the poems he has set to music are distinguished and interesting in themselves as verse. His work from the musical side reveals originality and an apparently sincere attempt at self-expression which will not be hindered by conventions. Some of his songs, for instance, end without a tonic cadence, and his accents are often unusual, but these things are done in the way of expression of his ideas rather than in a deliberate attempt to be "different."

Mr. Spelman's work on the whole was unusually interesting, and suggested that if he acquires more sense of construction and unites this with the promising equipment he already shows, he will produce individual and distinctive work calculated to find a wider hearing.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Richard Wheeler and Gertrude Dolan, who returned recently from a four years' stay abroad, during which they danced in the principal cities of Europe, have been added to the cast of "Pom-Pom" at the Cohan Theatre. They do a tornado dance in the second act of the piece.

The Hippodrome parade Wednesday awakened such interest that it will be given as a feature of the anniversary concert Sunday night. Motion pictures of the parade will be shown, and then the procession will cross the stage in the order in which it marched the streets.

The New York Association of the National League of Women Workers has chosen the Mary Pickford picture, "The Eternal Grind," this week's offering at the Strand for its annual benefit. The Strand management will donate the theatre and its working staff for the benefit, which will take place some morning next month.

Stuart Walker gave a performance of a program of his plays in his Portmanteau Theatre at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., last night.

Emmett Corrigan has withdrawn from the cast of "Through the Ages," and Robert T. Haines has been engaged for an important role.

The following cast of players has been engaged to appear in support of Margaret Anglin and Holbrook Blinn in Miss Anglin's forthcoming revival of Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance": Marguerite St. John, Lionel Pape, Annie Hughes, Richard Temple, Ottola Nesmith, Ivan T. Simpson, Alice Lindale, Max Montesole, Howard Lindsey, Ralph Kemmet, George Thorne, and Fanny Addison Pitt. Rehearsals are in progress under the direction of Ira Hards.

Harry Sommers will resume his former position as manager of the Knickerbocker Theatre when it resumes its old policy of musical and dramatic attractions.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will deliver a lecture at the Temple Emanu-El at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning on Galsworthy's "Justice." The lecture will be open to the public.

Viola Allen will deliver a brief address, written by James Clarence Harvey to the character of Shakespeare, impersonated by Charles Dalton, as a prologue to the series of tableaux to be given at the Biltmore under the auspices of the Professional Woman's League on April 24.

LORD CLANRICARDE DEAD.

Vast Landholder Was Called 'Cruelest Landlord in Ireland.'

LONDON, April 13.—Hubert George de Burgh Canning, second Marquis of Clanricarde, died here yesterday.

Known for years as "the cruelest landlord in Ireland," few of the owners of the great estates there were regarded with such bitter hostility as was Lord Clanricarde. In 1907, when the Irish Evicted Tenants' bill was before Parliament, he came out in opposition to the measure and was attacked by the Irish Party on the grounds that he kept tenants from their homes for many years. It was even proposed that the Government administer his estates in order to do justice to his tenants. Lord Clanricarde owned 57,000 acres in Galway, which produced in rents about $100,000 a year. It was said that he had only visited Ireland once, and that he had evicted by force 389 families. Years ago his agent on the estates was assassinated.

Lord Clanricarde died in his eighty-fifth year. He was educated at Harrow, and in 1852 was attaché in Turin, and ten years later became Second Secretary there. He succeeded his father in 1874. Lord Clanricarde never married and his cousin, the Marquis of Sligo, succeeds to the Earldom of Clanricarde.

BACK DRAUGHT HITS FIREMEN

Battalion Chief and 15 Men in Peril at Broadway Fire.

Street car travel on lower Broadway was tied up for two hours last night when a fire, which started a few minutes after 6 o'clock, destroyed the four-story building at 558 Broadway, between Spring and Prince Streets, burning out F. Schmickl & Co., manufacturers of traveling bags, who occupied most of the building. The loss was more than $100,000.

When Engine Company 13 arrived smoke was pouring out of many windows, but the flames appeared to be confined to the rear of the second floor. Battalion Chief John Helm led a party of sixteen firemen with hose up a staircase to the second floor, but they had just begun to play a stream from the head of the stairs when all of the firemen were thrown off their feet by a powerful back draught. When Captain McKenna fell the nozzle of the hose which he was holding struck a door, breaking out the panes of glass, which fell over him, cutting an ugly gash on the right side of his face. Captain Alonzo O'Brien of Engine Company 29 was blown downstairs and badly bruised. James Hughes of Engine Company 20 and C. S. Raynolds of Engine Company 55 received severe cuts on the hands by broken glass.

The back draught blew the flames all through the building. About a minute later the fire was raging on every floor, and thick, acrid smoke, caused by the burning leather, poured out of all the windows.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. DORIS R. GUMPORT, wife of Leonard A. Gumport and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Kelsenberger, died yesterday at her home, 816 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, in her twenty-seventh year.

WALTER A. OLSEN of 319 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, an advertising writer formerly with Abraham & Straus in Brooklyn, died in Toledo, Ohio, on Sunday from heart disease.

Dr. HENRY J. PENN, 47 years old, formerly a practicing dentist of Brooklyn, died at his home in Albion, N. Y., on Wednesday. He was born in Waterloo, N. Y., and was a graduate of the Baltimore Medical and Dental College.

Mrs. GERTRUDE FRANCES JOCHUM, widow of Andrew Jochum, a dealer in copper, died on Wednesday at her home, 362 Parkside Avenue, Flatbush, in her seventy-third year. She is survived by three sons and three daughters.

Mrs. ANNIE C. EGUIGUREN, wife of Javier Eguiguren, a cigar manufacturer, died on Tuesday at her home, 253 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

Mrs. JANE ISABELLE LANE, widow of Richard Lane, a law book maker, died on Tuesday at her home, 377 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 86 years of age, and in early life was an active member of the old John Street M. E. Church.

CHARLES T. GILMORE, Jr., a broker, died on Tuesday at his home, 211 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 35 years.

Mrs. ANNE LOUISA PETERSON, 83 years old, one of the oldest members of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo and widow of Henry Harold Peterson, a ship broker of Manhattan, died at her residence, 24 Garden Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

Mrs. MARGARET N. TUTHILL, widow of Charles E. Tuthill, and for fifty years a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, died yesterday at her home, 388 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CHARLES O. SHELDON, wife of a retired Police Lieutenant, died yesterday at her home in Huntington, L. I., in her seventieth year. She was formerly a public school teacher, and a number of years was President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Huntington Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDMUND O'CONNOR, 93 years old, who was for thirty-six years in the employ of the Cunard Steamship Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,357 Fifty-sixth Street, Borough Park. He came to this country from Ireland at an early age. He is survived by two sons, the Rev. David F. O'Connor, assistant rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Andrew, in Manhattan, and John O'Connor, and two daughters, Nellie and Della O'Connor.

ERNEST C. BLOOMFIELD died on Wednesday at the home of his parents in East Orange, N. J., in his nineteenth year. He was born in Cape Town, South Africa, and was a musician, having won a scholarship at the National Conservatory here.

Mrs. MARY K. TAYLOR, proprietor of the Pine Tree Inn at Berkeley Heights, N. J., died there yesterday, in her sixtieth year.

FRANCIS KAIN, who retired in 1911 after serving thirty-seven years in the Treasury Department, and for many years in charge of the pay division of the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, is dead at his home, 325 West Fifty-seventh Street, in his eighty-ninth year.

CHARLES J. CARNEY, a chief engineer of the American Locomotive Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Dunkirk, N. Y., in his seventy-first year.

OLIVER M. ARKENBURGH, a retired leaf tobacco merchant, died on Wednesday at his home, 233 West 10th Street, in his sixty-eighth year.

EGBERT M. HOWLAND, for sixty years a resident of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Strain, in Round Hill, Conn., in his eighty-second year.

Miss EMILIE LOUISE WELLS, Associate Professor of Economics in Vassar College, died at her home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday after a long illness. Last year Miss Wells was President of the Vassar Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

MARCUS A. JOSEPHI, President of the Chemical Importing and Manufacturing Company, 90 West Street, which he founded in 1887, died yesterday at his home, 28 West Ninety-fifth Street, in his sixty-seventh year.

HENRY A. CHAPMAN, grandson of Augustus Chapman, founder of the American Express Company, and a son of the late George A. Chapman, one of the founders of Morristown, N. J., is dead at the home of his son, George S. Chapman, artist, in Leonia, N. J.

BERNHARD WALLACH, once a New York cattle broker, died of chronic nephritis last night at his home, 335 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mrs. SARAH A. DE WITT, 82 years old, widow of former Charities Commissioner Peter De Witt, died yesterday at her residence, Mount Vernon.

HERMAN VON DER HEIDE, father of Herman F. von der Heide, leader of an orchestra, died yesterday at his home in Newark, N. J.

HORACE S. VAN WAGENNER, a retired pharmacist, died yesterday at his home in Madison, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

HERBERT E. MARSTON, a member of the Marston Lumber Company of this city, died yesterday at his home, Mount Vernon, aged 44 years.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

RED CROSS TO SEEK A MILLION MEMBERS

Ex-President Taft Announces a National Campaign to be Opened Here.

MAYOR HONORARY CHAIRMAN

Committee of Bankers, Business Men, Labor Leaders, and Others Will Have Charge of Work.

William H. Taft, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross, following a meeting yesterday of the committee in the Red Cross offices at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-second Street, announced the preliminary plans of the association for a national campaign for 1,000,000 members, which will be opened in this city at once. Mr. Taft said that the officers of the Red Cross hoped to add 100,000 new members from this city by the end of May. Campaign headquarters, it was announced, had been opened at 289 Fourth Avenue.

Mayor Mitchel, according to the announcement, has accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of a committee of bankers, business men, labor leaders, and others, which will have charge of the campaign. The active Chairman of the committee is Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company.

Mr. Taft, as the first material of propaganda in the campaign, gave five reasons why citizens should join the Red Cross. They are:

1. The Red Cross is the one agency for relief commissioned by the Government in case of war or disaster.

2. In time of war the Red Cross must equip and maintain field and base hospitals; find for anxious friends sick, wounded, and missing men; transport them with tender care to hospitals or their homes; collect, prepare, and distribute hospital supplies.

3. In the event of disaster it is ready, and must be kept ready, for immediate relief. The necessity for this was shown in the Galveston flood, the San Francisco fire, the Titanic wreck, Ohio floods, and eighty other disasters. In all of these the Red Cross provided immediately shelter, food, clothing, and care for the sick and dying, and thousands upon thousands of stricken people temporarily disabled—distributing more than $15,000,000 in money and supplies.

4. The Red Cross should have 1,000,000 members. It is mobilizing the nation's generous impulses, preparing to meet not only the possible disasters of war, but also the inevitable disasters of peace.

5. Japan with 40,000,000 people has 1,800,000 Red Cross members. Should the United States with 100,000,000 people lag behind?

Mr. Taft also announced that the following had been invited to become members of the Executive Committee of the organization: Robert Bacon, Otto Bannard, James Barber, U. N. Bethell, Cornelius N. Bliss, G. C. Boldt, James P. Boyle, C. A. Coffin, H. P. Davison, W. A. Day, Robert W. de Forest, William B. Franklin, Daniel Guggenheim, Darwin P. Kingsley, Charles F. Minor, Charles L. Morse, Charles F. Murphy, H. G. S. Noble, Charles D. Norton, Morgan J. O'Brien, E. H. Outerbridge, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, Charles A. Peabody, Frederick Pratt, Eugene H. Rosenquest, J. D. Ran, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, John Stevens, Frank Trumbull, F. W. Underwood, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alfred T. White, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

A relief model of a modern battlefield that serves to give the average civilian a graphic picture of war as it is actually carried on was put on display yesterday at the rooms of the American Red Cross at 411 Fifth Avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh Street. The material used in the model was macerated paper money contributed by the Treasury Department from its supply of condemned bills.

CHILDREN NOMINATE WILSON

L. E. Quigg Chairman of Mock Convention at Christodora House.

Lemuel Ely Quigg had an opportunity last night to preside over a National Convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson for President. As permanent Chairman of the convention, Mr. Quigg met the unanimous aproval of all the delegates, mostly children ranging from eight to fifteen years. In the great majority too, the delegates were girl members of the Christodora House at 147th Street and Avenue B, where the convention was held.

The children cast their votes for the clubs of the Christodora House which they represented. On the first and only ballot President Wilson took the lead at once with 410 votes. The other candidates were favored in the following order: Theodore Roosevelt, 274; Allen L. Benson, 300, and Charles E. Hughes, 66. The delegates were equally divided on the subject of preparedness, and Mr. Quigg in a final speech to the children decided it would be best to strike the preparedness plank out of the platform.

Reicher to Open School of Acting.

Emanuel Reicher, the German actor-manager who has appeared here in a number of his own productions, announces that he has accepted the invitation of a group of men and women interested in the drama to establish a school of acting. Mr. Reicher will be assisted by his daughter, Hedwig Reicher, and the course will be divided into two parts—instruction for young players of promise and a course for experienced players. The school will be opened about the middle of May.

The New Stage Starts Tonight.

The New Stage is the name of an organization that will give its first performance tonight in the Garden Theatre. According to its prospectus, it "aspires to satisfy the longing for the beautiful, the artistic, the spiritual; it seeks to awaken and develop the aesthetic sense in the Jewish audiences. The New Stage will be free from the pernicousness of the 'star system,' a system, the prospectus says, that has prevailed in the present Yiddish Theatre. "Gabri and the Women" is the title of the drama by David Pinski that will be produced tonight. The performance will be repeated tomorrow night and afternoons and evenings next week.

Julia Pinchuk, Free, Will Sue.

Julia Pinchuk, the eighteen-year-old Jamaica High School girl who tried to kill herself at her home, 19 Allen Street, Jamaica, because she says Dr. Theodore C. Mitchell, principal of the school, accused her of being a thief, was acquitted yesterday in the Jamaica police court of the charge of attempted suicide. Accompanied by Benjamin Marvin, the girl will go to school today and demand that she be reinstated. She will sue Dr. Mitchell for $25,000 damages, charging defamation of character.

Are You Run Down?

Are you trying to Build Up?

GET THE GENUINE Dewey's PORT WINE Combined with OLIVE OIL

Helps digestion, corrects cause of constipation, makes rich red blood, builds you up. Ask your doctor. No taste of oil. Bark & Tilford; Acker, Merrall & Condit, and dealers, $1.

If you need iron combined with Pure and Oil, get Dewey's Dew-For-Oil Ligrett-Hiker-Herman Stores

H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO.
("Phone 3001-Cort.)
130 Fulton St. 81 Nassau St. N.Y.

Mrs. Emily Fairchild Northrop.

Mrs. Emily Fairchild Northrop, 68 years old, widow of Professor Allan P. Northrop, a well-known educator, died yesterday in the old Fairchild Institute at Flushing, where she had lived for seventy-four years. She was a daughter of the late Ezra Fairchild, who came with his family from New Jersey in 1841, and established the Fairchild Institute at Flushing. Her husband was an instructor at the institute, and it was there that he wed her. She left one daughter, Miss Agnes Northrop, who lives at the institute. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon from the old institution.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

CONFIRMATION.

FELTENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Moses Feltenstein announce that the bar mitzvah of their son, Sidney Jerome, will take place at the Washington Heights Temple, 510 West 161st St., on Saturday, April 15, at 10 A. M.

Married.

MILLER—SMITH.—At Portland, Ore., on April 12, Lesley Smith, daughter of the late A. T. Smith and Mrs. A. T. Smith, to Charles E. Miller of New York, son of the late Charles E. Miller and Mrs. Charles E. Miller.

Brooklyn.

FANCHER—HARTCORN.—April 12, Alice V. Hartcorn to Archie J. Fancher.

HAGEMAN—WOLF.—April 13. Grace C. Wolf to Herman F. Hageman.

LA PLACE—VALENTINE.—April 12, Lillian L. Valentine to Edmond P. La Place.

STEVENS—JACKSON.—April 12, Florence M. Jackson to Harold A. Stevens.

STILLMAN—COOPER.—April 12, Florence E. Cooper to William W. Stillman.

TAYLOR—FRANK.—April 12, Jeanette Frank to Clarence T. Taylor.

Jersey City.

NORRIS—LIEBER.—April 2, Lillian E. Lieber to Alfred G. Norris.

Died.

ARKENBURGH.—Wednesday, April 12, Oliver M. Arkenburgh, in his 68th year, husband of Susie Hill and son of the late Robert Wilson and Eliza Jane Arkenburgh. Funeral services Friday evening, 8:30, at late residence, 233 West 107th St. Interment private. No flowers.

ARKENBURGH.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Oliver M. Arkenburgh (First Company) from his late residence, 233 West 107th St., New York City, on Friday, April 14, 1916, at 8:30 P. M.

THOMAS DIMOND, President.

COBB.—On April 12, 1916, in her 8th month, Emma Candler, daughter of Candler Cobb and Beatrice Carpenter Cobb. Funeral private.

COHN.—On Thursday, April 13, Herman, son of the late Francis and Bertha Cohn and beloved brother of William and Joseph. Funeral from Meyers & Co.'s parlors, 228 Lenox Av., on Sunday, April 16, at 10:30 A. M.

COSTIGAN.—Suddenly, on April 12, Martha Singleton, widow of Edward R. Costigan, at her late residence, 419 West 156th St. Funeral services Friday evening, 8:30.

COWDREY.—At her home, Larchmont, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 12, 1916, Bessie, only daughter of the late Samuel F. and Henriette Hall Cowdrey. Funeral service at her late residence, Larchmont Av., Larchmont, N. Y., on Saturday at 11 A. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving New York at 10:06 A. M.

CURRIE.—On Wednesday, April 12, 1916, Jane Murdock Currie, widow of the late Walter B. Currie. Funeral service at her late residence, 270 West 141st St., Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

CUSHIER.—April 12, 1916, John R., beloved husband of Lydia A. Cushier, aged 86 years. Services at his late residence, 308 West 22d St., Friday afternoon, 2:30.

DE WITT.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Thursday, April 13, 1916, Sarah Annie, widow of Peter De Witt and daughter of John D. Morrell, aged 67 years. Funeral service at her late residence, 247 South 5th Ave., Saturday afternoon, 15th inst., at 4:30 o'clock. Interment private.

GOTTLIEB.—On April 12, Lena, beloved wife of Samuel Gottlieb, and devoted mother of Gertrude, Ethel, Helen, Miriam, and Daniel, beloved sister of Hannah Scherk, Rose Osserman, Adolf, Aaron, and Abraham M. Gutman. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,013 Faile St., Bronx, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

GUMPORT.—On Thursday, April 13, 1916, Doris G., beloved wife of Leonard A. Gumport, and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Kelsenberger, in her 28th year. Funeral services at late home, 816 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 16, at 10:30 A. M.

HARRISS.—On Wednesday, April 12, 1916, at her late residence, 140 Riverside Drive, Valeria Lamar Harriss, wife of Dr. John Alton Harriss. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence on Friday, April 14, at 12:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

HICKS.—Benjamin Embree, son of the late George Embree and Mary M. Cock Hicks, in his 74th year, Flushing, L. I., April 12, 1916. Funeral private.

HINES.—Edward H. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d. (Frank E. Campbell Building.) Time later.

ISAACS.—April 13, 1916, Henry C., devoted husband of Eugenie Felbel. Funeral strictly private, at convenience of family.

JOCHUM.—Wednesday, April 12, 1916, suddenly, Gertrude Frances, nee Wolenman, beloved wife of the late Andrew Jochum, at her late residence, 362 Parkside Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral from Holy Cross Church, Church Av., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, April 15, 1916, at 10 A. M.

JONES.—On Thursday morning, April 13, Mary E., wife of Albert G. Jones. Funeral from her late residence, 124 South St., Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, April 15, at 3:30 P. M.

JOSEPHI.—On April 12, 1916, Marcus A. Josephi, beloved husband of Ernestine Josephi and father of Robert Josephi and Eva J. Schloss. Funeral from his late residence, 28 West 85th St., on Sunday morning, April 16, at 10:30 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

LAWRENCE.—April 12, Gertrude, aged 60. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Saturday, 1 o'clock.

LEFFLER.—United Brothers: Brethren—With sorrow we announce the death of Brother Jacob O. Leffler. Funeral Sunday, private. JAC. H. FLASHNER, Secretary. JAS. M. BAUM, President.

LITTLE.—At Freehold, N. J., Wade Thompson Little. He is surv

DOYLE'S CUNNING AND SPEED PAVE WAY FOR GIANTS' VICTORY IN PHILADELPHIA

DOYLE'S BOLD DASH UPSETS THE PHILLIES

Giants' Captain Races to Third, Left Unprotected, and a Rally Brings Victory.

KAUFF HAS A BUSY DAY

Clubs the Ball for Two Singles, a Sacrifice, and Gets Base on Balls—Tesreau in Form.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 13.—Larry Doyle broke down the stone wall defense of the Phillies in the ninth inning of the second game of the series and the Giants won by the score of 2 to 0. It was the daring work of the Giants' Captain on the paths in the closing stanza that threw the Quaker tribe in the air, and before they could descend the New Yorkers had their two tallies.

In the ninth Doyle, the first batsman, whaled a safe one past Bancroft and he perched on first. Fletcher tried to move the runner along. He dumped a fine bunt along the third-base line, and Burns, Stock, and Mayer all ran in to make the play. Stock grabbed the pellet and threw to first base, but Fletcher outsprinted the throw and was safe. In the meantime Doyle had reached second, and seeing no one covering third base made a dash for the last infield station. He outran Bancroft, who had dashed for the bag as soon as he saw that Stock was near the plate. Luderus then threw toward third base, but Bancroft never reached there and the ball went out to the left field bleachers. Doyle dented the pellet with his body, and in the scramble for the ball Fletcher went to second. A sacrifice by Kauff moved him along, and then Neihoff booted an easy one from Merkle's bat and the shortfielder registered the second and final counter.

While the Giants were having considerable difficulty connecting with Mayer's sidearm slants, big Jeff Tesreau, who felt rather frisky, was baffling the league champions and they were able to connect for only six safe swats. These were scattered through the nine innings, and when there were runners on the paths big Jeff did his best work.

There were but two times when the Giant flinger was in trouble or when the Phillies even threatened to score, but the sterling work of Doyle, Fletcher, and Burns carried him over the rough spots and pulled out the victory. A throw by George Burns from left field, on which he doubled up Eddie Burns at the plate after he had caught Mayer's short fly in centre field, was the feature play of the game.

Benny Kauff, who went through his first big league contest without getting one safe hit, gave the fans a true idea of his real ability with the stick. In his four trips to the plate he drove out two singles, got a base on balls, and made a sacrifice hit for a perfect average. In addition he pilfered second base. It was a real big day for the ex-Federal and he reveled in the fact that he now has started to swat the ball.

Rousch did not get a safe hit, but in the final period he made a great throw from the right field bleachers and caught Bancroft at third base after the latter had received a life on Brainard's wild heave. That throw spoiled whatever chances the Phillies had of a rally, for the next two batters were easy marks for the moist ball Tesreau pitched.

Each side collected only six safe drives and only one of them figured in the run-scoring. That was Doyle's safe blow in the ninth.

At other times it was a battle of pitchers—the kind that is handed out in midseason instead of in the second battle of the long pennant race. With excellent pitching by Manager McGraw's star hurler, the Giants looked considerably better than yesterday. Their fielding was cleaner and snappier and all chances looked alike. Rariden, too, showed to better advantage, for he cut down three men who tried to steal second base and spoiled the only chances the Quakers had to score.

After going along scoreless for eight innings and reviving in the minds of the fans visions of late suppers and extra innings, Doyle pried loose the last round with a slashing single to centre. Fletcher dropped his bunt along the third base line and beat Stock's throw. Doyle did not stop at second base, but pulled real midseason stuff and outsprinted Bancroft to third. Luderus's throw went over the bag, but there was no one there to receive it and Doyle scored and Fletcher reached second. Kauff then dumped the ball along the first base line and was tossed out by Burns. Merkle then hit an easy one to Niehoff, but the ball filtered through his legs and rolled to right field and Fletcher scored. Merkle was tossed out stealing, and Rousch lifted a long drive to Cravath in deep centre. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G Burns, lf	4	0	1	4	1	Stock, 3b	4	0	1	0	1
Doyle, 2b	4	1	1	4	2	Bancroft, ss	4	0	0	3	2
Fletcher, ss	4	1	2	1	1	Paskert, cf	3	0	1	2	0
Kauff, cf	2	0	2	2	0	Cravath, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	Luderus, 1b	3	0	1	13	1
Rousch, rf	4	0	0	1	1	Good, lf	3	0	0	4	0
Rariden, c	2	0	0	4	2	Niehoff, 2b	3	0	1	2	5
Tesreau, p	2	0	0	0	2	Mayer, p	2	0	1	0	2
Total	30	2	6	27	13	Total	28	0	6	27	15

Errors—Brainard, Bancroft, Luderus.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Niehoff, E. Burns. Stolen base—Kauff. Sacrifice hits—Cravath, Kauff. Double plays—G. Burns and Rariden; Doyle and Merkle; Niehoff and Luderus. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Mayer, 2. Earned runs—Off Mayer, 2. Struck out—By Mayer, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes.

REDS BAT HARD AND WIN.

Cubs' Errors Contribute to Their Overthrow at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Heavy hitting by Cincinnati, coupled with several costly errors by the visitors, allowed the locals to take the second game of the series from Chicago here today, 8 to 3. Vaughn was hit hard, which forced him to retire in the third inning, but Packard was little better in so far as stopping the heavy batting of the Cincinnati team was concerned. Mollwitz's hitting had considerable to do with the scoring of his team. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, cf	5	1	1	3	1	M'gan, ss	5	0	1	2	5
H'zog, ss	4	1	1	4	5	Flack, rf	5	0	2	2	0
K.W'ms, lf	4	0	2	1	0	E. W's, cf	1	0	0	1	0
G'fith, rf	4	1	0	1	0	Z'man, 3b	5	0	1	1	3
Groh, 3b	4	1	2	0	2	Saier, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
L'den, 2b	4	1	1	5	6	Sch'te, lf	4	1	2	1	0
M'witz, lb	3	2	1	12	0	Y'kes, 2b	1	0	0	1	3
Clarke, c	4	1	2	1	0	Zeider, 2b	1	0	1	1	0
Dale, p	4	0	1	0	1	Archer, c	2	1	0	0	1
						Fischer, c	2	0	0	1	1
						V'ghn, p	1	0	1	0	2
						P'kard, p	3	1	0	1	2
						*Zwilling	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	8	13	27	16	Total	35	3	8	24	17

*Batted for Yerkes in sixth inning.

Errors—Mulligan, (2,) Saier, Yerkes, Herzog, (2,) K. Williams.

Cincinnati	0	1	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3

Two-base hits—Clarke, Flack, Herzog, Schulte. Three-base hits—Mollwitz, Dale, Groh. Sacrifice hit—Mollwitz. Sacrifice fly—

SPORTING EVENTS.

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FAIRMONT ATHLETIC CLUB, 135th Street and 3rd Avenue.
TOMORROW NIGHT
TOMMY ROBSON vs. HARRY GATTLE
JOHNNIE FISHER vs. YOUNG BRITTON
ADM. 50c.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York,
(Wet grounds.)
Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 5; Detroit, 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston at Brooklyn,
(Wet grounds.)
Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 3.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	2	0	1000
St. Louis	2	0	1000
Washington	1	0	1000
Chicago	1	1	.500
Detroit	1	1	.500
New York	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	2	.000
Cleveland	0	2	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	1	0	1000
New York	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	1	.500
Cincinnati	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Brooklyn	0	1	.000

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

R. Williams, Double plays—Herzog to Louden; Zimmerman to Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 1; off Dale, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, hits 7, runs 3, in 2 2-3 innings; off Packard, hits 6, runs 1, in 5 1-3 innings; off Dale, hits 8, runs 1, in 9 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron. Time of game—Two hours.

ONE HIT FOR THE CARDINALS

"Babe" Adams of Pirates Pitches a Shutout Game.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Adams allowed St. Louis only one hit and Pittsburgh shut out the locals 4 to 0 today. St. Louis did not get a man past first base. Pittsburgh made their four runs in the seventh. Meadows weakened and gave two bases on balls, which, with a sacrifice and errors by Miller and Hornsby, let in a run. With the bases full, Sallee then replaced Meadows. Two hits off him caused two more runs, and, with the bases still full, he passed Baird, forcing in another. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'ston, lb	5	0	1	5	0	B'cher, lf	4	0	0	6	0
Carey, lf	5	0	4	5	0	Beck, 3b	2	0	0	2	2
Baird, cf	4	0	1	4	0	Smith, cf	3	0	0	3	0
H'm'n, rf	3	1	0	3	0	Miller, lb	3	0	0	7	1
Wag'r, ss	4	1	0	3	2	Long, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Viox, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	Retzel, 2b	3	0	0	4	1
Sch'tz, 2b	4	1	1	0	2	H'sby, ss	3	0	0	0	2
S'midt, c	4	0	0	7	2	Snyder, c	3	0	1	3	1
Adams, p	3	1	1	0	1	M'd's, p	2	0	0	1	2
						Sallee, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Butler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	8	27	7	Total	27	0	1	27	9

*Batted for Sallee in ninth inning.

Errors—Schultz, Miller, Hornsby.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Stolen base—Schultz. Sacrifice hit—Viox. Double play—Schmidt to Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; St. Louis, 1. First base on balls—Off Adams, 1; off Meadows, 2; off Sallee, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Meador, 4 hits, no runs in six and two-thirds innings; off Sallee, 4 hits, 1 run in two and one-third innings. Struck out—By Adams, 3; by Meadows, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

NO OFFER FOR THE PIRATES.

Gaffney Denies Trying to Buy Interest of Dreyfuss.

James E. Gaffney, the New York contractor, who owned the Boston Braves when they won the world's series in 1914, denied yesterday that he was negotiating to purchase the Pittsburgh Club from Barney Dreyfuss. Mr. Gaffney admitted that he had talked with the owner of the Pirates when he was here Wednesday, but declared nothing was said about buying out the latter's interest in the Pirates.

Mr. Gaffney said that he was still deeply interested in baseball and would like to get back into the game, but that the only cities in which he would invest in a club were New York and Boston.

It is understood, however, that Mr. Dreyfuss is anxious to sell the controlling interest in the Pittsburgh Club. With the retirement of Fred Clarke as manager, Mr. Dreyfuss's interest in the game has diminished. In another season or two his other old stand-by, Hans Wagner, will retire, so the sentiment which has kept the Pirate owner in the game is fast disappearing.

McGRAW RELEASES COLTS.

Giants Send Eight Recruits to the Minor Leagues.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Eight players were released today by Manager McGraw of the New York Nationals. They are First Baseman Rodriguez and Outfielder Elsh to the New London Club; Catcher Sandberg, Pitcher Walker, and Infielder Shepner to Albany, and Infielder Babbington, Outfielder Farrell, and Pitcher Kramer to Rochester.

Jack Dalton Signed by Reds.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Manager Charles Herzog of the Cincinnati Nationals announced tonight that he had signed Jack Dalton, who played last year in the outfield for the Buffalo Federals. Dalton has been instructed to report at once.

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COBB CLEARS BASES WITH A DOUBLE

But a Five-Run Rally in Ninth at Chicago Falls Short of Victory.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Chicago batted Dauss hard today and won from Detroit 8 to 6, though a ninth inning rally, in which Cobb cleared the bases with a double, counted five runs for the visitors. Up to the ninth Danforth had Detroit practically helpless. Manager Jennings repeatedly called attention to the Chicago pitcher's habit of rubbing the ball on his clothes, but Umpire O'Loughlin failed to find on it any indication that a variety of the "emery ball" was used. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf	5	2	2	1	0	Bush, ss	5	1	1	1	3
W'ver, 3b	3	0	1	3	0	Vitt, 3b	3	1	0	1	1
E. C'ns, 2b	3	1	1	5	4	Cobb, cf	5	0	1	2	0
Fuller, lb	3	1	1	6	2	Veach, lf	5	0	0	3	0
J'kson, lf	3	1	1	3	0	C'fford, rf	4	0	2	3	0
J. C'ns, rf	2	1	1	3	0	H'man, 1b	4	1	1	9	2
Schalk, c	2	1	1	4	0	Young, 2b	3	1	2	2	3
Terry, ss	3	0	1	2	3	St'age, c	4	1	2	2	1
D'roth, p	2	1	0	0	4	Dauss, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Dubuc, p	1	0	0	0	1
						Boland, p	0	0	0	0	1
						*K'v'gh	1	0	0	0	0
						†Burns	1	1	1	0	0
Total	26	8	9	27	13	Total	36	6	10	24	12

*Batted for Dubuc in seventh inning.
†Batted for Boland in ninth inning.
Errors—Vitt, Felsch.

Chicago	0	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	8
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	6

Two-base hits—Cobb, Schalk, J. Collins, Jackson. Three-base hits—Heilman, E. Collins. Stolen base—Heilman. Sacrifice hits—Weaver (2,) J. Collins. Sacrifice flies—Schalk (2,) Fournier, Terry. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Chicago, 6. First base on error—Chicago, 1. First base on balls—Off Dauss, 2; off Dubuc, 2; off Danforth, 4. Hit and earned runs—Off Danforth, 10 hits, 6 runs in 9 innings; off Dauss, 7 hits, 6 runs in 3 1-3 innings; off Dubuc, 1 hit, 1 run in 2 2-3 innings; off Boland, 1 hit, 1 run in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—J. Collins, by Dauss. Struck out—By Dauss, 1; by Boland, 1; by Danforth, 3. Balk—Danforth. Umpires—Messrs. Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

MACK'S PITCHERS ERRATIC.

Prove Easy Marks for Boston Batsmen, Who Win, 8 to 2.

BOSTON, April 13.—The Red Sox won again from the Athletics today, 8 to 2. Three Philadelphia pitchers proved either wild or easy of solution by the Boston batsmen. Myers, who pitched the last seven innings, was the best of the lot. Except in the sixth inning, when Strunk and Oldring each doubled, following Crane's hit, the Athletics could do nothing with Shore. Pennock, who finished for Boston, was wild. Shorten's fielding and the base running of Barry and Gardner were features. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	2	3	0	4	0	Walsh, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Scott, ss	4	0	1	0	4	Strunk, cf	3	1	1	2	0
Ferris, 1b	1	1	1	6	0	Oldring, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Hazell, 1b	4	0	2	7	0	Lajoie, 2b	4	0	0	1	2
Wilker, cf	3	2	1	0	0	McInnis, 1b	4	0	0	10	1
Hoiksen, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Meyers, c	3	0	0	2	2
Lewis, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Pick, 3b	3	0	0	2	4
Shorten, lf	4	0	2	2	0	Crane, ss	2	1	1	1	4
Gard'r, 3b	4	1	2	1	3	Kay, p	0	0	0	1	0
Barry, 2b	3	0	1	3	1	R'dson, p	0	0	0	0	0
Agnew, c	3	0	0	3	0	Myers, p	3	0	0	0	1
Shore, p	2	1	0	2	0	Steller	0	0	0	0	0
‡Mays	1	0	0	0	0	†Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
P'nock, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	32	8	9	27	12	Total	31	2	4	24	13

*Batted for Meyer in ninth inning.
†Batted for Myers in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Shore in seventh inning.
Errors—Oldring, Meyer.

Boston	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Strunk, Oldring, Walsh. Stolen bases—Gardner, (2,) Barry, (2,) Walker. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 10. Bases on balls—Off Ray, 2; off Richardson, 1; off Myers, 7; off Shore, 1; off Pennock, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off May, 1 hit, 1 run in one-third of an inning; off Richardson, 2 hits, 2 runs in two-thirds of an inning; off Myers, 6 hits, 3 runs in seven innings; off Shore, 3 hits, 2 runs in seven innings; off Pennock, 1 hit, no runs in two innings. Balk—Richardson. Struck out—By Richardson, 1; by Shore, 1; by Myers, 1; by Pennock, 2. Wild pitches—Ray, Myers, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

BAD INNING FOR MORTON.

Cleveland Pitcher Pounded in the Eighth and St. Louis Takes Game.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 13.—Morton weakened in the eighth inning and allowed four hits and a pass, which netted St. Louis four runs and the victory by the score of 4 to 2. Prior to the eighth Morton had fanned eight and allowed but two hits. A running catch by Tobin of a drive by Speaker in the eighth prevented a tie. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C.Sh'lin, lf	4	1	1	2	1	Graney, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Tobin, rf	4	0	1	4	0	Ch'pn, ss	4	0	1	3	3
Sisler, 1b	3	0	1	7	2	Roth, rf	3	0	0	1	0
N. Sans, cf	4	0	0	1	0	Sot'er, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	4	3	G'dil, 1b	4	0	2	7	0
Deal, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	Turner, 2b	4	0	0	1	1
Austin, 3b	1	0	1	0	1	Evans, 3b	2	0	0	2	4
Hartley, c	4	1	2	4	2	O'Neill, c	3	0	0	10	2
Lavan, ss	4	1	1	3	0	Morton, p	2	1	1	0	1
D'vau't, p	2	1	0	0	0	Covel'e, p	0	0	0	0	1
‡Miller	1	0	0	0	0	*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
						†Howard	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	4	8	27	11	Total	28	2	6	27	15

*Batted for Morton in eighth inning.
†Batted for Turner in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Deal in eighth inning.
Errors—Graney, Chapman, Evans, Lavan.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2

Two-base hits—Graney, Lavan. Stolen base—Evans. Sacrifice hits—Turner, (2,) Graney, Evans. Double plays—Morton, Chapman, Evans, and Turner; O'Neill and Chapman. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 2; off Davenport, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Morton, 6 hits, 4 runs in eight innings; off Coveleskie, 2 hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Morton, 8; by Davenport, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Scores of Other Games.

At South Bend, Ind.—Wisconsin, 3; Notre Dame, 2.
At Louisville, Ky.—Louisville, 17; Terre Haute, 5.
At Macon, Ga.—Mercer, 6; Michigan, 3.
At Bloomington, Ind.—Indianapolis, (A. A.,) 7; Indianapolis University, 6.
At Lawrenceville, N. J.—Princeton Scrubs, 4; Lawrenceville Academy, 3. (Eleven innings.)

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WRESTLE FOR A. A. U. TITLES

Entry So Large That Additional Night Is Needed for Contests.

The entry list for the Metropolitan A. A. U. wrestling championship tournament, which started last night at the Greek-American A. C., was so large that not more than half of the scheduled bouts were contested. The Championship Committee had to add another night to the tournament, and this evening about twenty-five bouts will be decided. The finals are slated for tomorrow.

In the preliminary rounds of the 125, 135, 145, and 158-pound classes good competition resulted and a large number of the titles were decided by falls. Those champions defending their titles who did not secure byes in the draw were successful in their efforts. I. Nelson of the Norwegian-American A. C., title holder in the 135-pound division, had a hard tussle with J. Leahy of the East Side Y. M. C. A., winning the referee's decision on points at the end of ten minutes. C. Carlson of the New York A. C., champion among the 135-pound grapplers, also had to go the time limit to score over H. Prymus, a sturdy youth of the Central Y. M. C. A.

J. Hiltunen of the Kaleva A. C., who was a runner-up for the 135-pound world's championship in the Olympic games at Stockholm in 1912, had difficulty winning on points from S. Schuszler, Hungarian-American A. C., in a bout in the 145-pound class. Schuszler had to go out of his class to oppose Hiltunen, for he weighed a pound over the limit of 135 pounds. A three-mile run on the roads could not reduce the Hungarian-American matman, yet in a somewhat weakened condition he fought Hiltunen to his limit. The summary:

125-Pound Class.—J. Georga, Greek-American A. C., threw S. Luck, Hungarian-American A. C., with a double arm lock in 1:36; C. L. Liljehult, Bronx Church House, threw E. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., with a three-quarters nelson in 3:27; C. Sardelis, Greek-American A. C., defeated J. Alone, Harlem Y. M. C. A., on points, in 10:00.

145-Pound Class.—G. Romanoff, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., threw Girassy, Hungarian-American A. C., with a head in chancery hold, in 1:30; O. Johnson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., threw A. Schiller, Bronx Church House, with a three-quarters nelson in 3:07; Stratis Kolios, Greek-American A. C., defeated Demetrius Kolios, Greek-American A. C., on points, in 10:00; P. Pashalides, Greek-American A. C., threw B. Russulis, Greek-American A. C., with arm and crotch hold in 9:00; H. Klein, Hungarian-American A. C., threw J. Maryack, Glencoe A. C., with body hold in 1:10; J. Hiltunen, Kaleva A. C., defeated A. Schuszler, Hungarian-American A. C., on points, in 10:00.

158-Pound Class.—I. Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated J. Leahy, East Side Y. M. C. A., on points, in 10:00; C. Johnson, New York A. C., threw S. Gumstad, Norwegian-American A. C., with body and crotch hold, in 4:28; P. Elfner, National Turn Verein, Newark, defeated L. Schneer, West Side Y. M. C. A., on points, in 10:00; Pete Smith, Boys' Club, defeated O. Niemand, Steinway Civic and Athletic Club, on points, in 10:00; Joseph Molner, Hungarian-American, threw E. Reichert, National Turn Verein, Newark, with body hold, in 3:15; C. Tsamberas, Greek-American A. C., threw J. Stoxianon, Greek-American A. C., with half nelson and wrist lock, in 2:08; W. Americus, Greek-American A. C., threw M. Finkenagle, East Side Y. M. C. A., with full nelson, in 9:07.

135-Pound Class.—C. Carlson, New York A. C., defeated H. Prymus, Central Y. M. C. A., on points, in 10:00.

HARVARD CREW WINS TWICE.

'Varsity Shell Beats Scrub Oarsmen In Brace of Races.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 13.—In two races of a mile each, Harvard's first eight-oared crew defeated crews B and C in the Charles River Basin today.

In the first event the senior crew was pushed hard to make up a considerable handicap. In the second race the first eight swept over the line with more than a length of open water separating it from its rivals.

Taylor, who has been out for a week with a sore hand, resumed his seat in the first crew today, and it is believed he will be able to row in the race with Princeton.

YANKS AND SUPERBAS IDLE.

Wet Grounds the Cause—Donovan Releases Cable to Newark.

Hal Cable, one of the Yankees' recruit infielders, was released yesterday to the Newark Club of the International League.

Captain T. L. Huston, Manager Bill Donovan, and Pitcher Ray Keating held a conference yesterday afternoon after the game with Washington at the Polo Grounds had been called off on account of wet grounds. Keating is dissatisfied with his contract and has not yet signed. Last season when Keating was unable to pitch he was sent home to Bridgeport, but was kept on the payroll. He was taken South this season, and showed that he had recovered from his ailment. He refused, however, to accept the terms offered.

No understanding was reached yesterday between the player and the club officials, but it is understood that the question will be satisfactorily settled in the near future.

Yesterday's game between Brooklyn and the Boston Braves was also postponed on account of wet grounds.

McCarthy of Cubs in Demand.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 13.—Roger Bresnahan is negotiating with President Charles Weeghman of the Chicago Nationals for the purchase of Infielder Alex McCarthy for the Toledo Association Ball Club. The Indianapolis Club, too, it is reported, is hot after McCarthy, and has made Weeghman a substantial offer. Bresnahan was reported to be negotiating for another Cub player besides McCarthy.

Columbia Shortstop Recovers.

M. J. Buonaguro, the freshman shortstop on the Columbia baseball team, returned to practice yesterday afternoon and will be in condition to play in the Yale game tomorrow at New Haven. Buonaguro turned his ankle in the Dartmouth game on Tuesday and had been away from the field.

Brown and Seppala Dogs Leading.

NOME, Alaska, April 13.—Robert Brown, with his team of fourteen Malamutes, and Leonard Seppala, with seventeen wolf dogs, were leading today in the 412-mile all-Alaska sweepstakes race which began Tuesday morning and probably will end late tomorrow. All the teams have left Candle, the turning point in the race, 206 miles from Nome. Brown and Seppala were last reported from Gold Run, twenty-four miles this side of Candle.

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RUSSELL'S PITCHING DAZZLES OLD PENN

Cornell's Veteran Boxman Shuts Out Pennsylvania's Nine with Two Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 13.—Cornell has only one veteran pitcher from last year's team, but he is enough. He is Russell, a tall, well-built chap, with great speed and a nasty hook ball. Added to this he has what might be termed pitching instinct. These three characteristics are not all that he possesses, but they were sufficient to send Penn's representatives to the third defeat of the season on Franklin Field this afternoon. The score was 3 to 0.

The offerings of the Ithaca star were so puzzling that only two safe hits were collected by the Quakers off his delivery. In the nine innings of pastiming only twenty-nine Red and Blue-garbed players toed the plate and only one passed first base. That one was Smith, Penn's first sacker, who advanced as far as third and there was caught flat-footed off the bag. Russell passed two men, fanned four, and permitted only six balls to be hit out of the infield, four of which were easy flies. The score:

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PENNSYLVANIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'ters, 2b	5	0	0	1	1	M're, 3b	4	0	0	1	4
Q'lan, lf	3	0	0	1	0	Todd, 2b	2	0	1	0	1
Epes, lf	0	0	0	1	0	Epes, lf	1	0	0	2	0
Mellon, 3b	3	1	2	1	1	S'gler, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Eck'y, ss	4	1	0	5	3	Smith, 1b	3	0	1	13	0
O'C'n'l, cf	4	1	1	0	0	S'van, lf	2	0	0	0	0
L'wig, 1b	2	0	0	9	0	M'tin, ss	3	0	0	4	5
Clary, c	3	0	0	7	2	Glint, c	3	0	0	7	0
V'tine, rf	3	0	1	2	0	C'well, p	2	0	0	0	2
R'sell, p	3	0	0	0	6	Cross, p	1

NATIONAL COURT TENNIS DOUBLES START WITH ONE MATCH PLAYED

WHITNEY AND SANDS WIN TENNIS MATCH

Rhodes and Stockton Defeated in Straight Sets—Two Teams Default.

Play for the national court tennis championship in doubles started at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday. In the one match that was played Payne Whitney and Charles E. Sands defeated the representatives from Boston, D. P. Rhodes and P. Stockton, in straight sets at 6—3, 6—2, 6—1. Two other matches were to have been played, but both were defaulted W. B. Dinsmore and Stanley G. Mortimer of Tuxedo defaulted to Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn of Philadelphia, while Wilson Potter and D. L. Hutchinson defaulted to C. S. Cutting and L. Waterbury. The defaults were necessary because of the illness of W. B. Dinsmore and Wilson Potter.

The playing of Whitney and Sands was a revelation. The men worked together in perfect harmony of action and their concerted endeavor was by far too strong for the Bostonians. Sands was expert in playing the certain points to the dedans and the grille and it devolved upon Whitney to take many slashing strokes from both Rhodes and Stockton. Notwithstanding that Whitney was the victor over Sands in the singles tournament, the Bostonians seemed to consider that the tournament match was not conclusive evidence of superiority. From their style of play they apparently believed Sands to be the stronger antagonist and the ball was kept away from him as much as possible so that Whitney had a lot of work.

Whitney handled the situation admirably. He stroked the ball well and gave the Boston players a hard battle because of clever placement shots. There were numerous occasions when the rallies were dependent upon Whitney, and he kept the ball shooting back incessantly until the Bostonians eventually were forced into errors. Sands, when the opportunity afforded, was effective in his placing, and at all times he kept the main essential of the match—team play—in mind. Whitney and Sands never crossed purposes during the three sets. The score:

Whitney and Sands vs. Rhodes and Stockton.

FIRST SET.

Whitney and Sands—	4	2	3	1	4	4	4	5	4—30—6
Rhodes and Stockton—	1	4	4	4	2	2	0	3	1—21—3

SECOND SET.

Whitney and Sands—	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—27—6
Rhodes and Stockton—	4	2	1	0	0	1	3	1	1—11—1

THIRD SET.

Whitney and Sands...	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	2	5—25—6
Rhodes and Stockton...	1	2	2	0	1	2	3	0	0—9—0

REVOLVER TITLE MATCHES.

New York's Aspirants for National Honors Busy in Armory.

The annual indoor individual and team championships of the United States Revolver Association are now being held in every part of the country, but as far as this city is concerned the marksmen are confined to the shooting gallery at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The contests will close Saturday night and then all the targets will be shipped to Washington, from which point the ultimate winners will be announced.

Four separate championships will be decided at this nation-wide tournament—the revolver championship, the pocket revolver championship, and the pistol championship, and the police team championship of the cities of the United States, the last-named event to be decided tomorrow night. In this event last year the New York police team took third place.

In addition to the championship contests there are handicap matches for each weapon and a special novice re-entry match for those who have never won a prize in a revolver tournament.

So far there has been only one entrant in the championship events in this city. Jacob Bernson, and he is shooting as a representative of the Canal Zone. His score in the championship pistol contest is 409 points and in the revolver championship 406 points. The best scores in the novice re-entry match up to last night were: C. L. Cammann, Jr., 217; T. T. Luquer, 206; J. M. Perry, 206, and Roger A. Creado, 204. Alfred H. Seeley scored 213 in the revolver handicap last night.

GOLF REACHES SEMI-FINALS.

Hunter, Beall, Marr, and Hartwell Advance at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 13.—The second round of match play in the annual mid-April golf tournament today brings J. T. Hunter and E. C. Beall together in the semi-final round of the first division. In the other half of the bracket Dr. M. W. Marr will meet C. A. Hartwell.

Hunter advanced by defeating H. C. Fownes 2 and 1 with mediocre golf. Both medals were over 80. Beall's golf was too fast for E. L. Scofield, Jr. He played out in 34 strokes and returned in 37. Trying to make a four on the last hole cost him a six. The eleventh was the only other hole where he took over 4.

Hartwell went out in 37 in his match with Proal and with four 4s on the first five holes coming in he finished on the fourteenth with a score of 5 and 4. Summary:

First Sixteen.—Second Round—J. T. Hunter, North Adams, beat H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 2 and 1; E. C. Beall, Uniontown, beat E. L. Scofield, Jr., Wee Burn, 6 and 5; Dr. M. W. Marr, Woodland, beat G. M. McConnell, Edgewater, 1 up, (19 holes); C. A. Hartwell, Brookline, beat P. A. Proal, Deal, 5 and 4.

Second Sixteen.—Jack Tunis, Bellevue, beat W. Catchings, Fox Hills, 2 and 1; Spencer Weare, Apawamis, beat W. N. Hackett, Merion Cricket, 4 and 2; W. H. Nevins, Springfield, beat Kenneth McCabe, Brooklyn, 2 up; B. E. Smith, Saginaw, beat G. J. Webster, Marquette, 3 and 2.

Third Sixteen.—J. A. Gibson, Rosedale, beat W. H. Smock, Deal, 2 and 1; Dr. E. W. Bush, Southern Pines, beat H. W. Ormsbee, South Shore, 1 up; A. D. Mallory, Orlando, beat Robert Foote, New Haven, 2 and 1; I. W. Champion, Brantford, beat E. B. Corcoran, North Hatley, 4 and 3.

FATHER-AND-SON GOLF.

Tournament at Sleepy Hollow Postponed Until June 26.

E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, announced yesterday that the date of the Father-and-Son tournament at Sleepy Hollow had been postponed from June 19 to June 26 in order to enable boys whose schools do not close until June 23 to attend the tournament. If the postponement brings a larger entry than last year the links will be overrun with players, for last year ninety-four fathers found dutiful sons to tee up with them at Sleepy Hollow. In point of numbers this tournament bids fair to be the most popular event in the metropolitan golfing year.

The Ardsley Club invitation tournament on May 11-13, was also given the official stamp of approval by the M. G. A. It is many years since Ardsley has had a tournament. The first three intercollegiate championships were played there and the women's national championship was held there in 1898, but of late years Ardsley has dropped from view in the tournament field.

FORMER CHAMPIONS LOSE.

Mrs. H. A. Jackson and Miss Harriot Curtis Defeated at Wollaston.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, Mass., April 13.—The opening golf tournament of the season in this district was played today at the Wollaston Golf Club. It was a team match of the Women's Golf Association of Boston, and thirty-six of its best players competed.

Interest was centred on the appearance of Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, formerly Miss Kate Harley, of Fall River, who made her appearance for the first time since she won the national title two years ago.

Mrs. Jackson played against Mrs. F. W. Batchelder and was beaten after allowing the latter six strokes. The former champion did not play up to expectations in the first nine holes, but on the last nine showed excellent form.

Miss Harriot S. Curtis, another ex-national champion, was defeated by Miss Eleanor Allen of Oakley, whom she allowed three strokes.

Miss Browne Tennis Victor.

NORDHOFF, Cal., April 13. — Miss Mary Browne, former national woman tennis champion, and Mrs. Louise H. Williams won today the women's open doubles championship in the annual Ojai Valley tournament, defeating Mrs. Ethel Sutton Bruce and Florence Sutton, 1—6, 6—0, 6—0.

Police Athletes in Competition.

A good-sized crowd gathered in the big drill room at Police Headquarters last night to watch the competitions between athletes of the second and fourth inspection districts. The latter triumphed by a score of 4 points to 3.

FULTON SEEMS TO KNOW HOW TO BOX

Huge Minnesota Heavyweight Makes Good Impression on His Local Debut.

Fred Fulton, the giant heavyweight boxer from Rochester, Minn., made his modest début in this city yesterday before a small gathering at the Pioneer Sporting Club, in Forty-fourth Street. About seventy-five persons attended Fulton's training session. Many of them went to the Pioneer Club prepared to smile at his efforts, but before they left, they were applauding the work of the big backwoodsman.

Fulton was something of a surprise, it must be admitted. He weighs about 225 pounds, but showed boxing ability which opened the eyes of the spectators. The Minnesota pugilist has a short, snappy left jab, which is almost as active as Jess Willard's left. He also possesses a right upper cut which he uses handily.

Futon boxed four rounds of about 1¾ minutes each yesterday with Bill McKinnon of Boston, who helped train Frank Moran. Fulton stands about 6 feet, 4½ inches in height and has a reach of 84 inches, which is longer than Willard's.

McKinnon is not very tall and he had a hard job trying to land on Fulton. To the oldtimers present Fulton's build, from the waist up, recalled that of Bob Fitzsimmons, only the new comer is much larger than the old champion. He has a small waist, but strong, massive shoulders. After he had finished boxing with McKinnon, Fulton wrestled for a while with Tex O'Rourke. He also worked on the chest pulleys, skipped rope and did some shadow boxing. Fulton will continue his training at the Pioneer Club until his bout with Al Reich, at the Stadium A. C., on April 28.

Harry Pollok and Dan McKetrick, the boxing promoters, plan to conduct a fistic club at Washington Park in Brooklyn during the Summer. They will soon apply to the State Athletic Commission for a license, and will make a bid for the proposed ten-round bout between Frank Moran and Jack Dillon. Billy Gibson, manager of the Stadium Athletic Club, has already offered Moran $17,500 to box Dillon at that club, and Ike Dorgan, Moran's manager, has the offer under consideration. The bout will go to the highest bidder.

John Weismantel, manager of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, also proposes to hold boxing bouts at Ebbets Field during the coming Summer. He staged several big bouts there last Summer which drew big crowds. It is expected that if Fred Fulton disposes of Al Reich in impressive style on April 28, his next match, probably with Coffey or Moran, may be held at Ebbets Field.

LESLEY GOLF AT BROOKLINE

Cup Matches to be Played on Massachusetts Course Sept. 29-30.

The Massachusetts Golf Association has selected the Country Club of Brookline as the location for the Lesley Cup matches on Sept. 29 and 30. The date of the tournament was announced some time ago, but the selection of the course is always left to the golf association of the district in which the matches of the year are to be played. The Massachusetts Golf Association shows a preference for the famous course over which Quimet defeated Vardon and Ray in 1913, for the last Lesley Cup matches in the Boston district were played on the same course.

On the first day of the tournament the Metropolitan team will engage the Veterans, a team composed of four players from the home district and three players each from the visiting districts, while the Boston team meets the Pennsylvanians. The winners of the first day will be opponents in the final on Sept. 30. Under the leadership of Findlay S. Douglas the Metropolitan golfers were victorious at Merion last year and it is expected that the same team that won the trophy last year will defend it this season.

JIM COFFEY STOPS GEYER.

Denver Boxer Knocked Out in Sixth Round at Stadium A. C.

Jim Coffey, the big son of Roscommon County, Ireland, who was regarded by many as worthy of serious consideration as a contender for Jess Willard's heavyweight championship title until he was knocked out by Frank Moran, advanced a step last night in his effort to regain his pugilistic prestige. His opponent was Jack Geyer of Denver, who has been boxing for many years, mostly in the West, with varying success. The men were opponents in what was to have been the feature attraction of ten rounds at the Stadium Athletic Club in the Manhattan Opera House in West Thirty-fourth Street, but, after the big Irishman had beaten his opponent about the ring for a little more than five rounds, the Denver boxer's seconds tossed a towel into the ring as a token of defeat for their man.

This action was unnecessary, for Referee Kid McPartland, an old-time boxer, had stepped between the combatants shortly after the bell had sent the men on their way in the fifth round, after Coffey had landed a heavy right-hand swing on the side of Geyer's face, which sent the latter reeling into a corner of the ring. This was the only blow landed in the round, and, although it was aimed at the Denver heavyweight's jaw, it struck high on the cheekbone. Nevertheless, it had the full weight of Coffey's powerful shoulders behind it and sent Geyer wobbling and totally oblivious of his surroundings on to the ropes. Then, when Coffey was rushing eagerly at his adversary to complete his task, McPartland put his arms about Geyer's body and frantically motioned the Irish heavyweight that hostilities were ended for the night. To make doubly sure that no further blows would be struck their protége, Geyer's seconds threw a towel into the ring, and at this sign Coffey jumped through the ropes amid a great outburst of applause.

It was Coffey's bout from the start, for, although he showed no wonderful ability himself, the Western boxer seemed to be a toy before him. Twice before the finish he had Geyer on the floor and in distress.

FOE OF BOXING MEETS MORAN

Senator Jones and Heavyweight Have Friendly Verbal Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13.—Senator Samuel A. Jones, who has introduced a bill to repeal the boxing law, met Frank Moran, runner up for the heavyweight championship, in the Senate lobby today. The honors went to Moran.

Senator Jones, the foe of rum, says he used to be handy with the gloves some twenty years ago. He and Moran did not try that kind of an argument today, but they went the limit in a test of their vocabularies.

Senator Jones thought Moran was a "perfect gentleman," but was all wrong in his choice of a "profession." Moran made no such remarks about the Senator, but confined himself to an academic discussion of the manly art.

"Well, anyway," concluded the Senator from Chenango, "there wont be any legislation along that line this session."

And the other Senators who listened conceded that the Senator from Chenango spoke the truth about his legislation.

Old Farmhouse for Golf Club.

Work is progressing rapidly on the links of the recently organized North Hempstead Country Club under the supervision of Ben Nicholls. A Colonial farmhouse is being remodeled and changed into a commodious clubhouse and a large barn, dating from 1832, is being transformed into a unique place for dancing and entertainments. The work on the course is going forward with such speed that Nicholls expects to have the first nine holes ready for play on Decoration Day. At a recent meeting of the club the following officers were elected: John H. Love, President; John C. Baker, Vice President; F. H. Filloy, Treasurer; Ernest M. Strong, Secretary, and Frank M. Belden, Golf Captain.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem Sporting Club—Marty Cross vs. Jimmy Coffey; Pal Moore vs. Mickey Dunn. Both ten round bouts.

New Polo Athletic Association—Chick Simler vs. Willie Ryan; Eddie McGlynn vs. Bobby Ford. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round contests also.

East New York A. C., Brooklyn—Jimmy Murray vs. Terry Moran; Wild Bill Rooney vs. Young West. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Frankie Diemeyer vs. Harry Pierce; Young Sailor Burke vs. Happy Mahoney. Both ten-round bouts.

QUITS HORSE SHOW WITH HIS ENTRIES

J. Campbell Thompson Resents Decision Disqualifying His Harness Pair.

J. Campbell Thompson, the New York amateur horseman, who for many years has been prominent at horse shows in Madison Square Garden and elsewhere, withdrew all his entries last night from the twenty-fourth annual horse show of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, being held in the club's arena at Prospect Park Plaza.

The incident which caused the withdrawal of the Thompson horses occurred early in the evening, in a class for pairs of harness horses, in which there were five entries. The contestants were driven around the ring to give the judges an idea of their general appearance and conformation for five minutes before they were told to line up. Then followed several conferences among the judges, after which Charles Barry, who was driving Nestledown Blazer and Nestledown Blazes, the Thompson pair, was ordered to get on the platform, and a measure was put over the horses by the club's veterinarian. They were found to be under height and were ordered out of the ring.

Mr. Thompson immediately entered the ring and protested to the judges. They in turn referred him to the veterinarian, who maintained that the horses did not come up to the requirements of the class in height. In spite of Mr. Thompson s efforts to convince the officials that the horses were eligible for the event, they were not allowed to compete. The owner immediately retired from the ring and withdrew all his other entries.

The blue ribbon was finally awarded to Miss Isabelle Wanamaker's pair, Eve and Suave, the second prize going to another Philadelphian, in A. W. Atkinson, who showed Maud Muller and Meteor.

One of the most popular victories of the evening was in the saddle class for undocked horses, the first prize going to Miss Helen S. Leeming's chestnut mare, Remigia, which was well shown by G. A. Anderson. Miss Leeming who is the daughter of the President of the club, bought the horse last Winter from H. S. Ramsdall of Newburg, N. Y. The entry is a wonderful saddler, being half Arab and half Kentucky saddle horse. The red went to Samuel Keller's Jac Jacobs with Field Marshal. The awards:

Horses suitable for harness and saddle purposes, open to members of the Riding and Driving Club only.—Won by George A. Anderson's ch. g. MacGregor, ridden by Miss Marjorie Hubbs; Mrs. Edwin G. Babcock's blk. g. Woodford, second; W. H. Meyer, Jr.'s, b. g. Bobbie Gaylor, third; Mrs. Preston Davie's b. g. Viceburn, fourth.

Pairs, Harness Horses, Over 14.2 and Under 15.2 Hands.—Won by Miss Isabella Wanamaker's Eve and Suave; A. W. Atkinson's Maud Muller and Meteor, second; John L. Bushnell's Gypsy Girl and Gypsy Maid, third; Emil Seelig's Perfect and Perfection, fourth.

Saddle Horses, Undocked, Over 15 and not Exceeding 15.2 Hands.—Won by Miss Helen Leeming's ch. m. Remigia; S. K. Jacobs's ch. g. Field Marshal, second; Miss Ethel Hanan's b. m. Bella, third; W. R. Coe's ch. m. Sonia, fourth.

Ponies in Harness, Over 13.2 and not Exceeding 14.2 Hands.—Won by Willebrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity; Halcyon Farm's b. m. Canterbury Dilham's Pride, second; Muriel Wiggins's b. m. Brownemia, third.

Harness Horses, Ladies to Drive.—Won by Miss Isabelle Wanamaker's ch. m. Suave, driven by owner; F. M. Warburg's blk. m. Woodlands Empress, driven by Miss Clemence Craft, second; John L. Bushnell's b. g. The Governor, driven by Mrs. John L. Bushnell, third; A. W. Atkinson's ch. m. Watton Treasure, driven by Miss L. B. Webb, fourth.

Pole Mounts.—Won by H. S. Crossman's b. m. Comet; William Post and Son's ch. m. Handsalette, second; William Post and Son's ch. m. Sugar Babe, third; William Post and Son's ch. g. Mechanic, fourth.

Saddle Horses, Ridden by Ladies, over 14.2 and Under 15.2 Hands.—Won by Mrs. Robert E. Tod's b. m. Sceptre; G. A. Anderson's ch. g. MacGregor, ridden by Miss M. Hubbs, second; W. R. Coe's b. m. Natalie, ridden by Mrs. H. J. McGibbon, third; W. R. Coe's ch. m. Sonia, ridden by Belle Beach, fourth.

Runabout Class, horses not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, to be shown to a runabout.—Won by John L. Bushnell's b. m. Gypsy Maid; A. S. Colgate's b. g. Billiken, second; William Rosen's b. g. Rex, third; Charles H. Leary's b. m. Molanda, fourth.

Saddle Horses, docked, over 15 hands 2 inches.—Won by Mrs. Edwin G. Babcock's blk. g. Woodford; Owenoke Farm's b. g. Tennessee, second; C. P. Schlicke's blk. g. Midnight, third; Mrs. George Crouch's br. g. Royal, fourth.

Jumpers, best performance over jumps at 4 feet 6 inches.—Won by S. S. Norton's b. g. Confidence; Mrs. Attmore Robinson's b. m. Golden Duck, second; Robert E. Tod's b. g. Aviator, third; Hobart D. Betts's b. g. Highbinder, fourth.

Jumpers, best performance over jumps at 5 feet.—Won by Mrs. Attmore Robinson's b. m. Golden Duck; S. S. Norton's b. g. Confidence, second; Robert E. Tod's b. g. Aviator, third; Albert Meyer's br. g. The Wasp, fourth.

CARLETON SQUASH VICTOR.

Wins Harvard Club Class C Event by Defeating F. M. Weld.

Guy E. Carleton won the Class C squash tennis championship at the Harvard Club yesterday afternoon when he defeated F. M. Weld in one of the best matches that has been played on the courts this season. It was a keenly fought competition throughout, and it looked as if Weld would win in the third game. Having won the first two games at 16—15 and 15—7, he continued his fast pace in the third game and almost ran out to a victory. With the score at 10—4 in favor of Weld, Carleton's play braced and he not only won this game at 15—6, but carried off the honors in the next two at 15—8 and 18—14. Weld made a determined stand in the fifth game, but his reserve strength was not equal to stopping Carleton.

After a long playing period the Columbia Club championship has at last been decided. F. S. Keeler is the holder of the title, having defeated both H. D. Bulkley and M. L. Cornell in the play off of a triple tie for first place. Keeler's victory over Cornell was scored at 15—10, 15—6.

A number of matches were played in the Classes B and C squash tournaments at the Yale Club yesterday, the former event having progressed to the third round, while the Class C is in the second round. Several close matches have been played in both events. The summary:

Class B, First Round.—J. C. Tomlinson defeated B. J. Green, 15—13, 15—13.

Second Round.—J. C. Tomlinson defeated H. Sproul, 15—14, 18—20, 15—12; P. L. Dodge defeated J. M. Watrous, 14—18, 15—3, 15—8; G. Stevens defeated J. Victor, 15—9, 15—13; M. Prentice defeated P. S. Brinsmade, 15—12, 13—19, 15—12; C. J. McGuire defeated J. S. Spraker, 15—9, 15—12; J. S. O'Rourke, Jr., defeated J. de Forest, 15—10, 15—9; J. B. Cornell defeated F. M. Blodgett, 15—6, 18—13; L. Bradford defeated T. O. Strong, 15—13, 15—4.

Third Round. — Y. Stevens defeated M. Prentice, 15—3, 15—9; C. J. McGuire defeated J. S. O'Rourke, Jr., 15—3, 6—15, 15—12.

Class C, First Round.—F. B. Makepeace defeated M. Sleard, 15—13, 15—7; L. Connick defeated A. G. Blaisdell, 18—13, 10—15, 15—9; C. E. Merrill, Jr., defeated T. R. Wells, 15—9, 8—15, 15—3; E. A. Trowbridge defeated C. T. Cooney, 15—9, 15—7.

Second Round—F. B. Makepeace defeated C. S. Landers, 18—13, 15—9.

Three matches were played in the Princeton Club Championship squash tournament yesterday and another was won by default. One upset marked the play, Dr. H. R. Mixsell, one of the best of the Princeton players, being defeated by R. Holland in a three-game match, at 10—15, 15—10, 18—17. The summary:

First Round.—H. Tobey defeated R. Monks, 15—5, 15—6; R. M. Forsythe defeated W. E. Hope by default; R. Holland defeated Dr. H. R. Mixsell, 10—15, 15—10, 18—17; R. Piel defeated H. Caesar, 15—9, 8—15, 15—11.

Dr. J. S. Read reached the semi-final round of the Class B squash tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday when he defeated S. D. Eldridge at 15—7, 15—2. Dr. Read will play H. Rowe in the semi-final round. In the Class A tournament, J. Doig won from M. McGowan by default.

Tennis at Kings County T. C.

The courts of the Kings County Tennis Club, the oldest tennis club in Brooklyn, will open tomorrow. The club will make a new departure this year in holding a tournament to decide the junior championship of Long Island.

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Yesterday morning The New York American added another achievement to its long record of getting to the public first with important news.

The note from Carranza to the United States Government demanding the withdrawal of American troops was forwarded to The New York American from its correspondent in Queretaro, and was printed yesterday morning in The American before any other newspaper or the United States Government had received it.

Mexican News in The New York American

Damon Runyon—whose lively and vigorous pen has a touch of Kipling—is with the United States troops in Mexico. His articles, vivid with color and movement, are being eagerly read in The American.

The American's correspondents are on the border—with the invading columns—at Mexico City—and at Carranza's headquarters.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Active at Lower Prices on Submarine and Mexican News.

It was not at all necessary to cast about yesterday for an explanation of the increased activity on the Stock Exchange and for the sharp decline which accompanied the expansion in the dealings. The sufficient reason for this movement was found in the plain implications of the German reply to our inquiries about the submarine attacks on merchant ships, and particularly about the Sussex disaster and in the news from Mexico. In the latter case it was plain that the course events had taken had created a difficult situation, while the German note, confirming, as it seemed, the belief that the Sussex was attacked by a German submarine, plainly brought our relations with Germany to a graver stage.

While not professing to know the course which Washington would take, the likelihood of a break in relations with the Berlin Government was thought to be measurably increased by the character and contents of the German reply. This view, however, was not unanimous. While the belief had been growing in banking circles that a break was inevitable the same view had not been taken as widely among stock market traders. It was being said yesterday that a majority of those in the Street were still adhering to the belief that we would continue to maintain diplomatic relations with Germany. Not all of those who held to this view refrained, from selling, however, for in some parts of the list the fall in prices was sufficient to induce further selling merely as a matter of precaution.

In some quarters the impression prevailed that important financial interests were buyers in yesterday's market on scale orders, taking stocks as they were offered down, but not engaging in any aggressive bidding. This sort of buying was accompanied by a good deal of traders' buying, including short covering. The stock which was sold seemed to come from traders recently long of stock and from commission accounts. This latter selling was induced by the adverse news following upon the sagging market of recent days. This sort of selling was perfectly natural under the circumstances, for all had to admit that the immediate outlook in respect to the important matters of foreign relations with which the country is now concerned was uncertain, and uncertainty in respect to an unfavorable situation naturally induces caution.

So much interest was taken in our foreign relations that lesser things attracted relatively little attention. The further decline in French exchange led to fresh queries regarding the probably outcome of the negotiations for a new French loan in this market. Apparently these negotiations are proceeding favorably, the view in well-informed banking quarters being that the credit will be established in due course. It is felt that news of the completion of these negotiations would serve materially to strengthen the market for French exchange, and presumably such a result would ensue. At the same time it is recalled that the French share of the Anglo-French loan did not bring about a recovery in French exchange comparable with the recovery in sterling.

Owing to the fact that Great Britain, in addition to financing her own foreign purchases, is financing a very large amount of purchases for her allies, sterling is the exchange subjected to the greatest pressure, but it is also the exchange which has the widest and most effective support. It is profiting not only by the premiership which it enjoyed in the past, but even more by the credits created through the steady flow of securities which England is able to keep up because of her enormous accumulations of American investments in the years when English investors were placing a large part of their surplus income at the disposal of the American market. If France was as well supplied with American securities her exchange rate would no doubt be much less depreciated than it is. She has securities aplenty, but most of them are less available in this market than those which England holds. It is believed, however, that out of the vast amount which French investors hold a very large amount can be selected which will be acceptable here as collateral for a new loan.

FRANCS SELL AT NEW LOW.

Dollar Buys 6 Francs 7½ Centimes —Italian Exchange Brisk.

French exchange made a new low record yesterday, moving downward under a light demand until a dollar brought 6 francs 7½ centimes in a draft on Paris. This represented a decline for the day of 2½ centimes and a discount from the normal quotation of 17.2 per cent.

In some banking quarters evidences of short selling were found as a factor behind the decline, but this influence was considered negligible when compared with the other powers at work.

The impression appeared to be held by some in the Street that the expected French loan had struck a snag and would not be completed. In quarters thoroughly familiar with the loan negotiations it was said, however, that fears of that sort were groundless. The statement was made that satisfactory progress toward a secured loan or credit was being made and that when all details had been rounded out it would be found that France's commercial and financial needs in this country had been provided for far into the future. So far information is not obtainable as to whether the arrangement will involve a public offering of securities or will be a banking credit only.

While francs were moving downward Italian exchange was unusually strong yesterday, lire scoring a gain of 1½ per cent. over the closing rate of Wednesday. In exchange circles it was thought that Italy had obtained or would shortly obtain fresh credits in this country.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	76.87	76.18	76.30	—.65
25 industrials	96.88	95.12	95.34	—1.54
50 stocks	86.87	85.65	85.82	—1.09

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 13	86.87	85.65	85.82	—1.09
April 12	87.13	86.67	86.91	— .50
April 11	87.88	87.31	87.50	— .23
April 10	88.00	87.13	87.78	+ .55
April 8	87.46	86.99	87.18	— .25
April 7	88.14	86.98	87.43	—1.05
April 6	88.78	88.31	88.44	+ .06
April 5	88.71	88.07	88.39	+ .39
April 4	88.58	87.89	88.00	— .22
April 3	88.87	87.76	88.05	+ .56
April 1	87.82	87.46	87.69	+ .17

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	88.87	3	85.65	13	85.82
1915	75.36	30	64.54	1	72.60
1914	70.98	2	65.24	23	67.26
1913	62.51	4	56.44	20	56.68
1912	71.18	26	68.03	1	70.39

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	85.82
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.26
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.06	Feb. 1	66.06
1912	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 30	69.37	Sept. 25	77.69

*To date.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	718,400
Same day last year	1,206,677
Year to date	48,215,447
Same period last year	26,905,864
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.82 —1.09
Same day last year	89.90 + .58

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	70.72	Apr. 15	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
138	141	100	Adams Express	143	143	143	143	—1
20	20½	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	20	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
9⅜	9½	300	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
27½	27⅞	3,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28⅜	28⅝	27½	27½	—1⅛
78½	78	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76¼	76½	75½	76	— ⅞
96⅝	97½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
70	70½	3,000	Am. Beet Sugar	71⅝	71⅝	70	70	—2
58⅜	59	7,400	Am. Can	60	60¼	58⅝	58⅝	—1⅝
111	112¼	200	Am. Can pf	111¾	111½	111⅝	111⅝	— ⅛
63	63⅝	4,800	Am. Car & Fdry	67¼	67¼	65	65	—2½
153	154½	1,800	Am. Coal Products	157	157	153	153	—4½
52½	53	200	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	53	53	— ½
9⅛	10	200	Am. H. & Leather	9¼	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
50½	51	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52	52½	50¾	50¾	—2¼
26½	26⅞	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	27½	27⅝	26¾	26¾	— ⅝
23	23¼	3,100	Am. Linseed	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
46½	47	2,000	Am. Linseed pf	46	47½	46	46½	+ ½
72⅝	73	26,600	Am. Locomotive	75¾	76⅛	72½	72½	—3⅝
101	102½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅛	101⅜	— ⅞
34½	35½	500	Am. Malt pf	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅞
98	98½	18,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101	101¼	98	98	—3½
112	113	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅞	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅞
94	94½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
50	50½	1,500	Am. Steel F'dries	51½	51½	50	50	—2½
100	109½	100	Am. Sugar Ref	100	109	109	109	—1½
128	128⅜	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128¼	128¼	128	128	— ⅞
105½	106	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	106	106	106	106	+ ½
46½	48	1,600	Am. Woolen	49⅝	49⅝	47	47	—2½
97½	98	200	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
17	19	100	Am. Writing P. pf	17	17	17	17	
91½	92	12,910	Am. Zinc Lt. S	94½	94⅝	91¼	91¼	—3⅝
84½	84⅝	18,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	85⅞	86¼	84½	84⅞	—1⅝
66	66½	300	Associated Oil	66½	66¾	66½	66⅝	— ⅛
102⅞	103¼	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¼	103½	102⅝	103	— ⅜
100⅜	100⅝	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100½	— ⅝
101½	101⅝	24,325	Baldwin Loco	104	104½	101½	101½	—3¼
85½	85⅝	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	86½	86⅞	85⅝	85⅝	—1
76	76½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76⅝	76½	76½	+ ⅛
2⅛	2⅜	800	Batopilas Mining	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
465	470	100	Bethlehem Steel	474	474	474	474	+9
85¾	86½	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	88	86⅛	86	86	— ⅛
80	81	100	Burns Brothers	81	81	81	81	—1
92½	93⅜	7,400	Butte & Superior	93⅝	94¼	92¼	92½	—2
28	29	100	Butterick Co	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
29	30	10	Do., odd lot	29	29	29	29	
21⅝	22¼	900	California Petrol	21⅜	22½	21⅜	22	—1½
47	49¼	400	California Pet. pf	50	50	49¼	49¼	— ⅜
163½	165	1,900	Canadian Pacific	166⅜	166⅝	163½	163⅝	—1⅝
52⅝	53¼	1,200	Central Leather Co	53	53	52	52	—1½
110⅝	110⅞	200	Central Leather pf	110½	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
93	93⅜	200	Chandler Motor	93⅞	93⅞	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
60½	61¼	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	61⅞	60⅜	60⅜	—1⅝
12⅜	12½	600	Chi. Great Western	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
35	35½	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	35½	35½	35	35	— ⅛
93¾	94	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93¾	94	93	93	—1
165	180	14	Chi. & Northw. pf	165	165	165	165	
173⅜	173⅝	1,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	175	175	173⅝	173⅝	— ⅜
222½	223	800	Chile Copper	223	223	222	222	— ⅞
53⅜	53⅝	2,700	Chino Copper	54⅝	54⅞	53½	53⅝	— ⅞
42¼	42⅝	4,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44	41⅝	42¼	—2
23	23	100	Col. & Southern	26	26	26	26	— ½
133½	134	300	Consolidated Gas	134	134	133⅝	133⅝	— ¾
82½	83¼	700	Continental Can	83	83	82½	82¾	—1
18⅝	18⅞	7,700	Corn Products Ref	19½	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
92½	92⅝	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	93	93	93	93	+ ¾
88¼	88¾	60,800	Crucible Steel	91½	91⅞	88	88¼	—3
114½	116½	100	Crucible Steel pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	—1⅝
216	220	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	221	221	221	221	—1
97	97¾	100	Detroit United Ry	98⅝	98⅝	96⅝	96⅝	—1⅝
106½	108	300	Diamond Match	108	108	108½	108½	—1½
45⅝	46	5,600	Distillers' Secur	47	47	45¾	45¾	—1⅛
24⅝	25	1,100	Dome Mines	25⅝	25¼	24½	24⅝	— ⅝
60½	61	300	Elec. Storage Bat	61	61	60½	60½	— ¾
35	35½	7,400	Erie	36½	36¼	35	35	—1¼
50¾	50⅝	2,200	Erie 1st pf	51½	51½	50¾	50¾	—1¼
40	42½	200	Erie 2d pf	42¾	42¾	42	42	—1
330	340	20	General Chemical	330	330	330	330	
165	166	300	General Electric	166¾	167¼	165	165	—2½
449		100	General Motors	450	450	450	450	—10
115⅜	115⅞	200	General Motors pf	115¾	115⅞	115⅜	115⅜	—
76½	76⅝	15,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	78	78¼	76½	76⅝	—2¼
86	89	200	Granby Consol	88	88	88	88	—1
119¾	119¾	1,500	Great Northern pf	120	120	119¾	119¾	— ½
41½	41⅝	4,800	G. N. certs. ore prop	42⅞	42⅞	41⅜	41½	—1½
48¼	46⅝	1,400	Greene-Cananea	48⅝	48¼	46	46⅛	—3
21	21⅞	900	Guggenheim Explor	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	— ⅝
68	74	200	Gulf States Steel	74	74	73⅜	73⅜	
69	76	100	Gulf States S. 2d pf	75	75	75	75	
101½	102¾	500	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	
45¾	45⅞	7,100	Inspiration Copper	45¾	46⅜	45¼	45¼	—1¼
16⅝	16⅞	1,000	Interboro Consol	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
73⅛	73½	500	Interboro Con. pf	74	74	73⅛	73½	— ⅝
18½	20	100	Int. Agricultural	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	18¾	— ½
58½	59	500	Int. Agricultural pf	59	59	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅞
108¾	110¼	500	Int. Harvester, N.J.	111¼	111¼	109	109	—2½
118	119½	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	+ ½
20½	20⅝	15,800	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	20⅝	21⅜	20	20⅜	— ⅛
72⅝	72½	82,610	Int. Mer. Mar. pf t. r	73¼	74½	71⅞	72½	—1½
47	47⅛	8,400	Int. Nickel	48¼	48¾	47	47	—1⅜
47½	47⅝	600	Int. Paper pf	47⅜	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	— ½
87	90	500	Jewel Tea	90	88⅝	88	88⅝	+2½
109½	110½	200	Jewel Tea pf	110¼	110¼	110½	110½	— ½
25¾	25¾	1,000	Kansas City South	25⅞	25⅞	25	25	— ⅛
80	85	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	82	82	82	82	+1⅝
74⅝	74⅞	6,900	Kelly Spring Tire	75⅝	76	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅞
55½	55⅝	17,850	Kennecott Copper	57⅞	57¾	55½	55½	—1½
74	75	4,000	Lackawanna Steel	75¼	75¼	74	74⅝	— ⅞
105	108¼	300	Laclede Gas	106	106	106	108	+ ¾
52	52¼	8,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	53⅞	54	52	52	—1⅞
14	17¼	6,200	Lehigh Valley	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17	— ⅛
118	120	100	Liggett & Myers pf	120	120	120	120	—1
115½	121	100	Lorll., (P.) Co., pf	120	120	120	120	— ⅛
125	128	200	Louis. & Nash	125	125	125	125	— ⅜
70½	71½	5,600	Maxwell Motors	72¾	72¾	70½	71	—2
83⅜	84½	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	85½	85½	83⅞	83⅞	—2⅛
54	55½	3,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	56¾	56¾	54⅜	55	—2
102⅝	103	46,300	Mexican Petroleum	108	108½	102⅜	103	—6¼
37⅜	37⅝	4,900	Miami Copper	38½	38½	37½	37⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	7	400	Minn. & St. Louis	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	35	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35⅜	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
41½	43¾	100	Mo. Pacific tr	41¾	41¾	42	42	— ½
77½	79	300	Montana Power	78	78	78	78	— ⅝
113	115	100	Montana Power pf	114	114	114	114	—1
78½	79	500	Nat. Cloak & Suit	78	79	78	78½	
108	110	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅝
22	23½	600	Nat. En. & St. Co	23¾	23¾	23	23	—1
65	65½	900	Nat. Lead Co	66	66	65¼	65¼	—1½
16⅝	16⅞	8,000	Nevada Con. Cop	17¼	17⅜	16¾	16⅞	— ½
138	139	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	141½	141½	138	138	—3½
101⅝	101⅞	4,700	N. Y. Central	102⅜	102⅜	101½	101⅜	—1
60¼	60½	2,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	61⅝	61¾	60¼	60¼	—1¼
27½	27⅝	1,100	N. Y. Ont. & West	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
121	121⅝	2,200	Norfolk & Western	121½	121⅝	120½	121	— ⅝
87	89	100	Nor. & W. pf., s30f	87½	87½	87½	87½	
66⅝	67	100	North American	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅝
110⅜	111¼	1,200	Northern Pacific	111⅝	111⅜	111	111⅛	— ½
23½	24⅜	810	Pacific Mail	24⅝	24⅜	23½	23½	—1¼
33	38	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	34	34	34	34	+ ½
56¾	57	2,200	Penn. R. R	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	
103¾	103¾	200	People's Gas, Chi	103½	103½	103½	103⅝	
8	12	1,000	Peoria & Eastern	9	9	9	9	+1
42	42⅝	1,500	Philadelphia Co	43¼	43⅜	41⅜	42¼	—1½
26	30½	700	Pittsburgh Coal	28¼	28½	26	26½	
102¾	103	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102½	102½	102¼	102½	— ⅛
50	51	900	Pressed Steel Car	50½	50¼	48⅝	50	—1⅝
102	103	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	102½	102¼	102¼	102½	+ ⅜
161½	162	100	Pullman Co	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝	— ⅝
2⅞	3⅛	500	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	
4	4⅜	100	Quicksilver pf	4	4	4	4	
87¾	88	800	Railway Steel Sp	88½	88½	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅜
23⅝	23¾	8,600	Ray Con. Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¾	— ⅛
82½	83¼	22,000	Reading	84	84	82	82¼	—1⅞
49½	49⅞	8,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	50¼	50¼	49⅜	49½	—1
108	108½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	108½	108½	108	108	— ½
1	1¼	1,100	St. Louis & San F	1½	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3	4	876	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	4	4	3	3¼	— ⅛
2¼	2⅝	1,455	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	2⅝	3	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
16	17	400	St. Louis Southw	17	17	17	17	
14½	14⅝	200	Seaboard Air Line	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
175½	178	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	177	177	175	175	—3
33	34	3,000	Shattuck-Arizona	34¼	34¼	33	33¼	—1⅜
53	53½	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	55	55	54	54	— ½
96½	96⅝	3,200	Southern Pacific	97⅜	97⅜	96¼	96½	— ⅞
20⅜	20⅝	1,400	Southern Railway	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
59	59¼	300	Southern Ry. pf	59¼	59½	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅝
137½	138	11,000	Studebaker Co	140	140½	137½	138	—2¾
50⅞	51¼	2,100	Tennessee Copper	52	52	50⅞	50⅞	—1
180⅜	190¼	8,100	Texas Co	193	193	189	190	—4
61½	62	200	Third Avenue	61½	61⅜	61½	61⅜	
6¼	6½	200	Union B. & P. Co	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
30½	30½	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
132½	133	2,600	Union Pacific	132¾	133¼	131½	131½	— ⅝
82⅞	83	100	Union Pacific pf	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅛
61	62	800	United Cigar Mfrs	62	62	61¾	62	
92¼	92⅜	700	United Cigar Stores	93¼	93¼	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
145	145½	7,200	United Fruit Co	146½	147	144¾	145	—2⅝
28½	29½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
19½	20	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅜
153¾	154¼	25,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	158½	158¾	153⅜	153⅜	—4⅞
1⅝	1½	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
1½	1½	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	
53⅜	53	3,600	U. S. Rubber	54	54¾	52⅞	52⅞	—1⅝
73⅝	74	8,300	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M	76¼	76¼	73⅜	73⅞	—2¼
82⅝	83	80,300	U. S. Steel	83⅝	83⅝	82¼	83	—1½
117⅛	117⅜	800	U. S. Steel pf	117⅞	118	117¼	117⅜	—2
81	81⅞	5,500	Utah Copper	82	82¼	80⅞	81	—1½
43	44	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	43¾	43¾	43	43	—1
144½	145	400	Wabash	147	147	145	145	— ⅝
43¾	44⅜	3,000	Wabash pf. A	44¾	44¾	43¾	44	—1
26½	26¾	1,800	Wabash pf. B	27	27	26½	26¾	—1
30¼	30⅝	800	Western Maryland	31	31	30¼	30¼	—1
88½	89	500	Western Union Tel	89¼	89¼	88½	88¼	—1
61½	61⅝	25,800	Westinghs. E. & M	63¾	63¾	61¾	61⅝	—2
3¼	3⅜	600	Wheeling & L. E	4	4	3½	3½	— ⅝
225	230	300	Willys-Overland	228	228	227	227	—8
225	230	60	Do., odd lots	226	226	225	225	
102¼	104	200	W.-O. pf. sub. cfs. f. p.	104	104	104	104	— ⅞
125	125½	2,400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	125⅞	125¾	124½	125½	

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Views on Stockholders' Lists.

The bill passed a few days ago at Albany, not yet signed by Governor Whitman, prohibiting the sale of stockholders' lists, has its supporters and it opponents in the financial district. There is a party which contends that the lists of stockholders of all corporations should be accessible at all times to anybody who wants to see them. This is the English way and one has to pay no more than a shilling to see any list in London he wants. The supporters of this view hold that there cannot be too much publicity of corporation affairs, and that the public should have the right to learn the names of the owners of the various corporations. The other party holds that it might injure stockholders to have their names public property and that the advantages accruing from the light cast on corporation ownership would not offset the possible personal injury to the individual. The bill is not considered in a kindly fashion by brokers who depend for their mailing records upon "sucker lists" made up from the names of corporation stock owners.

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Between Two Fires.

When the traders had the submarine situation before them, in any one of its several "crises," they sold stocks off a point or so and decided that they had paid due observance to a piece of bad news. When the Mexican troubles involved this country the submarine controversy had settled down into a tiresome exchange of views, and they put that aside while they made a few readjustments to allow for the changed status of the companies operating in Mexico. Yesterday the two troubles met head on, and the Washington correspondents alternated German "ominous aspects" and "Mexican serious possibilities." Between the two there was not much ground for the bullishly inclined trader to stand on with safety. He turned bear for a while, with reservations, and sold stocks. There was almost enough bearish opinion in the Street to make the occasional buyer of stocks believe that it was time to pick up some bargains.

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A Popular Theory.

When a man has been around brokerage offices long enough he usually subscribes to the axiom that as a rule stocks are a good short sale when every one sees nothing ahead but prosperity, and a safe purchase when no one sees why prices should not go a good deal lower. It is a rule that the men who profit most in the stock market are those who keep a few guesses ahead of the crowd, but sometimes they get too far ahead.

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Legalizing a Practice.

Bankers said that the decision of the British authorities to add gold and securities to the list of contraband would have no effect on international deal

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STEEL RAIL PRICES ADVANCE $5 A TON

Bessemer Rails to be Taken After May 1, 1917, Will Be $33, and Open Hearth $35.

OLD RATES STOOD 13 YEARS

Buyers, Warned of Rise, Have Ordered Nearly a Million and a Half Tons Since March 1.

The intimation given by Chairman E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation last week that railroad rail prices might be advanced became a fact yesterday when increases of $5 a ton for Bessemer and open-hearth rails were decided upon. After May 1 contracts placed for rails to be delivered after May 1, 1917, will be $35 a ton for open-hearth and $38 a ton for Bessemer. The old price of $28 a ton for Bessemer rails has been in force for thirteen years without change.

Dispatches from the Pittsburgh district yesterday said the independent companies were also adding $5 a ton to their rail prices. In fact, it may be a question whether the corporation or its competitors first broke away from the old quotations. The railroads, it is understood, had warning more than a month ago that the rail market was in shape to move upward at any time, and heavy buying of rails of late has shown that they took the hint. It is estimated that between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 tons of rails have been sold since March 1 for delivery next year.

The leading makers of rails outside the Steel Corporation are the Cambria, Lackawanna, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and Maryland Steel Companies. Officers of some of these concerns were in favor of the increase before Jan. 1, but the Steel Corporation management was not ready to take the step at that time. Since the movement was started conditions in the industry have changed so that the old rail prices stood far below quotations for other products of the same class. Steel bars are selling at 2½ cents a pound, double the current Bessemer rail price and rounds, used in the manufacture of shells, are bringing more than three times as much as rails. Billets from which rails, bars and rounds are rolled are quoted at $45 a ton, compared with $20 a ton a year ago.

Judge Gary has told railroad men frequently in the past five years that the time was coming when standard rails must sell for more. That was because the carriers were constantly making their specifications more severe, thus adding to the cost of manufacture. The inclusion of more costly materials caused the price for certain qualities of rails to rise, but there was no more profit in making them than before. Added to greater cost of manufacture there has been a substantial increase in the cost of basic materials, and, steel men say, the advance put into effect yesterday was inevitable.

The highest level for rails on record was $100 a ton in 1867, when a rapidly expanding demand, because of ambitious railroad building in the West, came upon a limited manufacturing capacity. In 1873 the average price was $120.53, and in 1880 the quotation had dropped to $67.52 per ton. By 1885 the average level was $28.52, but in 1890 $31.78 was recorded. From 1893 to 1898 the quotation receded from $28.12 to $17.02. When the Steel Corporation was formed in 1901 an effort was made to stabilize the rail market, and in 1903 the price of $28 was established for Bessemer rails that lasted until the new rate was decided upon yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	3		3½	..
Richmond	3	3½	4	3
Atlanta	3	3½	3½	3
Chicago	3		3	..
St. Louis	3	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	3	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4	4½	4	3
San Francisco	6½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2½
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	1½	2	1½

*TIME LOANS.

30 days	2½@2¾	5 months	3@3½
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3@3½
4 months	3		

*Regular mixed collateral all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8667 London	4.76½	4.76⅞
5.1828 Paris	6.07½	6.06⅜
19.20 Spain	19.32	19.37
5.1826 Switzerland	5.18	5.17
19.225 Greece	19.33	19.38
92.28 Berlin	72.62½	72.68½
20.20 Austria	12.48	12.52
26.80 Scandinavia	26.75	26.80
40.19 Holland	42.58½	42.81½
5.1826 Italy	6.43½	6.43
51.45 Russia	....	30.20
China—		
.... Hongkong	49.50	49.62½
.... Shanghai	69.50	69.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.36	42.41
32.40 Rio	22.78	22.87

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅛	$4.70⅛	$4.72⅜	$4.70⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $390,414,359; balance, $31,012,433; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $862,059.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30d, up ½d; New York, 63c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 45¾@50¾c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Liquidation was present in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange all day. Prices were swept lower, with the declines severe in many instances. An accumulation overnight of disturbing news factors worked for unsettlement. In addition to the threatening aspect of the German submarine issue, there was the reported demand of Carranza for the withdrawal of the United States troops from Mexico.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	20⅝	20¼	19⅝	19⅝
190	Allis-Chalmers	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞
270	Am. Beet Sug.	71½	71½	71¼	71¼
850	Am. Can	60	60¼	58⅞	58⅞
270	Am. C. & F.	68⅜	67	64⅞	65
310	Am. Ice Sec.	27⅝	27⅝	26⅞	27
30	Am. Linseed	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
6,120	Am. Locomo.	78	78	72⅝	72⅝
4,980	Am. Smelting	100⅝	101¼	98⅞	98⅞
20	Am. Sugar	106⅞	108⅞	106⅞	106⅞
40	Am. Woolen	48⅝	48⅝	45⅝	46⅜
610	Am. Zinc	94	94½	81⅜	81⅜
3,155	Anaconda Cop.	85⅞	86¼	84⅜	84⅜
1,410	Baldwin Loco.	103⅞	104½	101⅞	102⅞
30	Batopilas	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
40	Brook. R. T.	85⅞	86	85⅞	86
140	Butte & Sup.	93⅞	93⅞	92¼	93⅜
50	California Pet	22½	23½	22	22⅝
220	Central Leath.	53½	53⅞	52½	52½
70	Ches. & Ohio	60⅜	60⅜	60⅛	60⅛
60	C., M. & St.P.	93	98¼	93	93
30	C. R. I. & P.	17¼	17½	17¼	17⅜
10	Chino Copper	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
600	Col. F. & I.	43⅜	43⅝	41½	42½
300	Corn Products	19	19¼	18⅞	18⅞
18,690	Cruc. Steel	91⅜	91⅜	88¼	88¼
220	Dist. Secur	46⅛	46⅛	45⅜	45⅜
790	Erie	36⅞	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞
110	Erie 1st pf.	51⅜	51⅜	50¼	50¼
50	Erie rights	1-64	1-64	1-64	1-64
820	Goodrich Co.	73¼	73¼	70¼	70¼
90	Gt. North. Ore	42¾	42¾	41⅜	41⅜
40	Gt. North. pf.	120	120	119⅜	119⅜
210	Inspir. Cop.	45⅞	46	45⅜	45⅜
40	Interboro Con.	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
280	Int. Mer. Mar.	21	21	19⅜	20⅛
960	Int. M. M. pf.	73⅜	74¼	72	72⅜
90	Int. Nickel	47⅞	47⅞	47⅛	47⅜
50	Kel.-Sp. Tire	75	75	75	75⅛
520	Ken. Cop.	56⅝	56⅝	55½	55⅝
70	Lack Steel	74⅞	75¼	74⅜	74⅜
60	Lee Rubber	53⅝	53⅝	52⅜	52⅜
210	Maxwell Mot.	71⅝	72¾	71½	71⅝
40	Maxwell 2d pf.	56	56	55	55½
5,400	Mexican Pet.	108⅛	108⅝	102¾	102⅞
270	Miami Cop.	38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	38
20	Nevada Con.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
270	N. Y. Central	102⅞	102¾	101⅝	101⅝
170	N. Y., N.H. & H.	91⅜	91⅜	90¾	90¾
10	N. Y., O. & W.	27½	27½	27½	27½
50	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	23⅝	23⅝
170	Pennsylvania	56⅜	57	56⅜	56⅞
10	Pitts. Coal	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛
70	Ray Copper	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1,090	Reading	83⅞	83⅞	82	82⅜
220	Rep. I. & S.	50¼	50¼	49	49⅜
170	Shattuck Cop.	33⅞	33⅞	32⅝	32⅞
290	Southern Pac.	97⅝	97⅝	96¾	96¾
450	Studebaker	139⅞	139⅞	137½	137⅝
190	Tenn. Copper	51⅝	51⅞	51	51
70	Third Av.	61½	61½	61½	61¼
450	Union Pacific	132⅝	132⅝	131¼	131⅝
560	United Fruit	146½	146⅝	145	145
520	U. S. Ind. Alc.	158¼	158¼	154⅝	154⅝
3,620	U. S. Rubber	53⅜	54½	52½	52½
16,180	U. S. Steel	83⅜	84	82½	82⅝
110	Utah Copper	82	82	80⅞	81
2,080	West. El.	63¼	63⅝	61⅝	61⅝

74,735

MINING STOCKS.

700	Atlanta	.15	.16	.15	.16
500	Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08
1,000	Cashboy	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Goldf. Con.	.82½	.82½	.82½	.82½
500	Goldf. Merger.	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
300	Halifax	.65	.65	.65	.65
900	Jacket Cr. Pt.	.18	.18	.13	.18
400	Jim Butler	.95	.95	.95	.95
1,100	Jumbo Ext.	.80	.82	.80	.82
600	Kewanas	.14	.14	.14	.14
800	McNamara	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
600	Mizpah	.31	.31	.31	.31
500	Nevada Hill	.19	.19	.19	.19
300	Ophir	.28	.28	.28	.28
2,600	Rescue Eula	.42	.44	.42	.43½
250	Tonopah Ext.	5.87½	5.87½	5.80	5.80

11,050

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	98	98½	5.12
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100	101½	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅛	101⅝	5.80
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	4.65
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98⅝	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅛	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99⅝	5.03
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1924	98⅝	99¼	5.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	99⅞	99½	5.05
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅛	101¼	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	102	4.65
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101	4.50
Swiss Govt.	3	Mar., 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Alabama Fr.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅝	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100⅜	5.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	97½	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101½	101⅝	3.40
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅜	102⅝	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	104¼	105	3.40
†Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101⅛	101⅜	2.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100⅜	4.70
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅛	98⅝	4.25
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	19.00
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	101⅛	102½	5.70
†Cons. Power.	6	May 1,'17	100⅛	100⅛	5.00
Den. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1917	102	103	2.00
East. F. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.70
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.50
Gr. Tr. of C.	6	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅜	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101⅛	102¼	5.25
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	..
**Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	8.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	88	92	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	98⅛	6.30
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.80
‡Nor. S. Pow.	6	June 1'17	101¼	101½	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101⅛	101⅜	4.10
P. S. C., N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98⅝	99	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.85
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
U. S. S. R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	109⅜	110½	4.65
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100⅛	5.75
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101½	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101½	4.25
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101¼	102	3.45
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.70
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
††West. Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.80
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for redemption June, 1916, at 101. ¶Called for redemption May 1, at 100. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ††Called for redemption May 8, at 100½.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

W. C. Langley & Co. have issued a circular on the 1st and refunding 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, setting forth a plan whereby other railroad bonds of lower yield can be exchanged for the Denver & Rio Grande bonds.

Security holders of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad have been notified that tomorrow is the last day to make deposits under the Frisco reorganization plan.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has sent additional circulars to members of Congress in support of its stand that the Government should not build the proposed armament plant.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
715	Adventure	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
71	Ahmeek	100¼	101	99	99
185	Alaska Gold	20	20	19⅜	20
620	Algomah	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
125	Allouez	69⅜	69⅜	69½	69½
5,521	Am. Zinc	94½	94½	91½	91⅝
271	Anaconda	86⅛	86⅛	85	85
585	Ariz. Com'l	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
300	Butte & Sup.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
1,235	Butte & S. pf.	93⅞	94	92	92½
100	Cal. & Ariz.	74½	74⅜	74	74⅛
4	Cal. & Hecla	555	555	555	555
15	Chino	54	54	54	54
1,657	Copper Range	64½	64½	63	63⅜
250	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
617	East Butte	12⅜	12⅞	12¼	12¼
400	Franklin	10⅜	10⅝	9⅞	9⅝
145	Granby	89	89	87½	87½
70	Greene-Can.	49⅜	49⅝	46⅝	47⅜
180	Hancock	15⅜	15⅜	15	15
10	Indiana	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Island Creek	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51½
170	Isle Royale	27½	27¾	27	27
50	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
250	Keweenaw	6⅛	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝
575	Lake	16½	16⅝	16	16⅛
50	La Salle	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
225	Mason Valley	3¼	3⅜	3	3
200	Mass Con	13	13	13	13
50	Miami	38½	38½	38	38
1,705	Michigan	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
170	Mohawk	98	98⅝	97	97
2,630	Nat. Mining	1	1	1	1
100	Nevada Con.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100	New Arcadian	8⅜	8½	8	8
130	New Idria	15	15	15	15
165	Nipissing	7⅛	7⅜	7	7⅛
295	North Butte	28½	28½	28	28
200	North Lake	1⅜	1½	1½	1½
270	Ojibway	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
50	Old Colony	3	3	3	3
255	Old Dom.	70½	70½	69¾	69½
30	Osceola	93	93	93	93
50	Pond Creek	15	15	15	15
125	Quincy	94¼	94½	94	94
40	Ray Con.	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23½
75	Shannon	9½	9½	9	9
25	Shattuck	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½
880	South Lake	8⅜	8⅜	8	8
400	South Utah	43	43	40	40
1,060	Sup. & Bos.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
430	Sup. Cop.	17⅛	17⅛	17	17
5	Tamarack	52	52	52	52
100	Trinity	8⅛	8⅜	8¼	8⅛
300	Tuolumne	30	30	30	30
100	Un. Cop. Land	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,105	U. S. Smelt.	75⅝	76¼	75⅝	74
457	U. S. Sm. pf.	52½	52⅝	52	52
1,360	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
690	Utah Con.	14	14¼	13⅝	14
50	Utah Copper	81½	81½	80⅝	80⅝
945	Utah Metals	10	10¼	10	10
400	Victoria	4¼	4½	4	4
480	Winona	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
35	Wolverine	58	58	57⅝	57⅝
39	Bost. & Alb.	188	189	189	189
81	Boston Elev.	77½	77½	77	77½
160	Boston & Me.	43¾	43¾	43½	43¾
82	Fitchburg pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76½	76⅝
15	Mass. Elec. pf.	85	85	35	35
200	New Haven	61½	61½	60¾	60¾
5	West End	92	92	92	92
40	West End pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

250	Am. Agr. C. pf	96⅝	97	96⅝	97
10	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
210	Am. Pneu. S.	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	Am. P. S. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
75	Am. Sugar	108⅛	109⅛	108⅛	109⅝
2	Am. Sugar pf.	116	116	116	116
385	Am. T. & T.	128½	128⅝	128	128½
1,900	A., G. & W. I.	33⅜	34½	33	33½
895	A., G. & W. I. pf.	49½	49⅞	49¼	49¾
850	Cuban P. C.	3½	3⅝	9	9
90	East Bost. L.	10¼	10¼	10	10
80	Edison	240	242	238	239
100	Ga. Ry. & E.	126½	126¼	126	126
5	General Elec.	167	167	167	167
115	Mass. Gas.	83½	83½	83¼	83½
50	Mass. Gas pf.	86⅞	86⅞	86¼	86⅞
20	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
10	Mergenthaler	160	160	160	160
15	N. E. Tel.	136	135	135	135
10	Nipe Bay	145	148	148	148
22	Pullman	162½	162¼	162¼	162¼
85	Swift	130¼	130¼	130	130
396	Torrington	48	48	48	48
1,063	United Fruit	146⅝	147	144¾	145
415	Un. Shoe Mac.	57⅜	57⅜	57	57
185	U. S. Steel	83⅞	83⅞	82⅜	83
20	U. S. Steel pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
2,730	Ventura Oil	10⅜	10⅜	10	10
22	West. Union	90	90	89¼	89¼
100	Wollast. Land	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$9,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92½	92½	92¼	92¼
11,200	A., G. & W. I. 5s	79⅜	79⅜	79	79¼
100	Cent. Vt. 4s	80	80	80	80
2,000	Det., G. R. & W. 4s	72	72	72	72
2,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	78	78	78	78
1,000	Pond Creek 8s	92½	92½	92½	92½
2,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100	100
3,000	West. Tel. 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅜	100½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
225	Am. W. G. M.	51⅜	51⅜	51¼	51¼
145	A. W. G. M. pf.	136½	137½	136½	136⅝
25	Am. Sewer P.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
10	Am. W. G. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
118	Caney River	88⅝	88⅝	88¼	88½
50	Cons. Ice	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
325	Columbia Gas	15⅞	16	15⅞	16
25	Harbison-W.	84	84½	84	84½
50	Ind. Brewing	3	3	3	3
45	Ind. Brew. pf.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
200	La Belle I. & S.	54¼	54¾	53⅝	53⅝
75	La B. I. & S. pf.	128	128	128	128
25	Cons. Gas pf.	20	20	20	20
35	Mfrs. L. & H.	50¼	50¼	50	50
280	Nat. Fireproof.	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
20	Ohio Fuel

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Continental Insurance
500 Cumberland Corporation Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 East. Penn Rys. Pfd.
25 Franklin Insurance
25 German American Insurance
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 Niagara Insurance
50 New Jersey Zinc
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
10 Victor Talking Machine
100 White Rock Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Thermos Bottle
100 Batavia Rubber Pfd. with Com.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
100 Bucyrus Co. Com. & Pfd.
100 East. Penn Ry. Pfd.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
125 H. R. Worthington Pfd.
10 Harriman National Bank
55 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
20 Niagara Insurance
50 St. Nicholas Skating & Ice
25 Victor Talking Machine

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Industrial and Oil Stocks Show Further Declines—Mining Issues Are Firm and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 414,891 shares of stock and $149,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 94,032; oil, 40,609, and mining, 274,250. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,800	‡Aetna Explo., w. i.	22⅝	23	22⅛	22⅛
1,000	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70½	*70½	65½	68½
400	Amer. Nav.	12	12	11	11⅝
5	Atlantic Steel	60	60	60	60
400	Amer. Zinc pf.	73	73	72½	73
800	Atl., Gulf & W. Ind. S. S.	33⅞	33⅞	*33	33¼
110	Atl., Gulf & W. I. S. S. pf.	49¼	*49¾	49¼	49¼
200	Balt. Tube Co.	118	118	118	118
200	‡Butler Chem.	3½	3½	3½	3½
475	‡Can. C. & F.	67	70	65	66
100	Can. Nat. Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,250	Car Lt. & P.	6⅝	6⅝	6	6
4,000	Chev. Motor	190⅞	190⅞	184⅞	185
940	Cp. of R. & H.	5	5	5	5
16,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	63⅜	64	60⅞	60⅞
4,340	‡Cuba Cane S. pf.	93½	96½	93¼	93⅝
50	Curtiss Aerop., v. t. cfts.	43	43	43	43
230	Driggs-Seab.	140	141	140	141
200	‡Edm. & Jones	38½	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛
100	‡Edm. & Jones pf.	94	94	94	94
700	‡Electric Gun.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡Gaston, W. & Wigmore, w. i.	70	70	70	70
87	‡Gen. Sov. Sig.	96	96⅝	96	96½
1,000	Grand Mot. Car	7	7	7	7
400	‡Hendee Mfg.	30	32	30	32
100	‡Int. Sug. Cp.	48	*49	*47	48
2,500	Hud. S. C. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97½
400	Int. A. F. S. C.	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝
700	Inter. Rubber	14	14	*13⅛	13⅛
25	Kath. Er. pf.	27	27	26	26
2,300	Kenef. Zinc C.	14⅞	14⅝	13⅛	13⅛
2,500	‡Lynn Phonog.	9	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝
300	Man. Trans.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Marc. of Am.	3½	3½	3½	3½
4,000	‡Maxim Mun.	8⅞	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝
9,200	‡Mldv. Steel	64¾-54¼	64¾	63⅛	63¾
200	N. Y. Transp.	15	15	15	15
2,000	‡Pearl. Rim.	126	126	118	120
115	Peerl. T. & M.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
700	‡Rock Island.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡Rock Isl. pf.	1¼	1¼	⅞	⅞
200	St. L., R. M. & P.	36½	37	36¼	37
1,650	‡Saxon Mot. C.	70	71	69	69
200	Sprgfd. Body.	57⅛	57¼	56½	56⅝
20	‡Sprgfd. B. pf.	102	102	102	102
1,200	‡St. Joe. Land.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
3,000	Sub. Bt. v. t. cfts.	35¼	35¼	34	34⅝
1,950	‡Tobac. Prod.	42¼	42⅝	41	41⅛
2,100	Un. Pr. Shar.	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡U. S. Lt. & Ht.	3½	3¾	3¼	3⅜
800	White Motors.	50	50¼	49⅞	50⅛
200	W. F. C. v. t. cfts.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,200	‡Zinc Concent.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22	Ill. Pipe Line.	177	174	174	— 3
57	Prairie P. L.	218	214	214	— 4
80	S. O. of Cal.	250	246	248	— 4
45	S. O. of Ind.	545	535	535	—10
35	S. O. of N. Y.	517	510	510	— 7
80	S. O. of N. Y.	210	207	207	— 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
420	Am. O. & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Har. O. & G.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
2,300	Bowden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	21¼	21¼	20½	20¾
1,100	‡Cos. D. & G., w. i.	7	7	6¼	6¾
300	‡Cos. O. & G., w. i. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Empire Petrol.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
5,000	‡Federal Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Inter. Petrol.	11¼	11¼	11	11⅛
9,100	‡Midwest Oil.	54	54	50	51
2,000	‡Minw. O. pf.	83	85	83	85
450	Mid-west Ref.	68½	68½	66½	67½
5,500	‡Muskogee Ref.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6,000	‡Oceanic Oil	16	16	13	13½
200	Okla. Oil pf.	3	3	3	3
1,000	Okla. P. & R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	‡Pan-Am Pet.	480	480	455	455
700	‡Sap. O. & G.	12	12⅝	11½	11½
5,200	‡S. C. West. Oil	80	82	80	80
720	Vulcan	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
2,100	Wilcox Oil.	27	27	25	25
2,200	Way. Ref.	7¼	7¼	6¾	6⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Alta Con.	3	3	3	3
1,500	‡Alpha Con.	15	15	15	15
100	‡Eng. Lm. M.	12½	12½	12½	12½
15,700	‡Rosh.	25	28	25	26
6,000	‡Tonn. & Mex.	75	75	73	75
1,150	Brad. M. Ltd.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Buffalo Mines.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Butte & N.	2	2	2	2⅛
2,300	Butte & Z.	67	68	67	67
1,500	Calaveras C.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
2,500	Caledonia.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Canada Cop.	15	15	14	14
3,700	Cash Boy.	7	7	7	7
1,000	Cerro de P. C.	37⅞	37	37	37
100	‡Comstk Tu.	8	8	8	8
2,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	12	12	11	11
1,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	1	1	1	1
200	Crown Reserve	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,400	Dome Ext.	40	40	40	40
5,700	Eagle D.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,725	Durcon Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
5,300	‡Emma Cop.	61	61	57	58
2,000	Fed. M. & S.	15	15	15	15
600	Fire Nst. Cop.	8	8	8	8
3,500	Gadsden C. M.	74	74	74	74
4,400	‡Gold. Cons.	82	88	82	83
9,000	‡Golds. Merg.	14	16	14	15
2,600	Greenwater.	7	7	7	7
600	Hecla Mining.	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾
200	‡Inter. Mines.	22	22	15	20
5,100	Iron Blossom.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
4,700	Jerome Verde.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	‡Jim Butler.	94	96	94	95
3,700	‡Jumbo Ext.	81	*82	80	80
4,700	‡Kewenaw.	14	15	14	15
800	Magma Copper	17½	17½	17¼	17⅜
10,800	‡Marsh Min.	27	27	25	25½
1,000	McKinley.	91	91	91	91
1,300	‡McKin.-Dar.	45	46	45	46
1,285	‡Mojave Tung.	5¾	5⅞	*5⅝	5⅞
15,000	‡Mother Lode	36	38	34	34½
670	Nip. M. Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2,000	‡North Star	19	19	18½	19
2,700	‡Oat. A. Cent	39	40	39	40
300	Oat. Big Jim.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¼
2,400	‡Oat. G. Key (a prospect).	25	26	25	23
8,700	‡Oat. L. Boy (a prospect).	33	33	30	32
1,200	‡Oat. Lexing. (a prospect).	65	68	65	67
3,300	Oatman Nellie (a prospect).	29	30	29	30
3,000	‡Oat. South.	48	48	46	46
2,700	‡Oro.	4½	5	4½	5
1,300	Pea. Con. Cop	3	3	3	3
2,000	‡Peter. Lake.	27	28	28	28
1,300	‡Ray Her. Min	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
3,000	‡Rex Con. M.	19	19	18	19
6,800	‡Roch. Mines.	63	63	62	64
1,200	‡Ruby Silver.	55	55	55	55
1,000	‡San Toy	17	17	17	17
1,400	‡Scratch Grav. Gold Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	‡Silver Pick.	8½	9	8½	8½
700	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	Stewart.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,500	‡Success. Min.	78	79	77	78
1,500	‡Super. M. Co. (a prospect).	31	32	31	32
2,000	‡Temiskaming	58	58	58	58
100	Tintic Copper.	1	1	1	1
100	‡Tono. Belmont	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅜
2,000	Tono. Ext.	8	8	8	8⅛
5,000	‡Tono. Midway.	22	22½	22	22¼
15,100	‡Tono. R.Eula.	43	46	41½	45¼
6,000	‡Tono. Mizpah.	29	30	29	30
7,750	Tri-Bullion	1⅛	1	⅞	⅞
1,120	United East.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	‡U. S. Con. M.	15	16	15	16
7,100	‡Un. V. Ext.	26½	26½	25	25
2,500	‡Un. Western. (a prospect).	32	32	30	31
200	Utah Apex.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5,000	‡West E. Con.	78	82	78	81
3,000	‡Whit O. Min.	11	12	11	12
200	‡Yuscaran Con	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$9,000	Cerro de P. 4s.	95½	95½	95½	95½
8,000	‡Ches. & Ohio conv. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
9,000	‡C., M. & St. P. 4s	95⅛	95⅛	95¼	95⅛
20,000	‡Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100	100	100	100
2,000	Con. Ariz. S. 5s	38	39	38	39
20,000	‡L. V. 4½s, w. i.	100⅜	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
15,000	‡Mid. Steel cv. 5s, w. i.	97⅜	97⅞	97⅛	97⅜
6,000	West. Pac. 5s ctfs.	30¾	31	30½	31

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. Note.—Wednesday sales of 500 St. Joseph Lead was sold at 18⅝.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil.	16½	18	16½	17
Pierce Oil.	14	14½	14¼	14⅜
Savoy Oil	11	13	11	12
Sapulpa	12	12½	12	12

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	84	86	84	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass.	280	288	275	285
Atlas Powder.	225	235	210	240
Atlas Powder pf.	100	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	127	120	127
Bliss (E. W.).	395	405	400	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry & Forg.	175	195	175	190
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.	750	785	750	790
Du Pont Powd., new.	345	355	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	103	106
Hercules Powder.	380	390	380	390
Hercules Powder pf.	116	120	116	120
International Arms.	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond.	165	175	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	560	570	560	570
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1925	2025	1925	2025

SUPPLIES FOR SPAIN.

A Shipload of Machinery, Autos, &c., Ready to Go There.

More than $1,000,000 worth of the most up-to-date American refrigerating, electrical, and chemical machinery, together with a large consignment of automobiles, will be carried to Spain on the Spanish transport Almirante Lobo, which starts for Cadiz today or tomorrow. In addition the vessel has laden large quantities of malleable tubes used in the manufacture of guns and motors of various descriptions. All of the goods were purchased under the immediate supervision of the official Spanish Commission, composed of army and navy officers, with offices at 18 Broadway.

The equipment carried over by the Lobo on the present trip will be installed in the Spanish Government's military plants, and in each instance, it was said yesterday, will represent the last word in American construction. Earlier shipments made since the commission came here, about a year ago, included ammunition, automobiles, both passenger and commercial, and aeroplanes.

It was figured yesterday that the commission has thus far awarded contracts for American war munitions, military supplies, automobiles and machinery worth approximately $16,300,000. Members of the commission seen yesterday expressed complete satisfaction with the supplies furnished and the treatment accorded them by domestic manufacturers. The commission will remain here probably until the end of the war.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1916.	Increase.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—		
1st week April	$677,000	$220,000
July 1-April 7	23,322,900	5,438,000
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
1st week April	218,282	8,101
July 1-April 7	12,282,103	919,729
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—		
1st week April	47,155	6,650
July 1-April 7	1,908,925	151,538
GRAND TRUNK—		
1st week April	1,155,486	147,166
July 1-April 7	41,320,414	3,049,933
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—		
1st week April	15,340	1,298
July 1-April 7	977,829	23,562

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

AUGUSTA-AIKEN RAILWAY & ELECTRIC for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$71,459	$60,914	$10,545
Net aft. taxes.	37,181	30,109	7,072
Sur. aft. chgs.	7,993	302	7,691

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE OF PHILADELPHIA for March—

Gross	119,005	112,458	6,547
Net aft. taxes.	57,989	55,271	2,718
Sur. aft. chgs.	30,547	28,382	1,955
3 mos. gross.	368,537	351,043	22,778
Net aft. taxes.	178,883	164,070	11,215
Sur. aft. chgs.	95,324	85,538	7,936

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Copper sales	11,060,671	6,390,980	9,637,500
Gold and silver	613,606	435,810	557,087
Gross revenue	11,085,277	7,062,499	10,225,463
Operat. exp., inc. pl. dep.	6,544,503	6,335,522	8,212,030
Net op. prof.	5,140,683	716,977	2,013,444
Other income.	734,918	1,046,014	1,470,443
Total income.	5,875,602	1,762,621	3,483,886
Ore extinc.	397,889	253,439	322,781
Dep. mine eq.	39,727	39,800	35,000
Int. tax.			24,844
Surplus	5,437,985	1,470,372	2,900,261
Dividends	2,960,185	2,960,185	2,960,185
Surplus.	2,477,930	*710,017	*102,544
Prev. surplus.	2,290,628	3,000,645	3,172,177
Total surplus.	4,840,558	2,290,628	3,069,633
*Deficit.			

NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. for two year ended Dec. 31—

	1915	1914.	Decrease.
Operat. rev.	6,951,587	7,012,124	60,537
Operating exp.	3,410,776	3,428,871	18,095
Net oper. rev.	3,540,811	3,583,253	42,442
Outside oper.	7,595	8,012	417
Total net.	3,548,406	3,591,265	42,859
Taxes & uncol. accounts	776,076	770,221	*5,854
Net. oper. inc.	2,772,333	2,821,042	48,710
Misc. income.	47,548	45,551	*2,017
Gross income.	2,819,880	2,866,593	46,713
Fixed charges.	1,812,913	1,753,818	*59,094
Balance.	1,006,968	1,112,775	105,807
Ren. & repls.	212,527	189,618	*22,909
Less div. on sub. cor. stks.	5,075	4,013	*1,062
P. & L. surp.	789,366	919,144	129,778
*Decrease.			

PACIFIC COAST for February.

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	583,712	408,501	187,000
Oper. exp.	291,457	285,672	117,784
Net.	292,255	122,829	69,216
8 mos. gross.	4,941,187	3,065,512	675,855
Operat. exp.	4,136,925	2,780,885	449,478
Net	804,824	478,647	226,377

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Atlantic Refining	665	675	675	680
Borne-Scrymser	330	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	101	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	950	1000	975	1000
Colonial Oil	170	180	165	180
Continental Oil	305	310	310	315
Crescent Pipe Line	41	44	42	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	151	153	152	155
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Illinois Pipe Line	173	176	175	177
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11⅝	11	11½
National Transit	18	20	18	20
New York Transit	185	190	185	190
Northern Pipe Line	101	104	101	104
Ohio Oil	225	225	225	225
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	60	63
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14¼	14⅝
Pierce 6s, 1924.	84	86	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas.	405	410	410	415
Prairie Pipe Line.	213	216	217	220
Solar Refining.	295	305	300	305
Southern Pipe Line.	202	205	202	205
South. Penn Oil.	340	345	345	350
South. West. Penn.	106	108	106	109
Stand. Oil of Cal.	247	250	250	252
Stand. Oil of Ind.	535	540	540	545
Stand. Oil of Kan.	455	465	455	465
Stand. Oil of Ky.	363	370	363	370
Stand. Oil of Neb.	360	370	360	370
Stand. Oil of N. J.	510	515	514	516
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	208	210	210	212
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	565	575	560	570
Swan & Finch.	115	120	120	130
Union Tank	83	85	85	87
Vacuum Oil	242	244	243	246
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
6s —Sept., 1917	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s—June, 1965	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s—March, 1963	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s—Nov., 1957	106⅜	107⅛	106⅜	107⅛
4½s—May, 1957	106⅜	107⅛	106⅜	107⅛
4½s—Nov., 1917	101	...	101	...
4½s—May, 1917	100⅝	...	100⅝	...
4½s—April, 1960	103	103¼	103	103¼
When issued.				
4½s—March, 1964	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s—March, 1962	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s—Sept., 1961	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s—Mar., 1960, optional, 1930	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4s —May, 1959	99⅜	100	98⅝	100
4s —Nov., 1958	98⅝	100	98⅝	100
4s —May, 1957	99⅜	100	98⅝	100
4s —Nov., 1956	99⅜	100	98⅝	99⅝
4s —Nov., 1955	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s —Nov., 1936	99¼	...	99¼	...
4s —1917-1919	100		100	
3½s—Nov., 1953	89¾		89¾	
3½s—Nov., 1954	89⅞	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛
3½s—May, 1954	89⅞	90¼	89⅞	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s—June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s—June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s—1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.80
4½s—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s—1930-1954	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1916-1918	3.85	..	3.95	..
3s —1940-1960	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s —1918-1925	4.05	..	4.05	..
2s —1916-1918	3.95	..	3.96	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Jacket Con.	.15
Con	.01	Justice	.03
Andes	.06	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.05	Mexican	.21
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.75
Caledonia	.40	Ophir	.25
Challenge Con.	.03	Overman	.06
Chollar	.01	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.17	Savage	.05
Con. Cal & Va.	.14	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.19
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.43
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con.	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.65	D'field B. B.	.04
Halifax	.70	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.04	D'field Con. Mines	.54
McNamara	.11	G'field Kewanas	.13
Midway	.23	G'field Merger	.13
Mizpah Ext.	.34	Jumbo Ext.	.79
Montana	.33	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.18	Silver Pick	.03
Rescue	.41	Spearhead	.08
Tonopah Ext.	5.85	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	6.25	Big Jim	2.05
West End	.70	Nevada Hills	.13
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Packard	.42
Atlanta	.13	Rochester Mines	.85
Booth	.25	Round Mountain	.70
C. O. D.	.04	White Caps	.21
Comb. Fraction	.08		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10¾	11	Isabella	20¾	21

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors of said Company, to be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday, the 22nd day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

(a) to consent to, approve and authorize an increase of the authorized common capital stock of the Company by the addition thereto of stock in the par amount of $50,000,000, to be divided into 350,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, so as to make the total authorized par amount of such common capital stock $165,000,000, consisting of 1,650,000 shares of the par value of $100 each;

(b) to authorize the creation of an issue of convertible bonds of the Company, to be known as its Five Per Cent. Convertible Thirty-Year Secured Gold Bonds, to be limited to a principal amount of not exceeding $40,180,000 at any one time outstanding, such bonds to be issued, from time to time, either as coupon bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, or as registered bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars and of any multiple or multiples of one thousand dollars that the Board of Directors of the Company, by resolution, may from time to time prescribe, such bonds to be payable, both principal and interest, in gold coin of the United States of America of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, and to bear such date or dates, to be convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Company at such prices (which may be less than par) and upon such terms, and to be secured by the pledge of First and Improvement Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company to such amount, as said Board may determine and as may be provided in any trust indenture approved by said Board under which such convertible bonds may be issued; such bonds and such indenture to contain such provisions as to security, conversion, redemption, maturity and otherwise as said Board may determine and such indenture to contain appropriate provision to the end that the Company may, in its discretion, extend the maturity of any of its First Lien and Improvement Twenty-Year Mortgage Bonds to a date not later than April 1, 1946;

(c) to approve the form and terms of such bonds and of such indenture; to authorize the issue and disposition of such bonds; to authorize so much of such additional stock, as may be required, to be reserved and set aside and used solely for the conversion of such bonds, and to authorize the residue of said $50,000,000 additional of said common stock to be issued from time to time as said Board may, in the exercise of its lawful discretion, determine;

(d) to ratify and confirm such action heretofore taken or authorized by said Board, in anticipation of such action of the Stockholders, as may be submitted to the meeting; and

(e) to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed for said meeting on Monday, the 3rd day of April, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated, Richmond, Va., March 22, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CARL REMINGTON,
Secretary.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors, and will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, on Monday, April 24th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider and take action upon the proposition of approving, consenting to and authorizing an issue of not exceeding forty million dollars ($40,000,000) principal amount of the Company's Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, to bear such date, and to be issued from time to time, in lettered series, at such rate or rates of interest not exceeding six per cent. (6%) per annum, and for such purposes, as the Board of Directors may determine, and to be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust upon all the railroad and other real property, leasehold interests, rights, privileges and franchises of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired, and upon such equipment and personal property of the Company as the Board of Directors may deem advisable to include therein, which mortgage or deed of trust may be executed to such Trustee or Trustees, and may contain such provisions, stipulations and agreements as shall be approved by the Board of Directors; and to take all such other and further action in respect thereto as may come before the meeting, including approving the action of the Board of Directors in the premises.

The Stock Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M., Thursday, April 13th, and will re-open at ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, April 25th, 1916.

Dated, March 22nd, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. R. KURRIE, President.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company will be held on Thursday, May 18th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, registered with the Registrar and Transfer Company, for the election of three Directors, each to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the considering of and voting upon the approval and ratification of the reports of the officers and Directors, and of all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation.

The stock transfer books will be closed from April 23d, 1916, to May 18th, 1916, both inclusive.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors,

H. KRAEMER, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the International Salt Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, the 17th day of April, 1916, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Inspectors of Election, and of Four (4) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.

The polls will be open at 2 o'clock, and will remain open at least one hour.

WM. H. BARNARD, Secretary.

Jersey City, N. J., March 27, 1916.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of National Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, April 20, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors in place of those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES DAVISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE THOMSON HILL LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

for the election of officers and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 24 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, May 1st, 1916.

W. V. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ICE AND LAUNDRY SERVICE, MARINE Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1916.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received in this office until eleven A. M., May 1st, 1916, and then be publicly opened for furnishing Ice and Laundry Service during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Hingham, Mass.; Ions Island, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Quantico, Va.; Philadelphia, Penn., Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; San Diego, Cal.; Mare Island, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Bremerton, Wash., and Guantanamo, Cuba. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained upon application to this office, Depot Quartermasters, M. C., 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn., and 36 Arnie Street, San Francisco, Cal., and the Commanding Officer or Post Quartermaster, Marine Barracks, at the stations named. In applying specify whether proposal for Ice or Laundry service is desired. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. C. L. McCAWLEY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE. Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 1 P. M., April 28, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing 100,000 Hat Cords, 200,000 pairs Drawers, Summer; 20,000 pairs Gloves, riding; 100,000 pairs Laces, breeches; 100,000 pairs Laces, legin; 150,000 pairs Laces, shoe; 80,000 pairs Leggins, canvas; 10,000 pairs Leggins, leather; 750,000 pairs Stockings, wool, light weight; 300,000 Undershirts, cotton; 60,000 Blankets, o. d. wool, and 1,000,000 yds. Cloth, olive drab, cotton. Information on application.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCK Chassis. Office Depot Q.M., Army Building, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., April 15, 1916, for furnishing in lots as required before July 1, 1916, from 1 to 100 motor truck chassis, up to 10 foot bodies. Alternate bids invited for bodies, and for trucks complete with bodies. Also for from 1 to 15 chassis equipped with 660 gal. steel tanks, and 1 to 4 complete repair trucks. Further information on application.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., April 18, 1916, for furnishing 27 three-ton Motor Truck Chassis. Alternate bids invited for bodies and for trucks complete with bodies. Also for two three-ton Machine Shop Trucks. Further information upon application.

WEST POINT, N. Y., MARCH 15, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon April 15, 1916, for furnishing forage, straw, soft wood, smithing coal, gasoline, and mineral oil required here during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1916. For further information address Quartermaster.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION. TO HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. TWENTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY (MINNESOTA) (Now Called Northern States Power Company)

Pursuant to the provisions of that certain Deed of Trust executed by the Consumers Power Company, a Minnesota corporation, (now by change of name pursuant to law, Northern States Power Company,) to The Standard Trust Company of New York and Edward M. F. Miller, as Trustees, (Guaranty Trust Company of New York and William C. Cox, Successor Trustees,) dated November 1, 1909, securing an authorized issue of Ten Million Dollars ($10,000,000) par value First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds dated November 1, 1909, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, in the exercise of the right reserved in said Trust Deed, has elected to pay and redeem on May 1, 1916, all of the bonds described in and secured by said Trust Deed, then outstanding and unpaid, by paying the par value of said bonds, accrued interest and a premium of five per cent. (5%), all as provided by said Trust Deed. The bonds and all interest coupons attached thereto, should be presented and surrendered at the office of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, May 5th, 1916, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding 110% of par and accrued interest to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum, will be accepted. Each offer of more than $1,000 principal amount of bonds shall be made subject to acceptance in part, in case the aggregate of the offers shall exceed the amount of money available for the redemption of bonds offered. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated, April 5th, 1916.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THREE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES THE MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Pursuant to the provision of those certain three-year 6 per cent. coupon gold notes of the Minneapolis General Electric Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, dated June 1, 1914, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, in the exercise of the right reserved in and by the terms of the said notes, has elected to pay and redeem on June 1, 1916, all of said notes then outstanding and unpaid by paying the par value of said notes, accrued interest, and a premium of 1 per cent., all as provided in said notes. The notes and all interest coupons attached thereto should be presented and surrendered at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on June 1, 1916. On and after said date interest on said notes shall cease.

Dated March 31, 1916.

THE MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

By H. M. Byllesby, President.

By R. J. Graf, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL & IRON COMPANY, DUE MAY 1ST, 1951:

Notice is hereby given that nine (9) bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, numbered as follows:

8	25	200	
11	70	487	
16	91	750	

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) per bond, at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of May, 1916, after which date said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.

By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.

Dated, New York, April 3rd, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE PENSACOLA HOTEL COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1929.

The undersigned, Successor-Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said Mortgage to expend the sum of Five Thousand Fifty-four Dollars and forty-four cents ($5,054.44) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 3rd, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon. Bonds accepted must be delivered on May 4th, or security furnished that day. If required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.

Dated, New York, April 3rd, 1916.

EASTON GAS WORKS FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1930.

Pursuant to terms of the mortgage dated July 1, 1910, (revised January 24, 1912), the undersigned invites tenders of above bonds for sale and delivery as of August 1, 1916, at a price not exceeding 105 per cent. and accrued interest to absorb $4,282.50, a sum now available in Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating numbers of bonds offered, addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Easton Gas Works First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, will be received until 3 P. M., May 5, 1916.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

GEORGE H. STUART, 3d, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY. First and General Mortgage Gold Sinking Fund Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds payable by their terms on May 1, 1916, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or Boston, will be paid in New York at the office of the Treasurer, Room 675, 18 Cortlandt Street.

WALTER BROWN, Treasurer.

Dated, New York, April 3rd, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE PENSACOLA HOTEL COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1929.

The undersigned, Successor-Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said Mortgage to expend the sum of Five Thousand Fifty-four Dollars and forty-four cents ($5,054.44) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

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COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.

Dated, New York, April 3rd, 1916.

National Zinc & Lead Company 10 Congress St., Boston.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) has been declared on the outstanding stock of the above named Company, payable on April 29, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 22, 1916.

Transfer books will close April 22, 1916, at 12 noon and reopen May 1, 1916, at 10 A. M.

JOHN J. HAMMERS, Treasurer.

Boston, April 10, 1916.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO. COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 18.

April 12th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2.00) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, Payable June 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, April 29th, 1916.

The stockbooks will be closed from 3 P. M., April 26th, 1916, to 10 A. M., May 18th, 1916, on account of annual meeting of stockholders. Checks will be mailed.

C. F. VALENTINE, Secretary.

HOLD SEIZED BONDS FOR PRIZE COURT

Grey Outlines British Program in Dealing with $10,000,000 in Securities.

BANKERS MAKE PLANS HERE

Will Attach Coupons and Stocks Appearing in This Market After Condemnation.

LONDON, April 13.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons today, confirmed the statement published last month that the value of the securities intercepted by the British authorities in the letter post between Holland and the United States was £2,000,000, approximately $10,000,000.

Protests, he added, had been made by neutral countries and discussion with them was proceeding.

Sir Edward said the securities taken from the letter post between Holland and the United States were seized on the ground that they were of German origin. They would be dealt with in the prize court in the same way as would other German exports.

Bankers who have had securities on their way from neutral countries of Europe seized by the British Government are preparing to checkmate the findings of the English Prize Court by resorts to the courts of the United States. Dispatches from London yesterday saying that $10,000,000 stocks and bonds, taken from the mails after being consigned to New York bankers by Dutch institutions, had been marked as contraband, found the local bankers in readiness for action to protect themselves from losses. In a few days, it was learned, lists of the seized securities, with the serial numbers of bonds and certificate number of stock certificates, will be sent to all Stock Exchange houses and banks, with the information that if any of them come upon the market after being condemned by the prize court they will be immediately attached.

The brokerage firms and banks probably will be requested to inform the international bankers if any of the securities appear. When the attachment has been made, the sponsors of the plan assert, it will be the burden of the seller under prize court findings to prove ownership in an American instead of an English court of law. The same procedure will be applied to coupons attached to seize bonds. The issuing corporations will be supplied with the number and a description of the bonds from which coupons were taken, and they will be attached also.

In the meantime the bankers interested in seized securities bearing stamps of the Central Powers will do all they can to have certain stocks and bonds released from English control. These are the securities, especially, which were bought in Holland long before the seizures began and which the bankers assert are clearly free from suspicion that they belonged to citizens of Germany or Austria or the Governments of these countries. The bankers are ready to supply proof supporting their contention, but thus far they have not been asked through the State Department to forward their evidence to London.

Boissevain & Co. and Zimmermann & Forshay are two of the international banking firms which have had securities removed from Dutch steamships. At the office of the former firm it was said yesterday that the royal proclamation of Wednesday putting gold, silver, paper money, and realizable securities on the actual contraband list was not unexpected. The further addition of "negotiable documents" to the list, it was said, was something of a surprise, inasmuch as under this ruling bills of lading for goods consigned to neutral countries could be condemned.

In other banking quarters the negotiable document item was also discussed as a serious handicap to international financial and trade intercourse. Bills of lading and drafts accompanying them have been delayed sometimes for weeks in recent months, causing much exasperation, but the drawers have felt that they would get through ultimately.

The statement was made in leading banking offices that, if the proclamation was carried out in regard to bills of lading, the trade of the United States with neutral countries such as Holland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland would be greatly handicapped. Because of the activities of the censor in holding back documents and cable dispatches, it was learned, at least one leading international banking house had practically ceased doing business in the Exchanges of these countries. The transactions now being through by the firm are solely at the request of customers and at the customers' risk.

The puzzling part of the ruling to bankers here lies in the fact that if bills of lading are sent to the prize court they cannot profit the buyer unless he can obtain the goods which they describe. The bills themselves are of no monetary value, and, if seized, can be replaced by duplicates. The only reason bankers could find for the decision was the delay which could be brought about through seizures in the completion of commercial transactions between the United States and countries adjacent to Germany and Austria, the theory being that a part of the goods sent to these countries might be destined to the Central Powers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Raising the Values on a Number of Imported Articles.

A controversy over the values to be put on Indian grass baskets for dutiable purposes was settled yesterday by Judge McClelland of the Board of General Appraisers in favor of the American importers. The baskets were gathered in Indian villages in Canada by Urban J. Nolett of Pierreville and shipped to Rouse's Point. The importers, realising that the invoiced values put on the goods were too low, added at the time of entry to make what they deemed a fair market price. The customs men levied duty on still higher levels, but the General Appraiser, after hearing the testimony, held that the entered prices must stand. The Collector was reversed.

Several disputes between the Government and importers of diamonds were decided by Judge Sullivan adversely in the main to New York merchants. Altogether four large shipments from Amsterdam were involved with an estimated value of close to $100,000. The shippers of the gems included S. Bas, Herman Gutworth, J. de Vries, and Veerman & Zwart, all of the Dutch diamond centre. In a few instances the General Appraiser sustained the entered values, but for the most part stiff advances made by Examiner Treadwell were affirmed. Many of the gems were held dutiable at from 3 to 10 florins per carat higher than entered. Heavy penalties also accrued on the advances. Practically all of the goods were imported by so-called "Belgian refugees."

Judge Waite disposed of a valuation case dealing with shipments of sweetmeats from M. Noguier-Viennois of Lyons by holding that broken marrons entered at 4.25, were properly advanced by the appraising officers to 4.85 francs per tin box. Whole marrons entered at 9 francs per tin were found to be properly entered, the customs officials being reversed as to the actual advances imposed. At the same time, the General Appraiser decided that the cost of the boxing crates would have to be included in the dutiable values. This had the effect of raising the tax collected considerably.

Testimony produced by importers here of orange marmalade, manufactured by Cross & Blackwell, London, resulted in giving entry on the basis of the entered values. One-pound glasses of the fruit were entered as having an English market value of 4 shillings 1¼ pence per dozen, while seven-pound tins were brought in on the basis of 23 shillings 7½ pence a dozen. Judge Waite reversed the Appraiser of the Port in returning higher values for dutiable purposes.

English market values having risen, Judge McClelland decided that custom house advances made on so-called No. 4 wire staples from Herbert Terry & Sons, Redditch, would have to stand. The goods were entered at 3 shillings 6 pence, and held dutiable at an advance of 4 pence per 1,000.

Dow, Jones & Co. Win Suit.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, speaking through Judge Learned Hand, has just rendered an opinion in the suit brought by Page Machine Company vs. Dow, Jones & Co. for infringement of the Joy patent, 780,604, for its use of the present page-sticker, reversing the lower court's decision, and dismissing the bill, granting costs to the defendant in both courts. This decision is final.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Madonna, at St. Nazaire, April 7.
SS Oriplammi, at Cherbourg, April 10.
SS Chipana, at Coquimbo, April 11.
SS Ardgowan, at Havre, April 12.
SS Morranche, at Barrow, April 12.
SS Dicto, at Cadiz, April 12.
SS Patria, at Naples, April 6.
SS Lyngenfjord, at Bergen, April 8.
SS Hova, at Salerno, April 6.
SS Noorsh Prince, at Bordeaux, April 7.
SS Higarbian, at Batavia, April 12.
SS Bellorado, at Avonmouth, April 11.

Sailed.

SS Hellig Olav, from Kirkwall, April 11.
SS Aeon, from Cape Town, April 10.
SS Caldergrove, from Cape Town, April 11.
SS Evangeline, from Bermuda, April 13.
SS Ardgair, from St. Nazaire, April 8.
SS Brunswyk, from Rotterdam, April 8.
SS Egremont Castle, from Tellichemy, April 11.
SS Hallprid, from Shields, April 13.
SS Cymric, from Liverpool, April 12.
SS Rioux, from Hogue, April 13.
SS Wagma, from Buenos Aires, April 12.

Passed.

SS Salamis, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Merton Hall, New York for Port Said, passed Gibraltar.
SS City of Baroda, Shanghai for New York, passed Perim.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 13.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool for New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 14th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Yagues, Fowey to New York, was 516 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M., 12th.
SS Monterey, Tampico to New York, passed Nassau at 7 P. M., 12th.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,840 miles S. at 8 P. M., 12th.
SS Iroquois, New Orleans to New York, was 151 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Alabama, Tampico to New York, was 276 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 189 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Munwood, Cardenas to New York, was 293 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 28 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 444 miles S. at noon.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 333 miles W. of Tortugas at 3 P. M.
SS Florida, Port Arthur to New York, was 56 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 6 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 201 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 550 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 267 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 19, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 22, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. April 15, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. April 15, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 1:30 A. M. April 14, SS Knut Hamsun.
Italy—Close at 10:30 A. M. April 18, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco) — Matsonia ..... April 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia ..... April 15
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Maitai..April 21
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura...April 27
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...April 30
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... May 6

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, March 21; Hongkong, March 22; Shanghai, March 25, and Yokohama, March 30—which arrived per steamer Russia, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 8, and mails dated Manila, March 11; Hongkong, March 14; Shanghai, March 17, and Yokohama, March 28, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east on April 10. These mails are due in New York today.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—In the Matter of the Application of WESTERMANN SYNDICATE, INC., for Authority to Change Its Name to WESTERMANN SERVICE, INC.

Notice is hereby given that Westermann Syndicate, Inc., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 28th day of April, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Westermann Service, Inc.

Dated New York City, April 7th, 1916.

WESTERMANN SYNDICATE, INC.
By ANNA BURNHAM WESTERMANN, President.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 15, 1915, John D. Schoonmaker and Jacob Rice filed their petition praying limitation of liability as former owners of Barge "C. B. Sheffer" for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 6, 1912, from a sinking of said vessel in Newtown Creek, N. Y. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said barge and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $3,984.10. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident or sinking are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before July 8, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
HYLAND & ZABRISKIE, Proctors for Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WINIK-BROCK INTERNATIONAL FILM CO., INC., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of April, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to AMERICAN FILM EXPORT CO., INC.

Dated New York City, April 4th, 1916.

WINIK-BROCK INTERNATIONAL FILM CO., INC.
By HENRY J. BROCK, Vice President.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 15, 1915, John D. Schoonmaker and Jacob Rice filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 15, 1914, from a collision between tug P. R. R. No. 7 and her tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. R. R. No. 7 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $32,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The disturbed political conditions, as well as nervousness over the shipping situation, completely overshadowed the crop news in the wheat market yesterday, and prices experienced a decline of 2⅝c to 3⅜c under heavy liquidation. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.33½; No. 2 hard, $1.30½; No. 2 red winter, $1.31; No. 2 northern, $1.29¾; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.40¼, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	....	....	1.24¼	1.28	1.02½
July	....	....	1.17⅛	1.21	1.37

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.20	1.16⅝	1.16½	1.19⅝	1.01¼
July	1.16⅛	1.14½	1.14⅝	1.17⅛	1.30⅝
September	1.14⅛	1.11⅝	1.11⅝	1.14⅝	1.15⅞

CORN.

Price changes in the corn market were influenced more or less by the action of wheat, but the market moved within a comparatively narrow range, and at the close was ⅝c to ⅞c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88½ to 89½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.75	74½	74½	75½	.74
July	76⅝	75¾	75⅝	76½	76¾
September	76½	75⅝	75⅝	76⅝	77⅛

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively steady in view of the decline in wheat and corn, and prices showed net losses of only ⅛ to ⅜c. Trading was rather quiet and without much feature. Weather was favorable for the new crop. The local cash market was quiet, standard being quoted at 51 to 51½c; No. 3 white, 50 to 50½c; No. 4 white, 49 to 49½c; fancy clipped white, 52¾ to 53¼c; ordinary clipped white, 49½ to 50c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	44⅝	44⅜	44½	44⅝	86⅝
July	43¾	43½	43¾	43¾	56¾
September	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	39⅝	46⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was irregular early in the day with lard showing some firmness, while pork was easy. Trading was quiet until late in the afternoon, when prices eased off under liquidation, prompted by the sharp decline in grain and on account of nervousness over political conditions as well as the shipping situation. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000, estimated for Friday 17,000; Kansas City received 8,000, and Omaha 8,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.67	11.60	11.60	11.62	10.12
July	11.87	11.77	11.77	11.82	10.37
Ribs—					
May	12.42	12.32	12.32	12.37	10.05
July	12.57	12.47	12.47	12.52	10.57
Pork—					
May	23.17	22.97	23.00	23.17	17.27
July	23.17	22.97	22.97	23.10	17.77

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was disturbed by the general nervousness over the political situation and by fears that the export demand will be further interrupted by the cancellation of sailings to Rotterdam. At any rate, loose were disposed to sell, and prices during the day developed weakness, and at the close were 5@11 points net lower. Total sales were 7,100 barrels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.50	10.50
April	....	....	10.50@11.00	10.50
May	10.57	10.57	10.74@10.78	10.85
June	....	....	10.70@10.80	10.80
July	10.90	10.75	10.76@10.77	10.86
August	10.90	10.75	10.75@10.77	10.83
September	10.65	10.62	10.62@10.64	10.69
October	9.55	9.48	9.49@ 9.47	9.55
November	8.75	8.74	8.73@ 8.74	8.78

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was active and strong early, the principal positions showing gains of 7 to 10 points from the final of Wednesday, owing to the strength in the spot position and reports of an active export demand for refined. At the advance there was active selling, however, owing to the fact that prices were slightly above a parity with the spot market, while Wall Street longs were inclined to liquidate on account of nervousness over the political situation. Under this pressure values lost part of the early gain and at the close of the day were not unchanged to 7 points higher. Total sales were 12,750 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	5.04@5.06	5.01
May	5.13	5.05	5.06@5.08	5.04
June	5.06	5.06	5.06@5.09	5.04
July	5.12	5.05	5.08@5.09	5.04
August	5.10	5.07	5.10@5.11	5.06
September	5.13	5.06	5.10@5.11	5.03
October	5.02	5.02	4.99@5.01	4.92
November	....	....	4.79@4.81	4.72
December	4.60	4.58	4.59@4.60	4.52
January	....	....	4.39@4.40	4.35
February	4.25	4.25	4.25@4.27	4.24
March	....	....	4.25@4.27	4.20

The local market for raw sugar was less active, but there was a moderate inquiry reported, and prices on the spot remained unchanged, while for May shipment operators paid 5½c for about 25,000 bags of Cubas, cost and freight equal to 6.07c for centrifugal. The local market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7.25@7.35c for granulated. There were no further sales of export reported, and the domestic business was moderate, with fair withdrawals on old contract.

COFFEE.

The coffee market shared the nervousness which existed in other commercial markets and in Wall Street over the political situation, and during the day there was sufficient liquidation to cause an easier feeling, and at the close prices were 7 to 8 points net lower. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, with Rio 7's quoted at 9¾c and

ASSEMBLY PASSES TWO MONEY BILLS

Disregards Governor's Desire to Have All Appropriations in One General Measure.

LEADER BROWN DEFEATED

Senate Kills His Proposed Constitutional Amendment Intended to Block the Woman Suffragists.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—In a busy clean-up preparatory to the final week's work on more important legislation, the Legislature acted today on a mass of bills dealing with almost every conceivable subject. Despite the recommendations of Governor Whitman and the wishes of the fiscal leaders of the Legislature, the Assembly today passed special appropriation measures calling for expenditures of $235,000. The Le Fevre bill, appropriating $125,000 for an addition to the State Normal School at New Paltz, of which $30,000 is to be available at once, and the Wheeler bill, appropriating $100,000, of which $30,000 is to be available at once for the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, were passed over the protest of the minority leader, Mr. Callahan, who said that the Republican legislators should sacrifice personal political advantage to enable the Governor to carry out his reform of having all appropriations in one omnibus measure.

On behalf of Tammany Hall, Assemblyman Martin G. McCue today introduced a measure providing for a referendum in New York City to decide whether the State shall continue to fix the salaries of city employes or that power shall go to the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen is controlled by Tammany. This proposal is identical with that of the Brown Committee, except that under the Brown bill the Board of Estimate and not the Aldermen would have the salary-fixing power. The bill, which was introduced in the Senate as well, is thought to indicate the lines on which Tammany will make its fight on home rule for New York City.

The Assembly passed the comprehensive amendments to the labor law prepared by the special committee on labor legislation. In general these amendments give to the Industrial Commission greater latitude in granting exemptions from the provisions of the law. One amendment authorizes the commission to grant permits for women to work in canneries twelve hours a day up to midnight for twenty days a year. The vote on the amendments was 87 to 19. The Knight bill, providing for a referendum this fall on the question of the issue of $10,000,000 for the purchase of additions to the forest preserves also was passed by the lower house.

The Mills bill, changing the service and the bar requirements for City Magistrates and Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, was passed on a quick roll call. Under the present law Magistrates must have had three years' legal experience, and Justices of the Court of Special Sessions ten years' experience. Inasmuch as Magistrates may now be designated for the Special Sessions bench, the Mills bill provides that both Magistrates and Special Sessions Justices must have had five years' legal experience. The bill now goes to the Governor.

The Walters bill enabling the city of Syracuse to obtain possession of the abandoned bed of the Erie Canal for the elimination of New York Central grade crossings finally was passed and goes to the Governor. Three weeks ago the Governor vetoed a similar bill introduced by Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, which forced the State to contribute the land as payment for its share of the cost of eliminating the grade crossings. Under the bill passed today the city would have to pay the State for the canal bed.

The Coffey bill increasing by about 5 per cent. the amount of life insurance which companies are permitted to write in one year, based on their resources, was passed. This bill was drafted by the State Insurance Department.

The Assembly also passed the Marsh bill prohibiting a parade on a city street of any body, except policemen or firemen, unless a United States flag at least six feet in length is carried.

By a vote of 74 to 33 the Assembly killed, by recommitting, the Fullagar Statewide prohibition bill. The Assembly has killed all liquor legislation before it this year with the exception of the Talmadge bill, raising from 18 to 21 the minimum age of a person to whom liquor may be sold. This bill is on Monday night's calendar for final action.

Although the Towner and Sage prison bills, providing for different methods of replacing Sing Sing, have been in the Assembly Rules Committee for a week, there has been no action on them. There have been many reports of deals and politics in connection with these bills. Assemblyman Wilcox of New York today asked on the floor that the Rules Committee bring the measures out in the open. It was his intention to prevent the rushing through of the Towner bill in the last days of the session unless the Sage bill as well was passed. There is a rumor about the corridors of a deal by which the Democrats are to lend their support to the Towner bill, which stipulates that the new prison must be built at Wingdale and looks to the cell block type of prison as opposed to the Sage bill, which leaves to a commission the choice between the Wingdale and Beekman sites. It is understood that the Governor promised Senator Towner to sign his bill if it reached the Executive Chamber, but that because of the opposition of prison reform advocates the Governor would be pleased to have the bill die in the Assembly. Both prison bills have been passed by the Senate.

The Senate spent all day in Committee of the Whole considering measures in line for advancement to third reading. The most important action taken by the Senate was the defeat of Leader Brown's proposed constitutional amendment under which an amendment to the organic law could not be submitted to the voters a second time until five years after its original defeat. The vote on its advancement to third reading stood 13 to 22. The woman suffrage advocates, who for weeks have been at the Capitol in the interest of the Whitney-Brereton resolution, recently adopted, which provides for a re-submission of the suffrage amendment in 1917, have expressed much concern over the effect the Brown amendment in case their proposal to give women in this State the ballot should meet another defeat in 1917.

Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara asked Senator Brown, who did not attempt to conceal the purpose he had in view when he introduced the amendment, why he did not limit it to woman suffrage.

"Oh," said the Senator, "that would be neither wise nor fair. Anyhow, this is not a party measure and I am not asking anybody who did not like it to vote for it."

Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, told Senator Brown that his resolution reminded him strongly of a proposal sponsored by William Barnes during the late Constitutional Convention which was defeated on the ground that it was a reactionary measure.

The Senate also advanced to third reading the Brown Home Rule amendment to the constitution which would empower the Legislature to confer by statute on municipalities certain legislative powers which would make it unnecessary for them to come to the Legislature for authority. The measure is one of the Brown committee series. The Democrats opposed on the ground that there was a legislative string to the Home Rule proposition. It was advanced by a vote of 31 to 13.

The Senate also advanced the Brown bill providing for a commission to negotiate the transfer to new sites from the Croton watershed of the Mohapac State Hospital and the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights. There was no debate and the advancement of the measure was by unanimous vote.

The Senate also advanced to third reading the Greiner Bible bill which provides for the reading of selections from the Scriptures in the public schools throughout the State on every school day. The bill is doomed when it comes up on third reading.

The Teachers' Pension bill also was advanced to third reading. This measure which has the support of the Mitchel administration, but is opposed by many school teachers in New York City, in all probability will go through both houses.

Passes Marriage Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—Despite predictions by lawyers in the Assembly today that its passage would result in a deluge of annulment cases in the courts of the State, the Lower House, by a vote of 85 to 30, today passed the Newton bill which provides that the marriage of persons, living in New York, performed in another State, may be annuled in New York if the bride was of the age under which the consent of parent or guardian was required in the State where the ceremony was performed.

Sales of Wool and Sheepskins.

LONDON, April 13.—There was a brisk demand for the moderate selection of 7,000 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Prices were steady. Russia paid 8s for Queensland scoured and 28 8d for Cape of Good Hope and Natal, while France paid 1s 10½d for greasy crossbreds. A sale of sheepskins was also held. There were 2,000 bales offered and there was a good demand from the home trade at ¼d@½d advance.

Will Look Cheap Later.

Regardless of any contingency except lowered prices of raw materials, dress goods selling agents said yesterday that the prices being paid today will look cheap two months from now. It was estimated by one leading seller that 50 per cent. more machinery is needed to take care of the full amount of domestic and foreign business that is being offered. If the garment trade is tied up through labor trouble, the common opinion held is that the curtailment of demand in this line will be taken up by the increased call from the men's wear division. The few cancellations that are being made are welcomed, as they enable the mills to place the canceled goods with other buyers at price increases. It was stated that the full effect of the wage increases that have recently gone into operation among woolen operatives has not yet been felt.

Pile Fabrics for Fall.

From present indications all kinds of pile fabrics will be very much in the running this Fall, but, with the foreign situation throwing the bulk of production on the domestic looms, it is anticipated that these goods are going to be scarcer than for a long time. Certainly prices will be higher all around, due to the increased cost of manufacture that is based on the paucity and high cost of colors and the advances that have been made on pure and artificial silks. The need of early buying is evidently recognized quite generally, as on several lines it is said that manufacturers have booked all the advance orders for early Fall they care to. Velvets, velveteens, plushes, corduroys and imitation fur effects are all said to share well in this business. The new season's showings, from all accounts, embrace many novelties in weaves and colorings.

They Are All Pretty "Wise."

A knit goods salesman who got in from a little filling-in trip a few days ago was telling yesterday of a disappointment he met with in a Central New York State town. In some way which was not explained a merchant in that town had got into his possession about 450 pounds of aniline colors, chiefly blacks, greens, and blues. The salesman was struck by a bright idea when he learned this, and with as careless an air as possible, though his knees were banging together in his anxiety, he offered the merchant $500 for the lot. The merchant deemed that wasn't enough, so with a show of recklessness the salesman doubled his offer, with a little bit more added. Then a bright idea must have struck the merchant, for, with "Yes" trembling on his lips, he turned his back on the "tempter" and walked away. "They're pretty wise, even in the small towns," the salesman said sorrowfully. "Now that fellow will sell his colors at a figure that will make his eyes pop. I would have turned a pretty penny on them myself if he hadn't smelled a mouse."

"The German Case Against Germany"

By

George Bernard Shaw

Are American Germans pro-Germans? Mr. Shaw thinks that in time of peace they are not—if they were they would stay under the Hohenzollern rule instead of "escaping" to America. "But war," says he, "has the effect of throwing men back into their primitive phases," and in next Sunday's Times he argues with them confidentially about it. He bases his right to do so on the fact that not long ago he read the Riot Act to England and was called a pro-German for it and bitterly denounced. He thinks, evidently, he has earned the right to speak what he considers plain truth to Germans as well as to Englishmen. Not that an Englishman will get unadulterated comfort out of this brilliant article, for he repeats and rubs in his attack on the English Government and points to the events of the war as vindicating his position. In this talk to German-Americans he undertakes to show them how in certain respects German efficiency is inefficiency and why Hohenzollernism is not German.

In Next Sunday's Times

Order It In Advance

LORIMER LAYS RUIN TO THE NEWSPAPERS

Says They Fought Him for 25 Years Because He Would Not Do Their Bidding.

TESTIFIES IN OWN BEHALF

Former Senator Declares He Was Ignorant of Transaction Which Led to His Indictment.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Ex-United States Senator Lorimer, who is being tried on charges of embezzlement and conspiracy growing out of the failure of his bank, the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, testified in his own behalf today. His story will be resumed tomorrow.

From earlier witnesses, including business and political friends and two depositors who lost money in the failure, it appeared that Mr. Lorimer was a faithful husband and father and that "his word was as good as his bond." Among these witnesses was Mrs. H. O. Sprogle, wife of a city official, who forty years ago was Mr. Lorimer's Sunday-school teacher. She told of how he blacked boots and sold newspapers to support of his mother, an invalid.

Later Mr. Lorimer is expected to relate much of his autobiography as he did while unsuccessfully defending his seat in the United States Senate. Mr. Lorimer said that antagonism of the Chicago newspapers lay at the root of his troubles in the Senate and at the bank.

"They have fought me for twenty-five years because I would not do their bidding," said Mr. Lorimer. "They have not changed now, unless for the worse."

When the proposition of starting a bank was put to Mr. Lorimer, the witness said, it was thought his wide acquaintance would enable him to build up a big business. He wanted to establish it for his two sons. At that time, the witness said, he was worth between $450,000 and $550,000, and he intended to buy about $125,000 worth of stock in the bank.

On the day announcement was made of the bank's organization, the witness said, a Chicago newspaper printed a story that $1,000 was paid for a vote to send Mr. Lorimer to the Senate.

"I knew I would need all my time and much money to fight this charge, as I determined at once to demand an investigation by the Senate. I was busy for months after with this fight, having little time for the bank. The publication of the story caused many subscribers to withdraw their subscriptions, and the man we had in mind as bank manager became frightened. So we determined to bring Mr. Munday to Chicago from Litchfield, Ill., as managing Vice President. Mr. Munday and my friends arranged to carry 500 shares of bank stock for me, with the idea that it would pay for itself."

It appeared that $80,000 of the money to pay for the Lorimer stock came from William P. Moxley, a friend of Mr. Lorimer, who received a note for it signed by Mr. Munday for Mr. Lorimer. Mr. Lorimer did not know of it until two months later, he said.

Munday, the witness said, although not authorized to do so, signed Mr. Lorimer's name to checks for interest on the note. Munday was recently convicted on charges similar to those against Lorimer.

Duty on Litmus Paper.

The Treasury Department, which has been disturbed at the lack of uniformity in the returns made at different ports in the matter of the classification of litmus paper, settled the question yesterday when an order was received at the Custom House directing that hereafter this product must be sheets be returned as bibulous paper at the rate of 30 per cent., or, if in book form, as books not specially provided for, at 15 per cent. It appeared in the course of the department's investigation that the paper was being admitted at Detroit, for example, free of duty under the provision for "litmus, prepared."

More About Sweaters.

"When a man can book $4,000 worth of business in two weeks between seasons, without really trying, business must be pretty good," said a sweater salesman yesterday. "Practically all of this business was done with the smaller retail stores in the territory I covered, and in addition to it I have requests for samples that will doubtless result in orders for $2,000 to $3,000 worth more. Even Shetland effects which earlier in the season thought would prove 'fliers,' are being snapped up by retailers wherever they can be found. We are sorry now we didn't plunge more heavily on them when we had the chance."

A Mixed-Up Situation.

Conditions in the coat and suit trade must be decidedly mixed, if the way in which the manufacturers are treating their dress goods orders is any indication. Some houses have made requests on the mills to hold up deliveries on their Fall goods, with the explanation that conditions are too uncertain for them to take in the merchandise. Other firms are urging the mills to make even earlier shipments than those promised. The peculiar feature is that the manufacturers who are requiring hasty deliveries are among the leading men in the trade. Selling agents who have given close attention to the situation as it has developed in the trade shake their heads and give as their opinion that "some one is going to be double-crossed."

How They Advertised It.

Taking advantage of the crowds brought to the 125th Street district by the Harlem Carnival, one of the dry goods stores in that part of the city made use of a simple but effective way of advertising its lines of infants' wear, which were located out of the main-traveled parts of the store. The plan was this: With every purchase of 50 cents' worth of merchandise in any part of the store a check was given that entitled the holder to a toy balloon. To get this balloon, which bore the store's advertisement, it was necessary to have the check redeemed in the infants' wear department. Thus the attention of mothers who wanted balloons for their children was called to the wares in question, and the store, as a whole, was advertised by the balloons that the youngsters carried away proudly.

Big Contracts Remain Untouched.

Compared with a year ago when the big woolen mills were in full cry after war contracts, the situation today offers a remarkable contrast. There are several big orders that have gone begging for some time, and a number of smaller contracts that the mills will not even consider. The Canadian Government is reported willing to give out a contract for 2,000,000 yards of uniform cloth but finds no takers. The price at which this fabric could be made is said to be somewhere in the neighborhood of $1.80. The price, however, is not of first importance. Satisfactory delivery is the foremost object of the buyer. The leading factor in the trade is understood to have offered to take 600,000 yards of this order, but could not guarantee early enough shipments. An order from Greece, held ready in the market to be given out, is also of fair dimensions. The only possibility mill agents see of these orders being taken would be in the event that trouble developed in either the coat and suit or the clothing trade, causing the cancellation of some of the domestic business now on the books of the selling agents.

BUSINESS NOTES.

On May 1 A. J. Cazalar will be in new quarters in the new Myers Building, 1,140 to 1,146 Broadway, at Twenty-sixth Street.

A meeting of domestics, linens, and upholstery goods buyers will be held next Tuesday, April 18, at the Dry Goods Union, 432 Fourth Avenue.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

CLOTH.—Will buy, for cash, quantity of Wilson and Lawrence grey mixture, style No. 51-5 and 51-7. 8th floor, 34 West 17th St. Chelsea 2763.

COATS.—Prominent jobber is ready to place quantity orders on ladies' and misses' pile fabric and cloth coats; write for appointments in care of this paper. Z 268 Times Annex.

COATS, suits, dresses, waists; jobs wanted, any quantity. M. L. Simons, 303 5th Av.

FALL SAMPLES.—Jobber looking up Fall samples. Call all week. Rear elevator, 4th floor, 129 W. 27th.

GARMENTS.—Spot cash for women's under and outerwear garments, if offered at price. Room 705, 18 West 27th St.

GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHING goods. Mr. McCay, 220 5th Av.

MESSALINE.—400 yards messaline for sale; also lot of fancy velvets. T 16 Times.

PALM BEACH JOBBER placing orders on Palm Beach suits and coats, also cloth sport coats; call all week with samples. 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor; entrance 30th St.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Ladies neckwear and sanitary goods wanted. W. & H. Walker, 220 5th Av.

SUITS-CLOTHING.—Men's and children's suits; heavy or light weights; job or regular goods; any quantity bought for spot cash. Call or write David Mann, 228 West 32d. Schuyler 9551.

SUITS.—Open to buy for spot cash Spring suits. 8085 Madison Square.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 3 Lispenard.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS and COLLARETTES in stock for immediate delivery. African Ostrich Feather Company, 85-89 Bleecker St.

BOTONY SERGE for sale; 11433 black, green, and tan, $0.92½; 7% off cash. Telephone Farragut 9220.

BUTTONS.—Japanese shank buttons, 18 line, 300 gross to close out. L. Sekine Co., 37 West 29th St.

CAPS.—2,500 doz. children's Tipperary caps; made in plain white, checks, and plaids; small centre, with cloth button on each side and silk tassel to match; exceptional value; $1 doz. Berg Bros., 479 Broadway.

COATS.—2,000 ladies', misses' coats and suits in stock; up-to-date styles for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1333 B'way.

COATS, velour, poplin, chinchilla, and corduroy; 500 for immediate delivery; $2.50 to $8.50. Charles Press, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job to close out. Cohen Brothers, 113 West 17th.

COATS.—Hundred of coats to close out. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS. Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—To close out at sacrifice. Select Cloak, 54 West 22d St.

COATS and SUITS.—Stock on hand, taffetas, poplins, serge, gabardines, and mixtures. Klar Bros., 46 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—Smart styles; immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Novelty silk sport, afternoon, and street dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES, SUITS.—High grade goods, jobs; low prices. 5th floor, 30 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses; sacrifice. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 28th.

SILK.—Open for silk and wool, also silk and cotton poplins and 54-inch moire. L. 209 Times Downtown.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Sonomore and Revol, white, sizes 0 and 1; large quantities, immediate delivery. Address Box 295 Times, 2 Rector St.

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

SNAP FASTENERS.—O and OO, black or white. Snappers, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3906.

SPRING SNAP FASTENERS for sale; size 0 and 3-0, black and white. Spring 9589.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Junior and misses' popular price, for immediate delivery. A. Samberg & Sons, 84 University Place.

SUITS.—500 poplin and taffeta, to close out. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 45 West 34th St. Greeley 3944.

SUITS.—200 new Spring ladies' suits to close out at a sacrifice. Sol Levine Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Showing strongest line genuine Palm Beach suits, $3.50 to $5.75. Meyer Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; jobs to close out Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—300 to close out, snappy styles. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th.

TAFFETA SUITS, all shades, $12.75; immediate delivery. Jackter & Goldstein, 126 West 22d.

TAFFETA.—Good quality, black, for sale at mill price. Farragut 616.

WAISTS for immediate delivery; Georgettes, laces, crepes, and china silk, $18 to $45. Joseph Valenstein, 115 W. 29th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER. — Ambitious experienced, capable, wishes position in good house, with prospects; textile line preferred; would accept moderate salary with opportunity for advancement. T 34 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3634% per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...36¾@37
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Gray Goods Buying Small.

There was not much snap to buying in the local gray goods market yesterday. On fancies some sampling for the new season is being done, but the yardage disposed of in this way is not great. In the staple end business on drills and sheetings continues small. Printcloths are a little more active, the day's sales including 39-inch 56-44s at 4½ cents for May-June delivery, and some more nearby 38½-inch 64-60s at 5⅜ cents. Prices are firm generally at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s....7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s..5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s..5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....6c	38½-inch, 60-52s..4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s..4⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s..5½c	37-inch, 64-60s....5¾c

How the Embargoes Hurt.

The freight embargoes of the past several months are beginning to make themselves felt in more ways than one. One effect has been to make it very hard for salesmen to do business on certain lines. One man, who carries a line of hardware and plumbing specialties for a New England concern, has been especially hard hit. He covers a limited territory, and, because the line he carries is made up of staples, gets over it about six times a year. The best part of his territory lies in Connecticut, which has been particularly bothered by embargoes. Because of them deliveries of goods booked in January for prompt shipment are only now being made. As a result, the salesman in question, instead of finding his trade hungry for more goods, is finding them freshly supplied. This naturally means pretty slim "picking" for him on his present trip.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

RICHARD BALDWIN, Jr., contractor, Peekskill, formerly a partner in R. K. Everett & Co., Catskill aqueduct contractors, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $80,422 and assets of $25.

HARRY SAMUELS, salesman, 239 Wadsworth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,707, mostly for rents, and no assets.

SETH WALKER, grocer, Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,895 and no assets.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, hotel keeper, Tarnersville, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,529 and assets of $460 in accounts.

ABRAHAM L. MEYER, drug clerk, 451 East 161st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,110 and assets of $35, consisting of a Ford machine, $50, mortgaged for $350, and $5 cash in bank.

SOL CLARM, women's hats, 45 Bond Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,704 and assets of $400.

JOSEPH S. RABINOWITZ, trunks, 767 Sixth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,375 and assets of $439.

LOUIS EGGERS, Miss Bertha Rembaugh has been appointed receiver for Louis Eggers, grocer, 201 Third Avenue, bond $1,000.

MASON-SEAMAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Judge Hough has authorized Allan Lexow and A. Leo Everett, receivers, to issue $50,000 certificates to carry on the business and to repair taxicabs.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Anhalt, Simon—H. F. Schwartz.....$10,337.83
Arnold, Hyde—E. Taub et al.....209.81
Alloway, Henry and Mary L.—I. M. Stettenheim.....219.49
Angus, Elsie R.—L. H. Hendricks.....225.77
Burroughs, Fannie T. and William H.—F. S. Well.....897.98
Berglass, Max—Cohen et al.....283.95
Bobis, Nathan—Peter H. Reilly & Bro. Co.....135.01
Borowitzky, Philip—J. Gotlieb.....207.52
Brice, Wilson B., executor—Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.....16,959.21
Brandmarker, J. Leon—W. Levin.....875.43
Brown Bros., Inc., owners and builders—P. L. Hurry et al.....265.52
Beaver, John, receiver—J. Thurstein.....229.41
Blank, Sigmund—J. Hausman et al.....340.25
Bradford, Samuel D.—J. F. Gunning...408.92
Colgate, William H.—H. J. Davies.....226.62
Collins, Henry D.—National Surety Co...353.64
Copley, Marie A.—A. De Lancey.....238.72
Cronin, Thomas A., and William Springer—Godfrey Keeler Co.....145.01
Cowens, Inc.—R. L. Folk & Co., Inc....182.41
Cohen, Abraham—G. Cohen.....150.00
Cohen, Peretz S.—I. Rivlat.....123.47
Collins, Clarence J.—Stoddart Bell Electrotype Co.....124.34
City of New York—B. Gisen.....2,035.67
Caven, John L.—J. B. Owens.....117.96
Collins, Charles J.—Globe-Wernicke Co.137.32
Crain, Jacob—B. Brinkman.....3,537.90
Dworkin, Fay—Crandall-Pettee Co.....121.45
Dreyfach, Joseph—M. Hyman.....180.21
Fysher, Alfred N.—R. S. Tilden.....1,055.19
Fuchs, Emil E.—West End-Eighty-fifth Co.....329.78
Flagg, Wm. H.—M. M. Balkin.....9,118.04
E. R. Brackett Co.—Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....184.06
Elsasser, Berthold A.—K. Fitzgerald...373.90
Endler, David T., Abraham Frankel, and Max Frankel—Norwalk Bros., Inc., 2,078.52
Elias Randall Cloak and Suit Co., Inc.—I. N. Platt.....256.63
Fifteen Twenty Broadway, Inc.—F. A. Ward.....224.96
Goldman, Barney—Broschart & Braun.302.91
Gramercy Chocolate Co., Inc.—Walton & Rees.....823.42
Griffin, Lucie J.—C. A. Belden.....447.63
Goldberg, Joseph; Honora Goldberg, Jacob Reisberg, and Isidor Wengraf—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.....114.41
Goodman, Jacob—W. Boorstein et al.113.41
Histed, Ernest W.—R. L. Folk & Co., Inc.....264.91
Hill, Nathaniel W.—P. O. Abbe.....302.38
Hirt, Albert J.—H. G. Friedmann....733.11
Hopper, Isaac A., and Joseph Lewis—Jiffy Fire Hose Rack Co., Inc....823.96
Israelson, Jacob—S. Borchardt.....240.79
Kelley, Charles H.—Texas Co.....120.23
Kossoy, Victor—A. Berne.....687.53
Kuthe, Herman—Sugar Land Feed Co. of N. Y., Inc.....1,038.91
Lerner, Samuel—Novelty Candy Co..120.93
Lauter, August—Central Mortgage Co..306.69
Levy, Bernard—Jahurg Bros.....131.08
Law, Frederick R.—B. E. Mitler.....159.01
Leibowitz, Jacob and Samuel—F. Blumenthal Co.....196.05
Lichtenberg, Joseph—Barclay Realty Co.....945.35
Liebert, Abraham—J. Friedman et al...139.47
Mirsky, Abraham—J. Walz.....1,634.88
M. Burky, Martin, and Charles Muller—Hudson Brass Works.....142.63
Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co.—A. M. Walden.....1,331.75
McNulty, James—Sonn Brothers Co....134.70
Mead, Lewis S., and Charles D. Hoffman—Morris Plan Co. of New York...162.41
Masconi, Bernardo—D. Abelos.....378.06
Mayer, Saul—R. Serli.....1,341.86
New York Railways Co.—N. Nixon...2,340.08
New England and Southern Association—F. B. Sturgis.....3,630.12
Same—Same.....3,230.79
Same—Same.....3,230.79
Parker, John A. and Edith M.—C. W. Copp.....218.28
Preisich, Alois—M. Schwarz.....712.74
Patrick, William—A. Prince & Son, Inc.140.11
Quilloa Film Corp.—Grayzel Press, Inc...181.84
Rabinowitz, Abraham—B. Rabinowitz, Costa.....116.90
Redling, Harry J.—A. E. Weiss.....1,542.77
Rockaw, Nathan—L. Mandel.....250.23
Robert Denton, Inc.—F. A. Champlin..551.56
Ross & Sisti, Inc.—National Bridge Works.....209.12
Romer, Lelia, and Edna Mitchell—A. J. Thacker.....149.36
Rothschild, Abe M.—Retail Equipment Co.....177.31
Smith, Ralph O.—H. H. Robbins.....536.91
Sachs, Charles and Henrietta—Morris Plan Co. of New York.....162.41
Superior Cornice and Skylight Works—Broschart & Braun, Inc.....103.02
Steiger, Sarah—M. Feldman et al.....317.75
Sturges, Henry C.—George R. Read & Co.....1,556.50
Sargent-Aborn Corp.—E. Arden.....829.81
Sire, Albert L.—E. Wilson et al.....186.41
Sol Pudlin Co.—L. Favata.....144.74
United States Casualty Co.—S. Taub..1,238.87
Vanadium Building Co.—J. B. Owens...115.51
Walsh, James R.—A. Regg.....850.00
Welsheit, Carl A.—Pabst Brewing Co.4,000.84
Wittlinger, Frederick, Jr.—Lang & Co., Inc.....144.71
Wilmerding, C. Mortimer—A. B. Davis.850.00
Zwickel, George—J. Polgar.....232.91

The judgment published April 12, which read Crimmons, Patrick W.—Percival K. Frowert Co., Inc., $281.90, should have read Collins, Clarence J.—Percival K. Frowert Co., Inc., $281.90. The one against Patrick W. Crimmons should have read: Crimmons, Patrick W.—M. L. Bird, $36.53.

In Bronx County.

Briggs, Wilbur L.—M. Stoller.....$79.75
Feinberg, William and K. Rolands.....112.22
Gruber, Henrietta—M. Sobel.....620.20
Grupsmith, Rose—H. Baff.....360.65
Hilgenberg, George—International Wine & Liquor Co.....628.01
Hall, Louis Leon, and Dorothy Shoemaker Hall—J. B. O'Flynn.....228.15
Horowitz, Jacob—E. Kallach.....21.06
Jacobowitz, Jacob and Bertha—F. Muhlhan et al.....47.01
Kesner, Irving, and Julius Frankel—M. Syrkin.....734.18
Levinson, Sadie—J. Locker et al.....49.72
McCaffery, John—Burns Bros.....169.06
Roeder, Ernest and Mary L.—De Nor-elles Brick Co.....605.92
Rosenfeld, Irving and Theresa—Cosmopolitan Bank.....832.27
Shultz, Harry, and Abraham Feuer—Fried Mendelson & Co.....546.50

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Illinois Surety Co.—M. Miraglia, Mar. 25, 1916.....$465.40
Same—V. Machi, Mar. 25, 1916.....114.56
Same—D. La Macre, Mar. 25, 1916.....234.14
Same—S. Tripodo, Mar. 25, 1916.....286.40
Same—R. Boloci, Mar. 25, 1916.....107.40
Same—S. Di Bioncha, Mar. 25, 1916....164.68
Same—F. Garabatia, Mar. 25, 1916.....157.52
Same—G. Gracco, Mar. 25, 1916.....150.96
Same—J. Rubino, Mar. 25, 1916.....330.80
Same—A. Rubino, Mar. 25, 1916.....2,000.00
Same—R. Belliot, Mar. 25, 1916.....107.40
Same—G. Morello, Mar. 25, 1916.....214.80
Same—G. Sciabalia, Mar. 25, 1916....2,445.83
Same—G. Bosco, Mar. 25, 1916.....214.80
Same—N. Mancuso, Mar. 25, 1916.....220.35
Same—B. Vani, Mar. 25, 1916.....179.00
Newman, Gordon J.—R. Thedford, 2d, Nov. 26, 1912.....1,089.11
Pepper, Jennie—John Wanamaker, May 11, 1899.....383.89
Pepper, Jennie—J. E. Nichols et al.—May 29, 1899.....471.11
Beales, Charles R.—M. R. Weed, Oct. 18, 1912.....833.23
Bresler, Noah W.—H. Feisliber, Jan. 11, 1916.....236.91
Bentele, Christ—A. Kaufman, Feb. 19, 1912.....221.61
Bolardi, John P., and Bayard Co., Inc.—A. L. Story et al., Nov. 15, 1915....1,068.02
Dearman, Isidore—M. Braunstein, Mar. 9, 1915.....215.90
Epstein, Samuel—Horn & Sachar, June 2, 1913.....706.98
Freimes, Jacob—M. Kulok, June 4, 1915.289.65
Harawitz, Abraham—Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust Co., Aug. 6, 1907.....180.59
Latzke, Paul—Rembrandt Realty Co., Aug. 25, 1911.....290.47
Lyttle, Samuel—H. Miller & Co., Oct. 14, 1915.....180.69
Spilker, Ethel, Abraham Spilker, and Jacob Shapiro—D. Meyer, Dec. 17, 1915.....120.65
Slater, Mollie—Mutual Alliance Trust Co. of N. Y., Feb. 15, 1911.....12,511.91
Weisbrod, Wm. C.—H. J. Martin, May 1, 1913.....20,677.35
Thompson, Beatrice C. W.—J. Nahan, April 5, 1913, (canceled).....3,347.40
William Messer Co.—S. Strand, March 30, 1912, (reversed).....1,306.47

In Bronx County.

Fewer, James—G. Tolzer, Aug. 11, 1914..$39.75

COTTON PRICES FALL ON WALL ST. SELLING

Reports from South Indicate Largest Acreage This Year Ever Planted.

LITTLE SHORT SELLING YET

Traders Merely "Scalping" Small Profits While Waiting for a Definite Trend.

The cotton market is still a waiting affair. It showed no particular strength yesterday, but in the face of the weakness of the stock market and the general feeling of bearishness in the Street it held very well and the close was steady, although the closing prices were the low of the day and 7 or 8 points under the high.

Reports from the South show that a large acreage is assured if the weather continues fairly favorable during the remainder of the planting season. Some well-posted men think the acreage this Spring will be one of the largest ever planted. This idea, however, has as yet failed to impress the public, and there has been very little short selling in anticipation of the acreage report. Of course, the weather may interfere with the planting, but it looks now as if there would be a very large increase in acreage west of the Mississippi, and that every State east of the river will also plant more land in cotton than last season, and possibly as much as two years ago.

Wall Street was a conservative seller in the market today, and most of the support seemed to come from spot interests. A large part of the trading continues to be merely the scalping of floor operators, who are satisfied to take a few points profit on either side, but this trading is not governed by any fixed ideas as to the market.

The spot markets in the South were unchanged as a general rule, but there is little demand either for domestic consumption or for export at this time. Domestic mills are generally very well supplied and are content to keep out of the market for the time being. Spots in New York were marked down 5 points to 11.95.

Exports yesterday were 17,800 bales against 52,200 for the same day last year. The general idea at the moment seems to be that the total exports for the season will be around 5,500,000 bales as compared with exports of about 8,000,000 bales for last season.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged; Houston, 5 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline. Middling, 11.95.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.	Close.
May	11.84	11.77	11.78@11.79	11.83@11.84	
July	12	11.92	11.92@11.93	11.97@11.98	
Oct.	12.16	12.06	12.06@12.07	12.11@12.12	
Dec.	12.31	12.24	12.24@12.25	12.28@12.29	
Jan.	12.39	12.30	12.30@12.31	12.34@12.35	
March	12.47	12.45	12.45@12.46	12.50@12.51	

Total port receipts, 18,398 bales. Last week, 15,067 bales. Last year, 22,689 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,068	5,341	9,764
New Orleans	1,103	3,752	5,027
Mobile	1,745	1,217	239
Savannah	1,841	602	3,499
Charleston	331	54	704
Wilmington	18	708	951
Norfolk	1,101	2,642	1,290

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	584	436	553
Memphis	974	2,384	1,300
St. Louis	467	506	836
Houston	5,240	4,049	3,803

Exports, 17,816 bales. Total thus far this season, 4,186,536 bales. Total last season, 6,882,238 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

| Sales. | Spots

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13. — 889 — Bankers Trust Co., trustee, v. Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. et al.—Argument continued.

631—J. J. Abbott v. J. C. Brown, U. S. Marshal, &c.—Argued.

253—J. S. Donald, Secretary of State, &c., et al. v. Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., and 254—J. A. Frear, in his capacity as Sec. of State, &c., v. Western Union Telegraph Co.—Argument commenced.

76—Russo-Chinese Bank v. National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Wash.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 14—Nos. 244, 271, 188, 226, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, and 314.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 435, P. O. Bldg.

Robinson<Roe, Sanford<U.S.
Brown Perfection Tube Co<Brown.
Keys<Meyer.
Johnson<Lambert.
Tri-Bullion S & D Co<Jacobsen.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Re J Wink.
Re C Wink.
Palmer<Douel Mills.
U S<Fong On.
Same<Hammerstein.
Cons Rubber Tire Co<Diamond.
M Y Trust Co<Inti M M Co.
Thompson<N Y Realty Owners.
Re Jenkins (J A Jenkins, Inc.)
Re same (E F Jenkins)
Re same (E F Wilson)
Ansorge<Barnett.
Storer<Wanamaker.
Gennert<Birke & James.
Ansorge<Barnett.
Aubin Cauldwell (2)
Pierce<Beel.
Anchor Cap & C Corp<Pritchard (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Swaine<Schaunemunk Const.
Re Phonograph<Tomlinson.
Johnson<East Coast Transp.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar; Individual Drinking Cup Co<Union News.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 2 P. M., in Room 328, P. O. Bldg.

Dismissed:
Re I Remsen Mfg Co, Roche-Line, Inc.
Same in Barfield, Philip Rochelsky, Harris Gettinger, Doreck & Lipschitz Isidore Hurwitz, (3.)
Leon Masson, Geis-Jackier Co.
Giuseppe Cusic, James Dusmanes,
Guesie Nankin, Louis N Schenone
Jude N Jamison, & Co.
Joseph Rudtner, Rockaway Soda Water
Emile Bonanne, Mfg Co.
Louis Damico. Frederick Schoeler,
Motions: Royal H Mollineau,
Terra Marine Co, Frederick Plage,
Abraham L Kass. William C Boegel,
Leo B Cohen, Henry G Blaesser.
George L Tarabia,

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Dale, for compensation, &c.
Re Maxwell.
Di Tomasso<Syracuse University.
Re Grifenhagen<Ordway.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Scott, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 3 P. M.

Re Bucki.
Re Brush.
Feistein<Gen Acetate, &c. Assur Corp.
Re Mills.
Re Steinwender.
Richards & Co<Wrenchner.
People<Minsky.
Hart<Pfizer.
Met Trust Co<State Board of Tax Comrs.
M and Hart, Inc<same.
Voska, Faslach & Stdle, D'Arsi<Navigazione Alta, &c.
<Ruland.
Breen<Santanoni Cent.
Andrews<Fargo.
Donohue<Santanom Cent Co.
Tilton<Putnam-Hecker Co.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Gurian<C W L Rity, Pioneer Demo Club<Woods.
Beermann<CNY.
Hadlum<Carnegie.
Lord Court Bldg<Carr.
Robert Colin Co<Wolff
Marino<Clarence Rity & Const Co.
Monheim<Sinsheimer.
Re Cosmos Prod Co.
N Y Tel Co<Lubling.
Maple<CNY.
Brown<Mitchell, Lewis Motor Co.
Baltzel<Rhinefelder.
Weinberg<Feinberg.
Scheffer<Schmid.
Kern<Brown.
Farmers Loan & Tr Co<Muiry.
Siciliano<Horn & Hart of Co, Inc.
Re Bunis.
Rochester Athenaeum, &c<Tompkins.
Greenwood Cemetery<Lippman.
Lansing<Ware Rity Co
Re White Guar & Sur.
Fogg<Winston.
Silverman<Baturin.
Bernstein<Bestwick.
Hutt<Hutt.
La Davidson.
Cochrane<Cochrane.
Warsower<Lippman.
Berman<Berman.
Hurwitz<Sokolow.
Caputo<Friesner.
Mariner<Burt.
Re Miller.
Schroeder<Schroeder.
Re Bonavegila.
Re Brown.
Re Carr.
Re Gruettnaw.
Re Hamery.
Re Murphy.
Re Mayer.
Re McGlif.
Re McGuire.
Re Roedel.
Re Thell.
Hobson<Brownstein.
Re Wine & Spirits Trader Soby.
Swan<Mattiage & Sons.
Re Land Co C of Edenwald, (2.)
King<Wagner.
Tighe<Witt.
Hirsch<Wagner.
Re Italo American Stores, Inc.
Re Schwarzs, (Roster-Lan.)
Re Reynolds.
Re McGovern, (Roster-Lan.)
Re Berman.
Ouster<Robinson.
Switalski<Phila & R. Coal & Iron Co.
Pietrowski<same.

PART II.—Pisteck, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Kidder<Adrian Pet Co.
Stein<Chem Inst, &c.
Re Martin<McAllister Steamboat Co.
Van Loon<Smith.
Lyons<Lyons.
Bashkin<Bashkin.
Leonardo<Leonardo.
Hunt L & T Co<Duke, (2.
Wurtsel<Wurtsel.
Fiori<Fiori.
Glore<Glore.
Glos<Glos.
Patterson<Patterson.
Curmulis<Curmulis.
Alexander<Alexander.
Patrick<Patrick.
L H May Co<Regensburg City Co.
Preferred cause:
Di Marsico<Kagan.
Undefended divorces:
Risner, Hendricks, Kelly, Greenberg, Ludovitz, Wiener.

General calendar: Hellborn<Rosenbaum. Meldon<Seaver. Waldt<Waldt. Dubillier<Sterns Selling Service. Fox<CNY. Wellbrock<Wellbrock. Sertella<Indelli. Horner<Schreiber. Marmann<Marmann. Brown<Berardini. Hershkowitz<Hershkowitz. Hirsch<Hirsch. Magnard<Wagner. State & City Rty Co<Goodwin. Weinberg<Weinberg. US Trust Co of Am<Just. Exchange Buffet Corp<Kaplan. A O H<A O H of Am. Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Griggs<Renault Selling Branch.
Cosmopolitan<Tuthill.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ackron<James Humes Dressler<Tishman.
Carr<CNY.
Anderson<N Y Rys.
Considine<Rowland.
Funk<Falconer Cent.
Kortmeyer<Berge.

Hess<same.
Daraskievics<same.
Strano<Goldman.
Schlossinger<Phil & N Ry.
Linn<Barkley.
Re Levin, (Schenkel.)
Re Waterbury, (Newbold Av.
Re Phillips, (158 W. 16th St.
Casey<Casey.
Newmark<Goldwater.
Salvation A<Williams.
Palmer<Kamen.
Michelson<Katz.
Re Smith, (Swallar.)
Re Hallheimer.
Re Brennan.
Brostrom<Brostrom.
Kilborn<Ursuline Realty Co.
Tuszet<Am Bond Co.
Cafes<Cafes.
Re McDowell.
La Cagnina<Vermilyea Realty Co.
Re Meyer.
Re CNY, (St Raymond Av.)
Re Beach Av.
Gottehrer<Gottehrer.
Henderson<Int R T.
Thomas<Thomas.
Bendel<Quintard.
Bendel<Quintard. (2.)
Geyser Patent Holding Co<Feldman.
Galliana<Galliana.
U S Automatic Box Mk Co<H Bridgman Smith Co.
Re Standard Gas P Co.
Silman<Morris.
Re E Fucini & Co, Inc
Glone<Petrich.
Re Werbelovsky<Lasky.
Mueller<Caskett, Inc.
Bamberger<Cantor.
Re Brown, (Thorn.)
Re Parrish, (Thorn.)
Wolff<De Vaux.
Plasterstein<Wirth.
Re Geunerich.
Re Carnegie Tr Co.
Stone<Wm M Elsen Co
Re Hundert.
Bobbs-Merrill Co<Universal Film Mfg Co.
Cooper<Greenhut.
Weltzer<Turkeltaub.
Weintraub<Hirsch.
Citizens Sav Bk<Gans, (2.)
Re Carnegie Safe Deposit Co.
Brown<Barlow.
Blech<Blech.
Rolland<Reimis.
Eagle Wet Wash Laundry Co, Inc<Edelman.
Briggs<Gouraud.
Dwyer<Cooper Rity Co
Knott<Knott.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—C Gatamzaro<same.
<NY, Rys.
T Gatanzaro<same.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cooney<Conney.
Gurney<Silberblatt.
Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheppard<Nich Cop Co
Carroll<Otis Elev Co.
Gassman<Bernstein.
Kupferschmidt<Willken.
Pector<Podlosk.
Perine<Silvester.
Hawks<Charter Const.
O'Malley<CNY.
Lambert<Wolf.
Baufield<N Y Rys.
Harris<Harris.
Case on.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—See<Oakford.
Lifshitz<Harakowitz.
Channata<P Doelger B. Blick<Block.
A Alkoff<Schacht.
S Alkoff<same.
Zuman<NY Rys.
Wertheimer<same.
Rapp<New Taxicab & Auto Co.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Scannell<Gillespie Co.
Fexon<Ho Shelburne.
Falcone<Wells.
Crosby<Giraux.
McCarthy<Nelson.
Benvenisty<Smith.
Garcon<Thomas & Buckley Holsting.
Scherer<Gossett.
Duchina<Un Dressed Beef Co.
Martinson<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Zeplin<Werner.
Zehart<Steeplechase Park Co.
Minners<Bradley.
Case on.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Meehan<Bamberger, (2.)
Hampl<Flagg.
Dondes<Rich L & RR. Clear.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ricabona<H L Herbert & Co.
Hudson<N Y Rys, Ptanison<Yonkers RR.
Buehler<Horton.
Sharet<CNY.
Tobin<Am Letter Co.
Lord Elec Co<Barber Asphalt Pav Co.
Savor<B H RR.
Rosenthal<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Reilly<U S R & Imp.
Varley<Rohenstein.
Senior<Star Co.
I Frush<Lincoln Hosp.
C Frush<same.
Toolen<Hooker.
Nicholas<Stewart.
Quinlan<Lyons.
Lobel<Oscar Daniels.
Bowden<N Y Rys.
Rosenman<Neigner.
Reisler<Show Corp.
Fuller<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Heilperman<N Y Rys.
Bauman<Doddato.
Desmond<Rice.
Case on.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquests—Cole<Braun (2.)
Inquest—Thompson<same.
Judelowitz<Terry & Tench Co.
Hanfra<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Clear.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Aymar<Rodman.
Brown<CNY.
Smith<N J & Man RR.
Fitzgerald<Bradley C.
Janoseck<B H RR.
J Fallick<Cons Gas of NY.
R Fallick<Same.
Drahousal<Hess.
Ostill<Lehigh & N E R. Cascio<Same.
Webber<CNY.
Wigmore<CNY.
Marlow<N Y Edison.
Liebman<Haas (2.)
Clear.

PART XIII.—Recess. Cases remaining on the calendar have been transferred to Part VIII.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—20th St Garage Co<Moore.
No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wechsler<Ticknor Bros.
Demarest & Co<Adams & Montant.
Conrad<N Y Const Co<Chas Buek Const Co.
O'Farrell<Southern Pacific Co.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Recess. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Harris<Lawrence, NY Assets Realization Co<Thompson.
Brandower & Sons, Inc<Waldes.
Mann<Malatsky.
Saks & Co<N Y Edison Co.
Dollan<Littlefield.
Jaffey<Turetsky.
A Frank & Co<Morris P Ex.
Falce<Levy.
Kost<Lehmann.
Rosenblatt<Harris.
Silverman<Analomink Paper.
Advance Print<Motion Pic Centre.
British Alum<Trefts.
Hopkins<Gen Cont & Eng.
Rosen<Elizabeth Tr.
Landay Bros<Mandel.
Murray<Dillingham.
Mortgage Associates, Inc<Lind.
Lederer<Bender.
Atterbury Motor Car Co<Atterbury Comm'l Truck Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Halperin<N Y Cons RR.
R B Shimer & Co<Kings Co Refrig Co.
Pesca<MacKinstry.
Cohen<Kessler.
Allen<Lincrusta Wm "Pallas," Inc.
McManus<Crandell.
Train<Berkeley.
Jakobovics<Van.
Grau<Chandler.
US Wood Preserving Co<CNY.
West<Globe Ind Co.
Heilbronner<Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Central Brew Co<Campbell.
O'Toole<Hammer.
Garlock<Kuhne Libby Co.
Hunt<Harrisburg Pipe, &c, Co.
Young<Tomlinson.
G A Veeck, Inc<Berger.
Kuchler<Roeder.
Cooper<Wolf.
Zumbach<Hanan.
CNY<Bradley Cont Co
Long<Fischer Art Co.
Case on.

PART XIX.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Duke<Mogelnah Tube.
Shepherd<Toole.
Empire State, &c, Co<Fradus.
Fornes Woolen Co<Cohalan.
Star Showcase Co<Plotz.
Ludington<Posnick.
Appelman<I Berkowitz & Son.
Massucci<Cassano.
Abercrombie<Loeffler.
First 69th St R E Co.
Shisko<Lipshitz.
Wood & Selick<Eisele.
Krause<Jarkow.
Salerno<Fidelity-Phenix Ins Co.
Bunnell<Southard.
Grosnut<Kinestophote Corp.
Mackey<Brett.
Pitsch<Strohmayer & Arpe Co.
Reuben<Friedberg.
Stewart & Co<Am Fid Co.
Lipowsky<Goldstein.
Gersten<Kassel.
Cohen<Wronker.
Berkowitz<Solomon.
Chianelli<Schlesinger.
Bloom<Chaimowitz.
Goldman<Ray.
Elefant<Stadtmauer.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Winkler<Blumberg.
Mannhardt<CNY.
Sawicski<Teschner.
Greater NY Feather Co<Starnberg.
Lansing Co<Fox.
Moses<Scheib.
Laponzia<NY Rys (2.)
Pellerito<Linch.
Brown<Scherer.
Hoffman<Seigel.
Kaufman<Marrassi.
Dworkowitz<Klein-singer.
Mittleman<N Y Rys.
Sheridan<Greeley Sq Hotel Co.
Newgold<Rosenbaum.
Lewis<Penn RR.
Pintschuk<Greenebaum.
Praskin<Braun.
Bertfield Rty Co<New Toy Mfg Co.
Wintzewitz<Berkowitz.
Merkl<Gower.
Dubin<same.
Socolow<Sieburg's Liberty Tower Rest.
Dec<Schlosser.
Retter<Ica Mfg Co.
Neulander<Schrier.
Keating<Himmel.
Linchitz<Bassein.
Foster<Windsor Land, &c.
Bank<Schmohl (2.)
Tramer<Schwab.
Lotstein<N Y Rys.
Patrinou<same.
Hoffer<Union Ry.
Holmes<Princess Restaurant.
Schwarz<Simon.
Wright<Schmidt.
Hager<Goldstein.
Kantrowitz<Hammer.
Landman<Bonwit.
Levine<Lipset.
Weinberger<Senft.
Marcus<Mentzler.
Germino<Wendel.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR. Cases to be sent to Part II. for trial.

Rosenthal<Stern. Clear.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Levitus<F W Frye Co. Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Christman<Merritt—Eugene E. Spiegelberg.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. Kaufman<Holzman Cohan & Co.—Timothy Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J. Connolly<Hebner—James B. Butler.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. U. S. Trust Co.<Hendricks—Charles E. Hughes, Jr. Re Price & Hoffman, Inc.—Charles M. Travis. Re Diedrich—Thomas F. Walsh. Re Katz—Harry A. Goldsh. Titus<Central Park & C. R. R.—Vance Hawitt.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. Re Van Riper—Samson Lachman.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Re McVicker—Henry F. Miller. Re Duschnes—A. Walter Otis.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. Catharine M. Finnen<Esther Flaum—Bernhard Rabbino.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. E. Louis Sands<Hyman Cohen—Stanley M. Isaacs. Matthew McNamara<Phebe E. Smith—Philip J. Curry.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Meeks<Perna.
Re Rudden.
Vanviack<Sill.
People<Maher.
Strub<Brohmer.
Gottwegen<NY Tel Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Heidenreich<Sheddan.
Metzger<Schwarz.

Highest number reached in regular order, 618.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.

McLaughlin<Iasalfiron Works, Inc.
Schuch<J N Burdick Inc.
Di Iorio<Rodgers & Hagerty Inc.
Venitsky<J Kinderm'n Son Inc.
Spatz<Taylor.
Tamburo<Malatesta.
Dawson<Underspinning & Fdn.
Hermann<Wiegman.
Baron<Meyer.
Friedman<Dabrielson.
Gunzer<NY, West & Boston RR.
Basser<Bloomfield.
Flusten Jr<Steiner (2.)
Dannegaard<Kurabeedt Mfg.
Bachigalupo<Third Av Ry.
Hartigan<NY Edison.

Highest number reached in regular order, 600.

PART II.—Mullan, J. Short Cause calendar.

Haughton<Rector Gas Lamp Co.
Barrington<Tesla.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Serimar Brunings, Jr. People<Londrigan.
Congenie<Rohe & Bro. People<Cohen.
Gordon<Greenbaum.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Fine<Fred F French Co. Inc, et al—Felix A Muldoon. Thompson<George Hooks Building Co et al—Henry D Patton. Stern<Hurwitz et al—William W Pellet. German Savings Bank<Meixel et al—Milton M Sittenfield. Same<Gotz et al—Milton M Sittenfield. Dumas<Wolff et al—Charles E Buchner.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Rhinelander Real Estate Co<Samuel Keeler—Daniel Curtin. Same<Narcorth Realty Co et al—Daniel Curtin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

People, &c<Adamuccio.
Same<Bitkoff.
Same<Signorelli (2.)
Same<Esposito.
Same<Sisto.
Same<Taft.
Same<Rotunda et al.
Same<Witt.
Allan<Downing.
Kammerer<Prandau.
Re C M Sheafe, Jr.
Re Bklyn Bar Assn.
Wojcianowicz<Philadelphia Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Bambara<Westchester St Ry et al.
Re A J Smith, decd.
M J & D Buckley<L Buckley et al & Hofacker.
Crescent Brass Mfg Co<Snidinger & Kupferman.
Re Bushwick Station, E. N. Y. (Route 59.)
Peabody<Arthur Woods, as Com, &c.
Davis<Quinn.
Westchester Mtg Co<McIntire et al.
Baker et al<Griffiths et al.
Guel & Hiscox<Hiscox Metals & Bleantx<Nicholas et al.
Griesemer<The Knox Hat Co.
Corrigan<Green Fuel Economizer.
People, &c<Hoell.
Sugarman<Stolitsky.
People, &c<Kuster.
Same<Arcowsky.
De Bekker<Stokes et al.

NON-ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—Karoess et al<Penn RR.
Shalala<Haddock Co.
Re McMahon.
People<Bruno.
Re Penfield.
Brecht<Jagger.
Re Jones.
Pechulis<P & R Coal.
Schiedlinger<Silber.
Re Hoyd.
Wagner<Am Bridge.
Bklyn Ash Co<Connell
May<Kelly.
Klein<Maravelas.
Dime Savs Bank<A D M Co.
Carstens<Schinsel.
Erlanger<Erlanger (2)
Brown<Wilson.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—Porter<CNY.
Rynehart<Rowe.
Underhill<Wallin.
Boyle<Hayes.
Anderson<Bliss Co.
Reed<Reed.
Kelly<Nassau RR.
Re Dei Genovese.
Thompson<Radice.
Badenhausen<Neenan
Luyster<Cocks.
March<Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
Cooke<Maxwell.
Kocius<Jamison.
Union Bk<Fleitman.
Galvin<Federal Sugar.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Lipshitz<Grubman.
Schlerioh<McKegney.
Israelkowitz<Israelkowitz.
Lawyers T & T Co<Shore Bldg. Co.
Re Woronov.
Conkling<Forbes.
Blatman<Cohn.
Norton<Gorman.
People<Mirigino.
Re Nathanson, (Greenspan.)
Lefkowits<Dumoff.
McGurn<City.
Collins<Weeber.
Skelton<Skelton.
Gelber<NE RR.
Newman<same.
Braunstein<B, Q Co & Sub RR. (2.)
Hamilton<NY Con RR
Haylis<same. (2.)
Fink<B H RR. (2.)
Pickerell<same.
Nelson<same. (2.)
Scoper<same.
Odom<Odom.
Morris<Morris.
Hagerman<Lyman.
Roe<Cornwell. (2.)
Benjamin<Benjamin.
Re Werther, (Bd. of Elections.)
Re Vernon Carton Co. (Wovenden.)
Glaser<Burns.
Zinn<Zinn.
Re N Y Mun Ry Co, (Weber.)
Steiner<Steiner.
Outlow<Outlow.
Peabody<Woods.
Duane<Bd of Educat.
Lawyers Title Ins & T Co<Lockwood.
Kings Co Mtg Co<Herald Con Co.
Stodre<Keith's NY Theatres Co.
O'Shaughnessy<same.
Re Seely.
Browne<Browne.
Dailey<Meyer.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.

Chesler<Chosler.
Petersen<Petersen.
Poulette<Poulette.
Bishop<Kramer.
Foubray<G & M Imp.
Bush<Rush.
Burchard<Silliman.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3078.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Clark, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.

Morris<Nassau RR.
Isola<Union Hold. Co.
Neuweiler<B Q Co & Sub RR.
Parker<Langan.
Camarda<Sicilian Asphalt Pav Co.
Erickson<Tidewater Paper Mills.
Mulligan<Nassau RR.
Jongberg<Morgensen.
Trimborn<BHRR et al
Kristensen<Nar RR.
Jordan<B H RR.
Kroll<Nassau RR.
Molloy<Lacey.
Nunziato<Russ.
Mullin<C I & B RR.
Lavinsohn<B H RR.
De Matteo<Polowan et al.
Majernik<CNY.
Lumbardo<Viersengel.
Bresslin<Jewish Press Pub Co.
Johnson<Carpenter.
B & H.
Prunecheck<L Val RR.
Morrissey<B H RR.
Schlitzky<Barrett.
Pres, &c.
Betrone<NY Con RR.
Shepard<CNY.

The following causes will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Powers<Bauer et al.
Cohn<Wollemberger et al.
Rider<Matthews.
Norke<White.
Schwartz<Levin.
Walsh<Sutton.
Pennstrom<Boll et al.
Peelle<C P R R.
Alberti<same.
Levitt<Burroughs Bldg Mat Co.
Hendrickson<Leggett.
Uihlein<Kossman.
Kleiserh & Murphy<Kennelly.
Gotthelf<Kahn.
Murphy<B H RR.
Lucido<Liebmann's Bwg Co.
Schaefer<C I & B RR.
Seligman<Beaver Eng & Cont Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4210.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V. Case on, Part IV.—Weltzman<Frailey. Nechamkus<District Construction Co.
Gans<Hurwitz.
Joachim<Lavinsky.
German Stone Co<Green.
Same<Frinstein.
Cohen<Liebowitz.
Marceca<Maribile.
Sanitary Fireproofing Co<Loyal Building.
Vitolo<Volppa.
Interborough Bash & Door Co<Mendel Realty Co.
Borowitz<Lippman.
Ratz<Keim.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Platt, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J. —At 9:45 A. M.

Johnson<Whelan.
Gordon<N Y C & H R R R Co.
Giencchini<Cleveland Tunnel Con Co.
Seaman<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Lovallo<Matturano.
Pine<Ring, (2.)
Roode<Union Ry Co of N Y, (2.)

If marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Lefkowitz<Werner.
Fishman<B H RR.
Pricaman<Welch et al.
Brady<Ruppert.
Fiedler<CNY et al.
Martin<B Un Gas.
Perrella<Pelletier.
Mirabell<CNY.
Bullard<Bossen.
Lucia<Hoh.
Williams<Smyth-Donegan Co et al.
McDougall<Brodsky.
Suglia<Schavrien.
Rubin<Fiegal.
Pearsall<NY Con RR.
Casey<B H RR.
Robinson<Bellows.
Rahilly<CNY.
Ferrante<Knickerbocker Ice Co.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13.—Forty-four corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $2,348,600. They included:

Alpena Leather Corpn., Buffalo, tanning hides, leather, hair, bristles, wool, lumber, bark products, $1,000,000; S. G. Easterbrook, A. J. Winkelman, B. C. Taber, 291 Elm St., Buffalo.

No. 2 West Sixty-seventh Street, Inc., realty, erect apartment house, $371,400; R. C. Culver, E. O. Perrin, S. G. Meeker, 230 East 196th St.

American Bearing Corpn., Glen Cove, machine tools, foundry, factory supplies, hardware, $250,000; A. M. Schmidt, F. S. King, E. T. Horwill, 1,186 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Charles Morningstar & Co., Inc., starches, flours, glucose, dextrine gums, drugs, chemicals, paints, $10,000; J. S. F., C. L., and J. Morningstar, 233 Broadway.

Highland Orchards Co., Inc., Highland, garden, field fruits, grains, vegetables, evaporating, canning, flowers, seeds, $50,000; B. B. Gatzell, L. Heyman, H. W. Percival, 736 Riverside Dr.

Frontier Securities Corpn., Inc., of Buffalo, realty, mortgages, stocks, bonds, securities, personal property, $50,000; C. A. Foltz, P. Hochmuth, E. C. Randall, Buffalo.

Ecotalor Art Photodrama, Inc., Bronx, motion pictures, theatrical, $50,000; F. N. Magrath, G. Colucci, E. C. Taylor, Jr., 2,481 Creston Av.

William H. Nicholls Co., Inc., Brooklyn, hardware, accessories, supplies, autos, garage, $50,000; E. F. McCarthy, G. B. Shults, C. S. Julien, 267 West 87th St.

Jacobson-Kaufmann-Parker, Inc., men's wear, $50,000; H. Kaufmann, B. Sweig, C. F. Jacobson, 86th St. and Broadway.

Bradley & Weed, Inc., contractors, builders, realty, machinery, tools, $25,000; R. C. Burnside, H. M. Weed, J. Bradley, Jr., 316 West 108th St.

Steel Electors Co., Inc., construction, personal property, extraction of metals, ores, minerals from lands, vegetables, publishing, $35,000; L. Mott, J. J. and M. C. Levine, 1,985 Anthony Av., Bronx.

Apex Quarry Steel Corporation, Port Ewen, mine, smelt, manufacture metals, minerals, $30,000; Sinecinkli<Tarnowski, Krauss<Walsh et al. Motions: Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc<J. T. Corcoran.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Callaghan, J.

Marcsinak<J B King-Trans Co.
Spearin<CNY & Mc-Kinnon et al.

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New Jersey Charters.

TRENTON, N. J., April 13.—Charters filed:

Bergen Point Investment Co., Bayonne, general investment business, $10,000; J. A. Robinson, Jacob Maltz, and Alexander Dumbe, all of Bayonne.

Clifton Box Co., Clifton, to manufacture boxes and bags, $10,000; Mabel C. Ferguson and Ralph M. Ferguson, both of Clifton, and Hilda P. Plaag of Richfield.

The Halstead Co., Orange, to deal in real estate, $100,000; W. A. Gelb, R. F. Earle, and C. M. Everett, all of Bloomfield.

Hamper and Basket Co., Bridgeton, to deal in lumber, &c., $100,000; H. M. Smalley, W. H. Souder, and A. R. McAllister, all of Bridgeton.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 13.—Charter filed:

Standard Car Construction Co., $1,000,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with motor cars, trucks, &c. Incorporators, local Philadelphia parties: F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STATE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, April 20, 1916, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 44 Whitehall St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Desks, Chairs, Tables, Typewriter, Typewriter Desk, Safe, Cabinets, etc., all practically new and in good condition.

HARRY S. HECHHEIMER, Receiver. WM. F. CARELL, Attorney for Receiver, 2 Rector St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MIRIAM GIESEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 24th, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 559 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, trimmed and untrimmed hats, desk, safe, chairs, showroom fixtures, etc. HARRY S. HECHHEIMER, Trustee. DIAMOND & ABRAHAMS, Attorneys for Trustee, 41 Park Row, New York.

Pictures That Will Never Perish.

Twenty-four pages of rotogravure pictures, fifty or more each issue, every week in the MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, the only publication of its kind in America. The best, liveliest, and most interesting pictures from all the battlefields of Europe and Asia.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 254, n s, 46 ft w of Montgomery St, 23x37.1x23x36.9, foreclosure April 5; John H. Regan, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

VERMILYEA AV, n w s, at n e s Academy St, 150x150; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Marva Realty Corporation, 507 West 113th St, mtg $86,000, March 28; attorney, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON ST, 774-78, w s, 63.11x98x irregular; Emma W. Wingate to Reversionary Estates Co., Nyack, N. Y., mtg $10,000 all liens, b. and s., Dec. 29; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..$1

SAME property. Reversionary Estates Co. to New York State R. & T. Co., 452 Lexington Av, mtg $10,000, April 11; attorney, same $25,000

WATER ST, 161 and 163, s e corner of Fletcher St, 35.4x50.6x34.3x39.7, foreclosure April 5; Robert L. Luce, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, April 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $30,000

WEST END AV, 279, s w corner of 73d St, 24.4x95, foreclosure, April 5; Roger Foster, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway $65,000

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 71, n e s, 25x97; Daniel B. Ogden and Thomas C. Phelps, acting trustees under deed of trust, recorded Feb. 18, 1884, to Alice Loughran, 840 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, April 5; attorneys, Sherman & Sterling, 63 Wall St., ...$25,000

SAME PROPERTY: Alice Loughran to Frank J. Maguire, 248 W. 12th St, b. and s., April 5; attorneys, same $1

107TH ST, 389 East, n s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Moses Maas to Frieda Ebenstein, 279 West 113th St., all liens, April 3 .....$1

11TH ST, s s, 19.5 ft e of Waverly Place, 38.10x84; Sellwell Realty Co. to Owners Syndicate Co., 30 East 42d St, mtge $14,500 Feb. 16; attorney, Hudson Realty Co., 30 East 42d St. $1

28TH ST, 445 West, n s, 243.10 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9, Elizabeth Lisk, Bayonne, N. J., heir, &c., of Robert Coffey, to Caroline Coffey, on the premises, quit-claim, Sept. 5, 1912; attorney, M. H. Dillenbeck, 154 Nassau St. $50

27TH ST, 149 West, n s, 295.4 ft e of 7th Av, 27.11x98.9, Morris Mannelmer to Rexmere Realty Co., 162 West 34th St, mtg $45,000, March 27; attorney, Louis Mannheimer, 162 West 34th St. $100

20TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.8; John Gemmer to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av, April 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

28TH ST, 101 and 103 East, n s, 80 ft e of 4th Av, 45x98.9x irregular; Heather Realty Co. to Midtown Improvement Co., 22 East 33d St, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

28TH ST, 509 West, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Frank S. McGraw to New York State R. & T. Co., 452 Lexington Av, b. and s., c. & s., March 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

30TH ST, 141 East, n e s, 243.1 ft n w of 3d Av 17.8x98.9; Andrew J. Dam to Louise Lawrence, 141 East 30th St, q. c., May 6, 1914; attorney, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St. $1

34TH ST, 109 and 110 West, w s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5, foreclosure April 5; Meyer Auerbach, referee to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, April 12; address, 59 Cedar St. $30,000

37TH, 297 and 299 West, n s, 102.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8; Cora Josephs et al. to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, mtg $73,650, April 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway .$100

SAME PROPERTY; Montrose Realty Co. to 295-9 West Eighty-seventh Street Corporation, 20 Beaver St, mtg $73,650, April 10; attorney, same $100

97TH ST, 250 East, s s, 425 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Ritsky Freedman to Simon Temes, Howen, Sullivan Co., N. Y., April 10, mtg $6,000; attorney, John M. Lifschitz, 132 Nassau St. $1

106TH ST, 328 East, s s, 357 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, foreclosure April 4, W. L. O'Connor, referee, to Anna Esposito, 2,001 1st Av., mtg $15,000, April 10; attorney, Charles Novello, 320 Broadway $17,540

116TH ST, 227-29 West, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.11; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. to M. & S. Building Co., 507 5th Av, mtg $40,000, April 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway 1

123RD ST, 160 West, s s, 107 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.11; J. Harper Shillin, 169 Milton Road, Rye, N. Y., to Harry Aronson, 974 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $15,000, April 8....$1

125TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 99.11, Samuel Robert and another, trustees for George I. Semel, will George A. Semel, to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, March 31, attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $9,180

146TH ST, 225 West, n s, 307.10 ft e of 7th Av, 27.6x99.11; Thomas J. Mannion to A. Guidone & Son, Inc., 32 Vanderbilt Av, Manhattan, mtg $20,000, all liens, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

183D ST, 327 and 329 West, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Samuel Wacht to T. & S. Realty Co., 99 Nassau St., all liens, April 11; address 74 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, e s, 125 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Gussie Beyer to Benjamin Heyer, 1,436 Bryant Av., Jan. 17; attorney, Max Shefter, 320 Broadway $1

CHARLOTTE St, e s, 111.9 ft s of Boston Road, 25x100; Maximilliana Zanranski to Arnold Hajek, Winfield, L. I., and another, April 11; attorney, Thomas A. F. .....111 Broadway $6,000

CROTONA AV, 1,420, e s, 23x100; Diedrich Wendelken to Helen Wendelken, 1,420 Crotona Av, April 11; attorney, Helen Wendelken, 1,420 Crotona Av. $100

DALY AV, 2,106, e s, 43.3x75.9, Arc Realty Co. to Gustave H. Shamberg, 226 West 97th St, and another, mtg $28,000, July 1, 1912, attorney, J. L. Young, 31 Liberty St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Gustave H. Shamberg et al. to 2,108 Daly Avenue Corporation, 2,108 Daly Av, April 12; attorney, same..$1

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 215.4 ft s of 190th St, 75x98.9; Jean Young et al. to Daniel Stiess, 2,324 Davidson Av, Sept. 1; attorneys, Miehlhar & K., 258 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; William J. McNorris to William S. Ortgies Co., Continental Av, Forest Hills, L. I., Sept. 7, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

DOYN AV, s w corner of Kingsbridge Road, 26.3x112.3; also Kingsbridge Road, s e corner of Oakes Av, 25x92.3; Anna Pekowsky to Edida Holding Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 27; attorneys, Hovell, McC. & C., 59 Court St, Brooklyn $1

FORD ST, s s, 100 ft w of Webster Av, 25x 110.6x25x111.6, Diedrich Wendelken and another to William Wendelken, 960 Home St, April 11, mtg $1,800; attorney, J. De Hart, 1,039 Fox St $100

HUNTS POINT AV, s e corner of Gilbert Place, 25.8x113.4x25x118.2; Theresa McEvenue to Gilbert Place Co., Inc., 1,020 East 166d St, April 3, mtg $4,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

LOT 41, map of Harrington Estate; Mary J. Sheridan to Lydia S. Moore, 25 West 120th St, ½ part, April 7; attorney, John Bowers, 81 Fulton St. $1

LOTS 340 and 342, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; same to same, ½ part, April 7; attorney, same $1

LOTS 221 and 222, same map; Abraham C. Neeflus to Charles H. Thornton and another, 1,312 Clay Av, mtg $2,000, Jan. 28; attorneys, Neier & Van D., 160 Broadway. $100

PROSPECT AV, 780, e s, 37.6x irregular; David Blomberg to Henry Hornstein, 850 Longwood Av, mortgage $26,750, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 150 ft s of Longwood Av, 50x200 to Whitlock Av, irregular; Diedrich Wendelken to William Wendelken, 960 Home St, April 11, mtg $19,887; attorney, J. De Hart, 1,039 Fox St. $100

UNIVERSITY AV, s w corner of 176th St, —; to exterior of previous line of Harlem River; Edw. D. White et al., trustees, to Tobias R. Gibson, 1,764 Corcoran St, N. W., Washington, D. C., mtg $5,000, June 2, 1914; attorneys, Evarts, C. & S., 60 Wall St. $1

WALES AV, 518, s e s, 25x100; W. Stebbins Smith, referee, to Abe Finbach, 570 East 137th St, April 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,005

WEBSTER AV, w s, 280.11 ft n of 189th St, 100x10x100.6; Margaret L. Zborowski, individually and as executrix, to Charles H. Thornton and another, 1,340 Clay Av, June 29; attorneys, Neier & Van D., 160 Broadway $500

143D ST, s s, 150 ft e of College Av, 50x100; Dern Realty Corp. to Savoy Construction Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $40,500, April 10; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway..$1

156TH ST, 319 East, n s, 25x100.2, William Bergmann to Rolfe H. Bergman, 319 East 156th St, confirmation deed March 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Bergman to Adolph G. Stahl, 570 Courtlandt Av, mtg $5,850, March 23; same attorney $100

190TH ST, 927 East, n s, 42x109.1x42x108.4; Arc Realty Co. to Gustave H. Shamberg et al., 82 West 69th St, July 1, 1912, mtg $39,500; attorney, J. L. Young, 31 Liberty St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Gustave H. Shamberg et al. to 927 East 180th Street Corporation, 927 East 180th St, April 12; attorney, same $1

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY.

SOME SMALL FUNDS FOR MANHATTAN.

ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d Street.

THE GERMAN CASE AGAINST GERMANY.

George Bernard Shaw, who infuriated England by pointing out the good points in Germany's case, talks to German-Americans in next Sunday's New York Times, April 16th. Order in advance. —Advt.

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Perhaps you are a "strap hanger" and ride in the subway or on the "L" for from 35 to 60 minutes each way between home and office. This is the most trying time of the day on one's nerves.

If you live on **LONG ISLAND** you enjoy traveling in a roomy, well ventilated and lighted electric train, and in the same space of time are carried to any one of a number of beautiful places in the country, touching elbows with "real people."

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One of the finest Summer and Winter homes for a business man in New York; about 6½ acres of land, with a very handsome, commodious house, with stable, garage, etc.

House was designed by Charles Barton Keen, and has frequently been pictured in "Country Life" on account of its architectural beauty. About $140,000 has been expended on this property, which is beautifully laid out.

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Neponsit is the last seashore property obtainable for all-year homes within commuting distance, not just a restricted summer resort; 40 minutes out, frequent trains; on ocean and bay; fines beach on coast; restricted and deeded in perpetuity to property owners; $500,000 in permanent, non-assessable improvements. Detailed information on request. Telephone Greeley 3741

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$3,400 QUALITY $3,400 to Bungalows to $4,300

Fit for a Queen

Overooking Great South Bay.

Ten beauties now ready, all different models; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, open fireplaces, steam heat and gas, large verandas, delft shelf, china closet, beamed ceiling, decorated, shades; 50 minutes out, 5 minutes' walk station; homeseeker's opportunity to purchase the best all-year home at real bargain prices and easiest terms.

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ONE MINUTE FROM STATION AT

PLANDOME, Near Great Neck. **L. I.**

30 MINUTES TO BROADWAY

Tiled Roof, Nine Rooms, 3 Baths; Handsomely Decorated.

Large plot with well laid out grounds. Restricted. $12,000. Easy Terms.

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Ideal modernized bungalows and dwellings, 5 to 8 rooms, to suit all tastes; city conveniences; heated; on large, ornamental plots; near and on water; fine bathing, boating, fishing; good society; 40 minutes out; terms to suit. IDEAL, 84 Times.

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Surrounding Kew Gardens Station,

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.

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JUST COMPLETED.

Prices $9,000 to $22,500.

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Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

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BIG sacrifice if sold at once, modern home on highest elevation at Broadway Flushing, only five minutes to station. Quarter acre of land, corner plot; garage, fruit trees, hedges, etc. For full particulars call or write Rickert Finlay Realty Co., Broadway Station, Flushing, L. I. Open Sundays. Telephone 700 Flushing.

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Must be sold within 10 days; modern 7-room cottage, bath; house newly renovated; large plot for vegetables and poultry; stores, schools, churches nearby; price $2,700; will sell for $250 cash, balance $17.50 per month. B. Klotz, 349 East 14th St.

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Plots of Varying Size at Reasonable Prices and at Exceptionally Attractive Terms to Home Builders.

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Overlooking Bronx Parkway and within 5 minutes' walk of station

For Particulars Apply

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Corner plot with modern house. Every improvement. 12 rooms, 3 baths. Wide verandas. Many trees. Three minutes' walk to New Haven Railroad Station.

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Very attractively remodeled dwelling, 12 rooms, 3 baths; modern improvements; beautiful grounds; shade, fruit; charming views; garage, stable, other buildings; Grand Central 40 minutes;

FOX REALTY COMPANY,

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Phone 500 Larchmont for Appointment.

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(5 acres, near station on State road.) Semi-bungalow, stucco, 10 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights, $10,000. Small amount of cash.

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26 ft. x 103 ft. Rental $3180. Asking $30,000. Want Offer. Little Cash.

MORGENTHAU, JR. 111 BROADWAY

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Plot 75 x 119 Feet.

S. E. Cor. Anthony Ave. and 178th St.

Will Make Building Loan.

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24 minutes to Park Row; 7 minutes to seashore; 5c. fare; ideal one-family, 7-room brick home; all the improvements of a $75 apartment; parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, sun porch, lawn, garden.

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$5,800

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

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Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

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In northern New Jersey Club Colony; half hour out; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; near golf course and club house; write.

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Sunny Corner Apartment

8 Large Rooms.....$1,700
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NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

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Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor. Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

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Arrangements by appointment only to inspect property.

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House 15 Rooms, Sun Parlor, well furnished; rent, $1,400.

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For improvement with a business building. Only a small cash payment required. HORACE S. ELY & CO., Uptown Office, 489 Fifth Av..

149th, 538 West.—Four-story brownstone American basement, 10 rooms and two baths; rent $900. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St., New York.

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To Let.—Unfurnished, near ocean, Sheepshead Bay, 10 rooms, running water every room, steam heat, electric light; 2,061 East 19th St. Apply P. G. Walther, 1,612 Shore Road; telephone 90 Coney Island; price, $700 yearly.

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Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

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Quaint four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all painted,) chicken house, &c.; two minutes from trolley; only 20 minutes out; complete for $1,800; easy terms; answer at once, as owner cannot occupy. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted year around neighborhood, fronting ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Moulthrop, 2,287 8th Av.

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3, 4, and 5-room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., $115 to $175 for season. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or New Dorp 449 W.; or E. R. Fox, 366 East 9th St., City; Orchard 3767.

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Elmhurst, 13 minutes Penn. terminal; houses all improvements; choicest location, near station. E. J. Walker, 17 Elmhurst Av., Elmhurst.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Rent May 1st—Two lofts, 100x110 ft., 4th and 5th floors, fireproof building, 29th St., west of 6th Av.; good light; elevators, steam and electricity. If desired apply S 145 Times.

To Let.—Fine ground floor, factory building, 275 20th St., Brooklyn; 4,000 square feet; light all sides; $840.

One or more desirable offices to sublet, furnished or unfurnished; price reasonable. Inquire 1,132 Aeolian Building, 42d St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 309 Cortlandt.

Sublet—Light loft, 42x100, suitable manufacturing or salesroom; immediate possession; agent on premises, 36-38 East 20th.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 307.

34TH, 144, (near Lexington.)—Fine, large store; big show window; heat; electricity; moderate rent. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Desk room, with service; mail privilege. Room 1401, Evening Post, 20 Vesey.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WHITE PLAINS.

A gentleman's residence, with five master's bedrooms, three baths, hardwood floors and trim; combination stable and garage, containing man's room; city water, electric light, and sewer; high, well-shaded plot, 100x160, overlooking Gedney Farms; one mile from Harlem Station, 31 mins. from Gedney Way; $11,000; very attractive terms. Write or phone R. J. Sprague, White Plains.

Chester Hill.—Villa apartments, 8 rooms, bath; 25 windows, all overlooking shady lawn; porches. City life in the country. Yearly rent, $900-$960. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon. 'Phone owner, 809 M.

WATERFRONT SITES 50 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Warm weather continues over practically all districts east of the Mississippi and in the Pacific States and the Far Northwest, and cooler weather with temperatures somewhat below the seasonal average prevails over the South Rocky Mountain region.

Disturbances of slight intensity cover the region of the Great Lakes, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Rio Grande Valley, and another disturbance has appeared in the Western Canadian Provinces.

There have been light local rains in the last twenty-four hours in the Middle Atlantic States, the lake region, the middle Plains States, and the South Rocky Mountain region. Fair weather was general elsewhere.

Indications are that the weather will be warmer, with probably showers Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England and the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi the weather will be generally fair during the next forty-eight hours.

Temperatures will be somewhat lower Friday in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and Saturday in the interior of the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate, variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate southwest and west; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably local showers Friday. Saturday, cloudy.

Western New York—Local showers Friday. Saturday, fair.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.....42	47	4 P. M.....52	50
6 A. M.....39	47	6 P. M.....52	48
9 A. M.....43	44	9 P. M.....49	46
12 M.....49	49	11 P. M.....45	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 47; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 37.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature, 51 degrees, at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 43 degrees at 6:15 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:10—6 Lenox Av.; M. A. Greenberg		Slight
2:10—687 Tinton Av.; Joseph Perinson		Slight
6:06—199 E. 95 St.; Otto Marquard		Slight
10:55—801 E. 101 St.; Benjamin Tulpin		Slight
11:55—24 W. 17 St.; Solomon Weitz		Slight
P. M.		
12:30—100 Varick St.; Sam. Kornstein		Slight
2:10—1,040 E. 167 St.; C. Baumhals		Slight
2:40—275 Madison St.; Joseph Cohen		Slight
6:18—136 E. 50 St.; Victor Lindgren		Slight
8:15—683 West End Av.; Mabel Rogers		Slight
8:30—122 Mott St.; Grace Gratto		Slight
8:45—24 Washington St.; Battery Theatre		Slight
9:18—686 B'way; F. Schmmickl		$150,000
9:00—23 Jones St.; James Camarville		Slight
7:30—143 W. 27 St.; David Stevenson Brewing Co.		Slight
8:06—240 St. and Dash's Lane; L. Dash		$400
8:10—479 Morris Av.; Rocco Dunwarg		Slight
9:05—630 W. 36 St., (auto:) National Biscuit Co.		Slight
10:05—683 6 Av.; Arthur Fisher		Slight
10:20—1,926 B'way; Joseph Herzog		Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The International Association of Teachers of Printing will meet at the Hotel McAlpin on April 17 and 18. Full information and a copy of the program may be obtained by addressing Howard B. Parker, Chairman of the Association Committee, 204 West 136th Street, or Joseph A. Donnelly, acting President, 444 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Thomas W. Churchill wants the seventh and eighth grade teachers, who are serving under warrants, to be paid the salaries to which they are entitled. He also wants promotions to be made to fill existing vacancies. At his request the Board of Education has decided that the promotions be made at its next meeting, and that in the meantime the By-laws committee shall confer with the Board of Superintendents to straighten out all questions of technicalities.

The banquet of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers on April 29 at the Waldorf-Astoria promises to be a great success. Arrangements have been made with the New York Telephone Company and the American Telephone Company for telephone connection with San Francisco and Chicago. The voices of prominent people and singers will be heard from these places. Each diner will be provided with a telephone to receive. At the same time that the waves are heard dashing on the Pacific Coast a picture of the waves will be thrown on a screen. Among the guests will be Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Brandon Tynan, author of "The Melody of Youth," and Thomas W. Churchill. Judge Jenks will preside. After the dinner there will be dancing in the Astor Gallery. Orders for the banquet may be sent to Miss Helen McKeon, 801 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 46, Manhattan, will meet in the school, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue at 8:30 P. M. on April 19. Abram I. Elkus will speak on "Social Legislation."

Nearly one thousand students, of which number more than three hundred are city employes, receive instruction in the night session of the City College, according to the statement of Professor F. B. Robinson, Director of the evening sessions. City employes are designated as "municipal students," and are allowed to pursue all college courses without, however, expecting to receive the bachelor's degree. Three hundred students avail themselves of the opportunity of taking courses offered by City College and New York University in the Municipal Building. No other institution of learning in the country has one thousand students of high collegiate standing in its extension division.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Assignment: 4 P. M., Apr. 14—Patrol. R. E. McDonald, 4, from clerical and house duty to clerical duty.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. T. J. Walsh, 13, 1 day, 8 M., Apr. 23. H. J. Hellmuth, 14, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 23. M. McDonnell, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 23. J. G. Lorper, 148, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 14. J. Feltestin, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 19. T. C. Dines, Marine Div., 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 24.

Patrol pay while on sick report: Patrol. L. Bonicoli, 2, 3 A. M., Apr. 4, during disability; J. Taschner, 2, 7 A. M., Mar. 26, to noon, Apr. 2; J. A. Kennedy, 7, 2 P. M., Mar. 2 to 12:01 A. M., Mar. 27; W. T. Gatewood, 10, 6:30 P. M., Mar. 10 to noon, Mar. 16; C. A. Haasis, 26, 2:35 P. M., Feb. 12 to 12 P. M., Feb. 21; M. B. Redmond, 40, 10:30 P. M., March 10, during disability; H. J. Herzog, 89, 7:40 P. M., Mar. 31, during disability; J. H. Rooney, 158, 1:20 A. M., Jan. 31, during disability; J. Cantrell, Bridge, 4:05 P. M., Mar. 6 to noon, Mar. 18.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. C. H. Vaughn, 42.

Fire Department.

Dismissed: Eng. of Steamer C. M. Ingram, Eng. 15, (under the influence of liquor.)

Decisions rendered: Capt. D. E. Davidson, Eng. 285, (making false report,) guilty; reprimand. Fire. 1st gr. A. J. Sullivan, Eng. 275, (under influence of liquor,) seven leaves withheld. Fire. 1st gr. J. W. Seagers, Eng. 229, (absence without leave,) two leaves withheld. Fire. 1st gr. J. S. Beckingham, H. & L. 137, (absence without leave,) seven leaves withheld. Fire 1st gr. E. H. Conklin, Eng. 250, (neglect of duty,) sentence suspended. Fire. 2d gr. A. L. Miller, Eng. 290, (absence without leave,) sentence suspended. Fire. 1st gr. W. V. Dolan, Eng. 201, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed. Fire. 1st gr. W. J. Parenteau, Eng. 217, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed.

Resignation accepted: Fire. 3d gr. F. Sichler, Eng. 21, to take effect 8 A. M., April 16.

Additional leave of absence, without pay, for sixty days, from 8 A. M., April 1, has been granted to Stoker J. McKeon, Eng. 57, on account of illness.

Fined: Fire. 1st gr. J. Bentley, Eng. 81, $5, (loss of cap badge.)

Retired: Fire. 1st gr. H. Pianson, Hose 3, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., April 16.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT RAHTJENS AMERICAN COMPOSITION COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Village of Tuxedo, County of Orange and State of New York, and business offices in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Newburgh, County of Orange, on the 6th day of May, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Red Hand Compositions Company, Inc.

Dated Tuxedo, New York, April 14th, 1916.

RAHTJENS AMERICAN COMPOSITION COMPANY.
By VERNON C. BROWN, President.

O'BRIEN, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A board of officers to consist of Capts. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., 2d Cav., and G. H. Stewart, Ord. Dept., and 1st Lt. T. W. Brown, 17th Inf., is appointed to meet at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., on April 15, to conduct a test of a Lewis automatic machine gun.

Orders of March 28, relating to 1st Lt. N. W. Campanole, Signal Corps, revoked.

1st Lt. D. H. Bower, 22d Inf., to service in Signal Corps; Vice 1st Lt. N. W. Campanole, Signal Corps, relieved and assigned to 8th Inf. 1st Lt. Bower will proceed to Columbus, N. M., for duty.

Capt. E. McFarland, Ord. Dept., to Springfield Armory, Mass., to test machine guns, then to his station.

1st Lt. H. W. Stuckey, M. R. C., now on leave in New York City, is relieved from duty at Ft. Rosecrans, Cal., and will report to commanding officer, Fort Hancock, N. J., for duty upon completion of leave.

Orders of March 6, relating to Capt. H. C. Madaux, M. C., amended to direct him, after arrival in United States and after any leave, to proceed to Ft. Bayard, N. M., for duty.

1st Lt. C. F. Mason, M. C., is relieved from further duty with Panama Canal, effective upon expiration of such leave as may be granted him by the Governor of the Panama Canal.

Maj. D. C. Howard, M. C., from duty as Attending Surgeon in this city, effective upon relief of Lt. Col. C. F. Mason, M. C., from duty with Panama Canal, then to Canal Zone for duty.

Capt. R. H. McKelvar, M. C., from duty in Hawaiian Dept., and upon arrival at Honolulu of transport to sail from San Francisco about July 5, will proceed to the Philippines for duty.

Maj. E. W. McCaskey, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Q. M. at Madison Barracks, N. Y., relieving 2d Lt. W. H. Moss, 3d Inf.

Capt. H. N. Royden, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed an Acting Q. M. He will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty as Q. M., and Disbursing and Accounting Officer at Signal Corps Aviation School.

1st Lt. G. F. Rozelle, Jr., 22d Inf., from duty at Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, La., effective May 23, then to his regiment.

Capt. H. A. Wiegenstein, 24th Inf., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

1st Lt. J. Schick, retired, is assigned to active duty, and detailed as Acting Q. M. He will proceed at once to Ft. Lawton, Wash., for duty as Q. M., and in addition will assume charge of buildings, public property, and employes, and of public animals and private horses of mounted officers that may be sent to the Q. M.'s corral, Ft. Lawton Military Reservation, for shelter and care while awaiting shipment to the Philippines and Alaska; also of construction work at Ft. Lawton, relieving Capt. M. R. Hilgard, Q. M. C., who will proceed to Columbus, N. M.

Maj. A. E. Waldron, Corps of Engineers, to Wilmington, Del., to investigate explosive material, then to his station at Washington Barracks, D. C.

1st Lt. R. N. Bodine, Ord. Dept., from Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N. J., April 15, then to New York Arsenal, N. Y., for duty.

Major A. S. Conklin, General Staff, (C. A. C.,) upon arrival in United States to Fort Williams, Me., and report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Portland, for duty at Fort McKinley, Me.

Capt. J. A. Berry, Q. M. C., (C. A. C.,) is assigned to 76th Co., effective June 16th. He will join his company upon arrival in this country, and after any leave granted.

Promotions in infantry arm: R. N. Jones, Jr., Major, unassigned, to Lt. Col., unassigned; W. C. Rogers, Capt. 28th Inf., to Major 20th Inf.; V. W. Boller, 1st Lt., 11th Inf., to Capt. 11th, and C. E. Coates, 2d Lt., 7th Inf., to 1st Lt., 11th.

1st Lt. A. K. B. Lyman, Corps of Engineers, will report to the President of the Examining Board at Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, for examination for promotion, then to his station.

Leaves: 1st Lt. R. D. Bates, C. A. C., 2 months; Capt. P. Clayton, General Staff, (Cav.,) 2 months, and Major W. T. Littebrant, 1st Cav., 4 months.

Navy.

Ensign J. T. Mathews, the Baltimore, to Radio Censor, Miami, Fla.

Surgs. L. W. Bishop, receiving ship at New York, to the Texas; W. S. Pugh, Jr., New York Yard, to receiving ship at New York; A. Stuart, recruiting station, Lowell, Mass., to recruiting station, Providence, R. I., and J. B. Dennis, the Texas, to Naval Dispensary, Washington, D. C.

Asst. Surg. J. Harper, Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to New York Yard.

Boatswain W. Martin, to the Charleston.

Gunner A. H. Holton, temporary duty on the Saturn, connection Alaskan Radio Expedition of 1916.

Mach. W. D. Dadd, the Buffalo, to the Maryland.

Marine Corps.

Capts. F. E. Chamberlin, Mare Island Barracks, to command Naval Prison, Mare Island; J. C. McFluey, San Diego Barracks, to command Portsmouth, N. H., Barracks, and J. G. Bates, Jr., Philadelphia Barracks, to command marine detachment, the New York.

1st Lt. F. H. Torrey, the New York, to Norfolk Barracks.

2d Lts. G. W. Van Hoose, Norfolk Barracks, to the Utah, and H. C. Pierce, the Utah, to command Indian Head, Md., Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Ammen, at New York Yards; Burrows, at Rosebank; Hector, at Lambert Point; Iris, Milwaukee, Paul Jones, Perry, Stewart, and Whipple, at San Pedro; Jupiter and Machias, at Lobos Island; Kanawha, at Newport; Leonidas, at Cristobal; Nanshan, at San Diego; Neptune, at Hampton Roads; New Hampshire, off Cape Henry gas buoy, and the Wheeling, at Progreso.

Sailed—Benham, New York Yard to sea for trial; Charleston, San Francisco for San Pedro; Chicago, Boston for Philadelphia; Glacier, Bocha Tocapan for Masatlan; Hancock, Galveston for Vera Cruz; Jason, Guantanamo for Norfolk; Nereus, Nagasaki for Olongapo, and the Penacook, Portsmouth, N. H., for Boston Yard.

The Mars, now at Baltimore, ordered to Hampton Roads preparatory to a trip to West Coast, via Panama Canal.

The Hector, now at Norfolk, to Melville, R. I., and return to Hampton Roads.

The Dubuque, which left Pensacola, Fla., on April 7 for Portsmouth, N. H., will not stop at Norfolk, but proceed direct to Portsmouth.

The Panther, which left Key West on April 7 for Hampton Roads, has been directed to proceed to Charleston, S. C., and return to Key West.

The Monaghan, which left Key West on April 11 for Norfolk Yard, has been directed to proceed to Charleston Yard.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following labor lists have been established:

Harness maker, all boroughs—H. Levin, A. Rosen, Edward Scanlon, G. Gletta, M. Soubeyrand, A. McDermott, James Cuddy, V. Schefferine, Oscar Kuns, Fred Knorn, L. Baron, C. Schmitz, Morris Zudiker, K. Noethling, C. Schrieber, Edward Rodier, John Sinendinger, D. McCarthy, G. Horn, L. Russo, H. Segall.

Carriage painter, all boroughs—A. Hahn, J. Joger, John Platte, Fred Kuhner, Charles Schlager, John Sullivan, M. Lamb, E. Ewald, F. Krenkel, Daniel Ryan, S. Welt, A. Harscovitz, J. Gilbert, F. Raffin.

Molders, all boroughs—James Orr, John Tierney.

United States.

The commission announces for May 17, at the New York Custom House, an examination for assistant in the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, for men only, at a salary ranging from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum. It is desired to obtain a person who has had training or experience in agriculture, and who can comprehend the scientific work being conducted by the investigators and experimenters in the Department of Agriculture and can put such matter as may be submitted to him or as he may obtain by interview into popular form so that it may be easily understood and used by the layman and into a form convenient for the use of newspapers, magazines, and trade journals. Competitors will be examined in practical tests, published papers or magazine articles prepared by the applicant, education and experience. Graduation from a regular four-year high school course or its equivalent and at least two years' work in a recognized agricultural college or agricultural department of a university, and at least two years' practical newspaper reportorial or editorial experience; or graduation from a four-year high school course or its equivalent and at least five years' experience in charge of practical work on a farm and at least two years' practical newspaper reportorial or editorial experience are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ENDEL, FANNY W., (Feb. 29;) left more than $5,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty. Matilda M. Hyman, daughter, $3,000 and one-fourth residuary estate, and the sons, Jacob W., Charles W., and Maurice B., each one-fourth of the residue, Doris M. Endel, Margaret R. Endel, and Norman C. Hyman, each received $2,000 in trust.

FRANKEL, GARRISON, (Jan. 30;) left more than $10,000 personalty. Dora, widow, $5,000 and interest in firm of G. Frankel & Sons; Max, son, $8,000; Joseph and Samuel, sons, $3,000 each; Elita, Gladys, and Suvil, grandchildren, $5,000 each, and smaller amounts.

GOETTER, LEONORA, (Jan. 24;) left more than $10,000 realty to her children, Leon J., Dona G. Ehrich, Mabel G. Godcheaux, E. Baldwin and Vivienne, per stirpes.

LILLIANTHAL, CHARLOTTE, (Jan. 16;) left more than $10,000 personalty, and realty unknown. Francis L., daughter, $12,000 and one-third residuary estate. Theresa L. Klein and Eva L. Hall, daughters, $5,000 each; Belle Lilliianthal, daughter, $3,000; Joseph and Howard Laib, grandchildren, each $5,000 and one-third residuary estate; Johanna and Clara Saloschin, nieces, $1,200 each, and smaller amounts to other relatives.

RICHARDS, CHARLES H., (April 5;) left more than $100 personalty and more than $10,000 realty. Charles H., father, $2,500; Lida L., mother, $2,500; Mary Isabel, widow, $5,000.

TOUMEY, MARY E., (April 1;) left about $10,000 realty and about $6,000 personalty in three equal shares to her daughters, Josephine Lindsay, Mary Isabelle Toumey, and Irene Cornelia Toumey.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CUYAS, Mrs. LILA ARANGO, (June 7, 1914;) value of entire estate is not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York State: One-half interest in the equity in 114 West Eighty-fifth Street, $2,167; one-half interest in the equity in 112 West Eighty-fifth Street, $2,960, and one-half interest in 296 East 149th Street, $4,500; net estate in New York, $5,648. Jose Cuyas, husband, was the beneficiary.

ROCHE, Mrs. LOUISE DE FOREST, (Oct. 19, 1915;) net estate, $66,731; Lillian de Forest Greenwalt, daughter, was the beneficiary. Assets: Stocks and bonds, $70,511.

WINSLOW, EDWARD F., (Oct. 22, 1914;) net estate, $14,619; Mrs. Laura B. Winslow, widow, was the beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $102; life insurance and personalty, $4,605; stocks and bonds, $23,388; decedent and wife jointly owned securities amounting in value to $407,751, as the right of survivorship passed to the widow; these holdings are not taxed as part of decedent's estate.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Desire to sell clothing store in a booming Wisconsin city of thirty thousand. Doing twenty-five thousand dollars' business a year. Have good lease on store. Business being run under small expense. Inventory ten thousand dollars. Will take about four thousand down and balance in notes. The reason for selling is I have other business to look after. Z 228 Times Annex.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For Sale—A full-sized corner department store, long established, located on densely populated avenue in the city; up-to-date merchandise; profits $9,000 to $10,000 yearly; reason, retirement; agents and brokers need not answer. For full particulars, address J 56 Times.

CERTIFIED INVESTIGATION SERVICE. Before investing obtain our report on accurate value of any prospective investment; expert service, reasonable fees.

HUTTENS' SERVICE BUREAU, INC., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 6219.

I will sell my interest in a paying skirt business, as I have other interests to take care of; for a salesman it would be a good proposition, as the other party is a practical manufacturer; $2,000 required. Skirts, 159 Times Downtown.

BRICK YARD.
ONE OF THE BEST IN N. E.
HALF VALUE FOR QUICK SALE.
HAWLEY & LOCKE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Good opportunity for investment in a household, store, and office utility of great possibilities, now nationally advertised; can use a man who has the ability and the experience to handle sales crews. Vital, J 67 Times.

Sub-manufacturer of medium class of cloaks wants a partner, experienced salesman, with $2,000 to start direct trade; good opportunity for the right man. Answer P 34 Times Annex.

Wanted—Capital to finance the most simple device for destruction of trenches in war zone; only party with high standing need answer. T 11 Times.

Partner with $5,000 for manufacturing chemical products; without competition; large orders on hand; enormous profits. Monopol, 168 Times.

CONTRACTOR on wash skirts seeks work with manufacturers who can give quantities. Z 285 Times Annex.

Large Eastern manufacturer of a standard building material desires young, capable business man to assist in management and invest $25,000 to $30,000 in plant located in Middle West and manufacturing similar product; splendid opportunity for right man; principals only need apply. Address Building Material, C 252 Times Downtown.

Active, energetic real estate man, eight years' experience, desires connection with real estate concern; first-class references. Z 273 Times Annex.

Refined woman wanted, with small capital, to join another establishing blouse shop; character preferable to experience. T 57 Times.

Established ladies', gentlemen's, infants' wear; large stock; lease, retiring; Newark. Y 352 Times Annex.

Investment $500, with services, in reliable business. Write full particulars. R 71 Times Annex.

Established manufacturing concern needs active partner; $2,000 required; references exchanged. C 274 Times Downtown.

Established ladies', gentlemen's, infants' wear; large stock; lease; retiring; Newark. Y 352 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Accountants.

MY SIGNATURE on a statement is equivalent to the sterling mark on silver—it means business. ASK YOUR BANK. HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT, Certified Public Accountant, 1,285 Broadway. Madison 4912.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 41 Chambers St. Worth 900.

Printing and Multigraphing.

RUSH PRINTING A SPECIALTY. Bond, letterheads, or envelopes, $1.75 1,000; reduction in quantities; other printing reasonable; catalogs, booklets, mail order printing. Century Printing Co., 259 William St. Phone 2224 Worth.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

215T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished single and large rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Elegant room, bath, and lavatory; other rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

58TH, 148 WEST.—Parlor suite, with bath; large rooms; table guests; references.

76TH, 20 WEST.—Desirable single rooms; also double; parlor dining; table board.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and single room; electricity, shower; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 and 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Grayecourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Desirable large, also medium, rooms, bath; moderate; private family.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, small room; breakfast; those appreciating fine home surroundings.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, five windows, overlooking Riverside; suite, with private bath; exceptional surroundings; excellent table.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Large room; Park; L; business people desired; wholesome food.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

LENOX AV., 197.—Attractive double room; refined Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 581, (86th St.)—Exclusive house; moderate-priced rooms, suitable one or two; references; table guests.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

BUSINESS WOMAN, Jewish, wishes room and board on west side, between 80th and 116th Sts. Address F. B., 60 West 39th St. Telephone 4728 Greeley.

YOUNG MAN wants board with refined private family; moderate price. T 41 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Summer home in country for neurotic children; home care; special attention to correction of nervous derangements. E 262 Times Annex.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
30 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

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BROWN LODGE, 17 Prospect St., New Rochelle, N. Y.—We appeal to the discriminating man and woman who are looking for a pleasant, quiet home.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. B. Robinson. Phone 3161 Yonkers.

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A lady desires to rent three rooms for the Summer. This is a splendid opportunity to secure home for the Summer on the seashore within 30 minutes of New York; location best residential section of Far Rockaway; German cooking and home comforts. Address P. O. Box 396, Far Rockaway.

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45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb, for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
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Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1538.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

37TH ST.—Attractive suite, two or three rooms and bath; one flight; electricity, telephone service; exclusive neighborhood. 6067 Plaza.

56TH, 55 EAST.—Large front parlor to rent; running water, electricity.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath, private house; owner.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small rooms, bath; unfurnished, furnished; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Running water; single, $3.50; two, $4.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

60TH, ST., (66 Central Park West.)—Near subway; elevator, electricity; $5-$10. Bartlett.

69TH ST, 148 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, other desirable rooms; private house; refined surroundings; telephone.

70TH, 339 WEST.—Enormous, elegant bachelor apartment, large private bath, kitchenette, $10; front parlor, $6; homelike. Call evenings.

70TH, 130 WEST, (Columbus 7634.)—Attractive rooms; baths; hot water; breakfasts; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE TILE BATHS, LAVATORY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike room; private bath; continuous hot water.

72D, WEST.—Near Park; private family; shower; electricity; elevator; $5. Columbus 2051.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, high-class furnished apartments of 1, 2, and 3 rooms with bath, non-housekeeping; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome suite and other rooms; attractive home; references exchanged.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Delightful location; large rooms with private baths; electricity; telephone; $12.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Delightful location; large rooms with private bath; electricity; telephone; $12.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms, with and without private baths; newly furnished house; board optional; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, dressing room; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room, lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway. "L"; references.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 8917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 245 WEST, (West End.)—Large, bright room; exclusive apartment; running water. Pearson.

83D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, sunny room, adjoining bath; all conveniences.

83D, 115 WEST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; private house; gentlemen; references.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; refined; convenient location; references.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Attractive, large, also small room, with dressing room; running water; private house; exclusive block; references. Barry.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room; southern exposure; reasonable; all conveniences.

91ST ST, 54 WEST.—Near park and L, large rooms, $5-$7; electricity; telephone.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly decorated, attractive, large rooms; southern exposure; private bath; all conveniences; references.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two elegant rooms, single or ensuite; sunny, warm. Apartment 4D.

111TH ST., 529 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Attractively furnished large front room. Apartment 4.

112TH, 604 WEST, (between Broadway and Drive.)—Attractive room in first-class elevator apartment; no other roomers, 5th floor, Apartment 17.

112TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 406 WEST.—Two front, southern exposure; also single; all conveniences. Apartment 31.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room with lavatory; gentleman. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

COUPLE in modern elevator apartment have a bright OUTSIDE room adjoining bath; refined surroundings; $5. 25 St. Nicholas Terrace, corner 125th St. Apt. 56.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 324 St., opp. Broadway.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $16 up.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful, outside front rooms, overlooking park; southern exposure. Apt. 21.

WEST END AV., 844.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms for Summer; baths, electricity.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Room for young man in private family of Long Beach, L. I.; rental must be reasonable. L 211 Times Downtown.

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Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

ALTERATION WORKROOM require experienced gown and skirt hands. Apply to Manager of workroom, fifth floor, central building.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS—Large insurance corporation requires the services of several assistant bookkeepers, moderate salary to start; not under 20 years nor over 26 years of age. Address "B. W." P. O. Box 322, N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER for eye hospital; resident position; references; salary $50. Apply at 600 West 57th St. from 9 till 11 A. M.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES FOR THEIR RESTAURANT.
Apply at Employment Office, 8th floor, 824 St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF 100 EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 824 St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF STOCK GIRLS,
OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE.
MUST BRING BIRTH CERTIFICATE.
Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 824 St. side.

GIRLS wanted for finishing dep't. Apply American Druggists Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City, convenient to 34th St. Ferry and Queensborough tube.

HOUSEWORK.—General; young, white, competent; English-speaking woman; family 2 adults; $22 month. Apply Moore, Euclid St., Forest Hills, L. I. Phone 6476 Forest Hills.

LAUNDRESS and chambermaid for short distance in country. Call between 1 and 3 at 27 West 54th, care Weeks.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Gentlewoman, care for 6 months baby; assist in housekeeping; country. Call Friday before 12 o'clock. Shailer, 260 West 76th St.

NURSE.—AN EFFICIENT, PRACTICAL NURSE TO ASSIST A SEMI-INVALID IN DIRECTING AND CARING FOR HER HOME; NO MENIAL WORK, BUT MUST BE WILLING TO DO LIGHT HOUSE WORK UPSTAIRS, SUCH AS MAKING BEDS, DUSTING, &c.; EFFICIENCY MUST BE INDORSED BY PHYSICIAN; ONLY TWO IN FAMILY; PERMANENT PLACE; $15 PER WEEK TO RIGHT PARTY; A GOOD HOME. ADDRESS F, BOX 95, LEONIA, N. J., OR APPLY 315 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 10 AND 2. 180TH ST. FERRY AND TROLLEY, 30 MINUTES. NO APPLICANTS ON THE SABBATH.

NURSE.—Young, refined white girl to take charge of child 3 years old; references required. Call before 1 o'clock, 336 W. 156th.

OPERATORS. — High-class tailored ladies' waists; salary, $14. Gilman, 19 West 46th.

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SALESWOMAN.—Woman over 26, well educated; willing to go to a small town; railroad fare and salary; $50 per month to start. Room 1,614, 220 West 42d St.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college-trained women in high-class traveling positions; must be between 23 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year; position open now or June. M. C. McReynolds, 847 5th Av. Vanderbilt 4585.

TYPIST.—For clerical and sample card work by silk manufacturing concern; must be capable and possess good handwriting. T 80 Times.

Employment Agencies.
*Fifty cents an agate line.

GREGORY DEFENDS WILSON'S POLICIES

Attorney General Eloquent at Democratic Club's Jefferson Day Dinner.

SARCASM FOR ROOSEVELT

Five Hundred Diners Applaud Comparison of President with Lincoln and Jefferson.

"If Abraham Lincoln were living today he could no more be Republican than Theodore Roosevelt could be a modest man," declared Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory at the Jefferson Day dinner of the National Democratic Club given in the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Other speakers were Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, Senator James D. Phelan of California, and Cone Johnson, solicitor of the State Department. John M. Richie presided.

Attorney General Gregory was applauded by the 500 diners at every attack on Roosevelt and at every compliment he paid to President Wilson. He expressed the utmost confidence in the success of the Democratic Party in the coming national election. He said that in passing the income tax law, the Underwood Tariff bill, the Federal Reserve Bank act, and the Clayton act and Trade Commission bill, the Democratic Party had written upon the statute books more constructive legislation than the Republican Party had passed in the last fifty years.

Others at the guest table were Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Senator James A. O'Gorman, Charles F. Murphy, District Attorney Edward Swann, Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, William Church Osborn, County Clerk William F. Schneider, Norman E. Mack, and Frank L. Dowling.

The fact that President Wilson was bitterly criticised by those who stand for peace at any price and by those who welcome militarism, he said, was proof that he was pursuing the right course.

Letter from the President.

The following letter from the President at Washington was read:

The White House,
Washington, March 30, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Keller: Thank you sincerely for your letter of March 28. Unhappily it will not be possible for me to get away from Washington to attend the Jefferson's Birthday banquet of the National Democratic Club, but my thought will certainly go out to you all on that evening. It is very heartrending to remember in these days of momentous responsibility the great traditions of the Democratic Party and to recall the great example set by the men who gave the party its character and its tradition of disinterested service. I hope that the evening may be crowned with the most stimulating success. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. John W. Keller, National Democratic Club, New York City.

Attorney General Lauds Wilson.

Mr Gregory said in part:

"After talking patronage with several hundred citizens of this great city I have discovered that you have three classes of Democrats—those who always vote the ticket, those who sometimes vote the ticket, and those who never vote the ticket. I am assuming that those who sit before me tonight belong exclusively to the first two classes.

"It is astonishing in how few words the faith of the founder of Democracy can be written—I should say that almost the entire principle can be fairly summed up in the four words — personal liberty and individual opportunity. Henry George saw this eternal principle of Jefferson when he said, 'I stand for men.' Abraham Lincoln recognized it when he proclaimed on the battlefield of Gettysburg that 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.' And Woodrow Wilson recognizes and applies it in every act of his official life.

"If I were called upon to name the three greatest exemplars of pure and undefiled Democracy, I should name Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Woodrow Wilson. If Abraham Lincoln were living today, he could no more be a Republican that Theodore Roosevelt could be a modest man.

"This Administration stands for peace so long as it can be preserved with national honor, but it prefers, as did Thomas Jefferson, 'every consequence to insult and habitual wrong.' The liberties which were good enough for our ancestors to die for are good enough for us to die for. But every reasonable means should be resorted to to prevent an issue of arms and save our country from the awful consequences of war.

"With reference to those who clamor for a great military establishment, I quote the following extract from a letter written by Jefferson to Henry Knox on March 27, 1901:

> A class are ardent for the introduction of monarchy, eager for armies, making more noise for a great naval establishment than better patriots who wish it on a national scale only commensurate to our wants and to our means. This last class ought to be tolerated but not trusted.

"I commend the last sentence in this letter to the careful consideration of Colonel Roosevelt.

Compares Wilson to Watchman.

"Between the contending forces of those who stand for peace at any price and those who would welcome militarism, if not war, stands the great guardian of our people's safety, and the fact that he is bitterly criticised by those who harbor each of these extreme views is substantial proof that his policies are about right.

"In the history of America no man since Lincoln has been confronted with such grave and numerous problems as he who occupies the White House today. He may make mistakes, for probably all men do, but I am firmly convinced that when the final record has been made and the result declared, the number will be remarkably few. This is a time when all true Americans, irrespective of party lines, should uphold the hands of him who stands upon the watch tower and slumbers not nor sleeps.

"Henry Clay said that he would 'rather be right than President.' I do not know whether Henry Clay really meant this or not, but I say to you with all gravity and with firm conviction that Woodrow Wilson would not be willing to be President unless he felt in his heart that he was right. If strict adherence to the principles of Thomas Jefferson can make a man right, then who can doubt that our great leader is right, for with him devotion to personal liberty and individual opportunity is the ruling passion.

"Another great national election is approaching, carrying with it mightier issues and vaster possibilities for good or for evil than any which have ever confronted our country. We approach it armed with a deserved conviction that the work has been well done, and realizing that we are the only great nation today prosperous and not involved in the throes of a bloody war.

"Your factories are working day and night. Your transportation facilities are taxed to the utmost. Your wharves are crowded with freight destined for foreign lands. Your banks are filled with money. Your hotels are crowded. Peace and plenty smile on every side. What more has the country a right to ask?

Foreign Policy the Issue.

"With such a leader and such a record of achievement what has Democracy to fear? I do not believe that our enemies hope to accomplish anything by raising domestic issues.

"Our foreign policy will be the real issue. Some of our enemies are charging that we are recklessly rushing into war, others complain because we have not long since declared war with various nations, while all, like Diogenes with his lantern, are looking in vain for a leader who can win.

"And yet I cannot conclude without warning you of the dangers of the coming contest. If you would avoid the man on horseback, eager to ride through seas of blood; if you abhor cringing incapacity begging for peace at the price of humiliation and national dishonor, then sound the slogan of Thomas Jefferson and fling your banner of defiance from the outer wall."

Senator Phelan's Speech.

Senator Phelan of California called attention to the advance made by the United States in preparedness. It was now constructing its own ships; it was about to establish an armor plant; it had planned to harness the untamed streams of the West to gather nitrate from the air

"This," he said, "is an answer to those who say the cry of preparedness is fostered by the manufacturers of munitions. We will make the munitions for ourselves. You in New York understand the need of preparation, as we do in the West. Some of those in the Middle West, however, do not understand it. Yet the Liberty on the Capitol at Washington is an armed Liberty."

Senator Reed of Missouri followed Attorney General Gregory. He maintained that the main issue on which Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican Party would stand in the campaign was that "it was the business of the United States to have intervened in the European war the moment the European armies crossed the Belgian border."

"The plea of Mr. Roosevelt," he said, "is that he shall be given the helm, that he shall be given the ship to steer. If peace is desirable, then why remove the helmsman. If we have hitherto escaped the shoals of war and reefs of danger, then the new pilot must intend to steer us where these dangers lie. I do not know what the East may do, but I know that the Democratic Party will sweep every State west of the Mississippi River, and I think that on the Ides of November we may get rid of him forever."

Polk Takes a Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department, left Washington this afternoon for Hot Springs, Va. Counselor Polk had made arrangements to go to that mountain resort before the delivery of the note from the Carranza Government dealing with the presence of American troops in Mexico. Mr. Polk expects to be absent until Tuesday.

ROOSEVELT'S ISSUE IS NATIONAL HONOR

Believes in Protective Tariff, but Appeals to the Soul of the Nation.

FOR A RIGHTEOUS PEACE

"The Peace of Cowardice Leads in the End to War After a Record of Shame," He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 13.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, after the four days of comparative quiet which marked his trip to Massachusetts and Connecticut, jumped into the pre-convention campaign with redoubled vigor today. He was asked to comment on The New York Tribune's editorial pledging the support of that Republican newspaper, and he dictated the following statement:

Of course I deeply appreciate what The Tribune says of me, but I appreciate infinitely more what it says in advocacy of the things for which I stand.

The final sentence of the editorial says: "We are choosing which way the country shall go in the era that is now opening just as our fathers chose the nation's path in the days of 1860."

This sentence should be in the mind of every man who at Chicago next June takes part in formulating the platform and naming the candidate. The men at Chicago should act in the spirit of the men who stood behind Abraham Lincoln.

From time to time it has recently been announced that the fight against Mr. Wilson is to be waged only, or almost only, on the tariff. Such an appeal would be an appeal to the belly and not to the soul of the American nation.

By all means provide for the things of the body, but only on condition that we treat the body as the servant of the soul.

I believe heartily in a protective tariff.

Unless we return to a protective tariff, preferably administered through a commission of experts, we shall face widespread economic disaster at the end of this war.

But this is not the great issue on which the fight is to be made if the highest service is to be rendered the American people.

The issue is that the American people must find its own soul. National honor is a spiritual thing that cannot be haggled over in terms of dollars. We must stand not only for America first but for America first and last and all the time and without any second.

Wants No "Peace of Cowardice."

Our loyalty must be to the whole United States. The East must stand for the safeguarding of the Pacific Coast against every foe. The West must stand for the safeguarding of the Atlantic Coast against every foe. East and West and North and South alike must hold the life of every man and the honor of every woman on the most remote ranch on the Mexican border as a sacred trust to be guaranteed by the might of our united nation.

We can be true to mankind at large only if we are true to ourselves. If we are false to ourselves we shall be false to everyone else. We have a lofty ideal to serve, a great mission to accomplish for the cause of freedom and of genuine democracy and of justice and fair dealing throughout the world.

If we are weak and slothful and absorbed in mere money getting and vapid excitement we can neither serve these causes nor any others. We must stand for national conscience, for national discipline and for preparedness, military, social, and industrial, in order to help the soul of this nation.

We stand for peace, but only for the peace that comes as a right to the just man armed and not for the peace which the coward purchases by abject submission to wrong. The peace of cowardice leads in the end to war after a record of shame.

Political observers feel that the Colonel, by his assurances that he is for a protective tariff, has pretty effectually dug the ground from beneath the feet of Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio. Harding has been selected as temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention, and it has been reported on excellent authority that a number of the Old Guard leaders are quietly booming him as the dark-horse candidate to be run on the "economic issue" in order to head off the Colonel, who has taken over, apparently beyond recovery by any other candidate, the issues of preparedness and Americanism.

Robs Harding of Issue.

Senator Harding, by the Colonel's adroit move, has been robbed of the only issue he had on which to base his claim upon the nomination, as the Colonel in a few words said all and more than Harding recently said along economic lines.

The Colonel refused to make any more definite statement about the Mexican situation created by the latest note received from Carranza. He read the reports in the late afternoon newspapers, including a full report of the note, and then shook his head when pressed for further information concerning his views. But the Colonel's statement in which he hit at the Wilson policy was made after he had obtained as full knowledge of the Mexican situation as could be obtained from the newspapers.

The Colonel's message was looked upon here as still another message to the Republican delegates who will assemble in Chicago on June 7 to choose their standard bearer. It was pretty generally agreed also that it would prove interesting reading for Senator Harding and the men who have been grooming him for the race.

The reported Harding boom has been taken as still another indication that the booms started for ex-Senator Elihu Root and Justice Charles E. Hughes had about collapsed, leaving the Colonel almost alone in the field as the effective advocate of Americanism.

Colonel Roosevelt expects to remain here for several days to talk over the situation with visitors.

KOENIG AGAIN IS CHAIRMAN.

Says New York County Delegates Will Vote for a Republican.

A scathing attack upon the Wilson Administration and a prophecy that the Republicans would come back into power this year was made last night by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University at the meeting of the Republican County Committee at Bryant Hall. Dr. Butler made no mention of Colonel Roosevelt or the Progressive Party, but Samuel S. Koenig, who was re-elected Chairman, aroused considerable enthusiasm by declaring that the delegates from New York County would vote for a Republican for President at the Chicago convention.

State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner also made a speech and was applauded when he suggested that the Republican Party was going to gather under its wing this year the men who had left it. Chairman Tanner urged the committeemen to remember that it was not only necessary to elect a Republican President, but a Republican Congress as well. The trend in the past year, he said, showed that the Republicans were rapidly coming back into power. The House of Representatives, he said, was sure to be Republican next year.

The hall was crowded to the doors, and several members had to find seats in the gallery. Other officers re-elected with Chairman Koenig were: Alexander Brough, First Vice President; Michael F. Blake, Second Vice President; Benjamin Bulmer, Secretary, and Ogden L. Mills, Treasurer.

Dr. Butler, who has recently returned from a tour of the West, said in part:

"Up to this time, except in regard to the Mexican situation, the President has kept the country out of war and in doing so he has responded to the best wishes and hopes of the whole people, but his methods have been such as to bring about the very situation that confronts us in Mexico today. We are practically fighting a part of the people of Mexico. We call it a punitive expedition, but we are 400 miles from the Rio Grande doing ordinary police duty for the people and Government of Mexico, which responsible Government this Administration destroyed three years ago.

"If we had not ourselves destroyed the only responsible Government Mexico had, and we had not entered into negotiations with this particular bandit we are now pursuing and furnished him with arms to fight our soldiers, this situation would not have occurred. It is the result of a purely sentimental policy in dealing with grave international business. It shows what happens when sentimentalism and rhetoric take control of grave international policies. To have destroyed responsible government in Mexico out of sentiment is high crime and misdemeanor on the part of the present Government.

"We have been told that the Administration has committed itself to an adequate policy of preparedness, but what is its policy? So long as the present Secretary of the Navy remains in the Cabinet we cannot take very seriously the policies of that department. And what shall we say of the policy of the War Department when a Secretary had to resign recently because he believed the policy of his own department was inadequate? What is the Administration for, pork barrel preparedness, or against it?"

At one point in his address Dr. Butler said:

"Make no mistake. This is to be a party contest. It is to be a struggle not alone between men, but between ideas and ideals of government. As we settle it next November so will the die be cast for the next generation to come."

BANNARD ANTI-ROOSEVELT.

Delegate Justifies Republicans Voting Against "Outlander."

Otto T. Bannard, delegate to the Republican National Convention, has written a letter to an anti-Roosevelt Republican in his district defining his own position, which is said to be that of most New York organsation Republicans. Mr. Bannard wrote:

April 13, 1916.

A. Gordon Murray, Esq.,
68 William Street, New York.

My dear Gordon:

I have your letter of yesterday stating your strong opposition to the nomination of Roosevelt and asking me my views because I am a delegate to the Republican National Convention from your district.

I cannot conceive of a Republican convention selecting as its candidate for President a member of a different political party, either Democratic or Progressive.

The mere statement of the proposition should defeat it and if the Republican Party should admit that there was no one in its party worthy of the nomination it could not hope for, nor could it meet with success. Such a transplanted "outlander" candidate would be beaten before the hot weather was over. Nor could any Republican be justly criticised for openly opposing this exotic.

A Republican who voted for Wilson would not be deserting his party; his party would have deserted him.

Yours faithfully,
OTTO T. BANNARD.

ROOSEVELT GETS DELAY.

Allowed Until June 1 to Prepare Record in Appeal of Barnes Suit.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 13.—Justice Andrews, in Supreme Court here this morning, allowed Colonel Theodore Roosevelt until June 1 for the preparation of the record in the appeal taken by William Barnes from the verdict of the jury in the $25,000 libel action brought against the former President by the National Committeeman, in which judgment was given in favor of the defendant. The original order gave Mr. Roosevelt until April 15 to finish preparation.

Sir Herbert Ames to Lecture.

An illustrated lecture on the British Navy will be given by Sir Herbert Ames, M. P., at 8 o'clock tonight in Carnegie Hall. Sir Herbert is giving his services free, all the proceeds of the lecture going towards the Prince of Wales Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

5% Income

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spring style, in two heights

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We've made a hit with our boys' Norfolk Suits
(ages 6 to 18 years)
with an extra pair of trousers, special values at $6.50, $8.50, $10,
Novelty Suits
(ages 2½ to 8 years)
in cloth and washable goods at very moderate prices.
Full lines of Topcoats, Reefers and Hats and Caps.

Children's Furnishings in a great variety.

Broadway at 22d St.
Cooper Square at 6th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

Special—
Satin Stripe Athletic Underwear
69c
per garment

Friday and Saturday Only

White fancy woven madras—with white satin stripes. Sleeveless athletic shirt and knee drawers—cut for full body freedom.

This is a most timely offering—you should buy several suits NOW. The regular price is $1—the opportunity to get them at 69c ends Saturday night.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings

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Our Spring Suits, guaranteed fabrics, in great variety, are cut to meet the extreme or conservative taste: $15, $20 to $35.
Light-weight Topcoats at $15, $18 and $20.
As Easter is approaching the Cutaway Coat comes to the front. We can fit you with little delay.
Elegant garments, Oxfords and blacks, and silk-lined: $25 and $30.
Worsted Trousers at $5 to $10.
Silk Hats $5 and $6.
Gloves, Neckwear and Shirts to complete the outfit.

Clothing and Furnishings for Boys and Children.

Broadway at 22d St.
Cooper Square at 6th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben"

BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker,
72 8th Ave., near 14th St.
LIBERAL LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FURS, Etc.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Etc.
Presenting this ad. saves you 5%.

"No Sun Upon an Easter Day
Is Half so Fine a Sight"
—Sir John Suckling—1609

This Year—You Can Be Ahead of Easter

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

HOW often have you found yourself—the day before Easter—with none of the new things you fully meant to have got?

The chill of March winds has held you back from day to day—until what the ancients called "The Great Day" has come—and found you unprepared.

This year—thanks to the Moon and Hart Schaffner & Marx—you may be ready. To the moon, for the lateness of date; the certainty of lovely days. To Hart Schaffner & Marx, for the most attractive Spring clothes they have ever sent us.

And—may we say—thanks just a little bit to Wallach Bros. for bringing to New York men far and away the smartest stocks for Spring—Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes, Stetson Hats, Fine Furnishings.

Come in today and see the wonderful Easter things we are showing.

Spring Suits—$18 to $50.
Topcoats—$20 to $35.

Hats for Men

The largest stocks of new Spring Stetsons in New York—priced at $3.50 to $8. Ask to see the "Headease." A Stetson Hat sold exclusively in Wallach Stores. In a derby or soft shape—$4.

Or pay $2 for a Wallach Hat—and KNOW you are getting the biggest hat value possible for the price.

Silk Hats—$5, $6, $7.50.

Cutaway Coats

Your frock coat and gray trousers—for the Easter promenade, or the formal affairs now starting up. We have them—styled so correctly and made so perfectly by Hart Schaffner & Marx that you'll get far better value for your money than at any custom tailor's.

Cutaway Coats and Vests—$25 & $30.

Worsted Trousers—$5 to $12.50.

Easter Neckwear

New clothes simply WON'T be denied new ties. We know that—so we gathered a truly bewildering array of fine neckwear. New fabrics; new shapes; rich silks, as well as smart novelty patterns—all at prices that permit you to gratify your tastes without stint.

Maybe you'll need a cane—a pair of gloves or some shirts. Our Furnishing Departments are complete.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Corner 29th St.
Broadway, Below Chambers St.

Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday fair, warmer; northwest gales, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,266. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STILL HOPE BERLIN WILL YIELD TO US AND AVOID BREAK

Cabinet, However, Reaffirms Purpose to Bring U-Boat Situation to an Issue.

NOTE IS ALREADY DRAFTED

President and His Advisers Are Agreed, but He Pledges All of Them to Secrecy.

GERMANS PRAISE THEIR NOTE

Press and Public in Berlin Regard It as Logical, Fair, and Friendly to Us.

Sussex Evidence Arrives on the Steamer St. Paul

A leather pouch containing the Sussex evidence and bearing the seal of the United States Embassy in London, which was kept in the strong room on the steamer St. Paul, was taken off at Quarantine when the liner arrived here yesterday and sent to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—When the Cabinet adjourned today after an unusually long discussion devoted entirely to the considering the German and Mexican situations, an impression got about that some high officials entertained a hope that the next few days might bring some expression from Germany regarding the recent developments of the submarine war that would help clear up the situation. However this hope is not based upon any hint from Berlin. Indeed, it seems to arise chiefly from the inability of officials to believe that the German Foreign Office will stand indefinitely on the contentions of its note regarding the attack on the Sussex.

Every particle of evidence as it is added to the already formidable heap on the desks of President Wilson and Mr. Lansing further strengthens the view of the American Government that the Sussex was attacked without warning by a German submarine. The only evidence Germany has been able to submit in support of its expressed conclusion that the ship torpedoed at the time and place of the Sussex explosion is that a sketch made by the submarine commander did not agree with a photograph of the Sussex printed in a London publication. Press dispatches from France today say, however, that the German note's verbal description of the torpedoed ship corresponds in essential details with descriptions of the Sussex.

It is unheard of that one great Government should send to another as evidence a periodical's photograph as compared with a free-hand drawing by an interested person.

These illustrations, of course, are being forwarded by mail and the belief here is that the sole reason for this extraordinary course is that Germany hopes to gain the difference in time between cable and mail transmission.

While the Administration wishes to be absolutely sure of its ground before taking an irrevocable step, the indications today are that it will not wait for the pictures before making known its purpose. Additional affidavits, which are understood to support the conviction that the Sussex was torpedoed in direct violation of German pledges, are expected here tomorrow. But nearly three weeks will elapse before the arrival of the pictures, and their evidence is not regarded as worthy of consideration.

When the Cabinet met this morning it had before it a draft of the proposed communication to Germany. Officials are extremely reticent as to this communication's form and substance. It is said, however, by officials that it will be final, and that it will contain pointed references to far more incidents than the five referred to in the latest German note. It is described as a sort of blanket indictment running back over the many German offenses of the past few months.

This communication, it is now believed, will not be sent to Berlin before some time next week. This will give time at least for the inclusion of any reference that may be made to the latest German note, as well as to the inclusion of points supported by the affidavits expected tomorrow.

The hope that before this communication is put on the wires Germany will do something to relieve the tension between the two governments does not seem to approach a definite expectation. Indeed, Germany could scarcely retract or modify her note, which ostensibly at least was drafted from all the information at her disposal. Perhaps the real significance of the vague hopefulness here today is the universal astonishment that Germany should present for serious consideration such a case as her note set forth.

Before the American communication goes to Berlin, it is expected that the President will either read it to members of the Committees on Foreign Affairs or outline its contents to them. This has been the understanding with Congressional leaders since the crisis over armed merchantmen. It is not believed that the President will ask advice in the sense of putting himself in the position of being controlled by it, but rather that he will outline the note, or read it, and explain the general situation to he committees that would be called upon later to consider future eventualities.

Know the U-Boat's Number.

Not only is the Government convinced that the evidence it possesses is sufficient to show that the Sussex was torpedoed, but the State Department is also in possession of information identifying both the number of the U-boat and the name of its commander, that is believed to have made the attack.

This information came in a cablegram

Continued on Page 2.

Mercier Defiant to von Bissing's Threat; Can't Allow Him to Bind Prelate's Conscience

BRUSSELS, April 14.—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, has sent a reply to the letter of General von Bissing, Governor General in the occupied portions of Belgium, protesting against statements in the Lenten pastoral of the Cardinal and warning the prelate that he must cease his alleged political activity. The Cardinal's letter says:

"It behooves us, Excellency, in answering the letter it pleased you to address us, to render homage to the courtesy you have shown to the venerated head of our Church.

"The faithful servant of our Lord Jesus Christ, we obeyed the summons of His representative on earth. But, you know, Excellency, that it was not we who solicited the great honor of laying our homage at the feet of his Holiness. Allow us, then, even smitten as we are by admiration before the warlike pomp surrounding you and the brilliant staff which, like King Saul, you have attached to your person, to retain, nevertheless, our full liberty of judgment.

"That liberty in the troubled hours through which our country is passing we cannot and will not relinquish. In doing so we remain faithful shepherd of that flock for which our Lord has given His life.

"We shall follow the teaching of the noble success of St. Peter, his Holiness Leo XIII. In his encyclical he instructed us as to obeying the civil authorities when they give orders manifestly contrary to the natural divine law: 'If any one distinctly finds himself faced with the alternative of breaking the commands of God or those of a Prince, he must follow the precepts of Jesus Christ and answer as did the apostle. It is better to obey God than man.'

"To act thus is not to merit reproach for disobedience, for Princes, when their will is in opposition to the divine will and law, exceed their power and corrupt justice. Hence their authority is not binding, because when it is not just it ceases.

"Excellency, your authority cannot then be exercised except in accordance with justice. Ecce in justitia regnabit Rex. (Behold, in justice the King will reign.)

"When a Prince casts aside justice we no longer owe him either obedience, respect, or loyalty. Placed by the will of God on the Archiepiscopal Throne of Malines we are only answerable to our conscience, and, if in the discharge of our holy office we are obliged to raise our voice, we believe ourselves to be following the teachings of our Divine Master.

"We 'render unto Caesar those things which are Caesar's,' for we pay you the silent homage due to strength, but we keep closed to your encroachments the sacred domain of our conscience, the last refuge of the rightful oppressed.

"It was not, your Excellency may be sure, without deep reflection that we denounced to the world the evils with which our brothers and sisters are overwhelmed—frightful evils, indeed atrocious crimes, the tragic horror of which cold reason refuses to admit.

"But had we not done so we should not have felt ourselves worthy to be the successor of the Apostles who converted the Belgian Gaul, nor the spiritual son of those who by their labors made illustrious the See of Malines, of which the Library of Louvain formed the purest jewel, the inestimable priceless treasure.

"In the almost fatal position in which our people are plunged we made our voice heard and hoped that our thoughts would be pondered on by you But a Prince shall have thoughts worthy of a Prince and shall keep his authority over the chiefs of his people.

"Belgian, we have heard the cries of sorrow of our people; patriot, we have sought to heal the wounds of our country; bishop, we have denounced crimes committed against our innocent priests.

"Excellency, we have the honor, &c."

FRANCE SEEKS LOAN OF $200,000,000 HERE

Negotiations Under Way with J. P. Morgan & Co. and Associated Bankers.

STILL HAS AMPLE FUNDS

Government's Agent Tells of American Securities and Proceeds of Last Loan Now in Hand.

The French Government is negotiating with J. P. Morgan & Co. and associated bankers for placing in this country a comprehensive new loan, out of the proceeds of which payment will be made for both Government and commercial purchases. Gossip in the financial district has it that discussions are turning on a credit of about $200,000,000, but no amount has been agreed upon nor has the form which the loan will take been decided.

Octave Homberg, the financial representative of the French Government in this country, said yesterday that it was true, as he said some weeks ago, that no negotiations had then been entered into, and that there had accordingly been no delays in the matter. He said the French Government's finances, as regards obligations due in the United States, had always been in a comfortable position, and that there was no haste necessary now in agreeing upon terms. From the French Government's share of the $480,000,000 raised by means of the Anglo-French loan there remains unexpended between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000, and Mr. Homberg said that his Government had various other means for providing cash in the United States as it is needed. Most important among these is the sale of American securities owned in France, which has been going on steadily for a long time.

He also said that his Government had at no time been concerned in the movements of exchange on Paris and had used no artificial means to keep the price of francs up. The recent weakness was due entirely, he thought, to the break in the rate of French exchange on London, which directly effects a similar reduction at this centre. London has been calling gold from France. Mr. Homberg's statement follows:

"The last call on the Anglo-French Loan seems to have created in the financial district of New York an impression that the French Government was about to find itself short of dollars for its payment here, unless a new credit was immediately arranged. Therefore a certain feeling of nervousness has manifested itself on the Exchange market, and perhaps also a certain amount of speculation has been undertaken, which has caused the rate of francs to rise quickly to a very high quotation.

As was pointed out several weeks ago, the French Government has several distinct means of securing credits in dollars. As long as the French Government has at its disposal its share of the proceeds of the Anglo-French Loan, it naturally would have less recourse to these other means; when its share is exhausted, however, and the fact that the last call has been made for the 20th instant, does not prove that this is already the case, the French Government will then make use more freely of these other means.

"At any rate, one can be assured that the French Government will not find it any more necessary at the present time, than it has since last Fall, to go out into the Exchange market and purchase dollars. No orders are placed by the Government in the United States until all arrangments have been made for the financing of the same without purchasing exchange.

"At this time, negotiations for a further credit operation are well under way, and, although nothing is pressing, one can be sure that the French Government, true to its foresight and careful policy, will make such arrangements that funds which might be required will always be at is disposal long before they are actually needed."

Francs sold yesterday down to 6.08½, said to be a new low record, but they recovered before the close of business to 6.06¾.

HAIL ASQUITH SPEECH AS ADVANCING PEACE

Two British Weeklies Profess to See an Opening Made for Diplomatic Discussion.

WIDE RUIN IN A LONG WAR

The Nation, However, Insists Germany Must Yield Land Seized and Her Vast Pretensions.

LONDON, April 14—The Economist and The Nation, weekly newspapers which have shown a tendency favorable to a compromise of the war, suggest in current issues that the recent speech of Premier Asquith smooths a way toward peace. The editor of The Economist is Francis W. Hirst, a financial expert, who has taken an extremely pessimistic view of the effects of the war on European finances. The Economist says:

"If all the reasonable hopes of new territory entertained by all the belligerents could be realized, few persons will be bold enough to say that the realization of these hopes would compensate for the agony and misery, present and to come, of six months' prolongation of the war. Nor must it be forgotten that every month that passes increases the risk of public insolvency on the Continent, which would assuredly plunge thousands of firms into bankruptcy and indefinitely postpone the commencement of economies of recovery.

"The danger of popular revolutions as a result of the war was foreseen by Sir Edward Grey. It is now the duty of statesmanship to see whether a settlement is possible before a new masque of anarchy supervenes. Undoubtedly Mr. Asquith's speech has brought the possibility of a settlement near, if the German people and the German Government are, as neutral observers declare, already in the mood to return to the comity of nations."

The Nation, which as the organ of the advanced Liberals, has opposed the talk of revenge and the permanent division of Europe into two alliances, says:

"Europe has this week reverted to the international usage known as diplomacy. Cannon go on roaring, but statesmen have begun to talk to each other. Herr von Bethmann Hollweg has challenged Mr. Asquith to explain himself. Premier Asquith has responded and, in turn, the German Chancellor must deal with the English rejoinder."

The Nation says that no trace of envy of Germany's prosperity and "no plan of revenge for her cruelties" will be in the words or the spirit of the treaty, which she will be asked to sign. The paper continues:

"Nor, in spite of the wild talk and narrow vision of our reactionaries, is Germany's commercial future endangered by a boycott after the war, but she has to commit one act of retrocession and amendment. She must withdraw from every rod of foreign land she now occupies both her armies and the vast pretensions which sustain her policy of absorption and dominance. She has to acknowledge there is such a thing as Europe, that European affairs are common affairs; that the liberties of States, great and small, are common liberties and that European armaments are things to be mutually discussed and limited."

AUSTRIA FORCED INTO WAR?

Dr. Liebknecht Said to Have Evidence Against the Potsdam Party.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 15. — The statement that Dr. Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader, has obtained possession of important documents showing that Austria was forced into the war by the Potsdam party against the wishes of Vienna and Budapest is made in a letter to R. N. Lowe of Spilburn Manor, Bishop-Auckland, received from Dr. Paul Lassen, the well-known Danish Socialist.

The letter, which is published in The Daily Chronicle, also provides further indications of war weariness in Germany.

BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne.

Continued on Page 2.

BOMB PLOT MEN, DESERTED IN JAIL, MAY NAME CHIEFS

One Tells of 300 Bombs Produced and Distributed, Ten to Each Ship to be Destroyed.

NATION-WIDE SEARCH BEGUN

Police Set to Work in Savannah and New Orleans on Clues Discovered Here.

DR. SCHEELE'S BANK BOOKS

Head of Chemical Works, Who Got von Papen's Checks, Had Five Accounts—More Papers Seized.

The arrest on Wednesday of eight German subjects, all of whom, with one exception, are employes of either the Hamburg-American or North German Lloyd Steamship Company, marked the beginning of a nation-wide investigation of the activities of alien conspirators who, according to information in the hands of the Government, have been responsible for many efforts since the war began to destroy Allied ships at sea.

That none of the men who were in authority in the direction of the alleged conspiracy has been arrested is admitted by Government officials. Dr. Walter R. Scheele, the ninth man named in the complaint on which the eight men were held by United States Commissioner Houghton, is still missing, and Government agents and the police have found no clue to his whereabouts. Mrs. Scheele, at her home in Bogota, N. J., yesterday afternoon said that Dr. Scheele had left home two weeks ago to go to Pennsylvania to look over some mining properties. She had not heard from him since he went away, she said, and she added that his failure to write was not unusual.

Engineers All Go to Jail.

The four men arrested on Thursday, Chief Engineer Schmidt and Fourth Assistant Engineers Garbode, Paradis, and Praedel of the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse, were arraigned before Commissioner Houghton yesterday afternoon, charged with being concerned in the ship fire bomb conspiracy. Commissioner Houghton held Schmidt in $15,000 and the other three in $5,000 bail each for a hearing on April 27. None of them gave bail and all were sent to the Tombs. The fact that none of the engineers gave bail was cited by a Government agent as another proof of the policy of those higher up to desert any of "the little fellows" who might be caught.

"They only look after the big guns," said the agent as he recalled that Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Paul Daeche, and other accused aliens who were useful only when not in the toils of the Government were still in the Tombs.

Captain Eno Bode and Captain Otto Wolpert, the Hamburg-American pier Superintendents who were arrested on Wednesday, promptly furnished $25,000 bail each when arraigned before Commissioner Houghton the next day. Ernest Becker, the electrician who is said to have confessed his part in the plot, and Captain von Kleist, who worked for Scheele in the latter's chemical factory in Hoboken, are among those deserted. They are still in the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail.

300 Bombs, 10 to a Boat.

Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood said yesterday afternoon that all three of the fourth engineers had made statements which in part, at least, corroborated the revelations of Becker and von Kleist. Chief Engineer Schmidt also made what Mr. Wood termed "some sort of a statement," but as for Bode and Wolpert, the two who were able to find bondsmen, they have refused to utter a word when questioned by the Government officials. Bode is known to have been close to Captain Boy-Ed when the latter was in this country, while both he and Wolpert are said to know Captain von Papen, the recalled German Military Attaché, very well.

Among the admissions said to have been made by Chief Engineer Schmidt was that about 300 bombs had been manufactured and that ten bombs were put upon each vessel selected for destruction.

It was said in the office of the United States District Attorney yesterday that a special bank examiner had been sent by the Government to investigate the financial operations of Dr. Scheele and others alleged to have had a part in the direction of the fire bomb plot. This examiner went to work yesterday, and is understood to have examined several accounts that Scheele opened in banks in New York and in Hoboken. His report, it was said, may be ready today.

As told in THE TIMES yesterday, Scheele, when he opened his account in the First National Bank of Hoboken, gave as a reference a letter written by Christopher L. Meyerdirks, a department manager in the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, 15 William Street, this city. Mr. Meyerdirks was seen at the bank yesterday, and said he gave the letter of reference on the strength of a seven years' acquaintance with Dr. Scheele. Dr. Scheele, he said, had been a neighbor of his in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn, where for many years Dr. Scheele owned a paying drug store. In February of last year, he said, Dr. Scheele sold his drug store, and since then he had seen very little of him.

First Deposit $10,000.

It was also said at the bank that Scheele had opened an account there within the last two years, his first deposit being a check for $10,000. The check was handled in the usual order, it was said, and no official remembered the name of the maker.

Lieutenant Busby of Captain Tunney's Headquarters staff went to Hoboken yesterday and directed another search of Dr. Scheele's chemical factory. It was said at Police Headquarters that among other things found among Dr. Scheele's papers was documentary evidence that indicated that the alleged plotters may have been active in New Orleans and Savannah. The authorities of those cities were asked by telegraph to make an immediate investigation of any possible clue they might find.

The police are also said to have found in the factory a quantity of smokeless powder and various acids used in explosives. The evidence gathered indi-

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MEXICANS ATTACK A SUPPLY TRAIN; LANSING TO TREAT WITH CARRANZA WHILE AMERICAN TROOPS GO ON

NO DEMAND BY CARRANZA

His Note Is Viewed as an Invitation to Discuss Withdrawal.

EARLY REPLY NOT EXPECTED

Crushing of Villa and Bands Likely to be Demanded Before Troops Return.

MEXICO'S POWER DOUBTED

Assertion That Pershing Is Not Succeeding in Mission Not to Go Unchallenged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Wilson is not yet ready to withdraw the American punitive expedition from Mexico, and the American forces are going ahead for the sole object of capturing Villa and dispersing his band. While no official announcement was made today respecting the attitude of the Administration toward the suggestion from the Carranza de facto Government that the troops should be withdrawn, the strongest intimation was given in high official quarters that the Pershing expedition would remain in Mexico until its object had been accomplished.

When Secretary Lansing was asked whether this Government would be willing "to treat" with the de facto Government of Mexico regarding the withdrawal of the American forces, he replied that this Government was prepared "to treat" with the Carranza Government about the matter of the time of the departure of the American forces, but at the same time it was learned that in any negotiation the United States Government view as to the proper time for the withdrawal of the troops would depend "upon the happening of something."

It was strongly intimated that the troops would not be withdrawn until Villa had been captured, or definitely shown to be dead, and his bands dispersed, or until it could be demonstrated clearly that the Carranza Government was qualified to relieve the American forces of the task of capturing Villa.

No Change in Policy.

President Wilson and his advisers canvassed the Mexican situation carefully from every point of view at today's Cabinet meeting and concluded there had been no development warranting any present change in the previously announced policy. Secretary of State Lansing asserted late in the afternoon that there had been no change of policy with respect to the stay of the expedition in Mexico. Secretary of War Baker reiterated this statement tonight and said that no orders had been sent to Major Gen. Funston calling for any change in the original orders and officially announced purpose of the expedition.

The Administration is not construing General Carranza's communication of yesterday as being a demand for the withdrawal of the troops. Instead of being a demand for the withdrawal of the American forces, or even a request, the Carranza communication is being regarded by the Washington Government as only an invitation to treat with the de facto Government regarding the withdrawal of the troops. It was pointed out by officials that the Carranza note asserted that "it is now time to treat with the Government of the United States upon the subject of the withdrawal of its forces from our territory."

This invitation has not been accepted and no reply has been made to the Carranza communication. One will undoubtedly be sent, but it was intimated by a high official tonight that the reply to the Carranza communication probably would not be made until after the note to the German Government in the Sussex case has been sent.

Weakness of Carranza Regime.

It is not yet the official opinion in Washington that the Carranza Government is strong enough to put down the Villistas, and the attack on the American detachment at Parral Wednesday night is considered excellent evidence of the weakness of the Carranza authorities, as they were unable to control the situation which resulted in what is regarded as having been an unwarranted attack.

The ease with which Villa has been able to move 400 miles southward from the border without being headed off by the Carranza forces is also regarded here as proof that the military forces of the de facto Government are either unable or unwilling to capture Villa. During his flight Villa was relentlessly pursued by American troops, and the Carranza Government had ample time to interpose troops across the known routes that he might take toward Parral and Durango, but failed to place any serious obstacles in his path.

Many of the points raised in the Carranza note were viewed as referring to the protocol negotiations which followed, and not to the original reciprocal agreement.

It will take time to gather and study all the facts. Part of the negotiations with Mr. Arredondo were conducted by Counselor Polk in the absence of the Secretary. Mr. Polk is resting at Hot Springs, Va., and will not return to Washington until next Tuesday. Secretary Lansing showed no inclination to

Continued on Page 2.

President and Baker in Midnight Conference; War Secretary Denies Change in Mexican Policy

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.—Secretary Baker and President Wilson conferred on the Mexican situation at midnight.

Later the Secretary said he still was without official information regarding the clash between Mexicans and American troops at Parral and that no significance could be attached to his late visit to the White House, as he merely had awaited the President's return from the theatre.

Secretary Baker said there was no change in the Mexican policy. He took with him the latest sheaf of telegrams from General Funston, but these contained no messages from General Pershing.

The report was current tonight that General Funston had asked for more troops to be sent to the border. Secretary Baker was asked about this, but declined to answer on the ground that he did not care to discuss the exchange of messages between the Department and General Funston regarding military matters.

MEXICO REVEALS SECRET PARLEYS

Limitations of Time, Distance and Numbers Proposed to Us on March 18.

OUR COUNTER PROPOSALS

Mexico Says They Accepted Some Limitations, Including Only 15 Days' Pursuit.

MEXICO CITY, April 14.—The Mexican Government will insist with inflexible determination that any armed expedition of the United States which enters Mexican territory in the guise of a punitive expedition must be limited to 1,000 men of one service alone, cavalry, according to a statement made to The Associated Press today by Juan Neftali Amador, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations.

During the absence of General Candido Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Relations, in Queretare, Sub-Secretary Amador, is in charge of the Foreign Office, and is conducting its course in international affairs.

"The Mexican Government has contended in all of its notes to the Washington State Department," said the Sub-Secretary, "that the sending of heavy artillery and slow marching infantry on a punitive expedition is illogical, and the work of the present so-called punitive expedition has more than demonstrated this, for they have accomplished absolutely nothing. Mexico will insist and has in all of its communications to Washington insisted that all punitive expeditions must be limited to certain restricted areas.

"The request of the United States that the present expedition be considered exceptional cannot be agreed to by the Mexican Government for the very good reason that each day of its presence so far inland does but excite our people. This is being taken advantage of by enemies of the Constitutionalist Government who are endeavoring to stage incidents that will cause grave international complications.

Points to the Parral Case.

"The Parral incident is a case in point. Consider this happening the last drop in the bucket and believe that when the American people and the American Government realize its full significance they will gladly accede to Mexico's request, and in the interest of peace and in line with the traditional friendship which exists between the two countries, will withdraw the troops.

"No one has ever questioned the honesty of the purpose of the United States in limiting the present military movement to a punitive nature, but it is hard to convince the population that a force of thousands of men of three branches of the service do not have the semblance of invaders. The Mexican Government believes in the friendship of the United States, and believes that the present crisis will pass, leaving relations more cordial than ever."

General Carranza asked to be excused from discussing international questions, and referred the correspondent to the Foreign Office, which he said was fully authorized to present the views of himself and his Government. Sub-Secretary Amador then explained Mexico's position.

No Threat to Carranza.

The Sub-Secretary was asked as to the correctness of the reports that the Government of the State of San Luis Potosi and certain high army officers had served notice on General Carranza that unless the American troops were withdrawn within a certain specified time they would join in opposing their further movement southward.

"This is absolutely untrue," replied Señor Amador. "It is true enemies of the Carranza Government have been working strenuously with the people of the North to persuade them that the present movement is invasive and not punitive in its nature. At first they met with some success, but we are convinced that the people now understand the situation.

"The attack on the Americans in Parral was due to the influence of these enemies of the Government. One of them fired point blank at an American soldier, killing him. General shooting then commenced.

"Although the soldiers had orders not to enter towns, these men were forced into Parral because they could get nothing to eat in the surrounding country, and were so far from the border that it was impossible to send them provisions without giving this expedition the appearance of being something more than its name suggests.

"That is the reason the Mexican Government has insisted in its notes to Washington that the limits of the zone which may be traversed by any punitive expeditions extend not further than forty miles, nor, in our opinion, should punitive expeditions be allowed in the territory of either country for an unlimited time. Our note of March 18 Ar-

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PARRAL FIGHTING BLAMED ON MOB

Two Unarmed Soldiers Sent to Town Said to Have Been Attacked by Rioters.

CASUALTIES STILL IN DOUBT

Carranza Troops Reported to Have Given Their Aid in Suppressing Disorder.

EL PASO, April 14.—The mystery as to what really happened at Parral where American troops clashed with Mexicans Wednesday, became more baffling than ever tonight, due to the amazing variety of conflicting reports which poured into El Paso.

There was one point which was definite: A message was received by an American concern from its representative in Parral stating that at 5 o'clock Wednesday evening American soldiers were passing through Parral and that everything was quiet then. As the fighting between the Americans and Mexicans is reported to have occurred some time on Wednesday, this message only served to make the situation more perplexing.

An account of the affair brought here today by an American from Chihuahua City was that the trouble started when two American soldiers were sent into Parral by Major Tompkins to make arrangements for the purchase of supplies. Their presence aroused the people of the city, who already had been agitated by reports that the American troops were going to take possession of the town.

Fired On by Mob.

The two soldiers were surrounded by an angry mob, and some shots were fired, which killed one of them. The mob then rushed out in the direction of the main body of the Americans, and some indiscriminate fighting took place, in which Mexicans were wounded. The Carranza garrison assisted in restoring order, according to this account, and later the Americans passed quietly through the city.

There was no possibility of verifying the report, any more than of verifying the other reports ranging from an account of a complete massacre of the American soldiers to an account of a massacre of Mexicans.

There were unconfirmed reports that the battle was more desperate than indicated in the Mexican official advices and that it lasted for three hours. One report had it that more than 100 Mexican civilians and Carranza soldiers were killed and wounded and that one American soldier was killed and several were wounded. The Americans were said to have used a machine gun in the battle.

Entered Town for Messages.

Brig. Gen. George Bell declared this afternoon that he believed a version of the Parral affair which stated that two couriers sent into Parral to get messages for Major Tompkins, and not upon the Major's armed command, had been fired on.

"This later explanation of the affair seems more reasonable than the one first received, which stated that the American troops were riding through the town when the natives fired upon them," said General Bell.

"All of our commanders have been warned repeatedly by General Pershing not to enter the settlements on the trails which they are following, and it does not seem reasonable that such a seasoned campaigner as Major Tompkins would violate such a well established and well-known rule."

General Gavira, Carranza commandant at Juarez, said tonight he had received no reports to indicate the Parral incident had inflamed the people over whom he holds command.

"It must be remembered that Parral was one of Villa's strongholds," he continued. "When the Americans appeared it would have been an easy matter for these Villa sympathizers to make the ignorant believe the Americans intended to capture and hold their town. This evidently happened."

Gavira's Men in Control.

Gavira said he had received no other telegrams, official or otherwise, relating to the Parral affair.

"My troops have the situation under control as far south as Madera," he continued, "and I know there have been no manifestations against the Americans in my territory, nor have I heard of any further trouble at other places.

"The presence of American troops in Mexico is a cause of uneasiness on the part of the de facto Government, as the Parral incident shows. If the Americans were withdrawn, our Government would then give its entire attention to economic problems. With economic conditions bettered, prosperity soon would return and political conditions become stable."

General Gavira issued a statement this

Continued on Page 2.

PERSHING ESCAPES AMBUSH

After He Passes, Troops Are Fired On from Behind Mesquite.

SURPRISE ATTACK BY NIGHT

Americans, in Hollow Square of Autos, Shoot at Flash of Outlaws' Rifles.

ONE OF VILLISTAS KILLED

Cook's Hat Shot Off, but None of Our Men Is Hurt—Fight Lasts Thirty Minutes.

By FRANK H. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

GENERAL PERSHING'S CAMP AT THE FRONT IN MEXICO, April 12, (via Aeroplane to Chihuahua City, Mexico, April 13, and Telegraph to El Paso Junction, April 14.)—Mexican bandits, some mounted and some on foot, concealed in a dense growth of mesquite at the roadside, opened fire last night on an automobile of General Pershing's escort, and then attacked a truck train of the aero squadron bringing up the rear of the column. Officers ordered all lights out instantly, and the rear trucks were formed into a hollow square. Lying flat in the sand the American troops poured lead into the mesquite, firing at flashes made by the attackers' rifles.

The firing lasted thirty minutes, the bandits shooting low and sending many bullets under the trucks, kicking up dust and flattening against the iron wheels.

A cook in the aero squadron had his hat shot off, but there were no casualties among the Americans. The darkness and mesquite prevented our troops from pursuing or determining the Mexican casualties.

General Pershing had passed the scene of the clash scarcely half an hour before the attack was made, thus escaping what may have been a planned ambush. It was about 9 o'clock, and there was half moon light when the first shots whizzed between the windshield and the seat of a car at the tail end of the column accompanying the General. The shots came from the left of the road at varying distances of 75 to 300 yards.

Fire from Both Sides.

The car first fired on was stopped abruptly with squeaking brakes. Then, like a string of firecrackers, flashes from rifles strung rearward as the bandits opened attack on the eleven aero trucks behind. The bandits' firing later came from both sides of the road and down the road itself, semicircling our troops, who used rifles, six-shooters, and automatics. The chauffeurs and mechanics assisted the guards, who fired five volleys and some scattering shots, which dispersed the attackers.

Captain T. E. Dood of Aurora, Ill., had charge of the truck train, and with Lieutenant A. R. Christie, East Orange, N. J., directed the counterattack. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, with others accompanying General Pershing, driving hard to keep up with his fast moving car, bowled over the mess where the attack was made only five minutes ahead, strangely drawing no fire. The scene of the fight was nearly 500 miles southeast of Columbus, near a small town which cannot be mentioned and almost within hearing distance of the camp of a considerable body of Carranzistas, who had been scouring this region for Villistas under General Tarango. It is believed the attack on the trucks was conducted by Tarango with about fifty men.

After motoring a hundred miles on Tuesday over the worst roads the expedition has encountered, the column arrived here late last night with General Pershing, who now is traveling with a flying squadron of automobiles close behind the cavalry vanguard A cavalry detachment brought in four prisoners tonight. There was no news of Villa himself.

Attacked by Tarango's Men.

GENERAL PERSHING'S CAMP AT FRONT, April 12, (via Aeroplane to Chihuahua, April 13, and Wire to El Paso Junction, April 14.)—About forty mounted men, believed to be Villa soldiers of General Tarango's command, attacked last night an automobile supply train and were driven off after a short fight. There were no American casualties. One Villa bandit was killed.

General Pershing moved his camp south yesterday, penetrating far into Villa territory, where he found numerous de facto Government detachments under General Garza, who gave the Americans a friendly greeting and co-operation. Aeroplanes were first to reach this new front. General Pershing traveled here in an automobile train of supply trucks which made a record-breaking trip.

The fight, which occurred about 6 o'clock last night, was several miles in the rear of the automobiles carrying General Pershing and his escort. It lasted about twenty minutes. When the bandits who tried to capture one truck came up, the Americans poured in five volleys, which ended the fight completely. There were two attacks, the first a slight one, and directed against a forward truck. The last attack was a rush against the rear trucks, during

which bullets flew against the Americans. The American soldiers thought they hit some of the bandits.

Harry Gosnear of the auto truck train, a resident of Philadelphia, got a bullet through his hat.

AMBUSH ATTEMPTED THRICE.

Tenth Cavalry Troopers' Fight at Aguascalientes Described.

GENERAL PERSHING'S CAMP AT THE FRONT, Mexico, April 7, (by Courier to Columbus, N. M., April 14.)—About thirty men of the Tenth Cavalry, negroes, who were in the fight with Villa bandits April 1 at Aguascalientes, arrived here today for rest and reoutfitting.

The men were sure they had killed more than the three dead covered in the official report. Three times, the Villa forces, numbering about 150, attempted to ambush the advance guards of the Tenth. Not more than three troops of the Tenth participated in the fight, which lasted an hour and a half.

The Tenth was riding for Guerrero when the troopers approached the town of Aguascalientes. The advance guard came forward cautiously as they approached the town, which was hidden behind a hill. Nearing the top of this ridge, the advance, without warning, was subjected to volley fire, coming simultaneously from both sides of the road. The Villa men shooting at the Americans were behind hills on either side. Troop E of the Tenth was brought up at a trot, while F Troop went around to flank the Villa bandits and drive them out of the hill. Troop H was hurried forward.

Fled Into Mountains.

As E Troop rounded the hill at a gallop, it got within a minute's ride of the Villa forces on that side. Some of the cavalrymen were so close that they used their pistols. One Villa man was killed in this part of the skirmishing by a pistol shot at about fifty yards. The moment that E Troop appeared, the Villa bandits rode for the side of a mountain overlooking the town.

"It was the steepest mountain side we have seen anybody climbing," said one of the men today, "and they knew the trails, while we did not, but we went up after them. We went up on our horses until they made a stand from behind rocks. The bullets were whistling all around us, but they never hit one of us. They had a machine gun in action, too. We dismounted and returned the fire. Then they ran further up the mountain, with us after them, until they made another stand. We opened fire on them again, but they would not stand. At last they got away in the steep trails which they knew, while we climbed rocks and fallen trees and fell behind."

An officer said the negro troopers spotted the place from which the machine gun fire came and got there so rapidly that they found the tripod on which the gun had stood still in place. The gun, however, was gone.

One machine gun of the Americans was in action for a very short time, firing only a few rounds. It poured these into a cabin, wounding a Villa bandit concealed there.

Coffee Hoard Cost Him Life.

Among the Villa men killed was a soldier who tarried too long trying to take his burro off with him. The reason for his eagerness to save the burro was apparent when the Americans got to his body. The burro stood beside him, loaded with what the cavalrymen in this campaign have dubbed "gold," namely, coffee. Most of the soldiers regarded this capture as of more importance than the Villa prisoners or the two dozen horses and mules taken. The Carranza prisoners held by the bandits were liberated by the Americans.

A detachment of the Tenth arriving here today had been without an issue of regular rations since March 21. The men had lived off the country, eating beef, beans, and parched corn. They appeared to be in good condition, but returned with horses which needed rest.

"Yesterday," one of the troopers said, "I had a piece of hardtack. Say, it tasted just like cake."

"All the newspapers are gone at Aguascalientes," another trooper remarked. "We burned them up, every one of them, making cigarette papers."

Some of the others rolled over and fell asleep on the dry, brown grass, but most of them sat quietly, their eyes watching the pile of food supplies at the Quartermaster's depot, as they talked about the flavor of bacon, coffee, and tobacco.

"I'll stay in this country hunting Villa for ten years," said one, "if they will just give me something to eat right now, quick."

These men had worn out their shoes. They said they had seldom ridden or walked on a road in the sixteen days they had been out, but had been climbing on mountains.

The squadron in the Aguascalientes fight was commanded by Colonel W. C. Brown. Major Charles Young led the immediate chase of the bandits. Lieutenant Henry Abbey, Jr., commanded the advance guard, which took the first Villa fire. Lieutenant John Kennard commanded F troop in the chase.

WANTS US TO WITHDRAW.

Baldwin Says Our Expedition Has Accomplished Its Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14.—Ex-Governor Simeon E. Baldwin said tonight that United States troops should be withdrawn from Mexico. In discussing the situation he added:

"We have no lawful right to invade another country with an armed force without its consent, except under extraordinary danger and peril to ourselves. This was the ground which we took when England invaded New York and burned the steamer Caroline during a Canadian rebellion. Daniel Webster was then Secretary of State, and England assented to the justice of his position.

"I think the protective purpose of our expedition into Mexico was accomplished as soon as Villa was driven back so far that we were in no danger from him, and that the Mexican desire for the withdrawal of our troops should be gratified."

CARRANZA IN MEXICO CITY.

Crowds Shout "Vivas" and Bands Parade Streets of the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 14, (via Galveston.)—The ringing of the bells of the ancient Cathedral and other Catholic churches at 11 o'clock this morning announced to the Mexican people that First Chief Carranza and the members of his Cabinet were entering the National Palace. General Carranza and his party arrived in the capital before daybreak. From the Colonia station they went to a hotel, where they remained until a few minutes before 11, when they started for the palace.

Those escorting General Carranza were Generals Gonzales, Obregon, Lopez, De Lara, and many others. Few persons were aware of their arrival. When the bells started ringing a big crowd gathered in front of the palace, shouting "vivas" to Carranza and the other chiefs.

The military bands paraded the main thoroughfares, playing national airs. The bulk of the army coming from Queretaro entered the city during the forenoon.

General Carranza declined to make any statement regarding the international situation, and for several hours was conferring with his Ministers and Generals. The belief prevails that General Carranza will remain here about two weeks. General Gonzales, in command here, is preparing to leave the city for Morelos to push a campaign against the Zapatistas. The city is being garrisoned with Obregon's command.

The capital is in complete quiet, there being no excitement on account of the Parral incident.

PARRAL FIGHTING BLAMED ON MOB

Continued from Page 1.

morning which shows the attitude of the Carranza officers on the border:

"We would be traitors if we did not follow our First Chief's orders and prevent any demonstrations because of the presence of the American troops in Mexico," he said. "It may be a hurt to personal pride to have this condition existing, but we are satisfied with the good faith of the American Government, and we are doing everything to carry out our orders. We know too well the fate of the Boers in South Africa to wish to have our country undergo a similar fate because of our pride."

The advance guard which met the unexpected attack in Parral probably has passed the Chihuahua-Durango line, and now is in a district where Villa has a strong following.

From different sections of Lower Chihuahua came vague reports of disorders arising from economic conditions, and that the de facto Government was having difficulty in maintaining order.

Reports American Killed.

TORREON, Mexico, April 13, (via El Paso Junction, April 14.)—Advices received here say that the American force engaged in the Parral fight was under command of Major Tompkins, and that at least one American was killed and several Mexicans wounded. The death list of Mexicans is not known.

The trouble is reported to have been quickly quelled. After an exchange of shots, it is said, the authorities succeeded in regaining control of the situation.

In Torreon the military authorities declined to comment on the incident, but the better class of citizens expressed deep mortification and a hope that there would be no recurrence of the event.

It is announced that Mariano Arrieta has not revolted against General Carranza. Instead he has gone to Mazatlan, en route to Queretaro, to see the de facto chief. Domingo Arrieta will follow tomorrow. The latter will place his troops provisionally at the disposition of General Trevino, the Carranza commander in Torreon. The Peace Commission has arrived at Pedricena, and the results of its mission are expected soon.

General Maycotte will leave here Friday for Pedricena to conclude negotiations with General Canuto Reyes for the surrender of Reyes and his command.

Casualties on Both Sides.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 14.—General Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, today received an official telegram from General Gavira, notifying him of the outbreak against a command of American cavalrymen on Wednesday at Parral.

Gavira said that after the Americans had been ordered out of the city by a mob of citizens members of the mob opened fire on the Americans who immediately returned it. Several were wounded on each side, the message stated. The Americans withdrew at once to the outskirts of Parral.

General Calles made no comment on the message.

REPORTS TO FUNSTON ON THE PARRAL FIGHT

Consul Letcher Sends Unofficial Story That Men Fired On Went Into Town for Supplies.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 14.—The Americans on whom the Mexicans at Parral fired were unarmed, according to an unconfirmed version of the incident current in Chihuahua and transmitted to General Funston today. According to this story, forty of the troopers entered Parral, presumably to purchase supplies, and were fired on. Four were killed and the rest retreated to the main body of troops encamped outside the city.

The attacking force pursued them and was met by a fire from the Americans, who were using a machine gun, killing forty Mexicans. According to this story, the attacking party comprised Carranza soldiers and civilians.

The report of the Parral incident was sent by Consul Letcher from Chihuahua City to General Bell at El Paso, who forwarded it to General Funston. Full allowance was given by departmental officers to Consul Letcher's qualifying words "unconfirmed version that was current" in Chihuahua City, but there was manifested a disposition to credit the report.

Think Troops Went Unarmed.

Many of the officers at headquarters here regarded the story of the affair as more probable than some of the versions which have come out of Mexico. It was pointed out that in previous cases soldiers had entered towns to buy supplies and had been received in a friendly manner by the residents, and that if they had gone into Parral for that purpose they probably were unarmed.

General Funston continued his efforts today to get an official report from General Pershing of the occurrence. The last heard from General Pershing was that he was moving south from Satevo, and it is presumed that the commanding officer of the detachment that had the fight at Parral had sent his report back in the usual manner, first to his Colonel, who then would transmit it to General Pershing, who in turn would have to overcome the difficulties of communication by courier or aeroplane to a wireless station.

General Funston's orders to officers along the line of communication to guard against attack and to dispatch scouts to ascertain movements of any body of troops, whether Carranza's or Villa's, are being carried out along the entire line, it is understood.

Lieutenants Gorrell and Dargue, in an aeroplane, scouting for some trace of General Arnulfo Gomez's forces that were reported preparing to move toward Casas Grandes, failed to find the troops, but did make what is said to be a new record in army aviation, flying 310 miles in four hours and twenty minutes. They passed along the Chihuahua-Sonora State line some distance into the State of Sonora in the neighborhood of Pulpitos Pass, but saw nothing of any troops, notwithstanding a close scrutiny of the country from an elevation at one time of 7,000 feet.

Searching for Gomez's Men.

General Gomez was at Agua Prieta, where he said he was awaiting orders to join in the pursuit of Villa, but some anxiety had been aroused here by the dispatch a few days ago of a force in the direction of the American line of communication. The search for that and other forces will be continued.

Just what precautionary steps had been taken by General Funston to guard the line and meet any eventuality were not revealed. He received no new instructions from the War Department. It was admitted here that he had now almost full authority to use his own judgment in meeting any situation, even to sending into Mexico all of the 19,000 troops along the border, but the incident at Parral has not caused him to alter his opinion that it would be unwise to draw on that force for support of the punitive expedition, leaving parts of the long international boundary line unguarded.

Short of a war measure, General Funston would hesitate to use the railroads between Chihuahua City and the border without authority from Washington, and no such authority has been given him, it is authoritatively stated today at his headquarters.

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KEEP AFTER VILLA, SENATORS INSIST

Practically Unanimous in Stand, Though Stone Believes It Means Intervention.

WOULD USE VOLUNTEERS

McLemore, in House Resolution, Favors Giving Wilson Right to Call Out Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senators are practically unanimous tonight that the United States should deny the request of General Carranza for the withdrawal of troops from Mexico. A few took the hopeful view that the First Chief in his long note to the United States was writing more for home consumption than with the expectation of results, and that his request could be put off without serious friction. But General Carranza's account of the fighting at Parral, with his warning that such an incident might be repeated indefinitely if the American expedition remained in Mexico, has given a more serious emphasis to his formal note.

Feeling in the Senate is that the army must be strengthened, or the probability of incidents leading up to general intervention must be squarely faced. Most of the Senators seemed not to shrink from this outlook and to believe that anything would be better than a confession of the expedition's failure and its withdrawal in the face of General Carranza's truculent attitude.

Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, after conferring with Secretary Lansing, expressed the unqualified view that the question now before the country was one of reversing the past policy of non-intervention, or of recalling General Pershing's force. The continuance of the old policy, he seemed to think, was incompatable with a continued occupation of any Mexican territory.

"By maintaining a force of 12,000 or 15,000 men in Mexico," said Senator Stone, "we are certainly going to create friction. If we are prepared now to abandon our established policy the thing to do is to keep the troops there and get ready for intervention. If we are going to stand by our policy of the past we must bring our troops out.

Hard to Capture Villa.

"I strongly favored sending the expedition in pursuit of Villa to show we were in earnest, whether we caught him or not. I have never believed we should achieve the main purpose of the expedition and catch Villa. Diaz had a price on Villa's head for years and did not get him. I do not doubt that Carranza would like to get him, but is unable to do so. Villa is in his own country and our men are in a territory that is difficult and that they do not know well.

"The problem confronting this country is how long it would be wise to keep our expeditionary force in Mexico. We have recognized the de facto Government of Mexico and have agreed to send our force for a certain purpose. How long can we let that army stay in a foreign country where friction already exists and where more friction is bound to develop? To my mind the only alternative to withdrawing the troops is intervention, sooner or later."

While Mr. Stone did not indicate which of the two policies he outlined should be followed, there is reason to believe he has not changed his position since he said, as far back as President Taft's Administration, that troops should be sent into Mexico in large numbers for the pacification of the country.

Mr. Stone said he learned nothing from Secretary Lansing that had not already been published, as no late advices were available at the department.

A joint resolution, declaring that American troops in Mexico "must not for any reason be withdrawn until Francisco Villa has been killed, captured or forced into exile," was introduced in the House today by Representative Jeff McLemore, a Texas Democrat.

The resolution would authorize the President to call for volunteers, if additional military forces in Mexico were deemed necessary.

Mr. McLemore was the author of the resolution warning Americans not to travel on armed merchantmen of the belligerent European countries. This resolution evoked a furore in Administration circles several weeks ago and was finally tabled in the House.

Text of McLemore Resolution.

After detailing the incidents of Villa's raid on Columbus, N. M., the McLemore resolution and preamble reads:

Whereas, Thereafter it was announced that an American military expedition would be sent into Mexico, and the public was given to understand that the orders given the commander of that expedition were to get Villa, alive or dead; and

Whereas, It has since become public knowledge that the orders given were merely to disperse Villa's forces and leave his capture or execution to the forces of Venustiano Carranza, which forces have, from the beginning, been unable or unwilling to capture or execute Villa; and

Whereas, Venustiano Carranza and his civil and military lieutenants have put obstacles in the way of the pursuit of Villa by the military forces of the United States, and have by intricate technical negotiations diverted the executive authorities of this Government from their primary duty of rendering that pursuit as satisfactory and as safe as possible; and

Whereas, Venustiano Carranza has demanded that United States forces withdraw from Mexico without having accomplished their object or any good effect whatever, and has charged this Government with bad faith; and

Whereas, Due to the stand taken by Venustiano Carranza and his civil and military lieutenants in refusing to sanction the passage of American troops through cities and towns of Mexico, a company of American troops has been attacked by Carranza soldiers and some of them have been killed and wounded; be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) that the American military forces now in Mexico must not for any reason be withdrawn from Mexico until Francisco Villa has been killed, captured, or forced into exile, the occurrence of any of these results to be determined by competent American authorities and not accepted as accomplished upon the report of any other source or authority; and be it further

Resolved, That if the accomplishment of this purpose requires the dispatch of more of the military forces of the United States to Mexico, the President is hereby authorized and directed to send such reinforcement, and to call for volunteers, and to accept companies and regiments of the militia of the several States as volunteers, and to pursue the said object regardless of protest from any person or power, and to deal with any person of power attempting to interfere with the American forces in the pursuit of that object as national enemies, according to the rules of war as they shall apply respectively to organized and to unorganized resistance.

The resolution was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

AMERICANS KILLED BY SINALOA BANDITS

Three Wantonly Shot, but Another Is Spared as Women and Children Cling to Him.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, April 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Censored details of the murder by Mexican bandits of F. C. Burke, Roderick Davidson, and Walter Wallace, Americans, and a Spanish railroad conductor, south of Rosario, were told today by V. H. York, an American of the party, whom the bandits gave liberty because they could not find a spot to place a bullet without killing women and children who were clinging to him. Telegraphic dispatches gave only the bare facts of the murders.

The murdered Americans, with York, his wife and two children, and Burke's wife and two children, had almost reached Rosario, Sinaloa, in their push cars from Acaponeta, 100 miles southward, where Burke was a station agent for the Southern Pacific of Mexico Railroad. They had been marooned for months. It had taken them weeks to get within sight of their goal and safety. Early in the morning they had reached a deep cut in the railroad, and being hungry, Wallace, Davidson, and Roderigo, the Spaniard, leaped from the cars when they saw a ranch house in the distance.

There was a volley of shots as they reached the crest of the embankment, and the three men tumbled backward, dead. Burke handed a child in his arms to his wife as the robbers, nine of them, slid down the embankment. A second later he fell dead with two bullets in his body. The women and children all clung then to York, who tried to shake himself free to protect them, not realizing that it was they who would save his life.

The bodies were taken to Mazatlan and placed in a station outside of town on the advice of the American Consul to allay indignation. Five hundred Carranza troops left Mazatlan in search of the bandits.

LANSING TO TREAT WITH CARRANZA

Continued from Page 1.

seek a personal report from him until Mr. Polk's return.

Attention has been given to the fact that the Carranza note rested its request for negotiations in part upon the statement that the American expedition was not fulfilling its object, the capture of Villa and dispersal of his bands, and could not fulfill it. The State and War Departments are not disposed to allow this to go unchallenged. To meet it, however, a careful review of what the troops have done or are doing beyond the border will have to be made.

Full Statements Lacking.

Only brief telegraphic advices so far have been received. Full statements and expressions of opinion probably will be obtained from General Funston at San Antonio and from General Pershing, far south of the international line and commanding the expedition.

Communication is slow at best and, when the fact that the officers at the front are too busy to give time to preparing official reports is considered, an extended delay in getting this material seems probable.

The view of the Washington Government with respect to the allegation of the de facto Government that the Pershing expedition entered Mexico "without warrant" is that there has been a regrettable misunderstanding between the two Governments regarding the so-called agreement of March 15, regarding the reciprocal right of both Governments to pursue bandits across the border. It was explained by high Administration officials today that such an agreement had been voluntarily postponed by the de facto Government and that it was accepted in express terms by this Government on March 18.

The United States Government declared in its note of March 18 that it "understood that, in view of its consent to this reciprocal arrangement proposed by the de facto Government, this arrangement is now complete and in force, and that the aforesaid reciprocal privilege may be exercised by each Government without future exchanges of ideas."

Five days elapsed after this note had been sent to the Carranza Government, during which the de facto Government, it was explained today, did not challenge the declaration by the United States Government that the reciprocal arrangement "is in force," and "may be exercised" without future exchanges of ideas. No protest was made against the American Government's form of acceptance of the Carranza proposal for a reciprocal arrangement for five days, until March 17, when Señor Amador delivered a note from the Mexican Government to the United States Government stating that the punitive expedition had passed Palomas "without the consent or advice of the political or civil authorities," and that the United States Government had falsely "interpreted the Carranza proposal for a reciprocal arrangement."

Carranza Challenge Belated.

Secretary Lansing stated today in response to a question that it was not until he had received the Carranza note of yesterday that he had received from the Carranza Government any challenging of the American Government's understanding that it had an "agreement" with the de facto Government of Mexico under which it was permissible to send troops into Mexico for the sole purpose of capturing Villa.

The Carranza note, delivered yesterday, alleges that the confidential agent of the Mexican Government, Señor Eliseo Arredondo, was told by Secretary Lansing on March 28 that the latter regretted "having misinterpreted the contents of said note respecting the passage of troops, which latter would not advance any further south from the place where they were at the time."

When Secretary Lansing was asked today whether he had given any assurances that the American troops would not proceed any further south into Mexico than they were on March 23, he said that he did not recall ever having made such a statement. As a matter of fact, the State Department on March 23 did not know exactly how far south the American expedition had penetrated into Mexico.

The statement issued today by Señor Amador, Mexican sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, saying this Government should not have sent other than cavalry troops into Mexico, and that the de facto Government could not agree to the present expedition, because it only serves "to excite the population and is being made much of by Carranza's enemies," attracted some attention in official circles here tonight. One rejoinder to this is that the Carranza note argued there was no warrant for the expedition going into Mexico after the Columbus raiders, and if this contention is correct, then it would have been just as unwarrantable for cavalry troops to be sent into Mexico as if would be to send infantry or artillery.

If the Carranza Government admits that there was warrant for the sending of cavalrymen into Mexico, it was pointed out tonight, there is no point to the contention in the Carranza note that the United States Government had falsely interpreted the Carranza proposal for a reciprocal arrangement for troops crossing the border.

Another rejoinder to Señor Amador's statement is that if was necessary to send infantrymen in considerable numbers into Mexico to protect the lines of communications over the deserts which had to be depended upon by the American expedition for supplies very largely because the Carranza Government did not promptly grant its consent for the use of the Mexico Northwestern Railway as a line of supplies.

Motive of Carranza.

Señor Amador's argument that the expedition is serving to excite the Mexican population is interpreted here as possibly explaining the underlying motives behind the Carranza note of yesterday, especially Señor Amador's allegation that the expedition "is being made much of by Carranza's enemies."

The Carranza Government during the first three weeks of the expedition was able to hold the populace in check, but the situation was known to be delicate, and there are now indications that a rising tide of resentment against the expedition in certain Mexican centres is rendering it extremely difficult for the Carranzista authorities to hold the population in check. Villa agents have made the most of this situation to embarrass the Carranza Government. It is known that in attacking Columbus Villa believed the dispatch of American troops after him would make him a popular hero, and unite Mexicans in opposition to the "gringo invasion."

During the first two weeks of the invasion the behavior of the American troops and their treatment of Mexicans in the villages passed won the support of Mexicans. So long as no shots were fired by American troops in Mexico the situation had satisfactory aspects. But since the fight at Guerrero on March 29, when about sixty Mexicans were killed in Colonel Dodd's engagement with a Villista band, the news has spread regarding the killing of these Mexicans, and it has not been accepted favorably in those regions where Villa has been popular in the past, especially in Parral.

In his telegram of yesterday General Carranza told Señor Arredondo that "it had been impossible for the military commanders to check the mob against American troops who entered Parral" and that "the excitement is so great among the people that I fail to know whether the struggle can be stopped." General Carranza's telegram asserted that he considered it unwise for American troops "to remain any longer on our soil" as "more serious consequences" than those at Parral "may develop."

In the absence of reports from General Pershing, the War Department not only knew nothing official regarding the Parral attack of Wednesday night, but was in ignorance of the progress being made by the advanced forces. Officers at the War Department expressed confidence in the ability of General Pershing and those with him at the front to give a good account of themselves if attacked.

Seeks News of Pershing.

Up to a late hour tonight the Administration was without any official American reports, through either the State Department or the War Department, regarding the fight at Parral. A long telegram was received from Major Gen. Funston tonight stating what steps he had taken to get into communication with General Pershing, and explaining what had been done, under Secretary Baker's positive orders of last night to take every necessary step for the protection of the American forces that were attacked at Parral and for the safety of other American troops in Mexico. In this message General Funston said he had received no reports from General Pershing.

Considerable anxiety was displayed in War Department circles regarding the "front" of the expedition. Nothing official has been received regarding General Pershing for five days. Investigation today showed that the latest telegram from General Pershing to General Funston bore date of April 10, and was received by General Funston April 11. This is the message which contained the names of the five American cavalrymen who were injured in the Guerrero fight of March 29.

MEXICO REVEALS SECRET PARLEYS

Continued from Page 1.

ticle VIII., specifies the number of troops which may pass the boundary line must never exceed 1,000, and these must not remain in the zone for more than five days, except in very unusual cases."

The Mexican Plan.

The entire correspondence which has passed up to date between the two Governments as a result of the Columbus incident was handed to the correspondent of The Associated Press today. The first of the notes was written March 15, and is as follows:

Arredondo,
Mexican Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

The First Chief has ordered me to deliver to you the following protocol, which in due form and in writing you will present to the Secretary of State of the United States for his consideration, trying to secure his prompt reply and sending the same to this Ministry as soon as the circumstances of the case permit:

Project of agreement between Mexico and the United States of North America relative to the passing of troops over the boundary line for the persecution of bandits:

Article 1. It is agreed between the Government of Mexico and the United States of North America that the regular Federal troops of one or the other country, as well as any forces of militiamen or of those duly organized by either Government, may reciprocally pass the boundary line at any point between the Rio Colorado and Piedras Negras when they may be closely pursuing individuals declared outside the law or evildoers who have interned themselves in either of the countries after committing depredations for the purpose of eluding punishment.

Art. 2. This agreement will be subject in all its terms and conditions to the following stipulated articles:

Art. 3. The reciprocal passage referred to in Article 1 will be made only in the unpopulated and desert regions between the points mentioned. Unpopulated or desert regions will be all those regions at least ten kilometers distant from any military camp or town from the boundary line of either country.

Art. 4. Only in exceptional cases can the persecution be carried to points nearer to camps or towns, as referred to in the previous article, and for the purposes of this article exceptional cases will be those camps or towns situated in mountains or whose access is made difficult by accidental or even ordinary circumstances.

Art. 5. The commander of forces which cross the line in the pursuit of evildoers must, on crossing the line, or before, if possible, immediately notify the military commandant, or the nearest civil official of the country entered. Also the military commander of the forces pursuing must advise his Government that it may give notice to the Government whose territory has been entered.

Art. 6. A zone sixty kilometers wide will be established on either side of the boundary line or extension, as referred to in Article 1, within which the persecution must be limited. As a consequence the pursuing forces must not pass outside this zone nor establish military camps therein, nor remain there longer than is absolutely necessary for the purpose of persecution of the party followed, returning immediately to their own country at the expiration of the time stipulated in the foregoing Article, but that the pursuing forces will immediately retire to their own country when the joint expedition has terminated. In the case cited the respective commanders are obliged to notify their respective Governments of the moment of contact as well as when the persecution ceases.

(Article 7 is missing.)

Art. 8. Troops crossing the boundary line must never exceed 1,000 men, nor remain in the zone except in unusual cases for more than five days.

Art. 9. Forces other than cavalry will not be permitted, but this force may carry in their equipment machine guns in addition to their own arms.

Art. 10. Commanders of the forces of the respective countries will agree upon code signals that they may know each other and avoid confusion during the persecution.

Art. 11. Under no condition will the forces be allowed to occupy towns or camps situated in the country they may have entered in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

If "Confusion Occurs."

Art. 12. If confusion occur and damage is done to one of the parties by the other commander, the party causing the damage shall be held personally responsible, without implying responsibility for either of the contracting parties, nor shall such act be considered sufficient to cause a rupture of the relations between the countries. Both of the contracting Governments obligate themselves to severely punish acts of the nature specified in this article, and for this purpose investigations will be set on foot by the country of the commander responsible.

Art. 13. The dispossession of private property of persons living in territory crossed by the pursuing forces is absolutely forbidden, as is the occupation of houses without the consent of the owners, and the payment of a proper indemnity. Abuses of this nature shall be punished according to the style of the offense under the laws of the country to which the forces belong as if committed in their own country. The Government to which the offenders belong is obligated to remove such person or persons to the frontier, and to indemnify those injured. (Article 14 is missing.)

Art. 15. This agreement will remain in force for one year, counting from the date of its signing by the representative of both countries, but it may be terminated at the will of either party by two months' advance notice. If no notice has been given at the end of the year mentioned, it is tacitly agreed that the agreement continues without further notice for another year.

(Signed) AGUILAR.

The American Reply.

In reply to this note the United States made the following counter proposition:

Article 1. It is agreed that the regular forces of the two republics may cross the boundary line in pursuit of parties of bandits or armed parties that may have entered one country or the other after having committed outrages on foreign soil and having escaped by way of the boundary line.

Art. 2. The reciprocal passage as agreed upon in Article 1 will only take place in comparatively uninhabited or poorly protected territory and in no case at a less distance than (?) kilometer from any camp or town in the territory in which pursuit takes place except in mountainous places difficult of access.

Art. 3. The commander of troops that crossed the frontier in accordance with the terms of this agreement will on the moment of starting the march or before, if possible, advise the nearest military or civil officer of the country entered of the number of troops and the quantity of arms carried.

Art. 4. The Government of the country entered promises to co-operate in every way possible to the end of capturing the bandits and summarily executing them.

Art. 5. The pursuing force will immediately return to its own country after punishing the band it is pursuing. When it has failed to do so in no case will the pursuing party establish itself or remain in the foreign country for the time longer than may be necessary to accomplish its mission.

Art. 6. Under no pretext or consideration will the pursuing forces of one or other of the countries occupy towns or cities situated in the country which they have entered in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

Art. 7. All abuses committed by the pursuing forces will be punished by the Government to which they belong as if they were committed in the country of the guilty person, and offenders will be retired to the frontier and prompt indemnification will be made to the injured parties.

Art. 8. In case of abuses committed by inhabitants of the country against the pursuing forces, the Government of the country in which the abuses have been committed will be held solely responsible in case of a miscarriage of justice or failure to punish the guilty.

Art. 9. This agreement will take effect upon its being signed by the contracting parties and will remain in force until terminated by two months' anticipatory notice by either party.

On March 25, the Mexican Government sent a second note which contained certain modifications. In it cooperation between the forces was agreed upon if a request of one of the parties was made to that effect. It contained the following additional article:

"No persecution can be begun after three days have elapsed from the time of the commission of the crime unless the offenders have remained for that length of time in the territory where the crime was committed."

It was also insisted upon in the new draft that clashes between troops of the two contracting parties through errors or the indiscretions of commanders were not to be considered sufficient to hold the Government of the offenders responsible, nor could attacks of inhabitants on the pursuing forces be considered as such.

Putting a Limit on the Pursuit.

With this note, Minister Arredondo received the following written instructions:

Explain to the Secretary of State that the Mexican Government insists on having included in the agreement stipulations relative to the limitation of the zone through which the pursuing forces are to operate; as to the time they should remain in that zone; the arms to be carried, and the maximum number of troops. The reasons the Mexican Government has for insisting on this are as follows:

In the first place, the Government does not believe that the territory east of Piedras Negras need be taken into consideration, for the reason that Villa and his party have always operated in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua, and we consider the necessity for extending the agreement to the whole frontier remote.

In the second place, this Government considers it essential to place a limit on the distance which pursuing forces may penetrate, and believes that sixty kilometers is ample for the pursuing force to come in contact with the bandits or the forces of the country which they have entered. The latter forces are to continue the pursuit.

In the third place, pursuing parties in such instances can have little use for artillery and infantry, as action must be rapid and can only be carried out by cavalry. Infantry and artillery cannot be considered as useful to a pursuit of this nature by the Mexican Government as their use may give rise to twisted versions and might be the cause of serious encounters between residents of one or the other country.

Furthermore, impress upon the Secretary that the Mexican Government believes that for the purposes of pursuit over the frontier a maximum of eight days' time is sufficient for either capturing the offenders or agreeing with the forces of the injured country to do so.

Lastly, the limitation relative to the number of troops is important as it is fair to suppose that the number of bandits is not great and that a thousand cavalrymen would suffice for the work. If a greater number of troops cross it endangers the good relations between the two countries.

On April 5 the Washington Government sent another note agreeing to the proposition that only sixty kilometers of the border line be considered in the agreement, and that the pursuing force would not remain in foreign territory more than fifteen days without a special agreement.

The new note also agreed that no pursuit would commence until after a period of three days had elapsed since the commission of the raid. To this was added a special request that the expedition now in Mexico be considered a special case.

The Mexican Government refused to give its consent to this request, and in turn demanded the recall of the American troops.

Sub-Secretary Amador in his statement said the American troops had taken heavy artillery into Mexico. Dispatches from the American expedition have stated that only machine guns and light mountain artillery are being used in Mexico.

Lansing Denied Time Limit Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Secretary Lansing has on several occasions during the past week, in response to direct questions, denied that there was any agreement for a time limit on the punitive expedition, or that any time limit had been set.

SCOUTS WATCHING GOMEZ.

Protect Pershing's Line While Troops at Colonia Dublan "Dig In."

EL PASO, Texas, April 14.—The request of General Carranza for the withdrawal of the American troops, the Parral incident and reports of other clashes between American troops and Mexicans have alarmed Americans living in Mexico, a fact which was evidenced by the arrival here today of United States citizens from Chihuahua City and other points. Some of these men fled across the border after the Santa Ysabel massacre, but later returned in the wake of the United States soldiers.

Some of the arrivals from Chihuahua reported that fighting had taken place between American troops and Mexicans at Satevo, forty-five miles south of Chihuahua City. This fighting was believed here to be the attack on a supply train by Villa troops reported today by General Pershing as having taken place on April 11.

More than 19,000 United States regulars are guarding the Mexican border from Brownsville, Texas, to San Diego, Cal., today, while hurried troop movements, southward from Columbus, N. M., show that the line of communications reaching more than 400 miles into Mexico is being rapidly strengthened to meet any emergency.

American scouts are watching the Pulpito Pass, which leads from Sonora into the Casas Grandes district of Chihuahua State, for the appearance of General Arnulfo Gomez, commanding 2,500 Carranza infantry and cavalry. General Gomez is awaiting orders from the Mexican Minister of War, General Obregon, to meet in Chihuahua for the announced purpose of taking up the pursuit of Villa. In the event of trouble with the de facto Government General Gomez would be in position to strike the line of American communications at Casas Grandes.

American troops encamped at Colonia Dublan, which is the army camp for the Casas Grandes base, have "dug in" and have fortified these intrenchments with small mountain batteries, according to the Americans who arrived here today. The presence of small bands of brigands and the attack on the motor truck train are given as the reasons for this unusual activity.

Excitement over the Parral incident in Juarez has quieted down and is considered a closed incident by General Obregon and his officers. Sensation mongers work on the American side and live in Juarez came to work this morning with exaggerated reports of the affray, stating that a telegram had been received in Juarez to the effect that all of the American troops had attacked the town of Parral and killed many Mexicans.

When General Gavira was informed of this report he had a bulletin board set up in front of the Custom House, and on this board posted all of the telegrams from General Luis Gutierres and General Obregon regarding the fight. This dispelled all excitement, and the people were satisfied that the reports were not true.

General Gavira was informed today that a Mexican had been arrested at Namiquipa by troops of Colonel Cano's command, and on investigation it had been found that he was riding a Thirteenth Cavalry horse, the number and brand being plainly visible on the hoof and flank. Under his clothes he wore an American army uniform, and he is believed to have been one of the Columbus raiders. He will be ordered shot by the military as a bandit and a spy.

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ONLY GUNS ARE BUSY ON VERDUN FRONT

Artillery on Both Sides Show Activity at Points on the West of the Meuse.

ONE ATTACK AT DOUAUMONT

Germans, Attempting a Surprise Assault on the French Positions, Are Beaten Off.

LONDON, April 14.—Operations on the Verdun front during last night and all of today, as reported in the official bulletins from Paris and Berlin, consisted of heavy fire by the artillery except at one point south of Douaumont, on the eastern side of the Meuse. There the Germans last evening made a small surprise attack against the French positions. They were repulsed, according to Paris.

The bombardment on both sides was especially active to the west of the Meuse, near Hill 804 and Le Mort Homme.

The official communication of the French War Office issued this evening says:

In the Argonne our batteries have been active in the region of St. Hubert, where German works were damaged. Our batterics have been active also against roads used by the enemy in the region of Montfaucon and Malancourt.

To the west of the Meuse during the day the artillery of both sides has been active in the region of Le Mort Homme.

To the east of the Meuse our second lines have been bombarded.

In the Woevre there were some volleys by the artillery.

To the west of Pont-à-Mousson we scattered convoys on the road from Essey to Nonsard.

There is nothing of importance to report from the rest of the front.

The day report of the French War Office says:

On the left bank of the River Meuse there was violent bombardment last night of our first lines to the west of Hill 804.

On the right bank the Germans last evening delivered an unexpected small attack against our positions to the south of Douaumont, but the movement was completely repulsed.

The night passed in relative quiet, with the exception of a fairly spirited bombardment in the region to the south of Haudromont.

In the Woevre district there has been an artillery duel in the sector of Moulainville.

Nothing else of importance is reported from the rest of the front.

The bulletin of the German Headquarters Staff says:

Apart from occasional lively artillery duels in the region of the Meuse there is nothing to report.

Attempts made by the enemy to attack on the left bank of the Meuse were arrested by our artillery fire as the attacking parties left their trenches.

The Belgian communication reads:

The day has been quiet in general along the Belgian front, except to the south of Dixmude, where some artillery actions have taken place. Our batteries caused a German depot of ammunition to explode.

HARD BRITISH FIGHTING INDICATED BY LOSSES

London Sees in Officers' Casualties Proof That Official Reports Minimize Recent Actions.

LONDON, April 14.—Evidence that heavy fighting has been going on recently along the British front in France is given in the casualty lists of the last two days. Today's list contains the names of 24 officers killed and 107 wounded. Included in the list of wounded are several Canadians.

There is a good deal of comment on the brevity of the official reports of the recent fighting. The actions, says one newspaper, "one is continually learning from talks with men on leave have been of great importance, but have been 'described' in curt two-line reports."

The report, issued tonight, reads as follows:

By exploding mines yesterday east of Vermelles we damaged considerably the enemy's positions, but drawing a heavy, though ineffective artillery reply.

Early today we successfully bombarded the neighborhood of Souchez.

During last night a small party raided German front trenches northwest of Lens, killing some of the occupants and withdrawing on the completion of its mission.

LONDON, March 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Officers' casualty lists for the month of February show that the British Army lost 368 killed, 597 wounded and 15 missing—a total of 975. This brings the aggregate loss since the beginning of the war to 23,962, of whom 7,420 have been killed or have died of wounds, 14,755 wounded and 1,787 are missing or prisoners of war.

In February losses were heaviest in the Indian contingent operating in Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf, the returns showing 63 officers killed, 155 wounded and 7 missing.

Royal Engineers lost 6 killed, 40 wounded; Yorkshires, 8 killed, 33 wounded; Field Artillery, 13 killed, 23 wounded; Canadians, 5 killed, 18 wounded.

During the month Brig. Gens. Hodson and Harvey were killed. Four Lieutenant Colonels were killed and four Brigadier Generals wounded.

ASSERTS THE FRENCH ARE USING UP RESERVES

German Correspondent Says the Verdun Defenders Are in a Bad Way.

The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE WEST FRONT, April 13.—Despite the alleged exhaustion of German resources and the fantastic stories about losses which the enemy says the Germans have sustained, the offensive at Verdun is unmistakably making progress. This is the essential difference between the German offensive and that undertaken by the French in Champagne, which was strongest at the outset and afterward became constantly weaker.

In the last few days, as the French bulletins indicate, the battle has been raging uniformly along the line from Avocourt to Vaux, the most violent fighting taking place at the following points: Northeast of Avocourt to the south of Forges Brook, from the slopes of Hill 304 to a point south of Bethincourt, from the Le Mort Homme to the village of Cumières, and, finally, on the east of the Meuse on the line to the south of the village of Douaumont through Caillette forest to the village of Vaux.

The result of all the furious attacks and counterattacks, back and forth across the battle line, has been as heretofore a slow advance by the German troops.

It is significant that the French press has been of late more passionately praising the unprecedented achievements of the French troops. Throughout their history, from Roland's song down, the French have always made it a point to glorify their defeats. They are now in raptures because every foot of ground which they lose is sold at a high price.

But, even if they were right in contending that the loss or gain of ground did not matter, and that the chief thing was the destruction of the enemy's army, they are in a bad way. It has already been made known that recruits of 1916 have been called up, while it is established that their reserves are being used up at an extraordinary rate.

SERGEANT 69 IS PRAISED.

French Veteran of 1870 Cited and Receives War Cross.

PARIS, April 14.—Sergeant Auguste Bernard, 69 years old, is cited in a regimental order by the Colonel commanding the 112th Infantry, as follows:

"An honored veteran of the war of 1870, he enlisted at the age of 67 for the duration of the present war and was placed in echelon service. He insisted on going in the first line trenches, and by his kind attitude, high spirits, and moral bearing, Sergeant Bernard merits being selected as an example for all."

Sergeant Bernard received the war cross in the presence of his regiment, his fellow soldiers giving him a rousing reception.

BRITISH DEFEAT TURKS IN TIGRIS BATTLE

Floods Which Hindered Advance Now Drive Ottomans from Trenches at Sannayyat.

LONDON, April 14.—Defeat of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia by the British was reported officially today. In an engagement on the Tigris the Turks were driven back from one and one-half to three miles. Following is the text of the statement:

General Lake reports that on the afternoon of April 12 our forces on the right, (south,) bank of the Tigris forced back the enemy's advanced lines over a distance varying from one and one-half to three miles.

To do this we had to cross an inundated belt intersected by deep cuts, from 500 to 1,200 yards wide, extending from the Tigris to the Umm-el-Brahm marsh.

On the left bank water from the marshes has been driven by a northwest gale into some of the enemy's trenches at Sannayyat. The enemy was heavily punished as he took refuge from the flood in the new position.

The announcement of the British victory came at a time when the public was beginning to fear efforts to relieve the force of General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara were doomed to failure, owing to the check suffered by his relieving army a few days ago and difficult condition brought about by floods.

Many military writers in England believed the floods had made the relief of General Townshend almost an impossibility, but today's official report shows that, instead of hindering the British, the high water has helped the forces of Lieut. Gen. Gorringe in a task which is one of the most difficult that has been undertaken by the British Army. Each mile the Turks are forced back makes the British operations easier, for as they approach Kut-el-Amara the Turks are compelled to defend a wider front.

From the bend of the Tigris at Umm-el-Henn, which General Gorringe captured last week, to Sannayyat, which the Turks are in danger of losing, if they have not already been compelled to abandon it, both flanks of the Turkish forces are protected by marshes on either side of the river. Further up the river the area of dry ground widens until the Es-Sinn position is reached. Although this position is very strongly fortified, it is believed that if the relieving forces reach it General Townshend's army will be able to assist them.

In view of today's news, therefore, the prospect of rescuing the army at Kut-el-Amara is regarded as better than it has been for some time.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14, (via London.)—Another communication from the War Office contains a reiteration of the statement that the British lost 3,000 men killed in the recent battle in Mesopotamia. The announcement follows:

The 3,000 dead from the battle which occurred on April 7 on the Irak front belonged, as is indicated by their uniforms, to Kitchener's Thirteenth Division, most of them from two brigades. In this battle which, as we have already reported, ended favorably for us, we lost 70 killed, 168 wounded, and 9 missing.

RUSSIANS ROUT TURKS AFTER 6-DAY BATTLE

Sultan's Forces in Armenia Retreating Before Czar's Main Army, Petrograd Reports.

PETROGRAD, April 14.—The War Office today gave out the following bulletin concerning the operations on the Caucasus front:

Fighting continues west of Erzerum.

Turkish attacks against the centre of the Caucasus Army, which lasted six days, were all repulsed. The enemy sustained heavy losses and everywhere is falling back in disorder, energetically pursued by our troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14 (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

On the Caucasian front an enemy battalion which attacked one of our detachments in the Tchoruk Valley was driven off and lost all of its men except seventy or eighty soldiers. We captured one officer and several men. On other sectors of this front there have been skirmishes, reconnoissances, and sorties.

A force of Persian warriors and Turkish detachments on the morning of the 8th attacked Russian cavalry, some three regiments strong, in the vicinity of Subulak, and put it to flight in the direction of Urumiah (Persian Armenia). Otherwise there were no important engagements.

An enemy torpedo boat which appeared off Smyrna on the 8th was driven away by our artillery. A patrol boat off Tchesme (Asia Minor) was hit by our artillery.

On the 9th bandits in four large barks attempted to land near Kalamaki west of Kush-Adassi, (south of Smyrna,) but were forced to retreat by the fire of our artillery.

In the waters of Smyrna a torpedo-boat destroyer and a cruiser opened fire against the southern part of Kuesten Island. They withdrew when our artillery replied.

On the Irak front (Mesopotamia) the situation is unchanged.

Dardanelles front: A cruiser and a monitor directed at intervals from a long distance an ineffective fire against Ari Burnu. Attempts to open fire at shorter range failed on account of the reply of our artillery.

DERBY DEFENDS HIS COURSE

"Ruinous," He Says, to Have Called All Single Men First.

LONDON, April 14.—Lord Derby, Director of Recruiting, presided today at a meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporation.

Replying to a demand that all single men be enlisted before married men are called, he said he did not believe anything would be more foolish. To do so, he added, would have saved him trouble and would have brought his task to a speedier end, but such a step would have been absolutely ruinous to the industries of the country.

Great Britain will shortly call to the colors her 18-year-old youths, according to reports in the lobby of the House of Commons. It is intended that the youths thus called shall go into training immediately, although they will not be liable to service until they reach the age of 19.

SUSSEX DISASTER AS SEEN BY HUXLEY

First Survivor of the Channel Tragedy to Reach New York Scouts Berlin's Story.

POINTS OUT MANY FLAWS

Insists Ship Was Flying French Flag and That No Other Vessel Was Torpedoed In That Region.

Edward H. Huxley, President of the United States Rubber Export Company of 1,790 Broadway, who arrived from England yesterday on the American liner St. Paul, brought first-hand details of the torpedoing of the Channel steamer Sussex, being the first survivor of that disaster to reach this country. When told of admissions in the German note to the United States Mr. Huxley said:

"If Germany admits torpedoing a steamer near that position on March 24 in the Channel it will be their undoing, because the Sussex was the only vessel there at the time. If any vessel had been torpedoed three or four miles away we would have heard the detonation and seen the craft attacked, for the day was clear and the sea calm. It was quite possible to see for fully six miles or more on the horizon. We remained on the after part of the Sussex, drifting for nearly nine hours after she had been torpedoed, and had any vessel been in sight she would have come to our assistance."

With regard to the submarine commander's statement that the vessel he sank was a long, black craft without a flag, having a gray funnel, small gray forward works and two high masts, Mr. Huxley said: "It would be impossible to mistake the Sussex for a man of war. She had a black hull with white superstructure and buff-colored funnels. She also had cabins on her decks aft, which were plainly discernible. When the torpedo struck her the Sussex was flying the French flag at her stern. The bridge was about 90 feet from her bow, or a third of the ship's length.

"I was sitting on the port side of the deck a few feet on the after side of the bridge with Francis E. Drake, our London manager, when there was a terrific explosion apparently from the starboard side, which blew away the forward part of the steamer and killed or drowned all the passengers and crew on that side. The first lifeboat that was lowered capsized before it struck the water and twenty out of twenty-five occupants were drowned. Five other boats were lowered, which were all in a leaky condition, and the remainder of the passengers and crew embarked in them and they were rowed about 100 yards away from the hulk of the Sussex.

"After a little time Captain Moufet ordered the boats to return to the remnant of the steamer which was floating easily, the stern pointing up, and we clambered on board again. We drifted twenty miles with the current toward the French shore before a French trawler came up at 11:15 P. M. in answer to the rockets which had been sent up by the crew of the Sussex to attract attention. A sailing ship came in sight at 5 o'clock bound up channel, and we hoisted distress signals, but she did not alter her course.

The trawler took off all except fifty of the passengers and crew and proceeded to Boulogne. I remained on board the wreck with Mr. Drake until midnight, when we were rescued by the British torpedo boat destroyer Afridi, which took us to Dover. The carpenter on the Sussex told me he heard Captain Moufet tell the commander of the torpedo boat destroyer that he saw the torpedo coming toward his vessel. On the way to Dover a piece of the torpedo was shown to me by one of the officers from the destroyer, who had picked it up. It was made of some kind of bronze composition and was about the size of a man's hand. It had ragged edges and was curved as if it had been a part of the cylinder.

When we arrived in London Mr. Drake received a letter from Captain Thomas E. Carroll, the embarkation officer at Boulogne, who was our Paris agent before the war. He wrote:

"'The wreck of the Sussex is here now in the small basin about 200 yards away from my office. Six bodies have been found among the débris and gruesome finds are still coming in. I saw a piece of a torpedo cylinder which was shown to me by the marine commandant of the port. It had been extracted by one of the naval surgeons from the body of a woman found on the hulk.'

"I went to the United States Embassy in London and made my deposition," Mr. Huxley continued, "and I was told that the photographs of the Sussex and of the pieces of the torpedo with the statements of the survivors were being sent to the State Department on the St. Paul. Before leaving London Mr. Drake and myself drew up and signed a letter to President Wilson which was also mailed on the St. Paul."

Mr. Huxley produced a copy of the letter which called upon the President to take such action as would prevent a repetition of such disasters as that which befell the Sussex.

DEMANDS THAT SPAIN ACT.

Madrid Authority Wants German Merchantmen Seized.

MADRID, Spain, April 14.—Amadeo Hurtado, an authority on international law, has written a letter to the President of the Council of Ministers in regard to the damaging of the steamship Sussex and the consequent death of the Spanish composer Enrique Granados. He says:

"Spain should take the iniatative to bring about joint action of all neutral countries, in order to put a stop to the illegal system which has such disastrous consequences for all neutrals. The warships of the allied nations are kept busy protecting their merchant marine and that of neutrals. Germany has no merchant ships now at sea, and her warships are engaged in war service while German merchant ships are protected by internment in neutral ports throughout the world. It is inconsistent with neutrality, and if German merchant ships continue to have protection in neutral ports neutrals should demand of the Germans the protection of their citizens and merchantmen."

PARIS, April 14.—A number of prominent Spaniards who are living in France have formed a committee, which sent the following telegram today to Premier Romanones of Spain:

"The Spanish Committee of Paris protests with the greatest energy against the attacks on Enrique Granados and other Spaniards aboard the Sussex Vigo and Santanderino, and demands that the Government take necessary measures, even reprisals, if need be, in order to protect the lives and interests of Spanish citizens."

AMERICAN ON SUNKEN SHIP.

Member of the Inverlyon's Crew Is Rescued—Eleven Others Missing.

QUEENSTOWN, April 14.—Captain Charleston and eleven men of the British steamship Inverlyon were landed today and reported that their vessel had been sunk by a submarine on Tuesday afternoon.

One of the members of the crew, who was rescued, is an American, William Loss. Another boat from the Inverlyon, containing eleven men, is missing.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

STILL HOPE BERLIN WILL YIELD TO US

Continued from Page 1.

from Ambassador Sharp at Paris, who explained that the statements he was transmitting were delivered to him by a branch of the French Government. According to this information, Ambassador Sharp was informed that the French Ministry of Marine had reports showing that a German U-boat was sunk in French waters on April 5. An officer and members of the crew of this German submarine were captured by the French Navy.

These men have been examined by the French authorities with a view to learning whether this particular submarine actually attacked the Sussex. The Sussex was attacked on March 24. The statements alleged to have been made to the French authorities by the captured German officer and crew of the U-boat that was sunk on April 5 were to the effect that their vessel had not torpedoed the Sussex, as another German submarine, whose number was given, was operating in the region where the attack occurred.

The name of the commander of this second submarine was given to the French authorities by the captured officer and crew of the submarine that was sunk on April 5. The French Government gave this information to Ambassador Sharp.

Rumors of Diplomatic Break.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Wilson and the Cabinet went over the submarine crisis again today and reaffirmed their determination to bring the situation with Germany to an issue.

The decision to inform Germany that recent accumulation of evidence of ships destroyed in submarine warfare led to the inevitable conclusion that her promises to the United States were not being fulfilled remained unchanged. The time of dispatching a communication to Berlin appeared to be the only point undecided.

In Congress today a report was widely circulated that the forthcoming note would in itself give notice of a severance of diplomatic relations. There was nothing to substantiate the story anywhere in official quarters. Cabinet officers did not deny it, upon the ground that they all had been bound in honor by the President not to speak upon the subject in any way. There were repeated indications tonight that the note would be a statement of the American case up to date, without anything in the nature of an ultimatum, and still would leave the way open for Germany to avoid the long feared break in diplomatic relations. It was plain, however, that it would be intended as the American Government's last word.

Senators of the Foreign Relations Committee, who have been told by the President that they would be consulted before any final or drastic steps were taken, declared tonight they had not yet been advised of the details of the next step.

Some officials declared the communication to Germany would go within forty-eight hours. It was recalled that on at least one other occasion a note to Germany was quietly dispatched and had reached Berlin before news of its departure was permitted to come out in Washington.

In all official quarters here there is evidence of the gravity of the situation. All officials agree that the accumulation of evidence has brought the situation to the point of a break or a decided change on Germany's part. There is very little left to be said about the situation because it is described as a plain open and shut one. As the President and the Cabinet are determined that the present condition cannot continue, the crisis which has prevailed between the two nations for nearly a year has reached a point where nothing but action remains for one or the other.

As it is understood that the new communication to Germany mentions nothing in the way of time it is believed the President has not decided to narrow the case down to a matter of days, but the position of the United States will be none the less unalterable on that account.

Only a disclosure of the exact terms of the document can show what are the possibilities for the next development.

GERMANS REGARD NOTE AS FAIR AND FRIENDLY

Press Also Expresses View That It Should Satisfy President Wilson.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 4.—Publication here of the text of the note to America on the Sussex and other incidents appears to have aroused little interest among the German people. Comment in the press so far is of comparatively small volume and little importance. To the German mind the note seems to be a simple, straightforward, honest, and friendly reply which is certain to expedite a satisfactory settlement of all the five cases with America.

Count Reventlow laments the fact that he is still prevented by the censorship muzzle from discussing the note intelligibly, but manages to coin a new phrase regarding the Wilsonian "drumfire of notes on Berlin" which "America considers promising of success whenever enemy ships are sunk in North European waters." Count Reventlow takes occasion to criticise the Government for not having also published the text of the four American notes so the Germans might have a complete picture of the questions at issue.

"Whether Mr. Wilson and his helpers will be satisfied with this answer naturally cannot be stated at this time," he says. "We must try to bear the intervening days with restraint."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The Jagow note is clear, holds back nothing, and, while guarding German interests with all decision, it is very conciliatory." Emphasizing particularly that Germany takes the initiative in suggesting submitting the questions to a mixed Hague tribunal the paper concludes: "The German Government has given all the explanation it was able to in view of the results of its investigations, at the same time proffering a hand to every possible ascertainment of the facts. Therefore since it has a clear conscience it can await further developments in the matter with calmness and confidence."

Persius Is Satisfied.

Captain Persius says in the Tageblatt: "The note testifies as to how painstakingly our submarine commanders are fulfilling their duty relative to exact observance of the measures that must precede torpedoing. Analyzing these various catastrophes three cases are definitely eliminated—the Berwindvale, Englishman and Eagle Point. Of the first our note says it tried to escape. Of the other two, 'But they ran on.' According to the rules of International law every merchant ship is required to obey the orders of a warship and failing to do so exposes itself to destruction without any sparing of lives. This law has always held good and, of course, it holds good also for submarine warfare. Thereby every complaint regarding illegal action on the part of German submarines falls to the ground. For the rest, in all three cases the German submarine commanders showed a great measure of patience in view of the attempts of the steamers to flee. These three cases should no longer come into question, in any further attempts to prove the charges. In the Sussex case the specific and exhaustive account given in our note is based on a most careful investigation of the Admiralty Staff, and allows no doubt to arise that should the Sussex really have been damaged by a torpedo fired from a German submarine, an understandable error was made. The best judges will reach the conviction that our Admiralty Staff has with the utmost frankness made public the results of its investigation in the Sussex case, as in the case of the Manchester Engineer. Only on the basis of more exact data from the side of the accusers can it be ascertained if one of our submarines was involved.

His View of the Sussex Case.

"Nothing could more effectively sketch the extraordinarily difficult situation in which our submarine commanders now find themselves than the discussion of the Sussex case. It will not be easy for a layman to put himself into the exact situation of a submarine commander. Still, by studying the five reasons why the submarine commander was convinced he had a warship before him the layman will gain some conception of the difficult service of a submarine commander. The question, Is it a warship or not, can, in the dark of night, not always be answered with all certainty. Naturally the submarine commander takes the greatest pains to make sure and only gives the order to fire the torpedo when he is absolutely certain. But his time for making observations is often limited to a very few seconds. The quickest decision is essential in order to escape destruction. Frequently it is reported that a ship has been torpedoed without warning. In the rarest case is this news afterward confirmed, as is indicated by our Government's notes, but if occasionally it should happen that an innocent ship suffers one ought to take into consideration that it is one of those unfortunate accidents that cannot be avoided in peace times, much less in war.

"It is easy enough sitting around a green table with reproachfully ruffled brow to pronounce a verdict of 'unjustified torpedoing.' In reality, however, it is much more difficult to torpedo a ship at all, and it almost takes a superman nowadays and under the present difficult circumstances to carry out a torpedoing that is completely above reproach."

FRENCH GET MORE EVIDENCE.

Two U-Boat Crews Said to Have Told of Sussex Torpedoing.

PARIS, April 14.—The American Government is now in possession of the information obtained by the French Government which led to the assertion that the steamship Sussex was torpedoed by a German submarine. Full details, even to the name of the commander and the number of the submarine, have been communicated privately to the American Government by the French Government.

The Ministry of Marine was not prepared today to make this information public, but it has been given to the United States and to all other Governments interested.

One of the reasons why the authorities here refrain from giving out these details is that it is their understanding that they are acting in conformity with the wishes of the American Government. It is also the desire of the French officials to give Germany an opportunity to reply to the statement that the name of the commander and number of the submarine are known.

The American Government also has information concerning the statements said to have been made by the captured officer and crew of another German submarine, which was sunk in French waters on April 5. It was announced semi-officially yesterday that this statement gave details of the movements of the submarine which was said to have torpedoed the Sussex, with confirmatory evidence as to the name of the commander and number of the craft. It is understood that some of the documents of the instrument which caused the explosion, which were gathered on the deck of the Sussex, have imprinted on them German letters and words indicating the town in which it was made.

The German note regarding the torpedoing of the Sussex and other vessels is commented on by the morning newspapers for the most part in derisive terms. Under the heading, "Germany seeks to draw America into another tangle of chicanery," the Petit Parisien says:

"The matter now lies between Germany and the United States, and in a few hours we shall know what decision President Wilson has reached. We believe it will be an energetic one. Germany wishes to begin another endless discussion like that which followed the sinking of the Lusitania, but it is probable that Mr. Wilson will speak out firmly and upset the German calculations. Congress has defined its attitude on the subject and American opinion, as well as Spanish, Danish, Dutch, and Norwegian opinion, is aroused against the savage violence of Germany's submarine warfare. The American press calls for action. The hour is truly a decisive one."

"The German manoeuvre is so childish," says the Journal, "that it is impossible to admit that Washington can be deceived by it. President Wilson must by this time be fully enlightened. He cannot fail to realize that the German Government, either by set design or by its weakness in presence of public opinion at home, is committed to the continuation and development of its implacable methods of warfare."

HEARS BREAK IS CERTAIN.

But Providence Journal Is Told Gerard Is Not Yet Recalled.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14.—A Washington dispatch to The Providence Journal tonight says:

"The United States Government has practically decided that it cannot continue the maintenance of friendly relations with Germany. At the Cabinet meeting today the President was emphatic on this point and he was supported in it by the entire body of advisers. The Cabinet was put into possession of evidence direct from the French Government which seems to prove conclusively, not only that the Sussex was attacked by a submarine, but that the French naval authorities have in their hands, as prisoners at the port of Brest, the officers and the entire crew of the submarine that attempted to sink the channel steamer.

"President Wilson and the members of the Cabinet, it is declared, do not consider it necessary to place the situation with Germany before the members of the Foreign Relations Committee prior to official action. The pledge given to Senator Stone in this connection referred to any action that might be taken against Germany with regard to attacks on armed merchantmen, and had nothing whatever to do with the contingency that has now arisen in connection with the Sussex, an unarmed passenger steamer.

"Late tonight Secretary Lansing notified The Journal representative that there was no truth in the report that Ambassador Gerard had been instructed to demand his passports. It is understood, however, that relations with Germany have reached the breaking point, and that the Government will positively send no more notes to Berlin demanding explanations or permitting any opportunity for further correspondence."

CROCKER NOT IMPROVED.

Father of Sussex Victim Finds Him Unconscious Most of the Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 14.—George H. Crocker returned here today from Dover, where he saw his son, who was injured in the torpedoing of the Sussex. Mr. Crocker is unnerved over the condition of his son, who is still suffering, and is unconscious most of the time. The surgeons in the Dover Hospital fear he will be crippled for life. The father will not return to America for some time.

ATTACKED VICEROY'S SHIP.

U-Boat Missed Vessel Carrying Lord Chelmsford, Going to India.

LONDON, Saturday, April 15.—The steamship on which Baron Chelmsford, the new Viceroy, was proceeding to India, was unsuccessfully attacked by a submarine, which fired a torpedo, but missed its aim.

Lord Chelmsford was accompanied by his wife and four daughters, and the steamship had on board an unusual number of women and children.

A dispatch dated April 4 said that Baron Chelmsford had arrived at Bombay and had been received by the ruling chief, and the naval, military, and civil authorities.

DUTCH MAY ARBITRATE.

Hague Paper Suggests It in Tubantia and Palembang Cases.

THE HAGUE, April 14.—The Courant, noting the willingness of Germany to submit the Sussex case to a Commission of Inquiry, urges the adoption of a similar procedure in the cases of the Dutch steamers Tubantia and Palembang.

In this connection, it may be added, all the evidence in the Tubantia case, including pieces of a torpedo and documentary evidence leading to the verdict of the Dutch Board of Navigation, has been sent to Berlin with an invitation for the German Government to express an opinion thereon.

BERLIN, April 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from Rotterdam to the Overseas News Agency say the Dutch Government will ask the co-operation of the German Government in order to ascertain the origin of the bronze fragments of a torpedo found on the Tubantia.

HUGE LOSS IN TONNAGE STIRS GREAT BRITAIN

Agitation Started to Rush Building of New Ships—Berlin Reports 80 Vessels Sunk in March.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 14.—The weekly returns of vessels sunk by mines or torpedoes show an increasing number. During the week ended Thursday, according to the well-known shipping journal Fair Play thirty-three vessels, with a gross tonnage of 85,045, were reported sunk by submarines and mines. This is in addition to the 2,201,823 tons of shipping previously reported in that journal as having been sunk. In discussing this loss the parliamentary correspondent of The Chronicle says:

"The question of general compulsion is entirely overshadowed by the much more vital problem of merchant tonnage. There is no disguising the fact that German submarines have levied a heavy toll on our merchant ships in the last three weeks, though the main cause for the shortage in tonnage is still ascribable to the heavy demands made by our numerous overseas expeditions.

"It has been demonstrated that the navy and army are wasteful in the use of requisitioned tonnage while the Cabinet is insisting on economy in this direction. While economy in the use of ships will do something to ease the situation, we need to repair the wastage and meet the ever increasing demand for a larger shipbuilding program. Considerably more than a hundred merchant vessels in our yards have been held up for months because labor was not available. The Cabinet is determined to have these vessels completed, and the necessary labor must be found for the purpose."

BERLIN, April 14, (via Sayville.)—A statement issued by the German Admiralty under date of April 13 says that in the month of March eighty-two vessels belonging to hostile countries, with an aggregate tonnage of 207,000, were sunk by German submarines or by mines.

STRICTER BLOCKADE ORDER.

Britain Issues New Decree on Ultimate Destination Question.

LONDON, April 15.—The British Government, after consultation with its allies, has issued a decree modifying maritime international law as laid down in the Declaration of London of 1909. The modification will be effective during the present war.

Henceforth merchandise, whether absolute or conditional contraband, will be subject to capture by the mere fact of its enemy destination, whether it is sent by direct or indirect manifest or is concealed. Further, no ship or cargo will be exempt from capture for violation of the blockade simply because that at the time it was examined it was apparently on its way to an unblockaded port.

FIRING ON GREEK BORDER.

Bombs Also Dropped by Allied Airmen on Bulgar Positions.

BERLIN, April 14, (via London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations on the Greek frontier:

East of the Vardar River the enemy yesterday displayed at intervals considerable artillery activity. In the course of Wednesday night, April 12-13, enemy aviators dropped bombs on Gievgeli and Bogodance, east of Gievgeli, without doing any damage.

MILE FOR MILE THE MOST HIGHLY DEVELOPED RAILROAD IN AMERICA

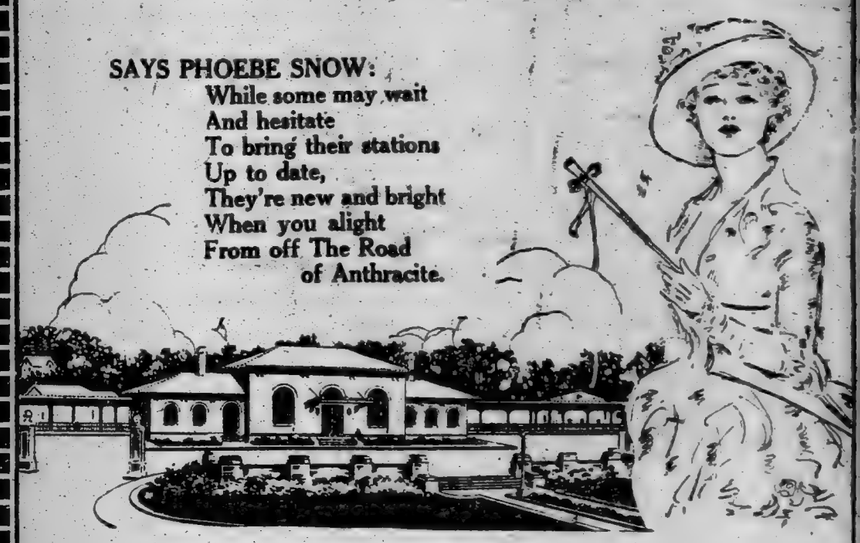

In the remarkable period of reconstruction of the Lackawanna Railroad covering the last 15 years, NEW STATIONS have replaced old ones at nearly all of the more important points. This is one of the features making the Lackawanna "Mile For Mile The Most Highly Developed Railroad in America." Nowhere in the world in a corresponding length of road is the public served by so artistic, substantial and convenient a system of station buildings.

Lackawanna Railroad

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Clothes That Are True To Their Standard

TO maintain a standard requires that you have one, to begin with. The standard of Weber and Heilbroner clothes never changes. They have always been all wool and fast colors.

★ ★

While unusual conditions prevail in the woolen and dye markets, this house maintains its high standard.

★ ★

Purchasing our own woolens, we provided against every emergency. Every yard in these Spring suits and topcoats is standard made and standard dye. All wool.

★ ★

The New York styles are only part of the story.

★ ★

Prices, $20 to $40—no increase.

W. & H. Spring Hats for Every Occasion

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt; 345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 27 New; 757 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.; 1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau

THIS Spring shall it be a wooden-looking "ready-made" or a Clemons Made-to-Order Suit denoting in every flowing fold and swinging curve that it was taped to your inches and was tailored to your individuality?

There's no difference in the price—$20 to $45. The difference in fit, style and everything that a well-dressed man holds dear is incalculable. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 to $45 for Suits and Topcoats to measure

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
17 Years On This Corner

A DAILY DELIGHT

POSLAM SOAP

Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

At All Druggists'. 25 cents and 15 cents.

SIR SAM HUGHES BACK FROM ENGLAND

Canadian Minister of Militia Wants Thorough Investigation of Charges Against Him.

REGRETS THEY WERE MADE

Says He Has No Knowledge of the Corporations Mentioned by G. W. Kyte in Parliament.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Paul was General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defense in Canada, who was recalled from London by the Dominion Parliament to answer charges of alleged favoritism in the expenditure of money for the purchase of war munitions for the Canadian Government. He was accompanied by his aide de camp, Captain Bassett, and was met at Quarantine by several Canadian officials, while others were waiting for him at the pier.

In an interview with the reporters on board the St. Paul the General said he did not wish to come back at this time, as he would have preferred to remain in England to look after the Canadian troops in their camps at Bramshott and Shorncliffe.

"I do not know what these charges are which have been made against me," he continued, "except in a general way from the newspapers on the other side. I did not consider it worth while to answer them, because a Royal Commission has been appointed to make a thorough investigation, and I intend to demand a full inquiry into the charges and also to discover who is behind these charges.

"I am glad that a commission has been appointed, but regret that such charges should have been made at this time to excite the public when all energies should be directed to the welfare of the Canadian troops who are now in the war zone."

Sir Sam Hughes said he had not seen or heard of Allison since he went abroad and had no knowledge of those corporations, the American Munitions Company and the International Arms and Fuse Co., which have been mentioned in the charges made at Ottawa by G. W. Kyte, a Member of Parliament, who asserted that excessive profits of $1,500,000 were made through the contracts awarded by the Canadian Shell Committee.

The Minister of Militia went on to say that he had no comment to make on the conduct of those who, taking advantage of his absence, have attempted to divert to side issues energies which should be devoted to the cause of the Empire in general. Such persons might be within their privileges, he said.

Regarding the Canadian troops in England the General added that the reports made to him by General Sir Archibald Hunter and General John Steele, in whose command the two camps at Bramshott and Shorncliffe have been placed, were that the conduct and bearing of the troops in England or at the trenches in France and Flanders was regarded as most exemplary and worthy of commendation. He said that the supply of ammunition and fuses from Canadian firms for use in the war have been far in excess of those produced in England, and Canada was holding her own in fulfilling the contracts awarded by the Government.

BLOCKADE NOTE COMING.

Cecil Does Not Think Zamora Ruling Will Delay It.

LONDON, April 14.—"The appeal of the decision in the Zamora case is merely a reaffirmation of the accepted British practice," said Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, to The Associated Press tonight. "Nothing in the decision is likely to delay the dispatch of a reply to the American blockade note and no change is likely to be made as a result, but I cannot state when the note will be sent.

"In my humble opinion the Prize Court is bound to decide in harmony with the accepted rules of international law. In this regard British practice is in marked contrast to the procedure of German prize courts, which, in the case of the steamship Batavier V., declared prize courts were national tribunals and must rest their decisions on municipal law, even if they are in conflict with international law.

"Sir Samuel Evans's famous dictum did not mean the Prize Court would decide in favor of Orders in Council without reference to the rules of international law, but left the decision as to whether there was any conflict between the two in abeyance. Sir Samuel merely expressed the belief that the Government was not likely to issue Orders in Council conflicting with international law.

"The Zamora appeal goes further and makes it plain that Orders in Council must conform to the accepted rules of international law."

Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Prize Court, granted the right of appeal last June to the owners of the copper forming part of the cargo of the Swedish steamer Zamora, which the Prize Court had empowered the War Department to requisition. A dispatch from London on April 12 said the belief was growing in diplomatic circles there that the British Government's reply to the American note respecting restrictions on maritime trade would again be revised, owing to the Zamora appeal.

RUMANIA'S NEW TREATIES.

Germans Assert She Has Promised Not to Fight Central Empires.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 14.—The latest news shows a rapprochement between Rumania and the Central Empires much greater than was at first suspected, as it includes pourparlers with Bulgaria and Turkey for a commercial agreement. News from German sources asserts that this agreement goes deeper still, that the Central Empires have sure knowledge that Rumania, even if she does not join them, at least will not fight against them.

Political and military circles here, however, are skeptical as they believe Rumania is not affected by the arguments of either side and will uphold only the ultimate victor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 14.—The statement that the German Government concluded on April 7 a new arrangement with Rumania is confirmed. The details are not fully known, but Jean Herbette states in the Echo de Paris that its chief purpose is to remove two obstacles to the purchase of Rumanian grain by the Central Powers.

The first obstacle lay in the fact that other States were free to exhaust the market; thus a British group last January bought up 300,000 tons of wheat. The second consisted in the fact that the Rumanian Government might require that exported cereals be paid for in German or Austrian products which the Central Powers might not want to liberate.

It is believed the new accord removes these two obstacles, Rumania promising Germany all the produce she does not herself need, and abolishing the exchange system. She also undertakes to permit the transit of traffic to and from Constantinople. The importance of this matter will be seen from the fact that the Rumanian harvest last year amounted to 6,000,000 tons, which is just the quantity of cereals Germany and Austria together had to import in time of peace.

"An eminent Rumanian personality," interviewed by the Petit Parisien, declares that Rumania remains faithful to her friendship for the Entente, and has not changed her political attitude. The agreement with Germany arises from the fact that she must sell her crops and import manufactured goods, the supply of which had been interrupted by the closing of the Dardanelles and the economic tension with Germany.

BERLIN, April 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Keen satisfaction is felt generally in Rumania," says a dispatch from Bucharest to the Overseas News Agency, "as the result of the signing April 7 of a commercial treaty between Rumania and the Central Powers.

ALLIES' SHELL NEEDS MET.

Making Enough Munitions Themselves, Says E. R. Stettinius.

Edward R. Stettinius, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who has charge of American contracts for war munitions for the Allies, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Paul after attending conferences with the British and French War Departments.

In an interview he stated that he had not returned with his pockets full of new contracts.

"The French and English ammunition factories," he said, "are now working at full pressure and can take care of the supply needed for the war independently of the United States. This does not mean that shipments of shells and ammunition will cease, as the old contracts have to be filled and it will take some time to complete them.

"While I was in Paris I made a trip toward the firing lines and got within ten miles of Verdun, where I could hear the heavy cannonading distinctly. The railway lines were filled with cars loaded with men and ammunition waiting to be rushed to Verdun when called for. The spirit of the French soldiers impressed me very much."

Mr. Stettinius spoke in admiration of the American Ambulance Corps. He described the feeling of confidence in England and France regarding the outcome of the war as "sublime," and thought there would be no difficulty in financing those countries during the war or after.

"The United States will not have the rebuilding of Europe after the war," he went on to say, "because the Allies have plenty of factories and will have all the labor required when peace has been declared and the soldiers return home." Some kinds of machinery would be required from this country, however, and also some raw materials, he said.

TAKE HIGH PEAK IN STORM.

Italians Capture Austrian Positions at Height of 3,300 Meters.

ROME, April 14.—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Adamello zone, while a great storm was raging, our dauntless detachments Tuesday attacked enemy positions on the steep crest of Lobbia Alta, which rises 3,300 meters among the glaciers. By evening of the 12th (Wednesday) the positions were completely captured by assault and immediately consolidated by our troops. We captured one officer and thirty men, and one machine gun.

There has been the customary artillery activity in Trentino, Carnia, and the upper Fella region. In the Plezzo basin Wednesday night the enemy renewed his attack against our Ravnilaz positions, but was again repulsed.

On Mrzli and Monte Nero enemy attacks commenced yesterday morning and continued throughout the day, with fluctuating fortunes. In the evening our troops, by a last vigorous assault and effective artillery fire, definitely expelled the enemy from contested trenches.

Calm prevails on the heights northwest of Gorizia and on the Carso front.

FIX INSURANCE RATES ON WAR'S END THIS YEAR

British Munition Producers Pay Almost Prohibitive Premiums Based on Peace Soon.

LONDON, April 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A new and novel kind of insurance, based on how long the war will last, has come into existence. It has given an indication, also, of how organizations which shape these rates view the duration of the war as a cold business proposition, devoid of politics or sentiment, on which insurance can be risked. This is quite apart from insurance on shipping, which is not based on the duration of the war, but chiefly on the risk of a voyage.

Many of the large factories engaged on ammunition work find themselves heavily stocked with steel and all kinds of supplies required for making ammunition. But these supplies are needed only as long as ammunition is needed, so that a termination of the war would leave factories with huge stocks of raw material no longer of use.

This has led the big factories to seek protection against loss through the termination of the war, and in turn has presented to insurance companies the question of making a rate based on how long the war will last. The factories seeking protection make their applications to Lloyd's, which calls for bids from various underwriters willing to take the risk.

Some time ago the rate quoted was 25 and 30 per cent., based on the continuance of the war beyond the present year. Lately, however, factories desiring this protection have found a marked increase in the rate, which has been practically prohibitive, up to 70 per cent., for a risk based on the war lasting until Dec. 31 next.

This raising of the rate and shortening of the period has indicated the growing belief in business and insurance quarters that the war was not likely to last beyond the year. In banking quarters it is stated that one rate quoted was 90 per cent. on the war lasting until Dec. 31 next. As this would mean a payment of $90 on every $100 of risk, it is practically prohibitive.

A number of factors are said to have influenced this business view on the probable shortening of the war. The stout resistance of the French at Verdun, the fall in the exchange rate of the German mark, the retirement of Admiral von Tirpitz, and the vote in the American Congress on the submarine question, each has had some influence, and all together are regarded as the explanation of this sharp increase.

REICHSTAG ALTERS TAX LAW

Levy Will Be on Same Lines as 1913, Though Helfferich Protests.

BERLIN, April 13, (via London, April 14.)—The Ways and Means Committee of the Reichstag continues to make changes in taxation measures brought forward by the Government. Notwithstanding the objections raised by the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Karl Helfferich, it was decided to eliminate the proposed tax on acquittances.

It was decided to impose the war tax on the same lines as the tax of 1913, but for a single year only. It is estimated that this will bring 225,000,000 marks.

Dr. Helfferich opposed the idea, declaring that the direct taxation limit already had been reached and that it was unsafe to go above it. The proposal was adopted against the votes of the Conservatives.

New Austrian Loan to Yield 5½%.

BERLIN, April 14, (by wireless to Sayville.)—The fourth Austrian war loan will be issued at 93, and will yield 5⅝ per cent., the Overseas News Agency says. Treasury bonds also will be issued at 95½, with interest of 5½ per cent.

GERMANS ARREST CASEMENT

London Interested in Report That Agitator Is Being Detained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 14.—While nothing is known here regarding the Copenhagen report that Sir Roger Casement has been arrested somewhere in Germany on a charge unspecified, the statement has attracted considerable attention because of rumors which have been current for some time past to the effect that Casement was endeavoring to make his way to America.

Sir Roger Casement was last heard from in August, 1916, when he tried to induce the Irish soldiers held prisoners in Germany to fight against the Allies. The soldiers were told they would only be employed to free Ireland and would be landed there for that purpose. Following this effort Casement announced that he would sail for this country to engage in work to the detriment of England and for freeing Ireland.

He received his first official appointment in 1895, when he joined the British Consular service, and in 1909 was sent to Rio de Janeiro. Here, at the head of a royal commission, he investigated the rubber atrocities in the Putumayo District of Peru, and it is said that his report resulted in a reform of the industry.

In November, 1914, he went to Ireland, and as the leader of the separatist faction entered into negotiations with the German authorities with the idea of arranging for a German invasion of Ireland, in which his followers were to give every aid to England's foes. On May 4, 1915, it was reported that the Sinn Fein party in Ireland intended nominating him for a seat in Parliament, but this was denied the day after. At the end of the same month it was announced by a German newspaper that the British Government had offered his valet $25,000 if he would arrange that Sir Roger be delivered to them.

In February, 1915, Sir Edward Grey announced in the House of Commons that the pension allowed Casement as a former member of the British Diplomatic Corps had been suspended pending an investigation of allegations that he was disloyal. It has been intimated that his long residence in the tropics has undermined his health. He is 52 years old and was made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George in 1905 and a Knight in 1911.

B. Altman & Co.

Spring Styles in Young Men's Suits

are displayed in an unusually interesting variety in the Department for Young Men's Clothing.

In the regular stock may be found smart, well tailored Suits priced at $22.00, $25.00, $28.00 and upward to $45.00.

Cutaway Frock Coats (with waistcoat to match) lined throughout with silk, in decidedly attractive models for afternoon or ceremonious wear, are obtainable at $30.00 and $40.00.

A feature to which specialized attention is given is the Long Trouser Suit, for the boy who is discarding knickerbocker suits for more "grown-up" attire. Suits of this type, made of desirable fabrics, are shown at prices ranging from $15.00 to $18.00.

(Fourth Floor, Madison Avenue section)

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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

5,000 Up-to-Date Books, 15c to 50c

Clearance From Our Own Stocks and Publishers' Remainders : : Values 50c to $5

BY FAR THE MOST IMPORTANT BOOK SALE of recent weeks takes place today at Loeser's. It is a gathering of remainders from our own and publishers' stocks. The prices offer remarkable reductions from the original costs. The Books include works on

Philosophy *Art* *Travel* *Literature*
Nature *Government* *History* *Court Life*

Most of the Books are quite perfect and fit for anyone's library, a few are somewhat handled, but all are in perfect condition for reading.

60c. to $1.50 Books at 15c

A Heroine in Bronze, by James Lane Allen. Pub. at $1.25, now 15c
Carmen Sylva and Sketches from the Orient, by Pierre Loti. Pub. at $1, now 15c
A Fantasy of Mediterranean Travel, by S. G. Boyne; illus. Pub. at $1, now 15c
Good Housekeeping Home Handicraft Book, by Gertrude Hall. Pub. at 60c, now 15c
Freedom in the Church, by Alexander V. G. Allen. Pub. at $1.25, now 15c
Truth and Reality, an Introduction to the Theory of Knowledge, by John E. Boodin. Pub. at $1.50, now 15c
The Franklin Year Book, daily quotations from the writings of Benjamin Franklin. Pub. at $1, now 15c
A Beginner's Shakespeare. For young people; four titles; edited by S. W. Hiestand: The Tempest, Midsummer Night's Dream, Comedy of Errors, Winter's Tale. Pub. at 60c., now 15c
English Spelling and Spelling Reform, by J. B. Lounsbury. Pub. at $1.50, now 15c
American Cotton Industry, by T. M. Young. Pub. at $1.20, now 15c
The New York Architect. Several hundred single numbers of this interesting publication issued at $1 each, now 15c
The International Studio. Fifteen monthly issues published at 50c. each, now 15c

50c. to $1.50 Books at 25c. and 39c

Eloquence. How to speak in public, by Garrett P. Serviss. Pub. at $1.25, now 25c
A Holiday With the Birds. Pub. at 75c., now 25c
The Greatest English Classic. A study of the King James translation of the Bible. Pub. at $1.25 ..... 25c
The Power of Tolerance, with other speeches by Colonel George P. Harvey. Pub. at $1.50, now 25c
Through Five Administrations. Reminiscences of the bodyguard of President Lincoln, Colonel William H. Crooks. Pub. at $1.80, now 39c
What Is Shakespeare? by L. A. Sherman. Pub. at 50c, now 25c
A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil, by Jane Addams. Pub. at 50c., now 25c
In After Days. Thoughts on the life hereafter by celebrated writers. Pub. at $1.25, now 25c
Under the Great Bear, by Kirk Munroe. Published at 75c., now 25c
Little Busybodies, by Jeannette Mark and Julia Moody. Nature studies of insects. Pub. at 75c., now 25c
Indian Life in Town and Country, by Herbert Compton, Pub. at 50c., now ..... 25c.
The Great Companion, by Lyman Abbott. Pub. at $1, now 25c
Renaissance of Modern Art, by W. H. Goodyear. Pub. at 50c., now 25c

$1.50 to $6 Books at 50c

V. R. I. Queen Victoria; Her Life and Work, by the Marquis Lorne. Pub. at $2, now 50c
Serving the Republic, Memories of Civil and Military Life, by Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Pub. at $2, now 50c
Spiritism and Psychology, by Theo. F. Flournoy. A study of supernatural things, psychology and metaphysics. Pub. at $2, now 50c
The King's Favorite, by Philip Gibbs. The love story of Robert Carr and Lady Essex, the details of which vividly depict the character of the court of James I. Pub. at $4, now 50c
The Life and Times of Marie Madeline, Countess of Lafayette, by Lillian Rea. Pub. at $3.50, now 50c
Mlle. de Lespinasse, by Marquis de Segur. Pub. at $3.75, now 50c
Recollections of Wm. O'Brien, M. P. Pub. at $2.50, now 50c
The Life of Animals, by Ernest Ingersoll. Pub. at $1.50, now 50c
Fresh Leaves and Green Pastures. Pub. at $3.50, now 50c
The Gaekwar of Baroda, by Edw. St. Clair Weeden. Pub. at $3.50, now 50c
Materia Medica for Nurses, by L. L. Dock; fourth edition; revised and enlarged. Pub. at $1.50, now 50c
Memories and Impressions, by Ford Madox Hueffer. Replete with anecdotes of the Rossettis, Ruskin, Wm. Morris, Whistler, Liszt and others. Pub. at $1.60, now 50c
Industrial Depressions, by Geo. H. Hull. Pub. at $2.75, now 50c
Curiosities of the American Stage, by Lawrence Hutton. Pub. at $2, now 50c
Essays, Letters, Miscellanies, by Leo Tolstoi. Pub. at $1.50, now 50c
Eleanor Omerod, Economic Entomologist. Auto-biography and correspondences; illustrated. Pub. at $6, now 50c
Athletic Training, by the late Michael Murphy, formerly the world's most successful trainer of athletes. Pub. at $1, now 50c
Letters of Ulysses S. Grant to His Father and His Youngest Sister, 1857-78, with portraits. Pub. at $1.75, now 50c
Shakespeare and His Forerunners, by Sidney Lanier. Pub. at $1.50, now 50c
Socialism and the Great State. Essays in construction by prominent writers, including H. G. Wells, E. Ray Lankester, Cecil Chesterton and others. Pub. at $2, now 50c
Love Letters of Victor Hugo, with portrait, facsimile letter, etc. Pub at $8, now 50c
The Statesmanship of Andrew Jackson; The Theory, Development and Administration of Government in America as shown in the writings of great statesmen. Pub. at $2.50, now 50c
Recollections of a Society Clairvoyant. Pub. at $3, now 50c
The Fate of Henry of Navarre. The true history of the murder of Henri Quatre. Pub. at $4, now 50c
Home Letters of General Sherman, by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. Pub. at $2, now 50c
The Truce in the East and Its Aftermath, by B. L. Putnam-Beale. Pub. at $3.50, now 50c
Magazine Writing, by Henry Mills Alden. Pub. at $2, now 50c

100 Sets Shakespeare, in 10 Handy Volumes, $1.59

A Table of 1,000 Hurt Books at 25c. to $5 Each, Average Half the Former Prices.

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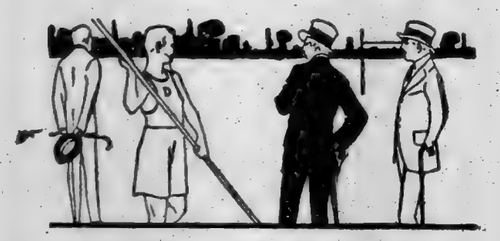

Clothes Reflecting College Ideals

College men, from eighteen to thirty—undergraduates and alumni—are invited to visit the De Pinna Young Men's Department.

In close touch with the student bodies of the leading universities, this department is thoroughly informed as to the character of clothes and haberdashery demanded.

The Spring assortments meet every requirement.

Young men are invited to use the College Lounge on the mezzanine floor as they would their club.

Gimbel Brothers

BROADWAY AT 33D STREET

Special Quality

Men's Silk Shirts at $5 and $6

AN IMPRESSIVE illustration of GIMBEL-Merchandising Ingenuity can be seen in these high-grade Men's Silk Crepe and Heavy Silk Shirts, that we are placing on sale today. Especially designed and made for us by a Maker who caters to the most exclusive haberdasheries in this city.

The Shirt at $6

Of the finest silk crepe; in handsome patterns and the newest colorings. Sizes 14 to 17.

The Shirt at $5

Of heavy quality silk, is an excellent example of what values may be found in this department.

And at $3.50

We have about the most complete showing of Satin Stripe Silk Shirts that you could find in New York.

They are on GIMBELS Main Floor

A Sequel to the Story Told in Last Evening's Papers—

A Gimbel-Quality Men's Suit or Overcoat To-day, $17.50

STYLE, plus quality and superior workmanship are the prominent factors in to-day's attraction in the Men's Clothing Section—

The Suit for Easter and After Easter Wear

Embodying all the newest and best features of latest model high-quality clothes.

It's a Suit You'll Be Proud of. Then there's

A Big Saving Effected

In the purchase of A GIMBEL-HAND-TAILORED-QUALITY-PLUS Suit or Overcoat, at $17.50, when you remember that the GIMBEL Store is the GIBRALTAR BACK OF EVERY SUIT.

Some in Quarter-Silk Lined at $25 and up if you're looking for a bigger price.

QUALITY CLOTHES for Men are on the Fourth Floor. Come up and see them.

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Today the Last Day

Spring Sale of

MEN'S LOW & HIGH SHOES

New Styles in Tan and Black

Our usual price $4.00 — **$3.45**

Our usual prices $5.00 & $6.00 — **$4.35**

Our usual prices $6.00 & $7.00 — **$5.35**

Our usual prices $7.00 & $8.00 — **$5.85**

Ground Floor, 38th Street Entrance.

MEN'S SPRING FURNISHINGS

Special for Saturday

This is an opportunity for busy men to supply their requirements in Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery and Underwear, before the Easter rush. The prices express the advantageous reductions for this occasion.

Seasonable Shirts

Silk Shirts, Crepes and Heavy Silks in a variety of Novelty stripes of the Spring character $4.95

Shirts in Madras and fine mercerized materials. Fancy stripes. Soft French Cuffs $1.25

Neckwear

Four-in-hands, open end, in a complete assortment of plain colors; also some in fancy patterns 75c

Silk Half Hose

Two-tone effects in various shades. Soles and tops of the durability assuring lisle. A pair $1.15

In black and an assortment of plain colors. Half dozen pairs, $2.25. A pair 40c

Underwear

Union Suits. White lisle thread. Short sleeves, three-quarter length or athletic with knee length 95c

Ground Floor.

SAYS POLICE TAPPED PHONES OF PRIESTS

Lawyer Asks Swann to Investigate Alleged Eavesdropping in Charities Hearing.

NOT ORDERED BY STRONG

John A. Kingsbury Denies Knowledge of Matter—Woods Upholds Police Right to "Listen In."

Alfred J. Talley, a lawyer of 165 Broadway, has asked District Attorney Swann to investigate and bring before the Grand Jury the charge that the telephones of Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General of the New York Diocese; Mgr. John J. Dunn, Chancellor of the New York Diocese; the Rev. W. B. Farrell, Dean Potter, and Dr. D. C. Potter have been tapped during the last ten days by the New York Police Department to supply information for the investigation of charities by Commissioner Charles H. Strong.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that he would receive affidavits supporting the charge on Monday and that he could not say, before examining them, what action he would take. Mr. Talley was out of town yesterday.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods refused last night, when asked point blank whether any wire-tapping had been done by the Police Department in connection with the charities investigation before Commissioner Strong, to say whether this had been done. The police have power, the limits of which have not been determined, to tap telephone wires and listen to conversations for the purpose of detecting crime.

Commissioner Woods refused last night to say to what extent this power could be used. John L. Swayze, counsel for the New York Telephone Company, was asked last night what were the rights of the police in the matter of tapping telephone wires.

"Nobody knows just how far they extend," he said. "There has never been a judicial interpretation of the powers of the police under the statute passed in 1905, giving them certain rights of this kind."

Commissioner Charles H. Strong, who was appointed by the Governor to conduct the present inquiry, said last night:

"I want to make it clear that I never authorized or consented to the tapping of telephone wires to obtain information for use in this inquiry. If any one has done this, it is some person not officially connected with the commission."

John A. Kingsbury Makes Denial.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury, in whose behalf the information alleged to have been obtained by wiretapping was used, said last night:

"I know nothing about the matter. If any wiretapping was done it was done without my knowledge or authorization."

When asked if he knew how information concerning telephone conversations, which were used at the hearing, had been obtained, he said:

"You must talk to my counsel, William H. Hotchkiss." Mr. Hotchkiss was asked if he knew anything about wiretapping for information in the charities inquiry.

"As one of counsel at this hearing I must refuse to say anything about it."

"Won't you say whether you did or did not get information by this method?" he was asked.

"No, I won't discuss the question at all," he said. "I must refer you to the record."

When he was asked if the alleged wiretapping would not be a matter of getting up the case and not a matter of evidence which would appear in the record, he said:

"I can only repeat that I must refer you to the record for all information."

Mr. Hotchkiss was told that his client, Commissioner Kingsbury, had referred questions to him, but he still refused to talk about the matter.

Mayor Mitchel could not be reached last night. His private secretary, Theodore Rousseau, when informed of the charges made to District Attorney Swann, made an effort to get in touch with Mayor Mitchel. Later he said over the telephone:

"I could not reach Mayor Mitchel, but you can say for me that the Mayor certainly did not authorize eavesdropping on Mgr. Mooney or on the Cathedral."

Mr. Rousseau refused to say anything more. Those who laid the charges before Mr. Talley did not say that Cardinal Farley's telephone at the cathedral had been tapped, although this was reported yesterday. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle was asked about this yesterday and said:

"There has been no wire-tapping on Cardinal Farley or myself, so far as I know. We have been warned to be on the lookout for wire-tappers, but sensible men do not say anything over the telephone that would be of any benefit to eavesdroppers."

Father Farrell Makes Charges.

The Rev. William B. Farrell, Rector of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, who has made repeated attacks in pamphlets on the investigation conducted by Commissioner Strong, said yesterday that there had been eavesdropping on telephones on all of the Catholics who has been prominent in the inquiry.

"Time after time during the investigation," he said, "counsel have asked questions regarding the substance of telephone conversations, which could be obtained only by eavesdropping on telephone conversations. The record is full of instances which can be explained in no other way. In addition to that we have independent proof that this eavesdropping was done by the Police Department, which has a regular corps and instruments for tapping wires. They are restricted by law, however, we are advised, to eavesdropping on conversations between criminals or of a criminal nature.

"The matters which have been discussed over the telephone in the hearing of eavesdroppers have mainly concerned questions of matrimony and other sacred subjects of private life. These were all taken in shorthand, we have positive knowledge, at a police station. If such things are to be permitted no man's private affairs are safe. This is the most contemptible and mean infringement on personal rights that has ever occurred in this country."

Dr. Daniel C. Potter, who testified at a special hearing held before Commissioner Strong yesterday, charged at the hearing that his telephone had been tapped, and asked Commissioner Strong what authorization had been given for this practice. The Commissioner then denied that any authorization had been given by him. Dr. Potter said later that, while there was outside proof of eavesdropping, the record of the hearing proved it again and again.

Dr. Potter and Father Farrell asserted that they had evidence that the eavesdropping had been authorized by high city officials.

VOUCHES TO KAISER FOR CATHOLICS' LOYALTY

Cardinal von Hartmann at Field Mass Tells Him Soldiers Are Ready for Sacrifices.

The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS, April 13.—The Archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal Felix von Hartmann, who has been making a pastoral tour of the west front, celebrated pontifical mass today in the presence of the Kaiser.

He drove to the church in the full robes of a Cardinal, received the Kaiser at 9 o'clock, and conducted him to the high altar. As all those attending were in field-gray, even some of the celebrants wearing uniforms, the service made a peculiarly solemn and imposing impression.

After a sermon to the soldiers the Cardinal addressed the Kaiser as follows:

"I wish to express to your Majesty my most sincere thanks for attending this service. Our Lord said: 'Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there I am in the midst of them.' Many, many soldiers are in this place of worship today, gathered about their sovereign. With him they have prayed to God for a glorious victory and an early peace. Their united prayers have the assurance of being heard.

"Should God demand still further heavy sacrifices from us, I act as the interpreter for the Catholic soldiers of the army in offering to your Majesty a vow of unswerving loyalty in all the battles, in all the sorrows, in all the sacrifices of the war.

"May God, all powerful and all merciful, before whose eyes we are assembled, protect and guard your Majesty and our dear Fatherland."

The Cardinal presented to the Kaiser 300,000 marks, the result of a collection taken among Prussian Catholics for the benefit of the German wounded.

BOMB PLOT MEN DESERTED IN JAIL

Continued from Page 1.

cated, it was said, that the plotters made large purchases of lead, sometimes as much as 1,000 pounds a week. The use to which this lead may have been put is now a matter of investigation and may lead to a new development.

The police have also visited the home of Dr. Scheele and have several of his bank books and check stub books, to be used in the investigation of the financial end of the alleged conspiracy.

Dr. Scheele's Bank Accounts.

Dr. Scheele is known to have had at least five bank accounts in New York and Hoboken. Two were in Hoboken, one in the First National Bank, and the other in the Hudson Trust Company. The Hudson Trust Company account was opened about the same time as that in the First National, and the amount deposited was the same, $2,000. As in the case of the First National, the money was withdrawn in small amounts. Whether or not the checks deposited in these institutions were made out by Captain von Papen was an angle of the case that the authorities did not discuss yesterday. William Young, cashier of the First National Bank, said yesterday that he did not remember whether various checks, aggregating perhaps $20,000, which were handled for Dr. Scheele's credit were made by Captain von Papen. Among the checks cashed by the Hudson Trust Company were several for $15 each, made payable to Captain von Kleist.

Mrs. Scheele talked freely to newspapermen yesterday. She denied with emphasis that she knew anything about her husband's present whereabouts. "He went away two weeks ago," she said, "and I haven't had a line from him since. He said he was going to Pennsylvania to investigate a mining property for a friend. He has often gone away like that and been gone two or three weeks without letting me know where he was, but I'm used to it and don't object a bit."

Mrs. Scheele then said she and her husband had decided to move from their apartment in Hoboken about a month ago, had looked around and finally decided to buy the house in Bogota, which they purchased, with her money, she said, about two weeks ago. She declared she had just moved in, and that the doctor had never put foot inside the house.

Planning Doctor's Homecoming.

"I am busy getting ready for him to come back," said Mrs. Scheele, as she pointed to the furniture not yet out of the packing cases, "and I know he will be here very soon. Why I don't believe he even knows what the papers are saying about him being connected with these plots. He probably hasn't seen the papers at all."

At mention of the fact that her husband was accused by Captain von Kleist, Mrs. Scheele grew angry. Her blue eyes snapped behind her big gold spectacles as she exclaimed:

"That's just what he said he'd do; get my husband into trouble if he could. You know he was discharged from the factory. But he won't be able to do anything for my husband has nothing to be ashamed of, and I know it."

Mrs. Scheele told of the Fleming murder case, in which her husband was a witness for the prosecution, and asserted that $10,000 had been made to him, then a poor young student lately come from Germany, to "fix" the testimony. She said he refused the offer and went to the stand and told the truth.

The Fleming murder took place in 1906, and in the trial of Mary Alice Almont Fleming for the murder of her mother, Mrs. Evalina M. Bliss, with arsenic, Dr. Scheele appeared for the prosecution as expert chemist and testified that analysis had shown arsenic in Mrs. Bliss's stomach as well as in the pitcher which contained the poisoned clam chowder.

Calls Americs Fatherland.

Mrs. Scheele declared that the doctor had always regarded this country as his real fatherland, and had done work in his line which would entitle him to great rewards at the hands of American science if there had been any one in the United States to do him justice.

"Dr. Scheele has always worked in his laboratories," said Mrs. Scheele, "on this or that formula. One of his discoveries in chemistry was taken up, pirated by a leading firm of chemists, and my husband never got the least credit out of the whole thing."

Mrs. Scheele said that whatever bills had been made by Scheele had been incurred without her knowledge, and that she always paid the bills of the house. She declared she knew nothing of any of the checks reported to have been given to Scheele by von Papen.

The police learned yesterday from the janitor at the house where the Scheeles had their apartment in Hoboken that Dr. Scheele had left owing him a dollar. The janitor said the doctor had given him no intimation that he was going away. It was this same janitor who gave the detectives the information which led to the stores where Scheele purchased his supplies.

Miss Ruth Foss, the stenographer employed by Scheele, was not at her home, 1,208 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, yesterday, though it was said that she might return at any time. Her sister denied that she had gone far away.

The Grand Jury will begin its investigation of the fire bomb plot on Monday, and indictments may be returned before the end of the week. The impression prevails that certainly two and perhaps three of those now under arrest may appear as Government witnesses in the investigation.

CLOSE WATCH IN SAVANNAH.

Suspected for Months That Bomb Plotters Were Working There.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 14.—For some months, in fact ever since fires started in New York and other ports aboard ships carrying war supplies, Federal Secret Service agents have had Savannah under surveillance as being the probable base of operations of a gang of bombmakers.

Information coming out today leaves no doubt that such a gang has been operating in Savannah.

Further developments are expected, for Savannah is a stronghold of German sympathizers. The German steamer Hehenfelde is interned here.

PROPOSE WEEK OF PRAYER.

National Special Aid Society Appeals to Clergymen.

The National Special Aid Society is asking clergymen, regardless of creed, to set aside Sunday, April 16, as a day for special prayers.

The committee, consisting of Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Allison Wright Post, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, the Rev. Joseph Silverman, and the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, also makes the following general appeal:

"At this crisis in the world's history, when Americans are watching with anxious hearts the development of legislation at Washington, let us join in offering our prayers to God that the national spirit which united and moved our forefathers to the effort and sacrifice necessary for the founding of our country be revived.

"Will not all Americans who love their country set aside a few minutes about noon each day of the coming week for prayer that those empowered to act for the people of the United States of America may be guided by divine wisdom to a patriotic fulfilment of their duty?"

Founded 1827

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Important Offerings for To-day

Annual Easter Sale of

Men's Fashionable Neckwear

Comprising 6500 Smartest and Newest Scarfs

NOTE—All this season's Collection of the very finest Cravatings from the best Foreign and Domestic looms, specially priced for this event.

GROUP I. **Plain and Fancy Silk Cravats.** Very fine quality plain colored rep silks in finely made large folded shapes. Over 200 fancy designs made from short lengths of better grade cravatings. *Regularly 65c, 85c* — **50c**

GROUP II. **Special Cravats from Imported Silks.** Regimental stripes from English squares—Club and college stripes—Figured silk grenadines—Block printed foulards and crepes—Hundreds of other fine silks included, including plain colors. *Regularly $1.00, $1.50* — **85c**

GROUP III. **Season's Newest Fine Neckwear.** Real imported Mogadors in distinct black and whites and fancies—Rich plain colored silks—Handsome floral and all over patterns—Exclusive novelties of rare designs. *Regularly $2.00* — **1.35**

GROUP IV. **From Best Imported Silks.** Plain, heavy and rich basket weaves—Persian and all over designs from English and French squares—Other fine silks of exclusive neat and novel designs and colors. *Regularly $2.50 and $3.00 each* — **1.85**

Easter Sale of

Men's Pure Silk Shirts

New assortments of our own and other shirtings of finest quality

"La Jers" Silk Shirts—Entirely new weave.
"Soiree" Silk Shirts—Finest plain colors.
Jacquard Crepes—Novelty crepe de chines.
Real value $8.50 and $10.00
7.50

Extra Heavy Silk Shirts—Crisp rich qualities.
Heavy Novelty Silk Shirts—Fine colorings.
Crepe de Chine Silk Shirts—Better grades only.
Real value $6.50 and $7.50
5.65

Saturday "Specials" in

Men's New Negligee Shirts

Soft shirts of fine Madras and Mercerized fabrics in a full range of sizes

Imported Madras Shirts—Exclusive and handsome patterns of plain and jacquarded weaves. Finest making throughout. Laundered stiff cuffs.
Specially priced
2.75

Mercerized and Silk Striped Shirts—Only our better grades of dependable fabrics. All this Spring's fast colored stripes and designs. Soft French cuffs.
Real value $2.00
1.45

Special Prices in

Men's Spring Overcoats

For this "week end" sale only we have grouped our entire stock in three lots—comprising silk lined dress coats—silk lined street coats—skeleton lined box coats—pleated and form fitting styles—Fabrics are all this Spring's strictly newest materials in dark, medium and light effects. Cravanette fabrics in tweeds and homespuns included.

GROUP I. at 18.50 | GROUP II. at 22.00 | GROUP III. at 28.00

Special Prices in Men's

Other Easter Attractions

Silk Half Hose—Plain and Mottled effects.	50c
Silk Half Hose—Black and colors.	1.15
Crepe Underwear—Exclusive athletic styles.	50c
Flannel Golf Shirts—Light effects—collars on.	2.00
Madras Pajamas—From fine shirtings.	1.50

Men's Easter Gloves
In the new Tan shades; also yellow Chamois of superior quality.
Specially priced, pair
1.50

Men's Handkerchiefs
Pure Irish linen of superior grade with ¼ or ½ inch hem.
Regularly $3.00 dozen
1.95

18 Faubourg Poissoniere, Paris

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street, New York.
Established 1879

6 Falcon St., E. C., London

Easter Modes
"comme il faut"

Not all Paris modes are "Comme il faut." Even with the great Paris couturiers, a certain number of models fondly designed for the "Haut monde" never reach that class, but fall rejected after their first wearing by the professional mannequins—a total loss to their creators unless perchance palmed off on unwary American buyers, who bring them into America labeled "Paris."

"Parisian," indeed, but is it the kind of "Parisian" you desire? And how choose?
The Answer is **Best & Co.**

We choose our Paris styles for women with the same selective care that we have applied to the choosing of children's styles for the past 37 years.

"Comme il faut" styles for the New York woman of assured taste and elegance, at the same instant that they are being worn by women of the same class in Paris.

What This Means This Season: Certainty in Place of Chaos

Infinite variety of moods and modes are freely intermingled this season. One master *couturier* shows Louis Seize dominating all his creations. Another turns to the 1830 modes, strongly reminiscent of Louis Seize and Watteau periods. Napoleonic and Spanish influences appear in others. How escape utter confusion among them?

Again, let Best's be your guide.

In Paris today you would find in the four or five best *ateliers* the originals of the Hats shown here at Best's. You would find *all* the predominating features of our millinery the same as that worn by the Parisienne of assured rank.

In tailored wear, too, we interpret the best Paris modes into costumes exactly adapted to the needs of our discriminating New York customers.

Best's afternoon and evening gowns, dance frocks and blouses are all Paris-inspired and follow the lines approved by women of taste, here and abroad.

"Les modes, comme il faut."

Copyright by Best & Co., 1916.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

37 to 53 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
Largest in New York
'Phone Main 6900

OUR 37th YEAR
STORAGE

Our system of checking and rechecking by experts minimizes the risk of misplacement. We promptly and gladly "make good" for the slightest shortage.

Estimates for Work Anywhere

Pioneer Service means Perfect Satisfaction

"Ask the people for whom we work"

McADOO STARTS FOR CHILE.

Argentine Officials at Station to Bid Him Farewell.

BUENOS AIRES, April 14.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the United States Treasury, gave a luncheon today in honor of Francisco Oliver, Minister of Finance of Argentina, and other personages. Mr. McAdoo, this morning, prior to his departure for Chile, took leave of President de la Plaza and invited the Argentine Executive to visit the United States.

Foreign Minister Murature, Minister Oliver, and other Cabinet Ministers were present at the station when Mr. McAdoo left this afternoon. The other members of the delegation will depart tomorrow.

Allcock PLASTERS

The World's Greatest External Remedy.

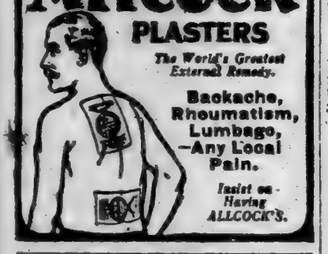

Backache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, —Any Local Pain.

Insist on Having ALLCOCK'S.

Young people need clear complexions

If you find yourself "left out" because of a poor skin, and want a clear, fresh complexion, use

Resinol Soap

at least once a day. Wash thoroughly with a warm, creamy lather of it, then rinse the face with plenty of cold water.

It does not often take many days of such regular care with Resinol Soap to show an improvement, because the Resinol medication *soothes* and *refreshes* the skin, while the perfectly pure soap is *cleansing* it.

In severe or stubborn cases, Resinol Soap should be aided by a little Resinol Ointment. All druggists sell them.

FOWNES KID FITTING SILK GLOVES

Women acquainted with Fownes quality in ALL kinds of gloves, are demanding Fownes silk gloves,—with reason.

Smartest, most satisfactory. —but they cost no more.

All lengths, sizes and shades.

Double-tipped? —Of course!

Ask your dealer.

1873 1916

יצחק גאלדבערג

יין נפן ויין שרף של פסח

The Best for Passover

I. GOLDBERG'S KOSHER Wines and Liquors

The kind your Father and Grandfather used

For nearly half a century we have supplied the best family trade of this city. That is sufficient guarantee that our goods and prices are right.

EIGHT STORES

One near you. Open day and evening except From Friday sunset to Saturday sunset.

TELEPHONE ORCHARD 2198
Private Exch. to All Stores.

I. GOLDBERG, INC.

Main Office 171 East B'way, N. Y.
Out of Town Orders Filled Promptly.

7-20-4

R. G. SULLIVAN'S

Largest users of imported tobacco in this country. R. G. Sullivan pays largest Government Duty and Revenue Tax of any individual in the U. S.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

MILLIONS ARE PAID TO CHICAGO PACKERS

Great Britain Ends Dispute Over Seized Meat Cargoes by Tendering Checks.

GREY VOICES GOOD-WILL

Further Evidence Given of Friendly Attitude When German Gloves Are Released.

LONDON, April 14.—Final settlement was reached in the Chicago meat packers' cases today when checks were handed to Chandler P. Anderson, representing the Armour, Swift, Hammond and Morris companies, and Lloyd C. Griscom, representing the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, for the amounts agreed upon yesterday. The amount was not disclosed.

Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, received Messrs. Anderson and Griscom this afternoon when the American attorneys expressed appreciation of the courtesy and fairness shown by the British officials throughout the long and complicated negotiations. They said the success in reaching the settlement was largely due to the patience and broad-mindedness of the British negotiators.

Sir Edward Grey replied:

"I hope the people of America will accept the friendly settlement of the packers' case as a further evidence of the good-will of Great Britain toward the United States and of the desire of the British Government to maintain its spirit of justice and fairness despite all the difficulties and new problems arising from the condition of the war."

Lawyers here say this is the biggest case of its kind ever up for settlement between the United States and any other country.

Packers Provide Cash Bond.

While the details have not been divulged, it is known here that the agreement finally hinged on guarantees that the meat shippers should do no trading in the future with the countries at war with Great Britain and her allies, and that with this settled under a cash bond, little difficulty was experienced in reaching a monetary settlement of the cases of the cargoes which had been sent to the Prize Court.

Discussing the case with The Associated Press, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said:

"I am not at liberty to give the details of the agreement, but I can say that guarantees were given that there would be no future trading with the enemy. The representatives of the packers express themselves as pleased with the settlement, which means that all the cases will be withdrawn from the Prize Court."

Alfred R. Urion, who has been the attorney for the packers since the seizures were made, expressed himself as pleased over the settlement after more than a year of litigation and discussion. Neither side showed any inclination to discuss the case. It is known, however, that both sides made considerable concessions from their original stands. It is not believed that the packers are entirely happy over the guarantees they have been compelled to give, while the Government expects some criticism on account of its concessions.

German Shipment Released.

As evidencing further the spirit of Great Britain to settle amicably such controversies, an order was issued by the prize court today releasing a consignment of gloves sent by parcel post from Germany to a New York importing house. It is the first instance in which seized goods of German origin have been released since the adoption of the Orders in Council of March 11, 1915.

Arthur G. Hays of New York, attorney for the claimants, requested the release of the goods on the ground that they were neutral property for which payment had already been made.

The Crown opposed the release. The attorney says he then offered to deposit the invoice price of the goods with the court. When this was refused he asked that the goods be sold to the American company, the money to be retained by the court until proof should be given that the goods had been paid for.

The Crown expressed no objection to the sale, but was opposed to the re-export of the goods to the United States. The court ruled that the goods should be sold at the invoice price to the American claimants, who should be permitted to take the gloves to New York.

Later Mr. Hays will produce proof that the goods were paid for in advance. He expects to obtain a return of the money from the court.

This is the first decision in the parcel post cases and is likely to serve as a precedent.

THE GERMAN CASE AGAINST GERMANY.

George Bernard Shaw, who infuriated England by pointing out the good points in Germany's case, talks to German-Americans in next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES. April 16. Order in advance.—Adv't.

JAMES SELIGMAN IS 92.

Mrs. Guggenheim Gives a Birthday Party to Her Father.

Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim gave a party yesterday at the Hotel St. Regis to her father, James Seligman, in honor of his ninety-second birthday. Three generations of Mr. Seligman's family attended the party, and one of the features was a series of motion pictures taken especially for the occasion in which he and some of the children took part. Mr. Seligman is the senior member and founder of the banking firm of J. and W. Seligman & Co.

At the same time Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Cartier, who also live at the St. Regis, were giving a birthday party for their five-year-old daughter, Marion Cartier. The children, numbering thirty, were entertained in the library on the second floor of the hotel. They, too, were entertained with motion pictures, including "Cinderella and the Glass Slipper," and many other scenes for children, which was followed by tea and frolic.

RUSSIAN FINANCES STRONG.

Big Increase in Nation's Savings Since the War Began.

PETROGRAD, April 14, (via London.)—Discussing the budget before the Council of the Empire today, Pierre L. Bark, the Russian Finance Minister, said:

"Despite war expenses amounting to 12,000,000,000 rubles, and thanks to the abolition of the alcohol monopoly, the financial strength of the country is growing. The savings of the nation since the beginning of the war have been increased by 2,000,000,000 rubles."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Crooks make counterfeits —but you don't refuse real money. Don't miss

Club Cocktails

because some other bottled cocktail tasted like hair tonic

WHEELER STILL HIDES.

Court Will Hear Motion to Vacate Order of Arrest Monday.

The full story of the marital troubles of Albert Gallatin Wheeler and his wife, Claudia, will be told all over again, with some additional details, in Part I. of the Supreme Court on Monday next. Yesterday William F. S. Hart, on behalf of Mr. Wheeler, procured from Justice Greenbaum an order requiring Mrs. Wheeler to show cause on Monday why the order of arrest against her husband should not be vacated. In the meantime Mr. Wheeler will remain in the seclusion of the Union League Club.

The wife's counsel, J. J. Goldstein and Abraham Lipton, said last night that they had engaged four detectives who would relieve one another in watching the club to see that Mr. Wheeler did not escape.

The papers filed with the court declared that an agreement had been prepared last February for a settlement of the back alimony of $9,000 claimed by Mrs. Wheeler, on the basis of a payment of $500 in cash and a further payment of $100 a month. At the end of a year expert accountants were to look into Mr. Wheeler's financial status, and on their report would rest a decision whether he should pay more alimony or less, or none at all.

Mr. Wheeler's father is not in this city to aid his son and is not expected here.

Emil E. Fuchs, who was Mrs. Wheeler's counsel during the dickering over the proposed agreement, corroborated the statement that Mr. Wheeler came to this city with the understanding that no attempt would be made to arrest him.

$100 For A Letter

Other cash awards for letters telling why RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, should be in every household

So many friends have sent us good RYZON Recipes and new suggestions of what we might say in our advertising, and so much interest was shown in the RYZON Recipe Contest, that it occurs to us to offer a similar award for the best ideas of practical cooks for interesting new friends in using RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder.

Send us your idea as to the best way to present RYZON to housewives—the arguments you would use in talking to your friends about RYZON'S superiority without criticism of other baking powders, all of which have some merit.

We will give the following awards:

$100 cash for the best idea.
50 cash for the second best idea.
25 cash for the third best idea.

$5 cash for each and every idea which is selected as worthy of use.

The judges will be: Mr. Benj. T. Butterworth, Advertising Manager, New York Times; Mr. H. N. McKinney, of the firm of N. W. Ayer & Son, Advertising; Mr. W. H. Nichols, Jr., President General Chemical Co.

Contributions will be judged strictly on originality and advertising value. English and composition will not be judged—only the idea itself will be considered.

To *every* person who participates in this contest we will mail free a copy of the new RYZON Baking Book, the first complete authoritative book on baking, edited by Marion Harris Neil and priced at $1.00.

We cannot answer any letters requesting further information about this contest.

This advertisement only appears once. Act upon it now.

Please observe these requirements:

1—Your ideas must be written in 100 words or less.

2—No art work or pictures will be considered. We want the common-sense thoughts of housewives and practical cooks in plain writing.

3—No professional advertising writers will be eligible for the prize awards.

4—Ideas are more important than the words used to express them. You don't have to be a fine writer if you have the idea. What we desire most is your reason for believing RYZON is superior and how you would convince others.

5—No criticism of any other baking powder will be allowed.

6—This offer closes on May 1st, 1916.

Here is a brief summary of the points which have been included thus far in advertising RYZON

1—RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, is made with pure crystallized monosodium phosphate, a new and better phosphate.

2—Phosphates are found in most of our natural foods, and are necessary to human life.

3—RYZON is produced by a patented process which makes it keep and insures uniform results.

4—Expert cooks find that because RYZON is pure and highly efficient, a little less of it does better work.

5—The purity, strength and healthfulness of RYZON were investigated and approved by the leading food authorities before RYZON was placed on the market.

6—RYZON was tried by many of the leading domestic science teachers and institutions, with the *unanimous* report of better baking results.

7—In New York, most of the leading hotels and clubs have adopted RYZON strictly on its merits.

Address all manuscripts to

RYZON ADVERTISING CONTEST
GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
25 Broad Street, New York

A real Guarantee

To be more than a mere "scrap of paper," a guarantee must be absolute—and backed by a concern able and willing to make it good. The General's guarantee is not only absolute; it is backed by a business operating the world's largest roofing mills, and making one-third of all the roll roofing made in America. That's the guarantee behind

Certain-teed Roofing

The guarantee is for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to ply (1, 2 or 3). There is no evasion about it—no attempt to substitute a high-sounding something "just as good." There is no substitute for a real guarantee. You get an absolute guarantee on CERTAIN-TEED because the General knows that no better roofing can be made. Its raw materials and method of manufacture are both certified by the General's board of graduate chemists, and he knows he's taking no chance in guaranteeing them to you. That's what "CERTAIN-TEED" means—*certified* and *guaranteed*. Experience has proven that the guarantee is conservative, and that CERTAIN-TEED will outlast the period of guarantee. The roofing felt, as it comes bone dry from the rollers, is given a thorough saturation of a special blend of soft asphalts, the formula of the General's board of expert chemists. It is then given a harder coating of another blend of asphalts. This keeps the inner saturation soft, and prevents the drying-out process so destructive to ordinary roofing. Roofing is impervious to the elements only so long as the asphalt saturation lasts. CERTAIN-TEED retains its soft saturation, and is in good condition for years after the harder, drier kinds have become useless.

CERTAIN-TEED is made in rolls; also in slate-covered shingles. There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roof, from the largest sky-scraper to the smallest residence or out-building. CERTAIN-TEED is sold by responsible dealers all over the world, at reasonable prices. Investigate it before you decide on any type of roof.

GENERAL ROOFING MANUFACTURING COMPANY

World's Largest Manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers

New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, San Francisco, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Richmond, Houston, London, Sydney

Copyright 1916, General Roofing Manufacturing Co.

For Light

RAYO LAMPS

Oculists say that kerosene light is best for the eyes. The Rayo is a durable, inexpensive lamp that gives you kerosene light at its best.

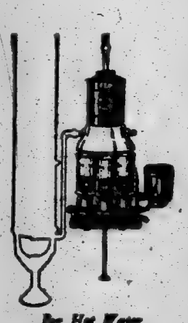

For Hot Water

NEW PERFECTION KEROSENE WATER HEATER

Hot water on tap whenever you need it, at one third the cost of gas water heater.

Burn

SOCONY KEROSENE

Kerosene is "coming in."

More and more people are coming to recognize the convenience, the cleanliness and especially the economy of oil fuel when used in the highly efficient stoves, heaters and lamps now on the market. Improvements in oil-burning devices have fully kept pace with the development of gas and electric appliances.

What is more, kerosene itself has been improved.

All kerosene isn't alike by any means. And the good, clean, clear-burning kind is enough better to be worth asking for by name.

SOCONY Kerosene is the trade-marked brand name of the Standard Oil Company of New York's best grade of refined oil. Dealers who carry genuine SOCONY Kerosene Oil display the SOCONY sign in their windows. Look for this sign. It is the sign of quality and the World's best kerosene.

We recommend the following oil burning devices as the best of their kind: *New Perfection* Oil Cookstoves and Water Heaters, *Perfection* Smokeless Oil Heaters, *Rayo* Lamps and Lanterns.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
PRINCIPAL OFFICES:
New York Buffalo Albany Boston

SAFEST and BEST

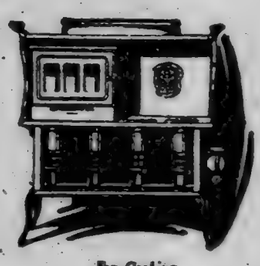

For Cooking

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE

Now serving 2,000,000 homes. Gas stove convenience with kerosene oil. The long blue chimney insures a smokeless and odorless flame.

For Heat

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Convenient, portable, trouble-proof. Ten hours of comfort for a gallon of Socony Kerosene.

There Are Twelve LITTLE CHILDREN

for whom no provision has been made for maintenance. They all have pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives,
INWOOD-ON-HUDSON,
New York City,

asks your help in providing the weapons needed in their battle for health. Dollars are weapons. Send them to

WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK, Treas., 59 East 59th Street, New York City.
WOODBURY G. LANGDON, Pres.
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, Vice-Pres.
HOWARD TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

THE BOOKMAN SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

THE END OF A CHAPTER
By Shane Leslie

A notable contribution to the memoir literature of his generation is this book by Mr. Shane Leslie, a young Cambridge graduate with wide and interesting connections.

With its anecdote and gossip of Victorian England, its keen comment on politics, on the English public school, university, etc., the book contains a fascinating store of material. $1.25 net.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

The Invasion of the U.S.A.! You don't believe it possible? Then read Cleveland Moffett's romantic story, *The Conquest of America*—a most informing book validated by the scrutiny and approval of Army and Navy officials.

At all booksellers Illustrated, Net $1.50
GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY, Publishers

THE ROAD TO ENJOYMENT

HER HUSBAND'S PURSE
By HELEN R. MARTIN
Author of "Martha of the Mennonite Country" and of the book from which Mrs. Fiske's "Erstwhile Susan" was dramatized. A delicious satire about the amazing Pennsylvania Dutch.
Net, $1.35. All Bookstores.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
LOOK FOR SIGN 3 4

THE ROAD TO ENJOYMENT

STAMBOUL NIGHTS
By H. G. DWIGHT
Rare and delightful tales of Constantinople and the East. "The whole book is packed with strange, entrancing adventure."
—N. Y. Tribune.
Net, $1.35. All Bookstores.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
LOOK FOR SIGN 9 10

THE ROAD TO ENJOYMENT

WE
By GERALD STANLEY LEE
Author of "Crowds"
Advertising war off the face of the globe.
A confession of faith for the American people.
As daring and invigorating a book as "Crowds."
Net, $1.60. All Bookstores.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
LOOK FOR SIGN 2 3

EASTER

Cards which express the Easter spirit in design and text. A whole room full to choose from.

The Complete Book Store
DUTTON'S
681 Fifth Avenue, *near 54th St.*

A deservedly "Best Seller," 32 years old

RAMONA
By HELEN HUNT JACKSON

The famous American novel from which Clune's cinema-drama was faithfully made.

New Edition, 450 pages. Cloth, $1.35.
LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
Publishers, Boston
AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

MILITIA PROVISION IN ARMY BILL LEGAL

Col. Ladd of State Guard Gives Courts and Constitution as His Authority.

DUAL STATUS IS UPHELD

Conscription Act of 1863, He Tells Gen. O'Ryan, Established a Precedent.

In order to get the opinion of the law officers of the National Guard as to the constitutionality of certain features of military legislation affecting the guard, pending in Congress, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the guard of this State, addressed a letter to Colonel William W. Ladd, Judge Advocate General, asking an opinion on the constitutionality of certain sections of the military bills before Congress. Colonel Ladd handed his report to General O'Ryan yesterday.

He holds that the provisions in the Hay and Chamberlain Army bills relating to the creation of a Federal status of State militiamen are constitutional, and that no objection can be entered to these bills on the score of legality.

In his opinion Colonel Ladd said:

1. The facts stated are that it is proposed to incorporate in the bill providing for the organization of the army and the militia now before Congress a provision whereby members of the militia shall take on the status of Federal soldiers. The inquiry presented is whether such action is within the constitutional authority of Congress.

2. By Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States Congress is given power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

These grants of power are so worded as to give to Congress a broad and comprehensive authority to provide the military and naval forces needed to enforce the nation's laws and to secure its continued existence against internal dissensions or foreign aggression.

No part of the citizens of the nation is exempt from the extended authority conferred on Congress to raise armies. Whether they belong to the organized or unorganized militia or are otherwise situated they are all subject to draft into the army of the nation if Congress so directs.

In the Conscription act of March 3, 1863, it was enacted "that all able-bodied male citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof between the ages of twenty and forty-five years except as hereinafter excepted are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose." Provision was also made for their enrolment and draft. The exemptions include "the Governors of the several States," but no other State officials.

There exists in Congress in the discharge of its duty to care for the defense of the nation and in the exercise of the powers given it to raise national troops a paramount authority which cannot be questioned.

3. In the present case Congress is asked to authorise the voluntary entrance into the federal forces of persons serving in the militia. It could compel such Federal service by persons so situated, and in my opinion it has authority under the Constitution to authorise a force to be raised in this manner by voluntary tender of services. The fact that such troops are not continually on duty in active service as Federal troops is not important. The power to raise armies can be exercised in any manner Congress sees fit. The Constitution places no conditions or limitations on the manner of its exercise and it is within the power of Congress to prescribe whether the term of service of Federal troops shall be for a long or a short period, and whether it shall involve continuous or intermittent performance of active duty.

4. The proposed action under consideration is entirely consistent with the obligations of citizenship. Every citizen owes allegiance to the United States and to the State in which he resides. This allegiance imposes on him the duty of bearing arms for the nation and State whenever called on to do so.

5. With respect to the militia as affected by the proposed action it is sufficient to say that the Constitution gives Congress power to provide for the "organization" of these forces. The word "organization," as generally used and as employed in statutes and constitutions has a very broad meaning. As applied to a military body it includes, among other things, the fixing of the age for service, the term of service, the compensation for service, and the qualifications for service. Clearly Congress can say whether a member of the militia shall hold any other office or assume any other obligations, as such action is in effect a declaration as to what persons shall constitute the militia, and this power Congress has always exercised.

6. The effect of the creation of the status of a Federal soldier as to officers and men of the militia will be that they can discharge their duties as militiamen until the National Government calls for the performance of the obligation assumed toward it as Federal soldier. This call of the National Government is paramount to the right of the State to their services.

7. The legislative action proposed and considered is within the Constitutional authority of Congress.

WILLIAM W. LADD,
Colonel, Judge Advocate.

Senator Wadsworth has introduced an amendment to the Chamberlain bill, providing that in order to conform to the provisions of the act officers and enlisted men of the National Guard shall be required to take, the former an oath of office and the latter an oath of enlistment in form prescribed for the regular, with the addition of the State obligation.

Seeks Girl to Take a Legacy.

William R. Cobb, a lawyer, of 810 Broad Street, Newark, is seeking Miss Elsie Strattner, 20 years old, who left Newark two years ago, after the death of her mother. Recently word came to William McLarty, for whom Miss Strattner's mother worked, saying that Mrs. Strattner was an heir to a legacy in Baden, Germany, which now goes to her daughter.

PREPARE FOR PEACE, SAYS J. G. SCHURMAN

Cornell President Asks What Is Being Done to Hold America's Place After the War.

DEFENSE NOT NOW AN ISSUE

All Agree Army and Navy Should Be Efficient, and Time Has Come for Economic Plans.

Addressing the Brooklyn Civic Club on "Is Internationalism Impossible?" at a luncheon of the club yesterday, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University said that, although he was neither a "jingo" nor a pacifist, he had for many years advocated a reasonable increase in the army and navy as a proper protection against attack. He said in part:

"I do not think that the probability of attack has been increased in consequence of the European war. On the contrary, it has been appreciably diminished, for the conflict has been exhausting the manhood and the economical and financial resources of all the great powers since the Summer of 1914, with every prospect of continuing at least till the Winter of 1917.

"But while the war has not augmented our dangers, it has demonstrated the inadequacy of our army and navy. To bring them up to the standard I believe is almost the unanimous desire of the American people; therefore it will speedily cease to be a political issue.

"It ought to have been an issue in 1914. Had President Wilson then recommended it to Congress instead of opposing it the diplomatic arm of our Government would have been strengthened immensely in the interval.

"Now that exhaustion is bringing the war within measurable distance of the end, when we should, if we had any gift of foresight, be considering the questions that will come with peace, nearly all of our speakers and writers continue to discuss military preparedness, which should have been disposed of in 1914.

"The vital question of today is not 'How shall America prepare for war?' though that is proper and important in its own place and time. The question is 'How shall we prepare for peace?'

"How shall America resume its normal relations with a world recovered from war? Of these relations the most obvious and palpable is commerce. The European belligerents have already given serious attention to the question of future production, exchange, and market. It was publicly discussed in the British House of Commons last January, and in this very month the Entente Powers, in a trade conference, are to consider programs of preferential trade amongst themselves and discrimination against their present enemies.

"Against this array of economic force what preparation is America making to expand or even to retain its former export trade? Is the Government investigating the subject of scientific protection? Are American labor and capital to receive any encouragement? And, above all, can we not now adjust the unreasonable conflict between Government and business which has so long blighted American prosperity, especially when Europe is giving us an object lesson in co-operation between Government and business.

"Preparation for peace is the supreme issue of today and tomorrow."

WHITE A PREPAREDNESS AID

Elected Chairman of State Board for Industries Mobilization.

The Industrial Committee of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States was entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Bankers' Club by J. G. White, President of the J. G. White & Co. The Industrial Committee, of which H. E. Coffin is Chairman, has undertaken an exhaustive census of the industries of the country, to determine how our resources can best be placed at the call of the Government in time of war. Committees from the national engineering societies will carry on the work in each State.

At an organization meeting yesterday Mr. White was elected Chairman of the New York State Board. The complete list of members of the State board follows: J. G. White, President, J. G. White & Co., Inc.; Chairman, American Society of Civil Engineers; Charles F. Rand, Spanish American Iron Company, American Institute of Mining Engineers; W. H. Marshall, President, American Locomotive Company, American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Dr. T. B. Wagner, Corn Products Refining Company, American Chemical Society; William McClellan, American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

TURKEY GRATEFUL FOR AID.

Mrs. Morgenthau Praises American Red Cross Work.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Richard Aldrich, 317 West Seventy-fourth Street, to interest more persons in the relief work which is being done by the American Red Cross in Turkey. Mrs. Henry Morgenthau told of the care that was being taken of the soldiers in Constantinople, and of the deep appreciation that was felt for all Americans who had given their services to the Red Cross. Mrs. Aldrich is the Chairman of the West Side Branch of the American society, which was organized to extend the sphere of its usefulness throughout the city. Mrs. Morgenthau said:

"It fills one's heart with joy and pride to see the various American hospitals, orphanages, and churches scattered throughout the empire. Two Red Cross chapters had previously been organized at Constantinople and Beirut. The work of the two hospitals in Constantinople was put under the direction of Dr. Wilfred Post. From the recent advices received from the embassy typhus is spreading and hundreds dying for want of simple bread. Great has been the assistance that America has rendered to Turkey, but still greater and nobler work can be done there by us."

Among those present were Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. and Mrs. George Harris, and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel.

SCHOOL BARS MISS PINCHUK

Principal Refuses Readmission to Girl Accused of Theft.

Principal Theodore C. Mitchill of the Jamaica High School refused to receive Miss Julia Pinchuk back into the school when she and her lawyer, Benjamin Marvin, and a corps of reporters and photographers visited the building yesterday morning. The visit was made to have the girl whom Principal Mitchill accused of being "a clever little thief," and who drank lysol after the accusation, reinstated after Magistrate Miller had dismissed the charge of attempted suicide.

There was a long delay while Principal Mitchill attended to some routine duties, then he announced that he would telephone to the Board of Education to find out whether he should admit the girl. After communicating with some one, whose name he did not mention, he said that the girl could not be readmitted under any circumstances.

Later Lawyer Marvin said:

"I shall lay the whole matter before Associate Superintendents. There must be a thorough investigation and a trial of the case before the Board of Education."

Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, a School Commissioner, is the committee appointed by the Forty-third District Local School Board to investigate the Pinchuk case. She said:

"If this girl was rightly accused she should not be in the school. If she was wrongly accused she has suffered a great injustice. I shall not rest content until I have ascertained the true state of affairs, and it will be reported to the School Board."

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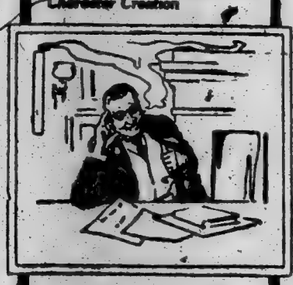

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FIND WOMAN DEAD; HOSTESS POISONED

Coroner Told Both Had Taken Tablets to Relieve Headaches the Night Before.

WILL ANALYZE MEDICINES

Autopsy Ordered on Body Supposed to be That of Mrs. Hodge of Albany—Mrs. Lahah in Hospital.

A woman believed to have been Mrs. George Hodge of 103 Eagle Street, Albany, N. Y., is dead, and her hostess, Mrs. Margaret Lahah, an actress of 245 West Fifty-first Street, is near death from taking some drug, the nature of which has not been ascertained. The police believe the poisoning of both women to have been accidental.

In the Lahah apartment two small drug boxes were found—one containing headache tablets and the other, marked aspirin, containing other tablets. The women, suffering from headaches, were said to have taken tablets from both boxes.

In an effort to learn the nature of the poison the police will have chemical analyses of the tablets, also an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Hodge.

The police and the Coroners' office were notified to come at once to the apartment yesterday. Coroner Feinberg, the first to arrive, found Mrs. Hodge dead and Mrs. Lahah in an almost dying condition on the bed beside her. In the apartment were also Norton Loeb, a real estate man of 547 West 157th Street, and Miss Dorothy Morgan, a chorus girl and moving-picture actress, who had been the guests of Mrs. Lahah.

The Coroner and the detectives, who followed him quickly, were told that two physicians had spent part of the night and morning in an endeavor to bring the two women out of their stupor. It was after the Albany woman died and Mrs. Lahah was apparently dying that the authorities were called in. Mrs. Lahah, still unconscious, was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, but last night was transferred to Bellevue. It was said there that she had an even chance for life.

Mrs. Lahah, the police were told, took the apartment on April 6. It was understood that she was separated from her husband. Miss Morgan, who is known as Miller when not appearing professionally, and whose parents live at 215 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, had been Mrs. Lahah's guest for several days. Last season she was in the Ziegfeld "Follies," and until recently, it was said, lived at 203 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Lahah left the apartment late on Thursday afternoon, telling Miss Morgan she was going to the Grand Central Station to meet "Mabel," who was expected from Albany to visit her. She returned half an hour later, and told Miss Morgan and Mr. Loeb, a visitor to the apartment, that she had missed her friend. Twenty minutes later, however, the friend, who was introduced simply as "Mabel," arrived. She was a good-looking young woman, who wore a black and white plaid suit, a straw sailor hat, with a black and white quill, and brown shoes and stockings. The police found a letter written by Mrs. Hodge to Mrs. Lahah, telling her she was coming to New York. This led them to conclude that "Mabel" was Mrs. Hodge.

According to the story told by Loeb and Miss Morgan, late in the evening Mrs. Lahah complained of feeling ill and took one of the tablets out of the box labeled aspirin. Shortly after this a man known as Lester called, but finding Mrs. Lahah ill, he went away. The woman known as "Mabel" also complained of not feeling well, and she and Mrs. Lahah both went to bed. Up to that time, the police were told, the only thing drunk by members of the party was bottled beer.

As nearly as the police could ascertain, Mrs. Lahah became seriously ill about 10:30 o'clock. Miss Morgan and Loeb assisted them, but when, about midnight, Miss Hodge got worse and Mrs. Lahah began to scream, they telephoned to the hallboy to call a doctor. The boy summoned Dr. Matthew Beattie of 238 West Fifty-first Street, just across the street.

Dr. Beattie worked over the women, and Mrs. Lahah revived to such an extent that the doctor left the apartment to attend another case. He returned at 8 o'clock and again treated the women, giving them strychnine as a heart stimulant. After he left that time, both women suffered a relapse, and in haste Miss Morgan called Dr. E. E. Gardner, whose office is in the building.

"I found the two women in a state of coma," Dr. Gardner told the police. "I saw at once that another physician had been there, and so I got in touch with Dr. Beattie. I worked over the women and treated them with ether."

Dr. Gardner said he told Dr. Beattie he thought both women should be taken to a hospital, but the latter did not think that necessary. What he thought was needed, he said, was oxygen. Mrs. Hodge died early in the afternoon.

Miss Morgan said she was sure Mrs. Lahah was not addicted to the use of drugs. Coroner Feinberg said any theory of suicide could be eliminated.

The police found a parlor car check showing that Mrs. Hodge had come from Albany on Thursday. They also found engraved on the inside of a plain gold ring she had worn, "G. H. C. to N. M. M.—1913." A quantity of jewelry was found in the room, including a ring valued at $700, two diamond rings aggregating $600 in value, other rings of lesser value, and a bracelet inside of which was engraved "Mortie to Nell."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—Mrs. George Hodge lived in a rooming house at 103 Eagle Street. She left Albany Thursday afternoon, telling friends she was going to New York and would return on Sunday. Her father is said to be Thomas Murphy of Niagara Falls. The Albany police were told her husband had a saloon in Buffalo, and that she had separated from him two years ago.

SUBWAY WORK GOES ON.

Contractors Gradually Filling Strikers' Places, They Say.

The General Contractors' Association yesterday decided to adhere to the offer they had already made to the representatives of subway workers, that of a 10 per cent. increase with the minimum wage of $2. Contractors said yesterday that the places of strikers were being filled gradually. George H. Clark, chief engineer for the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation working in the Times Square section said he believed all sections of their construction would be in normal operation at the end of of next week. He added that he had a surplus of applications for drill runners' jobs.

In the office of Charles A. Angell of the Cranford Company, working on the Flatbush Avenue subway, it was said that although only a half force was now working, men were being hired day by day. The Degnon Construction Company, working in the Seventh Avenue excavation, and the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, said yesterday that they were hiring men to fill the strikers' places.

Michael Carraher, Secretary of the subway workers' union, said that none of the members had returned to work. He declared that 13,000 men were out. It was said that the number of hoisting engineers out was increased yesterday from 235 to 307.

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FAVOR KEROSENE AS AN AUTO FUEL

The Independent Oil Men See Possibilities in the Idea of Professor Lucke.

TO INVESTIGATE HIS PLAN

Columbia Scientist's Suggestion Is That Oil and Air Both Be Superheated by a Lamp.

The Independent Oil Men's Association at a meeting held yesterday at the Hotel Vanderbilt authorized the Chairman to appoint a special committee to investigate a plan to use kerosene as a substitute for gasoline as motor fuel.

The matter was brought up by a paper of Professor Charles E. Lucke of the Department of Engineering, Columbia University, who declared that it would be feasible to employ kerosene as fuel for automobiles. His idea in general terms was to pre-heat the air and the kerosene to 300 degrees, the initial heat to come from a kerosene lamp.

The members followed the technical details with deep interest. There have been many devices for burning kerosene, but so far, in the opinion of experts, there has been none which was entirely satisfactory. It was, however, proposed that a committee of members at once begin a thorough investigation of the subject, and it was thought that a combination of devices might be used. After the committee shall have reached a decision on what can be done in this direction, it was planned that the association confer with the Association of Automobile Manufacturers, so that practical details could be perfected.

The members of the Independent Oil Men's Association see great possibilities in utilizing kerosene for motor fuel. At the present time kerosene sells at from 7 to 10 cents a gallon at retail, while gasoline at stations is now as high as 28 cents. The demand for kerosene is now so small relatively that millions of gallons of it are in storage. In making the run for gasoline from the crude oil it is necessary to make 40 per cent. of kerosene, the gasoline yield being about 20 per cent. of the volume.

The increasing use of gas and electricity for illumination has depressed the price of kerosene, though the commodity is still used in country districts, and quantities of it are shipped abroad. The gasoline supply, however, is far behind the demand, owing to the orders both at home and abroad. If kerosene can be utilized for running automobiles the price of gasoline would go down and kerosene would go up as a healthy demand for it would be created.

The independent oil men feel that gasoline is bound to go higher under present conditions, as the demand increases in many quarters and in some of the fields the supply of crude oil is failing.

It was announced that M. J. Bryne of Waterbury, Conn., Chairman of the conference, would name the committee on kerosene in a day or so.

Individual members of the association discussed the carefully guarded secret of Louis Enricht of Huntington, L. I., who sees his way clear to make fuel for automobiles from water. His is a chemical process, and he declares he can produce a fuel at 1½ cents a gallon.

H. G. James of Kansas City proposed to the association that action be taken to have an appropriation of $250,000 a year made by the Federal Government for experimenting with petroleum. Mr. James said the products from crude oil could be turned to so many uses that the Government should aid in every way in developing the uses of crude oil. He expressed the opinion that much could be done at this time in investigating the manufacture of motor fuel.

CHICKENS STUFFED LIKE TWAIN'S FROG

Inspectors Find Poultry Sold, the Crops Heavy with Corn and Gravel.

MAY PROSECUTE DEALERS

Statisticians of State Food and Market Department Unearth a $164,062 Weekly Swindle.

Inspectors from the State Department of Foods and Markets got evidence yesterday tending to show that there was a systematic plan among some dealers in this city to stuff live poultry with corn and gravel, thereby adding from twelve to twenty ounces to the weight. Statisticians of the Department figured that in one week consumers were cheated out of $164,062 by the method.)

Poultry bought in three stores in this city yesterday by Inspector George Hildebrand proved to have their crops full of corn and gravel, weighing from twelve to fifteen ounces for each chicken.

The method, according to Commissioner Dillon, was to starve the poultry for twenty-four hours and increase their hunger by feeding them red pepper. After the starvation process had been carried out, the chickens were fed a watery mixture of corn, wheat and sometimes sand and gravel, mixed with paste, which causes the mass to stick to the walls of the crop. The grain did not reach the stomach and the chickens would die if they were not killed immediately.

Persons who heard of the chicken-weighting said it reminded them of Mark Twain's story about the jumping frog, into which shot was poured by the owner of another frog just before the two animals were to have had a jumping contest, on which the owners had bet heavily.

"About 175 cars of poultry, containing 5,000 fowls each, arrived here last week," Commissioner Dillon said. "If this method were used quite generally, and our investigation and previous investigations by Federal Inspectors seems to indicate that it is, the dealers are selling something like 630,000 pounds of corn, gravel, &c., in the crops every week. Another consideration is that the fowls are dangerous to eat, killed, as they have been, in a dying condition."

No complaints against the three dealers were made to the District Attorney yesterday, although Commissioner Dillon said that such a step was under advisement.

MRS. BLATCH ASKS $100,000.

Sues Electric Lighting Company for Her Husband's Death.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Port Jefferson Electric Lighting Company for $100,000 on the ground that the death of her husband, William Henry Blatch, on Aug. 2, 1915, was due to the carelessness of the company. Mr. Blatch was living at Shoreham, L. I., and early on the morning of his death he started for the home of Channing Pollock, a neighbor, to return a borrowed book. A wire lay across the entrance to Mr. Pollock's grounds, and he seized hold of it to clear a way.

It was a live wire that had fallen from a pole, and Mr. Blatch was shocked and burned to death. Mr. Blatch's will was probated in Hants County, England. He was the Managing Director of the May Brewing Company, with a salary of $10,000 a year. In the last years of his life he had become an expert chemist, and it was on the basis of his earning capacity that the amount of damages asked for was fixed.

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HOUSE COMMITTEE SCORES MARSHALL

District Attorney Clearly in Contempt of Body, It Declares.

CHAFES UNDER HIS LETTER

His Testimony to Members Only an "Aggravation"—He Declines to Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The House Select Committee today filed a report recommending that H. Snowden Marshall, Federal District Attorney of New York, be brought before the bar of the House for contempt. Chairman Moon of the Select Committee gave notice that the report would not be called up for action until the expiration of two weeks.

"Insulting and defamatory," is the characterization in the report of the letter which Mr. Marshall recently wrote to a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, which conducted impeachment proceedings against the New York attorney. The Select Committee's report says that Mr. Marshall's testimony before it in relation to this letter was an aggravation of the contempt.

After reviewing the history of the impeachment inquiry and the letter which Mr. Marshall sent to Chairman Carlin of the investigating sub-committee, the Select Committee reports that this letter "is as a whole and in several of the separate sentences defamatory and insulting and tends to bring the House into public contempt and ridicule, and that the said H. Snowden Marshall, by writing and publishing same, is guilty of contempt of the House of Representatives of the United States because of the violation of its privileges, its honor and its dignity. * * * We find that Mr. Marshall's testimony is an aggravation of his contempt.

"Mr. Marshall denies any intention to insult or stand in contempt of the Judiciary Committee or the House of Representatives, but he practically concedes in his testimony his contempt for the subcommittee and his desire, by these publications, to bring the subcommittee into ridicule and disrepute. If this is not wholly conceded by him in his testimony it is certainly very fully proved.

Letters Called Offensive.

"He reaffirms in his testimony the views heretofore expressed by him in the letter referred to against the subcommittee and declines to offer any apology or retraction of the offensive matter in the letters contained, but rather reiterates and reaffirms and thereby aggravates the contempt. * * * That the House of Representatives as a representative body has the inherent power to protect itself against defamation and all slanderous and lawless conduct that would bring it into reproach and popular contempt, whether uttered or committed in the presence of the House or elsewhere, has not been disputed since the case of Anderson vs. Dunn, 6 Wheaton 204.

"Offensive, abusive, and defamatory language against a committee of the House acting within its authority is offensive, abusive, and defamatory against the House, and is just as dangerous to the integrity of that body as if it had been committed in its presence."

The report says that Mr. Marshall's letter "is defamatory and a clear expression of contempt. It was as much a violation of the privileges of the House to have directed a sourrilous and offensive letter of this character against one of its committees as if it had been addressed directly to the House.

"It is proper to say," continues the report, "that Mr. Marshall was given every opportunity to retract or apologize or in some way modify his statements contained in the letter. He reaffirmed and reasserted the same, only with the statement that it was intended to criticise the procedure of the sub-committee and was not intended as contempt of the House.

Wants a Warrant Issued.

"It is clear that if the House could tolerate such a construction of this letter and could tolerate such vile and defamatory language against one of its committees it would be powerless to conduct impeachment trials or perform any other duty without living under the disgrace of the contempt that would necessarily come to a body so unmindful of its duties to the people as to permit such insult and injury."

The Select Committee recommends that the Speaker be authorized to issue a warrant directing the Sergeant at Arms to bring District Attorney Marshall before the bar of the House, where he shall have the report read to him and be entitled to make reply in person or by counsel.

"If the said H. Snowden Marshall desires to avail himself of either of these privileges," the report says, "the same shall be granted him. If not, the House shall thereupon proceed to take order in the matter."

Chairman Moon said he would not ask for the adoption of the report for two weeks in order that Mr. Marshall might have ample opportunity to prepare his defense, should he desire to make one, and that members of the House might be fully acquainted with the case. The report was a unanimous one, being signed by the five members of the select committee—Representatives Moon of Tennessee, Crisp of Georgia, Garner of Texas, Democrats, and Lenroot of Wisconsin and Sterling of Illinois, Republicans.

District Attorney Marshall yesterday had not received any official intimation of what the special committee of the House of Representatives had decided concerning the charge that he had acted contemptuously toward the House, by the letter which he wrote to the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, which was holding a preliminary investigation of the impeachment charges against him here. He had not heard that he was to be summoned to the bar of the House to explain his conduct, as the Washington dispatches stated.

Mr. Marshall declined yesterday to make any statement concerning the matter.

DISCUSS MAURER'S SPEECH.

Board of Education Committee Seeks More Witnesses.

The speech of James Maurer before the Labor Forum at the Washington Irving High School last Sunday was considered yesterday at a meeting of the Committee on Care of Buildings, of which Isadore Montefiore Levy is Chairman. It was expected that the stenographic testimony taken at the hearing of President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education of the charges against Maurer would be at the disposal of the committee, but the stenographic report is not yet ready.

It was decided by the committee to notify John J. Keller to produce before it any additional witnesses in the matter. It was Mr. Keller who at Wednesday's meeting of the board offered a resolution that the permits to the Labor Forum and the Civic Forum to use the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School and P. S. 84, Brooklyn, respectively, be revoked. Action on the matter was put over until Mr. Keller is heard from. If new witnesses are not forthcoming the committee will make a report to the Board of Education based on the testimony taken by President Willcox.

CLEAR MISS BARKER OF STIGMA ON BIRTH

Girl, 17, Held a Legitimate Heir to $100,000 Share in Great-Grandfather's Estate.

PARENTS LEGALLY WED

Appellate Division Decision Ends Controversy Over the Marriage of Late C. S. Barker.

By a unanimous decision the Appellate Division in Brooklyn yesterday declared Beatrice Arabelle Barker to be the legitimate child of the late Charles S. Barker of Brooklyn, and entitled to a one-tenth share of the estate of her great-grandfather, Charles Barker, who died in 1875, leaving a large estate, including the building at 20 Elm Place, now occupied by Frederick Loeser & Co., and the buildings at 462 and 472 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Miss Barker's share in the estate will amount to more than $100,000.

By the will of Charles Barker, he left the income of his property, estimated to be valued at $8,000,000, for life to his sons, John A. G. Barker and Samuel P. Barker, and on their deaths to their children and grandchildren. The surviving son, Samuel P. Barker, died in 1912, and a partition suit, in which the legitimacy of Beatrice Arabelle Barker was questioned, was begun by heirs. It was alleged that at the time Miss Barker's mother married Charles S. Barker she was the legal wife of another. Yesterday's decision held that allegation to be unfounded.

A mortgage of $30,000 which was placed on the premises at 462 Fulton Street, and a ten-year lease of the building from 1911 to Bedell Brothers, which were negotiated without Miss Barker's knowledge, were held to be invalid as to her. The question of whether she had not benefited financially from the transactions, and so should be held a party to them, was referred to the Special Term for further determination.

Miss Barker is now 17 years old and resides with her mother, Mrs. Henry F. Dorgeloh, in Brookline, Mass. Her father died in 1901, and a few years later her mother married Mr. Dorgeloh, Boston manager for the Hamburg-American Line.

TO REOPEN CANAL TODAY.

Fifteen Vessels Will Pass Through the Waterway.

PANAMA, April 14.—The Panama Canal will be reopened tomorrow with the passage of probably fifteen ships of a total of twenty-six which have been waiting to go through the waterway since the announcement was made that it would be again ready for traffic April 15. There will be no ceremonies to mark the event.

The waterway has been closed virtually for seven months, during which time the dredging fleet has removed a vast quantity of débris from the Gaillard Cut and has made the channel through the cut better than it ever was.

The canal at the cut has been widened 300 feet for a distance of a quarter of a mile, and has a maximum depth of approximately thirty-five feet. The majority of ships which will pass through tomorrow are of light draft and will be easily handled with the minimum of disturbance to the dredging operations, which will be suspended only for a short time.

MAGNETS REMOVE BULLETS.

Scientists Hear of Achievements in War Surgery at Session.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Descriptions of marvelous feats of surgery performed on wounded soldiers, and of experiments on college students to discover secrets of the digestive apparatus, were among the features of today's sessions of the American Philosophical Society.

Experiments with vibrating telephone diaphragms, which, it was declared, would eventually solve the problem of sending numerous messages over one wire at the same time, was the subject of another of the numerous papers covering a wide range of human knowledge read and discussed by the prominent scientists present.

Dr. Harvey Cushing, Professor of Surgery at Harvard University, who served with the American Red Cross in France, described how by means of magnets and the development of probing surgeons are able to remove bullets and particles of shell that have become imbedded in brain tissues.

$8,000 BAIL FOR JEWELER.

$12,000 Diamond Brooch Lost Between Greenberg and Walder.

Edward Walder, a jeweler of 215 West Forty-second Street, was held in $8,000 bail by Magistrate Breen in the West Side Court yesterday for trial on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Nathan Greenberg, another jeweler, of 630 Fifth Avenue. The charge grew out of the disappearance of a $12,000 diamond brooch, said to be the property of a wealthy society woman.

Greenberg testified that he received the brooch from E. M. Gattle, member of the firm of E. M. Gattle & Co., of 630 Fifth Avenue, to have the diamonds reset. He asserts he gave it to Walder last Saturday to do the work, but Walder insisted that he returned the gems to Greenberg.

MERCHANTS GAIN RECRUITS.

Campaign for New Members of Their Association Brings in 439.

The final day of the campaign which the Merchants' Association has been conducting to increase its membership to 5,000 or more resulted in a gain of 439 new applications, making a total of 1,101 members for the three days, it was announced at the daily luncheon yesterday in the Biltmore. When Henry R. Towne, who presided, said that the association now numbered 4,494, William C. Breed arose and announced that he had gotten six well-known lawyers to join, which made the total an even 5,500. The lawyers were ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Henry W. Taft, Colonel William N. Dyckman, Henry L. Stimson, Francis Hutchins and Isham Henderson.

Enthusiasm ran so high that it was unanimously voted to continue the canvass for new recruits until next Thursday. First honors yesterday went to Team 10, composed of William C. Muschenheim, Chairman; Fred A. Muschenheim, Andrew A. Benton, and Thomas M. Debevoise, who reported 16 applications. John Buckle, Chairman; S. J. Pearson, and A. Sitz of Team 17 reported 27 members. This team, with a total of 64, held the record for the three days. Third honors went to Team 57, Julius Liebman, Chairman; H. A. Bullock, and Newman E. Drake, which obtained 23 applications.

Borough President Marks was the speaker yesterday. General Leonard Wood has promised to attend the luncheon on Thursday and make a short address to the association.

Child Burned to Death in Play.

PATERSON, N. J., April 14.—Fire started by children playing with matches in the home of Max Grocum resulted in the death of Mabel Grocum, 4 years old, today. The child was sleeping on a coach when the fringe on the edge of the couch took fire from a match dropped by an older sister. The child was carried by her father to St. Joseph's Hospital, but she died within two hours.

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Elected Chairman by 121 to 17—Committee Lauds Wilson and His Administration.

An eleventh hour attempt on the part of a few up-State Democrats to check Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy's dominance of the party, was quickly smothered yesterday when the newly elected Democratic State Committeemen met at the Hotel Knickerbocker to organize. Without the least difficulty the Tammany organization, backed by the principal up-State leaders, elected Edwin S. Harris of Schuylerville, Saratoga County, Chairman of the State Committee in place of William Church Osborn, who stepped down.

When the count was made there were just seventeen State Committeemen who dared to go contrary to the Murphy wishes. It had been arranged long ago to have Mr. Harris succeed Mr. Osborn, and go thoroughly had the wheels of the machine been greased that the Tammany men did not look for any opposition at all. Two weeks ago, however, Joseph J. Murphy of Troy, son of the late United States Senator, Edward Murphy, who had been State Chairman in his time, conceived an ambition to follow in his father's footsteps. With the help of William H. Manning of Saratoga, an old opponent of Harris, it was planned to spring an opposition candidate at the last moment.

A few up-State anti-machine Democrats flocked to the Murphy-Manning standard and they were joined by County Clerk William F. Schneider of New York, who is not a committeeman, but who held a proxy. When it was seen that Joseph Murphy did not have a chance August W. Merill of Utica, former Deputy Attorney General and now Corporation Counsel of Utica, consented to lead the forlorn hope. Stephen Ryan, the perennial Tammany fighter of Chenango, who was not re-elected to the State Committee, had his successor, David F. Lee, nominate Mr. Merrill. Retiring Chairman Osborn and sixteen others voted for Mr. Merrill, but when 121 members registered their votes for Mr. Harris the recalcitrants tumbled over themselves in their hurry to make the election of Mr. Harris unanimous.

State Machine Is for Wilson.

The election of Mr. Harris brought out the fact that all trouble between the Tammany organization and the Washington Administration had been ironed out. Collector Dudley Field Malone, who is supposed to have the President's ear, issued a statement extolling Harris for his fight against the Whitman Administration. As a further evidence that harmony exists all along the line, the State Committee adopted a resolution, proposed by Henry W. Killeen of Erie, upholding the Wilson policies. It read:

Resolved, That wholly apart from, and above, all partisan considerations at this period in a great world crisis, we record by these resolutions the continued confidence of the Democracy of New York in the courage, the wisdom, and the patriotism of the Administration of President Woodrow Wilson.

To the jingo extremist he may seem too zealous for peace; to the pacifist he may appear too earnest in preparation for war, but we congratulate the American people that at this juncture in our national affairs we have in the White House at Washington a Chief Executive who exemplifies the noblest virtues of American statesmanship, able, thoughtful, considerate and courageous, avoiding war because of the death and disaster that follows in its wake; preparing for war wherever and whenever humanity or national honor demands. And to uphold these policies of his Administration we pledge to the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, our continued aggressive and unswerving support.

When the State Committee was called to order by Mr. Osborn, former Excise Commissioner W. W. Farley of Binghamton, placed Mr. Harris in nomination. He described Mr. Harris as the intimate friend of the late David B. Hill; as the man who made the Glynn administration a success; as the man who discovered the discrepancy in the Whitman budget, having a nine months' year with a twelve months' appropriation; and who was removed as Canal Appraiser by Governor Whitman for having made the further discovery that Whitman was placing an unnecessary direct tax of $15,000,000 upon the State.

Mr. Harris was escorted to the platform and made a short speech. He declared that the Republican Administration in the State had been a complete failure, and that the taxpayers were more oppressed than at any time in the history of the State.

George Van Name was then re-elected Secretary of the committee; Edward E. Perkins of Poughkeepsie Treasurer, and Charles White Sergeant at Arms. Albert E. Hoyt of Albany was appointed a clerk to help out the committee. Chairman Harris and Clerk Hoyt will work in Albany during the campaign, but the State headquarters at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street will be continued.

After the resolution indorsing the Wilson Administration had been adopted, another resolution commending the work of the Democratic minority in the Legislature and condemning the work of the Republican majority was adopted.

Malone Lauds New Chairman.

After the meeting Dudley Field Malone made this statement:

"No one is authorized to speak for President Wilson or his Administration on any matters which are local to the Democratic Party in New York State, for the President is following his fixed and continued policy of noninterference in State affairs. But the friends of the Wilson Administration in New York know Edwin S. Harris by his political achievements. Harris discovered the attempt of Governor Whitman and the Republican Party to levy the $14,000,000 direct tax on the citizens of New York. Harris has been an invaluable counselor to the leaders of the Democratic Party in the Legislature during the past two sessions, and has been of great aid to Mayor Mitchel and his administration in protecting the City of New York from the aggrandizement of the up-State Republican Party.

Chairman Harris called upon the members of the committee to contribute $100 each for the expenses of the coming campaign, as is customary on the eve of an election. It came out that 88 of those who were assessed last year have not yet paid their assessment.

MORGAN AT FATHER'S GRAVE

Visits Cemetery on Third Anniversary of Parent's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 14.—On this the third anniversary of his father's death, J. P. Morgan journeyed to this city today to visit the grave. The elder Morgan was born in Hartford and is buried in Cedar Hill Cemetary here.

Mr. Morgan was accompanied by one of his secretaries and after calling at the Goodwin offices in the centre of the city he lunched with his father's cousin, the Rev. Dr. Francis Goodwin and left for New York at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon.

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WATCHES MEXICAN NEWS

Hears from Chicago That One-third of Women Voters Wrote His Name in Republican Primary.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 14.—Colonel Roosevelt expressed the greatest interest today in news received here concerning the developments in Mexico, but pending more definite information would not make any statement. He had no political visitors and devoted the day to an effort to catch up with his correspondence, which has become so big that he has had the services of several stenographers.

One of the letters received by the Colonel today was from Harold L. Ickes, Chairman of the Progressive Party in Illinois. Ickes gave some interesting conclusions which political observers in Illinois had drawn from the vote, especially that cast by the women, which he took as evidence that the women voters were for Roosevelt and preparedness.

"Few women voted at the primaries," he wrote, "because under the law they could not vote for the delegates. All they could vote for was a preference for President, and only Sherman's name appeared on the Republican ballot as a candidate for President. Of the 4,829 women who voted the Republican primary ticket in Cook County, 1,831 voted for you and 2,873 for Sherman. The women as well as the men had to write your name in, and they had less experience than the men, so it was relatively a greater task.

"The fact that a considerably larger proportion of the women voting in the Republican primary cast their ballots for you than of the men ought to dispose effectively of the statement often made that the women are not for preparedness and are opposed to you because of your stand on that and kindred matters.

"I am more than pleased with the results. I am sure that if a fight had been made in your behalf all over the State in the Republican primaries you would have carried it practically solid.

"As between yourself and Justice Hughes, the results convince me that the sentiment of the Republican voters is overwhelmingly for you.

"There is no doubt in my mind that Illinois is for you as against Sherman. The Sherman slate has been broken in your behalf, and thousands of the Republicans went to the trouble of expressing their preference for you by writing in their names."

Colonel Roosevelt will remain in Oyster Bay until next Wednesday, when he will go to New York and spend several hours at his offices there.

GOV. WHITMAN WON'T BOLT.

Thinks Hughes Will Be Nominated, but Does Not Discuss Roosevelt.

Governor Whitman was in the city yesterday, and, while declining to be quoted directly in answer to the question whether he would support Colonel Roosevelt if nominated for the Presidency, he intimated that since he was a good Republican he would support any candidate the party selected. The Governor, however, felt sure that Justice Charles E. Hughes would be the choice of the Chicago Convention. The Governor said:

"The one candidate who I honestly believe can defeat President Wilson is Justice Hughes. In saying that, I am not merely expressing my own opinion, but the prevailing sentiment throughout this State and country. In order to be successful, the Presidential candidate must carry New York and Pennsylvania, and certainly Wilson cannot carry New York."

"Have you any intimation from Justice Hughes as to the likelihood of his acceptance of a nomination?" the Governor was asked.

"I cannot answer that question," was the reply. "It would not be right."

Among the Governor's callers was Frank Hitchcock, former Postmaster General and former Republican National Chairman. When asked about his talk with Mr. Hitchcock the Governor said:

"Mr. Hitchcock, you know, is keenly interested in the candidacy of Justice Hughes. I do not think he is managing the campaign for Justice Hughes, because I do not think any one is doing that. It is managing itself."

In regard to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench in Brooklyn, Governor Whitman said:

"I would appoint District Attorney Cropsey to the vacancy in a minute if it were not for the question of a successor to his present office."

The Governor said that in addition to Mr. Cropsey, the names of Almet H. Latson and Lewis L. Fawcett were being considered for the place. He said he had received no charges against the State Boxing Commission or any of its members. Among others the Governor conferred with yesterday were Victor F. Ridder, F. J. H. Kracke, Bridge Commissioner; Alexander M. White, and Walter R. Deuel. The Governor returned to Albany last night. He will be in this city on April 24 to review the Thirteenth Regiment in Brooklyn.

OPPOSED TO ROOSEVELT.

Yates and Ontario County Committees Go on Record Against Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, April 14.—When the Yates County Republican Committee met at Penn Yan this morning, the members placed themselves on record as being opposed to the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt in so far as the Republican Presidential nomination is concerned.

"We don't want a candidate for President who hasn't been in the ranks fighting with us," declared Matthew McEvoy, a Republican leader, "nor do we want a wild and woolly West man to run for us. Root is my choice."

McEvoy's remarks were greeted with cheers and laughter. While the majority of the committeemen were not favorable to Root, they voted unanimously for a resolution demanding the nomination at Chicago of an enrolled Republican who will stand upon a platform which represents the principles of the Republican Party.

The Republican Committee of Ontario County met at Canandaigua yesterday and passed a resolution urging the highest type of loyal Republican for President and refusing to admit the presence of Roosevelt sentiment in the county.

To Codify Laws of Jersey Cities.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—Governor Fielder today named Francis A. Stanger, Jr., of Bridgeton, Edward F. Merry of Paterson, and Leon Abbott of Jersey City as the Commission of Lawyers authorized by the last Legislature to revise and codify the laws relating to municipalities. Stanger is a Republican and the other two are Democrats. Each member will receive $2,500 for his services, and the commission will name a Secretary.

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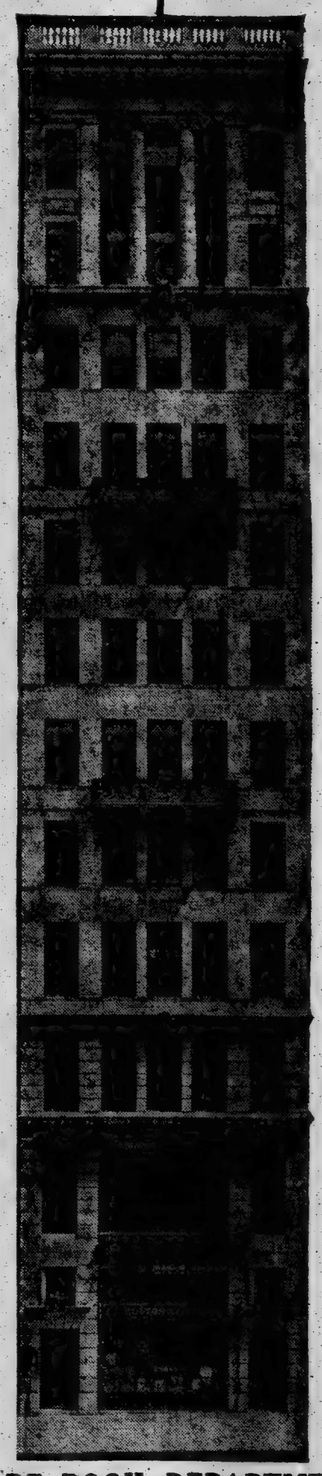

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FREEDMAN PICTURES SOLD FOR $115,850

Corot's "Nymphs Bathing" Bought by John McCormack, Irish Tenor, for $20,000.

$10,600 FOR A SCHREYER

Marie Dieterle's "Cattle in Pasture" Fetches $8,900, a Record Auction Price for This Artist.

There was a large gathering, spirited bidding on many of the pictures and good prices at the sale of the collection of paintings of the late Andrew Freedman, under the auspices of the American Art Association, Thomas E. Kirby, in the auctioneer's chair, at the Plaza last evening.

It was a one night sale and the fifty-two pictures brought $115,850. The highest price was given for a Corot, "Nymphs Bathing," No. 47 in the catalogue, by John McCormack, the Irish tenor, $20,000. A record price was given for a charming, sunlit picture by Marie Dieterle, "Cattle in Pasture," No. 48, which went to Seaman, Agent, for $8,900. This was the highest price ever paid at public auction for a painting by this artist.

There was a $5,000 first bid for Troyon's "Normandy Pastures," No. 49, which went to Stephen Birch for $8,700 and the same first bid, $5,000, for the Schreyer of the collection, "Arabs en Route," which went to Bernet, Agent, for $10,600. Mrs. Isabella Freedman bought Blakelock's "The Edge of the Forest," No. 29, for $2,500, and Jose Weiss's "The Old Bridge," No. 32, for $400.

There was applause when the first Blakelock was sold, going to H. Reinhardt for $1,300. It was a small picture, a panel, No. 11, "Moonlight," and said to have been a study for the big "Moonlight," which recently brought the record price of $20,000.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a full list of the pictures with names of artists, buyers and prices:

A Cardinal, (panel)—H. Printzenfried; Stephen Birch	$140
Chickens, (panel)—J. Scheurer; Stephen Birch	80
A Cavalry Bugler, (panel)—J. A. Volker, D. E. Freedman	90
The Horse Market, (panel)—H. Reinfuse; Seaman, agent	80
In Pasture, (panel)—F. Brendel; C. J. Sullivan	80
Le Marchand d'Etoffes—Alberto Pasini; Seaman, agent	550
A Passing Shower, (canvas, backed by wood panel)—John Constable; Bernet, agent	360
Nymphs in the Forest, (panel)—Ralph Albert Blakelock; T. Hecksher	310
The Cottage on the Moor, (panel)—Jean Charles Cazin; A. O. Levy	525
Jeune Fille, (panel)—Jean Jacques Henner; Bernet, agent	675
Moonlight, (panel)—Blakelock; H. Reinhardt	1,300
The Fisherman, (panel)—Eugene Fromentin; Knoedler & Co	2,425
Two Ladies With Fruit and Flowers, (pane.—Constantine Netscher; J. S. Van Wezel	850
The Bathers—Henri Fantin-Latour; John Levy	1,000
The Caravan, Jean Leon Gerome; A. Rudert, agent	750
The Flag of Truce—Sir Laurens Alma-Tadema; A. Rudert, agent	2,650
The Cardinal, (panel)—Vibert; George C. Heinemdinger	1,250
The Willows, (panel)—Henri Harpignies; Moses Tannenbaum	650
A Pool in the Forest, (panel)—Diaz; Seaman, agent	2,100
Le Moulin—Cazin; Seaman, agent	6,000
Tete de Jeune Femme, (panel)—Henner; Jack Harris	1,300
Les Petits Pecheurs—Harpignies; A. O. Levy	800
Nymph at the Waterside—Fantin-Latour; Henry Reinhardt	925
In the Forest of Fontainebleau, (panel)—Diaz; Seaman, agent	5,200
Paysage avec Grandes Herbes—Casin; C. J. Sullivan	1,300
A Noble African—Edouard Charlemont; Stephen Birch	1,900
Paysage au Bord de la Mer—Harpignies; Bernet, agent	1,950
Sleeping Nymph—Henner; G. Fonn, agent	1,800
The Edge of the Forest—Blakelock; Mrs. Isabella Freedman	2,800
Petite Riviere Ombragee—Jules Dupre; Stephen Birch	2,150
La Rive—Imbey; Stephen Birch	700
The Old Bridge—Jose Weiss; Mrs. Isabella Freedman	400
Returning from the Washing Place—Georges Ferre; C. J. Sullivan	150
Magdalen—Henner; George C. Heinemdinger	2,200
La Passerelle du Moulin Colas—Harpignies; Rudert, agent	1,200
Sheep and Landscape, Near Fontainebleau—Jacque; Clapp & Graham	3,000
Sunset in Venice—Felix Ziem; Mrs. D. R. Delavan	3,300
A Nymph of Diana, (canvas, oval)—Julius Robert Beyschlag; Bernet, agt.	500
Swimming Ducks—A. Koester; P. Burns	825
Nymph Reclining — Henner; Henry Schulthels	2,150
Venice, (panel)—Ziem; Seaman, agent	6,200
Arab Horsemen — Georges Washington; Stephen Birch	775
Picking Roses — De Scott Evans; J. J. Julia	180
Sanderson's Creek, New Jersey—Julian Ritz; Stephen Birch	1,300
Confidences, (pastel)—Pierre Carrier-Belleuse; R. Deutsch	175
The Red Roofs—Frits Thaulow; Seaman, agent	4,700
Nymphs Bathing—Corot; John McCormick	20,000
Cattle in Pasture—Marie Dieterle; Seaman, agent	8,900
Normandy Pastures—Constant Troyon; Stephen Birch	8,700
Arabs en Route—Adolf Schreyer; Bernet, agent	10,600
On the Thames—James J. Tissot; T. E. Gilchrist	150
Morning After the Soiree—Josef Chelmonski; J. S. Van Wesel	225
Total	$115,850

The sale was by the direction of Walter G. Oakman, Samuel Untermyer, and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, executors.

LORIMER DENIES STORY.

Says He Was Not Advised to Liquidate His Bank.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Ex-United States Senator Lorimer was on the witness stand again today in his own defense in the case in which he is charged with conspiracy in connection with the closing of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank. He had not finished when court adjourned for the day, and it was expected his testimony would not be ended before tomorrow night.

The defendant contradicted the testimony of James B. Forgan, Chairman of the First National Bank, and also that of Owen T. Reeves, President of the Drovers National Bank. He denied that Forgan, who earlier in the trial testified that he had advised Lorimer to liquidate the bank, had said anything of that nature to him.

Referring to Forgan's testimony, that Lorimer had told him he had never failed in anything he had undertaken and was not going to fail in the banking business, the witness said he "would not be guilty of such bravado."

NO PRIMARY STRAW VOTE.

Republican Ballots Won't Show Presidential Preferences.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—Thousands of Republican voters at the primaries on April 25 will be deprived of an opportunity to register their individual choice for President by an opinion of Attorney General John W. Westcott, that has been sent to county and municipal clerks in the State. No petitions were filed at Trenton asking that names be placed on the ballots under the "Choice for President" column and Mr. Westcott rules that no blank spaces shall be left to permit the voter to write in a name.

It is the opinion of Mr. Westcott that the election law provides that blank spaces shall be left in the list of candidates for every office so that the voter may write in any name he chooses. No individual, however, can be a candidate for President on the ballot, he holds, and so no blank space in the "Choice for President" column should be provided for on the ballots.

REPORTS NEW CELL MARVEL

Dr. Just Says He Has Found Self-Renewing Electricity Producer.

VIENNA, April 13.—The Tageblatt says that the Budapest chemist, Dr. Just, who invented the Wolfram lamp, has discovered an electric cell, with iron and carbon electrodes, whose electrolyte is composed of an organic substance which renews its vigor from the oxygen of the air in a short time.

Electrodes, having a surface of 200 square centimeters, give a current of 5 to 6 amperes with 25-volt tension. One hundred watts was taken from one cell for four hours and the cell then had half an hour's rest, and it was found that its power was completely restored.

Walter I. Slichter, professor of electrical engineering at Columbia, said last night that if the reported discovery of an electric cell was really made the feat was remarkable, since the problem had been deemed wellnigh impossible of solution. He thought, however, that the report was inaccurate or the alleged discovery a fraud.

"This is a well-known problem," he said, "and many methods have been applied to solve it, but without success. It seems hardly credible that it could be solved in as simple a manner as the dispatch would indicate. Carbon contains energy which is not easily released by combining it with oxygen, as in all our furnaces. Unfortunately it is a passive substance at low temperature, and particularly in electrolytic cells. Iron also would give energy if combined with oxygen, but this is only a little less difficult than in the case of carbon.

"If the organic substance referred to contains an acid which will consume iron we have the simple action of all primary batteries. If these were placed in series it would be possible to obtain twenty-five volts, but this would not be any cheaper method of getting energy than we have at present."

DISCUSS TRANSFER TAX LAW

Attorneys and Appraisers Hear Praise of Pending Measures.

William Boardman, Deputy State Controller, called the first general conference of transfer tax attorneys and appraisers to order in Room 471 of the Woolworth Building yesterday morning, and introduced Controller Travis, who welcomed the conferees.

Lafayette B. Gleason, attorney for the Controller, discussed the new laws pending in the Assembly, and said the proposed method of estimating the value of the remainders on life estates would increase the valuation of such remainders by 5 per cent.

George W. McElroy of Albany, general counsel to the State Controller, made an appeal for uniformity in the administration of the transfer tax law.

"Nearly every county in the State has some different rules," he said, "and there are counties in which estates are never referred to appraisers, but are heard before the Surrogates."

Edward R. Rayner, managing clerk of the New York branch, showed that thirty-eight estates aggregating more than $50,000,000, none of them less than $200,000, had been appraised in New York County in the first two months of 1916.

Surrogate George M. S. Schulz of Bronx County said that there should be some way devised by which the value of closely held stocks could be determined. T. Ludlow Chrystie spoke on the valuation of securities, and Edmund C. Alger spoke on the appraisal of gifts in contemplation of death.

$307,130 TO SALVATIONISTS.

President Wilson Sends Telegram of Encouragement.

At yesterday's luncheon Commander Evangeline Booth announced that the day's collection amounted to $12,267.84, which brings the grand total in the Salvation Army campaign to raise $500,000 up to $307,130.14. The Y. M. C. A. collected $4,885, and $2,110 came from Team 12, commanded by J. B. Coombs.

Colonel M. Bovill announced that of the $730 she had collected, $25 had been given in small sums by little girls in the slums of New York. One crippled girl gave $1, the savings of two years.

Commander Booth received the following telegram from President Wilson:

The White House,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1916.
Miss Evangeline Booth, Salvation Army Headquarters, New York City:

My warmest good wishes go out to you in your effort for new strength in a new endowment.

WOODROW WILSON.

The telegram was read at the luncheon and received with cheers. The campaign will close on Monday.

NIJINSKI DANCES AGAIN.

His Grace and Great Agility Shown in "Les Sylphides."

Warslav Nijinski made his second appearance with the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and this fact was probably responsible for the appearance of an audience which seemed the largest that has yet witnessed the organization's performances at the Opera House. Mr. Nijinski danced in "Les Sylphides" and "Carnaval," and the other ballet was "Petrouchka." The casts were the usual ones, except that Adolf Bolm, still indisposed, was replaced in his rôles by Nicolas Kremnieff.

Again it was made quite apparent that the presence of the famous male dancer has a bracing effect on his colleagues, for there was a brilliance and vitality about the presentations in which he took part that has sometimes been lacking before. In his own work, especially in "Les Sylphides," the dancer drew murmurs of admiration for his leaps and bounds and for the grace of his dancing. What was less obvious, but not less to be admired, was the keen rhythmic sense with which he adjusted his effects to the music, inspiring recollections of Pavlowa, who is marvelously subtle in this regard. All things considered, last night's performance was one of the best the organization has yet given here.

STUDENTS IN 'AS YOU LIKE IT'

Ethical Culture School Contributes to Shakespeare Tercentenary.

"As You Like It," in an Elizabethan setting, was presented yesterday morning by the students of the Ethical Culture School, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, in honor of the Shakespeare tercentenary. Unusual interest was lent to the production by reason of the fact that the stage settings, properties and many of the costumes were designed and made by the pupils in the various classes.

Following the play a breakfast was served to the students and alumni of the school. The menu consisted entirely of dishes in vogue during the days of the bard, as mentioned in his various plays. The menu was prepared by the class in cookery.

CIRCUS NEEDS.

Return of the Dog Alto Bell Player and a Substitute Whiskers Bearer.

"Sandy," the small fox terrier that plays the alto bell in "Home, Sweet Home," as rendered at the circus by "Mary and her intelligent dogs," is missing, and the Barnum & Bailey management stands ready to pay a reward of $100 for his return. Without Sandy the tune, as played on the bells by the fourteen little fox terriers that figure in the act, misses several of its important notes and until those notes, in the form of the missing Sandy, are returned, the act will have to go on minus the alto bells.

"We don't know whether Sandy is lost, strayed, or stolen," said Jay Rial yesterday, "but he's gone, and until he returns those alto bells must remain unrung. Unfortunately, Sandy had no understudy, and it takes weeks to train a musical dog, so you see how vital it is for us to find Sandy and find him quickly."

Another little matter needing quick adjustment at the circus is the threatened strike of Bill Brown, one of the tentmen. In the parade of the freaks which follows the great Persian spectacle at the opening, Bill has to carry Alstair Macwilkie's twelve feet of whiskers. Bill walks ten feet ahead of the bewhiskered Scot holding the forward end of Alstair's wonderful chest protection. And Bill doesn't like the job a bit.

"I enlisted with this circus to help put up the tent, not to carry another fellow's whiskers around the ring, and it's up to the management to live up to its part of the contract," was Bill's ultimatum yesterday. "Unless old brother Macwilkie finds some other way to exhibit those four yards of whiskers I am going back to Winter quarters in Bridgeport. That's final, and it won't be submitted to arbitration either."

Up to last night's performance a substitute whiskers carrier had not been found.

"But we have hopes," said the manager of the freak department.

RUTH DRAPER DELIGHTS.

She Makes Her First Public Appearance in Monologues.

An hour and a half of genuinely delightful entertainment was provided in the eight monologues of her own writing which Ruth Draper gave yesterday afternoon at the Princess—her first public recital after many successful ventures on more private occasions. This young rival to Beatrice Herford achieves a wider and more ambitious range of characterization than the great Miss Herford attempts, although her humor is more superficial and her art as yet less perfect.

Miss Draper, who is a granddaughter of the late Charles A. Dana, has rich dramatic gifts. She moves easily from the old gossip, rocking rheumatically on the porch in a Maine coast town, to the gushing debutante, writhing in a heart-to-heart talk with a man at a dance at Sherry's. Pathetic and eloquent is her performance as the little Scotch girl waiting at Ellis Island for her laddie to meet her, and you would think that her playing it would bring all the theatrical managers in New York a-knocking at her door. At the Princess yesterday a good audience gave every evidence of being vastly pleased. The recital was under the auspices of the Music League of America.

QUITTING FRENCH THEATRE.

M. Faure and Mlle. Guerande Have Differences with M. Bonheur.

Raymond Faure and Guinette Guerande, who have been members of the French theatre for the past two seasons, announced last night that following this evening's performance of "L'Amour Veille," they would sever their relations with the company and M. Bonheur's management. Their departure is made on the eve of the production of "Le monde ou l'on s'ennuie."

M. Faure has played leading rôles in most of the productions made this season, but Mlle. Guerande, who is Mrs. Faure in private life, has not had such prominent parts in recent productions as she did when the company was at the Century Lyceum. She said last night that the differences between themselves and M. Bonheur had been accumulating all season, and that they were too dissatisfied to continue with him.

When notified that M. and Mme. Faure had made this announcement, M. Bonheur admitted that, though he had not received their resignations, it was undoubtedly true that they would no longer appear under his management. He said also that he "did not care," and refused to comment further on their action.

Messiah Home Children in Plays.

A reception will be given this afternoon at the Messiah Home, University Avenue, north of Washington Bridge, when the building will be open for inspection. The children of the home will give two plays under the direction of Louise Karr; one, Maude Morrison Frank's arrangement of "The Fairies' Plea"; the other, "Fire Sprites," by Miss Karr. The home receives and cares for at a nominal cost children of parents who cannot afford the entire cost of their support.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson will give his last performance on the stage of Greater New York tonight in the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, when he will present "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." His last performance of "Hamlet" here will take place this afternoon.

Grace George's performance of "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" this afternoon will celebrate the fifth anniversary of the opening of The Playhouse. The theatre was built for Miss George, and she gave the first performance in it in a comedy called "Sauce for the Goose."

Constance Collier will play Lady Macbeth to Sir Herbert Tree's Macbeth in the scene from the play the English actor will present at his special Shakespearean matinee Easter Monday. Phyllis Neilson-Terry will appear as Viola and Edith Wynne Matthison as Olivia in "Twelfth Night," with Tree as Malvolio, while Sir Herbert will play the title role in "Richard II.," with Lyn Harding in one of the principal parts.

Alice Brady, Peggy Wood, Bernice Buck, Lou-Tellegen, George M. Cohan, Sir Herbert Tree, Karl Jorn, Irving Cobb, and Edwin Markham will appear at the Green Room Club's annual dress rehearsal a week from tomorrow night at the Astor Theatre.

Marguerite Rafferty, a dancer who has been dancing at social functions in Washington the last Winter, will make her debut on the metropolitan stage shortly.

PICTURES BRITISH NAVY.

Sir Herbert Ames, M. P., Shows Slides with His Lecture.

An illustrated lecture on the British Navy was delivered in Carnegie Hall last night under the auspices of the Canadian and Prince of Wales Relief Funds by Sir Herbert Ames, M. P. Sir Herbert displayed slides of battleships and drew comparisions between the ships of the day of the Lord Nelson and efficacy of the gigantic dreadnoughts now in the North Sea.

Dr. J. J. McPhee, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who introduced the lecturer, said that Canada's preparedness plans, first agitated three years ago, were very much the same as those about to be effected by the United States.

Young women who distributed programs wore attractive costumes. One of them representing "Peace with Honor," was Miss Annie Staples. "England" was represented by Miss Kathleen S. Gifford and Miss Clare Reid. "Ireland" was represented by Mrs. Ellis and Miss Alita Lavinder.

New Stage Gives a Yiddish Play.

The first of a series of performances by the New Stage, an organization which proposes to present Yiddish plays of the highest type, was given last night in the Garden Theatre. David Pinski's drama, "Gabri and the Women," was acted in Yiddish by a cast that included Henry Schacht, Henriette Schnitzer, Jechiel Goldsmith, Louis Weissberg, and Clara Langsner. The play will be repeated tonight and matinées and nights during Passover Week.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. "Popular Success." —World. RIO GRANDE "Popular Success." —Tribune

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. THE HEART of WETONA

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2. Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival. Tree in Henry VIII. with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Also New Amsterdam Theo. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. Mitzi in 'POM-POM' "Sparkling effects, pretty melodies."—Globe.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. MRS. FISKE It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

J—CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. JUSTICE JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. 3RD BIG MONTH | ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY, The Melody of Youth

FULTON West 46 St. | TWICE DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30. Seats 25 & 50c. A few at $1. Vitagraph Co. presents EDNA MAY in SALVATION JOAN

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20. The Boomerang EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH. THE GREAT LOVER

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVGS. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 West 44th St. Phone Bryant 9058. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30. Yvonne Garrick in "LA DOUBLE VEILLE"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47TH ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. Nora Bayes, "The Man Without a Country," Nan Halperin, Ryan & Lee, & Mr. Basil Durant & Miss Margaret Hawkesworth.

Bandbox, 57 & 8d Av. Plaza 812. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Wednesday. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS 50c-$1. Today. Children. Age of Reason. Magical City. Patsie.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Today 2:30. Circle 1866. TREASURE ISLAND

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. Mary Pickford in The Eternal Grind. 10 to 50c. Next Wk, Marguerite Clark, "Molly Make Believe"

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. 20TH CENTURY MAIDS

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ATOP 44TH ST. THEATRE. Adm. $1 at 10:30. CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE. WORLD CHAMPION ICE SKATERS. Adm. free 9 to 9. Dinner, $1.50 & a la carte. Skating & Dancing at Dinner & Supper. Table reservations Dinner & Supper. Tel. 5935—Bryant.

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Hotel Astor Tues. and Wed., April 18 & 19, at 8:15. Tickets Harvard Club & Agencies. Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard Presents THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, April 18, at 3:30. FRENCH LECTURE BY MARGUERITE CHENU. On ALFRED DE MUSSET. Illustrated by stereopticon slides and recitations. Tickets $3 and $1, at Box Office.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE at 2:15. "DIE JOURNALISTEN." Tonight 8:15. "Die Prinzessin vom Nil" (Operetta)

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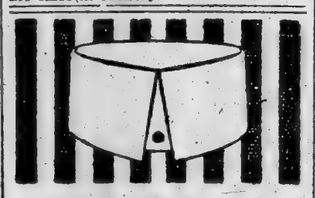

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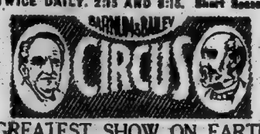

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Tonight "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Les Princesse Enchantee," "Prince Igor," "Scheherazade" with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Wasilewska; MM. Massin, Cecchetti, Gregorieff, Jaswinski. Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $5. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT 8:15.

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CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon At 2. —FAREWELL RECITAL— GABRILOWITSCH. Popular Program—Popular Prices. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th St. and Broadway—TONIGHT 8:15. EVAN WILLIAMS. AMERICA'S GREATEST CONCERT TENOR.

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AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Afternoon at 3. Farewell Recital. The Great Violinist. EDDY BROWN. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
D. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...434 W., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,969 Third Avenue
Brooklyn...Nos. 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1916.

THE MEXICAN DANGER.

Whatever misfortune may befall the punitive expedition in Mexico, it is the plain duty of every American citizen to view it calmly. There is no present proof that any troops of the de facto Government have turned upon our soldiers. There are encouraging indications that all Mexicans who willingly support CARRANZA are still inclined to permit the men of General PERSHING'S command to perform their task. The amicable meeting of LUIS HERRERA with PERSHING, so graphically described by our special correspondent at the front in yesterday's TIMES, must be accepted as proof of this, and indicates also the absolute falsity of many of the alarming rumors which come northward through the lie factories of El Paso. For only a week ago we were informed, and then more than half believed, that HERRERA had gone over to VILLA and was preparing to fight PERSHING. Nevertheless, the advance guard of our troops is in a perilous position and the expedition will be threatened with danger until it has accomplished its purpose and returned to American soil.

It would be folly to place too much faith in any Mexican protestations of friendly feeling while the southern republic remains in an unsettled state. The expedition was undertaken with that fact clearly in the minds of the military authorities. It was a mistake, at the very beginning, not to order a large part of the National Guard to the border, so that General FUNSTON might have all the well-trained troops available for use in Mexico. He and all the other experienced military commanders know the uncertainty of Mexican character, and the feeble hold that CARRANZA has upon many of the soldiers who are now ostensibly his adherents. They know, too, the extraordinary mobility of the Mexican troops, who can run like rabbits, climb mountains with the agility of goats and in their marches are never hurdened by a commissariat.

The decision of the President not to recall the expedition, but to enter into further negotiations with CARRANZA, is logical and will be generally commended. Whatever has happened at Parral is an exceptional incident of the campaign thus far. It is expressly stated that the armed men who attacked a supply train further north were Villistas. The mob in Parral may have been made up of Villistas, too. Perhaps Major TOMPKINS has discovered VILLA'S lair. It is just as well, considering the smallness of our expedition, that it should not proceed south of the southern border of Chihuahua. To form a guard there, to prevent the outlaw's escape northward if he should be attacked by troops of the de facto Government, may be advisable. We do not hope, however, for any active assistance from the Carrancistas. They may look on and hold their peace. That they will actually help Americans to capture Mexicans is not likely. Meanwhile, General PERSHING may yet be able to report the extinction of VILLA. Even if he accomplishes that desired end, he must thereafter make his way out of a country which contains hostile elements. While keeping the expedition in Mexico the Government at Washington would be inexcusable if it failed to give it all the support it requires. General FUNSTON may yet need to send 5,000 more men across the border; he should have men enough at hand to guard the border in any emergency.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The Pan-American Conference has adjourned with results promising much benefit to all the nations represented. It would have been no mean accomplishment if it had adjourned merely without disagreement, but it is to be credited with affirmative accomplishment. With an unspecified exception, it adopted the uniform bill of exchange approved at The Hague for leading nations in 1912, thus bringing nearer world uniformity the document which operates as the nearest practicable substitute for international currency. It is a remarkable thing that the representatives of several nations were able to agree upon a subject at least as difficult as the adoption of a uniform domestic bill of lading, a task upon which this session of the United States Congress is no nearer agreed than its several predecessors.

The conference adopted as a Pan-American unit of account a weight of gold described as "exactly one-fifth "of the value of the United States "gold dollar." That is practically descriptive of the franc. That unit will suffice as well between American nations as between America and Europe. The main thing is the adoption of the gold standard, providing for the exchange of Pan-American coins in the same manner as that exchange is provided for by the Latin-American Union of Europe.

For the purpose of a universal exchange between the two unions of nations the franc is perhaps superior to the dollar, although any gold coinage would reach the same result. It is only an accident that at the moment the dollar is at a premium throughout the world and that the franc on the day that the conference acted was at the lowest known discount. That is due to temporary causes, and the action of the conference is for the long future. That prejudice against the dollar played a minimum part, if any, appears from the fact that Secretary MCADOO was elected President before adjournment.

THE COLONEL BLASPHEMES.

From time to time it has recently been announced that the fight against Mr. WILSON is to be waged only, or almost only, on the tariff. Such an appeal would be an appeal to the belly, and not to the soul of the American nation. By all means provide the things of the body, but only on condition that we treat the body as the servant of the soul.

So Mr. ROOSEVELT, impetuously charging against a suspected "boom" of Senator HARDING of Ohio, who blows the horn on the battlements of the citadel of protection. Mr. ROOSEVELT tries, vainly, to mitigate his lamentable sin against the true Republican faith. He believes heartily in protection, but never has he shown any real fervor for it. He confessed the other year in a magazine article that questions of the tariff and currency didn't interest him much. They require a knowledge of the subject, and he is a high moral intuitionist. He wants something moral or sentimental over which his boundless reservoirs of indignation can discharge themselves. But the tariff, from the Republican viewpoint, is such a question, the question of questions, vital, permanent. And now there isn't a tear in his lachrymal ducts about the competition of the pauper labor of Europe and the people's dinner pail.

The immortal protective tariff, the palladium of the nation's welfare, an "appeal to the belly"? This is laying profane hands on the ark of protection and national salvation. The belly, quotha! Why, a protective tariff is the heart and liver, the body and the soul of Republican doctrine and national prosperity. It is more than a law. It is a moral and religious principle, essential, basic, indispensable, holy. What is inculcatingly more important to the Colonel, it is the sinews of war, the accelerator of statesmen, the pinions of the heroic mood.

The tariff an appeal to the belly! Where is the American Protective Tariff League, where is the Home Market Club, in this dread and blasphemous hour?

OUR GERMAN MASTERS.

The United States gives shelter to German steamships. That shelter is abused by them to carry on war against the Allies, to plot the destruction of vessels of the Allies, to make this neutral and friendly soil a base of German hostilities. Two of the four Germans arrested by the New York police Wednesday on a charge of arson in putting fire bombs on ships loaded at this port with food or munitions, and of making liquid fire bombs, are important officers of the Hamburg-American Line, the nefarious activities of some of whose managers have brought them into the courts before. A third is an employé of the North German Lloyd. On Thursday four engineers of a ship of the latter line were arrested as principals in the fire bomb conspiracy. The ship, protected from destruction by the United States, was a bomb factory. Fires on thirty-three steamships have been traced to German bombs made here or elsewhere. Factories for their humane output have been running in New York and Hoboken. From these the explosives presumably have been sent to other parts of the country, for there is hardly any part of the United States where the German lawbreakers have not attempted, and often fulfilled, their criminal task.

The many-branched, unending conspiracy has been going on since the war began. What has been done to stop it? The terror of the law does not exist for these apostles of Frightfulness. From time to time we get a glimpse of this German Empire working Germanly on American soil, contemptuous of our laws and rights, plotting and practicing murder and arson, the ruin of great industrial plants, the intimidation of employés, relentlessly, and for the most part with entire immunity, pursuing its trade of hell. Often the names of German Consular and diplomatic representatives are read in documentary evidence establishing or clearly implying inspiration of and complicity in this long series of violations of neutrality. These have been sent home, laughing in their sleeves at the nation they have gulled and dishonored. Almost every week it is an expected detail of the news that some German or Austrian Consular officer has been indicted, but nothing follows. The crimes go on. The punishment lags.

One BUCHANAN, a Representative in Congress from Illinois, is indicted in New York for alleged illegal pro-German activities. How is he punished? He goes to his associates in the House. The United States Attorney who has been no respecter of German and pro-German sanctity is threatened with impeachment. Finally, the prosecutor has to withdraw from the case, lest the interests of justice should be imperiled by the prejudice created against him by the faithful German patriot of Illinois. Mr. MARSHALL is out of the case. Yesterday a committee reported that he is guilty of contempt of the House. Punish the prosecutor! Let the defendant, if truly German, go free! The illustrious BUCHANAN is not tried. Why shouldn't the Germans, foreign or native born, believe that America is too much the chattel of "the German vote" to interfere with their research and demonstration work in destruction?

It is an intolerable shame that, month after month, the German conspiracy to wreck, to burn, to destroy, to kill, goes on unchecked, unpunished. There is no act the Germans will stop at. They hold that fear of the German-Americans will prevent any serious punishment, or impediment, even, of German Frightfulness in the United States. So they plod on phlegmatically at their work of making war in and against the country which gives them hospitality.

The Collector of the Port should redouble his efforts to protect shipping at this port from these emissaries of arson. It seems strange that, in spite of a vigilance which must have increased as the necessity for it became more imperious, so many bombs have been planted in vessels lading here. But the German spies are everywhere. The one deterrent, however, the one means of curbing these enemies of the United States, is speedy and severe punishment. There is a plenty of indictment, a great hullabaloo, and then—nothing. Send a few of these insolent criminals to a Federal penitentiary for a good, long term, and the zeal of the rest will abate.

TEMPERAMENT AT VERDUN.

That the German General Staff grossly underestimated the power of defense at Verdun has been demonstrated. That the German military mind scornfully misunderstands the very nature of defensive fighting is now a tenable thesis. "In regard to trench warfare," wrote General VON BESELER, the famous German military authority, "there is one principle "that must never be relaxed. The "transition to the offensive must be "constantly regarded as the sole objective of the future." That might stand as tactics. But the psychology is added. "The fatal inclination to "pile tier upon tier of defensive lines "one after the other," he continues, "can lead to nothing but a lukewarm defense. The soldier who, "from his first line position, casts "furtive glances toward the rear and "thinks of nothing but of how he "will succeed in reaching the second "line unharmed—that soldier is already half-defeated."

The implication is that if the soldier has defensive lines behind him he will cast furtive glances backward. "The defender," the writer says, "must never look behind him; "he must stand or fall by his position."

The French at Verdun have contradicted this theory at every point. They had tiers and tiers of defensive lines. They did not cast furtive looks behind them. They did not stand or fall by their first positions. Instead, they yielded ground to receive the impact, and at the same time maintained a defense which as a moral and tactical achievement is without parallel in warfare. The German temperament may require the intoxication of an offensive attitude. The French temperament does not.

Both the German General Staff and the German public were led astray by the initial gains, from the first terrific shock. At the capture of Fort Douaumont the military critic of the Berlin Gazette said: "The "hardest step in conquering a fort-"ress is the first break through the "outer circle of forts. In all the "French and Russian fortresses attacked by us the storming of the "first outer forts has been the hardest part of the whole attack." That was forty-five days ago, and the Germans have yet to take their second outer fort.

The German theory of victory since then has been undergoing a gradual change. At first the fall of Verdun was the single objective, and the first break in the girdle of forts, at Douaumont, was celebrated by breaking out flags in Berlin. Today the idea of victory is in the terrain that is won, amounting to a little more than 100 square miles. "The Germans," writes a correspondent from Great Headquarters, "have forced "back the French line along a front "of forty-three miles, and at some "points to a distance of five miles." But that is very little to show for fifty-five days of terrific battle. The Germans understand only rigid resistance. The French defense was flexible. General VON [illegible] was very wrong about the psychology of the soldier when he happens to be French. Perhaps he knew more about the psychology of the German soldier. Can a German yield without breaking? Has he the spirit of defense, or is he effective only as the aggressor? He has yet to be tried in that way.

CITY VERSUS STATE.

The State budget, as planned and as it will be passed, makes a mockery of the Mayor's program of legislation for lightening the tax burdens of the city. What that means cannot be stated better than in the Mayor's words:

This means that New York City will not secure a share of the stock transfer tax.

It means that the city will not secure a share of the motor vehicle tax.

It means that the city will not secure a share of the new excise tax this year.

It means that the city will not be relieved from paying for the regulatory expenses of the Public Service Commission.

It means that the city will not be relieved from paying for its own normal schools, while it pays two-thirds of all of the expenses of all the normal schools elsewhere in the State.

It means that the city must continue to pay for the maintenance of town highways in up-State villages, while it is denied any share of the State highway system for itself.

It means that instead of securing a substantial reduction in the tax rate of next year, over and above that due to the avoidance of a direct tax, the people of New York City will be compelled to bear for another year an undue share of the burden of the rest of the State in addition to their own burdens.

The State budget includes provisions for expenditures which are as unnecessary this year as last, when there was a deficit. There is a surplus this year, and there is almost the same total in the State budget. A taxpayers' petition from forty counties has been presented to the Senate praying for a reduction in the State budget for State reasons. That is supplemented by the prayer for relief from this city, which is both more weighty and urgent than that from the forty counties. Yet there is no sign that the State budget will be moderated for reasons of either State or city necessities. Nor will the Legislature even attempt to do justice between city and State.

The sole way to avoid results burdensome to the State and disastrous to the city, as the Mayor says, is to bring an overwhelming weight of public sentiment to bear upon the Legislature to reduce the amount of the General Appropriation bill and the proposed special bills to a total that can be carried by the existing or new revenues and yet grant the city its equitable financial relief. This could be done if the Legislature would repeal the iniquitous State aid law, avoid appropriations for local benefit, and exercise economy at all points.

Unless this shall be done the Senate's passage of the Brown bills will stand to the credit of Senators BROWN and WAGNER and the Senators who supported them, but must remain a futile farce so far as the effect upon the affairs of either State or city is concerned.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Princeton's Critics Are Refuted.

By making military instruction a part of its regular curriculum, counting with other studies toward a degree, Princeton has sufficiently answered the disquieting rumors in circulation of late among the uninformed that it, as a university, was antagonistic to adequate national preparation for meeting the possibility of war. In harmonious action, too, with several other colleges, the course of instruction in this highly important subject has now been standardized, a fact which will be of material assistance to the remaining educational institutions that can confidently be expected to join the movement.

Unlike Harvard, Princeton has not as yet decided, and apparently will not for the present decide, to add military drill to theoretic teaching by means of books and lectures, but this will not prevent, and has not prevented, the Princeton students from availing themselves in large numbers of the opportunities offered at the Plattsburg and other camps further to prepare themselves for serving their country in time of need, and perhaps the difference between Princeton's method and the one adopted at Cambridge is not essential. Either will make the young collegians, not soldiers ready for the firing line, indeed, but far enough along in preparation for it to qualify them for a rapid passing from a third to a second and then to a first line of defense. At any rate, men thus trained would not go, in case of a great national emergency, "like cattle led to the shambles," to use the old but expressive phrase to which President HIBBEN resorted in a recent address.

And it is perhaps advantageous that the actual practice in military drill and manoeuvres should be given to the college boys elsewhere than on their own grounds and otherwise than as to a special and separate class. At Plattsburg and similar camps they will gain a desirable sense of solidarity with the rest of their countrymen—a sense which the youth in or just out of a university is rather too prone to lack. As the new course at Princeton will be "elective," not "required," the number of students taking it will be informative and significant for those who have been made more than slightly apprehensive over what has seemed to be the appearance in our colleges of that peace-at-any-price spirit which there is even more obnoxious and alarming than anywhere else.

Confession After Torture.

Two of the young thugs implicated in the Baff murder have now been convicted and in due time will meet the grim fate as thoroughly well deserved by them as it ever could be by anybody. Of their guilt there remains no doubt whatever in any reasonable mind, but in not a few such minds there does linger a feeling that there may have been some truth in the stories of these men as to how their original confessions were extorted by the police and a certain dissatisfaction with convictions based on confessions thus obtained.

For disquietude of that kind, however, there is little more than a colorable excuse. That police inquisitions have been in the past marked and disgraced by applications of torture more or less severe is true. Of course the method was abominable, and under it the innocent probably confessed as often as the guilty. But times have changed, here as elsewhere, and the present Commissioner of Police is a very different man from some of his predecessors. Under him the probability that policemen and detectives to any serious extent work the "third degree" on the prisoners they arrest is of the slightest.

It has been suggested that no confession obtained in private by the police should be accepted in court. There is theoretical support for that contention, and its adoption would probably do no great harm. It would, however, tend to increase the already too great difficulty of convicting criminals—would be of more profit to the guilty than to the innocent. Even as it is the perils of the innocent are vastly exaggerated. Real enough once, those perils have mostly disappeared, and too many of the safeguards once sorely needed by the innocent have come to be effectual only in saving the guilty from punishment.

The sworn testimony of the Baff murderers, it must be remembered, is of no weight whatever, and it is far more likely that they were rehearsing the traditions of their class than that they were recounting personal experiences.

A Strange Way of Thinking.

Two further illustrations of possibilities that seem at present wholly confined to Teutonic minds were given in yesterday's news. One of them came from abroad in the shape of a dispatch quoting a Berlin newspaper as expressing the opinion that "the correct and humane example of our submarine commanders should everywhere be followed." That was astonishing enough, but even more astonishing was it to learn from the accounts of the arraignment of the men arrested here on the charge of putting bombs in ships loading in New York Harbor that one of the prisoners regarded the whole proceeding as "outrageous." The reader of this second narrative had to look twice to convince himself that what Herr WOLFF regarded as "outrageous" was not the placing of the explosives, but the fact that our police had dared to interfere with the activities of a German officer and to arraign him on a criminal charge.

Seemingly he expected our authorities to take his own view of service—any service—rendered to his Fatherland, and he was almost as much surprised as offended that a man should be haled to court for doing what he sincerely believed to be his duty. That in the performance of that duty he broke our laws he may have known, but evidently he considered that of no consequence.

DR. FLEXNER'S NEW SCHOOL.

Would He Train the Eye and Hand and Not the Mind?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As viewed from the altitude of the Litchfield Hills in Connecticut, Dr. Flexner's "modern school" seems about as ridiculous as Mr. Churchill's "mediaeval pedants." Imagine, for instance, a school teacher in one of New York's east side schools taking her class out to study "nature." Whither shall she go? To the Bowery or to Baxter Street? The trees that grow there, the flowers that bloom there, the birds that build their nests there, the insects that fly about the electric lights there, will all give wonderful opportunities for studying "nature." Or shall the several hundred thousand school children make daily excursions to Central Park, where they may pick the flowers, tear the shrubbery to pieces, climb the trees, and overrun the lawns? Perchance Dr. Flexner would have the children report each morning at Bronx Park, where they might study "nature" to their hearts' content.

When the children have learned all they can in the Bowery, or Baxter Street, in Central Park, or Bronx Park, will they then have acquired mental power beyond the ordinary increment of the adolescent period? Will they make more intelligent citizens, business men, doctors, lawyers, or even manual laborers? If the majority of New York's fathers and mothers think so, then by all means let the children get back to "nature."

I feel presumptuous in opposing so eminent an authority as Dr. Flexner. It seems to me, however, that he overlooks that very essential part of man called the mind. If we are going to train the eye, the ear, the hands only, then let a child go to the flowers, the birds, or the workbench, but if we are going to train the mind we must turn to language and literature, to philosophy, mathematics, and science.

Since the time of Pope, at least, "the proper study of mankind is man." Some there be who still believe this true. And where can one best study "man" if not in the literature of all ages? If you say there is no "man" in mathematics, let me ask you if the athlete trains for a supreme event by playing tiddledewinks?

So great a man as Mr. Thomas A. Edison a few years ago maintained that moving pictures would become the great means of education. As well say that a football coach will round his team into championship form by showing them moving pictures of previous games. But Mr. Edison is no trained educator, and so we may readily pardon his enthusiasm for his "talking machine" with its moving picture accompaniment. But what more can we say of Dr. Flexner than that he wants to pose as an iconoclast, or as one who has a chimerical idea that he wants to thrust upon an unsuspecting public?

If you want to know what, from this distant point of view, seems to be the matter with the New York public schools, let me enumerate: (1) Too much politics; (2) Too large and too meddlesome Educational Board; (3) Too many pupils to a teacher; (4) Too many "fads and frills"; (5) Too many non-professional teachers.

All of which is the personal view of one who has been trying to train boys' minds for nearly twenty-seven years.

MEDIAEVAL PEDANT.
Watertown, Conn., April 9, 1916.

A VISION OF THE FLIERS.

In some far land, where spirits dwell,
I saw a shadowy host arise;
Each shone with youth's immortal spell,
And held youth's ardor in his eyes.

In gladness, yet in deep amaze,
On those dim coasts I saw them stand;
Scarce had they learned the larger ways,
Death struck them with so swift a hand!

These, who had opened dreadful doors,
Closed hitherto to man's desire,
And trodden those ethereal floors
Where run the feet of wind and fire—

These, who had long forgotten fear,
And borne the quick heart of the child—
Now, from all earthly fetters clear,
Looked in each other's eyes; and smiled.

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

MR. SHAW'S IRELAND.

Would England Protect the Island, Even If It Were Free?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who know something about Ireland will admit that Mr. Shaw's recent article entitled "Irish Nonsense About Ireland" was appropriate without the quotation marks, though it might as well have been "English Nonsense About Ireland," because it represents, in a large measure, if not the English view, the opinions of the English settler in Ireland, to which class Mr. Shaw by heredity belongs.

He quarrels with those who take exception to English misrule, but the fact is that many Irish object to English rule in any shape, just as this country has done in the past, and no one will deny that it was wise in the decision. Mr. Shaw thinks that no small nation can stand alone with safety and that Ireland would be gobbled up if left to herself; but he forgets that other small countries are quite willing to take the risk. Belgium, of course, is a horrible example, but then it is jammed in between several warring nations, a position which fortunately Ireland can never occupy.

What would Ireland do without England's army and navy? asks Mr. Shaw. In the present circumstance, if Ireland had the luck to be free, she has the utmost security in her geographical situation as well as in the fact that it must always be to England's self-interest to defend Ireland from invasion, whether Ireland is free or not. In such an eventuality it is hoped that England could give more efficient protection than in the case of Belgium. It must be obvious that Ireland would really be safer from invasion if its sons were ready to defend her at home instead of defending her in Gallipoli and in France. The fact is that the Irish suffer too much from the protection of England to acquiesce in its supposed benefits. They pay altogether too dearly for the privilege.

England has been Belgiumizing Ireland for the past sixty years, and one has only to remember the fact of its diminished population as irrefutable evidence. Ireland, with a population of 8,000,000 in 1841, has now a little over 4,000,000. England may not have been responsible for this phenomenon, but at least it occurred under English rule.

Mr. Shaw taunts the Irish with the imputation that they are "the champion mendicants of the world." The answer to this may be found in the Report of the Financial Relations Commission, which showed that Ireland was being horribly overtaxed. We have the word of Lord MacDonnell that the contribution, "tribute" he calls it, of Ireland to England, over and above the cost of administration, has been $1,500,000,000 in the last ninety years. The most horrible fact of the situation is that the cost of administration is preposterously extravagant, as evidenced by the fact that the Lord Lieutenant receives $150,000 per annum for his casual services of administration. No wonder Ireland is the "champion mendicant of the world." "Damn the mere Irish and you will be sure of a job" is the reason why the cost of administration is so excessive.

Mr. Shaw exceeded the limits of credibility when he stated that "Ireland is only a cabbage garden, and a barren one at that" to the least of the States. He has not been in America, so he may be excused for overlooking Arizona, but he can hardly be excused for not knowing something about the exports from Ireland.

Had Mr. Shaw remained in Ireland and been more familiar with its situation it is quite probable his too free pen would have long since landed him in jail, but so long as he continues in England and writes smug platitudes about the recalcitrant Irish he will be safe. He seems to believe that there is a pro-German spirit in Ireland and he is not altogether wrong, but any pro-Germanism is possible only because some Irish believe that German government might be better and could not possibly be worse than English government. They have killed pro-Germanism in Ireland by a crafty "whooping up" of the crimes against Catholics in Belgium, by which campaign they have been aided by the Catholic clergy, who were gullible enough to believe all they read.

Mr. Shaw's most grotesque statement is that the Irish and English are "natural allies." Unfortunately juxtaposition makes no country the natural ally of another, as the present European war clearly proves. Holland will be the next country involved because of its geographical situation, just as the location of Ireland would have kept it out of the war if it had been lucky enough to be a free country, unless, being "the champion mendicant of the world," it begged to be allowed in.

J. D. HACKETT.
New York, April 11, 1916.

Record High Flying.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 5 of your paper this morning, I note where you make the statement that Lloyd Thompson yesterday broke the world's altitude record, flying with a passenger, reaching a height of 13,950 feet. You are evidently unaware that the afternoon before Steve MacGordon, Curtiss Flying School instructor at the school in the vicinity of Newport News, officially reached a height with a passenger of 14,800 feet. The writer happened to have the privilege of being a spectator, and from a layman's point of view should say that this record-breaking flight was made in a most commendable and clean-cut manner, as he returned with his biplane to the exact spot from which he started, under full control, and within an hour and a half of the time he left the ground. In other words, he started, according to my unofficial time, at 2:55 P. M., and landed again at the same spot at 4:25 P. M.

R. J. MAGOR.
New York, April 12, 1916.

Bread for Starving Albania.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A nation is dying of hunger. It is a small, weak nation, and its call for help is unheard among the stronger appeals of its powerful neighbors in their sudden recent sufferings. For three years the country of Albania has been the victim of sword and famine. Now the people are without food. Ten thousand human beings are starving daily.

The women are emaciated; their bones seem about to protrude through the skin. Will you give bread to one famished woman and save for her a child as dear to her as yours is to you?

Give 100 cents to buy flour for Albania. If you have given to other countries until you feel that you can do no more, give 10 cents. A bit of bread from each of the well fed to one of these will feed all.

ALBANIAN RELIEF FUND.
70 Fifth Avenue, New York, April 14, 1916.

The Bomb Plotters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How can we read so calmly and talk so coolly of these treacherous bomb plotters? Do we realise at all adequately what this means? It means that creatures calling themselves men do not scruple to conspire against the social order while living in safety under its protection. It means that these enemies of peace take advantage of neutrality to plan in secret for the destruction of private property and for the slaughter of helpless human beings. Can heartlessness and hideous disregard of every high obligation go further than this? Is there any legal penalty, prospective or possible, commensurate with such desperate depravity?

E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D.
Fordham Hospital, April 13, 1916.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AT THE CAPITOL.

General Wingate Denies That There Is a Lobby and Attacks the Plan for a New Volunteer Force.

By GENERAL GEORGE W. WINGATE.

New York, April 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust that I may be permitted to register a protest against the use of the words "lobby" and "lobbyist," which are now being so freely applied to the officers and members of the National Guard in respect to their action in communicating to Congress their opinions as to what military legislation is best fitted to insure the protection of the country. These expressions are opprobrious words, implying secret and sinister activities, and are used in connection with statements which emphasize that what the Guard has been doing is something which is sneaking and wrongful.

I have been familiar with the Guard for over fifty years. I think that I know it thoroughly, and also know the character of the men who belong to it. I cannot but believe that the great majority of those who criticise, it as they do do not stop to consider the facts of the situation.

The Guard today is by Federal law made a part of the army, and constitutes the second line of national defense. It has been made this almost entirely through its own demands continuously exerted through a series of years, for the purpose of enabling it to become an efficient military organization which would be ready at all times to respond to a call from the President. Its officers and members not only give their time gratuitously, but are required to annually spend a large sum for necessary expenses. The officers in particular provide their own uniforms and other equipment. The cavalry and field artillery purchase their own horses.

There is undoubtedly a difference in efficiency between the National Guard of different States. In some of the smaller and agricultural States which have little occasion for the services of a Guard, very small appropriations are made for it, and it consequently is not in as good condition as the country requires. But in most of the larger States the average National Guard regiment is fully as good as was the case with the average volunteer regiment in the civil war. In fact, it is better in that its officers and men understand sanitation and know how to shoot, both of which were unknown in the '60s. The Guard is organized, uniformed, and equipped, and the armories in which it is housed alone represent an expenditure of many millions. It numbers 120,000, of which at least 90,000 are fairly efficient. It has made wonderful progress since the Spanish War, and is continuing to do so.

The proposition presented to Congress is practically to throw this whole organization aside, and to install a new volunteer organization which is to be composed of detached companies formed in the different States, which will be without regimental organization and officers except such as may be temporarily detailed from the regular army, (which, by the way, has not got them to spare.) These companies are to drill thirty days in each year, and then, apparently, retire for eleven months into innocuous desuetude, without home or place to drill, permanent organization, without meeting their officers, and, therefore, necessarily without cohesion or esprit de corps. In fact, the resemblance between such a force and the much decried militia of 1812 is quite marked.

Yet because the National Guard has presumed to state to its representatives in Congress that it objects to this, and to submit its ideas on a subject upon which it has more practical experience than any one else, its officers and members are called "lobbyists," working dishonorably and in secret, to accomplish their own selfish ends.

This statement is preposterous. The experience of the officers of the Guard, who, without thought of personal benefit, have labored for many years to build it up and who have in so doing learned what can and cannot be done to procure enlistments in time of peace, is not only that the proposed scheme is impracticable, but that advocated, as it is, by the regular army, it will result in building up an organization which, although failing itself, will have a most harmful effect upon the Guard.

As far as secrecy is concerned, it would be safe to say that the National Guard of this and other States have for many months been openly expressing their views in respect to this subject in their State and national conventions, and have publicly argued their cause before the committees of Congress.

As to their being actuated by selfish purposes, I do not hesitate to assert that the names and records, as citizens and business men, of those representatives of the National Guard Association who have been in Washington to express its sentiments on this subject are fully equal to those of the representatives of the different organizations who are advocating the substitution of the Continental Army for the National Guard.

What is wrong in the action of either Congress represents the people of the United States. In all matters in which any considerable class of the people are represented leagues for and on behalf of them have always been formed to present the views of their members to their Congressional representatives. To enable them to do this, such leagues are necessarily supplied by those whom they represent with funds and usually with forces of trained employes skilled in distributing information and influencing public and Congressional opinion.

All that the National Guard has done in this matter is much less than the campaign that has been made by its opponents. It has been represented in the open by men whose character is above reproach, and has relied on their efforts to convince the good judgment and common sense of Congress that the reasons for the views it entertains are substantial and merit consideration.

In reply to the worn-out statements as to the failure of the militia in the war of 1812, it is sufficient to say that the National Guard of today is as different from the militia of that day as a full-grown man is from a child in arms. Perhaps in this connection it might be well to call attention to the fact that, although the National Guard of 1861 was greatly inferior to the Guard of the present day in everything which makes a soldier, yet it was the Guard of 1861 that saved the capital at Washington, enabled the North to hold its own until a volunteer army could be organized, furnished the great majority of the officers of that army, and in 1863 held back the Confederate invaders from crossing the Susquehanna at Harrisburg until the Army of the Potomac could get to Gettysburg, and thereby saved Philadelphia and probably New York, and that at the present day, beyond the Coast Artillery who man our forts, it is the only uniformed and disciplined organization that the country can turn to for national defense, outside the handful of regulars who are over or along the Mexican border.

GEORGE W. WINGATE.

THE TEACHERS' STAND.

Why They Do Not Favor the Lockwood-Ellenbogen Pension Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One evening last week I read in your paper some of the reasons why the teachers are not in favor of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen Pension bill. I have heard many teachers give these reasons:

First—None of us is familiar with the contents of the bill, as we have never had an opportunity to read it.

Second—When we attended meetings and wished to express our dissent to the statements made by the speaker, we were refused the opportunity to do so.

Third—It was explained to us that it was necessary to deduct almost twice as much from the salary of the woman teacher as from that of the man teacher, which we consider rank injustice and refuse to submit to.

Fourth—The gross injustice of permitting Principals and high-salaried people, who have never paid more than 1 per cent. of their salaries into the fund, to retire within the year on pensions ranging from $1,750 a year up, while the grade teachers who receive a salary of $1,500 and have already paid in 1 per cent. of their salaries for ten years must pay into the fund 3 per cent. of their salaries for twenty-five years more before they can retire on $750 a year.

In justice to the teachers, no bill should be passed by the Legislature until every teacher be given an opportunity to read the bill and decide, without being influenced, whether or not that bill is for the good of the teachers.

ELIZABETH C. MERSEREAU.
New York, April 13, 1916.

Public Employes' Insurance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest for public employes to know that the bill to amend the workmen's compensation law and make its provisions applicable to them has been amended to read as follows, the words after "gain" being new matter:

"Employment" includes employment only in a trade, business, or occupation carried on by the employer for pecuniary gain, except where the employer and his employes have, by their joint election, elected to become subject to the provisions of this chapter as provided in Section 2.

As proposed in the second section, any employer, including the State and a municipal corporation or other political subdivision thereof, not carrying on one of the hazardous employments enumerated in the section, or, who, carrying on one of such employments, has in his employ an employe not included within the term "employe" as defined by Section 3, and the employes of any such employer may, by their joint election, elect to become subject to the provisions of the chapter. The employer must post notices and file a statement of his election to be under the law, and any employe in the service of any such employer is to be deemed to have accepted the provisions of the compensation law unless he elects, by notice to his employer, not to be subject to the law.

HENRY W. ODION.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12, 1916.

A Letter from The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it is a most pleasing system you have of acknowledging a communication not solicited. It is a great thing to receive one of your letters with THE NEW YORK TIMES printed on the corner of the envelope. It impresses the colored boys of the elevator service and the other residents in your apartment house with your importance. You are in close touch with a powerful, influential newspaper, and, indeed, you may be a member of the press yourself as far as they know. Thank you and I wish you to know my sentiments on the subject.

A. M. K.
New York, April 11, 1916.

THE ORIGIN OF 'BOCHE.'

More Interesting Theories of the Frenchman's Name for the German.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Lancaster in his recent letter calls attention to another explanation (Suran's) of the origin of Boche, namely, that it is derived from Alboche. The weakness of this theory seems to me to consist in the fact that Boche existed as a common noun meaning "mauvais sujet" before it was applied to the Germans. I am aware that Suran puts aside this word as of no influence. It is, however, improbable that, inasmuch as the word Boche already existed with its peculiar meaning, Alboche could have been derived from Allemand, with no thought of the word Boche. This is the idea expressed in my first letter to THE TIMES (see also Selinau's recent book, "L'Argot des Tranchees.") It is quite possible that the cult of Boche as a proper noun arose after the confusion of Boche and Allemand had produced Alboche; this has been neither proved nor disproved. I have no theory of my own in this matter and merely wish to have light shed on the origin of a curious word.

DOUGLAS L. BUFFUM.
Princeton, N. J., April 10, 1916.

Before 1870.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the derivations for Boche and Alboche, some early uses of the words may be interesting. In the Figaro for Dec. 7, 1914, Mme. D—— writes:

As far as I can remember, that is to say, eight years, about, before the war of 1870, I recall that at Metz, which was always unhospitable to the Germans, they were called "Alboches" through execration for their language and "Tete de boches" on account of their stupidity.

In an article signed Remi, in the Figaro for Dec. 10, 1914, the following passage occurs:

My colleague, M. Renaudet, writes me that in 1868, at the lycee of Tours, when he was a pupil, the English professor called impetuously "tetes d'Alboches" the dullards who were the most rebellious to his teaching.

This agrees with Mr. Lancaster's statement that Alboche is older than Bo

MACKAYE EXPLAINS MASQUE TO CHORUS

Like an Author's Reading to a Cast Is the First Shakespeare Ensemble.

600 CATCH THE SPIRIT

Rehearsals to Begin at Once of Great Throngs for Celebration in Stadium Next Month.

Five or six hundred of those who are going to take part in the Shakespeare Celebration at the City College Stadium went last night to the Stuyvesant High School, First Avenue and Fifteenth Street, to find out what it was all about. They had been recruited already as Egyptians, Greeks, Germans, or English, but they had not been told how their parts were to fit into the general celebration or what was the idea behind the movement.

So Percy MacKaye and the rest of those responsible for the festival explained everything to them last night in much the same way as a play is read over by the author to the cast.

"I wish we were all sitting around a table together," said Mr. MacKaye as he looked over the High School Auditorium, but before the evening was over something of the spirit of such a play-reading came out.

As Richard Ordynski explained for himself and Joseph Urban how the Stadium was to be arranged for the celebration; as Arthur Farwell, the musical director, played over some of the music he has written, and as Mrs. Grace Jenkins Anderson put on half a dozen of the old English dances which will form part of the interludes, the audience caught the civic spirit which Miss Mary Porter Beegle told them it was the hope of the committee to bring out.

Mr. MacKaye described the general plot of "Caliban by the Yellow Sands," as his masque is called. Caliban he takes where Shakespeare left him in "The Tempest." He is half a brute, but he is, after all, a suffering, groping piece of humanity. With all kinds of backslidings he tries to attain the level of Prospero, and the Masque and Interludes will show his progress.

The Progress of Caliban.

"In the world today," said Mr. MacKaye, growing a little serious, "we need the art of co-operation. If it were not for co-operation we should not stand where we do. But where is the art of co-operation better taught than in the art of the theatre? You go to the theatre to have good fun, and I hope you will have a jolly time before you get through with this celebration."

The Prologue, the three acts, and the Epilogue of the Masque, explained Mr. MacKaye, will each of them have something to do with the progress of Caliban, and Prospero will summon Ariel to show in the Interludes the theatre at different periods such as the Egyptian, the Greek, the Roman; the Germanic, French, and Spanish, and the English.

As Mr. Ordinsky showed a plan of the stadium with its seats for 18,000 spectators, with its great circle where the Interludes will be performed and the double stage—an inner one for episodes from Shakespeare's own plays, and the outer one for the Masque—he urged on the crowd before him that each player even in the throngs of the Interludes had his special part to perform.

"In the Greek scene," he said, "Pericles and Aspasia are watching a play by Sophocles. Outside the roar of the crowd is heard rising gradually till we can hear cries of 'Pericles.' A messenger comes running in for Pericles, and the shouts grow more insistent. It will all depend on the individuals in the crowd how they make way for the messenger and gaze at the dispatch he carries 'how that scene goes off.'"

The boys and girls in the audience were growing thoroughly interested. They laughed as Garnet Holme, the Director of the Interludes, warned them of his power.

"Be courteous to me," he said. "On me depends all your future career. I can make you ladies or peasants, sweeps or milkmaids."

The Music and Dances.

They applauded vigorously the snatches of Mr. Farwell's music. He told them what he meant by it. In a lyric, he said two notes were supposed to be "bow-wow," the honest watchdog's bark; as an air from the scene of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" was given, he explained how he aimed at a simple melody with the rich harmonies suited to modern ears, and he told them how he had contrasted musically the characters of Prospero and Setebos, the primitive god.

A girl appeared garbed in a gown of checker pattern of white and black, with draperies of scarlet flowing from her tiara-crowned head. She was a lady of the Court of the Emperor Caligula, and Mr. MacKaye pointed out that in designing it Robert Edmond Jones had had to bear in mind the scale on which the interludes were to be staged and the needs of great distances.

A laugh went up at the smock of a country Hodge from the English interlude, but it was realized as another performer came on in a dull yellow cloth with long golden streamers flowing behind how gorgeous will be the Field of the Cloth of Gold, when 130 men and women picture it.

Louis Koemmenich, the musical director, bespoke full attendances at the rehearsals of the choruses which are to take place weekly at the High School of Commerce, and then Mrs. Anderson and Miss Beiderhase, with a picked few, showed what dances will be performed. They were old English dances, with such quaint names as "Getting Peascods," "The Black Nag," and "If All the World Were Paper." But best of all was "Bo-Peep," with the maidens gazing coyly over their shoulders as their lovers crept up behind, and it carried the house off its feet.

One or two Morris dances were led by Miss Mary Van Aist Smith. They were curiously fantastic, and when the thirty-two male dancers are recruited will have a very quaint effect.

DADY LOSES HIS FIGHT.

D. Harry Ralston Beats His Candidate for District Leader.

The Republican Committeemen for the First Assembly District of Kings County, selected at the recent primaries, met last night to elect the executive member. Henry P. Erwin, who had the support of Michael J. Dady; Alexander M. White, and D. Harry Ralston were the candidates.

The first six ballots resulted in a deadlock, and a recess of ten minutes was taken. When the committeemen got together again White asked that those who had voted for him, transfer their support to Ralston. On the seventh ballot Ralston was elected, getting 32 votes, against 27 for Erwin and 1 for White.

Paquita Madriguera Plays.

Paquita Madriguera, a young Spanish girl, who was a pupil and protegée of the late Enrique Granados, gave a piano recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. She played Busoni's arrangement of a Prelude and Fugue by Bach; Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 81; a group of compositions of her own; and numbers by Mendelssohn, Granados, Chopin, and Liszt. Miss Madriguera is put forward as an "infant prodigy," more or less, by those in charge of her destinies, and this is, perhaps, not altogether fortunate, for there was a certain individuality and worth about her playing which lift her out of the class of youngsters who have precociously acquired a good technique and are generally not to be taken at all seriously otherwise.

HAT SHOP FOR WAR RELIEF.

Prominent Women to Sell Latest Models for French Orphans.

Prominent women are to open a hat shop for two days, beginning next Tuesday, and closing Wednesday night, in aid of the war orphans of France. The money taken in is to be turned over to the New York Committee of the Orphelinat des Armes. Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton will have general charge of the shop and will be assisted as saleswomen by Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; Mrs. James W. Markoe, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. Austen Cray, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, and the Misses Edith Wetmore, Janetta Alexander, and Sarah Schuyler Butler.

The shop will open at 10 A. M. on Tuesday at 725 Fifth Avenue. The hats offered will be the latest models and creations of leading milliners and many of them came direct from Paris. Miss Luisita A. Leland is the Chairman, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Vice Chairman, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson is the Treasurer of the New York committee who will receive the funds.

INDIA LIFE AT COLUMBIA.

Ratan Devi in an Entertainment at Philosophy Hall Tonight.

The Columbia University Chapter of the Corda Fretres Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs will give an entertainment in Philosophy Hall tonight at which the music, literature, and life of India will be discussed. Ratan Devi will give a program of Indian music, and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy will talk on the subject of the music of India. Basanta Koomar Roy, an intimate friend of Rabindranath Tagore, and who has written a book, recently published, on the life of Tagore, will give some intimate glimpses of the poet. Dr. Suchet Singh, a member of one of the Royal families of Punjab, will be another speaker.

There are twelve students from India at Columbia, two of them young women. Some of these will have a place on the program. Twenty-five nations are represented in the membership of the club.

Hosts at Theatre Party and Dance.

J. Theus Munds and Maury H. B. Paul gave a theatre party last evening, followed by a supper and dancing in the small ballroom at Sherry's. Mrs. Eleanor V. Paul and Mrs. Robert Grigg Reese chaperoned the party, which included the Misses Constance Peabody, Marion Tiffany, Florence Gilbert, Caryl Hackstaff, Maud Kahn; Katharine Dahlgren, Muriel Oakes, Ina Kissel, Mildred and Elise Rice, Helen Geer, Madeleine Dahlgren, Mary I. Francke, Elizabeth Kirlin, Olivia Sturtevant Erdman, Edith Williams, and Esther H. Jean Bochman of Philadelphia; also Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall, Dr. Robert G. Reese, Dunbar Adams, Rush Estee, W. T. Jerome, Jr., Charles Potter, Harry Renkorf, Hennen Le Gendre, Geoffrey Taylor, Sidney Dillon Ripley, John Murray Forbes, Jr., Charles McA. Pyle and L. A. Coffin, Jr.

Talks to Children of Fairies.

The Assembly Room of the Women's University Club was filled yesterday afternoon to hear Dugald Stewart Walker talk about "Fauns, Fairies, and other Pleasant Creatures," a talk illustrated with word pictures as well as paintings, for the benefit of the Music School Settlement for Colored People. He made a hit with the children, with gifts of trifles, including a little presentation speech about each trifle and its recipient. Among those interested in the entertainment were Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Lindley H. Chapin, Mrs. R. Osgood Mason, Mrs. F. Kingsbury Curtis, Mrs. Ripley R. Hitchcock, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson.

Benefit for City Federation Hotel.

The City Federation of Women's Clubs gave a card party yesterday afternoon at the Hotel McAlpin for the benefit of the building fund of the City Federation Hotel for Working Girls. All the federated clubs are interested in raising funds for a larger building, so as to accommodate more girls, as the present quarters have proved inadequate. Small wageearners have been enabled to have comfortable rooms with good food and homelike surroundings at the hotel at 462 West Twenty-second Street, and the price of board remains the same as when the house was opened, $3.50 and $4 per week.

Miss Janet Richards Lectures.

Miss Janet Richards gave a lecture on "The Vital Question of the Hour" at the Plaza Hotel yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Viviscection Investigation League and under the patronage of Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Frank R. Sturgis, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Charles F. Hoffman, and Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Mrs. G. A. Thompson is Hostess.

Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson (Miss May Van Alen) gave a luncheon yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton. Her guests included Mrs. W. V. B. Hoffman, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Cyril P. Dugmore, Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. John Aspegren, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, and Mrs. Arthur G. Glasgow.

Today's Receptions.

Several receptions will take place this afternoon. Mr., and Mrs. Joel Nott Allen are to give a reception at their new home, 550 Park Avenue, to which they recently removed from the Sherwood, and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Tartoue will also give a reception, at 6 East Forty-sixth Street, from 4 until 7 o'clock.

Miss De Long to Wed C. I. Kellogg.

At a bridge party at her home yesterday the announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Sara De Long, daughter of Julius De Long of 1,100 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, to Carll Irving Kellogg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Kellogg of Washington. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Paul were:

John H. Acheson, Sir Charles Allom, T. Balmer, W. C. Bartlett, Miss L. M. Baynham, Mrs. R. Beck, Miss Sybil A. W. Bourne, E. R. Bowen, H. A. Burnett, H. D. Burrell, Dr. A. Campbell, C. P. Chainey, Irwin Chase, David Cook, Harold R. Cox, Miss C. P. Cox, Miss Edith Davie, Frank C. Dodd, Mrs. M. Durant, George Fisher, Miss M. O. Flack, R. Flavelle, G. E. Foley, Mme. C. Fortin, James French, Miss Frances Godby, Jr. W. Greene, Miss Hilary Gurney, R. F. Hammond, R. M. Hawley, Mrs. M. E. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton-Johnson, Ernest Hollings, Mrs. M. F. Hope, Miss Jane Houston, A. R. Hunt, E. H. Huxley, S. Innes, Miss Mary King, Mrs. S. Lightowler, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Linden, Miss Helen Mack, Walter Mather, George C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moorhouse, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Mosley, R. North, George E. Oxley, Thomas Paul, Horace G. Reed, Miss B. M. Fym, F. Phillips, the Rev. J. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rutherford, Miss Kathleen Rutherford, L. O. Rutherford, Miss May Seymour, Miss L. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph T. Warwick, Walter J. Webb, A. R. Wheeler, and R. Wilkinson.

Tourists for Panama and Cuba.

Among the passengers sailing today for Havana and Colon on the Metapan are:

Robert J. Boyd, F. H. Phillips, A. S. Adair, F. T. Mathison, J. Ralph Bailey, Mrs. E. V. Trott, J. F. Packard, W. J. Ferris, E. H. Wands, C. W. Clark, Edward W. Walton, C. M. Dayton, Miss Gladwin, Mrs. F. Gallup, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bataille, Walter Martin, Lieutenant J. W. Lyon, Miss Mary McNamara, L. Rose, and D. Copeland.

HAVANA, (Havana,)—H. C. Bunn, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Cozzens, Miss Louise Cozzens, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stevens, Mrs. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dewey, Jose Garcia, and Juan Carbo.

WOMEN SOLDIERS VOTE FOR TROUSERS

More Than 200 Members of Defense League Take Action After Long Debate.

MISS HIGGINS'S PLEA WINS

Appeals for "Age of New Woman" and Asks Recruits to Get Rid of Dresses.

More than 200 members of the American Woman's League for Self-Defense when they finished their weekly drill in the Ninth Regiment Armory last night and took a vote on the style of uniform they intend to wear as loyal and serviceable soldiers came out in favor of trousers.

Before the final vote could be counted there was a long and arduous discussion in which woman's fighting spirit demonstrated itself beyond a shadow of a doubt. On the question of dress their fighting blood was up, and remained up until after 11 o'clock. It seemed every one present had a separate and distinct idea of what she ought to wear and who the tailor ought to be.

Mrs. General J. Hungerford Millbank, who took a leading part in the discussion, even insisted that she did not care what kind of a uniform the other person wore, so long as she was allowed to wear what suited her own individual taste. In substance, she tried to convince her associates that their uniforms need not necessarily be uniform. She concluded with an objection to breeches, because such an apparel without a skirt, might be unpleasant to the contemplating gaze of "husbands and sweethearts."

By bringing the question of modesty into the issue, however, she merely stirred up the resentment of the "new womanhood" movement as personified by Miss Anna Higgins, who not only advocated breeches and leggings, with the supplement of a long coat, but defied any sane and really intelligent person to prove such a costume immodest.

"This is the age of the new woman," shouted Miss Higgins. "Get rid of your dresses. Dresses have been the curse and the burden of women. Dresses belong to the woman of the last generation. But this is a movement for a new generation and a new woman. Come forward and show that you have the courage to be a new woman.

"Think no longer of husbands and sweethearts. Think about ditches and barb fences. Think of the work you will have to do when your husbands and sweethearts go to the front. You will have to remain behind to guard your home against marauders and when they come you will have to pepper them down. It will be a man's work and you can't do a man's work in dresses. Don't be ashamed of your arms and legs. Get acquainted with them. You are far more immodest in evening clothes than you would be in breeches."

Miss Higgins, who wore a riding habit cast off her coat and gave a practical exhibition of what a woman could do in breeches. Before many moments she convinced all the women present that she lost nothing in modesty, but gained much in grace and rapidity by wearing breeches instead of a dress. Following her demonstration a vote was taken, and the breeches won by an overwhelming majority. Among the women who spoke in favor of breeches was Miss Ida Vera Simonton, the African explorer.

REINALD WERRENRATH SINGS

Young Baritone Has a Fine Quality of Tone and a Finished Style.

Reinald Werrenrath, a young American baritone who is a product of this country's teaching, and who has made successive appearances here in which the growth of his artistic stature was to be observed, gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall last night in which he reached a new level and made it plain that he is now to be taken as a singer of the first rank.

His program consisted of a group of Italian airs, for the most part well known; a group of songs in German by Schumann, Grieg, and Wolf; songs in French by Aubert and Faure, with "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Herodiade," and a concluding group in English, which consisted of songs by F. Morris Class and Stanley R. Avery, with three old Irish airs arranged by William Arms Fisher.

In this program Mr. Werrenrath's work was notable both for his beautiful singing and for the attributes which go to make up a finished style in song singing. The fine quality of tone, the notably good legato of his style, the breadth and continence of his phrasing, all marked off his singing of the Italian music from the ordinary. In later songs he displayed a vivid but never unrestrained sense of the dramatic, great delicacy of nuance and admirable vitality and variety of effects. It was singing such as is heard only once in a good while, even in such a busy season as the one that is now rapidly drawing to a close.

The splendid accompaniments of Richard Epstein had their share in the deep impression the recital made.

LUKEWARM TO PENSION BILL

Teachers Seem to Have Decided to Wait Another Year.

The Federation of Teachers' Association issued a statement yesterday which seemed to indicate that it might withdraw from its campaign for the Teachers' Pension bill. It says that members of the City Pension Commission are seriously considering whether the time is ripe for establishing a scientifically sound retirement fund for teachers, and whether all legislation looking to the reorganization of the teachers' bankrupt pension fund should not go over until 1917.

It is said that the opposition on the part of a number of the teachers has proved more persistent than the framers of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill anticipated. Now that the Civil Service Reform Association has declared against the bill the advocates of the measure are inclined to think that there must be a year's campaign of education before the merits of the compromise pension bill are appreciated.

LIEUT. HENRY IS KILLED.

Son of Former Miss Lewisohn of New York Died at Loos.

LONDON, April 14.—Lieutenant Cyril Henry, son of Sir Charles Henry, was killed in the battle of Loos.

Hitherto he has been reported wounded and missing. His mother was Julia Lewisohn of New York.

Boy Breaks $1,000 Window.

Henry Neu, 16 years old, was arrested last night on the charge of throwing a stone through a thousand-dollar stained-glass window in the Temple Ansche Chesed at Seventh Avenue and 114th Street. The arrest was made by Rudolph Nass, the caretaker, who was inside when the stone crashed through the window and ran out and saw Neu running away. In Night Court Magistrate Simms said that breaking such a window was a felony and remanded the boy to be charged with malicious mischief.

BACKS MITCHEL'S PROTEST.

Tax Reduction Committee Urges Legislative Economy.

A nonpartisan committee, backing up the city administration's protest against legislation unfriendly to the city, yesterday issued a statement urging the Legislature to reduce the appropriations called for by the General Appropriation bill just introduced. The committee declared that the present program of the Legislature, as reflected in this bill, threatened to defeat all attempts to obtain relief for the taxpayers of New York City.

Those who issued the statement were Alfred E. Marling, Chairman of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests; Isaac N. Seligman, William Hamlin Childs, E. H. Outerbridge, George Gordon Battle, Cyrus C. Miller, Peter J. Brady of the Allied Printing Trades Council; Frank Bailey, Vice President Title Guarantee & Trust Company; William Fellowes Morgan, Jesse Isidor Straus, Adolph Lewisohn, Herbert F. Gunnison, Jacob C. Klinck, Edward C. Blum of Abraham & Straus; Laurence McGuire, President of the New York Board of Real Estate Brokers; C. G. M. Thomas, President of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, and other citizens constituting the Tax Reduction Committee of the City of New York.

The statement said in part:

"Extravagance at Albany threatens to defeat all attempts at tax reduction in this city. The Appropriation bill just introduced in the Legislature is so large that, if it is passed in its present form, it means the end of New York City's hopes for lower taxes.

"Every citizen of New York City, whatever his political affiliations, owes it to himself and to his fellow-citizens to protest at once to the leaders in the Legislature and ask them to modify the present appropriation plan. If the bill now under discussion goes through it will stamp the present Legislature as one that neither economizes itself nor permits New York City to economize."

MAYOR'S NAME HISSED.

Staten Island Bankers Lead Protest Against Disposal Plant.

Mayor Mitchel's name was hissed by several hundred Staten Islanders at a mass meeting held in the German Club Rooms in Stapleton last night to protest against the establishing of a garbage destruction plant on Staten Island. When Edward C. Bridgeman, President of the Staten Island Savings Bank, declared that Mayor Mitchel was a knave and Controller Prendergast his partner in knavery the crowd cheered.

The meeting was advertised by dodgers, which were distributed by prominent Staten Island bankers, including Charles A. Bruns, President of the Stapleton National Bank; L. C. Hall, cashier of the Staten Island Savings Bank; Anning Prall, Director of the Port Richmond National Bank; William K. Weich, President of the Richmond County Trust Company and Director of the Staten Island Savings Bank, and Louis Dreyfuss, chemical engineer and Director of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce.

They met all the trains and ferries from 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 7 last night to hand out the dodgers.

William Wirt Mills presided at the meeting. Mr. Bridgeman, who was the first speaker, said: "I have heard it said of the Mayor that he was either a fool or a knave. I have looked up the dictionary definitions of these two terms and I have concluded that the Mayor is not a fool, so I have no brains."

It was denied at the meeting that the United States Disposal Company on Barren Island was responsible for the opposition to placing the plant on Staten Island.

NEW HAVEN LIFTS EMBARGO.

But Many Restrictions on Traffic Are Still in Effect.

The freight embargo on the New Haven Railroad was lifted last night except as far as export freight was concerned. In a few instances it remains in effect for special reasons. Thus, Naugatuck, Waterbury, Torrington, Bristol, New Britain, and Hartford have not cleared up their yards fully enough to permit the unimpeded transportation of goods to them, and restrictions have still to be kept in force against cotton, consigned to Fall River and Watuppa, and a few individual firms which have permitted their freight to accumulate beyond their ability to unload. The embargo on bituminous and anthracite coal, lumber, and cement was also lifted last night, only sufficiently to cover one-third of the average daily receipts from connecting lines during April last year.

The weather, according to Boyd Berry of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association, has had a good deal to do with the modification of the embargo. It has permitted the trucking in the streets to be carried on very much more expeditiously than a month ago and the accumulations of freight at the piers have been substantially reduced. It has also increased the efficiency of the lighterage service on the rivers around Manhattan. A great deal of the freight trouble had been caused by the inadequacy of the lighterage equipment of the railroads. Now that it can be used more efficiently that inadequacy is of course reduced.

MARRIED BY CONTRACT.

Judge, Assured Bride Knows Her Mind, Performs the Ceremony.

Robert Leopold Wolf, 21 years old, and Miss Anne Page, 23 years old, of Brookline, Mass., were married by contract on Saturday last by Judge La Fetra of the City Court. Mr. Wolf is a graduate of Harvard University. He is the son of L. J. Wolf of Cleveland, O. His bride was a student at Bryn Mawr, and later graduated from Radcliffe College. She is the daughter of George Page.

The parents of the bride attended the ceremony, but before proceeding with it Judge La Fetra telephoned the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension and an uncle of the bride, to learn whether the young woman had correctly described herself. Mr. Grant said she was all right, a girl who knew her mind, and quite capable of taking care of herself.

The contract was filed with County Clerk Schneider yesterday. It read:

"The contract parties promise to faithfully perform to the community all the duties and obligations of marriage necessary to the community's welfare."

ARMY CAPTAIN DISMISSED.

President Approves Finding of Court-Martial in Fulton Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Captain James E. Fulton, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., who was recently tried by a court-martial at the Panama Canal Zone, on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the Sixty-first Article of war," with four specifications alleging the violation of a pledge given March 10, 1915, to abstain from the use of alcoholic liquor, was found guilty by the court and sentenced to be dismissed. The sentence has been approved by the President, and Captain Fulton ceases to be an officer of the army tomorrow.

Captain Fulton was born in Virginia. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the Artillery Corps, Jan. 24, 1902. He was promoted to a First Lieutenant in 1907, and four years later was made a Captain.

Lady Wernher Aids Red Cross.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 14.—At today's session of the Red Cross sale at Christie's, Lady Wernher bid $3,250 for a Toft ware dish, which she later put up again for auction and rebought for $3,000. Thus one article enriched the fund by $6,250. The National Collection is also a gainer, for Lady Wernher presented the dish to the British Museum.

THEATRE ELEVATOR DROPS FOUR STORIES

Twelve Persons in Car at the New Amsterdam Shot to Basement When Cable Breaks.

ONE "FOLLIES" GIRL FAINTS

Roof Actors Trudge Many Flights, and Will Rogers Reaches Stage All Out of Breath.

The stage elevator that carries the actors from the stage at the New Amsterdam Theatre to the dressing rooms on the floors above fell from the third floor to the basement when crowded with passengers after the performance of "King Henry VIII," shortly before last midnight. There were twelve passengers, including Harry McLaughlin, the operator, in the car, and none received a scratch. That was due to the fact that the elevator was equipped with air cushions, which broke the force of the fall when the car reached the basement.

While no one was injured, the accident was not without casualties. Margery Cassidy, a member of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" Company, was standing at the elevator door on the first floor. Miss Cassidy had just rung the bell and was waiting for the car to descend, when there was a deafening clatter up the shaft, and the car, full of people, shot by her on its way to the bottom of the shaft. Miss Cassidy promptly fainted, but she was able to go on in the midnight revue when the time came.

The New Amsterdam dressing rooms are used by the players appearing in Sir Herbert Tree's production of "King Henry VIII" and by the members of the Ziegfeld company as well. The passengers in the car were three young women of the former company and eight boys, all on their way out of the theatre from the upper dressing rooms. The boys are supernumeraries in the coronation scene that brings the Shakespearean production to a close.

Two stalwart policemen whom the accident brought to the scene threw off their coats and dashed toward the basement, fully expecting to have to use axes to release the injured, only to be met by the gang of youngsters coming up the steps grinning over the thrill of their exciting ride.

The parting of the main weight cable was responsible for the accident. The noise of the broken strands as they hit the sides of the shaft brought the players running from their dressing rooms, and until it was learned that no one was hurt there was great excitement back stage. An ambulance was called before it was learned that it was not needed.

The dressing rooms are widely separated from the auditorium, and no one in front of the curtain knew anything had happened. Late arrivals among the actors of the Ziegfeld show had to climb the countless flights to the roof. This so exhausted Will Rogers that he didn't have time to think up more than a dozen new gags in the five minutes that remained before he went on.

$535 FOR PEPYS DIARY.

Library of John W. Barrow and Other Rare Books Net $21,272.

The sale of the library of the late John W. Barrow of New York and rare books from other consignors was held at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The catalogue numbers and prices of the more important items with their purchasers were as follows:

198—Ackerman's "Repository of Arts," complete set, London, 1809-28; Gabriel Wels..... $345

207—C. J. Apperley's "The Life of a Sportsman," with illustrations by Aiken, first edition, 1842; George D. Smith..... 220

209—Fine set of the "Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette," London, 1822-1828; Gabriel Wels..... 335

215—Set of first editions of Jane Austen's works; Henry Malkan..... 290

240—"The Fancy, or True Sportsman's Guide," two volumes, London, 1831-50, first edition; Gabriel Wels..... 210

263—Autograph edition of Mark Twain's writings; Gabriel Wels..... 225

303—Extra-illustrated "Life of Dickens," by John Forster, in binding by Riviere; Gabriel Wels..... 285

314—Pierce Egan's Pinlah the Elder's "Adventures of Tom, Jerry, and Logic," with illustrations by Robert Cruikshank, first edition; Gabriel Wels..... 230

366—"A New and Further Narrative of the State of New England," folio, London, 1676, in binding by Riviere; Frank H. Dodd..... 285

375—First editions of John Keats's "Poems," "Endymion," and "Lauria Isabella, the Eve of St. Agnes and Other Poems;" Gabriel Wels..... 225

388—Collected set of W. H. Lang's works, in binding, by Zachsdorf; R. A. Springs..... 205

394—Eight original drawings in color by John Leech; E. Weyba..... 210

404—"A History of Miniature Art," by J. L. Propert, with nine miniatures painted on ivory by Miss Currie after Sir Joshue Reynolds; H. G. Harris.. 270

416—Extra illustrated copy of W. M. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon;" Gabriel Wels..... 240

417—Collection of 28 autograph letters, signed by Horatio Nelson, in binding by Zuchusdorf; bought on order..... 230

423—"Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys," large paper copy, binding by Riviere; Gabriel Wels..... 335

445—A set of the first editions of Scott's Waverley Novels; Charles Scribner's Sons..... 510

506—First edition of Christmas books by W. M. Thackeray; George D. Smith..... $17.50

523—Works of G. J. Whyte-Melville, limited edition; Gabriel Wels..... 350

The grand total was $21,272.05.

$20,000 LOOT UNDER BEDS.

Police Find Stolen Jewelry in Duboff's Apartment.

Detectives Downing, Dowd, and Asip of the Sixth Branch Bureau of Brooklyn last night visited the jewelry shop of Abraham Duboff at 156 Chrystie Street, Manhattan, and for the second time in two weeks found there loot which Harry Lefkowitz, a convicted burglar, had said he sold to Duboff. The first trip of the police resulted in the recovery of $15,000 worth of silverware and jewelry and the arrest of Duboff on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He is now out on $5,000 bail.

Last night the detectives said that they found $20,000 worth of valuables concealed under carpets and in beds in Duboff's apartment at the rear of his shop. Among the things the detectives found were eighty-one bracelets, sixty-six gold watches, seventy-five diamond rings, and eighty gold lockets, many of them engraved with names.

Lefkowitz yesterday afternoon toured Flatbush in a Police Department automobile and pointed out more than twenty dwellings which he had robbed.

POLK WILL NOT RESIGN.

State Department Counselor Says Report Is Not True.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 14.—Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department, arrived here today with Mrs. Polk and will remain until Monday. He spent most of the day playing golf with John H. McCullough of New York, and on coming in this afternoon was interviewed concerning a rumor of his intended resignation as a result of the Mexican situation.

He said that there was no truth in the report, and that he has had absolutely no differences with Secretary of State Lansing. His trip to Hot Springs is one that was planned a fortnight ago.

CHECKS GET BOY INTO COURT

Says They Were Given to Him to Mail and He Forgot.

Because he had two checks, totaling almost $1,000, not payable to his order, Timothy Enright, 14 years old, of 344 West Seventeenth Street, was arrested last night by Post Office Inspector Vick and Policeman Feaster and taken to the Children's Society charged with juvenile delinquency.

Enright was employed by M. Kliner, a butcher at 1,074 Park Avenue, and among papers dropped in the butcher's shop yesterday by the boy Kliner found a check payable to Mrs. Jesse Cornelia B. Hoyt for $748, and another for $250 made out to Ethel Zabriskie, both of whom live at 969 Park Avenue. Under cross-examination the boy said that the two checks in envelopes had been given him by the doorman at 969 Park Avenue to mail, and that he had forgotten to do so.

HARVEY D. HINMAN VERY ILL.

Suffering from Pneumonia Contracted During Successful Primary Fight

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 14.—As the result of the bitter fight made prior to the primaries by the supporters of State Excise Commissioner Green and Senator Hill against the Republican organization, led by ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman, the latter is in a critical condition tonight from an attack of pneumonia contracted the day prior to the primaries, when he made a flying trip through the northern part of this county. Mr. Hinman won in the primaries, and when the Republican County Committee met for organization this afternoon, the Hinman adherents elected all their officers and sub-committees by a vote of 4,035 to 2,714.

At the Hinman home tonight it was said Mr. Hinman's condition was about the same. His heart action was good, but one lung is considerably affected. A consultation of local physicians resulted in summoning Dr. Thompson, a New York specialist, who is at Mr. Hinman's bedside.

MICHAEL J. KENNEDY DEAD.

Ex-Park Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens Was 57 Years Old.

Michael J. Kennedy, former Park Commissioner for Brooklyn and Queens, died yesterday at his home, 261 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Ireland, and came here with his parents when three years old. He was in the firm of Kennedy & O'Connell, dock builders.

In 1902 he was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Democracy and took an active part in the election of Seth Low as Mayor. He was then appointed a member of the Board of Education, from which he resigned to become Park Commissioner in 1904.

W. R. Kett Dead; Weighed 573 Lbs.

William R. Kett, an auctioneer, who, owing to his weighing 573 pounds, was said to have been the heaviest man in Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 198 Bay Street, in his forty-fourth year. His great size caused him to use a strongly reinforced automobile and he lived in rooms that were especially constructed to support his weight. Mr. Kett is survived by his mother, two brothers and a sister.

Architect Dies in Hotel Lobby.

William H. Smith, a retired architect of 216 West Seventy-eighth Street, dropped dead last night in the lobby of the Hotel Imperial, Broadway and Thirty-second Street. He was 70 years old and had been in the habit of dropping into the hotel to read the evening papers. Dr. Adair of New York Hospital said that his death was due to natural causes.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNA AUGUSTA CHESTER, wife of John Cook Chester, a retired restaurant proprietor of Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 799 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, from paralysis. She was 62 years old and lived in Brooklyn for more than half a century.

BENJAMIN EMBREE HICKS, 73 years old, a son of the late George Embree and Mary M. Hicks, died at his home in Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday. Mr. Hicks had been a resident of that place for a great many years.

Mrs. MARY E. PALMER, widow of George W. Palmer, at one time prominent in the affairs of the old Town of New Lots and a framer of the legislative bill by which that town became a part of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 39 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 72 years. Mrs. Palmer was one of the oldest members of Trinity P. E. Church, and is survived by two sons, Jay and Cyrus C. Palmer, a lawyer, connected with the Claim Department of the Long Island Railroad.

EDWARD O. BRAGDON, a city weigher for half a century and head of the firm of E. O. Bragdon & Son, of Pine Street, died on Tuesday at his home, 740 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Bragdon was born seventy-eight years ago in Boston, Mass., and had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years. He was at one time President of the National Provident Union and prominent in fraternal circles. A son, Edward W. Bragdon, and a daughter, Mrs. May E. Colville, survive him.

LEON ROSENBLATT, a fire insurance broker and adjuster with an office at 123 William Street, died in the Mount Sinai Hospital on Thursday from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Rosenblatt was stricken on Monday while attending a benefit performance for the Russians at the Alhambra Theatre. He was a Director of the Beth Moses Hospital and a prominent member of the Temple Glory of Israel, in Brooklyn. Mr. Rosenblatt lived at 500 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a widow and a son.

CHARLES SCHAIBLE, 38 years old, formerly in the wholesale butter and egg business in Manhattan and an active member of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home at Grand-View-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. William E. Broadhurst, 661 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss CECELIA A. HARTT, well known in Catholic circles in Brooklyn, died at her home, 130 Bainbridge Street, that borough, on Thursday. Miss Hartt was a member of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, and was a former Treasurer of the Sts. Peter and Paul Council, No. 25, C. W. B. L., and a former Secretary of the Brooklyn Hospital Guild of that league.

Capt. CHARLES WALLACE MINERLEY, for many years a pilot well-known around New York Harbor, died on Wednesday at his home, 676 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years. He was born in Athens, N. Y. He was a member of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, and of General Wayne Council, No. 48, Jr. O. U. A. M. His widow and two sons survive him.

GEORGE ANDREW NICHOLAS, 67 years old, for half a century in the employ of the Jacob Henkel Box Company in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 144 Winthrop Street, Flatbush.

Mrs. MAGGIE FLORENCE HALLENBECK, wife of Frank Van Schaick Hallenbeck, who is employed in the office of the State Controller and well-known in Republican politics in

WHITNEY AND SANDS AND GOULD AND HUHN REACH FINAL IN NATIONAL COURT TENNIS DOUBLES

BEAT BOSTON PAIR AT COURT TENNIS

Whitney and Sands Put Out Crane and Fearing in Exciting Five-Set Match.

STURDY UPHILL PLAY WINS

Gould and Huhn Defeat Cutting and Waterbury Easily, and Will Meet New Yorkers in Final.

One form reversal developed yesterday in the playing of the semi-final round of the national court tennis championship in doubles at the Racquet and Tennis Club. Payne Whitney and Charles E. Sands defeated Joshua Crane and George R. Fearing in a thrilling five-set match and upset, preTournament anticipations. Crane and Fearing were the ones to contest the final round a year ago against Gould and Huhn, the victors, and it was thought that the two teams would meet again in the present tournament.

Whitney and Sands did not have easy going on the road to victory, but they finally won an uphill struggle at 1—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5. Gould and Huhn came through in the other semi-final match, defeating C. S. Cutting and L. Waterbury in straight sets at 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

At the outset the Whitney-Sands, Crane-Fearing match appeared for all the world to have pronounced Boston leanings. Crane was playing a powerful game, and was ably aided by Fearing, who made some nice placement shots and many strong forehand drives. The men from the Hub worked well together, and their play kept Whitney and Sands on the defensive much of the time. Aggressiveness was apparent in all of their work during the first two sets, and they won them both so handily that it seemed as if the match was as good as over at the close of the second. The placing of Crane was of the highest order, and there was little reason to believe that Fearing would be unable to stand the strain of carrying through the third set with the same speed that had characterized his earlier work.

A fact which was quite lost sight of was that Whitney and Sands, though they were not winning, were still playing excellent and steady tennis, the success which attended the spectacular efforts of their opponents obscuring the work of the New Yorkers. Whitney was alert, going after everything in sight, and Sands, though he was not so active, was placing well and earning a number of points on accurate shots to the grille and the dedans. The latter vantage point was frequently sought out with success by Whitney also.

When Whitney and Sands did begin to blaze their way to the front in the third set it was still not generally believed that the effort was purely one of merit. There loomed up the mental query whether the Bostonians, with the match apparently in hand, had not decided that it would be only fair courtesy to allow their opponents to win one set. Fearing especially played as if indifferent to the result of this one set, and Crane was the culprit in committing many errors, some being drives out of the court, but more just plain nets of easy strokes. Each Boston player had gone off form. Fearing, as after events proved, was the first to succumb to the speed of the game, and Crane was influenced largely by the poor play of his partner. Whitney and Sands took the set at 6—2, and won three of the four deuce games.

When Crane and Fearing failed to start on a road to rapid victory in the fourth set it became evident that Whitney and Sands had exhausted the resources of their opponents to the fullest extent, and that, could they maintain their steadiness, the victory was theirs. Fearing showed unmistakable signs of fatigue. He leaned against the side of the court when the play was to Crane and showed a lack of gingerin going after the hard shots. Crane was doing the work of two men and doing some of it well, but he could not combat the co-ordination of Whitney and Sands. Whitney at times played brilliantly, and Sands was ever steady and reliable, seldom being drawn into errors.

The Bostonians managed, nevertheless, to pull ahead so that the set score was 4—2 in their favor. They were then brought to an abrupt halt and Whitney and Sands brought the set to a quick conclusion by taking four games in a row, in which their opponents could gather but six points. This made the score even on sets.

The deciding set was the longest of all, going to 7—5 before Whitney and Sands won. The two points which finally gave them the victory were on errors by Crane. The set was at one point 5—4 in favor of the Bostonians. Accurate placing by Sands and Whitney brought it to deuce, an error by Fearing helping in the result. The Bostonians failed to win two chases in the next game and both Fearing and Crane made errors, so that the vantage was with the New Yorkers. The final game was easy for the New Yorkers against the fast-tiring Bostonians.

The victory of Gould and Huhn over Cutting and Waterbury was decidedly easy. Waterbury did not have the speed nor the skill of Cutting, and the Philadelphia team closed out each set with little struggle. The second set provided two closely-played games, the second and third, one going to 8—6 on points, and the other to 9—7, but each one was won by Gould and Huhn, who at no time in the match were forced to extend themselves, except for brief moments. The diminishing power of Cutting and Waterbury is conclusively shown by the score of the games. The Philadelphia team always played just enough better to win game after game. The scores:

Whitney and Sands vs. Crane and Fearing.

FIRST SET.

Whitney and Sands..	2	1	1	3	5	2	1	1—15	1
Crane and Fearing..	4	4	4	1	3	4	4—26		6

SECOND SET.

Whitney and Sands.	1	4	3	0	4	1	2	1—15		2	
Crane and Fearing.	4	2	5	4	2	3	4	4—26		6	

THIRD SET.

Whitney and Sands.	3	5	1	4	1	4	4	4—32		6		
Crane and Fearing.	5	3	5	1	4	4	2	6—33		3		

FOURTH SET.

Whitney and Sands..	5	0	4	0	2	3	4	4	4—30		6	
Crane and Fearing..	3	4	2	4	4	5	1	2	1	2—28		4

FIFTH SET.

Whitney and Sands..	1	4	6	3	4	3	1	5	2	4	4	4—41		7
Crane and Fearing..	4	2	4	5	1	5	4	3	4	1	2	6—36		5

Gould and Huhn vs. Cutting and Waterbury.

FIRST SET.

Gould and Huhn..	4	5	3	5	1	4	4	4	4—61		6	
Cutting and Waterbury..	1	3	5	4	4	1	2	1	1—22		5	

SECOND SET.

Gould and Huhn..	3	8	9	4	6	4	4	4	4—41		6	
Cutting and Waterbury..	4	6	7	1	2	1	0	4—31		2		

THIRD SET.

Gould and Huhn..	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4—42		6		
Cutting and Waterbury..	1	3	3	8	1	7	3	2—30		1		

LINKS CLUB PLANS FILED.

New and Exclusive Golfers' Organization to Have Fine Home.

Plans were filed yesterday in the Building Bureau for the erection on a 40-foot plot in Sixty-second Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, of a home for the novel and exclusive Links Club. As the name implies, its members will be drawn entirely from the ranks of the enthusiasts of the ancient Scotch game, but there will be only 200 members. Some of the best known as well as wealthiest golfers of New York and the immediate vicinity are among them, including Henry C. Frick, James A. Stillman, W. de Lancey Kountze, Charles H. Sabin, Frank L. Crocker, H. de Forest Weeks, H. R. Whigham, a former amateur champion; R. H. Williams, William H. Sands, C. W. Hammill, and Charles B. Macdonald, another ex-champion. Mr. Macdonald organized the club and is its President.

The object of the club will be to provide a city home for the golfing members, where they may enjoy a good dinner after a day's sport on their nearby club links, and where they may leave their golfing togs on returning to the city and dress for dinner. Beside these conveniences, facilities for exercise during the winter months will be provided for the benefit of those who are not playing on Southern courses. On the roof will be laid out a well-equipped putting green, where the members can practice the gentle and difficult arteof running down the ball.

INWOOD GOLF PLANS.

Season Starts May 7, and Play on Holidays Will Be Feature.

The season's club golf competition at the Inwood Country Club begins May 7 with an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap. Three large tournaments in addition to the club championship will be played during the season—one on Memorial Day, one on the Fourth of July, and one on Labor Day. The club championship will begin on Sept. 9, and will be continued on the three following Saturdays in September. As the Inwood course can be used almost throughout the year around, the tournament season will continue late into the Fall. The schedule calls for tournaments on Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas.

The women in the club have a schedule of their own, beginning with a medal-play handicap on June 16 and closing Sept. 8 with a kickers' handicap. Their club championship will be held from Aug. 28 to Sept. 1.

HARTWELL TO PLAY BEALL.

Pinehurst Mid-April Golf Final to be Contested Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 14.—The competition in the mid-April golf tournament today brought the four divisions to the finals. In the first division tomorrow, C. A. Hartwell, Country Club of Brookline, will meet E. C. Beall of Uniontown, who won the qualifying round. Hartwell beat Dr. M. W. Marry in the semi-final today, 4 and 3. He took the lead at the start and kept the advantage throughout. He was 4 up at the turn and won on the fifteenth green. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—E. C. Beall, Uniontown, beat J. T. Hunter, North Adams, 3 and 2; C. A. Hartwell, Brookline, beat Dr. M. W. Marry, Woodland, 4 and 3.

Second Sixteen.—Spencer Waters, Apawamis, beat Jack Tunis, Bellevue, 4 and 2; B. E. Smith, Saginaw, beat W. H. Nevins, Springfield, 5 and 4.

Third Sixteen.—Dr. E. W. Bush, Southern Pines, beat A. J. A. Gibson, Rosedale, 2 and 1; I. W. Champion, Brantford, won from A. B. Mallory, Orlando, by default.

Park, Old British Golfer, Here.

Willie Park, winner of the British open golf championship in 1887 at Prestwick and at Musselburgh in 1889, arrived in this country yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Paul. Park made an extended tour of this country two decades ago, but this time it is probable that he will locate here for business purposes. He is a past master in the art of laying out golf courses and will undertake this work in this country. Park was for many years the professional at the Musselburgh links, where he won his second championship. His father, Willie Park, Sr., was even more famous as a golfer in his day, having won the first open championship ever played—the contest over the Prestwick course in 1860, and he subsequently won the title on two more occasions.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:15 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

M'KECHNIE TO PLAY THIRD FOR GIANTS

Lobert's Injury and Brainard's Crudeness Compel McGraw to Get New Man.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—William McKechnie, third baseman and former manager for the Newark Federals, left here today for New York, where he will report to the New York Nationals. McKechnie belongs to Harry Sinclair, former owner of the Newark Federals, but he was loaned to the St. Louis Americans for the Spring training season.

When Hans Lobert, the Giants regular third baseman, was injured in the Yale game, Manager McGraw tried Brainard at third base, but he did not come up to the requirements. The only other player available for the place was Hunter, who is so inexperienced that another player was absolutely necessary. Lobert's leg has been placed in a plaster cast, and it is doubtful whether he will ever be a useful player again.

McKechnie has had a lot of experience in the major leagues, having played with Pittsburgh and the New York Yankees. His batting with both of these clubs was only ordinary. McKechnie played second base until he joined the Newark Federal League club last year, when he went to third.

When Bill Phillips was deposed as Newark's manager, McKechnie was appointed in his place. He played in 117 games at third base and had a fielding average of .956. He had 226 assists and nineteen errors. McKechnie's batting average was .257. He had 22 two-base hits to his credit and stole 30 bases.

The Giants will play in Newark tomorrow, opening the season with Fred Tenney's Newark International League club. Kauff, Rariden and Rousch, who were Federal League favorites, will be in the Giants' line-up. The game will be played at Wiedenmayer's Park.

Manager McGraw yesterday released Catcher Kenney to the Troy Club of the New York State League.

ERRORS DEFEAT PIRATES.

Cardinals Bunch Pair of Singles with Opponents' Misplays.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Costly errors by Pittsburgh's infielders were responsible for Pittsburgh's defeat at the hands of St. Louis here today by a score of 5 to 3.

With the visitors leading by one run in the seventh, Snyder reached second on Schulte's throw over first. Butler, batting for Jasper, singled, putting Snyder on third. Beck singled to right, scoring Snyder. When Hinchman threw to third to head off Beck, no one was there to back up Vlox, and Butler raced in with what proved to be the winning run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'ch'r, lf.	3	1	0	0	0	J'ston, lb.	3	0	0	11	0
Beck, 2b.	3	1	1	2	1	Bravey, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Smith, cf.	4	0	2	1	0	Baird, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
J. M'r, lb.	3	0	0	8	1	H'man, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Gent's, lb.	1	0	1	5	0	Wag'r, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Long, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	Vlox, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Fetzel, 2b.	2	0	1	4	3	Schi'te, 2b.	4	1	1	2	4
H'nahy, ss.	3	1	1	2	3	Schulte, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Snyder, c.	3	1	0	5	2	H'mon, p.	2	1	0	0	1
Jasper, p.	2	0	0	0	4	F. M'r, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Butler	1	1	1	0	0						
Griner, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Total.	29	3	5	24	12
Total.	30	5	7	27	11						

*Batted for Jasper in seventh inning.

Errors—Vlox, Schulte, Beck, Hornsby.

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Stolen bases—Baird, Betzel, Carey. Sacrifice hits—Beck, Johnston, Baird, Hornsby. Double play—Hornsby to Fetzel to Miller. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 5; off Miller, 1; off Jasper, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Harmon, 5 hits, 1 run, in six innings, none out in seventh; off Jasper, 4 hits, 2 runs, in seven innings; off Miller, 2 hits, no runs, in two innings; off Griner, 1 hit, no runs, in two innings. Struck out—By Harmon, 4; by Miller, 2; by Jasper, 1. Wild pitches—Harmon, Jasper. Passed ball—Schmidt. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

REDS OVERTAKE CUBS.

Behind Until Fifth, They Get Busy and Win Out, 4 to 3.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Cincinnati, playing an up-hill game until the sixth inning, won out from the Chicago Cubs in the third game of the series today by the score of 4 to 3. The visitors took kindly to Schneider's curves, and forced his withdrawal after three innings, but they could do nothing with McKenry, who relieved him, getting only one hit in the remaining six innings. Hendrix was steady for four innings, but the locals bunched their hits with his two bases on balls in their last four innings and gathered in just enough runs to win. Groh carried off both the fielding and batting honors. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kil'fer, cf.	4	0	0	4	0	Mul'n, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
H'rs'r, ss.	4	1	1	1	1	Flack, rf.	3	1	0	3	0
K.Wil's, lf.	3	1	0	2	0	F.W'ms, cf.	3	1	1	4	0
Grif'th, rf.	4	0	1	3	0	Zim'n, 3b.	3	1	1	3	0
Groh, 3b.	3	1	3	1	4	Saier, lb.	4	0	0	8	0
J.Wil'ms, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2	Sch'ite, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
M'w's, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0	Yerk's, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Clarke, c.	3	1	1	6	0	Archer, c.	2	0	0	4	0
Schn'r, p.	0	0	0	0	2	Hend'x, p.	2	0	0	0	2
M'K'y, p.	3	0	1	0	1	*Zwilling.	1	0	0	0	0
Neale	1	0	0	0	0	†Fischer.	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Mann	1	0	0	0	0
						‖Zeider	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	4	7	27	10	Total.	31	3	4	24	7

*Batted for Yerkes in ninth inning.
†Batted for Archer in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Hendrix in ninth inning.
‖Batted for Mulligan in ninth inning.
¶Batted for Schneider in third inning.

Errors—Yerkes, Mollwitz.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	—4
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Zimmerman. Three-base hit—McKenry. Stolen base—Flack. Sacrifice hit—Zimmerman. Sacrifice fly—Groh. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 5. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 2; off Schneider, 1; off McKenry, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Hendrix, 7 hits, 3 runs, in 8 innings; off Schneider, 3 hits, 1 run, in 3 innings; off McKenry, 1 hit, no run, in six innings. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Archer;) by McKenry, (Fischer.) Struck out—By Hendrix, 3; by Schneider, 3. Wild pitches—Hendrix, Schneider. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley. Time of game—1 hour 57 minutes.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York, (Wet grounds.)
Philadelphia at Boston, (Rain.)
St. Louis at Cleveland, (Cold weather.)
Chicago, 7; Detroit, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia, (Rain.)
Boston at Brooklyn, (Wet grounds.)
Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	2	0	1000
St. Louis	2	0	1000
Washington	1	0	1000
Chicago	2	1	.667
Detroit	1	2	.333
New York	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	2	.000
Cleveland	0	2	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	1	0	1000
Cincinnati	2	1	.667
St. Louis	2	1	.667
New York	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	2	.333
Pittsburgh	1	2	.333
Brooklyn	0	1	.000

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Faber Well Supported by His Mates at Bat in Chicago's Victory.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Faber's good pitching and hard and timely hitting by Chicago gave the locals another victory over Detroit today by a score of 7 to 2. Cunningham's moist ball possessed no terrors for the White Sox and he paved the way for some of the runs by giving passes. Felsch's triple in the sixth inning and doubles by Jackson and Schalk in the second were factors in Chicago's victory. Eddie Collins's wild throw, following Veach's single and steal, accounted for the first Detroit run, and Vitt's single and Cobb's triple netted the other. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	5	1	1	1	0	Bush, ss.	5	0	0	3	2
W'ver, 3b.	4	1	0	1	1	Vitt, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2
E. C's, 2b.	3	0	2	1	2	Cobb, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
F'ner, 1b.	3	1	0	15	0	Veach, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
J'kson, lf.	4	2	2	0	0	C'ford, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Schalk, c.	3	1	1	7	1	H'ch, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
Terry, ss.	3	1	0	2	3	Young, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3
Faber, p.	3	0	0	1	7	St'ge, c.	4	0	1	6	1
						C'ham, p.	2	0	1	0	1
						L'milk, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Dubuc, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*K'vanagh	1	0	0	0	0
						†Buras	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	7	7	27	14	Total.	38	2	9	24	12

*Batted for Cunningham in seventh inning.
†Batted for Dubuc in ninth inning.

Errors—Heilman, Cunningham, E. Collins, Faber.

Chicago	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	—7
Detroit	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Jackson, Schalk. Three-base hits—Vitt, Cobb, Felsch. Stolen bases—Veach, E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Terry. Double plays—Cunningham, Heilman, Vitt, and Stanage; Dubuc, Stanage, and Heilman. Faber, Weaver, and Fournier. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Chicago, 10. Bases on balls—Off Cunningham, 4; of Lawdermilk, 2; off Dubuc, 3; off Faber, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cunningham, 7 hits, 7 runs in six innings; of Lawdermilk, no runs, no hits in one-third of an inning; off Dubuc, no hits, no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Faber, 9 hits, 2 runs in seven innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cunningham, (Terry.) Struck out—By Cunningham, 2; by Faber, 4. Wild pitch—Cunningham. Passed ball—Stanage. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

Results of Baseball Games.

At Bloomington, Ind.—Indiana, 4; Northwestern, 3.

At New York—College of the City of New York and Seton Hall game postponed—wet grounds.

At Hanover, N. H.—Dartmouth and Bowdoin game canceled—snow.

At Nashville, Tenn.—Vanderbilt, 8; Michigan, 1.

At Dayton, Ohio—Milwaukee, 17; Dayton, 1.

At Springfield, Ohio—Toledo, 8; Springfield, 0.

At Champaign, Ill.—Illinois, 7; Notre Dame, 2.

At Providence—Rhode Island State and Maine game canceled—rain.

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FULTON CANNOT BOX NEGROES IN PUBLIC

Athletic Commission Bars Mixed Training Bouts Proposed by Heavyweight.

The State Athletic Commission has refused to permit Fred Fulton to give public boxing exhibitions with Sam McVea or Harry Wills, the negro heavyweights, so Fulton's manager, Mike Collins, has arranged to have the Minnesota giant box the colored fighters in an uptown gymnasium. Fulton boxed a few rounds yesterday with Bill McKinnon before a few people at the Pioneer Club, but today he expects to have three sparring partners.

Fulton's work yesterday was watched by Kid McCoy. The former welterweight champion stated that Fulton boxed well and had the necessary speed, but he would have to develop a new line of defense. Fulton has evidently paid little attention to defensive boxing, and many of the old-timers who have seen him say that he would be easy for even a fairly clever fighter to hit. Fulton wants the best sparring partners possible for his coming bout with Reich, and for that reason he will work part of the time in private with the negro heavyweights.

Negotiations were practically completed yesterday for the ten-round bout between Frank Moran and Jack Dillon. The Stadium A. C. has offered a purse of $25,000 for the bout, guaranteeing Moran $17,500 and Dillon $7,500. Moran has consented to the terms and it is expected that Dillon will accept, as this is the largest guarantee that has ever been offered to him for a ten-round bout. The boxers will probably meet at the Stadium Club in the last week of the month.

MARTY CROSS DEFEATED.

Jimmy Coffee Easily Outpoints Leach's Brother in Harlem Bout.

The pugilistic stock of the Cross family of boxers has taken a decided drop since the retirement of Leach, its most prominent member. This was indicated last night at the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street and Madison Avenue, where Jimmy Coffey, announced as a Mohawk Indian, decisively outpointed Marty Cross, the only survivor in the ring of a family which gained considerable prominence because of the activities of four of its members, in the feature ten-round contest.

Marty failed in many ways to uphold the prestige of the family, but particularly in boxing ability and the magnetism which usually attracts capacity crowds, for a small number of spectators witnessed the contest last night. Coffey was considerably faster than his opponent, and his cleverness enabled him to beat Cross to the punch in almost every round of the ten.

The Mohawk Indian kept Cross off balance for the greater part of the distance with a snappy left hand jab to the face, and in the clinches he worked his arms like flails delivering blows to Cross's stomach, which usually made the latter hold on. For more than half the distance Coffey landed at will without receiving a return, but in the closing rounds Cross spurted and delivered several hard blows on his opponent's stomach and face. Coffey, however, was not daunted by these blows and continued to carry the fight to his adversary until the final bell, when he had a clear advantage.

Pal Moore, the sensational bantamweight of Memphis, making his second appearance in a local ring, easily outpointed Mickey Dunn of the east side, in the closing ten-round contest.

New Baby in Willard Home.

CHICAGO, April 14.—An eight-pound baby boy was born to the wife of Jess Willard, champion heavyweight of the world, last night, it was learned today. He is the fifth child.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Stadium A. C.—Andre Anderson vs. Charlie Weinert. Ten rounds.

Fairmont A. C.—Harry Gattle vs. Tommy Robson; Johnny Fisse vs. Young Britton. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four round bouts also.

Pioneer S. C.—Jack Sharkey vs. Sailor Bobby Hubon; Paddy Burns vs. Ray Hatfield. Both ten-round bouts. Anthony McGowan vs. Joe Paul. Six rounds.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Zulu Kid vs. Henry Irslinger; Fighting Fitzpatrick vs. Jimmy Barry. Both ten-round bouts.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Young Lowrey vs. Charlie Smith. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Young Russell vs. Sammy Diamond; Knockout Sullivan vs. Young Jack Munroe. Both ten-round bouts.

SCHOOLBOY HOST AT N. Y. U.

Hundreds of Young Students on Hand for Today's Meet.

As the preface of New York University's annual preparatory school day exercises, several hundred students from high and preparatory institutions were entertained last night by undergraduates of the Violet institution at dinner in the various fraternity houses and the university commons. There was a basket ball game between the freshman and sophomore teams in the evening, and a series of underclass cane spree contests. The high school boys, who arrived at University Heights last night, were welcomed on behalf of the undergraduates by William H. Draper, Jr., Chairman of the Invitation Committee.

The prep. school visitors were conducted about the campus and through the extension of the open house privilege, which was the rule at the Greek letter society houses, received the opportunity of witnessing various phases of college life. A large number of the boys will take part in the seventeenth annual interscholastic meet and games to be held today at Ohio Field.

FIGHT FILMS NOT SEIZED.

Reported Proposed Action of Treasury Department Not Fulfilled.

No official action has been taken here toward seizing the films of the motion pictures of the Willard-Johnson fight, which were photographed at Rouse's Point on the Canadian boundary line two weeks ago. A dispatch from Washington yesterday stated that the Treasury Department had notified Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, to seize the films which are now in this city. Up to a late hour last night the order had not been received here.

To get around the Federal law prohibiting the importation of the films to this country, the original pictures were brought to the Canadian border and with a camera, placed a few inches away on this side of the border, a copy of the original pictures was made. These films, taken in New York State, were shown privately on last Sunday afternoon at the studio of the Duplex Motion Picture Corporation at 178 Fulton Street.

SEPPALA'S DOG TEAM LEADS

Last Year's Alaska Sweepstakes Winners Are Ahead.

NOME, Alaska, April 14.—On the home stretch in the All-Alaska sweepstakes, Leonard Seppala with his team of wolf dogs, winners of last year's race, was in the lead today, arriving at Council, eighty-five miles from Nome, thirty-two minutes ahead of Fay Dalzene. Fred Ayers was third, arriving at 8:01 A. M., forty-two minutes behind Dalzene. The two other contestants are supposed to be hitting the trail somewhere near Council.

The race, which is over a course of 412 miles, was started Tuesday.

HARVARD OFF IN SNOWSTORM

Baseball and Lacrosse Teams Start Southward for Games.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 14.—The baseball and lacrosse teams of Harvard University, with their substitutes, departed during a snowstorm today on their annual Spring Southern trips. Twenty-five men made up the baseball squad, for which games with the West Point, University of Virginia, Annapolis, Catholic University, Johns Hopkins and Columbia are scheduled.

The lacrosse team carried fifteen men for its four games with Swarthmore, University of Pennsylvania, Mt. Washington Club of Baltimore, and Annapolis.

PLAYERS IN SPEAKER DEAL.

Cleveland Gives Infielder Thomas and Pitcher Jones.

BOSTON, April 14.—The Boston Americans will take Fred Thomas, an infielder, and S. P. Jones, a pitcher, from the Cleveland Club as part payment for Tris Speaker, who was transferred from Boston to Cleveland early this week, President J. J. Lannin announced today. The players will report to the Red Sox within a day or two.

Dalton's Demands Too Big for Reds.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 14.—The deal in which Jack Dalton, former outfielder of the Buffalo Federals, was to come to Cincinnati will be called off, according to an announcement made by President August Herrmann at the ball park here today. "Dalton tried to get us to pay him more than we had arranged to," said Herrmann, "and I am going to call off the deal."

Southern Association.

At Mobile—Mobile, 6; Atlanta, 4.
At Nashville—Chattanooga, 8; Nashville, 6.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Birmingham, 3.
At Memphis—Little Rock, 5; Memphis, 2.

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HOMER BAKER WINS IN FARCICAL RACE

Leafing Pace Up to Last Lap of 1,000-Yard Special at Democratic League Games.

Homer Baker, formerly international half-mile champion, has been a long time in coming back, but he returned part of the way at least last night, when he won the Congressman Murray Hulbert Trophy in the 1,000-yard special which was listed as the feature of the initial indoor games of the Young Men's Democratic League, held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Near victories have been Baker's lot for the last two months, but last night he found a race run to his order, with Sidney Leslie of the Long Island A. C. and Mike Devaney of the Millrose A. A. as his only rivals. The race was won in the extremely slow time of 2:26 4-5, figures which even a second-rater would not boast about.

Against his wishes Baker made all the pace, if such it could be called, and he made it to suit his own liking. For more than 700 yards of the distance he did nothing more than jog around the track, yet, though ample opportunity was offered, neither Leslie nor Devanney would attempt to pass the former New York A. C. representative.

A real race developed in the last lap, however, when Baker slipped away from his field and opened a four-yard gap before Leslie and Devanney really got their bearings. Some of Baker's most brilliant performances were recalled as he dashed around the track with his old-

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE THIRD NIGHT'S JUDGING OF BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW CONTESTS

MILITARY MOUNTS HORSE SHOW STARS

Officers of Army and National Guard Ride Their Pets at Brooklyn Exhibition.

Military events, in which officers of the Regular Army and National Guard took part, were the features of the twenty-fourth annual horse show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club last night. The attendance was the largest of the entire exhibition. Horsemen and horsewomen who have taken part in exhibitions at Madison Square Garden and other important shows, drove and rode.

The award of the blue ribbon to Lieutenant James S. Larkin of the First Field Artillery for the best officer's charger and military mount, pleased the spectators hugely. He rode Tam-o'Shanter, a gelding standing 16 hands 2 inches. The red went to the entry made by Troop F, First Cavalry of New York.

A. B., shown by John J. Farrell, made the best showing in the class for the model military mounts. The fact that two artillery officers and one officer of cavalry were the judges perhaps accounts in part for the winning of A. B., which is more of an artillery horse than a cavalry mount.

The program opened with a class for harness horses, to be driven to an appropriate wagon, in which J. Campbell Thompson's Nestledown Asthore was entered, but did not show. The blue went to A. W. Atkinson's Supreme Polonius, a veteran of the show ring, the red going to F. M. Warburg's Woodlands Emperor.

Mr. Atkinson scored again in the event for heavyweight saddle horses able to carry 200 pounds, Sandy McDonald, an aged horse, taking the honors. Another of the Atkinson entries won in the class for combination harness and saddle horses, suitable to be ridden or driven. The winner was MacGregor, which was driven by Miss M. Hubbs of Brooklyn.

Miss Isabella Wanamaker of Philadelphia, driving her own pair, Eve and Suave, took the blue in the class for pairs of harness horses to be shown to a lady's phaeton and driven by a lady. Mrs. Rushnell of Springfield, O., drove her husband's team, Gypsy Girl and Gypsy Maid landed the red ribbon.

The Middle West scored again in an event for harness horses over fourteen hands two inches, when the Governor added another blue to his long list.

The awards follow:

Harness Horses, Over 15.1 and Not Exceeding 15.3.—Won by A. W. Atkinson's ch. g., Supreme Polonius; F. M. Warburg's blk. g., Woodlands Emperor, second; John L. Bunnell's br. g., The Prince, third; F. M. Warburg's Woodlands Empress, fourth.

Combination Harness and Saddle Horses.—Won by George A. Anderson's ch. g. MacGregor, Miss M. Hubbs riding; Owenoke Farm's br. g., Tennessee, second; Mrs. Josephine Reynold's ch. g., Supreme, third; A. W. Atkinson's ch. g., Sparkling Moselle, fourth.

Saddle Horses, docked or undocked, over 14.2, up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by A. W. Atkinson's ch. g., Sandy McDonald; Mrs. Charles M. Allaire's blk. g., Crusader, second; H. B. Hess's gr. g., Tango, third; Owenoke Farm's b. g., Tennessee, fourth.

Model Military Mounts, to be shown in hand by enlisted man in uniform.—Won by John J. Farrell's b. g. A. B.; Lieutenant J. S. Larkin's ch. g. Tam-o'-Shanter, second; Vira Cornell's ch. g. Rockcress, third; Troop F's, First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., ch. m. Lady Isabella, fourth.

Pairs of Jumpers.—For best performance over jumps of four feet.—Won by Charles D. Lanier's b. m. Sister, and Miss Ivy Maddison's ch. g. His Grace the Duke; Miss Kathleen M. Kilby's ch. m. Juanita, and Henry Deegan's ch. g. Acrobat, second; Robert E. Tod's b. g. Aviator, and b. g. Mainspring, third; Miss Vira Cornell's ch. g. Rockcress, and Owenoke Farm's b. g. Montrose, fourth.

Military Jumping Class.—Won by Squadron C Farm's ch. m. Corvette; Troop F, First Cavalry's Judge Brown, second; W. K. Coe's b. g. Paddy, third; Capt. A. H. Pettit's b. g. Chance, fourth.

CAVALRY OUT OF POLO.

Fifth's Team Will Be Unable to Compete in Washington Tourney.

The fifth United States Cavalry polo team, which was entered for the Army Polo Association tournament, starting today at Washington, D. C., has had to withdraw, as the regiment has been ordered to Mexico. In its place there will be an All-Army four, which will be captained by Colonel Charles G. Treat, the army delegate to the polo association.

Other teams to enter the contest will be: Pine Tree Polo Club of Aiken, S. C.; Westmoreland Polo Club of Greensburg, Penn.; Deal Beach Polo Club of New Jersey, and a team made up of New York players, with F. S. von Stade, as Captain. A number of unattached players will participate in the tournament, and it has been decided to make up a number of matches, after these men arrive.

The event is in charge of Captain H. N. Cootes of the Thirteenth Cavalry. Accommodation has been made on the Washington Horse Show grounds for 150 mounts, many of which are already in the stables. The two tournament fields are in excellent condition for the event, which will be the first polo fixture of any importance held at the capital in six years.

Anglers' Tournament in Park.

A fly-casting tournament of the Anglers' Club of New York will be held in the big lake in Central Park, opposite Eighth Avenue and Seventy-second Street entrance, today, starting at 2 o'clock. The Tournament Committee, of which J. S. Pettit is Chairman, states that the events will be useful under actual fishing conditions and the contestants will be allowed to use their favorite stream or the club's tackle. The list of events consists of dry fly casting for accuracy, bull's-eye fly accuracy, and distance fly handicap.

Fordham Athletic News.

Fordham University will hold its annual Spring alumni reunion this afternoon, when two of its athletic teams will be seen in action. The Maroon baseball team will play the Holy Cross nine on the Fordham diamond. It will mark the opening of the Catholic college championship series. As McQuade, who twirled against the Boston Braves will work today. Fordham is hoping for a victory over its ancient rival.

At the same time the Fordham tennis team will open its season at the new courts against the City College racquet wielders.

Following the challenge of the Concordia crew management to the rowing schools of New York, a move was started to have Fordham "Prep" meet the Ithacans in the preliminary to the Cornell-Princeton race on May 27.

Best Scores in Pistol Shooting.

Competition in this city in connection with the national revolver championships was continued last night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The best scores made were: Captain R. H. Sayre, 447, in the pistol championship; D. J. Gould, Jr., 443, in the revolver championship; Jacob Berson of the Canal Zone, 234, and C. L. Cammann, Jr., 242, in the pistol handicap. Tonight the police team of this city, composed of five men, will shoot at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, while the police representatives of the other cities will each shoot in their home armories in various parts of the country where the competition is being held. Last year the New York police team took third place in this competition.

SPORTING EVENTS.

STADIUM A. C. 8th St. & 8th Av. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT—Weinert vs. Anderson
Adm. 50c. Res'd Tic. $1, $1.50. Boxes $2.

FIFTY IN NEWARK STAKES.

Nominations for Junior League Racing in July Meet.

Fifty entries have been received for the two-year-old and three-year-old sweepstake races which are to be among the features of the Junior League of Amateur Driving Clubs meeting at Newark in July. The meeting will be the biggest horse race event on the program in connection with the 250th anniversary celebration. Twenty-nine colts have been named for the two-year-old race, and twenty-one for the three-year-old event.

Many high class colts have been named, and some exceptionally good racing is expected. Members affiliated with other clubs in the Junior League outside of the Road Horse Association have made the most entries. In the two-year-old race eight horses from New Jersey have been named. Eugene Schwarz and Sidney S. Schwarz will race their stable under the name of the Pastime Stables of Newark. They have entered the chestnut filly Azetta in this race. T. S. Miller and T. S. Miller, Jr., have nominated their colt Ed Jolla, while Andrew Albright, Jr., has entered the bay filly Melody. Jacob Roth of South Orange has entered two colts, and Moko Axworthy will be the starter for the R. O. Huson stable.

The entries of some speedy colts have been received for the three-year-old event. Among them is Revelry, a black gelding, owned by Horace and Ernest I. White of Syracuse. John Nicoll, the Newark horseman, has named his roan gelding Helmar, and some of the horsemen believe Helmar will be one of the real contenders for the prize. Kathleen Azoff and Poinsetta's Brothers will be the representatives of the Pastime stables.

$42,000 FOR STAKE RACES.

Feature Events for Grand Circuit Meeting at Syracuse in Fall.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 14.—Purses and stakes aggregating $42,000 are offered horsemen by the New York State Fair Commission at the meeting of the Grand Circuit in Syracuse next September. The stake events are as follows:

2:08 Trot—The Empire State; purse, $10,000.
2:11 Pace—The Kanilvals; $5,000.
2:24 Trot—The Kah-Noo-No; $2,000.
2:07 Pace—The Chamber of Commerce; $2,000.
2:20 Trot—The Governor's; $2,000.
2:17 Pace—The Syracuse; $2,000.
2:15 Trot—The Devereaux; $2,000.

All these events will be under the three-heat plan. The program will include seven colt races for two and three year olds, and in these events the purses aggregate $15,000.

The American Horse Breeders' Futurity for three-year-old trotters is valued at $8,000. The program of class races has not yet been arranged.

MONTCLAIR HORSE SHOW.

Saturday, June 10, Selected as Date for Annual Exhibition.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 14.—Announcement was made today by the Montclair Horse Show Association that its annual exhibition would be held this year on Saturday, June 10, which is earlier than heretofore. In past years the show was usually held the first week in October. In 1915, out of respect to the memory of the late J. M. Greenfield, the show was not held. Vincent S. Mulford has been chosen President of the association; the Vice Presidents are Union Noble Bethell, Andrew Morison, and I. Newton Rudgers.

New Roller Skating Record.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Roland Cloni of Pittsburgh is today the holder of the world's roller skating record for five miles. At the championship meeting held here last night he skated the distance in 12 minutes and 25 seconds, six seconds faster than the previous mark.

Eastern Clubs Trade Players.

LYNN, Mass., April 14.—A trade of players between the Lynn and Worcester Clubs of the Eastern League, by which William Carroll, a catcher, goes to Lynn and Patrick Maloney, an outfielder, to Worcester, was completed here today.

WRESTLER PASHAL LOSES ON A FOUL

Greek-American Pokes Elbow in Face of H. Klein and Is Disqualified.

The competition was so lively last night in the second round of the Metropolitan A. A. U. wrestling championships, which are being held at the Greek-American Athletic Club, in West Fifty-third Street, that one of the grapplers, P. Pashal of the Greek-American Club, got excited and deliberately poked his elbow in his opponent's face and lost the bout on a foul. Pashal was wrestling against H. Klein of the Hungarian-American A. C., and the bout was rough from the start. Pashal was disqualified after about two minutes of wrestling and poking.

J. Hiltuman of the Kaleva A. C., one of the favorites in the 145-pound class, lost his match by default. Hiltuman was runner-up in the 135-pound class in the Olympic Games at Stockholm. Few of the bouts last night were won by straight falls. Many of them went to the limit of ten minutes and were awarded on points. The decisions of the referee were in most instances received with favor.

One of the best bouts brought together C. McIntyl, unattached, and F. Giraszy of the Hungarian-American A. C. The two went at it so hard at the beginning that they tore the ropes around the mat from one of the corner posts. During the last few minutes of the match McIntyl had his opponent in the clutches of a half nelson and almost had him pinned to the mat. Giraszy managed to stay the limit, although he lost the match on points. L. Nelson of the Norwegian A. C. made short work of A. Camineris of the Greek-American Club and threw him in 2:45 with a body hold. The bouts in the 135-pound class were unusually fast. C. Carlson of the New York A. C. won from M. Shapiro of the Boys' Club in 4:35 with a body lock. The semi-finals and finals of the championships will be held tonight. The summary:

115-Pound Class.—A. Pascarella, N. Y. A. C., threw D. Ekman, Boys' Club, in 5:30; S. Goldstein, Boys' Club, defeated A. Dialetis, Greek-American, on referee's decision; N. Strobbach, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., won from S. Deutsch by default; N. Sievers, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated H. Juenge, Turn Verein, referee's decision.

145-Pound Class.—P. Pashal, Greek-American A. C., won from H. Klein, Hungarian-American A. C., on a foul; G. Romanoff, Twenty-third Street Branch Y. M. C. A., won from O. Johnson, Harlem Branch Y. M. C. A., by default; M. Kohos, Greek-American A. C., won from J. Hiltunen, Kaiera A. C., by default; C. McIntyl, unattached, won from F. Giraszy, Hungarian-American A. C., referee's decision; G. Trietler, Hungarian-American A. C., won from J. Buckley, East Side Y. M. C. A., referee's decision; L. Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated A. Camineris, Greek-American A. C., in 2:45; Rudolph Carlson, Swedish-American A. C., won from F. Bohm, Kaiera A. C., by default; P. Jatteman, Finnish-American A. C., defeated Lambert Neff, N. Y. C. A., in 2:42.

125-Pound Class.—C. Lijehult, Bronx Church House, won from J. George, Greek-American A. C., on referee's decision; C. Saudellis, Greek-American A. C., defeated R. Krowiak, Boys' Club, on referee's decision; P. Hersch, Boys' Club, won from Ben Bernstein, Hungarian-American A. C., referee's decision; S. Cuck, Hungarian-American A. C., threw C. Mulinos, Greek-American A. C., in 2:40.

135-Pound Class.—C. Carlson, N. Y. A. C., threw M. Shapiro, Boys' Club, in 4:35; L. Gaigle, Greek-American A. C., defeated N. Chrysorergis, Greek-American A. C., referee's decision.

Yale and Princeton Squash.

Only one match was played in the Yale Club squash tennis tournament yesterday. In the Class C event C. E. Merrill defeated L. Connick at 15—0, 15—0.

In the Princeton Club squash tournament two matches were played yesterday. J. Taylor defeated K. G. Stern, 15—11, 9—15, 15—3, and F. R. Holland defeated R. Piel, 15—3, 15—11, in the second round of the event.

READY FOR YALE OARSMEN.

Quaker Crews Put on Final Touches for Saturday's Races.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Pennsylvania's crews are now putting on the finishing touches for their races with Yale, now only one week away. Manager Thayer announced today that the Yale crew would arrive in Philadelphia next Tuesday night, which will give them three days to get used to the Schuylkill course before they go to the starting line on Saturday afternoon.

Coach Wright is a busy man these days. He sends his crews over the racing distance daily and watches for flaws in the eights as well as in the physical condition of each individual oarsman.

At the beginning of the week Wright decided that the junior eight was trained into condition, and therefore stopped their rowing in the morning. Several of the men in the boat, however, said they did not feel as well without the short paddle before breakfast, and, at their request, Coach Wright again started the crew on a schedule of two rows a day.

Every morning the 'varsity, junior 'varsity, and freshmen eights take a short spin and then have breakfast at the training house on Franklin Field. The afternoon workout is light and the men are not so tired after either row as they would be if they crowded all the work into the afternoon.

CYCLE TRACK IN BALL PARK.

Federal League Grounds in Brooklyn to be Home of Outlaws.

The syndicate headed by Harry Pollok has been granted a franchise by the Federation of American Cyclists for a track in Brooklyn, to be located at Washington Park, the old home of the Brooklyn National League team and last year the home of the Brooklyn Federal League club. This was one of the most important announcements made at the meeting of the professional riders' union.

The franchise was granted after the governing body had examined the lease on the property and approved the document. It was said after the meeting that all of the riders, including those who were on the verge of jumping to the Velodrome side, would remain loyal to the outlaw cause as it was apparently certain that at least one track will be built.

An agreement entered into six weeks ago between the Pollok syndicate and the Federation of American Cyclists called for the breaking of ground for tracks in Brooklyn and the Bronx April 15, but ground will not be broken today. Instead President Harold Dibbiee of the F. A. C., Alf Goullet of the riders' union, and a carpenter and an architect, will meet today to draw the plans for the Brooklyn track. The actual work on the structure will not start until the plans have been completed. As a matter of fact, it is not necessary to break ground for a track at Washington Park, for the ground is smooth and level. One of the first steps will be to decide whether to build a five or a six lap track.

While it was not announced officially, a member of the riders' union stated that an immediate effort will be made to have the Boston track, in which the Cycle Racing Association owns a half interest, placed on the unfair list by Boston labor unions. The opening of the season at Boston has been scheduled for next Wednesday.

TIGER CREW GREEN, BUT SHOWS POWER

Princeton Men Not Downcast Over Prospects in Harvard Race on Thursday.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 14.—Next Thursday afternoon at about 4:30 o'clock placid Lake Carnegie will stage the opening spectacle of the 1916 season for crew races. At that time the eights of Harvard and Princeton will line up for a test of speed over the mile and seven-eighths course. Incidentally, it will be the first time that a Harvard crew has ever taken part in a race over the Princeton course. The second race of the season will follow two days later, when Yale and Pennsylvania match speed at Philadelphia.

Interest in the outcome of the Harvard-Princeton race is intense here in spite of the fact that it is scheduled to come on the second day of the Spring recess. There is no false confidence in Princeton over the outcome of the event. Harvard gets due credit for more veterans, while the lateness of the outdoor season has handicapped both eights. But the Tiger adherents feel that there is strength in their boat and something more than an outside chance for victory.

The finishing touches in preparation for the race will be received here by both crews this week. Harvard's representatives will arrive here Sunday, making their quarters at the Osborne Field House, where Princeton teams have their training tables, and will take morning and afternoon workouts on the lake. Much practice is needed to accustom the visitors to the conditions imposed by the shallow water of Lake Carnegie. It is probable that Doctor Smith will have the Tiger eights out to do double duty also.

With six veterans on their eight, Harvard will have the edge on Princeton so far as experience goes. The latter have only two men on the eight this year who rowed last year, Captain Cochran, who is now at stroke, and Lee at No. 4. In addition, however, Gadebusch, who rowed at Ithaca in 1914, but was prevented from taking part in races last year because of illness, will be in the boat. The rest of the men are inexperienced, and one man has been developed entirely within the last two years.

Cochran, who took the stroke position when outdoor practice began, is the lightest man in the boat, weighing 156 pounds. He has pluck, a splendid stroke and strength entirely out of proportion to his size. Lee's showing will doubtless be of a high standard, and Gadebusch at No. 6 should prove an asset.

Paull at No. 7, although green, is rowing as well as any of his mates. Savage has the bow position almost cinched, in spite of the fact that this is his first appearance on the Varsity, and Ingersoll at No. 5 is another man whose inexperience is almost belied by his showing this year. Otis at No. 3 succeeds the giant Heffron and it is predicted that he will make good.

Open West Side Tennis Courts.

The dirt courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in this city, and at Forest Hills, L. I., will be formally opened to the use of the members today. Dr. T. B. Barringer, Jr., Captain of the club, is of the opinion that the courts are in better condition than ever before this early in the season.

News of the Amateur Athletic World

After a successful tour of Norway and Denmark, during which they boxed in four of the principal Scandinavian cities, William Spengler, John Maloney, and John Karpinski, American amateur boxers, have returned aboard the liner Frederik VIII. Maloney, representing St. Rita's Catholic Club, Philadelphia, and Karpinski, the Cleveland Athletic Club, participated in four tournaments, and won all their bouts. Spengler met defeat twice in five tournaments.

The amateur boxing situation in New Jersey has started to straighten itself out so far as the A. A. U. is concerned, and nothing remains now for a successful start of the sport but the completion of police regulations. The Newark authorities have already adopted rules controlling the game, but the Jersey City police have failed as yet to decide how they will act. Under the Dugan law the authorities of the various New Jersey municipalities are empowered to make their own rules directing the sport, but all must agree that no bouts can be held without Amateur Athletic Union sanction.

Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association, believes that any clubs in New Jersey making money out of amateur boxing should help amateur track and field sports in the State. He took up this matter yesterday with John O'Brien of the Warren A. C., the first club in Jersey City to secure a sanction, and O'Brien promised to promote a road race on Memorial Day.

At the last meeting of the High Schools Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League the question of whether schoolboys should be permitted to represent both their schools and their clubs was once more laid on the table. The attention of the committee was called to a rule adopted several years ago permitting each school to make its own rule governing this point. An addition to the eligibility code was presented stating that "a boy entering a New York City evening high or evening trade school shall be eligible to compete after twenty days." The proposed new rule will be presented at the next meeting for adoption. The high schools track and field championships, coupled with the novice relays, were set for May 27 and will be held at the Brooklyn Public Schools Athletic League field.

Local clubs have indicated that they do not want the Metropolitan A. A. U. cross-country championship contested in the Spring. During the past Winter, when a date was set for the 1915 championships, there was a long discussion regarding the merits of deciding the hill and dale contests in the Spring, and it was generally believed that such would be the case starting this year. The New York Athletic Club has been strong for this move, but the inactivity of the other clubs interested has been reflected in the junior and senior metropolitan championship committees, and nothing has been done in the matter. According to President Frederick Rubien it is improbable that championships will be arranged at this late date.

Peter Hoi of the Norwegian Turn and Athletic Club, recent winner of the Metropolitan A. A. U. title for all-around gymnastics, will compete in the national tournament at Newark next month. Hoi has applied for membership in the polar exploration party, which will be led by Roald Amundsen. Hoi is a native of Christiania, Norway, and is an expert ski runner, holding the King's Cup in Norway for his prowess in this line.

Joseph Wheatley of the New York A. C., Duke Kahanamoku of Honolulu, and Perry McGillivray of the Illinois A. C. yesterday left here for Detroit, where they will compete tonight in a special 220-yard swimming race arranged by the Detroit Athletic Club. Herbert Vollmer, winner of the 220-yard national championship on Monday night, was unable to make the trip because of his studies. It is improbable that Vollmer will go to St. Louis next week for the 500-yard national championship to be contested at the Missouri Athletic Club, but he has arranged to compete in the 60-yard titular event in Chicago within two weeks.

The committee in charge of the New York State Amateur boxing championships, to be held at the City A. C. on next Tuesday and Thursday evenings, extended the date for the closing of entries until tonight. There has been a point trophy put up for competition, and the Trinity Club, Union Settlement A. C., Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., New West Side A. C. and East Side House have entered their full teams.

Walter Storey of the New York Athletic Club, who, although one of the best junior short distance runners in the district, has never won a title, has taken to hurdling and is preparing to compete in the quarter-mile junior championship. He has been training under Bernie Wefers on the Columbia University track.

The Paulist Athletic Club has received a sanction to hold a novice road race of about three miles on Sunday afternoon, May 7, starting at the club house, 10 West Sixieth Street. Entry blanks will be issued in a few days.

Regardless of weather conditions, the ten-mile bicycle road run of the Unione Sportiva Italiana will be contested tomorrow at Floral Park, starting at 10 o'clock. It was postponed last Sunday on account of snow. The race will start from the Oriental Hotel, and the course will be along Jericho Turnpike and Emerson Avenue. Fifty prizes have been offered.

Entry blanks were issued yesterday by John Brodenius, athletic director of Horace Mann School, for the first annual elementary track and field games, open to grammar schools of Westchester County, which will be held on Horace Mann field, West 246th Street and Broadway, on May 6. Ten events are listed, and a silk banner will be awarded to the school scoring the highest number of points.

The District Championship Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. has awarded to the Monument Athletic Club the privilege of holding a fifteen-mile walk, scratch event, to be known as the New York and New Jersey State Championship at Celtic Park, Sunday afternoon, May 7.

The leading speed skaters of the metropolitan district will contest tonight at the St. Nicholas Rink for the President's Cup, offered for a mile race by Cornelius Fellowes, President of the International Skating Union of America. The trophy must be won three times before becoming the personal property of any competitor.

There are five other races on the program, including a quarter-mile contest for women. On Tuesday night an attractive program of events will be offered at the employes' benefit. The rink will close on Wednesday night with a fancy dress and masquerade carnival.

Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati has sent a silver trophy for the inter-hotel relay race at tonight's athletic meet of the Sanacian A. A. in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Teams from the Café Navarin, the McAlpin, and the Claridge Hotels will compete for the trophy, which will be in competition in future meets among the hotel men of the city until one team wins the cup three times and becomes the owner of it.

Eleven events will be contested in the annual inter-class track meet at Columbia University on Tuesday, April 25. Manager Walter P. Pfeiffer announced yesterday that there would be no handicaps and members of the Varsity track team may enter any of the competitions. The events will be 100 and 200 yard dashes, the quarter, half, mile, and two mile runs, high and broad jumps, pole vault, shot-put, and discus throw. Other meets on the Columbia outdoor track schedule are April 28 and 29, Penn relays at Philadelphia; May 6, dual meet with Brown University on South Field; May 13, dual meet with United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; May 26 and 27, intercollegiates at Cambridge, Mass.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Up After Further Losses—Uncertain State of Trading Sentiment.

A rebound in prices after a further considerable decline during the morning hours of yesterday's session reflected the net result of conflicting viewpoints and forces, most of which centred around our international relations, and principally around our relations with Germany. The Mexican situation, at least, assumed no graver aspect than it presented the day before, and it was upon the prospect of a break with Germany that stocks were again sold freely at the outset of the day's trading.

The chief pressure against the market was encountered during the first hour, and thereafter for a considerable time there was no material change in the general level. As the day wore on without bringing news of any positive action by the United States, and particularly after the adjournment of the meeting of the Cabinet, stocks were repurchased in sufficient quantity to bring about a fairly vigorous upturn. This went far enough to result in net gains for the day in a majority of stocks.

A good deal of the buying which brought about this result consisted apparently of short covering by traders who had thought that the day's Cabinet meeting might bring announcement of some immediate action. When no such announcement came the likelihood of a delay before a break with Germay, if a break was to come, lessened the pressure upon the market and induced a retracing of steps of traders who had counted on a rapid fall in prices. Another consideration which played a part in this change of front on the part of traders was the belief prevalent in Stock Exchange circles that large financial interests had been taking stocks on the decline. There was less activity yesterday than on the day before, suggesting among other things that the liquidation of commission house accounts had gone far enough on Thursday and in the early trading yesterday to lessen materially the pressure from that source.

Yesterday's events did not serve to change the views of those who have believed that a break with Germany is unavoidable, but rather added to the number who took that view. On the other hand, a large part of the Street still adhered to the idea that diplomatic relations with Germany will not be severed. The existence of this division of opinion suggested to a good many traders that the market had not yet fully discounted a rupture with Germany. This view introduced another element of uncertainty in the forces controlling the market. Very many hold the view that breaking off with Germany would not cause more than a temporary unsettlement of the stock market, but this opinion had only a minor bearing on the shaping of stock market sentiment yesterday, for what was being thought of most was the immediate outlook. There traders were at the mercy of events which they could not clearly foresee. Under these conditions the brisk upturn after the previous sharp decline reflected the conflict of opinion rather than any new set of facts upon which to base a revised judgment of the market outlook.

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	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
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New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta	3	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Commodity. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	5	3	3½	3½

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2½	2	2	2

*TIME LOANS.

30 days	2½@3 | 5 months 3@3½
60 days	2½@3 | 6 months 3@3½
4 months	3 @3½

*Regular mixed collateral all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.70½	4.76¼	4.76½	+.00½
Cables	4.77¼	4.77	4.77¼	+.00½
Paris—				
Demand	6.04⅜	6.03½	6.04⅜	+.02⅛
Cables	6.04	6.03⅞	6.04	+.02⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	70½	30½	70½	
Cables	70¼	30¼	70¼	
Austria—				
Demand	13½	14	13½	
Cables	13⅝	14	13⅝	
Lira—				
Demand	19⅝	20	19⅝	
Cables	19⅝	20	19⅝	
Greece—				
Demand	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Cables	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Poland—				
Demand	5	5	5	
Cables	5	5	5	
Czecho-Slovakia—				
Demand	13½	13½	13½	
Cables	13½	13½	13½	
India—				
Demand	35½	35½	35½	
Cables	35½	35½	35½	
Finland—				
Demand	19½	19½	19½	
Cables	19½	19½	19½	

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76½	4.77⅛
5.1825 Paris	6.04⅜	6.04
19.20 Spain	19.40	19.40
5.1826 Switzerland	5.18	5.17
19.225 Greece	19.33	19.38
92.28 Berlin	73.25	78.31⅛
20.20 Austria	12.65	12.70
26.70 Scandinavia	29.75	29.80
40.19 Holland	42.06⅝	42.87½
5.1826 Italy	6.48½	6.48
51.45 Russia		30.20
China—		
Hongkong	50.00	50.12½
Shanghai	69.50	69.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.36	42.41
32.40 Rio	22.78	22.87

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.78	$4.71	$4.72⅝	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $418,689,847; balance, $25,044,238; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $800,960.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $8.75 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30½d, up ⅛d; New York, 63¾c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 49¾@50⅛.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	621,142
Same day last year	1,110,793
Year to date	48,836,589
Same period last year	28,016,157
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.95 + .13
Same day last year	70.62 + .72

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 8	83.49 Mar. 1
Same period last year	71.61 Apr. 16	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	55.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	78.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20¼	20¾	5,300	Alaska Gold Mines	20¼	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ½
9¼	9½	100	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
29½	29	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27⅜	28⅞	27⅜	28⅛	+1⅛
66	67⅜	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	66	66	66	66	...
97	97½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	98½	98⅜	96½	96⅝	− ½
68	68¼	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar x d.	67⅜	68¼	67¼	68	− ⅛
59¼	59¾	5,540	Am. Can	58⅜	59¾	58½	59¼	+ ⅛
111⅜	112½	300	Am. Can pf	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	+ ⅛
66	66⅞	5,300	Am. Car & Fdry	65	66⅞	64½	66⅞	+1⅛
153	155	1,900	Am. Coal Products	153	153½	152	153	...
115	116¼	300	Am. Coal Prods pf	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¼	− ¼
51½	52½	800	Am. Cotton Oil	52½	52½	52	52	− 1
9½	10	200	Am. Cl. & Leather	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	− ⅛
51	51¼	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50½	51	50½	51	+ ⅝
26	26⅞	900	Am. Ice Securities	26¾	26¾	26	26	− ¾
24	24½	4,800	Am. Linseed	23	24¾	23	24½	+1⅛
48¾	49¾	7,420	Am. Linseed pf	46¼	48¾	46¼	48¾	+2¼
73	73¼	17,900	Am. Locomotive	71¼	73¾	71¼	73	+ ⅛
97½	97¾	16,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	97	97¾	96¾	97½	− ½
50	50⅞	900	Am. Steel Fdries	49¾	50	49¾	50	...
109	110½	600	Am. Sugar Ref.	110	110⅝	110	110⅝	+1⅝
127½	128¼	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	128	128	127¾	128	...
194	195	800	Am. Tobacco	194	194	193⅝	194	...
47	48	2,100	Am. Woolen	46	47¼	45	47	...
97½	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	− ⅛
97½	98	25	Do., odd lot	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	...
17	19	500	Am. Writing P. pf	17½	18⅞	17½	18⅞	+1⅝
92⅜	92¾	9,200	Am. Zinc Lt. S	90¼	92¾	90½	92¾	+2⅜
85	85½	16,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	84½	85¼	84½	85¼	+ ¾
53	56	36	Asso. Mer. 1st pf	53½	55⅛	53½	55¼	...
66	66¾	200	Associated Oil	66	66	66	66	− ⅛
102⅝	103	900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞	− ⅛
102½	102⅝	17,350	Baldwin Loco	100¼	103	100¼	102⅞	+1⅞
108½	110	700	Baldwin Loco. pf	106¾	108⅝	106¾	108½	− ⅛
85¼	85⅝	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	85¼	85¼	85	85⅜	− ⅛
...	...	50	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
2¼	2¾	900	Batopilas Mining	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	...
465	469	400	Bethlehem Steel	465	469	460	469	− 5
85¼	86	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	85¼	85¼	85½	85½	− ½
80	81	100	Burns Brothers	80½	80¾	80½	80¾	− ⅛
105	110	50	Burns Brothers pf.	106	108	108	108	...
92	92¼	9,800	Butte & Superior	92	92⅞	91¼	92½	...
22½	22⅝	1,200	California Pet.	22⅜	23	21⅝	22½	+ ⅛
49½	52	300	California Pet. pf.	49	50	49	50	+ ⅛
166½	167	1,600	Canadian Pacific	165¾	166¾	165½	166¾	+ ¾
52	52¼	2,450	Central Leather Co.	52¼	52½	51⅞	52⅛	+ ⅛
110	111	100	Central Leather pf.	110½	110¾	110½	110¾	+ ¼
94	95	200	Chandler Motor	94	94	94	94	+ ⅞
90⅝	90⅞	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	90⅜	91	90¼	90⅝	− ⅛
12¼	12½	100	Chi. Great Western	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	...
34	35	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35	35	34½	35	...
93¼	93½	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93	93	92⅝	93	...
128¼	129	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	128⅝	129	128⅝	129	+ ⅛
126	127	100	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	+1
17¼	17⅝	1,990	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17	17⅝	17	17¼	− ⅛
133	133	100	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	133	133	133	133	+1½
22¼	22½	900	Chile Copper	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
53⅝	53⅞	1,548	Chino Copper	53	53⅞	53	53¾	...
70	72	200	Chino Copper pf.	71	71	71	71	−1½
42¾	43	4,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	41⅝	42¾	41⅝	42⅜	+ ½
132½	133½	900	Consolidated Gas	132⅞	133½	132⅜	133½	+ ¼
82½	84	600	Continental Can	82½	83	82½	83⅜	+ ¼
19¼	19½	4,900	Corn Products Ref.	18¾	19⅜	18¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	35	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	93½	94	93½	94	+1
90	90¾	64,400	Crucible Steel	87	90⅜	86¼	90¼	−2
116	116½	200	Crucible Steel pf.	115	116	115	116	+1½
150	151½	300	Delaware & Hud.	150	151½	151	151½	...
150	151½	10	Do., odd lot cash	150	150	150	150	...
45¾	46	4,000	Distillers' Secur.	45	46	44½	46	+ ⅝
25	25½	500	Dome Mines	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅝
101	101¾	200	Erie	101	101	101	101	− ⅛
96	96	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	98	98	98	98	−1
49½	50½	1,300	Pressed Steel Car	48	50	48	50	...
160½	162½	300	Pullman Co.	161⅜	161⅝	161½	161½	− ⅛
2⅜	3	200	Quicksilver	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
37½	38¾	400	Railway Steel Sp.	37	37	37	37	− ⅛
22½	23½	5,400	Ray Con. Copper	23¼	23⅜	23	23⅜	...
82⅝	83	10,900	Reading	82	83	81⅝	82⅝	+ ½
49	50	2,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	49	50	49	49⅝	+ ¼
108	108	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	108	108	108	108	...
1¾	2	1,800	St. Louis & San F.	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
2½	3	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½	3⅝	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
2	2½	1,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
14¾	14¾	50	Seaboard Air Line	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	...
175	176	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	175	175½	175	175	...
32⅝	33½	10,400	Shattuck-Arizona	32⅞	33	31⅞	33	− ⅛
53	54	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	53½	53⅝	53	53	−1
96½	96¾	7,000	Southern Pacific	96¼	96⅝	95⅝	96⅛	...
203	207	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	205	205	205	205	−2
20	20¼	1,000	Southern Railway	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	...
58	59	500	Southern Ry. pf.	58¼	58¾	58¼	58½	...
94	97	100	Standard Milling	94	94	94	94	−1½
138	138¾	5,100	Studebaker Co.	136½	138¾	136½	138½	+ ½
50⅞	51	2,400	Tennessee Copper	50⅜	51	50⅜	50⅞	...
190¼	190¾	1,100	Texas Co.	188¾	190¾	188	190¼	+ ⅛
9	10	200	Texas & Pacific	9	9	9	9	− ⅛
102	107	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	103	103	103	103	− ⅛
95½	96¾	600	Twin City R. T.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	...
84	85¾	200	Underwood Typew.	85¾	90	85¾	90	...
6¾	8¼	100	Union B. & P. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
30½	32	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
131	132	5,800	Union Pacific	131	131¾	130½	131¾	+ ½
82⅞	83	100	Union Pacific pf.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	...
92½	93¼	500	United Cigar Stores	92⅜	92¼	92¼	92¼	− ¼
61	62	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	61	61	61	61	−1
108½	110	300	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	− ⅞
108½	110	50	Do., odd lot	109	109	109	109	...
145½	146¼	5,100	United Fruit Co.	144¼	146¼	144¼	145⅞	+ ⅝
13½	14	50	United Rys. Invest.	14	14	14	14	...
19⅝	20	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
50¼	52	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	50¼	50¾	50¾	50¼	−1½
155	156	19,200	U. S. Indus. Alco.	152	156½	151	155½	+1¾
1¼	1½	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
53	53¾	2,900	U. S. Rubber	52¼	53½	52¼	53	+ ⅛
108	109	100	U. S. R. 1st pf. x d.	109	109	109	109	...
72¾	72¾	7,600	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M.	73¼	73¼	70¾	72¾	−1¼
52	52½	250	U. S. S. R. & M. pf.	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
82¼	83½	54,200	U. S. Steel	82¼	83½	82¼	83½	+ ½
117⅝	117¾	100	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117¾	+ ⅛
80¾	80¾	8,400	Utah Copper	80¾	81	79½	80¾	+ ⅛
18	18	400	Utah Securities	18	18	17⅞	18	− ⅛
43	43	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	43	43	43	43	...
50	50	50	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	50	50	50	50	−1
14¼	14¾	100	Wabash pf.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	...
43½	44	1,700	Wabash pf. A	43½	44	43½	44	...
26	26¾	1,100	Wabash pf. B	26	26¾	26	26¾	...
30¼	30½	2,000	Western Maryland	30¼	30½	29⅞	30½	− ⅛
88⅛	88¾	100	Western Union Tel.	88⅛	88¾	88¼	88½	...
61¼	62¼	18,500	Westingh. E. & M.	61¼	62¼	61¼	62¼	+ ⅛
114½	114⅝	100	Weyman B. Co. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
3⅝	4	200	Wheeling & L. E.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
227	235	300	Willys-Overland	226	227	226	227	...
103¾	104½	900	W.-O.pf.sub.rts. f.p.	103¾	104	103¾	104	...
125¾	125¾	1,900	Woolw., (F.W.) Co.	124½	125¾	124½	125¾	+ ¼

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Brisk Demand for War Stocks, Home Rails, and Colonials Bonds.

LONDON, April 14.—Money was in brisk demand and discount rates were steady today. Exchequer bonds and Treasury bills were well asborbed.

The stock market was steady, with the demand principally for war stocks, home rails, and colonial bonds. Dealings in other sections were quiet, with weakness in Argentine rails and strength in shipping shares and special mines. The general tone improved near the close on news of the British advance in Mesopotamia. American securities were affected by the political situation and closed dull and easy.

French exchange was a feature, the rate going over twenty-nine francs.

The stock Exchange will be closed April 21, 22, and 24, Easter holidays.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4⅛	4.25	4.00
Balt & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.05
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-'30	4½@6	4.50	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.80	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@6	5.20	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.85	4.15
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.55	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1925	4½	4.20	4.05
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@6	4.50	4.15
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @6	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@6	4.25	4.12
L. & N.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5	5.75	4.95
Ma. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	4.95
N. Cent. Lines	1916-'23	4½@6	4.40	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.15
Nor. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.00
Penn. Gen. Fight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.23	4.75
St. Louis & S. F.	1916-'23	5	5.65	4.95
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'23	5	4.60	4.05
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.12
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.45	4.30

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Too Much Business.

Outside of the loss and annoyance to shippers and consignees entailed in railroad congestion, there is a real factor in the situation affecting the carriers. With most of the roads reporting largely increased earnings, it seems to the public that they are making about all the money that rates allow them. As a matter of fact, railroad men say, the excessive freight shipments are not spreading the profit around as evenly as lesser traffic would. A small trunk line in the South was mentioned yesterday as suffering severely because several hundred of its cars were being delayed on other roads, at terminal points and on sidings, whose places could not be filled from the equipment of connecting lines because this equipment, too, was busy.

***

The Mexican Uncertainty.

The risk in speculative ventures in stocks representing Mexican property has been clearly exemplified this week in the movements of Mexican Petroleum and United States Smelting shares. The latter should not properly be considered solely in the light of Mexican developments, perhaps, but the Street considered that the upturn from Monday to Wednesday was based largely on bullish rumors about the company's mineral deposits below the border. After being pushed up to well above 77 on Tuesday the stock broke down until 70½ was recorded yesterday. Mexican Petroleum on Tuesday sold above 111, and yesterday sales were reported below 100. Traders are hoping for big things in connection with these companies after quiet again falls upon Mexico, but object lessons appear now and then, showing that in the meantime purchases need to be well protected.

***

New Haven's Strength.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, according to bankers, does not have to apologize for the terms of the new financing which it has effected. There had been some conjecture as to whether the New Haven would have to pay 5 per cent. on its needed funds, the rate which prevailed for its short-term notes in the last two years. But the New Haven got a rate of 4½ per cent. and the bankers, as well as the railroad, seem to be satisfied with the rate. The public also appears to be satisfied, for the new notes, on a when issued basis, were bid for yesterday at above par. The lowering of the interest rate is a reflection not only of the improved condition of the bond market, but particularly of the improved credit of the New Haven road as dominated by Chairman Elliott.

***

What One Banker Thinks.

The question of a break with Germany was much discussed yesterday. One international banker, when asked for his opinion as to the consequences of a break, said that he did not regard them as serious. There would be a little flurry, he thought, but nothing more. The country, he said, was in a most excellent position to withstand the shock of a break of diplomatic relations. He was not worried either over the action of the security market in the last few days.

***

Bankers Trust—Astor Trust.

Because of the community of interest between the Bankers Trust Company and the Astor Trust Company Wall Street expects them to merge at some time, making the Astor the uptown branch of the Bankers. Shares of both companies have enjoyed a substantial rise in the last few weeks. Bankers Trust stock now sells at 465-475, an advance of 30 points in a month, while Astor shares are quoted at 450 bid, a rise of 50. It is thought that a merger would result in some economies of management, and the matter has been considered in that light from time to time, but it was learned yesterday that the question has never been put before the Executive Committee of either institution. As the principal stock holdings in both companies are in practically the same hands it will be comparatively easy to bring about a merger if it is decided that there are sufficient advantages in the scheme to make it worth while.

***

For New Foreign Banks.

In anticipation of the enactment of legislation permitting national banks to own stock in banks operating in foreign countries some of the leading New York institutions have been informally discussing a proposal to open an institution in South America, to be followed with the return of peace by the establishment of similar banks in Europe. There are some advantages in proceeding in this way, rather than in opening branch banks as is now permitted by the Federal Reserve act, for there are relatively few national banks large enough to provide business for their own foreign branches. The joint stock banks, on the other hand, could serve small banks in the interior on the same terms accorded the larger institutions, giving them all the advantages of foreign connections for customers engaged in the export trade.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Krech Reorganization Committee for the Western Pacific Railway has extended the time for making deposits of the railway's first mortgage bonds, under the reorganization plan and for filing agreements to the plan, until May 15.

Directors of the Atlas Powder Company announced yesterday that a part of the $5,500,000 new stock, to be authorized by shareholders at a special meeting on April 18, will be issued to provide larger working capital and to cover the company's increased investments in supplies and construction work.

Former regular soldiers and National Guard members are drilling a battalion of Consolidated Stock Exchange members and employes to take part in the Citizens' Preparedness Parade on May 13.

Herbert A. Mansfield and John U. Kirk have formed a copartnership to be known as Mansfield & Kirk, Both members of the firm have been specialists in bank and trust company stocks.

Orders for steel rails for 1917 delivery have just been placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The total amount is 205,000 tons, of which 125,000 tons are for the lines east of Pittsburgh and 80,000 tons for the lines west.

J. F. Hetherington, for twelve years associated with H. W. Halsey & Co., Chicago, and A. W. Bullard, for more than twenty-one years with E. H. Rollins & Sons in Boston, have incorporated as Bullard, Hetherington & Co., to deal in investment bonds.

Time for depositing the first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Western Pacific Railway, and for the filing of agreements of subscription for the new bonds, has been extended to May 15.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company is another institution which will give employes a month's vacation with pay to attend the Plattsburg camp.

The reorganization plan for the Minneapolis & St. Louis drawn up by the Sabin Committee has been declared operative. Time for depositing the preferred and common stock has been extended to May 15.

The Public

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Little Changed Over the Previous Day's Trading—Bonds Active and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 403,874 shares of stock and $213,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 07,541; oil, 00,413, and mining, 245,920. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,300	‡Aetna E., w.h.	22¼	22⅝	22	22⅛
400	Ajax R., Inc...	68	68¼	68	68¼
125	American Nav.	11	11⅛	11	11
15	Atlantic Steel.	60	60	60	60
800	A., G. & W. I.	32¾	33	32¾	33
160	A.,G. & W.I. pf	49	49	49	49
100	Balt. Tube Co.	114½	114½	114½	114½
500	‡Butler Chem.	3	3½	3	3
90	C. Car & Fdy.	67	67	67	67
1,000	‡Car L. & P...	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
4,800	Chevrolet Mot.	183	187	181	186⅞
115	Con. Ordnance.	23	25	23	25
8,000	Comp. of R.Rib.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
10	‡Cramp Ship'g.	79	79	79	79
21,400	‡Cuba Cane S.	60½	61	58⅝	61
4,790	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	93¼	93⅝	92⅝	93⅝
200	Dav. Chemical.	60	60	59½	59½
3,000	Driggs-Sea	140	146	140	145
400	‡Electric Gen.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Gaston W. W.	70	70	70	70
30	General Signal.	96	96¼	96	96¼
10	Henlex	28	28	28	28
200	Holly Sugar...	47	47	45½	45½
600	Holly Sugar pf.	97½	97	97	97½
9,900	I. A. F. S. C.	14⅝	17¼	14⅝	17¼
150	Inter. Rubber.	13¾	*14	13¾	14
100	‡Int. Motors...	15	15	15	15
400	K. Bronze pf.	25	25½	25	25
400	K. Zinc Corp.	14	14⅜	14	14⅜
700	‡S. S. Kresge...	123	129	123	129
600	‡Lake Torp. R.	9¼	9½	9	9
100	‡Lima L., new	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37¼
800	‡Lynn Phono..	8½	8½	8¼	8½
1,100	Manhat Tran..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Merr. of Am..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,000	‡Mex. Munit..	5¾	7	5¾	6¾
11,300	‡Midvale Steel.	62⅞	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝
2,000	‡Periman Rim.	120	120	118	118
200	‡Rock Isl. Co.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
28	‡Rock I. Co. pf	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	‡Saxon M. Car	70	70	69	69¼
245	Springf. Body.	58	57½	56	57½
20	Spr. Body pf.	102	102	102	102
200	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
160	St. L., R. M. & P. v. t. cfs..	34½	35⅛	34½	35⅛
1,200	Sub. B. v.t.cfs.	34	35¼	34	34
1,700	‡Tob. Prod...	41	41½	40¾	41½
300	Tri. F. v.t.cfs.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,800	Un. Prof. Sh..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,850	Univ. Motors..	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
400	U. S. L. & H.	3	3⅝	3	3⅝
500	White Motors.	50	50	50	50
4,900	World Film v. t. cfs.	1	1	⅞	1
2,000	‡Zinc. Concen.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
60	Buckeye P. L.	100	98½	98¾	— 3½
70	Illinois P. L.	176	173	175	+ 1
150	Ohio Oil	225	221	223	+ 3
180	St. O. of Cal.	245	240	240	— 8
30	St. O. of Ind.	532	528	528	— 7
183	St. O. of N. J.	512	508	508	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,600	Am. O. & Gas	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
500	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,100	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	20¼	20¾	20	20¾
600	‡Cosden Oil & Gas. w.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,755	Empire Petrol.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3,500	‡Federal Oil..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	‡Houston Oil..	16	16	16	16
2,000	‡Midwest Oil.	51	51	47	50
1,500	‡Mid. Oil pf.	87	87	84	85
520	‡Midwest Ref.	67	67	66	66
2,800	‡Musk. Ref...	3	3	2⅞	3
29,000	‡Okla. Oil ..	15	15	14	15
200	‡Okla. O. pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Okla. P. & R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
200	Savoy Oil	11	11	11	11
2,500	‡Vac. O. & G.	60	60	59	59
3,250	‡C. W. Oil...	77	79	75	79
520	‡Ven. Con. O.	10⅛	10⅛	10	10
1,850	Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,900	Way. O. & G.	6¾	6¾	6	6¾

MINING STOCKS.

7,500	‡‡Atlanta	14	15	14	15
13,000	‡‡Booth	27	27	26	26
1,900	‡Boston & M..	73	75	70	72
2,450	‡Brad. M. Ltd.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	Buf. Mines ..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
310	‡Beaver Cons.	39	39	39	39
1,100	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	2⅝	2⅞
1,700	Butte C. & Z. v. t. cfs..	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
1,300	‡Caverans C..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
3,800	‡Caledonia ..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	‡Canada Cop..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
*2,900	‡Cashboy	8	8	8	8
700	C. de P. Cop..	37	37½	*36⅜	37½
4,850	Con. Arizona..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,400	Con. New S..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
15,500	‡Emma Cop..	55	55	46	50
100	‡Eagle & B.B.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,200	First Nat. C..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
12,000	‡Dome Mines..	39	38	33½	33½
500	‡Ely Witch ..	12	14	12	14
2,900	‡Gran. G. M..	75	77	75	76
4,500	‡Gold'd Con..	86	86	82	84
3,700	‡Gould'd Mer.	14½	15	14½	14½
1,500	Hecla Min....	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
10,000	‡Int. Mines..	15	15	15	15
4,400	‡Iron Blossom	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	Howe Sound..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
6,000	Jerome Verdi..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	‡Jim Butler..	95	95	83	87
4,600	‡Jumbo Ext...	90	90	78	78
2,000	‡Kewanaw	14	15	14	15
2,400	Magma Cop..	17¼	17⅝	16¾	17½
2,400	Majestic M..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,000	‡‡Marsh Min..	26⅝	26⅝	24½	24½
2,000	‡McKin.-Dar...	44	47	44	47
1,035	‡Mojave Tung.	5⅝	*6	5⅝	5⅝
12,400	‡Mosher Lode..	35	35	32	33
100	New Ut. Bing..	3	3	3	3
1,000	Nip. Mines....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,700	N. Butte Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	‡Oat. Ariz. C.	38	38	37	37
1,000	‡North Star..	18½	18½	18½	18½
1,900	‡Oat. Gold Key (a prospect).	25	25	25	25
2,800	‡Oat. Lazy Boy (a prospect).	32	32	31	31
1,000	‡Oat. Lexington (a pros.).	66	66	66	66
2,000	‡Oat. Nellie (a prospect)	30	30	30	30
8,000	‡Oat. South..	48	48	46	47
4,500	‡Oro	4½	5	4½	5
500	Pen. Con. Cop.	3	3	3	3
3,700	‡Peterson Lake	29	29	28	29
5,985	‡Ray Here. M.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾
1,400	‡‡Rex Con. M..	18	18	18	19
9,000	‡Rooh. Mines.	64	64	63	64
500	‡‡Round Mt..	69	69	68	69
400	‡‡Ruby Silver.	56	56	56	56
1,900	‡San Toy....	17	18	17	18
1,800	Sec. Gr. M..	1¾	1¾	¾	¾
3,500	‡‡Silver Pick..	9	9	9	9
100	Stand. S.-L..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Stewart	20	20	20	20
4,600	‡‡Success Min.	78	78	77	77
3,000	‡‡Tewiskaming	58	58	58	58
100	‡Tono. Belmont	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2,400	Tonopah Ext..	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞
200	Tonopah Min..	6½	6½	6½	6½
500	‡Tono. Mizpah.	34	34	34	34
10,000	‡Tono. R. Eula.	41	42½	40	42½
200	Utah Apex.....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
12,000	Tri-Bullion ..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,300	Un. Eastern..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,800	‡‡U. S. Continental Min..	13	13	13	13
11,650	‡Un. Verde Ext.	24½	*24⅞	23¾	24½
1,250	‡West E....	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,350	‡White O. Min.	11½	*12¾	11	12
1,850	‡Yuacaran Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$20,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper 6s...	117	117	117	117
70,000	‡Chi., R. I. & P. 4s..	86	86	85	86
15,000	Chicago Un. Station 4½s.	100	100	100	100
18,000	Con. Arizona Smelting 5s.	37	37	35	36
80,000	‡Midvale Steel & Ord. con. 5s. w.i.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
35,000	N. Y. City new 4½s, 1956....	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
20,000	Sulz & Sons 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½

*Odd lots. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡‡Unlisted. ‡Ex div.

Note.—Thursday 10 Driggs-Seabury sold at 139, and Wednesday 25 S. O., New York, at 116.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Can. Nat. Gas.....	1¼	1⅝	..	..
Grant Motor Car....	7	7½	..	..
N. Y. Transportation.	14¾	15½	..	..
Peerless Tr. & Mot..	20½	20	..	..

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	13⅜	14¼	14	14⅜
Sapulpa	11½	12	11¼	12
Int. Petroleum.....	11	11¼	..	..

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	83	86	84	86

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	60	63	60	63
American Brass....	275	282	280	288
Atlas Powder.....	220	230	225	235
Atlas Powder pf.....	100	105	100	105
Babcock & Wilcox..	120	127	120	127
Bliss (E. W.).....	380	395	385	405
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry & Forg...	175	195	175	195
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	175	183	180	185
Du Pont Powder.....	350	355	350	355
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder....	375	385	380	390
Hercules Powder pf..	118	120	118	120
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	100	110	100	110
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	100	105	100	103
Sawtell Mfg. Co....	570	580	570	580
Winch. Repeat. Arms.	1925	2025	1925	2025

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The closing tone was strong on the Consolidated Exchange. Earlier in the day there had been feverishness, with prices unsettled, the threatening character of both the Mexican situation and the submarine issue with Germany making for nervousness.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold ..	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
120	Allis-Chalmers.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝
80	Am. Beet Sug..	47½	48¼	47½	48
640	Am. Can	56½	59¼	56½	59¼
220	Am. Car & F..	64⅝	66½	64⅝	66½
30	Am. H. & L.pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛
60	Am. Ice Secur.	26½	26½	26½	26½
10	Am. Linseed ..	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
50	Am. Linseed pf.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	48⅝
1,980	Am. Locos	71¾	73¾	71¾	73¾
2,870	Am. Smelting..	97	97⅝	96½	97¼
220	Am. Zinc	91⅜	92⅜	91⅛	92⅜
1,680	Anaconda Cop.	84½	85¼	84½	85¼
30	A., T. & S. Fe.	102¾	103⅛	102⅝	102⅝
1,140	Baldwin Loco..	100⅝	103	100⅝	102⅝
120	Batopilas	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
10	B'klyn R. T...	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
280	Butte & Sup..	91⅝	93	91⅛	93
20	Cal. Petrol ..	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
30	Cal. Petrol. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼
10	Can. Pacific..	165⅝	165⅝	165⅝	165⅝
50	Cent. Leather.	53	52	52	52
80	Ches. & Ohio.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
50	C., M. & St. P.	92⅝	93	92⅝	93
10	C., R. I. & P..	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
10	Chino Copper..	53½	53½	53⅛	53½
320	Col. Fuel & I..	41⅞	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜
345	Corn Products..	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜
20,940	Crucible Steel.	87	90⅝	86¼	90
320	Dist. Secur	45	46	44⅝	45⅝
1,120	Erie	35	35	34½	35
70	Erie 1st pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
290	Goodrich Co...	76⅝	77⅞	76	77⅝
110	Gt. North. Ore	41	41	41	41⅛
10	Gt. North. pf..	119	119	119	119
120	Insp. Copper...	44⅞	45¼	44⅝	45¼
300	Int. Mer. Mar..	20⅝	21⅝	20¾	21⅝
830	Int. Mer. M.pf.	71½	72⅞	71½	72⅝
30	Int. Nickel ...	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝
470	Kennecott Cop.	54½	55¼	54⅝	55¼
40	Lack. Steel ...	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
20	Lee Rubber	51⅞	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝
220	Maxwell Mot..	70	72	70	72
5,640	Mexican Pet...	101	102⅝	100¼	101⅝
120	Miami Cop....	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
70	Nevada Cons..	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
140	N. Y. Central.	101¼	101¾	100½	101⅝
180	N.Y.,N.H.&H..	60¼	61⅝	60¼	61½
20	Nort. & West.	119½	119½	119½	119½
100	Ontario Min...	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9⅛
150	Pennsylvania..	56¾	57¼	56¾	56⅞
90	Ray Copper....	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜
1,020	Reading	82¾	83⅜	81⅝	83
240	Rep. Iron & S.	48¾	50¼	48¾	50⅛
40	Shattuck Cop..	32	32	32	32
220	So. Pacific....	96	96½	95⅞	96⅛
50	So. Railway ...	20	20	20	20
160	Studebaker	136¼	138⅝	136¼	138
60	Tenn. Copper..	50¾	51	50⅝	51
480	Union Pacific.	131	131⅝	130¾	131⅝
570	U. S. I. Alco..	152½	158⅛	152¾	156½
550	U. S. Rubber..	82	83½	82	83¼
20	U. S. Sm. & R.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
7,870	U. S. Steel..	82⅝	83⅜	82⅝	83⅜
140	Utah Copper...	80½	80⅝	79⅝	80⅝
20	Wabash	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
480	Westingh. Elec.	61¼	62½	61¼	61⅝
53,475					

BONDS.

$5,000	Inter-Met. 4½s	73¼	73¼	73½	73½

MINING STOCKS.

100	Belmont	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
1,200	Cracker Jack..	.03	.03	.03	.03
200	Goldfield Con.	.85	.85	.85	.85
300	G'd'd Flor'ce.	.44	.44	.44	.44
300	Halifax	.68	.68	.68	.68
400	Jim Butler....	.93	.93	.93	.93
700	Jumbo Ext....	.81	.81	.81	.81
1,200	Lone Star....	.04	.04	.04	.04
3,700	McNamara	11	12½	11	12⅛
500	Midway	.23	.23	.23	.23
200	Mexican	.20	.20	.20	.20
800	Montana	.35	.35	.35	.35
200	Portland	1.72½	1.72½	1.72½	1.72½
2,900	Rescue Eula...	.40	.44	.40	.44
200	Union Cons....	.45	.45	.45	.45
200	West End.....	.80	.90	.80	.80
13,600					

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	76.42	75.81	76.26	— .04
25 industrials	96.80	94.04	95.54	+ .30
50 stocks	86.11	84.92	85.90	+ .13

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 14	86.11	84.92	85.95	+ .13
April 13	86.57	85.36	85.82	— 1.08
April 12	87.15	86.07	86.91	— .59
April 11	87.83	87.31	87.50	— .23
April 10	88.00	87.18	87.73	+ .55
April 8	87.46	86.90	87.18	— .25
April 7	88.14	86.96	87.48	—1.05
April 6	88.78	88.31	88.48	+ .09
April 5	88.71	88.07	88.79	+ .35
April 4	88.58	87.89	88.00	— .25
April 3	88.87	87.76	88.25	+ .56
April 1	87.82	87.46	87.69	+ .17

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	88.87	3	84.92	14	85.95
1915	73.36	30	64.54	1	72.69
1914	70.66	2	65.24	28	67.26
1913	82.81	1	80.44	30	80.63
1912	77.18	26	69.06	1	70.89

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	85.95
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.09	Jan. 2	68.06	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	80.82	Sep. 20	70.24	Feb. 1	78.52
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

*To date.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday.	Thursday.
6s	Sept., 1916	101¼	101⅛
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅛	103⅛
4½s	June, 1965	106¾	107⅛
4½s	March, 1965	106⅝	107
4½s	Nov., 1957	106¾	107
4½s	May, 1957	106¾	107
4½s	Nov., 1917	101	101
4½s	May 1917	100⅝	100⅝
4½s	April, 1966	102⅛	108
	Registered		103¼
4½s	March, 1964	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	March, 1962	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Mar., 1960, op- tional	102⅝	102⅝
4s	May, 1958	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1958	99⅝	100
4s	May, 1957	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1936	99¼	99¼
4s	1917-1919	100	100
3½s	Nov., 1955	89¾	89¾
3½s	Nov., 1954	90¾	90½
3½s	May, 1954	89¾	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.60	..	3.00	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	3.00	4.0	3.90
4½s	1924-1936	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1930-1954	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1940-1960	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1940-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1918-1925	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$8,467,477	$161,308,196
Ord. int. rev. rets.	12,582,042	286,256,548
Income tax	1,002,922	21,581,346
Miscellaneous	1,024,884	35,661,977
Total receipts	$23,968,233	$516,789,066
Excess of Ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	7,991,969	57,238,330
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	1,024,235	34,941,984
Expenditures	$1,860,190	574,112,729

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 14.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 96 centimes. Five per cent. loans, 96 francs 25 centimes.

RAY COPPER HAS BEST YEAR

Net Profit for 1915 $4,869,148, or $2.92 a Share.

The Ray Consolidated Copper Company reports that 1915 was the best year in its history, total receipts amounting to $10,496,982, against $7,897,724 in the preceding twelve months. The net profit was $4,869,148, compared with $2,595,623, and the equivalent of $2.92 a share of stock. In 1914 the net income was equal to $1.56 a share.

The year's output was 92,333,936 pounds of copper, an increase of 3,284,000 pounds over the preceding year, produced at a cost of 9.473 cents a pound. The mine output in the last quarter, the best of the year, was 3,033 tons of ore a day, and the amount of copper turned out in this period was 17,196,583 pounds.

"In the latter part of the first quarter," says D. C. Jackling, Managing Director, in the annual statement, "the demand for copper improved and the output was gradually increased for the second quarter. During the third quarter labor disturbances seriously interfered with operations, and the fourth quarter was therefore the only one in which the mine output was approximately normal. At the close of the year the company's output was sold further ahead than ever before."

ASKS $697,000 FOR BANKERS

B. R. T. Subsidiary Wants P. S. Board to Allow Bond Sale Commission.

The New York Municipal Railway asked the Public Service Commission yesterday for permission to issue $697,000 of capital stock to reimburse the company for outlay in obtaining a loan of $60,000,000 for subway purposes from the Central Trust Company, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Timothy S. Williams, the President, stated before the Commission, that the arrangements for borrowing the $60,000,000 were submitted in 1912 to the Commission and approved.

Oliver C. Semple, assistant counsel to the Commission, said he had been through the records for 1912 and had found no formal approval of $697,000 for commissions.

Briefs are to be submitted on the legality of making bank commissions and lawyers' fees a charge against the capital stock of the company.

Banker Edward Townsend Retires.

After fifty years in the service of the Importers and Traders National Bank, Edward Townsend announced his retirement as President at a meeting of the Directors yesterday, expressing a desire to get out of active work while still young. Mr. Townsend is nearly 70 years of age. He was made Chairman of the board, a new position created for him, and H. H. Powell, cashier, was made President. E. E. Townsend, son of the retiring President, was made cashier, to succeed Mr. Powell. The board signalized Mr. Townsend's fiftieth anniversary by presenting him a watch and bouquets of American Beauty roses.

COTTON IS STEADIED BY MILLS' SHOWING

Bullish Supply and Distribution Report Gives the Market Good Undertone.

NET GAINS AT THE CLOSE

Record Consumption of the Staple Acts to Offset Effect of the Foreign Situation.

Undoubtedly the bullish showing of the Census Report on Supply and Distribution, giving record figures for American mill consumption of cotton during March, was responsible for the steady undertone of the market in the face of the serious aspects of the controversies with Germany and Mexico. Around the opening, prices were a shade lower than Thursday's closing, but the undertone was steady and prices moved up moderately before the end of the second hour. The close showed a net gain of 2 to 6 points, with near months showing the effect of scattered liquidation.

According to the Census Bureau the amount of cotton consumed by American mills during March was 618,625 bales, a new high record, which compares with 540,000 bales in February, and 524,000 bales in March of last year. The total consumption of linters was placed at 80,905 bales for the month, against 33,234 in March of last year. The total consumption of linters this year was 435,000, against 224,000 last year. Stocks of cotton in possession of American mills were placed at 1,900,060, against 1,741,000 last year. The stock of cotton in public warehouses and compresses was placed at 3,410,000 bales, against 3,374,000 last year.

Among the items of gossip in reference to the new crop was a rumor to the effect that the National Ginners' Association would issue a report soon showing an increase of about 9 per cent. in the acreage of the new crops as compared with last year. There was no particular change in Southern spot markets, although New Orleans sent one or two messages laying stress on the continued good demand. Sales at New Orleans amounted to 3,900, while Memphis reported 3,000 bales.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the amount of cotton brought into sight for the week was 128,714 bales, against 264,662 last year. The total for the season was 10,933,356, against 13,895,078 bales. Spinners' takings of American cotton for the week amounted to 236,833 bales, against 394,324 bales last year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, with Augusta 6 points decline, and Mobile

ROCKEFELLER GIFT IS CALLED CHARITY

Counsel for Foundation Tells Surrogate Wife's Bequest Should Not Pay Tax.

$425,518 AMOUNT INVOLVED

Attorney General Said to be Safeguard That Purposes of Charter Are Carried Out.

Whether a corporation chartered "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world" could be used as a subterfuge to evade the transfer tax law, and under which private business might be transacted, was the point at issue in the argument of counsel held yesterday morning before Surrogate John P. Cohalan, to determine whether bequests of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller to the Rockefeller Foundation, the Bureau of Social Hygiene, and other Rockefeller institutions were to be exempt from the transfer tax.

Mrs. Rockefeller left about $1,500,000. Her residuary estate amounted to about $800,000, of which $425,518.10 has been turned over to the Rockefeller Foundation.

George W. Murray of Murray, Prentice & Howland, and William R. Conklin of Conklin & Reid appeared as representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation and as counsel for the executors of Mrs. Rockefeller's will. Starr J. Murphy of John D. Rockefeller's personal staff was also present. Schuyler C. Carlton represented the State Controller. The action was brought by Lafayette B. Gleason, special attorney for the State, who on Feb. 21 asked for an appeal from the appraisal of Joseph W. Spencer, who decided that the bequests in question were exempt from payment of the tax.

The brief filed by Mr. Carlton argued that the purposes of the Rockefeller Foundation "are extremely vague, and covered every branch of activity which human ingenuity can think of for the purpose of promoting what to the minds of its officers shall seem the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

"Research could be carried out," the brief says, "as to whether the Legislature were properly doing its duty; whether the breeding of silver foxes in Canada were proper; whether the culture of tea should not be improved; whether the manufacture of a substitute for coffee would not improve the health of the world; whether the miners of Colorado could not be helped by an improved miners' light or by rest rooms; whether a cheaper form of gasoline or substitute for it could be found. The work of the German Government in the production of cheaper dyes has been found for the advantage of mankind. The investigation for a cheaper form of light by Mr. Edison has greatly benefited the world, and, as is well known, the advance of education since the improvement of lighting for reading or research work at night has advanced civilization, and the welfare of mankind in every direction.

Has Acted as Trust Company.

Following out the same line, the activities of the City Club or the Citizens Union or any political method in the discretion of the trustees might be engaged in as another corporation did, or its Directors did, as found in a well-known insurance case. In addition, under its powers as it has construed them it has engaged in the business of a trust company, and has been substituted under certain trusts of which the Equitable Trust Company of New York was formerly trustee."

This allusion referred to the thirty Colorado Industrial Company 5 per cent. bonds which Mrs. Rockefeller in November, 1913, gave to the Rockefeller Foundation, their income to go to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, as long as it was wise to so use the income in the judgment of the Foundation. If the Foundation discontinued paying the income to the church, Mrs. Rockefeller was to be notified, and if she did not give directions for redistributing the income of the bonds within three months, the Foundation was to redistribute the income at its own discretion.

Mr. Carlton asked that the gifts to the Foundation be subject to the tax, as the Foundation could not be considered a strictly charitable institution. He explained that the report of the Foundation for 1913 showed that its income was $1,400,000, and that only $240,000 was spent, the remainder being invested. This, he explained, a charitable institution could not do under the law, inasmuch as it must spend all of its income.

Mr. Murray replied that in 1914 the Foundation had given $1,000,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund. He added: "The charter determines whether or not a corporation is charitable; other evidence of its character should be excluded."

Says Foundation Is Charity.

In maintaining that the Rockefeller Foundation and the other seven corporations mentioned in the sixteenth section of Mrs. Rockefeller's will were charitable institutions, he argued that "if the testator intended a gift to charity the courts should not only sustain the validity of the gift, but should endeavor to save the gift from taxation; the presumption is in favor of exemption."

In stating that Mrs. Rockefeller left most of her estate to charity, Mr. Murray asserted "she meant to, at any rate," adding, "she tried to," and to support this contention he showed that of the money left by Mrs. Rockefeller more than half had already been distributed for charitable purposes, as follows:

To the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society	$100,000
To the Women's Baptist Foreign Mission Society	300,000
To the Bureau of Social Hygiene	75,000
To the Rockefeller Foundation, the balance of the residuary estate	425,518

As to the possibility that the funds of the Foundation might be used for other purposes than those intended by the charter, Mr. Murray explained that there was still another safeguard in the Attorney General, whose duty it is to see that the purposes of the charter are carried out. The real question before the court, he said, was whether the Rockefeller Foundation was a charity. That it was a charity, he argued, was proved by numerous definitions given in different cases which he cited.

Surrogate Cohalan reserved decision.

MORE MUNITION MEN STRIKE

National Conduit and Cable Co. Now Has 1,700 Workers Idle.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., April 14.—The strike which began yesterday at the Hastings plant of the National Conduit and Cable Company, when 700 men in the munitions shops went out for a 20 per cent. increase of wages, spread today to the rod and sheet mills, when 600 more men quit. In all, 1,700 workers are affected, as 400 employes whose labor depends upon the output of the rod and sheet mills were made idle.

Sheriff Weisandanger addressed a meeting of 500 strikers this afternoon and cautioned them against disorder. Leaders of the strikers said tonight that if the demands were not granted a walkout of the 3,500 workers in the plant would be ordered.

THE GERMAN CASE AGAINST GERMANY.

George Bernard Shaw, who infuriated England by pointing out the good points in Germany's case, talks to German-Americans in next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES. April 16. Order in advance.—Adv.

NO RELIEF IN SIGHT.

Difficulties of the Ribbon and Carbon Paper Makers.

After an all-day discussion held at the Hotel Astor the Ribbon and Carbon Paper Manufacturers' Association, at its regular April meeting yesterday, failed to find any solution for the scarcity of materials, or for alleviation of present soaring prices. A. L. Foster of the Manifold Supplies Company, Brooklyn, President of the association, presided at the meeting, which was largely attended by the leading factors in the trade. All sections of the country were represented, it being estimated that 90 per cent. of the total membership was present.

J. W. Davis of the Neidich Process, Burlington, N. J., reported that castor oil had risen 150 per cent. over normal prices, with no certainty of deliveries. The dyestuff situation was growing more serious daily, while other materials were harder to get each week.

E. A. Brecher, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, said:

"We have received no German dyes of the kind used in our trade since March, 1915. No American dyes that apply to our industries, with one exception, are to be had. To make matters worse speculators are holding some supplies, but at prices ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 per cent. above normal. In dyes, as in other materials needed, we are trying to help out each other whenever possible, but this doesn't amount to much. Paper going into the manufacture of carbon papers is scarce, with soaring prices due to the shutting off of cotton rag imports from abroad. Of foreign papers, not more than 10 per cent. are now coming in. As a matter of fact, domestic papers are up anywhere from 50 to 200 per cent."

Mr. Brecher went on to say that cotton rags selling before the war at 4½ cents per pound now brought 9 cents, an advance of 100 per cent., and that no item entering into the manufacture of the association's members' products had advanced less than 40 per cent., while some items had risen as much as several thousand per cent. since the last meeting held in January. Paper materials, he said, had gone up anywhere from 30 to 5,000 per cent. The Secretary-Treasurer said that nobody at the meeting saw any relief in sight. The next meeting will be held in October unless conditions require calling a special meeting.

JADE INCENSE BURNER, $975.

239 Pieces of Edward Wasserman Collection Bring $15,052.

The first afternoon's sale of the collection of fine old Chinese porcelains, jades, &c., of the late Edward Wasserman of this city was held at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, the returns for the first 230 numbers being $15,052. E. I. Farmer paid the highest price of the afternoon for No. 70 of the catalogue, a caldron-shaped white jade incense burner with dragon head handles, dome cover and low feet, $975.

Of other more important pieces W. E. Lauer paid $540 for No. 64, a translucent white jade wine pot; Rowland Moore gave $430 for No. 67, an unusual white jade pitcher in ancient bronze form; a beaker vase of grayish white translucent jade, 9¼ inches high, No. 69, went to Edward Getz for $410; No. 71, a grayish white jade vase, 10 inches high, with the branches of a blossoming plum tree in the jade encircling it, went to A. O. Levy for $300, and No. 72, a 9½-inch white jade vase with cover, went to the same buyer for $310.

A pair of Ch'ien-lung Peking enamel vases, hexagonal, 15½ inches high, No. 78, went to G. Town for $420; Francis R. Welsh paid $380 for No. 80, a pair of Japanese carved ivory tusk vases, 14½ inches high; No. 75, a statuette of Buddha, in natural stone, with veins of lapis-lazuli, outer surface colored to represent lapis-lazuli, went to Lorens, agent, for $280. No. 137, a blue and white snuff bottle, went to A. G. Henderson for $160, and Rowland Moore paid $165 for No. 175, a cylindrical snuff bottle, K'ang-hsi period, glazed in light leaf green and decorated in black with conventional borders around neck, shoulder, and base.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon, when single color and other porcelains will be sold.

SIEGEL CO. IS CHARTERED.

Lease of Broadway Store Expected to be Signed Today.

A stock company formed by the friends of Henry Siegel was incorporated at Albany yesterday under the name of the Emporium Cloak and Suit Company.

It is to be capitalized at $200,000 of preferred stock and 1,000 shares of common stock with no value. The identity of those associated with Siegel in the enterprise was not disclosed. It is understood that negotiations for a lease of a part of the ground floor of the Johnson Building at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street have been completed, and that the final papers will be signed today.

Siegel will manage the new concern, and his attorneys, Stanchfield and Levy, said that he expected to issue a statement through them today.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—Forty-three corporations were chartered today having $842,400 aggregate capitalization. They included:

Emporium Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., Edwyville, department store, carry on business with $265,000; J. F. Curtin, L. H. Gunther, S. A. Anderson, 30 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Fellows Medical Manufacturing Co., Inc., proprietary medicines, pharmaceutical, chemical compounds, $200,000; W. F. and B. Frank Hemingway, Inc., chemicals, dyes, paints, varnishes, drugs, $75,000; S. B. Howard, S. H. Miller, F. Hemingway, Bound Brook, N. J.

Kramer Organ Co., Inc., pianos, organs, art goods, $100,000; J., H. D., and S. Kramer, 727 7th Av.

Davis-Schultz Co., Inc., Buffalo, dental supplies, $75,000; E. G. Schultz, Jr., M. W. and E. R. Davis, 700 Main St., Buffalo.

Made in America Film Corpn., motion pictures, photographic, publishing, $50,000; S. D. Dreyfus, W. Ferron, G. E. Toulopoulos, 140 Nassau St.

Standard Tank and Seat Co., Inc., apparatus, plumbers' supplies, $20,000; W. G. Felck, A. W. Stedman, J. S. Wise, Watertown.

J. R. Gardiner Co., Inc., Buffalo, merchandise, patents, inventions, $15,000; I. C. McDowell, C. A. White, J. R. Gardiner, 2 Greenfield St., Buffalo.

Columbia Trading Corpn., notes, bonds, securities, patents, realty, $15,000; N. Kresch, J. Strenger, S. E. Geier, 2,287 2d Av.

E. Mezzadri, Inc., saloons, cafes, $20,000; A., J. B., and E. Mezzadri, 71 1st Place, Brooklyn.

Pohlmeyer's Restaurant and Cafe, Brooklyn, hotels, apartment houses, restaurants, $10,000; J. M. Tietjen, N. and H. Pohlmeyer, 202 Sterling St., Brooklyn.

Kingston Chemical Mfg. Co., Inc., Kingston, chemical products, $10,000; J. M. Fowler, C. C. Rose, D. Metzger, Kingston.

Postel Stain Extracting Corpn., stain extracting chemicals, druggists, chemists, oil, color men, $10,000; H. Levine, J. Kass, H. W. Lodaver, 56 West 112th St.

J. A. Kirsch & Co., Inc., food products, alcoholic beverages, $10,000; H. Gell, B. Karp, J. A. Kirsch, 225 West 110th St.

Metropolitan Artificial Flower Works, Inc., artificial flowers, $5,000; C. A. Berard, C. R. Lyon, R. F. Drenge, 1,120 Fox St., Bronx.

Complex Holding Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; J. C. and R. Greenvald, 130 North 3d St., Brooklyn.

The Conroy Sanitarium, Inc., $5,000; M. A., J. E., and W. N. Conroy, 265 Edgecombe Av.

Theo Ficke, Inc., trucking, boarding stable, contracting, construction, $7,500; D. Olena, T. F. and T. Ficke, 128 Broadway.

Empire Funeral Supply Corpn., funeral fixtures, supplies, $5,000; M. L. Hanlon, K. L. Franklin, J. J. Lordan, 115 Broadway.

The Tannersville Supply Co., Inc., Tannersville, lumber, hardware, cement, coal, $10,000; E. B. Goslee, M. and G. H. Cole, Tannersville.

131 Boerum Street Corpn., realty, $5,000; H. H. Sheindelman, J. Halperin, M. M. Weiss, Spring Valley.

The Magnus Construction Co., Inc., Long Beach, contractors, builders, $5,000; S. Plunkett, R. W. Seaton, W. S. McClume, 377 1st St.

The Suzie H. Davidson Corpn., transportation, navigation, ocean commerce, $5,000; S. M. Langstadt, T. Achenbach, J. Myers, Van Vorst, Marshall, and Smith, attorneys, 25 Broad St.

M. and J. Michel, Inc., watches, diamonds, jewelry, $5,000; R. J. and M. Michel, 308 West 38th St.

Fonda-Haupt Co., Inc., advertising, $5,000; J. J. Bonnesu, D. H. Fonda, W. A. Haupt, Bronxville.

Utica Sales and Specialty Co., Inc., sales, merchandise, specialties, $5,000; C. F. Glave, A. J. Rehm, W. B. Edwards, 1,506 Howard Av., Utica.

Capital increases: Jacob Cappel, Inc., New York, $1,000 to $5,000; B. Neuhoff, Son and Freedman, Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $15,000; Oneonta Light and Power Co., Oneonta, $175,000 to $500,000; Acceptance Corpn., Manhattan, $100,000 to $500,000; The Electricity City Novelty and Manufacturing Co., Inc., Schenectady, $11,000 to $30,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Rosemont Realty Co., Manhattan; William E. Bradley, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—Charters filed: Yellow Taxi Company, Newark, manufacture and deal in automobiles, $25,000; Miss Florence Thompson, Phillip D. Elliott, Edwin G. Adams, all of Newark.

Strathmere Corporation, Camden, deal in real estate, $125,000; Allan W. Hutton, Philadelphia; Allan W. Foster, Ocean City; H. F. Stanton, Ocean City.

Collegiate Realty Company, Passaic, deal in real estate, $25,000; William L. Lyall, Christian Bohnson, William S. Benson, Passaic, N. J.

Eureka Electric Sign Company, Jersey City, manufacture electric signs, $100,000; Charles J. Gormley, John H. Patterson, Benjamin E. Gordon, all of Jersey City.

B. C. Kuser Company, Trenton, mine and deal in ice and coal and wood, $100,000; Benedict C. Kuser, Anna K. Kuser, Howard R. Meyers, all of Trenton.

Smith Street Realty Company, Perth Amboy, deal in real estate, $125,000; Joseph E. Strickler, J. C. Rose, S. Spitzner, all of Perth Amboy, and James E. McAlinder, South Amboy.

Economy Department Store, Inc., Newark, conduct a department store, $25,000; Dori Pollachek, Charles Slavin, Joseph E. Cohn, all of Newark.

Mackey Wood Aniline Color Company, Inc., Taledon, N. J., make and deal in dyes, $60,000; James C. Mackay, Clara Hamilton, Kittie Dering, all of Paterson.

Ryan & Remick, Inc., Passaic, N. J., manufacture clothing for men and boys, $75,000; Charles Remick, Louis Remick, Elizabeth Remick, all of Passaic, N. J.

Keystone Wagon Company, Camden, manufacture dumping wagons, automobiles, and automobile machinery, $50,000; Theodore W. Mesedik, Camden; Philip Catturo, Carlo Grillo, Philadelphia.

Union County Realty and Construction Company, Elizabeth, engage as builders and contractors, $50,000; Maurice Freedman, New York; Jacob Baar, Roselle; Joseph Moisesco, Roselle; Chas Semitsky, Linden, and Henry J. Weiner, Elizabeth.

Fertile Land and Development Company of New Jersey, Jamesburg, real estate, $25,000; Frederick L. Buckelew, Mary E. Buckelew, Jamesburg, and Timothy F. Murphy, Washington, D. C.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 14.—Charters filed:

Unity Gold Mines Company, New York; $2,500,000; purchase, lease, own, and acquire mines and mineral lands of gold, copper, lead, zinc, and to develop the same, acquire mill sites, power and water rights, &c. M. A. Snider, G. C. Laubbers, L. M. Hart, all of New York.

Weiss Engine Company, Wilmington, Del.; $750,000; manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in and with all kinds of motors, engines, &c. Herbert R. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Bigner, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Cuban Securities Corporation, Inc.; $250,000; to deal in investments of all kinds. Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

DOUBLE OUR SALES TO SOUTH AMERICA

City Bank's Figures Show Daily Exports Now Have a Value of $1,500,000.

$97,396,826 IN 7 MONTHS

Imports for the Same Period, Ending Jan. 31, Reached the Record Total of $207,179,653.

Trade between the United States and South America is breaking all previous records, as it now averages $1,500,000 a day, and far exceeds that in any previous year. According to figures made public yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York, this trade in the seven months ending with January averaged $1,414,000 a day, and in the single month of January $1,702,000 a day.

The bank's report showed that the increase was in both exports and imports. The total value of merchandise exported to South America in the seven months referred to was $97,396,826, compared with $53,083,940 in the same months of 1910, and $44,282,386 in the corresponding months of 1906, having thus more than doubled in the ten-year period. Imports from South America were $207,179,653 against $83,010,000 in 1906, having also more than doubled in the period in question. In the single month of January, 1916, the exports to South America were more than double those of the corresponding month of 1915, and for the seven months ending with January were also more than double those of the corresponding months of 1915, which was a period of exceptionally low imports by the South American countries.

The report, commenting on the extraordinary gains in trade, said:

> This large increase in our exports to South America, which are now larger than in the corresponding period in any earlier year, occurs in practically all classes of manufactures, for manufactures form about 90 per cent. of our exports to that continent. Cotton cloth, for example, shows a total of 43,000,000 yards, against 15,000,000 yards in the corresponding months of 1915, and 23,000,000 yards in the same months of 1914. This increase in the movements of cotton cloths occurs in the exports to practically all of the South American countries and the total, it will be noted, is nearly three times as great as in 1915 and double that of 1914.

Large gains are shown in the report covering shipments from here of coal, agricultural implements, binder twine, wrought iron pipes, iron sheets and plates, tinplate, barbed wire, boots and shoes, illuminating and lubricating oils, printing paper, and lumber. Imports from South America also showed large increases, especially in coffee, cacao, rubber and nitrates, while meats and corn showed a decline.

BRITISH RATES ARE LOWER.

Reductions Already Reflect the Action of the Government.

LONDON, March 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Government action in the matter of reducing freight rates is apparent in most directions of the market, and fears are entertained by those who are reaping a harvest in sections hitherto untouched by Government measures that their turn will soon come for a scaling downward in quotations.

The most notable reduction is in the River Plate market, where, instead of 176 shillings a ton being paid to bring maize to Europe, only 115 shillings is said to be obtainable. North American markets also are easier.

These lower rates apply only to British steamers, as the authorities have no control over neutral tonnage, but some move is contemplated in order to bring neutrals into line by restricting insurance and bunkering facilities. The requisitioning of German steamers by Portugal has already relieved the scarcity of tonnage somewhat, and several of these boats are on voyage for the Allies with much-needed pit-props.

Certain sections of the shipping world are optimistic regarding the Dardanelles being free for Russian shipments before the end of the year, and discuss the possibility of laden steamers leaving Black Sea ports for the Mediterranean and United Kingdom in August. No cargoes of grain have as yet been sold for shipment from that direction, but it is considered significant that some of the biggest merchants on the Baltic are offering stocks of American, Australian and Argentine cereals rather freely. There are now locked up in the Black Sea vessels with tonnage aggregating 200,000.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fabrics, Books, and Tools Among the Things Considered.

McKesson & Robbins were upheld by the Board of General Appraisers yesterday in the contention that cotton wash cloths were properly dutiable at 25 per cent. under the specific provision in the tariff for such goods. The Appraiser reported the merchandise to be cotton terry cloth with the result that the Collector returned it for duty at 40 per cent. as "cotton pile fabrics." This action was reversed.

The board denied a claim by the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, for a reduction on the assessed duty taken on linen fabrics. The Collector classified the goods as manufactures of flax and exacted duty at 35 per cent., whereas the importers asked entry at 30 per cent. as plain woven fabrics. Judge Cooper reached the conclusion the merchandise was not plain woven within the meaning of the law, and affirmed the Collector.

A dispute between Mrs. Nicholas J. Walsh and the Collector at Cleveland was settled in favor of the protestant. The goods consisted of gowns made in chief value of wool. There was, however, considerable trimming on the apparel, this leading the Collector to exact 60 per cent. as appliqued wearing apparel. Judge Hay said the articles were not appliqued as that word was understood in the tariff, and gave entry at 35 per cent. as wool wearing apparel.

It was decided that fifty-two volumes of Thackeray's works imported by the Grolier Society of New York were properly free of duty under the provision for "books which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation." The Collector was reversed in taking 15 per cent. as "books not specially provided for."

Alfred Suter and Amerman & Patterson imported machines composed in chief value of metal and used in cleaning the reeds of a loom machine by means of bristle brushes. Duty was levied at 20 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of metal not specially provided for. The claim was for duty at 15 per cent. as "machine tools." The machines were driven by other than hand power, and were equipped with two circular bristle brushes which, revolving at the rate of 1,200 revolutions per minute and moving up and down over the surface of the brass reeds, cleans and polishes them. Judge Fischer, overruling the contention, said "Paragraph 165 defines a machine tool to mean 'any machine operated by other than hand power which employs a tool for working on metal.' A brush may be an implement, but it is hardly a tool in the sense that term is used in the tariff act."

$5,000,000 FOR ROCK ISLAND

Amster Says He Has Received That, and $25,000,000 Is in Sight.

N. L. Amster, Chairman of the Stockholders Protective Committee of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and Chairman of the Executive Committee under the receivership, issued a statement in Boston last night in which he said that in less than a week from the time his plan had been mailed to stockholders he had already received approximately $5,000,000 in subscriptions, with as much more in sight.

"It is now quite evident," said Mr. Amster, "that if stockholders are given sixty or ninety days they will furnish the company with $25,000,000, which will take it out of receivership and put it on its feet without the club that Wall Street interests claim is necessary to be used on stockholders in the way of foreclosure sales and threats. Of course, the last day when the $500,000 debenture interest must be paid in order to prevent the $20,000,000 maturing in 1932 from becoming due and payable at once, expires tomorrow, Saturday, and if paid will give stockholders plenty of time to carry through their entire plan."

Wool Prices Hardening.

LONDON, April 14.—There was a keen demand for the 8,700 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Prices hardened, Victorian greasy merinos touching 2s. and crossbreds 1s. 11½d.

NEW YORK CENTRAL INCOME $167,912,233

First Annual Report After Consolidation Shows $27,711,473 for Dividends.

SURPLUS JUMPS $18,353,226

Freight Revenue Increases $14,195,000, but Passenger Traffic Has $303,000 Loss.

The first annual report of the New York Central Railroad Company since the consolidation of the New York Central & Hudson River, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and nine smaller roads was issued yesterday for the year ended Dec. 31 last. The consolidated company earned a surplus available for dividends of $27,711,473, or 11 per cent, on the $249,711,473 of stock, as against 3.7 per cent. in 1914. The increase in the surplus over the previous year was $18,353,226.

Railway revenues were $167,912,233, as against $152,351,589, and the gross income, including revenues from other sources showed an increase of $21,144,000. The freight revenue for the year increased $14,195,000, but passenger traffic did not recover from the depression, and showed a loss of $303,000. However, trains moving mail, express, and milk earned $1,035,000 more than in 1914. Operating expenses, despite the greatly increased business, decreased $8,954,000.

Better operating results were shown in several departments. The average haul increased 12 miles, trainloads averaged 101 tons more, and carloads 1 ton larger. Passenger train miles were reduced 2,792,461. The ratio of operating expenses to gross revenue was only 65.1 per cent. last year, as compared with 74.4 per cent. in 1914.

President A. H. Smith says that the extra crew laws of the various States require an annual expenditure for the employment of extra men in train crews of about $700,000. The officers consider this expenditure unnecessary, using funds which might otherwise be used to good advantage in improving transportation facilities and service.

Negotiations have been conducted for the lease and construction of five new buildings over the Grand Central Terminal area. Work on the incoming station and upper level is deferred, owing to business conditions. The new subway station is expected to be completed by the end of the year 1916 and assurances have been received from the New York City authorities that the contracts will be awarded for building the bridge over Forty-second Street, so that it will be completed at the time the subway is put into operation.

DRY GOODS PRICES FIRM.

Road Sales Continue to Exceed Those of a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 14.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the week is much in excess of the corresponding period of past years. Road sales continue to exceed those of a year ago for both immediate and Fall deliveries.

"Jobbers' customers have been in the market during the week. Collections are ahead of the same period last year. Prices are firm."

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very feverish yesterday and prices were subject to quick changes both ways. At the outset there was a moderate reaction owing to scattered selling on heavy news abroad and nervousness on the part of longs, but it was thought that Thursday's selling movement had relieved the market of an overburdensome long interest, and leading commission houses took a more aggressive stand on the buying side. This demand sent prices up over 2 cents a bushel, but during the afternoon there was a very quick reaction, and while final prices were about 1¼c above the lowest they were ¼c net lower to ⅝c higher and considerably below the high of the morning. On the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.33½; No. 2 hard, $1.30½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.30½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.40, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.....	.....	1.24½	1.24½	1.05⅝
July	.....	.....	1.17⅛	1.17⅜	1.40

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.18¼	1.15¼	1.16⅜	1.16⅝	1.01
July	1.16⅛	1.13¾	1.15	1.14⅝	1.03⅝
Sept.	1.13⅝	1.11¼	1.12⅜	1.11⅝	1.17⅜

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and showed a steady undertone, closing with net gains of ⅛@⅜c. There was some disposition to anticipate bearish developments in connection with the May position at Chicago, but offers during the day were readily taken and the absorbing power was a surprise to the bears. Liverpool was firm and some authorities here are inclined to anticipate a better export demand. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86½@86¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	74⅞	74¼	74⅝	74¼	75⅝
July	76⅝	75⅜	76	75⅝	78⅛
September	76⅛	75⅛	75⅞	75⅝	78⅝

OATS.

The oats market was feverish and price changes were confined within a narrow range, closing net unchanged to ⅝c higher. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 51@51⅝c; No. 3 white, 50@50½c; No. 4 white, 49@49½c; fancy clipped white, 52½@53¼c; ordinary clipped white, 49½@51c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	44½	57¼
July	43⅜	42⅝	43	43	56⅝
September	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	39⅝	45⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active, and prices were firmer owing to an advance in the price of live hogs, and on reports of a better cash demand, especially for lard. Packers were said to be good buyers in the West, and while there was considerable profit taking on the part of longs, offers were well absorbed. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000 against 31,000 for Saturday, 15,000; Kansas City received 3,000 and Omaha 9,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.72	11.62	11.67	11.60	10.07
July	11.90	11.80	11.85	11.77	10.32
Ribs—					
May	12.45	12.35	12.37	12.32	10.07
July	12.62	12.50	12.55	12.47	10.40
Pork—					
May	23.17	23.07	23.07	23.00	17.42
July	23.15	22.95	23.05	22.97	17.92

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firm early in the day on covering prompted by the strength in lard, but subsequently prices eased off under liquidation, and at the close were 10@12 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	10.50@	10.50
April	.....	.....	10.50@10.80	10.50
May	10.70	10.64	10.62@10.68	10.74
June	.....	.....	10.64@10.70	10.70
July	10.82	10.71	10.71@10.73	10.76
August	10.82	10.70	10.71@10.73	10.75
September	10.70	10.60	10.60@10.91	10.62
October	9.55	9.45	9.45@ 9.48	9.40
November	8.80	8.79	8.70@ 8.78	8.73

COFFEE.

The coffee market was narrow and price changes were easily influenced by a comparatively small volume of business. Early in the day the undertone was easy and prices declined 2 to 5 points, influenced to some extent by nervousness over the political situation and under scattered selling by trade interests. Toward the close, however, early sellers took the buying side and final quotations were at the best of the day, although 1 to 3 points net lower. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c and Santos 4s at 10½c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	.....	.....	8.12@8.18	8.12
May	8.20	8.15	8.19@8.20	8.20
June	.....	.....	8.25@8.26	8.26
July	8.32	8.27	8.31@8.32	8.32
August	.....	.....	8.35@8.37	8.37
September	8.40	8.36	8.40@8.41	8.42
October	.....	.....	8.44@8.45	8.46
November	.....	.....	8.48@8.49	8.50
December	8.50	8.48	8.52@8.53	8.54
January	.....	.....	8.57@8.59	8.60
February	.....	.....	8.63@8.65	8.65
March	8.69	8.67	8.69@8.71	8.70

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was moderately active and prices were firm, closing net unchanged to 4 points higher. Some of the active positions sold at new high records for the season, and sentiment in the market was distinctly bullish owing to the strength in the spot position and reports that Europe was buying more raw sugar in Cuba. Longs, however, were disposed to take profits on the advance, and this served to hold values within a narrow range, especially as buyers were disposed to advance the market to above a parity with the spot position. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	.....	.....	5.08@5.10	5.04
May	5.18	5.11	5.12@5.18	5.08
June	.....	.....	5.12@5.14	5.08
July	5.14	5.10	5.13@5.14	5.08
August	5.12	5.12	5.13@5.14	5.10
September	5.15	5.12	5.13@5.14	5.10
October	.....	.....	5.03@5.04	4.99
December	4.87	4.85	4.85@4.86	4.79
December	4.65	4.60	4.62@4.64	4.59
January	.....	.....	4.38@4.40	4.35
February	.....	.....	4.27@4.80	4.25
March	.....	.....	4.25@4.30	4.25

The local market for raw sugar was quieter today, and in the absence of new business spot prices remained nominally unchanged at 6.02c for centrifugal, 5.36c for molasses, and 5c for Cubas, cost and freight. The undertone was strong and offerings were light, with holders generally asking 5¼@5½c for Cubas, cost and freight. Late Thursday there was sold 25,000 bags of Cubas to a local refiner at 5½c, cost and freight, equal to 6.03c for centrifugal.

There was a moderate inquiry from domestic distributers for granulated sugar, and prices were firm and unchanged at 6.15@6.20c for fine granulated. Exporters were again in the market for supplies, and further moderate quantities were sold at 6.10c, free on board, New York.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,119 packages. A great deal of the delayed stock came in late Thursday afternoon and yesterday morning, and, with buyers holding off to a large extent, prices declined 1@2c. To-day there was a moderate amount of business in being done, mostly in a regular way. The feeling, however, is unsettled at the present writing. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 36¾@36¾c; higher scoring, 37¼@37½c; firsts, 35½@36¼c; seconds, 33@35c; thirds, 32@34c; creamery, held, best, 36c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 33¼@34c; thirds, 31@33c; State dairy, finest, 36@36½c; good to prime, 34@35½c; common to fair, 31@33c; renovated, extras, 31½@32c; firsts, 29½@30½c; lower grades, 27@28½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 29@30c; ladles, current make, firsts, 27½@28c; seconds, 26½@27c; lower grades, 25@26c; packing stock, current make, fine, 26½c; No. 2, 25½@26c; lower grades, 24@25c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 27,396 cases. The market continued generally quiet on the average offerings, although there is still a fair demand for unusually good size clean eggs for the approaching holiday trade; prices for such are held fairly steady, but the market is easy on average offerings. Nearby whites eggs are rather quiet, and most receivers report some easy tendency toward accumulation. Buyers at top figures are more critical, and a larger part of the supply has to be shaded anywhere from ½@2c, according to size and color. Duck eggs, of fancy quality, are in good demand, and firm; mixed lots and undergrades move out slowly. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23½@24c; regular packed, extra firsts, 22½@22¾c; storage packed, firsts, 22¼@23c; regular packed, firsts, 20½@22c; seconds, 19½@20¼c; dirties, No. 1, 19¼@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19c; checks, fair to good, dry, 18@19c; State, Penn., and nearby, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 25@28c; ordinary to good, 24@24½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23½@24½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@24c; State, Penn., and nearby, henmery browns, 23½@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23c; Duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 37@38c; other fancy, 35@36c; Md. and Balt., selected, 35@36c; Western and prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 90c@$1.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6-14 in gingham, percales, and linenes, at $2.75; also sizes 2-6 in white, tan, and blue linene at $2.25; must show samples Saturday morning. W. and M. Walker, 230 5th Av.

COATS.—Large jobber looking at ladies', juniors, and children's Fall coats. Write for appointment. J 70 Times.

COATS, suits, dresses

BILL TO TRAIN BOYS PASSES THE SENATE

Spurred by Governor's Message, Upper House Indorses Preparedness in the Schools.

THOMPSON AND MILLS CLASH

Niagara Senator, Making the Only Speech in Opposition, Evokes Attack from New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—Preparedness became the theme of a heated discussion in the Senate today after a stirring message from Governor Whitman on the subject had been read. The Governor in his message urged that provision be made, through legislative enactment, for a reasonable degree of military training for all youths above the age of 15 years.

Shortly after the Governor's message had been received the Senate passed the so-called Military Training bill, introduced by Senator George A. Slater of Westchester. This measure provides for physical training of boys over 8 years of age in elementary schools, and for military training of boys between the ages of 15 and 19 years in colleges and secondary schools. The bill also creates a military commission composed of one member appointed by the Governor, one member appointed by the Board of Regents, and the Major General of the National Guard ex officio to exercise supervision over the physical and military training courses in schools and colleges. An appropriation of $100,000 is made in the bill.

The bill was on the third reading calendar but had not been reached when the Governor's message arrived. Senator Slater asked that the bill be taken up out of its regular order. The two-thirds vote necessary to carry this motion was readily obtained. The bill was then put on final passage. It was passed by a vote of 41 to 1. There were nine absentees.

In the debate which preceded the passage of the bill the only voice raised against its enactment was that of Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara County. Senator Thompson said that this country was in no danger of war and that war talk was criminal, inasmuch as it brought on war. He was called to order sharply by Senators Ogden L. Mills of New York and Henry D. Sage of Albany, when he characterized the punitive expedition to capture Villa as a crusade "to turn twenty cents into a dollar in Mexico."

Whitman Urges Training.

Here is Governor Whitman's message to the Legislature:

The war in Europe and the grave possibilities it has created for the United States has called attention forcibly to the inadequacy of the military and naval forces of the country. Not only is a suitable increase in the navy and the regular army necessary, but some plan or system should be devised and adopted which will insure an adequate reserve of men with the training necessary to be available to be soldiers at the outbreak of a war or to become so shortly thereafter.

Under our system the main reliance must be upon the citizenry with sufficient training to make their patriotism and courage effective. Although the raising of armies is within the province of the Federal Government it undoubtedly is the duty of each State to provide its citizens with the advantages of physical and elementary military training and to impart to its youths the principles of discipline and the spirit which yields to the commands of duly constituted authorities. This is imperative in order that the State may be able at all times to furnish to the nation its quota of the material necessary to form an army.

Our State from its position at the seaboard and from the extent of its territory and population, its commerce and industry, is vitally affected by the problem of national security. In no more effective and practical manner can it contribute toward such security and insure its contribution of trained citizens than by providing physical exercise for, and imparting the principles of discipline and subordination to authority to every youth as part of his education, and every reasonable degree of military training for all youths above the age of 15 years.

The advantage not only from a military standpoint but in its effect upon the physical and moral well-being of our citizenry generally would be inestimable.

I, therefore, recommend and commend to your earnest consideration the enactment of a measure providing for universal physical exercise and the rudiments of military training.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

"There is a bill, introduced by me in third reading calendar which would carry out the Governor's timely recommendation," said Senator Slater when the message had been read. "I ask that this bill be taken up and passed out of it's regular order."

A good many Senators who had bills on the calendar which ordinarily would have been reached before the Slater bill, objected, but when the motion was put it went through by a vote of 24 to 11.

Thompson Deplores War Talk.

When the bill was put on final passage Senator Thompson got the floor.

"There is no war in this country and there is no need for all this talk and such action as this, as far as this country is concerned," Senator Thompson said. "It will be fifty years before there is any chance of war against this country on the part of any one of the countries now engaged in the European conflict.

"I do not want my twelve-year-old boy to go to a military academy and carry side-arms. I talked recently with an English officer who had just come from the French trenches. He had a bullet hole in his neck and he had been promoted for bravery. I asked him what the war was about and he said he did not know. I do not want my boy armed to go to a war that we don't know anything about. Some day it may be necessary to have him armed, but not while there is the danger only of getting into a conflict of which we are absolutely ignorant.

"It is a wrong time to talk about war and all these things, for some one will push us into the conflict. It is the talk about war which brings war.

"This is the sentiment of the great majority of the people where I live. Just take a ride over into Canada and see the homes there that have been robbed of the flower of the country. It is not popular to talk against war, but I think it ought to be said, especially when we are trying to make twenty cents into a dollar in Mexico by a military expedition. That was a question of money and money alone. I think that human life should be the consideration."

Senator Ogden L. Mills had just been excused for the rest of the day on account of serious illness in his family. He is the sponsor of a concurrent resolution calling on Congress to make ample provision for military preparedness. When he heard the tenor of Senator Thompson's talk he decided to remain until the Slater bill had been disposed of. He was recognized when Senator Thompson finished.

"I had not intended to say a word," said Senator Mills, "but every time I hear as unpatriotic and as dangerous a speech as that which has been made in the Senate I propose to answer it. Senator Thompson does not belong in this State; he belongs in Lincoln, Neb., with a certain distinguished statesman who has been going through the United States rattling off the same kind of nonsense.

"'Go up to Canada and see the devastated fields.' Senator Thompson should go to Belgium and see the devastated fields and the results of unpreparedness.

"The Senator says: 'Let us not get ready because we are in danger. That might invite war. Do not let us get ready because we are in danger. If we get ready and we present insult we may have to fight and we may get a bullet through our neck.'

"Well, if that is Americanism, if that is patriotism, if it has come to a point that we are not going to get ready because we may get a bullet through our neck, then God save this country!

"I do not think the gentleman represents the sentiment of his community or any considerable number of people, and I suppose it is idle to answer such a speech, but I do not think at this time, with the Henry Fords and with the Bryans in the country, that real Americans who appreciate the danger, who feel that we ought to get ready and be prepared for all contingencies, who feel that the manhood of this country demands that we assert our rights and be prepared to defend them, I do not think at this time we can afford to let go unchallenged such a speech as the Senator has made on the floor today."

Both branches of the Legislature have passed a bill appropriating $500,000 for the mobilization of the State Militia in case the National Government should need it in connection with the punitive expedition into Mexico or any other military undertaking.

Proposes Convention Referendum.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—Simon L. Adler, majority leader of the Assembly, today introduced a bill providing for submission to the electorate next Fall of the question whether there shall be a Constitutional Convention in 1918. The measure is in accord with Constitutional provision, which says that the voters every twenty years shall pass on the question of a Constitutional Convention. One of the reasons why Tammany Hall knifed the proposed Constitution last Fall was the hope that Tammany Hall might be able to control a Constitutional Convention in 1918 and make a Constitution under which the alleged discrimination against New York City in the matter of its representation in the Legislature, might be removed.

SWANN DEFINES GAMBLING.

Unlawful Only When Games of Chance Go On as a Business.

District Attorney Swann had another conference with Police Commissioner Woods yesterday on gambling, and asked for the names of property owners and real estate agents who rent premises for gaming. Hereafter, when the police report gambling in a house, the District Attorney will summon the owner and warn him, and if that is not effective the owner will be arrested.

For the information of magistrates, Mr. Swann yesterday said:

"This office holds that any social game may be played in a man's club or in his own home, provided the club is not organized for the purpose of gambling and the game is a mere incident, and is not the main object of the club.

"The card rooms of reputable social clubs are places of recreation for their members. They are within their rights provided the players play on equal terms and the club manager does not reserve a percentage over and above his winnings as a player, and provided also that the players do not make the game their occupation.

"The law against gambling houses does not apply to a bona fide club, but the courts can go beyond the mere form and get at the real nature of the association, whatever it may be."

Eight of the men arrested in Lieutenant Costigan's raid last week were arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Tombs Court yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail each.

MINERS WOULD WORK ALONE

Say More Than One in a Chamber Reduces Earning Capacity.

The demand of the miners relating to contract work was discussed by the joint conference of the committees of the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite mine operators in the Union League Club, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday. The miners ask that the number of contract miners be limited to one a chamber. When more than one man worked in a room, miners said, earning capacity was greatly reduced.

Before the conference adjourned, to meet on Monday to discuss the cardinal demands of the miners, a telegram from John P. White, President of the Mine Workers, was read. Mr. White expressed satisfaction with the work of the conference, and said:

Say to the anthracite mine workers they must remain firm in carrying into effect the non-suspension policy of the national organization. Emissaries of discord should be looked upon in their true light, that of a menace to the progress of the anthracite mine workers. The non-fulfillment of the intent and purpose of the non-suspension program would be a serious mistake.

President White will be present at the conference next week when the vital points will be discussed.

WOULD EXPOSE BAFF PLOT.

Person, Not an Accomplice, First Awaited Convictions.

Although no advances have so far been made either by Giuseppe Arichiello or Frank Ferrara who were convicted of murder in the first degree for participating in the killing of Barnet Baff, District Attorney Swann learned yesterday that another person, who has not been mentioned before, has expressed a desire to come forward and tell what he knows about the Baff conspiracy. This person, was not an accomplice in any way. According to the information which reached the District Attorney's office however, he was afraid to come forward and offer any information until he was certain that Arichiello and Ferrara would both be convicted.

Without knowing what information this man has to offer, District Attorney Swann hopes it may effect the identity of the "men higher up." In the meanwhile until he is sentenced Ferrara will have ample opportunity to unburden himself of everything he might know concerning the plot. Justice Shearn will sentence him in the electric chair together with Arichiello, next Wednesday. This date was decided on yesterday.

TWO ACCUSED OF BRIBERY.

License Inspectors Arraigned and Held Without Bail.

William A. Russell, Chief Inspector, and John J. Rourke, an Inspector in the Brooklyn office of the Bureau of Licenses, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Nash in the Adams Street Court, charged with having accepted bribes as city officials. Both were held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The complainant against both men was William H. Boyle, an investigator in the office of Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein. He charged the men with having accepted money for reporting in favor of granting fruit-stand licenses on a basis that the stand would be 10 by 4 feet, when, as a matter of fact, they were told that the stands would be fourteen feet long.

Standard Oil Co. Raises Wages.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, announced yesterday that on April 17 an advance in pay of from 5 to 10 per cent. would be made to all refinery employes. This concern advanced wages last July and adopted the eight-hour day last September.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 57 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

The Clark School for Concentration

949 W. 125th St. Tel. 744 Col.

PRATT SCHOOL—42 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Secretaryship. Catalog free.

LOCKS SENATE IN AFTER BILL FAILS

Brown Forces the Dreaded "Close Call" Over Bridge Department Measure.

KINGS MEN DESERT HIM

Three Republican Members Flop Unexpectedly, Perhaps as a Move in a Factional Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—Behind doors, barred to prevent egress, the Senate today considered New York City legislation. The "close call" went into effect after a New York City measure of the Brown Committee series, providing for the conversion of the Department of Plant and Structures, had been defeated because it failed to receive the support of the required majority of all the Senators. The vote on the bill stood 24 to 19.

The shortage in affirmative votes was due to the absence of Republican Senators and the unexpected flop of three Republican Senators from Brooklyn—Gilchrist, Lawson, and Lockwood—who made common cause with the Tammany-McCooey delegation in the Senate in opposition to the bill which has been advocated by Mayor Mitchel on the ground that its enactment would save $1,000,000 annually.

The Democratic members who fought the bill branded it as a patronage grab in the interest of Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, whose department, if the bill is enacted, will be one of the richest in a patronage way under the New York City Administration. The three Republicans from Brooklyn who voted with the Tammany men to defeat the bill tonight, are thought to have been governed in their votes by orders from Jacob A. Livingston, the Republican boss of Kings, who is engaged in political warfare with the Kracke-Calder faction within the Republican organization in Brooklyn.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader who led the fight on the bill, made the charge openly on the Senate floor just before the final vote was taken, that it was a patronage grab.

"There isn't a taxpayer in New York City who really wants to see this bill passed," said Senator Wagner. "The measure would take from all the city departments, with the exception of the Board of Education, the supervision, cleaning, and the repairing of their own structures. It would deprive the Borough Presidents of the patronage incidental to the supervision of borough buildings, which at present is a local function in all the Boroughs."

When the bill had been defeated Senator Brown, the majority leader, moved that the vote by which the measure had been killed, be reconsidered and that this motion be tabled until such time as he should see fit to call it up. Senator Brown expected to watch opportunities and have the bill reconsidered when there was a fuller attendance of Republicans.

Senator Thomas H. Cullen, a McCooey Democrat from Brooklyn, moved for action on the Brown motion at once. With his motion carried, the measure would have been killed for good. Some of Senator Cullen's Democratic friends remonstrated with him that his action was far too drastic and a grave discourtesy to the Senate Leader.

"That will dispose of it for the session; I want it killed," Senator Cullen replied.

"But, Tom, it is not the right or proper thing to do," urged Senator James A. Foley, who hails from Tammany Leader Murphy's district.

Senator Cullen, however, turned a deaf ear to every plea. Then Senator Brown made his motion, a privileged one, that can be made at all times, for the dreaded "close call."

The words had scarcely left Senator Brown's mouth when Senator Cullen, who is the nestor of the Upper House and knows by experience how the "close call" tests physical endurance, withdrew his motion. Senator Brown nevertheless, persisted, although half a dozen Senators crowded about his seat and urged him to relent.

"No, sir! No, sir!" the Senator shouted. "I want the people of this State, and particularly of New York City, to absorb the full meaning of what has been going on here today. I want every Senator to come back to Albany and attend to his work in the Senate, in order that the business of this House may be properly transacted before we adjourn. I want the people to understand that of the delegation from New York, only two Senators, Senators Mills and Cromwell, have shown themselves willing to uphold the hands of the city Administration.

"You Democrats talk home rule. You do not mean it. When you talk of home rule you mean that you want to have first call on all the jobs. You are for home rule only when partisan patronage is to be secured through it. Your cry this morning has been, 'Down with home rule, down with the Mayor.' This bill is urged by Mayor Mitchel because its passage will save $1,000,000 to the taxpayers.

Turning to Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck, who occupied the rostrum, Senator Brown, angry through and through, demanded that his motion be put into effect.

"The Sergeant at Arms will close the doors and enforce the rules. The Clerk will call the roll to ascertain the absentees," cried the Lieutenant Governor, following the formula prescribed by the Senate rules.

There was a scramble among the spectators in the galleries and behind the railing, in the Senate chamber itself when the Lieutenant Governor warned visitors that they had better withdraw unless they were willing to remain "for a day or two."

After nearly all the spectators had left the doorkeepers shot home the bolts that bar the Senate doors when they are locked from the inside. Then the Senate Clerk called the roll and the Senators answered, resigned to the prospect of spending hours in waiting for absent members to be brought in from distant parts of the State.

The roll call revealed the following members absent: Argetsinger and Mullan of Monroe, Bennett and Doll of New York, Burlingame and Heffernan of Kings, Emerson of Warren, G. L. Thompson of Nassau and Wilson of Ontario. Doll and Heffernan were the only Democrats who did not answer.

Seven Senators were on their feet clamoring for recognition after the close call had been ordered. Senator James A. Foley got the floor. He accused the Republicans of playing partisan politics in the interest of Bridge Commissioner Kracke in the guise of doing something for the city of New York. Senator Lockwood of Kings, Republican, said he was a member of the Brown Committee but could not stand for the bill which had just been defeated.

Senator Mills said that he agreed with Senator Brown.

"The mask is off at last," he shouted, turning on the Democrats. "These self-proclaimed champions of home rule and of the city refuse to protect the city's interest when they have reason to be afraid it is going to cost their organization a thousand jobs which might be abolished if this bill passed."

"You are losing your temper," shouted Mr. Wagner, the minority leader. "You are letting your temper run away with your conscience. You are pretty agile hunter for patronage yourself when you are not posing as a spokesman for the reformers who always want to treat New York City as though it was fit for nothing but to be a subject for the rescue mission."

"Well, we will stay here until this bill is disposed of," said Senator Brown with severity.

Sergeant at Arms Charles R. Hotaling at once sent telephone and telegraph messages to the absentees, instructing them to return forthwith under penalty of being brought back in custody and disciplined by the Senate. Messages reached the Capitol late in the afternoon that Senators Mullan, Emerson, Bennett and G. L. Thompson would return this evening. By the time they had arrived, however, Senator Brown, after the Senators in attendance had put in one of the hardest day's work of the session, moved that proceedings under the close call be suspended, and followed this up with a motion to adjourn until tomorrow. Before the Senators dispersed, he cautioned them that failure to be in their seats when the Senate was called to order in the morning would be fraught with unpleasant consequences to themselves.

While the doors of the Senate chambers were locked the Senate passed two other Brown bills, one providing for a referendum on the question of whether salaries of county officials in New York City, except those of the judiciary and the District Attorneys, shall be subject to Board of Estimate control or be regulated by statute; the other providing for a referendum on the question of control for the Board of Estimate over the salaries of all city employes except the teaching and supervising staff in the public schools. This bill would place policemen and firemen, whose salaries and conditions of employment are regulated by statute at present, within the control of the local authorities.

The two bills were opposed by the Democrat minority and by Senators Gilchrist and Lawson among the Republicans from Brooklyn. Senator Gilchrist offered an amendment providing for concurrent action in fixing salaries by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate. This amendment was defeated.

In the end a majority of the Democratic Senators voted for the two bills. The County Referendum bill passed by a vote of 36 tot 6, the referendum on city salaries by a vote of 41 to 1. Senator Lawson of Kings was the only Senator to vote against the latter measure.

Among other measures passed by the Senate was the Ellenbogen bill placing the Sheriff's office in New York County on a salaried basis beginning Jan. 1, 1918. This bill now goes to the Governor, the first of the New York City bills, in the Brown series.

The Senate passed the Simpson bill opening the Speedway to the use of automobiles.

Before the Senate adjourned, Senator Brown said that if the report of the Reapportionment Committee was ready for the printer tomorrow the Legislature probably would take its final adjournment on next Wednesday.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Francis Sims McGrath of New York City was admitted to practice.

311—San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co. v. W. Wagner. Submitted.

244—Russo-Chinese Bank v. The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Wash.—Argument continued.

271—Long Sault Development Company v. H. D. Call, (as successor of John J. Kennedy,) as Treasurer of the State of New York. Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until Monday, April 17.

Call for April 17: Nos. 271, 188, 228, 108, 309, 310, 312, 314, 793, and 861.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.

DECISIONS.

Albert Sanders, as recr., applt., v. Frederick A. Proctor, Jr., respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by Page and Smith, JJ. (Clarke, P.J., and Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re Public Service Commission, applt., v. Interborough R. T. Co., respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Import Chemical Co., applt., v. Forster & Gregory, Ltd., respt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinions by Page and Laughlin, JJ. Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Abraham Velleman, respt., v. Sidney Blumenthal & Co., applt.—Judgment reversed with costs and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Page, JJ. (Page, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Alexander N. Neuowich, applt., v. Leopold Cohn, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, P.J. Order filed.

William F. Sheridan, applt., v. Thomas J. McLaughlin, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

James A. McNeius et al., applts., v. Edwin A. Stillman et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Carmela Rinando as admx., appit., v. D. C. Weeks & Son et al., respts.—As to Pelham Operating Co., judgment affirmed with costs. As to Weeks & Son, and Arthur Greenfield, Inc., judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Orders filed.

Henry F. Hatch et al., appits., v. Western Development Co., respts.—Judgment reversed with costs and demurrers overruled with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

William A. Blake, respt., v. Samuel Adams et al., appits. Same v. Same.—Orders affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Orders filed.

Northern Bank of N. Y. et al., appits., v. Washington Savings Bank, respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., as Supt. of Banks, &c., appit., v. Charles W. Schwab et al., respts.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Julius A. Newman.—Respondent censured. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Abraham Hochman, respt., v. Earl W. Pierce, appit. Same v. Same; Israel Haskin v. same; Max H. Ablon v. same. Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motions granted on conditions stated in order. No opinion. Orders filed.

Mortimer S. Morris et al., respts., v. Morris Aisbetter, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Mary F. Place, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Mary F. Place, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Bessie E. Brill, respt., v. Isidor C. Brill, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Knapp & French, Inc.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Fred F. French et al., respts., v. Edward J. Knapp, impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re James F. O'Brien, as Sheriff, &c., respt., v. Samuel H. Ordway et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Colonial Savings Bank and Trust Co., respt., v. Motor Truck and Trailer Co., impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John W. Rothenberg, applt., v. Bernard Greenthal, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs and disbursements to be paid by the defendant's attorney personally. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward J. Walsh, applt., v. Mississippi Glass Co. et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Forward Association, respts., v. Lawson Purdy et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Ida Dass, individually, &c., applt., v. Mildred Galland et al., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Winfred S. Giles, respt., v. Edward Langer Printing Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John Forsyth Co., Inc., applt., v. Tribune Association et al., respts.; M. I. Stewart & Co. v. same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

Barney Feinberg, respt., v. Poughkeepsie City & Wappinger Falls Electric Light.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. No opinion. Order filed.

Giuseppe Caterino, admr., appit., v. Third Avenue R. R. Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Gustave F. Simon et al., applts., v. Morrison Silk Co. et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Sarah Hoenig, applt., v. Edward E. Hoenig, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Goodson, applt., v. Aaron Buchsbaum Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

R. F. Conway Co., respt., v. Eugene Cumiskey, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Mervyn Wolff, respt., v. Fred Bennet, impld., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Daniel M. Pomeroy et al., respts., v. Hocking Valley R. R. Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam, (Clarke, P. J., and Davis, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Patrick J. Powers, respt., v. The Crystal Film Co., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. No opinion. Order filed.

Clarence B. Hunter, respt., v. Edmund R. Dodge, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Staten Island Bridge Co., respt., v. Anderson Price, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Julia Bullock et al., applts., v. Samuel Sachs et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Charles B. Stockwell, dec'd.—Motion granted, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Re Philip Sussman.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Josephine Waters, v. John J. Donovan.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Opening Bronx Boulevard.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Victor Tedaldi v. Frank R. Hitchcock.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

American & British Mfg. Co. v. International Power Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Cornelius P. Twomey v. Westcott Express Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Robert A. Beatty v. Gustav L. Rosenberg. —Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

People, &c., v. Ralph Guarano.—Motion granted. Order filed.

People, &c., v. Agidia Damico.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Angus E. Nicholson v. Charles S. Sprague. —Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

William S. Calnan v. Emery E. Cotton.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Eva Trop v. Samuel Blumberg.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Same v. Herman H. Kahn.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Ben Rogby v. Elliot-Fisher Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Theresa Seagrist et al. v. Daniel G. Reid et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re election of Trustees of Shiloh Baptist Church, (petition of Henry Scott.)—Motion granted on condition that appellants perfect the appeal, place the case on the May calendar, and be ready when reached. Otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

G. H. Luckey, respt., v. Erie R. R. Co., appit.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

People, &c., respts., v. Lye Lee, appit.—Motion granted.

H. W. Scheib, relator, v. Arthur Woods, as Commissioner, &c., respt.—Motion to quash writ denied, with $10 costs.

W. F. Ahrens, pltf., v. The Phillips Schmitt Building Co. et al., dfts., Parshelshy Brothers, inc., applt., J. G. Goldfuss, respt.—Final order affirmed, with costs.

C. V. Barker, applt., v. Frances E. Barker et al., dfts., Maud Archer et al., applts., Pauline May et al., rapts.—Interlocutory judgment modified in accordance with opinion by Thomas, J., and so modified affirmed without costs.

W. Boyle, respt., v. Town of Eastchester, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Edward Cantenno, by his guardian ad litem, M. Cantenno, appit., v. J. A. Stevenson Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Bridget T. and Roger Cunningham, rapdts., v. William G. Mulligan and Agnes K. M. Mulligan, appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and warrant of arrest vacated.

J. P. Daggett, appit., v. Interborough R. T. Co., rapdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. A. and M. B. Dedrick, appits., v. Port Jarvis Light and Power Co., rapdt.; H. A. Quackenbush and L. B. Quackenbush, appits., v. same, rapdt.; J. G. McDonald, appit., v. same, rapdt.—Orders of the County Court of Orange County affairmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, but with only one bill of costs to the defendant for the three appeals.

A. T. Goodenough, rapdt., v. City and County Contract Co. and N. Y., Westchester and Boston Railway Co., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Carmine Greco, appit., v. L. I. R. R. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Julia H. Hall, appit., v. House of St. Giles for Cripples, rapdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Holub-Dusha Co., rapdt., v. L. F. Drda, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re petition of the Brooklyn Trust Co. to render and settle its intermediate account as trustee under the will of Anna K. Weaver, decd.; L. E. Willis, appit.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

Re application of the C. N. Y. relative to acquiring titles, &c., for opening and extending 12th St., &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re proving the last will of Martha E. Durban, decd.; L. Richter, appit.—The decree of the Surrogate's Court of Richmond County reversed, and new trial granted. Costs to abide the final award of the Court.

J. & J. Gutman Contracting Co., rapdt., v. Topeka Paving Co., Inc., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to vacate warrant of attachment granted, with $10 costs.

Nora Kane, appit., v. C. W. Hunt Co., Inc., rapdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Cecelia Kremen, rapdt., v. London Assurance Corp., appit.—Judgment and orders reversed, and new trial granted on condition. Otherwise judgment and orders affirmed, with costs.

G. Mitchell, rapdt., v. G. Salant, appit.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

E. H. Mount, &c., respt., v. &c., appit.-rapdt., F. P. B. Harris, individually and as admx., &c., rapdt.—appit.; Frances De Gray Mount et al., rapdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to the rapdts.

People, &c., respdts., v. Antonia Bellavioni, appit.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

People, &c., respdts., v. John Callahan, appit.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed by default.

People, &c., respdts., v. Filippo Priola, appit.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Kings affirmed by default.

H. W. Scheib, relator, v. Arthur Woods, as Com., &c., respdt.—Determination confirmed and writ dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

G. W. Rhinehart et al., respdts., v. C. O'Connor, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

J. T. Ross, respdt., v. Rogers & Hagerty, Inc., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Cola Schleinstuer, respdt., v. Yonkers R. R. Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

H. H. Schoenherr, as exr., &c., of H. P. Bender, decd., appit., v. W. Hartfield, respdt.—Final judgment affirmed, with costs.

H. A. Siebrecht, respdt., v. City and County Contract Co. and N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Augustus Parker-Smith, respdt., v. Prince Mfg. Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Patrick Sullivan, respdt., v. Terry & Tench Co., Inc., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Wachtel-Schuh Horse Co., appit., v. Hamilton Trust Co., respdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Albert Wadley, respdt., v. City and County Contract Co. and N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R. Co., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Catherine Wesley, respdt., v. Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

C. Westerfield, appit., v. Jennie W. Francke et al., respts., (Appeal 2.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—MULLAN, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—SCHULZ, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—GIBBS, J.—Ex parte business.

KINGS COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. DECISIONS.

Amer. Metal Ceiling Co., Inc., respt., v. New Hyde Park Fire District, &c., Re Heidtmann, G. E. Church et al., defts., Nassau Lumber Co., applt.—Motion for reargument granted and case set down for May 4, 1916.

A. G. Erlanger, applt., v. Harriett E. Erlanger, respt.—Motion for stay granted only in so far as the order provides for counsel fees.

Anna Fehn, pltf., v. Marie Kirstin, deft.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re application W. S. Kies for admission to the Bar.—Application granted.

Re election of Trustees of Shiloh Baptist Church, (petition of Henry Scott.)—Motion granted on condition that appellants perfect the appeal, place the case on the May calendar, and be ready when reached. Otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

G. H. Luckey, respt., v. Erie R. R. Co., appit.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

People, &c., rapts., v. Lye Lee, appit.—Motion granted.

H. W. Scheib, relator, v. Arthur Woods, as Commissioner, &c., rapdt.—Motion to quash writ denied, with $10 costs.

W. F. Ahrens, pltf., v. The Phillips Schmitt Building Co. et al., dfts., Parshelshy Brothers, inc., appit., J. G. Goldfuss, rapt.—Final order affirmed, with costs.

C. V. Barker, appit., v. Frances E. Barker et al., dfts., Maud Archer et al., appits., Pauline May et al., rapts.—Interlocutory judgment modified in accordance with opinion by Thomas, J., and so modified affirmed without costs.

W. Boyle, rapt., v. Town of Eastchester, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Edward Cantenno, by his guardian ad litem, M. Cantenno, appit., v. J. A. Stevenson Co., rapdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Bridget T. and Roger Cunningham, rapdts., v. William G. Mulligan and Agnes K. M. Mulligan, appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and warrant of arrest vacated.

J. P. Daggett, appit., v. Interborough R. T. Co., rapdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. A. and M. B. Dedrick, appits., v. Port Jarvis Light and Power Co., rapdt.; H. A. Quackenbush and L. B. Quackenbush, appits., v. same, rapdt.; J. G. McDonald, appit., v. same, rapdt.—Orders of the County Court of Orange County affairmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, but with only one bill of costs to the defendant for the three appeals.

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Julia H. Hall, appit., v. House of St. Giles for Cripples, rapdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Holub-Dusha Co., rapdt., v. L. F. Drda, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re petition of the Brooklyn Trust Co. to render and settle its intermediate account as trustee under the will of Anna K. Weaver, decd.; L. E. Willis, appit.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

Re application of the C. N. Y. relative to acquiring titles, &c., for opening and extending 12th St., &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re proving the last will of Martha E. Durban, decd.; L. Richter, appit.—The decree of the Surrogate's Court of Richmond County reversed, and new trial granted. Costs to abide the final award of the Court.

J. & J. Gutman Contracting Co., rapdt., v. Topeka Paving Co., Inc., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to vacate warrant of attachment granted, with $10 costs.

Nora Kane, appit., v. C. W. Hunt Co., Inc., rapdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Cecelia Kremen, rapdt., v. London Assurance Corp., appit.—Judgment and orders reversed, and new trial granted on condition. Otherwise judgment and orders affirmed, with costs.

G. Mitchell, rapdt., v. G. Salant, appit.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New York Athletic Club Investor Buys Five Uptown Apartment Houses—Audubon Avenue Sale—Dyckman Flats in Trade—$125,000 Bronx Deal—Brooklyn and Suburban Buying.

An apartment house deal involving five upper west side houses valued at about $1,000,000 was closed yesterday by Ralph L. Spotts, the well-known trapshooter of the New York Athletic Club, who purchased in the name of the R. L. S. Realty Company the following six-story structures from the United States Rubber Company: The Springfield Apartment, 174 to 180 Claremont Avenue, northeast corner of 125th Street, 100 by 100; the Yorktown Court, northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 182d Street, 99.3 by 165; the Sunderland and Norma, 520 to 526 West 136th Street, each on plot 100 by 99.11, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, and the building at 507 to 511 West 111th Street, 62.6 by 100.11, between the same thoroughfares.

The houses were among the properties owned by the New York Real Estate Security Company and on which the rubber company had made loans, and in the readjustment of the affairs of the realty company were taken over by the present sellers. The purchase was made through Louis Starr.

Another Audubon Avenue Sale.

Another Audubon Avenue deal was reported yesterday by Norman Denzer, who sold for the Emma L. Jacob Estate nine nots on 192d Street, between St. Nicholas and Audubon Avenues. The property is divided into two plots. One of these measures 150 by 100 and comprises the block front on the north side of the street, with the exception of the two corners. The other plot is directly opposite and measures 75 by 100, being located on the south side of 192d Street, 175 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue. The buyer is a speculator.

On Thursday a plot 75 by 175 on the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 186th Street was purchased by the Manhattan Heights Improvement Company.

A West Side Resale.

The Montrose Realty Company has resold for cash 207 and 209 West Eighty-Seventh Street, which it took in exchange for the property 1,607 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, reported sold last week.

Dyckman Flats Traded.

The George A. Field Estate has purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, the two five-story apartment houses, 234 to 238 West 215th Street, on a plot 42.6 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave a sixteen-room dwelling on a two and three-quarter acre tract at Riverdale on the Hudson. J. A. Wood negotiated the trade.

$125,000 Bronx Deal.

Charles J. O'Reilly of the Thomas O'Reilly Sons Storage Warehouse Company has purchased from the Alpepiana Construction Company the seven-story fireproof storage warehouse on the southwest corner of 175d Street and the Southern Boulevard.

The structure, which covers a plot 77 by 100 feet, was held at $125,000. John F. Harrington represented the buyer in the transaction.

Bronx Sales.

O'Reilly & Dahn sold for Nathan Lowenstein to Finance Operating Company, Inc., 1,444 Boston Road, a four-story double flat on a plot 25 by 100 feet.

Hyman Berkowitz sold to an investor for the Simpson Construction Company the 50 by 100 five-story apartment house at 1,506 Southern Boulevard.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, sold the one-family semi-detached dwelling 2,106 Sixty-sixth Street, Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, near the Twenty-second Avenue station of the Sea Beach Subway, on a plot 21 by 100, to A. Peter for $6,000.

I. Salzberg sold for Mrs. M. Russell to S. Harris a corner plot 40 by 100 feet on the southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street and Sixteenth Avenue. The buyer gave in exchange a cottage on a plot 40 by 100 feet on the north side of Fiftieth Street, known as 1,627 Fiftieth Street. The same broker also sold for M. Kornblum to I. Phillips a two-family eighteen-room stucco cottage on a plot 40 by 100 feet, known as 1,548 Forty-seventh Street.

Meister Builders, Inc., have purchased from the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Trust Company a dwelling located at 1,270 Fifty-sixth Street, Borough Park, on a plot 40 by 100.

The William P. Rae Company sold at Sea Gate a cottage on Surf Avenue, near Beach Forty-second Street, for Mrs. Rose Williams to J. H. Duys for $17,000; house on Nautilus Avenue, near Sea Gate Avenue, for Mrs. C. B. Smith at $13,000 to a client, who will occupy, and the large boarding house on the Sea Gate ocean front and known as Sunset Lodge for J. H. Biggs to a client for $55,000.

Long Island City.

The old building of the Long Island City Savings Bank near the foot of Jackson Avenue, which has been idle since the bank moved to the Bridge Plaza, has been sold by the bank to Joseph Huber of Eighth Street, Long Island City. The property was held at about $25,000.

Long Island.

E. S. Willard & Co. and Kenneth Ives & Co. sold for Herbert W. Goddard the property consisting of forty-one acres on Sands Point, L. I., adjoining the Howard Gould and Lippincott estates.

Bramwell Davis has sold in Bayside for P. J. Trantier two lots on the easterly side of Third Street, 100 feet north of Montauk Avenue, to George A. Sheffield, and J. Wilson Dayton sold the Leo Bugg cottage on Jackson Street to A. T. Harris.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab sold for the estate of Louis Dejonge, Jr., to various purchasers who contemplate building homes, seven lots of land on the property belonging to the estate fronting on Grant and Van Duzer Streets, Tompkinsville.

Commercial Leases.

A. H. Mathews has rented the warehouse building at 60 Varick Street, corner Laight Street, for Graygold Realty Company to B. D. Kaplan Company.

Ames & Co. have leased for the J. Romaine Brown Company the store at 481 Sixth Avenue to Moe Gold; for John H. Henshaw the store at 489 Third Avenue to Matthew Gagliardi, and the three-story dwelling at 74 West Twelfth Street to Mrs. E. M. Mouraille.

Jersey City Plant Leased with Option to Purchase.

Joseph P. Day has leased to the Sanitation Corporation, a subsidiary company of T. A. Gillespie Company, the Standard Gas and Power Corporation plant on Monmouth Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, Jersey City. The plant consists of a concrete fireproof building with several outbuildings having about 40,000 square feet of floor space on a plot 160 by 200. The property was leased for three years with an option to purchase.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the members of the Real Estate Board of New York will be held on Monday afternoon in the board rooms, 217 Broadway, for the purpose of impressing upon the Legislature and the Governor the views of the taxpayers of New York City on many important bills before the Legislature affecting the tax and realty conditions of the city.

The Real Estate Owners' Association will meet Monday night at the Hotel Majestic.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

150th St West, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 150x99.11, vacant; Surety Realty Co. against 114th Street and Seventh Avenue Construction Co. et al.; Stoddard & Mark, attorneys; Joseph Rowan, referee; due on judgment, $37,397.60; to the plaintiff for $68,100.

114th St, 321 East, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York against Vincent Garofalo et al.; Bowers & Sands, attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due on judgment, $18,528.28; taxes, &c., $1,208.01; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x79, five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to April 21.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

119th St, 140-142 West, s s, 245 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; C. S. Trust Co. of New York against Nellie L. Roedels et al.; Stewart & Shearer, attorneys; E. H. Kelly, referee; due on judgment, $17,421.42; taxes, &c., $497.32; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By James L. Wells Co.

169th St West, n s, 80.10 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 45x86.7, vacant; West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. against S. S. McClure Co.; Mackellar & Gerbrecht, attorneys; M. Linn Bruce, referee; due on judgment, $2,398.97; taxes, &c., $149; to William H. Archibald for a client for $3,900.

By Samuel Marx.

114th St, 323 East, n s, 257 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, two-story tenement and stores; Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York against Leah Strauss et al.; Bowers & Sands, attorneys; Alfred J. Tally, referee; due on judgment, $18,545.39; taxes, &c., $1,186.39; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

88th St, 70 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, four-story dwelling; Marcus H. Marks against Louis H. Abenheimer et al.; Wolf & Kohn, attorneys; Arthur M. Levy, referee; due on judgment, $25,378; taxes, &c., $350; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

Lewis St, 215 to 217, garage buildings; David Sachnen against Jacob Klauger et al.; Samson Friedlander, attorney; due, $1,971.28; to the National Bridge Works, a party in interest, for $1,600.

By J. H. Mayers.

Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 113th St, 50.11x100, five-story apartment house; H. D. Greenwald and another against 501 West 113th St. Inc., et al.; C. C. Roberts, attorney; due, $9,173.32; taxes, &c., $906.95; prior mortgage, $69,000; to the plaintiff for $76,415.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

180th St, 746 and 748, s s, 100.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 49x156.2x irregular, one-story stores and vacant; J. P. Brady and another against G. Galiani et al.; E. N. Whitfield, attorne; due, $650.64; readvertised for April 19.

By Charles A. Berrian.

East Chester Av, w s, near Waring Av, 210.6x48x irregular; G. A. Deuscher and another against T. H. Watson et al.; W. B. McHugh, attorney; due, $4,477.23; taxes, &c., $290.70; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Van Cortlandt St, n s, 313 ft e of East Chester Av, 306x204.9x irregular; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, s w corner of 66th St, for a twelve-story apartment, 100.5x80; 650 Park Avenue Co., Inc., 381 5th Av, owner; J. E. R. Carpenter, 681 5th Av, architect; cost, $400,000

Broadway, w s, 103.4 ft n of 184th St, for two five-story tenements, 50x87.2; No. 1 Realty Co., 353 5th Av, owner; M. Zipkes, 105 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $80,000

Washington Av, e s, 25 ft n of 180th St, for a one-story brick store and dwelling, 25x85.5; Ensign Improvement Co., Joseph A. Dauney, 350 East 149th St, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $5,000

131st St, n s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x96.4; Benenson Realty Co., Benjamin Benenson, 401 East 152d St, President, owner; William E. Erb, 401 East 152d St, architect; cost, $50,000

Briggs Av, n w corner of 201st St, for three five-story brick tenements, 40x88 and 28.11x88; John Fox, on premises, owner; Charles Schaeffer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, ... $140,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Tremont Av, 796, to a one-story brick moving picture theatre, 25x100; Herman Berkowitz, 796 Tremont Av, owner; H. H. & N. Whinston, 3d Av, and 148th St, architects; cost, ... $5,000

62d St, 36 and 38 East, to two four-story dwellings; the Links Club, owner; J. W. & E. Cross, 10 East 47th St, architects; cost, ... $100,000

16th St, 14 and 16 East, to a six-story hotel and restaurant; Margaret Louisa Home of the Y. W. C. A., owner; C. H. Higgins, architect; cost, ... $10,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 18, n w corner of Mangin St, 25x80, foreclosure April 11; Joseph F. Mulqueen, Jr., referee, to Frederick D. Weekes, Oyster Bay, L. I., trustee for Doris D. Forbes, April 14; attorneys, Weekes Bros., 45 William St. $22,500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 57.11 ft n of 106th St, 18x100; Lawyers Realty Co. to Margaret Furlong, 19 East 128th St, N. and S., April 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret Furlong to Max Brill, 416 10th St, Brooklyn, mtg $18,000, April 13; attorney, same $100

CHARLTON ST, 130 to 134, s s, 69 ft w of Washington St, 69x80x65.9x60; James E. Place, Bellmore, N. J., to New York State R. & T. Co., 45 Lexington Av, July 20, 1950; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $106

EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 137th St, runs n 109.10 to s s of 138th St x w 67.7 to e s of St. Nicholas Av x s 202.7 to 137th St x e 34 to beginning, with strip adjoining on n 50 on Edgecombe Av and 30.5 on St. Nicholas Av except part for op. 136th St, foreclosure March 9; Edward H. Hawke, Jr., referee, to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av, trustee of the will of Mary G. Pinkney for Julia M. C. Lawrence, April 10; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway $36,000

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 39, n w corner of 190th St, 102.2x100x99.11x121.7; Dayton Estates Corporation to Albert L. Thompson, 217 West 71st St, mtg $170,000, all liens, April 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

LUDLOW ST, 16, e s, 19x87.6; Max Waxman to the Hutwill Realty and Trading Co., 51 Chambers St., all liens, March 31; attorney, Samuel Kornbluth, 51 Chambers St $1

PERRY ST, 45, n s, 77.6 ft e of 4th St, 27.6x110; Francis A. and Mary A. Curry to Jno. E. Donnelly, 412 West 140th St, all liens, April 13; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Jno. E. Donnelly to Francis A. Curry, 229 West 101st St, b & s, April 13 ..... $

SULLIVAN ST, 224, w s, 166 ft s of 3d St, 22x100; Sullivan St, 228, n s, 141 ft s of 3d St, 22x100; Sullivan St, 225, w s, 116 ft s of 3d St, 25x100; Moritz Gruenstein and another to Gruen Holding Co., 2-3 part, mtg $70,000, May 16; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 250 Grand St. $100

WASHINGTON ST, 696, e s, 38.10 ft n of Perry St, 19.7x66x19x70.8; Frank S. McGraw, Buffalo, N. Y., to New York State R. & T. Co., 452 Lexington Av, b. & s., c. a. g., March 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

1ST AV, 34 East, n s, 107 ft e of 24 Av, 24.11x56.1x24.11x "64 inches," probably 60.4; David Paley and another to Gruen Holding Co., 2-3 part, mtg $14,250, March 15; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 250 Grand St. $100

2D AV, 692, e s, 74.11 ft n of 57th St, 24.8x136.5x25x132.4, 2d Av, 694, e s, 98.9 ft n of 57th St, 24.8x139.7x25x136.5; David Paley and another to Gruen Holding Co., 2-3 part, mtg $50,000, March 15; attorney, M. Gruenstein, 250 Grand St. $100

5TH AV, 2,145, n e corner of 131st St, 25x99; Stella Rapp to Isidor Lowenfeld, 482 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, mtg $21,500, April 12; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St. $100

17TH ST, 354 to 360 West, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 75x92x irregular; Albert L. Thompson to Dayton Estates Corporation, 17 West 42d St, mtg $7,000 on 355 West 16th St, April 14; attorneys, Eisman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway $100

20TH ST, 12 to 15 West, n s, 202 ft e of 5th Av, 50x92, foreclosure, April 10; Benjamin Swartz, referee, to 15 West 20th Street Co., 160 Broadway, April 14; attorney, Isidor Miner, 160 Broadway, ... $150,000

23D ST, 458 West, s w s, 24.8x96.9; 20th St, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; 9th Av, n e corner of 23d St, 22x65; 25th St, s s, 133 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9, all right, title, and interest to foregoing and ¼ interest as follows: 18th St, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x92; James P. Clark to Mary E. Donovan, 195 Claremont Av, all liens, April 13; attorney, Adam A. Ewald, 299 Broadway $1

26TH ST, 239 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.8, foreclosure April 11; S. W. Kaufman, referee, to Anna C. F. Schwarz, Blankenburg-am-Horz, Germany, April 13; attorneys, Reunds, H. & D. & D. P., 62 Cedar St. $21,350

27TH ST, 504-508 West, s s, 75.8 ft w of 10th Av, 24.8x98.9x irregular; Margaret C. and Thomas J. Holden, Weehawken, N. J., to Matthew J. Kearney, 82 Fulton St, Weehawken, N. J., 1-3 part, a. t., all liens, April 14; attorney, Title Guarante Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; John H. Kearney to same, 1-3 part, a. t., all liens, April 14; attorney, same $100

28TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Charles Mensching, Cliffside, N. J., to New York State R. & T. Co., 452 Lexington Av, mtg $7,000, all liens, April 13; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

29TH ST, 508 and 508 West, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9, foreclosure, Feb. 23; Frederick G. Hunter, referee, to Ebba T. Anderson, 29 East 177th St, April 14; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $10,400

55TH ST, 20 East, s s, 80.6 ft w of Madison Av, 22.6x100.5; Joseph C. Mott, Great Neck, L. I., to Irene A. Mott, Great Neck, L. I., one-half part, all liens, April 14 ..... $100

SAME PROPERTY; Jeannette Le Bruns Parsons to Hortense Le Bruns Parsons, her daughter, 125 East 73d St, one-half part, all liens, April 14 ..... $100

81ST ST, s s, 256.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50.5x102.2; Mary Scofield to Wellesley Realty Corporation, 332 West 11th St, mtg $105,000, April 14; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway $100

84TH ST, n s, 261.8 ft w of 2d Av, 49.4x102.2; Meyer Edelman to Max Menein, 91 Bridge St, Paterson, N. J., all title, all liens, March 18; attorney, William Reisfeld, 346 Broadway $1

103D ST, 121 East, n s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11; Bertha L. Peters to New York Edison Co., 130 East 15th St, mtg $5,400, all liens, April 13; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $100

103D ST, 58 East, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 40x100.11; Alfred & Moritz Weil to Mary Kahn, 104 East 97th St, mtg $39,000, March 29; attorney, Jessie Weil, 50 Broad St. $100

110TH ST, 228 East, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Providenza S. Martorana to Salvatore Martorana, on the premises, mtg $13,000, Aug. 20, 1913 ..... $100

118TH ST, 111 East, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Mary E. Bellinger to Frank B. McLean, 455 Welling St, Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, all liens, Jan. 6 ..... $1

135TH ST, 506 West, s s, 191.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 45.10x99.11; Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation to North Castle Realty Corporation, 56 Pine St, mtg $45,000, all liens, April 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

207TH ST, e s, 119 ft n of Post Av, 100x100; Harry Matz to Harry H. Liebovitz, 782 West End Av, mtg $29,000, ½ right, title, and interest, April 5; attorney, George Haas, 119 Nassau St. $100

Bronx.

ELTON AV, 899, w s, 31.9x124.8; Gustav Wein to John Gruendler, 442 East 162d St, mtg $24,000, April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GRAND AV, s e corner Fordham Road, 81.10x103.4; A. L. Guidone & Son, Inc., to Nora McNamara, 1,239 Franklin Av, mtg $32,000, April 13; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

KELLY ST, 332, e s, 37.6x irregular; Utility Realty Co. to Francis Reilly, 58 East 131st St, mtg $18,500, April 13; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOT 259, map Lothbeter Park; Philip Sheridan et al. to Margaret Rogers, 1,162 Valentine Av, Oct. 25, 1915; attorney, Buckley & B., 1,513 Lurting Av $1

LOTS 487 and 488, map of Minneford Park; City Island Homes, Inc., to James G. Lock, 370 Lexington Av, April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

LOTS 171 and 172, map of Hunt's Point Estates; John Gruendler to Gustav Wein, 907 Trinity Av, April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LYMAN PLACE, e s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 20x100; Mary T. Slingerman, executrix, to Morris Fein, 1,320 Lyman Place, mtg $4,800, March 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,050

MELROSE AV, e s, 98.2 ft s of 157th St, 50.4x121.1; Rosie Jame to Cortlandt Co., Inc., 752 Melrose Av, mtg $40,700, April 13; attorneys, Engel Bros., 152 Nassau St. $100

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 281.3 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Robert Henderson to Philip Sheridan, 1,162 Valentine Av, Oct 15, 1915; attorney, Buckley & B., 1,513 Lurting Av $1

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w s, adjoining land formerly of Albert St. John, 38x180; Enos S. Booth, referee, to Maitland Bartlett, 226 East 13th St, April 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

156TH ST, 1,015 East, n s, 40x100; Hyman Shapiro et al. to Mildred Sacks, 195 South 9th St, Brooklyn, mtg $28,300, April 13; attorney, Isidore Weckstein, 61 Park Row $100

181ST ST, s s, 100.8 ft e of Vyse Av, 100x irregular; Max Brill to Margaret Furlong, 16 East 128th St, mtg $6,000, April 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

MULBERRY ST, 76, all; John C. Boyle to Cosmo Sirignano, 78 Mulberry St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1914 ..... $3,600

ORCHARD ST, s e corner Broome St, corner store and basement; Jacob Froelich to Julius Nelson, 257 Broome St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Frank & Wolfson, 320 Broadway $1,680

7TH AV, 821, store and basement; Sophie A. Bode to Emanuel J. Emelin, Manaroneck, N. Y., 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, M. T. Barrows, 299 Broadway. $2,000

9TH ST, 66 and 68 West, all; High Grade Holding Corporation to West Side Savings Bank, 68 West 9th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Joseph Rowan, 60 Wall St. $5,000

21ST ST, 27 East, store; Rosie Haberman, executrix and trustee, to David Lanfer and another, 990 Tinton Av, 4 years, from March 1, 1916; attorney, George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St. $2,400

115TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 75x201.10, all; James Stewart to Barnel Realty Corporation, 39 Eldridge St, 21 years, from April 1, 1916; attorney, J. J. Berman, 346 Broadway $7,000

130TH ST, 507 to 511 West, all; 121st St, 504 West, all; Evarts Holding Co. to Charles Kimmelman, 247 Audubon Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Samuel Wacht, 74 Broadway $19,500

Bronx.

145TH ST, 542 East, store, &c.; Samuel Horowitz to Mildred Bolky, 480 Brook Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Moses Koerner, 1,570 Washington Av. $720 to $900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 674; Frank Gerbl against Emilie Horner, owner; Joseph Roncati, contractor. $31.40

28TH ST, 441 and 443 West; George H. Storm & Co. against Chelsea Homes Corporation, owner; Israel Singer, contractor $410.66

45TH ST, 17 to 21 West; Bayer Gardner Homes Co. against Midville Realty Co., owner; renewal $196

47TH ST, 327 West; Warmstein & Kirschenbaum against estate of Mary E. Stebbins et al., owners; Abraham Leoplstat, contractor $1,230

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

100TH ST, 146 and 148 West; Joseph Tino & Co., Inc., against Katharina Goll et al., Jan. 4, 1916, by bond $167.10

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

POST AV, s w corner of 204th St, 250x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Preferred Investing Co., Inc., to erect six five-story apartments $155,000

Bronx.

LOT 229, map of 327 lots, known as the Hunter estate, property of Hudson P. Rose Co.; Margaret W. Lewis loans Calogero and Maria Morello Cascio, to erect one two-story apartment $101

LOTS 83 and 84, map of 327 lots, known as the Hunter estate, property of Hudson P. Rose Co.; Margaret W. Lewis loans Carl and Anna K. Brenner, to erect one two-story apartment, ... $2,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,653; Sara Cohn against Grand Delancey Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Hoff.

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.6x100; Citizens' Savings Bank against Betsey Krulewitch, adm. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Beall.

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$2,500 cash and mortgage of $9,000 buys this beautiful Colonial cottage in COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's high-class villa colony; 11 rooms, 2 tiled bathrooms; ample pantries and closets; commodious garage; magnificent trees; lot 100 x 100; all improvements. L. H. TASKER, Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

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A NON-ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE OF THE HIGHEST CLASS. AGENT ON PREMISES.

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Hotel to rent, downtown business section, Brooklyn, for term of years; 32 rooms, 12 baths, bar, and dining room. Apply on premises, 20 Smith St., one door from Fulton St.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

3, 4, and 5-room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., $115 to $175 for season. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or New Dorp 449 W.; or E. R. Fox, 205 East 9th St., City; Orchard 3767.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FURNISHED FOR SUMMER SEASON. For best class of people. Two-family house, all modern improvements, 6 rooms and bath, for $450. 8 rooms and bath, for $480. Shade trees and large grounds connected with house, 341 Union St., Far Rockaway, 5 minutes from station. Inquire of STRAUSS, Owner, 14 Soper Lane, Far Rockaway. Cortlandt 2333, or local agents.

Quaint four-room house and large yard; plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted) chicken house, &c.; two minutes from trolley; only 30 minutes out; complete for $1,350; easy terms; answer at once, as owner can occupy. B., Store, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE DETACHED COTTAGE, six rooms and bath; all improvements, including trunk sewers; nice plot of lawn & garden; near trolley and elevated; for this price $3,800; small payment down, balance like rent; photo and particulars. Cost, 315 Times Downtown.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, strictly year around neighborhood, front ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Moulthrop, 2,287 8th Av.

MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATE. Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 15, east side of Dover St., for sale, very reasonable. Edw. Mnag. 40 West 23d St.

Bungalows, furnished, five rooms, bath, toilet, electricity; on Hempstead Harbor; 50 minutes out; $155-$200 season. LARSEN, Glenwood, L. I.

To Let, Westhampton Beach, L. I.—Fifteen-room house, furnished; all improvements; garage; 3 acres; fruit trees; beautiful, healthy location. C. A. McRae, 765 East 180th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

House to let or sell; all improvements; suitable for private residence or boarding; high location. Owner, W. Hess, Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (L. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KRAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

ATTENTION.—If you have $20,000 to $25,000 to purchase and remodel a fine old country place communicate with me. No. 6435, J. STERLING DRAKE, 29 BROADWAY, N.Y.

1½ BLOCKS FROM OCEAN. Fine house, 20 rooms and 3 baths, very fine surroundings, rent, sell or trade. ALVIN A. SEALY, 165 Broadway, N. Y.

4,500—8-ROOM SEMI-BUNGALOW; lot 43x230; all modern improvements; near trolley, station, churches, schools. JAMES J. RYAN, Madison, N. J.

FINE old country home, modernized; no farm; all-year home; details mailed. OWNER, 606 Springfield Av., Summit N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J. Free Booklet of "New Homes" mailed. PHILIP T. BOWERS & CO., Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." 1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

FOR INFORMATION how to own home on payments like rent, write Publicity, B 274 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Sime

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The disturbance that was over the Great Lakes Thursday developed considerable intensity during Thursday night and moved eastward. Friday night its centre was off Cape Cod, where the barometric pressure was 29.20 inches. This disturbance has been attended by general rains over the Northern States east of the Mississippi River, snow in New England, and gales on the Atlantic Coast from the Virginia Capes to Cape Cod.

The highest velocities reported were 64 miles from the northwest at New York, 68 from the northwest at Delaware Breakwater, and 60 from the west at Norfolk. Rains are also reported from the South Plains States and the North Pacific Coast.

Considerably cooler weather has overspread the South Rocky Mountain region, the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and Tennessee, while much warmer weather is reported from the Northwest.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday in practically all districts east of the Mississippi River, although unsettled weather is probable in the Lower Ohio Valley.

Temperature will be lower Saturday in the South Atlantic States, and it will rise Saturday and Sunday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region and Sunday in the Middle Atlantic State and New England.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Norfolk, Va., to Eastport, Me. Storm of marked intensity off Cape Cod, moving eastward.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday: Along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be northwest gales, diminishing; South Atlantic Coast, fresh west winds.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday; Sunday, fair and warmer.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday, rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916
3 A. M.	42	45	4 P. M.	58	44
6 A. M.	36	40	6 P. M.	58	58
9 A. M.	40	44	9 P. M.	49	44
12 M.	52	42	11 P. M.	50	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 49; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 43, at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 5:45 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.63 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.42 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
5:50—348 Mott Av.; J. Harrison		Not given
5:53—79 Ann St.; McKesson & Robbins		$2,500
10:00—230 E. 98 St.; Sadie Burkowitz		Slight
10:15—96 Thompson St.; Joseph Battento		Slight
11:20—315 W. 69 St.; Pietro Piranze		Slight
P. M.		
3:55—554 W. 51 St.; George Bauch		Slight
4:15—694 E. 4 Av.; John Roche		Slight
5:23—153 E. 55 St.; James Whitcher		Slight
6:35—543-547 Columbus Av.; L. J. Phillips		$5,000
7:30—79 Avenue B; Frank Separe		Slight
7:35—61 E. 90 St., McDonough & Schaefer		Slight
8:00—204 E. 35 St., Ralph English		None
8:07—173 Brook Av.; Isaac Stainberg		None
8:35—143 Grand St., co-operative Display Fixture Co.		$500
8:50—717 E. 212 St., Robert Shields		Slight
9:45—22 E. 38 St., Harry Solomon		Slight
11:00—485 Columbus Av., John Winkler		Slight
11:16—67 W. 124 St., (auto.) Philip A. Paton		Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., Apr. 17: Patrol, C. F. Mandt, 153, mounted to 19; bicycle duty. J. F. O'Hara, 167 to 163, bicycle to mounted duty. E. Harbordt, 163, cycle to 167, bicycle duty. From 153 to 163: Geo. J. Salg, jr., R. Seward, T. M. Ward, E. O. Winkelman. From 163 to 153: F. A. Wunck, H. E. Parrott, C. F. Nohrenberg, A. F. Rall, Kahoe, F. Behrens, W. J. Brown, J. E. Comerford. To bicycle duty, 153: Ackerly, jr., G. Henenlotter, H. F. Huners, W. J. McCormack, E. J. Scharp, P. Kraft, E. E. Schnizer, F. Feeley, L. Hennessy, P. D. Miller, jr., J. H. Noziglia, J. B. Stevens, A. G. Rhodes, F. P. Noeth, jr. Mounted patrol, with horses and equipment, from 169 to 163: C. Daum, E. J. Donohue, M. L. Wolf, P. Decker, C. D. Loskamp.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol.—M. Bloom, 7, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 17. P. R. Petry, 21, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 16. P. Hartz, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 16. D. S. Dick, 31, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 17. J. J. Burggraf, 33, 1 day, 12 P. M., Apr. 22. T. F. Kane, 33, 4 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 24. Ed. Weise, 35, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 16. A. P. Hunt, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 19. C. J. Dunn, 143, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 23. G. F. Mahoney, 146, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 17. L. M. Sobel, 152, 1 day, noon, Apr. 17. C. J. Cavanagh, 167, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 23.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergeant. P. Reilly, 276, 10 A. M., Apr. 4, to 12 P. M., Apr. 4. Patrol. P. M. King, 38, 2:40 P. M., Mar. 10, to noon, March 22.

Restored to duty: Patrol J. R. Bosted, 172.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire 1st gr. W. H. Breuer at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M., Monday, April 17; C. W. Roe, jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherzall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 31; R. Bornholm, Eng. 58; J. D'Asevedo, Eng. 66; W. J. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 96; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. P. Hickey, Eng. 249; C. A. Weidmer, jr., Eng. 259; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, jr., Eng. 277 E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); T. S. Richards, Eng. 332; A. T. Cole, Eng. 350; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Kelleppenyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. C. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; P. Miller, 36, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire, 3d gr. D. E. Barry, Eng. 216, 24 hours, 8 A. M., April 15; Fire, 2d gr. E. Egan, Eng. 262, 24 hours, 8 A. M., April 15; Fire, 1st gr. L. W. Dillman, Eng. 222, 48 hours, 8 A. M., April 15.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following labor lists have been established:

Fireman, all boroughs—John Govers, E. Hallanan, Joseph Speer, P. McGuire, Harry Miller, James Rigney, Thomas Maguire, William Hajet, Herman Ohl.

Cylinder feeder, all boroughs—A. MacLaren, C. Holzheimer, Bela Krauss, S. Heller.

Compositor—H. Kirm, John Calligan, E. Baumann, John Walker, Jr., J. Honon, John Kass, Max Foerminer, Charles Egert, J. O'Brien, J. Smith, P. Markey, F. Smith, F. Sacco, P. Fairicant, F. Yost, James Cosgrove, William May.

United States.

The commission announces for April 19, at the New York Custom House, an examination for junior electrical engineer, Grades I and II, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers. The following positions established under the above act will be filled from the register resulting from this examination: Junior electrical engineer, Grade I, $1,200 to $1,680 a year; junior electrical engineer, Grade II, $720 to $1,080 a year. In addition to the above salaries necessary expenses will be allowed when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments to these positions will be principally for field service. Competitors will be examined in theory and practice of railway electrical engineering as applied to electric traction power generation and transmission, lighting and motor drive, and the mathematics used in this branch of engineering, including algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, but not including calculus; education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Bird Day was observed in the public schools yesterday. Its purpose is to encourage teachers and pupils to make efforts to bring the native birds back closer to their homes.

"Physical Culture Night," under the auspices of "The Pamphilians," will be observed in the Wadleigh High School Auditorium at 8 P. M. on April 20.

The plan of the Board of Superintendents to invite high school students to compete in an essay and oratorical contest on "The Influence of the United States in the Adoption of a Plan for Permanent Peace," has been approved by the Board of Education.

The high school course of study has been amended by adding optional courses in music, and by allowing outside private music instruction for which credit may be given toward graduation, additional to Music I. and II., now required in the first and second years.

The Civil Service Reform Association has come out in opposition to the teachers' pension bill.

Substitute teachers in the high and elementary schools in Richmond Borough will meet at 10:30 o'clock today in the Stapleton Library.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Capt. A. G. Lott, General Staff, is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, May 26.

Name of Capt. E. R. Heiberg, 5th Cav., to detached, May 10, and name of Capt. A. G. Lott, General Staff, removed, May 5.

Capt. A. B. Coxe, 2d Cav., to Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., sick.

Orders of Sept. 16 amended to require 1st Lt. R. C. Burleson, 24 F. A., to make one of the visits prescribed therein from New York City to Binghamton and Syracuse, then return to New York City.

Capt. J. M. Burroughs, Q. M. C., will make such visits to points in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Illinois, Oklahoma, Texas, as may be absolutely necessary, on business of inspection and purchase of public animals, and return to his station after each visit.

Navy.

Lt. H. G. Fuller, the Birmingham to the Maine.

Jr. Grade Lts. G. D. Murray, Gallaudet Aeroplane Co., Norwich, Conn., to Naval Inspector of aeronautical material at Boston, with additional duty at Norwich; A. M. Cohen, receiving ship at New York, to Assistant to Publicity Officer, New York, N. Y., and A. T. Bidwell, the Rhode Island to the Birmingham.

Ensign E. C. Sweeney to the Maine, and T. Shine, the Prometheus to the Arkansas.

Surgeon F. G. Abeken, the Colorado, home, wait orders.

Asst. Surgs. H. McDonald, the Iris to the Colorado; W. A. Vogelsang, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to the South Carolina; H. H. Muller, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to the Missouri; P. Richmond, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to the Wisconsin; J. P. Owre, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La., and L. F. Drumm, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to the Ohio.

Chief Boatswain H. P. Rahbusch, the Florida to the North Dakota.

Boatswain J. Whalen, receiving ship, New York, to the Florida.

Chief Gunner J. T. Roach, the Florida to Navy Yard, Washington.

Gunners S. Thompson, the Florida, home, wait orders, and J. D. Partt, the Maine, to the Florida.

Mach. S. K. Sorenson, the Saratoga, to the Albany.

Act. Pay Clerk E. L. Gray, receiving ship at Philadelphia, to temporary duty the Alabama.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Accomac and Penacook at Portsmouth, N. H.; Aylwin, Balch, Casnin, Cummings, McDougal, and Wadsworth, at New York Yard; Baltimore, Duncan, and Orion, at Hampton Roads; Charleston at San Pedro. Fanning and Jenkins at Norfolk Yard; Jupiter at Vera Cruz; Machias, at Tampico; New Hampshire, off Cape Charles City, and the Nicholson, at Philadelphia Yard.

Sailed—Denver, La Paz for Guaymas; Glacier, Mazatlan for San Diego; Hector, Lambert Point for Melville, R. I.; Jacob Jones, Key West for Pensacola; Nero, La Paz for San Diego, and the Sebago, Charleston Yard to sea.

The Brutus will leave Hampton Roads about April 21 for West Coast via Panama Canal.

The mail address of the New Hampshire until May 15 will be "in care of the Postmaster, Cape Charles, Va."

The mail address of the Raleigh will be "in care of the Postmaster, New York City," until further notice.

The Tucker and L-1 were placed in commission at Boston Yard April 11.

The Wainwright has been ordered placed in commission at Philadelphia Yard, upon delivery.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COME TAKE A RIDE IN MY AIRSHIP. Mitchell 6 cyl '16, 7-pass.; the wonder car, with the patent "rocking chair" sprints; extra Lee tire, Seng horn, and 6 master sparks; run 3,400 miles; 6 months' guarantee from mfr.; $1,100 cash takes it; demonstration Sat. afternoon or Sunday. Phone Main 5832. A. W. Mitchell, 27 West 44th St., N. Y.

Stevens-Duryea Touring Car, last year's model; a distinctive high-grade automobile; condition like new, driven only 5,000 miles. Harry C. Beaver, 16 West 61st St.

Brand new car, 1-3 off.
One-man tops, new, $25; runabout, $10.
Buick '16. Discount. Other late models.
20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway, near 53d.

$8,000 BENZ ROADSTER.
50 H. P., 4 passengers.
GRAND PRIZE GERMAN BAZAAR.
Reasonable. C. Spieth, 10 E. 33d St.

A BARGAIN—1916 COLE.
"Big Four."
Overhauled; newly painted. Phone 2925 Bedford.

RENAULT, 40-60.
4 passenger, foredoor, victoria top, starting and lighting system; elegant bargain. M. Hart, Bretton Hall Hotel, B'way and 86th St.

Packard (1915) touring, 3-38 h. p.
Packard (1915) phaeton, 4-48.
Mercer (1913) raceabout, perfect condition. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Overland, 1914 touring car; excellent condition; electric starting and lighting equipment; $350. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK roadst.; 1913 model; like new in both condition and appearance; has every equipment; $350. DIUGUID BROS., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Pierce-Arrow, 1911, 48, 6-cylinder, five-passenger touring car; top; good condition; $1,000. Inquire Ormond Garage, 10 Ormond Place, Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE roadster, 1913 model; first-class condition throughout; $350.
DIUGUID BROS.,
1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Stearns-Knight 1914, 7 passenger; good as new; a bargain. DE COZEN & REISS, 200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale—Locomobile touring, late Model Six; fine condition; bargain; has electric starter, lights. White's Garage, 512 West 57th St.

Hupmobile touring car, 1914 model, has every equipment; $500. J. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Fiat 1215, 55 h. p., 4 passenger touring, wire wheels, electric starter and lights. Can be seen at Clark & Kendricks, 143 West 51st.

Flanders Electric. Colonial coupe; like new; new Philadelphia battery; demonstration. Electric, 836 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all are thoroughly overhauled, guaranteed same as new, and have full equipment; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,286 Bedford Av., Bklyn.

For Sale—Buick touring C 26; good as new; $550 cash; a real bargain. Donnelly, 476 11th Av. Greeley 4340.

A 1912 66 Pierce, beautiful Quimby landaulet, electric equipment, $2,300. Stone, 6231 Plaza.

Automobiles for Rent.

6, G, V., Mercer, Lancia, or Fiat, 4 or 5 passenger; give condition, equipment and price. Kentfields, Middleburg, Va. Z 257 Times Annex.

Seven-passenger touring, reasonable, by month. Owner drives. Phone 8580 Columbus. Ross.

Packard landaulets, nicely appointed, monthly, solicited. E. Block, 218 W. 46th St. 3238 Columbus.

New Packard "Six" Touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Private Packard landaulet or touring cars by month or year. Schuyler 5403.

For Hire.—Elegant automobile, reasonable. S., 2,274 Broadway.

Garford six, seven-passenger touring; wire wheels; hour, week, month. Lenox 8608.

Limousine and touring cars for hire; high-grade cars. Young, Lenox 8767.

For Hire, 1916 or 1915 Packards; hour, month. Phone 2607 Schuyler. Wilmarth.

Automobiles Wanted.

Late three passenger; exchange express launch worth $1,000 or cash. C., 237 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special April - May classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON, CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 56th St. Col. 8440

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.

Gramercy Park neighborhood, studio, six rooms, quaint, unusual; no elevator; $75. 122 East 17th St.

Furnished—West Side.

93th, 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel,) between Broadway and Riverside.—Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $55 to $115 monthly; $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone Riverside 3904.

Riverside Drive, 240.—Desirable furnished apartment, two large rooms, bath, foyer and closets, overlooking river; maid and cafe service if desired; rent reasonable. Phone 7606 River, Jeffords.

106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
Apartment 85.—Attractive, sunny, outside rooms in high-class apartment house; all-night elevator service; excellent table; reasonable.

47th, 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Select suites, two rooms and bath, extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 20 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1458.

An exceptional studio apartment; studio 19x28; 4 bedrooms; all outside windows; rent very moderate; unusual opportunity for the Summer. Phone 4412 Riverside.

95th, 336 West.—Attractive furnished six-room apartment and bath, near Riverside Drive, subway. Phone Riverside 8192. Apt. 44.

Nine large, well-appointed rooms and three baths, all facing the river, to rent from May 15 to October 1. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive, cor. 157th St.

Beautifully furnished two-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence; every convenience; reasonable. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Elegantly furnished, Apartment D, third floor, 645 West End Av., 6 rooms, 2 baths; sublet until October; one block subway and Riverside Drive.

136th, 627 West.—Home complete; six rooms, ground floor front; electric lights; telephone; player piano; $60. Walker.

112th, 420 West.—Furnished 8-room housekeeping apartment, near Columbia, parks; elevator; $75.

Attractively furnished large six rooms; large foyer hall, 3 baths; all windows outside; exceptional location. Dick, 280 West 79th.

Apartment, 7 rooms, very desirable; West End Av., corner 101st; rental $55; concession till Oct. 1. Inquire Bennett.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1384 and 1647 Academy.

94th, 178 West.—Six-room apartment, artistically furnished; piano, silver, linen; convenient to all cars; 2d floor. M. Garrett.

97th St., 209 West.—Attractive, well-furnished six rooms, high-class house, all conveniences, May to October. Hutchins.

8,440 Broadway, Corner 140th.—Six large, light rooms, completely furnished; piano; elevator; reasonable. Cowles.

83d, 324 West.—Attractively furnished six-room apartment; elevator; immediate possession. Superintendent.

617 West 113th.—Six outside rooms, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Superintendent.

55th, 39 West.—To sublease, exquisitely furnished four-room housekeeping apartment until Oct. 1st.

96th, 206 West.—8 front rooms, (kitchenette;) exclusive furnish, mahogany; grand piano. Freeman.

113th St., 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, front apt., elegantly furnished. Fisher.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 209 West 73d. Columbus 8074.

186th, 600 West.—Four rooms, handsomely furnished; attractive view; Apt. 2 G.

Unfurnished—East Side.

58th St., 421 East.—Studios, elegant north light, private bath, $15 and $20 per month. Take 59th St. car line. Agent on premises Sunday.

Madison Av., 2,032, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $55; light, outside rooms.

Madison Ave., 339, (near 54th St.) Two and four extra large, light rooms and bath; all conveniences; moderate.

Unfurnished—West Side.

5 LARGE, 6 LIGHT, 7 CORNER } ROOMS $55-$80 $60-$70 $80-$85

40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St. 8 min. 116th St. Exp. Sta. 6th & 9th Av. "L."

109TH, 204 WEST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Beautiful apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, bath; electricity, phone, hall service; hardwood floors; beautiful entrance; $30 to $37; owner's management.

115th, 609 West.—Seven rooms, two baths, moderate rent; present tenant vacating; will make concessions from May to October. Apt. 17.

7TH AV., NO. 2,424, NEAR 141ST ST.
High-class elevator house.
Four rooms, $30; six rooms, $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Four rooms, 676 Riverside Drive; all outside rooms, with fine river view and south and east exposure. Call after 2 P. M.; sublease from May 1st. Fairbank.

Six large, elegant rooms, overlooking Hudson; coolest point in city; liberal concessions. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

Apartment, 5 rooms, sublet May 1st-Sept. 30th; liberal reduction. Gorham, 115th and Manhattan Av., Apartment 5-A.

284-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Apartment, Riverside Drive, sublet; 6 large rooms; reasonable rent. Apartment 28, 583 Riverside Drive.

To Sublet.—Two large room, kitchenette, elevator apartment. 21 Fort Washington Av.

56th St., 59 West.—Bachelor apartments; also studio, unfurnished.

Studio apartment, 62 Washington Square South; 3 rooms, bath, $65. Apply janitor.

Bronx.

Caldwell Av., 833, Catherine Apartments.—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 161st St., 2d Av.; "L," Subway station block; rents, $33-$36.

163d, 96 West, (Highbridge section, Ogden-Woodycrest Aves.)—Five rooms, bath; electricity, telephone; parquet floors; handsomely decorated; $30-$36.

Brand Place, 94, corner of University Av., near Washington Bridge.—4-5 rooms; select neighborhood; ideal location.

Brooklyn.

Beautiful Flatbush, 1,001 Ocean Av., corner Newkirk, 3-4-5 large rooms, well heated; high-class service; clean, quiet, comfortable home. Brighton Beach "L."

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted for the Summer months near Barnard College by two domestic science teachers from a Western city; nothing over $60 per month considered; can furnish unquestionable New York references. Box J 69 Times.

Man and wife wish to occupy furnished apartment May-October; good location; sunny, airy, open; rent nominal; much below worth for satisfaction of having home carefully looked after while you are away. Address T 38 Times.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let.—Furnished.

Westfield, N. J., 215 Rose Place. — 14-room house to rent from June 1 to Oct. 1; all improvements; garage for three cars; shade trees and large garden; all kinds of fruit and grapes; will rent, furnished or unfurnished, for season or term of years.

WILTON, Conn.—Large house, bath; drilled well; unlimited water supply; barn; three acres; ¾ mile from station. G. S. Weston, 206 W. 52d St. Tel. Circle 2834.

Larchmont—Attractive cottage, near beach, seven bedrooms, three baths. De Lorm, Hanover 5894.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

STEEL MANUFACTURING.

Article being sold in volume; every plant, every machine shop a customer as right; basis patents secured. $12,000—cash. party should have $2,000 per each of next six months ready to invest. Particulars disclosed to responsible parties only; bank reference. The most brilliant opportunity for any man with the ready money interested in steel. Apply Box Z 238 Times Annex.

Man thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of a certain commodity, for which there is a constant, increasing demand, little competition, and large profits, wishes to meet party with capital, with a view of organizing company to manufacture and market said article; this relates to substantial business, and is not a war-time proposition. Z 305 Times Annex.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to secure a fine, large factory in BUFFALO with 47,000 square feet floor space, 1¼ acres of land, mill and dry kiln, located on New York Central Railroad; desirable for almost any kind of business. IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS PROPERTY. P. O. Box 182, Buffalo, N. Y.

Machine shop for sale, completely equipped for manufacturing and jobbing work; low rent; good location Manhattan; present owner advanced in years, in poor health; sell under appraised value with reasonable terms. If looking for a substantial business proposition, write Secretary, P 315 Times Downtown.

Active American business man, 20 years' experience manufacturing, selling, advertising, desires to put $5,000 and services in progressive business; state full particulars. T 35 Times.

TO LET.

Large furnished or unfurnished room in suite of reputable firm of lawyers, Broadway, near Wall St., to reputable party; references required. Address P 332 Times Downtown.

BRICK YARD,
ONE OF THE BEST IN N. E.
HALF VALUE FOR QUICK SALE.
HAWLEY & LOCKE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Established ladies', gentlemen's, infants' wear; large stock; lease; retiring; Newark. Y 852 Times Annex.

Dry Goods Store—Est.; Ampere's best cor. Ampere Rlty Co., East Orange, N. J.

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Fifty cents an agate line.

Reports, Testing, Inspection, Estimates, &c. General Industrial Engineering Co., 207 Market St., R. 308, Newark, N. J.

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I CAN HELP YOU to make an investment instead of an expense of your bookkeeping department. HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT, C. P. A., 1,965 Broadway. Madison 4912.

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Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trade Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 300.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH Av., 2,108.—Opportunity, beautiful doctor's office; electric; reasonable. Telephone 1993 Harlem.

116TH, 144 EAST, (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Large and small; electric light; pleasant surroundings; telephone.

128TH, 80 EAST, (cor. Madison Av.)—Pleasant front rooms; high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen; $3.50, $4.50, $5. Tuxedo Court, Apt. 5.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath, private house; owner.

LEXINGTON AV., 965.—Bachelor spacious quarters; private bath; modern conveniences; physician's residence.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,064, (75th.)—Front room, with alcove; also small rooms; moderate.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small rooms, bath; unfurnished, furnished; music allowed.

West Side.

97TH, 26 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

107TH, 44 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; hot, cold water; refined house.

15TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well heated rooms; $3-$8; references; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Running water; single, $3.50; two, $4.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

53D, 60 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; parlor, suitable doctor; board optional; telephone.

66TH, ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Near subway; elevator, electricity; $5-$10. Bartlett.

58TH ST., 51 WEST.—Comfortable, large, sunny room; private bath, kitchenette, steam heat; southern exposure; excellent location; reasonable.

56TH ST, 117 WEST, (Twillioe.)—Two large rooms, bath, May-October.

61ST, 31 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; running water, electricity; subway, "L"; reasonable. Koon.

63D, 109 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist; near Broadway; other rooms; reasonable.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, running water; near subway; telephone; reasonable; select neighborhood.

69TH ST, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Elegant rooms; maid service; refined surroundings; private house; telephone.

70TH, 130 WEST, (Columbus 7684.)—Attractive rooms; baths; hot water; breakfasts; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE TILE BATHS, LAVATORY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS.

72D ST., 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, high-class furnished apartments of 1, 2, and 3 rooms with bath, non-housekeeping; board optional; references exchanged.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Cozy, homelike rooms, single and double; telephone; absolutely clean; reasonable.

76TH, 8 WEST.—Delightful location; large rooms with private baths; electricity; telephone; $12.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Delightful location; large rooms with private bath; electricity; telephone; $12.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; private bath; or music studios. Schuyler 2238.

77TH, 116-134 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms, with and without private baths; newly furnished house; board optional; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, dressing room; conveniences; reference exchanged.

78TH, WEST.—Private house; newly furnished and decorated rooms, with or without private bath; breakfast optional; references required. J 71 Times.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large room, private bath, southern exposure, reasonable.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway, "L"; references.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway, "L"; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Gentlemen; nicely furnished, medium room, electricity, shower bath, $5; references.

80TH, 306 WEST, (SCHUYLER 8917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive front room, facing Broadway; elevator; refined surroundings. Apartment 2-E.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, bright room; exclusive apartment; running water. Pearson.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, sunny room, adjoining bath; all conveniences.

83D, 115 WEST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; private house; gentlemen; references.

83D, 129 WEST.—Select private house; large room; running water; alcove; telephone; references.

84TH, 134 WEST.—Small room, nicely furnished, adjoining bath; electricity; private house.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive front room; private bath; suitable, one, two; phone.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front rooms, conveniences. Inquire operator.

87TH, 208 WEST.—Connecting front rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen, couple; reasonable. Gierach.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; refined; convenient location; references.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Large and medium room; running water, electricity; meals optional.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, 2-room suite, kitchenette; private house.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Attractive, large, also medium room, with dressing room; running water; private house; exclusive block; references. Barry.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, conveniences; American family; excellent neighborhood; references.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room; southern exposure; reasonable; all conveniences.

91ST, 33 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom; running water, electricity; other rooms.

91ST ST, 54 WEST.—Near park and L, large rooms, $5-$7; electricity; telephone.

93D, 206 WEST.—Large or small; outside room, adjoining bath; private washroom; moderate.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; large closet; bath. Apt. 4I.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two elegant rooms, single or ensuite; sunny, warm. Apartment 4D.

106TH, (2,762 Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished parlor and bedroom; overlooking Broadway; single or en suite. Starrett, Academy 1588.

115TH, 408 WEST.—Two front, southern exposure; also single; all conveniences. Apartment 31.

118TH, 109 WEST.—Elegant furnished room, bath; private house; private family; call evenings.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; private house; refined Jewish family; reasonable.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 104 WEST.—Room facing Morningside Park; also room off kitchen. Nielsen.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; phone, electricity; steam heat; elevator. McCague.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large and single outside rooms; concessions to permanent. Whyte.

125TH, 5 WEST. (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

137TH, 602 WEST.—Two nice outside rooms, all conveniences. Dwyer.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large room, dressing room attached; running water; also smaller room.

136TH, 619 WEST, (Riverside.)—Light rooms, newly furnished, reasonable; gentlemen; subway, Thomas.

143D, 515 WEST.—Large, comfortable outside room; all conveniences; American family. Ange.

149TH, 450 WEST.—Comfortable room, suitable two; conveniences. Apartment 24. Phone Audubon 1888.

149TH, 556 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; electricity; telephone; adjoining bath; $3-$6.

158TH.—Beautifully furnished rooms; shower; elevator; every convenience. Apartment 34, 3,800 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE quarters in very exclusive apartments; absolute quiet and privacy assured visitors in the city; first-class; private wire. 8539 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 4,241, (190th.)—Southeast parlor and bedroom; elevator. St. Nicholas 8960. Apt. 5G.

CALEDONIA HOTEL, 26th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.—Parlor, bedroom, and bath, $14 weekly, $30 monthly; first-class service; rooms with bath at reasonable rates; same rate two persons in room.

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60th, 1 West, (facing Central Park;) select; every convenience.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Cor. West 127th St.)—Block subway; large, sunny, neatly furnished room; bath; phone

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

ANNUAL EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS FOR MEN.

THE YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.

Sunday, April 16, 9.40 A. M.—MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., Speaker.

Sunday, April 16, 8 P. M.— REV. J. F. CARSON, D. D., Speaker. (Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.)

Monday, April 17, 8 P. M.—MR. FLETCHER S. BROCKMAN, Speaker. (Associate of Mr. John R. Mott in the General Secretaryship, International Committee, Y. M. C. A.)

Tuesday, April 18, 8 P. M. — REV. DR. CARSON, Speaker.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., will preside Sunday and Tuesday Evenings. MR. STEPHEN BAKER will preside Monday Evening.

HARP AND 'CELLO MUSIC.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL YOUNG MEN TO ATTEND THESE MEETINGS.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Ave. SUNDAY SERVICES, APRIL 16. 11:00 A. M.—" The Triumphal Entry." 3:00 P. M.—" The Broad and Narrow Way." 9:45 A. M.—Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Midweek Bible Study, Thurs. Evgs. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, During the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Ave. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—" The Triumphant Christ." 8—" What is Conversion?"

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton. Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8. Meeting for men only, 8 P. M. Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Preacher. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—" THE STORY OF A REJECTED KING, A PRESENT SAVIOUR, AND A COMING KING." (a Palm Sunday Sermon.) 8 P. M.—" OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IS SOON COMING AS KING OF THE JEWS TO JERUSALEM TO SET UP THE IDEAL HUMAN GOVERNMENT. IT IS HIGH TIME THAT ILLOGICAL OPTIMISM AND FOOLISH PACIFISTS AWOKE TO THE FACT THAT THE WORD OF GOD DECLARES AND THE NATURE OF THINGS PROVES, THERE CAN BE NO PERMANENT PEACE TILL HE DOES COME." Dr. HALDEMAN WILL PREACH EVERY NIGHT, EXCEPT SATURDAY, ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS: April 17—" Jesus by the Well Side; or, The Gift of God." April 18—" God So Loved the World, and the Place Where He Pledges It." April 19—" The Brazen Serpent; or, Life for a Look." April 20—" A Forsaken Christ; or, The Cry of a Lost Soul." April 21—" Confession of Christ with the Mouth and in Water."

Strangers cordially invited.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ. REV. A. RAY PETTY. 11 A. M.—" MAKING CHRIST KING." 8 P. M.—" CHRIST AND THE CROSS." Third in Series on the Crises of the Christ. Holy Week services Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights at 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. Preaches Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 16th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 10 A. M.—Hon. George Freifeld. 11 A. M.—" The Democracy of the Self." 8 P. M.—" PICTURING OUR FAITH."

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 234 W. 11th St. ROBERT E. Y. PIERCE, D. D., Pastor. 11—" Unending Hosannas." 8—" Life's Golden Links." Sermon to Independent Order Oddfellows of Greater New York. Grand officers of State Present.

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M., Palm Sunday Sermon. 8 P. M., Musical Services. Cantata, " From Calvary."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE. First Church of Divine Science, New York, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Broadway and 45th St. Services, 11 A. M. Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject, " Our Cross." Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, 3:30 P. M.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sun., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wed., 8 P. M. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1351 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH. (Swedenborgian.) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School 10 A. M. Palm Sunday Service 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject: " The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. The Pastor, Dr. JEFFERSON, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject, 8 P. M., " Rock and Sand." Dr. Jefferson preaches every evening next week, except Saturday, 8:15. Brief noonday service every day, except Saturday, at 12:30.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D. Services 11 and 8.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL 11 a.m., "The Coming Conqueror." CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81. CHURCH. 8 P.M.—"Fascination of Jesus."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.

11 A. M.—MR. THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. Speaker. Subject: " The Abolition of Capital Punishment."

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, Fifth Ave. and Seventy-sixth St. Rev. E. FRISCH. Sunday morning at eleven. " An Allegory of Religion and the Secular Forces."

FREE SYNAGOGUE. Carnegie Hall: Sunday at 10:45. Dr. Wise: " The Crucifixion and Resurrection,—of Israel." All Are Welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on " Justice and Prison Reform. Based on Galsworthy's Drama Entitled ' Justice.' " Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. M. H. Harris on " The Influence of Modern Judaism on Modern Problems." Monday, 11 A. M. sharp, Dr. Enelow on " The Diffusion of the Bible." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. at 120th St.—Dr. HARRIS Tues., April 18—" The Greater Exodus." Fri., April 21 (8:15)—" Ethics of Shakespeare."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th Street and Central Park West. Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., Pastor. Preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

St. James' Lutheran Church, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder. Service 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th, nr. Col. Christian F. Reisner, 11, " America's God." 7:45, " Birds Speaking." Motion picture of birds.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, Sixtieth Street. 11 A. M.—Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D. 8 P. M.—" Mexico, Land of Tomorrow." Rev. ALLAN MacROSSIE, D. D.

10 A. M.—Prof. Thompson's Bible Class. 3 P. M.—Young People's Tea. 7 P. M.—Epworth League Meeting.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7 Av. & 14 St. Mr. Marshall at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., Cantata, " Olivet to Calvary "; Ser. " Olivet and Victory."

OLD JOHN STREET.—Great Holy Week services at this historic church on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 17-21, from 7:45 to 8 P. M. Preacher at each service, REV. E. PARKER CALKINS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

PROSPECT AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Prospect Av. at Macy Pl., (nor. E. 156th St.) Rev. Wilbur E. Schoonhoven, D.D., Pastor. Special Musical Services, 7:45 P. M. The Crucifixion.....Stainer Crucifix, (for tenor and baritone).....Faure Charles Harrison, Tenor. Frank Croxton, Baritone. Hans Kronold, 'Cello. Vested choir. Fifty voices.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, West 76th St., east of Broadway. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Pastor. 11—Dr. Adams, " Consider the Lilies." At 8—Mr. McComb, Special services every night except Monday, and on Good Friday, 12 to 3.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue. Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 and 8—Preaching by the Pastor. 8 P. M.—Second of the series of Sermons on Shakespeare—" Shakespeare and the Bible."

UNION METHODIST CHURCH, 45th St., one-half block west of Broadway. REV. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor. Warm Gospel sermons at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Good music.

16TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

ANNA W. MILLS. Sunday, 11, 110 West 40th St. Subject: " The Beautiful Narrow Way." All invited.

"Death is but the chrysalis through which we enter LIFE."—Sears. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. No other Church like it anywhere. Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT. Are you mourning the loss of loved ones who have "passed on?" Would you like to know how to help them and assuage your sorrow? Do you belong to the class of people who do not know but who would like to solve the mystery of " death and the life beyond " in a sane, rational manner, free from dogmatic and oreadal superstition? Then come tomorrow to the CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway at 44th Street. Sundays 11:15 A. M. F. W. Sears, M. P., Speaker. Subject: " Death and the Life Beyond." Beautiful Environment. Inspiring Lecture. YOU Are Welcome. Good Music. Free Seats.

HARRY GAZE, 218 Madison Av., Sunday. 11:15—" The Alchemy of Faith." 8:15—" Concentration, the Key to Mastery." All welcome.

HENRY FRANK. Sunday night, 8, Rumford Hall, 50 E. 41st St., east of Madison Av. SOCIALISM ANTI-CHRIST OR CHRIST IDEAL.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE. Union Meeting, Majestic Hotel, Central Park West & 72d St., Thursday evening, April 20, at 8:15. Vital Speeches by Metaphysical Leaders. All are welcome.

MRS. CHAPIN will speak at THE BILTMORE in Music Room, Sunday, 11:15. Subject: " GETTING A NEW GRIP." Sunday evening, 8, at studio, 23 West 44th. Interviews and classes Sats. and Mons.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St. SUNDAY 11 A. M.; THURSDAY 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams—Public invited.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC., 150 West 78th Street. Service Sunday at 4 P. M. Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday. All classes free. Subject tomorrow: " The Search for God." All welcome.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. Sunday, 11, Mrs. MAN MARTER, Subject: " THE HEART OF THE SUNRISE. 8 P. M., Monthly Concert. Special Program.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D.D., preaches, 11 & 8, WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam at 105th. Palm Sunday Sermons, 11, " The Empire of Christ." 8, " The Place in the Sun." Weak Roll Call. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. 4:30 P. M.—NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, D. D. Subject: " INEVITABLENESS OF CHRISTIANITY'S TRIUMPH."

DR. PARKHURST preaches Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Madison Avenue and 24th Street.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Evangelistic Tent Work in New York.

Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The mid-week service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FT. GEORGE, 185 St., E. of St. Nicholas Av. Rev. LYMAN B. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M. Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. at Broadway. DR. MARTIN, at 11 and 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11—The Lord's Supper. Dr. Work preaches. 8—Rev. P. E. Erickson preaches.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8. 128th St. and Seventh Ave. REV. GEO. W. ARMS.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MORRISANIA CHURCH, Washington Av. and 168th St. Rev. F. F. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—" Christ Entering the City." 8 P. M.—Don. O. Shelton will speak.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: " CRUCIFIED, DEAD AND BURIED."

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH. Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. HOLY WEEK SERVICES. NOON SERVICE 12:30—12:50. VESPER SERVICE every afternoon, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock, with organ prelude at 4:30 by Clarence Dickinson. PREACHERS: Monday.....Rev. Howard C. Robbins Miss Rose Bryant, Soloist. Tuesday.....Rev. John Henry Jowett, D. D. Mr. Charles Harrison, Soloist. Wednesday..Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D. Miss Mary Edith Gowans, Soloist. Thursday.....Rev. Frank Latimer Janeway Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Miss Inez Barbour, Soloist. Friday..Rev. William Pierson Merrill, D. D. Mr. Frank Croxton, Soloist.

THE BRICK CHURCH. Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 o'clock and 4 Bible School at 9:40 A. M. General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock, Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, Leader.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. HERBERT B. WORKMAN, D. D., D. Litt., Principal Westminster Training College, London, England. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. William P. Waddell, D. D., President of Mackenzie College, Sao Paulo, Brazil, at 3 P. M. Special Services, Tuesday to Friday, at 5 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. John Edwin Evans, D. D., } Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M., Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.

8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (Italian.) 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor.

4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Prof. Dickinson S. Miller. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., (except Friday.) 5 P. M., (choral except Saturday.) Address at 5 P. M. daily except Saturday. Special Services, Maundy Thursday, 10 A. M., (choral;) Good Friday, 11 A. M., (preacher, Dean Grosvenor.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. DeLancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M. Crucifixion ..... 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS, (Anthon Memorial,) St. Nicholas Av., between 114th and 115th Sts. Rev. George Starkweather Pratt, Rector. Subject: 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. " Summing Up the Preaching Mission."

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. 8, 10:15, 11. (Rector.) 8 P. M.—" The Crucifixion." Holy Week. (Daily.) 7:15, 11:45, 12:30, 4, and 8. Good Friday. 10:30, 12-3, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—" The Darkest Hour."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rector.) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) 4.

NOONDAY PREACHING Mon., Tues., Wed., 12:25 to 12:50. (Dr. Barry and Dr. Delany, alternately.) MAUNDY THURSDAY: Low Masses, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:30; Solemn Mass and Procession, 10:45. GOOD FRIDAY: Pro-Anaphora and Reproaches, 10:45; three-hour service, 12 to 3, (Dr. Barry;) Way of the Cross and Sermon, (Dr. Delany,) 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Music — Rossini's " Stabat Mater." Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Public Forum, Inc. General Leonard Wood, " Military Obligations of Citizenship." TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 8:15 P. M., Professor Arthur C. McGiffert, " The Development of the Idea of God."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 89th St., near Madison Av. REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 10 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion. Sermon by Rector. Prelude—" Meditation " ..... J. Bardier Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. Communion Service in E.....H. W. Parker Postlude—" Adagio " ..... Fesca

4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS. Cantata—" The Seven Last Words "..DuBois FULL CHOIR AND INSTRUMENTS. Violin Solo—" Adoration " ..... Borowski Postlude—" Hosanna " ..... Deffes

8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. Joseph D. C. Wilson. Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Av. and 35th St. Rev. WM. T. CROCKER, Rector. Sunday Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and at 8 P. M. " The Seven Last Words," by Dubois.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Ave. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. HOLY WEEK. Holy Communion on Thursday—7:30 A. M., Noon, and 8 P. M. GOOD FRIDAY. Passion Service, 12 M. to 3 P. M. 8 P. M.—Stainer's Crucifixion.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, East 31st St., Near 2d Av. Rev. E. M. H. Knapp, Vicar. PALM SUNDAY. Services 8 and 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. At the Evening Service Maunder's Cantata, " Penitence, Pardon and Peace," will be sung, the regular choir being assisted by Mr. Frank Gropper, Tenor, and members of Columbia University Choir, and orchestra of stringed instruments. HOLY WEEK. Daily Services at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. Addresses Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer and Sermon. 8—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Good Friday, 8 P. M., Maunder's cantata, " From Olivet to Calvary."

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St., Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion..... 8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer, (Rector)..... 11:00 A. M. Organ and Harp Recital..... 7:30 P. M. Stainer's " Crucifixion "..... 8:00 P. M. Good Friday— Morning Prayer and Litany..... 10:00 A. M. Ante-Communion, (Junior Curate)..11:00 A. M. Meditations on the Passion, (Rector) ..... 12:00 M. to 3:00 P. M. Evening Prayer..... 4:30 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector. 8; 11 (Rector). 4 (Bishop Greer); 8 (Rector). Holy Week Noonday Services Daily, 12:30 (Rector).

OLD ST. PAUL'S, Broadway and Fulton St. NOON, Tues., April 18, MIDDAY. Macfarlane's Cantata, " THE MESSAGE FROM THE CROSS." GOOD FRIDAY, April 21, 8 P. M., Stainer's Cantata, " THE CRUCIFIXION."

ST. ANDREW'S, Corner 5th Av. and 127th St. Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector. Palm Sunday—8, 9:30, 11 A. M. Rector preaches. 8 P. M.—Stainer's Crucifixion; Special Soloists. Holy Week—Daily, 8, 10:30, 5. Rector preaches Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., and Good Friday, noon to 3 o'clock. Confirmation Good Friday Night. CHORISTERS who now are men ever associated with St. Andrew's, Harlem, will find it beneficial to communicate with William A. Goldworthy, choirmaster, 2,067 5th Av., and reserve evening of May 8.

ST. ANN'S, St. Ann's Av. and 140th St. Rev. W. BERTRAND STEVENS, Rector. 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., Rector. 8 P. M., Macfarlane's " Message from the Cross."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, east of 3d Avenue. ALL SEATS FREE. Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector Sunday Services 8, 11; (Rector) 8.

ST. IGNATIUS', West End Av. & 87th St. Rev. Maxwell Gaulter, Rector. Sunday: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily: Mass at 7 and 10. Vespers with address at 5. Wednesday and Friday: Sermon at 8:15 P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11, Morning Prayer and Sermon, (RECTOR.) 12, Holy Communion. 4, Cantata, Dubois' " Seven Last Words of Christ." GOOD FRIDAY. 8, Holy Communion. 9:30, Morning Prayer and Sermon. 12, Three Hours' Service, (RECTOR.)

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth St. and Second Av. 10:30 a. m., musical service; 11, sermon, theme from Shakespeare; 3 p. m., New Ritual of Symbolic Worship and Meditation. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, } Clergy. JOSIAH MARTIN NEIFERT, } WALTER FRANKLIN PRINCE, }

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector. Services 8, 11 and 8.

ST. PETER'S, 20th St., west of 8th Av. Rev. OLIN S. ROCHE, Rector. Palm Sunday Services, 8-11-7:45. Special Music. 11 A. M., Rev. Dr. Arthur W. Jenks. 7:45 P. M., Stainer's " Crucifixion."

ST. STEPHEN'S, 86th St., near Broadway. Dr. SEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4, and Good Friday, 12-3.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 9:30—Confirmation Service. 11:00—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4:00—Lenten Cantata, " Message from the Cross." 8:00 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music. Daily Lenten Services 10; 5 (Rector). Good Friday, 10, 12 to 3, (Rector,) 5 P. M.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St., Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. 7, 8, and 9 o'clock—COMMUNIONS. 10:30—LE JEUNE'S MASS: Sermon by Rev. Fr. HARVEY OFFICER, O. H. C. 4 o'clock—CHORAL EVENSONG, (PROCESSION.) 8 o'clock—SERMON, Fr. OFFICER, O. H. C. SERMONS DAILY, NOON, and NIGHT, Monday to Thursday, inclusive, by Father OFFICER. GOOD FRIDAY: 7 A. M., The Stations of the Cross; 9 A. M., Children's Service; 12 to 3, The Passion. Preacher Father JAMES O. S. HUNTINGTON, Superior O. H. C. 5 o'clock, Evensong. 8 P. M., SERMON.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M. Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Confirmation Instruction. Weekday services: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 7:30 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Thursday, 7:30, 9, and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Good Friday, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 to 3 and 3:15 P. M.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 56th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE CHURCH, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., Nr. Amst. Av. PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D.D., Minister. 11 A. M.—" The Steadfast Face." 8 P. M.—" Curing Liars."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Service on Good Friday at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—" At the Receipt of Custom." 8 P. M.—" A Voice from Pompeii." Service on Good Friday at 11 A. M. The choir will render the Cantata " Gethsemane," by C. Lee Williams.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: " How Can I Be Sure?" Church School, 9:45 A. M. Holy Week services on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at noon hour. Service on Good Friday at 11 A. M. Dr. MacLeod will preach.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M., Special Music. Rossini's " Stabat Mater." Daily services during Holy Week, except Saturday. Organ Recital at 4:30 P. M. Address by Dr. Cobb at 5 P. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 181st St. and Fort Washington Av. Rev. FORD C. OTTMAN, D.D., will preach. 11 A. M.—" The Triumphal Entry, or the Discovered King." 8 P. M.—" Pergamos—The Church on Satan's Throne."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, Spiritual Science, 20 West 91st St. ROSE LEVERE, Lit. B., Leader. Sundays, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Thursdays, 8 P. M. W. J. Colville, Speaker. Psychics Demonstrate Spirit-Communion. Seats free. All welcome.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St. Sunday, 8:15 P. M.: " The Hidden Side of Things." Mrs. Emilie Welton. Lantern Slides. Musical accompaniment.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St. Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject: " CYCLES." Benoni B. Gatfell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN.) Fourth Av. and 20th St. Rev. Dr. T. R. SLICER, Minister; Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate. Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: " THE RELIGIOUS ATTITUDE TOWARDS EVIL." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the MESSIAH, Park Av. & 34th St.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: " IS THERE A STANDARD OF MORALS? " 4:30 P. M., Vesper Service—MR. HOLMES on HENRY D. LLOYD'S " WEALTH AGAINST COMMONWEALTH." Special music. 8:15 P. M., Public Conference—MISS ALICE SMITH, DR. CHARLES S. LITTLE, and JUDGE McADOO on " LETCHWORTH VILLAGE: AND THE FEEBLE-MINDED GIRL ON THE STREET."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. " CONSCIENCE: WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?" Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., " Jesus Triumphant," and at 4:30 P. M., " The Plot That Failed." Maunder's " Olivet to Calvary," Part II. Thursday, Communion Service, 8 P. M. Good Friday Service at 11 A. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 555 West 182d St., near Amsterdam Av.—Sunday Evening Service at 8 P. M. FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister. Subject: " A Modern Palm Sunday King."

Y. M. C. A.

S. PARKES CADMAN. " THE MEANING OF SACRIFICE." West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P.M.

OTHER SERVICES.

A TENDERLOIN LIGHTHOUSE. Hear Testimonies of Men Redeemed From Sin at the McAULEY CREMORNE MISSION. (Auspices Nat'l Bible Inst.,) 216 W. 35th St. Meetings nightly, 8 o'clock. " Beauty for Ashes " through the power of Christ for all. Everybody welcome. WILLIAM McQUERE, Supt.

BAHAI. Religion Renewed in Terms of Unity. Sunday, April 23, at 8 P. M., Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture, 64th St. and Central Park West. Speakers: W. H. Randall, Mirza Kuli Khan, Horace Holley. Subject: " The Forces of Peace." Open Discussion. Music. No Collection.

BIEDERWOLF. CARNEGIE HALL, APRIL 24, 8 P. M. Twelfth Tent, Open-Air and Shop Campaign. EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE. For Tickets, send self-addressed stamped envelope to 541 Lexington Av. NATIONAL MALE QUARTET.

Dr. Warren's Palm Sunday Service (14th Season.) Hotel Great Northern, 4 P. M. Public invited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor. Subject: " Living Bread." 7:45 P. M., Memorial Service for the late Dr. Geo. P. Pardington, with addresses by Rev. Walter M. Turnbull, Dean of the Missionary Institute, and Mrs. Geo. P. Pardington.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION, 316 Water St., via all cars to Franklin Sq. Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sundays, 3. Drunkards more welcome than the Sober.

The General Committee on THEATRE PREACHING, having unanimously voted that the experimental trial of these meetings under the REV. SAMUEL COLCORD justifies their permanent reinauguration in the Fall, the meetings will tomorrow be merged into afternoon meetings for men. West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 57th St. West of 8th Av., 5:30 P. M., April and May. DR. S. PARKES CADMAN will speak. HEAR THIS ELOQUENT MAN.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS IN CHINATOWN. Anniversary week of The Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St. Sun., April 16 to Sat., April 22. Nightly at 9:30 o'clock. Splendid Program. T. J. NOONAN, Supt.

W. 44TH ST. U. P. CHURCH, 432 W. 44th St. THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, " Common Sense in Prison Management," 8 o'clock. ALL ARE WELCOME.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 238 C. Park W. (Swami Bodhananda)—" God-Intoxicated Athletes," 3 P. M.

Two-O'clock

The Timely Hat.

Here's the correct Hat for Spring, fashio